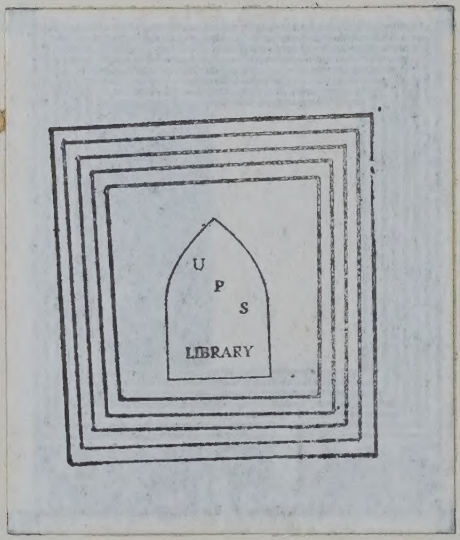
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UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY

BY

JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D.

AUTHOR OF THE SYSTEM OF PRONUNCIATION IN "LIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD, OF "A COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL DICTIONARY," AND OF VARIOUS PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES OF BIOGRAPHICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

FIFTH EDITION

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Reference

PREFACE TO FIFTH EDITION

In bringing out the new fifth edition of LIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCIN
TIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY the revisers have followed
so successful in earlier editions, of combining brevity and complete

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1930

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

THE plan of the present work differs in several important respects from that of any other biographical dictionary which has yet been offered to the public. In its preparation the aim has been to produce a convenient and complete book of reference, both for Mythology and Biography,—one which in all essential respects should, if possible, be fully equal to the best biographical dictionaries in the language, and include, in addition, succinct notices of all the more important subjects of the Norse and Hindoo, as well as of Classic, Mythology, with THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION of the various names. In order to accomplish these objects, and at the same time confine the work within reasonable limits, great attention has been given to the condensation as well as to the proper selection of the different articles. That the work, moreover, may combine, as far as practicable, completeness with brevity, to the more important notices have been added ample bibliographical references,* indicating to the reader the sources whence he can obtain the fullest information respecting any person in whom he may chance to feel a particular interest.

Among the peculiar features of the present work, that of the pronunciation of the names may justly claim the first place, both on account of its intrinsic importance, and because (so far as we are aware) this is the first time that anything of the kind has ever been attempted in any work on general biography.

The utility of such a feature (if thoroughly carried out) would seem to be too obvious to require any argument. Its great importance, however, can only be fully appreciated by those who—like teachers or public speakers—have learned by large experience the exceeding inconvenience arising from the want of a standard for the pronunciation of modern names.

In pronouncing modern proper names there are only three courses which can by any possibility be pursued: 1st. To blunder over or pronounce them at random, like a barbarian who should attempt to speak a language of which he knows nothing; 2dly. To endeavour to pronounce all names, foreign as well as English, according to the principles of our own language, giving each letter its proper English sound; or, lastly, To adopt the system of pronunciation now generally recognized by the more highly educated classes not only in England and America, but also in Germany and most other parts of Europe—that is, to pronounce all names, as nearly as possible, as they are pronounced by the well-educated people of the different countries to which such names belong, with the exception of those very few celebrated names, such as CALVIN, CERVANTES, GALILEO, LUTHER, NAPOLEON, PETRARCH, etc., which may be said to have acquired an established English pronunciation.

Respecting the first method—if method it can be called—we need not waste our own or the reader's time in pointing out its absurdity. As to the second, although at the first glance it may have an appearance of plausibility, we shall find, if we scan it attentively, that for all practical purposes it is little, if any, better than the first. A few examples will suffice to show the utter absurdity of attempting to pronounce foreign names according to the

* The only exceptions to this statement, of any consequence, will be found under the notices of living persons, of whom, generally speaking, there are either no published biographies or else such only as are very defective and unsatisfactory.

English sounds of the letters.* How, for example, should we pronounce the name of the celebrated German poet HEINE, according to such a system? Should the *ei* be sounded like *ee*, as in the English words *seize*, *ceiling*, etc.? or like long *a*, as in *vein*, *weight*, *inveigh?* or like long *i*, as in *height*, *sleight*, etc.? Should HEINE then be pronounced *heen*, *hān*, or *hīn?* or should we sound the final *e*, and make it *hee'ne*, *hā'ne*, or *hī'ne?* Or take, if you choose, another name, equally well or better known—that of SCHILLER. Now, the proper English sound of *sch* is *sk*, as in *school*, *scholar*, *schooner*, etc. We have no genuine English word in which *sch* has the sound of *sh*,† although we have some, as *schism*, *schismatic*, etc., in which it sounds like simple *s*. Yet would any one in his senses seriously advocate pronouncing the name of Germany's most popular poet either as *Skil'ler* or *Sil'ler?* Innumerable instances, moreover, occur, in which it is very difficult, if not impossible, to pronounce the names of other countries according to the English sounds of the letters, as BJÖRNSON, CZAJKOWSKI, etc., although there is not the slightest difficulty in pronouncing them according to the sounds of the languages to which they belong. A multitude of instances also occur in which the English mode of pronouncing, though not difficult, would be far less euphonious than the native pronunciation. CAGLIARI (kål'yå-ree) and BORGOGNONE, (bor-gŏn-yo'nå,) two distinguished painters of Italy, and CARVALHO, (kar-vål'yo,) a Portuguese bibliographer, may serve as examples. Another insuperable difficulty in the way of pronouncing many foreign names according to the sounds of our own tongue arises from the fact that in some languages the same sound is often represented by different letters. Thus, *oe* and *ö* in German are sounded precisely alike; hence, GOETHE and GÖTHE should clearly have the same pronunciation. Again, the Spanish *j* and *x* are, in sound, exactly equivalent to each other: therefore, CARAVAJAL and CARAVAXAL should be pronounced exactly alike. So also the Portuguese *ch* and *x*, having the same sound (that of our *sh*), were formerly often interchanged, as in the names XAVES or CHAVES,‡ XINGU or CHINGU, XOA or CHOA, (written in English, SHOA, etc.) Innumerable examples of this kind might be adduced. It must be obvious, even to the least intelligent mind, that the attempt to pronounce names so differently written according to the English sounds of the letters would lead to endless confusion.

The only rational course then left for us is to adopt the third method noticed above, and to pronounce modern names, as nearly as possible, as they are pronounced by the inhabitants of the respective countries to which such names belong. It is admitted that cases not unfrequently occur in which it is impossible to convey, with any great degree of precision, the pronunciation of foreign sounds by means of English letters; but something is undoubtedly gained by such an approximation to the true sound as would enable one more readily to understand, and to be understood by, those who are familiar with names as spoken in their proper tongue. Nor are the obstacles in the way of acquiring such a pronunciation nearly so great, even for the ordinary English scholar, as at first sight might appear. Take, for example, the various names which occur in the histories and biographies of modern Italy In all the countless thousands of those names (whether of persons or places) there is not a single vowel or consonant sound which has not its exact equivalent, or something very near it, in our own language; and, consequently, not one which, *if properly explained*, an Englishman or American could not pronounce with ease. Though, to one unacquainted with the language, many of the names may have, when written, an uncouth and even formidable appearance, there is nothing uncouth or formidable in the sounds which they represent. Again, in the fifty thousand or more names of Spain and Spanish America there is only one sound (that of *j* or *x*) which presents any real difficulty to the English

* The celebrated Charles James Fox is said to have favoured such a system. It is probable, however, that he merely proposed to Anglicize the pronunciation of well-known foreign names somewhat more generally than is customary. He could hardly have intended to apply the principles of English pronunciation to *all* foreign names, without exception.

† All words of this kind, as *schist*, *schorl*, are clearly of foreign origin, and of *recent introduction* into our language.

‡ In old books instances of this kind are very frequent, but at present the Spaniards nearly always use *j*, (not *x*,) the Portuguese, *ch*, (not *x*,) except in a few words and names of foreign origin, and the Germans, *ö*, (not *oe*.) But, as the English and French still very frequently employ *x* for *j* in writing Spanish, so they generally make use of *oe* instead of *ö* in writing German names.

speaker, and this corresponds almost exactly to the sound of the German *ch* in such words as *ach*, *nach*, *doch*, etc. For those, therefore, who may have already acquired the elements of German pronunciation even this difficulty would be wholly removed. The names of Portugal or Portuguese America (Brazil) are scarcely more formidable than those of Italy. There is, indeed, only one sound * (that of *m* or *ão*) unknown to our language, and this is by no means difficult to acquire. So that by learning two foreign sounds an Englishman or American will be enabled, if the pronunciation be properly marked, to pronounce, with tolerable correctness, all the myriads of names belonging to Italy, Portugal, Spain, Brazil, and Spanish America. With regard to French, the case is, we admit, very different; but, as an offset to the inherent difficulties of this language, we have the fact that it is more universally studied than any other; so that if one is really desirous of mastering its peculiar sounds he will at least be pretty sure to find near at hand every needful aid for doing so.

Persons who view the different European languages separately are apt to regard the mastering of the difficult sounds in all as a far more formidable task than it really is. They forget that a large proportion of the most difficult sounds are common to several different languages. For example, the French and Dutch *u* is equivalent to the German and Hungarian *ü*, and to the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish *y*. Here it will be seen that the same sound (and that one of the most difficult for an Englishman to acquire) occurs in seven different languages. Again, the German *ö* or *oe* is found in Hungarian, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish, and nearly corresponds to one of the most difficult of the French and Dutch sounds, that of *eu* in the Dutch words *breuk*, *reuk*, or in the French *leur*, *peur*, etc The German *ch*, as already remarked, corresponds almost exactly to the Spanish *j* or *x*, and is essentially the same as the modern Greek *χ*, the Russian *x*, the Polish, Scottish, and Welsh *ch*, and the Dutch *g*.†

The acquisition of ten or twelve new sounds, which might be learned by persons of ordinary aptitude in a few hours, would enable any one who can read correctly the pronunciation of English words, as marked in Walker's, Webster's, or Worcester's Dictionary, to pronounce with tolerable correctness all the names of Portugal, Spain, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and (we might perhaps add) of Sweden, Russia, and Hungary.

In another part of the work will be given a full and particular explanation of the system of orthoëpy which has been adopted, and of the method pursued in order to insure the greatest attainable accuracy. It may, however, be proper to say here, that the author, fully sensible that the value of this most important feature (the pronunciation of the names) must depend almost entirely on the thoroughness and accuracy with which it is carried out, has spared neither time, labour, nor expense in order to render it as perfect as possible. Particular attention has been given to what may be termed the five principal languages of Continental Europe—namely, the Italian, French, German, Spanish, and Russian. In regard to the French especially, this being by far the most important of all, both on account of its being so widely spoken, and on account of the inherent difficulty of the sounds to be represented, the utmost pains have been taken not only to ascertain the correct pronunciation, but to mark it so fully and clearly that any intelligent person who has once acquired the elementary sounds of the language, and made himself acquainted with our system of notation, may pronounce with facility and with tolerable accuracy whatever name he may have occasion to speak. As already observed, the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese names are comparatively easy for the English or American learner. Those of Germany are not very formidable, for although the German vowel sounds are more difficult than the Italian, the similarity of accent that exists between the German and our own tongue is an important help to us in acquiring the correct German pronunciation. Of the five languages above named, the Russian is undoubtedly the most difficult; but in overcoming the essential diffi-

* There are one or two other sounds, such as the diphthongs *ou* and *ei*, (or *oy*,) which, though having no exact equivalent in English, yet differ so slightly from some of our sounds, and, we may add, are so easy to acquire that for practical purposes they may be said to form no exception to the above statement.

† The same sound occurs in Arabic and Persian, besides many other languages.

culties of the language, the author has had the assistance of some of the best Russian scholars in Europe; and he has reason to hope that the pronunciation of the Russian names contained in this work will be found not only generally correct in regard to the accent, (perhaps the most important point of all,) but sufficiently accurate in other respects for all practical purposes.

As the Russian Empire unites Asia with Europe, so the language of Russia may be said to form, in one sense, the connecting link between the Oriental and European tongues. The names belonging to the other languages of Europe are all written either with Roman letters, or in characters, like the German and modern Greek, which can readily be converted into corresponding Roman letters; and the mode of writing such names is, with very few exceptions, the same in all the various European languages; for example, MAZZINI, the name of the renowned Italian patriot, is not only the Italian, but the English, French, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Spanish name of the same person; in like manner, the name of the celebrated French philosopher, DESCARTES, will be found to be invariably written with the same letters in all the modern languages of Western and Southern Europe; so also the name of SCHILLER, the illustrious German poet, is spelled alike in Italian, French, Spanish, German, etc.; for though in the last-named language it is usually (but by no means universally) written in German characters, (Schiller,) yet as these exactly correspond to the Roman letters usually employed in spelling the name, the difference is only apparent, not essential. Russian names, on the contrary—as they (like all Oriental names) are neither written in Roman letters nor in characters which can be converted into corresponding Roman letters—are spelled ACCORDING TO THE SOUND, the writers of the different nations seeking to indicate the pronunciation of the name in the manner which to them seems most proper. Thus the name of one of the most distinguished Russian poets is written in English DERZHAVIN, in French DERJAVINE, and in German DERSCHAWIN, each spelling being intended to represent the sound of the name according to the different languages; so likewise the name of another celebrated Russian poet is written in English POOSHKIN or PUSHKIN, in French POUCHKINE or POUCHEKINE, and in German PUSCHKIN; each of these different modes being intended to represent exactly the same pronunciation. It is curious to observe that the Russians adopt precisely the same rule in writing foreign names; that is, they spell them (with a few exceptions) according to the sound, without attempting to follow the letters of the original spelling; thus, they would write *Bordo* for Bordeaux, *Dzhonson** for Johnson, *Davoo* for DAVOUST, *Roosso* for ROUSSEAU, *Chimaroza*† for CIMAROSA, *Chartoriskee*‡ for CZARTORYSKI, etc.; in the same manner as a Frenchman might write *Ouachintonn* for WASHINGTON, (as Volney§ actually does,) *Chéquespir* for SHAKESPEARE, and so on. (See "Reiff's Russian Grammar," pp. 167, 168.)

There is perhaps no branch of pronunciation attended with so many difficulties as that of Oriental names. One great source of perplexity arises from there being in our language no uniform and established system for writing such names. French and German writers, for the most part, adhere pretty strictly to the rule referred to above—that is, they try to represent as nearly as possible the sound of the name in their own language. The French write the name of the celebrated Mongol conqueror of the thirteenth century, DJENGUIS, or DJENGUYZ. The Germans write it DSCHENGIS; and both give the sound of the name, as nearly as it can be done, in their own tongue. The French have no other way of representing the sound of our *j* (a very common sound in the Oriental languages) than by *Dj* or *Dg*. The Germans represent the same sound in the best way they can, but very imperfectly, by *Dsch*. In the second syllable of the above name the French use *u* after *g*, to make this consonant hard before *e*, *i*, or *y*. If the *u* were omitted, the *g* (being before *e*) must necessarily, according to

* They have no single letter to represent our *j*, but one which is exactly equivalent to our *zh*.

† They represent the sound of our *ch* by a single character, Ч.

‡ As we are unable to give the Russian letters, we give the nearest equivalent.

§ See Volney's "Tableau du Climat et du Sol des États-Unis d'Amérique," (2 vols., Paris, 1803,) where the reader will also find WAYNE spelled *Ouayne*; WILLIAMS written *Ouilliams*; RUSH, (Dr.,) *Roche*; GREEN BRIER, *Grine braïar*; WORCESTER, *Ouorcester*, etc.

rules of the French tongue, have the sound of their *j* or our *zh*. But in German, as *g* is always hard, they need use only the simplest form, (*gis.*) The sound of the name, however, is represented much more simply and more perfectly in English by JENGIS or JENGIZ. Again: the name of a celebrated Sultan of Syria and Egypt is written in French, NOUR-ED-DIN MAHMOUD, in German, NUR-ED-DIN-MAHMUD, and would be written in English, NOOR-ED-DEEN-MAHMOOD. It should be observed that the French make no attempt to conform to the German spelling, nor the Germans to the French; but both nations adhere very generally to the principles of their respective languages. Unfortunately, a large majority of English writers, instead of conforming to a rule which has the double merit of being (in most instances) simple and easy for the writer and perfectly intelligible to the reader, by sometimes writing in the French and sometimes in the German or Italian mode, and not very unfrequently combining the two in the same name, have involved the department of Oriental names in a confusion which is most perplexing to all, and is absolutely inextricable to those who have not made it the subject of long and laborious study.*

Even if the mode of writing Oriental names according to the French and German letters were equally intelligible to ordinary readers as the English mode, there would still be one paramount argument in favour of the last—viz.: the letters of our language are capable of conveniently expressing or representing a greater variety of sounds than those of any other European tongue. There is no sound much used either in Oriental or Russian names which we cannot express as well as the French; while there are several which we can express much better than they; and there are sounds perfectly familiar to our tongue which they cannot express at all. Take, for example, the sound of our *j*, (which, as already intimated, is of very frequent occurrence in Asiatic names:) what we express by a single letter is indicated less perfectly in their language by two—*dj*. So also the sound of our *ch*, one of continual occurrence both in the names of Asia and of Eastern Europe, is indicated in French by three letters instead of our two, as *Tchandra* for CHANDRA, etc. It may be remarked that this sound, as well as that of *j*, is one of the most common and familiar to the English tongue, while both are foreign to the French language, since neither of them is to be found in any genuine French word. Again: our *w* expresses a sound (common in the Oriental languages) which is not nearly so neatly nor so well expressed by the French *ou*. This defect in their language is so obvious that some eminent French writers (Pauthier, for example, in his works on China) often make use of *w* when they wish to represent the sound of our *w* at the beginning of a name; *e.g.*, WEN WANG—not OUEN OUANG, as the strictly French mode of writing would require. Lastly, there are sounds expressed in our language with perfect ease which they cannot represent at all; among them are the sounds of the Greek *θ* (th) and *δ*, (th;) the first of these is of frequent occurrence, not only in modern Greek, but in Spanish names.

With respect to the German language, there is, if we mistake not, but one frequently-occurring sound in Oriental names (that of *kh*, indicated in German by *ch*) which can be better represented in German than in English, while there are many which can not only be more conveniently expressed in English, but much more correctly than in German. Thus, the Germans employ four letters (*dsch*) to indicate the sound of our *j*, and after all represent it most imperfectly, as in the example of DSCHENGIS, (JENGIS,) noticed above. Their four letters, *tsch*, do not represent correctly the sound of our *ch*, nor does their *sch* convey even a tolerable idea of our *zh*, (the sound of *s* in *pleasure* or *occasion*.) Like the French, they have no letter or combination of letters equivalent to our *w*, nor can they in any manner represent the sound of the modern Greek *θ* or *δ*.

One mode of writing Oriental names, which has been recommended by several eminent scholars, is to employ English consonants in conjunction with German or Italian vowels, marked with certain accents in order to show their quantity or quality. Thus, *a* without the accent represents the Italian *a* either short or obscure, *á* or *â* denotes the long Italian *a*, as in

* One great cause of this confusion undoubtedly arises from the fact that many English writers, in attempting to translate works from the German and French, fail to translate the names. But such an omission could scarcely occur if there was any generally-recognized system of writing such names.

father, often approaching the sound of *a* in *fall*; *e* as in *met* or *her*, *ę* or *ê* as in *fête* or *there*, *i* as in *pin*; *ī* or *í* as in *marine*; *o* nearly as in *opinion*; *ó* or *ô* as in *hope*; *u* as in *push* or *pull*; *ū* or *û* like *oo* in *moon*. This method has the merit of combining brevity with precision, and is well adapted to publications designed chiefly for the use of scholars; but there are serious, if not insuperable, objections to its general employment in English works intended for popular perusal. While such works are printed under the immediate superintendence of some competent linguist, they may, perhaps, answer every needful purpose; but as soon as they get into general and popular use, and require to be reprinted, the accents. as all experience proves, will be dropped either through carelessness on the part of the printer, or, what is more likely to occur, from a want of the proper kind of type. And let it be remembered that the omission of the proper accent in such a case is equivalent to the omission of a letter, with this great disadvantage, that the former error would be much less likely to attract attention, and would therefore be less readily corrected.

Those accustomed to the study of languages can scarcely conceive the difficulty which the unlearned experience in attempting to pronounce for the first time the letters of a foreign tongue. Readers of this class would be almost sure to miscall such names as NUREDDIN or NOUREDDIN, ABDUL MEJID or ABDOUL MEDJID, and a multitude of others, while they could pronounce them without the slightest difficulty if written according to the English sounds of the letters—NOOR-ED-DEEN, ABDOOL MEJEED, etc. We admit that there are many names which, in order to give a correct idea of their pronunciation, would require some additional explanation besides merely writing them with English letters. But in a realm where the intricacies are so perplexing and the obstacles so formidable as often to bewilder and discourage the most intelligent, it is certainly no unworthy or useless task to attempt to do all that can be done to smooth and straighten the paths and to remove every unnecessary obstruction.

The rule adopted in the present work has been to give various spellings of every celebrated Oriental name, whenever these spellings appeared to be sanctioned by any good authority; the biographical notice being given under the English spelling, which is placed first in order.* Thus, in the name above cited, the English NOOR-ED-DEEN MAHMOOD is given first, to which are added the French NOUREDDIN (or NOUR-ED-DYN) MAHMOUD, and the German NUREDDIN MAHMUD. So, also, the notice of the great Mongol conqueror, referred to above, is given under the English spelling JENGIS, this being followed not only by the French and German forms, (DJENGUIZ and DSCHENGIS,) but by many others, it being the rare fortune of this famous name to be written by respectable authorities in no fewer than TWENTY different modes. In the proper alphabetical place of each of these different spellings will be found a reference to that form of the name under which the biographical notice is given. The only exceptions to the rule above indicated are those very few names which appear to have acquired by universal (or almost universal) usage an established form common to the different European languages; as AVICENNA, (changed from *Ibn-Seend*,) AVENZOAR, (*Ibn-Zohr*,) AVERROES, (*Ibn-Roshd*,) ELMACIN, (*El Makeen* or *El-Makîn*,) SALADIN, (*Sala-ed-Deen* or *Sala-eddîn*,) SOLYMAN, (of Turkey, *Soolcymân*,) etc.

The confusion which prevails in regard to the spelling of Oriental names is not, however, the only cause of the difficulties with which this subject is surrounded. The character of the Oriental languages, so different in many respects from those with which we are most familiar, renders it often exceedingly difficult to indicate the pronunciation in a manner satisfactory to the English reader. In order that he might, as far as possible, enjoy every needful facility and aid in encountering the difficulties in question, the author deemed it necessary that he

* The only exception to this rule of any importance will be found in Mythological and other names from the Sanscrit, which, like the Greek and Latin, may be regarded as a dead language; the names occurring in it, written according to the system established by Sir William Jones, (see page vii., near the bottom,) are pronounced according to the *spelling* rather than the (modern) *sound* of the letters. At the same time, the modern Hindoo pronunciation, when this appears to differ essentially from the pronunciation first given, has usually been added. For illustration, see the articles on AGNI, BRAHMA, GARUDA, etc.

should have some knowledge of those tongues besides what books alone could furnish. He accordingly spent nearly two years in the East in studying the rudiments of several Asiatic languages, (with particular reference to their pronunciation,) including the Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, and Hindostanee. The time and labour thus bestowed, he feels persuaded, have not been spent in vain. He has, in consequence of this preparation, not only been enabled to proceed with a surer step in representing the pronunciation of Asiatic and African names, but he has also in many instances, by referring to the name as written in Arabic or Sanscrit, been enabled to correct errors of greater or less importance in the prevalent European spellings of Oriental names.

Respecting the bibliographical references, it may be proper to remark that they are intended not so much to indicate the materials from which the preceding notice has been prepared, as to point out to the reader the sources whence he can obtain fuller information. The works referred to will be found generally, but not always, to contain all the materials used in the composition of the article to which the references are appended. Occasionally an isolated fact or circumstance of minor importance, but yet of sufficient interest to make it worth stating, may have been obtained from some source deemed good authority, to which, nevertheless, our plan, requiring the utmost condensation, would not admit of a special reference. Many of our facts, moreover, have been taken from the "Biographie Universelle," the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," BROCKHAUS's "Conversations-Lexikon," or other similar works, when the article from which it is taken was too brief to make it worth while to refer to it particularly. As a general rule, it has not been deemed expedient to make a special reference to works like the above, unless the notice referred to extended to a page or more. This rule would, of course, preclude a reference in nearly all cases in which the subject of our notice is of minor importance. It would, however, be an error to infer that the omission of all references is intended as any indication of mediocrity in the subjects of our articles, more especially in regard to living characters, since, as has been already intimated, the materials for the biographies of living persons, however distinguished, are often extremely meagre and defective. Nor would it be just to conclude that in all cases the length of the different notices is designed to be a measure of the relative importance of the individuals noticed, since he who has written many passable works may perhaps require a longer notice than he who has produced a single work of superior merit. Other things being equal, the man of action will almost of necessity occupy much more space than the man of thought, although the latter may have perhaps far juster claims upon the esteem and gratitude of mankind, and his glory may be as much more permanent as it is less dazzling, and less fitted to win the admiration of the unthinking and fickle multitude.

It may be observed also that considerably less space, relatively speaking, has generally been allotted to living persons than to those who are deceased; not merely because it is often much more difficult to obtain the necessary information in regard to the living, but more especially because it behooves us to speak with great circumspection, whether in the way of praise or censure, of those whose earthly career is still unfinished, and whose future conduct may possibly redeem the errors or throw discredit on the virtues of their past life.*

The subjects of the Hindoo and Norse Mythologies have been treated somewhat more fully in proportion to their relative importance than those of Classic Mythology, for the simple reason that while one can find almost everywhere excellent works relating to the last, there exists scarcely any book of convenient reference to which the ordinary reader can have recourse in order to satisfy his curiosity respecting the two former.

With respect to the relative length of the various articles there will of course be considerable diversity of opinion among different readers, according to their respective pursuits and habits of thought. We are not, however, without hopes that the majority of candid

* Voltaire has well remarked: "On doit des égards aux vivants; on ne doit aux morts que la vérité"—("We owe consideration to the living; to the dead we owe only truth.") This consideration for the living was, indeed, formerly deemed so important that, until the last half century, all works of reference of this kind systematically excluded the biographies of living persons, however illustrious: thus rejecting the very class in which perhaps a large majority of readers feel the deepest interest.

critics will admit that on the whole the space allotted to each notice has been apportioned with a fair measure of justice and impartiality. Those who are familiar with works of this kind cannot fail to have remarked that certain principles of perspective, so to speak, prevail in history and biography as well as in the arts of design. No French historian or biographer would treat the events or the actors of English history with the same fulness or minuteness that an English writer would naturally employ in describing the same occurrences or persons. The same general remark, *mutatis mutandis*, will apply with equal truth to English, German, or Italian writers of history and biography. As events are magnified in importance by nearness of place, they are in like manner modified by nearness of time. Although the author of the present work has felt himself justified in following principles so universally recognized, and has accordingly given a greater prominence to the distinguished men of his own country, and to those of recent times, than to individuals equally eminent among other nations or living in a remote age, it has been his earnest aim not to allow this liberty to degenerate into license. In regard to this and all similar questions respecting which there are no clearly defined rules or authoritative precedents by which his course could be surely guided, he feels that he may safely rely on the candour and intelligence of his critics, since those whose opinion is most to be valued or feared will be most capable of appreciating the inherent difficulties as well as the extraordinary labour involved in the preparation of such a work.

To the following works on general biography we have been under especial obligations in the preparation of this Dictionary :

1. MICHAUD'S "Biographie Universelle," of which the first edition, (the publication of which was begun in Paris in 1810,) with the supplement, has extended to nearly ninety volumes 8vo, and has included among its contributors many of the most distinguished names in French literature and science; *e.g.*, those of BIOT, CUVIER, DE SACY, GUIZOT, SISMONDI, Madame DE STAËL, VILLEMAIN, etc.

2. The "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," edited by Dr. J. C. F. HOEFER, and published at Paris by Messrs. F. DIDOT Frères in forty-six volumes 8vo, (1857–1866.) This is one of the most valuable works on general biography to be found in any language. That portion embracing the first twelve letters of the alphabet (*i.e.*, from A to M, inclusive) exceeds in completeness every other publication of the kind of which we have any knowledge. If inferior to the "Biographie Universelle" in the length and fulness of many of the memoirs, it greatly surpasses that work in the number of its biographical notices; and it possesses two important additional recommendations—first, of including the living as well as the dead, and, secondly, of giving the reader valuable bibliographic information under almost every article.

3. BROCKHAUS'S "Conversations-Lexikon," in 16 volumes large 8vo, (Leipsic, 1851–1855,) which is especially full in regard to the distinguished men of the present century, and particularly those of Germany; also the annual continuation of that work, entitled "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon."

4. PIERER'S "Universal-Lexikon," in 19 volumes, fourth (last) edition, greatly enlarged, (Altenburg, 1857–1865.)

5. VAPEREAU'S "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," (1858 *et seq.*,) important for the information it gives respecting living persons.

6. ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopädie der Wissenschaften und Künste," 145 vols. 4to, (Leipsic, 1818–1869.) This great work has numbered among its contributors several of the most eminent literary and scientific men of Germany.

Nor must we omit to notice, among the important works of general reference, the "Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors," by S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE, to be completed in three volumes imperial 8vo, of which two volumes (1858–1870, pp. 2326) have already appeared; and the "Dictionary of the United States Congress and the General Government, compiled as a Book of Reference for the American People," by CHARLES LANMAN.

As this Dictionary of Biography and Mythology, comprising, as it does, distinguished individuals of all ages and countries, must of necessity be extremely brief in regard to a large majority of the notices, and especially those of persons belonging to foreign countries, and as our plan does not admit of special bibliographical references, except under the more important articles, it may not be without use to refer the reader to the following works on NATIONAL biography:

In relation to the distinguished men of Denmark, Norway, etc., see KRAFT og NYERUP, "Almindeligt Litteraturlexicon for Danmark, Norge og Island," (Copenhagen, 2 vols. 4to, 1820;) and T. H. ERSLEW, "Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexicon fra 1814 til nær værende Tid." (Copenhagen, 3 vols. 8vo, 1843–1853,) with a supplement extending to 1864, (2 vols.)

For Holland.—See A. J. VAN DER AA, "Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden," (2 vols., 1852–1855.)

For Italy.—G. M. MAZZUCHELLI, "Gli Scrittori d' Italia, cioe Notizie storiche e critiche intorno alle Vite e agli Scritti dei Letterati Italiani," (6 vols., 1753–1763; a work of great merit, but unfortunately not extending beyond the first two letters of the alphabet;) E. DE TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri nelle Scienze, Lettere ed Arte del Secolo XVIII. e de' Contemporanei," (10 vols. 8vo, 1835–1847;) G. TIRABOSCHI "Storia della Letteratura Italiana," (20 vols. 8vo, 1805–1813.)

For Portugal.—D. BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana na qual se comprehende a Noticia dos Authores Portuguezes e das Obras que compuserão," (4 vols. fol., 1741–1759.)

For Spain.—N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana sive Hispanorum qui usquam unquamve seu Latina seu populari, seu alia quavis Lingua scripto aliquid consignaverunt, Notitia," (2 vols. fol., 1672,) and "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova," (2 vols. fol., 1783–1788.) To which may be added CEAN-BERMUDEZ' "Diccionario Historico de los mas ilustres Professores de las bellas Artes en España," (6 vols. small 8vo, 1800.)

For Sweden.—GEORG GEZELIUS, "Försök til et biographiskt Lexicon öfver namnkunnige och lärde Svenska Män" (3 vols. 8vo, 1776–1778,) and supplement, (2 vols. 8vo, 1780;) and a more recent work, of great value, (edited chiefly by W. F. Palmblad,) entitled "Biographiskt Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män," extending to 23 vols. 8vo; the publication of which was begun at Upsal in 1835, and was afterwards continued at Oerebro, (1856;) and a sequel to the same, in 5 vols. (Oerebro, 1857–1864.)

We cannot conclude without expressing our grateful acknowledgments to our numerous friends, both in this city and in other parts of the United States, not merely for valuable information of various kinds, but still more for the generous words of encouragement which we have received from them during our long and arduous labours. We feel confident that this general expression of our gratitude will be more acceptable to most of them than a more particular and open acknowledgment of their disinterested kindness.

But there are those whose claims are so important that justice to the public, if not to them and to ourselves, demands a more explicit statement of the nature of our obligations. To Mr. William Jacobs, our almost constant collaborator for more than ten years, our acknowledgments are pre-eminently due for his conscientious fidelity, no less than for his untiring diligence and well-directed research, to which must be ascribed in no small measure whatever of accuracy or thoroughness our work may possess. To his pen we owe not only a multitude of the minor notices, but no inconsiderable number of the more important articles, among which may be mentioned those on CICERO, MILTON, NEWTON, LA FAYETTE, HAMILTON, (Alexander,) and NAPOLEON III.

Justice and gratitude alike require that we should acknowledge our great obligations to Professor Edward H. Magill,* of Swarthmore College, for ascertaining, during his recent visit to Europe, the correct pronunciation of a multitude of difficult or doubtful names in the French, Italian, and Russian languages. He performed this important task not merely with the ability of a skilful linguist, but with a conscientious thoroughness and accuracy which can

* Known to the public as the author of a series of excellent elementary books on the French language.

only be fully appreciated by those who know by experience the peculiar difficulties attending researches of this kind.

We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D.D., for many important favours, the value of which has been trebly enhanced by the spirit of truest kindness and generosity in which they have been bestowed. To cite one example out of many, he has placed at our entire disposal the contents of a library which, for the number of its volumes, and more especially for the rarity of many of its books, is surpassed by few, if any, private libraries in the United States.

Nor must we omit to mention our important obligations to Daniel B. Smith, of Germantown, to whose friendly sympathy and encouragement, enjoyed through a series of years, no less than to his judicious suggestions and valuable counsel, which his extensive and varied learning so eminently qualifies him to impart, we are more deeply indebted than any words of ours can express.

To Mr. James S. Lippincott, of Haddonfield, so well known through his important contributions to climatology and other kindred branches of science, our warmest thanks are due for much accurate and valuable information relating to a great variety of subjects.

Justice requires that we should not withhold the acknowledgment of our great obligations to Mr. Joseph McCreery, our accomplished proof-reader, to whose intelligence and judgment as a critic we are scarcely less indebted than to the remarkable fidelity and accuracy with which he habitually performs the duties of his office.

Nor can we omit the expression of our heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Rudolf Blankenburg for the aid he has rendered us in regard to the pronunciation of German names, and for other important assistance in the prosecution of our arduous labours.

With sincere pleasure we embrace this opportunity to express our cordial thanks to Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, the librarian of the Philadelphia Library, to whose extensive knowledge of books, as well as to his unfailing courtesy and kindness in aiding our researches, we are under especial obligations.

We should do injustice to our own feelings did we not acknowledge our great indebtedness to Mr. William A. Wheeler, of Boston, for a variety of interesting information in regard to the pronunciation of difficult or doubtful names, to which his rare skill in questions of orthoëpy has added a double value.

Nor can we withhold the acknowledgment of our heartfelt obligations to the Trustees and Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, for their liberality in affording us every possible facility for availing ourselves of the rich literary treasures of an institution, no less remarkable for the endless variety and value of its works, than for the liberal and enlightened spirit which presides over its administration.

J. THOMAS.

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INTRODUCTION.

WE have already in our Preface spoken in general terms of the system of pronunciation and orthography adopted in the present work. It is proposed in this introductory portion to offer, in support of the plan that we have thought proper to pursue, some additional arguments and observations, which will be followed by an explanation of the general principles of pronunciation of each of the more important European and Asiatic languages.

It is interesting to observe that the practice of nearly all our distinguished poets, but more particularly of those of the present century, goes to support the system of pronunciation which we have adopted; that is, they almost invariably follow the native accentuation of proper names,—even where this is very irregular,—except in the case of those few well-known names which have acquired an established English pronunciation, as CALVIN, CORTEZ, KOSCIUSKO, etc. As the principles of geographical pronunciation are precisely the same as those of the names of persons, and as geographical names very often form a part either of the surnames or titles of distinguished men, we may without impropriety cite, in order to prove our position, either the names of places or of persons occurring in the works of the poets. It is indeed the more necessary that we should be allowed the liberty of doing so, since names of *irregular* accentuation are, comparatively speaking, of rare occurrence. We have spoken particularly of *accentuation*, because, in a large majority of cases, that is all that can be determined from the usage of the poets. It is scarcely necessary to remind the classical reader that the misaccentuation of Latin or Greek names is justly considered an inexcusable fault in an educated poet. We will endeavour to show that our best poets are not less punctilious in the pronunciation of modern names. That they should accentuate correctly such names as GRANADA, BOLOGNA, RAVENNA, etc. is nothing surprising, since the easiest and most natural accentuation is also the correct one; but that they should be scrupulously exact in the pronunciation of names in which the accent is placed irregularly, is more remarkable. It may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that in all the poetry of BYRON, MOORE, ROGERS, SOUTHEY, SCOTT—and, we may perhaps add, of any other distinguished poet of the present century—scarcely a solitary instance can be pointed out of the misaccentuation of a name of which the poet had any opportunity of knowing the correct pronunciation.*

True, SCOTT says "Panáma;" but, at the time when he wrote, very few persons, even in the United States, were acquainted with the correct accentuation of that name. Some of our old poets also mispronounced Niagara. GOLDSMITH says,

> "Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around,
> And NIAGÁRA stuns with thund'ring sound."†
>
> *The Traveller.*

But this is to be explained simply by the fact that he had no means of learning the true pronunciation, and therefore he accentuated the name in the manner which appeared to him the most easy or most natural. It is worthy of remark that the only English poet of note who had an opportunity of ascertaining the true pronunciation of the name of the great cataract is the only one (so far as we are aware) who has pronounced that name correctly. We have heard it asserted that MOORE also, using a "poet's license," has placed the accent on the penultima; but any one, we feel sure, who will read his verse attentively, will see that he always gives the correct pronunciation. The name occurs several times in his poems, but the following passage shows his accentuation so clearly as to leave no room for doubt or equivocation:

> "I could fancy almost he and I were a pair
> Of unhappy youhg lovers, who thus, side by side,
> Were taking, instead of rope, pistol, or *dagger*, *a*
> Desperate dash down the falls of *Niagara*."
>
> *Fudge Family in Paris*, Letter V.

The following are a few examples illustrating the usage of eminent English poets respecting foreign names of irregular accentuation:

> "Lerma 'the generous, AV'ILA 'the proud.'"
>
> ROGERS: *Voyage of Columbus.*

> "So acted to the life, as Maurice might
> And SPÍNOLA have blushéd at the sight."
>
> BEN JONSON: *Underwoods*,
> (vol. viii. p. 427 of Gifford's edition, London, 1816.)

* The only exception to this rule, if we mistake not, occurs in French names, which, as the accent rests equally (or nearly so) on all the syllables, cannot readily be adjusted to the metre of English verse, in which case the poet usually places the accent according to the general rule of English pronunciation,—that is, on the penultima or antepenultima, very rarely on the last syllable. In the pronunciation of foreign names that have become thoroughly anglicized, it is interesting to observe the tendency of our language to throw the accent as far as possible from the termination: *e.g.* MIL'AN, (It. MILÁNO or MILÁN,) TYR'OL, (Ger. TYRÓL,) etc. HANOVER, which might be pronounced with the native accentuation (HANÓVER) without the slightest offence to the genius of our tongue, (for we have a multitude of words similar in accent, as *devotion*, *promoter*, etc.,) has become irrecoverably HAN'OVER. Thus, also, we pronounce ANDALU'SIA, (in Spanish, ANDALUCÍA,) AR'AGON. (in Spanish, ARAGÓN',) etc.

† Many persons suppose that Niagára corresponds in accentuation with the old Indian name: but this, we have reason to believe, is an error: the Indians pronounce the name very much as the French pronounce it,—Ne'â'gâ'râ'.

"And strangers were received by thee,
Of CÓRDOVA the chivalry."
BYRON: *Translation of a Spanish Ballad on the Conquest of Alhama.*

"The regal seat
Of Abdalazis, ancient CÓRDOBA."

"Till they saw
The temples and the towers of CÓRDOBA
Shining majestic in the light of eve."
SOUTHEY: *Roderick*, book v.

"How quick they carved their victims, and how well,
Let Saxony, let injured GÉNOA tell."
MOORE.

"Remember the moment when PRÉVESA fell,
The shrieks of the conquered, the conquerors' yell."
BYRON: *Childe Harold*, canto ii.

"Unseen is YÁNINA, though not remote."
Childe Harold, canto ii.

There is, perhaps, no class of names whose accentuation seems more foreign to an English ear than those ending in *ia* with the accent on the penultima. Yet even in such cases the poets conform to the native pronunciation:

"Sustained by thoughts like these, from morn till eve
He journeyed, and drew near LEYRÍA's walls."
SOUTHEY: *Roderick*, book iii.

"And now appear, as on a phosphor sea,
Numberless barks from Mil'an, from PAVÍA."
ROGERS: *Italy*, Part i., vii.

Among the principal languages of continental Europe, the German, in its accent and in the metre of its verse, has perhaps the nearest affinity to the English; and it is worthy of remark that precisely the same general usage prevails with respect to foreign names in German poetry as in that of our own tongue. Any one may satisfy himself of the correctness of this statement if he will consult the poems of Schiller, who seems to have had occasion to use foreign names far more frequently than almost any other German poet. In his drama of "Don Carlos," MADRID occurs nearly twenty times, and *always* with the accent on the last syllable. This one fact (even were there no other) may show how sparingly the "poetical license," so often alluded to, is used by perhaps the most careless in versification of all the great poets of Germany. MIRANDOLA (a town in Italy) occurs twice, and in both instances has the accent on the antepenultima:

"Zwei edle Häuser in MIRÁNDOLA."
"Eilt nach MIRÁNDOLA der Trunkene."
Act i. Scene 3.

This is the more remarkable because MIRANDOLA is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation, which places the accent on the penultima of words ending in a vowel.

The name of the famous Princess of EBOLI occurs a great number of times, and invariably with the correct accentuation,—that is, with the accent on the antepenultima, although this is contrary to the general rule both of Spanish and Italian pronunciation. The following lines will suffice to show Schiller's accentuation:

"Ich hoffe meine EB'OLI denkt anders."
"Prinzessin EB'OLI, sie haben uns
Noch nicht gesagt ob Gómez hoffen darf."
"Wir wollen wissen, ob er lieben kann,
Und Liebe kann verdienen,—EB'OLI?
Don Carlos, Act i. Scene 3.

"Der Fürstin EB'OLI die Hand zu reichen."
Act ii. Scene 8.

"Das lang' entbehrte Glück verschafft, der Fürstin
Von EB'OLI mich wiederum zu nähern."
Act ii. Scene 11.

If our poet is not equally correct in regard to ALCALÁ, (a small town of Spain,) it was owing, doubtless, either to the difficulty of making such a name "lie smooth in rhyme," or to his being ignorant of its true accentuation. The latter is by no means improbable, inasmuch as the Spanish language is far less studied by the generality of European scholars than the Italian. That it was not the result of carelessness is shown by the fact that ALCALA is *always pronounced* in the poem *in the same manner, and according to the general rule of Spanish accentuation;* that is, with the accent on the penultima. It may be remarked, however, that Schiller places the accent on the last syllable of PARIS, SAINT-DENIS, and SAINT-QUENTIN,*—in all of which he differs from the English and conforms to the French accentuation. (See "Remarks on the French Accent," page 13.)

But perhaps the most remarkable illustration of this tendency to adopt the native pronunciation of foreign names is found in his drama of "Mary Stuart;" where the poet, with the obvious intention of obliging his countrymen to pronounce the English names correctly, invariably in his verse spells LEICESTER "LESTER," although in the explanatory (prose) parts of the play he as invariably writes it "LEICESTER," as we do in English. For the same reason, doubtless, he writes BOLEYN "BOULEN," that his countrymen might pronounce the name *Boo'len*, nearly as it is spoken in England. Had he written it BOLEYN, the Germans might have placed the accent on the last syllable, as we often hear it pronounced in the United States.

The *accentuation* of names occurring in poetry, as already intimated, can readily be determined by the metre; but the manner in which the poets pronounced the letters of a foreign name cannot be so easily ascertained, since it can be known only when the name ends a line in rhyme; and even then it is often extremely uncertain, as they appear to consider themselves entitled, in such cases, to much greater license than in the accentuation of words. Thus, we often see associated, in rhyme, words which correspond very imperfectly in sound, as *enemy* and *lie*, *mourn* and *burn*, etc. Nevertheless, by comparing a number of passages, especially of those poets who are most remarkable for the correctness of their rhymes, we shall often be enabled to ascertain the true pronunciation of a word or name.

Now, it will be found that the system which we have adopted is supported by the practice of the poets in this respect also. In other words, it will be found that, while *foreign names that are very commonly used* in our language *have an English pronunciation, those not very well known are generally pronounced with the foreign sound of the letters*, as will be seen from the following passages:

"'Tis *Jacqueline!* 'tis *Jacqueline!*'
Her little brother laughing cried;
'I know her by her kirtle *green*,
She comes along the mountain side.'"

"Not now to while an hour *away*,
Gone to the falls in *Valombré*."

"De Courcy, lord of *Argentière!*
. . . . . .
Thy thirst for vengeance sought the *snare*."—ROGERS.

* The two former names occur in "The Maid of Orleans," ("Die Jungfrau von Orleans,") the last in "Don Carlos."

"Winding between Alpine trees,
Spiry and dark around their house of *prayer*,
Below the icy bed of bright *Argentière*."—WORDSWORTH.

"This circumstance may serve to give a notion
Of the high talents of this new *Vauban*:*
But the town-ditch below was deep as ocean,
The rampart higher than you'd wish to *hang*."—BYRON.

"For many an age remember'd *long*
Shall live the towers of *Hougomont**
And fields of Waterloo."—SCOTT.

On the other hand, we shall find the poets pronounce foreign names of some celebrity with the English sound of the letters, as may be seen from these and similar examples:

"Oh, never talk again to me
Of northern climes and British *ladies*;
It has not been your lot to see,
Like me, the lovely girl of *Cadiz*."—BYRON.

"And Courtenay's pride and Percy's fame
Blazed broader yet in after-*years*,
At Cressy red and fell *Poitiers*."—SCOTT.

"So the shaft
Of victory mounts high, and blood is quaff'd
In fields that rival Cressy and *Poictiers*,—
Pride to be wash'd away by bitter *tears*."—WORDSWORTH.

Not unfrequently the poets will be found to give the correct pronunciation of names even when this differs essentially from the popular usage. Thus, Halleck says,

"Born in a camp, its watchfires bright
Alone illumed my cradle-bed,
And I had borne with wild delight
My banner where BOLI'VAR led."—*Magdalen*.

The pronunciation of the name of COKE, the celebrated lawyer and statesman, is almost always given correctly (kōōk) by the poets, although this does not correspond with the usual spelling.† In proof of this we may, out of a multitude of examples, cite the following:

"May he
Be by his father in his study *took*
At Shakespeare's plays instead of my Lord *Coke*."
See "A Poetical Revenge," in COWLEY'S *Miscellanies*.

"And said she must consult her *books*,
The lover's Fletas, Bractons, *Cokes*."
SWIFT: *Cadenus and Vanessa*.

"Also observe that, like the great Lord *Coke*,
(See Littleton,) whene'er I have expressed
Opinions two which at first sight may *look*
Twin opposites, the second is the best."
BYRON: *Don Juan*, canto xv. stanza lxxv.

The name of Bolingbroke is almost always pronounced correctly (Bolingbrōōk) by the poets. The following example, out of several occurring in the same poem, may serve as an illustration:

"What hope have you that ever *Bolingbroke*
Will live a subject that hath tried his fate?
Or what good reconcilement can you *look*,
When he must always fear and you must hate?"
DANIEL: *History of the Civil War*, book ii. stanza xxxv.

There is one difficulty in carrying out the system of foreign pronunciation adopted by us, which it may be proper to notice here, viz., that of drawing the lines between foreign names which *are*, and those which *are not*, well known. With respect to the more obvious in each division there cannot be the slightest hesitation; but the two classes meet and pass into each other by imperceptible gradations, so that sometimes the question whether they should be pronounced according to the foreign or the English mode can be settled only by arbitrary decision. In these doubtful instances we have spared no pains to ascertain the prevailing practice of the best speakers, as well as the usage of the poets: when these have been found unsatisfactory, nothing has remained for us but to decide according to the best of our ability. We have in these cases usually given both pronunciations, placing that first which, in our judgment, is to be preferred.

In those cases where it is impossible to express accurately the sounds of other languages by English letters, we have endeavoured to employ a mode of indicating those sounds which, if it does not afford any effectual assistance to the mere English scholar, may at least be in no danger of embarrassing or leading him astray. Thus, we have represented the sound of the German *ch* by ĸ, distinguished by being a small capital. Perhaps a strongly aspirated *h*—which might be indicated by *hh*—would convey a nearer idea of the German sound; but it seems less eligible than the other mode, both because persons might differ in the pronunciation of it or perhaps be at a loss to pronounce it at all, and because the established mode of anglicizing the German *ch* seems to be to change its sound to that of *k*, as in the instances BLUCHER,‡ BLUMENBACH, METTERNICH, etc. The Scottish and Dutch sounds of *ch*, so similar to the German, when anglicized, assume invariably, if we mistake not, the sound of *k*. The ordinary mode of pronouncing the Greek χ tends to the same result. We have not, however, represented the sound of the German *g*, *at the end of a syllable*, in the same manner as the *ch*, though it has nearly the same sound, because it is not customary to anglicize it by the sound of *k*, except in a few instances.§ Were the pronunciation of such a word as *berg* represented by *berĸ*, the effect would be to lead the English scholar to pronounce it differently from the ordinary mode, while he would be in no respect nearer the German than those who pronounce the word according to the English sound of the letters. Another consideration may, perhaps, be allowed to have some weight, viz., that though the more approved mode of German pronunciation requires that *g*, when it does not begin a word, should be pronounced nearly like *ch*, yet in some parts of Germany it is pronounced in every case like *g* hard in English. In a similar manner, and for similar reasons, we have usually represented the German *w* by a

* In these names the letter *n* is similar in sound to *ng*. The rhymes, however, are not perfect: the *o* in the last syllable of *Hougomont* should be sounded like *o* in *won't*, but the final *t* is silent. The final syllable of *Vauban* sounds almost like *bŏng*.

† We say *usual* spelling, because in Coke's own time it was not unfrequently written *Cook*. "In the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., Sir Edward's name was frequently spelt Cook. Lady Hatton, his second wife, who would not assume it, adopted this spelling in writing to him, and *according to this spelling it has invariably been pronounced*." (See LORD CAMPBELL'S "Lives of the Chief Justices," vol. i. chap. vii.)

‡ Although in America we very frequently hear this name pronounced *Blu'tcher* by intelligent speakers, the *ch* should unquestionably be hard, as is indicated by the following passage from Moore's "Fudge Family in Paris:"

"A fine sallow sublime sort of Werter-faced man,
With mustachios that gave (what we read of so oft)
The dear Corsair expression, half savage, half soft;
As hyenas in love may be fancied to *look*, *or*
A something between Abelard and old *Blucher*."

§ DANTZIC or DANTZICK, (German, *Danzig*,) LEIPSIC or LEIPSICK, (German, *Leipzig*,) SLESWICK, (German, *Schleswig*; Danish, *Slesvig*,) are the only examples that we now recollect.

w̃, and not by a *v*, though this is nearer the sound of the German letter.

With regard to French names, however, a different plan has been pursued, both because it is less easy, so to speak, to anglicize the French letters, and because, from the circumstance of this being far more studied than any other foreign language, it is much more usual for English or American speakers to adopt all the peculiar sounds in pronouncing French words or names.

ARABIC.

I.

The Arabic belongs to what is called the Semitic* family of languages, and is nearly related to the Hebrew, which it resembles not only in its general grammatical structure, but also in the form of many of its individual words. Of all the Semitic family it is by far the richest in its literature and the most copious in its vocabulary. Like the Hebrew, it is written from right to left. It belongs to the class referred to in the Preface (p. vi.) as "neither written in Roman letters nor in characters which can be converted into corresponding Roman letters;" it is therefore customary for Europeans in giving Arabic words or names to spell them *according to the sound*, the writers of the different nations seeking to indicate the pronunciation in the manner which to them seems most proper. In order to be able to point out more clearly the causes of the diversity which prevails among European writers respecting the manner of representing the sounds of the Arabic tongue, and for other reasons, we have deemed it proper to present to the reader a table of the Arabic characters, accompanied by such explanations as seemed necessary for our purpose.

The Arabic alphabet consists of twenty-eight letters, as follows:

	Unconnected.	Final Connected.	Medial.	Initial.	Name.	Power.
1.	ا†	ـا	ـا	ا	alif,	a.
2.	ب	ـب	ـبـ	بـ	bâ,	b.
3.	ت	ـت	ـتـ	تـ	tâ.	t.
4.	ث	ـث	ـثـ	ثـ	thâ.	th.
5.	ج	ـج	ـجـ	جـ	jeem or jîm.	j.
6.	ح	ـح	ـحـ	حـ	Hâ.	H.
7.	خ	ـخ	ـخـ	خـ	khâ.	kh.
8.	د†	ـد	ـد	د	dâl.	d.
9.	ذ†	ـذ	ـذ	ذ	dhâl.	dh.
10.	ر†	ـر	ـر	ر	râ.	r.
11.	ز†	ـز	ـز	ز	zâ.	z.
12.	س	ـس	ـسـ	سـ	seen or sîn,	s.
13.	ش	ـش	ـشـ	شـ	sheen or shîn,	sh.
14.	ص	ـص	ـصـ	صـ	sâd,	s or ss.
15.	ض	ـض	ـضـ	ضـ	dsâd,	ds or dh.
16.	ط	ـط	ـطـ	طـ	tâ,	t.
17.	ظ	ـظ	ـظـ	ظـ	dza.	dz or dh.
18.	ع	ـع	ـعـ	عـ	aïn, (â'in or în,)	‡
19.	غ	ـغ	ـغـ	غـ	ghain, (gâ'in or gîn,)	‡
20.	ف	ـف	ـفـ	فـ	fâ,	f.
21.	ق	ـق	ـقـ	قـ	ḳâf,	ḳ.
22.	ك	ـك	ـكـ§	كـ	kâf,	k.
23.	ل	ـل	ـلـ	لـ	lâm,	l.
24.	م	ـم	ـمـ	مـ	meem or mîm,	m.
25.	ن	ـن	ـنـ	نـ	noon or nûn,	n.
26.	و†	ـو	ـو	و	waw,	w.
27.	ه	ـه	ـهـ	هـ	hâ,	h.
28.	ى	ـى	ـيـ	يـ	yâ,	y.

In the Persian, (and Hindostanee,) besides the foregoing, the following four additional characters are used:

Unconnected.	Final Connected.	Medial.	Initial.	Power
پ	ـپ	ـپـ	پـ	p.
چ	ـچ	ـچـ	چـ	ch.
ژ	ـژ	ـژ	ژ	zh.
گ‖	ـگ	ـگـ	گـ	g.

(See Section XIV.)

1. ا at the beginning of a word is sounded variously, according to the vowel-points placed upon it, (see 31 of this section;) in the middle of a word it is sounded as a long *a*, as in باب (*bâb*,) a gate.

2. ب sounds like *b* in English.

3. ت has the sound of the Spanish *t*. (See XIX. 17.)

4. ث sounds like our *th* in *thin*, or the Spanish *z*. ☞ In Persian and Hindostanee it has the sound of *s*.

5. ج is usually pronounced like the English *j*, though in some dialects it has the sound of *g* hard.

6. ح sounds nearly like the Spanish *j* or *x*, (see XIX. 9,) but it is formed lower in the throat.

7. خ sounds like the German *ch* in *ach*, *doch*, etc. It is commonly represented in the French and English languages by *kh*, and in the German by *ch*.

8. د nearly resembles the English *d* in sound, but, in pronouncing it, the tip of the tongue is placed against the teeth. It bears the same relation to our *d* that the Spanish *t* does to our *t*.

9. ذ has no exact equivalent in any European language, though it nearly resembles the sound of our *th* in *thy*. It is often represented by *dh*, and sometimes by *ds*, *dhs*, or simple *d*. ☞ In Persian and Hindostanee it takes the sound of *z*.

10. ر sounds like the French or Italian *r*, or like *rr* in the English word *terror*.

11. ز has the sound of our *z*.

12. س sounds like our *s* in *this*.

13. ش is like the English *sh*.

14. ص sounds nearly like the English sharp *s*; but,

* *I.e.* Shemitic,—a term derived from Shem, the son of Noah.

† The letters thus marked ought never, according to the rules of Arabic orthography, to be connected with those that follow them.

‡ These letters have in sound nothing like them in English. (See 18 and 19 of this section.)

§ Written, also, ـكـ ‖ Written, also, ـگـ

in pronouncing it, the teeth are not brought so nearly into contact. It is often represented by *ss*, or by *ç*.

15. ض has no equivalent in any European language. It is variously represented by *dz*, *dh*, *dd*, and *ds*. ☞ This letter, in Persian and Hindostanee, takes the sound of *z*.

16. ط is in sound nearly like the English *t*, but is pronounced somewhat harder. It is variously represented by *t*, *tt*, and *th*.*

17. ظ has a sound somewhat similar to ض. It cannot be indicated by any English letter or combination of letters; it is, however, usually represented by *dh* or *dth*. ☞ It is pronounced like *z* in Persian and Hindostanee.

18. ع has no exact equivalent in any European tongue. It nearly corresponds to the Hebrew ע. In the hiatus produced in uttering â—â in quick succession, we make a sound very similar to the Arabic *ain*, but the latter is formed lower in the throat.

19. غ has no equivalent in English. It bears nearly the same relation to hard *g* that *kh* (κ) does to *k*. It is sometimes represented by *g*, but more frequently by *gh*, at least by French and English Orientalists.

20. ف has the sound of our *f*.

21. ق is similar to our *k*, but is formed lower in the throat. There seems to be a sort of aspirate mixed with the sound of *k*. It is sometimes represented by *ḳ*, (with a dot under it,) and sometimes by *q*.

22. ك in sound is exactly like our *k*.

23. ل is like the English *l*.

24. م is pronounced like our *m*.

25. ن is in sound like the English *n*.

26. و, as a vowel, is equivalent to ōō or û; as a consonant, it sounds like the English *w* or *v*.

27. ه sounds like our *h*; when final, it is nearly silent.

28. ى, as a vowel, sounds like *ee* or *i*, in which case a kasra is implied or expressed; as a consonant, like *y*. In the middle of a word the sound of ى may be doubled by means of the tashdeed, which, in writing, is often omitted. Preceded by fatha, (see below,) this letter assumes the sound of our long *ī*, and is represented by *ai*.

29. All the foregoing characters are regarded by Arab grammarians as consonants. ا has been compared to the soft breathing *(spiritus lenis)* of the Greeks; ع is a similar breathing, though the place of its formation is lower in the throat.

30. The true vowels are three. They are called—1. *Fat'ha*, (*a*;†) 2. *Kas'ra*, (*i*, sometimes *ĕ*;) and 3. *Dhamma*,‡ (*oo* or *u*.§) Fatha is written thus ـَ over the consonant to which it belongs; kasra is placed beneath its consonant, thus ـِ; dhamma (which is in fact a minute و) is written over its consonant, thus, ـُ. These vowels are always joined to the consonant which in pronunciation precedes them: thus, in قَلَم, (kălăm,) a "reed" or "pen," the first fatha is considered to belong to the *kâf*, over which it is placed, the second to the *lâm*, (not to the *meem* which comes after it;) and so in all similar cases: it follows that no vowel can stand by itself.‖ Hence, if we wish to write an initial short fatha, it must be associated either with *alif* or *ain*, as أَحَد, (ăhăd,) a "unit," عَفُو, (ăfû,) "forgiveness." If we would write a short initial kasra or dhamma, we must begin the word in the same manner; *e.g.* إِبن, (ĭb'n,) a "son," عِبَاد, (ĭbâd,) "servants," أُف, (uf or ŏŏf,) "fie!" عُبُور, (ubûr or ŏŏbŏŏr,) a "passage" or "crossing."

31. As a general rule, if any one of the simple vowels is joined to an ordinary consonant, or to an initial *alif* or *ain*, it is short, as will be seen from the previous examples; but if in any syllable not initial they are joined with any of the (so-called) consonants *(alif, ain, waw*, etc.) to which they naturally correspond, they become long: for example, fatha with *alif* or *ain* gives us the sound of *â*, as بَاب, (bâb,) a "gate," بَعد, (bâd or bā-ad,) "after:" so kasra with *yâ* gives the sound of *ī*, (or *ee*,) as سِين, (seen or sîn,) the name of the letter س; so also dhamma with *waw* gives the sound of û or ōō, as نُون, (nûn or nōōn,) the name of the letter ن. It should be observed that the fatha or dhamma is not written *on* the *alif* or *waw*, nor the kasra *under* the *yâ*, but is joined to the previous consonant, the semi-consonants coming after, for the sole purpose, it would seem, of prolonging the vowel.¶ In order to indicate the sound of *â* at the beginning of a word, it is usual to place a circumflex over the *alif*,—thus, آ. The initial long *ī (ee* or *ee)* is represented by إِ, and long *u (oo* or *ōō)* by أُ.

32. The vowels are not usually written in Arabic manuscripts, and they are scarcely needed by the native Arabs who already know the language; but they are of great utility to foreigners in learning Arabic. The same may be said of the jăzm or jĕzm, (ْ,) a mark placed upon a consonant to show that it has no vowel following it, as أَزْرَق, (ăzrăk, "blue," which without the jazm might be pronounced ăzărăk,) and the tashdeed or tashdîd, (ّ,) placed on a consonant to show that it must be doubled in pronunciation; as مُحَمَّد, (Mohammed.)

33. It is proper to observe that when the Arabic article *al* or *el* is followed by certain letters it changes its sound to that of the letter following: thus, *el-Deen* becomes *ed-Deen; el-Dowlah, ed-Dowlah; al-Rahman* or *el-Rahman, ar-Rahman* or *er-Rahman; al-Temeemee, at-Temeemee;* and so on. (See XIII. 4.)

REMARKS ON ARABIC PRONUNCIATION.

When any of the long vowels (see 31 of this section) occur in the final syllable of a word or name ending in a consonant, that syllable always takes the accent according to the common European signification of this term.

Some eminent grammarians lay it down as a rule that the accent in Arabic never falls on the last syllable; but this rule proceeds on the supposition that the final syllable is short. Or, if it be meant to apply to all syllables, long as well as short, the term "accent" cannot be understood in the sense in which it is used by most European

* In such cases *th* is not intended to indicate a sound like that of the English *th* or the Greek *θ*, but rather a sound similar to that of the Hindoo *th*. (See XVIII. 6.)

† Often represented by *e*, and sometimes (in English) by *u* short. (See IX. 3, and XIII. 3.)

‡ Pronounced by the Persians zam'ma.

§ Often represented by *o*, as in the case of Mohammed, (see 32 of this section.)

‖ It may be remarked as an apparent exception to this rule that Ibn, "son," is often written simply بِن (*bn*;) but this is usually to be considered as an abbreviation for إِبن, though *ben* or *bin* is not unfrequently used instead of the longer form *ibn*.

¶ The long vowels in Arabic are to be pronounced very full and long,—particularly the long *a*, which is not only longer but sensibly broader than our *a* in *far*. (See XIV. 4.)

nations. In support of our position, we may cite, as a practical argument of great force, the fact that when an Arabic word ending in a consonant, preceded by a long vowel, is adopted into any European language, it takes the accent on the final syllable: thus, *Wâdy-al-Kebîr* becomes in Spanish *Guadalquivir*, *Al-Mansoor* becomes *Almansór*, and so on. Nor can it be said that this ultimate accent is due to the tendency of the Spanish language to throw the accent on the last syllable; for *Almodovar*, derived from the Arabic *Al-Modhofer*, (which, like Al-Mansoor, signifies "the Victorious,") is in its Spanish form accentuated precisely as in the Arabic,—that is, on the penultima. If an Englishman who should hear a native Arab pronounce the word *kebîr*, "great," or *kethîr*, "much," should be told, by one who had any knowledge of the subject, that the first and not the last syllable was accentuated, he could come to no other conclusion than that in the mind of the speaker *accent* had a totally different meaning from what it has in English and in most other European tongues. In Hammer-Purgstall's great work on the literature of the Arabs, he translates into German verse many thousand lines from the Arabian poets, and he invariably, if we are not mistaken, places the accent on a long final syllable ending in a consonant. In illustration and support of this statement, we may select, from a multitude of the same general character, the following passage. A witty Arabian poet had been found half drunk by one of the caliph's police-officers in a tippling-house. The officer questioned the offender, as he had been instructed to do,—"Who art thou, and what is thy religion?" The poet's answer, rendered into German, is as follows:

"Ich glaube was glauben die Beni Abbâs
Und was ist besiegelt mit Thon auf Papier;
Wenn ich getrunken ein fröliches Glas,
Und wenn es im Kopfe rumóret bei mir,
So sei die geringste der Sorgen dir das."*

See "Literaturgeschichte der Araber," vol. iii. p. 462.

If there were any Arabic words, ending in a long final syllable, that might be considered doubtful, it would be those which, like Abbâs, have a double consonant in the penultima; and yet nothing can be clearer than that the accent is placed on the final syllable only, in the foregoing verse. Mansur, (Mansoor,) though having also two consonants after the penultimate vowel, is pronounced by Hammer-Purgstall in the same manner. The reader, by referring to the above work, will find a multitude of similar examples, among others BAGDAD, with the accent on the last syllable, (see vol. iii. p. 440,) to which testimony we may add that of one of the most learned and accurate of our English poets. Southey in his "Thalaba" says,

"The old man answered, To BAGDAD I go."

"Stands not BAGDAD
Near to the site of ancient Babylon?"

"At length BAGDAD appeared,
The city of his search."

* The following is a nearly literal translation: "I believe whatever the Beni Abbâs [then the reigning family of caliphs] believe, and whatever is sealed with wax upon paper, [that is, whatever is generally recognized and established.] If I have drunk a cheerful glass, and if it causes some confusion in my head, let that be the least of thy cares."

CHINESE.

II.

As it would be out of the question in a work like the present to attempt to give a minute and systematic exposition of the principles of Chinese pronunciation, varying greatly as they do in different provinces and among different classes of the community, we shall content ourselves with merely offering a few brief observations, for the purpose of explaining the more obvious differences in the mode of representing Chinese names among the nations of the West.

1. One of the remarkable peculiarities of the Chinese tongue is the perpetual occurrence of nasal sounds. It was through the Portuguese, who, among all the nations of Europe, were the first to become intimately acquainted with China and the Chinese, that the forms of celebrated Chinese names first became familiar to Europeans. It so happened that the Portuguese language abounded in the same class of nasal sounds; and in representing these sounds in Chinese names according to the principles of their own language the Portuguese missionaries adopted a spelling which would necessarily convey an erroneous idea of the pronunciation to the great majority of Europeans. Thus, they wrote for the name of the great northern capital of China, *Pequim* or *Pequin*, and for that of the southern capital, *Nanquim* or *Nanquin*, the Portuguese pronunciation of which would be nearly pà'keeN' or pà'keeng', and nâN'keeN' or nâng'keeng'. The Spaniards, then the leading nation in the world, having conquered Macao and the other Portuguese possessions in the far East, adopted, with little or no change, the Portuguese spellings, giving to them their own pronunciation, which they introduced among the other nations of Europe. The result was that, until very recently, PEKING was often written *Pekin*, and was generally pronounced in Europe pà-keen' or pe-kin'; and NANKING, commonly written *Nankin*, was called nan'keen'.† TONQUIN (pronounced almost tong'king' by the Chinese) still retains its Spanish pronunciation, ton-keen'; and CANTON (in Chinese *Quantong*) has in English and in most other European tongues completely dropped the nasal termination and taken the sound of *n* pure. In like manner we are to explain the fact that the names CONFUCIUS and MENCIUS, by which the two great Chinese philosophers (KONG-FOO-TSE and MENG-TSE) are generally known in Europe, have no trace of that nasal sound which is so distinct an element in those names as spoken by the Chinese.

2. Several consonant sounds which are found in all, or nearly all, European tongues, are wanting in most of the Chinese dialects, viz., *b*, *d*, *g*, (hard,) *r*, *v*, and *z*. It being a principle or law of this language that every individual word must be a monosyllable, ending either in a pure vowel or a nasal, it often causes strange transformations when an attempt is made to introduce words or names from other nations: thus, the Hindoo *Booddha* is changed into *Fo*, the initial *B* being necessarily replaced by a Chinese consonant, and the monosyllable which is substituted for the original dissyllable drops the terminal consonant, according to the usage of the language.

On account of the difficulty and uncertainty attending the pronunciation of Chinese names, resulting from the

† As is shown by the common English name of a kind of cloth manufactured there.

great diversity of dialects in that country, to attempt any great exactness or nicety in representing that pronunciation would clearly be a work of supererogation. We have deemed it sufficient to give the names according to the usage of the best European writers, taking care only, when there is occasion to do so, to render the French, Portuguese, or German spellings into their nearest English equivalents. ☞ Respecting the diversity of forms caused by writing Oriental names in different languages, see Preface, (pp. vi.–viii.,) and Section XIII, on the Oriental Languages, in this Introduction.

DANISH.

III.

1. *A* usually has a sound between that in the English word *far* and that in *fat*. It may be represented by å. When it ends a syllable it is usually longer than when followed by a vowel in the same syllable: thus, *fader* ("father") is pronounced fâ'Der, nearly like the English *father*. *Aa* is commonly pronounced nearly like our *aw*, (or *au*.)

2. *E*, at the end of an accented syllable, usually has a sound like that of *i* in *pin*, (see XX., 3;) in other cases it is sometimes like *e* in *met*, and sometimes like *e* in *battery*.

3. *I* is like *ee*, or like *i* in *pin*. *Ii* is like our *ee*.

4. *O* is like the English *o*.

5. *U* is like *oo*.

6. *Y* is equivalent to the French *u* or *ü*.

7. *Ae* sounds like *a* in *fate*.

8. *Ie* sounds like *ee* in English.

9. *Oe* or *ö* is the same as in German.

10. The consonants *b*, *c*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *x*, *z* are like the English.

11. *D*, at the beginning of a word, is like the English *d*; between two vowels, or at the end of a syllable in which it follows a vowel, it sounds nearly like *th* in *this*, (ŧh.) When preceded by *l*, *n*, or *r*, more particularly when it occurs at the end of a word, it is almost or quite silent, as in Abil*d*gar*d*.

12. *G* is always hard; at the end of a word it is sounded very slightly, so as to resemble *h*: *e.g.* AALBORG is pronounced nearly *ol'bor'h*.

13. *J* is like the English *y*, (consonant.)

14. *R* is similar to the German.

15. *V* is usually like the English; but *av* sounds like *ɒw*, (or *ou* in *our*:) *plov* (a "plough") is pronounced *plɒw*.

16. *W* has a sound similar to that of our *v* or the German *w*. It is sometimes interchangeable with *v*.

DUTCH.

IV.

1. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u* are similar to the French.

2. *Y* is like long *i* in English, as in *nigh*.

Obs. *Ij* is often made use of instead of *y*: thus, OVERYSSEL (the old spelling) is now commonly written *Overijssel*.

3. *Aa* is â long, (â.)

4. *Ae* is equivalent to ââ or â.

5. *Ee* (equivalent to *e* long) sounds like our *a* in *fate*.

6. *Ei* or *ey* is like the German *ei*, or our long *i*, (ī.)

7. *Ie* sounds like *ee* in English.

8. *Oe* sounds like *oo*.

9. *Oo* is always pronounced like *o* long in English, or like *oo* in *door*.

10. *Ui* or *uy* is similar to *oi* in English, or *eu* in German. It appears, however, that formerly the Dutch *ui* had a different sound, somewhat resembling a lengthened *ü*. (See H. FRIJLINK, "Woordenboek voor vreemde Eigennamen," p. 31, Amsterdam, 1858.)

11. The consonants *b*, *c*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *x*, and *z* are similar to the English.

12. *D*, at the end of a word, is like *t*; in other cases it is the same as in English.

13. *G* resembles in sound a strongly aspirated *h*, or the German *ch*.

14. *J* is equivalent to the English *y*, (consonant.)

15. *V*, at the beginning of a word or name, usually sounds nearly like *f*; or, to speak more exactly, it has a sound intermediate between that of the German *v* (*f*) and our *v*.

16. *W* is somewhat like the German, but softer; in other words, it has a sound between that of our *w* and the German *w*. In the word *Nieuw*, ("new,") followed by a consonant, as NIEUWPOORT, (written also NIEUPOORT,) it is silent.

17. *Ch* is similar to the German *ch*.

18. *Sch*, however, has not, as in German, the sound of the English *sh*, but the pure sound of *s*, followed by the guttural *ch*, resembling *sk* in English.

☞ The FLEMISH is so closely allied to the Dutch that it may be regarded as essentially the same language. It differs, however, somewhat in the spelling of words. According to the modern Dutch orthography, *aa* is generally substituted for *ae*, and *ij* for *y*. In Flemish both of these old forms are still retained.

FRENCH.

V.

1. *A*, in French, has two sounds: the short, as in *ami*, *la bal*, etc., is intermediate between â (as in the English word *far*) and å, (as in *fat*:) this sound in the present work is represented by å. The second or long sound is like that in our word *far*; it occurs in the *a* circumflexed (â) and *a* followed by a silent *s*, as in *pas*, which should be pronounced as if written pâ. This sound is represented by â.

2. *E* has four sounds: (1) *close*, like *a* in the English word *fate*, *e.g.* in *été*, (represented in this work by ȧ;) (2 and 3) *open*,* the second è, nearly as in *met*, but more prolonged, *e.g.* in *procès*, (represented by ȩ or ȧ;) the third ê (*e* circumflexed) is like the preceding, but still more open and more prolonged, *e.g.* in *tête*; it is represented by ȩ; (4) *obscure*, as in *battery*, *e.g.* in *retour*, *devrait*.†

3. *I* has two sounds: the first nearly as in the English word *fig*, *e.g.* in *il*, *ami*; the second like *ie* in *field*, or *ee*, *e.g.* in *gît*, *pie*, etc.

4. *O* has three sounds: (1) nearly as in *robe*, *e.g.* in *trône*, (represented by ō;) (2) as in *rob*, *e.g.* in *parole*; (3) as in *lord*, *e.g.* in *corps*. The second and third are both represented by *o* without any mark.

5. The sound of the French *u* has no equivalent in English. It may be said to be intermediate between *ee*

* In pronouncing this sound the mouth must be freely opened,—whence the name.

† The *e* in these and similar cases is often scarcely sounded at all, and appears to pass imperceptibly into *e* mute: *retour* and *devrait* may be pronounced r'toor and d'vrȧ. It should, however, be observed that in reading poetry, as well as in the graver style of public speaking, the unaccented *e*, even when it forms the terminal letter of such words as *tête*, *parle*, etc., nearly always makes a distinct and separate syllable. (See 18 of this section.)

and *oo*. This is one of the most difficult sounds in the language, but may readily be produced if the speaker, after placing his lips in the position proper for sounding our *oo*, attempts, *without moving his lips*, to utter the sound of *ee*. In the present work it is represented by the German *ü*.

Obs. *U*, before *n* nasal, has its second English sound nearly, *un* being pronounced almost like ün.

6. *Y* is similar to the French *i*. In the middle of a word *y* is usually equivalent to *ii*, as in *fuyard*, (fü-e'yȧr', (pronounced in French, *fui-iar*.)

7. *Ai* and *ay* are like *è*, (represented by ȧ.)

Obs. When *ai* forms the termination of verbs, as in *j'ai*, ("I have,") *je parlai*, ("I spoke,") *je parlerai*, ("I shall speak,") it has the sound of *é*, or *a* in *fate*. Some authorities say that while *aie*, *ais*, and *aye* are to be sounded as *è*, *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, and *ey terminal* (that is, when not followed by *e* or *s* mute) should be pronounced as é, (ȧ;) but to this general rule there appear to be many exceptions.*

8. *Au* is like *ō*.

9. *Ei* and *ey* are like *è*, (see 7 of this Section; Observation.)

10. *Eu* is nearly similar to the English *u* in *tub*, but the sound is somewhat closer and more prolonged, nearly resembling that of *u* in *fur*. It is similar to the German *ö*, but is rather more open.

Obs. *Eu*, in the different parts of the verb *avoir*, "to have," always has the sound of simple *u*.

11. *Je* is like *ee* in English, or *ŧ*.

12. *Oi* usually sounds like wȧ: *e.g. moi* is pronounced mwȧ or *mwŏh*.

Obs. *Oi* was formerly used in the termination of the French verbs, *e.g. avois*, *avoit*, *avoient*; also in the final syllable of many adjectives, as *Polonois*, "Polish," and *Lyonnois*, "belonging to Lyons." The *oi* in these words—which are now usually written *avais*, *avait*, *avaient*, *Polonais*, *Lyonnais*—sounds like *ai*, (or *è*.)

13. *Ou* sounds like *oo* in English.

14. *B*, *c*,† *d*, *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, *v*, and *z* are the same as in English.

15. *G*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *gap*; before *e*, *i*, and *y* it is soft, having the sound of *zh*, or of *s* in the English word *pleasure*. *Gu* sounds like *g* hard: thus, *gué*, *guide*, are pronounced gȧ, gĕd or ged.

16. *H* is never pronounced in French so forcibly as in English. Some of the best French authorities, indeed, say that the *h* should never be sounded at all in French words or names; the only difference they would make between the (so-called) aspirated and unaspirated initial *h* is, that before the latter the *a* or unaccented *e* in such particles as *la*, *le*, etc. is dropped, as *l'herbe*, (pronounced lȧRb,) "the grass;" *l'homme*, (lom,) "the man;" while before the former it is retained, as *la halle*, (pronounced lȧ ȧl,) "the market;" *le hamac*, (lẹh ȧ'mȧk',) "the hammock," etc.

17. *J* sounds like soft *g* in French, or *zh* in English.

18. *L* has usually the same sound as in English; but when it ends a word, being preceded by *i*, or when *ll* follows *i* in any situation, it usually has what is called its *liquid* sound. This may be said to answer nearly to the sound of *lli* in *million*, the sound of *l* in such cases being blended with that of *y*, (consonant:) *e.g. papillon* is pronounced pȧ'pèl'yôN'; CHANTILLY, shôN'tèl'ye', etc. It should, however, be observed that at present, according to the general practice of the more polite French speakers, the sound of *l* in such words is in ordinary conversation scarcely heard at all, so that their pronunciation may rather be indicated thus,—pȧ'pe'yôN', shôN'te'ye'; but in the higher style of speaking, and in public discourses, the *l* in such cases is, according to the best usage, distinctly pronounced.

19. *M* and *n*, when followed by a vowel, or when double, have the same sound as in English; but when at the end of a word, (not immediately followed by another word beginning with a vowel,) or when followed by another consonant in the middle of a word, they have what is termed the *nasal* sound, which somewhat resembles that of *ng* in *long*, *pang*, etc., but is softer:‡ thus, *m* and *n* are nasal in such words as *comparer*, *contente*, but have their natural sound in such as *commune*, *connu*. *Bon*, ("good,") before a consonant or standing by itself, would be pronounced bôN; but if followed immediately by a vowel, as in the phrase *bon ami*, ("good friend,") the final *n* is sounded distinctly, as *nn* would be in the same position. The pronoun *sien*, when not followed by a vowel, is pronounced nearly se-ĕN'; but when it takes the feminine termination the *n*, being doubled, has the same sound as in English, so that *sienne* is pronounced *se-ĕn'*.

20. *M* or *n* nasal, when preceded by *e*, causes this vowel to assume the broad sound of *a*: thus, *dents*, *sens*, are pronounced like the French words *dans* and *sans*, almost as if written in English dôN and sôN.

* There is not only considerable diversity among the different French authorities in regard to the pronunciation of words or names with these terminations, but scarcely any one writer appears to be consistent with himself in this respect. In Boyer's "French Dictionary," with the pronunciation according to the *Abbé* Tardy, (Boston, 1822,) *Bey* (a Turkish governor) is pronounced bȧ, (or bé:) but all words ending in *ai*, as *balai*, *délai*, *essai*, *gai*, *geai*, *lai*, *Mai*, *quai*, *vrai*, are pronounced with the open sound of *e*, (è or ȧ:) the *ai* of *balai*, *gai*, *geai*, *lai*, *Mai*, and *quai* is sounded like the English *e* in *met*, but in *délai*, *essai*, and *vrai*, like *e* in *there*. In the Dictionary of Fleming and Tibbins, (American edition, Philadelphia, 1843,) *ai* in *gai*, *Mai*, and *quai* has the sound of *e*, close ȧ, (or é,) but *balai*, *délai*, *essai*, *lai*, and *vrai* are pronounced in precisely the same manner as in the preceding work. In Spiers and Surenne's Dictionary (American edition, 1852) *gai* has the sound of *e* close, (ȧ or é:) but *balai*, *Mai*, and all other words (not verbs) of this termination are pronounced with the sound of open *e*. *Bey*, as in Boyer and Fleming and Tibbins, is pronounced bȧ, (or bé:) but *dey*, a word similar in its origin and general character, has the open sound of *e*, (*dè*.) *Ay* and *ey*, when forming the termination of proper names, are in Spiers and Surenne's Dictionary invariably represented in pronunciation by è, with the single exception of *Solway*. See, also, "Surenne's French Pronouncing Dictionary," (American edition, from the Edinburgh edition of 1840,) in which is given the pronunciation of a great many proper names ending in *ay* and *ey*, and never with the sound of *e* close, (é,) except in the solitary instance of *Solway*, just noticed. Mr. Bescherelle, perhaps the highest modern authority in regard to the pronunciation as well as the definition of French words, does not speak very definitely in regard to the sound of *ai* or *ay* terminal: but, under the letter *E*, he says *ey* has its middle sound ("*son moyen* ou *demi-ouvert*") in *bey*, *dey*, *Hervey*, *Ney*, *Volney*, etc., (see "Dictionnaire National," vol. i., pp. 1049 and 1050.) In consideration of the general tendency of the preceding writers, and supported by the high authority last named, we have adopted the general rule to make the *e* open in the final syllables of all names of this class. At the same time, those who are anxious to be accurate in their pronunciation should take care to make the sound of *ai*, *ay*, and *ey*, terminal, less open and less full than in the final syllables *aie*, *aye*, *ais*, *eys*, etc.

† *C* with a cedilla, (ç) before *a*, *o*, and *u*, sounds like *s*: thus, *ça*, *ço*, *çu* are pronounced like *sa*, *so*, *su*.

‡ In uttering this sound, care should be taken not to press the back part of the tongue against the palate, as is done in pronouncing the English *ng*.

21. *In, im, ain, aim, ein, oin,* and *en, preceded immediately by i,* when nasal, have a sound nearly resembling that of *ang* in the English word *pang.* In such cases, *in, im, ain, aim, ein,* and *en* are pronounced alike ĂN; the *o* in *oin* has the sound of our *w,* so that *loin* and *soin* are pronounced almost lwĂN, swĂN.

22. In *om* and *on* nasal, the *o* has nearly the sound of ŏ as in *won't.*

Obs. The French nasal sound is represented in the present work by N or M, distinguished as a small capital: *e.g.* CHAUMONT, shŏ'mŏN'.

23. *Q* or *qu,* in French, always sounds like *k: e.g. quel* is pronounced *kĕl; qui, ke.*

Obs. *Q,* in *French* words, (except when terminal, as in *coq* and *cinq,*) is always followed by *u,* though it is often employed without this letter in writing certain foreign names.

24. *R* is like the English, but is trilled more strongly, especially when it precedes another consonant, or stands at the end of a word, as in *vertu, punir*: in similar cases the English *r* is but very slightly sounded. This sound is represented by a small capital R.

25. *S,* when single and between two vowels, sounds like *z*: in other cases it is the same as in English.

26. *X* generally has the same sound as in English, but is sometimes sounded like *s,*—*e.g.* in *six,* pronounced sĕss, and *Bruxelles,* (Brussels,) pronounced brü'sĕl',—and occasionally like *z,* as in *dixième,* de'ze-ăm'.

27. *Ch* is like *sh* in English; *th* is always like *t.*

28. *Gn* (the same as in Italian) has a sound which blends that of *n* and *y,* (consonant,) or, in other words, is equivalent to the sound of *ni* in *minion.* Thus, AVIGNON is pronounced ă'vēn'yŏN'.

Obs. This sound is represented in Spanish by *ñ,* and bears the same relation to *n* that the liquid *l* (l) does to the ordinary *l.* In Hungarian it is expressed by *ny,* and in Portuguese by *nh.*

When it occurs in the middle of a word, we have represented it by *n* and *y,* as in the example above given: but when it stands at the end of a word, as it cannot then be expressed by any letter or combination of letters in English, it has been indicated by the Spanish *ñ*: accordingly, the French pronunciation of such names as COLOGNE and BOULOGNE is thus given:—ko'lōñ', boo'lōñ'.

SILENT LETTERS.

29. The vowel *e* at the end of a word, when not marked with an accent, is invariably mute: *e.g.* in *parle, contente,** etc.

30. The French consonants, when occurring at the end of a word, are generally not pronounced, unless they are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel: *e.g.* in *content,* (pronounced cŏN'tŏN',) and *dents,* (dŏN.) If, however, they are followed by a mute *e* or any other vowel, they must always be articulated: *e.g.* in *contente, dentĕ,* etc.

Obs. 1. The letters *c, f, l,* and *r* are, when final, very often pronounced, (the two former almost always:) *e.g.* in *avec, neuf, il,* and *punir.*

Obs. 2 The French articulate the final consonants in almost all foreign and classical names: *e.g.* in AMSTERDAM, (*m* not nasal,) VÉNUS, etc.

REMARKS ON THE FRENCH ACCENT.

It may be observed that the French language has no accent, in the sense in which we employ this term. The marks, called *accents,* that are placed over the different vowels, serve only to indicate some particular sound of these letters, and not that peculiar impulse of the voice which characterizes an accented syllable in the English and most other European tongues. Thus, the accent over the *e* in *parlé* serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from *parle,* another form of the same verb, in which the *e* is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowel over which it is placed a longer and deeper sound than ordinary: *e.g.* in *hâte, tempête, gîte,* and *apôtre.*

It is commonly said that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they *seem* to an English ear to accentuate the last, because in our language the universal tendency is to throw the accent towards the beginning of the word. Others, on the contrary, maintain that in pronouncing words of a number of syllables the voice of a native French speaker almost invariably rises and dwells on the last, and that this peculiar terminal intonation is very analogous, and nearly equivalent, to our accent. This last opinion appears to us to be not without a real foundation. But, however the question may be settled, the fact that the English who have learned the pronunciation of names from hearing them spoken by the French themselves, almost invariably throw the accent on the final syllable, furnishes, in our judgment, sufficient grounds for establishing a general rule on this subject. Accordingly, in the present work we have, with very few exceptions, placed the principal accent on the last syllable of French names; at the same time, it has been thought proper to mark the others with secondary accents, in order to prevent them from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly, as is usually the case with unaccented syllables in English. The pronunciation of ORLÉANS, for example, has been thus given:—OR'lā'ŏN'.

Obs. Particular care, however, should be taken not to break such names into as many isolated sounds as there are different syllables, but, while pronouncing these syllables with a stress of voice nearly equal, to let each glide smoothly into that which follows it. It may be observed that the French, in uttering short sentences, usually make the different words run into each other, as if they were parts of the same word.

GERMAN.

VI.

1. *A,* in German, usually sounds as in the English word *far,* though sometimes approximating the *a* in *fat.*

2. *E,* when long, sounds like *a* in *fate;* when short, like *e* in *met;* frequently, however, it has an obscure sound, like *e* in *bitter, paper,* etc. It should have this obscure sound whenever it ends an unaccented syllable, (as in *Goethe,*) or when it precedes *l, n,* or *r* in an unaccented syllable, (as in *Schlegel, Bunsen, Schiller.*)

3. *I* long sounds like *i* in *marine,* (or *ee* in English;) *i* short, like *i* in *pit.*

4. *O* long sounds like *o* in *no; o* short, nearly like *o* in *on.*

5. *U* long is like *oo* in *moon; u* short, like *oo* in *good.*

6. *Y* sounds like the German *i.*

7. *Ae,* or *ä,* is similar to the German *e,* or to the English *a* in *fate* or *e* in *met.*

8. *Ie* is equivalent to *i* long, (or *ee* in English.)

9. *Oe,* or *ö,* nearly resembles the *eu* in French, but has no parallel sound in English: the sound in our lan-

* The particles *le, re,* and the pronouns *je, me, te,* etc., are perhaps, strictly speaking, exceptions; but though the *e* in these words is not always absolutely mute, it is very often so: thus, the sentence *vous me trouverez le même* is pronounced in rapid conversation *voom troov vā mem,* the vowel in *me* and *ne* being entirely suppressed, and the consonants attached to the preceding words.

guage nearest to it is that of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*: the German poets often rhyme it with with *e*, (ē or ā.)

10. *Ue*, or *ü*, is like the French *u*.

11. *Ai* is similar in sound to *ei*, but somewhat broader. (See 14 of this section.)

12. *Au* is equivalent to the English *ou* in *our*.

13. *äu* and *eu* resemble in sound the English *oi*, as in *oil*.

14. *Ei* and *ey* have the sound of our *i* in *mine, as pronounced by the Americans*, (the English draw the corners of the mouth farther back.)

Obs. It may be observed that *ai* and *au*, in German, as well as in several other languages, are *proper* diphthongs, the vowels preserving their distinct and proper sound: thus, *ai* is equivalent to ā'e, and *au* to ā'oo, in English.

15. The consonants *f*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and *x* are pronounced as in English.

16. *B* and *d*, at the beginning of a word, have the same sound as in English; at the end of a word, *b* is pronounced like *p*, and *d* like *t*.

17. *C*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, sounds like *k*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, like *ts*.

18. *Ch* has a sound unknown to our language, which can be learned from an oral instructor only. It somewhat resembles that of our *h*, with a strong aspiration: after *a*, *o*, and *u*, it is guttural; for example, in the word *ach*.* When it follows *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu*, or *eu*, it seems to be sounded more in the palate or roof of the mouth, as in *ich*, *euch*, etc. We have represented this sound in the present work by K, distinguished as a small capital.

Obs. *Ch*, before *s radical*, (*i.e.* forming a part of the root of the word,) has the sound of *k*: *e.g. Ochs* is pronounced *oks*; *Sachsen*, sāk'sen, etc.

19. *G*, at the beginning of a word, sounds as in the English word *get*. In other situations it is usually pronounced nearly like the German *ch*, in which cases it is represented by G small capital. In some German dialects, however, it is sounded in all cases nearly like *g* hard in English: *gg* is usually sounded nearly like *k*.

20. *H* is pronounced only when it begins a word.

Obs. 1. When *g* and *h* occur in the middle of a compound word, they have the same sound as when they are initial, provided they begin any part which is a complete word in itself: thus, in the participle *gegeben*, ("given,") the latter *g* has the same sound as the former, because it begins the verb *geben*, (to "give,") from which that participle is derived. It is sounded in like manner in *aufgeben*, (to "give up,") *vergeben*, (to "forgive,") etc. *H*, in similar instances, is pronounced: *e.g.* in *gehabt*, *aufhalten*, etc.

Obs. 2. *G* and *h*, occurring after a vowel, lengthen its sound: *e.g.* in *Tag*, *Zahl*, *Floh*, pronounced tāG, tsāl, flō, etc. A silent *h* has the same effect though occurring before a vowel, as *Thal*, (pronounced tāl,) *That*, (tāt,) and so on. (See Remarks on the German Pronunciation, at the end of this section.)

21. *J* has the sound of the English *y*, (consonant.)

22. *Q* is only used before *u*, and sounds as in the English word *quit*.

23. *R* is pronounced like *rr* in the English word *terror*, but somewhat more strongly. (See V., 24.)

Obs. Care should be taken to pronounce the *r* in German distinctly and forcibly. In such words as *Berg* and *Werth*, the learner should be particularly on his guard against allowing the *e* to become like short *u*, as in similar words in English. The *e*, in such cases, should have the same sound as in our word *merit*, so that *Berg* should be pronounced almost as if written *bairG*, (not *bürg*;) *Werth* as *wairt*, (not *würt*,) but somewhat shorter

24. *S*, at the beginning of a word, or between two vowels, is like *z*; in other cases it is sharp, as in *this*. *Ss* is always sharp.

25. *Sch* sounds like the English *sh*; *sz*, like *ss*.

26. *Th* is pronounced like *t*, as in most other languages.

27. *V* sounds like *f* in English, except when between two vowels; it is then pronounced somewhat softer, approximating in sound our *v*.

28. *W* resembles our *v*, but in pronouncing it the upper teeth should not be allowed to touch the lower lip, as is done in uttering the English *v*. This sound is indicated by a *w* marked thus, ŵ.

29. *Z* and *tz* sound like *ts*.

REMARKS ON THE GERMAN ACCENT AND PRONUNCIATION.

No general rule can be given for the accent of German words or names: it may be remarked, however, that the penultimate accent occurs much less frequently than in the Spanish or the Italian language. The German accent is in all respects very similar to the English, differing widely from the Spanish and entirely from the French. It is proper to observe, however, that the secondary accent on compound German words or names is more distinctly marked than it would be in English in the same situation: thus, the English say Pe'ters-burg, with scarcely any appreciable accent on the last syllable, while the Germans say Pe'ters-burg', (pā'tęrs-bŏŏRG',) the last accent being distinctly marked, though decidedly less than the first.

It is a rule in German that an accented vowel ending a syllable is long, as in *ā'ber*, (ā'bęr,) "but," *gē'ben*, (gā'bęn,) to "give," *Vā'ter*, (fā'tęr,) "father," *lō'ben*, (to "praise.") The vowel is considered to end the syllable when followed by a single consonant in the middle of a word, in which case the consonant always goes to the following vowel, as in the instances above cited; but, if the vowel is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is generally short, as in *fal'len*, (to "fall,") *Mut'ter*, ("mother,") etc. But to this last remark there are several exceptions. In declinable words ending in a single consonant, whether monosyllables or dissyllables, with the accent on the *ultima*, the syllable on which the stress of the voice is laid is long, as *Blūt*, ("blood,") *gūt*, ("good,") *Grāf*, ("count,") *Eugēn*, ("Eugene,") and so on. This exception may be said to follow almost as a matter of course from the first part of the foregoing rule; for if the vowel in such words as *Graf* was short, then in the genitive and dative *(Grafes, Grafe)* it must also be short, thus violating the rule referred to, or else be the cause of a very objectionable and inconvenient irregularity, by making in the same word the nominative and accusative short and the genitive and dative long. The letters *g* and *h* have the effect of making long the vowel which precedes them. (See 20 of this section, Observation 2.)

GREEK, (MODERN.)

VII.

1. A *α* (alpha) is like *a* in *far*.
2. E *ε* (epsīlon) is like *a* in *fate*.
3. H *η* (ēta) is like *ee* in English.

* Those who have no opportunity of acquiring this sound from a German might perhaps learn it from a Scotchman, as the Scottish *ch* is essentially the same with the German, though pronounced somewhat more strongly.

4. Ι ι (iōta) is like *e* in *me* or *i* in *pin*.
5. Ο ο (omicron) is like *o* in English.
6. Υ υ (upsīlon) is nearly like the French *u*, (or *ü*.)
7. Ω ω (ōměga) is like *o* in English, there being no difference between this and *omicron* in prose; in poetry ω is longer.
8. Αι is like *a* in *fate*.
9. Ει and οι sound like *ee* in English.
10. Ου is like our *oo*.
11. Β β (bēta) is like *v* in English.*
12. Γ γ (gamma) is like *g* hard, as in *get*.
13. Δ δ (delta) is like *th* in *this*, (th.)
14. Ζ ζ (zēta) is like the English *z*.
15. Θ θ (thēta) is like *th* in *thin*.
16. Κ κ (kappa) is like *k*.
17. Λ λ (lambda) is like *l*.
18. Μ μ (mu) is like *m*.
19. Ν ν (nu) is like *n*.
20. Ξ ξ (xi) is like *x*.
21. Π π (pi) is usually like the English *p*; but after μ (m) it is like *b*: *e.g.* ἔμπορος is pronounced *em'bo-ros*.*
22. Ρ ρ (rho) is similar to the German *r*.
23. Σ σ ς (sigma) is like the English *s*.
24. Τ τ (tau) is usually like the English *t*; after ν, (n,) however, it is sounded like *d*: *e.g.* ἐντὸς is pronounced *en-dos'*.
25. Υ υ, (*consonant*,) when before a vowel or the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, is like our *v*: *e.g.* αὐερύω is pronounced âv-â-rü'o, αὐλὸς, âv-los', αὔριον, âv're-on; in other cases it is like *f*: *e.g.* Λευκαδία (Leucadia) is pronounced lef-kā-thee'â.
26. Φ φ (phi) is equivalent to our *f*.
27. Χ χ (chi) is similar to *ch* in German.
28. Ψ ψ (psi) is like *ps* in English.

HEBREW.

VIII.

As in the case of classical names we have not attempted to give the ancient Latin or Greek pronunciation, so we have never aimed to give the ancient Hebrew pronunciation of Scripture names. Nevertheless, that such of our readers as may happen to be ignorant of Hebrew may be furnished with a key to the Hebrew forms of these names, as well as for purposes of comparison with other languages, we have thought it necessary to present the following table, exhibiting the form and power of the Hebrew letters:

ANCIENT HEBREW ALPHABET.

		Name.	Power.
1.	א	â'lef	a
2.	ב	bêth or bāth	v, b
3.	ג	ğimel or ğee'mel	g
4.	ד	dâ'leth	d or dh
5.	ה	hê or hā	h
6.	ו	vâv or vauv	v
7.	ז	zâ'yin	z
8.	ח	hêth or hāth	H (like the Arabic ح)
9.	ט	têt or tāt	t
10.	י	yōdh	y
11.	כ or ך†	kaf	kh, k
12.	ל	lâ'medh	l
13.	מ	mêm or mām	m
14.	נ or ן†	nûn or noon	n
15.	ס	sâ'mek	s
16.	ע	â'yin	a (like the Arabic ع)
17.	פ	pê or pā	ph, p (nearly equivalent to the Arabic ف)
18.	ץ	tsâ'dā	ts
19.	ק	kōf	ḳ (like the Arabic ق)
20.	ר	rêsh or rāsh	r
21.	ש	shîn or sheen	sh, s
22.	ת	tâv	th, t (nearly equivalent to the Arabic ث)

HINDOSTANEE.

IX.

1. Hindostanee is the name given to the language formed by the interfusion of the native Hindoo dialects with the Persian, which was introduced into India chiefly by the conquering Mongols under Bâber and his successors. It was called Hindostanee or Hindustani (hin-dus-tân'ee) because it originated in Hindostan,‡ which is still its principal seat, although the language is extensively spoken not only throughout the whole of India proper, but also in Afghanistan and Beloochistan. It is also frequently called Oordoo or Urdû, (ŏŏr'dŏŏ',) or [the "language of the] camp," because it was in the camp or army that the intermixture of the Persian with the Hindoo languages first took place. In writing Hindostanee, the Persian alphabet, with some slight modifications, is commonly employed, though the Nâgaree (Nâgarî) is not unfrequently made use of. (See Sections XIII. and XVIII.)

2. The pronunciation of the Hindostanee nearly corresponds in all essential points with the Persian; perhaps the only differences of any importance are in the sound of the short ă Nâgaree, which, following the Sanscrit pronunciation of that vowel, is usually like our short *u*, as in *but*, the nasal *n*, (seldom found in Persian,) in the sounds of *kh*, *gh*, *th*, *dh*, etc., and in those of the lingual (or cerebral) *d*, *t*, and *r*. (See Section XVIII. for the mode of distinguishing, as well as for the pronunciation of, these letters.)

3. Care should be taken not to apply the pronunciation of India to Persian and Arabic names of persons who have never had anything to do with India. While it may not be improper to pronounce the name of the great Akbar—ŭk'ber,—for, though an Arabic name, it was doubtless so called by a large majority of his subjects,—it would be inexcusable for an Englishman (except when talking with Hindoos) to pronounce the name of the Arabian prophet Mo-hŭm'mŭd or Mŏŏ-hŭm'mŭd, as it is nearly always called by the natives of India. (See Table on page 18.)

Obs. There is a remarkable general analogy, both in their history and in their composition, between the Hindostanee and the English

* As the modern Greeks have no letter corresponding to our *δ*, in order to represent this letter in words or names from other languages they employ μτ: as Μπάσρα, Basra or Bassora, Μπάμπω, Babo, etc.

† These characters are called *terminal*, being used only at the end of a word or name.

‡ It may be remarked that Hindostan or Hindoostan, (the "country of the Hindoos,") in its strict and original signification, was applied only to India north of the Vindhya Mountains. The application of the name to the entire peninsula is comparatively recent.

languages. In both tongues the staple (if we may use the term) was furnished by the native dialects of the country, while the higher style of speech, and particularly the language of the court, was for a long time that of the conquerors,—Norman-French or Persian; and, even after the amalgamation of the language of the conquerors and that of the conquered had taken place to a great extent, it was in both countries regarded as a mark of rank and high breeding to introduce into conversation and into written composition as large an admixture of the former as possible. The analogy may be extended still further: as the Norman-French was not the original language of the Normans, so the Persian was not the original language of the Mongol conquerors of India, but derived from one of the countries which they had subdued and in which they had established themselves.

HUNGARIAN.

X.

1. *A*, unaccented, is like *o* in *not;* with an accent, (*á*,) it sounds as *a* in *far*, and is always long: thus, *Aba Új-vár*, the name of a town, is pronounced ŏb′ŏh oo′e-vâʀ.

2. *E*, unaccented, is like *e* in *met;* with an accent, (*é*,) it has a sound intermediate between *e* in *met* and *i* in *pit*, but more prolonged.

3. *I*, and *y* when a vowel, sound like *e* in *me*, or *i* in *fig*.

4. *O*, without an accent, is the same as in English; when accented, (*ó*,) it has a longer and deeper sound.

5. *U*, without an accent, is like *oo* in English; with the accent, (*ú*,) its sound is fuller and deeper.

6. *Oe* or *ö*, and *ue* or *ü*, are the same as in German.

7. The consonants *b, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z*, are like the English.

8. *C* is not used without being joined with some other consonant; *cs* is sounded like *ch* in English; *tz*, like *ts*.

9. *G*, except when followed by *j* or *y*, is always hard, as in the English word *get*. *Gh* sounds like a simple *g*.

10. *J* is usually like *e* in English; *uj* is pronounced *oo-e*. *Dj* and *gj* are equivalent to *dy* and *gy*, and *tj* to *ty*. (See 16, 17, and 20 of this Section.)

11. *R* is like the German; in other words, it is to be trilled more strongly than the English.

12. *S* is like the English *sh*.

13. *Sz* is like *s* sharp, or *ss*.

14. *Ts* is equivalent to *cs*, (or *ch* in English.)

15. *Tz* is like *cz*, (or *ts* in English.)

16. *Y*, in Hungarian, is nearly always a consonant. When it follows *d, g, l, n*, and *t*, it seems to be blended with these letters, so as to form but one consonant sound.

17. *Dy* and *gy* are alike. *Magyar* is pronounced möd′-yŏr.

18. *Ly* is like I in Spanish, or *lli* in the English word *million*. *Vásárhely* is pronounced in three syllables,—vâ′shâʀ-hêl.

19. *Ny* is like the Spanish *ñ*, or *ni* in *minion*. *Mártony* is pronounced in two syllables,—mâʀ′toñ.

20. *Ty* approximates the sound of our *ch*, bearing the same relation to *t* that *dy* does to *d*.

21. *Zs* is sounded like the French *j*, or *zh* in English.

Obs. In Hungarian, the accent usually falls on the first syllable.

ITALIAN.

XI.

1. *A*, in Italian, is like the English *a* in *far*, though its sound varies somewhat in different situations.*

2. *E* has two sounds: (1.) *close*, like *a* in *fate;* (2.) *open*, like *e* in *met*.

3. *I* is like *e* in *me*, or *i* in *fig*.

4. *O* has two sounds: (1.) *close*, as in *note;* (2.) *open*, similar to *o* in *not*, but rather broader.

5. *U* is like *oo* in English.

6. *Ai* and *au*, in Italian, are *proper* diphthongs. (See VI. 14, Observation.) Accordingly, Cairo is to be pronounced kī′ro, Ausa, ŏw′sâ, etc.

7. The consonants *b, d, f, l, m, n, p, q, s, t*, and *v* are similar to the English.

Obs. *K, w, x*, and *y* are not used by the Italians, except in spelling foreign names.

8. *C* and *cc*, before *a, o*, and *u*, are sounded like *k;* before *e, i*, and *y*, like *ch* or *tsh*.

Obs. *Cc* should be pronounced more strongly than a single *c*. This remark will apply to all double letters in Italian, as well as in most other languages.

9. As *c*, when immediately before *a, o*, or *u*, is never pronounced like *ch*, in order to express this sound in such cases, the vowel *i* is inserted: thus, *cia, cio, ciu*, are pronounced *châ, cho, choo*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

10. *Ch* is employed to express the sound of *k* before *e* and *i*.

11. *G*, before *a, o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *get;* before *e, i*, and *y*, it sounds like the English *j*: *gia, gio, giu*, are pronounced *jâ, jo, joo*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

12. *Gh* is used to express the sound of hard *g*, before *e* and *i*.

13. *Gli* has the sound of the liquid *l*, (l,) or of *lli* in *million:* thus, Boglio is pronounced bôl′yo.

14. *Gn* has the same sound as in French; in other words, it is like the Spanish *ñ: e.g.* Bologna is pronounced bo-lôn′yâ.

15. *H* is never sounded in Italian.

16. *J*, at the beginning of a syllable, is like the English *y*, (consonant;) at the end of a word it is equivalent to *ii*, (in Italian.)

17. *R* resembles the French, but is trilled somewhat more strongly. (See V. 24.)

18. *Sc*, before *e* and *i*, is like the English *sh: e.g.* Scio is pronounced *shee′o*.

19. *Z* commonly has the sound of *dz* in English; *zz* is generally pronounced like *ts*. But to both these rules there are a number of exceptions. (See Monti's Italian Grammar, p. 4 and pp. 206–208.)

The following table will perhaps enable the reader more readily to understand the mode in which *c* and *ch*, *g* and *gh*, are employed by the Italians:

ca	is pronounced	kâ.		ga	is pronounced	gâ.
che	" "	ká.		ghe	" "	gâ.
chi	" "	ke.		ghi	" "	ge.
co	" "	ko.		go	" "	go.
cu	" "	koo.		gu	" "	goo.
cia	" "	châ.		gia	" "	jâ.
ce	" "	chá.		ge	" "	já.
ci	" "	che.		gi	" "	je.
cio	" "	cho.		gio	" "	jo.
ciu	" "	choo.		giu	" "	joo.

Obs. In Italian, the accent of words ending in a vowel is usually on the penultima; but to this general rule there are many exceptions.

* There are a number of niceties in Italian pronunciation, which, however interesting to a thorough linguist, cannot properly be noticed in a work like the present. The difficulty of giving a brief and at the same time a satisfactory exposition of the principles of this language is increased by the existence of different dialects in different parts of Italy. It has been deemed sufficient, in this synopsis, merely to explain those principles of pronunciation which appear to be recognized by the Italians generally.

NORWEGIAN.

XII.

As a written language, the Norwegian may be said to be identical with the Danish, since not only the grammar, but, with very few exceptions, the words, of both, are precisely the same. In pronunciation, however, the Norwegians differ widely from the Danes, while these, again, differ considerably among themselves. Under Section III. we have given the elements of Danish pronunciation as the language is spoken by the educated classes in Copenhagen. The principal points of difference between this and the Norwegian appear to be the following: (1.) *d* in the latter tongue always has its proper sound, while in the Danish it is often pronounced like the English *th*; (2.) *g* at the end of a word, in Norwegian, is usually sounded distinctly as *g* hard in English; (3.) *e* at the end of a word always retains its distinct sound; (4.) *ou* is like the Dutch and English *ou*, (*ŏw*.)

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

XIII.

1. Under this general term we include all those languages which are neither written in Roman letters nor in characters that can readily be converted into corresponding Roman letters. (See Preface, p. vi.) In this sense it would embrace not merely the Asiatic languages, to which the term "Oriental" is commonly limited, but also the Russian, which may in one sense be said to form the connecting link between the Asiatic and European tongues. It is proposed under this head to offer some remarks and explanations respecting the causes of the perplexity and confusion in which the whole subject of Oriental orthography seems at first sight so hopelessly involved. By a reference to what has been said on the different sounds of the Arabic tongue, (see Section I.,) it will readily be seen that, from the different modes employed to represent with Roman letters the sounds of many of the Arabic characters, an almost endless diversity may, or rather must, result in regard to the spelling of names in which those characters occur. The confusion is not a little increased by the fact that the same character has a different power according as it is employed by Arabian, Persian, or Indian writers.

2. As an illustration of the foregoing remarks, we may take غياث, an Oriental surname, signifying a "redresser of wrongs." In this name each of the four letters may be represented in two or more different ways: 1. the غ may be represented either by *g* or *gh*; 2. the ي may be represented by *y*, *i*, or (supposing it to be doubled) by *iy*, and (in English) by *ey* or *e*; 3. the ا by *â*, *á*, and (in English) *au*; 4. the ث may be represented by *th* or *s*, (or *ss*.) The name may then be written (without impropriety) by European writers in the following modes: First, as an Arabic name, in which the ث retains its proper sound: Ghiyâth, Giyâth, Gheâth, Geâth, Ghiyauth, Giyauth, Gheauth, and Geauth. Secondly, as a Persian or Hindostanee name, in which the ث is represented by a sharp *s* or *ss*: Ghiyâs, Giyâs, Gheâs, Geâs, Ghiaus, Giaus, Gheaus,* and Geaus. These sixteen spellings are not all the modes which might legitimately be used to represent the above name of four Arabic letters, but they are, perhaps, amply sufficient to illustrate what has been said above.

3. Another source of perplexity in regard to names of Arabic origin is the difference which obtains in the pronunciation of the fatha, (short *a*.) In Western Asia it often approaches very nearly the sound of *e* in met, (as in يمن Yemen, (yĕm′ĕn,) the name of Arabia Felix,) while in some of the eastern parts of Persia the fatha is pronounced nearly like â, and in India it is sounded like our short *u*, (as in *tub*.) Accordingly, in Eastern Persia they say yăm′ăn, and in India yŭm′ŭn, for Arabia Felix.

4. The pronunciation of the Arabic article is of itself often the cause of much perplexity,—first, by the frequent change of the *l* to correspond with the sound of the initial letter of the following word, (see I. 33,) and, secondly, by the change of the *vowel*, which is variously sounded, commonly as *al* or *el*, often as *ool*, and sometimes as *ŭl*. Hence we have *Abd-el-Malek*, *Abd-al-Malek*, *Abd-ool-Malek*, (written also *Abd-ul-Malek* or *Abd-oul-Malik*;) *Abd-al-Rahman*, *Abd-el-Rahman*, *Abdar-Rahman*, *Abderrahman*, *Abdurrahman*, or *Abdourrahman*.

As it would be wholly out of the question for us in every instance to give all the different spellings of Oriental names,—and we have not attempted to do so, except in the case of a very few of great celebrity, (such as Jengis Khan,)—we have thought it might be useful to give the following table, by glancing at which the reader will perhaps acquire a greater practical facility in identifying names which at first sight may appear wholly different from each other, than he could by a more elaborate or more scientific explanation of the causes of such diversity. At the same time, that he may, if he desires to do so, clearly understand the principles which lie at the bottom of all this apparent confusion, we shall refer by numbers (indicated by figures included in a parenthesis) to the explanations and remarks made when speaking of the Arabic alphabet, (see Section I.,) where also we have pointed out the chief differences between the power of the letters in that tongue and in the Persian and Hindostanee.

TABLE OF CELEBRATED ORIENTAL NAMES WRITTEN VARIOUSLY.

Aboo-Bekr,[1] Abu-Becr, Aboubecre, Abu-Bakr, (30,)† Abou- (or Abu-) Beker (or -Bekr,) Ebubekr, Uboo-Bekr or Ub′oo-Bukr,‡ (or -Buk′ker.)

Aboo- (Abou- or Abu-) Tâlib, (or -Tâleb,) Ebu-Thalib. Ub′oo-Tâ′leb.§

Adhad-ed-Daulah,[2] Adadoddaulah, Azad-ed-Daulah, (or -Dowlah,) (15,) Uz′ud-ud-Dow′lah.§

Adherbijan, Aderbijan, Azerbaijan, (9.)†

[1] The "father of the virgin," (*i.e.* of Ayeshah.)

[2] The "arm (or defender) of the state."

† The use of the numerals in parenthesis will be clearly seen from the following examples. Under Aboo-Bekr we find 30. By a reference to this number in Section I., (note †,) we find that fatha is sounded sometimes like *ă*, sometimes like *ĕ*, and sometimes like *ŭ*; hence the variations of *Bakr*, *Bekr*, and *Bukr* or *Bukker*. Under Adherbijan we are referred to 9 in Section I., where we find that while the ذ, as an Arabic letter, is commonly represented by *dh* or *d*, it has in Persian the sound of *z*: and so on.

‡ Major Price, in his "Mahommedan History," (London, 1811,) writes the name Abû-Bukker,—somewhat inconsistently, since the first part of the name (Abû) is written with the Italian or German vowels, while the second (Bukker) is written in the English mode,—a mode, moreover, which no Englishman would be likely to use who had not acquired his pronunciation of the name in India. A worse inconsistency is found in Major Stewart's spelling of the name of Hoomayoon, (Houmaioon,) in which the first and second parts of the name are French, and the third English. He should either have written it Houmaioun or Houmayoun, or else Hoomayoon.

§ So generally pronounced in India.

* So written by Sir John Malcolm.

Adh-Dhahabee,[1] (or -Dhahabi,) (9,) Al-Dzahabi, Uz-Zŭ'hŭbee,* (30.)

Akbar,[2] Akber, Ekber, Uk'bŭr,* (sometimes improperly written Akhbar and Ackbar.)

Alee,[3] Alî, Aly, (or Ally,) Ul'ee.*

Al-kâhir-Billah,[4] Al-Qahir-† (or Qaher-) Billah, (21.)

Bâber, Bâbar, or Baubur.

Bayazeed, Bayezeed, Bayazid; Bajasid, (German;) sometimes corrupted into Bajazet.

Fereedoon, Feridoun, Feridûn, Fureedoon; written also Pheridun or Pheridoun.

Firdousee, Firdausi, Ferdouçy, Firdousi, Firdusi, Ferdosi. (For the signification of this name, see FIRDOUSEE, in the body of the work.)

Hassan,[5] Haçan, (14,) Hussun.‡

Hoolâkoo, Houlakou, Hulaku or Hoolâgoo, Houlagou, Hulagu.

Hoomâyoon,[6] Houmayoun, Humayûn or Humayoon, Houmaioon.

Isfendiyâr, Asfandiyar, Isfundear.‡

Jehân- (or Jahân-) Geer,[7] Djehan-Ghyr, Djahan-Guire, Dschehan- (or Dschahan-) Gir.

Kai-Kâoos, Kai-Kaous, Kai-Kaus, Key-Kawuss.

Kereem,[8] (or Kareem,) Kerîm, Karîm, Carim, Kurreem.‡

Khadîjah, (or Khadeejah,) Chadidsha or Khadidschah, Khadidjah or Khadidja, Kadijah.

Khaled, Chaled, Caled.

Khaleel, Chalil, Khulleel.‡

Lokmân, Locman, Loqman, (21,) Lockmaun.

Mahmood-Abool-Kâsim- (or Kasem-) Yemeen-ed-Dow-lah,[9] Mahmoud-Abul-Kaçem-Yemîn-eddaulah, Mahmûd-Abûl-Kassim-Jemin-eddaulah.

Mansoor,[10] (Al,) Mansour or Mançour, (14,) Mansûr, Munsoor.‡

Meerzâ,[11] Mîrza, Mirsa, (German.)

Moâweeyah, Moawiah, Moawiyah, Moawije and Muawijjah, (German,) Moâveah, Mauweiah, (in Latin, Moawias.)

Modhafar,[12] Modhofar, Mozaffer, Mozuffur, Muzuffer, Moozuffur,‡ (17.)

Mohammed,[13] Mahomed, Mahomet, Muhammed, Mehemet, Moohummud,* (mŏŏ-hŭm'mŭd.)

Nâdir Shâh,[14] Nadir (or Nader) Chah, Nadir Schah, Nauder Shah.

Nâsir-ed-Deen,[15] Nassireddyn, Nâçireddîn, (14,) Naser-u-deen, Nausser-ud-deen.

Nizâmee, Nizami, Nisami, Nidhami, (17.)

Noor-ed-Deen[16] or Nour-ed-Din, Nour-u-deen, Noureddyn, Nureddin.

Nousheerwân, Noushirwân, Nauschirwan or Naouchirwan, Nuschirwan. (See KHOSROO, in the body of this work.)

Omeyyah, Ommeyah, Ommaiah, Umeyyah, Omâce; (in German,) Omajjah, Omijjah, or Umaijjah.

Othmân, Osman, Otman, (or Ottoman.)

Rŏŏstam, Rŏŏstum, Roustam, Roustem, Rustam, Rustem.

Shah-Alam[17] (or -Aulum,) Chah-Alam (or -Alem,) Schah-Alam.

Shah-Jehân[18] (or -Jahan,) Chah-Djehan, Schah-Dschehan or Schah-Dschahan.

Sooleymân, Suleiman, Solyman, Soliman, Souleyman.

Soovórof, Souvorof, Suworow, Suwarow, Suwarrow Souvarof, Suvaroff, Suvorow.

Taimoor or Teemoor, Timour, Taïmour, Taimur or Timur, Tamerlane.[19]

Yakoob, Yacoob, Yakoub, Yacoub, Yakûb; Jakub, (German.)

Yazeed or Yezeed, Yazid or Yezid; Jezid, (Dutch;) Jasid or Jesid, (German.)

Yoozuf, Yoosŏŏf, Youzouf or Youzef, Iouzef; Jusuf or Jusef, (German.)

The following table of names of a certain kind, classified according to their spelling in the four principal European languages, will, it is believed, furnish a key to many of the difficulties which the reader is likely to meet with in works on Oriental history or biography:

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	ITALIAN.
Chengiz,	Tchenguiz,	Tschengis,	Cenghis.
Chenghiz,	Tchenghis,	Tschingis,	Cinghis.
Chenghis,	Tchenguis,		
Chingiz,	Tchinguiz.		
Chingis,	Tchinguis.		
Chinghis,	Tchinghis.		
Jengis,§	Djenguiz,	Dschengis,	Genghis.
Jengiz,	Djenguyz.		
Jenghis,	Djenguis.		

The first of the above spellings are based on the supposition that the initial consonant in the Mongol name had the sound of our *ch*; while those below (Jengis, etc.) rest on the supposition that the initial letter had the sound of *j*. On this question the best Oriental authorities are not agreed. It very probably had a sound somewhat differing from either.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	GERMAN.	ITALIAN.
Jaafar,	Djafar,	Dschafar,	Giafar.
Jafar,	Djafer,	Dschafer,	Giaffar.
Jafer,	Djaafar,	Dschaafar,	Giaafar, etc.
Jamsheed	Djamchid,	Dschamschid,	Giamscid.
or	Djamchyd,	Dschemschid.	
Jemsheed,	Djemchid,		
	Djemchyd,		
	Djamschid, etc.‖		

[1] "The golden." [2] The "great," or "greatest."
[3] "High," "eminent," "noble." [4] "Victorious through God."
[5] "Beautiful," "handsome," "good."
[6] "Fortunate," "blessed." [7] "Conqueror of the world."
[8] "Bountiful," "generous," "merciful."
[9] Yemeen-ed-Dowlah signifies "right hand of the state (or empire,")
[10] "The victorious."
[11] *I.e. Meer-Zâd*, or *Ameer-Zâd*, "son of a prince."
[12] "Victorious." [13] "Praised."
[14] "Wonderful king." [15] "Defender of the faith."
[16] "Light of the faith."
[17] "King of the world," or "king of the universe."
[18] "King of the world."
[19] A corruption of *Taimoor-leng* or *Timur-lenk*,—*i.e.* "Taimoor the lame."

* Sometimes so written and so pronounced by the English in India. (See Section IX. 3.)

† Sir G. Wilkinson writes the name of the celebrated capital of Egypt (Cairo) *Qahera*.

‡ So written by Sir John Malcolm, and so pronounced in India.

§ Gibbon, the historian, writes the name *Zingis*.

‖ It is extremely common for French writers, in spelling Oriental or Russian names, to use *sch* instead of *ch*, which is more strictly French. It has not been deemed necessary to present in the table every possible form, such as Djamschyd, Djemschyd, Dgemchid, Dgemchyd. etc., although these would be perfectly legitimate French spellings.

English.	French.	German.	Italian.
Jahan Geer,* Jehan Geer or Jehangeer,	Djahanguir,* Djahanguyr, Djehanguir, Djehanguyr, Djahanguire, etc.	Dschahangir,* Dschehangir,	Giahanghir. Gehanghir.
Khadîjah, Khadeejah.	Khadidja,	Chadidscha,	Cadigia.
Meerza,	Mirza,	Mirsa or Mirza,	Mirsa or Mirza.
Nizâmee,	Nizami,	Nisami,	Nisami.
Noor-ed-Deen,* Noor-ud-deen,	Noureddin,* Noureddyn.	Nureddin,*	Nureddin.
Shah-Jahân, Shah-Jehân, Shah-Jehaun.	Chah-Djahan, Chah-Djehan,	Schah-Dschahan, Schah-Dschehan,	Sciah Giahan. Sciach Giacan.
Yazeed or Yezeed,	Yazid, Yasid, Iazid, Yezid, Iesid.	Jasid, Jesid,	Jasid. Jesid.
Yoosuf or Yoozoof, Yoozef,	Youzouf, Youzef, Youseph, Iouzef, etc.,	Jussuf (or Jusuf,) Jusef, Juseph.	Jusuf. Jusef.
Zeid or Zeyd,	Zeïd,	Seid or Seyd.	
Zhookofski or Zhookofskee,	Joukofski, Joukovski, Joucofski, Zhoukofski.†	Schukowski, Schukovski, Schukofski, Shukowski.	Sciucofschi. Sciucovschi.

Any number of instances might be cited in which respectable English writers use in the same work, and, it may be, in the same sentence, the English, French, and German orthography indiscriminately, as Aboo, Abou, or Abu, Abool-Kausim, Aboul-Kâssim, Abul-Kâssim, Arghoun, Feridoon, etc. etc. This is unquestionably a serious defect in any work, as in most cases the reader must be wholly at a loss to determine what sound the writer intends to convey; yet the universal prevalence of this practice, and the absence of any settled orthography in regard to Oriental names, may be justly urged as some extenuation. But there is another very common fault, which in our view is far more objectionable,—that of combining French and English or English and German orthography in the same name: as, Abou-Yusoof, (in which the second syllable is French, the third German, and the fourth English,) Abou-Aly-Sumjoovee, (in which the first part is French, and the second and third English,) Aboushirwan, Aboul-Kausim, (in both of which the second syllable is French, and the third English,) Abulfiradge, (Aboolfaraj,) (in which the second syllable is German, and the fourth French,) Nour-u-deen-Mahmood, (in which the first syllable is French, and all the rest English.)

All the examples last cited, and most of the others, are taken from Sir John Malcolm's "History of Persia," a work of decided merit, whose author was not wanting either in the learning or judgment required to produce a work essentially free from the above defects, had his attention been directed to the great importance of consistency and uniformity in writings of this kind.

* It may be proper to observe that compound names, like the above, (as Jahangeer or Djahanguir, Noureddin or Nureddin, etc., may be written as one word or divided into their separate parts, according to the option of the writer. Thus, we may write Jahangeer or Jahan-Geer, Djahanguir or Djahan-Guir; Nooreddeen, Noor-ed-Deen, Noureddin, (or Noureddyn,) Nour-ed-Din, Nour-Eddin, or Nour-Eddyn; etc. etc. We have, however, in giving the English spellings, generally preferred to divide the names into their separate parts, which appears to accord with the general usage of our language in regard to compound words of modern origin.

† It may be remarked that French writers sometimes, though rarely, use *zh* instead of *j* in order to represent the sound of the Russian Ж. The Germans often employ *sh* (*s* in German being usually equivalent to our *z*) for the same purpose.

PERSIAN.

XIV.

1. The modern Persian is a mixed product formed by the union of words derived from the different Aryan dialects of ancient Persia with the Arabic, which was introduced into the language by the Mohammedan conquerors of the country. The mixture of these heterogeneous elements may be aptly compared to that of oil and water. As in such a mixture we see portions or masses of each ingredient in contact, but not combined or assimilated with each other, so in modern Persian we often find the Aryan and Semitic elements thrown together side by side, without the slightest attempt to assimilate or combine them into a harmonious whole. We constantly meet with scraps of pure Arabic—not merely phrases, but even whole sentences—introduced bodily into a passage of which all the rest is Persian, both in etymology and grammatical construction.‡

2. The Persian alphabet includes, along with the twenty-eight Arabic letters, these four additional ones: پ, *(p.)* ژ, *(zh.)* چ, *(ch.)* and گ, *(g.)* The following characters have, in Persian, a totally different power from that given them in the Arabic alphabet, viz.: ذ, ض, and ظ, which are pronounced like *z*, and ث, which takes the sound of *s*. This diversity of sound, as might naturally be expected, often causes much confusion, because European writers are apt to spell the name according to the language with which they happen to be most familiar: thus, one who is familiar with Arabic and but little acquainted with Persian, as pronounced by the natives of that country, will write *Adherbijan*, *Modhafer* or *Modhofar*, while those who have learned the pronunciation of these names in Persia or India will write *Azerbijan*, *Mozafer* or *Mozaffer*.

3. The Persian has also two vowel-sounds unknown to the Arabic,—namely, *é* and *ó*. These sounds of *yá* and *waw* are usually distinguished from the common Arabic sounds of the same letters (namely, *i* or *ee* and *u* or *oo*) by the Arabic epithet *Májhool* or *Majhúl*, (signifying "unknown,") or *Ajemee*, *(Ajemí,) (i.e.* "Persian,") while the ordinary sound is designated by the term *Ma'roof*, *(Ma'rúf,)* that is, "known" or "familiar."

4. It may be observed that the long *a (á)* in Persian is considerably broader than the long *a* in Arabic or in Sanscrit, though the pronunciation varies somewhat in different provinces. In the city of Shirâz (where it is claimed that the best Persian is spoken) the sound of *á* is scarcely, if at all, less broad than in the English words *awe*, *fall*, etc.

‡ Sir William Jones, in the Preface to his "Persian Grammar," gives a very striking illustration of the difference between the crude mixture of different ingredients composing the modern Persian, and the more thoroughly assimilated elements of our own tongue, by the following parallel sentences. The first, exhibiting the structure of the English language, is from Middleton's "Life of Cicero," (vol. iii. p. 351:) "The true law is right reason conformable to the nature of things; which calls us to duty by commanding, deters us from sin by forbidding." The composition of the Persian is similar to the following: "The true *lex* is *recta ratio* conformable *naturæ*, which by commanding *vocet ad officium*, by forbidding *à fraude deterreat*."

POLISH.

XV.

1. *A* sounds as *a* in the English word *far*.

2. *E*, without an accent, like *e* in *met*; with an accent, (*é*,) like *a* in *fate*.

3. *I* as in *marine*.

4. *O*, unaccented, as in *note*; with an accent, like *oo* in *good*, or o͝o.

5. *U* is like *oo* in *moon*.

6. *Y* resembles *e* in *me*, but is more guttural, being similar to *i* in *pin*.

7. *A* sounds nearly like *on* in French, (ôN;) *e* is *in* in French, (or âN.)

8. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, (always hard,) *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, (always sharp,) *t* and *z*, are essentially the same as in English.

9. *C* in all cases, even before *a* or *o*, sounds like *ts* in English; *cz* is equivalent to our *ch*; *ch* is like the German *ch*.

10. *J* is like the German, being equivalent to *y* consonant.

11. *L* (without any mark) is similar to our *l*, but softer; *ł* is very hard, somewhat resembling the *ll* of the Welsh.

12. *R* is like the German.

13. *W* is similar to the German, resembling our *v*.

14. *Ń*, with an accent over it, (*ń*,) sounds like the Spanish *ñ*.

15. *S*, marked in a similar manner, (*ś*,) has a sound blending that of *s* and *y* consonant. *Śc* has a sound which cannot be given in English: its nearest approximation in our language is *sts*.

16. *Sz* is equivalent to *sh* in English.

17. *Z*, with a point over it, (*ż*,) is like the French *j*, or *zh* in English.

18. *Z*, with an accent, (*ź*,) is somewhat similar to the above, but has no equivalent in our language.

Obs. 1. The accent in Polish words or names of more than one syllable is nearly always on the penultima.

Obs. 2. The sounds of the letters in Slavonian, Bohemian, and Illyrian correspond, with slight exceptions, to those of the Polish language.

PORTUGUESE.

XVI.

1. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*, and the diphthongs *ai*, *ay*, *au*,* are essentially the same as in Spanish.

2. *Ao* and *am* are pronounced almost *ŏwN*.

3. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *v*, and *z* are similar to the English.

4. *C* is the same as in French, differing from the English only by sometimes having the *cedilla*.

5. *Ch* is the same as in French, or, in other words, is like our *sh*.

6. *G* and *j* are the same as in French. (See V. 15 and 17.)

7. *H*, in Portuguese, is always silent. When, however, it follows *l* or *n*, it renders these letters *liquid:* thus, *filho* ("son") is pronounced feel'yoo or fēl'yo; *senhora*, ("lady,") sân-yo'rā, etc.

8. *M* frequently, and *n* sometimes, has a nasal sound. *Sam*, like *são*, is pronounced almost *souN*; *alem* or *alen* sounds like ā-lēN'.

9. *Qu* is pronounced as in French, the *u* in this case not being sounded.

10. *R* is like the French. (See V. 24.)

11. *X* is sounded like *ch* in Portuguese, or *sh* in English.

Obs. In Portuguese the general rules of accentuation are similar to those in the Spanish language. (See XIX. Obs. 1.)

RUSSIAN.

XVII.

The Russian is the most important of all the Slavic family of languages, not merely on account of its being the tongue of one of the most powerful and most populous empires in the world, but it is probably not inferior, viewed simply as a vehicle of expression, to any other member of that family, if we take into consideration all the qualities which go to form a good language, such as softness, flexibility, variety, richness, and force. Although some of its consonants—III, for example—seem sufficiently harsh to an English ear, it is much softer than the Polish, and is mostly free from that concourse of consonants† which makes the latter tongue so formidable to foreigners.

The power of the greater number of the Russian letters is perhaps sufficiently explained in the table on the opposite page. The following, however, require some additional explanation:

1. Г sounds usually nearly like our hard *g*, but is somewhat more guttural, as if an aspirate were mingled with the other sound. Occasionally it is pronounced like *k*, and not unfrequently, when at the end of words, like the German *ch*. It also has sometimes nearly the sound of our *h*; and, as the Russians have no other letter to represent *h* in foreign names, they use Г for this purpose. Thus, they would write *Kopengagen* for *Copenhagen*.

2. Е, though generally possessing the pronunciation indicated in the table, (è or yè,) in some cases takes the sound of yo or e-o; it is then usual to mark it thus, ё, as несёте, "you carry," (pronounced nês-yo'tê or nês-e-o'tê.)

Obs. 1. The omission of this mark sometimes leads to important errors: thus, *Feodor*, ("Theodore,") always in three syllables, is not unfrequently written and pronounced by foreigners *Fedor*.

Obs. 2. The varying sound of *e* (è or yè) will explain why certain names beginning with this vowel are written sometimes with an initial *E* and sometimes with *Y*, as *Ekaterinoslaf* or *Yekaterinoslaf*, *Elisavetgrad* or *Yelisavetgrad*, etc.

3. К is usually sounded as in English, but in certain positions it takes the sound of *kh*, (or the German *ch*.)

4. Л has usually the same sound as the English *l*, but when followed by the hard semi-vowel ъ, or by the vowels *a*, *o*, *y*, (*oo*,) it is similar to the Polish ł.

5. The hard semi-vowel ъ imparts to the preceding consonant a strong harsh sound, as if it were doubled. When preceded by в (*v*) it changes the sound of this consonant into that of *f* or *ff*; as, орло́въ, pronounced or-loff'. Following ж, it changes the sound of this letter into *sh*; as, ножъ, pronounced—nosh. In like manner, when it follows д, it changes its sound to *t*; and so on.

6. The soft semi-vowel ь usually imparts a soft or liquid sound to the preceding consonant. Thus, станъ is pronounced almost stāñ; столъ, stol, etc.

7. The semi-vowel й is placed after vowels with which it coalesces, forming but one syllable; as, дай pronounced dā-ĭ or dī; пей, pā-e or pā, etc.

* *Ei* and *ey* are almost the same as in Spanish, but have a sound sometimes approaching that of the English long *i*.

† As occurs, for example, in such Polish names as the following *Brzesc*, *Przemysl*, *Skrzenbski*, etc. etc.

The Russian alphabet consists of thirty-six letters, as follows:

	Power.	Name as pronounced in English.
1. А а	ā	ā
2. Б б	b	bà
3. В в	v	và
4. Г г	g or *gh*	ghà
5. Д д	a	dà
6. Е е	à or yà	yà
7. Ж ж	zh	zhà
8. З з	z	zà
9. И и	è, ī, yè	yè
10. І і	è or ī	è
11. К к	k	kā
12. Л л	l	ēl
13. М м	m	ēm
14. Н н	n	ēn
15. О о	o	ò
16. П п	p	pà
17. Р р	r	ēʀ
18. С с	s	ēss
19. Т т ш	t	tà
20. У у	oo	oo
21. Ф ф	f	ēf
22. Х х	к (like the German *ch*)	кā
23. Ц ц	ts	tsà
24. Ч ч	ch or tch (equivalent to the Persian چ)	chà
25. Ш ш	sh	shā
26. Щ щ	sh-tsh	sh'tchā
27. Ъ ъ	*e* mute (making the preceding consonant hard)	yāʀ
28. Ы ы	è or wè	yār-we
29. Ь ь	y, nearly mute	yā'rĭ
30. Ѣ ѣ	yà or à	yā'tў or yā'tĭ
31. Э э	ē	ē
32. Ю ю	ū (yoo) or ü	yoo
33. Я я	yā or yē	yā
34. Ѳ ѳ	f	fè-tā'
35. Ѵ ѵ	è, ī	ee'zhèt-sā
36. Й й	y, nearly mute, (like a half-uttered ī.)	è or ī

SANSCRIT.

XVIII.

1. The Sanscrit* (*i.e.* the "elaborate" or "perfect" language) was the language used by the more highly cultivated portion of the ancient Aryan inhabitants of India, (see ARYA in the body of this work,) and is still the learned language of their descendants, the modern Hindoos.† It is regarded as the oldest of the Indo-European tongues. The character in which it is written is called Nâgarî‡ or Dêvanâgarî, (pronounced dā'vạ nā'gạ-ree',) and, like most other alphabets of the Indo-European family, it is written from left to right. The Nâgarî, (or Nâgaree,) considered simply as a phonetic system, is perhaps the most perfect of human alphabets. It not only has a separate letter for every one of its elementary sounds, but it is also remarkable for its admirable classification of these sounds. It consists of fifty letters, of which fourteen are vowels and thirty-six consonants, besides various compound characters, which may be said to be merely abbreviated modes of writing two or three consonants together.

2. The vowels are

अ ă§	ऊ ू ū (or o͞o)	ए े
आ or ा â	ऋ ṛĭ	ऐ or ै ai (*i.e.* ā'e)
इ ि ĭ	ॠ ṛî (or ṛee)	ओ ो ō
ई ी î (or ee)	ऌ ḷĭ	औ ौ au (or ŏu)
उ ु u (or o͞o)	ॡ ḷî (or ḷee)	

OBS. It will be seen that most of the Sanscrit vowels have two forms: the first is used at the beginning of a clause or sentence, the other occurs in other positions, particularly in the middle of a word.

3. The consonants are as follows:

क k	ख kh	ग g	घ gh	ङ ng
च ch	छ chh	ज j	झ jh	ञ ñ
ट ṭ	ठ ṭh	ड ḍ	ढ ḍh	ण ṇ
त t	थ th	द d	ध dh	न n
प p	फ ph	ब b	भ bh	म m
य y	र r	ल l	व v	ं ṁ
श sh	ष ṣh	स s	ह h	ः ḥ‖

* Written also *Sanskrit* and *Sungskrit*. The term is derived from the Sanscrit particle *săm*, nearly equivalent to the Latin *con*, "together," (and, like it, often used as an intensive,) and *krĭtă*, "made" or "done." It signifies "made or done thoroughly," and, hence, "elaborate," "complete," "perfect."

† It may be said to bear nearly the same relation to the modern Hindoo dialects that the Latin bears to the dialects of modern Italy.

‡ Nâgarî [from *Nagara*, a "city"] signifies "of the city," and, hence, "refined" or "cultivated." Dêva, (nearly related to the Latin *Deus* and *Divus*,) a Sanscrit word, denoting a "god" or "deity," was often applied as a term of honour to the Brahmans. (See "Institutes of Manu," ix. 317, 319.) Dêvanâgarî would appear, then, to signify the 'cultivated (written) language of the gods, (or Brahmans,") the use of it having originally been for the most part, if not exclusively, confined to the priestly caste.

§ The pronunciation of अ, in modern India, is like that of our short *u* in *but*. It should be observed that ऋ and ऌ do not involve any sound of *i*, but are similar to our *r* and *l*.

‖ To these may be added ळ, (ḷ,) occurring only in the Vedas.

4. The vowels are divided into

Short,	अ	इ	उ	ऋ	ऌ
Long,	आ	ई	ऊ	ॠ	ॡ

5. The Sanscrit letters may be classified as follows:

	VOWELS.	SEMI-VOWELS.	NASALS.	MUTES.	SIBILANTS.	ASPIRATION, ETC.
Gutturals,	अ आ		ङ	क ख ग घ		ह
Palatals,	इ ई	य	ञ	च छ ज झ	श	
Linguals,	ऋ ॠ	र	ण	ट ठ ड ढ	ष	ः
Dentals,	ऌ ॡ	ल	न	त थ द ध	स	ं
Labials,	उ ऊ	व	म	प फ ब भ		

6. The only Sanscrit sounds of frequent occurrence which present any serious difficulty to the European learner are the combinations of the mutes *k, g, ch, j, ṭ, ḍ, t, d, p,* and *b* with *h*, making *kh*, (ख,) *gh*, (घ,) *ṭh*, (ठ,) *ḍh*, (ढ,) and so on. It is important to observe that ख has a totally different sound from the Arabic or Persian خ, (equivalent to the German *ch;*) and ठ or थ is pronounced quite differently from the Arabic ث, or our *th*. The sound of *kh, gh, th, dh, ph,* and *bh*, in Sanscrit as well as in the modern Hindoo dialects, may be said to resemble that produced in such English phrases as "bake-house," "stag-horn," "hot-house," "bid him," "stop him," etc., when these words are pronounced quickly and yet very distinctly; with this important difference, however, that the Indian mute and *h* are to be uttered with a single impulse of the voice, and never divided into separate syllables.

7. The dental *t* (त) and *d*, (द,) in Sanscrit, have essentially the same sound as the Arabic ت and د, (see Section I. 4 and 8;) but the lingual (cerebral) *ṭ* (ट) and *ḍ* (ड) have no equivalent either in Arabic or Persian. They somewhat resemble the English *t* and *d*, but are formed by reverting the end of the tongue far back into the dome of the mouth: hence the name of *cerebrals* sometimes given to them.* The Hindostanee *ṛ* (ड़) is pronounced in a similar manner. (See 8 of this Section.)

8. It may be observed that in the modern dialects of India, including Hindostanee, we have, in addition to the lingual and dental sounds of *t* and *d*, a lingual (or cerebral) *r*, (not found in Sanscrit.) The Sanscrit घोट (ghôṭă,) a "horse," becomes in Hindostanee ghôṛa; गरुड, (Gărudă,) the vâhăn of Vishnu, takes the modern form of gărur, (pronounced gŭr'ŏŏr.) In writing Hindostanee with the Nâgarî alphabet, this lingual *ṛ* is represented by ड with a dot beneath, thus, ड़, while in the ordinary (Persian) alphabet it is indicated thus, ڑ or ڑ. The lingual *ṭ* and *ḍ* in the modern Nâgarî are written precisely as in Sanscrit; but in the common alphabet they are distinguished from ت and د either by having four dots, as ټ, ډ, or by a stroke placed above, ټ, ډ.

9. In writing Sanscrit, अ *(ă)* is never expressed after a consonant, but it is implied after every consonant unless this be followed by another vowel or by the rest-sign: thus, कमल, (kml,) "lotus," is to be read kămălă; but if the final consonant has the rest sign, it does not take the *ă* after it, as मरुत्, (mărut,) "wind."

(For a fuller and more systematic exposition of the elements, etc. of the Sanscrit language, the reader is referred to the very able article, entitled "Sanscrit," by Professor Whitney, in the "New American Cyclopædia.")

* They are called in Sanscrit "mûrdhanya," (from *mûrdhan*, the "head,") because they seem to be pronounced more nearly in the centre of the head than any other class of letters.

SPANISH.

XIX.

1. The Spanish *a* sounds as in the English word *far;* *e*, like *a* in *ale;* *i*, like *e* in *mete;* *o*, as in English; *u*, like *oo;* and *y*, (when a vowel,) like the Spanish *i*.

2. *Ai* and *ay* are like long *i* in English. *Au* sounds like *ou* in *our*. (See VI, 14, Obs.) *Ei* and *ey* are pronounced ā'e.

3. The consonants *f, l,* (single,) *m, n, p, s, t,* and *v* are pronounced nearly as in English.

4. *B*, at the beginning of a word, sounds as in English; but when between two vowels its sound somewhat resembles that of *v*, with this difference,—*v* is pronounced with the upper teeth placed against the under lip, while the sound of the Spanish *b* is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact. This sound seems to be between that of *b* and the English *w*. It is represented by B or V.

5. *C*, before *a, o,* and *u*, is pronounced as in English; before *e* and *i*, it has the sound of *th* in the word *thin*. In the Catalan dialect it is the same as in English.

6. *Ch* has the same sound as in English, except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it is pronounced like *k*.

7. *D*, at the beginning of a word, is sounded nearly as in English, but is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth, while in pronouncing the English *d* the tongue is made to touch the roof of the mouth. At the end of a syllable, or between two vowels, *d*, in Spanish, sounds like the English *th* in *this*, but is somewhat softer. This sound is usually represented in the present work by a small capital D.

8. *G*, before *a, o,* and *u*, is hard, as in English.

9. *G* before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch* in *ach*. This sound is indicated by H, distinguished as a small capital.

10. *Gua* and *guo* sound somewhat like *gwâ, gwo,* but the *g* is so soft that it is scarcely perceived; so that in these cases the sound of *gu* seems to approximate very nearly to that of the English *w*. *Gu*, before *e* and *i*, is usually sounded like *g* hard: thus, GUIANA is pronounced gē-â'nā. When, however, the *u* is marked with a diæresis, thus, *güi,* these two letters have the same sound as when before *a* or *o*, and consequently *güi* is pronounced *gwe* or *we*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

11. *H*, in Spanish, is never pronounced, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

12. *J:* for this letter, see 9 and 18 of this Section.

13. *Ll* (now sometimes written l) has a sound which combines that of *l* and *y* consonant, and is similar to the liquid *l* in French: *e.g. villa* or *viĺa* is pronounced veel'yâ; *Llerena,* lâ-rā'nā or lyâ-rā'nā.

14. *Ñ*, in similar manner, unites the sounds of *n* and *y*, and is like *gn* in French: thus, *peña* is pronounced pên'yâ or pàn'yâ.

15. *Q*, in Spanish, is always followed by *u*. *Qu*, before *a* and *o*, is sounded as in English, or, in other words, is equivalent to *kw;* before *e* and *i*, it is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* be marked with a diæresis, in which case it is like *kw*. (See table at the end of this Section.)

16. *R* is similar to the French, but is trilled more strongly. (See V. 24.)

17. *T* is to be pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.

18. *X* is usually sounded like the Spanish *j*, which letter, according to the present mode of spelling, has been generally substituted for it: thus, instead of the old spelling XIMENES, XUCAR, etc., we now often see in Spanish works JIMENES, JUCAR, etc. *X*, before a consonant, or before a vowel marked with this sign, ^, is sounded as in English: Examples,—*Exterior, Exâminar.*

19. *Y*, at the beginning of Spanish words, is usually a semi-consonant, as initial *y* is for the most part in English words.

20. *Z* is to be pronounced like *th* in *thin.*

The following table may serve to show more clearly the manner in which *c*, *g*, *j*, *q*, *x*, and *z* are used in Spanish.

ca	is pronounced	kâ.	cua or qua is pronounced quâ.
que	" "	kā.	cue or qüe " " quā.
qui	" "	ke.	cui or qüi " " que.
co	" "	ko.	cuo or quo " " quo.
cu	" "	koo.	
ga	is pronounced	gâ.	gua is pronounced gwâ or wâ.
gue	" "	gā.	güe " " gwā or wā.
gui	" "	ge.	güi " " gwe or we.
go	" "	go.	guo " " gwo or wo.
gu	" "	goo.	
ja or xa	is pronounced	hâ.	za is pronounced *thâ.*
je, xe, or ge	" "	hā.	ze or ce " " *thā.*
ji, xi, or gi	" "	he.	zi or ci " " *the.*
jo or xo	" "	ho.	zo " " *tho.*
ju or xu	" "	hoo.	zu " " *thoo.*

OBS. 1. Spanish words or names ending in a consonant have the accent almost always on the last syllable; those ending in a vowel are generally accentuated on the penultima. If a word or name be an exception to either of these rules, in correctly-printed Spanish works the accent is usually marked; as, CÓRDOVA, ALCALÁ, JÚCAR, CÁCERES. It should be observed that the *s* in the *plural* does not change the accent: hence *casas*, "houses," though ending in a consonant, has the penultimate accent as well as the singular *casa*, a "house."

OBS. 2. The Spanish accent, though resembling the German and Italian, is much less distinctly marked than the accent of those languages,—so much so, that it is sometimes difficult for an English ear to determine positively which is the accentuated syllable. In this respect it may be said to approximate very nearly to the French.

OBS. 3. The Spanish language as spoken in Mexico and South America differs in some points materially from the true Spanish. Thus, *z*, and *c* before *e* and *i*, instead of having the sound of *th*, are generally pronounced like *s*. Among the uneducated classes *ll* is universally sounded like *y*: thus, *gallo* is pronounced almost gâ'yo.

SWEDISH.

XX.

1. The vowels *a* and *i*, and the diphthongs *ä* and *ö*, are similar to the German.

2. Å sounds like the English *o*. Luleå is pronounced loo'lĭ-ō; Torneå, tor'nĭ-o, etc.

3. *E*, when accentuated, has almost the sound of our short *i* prolonged, represented in this work by *ĭ*.

4. *O*, at the end of a syllable, is like our *oo*; in other cases, like *o* in *not.*

5. *U*, in Swedish, is a very difficult sound for foreigners to acquire; it seems remotely to resemble the French *u*, and to blend (very obscurely) the sounds of the English *i* or *ĭ* and *oo*. It has been represented in the present work by *oo*, this sound being the nearest to it of any in our language.

6. *Y* is the same as in Danish, or, in other words, is similar to the French *u*.

7. The Swedish consonants are, for the most part, pronounced like the English, with the exception of *j* and *g*, (before *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*,) which are nearly equivalent to *y* consonant, (*g*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in English,) and of *s*, which commonly sounds like *s*, or else like the English *sh*.

8. *Ch* initial (except when immediately followed by *r*) is sounded like the English *ch* in *child*; in the middle or at the end of a word it takes the sound of *k*. *Kj* sounds like the English *ch* in *child*: thus, *Kjöping* (written, also, simply *Köping*) is pronounced *chö'ping*. *C*, (as in English,) before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is like *k*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, like *s*. *Qv* or *qu* is like *qu* in English.

9. *St*, followed by *j*, has the sound of our *sh*: hence *Stjerna* is pronounced shĕr'nâ. *K* before *e* sometimes takes the sound of our *ch*: thus, *Kellgren* is pronounced *chel'gren.*

EXPLANATIONS.

SIGNS, ETC. RELATING TO ORTHOEPY.

1. ā sounds as *a* in *fate.*
2. â denotes the sound of *a* in *fare* or *e* in *there.* It is used to indicate the sound of the long open *e* before *r* in cases where it would be objectionable to employ *ai.* It has not been deemed proper to use exactly the same letters (without any distinctive mark) in the pronunciation as in the spelling of a name; because if the same letters were used for both, and the reader should happen to miscall the name as ordinarily written, he would perhaps be equally liable to miscall the pronunciation. While, therefore, the pronunciation of MOLIÈRE may very properly be represented by mo'le-air', it would, for the reason just given, be improper to represent that of BEAUCAIRE by bō'kair', instead of which we write bō'kār'.
3. ȧ is essentially the same as ā, but less prolonged.*
4. ą is nearly like the preceding, but more open. It is used to represent a sound very similar to that of *e* in *met*, (ę,) but somewhat longer. (See Introduction, V. 7, note.)
5. å sounds like *a* in *far* or *father.*
6. ă (the short sound of å) has a sound between ā and å; it is shorter than the former, and somewhat more open than the latter.
7. ą̊ (the long sound of å) indicates a sound longer than å; in the pronunciation of Oriental names it approximates ā very nearly.

* The vowels ȧ, ȯ, and o͝, though very similar to ā, ē, (or *ee*,) ō, have been deemed preferable in certain cases, particularly in the pronunciation of French names, in order to guard against a drawling sound.

For a similar reason, *e*, in marking French pronunciation, has been preferred to *ee*, even when under the full accent.

It may be remarked that long *a*, (ā,) as pronounced in English, is a sort of diphthong, almost ā-ę. In pronouncing foreign languages, this diphthongal sound should be carefully avoided; the sound of ā should be pure, without any, even the slightest, sound of *e* after it.

8. a has the sound of *a* in *fall*.
9. ă (or ă) sounds as *a* in *fat, pang*, etc.
10. â denotes the long *a* in Oriental names; it is also sometimes used in English names to indicate the sound of *a* in *fall, halt*, etc.: *e.g.* Dâl'tŏn.
11. ạ is obscure, as in the first and last syllables of *America*.
12. ē is like *ee;* the latter (ee) is mostly used in this work.
13. ȅ is like the preceding, but less prolonged.*
14. ĕ (or ĕ) sounds as *e* in *met, pen*, etc.
15. ȇ has essentially the same sound as the preceding, but is more open and more prolonged. (See V. 2.)
16. ẹ is obscure, as in *berth, her, rider*.
17. ī indicates the long sound of *i* in English, as in *pine, triangle*, etc.
18. ĭ or ĭ sounds as *i* in *pin, pit*, etc.
19. ị is obscure, as in *fir*.
20. ō sounds as *o* in *note, home*, etc.
21. ȍ is like the preceding, but less prolonged.*
22. ŏ (or ŏ) sounds as *o* in *not*.
23. o͝o (or ů) has the sound of *u* in *bull, pull*, etc., or of *oo* in *good*.
24. o͞o sounds as *u* in *rule*, or *oo* in *moon, noon*, etc.
25. ö has a sound similar to the French *eu*. It has no equivalent in English. (VI. 9.†)
26. ọ is obscure, as in *Boston, terror*, etc.
27. ü indicates the sound of the French *u*. It has no equivalent in our language. (V. 5, VI. 10.†)
28. ů is the short sound of the preceding.
29. ᴜ (small capital) indicates the sound of the French *eu*, almost like that of our *u* in *fur;* it resembles the sound of the German *ö*. (V. 10, VI. 9.†)
30. ů denotes the sound of o͝o, (very short.)
31. ʙ (small capital) approximates *v* in sound.
32. ᴅ (small capital) indicates a sound nearly like *th*, (as in *this*.) (XIX. 7.†)
33. ɢ and ᴋ (small capitals) indicate the sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it.
34. ʜ (small capital) has a sound nearly like the preceding. It resembles a guttural and strongly-aspirated *h*. (I. 6, and XIX. 9.†)
35. *h* Italic is used to represent the *undetermined* sound of the so-called aspirated *h*. (See V. 16.)
36. l̃ (*l* liquid) is pronounced like *lli* in *million;* it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. (XIX. 13.†)
37. ñ in like manner blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant. (XIX. 14.†)
38. ᴍ and ɴ (small capitals) denote the nasal sound in French. (V. 19.†)
39. ʀ (small capital) is to be strongly trilled; it resembles the sound of *rr* in *terror*.
40. ŝ is used to denote the sound of a very soft *z*.
41. v̂ indicates a sound similar to our *v*. (VI. 28.†)
42. *ai* or *ay* (unless otherwise marked) is to be sounded like *a* in *fate*.
43. *au* and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fall*.
44. *ey* at the end of an unaccented syllable (in English names) is to be sounded like *e* or short *i*.
45. ēē has the same sound as *ee* in *been* or *i* in the first syllable of *spirit*.
46. ĭĭ indicates a sound similar to the preceding, but longer; it is, in fact, the sound of short *i* (as in *pin*) prolonged. (XX. 3.†)
47. *ŏw* or *ou* sounds as in *now* or *our*.

☞ G, (capital,) like g̃, denotes the sound of *g* hard, as in *get, give*, etc.

☞ Ç, (capital,) like ç̃, denotes the sound of *j* or soft *g*, as in *gentle*.

☞ This mark ⌣ indicates that the vowels joined by it are to be pronounced almost in one syllable, as Berthier, bêr'te-a'.

* See note * on preceding page.

† These refer to the principles of pronunciation, as explained in the Introduction. The Roman numerals have reference to the section, the figures to the sound of the particular letter.

☞ When a name occurs several times, it has not been deemed necessary to pronounce it more than once; in which case the reader should look for the very first occurrence of the name, where the pronunciation will be given. If a name having the same spelling occurs in several different languages, it will be pronounced but once for each of the different languages; that is, the first time that it occurs in that particular language.

☞ It may be observed, in regard to the arrangement of the names in the present work, that if the ordinary names are spelled differently they are given in strict alphabetical order, without the slightest reference to the Christian or first names, (which are always placed in a parenthesis and in a different kind of type:) but if a number of names occur spelled in precisely the same manner, they follow the order of the Christian names. Thus, **Smith,** (Charles,) is given before **Smith,** (John, Robert, or William.) If it should happen that both the ordinary name and Christian name of two or more different persons are exactly alike, then the precedence is determined by the priority of date: *e.g.* **Smith,** (William,) of the seventeenth century is given before **Smith,** (William,) of the eighteenth century; and so on.

☞ When the same name belongs to a great number of princes or sovereigns, those of antiquity are given first; among modern rulers, emperors are placed before kings, and these before inferior personages, princes or dukes. Emperors or kings having the same name are usually given in the alphabetical order of the names of the countries which they rule: thus, the emperors of Austria precede the emperors of Russia, and the kings of England are given before those of France, Italy, or Spain.

☞ When a date in parenthesis is placed immediately after the title of a work, it always has reference to the time of publication, which may be, and not unfrequently is, long after the death of the author.

☞ In marking the pronunciation in the present work, our aim has been not to embarrass the reader with unnecessary marks or signs. Thus, in giving the pronunciation of the Italian name Ciarpi, we have simply written char'pee, which gives the pronunciation of this name as perfectly as chär'pē could do; because, in English, *a*, immediately followed by *r* and another consonant, always takes its second, or Italian sound, and *ee* usually represents the sound of the Italian *i* quite as well as ē or ȅ could do. For a similar reason, in such names as Antonelli, pronounced ăn-to-nel'lee, we have not thought it necessary to place any marks on the *e* in the penultimate syllable, as the English reader would be sure to pronounce the *e* with its short sound in this position when followed by two consonants of the same kind. In all cases, however, when it seemed possible that the omission of the diacritical mark might give rise to doubt or error, such sign has been added, since practical utility has been deemed of more importance than the mere appearance of consistency. Thus, *es* in modern names, even when under the full accent, has been marked short,—for example, in Valdes, văl-dēs',—because, in accordance with the usual Latin pronunciation, the *e* in such positions is commonly made long, as in Socrates.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Fr., French.	It., Italian.	Port., Portuguese.	Sp., Spanish.
Ger., German.	Lat., Latin.	Pron., Pronunciation.	Sw., Swedish.
Gr., Greek.	Myth., Mythology.	Russ., Russian.	Turk., Turkish.

A

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF

BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY.

A.

Aa, van der, vän der ä, (CHRISTIAN KAREL HENDRIK,) a Dutch scholar, divine, and writer on natural science, born at Zwolle in 1718; died in 1793.

Aa, van der, (JAN,) a Dutch biographer of the present age. He published an excellent "Biographical Dictionary of the Netherlands," ("Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden."

Aa, van der, (PIETER,) a Dutch lawyer and writer on jurisprudence, born at Louvain. The date of his birth is unknown. He published a "Commentary on the Rights of Creditors," ("De Privilegiis Creditorum Commentarium," 1560.) Died in 1594.

Aa, van der, (PIETER,) a learned bookseller of Leyden, flourished in the latter half of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. Died about 1730.

Aacs. See ACS.

Aagaard, au'gord, (CHRISTIAN,) written also **Aagard,** a Danish writer of Latin poetry, born at Viborg in 1616. Died in 1664.

See ROSTGAARD, "Deliciæ Poetarum Danorum:" MOLLER, "Cimbria literata."

Aagaard or **Aagard,** (NIELS, neels,) a Danish poet, born at Viborg in 1612, was probably a brother of the preceding. He was professor of eloquence at Soröe. He wrote several Latin poems and critical essays, among which is "Prolusions on Tacitus." Died in 1657.

Aagesen, (SVEND,) svěnd au'gĕh-sĕn, [in Latin, SUE'NO AGGO'NIS FIL'IUS,] regarded as the earliest Danish historian, flourished in the latter part of the twelfth century. He wrote a history of Denmark, extending from about A.D. 300 to 1187.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Aal, aul, (JAKOB,) a Norwegian author and manufacturer, born at Porsgrund, July 27, 1773. Educated at the German universities, and possessed of great wealth, he exercised a large political influence in his country. He wrote "Nutid og Fortid," ("Present and Past," 1832–36, 3 vols.,) and made a valuable translation of the "Heimskringla" of Snorri-Sturluson. His "Reminiscences" are of considerable value as a source of history. Died August 4, 1844.

Aali. See ALEE.

Aali Pasha. See ALEE PASHA.

Aalst. See AELST.

Aare, van der, vän der ä'rĕh, (DIEDERIK or DIRCK,) Bishop of Utrecht, and also a powerful temporal lord, flourished in the latter part of the twelfth century. Died in 1212.

Aarestrup, (KARL LUDWIG EMIL,) a poet and physician of Laaland, in Denmark, was born at Copenhagen, December 4, 1800. He published two volumes of lyrics. Died in 1856.

Aarifa Pasha, a distinguished Turkish diplomatist, born at Constantinople in 1830. His knowledge of foreign languages caused him to be appointed to important posts at Vienna, Paris, and Constantinople. After 1874 he occupied several cabinet positions, was ambassador to France in 1877, and prime minister of Turkey in 1879.

Aaron, ā'rŏn, [Heb. אַהֲרֹן; Gr. Ἀαρών,] the first of the high-priests of the Israelites, was the eldest son of Amram, who was the grandson of Levi. He is supposed to have been born about 1600 B.C.; but on this point the different authorities are not agreed. When Moses was called by Heaven to deliver his countrymen from the tyranny of Egypt, Aaron was commissioned to assist him as his spokesman. He died at the age of one hundred and twenty-three, and was succeeded in the priesthood by his son Eleazar. (See Exodus iv. 14 *et seq.*; also Numbers, particularly chap. xx. 23–29.)

Aaron, (HARISCHON, hä're-shōn, or ARISCON,) a rabbi of the Caraites, practised medicine at Constantinople in the thirteenth century, and wrote a commentary on the Pentateuch.

Aaron, [IT. ARONNE, ä-ron'nä,] (PIETRO,) a monk, born at Florence about 1480, was a canon of Rimini. He published several treatises on music, (1516–45.)

Aaron of Alexandria, a physician who lived in the first half of the seventh century. He wrote a medical work, in which the small-pox is first mentioned.

Aa'ron-Ben-Ash'er, a Jewish rabbi of the eleventh century, wrote a "Treatise on Hebrew Accents," (1517.)

Aaron-Ben-Jo'seph-Sa'son, a Jewish rabbi and writer, lived at Thessalonica about 1600.

Aaron-Ben-Sam'uel, a Jewish writer of the seventeenth century. His chief work is "The House of Aaron," (Frankfort, 1690,) which is said to be a very useful book for biblical students.

Aaron-Margalitha, (-mar-gä-lee'thä,) a Polish professor and rabbi, born in 1665. He was converted to the Protestant faith at Leyden, and wrote a number of theological treatises. Died about 1725.

Aaron-Raschid. See HAROUN-AL-RASCHID.

Aars, aurss, (JAKOB JONATHAN,) a Norwegian writer, born at Christiania, July 12, 1837. He was the author of an Old Norse Grammar, (1862,) of translations from old Norse literature, and of valuable papers on folk-lore and language.

Aarschot or **Aerschot,** är'skot, (PHILIPPE de Croi—dĕh krwä,) DUKE OF, a Flemish general who served under Charles V., and afterwards, when the troubles broke out in the Low Countries, zealously supported the cause of Philip II. of Spain. Died in 1595.

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vols. i. and iii.

Aarsens, van, vän är'sens, (CORNELIS,) Lord of Spyck, (spīk,) a statesman of Holland, born at Antwerp in 1543. He was many years *griffier* ("recorder" or "registrar") to the States-General, and died at an advanced age.

Aarsens, van, (FRANS or FRANCISCUS,) a distinguished Dutch diplomatist, son of the preceding, was

born at the Hague in 1572. His talents, address, and unscrupulousness won the admiration of Cardinal Richelieu, who ranked him with the most consummate politicians of the age. The unjust death of Barneveldt is ascribed partly to his intrigues. Died in 1641.

See AUBERY, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Hollande;" MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands," vol. iii.

Aarsens, van, (FRANS,) a grandson of the preceding, wrote a work called "Voyage en Espagne," (1666.) He was drowned at sea in 1659.

Aartgens, ârt'gens, or **Aertgen,** ârt'gen, a Dutch painter, called also ARTHUS CLAESSOON, (ar'tus klâs-sōn',) born at Leyden in 1498. He worked with success in his native city. Died in 1564.

Aartsbergen, ârts'bêr'gen, (ALEXANDER **van der Capellen,**—vän der kâ-pel'len,) an eminent Dutch statesman, who was born about 1600, and died in 1656. According to G. Vossius, he was a man of rare talents and incredible industry.

Aartsen, (PIETER.) See AERTSEN.

Aascov, au'skov, (URBAN BRUUN,) a Danish physician, who served in the navy about 1770.

Aasen, au'sen, (IVAR ANDREAS,) a Norwegian philologist, born August 5, 1815. His great work has been the compilation of materials for a dictionary of the "Folkesprog," or the popular dialects of Norway; and he was one of the most earnest promoters of the movement for substituting for the Danish-Norse of Norwegian current literature a new national language, based upon the popular dialects of the country. He also published grammars, valuable philological essays, and spirited lyrics, original and translated. Died Sept. 23, 1896.

Aba, ŏb'ŏh, called also **Samuel,** of a noble Magyar family, became King of Hungary in 1041, as successor to Peter, whom a revolution had compelled to fly the country. His injustice and cruelty at length irritated the Hungarians, who entreated the assistance of the emperor Henry III. In 1044 a battle was fought on the Raab, in which Aba was defeated and slain, and Peter was restored to the throne of Hungary.

Abacco, â-bâk'ko, (ANTONIO,) an Italian architect of the sixteenth century, a pupil of San Gallo. He published a work on architecture in 1558.

Abacco, (or **Abaco,**) **dall',** dâl-lâ-bâk'ko, (PAOLO,) a Florentine mathematician and poet, who flourished about the middle of the fourteenth century.

Abad. See ABBAD.

Abad I., II., and **III.,** (Sultans of Seville.) See ABBAD.

Abadia, â-bâ-dee'â, (FRANCISCO XAVIER—hâ-ve-air',) a Spanish general, born at Valencia in 1774. Died about 1830.

Abad y Queypeo, â-bâd' e kâ-pā'o, (MANUEL,) a Spanish bishop, born in Asturias about 1775. He was imprisoned about 1815 for hostility to the Inquisition, and was released in 1820. Died after 1824.

Abælardus. See ABELARD.

Abailard. See ABELARD.

Abâka Khan, â-bâ'kâ kân, son of Hoolâkoo, (Hû-lâkû,) and grandson of Jengis Khan, succeeded his father on the Persian throne A.D. 1264. He was a just and enlightened ruler. He curbed the soldiery, who had been so licentious under his father, and established order and justice throughout his dominions. Died about 1280.

Abamonti, â-bâ-mon'tee, or **Abbamonte,** âb-bâ-mon'tà, (GIUSEPPE,) a Neapolitan statesman, born about 1759. He became secretary-general of the Cisalpine Republic in 1798, and a member of the executive commission at Naples. After the king was restored in 1799, he removed to Milan, and acted as secretary-general until 1805. Died in 1818.

Abancourt, d', dà'bôN'koor', (CHARLES XAVIER JOSEPH **Franqueville**—frôNk'vèl',) one of the ministers of Louis XVI., and nephew of Calonne. He was massacred at Versailles on the 9th of September, 1792.

Abancourt, d', (FRANÇOIS JEAN **Villemain**—vèl'-mäN',) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1745. Died in 1803.

Abano, di, de â-bâ'no, or **Apo'no,** (PIETRO,) [in Latin, PE'TRUS APO'NUS or PE'TRUS DE APO'NO,] a learned physician and astrologer, born at Abano, near Padua, in 1250. He was appointed professor of medicine in the University of Padua about 1303, and died about 1316. He wrote a work entitled "Conciliator Differentiarum Philosophorum et præcipue Medicorum," the object of which was to reconcile the various opinions held by the different philosophical and medical schools; from which he has been surnamed *Conciliator*, "Reconciler." Another of his works, entitled "On Poisons and their Treatment," ("De Venenis eorumque Remediis,") though much celebrated, shows him to have possessed more learning than originality or cautious observation.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Raccolta d'Opuscoli Scientifici e Filologici,' 1741; ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine," article APONO.

A-ban'ti-das, ['Αβαντίδας,] a tyrant of Sicyon, (one of the small states of Greece,) who obtained the supreme power about 264 B.C. He was afterwards assassinated.

Abarbanel. See ABRABANEL.

Abarca, â-bar'kâ, (JOAQUIN,) a Spanish prelate, born in Aragon in 1780, became Bishop of Leon. He was a chief of the Carlist party in the civil war which began about 1833. Died in 1844.

Abarca, de, dà â-bar'kâ, (Doña MARIA,) a Spanish amateur portrait-painter. She died about 1660.

Abarca, de, dà â-bar'kâ, (PEDRO,) a Spanish historian, born in 1619. He belonged to the society of Jesuits, and was for many years professor of theology in the University of Salamanca. Died about 1690. His chief work, "The Kings of Aragon," ("Los Reyes de Aragon,") appeared in 1684.

Ab'a-ris, a half-mythical sage of antiquity, said to have been a Hyperborean, and to have visited Greece about 570 B.C., or perhaps much earlier. The accounts of him are nearly all fabulous, and the writings ascribed to him are all lost.

Abascal, â-bâs-kâl', (José FERNANDO,) a Spanish commander, born at Oviedo in 1743. At 19 he entered the army, and in 1804 was appointed Viceroy of Peru. Through his abilities and indefatigable exertions, not only were the Peruvians preserved in a state of subjection to Spain while other parts of South America were in open insurrection, but the Spanish arms gained many advantages over the insurgents of Buenos Ayres and Chili. In 1816 he was superseded in the government by General Pezuela, and returned to Spain, where he died in 1821.

See W. B. STEVENSON, "Twenty Years' Residence in South America."

Abati, â-bâ'tee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Gubbio in 1614. He was governor of several cities in the papal dominions. Died in 1667.

Abati, degli, dàl'yee â-bâ'tee, a Florentine family known in history chiefly through the treachery of one of its members, BOCCO DEGLI ABATI. During a battle between the Guelphs (the party of the Florentines) and the Ghibelines, (1260,) he cut off the hand of Jacopo del Vacca, who carried the Florentine standard, which consequently fell, and caused the defeat of his countrymen. For this crime Dante assigns him a place in the ninth or lowest circle of hell. See "Inferno," canto xxxii.

Abatini, â-bâ-tee'nee, (GUIDO UBALDO,) an Italian fresco-painter, born about 1600, worked in Rome, and died in 1656.

Abauzit, â'bō'ze', (FIRMIN,) a justly celebrated philosopher and mathematician, born at Uzès, in France, in 1679. When he was two years old his father died, and on the revocation of the edict of Nantes his mother, being a Protestant, was obliged to seek a refuge in some foreign country. Her two sons were sent to Geneva, where Firmin soon distinguished himself by his rapid progress in almost every branch of learning and science. The fame of Abauzit does not rest so much on his publications as on the opinion entertained of him by his contemporaries. He not only enjoyed the respect of the greatest writers and philosophers of France, but received the most flattering testimonials of regard from other countries. Sir Isaac Newton esteemed him highly, and, after having once made his acquaintance, kept up a constant correspondence with him. Died at Geneva in 1767.

See SABATIER DE CASTRES, "Les Trois Siècles de la Littérature Française;" J. J. ROUSSEAU, "Œuvres;" SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève," tome iii.; BÉRENGER, "Éloge d'Abauzit."

Abba Arica, ăb'bâ ă-ree'kă, [Heb. אבא אריכא,] commonly known by the name of RAV, (רב,) a learned Jewish rabbi, native of Babylon, flourished in the early part of the third century. He died 243 A.D.

Abbâd, (or **Abâd**,) ăb'băd', I., (called also ABOO-L-KASIM (or ABOUL-CACEM) MOHAMMED, ă'bōōl kă'sim mo-hăm'med,) the founder of the Abbadite (or Abadite) dynasty of Seville, became sovereign of that city about 1023, and died 1042 A.D.

Abbâd (or **Abâd**) **II., Aboo-Amroo**, (**Abû-Amrû**,) ăb'băd' ă'bōō ăm'rōō, the second sultan of Seville, succeeded his father, Aboo-l-Kâsim, (Abû'l-Kâsim,) about 1042, aged 26 years. He was an able and successful general, and was well versed in the learning and science of the times. In splendour and luxury he rivalled the most powerful sovereigns of the East; but all his glory was stained by his sanguinary cruelty. He used to keep, it is said, in a private apartment, the skulls of all the chiefs and princes who had fallen into his hands, and paved the alleys of his gardens with those of inferior rank. He died in 1069.

Abbâd (or **Abâd**) **III.**, Moorish King of Seville, born in 1039, was a son of Abbâd II. He was a brave and prudent ruler, and patronized arts and learning. He was deposed by Yoosuf, (Yûsuf,) King of Morocco, in 1091, and died in 1095.

Abbadie, ă'bă'de', (JACQUES,) a distinguished Protestant divine, born in Béarn, in the south of France, in 1654. His "Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion" ("Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne," 2 vols., 1684) was received with great favour both by Catholics and Protestants, and still enjoys a high reputation. He preached for some time in London, and afterwards became Dean of Killaloe, Ireland. Died in 1727.

Abbadie, d', dă'bă'de', (ANTOINE THOMSON, 1810–97, and ARNOULD MICHEL, 1815–93,) two brothers of Irish origin, made scientific researches in Abyssinia, (1840–45,) and published, the former "Géodésie d'Éthiopie" (1860–73) and "Géographie de l'Éthiopie," (1890,) etc., and the latter "Douze Ans dans la Haute-Éthiopie," (1868,) etc.

Abbamonte. See ABAMONTI.

Abbâs I., or **Shah Abbâs**, shâh ăb'bâs', (*i.e.* "King Abbâs,") surnamed the Great, King of Persia, was born in 1557. His father, Mohammed Meerzâ, whose want of capacity rendered him unpopular, was deposed by the discontented nobles, and Shah Abbâs succeeded to the throne at the age of twenty-five. He exhibited an energy and wisdom which commanded the respect alike of his subjects and of his enemies. After having healed the dissensions and curbed the lawlessness which had prevailed among his nobles, he marched against the Turks, who, with an army of 100,000 men, were then ravaging the Persian provinces on the north. The army of Abbâs consisted of scarcely more than 60,000 men; but it had been disciplined under the direction of two English gentlemen, Sir Anthony and Sir Robert Shirley, and was provided with an efficient artillery. In August, 1605, a battle was fought, in which the Turks suffered a total defeat. The Persian king recovered all his lost provinces, and was not molested by the Turks during the remainder of his reign. He died in 1627.

Abbâs II., Shah of Persia, born about 1631, succeeded his father Sûfi, or Sophy, in 1641. He possessed some good qualities, and was noted for his liberal treatment of the Christians and other foreigners in his dominions. Died in 1666.

Abbâs III., King of Persia, born in 1731, was the last king of the dynasty of Sophys. He was a son of Shah Tamâsp, who was dethroned by Nâdir Shah. Died in childhood in 1736.

Abbâs, or more fully **Abbâs-Ibn-Abd-il-Mootalib**, (or **-Mottalib**,) ăb'bâs' ĭb'n ăbd-il-mŏŏt'tâ-lib, written also **Abbâs-Ben-Abdel-Mottâlib**, a paternal uncle of Mohammed, born at Mecca about 566 A.D., was the ancestor of the dynasty of Abbassides. He fought against Mohammed at the battle of Bedr, but afterwards was converted to the cause of that prophet, to whom he rendered important services. (See MOHAMMED.) Died in 652 A.D.

See CAUSSIN DE PERCEVAL, "Essai sur l'Histoire des Arabes."

Abbâs, ăb'bâs', (PASHA,) Viceroy of Egypt, born at Yedda, Arabia, in 1813, was a grandson of Mehemet Ali. He succeeded his uncle Ibrâheem in November, 1848. Died in 1854.

Abbâs-Meerzâ, (**-Mîrzâ**,) ăb'bâs' meer'zâ', son of Fatah Alee Shah, King of Persia, was born about 1785. He was distinguished for his zealous and enlightened efforts to introduce into his own country the arts, sciences, and military tactics of Europe. He died in 1833.

Abbas Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, was born July 14, 1874, and succeeded his father in 1892. His attitude towards the British in Egypt has not been friendly, he having appointed anti-British statesmen to office in 1893. Banished, 1914, from Egypt by British authorities on charge of engaging in anti-British conspiracy. Died 1923.

Abbassah, ăb-bâ'să, a pasha of Erzeroom, distinguished first for his successful rebellion against the sultan Amuràth (Murâd) IV., and afterwards for his great favour and influence with that monarch. At last, however, he fell a victim to the suspicions of his sovereign, and was executed in 1634.

Abbassides or **Abbasides**, ab-băs'sĭdz, singular, ABBASSIDE, ab-băs'sĭd, [Fr. pron. ă'bă'sēd'; Ger. ABBASSIDEN, ăb-bâs-see'den; Lat. ABBASSÏDÆ; called by the Arabs BENEE (BENÎ) ABBÂS, *i.e.* "sons or descendants of Abbâs,"] the name of the most illustrious dynasty of caliphs. They traced their genealogy to Abbâs the uncle of Mohammed, and reigned at Damascus and afterwards at Bagdâd from 749 to 1258 A.D. See ABOO-L-ABBAS-ABDALLAH.

Abbate, ăb-bâ'tà, or **Abate**, ă-bâ'tà, (ANDREA,) a Neapolitan painter of natural history and inanimate objects. Died in 1732.

Abbate, ăb-bâ'tà, **Abbati** or **Abati**, ă-bâ'tee, (NICHOLAS, or NICCOLO,) a celebrated Italian painter, born at Modena about 1512. Although his productions rank him with the greatest Italian masters, very little is known of the circumstances of his life. He died in Paris in 1571. Among his works were frescos at Fontainebleau. His oil pictures are very scarce.

Abba-Thulle, ăb'bâ t'hul'lee, a king of the Pelew Islands, who hospitably entertained the crew of the English ship Antelope, wrecked on an island of that group in 1783. Struck with admiration on witnessing for the first time the effect of fire-arms, he prevailed on Captain Wilson, commander of the Antelope, to assist him in his contests with the neighbouring islanders. The allied forces, armed with "thunder and lightning," easily subdued their enemies, destitute of these novel and terrific implements of war.

See KEATE'S "Account of the Pelew Islands, from the Journal of Captain Wilson."

Abbati, ăb-bâ'tee, or **Abbatio**, ăb-bâ'te-o, (BALDI ANGELO,) commonly called ABBA'TIUS, a physician and naturalist, who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Abbatini, ăb-bâ-tee'nee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian composer of music, who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century. Died about 1675.

Abbatucci, ăb-bâ-toot'chee, (CARLO, or CHARLES,) a Corsican general, born in 1771, was a son of Giacomo Pietro. He gained the rank of general of division by his conduct at the passage of the Lech in 1796. He was killed at Huningue in 1796.

Abbatucci, (JACQUES PIERRE, or GIACOMO PIETRO,) a Corsican, who was a lieutenant under General Paoli, and after various changes of fortune was raised to the rank of a general of division in the French army. Born 1726, died 1812.

See JACOBI, "Histoire de la Corse;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Abbatucci, (JACQUES PIERRE CHARLES,) a French lawyer, born in Corsica in 1791, was a grandson of Carlo A., noticed above. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and became a partisan of Louis Napoleon, who appointed him minister of justice about 1852. Died in 1857.

Ab'be, (CLEVELAND,) a meteorologist, born in New York, December 3, 1838. He studied astronomy in

Germany, and in 1868–1870 was director of the Cincinnati Observatory. He there began the preparation of systematic weather reports, with prognostications. He became connected with the Weather Bureau at Washington in 1871, and was professor of meteorology there after 1879, and in Columbian University after 1889. Lecturer on meteorology at Johns Hopkins University 1896 and 1898.

Abbeville, d', (PÈRE CLAUDE,) a Capuchin, who wrote a history of the French mission to the island of Maranham, on the coast of Brazil, entitled "Histoire de la Mission des Pères Capucins en l'Isle de Maragnan." He gives an interesting account of the character and customs of the natives of that island and the neighbouring continent. The mission alluded to was undertaken in 1612.

Ab'bett, (LEON,) jurist, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1836. He began the practice of law at Hoboken in 1862, entered the New Jersey legislature in 1864, was elected to the State senate 1874 and 1876, and was president of the senate in 1877. He was elected Democratic Governor of New Jersey in 1883, and again in 1889; and was appointed associate justice in the supreme court of the State in 1893. He died December 4, 1894.

Ab'bey, (EDWIN A.,) an artist, born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1852. His designs illustrative of Herrick's poems are especially admirable. He executed mural paintings representing the Holy Grail for the Boston Public Library in 1895. Died Aug. 1, 1911.

Abbey, (HENRY,) poet, born at Rondout, New York, in 1842. He published "Poems of Henry Abbey," including "May Dreams," "Ballad of Good Deeds," and "The Lily of Success." Died 1911.

Abbey, (HENRY EUGENE,) an operatic manager, was born at Akron, Ohio, June 27, 1846. He became a theatrical manager, took charge of the tours of Irving, Bernhardt, etc., and with Maurice Grau produced the spectacular piece "America" at the Chicago Auditorium in 1893. Died October 17, 1896.

Abbiati, ăb-be-ä'tee, (FILIPPO,) an excellent Italian painter, born at Milan in 1640. He painted both in oil and fresco with great facility. Among his best works is a fresco of "John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness." Died at Milan in 1715.

Abbiati, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter and engraver, flourished at Milan about 1700.

Abbon, ă'bŏn', [in Latin, AB'BO CER'NUUS, "Abbon the bent or bowed down,"] a learned French monk, who flourished about 900. He wrote a Latin poem on the siege of Paris by the Northmen, (A.D. 885–6.)

Abbon of Fleury, [in Latin, AB'BO FLORIACEN'SIS,] an eminent ecclesiastic of the tenth century, born near Orleans in France. He was one of the most learned men of his age, and after he was elected Abbot of Fleury showed himself a patron of learning. He died in 1004.

Abbondanti, ăb-bon-dän'tee, (ANTONIO,) sometimes called ABUNDAN'TIUS OF IMOLA, (ee'mo-lä,) an Italian historian and poet, lived about 1625. He wrote an account of the war in the Low Countries, 1559–1609.

Abbot, (BENJAMIN,) LL.D., an American teacher, born about 1763, was for half a century the principal of Phillips Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire. He numbered among his pupils Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, and John G. Palfrey. Died in 1849.

Ab'bot, (CHARLES,) LORD COLCHESTER, a British statesman, born at Abingdon in 1757, was educated at Oxford, and was called to the bar about 1784. He was elected to Parliament in 1795, showed himself a warm supporter of Pitt, and distinguished himself by his talents for business and his public spirit. He was the mover of the bill which in 1800 authorized the first census of the population of Great Britain ever taken. In 1801 he became chief secretary for Ireland. He was speaker of the House of Commons from February, 1802, until May, 1817, when he resigned on account of ill health, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Colchester. He had performed his duties as speaker to the general satisfaction. He died in 1829, leaving two sons.

Ab'bot, (EZRA,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent American scholar and Biblical critic, born at Jackson, Maine, April 28, 1819. He is said to have known his letters at the age of nineteen months, and he early manifested a remarkable fondness for books. At five he was promoted to the first class in reading. At seven he expressed the great interest he felt in reading Rollin's "Ancient History." He also manifested the keenest zest for the sports of childhood, became an expert at catching trout, and had the reputation of being an excellent story-teller. In preparing for college he studied at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and graduated at Bowdoin College, in Maine, in 1840. He furnished important contributions, mostly in the department of Biblical criticism, to a number of periodicals, among which may be mentioned the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and the "Unitarian Review." Everything he wrote evinces an independent and most thorough spirit of research, and is characterized by a marvellous accuracy. His most important work is a small volume on "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel," (1880,) justly regarded as a masterpiece of Biblical criticism.

He was appointed in 1856 assistant librarian at Harvard University, and in 1872 professor of New Testament criticism in the Harvard Divinity School. As a bibliographer his labours were most important and valuable. Our limited space will not allow us to do more than allude to Dr. Abbot's services as a member of the New Testament Revision Company, and to his invaluable additions to the Prolegomena to the eighth edition of Tischendorf's large Greek Testament. Died at Cambridge, March 21, 1884.

Abbot, (FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD), an American author, born in Boston, November 6, 1836; graduated at Harvard in 1859; was editor (1870–80) of "The Index," a journal of free thought, and has written many articles on metaphysical subjects.

Abbot, (GEORGE,) an English prelate, born at Guildford, Surrey, in 1562. He studied at Oxford, took orders in 1583, became a very popular preacher, and was employed in the translation of the Bible authorized by King James in 1604. He was one of eight divines who translated the Four Gospels and the book of Acts. In 1609 he obtained the see of Lichfield, from which he was translated to the see of London in 1610. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in January, 1611. He was a zealous Calvinist, both before and after his high promotion. In the latter part of his life he favoured the popular party, but his influence in the church and state was ruined by the ascendency of Laud, who had long been his rival and adversary. Among his works is a "Brief Description of the Whole World," (1634.) Died in 1633.

See WILLIAM RUSSELL, "Life of George Abbot," 1777; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616."

Abbot, (GEORGE,) an English lay theologian, born at Easington in 1603. He fought against the royalists in the civil war. He published "The Book of Job Paraphrased," (1640.) Died in 1648.

Abbot, (GORHAM DUMMER,) LL.D., an American divine, a brother of Jacob Abbott, was born September 3, 1808. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1826, became a Congregational minister and teacher in New York city, and was the author of several religious and didactic works. He died July 31, 1874.

Abbot, (LEMUEL,) an English portrait-painter, born about 1760, worked in London, and was well patronized. Most of his portraits are considered to be excellent likenesses. Among his works are portraits of the poet Cowper and Lord Nelson. Died in 1803.

Abbot, (Sir MAURICE or MORRIS,) a distinguished merchant of London, was the youngest brother of Archbishop Abbot. He was appointed one of the council for settling the colony of Virginia in 1624, and became governor or chairman of the East India Company in 1633. Died in 1640.

Abbot, (ROBERT,) a learned divine, born at Guildford in 1560, was a brother of Archbishop Abbot. He was a popular preacher, a chaplain to James I., and King's professor of divinity at Oxford. In 1615 he became

Bishop of Salisbury. He was a strenuous opponent of Laud's opinions and church policy. Among his works is a "Defence of the Royal Supremacy," in Latin, (1619.) He was esteemed a man of more profound learning than the archbishop. Died in 1617.

Ab'bott, (BENJAMIN,) one of the early Methodist preachers of the United States, was born in Pennsylvania in 1732, and became an itinerant preacher in 1790. Although uneducated, he exerted a marvellous power in his oratory; and his "Life" (by Firth, in part autobiographical) is valuable as an original record of one of the greatest religious epochs in the history of this country. He died in 1796.

Abbott, (BENJAMIN VAUGHAN,) an American lawyer, son of Jacob Abbott, (1803–79,) was born at Boston, June 4, 1830, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1851. With his brothers Lyman (q. v.) and Austin, (born at Boston, December 18, 1831,) he published, besides several valuable legal works, the novels "Conecut Corners" and "Matthew Caraby." Died February 17, 1890.

Ab'bott, (CHARLES,) LORD TENTERDEN, an eminent English judge, was born at Canterbury in 1762, and studied at Oxford. He was admitted to the bar in 1795, and in 1802 published a "Treatise on the Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen," which has since been regarded in England and the United States as the standard work on maritime law. He became a judge in the Court of Common Pleas in 1816. Lord Ellenborough having resigned his position as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1818, Mr. Abbott succeeded him, and in 1827 was raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Tenterden. He died in November, 1832. He was a firm adherent of the Tory party. His judicial merits were of a very high order. According to some, he excelled Lord Mansfield in industry and learning, and equalled him in acuteness of perception and power of reasoning.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices," vol. iii.

Abbott, (CHARLES CONRAD,) M.D., an American archæologist and naturalist, born at Trenton, New Jersey, June 4, 1843. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1865. He has published "Primitive Industry," (1881,) "Rambles of a Naturalist," (1884,) "Days Out of Doors," (1889,) "Outings at Odd Times," (1890,) "Recent Rambles," (1892,) "Birdland Echoes," (1896.) Died 1919.

Abbott, (EDWIN ABBOTT,) D.D., an English teacher, was born in London in 1838. He graduated with high honours at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1861, and took orders in the Established Church, in which he belongs to the extreme "Broad Church" section. In 1865 he became head-master of the City of London School, where he won great fame. Among his works are a "Shakesperian Grammar," "Cambridge Sermons," (1875,) "Through Nature to Christ," (1877,) "Oxford Sermons," (1878,) "Philochristus," (1878.) Died 1926.

Abbott, (EMMA A.,) an American singer, born in Chicago, December 9, 1849, appeared in public as a singer when a mere child. She was educated in part by the aid of Clara Louise Kellogg, studied in New York under Errani, and later in Milan and Paris, and has since sung in opera on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1874 she was married to Mr. E. J. Wetherell. Died Jan. 5, 1891.

Abbott, (HORACE,) an iron manufacturer, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, July 29, 1806. In 1836 he gained control of the Canton Iron Works, established by Peter Cooper at Baltimore, where he made wrought-iron shafts of great size for steamships. In 1860 he was able to make the largest rolled plate-iron in the United States. The armor plates for the first monitor, and for nearly all the later ones in the civil war, were made by him. He was largely interested in charity. Died August 8, 1887.

Abbott, (Rev. JACOB,) a popular American author, born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1803. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1820. Few writers have given to the public a greater number of volumes. Among them may be mentioned "The Young Christian;" "The Corner-Stone;" "A Series of Histories of Celebrated Sovereigns;" "The Rollo Books," 28 vols.; "Harper's Story-Books," 36 vols.; "The Franconia Stories," 10 vols.; "Science for the Young," 4 vols., etc., etc. Mr. Abbott addressed himself principally to the young, with whom his works were very popular. Died in 1879.

Abbott, (SIR JOHN J. CALDWELL,) statesman, born at St. Andrew, Quebec, in 1821. He was educated at McGill College, Montreal, became a member of the Canadian Assembly in 1859, of the Dominion Parliament in 1867, and premier of Canada in 1891. He was knighted in 1892 and died in 1893.

Abbott, (JOHN S. C.,) an American author, brother of the Rev. Jacob Abbott, was born at Brunswick, Maine, in 1805. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, studied divinity at the Theological Seminary in Andover, Mass., and was a minister in Worcester and Roxbury. Among his principal works are "The Mother at Home," (1833;) "Histories of Marie Antoinette, Josephine, Madame Roland, Cortez," etc., forming a series in 6 vols.; "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," "History of the French Revolution," etc. Died in 1877.

Abbott, (LYMAN,) D.D., son of Jacob Abbott, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 13, 1835. He graduated at New York University in 1853, and became a lawyer. With his brothers Benjamin V. and Austin, he published several valuable legal works and a temperance novel entitled "Conecut Corners." In 1860 he became a Congregational minister. He edited the "Illustrated Christian Weekly" 1871–1876, the "Christian Union," 1881–93, and the "Outlook" after 1893. He was pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1888–1898. He is the author of religious and other books, among the most important of which are a "Religious Dictionary," a "New Testament Commentary," "The Life of Christ." Died 1922.

Abbott, (WILLIS JOHN,) an American author and editor, born at New Haven, Connecticut, March 16, 1863; graduated at University of Michigan in 1884. He engaged in editorial work, "Chicago Times," 1892–93; "New York Journal," 1896–98. Author of "Blue Jackets of '76," etc.; "Battle Fields and Camp Fires," "Battle Fields of 1861," etc.

Abbt, ăpt, (THOMAS,) an eminent German writer, born at Ulm in 1738. He studied at the University of Halle, and in 1761 was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Rinteln. Here he wrote his two most celebrated works, "On Merit," ("Vom Verdienste," 1765,) and "On Dying for one's Native Country," ("Ueber den Tod für's Vaterland," 1761.) He was afterwards invited by Count William of Lippe-Schauenburg to his court at Bückeburg, where he died in 1766. Like Lessing, he exerted himself to improve and refine the German language, and had he lived longer his name would undoubtedly have become one of the most distinguished in his country's literature.

ABD, an Arabic word signifying "servant," and forming the prefix in many names; as ABD-ALLAH, (ABDALLAH,) the "servant of God."

Abd-al-Kâdir. See ABD-EL-KADER.

Abdallah, ăb-dăl'lạh, (almost ăb-dŭl'lạh,) or **Abdullah,** ăb-dŏŏl'lạh, the last shereef (sheríf) or prince of the Wahabites, was born about 1740. Having been captured by Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) Pasha, he was executed in 1818.

Abdallah, (or **Abd-Allah,**) **Abû-l-Abbâs.** See ABOO-L-ABBAS-ABDALLAH.

Abdallah- (or **Abdullah-**) **Ibn-Abd-il-Moottalib,** (-ĭb'n ăb'dil mŏŏt'tă-lib,) the father of the prophet Mohammed, is said to have been distinguished for his virtue and personal beauty. Died about 570 A.D.

See ABDALLAH-BEN-ABDELMOTTALIB, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Abdallah-Ibn-Al-Aftas, (-ăl-ăf'tạs,) the founder of the dynasty of Benee Al-Aftas, was born at Mequinez in Africa about 1004. He possessed eminent military talents, and was surnamed Al-Mansoor, or "the victorious." He died about 1060.

Abdallah-Ibn-Balkeen, (or **-Balkîn,** -bâl-keen',) the fourth and last sultan of Granada; dethroned (A.D.

1090) by Yoosuf, whom he had invited from Africa to assist him against Alphonso I. of Castile. He was a brave and enlightened monarch. He was a patron of science, and wrote a learned commentary on the Koran.

Abdallah-Ibn-Koteyba, (-Coteyba.) See IBN-KOTEYBAH.

Abdallah-Ibn-Mohammed, (-ĭb'n mo-hăm'med,, the seventh sultan of Córdova of the dynasty of Omeyyah, ascended the throne in 888, and died in 912. He was a poet and a patron of literature.

Abdallah- (or **Abdullah-**) **Ibnool-Fara-dhee, (-Ib-nul-Faradhî,** ib'nōōl fâ'rā-dhee,) a Mohammedan historian, born at Córdova in 962. He was killed at the taking of his native city by Suleymân, 1013.

Abdallah- (or **Abdullah-**) **Ibnool-Hijâree, (-Ibnul-Hijârî,** ib'nōōl he-jâ'ree,)a celebrated Mohammedan historian, born in the territory of Guadalajara in 1105. He was the author of a valuable and voluminous history of Spain, most of which is lost. He died about 1195.

Abdallah-Ibn-Sa'd (-săd or -sâ'd) was one of the earliest converts to the Mohammedan faith, and was employed by the prophet to write down his pretended revelations. He was afterwards appointed governor of Egypt, under the caliph Othmân, about the year 646. On the death of the caliph, in 656, he was deposed; but the year of his death is unknown.

Abdallah-Ibn-Yaseen, (or **-Yâsîn,**) -yâ'seen', the founder of the dynasty of the Almoravides, was born at Nafees, a little town in North Africa. He began his career as a zealous teacher of religion, about the year 1041. His followers were called ALMORABITŌŌN, "men devoted to the service of God," (whence the European name ALMORAVIDES.) At first he contented himself with forcibly converting the pagan tribes of the Berbers to Mohammedanism, but finally aspired to the entire subjugation of Africa and the overthrow of the ruling dynasty of Zenatah. After entire success had crowned his undertaking, although he exercised all the functions of royalty, he never assumed the titles, but contented himself with the name of **Fakîh,** (fâ-keeh',) or "Theologian." He died in 1059. His successors ruled over the greater part of North Africa and Spain for nearly a century.

Abdallah-Ibn- (or **Ben-**) **Zobeyr,** (or **-Zobair,**) -zobăr', surnamed **Aboo-Beker** or **Abû-Bekr,** â'bōō bek'ĕr, Caliph of Mecca, was born in 622. He maintained his independence against the Omeyyah dynasty from 680 till 692, when he was conquered and slain by Abdel-Malek-Ibn-Merwân.

Abdallatif or **Abdallatiphus.** See ABD-EL-LATEEF.

Abdalmalek or **Abd-al-Malik.** See ABD-EL-MALEK.

Ab-da-lon'ў-mus or **Ab-do-lon'ĭ-mus,** a Sidonian, raised by Alexander the Great from the occupation of a gardener to the throne He was descended from the kings of Sidon.

Abdalrahman. See ABD-ER-RAHMAN.

Abdal-Wahab. See ABD-EL-WAHAB.

Ab'das, [Gr. Ἄβδας,] Bishop of Susa, in Persia, offended the Guebers, or fire-worshippers, by burning one of their temples, for which he was put to death in 430 A.D.

Abdelaziz, ăb'dĕl-â-zeez', or **Abdu-l-azîz,** ăb'dōōl-â-zeez', (Anglicized pron. ab-dă-lâ'ziz,*) written also **Abdalazis** and **Abdelasis,** the son of Moosa, (Mûsa,) was the third governor of Spain after its conquest by the Arabs. He was assassinated in 716, at the instigation of the caliph, against whom he had revolted.

Abdelazîz or **Abdulazîz, (Abul-Hassan,** â'bōōl hăs'sân,) the first sultan of Valencia, was grandson of the famous Al-Mansoor. He adorned his capital with magnificent gardens and buildings. Died about 1060.

Abd-el-Bâkî, (or **-Backi.**) See BÂKEE.

Abd-el-Hakk, ăbd el hâk, **(Ibn-Ghaleeb** or **-Ghalîb,** ĭb'n gă-leeb',) a Mohammedan divine and poet, born in the province of Granada in 1088. He wrote a voluminous commentary on the Koran, which was highly esteemed by the Spanish Moslems. Died 1152.

Abd-el-Kâder, ăbd'el-kâ'dĕr, **(Ibn-Mehi-ed-Deen** ĭb'n mĕh'hĭ-ĕd-deen',) (see remarks on Oriental names, in the Introduction, page 17,) one of the most remarkable men of the present century, was born near Mascara, Algeria, about 1807. His father, Mehi-ed-Deen, was a Maraboot (Marabout) or religious noble of great influence. Having become distinguished for his piety and talents, Abd-el-Kâder was chosen emir of the Arab tribes in Algeria soon after that region was invaded by the French in 1830. He attacked Orân in 1832, but, after the most determined and repeated assaults, was repulsed by the French artillery, and in 1834 concluded a treaty with the French general, who recognized him as Emir of Mascara and Orân. In 1835 he defeated a French army at Macta. After the victory of General Bugeaud at Sikka, 1836, the war was suspended by a treaty, (1837.) Hostilities were renewed in 1839 by the Arabs, who were stimulated against the infidel invaders by fanaticism as well as patriotism. In the long contest which ensued against a power immeasurably superior to his own, Abd-el-Kâder displayed remarkable energy, skill, presence of mind, and fertility of resources, combined with administrative talents of the highest order; but he was finally compelled to surrender, in December, 1847, which he did on condition that he should be sent to Alexandria or St. Jean-d'Acre. By a flagrant violation of public faith, he was sent to France, and detained as a captive until about the end of 1852, when he was released by the order of Louis Napoleon. He afterwards resided chiefly at Brussa and Damascus.

While Abd-el-Kâder was imprisoned in France, General Daumas, who had charge of him, wrote to one of his friends, "You are going to see the illustrious prisoner of the château of Pau. . . You have known Abd-el-Kâder in his prosperity, at a time when, so to speak, all Algeria acknowledged his rule. Well, you will find him greater and more extraordinary in his adversity than he was in his prosperity." In 1860, when all the Christian population of Syria was threatened with massacre, Abd-el-Kâder protected, with sleepless vigilance and at the imminent peril of his own life, many thousands of both sexes until the danger was past.

Abd-el-Kâder excelled in all martial exercises. As an equestrian he was unrivalled, even among a people whose warriors may be said to live on horseback. His quickness of intellect and his memory were extraordinary. At the age of fourteen he already knew the Koran by heart. His literary attainments would have conferred distinction even upon one who had devoted his whole life to peaceful and uninterrupted study. In addition to his other accomplishments, he was endowed with a graceful and spirit-stirring eloquence. He died at Damascus, May 26, 1883.

See "Life of Abd-el-Kâder," by COLONEL CHURCHILL, London, 1867; also the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Abd-el-Kâder-Ghilânee, (-Ghilânî,) ăbd'el-kâ'dĕr ge-lâ'nee or ge-lâ'nee, an eminent Persian doctor of the Soofee (Sûfî) sect, flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. Like the orthodox Mohammedans, the Soofees believe in one eternal God. D. at Bagdad 1165.

Abd-el-Kadir. See ABD-EL-KADER.

Abdel-Krim, abdelkrim', (Mohamed ben Abdel-Krim el Khatabe,) Moroccan chieftain. Defeated Spaniards for possession of Rif Country, 1921. Surrendered to the French, 1926.

Abd-el-Lateef or **Abdellatîf,** ăb'del-lâ-teef', or **Abdullattîf,** ăb'dōōl-lâ-teef', an eminent Arabian historian and physician, born at Bagdâd in 1162. He wrote an important work on the history, antiquities, and geography of Egypt, of which De Sacy published a French version entitled "Relation de l'Égypte," (1810.)

See WÜSTENFELD, "Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Abd-el-Malek or **-Malik,*** ăb'del-mâ'lek or **-mâl'ek, (Ibn-Habeeb** or **-Habîb,** ĭb'n hă-beeb',) a famous Mohammedan historian and divine, born at Córdova in 801; died 853.

Abd-el-Malek,* (Ibn-Koreyb—ko-rāb',) generally

* "The regal seat
Of Abdalazis, ancient Cordova."
SOUTHEY'S *Roderick.*

* It should be observed that the Arabic words Malek (mâl'ek) (written also Melek, mĕl'ek) and Mâlek (mâ'lek) differ in signification as well as pronunciation: the former signifies "king," the latter "master" or "possessor."

called ALASMAEE, (ALASMA'Ĭ,) âl-âs'mâ-ee', a celebrated Mohammedan doctor, born at Bassŏra about 740. He possessed an extraordinary memory, and is said to have known by heart above 16,000 poems. Haroun-al-Raschid, hearing of the fame of Alasmaee, invited him to his court and chose him as his own instructor. He died at Bagdâd about 821. The famous romance of Antar has been ascribed to him.

Abd-el-Mâlek or **Abd-ul-Mâlik,*** âbd'ŏŏl-mâ'lik, a sultan of Western Africa, was born at Fez about 1500. When his dominions were invaded by Sebastian, King of Portugal, he made vigorous preparations for defence, and, though labouring under severe disease, accompanied his army, in a litter, to the field of battle, (August, 1578.) The Moors were victorious, and Sebastian was taken and put to death; but Abd-el-Mâlik died of exhaustion during the contest, and Mohammed, his nephew, whom he had dethroned, and at whose instigation the Portuguese king had begun the war, was drowned in his flight. This battle has been called "the battle of the three kings."

Abd-el-Malek,* **(Ibn-Merwân** — mer'wân',) the fifth caliph of the house of Omeyyah, ascended the throne in 685. He distinguished himself as a warrior while quelling several formidable rebellions in his dominions; he was brave, just, and strict in the observance of all the duties of his religion, and was moreover a patron of learning and the useful arts. Died in 705, aged sixty years.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. ix.

Abd-el-Melek. See ABD-EL-MALEK.

Abd-el-Moomen, (-Moumen or **-Mûmen,)** âbd'el-moo'men, written also **Abdul-Mûmen,** the second prince or sultan of the line of Almohades, in Africa, was born in the province of Tlemsen, about 1100. On the death of Al-Mahdee, (Al-Mahdî,) founder of the new dynasty, he managed to get himself elected successor to the throne, in 1130. His reign was constantly occupied with wars, in which he was for the most part eminently successful. Having subdued all his enemies in Western Africa, he was preparing to cross into Spain, that he might put a stop to the victorious career of Alphonso VIII., when he was attacked by the disease of which he died, in 1163. He assumed the title of caliph, which his successors retained.

See ABD-EL-MOUMEN, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Abd-el-Moottalib, (or **-Muttalib,)** âbd'el-mŏŏt'tâ-lib,† written also **Abd-el-Mottalib** and **Abdol-Motalleb,** a rich citizen of Mecca, born in 497 A.D., was the son of Hâshem and grandfather of the prophet Mohammed. He is said to have dug at Mecca, in obedience to a command given him in a vision, the famous well of Zemzem, which was destined to supply pilgrims with water through all succeeding ages. Died in 579.

See ABD-EL-MOTTALIB, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SPRENGER, "Life of Mohammad."

Abdel-Mumen. See ABD-EL-MOOMEN.

Abd-el-Wahâb, âbd'el-wâ-hâb', or **Abdul-Wahâb,** âb'dŏŏl-wâ-hâb', the founder of the sect of the Wahabites, (Wahâbees or Wahâbys,) was born in the Arabian province of Nejd in 1691. He did not, as has been asserted, promulgate the doctrines of a new religion. He saw, as he believed, that the primitive Mohammedan faith had become totally corrupted, and his efforts were directed towards introducing a thorough reformation. He acknowledged the Koran and the traditionary law, the "Sŏŏnnah," (or "Sunnah,") to be the foundation of religion; but the opinions even of the greatest commentators were not, he maintained, to be received implicitly. He complained that many of the Mohammedan professors bestowed upon the prophet and the saints honours which were equivalent to adoration. He held and proclaimed that before God all men were equal, and that it was a sin to pray to departed saints or to honour their relics more than those of ordinary persons. The Wahabites, wherever they had the power to do so, destroyed the domes and ornamental tombs: even the cupola over the birthplace of Mohammed, at Mecca, and his tomb at Medina, were demolished. Abd-el-Wahâb died in 1787.

See BURCKHARDT, "Materials for a History of the Wahabys," London, 1830; "Voyages d'Ali-Bey," Paris, 1814; NIEBUHR, "Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien," etc.

Abd-er-Rahman, âbd'ER-RÂH'mân,* (or **Abd-ur-Rahman,** âb'dŏŏR-RÂH'mân,) I., written also **Abdarrahman,** (the "servant of the Merciful," that is, of God,) the founder of the Omeyyah dynasty of sultans in Spain, in opposition to the caliphs of the new line, (the Abbassides.) He wrested Moslem Spain from the government of the caliph in 756, and died in 788 A.D.

See AL-MAKKARI, "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain."

Abd-er-Rahman II., the fourth sultan of Córdova of the Omeyyah dynasty, ascended the throne in 822 A.D. He was an able warrior, was eminent for his moderation, justice, and humanity, and was a distinguished patron of learning. Died in 852 A.D.

Abd-er-Rahman III., surnamed AN-NÂSIR-LIDEEN-ILLAH or -LIDÎNILLAH, ân-nâ'sir-lę-dee'nil'lâh, (*i.e.* "the defender of the religion of God,") the eighth sultan and first caliph of Córdova, began to reign in 912, and by his talents and energy raised the Mohammedan empire in Spain to the highest pinnacle of glory. He was distinguished both as a warrior and as a patron of learning and the arts. One of his palaces near Córdova was decorated with unequalled magnificence; the audience-room, in particular, was adorned with golden images of the most exquisite workmanship, and the roof was covered with pure gold. After a reign of nearly fifty years, An-Nâsir died in 961, at the age of 73. An-Nâsir-Lideen-Illah was also the name of one of the caliphs of the Abbasside dynasty, as well as of several other Mohammedan princes.

Abd-er-Rahman-Alghâfekee, (or **-Alghâfekî,)** âl-gâ'fê-kee', a Moslem governor of Spain, invaded Gaul at the head of eighty thousand men, and, having ravaged Aquitaine, encountered the French army under Charles Martel near Tours, in October, 732 A.D. After a severe and prolonged contest, the Christians gained a complete victory, which saved Europe from the Mohammedan yoke and put an effectual check to the conquests of the Saracens of Spain. Abd-er-Rahman himself was left dead on the field of battle.

Abd-er-Rahman, (**Ibn-Khaldoon** or **-Khaldûn.**) See IBN-KHALDOON.

Abd-er-Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan and nephew of the late Ameer, Shere Ali, was born about 1830. He took a leading part in the civil war of 1864 and was made Governor of Balkh, but was forced to flee to Turkestan in 1868. In 1880 he returned and was chosen Ameer. He proved an able ruler, and was friendly to Great Britain, receiving from it an annual subsidy and military supplies. He died October 3, 1901, and was succeeded by his son, Habibulla Khan.

Abd-er-Razzâk, âbd'ER-RÂZ-zâk', or **Abdurrazzâk,** âb'dŏŏR-RÂZ-zâk', the founder of a small empire in Eastern Persia, about 1336, which lasted only till the conquest of Tamerlane in 1381.

Abd-er-Razzâk, or **Abd-er-Rezzâk, (Kamâl-ed-Deen** or **Kemâl-ed-Dîn,** ką-mâl' ed-deen',) a Persian traveller and historian, born at Herât in 1413; died about 1475. He wrote an interesting history of the descendants of Tamerlane.

Abdias, âb-dee'âs, **(Ben-Shalom**—shâ'lom,) a Jewish rabbi of the seventh century, went to Arabia to dispute with Mohammed, who is said to have converted him.

* See note on last column of preceding page.

† There is some discrepancy in regard to the accentuation of this name: some writers give *Abd-el-Mutâlib,* (or -Motâlib;) but the best authorities make the penultima short. HAMMER-PURGSTALL (Litera turgeschichte der Araber, vol. i. p. 384) spells it *Abdol-Moththalib,* (*i.e.* -Moththâlib, for he uniformly places an accent on the long syllables:) it should also be observed that he employs *th* (in German) for *t* hard. POCOCK, in his Latin version of Abulpharagius, writes the name with *ll, Abdol-Motallab* or *-Motalleb;* but in the Arabic text the penultima is short. (See "Historia Dynastiarum," Oxford, 1663.)

* Most European writers accentuate this name on the last syllable, ABD-ER-RAHMÂN; but we have preferred to follow Hammer-Purgstall, who invariably gives it with the *ultima* short—ABDERRAHMĂN, (abder-râh'mân.) So far as we have had an opportunity of consulting the Arabic texts of the Mohammedan writers, they have nearly always confirmed the practice of that eminent Orientalist. Both forms are undoubtedly correct; but that given above is sanctioned by the best Arabic usage.

Abdol-Malik. See ABD-EL-MALEK.

Abdol-Moththalib. See ABD-EL-MOOTTALIB.

Abdolonimus. See ABDALONYMUS.

Abd-ool-A-zeez, åb′dōōl-å-zeez′, oftener written **Abdul-Aziz,** a Turkish sultan, born February 9, 1830, was a son of Mahmood II., (1785–1839.) In 1861 he succeeded his brother, Abd-ool-Mejeed, (1823–61.) His reign was greatly disturbed by insurrections, (in Montenegro, Crete, Herzegovina, Bosnia, etc.,) and in 1876 he was deposed by the Sheikh-ool-Islam. He is said to have committed suicide, July 4, 1876; but Midhat Pasha was afterwards accused of murdering him, and was banished to Arabia for the crime.

Abd-ool- (Abdul- or Abdool-) Hamid, (or **-Hamet,**) åb′dōōl-hå′mid, (or hå′met,) Sultan of Turkey, born in 1725, was a son of Ahmed III. He succeeded his brother Mustapha III. in 1774. Having been defeated by the Russians, he obtained a short peace by the treaty of Kootchook-Kainarji in July, 1774. He was again involved in war against Russia, and lost a battle at Oczakow, in 1788. Died in 1789.

Abd-ool-Hamid, or **Abdul-Hamid II.,** Sultan of Turkey, second son of Abd-ool-Mejeed, (1823–61,) was born September 22, 1842. After the brief reign of his imbecile brother, Moorad V., he came to the throne in 1876. His country was, at his accession, involved in dreadful civil wars and insurrections, followed by the war with Russia of 1877–78, resulting in large loss of territory to Turkey. Later events in his reign were the Armenian massacres, 1894–96; the rising in Crete, 1895–1896; the war with and defeat of Greece, 1897; troubles in Macedonia, 1902–08; the restoration in 1908 of the constitution he had withdrawn in 1876; and an effort in 1909 to regain his autocratic power, which led to a military outbreak and his deposition and exile to Salonica, his brother Mohammed succeeding. Died 1918.

Abd-ool-Mejeed, Abdoul-Medjîd, or **Abdul-Mejîd,** åb′dōōl-mę-jeed′, an eminent Mohammedan poet, vizier to Aboo-Mohammed, the last king of Badajoz. He died about 1125.

Abd-ool-Mejeed, Abdul-Mejîd, or **Abdoul-Medjîd,** åb′dōōl-mê-jeed′, [Ger. spelling, ABDUL MEDSCHID,] Sultan of Turkey, born in 1823, was the eldest son of Mahmood II., whom he succeeded July 1, 1839. He found Turkey at war against Mehemet Ali of Egypt, whose victorious army was marching towards his capital. From this danger he was saved by the intervention of the great European powers in 1840. He pursued the course of reform commenced by his father, which was resisted by a fanatical party among his subjects, and exhibited a spirit of tolerance towards Christians. About the end of 1853 he was involved in a war with Russia, in which France and England were the allies of Abd-ōōl-Mejeed. (See NICHOLAS I.) He died in June, 1861.

See ABDOUL MEDJID, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Abdor-Rahman. See ABD-ER-RAHMAN.

Abdoul-Melek. See ABD-EL-MALEK.

Abdulaziz. See ABDELAZIZ.

Abdul-Kadir. See ABD-EL-KADER.

Abdul-Malik. See ABD-EL-MALEK.

Abdul-Mûmen. See ABD-EL-MOOMEN.

Abdurrahman. See ABD-ER-RAHMAN.

Ab′dy, (MARY SMITH,) an English authoress, born in London about 1818, was a niece of Horace and James Smith. She married a Rev. Mr Abdy, of London. She published agreeable verses and tales, some of which appeared in various annuals. Perhaps her most important work is her "Appeal on Behalf of Governesses." Died in July, 1867.

A'Bĕc′kĕtt, (ARTHUR WILLIAM,) an English author, son of G. A. A'Becket, (usually spelled with a single *t*,) was born at Hammersmith, October 25, 1844. He entered the civil service, but left it for journalism and wrote several plays and novels. Died January 14, 1909.

A'Bec′ket, (GILBERT ABBOT,) a witty and humorous English writer, born in London in 1810 or 1811. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. He contributed to the London "Times" and "Punch." Among his works are "The Comic Blackstone," (1844–46,) and "The Comic History of England," (1848.) Died in 1856.

A Becket, (THOMAS.) See BECKET.

A-bed′ne-go′, called also **Az-a-rī′ah,** one of the three Hebrew captives whom Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, ordered to be thrown into his fiery furnace. (See Daniel i. 7; ii. 49; iii. 10, etc.)

Abegg, (JULIUS FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a German jurist, born at Erlangen in 1796. He became professor of law at Breslau in 1826, and published many legal works. Died at Berlin, May 29, 1868.

Abeille, å′bȧ′, [Fr. pron. å′bȧ′ or å′bȧ′yę,] (GASPARD,) a mediocre French lyric and tragic poet, born in Provence in 1648. He was educated for the church, and received the title of "Abbé." In 1704 he was elected a member of the French Academy. Died in 1718.

Abeille, å′bȧ′, (LOUIS,) a German pianist and composer, born at Baireuth about 1765. He produced several successful operas, etc. Died in 1832.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Abeille, (LOUIS PAUL,) a French writer and agriculturist, born at Toulon in 1719. He was for several years inspector-general of the manufactures of France. Died in 1807.

Abeille, (SCIPION,) a French surgeon and poet, was a brother of Gaspard, noticed above. He wrote in verse a "Description of the Bones," ("Histoire des Os," 1685.) Died in 1697.

Abeken, åb′ęh-kęn, (BERNHARD RUDOLPH,) a German writer, born at Osnabrück in 1780. He was employed by Schiller as tutor to his children, and was afterwards professor in the College of Osnabrück. Among his works are "Studies on the Divina Commedia of Dante," (1826,) and a valuable contribution to the biography of Cicero, "Cicero in seinen Briefen," (1835,) translated into English in 1854. Died February 24, 1866.

A′bel, [in Hebrew הבל,] the second son of Adam and Eve. He is regarded as the first martyr, and the first of mankind who suffered physical death, having been murdered by Cain, his brother. (See Genesis iv., and Hebrews xi. 4; also Matthew xxiii. 35.)

Abel, [Dan. pron. å′bêl,] a king of Denmark, second son of Waldemar II. He secretly instigated the murder of his brother, Erik VI., and was elected king in his stead in 1250. He was killed, while endeavouring to suppress a rebellion of the Frisians, in 1252.

Abel, ā′bel, (CLARKE,) an English surgeon and naturalist, born about 1780. He accompanied Lord Amherst to China in 1816 as naturalist of the expedition, and published a "Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China," (1818,) which has been highly commended. He was afterwards surgeon-in-chief to the governor general of India, and died in 1826.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," Dec. 1827.

Abel, (Sir FREDERICK AUGUSTUS,) born at London in 1827. Chemist to the War Department, 1854–88; secretary and director Imperial Institute. He was president of the British Association in its 1890 meeting, and wrote several works on explosives. He was created baronet in 1893. Died Sept. 8, 1902.

Abel, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished historical painter, born near Linz, on the Danube, in 1768. He passed six years, 1802–8, in Rome, where he painted "Prometheus Bound" and designs from the Iliad. He afterwards worked in Vienna, and produced, besides many portraits, some historical pictures, among which is a "Flight into Egypt." Died in Vienna in 1818.

Abel, (KARL,) was born at Berlin, November 25, 1837. Has been an active student of philology, and is the author of a number of works on Egyptian and Indo-German speech and other linguistic subjects, and is a professor in the Department of Public Education.

Abel, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German musician, born at Köthen in 1725. In 1763 he removed to London, where for many years he enjoyed the highest popularity; but, owing to the fickleness of the public taste, his concerts ceased at last to attract any attention. He died in 1787. He is noted as having been the teacher of Cramer.

Abel, å′bêl, (NIELS HENRIK,) a distinguished mathematician, born at Findö, in Norway, in 1802. He

studied at the University of Christiania; and afterwards, by the aid of a pension from the government, travelled through Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and France. He returned to his native country in 1827, and died in 1829. The special object of Abel's scientific labours was the theory of elliptic functions. The celebrated Legendre spoke with astonishment of his discoveries, and evidently regarded his mathematical talents as of the most original and highest order.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

A'bęl, (THOMAS,) D.D., an English Roman Catholic priest of the reign of Henry VIII., was educated at Oxford, where he passed M.A. in 1516. In 1530 he became rector of Bradwell, in Essex, and domestic chaplain of Queen Catherine of Aragon. His defence of the queen ("Invicta Veritas," 1532) was very able and spirited. He published other books and tractates, and was executed at Smithfield, July 30, 1540, on the charge of misprision of treason.

Abel, von, fon ä'bęl, (JAKOB FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born in Würtemberg in 1751, was professor of philosophy at Tübingen. He wrote, besides other works, "Collection and Explanation of the Remarkable Phenomena of Human Life," ("Sammlung und Erklärung merkwürdiger Erscheinungen aus dem menschlichen Leben," 3 vols., 1790.) Died in 1829.

Abel, von, (KARL,) a Bavarian statesman, born at Wetzlar in 1788. He became minister of the interior in 1838, and the chief of the absolutist or ultramontane party. By the influence of Lola Montes he was driven from power in February, 1847. Died January 30, 1859.

Abel-De-Pujol. See PUJOL.

Abel Rémusat. See RÉMUSAT.

Abela, ä-bā'lä, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a Maltese, of noble family, who in the early part of the seventeenth century wrote a valuable work entitled "Malta Illustrated, with its Antiquities, and other Information," ("Malta illustrata con le sue Antichità ed altre Notizie.") Born in 1582; died in 1655.

Ab'ę-lard' (PIERRE) or **Abailard**, [Fr. pron. ä'bą'-lär'; in Latin, PE'TRUS ABÆLAR'DUS,] a celebrated French philosopher and logician, was born near Nantes in 1079. After having studied Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, he visited Paris, where he became the pupil of William de Champeaux, the most skilful dialectician of the age. But the pupil soon surpassed his master, and often challenged him to public disputations, so common in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. He is said to have been so elated by his frequent triumphs that not only his master but his fellow-students were disgusted with his vanity. About 1101 he retired from Paris and set up a school at Melun, whither crowds of pupils repaired to hear his instructions. Not long after, he returned to Paris, where, both as teacher and disputant, he was soon without a rival. When he was about thirty-four years old, Abelard turned his attention to divinity, and went to Laon to study under Anselme. His brilliant reputation, joined to his vanity and arrogance, raised up against him bitter enemies, whose persecution compelled him to leave the town. He then reopened a school in Paris, and his fame became greater than ever before. His well-known and unfortunate amour with his pupil Heloise need not be related here. Suffice it to say that it left him defenceless against the malice of those enemies whom his former triumphs and arrogance had provoked. The remainder of his life was little else than a succession of persecutions. His errors and his afflictions appear to have at last taught him simplicity and humility. He died in 1142, at the priory of St. Marcel, near Châlons, whither he had gone for his health. His remains were, at her request, given up to Heloise, and buried at the oratory of the Paraclete, which he had founded, and where she was then prioress. Twenty years afterwards, she was interred in the same tomb.

Abelard left many writings, nearly all dialectical or theological, except his "Letters to Heloise," ("Epistolæ Petri Abælardi et Heloisæ,") and the "History of [his] Misfortunes," ("Historia Calamitatum.")

"Abelard," says Hallam, "was almost the first who awakened mankind, in the age of darkness, to a sympathy with intellectual excellence. His bold theories, not the less attractive, perhaps, for treading upon the bounds of heresy, his imprudent vanity that scorned the regularly acquired reputation of older men, allured a multitude of disciples who would never have listened to an ordinary teacher. . . . But the whole of Abelard's life was the shipwreck of genius; and of genius both the source of his own calamities and unserviceable to posterity." ("Middle Ages," vol. iv. p. 377.)

See COUSIN'S "Introduction to the Works of Abelard," 1836; BERINGTON, "History of Abelard and Heloise," 1787; J. HUGHES, "Life of Abelard," 1751; BERINGTON, "History of the Middle Ages," 1814; BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy," 1766; DOM GERVAISE, "Vie d'Abelard," 1720; FESSLER, "Abälard und Heloise," 2 vols., 1806; SCHLOSSER, "Abälard und Dulcin," 1807; FEUERBACH, "Abälard und Heloise," 1834; O. GUIZOT, "Essai sur la Vie et les Écrits d'Abailard et de Héloïse," 1839; CH. DE RÉMUSAT, "Abelard," 2 vols., 1845; FLEURY, "Histoire de l'Église," 1751; BERNARDUS, (Saint,) "Epistolæ;" also articles in the "Westminster Review," vol. xxxii., and the "Foreign Quarterly," vol. xxxvi.

Abelin, ä'bęh'lĭn', or **Abeling**, ä'bęh-ling, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German historian, born at Strasburg, assumed in some of his works the name of JOHANN LUDWIG GOTTFRIED, (GOTHOFREDUS.) He published many works, among which are the first and second volumes of the "Theatrum Europæum," a valuable record of contemporary history, which was continued to the twenty-first volume, and a description of the West Indies, ("Historia Antipodum," 1655.) Died about 1646.

A'bell, (ARUNAH SHEPHERDSON,) an American journalist, was born at East Providence, Rhode Island, August 10, 1806. He founded, with two partners, the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" in 1836, and in 1837 the Baltimore "Sun." He was associated with Professor Morse in establishing the electric telegraph. At his death, April 19, 1888, he was looked upon as the wealthiest citizen of Baltimore.

Abell, ä'bel or ä-bĕl', (JOHN,) an English singer and performer on the lute, was attached to the chapel of Charles II. He was banished as a papist in 1688. Died after 1700.

Abelli or **Abelly**, ä'bą'le', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1527. He was confessor to Catherine de Medicis. He is supposed to have died about 1600.

Abelli or **Abelly**, (LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1603. He was made Bishop of Rodez in 1664, and died in 1691. He wrote numerous theological works.

Aben- (or **Ebn-**) **Beitar**, ä'bĕn-bā-e-tar' or -bī-tar', (**Abdal'lah-Ibn-** (ĭb'n) **Ah'med**,) an Arabian botanist, born near Malaga; died in 1248.

Abencerage, ą-bĕn'se-rāj', [Sp. pron. ä-bĕn-thā-rā'-hä,] plural, **Abencerages** or **Abencerrages**, (a Spanish corruption of the Arabic BENÎ SERRÂJ, *i.e.* the "Sons of Serrâj,") the name of a noble Moorish family in the kingdom of Granada, originally from Córdova. Several members of this family acted prominent parts in the period which preceded the conquest of Granada by the Spaniards. There was a deadly feud between the Abencerages and the Zegris.

Abendana, ä-bĕn-dä'nä, (JACOB,) a Spanish Jew, who lived in London, and wrote commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1685.

Abendroth, ä'bent-rōt', (AMADEUS AUGUST,) a German lawyer, born at Hamburg in 1767. He became mayor of that city in 1810, and burgomaster in 1831. Died in 1842.

Aben- (ä'bĕn) **Ez'ra**, a Spanish Jew, born at Toledo in 1119. As a commentator on the Scriptures he stands in the foremost rank. Died supposedly in 1194.

Aben-Humeya, a'ben-hoo-ma'ya, the last king of Granada, born about 1520. He was of Spanish origin, and was chosen king by the Moors who had revolted against Philip II. He was captured and strangled in 1568.

Abenpace. See AVENPACE.

Abercorn, (JAMES ALBERT EDWARD HAMILTON,) 3rd Duke of; British statesman, born November 1, 1869. Governor of Northern Ireland since 1922.

Ab'ęr-corn, (JAMES HAMILTON,) DUKE OF, a British statesman, born January 21, 1811. In 1818 he succeeded his grandfather, as Marquis of Abercorn, in the Irish peerage, and in 1868 was made a duke, still sitting as a

Liberal in the House of Lords as Viscount Abercorn. He was lord-lieutenant of Ireland from 1866 to 1868, and again from 1874 to 1876. Died Oct. 31, 1885.

Abercrombie, ab'ẹr-krŭm-be, (JAMES,) D.D., an eloquent and learned clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, born in 1758; died in 1841.

Abercrombie, (JAMES,) a major-general in the British army in America, where he arrived and took command of the troops at Albany in 1756. The French having obtained possession of the lakes, Abercrombie in 1758 was intrusted by Pitt with a force of 50,000 men to recover the places which had been lost. On the 8th of July he attacked Ticonderoga at the head of 15,000 troops, but was repulsed by Montcalm with great loss. He was superseded by Lord Amherst. Died in 1781.

Abercrombie, (JOHN,) an eminent Scottish physician, born at Aberdeen in 1780. Having graduated as an M.D. in 1803, he settled in Edinburgh, and rose to the highest rank in his profession. His reputation was widely extended by his writings, among which are "Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord," (1828,) "Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers of Man, and the Investigation of Truth," (1830,) and "The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings," (1833.) Referring to his work on the intellectual powers, the "Quarterly Review" observes, "His descriptions of the mental phenomena are clear and precise, and his reasonings perspicuous and sound. . . . The style of the work merits equal praise. It is simple and unambitious, without being devoid of ornament or power." ("Quarterly Review" for July, 1831.) He was chosen lord rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1835. Died in November, 1844.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," vol. v.

Abercrombie, (JOHN JOSEPH,) an American soldier, born in Tennessee in 1798. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1822, and served with honour in the Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican, and civil wars, attaining in 1861 the rank of colonel in the regular army, and brigadier-general of volunteers. He was retired in 1865, and died January 3, 1877.

Abercromby, ab'ẹr-krŭm-be, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish judge, the youngest brother of Sir Ralph Abercromby, was born in 1745. In 1792 (on the death of Lord Hailes) he became a judge in the court of justiciary. Died in 1795. He wrote several interesting papers for "The Mirror" and "The Lounger," two literary periodicals edited by Mackenzie.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Abercromby, (DAVID,) a Scottish physician, who flourished in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Besides four short treatises on medicine, he wrote several works on other subjects. His "Fur Academicus" ("Academical Thief") shows him to have been a man of wit and learning. The time of his birth and that of his death are unknown.

Abercromby, (JAMES,) BARON DUNFERMLINE, a British peer, a son of Sir Ralph, noticed below, was born in 1776. He entered Parliament about 1812, voted with the Whigs, and acquired distinction as a debater. He was speaker of the House of Commons from 1835 to 1839, in which year he resigned and passed into the House of Lords as Baron Dunfermline. Died in 1858.

Abercromby, (JOHN,) a horticultural writer, born near Edinburgh in 1726. His first work, entitled "Every Man his own Gardener," had a great sale; and he afterwards published a number of others, among which may be mentioned "The British Fruit Gardener" and "The Gardener's Daily Assistant." Died in 1806.

Abercromby, (Sir JOHN,) the second son of Sir Ralph, served under him in Egypt, and obtained the rank of general. Having been appointed governor of Madras, he took Mauritius from the French in 1810. He died, it is supposed, in 1817.

Abercromby, (PATRICK,) M.D., the author of a work entitled "Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation," (2 vols., 1711–15,) was born at Forfar in 1656, and is supposed to have died about the year 1720. Although his work has enjoyed a considerable reputation, it possesses little merit.

Abercromby, (Sir RALPH,) a distinguished military commander, was born in Clackmannanshire, Scotland, in 1734. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1752, and in 1754 was sent by his father to Leipsic to study civil law. But, as he manifested a decided preference for the military profession, his father yielded to his wishes and permitted him to join the army. In 1773 he was elected member of Parliament. He does not, however, appear to have particularly distinguished himself in any way till the breaking out of the war with France in 1793. In 1795 he was created Knight of the Bath. In the unfortunate campaigns in Holland under the Duke of York in 1793–5, and especially in that of 1799, he did everything that a subordinate officer could do. The bravery and military skill which he evinced won for him universal respect, and every one was satisfied that had he commanded in chief the results would have been very different. Abercromby was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition against Egypt, which set out in 1800 and reached its destination in 1801. A few days after the landing of the troops near Alexandria, the British camp was suddenly attacked by all the French troops in that country. The assailants were bravely repulsed, but during the action the British commander received a wound in the thigh, of which he died a few days after. As an officer, Sir Ralph Abercromby was distinguished by talents of a high order, and still more by a humane and generous regard for the welfare of his soldiers. Though perfectly reckless in exposing himself, he was extremely careful never to expose those under his command to any unnecessary danger. As a man, he was distinguished for benevolence, superiority to prejudice, and a high sense of honour. Sir Ralph Abercromby had four sons: the first Lord Abercromby; Sir John Abercromby, who served with credit under his father in Egypt, and afterwards rose to the rank of a general; Lord Dunfermline; and Alexander, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

See "Memoir of Sir Ralph Abercromby," by LORD DUNFERMLINE; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" WILSON, "History of the British Expedition to Egypt."

Abercromby, (Sir ROBERT,) a British general, was a younger brother of Sir Ralph. He became governor of Bombay in 1789, and commander-in-chief in India in 1792. After a successful campaign against the Rohillas, he returned to England in 1797, and was elected to Parliament. Died about 1827.

Ab-ẹr-dāre', (HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE,) LORD, a British statesman, born in 1815, the son of Mr. Bruce-Pryce, a Welsh gentleman. He was called to the bar in 1837; entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1852; was under home-secretary, 1862–64, home-secretary, 1868–73, and lord president of the council, 1873–74. He was raised to the peerage in 1873. Died February 25, 1895.

Ab-er-deen', (GEORGE HAM'ILTON GOR'DON,) EARL OF, a British statesman, born in 1784, inherited the earldom (in the Scottish peerage) from his grandfather, who died in 1802. He was elected one of the Scottish representative peers about 1807, identified himself with the Tory party, and was sent on a diplomatic mission to Vienna in 1813. In 1814 he became Viscount Gordon in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the cabinet of Wellington, from 1828 until November, 1830, when his party went out of power. In September, 1841, Sir Robert Peel appointed him to the same office, which he retained until the triumph of the Whig party, in July, 1846. His foreign policy was pacific.

After the death of Peel, (1850,) the Earl of Aberdeen was regarded as the head of the Peelite party. On the defeat of Lord Derby, in December, 1852, he became prime minister, and formed his cabinet by a coalition of Conservatives and Whigs or Liberals. In spite of his efforts to maintain peace, Great Britain "drifted into war" against Russia, in 1854. He lost popularity by his moderation towards Russia, and was censured for remissness in the prosecution of the war. Having been defeated in the House of Commons about February 1, 1855, he resigned his office, and was succeeded by Lord Palmerston. Died in December, 1860. He had been twice married, and left a son, who was styled Lord Haddo.

Aberdeen, (JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON GORDON,) Earl of, grandson of the preceding, was born August 3, 1847, and succeeded to the title in 1870. He entered the House of Lords as a Conservative, but turned Liberal. Was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Gladstone in 1886, and held same office 1905 to 1915. From 1893 to 1898 he was Governor-general of Canada.

Aberli, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a Swiss landscape-painter and engraver, born at Winterthur in 1723. His landscapes of Swiss scenery, engraved and coloured, were much admired, and found many imitators. Died at Berne in 1786.

Ab'ernethy, (JAMES,) civil engineer, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1815. He was surveying officer to the Admiralty from 1842 to 1852, and was the first to apply hydraulic power in the working of lock-gates. He performed various important works of engineering, including the Birkenhead docks, the Hull works in the Humber, and the works at Lake Aboukir in Egypt, by which twenty thousand acres were reclaimed. He was consulting engineer of the Manchester Ship Canal. In 1881 he became president of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

Abernethy, (JOHN,) an eminent dissenting divine, born at Coleraine, Ireland, in 1680. In 1730 he became the pastor of an independent congregation, in addressing whom he carefully avoided all appeals to the affections, maintaining that nothing else was requisite than merely to convince the reason. Hence his followers were termed Rational Dissenters. Died in 1740.

Abernethy, (JOHN,) a celebrated English surgeon and physiologist, born in London in 1764, was a pupil of John Hunter. He was a grandson of John Abernethy, noticed above. In 1786 he became assistant-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and on the death of Sir C. Blick he succeeded him as chief surgeon in that institution. He lectured on anatomy and surgery, and acquired immense popularity as a teacher. He published, in 1809, an able work "On the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases," in which he propounded doctrines which have made a great change in the science of surgery. He is said to have been the first surgeon who performed the ligature of the carotid artery and the external iliac artery. Many amusing anecdotes are related of him, exhibiting that singular mixture of shrewd sense, wit, and eccentricity for which he was so remarkable. A gouty rich man having consulted him received for answer, "Live on sixpence a day, and earn it." In domestic relations he is said to have been amiable. He married Ann Threlfall in 1800. Died at Enfield in April, 1831.

See GEORGE MACILWAIN, "Memoirs of J. Abernethy," 1853 CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Abesch, ä'bĕsh, (ANNA BARBARA,) a famous Swiss painter on glass. Died about 1750.

Ab'gar-us, [Gr. Ἄβγαρος,] written also **Abagarus**, **Agbarus**, and **Augarus**, a name common to several kings of Edessa in Mesopotamia.

Ab-ī'a-thar, [in Hebrew, אֶבְיָתָר,] a high-priest of the Jews, and one of the chief counsellors of King David. (See I. Samuel xxii., xxiii., and xxx.; II. Samuel viii. and xx.; I. Kings ii. and iv.)

Abich, ä'bĭk, (WILHELM HERMANN,) a German geologist, born in Berlin, December 11, 1806. From 1842 to 1877 he was professor of mineralogy in Dorpat. He travelled extensively in the Caucasus, Armenia, Persia, etc., and made valuable discoveries in geology, mineralogy, and geography. He published various reports, papers, and volumes on scientific subjects. D. 1886.

Abicot. See HABICOT.

Abidenus. See ABYDENUS.

Ab'I-gail, [Heb. אֲבִיגַיִל,] a Hebrew matron, who was married first to Nabal, and secondly to King David. (See I. Samuel xxv.)

A-bī'jah or **A-bī'a**, [in Hebrew, אֲבִיָּה,] a name common to several Israelites, among whom may be named a son of Jeroboam and a son of the prophet Samuel.

Ab-ī'jam [Heb. אֲבִיָּם] or **Abijah**, King of Judah, was a son of Rehoboam, whom he succeeded on the throne. After a reign of three years, he died about 955 B.C. (I. Kings xv. 1–8; II. Chronicles xiii.)

Abildgaard, ä'bĭld-gord',(NICHOLAS,) a distinguished Danish historical painter, born in Copenhagen in 1744. In 1772 he visited Italy, where he spent five years. He was afterwards appointed professor of painting in the Academy of Copenhagen. Died June 4, 1809. He is considered by many as the best painter that Denmark has produced. Among his works are a "Socrates," and the "Creation of the World, after Orpheus."

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Abildgaard, (PETER CHRISTIAN,) an able Danish physician and naturalist, born at Copenhagen about 1740, was, according to Malte-Brun, a brother of the preceding. He wrote many treatises on medicine, zoology, etc., and gave a description of the *Megatherium* at the same time as Cuvier, (1796.) He was secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and founder of the Veterinary School of Copenhagen. Died January 11, 1801.

See "Biographie Universelle;" "Historia brevis Regii Instituti Veterinarii," etc., Copenhagen, 1788; CUVIER, "Sur les Ossements Fossiles."

Abildgaard, (SÖ'REN,) a Danish naturalist, born between 1720 and 1730. He wrote two works on topographical mineralogy, one of which is entitled "Physico-Mineralogical Description of the Promontory of Möen," ("Physik-mineralogisk Beskrivelse over Möens Klint," 1781.) Died in 1791.

See ERSCH, "Handbuch der Deutschen Literatur."

Abilfedæ. See ABOOLFEDA.

A-bim'e-lech, [Heb. אֲבִימֶלֶךְ,] an illegitimate son of Gideon, chosen king by the men of Shechem after he had slain all his brothers except Jotham. Afterwards, while attempting to take Thebez, he was mortally wounded with a stone thrown from the top of the citadel by a woman; upon which his armour-bearer, at his request, ran him through the body with a sword, lest it should be said that he had been slain by a woman. (See Judges ix.) Two kings of Gerar, named Abimelech, are mentioned in the book of Genesis, (chaps. xx. and xxvi.)

Ab'in-ger, (Lord,) an English lawyer, whose proper name was JAMES SCARLETT, was born in Jamaica about 1769. Having been educated in England, he was called to the bar in 1791, and obtained great success as a pleader. He was appointed attorney-general in 1827, and became an adherent of the Tory party. In 1834 he was appointed chief baron of the exchequer, and raised to the peerage as Baron Abinger. He is said to have been almost unrivalled in the tact and address with which he operated on the minds of juries. Died in 1844, leaving several sons.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1844; Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.

Ab'ing-ton, (FRANCES,) a celebrated English actress, born about the year 1731. She excelled in every department of comedy, and was for a long time without a rival. Her taste in dress was greatly admired. Her talents and elegant manners procured her admittance into society of the highest rank; but, as a woman, her character was marred with those moral blemishes so common in persons of her profession. She died in 1815.

Abington, (THOMAS and WILLIAM.) See HABINGTON.

Abisbal, ä-bĕs-bäl', (HENRY O'DONNELL,) COUNT, a Spanish general of Irish descent, who greatly distinguished himself in resisting the French invasion in 1809–10. He afterwards acted a conspicuous part in the political as well as military affairs of Spain until his death, in 1834.

A-bish'a-ī, [Heb. אֲבִישַׁי,] one of the three sons of Zeruiah, sister of King David, in whose army he was a leader. See II. Samuel xxiii. 18; also I. Samuel xxvi. 6–9.

Ablancourt, d', dä'blŏN'koor', (NICOLAS **Perrot**—pĕ'ro',) an eminent French translator, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1606. He produced translations of Tacitus, Thucydides, Cæsar, and Lucian, which were received with favour; but they are not faithful, and are now neglected. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1637. Colbert proposed him as historiographer in

1662, but Louis XIV. rejected him because he was a Protestant. Died in 1664.

Ab-lā'vĭ-us, a Roman historian, cited by Jornandes in his History of the Goths. The age in which he lived is unknown.

Ablesimof or **Ablecimof**, ă-blĕs'e-mof', (ALEXANDER,) an officer in the Russian army, who became distinguished as a dramatist. Among his works is a successful national comic opera entitled "The Miller," (1779,) which is considered a faithful picture of Russian manners. Died at Moscow in 1784.

Ab'nẹr or **Abiner**, [Heb. אַבְנֵר or אֲבִינֵר,] the son of Ner, was captain of the host of Saul, King of Israel. After the death of Saul, in consequence of an affront offered him by Ishbosheth, Abner sought to transfer the whole kingdom to David. But Joab, exasperated because Abner had killed his brother Asahel in battle, and perhaps jealous of the influence which he might acquire with David, called him aside under pretence of speaking with him privately, and treacherously slew him.

Ab'ney, (Sir THOMAS,) M.P., Lord Mayor of London, born in 1639. He rendered important services to William III. Died in 1722.

Abney, (WILLIAM DE WINELESLIE,) astronomer and physicist, born at Derby, England, July 24, 1844. President of Royal Astronomical Society 1893–95; of Physical Society 1895–97, director of science in the Science and Art Department, captain in Royal Engineers, author of works on photography and color vision, and also "Thebes and Its Five Great Temples," and "The Pioneers of the Alps." Died 1920.

AB'OO, ***ABOU***, or ***ABÛ***, an Arabic word signifying "father," forming a prefix to many Oriental names, as ABOO-BEKR, (which see,) the "father of the virgin."

Aboo- (**Abû-** or **Abou-**) **Abdillah**, ă'bōō ăb-dĭl'lâh, the Sheeite, the chief actor in the revolution which established the dynasty of the Fatimites on the throne of Egypt. He was born at Sanaa about 865. By his preaching and by his arms he induced a great part of the Mohammedans in Africa to join the new sect and to recognize the claims of Obeydallah, the first sultan of the Fatimite line. But having afterwards been detected in a conspiracy against his sovereign, whom he had raised to the throne, he was put to death in 911.

Aboo- (**Abû-** or **Abou-**) **Abdillah-Mohammed**, surnamed AL-MAHDEE or AL-MAHDÎ, (*i.e.* "director" or "ruler,") founder of the sect and dynasty of the Almohades, (Almowahedûn,) was born in the province of Soos, in Morocco, about the year 1087. Like many other leaders of Mohammedan sects, he began with preaching and ended with the sword. He died in 1130, leaving to Abd-el-Moomen the prosecution of his plans of reform and conquest.

Aboo-Amroo-Al-Owzâee, (**Abû-Amrû-Alauzâî**,) ă'bōō ăm'rōō ăl-ŏw-zâ'ee, a famous Mohammedan doctor, who was born at Baalbek about 706 and died about 774 A.D.

Aboo- (**Abû-** or **Abou-**) **Bahr-Sefwân**, ă'bōō'-bâH'r sef'wân', a distinguished Moslem poet and historian, born at Murcia, in Spain, about the year 1106. Besides many other valuable works, he wrote a biographical dictionary of eminent contemporary authors. He died about 1182.

Aboo-Bekr, (**Abû-Beker**, **Abû-Bekr**, or **Abou-Bekr**,) ă'bōō bek'ẹr, or ă-boo'bĕk-ẹr, written also **Abu-Bakr**, **Abu-Bacr**, and **Aboubecre**, the first of Mohammed's successors, was born in 571 A.D. He belonged to the celebrated tribe of Koreish, and was one of the first and most zealous of the converts to Islâm. His original name was ABD-EL-KAABA, (ăbd-el-kă'bă;) but after the prophet Mohammed had married his virgin daughter Ayeshah, he was called ABOO-BEKR, the "Father of the Virgin." He was elected to the throne in 632, and died in 634, after a reign of two years and three months. Aboo-Bekr is admitted by all to have been a pious and humble man, and a mild, generous, and excellent prince. He was succeeded by Omăr.

Aboo- (**Abû-** or **Abou-**) **Bekr-al-Mahree**, (**Al-mahrî**,) ă'bōō bek'ẹr ăl-măH'ree', the vizier of Almutamed, Sultan of Seville, was born about 1030. He appears to have been an able minister, but, having incurred the suspicion of his sovereign, he was put to death in 1084. He was regarded as one of the first poets of his age.

Aboo-Bekr (**Abû-Beker**) **-Ibn-Tofail**, (ĭb'n to-fĭl',) an eminent Arabian philosopher, born at Guadix, in Spain. He wrote a philosophical romance entitled "Hai-Ibn-Yokdhân," (or "Hayyi-Ibn-Yokttân") which was translated into Latin by Pocock and published in 1671, and into English by Simon Ockley, (London, 1708.) Died at Morocco in 1186.

See AL-MAKKARI, "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain," translated by GAYANGOS, vol. i. pp. 335–6.

Aboo- (**Abû-** or **Abou-**) **Farâs**, ă'bōō fă-râs', a distinguished Arabian poet, born in 932. He was cousin to Seyf-ed-Dowlah, (Seyfu-d-daulah,) Sultan of Aleppo, at whose court he lived. A Mohammedan writer calls him "the pearl of his time, and the sun of his age, in learning, talent, generosity, glory, eloquence, horsemanship, and bravery." He was killed in a skirmish in 968.

Aboo- (or **Abou-**) **Hâmid-Alghazâlee**, (**Abû-Hâmid-Al-ghazâlî** or **Alghazzâlî**,) ă'bōō hă'mid ăl-gă-zâ'lee, a distinguished doctor, born at Toos, (Tûs,) in Khorassân, about 1058. He spent a part of his time in travelling; but much the greater portion appears to have been passed in seclusion and wholly devoted to philosophy and divinity. He is said to have been a man of sound judgment and immense learning. From his rare attainments as a divine, he was called ZEYN-ED-DEEN, "the ornament of religion." Died at Bagdâd in 1111.

Aboo-Haneefah. See HANEEFAH.

Aboo- (**Abû-** or **Abou-**) **Hayyân**, ă'bōō hĭ'yăn', surnamed ATHEER-ED-DEEN, (ATHÎR-UD-DÎN,) "the glory of religion," a distinguished Arabian author, born in the province of Jaen, in Spain, in 1256. When very young, he visited several towns in Andalusia, where he supported himself by transcribing books and lecturing on the Koran. He afterwards went to Egypt, and was appointed a professor and lecturer on the Koran in one of the colleges of that country. He died in Cairo in 1344. He was called "the prince of his age in the science of grammar." Besides numerous other important works, he wrote a "History of the Turkish Race," and a voluminous commentary on the Koran.

Aboo- (**Abû-** or **Abou-**) **Ishâk**, (-is-hăk',) an Arabian geographer, who lived about the beginning of the tenth century. The place of his birth is unknown.

Aboo- (**Abû-** or **Abou-**) **Ishâk-Al-Hos'ree**, (or **Al-Hosrî**,) a noted poet, born near Kairwan in Africa; died in 1061.

Aboo-Jaafar, (or **-Jafar.**) See MANSOOR, AL.

Aboo-l- (**Abû-l-**) **Abbâs-Abdallah**, ă'bōōl' ăb'bâs' ăb-dăl'lâh, surnamed AS-SEFFÂH (ăs-sĕf'fâH',) *i.e.* "the shedder of blood," the twenty-second caliph of the East, and the first of the dynasty of the Abbassides, was born at Damascus about 720 A.D. He was a descendant of Abbâs, the uncle of Mohammed. His family had always, during the usurpation of the house of Omeyyah, considered themselves the rightful heirs to the caliphate; at length, during the reign of Merwân II., the standard of revolt was raised in Khorassân. Upon hearing this, Merwân caused Ibrâheem, the brother of Aboo-l-Abbâs-Abdallah, the representative of the line of Abbâs, to be seized and put to death. His brothers, Aboo-l-Abbâs and Aboo-Jaafar, being then absent from Damascus, fled to Koofah, (Kûfah,) where the former was proclaimed caliph by the people, (A.D. 749.) Merwân, having advanced against the rebels with an army was defeated, and fled to Damascus, and thence to Egypt where he was overtaken and slain. It is estimated that more than one hundred of the Omeyyah family fell victims to the vengeance of the new caliph. As-Seffâh died in 754. Notwithstanding his severity against the enemies of his family, he is represented by some historians as a liberal, benevolent, and able prince. He was esteemed the handsomest man of his time.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. ii. chap. i.; D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale."

Aboo-l-ala, (**Abû-l-'ala**,) ă'bōōl' ă'lâ, a famous Arabian poet, born in Syria about 970. When only four

years old, he lost his sight from the small-pox. He used to call himself "the doubly-imprisoned captive," alluding to his blindness and the voluntary seclusion in which he devoted himself to study. He soon won so great a reputation that his house was filled with students, who came to him from different countries. Died in 1057.

Abool-Cacem. See ABOO-L-KASIM.

Aboolfaraj, (Abû-l-faraj,) â'bōōl' fâr'âj, (or -fâr'aj,) an eminent Arabian author and compiler, a descendant of Merwân II., born at Ispahan in 897. His works are numerous and very valuable. Died at Bagdâd in 967.

Aboolfaraj, (Abu-l- (or **Aboul-) faraj,)** [written in French ABOULFARADGE, â'bōōl' fâ'râj; Latin, ABULFARA'GIUS or ABULPHARA'GIUS; called also BARHEBRÆ'US,] GREGORIUS, an eminent historical writer, born in Armenia in 1226. At the age of twenty he was ordained Bishop of Guba by Ignatius, the patriarch of the Jacobite Christians. About 1266 he was chosen Primate of the Jacobites, which position he held till his death in 1286. His entire life was devoted to literature,—principally history, in which he left works of great value. He wrote in Arabic and Syriac. His talents and virtues gained for him the esteem of Mohammedans as well as Christians.

See ABOULFARADGE, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Aboolfaraj (Abu- (or **Abou-) l-faraj)** OF RONAH, a distinguished Persian poet, born in the first half of the eleventh century. He lived at the court of Ibrâheem of Ghiznee, (Gazna.) He died, it is supposed, about 1090.

Aboolfazl, (Abû-l-fazl or **Aboul-Fazl,)** â'bōōl'fâz'l, (commonly pronounced in India ŭb'ōōl-fŭz'l,) the enlightened minister and historiographer of Akbăr, the greatest of the Mogul emperors. The date of his birth is unknown. In 1572 he was raised to the office of prime minister, which he held for about twenty-eight years. He was waylaid and assassinated about the year 1600, leaving behind him the justly-won reputation of an excellent historian, and of a wise, virtuous, and truly great man. His works are numerous and extremely valuable. Among them we may mention the "Akbar Namah," a minute history of the times of Akbăr; "Ayeen Akbari," (or "Ayin-i-Akbari,") "Institutes of Akbar;" and a posthumous work entitled "Muktōōbat," (or "Maktûbat,") the "writings," or "letters," including Aboolfazl's own correspondence.

See ABOULFAZL, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Aboolfeda, (Abû-l-fedâ* or Aboulfeda,) â'bōōl' fĕd'â or â-bōōl'fê-dâ', a prince and warrior, and one of the most celebrated of the Arabian authors, was born at Damascus about 1273. He was a direct descendant from Aiyoob, (Aiyûb,) the founder of the Aiyoobite dynasty in Egypt. His family had possessed the throne of Hamah, but the fief which they held having been declared extinct by Nâsir, (or An-Nâsir-Ibn-Kalâun,) Sultan of Syria and Egypt, Aboolfedâ was deprived of his inheritance. Upon this he entered the service of the sultan, and was with him in all his wars against the Tartars. Afterwards, as an acknowledgment of his eminent services, the sultan conferred upon him the title of Prince of Hamah. He remained in undisturbed possession of his newly-acquired dignity until his death in 1331. All the Moslem writers agree in representing Aboolfedâ as a man of the greatest talents; he was as much distinguished for skill and courage in the field as for wisdom and prudence in the divân. In spite of the cares of his government, he devoted much of his attention to the cultivation of literature. He has left valuable works on history, geography, and medicine. His work entitled "The Description of the Countries" is considered to be the best and most complete Arabic geography which exists. His great history, called "An Abridgment of the History of Mankind," is a work of vast erudition. Besides containing a history of the Mohammedans from the birth of the prophet down to the date of the work itself, (1328,) it furnishes much information respecting Arabia before the time of Mohammed, the ancient Persian dynasties, the Copts, the Hindoos, etc.

Aboo-l-Ghazee-Bahadoor, or **Abû-l-Ghazi-Bahadur,** â'bōōl' ghâ'zee bâ-hâ'dōōr, a khan of Khiva, born in 1605. He was a descendant of Jengis Khan. He abdicated the khanate in favour of his son, and afterwards wrote a history of the Mongols and Tartars. This work is of much value, and has been translated into Russian, German, and French.

Aboo-l-Hassan or **Abû-l-** (**Aboul-**) **hassan,** â'bōōl' hâs'săn, an Arabian astronomer, who flourished in Morocco in the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Aboo-l-Hassan, (or **Abû-l-** (**Aboul-**) **hassan,**) written also **Aboul-Haçan,** a Samaritan, who embraced the Mohammedan religion and repaired to the court of the King of Damascus, by whom he was appointed vizier about the year 1231. Accompanying an expedition into Egypt, he was taken prisoner and put to death in 1251.

Aboo-l-Hassan or **Aboul-Haçan, (Alee** (or **Alî) Ibn Omar,** â'lee ĭb'n o'măr,) an Arabian astronomer of Morocco, lived about the year 1200. He wrote a valuable treatise on philosophical instruments, which was translated into French by Sedillot.

Aboo-l-Kâsim, Abû-l-kâsim, or **Aboul-cacem,** â'bōōl' kâ'sĭm, [in Latin, ALBUCA'SIS or ABULCA'SIS,] the most celebrated of all the Arabian writers on surgery. Scarcely anything is known of his life; he is supposed to have practised medicine in Córdova in the latter part of the eleventh and the beginning of the twelfth century, and to have died about 1110. His principal work, which treats of anatomy, physiology, the practice of medicine, and surgery, is one of extraordinary value. That portion which is devoted to surgery has been pronounced the best treatise on this subject that has come down to us from antiquity. It is especially interesting and valuable to those who desire to trace the gradual progress of the surgical art in its various departments.

See WÜSTENFELD, "Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte;" SPRENGEL, "History of Medicine."

Aboo-l-Kâsim, (Abû-l-kâsim or **Abou-l-cacem,)** a distinguished Mohammedan theologian and poet, born in the province of Valencia, Spain, about 1143. He visited several foreign countries, and finally settled in Cairo, where he was appointed to a professorship. He died in 1194. He wrote several works on the Koran, which are highly esteemed.

Aboo-l-Kâsim or **Aboul-Cacem,** a Turkish general, lived about 1050. He took Nicæa, and advanced towards Constantinople, but was repulsed by Taticius, and put to death by the Shah of Persia.

Aboo-l-Kâsim-Mansoor. See FIRDOUSEE.

Aboo-l-Khatâr or **Abûl-** (**Aboul-**) **Khattâr,** â'bōōl' kât'târ', a governor of Spain under the caliphs. He was a native of Arabia, and was sent by the Viceroy of Africa to quiet the contending factions by which Spain was at that time distracted. He arrived in Córdova in 743 A.D. At first he was entirely successful, but at length a rebellion broke out, which he was unable to quell; and he was finally slain by the conquering party.

Aboo-l-Maalee or **Abûl-** (**Aboul-**) **Maalî,** â'bōōl' mâ'a-lee, a learned Persian who flourished in the reign of Bahram Shah, of Ghiznee, between 1118 and 1152.

Aboo-l-Mahânee or **Abûl-** (**Aboul-**) **mahânî,** â'bōōl' mâ-hâ'nee, an Arabian astronomer, who lived at the court of Al-Mâmoon, the seventh caliph of the Abbassides, between 813 and 833.

Aboo-l-Wafâ or **Abûl-** (**Aboul-**) **Wafâ,** â'bōōl wâ'fâ', a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, born in Khorassân about 940; died in 998. He was employed at Bagdâd, with other eminent astronomers, to correct the astronomical tables of Aboo-l-Mahânee.

Aboo-l-Waleed or **Abûl-** (**Aboul-**) **Walîd,** â'bōōl' wâ-leed', a famous Mohammedan divine, born at Beja, in Portugal, about 1012. His talents and learning attracted the notice of Al-Mōōtamed, King of Seville, by whom he was appointed chief justice, which position he held till his death, in 1081.

Aboo-l-Waleed or **Abûl-** (**Aboul-**) **Walîd,** a distinguished Moslem divine and historian, born at Aleppo about the year 1400; died 1478.

Aboo-l-Waleed- (or **Abûl-** (**Aboul-**) **Walîd-) Ibn-**

* It may be proper to observe that the Latin name ABULFEDA forms the genitive very irregularly—ABILFEDÆ. This peculiarity is owing to the fact that the *Abû* in the first part of the name has in Arabic *Abî* for its genitive. In like manner, we say (in the nominative) Abû Tâlib; but Ibn Abî Tâlib, the "son of Abû Tâlib," the change of û (oo) to î (ee) being necessary to mark the genitive case.

Jehwar—ĭb'n-jĕh'wȧR or -jĕh'wąr, the second sultan of Córdova of the Jehwar dynasty, whose capital was treacherously wrested from him by Al-Mŏŏtamed, King of Seville, about the year 1045; the latter having with a large army entered Aboo-l-Waleed's kingdom, with the professed object of assisting him against Al-Mâmoon, King of Toledo. Aboo-l-Waleed died, or was killed, soon after.

Abool-Waleed-Mohammed-Ibn-Roshd. See AVERROËS.

Aboo-Mansoor, (Abû-Mansûr or **Abou-Mansour,)** ȧ'bōō mȧn'sōōR', a distinguished astronomer, born at Mecca in 855. He lived at the court of the caliph Al-Mâmoon, who appointed him president of an academy of astronomers at Bagdâd, and committed to his superintendence the building of two observatories. The time of his death is unknown.

Aboo- (Abû- or **Abou-) Merwân** or **Merouan,** ȧ'bōō meR'wȧn', a distinguished Mohammedan divine, born at Seville about 1170. He was for several years chief justice of his native city. Having made a pilgrimage to Mecca, he died at Cairo, on his return, in 1237.

Aboo- (Abû- or **Abou-) Mos'lem,** (or **-Muslim,**) a general, who contributed greatly to the overthrow of the Omeyyah dynasty and the establishment of that of the Abbassides, was born about 720 A.D. Neither his fidelity nor the greatness of his merits availed him against the jealous cruelty of a sovereign whom he had raised to the throne. Aboo-Jaafar had employed him in quelling some formidable rebellions which threatened to dismember the empire. But, when his services were no longer needed, the caliph, having invited him, with every mark of friendship, to visit him in his palace at Roomeeyeh, (Rûmiyyah,) caused Aboo-Moslem to be basely assassinated, in 755. Although Aboo-Moslem's character was undoubtedly stained with many crimes, he appears to have been always faithful to his sovereign.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. xvii., and vol. ii. chaps. i. and ii.

Aboo- (Abû- or **Abou-) Nowâs**—no-wȧs', an Arabian poet, born about 744, and died about 810 A.D.

Aboo- (Abû- or **Abou-) Obeyd**—o'bȧd' or -o'bĭd', a noted Mohammedan geographer and historian, born in Spain about 1040. He was vizier to Mohammed, King of Almería. Died about 1095.

Aboo- (Abû- or **Abou-) Obeydah**—o-bā'dąh, a celebrated Mohammedan general, who commanded under the caliphs Aboo-Bekr and Omăr. He died of the plague, at Damascus, in 639.

Ab Ɔ-Reehân or **Abû- (Abou-) Rîhân,** written also **Abou-Ryhan,** ȧ'bōō ree'hȧn', a distinguished Arabian astronomer, born about 970; died in 1038. He was employed on several embassies by Al-Mâmoon, (Mâmûn,) Sultan of Kharasm.

Aboo-Saeed or **Abû- (Abou-) Saîd,** ȧ'bōō sȧ-eed', the ninth of the Persian kings of the race of Jengis Khan, ascended the throne in 1317. He was a weak prince, being ruled first by his favourite, the emir Choobân, and afterwards by his wife, the daughter of that nobleman. He died in 1335, at the age of thirty.

Aboo-Saeed-Meerza, (Abû-Saîd-Mîrzâ or **Abou Saïd Mîrzâ,)** a'bōō sȧ-eed' meer'zȧ, a prince of the Moguls, born about 1427, was a descendant of Tamerlane. Having invaded Irâk and Azerbaijân, he was taken prisoner and put to death in 1469.

Aboo- (Abû- or **Abou-) Sahl-Isa,** ȧ'bōō sȧH'l is'ȧ, (or ee'są,) an eminent Christian physician of Khorassân, tutor to the famous Avicenna, (Ibn-Seenâ.) He lived in the early part of the eleventh century.

Aboo-Salat or **Abû- (Abou-)s-Salat,** ȧ'bōō sȧl'ȧt, (or sȧl'ąt,) a Spanish physician, astronomer, and poet, born in 1068; died in 1134.

Aboo- (Abou- or **Abû-) Sofiân, (Sophiân** or **Sobyȧn,)** ȧ'bōō so-fe-ȧn', a chief among the Koreish, who distinguished himself by his obstinate hostility to the claims of Mohammed. After all resistance was vain, he reluctantly acknowledged the divine mission of the prophet. Aboo-Sofiân was the father of the caliph Moâweeyeh, the founder of the Omeyyah dynasty at Damascus. (See MOHAMMED.)

Aboo-Tâhir or **Abû- (Abou-) Tâhir,** ȧ'bōō tȧ'hĭr, the chief of a sect called Karmatians, who, with a comparatively small number of followers, took and plundered Koofah, (Kûfah,) Mecca, and several other cities of Asia, and at length, in 931, was bold enough to advance, with only 500 horse, to within a short distance of Bagdâd. He suddenly attacked, defeated, and took prisoner Abissâj, (ȧ'be-sȧj',) whom, at the head of 30,000 men, the caliph had sent against him. Died in 943. Bahrein, on the Persian Gulf, was the capital of his dominions.

Aboo-Tâlib, (or **-Tâleb,**) **Abû-Tâlib,** or **Abou-Talib,** (or **-Thaleb,**) ȧ'bōō tȧ'lĭb, written also **Ebû-Thâlib,** an uncle of Mohammed, and the father of Alee, (Alî,) who married the prophet's only daughter, Fâtimah. He belonged to the illustrious tribe of Koreish, and flourished in the latter half of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. Died about 620 A.D. (See MOHAMMED.)

Aboo- (Abû- or **Abou-) Tâlib,** (pronounced by the Hindoos ŭb'ōō tȧ'lib,) a native of India, born at Lucknow in 1752. For a number of years he was employed by the East India Company in various offices, civil and military. At length, in 1800, he visited England, where he was received with the most flattering attentions by the royal family and many of the nobility. He returned to India through France, Italy, Turkey, and Persia. He wrote a very interesting journal of his travels, a translation of which into English has been published. Died in 1806.

Aboo- (Abû- or **Abou-) Temâm**—tę-mȧm', a famous Arabian poet, born in Syria about 805 A.D. He spent the first years of his life in Damascus in the service of a tailor. He afterwards repaired to Bagdâd, where he was munificently patronized by the caliph and the officers of his court. Died in 845.

Aboo-Yakoob-Yoosuf, Abû-Ya'kûb-Yûsuf, or **Abou-Yakoub-Yousouf,** (or **-Yousef,**) ȧ'bōō yȧ'kōōb' yoo'sōōf, (or yoo'sŭf,) the third sultan of Africa and Spain of the Almohade dynasty, succeeded his father, Abd-el-Moomen, in 1163. In 1184 he was mortally wounded before the walls of Santarem, a fortress of Portugal, in the possession of the Christians, which he had besieged with a large army. Aboo-Yakoob was a mild and enlightened sovereign, and a patron of learning.

Aboo-Yoosuf-Yakoob, Abû-Yûsuf-Ya'kûb, or **Abou-Yousouf-Yakoub,** ȧ'bōō yoo'sōōf yȧ'kōōb', surnamed ALMANSOOR, (AL-MANSÛR,) "The Victorious," the fourth sultan of Africa and Spain of the Almohade dynasty, was born at Morocco in 1160. He succeeded his father Aboo-Yakoob-Yoosuf, who fell at the siege of Santarem, in 1184. Having established himself on his throne, and put down several rebellions in his African dominions, he determined to cross the Straits of Gibraltar and avenge the death of his father. He made, in all, three expeditions into the Spanish peninsula: in the first (1189) he took captive, of both sexes, 40,000 persons, whom he led into Africa and settled at Rabatt, near Salé; in the second (1190) he reduced the fortress of Torres and the town of Silves in Portugal; in the third (1195) he defeated the Christians under Alphonso III., in a great battle near Valencia; after which he took Calatrava, Guadalajara, Madrid, Alcalá, and Salamanca. He died at Morocco in 1198, leaving behind him the character of an able and enlightened prince.

Aboubecre. See ABOO-BEKR.

Abou-Bekr. See ABOO-BEKR.

Abou-l-Cacem, (or **Kâsim.**) See ABOO-L-KASIM.

Abou-l-Casim-Mansour. See FIRDOUSEK.

Aboulfaradge. See ABOOLFARAJ.

Aboul-Haçan. See ABOO-L-HASSAN.

About, ȧ'boo', (EDMOND FRANÇOIS VALENTIN.) a successful and pithy French writer, born at Dieuze (in Meurthe) in 1828. Having passed some time at Athens, he published, in 1855, a work on modern Greece, "La Grèce contemporaine," which is said to be remarkable for the best qualities of a truly French style. His first romance, "Tolla," appeared in the same year, and created much discussion. In this and the next two years he produced a number of novels, of which the best-known are "The King of the Mountains," (1856,) "Germaine," (1857,) and "Trente-et-Quarante," (1858). He then threw himself into politics, and issued various brochures

upon the topics of the day, one of which, "La Question Romaine," urging the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope, created a great sensation. Returning to fiction, About published, among numerous others, the following novels: "The Man with a Broken Ear," (1861,) "The Nose of a Notary," (1862,) "Madelon," (1863,) and the "Romance of an Honest Man," (1880.) In 1872 he became editor of "Le XIXe Siècle." Died Jan. 17, 1885.

Abou-Tahir. See ABOO-TAHIR.

Abou-Taleb, (or -Thaleb.) See ABOO-TALIB.

Abou-Yousouf. See ABOO-YOOSUF.

Aboville, d', dȧ'bo'vêl', (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) COMTE, a French general, born at Brest in 1730. He served with distinction as colonel at Yorktown, Virginia, where he directed the artillery, (1781,) became a general about 1790, and opposed Dumouriez at the time of his defection, 1793. Under the régime of Bonaparte he was inpector-general of artillery, and senator. Died in 1817.

Abrabanel, ȧ-brȧ'bȧ-nêl', [Span. pron. almost ȧv-rȧ'vȧ-nêl',] written also **Abarbanel** and **Abrabaniel,** (ISAAC,) the most illustrious of all the Spanish rabbis, was born in Lisbon in 1437. His family, which was supposed to be descended from King David, had dwelt in Spain from a very early period. The parents of Abrabanel were rich, and no expense was spared in his education. Endowed with extraordinary quickness of intellect and great powers of application, he soon made himself master of all the learning of that time, and was particularly distinguished for his thorough acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures and the writings of the rabbis. His great abilities attracted the attention of Alphonso V. of Portugal, who frequently consulted him on the most important affairs. On the death of this king, in 1481, his son, John II., yielding to the bigoted spirit of that age, banished Abrabanel from his presence and forced him to seek refuge in Spain. Here he was at first received with great favour by Ferdinand and Isabella; but in 1492 a decree was promulgated by which all the Jews were banished from the Spanish dominions and their property confiscated. Abrabanel fled at first to Naples; he afterwards resided for a short time in several of the Italian cities, and at last died in Venice in 1508. His works consist of commentaries on various parts of the Scriptures. They are considered by the best judges to display not only the greatest learning, but powers almost unrivalled in this species of writing.

See ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana;" LE LONG, "Bibliotheca Sacra;" J. H. MAI, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis Abrabanielis," 1708.

Ab-ra-dā'tas, a king of Susa, who at first fought on the side of the Assyrians, but afterwards attached himself to Cyrus the Great, King of Persia. He fell in the war which Cyrus waged against Crœsus.

See XENOPHON'S "Cyropædia," book v.

Abraham, ā'brȧ-ham, [Heb. אברהם,] or **Abram** ā'bram, one of the most eminent of the Hebrew patriarchs, was born at Ur, a city of Chaldea, about 2000 years (it is supposed) before the Christian era. "Abraham" signifies the "father of a numerous people," and "Abram" "exalted father." In consequence of his exemplary obedience and trust in God, he has been honoured with the title of "father of the faithful." He died at or near Hebron, aged 175 years. (See Genesis xi.–xxv.)

Abraham-a-Sancta-Clara — ȧ-sȧnk'tȧ klā'rȧ, an Augustine friar, regarded as the greatest popular preacher of Germany during the seventeenth century, was born in Suabia, in 1642. His proper name was ULRIC MEGERLE, (mā'ger-lȧ). He studied philosophy and theology in the Augustine convent at Vienna. In 1662 he entered holy orders, and took the degree of doctor of divinity; in 1669 the emperor Leopold appointed him preacher to the imperial court at Vienna, which office he continued to hold for many years. He died in 1709, leaving many religious works.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Oesterreichisches Biographisches Lexikon," Vienna, 1851.

Abraham-Bar-Chasdai-Hallevi—bar-hȧs'dī'hal'leh-vee', a Jewish rabbi, born at Barcelona, Spain, lived in the last half of the twelfth century. He wrote "The Book of the Soul," and other works.

Abraham-Ben-Chanania-Jagel (or **-Jaghel**)—kȧ-nā-nee'ȧ yā'ĝel, an Italian rabbi, was born near the close of the sixteenth century. He wrote a work entitled "The Book of Good Doctrine," a catechism on the articles of the Jewish faith, which is much celebrated. He embraced Christianity about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was baptized by the name of Camillus Jaghel. The exact time of his death is unknown.

Abraham-Ben-Dior—de'ôr', (The Levite,) a famous rabbi, born at Toledo, in Spain, in the early part of the twelfth century. He is said to have been a personal friend of Maimonides, who speaks of him with great respect. He is supposed to have suffered death on account of his religion about the year 1180.

Abraham-Ben-Haja (-hȧ'yȧ) or **-Chaja,** (-kȧ'yȧ,) a Spanish rabbi, wrote a treatise "On Nativities," and one entitled the "Globe of the World," ("Sphæra Mundi," 1546.) Died in 1105.

Abraham-Ben-Isaac-Zahalon—zȧ-hȧ-lōn', a distinguished Spanish rabbi, who lived in the sixteenth century. He was an excellent lawyer, an eminent astronomer, and also a poet. He was banished from Spain with the other Jews, and took refuge in Italy.

Abraham-di- (or **de-**) **Balmis**—de bȧl'mês, a celebrated Italian rabbi and physician, born at Lecce in the latter part of the fifteenth century. Died about 1522.

Abrahamson, au'brȧ-hȧm-sǫn, (WERNER HANS FREDERIK,) a Danish writer, born in Sleswick, April 10, 1744. He was the first æsthetic critic of his country, and wrote songs, ballads, translations, etc., of merit. He was also a vigorous collector of old ballad literature. Died at Copenhagen, September 22, 1812.

Abraham-Zacuth (or **-Zacut, -zȧ-kōōt'**) or **-Zacutho**—zȧ-koo'to, [Span. pron. thȧ-koot' or thȧ-koo'to,] a Spanish rabbi and astronomer, born at Salamanca near the middle of the fifteenth century. He was one of the Jews banished from Spain in 1492. On leaving his native country he went to Portugal, where he was kindly received by King Emmanuel and appointed astronomer and chronographer royal. The date of his death is unknown.

Abram, ȧ'brǫN', (NICHOLAS,) a learned French Jesuit, born near Charmes, in 1589. In 1636 he became professor of theology in the University of Pont-à-Mousson. Died in 1655.

Abranches, de, dȧ ȧ-brȧn'shês, (ALVARO,) a Portuguese noble, who took a prominent part in the revolution which occurred in 1640, and which resulted in the expulsion of the Spaniards from Portugal.

Abrantes, ȧ-brȧn'tês, fourth MARQUIS OF, a Portuguese nobleman, born in 1784. He occupies a prominent place in the political history of his country from 1807 to 1824, when, in consequence of the part which he took in the murder of the Marquis of Loulé, he was banished from Portugal. He went first to Italy, and thence to England, where he died in 1827.

Abrantes, DUKE OF. See JUNOT.

Abresch, ȧ'brêsh, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a learned German author, born at Hesse-Homburg in 1699. He studied at the University of Utrecht. His parents had designed him for the Church, but his own inclinations led him to devote himself wholly to classical literature. Among his works are "Notes on Æschylus and Thucydides." He was rector of the College of Middelburg, 1725–41. Died in 1782.

Abreu, d', dȧ'brê-oo, (ALEXIS,) a distinguished Portuguese physician, born about 1570. In 1606 he was appointed consulting physician to Philip III. of Spain. Died in 1630.

Abreu y Bertodano, de, dȧ ȧ'brê-oo è bêr-to-dȧ'no, (FELIX JOSÉ,) a Spanish knight, (caballero,) son of the Marquis de Regalia, born about 1720. He devoted himself to the study of international law, and published, in 1746, a "Treatise on Maritime Prizes," (Tratado juridico-politico sobre Presas de Mar,") which attracted considerable attention. From 1755 to 1760 he was envoy extraordinary to the court of St. James. The year of his death is unknown.

Abreu y Bertodano, de, (JOSÉ ANTONIO,) a Spanish writer on international law, was brother to the preceding. Died in 1775.

Abrial, ä'brē'äl', (JOSEPH ANDRÉ,) a French advocate, born in 1750, at Annonay, was educated in the College of Louis-le-Grand, at Paris. He was sent in 1800 to Naples, in order to organize a republican government, in which work he manifested great ability. During the whole of his administration, his mildness and moderation won for him the affection of the Neapolitans. He was made senator, and received the title of count, under Napoleon, but was nevertheless one of the first to vote for his dethronement in 1814. He was afterwards created a peer by Louis XVIII. Died in 1828.

Abriani, ä-brē-ä'nee, (PAOLO,) an Italian poet, born at Vicenza in 1607. He was employed as professor or teacher in Genoa, Verona, and Padua. Among his works are a volume of sonnets, "Canzoni," etc., and a poetical version of Horace's "Art of Poetry," (1663.) Died at Venice in 1699.

Abruzzi, a landscape-painter who lived in Rome towards the close of the eighteenth century.

Abruzzi, (Prince LUIGI AMADEO MARIA,) DUKE OF, son of Amadeus, duke of Aosta and ex-King of Spain, was born at Madrid, January 29, 1873. He became a lieutenant in the Italian navy, and in 1897 engaged in a scientific expedition to Alaska, and ascended Mount Saint Elias, being the first to reach its summit and accurately measure its height. In 1900 he made a polar voyage, reaching the latitude of 86° 33′, the highest attained to that time. He subsequently scaled a high peak in Africa, and in 1909 attempted to ascend Mount Godwin Austin in the Himalayas, 28,250 feet high. He reached a height of over 19,000 feet.

Ab'sa-lom, [Heb. אַבְשָׁלוֹם,] the third son of David, was born in Hebron after his father ascended the throne. Possessed of winning manners and an exceedingly handsome person, he became very popular throughout the land of Israel, and at length sought openly to dethrone his father. In the battle which was subsequently fought, Absalom was slain by Joab, although King David had expressly commanded that the life of his son should be spared. The rebellion of Absalom is supposed to have occurred in 1036 B.C. (See II. Samuel xiii.–xviii.)

Absalon, äb'sä-lon', called also **Axel**, a descendant of Slagus, was born in Iceland in 1128. He studied in Paris, and in 1178 was appointed to the archbishopric of Lund, in Scania, which office he held till his death in 1201. Absalon was undoubtedly one of the greatest men of his age; he was a wise counsellor to his king, a brave general, and a generous patron of learning.

Abschatz, äp'shäts, (HANS **Assmann**—äss'män,) BARON OF, a poet and statesman, born in Silesia in 1646. He studied jurisprudence at the Universities of Strasburg and Leyden. In 1675 he was appointed governor of the principality of Liegnitz, and afterwards was Silesian ambassador at the court of Vienna. Died in 1699. He is ranked among the principal German poets of the seventeenth century. Many hymns of his composition are still sung in the Protestant churches.

Abstemio, äb-stā'me-o, or **Astemio**, [Lat. ABSTEMIUS,] (GIAMPIETRO,) an eminent teacher, who lived in Friuli about the middle of the sixteenth century. His school was attended by young men of the first Italian families.

Ab-stē'mĭ-us Lau-ren'tĭ-us, (lau-rĕn'she-us,) [It. ASTEMIO, äs-tā'me-o,] an Italian writer, who was born at Macerata in the latter half of the fifteenth century. Besides several works on grammar and criticism, and one on geography, he wrote, in Latin, a book of Fables, which at one time enjoyed considerable popularity.

Ab-sȳr'tus or **Apsyr'tus**, [Gr. Ἄψυρτος; Fr. ABSYRTE, äb'sēRt',] a son of Æetes, King of Colchis, was a brother of Medea, who took him with her when she fled with Jason. When she was pursued by her father, she killed her brother and scattered his severed limbs along the road, in order to retard the pursuit.

Abt, äbt, (FRANZ,) a German musical composer, born at Eilenburg, in Prussian Saxony, December 22, 1819. He studied theology at the University of Leipsic, but relinquished the Church and devoted himself to music. In 1841 he acted as kapellmeister at Zurich, and in 1852 accepted a position in the theatre at Brunswick. In 1855 he was appointed kapellmeister in that town. Abt composed a number of songs which have been widely popular, his greatest success having been achieved in part-songs for men's voices. Died April 1, 1885.

ABU, ABU, or ***ABU***, a prefix to many Arabian names. See ABOO.

Abu-Bakr, (or **-Bacr.**) See ABOO-BEKR.

Abubeker or **Abubekr.** See ABOO-BEKR.

A-bu'ca-ra, [Gr. Ἀβουκαρά,] (THEODORUS,) a Christian theological writer, who lived in the eighth century. Of the circumstances of his life little or nothing is known. He wrote a great number of works, mostly in Greek, though a few are in Arabic.

Ab-u-dac'nus, (JOSEPH,) a native of Cairo, who, about the year 1600, was a teacher of Arabic at Oxford. Besides some grammatical treatises on Hebrew, he wrote a "History of the Copts," ("Historia Jacobitarum seu Coptorum in Ægypto Libya," etc.)

Abulfaragius. See ABOOLFARAJ.

Abul-Faraj, (or **Farage.**) See ABOOLFARAJ.

Abulfeda. See ABOOLFEDA.

Abul-Kâsim or **Abû-l-Kâsim.** See ABOO-L-KASIM

Abu-l-Kâsim-Mansur. See FIRDOUSEE.

Abulola. See ABOO-L-ALA.

Abulpharagius. See ABOOLFARAJ.

Abûl-Walîd-Ibn-Roshd. See AVERROËS.

Abundance, d', dă'bŭn'dŏNss', (JEAN,) a French poet and satirist, who flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century. Nothing is known of his life; the name is supposed by some to be fictitious. One of his works is entitled "The Great and Marvellous Acts of Nobody," ("Les Grands et Merveilleux Faits de Nemo.")

Ab-ȳ-de'nus, ['Αβυδηνός,] a Greek historian, who wrote a work on Assyria, very valuable, so far as can be judged from the few fragments which remain. Of his life nothing is known.

Acace. The French spelling of ACACIUS, which see.

Acacius, ą-kā'she-us, [Gr. Ἀκάκιος; Fr. ACACE, ä'käss',] a bishop of Cæsare'a, who succeeded Eusebius in 339 A.D. Died about 366.

Acacius, a philosopher and rhetorician of Cæsarea, contemporary with the preceding.

Acacius, a bishop of Beroë, who lived in the fourth and fifth centuries.

Acacius, a bishop of Amida, in Mesopotamia, who ransomed 7000 Persians that had been taken prisoners by the Romans, about the beginning of the fifth century.

Acacius, a patriarch of Constantinople, to which dignity he was appointed in 471 A.D. He was ambitious and crafty, and aimed to raise the church of Constantinople above all other Eastern churches. Died in 489.

Ac-ą-de'mus ['Ακάδημος] or **Hec-ą-de'mus**, an Athenian, who disclosed, it is said, to Castor and Pollux the place where their sister Helen was secreted. The garden or grove called *Academia*, in which Plato founded his school of philosophy, is supposed to have been named in honour of Academus.

Acamapichtli, ä-kä-mä-pētch'tlee, the first king of Tenochtitlan or Mexico, was elected to the throne, according to the Mexican annalists, in the year 1352. His authority extended only to the Aztecs inhabiting the island on which Tenochtitlan was built. Under his reign the Aztecs increased in fame, stone edifices were built, and canals were constructed. Died in 1389.

Ac'a-mas, ['Ακάμας,] a son of Theseus and Phædra, is said to have been sent with Diomede to Troy to demand the surrender of Helen. According to Virgil, he was one of the band enclosed in the wooden horse.

Açarq, d', dă'sȧRk', a French critic and grammarian, who was born in 1720 and died in 1795.

A-cas'tus, [Gr. Ἄκαστος; Fr. ACASTE, ä'kȧst',] a son of Pelias, King of Iolcus, was one of the Argonautæ. He married Astydami'a, who, by false accusations, produced an enmity between Acastus and Peleus.

Ac'ca, a learned bishop of Hexham, a contemporary and friend of the celebrated Bede. Died in 740 A.D.

Ac'ca Lauren'tia, (lau-rĕn'she-ą,) or **Larentia,** lą-rĕn'she-ą, the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, is said to have been the nurse of Romulus and Remus. According to one tradition, she was a courtesan who was renowned for her beauty, and who bequeathed a large sum of money to the Roman people in the time of Ancus Martius.

Accama, ăk'kâ-mâ, (BERNARD,) a Dutch historical and portrait painter, born in Friesland. Died in 1756.

Accarigi, ăk-kâ-ree'jee, or **Accarisi,** ăk-kâ-ree'see, [Lat. ACCARIS'IUS,] (FRANCESCO,) a distinguished professor of civil law, born at Ancona about 1550. He taught successively in the Universities of Sienna, Parma, and Pisa. Died at Pisa in 1622.

Accarrigi, (JACOPO,) a native of Bologna, who was professor of rhetoric in the University of Mantua. Died in 1654.

Accarisio, ăk-kâ-ree'se-o, (ALBERTO,) an Italian, born at Cento, near Ferrara, in the early part of the sixteenth century, was the author of an Italian grammar of some celebrity.

Acciajuoli or **Acciaioli,** ăt-chă-yo'lee, (DONATO,) a distinguished Italian scholar, born at Florence in 1428, wrote commentaries on the ethics and politics of Aristotle. Died in 1478.

Acciajuoli or **Acciaioli,** (FILIPPO,) a dramatic writer and composer, born at Rome in 1637; died in 1700.

Acciajuoli or **Acciaioli,** (NICCOLÒ or NICHOLAS,) an eminent statesman, born at Florence about 1310. He was for many years the chief adviser of Joanna, Queen of Naples, to whom he was recommended by his talents, eloquence, and fine personal appearance. Died in 1366.

Acciajuoli or **Acciaioli,** (RENIER,) a Florentine, who obtained possession of Athens and Corinth about 1364, and was styled Duke of Athens.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Acciajuoli or **Acciaioli,** (ZENOBIO,) a classical scholar, born at Florence in 1461, became librarian of the Vatican and a friend of Politian. He translated Eusebius and Theodoret into Latin, and wrote Latin verses, which were praised by Giraldi and other critics. Died in 1519.

Acciajuoli-Salvetti, ăt-chă-yo'lee săl-vet'tee, (MADDALENA,) an Italian poetess of Florence, wrote "Rime Toscane," and other works. Died in 1610.

Accioli, ăt-cho'lee, (JUAN **de Cerqueira y Silva**—dà sĕr-kā'e-rā e seel'vâ,) a Brazilian historian, born about the end of the eighteenth century. Among his works is "Historical and Political Memoirs of the Province of Bahia," (6 vols., 1835 and the years following.)

Accius, ak'she-us, or **Attius,** at'she-us, (LUCIUS,) a celebrated Roman tragic poet, born about 170 B.C. None of his dramas has come down to us entire; but the numerous fragments which remain justify the admiration with which the ancients regarded him. The date of his death is unknown.

Accius, (TITUS,) a Roman orator, born at Pisaurum, (now Pesaro,) in Umbria. He lived about 70 years B.C.

Accolti, ăk-kol'tee, (BENEDETTO, or BENEDICT,) an Italian writer, born at Arezzo in 1415. He was doctor and professor of law at Florence; in 1459 he was made chancellor of the republic, which office he held till his death in 1466. He wrote a Latin history of the conquest of Palestine by Godfrey of Bouillon, from which Tasso derived the materials of his great poem.

Accolti, ăk-kol'tee, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Florence in 1497, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Michele Accolti. He became a cardinal in 1527, after which he was sometimes called Cardinal de Ravenna. He was an elegant Latin poet, in the opinion of such judges as Vida and Sadoleto, and was also a patron of learning. Died in 1549.

See AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux."

Accolti, (BERNARDO,) a noted Italian poet and improvisatore, who lived at the court of Leo X., was a son of the historian Benedetto, and uncle of the preceding. Whenever he recited his verses in public, great crowds flocked to hear him. Died about 1535.

Accolti, (FRANCESCO,) a distinguished Italian lawyer, (better known as **Areti'nus** or **Aretino,** ă-rà-teé'no, a name assumed by several members of his family,) born at Arezzo about 1418, was a brother of Benedetto the historian. In 1440 he was made professor of law at Bologna, and in 1479 was appointed senior professor of law at Pisa, which position he held till his death, about 1485. Besides a number of works of a strictly professional character, he wrote several essays in general literature, including translations from the ancient authors.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Accolti, (PIETRO,) Cardinal, son of Benedetto the historian, was born at Florence in 1455. He held for some time the professorship of law in the University of Pisa; afterwards, in 1511, he was made Cardinal of St. Eusebius. He has generally been called, though incorrectly, Cardinal of Ancona: it is under this title that he is said to have had the principal share in preparing the bull against Luther, in 1520. It is certain that he possessed great influence at the court of Leo X. Died in 1549.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Accolti, (PIETRO, the younger,) grandson of Cardinal Benedetto, lived in the early part of the seventeenth century. He lectured on canon law at Pisa.

Accoramboni, ăk-ko-rām-bo'nee, (FABIO,) an Italian lawyer, born in 1502. In 1523, or soon after, he was appointed professor of civil law in the University of Pisa, and afterwards, about 1527, became professor of canon law at Rome. Died in 1559.

Accoramboni, (FELIX,) an Italian philosopher and physician, a grandson of Geronimo, noticed below, lived about 1600. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle and Galen.

Accoramboni, (GIROLAMO,) an eminent Italian physician, born about 1467, at Gubbio, in the duchy of Urbino. He was professor of medicine at Perugia, and afterwards at Rome. Leo X. chose him as his own physician. Died in 1537.

Accoramboni, (VITTORIA,) an Italian woman famous for her beauty and her tragic history, was the wife of Francesco Peretti, a nephew of Pope Sixtus V. She was murdered by Luigi Orsini in 1585.

Accorso, ăk-kor'so, [Fr. ACCURSE, ă'kürss',] (BUONO, boo-o'no,) written also **Buonaccorso,** [Lat. BO'NUS ACCUR'SIUS,] a celebrated classical scholar and rhetorician, native of Pisa, lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century. He wrote commentaries on the writings of Cæsar and other Latin classics.

Accorso, (or **Accursio,** ăk-koor'se-o,) (MARIANGELO,) an Italian writer and critic, who lived at Rome in the time of Leo X.

Accum, ăk'kŭm or ăk'kûm, (FRIEDRICH,) a German chemist, born at Bückeburg in 1769. He emigrated to London in 1793, and became professor of chemistry there about 1802. He published an excellent "Practical Treatise on Gas Light," (1815,) which contributed greatly to promote the use of gas for illumination of cities. Among his other works are, "On the Adulteration of Food," (1822,) and "Essay on Chemical Reagents," (London, 1816.) Died in Berlin in 1838.

Accurse. See ACCORSO and ACCURSIUS.

Accursii, ak-kur'she-ī, (CERVOT'TUS,) second son of Accursius, noticed below, born about 1240; died in 1287.

Accursii, ak-kur'she-ī, or **Accursius,** ak-kur'she-us, (FRANCISCUS,) or **Accorso,** (FRANCESCO,) the son of Accursius mentioned below, was born at Bologna in 1225. He was for several years a counsellor to Edward I. of England, and afterwards a professor of law at Bologna, where he died in 1293.

Accursii, (WILHELMUS,) a third son of Accursius, mentioned below, born in 1246, obtained several ecclesiastical preferments, and was for some time in the service of the pope. Died about 1310.

Accursius, ak-kur'she-us, (the Latinized form of **Accorso,**) [Fr. ACCURSE, ă'kürss',] an Italian lawyer, whose Christian name is supposed to have been FRANCESCO, was born in or near Florence about 1182. He was for many years a teacher of law in Bologna. His "Glossa," *i.e.* a collection of *glossæ*, or notes, made by different commentators on Justinian, is very celebrated. Died in 1260.

Acebedo, ä-thä-bā′do, (Don Manuel,) a Spanish historical painter, born at Madrid in 1744, and died in 1800.

A-çer′bas, or **Sichæus,** si-kee′us, a Tyrian priest, who married Dido and was murdered by her brother Pygmalion. Servius gives Sicharbas or Sicharbes for Sichæus.

Acerbi, ä-chĕr′bee, (Enrico,) an Italian surgeon, born at Castano, near Milan, in 1785. Died in 1827.

Acerbi, (Giuseppe,) an Italian traveller, born near Mantua in 1773. He performed, in 1799, a journey through Lapland to Cape North, and published a narrative of that journey in English, (1802.) In 1816 he founded, at Milan, the "Bibliotheca Italiana," ("Italian Library,") a literary periodical of some merit. Died in 1846.

Aç′e-sas [Gr. 'Ακεσᾶς] or **Aceseus,** as′e-sūs, ['Ακεσεύς,] a celebrated embroiderer or weaver of remote antiquity, was born in Cyprus. The time in which he lived is unknown.

Acesius, ą-see′she-us, ['Ακέσιος,] a bishop of Constantinople, who flourished in the early part of the fourth century.

A-çĕs′tor, ['Ακέστωρ,] a sculptor of Gnossus, or Cnosus, in Crete, lived about 430 B.C.

Acevedo or **Azevedo,** ä-thä-vā′do, (Felix Alvarez,) a brave Spanish officer, born in the province of Leon, was one of the chiefs of the popular party in the revolution of 1820. Having gained a victory near the Minho, he was shot in March, 1820, by some royalists whom he had approached with friendly overtures. The Junta ordered that his name should be retained on the army list as if he were alive.

Acevedo, de, dä ä-thä-vā′do, (Alonzo Maria,) an advocate in the royal council at Madrid, and doctor of canon law in the University of Salamanca, flourished from about 1760 to 1770. Died about 1775.

Acevedo, de, (Cristobal,) an eminent Spanish historical painter, born at Murcia. He studied with B. Carducci, at Madrid, about 1590, after which he worked in Murcia. He excelled in design and in grandeur of expression.

See Cean-Bermudez, "Diccionario Historico."

Ach, (Johann van.) See Achen.

Achæmenes, ą-kem′e-nēz, [Gr. 'Αχαμένης,] the father of a line of Persian kings, named from him Achæmenidæ, (ak-e-men′i-dē.) He is supposed to have been the great-grandfather of Cyrus the Great.

Achæmenidæ. See Achæmenes.

Achæus, ą-kee′us, [Gr. 'Αχαιός; Fr. Achée, ä′shā′,] the mythical ancestor of the Achæans, was said to be a son of Xuthus, a grandson of Helen, and a brother of Ion.

Achæus, a Greek dramatic writer, born at Eretria, 484 B.C. He wrote several tragedies, but succeeded best in the satiric drama. Only a few fragments of his works remain.

Achæus, a cousin of Antiochus III., by whom he was appointed governor of Asia Minor. Having rebelled against his sovereign, he was taken and put to death, 214 B.C.

Achaintre, ä′shăntr′, (Nicolas Louis,) a French philologer, born in Paris in 1771, became a schoolteacher. He was patronized by Firmin Didot, and produced good editions, with notes, of Horace, (1806,) Juvenal, (1810,) and Persius, (1812.) Died about 1830.

Achard, ä′shär′, (Antoine,) a Swiss Protestant minister, born at Geneva in 1696, was an eloquent preacher. He settled in Berlin in 1724, received the title of privy counsellor, and was admitted into the Royal Academy of Berlin in 1743. Two volumes of his sermons were published, (1774.) Died in 1772.

Achard, ä′shär′, (Claude François,) a French writer, born at Marseilles in 1758. Among his works are a "Description of Provence," (1787,) and "Elements of Bibliography," (3 vols., 1807.) Died in 1809.

Achard, (Franz Karl,) a distinguished German chemist, son of Antoine Achard, born at Berlin in 1753. He was elected, in 1776, a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. The extraction of sugar from the beet-root appears to have engaged his especial attention; and his essays on the subject contributed much towards the introduction of this manufacture into France. Among his works is "Lectures on Experimental Philosophy," (4 vols., 1792.) Died in 1821.

Achard, (Louis Amédée Eugène,) a French writer of fiction, born at Marseilles in 1814. He removed to Paris about 1838, and wrote for several journals, among which was the "Charivari." His romance "La Belle Rose" (1847) obtained success. Died March 25, 1875.

Achards, de la Baume des, d'lä bōm dā-zä′shär′, (Éléazar François,) a French bishop, born at Avignon in 1679. He is commended for acts of charity during the prevalence of the plague at Marseilles in 1721. Died in Cochin in 1741.

Acharius, ä-kä′re-ŭs, (Erik,) a distinguished botanist and physician, born at Gefle, in Sweden, in 1757 He studied at Upsal, under the celebrated Linnæus. As a botanist, his attention seems to have been chiefly directed to cryptogamous plants, and especially to lichens. He published "Lichenographia Universalis," (1810.) Died in 1819.

See "Biographiskt Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män" Upsala and Oerebro, 1835–1856.

A-chā′tēs, [Fr. Achate, ä′shät′,]* a friend of Æneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that "Fidus Achates" became a proverb. (See Virgil, "Æneid," lib. i. 188 and 312.)

Achates, ä-kā′tàs, (Leonardus,) one of the early printers, who carried the art from Germany into Italy. He flourished in the latter half of the fifteenth century.

Achelom. See Antiquus.

Ach-e-lo′us, ['Αχελῶος,] a river-god of Greek mythology, was a son of Oce′anus. The poets relate that he had the assurance to compete with Hercules as a suitor of Dejanira, and was defeated by that hero in a combat.

Achen or **Aachen, van,** vän ä′kęn, (Johann,) written also **Acken, Fanachen,** and **Janachen,** an eminent German painter of history and portraits, born at Cologne in 1552. He was employed at Munich by the Elector of Bavaria, and afterwards at Prague by the emperors Rudolph and Matthias. Died at Prague about 1620. He was reputed the richest artist of his time.

See Descamps, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Achenbach, ä′kęn-bäk′, (Andreas,) a German painter, of the Dusseldorf school, born at Cassel in 1815. He excels in landscapes and marine views. He obtained a medal of the first class at Paris in 1855, when he exhibited "High Tide at Ostend;" a "Moonlight Scene," etc. Died in 1910.

Achenbach, (Oswald,) a brother of the preceding, and like him distinguished as a painter of landscapes, was born at Düsseldorf in 1827. Died in 1905.

Achenwall, ä′kęn-wäl, (Gottfried,) an eminent writer on statistics, born at Elbing, in Prussia, in 1719. He may almost be said to have created the science of statistics, called by him, in German, Staatswissenschaft, (in Latin, "Scientia Statistica,") *i.e.* "the science or information relating to States." He appears to have included in the terms above cited all those facts of which a knowledge is necessary to thorough statesmanship. Accordingly, in his lectures he treated of the laws of nations and history, as well as of statistics in the present acceptation of the word. He first taught in the University of Marburg; but in 1748 he was employed at Göttingen, where he continued till his death, in 1772.

Acherley, ak′er-le, (Roger,) an English lawyer and political writer, who lived in the early part of the eighteenth century. He wrote a work on the Britannic Constitution, and one on Free Parliaments. Died in 1740.

Acheron. See Pluto.

Achéry, d', dä′shā′re′, (Jean Luc,) a learned French Benedictine monk, born at St. Quentin in 1609. His most important work is a collection of rare documents, entitled a "Gleaning [Spicilegium] of certain old Writers who have been buried in the Libraries of France," (13 vols., 1653–77.) Died in 1685.

A-chil′las, [Gr. 'Αχιλλᾶς,] an Egyptian general, who, on the death of Ptolemy Auletes, was appointed regent

* Chaucer writes the name *Achate.* (See the "House of Fame.")

of Egypt and guardian to Ptolemy XIII. and his sister Cleopatra. He was afterwards put to death by Arsinoë, sister of Ptolemy.

Achilles, ą-kil'lēz,[Gr.'Αχιλλεύς; Fr. ACHILLE, ȧ'shēl', It. ACHILLE, ą-kēl'lą,] a celebrated Grecian warrior, the hero of Homer's Iliad, was the son of Peleus, King of Thessaly, and the sea-nymph Thetis: hence he is often called PĒLI'DES. The poets feigned that his mother dipped him into the river Styx to render him invulnerable, and that he was vulnerable only in the heel by which she held him. He led to the siege of Troy a band of Myrmidones in fifty ships, and performed great exploits; but he quarrelled with Agamemnon before the end of the war, and withdrew from the contest. To avenge the death of Patroclus, he again took arms, and slew Hector. He was at last killed by Paris, (or, as some say, by Apollo,) who shot him in the heel.

See "Iliad," *passim*, and "Odyssey," xxiv. 36.

Achilles, [Ger. pron. ą-kil'lĕs,] (ALEXANDER,) a Prussian nobleman, whom Ladislaus, King of Poland, sent on an embassy to Persia. Born in 1584; died in 1675.

Achilles Tatius, ą-kil'lēz tā'shę-ųs,) ['Αχιλλεύς Τάτιος,] a Greek poet and romance-writer, who is supposed to have lived in the fourth or fifth century. This writer, or another of the same name, is the author of an astronomical work called the "Sphere."

Achillini, ą-kēl-lee'nee, [Lat. ACHILLI'NUS,] (ALESSANDRO,) a celebrated physician and philosopher, born at Bologna in 1463. He studied at Paris, and in 1485 began to teach in his native town. In 1506 he was appointed professor of philosophy and medicine at Padua; but three years after, in consequence of a war, he returned to Bologna, where he died in 1512. He left several works on anatomy, and some philosophical treatises.

Achillini, (CLAUDIO,) [Lat. CLAU'DIUS ACHILLI'NUS,] born at Bologna in 1574, was professor of law successively in the Universities of Bologna, Ferrara, and Parma. He wrote poems in the inflated style which was prevalent in his time. He was a grandson of Giovanni Filoteo. Died in 1640.

Achillini, (GIOVANNI FILOTEO,) a poet and antiquary, brother of Alexander the physician, was born at Bologna in 1466, and died in 1538.

Achish, ā'kish, a king of Gath, to whom David fled from Saul. (See I. Samuel xxi. 10.)

Achitophel, (a-kit'o-fel.) See AHITHOPHEL.

Achmet. See AHMED.

Achmet Geduc. See AHMED KEDÜK.

Achrelius, ą-kree'lę-ųs, (DANIEL,) a professor at the University of Åbo, wrote a book against the Copernican system, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

See "Biographiskt Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män," Upsala, 1835.

Achterveldt, ąk'ter-vĕlt', (JACOB,) a Dutch painter, who died in 1704.

Achtschelling, ąkt'skĕl-ling, (LUCAS,) a skilful landscape-painter, who lived at Brussels towards the close of the seventeenth century. He was a close imitator of nature.

Acidalius, as-se-dā'le-us or ąt-se-dā'le-us, (VA'LENS,) a German classical scholar, born at Wittstock, in Brandenburg, in 1567; died in 1595. His commentaries on Velleius Paterculus, Quintus Curtius, and other Latin authors, exhibit much critical acumen.

See LEUSCHNER, "De V. Acidalii Vita, Moribus et Scriptis," 1757.

Acier, ȧ'se-ā', (MICHEL VICTOR,) a French sculptor, born at Versailles in 1736; died in 1799.

A-çil'I-us Gla'brI-o, (MANIUS,) a Roman general, who became consul in 191 B.C., and commanded the army sent against Antiochus of Syria, whom he defeated at Thermopylæ. He also subdued the Bœotians and Ætolians. A golden statue of Acilius Glabrio was the first of that material seen in Italy.

Aç-in-dȳ'nus, ['Ακίνδυνος,] (GREGORIUS,) a Greek monk and polemical writer, who lived at Constantinople during the fourteenth century.

Acinelli, ą-che-nel'lee, a Genoese historian, who flourished about the middle of the eighteenth century. He wrote a "History of Genoa," (1745–47.)

Acis, ā'sis, or **Akis,** ā'kis, or ȧ'kis, in mythology, a son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea. Polyphemus, being enraged with jealousy, slew him with a huge rock, and the blood of Acis became the river of the same name (Fiume di Jaci) in Sicily.

Ack, ąk, (JOHN,) a distinguished painter on glass, who flourished at Brussels about 1550.

Acken, (JAN VAN.) See ACHEN.

Ac'kęr-mann, [Ger. pron. ąk'kęr-mąn',] (CONRAD,) a celebrated German comedian, born in 1712; died in 1771.

Ackermann, (JACOB,) an eminent German physiologist, born near Mentz in 1765. He was professor of botany and afterwards of anatomy in the University of Mentz. In 1804 he was appointed to the chair of anatomy at Jena, and in 1805 to the same position in Heidelberg, which he held till his death, in 1813.

Ackermann, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a physician and distinguished classical scholar and critic, was born in Upper Saxony in 1756. He studied at Jena in 1771, and subsequently at Göttingen, under the celebrated Heyne. Some years after, he was appointed professor of pathology and therapeutics in the University of Altorf, where he died in 1801. Among his various works the lives of Hippocrates, Galen, and other Greek physicians deserve particular mention.

Ackermann, (LOUISE VICTORINE, *née* **Choquet,** sho'kȧ',) a French author, born at Paris, November 30, 1813. Her husband, a German, had been a Protestant theologian, but had left the Christian faith. He died in early life. Mme. Ackermann published "Contes," (1855,) "Contes et Poésies," (1863,) "Poésies, Premières Poésies, Poésies philosophiques," (1874,) and some autobiographical sketches. Died in 1890.

Ackermann, (RUDOLPH,) a German artist and dealer in prints, was born in Saxony in 1764. He settled in London, where he prospered as a print-seller, and established an extensive repository of arts, which had a European reputation. He published coloured engravings and lithographs, and an annual or series of annuals entitled "The Forget-me-not." He is said to have been the first who introduced lithography as a fine art into England. According to Jerdan, he published the first annual in England. Died in 1834.

Ac'land, (HENRY WENTWORTH,) M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished English physician, born in 1815, graduated as M.D. at Oxford in 1848. In 1860 he accompanied the Prince of Wales to America as his medical attendant.

Acoka. See ASHOKA.

Acollas, (ÉMILE,) a French jurist, was born in 1826, lectured on jurisprudence 1850–66, and was then sentenced to one year's imprisonment for declaring himself in favor of a republic. After the fall of the empire he founded "La Science Politique," a review. He published "Cours Élémentaire du Droit," and "Droit et Liberté." Died October 17, 1891.

Acoluth, [Lat. ACOLU'THUS,] (ANDREAS,) a distinguished Oriental scholar, born in Silesia in 1654, was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Died in 1704.

Acominatus. See NICETAS.

Aconce. See ACONZIO.

Aconz Köver, ą'konts kö'ver, (STEPHEN,) a distinguished Armenian writer, born in Transylvania in 1740. His ancestors had removed from Armenia, in Asia, in 1330. He was chosen, in 1800, abbot of the convent of St. Lazarus at Venice, regarded as the great centre of Armenian learning. Died in 1824.

Aconzio, ą-kon'ze-o, (GIACOMO, or JAMES,) [Lat. JACO'BUS ACON'TIUS, (ą-kon'she-us;) Fr. ACONCE, ȧ'kôNss',] a distinguished writer, born at Trent about 1500. Having relinquished the Catholic and embraced the Protestant faith, he left his native country about 1557, and, passing through Switzerland, went to England, where it is supposed that he died about 1565. He wrote a book entitled "Stratagems of Satan," (1565,) which has enjoyed great celebrity. His work on the Best Method of Acquiring Knowledge, evinces an acute understanding; and all his writings show him to have been a man of learning and literary taste.

Ac'o-ris. [Gr. 'Ακορις,] a king of Egypt, who flourished about 380 B.C. He made war, though with little success, against Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Persia.

Acosta, ȧ-kos'tȧ, (Christovão, or Christopher,) a Portuguese naturalist, who visited India to procure drugs, and afterwards practised medicine at Burgos. He wrote a "Treatise on the Drugs and Plants of the East Indies," (1578.) Died about 1580.

Acosta, (Gabriel,) a professor of theology at Coimbra, Portugal, wrote commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1616.

Acosta, (Joaquin,) a native of South America, a colonel of engineers in the service of New Granada, published a "Historical Compendium of the Discovery and Settlement of New Granada," (1848,) with a good map of that country. Died about 1862.

Acosta, ȧ-kos'tȧ, or **d'Acosta,** dȧ-kos'tȧ, (José,) a Spanish Jesuit and writer, born at Medina del Campo about 1539. He went to South America as a missionary in 1571, returned in 1588, and published a work entitled "Natural and Moral History of the Indies," ("Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias," 1590,) which was much esteemed, and translated into several languages. He became rector of the University at Salamanca, where he died in 1600.

Acquapendente. See Fabricius or Fabrizio, Geronimo.

Acquaviva, ȧk-kwȧ-vee'vȧ, a noble family of Naples that has produced a number of distinguished commanders, statesmen, and men of learning. Its representative has for several generations borne the title of Duke of Atri.

Acquaviva, (Andrea Matteo,) Duke of Atri, ȧ'tree, a Neapolitan, born about 1460, was a munificent patron of learning. Died in 1528.

Acquino, ȧk-kwee'no, a Piedmontese chronicler, who lived about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Acquisti, ȧk-kwès'tee or ȧk-kwis'tee, (Luigi,) an Italian sculptor, born at Forlì in 1744; died in 1824. He worked at Rome and Milan. A group of "Venus pacifying Mars" is considered his master-piece.

Ac'rą-gas, [Gr. 'Ακράγας,] a celebrated engraver or chaser in silver, supposed to have lived in the fifth century B.C.

Acrel, ȧ'krel, (Olof,) an eminent Swedish surgeon, born near Stockholm in 1717. Having spent some time in Paris in observing the practice of the most distinguished surgeons of that city, he entered the French army in 1743; but, after serving in two campaigns, he retired on account of ill health. He died at Stockholm in 1807, leaving several surgical works.

A-cre'li-us, (Swedish pron. ȧ-krĭĭ'lę-oos,) (Israel,) a Swedish divine, born at Osteraker, December 25, 1714, was educated at Upsala, and in 1745 was ordained. He was sent out to New Sweden (now Delaware) as pastor in 1749; returned in 1756, and died at Fellingsbro, April 25, 1800. His work, in Swedish, (1759, translated into English, 1874,) descriptive of the Swedish colony and churches, is of high value and interest.

Acrisius, ą-krish'ę-us, [Gr. 'Ακρίσιος,] a son of Abas, King of Argos, and the father of Danaë, whom he confined, it is said, in a brazen tower or other prison, because an oracle had declared that she would bear a son who should kill her father. He was killed accidentally by Perseus, the son of Danaë by Jupiter. (See Danaë.)

A'cron, [Gr. 'Ακρων,] a celebrated physician of Agrigentum, (now Girgenti,) in Sicily, who lived in the fifth century B.C.

A'cron Hel-e'nĭ-us, a Roman grammarian, who wrote a commentary on Horace. The age in which he lived is unknown.

A-cro'nĭ-us or **Acron,** ȧ-krōn', (Jan, or John,) a Dutch physician, born in 1520. Died at Bâle in 1563.

A-crop-o-lĭ'tą, [Gr. 'Ακροπολίτης,] (Constantine,) a Byzantine writer, lived between 1250 and 1300. He was a son of George, below noticed.

Acropolita, (George,) a celebrated Byzantine historian, born at Constantinople in 1220. He was highly esteemed by the emperors Ducas (to whom he was related) and Michael Palæologus, and held the office of chancellor (logotheta) at the Byzantine court. He was, moreover, employed on several important embassies. His greatest work is a history of the Byzantine Empire from the capture of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204 down to 1260, when Michael Palæologus again took possession of the city. Died in 1282.

See Gibbon, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. lxii.

A-crot'ą-tus, ['Ακρότατος,] King of Sparta, was the son of Areus, whom he succeeded about 265 B.C. Before his accession he distinguished himself by the defence of Sparta against Pyrrhus in 272. After a reign of one year, he was killed in battle against Aristodemus of Megalopolis.

Acs or **Aacs,** ȧtch, (Michael,) a Hungarian philosopher, born at St. Martin in 1631. Died in 1708.

Acs or **Aacs,** (Michael,) a theologian, born at Raab in 1672, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1711.

Actæon, ak-tee'on, [Gr. 'Ακταίων; Fr. Actéon, ȧk'tȧ'ôN',] in the Greek mythology, a hunter, who was a son of Aristæus and Autonoë, a daughter of Cadmus. He was changed into a stag by Diana and torn to pieces by his own hounds, because he had seen that goddess bathing.

Ac-tis'ą-nēs, [Gr. 'Ακτισάνης,] an ancient king of Ethiopia, who is said to have conquered Egypt before the time of the Trojan war.

Ac'ton, [Fr. pron. ȧk'tôN',] (Sir John,) an officer of Irish descent, born at Besançon, France, in 1737. He entered the navy of Tuscany, became a captain, and afterwards passed into the service of the King of Naples. The favour of the queen, and his own intrigues, procured his promotion to the office of minister of the marine. He was prime minister from 1784 to 1798. His policy was implacably hostile to the French. Died August 12, 1811.

See Colletta, "Storia del Regno di Napoli."

Acton, (Thomas Coxan,) was born in New York City, February 23, 1823, and as police commissioner there commanded the police force during the draft riots of 1863. The paid fire department was created largely through his efforts. He was superintendent of the United States Assay Office in New York 1876–83, and assistant treasurer of the United States 1883–87. Was an organizer of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and to children. He died May 1, 1898.

Ac'tor, [Gr. 'Ακτωρ,] a son of Deion, (or, as some say, of Myrmidon,) was the husband of Ægina, and grandfather of Patroclus, who was called Actor'ides.

Ac-tu-ā'rĭ-us, ['Ακτουάριος,] (John,) a Greek physician and medical writer, who flourished about the end of the thirteenth century.

A-cu'me-nus, ['Ακουμενός,] an Athenian physician, and friend of Socrates, lived in the fifth century B.C.

Acuña, de, dȧ ȧ-koon'yȧ, (Antonio,) Bishop of Zamora, Spain, distinguished for his martial exploits in the insurrection of Castile in 1520. He was strangled in prison in 1526.

Acuña, de, (Cristoval,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Burgos in 1597, wrote an interesting narrative of the voyage of exploration of the river Amazon in 1639–41. His work is entitled "New Discovery of the Great River of the Amazons," ("Nuevo Descubrimiento del gran Rio de las Amazonas.") Died about 1680.

Acuña, de, (Hernando,) a distinguished Spanish soldier and poet, born about 1500, was a friend of Garcilasso de la Vega. His sonnets and eclogues were much admired. Died in 1580.

Acuña, de, (Don Pedro Bravo,) a Spanish governor of the Philippine Islands, distinguished as a warrior and naval commander. His principal exploit was the reconquest of the Moluccas from the Dutch in 1606. He died the same year, at Manilla.

A-cu-sĭ-lā'us, ['Ακουσίλαος,] a Greek historian, supposed to have flourished about 530 B.C.

A'dą, a Carian princess, who succeeded her husband on the throne of Caria in 344 B.C. When Alexander conquered Asia Minor, he appointed her to the satrapy of Caria.

Ada, ä'dä, a countess of Holland, deprived of her patrimonial estate by William of Friesland. She is supposed to have died about the year 1218.

A'da, (**Bar-Ahaba** or **-Ahavah**,) a celebrated rabbi, regarded as the greatest of all the Jewish astronomers, was born at Babylon, A.D. 183. He is said to have lived to the age of 170 years.

Adadurof, ä-dä-doo'rof, (BASIL,) a Russian savant, born at St. Petersburg in 1709, was preceptor to Catherine II. He wrote some scientific works. Died in 1780.

Adæus [*Adaios*] or **Addæus**, [*Addaios*,] ad-dee'us, a Greek poet, native of Macedonia, flourished, it is supposed, about 320 B.C.

A-dair', (JAMES,) a trader and resident among the Chickasaw and other neighbouring tribes of Indians, published in 1775 a "History of the American Indians," in which he endeavours to establish their descent from the Israelites.

A-dair', (JAMES,) an eminent English lawyer, and member of Parliament. He was recorder of London about 1780, or after that date. Died in 1798.

A-dair', (JAMES MAKIT'TRICK,) a Scottish physician, born in 1728, died in 1802. He spent many years of his life in the West Indies. Besides a number of medical essays, he wrote a pamphlet against the abolition of the slave-trade.

A-dair', (JOHN,) an American general and senator, born in South Carolina in 1757. He served in the wars against the frontier Indians in 1791–2–3, was a senator in Congress from Kentucky, 1805–6, and in 1814 distinguished himself in command of the Kentucky troops at the battle of New Orleans. From 1820 to 1824 he was Governor of Kentucky, and from 1831 to 1833 a representative in Congress. Died in 1840.

Adair, (JOHN,) F.R.S., a noted Scottish hydrographer, who lived in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He is the author of a work entitled "Description of the Sea-coast and Islands of Scotland, with Large and Exact Maps for Seamen." Died in 1722.

Adair, (Sir ROBERT,) an able English diplomatist, born in London in 1763. He entered Parliament about 1802 as a friend of Fox, and was sent on an embassy to Vienna in 1806. In 1808, although not identified in politics with the ministry, he was appointed on a special mission to the Ottoman Porte. He was ambassador at that court from 1809 until 1811. In 1831 he was sent by Earl Grey on a special mission to the court of Belgium, and in 1835 retired from public service with the rank of privy counsellor. Died in 1855.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for Nov. 1855.

Adalard. See ADALHARD.

Adalbero, ä-dal-bā'ro, or **Adalberon**, ä'dal'beh-rôn', Archbishop of Rheims, flourished in the latter half of the tenth century. He officiated at the coronation of Hugh Capet in 987, and died in 988.

Adalbero, a bishop of Laon in the time of Louis the last of the Carlovingians, and Hugh Capet.

Ad'al-bert, [Fr. pron. ä'dal'bair'; Lat. ADALBER'TUS,] written also **Al'debert** or **Aldeber'tus**, a French bishop of great popularity, who lived about the middle of the eighth century. He pretended, it is said, to work miracles, and to be possessed of all knowledge. He was deposed from his bishopric for heresy, and imprisoned, about 775 A.D.

Ad'al-bert, [Ger. pron. ä'dal-bĕrt',] an archbishop of Bremen, born, it is supposed, about 1000 A.D. He was descended from the emperor Otho II., and became a favourite of Henry IV. Died in 1072.

Ad'al-bert (**Adalberto**, ä-dal-bĕr'to) **I.**, son of Boniface, Count of Lucca, assumed the title of Marquis of Tuscany. His son Adalbert (or Adalberto) II. succeeded him, with the titles of duke and marquis. Died about 888.

Ad'al-bert or **Adalber'tus**, Bishop of Prague, called the "Apostle of the Prussians," commonly known as Saint Adalbert, was born in 939. He was killed in 997.

Ad'al-bert, an eminent prelate who lived in the time of Henry V., Emperor of Germany, by whom he was made Archbishop of Mentz. When Henry was excommunicated by the pope, in 1112, Adalbert was one of the first to turn against him, and became at length his irreconcilable enemy; and on his death, in 1125, had sufficient influence to prevent his nephew, Frederick of Suabia, from being elected emperor. He died in 1137.

Adalbert, ä'dal-bĕrt', (HEINRICH WILHELM,) a Prussian prince, cousin-german of Frederick William IV., born in Berlin in 1811. He entered the army in his youth, and made a voyage to Brazil, of which he wrote a narrative: "Passages from my Travelling Diary," ("Aus meinem Reisetagbuch," 1842.) He obtained command of the Prussian navy about 1850. Died in 1873.

Adalbertus. See ADALBERT.

Adalhard, ad'a-lard', [Lat. ADALAR'DUS,] an abbot and eminent preacher, allied to the family of Charles Martel, born about 753. He stood in high favour at the court of Charlemagne, who employed him on several important missions. Died in 826.

A-da'lo-al'dus, a king of the Lombards, son of Agilulfus and Theudelinda, was born at Mu'tina (Mod'ena) about 602 A.D. He is said to have been poisoned by some of his subjects whom his tyranny had exasperated.

Ad'am, [Heb. אָדָם, *i.e.* "man,"] the first man, (see Genesis i., ii., and iii.,) is commonly supposed to have been created a little more than 4000 years before the Christian era; though according to the computation of some writers, his date should be placed much earlier.

Adam, ä'dôn', (ADOLPHE CHARLES,) a popular composer, born in Paris in 1803, was a son of Jean Louis, noticed below. He composed with extreme facility. In 1844 he was chosen a member of the Institute. Among his works are operas entitled "Le Châlet," (1834,) and 'Le Postillon de Lonjumeau," (1836.) Died in 1856.

Adam, ä'dâm, (ALBRECHT,) a German painter of battles, was born at Nordlingen in 1786. He entered the service of Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, whom he accompanied in the Russian campaign of 1812. Among his works is "The Battle of the Moskwa," (1835.) Died in 1862.

Ad'am, (ALEXANDER,) an eminent teacher and grammarian, born in 1741 in Murrayshire, Scotland. In 1768 he became rector of the Edinburgh high school, which, under his able management, acquired a reputation almost unequalled among institutions of its kind. He published his "Principles of Latin and English Grammar" in 1772, and in 1791 his "Roman Antiquities." The latter, considered the most creditable of all his works, established his reputation as a sound and thorough scholar, and has been extensively used as a text-book. Other works were "Summary of Geography and History" and a compendious Latin dictionary. Died in 1809.

See ALEXANDER HENDERSON, "Life of A. Adam," 1810; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" and SIR WALTER SCOTT'S "Autobiography," which contains some interesting particulars illustrating Dr. Adam's character, both as a teacher and as a man.

Adam, (DANIEL,) a German historian, born at Prague in 1546. Died in 1599.

Adam, ä'dôn', (FRANÇOIS GASPARD,) a French sculptor, born at Nancy in 1710, was a brother of Lambert Sigisbert, noticed below. He worked in Paris and Berlin. Died in 1759.

Adam, ä'dâm, (GEORG,) a German landscape-painter, of Nuremberg, born about 1783; died in 1823.

Adam, (GRAEME MERCER,) editor and author, born at Loanhead, Scotland, in 1839. He emigrated to Toronto, Canada, engaged in the publishing business in that city, New York, and Chicago, aided in promoting "The Canadian Monthly," wrote "The Canadian Northwest," etc., and collaborated in writing the successful novel, "An Algonquin Maiden."

Adam, (JACOB,) a German engraver, lived in Vienna about 1800. He engraved plates for the "Bilder-Bibel" of Vienna.

Adam, (JACQUES,) a French writer, born at Vendôme in 1663; died in 1735. He was one of the translators of De Thou's Universal History, (16 vols., 1734,) and was a member of the French Academy.

Ad'am, (JAMES,) an architect, was a brother and partner of Robert, noticed below. Died in 1794.

Adam, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French composer and pianist, born in the department of the Lower Rhine about 1760.

He had great success as professor of music in Paris, and published a "Méthode de Piano," (1802,) which was very popular. Died in 1848.

Adam, (JEAN VICTOR,) a French painter and lithographer, born at Paris in 1801. He painted several battle-pieces for the gallery of Versailles, and produced many lithographs, among which are the "Promenades and Environs of Paris." Died December 30, 1865.

Adam, (JULIETTE,) a French authoress, known by the literary names of JULIETTE LAMBER and MADAME ADAM. She was born at Verberie in 1836. Her first husband was M. La Messine, her second ANTOINE EDMOND ADAM, (born November 19, 1816, died June 14, 1877,) a prominent politician. She has published many tales and works on literature, politics, social questions, and education. Among them are "Idées antiproudhoniennes," (1862,) "La Papauté," (1860,) "Dans les Alpes," (1867,) "Le Siége de Paris," (1873,) etc. Her "Nouvelle Revue" and her salon became important agencies of the extreme Republicans of Paris.

Adam, (LAMBERT SIGISBERT,) a distinguished French sculptor, born at Nancy in 1700. When only twenty-three years of age, he obtained the first prize in the Academy at Paris. He executed several groups for the royal gardens at Versailles and Choisy. In 1744 he was appointed professor in the Royal Academy of Paris. His works were less remarkable for their conception than for their finished execution, and are deficient in the simplicity of antique art. Died in 1759.

Adam, ä'dăm, (MELCHIOR,) an eminent German biographer, born in Silesia in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and died in 1622. He wrote the lives of many eminent men, both Germans and foreigners, who lived between 1500 and 1618. He was rector of the College of Heidelberg. One of his works is entitled "Lives of German Philosophers," ("Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum," 4 vols., 1615–20.)

Adam, (NICOLAS,) a French grammarian and translator, born in Paris in 1716. Died in 1792.

Adam, (NICOLAS SÉBASTIEN,) a younger brother of Lambert Adam the sculptor, whom he surpassed in all the higher qualities of the art, was born at Nancy in 1705. His two greatest works are his "Prometheus Chained," and his "Monument of the Queen of Poland." He was professor of sculpture in the Academy of Paris. Died in 1778.

Adam, (ROBERT,) an architect, born at Edinburgh in 1728, and died in 1792. He and his brother James erected a number of mansions for the nobility, and public edifices in different parts of England. His style, though strikingly novel at the time of its introduction, has the great defect of excessive and minute decoration; and his works generally are deficient in unity of composition.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Adam, (Rev. ROBERT,) a Scottish writer, born at Udney about 1770, published "The Religious World Displayed." Died in 1826.

Adam, (Rev. THOMAS,) born at Leeds in 1701, and died in 1784. He wrote numerous works of a religious character, of which his "Private Thoughts on Religion" (published in 1786) is probably the best-known.

Adam, (Right Hon. WILLIAM,) a British lawyer, born in Scotland in 1751, was a nephew of Robert Adam the architect. He was chosen a member of Parliament in 1774, fought a duel with Charles James Fox in 1779, and was one of the managers appointed by the Commons to conduct the impeachment of Warren Hastings in 1788. He was sworn of the privy council in 1815, and presided over the Scottish jury court for the trial of civil causes from 1816 until his death in 1839. His son John became Governor-General of India, and died in 1825. Another son, Charles, obtained the rank of admiral.

See LOCKHART, "Life of Scott."

Adam-Billaut, ä'dôN' be'yō', commonly styled MAÎTRE ADAM, mĕt'r ä'dôN', (*i.e.* "Master Adam,") a French poet, and a joiner by trade, sometimes called THE JOINER OF NEVERS. He was patronized by the great Condé, and pensioned by Richelieu. Died in 1662.

Adam of Brem'en, [Lat. ADA'MUS BREMEN'SIS,] an ecclesiastical author, who flourished in the latter part of the eleventh century. He wrote a history of the efforts to extend Christianity from the time of Charlemagne to that of Henry IV.

Adam de la Halle—dĕh'lä-hăl', surnamed LE BOSSU D'ARRAS, lĕh bo'sü' dä'râss', (*i.e.* "The Hunchback of Arras,") a French poet of the thirteenth century. He wrote a piece called "The Play of the Shepherd and Shepherdess," ("Le Jeu du Berger et de la Bergère,") which is regarded as the earliest specimen of the modern drama.

Adam de Marisco. See ADAMUS MARISCUS.

Adamannus or **Adamanus.** See ADOMNAN.

Adamanteo, ä-dä-män-tä'o, an Italian mathematician and Orientalist. Died in 1581.

Adamantius, ad-a-man'she-us, [Ἀδαμάντιος,] the author of a treatise in Greek on physiognomy, is supposed to have lived about the beginning of the fifth century after Christ.

Adamberger, ä'dăm-bĕr'gĕr, (VALENTIN,) a German singer, born at Munich, July 6, 1743. Taught singing by Valesi, he gained a reputation in Italy under the name of Adamonti, visited London in 1777, and from 1780 until his death, August 24, 1804, resided in Vienna.

Adami, ä-dä'mee, (ADAM,) a German ecclesiastic, statesman, and historian, born at Mühlheim about 1600. He was chosen by the prelates of Würtemberg to represent them in the congress which met in 1643 to negotiate the peace of Westphalia; and afterwards wrote an excellent and impartial history of those negotiations, "Arcana Pacis Westphalicæ," (published in 1698.) Died in 1663.

Adami, ä-dä'mee, (ANTONIO FILIPPO,) an Italian poet and prose-writer, born at Florence about 1720. Died in 1761.

Adami, (LIONARDO,) an Italian author and excellent classical scholar, born in Tuscany in 1690. He wrote a history of ancient Arcadia, (1716.) Died in 1719.

Adami, ä-dä'mee, (TOBIAS,) a writer born in Saxony in 1581, first introduced the works of Campanella to the notice of the philosophers of Germany. Died in 1643.

Adami-da-Bolsena, ä-dä'mee dä bol-sā'nä, (ANDREA,) an Italian musician, born at Rome in 1663, published a work called "Observations for the Regulation of the Choir of Singers in the Pontifical Chapel," ("Osservazioni per ben regolare il Coro dei Cantori della Capella Pontificia," 1711.) Died in 1742.

Adamino, ä-dä-mee'no, an Italian sculptor, who lived in the eleventh century.

Adamnan or **Adamnanus.** See ADOMNAN.

Ad'amş, (ABIGAIL,) the daughter of the Rev. William Smith, was born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1744. She was married in 1764 to John Adams, afterwards President of the United States, and died in 1818. Her "Letters" are interesting and valuable for the hints which they furnish of the manners of her country at the period in which she lived, and for her original and graphic notices of European society.

Adams, (AMOS,) an American divine, born in 1727. He published several sermons, two of which, giving a "Concise Historical View, etc., of New England," were republished in London. Died in 1775.

Adams, (ANDREW LEITH,) a British naturalist, born about 1826. He was a medical officer in the British army, 1848–73; professor of natural history in the Irish College of Science, 1874–78; afterwards professor of natural science in Queen's College, Cork. Wrote "Wanderings of a Naturalist in India," etc. Died in 1882.

Adams, (BROOKS,) author, born at Quincy, Mass., in 1848. Graduated at Harvard, practiced law in Boston, and lectured in Boston University Law School after 1904. Wrote "The Law of Civilization and Decay," etc.

Adams, (CHARLES BAKER,) an American naturalist, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1814. He graduated at Amherst College, became, in 1838, professor of chemistry and natural history in Middlebury College, Vermont, and afterwards of chemistry and zoology at Amherst. He assisted Professor Hitchcock in his geological survey of New York, and as State geologist was engaged for several years in a survey of Vermont. He published "Contributions to Conchology," and other works. Died in 1853.

Adams, (CHARLES FOLLEN,) humorist, born at Dorchester, Mass., in 1842, wrote "Leedle Yawcob Strauss" and other poems in German dialect. Died in 1912.

Adams, (CHARLES FRANCIS,) an American diplomatist, the son of John Quincy Adams, was born in Boston on the 18th of August, 1807. He passed his childhood mostly in St. Petersburg and London, graduated at Harvard College in 1825, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He served for five years in the legislature of Massachusetts. He was nominated at Buffalo, in August, 1848, for the office of Vice-President by the convention of Free-Soilers which nominated Martin Van Buren for the Presidency.

He published the "Life and Works of John Adams," (10 vols., 1850–56.) In 1858 he was elected to Congress as a Republican by the voters of the third district of Massachusetts. He was re-elected in 1860, and was appointed minister to England in the spring of 1861. He encountered the most bitter social hostility in England, but he maintained the rights of his country, and acquitted himself with credit in the difficult and important controversies that arose during the great rebellion.

"No ambassador in recent times," says the "London Spectator" of Feb. 8, 1868, "has ever had to fill a position, not merely so delicate and difficult, but so trying to the equanimity of him who held it through the rapid and extreme changes of fortune in the State of which he has been the mouth-piece. . . . Mr. Adams must have entered on his diplomatic task with a just sense of soreness, which, but for his great self-command and even self-forgetfulness, might have resulted after the most lamentable fashion." He resigned about February, 1868. He was an arbitrator in the Alabama-Claims tribunal of 1871–72. Died Nov. 21, 1886.

Adams, (CHARLES FRANCIS,) JR., a son of Charles Francis Adams, was born at Boston, May 27, 1835; graduated in 1856 at Harvard; was admitted to the bar in 1858; served throughout the war of 1861–65, becoming a colonel of negro cavalry; served, 1869–70, as a railroad commissioner of Massachusetts; was from 1879 to 1882 one of the board of arbitrators of the railroads of the Northern States, appointed to settle disputes, and in 1882 became sole arbitrator. In 1884 he was elected president of the Union Pacific Railway and its subsidiary lines. He became president of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1895. Died 1915.

Adams, (CHARLES FRANCIS,) Secretary of the Navy, was born August 2, 1866 at Quincy, Massachusetts. He is a great-great-grandson of John Adams, the second president of the United States, and a great-grandson of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president. He studied law at Harvard, was admitted to the bar 1893, practised in Boston, and became an officer and director in numerous corporations. He is noted as an amateur yachtsman, and was skipper of the successful cup defender "Resolute" in the international yacht races, 1920. He entered President Hoover's cabinet March 4, 1929 as Secretary of the Navy.

Adams, (CHARLES KENDALL,) LL.D., an American instructor and author, born in Derby, Vermont, January 24, 1835. He was president of Cornell University 1885–1892 and of the State University of Wisconsin from 1892. He died 1902.

Adams, (EDWIN,) a popular American actor, born at Medford, Massachusetts, February 3, 1834. Died October 25, 1877.

Adams, (FREDERICK UPHAM,) author, born at Boston, Massachusetts in 1859. He wrote "John Burt," "The Revolt," "How Cities are Governed in Great Britain," etc.

Adams, (GEORGE BURTON,) historian, born at Fairfield, Vermont, in 1851. He was professor of history at Drury College 1877–88; at Yale after 1888. He wrote "Civilization during the Middle Ages," etc. Died 1925.

Adams, (GEORGE,) an English optician and scientific writer, distinguished as a maker of mathematical instruments and globes. Among his works are a "Treatise on the Construction and Use of Globes," (1766,) and an "Essay on the Microscope," (1771.) Died in London, 1786.

His son GEORGE, born about 1750, was also an optician. He published an "Essay on Vision," (1789,) and "Astronomical and Geometrical Essays," (1789, often reprinted.) Died in 1795.

Adams, (HANNAH,) one of the earliest female writers of America, born at Medfield, Massachusetts, in 1755. She was the author of a "View of Religious Opinions," (1784,) "History of New England," (1799,) "Evidences of Christianity," (1801,) "History of the Jews," (1812,) and of several other works. Died in 1832.

Adams, (HENRY,) son of Charles Francis Adams, was born at Boston, February 16, 1838. Was secretary to his father when United States minister at London, 1861–68; assistant professor of history at Harvard, 1870–77, and editor of "North American Review," 1870–76. Author of "Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law," "History of the United States." Died 1918.

Adams, (HENRY CADWALLADER,) an English author, born in London, November 4, 1817, a brother of William Adams. He is noted as a writer for boys. Among his books are "Hairbreadth Escapes," "School-Boy Honour," etc., more than forty in number, including a series of Greek and Latin text-books.

Adams, (HERBERT BAXTER,) Ph.D., an American scholar, born at Amherst, Massachusetts, April 16, 1850. He graduated at Amherst College in 1872, and at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1876. In 1878 he became associate professor of history in Johns Hopkins University. Among his writings are "The Germanic Origin of New England Towns," "Saxon Tithing-Men in America," "Norman Constables in America," "Village Communities," etc. Died 1901.

Adams, (ISAAC,) of Boston, inventor of the Adams power printing-press, was born in 1802. His press was introduced in 1830, and came into almost universal use; but it has now been largely superseded by later inventions. He died July 19, 1883.

Adams, (JEAN,) a Scottish poetess, born at Greenock in 1710. She was for a time a school-teacher, but later was a vagrant or peddler. She published "Miscellany Poems," and is said to have written the song "There's nae luck about the house." She died, a pauper in a hospital, at Glasgow, April 3, 1765.

Adams, (JOHN,) an Englishman, who lived in the seventeenth century. He published "Index Villaris; or, An Alphabetical Table of all the Cities, Market Towns, Parishes, etc., in England and Wales," (1680,) which has been pronounced the best work of its kind.

See GOUGH, "British Topography."

Adams, (JOHN,) an eminent preacher, born in London in 1662, was chaplain to William III. and to Queen Anne. He obtained a prebend at Canterbury, which he exchanged in 1708 for a stall in the royal chapel at Windsor. He left a treatise on suicide, and several sermons. Died in 1719 or 1720.

Adams, (JOHN,) an eminent American statesman, the second President of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, about ten miles from Boston, on the 19th of October, 1735, O. S. He was the eldest son of John Adams, a farmer, and Susanna Boylston. He graduated at Harvard College in 1755, and, while he was preparing himself for the profession of the law, taught school at Worcester for two years or more. In choosing a profession he was at first inclined to be a minister of the gospel; but he found he could not assent to the orthodox creed in the doctrine of election and reprobation. "His disgust at the doctrines of Calvinism," says John Quincy Adams, "was perhaps riveted by the opinions which he found disseminated in the social circle into which he had been introduced." He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1758, and afterwards resided with his father at Braintree for several years.

"For the profession of the law," says his grandson, "John Adams had been pre-eminently gifted with the endowments of nature; a sound constitution of body, a clear and sonorous voice, a quick conception, a discriminating judgment, and a ready elocution."

Among the intimate friends of his youth was Jonathan

Sewall, an eloquent lawyer. In 1761 his patriotic zeal was inflamed by the argument of James Otis (which he heard) on the subject of writs of assistance. Alluding to the time and place of that plea, John Adams said, "American independence was then and there born." He married, in 1764, Abigail Smith, (a grand-daughter of Colonel John Quincy,) a woman of excellent character and superior talents. The passage of the stamp act in 1765 was the occasion of his first active participation in political affairs. At a meeting of the citizens of Braintree he offered resolutions or instructions addressed to the legislature, which were approved, and were adopted by forty other towns in Massachusetts. He published, in 1765, an "Essay on Canon and Feudal Law."

The same year, Jeremiah Gridley, James Otis, and John Adams were employed by the people of Boston as their counsel to support an important memorial, addressed to the governor and council, praying that the courts of law, which had been closed, might be reopened. In order to induce him to join the Tory party, he was offered in 1763 the place of advocate-general, which he declined. He removed from Braintree to Boston in 1768, and soon obtained an extensive practice.

He had now become distinguished as one of the most prominent and intrepid advocates of the popular cause; yet he was also disposed to act the part of a moderator and to counteract the violent excesses of the patriots. He acted as counsel for the defence in the trial of the soldiers who, when attacked by a mob in Boston in March, 1770, had fired and killed several persons. In this case he firmly resisted the storm of popular excitement and the violence of party spirit. He was elected a member of the general court (*i.e.* the legislature) in 1770. "It was not as a politician," says Charles Francis Adams, "but as a lawyer, that John Adams was first drawn into public life." He became the chief legal adviser of the patriots. The destruction of the tea in the harbour of Boston, December, 1773, opened the active drama of the Revolution by a resort to physical force.

Mr. Adams was one of the five delegates sent by Massachusetts to the first continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia in September, 1774. To his friend Sewall, who urged him not to engage in the perilous enterprise of revolution, he replied, "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." In Congress he found a fitting arena for the exercise of those great talents, both for business and debate, which ultimately raised him to the leadership of that body. His diary and letters give a graphic account of the proceedings of that assembly.

During the winter of 1774–75 he wrote, under the signature of *Novanglus*, a series of able essays in defence of the rights of the colonists. These first appeared in a journal of Boston, and may be found in the fourth volume of his collected works. After the battle of Lexington, (April, 1775,) which made many converts to the cause of independence, he returned to Congress. The majority of the members, however, were still disposed to temporize, and adopted another petition to the king, which Mr. Adams opposed. He was more successful in his efforts to induce the Congress to provide for the defence of the colonies. It appears that he was the first to propose George Washington as commander-in-chief of the army. He was again elected to the Federal Congress for one year, and went to Philadelphia in February, 1776. In a letter dated March 23, 1776, he wrote, "All our misfortunes arise from the reluctance of the southern colonies to republican government." He procured, in May, the passage in Congress of a resolution that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government. On the 7th of June a resolution was moved by Richard Henry Lee, and seconded by Mr. Adams, that these colonies "are and of right ought to be free and independent States." On the 11th of June, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston were appointed a committee to prepare a declaration of independence. This measure was opposed by a strong party, of which John Dickinson was the leader and spokesman. In reply to him Mr. Adams made, about July 2, a memorable speech, in reference to which Jefferson said, "John Adams was the ablest advocate and champion of independence on the floor of the house." "He was the colossus of that Congress. Not graceful, not eloquent, not always fluent in his public addresses, he yet came out with a power of thought and expression which moved his hearers from their seats."

On the 3d of July he wrote to his wife, "The second day of July,* 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival."

Mr. Adams was the president, or chairman, of the board of war appointed in June, 1776. He was also chairman of twenty-five committees in Congress. He was appointed commissioner to France in November, 1777, and arrived in Paris in April, 1778, to learn that a treaty between France and the United States had already been concluded. He returned to the United States in July, 1779, and in the ensuing autumn served in the convention which formed a new constitution for Massachusetts. Before this business was finished, Mr. Adams was appointed minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. He embarked in November, 1779, but did not reach Paris until February, 1780. Having changed his base of operations to Amsterdam, in July, he was authorized in January, 1781, to act as minister to Holland. The difficulty of his position was increased by the intrigues and duplicity of the French minister, De Vergennes, who induced Congress to revoke Mr. Adams's powers to negotiate a treaty of commerce. Adams, Franklin, Jay, and Laurens, who had been appointed joint commissioners, negotiated with Great Britain a treaty, the preliminary articles of which were signed November 30, 1782. He was minister at London from May, 1785, until the spring of 1788, during which period he published a "Defence of the American Constitutions." When, in 1789, Washington was inaugurated as President of the United States, Adams became Vice-President. As an advocate of the Federal constitution he was identified with the Federalist party, by which he was again elected Vice-President in 1792. In the first Congress he gave no less than twenty casting votes, all on points of importance in the organic laws, and thus rendered an efficient support to the policy of Washington. When the French Revolution divided the Americans into two parties, Mr. Adams joined the Anti-Gallican party.

In 1796, John Adams and Thomas Pinckney were nominated by the Federalists for the offices of President and Vice-President. The Republican candidate for the Presidency was Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Adams wrote to his wife, under date of January 20, 1796, "I am heir-apparent, you know, and a succession is soon to take place.' His friends assert that General Hamilton, who was the favourite leader of the Federal party, used his influence to elect Pinckney to the Presidency. The result of the canvass was that Adams received seventy-one electoral votes and became President, while Jefferson received sixty-eight votes and became Vice-President. As President, Adams retained the cabinet ministers appointed by Washington, viz., Timothy Pickering, Oliver Wolcott, James McHenry, Joseph Habersham, and Charles Lee With the first two of these secretaries, however, he had no cordial relations. In the war between France and England he maintained neutrality; but the French Directory provoked the enmity of the Americans by the violation of their maritime rights, and by the expulsion of the envoys, Marshall and Pinckney, from France. In 1798 the government of the United States organized a new army, of which General Washington was appointed commander-in-chief. For the post of second in command Washington preferred Hamilton, whom the President regarded with ill will or distrust; but the general-in-chief procured the appointment of Hamilton by a "menace of resignation." In February, 1799, without consulting his

* The day on which the resolution in favour of independence was passed: the Declaration of Independence, with its various amendments, was not agreed to until the 4th, and then only after a long and vehement debate.

cabinet, Adams nominated a Mr. Murray as minister to the French Republic. This act, which Charles Francis Adams says was "the most noted event of Mr. Adams's administration," gave great offence to many of his own party, although the result, by averting a war with France, was probably advantageous to the country. His unpopularity was increased by the alien and sedition laws, the latter of which made the mere expression of opinions on public men and measures a penal offence. In May, 1800, he removed Mr. Pickering from the office of secretary of state, and appointed John Marshall in his stead.

In the presidential election of 1800 he was again the Federal candidate, and received sixty-five electoral votes, but was defeated by Thomas Jefferson, who received seventy-three votes. In March, 1801, he retired from public life, and sank into neglect, covered with obloquy by both of the great political parties. A reaction of public sentiment, however, gradually took place in his favour, and his faults—which, indeed, were of a kind to impair his popularity rather than his usefulness—were almost lost sight of, after he had withdrawn from political life, in the remembrance of his many and inestimable public services.

He began to write an Autobiography, which he never finished. Having lived to see his son, John Quincy, elected President of the United States, he died at Quincy on the 4th of July, 1826. By a remarkable coincidence, Thomas Jefferson died on the same day. The character of John Adams as drawn by Jefferson before these distinguished men had become rivals for the suffrages of the American people, is probably very near the truth. He says, writing from Paris, "A seven months' intimacy with him here, and as many weeks in London, have given me opportunities of studying him closely. He is vain, irritable, and a bad calculator of the force and probable effect of the motives which govern men. *This is all the ill which can possibly be said of him.* He is profound in his views and accurate in his judgment, except where knowledge of the world is necessary to form a judgment."—*Letter to Madison*, dated January 30, 1787.

See "The Life and Works of John Adams," edited by his grandson, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 10 vols. 8vo, 1850–56; BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" HILDRETH, "History of the United States;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1841; "New York Review" for January, 1842; "North American Review" for October, 1850; JARED SPARKS, "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution."

Adams, (JOHN,) a British sailor, was one of the mutinous crew of the "Bounty," who, in 1789, sent their commander, Bligh, adrift in a boat, and established themselves in Pitcairn's Island. After some of his comrades had been killed by the natives, he became religious, trained his children in habits of strict morality, and was regarded as the patriarch of the colony. His proper name is said to have been Alexander Smith. Died in 1829. An account of this colony was published in a "Voyage to the Pacific," etc., by Captain Beechey, who visited it in 1825; also by Rev. E. Murray, (1853.) Lord Byron has made the history of this colony the subject of a poem in four cantos, entitled "The Island."

See, also, SIR JOHN BARROW, "History of the Mutiny of the Bounty."

Adams, (JOHN COUCH,) an eminent English astronomer, born in Cornwall about 1817, was educated at Cambridge. He shares with Leverrier the honour of the discovery of the planet Neptune, although he was anticipated by that astronomer in the publication of the discovery. He began his researches into the causes of the irregularities in the motion of Uranus as early as 1843, communicated the results to Professor Airy in 1845, and in 1846 he made public his "Explanation of the Observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus." He received the Copley medal in 1848, was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in 1849, and President of the Astronomical Society in 1851. He was appointed professor of astronomy at Cambridge in 1858. Died January 21, 1892.

Adams, (JOHN QUINCY,) an American statesman, orator, and diplomatist, the sixth President of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, on the 11th of July, 1767. He was the eldest son of President John Adams, above noticed. He enjoyed peculiar and rare advantages for education. In childhood he was instructed by his mother, a grand-daughter of Colonel John Quincy, and a woman of superior talents. In 1778, when only eleven years old, he accompanied his father to France, attended a school in Paris, and returned home in August, 1779. Having been taken again to Europe by his father in 1780, he pursued his studies at the University of Leyden, where he learned Latin and Greek. In July, 1781, at the age of fourteen, he was appointed private secretary to Francis Dana, minister to Russia. He remained at St. Petersburg until October, 1782, after which he resumed his studies at the Hague, and was present at the signing of the definitive treaty of peace in Paris, September 3, 1783. Having passed some months with his father in London, he returned to the United States to complete his education, entered Harvard College in 1785, and graduated in 1787.

He studied law with the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, of Newburyport, was admitted to the bar in 1790, and began to practise in Boston. In 1791 he published in the "Boston Centinel," under the signature of *Publicola*, a series of able essays, in which he exposed the fallacies and vagaries of the French political reformers. These papers attracted much attention in Europe as well as in the United States.

Under the signature of *Marcellus* he wrote, in 1793, several articles, in which he argued that the United States should observe strict neutrality in the war between the French and the British. "To him," says Mr. Seward, "it is believed, belongs the honour of first publicly advocating this line of policy, which afterwards became a settled principle of the American government." These writings having commended him to the favour of General Washington, he was appointed minister to Holland in May, 1794. He married, in July, 1797, Louisa Catherine Johnson, a daughter of Joshua Johnson, of Maryland, who was then American consul at London. In a letter dated February 20, 1797, Washington wrote to the elder Adams, "I give it as my decided opinion that Mr. Adams is the most valuable public character we have abroad," and he advised the President-elect not to withhold promotion from him because he was his son. John Quincy Adams was accordingly appointed minister to Berlin, in 1797. He translated Wieland's "Oberon" into English, and published an account of his travels in Silesia, which he visited in 1800. He succeeded in negotiating a treaty of amity and commerce with the Prussian government, and was recalled about February, 1801.

He was elected a senator of the United States by the Federalists of Massachusetts, for the term beginning March, 1803. In 1805 he was appointed professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Harvard College, and accepted that office on condition that he should be permitted to attend to his senatorial duties while Congress was in session. His lectures at Harvard were much admired, and were published in 1810. In 1805 he endeavoured to procure the passage of a law to levy a duty on the importation of slaves. He offended his political friends, the Federalists, by supporting Jefferson's embargo act, which was passed in December, 1807, and thus became connected with the Democratic party. The legislature of Massachusetts elected another person to take the place of Mr. Adams, who resigned his seat in March, 1808, declining to serve for the remainder of the term, rather than obey the instructions of the Federalists, who were then the dominant party in his State. He subsequently gave far deeper offence by charging some of the Federal leaders with a plot to dissolve the Union and establish an independent northern confederacy. This accusation was doubtless one of the principal causes of the hostility and distrust which were long felt towards New England, not only in the Southern, but also in th Middle and Western States.

While a member of the Senate, Mr. Adams had distinguished himself as an able and eloquent public speaker, as well as an accomplished scholar. In March, 1809, he was appointed by President Madison minister to Russia. During his residence in that country he was nominated an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and confirmed February, 1811; but he declined the appointment. His influence and diplo-

matic services at St. Petersburg laid the foundation of those amicable relations which have ever since been maintained between Russia and the United States. In 1813, Adams, Clay, Gallatin, and Russell were appointed commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain. They met the British diplomatists at Ghent, and, after a protracted negotiation of six months, signed a treaty of peace on the 24th of December, 1814.

In the spring of 1815, Adams was appointed minister to the court of St. James, where he remained until he was selected by Mr. Monroe for the office of secretary of state in 1817. In his long and successful career as a diplomatist he had justified the confidence of Washington, who, in 1797, had predicted that Mr. Adams would "prove himself to be the ablest of all our diplomatic corps." He entered upon his duties as secretary of state in September, 1817, and performed them with a fidelity and success which obtained the approbation of the country. He defended General Jackson's conduct in Florida, when the other members of the cabinet censured him for transcending his orders.

In 1824, Adams, Jackson, Crawford, and Clay were candidates for the Presidency; all Democrats, and professing substantially the same political creed. Mr. Adams, who was supported by the Eastern States and New York, received eighty-four electoral votes; General Jackson, ninety-nine; Mr. Crawford, forty-one; and Mr. Clay, thirty-seven. Neither of the candidates having received a majority in the electoral colleges, the election devolved on the House of Representatives. Aided by the influence of Henry Clay, Mr. Adams received the votes of thirteen States, and was elected.

He appointed Mr. Clay secretary of state, Richard Rush secretary of the treasury, James Barbour secretary of war, Samuel L. Southard secretary of the navy, and William Wirt attorney-general. The friends of Jackson were indignant, and accused Adams and Clay of obtaining their success by "bargain and corruption." Mr. Adams favoured internal improvements, and the protection of domestic manufactures. It ought to be remembered to his honour that he refused to remove competent men from office merely because they were his political opponents. In the latter part of his Presidential term the opposition had a majority in both houses of Congress, and assailed the President with unscrupulous and bitter hostility. At the election of 1828 he received eighty-three electoral votes, and was defeated by General Jackson, who received one hundred and seventy-eight votes. His defeat was probably promoted by the charge of corrupt collusion with Mr. Clay in 1825, although that charge appears to have been wholly destitute of foundation. On the 4th of March, 1829, he retired to his estate at Quincy.

In 1830 the public were greatly surprised by the election of Mr. Adams to Congress, in which he took his seat in December, 1831. He continued to represent his native district in that body for seventeen years, during which he was constantly at his post, and surpassed nearly all the members in close application to business and in the power of endurance. "In every respect," says Seward, "he was a model legislator." He usually acted with the Whigs, but kept himself free from the trammels of party. His most memorable service in Congress was his defence of the right of petition, and his inflexible resistance to the encroachments of the slave power. In 1836 the opponents of slavery began to send to Congress petitions for the abolition of slavery, which were presented by Mr. Adams. The House of Representatives adopted a rule that no petition relating to slavery should be read, printed, or debated. "With unwavering firmness," says Seward, "against a bitter and unscrupulous opposition, exasperated to the highest pitch by his pertinacity—amidst a perfect tempest of vituperation and abuse—he persevered in presenting these petitions, one by one, to the amount sometimes of two hundred in a day—demanding the action of the house on each separate petition." His opponents once made a motion to punish him by a vote of censure for presenting a petition from slaves; but they were baffled in their object when it was announced that the said petitioners prayed that slavery should NOT be abolished.

On the 21st of February, 1848, while in his seat in the Capitol, he was struck with paralysis. He died on the 23d of that month; his last words were, "This is the last of earth! I AM CONTENT!"

In the latter part of his career he was popularly known by the title of "the Old Man Eloquent." He kept a copious diary of his public life, and was a voluminous writer of prose and verse. Many of his orations, poems, and discourses have been published. In religion he was, like his father, a Unitarian.

See WILLIAM H. SEWARD, "Life of John Quincy Adams," 1849; JOSIAH QUINCY, "Memoir of the Life of John Quincy Adams," 1858.

Adams, (JOHN QUINCY,) a son of Charles Francis Adams, was born at Boston, September 22, 1833. He created one of the finest model farms in Massachusetts. He was four times defeated as Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1872 ran for Vice-President of the United States with Charles O'Conor. Died August 14, 1894.

Adams, (JOSEPH,) a physician and medical writer, born in 1756. He practised in London from 1805 till his death in 1818. His principal work is entitled "Observations on Morbid Poisons," (1796.)

Adams, (MAUDE,) actress, born at Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1872, her mother being leading lady in stock company there. Appeared in child parts; joined E. H. Sothern Co. at 16; afterward C. Frohman's Co.; later supported John Drew. She has been leading actress in many plays.

Adams, (NEHEMIAH,) D.D., an American divine, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1806. He graduated at Harvard University in 1826. For many years he was pastor of the Union Congregational Church, Boston. Among his various publications may be mentioned "Remarks on the Unitarian Belief;" "Friends of Christ in the New Testament;" "Life of John Eliot;" and "South Side View of Slavery," (1854,) which was severely criticised by the free-soil press of the country. Died October 6, 1878.

Adams, (OSCAR FAY,) author and editor, born at Worcester, Massachusetts. Has edited "Dictionary of American Authors," etc., and written "The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment," etc. Died 1919.

Adams, (ROBERT,) born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1849, served in the Pennsylvania Senate, as minister to Brazil, and in Congress after 1893. As chairman of foreign affairs committee he reported and advocated the declaration of war against Spain. Died in 1906.

Adams, (SAMUEL,) an eminent American patriot and orator, born in Boston on the 27th of September, 1722, was a second-cousin of President John Adams. He graduated at Harvard College in 1740. A few years afterwards, on taking the degree of master of arts, he chose for his thesis the question, "Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate if the commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved?" of which he maintained the affirmative. In early life he applied himself to mercantile business, in which he was not successful. He afterwards served as collector of taxes in Boston. Having gained distinction as a political writer, he was elected a member of the general assembly of Massachusetts in 1765. He continued to represent Boston in that assembly for nine years, and by his courage, talents, and energy acquired great influence. Before the Revolution he was a zealous opponent of the policy of the British ministers, and an advocate of independence.

He was elected a member of the continental Congress in 1774, and was one of the two popular leaders excepted from the general pardon offered by the British government in June, 1775. As a member of Congress, in which he continued about eight years, he rendered important services, and signed the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Adams took part in the formation of the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted in 1780, served afterwards as a senator of that State, and was a member of the convention which ratified the Federal constitution in 1788. In national politics he favoured the Republican or Jeffersonian party. He was lieutenant-governor from 1789 to 1794, and in 1794 succeeded John Hancock as Governor of Massachusetts. Having been several times re-

elected, he served as Governor until 1797, and then retired from public life. He had married young, and had an only son, whom he survived. In religion he was a strict Calvinist. An oration on the independence of his country, which he delivered in Philadelphia in August, 1776, has been published. He died in Boston, on the 2d of October, 1803. Respecting his merits as a speaker and writer, John Adams remarks that in his works may be found "specimens of a nervous simplicity of reasoning and eloquence that have never been rivalled in America."

See "Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams," by WILLIAM V. WELLS, 3 vols. 8vo, Boston, 1865; see also the "Encyclopædia Americana;" GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence;" SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence;" BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vol. v. chaps. x. and xix.; HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vol. ii.

Adams, (Mrs. SARAH FLOWER,) an English poetess, born at Harlow, Essex, February 22, 1805. Her maiden name was FLOWER. She wrote "Vivia Perpetua," a drama, (1841,) and a number of hymns, among which is the well-known "Nearer, my God, to Thee." This was contributed to a Unitarian collection of "Hymns and Anthems," edited by William J. Fox and published in 1841. She died August 13, 1848.

Adams, (THOMAS,) called by Southey "the prose Shakspeare of Puritan divines," was a clergyman of the English Church; preached at Willington, in Bedfordshire, in 1612–14; at Wingrave, in Bucks, in 1614–15; afterwards went to London, and was chaplain to the Lord Chief-Justice of England. He probably died before 1660. His "Heaven and Earth Reconciled," and "The Devil's Banquet," were published while he was at Willington. His printed sermons are very remarkable for learning, wit, and aptness of illustration. His works have been reprinted, (3 vols., 1862.)

Adams, (WILLIAM), an English navigator, born in Kent about 1575. He entered the Dutch navy as pilot, and passed some time in Japan, where he is said to have rendered important services to the commerce of the Dutch and English. Died in 1621.

Adams, (Rev. WILLIAM,) distinguished as the friend of Dr. Johnson, was born in 1707, and died in 1789. Besides some smaller pieces, he published "An Answer to Mr. Hume's Essay on Miracles," (1752,) which attracted considerable attention.

Adams, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Colchester, Connecticut, January 25, 1807; graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, where his father, John Adams, (1772–1863,) was principal, and at Yale College, in 1827. He was for many years the pastor of churches in New York city, winning great fame as a pulpit orator. In 1873 he became president, and professor of sacred rhetoric, in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He published several religious books, and many sermons, lectures, etc. Died August 31, 1880.

Adams, (WILLIAM HENRY DAVENPORT,) an English author, born in London in 1829. He published a vast number of popular books, geographical, historical, juvenile, religious, etc. Died in 1891. His son, WILLIAM DAVENPORT ADAMS, (born at Brixton, in Surrey, and educated at the University of Edinburgh,) has published a "Dictionary of English Literature," and other works. He is a journalist by profession.

Adams, (WILLIAM T.,) an American author, known as OLIVER OPTIC, was born at Medway, Massachusetts, July 30, 1822. He was for many years a teacher in Boston. He published numerous tales for the young, and edited magazines for youth. Died March 27, 1897.

Adams-Acton, (JOHN,) sculptor, was born at Acton, England, December 11, 1836. While a student at the Royal Academy he won a gold medal for an original composition in sculpture. His works in ideal sculpture are numerous, and he made portrait busts of Gladstone, John Bright, Cobden, Dickens, and many others; also a number of monumental memorials.

Ad'ąm-sŏn, (HENRY,) a Scottish poet, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was a nephew of Archbishop Adamson. Died in 1639.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Adamson, (JOHN,) an English author, born in 1787. He published a "Memoir of Camoens," (1820,) and "History, Antiquities, and Literature of Portugal," (2 vols., 1842–46.) Died in 1855.

Adamson, (PATRICK,) an eminent Scottish prelate and writer, born at Perth in 1536. He embraced the cause of the Reformation on its gaining the ascendency, and in 1564 published a poem "On the Superstitious Follies of the Papists," ("De Papistarum Superstitiosis Ineptiis.") In 1576, through the influence of Morton, the regent, he was raised to the archbishopric of St. Andrews. From this time to the end of his life he was engaged in an almost incessant struggle with the Presbyterian party, who were growing every day more powerful, and who at last succeeded in deposing him, not only from the primacy, but from all his functions as a minister. He died in 1592, in great indigence. Besides the poem already mentioned, he wrote translations of the book of Job, of the Apocalypse, and other parts of the Bible, in Latin verse.

See CALDERWOOD, "History of the Church of Scotland;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" SPOTTSWOOD, "History of the Church of Scotland."

A-dā'mus Ma-ris'cus or **Ad'am de Maris'co,** a learned monk, and teacher of theology at Oxford, born about the end of the twelfth century. Roger Bacon, who was his contemporary, speaks of him as an eminent mathematician. He died about 1260.

A-dā'mus Mu-re-mu-then'sis (or **Murimuthensis**) or **Adam de Murimuth, Murimouth,** or **Murymouth,** an English chronicler, who wrote a "Chronicle or History of his Own Time," extending from 1303 to 1337. He appears to have been employed on several important missions; in 1323 he was ambassador from Edward II. (of England) to the pope and the King of Sicily.

Ada'mus Sco'tus, (*i.e.* "Adam the Scotchman,") a learned bishop, who lived in the twelfth century, chiefly remarkable as the author of a curious dialogue between the Soul and Reason. Of the events of his life little or nothing is known.

Adanson, ȧ'dôN'sôN', (MICHEL,) an eminent French naturalist, born at Aix in 1727. His family were of Scottish extraction, and had been exiled from their country on account of their devotion to the house of Stuart. He was distinguished at school for his great application, and won many of the prizes while at the College of Plessis. In 1748 he visited Senegal, in Africa, where he remained five years, and in spite of burning suns and drenching rains he collected, by unremitting labour, an immense number of new plants and animals, as well as objects of commerce, clothes, utensils, and implements of war peculiar to the inhabitants; made exact maps of the countries through which he travelled; prepared grammars and vocabularies of the different nations of that region, and kept an exact register of meteorological observations. After his return to France, he published, in 1757, his "Natural History of Senegal," ("Histoire Naturelle du Sénégal,") and, in 1763, his "Families of Plants," ("Familles des Plantes.") In these, and all his other works, he strenuously opposed the artificial system of Linnæus; but the influence and popularity of the Swedish naturalist were so great as not only to resist uninjured all the efforts of his talented and powerful assailant, but to throw for a time even Adanson's extraordinary merits into the shade. Though on the publication of the "Natural History of Senegal" he was elected member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, and fellow of the Royal Society of London, yet he passed a considerable portion of his after-life in obscurity and extreme indigence; but he was finally maintained by a pension from the French government. He died in 1806. In addition to the works already mentioned, Adanson contributed many valuable papers to the Mémoires of the Royal Academy of Sciences; and also prepared an immense work entitled "Universal Order of Nature," ("Ordre Universel de la Nature,")—a sort of encyclopædia of natural science,—which has never

been published. He read, in 1761, before the Academy of Sciences, a very interesting notice (accompanied by an accurate botanical description) of the baobab-tree, which was afterwards named, in honour of the illustrious botanist, *Adansonia*. As a naturalist, Adanson is not unworthy to be the rival of Linnæus; in the estimation of Cuvier, indeed, he ought to rank far above the illustrious Swede. His eulogy was composed by Cuvier, who represents his character as noble, but eccentric.

See CUVIER, "Eloge d'Adanson," 1819; LEJOVAND, "Notice sur la Vie et les Travaux de M. Adanson," 8vo, 1808; "Observations sur feu M. Adanson," by his nephew, M. ADANSON; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Adashef, â-dâ-shĕf′, or **Adashev**, written also **Adaschew**, (ALEXIS,) an eminent Russian statesman, who was the minister and favourite of Ivan IV. from 1547 to 1560. His administration was distinguished for its justice, humanity, and enlightened policy. Having incurred the displeasure of his sovereign, he died, in prison, at Dorpat, in 1561.

See KARAMZIN, "History of the Russian Empire."

Adashef or **Adashev**, (DANIEL,) a brother of the preceding, greatly distinguished himself by a successful expedition which he commanded against the Crim Tartars in 1559. Two years after, he was beheaded by the order of his capricious and ungrateful sovereign.

Addams, (JANE,) social reformer, was born at Cedarville, Illinois, September 6, 1860. She became a writer and lecturer on social settlement work and other reform movements, and in 1889 opened, with Ellen G. Starr, the social settlement of Hull House, Chicago, of which she is head resident.

Addemeeree or **Addemîrî**, âd-dĕh-mee′ree, written also **Al-Damiri**, surnamed KEMÂL-ED-DEEN, (or -ED-DÎN,) kĕ-mâl′ ed-deen′, ("Perfection of the Faith,") a distinguished Arabian naturalist, born in Egypt about 1350. He wrote on history and biography as well as natural science. The best-known of his works is "The Lives of Living Creatures." Died about 1405.

Ad'ding-ton, (ANTHONY,) an English physician, who was the confidential friend and adviser of Lord Chatham, was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1740, and that of doctor of medicine in 1744. He practised at Reading, and died in 1790.

Addington, (HENRY,) afterwards LORD SIDMOUTH, son of the preceding, was born in 1756. In 1789 he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1801 succeeded Pitt as Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury and held the position until 1804. He became home secretary in 1812, and retired from public life in 1822. Died in 1844.

See "Life and Correspondence of the Hon. Henry Addington."

Ad'di-son, (ALEXANDER,) an American lawyer and judge, born in 1759. Died at Pittsburgh in 1807.

Addison, (RT. HON. CHRISTOPHER,) English anatomist and statesman, was born June 19, 1869 at Hogsthorpe, Linconshire. He lectured on anatomy at St. Bartholomew's and other hospitals. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, 1914–15; Minister of Munitions, 1916–17; Minister in charge of reconstruction, 1917; and First Minister of Health.

Ad'dison, (G. H.,) an Englishman, born in 1793; was a youth of high promise when he died, in India, in 1815, leaving a work called "Indian Reminiscences," (1837.)

Addison, (JOSEPH,) an English author, pre-eminent as an essayist, humorist, and moralist, was born at Milston, near Amesbury, in Wiltshire, on the 1st of May, 1672. He was a son of the Rev. Lancelot Addison. He attended school at the Charter House, from which, about the age of fifteen, he passed to Queen's College, Oxford, with a stock of classical learning that would have done honour to a master of arts. In 1689 he removed to Magdalen College, where he remained about ten years. He acquired at college a high reputation as a writer of Latin verse, in which he probably excelled all his contemporaries. His first English composition was a piece of complimentary verse addressed, in 1694, to Dryden, who appears to have been pleased with this tribute, and became a friend of the author. Addison wrote the critical preface which Dryden prefixed to his version of the "Georgics," (1697.)

His friends destined him for the church, to which his opinions and habits of thought were well adapted. Before he had decided in relation to the choice of a profession, he formed an acquaintance with Charles Montagu, the eminent Whig financier, to whom he dedicated an elegant Latin poem on the peace of Ryswick, (1697.) He was persuaded by Montagu to decline the clerical profession and to devote himself to the service of the state. The course of his life was determined in 1699, when he received an annual pension of £300, and set out on a tour to France and Italy, partly with the design to qualify himself for diplomacy by the study of the French language. At Paris he met with Boileau, who complimented him highly on his Latin poetry. He passed many months in the chief cities of Italy, and addressed to his friend Montagu, now Lord Halifax, a "Letter from Italy," in verse, (1701,) which was greatly admired. In consequence of the death of King William and the removal of his Whig friends from office, Addison was deprived of his pension in 1702. He returned to England about the end of 1703.

One morning he was surprised to receive, in the garret which he occupied in the Haymarket, a visit from Mr. Boyle, chancellor of the exchequer, who, on behalf of the chief minister, Godolphin, requested him to write a poem on the battle of Blenheim, (1704.) The result of this visit was "The Campaign," which was received with immense applause by the public, and procured for the author a commissionership as an earnest of greater favours. He published an interesting "Narrative of his Travels in Italy," which, before it was reprinted, sold for five times the original price. His next work was the opera "Rosamond;" which failed on the stage through the fault of the music, but was completely successful as a publication.

In 1705 Addison was appointed under-secretary of state, through the influence of Halifax and Somers, who had formed a coalition with Godolphin and Marlborough. He was elected to Parliament in 1708, and on one occasion rose to speak, but could not overcome his diffidence, and made no further effort to become a debater. His literary talents and character, however, rendered him one of the main pillars of the Whig party, for at that time public opinion was influenced more by the pen than by the tongue. "When these things are duly considered," says Macaulay, "it will not be thought strange that Addison should have climbed higher in the state than any other Englishman has ever, by means merely of literary talents, been able to climb."

He was chief secretary to Lord Wharton, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1709, with a salary of about £2000. In this year his friend Steele began to issue "The Tatler," which afforded to Addison an opportunity to display his genius in a new department of literature. His graceful style, his genial spirit, his excellent invention and inimitable humour rendered The Tatler, and its successor "The Spectator," extremely popular. The Spectator was issued daily from March 1, 1711, until December 6, 1712, and was revived in 1714 as a tri-weekly paper. Addison wrote about three-sevenths of The Spectator, the success of which was such as no similar work has ever obtained. The circulation of it amounted to nearly four thousand copies. For some particular papers, it is said, the demand was so great that not less than twenty thousand copies were required. These essays exerted a great and salutary influence on society. "He not only made the proper use of wit himself," says Dr. Johnson, "but taught it to others. . . . He has dissipated the prejudice that had long connected gaiety with vice, and easiness of manners with laxity of principles. He has restored virtue to its dignity, and taught innocence not to be ashamed. This is an elevation of literary character, 'above all Greek, above all Roman fame,'" Although the Whigs were defeated in the general election of 1710, Addison was so popular that he was returned to Parliament without a contest. On this occasion Swift writes, "I believe if he had a mind to be king, he would hardly be refused."

In 1713 he produced his tragedy of "Cato," which was greeted with "thunders of unanimous applause," and obtained more celebrity among his contemporaries

than any other of his works; but this favourable estimate has not been confirmed by the suffrages of a later age. On the death of Queen Anne, August, 1714, he was appointed secretary to the regency or lords justices. Soon after that date he again became chief secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He exchanged this office for a seat at the board of trade in 1715, and began to publish "The Freeholder," his best political work. After a long courtship, he married, in 1716, the Countess-dowager of Warwick, who, according to Johnson, "thought herself entitled to treat with very little ceremony the tutor of her son." He became one of the two principal secretaries of state in the new ministry formed in the spring of 1717, but remained in office only eleven months. His retirement is attributed to ill health and inefficiency as a public speaker.

He died on the 17th of June, 1719, leaving no child but a daughter, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Shortly before his death he said to his step-son, Lord Warwick, "I have sent for you in order that you might see in what peace a Christian can die!"

The two gravest faults charged against him are his habit of drinking wine, and his insidious enmity to Pope. The former has, in all probability, been much exaggerated, and the latter is said to have been fully and distinctly disproved. It appears, indeed, to have never had any better foundation than Pope's morbid suspicion. (See POPE, ALEXANDER.)

Addison's colloquial powers are extolled by several authors. Lady Mary Montagu said that "she had known all the wits, and that Addison was the best company in the world." "Addison's conversation," says Pope, "had something in it more charming than I have found in any other man. But this was only when familiar: before strangers, or perhaps a single stranger, he preserved his dignity by a stiff silence." "His humanity," says Macaulay, "is without a parallel in literary history. The highest proof of human virtue is to possess boundless power without abusing it. No kind of power is more formidable than the power of making men ridiculous; and that power Addison possessed in boundless measure. But it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find, in all the volumes which he has left us, a single taunt which can be called ungenerous or unkind. . . . The numerous fictions, generally original, often wild and grotesque, but always graceful and happy, which are found in his essays, fully entitle him to the rank of a great poet,—a rank to which his metrical compositions give him no claim. As an observer of life, of manners, of all the shades of human character, he stands in the first class."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" MACAULAY, "Essays," article Addison; STEELE, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of J. Addison," 1724; DES MAIZEAUX, "Vie de J. Addison;" LUCY AIKIN, "Life of Joseph Addison," 1843; ELWIN, "Life of Addison," 1857; "Biographia Britannica;" VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature."

Addison, (Rev. LANCELOT,) father of the preceding, was born in Westmoreland in 1632, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He passed seven years at Tangier as chaplain to the garrison, and, after his return, published "West Barbary, or a Short Narrative of the Revolutions of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco," (1671,) which attracted considerable attention both in England and foreign countries. He became a royal chaplain about 1670, Dean of Lichfield in 1683, and Archdeacon of Coventry in 1684. Died in 1703.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Ade, (GEORGE,) author, born at Kentland, Indiana, in 1866. He engaged in newspaper work, and wrote humorous sketches and various plays, including "The Sultan of Sulu," "The County Chairman," "The College Widow," etc.

Adel, ä'dĕl, or **Adils**, ä'dils, one of the early kings of Sweden, whose history is lost in fable. He is supposed to have lived in the fifth or sixth century.

Adelaar. See ADELER.

Adelaide, ăd'ĕl-ād, [Ger. ADELHEID, ä'dẹl-hīt',] an empress of Germany, daughter of Rudolph II., and wife of Otho I., (surnamed the Great,) was born in 931. After the death of the emperor, her husband, she governed the empire with great ability during the early part of the reign of her son, Otho II. She was afterwards regent during a part of the minority of Otho III. She died in 999, universally beloved, and is regarded as a saint, though her name does not appear in the Roman calendar.

Adelaide, ad'ẹ-lād, [Fr. ADÉLAÏDE, ä'dà'lä'ĕd',] (MADAME,) the eldest daughter of Louis XV., was born, in 1732, at Versailles. On the breaking out of the revolution, she, with her sister, Madame Victoire, left their native country for Italy. She died at Trieste in 1800.

Adelaide, ad'ẹ-lād, Queen of England, born in 1792, was a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and was married, in 1818, to the Duke of Clarence, who became William IV. Died in 1849.

See DORAN, "Life of Queen Adelaide."

Adélaide, ä'dà'lä'ĕd', (EUGÈNE LOUISE,) a French princess, born in Paris in 1777, was a sister of King Louis Philippe. She was an exile from 1792 until 1814. In 1830 she urged Louis Philippe, with whom she had much influence, to accept the crown. Died in 1847.

Adelais (ăd'lā' or ä'dẹh-lā') OF LOUVAIN, the daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, and the second queen of Henry I. of England, was born about 1103, and married in 1121. Her beauty was celebrated under the designation of "The Fair Maid of Brabant." After the death of Henry I. she married William de Albini, an English nobleman, and died in 1151.

Ad'el-ard or **Athelard**, a king of the West Saxons, who ascended the throne in 727, and died in 740.

Adelard OF BATH, [Lat. ADELAR'DUS BATHONIEN'SIS,] a student of natural science, who lived in England in the early part of the twelfth century. He wrote a book entitled "Concerning the Natures of Things," ("De Naturis Rerum,") and made a translation of Euclid from the Arabic into Latin, at a time when this work was almost unknown in Western Europe.

Adelbert. See ADALBERT.

Ad'el-bold, [Lat. ADELBOL'DUS, ADELBAL'DUS, or ATHELBAL'DUS,] a bishop of Utrecht, who flourished in the early part of the eleventh century. He was distinguished for his piety, and was a great patron of learning and the arts. Died in 1027.

Adelburner, ä'dẹl-bo͝or'nẹr, or **Adelbulner**, ä'dẹl-bo͝ol'nẹr, (MICHAEL,) a German mathematician, born at Nuremberg in 1702, became professor at Altdorf in 1743. He published an astronomical journal, called "Commercium Astronomicum," (1735–40,) which had great success. Died in 1779.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Adelcrantz or **Adelkrantz**, ä'dẹl-krănts', the name of two Swedish architects, father and son. The latter, CHARLES FREDERICK, who was the more eminent, was born at Stockholm in 1716, and died in 1796.

Adeler, ä'dĕl-ẹr, also written **Adelaar**, (CORD or CONRAD SIVERTSEN,) a famous admiral, born in Norway in 1622. He entered the service of Venice in his youth, and obtained command of a fleet. In 1654 he gained a signal victory over the Turkish fleet, and killed with his own hand the admiral Ibrâheem Pasha. The King of Denmark recalled him in 1663, and gave him the command of his navy. Adeler was appointed grand admiral in 1675, and died the same year.

Ad'el-frid, a Saxon king, was slain in battle in 617.

Ad-el-gī'sus, called also **A'del-chis**, the only son of Desiderius, King of the Longobards. Though a brave prince, he was defeated, with his father, by Charlemagne in 773; after which he fled to Constantinople. Little else is known respecting him.

Adelgisus, a prince of Beneventum, (now Benevento,) who lived in the ninth century. He was murdered by his own relations in 878.

Adelgreiff, ä'dẹl-grīf', (JOHANN ALBRECHT,) a notorious fanatic of the seventeenth century. He claimed to represent God on earth. He was beheaded at Königsberg in 1636.

Ad'ẹl-man, (or ä'dĕl-măn',) an ecclesiastical writer, who lived about the middle of the eleventh century, was Bishop of Brescia.

Adelon, ăd'lôn', (NICOLAS PHILIBERT,) a French physician and writer, born at Dijon about 1780. He was a favourite pupil of Chaussier, with whom he co-operated

in the first volumes of the "Biographie Universelle." In 1823–24 he published a "Treatise on the Physiology of Man," (4 vols.) He obtained the chair of legal medicine in Paris in 1826, and continued to occupy it so late as 1858. Died in July, 1862.

Adelstan. See ATHELSTAN.

Adelung, ä'dẹh-lo͝ong, (FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Stettin in 1768, was a nephew of Johann Christoph, noticed below. He removed to St. Petersburg, where he became preceptor to the grand duke Nicholas, (afterwards emperor,) and a counsellor of state. Among his works are "The Relations between the Sanscrit and Russian Languages," (1815,) and an "Essay on the Sanscrit Literature and Language," (1830.) Died at St. Petersburg in 1843.

Adelung or **Adlung,** ăd'lo͝ong, (JACOB,) an organist and writer on music, born near Erfurt, in Germany, in 1699; died in 1762.

Adelung, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a distinguished philologist and lexicographer, born near Anklam, in Pomerania, in 1732. He commenced the study of theology at the University of Halle, but his tastes led him to general literature and philology, to which, from about the year 1761, he appears to have devoted all his time and thoughts. He wrote several historical works, which, however, have attracted but little attention. That on which his fame principally rests is his "Attempt at a Complete Grammatico-Critical Dictionary of the German Language," ("Versuch eines vollständigen Grammatisch-Kritischen Wörterbuches der Hochdeutschen Mundart.") This great German work has been compared to the great English dictionary of Dr. Johnson; but Adelung's is superior to Johnson's in its definitions, and in all that relates to etymology. His dictionary attracted great attention in Germany; and, as a reward for the important service he had rendered to German literature, he was appointed, by the Elector of Saxony, chief librarian of the public library of Dresden, with the title of Hofrath, ("court-counsellor,") an office which he held until his death. Among the defects, however, of Adelung's dictionary may be named: 1st, an excessive partiality for the dialect of Upper Saxony, which caused him to reject words used in other parts of Germany; 2dly, his fastidious rejection of all new words not sanctioned by what he considered good authority. Besides writing a German grammar, and several other books illustrating his own tongue, he commenced a great work, entitled "Mithridates, oder Allgemeine Sprachen-Kunde," a general treatise on language, which was finished, after his death, by J. S. Vater. Died in 1806.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Adelwalch, ad'el-wôlk, a king of Sussex, who was slain in battle in 686.

Ad'e-mar' [Lat. ADEMA'RUS] or **Aymar,** ā'mär', a French historical writer, who flourished in the early part of the eleventh century.

Ad-e-ma'rus, a courtier of Otho III., Emperor of Germany, by whom he was appointed Duke of Spoletum (Spoleto) and Marquis of Camerino, about the end of the tenth century.

Adenez or **Adenes,** ăd'nā' or ā'dẹh-nā', sometimes written **Adans,** surnamed LE ROI, (lẹh rwā,) a celebrated minstrel, born in Brabant about 1240. He was first patronized by Henry III., Duke of Brabant, and afterwards by Philip the Bold, King of France. The time of his death is unknown.

Adeodat. See DIEUDONNÉ.

Adeodato, ā-dā-o-dā'to, an Italian sculptor, who lived in the twelfth century.

Ader, ā'dair', (GUILLAUME,) a physician and medical writer, who lived at Toulouse, in France, about the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Adet, ā'dā', (PIERRE AUGUSTE,) a French politician and chemist, born at Nevers in 1763. He was sent, in 1795, as minister to the United States, but resigned or suspended his office in 1797, on account of an alleged violation of neutrality. Having returned to France, he became, in 1809, a member of the legislative body. He published "Elements of Chemistry," (1804.) Died in 1832.

Adgillus (ad-jil'lus) **I.** and **II.,** two dukes of Friesland, who lived in the latter part of the seventh and the beginning of the eighth century.

Adhad-ed-Daulah, (or **-Eddoulat.**) See AZAD-UD DAULAH.

Adh-dhahebee or **Adh-dhahebî,** ăd-dā'hẹh-bee' (almost ăth-thā'hẹh-bee',) written also **Al-Dzahabi,** surnamed SHEMS-ED-DEEN, (*i.e.* the "Sun of Religion,") an eminent Arabian writer and lawyer, born at Damascus about 1274. He was raised to the high office of Mufti of Damascus. Died about 1347. His principal work is a chronological history of all the Moslem nations from the creation down to his own time.

Adh-dhobbee (Adh-dhobbî) or **Ad-dobbee,** ăd-dob'bee' or ăth-thob'bee', a native of Córdova, who wrote a valuable history of the Spanish Arabs. He flourished about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Adhemar, ā'dẹh-mar', written also **Azemars,** (WILLIAM,) a Provençal poet of the twelfth century, who is said to have loved the Countess of Die so passionately that, on hearing she was about to be married to the Count of Embrun, he fell desperately ill, and, having sent for her, expired in her presence. This so affected her that she abandoned all thoughts of marriage, and died of grief a few years afterwards.

Adhemar de Monteil, ad'ẹh-mar' dẹh mon-tāl', [Fr. pron. ăd'mär'dẹh môn'tā'yẹ,] an ecclesiastic, statesman, and warrior, who lived in the fourteenth century. He was appointed Bishop of Metz in 1327, and died in 1361. He had the reputation of a spirited and magnificent prince.

Ad-her'bal, [Gr. 'Αράρβας,] a Carthaginian commander during the first Punic war, who gained a great victory over the Roman fleet 249 B.C.

Adherbal, the son of Micipsa, King of Numidia. On the death of his father (B.C. 118) he shared the kingdom with his brother Hiempsal and his cousin Jugurtha, by whom he was slain, 112 B.C. (See JUGURTHA.)

Adi-Buddha, (or **-Booddha.**) See BOODDHA.

Adil-Shah-Yoosuf, (or **-Yûsuf,**) ā'dil-shāh yoo'sōōf, a son of the Turkish sultan Amurâth II., whom, on the death of this monarch in 1451, his mother contrived to secrete from the executioners sent by his brother, Mohammed II., for the purpose of destroying him, and caused him to be privately conveyed to Persia, whence he afterwards fled to Hindostan. Here he entered the service of Mohammed Shah, (II.,) King of the Dekkan, and gradually rose to the highest military offices in the state. On the death of Mohammed Shah, an attempt was made by a corrupt faction at court to destroy Yoosuf; but he withdrew to Bejapoor, (of which province he had been appointed governor,) where his military fame and his high character for liberality and justice soon drew to his standard multitudes of the best and bravest of the land. Though at first he acted uniformly on the defensive, he at length (about 1500) established an empire on the ruin of his enemies. He had previously, in 1489, assumed the title of royalty. He died about 1510. His posterity continued to reign at Bejapoor till 1689, when their capital was taken by Aurungzebe, and Sikandar, the last of the Adil-Shah dynasty, was made prisoner by the conqueror.

Ad-i-man'tus, ['Αδείμαντος,] the commander of the Corinthian ships during the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, 480 B.C. He appears to have been destitute alike of skill and bravery

Adimantus is also the name of an Athenian general who was defeated and taken prisoner by Lysander at Ægospotami, 405 B.C.

Adimantus, a Manichæan writer, who is supposed to have lived in the fourth century.

Adimari, ā-de-mā'ree, a noted, though not noble, Florentine family, who hold a considerable place in the history of Italy in the middle ages.

Adimari, (ALESSANDRO,) a classical scholar and poet, born at Florence about 1580, made a translation of Pindar into Italian verse. Died in 1649.

Adimari, (LUDOVICO,) born at Naples in 1644; died at Florence in 1708. He was professor of Tuscan in the Academy of Florence, and wrote, in Italian, satiric poetry which is much admired by some.

Aditi, ad'ĭ-tĭ, [common Hindoo pron. ŭd'ĭ-tĭ,] the wife of Kasyapa, and the mother of the gods. She is sometimes styled, for greater distinction, the "mother of Indra." She is supposed to personify the earth.

Adityă, ă'dĭt-ya, [in the English plural, **Âdityas**,] the name given to twelve Hindoo deities, sons of Aditi. They are said to represent the sun in each of the different months of the year. Among the Adityas the principal are Varuna, Surya, Indra, Yama, and Vishnu, who, in his fifth Avatar, was born as the son of Kasyapa and Aditi.

Adler, (Caspar.) See Aquila.

Ad'ler, (Cyrus,) philologist, was born at Van Buren, Arkansas, September 13, 1863. Instructor in Semitic languages at Johns Hopkins University. Since 1892 librarian of the Smithsonian Institution. Has written many articles on Semitic philology, etc.

Adler, ăd'lẹr, (Felix,) Ph.D., a German-American ethical writer, born of a Jewish family at Alzee, Germany, August 13, 1851; removed in early life to America; graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1870, and at Heidelberg in 1873, studying also at Berlin. He was professor of Oriental languages and literature at Cornell University from 1874 to 1876, and in the latter year became lecturer of the Ethical Society of New York, a congregation of free-religionists. His principal work is "Creed and Deed," (1877.)

Adler, (Georg J.,) a philologist, born at Leipsic, in Germany, in 1821. He came to the United States in 1833, graduated at the University of New York in 1844, and from 1846 to 1854 was professor of the German language in that institution. He was the author of several German and Latin school manuals. Died in New York in August, 1868.

Adler, (Herman,) chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire since 1891, was born in Hanover, May 30, 1839, son of Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, chief rabbi (d. 1890). He was active in Jewish religious movements and in charity work, and wrote largely on Jewish subjects. Died 1911.

Adler, ăd'lẹr, (Jacob Georg,) a Danish Orientalist, born at Arnis, in Sleswick, in 1755, became professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1788. Among his works is one on the Cufic writings or inscriptions, ("Musæum Cuficum Borgianum," 2 vols., 1782–92.) Died in 1805.

Adler, (Philipp,) the first who carried the art of etching to any degree of excellence, was born in Nuremberg in 1484. The date of his death is unknown. He engraved many of the works of Albert Dürer.

Adler, (Victor,) socialist, born at Prague in 1852. A socialist weekly issued by him in Vienna was suppressed by the government. He afterward founded and edited the "Arbeiter Zeitung," and in 1886 wrote "Die Arbeiter Kammern und die Arbeiter." Died 1918.

Adlerbeth, ad'ler-bet', (Gudmund Goran,) a translator and Swedish poet, born in 1751, died in 1818. He received offices and honours from Gustavus III, and wrote many operas and tragedies and other works, also translated Virgil, Horace, and Ovid's "Metamorphoses."

Adlercreutz, ăd'lẹr-kroits', (Karl Johan,) a Swedish general, born in Finland, April 27, 1757. He fought with ability, but without success, in the Russian war of 1808. He was the leader of the party which dethroned Gustavus IV. in 1809. Died August 21, 1815.

Adlerfeld or **Adlerfelt**, ăd'lẹr-fĕlt', (Gustaf,) a Swedish historical writer, born near Stockholm in 1671. He was appointed by Charles XII. *hof-junkare*, or gentleman of the court, and afterwards accompanied the king on several of his campaigns, of which he wrote a regular journal until his death. He was killed by a cannon-ball in the famous battle of Pultowa, (or Poltava,) July 8, 1709.

Adlerfeld, (Pehr, or Peter,) a brother of the preceding, born at Stockholm in 1680. He was made a colonel in the Swedish army in 1712, and in 1720 was raised to the rank of a baron, and made a member of the Riksråd, "Council of the Kingdom." He was killed, in 1743, while defending his native city against the insurgent Dalecarlians.

Adlersparre, ăd'lẹr-spär'rą, (Georg,) Count of, a Swedish general and writer, born in 1760. He acted a prominent part in the conspiracy or revolt which dethroned Gustavus IV. in 1809. Died in 1837.

Adlersparre, (Karl August,) a Swedish author, a son of Georg Adlersparre, (q. v.,) was born June 7, 1810. He wrote poems, tales, and very useful histories. In several of his works he used the pseudonym Albano. Died May 5, 1862.

Adlung. See Adelung.

Adlzreiter, ăd'ẹlts-rī'tẹr or ăd'lts'rī'tẹr, (Johann,) a lawyer and statesman, born at Rosenheim, in Bavaria, in 1596. He became vice-chancellor and privy counsellor to Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria. Died in 1662. He furnished important materials to the history of Bavaria, by Fervaux, which was published under his name.

Ad-me'tus, [Gr. Ἄδμητος; Fr. Admète, ăd'mĕt',] a son of Pheres, King of Pheræ in Thessaly, succeeded his father on the throne. Apollo, who had been banished from Olympus for one year, tended the herds of Admetus during that period. Admetus became a suitor for Alcestis, the daughter of Pelias, who promised her to him on condition that he would come in a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar. With the help of Apollo he fulfilled that condition, and married Alcestis. (See Alcestis.)

Admiral, L', lăd'me'răl', (Jean,) a French portrait-painter in miniature, born in Normandy in 1698. Died in 1773.

Ado, ă'do, Saint, born about 800, in the territory of Gâtinois, in the north of Gaul, became Archbishop of Vienne in 860, and died in 875. He wrote a work purporting to be a chronicle of events from the creation to the year 874.

Adoaldus. See Adaloaldus.

Adolf, ă'dolf, a German sculptor, who lived in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Adolf, (Joseph Franz,) a German painter, who died about 1750. He excelled in painting horses.

Adolfi, ă-dol'fee, (Ciro,) an Italian painter, born at Bergamo in 1683; died in 1758. As an artist he was much superior to his brother Giacomo.

Adolfi, (Giacomo,) a brother of the preceding, also a painter, was born in 1682; died in 1741.

Adolphe, (of Cleves, Guelders, etc.) See Adolphus.

Adolphi, ă-dol'fee, (Christian Michael,) a German physician, professor of medicine at Leipsic, born in 1676; died in 1753.

Adolphi, (Ciro.) See Adolf.

A-dol'phus, [Fr. Adolphe, ă'dolf',] son of Arnold, the sixth Duke of Guelderland, born in 1438. He was in constant disputes with his father from his earliest years, and at length, in 1465, suddenly seized and imprisoned him, and then extorted from him a formal act of abdication. But he was afterwards compelled by John I., Duke of Cleves, and Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, to release him and restore to him all his possessions. Adolphus, in turn, was seized and kept in confinement for several years, during which time his father died. Having at length, on the death of Charles the Bold, been released, he was soon after killed, while besieging Tournay, in 1477.

Adolphus (or **Adolph**) **I.**, Duke of Holstein and Sleswick, son of Frederick I., King of Denmark, was born in 1526. He was distinguished as a soldier, and was the founder of several hospitals and flourishing public schools. Died in 1586, after a rule of forty-two years.

Adolphus (or **Adolph**) **I.**, Count of Holstein, one of the most remarkable men of his time, flourished in the early part of the twelfth century. Little is known respecting him, except that he was distinguished both as a statesman and a warrior, and contributed greatly to the diffusion of Christianity among the Wendi, a neighbouring nation of Slavonian origin. Died in 1131.

Adolphus (**Adolph**) **II.**, a son of the preceding, succeeded his father while still very young. Though at first unsuccessful in his campaign against Magnus, Duke of Sleswick, and in his war with Henry the Proud, Duke of Saxony, he soon recovered himself, and afterwards eclipsed even the glory of his father. He completely subdued the Wendi, and, by planting colonies in

the territories which they had occupied, thoroughly Germanized the country. To those colonies the towns of Lubeck and Eutin owe their origin. He gained several victories over Canute, Prince of the Danes. In 1164, however, while engaged in the siege of Demmin, in Pomerania, he was, through treachery, suddenly attacked and slain, after an administration of thirty-three years.

Adolphus (Adolph) III., Count of Holstein, was a son of Adolphus II., whom he succeeded. Although a valiant soldier, he appears to have been far inferior to his father in justice and wisdom. Having sided with Waldemar, Bishop of Sleswick, in his contest with Canute, King of Denmark, in 1200, Adolphus lost nearly all his possessions, and died soon after.

Adolphus (Adolph) IV., son of the preceding, recovered Holstein from Waldemar, King of Denmark, whom he defeated in a great battle near Eutin. In 1238 he entered a monastery, where he passed the remaining fourteen years of his life as an humble friar.

Adolphus [Fr. ADOLPHE, ȧ'dolf'] **II.**, Duke of Cleves, was born in 1371. He was almost constantly engaged in wars, chiefly with his brother Gerard, Duke of Mark. He died in 1448, leaving behind him a high reputation for piety and justice, as well as for bravery and enterprise as a soldier.

Adolphus (Adolph) VIII., Duke of Sleswick, was the son of Gerard, Count of Holstein. His father having died when he was but three years old, he received his education at the court of the emperor Sigismund. In 1440 Christopher, King of Denmark, conferred Sleswick upon Adolphus as a fief. When Christopher died, in 1448, the crown of Denmark was offered him, but he declined it. He died in 1459, leaving a high character for wisdom and justice.

Adolphus, (FREDERICK,) a king of Sweden, born in 1710, was descended from the royal line of Vasa. He was elected to the Swedish throne in 1743. The royal authority, however, was at this period almost entirely overborne by the council of the states; and, after having been continually thwarted in his wishes by that body, Frederick Adolphus at length, in 1769, tendered the resignation of his crown. Upon this the council made some trifling concessions, and he remained a nominal king till his death, in 1771.

Adolphus (or **Adolph**) **II.**, (JOHN, or JOHANN,) Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, sprung from a collateral branch of the electoral (now royal) line of Saxony, was born in 1685. He early distinguished himself by his bravery and military skill. In 1704 he was made a lieutenant-general in the Hessian service, and in 1710, Augustus, Elector of Saxony, appointed him one of the generals of his forces then engaged against Charles XII. of Sweden. His two older brothers having died, Adolphus became Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels in 1736. In 1744 he took an active part against Frederick II. of Prussia; but, exhausted by the fatigues and hardships through which he had passed, he soon after retired to his duchy, where he died in 1746.

Adolphus (Adolph) OF NASSAU [in Latin, ADOLPHUS NASSOVIEN'SIS] was elected, in 1292, successor to Rudolph, Emperor of Germany. Though possessed of considerable military talents, by his falsehood and brutality he soon became very unpopular, and in 1298 was deposed by an assembly of the electors. He refused, however, to relinquish his power. But in a battle fought soon after (in 1298) between him and Albert his successor, Adolphus was slain, fighting desperately.

See J. P. WAGNER, "Vita Adolphi Nassoviensis," 1775–80; J. G LEUCHS, "Adolph der Nassauer, Kaiser und König der Deutschen, 1798.

A-dol'phus, (JOHN,) an English lawyer and historian, born about 1770. He practised in the criminal courts of London, and had a high reputation as an eloquent advocate. His chief work is a "History of England, from the Accession of George III.," (7 vols., 1805–45,) which displays considerable research and learning. Among his other works we may name "Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution," (4 vols., 1799.) He gained great credit by his able defence of Thistlewood, charged with treason, in 1820. Died in 1845.

Ad'om-nan' or **Ad'am-nan'**, [Lat. ADOMNA'NUS or ADAMNA'NUS,] also written **Adaman'nus**, an abbot of the monastery of Iona, born about 624. According to some writers, he was a native of Ireland; according to others, of Scotland. He was a contemporary and friend of King Alfred of Northumbria. He is the author of a "Life of St. Columba," a curious work, which throws interesting light upon the political and social condition of that period. Died in 704.

Ad-o-nī'jah, [Heb. אֲדֹנִיָּה,] a son of King David and Haggith, who, near the close of his father's reign, aspired to the succession in opposition to the claims of Solomon. He was afterwards put to death by the order of Solomon. 1030 B.C., it is supposed. (See I. Kings i. 5; ii. 13.)

A-do'nis, [Gr. Ἄδωνις,] a son of Cin'yras, King of Cyprus, represented by the poets as a youth of exquisite beauty. He was passionately fond of hunting, and, notwithstanding the anxious admonitions of Venus, by whom he was greatly beloved, he exposed himself daily in the chase, and at last was killed by a boar which he had wounded. From his blood sprang the anemone, a beautiful flower. Venus was inconsolable at his loss; but she obtained at last from Proserpine that Adonis should spend six months of every year with her on earth, and the other six in Hades. Adonis or Adonai (*i.e.* "Lord") was an Oriental title sometimes given to the sun, as the "lord of day:" the preceding fable, therefore, is supposed to allude to the periodical return of summer and winter. Hence the expressions "Beautiful as Adonis" and "Beautiful as day"* (in French, "Beau comme le jour") may be considered as equivalent to each other.

Adorni, ȧ-dor'nee, (CATERINA or CATHERINA **Fieschi**—fe-ĕs'kee,) an Italian poetess, born at Genoa in 1447, wrote on religious subjects. Died in 1510.

Ador, a'dor, (GUSTAVE,) Swiss statesman, was born at Geneva, December 23, 1845. He was head of the department of Foreign Affairs 1917, and President of the Republic, 1919–20.

Adorno, a-dor'no, (in the plural, **Adorni**, a-dor'nee,) an influential Genoese family, from which, between 1360 and 1530, no fewer than six doges of Genoa were chosen.

Adorno, (ANTONIO,) a doge of Genoa, elected in 1384, is said to have been an enlightened and liberal statesman. Died in 1397.

Adorno, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian Jesuit, born about 1530, was the author of several theological works. Died in 1586.

Adorno, (PROSPER or PROS'PERO,) was elected Doge of Genoa in 1461, but was soon expelled from the city by Paul Fregoso. He was restored to power in 1477, and defeated the Duke of Milan in battle in 1478, soon after which he was driven out by a sedition. Died at Naples in 1486.

See VARESE, "Storia della Republica di Genova."

Adossides, ȧ-thŏs-sē-thȧs' or a-dŏs'ĭ-dēz, (KONSTANTINOS,) Prince of Samos, was born of a Fanariot Greek (originally Bulgarian) family at Constantinople, February 11, (O. S.,) 1822. He became a vizier of the Ottoman Empire, and in 1856 married the Princess Athina. In 1879 he was made reigning Prince of Samos by the Sublime Porte, being of the ruling Vogorides family. The Samian principality is autonomous, but is tributary to Turkey.

A-drāin', (ROBERT,) LL.D., a distinguished mathematician, born in Ireland in 1775. Having emigrated to America, he became successively professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and Columbia College, New York, and subsequently professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. He edited Hutton's Mathematics. Died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1843.

A-dras'tus, [Gr. Ἄδραστος; Fr. ADRASTE, ȧ'drȧst',] a king of Argos, contemporary with Theseus. He was the leader of a celebrated expedition against Thebes, the object of which was to restore Polynices to the throne of that state. This expedition, which was called the war of the "Seven against Thebes," was not successful. All

* "For he was *beautiful as day*
When day was beautiful to me
As to young eagles being free."
BYRON'S *Prisoner of Chillon*

of the Seven, except Adrastus, were killed at Thebes. The war of the Seven against Thebes was a favourite subject of ancient epic and tragic poets.

Adrastus, [Ἄδραστος,] a Greek, who wrote a commentary on the works of Aristotle, and a treatise on music, which is extant. Nothing is known of his life; it is supposed that he lived in the first or second century.

Adrets, des, dȧ′zȧ′drȧ′, (FRANÇOIS **Beaumont—bō′mȯN′**,) BARON, usually called simply **Des Adrets**, a celebrated French nobleman, born in 1513, became a leader of the Huguenots in 1562, out of resentment to the Duke of Guise. He was distinguished for great military talents, the boldness and celerity of his movements, and for the most atrocious cruelty. In 1567 he joined the Catholic party; but soon after, incurring their suspicions, he was thrown into prison. Though released in 1571, he never regained his influence, but, distrusted and abhorred by all, died in 1587.

See GUI-ALLARD, "Vie du Baron Des Adrets," 1675.

Adria, ȧ′drē-ȧ, (GIOVANNI GIACOMO,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Mazara, in Sicily, about the beginning of the fifteenth century. The emperor Charles V. made him his own physician, ennobled him, and appointed him *proto-medicus* of Sicily. Died in 1560.

Adriaens, ȧ′drē-ȧns′, (LUCAS,) a Flemish painter who lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century.

Adriaensen, ȧ′drē-ȧn′sen, (ALEXANDER,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1620. He painted flowers, fruit, vases, etc., with exquisite skill.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands."

Adriaensen, (CORNELIS,) a popular Catholic preacher and Franciscan friar, born at Dordrecht (Dort) about 1520. The Protestants, to whom he was extremely obnoxious, charged him with the most scandalous conduct,—whether justly or not cannot now be determined. Died in 1581.

See VOET, "Historia von Bruder Cornelis, etc.," 1613.

Adrian, ā′drē-ȧn, [Gr. Ἀδριανός; Lat. ADRIA′NUS,] a Greek writer of the fifth century, who wrote an introduction to the Scriptures.

A′drian [Ἀδριανός] or **Ha′drian** OF TYRE, a Greek sophist of the second century, studied eloquence at Athens under Herodes Atticus, whom he succeeded in his school. His reputation was so high that he was invited to Rome by Marcus Aurelius. He died at Rome during the reign of Commodus, whom he served as secretary.

Adrian or **Adrianus**, (Emperor.) See HADRIAN.

A′drĭ-ȧn or **Hā′drĭ-ȧn**, [Lat. ADRIA′NUS or HADRIA′NUS,] a native of Africa, who was made abbot of the monastery of St. Peter, at Canterbury, about 670. According to Bede, he was a man of great learning, both theological and secular.

Adrian [Lat. ADRIA′NUS; It. ADRIANO, ȧ-drē-ȧ′no, Fr. ADRIEN, ȧ′drē′ȧN′] **I.**, son of Theodore, of a distinguished Roman family, was elected pope in 772. When Desiderius, King of the Longobards, had taken several towns belonging to the papal see, and was proceeding to Rome, Adrian threatened him with excommunication,—the first instance on record of such a threat to a sovereign prince. He was, however, indebted to Charlemagne for protection against the Longobard king. In the reign of this pontiff (A.D. 787) was held at Nicæa, (Nice,) in Bithynia, the seventh œcumenic council, which recognized and restored the worship of images. In 794 Charlemagne assembled at Frankfort-on-the-Main a general council of the West, which justified the use of images in churches, but condemned their worship,—a limitation disapproved by the pope, though countenanced by the King of the Franks. Adrian appears to have been an able and liberal prince. During his pontificate Rome enjoyed a degree of peace and prosperity to which she had long been a stranger. He built, or repaired, at his own expense, several public edifices; he was also very liberal towards the poor. Died in 795.

See PANVINIO, "Vite dei Pontefici."

Adrian II., a native of Rome, succeeded Nicholas I. in the popedom in 867, and died in 872.

Adrian III., a native of Rome, succeeded Marinus as pope in 884, and died in 885.

Adrian IV. (NICHOLAS BREAKSPERE) was born about the end of the eleventh century, near Saint Albans, in England. Having gone to France to seek his fortune, he was made abbot of a monastery near Avignon in 1137. But the canons, displeased with his strict discipline, brought charges against his character, which obliged him to repair to Rome. The pope, Eugenius III., having examined the matter, not only acquitted Nicholas entirely, but was so pleased with him that he kept him about his person, and in 1146 appointed him Cardinal-Bishop of Albano. After the death of Anastasius IV., in 1154, he was raised to the holy see by the name of Adrian IV. He was a man of acknowledged talents, but his exalted views of papal supremacy involved him in serious differences with the emperor Frederick, (of Suabia,) which, still unsettled at his death, led to an open rupture during the pontificate of his successor, Alexander III. Adrian IV. died in 1159. He was the only Englishman ever raised to the papal chair.

Adrian V., a native of Genoa, was elected to the Roman see in 1276, and died the same year.

Adrian VI., a native of Utrecht, was raised to the papal see on the death of Leo X., in 1521. He had formerly been preceptor to the emperor Charles V., by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was a sincere and upright man, and saw with profound sorrow the scandalous abuses which then prevailed in the Catholic churches. He justly attributed the formidable progress of Protestantism to the sins of the Catholics, particularly to those of the higher clergy. He undertook and accomplished several important reforms; which, however, rendered him extremely unpopular. When he died, (A.D. 1523,) the people of Rome, especially those about the court, expressed the most indecent joy.

See MORING, "Life of Adrian VI.," 1536; GASPAR BURMANN, "Analecta Historica de Hadriano VI.," 1727; L. E. ROSCH, "Jets over Paus Adriaan VI.," 1836.

A′drian de Cas-tel′lo or **Adriano di Castello**, ȧ-drē-ȧ′no de kȧs-tel′lo, a native of Tuscany, who was agent for English affairs at the court of Rome, and was afterwards appointed Bishop of Hereford, whence he was translated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. He was made cardinal by Pope Alexander VI. Wolsey succeeded him as Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1518. He wrote Latin poems, and "On True Philosophy," ("De Vera Philosophia,") which was frequently printed. Died about 1520.

A′drĭ-an, [Russ. pron. ȧ-drē-ȧn′,] the last primate or patriarch of Russia, died in 1702, after which the office of patriarch was suppressed by Peter the Great.

Adrian, ȧ′drē-ȧn, (JOHANN VALENTIN,) a German *littérateur*, born at Klingenberg, on the Main, in 1793. He became professor of modern languages at Giessen in 1823. Among his works is one called "Pictures of England," ("Bilder aus England," 1828.) He died in July, 1864.

Adriani, ȧ-drē-ȧ′nee, (JOHN BAPTIST, or GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian historian, born at Florence in 1513. He was appointed, in 1549, professor of eloquence in the University of Florence, which office he held till his death in 1579. He wrote a "History of his own Times," ("Istoria de' suoi Tempi," 1583,) which is much esteemed.

Adriani, (MARCELLO,) a son of John Baptist Adriani, whom he succeeded as professor of eloquence. Died in 1604, aged about 70.

Adriani, (MARCELLO VIRGILIO,) the father of John Baptist Adriani. He was born at Florence in 1464, and became professor of belles-lettres; in 1498 he was made chancellor of the republic. He made a good Latin version of Dioscorides' "De Materia Medica." Died in 1521.

Adriano, (Pope.) See ADRIAN.

Adriano (ȧ-drē-ȧ′no) THE FRIAR, a Spanish historical painter, who was born at Cordova, and died there in 1630. He was a pupil of Cespedes, and painted a Magdalen, which Palomino pronounced equal to Titian in style.

Adriansen, ȧ-drē-ȧn′sen, (ALEXANDER,) a Flemish painter of fish, born about 1625.

Adrichomia, ȧ-drē-ko′mē-ȧ, (CORNELIA,) a nun of the order of St. Augustine, in the sixteenth century, who

versified the Psalms of David, and composed other sacred poems.

Adry, ȧ'drē', (JEAN F.,) a French writer, born near Auxerre in 1749. He was professor of rhetoric at Troyes, and afterwards received a pension from the government. He wrote several biographical works, besides making various compilations, translations, etc. Died in 1818.

Adryan, ȧ-drī-ȧn', (ALBIN,) a Polish poet, born about 1490. Died at Cracow about 1540.

Ad'so, Az'o, or **As'so,** [Fr. ADSON, ȧd'sôN',] a French monk, born about 910 A.D. He wrote the lives of several saints.

Aduarte, ȧ-doo-ar'tȧ, almost ȧd-wȧr'tȧ, (DIEGO,) a Spanish historian, born at Saragossa about 1570. He was a missionary to the Philippine Islands, and in 1632 was made Prior of Manilla, where he died in 1637. He has left a very interesting account of his missionary labours, and of the dangers and sufferings which he and the other Spanish missionaries encountered in consequence of their efforts to introduce Christianity into Cambodia; he also wrote a history of the martyrdom of the Christian converts in Japan, and several other works.

Advenier-Fontenille, ȧd'veh-ne-ȧ' fôNt'nēl' or fôNt'-ne'ye, a French captain of engineers, who wrote an opera and other works. Born at Paris in 1773; died in 1827.

Adventius, ad-ven'she-us, a bishop of Metz, who flourished in the latter half of the ninth century.

Ad'ye, (Sir JOHN MILLER,) British artillery officer, was born at Seven Oaks, England, in 1819. He entered the Royal Artillery, of which he was adjutant-general in the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny. He served in the Afghan frontier war of 1863, and was second in command of the expedition to Egypt in 1882. Was promoted lieutenant-general in 1879, and was Governor of Gibraltar 1883–86.

Æacides, ē-ass'e-dēz, [Gr. *Αἰακίδης,*] the father of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, was killed in battle 313 B.C.

Æacus, ee'a-kus, [Gr. *Αἰακος;* Fr. ÉAQUE, ȧ'ȧk',] (Myth.,) a son of Jupiter and Ægina, reigned in the island of Ægina. He was the father of Telamon and Peleus. He was renowned for justice and piety, and after his death became one of the judges of Hades.

Æantides, ē-an'te-dēz, [*Αἰαντίδης,*] a Greek poet, lived at Alexandria about 300 B.C.

Aeby, ȧ'bē, (CHRISTOPH THEODOR,) a Swiss anatomist, born near Pfalzburg, (then in France,) February 25, 1835. In early boyhood he was taken to Switzerland. He was educated at Basel and Göttingen, and in 1863 was made professor of human and comparative anatomy in the Berne University. He published several volumes on comparative anatomy and anthropology. Died in 1885.

Ædesius, ē-dee'she-us, [Gr. *Αἰδέσιος,*] a New-Platonist, native of Cappadocia, lived in the time of Constantine the Great. He was a disciple of the celebrated Iamblichus. Some of the most distinguished men of the subsequent age were taught by him; among others, the emperor Julian.

Æetes, ē-ee'tēz, or **Æeta**, ē-ee'tȧ, [Gr. *Αἰήτης;* Fr. ÉÈTE, ȧ'ĕt' or ȧ'ȧt',] a fabulous king of Colchis, regarded as a son of Helios and Perseis, and the father of Medea and Absyrtus. He was renowned as the possessor of the golden fleece, the object of the Argonautic expedition.

Ægæon, ē-jee'on, [Gr. *Αἰγαίων;* Fr. ÉGÉON, ȧ'zhȧ'ôN',] a monster said to have a hundred arms. (See BRIAREUS.)

Ægeus, ee'jūs, [Gr. *Αἰγεύς;* Fr. ÉGÉE, ȧ'zhȧ',] a king of Athens, was a son or adopted son of Pandi'on, and was the father of Theseus. According to tradition, he drowned himself in the Ægean Sea.

Aegidi, ȧ-gee'dee, (LUDWIG KARL,) a German jurist, born at Tilsit, April 10, 1825. He studied at Königsberg, Heidelberg, and Berlin, and entered the Prussian civil service. Later on, he held law-professorships at Erlangen, Bonn, and Berlin, and was prominent as a legislator and politician. Among his writings are "The Final Act of the Vienna Ministerial Conference," (1860,) "Since the Year 1819: a Contribution to German History," (1861,) and other volumes and essays, chiefly illustrating special periods of German and Russian history.

Ægidius-a-Columna. See COLONNA, (EGIDIO.)

Ægidius, ē-jid'e-us, (PETRUS,) OF ANTWERP, born in 1490, travelled in Asia and Africa, and wrote a "Description of Thrace," etc. Died in 1555.

Ægid'ius Corbolien'sis, a medical writer, and physician to Philip Augustus, King of France, lived about the end of the twelfth century. He wrote several medical treatises in Latin verse, which show him to have been a man of information and considerable poetical skill.

Ægid'ius Leodien'sis, or **Giles of Liege,** a monk and historical writer, lived between 1200 and 1250.

Ægidius Romanus. See COLONNA, EGIDIO.

Ægidius OF VITERBO [Lat. ÆGID'IUS VITERBIEN'SIS] was born near Viterbo in 1470. He was made cardinal in 1517, and died in 1532. He was regarded as one of the most eminent scholars and the best pulpit-orator of that age.

Ægimus, ej'i-mus, or **Ægimius**, ē-jim'e-us, [*Αἴγιμος* or *Αἰγίμιος,*] a Greek physician, who is supposed to have lived before the time of Hippocrates. He is said to have been the first who wrote particularly on the pulse.

Ægineta. See PAULUS ÆGINETA.

Æginhard. See EGINHARD.

Ægisthus, ē-jis'thus, [Gr. *Αἴγισθος;* Fr. ÉGISTHE, ȧ'zhēst',] in classic mythology was regarded as a son of Thyestes and Pelopea. The latter was a daughter of Thyestes. He was adopted as a son by Atreus, and in the absence of Agamemnon seduced Clytemnestra. He was an accomplice in the murder of Agamemnon, and was killed by Orestes.

Ægyptus, ē-jip'tus, [Gr. *Αἴγυπτος;* Fr. ÉGYPTUS, ȧ'zhēp'tüs',] a son of Belus, and a brother of Danaus. He inherited Arabia from his father, and obtained by conquest the country which derived from him the name of Egypt. The poets feigned that he had fifty sons, who were about to marry the fifty daughters of Danaus, but were murdered by them. (See DANAIDES.)

Ælfred. See ALFRED.

Ælfric or **Ælfricus.** See ALFRIC.

Ælian, ee'le-ȧn, [Lat. ÆLIANUS, ē-le-ā'nus; Gr. *Αἰλιανός;* Fr. ÉLIEN, ȧ'le'ȧN',] (CLAUDIUS,) a native of Præneste in Italy, lived in the early part of the third century. Although an Italian by birth, he ranks among the purest Greek writers. He is the author of a work entitled "Various History," made up chiefly of extracts from other authors, and of a history of animals, which, though written in a clear and agreeable style, is full of absurd stories.

Ælian or **Æ-lī-ā'nus Tac'tĭ-cus,** [*Αἰλιανὸς Τακτικός,*] a Greek writer, who flourished about the middle of the second century. He wrote a work on the military tactics of the Greeks, whence his surname "Tacticus."

Ælianus Meccius—mek'she-us, a Roman physician, who lived in the second century. He is mentioned by Galen with high commendation.

Ælius, ee'le-us, (SEXTUS PÆTUS CATUS,) an eminent Roman jurist, became consul in 536 A.U.C. A portion of the Roman law was named after him the Ælian law.

Ælius Donatus. See DONATUS.

Ælius Gallus. See GALLUS.

Ælius Marcianus. See MARCIANUS.

Æ'lius Pro-mo'tus, [Gr. *Αἴλιος Προμῶτος,*] a physician of Alexandria, who wrote several medical works in the Greek language. His date is uncertain. Most critics suppose that he lived before the Christian era.

Ælnoth, el'noth, a monk, who was born in England in the eleventh century, and removed to Denmark about 1085. He wrote a life of Saint Canute the Martyr.

Aelst or **Aalst, van,** vȧn ȧlst, (EVERT,) a distinguished Dutch painter, born at Delft in 1602. He painted principally inanimate objects, as dead game, vessels of gold and silver, etc. Died in 1658.

Aelst, van, (WILLEM,) a nephew of the preceding, by whom he was instructed, was born at Delft in 1620. He excelled in the same department of art as his uncle. He also represented fruits and flowers with exquisite skill. Died in 1679.

Æmilia, ē-mil'e-ȧ, (JULIANA,) [Ger. pron. yoo-le-ȧ'nȧ ȧ-mee'le-ȧ,] a countess of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, born in 1637. She married Count Albert Anton in 1665, and died in 1706. She was eminent for her benevolence and

piety, and wrote a considerable number of religious poems and hymns.

Æmilia Tertia, ē-mil'e-a ter'she-a, a daughter of Paulus Æmilius, and wife of Scipio Africanus the elder, a Roman matron, distinguished for her prudence and conjugal affection. Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, was her daughter.

Æmilianus, ē-mil-e-ā'nus, [Fr. ÉMILIEN, à'me'le'-ân',] a Roman prefect of Egypt, put to death for rebellion, by order of the emperor Gallienus.

Æmilianus, (MARCUS JULIUS ÆMILIUS,) a native of Mauritania, born about 208 A.D. He was governor of Pannonia and Mœsia under the emperor Gallus. His soldiers having proclaimed him emperor, Gallus marched against him, but was murdered by his own men, who went over to Æmilianus. The reign of the latter, however, lasted but four months. He, in his turn, was killed by his own soldiers, at Spoletum, in 254 A.D.

Æmilius, ē-mil'e-us, or **Æmilianus**, ē-mil-e-ā'nus, a Christian martyr, put to death by Huneric, King of the Vandals, in 484 A.D.

Æmilius, (ANTONIUS,) a professor of history and a friend of Descartes, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1589. He wrote Latin verses. Died in 1660.

Æmilius Macer. See MACER.

Æmilius, (MAMER'CUS,) a Roman, who was three times dictator. His first dictatorship was in 437 B.C.

Æmilius (PAULUS or PAULLUS) **I.**, a Roman consul and able general, who fell bravely at the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C.

Æmilius (PAULUS or PAULLUS) **II.** See PAULUS.

Æmilius, (PAULUS,) an Italian historian. See EMILIO.

Æneæ, à-nā'à, (HENRICUS,) a Dutch mathematician and physicist, born in Friesland in 1743, became a member of the committee of the marine. He wrote a "Treatise on Hydrostatics," and other works. Died in 1810.

Æneas, ē-nee'as, [Gr. *Αἰνείας*; Fr. ÉNÉE, à'nà',] the hero of Virgil's great poem, (the "Æneid,") was, according to tradition, the son of Anchises, a Trojan prince, and the goddess Venus. In the various accounts given of his life it is impossible to distinguish the fabulous from the historical. Some writers relate that he went to Thrace, and died there; but, according to the more popular tradition, which is followed by Virgil, Æneas, after the destruction of Troy, came to Italy, married Lavinia the daughter of Latinus, King of Latium, and prepared the foundation of the Roman empire. He had a son, Ascanius or Iulus, to whom the Julian family of Rome traced their origin.

Æneas Gazæus—gą-zee'us, (so named from Gaza, where he was born,) a Platonic philosopher, who embraced Christianity in the latter half of the fifth century. He wrote a book called "Theophrastus," in which the Platonic and Christian doctrines are strangely blended.

Æneas Sylvius. See PIUS II.

Æneas Tacticus, [*ὁ Τακτικός*,] a Greek writer on military tactics, lived, it is supposed, 350 B.C.

Ænesidemus, ē-nēs'e-dee'mus, [Gr. *Αἰνησίδημος*,] a skeptical philosopher, native of Gnossus, (or Cnossus,) in Crete, is supposed to have lived in the first century.

Ænobarbus. See AHENOBARBUS.

Æolus, ee'o-lus, [Gr. *Αἴολος*; Fr. ÉOLE, à'ol',] in the Greek mythology, the god or ruler of the winds. He is said to have reigned in the Æolian Islands, and to have enjoyed the favour of Juno. For a vivid description of the country of the winds, and their prison, constructed of high mountains, whence they could issue only on the permission of Æolus, see Virgil's Æneid, book i. 51–63.

Æolus, a mythical personage, said to have been a son of Helen, a brother of Dorus, and the father of Cretheus, Athamas, and Sisyphus. He was supposed to be the founder of the Æolic branch of the Greek nation.

Æpinus, ē-pī'nus, (FRANZ MARIA ULRIC THEODOR,) a German natural philosopher and eminent electrician, born at Rostock in 1724. His proper name was HOCH. Having settled in Saint Petersburg in 1757, he became a member of the Academy of Sciences of that city, and professor of physics. He possessed great sagacity as an experimenter, discovered the electric properties of tourmaline, and is justly regarded, says Biot, as the inventor of the electrical condenser and electrophorus. His principal work is an attempt to establish a new theory of electricity, etc., entitled "Tentamen Theoriæ Electricitatis et Magnetismi," (1759.) In this he endeavoured to subject the phenomena of electricity to mathematical analysis. He contributed many memoirs to the academy above named. Died at Dorpat in 1802.

See "Mémoires de l'Académie de Berlin," 1756.

Æ-pi'nus, (JOHN,) [in German, HUCH or HOECK,] an eminent Protestant divine, born at Brandenburg in 1499, was a disciple of Luther. He became minister of a church in Hamburg in 1529, and was the most influential theologian in the North of Germany. In 1538 he signed the Articles of Schmalkalden. He wrote several polemical works. Died in 1553.

See ARNOLD GREVIUS, "Memoria Æpini," 1736.

A-e'rĭ-us, [Gr. *Ἀέριος*,] a native of Pontus, who lived in the fourth century. He was the founder of a heretical sect called Aerians. He opposed offering prayers for the dead, the keeping of Easter, and some other prevailing customs of the church.

Aerope, a-ĕr'o-pe, [Gr. *Ἀερόπη*; Fr. ÉROPE, à'rop', or AÉROPE, à'à'rop',] a daughter of Crateus, King of Crete, was married to Plisthenes, and afterwards to Atreus. She was the mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Aerschot, DUKE OF. See AARSCHOT.

Aersens. See AARSENS.

Aertsen, ârt'sẹn, (PETER,) surnamed LUNGO, ("long,") an eminent historical painter, born at Amsterdam in 1519; died in 1573.

Aertsz, ârts, (RICHARD,) a Dutch historical painter, born at Wyck, in North Holland, in 1482, worked at Antwerp, and died in 1577.

Æschines, ĕs'ke-nèz, [Gr. *Αἰσχίνης*; Fr. ESCHINE, ĕs'-shēn',] a celebrated orator, and rival of Demosthenes, born at Athens about 389 B.C. He first became distinguished as a soldier in the battle of Mantinea, (362 B.C.,) and won the approbation of his general, Phocion, in that of Tamynæ, (350 B.C.) He began his political career as a violent opposer of Philip of Macedon; but, after his embassy to the Macedonian court, a change took place, and he afterwards opposed a war with the king as zealously as he had urged it before. This was either the cause or the pretext of a quarrel between him and Demosthenes, who charged Æschines with preferring Macedonian gold to the interests of his country. The contest which followed between the rival orators is one of the most remarkable in history, and it gave birth to perhaps the finest specimens of rhetorical genius and skill that are to be found in the literature of any nation. At length Demosthenes triumphed: Æschines went into exile, (330 B.C.,) and afterwards opened a school of rhetoric at Rhodes, where he taught with great applause. Died 314 B.C.

See LIBANIUS, "Vita Æschinis;" NORBERG, "Programmata ii. de Æschine Oratore," 1792; STECHOW, "De Æschinis Oratoris Vita," 1841; GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. xii. chap. XCV.; HIERON. WOLF, "Vita Demosthenis et Æschinis," 1572; W. F. PALMBLAD, "Æschines Atheniensium ad Philippum Regem Legatus," 1836; article "Æschines," by PASSOW, in ERSCH und GRUBER'S "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" PLUTARCH, "Demosthenes," also "Vitæ Decem Oratorum."

Æschines surnamed SOCRAT'ICUS, a disciple of Socrates, by whom he was highly esteemed. He lived about 360 B.C.

Æschrion, ĕs'kre-on, [Gr. *Αἰσχριων*,] a physician, native of Pergamus, and preceptor of Galen. He lived in the early part of the second century.

Æschylus, ĕs'ke-lus, [Gr. *Αἰσχύλος*; Fr. ESCHYLE, ĕs'shēl',] the first of the three great tragic poets of Greece, was born at Eleusis, in Attica, 525 B.C. He distinguished himself at the battle of Marathon, 490 B.C., and ever after regarded this as the most glorious event of his life. He gained his first prize in tragedy 484 B.C. Having in 468 B.C. been defeated by Sophocles in the first trial of this young poet, he left his native country and went to Syracuse, in Sicily, where he was held in

great regard by King Hiero. He afterwards returned to Athens. The manner of his death, which took place 456 B.C., was extraordinary. An eagle soaring above him dropped a tortoise on the bald head of the poet, and killed him. Æschylus is said to have written seventy tragedies, besides a number of satiric dramas, and to have gained thirteen prizes. Seven of his tragedies are extant, viz., "Prometheus Bound;" "The Seven against Thebes;" "The Persians;" "The Female Suppliants;" "Agamemnon;" "Choephoræ;" and "Eumenides."

According to Macaulay, Æschylus was a great lyric poet, rather than a great dramatist. "Considered as plays," he remarks, "his works are absurd; considered as choruses, they are above all praise. . . . But if we forget the characters and think only of the poetry, we shall admit that it has never been surpassed in energy and magnificence." (See article on Milton in the "Edinburgh Review," 1825.)

Speaking of the spirit of Æschylus' poetry, another critic remarks, "If ever there was a poet filled with a deep sense of the sacred nature of his calling as the teacher of religion, and of all virtue as therewith connected, Æschylus was he. And this it is which—to all such as have studied him earnestly—gives a character to his poetry nothing less than awful." (See article entitled "Modern Criticism on Æschylus," in the "Quarterly Review" of October, 1839.)

See PETERSEN, "De Æschyli Vita et Fabulis," 1814; AHRENS, "Ueber Æschylus," 1832; R. H. KLAUSEN, "Theologumena Æschyli Tragici," 1829; F. JACOBS, "Ueber den Charakter des Æschylus;" ROCHEFORT, "Sur la Vie d'Eschyle," 1785; FRENSDORFF, "Études sur Eschyle," 1847; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" EDWARD R. LANGE, "Programma de Æschylo Poeta," 1832.

Æsculapius, ĕs-ku-lā′pe-us, [Gr. Ἀσκληπιός, (*Asklēpios*); Fr. ESCULAPE, ĕs′kü′lăp′,] (Myth.,) the god of medicine, supposed to have been the son of Apollo and Coronis. He is said to have raised men from the dead, so that Jupiter, fearing lest the realms of Pluto should become depopulated, struck him with thunder. After his death he was translated to heaven. He is usually represented as a venerable old man with a flowing beard. Hygieia (*i.e.* "Health") is said to have been a daughter of Æsculapius.

Æsir, ā′sir, [Icelandic pron. ī′sir,] sometimes incorrectly written **Asir**, **Asar**, or **Aser**, [the Norse plural of As, ås, or ASA, å′sa, a word of doubtful etymology, but not improbably related to the Sanscrit *ás*, to "be," and applied to the gods as "beings" *par excellence*. ☞ The German plural of AS is ASEN, ä′zen; the English plural ASAS or ASES is sometimes used,] the name of the principal or ruling gods in the Norse mythology. They may be said to be the representatives of life, order, and progress, in contrast to the Jötuns, who typify, under various forms, confusion, desolation, and death. (See JÖTUNS, and VANIR.) Among the Æsir are generally reckoned twelve gods, viz., Odin, Thor, Balder, Niörd, (or Njörd,) Frey, (or Freyr,) Tyr, Bragi, Heimdall, Vidar, Vali, Ullur, and Forseti; and the same number of goddesses, Frigga, Freyia, (called also Van′adis,) Iduna, Eira, Saga, Fulla, Siöfn, (or Siona,) Lofn, (or Lovna,) Vara, (or Vör,) Hlin, Gefione, and Syn, (or Synia.)

The dwelling-place of the Æsir is called Asgard, (*i.e.* the "Asa court, ward, or garden.") It is represented as a vast fortress, sufficiently capacious to contain the mansions of all the gods and goddesses, as well as the field or plain of Ida, the assembling-place of the gods. It is Heimdall's special office to keep watch that the giants (Jötuns) do not approach Asgard unperceived. Odin also is said to have a lofty throne in Asgard, whence his eye surveys all the regions of the world. (See ODIN.)

For a more particular account of the Æsir, see separate articles in this work; also, THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i., MALLET'S "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., and PETERSEN'S "Nordisk Mythologi."

Æson, ee′sŏn, [Gr. Αἴσων; Fr. ÉSON, ā′zŏN′,] (Myth.,) a son of Cretheus, king of Iolchos in Thessaly, and the father of Jason. He was deprived of the kingdom by his half-brother Pelias.

Æsop, ee′sŏp, [Gr. Αἴσωπος; Lat. ÆSO′PUS; Fr. ÉSOPE, ā′zop′,] the celebrated fabulist, was born about 619, died 564 B.C. He is supposed to have been a Phrygian. He was the slave of Iadmon the Samian, who set him free as a reward for his wit and pleasantry. The Athenians erected a statue in honour of him. The fables of Æsop are among the very earliest compositions of this kind, and probably have never been surpassed for point and brevity, as well as for the practical good sense which they display. It should, however, be remembered that in most of the popular collections of fables which go under Æsop's name a large proportion are spurious, and perhaps all have been more or less modified by the translator or compiler. Phædrus says,

"Æsopo ingentem statuam posuere Attici,
Servumque collocarunt æterna in basi
Patere honoris scirent ut cunctis viam."•

See SUIDAS, "Æsopus;" BACHET DE MÉZIRIAC, "Vie d'Ésope," 1632; MANOEL MENDES, "Vida y Fabulas de Esopo," 1603; BENTLEY, "Dissertatio in Æsopi Fabulas;" A. WESTERMANN, "Vita Æsopi," 1845; "Æsopi Leben und auserlesene Fabeln," Nuremberg, 1747; M. PLANUDES, "Vita Æsopi," 1505; CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici," vol. i.

Æsopus, ē-so′pus, (CLODIUS,) the most eminent tragic actor of Rome, was a friend of Cicero, who speaks of him as an old man in 55 B.C. At this date he made his last appearance on the stage. He was grave, dignified, and impassioned, but less versatile and graceful than Roscius, his contemporary. He is styled *gravis Æsopus* by Horace.

Æthelred. See ETHELRED.

Ætherius, ē-*thee*′re-us, [Αἰθέριος,] a Greek architect, who flourished about 500 A.D., and built an edifice, called "Calchis," at Constantinople.

Æthicus or **Ethicus**, eth′e-kus, the supposed author of an ancient "Cosmography" of uncertain date, written in barbarous Latin, consisting of three treatises on Geography, one of which is by some ascribed to Julius Honorius, and another is found in Orosius, forming the second chapter of his history. In some MSS. he is surnamed *Ister*, a native of Istria.

Æthra, ee′thra, [Gr. Αἴθρα; Fr. ÉTHRA, ā′trȧ′,] (Myth.,) a daughter of Pittheus, was a wife of Ægeus, and the mother of Theseus. She was taken as a captive to Sparta by Castor and Pollux, and became a servant of Helen.

Aetion, a-ee′te-on, [Ἀετίων,] an eminent Greek painter of antiquity, who is supposed to have lived in the early part of the second century. His most celebrated work was a painting of the marriage of Alexander the Great and Roxana, which, it is said, exhibited the most exquisite skill.

Aetius, a-ee′she-us, sometimes improperly written **Ætius**, a Roman general, born near the end of the fourth century. For many years he successfully defended Gaul against the encroachments of the barbarians. In 451, when Attila the Hun had besieged and was on the point of taking Orleans, the approach of the combined armies of Aetius and Theodoric obliged him to raise the siege; and, these generals having followed the Huns in their retreat to the plains of Châlons, a great but indecisive battle was fought, in which 300,000 men are said to have been slain. Soon after, Attila retreated beyond the Rhine. But the emperor Valentinian, having become jealous of the fame and influence of Aetius, slew him with his own hand in 454. The emperor, it is said, asked a Roman if he had done well in killing Aetius. He replied, "I do not know; but I think you have cut off your right hand with your left."

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" JORNANDES, "De Rebus Geticis."

Aetius, a-ee′she-us, written also, but incorrectly, **Ætius**, [Ἀέτιος,] a Greek physician, who is supposed to have lived at Amida about the end of the fifth century. He wrote a work on medicine, divided into sixteen books, which is extant, and possesses great merit.

Aetius surnamed THE ATHEIST, a heresiarch of the fourth century, who favoured the doctrine of the Arians, and taught fatalism. He wrote a work in defence of his doctrines, and had a number of followers, called Aetians. Died at Constantinople in 367.

Aettenkover or **Ättenkover**, et′ten-ko′ver, (JOSEPH ANTON,) a German historian, wrote a "History of the Dukes of Bavaria." Died at Munich in 1775.

• "The Athenians erected a great statue to Æsop, and placed [him who was] a slave on an eternal pedestal, that [men] might know that the road to glory was open to all."

Afanasief, ä'fä-nä'sę-ĕf, (ALEKSANDER NIKOLAEVICH,) a Russian scholar, born at Moscow in 1825. His most noted works are "Russian Popular Stories," and a three-volume treatise on the "Poetical Views of the Old Slavonians about Nature," (1871.) Afanasief also wrote many valuable papers on archæology and folk-lore, in which departments of knowledge he had a very high and acknowledged pre-eminence. He died in October, 1871.

Afer, ā'fęr, (DOMITIUS,) a distinguished Roman orator, who flourished in the reigns of the emperors Tiberius and Caligula. He was born at Nîmes, (Nemausus,) in Gaul, 15 B.C., and died 60 A.D. He was the preceptor of Quintilian, (by whom his oratory was highly extolled,) and was made consul by Caligula.

Afesa, ä-fā'sä, (PIETRO,) an eminent Italian painter, who flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was born in Basilicata, a province of Naples.

Affelman, äf'fęl-män, (JOHANN,) a German theologian, born at Soest in 1588, was professor at Rostock, where he died in 1624.

Affichard, l', lăf'fe'shăr', (THOMAS,) a French dramatist and romance-writer, born in 1698; died in 1753.

Afflitto, äf-flĕt'to, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) a Neapolitan monk, who wrote a "Treatise on Fortifications." Died in 1673.

Afflitto, d', däf-flĕt'to, (EUSTACHIO,) an Italian Dominican, wrote "Memoirs of the Writers of the Kingdom of Naples," ("Memorie degli Scrittori del Regno di Napoli,") 2 vols., 1792, (unfinished.) Died in 1790.

Afflitto, d', (MATTEO,) [in Latin, MATTHÆ'US DE AFFLIC'TIS,] an eminent Italian lawyer, was born in Naples in 1448. He became professor of civil and canon law in the University of Naples in 1469. He wrote a number of works, all on the subject of law. Died in 1524.

Affo, äf'fo, (IRENEO,) an Italian historian, philologist, and antiquary, born at Busseto, in the duchy of Parma, in 1741; died about 1800. His works are very numerous: they relate chiefly to the antiquities and history, both literary and political, of his native country, Parma. He is regarded as one of the most eminent Italian critics and philologists that the last century produced.

Affonso. See ALFONSO.

Affre, äfr, (DENIS AUGUSTE,) Archbishop of Paris, born at Saint-Rome-de-Tarn in 1793. He was appointed canon titular and vicar-general at Paris in 1834. Having become Archbishop of Paris in 1840, he distinguished himself by his virtues. During the insurrection of June, 1848, he made a noble effort to arrest the carnage. The troops having at his request suspended their fire, he advanced towards the insurgents, preceded by M. Albert, who wore the dress of a workman and carried a green branch. He began to address the insurgents, who, hearing the report of a gun, and suspecting treachery, opened a fire on the Garde Mobile, and he was mortally wounded. He left, besides several religious works, an 'Essay on the Egyptian Hieroglyphics," (1834.)

See ABBÉ CRUICE, "Vie de Denis Auguste Affre," 1849; DENIS E. AFFRE, "Biographie de D. A. Affre," 1848; E. GOURDON, "Biographie authentique de l'Archevêque de Paris, D. A. Affre," 1848.

Affrikan, äf-fre-kän', (a corruption of **Africanus,**) the name by which Chaucer designates SCIPIO AFRICANUS the elder. (See the "Assembly of Foules.")

Affry, ä'fre', (LOUIS,) of a Swiss family, was born at Versailles in 1713. In 1755 he was sent as French minister to the Hague. He afterwards became colonel of the Swiss guards under Louis XVI. In 1792 he was imprisoned by the revolutionists; on being released, he retired to Switzerland. Died in 1798.

Affry, (LOUIS AUGUSTE PHILIPPE,) COUNT, a son of the preceding, was born at Friburg in 1743. He was a lieutenant-general in the French army; but after the massacre of 1792, in which he lost a brother, he retired to Friburg. He afterwards became *Landamann* or chief of the Helvetic Confederacy, as established in 1803. Died in 1810.

Afhacker, äf'hăk'ęr, (GILES,) a Dutch theologian, born at Vreeswyk, lived about 1600.

Afinger, ä'fing-ęr, (BERNHARD,) a German sculptor, born at Nuremberg, May 6, 1813. A weaver's son, he was bred a metal-worker, and acquired skill in engraving and carving, and from a strong natural gift, with little special training, became an expert artist. He executed many admirable busts and portrait-medallions. In 1874 he was chosen to the Berlin Academy and made a professor there. Died December 25, 1882.

A-frā'nĭ-us, (LUCIUS,) a Roman comic poet and orator, who flourished about 100 B.C. Scarcely anything of his writings has been preserved.

A-frā'nĭ-us or **Afra'nius Ne'pos,** (LUCIUS,) an adherent of Cneius Pompey, was killed in Africa by the soldiers of Cæsar, 46 B.C.

Afrasiâb, ä-frä-se-äb', a semi-fabulous king of ancient Persia, who, though born in Tartary, (Turân,) claimed to be a direct descendant of the famous Fereedoon, (Ferîdûn.) He is said, with an army of Tartars, to have invaded Persia, which he conquered after an obstinate resistance and for many years ruled with a rod of iron. The people, exasperated by his tyranny, rose in rebellion, and, headed by Zâl, (the father of Rôostum,) drove out Afrasiâb and restored the lawful line of Persian kings to the throne. Afrasiâb is supposed to have lived about 1000 years before the Christian era.

Africanus. See SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

Africanus, Leo. See LEO, (JUAN.)

Af-rĭ-cā'nus, (SEXTUS CÆCILIUS,) a Roman jurist, who is supposed to have lived in the second century.

Africanus, (SEXTUS JULIUS,) [Fr. SEXTE JULES AFRICAIN, sĕkst zhül ä'fre'kăN',] a Christian writer, who lived in the early part of the third century. He was a man of extensive learning, and wrote a history of the world from the creation to the year 221 A.D. He fixes the date of the creation 5499 years B.C., and the birth of Christ three years earlier than the ordinary computation. The era thus fixed is known as the historical era, or that of the Alexandrian historians. He is supposed to have died in 232 A.D.

Af'seer Jung, (MIRZA MAHOMED ALI BEG,) born at Aurangabad, India. He was aide-de-camp to the Nizam of Hyderabad after 1884, and commander of the Nizam's forces after 1897. Served in the Afghan and other wars.

Af-ze'lĭ-us, [Sw. pron. äf-tsĕl'le-ûs,] (ADAM,) a Swedish botanist, born in 1750. He was a pupil of Linnæus. Having visited England in 1789, he was appointed botanist to the Sierra Leone Company. In 1792 he left London for Africa, and returned in 1794 with collections of plants from the regions which he visited. In 1812 he became professor of dietetics and materia medica in the University of Upsal, an office which he held till his death in 1836. Most of the writings of Afzelius are in the form of papers contributed to different scientific periodicals.

Afzelius, (ARVID AUGUST,) a Swedish historical writer, born in 1785. Among his works is "Legendary History of the Swedish People," ("Svenska Folkets Sagohäfder," 1839–43.) Died in 1871.

Afzelius, (JOHAN,) a Swedish chemist, born in 1753, was a brother of Adam, noticed above. He became professor of chemistry at Upsal. Died in 1837.

Ag'a-bus, a Christian prophet in the time of the apostles. (See Acts xi. 28, and xxi. 10.)

Ag-a-me'dēs ['Αγαμήδης] and **Trophonius,** two ancient architects of Greece, who are supposed to have lived in the time of Homer. See TROPHONIUS.

Ag-a-mem'non, ['Αγαμέμνων,] the son of Atreus, King of Mycenæ, and brother of Menelaus, was appointed generalissimo of the Greek forces during the Trojan war. On his return to his native country, Argolis, after the destruction of Troy, he was murdered by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus, who had possessed the kingdom in his absence. He was the father of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigeni'a. He and his brother Menelaus were often called ATRI'DÆ.

Aga- (or **Agha-**) **Mohammed,** ä'gä mo-hăm'med, the founder of the present dynasty of Persia, was born in 1734. He was an artful as well as a warlike prince. Commencing his career about 1780, he overran in a few years a large part of Persia, also Georgia and Khorassân. He was assassinated in 1797.

Aganduru, ä-gän-doo'roo, or **Aganduro,** ä-gän-doo'ro, (RODRIGO MAURICIO,) a Spanish missionary who laboured in Japan about 1640. He wrote a "History of the Moluccas and Philippine Islands."

Ag-ą-pē'tus, [Gr. *Ἀγαπητός*; Fr. AGAPET, ȧ'gȧ'pȧ',] a deacon of the principal church of Constantinople, lived in the sixth century. He is the author of a work addressed to the emperor Justinian in 527, containing many excellent precepts, religious, moral, and political.

Agapetus I., an archdeacon of Rome, who was elevated to the Roman see in 535. Died at Constantinople in 536.

Agapetus II. was raised to the Roman see in 946. He is supposed to have died about 955.

Agar. See HAGAR.

Agar, ȧ'gȧr', or **d'Agar**, dȧ'gȧr', (JACQUES,) a native of Paris, born in 1640. He became court painter and chamberlain to Christian V., King of Denmark, and died at Copenhagen in 1716.

Agar, ȧ'gȧR', (JEAN ANTOINE MICHEL,) Count of Mosbourg, a French administrator, born near Cahors in 1771. He was chosen a member of the legislative body in 1804, and became minister of finances to Murat, Duke of Berg, in 1806. Murat having ascended the throne of Naples, Agar administered the finances of that kingdom with success from 1809 to 1815. He was elected to the French Chamber of Deputies in 1830, and became a peer of France in 1837. Died in 1844.

Agar, ȧ-gar', (PEDRO,) a Spanish officer, born in America, was one of the three members of the regency chosen in 1808 by the Cortes after the abdication of Charles IV. His conduct was prudent and moderate. He was banished by the absolutists in 1814. On the revolution of 1820 he became president of the Junta of Galicia. He resigned in July of that year. Died about 1840.

Agarde or **Agard**, ȧ-gard', (ARTHUR,) an eminent English archivist and antiquary, born at Foston about 1540, became one of the deputy chamberlains in the Exchequer in 1570. He contributed several treatises to the Society of Antiquaries, which were published by Hearne. Died in 1615.

See HEARNE, "Curious Discourses."

Agardh, ȧ'gard, (JAKOB GEORG,) a Swedish algologist, son of Bishop Karl Adolph Agardh, was born at Lund, December 8, 1813, and became professor of botany at Lund in 1812, retiring from active instruction in 1879. He published important works on botany, and chiefly on the sea-weeds.

Agardh, ȧ'gard, (KARL ADOLPH,) a Swedish naturalist, was born at Bastad, or Bostad, in Scania, in 1785. He became professor of botany and rural economy at Lund about 1812, and was ordained a priest in 1816. Besides several works on theology and economy, he published many remarkable treatises on botany, among which we notice "Species of Sea-weeds," ("Species Algarum," 1820–28,) "Systematic Arrangement of Sea-weeds," ("Systema Algarum," 1824,) and a "Manual of Botany," (2 vols., 1830–31.) He was appointed Bishop of Karlstad in 1834. Died January 28, 1859.

See "Biographiskt Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

A-gā'sī-as, [Gr. *Ἀγασίας*,] a sculptor of Ephesus, who is supposed to have lived about 400 B.C. He was the author of a statue called the Fighting Gladiator, a fine specimen of ancient art, discovered at Antium (where the Apollo Belvidere was also found) in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Agassiz, ȧ'gȧ'see' or ą-gas'sĭz, (ALEXANDER,) a son of the eminent naturalist Louis Agassiz, was born in Neufchâtel, Switzerland, December 17, 1835. He came in 1846 with his father to the United States; graduated at Harvard College in 1855, and at the Lawrence Scientific School in 1857. He afterwards engaged in mining pursuits, acquiring great wealth, chiefly by operations in the copper-region near Lake Superior. He was curator of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1874–83, and later was engaged in zoological investigations. He published important papers on biological subjects, and conducted many researches of a scientific nature, such as deep-sea dredgings, etc. Died Feb. 27, 1910.

Agassiz, ȧ'gȧ'see' or ą-gas'sĭz, (LOUIS JEAN RODOLPHE,) a distinguished naturalist, was born in Motier, near the lake of Neufchâtel, in 1807. His father was a Protestant divine. Young Agassiz studied the medical sciences at Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich, where he graduated about 1830. In 1827 he was selected by Martius to describe the species of fishes which Spix had brought from Brazil, and on which he produced an able work in Latin, (1829–31.) He had previously, during the college vacations, visited many parts of Europe to study the fossil and fresh-water fishes. In 1832 or '33 he was appointed professor of natural history or zoology at Neufchâtel. He published a "Natural History of the Fresh-Water Fishes of Central Europe," (1839,) and "Researches on Fossil Fishes," (14 livraisons, or 5 vols., with 311 plates, 1832–42,) a work of high order, in which he made important changes in classification.

The Transactions of the British Association, the "Annales des Sciences Naturelles," and other journals, contain many contributions from Agassiz on fossil fishes and on geology. He propounded some new and remarkable ideas on geology and the agency of glaciers, in his capital work entitled "Études sur les Glaciers," (1840,) and in his "Système Glacière," (1847.)

In 1846 he visited the United States on a scientific mission, and about the end of 1847 was induced to accept the professorship of zoology and geology at Harvard University, Cambridge. About 1854 he declined the offer of a chair of natural history in the University of Edinburgh. He delivered several courses of lectures in Boston, and gave a decided impulse to the study of his favourite sciences in the New World. Mr. Agassiz favoured the theory that the human race is not descended from a single pair, and discredited that of organic development, or metamorphosis, which was maintained by Lamarck and others. In 1865 he went to Brazil with a corps of assistants, and explored the Lower Amazon and its tributaries with reference to natural history, geology, etc. It is stated that he discovered more than 1800 new species of fishes in that region.

Among his other works are a "Monography of Living and Fossil Echinodermata," (1838–42,) "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," (1848,) "Principles of Zoology," in conjunction with Dr. A. A. Gould, (2d edition, 1851,) "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," intended to be completed in ten volumes, quarto, but of which four volumes only were published; and a "Journey in Brazil," (1868.) Mr. Agassiz became in 1868 a non-resident professor at the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. Died at Cambridge, Dec. 14, 1873.

"In the operation of his [Agassiz's] mind," says one of the ablest of American critics, "there is no predominance of any single power, but the intellectual action of what we feel to be a powerful nature. When he observes, his whole mind enters into the act of observation; just as, when he reasons, his whole mind enters into the act of reasoning. . . . He is not merely a scientific thinker; he is a scientific force; and no small portion of the immense influence he exerts is due to the energy, intensity, and geniality which distinguish the nature of the man. In personal intercourse he inspires as well as informs, communicates not only knowledge, but the love of knowledge. . . . He is at once one of the most dominating and one of the most sympathetic of men, having the qualities of leader and companion combined in singular harmony." (See WHIPPLE'S "Character and Characteristic Men," Boston 1866.)

Ag'ą-thą, SAINT, [Fr. SAINTE-AGATHE, sȧn'tȧ'gȧt',] a virgin martyr of Sicily in the middle of the third century. She was put to death by Quintianus, Proconsul of Sicily, in 251.

See Mrs. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art;" TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques," etc.

Ag-ą-than'gĕ-lus, an Armenian historian, lived about 320 A.D., and was secretary to King Tiridates.

Ag-ą-thar'chĭ-dēs ['*Αγαθαρχίδης*] or **Ag-ą-thar'chus**, a Greek writer and grammarian, born at Cnidos, lived about 130 B.C. He was guardian to the young king of Egypt, probably Ptolemy Soter II., who became king 117 B.C.

Ag-ą-thar'chus, [Gr. *Ἀγάθαρχος*; Fr. AGATHARQUE, ȧ'gȧ'tȧRk',] a Greek painter, who lived about 480 B.C., is considered as the first artist who applied the laws of perspective in painting. Vitruvius says that he made a

scene for Æschylus at Athens. From the context it is inferred that a painted perspective scene is signified.

Agatharchus, a Greek painter, born at Samos, lived about 420 B.C. He was patronized by Alcibiades, who once confined him in his house until he had painted certain pictures which he had ordered. Plutarch states that he boasted of his facility and rapidity in the presence of Zeuxis, who reproved him by a simple remark that he (Zeuxis) painted slowly.

Agatharque. See AGATHARCHUS.

Agathe. See AGATHA.

Ag-a-them'e-rus, [Gr. 'Αγαθήμερος; Fr. AGATHÉMÈRE, ȧ'gȧ'tȧ'mair',] the author of a small work on geography in Greek, is supposed to have lived about 200 A.D.

A-gā'thĭ-ȧs, ['Αγαθίας,] surnamed ASIANUS, a-she-ā'nus, a Greek historian and poet, born at Myrina, in Asia Minor, in the early part of the sixth century. He studied at Alexandria, and afterwards settled at Constantinople, where he died about 580. He commenced a history of his own time, but left it unfinished. His history and some of his epigrams are extant; his other poems are lost.

Ag-ȧ-thī'nus, ['Αγάθινος,] an eminent Greek physician, born at Sparta, lived in the latter half of the first century. He was a pupil of Athenæus, from whose doctrines, however, he dissented in many points, and founded a school or sect of his own.

Agatho. See AGATHON.

Agathocle. See AGATHOCLES.

A-gath-o-clē'ȧ, [Gr. 'Αγαθόκλεια; Fr. AGATHOCLÉE, ȧ'gȧ'to'klȧ',] a mistress of Ptolemy Philopator, who, with her brother Agathocles, obtained an absolute ascendency over that king. After his death, which for a time was kept secret, Agathocles ruled in the name of the young prince; but his tyranny became so intolerable that the people rose in revolt, and killed him, his sister, and also his mother Œnanthe, who had been the first, if not the principal, instigator of his crimes.

A-gath'o-clēs, [Gr. 'Αγαθοκλῆς; Fr. AGATHOCLE, ȧ'gȧ'tok'l',] a tyrant of Syracuse, who reigned from 317 to 289 B.C. Born at Thermi, in Sicily, he learned the trade of a potter. Being distinguished, however, for bodily strength and beauty, he was raised to the military rank of chiliarch. He afterwards married a rich widow, and became in consequence one of the wealthiest of the Syracusans. As an officer he was not only brave and fertile in resources, but he was distinguished for readiness and boldness as an orator. In 317 B.C. he caused all the men of note opposed to him in Syracuse to be massacred, and became tyrant of the city. The subsequent career of Agathocles is marked with a variety of fortune, in which the boldness, cruelty, and treachery of his character are conspicuous. His death, as related by Diodorus Siculus, is remarkable. His grandson Archagathus, aspiring to the succession, corrupted a favourite of his grandfather, named Mænon, who gave him a poisoned toothpick, by which his mouth became incurably gangrened. Being speechless, he was placed on a funeral pile and burnt while still alive, (289 B.C.,) in his seventy-second year.

See R. PERRINCHIEF, "The Sicilian Tyrant; or, The Life of Agathocles," London, 8vo, 1661; DIODORUS SICULUS, "History."

Agath'ocles OF CYZ'ICUS, a Greek historian, lived probably about 100 or 150 B.C. He wrote a "History of Cyzicus," which is lost.

Agathocles OF EGYPT. See AGATHOCLEA.

Agathodæmon, ag'ȧ-tho-dee'mon, [Gr. 'Αγαθοδαίμων,] OF ALEXANDRIA, an ancient geographer and mapmaker of an uncertain date. He probably lived after 200 A.D.

Ag'ȧ-thon or **Ag'ȧ-tho,** ['Αγάθων,] an eminent Greek tragic poet, born at Athens about 450 B.C., was a contemporary and friend of Plato and Euripides. He gained the prize in tragedy at a public festival in 417 B.C. His works are praised by Plato and Aristotle. He was rather fond of antithesis and sophistical subtleties. Only a few fragments of his works remain. Died about 400 B.C.

See BENTLEY, "Dissertation on the Epistles of Euripides."

Agathon, a monk, native of Sicily, was raised to the Roman see in 679, and died in 681 A.D.

A-ġel'ȧ-das, ['Αγελάδας,] a Grecian sculptor, who lived at Argos about 500 B.C. He was the master of Phidias.

Agelet, ȧzh'lȧ', or **d'Agelet,** dȧzh'lȧ', (JOSEPH **Le Paute**—lẹh pōt,) a French astronomer, born in 1751. He became professor of mathematics in the École Militaire in 1777. He accompanied La Pérouse on his voyage of discovery in 1785, and perished with him in 1788. (See LA PÉROUSE.)

Agelli, ȧ-jel'lee, [Lat. AGEL'LIUS,] (ANTONIO,) a distinguished Italian commentator, born at Sorrento in 1532. He was made Bishop of Acerno in 1593, and died in 1608. He wrote a commentary on the Psalms, the Lamentations of Jeremiah, and many other parts of Scripture.

Agellio, ȧ-jel'le-o, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born at Sorrento. He worked at Rome in the early part of the seventeenth century, and excelled in landscapes. He assisted Roncalli and other artists in the figures and the landscapes of their paintings.

Agellius. See GELLIUS, AULUS.

Ag'ẹl-noth, [Lat. AGELNO'THUS,] also called **Eth'ẹl-noth,** an archbishop of Canterbury, who lived in the early part of the eleventh century, and died in 1038. He was one of the principal advisers of the Danish king Canute.

A-ġe'nor, [Gr. 'Αγήνωρ; Fr. AGÉNOR, ȧ'zhȧ'nor',] a fabulous king of Phœnicia, regarded as a son of Neptune, a brother of Belus, and the father of Cadmus, Phœnix, Phinæus, and Europa.

Ager, (FLORENCE LÉONIDE CHARVEN,) Madame, a French actress, was born at Valence, France, September, 18, 1836. After playing in the music halls of Paris, she made her début as a tragedienne in "Phèdre," achieving a great success. She acted brilliantly in other important rôles, and was admitted to the Comédie Française in 1871. She made various starring tours in France and abroad. Died in Algeria August 17, 1891.

Ager, ȧ'zhȧ', [in Latin, AGE'RIUS,] (NICOLAS,) a French botanist, born in Alsace in 1568, wrote a treatise "On Vegetable Life," ("De Anima Vegetiva," 1629.) Died in 1634.

Ag-e-san'dẹr, [Gr. 'Αγήσανδρος; Fr. AGÉSANDRE, ȧ'zhȧ'zõNdr',] a sculptor of Rhodes, mentioned by Pliny as one of the three artists who executed a group of Laocoon and his sons, which was in the palace of Titus at Rome. This same group, there is reason to believe, is now in the Vatican. It was accidentally discovered in 1506. The time of Agesander is unknown; some suppose him to have been contemporary with the earlier Roman emperors.

Agesias. See HEGESIAS.

A-ġes'I-clēs, a king of Sparta, who lived about 600 B.C.

A-ġes-I-lā'us [Gr. 'Αγησίλαος; Fr. AGÉSILAS, ȧ'zhȧ'ze'lȧs'] **I.,** a king of Sparta, who lived in the ninth century B.C. He was contemporary with Lycurgus.

Agesilaus II., one of the most distinguished of the Spartan kings, was a son of Archidamus. He ascended the throne at the death of his brother Agis in 398 B.C., and reigned thirty-seven years in the most eventful period in the history of Sparta. In the second year of his reign he commanded an expedition into Persia, in which, by his generosity and courtesy, as well as by his success as a general, he won over to his cause many of the subjects of Artaxerxes. He even contemplated the conquest of the Persian empire; but the accomplishment of this great scheme was prevented by a hostile confederacy of the Greeks at home. He was summoned home by the Ephori about 394 B.C. In the subsequent contest between the Spartans on the one side, and the Argives, Thebans, Athenians, and Corinthians on the other, Agesilaus, if not always successful, at least fully justified the high opinion which his countrymen entertained of his statesmanship and military skill. His vigilance and energy saved the city of Sparta, which was menaced by Epaminondas in 362. He was not present at the battle of Leuctra, where the Spartans were defeated in 371. He died about 361 B.C., being more than eighty-three years old.

See "Life of Agesilaus," by PLUTARCH, who compares him with Pompey; XENOPHON, "Agesilaus" and "Hellenica;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Agesilaus;" GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. ix. chaps. lxxiii.-lxxiv.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" CAUER, "Questionum de Fontibus ad Agesilai Historiam pertinentibus," Pars I., Breslau, 1847.

Ag-e-sip'o-lis, [Ἀγησίπολις,] a Spartan king, who ascended the throne as colleague of Agesilaus in 394. Died in 380 B.C.

There were several other kings of this name.

Agezio or **Agesio**, ȧ-gā'ze-o, (THADDEUS,) a Bohemian, born at Prague in 1525, wrote on physiognomy.

Ag'gas or **Au'gus**, (ROBERT,) an English landscape-painter, who lived in the reign of Charles I. Died in 1679, aged about 60.

Aggée. See HAGGAI.

Aggenus Urbicus, ad-jee'nus ur'be-kus, a Latin writer on agriculture, who probably lived in the time of the emperor Vespasian.

Agha-Mohammed. See AGA-MOHAMMED.

Agier, ȧ'zhe-ȧ', (PIERRE JEAN,) a French judge, born in Paris in 1748. He was president of the revolutionary tribunal in 1795, when Fouquier-Tinville and his accomplices were condemned to death, and became vice-president of the tribunal of appeal in Paris in 1802. He published, besides several legal works, a new version of the Hebrew Prophets, (11 vols., 1820–23.) Died in 1823.

Agila, aj'e-lą, or **Agilan**, aj-e-lan', a Gothic king of Spain, who began to reign in 549, and was murdered in 554 A.D.

Agiles, ȧ', ȧ'zhèl' or ȧ'zhe'lês', (RAYMOND,) Canon of Puy, followed the Count of Toulouse to Palestine, and wrote a "History of the Crusade of 1095."

Ag-i-lul'fus or **Agilul'phus**, [Fr. AGILULPHE, ȧ'zhe'lülf',] a Longobard duke of Turin, who became King of the Longobards, in 590, by marrying Theudelinda, the widow of King Autaris or Autarich. Through her influence he embraced the Catholic faith, and induced many of his nobles to do the same. He died in 616 A.D. From the reign of Agilulfus may be dated the commencement of civilization among the Longobards.

Agincourt. See D'AGINCOURT.

Agis, ā'jis, [Ἀγις.] There were four kings of Sparta of this name. The first began to reign about 1060 B.C. The second became king 427 B.C., and reigned twenty-eight years, during a great part of the Peloponnesian war. He defeated the Athenians and their allies in a great battle at Mantinea, about 414 B.C. He died in 399 B.C. Agis III. ascended the throne in 338 and died 331 B.C., being contemporary with Alexander the Great. Agis IV. began to reign 244 B.C. He attempted to restore the ancient Spartan discipline, and the simplicity of manners which had prevailed under the earlier Spartan kings; but the nation was too deeply sunk in effeminacy and corruption. Agis became a martyr to his virtuous ambition. He was condemned by the Ephori for an attempt to subvert the laws of his country, and was strangled 240 B.C. He met his death with a heroism worthy of the glorious cause in which he had been engaged.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Agis;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece," vol. viii. chap. lxii.; BARRAU, "Histoire d'Agis IV, Roi de Lacédémone," 8vo, 1817.

A'gĭ-us (or **Agio**, ȧ'jo) **de Solda'nis**, dȧ sol-dȧ'nêss, (PIETRO,) an Italian antiquary, born in the isle of Gozzo. Died in 1760.

Aglaia. See CHARITES.

Ag-lā'o-phon, [Ἀγλαοφῶν,] a painter, native of Thasos, (a Grecian island,) supposed to have lived about 500 B.C. He was the father of Polygnotus the painter.

Aglaophon, a Greek painter, supposed to have been a descendant of the preceding, lived about 416 B.C. He painted a picture of Alcibiades.

Agliata, ȧl-yȧ'tȧ, (GIOVANNI,) a distinguished Sicilian lawyer, born at Palermo, held several high offices under the government. Died in 1675.

Aglietti, ȧl-yet'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician, born in 1757. Died in 1836.

See ZANNINI, "Biografia di F. Aglietti," Padua, 1836.

Ag'lĭ-on-by, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Cumberland about 1568. He was chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and one of the translators of the New Testament for the English Bible authorized by James I. Died in 1610.

Agnani, di, de ȧn-yȧ'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian jurist, born about 1390, was professor of law at Bologna. Died in 1457.

Agneaux. See AIGNEAUX.

Agnelli, ȧn-yel'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian Jesuit, who wrote several theological works. Born in 1621; died in 1706.

Agnelli, (JACOB, or JACOPO,) an eminent Italian Jesuit, born at Ferrara in 1701. He was professor of eloquence, and afterwards of medicine, in the University of Ferrara. He wrote a number of poems, some of which possess great merit. He died in 1798, aged more than ninety-six years.

Agnello, ȧn-yel'lo, (ANDREA,) or **Ag-nel'lus**, (ANDREAS,) an abbot of Ravenna in the latter half of the ninth century, wrote a history or chronicle of Ravenna. His work is valuable as illustrating an important portion of ecclesiastical and civil history.

Agnen, ȧn'yŏn', (JEROME,) a Dutch painter, born at Bois-le-Duc about the middle of the fifteenth century. He worked in Spain. Died in 1530.

Agnes, ag'nêz, [Ger. pron. ȧg'nês,] a German empress, who, after the death of her husband, Henry III., was regent during the minority of her son, Henry IV. She died in 1057.

Agnes OF AUSTRIA, the daughter of Albert I., Duke of Austria, (afterwards King of Germany,) was remarkable for the atrocious cruelty with which she revenged the death of her father, murdered in 1308. Many persons were put to a death of torture on mere suspicion, and a multitude of persons, innocent in all probability, were beheaded by her order. She died in 1364.

Agnes, ag'nêz, SAINT, a Roman virgin of noble family, who, according to the legend, suffered martyrdom under Diocletian in 303 A.D., when only thirteen years of age.

See Mrs. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art;" BAILLET, "Vies des Saints;" J. A. MARTIGNY, "Notice Historique, etc. sur le Culte de Sainte Agnès."

Agnes (ag'nêz or ȧn'yês') **de Méranie**, dęh mȧ'rȧ'ne', Queen of France, was married to Philippe Auguste in 1196. The censure of the church, because he had divorced Ingelburge to marry Agnes, induced the king to discard the latter. Died in 1201.

Agnes Sorel. See SOREL.

Agnesi, ȧn-yȧ'see, (MARIA **Gaetana**—gȧ-ȧ-tȧ'nȧ,) an Italian lady of wonderful intellectual powers and acquirements, born at Milan in 1718. When she was only twenty years of age, she was able to discourse in a great number of different languages on abstruse questions of mathematics and philosophy. Her Latin is said to have been remarkably pure and correct. She published, in 1748, her "Instituzioni Analitiche," ("Analytical Institutions,") a treatise on algebra, including the differential and integral calculus, and displaying wonderful knowledge as well as judgment. She died in 1799.

Ag'new, (CORNELIUS REA,) an American surgeon, born in New York City, August 8, 1830. He graduated at Columbia College in 1848, and received his medical education at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and in Europe. In 1869 he was called to a professorship of diseases of the eye and ear in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He wrote many professional papers. Died April 18, 1888.

Agnew, (D. HAYES,) an American surgeon, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1818. He studied in colleges at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and Newark, Delaware, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia,) in which institution he became in 1870 professor of operative surgery. In 1871 he was called to the chair of the principles and practice of surgery. He early attained a wide reputation as an anatomist and an operative surgeon. His writings include "Practical Anatomy," (1856; 2d edition, 1868,) and "The Principles and Practice of Surgery," (3 vols. 1878–83.) Died March 22, 1892.

Agnĭ, ag'nĭ, or **Ag'nis**, [common Hindoo pron. ŭg'nĭ or ŭg'nis; etymologically allied to the Latin *ignis*,] the name of the Hindoo god of fire. He is sometimes represented in pictures with two faces, three legs, and seven arms, and

is usually painted of a deep-red colour. His two faces are supposed to symbolize fire in its two characters—beneficent (or creative) and destructive. His seven arms have been conjectured to indicate the seven prismatic colours. Agni has been called the Hindoo Vulcan; but he does not appear anywhere as an artificer, like the Vulcan of classic mythology, his most prominent characters being those of a purifier and of a bearer of incense to heaven, becoming thus a mediator between men on earth and the gods above.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" KÖPPEN, "Religion des Buddha," p. 5; SIR W. JONES on "The Gods of Greece, Italy, and India," in "Asiatic Researches," vol. i. p. 264.

Ag-nod'ĭ-çe ['Αγνοδίκη,] an Athenian woman, who, disguised in the dress of a man, studied medicine under Herophilus, and practised with success, in the third century B.C. She devoted herself chiefly to midwifery.

Agnolo, d', dân'yo-lo, (BACCIO, bât'cho,) an eminent Italian architect and sculptor in wood, was born at Florence in 1460. He was the first who adorned the windows of mansions and palaces with frontons, or frontispieces. Among his chief works are the Palazzo Bartolini, (Florence,) and the Villa Borgherini, near Florence. Died in 1543.

Agnolo, d', (GABRIELE,) a Neapolitan architect, who designed the Gravina Palace, and the church of Santa Maria, at Naples. Died in 1510.

Agnolo, d', (GIULIANO,) a son of the preceding, who followed the profession of his father, both as sculptor and architect. Died in 1555.

Ag-non'ĭ-dēs, [Gr. 'Αγνωνίδης; Fr. AGNONIDE, ân'yo'nêd',] an Athenian orator, who induced the Athenians to put Phocion to death. For this he was afterwards, in his turn, condemned to die.

Ag'o-bard', SAINT, [Fr. pron. sân'tâ'go'bâr',] an archbishop of Lyons in the ninth century, took part with the sons of Louis le Débonnaire against their father, for which he was deposed in 835. He was, however, restored to his see about 838, on the reconciliation of Louis and his sons. He died in 840.

Agocchi, â-gok'kee, or **Agucchio**, â-gook'ke-o, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born at Bologna in 1570. About 1624, Pope Urban VIII. appointed him his nuncio to Venice, with the title of Archbishop of Amasia. Died in 1632.

Agop Pasha, (KASSASSAIN,) a Turkish statesman, of Armenian parentage, born at Constantinople in 1833. He was made a mudir of the civil list in 1881, and was soon at the head of this ministry and a pasha. He became minister of finance in 1888, and did much to introduce order into the chaos of Turkish finances and into the civil list. Died in 1891.

Ag-o-rac'rĭ-tus, [Gr. 'Αγορέκριτος; Fr. AGORACRITE, â'go'râ'krêt',] a famous sculptor, native of Paros, lived in the fifth century B.C. He was a pupil of Phidias.

Agosti, â-gos'tee, (GIULIO,) an Italian dramatic poet, born at Reggio in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Died young in 1704.

Agostini, â-gos-tee'nee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Treviso, May 30, 1825. He was appointed Patriarch of Venice, and in 1882 was made a cardinal-priest.

Agostini, â-gos-tee'nee, (LIONARDO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Sienna, went to Rome about 1623, and was appointed by Alexander VII. pontifical antiquary. He published an enlarged edition of Filippo Paruta's work on the medals of Sicily, (1649,) and another work, of great merit, on antique gems, "Antique Gems Delineated," ("Le Gemme antiche figurate," 1636 and 1657.)

Agostini, (MIGUEL.) See AGUSTI.

Agostini, degli, dâl'yee â-gos-tee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) a learned Italian monk, born at Venice about 1700. He wrote "Historical and Critical Notices of the Lives and Works of Venetian Authors," 2 vols., 1754, which is said to be a valuable work. Died about 1755.

Agostini, degli, (NICCOLÒ,) a mediocre Italian poet, born at Venice, flourished in the first half of the sixteenth century. He translated Ovid's "Metamorphoses," (1522,) and wrote a continuation of Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," (1538.)

Agostino (â-gos-tee'no) and **Agnolo**, ân'yo-lo, of Sienna, sculptors and architects, born about 1265, were brothers, and always worked together. Among their works were the Palazzo de' Novi, the church of St. Francesco at Sienna, and the tomb of Bishop Guido at Arezzo, which was designed by Giotto. Died about 1350.

Agostino surnamed VENEZIANO, vâ-nêt-se-â'no, or the "Venetian," a celebrated Italian engraver, also called **Augusti'nus de Mu'sis**, and in French **Augustin**, (ō'güs'tân',) was born about 1490. He was a pupil of Marcantonio Raimondi, for whom he worked in Rome. He engraved several works after Raphael and Giulio Romano. Some of his works are dated 1536.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Agostino, sometimes called **Agostino dalle Prospettive**—dâl'lâ PRO-spêt-tee'vâ, (which may be translated "Perspective Agostino,") an Italian painter, who flourished in the first half of the sixteenth century. He was distinguished for his skill in perspective.

Agostino, (PAOLO,) an eminent Italian musician of the seventeenth century, was chapel-master of St. Peter's, Rome. Died in 1629.

Agoult, â'goo', (CHARLES CONSTANCE CÉSAR LOUP JOSEPH,) born at Grenoble in 1747, became Bishop of Pamiers in 1787. He took part in political affairs, and was one of the friends of Louis XVI. whom that king consulted just before his flight to Varennes. He published several works on finance. He died in Paris in 1824.

Agoult, (WILLIAM,) a French poet of the twelfth century. He was a gentleman of the household of Alfonso X., King of Castile, and has been styled the chief and father of troubadours. Died in 1181.

Agoult, d', dâ'goo', (MARIE **de Flavigny**—dĕh flâ'vèn'ye',) COUNTESS, a French authoress, who assumed the name of Daniel Stern, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main about 1800. She was married to Count d'Agoult in 1827. She wrote several successful novels, among which is "Nelida," (1845;) and a "History of the Revolution of 1848," (2 vols., 1851.) Died in 1876.

Agrain, d', dâ'grân', (EUSTACHE,) a French warrior, who went to Palestine in the first crusade with Raymond of Toulouse, and became Viceroy of Jerusalem. He was called "The Sword and Shield of Palestine."

Agrate, â-grâ'tà, (MARCO **Ferrerio**—fĕr-rā're-o,) an Italian sculptor, lived about the year 1500.

Agreda, de, dà â-grâ'dâ, (MARIA,) a Spanish abbess, born in 1602. She wrote a "Life of the Virgin Mary," which Bossuet censured as indecent. Died in 1665.

Agresti, â-grĕs'tee, (LIVIO,) an eminent Italian painter, who died about 1580. He was a native of Forlì. He painted frescos at Rome and Forlì. Vasari extols the grandeur of his style.

Agricola, â-grik'o-lâ, (CHRISTOPH LUDWIG,) an eminent German landscape-painter, born at Augsburg (or, according to some authorities, at Ratisbon) in 1667. He worked for a long time in Naples, and painted several views of Southern Italy. Died at Augsburg in 1719.

A-gric'o-la, (CNÆUS JULIUS,) a distinguished Roman general, born at Forum Julii, (Fréjus,) a Roman colony in Gaul, A.D. 37. In 62 he married at Rome a lady of high rank, and the next year went as quæstor to Asia, under the proconsul Salvius Titianus, where he distinguished himself by his strict integrity. In 73, Vespasian (whose cause Agricola had early espoused) made him a patrician, and appointed him governor of Aquitania, which position he held for nearly three years. In 77 he was chosen consul, and not long after was made Governor of Britain, where he subdued the Ordovices in North Wales, and conquered the island of Mona, (Anglesea.) He adopted a wise and generous policy towards the Britons, encouraging them to embrace the Roman customs and dress and to instruct their children in the Latin language. He afterwards crossed the Tweed, and carried his arms (80 A.D.) as far as the Frith of Tay, and erected a chain of fortresses from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth. He was soon after recalled by the emperor Domitian, and retired into private life, whither, however, the admiration of the people followed him. He died in 93, not without a general suspicion of his having been poisoned through the jealousy of Domitian. Agricola

was the father-in-law of the historian Tacitus. (See TACITUS.)

See TACITUS, "J. Agricolæ Vita;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" HELD, "Commentatio de C. J. Agricolæ Vita quæ vulgo Cornelio Tacito assignatur," Schweidnitz, 1845.

A-gric'o-la, (FRANCIS,) a German theologian, born at Lunen, wrote against the Reformation. Died in 1621.

Agricola, (GEORG,) an eminent mineralogist and physician, whose proper name was BAUER, was born at Glauchau, in Saxony, about 1490. He became well versed in metallurgy and the art of mining. "He was the first mineralogist," says Cuvier, "who appeared after the *renaissance* of the sciences in Europe. He was to mineralogy what Conrad Gesner was to zoology." His principal works are, "Concerning Ores, (or Mines,)" ("De Re Metallica," 1546,) and "On the Origin and Causes of Subterranean Things," ("De Ortu et Causis Subterraneorum,") both written in elegant Latin. Died in 1555.

See A. D. RICHTER, "Vita Georgii Agricolæ," 1755; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Medicorum Germanorum;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopædie."

Agricola, (GEORG ANDREAS,) a German physician, born at Ratisbon in 1672. He pretended to have discovered a method by which the growth of plants might be greatly accelerated, and published in 1717 a useful work on the culture and propagation of plants. Died about 1738.

Agricola, (JOHAN'NES AMMO'NIUS,) a German physician, who was one of the best commentators on Hippocrates and Galen. He became professor of Greek at Ingolstadt, where he died about 1570.

Agricola, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German musician and composer, born in Altenburg in 1720. He composed "Achilles," an opera. Died at Berlin in 1774.

Agricola, (JOHN, or JOHANN,) was originally called JOHN **Schneider** (shnī'dẽr) or **Schnit'ter**; but, according to the usage of that time, he changed his name into Agricola. Born at Eisleben, in Prussian Saxony, in 1492, he studied at Wittenberg, where he formed an intimate friendship with Luther. But from being one of that great reformer's most active supporters, he afterwards became a bitter opponent. Agricola asserted that obedience to the Mosaic law was not necessary for a Christian,—that nothing was required but penitence and faith; while Luther maintained the necessity of obeying the Ten Commandments. The followers of Agricola were styled Antinomians, ("opposers of the law.") He died in 1566. Besides writing a great number of theological works, he made a valuable collection of German proverbs, to which he added a commentary, with numerous illustrations.

See UNGER, "Dissertatio de Johanne Agricola," 1732; B. KORDES, "J. Agricola aus Eisleben," 1817; DE THOU, "Histoire," book v.; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Agricola, (MARTIN,) an eminent musician, born in Silesia about 1486; died in 1556.

Agricola, ä-grik'o-lä, (MICHAEL), an early Swedish reformer of the sixteenth century, who translated the New Testament into the Finnish tongue. Died in 1577.

Agricola, (RUDOLPH,) an eminent Dutch scholar, born near Groningen, in Friesland, in 1443. In 1476 he went to Italy, where he studied Greek, and afterwards excited the admiration of the Italians (who had previously regarded the Germans as barbarians) by his various accomplishments. In 1482 he became professor at Heidelberg, where he died in 1485. He was highly eulogized by Erasmus. His influence contributed greatly to diffuse a taste for Grecian literature among the Germans. "He was," says Guizot, ("Biographie Universelle,") "a good painter, a good writer, a good poet, and a learned philologer." His greatest work is "De Inventione Dialectica."

See PHILIP MELANCHTHON, "Orationes II., prior de Vita Rud. Agricolæ," etc., 1539; T. F. TRESLING, "Vita et Merita Rud. Agricolæ," 1830; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

A-grip'pa, an ancient skeptical philosopher, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius as author of a treatise called 'Five Reasons for Doubt."

Agrippa, KING. See HEROD AGRIPPA.

Agrippa, ä-grĕp'pä, (CAMILLO,) an Italian architect, born at Milan, flourished in the latter half of the sixteenth century.

Agrippa, ä-grip'pä, (HENRY CORNELIUS,) a German physician, theologian, and astrologer, who acquired celebrity by his varied learning, superior talents, and supposed skill in alchemy and occult philosophy, was born at Cologne in 1486. He was extolled by some as an ornament of his age, and denounced by others as an impostor and a heretic. In his youth he served several campaigns in the Imperial army with distinction. His success in the various pursuits which he followed in many countries of Europe was hindered by his quarrelsome or satirical temper. After he had lectured on theology at Cologne, Pisa, Turin, and Pavia, and practised medicine in France, he received, in 1529, invitations from Henry VIII. of England, and from other sovereigns. He accepted that of Margaret of Austria, regent of the Low Countries; but she died in 1530. He died poor, at Grenoble, in 1535, leaving, besides other works, one "On the Vanity of the Sciences," in Latin, (1527,) which has been translated into English and several other languages. Hallam calls him "a meteor of philosophy."

See H. MORLEY, "Life of Agrippa," 1856; "Agrippæana oder H. C. Agrippas Leben," 1722; "Retrospective Review," vol. xiv. (1826.)

A-grip'pa, (MAR'CUS VIPSA'NIUS,) a distinguished Roman commander and statesman, born 63 B.C. His family was obscure, but a friendship was early formed between him and Octavius, (afterwards Augustus Cæsar,) and his fortunes became inseparably associated with those of the future emperor. To the skill and wisdom of Agrippa, Augustus owed much of his continued success; especially his victory at Actium, which gave him the empire of the world. After the death of Marcellus, in 23 B.C., Agrippa married his widow, Julia, the daughter of the emperor, by whom he had three sons, two of whom were adopted by Augustus, (see CAIUS CÆSAR,) and two daughters. He died 12 B.C., in the fifty-first year of his age. Agrippa and Mæcenas were the chief ministers or advisers of Augustus, and the former was for some time regarded as his destined successor.

See G. C. GEBAUER, "Dissertatio de M. V. Agrippa," 1717; P. FRANDSEN, "Marc. Vipsanius Agrippa: historische Untersuchung über dessen Leben und Wirken," 1836; LIVY, "Epitome;" TACITUS, "Annales."

Agrippa, (MENE'NIUS,) a Roman consul, who gained a victory over the Sabines in 503 B.C., and afterwards quelled a sedition of the plebeians by relating to them the well-known fable of the belly and the members.

Agrip'pa Post'umus, a posthumous son of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, put to death by Tiberius, 14 A.D.

Ag-rip-pī'na [Fr. AGRIPPINE, ä'grē'pèn'] **I.**, a daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, was married to Cæsar Germanicus, the nephew of the emperor Tiberius. She was the mother of the emperor Caligula. She died, it is supposed, about 31 A.D.

See ELIZABETH HAMILTON, "Memoirs of the Life of Agrippina," 1800; C. BURKHARD, "Agrippina des M. V. Agrippa Tochter," 1846.

Agrippina II., or **Agrippina Augusta**, a daughter of the preceding, and mother of the emperor Nero by her first husband, Domitius. She was a woman of abandoned principles and remorseless cruelty. She married her father's brother, the emperor Claudius, and afterwards poisoned him. After a life of almost uninterrupted crime, she was put to death (A.D. 60) by the order of her son Nero.

See C. H. GRAUN, "Dissertatio de Agrippina Neronis Matre," 1681; F. F. WALBRAT, "Agrippina Gemahlin des Claudius Stifterin von Cöln," 1800; TACITUS, "Annales."

Aguado, ä-gwä'do, (A. MARIA,) a financier and millionaire, born at Seville, Spain, in 1784. He became a banker of Paris. Died in 1842.

Aguado, (DIONISIO,) a Spanish performer on the guitar, born in Madrid in 1784. He wrote an excellent work on the "Method for the Guitar," (1825; 3d edition, 1843.) Died in 1849.

Aguado, de, dā ä-gwä'do, (FRANCISCO,) a learned and pious Spanish Jesuit, born near Madrid in 1572; died in 1654, leaving many religious works.

Agucchio. See AGOCCHI.

Agüero, de, dā ä-gwā'ro, (BENEDICTO MANUEL,) a dis-

tinguished Spanish painter, born at Madrid in 1626; died in 1670. He excelled in landscapes and battle-pieces.

Aguesseau, d', dă'gă'sō', (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) (written by himself **Daguesseau,**) a celebrated French chancellor, orator, and legislator, was born at Limoges, November 27, 1668. He passes for the most learned lawyer that France ever produced, and is called the father of French forensic eloquence. In 1691 he was appointed by Louis XIV. one of the advocates-royal. He became procureur-général to the Parliament in 1700, and chancellor of France in 1717. Before the latter date he had resolutely defended the liberties of the Gallican Church against the aggressions of the papal power in the case of the bull *Unigenitus*, (1713.) He was banished from court in 1718 for his opposition to the financial system of Law, but was restored to his high functions in 1720, after the ruinous collapse of that system. A contest for precedency between D'Aguesseau and Cardinal Dubois resulted in the removal of the former from office in 1722. He was again appointed chancellor in 1737, and kept the seals until 1750, when he resigned on account of his great age. Died in Paris in February, 1751. His works, consisting chiefly of forensic arguments, official papers, and treatises on law, were published in thirteen volumes, (1759–89.) His legislative reforms constitute perhaps his greatest claim to the remembrance of posterity.

Aguesseau, d', (HENRI C. JEAN BAPTISTE,) COUNT, born at Fresnes in 1746, was a grandson of the chancellor. He became a member of the French Academy in 1789, and a senator in 1805. Died in 1826.

Aguiar, ä-ge-ar', (TOMAS,) a Spanish portrait-painter of the seventeenth century.

Aguila, d', dä'ge-lä, (C. F. E. H.,) an officer of engineers, who travelled extensively between 1770 and 1774. He appears to have been a native of Spain. He wrote, in French, a "History of the Reign of Gustavus III. of Sweden," (1803.) Died in 1815.

Aguila, del, dĕl ä'ge-lä, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish painter, whose works are said to be in the style of Murillo. Died at Seville in 1736.

Aguilar, ä-ge-lar', (GRACE,) a Jewish authoress, of Spanish extraction, born at Hackney, near London, in 1816. She wrote "The Magic Wreath," in verse, and a number of prose works, among which are "Women of Israel," "Home Scenes and Heart Studies," and "Home Influence: a Tale." Died at Frankfort in 1847.

Aguilera, ä-ge-lā'rä, (VENTURA RUIZ,) a Spanish lyric poet, born at Salamanca, November 2, 1820. He was a physician, but after 1843 became a poet and journalist of Madrid. His songs are very popular in Spain. Among his works are patriotic "Ecos nacionales" and "Satyras," also "Armonías y Cantares," "Inspiraciones," "Elegías y Armonías," etc., prose works, including "Proverbios ejemplares," "Proverbios cómicos," "El Mundo al revés," and dramas. His "Obras completas" appeared in 1873, and a volume of selected "Poesías" in 1880. Died in Madrid, July 1, 1881.

Aguinal'do, (EMILIO,) a leader of the Philippine insurgents, was born at Cauit, Luzon Island, March 22, 1869. In 1896 he became prominent in the insurrection against the Spaniards, and was chosen President of the Tagal Republic. The leaders of the rebellion were bought off in 1897, but he returned during the Spanish-American war, and took command of the natives in their siege of Manila. In the subsequent war with the Americans he was commander-in-chief of the natives and head of their government, and conducted the war with signal ability, considering the character of his troops and the means at his disposal.

Aguirre, de, dā ä-gēr'rā, (José Saenz—sä-ĕnth',) a learned Spanish ecclesiastic, born in 1630, was made cardinal in 1686 by Pope Innocent XI. Died in 1699. He wrote several works on theology.

Agujari, ä-goo-yä'ree, (LUCRETIA,) a popular singer and performer, who flourished in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Died at Parma in 1783.

Agusti, ä-goos'tee, written also **Agustin,** ä-goos-teen', or **Agostini,** ä-gos-tee'nee, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish agriculturist, born at Ba*olas, in the sixteenth century, was prior of the order of St. John at Perpignan. He wrote a useful and popular work called "The Book of the Secrets of Agriculture," (1617.)

Agustina, ä-goos-tee'nä, the "Maid of Saragossa," was a peddler of drinks to soldiers, who at the siege of Saragossa, in 1809, distinguished herself by taking the place of a dead artillery-man and using his cannon effectively against the enemy. She was honoured by her countrymen with many decorations, and was made a sub-lieutenant in the army. She died at a great age in 1857.

Agylæus, aj-e-lee'us or ä-ge-lā'us, [Fr. AGYLÉE, ă'zhe'lā',] (HENDRIK,) a Dutch jurist, born at Bois-le-Duc about 1533, was noted as a Greek scholar. Died in 1595.

Ahab, ā'hab, [Heb. אחאב,] an idolatrous king of Israel, who reigned from 919 to 897 B.C. He was slain in battle in a war against Benhadad, King of Syria. (See I. Kings xvi.–xxii.)

A-has-u-e'rus, or, more correctly, **Ahhasverosh** or **Akhasverosh,** [Heb. אחשורוש,] a Hebrew name applied in the Scriptures to various Persian and Median kings. It is in all probability derived from the ancient Persian word *Khshvershe*, (the Xerxes of the Greeks, and corresponding to the Sanscrit Kshātrā,) which signifies "king" or "lion-king."

The Ahasuerus mentioned in the book of Esther is generally believed to be Artaxerxes Longimanus, (in modern Persian, Ardashîr Darâz-dăst,) who reigned from 464 to 425 B.C. (See ARTAXERXES.)

Ahaz ā'haz, or **Achaz,** ā'kaz, [Heb. אחז,] a son of Jotham, King of Judah, succeeded his father about 741 and died 725 B.C. He distinguished himself above all his predecessors by his abominable idolatry, even sacrificing his own children to Moloch. (See II. Kings xvi., and II. Chronicles xxviii.)

Ahaziah, ä-ha-zī'ä, [Heb. אחזיה,] King of Israel, the son and successor of Ahab. He reigned two years, from 909 to 907 B.C. (See I. Kings xxii.; II. Kings i.) Also, a son of Jehoram, King of Judah. He succeeded his father about 896 B.C., and after a reign of one year was slain by Jehu. (See II. Chronicles xxii. 1–10; II Kings viii. 25–29.)

A-hen'o-bar'bus, in the plural **A-hen'o-bar'bi,** a name given to a branch or division of the Domitian family of Rome. It signifies "having red or copper-coloured beard," and is said to have originated as follows. When Castor and Pollux, on their return from the battle of Lake Regillus, announced to Lucius Domitius the victory of his countrymen, he did not believe them; whereupon they stroked his hair and beard, which were instantly changed from black to red. The most distinguished of this name are the following:

Ahenobarbus, (CNEIUS DOMITIUS,) a consul, 122 B.C., who gained a victory over the Allobroges and Arverni, nations in the south of Gaul.

Ahenobarbus, (CNEIUS DOMITIUS,) a son of Lucius Domitius, noticed below. In the civil wars he joined the party of Brutus and Cassius, but after the battle of Philippi he attached himself first to Antony and afterwards to Octavius. He died a few days after the battle of Actium, 31 B.C.

Ahenobarbus, (CNEIUS DOMITIUS,) a grandson of the preceding, distinguished for his profligacy and ferocity. He married Agrippina, by whom he became the father of the emperor Nero.

Ahenobarbus, (LUCIUS DOMITIUS,) a Roman general, who married a sister of Cato Uticensis. He became prætor in 58 and consul in 54 B.C. He opposed Cæsar and Pompey during their coalition. In the civil war that ensued, he was appointed by the Senate to succeed Cæsar in Farther Gaul in the year 49. He was, it is said, the only leader of the senatorial party who showed energy when Cæsar invaded Italy. He was, however, on account of the defection of his army, compelled to surrender at Corfinium. He was killed in 48 B.C., at Pharsalia, where he commanded a wing of Pompey's army.

A-hī'jah, [Heb. אחיה,] a prophet who lived in the reigns of Solomon and Rehoboam. (See I. Kings xi., xii.: I. Chronicles xxvi. 20; II. Chronicles ix. 29.)

Ahimelech, a-him'e-lek, a priest, the son of Ahitub, slain by the command of Saul. (See I. Samuel xxi., xxii.)

A-hith'o-phel or **A-chit'o-phel**, a Hebrew courtier, a counsellor of King David, whose cause he deserted and became an adherent of Absalom in his rebellion. (See II. Samuel xv. 12, xvi. and xvii.)

Ahlee or **Ahli**, âh'le', surnamed SHIRÂZEE or SHEERÂZEE, (SHIRÂZÎ,) she-râ'zee, from the place of his birth, a celebrated Persian poet, born at Shirâz about the middle of the fifteenth century; died about 1535.

Ahlefeld, von, fon â'le-fêlt, (Madame CHARLOTTE SOPHIE LUISE WILHELMINE,) a very sentimental German novelist, born near Weimar, December 6, 1781. She wrote many tales and some poetry, and died at Töplitz, July 27, 1849.

Ahlquist, âl'kwist, (AUGUST ENGELBERT,) a Finnish author, born at Kuopio, Finland, August 7, 1826. He devoted his life to the study of the Finnish language and its related forms of speech, and to the creation of a national literature. After travelling (1853–58) in Northern Asia in order to acquaint himself with the languages of the Finnic family, he became professor of Finnish in the Helsingfors University in 1862. He published grammars of the Wotish (1855) and Moksha-Mordwinish languages, (1861,) as well as an account of his travels, (1860,) a work on the West Finnish language, (1871,) and a volume of poems. Died November 20, 1889.

Ahlwardt, âl'wârt, (CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) an eminent German linguist, born at Greifswalde in 1760. In 1818 he was appointed professor of ancient literature in the university of his native town, where he died in 1830. He translated into German portions of many of the most celebrated poems in the ancient as well as in the different modern languages. He made, moreover, a complete translation of the poems of Ossian.

Ahlwardt, (PETER,) born at Greifswalde in 1710. Though the son of a shoemaker, by diligence he made great progress in learning, and in 1752 was appointed professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Greifswalde. Died in 1791.

Ahlwardt, (THEODOR WILHELM,) a German scholar, son of Christian Wilhelm Ahlwardt, was born at Greifswalde, Prussia, July 4, 1828, and in 1861 became professor of Semitic languages in the university of his native town. He published, in 1856, a work on Arabian poetry, and afterwards edited Arabic texts, etc.

Ahmed (âh'med) or **Achmet** (âk'met) **I.**, a son of Mahomet III., born in 1590. He succeeded his father on the Ottoman throne in 1603, and died in 1617.

Ahmed or **Achmet II.**, born in 1643, was the son of Sultan Ibrâheem, (Ibrâhîm.) He began to reign in 1691. His army was defeated with great loss by the Austrians, at Slankament, in the same year. He was a feeble ruler, and his reign was disastrous in various respects. He died in 1695, and was succeeded by Mustafa II.

Ahmed or **Achmet III.**, son of Mahomet IV., born in 1673, was raised to the Ottoman throne in consequence of a revolt of the Janissaries in 1703. Though unfortunate in his war with Austria and Venice, his reign was, on the whole, not inglorious. The Turkish name was respected abroad, while learning and the arts of peace flourished at home. Yet Ahmed was deposed by the rebellious Janissaries in 1730, and died in 1739.

Ahmed or **Achmet IV.**, or **Abd-ool- (Abdul-) Hâmid**, âb'dōōl-hâ'mid, was born in 1725, and succeeded the sultan Mustafa III. in 1773. His reign is memorable for two disastrous wars with Russia, in which Turkey lost the Crimea, a considerable portion of Circassia, and some other territories, besides a number of important fortresses. Died in 1789.

Ahmed PASHA, surnamed THE TRAITOR, a Turkish commander, who, in the reign of Solyman I., captured the island of Rhodes, defended by the Knights of St. John. Afterwards offended because the sultan did not make him grand vizier, he raised the standard of revolt in Egypt, and caused himself to be proclaimed sultan in 1524; but, though successful at first, he was soon after taken and put to death.

Ahmed THE RENEGADE, grand vizier to the sultan Solyman the Great, was a native of Grätz, in Styria. He was educated a Christian, but, having been taken prisoner by the Turks, he embraced the Mohammedan faith, rose to distinction at the Ottoman court, and married the grand-daughter of the sultan. Died in 1580.

Ahmed-al-Kastâlee, (al-Kastâlî,) -âl-kâs-tâ'lee, a distinguished Arabian poet, born in Spain in 958; died about 1030.

Ahmed-al-Makkarî, (or **Mekkarî**.) See MAKKAREE.

Ahmed An-Nahhâs—ân-nâh-hâs', a distinguished Arabian grammarian and philologist, who was drowned in the Nile about 950. He was a native of Egypt.

Ahmed-ar-Râzî. See AHMED-ER-RAZEE.

Ahmed-er-Râzee, (el-Râzî,) -er-râ'zee, a native of Córdova, lived in the tenth century. He was the author of a voluminous work on the geography and history of Spain. Another **Ahmed-er-Râzee**, distinguished as IBN- (or BEN-) FARIS, (fâ'ris,) *i.e.* "son of Fâris," wrote an Arabic dictionary and a work on biography. Died in 985.

Ahmed-Ibn (or **-Ben**) **-Arab-Shah**, (-ĭb'n â'râb-shâh',) an Arabian historian of the fifteenth century, was the author of a "History of Tamerlane," which was translated into Latin by Manger and into French by Vattier. Died in 1450.

Ahmed-Ibn-Faraj—fâr'âj, a distinguished Arabian poet and historian, native of Spain, died about 970.

Ahmed-Ibn-Hanbal. See IBN-HANBAL.

Ahmed-Ibn-Tooloon. See TOOLOON.

Ah'med-Kedük—kĕ-dük', written also **Achmet-Geduc**, a celebrated Turkish commander, who was grand vizier of Mahomet II. from 1473 to 1477. During this period he conquered the Crimea, and took the towns of Kaffa and Azof, (or Tana.) Under Bayazeed (Bajazet) II., the son and successor of Mahomet II., Ahmed-Kedük greatly distinguished himself. He quelled a formidable rebellion headed by Prince Jem, a brother of the sultan, and conquered Kazim Bey, the last of the Caramanian princes. But, having by his arrogance deeply offended Bayazeed, he was put to death in 1482.

Ahmed Khan, (Sir SAIYID,) an Indian statesman, was born at Delhi in 1817, of a family that traced its lineage to the Prophet Mohammed, and whose members held high offices under the Mogul emperors. He entered the British service in 1837, and during the mutiny, by tact and courage, saved all the British in Bijnor from massacre. He gave much attention to the education of Mohammedans, and in 1873 founded the Anglo-Oriental College at Aligahr. He was knighted in 1888. Died in 1898.

Ahmed Khan Abdâlee (**Abdâlî**) or **Abdâllee**—kân âb-dâ'lee, a celebrated conqueror, the founder of the Dŏŏrrânee (or Durrânî) dynasty in Afghanistan. He commenced his military career in the service of the famous Nâdir Shah, by whom when a child he had been taken prisoner. After the death of that monarch, he succeeded in getting possession of a large convoy of treasure on its way from India to Nâdir's camp, and by this means laid the foundation of a powerful kingdom. He was crowned at Candahar in 1747, and died in 1773. In the intermediate period he had extended his sway over the eastern part of Persia, the whole of Afghanistan, and a large portion of India.

Ahmed Mirza, Shah of Persia, was born in 1897, and raised to the throne, under his uncle's regency, July 16, 1909, his father, Mohammed Ali Mirza, having been deposed by revolutionists.

Ahmed- (or **Achmet-**) **Resmi-Effendi**, âh'med rĕs'mee ĕf-fĕn'dee, a Turkish historian and diplomatist, who signed the treaty of Kainarji. He wrote a "History of the War between the Turks and Russians," (1768–74.) Died about 1788.

Ahmed Shah—shâh, succeeded his grandfather, Muzaffar Shah, on the throne of Guzerat, in 1411. He founded Ahmedâbâd, (*i.e.* "city of Ahmed,") and made it his capital. Died in 1443.

Ahmed Shah Walee Bâhmanee, (**Bâhmanî**,) —wâ'lee bâh'mâ-nee', the ninth king of the Bahmanee dynasty in the Dekkan. He succeeded his brother Firoz in 1422, and died in 1435.

Ahn, ân, (JOHANN FRANZ,) a German instructor, born at Aix-la-Chapelle, December 15, 1796, taught the languages for a long time at Neuss, where he died, August 21, 1865. His grammars, hand-books, etc., are well known, and have been very popular.

Ahnfelt, ân'fêlt, (ARVID,) a Swedish author, born at Lund, August 16, 1845. He published an illustrated "History of Literature," (1874–76,) of which a considerable part is based on original research, (especially that which relates to North-European names,) and several large volumes of a "Life of the Swedish Court and Aristocracy." In 1881 he became chief editor of "Ur Dagens Krönika," a magazine. Died Feb. 17, 1890.

Ahrens, â'rĕns, (HEINRICH,) a German jurist, born in Hanover in 1808. He was professor of philosophy at Brussels from 1839 to 1848, after which he obtained a chair at Grätz. His "Course of Natural Law" (Paris, 1838) has been often reprinted, and translated into several languages. Died August 4, 1874.

Ahrens, (HEINRICH LUDOLF,) a German scholar, born at Helmstädt, June 6, 1809. He was bred at Göttingen, and became a noted instructor of youth. Died at Hanover, September 24, 1881. His principal work is "De Græcæ Linguæ Dialectis," (2 vols., 1839–43.)

Ahrens, (MARY A.,) lawyer and social reformer, was born (Jones) in Staffordshire, England, December 29, 1836. She graduated in medicine, and in 1889 graduated in law at Union College of Law, Chicago. Married, (a second time,) 1886, Louis Ahrens, artist. Opened relief station for starving men, 1893–94; founded the Mary A. Ahrens Mission, a home for destitute women. An active advocate of woman suffrage, and instrumental in procuring for women school election suffrage in Illinois.

Ahriman. See ORMUZD.

Ahroon, (**Ahrûn**,) âh'rōōn', or **Aaron**, a Christian priest of Alexandria, lived in the early part of the seventh century. He composed a voluminous medical work, of which some extracts only are extant.

Aibek-Azad-ed-Deen, (**-ed-Dîn**,) ā'e-bĕk (or ī'bek) â'zad ed-deen', the first Egyptian sultan of the dynasty of Mamelukes. He began to reign in 1254, and was assassinated, through the jealousy of his wife, in 1257.

Aicard, â'kâr', (JEAN,) a French poet, born at Toulon, February 4, 1848. He wrote "Les jeunes Croyances," (1867,) "Poèmes de Provence," (1873,) "La Vénus de Milo," (an archæological study, 1874,) and some short theatrical pieces. He also wrote "Miette et Noré," (1880,) in the Provençal dialect. Died 1921.

Aichspalt, īk'spâlt, (PETER,) an archbishop of Mentz, born about 1250. Died in 1320.

Aidan or **Ædan**, ā'dan, SAINT, a pious monk of Iona, who was employed about 635 A.D. by Oswald, King of Northumbria, to instruct his subjects in the Christian religion. He is considered as the first of the line of bishops now styled Bishops of Durham. Died in 651.

Aidan, ā'dan, King of Scotland, began to reign about 578 A.D. Died in 606.

Aïdé, â-e-dā', (HAMILTON,) an English writer, born at Paris in 1830, the son of a Greek diplomatist. Mr. Aïdé was educated at Bonn, and served for a time as an officer in the British army. He published several volumes of poems, many songs and dramas, etc. Among his novels are "The Marstons," (1868,) "A Nine Days' Wonder," (1875,) "A Voyage of Discovery," (1892,) etc. Died in 1906.

Aidoneus. See PLUTO.

Aignan, ân'yōN', (ÉTIENNE,) an able French translator and political writer, born at Beaugency-sur-Loire in 1773. He produced a translation of the Iliad in verse, which is one of the best in the French language. In 1814 he was chosen a member of the French Academy in place of Bernardin de Saint Pierre. After the restoration of 1815, he entered the ranks of the liberal opposition as a publicist. His work entitled "The Condition (*État*) of the Protestants in France" (1818) is highly commended for the sentiments and style. Died in 1824.

Aiguebelle, d', dą'bĕl', (PAUL ALEXANDRE NEVEUE,) a French-Chinese admiral, born in France, January 7, 1831; entered the naval service in 1846; distinguished himself in the Chinese contingent which served against the Taepings, (1862–64,) and did much to Europeanize the Chinese navy, of which, in 1869, he was made grand admiral. Died in Paris, February 21, 1875.

Aiguebère, ąg'bair', (JOHN Dumas—dü'mâ',) a French dramatic writer, born at Toulouse in 1692. He studied at Paris, where he formed a friendship with Voltaire which lasted through life. He was a counsellor of the Parliament of Toulouse, the duties of which office he performed with equal zeal and integrity. Died in 1755.

Aiguillon, d', dą'gĕ'yōN' or dą'gĕl'yōN', (ARMAND VIGNEROT (or VIGNEROD) DUPLESSIS RICHELIEU,) âr'mōN' vĕn'yĕh-ro' dü'plą'sè, rĕsh'le-uh',) DUC, born in 1720, is said to have been a great-grand-nephew of Cardinal Richelieu. He was prime minister of France during the last three years of the reign of Louis XV. He was chiefly indebted for his promotion at court to the favour of Madame du Barry, mistress of the king. His administration was highly disgraceful to France; for, though an accomplished courtier, he was destitute of the qualities necessary to form a statesman. He died in 1788.

Aiguillon, d', (ARMAND DE VIGNEROT DUPLESSIS RICHELIEU,) DUC, a son of the preceding. He warmly supported the popular cause in the States-General of 1789, and was the second of the *noblesse* to renounce his privileges in the session of August 4. He superseded Custine in the command of one of the armies, early in 1792, but was proscribed by the dominant party in August of that year. He escaped by flight, and died in 1800

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Aiguillon, d', (MARIE MADELEINE DE VIGNEROT OF VIGNEROD,) DUCHESSE, a niece of Cardinal Richelieu, born about 1610. She founded several charitable institutions. Died in 1675.

Aiken, ā'kĕn, (CHARLES AUGUSTUS,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine, born at Manchester, Vermont, October 30, 1827. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, and at Andover Seminary in 1853. He was professor of Latin in Dartmouth College from 1859 to 1866, and at Princeton from 1866 to 1869. In the latter year he became president of Union College, a position which he held until 1871, and was afterwards professor of Christian ethics and apologetics in the Theological School at Princeton. Died January 14, 1892.

Aiken, (DAVID WYATT,) an American agriculturist, was born at Winnsboro, South Carolina, March 17, 1828. He studied agricultural science in Europe, and on his return succeeded in bringing an impoverished farm to the highest fertility. He made many costly experiments and wrote much on husbandry. He entered the Confederate service as private and rose to colonel; was shot through the body and left for dead at Antietam. Served as member of Congress 1876–86. Died April 6, 1887.

Aiken, ā'kĕn, (WILLIAM,) born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1806, graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1825, served several sessions in the State Legislature, and was chosen Governor of his native State in 1844. In 1850 the Democratic party elected him a representative to Congress, of which he continued a member till 1857. In the memorable contest for the speakership, 1855–6, he came within one vote of being elected to that office. Among Southern statesmen he distinguished himself by his moderation and good sense. Died September 7, 1887.

Aikin, (ANNA LÆTITIA.) See BARBAULD.

Aikin, ā'kĭn, (ARTHUR,) a son of Dr. John Aikin, noticed below, was born about 1780, and gained distinction as a scientific writer. He was editor of the "Annual Review," (1803–08,) and was for many years secretary of the Society of Arts. His principal works are a "Manual of Mineralogy," (1814,) and a "Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy." Died in 1854.

Aikin, (EDMUND,) an English architect, born at Warrington in 1780, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1820.

Aikin, (JOHN,) M.D., an eminent miscellaneous writer, born in Leicestershire, England, in 1747. Besides

a number of essays and papers, scientific and literary, he published an instructive and popular work, entitled "Evenings at Home," (1792–95,) and other works. His greatest work was his "General Biography," a biographical dictionary extending to ten closely-printed quarto volumes; it was completed in 1815. He died in 1822.

Aikins, (JAMES COX,) a Canadian statesman, born in Toronto township, March 31, 1823. He was elected to the Canadian assembly in 1854, became a member of the legislative council in 1862, senator in 1867, and secretary of state under the Macdonald government, 1869–73 and 1878-80, when he became minister of inland revenue. He served as lieutenant-governor of Manitoba 1882–88.

Aikman, āk'man, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish portrait-painter, born in Aberdeenshire in 1682. He studied in Rome, returned to Scotland in 1712, and settled in London in 1723, after which he painted portraits of many eminent persons. He was a friend and patron of the poet Thomson, who was introduced by him to Sir Robert Walpole, and who wrote verses to the memory of Aikman. Died in 1731.

Aikman, āk'man, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American Presbyterian clergyman, born in New York city, August 12, 1824. He graduated at the New York University in 1846, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1849. He has since taken a prominent part in the affairs of his denomination. His leading works are "Moral Power of the Sea," (1864,) "Life at Home," (1870,) "Heavenly Recognitions," (1883,) "A Bachelor's Talks about Home," (1884,) etc. Died 1909.

Aillaud, ä'yō', (PIERRE **Toussaint**—too'sȧN',) a French poet, born at Montpellier in 1759, became an abbé and a professor at Montauban. Among his works are "L'Égyptiade," a heroic poem, (1802); and "Le Nouveau Lutrin," (1815,) an imitation of Boileau's "Lutrin." Died in 1826.

Ailly or **Ailli**, ȧl'ye' or ä'ye', (PETER OF,) an eminent French ecclesiastic, born at Compiègne, in Picardy, in 1350. In 1389 he was made chancellor of the University of Paris; in 1395, Archbishop of Cambray; and in 1411 he was elevated to the dignity of cardinal. He presided at one of the sessions of the famous Council of Constance, in which John Huss was condemned to the stake. Yet he was a reformer, and confessed and boldly denounced the abuses and impurities of the church. He died about 1420.

See DINAUX, "Notice historique sur P. D'Ailly," 1824.

Ailred, ȧl'red, a religious and historical writer of the twelfth century, and abbot of the monastery of Rievaulx, in Yorkshire. He was born in 1109; died in 1166.

Aimar Rivault. See RIVAULT.

Aimard, ā'mȧR', (GUSTAVE,) a French writer, born September 13, 1818, came as a cabin-boy to America, and spent some ten years on the frontiers and among the Indians. He afterwards had many adventures in different parts of the world, being concerned in various insurrections and conspiracies. In the Franco-German war of 1870 he distinguished himself as the head of a party of *francs-tireurs* connected with the press. He published many romances of adventure, largely based upon his own experiences, and mostly first printed as feuilletons in the Parisian journals. Among them are "The Trappers of the Arkansas," (1858,) "The Pirates of the Prairie," (1863,) and "The Adventurers," (1863.) Died June 20, 1883.

Aimé (ȧ'mȧ') **de Varenne**. See AIMON DE VARENNE.

Aimé-Martin. See MARTIN.

Aimeric, ā'mẹr-ik or ĕm'rĕk', written also **Haimeric**, a native of France, chosen Patriarch of Antioch in 1142; died in 1187.

Aimeric de Pegulha—dȧ pȧ-gool'yȧ, or **Aimeri de Peguilain**, ä'mẹh-re' dẹh pẹh-gẹ'lȧN', a troubadour of the thirteenth century, wrote a number of popular poems and songs. Died about 1260.

Aimeric OF JERUSALEM. See AMAURY.

Aimerich, ī-mȧ-rĕk', (MATEO,) a Spanish Jesuit of great learning, born in Catalonia in 1715, became professor of philosophy and divinity. He was noted for the elegance of his Latin style. Among his works is "Novum Lexicon Historicum et Criticum Antiquæ Romanæ Literaturæ," ("A New Historical and Critical Lexicon of Ancient Roman Literature," 1787.) Died at Ferrara in 1799.

Aimery. See AMAURY.

Aimoin, ȧ'moin', [Fr. pron. ȧm'wȧN'; Lat. AIMOI'NUS,] a French monk and writer, who flourished in the latter part of the tenth century. Died in 1008.

Aimon. See AYMON.

Aimon de Varenne, ȧ'mòN' dẹh vȧ'rĕn', a French poet, who lived in the thirteenth century.

Ainger, (ALFRED,) biographer, born in 1837, became canon of Bristol in 1887, and Master of the Temple in 1894. Best known as author for his "Biography of Charles Lamb." Died 1904.

Ainmüller, īn'mül'lẹr, or **Ainmiller**, (HEINRICH,) a German glass-painter, a son of Maximilian Emanuel, was born at Munich, March 28, 1837. After his father's death he removed to Salzburg. His reputation is especially high in Great Britain.

Ainmüller, īn'mül'lẹr, (MAXIMILIAN EMANUEL,) a German painter, born at Munich in 1807, was called the restorer of the art of painting on glass in Germany. Among his works are the glass windows of Nôtre Dame de Bon Secours, Munich. He had also a fair reputation as an oil-painter. Died December 9, 1870.

Ainslie, ānz'le, (GEORGE ROBERT,) born at Edinburgh in 1766, was appointed Governor of Dominica in 1813, but soon after retired, having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. Died in 1839. He was a distinguished numismatologist, and published "Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage," (1830.)

Ainslie, (HEW,) a poet, born in Scotland in 1792, emigrated to America in 1822. He was author of "Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns;" and of "Scottish Songs, Ballads, and Poems," (1855.) Died March 11, 1878.

Ainslie, (Sir ROBERT,) born in Scotland about 1730, was knighted and sent as English ambassador to the Ottoman Porte in 1755. While in Constantinople, he made an extensive collection of coins and other curiosities. Died in 1812.

Ainsworth, ānz'wọrth, (HENRY,) one of the leaders of the English Independents in the sixteenth century, and a distinguished controversial writer. He was banished from England, with others of his sect, in 1593, and settled in Amsterdam, where he became the pastor of a church. Died about 1622. His "Annotations" on the five books of Moses, the Psalms, etc., is a work of great merit.

Ainsworth, (ROBERT,) a writer, teacher, and eminent classical scholar, born near Manchester, England, in 1660; died in 1743. He is principally known as the author of a Latin Dictionary. (1736.)

Ainsworth, (WILLIAM FRANCIS,) an English geologist, physician, and traveller, born at Exeter in 1807. He went with the expedition of Colonel Chesney to the Euphrates in 1835, and afterwards, as agent of the Bible Society and Geographical Society, was sent to explore the river Halys and visit the Christians of Koordistan. He published "Researches in Assyria," and "Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Chaldea, etc.," (2 vols., 1842.) He died in 1896.

Ainsworth, (WILLIAM HARRISON,) a cousin of the preceding, an English novelist, born at Manchester in 1805. He produced in 1834 "Rookwood," and in 1839 "Jack Sheppard," two novels whose heroes were highway-robbers. Among his other works are "The Tower of London," "Crichton," "The Constable of the Tower," "Cardinal Pole," "John Law," (1864,) "The Constable de Bourbon," "Myddleton Pomfret," "Hilary St. Ives," "Boscobel," (1872,) "The Good Old Times," (1873,) "Merry England," (1874,) "The Goldsmith's Wife," (1875,) "Preston Fight," (1875,) and "Chetwynd Calverley," (1876.) Most of his writings have been translated into other languages. Died January 3, 1882.

Airault. See AYRAULT.

Airay, ā're, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English clergyman, born in Westmoreland about the beginning of the seventeenth century. He wrote on logic. Died 1670.

Aird, ārd, (MARION PAUL,) a Scottish poetess, born in Glasgow in 1815. Among her books are "Home of the Heart, and other Poems," "Heart-Histories," "Sun and Shade," "Sacred Songs and Leaflets," "The Poet's Garland," etc. Died January 31, 1888.

Aird, ārd, (THOMAS,) a Scottish poet, for some time editor of the "Dumfries Herald," born in Roxburghshire about 1802. He published in 1846 a volume of poems, which are commended. He also wrote some prose works, among which is "Religious Characteristics." Died April 25, 1876.

Airey, ā're, (Sir RICHARD,) a British officer, born in 1803, served in the Crimean war, 1854-55, as quartermaster-general. He became general in 1871. Died 1881.

Airy, ā're, (GEORGE BID'DELL,) an English astronomer, born at Alnwick, Northumberland, in 1801, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1835 he became astronomer royal and director of the Observatory at Greenwich, the efficiency of which he increased by improved methods and new instruments. He was elected in 1836 a Fellow of the Royal Society, from which he received the Copley and Royal medals. He published in 1846 an important "Abridgment of the Planetary and Lunar Observations from 1750 to 1830." Among his works are the articles "Figure of the Earth," and "Tides and Waves," in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and the article "Gravitation," in the "Penny Cyclopædia." From 1871 to 1873 he was President of the Royal Society. On his resignation of the post of astronomer royal in 1881 he was awarded a yearly pension of £1100. Died January 2, 1892. His son Osmund, born at Greenwich, October 29, 1845, has been inspector of schools since 1876, and is the author of several historical and astronomical papers and works.

Aischah. See AYESHAH.

Ait'chison, (Sir CHARLES,) an Indian administrator, was born at Edinburgh in 1832. He was educated in Edinburgh University, studied the languages and institutions of the East, and, after some years in India, became under-secretary at Calcutta in 1859. In 1878 he was made chief commissioner of British Burmah, and later became lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, where he founded the Aitchison College for the sons of chiefs and a hospital for women. He finally returned to England, and died at Oxford, February 18, 1896.

Ait'chison, (GEORGE,) architect, was born at London, England. He is professor of architecture at the Royal Academy, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and received various medals, including the Queen's gold medal in 1898.

Ait'kin, (ROBERT,) for many years a printer and publisher in Philadelphia, was born in Great Britain in 1734, and came to America in 1769. He died in 1802. To him is generally attributed the authorship of an "Inquiry into the Principles of a Commercial System for the United States."

Aiton, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Scottish botanist, born near Hamilton in 1731. He was selected in 1759 by George III. to establish and arrange a botanic garden at Kew. In 1783 he became superintendent of the pleasure- and kitchen-gardens of the king. He published a descriptive catalogue of the plants cultivated in the botanic garden, entitled "Hortus Kewensis," (3 vols., 1789,) which Lowndes calls an excellent work. Died in 1793. His son, William T. Aiton, who succeeded him as superintendent at Kew, died in 1849.

Aitsingerus or **Aytsingerus**, (MICHAEL,) otherwise called MICHAEL **von Eytzing**, an Austrian chronologist and historian, born about 1535; died about 1600.

Aitzema, **van**, (LEO,) a Dutch historian, born at Doccum in 1600; died in 1669. He wrote a valuable history of Holland, extending from 1621 to 1668, (15 vols., 1657-71.)

Aivazovsky, ī-vą-zof'skee, (GAVRIL, or GABRIEL,) a Russo-Armenian writer, born at Feodosia, in the Crimea, May 22, 1812, of the old Armenian Haïvaz family, long resident in Galicia. He entered the United Armenian (Mekhitarist) convent of Venice, became a priest, and in 1843 was chosen professor of languages, divinity, and philosophy in the College of St. Lazarus. In 1848 he became prefect of studies in an Armenian college near Paris, but afterwards quarrelled with the Ultramontanes, withdrew from the community, and founded a new Armenian college at Grenelle. He has published, in Armenian, a Russian history, (1826,) a Turkish history, (1841,) an Armenian atlas, etc., and has done much lexicographic and journalistic work in his native tongue.

Aiyoob, **Aiyûb**, or **Aiyoub**. See JOB.

Aiyoob- (Aiyûb- or Ayyûb-) (Ibn-Shâdi or -Shâdhi,) ī'yōōb' ĭb'n shâ'dee, [written in French AIOUB (or AYOUB) EBN (or BEN) SCHADI, and EÏOUB BEN CHÂDV,] surnamed NEJM-ED-DEEN or NEDJM-ED-DÎN, nĕjm-ĕd-deen', (the "star of religion,") was born in Armenia, or Western Persia, in the early part of the twelfth century. His son, the famous Salah-ed-Dîn or Saladin, having become the vizier of the Egyptian caliph Al-Adhed, invited his father to Egypt. Aiyoob was received with the highest honour by the caliph, as well as by Saladin, who offered to resign his position in favour of his father. But the latter refused to accept it, and died in retirement in 1173. The dynasty founded by Saladin is called, from the name of his father, that of the Aiyoobites.

See D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale;" QUATREMÈRE, "Histoire des Sultans Mamelouks d'Égypte;" also, the "Biographical Dictionary" of IBN-KHALLIKÂN.

Aiyoobites or **Aiyubites**, ī'yōōb'īts, written also **Ayyubites**, **Aioubites**, and **Eioubites**, [called in Arabic AIYOO'BIA and BENEE (or BENÎ) AIYOOB, bĕn'ee' ī'yōōb', *i.e.* the "sons of Aiyoob,"] a name applied to the successors of Saladin, who founded the Aiyoobite dynasties of Egypt, Damascus, etc. (See preceding article.)

Ajala or **Axala**, **de**, dà â-hâ'lâ, (MARTIN PEREZ,) a Spanish prelate, born in 1504, became Archbishop of Valencia. He wrote "Apostolic Traditions," (1562.) Died in 1566.

Ajax, ā'jax, [Gr. Αἴας,] the name of two Grecian heroes who fought in the Trojan war.

Ajax, the son of Telamon, [in Latin, A'JAX TELAMO'NIUS,] was King of Salamis. He was often called "the Great," on account of his great stature, in which he exceeded all the other Greeks. He was also distinguished for his valour and beauty. He contended with Ulysses for the armour of Achilles without success, became mad in consequence of this defeat, and killed himself.

See the "Iliad;" SOPHOCLES, "Ajax;" HYGINUS, "Fabulæ."

Ajax, son of Oïleus, was King of Locris, and was called the "Lesser Ajax," to distinguish him from the son of Telamon. Next to Achilles, he was the swiftest-footed of the Greeks. He perished while returning from Troy, through the wrath of Minerva and Neptune, whom he had offended by his impiety.

Ajello, â-yel'lo, (SEBASTIANO,) a Neapolitan medical writer, who flourished about 1575.

Ajescha. See AYESHAH.

Akakia, ā'kā'ke'ā', written also **Acacia**, (MARTIN,) an eminent French physician of the sixteenth century; died in 1551. His real name was SANS-MALICE, ("without malice,") which, according to the usage of those times, he changed into the Greek AKAKIA, having the same signification. He translated portions of Galen's works, to which he added commentaries that show him to have been a man of judgment and a close observer of facts. He left a son of the same name, who became a professor of surgery, and second physician to Henry III. Died in 1588.

Akbar or **Akber**, ăk'bẹr,* [usually pronounced by the Hindoos ŭk'bẹr,] (written also **Acbar**, **Ackbar**,

* This is sometimes erroneously accentuated on the last syllable—Akbár; but the name is nothing more than the comparative and superlative degree of the Arabic adjective *Kebeer* or *Kebir*, ("great,") and should be pronounced, as every Arabic scholar knows, ăk'bär. It signifies "greater" or "superior;" also "greatest;" hence as a surname it nearly corresponds to the Latin *Maximus*, which was given as a surname to the greatest of the Fabii. "Allah Akbar," the battle-cry of the Moslems, is often incorrectly rendered "God is great;" it properly signifies "God is greatest," or superior to every other power: hence Gibbon translates it "God is victorious."

Ekber,) Mohammed, surnamed JALÂL-ED-DEEN, (or DJELÂL-ED-DÎN,) jâ-lâl′ ĕd-deen′, the "glory of the faith," the greatest and best of all the Mogul emperors, was born at Amerkote, in the valley of the Indus, the 14th of October, 1542. He appears to have been, like Alfred the Great, one of those thoroughly accomplished sovereigns of whom history presents us with so few examples. His father Humâyoon had been driven from his capital by his rebellious subjects: so that Akbar was born in exile. The young prince grew up amid privations and dangers. He early distinguished himself by his courage and magnanimity. The victory which restored Humâyoon to the throne of his father, after his long banishment, was due in a great measure to the heroic example of young Akbar, then only about fourteen years of age. But, although he displayed on various occasions the most splendid abilities as a general, his military achievements form the least part of the glory of his reign. He was not only a brave and able commander, but a far-seeing statesman and a humane, magnanimous, and enlightened ruler. He treated all his subjects, whether Mohammedans, Christians, Jews, or Hindoos, with strict and impartial justice, so that he received and deserved the title of Jŭg′ăt Gōōrōō, the "protector or guardian of mankind;" and he furnishes perhaps the only example in which an Oriental sovereign has really merited such an appellation. If he had any fault as a ruler, it was, perhaps, too great a lenity towards his enemies. It is related that in the early part of his reign, when he had not yet completed his sixteenth year, he had defeated and taken prisoner a brave but most troublesome leader of a rebellious faction. The captive, covered with wounds, was brought into the presence of the young emperor. Akbar's vizier, who also held the office of tutor or governor, exhorted him to take away with his own hands the life of his dangerous foe. But, though on the field of battle he had no superior, he had not the nerve to kill in cold blood a defenceless captive. He drew his sword, but, scarcely touching with it his victim, he burst into tears. The vizier regarded the young prince with a look of stern disapprobation, and then with his own sabre struck off the head of his prisoner.

Akbar earnestly sought to lighten as far as practicable the taxes and imposts of his subjects. With a view to regulate the imposts according to a just scale, he caused to be taken a complete survey or census of his whole empire, with minute statistical details in regard to the extent or area of the different provinces and their various productions. The book treating of these particulars, called *Ayeen Akbery*, ("Institutes of Akbar,") enjoys a great celebrity, and is probably without a parallel in Oriental history. Among his other regulations, Akbar established throughout his vast dominions posts, (called by the Hindoos Dâk Chowkee,) to convey either ordinary letters or the expresses of the government. According to Ferishtah, he never during his reign had less than five thousand elephants, (probably the greatest number ever possessed by any Indian sovereign;) he had also twelve thousand stable-horses, and nearly one thousand hunting leopards. Akbar died in 1605, after a reign of fifty-one years, during which he had enlarged his dominions by the conquest of Bengal and the greater part of the Dekkan. With him died, it would seem, all the magnanimity which had hitherto distinguished the race of Bâber. He was succeeded by his son Selim, better known by the proud title of Jehângeer, or the "Conqueror of the World."

See FERISHTA, "History of the Mahomedan Power in India," translated by BRIGGS, vol. ii.; ELPHINSTONE, "History of India;" MILL, "History of British India," 1841; ABOOL-FAZL, "Akbar Namah;" "Memoirs of Humayoon," translated into English by STEWART; RICKARDS, "India," 2 vols., 1821.

Akemoff. See AKIMOFF.

Aken, van, vän ä′kĕn, (JAN or JEAN,) a Dutch or Flemish artist, distinguished as a painter and still more as an engraver, lived in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Aken, van, (JOSEPH,) a painter of Antwerp, born about 1710, excelled in his representations of draperies and embroidery. He came to England, where he died about 1750.

Akenside, ā′kĕn-sīd, (MARK,) an eminent English didactic poet, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1721, was the son of a butcher. His parents were dissenters. His mother's name was Mary Lumsden. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, devoting his chief attention to medical sciences, and took his degree of M.D. at Leyden in 1744. On this occasion he wrote an able Latin thesis on the origin and growth of the human fœtus, and attacked some prevalent theories on that subject which have since been supplanted. He had begun to write verse at an early age. His principal poem, "The Pleasures of the Imagination," in blank verse, appeared in 1744, and had a great success.

"It has undoubtedly a just claim to very particular notice," says Dr. Johnson, "as an example of great felicity of genius and uncommon amplitude of acquisitions, of a young mind stored with images and much exercised in combining and comparing them. . . . In the general fabrication of his lines he is perhaps superior to any other writer of blank verse; his flow is smooth and his pauses are musical, but the concatenation of his verses is commonly too long continued, and the full close does not recur with sufficient frequency." Addison's essays on the Pleasures of the Imagination formed the groundwork of this poem.

Akenside published a volume of odes in 1745. In 1748 he became a resident of London, where he practised medicine with moderate success until his death. He was appointed a physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and one of the physicians to the queen about 1760. Besides the works above named, he wrote several short poems and medical treatises, including a treatise on Dysentery, (1764,) in elegant Latin, which, says Johnson, "entitled him to the same height of place among the scholars as he possessed before among the wits." Died in 1770.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" BUCKE, "Life, Writings, and Genius of Akenside," 1832; KIPPIS, "Biographia Britannica;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the English Poets."

Akerblad, ä′kĕr-blăd, (JOHAN DAVID,) a distinguished Orientalist and antiquary, born in Sweden in 1760. Having been attached to the Swedish embassy at Constantinople, he visited Jerusalem in 1792, and the Troad (*i.e.* the plain on which ancient Troy was situated) in 1797. He was the first who attempted with any success to decipher the cursive or demotic writing of the ancient Egyptians. His chief work is a "Letter on the Egyptian Inscription of Rosetta," (1802.) Died in 1819.

See CHAMPOLLION, "Grammaire Égyptienne;" "Biographie Universelle," (Supplement.)

Akerel, ä′kĕr-el, (FREDRICK,) a Swedish engraver, born at Södermannland in 1748. Died in 1804.

Akerhielm, o′kĕr-hyĕlm′, (ANNA,) a learned Swedish lady, born in 1642. Died in 1698.

Ak′ĕr-man, (JOHN YONGE,) an English antiquary, born in Wiltshire, June 12, 1806. Among his works are "A Catalogue of Roman Coins," (1839,) "A Numismatic Manual," (1840,) "Roman Coins relating to Britain," (1846,) "Ancient Coins: Hispania, Gallia, Britannia," (1846,) "Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament," (1846,) "Glossary of Words used in Wiltshire," (1842,) "Wiltshire Tales," (1853,) and "Remains of Pagan Saxondom," (1855.) Died November 18, 1873.

Akermann, ä′kĕr-măn, (ANDERS,) a Swedish engraver, born at Upsal in 1718. Died in 1778.

Akers, ā′kĕrz, (BENJAMIN PAUL,) an American sculptor, born at Saccarappa, in Maine, in 1825. He passed several years at Rome, whither he went in 1855. Among his works are busts of Edward Everett and Henry W. Longfellow, and a head of Milton. Died in Philadelphia in May, 1861.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists," New York, 1867.

Akersbot, ä′kĕrs-bot, (WILLEM,) a Dutch painter and engraver, lived at Haarlem in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Akiba, ä-kee′bä, (**Ben Joseph,**) a famous Jewish rabbi, born in the first year of the Christian era. Having joined the false Messiah Bar-Cokeba, (A.D. 120,) he was taken prisoner and put to a cruel death by the Romans, after a life of one hundred and twenty years.

Akimoff, Akimov, or **Akimow,** ä-ke-mof′, written

also **Akemoff**, (IVAN,) an eminent Russian painter, born in 1754; died in 1814.

Akis. See ACIS.

Akoui. See AKWEI.

Aksakov, åk-sä'kŏv, (SERGEI TIMOFEIEVITCH,) a Russian author, born at Oorfa, October 1, 1791, was educated at the University of Kazan. He wrote interesting and romantic stories of hunting and forest life, often marked with a rich humour; but his principal work is "A Family Chronicle," (1856,) which contains profound psychological studies. "Bagrow's Childhood" (1858) is its continuation. He died at Moscow, May 12, 1859. His son KONSTANTIN (born at Moscow in 1817, died at Zante in 1860) was noted as a poet, dramatist, and Panslavist. Another son, IVAN, (born in 1823, died in 1886,) became a distinguished journalist of Moscow.

Ak-Shems-ed-Deen, (or **-ed-Dîn**,) åk-shĕms-ĕd-deen', (*i.e.* the "White (or bright) Sun of the Faith,") a Turkish sheikh, famous for his prophecies, born in Syria in 1389; died about 1472. When the troops of Mahomet II., after having besieged Constantinople, had become discouraged with the obstinate resistance of the Greeks, Ak-Shems-ed-Deen is said to have predicted truly the day and hour in which the city would be taken.

Akwei, å-kwā'e, (or **Akoui**, å-kwee',) a distinguished Chinese general and prime minister during the reign of Kĕen-Loong, (or -Loung,) which lasted from 1736 to 1796.

AL, ăl or ạl, the Arabic definite article, forming a prefix to a multitude of Oriental names: as, AL-ADEL, a surname signifying "the Just;" AL-AMEEN (-AMÎN,) "the Trustworthy;" AL-MANSOOR, "the Victorious," etc. It should be observed that the *l* in this particle is often changed so as to correspond to the initial consonant of the following word: as, AD-DEMEEREE for AL-DEMEEREE, (-DEMÎRÎ,) AN-NÂSIR for AL-NÂSIR, AR-RASHEED for AL-RASHEED, (-RASCHÎD,) AS-SEFFÂH for AL-SEFFÂH, (or -SAFFÂH.) The *a* in *al* has an obscure sound, and is sometimes pronounced nearly like ŏŏl, at other times like ŭl or ẹl, varying according to the different dialects. (See remarks on Oriental names in the Introduction to this work.)

Al-ą-bas'tẹr, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born in Suffolk in 1567; died in 1640. He was chaplain to the Earl of Essex in his expedition to Cadiz in 1596. He is chiefly known as the author of a Latin tragedy entitled "Roxana," said to be to a great extent a mere translation from an Italian drama by Groto. The poet Spenser expressed great admiration for his poetry.

See FULLER, "Worthies of England;" WOOD, "Fasti Oxonienses," in "Athenæ Oxonienses;" ADDISON, "Spectator," No. 221.

Alacoque, å'lå'kok', (MARGUERITE,) a French nun, born in 1647; died in 1690. As a reward for her eminent piety, she was, it is said, gifted with prophecy, and foretold correctly the time of her own death.

Alâ-ed-Deen, (or **Alâ-ed-Dîn**,) å-lä'ĕd-deen', written also **Aladdin**, a younger son of Osmân the founder of the Ottoman Empire, was a distinguished statesman of the fourteenth century, and first organized the band called Janissaries, (*i.e.* Yeñi-Sheri, yä'nee-shā'ree, or the "new troops.") In 1370, Alâ-ed-Deen, at the head of his new soldiers, gained a great victory over the emperor Andronicus, and took Nicæa, the bulwark of the Greek Empire in Asia.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" MARSIGLI, "Stato militare dell' Imperio Ottomano."

Alagon, d', dä'lå'gôN', (LOUIS,) a French nobleman, put to death in 1605 for having entered into a plot for delivering Marseilles into the hands of the Spaniards.

Alahmar, å-läh'mar, (**Ibn** (ĭb'n) **Moham'med**,) the first king of Granada, built the Alhambra. Died in 1237.

Alaimo. See ALAYMO.

Alaimo, å-lī'mo, a Sicilian nobleman, who took a part in the famous conspiracy called the Sicilian Vespers in 1282. Afterwards, in 1287, he was drowned by the order of the King of Sicily.

Alain, å'lăN', or **Alan**, å'lôN', [Lat. ALA'NUS,] a bishop of Auxerre (France) in the twelfth century, who wrote a life of Saint Bernard. Died about 1185.

Alain, (JOHN.) See ALAN.

Alain Chartier. See CHARTIER.

Alain de Lille, å'lăN' dẹh lèl, [in Latin, ALA'NUS DE IN'SULIS,] a French ecclesiastic, surnamed THE UNIVERSAL DOCTOR, was reputed one of the most learned men of the twelfth century. He died about the year 1200, leaving numerous works, some of which are in verse.

Alaleona,* å-lä-lä-o'nä, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian lawyer and *littérateur*, born at Macerata in 1670; died in 1749.

Alaman, å-lä-măn', (LUCAS,) a Mexican politician, born in the eighteenth century. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs (1853) by Santa Anna. His policy was reactionary and despotic. Died in 1855.

Alaman, d', dä'lä'môN', (SICARD,) the chief minister and favourite of Raymond VII. of Toulouse. Died in 1275.

Alamanni. See ALEMANNI.

Alamanno. See ALEMANNI.

Alameen, (**Alamîn**,) å-lä-meen', (**Mohammed**,) a son of Haroon-ar-Rasheed, (Haroun-al-Raschîd,) whom he succeeded in the caliphate in 809. Having disregarded his father's injunctions that he should give the command of the army to his brother Al-Mamoon and continue him in the government of Khorassân, he was, after a short and troubled reign, besieged in his own capital, and slain while on his way to surrender himself to his victorious brother, in 813.

Al-Ameer' or **Al-Amir**, ăl-å-meer', a Saracen, who assumed the title of caliph in the ninth century, and ravaged some parts of the Greek Empire.

Alamos, å'lä-mòs, (BALTAZAR,) a Spanish writer, who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, was born at Medina del Campo. He is the author of an accurate Spanish translation of Tacitus, (1614.)

Alamundar, ăl-å-moon-dar', (?) a Saracen prince, who invaded Palestine in 509 A.D., and, it is said, was converted by the anchorites.

Alan, CARDINAL. See ALLEN, (WILLIAM.)

Alan (ăl'ạn) OF LYNN, an English theologian and monk, born at Lynn. Died about 1420.

Alan OF TEWKESBURY, an English monk of the twelfth century, wrote a Life of Thomas a Becket. Died in 1201.

Alan, å'lăn, or **Alanus**, å-lä'nŭs, (JOHANN,) a Danish writer and professor of philosophy, was born at Ala about 1565. Died in 1631.

Aland. See FORTESCUE, (Sir JOHN.)

Al'ạn-sọn, (EDWARD,) an English surgeon, born in Lancashire in 1747. He practised in Liverpool, made improvements in the method of amputation, and wrote "Practical Observations upon Amputation," (1779.) Died in 1823.

Alarcon, å-lar-kōn', (FERNAN MARTINEZ **de Cevallos**—dà thà-vål'yòs,) the founder of the noble house of Alarcon, fought against the Moors in Spain in the twelfth century.

Alarcon, de, dà å-lar-kōn', (Don ANTONIO **Suarez**—swâ'rĕth,) a Spanish historian, born about 1636, was a son of the Marquis of Trocifal. Died about 1663.

Alarcon, de, (Don FERNANDO,) called **El Señor Alarcon**, a famous Spanish general, born about 1466, to whose custody Francis I. was committed after the battle of Pavia, 1525. He had a high reputation for honour and bravery. To him was intrusted the custody of the captive pope Clement VII. in 1527. Died in 1540.

See ANTONIO SUAREZ DE ALARCON, "Comentarios de los hechos del Señor Alarcon," 1665.

Alarcon, de, (HERNANDO,) a Spanish navigator, of whom little is known. He was sent in 1540 to explore the coast of California, of which he made an accurate survey. He was the first who ascertained that Lower California was not an island, but a peninsula.

See D. DE MOFRAS, "Explorations des Territoires de l'Orégon les Californies, etc."

Alarcon, de, (PEDRO ANTONIO,) a Spanish poet, born at Guadix, March 10, 1833. He studied at the

* The "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" spells this name *Alalcona*; but this is doubtless a misprint. Compare MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

University of Granada, and later belonged to the democratic and anti-Bourbon "Colonía Granadina" at Madrid. He served with O'Donnell's army in Morocco in 1859–60. His writings have a light, humorous quality, and are sometimes autobiographic. His tales include "The Three-Cornered Hat," ("El Sombrero de tres Picos," 1874,) "Loves and Friendships," ("Amores y Amoríos," 1875,) "Scandal," ("El Escándalo," 1875,) ("El Niño de la Bola," 1880,) etc. Died July 20, 1891.

Alarcon y Mendoza, de, dā ä-lär-kōn′ e mĕn-do′thä, (Don JUAN RUIZ—roo-eeth′,) an excellent Spanish dramatic poet, born in the province of Mexico about the end of the sixteenth century. He removed to Spain about 1622, and attained eminence as a lawyer. A volume of his dramas was published in 1628, and another in 1634. Among his works are "Las Paredes oyen," ("Walls have Ears;") "El Examen de Maridos," ("Trial of Husbands;") and "La Verdad sospechosa," ("Suspicious Truth,") which was the original of Corneille's 'Menteur." His moral tone is highly commended; his versification is easy and harmonious. His other principal merits are a faithful delineation of Spanish manners, and a nervous expression of noble sentiment. Died in 1639.

See A. DE PUIBUSQUE, "Histoire comparée des Littératures Espagnoles et Françaises;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana."

Alard, ä′lärt or ä′lär′, written also **Adelard,** a Dutch ecclesiastic, born at Amsterdam in 1490, was the author of several controversial works.

Alard, ä′lär′, (DELPHIN,) the foremost representative of the modern French school of violin-playing, was born at Bayonne, March 8, 1815. In 1827 he went to Paris, where he soon made a great reputation, and in 1843 he succeeded Baillot as professor at the Conservatory. His "Violin School" ("L'École du Violon") has been translated into many languages. Died February 22, 1888.

Alard, (FRANCIS,) a theologian, born at Brussels in the sixteenth century. He was converted to Protestantism by reading a work by Luther. Having been denounced to the Inquisition by his own mother, it was determined to poison him, in order to save his relatives from the shame of a public execution. The poison did not take effect; and he afterwards escaped from prison, and died in Holstein in 1578.

See a Life of F. Alard, by his grandson Lambert, in "Dänische Bibliothek," vi.; and NICHOLAS ALARD, "Decas Alardorum Scriptis Clarorum."

Alard, ä′lärt, (LAMBERT,) a German writer, a son of Wilhelm, noticed below, born in Holstein in 1602, was the author of a treatise "On the Music of the Ancients," in Latin, and a history of Holstein, entitled "Nordalbingia," etc., (1628.) Died in 1672.

Alard, ä′lär′, (MARIE JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French medical writer, born at Toulouse in 1779. Died in Paris in 1850.

Alard, ä′lart, (NICHOLAS,) a German biographer, born at Tönningen in 1683, wrote "Decas Alardorum Scriptis Clarorum," (1721.) Died in 1756.

Alard, (WILHELM, or WILLIAM,) a son of Francis, above named, was born in 1572, and became pastor at Crempe, in Holstein. He wrote many religious works, and Latin poetry which was much admired. Died in 1645.

A-lar′dus, (surnamed ÆMSTELREDA′MUS, from the place of his birth,) a distinguished scholar and rhetorician, born in Amsterdam towards the end of the fifteenth century; died about 1541.

Al′ar-ic, [Lat. ALARI′CUS,] a famous conqueror, King of the Visigoths, was born about 350 A.D. He served for some time in the army of the emperor Theodosius, who died in 393. Having been offended by Arcadius, he invaded the Eastern Empire with a large army in 396. He captured Corinth and other cities, and ravaged the country, but was checked by Stilicho, (or Stilicon,) and concluded a treaty with the ministers of Arcadius, who admitted him again into his service, with the rank of general. In 402 he invaded Italy, where he was defeated by Stilicho at Pollentia, and was compelled to withdraw from Italy. After the death of Stilicho, Alaric renewed, in 408, the invasion of Italy, where the feeble Honorius offered little resistance. He advanced to the gates of Rome, then the most magnificent city of the world, the citizens of which induced him to spare it by the payment of five thousand pounds of gold and thirty thousand pounds of silver. He soon after withdrew his army into Tuscany. Negotiations ensued between Alaric and Honorius; but the latter foolishly rejected the reasonable terms offered by the victorious Goth, who captured Rome in 410 and delivered it up to pillage for six days. The churches and public buildings, however were spared. Alaric marched southward, with a design to conquer Sicily, and died at Cosenza in 410.

See JORNANDES, "De Rebus Geticis;" SOZOMEN, "Historia;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" CLAUDIAN, "De Bello Getico."

Alaric II., a king of the Visigoths, who succeeded his father Euric in 484 A.D. He was killed in battle by the hand of Clovis, King of the Franks, in 507. The reign of Alaric II. was distinguished by the formation of a body of laws known as the "Breviarium Alaricianum," *i.e.* "Compilation or Abridgment of Alaric."

Alary, ä′lä′re′, (GEORGE,) a French missionary, born in 1731; died in 1817. He preached in the Burmese Empire, and afterwards in China, making many converts. He returned to his native country about 1772.

Alary, (JEAN,) a French poet, born at Toulouse in the sixteenth century. He wrote, besides other poems, "Virtue Triumphant over Fortune," (1622,) and a prose work called "Abrégé des longues Études," ("Abridgment of Long Studies.")

Alary, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French academician, born in Paris in 1689. He was sub-preceptor to Louis XV., and was admitted into the French Academy in 1723. His Letters to Bolingbroke were published. Died in 1770.

A Lasco, Alasco, or **Alasko,** ä-läs′ko, (JOHN,) a Polish Protestant theologian, born in 1499. He avowed his conversion to the doctrines of the Reformation after he had become Bishop of Vesprim in 1529. He preached some years at Emden, and in the reign of Edward VI. went to London, where he had charge of a congregation, On the accession of Mary (1553) he was compelled to leave England, and returned to Germany. He wrote several works on theology. Died in Poland in 1560.

See J. F. BERTRAM, "Gründlicher Bericht von Johann Alasco," 3 vols., 1733.

Al-Asharee, (Al-Ashari,) ăl-äsh′ä-ree′ an Arabian doctor, born at Basrah about 860 A.D. He was the founder of a Mohammedan sect called Asharites. Died about 940.

Alasko. See ALASCO.

Alasmai. See ABDEL-MALEK-IBN-KOREYB.

Alatino, ä-lä-tee′no, (MOSES,) a Jewish physician, born at Spoleto, Italy; lived about 1600. He translated into Latin Galen's treatise on Hippocrates' work entitled "De Aere Locis et Aquis." (See HIPPOCRATES.)

Alaudanus. See ALLOUETTE.

Alaux, ä′lō′, (JEAN,) a French historical painter, born at Bordeaux in 1786. He was a member of the Institute. Died March 3, 1864.

Alava, d', dä′lä-vä, (MIGUEL RICARDO,) a Spanish general, born at Vittoria in 1771. He fought against the French in the Peninsular war, became aide-de-camp to Wellington, and obtained the rank of general of brigade about 1813. In May, 1822, he was chosen President of the Cortes, and in the next month fought for the Constitution and the Cortes against the insurgents. His party having been subdued by French intervention, he went into exile in 1823. He returned to Spain after the death of Ferdinand, and was sent as ambassador to London in 1834. Died in 1843.

Alava Esquivel, d', dä′lä-vä ĕs-ke-vĕl′, (DIEGO,) a Spanish prelate, born at Vittoria. He was successively Bishop of Astorga, of Avila, and of Córdova, and wrote a work on Councils, "De Consiliis Universalibus," (published in 1582.) Died in 1562.

Alava y Navarete, de, dä ä′lä-vä e nä-vä-rā′tā, (Don IGNACIO MARIA,) a Spanish admiral, born at Vittoria. He entered the navy in 1766, and became rear-admiral in 1787. In 1794 he set out on a voyage of circumnavigation, during which he rectified many errors in the charts of the South Sea. He was second in command of the Spanish fleet at Trafalgar, (1805,) where he was wounded. In 1817 he was raised to the rank of high-admiral. Died the same year.

Alawy, â-lâ′wee, a Persian physician, born at Shirâz in 1669, was patronized by Aurungzebe. Died in 1749.

Alaymo, Alaimo, pronounced alike â-lī′mo, or **Alcaimo**, âl-kī′mo, (MARCO ANTONIO,) an Italian physician, born in Sicily in 1590. He practised at Palermo, and was regarded as the first physician of his time in Sicily. Among his works is one called "Diadecticon," giving an account of different medicinal substances, (1637.) Died in 1662.

Alba. See ALVA.

Albacini, âl-bâ-chee′nee, (CARLO,) a Roman sculptor who flourished in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was much employed in the restoration of antique statues. He was living in 1807.

Alban, aul′bạn, SAINT, the first person put to death in England for embracing the Christian faith. He suffered martyrdom in the time of Diocletian, about 285 A.D. The monastery of Saint Albans was founded, in honour of him, in the eighth century.

Albane. See ALBANI, (FRANCESCO.)

Albaneze, âl′bâ′nàz′, or **Albanese**, âl-bâ-nā′sà, a noted Italian singer, who lived in Paris. He died in 1800.

Albani, âl-bâ′nee, (ALESSANDRO,) [Lat. ALEXAN′DER ALBA′NUS,] a nephew of Pope Clement XI., born at Urbino in 1692, was made cardinal in 1721. He was a liberal patron of learning and the arts. He made a very valuable collection of statues and other works of art. Died in 1779.

Albani, (ANNIBALE,) CARDINAL, born at Urbino in 1682, wrote "Memoirs of the City of Urbino," (1724.) Died about 1750.

Albani, (FRANCESCO,) [in French, L'ALBANE, lâl′bân′,] a distinguished Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1578, was a pupil of Denis Calvart and of Ludovico Caracci. He painted mostly in Bologna and Rome; in the latter city he executed some large frescos. His best works are small oil-pictures, treating of subjects from ancient poetry and mythology, and are highly finished. In the opinion of Mengs, his studies of women surpass those of all other painters. He excelled also in rural prospects. He reproduced in many of his works "Venus Sleeping," "Diana Bathing," and similar subjects. Among his master-pieces are "The Four Elements," "The Toilet of Venus," a "Noli-me-Tangere," and an Annunciation. He had a family of twelve children, who, as well as his wife, were remarkable for their beauty, and served him as models for his angels, Venuses, and Cupids. The sculptors Algardi and Fiammingo, it is said, likewise studied Albani's children as models. Died at Bologna in 1660.

See MALVASIA, "Felsina Pittrice;" PASSERI, "Vite de' Pittori;" HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Albani, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian landscape-painter, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1668.

Albani, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO.) See CLEMENT XI.

Albani, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a nephew of the cardinal Alessandro Albani, born at Urbino in 1720, and made cardinal in 1747. Died in 1809.

Albani, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian nobleman, born at Rome in 1750, became cardinal in 1801, and died in 1834.

Albani, (MADAME,) the stage name of MARIE EMMA **Lajeunesse**, an American vocalist, born of French-Canadian parents at Chambly, near Montreal, in 1851. Her family removed in 1864 to Albany, New York, where her singing in the Catholic cathedral attracted so much attention that funds were raised by a public concert to send her to Europe for a musical education. In 1870 she made her début in Messina, under the name of Albani, adopted in memory of the city where she had received her first encouragement. She has sung successfully in Florence, St. Petersburg, London, and the principal American cities, and before Queen Victoria at Balmoral in 1891 and 1894. She is highly esteemed also in oratorio. In 1878 she married Mr. Ernest Gye.

Albano. See ALBANI, (FRANCESCO.)

Albano, âl-bâ′no, (GIOVANNI GIROLAMO,) [Lat. JOHAN′NES HIERON′YMUS ALBA′NUS,] an eminent Italian lawyer, born at Bergamo in 1504, made cardinal in 1570, and died in 1591.

Albans, Saint, sẹnt aul′bạnz, (JOHN OF,) a physician, philosopher, and theologian, born near Saint Albans, in England. In 1198 he became chief physician to Philip II. of France; in 1228 he joined the Dominican order, and died about the middle of the thirteenth century.

Albans, Saint, (DUCHESS OF,) an English actress, whose maiden name was **Mellon**, was married first to the rich banker Coutts, and again to the Duke of Saint Albans. Died in 1837.

Albany, aul′bạ-ne, (LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT,) DUKE OF, the fourth son of Queen Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace, April 7, 1853. He was educated at Oxford, and was made Duke of Albany in 1881. In 1882 he was married to Frederica Augusta, Princess of Pyrmont and Waldeck. He died at Cannes, March 28, 1884.

Albany, âl′bạ-ne, (LOUISA,) COUNTESS OF, a daughter of Prince Stolberg-Gedern, was born in 1753. She was married in 1772 to the Pretender Charles Stuart, a grandson of James II., from whom she was separated in 1780. Soon after the death of her husband (1788) she was privately married to the poet Alfieri, and settled at Florence. (See ALFIERI.) He ascribed to her influence much of his success as an author. Died in 1824.

Albarelli, âl-bâ-rel′lee, (JACOPO,) a Venetian sculptor, born about 1570; died in 1620.

Albaspinus. See AUBESPINE.

Al-ba-teg′nĭ-us, the Latin name of **Albatenee**, (**Albatenî**,) âl-bâ-tā′nee, or **Albatinî**, âl-bâ-tee′nee, a celebrated Arabian astronomer, who died at Bagdâd in 929. He made an abridgment of the Almagest of Ptolemy, with a commentary, and wrote other valuable works.

Albe, d', DUC. See ALVA, DUKE OF.

Al-Beidawi, (or **-Beidhawi**.) See BEIDAWEE.

Albeladory or **Al-Beladori**, (an Arabian historian.) See BELÂDORI.

Al′be-marle, (ARNOLD **van Kep′pel**,) EARL OF, a Dutch gentleman, born in Guelderland in 1669. He became a favourite courtier and attendant of William, Prince of Orange, whom he accompanied to England in 1688. "Courage, loyalty, and secrecy were common between him and Portland," says Macaulay. He was created Earl of Albemarle and Master of the Robes by William III., and was a rival of the Duke of Portland. He served as general in the war against Louis XIV., (1702–12.) Died in 1718. See also KEPPEL.

See MACAULAY'S "History of England," vol. v.

Albemarle, DUKE OF. See MONK.

Albenas, d', dâlb′nâ′, or dâl′bẹh-nâ′, (JEAN JOSEPH,) VICOMTE, a French military officer and writer, born near Nîmes in 1760; died in 1824.

Albenas, d', (JEAN **Poldo**—pol′do′,) a French antiquary, born at Nîmes in 1512, was a Protestant. He wrote a work on the antiquities of Nîmes, (1560.) Died in 1565.

Albeniz, âl-bâ-neeth′, (PEDRO,) a Spanish musician, born at Logroño in 1795, was for many years professor of the piano-forte in the Conservatory at Madrid, and introduced the modern style of piano-forte playing into Spain. He published a Method for the Piano in 1840, and various compositions and songs. Died in 1855.

Alber, âl′bẹr, [Lat. AL′BERUS,] (ERASMUS,) a learned German poet and witty satirist, who was an intimate friend of Luther, and a zealous Protestant. He was born at Sprendlingen, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, but the date of his birth is unknown. He was employed as teacher or preacher at Stade, Magdeburg, and other places. He wrote, besides satires against the Roman Catholics, many sacred songs or hymns, abounding in original ideas. Died in 1553.

See J. J. KÖRBER, "Beitrag zu der Lebensbeschreibung Erasmi Alberi."

Albergati, âl-bẽR-gâ′tee, (FABIO,) an Italian political writer, born at Bologna. Died about 1615.

Albergati, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian, born at Bologna in 1375, was made cardinal in 1426, and died in 1443.

Albergati-Capacelli, d', dâl-bẽR-gâ′tee kâ-pâ-chel′lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian marquis, senator of Bologna, born in 1728, devoted himself to theatrical rep-

resentations and became a consummate actor. He also composed several comedies and farces. Died in 1804.

Albergoni, âl-bĕR-go'nee, an Italian preacher and learned theologian, born at Milan in the latter part of the sixteenth century; died in 1636.

Albergotti, âl-bĕR-got'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian lawyer, born at Arezzo in 1304; died in 1376.

Alberi, âl'bà-ree, (EUGENIO,) an Italian writer, born at Padua in 1817. He published a Life of Catherine de Médicis, (1838,) and a work, "De' Lavori di G. Galilei," (1843.) Died in 1878.

Alberic I. and II. See ALBERICUS I. and II.

Alberic, âl'bà'rèk', a Benedictine monk, afterwards a bishop, born at Beauvais in 1080. In 1140 he convoked at Antioch a council which deposed the patriarch Rodolphus, (or Rudolphus.) Died in 1147.

Albéric (âl'bà'rèk') OF TROIS FONTAINES, (trwà fôN'tàn',) a French chronicler of the thirteenth century.

Alberici, âl-bà-ree'chee, or **Albrizzi**, âl-brĕt'see, (ENRICO,) an Italian painter of Bergamo, born in 1714; died in 1775.

Alberico de Rosciate, âl-bà-ree'ko dà ro-shâ'tà, an eminent Italian lawyer, born near Bergamo about the beginning of the fourteenth century. Died in 1354.

Al-be-rī'cus or **Alberico** (âl-bà-ree'ko) [Fr. ALBÉRIC, âl'bà'rèk'] **I.**, a count of Tusculum, and consul of Rome in the tenth century.

Albericus II., a son of the preceding, married the daughter of Hugo, King of Italy, and governed Rome with full authority from 936 till his death in 954.

Al'bę-ro I. and **II.**, the name of two bishop-princes of Liege in the twelfth century.

Alberoni, âl-bà-ro'nee, (GIULIO,) an Italian, born near Piacenza in 1664. Having been appointed agent of the Duke of Parma at the court of Madrid, he won the favour of Philip V., obtained a cardinal's hat, and was made prime minister of Spain about 1716. Aiming to restore to that country the power she had possessed under Philip II., Alberoni, as little restrained by sound judgment as by principle or the laws of nations, without any declaration of war, surprised and captured Cagliari and other towns of Sardinia then belonging to the Emperor of Germany. All Europe cried out against this violation of the rights of nations, and the ambitious cardinal was, in consequence, deprived of his office, in 1719, and banished from Spain. He retired to Italy, where he died in 1752.

See ROUSSET DE MISSY, "Vie d'Alberoni," 1719; G. MOORE, "Life of Cardinal Alberoni," 1806.

Albers, âl'bĕrs, (HEINRICH PHILIPP,) a German physician, born at Hameln in 1768; died in 1830.

Albers, (JOHANN ABRAHAM,) a distinguished German physician, born at Bremen in 1772. He first introduced among his countrymen a knowledge of the doctrines of Broussais and the discoveries of Laennec. Died in 1821.

Albers, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH HERMANN,) a German physician, born at Dorsten, near Wesel, in 1805. He became professor of medicine at Bonn in 1831. Among his works is a "Manual of General Pathology," (2 vols., 1842–44.) He died May 12, 1867.

Albert, âl'bęrt, [Ger. ALBRECHT, âl'brĕKt,] **I.**, Duke of Austria, son of Rudolph of Habsburg, was born in 1248, and elected Emperor of Germany in 1298, in the place of Adolphus of Nassau, who had been deposed. He was distinguished for his avarice, cruelty, and for an all-grasping and unprincipled ambition. In 1308 a conspiracy of the nobles was formed against him, and he was killed by his own nephew, John surnamed the Parricide.

See PEZZL, "Oesterreichische Biographie;" J. C. PFISTER, "Geschichte der Teutschen."

Albert (Albrecht) II., (or THE LAME,) Duke of Austria, was a younger son of the preceding. He was born in 1298, began to reign in 1330, and died in 1358.

Albert III., Duke of Austria, a son of Albert the Lame, born in 1348, died in 1395. He was a distinguished patron of the arts and sciences.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" LUDEN, "Histoire de l'Allemagne."

Albert (Albrecht) IV., Duke of Austria, born in 1377, succeeded his father, Albert III., in 1395. He was a nephew of Sigismund, King of Hungary, and of Wenceslaus of Bohemia, each of whom appointed Albert his successor. Died in 1404.

Albert (Albrecht) V., Duke of Austria, son of Albert IV., was born in 1397, and succeeded his father in 1404. He distinguished himself by his activity against the Hussites, over whom he gained several victories. In 1435 he drove the Turks from Hungary; and on the death of Sigismund, his father-in-law, the Hungarians chose Albert for their king. In 1438 he was elected Emperor, and thus became Albert II. of Germany. He died in 1439.

See WENK, "Historia Alberti II.," 1740; HORMAYR, "Oesterreichischer Plutarch;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Albert (Albrecht) VI., Duke of Austria, surnamed THE PRODIGAL, born in 1418, was a son of Ernest. The dominions of Ernest were divided, in 1438, between Albert and his brother Frederick III., Emperor of Germany. Died in 1463.

Albert, (Albrecht,) Archduke of Austria, a son of the emperor Maximilian II., was born in 1559. He was appointed Governor of the Low Countries by Philip II. in 1596, and married Isabella, (Elizabeth,) a daughter of that king. In an attempt to conquer the Dutch, he was defeated by Maurice of Nassau at Nieuport, in 1600. He took Ostend, after a memorable siege of three years, in 1604. The war was suspended in 1609 by a truce of twelve years. Died in 1621.

Albert, (DUKE OF WÜRTTEMBERG,) German field marshal general, was born at Vienna, December 23, 1865. In the World War he commanded successively the fourth army on the Western Front, and the army group on the Alsace-Lorraine Front.

See LE MIRE, "Vita Alberti Pii," 1622; CHARLES DUBOIS, "Histoire d'Albert et d'Isabelle," 1847; DE THOU, "Histoire."

Albert or **Albrecht**, (FRIEDRICH RUDOLPH,) ARCHDUKE, an Austrian prince and general, son of the Archduke Charles, the famous commander against Napoleon, was born in Vienna in 1817. He fought at Novara in 1849, and became Governor of Hungary 1851. D. 1895.

Albert (Albrecht) of Baireuth, surnamed ALCIBIADES, born in 1522, was a son of Casimir, Margrave of Brandenburg. He was a man of dissolute habits. He was defeated in 1553 by the Elector Moritz of Saxony, and his allies. Died in 1555.

Albert (Albrecht) I. of Bavaria, son of the emperor Lewis (Ludwig) V., succeeded to the territory of Lower Bavaria in 1349; died in 1404.

Albert (Albrecht) IV. of Bavaria, surnamed THE WISE, succeeded to the government in 1463, and, turning all his attention to the consolidation and organization of his estates, contributed greatly to the rank and influence which Bavaria has since attained among the powers of Europe. Died in 1508.

Albert (Albrecht) V. of Bavaria, surnamed THE MAGNANIMOUS, succeeded his father, William IV., in 1550. He was a distinguished patron of learning and the arts. Died in 1579, aged about fifty.

Albert I., Margrave of Brandenburg, surnamed THE BEAR, was born about 1106. He is called the founder of the house of Brandenburg. Died about 1170.

Albert II., Margrave of Brandenburg, succeeded his brother, Otho II., in 1206. Died in 1221.

Albert III., Margrave of Brandenburg, surnamed ACHILLES, and ULYSSES, on account of his bravery and wisdom, born in 1414, was renowned for martial exploits. He was a son of Frederick I. He commanded the army of the emperor, in 1471, against the Duke of Bavaria. Died in 1486.

Albert (Albrecht) of Brandenburg, a grandson of the preceding, and first Duke of Prussia, was born in 1490. In 1511 he was elected Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, who held Prussia proper as a fief of the King of Poland. In 1525 he abandoned the vows of his order, became a Protestant, and received Prussia as a hereditary fief of the crown of Poland. Thus the dominion of the Teutonic Knights was brought to an end. Died in 1568.

Albert, (**Albrecht,**) Duke of Brunswick, called THE GREAT, born in 1236, was a son of Duke Otho. He was an energetic and warlike prince. Died in 1279.

Albert, (**Albrecht,**) Archbishop of Magdeburg, waged war against the emperor Otho, and promoted the election of Frederick II. in 1212. Died about 1232.

Albert, (**Albrecht,**) an archbishop of Magdeburg and Mentz, the son of John Cicero, Elector of Brandenburg, was born in 1489. He was elected Archbishop of Magdeburg in 1513, Archbishop and Prince Elector of Mentz in 1514, and raised to the dignity of cardinal in 1518. Died in 1545. He was a patron of literature and possessed popular manners, but was unfitted by his want of energy and courage to contend with the storms which prevailed in Germany at the time of the Reformation.

Albert (**Albrecht**) of Mecklenburg, a son of Albrecht, Duke of Mecklenburg, was chosen King of Sweden in 1363. He waged war against Margaret, Queen of Denmark, who gained a decisive victory in 1388 and deprived him of the crown. Died in 1412.

Albert, (**Albrecht,**) Archbishop of Mentz in the twelfth century, was a turbulent politician, and an enemy of the emperor Henry V. Died in 1137.

Albert (**Albrecht**) **I.,** Duke and Elector of Saxony, began to reign in 1212. He accompanied the emperor Frederick II. in a crusade against the Saracens in 1228. Died in 1260.

Albert (**Albrecht**) **II.** of Saxony, was a son of the preceding. He contributed to the election of three emperors, Rudolph I., Adolph, and Albert I. Died 1300.

Albert (**Albrecht**) **III.** succeeded his brother Rudolph as Elector of Saxony in 1418. Died in 1422.

Al'bert, King of Saxony, born April 23, 1828. He served against Denmark in 1849, against Prussia in 1866, and against France in 1870–71. Was made field-marshal in 1871. Succeeded his father, King John, Oct. 29, 1873. Died June 19, 1902, his son George succeeding.

Albert I., King of Belgium, was born April 8, 1875, son of Count Philip of Flanders, and nephew of Leopold II., whom he succeeded Dec. 23, 1909. An active traveller, he has visited the Congo Free State and proposes to abate the evils long existing there. He refused to allow the German troops to pass unmolested through his country in August, 1914.

Albert, ăl'bair', a French revolutionist, whose proper name is ALEXANDRE MARTIN, was born in Oise in 1815. He was a member of the provisional government formed in February, 1848, and of the Constituent Assembly which met in May of that year. For his alleged complicity in a sedition of May 15, 1848, he was sentenced to deportation, but was soon pardoned. In 1870 he took a prominent part in the defence of Paris.

Albert THE BLESSED, Patriarch of Jerusalem, born in the diocese of Parma about 1150, was the legislator of the order of the Carmelites, (or White Friars.) He was chosen Patriarch of Jerusalem in 1204, and assassinated at Acre in 1214.

Albert, (CHARLES.) See CHARLES ALBERT.

Albert OF COLOGNE. See ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

Albert, (ERASMUS.) See ALBER.

Albert LE GRAND. See ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

Albert THE GREAT. See ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

Albert (**Albrecht**) VON HALBERSTADT, (fon hăl'bĕr-stăt',) a German poet or minnesinger, wrote about 1210-20.

Albert, ăl'bĕrt, (HEINRICH,) a German lyric poet and musician, born at Lobenstein, Saxony, in 1604. He produced sacred and secular airs and songs which are highly esteemed. He was organist of the cathedral of Königsberg from 1631 till his death. Died in 1668.

Albert, (MICHAEL and SALOMON.) See ALBERTI.

Albert, (PAUL,) a French author, born at Paris, December 14, 1827. In 1859 he was made a professor in the Faculty of Painters, and afterwards was a teacher in the normal school and in the Collége de France. He wrote "Histoire de la Littérature Romaine," (1871,) "La Littérature Française," (1872–75,) and various other works, chiefly of literary criticism. He died at Paris, June 21, 1880.

Albert, (PRINCE,) or, more fully, **Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel,** Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Consort of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, was born near Coburg in August, 1819. He was the second son of Duke Ernest I. He visited England in 1838, and was married to Victoria in February, 1840.

In 1842 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He obtained the rank of field-marshal in the British army and colonel of the Grenadier Guards. While maintaining a proper reserve and neutrality with respect to political parties, he acquired a great influence in the public councils, and merited the confidence of the queen by his discretion and other qualifications which rendered him her best adviser. He was the efficient chairman of the Council of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and in 1859 was chosen president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Prince Albert was interested in the promotion of the fine arts, of agriculture, and, we may add, of every benevolent enterprise. By the manner in which he passed through the somewhat peculiar trials of his exceptional position, he won the general approbation of the British people. Died December 14, 1861.

Albert OF STADE. See ALBERTUS STADENSIS.

Albert OF SWEDEN. See ALBRECHT OF MECHLENBURG.

Albert, d', (CHARLES.) See LUYNES, DUC DE.

Albert, d', (EUGEN FRANCIS CHARLES,) composer, born at Glasgow, of French parents, in 1864. He gained high distinction as a pianist and composer, producing operas, many songs, piano music, etc.

Albert, d', dăl'bair', (LOUIS JOSEPH,) Prince of Grünberghen or Grimbergen, born in 1672, was a grandson of Constable de Luynes. He entered the service of the emperor Charles VII. He published "The Dream of Alcibiades," (1735.) Died in 1758.

Albert, d', dăl'bair', (PAUL,) born in 1703, was made Archbishop of Sens in 1753, and Cardinal of Luynes in 1756. Died in 1788. He was distinguished for his liberality of mind and for his high moral character.

Albert d'Ailly. See CHAULNES, DUC DE.

Albert Dürer. See DÜRER.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Prince Albert, noticed above, and Queen Victoria, was born Nov. 9, 1841. Besides being Prince of Wales, he was Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, and Baron Renfrew. In 1860 he visited the United States, where he was received with flattering demonstrations of popular favour. In the winter of 1861–2 he set out on a tour to Syria, Palestine, Egypt, etc. He married, in March, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and had a son, Albert Edward, born in January, 1864, (died Jan. 14, 1892,) and four other children. In 1875–76 he made an extended tour in India, where he was received with general enthusiasm by the natives. See EDWARD VII.

Albertazzi, ăl-bĕr-tät'see, (EMMA, *née* **Howson,**) an English singer, born May 1, 1814. In 1830, at the age of sixteen, she made her first appearance at the King's Theatre, in London, and next year she went to Italy, where she married Signor Albertazzi. After singing in Milan, Madrid, and Paris, she returned to London in 1837. She died there in September, 1847.

Albertazzo, Marquis of **Este.** See ESTE.

Alberti, ăl-bĕr'tee, (ARISTOTILE,) called also **Ridolfo Fioravanti,** re-dol'fo fe-o-rā-văn'tee, an architect and engineer, born at Bologna, was one of the greatest mechanicians of the fifteenth century.

Alberti, (BENEDETTO,) a Florentine chief of the popular party in the revolution which occurred at Florence in 1379–80. He was exiled in 1387.

Alberti, (CHERUBINO,) a brother of Giovanni, noticed below, a painter and noted engraver, was born in 1552. Died in 1615.

Alberti, (DURANTE,) an Italian painter, born at Borgo San Sepolcro in 1538. He worked in Rome, where he painted in fresco and oil. Died in 1613.

Alberti, (FILIPPO,) an Italian poet, born at Perugia in 1548, was a friend of Tasso. Died in 1612.

Alberti, ăl-bĕr'tee, (GEORG WILHELM,) a German Protestant minister, born at Thundern, in Hanover, in 1723. He published "Letters on the State of Religion

and Science in Great Britain," (1752–54,) which are commended by Guizot in the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1758.

Alberti, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Borgo San Sepolcro in 1558, was a brother of Cherubino. He was unrivalled in his age for foreshortenings of the figure, and excelled in perspective and landscape. He painted frescos in the Vatican for Clement VIII. Died in 1601.

Alberti, (JOHANN,) a German jurist and Orientalist of the sixteenth century, born at Widmannstadt. He was appointed Chancellor of Austria by Ferdinand I., and published an "Epitome of the Koran," with critical notes, (1543.) Died in 1559.

Alberti, (JOHANN,) a Dutch theologian and profound scholar, was born at Assen in 1698. He became professor of theology at Leyden in 1740. He was well versed in Greek literature, and had a high reputation as a critic. His greatest merit consists in his labours to perfect the Lexicon of Hesychius, of which he published an excellent edition, 2 vols., 1746–66. Died in 1762.

Alberti, (JOHANN GUSTAV WILHELM,) a German manufacturer, born at Hamburg in 1757. He invented, about 1817, a machine for spinning linen. Died in 1837.

Alberti, (LEANDRO,) a learned Italian friar, born at Bologna in 1479. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Bologna," (1541–43,) and a "Description of all Italy," (1550.) Died in 1552.

Alberti, (LEON BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian architect and philosopher, born of a noble family, at Genoa, (or, as some writers say, at Florence,) in 1404. He was also a poet and a painter, and highly distinguished by his general learning and personal character. He succeeded to the direction of several works which Brunelleschi left unfinished at Florence, where he completed the Pitti Palace and was one of the restorers of the classic style. The church of St. Francis at Rimini is called his master-piece. He also gained a high reputation as a writer on art, by his "Treatise on Architecture" ("De Re Ædificatoria," 1485) and treatises on painting (1540) and sculpture. Died in 1472.

See G. B. NICCOLINI, "Elogio di L. B. Alberti," 1819; MILIZIA, "Vite degli Architetti;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Histoire des plus célèbres Architectes."

Alberti (ål-bĕr'tee) or **Albert,** (MICHAEL,) a learned German physician and medical writer, born at Nuremberg in 1682. In 1716 he was appointed professor of medicine, and in 1719 professor of philosophy, in the University of Halle. Died in 1757.

Alberti, (ROMANO,) an Italian painter and writer on art, born at Borgo San Sepolcro, lived about 1600.

Alberti, (SALOMON,) an eminent German physician and anatomist, born at Naumburg in 1540, was appointed professor of anatomy and philosophy in the University of Wittenberg in 1576, and died in 1600. His writings and discoveries entitle him to a high rank among modern anatomists.

Alberti, (SOPHIE,) a German authoress, born at Potsdam, August 5, 1826. Her maiden name was MÖDINGER. Among her works are "Else," (1856,) "Ein Sohn des Südens," (1859,) "Lebenden Blumen," (1878,) etc.

Alberti, (VALENTIN,) a German theologian, born in Silesia in 1635, became professor of theology at Leipsic. He wrote many polemical works on questions of theology. His "Compendium of the Law of Nature" ("Compendium Juris Naturæ," 1673) was written in opposition to a work of Puffendorf; it has often been reprinted. Died in 1697.

Alberti di Villanova, ål-bĕr'tee de vèl-lå-no'vå, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian, born at Nice in 1731, known as the author of several popular dictionaries. His 'Dictionnaire Italien-Français et Français-Italien" had a high reputation, and has passed through a number of editions. Died in 1800.

Albertinelli, ål-bĕr-te-nel'lee, (MARIOTTO,) an eminent Florentine painter, born about 1475, imitated and equalled Fra Bartolommeo. He painted religious subjects at Florence and Rome. "The Visitation of Elizabeth to the Virgin" is his master-piece. Innocenzio da Imola was his pupil. Died about 1520.

Albertini, ål-bĕr-tee'nee, or **Alberti,** ål-bĕr'tee (ANNIBALE,) an Italian medical writer, lived about 1600, and wrote "On Diseases of the Heart," ("De Affectionibus Cordis," 1618.)

Albertini, [Lat. ALBERTI'NUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian priest and antiquary, born at Florence in the fifteenth century. His chief work is one on the Antiquities o. Rome, entitled "On the Wonders of Ancient and Modern Rome," ("De Mirabilibus novæ et veteris Urbis Romæ," 1505.)

Albertini, (GIORGIO FRANCESCO,) an Italian theological writer, born in Istria in 1732. He became professor of theology in the University of Padua. Died in 1810.

Albertini, (LUIGI,) Italian statesman and journalist, was born at Ancona, October 19, 1871. He became a Senator in 1914 and was one of the chief promoters of Italy's intervention in the World War. He is strongly opposed to Fascism.

Albertini, (PAOLO,) an Italian priest, writer, and political agent, born at Venice about 1430. Died in 1475.

Albertini, von, fon ål-bĕr-tee'nee, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) an eminent Moravian minister, born at Neuwied, on the Rhine, in Germany, in 1769. He wrote hymns which display much poetical talent. He was a man of extensive acquirements and most estimable character. His sermons are remarkable for beautiful simplicity of style. He was made a bishop in 1814. Died near Herrnhut in 1831.

Al-ber-ti'nus, (ÆGID'IUS,) a German satirist, born at Deventer, in Holland, in 1560; died in 1620. He is remarkable for having written in the German tongue at a time when Latin was almost universally employed by the learned men of Germany. His works were very popular in his time.

Albertolli, ål-bĕr-tol'lee, (FERDINANDO,) an Italian architect, was a nephew of Giocondo, whom he succeeded at the Academy of Milan. Died in 1846.

Albertolli, (GIACOMO,) an Italian architect, born in 1761, became professor of civil architecture in the University of Padua. Died in 1805.

Albertolli, (GIOCONDO,) a distinguished Italian architect, born in 1742, was appointed professor of decorative architecture at Milan about 1775. Died in 1840.

Albertrandy, ål-bĕr-trăn'de, (JOHN CHRISTIAN,) an eminent Polish historian, linguist, and numismatist, born at Warsaw in 1731. He became librarian to King Stanislaus, who appointed him Bishop of Zenopolis. Among his works are "Roman Antiquities explained by Medals," (3 vols., 1805–08,) and a "History of Poland during the Last Three Centuries." Died in 1808.

Albertsen, ål'bĕrt-sen, (HAMILTON HENDRIK,) a Danish writer of Latin poetry, born at Copenhagen in 1592. Died in Egypt about 1630.

Albertucci de' Borselli, ål-bĕr-toot'chee dà bor-sel'lee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian preacher and chronicler, born at Bologna about 1432. Died in 1497.

Albertus, ål-bĕr'tŭs, a German painter and engraver, born in Saxony. Died about 1680.

Alber'tus Mag'nus, [Fr. ALBERT LE GRAND, ål'bair' lẹh grŏN,] (*i.e.* "Albert the Great,") a celebrated schoolman and philosopher, born at Lauingen, in Bavaria, about 1200, was sometimes called **Albert de Bollstadt** (bol'stât) and **Alber'tus Gro'tus.** He occupies the first rank among the philosophers and theologians of the middle ages. He became a Dominican friar in his youth, and, after lecturing on theology for three years at Paris, was chosen provincial of his order in 1254. During a long period he gave public lectures at Cologne. He was appointed Bishop of Ratisbon in 1260, but about 1263 he resigned that office, which he had never solicited. He died in 1280. As a man, he was remarkable for an enthusiastic love of knowledge, for modesty, and for a noble and disinterested spirit. He left a great number of works, which treat of logic, theology, physics, and metaphysics. Thomas Aquinas was his disciple.

See RUDOLPHUS NOVIOMAGENSIS, "De Vita Alberti Magni," 1499; RAFFAELE BADI, "Ristretto della prodigiosa Vita del Alberto Magno," 1680–88; PETRUS DE PRUSSIA, "Vita Alberti Magni;" ECHARD, "Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum;" GAUSLINUS, "Synopsis Vitæ Alberti Magni," 1630; LUDWIG CHOULANT, "Albertus Magnus."

Al-ber'tus Sta-den'sis, an abbot of Stade, Hanover,

in the thirteenth century, known as the author of the "Chronicon Alberti," (*i. e.* "Chronicle of Albertus,") containing an account of many events which occurred in the north of Germany in the middle ages down to 1256.

Alberus. See ALBER.

Al'bery, (JAMES,) an English dramatist, born in 1832. He studied architecture, but wrote farces when a youth, and won success in London in 1870 with the comedy "The Two Roses." He afterwards produced other plays. Died April 19, 1888.

Al-bi'cus, (SIGISMUNDUS,) or **Albicus** OF PRAGUE, called also **Al'bic** or **Albik** and **Albicius**, al-bish'e-us, a distinguished physician, born in Moravia in the latter part of the fourteenth century. He taught medicine at Prague for many years, and was physician to Wenceslaus IV., King of Bohemia, by whom in 1409 he was made Archbishop of Prague. He held this office only about four years. Died in 1427.

Albignac, d', dăl'bĕn'yăk', (LOUIS ALEXANDRE,) BARON, a French military officer, born in Gascony in 1739. He served in Hindostan previous to the peace of 1783, and afterwards commanded the tenth division under the French Directory. He retired from service in 1798, and died in 1820.

Albignac, d', (PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS MAURICE,) COUNT, a French royalist general, born at Milhaud in 1775; died in 1824.

Albin, aul'bin, (ELEAZAR,) an English artist and painter in water-colours, published in 1731 a "Natural History of Birds," with 205 fine coloured plates; also a work on English Insects, in Latin, (1731,) and the same in English in 1749, with 100 copper-plates, coloured. The figures were correctly drawn from the life by himself.

Albina, ăl-bee'nâ, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, lived at Palermo, and died in 1611.

Albini, ăl-bee'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) a distinguished Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1568, was a pupil and coadjutor of the Caracci. Among his works is a "Prometheus bringing Fire from Heaven." Died in 1646.

Albini, ăl-bee'nee, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) a distinguished German lawyer and statesman, born at Saint Goar, in Rhenish Prussia, in 1748. His great fame as a jurist introduced him to the notice of the emperor Joseph II., who conceived a warm affection for him and gave him a place in the imperial cabinet. After the death of the emperor, in 1790, Albini was invited to the court of the Elector of Mentz, (Mayence,) and soon after was placed at the head of the government. From 1792 to the death of the elector in 1802, his prince allowed him to manage everything; and he proved himself worthy of the trust He not only showed distinguished ability in the management of all civil affairs, but also on a number of occasions evinced military talents of a high order. Died in 1816.

Albini, de, dă ăl-bee'nee, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Arundel, the son of a Norman baron who followed William the Conqueror to England. He married Adelais, queen-dowager of Henry I., by whom he obtained the castle of Arundel and other estates. He took an active part in those troublous times, and died in 1176, during the reign of Henry II.

Albino, ăl-bee'no, (GIOVANNI,) [Lat. JOAN'NES ALBI'NUS,] a Neapolitan statesman and historian, who lived towards the close of the fifteenth century. He was a counsellor to Ferdinand of Aragon, who appears to have consulted him in military as well as in civil affairs. He wrote a history of the events of his own time.

Albinoni, ăl-be-no'nee, (TOMASSO,) an Italian dramatic composer and violinist, born at Venice in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He wrote forty-two operas, and various concertos, sonatas, and songs.

Al-bī-no-vā'nus, (CAIUS PEDO,) a Latin poet of the Augustan age, was a friend of Ovid, who addressed to him one of his "Epistolæ ex Ponto," ("Letters from Pontus.") He is said to have excelled in epic poetry, and is supposed to have written an epic poem on the exploits of Germanicus, which is lost. There is extant a beautiful elegy on the death of Drusus, which is ascribed to Albinovanus.

Al-bī'nus, [Gr. Ἀλβῖνος,] a Platonic philosopher, who lived at Smyrna about 150 A.D., was one of the teachers of Galen. He wrote an "Introduction to the Dialogues of Plato," which is extant.

Albi'nus, a Roman procurator of Judea in the time of Nero. He succeeded Portius Festus.

Al-bī'nus, [Ger. pron. ăl-bee'nŭs,] (ADRIAN,) a German professor of law, born at Lauban in 1513, was a friend of Luther. Died in 1590.

Albinus, (BERNARD,) a German physician, born at Dessau in 1653, was appointed professor of medicine in the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1681, and in 1702 to the chair of anatomy at Leyden. Died in 1721.

Albinus, (BERNARD SIEGFRIED,) an eminent German anatomist and physician, son of the preceding, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1696 or 1697. He was educated at Leyden, and on the death of his father in 1721 was unanimously chosen professor of anatomy and surgery in the university. In 1745 he became professor of therapeutics, and held this office till his death in 1770. As an anatomist he was distinguished for the accuracy of his observations and the clearness and fulness of his descriptions. Almost all his works are on anatomy. His excellent "History of the Muscles of Man" ("Historia Musculorum Hominis," 1734) is highly praised by Haller.

See BOERHAAVE, "Oratio de Vita et Obitu B. Albini," 1721; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica."

Albinus, (CHRISTIAN BERNARD,) a brother of the preceding, was born near the close of the seventeenth century. He became professor of anatomy at Utrecht, where he died in 1752.

Al-bī'nus, (CLODIUS,) a native of Adrumetum, in Africa, became Roman governor of Gaul about 180 A.D., and defeated the Frisian tribes beyond the Rhine. Prompted by jealousy, the emperor Severus endeavoured to remove him by assassination; but, this proving unsuccessful, the two leaders met in battle near Lyons. Albinus was defeated and slain in 197. He appears to have been at one time associated with Severus in the empire; at all events, he reigned three years in Gaul and Britain, with the title of Cæsar.

Albinus Flaccus. See ALCUIN.

Albinus, (FRIEDRICH BERNARD,) born at Leyden in 1715, was a brother of Bernard Siegfried, whom he succeeded as professor of anatomy in 1745. His chief work is a physiological treatise "On the Nature of Man," ("De Natura Hominis," 1775.) Died in 1778.

Albinus, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German poet, born at Naumburg, was a son of an inferior poet of the same name, (1624–79.) The son wrote in German a number of popular idyls and hymns, a volume of which was published in 1686. He was living in 1714.

See J. B. LIEBLER, "Nachrichten von J. G. Albinus Leben," 1728.

Albinus, (or **Weiss**, wîss,) (PETRUS, or PETER,) a learned German writer and historian, who was born in Saxony and lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century. Died at Dresden in 1598.

Al'bī-on, [Gr. Ἀλβίων or Ἀλεβίων,] a fabulous giant, regarded as a son of Neptune. He and his brother Bergion attacked Hercules near the Rhone, and were killed by that hero.

Albisson, ăl'be'sôN', (JEAN,) a French lawyer and politician, born at Montpellier in 1732, was made tribune in 1802. He assisted in the preparation of several portions of Napoleon's celebrated Code. Died in 1810.

Albitte, ăl'bĕt', (ANTOINE LOUIS,) a French Jacobin, member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791, distinguished for his violence and cruelty. He was a leader of the desperate revolt of May 20, 1795, against the Convention. For this he was condemned to death, but succeeded in concealing himself till the danger was over. He perished in the retreat from Russia in 1812, after he had served some years as sub-inspector of reviews.

Albizzi, ăl-bit'see or ăl-bĕt'see, a Florentine family which occupies a considerable place in the history of Florence during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The most worthy of notice are PIETRO, RINALDO, and TOMMASO ALBIZZI, noticed below.

Albizzi, [Lat. ALBICIUS, ăl-bish'e-us,] (BARTOLOM-

MEO,) an Italian friar, born in Tuscany, was the author of a work called "Conformities of the Life of Saint Francis with that of Jesus Christ." Erasmus Alber published in 1542 a refutation of this work, entitled "The Barefooted Monk's Jester and Alcoran," with a preface by Luther. Died in 1401.

Albizzi, (PIETRO,) the leader of the Guelph party at Florence, was put to death in 1379 by the Ghibelines.

Albizzi, (RINALDO,) a son of Tommaso, noticed below, born towards the close of the fourteenth century. He became involved in an unsuccessful contest with the family of the Medici, and died in exile at Ancona in 1452.

Albizzi, (TOMMASO,) born in 1347, was a nephew of Pietro and father of Rinaldo. He was chief magistrate of the republic from 1382 to 1417, which is accounted the most glorious period in the history of Florence. Died in 1417.

Albo, âl'bo, (JOSEPH, or José,) an eminent Spanish rabbi, born at Soria in the latter part of the fourteenth century. He wrote a very able work in defence of his religion, entitled "The Foundations of the Jewish Faith." Died in 1428.

Al'boin, [Lat. ALBOI'NUS,] the son of Alduin, became King of the Longobards on the death of his father, about 553. Alduin had defeated the Gepidæ, who occupied the countries corresponding with the modern provinces of Slavonia and Servia. Alboin nearly exterminated that nation, killed Cunimund, their king, and compelled his daughter Rosamund to become his wife. He next (about 570) turned his arms against the northern provinces of Italy, and, conquering everything in his course, excepting Mantua and Padua, advanced as far as Spoletum, (or Spoleto.) In 573, Alboin, after drinking deeply at a banquet at Verona, ordered a cup, which he had made out of the skull of Cunimund, to be brought, and invited his wife Rosamund to drink out of it. This outrage roused her to deadly vengeance. She conspired with two of his officers, and they killed the king when he was sunk in his afternoon sleep.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. xiv.; MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Albon, (JACQUES.) See SAINT-ANDRÉ.

Albon, d', dâl'bôn', (CLAUDE CAMILLE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lyons in 1753. He wrote a discourse on the "History, Government, Arts, etc. of some Nations of Europe," (4 vols.) Died in 1788.

Aboni, âl-bo'nee, (MARIETTA,) a celebrated Italian singer, born at Cesena in 1826, was a pupil of Rossini. She made her *début* at Milan in 1841, with a success which was repeated, or surpassed, at Vienna and Saint Petersburg. In 1847 her performances excited great enthusiasm in London and Paris, and a few years later she visited the United States. Her voice was a contralto of great purity, compass, and flexibility. "There never existed a voice more bewitching," says M. Bousquet, "whose tone was more limpid and sweet, whose sonorousness was more homogeneous in its different registers." She was married first to the Marquis de Pepoli, and afterwards (1877) to M. Zieger. Died June 23, 1894.

Aboni, (PAOLO,) a distinguished landscape-painter of Bologna. He worked in Vienna from 1710 to 1722, and afterwards at Bologna. Died in 1730.

Al-Borâk or **Al-Burâk.** See BORAK.

Alboresi, âl-bo-rā'sĕe, (GIACOMO,) an Italian painter of architecture, born at Bologna in 1632. He painted (with M. Pasio) the west façade of the cathedral of Florence. Died in 1677.

Albornotius. See ALBORNOZ, (GIL ALVAREZ CARILLO.)

Albornoz, âl-bor-nôth', (DIEGO FELIPE,) a Spanish historian, lived about 1650, and published "Castilla Politica y Cristiana," 1666.)

Albornoz, de, dā âl-bor-nôth', [Lat. ALBORNO'TIUS,] (GIL ALVAREZ CARILLO,) or simply **Ægidius de Albornoz** a noble Spaniard, born at Cuenca about the beginning of the fourteenth century. He was chaplain and counsellor to Alfonso XI. of Castile, who raised him to the archbishopric of Toledo. After the accession of Pedro the Cruel to the throne, Albornoz, having incurred his displeasure, fled to Avignon to Pope Clement VI., by whom he was made cardinal. Innocent VI., Clement's successor, subsequently appointed him his legate in which capacity Albornoz showed great wisdom as well as military skill, and in a few years recovered a multitude of Italian towns which had become disaffected or openly rebellious to the Papal see. He died in 1367.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia;" STEPHANO, "Vita del Cardinale Albornoz;" SEPULVEDA, "De Vita et Rebus gestis G. Albornotii."

Albosius, âl-bo'she-us, or **Aillebout,** âl'boo' or â'ye-boo', (JEAN,) a French physician, born at Autun, published in 1587 a description of a remarkable monstrosity, (a petrified embryo,) entitled "Portentosum Lithopædium sive Embryon petrifactum."

Albrand, âl'brôn', (FORTUNÉ,) a French Orientalist, born about 1795, planted a colony in Madagascar. Died in 1827.

Albrecht OF AUSTRIA. See ALBERT.

Albrecht OF BAVARIA. See ALBERT.

Albrecht OF MECKLENBURG. See ALBERT.

Albrecht, (ACHILLES.) See ALBERT.

Albrecht, âl'brĕkt, (BALTHASAR AUGUSTIN,) a German painter, born at Berg, near Munich, in 1687. Died at Munich in 1765.

Albrecht, (JOHANN LORENZ,) a German musician and composer, born near Mühlhausen in 1732. Died in 1773.

Albrecht, (JOHANN SEBASTIAN,) a German naturalist and writer, born in 1695, lived at Coburg.

Albrecht, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German physician, born at Erfurt in 1703, became professor of medicine in his native town in 1729, and professor of anatomy, surgery, and botany in the University of Göttingen in 1734. Died in 1736.

Albrecht, (SOPHIE,) a German poetess, born in 1757 at Erfurt, where her father, J. P. Baumer, was professor of medicine and philosophy. She was married at the age of fourteen, and died in 1837. Her poems are lyric and dramatic; they display deep feeling and considerable poetic power.

Albrecht, (WILHELM,) a German agriculturist, born in 1786, was a pupil of Thaer. In 1820 he was appointed director of an experimental school of agriculture founded at Idstein in Nassau, and afterwards removed to Geisberg near Wiesbaden. He wrote, or edited, "The Annals of the Agricultural Society of Nassau," (15 vols.,) and had a high reputation as a teacher. Died in 1848.

Albrecht, (WILHELM EDUARD,) a German legist, born at Elbing in 1800, was professor of German law at Göttingen from 1829 to 1837. He became professor of law at Leipsic in 1840. Died May 22, 1876.

Albrechtsberger, âl'brĕkts-bĕrg'ĕr, (JOHANN GEORG,) a distinguished German musician, born near Vienna in 1736; died in 1809. The celebrated Beethoven was one of his pupils.

Albret, âl'brâ', (CHARLES OF,) [Fr. CHARLES D'ALBRET, shârl dâl'brâ',] a cousin-german of Charles VI., appointed Constable of France in 1402. He commanded the French army at the disastrous battle of Agincourt, in which he was defeated and slain, in 1415.

Albret, (JEANNE OF.) See JEANNE OF NAVARRE.

Albrici, âl-bree'chee, (VINCENZO,) an Italian composer and organist, who flourished in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He spent some time at the court of Christina, Queen of Sweden

Albright, aul'brīt, (JACOB,) an American preacher, born near Pottstown, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1759. His parents were Germans, named ALBRECHT. A tile-burner by occupation, he began a religious life in 1790, and was soon recognized as a Methodist preacher. His converts were numerous, and, since they mostly spoke German only, a separate church organization was, in 1800, drawn up for them, Albright being their first presiding elder. In 1807 he was selected as a bishop. He died in 1808. His denomination is now called the "Evangelical Association," and the people are popularly known as "Albrights" in many places.

Albrion, de, dā âl-bre-ôn', (DOMINGO,) a Spanish sculptor, lived between 1550 and 1600. His works are praised by Ponz.

Albrizzi. See ALBERICI.

Albrizzi, âl-brēt'see or âl-brit'see, (ISABELLA TEO

toki—tȧ-o-to′kee,) a daughter of Count Teotoki, was born at Corfu about 1770. She was married to a Venetian nobleman; and her house in Venice became a place of resort for persons of distinction, both natives and foreigners. She was distinguished for her learning, wit, and taste, and not less for her domestic virtues. She wrote several works of merit. Died in 1835.

Albucasis. See ABOO-L-KASIM.

Albufera, DUKE OF. See SUCHET.

Albumazar, ȧl-boo-mȧ′zar, (a corruption of **Aboo-Mashar,**) a celebrated Arabian astronomer, born at Bulkh (or Balkh) about 780 A.D. He died in 885, aged above one hundred years.

Albuquerque, de, dȧ ȧl-boo-kĕr′kȧ or ȧl′boo-kĕrk′, (ALFONSO,) [Port. AFFONSO D'ALBOQUERQUE, ȧf-fon′so dȧl-bo-kĕr′kȧ,] surnamed THE GREAT, and THE PORTUGUESE MARS, a famous Portuguese commander, was born of a branch of the royal family, near Alhandra, in 1453. He commanded a squadron in the fleet which in 1506 was sent to India under Tristan da Cunha, and carried a secret commission by virtue of which he should supersede Francisco de Almeida as governor or viceroy of the Indies. On his way he took Ormuz, then a great emporium; but he was soon forced to evacuate that place, in consequence of the defection or insubordination of some officers of his squadron. He arrived in India in 1508. In 1510 he captured the rich city of Goa, and in 1511 performed a brilliant exploit in the conquest of Malacca. He entered the Red Sea in 1513 with the first European fleet that ever navigated its waters, and afterwards obtained permanent possession of Ormuz. He raised the affairs of the Portuguese in India to the highest state of prosperity. Having, however, been superseded in the government of India, he died near Goa in 1515. (See ALMEIDA.) His son wrote a history of his campaigns, entitled "Comentarios do grande Affonso d'Alboquerque," Lisbon, 1557.

See, also, A. THEVET, "Vie des Hommes illustres;" LAFITAU, "Histoire des Descouvertes, etc. des Portugais;" BARROS, "Decada Segunda;" FARIA Y SOUZA, "Asia Portugueza;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Albuquerque, de, dȧ ȧl-boo-kĕr′kȧ, (JUAN ALFONSO,) the tutor, and afterwards minister and favourite, of Pedro the Cruel, of Castile, was the unprincipled agent of that monarch's perfidy and cruelty; but, having at last incurred his displeasure, he was banished from court. Died in 1354.

Albuquerque, de, (MATEO,) a Portuguese general, who was appointed, in 1628, governor of the province of Pernambuco, which he defended against the Dutch. He was recalled to Portugal in 1635, after which he commanded a division in the war against the Spaniards, and gained an important victory at Campo Mayor in 1644. Died in 1646.

See SOUTHEY'S "History of Brazil."

Albutius, ȧl-bu′shę-us, (CAIUS SILAS,) a Roman orator, born in Cisalpine Gaul. He lived in the time of the emperor Augustus.

Albutius or **Albucius,** (TITUS,) a Roman, who lived about 100 B.C., distinguished by his devotion to the doctrines of Epicurus.

Alcaçoba, ȧl-kȧ-so′bȧ, or **Alcazova,** a Portuguese navigator in the service of Charles V. of Germany. He was murdered in a mutiny in 1535.

Al-ca-di′nus or **Alcadino,** ȧl-kȧ-dee′no, a Syracusan physician, who attended the emperors Henry VI. and Frederick II. He lived about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Alcæus, ȧl-see′us, [Gr. *Ἀλκαῖος;* Fr. ALCÉE, ȧl′sȧ′,] a celebrated Greek lyric poet, a native of Mitylene, in Lesbos, flourished about 600 B.C. He wrote in the Æolic dialect, and is said to have invented the metre called Alcaic. His odes were characterized by strong passion and enthusiasm; they were admired and imitated by Horace. Among the nine lyric poets of the Alexandrian canon, Alcæus occupied the second* or, according to some writers, the first place. Quintilian expressed the opinion that he was often equal to Homer. Nothing remains of his productions except a number of small fragments. Some of his poems were addressed to Sappho, his contemporary. In the contest between the nobles and the people of Lesbos, he fought and wrote for the former.

See BOUE, "Geschichte der lyrischen Dichtkunst der Hellenen," and "ALKAIOS," in ERSCH und GRUBER'S "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie.

Alcæus, a comic poet, a native of Mitylene, contended in 388 B.C. with Aristophanes for the prize which the latter gained by his "Plutus."

Alcæus OF MESSENE, author of a number of epigrams in the Greek Anthology, lived about 210 B.C. He wrote epigrams against Philip III. of Macedonia.

Alcaforada, ȧl-kȧ-fo-rȧ′dȧ, (MARIANNA,) a Portuguese nun, who, about 1662, conceived a passion for a French marquis (De Chamilly) who is noticed in this work. Her letters to him were published in a French version, ("Lettres Portugaises," 1669,) and were much admired. He did not return her affection, and appears to have published them to gratify his vanity.

Alcaforado, ȧl-kȧ-fo-rȧ′do, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese who took part in the expedition which discovered Madeira in 1420 and wrote a narrative of the discovery.

Alcalá, ȧl-kȧ-lȧ′, (Don **Parafan de Rivera**—pȧ-rȧ-fȧn′ dȧ re-vā′rȧ,) DUKE OF, born in 1508, was Viceroy of Naples under Philip II. Died in 1571.

Alcalá y Herrera, de, dȧ ȧl-kȧ-lȧ′ e ĕr-rā′rȧ, (ALFONSO,) a Spanish poet and novelist, who lived in the early part of the sixteenth century. He wrote a novel called "The Two Suns of Toledo," (1641,) in which the letter *a* was not used.

Al-cam′e-nēs, [Gr. *Ἀλκαμένης;* Fr. ALCAMÈNE, ȧl-kȧ′mȧn′,] one of the most distinguished sculptors of antiquity, was a native of Athens, and flourished in the fifth century B.C. According to Pausanias, he was living in 400 B.C. He was a pupil of Phidias. His most celebrated work was a statue of Venus, (now lost,) known as "Venus of the Gardens." He is considered to have been second to no Greek sculptor of his age except Phidias.

Alcamo, d', dȧl′kȧ-mo, (CIULLO,) a Sicilian, who lived near the close of the twelfth century; supposed to be the earliest writer of Italian poetry.

Alcantara, de, dȧ ȧl-kȧn′tȧ-rȧ, (DIEGO,) a Spanish architect, employed by Philip II. Died in 1587.

Alcantara, de, (San PEDRO,) a Spanish zealot, who founded a monastic order in the sixteenth century. He was born at Alcántara in 1499. Died in 1562. His penitential austerities were almost incredible. For nearly forty years, it is said, his daily allowance of sleep was less than two hours.

Al-cath′o-us, a son of Pelops, married the daughter of the King of Megara, and afterwards became himself king of that city.

Alcazar or **Alcaçar,** ȧl-kȧ′thar or ȧl-kȧ′sar, (ANDRES,) an eminent Spanish surgeon, who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He was professor of surgery in the University of Salamanca. His most important work was a treatise on syphilis.

Alcazar, de, dȧ ȧl-kȧ′thar, (BALTAZAR,) a Spanish poet, who lived at Seville about 1600. He composed many "redondillas," and was highly commended by Cervantes in his "Canto de Caliope."

Alcazar, de, written also **Alcasar,** (LUIS,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Seville in 1554. He wrote on the Apocalypse. Died in 1613.

Alcazova. See ALCAÇOBA.

Alcedo, de, dȧ ȧl-sā′do, (ANTONIO,) a native of Spanish America, published at Madrid in 1786 a valuable work on the geography of America, "Diccionario Geografico-historico de las Indias Occidentales ò America," (5 vols.) Scarcely anything is known of his life.

Alcée. See ALCÆUS.

Al′cester, (FREDERICK BEAUCHAMP PAGET SEYMOUR,) BARON, an English admiral, was born at London, April 12, 1821. He entered the navy in 1834, and became admiral in 1882. He was made commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean in 1880, serving as commander of the allied fleet of the European powers in a demonstration against Turkey in that year. He commanded the fleet in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Alcester in 1882. He died March 30, 1895.

* The FIRST place being accorded to ALCMAN, (which see.)

Al-çĕs'tis, [Gr. Ἄλκηστις or Ἀλκέστη; Fr. ALCESTE, âl'sĕst',] the daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, King of Thessaly, is fabled to have prevented the death of her husband by offering to die for him. Tradition adds that she was rescued from the realms of death by Hercules. The story of her heroic devotion forms the subject of one of the best tragedies of Euripides.

Al'çe-tas [Gr. Ἀλκέτας] **I.**, King of Epirus, was an ally of the Athenians. He reigned about 375 B.C.

Al'cetas II., King of Epirus, was a grandson of Alcetas I. He was killed by his own subjects, and was succeeded by Pyrrhus.

Al'cetas, a brother of Perdiccas, the favourite of Alexander the Great. After the death of his brother, 321 B.C., he killed himself, to avoid falling into the hands of Antigonus. (See PERDICCAS.)

Alchabitius, al-ka-bish'ē-us, [Arab. ABDALAZEEZ or ABDALAZÎZ,] an Arabian astrologer, who lived at Aleppo about the middle of the tenth century.

Alchfred. See ALFRED.

Al-chin'dus or **Al-kin'dus**, [Arab. AL-KIN'DEE or ALKINDI,] a noted Arabian astrologer, physician, and writer, born about the end of the eighth century. He lived at the court of Al-Mamoon, Caliph of Bagdád. He wrote many works, in one of which he pretended to explain the action of medicines by the principles of mathematics and music.

Alciati, âl-chá'tee, [Fr. ALCIAT, âl'se-ă',] (ANDREA,) a celebrated lawyer of Milan, born in 1492. He became professor of law in the University of Avignon in 1518, and afterwards filled the same chair in Bourges, (1528 to 1532,) and subsequently in Bologna, Pavia, and Ferrara. He died at Pavia in 1550. Though possessed of popular and brilliant talents, he was far from being a profound jurist. He left "Commentaries on the Digest," and many other legal works.

"Alciati," says Hallam, "was the first who taught the lawyers to write with purity and elegance. Erasmus has applied to him the eulogy of Cicero on Scævola, that he was the most jurisprudent of orators and the most eloquent of lawyers." (See "Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See "Vita Alciati," prefixed to his "Emblemata," published by CLAUDE MIGNAULT in 1581; MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Alciati, (FRANCESCO,) a nephew of the preceding, and tutor to the celebrated Saint Carlo Borromeo, born in 1522, was made cardinal in 1565. Died in 1580.

Alciati, (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) an Italian Protestant of the sixteenth century, who was accused, or at least strongly suspected, of heresy by Calvin and other reformers, in consequence of which he retired to Dantzic, where he died about 1570.

Alciati, (TERENZIO,) a learned Jesuit, born at Rome in 1570. He taught divinity for seventeen years in the Jesuits' College at Rome, and wrote several works on theology. Died in 1651.

Alcibiades, âl-se-bī'ă-dēz, written also **Alkibi'ades**, [Gr. Ἀλκιβιάδης; Fr. ALCIBIADE, âl'se'be'ăd'; Ger. ALCIBIADES, âlt-se-bee'ă-dēs,] a celebrated Athenian, son of Cleinias, was born about 450 B.C. He seemed to combine all the gifts of nature and of fortune. He was descended from the noblest families and inherited one of the largest estates of Athens. He possessed remarkable personal beauty, and an intellect of wonderful strength and versatility. The ward of Pericles, and the favourite pupil and companion of Socrates, he enjoyed unequalled opportunities for cultivating his talents to the highest degree. Yet all these advantages were rendered futile or pernicious by his fickleness and want of virtue. He was elected one of the board of generals in 419 B.C., and became the leader of the democratic party. Through his intrigues and counsels, the Athenians were involved in a war with Sparta and Syracuse, 414 B.C. About the time he was to sail for Sicily with the fleet, (in the command of which Nicias was associated with him,) he was accused of an act of sacrilege which had been recently committed, and was afterwards condemned in his absence. Upon this he joined the enemies of his country, and by his counsels contributed powerfully, though indirectly, to the destruction of the Athenian army in Sicily in 413. (See NICIAS.) Having quarrelled with the Spartans, he was recalled by the fickle populace of Athens in 411, and was again intrusted with the command of the fleet. Under his conduct the Athenians gained several signal victories, at Cynossema and Abydos in 411 B.C., at Cyzicus in 410; and in the two following years they acquired Chalcedon and Byzantium. But subsequently he made an unsuccessful attempt on the island of Andros, and soon after his lieutenant in his absence was defeated at Notium, near Ephesus. He was superseded in the command of the fleet, and retired into Thrace, for he thought it unsafe to return to Athens. After the fall of Athens and the establishment of the rule of the thirty tyrants, he withdrew into Asia, where he was honourably received by the satrap Pharnabazos. Not long after, the house in which he slept was attacked at night by a body of men, who set it on fire, and when he rushed out, sword in hand, dispatched him with darts and arrows, 404 B.C. It is not known whether this deed was done at the instigation of his public or his private enemies.

See his life in PLUTARCH; GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. viii. chaps. lxii. to lxiv., also lxvi.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" A. G. MEISSNER, "Alcibiades," 4 vols., 1785–88; J. H. JOANIN, "Histoire d'Alcibiades," 1819; HERTZBERG, "Alkibiades der Staatsmann und Feldherr," Halle, 1853; W. VISCHER, "Alcibiades und Lysandros," 1845; XENOPHON, "Hellenica;" THUCYDIDES, "History."

Al-çid'ą-mas, [Ἀλκιδάμας,] a Greek rhetorician, who lived about 400 B.C. He was a native of Elæa, in Asia Minor.

Alcides. See HERCULES.

Al-çī'dēs, [Gr. Ἀλκείδης; Fr. ALCIDE, âl'sēd',] a name of Hercules, supposed to have been derived from the Greek ἀλκή, (alkē,) "strength."

Al-çim'ą-chus, [Ἀλκίμαχος,] a Greek painter, supposed to have lived in the time of Alexander the Great.

Alcime. See ALCIMUS.

Al-çim'e-nēs, [Ἀλκιμένης,] a Greek comic poet, who is supposed to have lived at Athens about 500 B.C.

Al'cĭ-mus, [Gr. Ἄλκιμος; Fr. ALCIME, âl'sĕm',] (called also **Ja-çī'mus** [Gr. Ἰάκειμος] or **Jo'ą-chim**,) a Jewish high-priest, contemporary with Judas Maccabæus. He apostatized and joined Demetrius.

See I. Maccabees vii., ix.

Al'çĭ-mus A-le'thĭ-us, a Latin writer and rhetorician of the fourth century. He lived in Burdigala, (Bordeaux.)

Al-çin'o-us, [Gr. Ἀλκίνοος,] a king of the Phæacians, whose beautiful gardens, described by Homer in the Odyssey, have afforded a favourite theme for other poets. He reigned in the island of Scheria, (now Corfu.)

Alcinous, a Greek philosopher, who wrote an introduction to the philosophy of Plato. He is supposed to have flourished in the time of the early Roman emperors.

Alcionio, (PIETRO.) See ALCYONIUS.

Al'çĭ-phron, [Ἀλκίφρων,] a Greek epistolary writer, supposed to have lived about 200 A.D. His works are interesting as exhibiting a picture of the domestic life of that period. The number of his letters is above seventy. His language is elegant and purely Attic.

Alcmæon, âlk-mee'on, [Gr. Ἀλκμαίων; Fr. ALCMÉON, âlk'mā'ôn',] a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, renowned as the leader of the Epigoni in their successful expedition against Thebes.

Alcmæ'on, [Gr. Ἀλκμαίων,] a natural philosopher, native of Crotona, lived in the sixth century B.C., and was a pupil of Pythagoras. He is said to have been the first who dissected animals in order to study anatomy.

Alcmæon, (the lyric poet.) See ALCMAN.

Alcmæonidæ, âlk-me-on'ĭ-dē, [Gr. Ἀλκμαιωνίδαι,] one of the most distinguished of the noble families of Athens.

Alcman, âlk'man, [Gr. Ἀλκμάν,] called **Alcmæ'on** [Ἀλκμαίων] by the later Greek writers, the chief lyric poet of Sparta, flourished about 650 B.C. He was originally a Lydian slave, born at Sardis, and was emancipated in his youth and nationalized by the Spartans. He wrote Parthenia, pæans, bridal hymns, and other poems, which were highly prized by the ancients. Some beautiful fragments of his works are extant. He was considered by some ancient writers the inventor of erotic

poetry. To Alcman was assigned the first place in the canon of lyric poets, by the Alexandrian grammarians.

See SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque."

Alcmene, ălk-mee'ne, or **Alc-me'na**, [Gr. 'Αλκμήνη; Fr. ALCMÈNE, ălk'mȧn',] the daughter of Electryon, King of Mycenæ, and wife of Amphitryon. She bore Hercules to Jupiter, who, it is said, in the absence of her husband, deceived her by assuming the form of Amphitryon.

Alcock or **Alcok**, aul'kok, (JOHN,) a native of Yorkshire, England, was sent as ambassador by Edward IV. to John II. of Castile, and afterwards became successively Bishop of Rochester, of Worcester, and of Ely. He was also tutor to Prince Edward of Wales, and president of his council. He held the chancellorship a short time under both Edward IV. and Henry VIII. Died in 1500. He founded Jesus College, Cambridge.

Alcock, (Sir JOHN,) British airman, was born at Manchester, England, November 6, 1892. He served with the air service on the Turkish front in the World War. On June 14, 1919, with Lieut. A. W. Brown, he made the first non-stop aëroplane flight across the Atlantic. They left St. John's, N. F., and arrived at Clifden, Ireland, 16 hours and 12 minutes later. Seven months later Alcock was killed in a plane accident at Cote d'Evrard, France.

Alcock, (Sir RUTHERFORD,) an English diplomatist, born in London in 1809. Died in 1897.

Al'corn, (JAMES LUSK,) an American statesman, was born near Golconda, Ill., 1816. He removed to Mississippi, of whose legislature he was long a member. In 1865 he was elected U. S. Senator, but was refused a seat. In 1869 he was elected Governor of Mississippi, which he resigned in 1871 to enter the U. S. Senate.

Alcott, aul'kŏt, (AMOS BRONSON,) an American teacher and philosopher, born in Wolcott, Connecticut, in 1799. He became widely known as a successful teacher of young children, first in Connecticut, then in Boston, and lastly in Concord, Massachusetts. He gave up his school, however, to devote himself to the study of natural theology and the enforcement of his reformatory views from the lecture-platform. He was an attractive speaker. He published "Conversations with Children on the Gospels," (1836,) "Tablets," (1868,) and "Concord Days," (1872.) Died March 4, 1888.

Alcott, (LOUISA MAY,) a popular American writer, daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott, was born at Germantown, in Philadelphia, November 29, 1832. In 1862 she was for some months a nurse in an army hospital. Among her works are "Hospital Sketches," (1863,) "Moods," (1864,) a tale, "Little Women," (1868, continued 1870,) "An Old-Fashioned Girl," (1869,) "Little Men," (1871,) "Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag," (6 vols., 1872–82,) "Jack and Jill," (1880,) "Proverb Stories," (1882,) "Jo's Boys," (1886,) etc. Died March 6, 1888. Her sister MAY (Mrs. Nieriker, born 1840, died 1879,) an artist, wrote "Concord Sketches."

Alcott, (WILLIAM A.,) M.D., an American reformer and educational writer, born in Wolcott, Connecticut, in 1798. He labored zealously in the cause of educational reforms, and lectured extensively on the best modes of instruction, hygiene, physiology, etc. Besides contributing to various journals, he published many volumes on educational and kindred subjects. Some of his works have enjoyed a great popularity, especially "The House I Live in;" "The Young Man's Guide;" "The Young Woman's Guide;" "The Young Mother;" "The Young Housekeeper," etc. Died March 29, 1859.

Alcudia, DUKE OF. See GODOY.

Alcuin, ăl'kwin, or **Al'cwin**, an English prelate, who passes for the most learned man of his age, and whose full name was **Flac'cus Albi'nus Alcui'nus**, was born at York about 735 A.D. About 780 he accepted an invitation to the court of Charlemagne, with whom he lived thenceforth on terms of intimate friendship. The court of that monarch, it is said, became a school of which Alcuin was the head. According to some writers, he founded schools at Aix-la-Chapelle and Paris. He was appointed in 796 abbot of St. Martin at Tours, where he died in 804. He left many epistles, poems, and theological works, which are among the best specimens of mediæval Latinity. A life of Alcuin, by Professor F. Lorenz, of Halle, has been translated into English, (1837.)

See also BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur;" "Biographia Britannica Literaria," 1842.

Alcyone (ăl-sī'o-ne) or **Hal-çy'o-ne**, [Gr. 'Αλκυόνη,] (Myth.,) a daughter of Æolus, who became the wife of Ceyx. They were remarkable for their mutual and devoted love. Ceyx having perished in a storm at sea, Alcyone, overcome by grief and despair, threw herself into the waves. To reward their conjugal devotion, the gods transformed them into kingfishers. The sea, as ancient writers tell us, is always calm and the weather delightful during the period in which these birds build their nests and hatch their young: hence the origin of the expression "halcyon days," signifying those of peace and happiness.

Al-çy-o'nĭ-us or **Al-çĭ-o'nĭ-us**, (PETRUS,) [It. ALCIONIO, ăl-cho'ne-o, PIETRO,] a distinguished Italian scholar, was born at Venice about 1490. He translated into elegant Latin several works of Aristotle, and became professor of Greek at Florence about 1521. His most celebrated work is "Medices Legatus de Exsilio," (1522,) a dissertation on Exile. He was erroneously suspected of having taken the finest passages of this work from Cicero's lost treatise on Glory. He died in Rome in 1527.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium," Bâle, 1677.

Al-Damiri. See ADDEMEERE.

Alde, van, văn ăl'dĕh, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter and engraver, lived at Amsterdam about 1650.

Aldebert. See ADALBERT.

Aldegati, ăl-dà-gȧ'tee, (MARCO or MARCANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Mantua, lived in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Aldegonde, SAINT. See MARNIX, (PHILIP VAN.)

Aldegrever, ăl'dĕh-grȧ'vẽr, or **Aldegraef**, ăl'dĕh-grĕf', (HEINRICH,) an eminent German painter and engraver, born at Soest, Westphalia, in 1502, was a pupil of Albert Dürer, whose style he closely imitated. He left a great number of engravings, mostly from his own designs. They are finely executed in the Gothic style.

Al-Demiri. See ADDEMEERE.

Alden, (HENRY MILLS,) an American editor, born at Mt. Tabor, Vermont, November 11, 1836. He graduated at Williams College in 1857, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1860. In 1869 he became principal editor of "Harper's Magazine." Died 1919.

Alden, (ISABELLA MACDONALD,) author, was born at Rochester, New York, November 3, 1841; was married in 1866 to G. R. Alden, D.D. Under the pen-name of "Pansy" she has written about seventy-five Sunday-school books, which have been translated into various languages. Edited the juvenile periodical "Pansy," 1873–96.

Alden, aul'dĕn, (JOHN,) one of the first settlers of Plymouth, Massachusetts, came over in the Mayflower in 1620. He was a magistrate in that colony for more than fifty years. He forms one of the principal characters in Longfellow's poem on "Miles Standish's Courtship." Died in 1687, aged about eighty-nine.

Alden, (JOSEPH,) D.D., LL.D., an American educational writer, born at Cairo, New York, January 4, 1807. He was for many years principal of the State Normal School at Albany, New York. Among his works are "The Citizen's Manual," "Christian Ethics," "The Science of Government," etc. Died in 1885.

Alden, (TIMOTHY,) an American clergyman, born in Massachusetts in 1771, was the founder and first president of Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. He published a collection of epitaphs and inscriptions, in 5 vols. Died in 1839.

Alden, (WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,) an American author, born October 9, 1837, was educated at Lafayette and Jefferson Colleges, graduating in 1858. He was the founder of the "New York Canoe Club," and the introducer of "canoeing" into the United States. His

career includes a United States consulship at Rome, (1885–89,) and a period as leader writer on the Paris "Herald," (1890–93.) His works, principally for the young, embrace "Canoe and Flying Proa," "The Moral Pirates," "The Cruise of the Canoe Club," "Told by the Colonel," etc. He died Jan. 14, 1908.

Alderete, de, dà âl-dà-rā'tà, or **Aldrete,** âl-drā'tà, (BERNARDO,) a learned Spanish writer and priest, born at Málaga about 1550. He was distinguished for his knowledge of Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek, and was reputed one of the best Spanish writers of his time. Among his works is "The Origin and Principles of the Castilian Language," (1606,) which, says Gayangos, is the best on that subject. The date of his death is unknown.

Alderete, de, (DIEGO GRACIAN,) a Spanish Hellenist of the sixteenth century, was employed as private secretary by Charles V. and by Philip II., at whose court he enjoyed great favour. He made good Spanish versions of Xenophon, (1552,) Thucydides, (1554,) and other Greek writers. He died at an advanced age about 1590.

Alderete, de. (José,) a younger brother of Bernardo, noticed above, was rector of the College of Granada, and author of a treatise "De Religiosa Disciplina tuenda," (1615.) Died in 1616, aged about fifty-six.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Alderoti, âl-dà-ro'tee, (TADDEO,) a celebrated physician, and a friend of Dante, was born at Florence in 1215. Died in 1295.

See VILLANI, "Vie d'Alderoti."

Alderson, (Lieut. Gen. Sir EDWIN ALFRED HERVEY,) was born April 8, 1859. He served in the Boer and Egyptian Wars, and commanded the 1st Canadian Division 1914–15 in the World War, and later the Canadian Army Corps.

Aldhelm, ald'helm, SAINT, a distinguished Saxon ecclesiastic, born about the middle of the 7th century.

Aldigieri. See ALTICHERIO.

Aldini, âl-dee'nee, (ANTONIO,) COUNT, an Italian statesman, born at Bologna in 1756, was a nephew of Galvani. Having become a political friend of Bonaparte, he was chosen president of the Council of State of the Cisalpine Republic, and in 1805 secretary of state in the kingdom of Italy. He continued to live at Milan after it passed into the power of Austria. Died in 1826.

Aldini, (GIOVANNI,) a distinguished natural philosopher, nephew of the celebrated Galvani, and brother of the preceding, was born at Bologna in 1762. In 1798 he was appointed professor of physics in the university of his native city. In 1807 he became a member of the council of state at Milan, and Knight of the Iron Crown. Died in 1834. He has left essays on galvanism, steam, the hydraulic lever, and other subjects.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Aldini, (TOBIA,) an Italian botanist of Cesena, wrote a "Description of the Garden of Cardinal Farnese at Rome," (1625.)

Aldobrandini, âl-do-brân-dee'nee, (CINZIO,) a nephew of Pope Clement VIII., born at Sinigaglia, became cardinal in 1593. He was a friend of Tasso, who dedicated to him his "Jerusalem Delivered," ("Gerusalemme Liberata.")

Aldobrandini, (SILVESTRO,) a learned Italian jurist, born in 1499. He was for some years professor of law at Pisa. Died in 1558. His son Ippolito became pope in 1592. (See CLEMENT VIII.) He had a son, Giovanni, and two grandsons, Pietro and Cinzio, (noticed above,) who became cardinals.

Aldobrandini, (TOMMASO,) a son of Silvestro, born at Rome about 1540, was a brother of Clement VIII. He produced a translation of Diogenes Laertius, (1594.) He died in the prime of life.

Aldobrandino, âl-do-brân-dee'no, (called FIORENTINO, or the "Florentine,") an Italian physician, practised at Sienna, and died at Florence in 1327.

Aldo Manuzio. See MANUTIUS.

Aldred, âl'dred or âl'dred, surnamed THE GLOSSER, [Lat. GLOSSA'TOR,] an Anglo-Saxon writer, author of the "Book of Durham," lived about 800 A.D.

Aldred, âl'dred, [Lat. ALDRE'DUS, called also ALRE'DUS and EALRE'DUS,] an archbishop of York in the eleventh century. He enjoyed high favour with Edward the Confessor. In 1066 William the Conqueror was crowned by him. Died in 1069.

Aldrete. See ALDERETE.

Aldric, âl'drik, [Lat. ALDRI'CUS,] SAINT, was born in France about 800. He was elected to the bishopric of Le Mans in 832, in which office he acquired the highest character for wisdom and sanctity. Died about 856.

Aldrich, auld'ritch or auld'rij, (HENRY,) D.D., an eminent English scholar and divine, born at Westminster in 1647, was educated at Oxford. He became an able defender of the Protestant cause, and was made dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1689. He composed numerous services and anthems which are used in the English cathedrals, and wrote a "Compendium of the Art of Logic," which was long popular. Died 1710.

Aldrich, auld'ritch, (JAMES,) an American poet and journalist, born in Suffolk county, New York, in 1810. He at first engaged in mercantile pursuits, but subsequently devoted himself entirely to literature. Died in 1856. He edited several popular periodicals, and was author of numerous poems.

Aldrich, (NELSON WILMARTH,) statesman, born at Foster, R. I., in 1841. He served in the R. I. House 1875–77; in the National House of Representatives 1879–81, and in the U. S. Senate 1881–1910, becoming a dominant Republican leader. He became chairman of the National Monetary Commission 1910. D. 1915.

Aldrich or **Aldridge,** auld'rij, (ROBERT,) born in Buckinghamshire, England, became Bishop of Carlisle in 1537, and died in 1555.

Aldrich, (THOMAS BAILEY,) a distinguished American *littérateur*, was born at Portsmouth, N.H., November 11, 1836, and early became a contributor of prose and verse to the periodicals of the day. About 1855 he adopted literature as a profession. His chief prose works are "The Story of a Bad Boy," (1870,) "Marjorie Daw," etc., (1873,) "Prudence Palfrey," (1874,) "The Queen of Sheba," (1877,) "The Stillwater Tragedy," (1880,) "From Ponkapog to Pesth," (1883,) "An Old Town by the Sea," (1894.) His volumes of poems are entitled "Cloth of Gold," etc., (1874,) "XXXVI Lyrics and XII Sonnets," (1880,) "Mercedes," etc., (1883,) "Wyndham Towers," (1889,) "The Sisters' Tragedy," (1891,) etc. From 1881 to 1890 he was editor of the "Atlantic Monthly." He died March 19, 1907.

Aldridge, auld'rij, (IRA,) a negro tragedian, whose place of birth is variously given as near Baltimore, Maryland, and in Senegambia. Having attracted the notice of Kean, the eminent actor, he appeared as Othello to Kean's Iago. He subsequently rose to distinction, personating with great success a wide range of characters. Particular honours were conferred on him by the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Sweden. Died in 1867.

Aldringer, âlt'ring-ẹr, or **Altringer,** (JOHANN,) an officer in the Thirty Years' War, was born in the duchy of Luxemburg, of an obscure family. From a common soldier in the Imperial (Austrian) army, he rose gradually to the highest rank, and after the death of Tilly, in 1632, was made field-marshal. He was killed while defending the bridge of Landshut against the Swedes in 1634.

Aldrovande. See ALDROVANDUS.

Aldrovandi. See ALDROVANDUS.

Aldrovandini, âl-dro-vân-dee'nee, a family of artists who lived in Bologna in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The most celebrated were the following:

Aldrovandini, (POMPEO AGOSTINO,) born in 1677, died in 1739. Like the others of his family, he was distinguished as an architectural and decorative painter. He painted in oil and fresco, in Vienna, Dresden, and Italy.

Aldrovandini, (TOMMASO,) a painter of Bologna, born in 1653, was a cousin of the preceding. Died in 1736.

Al-dro-van'dus, [Fr. ALDROVANDE, âl'dro'vŏnd'; It. ALDROVANDI, âl-dro-vân'dee,] (ULYSSES,) a great Italian naturalist, born of a noble family, at Bologna, about 1524. Having studied botany, medicine, and other

sciences, he graduated in medicine in 1553, and obtained the chair of natural history at Bologna in 1560. He pursued his favourite studies with unremitting zeal, and spent his fortune in collecting specimens and procuring engravings by the best artists. The result of his labours is a "Natural History," in 13 volumes, of which four appeared during his life. He published three volumes on Birds, 1599–1603, and one volume on Insects, 1602. The other volumes were edited by various persons. His works are praised for their completeness, but are deficient in scientific arrangement and condensation. "The book of Aldrovandus," says Cuvier, "can only be regarded as an enormous compilation, without taste or genius: the plan and materials of it are in a great measure borrowed from Gesner." Died at Bologna in 1607. Buffon praises the method of Aldrovandus and his fidelity of description.

See FANTUZZI, "Memorie della Vita d'Ulisse Aldrovandi," 1774; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Alduin, âld'win, [Lat. ALDUI'NUS or ALDOVI'NUS,] written also **Aud'win**, **Aud'oin**, and sometimes **Hieldui'nus**, the first king of the second dynasty of Longobards or Lombards, reigned about the middle of the sixth century. The emperor Justinian made an alliance with him, and gave him Pannonia, (now the south-western part of Hungary,) and the Longobard king sent him in return 5000 mercenaries to fight in the imperial army. (See ALBOIN.)

Alduinus. See ALDUIN.

Aldus Manutius. See MANUTIUS.

Ale, â'leh, (EGIDIUS,) a Flemish painter, who was born at Liege, and worked at Rome. Died in 1689.

Aleander and **Aléandre.** See ALEANDRO.

Aleandro, â-là-ân'dRo, [Lat. ALEAN'DER; Fr. ALÉANDRE, â'là'ôNdR',] (GIROLAMO,) a distinguished Italian scholar, born near Friuli in 1480, was reputed one of the most learned men of his time. He became professor of belles-lettres in the University of Paris in 1508, and librarian of the Vatican in 1519. In 1520 he was sent by Pope Leo X. as nuncio to Germany, to oppose the doctrines of Luther, against whom he showed a violent hostility. He was the *rédacteur* of the edict against Luther which the emperor and diet adopted. In 1525 he was taken prisoner at Pavia with Francis I., whom he had accompanied as nuncio. He was made a cardinal in 1538, and died in 1542, leaving an unfinished work on holding councils, ("De Concilio habendo.")

See D'AUBIGNÉ, "History of the Reformation;" MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" A. VICTORELLI, "Vie d'Aléandre," in a collection of lives of Pontiffs, published at Rome in 1630, 2 vols.

Aleandro, (GIROLAMO the younger,) a very learned Italian poet and antiquary, born in Friuli in 1574, was a grand-nephew of the preceding. He was remarkable for the precocity of his intellect, and composed, at the age of sixteen, seven beautiful odes, called "The Tears of Penitence," ("Le Lagrime di Penitenza.") He was for about twenty years secretary to Cardinal Bandini, at Rome. He was also for some time secretary to Pope Urban VIII. Among his works are "Penitential Psalms," (in Latin. 1593,) and an antiquarian treatise entitled "Antiquæ Tabulæ Marmoreæ," etc., (1616.) Died in 1629.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" GASPARO DE SIMEONI, "In morte di G. Aleandro orazione," 1636.

Aleardi, â-là-âR'dee, (ALEARDO, but originally GAETANO,) an Italian poet, born at Verona, November 4, 1812. He studied law at Padua, and in 1848 was actively engaged in the revolutionary cause. He afterwards entered the Italian Parliament, and was professor of æsthetics at the art-school of Brescia. He published several volumes of verse, besides political writings. Died at Verona, July 17, 1878.

Aléaume, â'là'ōm', (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in 1525, died in 1596. He wrote Latin verses.

Alecsandri, âl'ĕk-sân'dree, (VASSILI,) known also as **Basil Alexandri**, a Roumanian poet, born at Mircesti in 1821. In his youthful days he was successively a journalist, conspirator, novelist, playwright, and exile. He was one of the first patricians to set free his slaves. In 1857 he became Moldavian minister of foreign affairs. His "Hora Unizes" (1856) has become the national song of Roumania. Among his important works are the drama of "The Despot," and "Ostasi Nosti," a volume of patriotic poems, (1877.) His "Works" (complete in 12 vols.) are partly written in Roumanian and partly in French. Died September 4, 1890.

Alecto. See EUMENIDES.

Alee or **Alî**, â'lee, or **Ali-Ibn-Abi-Tâlib**, â'lee ĭb'n â'bee tâ'lib, (*i.e.* "Alee the son of Aboo-Tâlib:" see note to ABOOLFEDA, on page 37,) surnamed THE LION OF GOD, an Arabian caliph, born at Mecca about 600 A.D.; was a cousin-german of the prophet Mohammed. He was one of the first to embrace the new faith, which he afterwards defended with unequalled zeal and valour. He married Fâtimah, a daughter of Mohammed. Upon the death of the prophet in 632, Alee and Aboo-Bekr were rival candidates for the succession, which the latter obtained. This contest was the origin of the great schism between the Sŏŏnnites (orthodox) and Sheeites, the latter of whom were partisans of Alee. On the death of Othmân in 655, Alee became caliph; but he was obliged to maintain his cause in battle against Moâweeyeh, a powerful rival. Three fanatics conspired to assassinate both of these rivals in order to end the war, and Alee was killed by one of them in 660 A.D. He left a son, Hassan, who became caliph. Alee is a popular hero, especially with the Persians, who belong to the sect of Sheeites. He is also celebrated as an author of maxims and sentences.

See IRVING, "Mahomet and his Successors," vol. ii.; WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. iv.; OCKLEY, "History of the Saracens;" ELMACIN, "Historia Saracenica;" D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale;" NOËL DES VERGERS, "Histoire de l'Arabie," 1846.

Alee or **Alî**, (**Abool-Hassan**, â'bōōl' hâs'sân,) King of Granada, ascended the throne in 1466. He renewed the war against Ferdinand and Isabella in 1481, and was defeated at Alhama. In 1482 his subjects revolted, and proclaimed his son Boabdil, or Aboo-Abdillah, king. Alee died soon after that date.

Alee, **Ali**, or **Aali**, â'lee, a Turkish historian, who wrote a history of the Ottoman Empire. Died in 1597.

Alee- (or **Alî-**) **ar-Ridhâ**, â'lee ar-rĭd'â, a descendant of Alee the son-in-law of Mohammed, born in 758 A.D., was considered one of the legitimate successors of the prophet. He married a daughter of the caliph Al-Mamoon. Died in 819.

Alee Beg, (of Poland.) See ALI BEG.

Alee-Bestâmee or **Ali-Bestâmi**, â'lee bĕs-tâ'mee, a famous sheikh and learned Mohammedan writer, born at Herât in 1400. He came to Turkey in 1443, and resided at the court of the sultan Mahomet II. He wrote on ethics, grammar, philosophy, etc. Died in 1470.

Alee (or **Ali**) **Bey**, â'lee bā, or **Alee Beg**, a Mameluke chief, was born in 1728, on or near Mount Caucasus. Having been taken to Cairo when a child, he was sold to an officer of the Janissaries, who adopted and educated him. He soon distinguished himself by his courage and ability. Having at length got possession of the chief power in Egypt in 1768, he aimed to make it an independent kingdom. In 1770 he attempted to conquer Palestine and Syria from the Turks, which led to a long contest, in which Alee was at length slain in 1776.

Alee-Chor-lee'lee, (or **Ali-Chorlîli**,) sometimes written **-Chourlouli**, a vizier of Sultan Ahmed III. during the time that Charles XII. of Sweden was in Turkey in 1709–10. He was an enemy of Charles XII. Died in 1711, aged about forty.

Alee-Ibn-Hammood, or **Ali-Ibn-Hammoud**, (or **-Hammûd**,) â'lee ĭb'n hâm-mōōd', the founder of the dynasty of Hammood'ites in Spain. He defeated in battle and killed Suleimân, an aspirant to the throne. Died in 1017.

Alee-Ibnool-Abbâs, or **Ali-Ibnu-l-Abbâs**, â'lee ib'nōōl âb'bâs', (often called **Haly Abbâs**,) a celebrated Arabian physician, who was probably a native of Persia, and died about 994. Little is known of the events of his life. His work, commonly known as "Royal Book," ("Liber Regius,") is considered by some as the best or most complete treatise on medicine which has come down to us from ancient times.

Alee- (or **Ali-**) **Ibn-Rodhwân**, â'lee ĭb'n rōd'wân', (often called **Haly Rodoân**,) a noted Arabian physician,

born near Cairo in Egypt, flourished in the early part of the eleventh century.

Alee-Ibn-Saeed, (or **Ali-Ibn-Saîd**,) ä'lee ĭb'n sä'eed', a distinguished Mohammedan geographer and historian, born at Granada in 1214; died about 1286.

Alee- (or **Ali-**) **Ibn-Yoonas**, (**-Yûnas** or **-Younis**,) ä'lee ĭb'n yoo'nas, surnamed AB'ŌOL HAS'SAN, an eminent Arabian astronomer, born at Cairo. He was author of astronomical tables, which were considered the best in the language. Died in 1008.

Alee- (or **Ali-**) **Ibn-** (**Ben-**) **Yoosuf**, (or **-Yûsuf**,) ä'lee ĭb'n yoo'sōōf, a sultan of Africa and Spain of the Almoravide dynasty, began to reign in 1107. He waged war against the Christian princes of Spain, who captured a number of his cities. Died in 1142–3.

A'lee-Koo'jee, [Ger. spelling, ALI KUDSCHI,] an Ottoman astronomer, who lived at Constantinople. Died in 1474.

Alee-Koolee- (or **Ali-Kuli-**) **Khân**, ä'lee koo'lee kän, a nephew of the famous Nâdir Shâh of Persia, succeeded that monarch in 1747. He was dethroned and deprived of sight in 1748.

A'lee-Mo-ez-zeen', (**Ali-Moezzîn** or **-Muezzîn**,) Kapudan Pasha under Sultan Selim I., was defeated and killed in the great naval battle of Lepanto, (1571,) where he commanded the Turkish fleet.

Alee- (**Ali-**) **Mustafa-Ben-Ahmed**, ä'lee mōōs'tä-fä ben äH'med, an excellent Turkish historian and indifferent poet, born at Gallipoli in 1542. His chief work is a universal history, called "Mine of Information." Died in 1599.

A'lee (or **Aali**) **Pasha**, ä'lee pä'shä, (MEHEMED EMIR,) a Turkish minister of state, born at Constantinople in 1815. When very young he entered the diplomatic service, acting (1834–36) as secretary of legation at Vienna, and later (1841–44) as ambassador to London. He was foreign minister from 1846 to 1852; was made grand vizier in 1852, and a second time in 1855. In later years he often held this important place, with other offices of great influence. He was for years the most conspicuous Turkish officer of his times. He was eminent for honesty, modesty, and capacity for affairs, and, though a zealous Moslem, was the steady friend of progress and reform. He died September 7, 1871. See also ALEE-WELEE-ZADE.

Alee-Sheer-Ameer, or **Alî-Shîr-Amîr**, ä'lee' sheer ä-meer', a Persian poet and statesman, born about 1440. He became vizier or prime minister of Sultan Husain of Persia about 1470. He has been styled the Mæcenas of his age and country, and had a high reputation as a poet. Died about 1500.

Alee-Welee-Zade, or **Ali-Weli-Zade**, ä'lee wel'ee zä'deh, surnamed ARSLÂN, ars-län', (*i.e.* the "Lion,") and commonly called **Alee** (or **Ali**) **Pasha**, was born at Tepaleen, or Tepalen, in Albania, about 1750. He began his career as a robber. At one time, when he was in a state of extreme destitution, after having sold his sword to avoid starvation, he accidentally discovered, partially buried in the earth, a large iron box filled with gold. With this he levied two thousand Albanian soldiers. From this time forward fortune seemed to smile upon almost all his enterprises. He possessed extraordinary courage, shrewdness, and strength of mind, and well knew how to take advantage of the weakness of the Porte, and of the troubles in which it was involved with the surrounding nations. In return for his services in the war against Austria and Russia, the sultan appointed him Pasha of Trikala in 1787. Soon after, by intrigue, bribery, and force, he caused himself to be declared Pasha of Yánina, (Janina,) by which title he is generally known. He subsequently rose, step by step, to be the most powerful subordinate prince (subject he could scarcely be called) in the Ottoman Empire. In the wars which convulsed Europe after the breaking out of the French Revolution, Alee Pasha took part now with this power and now with that, as it suited his interest. Though the Porte had abundant reason to distrust and fear him, its weakness obliged it to temporize. At length, in 1820, the Sultan Mahmood II., who had too much pride and energy to endure any longer the greatness and independent spirit of Alee, sent against him a powerful army; and, though the Pasha of Yanina strove to avail himself of the aid of the Greeks, who were then beginning to assert their independence, he lost one fortress after another, and was at last entrapped by the craft of Khurshid Pasha, the commander of the sultan's forces. Hassan Pasha was dispatched for Alee's head. No sooner had he announced his errand than Alee, seizing his pistols, rose with the fury of a lion, broke with one shot the thigh of his opponent, and with two others killed two of Hassan's lieutenants, but was shot dead himself the same moment. This occurred in February, 1822.

See MALTE-BRUN, "Tableau historique et politique de la Vie d'Ali Pacha;" BEAUCHAMP, "Histoire du fameux Ali Pacha," 1822; DAVENPORT, "Life of Ali Pasha," 1837; article on Ali Pacha in the "North American Review," January, 1824; POUQUEVILLE, "Mémoire sur la Vie et la Puissance d'Ali Pacha;" VAUDONCOURT, "Memoirs on the Ionian Islands, including the Life of Ali Pacha."

Alefeld, ä'leh-fĕlt', (GEORG LUDWIG,) a German physician and writer, born at Giessen in 1732, became professor of medicine and physics at that place in 1758, and died in 1774.

Alegambe, ä'leh-gŏmb' or ä'leh-gäm'beh, (PHILIP,) a learned Flemish Jesuit, born at Brussels in 1592. He became superior of the house of the Jesuits at Rome, where he died in 1652. He was the principal author of an excellent work entitled "Library of the Writers of the Society of Jesus," ("Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu," 1643,) devoted to the biography and bibliography of Jesuit writers.

Alègre, d', dä'lägr', (YVES or IVES, ēv,) BARON, a celebrated French captain, who served in Italy in the time of Charles VIII. and Louis XII., from 1495 to 1512, when he fell at the head of his victorious troops in the battle of Ravenna.

Alègre, d', (YVES,) MARQUIS, a distinguished French general in the time of Louis XIV. He became marshal of France in 1724. Died in 1733, aged about eighty.

Alejandro, the Spanish for ALEXANDER, which see.

Aleko Pasha. See ALEXANDER VOGORIDES.

Alekseief or **Alexejev**, ä-lĕk-ā'-yĕf, (FEODOR YAKOVLEVITCH,) a Russian architectural painter, born in 1755. He excelled in perspective, and in a skilful selection of the point of view from which his pictures were drawn. Died in 1821.

Alemagna, di, dē ä-lä-män'yä, (GIUSTO,) [Lat. JUS'TUS DE ALEMA'NIA,] an eminent artist, probably of German origin, painted at Genoa about 1450.

Al'e-man, [Fr. pron. äl'mŏN',] (LOUIS,) a distinguished French ecclesiastic, born in 1390, was made cardinal in 1426. For his resolute defence of the authority of the councils in opposition to the despotism of the Papal see, Eugenius IV. issued a bull depriving him of all his ecclesiastical dignities; but these were restored by Nicholas V., the successor of Eugenius. Aleman died in 1452.

Aleman, ä-lä-män', (MATEO,) a Spanish writer of the time of Philip II., born at Seville about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was the author of a celebrated novel, "Guzman de Alfarache," (gooth-män' dä äl-fä-rä'chä,) (1599,) which was translated into many languages; and of a few other works of less importance. Aleman is said to have been a man of sterling integrity as well as of great wit and judgment. He was employed twenty years in the department of finances. Died in 1610.

Alemand, äl'mŏN', (LOUIS AUGUSTIN,) a French writer, born at Grenoble in 1653. He practised law and medicine at Grenoble, and displayed both judgment and erudition in his works, among which is a collection of critical remarks on the history of words, called "New Observations, or Civil War of the French respecting Language," ("Nouvelles Observations, ou Guerre Civile des Français sur la Langue," 1688.) Died in 1728.

Alemann, ä'leh-män', (CONRAD,) a German writer, born at Magdeburg in 1309. Died in 1398.

Alemanni, ä-lä-män'nee, sometimes written **Alamanno**, ä-lä-män'no, (ANTONIO,) a Florentine poet, who flourished about 1500. He is cited for the purity of his style in the "Vocabolario della Crusca."

Alemanni, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a son of Luigi, the celebrated poet noticed below, born in 1519, became a privy counsellor of Francis I., and, in 1558, Bishop of

Mascon, (Mâcon.) He wrote several sonnets and letters. Died in 1581.

Alemanni, written also **Alamanni,** ä-lä-män′nee, (LUIGI,) an eminent Italian poet, born at Florence in 1495. He removed to Paris about 1530, and passed many years at the court of Francis I., in whom he found a liberal patron, and by whom he was sent as ambassador to Charles V. in 1544. He was also patronized by Henry II. His chief work is an excellent didactic poem on agriculture, "La Coltivazione," (1546,) which, says Ginguené, "abounds in elegant imitations of Virgil's Georgics, and in true and poetical descriptions of the rural beauties of Italy and France." He was author of numerous sonnets, epigrams, elegies, satires, etc. Died at Amboise in 1556.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Alemanni, (LUIGI,) a grand-nephew of the poet of that name, was born at Florence in 1558. He was a good classical scholar, and author of several short Latin poems. Died in 1603.

Alemanni, (NICCOLÒ,) an antiquary of Greek origin, born at Ancona in 1583. He became a priest, and was for some time professor of Greek in Rome. In 1614 he was appointed librarian of the Vatican. He published, besides other works, the ninth book of the history of Procopius, with a Latin version and notes. Died in 1626.

Alemans, ä′lᵉmôn′, a miniature-painter of rare merit, resided at Brussels in the early part of the eighteenth century. His works were in great demand, and commanded very high prices.

Alembek, ä′lᵉm-bĕk′, (LOUIS VALERIAN,) a Polish poet, born at Leopol about 1620. Died about 1690.

Alembert, d', dă′lôn′bair′, (JEAN **le Rond**—lᵉh rôn,) an eminent French geometer and philosopher, born in Paris on the 16th of November, 1717, was an illegitimate son of M. Destouches-Canon, a commissary of artillery, and Madame de Tencin, an authoress. Having been found exposed in the street, he was placed by the police in the care of a glazier's wife, named Rousseau, by whom he was brought up. A few days after his birth his parents settled upon him an annuity of 1200 livres. It is said that after his remarkable talents became known his mother discovered herself to him, but he replied, "Je ne connais qu'une mère, c'est la vitrière," ("I know but one mother—the glazier's wife.") He was educated in the Collége Mazarin, which he entered in 1730. After he left college he studied mathematics and law, and continued to reside with his foster-mother for many years.

Having written a "Memoir on the Integral Calculus," he was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1741. He published, in 1743, a celebrated "Treatise on Dynamics," containing an important principle which will always be known by the name of D'Alembert, and which initiated a revolution in physico-mathematical sciences. The principle in question amounts simply to this, that every force applied to a system must produce its entire effect somewhere, if not at the point of application, then somewhere else. In other words, there is *an absolute equality at all times between the entire amount of force applied and the sum total of the effects produced:* thus, one portion of the force may be spent in neutralizing an antagonistic force,—for example, in overcoming the momentum which a body may have already acquired; another portion, in overcoming the resistance caused by friction; a third, in imparting motion in a new direction. D'Alembert's work "On the General Theory of the Winds" gained a prize of the Academy of Berlin in 1746. He declined, in 1752, the invitation of Frederick II. of Prussia, who offered him the presidency of the Royal Academy with a liberal pension, but he accepted an unconditional pension of 1200 francs from that monarch in 1754. From this time until his death a constant epistolary correspondence was maintained between him and Frederick.

D'Alembert was elected to the French Academy in 1754, and received a pension of 1200 francs from Louis XV. in 1756. He declined, in 1762, an urgent invitation from Catherine II. of Russia to come to her court and direct the education of her son for a salary of 100,000 francs.

About 1764 he became attached to the accomplished Mademoiselle de l'Espinasse, who lived with him twelve years, but rendered him unhappy by her growing indifference to him and her partiality to another. (See ESPINASSE.) D'Alembert was for a time joint editor with Diderot of the famous "Encyclopédie," (commenced about 1750,) for which he wrote many mathematical articles, and an introductory discourse that was highly commended as a model of accurate thinking and elegant composition. (See DIDEROT.) For many years he was on terms of great intimacy with Voltaire, to whom he was as superior in justness of thought as he was inferior in wit and brilliancy. D'Alembert was a skeptic in the true sense of the word, (*i.e.* a "doubter" or "inquirer,") but not a scoffer or blasphemer, as he has been commonly represented. We find in his published works no attacks on the Christian religion; although he did not conceal his hostility to Roman Catholicism.

In 1772 he was chosen secretary of the French Academy. He wrote "Éloges" of the members of that institution who died between 1700 and 1772. Among his numerous works are "Researches on Various Important Points of the System of the Universe," (3 vols., 1754–56;) "Mélanges of Literature and Philosophy," (5 vols.;) and "Elements of Philosophy," (1759.) He was a member of all the prominent learned societies of Europe. Died in Paris on the 29th of October, 1783.

Lacroix, in the "Biographie Universelle," expresses the opinion that D'Alembert should be ranked as high as any contemporary geometer, when we consider the difficulties he overcame, the intrinsic value of the methods which he invented, and the ingenuity of his ideas.

"His literary works," says Lacroix, "constantly directed to the perfection of reason and the propagation of correct ideas, were highly appreciated by all men of sense, (*bons esprits.*) All of them are remarkable for a pure diction, a neat style, and strong or pithy thought." His character presents many amiable traits, among which are candour, modesty, and beneficence.

See "Éloge de D'Alembert," par CONDORCET; a notice in the first volume of the edition of his literary and philosophical works published by J. B. BASTIEN, Paris, 18 vols., 1805; and the notice prefixed to an edition of his works by BOSSANGE, 5 vols., 1821; N. ROSEN VON ROSENSTEIN, "Lefnadsbeskrifning öfver J. L. d'Alembert," Stockholm, 8vo, 1787; "Biographie Universelle."

Alen, van, vän ä′lᵉn, (or **van O'lᵉn,**) (JOHN, or JAN,) a Dutch painter, born in 1631, imitated Melchior Hondekoeter. Died at Amsterdam in 1698.

Alencé, d', dă′lôn′sä′, (JOACHIM,) a French astronomer and physicist, born in Paris. Died in 1707.

Alençon, ą-len′son or ä′lôn′sôn′, COUNTS, and afterwards DUKES OF, a distinguished line of French nobles in the middle ages.

Alençon, (CHARLES DE **Valois**—vä′lwä′,) COUNT OF, a brother of Philippe de Valois, King of France He was killed at the battle of Crécy in 1346.

Alençon, (CHARLES,) DUKE OF, a grandson of Jean, who died in 1476, was born in 1489. He married a sister of Francis I. The loss of the battle of Pavia was attributed to him. He is said to have died of shame for his misconduct in that action. Died in 1525.

Alençon, (FRANÇOIS,) DUKE OF, afterwards Duke of Anjou, the youngest son of Henry II. of France and Catherine de Médicis, born in 1554; died in 1584. He was awkwardly made, was disfigured by the small-pox, and, to crown all, was of a cowardly and malignant disposition. Although he acted a conspicuous part in the wars and intrigues of his time, he accomplished nothing useful or great. He paid court to Queen Elizabeth of England, and his proposals were very favourably received by her, but the marriage was broken off on account of his being a Catholic.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" SIMONDE DE SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" SULLY, "Mémoires;" MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. iii.; FROUDE, "Reign of Elizabeth."

Alençon, (JEAN,) first DUKE OF, a French nobleman, born in 1385. He was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1415.

Alĕnçon, (JEAN,) fourth DUKE OF, a French nobleman in the reigns of Charles VII. and Louis XI., noted for his turbulent ambition. Died in prison about 1474.

Aleni, â-lā'nee, or **Alenio,** â-lā'ne-o, (GIULIO,) a learned Italian Jesuit and missionary, born at Brescia. He visited China in 1610, and preached with great success; he caused several churches to be erected, and made many converts. Died in China in 1649. He wrote a number of works in the Chinese language.

Aleni, (TOMMASO,) an Italian historical painter, born at Cremona in 1500. Died about 1560.

Aleotti, â-là-ot'tee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian engineer and architect, born near Ferrara in 1546; died in 1636. His chief work is the theatre of Parma.

Aler, â'lęr, (PAUL,) a German Jesuit, born in Luxembuig in 1656, passed many years as a teacher at Cologne. He wrote several Latin dramas, and published a popular school-book called "Gradus ad Parnassum," of which it is said he was not the author. Died in 1727.

Ales, Aless, or **Alesse,** â-less', [Lat. ALESIUS, ą-lee'-she-us,] (ALEXANDER,) an eminent Scottish divine, born in Edinburgh in 1500. His family name was ALANE. He was driven into exile about 1530 by persecution for religion, and became a pupil of Melanchthon, with whom he formed an intimate and lasting friendship. He was professor of theology at Leipsic from 1543 until 1565. He wrote commentaries on several books of Scripture, and some polemical works. Died at Leipsic in 1565.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" MACKENZIE, "Lives of Scotch Writers."

Alès, â'lĕs', (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) Vicomte de Corbet, a French writer, born in Touraine in 1715. His chief work is "On the Origin of Evil," (2 vols., 1758.) Died about 1770.

Alesio, â-lā'še-o, (MATTEO PIETRO; more properly MATTEO **Lecce**—lĕt'chà,) a painter and engraver, born at Rome, was a pupil of Michael Angelo. He worked at Seville. His fresco of Saint Christopher in that city is highly praised. He returned to Italy, and died in 1600.

Alesius. See ALES, (ALEXANDER.)

Alessandresku, âl-ĕs-sân-drĕsk', or, less correctly, **Alexandrescu,** (GREGORY,) a Roumanian poet, born at Tergovist about 1812. He served in the army, was imprisoned for his liberalism in politics, but became in 1859 finance minister. He was the author of "Fables, Satires, and Letters." Died at Bucharest in 1885.

Alessandri, â-lĕs-sân'dree, (ALESSANDRO,) [in Latin, ALEXAN'DER AB ALEXAN'DRO,] an Italian writer and jurist, born at Naples about 1460; died in 1523. He left a work on philology, called "Dies Geniales," (1522,) often reprinted. It is on the model of the "Attic Nights" of Aulus Gellius.

Alessandri, â-lĕs-sân'dree, (FELICE,) an Italian composer of operas, born at Rome in 1742. Died about 1810.

Alessandri, (INNOCENTE,) an Italian engraver of Venice, born about 1742.

Alessandrini, â-lĕs-sân-dree'nee, (GIULIO,) an Italian médical writer, born at Trent in 1506. Died in 1590.

Alessandro, the Italian for ALEXANDER, which see.

Alessandro, â-lĕs-sân'dro, and **Ju'lĭ-o,** (or **Giuglio,** jool'yo,) two Italian fresco-painters, who are supposed to have been pupils of Raphael, (or, according to some writers, of Giovanni da Udine,) and appear to have been partners. They worked for Charles V. in Spain, and decorated the Alhambra. Died about 1530.

Alessi, â-lĕs'see, (GALEAZZO, gâ-là-ât'so,) an eminent Italian architect, born at Perugia in 1500, was an intimate friend of Michael Angelo. Having adorned his native city with several palazzi, (palaces,) he was called to Genoa in 1552, to design the Carignano Church. He was architect of the Grimaldi Palace, and of other grand palaces of Genoa. Died in 1572.

See Q. DE QUINCY, "Histoire des plus célèbres Architectes; MILIZIA, "Vite de' più celebri Architetti."

Alessio Piemontese, â-lĕs'se-o pe-à-mon-tā'sĕà, [I at. ALEX'IS PEDEMONTA'NUS,] a physician of the sixteenth century, who dealt in secret remedies. Stung by remorse at the death of a person who, as he supposed might have been saved if he had communicated his knowledge to the attending surgeon, he resolved to make known to the world all his remedies, and published a curious book called "The Secrets of Alexis of Piedmont."

Al'e-vas or **Aleu'as,** ['Αλεύας,] an ancient Greek statuary, who worked in bronze. He is mentioned by Pliny.

Al-ex-am'e-nus, ['Αλεξαμενός,] a native of Teos, was, according to Aristotle, the first Greek who wrote dialogues in the Socratic style.

Al-ex-an'dęr ['Αλέξανδρος] **I.,** King of Macedonia, a son of Amyntas I., began to reign about 500 B.C. He was obliged to join his forces with the army of Persian invaders in 480.

Alexander II., King of Macedonia, was a son of Amyntas II., whom he succeeded about 370 B.C. He was assassinated in 367.

Alexander [Gr. 'Αλέξανδρος; Lat. ALEXAN'DER; Fr. ALEXANDRE, â'lĕk'sôndr';* It. ALESSANDRO, â-lĕs-sân'-dro; Sp. ALEJANDRO, â-là-hân'dro; Persian and Turkish, ISKAN'DER and SIKAN'DER] surnamed THE GREAT, the first in order of time of the four most celebrated commanders of whom history makes mention,† and the third Macedonian king of his name, was born at Pella, 356 B.C. He was the son of Philip and Olympias, being descended on his father's side from the ancient royal line of Macedonia, and on his mother's from the kings of Epirus, who boasted their descent from Achilles. When Alexander was about fourteen years of age, his father sent for Aristotle, that he might become the tutor of the young prince. Under this illustrious master, the greatest intellect of that or, perhaps, of any age, Alexander rapidly advanced in knowledge of every kind, and developed mental powers of the highest order. Unhappily, his descent from Achilles, and the flattery of the courtiers around him, gave his mind an early bias towards war, and the ambition to be a great conqueror became the ruling passion of his soul. The Iliad was his favourite book; and it is said that he had a copy of that poem which he regularly placed under his pillow at night along with his sword. He seemed fitted to excel in every department of knowledge, as well as in every manly and martial exercise. In horsemanship he was unequalled; and when the famous steed Bucephalus was brought to Pella, the Macedonian capital, as none of the grooms or nobles could manage him, Philip, displeased, ordered the animal to be sent back whence he came; but the young prince begged to be allowed to try his skill. His wish was at first regarded as the thoughtless expression of youthful folly; but, when he earnestly insisted, the king asked what forfeit he would be willing to pay in case he failed. "The price of the horse," said Alexander.‡ He had observed that Bucephalus was excited by his own shadow. He therefore turned the horse's head towards the sun, and, at the same time using every means to soothe him, he soon succeeded in bringing him under complete control. The king was so delighted with his son's success that he is said to have wept for joy, telling him he must seek for another kingdom, for Macedonia was too small for him. He had such confidence in Alexander's abilities, that when he set out on an expedition against Byzantium he left the young prince, then only sixteen years old, as regent of the kingdom during his absence. According to Plutarch, Philip was delighted to hear the Macedonians call his son "king," while he himself received the title of "general" only. When but eighteen years of age, Alexander greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Chærone'a, and the victory which Philip won on that memorable field was due in a great measure to his son's courage and valour. On the death of his father, (336 B.C.,) Alexander, who was not yet twenty years old, succeeded to the throne. Several of the Grecian states which had been subjugated by Philip, deemed this a favourable opportunity for regaining their

* Chaucer has *Alexandre* and *Alisaunder*, the latter being evidently derived from the Italian, but not improbably through an old French form.

† Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Napoleon.

‡ The price of Bucephalus, says Pliny, in his "Natural History," was sixteen talents,—probably more than twenty thousand dollars of our money.

independence. Alexander's energy and promptitude, however, disconcerted all their measures, and even those who had been most active submitted to his power without a struggle. But soon after, while he was engaged in subduing the Triballi and other barbarous nations in the east of Europe, a report having been circulated that he was dead, the Thebans revolted a second time. But the young king advanced into Bœotia by rapid strides, and was soon at their gates. The city was taken by storm, the houses levelled to the ground, and all the citizens who had escaped massacre in the assault were sold into slavery—the posterity of the poet Pindar, and the families of those who had opposed the revolt, alone excepted. The other states of Greece, intimidated by this terrible example, were fain to accept Alexander as their ruler. In a general assembly held not long after, at Corinth, he was chosen generalissimo of all the Grecian forces destined for the expedition against Persia. In the spring of 334 B.C. he passed over into Asia Minor with an army of not more than 35,000 men, including the cavalry, which scarcely amounted to 5000. He first engaged the Persians at the river Grani'cus, where they endeavoured to prevent his passage. Although the Macedonians fought at a great disadvantage, being attacked by the Persians while they were still in the river, they soon put their enemies to flight. He afterwards advanced to Gordium, where was the famous Gordian knot. He had been told that the fates had decreed the empire of the world to him who should untie the knot. He tried therefore for some time; but, finding all his efforts to be vain, he at last drew his sword and cut the knot, declaring that this was the only way to untie it. In 333 B.C., having received reinforcements from Macedonia, he advanced to meet Darius, who had assembled an army of about 600,000 men. The opposing forces met at Issus. The Persians were defeated with terrible slaughter. Darius himself escaped from the battle, but his mother, his wife, and two daughters were taken by the conqueror, who treated them with the greatest kindness and consideration. The booty which fell into the hands of the Macedonians after their victory at Issus was immense. Before proceeding farther, Alexander deemed it wisest to reduce the maritime states. Most of the other towns and cities submitted at once to his power; but Tyre offered a most determined resistance. After a siege of seven months, during which the Tyrians defended the place with equal skill and obstinacy, the city was taken, 332 B.C. The glory of this achievement, however, was stained by the cruelty of the conqueror towards the inhabitants, of whom several thousands were mercilessly slaughtered, and the remainder, amounting to thirty thousand, sold into slavery. As he proceeded southward, all the towns opened their gates except Gaza, which experienced a fate similar to that of Tyre. Alexander then marched into Egypt, where he was received by the people, who were weary of the Persian domination, as a liberator. Here he founded a city called, after his own name, Alexandria. He afterwards visited the temple of Jupiter Ammon on an oasis in the desert of Libya, in the hope, as some say, that the god would acknowledge him as his son. This acknowledgment having been made through the priest of the temple, Alexander returned to Egypt, and, not long after, marched against Darius, who had collected another army of more than a million men, with 40,000 cavalry. The Macedonians had only about 40,000 foot-soldiers and 7000 horsemen. The armies met at Gaugamela, near Arbela, 331 B.C. The Persians were routed with immense slaughter. Soon after Babylon and Susa opened their gates to the conqueror. Persepolis, the capital of the empire, defended by Ariobarzanes, was taken after a slight resistance. Alexander was now the undisputed master of Persia; but his successes appear to have turned his brain. Having persuaded himself that he was a god, he thought that he owed no obedience to laws which were made for mortals only. While at Persepolis, he is said, in a drunken revel, at the instigation of the courtesan Thais, to have set fire, with his own hand, to the magnificent residence of the Persian kings, then one of the wonders of the world. In 330 B.C., having learned that Darius was collecting another army in Media, Alexander set out in pursuit of him. The Persian king fled towards Bactria; but before he reached its confines he was murdered by Bessus, the satrap of that country, who aspired to the throne of Persia. The conqueror came up just as Darius was breathing his last. The dying king, covered with wounds, lay extended on a chariot. At this sad spectacle Alexander could not restrain his tears. He caused the body of Darius to be conveyed to Persepolis and interred in the tombs of the Persian kings. He then marched in pursuit of Bessus, who, having at last fallen into his hands, was put to death, as Plutarch informs us, in the following manner. He was attached by his limbs to two trees, which had been bent towards each other for this purpose, and, on their being allowed to recoil, his body was torn asunder. Alexander had carried his victorious arms to the northward beyond the Jaxartes. He afterwards subdued Sogdiana. Oxyartes, a Bactrian prince, had, for the sake of security, placed his wife and daughters in a fortress built upon a lofty rock. Alexander took it, and was so deeply smitten with the beauty of Roxana, one of the daughters, that he married her. After his conquest of Persia there were formed against his life two conspiracies, in the first of which Philotas, the son of Parmenio, was implicated, and which led to the death both of son and father, (see PARMENIO;) the second, of which Hermolaus was the chief instigator, involved Callisthenes, the pupil, and, according to some the nephew, according to others the cousin, of Aristotle, and several of the royal pages. All the conspirators were put to death, except Callisthenes, who was mutilated and afterwards killed; though some say he destroyed himself by poison.

In 327 B.C. Alexander invaded India, a country of which until that time even the name was scarcely known to the Greeks. Having crossed the Indus, he formed an alliance with Taxiles, one of the kings of that region, who is said to have brought him, in addition to a large body of troops, one hundred and thirty elephants. He appears to have met with little opposition until he arrived at the banks of the Hydaspes, (Jhylum.) Here his advance was resisted by a king named Porus, at the head of a great army, with a large number of elephants. After a hard-fought and bloody battle, Alexander was victorious. He took Porus prisoner, but afterwards he restored him to his kingdom and treated him with the highest consideration. His favourite horse Bucephalus had been severely wounded in the battle, so that he died soon after. On the spot where he was buried Alexander founded a town, which he called, in honour of him, Bucephala. He afterwards advanced, subduing many cities in his course, as far as the Hyphasis, (Gharra,) when his soldiers refused to go any farther. His commands and entreaties were equally unavailing, and he was under the necessity of returning. Having previously given orders that a fleet should be built on the Hydaspes, they immediately embarked upon that river, continuing their course down the Indus to the sea. Committing his fleet to Nearchus, he proceeded by land to Susa. In his march he encountered incredible hardships, and a large number of his men perished from hunger and thirst. At Susa, where he rested for some time, he married, as his second wife, the daughter of Darius; and to all those Macedonians (amounting, it is said, to 9000 or 10,000) who married Persian women he gave presents. His object was to unite the two nations as intimately as possible Soon after, his friend Hephæstion died, for whose loss he was for a long time inconsolable. As he was forming vast projects for the improvement of his empire, and for the subjugation of the surrounding nations, he died at Babylon, 323 B.C., in his thirty-third year.

In the extent of his conquests, and in the splendour of his exploits, Alexander may be said to have surpassed all other military heroes. He overran and subdued the greater part of the world known to the ancients, almost as quickly as the same could have been explored by an active and enterprising traveller. Even now, after the lapse of twenty-two hundred years, his name is still "familiar as household words" in most of the countries that he conquered. It may not be irrelevant to state—in order to show what a deep impression the arms and

policy of Alexander had made upon the mind of the Persian nation—that Firdousee, (Firdausi,) in his great historic poem, the "Shah Nameh," written about the year 1000 A.D., speaks of Alexander (Iskander) as the greatest of heroes; but, following probably the traditions of his country, the poet represents him as the son of a Persian king who had married a Macedonian princess, and, while she was on a visit to her father in Macedon, Alexander was born. This is equivalent to an acknowledgment, on the part of the Persians, that they considered his glory too great not to be appropriated at least in part by themselves. Although it must be admitted that Alexander owed more to fortune than any other of the great conquerors mentioned in history, it can scarcely be questioned that his military talents were of the very highest order. Many of his views of public policy were liberal and enlightened; and his ideas respecting the greatness and dignity that became a king were very different from those of an ordinary or vulgar sovereign. Undoubtedly, much of what was greatest and noblest in his character was due to the instructions of his illustrious teacher Aristotle; but it is certainly no small praise that the royal pupil was, at least in the early part of his career, before his brain had been turned by his unparalleled successes, every way worthy of such a teacher. He appears to have regarded him with an affectionate reverence such as he felt for no other human being, not even his father. And if these sentiments were afterwards somewhat changed by the folly or crime of Aristotle's relative Callisthenes, they were never wholly extinguished. There was in Alexander's nature a generosity and magnanimity rare even among men most distinguished for greatness of soul. His treatment of the family of Darius, and his generous conduct towards Porus, have already been spoken of. We may cite another example of his magnanimity, related by Plutarch and some other writers. A letter from Parmenio, one of his ablest and most trusted officers, informed Alexander, when he was once lying very ill, that his physician Philip had been bribed by Darius, with presents of immense value and the promise of his daughter in marriage, to take him off by poison. As Philip entered the chamber with a cup of medicine for his royal patient, Alexander drew the letter from under his pillow and gave it to him to read, while he himself, without the slightest hesitation, drank off the medicine prepared for him. The result fully justified the trust with which Philip's character had inspired him, and which his countenance then confirmed. Although the strength of his intellect and of his will was most extraordinary, unhappily that of his passions was still greater. Accordingly, we behold him, after the conquest of Persia, so elated as eagerly to accept the adoration which his flatterers offered to him as to a god, and yet surrendering himself up at one time to the most insane paroxysms of anger, at another to the most passionate and uncontrollable grief. In a fit of rage he slew his friend and foster-brother Clitus, who had once saved his life, after which he became a prey to sorrow and remorse no less violent than his anger had been, so that had he not been restrained by his friends he would probably have killed himself. Pope, in his "Temple of Fame," appropriately calls him

"The youth who all things but himself subdued."

See PLUTARCH'S "Lives;" ARRIAN'S "History of Alexander's Expedition;" "Life of Alexander," by QUINTUS CURTIUS; "Bibliotheca" of DIODORUS SICULUS," books xvii.–xx.; SAINTE-CROIX, "Examen critique des anciens Historiens d'Alexandre le Grand," 1775; DROYSEN, "Geschichte Alexanders des Grossen," 1833; WILLIAMS, "Life and Actions of Alexander the Great," 1829; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" VALERIUS, "Historia Alexandri Magni," 1589; LEHMANN, "Historia Magni Alexandri," 1667; KOSSIN, "L'Eroismo ponderato nella Vita di Alessandro il Grande," 2 vols., 1716; FONSECA-REBELO, "Historia abreviada de Alexandro Magno," 1753; LINGUET, "Histoire du Siècle d'Alexandre le Grand," 1762 DE BURY, "Vie d'Alexandre le Grand," 1760; G. SCHLEGEL, "Einleitung zu einer Alexandropädie oder über die Jugendjahre Alexanders des Grossen," 1775; GUSTAV PFIZER, "Geschichte Alexanders des Grossen," 1845; IGNAZ A. FESSLER, "Alexander der Eroberer," 1797; C. MATTHIAS, "Historia Alexandri Magni," 1645; F. AUGUSTI, "Riflessioni critiche sopra il Carattere e le Gesta d'Alessandro etc.," 1764.

Alexander IV., a son of Alexander the Great and Roxana, was born in 323 B.C., after his father's death. He was saluted as king by the army at Babylon, and was under the guardianship of successive regents, Perdiccas, Antipater, and Polysperchon. About 316 he fell into the power of Cassander, who put him and Roxana to death in 310 B.C.

Alexander V. of Macedonia, was the third son of Cassander. He disputed with his brother Antipater for the royal power, and was put to death by Demetrius Poliorcetes in 294 B.C.

Alexander I., King of Epirus, was a son of Neoptolemus, and brother of Olympias, who was the mother of Alexander the Great. He was killed in a war against the Lucanians about 330 B.C.

Alexander II. of Epirus, succeeded his father Pyrrhus in 272 B.C. He waged war against Demetrius of Macedon. Died about 242 B.C.

Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ in Thessaly, usurped the throne in 369 B.C., and was notorious for cruelty He was compelled by Epaminondas to give up Pelopidas, whom he had taken prisoner in 367. In 364 he was defeated by the Thebans under Pelopidas, who fell in the action. He was killed by conspirators in 359 B.C.

Alexander I. of Egypt, was a son of Ptolemy Evergetes II. He reigned jointly with his mother Cleopatra eighteen years, from 107 to 89 B.C. He was dethroned and killed in battle soon after the latter date. His son Alexander reigned a few weeks in 81 B.C., and was killed by his own subjects in the same year.

Alexander I., surnamed BA'LAS, King of Syria, pretended to be the son of Antiochus Epiphanes. He began to reign in 150 B.C., after he had defeated Demetrius Soter in battle, and after the Roman Senate had issued a decree in his favour. The kingdom was invaded in 148 by an army raised by Demetrius II., and by another under Ptolemy of Egypt, who gained a decisive victory over Alexander in 147. He fled into Arabia, where he was killed in 146 B.C. His surname of Balas is supposed to signify "Lord."

See JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews."

Alexander II., otherwise called **Alexander Zabi'nas**, (or **Zebina**, *i.e.* "a purchased slave,") was a pretender, who, being favoured or instigated by Ptolemy Physcon of Egypt, obtained the throne of Syria in 128 B.C., after he had defeated Demetrius II. Refusing to pay tribute, he provoked the hostility of Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated and put to death in 122 B.C.

Alexander, a grandson of Alexander Jannæus, and a son of Aristobu'lus II. He raised an army in 57 B.C. and entered Judea, then occupied by the Romans. He made himself master of that country in 56, but was defeated by Gabinius about the end of that year. He was put to death by Q. M. Scipio in 49 B.C.

Alexander OF ÆGÆ, (ee'jē,) a Peripatetic philosopher, instructor of the Roman emperor Nero.

Alexander OF APHRODISIAS. See ALEXANDER EXEGETES.

Alexander surnamed ÆTOLUS, (ē-to'lus,) from his birthplace, Ætolia, a Greek poet, who lived in the third century B.C. He was regarded as one of the Pleias of tragic poets.

Alexander surnamed EXEGE'TES, (*i.e.* the "Expounder,") a celebrated philosopher and commentator on Aristotle, flourished in the early part of the third century. He was a native of Aphrodisias, in Caria, Asia Minor.

Alexander JANNÆUS, (jan-nee'us,) a son of John Hyrcanus, succeeded his brother Aristobu'lus as King of Judea in 105 B.C. The enmity of the Pharisees against him caused a rebellion, which raged several years, and was suppressed with great cruelty in 86 B.C. Died in 78 B.C.

See article by GESENIUS in ERSCH und GRUBER'S "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Alexan'der MYN'DIUS, a Greek writer and naturalist, lived probably in the second century B.C.

Alexan'der NUME'NIUS, a Greek rhetorician of the second century, wrote a book on the "Figures of Rhetoric," which is extant.

Alexan'der PELOP'LATON, a Greek orator, who was secretary to Antoninus Pius about 150 A.D.

Alexan'der PHILALE'THES, [Φιλαλήθης,] a Greek physician, who was the head of a celebrated medical

school in Phrygia. He is mentioned by Strabo as his contemporary, and by Galen. His works are not extant.

Alexan'der TRALLIA'NUS, [Gr. *ὁ Τραλλιανός*; Fr. ALEXANDRE DE TRALLES, ȧ'lĕk'sŏNdR' dẹh trȧl',] a Greek medical writer of great merit, was born at Tralles, in Lydia, and lived in the sixth century. He settled in Rome, and attained great distinction in his profession. It is supposed that he was a Christian. His great work is entitled "Twelve Books on Medicine," (*Βιβλία Ἰατρικὰ δυοκαίδεκα.*) He is considered one of the best Greek physicians after Hippocrates. His style is clear and elegant. His works have often been printed.

Alexander, a bishop of Jerusalem, who was persecuted under the emperor Septimius Severus. He was translated from the see of Cappadocia to that of Jerusalem, where he founded a library. Died in prison about 250 A.D.

Alexander, Patriarch of Alexandria from 312 to 325 A.D., is noted as the first orthodox theologian who took a prominent part in the Arian controversy. He wrote many epistles against Arianism. He attended the Council of Nice in 325, and died in 326 A.D. (See ATHANASIUS.)

Alexander, Emperor of Constantinople, born about 870 A.D., was a son of Basilius. He succeeded his brother Leo the Philosopher in 911, and disgraced himself by his debaucheries. Died in 912.

Alexander I., POPE, became Bishop of Rome in 108 A.D.; died in 117. He is said to have been the first to introduce the use of holy water in the service of the church.

Alexander II., named originally **Anselmo Badagio**, (bȧ-dȧ'jo,) was elected pope in 1061; died in 1073, and was succeeded by Gregory VII.

Alexander III. (previously Cardinal ROLANDO **Ranuccio Bandinelli**—rȧ-noo'cho bȧn-de-nel'lee) was raised to the papal chair in 1159; died in 1181, and was succeeded by Lucius III. He was distinguished for his learning and great abilities.

See "Vita Alexandri III.," by the CARDINAL OF ARAGON; MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia;" G. F. LOREDANO, "Vita di Alessandro III.," 1672.

Alexander IV. (RINALDO **di Anagni**—de ȧ-nȧn'yee) became pope in 1254; died in 1261, and was succeeded by Urban IV.

Alexander V. (PIETRO **Filargo**—fe-laR'go) became pope in 1409; died in 1410. His successor was John XXIII.

Alexander VI. (RODRIGO **Lenzuoli Borgia**—lĕn-zoo-o'lee boR'jȧ) was born at Valencia, Spain, about 1430. He first studied law, and distinguished himself as an advocate, but afterwards embraced the military profession. When he was only twenty-five, his uncle, Calixtus III., was raised to the papal see. This circumstance directed his ambition towards the church. He was made cardinal through the influence of his uncle in 1456, and at length, in 1492, was elected pope as successor to Innocent VIII. He was distinguished, both while he was a cardinal and after he became pontiff, for his profligacy, inhumanity, and unscrupulous ambition. Alexander's illegitimate son, the infamous Cesare Borgia, was made cardinal soon after his father's accession to the papal throne. (See BORGIA.) He died in August, 1503, and was succeeded by Pius III. It has been asserted by several historians that Alexander VI. died from the effects of a poison which he and his son Borgia had designed for certain of their guests at a banquet, but which, by mistake, was taken by the pope himself. The "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," in an elaborate article, endorses this accusation. It has, however, been discredited by several historical critics, on the ground that the evidence is insufficient. But, whatever judgment we may form on this question, it can scarcely be denied that the reign of Alexander VI. constitutes the blackest and most infamous page in the history of modern times.

See GORDON, "Lives of Alexander VI. and Cæsar Borgia," 1729; MURCHARD, "Specimen Historiæ Arcanæ seu Anecdota de Vita Alexandri VI.," 1697; PANVINIO, "Vite dei Pontefici;" ÉTIENNE MICHEL MASSE, "Histoire du Pape Alexandre VI," 1830; F. DE LA FONTAINE, "Le Pape Alexandre VI," 1844; TOMASI, "Vita di Cesare Borgia."

Alexander VII. (FABIO **Chigi**—kee'jee) was born at Sienna in 1599, and chosen pope in 1655, on the death of Innocent X. He is noted for his zealous and successful efforts to improve and embellish the city of Rome. He died in May, 1667, and was succeeded by Clement IX.

See BAGATTA, "Vita di Alessandro VII.;" BOTTA, "Storia d'Italia;" N. N. SFORZA PALLAVICINO, "Della Vita di Alessandro VII.," 2 vols., 1840.

Alexander VIII. (named originally PIETRO **Ottoboni**—ot-to-bo'nee) was born at Venice in 1610. He succeeded Innocent XI. in 1689. He aided the Venetians in war against the Turks. Died in 1691. His successor was Innocent XII.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Vies des souverains Pontifes."

Alexander I., King of Scotland, was a younger son of Malcolm Canmore. He succeeded his brother Edgar in 1107, and married a natural daughter of Henry I. of England. He died in 1124, and left the throne to his brother, David I.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. i. chap. xi. and vol. ii. chap. xii.

Alexander II. of Scotland, born in 1198, succeeded his father William the Lion in 1214. He fought against King John of England, as an ally of the revolted barons, and after the end of the war married a sister of Henry III. He is represented as a wise and able ruler. Died in 1249, and was succeeded by his son.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chap. xiv.

Alexander III. of Scotland, a son of the preceding, was born in 1241, and began to reign in 1249. His nuptials were celebrated with Margaret, the daughter of Henry III. of England, in 1251. His long reign was prosperous and peaceful, with the exception of an unsuccessful invasion of Scotland by Haco, King of Norway, with a large army, in 1263. Alexander fell with his horse over a precipice, and was killed by the fall, in 1286. He left no surviving children, and was succeeded by his infant grand-daughter Margaret.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chap. xv.; TYTLER, "History of Scotland;" WYNTOWN, "Chronicle of Scotland."

Alexander JAGELLON—yȧ-gel'lon, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, born in 1461, was a son of Casimir IV. of Poland. He became king at the death of his brother John Albert in 1501. He waged war with little success against the Grand Duke Ivan of Russia. In his reign the laws of Poland were reduced to a code by John Laski. Died in 1506.

Alexander-NEVSKY—nev'ske, (*i.e.* "of the Neva,") sometimes written -NEVSKOI and -NEWSKOJ, a brave Russian prince, born in 1219, was a son of Yaroslav (Jaroslaw) II. He is said to have gained, in 1240, a great victory over the Swedes on the river Neva, whence his surname. He succeeded his father as grand duke in 1245. Died in 1263. He is venerated as a saint by the Russians.

Alexander I., (or, more fully, **Alexander-Pavlovitch**—pȧv'lo-vitch', *i.e.* "Alexander the son of Paul,") Emperor of Russia, the son of Paul and Maria Feodorovna, daughter of Prince Eugene of Würtemberg, was born at Saint Petersburg in 1777. The care of his education was taken from his father by Catherine II., his grandmother, who herself wrote tales for the amusement and instruction of the young prince. Catherine died in 1796, having named, it is said, Alexander as her successor in a will which was destroyed by Paul. In 1801 Paul was assassinated; but there is no sufficient ground for believing that Alexander in any way, directly or indirectly, sanctioned this crime, although he appears to have consented to the dethronement of his father. The chief defect of his character in the early part of his life was the yielding too passively to the advice of the corrupt courtiers about him, and the want of reliance on his own judgment and on the dictates of his own noble nature. This may perhaps account for the inconsistencies which appear in his conduct in different parts of his life. He does not seem to have exhibited any striking indications of that greatness of mind which was afterwards so conspicuous, till about the time of the French invasion in 1812. Our limits neces-

sarily compel us to pass over the military movements and those other acts of his reign which are found in every history of that eventful period. Suffice it to say that as his firmness and wisdom had led to the overthrow of Napoleon in 1813, so, after that event, his magnanimity preserved the city of Paris from the fury of the Russian soldiers, liberated one hundred and fifty thousand French prisoners of war confined in Russia, and sought to obtain for his fallen foe the most liberal terms compatible with what he deemed the safety of Europe. It was, in fact, through his influence that Bonaparte was allowed an independent sovereignty in Elba and the command of a portion of his former guard. On Alexander's return to Russia he granted an absolute pardon to all his subjects who had taken part against him in the late war. When it was proposed to erect a monument to commemorate his exploits, he peremptorily declined the honour, adding, "May a monument be erected to me in your hearts, as it is to you in mine." He gave unremitting attention to the internal improvement of his empire. Reform was introduced into every department, military and civil. In the army, the soldier was subjected to the restraints not merely of discipline, but also of humanity. Persecution on account of religion was first abolished in Russia under his reign. He entered Paris with the army of the Allies in July, 1815, and in September of that year he concluded with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia a treaty called the Holy Alliance, which, although ostensibly formed to promote religion, peace, and justice, proved to be a bulwark against the progress of liberal principles. He died without issue, at Taganrog, on the 1st of December, 1825, and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas.

In reviewing the life and character of Alexander I. of Russia, we are obliged to confess that although his nature was on the whole kind and generous, and most of the acts of his reign were prompted by the spirit of justice and humanity, the cause of freedom owes little or nothing to his influence. It may be that he, like so many others, received such an impression from the excesses of the French Revolution that he came to believe that the people could not safely be trusted with any portion of liberty. In the latter part of his life especially, his mind sharing, perhaps, in his bodily infirmities, he regarded with morbid apprehension every public manifestation which looked towards the slightest enlargement of the privileges and powers of the people, and his attention was chiefly devoted to suppressing liberal movements not only in Poland, but also in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Germany.

See HENRY EVANS LLOYD, "Alexander I., Emperor of Russia," 1826; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte;" ALISON, "History of Europe;" HEINRICH STORCH, "Russland unter Alexander I.," 8 vols., 1803–06; J. D. F. RUMPF, "Alexander I. Kaiser von Russland," 1814; COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Vie privée, politique et militaire d'Alexandre I," 1826; CARL F. LEIDENFROST, "Abriss einer Lebens Alexanders I.," 1826; ADRIEN EGRON, "Vie d'Alexandre I de Russie," 1826; ALPHONSE RABBE, "Histoire d'Alexandre I," etc., 1826; CARL MORGENSTERN, "Zum Gedaechtnisse Alexanders I.," 1827; E. W. C. VOIGT, "Alexander I.," 1830.

Alexander II., surnamed NICOLAEVITCH, nē-ko-lā'e-vitch, (*i.e.* "son of Nicholas,") Emperor of Russia, the eldest son of Nicholas I., was born on the 29th of April, 1818. His mother, Alexandra Feodorovna, was a sister of Frederick William IV. of Prussia. He married, in 1841, a daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, who, on joining the Greek Church, adopted the name of Marie Alexandrovna. On the death of Nicholas, March 2, 1855, he ascended the throne, in the midst of a war between Russia on one side, and France, England, Turkey, and Sardinia on the other. He retained in office the ministers of his father, and proclaimed his intention to pursue the policy of his predecessor. The war was prosecuted with vigour even after the capture of Sebastopol, September, 1855. Conferences for the negotiation of peace, opened in Paris in March, 1856, resulted in a treaty by which neither party gained any important advantages.

Among the other notable measures of his administration are the gradual emancipation of more than twenty millions of Russian serfs, (decreed in 1861,) the emancipation of the Polish serfs, (1864), the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces, the war in Toorkistan against the Ameer of Bokhara, (1866-68,) the sale of Russian America to the United States, (1867,) the subjugation of Khiva in 1873, the invasion and annexation of all of Khokand north of the Sir Darya in 1875, and the successful war with Turkey in 1877. He was assassinated by the Nihilists, who waylaid and attacked him with explosive bombs, while returning from a review, March 13, 1881.

Alexander III., Emperor of Russia, (ALEKSANDER ALEKSANDROVITCH,) second son of Alexander II., was born March 10, (or February 26, O. S.,) 1845. In 1866 he was married to Maria Sophia Frederika Dagmar, a daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark; and the bride, according to custom, took the new name of Maria Feodorovna. Alexander took an active command in the Turkish war of 1877-78. In 1881 the assassination of his father placed him upon the throne. He was crowned in May, 1883. Died November 1, 1894.

Alexander I., (OBRENOVITCH,) King of Serbia, was born August 14, 1876, and succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, King Milan, March 6, 1889. His arbitrary conduct on the throne led to a military conspiracy, and he was killed June 11, 1903. He was succeeded by Peter I.

Alexander, King of Jugoslavia, son of Peter, was born in 1888. He served with distinction in the Balkan and World Wars, and was appointed Prince Regent by King Peter, June 24, 1914. He succeeded to the throne of Jugoslavia August 16, 1921.

Alexander Joseph, Prince of Battenberg, lately ALEXANDER I., Prince of Bulgaria, was born 1857. On April 29, 1879, he was chosen hereditary Prince of Bulgaria by the Assembly of Notables at Tirnova. In 1886, owing to the antagonism of Russia, he formally abdicated. Died 1893.

Alexander, King of Greece, was born 1893, and crowned June 12, 1917, upon dethronement of his father by the Anglo-French. Died October 27, 1920.

Alexan'der ALEN'SIS, (i.e. "of Hales,") a renowned English theologian, styled the "Irrefragable Doctor." His chief work is a "System of Theology."

Alexander [Fr. ALEXANDRE, ȧ'lĕk'sôndr'] OF BEK'NAY', afterwards ALEXANDER OF PARIS, a French poet of the twelfth century, born at the village of Bernay, in Normandy. He was the author (or one of the authors) of a poem on the exploits of Alexander the Great, in verses of twelve syllables, a measure which has ever since been termed "Alexandrine."

Alexan'der ESSEBIEN'SIS, (*i.e.* "of Ashby,") an English monk, who wrote historical and theological works in the first part of the thirteenth century.

Alexan'der INSULA'NUS, a monk and chronicler of Westphalia, flourished about 1210.

Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, born at Blois, was surnamed THE MAGNIFICENT. He rebuilt Lincoln Cathedral. Died in 1147.

Alexan'der OF VILLE DIEU, (vĕl dē-ụh',) a grammarian of the thirteenth century. He taught in Paris, and composed a book of grammar in verse, which was long in general use as a school-book.

Alexander, (Mrs.) See HECTOR, (Annie Alexander.)

Alexan'der, (ARCHIBALD,) D.D., an eminent American divine, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1772. He studied theology, was licensed to preach in 1791, and for several years devoted himself to itinerant labours, in which he acquired great fluency as a speaker. In 1796 he succeeded the Rev. Dr. John Blair Smith as president of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. He became pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia in 1807. On the organization of the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1812, Dr. Alexander was unanimously chosen the first professor, with the sole charge of the several branches of a theological education. As the number of students increased, other professors were called to his assistance, which enabled him to direct his attention more particularly to the department of pastoral and polemic theology, in promoting which and the general interests of the institution he con-

tinued to labour with great zeal and success till his death in 1851. Dr. Alexander's powers, both for pulpit oratory and polemic disquisition, were extraordinary; and in all the relations of life he possessed rare excellencies. He was a voluminous writer, producing "Outlines of the Evidences of Christianity," "History of the Israelites," "History of African Colonization," and other works.

See "Life of Dr. Archibald Alexander," by his son, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, New York, 1852; SPRAGUE'S "Annals of the American Pulpit," vol. iii.

Alexander, (BOYD,) an English explorer, born in 1873. He made journeys of exploration to Cape Verde Islands, the Zambesi River, and Fernando Po; in 1907 crossed Africa with an expedition from the Niger to the Nile, and was killed by the natives in French Congo in May, 1910. He wrote "From the Niger to the Nile."

Alexander, (CALEB,) D.D., an American clergyman, was born at Northfield, Massachusetts, and graduated at Yale College in 1777. He afterwards settled at Onondaga Hollow, New York, where he died in 1828. He was the author of a Latin Grammar, (1794,) an English Grammar, and an Essay on the Deity of Jesus Christ, (1796.)

Alexander, (Mrs. CECIL FRANCES, *née* **Humphreys,**) an English poetess, born in Strabane, Ireland, about 1830. In 1850 she married the Rev. William Alexander, afterwards Bishop of Derry. She is the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children," and "Poems on Old Testament Subjects." The last-named contains the "Burial of Moses." She died October 12, 1895.

Alexander, (EBEN,) instructor, born at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1856. He graduated at Yale in 1873; was professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Tennessee 1873–76, and of Greek in the University of North Carolina 1886–93, becoming dean in 1900. He was U. S. minister to Greece, Rumania, and Servia in 1893–97. Died March 11, 1910.

Alexander, (EDWARD PORTER,) engineer, was born at Washington, Georgia, May 26, 1835. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1857, entered the Confederate service as captain of engineers in 1861. After the war he became professor of mathematics and engineering in the University of South Carolina, manager and president of various railroads, government director of the Union Pacific Railroad 1885–87, and engineer-arbitrator of the boundary between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. D. 1910.

Alexander, (Sir JAMES EDWARD,) a British officer and writer, born in Scotland in 1803. He was employed about 1835 in an exploration of Africa, and commanded a regiment at Sebastopol in 1855. Among his works are "An Expedition into Southern Africa," "Travels through Russia and the Crimea," and a "Life of the Duke of Wellington." He died in 1885.

Alexander, (JAMES WADDELL,) D.D., an American divine, eldest son of Dr. Archibald Alexander, was born in Louisa county, Virginia, in 1804. He graduated at Princeton in 1820, and, after studying theology, was for some time tutor in that institution. He commenced his labours as a minister in Charlotte county, Virginia, about 1826; subsequently removed to Trenton, New Jersey; and, from 1830 to 1833, edited "The Presbyterian," published in Philadelphia. He filled the chair of rhetoric and belles-lettres in the College of New Jersey (Princeton) until 1844, when he became pastor of the Duane Street Presbyterian Church, New York. From 1849 to 1851 he was professor of ecclesiastical history and church government in the Princeton Theological Seminary, and, for the remainder of his life, minister of the Presbyterian church in Fifth Avenue, New York. Dr. Alexander was a ripe scholar and vigorous writer. Among his works may be mentioned above thirty juvenile books written for the American Sunday-School Union. He was one of the principal contributors to the "Princeton Review." Died in July, 1859.

See "Forty Years' Familiar Letters of James W. Alexander," by JOHN HALL, D.D.

Alexander, (JOSEPH ADDISON,) D.D., a distinguished theologian and Oriental scholar, third son of Dr. Archibald Alexander, was born in Philadelphia in 1809. At the age of twelve he commenced the study of Arabic and before entering college had made considerable progress in the Persian and Hebrew. After graduating at Princeton in 1826, he continued his studies under private tutors, and from 1830 to 1833 was adjunct professor of ancient languages and literature in the College of New Jersey. In 1838 he became professor of biblical criticism and ecclesiastical history in the Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1852 was transferred to the chair of biblical and ecclesiastical history. This position he occupied till his death, (1860.) In the extent and accuracy of his learning Dr. Alexander had few superiors in America; and several of his works have had a great success. His "Commentary on the Prophecies of Isaiah," (8vo, pp. 968,) republished in Scotland, Dr. Eadie, of Glasgow, pronounces "among the best commentaries on Isaiah of any age or language." His "Psalms Translated and Explained," in three volumes, which appeared in 1850, reached a sale of ten thousand copies in four years. In 1851 he gave to the public his "Essays on the Primitive Church Offices." He was one of the principal contributors to the "Princeton Review." At the time of his decease he was engaged, with Dr. Hodge, in the preparation of a commentary on the New Testament.

See "Life of J. A. Alexander," by the REV. HENRY C. ALEXANDER, New York, 1870.

Alexander, (NATHANIEL,) born in 1756, was elected Governor of North Carolina in 1806; died in 1808.

Alexander, (NOËL) See ALEXANDRE.

Alexander, (PATRICK PROCTOR,) a Scottish author, born at St. Andrews in 1824. He was educated at St. Andrews University. His works include "Mill and Carlyle," (1866,) "Moral Causation," (1869–75,) and a "Memoir of Alexander Smith," (1869.)

Alexander, (STEPHEN,) LL.D., an American astronomer, was born at Schenectady, New York, in 1806. He graduated at Union College in 1824, entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1832, and in 1834 was appointed adjunct professor of mathematics in the College of New Jersey. In 1840 the professorship of astronomy was created and assigned to him, and on the death of Dr. Albert D. Dod, in 1845, he succeeded him as professor of mathematics. Subsequently he filled the chairs of mechanics and astronomy. He published numerous papers on astronomy, mathematics, etc., some of which attracted the attention of eminent astronomers both at home and abroad. Among these may be mentioned one on the "Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses;" "Fundamental Principles of Mathematics;" "On the Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars," etc. In 1860 he conducted an astronomical expedition sent out to the coast of Labrador by the United States government for the purpose of making observations on the solar eclipse of July 18 of that year. Died June 25, 1883.

Alexander, (THOMAS,) Earl of Selkirk, a British writer on politics, etc., planted a colony in Canada. Died in 1820.

Alexander, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Stirling, a Scottish poet and courtier, born, it is supposed, about 1580. He produced in 1604 tragedies entitled "Julius Cæsar" and "Crœsus;" and "Paranesis to the Prince," a didactic poem. His long didactic poem of "Doomesday" appeared in 1614. These works were greatly admired by his contemporaries, but are now obsolete. He received from James I., by charter, in 1621, the territory of Nova Scotia, which he afterwards sold to the French. He was appointed secretary of state for Scotland in 1626, and received the title of Earl of Stirling in 1633. Died in 1640.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen" "Biographia Britannica."

Alexander, (WILLIAM,) (generally known in American history as LORD STIRLING,) a major-general in the American army of the Revolution, was born in 1726 in New York, of which his father, a Scotchman, was for many years the provincial secretary. He served as an officer in the war with the French and Indians, and at its close went to Scotland, where he spent a large portion of his fortune in an unsuccessful attempt to estab

lish his claim to the estates and earldom of Stirling, of which many believed him the rightful heir. He early and warmly espoused the patriotic cause in the war of the Revolution, and, before the arrival of Washington from Boston, captured with a small fleet of boats a British transport in the harbour of New York. He led the attack in the battle of Long Island, in which he displayed the most determined courage, but was finally compelled to surrender, after securing the safe retreat of a large part of his detachment. On being exchanged, he at once resumed his command under Washington, fought with him at Brandywine, and especially distinguished himself at Germantown and Monmouth. In the last of these engagements he commanded the left wing of the American army. Through his fidelity, Washington was made acquainted with the intrigues and cabals of General Conway in 1777. Besides his military achievements, General Alexander won an honourable distinction as a mathematician and astronomer. Died at Albany in 1783.

See WILLIAM A. DUER, "Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling," New York, 1847.

Alexander, (WILLIAM,) an English artist, born at Maidstone in 1768. He accompanied Lord Macartney as draughtsman on his embassy to China in 1792, and published "Views of Chinese Scenery," etc. Died in 1816.

Alexander, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an Irish bishop, born at Londonderry in 1824, was educated at Oxford. He became Dean of Emly in 1864, and Bishop of Derry and Raphoe in 1867, and was subsequently made archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland. He early won fame as a pulpit orator, and published "Leading Ideas of the Gospels," "The Witness of the Psalms to Christ," (1877,) etc. His wife published several volumes of verse. He died Sept. 12, 1911.

Alexander, (WILLIAM LINDSAY,) D.D., a Scottish writer on theology, born at Leith in 1808. He is author of numerous works, among which are "The Connection and Harmony of the Old and New Testaments," (1841,) "Memoirs of Ralph Wardlaw," (1856,) and "St. Paul at Athens," (1865.) He also contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and edited the third edition of Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia." Died in 1884.

Alexander ab Alexandro. See ALESSANDRI.

Alexander, (Ben-Moses-Ethu'san or **-Ethuzan—**ĕt-hoo'zan,) a German rabbi, born at Fulda, lived about 1710, and wrote a History of the Jews, (1719.)

Alexander Farnese. See FARNESE.

Alexander Karageorgevitch, kȧ'rȧ-gẹ̄-or'gẹ-vitch, a Servian prince, son of CZERNY GEORGE.

Alexander de Medici. See MEDICI.

Alexander Polyhistor. See POLYHISTOR.

Alexander Severus. See SEVERUS.

Alexander Vogorides or Bogorides, vo-gor-e-thas', known to the Turks as **Aleko Pasha**, the first Prince of Eastern Roumelia, was born of an old Fanariot Greek (originally Bulgarian) family in 1825.

Alexanderson, (ERNST FREDERIK WERNER,) was born at Upsala, Sweden, January 25, 1878. He is consulting engineer of the General Electric Co. and is the inventor of the Alexanderson high frequency alternater, a vacuum tube radio transmitter, tuned radio frequency receiver, and other electrical inventions.

Alexandra, wife of King Edward VII. of England, was born at Copenhagen December 1, 1844. She was married in 1863, and crowned 1902. She died 1925.

Al-ex-an'drą, a daughter of Hyrcanus, was the mother of Mariamne, the wife of Herod the Great. She conspired against Herod, and was put to death in 28 B.C.

Alexandre, the French of ALEXANDER, which see.

Alexandre, ȧ'lĕk'sôndr', (CHARLES,) a philologist, born in Paris in 1797. Among his works is a "Greek-and-French Dictionary," Died June 1, 1870.

Alexandre, (Dom JACQUES,) a French Benedictine, born at Orléans in 1653. He wrote a "Treatise on Tides," (1726,) and a valuable "General Treatise on Clocks," (1734.) Died in 1734.

Alexandre, (NICOLAS,) a French monk and medical writer, born in Paris in 1654, published a "Botanical Dictionary," (1716.) Died in 1728.

Alexandre, (NOËL,) a French Jansenist theologian, born at Rouen in 1639. He published, besides other works, "Dogmatic and Moral Theology," ("Theologia Dogmatica et Moralis," 10 vols., 1694.) Died in 1724.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Alexandre-Sévère. See SEVERUS.

Al-ex-an-drī'nus or **Alexandrini**, ȧ-lĕk-sȧn-drēe'-nee, (JULIUS,) a medical writer, physician to the emperors Frederick II., Maximilian, and Rudolph II., was born at Trent in 1506; died in 1590. He translated and commented on several of Galen's works.

Alexyev, aleks'yayef, (MIKAIL,) Russian general, was born in 1857. He commanded a group of armies in the World War, and later led an army against the Reds.

Alex'ieff, (E.,) a Russian admiral and viceroy, born in 1844.

Al-ex-ī'nus [Gr. 'Αλεξῖνος] OF ELIS, a disciple of **Eubulides**, lived about 350 B.C., and distinguished himself as a logician. He attacked Aristotle and Zeno the Stoic, and was nicknamed ELENXI'NUS, ("the fault-finder.")

Al-ex'is, ['Αλεξις,] a Greek comic poet, an uncle of the poet Menander, was born at Thurium, and flourished between 350 and 290 B.C. He removed to Attica in his youth. He excelled in the delineation of the characters of Parasites, belonged to the middle school of the Attic comedy, and was a very prolific writer. Only small fragments of his works are extant.

See A. MEINEKE, "Historia Critica Comicorum Græcorum."

Alexis, a Greek sculptor, who is mentioned by Pliny as a pupil of Polycletus, and of whom nothing more is known. He is supposed by some to have been identical with the Alexis whom Pausanias mentions as the father of Cantharus.

Alexis, ȧ'lĕk'se', (GUILLAUME,) a French Benedictine, who lived in the latter part of the fifteenth century. He wrote in verse and prose several works, among which is "Le Grand Blason de Faulces Amours," ("The Great Blazon of False Loves," 1493.)

Al-ex'is or **Al-ex'ī-us I.**, (**Com-ne'nus.**) [Gr. 'Αλεξιος or 'Αλέξιος Κομνηνός,] an emperor of Constantinople, born about 1048. He was of high birth, and became general of the Byzantian armies, in which capacity he showed considerable military skill. About 1080 he was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, in opposition to Nicephorus, who, on the approach of the troops of Alexis, left his throne for a monastery. It was during the reign of Alexis that the first crusade to Jerusalem took place. He died in 1118, and was succeeded by his son John.

Alexis or **Alexius II.**, (**Comne'nus,**) Emperor of Constantinople, a son of Manuel, was born about 1168, and became emperor in 1180. He was deposed and strangled by Andronī'cus in 1183.

Alexis or **Alexius III.**, (**An'ge-lus,**) was a brother of Isaac Angelus, Emperor of Constantinople, whose throne he usurped in 1195. An army of crusaders, whose destination was Palestine, besieged Constantinople in 1203, ostensibly to restore Alexis, son of Isaac, to the throne. (See DANDOLO.) Alexis III. fled on the capture of the city, and died in exile in 1210.

Alexis or **Alexius IV.**, (**Angelus,**) a son of Isaac Angelus, reigned a few months. He was put to death in 1204 by Alexis Ducas.

Alexis or **Alexius V.**, (**Du'cas,**) surnamed **MURZU'PHLUS**, usurped the throne in 1204. The Latin chiefs who commanded the crusaders, having resolved to partition the Empire of the East, took Constantinople by assault in 1204. Alexis escaped, but was arrested in the Morea, was tried for the murder of Alexis IV., and was executed in the same year. He was succeeded by Baldwin I.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Alex'is or **Alex'ius Comne'nus** is also the name of several emperors who reigned at Trebizond (Trapezus) in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. They were of the same family as the Alexis Comnenus noticed above.

Al-ex'is or **Alexei** (ȧ-lĕk-sā'e) **Michaelovitch** or **Mikhaylovitch**—me-kī'lo-vitch, Czar of Muscovy, born in 1629 or 1630, succeeded his father Michael in 1645. He introduced many improvements, particularly

with respect to the administration of the laws. He also succeeded in transferring from Poland to Russia the allegiance of the Cossacks who were attached to the Greek Church. He may, indeed, be said to have prepared the way for the great undertakings of his son Peter. (See PETER I. of Russia.) Died in 1676, and was succeeded by his son Feodor.

Alexis, a monk, who became Patriarch of Constantinople in 1025. In 1042 he crowned the emperor Constantine Monomachus. Died in 1043.

Alexis of Samos, a Greek historian, the author of a "History of Samos," which is mentioned by Athenæus. The period in which he lived is not known.

Alexis Pedemontanus. See ALESSIO PIEMONTESE.

Alexis Petrovitch or **Petrowitsch**, (pā-trō'vitch,) written also **Petrowitz**, a Russian prince, born in 1690, was a son of Peter the Great and his first wife Eudokia. He is said to have been a studious youth, averse to martial pursuits and hostile to the innovations of his father. While Peter was absent on one of his long European tours in 1716, Alexis retired furtively to Vienna and Naples, for refuge from the dreaded ire of the Czar. This strange proceeding, which perhaps was as wise as any course that was open to him in the circumstances, was treated as a crime by his father. Having been induced to return, Alexis was compelled to renounce his claim to the throne, and was condemned to death on a charge of meditated rebellion, in 1718. He was found dead in prison a few days after his sentence was pronounced. There are very strong reasons for believing that he was poisoned by order of the Czar. He left a son, Peter, who became Czar in 1727.

See VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Russie;" LÉVESQUE, "Histoire de Russie;" Sir JOHN BARROW, "Life of Peter the Great," in the "Family Library;" VON HALEM, "Leben Peters des Grossen;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopædie."

Alexis del Arco. See ARCO, (ALONSO DEL.)

Aleyn, ā'en, (CHARLES,) an English poet, who once had considerable reputation, born, it is supposed, about 1590, was educated at Cambridge, and became tutor to Sir Edward Sherburne. His principal poems are "The Battles of Cressy and Poitiers," (1632,) and a "History of Henry VII., etc.," (1638.) Died about 1640.

See WINSTANLEY, "Lives of the Poets," 1687.

Alfani, āl-fā'nee, (DOMENICO DI PARIS,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Perugia about 1483, was a pupil of Pietro Perugino. Among his works are a "Virgin Mary" and a "Saint John." Died about 1540.

Alfani, (ORAZIO DI PARIS,) an able artist, a son of the preceding, born at Perugia about 1510. He imitated the manner of Raphael with success, and painted both in oil and fresco. Among his chief works are several Madonnas. Died in 1583.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Alfar. See ELVES.

Al-fa-rā'bĭ-us, [Arab. ALFARÂBEE or ALFARÂBÎ, ăl-fā-rā'bee,] the Latin name of a distinguished Arabian philosopher who lived at Damascus in the tenth century. He is said to have understood seventy different languages. Besides other works on various sciences, he wrote several treatises on the philosophy of Aristotle. Died in 950 A.D.

Alfarazdâk, āl-fā'râz-dăk', an eminent Arabian poet of the seventh century.

Alfaro, āl-fā'ro, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish silversmith and artist, who flourished at Seville towards the close of the sixteenth century. His representations on silver were designed and executed with great taste.

Alfaro y Gomez, de, dā āl-fā'ro e go'mĕth, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter of high reputation, born at Córdova in 1640, was a pupil of Castillo and Velasquez. He worked at Madrid, and excelled in portraits, in which he imitated the style of Velasquez. Among his best works is an "Incarnation," at Córdova, and a portrait of Calderon the poet. He was a brilliant colorist. Died in 1680.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico," etc.

Alfâth, āl-fâth', or **Alfatah**, āl-fā'tā, a distinguished Arabian philologist, born at Seville, in Spain, near the close of the eleventh century. He was put to death at Morocco in 1135. He wrote a book containing biographical notices of various Arabian poets, with specimens of their poetry.

Alfen, āl'fen, (JOHAN EUSEBIUS,) a Danish miniature-painter, worked in Vienna. Died in 1770.

Al-fe'nus Vā'rus, an eminent Roman jurist, and a pupil of Servius Sulpicius, lived in the last half of the first century B.C. He wrote forty books of Digesta, extracts from which are to be found in the Digest of Justinian. He is often quoted by other jurists. A passage in Horace Sat. i. 3, v. 130 is supposed to refer to this Alfenus.

Alferghânee, (**Alferghânî**,) āl-fer-gā'nee, written also **Alfergânee**, **Alfergany**, and **Alferganus**, sometimes called **Al-fra-gan'**, an Arabian astronomer of the ninth century, was born in Sogdiana. He wrote a work entitled "Elements of Astronomy," which has been translated into Latin.

Alfez, āl-fēz', or **Alphesi**, āl-fēz'ee or āl-fā'zee, (ISAAC **Berabbi**—bĕ-rāb'be,) a rabbi and eminent Jewish writer, born near Fez, in Africa, about 1013. Died in Spain in 1103. His chief work is an abridgment of the Talmud, called the "Lesser Talmud."

Alfheim. See ELVES.

Alfieri, āl-fe-ā'ree, (BENEDETTO,) COUNT, an Italian architect, born in Rome in 1700, was an uncle of the great poet Alfieri, who, in his own memoirs, speaks of him as a very worthy man. He designed the Royal Opera-House of Turin, one of the noblest structures of the kind in Italy, and was patronized by the king, Charles Emmanuel. Among his other works are the façade of Saint Peter's Church at Geneva, and the church at Carignano. Died at Turin in 1767.

Alfieri, (CESARE.) See SOSTEGNO.

Alfieri, (VITTORIO,) the most celebrated Italian poet of his age, was born of a noble family at Asti, in Piedmont, on the 17th of January, 1749. He inherited an ample fortune from his father, who died while Vittorio was an infant, and was sent to the Accademia or College of Turin, in which he received such an education as those wholly incompetent to teach could impart. He left school about the age of fifteen, and indulged his passion for travel and reckless dissipation. He visited Paris, passed over to England, and sojourned in Holland. From a second tour through Germany, Sweden, Russia, etc., he returned to Turin in 1772. He once went to England on purpose to purchase horses, of which he was very fond. The success of his first drama, "Cleopatra," which was performed at Turin in 1775, appears to have produced a change in his mode of life, which was thenceforth devoted to study and to dramatic composition.

In the course of the seven ensuing years he composed fourteen tragedies, among which are "Filippo II.," "Virginia," "Orestes," "Mary Stuart," "Octavia," "Merope," and "Saul," (1782.) The first and the last of these are considered his master-pieces. His dramas are simple in design, noble in sentiment, sententious in style, and pervaded by intense passion. About 1778 Alfieri became acquainted with the Countess of Albany, (wife of the Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart,) who inspired his wayward heart with a lasting passion. (See ALBANY, COUNTESS OF.) It is supposed that he was privately married to her after the death of her husband in 1788. He resided some years in France, and invested a large sum of money in French stocks, which he lost when he fled from the outrages of the Revolution in 1792. He then became a resident of Florence, and about the age of forty-six commenced the study of Greek, in which he made good progress. He translated some of the plays of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

Among the other works of Alfieri are an "Essay on Tyranny," a translation of Sallust, a number of sonnets and epigrams, and five odes on the American Revolution. He died at Florence on the 8th of October, 1803. Notwithstanding his faults, he was a man of public spirit, a sincere patriot, and an ardent lover of liberty. A monument, designed by Canova, was erected to him by the Countess of Albany in Santa Croce, Florence, between the tombs of Michael Angelo and Machiavel. "He rarely speaks to the heart," says Ginguené, "but he is eloquent and nervous in intense passions; he pos-

sesses grandeur, and in his ideas, as well as in his style, aspires always to the sublime. . . . His dialogue is often a model of precision and dramatic argumentation." "The aim of his works," says Madame de Staël, "is so noble, the sentiments which the author expresses accord so well with his personal conduct, that his tragedies ought always to be praised as actions, even when they may be criticised as literary works." (*Corinne.*) "A parallel between Alfieri and Cowper," says Macaulay, (in his article on Byron, in the "Edinburgh Review," 1831,) "may at first sight seem as unpromising as that which a loyal Presbyterian minister is said to have drawn in 1745 between George the Second and Enoch. . . . But though the private lives of these remarkable men present scarcely any points of resemblance, their literary lives bear a close analogy to each other. They both found poetry in its lowest state of degradation, feeble, artificial, and altogether nerveless. They both possessed precisely the talents which fitted them for the task of raising it from that deep abasement. . . . They had not in a very high degree the creative power, but they had great vigour of thought, great warmth of feeling, and, what was above all things important, a manliness of taste which approached to roughness."

See his Autobiography entitled "Vita di Vittorio Alfieri scritta da Esso," translated into English by C. E. LESTER; "Vita di Vittorio Alfieri," Milan, 1823; SERAFICO GRASSI, "Dissertazione in lode di Vittorio Alfieri," 1819; ANTONIO ZEZON, "Biografia di Vittorio Alfieri," 1835; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature;" A. BUCCELLINI, "Elogio de Vittorio Alfieri," 1811; R. SOUTHEY, article on the Life and Writings of Alfieri, in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1816.

Alfon, ål-fôn′, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Toledo, lived about 1418.

Alfonse, ål′fôNs′, (JEAN,) a French navigator of the sixteenth century, was a native of Saintonge, whence his surname LE SAINTONGEOIS, (lẹh sâN′tôN′zhwå′.) He made several voyages of discovery in the South Seas, an account of which was published in 1559, entitled "Voyages Adventureux du Capitaine Jean Alfonse."

Al-fon′so I., surnamed EL BATALLADOR, ĕl bå-tål-yå-dōr′, (*i.e.* the "battler" or "warrior,") King of Aragon and Navarre, ascended the throne in 1104. He fell in battle in 1134. He had, it is said, previously defeated the Mohammedans in thirty-nine successive conflicts, and taken from them a much greater extent of territory than he had inherited from his ancestors. He was succeeded by his brother, Ramiro II.

Alfonso II. of Aragon, a grandson of Ramiro II., born in 1152, became king in 1163. He inherited Barcelona from his father, Raymond V., and extended his dominions at the expense of the Mussulmans. Died in 1196, leaving the throne to his son, Pedro II.

Alfonso III. of Aragon, born about 1265, was a son of Pedro III., whom he succeeded in 1285. The Cortes asserted their privileges with success in this reign, and set bounds to the royal prerogative. He died in 1291, and was succeeded by his brother, Jaime II.

Alfonso IV. of Aragon, a son of Jaime II., began to reign in 1327. He waged a war against the Genoese, who invaded his kingdom, but were repulsed. Died in 1336, and was succeeded by his son, Pedro IV.

See ZURITA, "Annales de Aragon."

Alfonso V. OF ARAGON. See ALFONSO I. OF NAPLES.

Alfonso I., King of Asturias, ascended the throne in 739 A.D. He gained many victories over the Moslems, and took from them a multitude of towns and fortresses. From his zeal for religion, evinced in building churches and founding monasteries, etc., he received the surname of EL CATÓLICO, ("the Catholic.") Died in 756.

Alfonso II. of Asturias, surnamed EL CASTO, ("the Chaste,") succeeded to the throne in 791 A.D. He was distinguished for his successful wars against the Mohammedans. He died in 842, after a prosperous reign of more than fifty years.

Alfonso III. of Asturias and Leon, surnamed EL MAGNO, ("the Great,") succeeded his father Ordoño in 866 A.D. He greatly extended his dominions by conquests from the Mohammedans. Died in 910, leaving the throne to his son Garcia.

Alfonso I. of Castile, (or **Alfonso VI.** of Leon, surnamed EL BRAVO, ĕl brå′vo, ("the Brave,") a son of Fernando I., ascended the throne of Leon in 1065. On the death of his brother, Sancho II. of Castile, in 1073, Galicia, Asturias, Castile, etc. were added to his sway. He acquired great renown in his wars against the Moors. His reign may be considered as the dawn of Christian prosperity in modern Spain. Died in 1109, aged seventy-nine.

Alfonso II. of Castile, (called **Alfonso VII.** of Leon by some historians, who count Alfonso I. of Castile as VI. of Leon,) named also **Alfonso Raymond**, a grandson of the preceding, ascended the throne in 1126. He was very successful in his wars with the Mohammedans, and removed the frontiers of Castile from the Tagus to the Sierra Morena Mountains. In 1135 he assumed the imperial title, and is accordingly sometimes styled "the Emperor." Died in 1157, leaving Castile to his son Sancho, and Leon to his son Fernando. The written language of Spain is supposed to date from about the beginning of the reign of Alfonso VII., and the oldest Spanish document of which the date is known is one given by Alfonso VII. to the city of Avilés, in Asturias, in confirmation of certain privileges previously granted.

Alfonso VIII. of Castile, called by some **Alfonso III.**, surnamed EL NOBLE, ĕl nō′blå, ("the Noble,") succeeded to the throne in 1158, when he was only three years old. After he became of age he was almost constantly engaged in war with the Mohammedans. In 1195 he sustained a severe defeat from the arms of Aboo-Yoosuf-Yakoob; but in 1212, with the kings of Aragon and Navarre, he gained a great victory over the Almohade sultan Mohammed An-Nâsir, at the head of 600,000 men. The loss of the Mohammedans, as estimated by their own writers, was not less than 160,000. Alfonso died in 1214, and was succeeded by his son, Enrique I.

Alfonso XI. of Castile, a son of Fernando IV., succeeded to the throne in 1312, when he was only a year old. In 1333, aided by Alfonso IV. of Portugal, whose daughter he had married, he turned his arms against the Moors, and in 1340 gained a great victory over the sultan Abool-Hassan (or Alboacen) under the walls of Tarifa, then besieged by the Mohammedan forces. He died in 1350, respected even by his enemies. The Moorish king of Granada is said to have exclaimed, when he heard of Alfonso's death, "We have lost the best king in the world,—one who knew how to honour the worthy, whether friend or foe." He was succeeded by his son, Pedro the Cruel.

See MARIANA, "Historia general de España."

Alfonso I., II., and **III.** OF LEON. See ALFONSO OF ASTURIAS.

Alfonso IV. of Leon and Asturias, surnamed THE MONK, succeeded his uncle Fruela in 924. He abdicated in favour of his brother Ramiro about 930, and became a monk. Died about 932.

Alfonso V., King of Leon, born in 994, succeeded his father, Bermudo II., in 999. His reign was prosperous, and his armies gained several victories over the Moors. He was killed at the siege of Viseu in 1028, and was succeeded by his son, Bermudo III.

Alfonso VI. OF LEON. See ALFONSO I. OF CASTILE.

Alfonso VII. OF LEON. See ALFONSO II. OF CASTILE.

Alfonso IX., King of Leon, succeeded his father Fernando II. in 1188. He waged war against Alfonso of Castile, and afterwards married his daughter. Died in 1230, leaving a son Fernando, who was King of Castile and Leon.

Alfonso X., King of Leon and Castile, surnamed EL SABIO, ĕl så′be-o, ("the Wise,") born in 1226, was a son of Fernando III., whom he succeeded in 1252. He had a high reputation for learning and eloquence, and was distinguished for the patronage he extended to science and literature; but he was not a successful or popular ruler. His reign was disturbed by civil wars, one of which was instigated by his second son, Sancho, about 1281. The situation of Alfonso was so desperate that he solicited aid from the Moors. Spain owes to him

an excellent code of laws, a translation of the Bible into Castilian, the restoration of the University of Salamanca, and the first use of the Castilian language in public affairs. Europe is indebted to him for the valuable astronomical tables called Alphonsine Tables. Died in 1284.

Alfon'so XII., King of Spain, a son of Isabella II., was born November 28, 1857. He was expelled from the country in 1868, with his mother, who in 1870 abdicated formally in his favour. In 1874, upon the downfall of the Spanish republic, he was proclaimed king, and entered Madrid January 15, 1875. In 1876 he led the army against the Carlists. He died November 25, 1885, and was succeeded by his son, Alfonso XIII., born, (posthumously,) May 17, 1886, whose mother, Maria Christina, was appointed queen-regent. In 1902 the young king assumed the duties of the throne and in 1906 married the English princess Victoria Eugenie, niece of Edward VII. While satisfactory as a monarch, his reign has been marked by republican and other outbreaks.

Alfonso I. of Naples, Sicily, and Aragon, born in 1385, succeeded his father Fernando I. on the throne of Aragon in 1416. He had been adopted as the heir of Queen Joanna of Naples, and in 1442, seven years after the death of that princess, and after encountering much opposition, he obtained possession of the whole Neapolitan kingdom. Died in 1458. He was a man of learning, and a liberal patron of literature and science. His son Ferdinand became King of Naples.

Alfonso II., King of Naples, born in 1448, was a son of Ferdinand I. He defeated the Florentines at Poggio in 1479, and the Turks at Otranto in 1481. He ascended the throne in January, 1494, and rendered himself odious by his cruelty and avarice. Alarmed at the approach of Charles VIII. of France with an army, he abdicated in favour of his son Ferdinand in January, 1495, and died about the end of that year.

See GIANNONE, "Storia del Regno di Napoli."

Alfonso I., [Port. AFFONSO,] or, more fully, **Dom Afonso Enriques**, dôn âf-fon'so ĕn-ree'kĕs, the founder of the Portuguese monarchy, son of Henry of Besançon, Count of Toulouse, was born in 1094. He inherited the title of Count of Portugal from his father, who had received it from Alfonso I. of Castile, his father-in-law. Enriques was yet a child when his father died, and Portugal was for a long time under the rule, or rather misrule, of his mother Theresa; but in 1128 he took the supreme authority into his own hands. Alfonso VIII. (or more properly III.) of Castile, having supported the claims of Theresa, Enriques met him in the field, defeated him, and established the entire independence of Portugal. He did not, however, take the title of king till 1139, when, at the head of about 13,000 Portuguese, he completely routed, at Ourique, the combined army of the Mohammedans, amounting, it is said, to 200,000 men, and made prisoners the five kings by whom this mighty host was led. In 1146 he took Santarem from the Moors by assault, and in the same year, or early in the next, reduced Lisbon, after a siege of more than five months. He turned his arms successively against the other towns and fortresses in possession of the Mohammedans, and in 1158 became undisputed possessor of his kingdom. Died in 1185, aged ninety. He left a son, who became King Sancho I.

See MARIANA, "Historia de España;" SCHAEFFER, "Histoire du Portugal."

Alfonso (or **Affonso**) **II.** of Portugal, a son of Sancho I., was born in 1185, and began to reign in 1211. His kingdom was placed under an interdict by the pope because he taxed the property of the clergy. Alfonso was thus reduced to submission. He died in 1223, leaving the throne to his son, Sancho II.

Alfonso (Affonso) III., a son of the preceding, born in 1210, succeeded his brother Sancho II. in 1248. His reign was rather prosperous, though he was once excommunicated by the pope. He died in 1279, and was succeeded by his son Denis, (Diniz.)

Alfonso (Affonso) IV. of Portugal, surnamed THE BRAVE, a son of Denis, was born in 1290, and began to reign in 1325. Among the remarkable events of his reign was the rebellion of his son Dom Pedro, whose motive was revenge for the murder of Iñes de Castro, to which the king had consented. He died in 1357, leaving the throne to his son, Pedro I.

Alfonso (Affonso) V. of Portugal, a son of Duarte, was born in 1432, and became king in 1438, under the regency of his mother. He conducted a large armament against Africa in 1458, and captured Tangier. Having invaded Castile, he was defeated by Ferdinand of Aragon in 1476. He died in 1481, and was succeeded by his son João II.

See MARIANA, "Historia de España."

Alfonso (Affonso) VI. of Portugal, a son of John IV., was born in 1643, and became king in 1656. His imbecility or vices having rendered him unpopular, he was forced to abdicate in 1667 in favour of his brother Dom Pedro, and was banished to Terceira. He was confined in the castle of Cintra in 1675, and died in 1683.

Alfonso I. of Este, Duke of Ferrara, born in 1476, began to reign in 1505. He commanded the Papal troops in the war of the League of Cambrai, 1509. In 1512 he fought against the Pope, Julius II., at Ravenna. He married the famous Lucretia Borgia. Died in 1534.

Alfonso, (the Navigator.) See ALFONSE.

Alfonso, âl-fon'so, (PEDRO,) a Spanish Jew, who was born in Aragon in 1062, and was converted to Christianity. He wrote after his conversion, besides other works, one called "Clerical Discipline," ("Disciplina Clericalis,") which was much esteemed. Died about 1140.

Alfonso OF CARTHAGENA, for DE CARTAGENA, dâ kar-tâ-hā'nâ,) [Lat. ALPHON'SUS A SANC'TA-MARI'A,] a celebrated Spanish historian, born at Carthagena (or Cartagena) in 1396, became Bishop of Burgos. He wrote a "History of Spain," from the earliest ages down to his own time, and other works. Died in 1456.

Alfonso de Cartagena. See ALFONSO OF CARTHAGENA.

Alfonso Lopez de Corella, (lo'pêth dâ ko-rĕl'yâ,) a Spanish physician, born in Navarre, wrote numerous medical works, dated 1546–82.

Alfonso de Palencia, (de pâ-lĕn'she-ą,) [Sp. pron. âl-fon'so dâ pâ-lĕn'*the*-ą; Lat. ALPHON'SUS PALENTI'NUS,] a distinguished Spanish historian, born at Palencia, in Old Castile, in 1423. He was royal historiographer to Queen Isabella of Castile. The precise time of his death is unknown. He was alive in 1492. He wrote in Latin a history of the reign of Isabella, and a chronicle of Henry IV.

See PRESCOTT, "Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part i.

Alfonso Tostado. See ALPHONSUS ABULENSIS.

Alford, awl'fȯrd, (HENRY,) D.D., commonly known as DEAN ALFORD, an English poet and divine, born in London in 1810, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became vicar of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, in 1835, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1841, incumbent of Quebec Street Chapel, London, in 1853, and Dean of Canterbury about 1856. He published in 1835 "The School of the Heart, and other Poems," (2 vols.,) which are commended. "The present volumes," says the "Edinburgh Review," "appear to us to be a beginning of great promise. . . . Extracts so much longer than we are in the habit of making, are a sufficient proof of our sense of the talent displayed in these poems." (Critique on "The School of the Heart, and other Poems," January, 1836.) His reputation as a divine is founded on an excellent edition of the Greek New Testament in four or more volumes, 1841–61. He also published a small volume entitled "The Queen's English," (2d edition, 1864,) which attracted much attention. Died January 12, 1871.

Alford, (MICHAEL,) an English Jesuit and writer, born in London in 1587; died at Saint Omer, in France, in 1651. He wrote "Britannia Illustrata," (1641,) treating of the ecclesiastical history of Britain.

Alfragan. See ALFERGHANEE.

Alfrago, âl-frâ'go, (ANDREA,) an Italian physician, wrote a history of Arabian physicians, etc. Died at Padua in 1520.

Alfred, âl'fred, written also **Æl'fred**, **El'fred**, and

Alured, *i.e.* **Alvred**, [Lat. Ælfre'dus,] surnamed THE GREAT, King of the West Saxons in England, was born in 848 or 849. He was the son of King Æthelwulf and Osburga, (or Osberga,) the daughter of a Gothic nobleman. On the death of his brother Æthelred, in 871, Alfred became king. At this period the country was in the most deplorable condition. The Danes had overrun a great portion of England, and many of the bravest Saxons had fallen in vain attempts to resist their pagan invaders. King Ethelred himself had died of a wound received in this unequal conflict. Alfred was fain to procure peace on almost any terms, and at last agreed to pay the Danes a sum of money on condition that they would leave his dominions. But they broke their oaths, and, attacking him by night, destroyed all his cavalry. All the means of resistance being lost, Alfred for a time laid aside the ensigns of royalty and concealed himself in the family of a poor herdsman. Having at length been discovered by some of his nobles, he gradually, but secretly, collected a considerable force, with which he occasionally made inroads into the territory occupied by the Danes, and thus procured the means of subsisting himself and his army. About this time Odun, Earl of Devon, sallied from his castle, defeated the besiegers, slew Ubbo, one of the principal leaders, and took the Danish standard. Upon this, Alfred resolved to attack the main army of his enemies, which he routed with great slaughter at Eddington in 878, and soon after obliged the survivors to surrender at discretion. The Danish king, Godrun, (or Guthrun,) embraced the Christian religion, Alfred standing as his godfather; and a considerable tract of country was allotted to the converted Danes. Alfred now directed his earnest efforts towards the fortifying and internal improvement of his kingdom. He caused a number of ships to be built, and may be said to have laid the foundation of the British navy. He repaired the old dilapidated fortresses, and erected new ones wherever they were needed. He exerted himself, moreover, to establish an efficient police and a thorough administration of justice within his dominions. He was not, however, as has frequently been stated, the author of the trial by jury. It was his highest glory that he did so much for his country's literature and the intellectual improvement of his people. He not only established schools in all the principal towns, but he began himself, it is said, to learn Latin at the age of thirty-nine, and afterwards translated a number of works from that language into his native tongue. In 894 the Northmen again invaded England, with a fleet of three hundred ships; but they were defeated by Alfred, and those who escaped the sword were either taken captive and executed as pirates or chased from the kingdom. Alfred died in 901.

Alfred the Great presents to us one of the most perfect characters to be found on the page of history. He was, to use the language of a recent author, "a saint without superstition, a scholar without ostentation, a warrior all whose wars were fought in defence of his country, a conqueror whose hands were never stained by cruelty, a prince never cast down by adversity, never lifted up to insolence in the day of triumph." (See Freeman's "Norman Conquest," vol. i. chap. ii.; also, Hume's character of Alfred in his "History of England," vol. i. chap. ii.)

See J. A. Giles, "Life and Times of Alfred the Great," 1854; Spelman, "Life of Alfred," 1709; A. Bicknell, "Life of Alfred," 1777; Stolberg, "Leben Alfreds des Grossen," 1815; Asser, "Life of Alfred," ("De Aelfredi Rebus gestis," 1571;) Richard Paulli, "König Alfred und seine Stelle in der Geschichte Englands," London, 1851, translated into English by Thomas Wright, 1852.

Alfred, a son of the Saxon king Ethelred II., and Emma. He attempted to obtain the throne in 1042, but failed, and lost his life.

Alfred, surnamed An'glicus (or the "Englishman") and THE PHILOSOPHER, wrote some scientific works,—one, "On the Motion of the Heart," ("De Cordis Motu.") A part of his life was passed in England; but the place of his nativity is unknown. Died about 1270.

Alfred or **Alured** OF BEVERLEY, an English historian, born about 1100, became a priest. He left a Latin History of Britain, ("Annales, sive Historia,") which is supposed to be an abridgment of the "Chronicon, sive Historia Britonum" of Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Alfred OF MALMESBURY, an English monk and writer, became Bishop of Crediton about 990.

Alfred and **A-bi'ram**, two German architects, born in Bavaria, lived in the ninth century. They built the imperial palace of Ratisbon.

Alfric, ål'frik, written also **Ælfric** and **Elfric**, [Lat. Alfri'cus, Ælfri'cus, or Elfri'cus,] surnamed Abbas, (the "Abbot,") and Grammaticus, (the "Grammarian,") a celebrated Anglo-Saxon writer, who flourished in the latter half of the tenth century. Of his life little is certainly known. It is supposed that he became Archbishop of Canterbury in 995. Among his works are numerous homilies. He died in 1005.

Alfric or **Ælfric**, Archbishop of York, an Anglo-Saxon writer, who is by some identified with the famous writer Alfric surnamed Grammaticus, above noticed. Died in 1051.

Algardi, ål-gar'dee, (Alessandro,) a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect, born at Bologna about 1600. His birth is variously dated at 1588, 1593, and 1602. He studied design with the Caracci, became a pupil of Cesare Conventi, and went to Rome about 1625. He was architect of the Villa Panfili or Pamphili, and of the façade of the church of St. Ignatius, Rome. His master-piece in sculpture is a colossal bas-relief* in the church of Saint Peter's, representing Saint Leo forbidding Attila to enter Rome, (1640.) This is said to be the largest bas-relief in the world. Among his works are statues of Saint Philip de Neri and Innocent X. He is regarded by some critics as the greatest sculptor of his age. Died in 1654.

Algarotti, ål-gå-rot'tee, (Francesco,) Count, a distinguished Italian writer and connoisseur, born at Venice in 1712. He was not only well versed in many languages and sciences, but possessed decided skill in the art of design, and wrote verses with facility. In 1733 he produced popular dialogues on Optics, entitled "Optics for Ladies," ("Neutonianismo per le Dame,") which were translated into several languages. Invited by Frederick the Great, he went to Berlin about 1740, and passed many years at that court as a friend of the king, who gave him the title of count. This friendship continued until the death of Algarotti. He corresponded with Voltaire and many other eminent authors. Besides essays on various subjects, he wrote "Letters on Painting," which display good taste and judgment. He died at Pisa in March, 1764.

Algazi, ål-gå'zee, (**Solomon Ben Abraham**,) a voluminous Jewish writer, born in the Levant. Died in 1683.

Algazzali, **Algazali**, or **Alghazzali**. See Aboo-Hamid-Alghazalee.

Alger, ål'jer, [Fr. pron. ål'zhaiR'; Lat. Al'gerus,] an ecclesiastical writer, who died about the middle of the twelfth century. He was a native of Liege.

Alger, ål'jer, (Horatio,) Jr., an American writer, born at Revere, Massachusetts, January 13, 1834, graduated at Harvard College in 1852. He became a journalist and teacher, and published "Helen Ford," a novel, and several series of books for the young, (some 40 vols.,) including lives of Webster, Lincoln, and Garfield, and a volume of poems. He died July 18, 1899.

Alger, (Russell Alexander,) an American soldier and cabinet officer, was born at Lafayette, Ohio, February 27, 1836. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. He entered the army as a private in 1861, and rose to the rank of brevet major-general of volunteers. After the war he engaged in business in Michigan, became governor of that State in 1885, and secretary of war under President McKinley in 1897. As such his management of the war with Spain led to severe public criticism and he resigned in 1899. Died in 1907.

Alger, ål'jer, (William Rounseville,) an American writer, born in Freetown, Massachusetts, in 1823. He is author of "Symbolic History of the Cross of Christ;" "Oriental Poetry;" "History of the Doctrine

* Some authorities call Algardi's great work an *alto-relievo*; we have followed the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

of a Future Life, as it has Prevailed in all Nations and Ages," (1862,) "The Genius of Solitude; or, The Loneliness of Human Life," (1867,) "Friendships of Women," (1870,) and "Sources of Consolation in Human Life," (1892.) In 1855 he succeeded Theodore Parker as minister of the Society of Liberal Christians in Boston, and in 1876–78 was minister of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah in New York. Died Feb. 7, 1905.

Alghisi, ål-gee'see, sometimes written **Algisi**, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian musical composer, born at Brescia in 1666. He composed two operas, one of which, called "Il Trionfo della Continenza," ("The Triumph of Continence,") had a great success. Died in 1733.

Alghisi, (GALASSO,) an Italian architect of the sixteenth century, born at Carpi. He published a splendid work on fortifications, ("Della Fortificazione," 1570.)

Alghisi, (TOMMASO,) a distinguished Italian surgeon, born at Florence in 1669. He particularly excelled in lithotomy, on which he wrote an able treatise, (1707.) Died September 24, 1713.

Algreen-Ussing, (TAGE.) See USSING.

Algrin, ål'grăn', (JEAN,) a French theologian, who became Archbishop of Besançon. Died in 1237.

Alhakem or **Al-Hakem** (ål-hăk'em) **I.**, Sultan of Córdova, began to reign in 796 A.D. He waged war against Alfonso of Asturias and the Franks, and suppressed with great cruelty a rebellion in Córdova. Died in 822.

Alhakem II., Sultan and Caliph of Córdova, succeeded his father Abd-er-Rahman III. in 961. He was a pacific and enlightened sovereign, and was celebrated as a patron of literature and science. His reign has been called the golden age of Arabian literature. He collected a great library, and expended vast sums in the erection of colleges, mosques, hospitals, etc. He died in 976, aged sixty-three, and was succeeded by his son Hishâm (or Heschâm) II.

Al-Hakem-Ibn-Attâ, ål-hă'kem ĭb'n ăt'tă', commonly called **Al-Mo-ken'na**, (**-Mo-can'na** or **-Mukanna**, mō-kăn'na,) or "the veiled one," a famous impostor, who arose in the time of Aboo-Jaafar Al-Mansoor, the second caliph of the Abbasside dynasty. He first made his appearance as a legislator and prophet at Merv or Meru, the capital of Khorassân, in 774 A.D. About 780 the caliph Mahdee (Mahdî) sent an army that besieged the impostor in his principal fortress. When Al-Hakem found that there was no chance of escape, he administered, it is said, a mortal poison to those about his person, and afterwards burned their bodies to ashes, so that no vestige might be left; and, the better to impress posterity with the idea of his divine character, he plunged into a large caldron filled with a liquid so powerful and penetrating that no part of his body remained unconsumed. The truth appears to have been, that he burned himself in the castle in which he was, so that no trace of him remained except ashes. This story forms the basis of Moore's poem entitled "Mokanna, or the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan."

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. ii. chap. iii.; D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale;" ABULPHARAGIUS, "Historia Dynastiarum;" ABULFEDA, "Annales Moslemici."

Alhazan or **Alhazen**, written also **Alhacen** and **Alhasan**, ål-hăz'an, an Arabian philosopher and mathematician, native of Bassŏra, celebrated as the author of a treatise on optics, of great merit. Died at Cairo about 1038.

Al-Homaydee or **Al-Homaydî**, ål-ho-mī'dee', a distinguished Arabian writer, born at Majorca in 1029. Among his works is a valuable biography of the distinguished Moslems of Spain. Died at Bagdâd about 1095.

Alhoy, ă'lwà', (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Angers in 1755, succeeded Abbé Sicard as Director of the Institution for Deaf-Mutes in 1797. He wrote "Les Hospices," a poem. Died in 1826.

Ali. See ALEE.

Ali, (PACHA.) See ALEE-WELEE-ZADE.

Aliamet, ă'le-ă'mà' or ăl'yă'mà', (FRANÇOIS GERMAIN,) a French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1734, was a brother of Jacques, noticed below, to whom he was inferior in skill. He worked some years in London, and engraved historical works after the Italian masters. "Un Sacrifice à Pan," after A. Sacchi, is his best-known work.

Aliamet, (JACQUES,) a skilful French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1726; died in Paris in 1788. He excelled in landscapes and sea-pieces. His engravings, after Vernet, are much admired.

Alibaud, ă'le'bō', (LOUIS,) a French fanatic, born at Nimes in 1810. He attempted to assassinate Louis Philippe with a pistol in June, 1836, and was guillotined in July of the same year.

Ali Beg, ă'lee bĕg, a native of Poland, was captured in childhood by Tartars, who sold him to a Turk. He became dragoman to the sultan, and translated the Bible into the Turkish language. Died in 1675.

Alibert, ă'le'bair', (JEAN LOUIS,) an eminent French physician, born in Aveyron in 1766. He became one of the chief physicians of the Hospital Saint Louis, Paris, in 1801, and professor of medicine in 1802. In 1814 he was appointed consulting physician to Louis XVIII., and a few years later was made first physician-in-ordinary. He gave special attention to diseases of the skin, on which he wrote a work of much merit, called "Description of Diseases of the Skin," ("Description des Maladies de la Peau," 1806–25.) He was author of other medical works, written in an elegant style. Died in 1837.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Aliberti, ă-le-bĕr'tee, (GIANCARLO,) an Italian fresco-painter, born at Asti, in Piedmont, in 1680; died about 1740. His chief works were executed at his native city.

Ali Bey, ă'lee bā, the assumed name of **Domingo Badia y Leblich**, do-ming'go bă-dee'ă e là-blĕk', a Spanish traveller and projector, born in Biscay in 1766. He travelled in the disguise of a Mussulman, and published "Travels in Asia and Africa, 1803–1807," (3 vols., 1814.) Died in 1818.

See the "Quarterly Review" for July, 1816.

Alibrandi, ă-le-brăn'dee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit and casuist, born at Messina. Died in 1711.

Alibrandi, (GIROLAMO,) a distinguished painter, called "the Raphael of Messina," where he was born in 1470. His manner resembled that of Leonardo da Vinci, with whom he studied. Died of the plague in 1524. His master-piece is a "Purification of the Virgin."

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Alidosi, ă-le-do'see, (GIOVANNI NICCOLÒ PASQUALE,) an antiquary of Bologna. Died about 1630.

Alighieri. See DANTE.

Alignan, ă'lèn'yŏn', **Benedict of**, [Fr. BENOÎT D'ALIGNAN, bĕh-nwà' dă'lèn'yŏn',] a French Benedictine monk, who was elected Bishop of Marseilles in 1229. Died in 1268.

Aligre, ă'lègr', (ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) born about 1726, became president of the Parliament of Paris in 1768, which office he held for twenty years. Died in exile in 1798.

Ali, Hyder. See HYDER ALEE.

Al-ĭ-men'tus, (LUCIUS CINCIUS,) a Roman historian of merit, became tribune of the people in 214 B.C., and prætor in 210. He received with the province of Sicily the command of two legions which had been defeated at Cannæ and were afterwards condemned to serve in Sicily. Some time after 208 he was taken prisoner by Hannibal, who appears to have treated him with great respect. He wrote, in Greek, a history of Rome from the foundation of the city to his own time, and other works, on law, grammar, etc. His diligence and erudition are commended by Livy. Only fragments of his works are extant.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" AULUS GELLIUS, xvi.; VOSS, "De Historicis Latinis."

Alimonda, ă-le-mŏn'dă, (GAETANO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Genoa, October 23, 1818, became Archbishop of Turin, and in 1879 a cardinal-priest. D. 1891.

Alinard, ăl'e-nard' or ă'le'năr', written also **Halinard**, a learned French prelate, born in Burgundy about 990, became Archbishop of Lyons in 1046. Died in 1052.

A-lip'ĭ-us, a friend of Saint Augustine, was an eminent lawyer. Having been baptized by Saint Ambrose in 387 A.D., he became Bishop of Tagaste. Died about 428.

Aliprandi, ă-le-prăn'dee, (BUONAMENTE,) an Italian poet, native of Mantua. He wrote a history of Mantua

and other cities of Italy, a work of little merit. Died in 1414.

Alisaunder, one of the modes in which Chaucer writes the name of ALEXANDER the Great.

Al'ı-son, (ALEXANDER,) a British writer, born in Scotland about 1812. He published, besides other works, "The Philosophy and History of Civilization," (1860,) and "The Church and the World Reconciled."

Alison, (Rev. ARCHIBALD,) a Scottish writer, born in Edinburgh in 1757. He took orders in the Anglican Church in 1784, and married the same year a daughter of the well-known Dr. John Gregory of Edinburgh. He became curate of Kenley, Shropshire, in 1790, and vicar of Ercall in 1794. In 1790 he published "Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste," a popular work, which Lord Jeffrey made the subject of a laudatory article in the "Edinburgh Review" in 1811. He became senior minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, in 1800. Two volumes of his sermons were published.

"We do not know any sermons," says the "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1814, "so pleasing, or so likely both to be popular and to do good to those who are pleased with them. All the feelings are generous and gentle—all the sentiments liberal—and all the general views just and ennobling." Died in 1839.

Alison, (Sir ARCHIBALD,) a historian, a son of the preceding, was born at Kenley, Shropshire, in December, 1792. He was educated in Edinburgh, studied law, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1814. In 1828 he was chosen sheriff of Lanarkshire. He gained distinction by his "Principles of Criminal Law," (1832.) His most important work is a "History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Restoration of the Bourbons, 1815," (1st vol., 1839,) which has been eminently successful. The ninth edition was published in 1853–55, 12 vols. "It is upon the whole," says the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1842, "a valuable addition to European literature, evidently compiled with the utmost care: its narration, so far as we can judge, is not perverted by the slightest partiality. . . . Its merits are minuteness and honesty—qualities which may well excuse a faulty style, gross political prejudices, and a fondness for exaggerated and frothy declamation." He published in 1847 "The Life of John, Duke of Marlborough," (3d edition, 1855,) and in 1852–57 a continuation of his "History of Europe" to the year 1852, (6 vols.) The latter work is not so able nor so popular as his first history. He was created a baronet in 1852. His political sympathies were ultra-conservative. He was the author of several other works, among which are "Essays, Political, Historical, etc.," (3 vols., 1850,) originally published in "Blackwood's Magazine." Died near Glasgow in May, 1867.

Alison, (Sir ARCHIBALD,) son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, January 21, 1826, and entered the military service in 1846 as captain in the Seventy-second Highlanders. He served in the Crimean war and in the Indian mutiny, losing an arm at the relief of Lucknow. He was second in command of the Ashantee expedition of 1873–74, became major-general in 1877, took part in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, and subsequently commanded the British army of occupation. He was promoted to the rank of general in 1889. He published an able treatise, "On Army Organization," in 1869. Died in 1907.

Alix, ȧ'lèss', or **Alice**, ăl'iss, (called by the older writers **Adela**, **Ada**, and **Ala**,) a daughter of Theobald, (Thibaud le Grand,) Count of Champagne, was married to Louis VII., King of France, in 1160; died in 1206. Her son became King Philippe Auguste.

Alix, ȧ'lèss', (MATTHIEU FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1738. He was professor of anatomy at Fulda, and wrote a work of merit, entitled "Surgical Observations," ("Observata Chirurgica," 1774–78.) Died at Brückenau in 1782.

Alix, (PIERRE,) a French priest, born at Dôle in 1600, became a canon at Besançon. He defended against the pope, in several tracts, the rights of his chapter in regard to the election of archbishops. Died in 1676.

Alix, (P. M.,) a French engraver, born 1752; died 1809.

Al-Jannabi or **Al-Jannabius**. See JANNÂBEE.

Al-Kâder-Billah, ăl-kȧ'dir bil'lȧ, (*i.e.* "mighty by the grace of God,") a caliph of the house of Abbâs, born at Bagdâd about 947, succeeded to the throne in 991; died in 1031 or 1032. He received and protected at his court Firdousee, (Firdausi,) the celebrated Persian poet, who fled from the anger of Mahmood of Gazna.

Al-Kâhir-Billah, ăl-kȧ'hir bil'lȧ, (*i.e.* "victorious by the grace of God,") a caliph of the house of Abbâs, who ascended the throne in 929. His tyranny and cruelty rendered him an object of execration, and caused his dethronement after a reign of rather more than a year.

Alkaios. See ALCÆUS.

Alkan, ăl'kŏn', (CHARLES HENRI VALENTIN,) a French pianist and composer, born at Paris, November 30, 1813. His parents were Jews, named MORHANGE. He published many concertos, sonatas, marches, *pièces caractéristiques*, etc. Died April 6, 1888.

Al-Kâsim-Ibn-Hammood, (**-Hammûd**,) ăl-kȧ'sim ĭb'n hăm'mōōd', a sultan of Córdova, dethroned by his nephew Yahya in 1024.

Al-Kâyim, ăl-kȧ'yim or ăl-kī'yim, a caliph of the house of Abbâs, succeeded his father Al-Kâder-Billah about 1031. Died in 1073.

Alkemade, van, vȧn ăl-kĕh-mȧ'dĕh, (KORNELIS,) a Dutch antiquary, born in 1654. He was first commissioner of import and export duties at Rotterdam. He published, besides other works, a curious treatise on old Dutch customs in civil life, entitled "Nederlandsche Displechtigheden," (3 vols., 1732.) Died in 1737.

Al-Khazrejee or **Al-Khazreji**, ăl-kăz'rĕh-jee', an excellent historian of Mohammedan Spain, supposed to have lived about the end of the twelfth century.

Alkhowarezmi, ăl-kŏw-ă-rez'mee, an Arabian mathematician, lived about 810–830 A.D. He was librarian to Al-Mamoon at Bagdâd.

Alkibiades. See ALCIBIADES.

Alkindi, Alkindus, or **Alkendi**. See ALCHINDUS.

Alkman. See ALCMAN.

Alkmar or **Alkmaar, van**, vȧn ălk-mȧr', (HENRY, or HINREK,) a Low-German poet, who lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century, was the author or first translator of a celebrated poem and satire, "Reynard the Fox," which he published in Low German at Lübeck in 1498. In the preface he states that he translated it from the Walsch (supposed to be the Walloon) and the French, and that he was a schoolmaster and teacher of virtue in the service of the Duke of Lorraine. The original is lost, if it ever existed. The poem of Alkmar is one of the most popular in the language, and has been translated into several other languages. Goethe produced a modern German version of it in hexameters, which has been splendidly illustrated by Kaulbach.

See J. GRIMM, "Die Sage von Reinhart Vos," 1834.

Allacci. See ALLATIUS.

Allainval, ȧ'lăN'vȧl', (**Léonor Jean Christine Soulas**—soo'lȧs') a French dramatic poet, born at Chartres about 1700; died in 1753. Although he assumed the title of abbé, he never entered holy orders. Among his best works is "L'École des Bourgeois," (1728,) a comedy which is praised by La Harpe.

Allais, ȧ'lȧ', (**Denys Vairasse**—vȧ'rȧss',) a French writer of the seventeenth century, born in Languedoc, was known as the author of a political romance called the "History of the Sevarambians," ("Histoire des Sévarambes," 1677.)

Al'lam, (ANDREW,) a learned English antiquary, born near Oxford in 1655. He entered holy orders in 1680. He assisted Wood in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," and began a "History of English Cathedrals," the completion of which was prevented by his death in 1685.

Allamand, ȧ'lȧ'mŏN', (JEAN NICOLAS SÉBASTIEN,) a philosopher and naturalist, born at Lausanne, in Switzerland, in 1713. In 1749 he became professor of philosophy, and afterwards of natural history, in the University of Leyden, both of which chairs he held with credit till his death in 1787. He was the first to explain the phenomena of the Leyden jar, and rendered an important service to the public by the publication of the Historical Dictionary of his friend Prosper Marchand, (1758–9,) which the latter left in manuscript. The writ-

ing was so minute that he was obliged to use a powerful microscope to decipher it.

Allan, ăl'lăn, (DAVID,) a Scottish historical painter, sometimes called "the Scotch Hogarth," was born at Alloa in 1744. He went to Rome in 1764, and gained there a gold medal for his picture of a Corinthian maiden drawing her lover's profile on the wall by the shadow, which is esteemed his master-piece. He settled in Edinburgh about 1780, and increased his reputation by illustrations of Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd." He owes the name of the Scotch Hogarth to his humorous designs of the Roman Carnival. Died in 1796.

Allan, ăl'lăn, (GEORGE,) an English attorney and antiquary, who resided at Darlington, was a zealous student of national antiquities. He contributed to Hutchinson's "History and Antiquities of Durham," and published, besides other works, a "Life of Bishop Trevor," (1776.) Died in 1800.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes," etc.

Allan, (Sir HUGH,) born at Saltcoats, Ayrshire, September 29, 1810; removed to Canada in 1826, and entered a business-house in Montreal as clerk. He founded the Allan line of steamships. Died 1882.

Allan, (Hon. JOHN,) was Premier of Australia 1924–27; Minister of Water Supply, Victoria, 1925–27; and Minister of Railways 1926–27.

Allan, (ROBERT,) a Scottish lyric poet, born at Kilbarchan in 1774, was a weaver. He produced a volume of poems in 1836. Having emigrated to the United States, he died at New York in 1841.

Allan, (THOMAS.) See ALLEN.

Allan, (THOMAS,) F.R.S., a Scottish mineralogist, born in Edinburgh in 1777. He formed a collection of about seven thousand specimens of minerals, said to be the finest collection in Scotland. His knowledge of mineralogy was extensive and accurate. He died in 1833.

Allan, (Sir WILLIAM,) an eminent British historical painter, born in Edinburgh in 1782. He studied in the Royal Academy of London, worked some years in Saint Petersburg, visited Circassia and Turkey, and returned to Scotland in 1814. His large picture of the "Circassian Captives" was purchased for 1000 guineas by Sir Walter Scott and ninety-nine other subscribers. He afterwards painted subjects of Scottish history, among which are the "Parting of Charles Stuart and Flora Macdonald," and "The Murder of Regent Murray." He was elected academician of the Royal Academy, London, in 1835, and succeeded Wilkie in 1840 as her Majesty's limner for Scotland. From 1838 until his death he was president of the Scottish Royal Academy. Among his chief works are two pictures of the "Battle of Waterloo." Died in 1850.

Allan-Kardec, ăl'lôn' kär'dĕk', (HIPPOLYTE LÉON DENIZARD,) a French author, born at Lyons, October 3, 1803. Most of his better-known writings are in defence of spiritualism. He died April 1, 1869.

Allar, a-lär', (ANDRÉ JOSEPH,) sculptor, born at Toulon, France, in 1845. He won the Grand Prix de Rome in 1889, and produced various works of note, including "Jean d'Arc at Domrémy."

Allard, ăl'lär', (GUY,) a French writer, noted for his works on the history and genealogy of Dauphiné. Born at Grenoble about 1645; died in 1715.

Allard, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in Var in 1785. He left France after the restoration of 1815, and went to Hindostan. He entered the service of Runjeet Singh at Lahore, organized his army after the French system, and became general-in-chief. Died in India in 1839.

Allarde, d', dăl'lärd', (PIERRE GILBERT Leroi—lĕh-rwä',) BARON, a French political economist, born at Montluçon in 1749; died in 1809.

Allardyce, (Sir WILLIAM LAMOND,) Governor of Newfoundland since 1922, was born November 14, 1861. He was Governor of the Falkland Islands 1904–14; of the Bahamas 1915–20; and of Tasmania 1920–22.

Allart, a'lar', (MARY GAY,) a novelist, born at Lyons, in France, in 1750. Died in Paris, 1821.

Allatius, ăl-lā'shē-ŭs, (LEO,) [It. LEONE ALLACCI, lā-o'nā ăl-lät'chee,] an eminent scholar and physician, born at Chios (Scio) in 1586, embraced the Catholic religion, taught Greek in a college of Rome, and was appointed librarian of the Vatican by Pope Alexander VII. He edited and translated into Latin several old Greek works, and wrote some original productions. Died in 1669.

Allbutt, (THOMAS CLIFFORD,) a distinguished English medical writer, was born at Dewsbury, Yorkshire, in 1836. He studied medicine, was elected physician of the Leeds Infirmary, and acquired a very large consulting practice. His researches and contributions to medical literature were numerous and important, his studies including the pathology of the nervous system, opthalmoscopy, tuberculosis, etc. In 1892 he was appointed regius professor of physic at Cambridge University, and in 1895 became editor of the "System of Medicine." Died 1925.

Alle, ăl'lā, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian writer and ecclesiastic, born at Bologna probably about 1580. He was an admired orator, and author of many works in prose and verse on religious and moral subjects, (1613–54.)

Al-lec'tus, an officer of Carausius, King of Britain. Having murdered Carausius, in 293, he usurped the throne. He was defeated and killed by the Roman army of Constantius Chlorus about 296 A.D.

Allegrain, ăl'grăn', (CHRISTOPHE GABRIEL,) a distinguished French sculptor, born in Paris about 1710. He excelled in nude figures. Died in 1795.

Allegretti, (JACOPO,) an Italian physician and astrologer, born at Forlì in the early part of the fourteenth century, had an extensive reputation as a Latin poet.

Allegri. See CORREGGIO.

Allegri, ăl-lā'gree, (ALESSANDRO,) a satirical poet of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Florence, and excelled in burlesque poetry. The purity of his language was recognized by the Academy Della Crusca. Died about 1596.

Allegri, (GREGORIO,) an eminent musician and composer, born at Rome about 1580, was a singer in the pontifical chapel. He is said to have been a relative of the painter Correggio. His most remarkable work is the "Miserere," which is still performed annually in the pope's chapel during the holy week. Died in 1652.

Allegrini, ăl-là-gree'nee, (FRANCESCO,) a distinguished Italian painter, born at Gubbio in 1587. He worked at Rome and Genoa in oil and fresco. Died in 1663.

Allegrini, (FRANCESCO,) a designer and engraver, born at Florence in 1729. Died about 1785.

Allein or **Alleine**, ăl'len, (JOSEPH,) an English nonconformist divine, born at Devizes in 1634, was educated at Oxford. He became curate to Mr. Newton at Taunton in 1655, and was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. Continuing to preach frequently, he was committed to Ilchester jail in 1663, fined one hundred marks, and imprisoned one year. He again suffered similar persecution in 1665, in consequence of which he died prematurely in 1668, leaving several religious works, one of which, "An Alarm to the Unconverted," (1672,) is highly esteemed and has been often reprinted.

Allein or **Alleine**, (RICHARD,) an English nonconformist minister, born about 1610, was rector of Batcombe, in Somersetshire. He published, besides other works, a "Vindication of Godliness," ("Vindiciæ Pietatis," 1663,) which was highly esteemed. Died in 1681.

Allemand. See LALLEMAND.

Allemand, ăl'mŏn', (GEORGES,) a French historical painter, born at Nancy, lived in Paris about 1650.

Allemand, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, was a pupil of J. Vernet. He lived at Rome, and painted some fine landscapes in the Corsini palace in 1750.

Allemand, l', (SIEGMUND.) See L'ALLEMAND.

Allemand-Lavigerie, ăl'mŏn' lă vēē'zhē-rē', (CHARLES MARTIAL,) a French cardinal, born at Bayonne, October 31, 1825, became professor of ecclesiastical history in the Faculty of Paris. In 1863 he was made Bishop of Nancy, and in 1867 Archbishop of Algiers. His works of charity in Algeria were very great.

but his attempts to propagate Christianity among the native Moslems led to difficulties. In 1882 he was created a cardinal-priest. Died November 26, 1892.

Allemand, ăl'mŏN', (ZACHARIE JACQUES THÉODORE,) a French admiral, born at Port Louis, in Mauritius, in 1762. He commenced his career as a cabin-boy. In 1792 he was made captain, and captured many British merchant-vessels between 1793 and 1800. He rose gradually by his activity and skill to the station of vice-admiral in 1809. He commanded the fleet which Cochrane attempted to destroy with fire-ships at the Isle of Aix in 1809. Died in 1826.

Allemanni, ăl-là-mȧn'nee, (PIETRO,) of Ascoli, an Italian painter, who flourished between 1470 and 1490.

Allemant. See LALLEMANT and LALAMANT.

Al'len, (ALEXANDER VIETS GRISWOLD,) D.D., an American divine, born in Otis, Massachusetts, May 4, 1841. He graduated at Kenyon College in 1862, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1865. He was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1865, and in 1867 became professor of church history in the Episcopalian Divinity School at Cambridge, Massachusetts. His principal works are "The Greek Theology, and the Renaissance of the Nineteenth Century," (Bohlen Lectures, 1884,) and "Continuity of Christian Thought," (1884.) Died 1908.

Al'len, (DAVID OLIVER,) an American missionary, born at Barre, Massachusetts, in 1800. He laboured many years in India, whither he went about 1827, and published "India, Ancient and Modern," (2d edition, 1858.) Died in 1863.

Al'len or **Al'en,** (EDMOND,) an English theologian, born in Norfolk. He wrote a number of works. Died in 1559.

Allen, (ELIZABETH AKERS,) an American poet, born at Strong, Maine, October 9, 1832. In 1860 she was married to Paul Akers, the sculptor, and after his death she married a Mr. E. M. Allen, of New York. She wrote much under the pseudonym of "Florence Percy," and published in 1867 a volume of poems.

Allen, (EPHRAIM W.,) born about 1780, was for more than thirty years editor of the "Newburyport Herald." In his office William Lloyd Garrison learned the art of printing. (See GARRISON.) Died in 1846.

Allen, (E'THAN,) an officer of the Revolutionary war, born at Litchfield, in Connecticut, about 1742. He settled, when young, in Vermont, and became the leader of the famous "Green Mountain Boys." On the 10th of May, 1775, at the head of only eighty-three men, he took the forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In September of the same year, while on an expedition to take Montreal, he fell in with a much larger force of British troops, and was made prisoner. He remained in captivity above two years and a half, when he was exchanged for Colonel Campbell, an English officer. After his release he was appointed general of the state militia. He died suddenly, February 13, 1789. Besides a narrative of his captivity, and some writings of a political character, he wrote a work entitled "Reason the only Oracle of Man," in which he advocated pure Deism.

See "Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Heroes of '76," by H. W. DE PUY; Life of Ethan Allen, in SPARKS's "American Biography;" HUGH MOORE, "Memoir of Colonel E. Allen," Plattsburg, 1834.

Allen, (GEORGE,) LL.D., an American scholar, born at Milton, Vermont, December 17, 1808, was a son of Heman Allen, (1776–1844,) a prominent lawyer, and nephew of Ethan Allen. He graduated at the University of Vermont, and was admitted to the bar in 1831; was rector of an Episcopalian church at St. Albans, Vermont, from 1834 to 1837, and professor of ancient languages in a college at Newark, Delaware, from 1837 to 1845. In the latter year he became professor of ancient languages (afterwards of Greek) in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1847 he became a Roman Catholic. Died at Worcester, Massachusetts, May 28, 1876. He was a man of large and varied learning. His chief publication was a "Life of Philidor," (1860.)

Allen, (GRANT,) a naturalist and author, born at Kingston, Canada, February 24, 1848. In 1873 he became professor of logic and philosophy in Queen's College, Spanish Town, Jamaica, and was its principal from 1874–1877. He has published "Anglo-Saxon Britain," (1880,) "Vignettes from Nature," (1881,) "The Colours of Flowers," (1882,) and other works, many of them illustrating the principle of evolution in nature, and all remarkable for their easy and attractive style. He began novel writing in 1884, producing "Philistia," "Babylon," "An African Millionaire," (1897,) and others. He died October 25, 1899.

Allen, (HARRISON,) M.D., an American physician, born in Philadelphia, 1841. Died 1897.

Allen, (HENRY). Born at Newport, R. I., in 1748. He was the founder of a sect in Nova Scotia which held peculiar ideas about the participation of all men in the original transgression. Died 1784.

Allen, (HENRY TUREMAN,) American soldier, was born at Sharpsburg, Kentucky, April 13, 1859. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy 1882; explored in Alaska, 1885–86; was military attaché to Russia 1890–95; and to Germany 1897–98. He served in the Santiago Campaign and the Philippines; was Governor of the Island of Leyte, 1901; started the organization of the Philippine constabulary. He served with the Mexican Punitive Expedition, 1916. Promoted to Major General, 1917, and commanded the 19th division, A. E. F. in the Toul Sector and Meuse-Argonne offensives in the World War. He commanded successively the 8th, 9th, and 7th Army Corps, and in July, 1919 was placed in command of the American forces in Germany. He retired April, 1923.

Allen, (JAMES LANE,) an American author, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1849. Died 1925.

Allen, (JEROME,) an American educational writer, born at Westminster, Vermont, July 17, 1830. He graduated at Amherst College in 1851, and became a Presbyterian minister. He held various college professorships, became professor of natural science in the State Normal School at Geneseo, New York, in 1871, and in 1882–84 was president of the State Normal School at St. Cloud, Minnesota. Died in May, 1894.

Allen, (JOEL ASAPH,) zoölogist, born at Springfield, Mass., in 1838. He was elected member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1876, was the first president of the American Ornithologists' Union, 1883–90, and became a curator in the American Museum of Natural History in 1885. He wrote "History of North American Pinnipeds." Died 1921.

Allen, (JOHN,) M.D., an English physician, who lived in the early part of the eighteenth century and wrote a valuable work in Latin entitled a "Synopsis of Universal Practical Medicine," ("Synopsis Universæ Medicinæ Practicæ,") which aims to give in a succinct form the opinions of the most eminent physicians in all ages respecting the cause and cure of diseases. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1730. Died in 1741.

Allen, (JOHN,) a dissenting layman, born at Truro, England, in 1771. He was the master of an academy at Hackney. Besides other writings of a religious character, he was the author of a valuable and learned work entitled "Modern Judaism, or a Brief Account of the Opinions, Rites, and Ceremonies of the Jews," (1816,) said to be the best work on the subject in the language. Died in 1839.

Allen, (JOHN,) M.D., a British writer on constitutional history, metaphysics, etc., was born at Redford, near Edinburgh, in 1770. He studied medicine and metaphysics at Edinburgh, and "was eminent in that famous school of metaphysics," says Brougham, "for his extensive learning and unrivalled power of subtle reasoning." In 1795 he published "Illustrations of Hume's Essay concerning Liberty and Necessity." He contributed many political and historical articles to the "Edinburgh Review," and published, besides other works, a learned and luminous "Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England," (1830.) He was master of Dulwich College for many years. Died in 1843.

Allen, (JOSEPH HENRY,) theologian, was born at Northboro, Massachusetts, August 21, 1820, and held various pastorates until 1878, when he became lecturer on ecclesiastical history at Harvard. For twelve years he edited the "Christian Examiner," and in 1887 became editor of the "Unitarian Review." He wrote many works on religious subjects, his later works being "Positive Religion," (1892,) and "Unitarianism Since the Reformation," (1894.) He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 20, 1898.

Allen, (JOSEPH W.,) an English landscape-painter, born at Lambeth, Surrey, in 1803. He was reduced in his youth to the necessity of painting scenes for the theatre, and became principal scene-painter at the Olympic Theatre, the success of which was greatly promoted by his skill. He acquired considerable reputation as a painter of pastoral, landscape, and simple, quiet, rural scenery. The style of his later works was vitiated by "brilliant effects" obtained at the expense of fidelity to nature. Died in 1852.

Allen, ăl'ĕn, (KARL FERDINAND,) a Danish historian, born at Copenhagen, April 23, 1811, was educated at the university of his native city, where he became professor of history and archæology in 1862. He wrote several works relating to the history of Denmark and the other Northern kingdoms, which are of high value. Died at Copenhagen, December 27, 1871.

Allen, (PAUL,) an American poet and journalist, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1775. He was for several years editor of the "Morning Chronicle," published at Baltimore, where he died in 1826. His principal works are a volume of "Original Poems, Serious and Entertaining," and a large poem in five cantos, entitled "Noah."

Allen, (RICHARD,) an English Baptist minister of London, published "Ecclesiastical Biography," ("Biographia Ecclesiastica," 2 vols., 1690.) Died in London in 1717.

Allen, (RICHARD,) a coloured Methodist bishop, born in 1760; became a local Methodist preacher about 1782; was the leader in organizing the first church for coloured people in the United States, at Philadelphia, in 1793; was ordained by Bishop Asbury in 1799. In 1816 he organized a new denomination, called the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was in that year appointed a bishop. Died in Philadelphia, March 26, 1831.

Allen, (SOLOMON,) an American divine and patriot, brother of the Rev. Thomas Allen, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1751. He rose to the rank of major in the war of the Revolution. While in the army, he was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson to carry from André to Arnold the letter which informed the latter of André's capture and enabled Arnold to make his escape. Died in 1821.

Allen, (STEPHEN,) a distinguished citizen of New York, born in that city in July, 1767. He was elected mayor of New York in 1821. While commissioner for visiting prisons, he proposed the erection of a State prison at Sing Sing. He was one of the principal originators of the project for supplying New York with water from Croton River, and was chairman of the Board. He perished in the steamer Henry Clay, which was burned in July, 1852.

See HUNT'S "Lives of American Merchants," vol. ii.

Allen, (STEPHEN M.,) an American merchant and banker, born at Albany, N.H., April 15, 1819. He distinguished himself by his liberal donations to various literary institutions. Died January 19, 1894.

See LIVINGSTON'S "Portraits of Eminent Americans," New York, 1854.

Allen, Alleyn, or **Allan,** pronounced alike ăl'ĕn, (THOMAS,) an English mathematician of high reputation, born at Uttoxeter in 1542. He refused a bishopric from the Earl of Leicester, with whom he was intimate, and lived much in the family of the Earl of Northumberland. He was a great collector of manuscripts, historical and antiquarian. Among his few publications is a copy (made with his own hand) of Ptolemy's work on Astrology, ("De Astrorum Judiciis,") to which he added some explanatory notes. Died in 1632.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Allen, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in 1572 or 1573, was a Fellow of Merton College. Died in 1636.

Allen, (Sir THOMAS,) an English naval commander, born in Suffolk. He was appointed in 1664 commodore and commander-in-chief of the fleet sent to punish the Algerine pirates, and in the same year he gained a victory over the Dutch near Gibraltar. He became a rear-admiral in 1665, and was vice-admiral of the fleet which under the Duke of Albemarle defeated the Dutch near the southeast coast of England in 1666. Died about 1680.

See CHARNOCK, "Biographia Navalis."

Allen or **Allein,** (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born at Oxford in 1682, became rector of Kettering in 1715. Among his works is "The Practice of a Holy Life," (1716.) Died in 1755.

Allen, (Rev. THOMAS,) an American divine, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1743, was the first minister of Pittsfield. He graduated at Harvard in 1762, and was ordained at Pittsfield in 1764. In the Revolutionary war he warmly supported the popular cause, and served as chaplain at White Plains, Ticonderoga, etc. Four of his brothers were soldiers in the army. He was the author of several published sermons, letters, etc. Died in 1810. He was the father of William Allen, president of Bowdoin College.

Allen, (THOMAS,) an English topographical writer and engraver, born about 1803. He published, among other works illustrated by his own hand, "The History and Antiquities of London, Westminster, and Parts adjacent," (4 vols., 1827–8.) Died in 1833.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," July, 1833.

Allen, Alan, or **Alleyn,** (WILLIAM,) CARDINAL, born in Lancashire in 1532, took the degree of D.D. in the University of Douay in 1571, and was made cardinal by Pope Sixtus V. in 1587, in order that he might superintend the Catholic interests in England after Philip II. of Spain should have conquered that country. He left a number of works in defence of the Catholic Church. Died in Rome in 1594.

Allen, (WILLIAM,) a chief justice of Pennsylvania, who assisted Dr. Franklin in establishing the College of Philadelphia; but in the Revolution he took sides with the royalists. Died in 1780. His son, Andrew Allen, also became chief justice of Pennsylvania, and, like his father, sided in the Revolution with the British.

Allen, (WILLIAM,) an English chemist and philanthropist, born in London in August, 1770, was a member of the Society of Friends. He became a pupil and assistant of Joseph Gurney Bevan, chemist, of Plough Court, and acquired distinction as a pharmaceutical chemist. In 1802 he was appointed a lecturer on chemistry at Guy's Hospital, and in 1804 gave a course of lectures on natural philosophy at the Royal Institution, at the request of his friend, H. Davy. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1807, and was associated with W. H. Pepys in researches on respiration and carbonic acid. (See PEPYS.) William Allen was an active promoter of various benevolent and reformatory enterprises, and devoted much time to the cause of the education of the poor. In 1825 he founded two manual-labour schools, one for boys and one for girls, at Lindfield, Sussex. He visited Germany, France, and Spain on religious and philanthropic missions in 1832 and 1833. He contributed several papers on chemistry to the Philosophical Transactions. Died at Lindfield in 1843.

Allen, (WILLIAM,) philanthropist, was born at Windham, Connecticut, May 23, 1810. He removed to Ohio, where he became active in agitating for a homestead law giving one hundred acres to every actual settler. His efforts led to the passage of the Homestead Law by Congress in 1863. He spent sixty thousand dollars in this effort, and was finally reduced to beggary, spending his last days in a public asylum. He died November 29, 1891.

Allen, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American biographer, born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1784. He graduated at Harvard College in 1802, and was president of Bow-

doin College from 1820 to 1839. He succeeded Dr. Channing as regent in Harvard College. In 1809 he published "The American Biographical Dictionary," (3d edition, enlarged, 1857.) Among his works are "Wunnissoo," a poem, (1856;) and "Psalms and Hymns, with many Original Hymns," (1835.) Died in July, 1868.

Allen, (WILLIAM FRANCIS,) an American scholar, born in Northborough, Massachusetts, September 5, 1830, graduated at Harvard College in 1851. He became in 1867 professor of ancient languages, and afterwards of the Latin language and history, in the University of Wisconsin. He was one of the editors of the "Allen & Greenough" text-books, and of a volume of "Slave Songs," (1867,) and published an edition of the "Germania" and "Agricola" of Tacitus, etc. Died December 9, 1889.

Allen, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American naval officer, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1784. He distinguished himself as lieutenant under Captain Decatur in the battle which resulted in the capture of the Macedonian, October 25, 1812. Having been raised to the rank of captain, he sailed in the Argus, and took many prizes. In August, 1813, he was killed in a fight between the Argus and the Pelican, and his vessel was captured.

Allen, (WILLIAM HENRY,) M.D., LL.D., an American educator, born at Readfield, Maine, 1808. He was head of Penna. State College, 1865–66. Died 1882.

Allen, (WILLIAM HOWARD,) an American naval officer, born at Hudson, New York, in 1792. He took command of the Argus when Captain William Henry Allen was disabled by a mortal wound in August, 1813. He was killed in a fight with pirates, 1822.

Allenby, (Sir EDMUND HENRY HYNMAN,) 1st Viscount, was born April 23, 1861. He entered the Inniskillen Dragoons, 1882, and served in the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884–85; in Zululand, 1888; and South Africa, 1899–1902. In the World War he commanded the cavalry in France, 1914; the Fifth Army Corps, 1915, and the Third Army, 1915–17. In June, 1917, Allenby took command of the British Forces in Egypt and Palestine and led the successful campaign against the Turks, resulting in the capture of Jerusalem, Damascus, and Aleppo. He was made a Field Marshal and appointed High Commissioner to Egypt, 1919–25. He visited the United States, October, 1928.

Allende, al-yen'da, (J.,) a Mexican officer, who in 1810 joined Hidalgo in the revolt against Spain and rendered efficient service to the cause. He was captured and shot in July, 1811.

Allent, a'lon', (PIERRE ALEXANDRE JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Saint Omer in 1772. Died 1837.

Alléon-du-Lac, ăl'ā'ôn' dü lăk, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French naturalist, born at Saint Étienne in 1723, was postmaster at that place. He published "Memoirs on the Natural History of Lyonnois, Forez, and Beaujolois," (2 vols., 1765,) and "Mélanges of Natural History," (2 vols., 1762,) both works of merit. He died, it is supposed, about 1770.

Allerstein, Allerstain, ăl'lęr-stīn', or **Hallerstein,** a German Jesuit, born about 1700, went as a missionary to China. He stated the population of China in 1760 at 196,837,977. Died at Pekin about 1777.

Allestree or **Allestry,** auls'tre, (RICHARD,) an eminent English divine, born in Shropshire in 1619. He served in the royalist army in the civil war, and at the restoration became one of the chaplains of Charles II. In 1663 he was appointed regius professor of divinity at Oxford. His lectures, which were continued about twenty years, are commended by Bishop Fell. A volume of his sermons was published in 1669 and 1684. Died in 1681.

Allestry, auls'tre, (JACOB,) an English poet, born about 1653; died in 1686.

Alletz, ăl'lăs', (PIERRE ÉDOUARD,) a French *littérateur,* born in Paris in 1798. He wrote "Walpole," a dramatic poem, (1825,) an "Essay on Man, or the Accordance of Philosophy with Religion," (2 vols., 1835,) and "Sketches of Moral Suffering," ("Esquisses de la Souffrance morale," 2 vols., 1836,) which is his principal work. He was consul at Barcelona when he died in 1850.

Alletz, (PONS-AUGUSTIN—pôn'zō'güs'tăn',) a French *littérateur,* born at Montpellier in 1703. He worked for the booksellers of Paris, and compiled a number of successful works, some of which were popular school-books. Among his works are a "History of the Popes," (1776;) "L'Agronome," a treatise on farming, (1760;) an "Epitome of Grecian History," (1764;) and a Synopsis of the Evidences of Christianity, called "Catechism for Adults," ("Catéchisme de l'âge mûr.") Died at Paris in 1785.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Alley, ăl'le, (Rev. JEROME,) a theologian, born probably in Ireland in 1760, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He became rector of Beaulieu and Drumcarr. Among his works is "Vindiciæ Christianæ, or a Comparative Estimate of the Genius and Tempei of the Greek, the Roman, the Hindu, the Mahometan, and the Christian Religions," (1826.)

Alley or **Alleigh,** ăl'le, (WILLIAM,) an English bishop, born at Great Wycombe about 1512. He became a zealous Protestant minister, and in the reign of Mary resigned his cure. On the accession of Elizabeth he was appointed reader of the divinity lecture in Saint Paul's, London. He was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1560. He translated the Pentateuch for the Bishops' Bible, and left several religious works. Died in 1571.

Alleyn or **Allen,** ăl'len, (EDWARD,) a celebrated English actor, born in London in 1566, was a friend or companion of Shakspeare. He was one of the two owners and managers of the Fortune Theatre, London, and amassed a large fortune, which he spent in acts of munificence. He founded, for the benefit of the poor, Dulwich College, finished about 1618, and by his last will endowed twenty almshouses. The college was founded for the support of one master, (whose family name must always be the same as that of the founder,) one warden, four fellows, six poor men, six poor women, and for the education and support of twelve boys. Died in 1626.

See J. P. COLLIER, "Memoirs of Edward Alleyn," etc.

Al'lĭ-bond, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Buckinghamshire, was rector of Bradwell. He wrote a satirical poem, "Rustic Description of the Oxford Academy lately reformed," ("Rustica Academiæ Oxoniensis nuper reformatæ Descriptio," 1648,) and is called by Anthony Wood an excellent Latin poet. Died in 1658.

Al'lĭ-bone, (SAMUEL AUSTIN,) an American writer born in Philadelphia in 1816. He is the author of an excellent work entitled "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors," of which the first volume was issued in 1858, the second in 1870, and the third, completing the work, in 1871. The plan, which is as happy as it is novel, is to give a succinct biography of each author, accompanied by copious extracts from the opinions of his works by the most celebrated critics, thus showing the literary standing of the author referred to. Dr. Allibone also edited "A Dictionary of Poetical Quotations," (1873,) "A Dictionary of Prose Quotations," (1875,) and "Great Authors of All Ages," (1879.) In 1879 he became librarian of the Lenox Library, New York. Died Sept. 2, 1889.

Allier, ăl'le-ā', (ACHILLE,) a French artist and antiquary, born in the Bourbonnais in 1807 or 1808. He described some antiquities of his native province in "Esquisses Bourbonnaises," (1832,) and began, in 1833, to issue, in numbers, "L'Ancien Bourbonnais," a splendid work on the history and antiquities of the Bourbonnais, with plates designed by himself. He died in 1836, leaving it unfinished.

Allier, (ANTOINE,) a French sculptor, born at Embrun in 1793. He executed statues of Philopœmen and Eloquence, and busts of Sully and Arago. Died in 1870.

Allier, (LOUIS,) called also **Hauteroche,** hōt'rosh', a French antiquary and numismatist, born at Lyons in 1766. He visited the Troad and Asia Minor, collected many Greek medals, and wrote several antiquarian treatises; died in 1827.

Allies, ăl'lēz, (JABEZ,) an English antiquary, born in Worcestershire in 1787; died in 1856.

Allies, (THOMAS WILLIAM,) an English author, born in Somersetshire, February 12, 1813, was educated at Eton, and at Wadham College, Oxford, graduating in 1832. He became an Anglican priest in 1838. In 1844

he published a volume of sermons, followed by a "Journal in France," "Letters from Italy," "The Church of England freed from the Sin of Schism," (1849,) and "The See of St. Peter," (1850.) In 1850 he entered the Roman Catholic Church. In 1852 appeared his "St. Peter, his Name and Office." In 1853 he was appointed lecturer and honorary professor of the philosophy of history in the Roman Catholic University of Dublin. His chief work is "The Formation of Christendom," (4 vols., 1865–82, incomplete.) He also wrote "Per Crucem ad Lucem," (1879.) Died 1903.

Al'ling-ham, (HELEN PATERSON,) formerly known as MISS PATERSON, an English painter, born near Burton-on-Trent in 1848. She was distinguished as an accomplished and pleasing water-colorist and designer of illustrations. She was married in 1874 to the poet William Allingham.

Al'ling-ham, (JOHN TILL,) a popular English dramatic writer, flourished about the end of the eighteenth century. He was a native of London, and belonged to the legal profession. He wrote comedies and farces, among which are "The Weathercock," and "Fortune's Frolic," (1799.)

Allingham, (WILLIAM,) a poet, born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, about 1824. He published a volume of poems in 1850, "Day and Night Songs" in 1854, "Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland" in 1864, "Songs, Ballads, and Stories" in 1877, and "Irish Songs and Poems" in 1887. He held an appointment in the Customs in England, and in 1864 secured a literary pension. Died in 1889.

Allio, ăl'le-o, (MATTEO,) an Italian sculptor, worked at Milan about 1750. His brother Tommaso was also a sculptor at Milan.

Allioli, ăl-le-o'lee, (JOSEPH FRANZ,) a German theologian, born at Sulzbach in 1793. He became professor of theology at Munich in 1826, and provost of the cathedral of Augsburg about 1838. He made a translation of the Bible from the Vulgate into German, (1830, 6th edition, 1839–45,) which was approved by the pope, and wrote several religious works. Died August 22, 1873.

Allioni, ăl-le-o'nee, (CARLO,) an Italian physician and eminent botanist, born at Turin in 1725. He was professor of botany in the University of Turin, and Fellow of the Royal Societies of London, Madrid, and Göttingen. Like his friend Haller, he was opposed to the artificial system of Linnæus. His principal work is a "Flora of Piedmont," ("Flora Pedemontana, etc.," 3 vols., 1785,) by which he acquired a durable reputation. He wrote an able medical work, entitled "Synopsis of the Present Condition of Diseases," ("Conspectus Præsentaneæ Morborum Conditionis," 1793.) Died in 1804.

Alliot, (PIERRE,) a French physician of the seventeenth century, born at Bar-le-Duc, had the reputation of great skill in the treatment of cancerous and other malignant ulcers.

Allison. See ALISON.

Al'li-son, (WILLIAM B.,) an American statesman, was born at Perry, Ohio, March 2, 1829. He studied law, was elected to Congress from Iowa during the civil war, and served four terms. In 1873 he was elected United States Senator, served on the International Monetary Congress in 1892, and died August 4, 1908.

Allix, ă'lĕks', (JACQUES ALEXANDRE FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born at Percy (Manche) in 1776, served as colonel at Marengo, 1800. Died in 1836.

Allix, (PIERRE,) a French Protestant theologian, born at Alençon in 1641, was eminent as a scholar and preacher. He was deeply versed in Hebrew and classical literature. The sermons he preached at Charenton in opposition to Bossuet were much admired. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685 he took refuge in England, learned the English language, and was appointed treasurer of the cathedral church of Salisbury, (1690.) He was greatly distinguished as a controversial writer. His principal work, "Reflexions on the Books of the Holy Scripture," (1688,) is highly esteemed, and has been often reprinted. Died in 1717.

See WOOD, "Fasti Oxonienses."

Allix. See ALIX.

All'man, (GEORGE JAMES,) M.D., a naturalist, born at Cork, Ireland, in 1812. He graduated at Dublin University both in Arts and Medicine in 1844, and in the same year became professor of botany there. From 1855 to 1870 he was regius professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh. His principal labours and writings have been upon the Hydroids, Polyzoa, and other low groups of animals. Died in 1898.

Allmers, ăl'mĕrs, (HERMANN LUDWIG,) a German author, born at Rechtenfleth, in North Germany, February 11, 1821. He studied at Berlin, Munich, and Nuremberg, travelled extensively, and lived for a time at Rome. Among his works are the "Marschenbuch," (1856, an excellent description of his native marsh-region of the Lower Weser,) "Römische Schlendertage," (1869, often reprinted,) a volume of poems, and a drama, "Elektra," (1872.)

Alloisi. See GALANINO.

Al'lom, (THOMAS,) an English author, architect, and landscape-painter, born in 1804. He published books describing the scenery, buildings, and antiquities of various European and Oriental lands. Died in 1872.

Al'lon, (HENRY,) D.D., a Congregationalist divine, born October 13, 1818, at Welton, Yorkshire, England, was educated at Cheshunt College, and ordained in 1844. He became, in 1865, editor of the "British Quarterly Review," and is the author of a "Memoir of J. Sherman," (1863,) "The Vision of God," (1876,) and other works. Died April 16, 1892.

Allori, ăl-lo'ree, [It. pron. ăl-lò'ree,] (ALESSANDRO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Florence in 1535, was a pupil of Angelo Bronzino, his uncle, and an imitator of Michael Angelo. He was skilful in drawing, and in the science of anatomy, of which he made an excessive display in his works. He adorned the churches and palaces of Florence with paintings in fresco and oil. His master-pieces are "The Last Judgment," "Christ Disputing with the Doctors," and "The Sacrifice of Abraham." Died in 1607.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Allori, (ANGELO.) See BRONZINO, (ANGELO.)

Allori, (CRISTOFANO,) a celebrated painter, a son of Alessandro, noticed above, was born at Florence in 1577. He studied with Gregorio Pagani, and adopted a style very different from that of his father. He excelled in richness and delicacy of colouring, and was a superior portrait-painter. His works are scarce, and exquisitely finished. Among his master-pieces are a Magdalen, and the "Miracle of San Giuliano," in the Pitti gallery. Died about 1620.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Al'lot, (ROBERT,) is believed to have been the compiler of a valuable collection of early poetry, entitled "England's Parnassus," (London, 1600,) in the compilation of which he showed good taste and judgment.

Allou, ă'loo', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) a French archæologist, born in Paris in 1787, wrote an "Essay on the Universality of the French Language." Died in 1843.

Allouette, de l', dĕh lă'loo'ĕt', [Lat. ALAUDA'NUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a French antiquary, born at Vertus about 1530, was president of the court of Sedan, and master of requests. He wrote many works on genealogy, civil law, the history of the Gauls, etc. Died about 1608.

Allouez, ăl'loo-ă', (CLAUDE JEAN,) a French explorer, born in 1620; went to Quebec in 1658; became a priest and Jesuit; was a missionary near Lake Superior, at Green Bay, Kaskaskia, and in other parts of the Upper Mississippi Valley. He died near what is now the St. Joseph's River of Indiana, in 1690. His extant records are of high value.

Allston, aul'stŏn, (JOSEPH,) an American, born in 1778, was Governor of South Carolina in 1812. His wife was Theodosia, the only daughter of Aaron Burr. Died in 1816.

Allston, (ROBERT FRANCIS WITHERS,) an American planter, born in South Carolina in 1801. He was elected Governor of his native State in 1856. He distinguished himself as an agriculturist, and made improvements in the cultivation of rice. Died April 7, 1864.

Allston, (WASHINGTON,) one of the most eminent

of American artists, born at Waccamaw, in South Carolina, November 5, 1779. Owing to his delicate health in early childhood, he was sent to Newport, Rhode Island, where he remained at school ten years. He entered Harvard College in 1796, and took the degree of A.B. in 1800. He returned soon after to Charleston, and in 1801 embarked for England, accompanied by Malbone, the painter, whom he had previously known at Newport, and with whom he formed a warm and lasting friendship. The following year he exhibited in London several pictures, one of which, a "French Soldier telling a Story," attracted very favourable notice. He visited Paris in 1804, and subsequently repaired to Italy, where he remained four years. While at Rome he formed an intimacy with Coleridge, of whose extraordinary genius he speaks in enthusiastic terms. In 1809 he returned to America, and soon after married a sister of William E. Channing, the eminent Unitarian divine. He again sailed for England in 1811, and established himself in London, where he had resided but a short time when he met with a severe affliction in the death of his wife. In 1818 he was elected associate of the Royal Academy. The same year, in consequence of failing health, he returned to his home in America. He had previously finished his great historical painting of "The Dead Man revived by Elisha's Bones," for which he obtained the first prize at the British Institution. Among Mr. Allston's most celebrated pictures are "Jacob's Dream;" "Elijah in the Desert;" "The Angel Uriel in the Sun;" and "Spalatro's Vision of the Bloody Hand." He was engaged on a large painting of "Belshazzar's Feast," when he died, July 9, 1843. In addition to his genius as a painter, Allston possessed poetic talent of a high order. He was the author of "The Sylphs of the Seasons, and other Poems," published in 1813.

During his residence at Rome, Allston became acquainted with Washington Irving, who thus describes him: "There was something to me inexpressibly engaging in the appearance and manners of Allston. I do not think I have ever been more completely captivated on a first acquaintance. He was of a light, graceful form, with large blue eyes, and black silken hair waving and curling round a pale, expressive countenance. Everything about him bespoke the man of intellect and refinement. His conversation was copious, animated, and highly graphic, warmed by a genial sensibility and benevolence, and enlivened at times by a chaste and gentle humour. . . . His memory I hold in reverence and affection, as one of the purest, noblest, and most intellectual beings that ever honoured me with his friendship."

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America," vol. i.; TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists;" also, article by DR. O. W. HOLMES, in "North American Review," vol. l. p. 358.

Allut, ăl'lü', (ANTOINE,) born at Montpellier, in France, in 1743, was educated at Paris, and became, while very young, a contributor to the "Encyclopédie." He was executed by the Jacobins in 1794.

Ally, (Ali.) See ALEE.

Al'lyn, (ROBERT,) D.D., a distinguished educator, was born at Ledyard, Connecticut, January 25, 1817. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1841, and was instructor or principal in various Methodist schools. He was elected commissioner of public schools for Rhode Island in 1854; became professor of ancient languages in Ohio University in 1857; was president of Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, in 1859, and of McKendree College from 1863 to 1873. About 1874 he was chosen president of the Southern Illinois Normal College. Died Jan. 7, 1894.

Almada, de, dā ăl-mä'dā, (AL'VARO VAS,) a famous Portuguese warrior, was created Count of Avranches by Charles VI. of France. He was a loyal adherent of Dom Pedro, regent of Portugal, and was killed in battle in 1449.

Almagro, de, dā ăl-mä'gro, (DIEGO,) a bold and enterprising Spanish officer, who was the principal associate of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. He was a founding, born about 1464, and went to America to seek his fortune. About 1525, Pizarro, Almagro, and Luque agreed to co-operate in an effort to conquer Peru. The object they effected with a very small force about 1533. (See PIZARRO, FRANCISCO.) In 1534 Almagro was appointed adelantado (governor) of the region which lies southward from Peru. He extended the conquests of the Spanish power into Chili in 1535, after which he captured Cuzco from the army of Pizarro, who had become his perfidious enemy. In a decisive battle, fought near Cuzco in 1538, Almagro was defeated and taken prisoner by Pizarro, who caused him to be put to death.

See ROBERTSON, "History of America;" PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Peru," vol. i.; HERRERA, "Historia."

Almagro, de, (DIEGO,) a son of the preceding, born about 1520, assisted to revenge his father's death by the assassination of Pizarro. After the defeat of his associates by De Castro, he was betrayed and put to death in 1542.

Al-Mahdee or **Al-Mahdî,** (founder of the sect of Almohades.) See ABOO-ABDILLAH-MOHAMMED.

Almahdee or **Almahdî,** ăl-mäh'dee', or, more fully, **Almahdî Billah,** (*i.e.* "the director by the grace of God,") the third caliph of the house of Abbâs, succeeded to the throne in 776 A.D. Died in 785.

Almain, ăl'măn', (JACQUES,) a French theological writer, who was a native of Sens. Died in 1515.

Al-Makhzoomee or **Al-Makhzûmî,** ăl-măK-zoo'mee, a distinguished historian and poet of Mohammedan Spain, born in 1190. He passed the latter part of his life at the court of the Sultan of Tunis. Died in 1256.

Al-Makkari. See MAKKAREE.

Al-Makin. See ELMACIN.

Al-Makreezee or **-Makrizi.** See MAKREEZEE.

Al-Malek or **Al-Mélik.** See MALIK.

Al-Mamoon. See MAMOON.

Al-Mansoor, Al-Mansûr, Al-Mansour, or **Al-Mançour,** ăl-măn'sōōr', written also **Almanzor** and **Almansor,** ("the Victorious,") the surname by which **Aboo-Amir** (ä'bōō ä'mir) **-Mohammed,** the minister of Hishâm II., Sultan of Córdova, is generally known. Born near Algeziras in 939 A.D., he began his career as a bookseller and scribe; but he soon found means to recommend himself to the notice of the sultan, and at length, by his talents and address, succeeded in possessing himself of all the real power in the state, Hishâm retaining only the name of sovereign. He exercised the power thus obtained with an ability and success which have scarcely a parallel in the history of Mohammedan Spain. He not only overran the greater part of the Peninsula, but also extended his sway over a considerable portion of Western Africa. His internal administration is said to have been no less distinguished for wisdom and justice, than was his military career for brilliant success. Died in 1002.

See AL-MAKKARI, "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain," translated by GAYANGOS, 2 vols. 4to, London, 1840–43; CONDE, "Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes en España;" MARIANA, "Historia general de España."

Al-Mansoor, (**Aboo-Jaafar,**) Caliph of Bagdâd See MANSOOR.

Almanzor. See AL-MANSOOR.

Alma-Tadema, ăl'mä tä'de-mä, (LAURENCE,) a distinguished painter, born at Dronryp, in West Friesland, June 8, 1836, was educated at Leeuwarden, and afterwards studied his profession at Antwerp. Since 1870 he has chiefly resided in London, where in 1871 he married a daughter of Dr. Epp, a well-known homœopathist. Many of his best works are in subject taken from the ancient Greek, Roman, and Egyptian times. His style is characterized by severe moral purity, refined technical skill, great archæological learning, and careful elaboration of details. Was knighted in 1890. D. June 16, 1912.

Almeida, ăl-mā'e-dă, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born at Viseu in 1580. He passed ten years in Abyssinia, (1622–32,) and collected materials for a "History of Ethiopia," which was published by B. Tellez in 1660; it is said to be a work of decided merit. Died at Goa in 1646.

Almeida, de, dā ăl-mā'e-dă, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese surgeon, born in Beira about 1760. He published "Surgical Works," ("Obras Cirurgicas," 4 vols., 1814.) Died in 1822.

Almeida, de, (BRITES, bree'tĕs,) a heroine who has been called "the Portuguese Joan of Arc," was born about the middle of the fourteenth century, and followed the business of a baker. When her native village (Aljubarotta) was attacked by the Spaniards in 1386, she is said to have killed several soldiers with a baker's shovel, which was religiously preserved as a memorial by the inhabitants of Aljubarotta through several generations.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Almeida, de, (Dom FRANCISCO,) the first Portuguese Viceroy of India, a son of the Count of Abrantes, was born at Lisbon about the middle of the fifteenth century. Having distinguished himself in the Moorish wars, he was appointed Viceroy of India in 1505, and fixed the seat of his government at Cochin. By his courage and prudence he greatly extended the dominion of Portugal. When Albuquerque arrived in 1508 with a commission to supersede the viceroy, Almeida refused at first to resign the office, and arrested the admiral. About the end of 1508, Almeida gained a great victory over the Egyptian fleet near the coast of India. Soon after this victory he gave up the command to his rival, and embarked for Portugal in November, 1509; but before the end of the voyage he was killed in an affray with a band of Caffres, near the Cape of Good Hope, in 1510. Thus obscurely perished, by the hands of savages, a man who had humbled the potentates of India and rendered his country's flag triumphant on the Eastern seas.

See BARROS, "Decadas da Asia;" FARIA Y SOUZA, "Asia Portugueza."

Almeida, de, (LORENZO,) a son of the preceding, distinguished for the many noble qualities of his heart, as well as for bravery and military talents, fell in a seafight with the Egyptians near Choul, in 1508.

See JOÃO DE BARROS, "Decada quarta;" FARIA Y SOUZA, "Asia Portugueza."

Almeida, de, (NICOLÃO **Tolentino**—to-lĕn-tee'no,) a Portuguese satirical poet, born at Lisbon in 1745. He published a volume of poems in 1802. It is stated that his superiority in satire was such that he had neither rivals nor imitators. Died in 1811.

Almeida, de, (THEODORO.) See ALMEYDA.

Almeida-Garrett, ål-mā'e-dā går-rĕt', (or går'ret,) (JOÃO BAPTISTA LEITÃO DE,) a Portuguese poet, born at Oporto, February 4, 1799. His writings include "Adozinda," a metrical romance, (1828,) "Camoens," an epic, (1825,) a "Historical Sketch of Portuguese Literature," and many other works. His "Auto de Gil Vicente" (1838) is regarded as the first purely national Portuguese drama. Died at Lisbon, December 10, 1854.

Almela, de, dà ål-mā'lā, (DIEGO RODRIGUEZ,) a Spanish historical writer of the fifteenth century, was born in the city of Murcia.

Almeloveen, van, vän ål'mẹh-lo-vān', (THEODORUS **Jansson**—yåns'son,) an eminent Dutch physician and scholar, born at Mydrecht in 1657, was professor of Greek and of medicine at Harderwyk. He published good editions of the "Aphorisms" of Hippocrates, and "Celsus de Medicina," (1687,) and wrote several works, among which is "Theological and Philological Amenities," ("Amœnitates Theologico-Philologicæ," 1694.) Died in 1712.

Almeloven, ål'mẹh-lo'vẹn, (JAN,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born in Holland about 1620. He left a number of spirited etchings of landscapes, some of which are after his own designs.

Almenar, ål-mà-nar', (JUAN,) a Spanish physician, lived about 1500, and wrote "De Morbo Gallico," (1502.)

Almendingen, von, fon ål'mẹn-ding'ẹn, (LUDWIG HARSCHER,) a jurist, born of German parents in Paris in 1766. He was a judge or counsellor in the duchy of Nassau. He wrote several legal treatises, and cooperated with Feuerbach in his "Bibliothek," a periodical devoted to criminal law. Died in 1827.

Almer, ål'mẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a Danish painter, born at Copenhagen in 1742; died in 1792.

Alméras, ål'mà'rās', (LOUIS,) an able French general, born at Vienne in 1768. He served on the staff of Kleber in Egypt, and distinguished himself at Heliopolis. Having obtained the rank of general, he joined the grand army in 1809, and was wounded at Wagram. For his conduct at the battle of the Moskwa, in 1812, he was made lieutenant-general. He was taken prisoner in the retreat from Russia. He was appointed commandant of Bordeaux in 1813. Died in 1823.

Almeyda, (FRANCISCO.) See ALMEIDA.

Almeyda, de, dà ål-mā'e-dā, (FERNANDO,) a Portuguese sacred poet, born at Alberca in 1459.

See LONGFELLOW's "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Almeyda, de, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese theologian, born at Lisbon in 1701; died after 1750.

Almeyda or **Almeida, de,** dà ål-mā'e-dā, (THEODORO,) a Portuguese priest and writer, born at Lisbon in 1722. He promoted the study of philosophy on rational principles in Portugal, and wrote many works, of which the most remarkable is "Philosophical Recreation," ("Recreação Filosofica," 5 vols., 1751.) Died in 1804.

Almici, ål-mee'chee, (CAMILLO,) a learned Italian priest and writer, born at Brescia in 1714; died in 1779.

Almodovar, ål-mo-do'var, (Don ILDEFONSO **Dias de Ribera**—de'ås dà re-bā'rā,) COUNT OF, a Spanish diplomatist and writer of considerable merit. He was successively ambassador to Russia and England, and returned to Spain in 1779. His chief work is a free translation of Raynal's "History of the East and West Indies," (1784–90,) in which he made such changes as enabled it to pass the Spanish censorship. Died in 1794.

See COXE, "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain."

Almohades, ål'mo-hådz; singular, **Almohade,** ål'mo-håd, [Fr. pron. ål'mo'åd'; Ger. ALMOHADEN, ål-mo-hā'dẹn; Lat. ALMO'HADÆ — from the Arabic AL MOWAHIDOON, (ALMUWAHIDÛN,) signifying "worshippers of ONE God,"] the name of a celebrated Mohammedan dynasty which succeeded in Northern Africa and Spain to the power of the Almoravides. Its founder was ABOO-ABDILLAH-MOHAMMED, (which see,) a religious reformer, who took the surname of AL-MAHDEE, (AL-MAHDÎ,) "the director." His followers called themselves Al-Mowahidoon, that is, "worshippers of the ONE true God" as revealed by Mohammed, and accused the Almoravides of having departed from the original purity of the Moslem faith and of having relapsed into a condition little better than polytheism or paganism. The power of the Almohades lasted from about 1145 until 1269, when it was subverted by the Benee Mereen, (Benî Merîn.) The Almohade dynasty is sometimes called that of Abd-el-Moomen, (or Abd-ul-Mûmen,) because he was the first of the Al-Mowahidoon who took the name of sultan.

See AL-MAKKARI's "Mohammedan Dynasties of Spain," translated by GAYANGOS, London, 1840–43; IBN-KHALDOON, "History of the Berbers."

Al Mokaddasee, ål mo-kåd'dà-see', (SHAMS AD-DEEN ABOO ABDALLAH MOHAMMED IBN AHMAD,) also called **Al Bashsharee,** ål bâsh'a-ree', an Arab of Jerusalem, born about 945 A.D. He travelled in all Moslem countries, and left a description of them which is highly esteemed.

Almon, ål'mọn, (JOHN,) an English political writer, born at Liverpool about 1738, was a political friend of John Wilkes. He became a prominent publisher of pamphlets for the opposition party about 1763. Some of these pamphlets were of his own composition. He also published "Anecdotes of Lord Chatham, with his Speeches from 1736 to 1778," (1792,) and "Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes," (3 vols., 1797.) Died in 1805.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," December, 1805.

Almonacid, de, dà ål-mo-nà-thèd', (SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish sculptor, who flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Almonde, van, vän ål-mọn'dẹh, (PHILIPPUS,) written also **Allemonda,** a Dutch admiral, born at Briel in 1646. He distinguished himself as captain in the battle against the English in Solebay, 1672. On the death of De Ruyter, 1676, he obtained command of the fleet, and in the following year shared in Tromp's victory over the Swedes. He accompanied William of Orange in his expedition to England in 1688, and commanded the

Dutch fleet at La Hogue, (1692,) where the French were signally defeated. Almonde and Sir George Rooke commanded the allies at the destruction of a Spanish fleet in the Bay of Vigo in 1702. Died in 1711.

See VAN DER AA, "Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden."

Almonte, âl-mon'tâ, (JUAN NEPOMUCENO,) a Mexican general, born at Valladolid (now Morelia) in 1804, served under Santa Anna in Texas in 1836, and was sent as ambassador to the United States soon after 1840. He took part in the battles of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo in 1847. In 1862 he was appointed dictator by a party of Mexicans opposed to Juarez, but he was deprived of power by the French general Forey in September of that year. Died in 1869.

Al-Moohtadee or **Al-Muhtadî Billah**, âl-mōōh'-tâ-dee' bil'lâh, a caliph of the house of Abbâs. Born in 838 A.D., he ascended the throne in 869, and was killed, after a reign of eleven months, by the rebellious Turkish soldiers.

Al-Mooktadee or **Al-Muktadî**, âl-mōōk'tâ-dee', a caliph of the house of Abbâs, began to reign at Bagdâd in 1075, and died in 1094.

Al-Mooktader, (-Muktader,) âl-mōōk'tâ-der, or **Almook'tader Bil'lah**, a caliph of the house of Abbâs, ascended the throne in 908, and, after a troubled and inglorious reign, was killed in battle by his rebellious subjects in 931 A.D.

Al-Mooktafee or **Al-Muktafî**, âl-mōōk'tâ-fee', a caliph of the house of Abbâs, who began to reign in 902 A.D., at the age of twenty years, and died in 908.

Al-Mooktafee or **Al-Muktafî** was also the name of another Abbasside caliph, who ascended the throne in 1136. Died in 1160.

Al-Moontaser, or **Al-Muntasir** âl-mōōn'tâs-ser, the eleventh caliph of the line of Abbâs, succeeded to the throne by parricide in 862 A.D., and died after a reign of six months.

Al-Mootassem. See MOTASSEM.

Al-Mootenabbee or **Al-Mutenabbî**, âl-mōō'tęh-nâb'bee, or **El-Motenebbi**, el-mo'tęh-nęb'bee, one of the most distinguished of the Arabian poets, born at Koofah (Kûfah) in the early part of the tenth century. He was killed, while on a journey, by a party of hostile Arabs, in 965 A.D.

Almoravides, âl-mo'ra-vidz; singular, **Almoravide**, âl-mo'ra-vid, [Fr. pron. âl'mo'rȧ'vĕd'; Ger. ALMORAVIDEN, âl-mo-râ-vee'den; Lat. ALMORAV'IDÆ—a European corruption of the Arabic term Almorâbitōōn, (or Almorâbitûn,)—in the oblique cases Almorâbiteen, (Almorâbitîn,) an Arabic term signifying "those bound" or "devoted" to the service of God,] the name of a Moslem dynasty which arose in Northern Africa about the middle of the eleventh century. It was founded by ABDALLAH-IBN-YASEEN, (which see,) a religious leader, one of whose generals, Yoosuf-Ibn-Tâshefeen, conquered a large part of Spain and established a dynasty which lasted about one hundred years. The last sultan of this line, Tâshefeen-Ibn-Alee, was deprived of his throne and life by the victorious Almohades in 1145.

See IBN-KHALDOON, "History of the Berbers," (in manuscript,) and AL-MAKKARI, "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain," translated by GAYANGOS, London, 1840-43.

Almosnino, âl-mos-nee'no, (MOSES,) a learned Jewish rabbi and writer, born at Saloniki in 1523; died near the close of the sixteenth century.

Al-Motassem. See MOTASSEM.

Al-Motenebbi. See AL-MOOTENABBEE.

Almquist, âlm'kwist, (KARL JONAS LUDWIG,) a Swedish poet and novelist of the romantic school, was born in 1793. He published several novels, one of which is entitled "Amorina," a number of elementary works on history, mathematics, etc., and a collection of poems entitled "Book of Thorn-Roses," (*i.e.* "sweet-briers;" in Swedish, "Törnrosens Bok.") Having committed a murder, he fled to the United States, and is said to have acted, under an assumed name, as private secretary to President Lincoln. Died October 26, 1866.

See FAHLKRANTZ, "C. J. L. Almquist såsom Författare i Allmänhet och såsom Theolog i synnerhet skärskådad," 2 vols., 1845.

Al-Muhtadî. See AL-MOOHTADEE.

Al-Muktader. See AL-MOOKTADER.

Al-Muktadi. See AL-MOOKTADEE.

Al-Muktafi. See AL-MOOKTAFEE.

Al-Muntaser. See AL-MOONTASER.

Al-Mutassem. See MOTASSEM.

Al-Mutenabbi. See AL-MOOTENABBEE.

Almy, âl'me, (WILLIAM,) an American philanthropist, member of the Society of Friends, born in 1761. He amassed a large fortune, which he employed in promoting objects of benevolence. Among other things, he liberally endowed the Friends' Boarding-School at Providence, Rhode Island. Died in 1836.

Alnander, âl-nân'der, (OLAF JOHAN,) a Swedish antiquary, born at Norrkjöping, lived about 1510.

Al-Nassir or **Al-Nasir**, (An-Nasir.) See ABD-ER-RAHMAN III.

Aloisi or **Alloisi**, (BALDASSARE.) See GALANINO.

Aloisio, â-lo-ee'se-o, (GIAN-FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, born near Naples, was accused of heresy, for which he was put to death in 1564.

Aloja, â-lo'yâ, (GIUSEPPE,) a Neapolitan engraver, lived about 1750.

Alompra, â-lom'prâ, the founder of the present dynasty of Burmah, was born about 1710. He was the chief of the town of Monchaboo, when the King of Pegu conquered Burmah, in 1752. Having raised the standard of revolt, in 1753, he defeated the Peguans in several battles, and made himself master of all Burmah. He took the King of Pegu prisoner in his own capital in 1757. Alompra was faithless and cruel, but possessed superior civil and military talents. Died in 1760.

See DALRYMPLE, "Oriental Repertory;" CRAWFURD, "Journal of an Embassy to Siam," etc.; SYMES, "Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava in the year 1795."

Alonso or **Alonzo**, (of Spain.) See ALFONSO.

Alonso de los Rios, â-lon'so dâ lòs ree'òs, (PEDRO,) a Spanish sculptor, born at Valladolid in 1650, worked at Madrid. Died in 1700. His father, Francisco, was also an able sculptor.

Alonzo. See ALFONSO.

Alopa, d', dâ-lo'pâ, (LORENZO,) a learned printer, born at Venice, published at Florence, about 1475-1500. accurate editions of several Greek works, in elegant typography.

Alopæus, â-lo-pā'ŭs, (DAVID,) brother of Maxim, noticed below, born at Viborg in 1769, was sent by the emperor Alexander I. as minister to Sweden in 1809. After the peace of 1815 he was minister from Russia to the court of Berlin, where he died in 1831.

Alopæus, (MAXIM MAXIMOVITCH,) a Russian diplomatist, born at Viborg, in Finland, in 1748. He was appointed by Catherine II., in 1790, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia. Died in 1822.

Alos, â'lòs, (JUAN,) a Spanish medical writer, became professor of anatomy at Barcelona in 1664.

Aloysius, â-lo-ish'e-us, an architect who flourished at Rome in the time of Theodoric the Great.

Aloysius, **â-lo-ish'e-us**, **(SAINT,) an Italian Jesuit**, named LUIGI GONZAGA, born (of the great family of Gonzaga) at Castiglione, March 9, 1568. He was heir to the Marquisate of Castiglione, which he relinquished in 1585 in order to become a Jesuit. Devoting himself to the sick during the prevalence of the plague at Rome, he took the disease, and died June 21, 1591. He was beatified in 1621, and canonized in 1726. He is considered the patron saint of colleges.

Alpago, **âl-pâ'go**, [Lat. ALPA'GUS,] (ANDREA,) an Italian physician, native of Belluno, lived about the close of the fifteenth century.

Alp-Arslân, âlp-ars-lân', (the "strong lion,") written also **Alp-Arselan**, a celebrated Seljook sultan, born in Toorkistan in 1030, succeeded to the throne in 1063. In 1071 he defeated and took prisoner Romanus Diogenes, the Byzantian emperor, who is said to have commanded, in this battle, three hundred thousand men. He treated his imperial captive with great generosity and kindness. Alp-Arslân was assassinated in 1072. His person was remarkable for beauty, grace, and strength, and his character appears to have been almost without a stain. His minister, Nizâm-ul-Mulk, (nezâm-ōōl-mōōlk,) shared the glory of his sovereign. "Under his wise direction," says Sir John Malcolm

"the territories of Alp-Arslân attained the highest prosperity. Justice was well administered; colleges and mosques were erected in every city; learning was encouraged; the poor were protected; and the inhabitants of Persia confessed that the conquest of their country by the savage Tartars, which they had dreaded as the worst of evils, had proved the greatest of blessings."

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia," vol. i. chap. viii.; VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Alphand, (JEAN CHARLES ADOLPHE,) a French civil engineer, born at Grenoble, October 26, 1817. In 1854 he was appointed by Baron Haussmann chief engineer in the projected improvements at Paris, where he continued his labours after the overthrow of the empire. He was subsequently director of works, water-supply, and drainage. The expositions of 1867, 1878, and 1889 were under his direction. He was made grand officer of the legion of honour in 1882. Died December 6, 1891.

Al-pha'nus or **Alfani**, ăl-fā'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian medical writer of Salerno, lived between 1500 and 1600.

Alphée. See ALPHEUS.

Alphege. See ELPHEGE.

Alphen, van, vän ăl'fen, (DANIEL,) a Dutch jurist, born in 1713, was professor of law at Leyden. Died in 1797.

Alphen, van, (HIERONYMUS,) a popular Dutch poet, born at Gouda in 1746, became procurator-general at the court of Utrecht, and treasurer-general of the Union. He published "Poems and Meditations," (1777,) "Dutch Songs," ("Gezangen," 1779,) and "Short Poems for Children," (1781,) which are remarkable for simple grace and beauty. His imaginative poem of "The Starry Heavens" ("De Starrenhemel," 1783) is one of his finest productions. Died at the Hague in 1803.

See KAMPEN, "Geschiedenis der Letteren en Wetenschappen in de Nederlanden;" JORISSEN, "Erinnerung an H. van Alphen," 1804.

Alphery, ăl'fā-re, (NICEPHORUS,) a Russian, who emigrated to England and became a parson of the Anglican Church. He died at an advanced age in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Al-phe'us or **Al-phei'us**, [Gr. Ἀλφεός or Ἀλφειός; Fr. ALPHÉE, ăl'fā',] a river-god of classic mythology, was a son of Oceanus. The poets fabled that he loved the nymph Arethusa, who fled from him to the island of Ortygia and was metamorphosed into a fountain, and that Alpheus followed her through the sea and was thus united to that fountain.

Alpheus, a Greek poet, native of Mitylene, supposed to have lived in the time of Augustus Cæsar. He was distinguished as a writer of epigrams.

Alpheus, a Greek engraver of gems, lived in the first century of our era.

Alphonse. See ALFONSO.

Alphonso. See ALFONSO.

Alphonso (or **Alfonso**) **Tostado**. See ALPHONSUS ABULENSIS.

Al-phon'sus Ab-u-len'sis, (*i. e.* "Alphonso of Avila,") or **Alfonso Tostado**, ăl-fon'so tos-tā'do, an eminent Spanish theologian, born in New Castile about 1400, became Bishop of Avila. Died in 1445, leaving many works, among which are "Commentaries on the Scriptures," (13 vols., 1508.)

Alphonsus a Sancta Maria. See ALFONSO OF CARTHAGENA.

Alphonsus Palentinus. See ALFONSO DE PALENCIA.

Alpin. See ALPINUS.

Al-pī'nus, written also **Alpin**, (PROSPER,) [It. PROSPERO ALPINI, pros'pā-ro ăl-pee'nee,] an eminent Italian botanist and physician, born at Marostica, in the republic of Venice, in 1553. He passed some years in Egypt, and after his return published, in Latin, a work "On the Plants of Egypt," (1591.) He also published a treatise "On the Egyptian Practice of Medicine," ("De Medicina Ægyptiorum," 1591.) In 1593 he became professor of botany at Padua. He was the first European who published an account of the coffee-plant, and he enriched the science of botany with many new facts. He died in 1617, leaving in manuscript a valuable work "On Exotic Plants," ("De Plantis Exoticis," 1628.)

See TOMASINI, "Elogia Virorum Illustrium;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Alptageen or **Alpteghin**, ălp'tą-geen', a Turkish slave, regarded as the founder of the Gaznevide dynasty in Eastern Persia, (in what is now called Afghanistan.) Died in 976 A.D. His son-in-law Sabuktageen (or Sebektagin) was the father of the famous Mahmood of Gazna.

Alquié, d', dăl'ke-ā', (FRANÇOIS SAVINIEN,) a French author of the seventeenth century, wrote, besides other works, "The Delights of France," ("Les Délices de la France," 1670.)

Alquier, ăl'ke-ā', (CHARLES JEAN MARIE,) a French diplomatist, noted for his tact and amenity, born in La Vendée in 1752. From 1798 to 1813 he was appointed successively ambassador to Bavaria, Madrid, Florence, Naples, Rome, Stockholm, and Copenhagen. In 1816 he was banished from France, on the ground of his having, when in the National Convention, voted for the death of Louis XVI. He was, however, recalled in 1818, and died in 1826.

Als, ăls or ălss, (PETER, or PEDER,) a Danish painter of history and portraits, born at Copenhagen in 1725; died in 1775.

Alsace, d', dăl'săs', (THOMAS LOUIS,) CARDINAL, called also **Alsace de Bossu**, ăl'săs' dẹh bo'sü', (THOMAS PHILIPPE DE **Hennin** or **Hénin**—hā'năn',) was born at Brussels in 1680. He was descended from the counts of Flanders and from the counts of Bossu. In 1714 he was appointed by the Emperor of Germany Archbishop of Malines (Mechlin) and Primate of the Austrian Netherlands. In 1719 he was raised to the dignity of cardinal. Died in 1759.

Al-Saffâh or **As-Seffâh**. See ABOO-L-ABBAS-ABDALLAH.

Alsario della Croce, ăl-să're-o dĕl'lă kro'chă, [Lat. ALSA'RIUS,] a learned physician and writer, born at Genoa about 1576. He gave lectures on medicine in Rome for twenty years or more, and was physician to Pope Gregory XV. Died after 1631.

Al-Sheik, ăl-shāk' or ăl-shā'ĭk, (MOSES,) a Jewish rabbi, born at Sapheth, in Galilee, was celebrated as an interpreter of the Scriptures, on which he wrote many commentaries. Died about 1595.

Alsloot, van, vän ăls-lōt', (DANIEL,) a Flemish landscape-painter, who was born at Brussels about 1550, and died in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Alsop, aul'sọp, (ANTONY,) an English divine and eminent classical scholar, who graduated at Cambridge in 1696, and became a prebendary of Winchester. He published a "Selection of the Fables of Æsop," in Latin verse, ("Æsopicarum Fabularum Delectus," 1698.) He also wrote Latin odes with facility. Died in 1727.

Alsop, aul'sọp, (RICHARD,) an American poet and journalist, born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1761. With Theodore Dwight, Hopkins, Trumbull, and others, called the "Hartford Wits," he issued, in 1791, the first number of the "Echo," a satirical journal, directed chiefly against the Democratic party. In 1800 he published a Monody on the Death of Washington. He translated "The Enchanted Lake of the Fairy Morgana," from Berni's "Orlando Innamorato;" and Molina's "Geographical, Natural, and Civil History of Chili." Died in 1815.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Alsop, (Rev. VINCENT,) an English nonconformist divine, who became minister of a Presbyterian congregation in Westminster. He gained distinction by his strictures on Sherlock's work "On the Knowledge of Christ," and his reply to a sermon by Stillingfleet against nonconformists. Died at an advanced age in 1703.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes."

Alsted, ăl'stĕt, [Lat. ALSTE'DIUS,] (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a voluminous German writer on theology and history, born near Herborn, in Nassau, in 1588. His works, which were all written in Latin, were once highly esteemed. Died in 1638.

Alston, auls'tọn, (CHARLES,) an eminent Scottish

botanist and physician, born at Eddlewood in 1683. He began to read lectures on botany and materia medica at Edinburgh soon after 1720, and was appointed professor of the same in the university of that city about 1740. His principal work is a manual of botany, entitled "Tirocinium Botanicon Edinburgense," (1753,) in which he defended the system of Tournefort and wrote against that of Linnæus. Died in 1760. His lectures on Materia Medica (2 vols., 1770) are highly commended.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Alston, (WASHINGTON.) See ALLSTON.

Alston, auls'tǫn, (WILLIS,) a native of Halifax county, North Carolina, was a representative in Congress from that State from 1799 to 1815, and from 1825 to 1831. During the war of 1812 he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most honourable and at the same time the most arduous and responsible position, after the speakership, in the National House of Representatives. Died in 1837.

Alstorph, âls'torf, (JAN,) a Dutch antiquary, born at Groningen about 1680; died in 1719.

Alströmer or **Alstroemer,** âl'strö-mer, (almost âl'strŭm-ẹr,) (JONAS,) a distinguished Swede, born at Alingsås, in 1685, of poor and obscure parents. He went to seek his fortune, first to Stockholm and afterwards to London, where he set up as ship-broker, in which business he appears to have been very successful. Although he became an English citizen, he still retained the warmest attachment to his native country, to which he returned about 1724. His earnest and untiring efforts were subsequently directed towards the improvement of Swedish commerce and manufactures, by which he merited and obtained the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen who conferred upon him many honours. He was made, in 1739, a member of the Council of Commerce, and was afterwards ennobled. Died in 1761.

Alströmer or **Alstroemer,** (KLAUDIUS or KLAS,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Alingsås in 1736, was a son of Jonas Alströmer, mentioned above. He studied natural history under Linnæus, and travelled in Spain to obtain information respecting sheep and other subjects. A journal which he wrote during this tour was accidentally destroyed by fire. He published a "Discourse on the Breeding of Fine-Woolled Sheep," (1770,) which is highly praised. Died in 1796.

Alt, âlt, (FRANZ JOSEPH NICOLAUS,) a Swiss historian, born at Freiburg in 1689, bore the title of baron. He wrote in French (of which he was not a perfect master) a "History of Switzerland," (10 vols., 1749–52,) a work of much research, but defective in style and criticism. Died in 1770.

Alt, âlt, (RUDOLPH,) an Austrian painter, born at Vienna, August 28, 1812. He early won distinction as an aquarellist, and especially as a painter of landscape and architectural pictures. His father, JAKOB, (1789–1872,) and his brother, FRANZ, (born in 1821,) also distinguished themselves as artists.

Altani, âl-tä'nee, (ANTONIO,) Bishop of Urbino, an eminent Italian ecclesiastic of the fifteenth century. Died in 1450.

Altani, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born in Friuli about 1510, was of the same family as the preceding. He left in manuscript a great number of sonnets, canzoni, and epigrams, the most of which are lost. Died about 1570.

Altani, (ENRICO,) an Italian dramatic poet, who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century. Among his productions is "L'Americo," a tragedy. His works are commended by several Italian critics. Died at an advanced age in 1648.

Altaroche, âl'tä'rosh', (MARIE MICHEL,) a successful and witty French writer and journalist, born at Issoire (Puy-de-Dôme) in 1811. He was chief editor of the "Charivari" from 1834 to 1848, and sustained during that period an exuberant flow of ready wit, raillery, and satire. He published a volume of political songs, (1835,) two historical studies entitled the "Reformation," and the "Revolution," (1841,) and other works, which favour democracy. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848. Died in 1884.

Altdorfer, âlt'dor'fer, written also **Altorfer,** (ALBRECHT,) a celebrated German painter and engraver, born at Altdorf, in Bavaria, in 1488. There is a doubtful tradition that he was a pupil of Albert Dürer. He worked chiefly in Regensburg, (or Ratisbon,) and is called by the French "Le Petit Albert," either in contradistinction to Albert Dürer or because he seldom painted other than small figures. Among his works is a remarkable picture of the victory of Alexander at Arbela, which contains a great number of figures. The details of costume and accessories are very minutely represented. His engravings on copper and wood are more numerous than his paintings. Died in 1538.

Alten, âl'tẹn, (KARL,) the youngest son of Baron Alten, was born in Hanover in 1764. He entered the English army in 1803, became a major-general in 1812, and commanded with great credit the third division of Wellington's army at the battle of Waterloo, in which he was wounded. He was soon after created a count Died in 1840.

Altensteig or **Altenstaig,** âl'tẹn-stīg', (JOHANN or JOHANNES,) a Roman Catholic theologian, a native of Germany, flourished in the first half of the sixteenth century.

Altenstein, âl'tẹn-stīn, (KARL,) BARON, a Prussian minister of public instruction, born at Anspach in 1770. In 1815 he undertook the recovery of the works of art and literary treasures which the French had removed from Germany to Paris. For the successful accomplishment of this arduous task, all Germany owes him a debt of gratitude. He became minister of public instruction and worship in 1817, and made important changes during the long period of his administration. Died in 1840.

Alter, âl'tẹr, (FRANZ CARL,) a German Jesuit and eminent classical scholar, born in Silesia in 1749; died in 1804. He published editions of Homer's "Iliad," Lucretius, and other Greek and Latin works.

Altgeld, (JOHN PETER,) ex-Governor of Illinois, was born in Germany in 1847, and brought while an infant to the United States. He afterwards studied and practised law in Missouri; removed to Chicago in 1875; was defeated as a candidate for Congress in 1884; was judge of the superior court 1886–91, and was elected Governor of Illinois in 1893. His action as governor met with severe criticism, in particular his pardon of three of the "Chicago Anarchists." He was defeated as an independent candidate for mayor of Chicago in 1899. He was a prominent advocate of the free coinage of silver. Died March 12, 1902.

Althammer, âlt'hăm'mẹr, or **Althamer,** (ANDREAS,) a distinguished German divine, born at Brenz, in Suabia, in 1498. He embraced the principles of Luther in 1520, and became, by his learning, energy, and wisdom, one of the chief pillars of the Reformation. Died in 1564. His best-known work is his "Diallage," (*i.e.* "Reconciliation," 1528,) in which he attempts to explain and reconcile those passages of Scripture which at first sight appear to be contradictory.

Althen, âl'tǒn', (EHAN, ē-hăn', or JEAN,) a native of Persia, who became a benefactor to France by the introduction of madder, was born in 1711. His father was the governor of a province. He was made captive in his youth by some Arabs, and sold as a slave at Smyrna, whence he escaped to Marseilles. He carried thither some seeds of the madder, the exportation of which was forbidden under penalty of death. Having the advantage of a handsome person, he married a rich heiress of Marseilles, and was thus placed in a situation to pursue at leisure his plans for the culture of madder in France. His experiments in this part of France were crowned with complete success. Died in 1774.

Althorp, âl'thorp, (Lord JOHN CHARLES SPENCER,) Earl Spencer, a liberal English statesman, the son of George John, Earl Spencer, was born in May, 1782. He was elected to Parliament for Oakhampton in 1804, and was a junior lord of the treasury under the ministry of Fox and Grenville, 1806–7. He represented Northamptonshire in the House of Commons from 1806 until 1834

By his good sense, prudence, probity, and other moral qualities, he acquired great influence, and was commonly called "honest Lord Althorp." In 1830 he became chancellor of the exchequer in the Whig ministry. He inherited the title of Earl Spencer at the death of his father in 1834, and resigned office in the same year. His favourite pursuit was agriculture, to the improvement of which he probably contributed more than any other English nobleman of his time. Died in 1845.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1845.

Althusen, ält'hü'sẹn, [Lat. ALTHU'SIUS,] (JOHANN,) a Dutch jurist, born probably at Emden about 1556, became professor of law at Herborn in 1590, and syndic at Bremen. He was an enlightened friend of liberty, and advocated the doctrine that supreme power is the right of the people. He published a "System of Roman Law," (1586,) and other works. Died about 1638.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Alticherio, ăl-te-kā're-o, or **Aldigieri**, ăl-de-jā'ree, (DA ZEVIO — dăd-zā've-o,) a distinguished Veronese painter, who flourished in the latter half of the fourteenth century.

Alticozzi, ăl-te-kot'see, (LORENZO,) an Italian Jesuit and theological writer, born at Cortona in 1689. His chief work is "Summa Augustiniana," (6 vols., 1744–61.) Died in 1777.

Altieri. See CLEMENT X.

Altilio, ăl-tee'le-o, [Lat. ALTIL'IUS,] (GABRIELLO,) an Italian poet and ecclesiastic, born about 1440. He lived mostly at Naples. He is known as the author of some short Latin poems of great merit, among which is an Epithalamium on the marriage of Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan. Died about 1500.

Alting, ăl'ting, [Lat. ALTIN'GIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a Calvinistic theological writer and professor, born at Emden in 1583. He was preceptor of Frederick, King of Bohemia, professor of theology at Heidelberg, and subsequently at Groningen, 1627–44. Died in 1644.

See "Encyclopædia Britannica," and BAYLE. "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Alting, (JACOB,) a distinguished biblical scholar, son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg in 1618. In 1642 he was appointed professor of Hebrew and the Oriental languages at Groningen. He wrote several valuable exegetical and philological works, among which was a Syro-Chaldaic grammar. Died in 1679.

Alting, (MENSO,) a zealous Calvinistic preacher and controversialist, born in Drenthe, a district of Holland, in 1541, was the father of Heinrich, above noticed. He was minister at Emden, and leader of his party in a contest against the Lutherans. Died in 1612.

Alting, (MENSO,) a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1636. He became burgomaster of Groningen, and published a valuable work, entitled a "Description of Lower Germany," ("Notitia Germaniæ Inferioris," 1697.) Died in 1712.

See UBBO EMMIUS, "M. Altingii Vita," 1717.

Altissimo, ăl-tès'se-mo, (*i.e.* "most sublime,") the surname of a famous Italian poet and improvisatore who lived in the beginning of the sixteenth century. His true name is believed to have been CRISTOFORO FIORENTINO, (kris-tof'o-ro fe-o'rĕn-tee'no.) His best work is an Italian metrical version of the first book of the prose romance entitled "Reali di Francia."

Altissimo, dell', dĕl-lăl-tès'se-mo, (CRISTOFANO,) an eminent Florentine portrait-painter of the sixteenth century.

Altmann, ält'măn, (JOHANN GEORG,) a Swiss theologian, born at Zofingen in 1697, was professor of moral philosophy and Greek at Berne. He published, besides other works, "Critical Observations on the New Testament," (3 vols., 1737,) and was one of the two editors of the "Tempe Helvetica," (6 vols., 1735–43.) Died in 1758.

Altmeyer, ält'mī-ẹr, (JEAN JACQUES,) a historian, born at Luxemburg, January 24, 1804, was educated at the Louvain University, and was afterwards a professor of rhetoric in a college at Ypres. In 1834 he became professor of history in the University of Brussels, where he died, September 15, 1877, having for many years been instructor in political economy and commercial law in the commercial school of Brussels, and for a time rector of the university. He published numerous works, chiefly on Belgian, Dutch, and Austrian history.

Altmish, ält'mish, surnamed SHEMS (or SHUMS) OOD-DEEN—shĕms or shŭms ŏŏd-deen', (the "sun of religion,") a young man of Tartar descent, who, from the condition of a slave, became Sultan of Delhi in 1210 A.D. He died in 1236. He was an able ruler, and was the father of Ruzeea Bêgum and Mahmood Nâsir ŏŏd-Deen.

Altobello, ăl-to-bel'lo, (FRANCESCO ANTONIO,) a Neapolitan historical painter of the seventeenth century, was born at Bitonto. He worked at Naples, and excelled in invention and composition.

Altomare, ăl-to-mä'rà, (DONATO ANTONIO,) [often called in Latin DONA'TUS AB ALTOMA'RI,] an eminent Neapolitan physician and medical writer. Having been driven from Naples by persecution, he was restored by the mediation of Pope Paul IV. His chief work, "Ars Medica," (1553,) has been often reprinted. Died about 1566.

Altomonte, ăl-to-mon'tà, (MARTINO,) an Italian painter, born at Naples in 1657. He worked many years in Vienna with success, and painted portraits of the Austrian emperors. Died in 1745.

Alton, ăl'ton, (RICHARD,) COUNT OF, a general in the Austrian service, born in Ireland in 1732, commanded in the Low Countries at the beginning of the insurrection in 1789. He was forced to evacuate Brussels, and died during his retreat towards Vienna in 1790.

His younger brother, EDWARD, Count of Alton, served with distinction against the Turks and French. He fell at the siege of Dunkirk in August, 1793.

Alton, d', dăl'ton, (JOHANN SAMUEL EDUARD,) a physician, born at Saint Goar in 1803. He became professor of anatomy at Halle in 1834, and published a "Manual of Comparative Anatomy of Man," (1850.) Died July 25, 1854.

Alton, d', (JOSEPH WILHELM EDUARD,) a German naturalist and antiquary, the father of the preceding, was born at Aquileja in 1772. He studied natural history and the fine arts, and travelled in France, England, Spain, etc. He published a "Natural History of the Horse," (1810,) and a "Comparative Osteology," (1821–28.) About 1821 he was appointed professor of archæology and the history of art in the University of Bonn, where he remained until his death in 1840.

Alton-Shée, d', dăl'tôN' shà', (EDMOND,) COMTE, a French democrat, born in 1810. He was an active promoter of the revolution of 1848, advocated a socialist régime, and acted with Ledru-Rollin. Died in 1874.

Altorfer. See ALTDORFER.

Altringer. See ALDRINGER.

Altschul, ält'shōōl, (ELIAS,) a German homœopathic physician, born at Prague in 1812. He published a "Dictionary of Ocular Medicine," (2 vols., 1836.)

Altzenbach, ält'sẹn-bäk', (WILHELM,) the name of two German engravers (father and son) of the seventeenth century. They worked in Paris and Strasburg.

Alu'la, (RAS,) an Abyssinian general, born in 1845. He advanced from humble rank to the highest post in the army of the Prince of Tigre, who won the throne of Abyssinia chiefly through his aid. He became a vigorous opponent of the Italians, and was retained in his high station by King Menelek. He died in February, 1897.

Alunno, ä-loon'no, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian grammarian and calligraphist of the sixteenth century, was born at Ferrara. He is known as the author of two works on the Italian language, which were often reprinted, viz.: "Riches of the Italian Language," (1543,) and a Vocabulary containing the words in Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, and others, (1548.) Died in 1556.

Alunno, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter of Foligno, flourished from 1450 to 1500, painted in water-colours, and was an artist of great merit for his time. He was one of those who contributed to the progress of art by the freedom of his style. Among his works is a "Nativity of Christ."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Alured. See ALFRED.

Alva, âl'vą, or Al'ba, [Sp. pron. âl'vâ,] (FERNANDO ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO,) [Sp. pron. fĕr-nän'do âl'vârĕth dà to-lā'do,] DUKE OF, [Fr. DUC D'ALBE, dük dălb,] a celebrated Spanish general under the emperor Charles V. and Philip II., King of Spain, was born in 1508, of a noble and ancient Castilian family. At an early age he entered the army of Charles V., whom he afterwards accompanied in most of his campaigns. In 1556–7 he successfully defended Naples against the allied French and Papal armies, and acquired a high reputation as a prudent and able general. He was sent by Philip II., in 1567, to quell the insurrection which had broken out among the Protestants of the Low Countries. But, although in this war he displayed great abilities as a general, the rigour of his administration, and the extreme cruelty with which he treated the avowed or suspected heretics who fell into his hands, doubtless contributed more than any other cause towards the final separation of those provinces from the Spanish crown. Alva was recalled to Madrid in 1573. He boasted that in the space of four years he had brought no fewer than eighteen thousand persons to the scaffold! In 1580 he invaded Portugal, and, after defeating the Portuguese forces at the mouth of the Tagus, annexed that kingdom to the dominions of Spain. Alva died in 1582.

See WATSON, "Philip II.;" PRESCOTT, "Philip II.," vol. ii.; MOTLEY, "History of the Dutch Republic;" J. ANTONIO DE VERA Y FIGUEROA, "Resultas de la Vida de Fern. Alvarez de Toledo," 1643; "Vie du Duc d'Albe," Paris, 1698; J. V. DE RUSTAUT, "Historia de Fern. Alvarez de Toledo Duque de Alva," 1750; J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865.

Alvanley, LORD. See ARDEN, (RICHARD P.)

Alvarado, de, dà âl-vâ-rā'do, (ALONZO,) a Spanish officer, who served under Cortez in Mexico, after the conquest of which he went to Peru and obtained a high command in the army of Pizarro. Having been sent with five hundred men to reinforce the brothers of Pizarro at Cuzco, he was defeated and made prisoner by Almagro in 1537. After the death of Pizarro he took arms against Almagro the younger, and joined his troops to those of De Castro, (1542.) He was lieutenant-general of the army which suppressed the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro in 1548.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Peru."

Alvarado, de, (PEDRO,) a Spanish officer, born at Badajos at the close of the fifteenth century, was one of the principal companions of Cortez in the conquest of Mexico. He distinguished himself at the battles of Tabasco and Otumba, and gained the full confidence of Cortez. He was left in command of the city of Mexico when Cortez marched to encounter Narvaez. In 1523 he led a successful expedition against Zacatula, Tehuantepec, and Guatemala, and received from the King of Spain the title of Governor of Guatemala. He performed an arduous march over the Andes with a design to seize Quito; but, having met the troops of Pizarro, who claimed the command in that place, he retired peaceably after receiving a large indemnity for his expenses. He was killed in a fight with some natives in 1541. Some writers say his death was caused by a horse falling on him down a steep bank.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Mexico," vols. ii. and iii.

Alvares. See ALVAREZ.

Alvarez, âl'vâ-rĕth, (DIEGO,) a Spanish theologian, born in Old Castile about 1550, became Archbishop of Trani, in Italy, in 1606. His chief work is "On the Aids of Divine Grace," ("De Auxiliis Divinæ Gratiæ,' 1610.) Died about 1633.

Al'vą-rĕz, [Port. pron. âl'vâ-rĕz,] (EMANUEL,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born in the island of Madeira in 1526; died in 1582. Among other works, he was the author of an excellent Latin grammar.

Alvarez, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese priest, born at Coimbra, became chaplain to King Manoel some time before 1515. Soon after this date he accompanied Duarte Galvam on a mission to the King of Abyssinia, who was then called Prester John. He passed about six years in that strange country, and returned home in 1527. A long and valuable account of this mission was published in 1540, with the title "Prester John of the Indias: a True Account of the Country of Prester John," ("Ho Preste Joam das Indias: verdadera Informaçam das Terras do Preste Joam.") He is regarded as a candid and veracious writer. Died probably about 1540.

See F. DENIS, "Le Monde enchanté," etc.; RAMUSIO, "Viagg Navigazioni."

Alvarez, (GOMEZ,) a Spanish poet, born in 1488; died in 1538.

Alvarez, (Don José,) one of the most eminent Spanish sculptors, was born at Priego, in the province of Córdova, in 1768. He became a student in the Academy of Madrid in 1794, gained there a prize of the first class, and received from the king a pension of twelve thousand reals (fifteen hundred dollars) in 1799, after which he pursued his studies in Paris. His reputation was increased by a statue of Ganymede, (1804.) He worked chiefly in Rome, and became a member of the Academy of Saint Luke. Among his master-pieces are "Orpheus Sleeping," a "Venus and Cupid," and a group of "Antilochus and Memnon." He received the title of court-sculptor to Ferdinand VII. about 1818. Died at Madrid in November, 1827. His son, a promising sculptor, died in 1830, aged about twenty-five.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Alvarez, (JUAN,) a Mexican general, born in 1790, was distinguished for his energy and boldness. He took a prominent part in the insurrection which began in 1854 and which deprived Santa Anna of power in 1855. Alvarez became President of Mexico about September, 1855, and abolished the old privilege (*fuero*) of the clergy and the army. Died September 28, 1864.

Alvarez, (Don MANUEL,) a distinguished Spanish sculptor, born at Salamanca in 1727, was a pupil of Felipe de Castro. He gained the first prize at Madrid in 1754, and became sculptor to the king in 1794. The purity and vigour of his design procured for him the surname of "El Griego," ("the Greek.") Died in 1797.

Alvarez, (Don MARTIN,) Count of Colomera, a Spanish general, born in Andalusia about 1714. He obtained in 1779 the command of the army which besieged Gibraltar without success for several years, and was superseded by the Duc de Crillon in 1782. Having been raised to the rank of captain-general, he commanded in 1794 against the French, whose progress he failed to arrest. He was removed in February, 1795. Died in 1819.

Alvarez, (TOMAS,) a Spanish physician of Seville, published a treatise on the plague in 1569.

Alvarez, de, dà âl'vâ-rĕth, (BERNARDO,) a Spanish adventurer, born at Seville in 1514, founded several hospitals in Mexico. Died in 1584.

Alvarez de Cabral. See CABRAL.

Alvarez de Castro, âl'vâ-rĕth dà kâs'tro, (MARIANO,) a Spanish officer, born at Granada, was distinguished for his resolute defence of Gerona against the French, by whom it was taken in 1809, after a siege of seven months. He died in prison about the end of 1809.

See SOUTHEY, "History of the Peninsular War."

Alvarez de Colmenar. See COLMENAR.

Alvarez do Oriente, âl'vâ-rĕz do o-re-ĕn'tà, (*i.e.* "Alvarez of the East,") (FERNÃO,) a Portuguese poet of great merit, born at Goa, in India, about 1540. Scarcely anything is known of his life, except that he was bred to the sea and at one time was himself the captain of a vessel. His chief work is entitled "Portugal Transformed," ("A Lusitania transformada," 1607,) a pastoral partly in verse and partly in prose.

Alvarez y Baena, âl'vâ-rĕth e bâ-ā'nâ, (José ANTONIO,) a Spanish biographer, born at Madrid, wrote the "Illustrious Sons of Madrid," ("Hijos de Madrid illustres," 4 vols., 1789–91.) Died about 1803.

Alvaro, âl'vâ-ro, (GIOVANNI,) a Neapolitan painter, who flourished in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Alvaro de Luna. See LUNA.

Alvarotto, âl-vâ-rot'to, (JACOPO,) a distinguished feudal lawyer, born at Padua in 1385; died in 1453.

Alvar Paez, âl'var pâ'ĕs, or **Alvar Pajo,** âl'var pâ'zho, [Lat. AL'VARUS PELA'GIUS,] a theologian, born

probably in Portugal, became Bishop of Silves in Algarve about 1334. His chief work is "On the Complaint of the Church," ("De Planctu Ecclesiæ,") completed in 1332. He maintains in this the supremacy of the pope. Died about 1350.

Al'va-rus, (PAULUS,) often called **Al'varus Cordu-ben'sis**, (*i.e.* "Alvarus of Córdova,") from the place of his birth, a Christian writer of the ninth century.

Alvary, (MAX,) singer, born in Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1856, was the son of Andreas Achenbach, a noted painter. The strength and purity of his voice led him to adopt the lyric stage, and he made his début in opera at Weimar in 1882. He became very popular in Germany, and in 1884 appeared with equal favor at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. His rendition of Seigfried in Wagner's opera of that name gave him the highest reputation, and on his return to Europe in 1889 he was enthusiastically received. He returned to New York in 1895 and again in 1896 as a member of Damrosch's German Opera Company. He was injured by falling through a trap left open on a stage, cancer set in, and he died in 1898.

Alvensleben, von, (GUSTAV,) a German general, born at Eichenbarleben, September 30, 1803. He became an officer in 1821, and commanded the Fourth Army Corps in the war of 1870–71 against the French. Died at Gernrode, June 30, 1881.

Alvensleben, von, (KONSTANTIN,) a German general, a brother of Gustav, was born at Eichenbarleben, August 26, 1809. He commanded successfully the Third Corps in the French war of 1870–71. D. March 29, 1892.

Alvensleben, von, (PHILIP CHARLES,) COUNT, a diplomatist in the service of Prussia, born at Hanover in 1745, was made a count in 1801, and died in 1802.

Alves, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born at Elgin in 1745, wrote "The Weeping Bard," and "The Banks of the Esk," (published in 1801.) Died in 1794.

Alviano, ål-ve-ä'no, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian general who was famous for his courage, audacity, and skill in the wars that preceded and followed the League of Cambrai, was born about 1455. Having entered the service of Venice, he routed the Imperialists near Cadore in 1508, and was promoted to the position of general-in-chief. He was defeated and taken prisoner by Louis XII. of France at Ghiera d'Adda in 1509. The Venetians and the French having become allies, he was released in 1513. The victory of the French at Marignano, in 1515, is ascribed in great measure to him. He was a lover of literature, and a generous patron of literary men. Died of fever in 1515.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Alvinczy, Alvinzi, or **Alvinzy, von**, pronounced alike—fon ål-vĭnt'se, (JOSEPH,) BARON, an Austrian general, was born at Vincz, (Vints,) in Transylvania, in 1735, (or, as some authorities say, in 1726.) He became a lieutenant-field-marshal in 1789, and greatly distinguished himself as commander of a division in the campaigns of 1792 and 1793 against the French. After the defeat of Wurmser in Italy in the summer of 1796, Marshal Alvinczy was appointed to the command of a new army of about fifty or sixty thousand men, sent against Bonaparte. He entered Italy from Carinthia, and fought an indecisive action at Bassano on the 6th of November, 1796. In the same month he was defeated by Bonaparte at Arcola, after a battle of three days' duration. "The ruinous fetters of the Aulic Council," says Alison, "paralyzed all the movements of Alvinzi, who in this strife evinced neither the capacity nor spirit of a general worthy to combat Napoleon." Having been again defeated at Rivoli in January, 1797, he resigned his command. Died in 1810.

Alvord, aul'verd, (BENJAMIN,) an American soldier, born at Rutland, Vermont, August 18, 1813; graduated at the West Point Military Academy, 1833; served long in the pay department; became a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862; brigadier-general of the regular army in 1865; paymaster-general in 1872; was retired in 1880. He was the author of numerous papers, chiefly mathematical. Died at Washington, October 16, 1884.

Al-Waleed or **Al-Walîd** (ål-wä'leed') I., the sixth caliph of the race of Omeyyah, ascended the throne of Damascus in 705. During his reign, Toorkistan in the East, and Spain in the West, were added to the Arabian Empire, and the Omeyyah dynasty attained the acme of its power. Died in 715 A.D.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen."

Alxinger, ålk'sing-ẹr, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German scholar and poet, born at Vienna in 1755. He wrote lyric, dramatic, and epic poems. Among his most popular works is "Doolin von Mainz," an epic poem, (1787.) He was well acquainted with the best works in the ancient as well as the modern languages, and is said to have known the whole of the Æneid by heart. As a man he was distinguished by a noble and unostentatious generosity towards all who needed his sympathy or aid. He died in 1797.

Aly. See ALEE.

A-lÿ-at'tēs, [Gr. *Ἀλυάττης*; Fr. ALYATTE, ä'le-ät',] a celebrated king of Lydia, the father of Crœsus, began to reign about 618 B.C. He waged war for five years against Cyaxares, King of Media. A battle between them was interrupted by an eclipse of the sun, in consequence of which they made a treaty of peace. This eclipse, predicted by Thales, is supposed to have occurred in 610 B.C. Alyattes reigned fifty-seven years.

See HERODOTUS, book i.; ROLLIN, "Ancient History;" HAMILTON, "Researches in Asia Minor."

Alyon, ä'le-ôN', (PIERRE PHILIPPE,) a French pharmacist, naturalist, and writer, born at Auvergne in 1758; died about 1820.

A-lÿp'i-us, [Gr. *Ἀλύπιος*,] an architect of Antioch, lived in the fourth century. He was charged by Julian the Apostate to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem. But this design was frustrated, if we may credit the statement of an excellent pagan historian, (Ammianus Marcellinus,) by eruptions of fire from the earth.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. xxiii.

Alypius, [*Ἀλύπιος*,] an ancient Greek musician and writer on music. Fragments of his work are extant.

Alypius, a distinguished Greek sophist of the fourth century, born at Alexandria, in Egypt, excelled in dialectics.

Aly Shir. See ALEE-SHEER-AMEER.

Alyy. See ALEE.

Alzate y Ramirez, ål-sä'tà e rä-mee'rĕs, (JOSÉ ANTONIO,) a distinguished astronomer and geographer who lived at Mexico in the early part of the eighteenth century. His numerous works are written in Spanish.

Alzog, ält'sōG, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German historian, born at Ohlau, June 29, 1808. He became a Roman Catholic priest in 1834, and in 1853 was elected professor in the Freiburg University. Died March 1, 1878. His principal work is "Universalgeschichte der christlichen Kirche," (1840.)

Amac, (a Persian poet.) See AMAK.

Amadei, ä-mä-dā'ee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian priest, born about 1483, preached and wrote against Luther. Died in 1543.

Amadei, (STEFANO,) an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Perugia in 1589. He excelled in the use of the crayon, and worked in Rome. Died in 1644.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Amadeo, ä-mä-dā'o, or **Amadei**, ä-mä-dā'ee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) a distinguished Italian sculptor, born at Pavi'a about 1400. Among his principal works are the monuments of the Venetian general Colleoni and his daughter, at Bergamo. Died in 1474.

Amadesi, ä-mä-dā'see, (DOMENICO,) a popular Italian poet, born at Bologna in 1657, was a rich merchant. His first poems appeared under the anagram "Simonide d Meaco," (1709.) Died in 1730.

Amadesi, (GIUSEPPE LUIGI,) a distinguished antiquary and scholar, born at Leghorn, of Bolognese parents, in 1701. He contributed to Calogera's "Raccolta di Opuscoli," and published "De Comitatu Argentato," (1763.) Died in 1773.

Am-a-de'us, [It. AMEDEO, ä-mä-dā'o, or AMADEO, ä-mä-dā'o; Fr. AMÉDÉE, ä'mä'dà',] the name of several counts and dukes of Savoy from about 1100 to 1472.

Amadeus I. of Savoy, a son of Humbert, Count of Maurienne, lived in the first half of the eleventh century.

Amadeus II. was a nephew of the preceding, and a son of Oddo by his wife Adelaide of Susa. Died in the eleventh century. He was succeeded by his son, Humbert II.

Amadeus III., Count of Maurienne, succeeded his father, Humbert II., in 1103. He went to Palestine on a crusade with his nephew, Louis VII. of France, in 1147, and died in Cyprus in 1148. His successor was his son, Humbert III.

Amadeus IV. succeeded his father, Thomas I., Count of Savoy, in 1233. He made some additions to his dominions. Died in 1253.

Amadeus V., born in 1249, was a son of Thomas II. of Savoy, Count of Flanders. He succeeded his uncle Philip as Count of Savoy in 1285. He died in 1323, leaving the crown to his son Edward.

Amadeus VI., born in 1334, was a son of Aymon, Count of Savoy, whom he succeeded in 1343. He was one of the most able and successful princes of the house of Savoy. He defeated the French at Arbrette in 1354, and, having joined a crusade against the Turks, took Gallipoli in 1366 and released the captive emperor John. He acquired large accessions of territory in Piedmont. Died in 1383.

Amadeus VII., born about 1360, succeeded his father, Amadeus VI., at the age of twenty-three. He was styled the "Red Count," from the colour of his armour. He annexed Nice to his dominions. Died in 1391.

Amadeus VIII., son of Amadeus VII., succeeded his father in 1391, being then only eight years old. In 1416 he was created by the emperor Sigismund first Duke of Savoy. He enjoyed a great reputation for wisdom, and was called the Solomon of his age. In 1434 he made his son Louis lieutenant-general of his dominions, and retired to the monastery of Ripaille, which he had founded. Having remained here five years, he was elected pope by the Council of Bâle, in the place of Eugenius IV., whom they had deposed. Amadeus accepted the office, though with great reluctance, taking the name of Felix V. Afterwards, wishing to put an end to the schism in the Church, he publicly renounced his claims to the papacy in favour of Nicholas V., who on the death of Eugenius had been elected at Rome. Died in 1451.

Amadeus IX., a son of Louis, Duke of Savoy, and a grandson of the preceding, was born at Thonon in 1435, and began to reign in 1465. He married Yolande, a daughter of Charles VII. of France. Died in 1472, and was succeeded by his son Philibert.

Amadeus, (Ital. AMADEO, ä-mä-dā′o,) Duke of Aosta, and formerly King of Spain, a son of Victor Emmanuel, late King of Italy, was born May 30, 1845. He was elected King of Spain by the Cortes, November 16, 1870, (during the interregnum which followed the expulsion of Isabella II.,) and accepted the offer of the crown on December 4 following. His brief reign was very unpopular, owing to the marked prejudice of the Spanish people against foreigners. Repeated insurrections and a bold attempt at assassination soon followed, and on February 11, 1873, he abdicated the throne, and at once retired to Italy. Died January 18, 1890.

Am′ą-dis de Gaul or **Gau′la**, the hero of a famous romance of chivalry written in the thirteenth century by Vasco de Lobeira, a Portuguese. (See LOBEIRA.) "The Amadis," says Ticknor, "is admitted by general consent to be the best of all the old romances of chivalry."

Amador Rebello, ä-mä-dor′ rā-bel′lo, a Portuguese Jesuit and writer, born in 1539; died at Lisbon in 1622.

Amaduzzi, ä-mä-doot′see, [in Latin, AMADU′TIUS,] (GIOVANNI CRISTOFORO,) a learned Italian writer, born near Rimini in 1740, was professor of Greek in Rome. He published "Anecdota Literaria," (3 vols., 1774,) and other works. Died in 1792.

Amaia. See AMAYA.

Amak Bokhâree, (or **Bokhârî**,) ăm′ăk bo-kā′ree, (*i.e.* "Amak the Bokharian,") written also **Amac** and **Amik**, a Persian poet, whose life was nearly coextensive with the eleventh century.

A-mal′ar-ic, [Lat. AMALARI′CUS,] the last king of the Visigoths that reigned in Spain, was a son of Alaric II., who died in 507 A.D. He married Clotilde, a daughter of Clovis, King of the Franks. He was killed during a war against the Franks, in 531 A.D.

Am-ą-lā′rĭ-us For-tu-nā′tus, an archbishop of Treves, who was sent by Charlemagne, in 811 A.D., to diffuse Christianity among the Saxons. He established the first church at Hamburg. In 813 he went as ambassador to Constantinople. Died in 814 A.D.

Am′a-lek, [Heb. עֲמָלֵק,] a king of the Amalekites, who opposed the Israelites on their flight from Egypt. He was defeated at the battle of Rephidim. (See Exodus xvii. 8–14; Deuteronomy xxv. 17.)

Amalfi. See AVALOS, (COSTANZA.)

Amalie, ä-mä′le-ẹh, or **Ame′lia**, (ANNA,) Princess of Prussia, and sister of Frederick the Great, was born in 1723. She had a remarkable talent for music, to which she devoted her life. Her musical library was the finest and most complete ever collected. Died in 1787.

Amalie, or **Amelia**, (ANNA,) Duchess of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach, a daughter of the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, born in 1739, was distinguished as a patron of genius and learning. She assembled at her court the brightest ornaments of German literature, among others Wieland, Herder, Goethe, etc. She was mother of the duke Karl August. Died in 1807.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Amalie, (CATHERINE,) a German poetess, born in 1640, married the Count George Lewis (Georg Ludwig) of Erbach. Died in 1696.

Amalie or **Amelia**, (ELISABETH,) a grand-daughter of William I., Prince of Orange, was born in 1602, and in 1619 married William V., Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. After his death, in 1637, she was made regent, in which capacity she displayed extraordinary energy, wisdom, and virtue. Died in 1651.

See K. W. JUSTI, "Amalie Elisabeth Landgräfin von Hessen."

Amalie or **Amelia**, (MARIE FRIEDERIKE AUGUSTE,) Duchess of Saxony, born in 1794, was a sister of Frederick Augustus II. She cultivated poetry and music, and wrote in German successful dramas, among which are "Falsehood and Truth," "The Marriage-Ring," "Cousin Henry," and "The Young Lady from the Country." Died September 18, 1870.

See article by Professor FELTON, in the "North American Review," vol. lii., and "Social Life in Germany, illustrated in the acted Dramas of the Princess Amelia," etc., translated from the German by Mrs. JAMESON.

Amalric, ä′mäl′rĭk′, (ARNAUD,) a French ecclesiastic of the thirteenth century, distinguished by the energy and sanguinary cruelty which he displayed against the heretics of Languedoc, commonly known as the Albigenses. He was made Archbishop of Narbonne in 1212, and soon after assumed the title of Duke of Narbonne. Died in 1225.

Amalric OF BENA. See AMAURY OF CHARTRES.

Amalric OF JERUSALEM. See AMAURY.

Amalricus. See AMALRIC and AMAURY.

Am-al-ą-son′thą, written also **Amalasonte**, [La. AMALASUEN′TA,] Queen of the Goths in Italy, distinguished for her wisdom, was a daughter of Theodoric I. She began to reign in 526 A.D., as guardian of her son, who was a minor. The famous Cassiodorus was her prime minister. She was assassinated in 535.

See J. D. RITTER, "Dissertatio de Amalasuenta," 1735.

Amalteo, ä-mäl-tā′o, [Lat. AMALTHE′US; Fr. AMALTHÉE, ä′mäl′tā′,] (CORNELIO,) an Italian poet, born at Oderzo about 1530. His profession was medicine. He wrote Latin poems, the best of which is entitled "Proteus," (1572.) Died in 1603.

Amalteo, (FRANCESCO,) the father of the preceding, was born towards the close of the fifteenth century. He taught literature in several cities of Italy, and had some reputation as a writer of Latin verse. He had three sons, who were poets.

Amalteo, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA.) an excellent Latin poet, a son of Francesco, noticed above, born at Oderzo in 1525, became secretary to the republic of Ragusa.

He wrote Latin eclogues, elegies, and epigrams, and verses in Greek and Italian. His Latin poems are considered equal in elegance to those of any poet of his time. Died in Rome in 1573, soon after he had become secretary to Pope Pius VII. He is regarded as the most eminent poet of all his family.

Amalteo, (GIROLAMO,) a brother of the preceding, born at Oderzo in 1506, was a physician, philosopher, and celebrated Latin poet. He practised medicine with great success at several places. His reputation is founded on two Latin epigrams, entitled "De Gemellis Luscis," ("On the One Eyed Twins,") and "Horologium Pulvereum," ("Hour-Glass,") the former of which has been translated into many languages. Died in 1574.

Amalteo, (GIROLAMO,) a brother and pupil of Pomponio, noticed below, was a historical painter of distinguished ability. His chief works are small pictures, highly finished. He died at an early age.

See ALTAN, "Memorie intorno alla Vita di Pomponio Amalteo;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Amalteo, [Lat. AMALTHEUS,] (PAOLO, or PAUL,) an Italian poet, born at Pordenone in 1460, was a brother of Francesco, noticed above. Died in 1517.

Amalteo, (POMPONIO,) an eminent painter of the Venetian school, was born in Friuli in 1505. He was a pupil of Pordenone, whose style he imitated, though with less grandeur of invention. His colouring is brilliant, and his drawing correct. Among his master-pieces are "The Judgment of Solomon," and "The Judgment of Daniel." Died at Vito in 1584.

Am-al-the'a or **Am-al-thei'a,** [Gr. Ἀμάλθεια; Fr. AMALTHÉE, ȧ'mȧl'tȧ',] in Greek mythology, the name of the nurse of Jupiter. According to one tradition, she was a goat, whose horn Jupiter broke off and filled with herbs, fruits, flowers, etc., and endowed it with the property of supplying whatever its possessor might desire. This was the origin of the fable of the Cornucopiæ, or "horn of plenty."

Amalthée, the French of AMALTEO, which see.

Amaltheus. See AMALTEO.

Amama, ȧ-mȧ'mȧ, (SIXTI'NUS,) a Dutch Protestant and biblical philologist, born at Franeker in 1593. He was professor of Oriental languages at that city from 1618 until his death, and declined the chair vacated by Erpenius at Leyden. He was the author of a critical work on the historical books of the Old Testament, and a number of Latin treatises. Died in 1629.

Aman, ȧ'mȧn, (JOHANN,) a German architect, born in Baden in 1765. He designed several public buildings in Austria and other countries. Died about 1834.

Amand, ȧ'mŏN', SAINT, [Lat. SANC'TUS AMAN'DUS,] a bishop of Bordeaux in the fifth century, eminent for his piety and purity of life.

Amand or **Amandus,** SAINT, a French ecclesiastic, born about 590. He was a man of eminent virtues. Died in 679 A.D.

Amand, (JACQUES,) a French engraver, born near Blois in 1730; died in Paris in 1769.

Amand, (PIERRE,) a French surgeon and writer on obstetrics, born at Riez about 1650; died in 1720.

Amanieu des Escas, ȧ'mȧ'ne-u̯h' dȧ'zĕs'kȧ', a troubadour, who flourished in the latter half of the thirteenth century. He passed a part of his life at the court of James II. of Aragon.

Amanton or **Amanthon,** ȧ'mŏN'tŏN', (CLAUDE NICOLAS,) a judge at Dijon, in France, and a writer on biography and local history, born in 1760; died in 1835.

Amanulla Khan, amanoo'la kan, former progressive Amir of Afghanistan, was born June 1, 1892. He became Amir in 1919 and adopted many Western ideas. He was deposed by a revolution, January, 1929.

Amar, a'mar', (ANDRE,) (or Amar, J. P., according to the "Biographie Universelle,") a French demagogue, born at Grenoble in 1750, was notorious for his cruelty in the reign of terror. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, voted for the death of the king, and became chairman of the committee of *sureté général* in September, 1793. In October he wrote and presented to the Convention a report which condemned the twenty-two Girondins arrested in June. Died 1816.

Amar (or **Amare**) **du Rivier,** ȧ'mȧR' dü re've-ā', (JEAN AUGUSTIN,) often called simply **Amar** or **Amare,** an able French critic and miscellaneous writer, born in Paris in 1765. He became conservator of the Mazarin Library in 1809. He made translations of many of the ancient classics, published several school-books, and wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1837.

Amaral, ȧ-mȧ-rȧl', (ANDRES DO,) a Portuguese, who became chancellor of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem while that order had possession of the island of Rhodes. He was defeated as a candidate for the office of grand master in 1521. During the siege of Rhodes by the Turks in 1522 he was put to death on a charge of giving intelligence to the enemy.

See VERTOT, "Histoire des Chevaliers Hospitaliers de St. Jean;" FONTANUS, "De Bello Rhodico," 1524.

Amaral, (ANTONIO **Caetano** (kȧ-ȧ-tȧ'no) DO,) a Portuguese writer, born at Lisbon in 1747. He wrote a very valuable work on the early history of Portugal, entitled "Memorias sobre a Forma do Governo e Costumes," etc. Died in 1819.

Am'ă-ră Singhă or **Sinha,** ăm'ă-ra sing'ha, [modern Hindoo pron. ŭm'ŭr-a sing'ha,] a celebrated Hindoo poet and grammarian, who is supposed to have flourished in the first century B.C. He belonged to the Booddhist sect. His works were all destroyed by the Brahmans, except a vocabulary of the Sanscrit language, entitled "Amara Kosha," which is esteemed a standard work.

Amari, ȧ-mȧ'ree, (EMERICO,) an Italian political economist, born at Palermo in 1810. He became professor of law at Palermo in 1841. Died Sept. 20, 1870.

Amari, (MICHELE,) an Italian historian, born at Palermo in 1806. His father was condemned to an imprisonment of thirty years for a conspiracy against the government. He published in 1842 his principal work, "The War of the Sicilian Vespers," ("La Guerra del Vespro Siciliano," 2 vols.,) which had great success, but was prohibited by the government. The author was summoned to trial, but escaped to France. He took an active part in the revolution of Sicily in 1848, and was appointed minister of finances in the new government, but resigned and hastened back to France when the cause of the Sicilians proved hopeless. In 1860 he was enabled to return to his native country, and the next year Victor Emmanuel appointed him president of the lieutenancy of Sicily. In 1862 he became minister of public instruction. Died July 15, 1889.

Amaru, a-mȧ'roo, an Indian (Sanscrit) erotic poet author of the "Amaru-Sataka" in one hundred strophes It has been several times translated into European tongues. The age when he lived is unknown.

Am'a-sa, [עֲמָשָׂא,] a Hebrew warrior, whom the rebellious Absalom appointed captain of the host instead of Joab. After the death of Absalom, he became commander of David's army, and was treacherously slain by Joab. (See II. Samuel xvii. 25; xx. 4–10.)

Amaseo, ȧ-mȧ-sā'o, [Lat. AMASÆ'US,] (POMPILIO,) an Italian scholar, was a son of Romolo, noticed below. Died about 1584.

Amaseo, (ROMOLO,) a celebrated Italian scholar and orator, born at Udine in 1489; died about 1552. He was professor of belles-lettres (literæ humaniores) at Padua, Bologna, and Rome. Among his works may be mentioned a Latin version of Pausanias, (1547,) and a Latin version of Xenophon's "Anabasis," (1533.)

A-mā'sis, [Gr. Ἄμασις,] a celebrated king of Egypt, succeeded Apries about 570 B.C. He is said to have been a man of liberal and independent spirit, and free from the prejudices against foreigners which were common among the Egyptians. His reign was prosperous and peaceful. He built the grand temple of Isis at Memphis, and adorned Egypt with many magnificent monuments. Died about 525 B.C., leaving the throne to his son Psammenitus, (or Psammetichus.)

A-mas'tris, a Persian lady of superior talents, and a niece of Darius Codomannus. She was married successively to Craterus, to Dionysius, tyrant of Heraclea, and to Lysimachus, King of Thrace.

Amat, ȧ-mȧt', (FELIX,) an eminent Spanish ecclesiastic and writer, born at Sabadell, near Barcelona, in 1750. He became Archbishop of Palmyra *in partibus*

infidelium in 1803, and confessor to Charles IV. in 1806. He was supposed to be favourable to the French during the war which began in 1808. His great work is an ecclesiastical history, entitled "Treatise on the Church of Jesus Christ," ("Tratado de la Iglesia de Jesu Cristo," 12 vols., 1793–1803.) Died in 1824.

See FELIX TORRES AMAT, "Vida de Amat Arzobispo de Palmyra," 1835.

Amati, ä-mä'tee, (ANDREA,) a celebrated maker of violins, worked at Cremona in partnership with his brother Niccolò about 1550. Their instruments are highly prized at the present time.

Amati, (ANTONIO,) a son of the preceding, born at Cremona about 1550, followed the same business with success. He made for Henry IV. of France, in 1595, a violin, which is said to be now in good order.

Amati, (CARLO,) an eminent Italian architect, born at Milan about 1786. Among his chief works is the Rotunda of San Carlo, at Milan.

Amati, (GIROLAMO,) a distinguished Italian scholar and antiquary, born at Savignano in 1768. He was an assistant librarian in the Vatican, and was regarded as an oracle among antiquaries. He wrote papers on the antiquities of philology and art for the "Giornale Arcadico," and furnished materials for the works of other authors. His sagacity in palæographical science was remarkable. Died in 1834.

Amati, (PASQUALE,) an Italian antiquary, born at Savignano in 1716; died in 1796.

Amatius, a-mā'she-us, (CAIUS,) a famous impostor, who made his appearance at Rome about 45 B.C., claiming to be the grandson of Marius. He was strangled by order of Antony about 43 or 44 B.C.

Amato. See AMATUS.

Amato, d', dä-mä'to, or **Amati**, ä-mä'tee, [Lat. AMA'TUS,] (ELIA,) a literary Italian monk, born at Montalto in 1666. He wrote on various subjects, and displayed a talent for dry humour. Died in 1747.

Amato, d', (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) a celebrated historical painter, called "Il Vecchio," ("The Elder,") was born at Naples in 1475. His style resembles that of Perugino in simplicity. He painted religious subjects exclusively, and was also noted as a theologian. Among his master-pieces are a "Dispute on the Sacrament," at Naples, and a "Madonna and Child." He painted in oil and fresco. Died in 1555.

Amato, d', (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) a nephew and pupil of the preceding, surnamed IL GIOVANE, (*i.e.* "the younger,") born at Naples in 1535, was a skilful painter. He excelled in colouring, and painted some works which are said to be as finely coloured as those of Titian. His chief work is an altar-piece of the infant Christ, in a church of Naples. Died in 1598.

See DOMINICI, "Vite de' Pittori Napolitani."

Amato, d', (MICHELE,) an Italian theologian, born at Naples in 1682; died in 1729.

Amato or **A-ma'tus**, (SCIPIO,) an Italian jurist and linguist, flourished between 1600 and 1650.

Amato or **Amati**, [Lat. AMA'TUS,] (VINCENZO,) a Sicilian musician and composer, born in 1629; died in 1670.

Amatrice, dell', dĕl lä-mä-tree'chà, (CO'LA,) a Neapolitan architect and painter, who flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century. He worked at Ascoli. His master-piece is a picture of the "Last Supper."

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Am-a'tus Lu-sĭ-ta'nus, [Port. JOÃO RODRIGUEZ AMATO, zho-ŏwn' ro-dree'gĕz ä-mä'to; Lat. JOAN'NES RODERI'CUS AMA'TUS,] an eminent Portuguese physician and anatomist, born at Castel-Branco in 1511. He lectured in Venice, and practised at Ancona. In 1555 the fear of the Inquisition, which persecuted him as a Jew, induced him to retire to Saloniki, where he joined a synagogue. Died in 1568. He is said to have been the second author who has described the valves in veins. He left, besides other works, one giving an account of seven hundred remarkable cases in medicine and surgery, (1551–66,) which was highly esteemed.

See SPRENGEL, "Biographie Médicale."

Amaury. See AMALRIC.

A-mau'rў, [Fr. pron. ä'mō're',] **Aimery**, ä'mẹh-re, [Fr. pron. ĕm're',] or **Am-al'ric**, [Ger. AMALRICH, ä'mäl-rik'; Lat. AMALRI'CUS,] I., King of Jerusalem, born in 1135, was a son of Baldwin II. He succeeded his brother Baldwin III. in 1162. He invaded Egypt in 1168, and marched victoriously to Cairo, but was driven out by an army of Turks under Saladin, who invaded the kingdom of Amaury in 1170. The latter defended his dominions with ability and courage, but with ill success, until his death in 1173, and left the throne to his son, Baldwin IV.

Amaury II. OF JERUSALEM (otherwise called **Amaury de Lusignan**—dẹh lü'zĕn'yŏn') innerited Cyprus from his brother Guy, and received the title of King of Jerusalem in 1194. He was unable to defend the kingdom against the Saracens, and died at Ptolemais in 1205.

Amaury, Amalric, or **Aimeric**, [Lat. AMALRI'CUS,] Patriarch of Jerusalem, succeeded Fulcher in 1159. He contributed much to the election of Amaury I. as King of Jerusalem. Died in 1180.

Amaury, ä'mō're', [Lat. AMALRI'CUS,] OF CHARTRES, a French theologian of the twelfth century. He advanced heterodox opinions on the Divine nature (which he identified with the primary matter of Aristotle) in a work called "Physion," now lost. Died about 1205

Amaury-Duval. See DUVAL.

Amaya, ä-mī'ä, a Spanish painter, a pupil of Vincenzo Carducci, lived about 1682.

Amaya or **Amaia**, (FRANCISCO,) a noted Spanish jurisconsult of the seventeenth century, born at Antequera. He published "Observationes Juris," (1625,) and other works.

Am-ạ-zī'ah, [Heb. אֲמַצְיָה,] a king of Judah, who ascended the throne 849 B.C. He was killed by a conspiracy, 820 B.C. (See II. Kings xiv.; II. Chronicles xxv.)

Am'ạ-zọns, [Gr. Ἀμαζόνες; Lat. AMAZ'ONES,] the name of a semi-fabulous race of female warriors, supposed to have lived originally on the Thermodon in Pontus, and to have made conquests in Asia Minor and Thrace. During the Trojan war, led by their queen, Penthisile'a, they fought against the Greeks. The battles of the Amazons were favourite subjects of the ancient Greek artists.

Amberger, ăm'bĕRG'ẹr, (CHRISTOPH,) a celebrated German painter, born at Nuremberg about 1490, is supposed to have been a pupil of Hans Holbein. He worked in oil, fresco, and distemper, excelled in perspective, and designed well. The history of Joseph, in twelve pictures, is called his best work. He was patronized by Charles V., of whom he painted a good portrait at Augsburg in 1530. Died at Augsburg about 1570.

Am-bĭ-gā'tus, [Fr. AMBIGAT, ŏn'be'gä',] an ancient and powerful king of Gaul, supposed to have reigned about 600 or 650 B.C.

Am'bĭ-o-rix or **Am-bi'o-rix**, written also **Abriorix** and **Ambriorix**, a king of the Eburones, a Belgic nation, in the time of Julius Cæsar. By stratagem or treachery he succeeded in destroying the army commanded by Cæsar's legates Sabinus and Cotta, 54 B.C.

See CÆSAR, "De Bello Gallico," lib. v.

Ambiveri, ăm-be-vā'ree, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer, born at Bergamo about 1592; died in 1627.

Am-biv'ĭ-us, (LUCIUS TURPIO,) a famous Roman actor, lived about 175 B.C.

Amblimont, d', dŏn'ble'mŏn', (**Fuschemberg**, fü'shŏn'bairg',) COUNT, a French naval officer, and writer on naval tactics, was killed in battle in 1796.

Ambly, d', dŏn'ble', (CLAUDE JEAN ANTOINE,) a French marquis and field-marshal, born in Champagne in 1711. He emigrated in 1792, and served in the army of the Prince of Condé, after he had been a royalist member of the States-General. Died at Hamburg in 1797.

Ambodik, ăm'bo-dik, (NESTOR MAXIMOVITCH,) an eminent Russian physician and accoucheur, born in the province of Pultava in 1740. Died in 1812. He is said to have been the first who wrote on medical subjects in the Russian language. He practised in Saint Petersburg, and published many translations and compilations.

Amboise, (BUSSY D'.) See BUSSY D'AMBOISE.

Amboise, d', dôN'bwâz', (FRANÇOIS,) a French advocate and scholar, born in Paris about 1550; died in 1620. He is chiefly known as the editor of the works of Abelard, (1616.)

Amboise, d', (GEORGE,) commonly known as CARDINAL D'AMBOISE, a French statesman, born of a noble family at Chaumont-sur-Loire in 1460. He became Archbishop of Rouen in 1493, and prime minister of Louis XII. of France at his accession in 1498, before which he had been his faithful partisan or friend. He displayed great talents for administration, made reforms in legislation and finance, and left the reputation of a wise and virtuous minister. He remained in power until his death in 1510. He was surnamed the "Father of the People."

See LEGENDRE, "Vie du Cardinal D'Amboise," 1726.

Amboise, d', (JACQUES,) [Lat. JACO'BUS AMBOSIA'NUS,] a French surgeon, brother of François, noticed above, born near the middle of the sixteenth century. His father Jean was surgeon to Henry II., Charles IX., and Henry III. Jacques became in 1594 rector of the university, which he restored to a flourishing condition. Died in 1606.

Ambra, d', dâm'brâ, (FRANCESCO,) a distinguished Italian comic poet, born at Florence in the early part of the sixteenth century; died in 1558. His chief works are three comedies, "Il Furto," in prose, (1560,) "La Cofanaria," in verse, (1561,) and "J. Bernardi," in verse, (1563.)

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" MAZZUCHELLI, 'Scrittori d'Italia."

Ambrogi, âm-brō'jee, (ANTON MARIA,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Florence in 1713. He was professor of rhetoric and poetry at the Collegio Romano, and enjoyed a great reputation as teacher. Died in 1788. His principal work is a translation of Virgil's works into Italian verse, (4 vols., 1758–62.)

Ambrogi, degli, dâl'yee âm-brō'jee, (DOMENICO,) a skilful Italian painter of the seventeenth century, born at Bologna, was a pupil of Denis Calvart and of Francesco Brizio. He painted landscapes and other works, in oil and fresco, at Bologna. He is said to have had great facility in composition.

Ambrogio, âm-brō'jo, (GIOVANNI,) a Florentine painter and sculptor, who flourished in the fourteenth century.

Ambrogio or Ambrosio, âm-brō'še-o, (TESEO,) a distinguished Italian Oriental scholar, born at Pavi'a in 1469, became a regular canon of San Giovanni di Laterano at Rome. He was professor of Syriac and Chaldee at Bologna. His principal work is an "Introduction to the Chaldee, Syriac, Armenian, and ten other Languages," (1539.) Died in 1540.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Ambroise de Lombez, ôN'brwâz' deh lôN'bà', or **de La Peirie,** (deh lă pâ're',) a French devotional writer, born at Lombez in 1708; died in 1778.

Ambros, âm'brōs, (AUGUST WILHELM,) an Austrian musician, composer, and writer, born at Mauth, in Bohemia, November 17, 1816. He studied law, and up to his fiftieth year held various positions in the Austrian civil service, but found time to cultivate his musical tastes, and to publish numerous essays upon musical subjects which attracted wide attention. In 1860 he commenced his researches for his great work, "A History of Music," the first volume of which was published in 1862 and the fourth in 1868. Died June 28, 1876.

Ambrose, SAINT, sent âm'brōz, [Lat. SANC'TUS AMBRO'SIUS; Fr. SAINT-AMBROISE, sâN'tôN'brwâz',] one of the Latin Fathers, was born in Gaul, at Treves, it is supposed, about 340 A.D. His father, a Roman noble, was then prætorian prefect of Gaul. Ambrose was Governor of Liguria (a province of which Milan was the capital) in 374, when Auxentius, the Arian archbishop of Milan, died. In the attempt to elect a successor, the contest between the Catholics and the Arians was very fierce, and the presence of the governor was necessary to appease the tumult. He addressed them with such eloquence and power that the assembled people declared, with one voice, "Ambrose shall be bishop." He accepted the office with great reluctance, but afterwards fulfilled its duties with unequalled ability, zeal, and disinterestedness. He sided with the Catholics, and used all his efforts and influence for the suppression of Arianism. In 390 the emperor Theodosius, incensed at the insolent disobedience of some of the people of Thessalonica, ordered an indiscriminate massacre of all the inhabitants. Ambrose was greatly shocked at this crime; and when, shortly after, the emperor was about to enter the church at Milan, the archbishop sternly forbade him. Theodosius submitted, and, besides undergoing various other humiliations, was at last obliged to perform public penance. Ambrose died in 397. He left, besides other works, a treatise "De Officiis," on the duties of Christian ministers, which was highly esteemed, and expositions of Scripture. He was the author of a method of singing known as the "Ambrosian Chant."

"His Letters," says Villemain, "evince a man who, amidst the turbulence and instability of the empire, never had a foible nor stain on his character, whose magnanimity was adequate to all trials, and who in a more auspicious period would have placed himself by his writings in the rank of the first orators and the most noble geniuses."

See PAULINUS, "Vita Ambrosii;" GODEFROI HERMANT, "Vie de Saint-Ambroise," 1678; J. P. SILBERT, "Leben des heiligen Ambrosius," 1841; BARONIUS, "Annales;" "Saint-Ambroise; sa Vie et extraits de ses écrits," Lille, 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Encyclopædia Britannica;" VILLEMAIN, "Saint-Ambroise," Paris, 8vo, 1852.

Am'broše, (ISAAC,) an English nonconformist minister and writer, who died in 1664.

Ambrosini, âm-brō-še-e'nee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a Bolognese physician and writer on botany, born in 1588. He wrote several botanical and medical treatises, and edited four volumes of the works of Aldrovandus on reptiles, quadrupeds, etc. Died in 1657.

Ambrosini, (GIACINTO,) a botanist, born in 1605, was a brother of the preceding, whom he succeeded as professor of botany at Bologna in 1657. He published the first volume of a botanical dictionary, entitled "Phytologia," etc., (1666.) Died in 1672.

Ambrosius, am-brō'she-us, (AURELIA'NUS,) a British chieftain, who lived in the fifth century, was a rival and the successor of Prince Vortigern, whom he defeated about 466. According to tradition, he fought with success against the Saxon invaders under Hengist about 485 A.D.

See PALSGRAVE, "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth;" BEDA, "Chronicon."

Ambrosius OF CAMALDOLI, (kâ-mâl-do'lee,) [Fr. AMBROISE LE CAMALDULE, ôN'brwâz' leh kă'mâl'dül'; Lat. AMBRO'SIUS CAMALDULEN'SIS,] an Italian monk, born in the Romagna in 1378, became general of his order in 1431. Among his works is an account of an official visitation of nunneries and monasteries, entitled "Hodœporicon." Died in 1439.

Ambrosius or Ambrose, Archbishop of Moscow, distinguished for his learning, was born in 1708. Having removed an image of the Virgin, to which the people had resorted for protection from the plague, he was charged with sacrilege, and massacred by a mob, in 1771.

Ambrozy, âm-brō'ze, (WENZEL BERNHARD,) [Ger. pron. vĕnt'sel bĕrn'hart âm-brōt'se,] a Bohemian historical painter, born in 1723; died in 1806.

Ambühl or **Ambuehl,** âm'bül, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German school-teacher and poet, born in Switzerland, in the canton of Saint Gall, in 1750. He wrote novels and historical dramas, which were once popular, and among which was one entitled "Wilhelm Tell." Died in 1800.

Amédée. See AMADEUS.

Ameen- (**Amîn-** or **Amyn-**) **Ahmed-er-Râzee,** â-meen' âh'med-er-râ'zee, written also **-Ahmed-el-Râzy,** (or **-al-Râzî,**) a Persian geographer, who lived about the close of the seventeenth century.

Ameil, ă'mâl' or ă'mâ'ye, (AUGUSTE,) BARON, a French general, born in Paris in 1775. He distinguished himself at the capture of Munich in 1804, and was wounded at Jena in 1806. In 1812 he served in Russia, and obtained the rank of general of brigade. He entered the

service of Louis XVIII. in 1814, changed sides twice or oftener during the Hundred Days, and led a corps of Napoleon's cavalry at Waterloo in 1815. Died in exile in 1822.

Ameilhon, ā'mā'lôN', (HUBERT PASCAL,) a distinguished French scholar, born in Paris in 1730. He wrote a "History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancient Egyptians," (1766,) which caused him to be chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Having become a partisan of the Revolution, he was elected a member of the Commission of Monuments in 1793. He is said to have preserved from destruction 800,000 volumes which belonged to various libraries and had been confiscated. Ameilhon was librarian of the Arsenal from 1797 until 1811. He contributed many articles to the "Journal des Savants" and the "Journal de Verdun," and some valuable antiquarian treatises to the Memoirs of the Institute. Died in Paris in 1811.

A-meī'no-clēs, ['Αμεινοκλῆς,] a Corinthian shipbuilder, who lived about 700 B.C.

A-meīp'sĭ-ăs, or **A-mip'sĭ-ăs,** ['Αμειψίας,] a comic poet of Athens in the time of Aristophanes, over whom he won the first prize in a dramatic contest, with his Κωμασταί, 414 B.C.

Amel, ā'mĕl, (HANS,) an architect who lived in the first half of the fifteenth century. He designed the façade and steeple of Antwerp Cathedral.

Am'ĕl-gard', [Lat. AMELGAR'DUS,] a Flemish historian, who lived in the fifteenth century. He wrote Latin histories of the reigns of Charles VII. and Louis XI.

Amelia or **Amelie** OF GERMANY. See AMALIE.

Amelin, d', dăm'lăN', (JEAN,) the earliest translator of Livy into the French language, was an officer in the army, and lived in the time of Henry II. He published a version of the "Third Decade" in 1559.

A-me'lĭ-us or **A-me'rĭ-us,** an Eclectic philosopher, who was born in Italy and flourished in the last half of the third century. He was a disciple of Plotinus. His works have not come down to us.

A-me'lĭ-us, (MARTIN,) a distinguished professor of jurisprudence in the University of Freyburg, in Baden, was born in 1526. He contributed greatly to the introduction of the Protestant religion into Baden about 1556, and was chancellor of Baden for about thirty years. Died about 1590.

Amelot de la Houssaye, ăm'lo' dẹh lă hoo'sā', (ABRAHAM NICOLAS,) a French historical writer and translator, born at Orléans in 1634. He was secretary of embassy at Venice about 1670, and published a "History of the Government of Venice," (3 vols., 1705,) which had a high reputation. Among his other works are "Historical, Political, Critical, and Literary Memoirs," (2 vols., 1722.) He translated the "Prince" of Macchiavelli, (1683,) and the first six books of the "Annals" of Tacitus, (10 vols., 1690,) to which he added notes, historical and political. The last six volumes were translated by Bruys. "His translations with political notes," says Voltaire, "and his histories are very good; his memoirs, very faulty. He is the first writer who has made the government of Venice known." Died in Paris in 1706.

Amelotte or **Amelote,** ăm'lot', (DENYS,) a French priest and ecclesiastical writer, born at Saintes in 1606; died in 1678. He made a version of the New Testament which was circulated by Louis XIV. and often reprinted.

Amelunghi, ä-mä-loon'gẹe, (GIROLAMO,) a burlesque poet of Pisa in the sixteenth century. He wrote a poem called "The War of the Giants," ("La Gigantea," 1566,) one of the first productions of a kind in which the Italians have excelled.

Amendola, ä-mĕn'do-lä, (FERRANTE,) a historical painter of Naples, born in 1664; died in 1724. His chief merit was in colouring. He failed in his effort to imitate Luca Giordano.

Am-e-no'phis or **Am-me-no'phis,** [Gr. 'Αμενῶφις,] the name of several of the early kings of Egypt.

Amenophis I., a powerful king of Egypt of the eighteenth dynasty, ascended the throne about 1778 B.C.

Amenophis II. of Egypt, is reckoned as the seventh Pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty. He is identified by some authorities with the Memnon of the Greeks, whose statue was one of the seven wonders of the world.

Amenophis III., a famous king of Egypt, a grandson of the preceding, is supposed to have built the palace or temple of Luxor. His conquests are recorded on the obelisk which now stands near the Louvre in Paris.

Amenta, ä-mĕn'tä, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian poet, lawyer, and philologist, born at Naples in 1659. He composed popular comedies, among which are "Constanza," "Il Forca," "La Fante," and "La Carlotta." His observations on the Italian language, "Della Lingua nobile d'Italia," (1723,) are commended. He wrote the Tuscan language with purity. Died in 1719.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Amerbach, (BONIFACE,) an eminent scholar, born at Bâle in 1495, was a son of Johann, noticed below. He taught civil law at the University of Bâle for twenty years, and was an intimate friend of Erasmus, who appointed him his residuary legatee. He wrote but little. With the aid of his brothers Basil and Bruno, he corrected an edition of Saint Jerome, (1516–26.) Died in 1562. His Latin style was remarkably good.

See MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Jurisconsultorum."

Amerbach, ä'mẹr-bäk', (JOHANN,) an eminent German printer, born in Suabia. He settled at Bâle about 1480. His principal publications are editions of Saint Ambrose, and of Saint Augustine, (1506,) which was printed in a new kind of type, called Saint Augustin. Died about 1520.

Amerbach, (VITUS.) See AMERPACH.

Amerighi. See CARAVAGGIO.

Amerigo Vespucci or **Americus Vespucius** See VESPUCCI.

Amerling, ä'mẹr-ling', (FRIEDRICH,) a German painter of high reputation, born in Vienna in 1803. He studied with Horace Vernet in Paris, and visited Italy. He is considered to have been eminently successful in portraits. Among his works are "Dido deserted by Æneas," "Moses in the Desert," and a portrait of the emperor Francis I. Died January 15, 1887.

Amerpach, ä'mẹr-päk', (VITUS or VEIT,) [Lat. VI'TUS AMERPA'CHIUS,] a distinguished German scholar, born at Wendingen, in Bavaria, about the close of the fifteenth century, studied at Wittenberg, and was for several years professor of philosophy at Ingolstadt. He wrote, besides other Latin works, one "On the Soul," ("De Anima," 1542,) and "Six Books of Natural Philosophy," (1548.) He also translated some of the speeches of Demosthenes and Isocrates, and wrote commentaries on Cicero and on Horace's "Art of Poetry." Died in 1557.

Amersfoordt, ä'mẹrs-fōrt', or **Amersvoordt,** (JACOB,) an eminent Oriental scholar, born at Amsterdam in 1786; died in 1824. He left "A Discourse on the Popularity of the Christian Religion, or its Adaptation to the Popular Mind," ("Oratio de Religionis Christianæ Popularitate," 1818.)

Amersfoort, van, văn ä'mẹrs-fōrt', (EVERT,) a Dutch painter, lived in the first part of the seventeenth century.

Ames, āmz, (ADELBERT,) general, born at Rockland, Maine, Oct. 31, 1835. He served in the civil war, was appointed provisional governor of Mississippi in 1865, was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1870, and governor of Mississippi in 1873. He served as brigadier-general of volunteers during the war with Spain.

Ames, (CHARLES GORDON,) clergyman, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1828. He entered the Free Baptist ministry in 1849, the Unitarian in 1859; held various pastorates; in Philadelphia 1880–88; Boston 1889–1912. Wrote "George Eliot's Two Marriages," "Poems," etc. Died in 1912.

Ames, āmz, (EDWARD,) a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born at Athens, in Ohio, in 1806. He was educated at the Ohio University, licensed to preach in 1830, and made a bishop in 1852. Subsequent to 1861 he resided at Baltimore. Died April 25, 1879.

Ames, (FISHER,) a celebrated American orator and statesman, born in Dedham, Massachusetts, on the 9th

of April, 1758. His father and grandfather were physicians. The former died when Fisher was only six years old. His mother, perceiving the promise of her son, resolved to give him a classical education, and at the age of twelve he was sent to Harvard College. At the preliminary examination he was pronounced a boy of uncommon attainments. He graduated in 1774, but, in consequence of his extreme youth and the straitened circumstances of his family, it was several years before he entered upon his professional studies, the meantime being devoted to teaching and reading the ancient and modern classics. He became a student at law in the office of William Tudor of Boston, and commenced practice in his native town in 1781. Although too young to take an active part in the Revolutionary contest, he watched its progress with deep interest.

He acquired distinction by several political essays which were published in the newspapers under the signature of Brutus and Camillus, and which gave proof of practical wisdom, as well as literary merit, of a high order. They procured his election to the convention which met in Massachusetts in 1788 to ratify the Federal Constitution. In this convention he made, on the subject of biennial elections, a speech characterized by extraordinary eloquence and power. As a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, he was the principal promoter of a law which placed the common-school system of that State upon an improved basis. Having joined the Federal party, he was elected a member of Congress in 1789 by the voters of his native district, which included Boston. He continued to serve in Congress for eight years, during which he constantly supported the administration of Washington and took a prominent part in the debates on all important questions.

On the 28th of April, 1796, he supported Jay's treaty with Great Britain in an eloquent and powerful speech, which has been preserved. At the close of this speech, a member of the opposition moved to postpone the subject, on the ground that the House was in a state of too great excitement to come to a just decision. The health of Ames had been for some time very delicate and declining, and on the retirement of Washington, about the end of 1796, he returned to his farm in Dedham. He had married in 1792 Frances Worthington, of Springfield. In 1798 he wrote "Laocoon" and other essays, to arouse the Federalists to a more vigorous opposition to the aggressions of France. On the death of Washington, December, 1799, he pronounced his eulogy before the legislature of Massachusetts. He was elected president of Harvard College in 1804, but he declined the honour, chiefly on account of ill health. He was equally distinguished for his delicate wit and brilliant imagination, and his colloquial gifts were considered by his acquaintances not less remarkable than his powers as an orator. He died July 4, 1808.

See Dr. J. T. KIRKLAND'S "Memoir of F. Ames," prefixed to his Works, 1854; GRISWOLD'S "Prose Writers of America;" also, PARKER'S "Golden Age of American Oratory," Boston, 1857.

Ames, (JAMES BURR,) educator, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1846. He graduated in law at Harvard in 1872; became an instructor, and in 1873 associate professor, in law; full professor in 1887; dean of the Harvard Law School in 1895. He wrote valuable articles on legal subjects. Died 1910.

Ames, āmz, (JOSEPH,) a British naval officer, born in 1619, distinguished himself in a battle against the Dutch in July, 1653. Died in 1695.

Ames, (JOSEPH,) F.R.S., an English antiquary, born at Yarmouth in 1689. In 1749 he published "Typographical Antiquities: being an Historical Account of Printing in England, with some Memoirs of our Ancient Printers, and a Register of the Books printed by them." An improved edition was published by W. Herbert in 3 vols., 1785–90; and another by Dr. T. F. Dibdin in 1810–19. Died in 1759.

See GOUGH, "Memoirs of Joseph Ames," prefixed to the "Typographical Antiquities."

Ames, (JOSEPH,) an American painter of portraits and of genre pictures, born at Roxbury, New Hampshire, in 1816; died in New York, October 30, 1872.

Ames, (NATHAN P.,) an American machinist and manufacturer of fire-arms, ordnance, and cutlery, born in 1803. He owned extensive works at Chicopee Falls and Cabotville, Massachusetts, and was distinguished as an inventor. Died in 1847.

Ames, (NATHANIEL,) a son of Fisher Ames, was the author of several sea-sketches. Died in 1835.

Ames, (OLIVER,) born at North Easton, Massachusetts, February 4, 1831, conducted the shovel manufactory of his father, and paid off a debt of nine million dollars. He entered the senate of Massachusetts in 1881, became lieutenant-governor in 1882, and Governor in 1886, 1887, and 1888. Died October 21, 1895.

Ames, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a learned English Puritan divine, born in Norfolk county in 1576. He emigrated to Holland about 1612, and was professor of theology at Franeker for twelve years. He attended the Synod of Dort in 1618. Among his works are "Marrow of Theology," ("Medulla Theologiæ," 1623,) and a book on practical theology, entitled "On the Conscience and its Authority," ("De Conscientia et ejus Jure vel Casibus," 1630,) which had a high reputation even in foreign countries. Died at Rotterdam in 1633.

See BROOK'S "Lives of the Puritans."

Amestris. See AMASTRIS.

Amfreville, d', dŏN'frr-vēl', MARQUIS, a brave French naval officer, commanded the vanguard at the battle of La Hogue in 1692. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general of the naval armies, and died at an advanced age. Two of his brothers were also distinguished naval captains.

See QUINCY, "Histoire militaire de Louis le Grand."

Amherst, am'ẹrst, (JEFFERY or JEFFREY,) usually called LORD AMHERST, an English general, born at Riverhead, in Kent, in January, 1717. He entered the army in 1731, was aide-de-camp to Lord Ligonier at Fontenoy in 1741, and became a colonel in 1756. Having obtained the rank of major-general in 1758, he commanded at the capture of Cape Breton, and took Ticonderoga from the French in 1759. He performed an important part in the conquest of Canada in 1760, (see WOLFE, GENERAL,) after which he was commander-in-chief of the armies in America until 1763, when he was appointed Governor of Virginia. He was made lieutenant-general of the ordnance in 1772, received the title of Baron Amherst in 1776, and became commander-in-chief of the English army in 1778. This command was taker from him in 1782, and restored in 1793. He was superseded as commander-in-chief by the Duke of York in 1795, and was made a field-marshal in 1796. Died in 1797.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," September, 1797.

Amherst, (WILLIAM PITT,) LORD, an English diplomatist, born in 1773, was a nephew and heir of the preceding. He was sent as ambassador extraordinary to China in 1816, and arrived at Pekin, but, as he refused to submit to the degrading ceremonies which were the necessary conditions of admission to the Chinese court, his mission was so far a failure. An account of his journey to China was published by Clarke Abel. He was appointed Governor-General of India in 1823, received the title of earl in 1826, and was recalled to England the same year. Died in 1857.

Amhurst, am'ŭrst, (NICHOLAS,) an English political and satirical writer, born at Marden, Kent, about 1702. Having been expelled from a college of Oxford in 1719 he published, in 1721, a witty satire against that university, in a periodical entitled "Terræ Filius." He afterwards gained distinction as editor of "The Craftsman," a weekly political paper, (commenced about 1730,) which had a very large circulation, (ten or twelve thousand copies,) and in which Lord Bolingbroke and Pulteney were his coadjutors. He was neglected by his political friends when they obtained power in 1742, and died in the same year.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Amici, ä-mee'chee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian optician, astronomer, and natural philosopher, born at

Módena in 1784. He acquired skill in the construction of optical instruments, especially of mirrors for telescopes and lenses for microscopes. About 1827 he produced a dioptric or achromatic microscope which bears his name and is highly esteemed. At the death of L. Pons, (1835,) Amici was appointed director of the Observatory of Florence, where he gained a high reputation as an observer. He wrote memoirs on double stars, on the diameter of the sun, etc. Died in 1863.

Amici, (TOMMASO,) an Italian sculptor of the fifteenth century, was living in 1495.

Amicis, de, dà â-mee'chēs, (ANNA LUCIA,) an Italian singer, born at Naples about 1740. She commenced her career in opéra bouffe in London, but her first great success was won in serious opera, in which line she continued to perform, both in London and in Italy, until she left the stage, about 1789. She married, in 1771, a secretary of the King of Naples, named Buonsollazzi. The date of her death is unknown.

Amicis, de, (EDMONDO,) an Italian author, born at Oneglia, October 21, 1846; studied at Cuneo, Turin, and Módena; entered the Italian army, and fought at Custozza, but, after the occupation of Rome, left the service and became a *littérateur*. Among his works are "La Vita militare," (1868,) "Novelle," (1872,) "Ritratti letterari," (1881,) and a number of works descriptive of his journeys in foreign lands. Died March 11, 1908.

Amico, â-mee'ko, (ANTONINO,) a Sicilian priest, historiographer to Philip IV. of Spain. Died in 1641. He wrote several works on the history and antiquities of Sicily.

Amico, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian Jesuit, born in Lucania in 1562, was professor of philosophy at Naples. He wrote a "Commentary on Aristotle," (7 vols., 1623–48.) Died in 1649.

Amico, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian monk, born at Gallipoli, near Taranto, passed several years at Jerusalem from 1596 to about 1600. He published at Rome, in 1609, descriptions and designs of sacred buildings in the Holy Land, entitled "Trattato delle Piante ed immagini dei sacri Edifici," etc. The designs were engraved by Callot.

Amico or **A-mi'cus,** (DIOMEDE,) an Italian medical writer, born at Piacenza, lived about 1600.

Amico, (FAUSTINO,) an Italian poet, born at Bassano in 1524. He gave promise of extraordinary talents, but died prematurely in 1558. Among his works is a beautiful Latin epistle to his friend Alessandro Campesano, (1564.) He wrote also Italian verses.

Amico, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit and writer on theology, born at Cosenza in 1578; died in 1651.

Amico, (LORENZO,) an Italian monk and writer on philology and other subjects, born at Milazzo in 1633.

Amico, (LUIGI,) an Italian diplomatist, born at Asti in 1757; died in 1832.

Amico, (VITO MARIA,) a learned Sicilian historian and antiquary, born at Catania in 1693. He was for some time professor of philosophy at Catania. He published "Sicilia Sacra," (1733,) and "Catana Illustrata," (4 vols., 1741.) Died in 1762.

Amiconi, â-me-ko'nee, or **Amigoni,** â-me-go'nee, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia in 1605; died in 1661.

Amidano, â-me-dâ'no, (POMPONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Parma in the sixteenth century, was one of the most eminent pupils of Parmegiano. His chief work is an altar-piece in the church of the Madonna del Quarriere at Parma, which is highly praised by Lanzi. Died, it is supposed, about 1600.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Amigoni, â-me-go'nee, or **Amiconi,** â-me-ko'nee, (JACOPO,) an Italian historical painter, whose success appears to have been greater than his merit, was born in Venice in 1675. He worked in London about ten years, (1729–39,) during which he painted many portraits. His style was admired by the purchasers of pictures more than by the critics. Among his works is the History of Judith. He was court painter at Madrid when he died in 1752.

Amik, â'mik or â'meek', (OF BOKHÂRA,) a Persian poet of the twelfth century.

Amilcar. See HAMILCAR.

Amîn-Ahmed-el-Râzî, (or **-al-Râzî.**) See AMEEN-AHMED-ER-RÂZEE.

Amiot or **Amyot,** â'me-o', (JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born at Toulon in 1718. He went to China in 1750, and was invited by the emperor to Pekin, where he remained forty-three years and made great proficiency in the Chinese language. No other writer of the eighteenth century has thrown so much light on the manners and history of the Chinese. He translated several Chinese works, wrote a "Letter on the Genius of the Chinese Language," (1773,) and compiled a Manchoo-Tartar-French Dictionary, (3 vols., Paris, 1789–90,) the first ever published. He was author of a large part of the collection entitled "Memoirs concerning the History, Sciences, Arts, and Customs of the Chinese," (16 vols., 1776–1814.) A life of Confucius by Amiot is included in these Memoirs. Died at Pekin in 1794.

See "Lettres édifiantes et curieuses," XXVIII. 158; STAUNTON, "Miscellaneous Notices relating to China;" A. RÉMUSAT, "Recherches sur les Langues Tartares;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Amipsias. See AMEIPSIAS.

Am'leth or **Ham'leth,** an ancient and perhaps fabulous prince of Jutland, whose story, as recorded by Saxo Grammaticus, is the foundation of Shakspeare's tragedy of "Hamlet." He is supposed to have lived before the Christian era.

Amling, âm'ling, (KARL GUSTAV,) a celebrated German designer and engraver, born at Nuremberg about 1650. He worked at Munich, was patronized by the elector Maximilian II., and excelled in portraits. He also engraved historical paintings, but with less success. He was reputed the best German engraver of his time. Died in 1701.

Ammæus, âm-mā'us, or **Van Amm,** vân âm, (DOMINIC,) a Dutch jurist, born at Leeuwarden in 1579, became professor of law at Jena in 1602. He wrote an important work on public or constitutional law, "Discursus de Jure publico," (1617–23.) Died in 1637.

Amman, written also **Ammann,** âm'mân, (JOHANN,) a German botanist and physician, born at Schaffhausen in 1707, graduated in medicine at Leyden in 1729. In 1733 he became professor of botany at Saint Petersburg, where he died in 1741 or 1742, leaving the first volume of an unfinished work on the plants of Russia, (1739.)

See SPRENGEL, "Geschichte des Botanik."

Amman, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a physician, native of Schaffhausen, who settled in Holland, where he gained a great and deserved reputation for teaching the deaf and dumb to speak. He wrote "Surdus Loquens," (1692.) Died probably about 1725.

Amman, (JOHANN JACOB,) a German surgeon, born at a little village on Lake Zurich in 1586. He published a book of Travels in the Levant, (3 vols., 1618.) Died at Zurich in 1658.

Amman or **Ammon,** âm'mon, (JOST, or JUSTUS,) a famous Swiss engraver and designer, born at Zurich about 1535. He became a citizen of Nuremberg about 1560, and probably passed there the rest of his life, of which little is known. He illustrated many books with his designs, which are exceedingly numerous. He engraved on wood and copper, and excelled in the art of grouping figures. His "Portraits of the Kings of France from Pharamond to Henry III." appeared in 1576. His wood-cuts are better than his copper-plates. Died in 1591.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Amman or **Ammann,** (PAUL,) an eminent German botanist and physician, born at Breslau in 1634. He obtained a chair of botany at Leipsic in 1674, and a chair of physiology in 1682. He was addicted to paradox, and was a severe critic. Among his works may be mentioned his "Treatment of Deadly Wounds," ("Praxis Vulnerum lethalium," 1690;) and "Natural Character of Plants," ("Character naturalis Plantarum," 1676.) Died in 1691.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Ammanati, âm-mâ-nâ'tee, written also **Ammanato** and **Ammanate,** (BARTOLOMMEO,) a distinguished Ital-

lan sculptor and architect, born at Florence in 1511, was a pupil of Bandinelli and Sansovino. He imitated Michael Angelo in sculpture. He worked in Rome for Pope Julius III., adorned the Capitol with sculptures, and designed the court and façade of the Roman College. At Florence he constructed the noble bridge called Ponte della Trinità, (which is still standing,) finished the Pitti Palace, and erected several monuments. Among his chief works are three statues which adorn the tomb of Sannazar at Naples, and a colossal statue of Neptune at Florence. Died about 1590. He left a valuable work on public buildings, etc., entitled "The City," ("La Città.") His wife, LAURA BATTIFERRI, was celebrated as a poetess.

Ammanati, CARDINAL. See PICCOLOMINI.

Ammanati, (GIOVANNI,) an able Italian sculptor, worked at Orvieto from 1331 to 1355.

Ammanati, (Laura Battiferri—bât-te-fêr'ree,) a distinguished Italian poetess, born at Urbino about 1520. She was married in 1550 to B. Ammanati, above noticed. Died in 1589.

Ammann. See AMMAN.

Ammâr-Ibn-Yâsir, âm-mâr' ĭb'n yā'sĭr, a famous Arab and companion of Mohammed. He took part in the battle of the Camel, 658 A.D., and was killed at the battle of Sefayn, where he commanded the cavalry for Alee.

Am'men, (DANIEL,) an American naval officer, was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 15, 1820. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1836, and was active in the civil war, commanding the monitor "Patapsco" in the attacks on Fort McAllister and Fort Sumter, and another vessel at Fort Fisher. He was promoted to rear-admiral, and in 1869 was made chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. He designed the Ammen life-raft, and in 1889 ordered the construction of the harbor defence ram "Katahdin." He died July 11, 1898.

Am'men, (JACOB,) an American general, born in Virginia, graduated at West Point in 1831. He was afterwards professor of mathematics in several colleges in different parts of the United States. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862. Died in 1894.

Am-mĭ-ā'nus, ['Αμμιανός,] a Greek poet, lived about 100–130 A.D., and wrote epigrams, many of which are found in the Greek Anthology.

Am-mĭ-ā'nus Mar-cel-lī'nus, [Fr. AMMIEN MARCELLIN, ăˊme'ăNˊ măr'sĕ'lăNˊ,] a Roman historian of great merit, born of a Greek family at Antioch in the early part of the fourth century. He entered the army in his youth, took part in a campaign in the East in 350 A.D., and afterwards accompanied Julian in an expedition against Persia. Having retired from the army, he became a resident of Rome, where he wrote his history of the Roman Empire, in thirty-one books, of which the first thirteen are lost. The whole work comprised the period from 96 A.D. to 378 A.D. His fidelity and impartiality are highly commended by Gibbon and other critics. His style, however, is much inferior to the classic models of Roman prose. He died, it is supposed, about 395 A.D. It has been disputed whether he was a Christian or a heathen; but there would seem to be little ground for doubting that he was a pagan.

Ammirato, (SCIPIONE,) an Italian historian, born at Lecce, in Naples, in 1531. He became a canon in the cathedral of Florence in 1595, and wrote a large number of works, among which is a "Discourse on Cornelius Tacitus," (1594.) His most important work is a "History of Florence," ("Istorie Florentine," 1st vol., 1600; 2d vol., 1641,) which is the most accurate and complete that has been written on that subject. The Academy Della Crusca styled him "the modern Livy." Died at Florence in 1601.

Am'mon [Gr. 'Αμμων] or **Ham'mon,** an ancient heathen deity, worshipped in Libya, Egypt, Greece, etc., was called Zeus Ammon by the Greeks, and Jupiter Ammon by the Romans. There was a famous temple of Ammon at Thebes in Egypt, and another in the oasis of Siwah, in the Libyan Desert. He was represented in the form of a ram, or as a human being with a ram's head.

Ammon, âm'mon, (CLEMENT,) a German engraver, born at Frankfort, lived about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Ammon, (KARL WILHELM,) a Prussian writer on horses, born at Trakehnen, Prussian Lithuania, in 1777. He published a "Natural History of the Horse," (1815,) and a "Complete Manual of Practical Veterinary Medicine," ("Vollständiges Handbuch der praktischen Pferdearzeneikunst," 2 vols., 1804–7.) Died in 1855.

Ammon, von, fon âm'mon, (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant theologian and popular pulpit orator of wide reputation, was born at Baireuth in 1766. He was professor of theology at Göttingen from 1794 to 1804, in which year he obtained a chair at Erlangen. He removed to Dresden in 1813, and became court preacher to the King of Saxony. He was one of the first apostles of what is called Rationalism in German theology. His principal work is "Development of Christianity into the Universal Religion," ("Fortbildung des Christenthums zur Weltreligion," 4 vols., 1833–40.) Among his numerous works is a "Plan (Entwurf) of a pure Biblical Theology," (3 vols., 1802.) Died in 1820.

See JULIUS PABST, "Lebens- und Charakterumrisse C. F. von Ammons," Dresden, 1850; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" and "Ch. F. Ammon nach Leben, Ansichten und Wirken," Leipzig, 1850.

Ammon or Ammen, von, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German physician, son of the preceding, was born at Göttingen in 1799. He became professor in the medical academy of Dresden in 1829, and royal physician, (Leibarzt.) He published, besides other works, "Observations on Diseases of the Eye," (3 vols., 1838–41.) Died in 1861.

Am-mo'nas or Amoun, ă-moon', [Gr. 'Αμμώνας or 'Αμοῦν,] the founder of a celebrated monastic order in Egypt. Died about 320 A.D.

Ammonio, âm-mo'ne-o, written also **Ammon,** (ANDREA,) [Lat. AN'DREAS AMMO'NIUS,] a distinguished Italian scholar, born at Lucca in 1477, was an intimate friend of Erasmus. He became about 1513 Latin secretary to Henry VIII. of England, whose victory at Guinegate he celebrated in a Latin poem called "Panegyricus," which was praised by Erasmus. He afterwards served Pope Leo X. as nuncio to the court of Henry VIII., and died in London in 1517. All his Latin poems are lost, except one eclogue.

Am-mo'nĭ-us, [Gr. 'Αμμώνιος.] There were among the ancients a number of eminent persons of this name: the following are perhaps most worthy of notice:

Ammonius, a Greek grammarian, who lived at Alexandria about 50 B.C., and wrote commentaries on Homer and Aristophanes.

Ammonius, a Peripatetic philosopher who taught at Athens or Delphi in the latter half of the first century. He was a preceptor of Plutarch, and endeavoured to reconcile the doctrines of Plato and Aristotle. Plutarch wrote a life of him, which is not extant.

Ammonius, a Christian philosopher, who has been confounded with Ammonius Saccas, lived at Alexandria in the third century of our era. He is the reputed author of a Harmony of the Gospels.

Ammonius, a Greek grammarian, was priest of a temple in Alexandria about 380 A.D. He wrote a Dictionary of Greek Synonyms, which has been often printed.

Ammonius surnamed LITHOT'OMUS, a celebrated surgeon of Alexandria, supposed to have lived in the third century B.C. He was the first who contrived a method of breaking the calculus in the bladder when it was too large to be extracted through the opening made by incision; from which improvement in lithotomy he received his surname.

Ammonius surnamed SAC'CAS, (because in early life he was a porter, and earned a livelihood by carrying sacks,) the founder of that school of Eclectic philosophy commonly known as New Platonism, was a native of Alexandria, in Egypt, where he died 241 A.D. He was the son of Christian parents, but preferred the heathen religion. Among his numerous disciples were Origen, Longinus, and Plotinus. He left no writings, and exacted from his disciples a promise not to divulge the mysteries which he taught.

Ammonius, son of Hermias, a Greek philosopher, born at Alexandria, lived at Athens in the last half of the fifth century after Christ. He wrote valuable commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry, and belonged to the school of New Platonists.

Am'non, a son of David, King of the Jews, was slain by Absalom. (See II. Samuel xiii.)

Amo, ā'mo, (ANTONY WILLIAM,) a learned negro, born in Guinea about 1702. He studied at Halle, became a classical scholar, and published a work "On the Law of the Moors," ("De Jure Maurorum," 1729.) He was afterwards a councillor of state at the court of Berlin. On the death of his patron, the Duke of Brunswick, he returned to Africa. He was seen by H. Gallaudet at Axoom, (Axum,) in Abyssinia, in 1753.

See GRÉGOIRE, "De la Littérature des Nègres."

Amolon, ä'mo'lôn', or **Amulon**, ä'mü'lôn', a French ecclesiastic, who became Archbishop of Lyons in 841 A.D. He wrote a treatise against the Jews. Died in 852.

Am-o-me'tus, ['Αμώμητος,] an ancient Greek author, wrote an account of a voyage on the Nile, of which some fragments are extant.

Amon, ā'mon, a son of Manasseh, King of Judah, succeeded to the throne of his father, and was killed by his own servants, who conspired against him. (See II. Kings xxi. 19–23; also II. Chronicles xxxiii. 21–24.)

Amontons, ä'mòn'tòn', (GUILLAUME,) an ingenious French natural philosopher and mechanician, born in Paris in 1663. He learned architecture, and was employed on several public works. He laboured with success to improve the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer, and wrote a treatise on those instruments, (1695.) "He was the real inventor of the telegraphic art," says Biot, "as it is practised at the present day," (*i.e.* 1811.) He proposed that signals should be transmitted from station to station by operators whose vision was aided by the telescope; but his plan was not executed until fifty years later. Died in 1705.

Amor, the Roman god of love. See CUPID.

Amoretti, ä-mo-ret'tee, (CARLO,) a meritorious Italian naturalist, writer, and translator, born at Oneglia, near Genoa, in 1740 or 1741. He translated Winckelmann's "History of Ancient Art" into Italian, (1779,) wrote an excellent biography of Leonardo da Vinci, (1784,) and became one of the keepers of the Ambrosian Library, at Milan, in 1797. He was a member of the Italian Institute. Amoretti is author of an important work on the geography and natural history of Lakes Como, Maggiore, and Lugano, and the adjacent districts, entitled "Journey from Milan to the Three Lakes," ("Viaggio da Milano ai tre Laghi," 1794.) He translated into French the voyages of Pigafetta and Maldonado. Died in 1816.

See LOMBARDI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Amoretti, (MARIA PEREGRINA,) a learned Italian lady, born at Oneglia in 1756. She wrote a work "On the Right of Dowry among the Romans," ("De Jure Dotium apud Romanos.") Died in 1787.

Amoreux, ä'mo'ruh', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French physician and miscellaneous writer, born at Beaucaire about 1740. He wrote several works on natural history and rural economy, which were received with favour. Died in 1824.

Amoros, ä-mo'rôs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish colonel, born at Valencia in 1769, was the first who introduced gymnastic education into France. During the reign of Joseph Bonaparte he was councillor of state, minister of police, etc. He afterwards became an exile in France, and established a gymnasium with success. In 1831 he was appointed director of a normal gymnasium in Paris. Died in 1843.

Amorosi, ä-mo-ro'see, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born near Ascoli, lived in the first half of the eighteenth century. He painted humorous subjects, which the Italians call *Bambocciate*, and displayed much talent for satire.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Amort, ä'mort, (EUSEBIUS,) a German theologian and monk, born near Tolz, in Bavaria, in 1692. He wrote a "History of Indulgences," (1735,) and attacked prevailing superstitions in a work "On Revelations, Visions, and Apparitions," (1744.) Died in 1775.

See SAVIOLI-CORBELLI, "Ehrendenkmal E. Amorts," 1777.

Am'o-rỹ, (THOMAS,) an eccentric English writer, a zealous Unitarian, was born about 1690. He published memoirs of several ladies of Great Britain, (1755,) and is supposed to have represented his own character and experience in "The Life of John Buncle, Esq.; containing Various Observations and Reflections made in Various Parts of the World," (2 vols., 1756–66.) Died in 1788.

Amory, (THOMAS,) a distinguished Presbyterian divine, born at Taunton, England, in 1700. He was ordained in 1730, and became principal tutor of a dissenting academy at Taunton in 1738. In 1759 he removed to London, and in 1766 became sole pastor of the chapel at Old Jewry, where he had preached seven years as colleague of Dr. Chandler. He published, besides other works, two volumes of sermons, (1758, 1766,) and "Grove's System of Moral Philosophy, revised, corrected, and improved," (1749.) Died in 1774.

Amos, ā'mos, [Heb. עָמוֹס,] one of the minor Hebrew prophets, lived about 800 B.C. He was a herdsman and gatherer of sycamore-fruit. His book is the third in order of position among the minor prophets, and contains several eloquent and admirable passages.

Amoudrou, ä'moo'droo', (ANTOINE,) a French architect, born at Dôle in 1739; died in 1812. He built some palaces in Warsaw.

Amour, (SAINT.) See SAINT-AMOUR.

Ampach auf Grünfelden, (or **Gruenfelden**,) **von** fon äm'päk ŏwf grün'fĕl'den, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German physician, born in 1784, wrote several veterinary treatises. Died in 1832.

Am-pe'lĭ-us, (LUCIUS,) a Roman, known only as the author of a work called "Book of Memory," ("Liber Memorialis,") which was edited by Salmasius. It is a compendium of history, geography, etc.

Ampère, ôn'pair', (ANDRÉ MARIE,) a celebrated French mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Lyons on the 20th of January, 1775, was the son of a merchant. He learned mathematics in early youth at home without a teacher, and eagerly read the poems of Virgil and Horace in the original. He married Julie Carron in 1799. In 1802 he attracted the public attention by a curious work "On the Mathematical Theory of Gaming." In 1805 he obtained by the favour of Delambre the place of *répétiteur* of analysis in the Polytechnic School, Paris. He became inspector-general of the university in 1808, professor of analysis in the Polytechnic School in 1809, and a member of the Institute in 1814.

In 1820 he announced the remarkable discoveries in electro-magnetism which constitute, perhaps, his chief title to celebrity. He demonstrated the influence of a spiral wire conducting a galvanic current, in magnetizing a needle, proved that two voltaic conductors attract each other when the currents have the same direction and repel each other when the currents flow in opposite directions, and inferred from his experiments that the phenomena of natural magnetism depend on electrical currents which constantly pass around the earth from east to west. These results, which he obtained by the application of the most difficult parts of mathematical analysis, were communicated to the Academy of Sciences, in several papers, in the autumn of 1820. "The vast field of physical science," says Arago, "perhaps never presented so brilliant a discovery conceived, verified, and completed with such rapidity."

Ampère gave the name of Electro-Dynamics to this new science. In 1822 he published a "Collection of Observations on Electro-Dynamics." His theory and discoveries in this science were more amply developed in his work entitled "Theory of Electro-Dynamic Phenomena deduced from Experiments only," ("Théorie des Phénomènes électro-dynamiques uniquement déduite de l'Expérience," 1826.)

Among his later works is a treatise on the undulatory theory of light, ("Mémoire sur la Détermination de la Surface courbe des Ondes lumineuses, etc.," 1828;) also, an "Essay on the Philosophy of the Sciences, or Ana-

ytic Exposition of a Natural Classification of all Human Knowledge," ("Essai sur la Philosophie des Sciences, ou Exposition analytique d'une Classification naturelle de toutes les Connaissances humaines," 1834.)

He wrote numerous treatises on optics, natural history, etc., which were printed in the "Mémoires" of the Institute, and in other journals. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in Paris in 1836. He is said to have resembled La Fontaine in good nature, (*bonhomie,*) simplicity, and absence of mind.

See ARAGO, "Éloge d'Ampère;" SAINTE-BEUVE et M. LITTRÉ, notice in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," February, 1837; QUETELET, "Notice sur M. Ampère," 1836; LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains illustres."

Ampère, (JEAN JACQUES,) a son of the preceding, was born at Lyons in August, 1800. He devoted himself to literary pursuits, and obtained access to the select society which met at the salon of Madame Récamier. In 1830 he became an assistant or substitute of Villemain as professor at the Sorbonne, and in 1833 succeeded Andrieux as professor of French literature at the College of France. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1842, and into the French Academy in 1847. Among his works are "The Literary History of France before the Twelfth Century," ("Histoire littéraire de la France avant le douzième Siècle," 3 vols., 1839,) and a collection of charming articles called "Littérature et Voyages," (1833.) Died in 1864.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Am-phĭ-a-rā'us, [Gr. Ἀμφιάραος,] a famous soothsayer and hero of Argos. He took part in the Argonautic expedition, and married Eriphyle, who, bribed by the fatal necklace of Harmonia, persuaded him against his will to join in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes. Tradition adds that the earth opened and swallowed him, and that he was afterwards worshipped as a hero.

Am-phic'ra-tēs, [Gr. Ἀμφικράτης,] an Athenian orator, who flourished about 70 B.C. For some unknown cause he was banished from Athens, and went to Asia, where he died.

Am-phic'tў-on, [Gr. Ἀμφικτυών,] a fabulous king of Attica, was a son of Deucalion, (or, as some say, an autochthon.) He was expelled from his kingdom and succeeded by Erichthonius. He is supposed to have lived about 1490 B.C.

Am-phĭ-lo'chĭ-us, [Gr. Ἀμφιλόχιος; Fr. AMPHILOQUE, ŏn'fe'lok',] a bishop of Iconium, and a zealous opponent of Arianism, was born in Cappadocia. About 383 A.D. he went to the court of the emperor Theodosius, and instigated him to issue a decree prohibiting the public assemblies of the Arians. Died about 395 A.D. His works are nearly all lost.

Am-phī'on, [Gr. Ἀμφίων,] a Theban prince, who received a golden lyre from Mercury, and cultivated music with such success that he built the walls of Thebes by the sounds which he drew from that instrument, the stones arranging themselves obsequiously at his will. The meaning of this fable appears to be that by his eloquence and persuasive manners he prevailed upon his rude and hitherto intractable subjects to build the walls of their city. He married the famous Niobe.

Amphi'on ['Ἀμφίων] OF CNOS'SUS, a Greek statuary, who lived about 420 B.C.

Am'phis, ['Ἄμφις,] an Athenian comic poet, who was a contemporary of Plato. His works are not extant.

Am-phis'tra-tos, ['Ἀμφίστρατος,] a Greek sculptor, mentioned by Pliny as the author of a good statue of Callisthenes. He lived about 320 B.C.

Am-phĭ-trī'te, ['Ἀμφιτρίτη,] a Nereid of the Greek mythology, represented as the wife of Neptune, and mother of Triton. She was sometimes styled by the poets the goddess of the sea.

Am'pĭ-us, (TITUS FLAVIANUS,) a Roman general, who fought for Vespasian against Vitellius about 70 A.D.

Ampsing, ămp'sing, or **Amp'zing,** (JOHN ASSUERUS,) a Dutch medical writer, born in 1559; died in 1642.

Ampsing, (SAMUEL,) a Dutch poet, a son of the preceding, lived in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Ampt'hill, (ODO WILLIAM LEOPOLD **Russell,**) BARON, formerly known as Lord ODO RUSSELL, an English statesman, born at Florence, February 20, 1829, a son of Lord George William Russell. In early manhood he entered the diplomatic service, residing, chiefly as an attaché, at various foreign courts. In 1871 he was sent as ambassador to Berlin, having previously served for many years on a special diplomatic mission at Rome. In 1881 he was raised to the peerage. Died in 1884.

Ampudia, ăm-poo'de-ä, (PEDRO DE,) a Mexican general, who obtained that rank in 1840. He commanded an army which besieged Campeachy in 1842–43. In 1846 he was in command at Monterey, which was besieged by General Taylor, and was taken prisoner in September of that year.

Amreeta. See AMRITA.

Am'rĭ-tă, [Hindoo pron. ŭm'rĭ-tą, from ă, privative, and mrĭtă, "dead," also "death,"] sometimes written, but less correctly, **Amreeta,** the name given by the Hindoos to the water of immortality which was produced by the churning of the ocean. (See KÛRMÂVATÂRA.) The term Amrita or Amrit is also applied to the food as well as to the drink of the gods, and hence to any delicious drink.

Amroo, Amrû, or **Amrou,** ăm'rōō,* or, more fully, **Amroo-Ibn-Al-Aâs,** (or **-Ass,**)—ĭb'n ăl ăss, (*i.e.* "Amroo the son of Al-Aâs,") a famous Arabian general, who conquered Egypt in the reign of the caliph Omăr, about 640 A.D. He was afterwards governor of Egypt until Omăr's death. In the civil war which followed the death of Othmân he fought against Alee. Died in 663 A.D.

See IRVING, "Mahomet and his Successors," vol. ii.; ABULFEDA, "Annales Moslemici;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap li.; WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i.

Amrool-kays, Amrulkais, or **Amroulcays,** ăm'rool-kīs', written also **Amrolkaïs,** a distinguished Arabian poet, who lived about 600 A.D. He was author of one of the Mo'allakât, poems suspended on the Kaaba at Mecca.

Amrou or **Amru.** See AMROO.

Amr-Seebawayh or **Amr-Sibawayh,** ăm'r see'-bă-wĭH', the greatest of the Arabian grammarians, lived at Bagdâd in the reign of Haroun-al-Raschid.

Amsdorf, von, fon ăms'dorf, (NIKOLAUS,) a German Reformer, born near Wurzen, in Saxony, in 1483. He became professor of divinity at Wittenberg in 1511, and a zealous adherent of Luther, whom he accompanied to the Diet of Worms in 1521. He was appointed superintendent and minister at Saint Ulrich in Magdeburg in 1524, and Bishop of Naumburg in 1542. Amsdorf took part in Luther's translation of the Bible, and wrote numerous polemical treatises on theology. Died in 1565.

Amsler, ăms'lęr, (SAMUEL,) an excellent German engraver, born in Switzerland in 1791. He was professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich, and engraved many pieces after Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Thorwaldsen. Among his works is a "Holy Family" of the second, and "The Triumph of Alexander" of the last-named artist. Died at Munich in 1849.

Amstel, (CORNELIS PLOOS VAN.) See PLOOS.

Amstel, Gijsbrecht or **Gysbrecht van,** gīs'brĕkt or hīs'brĕkt vän ăm'stęl, a Dutch nobleman of the thirteenth century, infamous as the betrayer of Floris V., Count of Holland, in 1296. (See FLORIS V.) The odium of this crime contributed much to the ruin of the power of the Dutch aristocracy.

Amthor, ăm'tōr, (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH,) a German jurist, born at Stollberg in 1678. He entered the service of Denmark, and was made a counsellor of justice at Copenhagen about 1718. He wrote some successful political tracts and works on law. Died in 1721.

Amulio, ä-moo'le-o, or **Da Mula,** dä moo'lä, (MARC-ANTONIO,) CARDINAL, an Italian scholar, born at Venice in 1505. He gained the confidence of Pope Pius IV., who employed him in important commissions, and made him a cardinal in 1561. He wrote Latin poems and orations, and other works of some merit, nearly all of which remain in manuscript. Died in 1570.

A-mu'lĭ-us, King of Alba, was a younger brother of Numitor, whom he dethroned about 714 B.C. (See ROMULUS.)

* See remarks on Oriental names, in the Introduction.

Amundsen, a'mundsen, (RAOLD,) explorer, born at Borje, Norway, in 1872. He was in the Belgian Antarctic expedition of 1897–99; sailed in the Gjoa to the Arctic Sea in 1903 and reached Bering Strait in 1906, being the first to traverse the northwest passage in a ship. In 1910 he sailed to the Antarctic, and was the first to reach the South Pole, Dec. 14, 1911. On May 21, 1925, he flew in a seaplane from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, to within 136 miles of the North Pole. In 1926 he flew over the North Pole in the dirigible "Norge," with Lincoln Ellsworth and Colonel Umberto Nobile. They left Kings Bay, May 11th, and in 17 hours arrived at Teller, Alaska. On June 8, 1928, he left Tromsö, Norway, with several others in a French plane to aid the rescue of the Nobile Expedition, and was never heard from.

Amurath, a-moo-rat', or **Moorad**, (**Mourad** or **Murad**,) moo'rad', (written also **Amurat**, **Amurad**, and **Murad**,) I., the first of the Ottoman sultans who made conquests in Europe, succeeded his father Orkhan in 1360. He took Adrianople in 1362, and made it the capital of his European dominions. During a reign of twenty-nine years his arms were everywhere crowned with success. A formidable insurrection having at length broken out in Serbia, he defeated the rebels on the plain of Kassovo. While he lingered on the field of battle, one of the bodies on which he chanced to tread suddenly started up and plunged a dagger into the heart of Amurath, who died a few moments afterwards, (June 15, 1389,) aged sixty-three years. Amurath I. has the distinction of having formed the Janissaries into a disciplined body of troops.

Amurath or **Moorad** (**Murad**) **II.**, born about 1405, succeeded his father Mahomet I. in 1422. His reign was marked by various vicissitudes of fortune. At one time (1422) he threatened Constantinople with a formidable army. In 1429 he took Thessalonica from the Venetians, and in 1433 took possession of Vánina and razed its fortifications to the ground. In 1442 the famous Huniades defeated the troops of Amurath in two successive battles, in the latter of which the Turks lost two hundred banners and five thousand prisoners, including their general-in-chief. In the following year Huniades gained in rapid succession several victories over the Ottoman forces. In one engagement in which the sultan himself was present, Amurath lost six thousand men, so that he was compelled to sue for peace. A treaty of peace for ten years was signed between the sultan and the King of Hungary, but it was soon after broken by the latter at the instigation of the papal legate Julian. This want of good faith on the part of the Christians was signally avenged the same year by the defeat of the Hungarians near Varna, and the death of Vladislaus, their king, who was unhorsed by Amurath himself and slain by a janissary. Again in 1448 the Hungarians under Huniades suffered a total defeat in the battle of Kossovo, (October, 1448.) This engagement lasted three days; at last Huniades fled, and his troops were almost annihilated. Twice during his reign Amurath II. abdicated the supreme power and sought in retirement that peace of mind which he could not find on the throne; but in both instances he was speedily recalled by the wishes of his people to the post which he had so lately left. He died in 1451, leaving behind him the reputation of an able, just, and humane ruler. He was succeeded by his son, Mahomet II., the conqueror of Constantinople.

Amurath or **Moorad** (**Murad**) **III.**, born in 1545, succeeded his father, Selim II., in 1574. On the first day of his reign he caused his five brothers to be strangled. He was weak and sensual as well as cruel; but his mind was not altogether without taste and cultivation. Died in 1595.

Amurath or **Moorad** (**Murad**) **IV.**, born about 1610, succeeded his uncle Mustafa in 1623. In 1638 he took Bagdâd, which was thenceforward incorporated with the Ottoman Empire: this was the only important event of his reign. He had a vigorous, athletic frame, but a feeble, passionate, and tyrannical disposition; and these evil traits in his character seemed to increase with his years. He was almost continually intoxicated; in a fit of drunken rage he would sometimes rush from his palace into the street, sword in hand, killing all whom he met; at other times he would amuse himself by shooting with his bow from the palace-windows those who happened to be passing beneath. Happily for his people, he died (1640) before he had completed his thirtieth year. He has been styled "the Turkish Nero."

Amussat, ȧ'mü'sȧ', (JEAN **Zuléma**—zü'lȧ'mȧ',) a French surgeon, born in Deux-Sèvres in 1796. He invented several instruments, among which is a probe used in lithotrity, and published a number of treatises. His memoir on "The Torsion of Arteries" (1829) obtained a prize of the Institute. Died in 1856.

Amy, ȧ'me', a French advocate of Aix, wrote some interesting works on rivers and fountains, among which is "Observations expérimentales sur les eaux des rivières de Seine, de Marne, etc.," (1749.) Died in 1760.

Amyn or **Amin**. See AMEEN.

A-mȳn'tas, [Gr. 'Αμύντας,] the name of three kings of Macedonia between 510 and 330 B.C. Also, a Macedonian general in the service of Alexander the Great.

Amyntas I., King of Macedonia, began to reign about 510 B.C. He presented earth and water to the Persian ambassadors in token of submission to the supremacy of Darius.

Amyntas II. of Macedonia, ascended the throne in 394 B.C. He was defeated in battle by the Illyrians, and recovered his kingdom by the aid of the Thessalians. He afterwards strengthened himself by an alliance with Sparta. Died in 370 B.C., leaving three sons, Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip called the Great.

Amyntas III. was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Perdiccas. He was an infant at the death of his father in 359 B.C., and was the lawful heir to the throne which was usurped by his uncle Philip. He was put to death on the charge of a conspiracy against Alexander a short time before the latter invaded Asia.

Amyntas, one of the generals of Alexander the Great. During the campaign in Asia he conducted reinforcements from Macedonia to the army at Babylon About 330 B.C. he was tried on a charge of complicity in a plot alleged to have been formed by his friend Philotas, and acquitted.

Amyntas, son of Antiochus, a Macedonian officer who was in the service of Persia when Alexander invaded that country. He commanded some Greek auxiliaries that fought for Darius at Issus, 333 B.C., after which he led an expedition against Egypt, then in the possession of the Persians. After he had gained a victory near Memphis, he was surprised by the Persians and killed, about 330 B.C.

Amyntianus, a-min-she-ā'nus, ['Αμυντιανός,] a Greek author, lived about 170 A.D., and wrote a "Life of Alexander the Great," which is lost.

Am'yot, (CAROLINA CATHARINA,) artist, born at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1845. She married Thomas Amyot, an English doctor, in 1878, and settled in Norfolk. Among her works are "The Little Housewife" and others in the same style, and two historical pictures painted for the King of Sweden, representing his ancestor Bernadotte.

Amyot, ȧ'me-o', (JACQUES,) a French writer and translator of great merit, born at Melun in 1513. He became professor of Greek and Latin at Bourges about 1540, and was appointed tutor to the sons of Henry II. in 1558. He was made grand almoner of France on the accession of Charles IX. in 1560, and Bishop of Auxerre in 1570. In 1559 he published an excellent translation of Plutarch's "Lives," which is especially celebrated as a model of French style. He also translated from the Greek seven books of Diodorus Siculus, (1554,) Longus's romance of "Daphnis and Chloe," (1559,) and the "Moral Treatises of Plutarch." Died at Auxerre in 1593. Amyot is ranked among the prose writers who have contributed most to the perfection of the French language.

Amyot, (JOSEPH.) See AMIOT.

Am'yot, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary, born at

Norwich about 1775. He embraced the legal profession, and became private secretary to Mr. Windham while the latter was secretary at war in 1806. In 1812 he published the speeches of Windham, with a short notice of his life. He contributed several treatises to the "Archæologia," and was for many years secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1850.

Amyraut, ä'me'rō', [Lat. AMYRAL'DUS,] (MOSES,) a distinguished French Protestant divine and writer, born at Bourgueil, in Anjou, in 1596. He became professor of divinity at Saumur in 1633. In order to promote union among the Protestant churches, he wrote a Latin "Treatise on Secession from the Roman Church, and on Peace among the Evangelical Churches," and was, in consequence, involved in a controversy with certain Calvinistic divines by his attempt to explain Calvin's views on predestination, which he wished to reconcile with the doctrine of universal grace. He was author of many works in French and Latin, among which is "Christian Morality," (6 vols.,) a work of much merit. He was esteemed for his talents and worth by both Catholics and Protestants. Died in 1664.

See CHARLES E. SAIGEY, "M. Amyraut, sa Vie et ses Écrits," 1849; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Amyrtæus, am-ir-tee'us, [Gr. *Ἀμυρταῖος*; Fr. AMYRTÉE, ä'mèR'tä',] King of Egypt, obtained the throne about 450 B.C. by a revolt against the King of Persia.

Anacaona, ä-nä-kä-o'nä, surnamed GOLDEN FLOWER, was the wife of Caonabo, a cacique of Hayti when Columbus discovered that island in 1492. She was put to death by Ovando, the Spanish governor.

See IRVING'S "Life of Columbus."

An-a-char'sis, [Gr. *Ἀνάχαρσις*,] a Scythian philosopher, contemporary and friend of Solon. He was, it is said, the only barbarian admitted to the citizenship of Athens. He was reckoned by some writers among the Seven Wise Men of Greece. On his return to his native country he was shot dead with an arrow by the Scythian king for performing the Greek rites to the goddess Cybele. Some of his witty sayings have been preserved by Diogenes Laertius, Plutarch, and Lucian.

An-a-cle'tus, [Fr. ANACLET, ä'nä'clä',] sometimes called **Cletus**, the second or third bishop of Rome, was a native of Athens. He is variously represented as the successor or predecessor of Clement. Died, it is supposed, about 100 A.D.

Anacletus THE ANTIPOPE, was elected by a part of the cardinals in 1130, and disputed the claim of Innocent II. to the popedom. Supported by the populace of Rome, he maintained possession of that city until his death in 1138, though his rival was recognized by nearly all the European powers.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

A-nac'RE-ŏn, [Gr. *Ἀνακρέων*,] a celebrated Greek amatory lyric poet, born at Teos, in Ionia, about 560 B.C. He passed many years in the prime of his life at the court of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, to which it is supposed he was invited about 540. After the death of Polycrates, whose bounty he had largely enjoyed, he removed to Athens, which he left probably about 514 B.C. According to some accounts, he attained the age of eighty-five. His death is said to have been caused by a grape-stone or dried grape, by which he was choked. He left odes and songs on love and wine, which are regarded as models of that species of poetry named from him Anacreontic; also elegies, epigrams, etc. Numerous fragments of his poems are extant.

See MÜLLER, "Histoire de la Littérature de l'ancienne Grèce;" BODE, "Geschichte der lyrischen Dichtkunst der Hellenen;" VOSSIUS, "De Poetis Græcis."

An-a-dy̆-om'e-ne, [Gr. *Ἀναδυομένη*,] (*i.e.* the goddess "rising up out" of the sea,) a surname given to Venus, in allusion to the story of her origin.

An-a-fes'tus or **Anafesto**, ä-nä-fĕs'to, (PAOLUCCIO, pŏw-loot'cho,) the first Doge of Venice. Died in 717 A.D.

A-na-ī'tis or **Anahid**, [Gr. *Ἀναῖτις*,] a goddess worshipped in Armenia and Asia Minor, was supposed to be identical with the Greek Aphrodite or the Persian goddess of nature.

Anaka, ä-nä'kä, or **Anookis**, ä-noo'kĭs, also called **Ank-t**, an Egyptian goddess, belonging to a triad with Khnum, or Chnuphis, and Sati, or the Egyptian Hera She corresponds with the Roman Vesta, and was a goddess of the lower world.

A'nan, (**Ben David**,) a Jewish rabbi of the eighth century, is represented as the restorer of the Karaite doctrines and defender of the pure law.

Anania, ä-nä'ne-ä, (GIOVANNI LORENZO,) a learned Italian of the sixteenth century, born at Taverna, in Calabria. Among other works, he wrote a treatise on the nature of demons, (1581; 5th edition, 1669.)

Anania, d', dä-nä'ne-ä, or **Anagny**, d', dä-nän'yee, written also **Agnany**, (JOANNES,) an Italian jurist and canonist. Died in 1458.

An-a-nī'as or **Hananiah**, called **Sha'drach**, one of three Hebrew captives whom the King of Babylon ordered to be thrown into a fiery furnace. (See Daniel i. and iii.)

Ananias, a Jewish general, was a son of Onias who erected a Hebrew temple at Heliopolis, in Egypt. He and his brother Chelcias commanded an army which Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, sent into Judea against her son, Ptolemy Lathyrus, in 103 B.C.

Ananias, a Jew, who was appointed high-priest at Jerusalem about 45 or 50 A.D. He was a party to the persecution of the Apostle Paul, and appeared as his accuser before Felix. (See Acts xxiii. 2; xxiv. 1; xxv. 2.) He was killed by robbers, or, according to some accounts, by the seditious Jews, about 66 A.D.

See JOSEPHUS, "Jewish Antiquities."

Ananias, one of the primitive Christians, was a resident of Damascus, and eminently devout. He was sent by the Lord, who appeared to him in a vision, to restore sight to Saul of Tarsus, who had just been converted. (See Acts ix. 10–18.)

A-năn'tă, [Hindoo pron. ŭn-ŭn'ta—from ăn, privative, and ăntă, "end,"] a name signifying "without end," sometimes applied to the great serpent Sêsha, the symbol of eternity. (See SESHA.)

A-nā'pI-us and **Am-phin'o-mus**, two brothers, who lived at Catania before the Christian era and acquired celebrity by saving their parents from an eruption of Mount Etna.

Anar. See NÖRVI.

Añasco, de, dā ăn-yăs'ko, (JUAN,) a Sevillian officer, who served under Hernando de Soto in his expedition into Florida in 1539–43.

Anassagora. See ANAXAGORAS.

Anastase. See ANASTASIUS.

Anastasia, an-as-tā'she-ą, [Fr. ANASTASIE, ä'näs'tä'ze',] SAINT, the wife of Publius, a pagan. After his death, having made a public profession of Christianity she suffered martyrdom in 303 A.D., during the reign of Diocletian.

Anastasius, an-as-tā'she-us, [Gr. *Ἀναστάσιος*; Fr. ANASTASE, ä'näs'tăz',] I., a Byzantine emperor, born at Dyrrachium (now Durazzo) about 430 A.D. On the death of the emperor Zeno, in 491, his widow, the empress Ariadne, gave her hand in marriage to Anastasius, and raised him to the throne. He persecuted or differed with the orthodox, who rose in arms, and, under the command of Vitalianus, defeated his army in 514. Died in 518 A.D., and was succeeded by Justin I.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Anastasius II., Emperor of the East, succeeded Philippicus by election in 713 A.D. The army which he sent against the Arabs revolted, proclaimed Theodosius emperor, and captured Constantinople. Anastasius was deposed in 716, and put to death by order of Leo III. about 720 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Anastasius, Patriarch of Constantinople, was raised to that dignity by Leo about 730 A.D. He favoured the Iconoclasts. The Catholic writers represent him as a disgrace to his profession. Died in 753 A.D.

Anastasius, an-as-tā'she-us, [Fr. ANASTASE, ä'näs'tăz',] I., POPE, a Roman by birth, succeeded Siricius about 398 A.D. He was strongly opposed to the doctrines of Origen. Died in 402, and was succeeded by Innocent I.

Anastasius II., a native of Rome, was elected pope

in 496, in place of Gelasius I. He wrote a letter to Clovis, King of the Franks, on his conversion to Christianity. Died in 498 A.D.

Anastasius III. became pope after the death of Sergius III. in 911. Died in 913, and was succeeded by Lando.

Anastasius IV., a native of Rome, was elected pope in 1153, as successor to Eugenius III. He is represented as wise and virtuous. He died at an advanced age in 1154, and was succeeded by Adrian IV.

Anastasius surnamed BIBLIOTHECA'RIUS, (*i.e.* "Librarian,") a Roman priest of the ninth century, translated from Greek into Latin several works, among which is "Historia Ecclesiastica," composed chiefly of extracts from Nicephorus and Syncellus. Died probably about 890 A.D.

Anastasius, surnamed SINAITA (sī-nā-ī'tą) from having been a monk on Mount Sinai, became Bishop or Patriarch of Antioch in 561 A.D. He was a zealous defender of the orthodox Catholic faith, for which he was expelled from his see by Justin II. in 570; but he was restored by the emperor Maurice in 593. Died in 599 A.D.

Anastasius, SAINT, called "the Apostle of Hungary," was born in 954 A.D., and died in 1044.

An-a-to'lĭ-us, [Fr. ANATOLE, ăˊnăˊtolˊ,] an eminent philosopher of Alexandria, lived in the latter part of the third century. He opened a school in Alexandria, and was the first Christian who taught the philosophy of Aristotle. He became Bishop of Laodicea about 270 A.D.

Anatolius, a Platonic philosopher, contemporary with the preceding, was a master of Iamblichus and friend of Porphyry. A fragment of work, entitled "Sympathies and Antipathies," is ascribed to him.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Anatolius, a Greek jurist, born at Berytus, was employed by Justinian in the compilation of the Digest, about 530 A.D.

An-ax-ag'o-ras, [Gr. *'Αναξαγόρας;* Fr. ANAXAGORE, ăˊnăkˊsăˊgorˊ; It. ANASSAGORA, ȧ-năs-sȧg'o-rȧ,] a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Clazomenæ, near Smyrna, 500 B.C. He came to Athens about 460 B.C., or, according to some writers, twenty years earlier, and remained there about thirty years. Socrates and Euripides are said to have been among his disciples. In 432 B.C. he was prosecuted on a charge of impiety. Pericles, who had been his pupil, assisted in his defence. To escape from death he fled from Athens, and died at Lampsacus, in Asia Minor, 428 B.C. Anaxagoras wrote a treatise on Nature, of which some fragments have been preserved. He maintained the eternity of matter, the elements of which were, he held, in a state of confusion, till another distinct principle, self-existent, infinitely subtile and powerful, which he termed Nous, (or Mind,) reduced them to order: generation and destruction were only the union and separation of elemental particles which could neither be created nor annihilated; there was no such thing as chance or accident, these being nothing more than names for unknown causes.

Anaxagoras may be regarded as the father of modern science. Of all the ancient philosophers he appears to have been the first to combine, in the investigation of Nature and her laws, close reasoning with careful observation and experiment. He demonstrated that air was a substance, and not mere vacuity according to the popular notion, by showing that when it was confined, as in bladders, it offered a positive resistance and displaced other bodies. His observation that there is no such thing as chance, but that "chance" is merely the name for a "cause unperceived by the human intellect," (*τὴν τύχην, ἀδήλον αἰτίαν ἀνθρωπίνῳ λογισμῷ,*) evinced rare sagacity, as well as subtlety of thought; and in teaching that the destruction and production of material bodies are nothing more than the separation and reunion of the elemental particles, he anticipated one of the most important discoveries of modern chemistry.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy," 3 vols. 8vo, Oxford, 1838; G. H. LEWES "Biographical History of Philosophy;" DE RAMSAY, "Anaxagoras," the Hague, 1778; J. T. HERMSEN, "Anaxagoras Clazomenius sive de Vita ejus atque Philosophia," 8vo, 1821; SCHAUBACH, "De Anaxagora;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Anaxagoras, a Greek statuary, born at Ægina, lived about 480 B.C. He executed a statue of Jupiter placed at Elis after the battle of Platæa.

Anaxagore. See ANAXAGORAS.

An-ax-an'drĭ-dēs, [Gr. *'Αναξανδρίδης,*] a king of Sparta, reigned from about 560 to 520 B.C. He was the father of Cleomenes and Leonidas.

Anaxandrides, a Greek comic poet, lived in the fourth century B.C. He wrote many successful dramas.

An-ax-ar'chus, [Gr. *'Αναξάρχος;* Fr. ANAXARQUE, ăˊnăkˊsȧrkˊ,] a Greek philosopher, a native of Abdera, was intimate with Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied on his expedition into Asia in 334 B.C. He appears to have been a man of respectable character. After the death of Alexander, Anaxarchus is said to have been put to death by the tyrant Nicocreon, by being pounded in a large mortar; he bore the torment with stoical fortitude.

See ARRIAN, "Anabasis."

A-nax'ĭ-ląs, ['Αναξίλας,] an Athenian comic poet, contemporary with Plato, lived about 340 B.C.

A-nax-ĭ-lā'us [Gr. *'Αναξίλαος*] or **An-ax'ĭ-ląs**, a tyrant or prince of Rhegium, (now Reggio,) in the south of Italy, in the fifth century B.C.

Anaxilaus, [Gr. *'Αναξίλαος,*] a Pythagorean philosopher, born in Larissa, lived at Rome in the reign of Augustus, and was banished from Italy on a charge of magic.

A-nax-ĭ-man'dẽr, [Gr. *'Αναξίμανδρος;* Fr. ANAXIMANDRE, ăˊnăkˊseˊmŏNdrˊ,] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Miletus, in Asia Minor, about 610 B.C., is said to have been a disciple or friend of Thales. The invention of the sun-dial is attributed to him, and Pliny states that he discovered the obliquity of the ecliptic. He taught that the earth is a sphere, that the sun is a globe of fire as large as the earth, and that there is an infinite number of worlds. The statement of his opinions given by Plutarch differs from the above. A book which he wrote is the oldest prose work on philosophy mentioned among the Greeks. Died about 546 B.C.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy:" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

An-ax-im'e-nēs, [Gr. *'Αναξιμένης;* Fr. ANAXIMÈNE, ȧ'năkˊseˊmȧ̀nˊ,] a Grecian philosopher, born at Miletus, flourished probably about 500 B.C. Little is known of his life. His opinions were recorded by Theophrastus. He maintained that *Aer* (air) is the original principle of which all things are formed and into which all things are resolved, and that this aer is in eternal motion.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" J. H. SCHMIDT, "De Anaximenis Vita et Physiologia," 1689; DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Anaxim'enes OF LAMP'SACUS, a historian who lived about 350 B.C. He wrote a history of Philip of Macedon and of his son Alexander, which is lost. According to Suidas, he was one of the instructors of Alexander the Great. Pausanias relates that he once saved his native city by his ready wit. When he came as an intercessor to Alexander, (who was greatly exasperated against the citizens of Lampsacus for siding with the Persians,) the conqueror, anticipating his intention, exclaimed, "I swear I will not grant your request!" "I implore you, then," said Anaximenes, "to destroy Lampsacus and reduce its citizens to slavery." Alexander had the magnanimity to keep his word.

Anaya y Maldonado, ȧ-nī'ȧ e mȧl-do-nȧ'DO, (DIEGO,) born at Salamanca about 1350, was made Archbishop of Seville in 1417; died in 1437.

Ancæus, an-seeˊus, [Gr. *'Αγκαῖος;* Fr. ANCÉE, ŏNˊsȧ',] a fabulous son of Neptune, and King of Samos, was the pilot of the ship Argo in the Argonautic expedition. He planted a vineyard, but was warned by a seer that he would never drink any wine of his own production. He made some wine, and was raising a cup of it to his mouth, when he was told that a wild boar was in his vineyard. He left the wine untasted, and attacked the boar, by which he was killed. This event is said to have given rise to the proverb, "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip."

An-can'ther-us, (CLAUDIUS,) a physician and historical writer, lived at Vienna between 1550 and 1600.

Ancarano, ȧn-kȧ-rȧ'no, (GASPARO,) an Italian priest and poet of Bassano, lived between 1550 and 1600.

Ancarano, d', dän-kä-rä'no, (PIETRO GIOVANNI,) an Italian jurist and poet, born at Reggio, in Lombardy, lived about 1550.

Ancée. See ANCÆUS.

Ancelot, ôNss'lo', (JACQUES ARSÈNE FRANÇOIS POLYCARPE,) a French dramatic author, born at Havre in 1794. He was in his youth a clerk in the bureau of the navy department. In 1819 he produced "Louis IX.," a tragedy in verse, which had a great success, and obtained from the king a pension of two thousand francs. His tragedy of "Fiesco" (1824) was also favourably received. He afterwards composed many dramas, comedies, and vaudevilles, and succeeded De Bonald in the French Academy in 1841. Died in 1850.

His wife, originally MARGUERITE VIRGINIE CHARDON, a painter and authoress, was born at Dijon in 1792. She wrote several plays, and a volume of tales called "Emprunts aux Salons de Paris," of considerable merit, besides several popular romances. Died at Paris, March 11, 1875.

Ancharano, d', dän-kä-rä'no, (PIETRO,) an Italian jurist, born about 1350; died probably about 1420.

Anchères, ôN'shaiR', (DANIEL,) a French poet, born near Verdun in 1586, was patronized by James I. of England.

Anchersen, ăng'kẹr-sẹn, (JOHAN PEDER,) a Danish antiquary, born at or near Ribe about 1700, was professor of elocution at Copenhagen. He wrote "Origines Danicæ," (1747,) and other works on Danish antiquities. Died in 1765.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Anchersen, [Lat. ANSGA'RIUS or ANSGA'RII,] (MATTHÆUS,) a Danish Oriental scholar, born at Colding in 1682, was made Bishop of Ribe in 1731, and died in 1741.

Ancheta, ăn-chā'tä, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish sculptor of the sixteenth century, was born at Pamplona. He was reputed one of the best sculptors of his time.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

Anchieta, de, dà ăn-she-ā'tä, (José,) a distinguished Portuguese Jesuit and missionary, commonly called "the Apostle of Brazil," was born at Laguna, in Teneriffe, in 1533. He went to Brazil in 1553, and the same year founded a college for the creoles and natives. After a life of peril and unceasing toil, he died, near Espiritu Santo, in 1597.

See VASCONCELLOS, "Vida do Padre Joseph de Anchieta," 1672; "Vida del Padre J. de Anchieta," by RODRIGUEZ, 1618.

Anchilus, ăng'ke-lus, [Fr. pron. ôN'she'lüs',] (N.,) a Flemish painter, an imitator of Teniers, born at Antwerp in 1688, and worked in London. Died in 1733.

An-chī'sēs, [Gr. 'Αγχίσης; Fr. ANCHISE, ôN'shēz',] a Trojan prince, who was said to have been the father of Æneas by Venus. On the destruction of Troy he escaped with his son, and afterwards died in Sicily.

Ancillon, ôN'se'yôN', (CHARLES,) a French writer, son of David, noticed below, was born at Metz in 1659. He accompanied his father to Berlin, where, under the Elector of Brandenburg, (afterwards King of Prussia,) he enjoyed various honourable offices. He left several mediocre works. Died in 1715.

Ancillon, (DAVID,) a learned French Protestant divine, born at Metz in 1617. He was pastor of a church at Metz from 1653 to 1685. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes in the latter year, he went to Berlin, where he died in 1692. He wrote an "Apology for Luther," and a few other works.

See "Discours sur la Vie de M. Ancillon," by CHARLES ANCILLON, 1698.

Ancillon, (JOHANN PETER FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German writer and statesman, of French extraction, born at Berlin in 1766. He was a Protestant minister in early life. In 1806 he was appointed instructor to the crown prince, and received the title of councillor of state, and afterwards held other important offices. He was minister of foreign affairs from 1831 until his death. He belonged to the French family of Ancillons, and wrote in the language of his ancestors with as much facility as in the German. Among his works are "Mélanges of Literature and Philosophy," in French, (1801,) and "On the Spirit of Constitutions, and its Influence upon Legislation," in German, (1825.) His "View of the Revolutions of the Political System of Europe since the Fifteenth Century" (in French, 4 vols., 1803) was very popular. Died in 1837.

See F. A. A. MIGNET, "Notice sur la Vie et les Travaux de M. Ancillon," 1847.

Ancillon, (JOSEPH,) an eminent lawyer, born at Metz in 1626, was a brother of David, noticed above. He emigrated to Berlin about 1685, and became a counsellor of the Elector of Brandenburg. He published a "Treatise on the Difference between Personal Property and Real Estate," (1698.) Died at Berlin in 1719.

Ancillon, (LUDWIG FRIEDRICH,) the father of Johann Peter Friedrich, noticed above, was born in 1744. He was a man of superior talents, and wrote some works on religious philosophy and sacred literature, among which is one on the Cartesian argument for the existence of God, (Berlin, 1792.) Died in 1814.

Ancina, ăn-chee'nä, (GIOVANNI GIOVENALE,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Fossano in 1545, became Bishop of Saluzzo in 1602: died in 1604. He wrote several short Latin poems.

Anckarström. See ANKARSTRÖM.

Ancona, d', dän-ko'nä, (CIRIACO,) an Italian traveller, writer, and antiquary, born at Ancona about 1390. He travelled much in the Levant, where he copied inscriptions and collected manuscripts. He left, besides other works, an "Itinerarium." Died about 1450.

Ancora, d', dän'ko-rä, (GAETANO,) an Italian miscellaneous writer and antiquary, born at Naples in 1757, was professor of Greek in the university of that city. Died in 1816. Among his works are a "Memoir on the Observance of Silence by the Ancients," (1782,) and "Researches on some Metallic Fossils of Calabria," (1791.)

Ancourt. See DANCOURT.

Ancre, d', dôNkR, [It. D'ANCORA, dän'ko-rä,] (**Concino Concini**, kon-chee'no kon-chee'nee,) LE MARÉCHAL, an Italian courtier, born at Florence, went to France in 1600 in the retinue of Maria de Medici, queen of Henry IV. He married Eleonora Galigai, who was the favourite attendant of the queen and had great influence at court. After the death of Henry, in 1610, he became first gentleman of the chamber, Marquis d'Ancre, and marshal of France. He even assumed the power of prime minister, and made many enemies by his insolence and rapacity. He was assassinated in 1617 by De Luines, De Vitry, and others, who appear to have performed the will of the king in this action. His wife was tried, convicted of sorcery and *lèse-majesté*, and executed, in the same year. It is said that when asked by what magic art she gained an ascendency over the queen, she replied, "By that power which strong minds exercise over the weak."

See BAZIN, "Histoire de France sous le Règne de Louis XIII;" G. SALEI, "Cenni storico-critichi su la Vita di C. Concini," 1839; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" D. SANDELLIUS, "De D. Concini Vita," 1767.

An'cus Martius or **Marcius,** (mar'she-us,) the fourth king of Rome, a grandson of Numa Pompilius, succeeded Tullus Hostilius about 634 B.C. He is considered the lawgiver or founder of the plebeian order, which seems to have received in his reign a distinct political existence. He waged war with success against the Latins, founded Ostia, and built the Pons Sublicius, (Bridge of Piles.) He died about 610, and was succeeded by Tarquinius Priscus.

See NIEBUHR, "Roman History."

Ancwitz. See ANKWITZ.

Andala, ăn'dä-lä, (RUARD,) a learned professor of the Cartesian philosophy, and afterwards of theology, in the University of Franeker, was born in Friesland in 1665. He wrote "Descartes in reality the Overturner of Spinosism and the Architect of Experimental Philosophy." (1719.) Died in 1727.

Andelot. See DANDELOT.

Ander, ăn'dẹr, (ALOYS,) a German tenor singer, born at Libitz, in Bohemia, August 24, 1821, made his reputation in Vienna, where he remained until a few months before his death, December 11, 1864.

An'dẹr-dọn, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English divine, born in London, December 26, 1816, a nephew of Car-

dinal Manning. He was educated at Balliol and University Colleges, Oxford, graduating in 1840; took orders in the English Church, but in 1850 was received into the Roman Catholic communion. He was priested in 1853, received the degree of D.D. from Rome in 1866, and became a Jesuit in 1874. He was the author of many popular tales, devotional books, etc., chiefly written after he left the Anglican Church. Died July 28, 1890.

Anderle'dy, (ANTONIOUS,) general of the Jesuits, was born at Brieg, Switzerland, in 1819. He entered the Society of the Jesuits at the age of nineteen, was professor of theology in various institutions, became assistant to Father Beckx, the general of the order, in 1870, vicar-general in 1883, and general in 1887. He showed great sagacity and earnestness in the development of the order. Died at Fiesole, Italy, in 1892.

Anderloni, ăn-dĕr-lo'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian engraver, born near Brescia in 1784. He became director of the School of Engraving at Milan in 1831, and engraved several works of Raphael and Titian. Died in 1849.

An'dẹr-sen, (HANS CHRISTIAN,) one of the most gifted writers of the present age, was born at Odense, in the island of Fünen, April 2, 1805. His father was a shoemaker in very indigent circumstances, although he belonged to a family that had once been rich. He used to seek relief from the bitterness of his lot by relating to his children and friends stories of the wealth and splendour of his ancestors. Hans was only nine years old when his father died. His mother wished to apprentice him to a tailor, but was prevailed on by a fortune-teller to send him to Copenhagen. Here he tried to obtain a situation at the theatre; but he was refused because he was so meagre and thin. Having a fine voice, he found employment for a time as a singer. But after six months he lost his voice, and was again thrown upon the world. Councillor Collin, who had the sagacity to perceive Andersen's uncommon powers, obtained permission of the king to send the boy to a free academy, to be educated at the expense of the state.

At an early age Andersen had written several short poems, among which "The Dying Child" was particularly admired. Having obtained pecuniary aid from the King of Denmark, he travelled through Germany, France, and Italy. After his return he produced a successful romance, entitled "The Improvisatore," (1834,) in which the scenery and manners of Southern Europe were splendidly delineated. Other works were "O. Z.," "Only a Fiddler," and "The Poet's Bazaar."

His original genius is most conspicuous in his fairy-tales, of which he published several volumes. They are characterized by quaint humour, rich imagination, and sometimes by deep pathos. His numerous works have been translated into most of the European languages. He died August 4, 1875.

Andersen, (KARL CHRISTIAN THORVOLD,) a Danish poet and prose-writer, born at Copenhagen, October 26, 1828. His youth was chiefly spent in Iceland, but he was instructed in law and literature in the Copenhagen University. His poetical writings are voluminous, but his prose sketches and collections of popular tales and legends were much better received by the public.

An'dẹr-sọn, (ADAM,) a Scottish political economist, born about 1690, was a clerk in the South Sea House for forty years. He was author of a well-known History of Commerce, entitled an "Historical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce, etc.," (2 vols., 1762,) a work of great research. Died in 1765.

Anderson, (ALEXANDER,) an eminent Scottish mathematician, born at Aberdeen about 1580, became professor of mathematics at Paris, and died in the early part of the seventeenth century. He published, besides other works, "Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi," (1612.)

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Anderson, (ALEXANDER,) M.D., a British botanist, who passed many years in the West Indies, and was superintendent of the botanic garden of Saint Vincent. He wrote an "Account of a Bituminous Lake or Plain in the Island of Trinidad," (1789;) a "Description of the Bread-Fruit Tree," (1798;) and an "Essay on the Cultivation of the Clove," (1802.) Died September 8, 1811.

Anderson, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet, born at Kirkconnel, Dumfriesshire, April 30, 1845. He became a "surfaceman" or labourer on a railway, and published "Songs of Labour," (1873,) "The Two Angels," (1875,) "Poems, Songs, and Ballads," (1879,) etc.

Anderson, (ALEXANDER,) M.D., said to be the earliest wood-engraver in America, was born in New York city in 1774, the son of a Scotch printer. He graduated as a physician at Columbia College in 1796. He was a self-instructed engraver, finally attaining great skill in his profession. His earlier works include cuts for a book called the "Looking-Glass for the Mind," and the first edition of Webster's Spelling-Book. He died in Jersey City, January 16, 1870.

Anderson, (ARTHUR,) M.P., a Scottish gentleman noted for his public spirit and enterprise, was born in Shetland in 1792. He was the principal founder, and for many years the director, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Died Feb. 28, 1868.

Anderson, (CHRISTOPHER,) a British Baptist minister, born in Edinburgh in 1782. He founded the Edinburgh Bible Society. His chief works are the "Domestic Constitution," (1826,) and "Annals of the English Bible," (2 vols., 1845.) Died in 1852.

See "Life and Letters of Christopher Anderson," by his nephew, 1854: CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

An'dẹr-sọn, (Sir EDMOND,) an English judge, noted for his learning, born at Broughton about 1530. He was chief justice of the court of common pleas from 1582 until his death, and was one of the commissioners who tried Mary, Queen of Scots, and Sir Walter Raleigh. He treated the Puritans with rigour, but his judicial conduct is said to have been generally moderate and correct. His "Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Common Bench" are esteemed good authority. Died in 1605.

See Foss, "Judges of England" LLOYD, "State Worthies."

Anderson, (ELIZABETH GARRETT,) physician, born in London in 1837, studied medicine at the Middlesex Hospital, and became the pioneer woman physician in England, practising for women and children. She received the degree of M.D. from the University of Paris, and was a member of the London School Board.

Anderson, (GALUSHA,) D.D., a Baptist clergyman, born at Bergen, Genesee County, New York, March 7, 1832. He graduated at Rochester University in 1854, and was ordained in 1856. After holding important pastorates, he was from 1866 to 1873 professor of homiletics and church polity in the theological school at Newton, Mass., from 1878 to 1888, was president of the University of Chicago, then of Denison University, then professor at Baptist Union Theological Seminary. Died 1918.

An'dẹr-sọn, (GEORGE,) a traveller, born in Sleswick. He traversed Persia, India, China, and other countries, between 1644 and 1650, and published a narrative of his travels, in German, (1669.)

Anderson, (GEORGE,) an English writer and mathematician, born at Weston in 1760; died in 1796.

Anderson, (HENRY J.,) professor of mathematics, etc. in Columbia College, New York, from 1825 to 1843. He was associated with Lieutenant Lynch in the exploration of the Dead Sea, and published "Geology of Lieutenant Lynch's Expedition," (1848.) Died in 1875.

Anderson, (JAMES,) a Scottish antiquary and historical writer, born at Edinburgh in 1662. He became a resident of London soon after the union of England and Scotland. He wrote an "Essay showing that the Crown of Scotland is Independent," (1705,) and spent many years in making a collection of ancient Scottish charters, etc., which was published under the title of "Choice Treasury (or Collection) of the Charters and Coins of Scotland," ("Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiæ Thesaurus," 1739.) He also published "Collections relating to the History of Mary, Queen of Scotland," (4 vols., 1724–28.) Died in 1728.

Anderson, (JAMES,) an ingenious writer on agriculture and political economy, born near Edinburgh in 1739 was a practical farmer. He published valuable "Essays relating to Agriculture and Rural Affairs," (3 vols., 1777,) and edited a weekly periodical called "The Bee," (1790–

94,) which is highly commended. In 1797 he removed to the vicinity of London, where he issued a monthly periodical called "Recreations in Agriculture, Natural History, Arts, and Literature," (1799–1802,) in which he developed a new theory on rent, that was afterwards adopted by Malthus and others. Died in 1808.

Anderson, (JAMES,) was physician-general of the East India Company's army at Madras, in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. He was noted for long and diligent efforts to introduce the cochineal, mulberry-tree, silkworm, and other productions, into Hindostan. He published letters to Sir Joseph Banks and others on these subjects. Died August 5, 1809.

Anderson, (JAMES STUART MURRAY,) an English writer, born about 1798, graduated as B.A. at Oxford in 1820. He became rector of Tormarton about 1850, and published "The History of the Church of England in the Colonies and Foreign Dependencies of the British Empire," (3 vols., 1851.) Died September 27, 1869.

Anderson, ân'dẹr-sŏn, (JOHANN,) an accomplished publicist, was born at Hamburg in 1674, and took the degree of doctor of laws at Leyden in 1697. He was afterwards employed by the citizens of Hamburg in various negotiations at different European courts. He became successively syndic, burgomaster, and senior burgomaster of his native city. Died in 1743. He left an "Account of Greenland, Iceland, and Davis' Straits."

Anderson, (JOHN,) zoologist, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, October 4, 1833. Studied zoology, occupied several professorships in natural history in Scotland and India, and in 1868 accompanied a government expedition to Burmah as scientist. In 1874 he accompanied a similar expedition to China, and in 1881 investigated the marine zoology of the Mergui Archipelago, the results of his studies being published by the Linnean Society of London. He wrote many papers on zoology, and a number of works describing his travels and researches.

Anderson, (Rev. JOHN,) a Scottish Presbyterian divine, born about 1671. He became minister of Dumbarton in 1704, and removed to Glasgow in 1720. His chief work is a "Defence of the Church Government, Faith, Worship, and Spirit of the Presbyterians," (1714.) Died about 1722.

Anderson, (JOHN JACOB,) writer, born in New York city in 1821, was for 30 years connected with a New York grammar school. He wrote many text-books, including "Pictorial School History of the United States," "School History of England," "Manual of General History," etc. Died in 1906.

Anderson, (JOSEPH,) United States Senator, born near Philadelphia in 1757. He was appointed by Washington, in 1791, judge of the territory south of the Ohio. Upon its organization into the State of Tennessee, in 1797, he was elected to the United States Senate, of which he continued an influential member for nineteen years, being twice chosen president *pro tempore*. From 1815 to 1836 he was First Comptroller of the United States Treasury. Died in 1837.

Anderson, (LARS.) See ANDREÆ, (LAURENTIUS.)

Anderson, (MARTIN BREWER,) LL.D., an American educator, born at Brunswick, Maine, February 12, 1815, graduated in 1840 at Waterville College, where he was afterwards a professor of rhetoric. In 1850 he went to New York, and became editor of the "Recorder," a Baptist newspaper. From 1853 to 1888 he was president of the University of Rochester. Died February 26, 1890.

Anderson, (MARY,) actress, was born at Sacramento, California, July 28, 1859. She made a successful début as Juliet in 1875, and subsequently played, with great popularity, in the chief cities of the United States, appearing at the Lyceum in London in 1883. She married M. Navarro de Viana, of New York, in 1890, and retired from the stage.

An'der-son, (RASMUS BJÖRN,) an American author, born of Norwegian parents at Albion, Wisconsin, January 12, 1846, was educated at the Norwegian Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. In 1875 he was appointed professor of Scandinavian languages in the University of Wisconsin, but retired from that position in 1884. He was United States minister to Denmark, 1885–89. Among his works are "Julegave," (1872,) "Den Norske Maalsag," (1874,) "America not Discovered by Columbus," (1874,) "Norse Mythology," (1875,) "Viking Tales of the North," (1877,) "The Younger Edda," (1880,) etc. With Dr. F. W. Horn, he wrote a "History of the Scandinavian North."

Anderson, (RICHARD C.,) an American diplomatist, born in Kentucky about 1750. He was a representative in Congress from Kentucky from 1817 to 1821, United States Minister to the Republic of Colombia in 1823, and in 1826 Envoy Extraordinary to the Assembly of American Nations at Panama. Died at Panama in 1826.

Anderson, (RICHARD HENRY,) an American general, born in South Carolina about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1842. He became a captain in 1855, resigned in 1861, entered the Confederate service, and became lieutenant-general. He commanded a division at Gettysburg, July, 1863. Died June 26, 1879.

Anderson, (ROBERT,) M.D., a Scottish critic and biographer, born in Lanarkshire in 1750. He resided in Edinburgh from 1790 until his death, and had an extensive correspondence with literary men. He is best known as editor of a good edition of "The Works of the British Poets; with Prefaces Biographical and Critical," (14 vols., 1792–1807.) He also published "The Life of Dr. Johnson," (1795,) and "The Life of Dr. Smollett," (1803.) Died in 1830.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Anderson, (ROBERT,) a British poet, born at Carlisle in 1770; died in 1833. Many of his ballads and other poems are in the Cumberland dialect. His works are chiefly of a humorous cast.

See "Autobiography of Robert Anderson."

Anderson, (ROBERT,) an American general, born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1805, graduated at West Point in 1825. He served as captain in the Mexican war, 1846–47, and became a major of artillery in 1857. In the autumn of 1860 he took command of the forts in Charleston harbour. He removed his garrison, December 26, from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, which he refused to surrender on the demand of Governor Pickens. The insurgents besieged Fort Sumter, and began to bombard it on the 12th of April, 1861. The bombardment was kept up with red-hot shot and with unremitting fury for many hours. Major Anderson's position having at length been rendered untenable by want of provisions and by the combustion of part of the fort, he surrendered on the 13th of April. He was promoted to be a brigadier-general in the regular army in May, 1861. In consequence of ill health, or some other reason, he took no further part in the civil war. **Died at Nice in 1871.**

Anderson, (RUFUS,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born August 17, 1796, at North Yarmouth, Maine. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818; studied divinity at Andover, (1819–22;) was assistant secretary for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1824 to 1832, and full secretary from 1832 to 1866. At the close of his long term of able service he was presented with $20,000, most of which sum he turned over to the board. Died 1880.

Anderson, (SHERWOOD,) American writer, was born September 13, 1876, at Camden, Ohio. His novels, which have a mystical and romantic atmosphere, include Windy McPherson's Son, 1916; Many Marriages, 1922; Dark Laughter, 1925.

Anderson, (THOMAS MCARTHUR,) an American general, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, January 22, 1836. He entered the civil war as a private, but continued in the army and rose in rank, becoming colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry in 1886. He engaged in the war with Spain as brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1898, and brigadier-general in the regular army March 31, 1899. He commanded the first expedition to the Philippines. Died 1917.

Anderson, (WILLIAM,) a British naturalist who was surgeon on the Resolution in Cook's second voyage round the world, 1772–75. He wrote several short treatises. Died August 3, 1778.

Anderson, (WILLIAM,) a prolific Scottish author, born at Edinburgh, December 10, 1805. Among his publications are "Poetical Aspirations," (1830,) "Landscape Lyrics," (1839,) "Popular Scottish Biography," (1842,) "Treasury of History," etc., (5 vols.,) "The Scottish Nation," (3 large vols., 1853,) "The Young Voyager," (1855,) etc. Died August 2, 1866.

Anderson-Gar'rett, (ELISABETH,) M.D., an English author and physician, born in London in 1837. Previous to her marriage in 1871 she was known by her maiden name of GARRETT. She received a medical education at St. Andrews, Edinburgh, London, and Paris, where she graduated as M.D. in 1870, having previously won distinction as a practitioner and as an advocate of woman suffrage. She has also become prominent in the cause of popular education.

An'ders-sen, (ADOLPH,) a celebrated chess-player, born at Breslau, Silesia, July 6, 1818. In the London chess-tournament of 1851 he beat L. Kieseritzki, Staunton, Szen, and Wyvill, but in 1858 was beaten at Paris by Morphy, who won seven games out of eleven, two being drawn. Anderssen is by many regarded as the strongest chess-player that ever lived, Paul Morphy alone excepted. He died March 14, 1879.

Andersson, ån'dẽr-sŏn, (CHARLES JOHN,) a traveller, born in Sweden in 1827. He was the son of an Englishman. Between 1850 and 1866 he passed several years in the exploration of Southern Africa, and made contributions to the natural history and geography of that region. He published, in 1855 and 1861, narratives of his travels. He continued these explorations till his death, June 5, 1867.

Andersson, (NILS JOHAN,) a Swedish botanist, born in Småland, February 20, 1821; died in Stockholm, March 27, 1880. He published several botanical treatises and monographs of value, as well as an account of his voyage round the world in 1851–53 in the frigate "Eugenie."

Andhrimnir or **Andrimner,** ån-drim'nẽr, in the Norse mythology, the name of the cook who boils every day, in the kettle Eldhrimnir, the flesh of the boar Sæhrimnir, for the table of the gods and heroes.

Andlaw, von, fon ånt'lâv, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German writer, born at Freiburg, Baden, October 6, 1799. He was for a long time ambassador from Baden to Austria. His principal published works are "Die Frauen in der Geschichte," (1861,) and "Mein Tagebuch," (1862.) Died September 4, 1871.

Andlo (ånd'lo) or **Andlau,** ånd'lŏw, written also **Andelo,** ån'dẽh-lo, (PETER HERMAN OF,) [Lat. PE'TRUS DE AND'LO or AND'ELO,] a German jurist, of Italian descent, lived in the fifteenth century, and wrote in Latin on the Germanic Empire a work which is remarkable as the first attempt in Germany to compile a system of public law.

An-doç'i-dēs, ['Ανδοκίδης,] an Athenian orator, born about 467 B.C., was called one of the "Ten Orators." He was appointed with Glaucon to command a fleet in 432, and acted a prominent part in political affairs. When the thirty tyrants obtained power in 404 B.C., he went into exile, from which he soon returned. He died about 390 B.C. A few of his orations are extant.

Andrada, de, dà ån-drâ'dà, or **Andrade, de,** dà ån-drâ'dà, (ALFONSO,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Toledo in 1590, wrote many works on theology. Died in 1658.

Andrada, de, dà ån-drâ'dà, or **Andrade, de,** dà ån-drâ'dà, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born in Alentejo about 1580. He went as a missionary to India and Thibet, and published a "New Discovery of the Grand Cathay, or Kingdom of Thibet," (1627.) Died at Goa in 1633.

Andrada, de, (DIOGO PAYVA,) a Portuguese divine, born at Coimbra in 1528. He was a distinguished member of the Council of Trent. He published seven volumes of sermons, of which one, "De Conciliorum Auctoritate," attracted much attention. His remarkable "Defensio Tridentinæ Fidei" was published in 1578. Died in 1575.

Andrada, de, or **Andrade, de,** (DIOGO LOPEZ,) a Portuguese preacher, born in Santarem in 1569; died in 1635.

Andrada, de, or **Andrade, de,** (FERNAN PEREZ,) a Spaniard, surnamed (in the Galician dialect) O Bo, ("the Good,") was a friend of Henri de Trastamara. He built, about 1388, a noble bridge across the Eume.

Andrada, de, (FERNÃO PEREZ,) a Portuguese naval officer, commanded a ship in the fleet of Albuquerque, who in 1511 appointed him admiral of a fleet of ten ships at Malacca. He defeated the Sultan of Java in a sea-fight in 1513, and commanded the first European fleet that appeared on the coast of China, (1518.) He was successful in opening commercial intercourse with the Chinese.

Andrada, de, or **Andrade, de,** (FRANCISCO RADES,) a Spanish writer of great merit, born at Toledo, was author of a "History of the Three Spanish Orders of Chivalry," (1572.) He lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century, and was chaplain to Philip II.

Andrada, de, or **Andrade, de,** (JACINTO,) an excellent Portuguese writer, born at Beja in 1597. He was abbot of the monastery of Santa Maria das Chãs. Died in 1657. His principal work is the Life of Dom João de Castro, Viceroy of India, (1651,) which is a model of fine writing.

Andrada, de, (PAOLO GONZALEZ,) a Portuguese lyric poet of the early part of the seventeenth century. He wrote a volume of Spanish poems, (published at Lisbon in 1629.)

Andrada e Sylva, (or **Silva,**) ån-drâ'dà à sêl'vâ, (JOSÉ BONIFACIO,) a distinguished Brazilian, born at Santos in 1765. He studied at the University of Coimbra in Portugal, and returned to Brazil in 1819. He was a man of great courage, ability, and eloquence, and took the lead in those measures which in 1822 severed Brazil from Portugal and created it an independent empire. He was prime minister of Brazil for a short time in 1822–23, and was appointed guardian of the emperor's minor children in 1831. He died in 1838, leaving several scientific treatises.

His brothers, ANTONIO CARLOS and MARTIN FRANCISCO DE ANDRADA, were both distinguished for their talents and eloquence, and both held high positions under the Brazilian government. Antonio Carlos was born November 1, 1773, and died in 1845, and Martin was born in 1776, and died February 23, 1844. The two sons of Martin Francis de Andrada (JOSÉ BONIFACIO and MARTIN FRANCIS) are both known as poets. José published "Rosas e Goivos," ("Roses and Gillyflowers," 1849,) and Martin is best known for his "Lagrimas e Sorrisos," ("Tears and Smiles," 1847,) and for the drama of "Januario Garcia."

See J. M. PEREIRA DA SYLVA, "Plutarco Brasileiro," 1847; E. JOAQUIM DA SYLVA MAIA, "José Bonifacio de Andrada e Sylva, Elogio historico," 1838; FLETCHER and KIDDER, "Brazil and the Brazilians," 1868.

Andrade, (JOSE,) Venezuelan statesman, was born at Merida, Venezuela, in 1838. He was plenipotentiary of Venezuela in French claims, 1888; delegate to Pan-American Congress; member of United States and Venezuelan Claims Commission, 1895; signed treaty of arbitration in boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, 1897; delegate to Universal Postal Congress, Washington, 1897; minister of Venezuela to England, 1899.

Andral, ŏn'drăl', (GABRIEL,) an eminent French physician, born in Paris in 1797, was a son of Guillaume, noticed below. He published "Clinique Médicale," (4 vols., 1824–27,) and a "Summary of Pathological Anatomy," (3 vols., 1829,) which had a great success. He wrote also various other medical works. In 1830 he became professor of pathology, and in 1839 succeeded Broussais in the chair of pathology and therapeutics, in Paris. He was admitted into the Institute in 1842. The wife of Dr. Andral was a daughter of Royer-Collard. Died February 13, 1876.

Andral, (GUILLAUME,) a distinguished physician, the father of the preceding, was born in Lot in 1769. He

became a physician to the army of Italy, and obtained a high position under Murat at Naples about 1808.

Andrássy, ân-drâs'see, (JULIUS,) COUNT, (in Hungarian, ANDRÁSSY GYULA, ŏn'drâ-she joo'lâ,) an Austro-Hungarian statesman, born at Zemplin, Hungary, March 8, 1823, son of the public-spirited and patriotic Count Charles Andrássy, who died in 1845. Young Andrássy went to the Diet in 1847, took an active part in the revolution of 1848, and was in exile thence till 1857, when he re-entered Hungarian political life. In 1867 he became prime minister of Hungary, and in 1871 minister of foreign affairs for Austria-Hungary. D. Feb. 18, 1890.

His son, Count Julius Andrassy, born June 30, 1860, was Minister of the Interior 1906, and Foreign Minister, 1918. Died 1929.

Andray. See ANDRÉ.

André. See ANDREÆ.

André. See ANDREAS.

André, ŏn'drà', called SYL'VIUS, [in French, DU BOIS, dü bwâ',] a French chronicler of the twelfth century.

Andre, ân'drâ, (CHRISTIAN KARL,) a German teacher and writer, born at Hildburghausen in 1763. He taught near Gotha and at Brünn, and was editor of a popular magazine called "Hesperus," (1809–31.) Among his numerous works are "Useful Walks for Every Day in the Year," (1790,) and a valuable "Geographico-Statistical Description of the Austrian Empire," (1813.) Died at Stuttgart in 1831.

Andre, (EMIL,) a German writer on the culture and management of forests, was born at Schnepfenthal in 1790. Died February 26, 1869.

Andre, ŏn'drà', or **Saint-André**, sân'tŏn'drà', (FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer, lived about the close of the seventeenth century.

André, sometimes written **Andray**, ŏn'drà', (JEAN,) a French historical painter, born at Paris in 1662; died in 1753.

Andre, (JOHANN,) a celebrated German composer, kapellmeister to the Prince of Prussia, was born at Offenbach in 1741. He composed many operas and songs. Died in 1799.

Andre, (JOHANN ANTON,) a musical composer, son of the preceding, was born at Offenbach in 1775. He composed masses, concertos, symphonies, etc., and published some works which Mozart left in manuscript. Died at Offenbach, April 5, 1842.

André, an'drâ or an'dre, (JOHN,) an adjutant-general in the British army of the American Revolution, celebrated for his complicity in the treason of Arnold, was born in London in 1751. His parents were from Geneva, in Switzerland, where he was educated with a view to becoming a merchant. But, being crossed in love, he abandoned the counting-house for the camp, and received his first commission in the British army in 1771. In 1774 he came to America as a lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers, and was among the officers captured at Saint John's early in the war by Montgomery. His varied and graceful talents and his engaging manners appear to have obtained for him the appointment of adjutant-general with the rank of major, without his performing any distinguished military services. He held, moreover, a facile and at times satirical pen, and occasionally amused himself with caricaturing in rhyme the appearance and exploits of the "rebel" officers. After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British he was employed to carry on a correspondence with a body of loyalists near the Chesapeake, who were conspiring to restore the royal government. He first introduced himself to the notice of Arnold by means of a letter, written August 16, 1779, to Mrs. Arnold, whose acquaintance he had formed in Philadelphia.

Major André was employed by Sir Henry Clinton to conduct the secret negotiations with Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point; and for this purpose he assumed the name of John Anderson. On the 21st of September, 1780, Major André and Arnold had an interview at the house of Joshua H. Smith. Arnold furnished André a number of papers relating to West Point, including maps and plans and memoranda of the weakest points where an attack might be made with the best advantage. He also gave him a passport through the American lines. After he parted from Arnold, Smith accompanied him beyond the American outposts, and André proceeded towards New York City by land. André now pursued his journey in confident security until he had crossed a small stream near Tarrytown, when three men, armed with muskets, emerged from a thicket and brought him to a stand. Losing all caution, he exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I hope you belong to our party?" "What party?" asked the leader. "The lower party," said André. "We do," was the reply. André then declared himself a British officer on important business, who must not be detained a moment. To his consternation, the party now declared themselves Americans, and told André he was their prisoner. Recovering himself, he attempted to pass off his former declaration as a subterfuge, saying he was a Continental officer procuring information from below, and showed a pass from General Arnold. The suspicions of his captors, however, were fully aroused, and, on searching his person, the papers furnished him by Arnold were found between his stockings and the soles of his feet. As a last resort, André offered them his horse and watch, or any reward they might name, if they would let him go. But the sturdy republicans were not to be bribed. They conducted him ten or twelve miles to North Castle, and delivered him to Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson. Recognizing the handwriting of Arnold in the papers found, and perceiving that they were of a dangerous nature, Colonel Jameson forwarded them by express to Washington at Hartford, and then, with an obtuseness almost incredible, was about to send André to Arnold with a letter stating the circumstances of his arrest and the character of the papers found on him. Major Talmadge, arriving soon after, immediately suspected Arnold, and, by earnest entreaty, prevailed on Jameson to detain André; but the letter was suffered to go on and furnish Arnold timely warning to make his escape. André was tried by a court-martial and condemned to be hung as a spy. He admitted freely who he was, and for what purpose he came within the American lines, but declined disclosing anything implicating any other person. Sir Henry Clinton made great efforts to secure his release. It was intimated to him that André would be given up on the surrender of Arnold; but this was not to be thought of. André requested that his sentence might be commuted to being shot; but the magnitude of the plot in which he was implicated forbade any indulgence being shown him. He was executed at Tappantown on the morning of October 2, 1780, conducting himself with great fortitude to the last. The day before his execution he sketched, with pen and ink, a miniature likeness of himself, which is now in the Trumbull Gallery of Yale College. In 1821 his remains were transferred to England and interred in Westminster Abbey. The names of his captors were John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart. They were liberally rewarded by Congress, and in 1853 a monument was erected to their memory on the site of André's arrest. Joshua H. Smith was tried for treason, but acquitted on the plea of his ignorance of Arnold's traitorous designs.

See Life of Benedict Arnold, in SPARKS's "American Biography;" WINTHROP SARGENT, "Life and Career of Major John André," 1861; "Atlantic Monthly" for December, 1860.

André, ŏn'drà', L'ABBÉ, a French writer, born at Marseilles, lived between 1750 and 1800. He published an edition of the works of D'Aguesseau, (13 vols., 1759–90.)

Andre, (RUDOLPH,) a German writer on rural economy, born at Gotha in 1792, was a brother of Emil, above noticed, and was a practical cultivator. It is stated that he first described the art of improving races of animals. Died in 1825.

André, (Marshal SAINT.) See SAINT-ANDRÉ.

André, (VALÈRE.) See ANDREAS, (VALERIUS.)

André, (YVES MARIE,) a French Jesuit writer, and professor of mathematics at Caen, born in 1675 in Brittany; died in 1764. He is known as the author of an "Essay on the Beautiful," (1741,) a work of considerable merit.

Andrea, ân-drā'â, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian historical writer, born at Barletta in 1519.

Andrea, (GIOVANNI,) a famous Italian canonist, born

at Mugello, Tuscany, about 1275. He held several professorships of law, winning great applause as a teacher. He died of the plague at Bologna in 1348. His extant writings are mostly commentaries and glosses on the canon law, and on other canonists.

Andrea, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian scholar, born at Vigévano in 1417, became Bishop of Aleria in Corsica. He is chiefly remembered as the editor of several classical works published at Rome, among which are "Cæsar's Works," (1469;) "The Decades of Livy," (1470;) "The Works of Virgil," (about 1470;) "Pliny's Natural History," (1470,) and "Cicero's Orations," (1471.) Died in 1475.

Andrea, written also **Andreas**, (ONUFRIO,) a Neapolitan poet, wrote, besides other works, a heroic poem, called "Italia Liberata," (1646.) He was ranked among the best Italian poets of his time by Crescimbeni. Died about 1650.

Andrea PISANO, (pe-sä'no,) a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect, born at Pisa about 1270, was a pupil of Nicola and Giovanni Pisani. He was one of the first who abandoned the Gothic style for the antique models of Greece. He was invited to Florence to execute the sculptures of the façade of Santa Maria del Fiore. At the death of Arnolfo di Lapo, Andrea was appointed superintendent of the public works of Florence. He designed the Castello di Scarpería and the church of San Giovanni at Pistoja. His master-piece of sculpture was the bronze rilievi of the gates of the baptistery of San Giovanni at Florence, (1339,) now replaced by other gates. Died at Florence about 1348.

His son NINO was an able sculptor, and finished some of his father's works.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Andrea, (ZOAN or GIOVANNI,) a skilful Italian engraver, who lived in the early part of the sixteenth century. He copied and imitated the prints of Mantegna. His works are rare, and command high prices.

See OTTLEY, "Early History of Engraving."

Andrea, d', dän-drā'ä, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent jurist of Naples, born near Amalfi in 1625; died in 1698.

Andrea, d', (GIROLAMO,) an Italian cardinal, born in Naples, April 12, 1812; became Bishop of Sabina, and in 1852 was created a cardinal. In 1867 he was summoned to Rome and subjected to discipline for his alleged disloyalty to the Papal See. Died at Rome, May 15, 1868.

Andrea del Castagno. See CASTAGNO.

Andrea del Sarto or **Vannucchi**. See SARTO.

Andrea di Luigi. See LUIGI.

Andreæ, ån-drā'ä, (ABRAHAM,) a Swedish prelate, born in Ångermannland. He was elected Archbishop of Upsal in 1593, before which date he had opposed the attempt of King John to restore the Roman Catholic religion in Sweden. He died in prison in 1607.

Andreæ or **Andreä**, ån-drā'ä, (or **Andreas**, ån-drā'äs,) (JACOB or JAMES,) an eminent German Protestant theologian, born at Waiblingen, in Würtemberg, in 1528. He was ordained deacon at Stuttgart in 1546, after which he became professor at Tübingen. He performed many long journeys in Germany to organize the Lutheran worship, and acquired great influence by his learning, energy, and eloquence. He was president of a board of five who, in 1580, produced the "Formula Concordiæ," a summary and symbol of faith then adopted, and still recognized, by the Lutheran Church. He wrote many polemical works against the Calvinists and Papists. Died in 1590.

See MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Theologorum;" J. V. ANDREÆ, "Fama Andreana reflorescens," etc., 1630; LEBRET, "Programmata III. de J. Andreæ Vita," 1799.

Andreæ, ån'dre-ē or ån-drā'ä, [Fr. ANDRÉ, ôn'drà',] (JOHANNES or GIOVANNI,) an eminent professor of canon law, was born near Florence about 1275. He was professor at Bologna for many years. Died in 1348. He was reputed the most celebrated canonist of the fourteenth century. His "Commentaries on the Decretals" were highly esteemed.

See FANTUZZI, "Scrittori Bolognesi;" MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Andreæ, (JOHANN GEORG REINHARDT,) a German apothecary, born at Hanover in 1724. He wrote treatises on chemistry, botany, etc., which appeared in the "Hanover Magazine," and "Letters from Switzerland," (2d edition, 1776.) Died in 1793.

Andreæ or **Andreä**, [Fr. ANDRÉ, ôn'drà',] (JOHANN VALENTIN,) a German satirical writer of great merit, born at Herrenberg, in Würtemberg, in August, 1586, was a grandson of Jacob Andreæ, (1528–90.) He became deacon at Vaihingen in 1614, town-pastor at Calw in 1620, court preacher at Stuttgart in 1639, and ecclesiastic counsellor to the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel in 1642. The institution of the order of Rosicrucians is ascribed to him by some writers; but the disputes on this question have not dispelled its obscurity. His principal work is a "Hundred Satirical Dialogues," ("Menippus, sive Dialogorum Satiricorum Centuria," 1617.) He showed a liberal philosophical spirit in his Latin work entitled "The Images of the Virtues and Vices of Human Life," (1619.) He also published poems in German, which are praised by Herder. Died in 1654. "Andreæ," says Hallam, "was a man above his age, and a singular contrast to the narrow and pedantic herd of German scholars and theologians."

See SEYBOLD, "Selbstbiographien berühmter Männer," 1799; W. HOSSBACH, "J. V. Andreæ und seiner Zeitalter dargestellt," 1819; FLÖGEL, "Geschichte der Komischen Literatur."

Andreæ, (LAURENTIUS,) [Sw. LARS AN'DERSON,] one of the principal agents in the introduction of the Reformation into Sweden. He was converted to the Protestant faith in 1520, and appears to have become soon after the principal adviser of Gustavus Vasa, who appointed him chancellor. In 1526 he published a translation of the New Testament into Swedish. He afterwards incurred the suspicion and displeasure of his sovereign, and died in obscurity in 1552.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Andreæ, (TOBIAS,) a German Cartesian philosopher, born at Braunfels in 1604, was professor of Greek at Groningen. Died in 1676.

Andreæ, (TOBIAS,) a German physician and professor of philosophy, was born at Bremen in 1633; died at Franeker in 1685.

Andreani, ån-drà-ä'nee, (ANDREA,) a noted Italian engraver, surnamed MANTUANO, (*i.e.* the "Mantuan,") born at Mantua about 1540; died in 1623. He carried to great perfection the art of engraving on wood in chiaroscuro. His master-piece is "The Triumph of Cæsar."

An'dre-as, [Gr. Ἀνδρέας,] the name of several ancient physicians, none of whom is of sufficient note to deserve a place here.

An'dreas, an archbishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, supposed to have lived about the close of the fifth century. He wrote a commentary on the Apocalypse.

An'dreas surnamed CRETEN'SIS, ("of Crete,") a native of Damascus, who became Archbishop of Crete near the end of the seventh century.

Andreas, (Italian.) See ANDREA.

Andreas, ån-drā'äs, Archbishop of Lund, in Sweden, wrote "Hexaemeron," a Latin poem on the Creation, and was author or compiler of the "Laws of Zealand." Died in 1228.

An-dre'as or **An'drew**, (OF NAPLES,) called also **Andreasso**, ån-drà-äs'so, born about 1324, was the second son of Carobert, King of Hungary. His marriage with Joanna, heiress of the throne of Naples, was celebrated in 1331, and she became queen regnant in 1334. A conspiracy having been formed against him by several princes and barons of Naples, he was assassinated in 1345.

Andreas, ån-drā'äs, a liberal German prelate, Archbishop of Crain, (Carniola,) attempted to reform the Romish Church, the corruptions of which he boldly exposed. He was committed to prison and strangled in 1484.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Andreas or **Andrew**, (JOHN,) surnamed RATISBONEN'SIS, (*i.e.* "of Ratisbon,") sometimes called ANDREAS MAGISTER, (*i.e.* "Andrew the Master,") a learned German chronicler who lived about the year 1400.

Andreas, (ONUPHRIUS.) See ANDREA, (ONUFRIO.)

Andreas, ân-drā'âs, or **André**, ôn'drà', (VALERIUS,) a Flemish bibliographer, born in Brabant in 1588. He became professor of Hebrew and of law at Louvain. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "Bibliotheca Belgica," (1623,) a work of some value on the life and writings of eminent Belgians. Died in 1656.

See FÉLIX NÈVE, "V. André professeur d'Hébreu, etc.," 1846; E. VANDERLINDEN, "V. Andreæ Præconium," 1850.

André-Bardon. See DANDRÉ.

Andre du Bois. See ANDRÉ SYLVIUS.

Andree, ân'drā, (KARL THEODOR,) a German geographer, born at Brunswick, October 20, 1808, was educated at Jena, Berlin, and Göttingen. He was for many years a journalist, and published numerous valuable geographical works, largely upon America. Died at Wildungen, August 10, 1875. His son RICHARD, (born February 26, 1835,) a geographer and ethnologist, has made special studies regarding the Slavic peoples, especially the Wends and Czechs.

Andree, (S.A.,) a Swedish engineer, born about 1855. He was examiner-in-chief at the patent office, and in 1896 projected a balloon voyage to the North Pole. He started, with two companions, from Danes Island, north of Spitzbergen, July 11, 1897, since when nothing has been heard of him.

An'dreef, (LEONID,) a Russian author, born at Orel in 1871. He won fame by his short stories, his longer works being "The Life of Vassili Fiweiski" and "Red Laughter," a lurid narrative of the Russo-Japan war. His books teem with horrors. Died 1919.

Andrei, ân-drā'e or ân-drā', or **An'drew**, (YAROSLAVITCH, yä-ro-slä'vitch,) a younger brother of **Alexander-Nevsky**, waged war against Batoo- (or Batou-) Khan the Mogul. Died in 1264.

Andrei or **Andrew**, surnamed YOOREVITCH or YOUREVITCH, yoo'rĕ-vitch, Grand Duke of Russia, born in 1110, was a warlike prince, and extended his dominions by conquest. He was assassinated in 1174.

Andreini, ân-drà-ee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian actor and writer of comedies, born at Pistoja, lived about the close of the sixteenth century. He is supposed to have died about 1620.

Andreini, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) son of the preceding, also an actor and writer, was born at Florence about 1578; died about 1650. Besides other successful works, he wrote a sacred drama entitled "L'Adamo," (lâ-dâ'mo,) (or "Adam," 1613,) from which Milton is by some supposed to have derived the idea of "Paradise Lost."

Andreini, (ISABELLA,) a native of Padua, the wife of Francesco, noticed above, was both an accomplished actress and a poetess. Died in 1604, aged forty-two. Among her poems is "Mirtilla, a Pastoral Fable," (1588.)

Andreini, (PIETRO ANDREA,) a learned Italian antiquary, born at Florence about 1650; died in 1720.

Andrelini, ân-drà-lee'nee, (PUBLIO FAUSTO,) [in Latin, PUB'LIUS FAUS'TUS ANDRELI'NUS,] an Italian writer of Latin poetry, was born at Forlì about 1450. In 1489 he was appointed by Charles VIII. professor of classical literature in the University of Paris, where he died in 1518. His pretensions as a poet were ridiculed by Erasmus, who said his verses lacked only one syllable, *i.e. sense.*

Andreoli, ân-drà-o'lee, (GIORGIO **da Gubbio**—dâ goob'be-o,) an Italian sculptor and worker in terra-cotta, lived about 1500.

Andréossi or **Andréossy**, ôn'drà'o'se', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) COUNT OF, a distinguished French military officer and engineer, born at Castelnaudary, in Languedoc, in 1761. He served with distinction in Italy, (1796,) became general of brigade about 1797, and went to Egypt in 1798. He contributed, as a member of the Institute of Cairo, to the labours of the "Commission of Egypt," and wrote excellent memoirs on Lake Menzaleh and the natron lakes. He officiated as chief of the staff of Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire, 1799, and was made general of division, and appointed successively ambassador to London, Vienna, and Constantinople. On the restoration of the Bourbons (1814) he was recalled from the Ottoman Porte, and remained in private life till the revolution of March, 1815, when he again accepted office under Napoleon as the head of the war department. After the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, he was one of the five commissioners sent to negotiate an armistice with the allied powers, on which occasion he gave his ready consent to the recall of the Bourbons. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1826, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1827, and died in 1828. He left, besides other works, a "Journey to the Mouth of the Black Sea, or Essay on the Bosphorus and Delta of Thrace," (1818.)

See MARION, "Notice nécrologique sur le Comte Andréossi," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Andréossy or **Andréossi**, (FRANÇOIS,) an ancestor of the preceding, born in Paris in 1633. He was an eminent mathematician and engineer, and deserves especial notice as the projector of the Canal of Languedoc. Died in 1688.

Andreozzi, ân-drà-ot'see, (GAETANO,) an Italian dramatic composer, born at Naples in 1763; died in 1826.

Andres, ân'drĕs, (BONAVENTURA JOHANN,) a learned Jesuit, born at Nuremberg in 1744; died in 1822.

Andrés, ân-drĕs', (CARLOS,) a Spanish lawyer, born near Valencia in 1753. He translated into Spanish several works of his brother Juan Andrés. Died in 1820.

Andrés, (JUAN,) a most learned Spanish author, born at Planes, in the province of Valencia, in 1740, joined the Society of Jesuits in 1754. When the Jesuits were expelled from Spain in 1767, he went first to Corsica and afterwards to Italy. The most important and best-known of his numerous works is that entitled "On the Origin, Progress, and Present State of all Literature," ("Dell' Origine, de' Progressi, e dello Stato attuale d'ogni Letteratura," 7 vols., 1782–99.) He was appointed by Joseph Bonaparte prefect or keeper of the royal library at Naples in 1806. His "Essay on the Philosophy of Galileo" (1776) is particularly commended. D. in 1817.

Andrés de Gusseme, ân-drĕs' dà goos'sà-mà, (TOMAS,) a Spanish numismatist of the eighteenth century.

Andrés de Uztarroz, ân-drĕs' dà ooth-tär-rôth', (JUAN FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish historian and antiquary, born at Saragossa about 1606. He obtained the title of chronicler of the kingdom. Among his numerous works is one called "Annals of the Crown and Kingdom of Aragon," (1663.) Died in 1653.

Andrevi, ân-drà'vee, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish musician, born near Lerida, in Catalonia, of Italian parents, in 1785. He was the author of a "Treatise on Harmony and Counterpoint," which was translated into French, and composed numerous sacred pieces. Died at Barcelona in 1844.

An'drew, [Gr. *'Ανδρέας;* Fr. ANDRÉ, ôn'drà'; Lat. AN'DREAS,] SAINT, one of the twelve apostles, was a brother of Saint Peter, and a fisherman of Galilee. He appears to have found the Messiah and become his disciple before any other of the twelve, with perhaps one exception. (See John i. 40.) He is supposed to have preached the gospel in Greece, Thrace, and the countries north of the Danube. Tradition adds that he suffered martyrdom at Patræ, (now Patras,) in Achaia. (See Matthew iv. 18, x. 2; Mark i. 16, xiii. 3; Luke vi. 14; John vi. 8, xii. 22.)

An'drew or **András**, ŏn'drâs, the name of three Hungarian kings of the line of Arpád, between 1046 and 1301. Andrew I. ascended the throne about 1046; died about 1060.

Andrew II. of Hungary, born about 1176, began to reign in 1205. In 1222, seven years after King John of England had granted the Magna Charta to his barons, Andrew II., scarcely less weak than his English contemporary, promulgated the Golden Bull, or Magna Charta of Hungary, in which the following remarkable clause occurs: "If we, or any of our successors, ever at any time wish to act contrary to this our ordinance, then let our bishops and the other barons and nobles of our kingdom, all and sundry, present and to come, have the free power of resisting and contradicting us and our successors, as a perpetual privilege, without the reproach of any want of fidelity." This provision was confirmed and sworn to by every successive king of Hungary for more than four hundred years. In 1687 it was modified

with the consent of the states. Andrew died in 1235, and was succeeded by his son Bela.

Andrew III., King of Hungary, a grandson of Andrew II., was born at Venice. He began to reign in 1290. The pope claimed Hungary as a fief of the popedom, and made a donation of it to Charles Martel, son of the King of Naples, whose army was defeated by Andrew (1291) at Agram. He died in 1301, and was the last king of the line of Arpád.

Andrew OF CRETE. See ANDREAS.

Andrew, PRINCE OF RUSSIA. See ANDREI.

Andrew OF PISA. See ANDREA PISANO.

Andrew, (ABRAM PIATT, Jr.,) was born at La Porte, Indiana, 1873, and was a member of the 67th, 68th, and 69th Congresses, Republican. He organized and directed the American Field Service with the French Army, 1914–17.

An'drew, (JAMES,) a Scottish mathematician and grammarian, born in 1774; died in Edinburgh in 1833.

An'drew, (JAMES OSGOOD,) D.D., a Methodist bishop, was born in Wilkes County, Ga., 1794. He was made a bishop in 1832. In 1844 he married a lady who owned slaves; and from this fact grew the dispute which led to the separation of the "Methodist Episcopal Church South" in 1845. Died 1871.

An'drew, (JOHN ALBION,) an American statesman, born at Windham, Maine, in May, 1818. He graduated at Bowdoin College about 1837, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1840. He gained distinction by his opposition to slavery, and was elected a member of the legislature by the Republicans of Boston in 1858. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts for one year. Within a week after President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, April 15, 1861, he dispatched five regiments in answer to that summons. He was re-elected Governor in 1861 and at three successive elections, and acquired great and well-deserved popularity by his assiduous attention to the wants of the soldiers in the field, by the fervid eloquence with which he animated the people during the civil war, and by his persistent efforts for the arming and liberation of the negroes. Died in October, 1867.

An'drews, (ALEXANDER,) an English author and journalist, born in 1824. He contributed to the principal British magazines, and wrote "A History of British Journalism," (2 vols., 1856.) Died November 9, 1873.

An'drews, (ANNIE M.,) an American lady, born about 1835. She devoted herself to the relief of the sick as a nurse during the prevalence of the yellow fever at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1855.

Andrews, (CHARLES M'LEAN,) historian, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, February 22, 1863. He graduated at Trinity College in 1884, became professor of history at Bryn Mawr College and in 1907 at Johns Hopkins University, and of American history at Yale University in 1910. His works include "Historical Development of Modern Europe," (1896,) "A Short History of England," (1912,) and other historical works.

Andrews, (CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS,) was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, October 27, 1829. He studied law; removed to Minnesota; entered the Union army as private during the civil war, and was promoted to brevet major-general. He was United States minister to Sweden and Norway in 1869–77; consul-general at Rio de Janeiro, 1882–85; and subsequently chief forest-fire warden of Minnesota. He wrote works on Brazil, etc. Died 1923.

Andrews, (EBENEZER S.,) an American publisher, born in Boston in 1766. As a partner of Isaiah Thomas, he established a publishing house at Baltimore in 1794, and another at Albany in 1796. Died in 1851.

Andrews, (EDWARD GAYER,) D.D., a Methodist bishop, distinguished as a preacher and as an educator, was born in New Hartford, New York, August 7, 1825. He graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847, and was ordained an elder in 1850. In 1872 he was made a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died in 1907.

Andrews, (ETHAN ALLEN,) LL.D., an American scholar and writer, born at New Britain, in Connecticut, in 1787, graduated at Yale College in 1810. He was for several years professor of the ancient languages in the University of North Carolina. He was the author of a number of school-books, chiefly designed for those commencing the study of the Latin language. Andrews and Stoddard's "Latin Grammar" in particular has had an extensive circulation. His most important work is an excellent Latin-English Lexicon, (1850,) on the basis of Freund's "Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache." Died in 1858.

Andrews, (ELISHA BENJAMIN,) an American educator, was born at Hillsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844. He served in the civil war, losing an eye. Graduated at Brown University in 1870, and in theology in 1874, and, after filling several positions, became professor of history and political economy at Brown University in 1882, of political economy and finance at Cornell in 1888, and president of Brown University in 1889. He resigned in 1898, in consequence of dissatisfaction of trustees with his belief in the free coinage of silver. Superintendent of the public schools of Chicago since July, 1898. He is the author of several works on history and economics, including "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States."

An'drews, (HENRY,) an English artist and botanist, who resided in London. He published a series of coloured engravings with descriptions of rare plants, entitled "The Botanist's Repository," (10 vols., 1797–1814.) Among his other works is a "Monograph of the Genus Rosa," with coloured figures.

Andrews, (JAMES PETIT,) an English historical writer, born near Newbury, in Berks, in 1737. He published a "History of Great Britain connected with the Chronology of Europe," (vol. i., part i., 1794, part ii., 1795,) a work of some merit, which was never finished. It is composed on a new plan, and comprises the period from Cæsar's invasion to the accession of Edward IV. Among his other works is a curious and amusing collection of "Anecdotes, etc., Ancient and Modern," (1789,) and a "Continuation of Henry's History of Great Britain" (1 vol., 1796) to the accession of James I. Died in 1797.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," September, 1797.

Andrews, (JOHN,) LL.D., an English historian, for whose biography we find scanty materials. His principal works are a "History of the Revolutions of Denmark," (2 vols., 1774,) and a "History of the War with America, France, Spain, and Holland," (4 vols., 1785–86). He died in his seventy-third year, in 1809. "By his death," says the "Gentleman's Magazine," "the nation is deprived of an able historian and a profound scholar."

See "Gentleman's Magazine," February, 1809.

Andrews or **Andrewes**, an'drūz, (LANCELOT,) an English divine of great learning, was born in London in 1555, and educated at Cambridge. Having attained distinction as a preacher, he became one of the chaplains of Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him Dean of Westminster in 1601. He was one of the ten divines selected to translate the Pentateuch in the reign of James I., and was chosen Bishop of Chichester in 1605. At the request of the king, he wrote a work called "Torture of Tortus," ("Tortura Torti," 1609,) in which he defended the authority of kings in ecclesiastical affairs, in answer to Matthew Tortus. He was translated to the see of Ely in 1609 and made a privy councillor. In 1618 he was promoted to the see of Winchester, and became dean of the royal chapel. He died in 1626, leaving a high reputation for piety, moderation, and charity. Among his most popular works we may name his "Manual of Private Devotions and Meditations for every Day in the Week," and a "Manual of Directions for the Visitation of the Sick."

Andrews, (MILES PETER,) M.P., an English dramatist, but more noted as a man of fashion than as an author, was a son of a merchant of London, and inherited a fortune. He wrote several comedies, one of which is called "Better Late than Never," (1700.) He repre-

sented Bewdley in Parliament from about 1790 till his death. His dinners and entertainments were celebrated. Died in 1814.

See "Biographia Dramatica."

Andrews, (ROY CHAPMAN,) was born January 26, 1884, at Beloit, Wisconsin. He explored in Alaska, East Indies, Borneo, Celebes, and North Corea. He led expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History to Thibet, Southern China, and Burma in 1916–17; to Northern China and Mongolia in 1919, and to Central Asia in 1921–25. The latter expedition discovered extensive fossil fields, the oldest known mammals, evidence of primitive man, the first known dinosaur eggs, remains of largest known mammal—the baluchitherium, etc.

Andrews, (STEPHEN PEARL,) an American lawyer and writer, born in Massachusetts in 1812. Died May 21, 1886.

An'drews, (THOMAS,) **M.D., F.R.S.**, a chemist, born in Belfast, graduated at Edinburgh in 1835. He received from the Royal Society, in 1845, a medal for his researches into the heat produced by chemical combination. Died in 1885.

Andrews, (THOMAS,) physicist, was born at Sheffield, England, in 1847, and in 1871 succeeded his father as proprietor of the Wortley Iron Works. For many years he made careful researches in metallurgy, physics, and engineering, studying the effects of concussion, heat and cold, and magnetism, and publishing many valuable papers on these and other subjects.

Andri. See ANDRY.

Andria, ân'drē-ȧ, (NICOLA or NICCOLÒ,) an able Italian scientific writer, born in Otranto in 1748. He became successively professor of natural history, (1775,) physiology, (1801,) and the theory of medicine, (1808,) at the University of Naples. Among his works are "Elements of Chemical Philosophy," in Latin, (1786,) "Institutes of the Practice of Medicine," ("Institutiones Medicinæ Practicæ," 1790,) and "General Observations on the Theory of Life," (1804.) Died in 1814. His Latin works have been translated into Italian, and the last of the above-named into French.

Andriessens, ân'drĭs'sĕns, (ANTON,) a skilful Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1746. He was a member of the Academy of that city. Died in 1813.

Andriessens, (J.,) a brother of the preceding, born at Amsterdam in 1742, was a painter of history and landscape, and a distinguished teacher of art. Several eminent artists were pupils of his school at Amsterdam. Died in 1819.

Andrieu or **Andrieux**, ŏN'drē'ŭh', (BERTRAND,) a celebrated French medallist and mint engraver, born at Bordeaux about 1760. He worked in Paris, and excelled in minuteness and correctness of execution. He engraved medals for the most important events of the reign of Napoleon. Among his master-pieces are "Napoleon crossing the Alps," "The Battle of Marengo," and "The Peace of Vienna." Died in 1822.

Andrieux, ŏN'drē'ŭh', (FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME JEAN STANISLAS,) a popular French dramatist and poet, born at Strasburg in 1759. He studied law, which he practised for some years. In 1787 he produced a successful comedy, "The Giddy-Heads," ("Les Étourdis.") He hailed the Revolution with joy; he was chosen a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1798, and of the Tribunat in 1800. Having been removed from this office, on account of his independence, in 1802, he renounced politics. In 1804 he became professor of grammar and belles-lettres in the École Polytechnique, and librarian of the Senate. He was chosen, at the unanimous desire of the members of the French Academy, professor of literature in the College of France in 1814, which position he held nearly twenty years. As a lecturer he was very popular. In 1829 he was elected perpetual secretary of the French Academy. Among his numerous works are several comedies in verse, one of which is called "La Comédienne," (1816,) occasional poems, and "Lectures on the Philosophy of the Belles-Lettres." Died in Paris in 1833.

See A. H. TAILLANDIER, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages d'Andrieux," 1850; M. THIERS, "Discours sur Andrieux," in the "Recueil de l'Académie Française," 1830–39; also article by A. H. TAILLANDIER, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Andrioli, ân-drē-o'lee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter of Verona, lived about 1610.

Andriolli, ân-drē-ol'lee, (MICHEL ANGELO,) a physician and medical writer of Verona, lived about the end of the seventeenth century. He wrote a "Manual of Practical Medicine," (1700,) and other medical works of some merit.

An-dris'cus, [Gr. 'Ανδρίσκος,] a native of Adramyttium, in Asia Minor, declared himself, about 150 B.C., the son of Perseus, King of Macedon, assumed the name of Philip, (whence he was called Pseudo-Philippus, *i.e.* the "false Philip,") and made himself master of all Macedonia. He defeated one Roman army, but was at length defeated himself and taken prisoner by Cæcilius Metellus, 148 B.C.

Androcle. See ANDROCLES.

An'dro-clēs, ['Ανδροκλῆς,] an Athenian demagogue, enemy of Alcibiades, after whose exile, 415 B.C., he became the chief of the democratic party at Athens. He was assassinated in 411 B.C.

Androcles or **An'dro-clus**, [Fr. ANDROCLE, ŏN'drŏk'l',] a slave who lived at Rome about the beginning of the Christian era, was the subject of a well-known story, which is briefly as follows. He ran away from his master, and hid himself in a wild region of Africa, where he extracted a thorn from the foot of a lion that he met in a cave. The grateful animal, in return, shared with Androcles the products of the chase for several years. Having been caught by his master, Androcles was condemned to fight in the circus with a lion, which proved to be his former friend, and received him with caresses. Androcles was then pardoned and set free. This remarkable narrative is related by Aulus Gellius on the authority of one who affirmed that he had witnessed the scene at the amphitheatre.

See "The Guardian," No. 139, by ADDISON; DION CASSIUS; AULUS GELLIUS.

An'dro-clus, a son of Codrus, King of Athens, led a colony to Asia Minor, and became King of Ephesus, probably about 1050 B.C.

An-dro-çy̆'dēs, ['Ανδροκύδης,] a Greek painter, a native of Cyzicus, was a rival of Zeuxis, and lived about 400 or 375 B.C.

Androcydes, a Greek physician who lived about 330 B.C.

An-dro'ge-us, [Gr. 'Ανδρόγεως; Fr. ANDROGÉE, ŏN'drŏ'zhȧ',] a son of Minos, King of Crete, vanquished all the Greek athletes at the games of the Panathenæa. It was fabled that Ægeus, moved by envy, caused him to be assassinated, and that Minos waged war against Athens to avenge his death.

An-drom'ą-chē, [Gr. 'Ανδρομάχη; Fr. ANDROMAQUE, ŏN'drŏ'mȧk',] a Trojan lady, the wife of Hector, celebrated for her beauty and virtue. On the fall of Troy she became the captive of Pyrrhus. She was afterwards the wife of Helenus, a son of Priam.

An-drom'ą-chus, [Gr. 'Ανδρόμαχος,] an ancient physician, native of Crete, who became "Archiatros" (*i.e.* "chief physician") to the Roman emperor Nero. He invented or improved a famous medical compound called "Theri'aca Androm'achi."

Andromaque. See ANDROMACHE.

An-drom'e-dą, [Gr. 'Ανδρομέδη; Fr. ANDROMÈDE, ŏN'drŏ'mȧd',] a daughter of Cepheus, King of Ethiopia, and of Cassiopeia. According to the Greek poets, she was rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus, and was transformed into a constellation of the celestial sphere.

Andronic, the French of ANDRONICUS, which see.

An-dro-nī'cus [Gr. 'Ανδρόνικος] OF OLYN'THUS, a general of Alexander the Great. In 314 B.C. he fought for Demetrius against Ptolemy.

Andronicus, an Egyptian Jew, who lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philometor, in the second century B.C. In a judicial contest between the Jews and Samaritans, respecting the authority of the temples at Jerusalem and Gerizim in Samaria, Andronicus pleaded the cause of the Jews with success before the king.

Andronicus, a Greek poet of high reputation, born in Egypt, lived about 360 A.D. His works are not extant.

Androni'cus, (JOAN'NES CALLIS'TUS,) a Greek teacher, born at Thessalonica, (Saloniki,) was learned in grammar and philosophy. After the capture of Constantinople in 1453, he fled to Italy, and taught the Greek language at Rome and Florence. He was afterwards a professor in the University of Paris. Died about 1478.

Andronicus, (MARCUS LIVIUS.) See LIVIUS ANDRONICUS.

Andronicus, (MARCUS POMPILIUS,) an Epicurean philosopher of Syria, taught at Rome about 60 B.C.

Androni'cus RHO'DIUS, (*i.e.* "of Rhodes,") a Peripatetic philosopher, who collected, revised, and arranged the works of Aristotle about 80 B.C. He is said to have invented the term Metaphysics. His works are lost.

Andronicus An'ge-lus, a nephew of Alexis Comnenus, was a general in the reign of Manuel, 1143–80. His sons Isaac and Alexis became emperors.

Androni'cus I., Com-nē'nus, [Gr. 'Ανδρόνικος Κομνηνός; Fr. ANDRONIC, ŏN'drŏ'nēk',] a Byzantine emperor, remarkable for his talents, personal beauty, strength, profligacy, and cruelty. He was born about 1115, and was a grandson of Alexis I. Comnenus. He succeeded in getting himself appointed regent during the minority of Alexis II.; but, abusing the powers thus conferred, he put that prince and his mother the empress Maria to death, and usurped the throne, in 1183. Some of the nobles having formed a conspiracy against him, he determined to exterminate the whole body of the aristocracy. When multitudes had already perished, and his cruel purpose seemed on the point of being completely fulfilled, the people of Constantinople rose in insurrection, seized Andronicus, and, after inflicting on him every species of indignity, put him to death, in 1185.

See NICETAS, "Andronicus Comnenus;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Androni'cus Cyrrhes'tes, (sĭr-rēs'tēz,) [Κυρρήστης,] a Greek architect, who is supposed to have designed the Tower of the Winds at Athens, which was intended to show the direction of the wind.

Andronicus II., Palæologus, (pa-le-ol'o-gus,) [Gr. Παλαιόλογος,] a son of the emperor Michael, was born about 1260, and began to reign in 1283. He manifested a decided hostility to the Roman Pontiff, by whom he was excommunicated in 1307. He waged war with various success against the Turks. In 1328 he was deposed by his grandson Andronicus, and died about 1332.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Andronicus III., Palæologus, grandson of the preceding, was born about 1296. The emperor his grandfather resolved, on account of his dissolute habits, to deprive him of his right to the succession. After a civil war of several years between the young prince and his grandfather, the latter abdicated in 1328. Andronicus III. was defeated by the Turks in 1330, and was, from the time of his accession, involved in almost continual wars. Died in 1341, aged forty-five, and was succeeded by his son John.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

An'dros, (EDMUND,) an English gentleman, born in London in 1637, was in 1672 major in Prince Rupert's regiment of dragoons. In 1674 he was appointed Governor of New York. He was recalled in 1681, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1686, James II., having resolved to unite the whole of New England under one government, appointed Sir Edmund Andros Governor of the same, and subsequently, in 1688, of New York. In consequence of his arbitrary proceedings, his administration became very unpopular. On the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England, the inhabitants of Boston rose in insurrection, (April, 1689,) imprisoned Andros, and restored Bradstreet, the former Governor. In the following July, orders came from King William to send Andros to England; but, the charges against him having been withdrawn, he escaped unpunished, and afterwards, in 1692, was appointed Governor of Virginia. He was removed in 1698, and died in England in 1713 or 1714.

See BELKNAP, "History of New Hampshire;" NEAL, "History of New England;" BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vols. ii. and iii.; HILDRETH, "History of the United States."

An'dros, (THOMAS,) an American divine and patriot, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1759. He fought at the battles of Long Island and White Plains, was afterwards taken prisoner, and confined in a prison-ship, from which he escaped. He preached more than forty years at Berkeley, Massachusetts. Died in 1845.

An-dros'the-nēs, [Gr. 'Ανδρόσθενης,] a Greek sculptor of Athens, lived about 420 B.C., and adorned the temple of Apollo at Delphos.

Androsthenes of Thasos, a general of Alexander the Great, accompanied Nearchus in the expedition to explore the Persian Gulf.

An-dro'tĭ-on, ['Ανδροτίων,] an Athenian orator and demagogue, a pupil of Isocrates, lived about 350 B.C. We have an oration of Demosthenes against a political measure which Androtion advocated.

Androuet du Cerceau, ŏN'drŏo'ā' dü sĕR'sō', (JACQUES,) a skilful French architect, born at Paris, (or, as some writers state, at Orléans,) was a Protestant. He was appointed royal architect about 1578, and designed the Pont Neuf, at Paris. He was employed by Henry IV. in the extension of the Tuileries, and is supposed to have commenced the gallery of the Louvre. He published several architectural works, one of which is called "The Most Excellent Buildings (*Bâtiments*) of France," (1576.) Died about 1592, in exile for his religion.

See DEZALLIER D'ARGENVILLE, "Vies des fameux Architectes."

Andry, ŏN'drē', (CHARLES LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1741. He wrote an able "Treatise on the Induration of Cellular Tissue in New-born Infants," (1788.) He was one of the consulting physicians of Napoleon I. Died in 1829.

Andry, (NICOLAS,) surnamed BOISREGARD, (bwâR'gâR',) a French physician and medical writer, born at Lyons in 1658, became dean of the faculty of medicine in the University of Paris in 1724. He lost this position after the lapse of two years. His "Treatise on the Generation of Worms in the Human Body" (1700) was reprinted and translated into English, German, Italian, and Dutch. Died in 1742.

Andryana, ŏN'drē'ä'nä', (ALEXANDRE,) a French officer, born in 1797; took part in revolutions in France and Italy, and was imprisoned with Silvio Pellico in the Spielberg. He is remembered for his remarkable "Mémoires d'un Prisonnier d'État," (1837–38.) Died in 1863.

Aneau or **Anneau**, ä'nō', (BARTHÉLÉMY,) a French poet and historian, born at Bourges, was favourable to the Protestant faith. He was killed by a mob in 1561.

Anel, ä'nĕl', (DOMINIQUE,) a distinguished French surgeon, born at Toulouse in 1678. He introduced important improvements in the operations for aneurism and fistula lachrymalis. His method for the former was further improved by John Hunter. He practised in Paris with high reputation, chiefly as an oculist, and wrote several surgical works. Died probably about 1725.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Aneley. See ANNESLEY.

Anelli, ä-nel'lee, (ANGELO,) an Italian poet and professor, born near Brescia in 1761. He became professor of history and eloquence at Brescia in 1802, and of forensic eloquence at Milan in 1809. Among his works are odes, elegies, comedies, and a humorous satirical poem called "The Chronicles of Pindus," ("Le Cronache di Pindo," 1811,) which is commended. Died in 182c.

Anerio, ä-nā're-o, (FELICE,) a celebrated Italian composer, was born at Rome about 1560. He composed both sacred and secular music, and succeeded Palestrina as composer to the chapel of the pope. Died about 1630.

Anerio, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a composer and musician, a brother of the preceding, was born at Rome about 1567; died after 1603.

Anesi, ä-nā'see, (PAOLO,) a painter, born at Florence, lived in the first half of the eighteenth century.

An'eu-rin, a Welsh poet of the sixth century. Among his works is a poem of nine hundred lines, called the "Gododin," which is still extant.

Anfossi, ân-fos'see, (PASQUALE,) a successful Italian dramatic composer, born at Naples about 1733. He lived in Paris, London, and Rome, and composed many operas, oratorios, masses, and motets. Among his best operas are "Antigone" and "L'Avaro." He died at Rome about 1795.

Anfosso, ân-fos'so, (JACOPO,) an able Italian engraver, worked at Pavía in the sixteenth century.

Ange de Saint-Joseph, ôNzh dẹh sân'zho'zẽf', or JOSEPH **Labrosse,** (lȧ'bross',) a French missionary, born at Toulouse in 1636, laboured in Persia. Died in 1697.

Ange de Sainte-Rosalie, ôNzh dẹh sânt'ro'zȧ'le', or FRANÇOIS **Raffard,** (rȧ'fȧr',) a French monk, born at Blois in 1655. He wrote a History of the House of France. Died in 1726.

Angela OF BRESCIA, or **Angela Merici,** ân'jà-lȧ mà-ree'chee, who founded the order of Ursuline nuns, was born near Brescia in 1511; died in 1540.

Angeli, (French and German.) See ANGELY.

An'ge-lī, (singular, **An'ge-lus,**) the name of a Byzantine family, several of whose members were emperors of Constantinople; viz., Isaac Angelus, who died in 1204, Alexis III., (see ALEXIS,) and Alexis IV.

Angeli, ân'jà-lee, (BONAVENTURA,) an Italian writer and jurist, born at Ferrara about 1525; died about 1592. His most important work is a "History of Parma," (1591.) He also wrote several legal treatises.

Angeli, ân'jà-lee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian painter of landscapes and battles, born in Rome, was esteemed one of the best landscape-painters of his time. He worked at Florence, to which he removed in 1612, and was patronized by the Grand Duke Cosmo. In his works the aerial perspective is well expressed, and he is said to have been the first painter who applied the strict rules of perspective to landscapes. He was sometimes called FILIPPO NAPOLITANO, because he lived at Naples in his youth. Died about 1645.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Angeli, (STEFANO,) an able Italian mathematician, who lived about 1650, was a pupil of Cavalieri. He taught mathematics at Padua, advocated the Copernican system, and published, besides other works, "Problemata Geometrica," (1658.)

Angelico, (FRA.) See FIESOLE.

Angelico, (MICHEL ANGELO,) an Italian poet, born at Vicenza. He entered the service of the emperor Leopold in 1690 as imperial poet, and lived at Vienna. Among his works is a volume of "Lyric Poems," ("Poesie liriche," 1665.) Died at Vienna in 1697.

Angelio, ân-jā'le-o, or **degli Angeli,** dȧl'yee ân'jà-lee, (PIETRO,) [Lat. PE'TRUS ANGE'LIUS,] a distinguished Italian scholar and writer of Latin poetry, was born at Barga, (whence he was called BARGÆUS, bar-jē'us,) in Lucca, in 1517. He was professor of belles-lettres, etc. at Pisa for about twenty-five years. Among many other poems, he wrote a Latin epic on the conquest of Jerusalem by the crusaders, entitled "The Syriad," ("Syriados Libri XII.," 1591,) a work which was greatly admired by his contemporaries and was even compared to Tasso's immortal poem. In the estimation, however, of more recent critics, it possesses but little merit. His poem on hunting, "Cynegeticon, vel de Venatione," (1562,) is commended as his best work. Died in 1596.

Angelis, ân'jà-lès, or **degli Angeli,** dȧl'yee ân'jà-lee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Spoleto in 1562; died in 1620.

Angelis, (FILIPPO.) See ANGELI.

Angélis, ôN'zhà'lèss', (PIERRE,) a French painter of landscapes and conversation-pieces, born at Dunkirk in 1685. He worked several years in England with success, visited Rome in 1728, and afterwards settled at Rennes, where he died in 1734. "His manner," says Walpole, "was a mixture of Teniers and Watteau, with more grace than the former, more nature than the latter."

Angelis, de, dà ÂN'zhà-lès, (PEDRO,) a Portuguese publicist, born in Italy, resided at Buenos Ayres. He published in Spanish a work on the history of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, (in seven volumes, the first of which appeared in 1836,) entitled "Coleccion de Obras y Documentos relativos á la Historia," etc. Died in 1860.

Angell, (GEORGE THORNDIKE,) philanthropist, was born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, June 5, 1823. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1868 he aided in founding and has since been president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and has promoted similar organizations in Chicago and England, and been active also in movements to prevent crime and the sale of adulterated foods. Founder, and president since 1889, of the American Humane Education Society. Editor of "Our Dumb Animals." Died in 1909.

Angell, an'jel, (JAMES BURRILL,) LL.D., an American scholar, was born at Scituate, R. I., 1829. He graduated at Brown, 1849. From 1860 to 1866 he was editor of the Providence "Journal," from 1866 to 1871 president of the University of Vermont, and in 1871 became president of the University of Michigan. In 1880–81 he was minister to China, and was appointed minister to Turkey in 1897. Died 1916.

Angell, an'jel, (JAMES ROWLAND,) American educator, was born at Burlington, Vt., May 8, 1869. He was educated at the University of Michigan and Harvard, travelled and studied abroad, became instructor in philosophy, University of Minnesota, 1893, came to the University of Chicago, 1894, as assistant professor of psychology, and became dean of university faculties, 1911–19, and acting president, 1918–1919. Since 1921 he has been president of Yale University. He wrote "Chapters from Modern Psychology."

Angelo, ân'jà-lo, (F.,) an Italian poet of Florence, wrote "I Lucidi," a comedy, and other poems. Died at Rome in 1548.

Angelo di Buonarotti, (MICHAEL.) See MICHAEL ANGELO.

Angelo, (POLICIANO.) See POLIZIANO.

Angelo, di, de ân'jà-lo, (JACOPO,) a Tuscan, who lived in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and was distinguished for his successful efforts to introduce into Italy the study of Greek literature.

Angeloni, ân-jà-lo'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Terni, in the Roman States, was the uncle and instructor of Bellori. He was secretary to Cardinal Aldobrandini. Among his principal works is "Istoria Augusta," and "The History of Rome from Julius Cæsar to Constantine the Great, illustrated by Ancient Medals," (1641.) Died in Rome in 1652.

Angeloni, (LUIGI,) an Italian politician, born in the Roman Campagna about 1758. He became a tribune in the Roman republic in 1798, and emigrated or fled to Paris in 1799. He entered into a conspiracy against Bonaparte, and was imprisoned for a number of months, about 1810. In 1811 he published a work on the life and writings of Guido d'Arezzo, who has been called the restorer of music. He also wrote several political treatises. Died in London in 1842.

Angelo Rocca. See ROCCA.

Angelucci, ân-jà-loot'chee, (TEODORO,) an Italian poet and physician, born near Tolentino, in the march of Ancona. He was an admirer of Aristotle's philosophy, in behalf of which he wrote against Patrizzi. He left, besides several medical works, a translation of Virgil's Æneid into blank verse, (1649,) which is praised by some Italian critics. Died at Montagnana in 1600.

An'ge-lus, (CHRISTOPHER,) a Greek scholar, who came to England in 1608, and, after studying in Trinity College, taught at Oxford, where he died in 1638. He left a few unimportant works written in Greek and also in English, and some others in Greek and Latin.

An'ge-lus Sile'sius, (se-lee'she-us,) [Ger. pron. ăng'gà-lŭs se-lā'ze-ŭs,] otherwise called JOHANN **Schef'fler** a German poet, born at Breslau in 1624. He was author of "The Angelic Book of Wonders," ("Cherubinisches Wunderbuch," 1674.) Died in 1677.

Angely or **Angeli,** ôNzh'le', or **L'Angely,** lôNzh'le', a witty court fool to Louis XIII. of France. His name is preserved in Boileau's 1st Satire.

Angely, ôNzh'le', (LOUIS,) a popular German dra-

matic writer and actor, born at Leipsic, February 1, 1787, of a family originally from France. He particularly excelled as a ready and rapid translator of French comedies and vaudevilles. His "Feast of the Craftsmen," and "Seven Girls in Uniform," had great success. Died in 1835.

Angennes, d', dôn'zhĕn', (CHARLES,) a brother of Claude, noticed below, was born in 1530, and made cardinal in 1570. Died in 1587.

Angennes, d', (CLAUDE,) Bishop of Mans, an influential ecclesiastic in the time of Henry III. and Henry IV. of France. Born in 1538; died in 1601.

Angerbode or **Angerboda**. See ANGURBODA.

Angermayer, ăng'ĕr-mī'ĕr, (CHRISTOPH,) a Bavarian sculptor, born at Weilheim; died in 1653.

Angerstein, ăng'ĕr-stīn, (JOHN JULIUS,) a patron of the fine arts, born at Saint Petersburg in 1735. He removed to England, where he became an eminent merchant. His rich collection of paintings forms part of the National Gallery in London. Died in 1822.

Anghiera, de, dā ăn-ge-ā'rā, (PIETRO **Martire**—mar'te-rā,) [Lat. PE'TRUS MAR'TYR ANGLE'RIUS,] an Italian scholar, statesman, and historian, born at Arona, on Lake Maggiore, of a noble Milanese family, in 1455, went to Spain in 1488, and spent several years at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, whence he was sent in 1501 on an embassy to Venice and Cairo. He was afterwards appointed a member of the Council of the Indies. Died at Granada in 1526. He left a valuable historical work on the progress of American discovery, entitled "Concerning the Things of the Ocean and the New World," etc., ("De Rebus Oceanicis et Orbe Novo Decades," 1530.)

Angilbert, ang'gil-bert, or **En'gil-bert**, [Fr. pron. ôn'zhĕl'bair'; Lat. ANGILBER'TUS or ENGILBER'TUS,] SAINT, a pupil of Alcuin, and confidential friend of Charlemagne, became abbot of Saint-Riquier in 793, and died in 814 A.D. He was the author of some short Latin poems. Bertha, a daughter of Charlemagne, was his wife, or at least mother of his children. Angilbert was called the Homer of his time.

See MABILLON, "Acta," etc., p. 101 *et seq.*; "Histoire Littéraire de France."

Angiolello, ăn-jo-lel'lo, or **Anzolello**, ăn-zo-lel'lo, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian, who was taken captive in 1469, and became the slave of the sultan Mahomet II. He accompanied the Turkish army in 1473 in its invasion of the dominions of Uzun Cassim, King of Persia, of which expedition he wrote a historical account. Died about 1530.

Angiolini, ăn-jo-lee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit and scholar, born at Piacenza in 1738. He translated Josephus into Italian, (1780,) also some dramas of Sophocles and Euripides. Died at Polotsk in 1783.

Angiviller, d', dôn'zhe've'yà', (CHARLES CLAUDE **Labillarderie**—là'be'yärd're',) COUNT, a French patron of arts and sciences, a favourite of Louis XVI., became director of the royal buildings, gardens, manufactures, etc. Died in 1810.

Anglada, ôn'glä'dä', (JOSEPH,) a French physician, born at Perpignan in 1775. He was professor of medicine or chemistry at Montpellier, and author of a "Treatise on the Mineral Waters of the Pyrenees," (2 vols., 1833,) and a "Treatise on Toxicology," (1835.) Died in 1833.

Angleberme or **Engleberme, d'**, dôn'g'l-bärm', (JEAN PYRRHUS,) a French jurist, born at Orléans in 1470, was instructed in Latin and Greek by Erasmus. He became professor of law at Orléans, and published, besides other works, a treatise "On the Salic Law," (1613.) Died in 1521.

Anglesey, (ARTHUR.) See ANNESLEY.

Anglesey, EARL OF. See ANNESLEY.

Anglesey, ang'g'l-see, (HENRY WILLIAM **Paġ'et**,) MARQUIS OF, a British general and statesman, born in 1768, was the eldest son of the Earl of Uxbridge, and was styled Lord Paget in his youth. He served in the campaign of Flanders in 1794, and commanded the cavalry of the army of the Duke of York in Holland in 1799. Having obtained the rank of major-general in 1808, he distinguished himself as a cavalry officer in Spain under Sir John Moore. On the death of his father in 1812 he succeeded to the earldom, and entered the House of Lords. He was appointed commander of the cavalry of the British army in the spring of 1815, and rendered important services at Waterloo, where he lost a leg. A few days after this action he was rewarded with the title of Marquis of Anglesey. In 1819 he was promoted to the rank of general. He became master-general of the ordnance on the formation of the ministry of Canning in 1827, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1828 and again 1830–33. Died 1854.

Anglin, (MARGARET MARY,) was born at Ottawa, Canada, April 3, 1876, and made her professional debut in "Shenandoah" at New York in 1904. She starred in "Zira," 1905–06, "Elektra," at the Greek Theatre, Berkeley, Calif., 1913, Shakespearean plays, etc.

Angliviel. See BEAUMELLE.

Anglure, d', dôn'glür', (OGER, o'zhair',) a French gentleman, who made a pilgrimage to Palestine in 1395 and wrote a narrative of his journey.

Anglus, (THOMAS.) See WHITE.

Ango or **Angot** (ôn'go') OF DIEPPE, a rich French ship-owner, who, in 1530, blockaded Lisbon on his private account and obtained compensation for injuries which his vessels had sustained from the Portuguese. Died in 1551.

Ango, (PIERRE,) a writer on optics, lived at Caen between 1650 and 1700.

Angosciola. See ANGUISCIOLA.

Angot, ôn'go', (ROBERT,) a French poet of moderate talents, born at Caen in 1581. He published in 1603 a collection of odes, sonnets, epigrams, etc., called "Le Prélude poétique."

Angot des Rotours. See DESROTOURS.

Angoulême, d', dôn'goo'lĕm', COMTE, was the title of Francis I. before his accession. Charles IX. was styled the Duke of Angoulême before he was king.

Angoulême, d', (CHARLES **de Valois**—dẹh vă'lwă',) DUC, a natural son of Charles IX. of France, was born in 1573. He distinguished himself at the battles of Arques and Ivry, (1590,) where he fought for Henry IV. He was condemned to imprisonment for life in 1604 for a plot against that king, but was released in 1616. He opened the famous siege of Rochelle in 1628, and was commander-in-chief there until the arrival of the king. He displayed address and talent in civil and military affairs, but was destitute of principle. Died in 1650.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Angoulême, d', (JACQUES,) an eminent French sculptor, who worked at Rome about the middle of the sixteenth century. Among his works (which were compared to those of Michael Angelo) was a statue of Autumn, at Meudon, near Paris.

Angoulême, d', (LOUIS ANTOINE **de Bourbon**—dẹh boor'bôn',) DUC, a son of Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France, was born in 1775. He emigrated with his father in 1789, and resided some time at Turin. In 1799 he married his cousin Marie Thérèse Charlotte, a daughter of Louis XVI. Having been refused the privilege of asylum by several powers of the continent, they lived in England from 1806 to 1814. He commanded the French army which invaded Spain in 1823 and restored Ferdinand VII. to absolute power. He assumed the title of dauphin when his father became king in 1824. Died at Göritz in 1844.

Angoulême, d', (MARIE THÉRÈSE CHARLOTTE,) DUCHESS, wife of the preceding, was a daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. She was born at Versailles in 1778, and imprisoned in the Temple in August of 1792, with the king and queen. In 1795, by the mediation of Austria, she was released and exchanged for Camus and other members of the Convention. She returned to France with her husband in 1814, and was at Bordeaux when Bonaparte arrived from Elba. The duke, having received a high command as lieutenant-general of the kingdom, assembled an army to oppose the Bonapartists. The duchess is said to have acted with more energy and spirit in this crisis than the other Bourbons. She again became an exile in 1830, and died in 1851.

Angran d'Alleray, ŏn'grŏn' dăl'rà', (DENIS FRANÇOIS,) a benevolent French judge, born in Paris in 1715. He was executed in 1794 for sending money to his son-in-law, who had emigrated.

Angstrom, ŏng'strom, (ANDERS JONAS,) a Swedish physicist, born August 13, 1814; died June 21, 1874. He made important discoveries, and wrote on the solar spectrum, spectrum analysis, crystallography, the earth's temperature, etc.

Anguier, ŏn'ge-à', (FRANÇOIS,) an excellent French sculptor, born at Eu, in Normandy, in 1604. He studied at Rome, and after his return was appointed by Louis XIII. keeper of his cabinet of antiques. Among his best productions are a tomb of Cardinal de Bérulle and a mausoleum of the Duke of Montmorency at Moulins. His works are remarkable for truth of expression. Died in 1669.

See "Vies des fameux Sculpteurs."

Anguier, (MICHEL,) a celebrated sculptor, a brother of the preceding, born at Eu in 1612. He was a pupil of Algardi at Rome, where he studied and worked ten years. In 1651 he returned to Paris, where he became rector of the Academy. His master-piece is a group of the Nativity, in the church of Val de Grace. Died in 1686.

Anguillara, ân-gwèl-lâ'rà, (LUIGI,) an eminent Italian botanist, born at Anguillara, in the Papal States. He became superintendent of the botanic garden at Padua about 1546, and, according to Sprengel, was professor in that city. In 1561 he resigned his office and retired to Florence. Having travelled in Greece and other foreign lands, and collected many plants, he endeavoured to identify them with those described by the ancient Greek and Roman writers. He was author of a work on "Simples," ("Semplici di Luigi Anguillara," 1561,) which had a high reputation. Died about 1570.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Anguillara, dell', dêl-lân-gwèl-lâ'rà, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) a popular Italian poet, born at Sutri, in the Papal States, about 1517, is said to have ruined himself by debauchery, gaming, and other vices. His principal work is a translation, or rather a free imitation, of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," (1554–61,) which has been extravagantly praised by Italian critics, some of whom have preferred it to the original. Died at Rome after 1565; but the exact date of his death is not known.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Anguillesi, ân-gwe-lâ'see, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian writer and scholar, born at or near Pisa in 1766. Died in 1833. He translated Châteaubriand's "Génie du Christianisme," and other French works, into Italian.

Anguisciola, ân-gwe-sho'lâ, or **Angussola,** ân-goos'so-lâ, (SOFONISBA,) a celebrated Italian painter, born at Cremona about 1535, was a pupil of Bernardino Gatti. She excelled in portraits. Having been invited by Philip II. of Spain, she went to Madrid and painted portraits of the king and queen. She afterwards worked in Genoa, and was married to Don Fabrizzio de Moncada. About the age of sixty-seven she became blind. It is stated that Van Dyck said he had learned more from her conversation on art than from the study of the best masters. Died about 1620. Her sisters Lucia, Europa, and Anna Maria were skilful painters.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico;" SOPRANI, "Vite de' Pittori Genovesi."

Angurboda or **Angerboda,** âng'ger-bo'da, (**Angrboda,**) *i.e.* "anguish-boding," written also **An'gerbode,** (Norse Myth.,) a female Jötun, who by Loki became the mother of the wolf FENRIR, the MIDGARDS SERPENT, and HELA, (the goddess of death,) which see.

Angus, EARLS OF. See DOUGLAS.

Angus, ang'gus, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an English Baptist minister, born at Bolam, Northumberland, January 16, 1816. He was educated at King's College, London, at Stepney College, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1836 with high honours. In 1849 he was appointed president of Stepney College. He has published various educational and religious works, and took an active part in the work of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Scriptures.

Angus, ang'gus, (SAMUEL,) a captain in the American navy, born in Philadelphia in 1784. In 1814 he commanded the vessel which took Adams and Clay to Ghent to conclude the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Died in 1840.

Anhalt, ân'hâlt, (ANTON **Gunther**–gŏŏn'ter,) PRINCE OF, a general, born in 1653, fought for the allies against Louis XIV. at Steenkerke and Neerwinden. He received in 1703 the command of a Prussian army of 15,000 men in the service of Holland and England. Died in 1714.

Anhalt-Bernberg, ân'hâlt bĕrn'bĕrg, (CHRISTIAN,) PRINCE OF, born in 1568, was an ambitious man, of superior talents. He was the master-spirit of the negotiations which resulted in a union of the Protestant German princes against the emperor about 1608, and was appointed second commander of the army of that "Union." He was successively offered the chief command of the armies of Venice and of France; but he refused both positions. He commanded the army of Frederick, Elector Palatine, which was defeated at Prague in 1620. Died in 1630.

Anhalt-Coethen, (or **-Köthen,**) ân'hâlt kö'ten, (LUDWIG,) PRINCE OF, born at Dessau in 1579, was a good classical scholar. He fought for the Protestant party in the Thirty Years' war. Died in 1650.

Anhalt-Dessau, ân'hâlt dĕs'sŏw, (LEOPOLD,) PRINCE OF, a distinguished Prussian general, born in 1676. He displayed able generalship at the battle of Blenheim, (1704,) and commanded the Prussian forces under Prince Eugene in Italy and Flanders from 1706 to 1712. About 1712 he was made a field-marshal. He was commander-in-chief, next to the king, of the army which in 1715 marched against Charles XII. of Sweden. In 1745 he gained a victory for Frederick the Great at Kesselsdorf. Died in 1747.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Biographische Denkmale."

Anhalt-Dessau, (LEOPOLD MAXIMILIAN,) a son of the preceding, born in 1700, served the King of Prussia in the war against Austria, and became field-marshal-general. Died in 1751.

Anhalt-Zerbst-Dessau, ân'hâlt tsĕrpst dĕs'sŏw, (GEORGE IV.,) PRINCE OF, born in 1507, was eminent as a scholar and Protestant divine. He was ordained a priest in 1524, and became an eloquent preacher, both in German and Latin. He was intimate with Luther and Melanchthon. Died in 1553. Some of his sermons were published in 1570.

Anhalt-Zerbst-Dessau, (RUDOLPH,) PRINCE OF, born about 1460, was distinguished as a warrior. He commanded the Imperial army in the war against the Venetians from 1508 till his death in 1513.

Aniano. See ANIANUS.

A-nĭ-ā'nus, a native of Campania, was a deacon and a friend of Pelagius, whose doctrines he defended at the Council of Diospolis in 415 A.D. He translated the homilies of Chrysostom into Latin. His skill and fidelity as a translator are praised by Huet, Simon, and others.

Anianus, [It. ANIANO, â-ne-â'no; Fr. ANIEN, â'ne'-ân',] secretary of Alaric II., King of the Visigoths. His name is connected with a remarkable code of laws promulgated by Alaric about 506 A.D.

Anianus, an astronomer and poet of the fifteenth century, wrote in verse "Computus Manualis," (1488.)

Anibert, â'ne'bair', (LOUIS MATTHIEU,) a French poet and antiquary, born in 1742; died in 1782.

Anicet-Bourgeois. See BOURGEOIS.

A-nĭ-ce'tus, [Fr. ANICET, â'ne'sà',] SAINT, was Bishop of Rome about 155 A.D. The date of his death is uncertain.

Anich, â'nik, (PETER,) a German peasant, born near Innspruck in 1723, studied mathematics and astronomy, and was employed, under the patronage of the empress Maria Theresa, in making maps. Died in 1766.

Anichini, â-ne-kee'nee, (LUIGI,) a noted Italian cameo- and gem-engraver, born at Ferrara, worked at Venice in the sixteenth century.

Anicii, a nish'e-ī, a patrician family of Rome, especially distinguished in the later periods of the empire.

Anicius, a-nish'e-us, (LUCIUS GALLUS,) a Roman prætor, who conquered Illyricum in 168 B.C.

Aniello, (TOMMASO.) See MASANIELLO.

Anien. See ANIANUS.

Animuccia, â-ne-moot'chȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian musician, born at Florence about 1500. He became chapel-master of St. Peter's, at Rome. Died about 1570.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie des Musiciens."

Animuccia, (PAOLO,) a musician and composer, a brother of the preceding, lived at Rome; died in 1563.

Anisio, â-nee'se-o, (GIOVANNI,) a Latin poet, born at Naples about 1472. He sometimes wrote his name JANUS ANYSIUS. He published a volume of Latin poems in 1531, and had once a high reputation, which has since declined. Died about 1540.

Anisson, ȧ'nĕ'sôN', the name of a noted family of printers at Lyons in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Anisson, (JEAN,) a Frenchmán, who edited the Greek Lexicon of Du Cange. In 1690 he was appointed director of the royal printing-office of the Louvre. Died after 1713.

Anisson-Duperron, ȧ'nĕ'sôN' dü'pȧ'rôN', (ALEXANDRE JACQUES LAURENT,) a French economist, born in 1776, was a son of Étienne Alexandre Jacques, noticed below. He was appointed director of the imperial printing-office at Paris in 1809, and master of requests. From 1833 to 1842 he sat in the Chamber of Deputies, and was made a peer in 1844. Among his works is a treatise in favour of free trade, (1829.)

Anisson-Duperron, (ÉTIENNE ALEXANDRE JACQUES,) born in Paris in 1748, was a grandson of Jean Anisson. He was director of the royal printing-office, 1788–92. He was guillotined in 1794.

Anitchkov, â-nitch-kov', or **Anitchkof,** (DMITRI S.,) a Russian philosopher and mathematician, born in or before 1740. He published several works, one of which was publicly burnt because a friend to whom he had lent it added some heretical or skeptical opinions. Died in 1788.

Anjoo, Anju, or **Andjou,** ȧn'joo, a Persian writer, lived about 1600, was one of the chief compilers of the great Persian Dictionary called "Ferhenkee Jehangeeree," ("Ferhenkî Jehangîrî,") in honour of Jehangeer, the Mogul emperor under whose auspices it was completed.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Anjou, ȧn'joo, [Fr. pron. ôN'zhoo',] DUKE or COUNT OF, the title of an old and noble house of France which was powerful in the middle ages. Fulke, Count of Anjou, was a leader of one of the crusades, and became King of Jerusalem in 1131. His son, Geoffroy le Plantagenet, married Matilda, the daughter and heiress of Henry I. of England, and founded the royal house of Plantagenet, leaving a son, who became King of England, (Henry II.) The second house of Anjou was a branch of the royal family of France. (See CHARLES I. OF NAPLES.) Louis, a son of John, King of France, became Duke of Anjou about 1360. He assumed the title of King of Sicily, or Naples, in 1382, after which he attempted to conquer Naples, (which Queen Joanna I. had bequeathed to him,) but failed. Died in 1384. The title of Duke of Anjou was also borne by several sons of Henry II., by two sons of Louis XIV., and by a grandson of Louis XIV., who became Philip V. of Spain.

Anjou, (CHARLES OF.) See CHARLES I. OF NAPLES: also CHARLES OF ANJOU, COUNT OF MAINE.

Anjou, (FRANÇOIS,) DUC D'. See ALENÇON.

Anjou, (RENÉ OF.) See RENÉ OF ANJOU.

Ankarkrona, ȧn'kȧr-kroo'nȧ, (THEODOR,) a Swedish admiral, born at Carlscrona in 1687. He served in the French and British navies in his youth, and returned to the Swedish service in 1711. He conveyed Charles XII. from Stralsund to Stockholm in 1715, after which he obtained the rank of admiral. Died in 1750.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Ankarström or **Anckarstroem,** ȧng'kȧr-ström', (JOHAN JACOB,) a Swedish nobleman, born in 1759, assassinated King Gustavus III. at a masked ball, March 16, 1792. He was condemned to be beaten with rods on three successive days, and on the fourth to be be headed, his right hand being first cut off.

Anker, ȧng'kẹr, or **Ancher,** (PE'DER KO'FOD,) a Danish lawyer and writer on law, born in 1710, on the island of Bornholm, was appointed professor of law in the University of Copenhagen in 1741, and died in 1788

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ankwitz, ȧnk'ŵits, or **Ancwitz,** COUNT, a Pole of noble family and great talents, born about 1750. He is generally believed to have been a traitor to his country, and to have assisted in the second iniquitous dismemberment of Poland in 1793. In an insurrection of the people of Warsaw in 1794 he was taken and hung.

Anlaf. See AULAF.

An'na, a Jewish prophetess, who died about the beginning of the Christian era. (See Luke ii. 36.)

Anna, a sister of Dido, Queen of Carthage. (See Virgil, "Æneid," book iv.) See also ANNA PERENNA.

Anna Carlovna, (ȧn'nȧ kȧr-lov'nȧ,) a Russian princess, known also as ANNE OF RUSSIA, was born in 1718, and was a niece of the empress Anna Ivanovna. She married Anton Ulric, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, in 1739, and in 1740 their infant son, Ivan VI., was for a short time emperor, but he was soon deposed, and died in prison. Anna, who during her son's short reign had been regent, was banished. She died in 1745, on an island in the river Dwina.

An'na Com-ne'na, [Fr. ANNE COMNÈNE, ȧn kom'nȧn',] the daughter of Alexis I., Emperor of Constantinople, a princess of distinguished beauty, talents, and learning, was born in 1083. At her father's death, in 1118, she conspired to place the crown on the head of her husband, Nicephorus Bryennius, but without success. Her "Alexiad," (or "Alexias,") a biography of her father, (in Greek,) is a remarkable work, and one of great historic value, although it is sometimes disfigured by prejudice, as well as by a pedantic and affected style. Died in 1148.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

An'na Ivanovna, Iwanowna, (e-vȧ-nov'nȧ,) or **Joanovna,** (yo-ȧ-nov'nȧ,) Empress of Russia, born at Moscow in 1694, was a daughter of Ivân, (or John,) who was a brother of Peter the Great. She was married in 1710 to Frederick William, Duke of Courland, who died the next year. She ascended the throne as successor to Peter II. in 1730. Her army invaded Poland in 1733, deposed Stanislaus, and placed his rival, Augustus III., on the throne. The reign of Anna was disgraced by the tyranny and cruelty of her favourite, Biren or Biron, who had an entire ascendency over her. She died in October, 1740, and was succeeded by her great-nephew, Ivân.

See LÉVESQUE, "Histoire de la Russie."

An'na Pe-ren'na, a goddess of the Roman mythology, was, according to Virgil and Ovid, a daughter of Belus and a sister of Dido. After the death of Dido, she went to Italy and was kindly received by Æneas. The Romans invoked her favour to obtain long life and health.

An'na Pet-rov'na, the eldest daughter of Peter the Great by his empress Catherine, born in 1708, was married in 1725 to Charles Frederick, Duke of Holstein. She was the mother of Peter III. of Russia. Her beauty and talents are spoken of in high terms. Died in 1727.

An-Nadîm, (or **-Nadeem.**) See IBN-ABI-YAKOOB.

Annæus, (LUCIUS.) See FLORUS and SENECA.

Annæus, (MARCUS.) See SENECA.

An'nand, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish minister of the Anglican Church, born in 1633, became Dean of Edinburgh. He wrote "Mysterium Pietatis," etc. Died in 1689.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

An-Nâsir, (OF CORDOVA.) See ABD-ER-RAHMAN III.

An-Nâsir (or **Al-Nassir**) **Ledeenillah,** (or **Lidinil-lah,**) ȧn-nȧ'sir le-deen-il'lȧh, (*i.e.* "the defender of the religion of God,") one of the later caliphs of the house of Abbâs, began to reign in 1180. He attempted to restore the power and splendour of the caliphate, and was successful in maintaining his dominions against the encroachments of the neighbouring powers. He died in

1225, leaving the character of a just and enlightened prince and a liberal patron of literature and science.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. iii. chap. xi.

Annat, ă'nă', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Rodez in 1590, (or, according to the "Biographie Universelle," in 1607.) His proper name was CANARD. He was confessor of Louis XIV. from 1654 until 1670, and was a zealous opponent of the Jansenists. The seventeenth and eighteenth of Pascal's "Lettres Provinciales" were addressed to Annat, who had written several works against Jansenism. The "Biographie Universelle" calls him "the soul of the party opposed to Port-Royal." Died in 1670.

Annat, (PIERRE,) a French theologian, born in Rouergue in 1638, was a nephew of the preceding. Died in Paris in 1715.

Annaya, de, dà ă-nâ'yâ, (PEDRO,) a Portuguese admiral, who conquered Sofala in 1508.

Anne, ăn, [Ger. pron. ăn'nĕh,] of Austria, Queen of France, was a daughter of Philip III. of Spain, and mother of Louis XIV. of France. She was born in 1601, and was married in 1615 to Louis XIII., by whom she was treated with neglect. Cardinal Richelieu became her enemy, and artfully used his influence to alienate the king from her. By the will of Louis XIII., who died in 1643, she was appointed, nominally, regent during the minority of her son, but was required to act with the concurrence of a council of five, of which Mazarin was president. The Parliament, however, gave her the regency without limitations, and she chose Mazarin as prime minister. The civil war of the Fronde, which began in 1648, ended in the triumph of the court over the Parliament and a faction of discontented nobles. (See MAZARIN.) Died in 1666.

See SAINT-AULAIRE, "Histoire de la Fronde;" AUBERY, "Histoire du Cardinal Mazarin;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Anne of Bohemia, called the "Good Queen Anne," a daughter of the emperor Charles IV., was married to Richard II. of England about 1380. She was a friend of Wickliffe, and promoted the reformation of the church. Died in 1394.

Anne of Brittany, (or Bretagne,) Queen-consort of France, born at Nantes in 1476, was the heiress of the Duke of Brittany, and an object of eager competition among various princes. She was married in 1491 to Charles VIII. of France, and after his death (1499) to his successor, Louis XII. Her character is represented as excellent, and she had much influence in the affairs of state. Died in 1514.

See "Memoirs of Anne, Duchess of Brittany," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO.

Anne of Cleves, the fourth queen of Henry VIII., to whom she was married in January, 1540. She was divorced in July of the same year.

See FROUDE, "History of England," vol. iii. chap. xvii.; STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Queens of England."

Anne of Cyprus, a daughter of Janus, King of Cyprus, was married in 1431 to Louis, Duke of Savoy, over whom she acquired great influence. Died in 1462.

Anne of Denmark, a daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark, born in 1574, was married to James I. of England in 1589. She was the mother of Charles I. Died in 1619.

Anne, ăn, Queen of England, the last sovereign of the house of Stuart, was born at Twickenham on the 6th of February, 1664. She was second daughter of James II. and Anne Hyde, who was a daughter of Lord Clarendon. She was educated in the Protestant religion, and was married in 1683 to Prince George of Denmark, a brother of Christian V. Before this event she had formed an intimacy with Sarah Jennings, who became her favourite adviser and for a time exerted an almost unlimited influence over her. (See MARLBOROUGH, DUCHESS OF.) During the reign of James II. unsuccessful attempts were made to convert Anne to the Roman Catholic religion. A few days after William of Orange entered England in 1688 to dethrone her father, she wrote to the former and assured him of her warm wishes for his success. She lost in 1699 or 1700 her son, the Duke of Gloucester, aged eleven, all her other children having died in infancy.

Anne succeeded William III. on the 8th of March, 1702, and declared her purpose to pursue his foreign policy, which involved England in the war of the Spanish succession, as the enemy of France and the ally of Austria and Holland. (See MARLBOROUGH, DUKE OF.) In her domestic administration she favoured the Tory party. Godolphin, who was considered a moderate Tory, became lord of the treasury, or prime minister. Eventually, Godolphin formed a coalition with the Whigs, and, the Duchess of Marlborough having been supplanted by a new favourite, Mrs. Masham, the Tories, under Lords Oxford and Bolingbroke, (then known as Harley and Saint John,) came into power in 1710. "The great party which had long swayed the destinies of Europe," says Macaulay, "was undermined by bedchamber women at Saint James." Marlborough was deprived of command in 1711, and the new ministry opened with the French court negotiations which ended the long war by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, when the allies recognized Philip V., a Bourbon prince, as King of Spain and the Indies.

In the last year of her reign Anne co-operated with her ministers in secret designs and intrigues to secure the succession to her half-brother the Pretender, whose devoted partisan, Lord Bolingbroke, became lord treasurer on the 27th of July, 1714. Three days later the queen was seized with an apoplectic fit, which terminated fatally on the 1st of August, 1714. The plans of the Jacobites were disconcerted by her sudden death, and George I., of the house of Hanover, obtained peaceable possession of the throne. Anne was a woman of moderate or inferior abilities, and not distinguished for generous moral qualities.

See COXE, "Memoirs, etc. of John Duke of Marlborough," and SWIFT, "Works;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" "Mémoires du Duc de Saint-Simon;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" "Pictorial History of England;" "Account of the Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough," edited by HOOKE, 1742; J. OLDMIXON, "Life of Queen Anne," 1716; STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Queens of England."

Anne of Hungary, born in 1503, was married to Ferdinand of Austria. She was the heiress of the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia. Died in 1547.

Anne de Beaujeu, ăn dẽh bō'zhuh', a daughter of Louis XI. of France, was born about 1462. She was regent during the minority of her brother Charles VIII., and suppressed with vigour a revolt of princes, of whom the Duke of Orléans was chief. Died in 1522.

Annebaut or **Annebaud**, d', dăn'bō', (CLAUDE,) a French general, born about the end of the fifteenth century. He was taken prisoner with Francis I. at Pavía, (1525,) after which he served with distinction in Italy and Flanders, and was made marshal of France. Died in 1552.

Annenkow, an-nen'kof, (MICHAEL,) a Russian general and engineer, was born in 1838, and educated in St. Petersburg. He served in Poland during the insurrection, was attached to the German army during its campaign in France, and later was given the chief direction of troops in Russia. He created the railway battalions, and constructed the Central Asiatic Railway across the desert of Tartary from the Caspian Sea to Samarcand. He was the first to suggest the great trans-Siberian railway from Moscow to the Pacific. He died in 1899.

Annese, (GENNARO,) one of the principal actors in the Neapolitan insurrection of July, 1647. (See MASANIELLO.) After the restoration of the Spanish authority in 1648, he was beheaded.

Annesley, ănz'le, (ARTHUR,) Earl of Anglesey, was born at Dublin in 1614. He was a member of the Parliament called by Richard Cromwell in 1659. As president of the new Council of State appointed in February, 1660, he aided Monk in his efforts for the restoration of Charles II. He was created Earl of Anglesey in 1661, and became lord privy seal in 1673. He wrote several political and theological works, among which are "Truth Unveiled in behalf of the Church of England," (1676,) and a "History of the Wars in Ireland," which is lost. Died in 1686.

Annesley, originally written **Aneley,** (Rev. Samuel,) an eminent English nonconformist minister, a first-cousin of the preceding, was born at Kellingworth in 1620. He obtained the living of Cliffe in Kent about 1646, and was chosen minister by the parishioners of Saint John, London, in 1652. In 1657 Cromwell appointed him preacher at Saint Paul's. After the restoration he was pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in London. He was the grandfather of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist Church. His sermons have been published. Died in 1696.

See Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

An'nett or **An'net,** (Peter,) an English deistical writer, published "Tracts of a Certain Free Enquirer," (1766.) Died in 1769.

Annibal. See Hannibal.

Annibale, ân-ne-bâ'lȧ, surnamed Padovano, på-dō-vâ'no, an Italian musician, born at Padua, was organist of the church of Saint Mark, Venice. Died about 1655.

An-nĭ-bal-lĭ-ā'nus, (Flavius Claudius,) a nephew of Constantine the Great, was murdered at Constantinople in 337 A.D.

An-nĭç'e-ris, ['Αννικερις,] a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. He was a follower of Aristippus.

An'nĭ-us of Viterbo, [It. Annio da Viterbo, ân'ne-o dȧ ve-tĕr'bo,] an Italian Dominican monk, whose proper name was Giovanni Nanni, was born at Viterbo about 1432. He was well versed in Greek and Latin, and in some Oriental languages. He wrote a "Treatise on the Empire of the Turks," ("De Imperio Turcorum," 1471,) and acquired notoriety by the publication of "Seventeen Volumes of Antiquities with Commentaries," ("Antiquitatum Volumina XVII. cum Commentariis," 1498.) In this work he professed to give passages from the lost works of Berosus, Fabius Pictor, and other ancient writers. It is generally admitted that these are forgeries. Died in 1502.

See D. W. Moller, "Disputatio de J. Annio Viterbiensi," 1692.

Anno. See Hanno.

An'no or **Han'no,** Saint, an archbishop of Cologne in the eleventh century. He was an able but overbearing prelate, and for a time exercised great influence over the youthful emperor Henry IV. Died in 1075.

Annone, ân-no'nȧ, or **Annoni,** ân-no'nee, (Johann Jakob,) a Swiss naturalist and antiquary, born at Bâle in 1728, was professor of eloquence and law in that city. He wrote scientific essays, and made rich collections in natural history and antiquities. Died in 1804.

An-Noowaïree or **An-Nuwayrĭ,** ân-noo-wī'ree' called also simply **Noowaïree,** an eminent Arabian writer, born in Egypt about 1283; died in 1332.

Annot, ȧ'no', (Pierre Nicolas,) a French writer, born in 1762; died in 1827.

Anquetil, ôNk'tĕl', (Louis Pierre,) a French historian, a brother of Abraham Hyacinthe, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1723. He became prior of the abbey of Château-Renard before the Revolution, and a member of the Institute, second class, in 1795. He wrote numerous works, which show marks of haste and carelessness, but which obtained success, especially a "Compendium of Universal History," (9 vols., 1797,) and a "History of the Civil Wars of France in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," (3 vols., 1767.) Died about 1808.

Anquetil-Duperron, ôNk'tĕl' dü'pȧ'rôN', (Abraham Hyacinthe,) a celebrated Orientalist, born in Paris in 1731. He visited India in 1755 for the purpose of discovering the religious books of the Parsees. After encountering difficulties and toils exceeded only by his zeal, he at last obtained the objects of his search. In 1762 he returned to Europe, rich in Oriental manuscripts, and in 1771 published his "Zend-Avesta," the first translation of the original work of this name that had appeared in any European language. He left other works, among which is "India in Relation with Europe," (2 vols., 1798.) Died in 1805.

See Langlois, "Notice sur Anquetil-Duperron;" Von Bohlen, "Das Alte Indien;" Bon Joseph Dacier, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. Anquetil-Duperron," 1808; L. P. Anquetil, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Anquetil-Duperron."

Anraat, van, vän ân'rȧt, (Pieter,) a skilful Dutch painter of conversation-pieces and portraits, flourished at Amsterdam in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Ansaldi, ân-sâl'dee, (Casto Innocente,) a distinguished Italian antiquary and professor, born at Piacenza in 1710, became a Dominican monk. He was professor of philosophy at Turin from 1760 to 1779, and author of several works of merit, among which are a treatise "On the Recognition of a Future State by the Hebrews," ("De futuro Sæculo ab Hebræis cognito," 1748,) "On the Necessity of Natural and Revealed Religion," (1755,) and "Vindiciæ Maupertuisianæ," (1756.) Died in 1779.

See Mazzuchelli, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Ansaldi, (Innocenzio,) a Tuscan painter, born in 1734; died in 1816. He wrote a poem named "The Accomplished Painter," ("Il Pittore istruito," 1820.)

Ansaldo, ân-sâl'do, (Andrea,) a celebrated Genoese painter, born at Voltri in 1584, was a pupil of Cambiaso. He worked in fresco and oil at Genoa and other places. Among the best of his numerous works are a "Last Supper," an altar-piece of the martyrdom of Saint Sebastian, (at Cadiz,) and frescos in the Palazzo Spinola, illustrating the exploits of General Spinola in Flanders. Died at Genoa in 1638.

See Nagler, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ansaloni, ân-sȧ-lo'nee, (Giordano,) a Sicilian missionary, who in 1632 visited Japan, where he was put to death in 1634.

Ansaloni, (Vincenzio,) an able Bolognese painter, flourished about the beginning of the seventeenth century. His "Virgin seated on the Clouds" is highly praised by Lanzi.

Ansani, ân-sȧ'nee, (Giovanni,) an Italian tenor singer, born in Rome in the middle of the eighteenth century, came about 1780 to London, and at once took a leading position. Subsequently he sang in various Italian cities, and finally retired to Naples, where he taught singing. The date of his death is not known.

Ansaree or **Ansarĭ,** ân'sȧ-ree', (written also **Unsaree,**) a celebrated Persian poet and scholar, who lived at the court of Mahmood of Ghiznee, (or Gazna.) Died in 1040.

Ansart, ôN'sȧr', (André Joseph,) a French ecclesiastic and historian, born in Artois in 1723; died in 1790.

Ansbert, ans'bĕrt, [Ger. pron. ȧns'bĕrt,] a German chronicler of the twelfth century, accompanied Frederick Barbarossa to Palestine, and wrote an account of that crusade, which was first published in 1827.

Ans-cā'rĭ-us or **Ans-gā'rĭ-us,** [Fr. Anschaire, ôN'shȧr',] called "the Apostle of the North," the most successful propagator of Christianity in Denmark and Sweden, was born in Picardy about 800 A.D. About 831 he was created the first archbishop of Hamburg. Died in 864 A.D.

Anschütz, ân'shüts, (August,) a German jurist, born at Suhl, January 9, 1826, studied law at Bonn and Berlin. He was made extraordinary professor of law at Greifswalde in 1851, and full professor in 1859. In 1862 he was transferred to Halle. Besides translating and editing various legal works, he wrote "Ueber die Erbfolge in die neuvorpommerschen und rügenschen Lehngüter," (1864,) and a "Kommentar zum allgemeinen Deutschen Handelsgesetzbuch," (1867–74.) Died August 2, 1874.

Anschütz, (Karl,) a musical director, born at Coblentz, Germany, February, 1813. He was director in Coblentz, Nuremberg, Amsterdam, London, and New York. He came to America in 1857, began the production of German opera in 1862, and was distinguished both as a director and as an instructor in music. Died December 30, 1870.

Ans'dell, (Richard,) R.A., an English artist, especially noted as a painter of animals and sports of the field, was born at Liverpool in 1815. Among his well-known pictures are "The Earl of Sefton and Party returning from Shooting," "Death of Sir W. Lambton at the Battle of Marston Moor," "Mary Queen of Scots returning from the Chase," etc. In 1856–57 Mr. Ansdell visited Spain, and he afterwards produced many pictures of Spanish subjects. He was elected A.R.A. in 1861, and a Royal Academician in 1870. Died April 20, 1885.

Anseaume, ôn'sōm', (N.,) a French dramatic poet, born at Paris about 1720; died in 1784.

An-se-ĝī'sus or **An-sĭ-ĝī'sus**, [Fr. **Anségise**, ôn'sà'zhèz',] a distinguished French ecclesiastic in the time of Charlemagne and his son Louis le Débonnaire.

Ansegisus was also the name of an archbishop of Sens in the ninth, and a bishop of Troyes in the tenth century.

Anselin, ôns'lân', (Jean Louis,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1764; died in 1823.

An'sell, (George Frederick,) a British scientific inventor, born at Carshalton, Surrey, March 4, 1826. He is best known by his invention of the fire-damp indicator for the prevention of explosions in mines. Died December 21, 1880.

Anselm, ân'sĕlm, of Havelberg, a Saxon bishop, wrote a work on the dogmatic disputes between the Latin and Greek Churches, entitled Ἀντιχείμενα. Died in 1159.

An'selm, Saint, [Lat. Sanc'tus Ansel'mus; Fr. Saint-Anselme, sân'tôn'sĕlm',] Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aosta, in Piedmont, about 1034. He became a pupil of Lanfranc at the abbey of Bec in Normandy, where he assumed the monastic habit in 1060, and succeeded Lanfranc as prior in 1063. He was chosen abbot of Bec in 1078, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1093. He had a long contest with King William Rufus, who confiscated the revenues of the archbishopric in 1097. Died in 1109. The intellect of Anselm was of a high order, and his writings evince a profound and original mind. He is considered as the reviver of metaphysics after the decline of the Roman Empire. Among his greatest works are "Cur Deus Homo;" "Monologium;" "Proslogium;" and "The Agreement (or Compatibility) of Predestination and the Grace of God with Free Will," ("Concordia Prædestinationis necnon Gratiæ Dei cum libero Arbitrio.")

See Eadmer, "Life of Saint Anselm," in Latin; Möhler, "Life of Saint Anselm," in German, translated by Cox; W. F. Hook, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. chap. iii., 1860; Franck, "Anselme de Cantorbéry," 1842; Hasse, "Vie d'Anselme de Cantorbéry," 1843; Rainerı, "Historical Panegyric (Istorico panegirico) on Saint Anselm," 4 vols., 1693–1706; "Foreign Quarterly Review," vol. xxx.

Anselme, (Italian.) See Anselmo.

Anselme, an'sĕlm or ôn'sĕlm', [Lat. Ansel'mus,] Count of Ribemont, (re'bẹh-môn',) was one of the nobles who accompanied Godfrey of Bouillon to the Holy Land, where he was killed in 1099. He wrote a narrative of the events of this crusade.

Anselme, an'sĕlm, [Fr. pron. ôn'sĕlm',] or **Ansel**, ôn'sĕl', of Laon, [Lat. Ansel'mus Laudinen'sis,] a famous teacher of theology, born at Laon, France, about 1050, was one of the founders of the University of Paris. A school which he afterwards directed at Laon became the most celebrated in Europe. His chief work is a Gloss on the Bible. Died in 1117.

Anselme of Liege, a Flemish historian, lived about 1050, and wrote a "History of the Bishops of Liege."

Anselme, ôn'sĕlm', (Antoine,) an eminent French preacher, born in the comté of Armagnac in 1652. He was admired as an orator in the principal churches of Paris, and became preacher-in-ordinary to the king. Several volumes of his sermons were published. Died in 1737.

See Madame de Sévigné, "Lettres."

Anselme, d', dôn'sĕlm', (Jacques Bernard Modeste,) a French general, born at Apt in 1740, was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Italy in 1792. He was soon after suspended from his command, was imprisoned in 1793, recovered his liberty after the revolution of July, 1794, and lived in retirement till his death in 1812.

Anselme de Sainte-Marie, ôn'sĕlm' dẹh sânt'-mâ'rẹ', (Pierre,) a French genealogist, born in Paris in 1625, published a "Genealogy of the House of France," (2 vols., 1674.) Died in 1694.

Anselmi, ân-sĕl'mee, (Michel Angelo,) an able Italian painter, born at Lucca about 1490, studied at Sienna, whence he is often surnamed Da Sienna, ("of Sienna.") He is said to have worked with Correggio at Parma. Died in 1554.

Anselmo, ân-sĕl'mo, or **An'selme**, (Giorgio,) a writer of Latin poetry, born at Parma, lived in the first part of the sixteenth century. A volume of his poems was printed in 1528.

Anselmo, ân-sĕl'mo, (Giorgio,) an Italian astronomer, born at Parma, was a grandfather of the Latin poet of the same name. Died in 1440.

Ansel'mo, [Lat. Ansel'mus; Fr. Anselme, ôn'sĕlm'; It. Sant' Anselmo, sânt ân-sĕl'mo,] Saint, Bishop of Lucca, an eminent Italian ecclesiastical writer, born about 1036; died in 1086. Among his works is "Collectio Canonum."

See Rota, "Notizie istoriche di Sant' Anselmo," 1733.

Ansgarius. See Anscarius and Anchersen.

Ansiaux, ôn'sẹ'ō', (Emmanuel Antoine Joseph,) a Belgian jurist, born at Liege in 1761; died in 1800.

Ansiaux, (Jean Joseph Éléonore Antoine,) an eminent painter of the modern French school, born at Liege in 1764. He produced many good portraits and historical works, among which are "The Assumption," "The Conversion of St. Paul," and "The Return of the Prodigal Son." Died in 1840.

Ansidei, ân-se-dā'ee, (Giuseppe,) an Italian poet, born at Perugia in 1642. He wrote sonnets and other short poems, and a "Tract against the Long Continuance of Private Enmities," (1691.) Died in 1707.

Ansigisus. See Ansegisus.

Anslay (anz'le) or **Anneslay**, (Brian,) an English writer, known only as the translator of a curious work called "The Citie of Dames," or "Cyte of Ladyes," printed in 1521.

Anslo, ân'slo, (Reinier,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam about 1625. He emigrated to Italy about 1650, and became a Roman Catholic. His principal works are "The Martyr Crown of Stephen," (1646,) "The Plague at Naples," and a drama on the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, entitled "Parijsche Bruiloft," (*i.e.* the "Paris Wedding,") written before he became a Catholic. Died at Perugia in 1669.

See Longfellow's "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

An'son, (George,) Lord, a distinguished naval commander, born in Staffordshire, England, in 1697. He entered the navy early, and in 1724 was made post-captain. He was soon after ordered to the Carolina station, where he purchased land and built a town, called, after his own name, Ansonburg. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the South Sea expedition which sailed from England in 1740; and throughout the whole of that voyage, which extended round the world, amid dangers and difficulties of every kind, he displayed a prudence, skill, fortitude, and courage that have seldom if ever been surpassed. After his return, in 1744, he was successively created rear-admiral of the blue, commissioner of the admiralty, and vice-admiral. In 1747 he commanded the Channel fleet, and captured six French ships of war. As a reward for this brilliant exploit he was created a peer, with the title of Lord Anson, Baron of Soberton. He was first commissioner of the admiralty from 1751 to 1756. In 1757 Anson was made admiral, and in the same year placed at the head of the admiralty, where he remained till his death in 1762. He left no issue. A Narrative of his Voyage round the World was published.

See "Life of Lord Anson," by Sir John Barrow; Kippis, "Life of Lord Anson," in "Biographia Britannica;" J. Campbell, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Anson, (George,) a British general, born in London in 1797, was a younger son of Thomas, Viscount Anson, and uncle of the Earl of Lichfield. He was a Whig member of Parliament for many years, (1828–53,) and became a major-general about 1851. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the armies of India in 1855, and died there in May, 1857, soon after the breaking out of the mutiny among the Sepoys.

Anson, ôn'sôn', (Pierre Hubert,) a French writer and able financier, born in Paris in 1744. He became a member of the Constituent Assembly, and afterwards administrator-general of the posts of France. He translated into French the Odes of Anacreon, and the Letters of Lady Montagu, (2 vols., 1795.) He also wrote several short poems and prose works. Died in 1810.

Anspach, ăns'pak or ăns'pāk, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH KARL ALEXANDER,) MARGRAVE OF, was born in 1736. His mother was a sister of Frederick the Great. He sold his principality to the King of Prussia in 1791 for an annuity of four hundred thousand thalers, and married Lady Craven, noticed below. Died in 1806.

Anspach, (ELIZABETH BERKELEY,) MARGRAVINE OF, the daughter of Augustus, Earl of Berkeley, was born in 1750. In 1767 she was married to William, afterwards Lord Craven, and on his death, in 1791, to the Margrave of Anspach. Died at Naples in 1828. She possessed great versatility of genius. She wrote a number of dramas, was an accomplished musician and actress, and had considerable skill in sculpture. Unhappily, little can be said in favour of her moral character. Two years before her death she published her "Memoirs," a work full of egotism, but withal very entertaining.

See COLLINS's "Peerage."

Ans'prand, [Lat. ANSPRAN'DUS,] a Longobard whom King Cunibert appointed tutor to his infant son Liutbert. After the death of this prince he became king in 712, and died the same year.

Ansse de Villoison. See VILLOISON.

An'sted, (DAVID THOMAS,) a distinguished English geologist, born in London about 1814, was educated at Cambridge, and was a pupil of Professor Sedgwick. He succeeded John Phillips as professor of geology in King's College, London, and became editor of the journal and proceedings of the Geological Society. He gained a high reputation by his well-written and systematic work entitled "Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical, with numerous illustrations," (2 vols., 1844.) He published a popular treatise called "The Ancient World, or Picturesque Sketches of Great Britain," (1847,) "The Gold-Seeker's Manual," "The Great Stone Book of Nature," (1863,) "Science of Physical Geography," "The World we live in," (1869,) "Physiography," (1877,) "Water, Physical, Descriptive, and Practical," (1878,) and contributed numerous memoirs to different periodicals. He died May 13, 1880.

An'ster, (JOHN,) an Irish poet, born at Charleville, in Cork county, about 1796. He published in 1819 a volume of "Poems and Translations from the German," which procured for him the friendship of Coleridge. He was called to the Irish bar in 1824, and was afterwards regius professor of civil law in Trinity College, Dublin, till near the time of his death. His "Faustus; from the German of Goethe," (1835,) is commended by the "Edinburgh Review," and by Coleridge. Anster contributed many articles to "Blackwood's Magazine." His version of Faust has been reprinted in Germany. Died in June, 1867.

Anstett, von, fon ăn'stĕt, (JOHANN **Protasius**—**PRO-TĀ'ZE-ŭs,**) a diplomatist, born at Strasburg about 1755. He entered the service of Russia about 1790. In conjunction with Nesselrode, he negotiated the treaty of Reichenbach in 1813, after which he represented Russia at the Congress of Prague. He was minister plenipotentiary to the German Diet at Frankfort in the latter years of his life. Died in 1835.

Anstey, ăn'ste, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English satirical poet, born in Cambridgeshire in 1724, was educated at King's College, Cambridge. He published in 1766 "The New Bath Guide," a scandalous poem, which had great popularity. His satire was directed chiefly against physicians and Methodists. Died in 1805.

Anstey, (F.) See GUTHRIE, (Thomas Anstey.)

Anstey, (THOMAS CHIS'HOLM,) an English lawyer, born in London in 1816. He represented Youghall in Parliament from 1847 to 1852. He published a useful "Guide to the Laws of England affecting Roman Catholics," (1842.) Died in 1873.

An'stis, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, distinguished for his knowledge of heraldry, was born at Saint Neots, in Cornwall, in 1669. He became a member of Parliament in 1702, and Garter king-at-arms in 1718. He published many accurate works, among which are "Curia Militaris, or a Treatise of the Court of Chivalry," (1702,) and "The Register of the Most Noble Order of the Garter," (1724.) Died in 1744.

See NICHOLS's "Literary Anecdotes."

Anstruther, ăn'stru-thẽr or ăn'stẽr, (Sir JOHN,) a British judge, born in 1753, became chief justice of Bengal in 1798. Died in 1811.

Antæus, an-tee'us, [Gr. 'Ανταῖος; Fr. ANTÉE, ôN'tà',] a Libyan giant, represented as a son of Neptune and Terra, was a famous wrestler. He resisted Hercules with success for a time, and was invincible so long as he touched his mother Earth; but at last the hero raised Antæus into the air and squeezed him to death.

An-tag'o-ras, ['Ανταγόρας,] a Greek poet and noted gourmand, a native of Rhodes, lived about 250 B.C.

An-tal'çĭ-das, ['Ανταλκίδας,] a Spartan ambassador, notorious as the author of a disgraceful peace concluded between the Grecian States and Persia, 387 B.C. One condition of the "peace of Antalcidas" was that all the Greek cities in Asia should be surrendered to Persia.

An'tar, (more properly **Antarah-Ibn-Sheddâd,** ăn'tâ-râ ĭb'n shed'dâd',) a celebrated Arabian warrior, supposed to have lived about the middle of the sixth century. He was himself a poet, and his exploits furnished a copious theme for Arabian song and romance. He composed a poem which is numbered among the Mo'allakât or seven famous poems suspended in the temple of Mecca. He is the hero of an Arabian romance which was translated into English by T. Hamilton and entitled "Antar, a Bedouin Romance," (1819.)

"Nothing can be more delightful," says "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1819, "than the feeling which attends us in our first perusal of Antar. We are transported into a scene of which we have before seen nothing, but in which we recognize at once, as if by intuition, the glow, the wildness, the vastness—all the unchanged and unchangeable features—of the eternal desert."

See DE SACY, "Notices des anciens Poëmes Arabes, etc."

Antelami, degli, dâl'yee ân-tà-lâ'mee, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian sculptor and architect of the twelfth century.

Antelmi or **Anthelmi,** ôN'tĕl'me', the name of several ecclesiastics of the south of France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The most noted, perhaps, was Joseph Antelmi.

Antelmi or **Anthelmi,** (JOSEPH,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Fréjus in 1648. He became grand-vicar and official of the Bishop of Pamiers in 1684. He left a work "On the Dangers of the Life of Canons," ("De Periculis Canonicorum,") and other writings. Died in 1697.

Antelmi, (PIERRE THOMAS,) a French writer and mathematician, born in Provence in 1730; died in 1783.

An-te'nor, [Gr. 'Αντήνωρ; Fr. ANTÉNOR, ôN'tà'NOR',] a Trojan noted for his wisdom, was the father of Acamas, Agenor, and many other sons. He advised the Trojans to restore Helen to her husband. He has been accused, by writers of little authority, of a design to betray Troy to the Greeks.

Antenor, a Grecian sculptor, who lived at Athens about 500 B.C. He made bronze statues of Harmo'dius and Aristogi'ton, which were carried away by Xerxes in 480 B.C.

An'te-ros, in the Greek mythology, was originally a being opposed to Eros, (or the god of Love;) but afterwards the name was applied to the deity who avenges unrequited love.

Antésignan, ôN'tà'sèn'yôN', (PIERRE,) a French grammarian, born at Rabastens, in Languedoc, lived about 1550.

Anthelmi. See ANTELMI.

An-thel'mus or **An-tel'mus,** [Fr. ANTHELME, ôN'tĕlm',] SAINT, of Savoy, became in 1163 Bishop of Belley, (bĕl'lā',) in the south of France, where he died in 1178.

An-the'mĭ-us, an able and upright minister, who was appointed by Arcadius Prefect of the East in 405 A.D., before which date he had been consul with Stilicho. At the death of Arcadius, in 408, he became prime minister, and guardian of the infant heir, Theodosius II. He retired from office in 414 A.D.

Anthemius, (or **Anthe'mius Proco'pius,**) Roman Emperor of the West, a grandson of the preceding. He became a favourite general of Leo, Emperor of the East, who, having been solicited by the Roman senate to give a ruler to Italy, selected Anthemius for that position. He began to reign in 467 A.D. His son-in-law, Ricimer,

raised an army and marched against the capital, near which Anthemius was defeated in battle in 472 and put to death.

Anthemius, [Gr. *Ἀνθέμιος*,] an eminent architect and mathematician, surnamed **Trallia'nus**, from Tralles, in Lydia, where he was born, was a brother of Alexander Trallianus. He was employed at Constantinople by Justinian, for whom he designed and commenced the celebrated church of Saint Sophia, which, after his death, was finished by Isidorus about 537 A.D., and is now a Turkish mosque. Its dimensions are two hundred and sixty-nine feet long by two hundred and forty-three wide. It is surmounted by a large dome, and is considered the original type of the Byzantine style. Died about 534 A.D.

An'ther-ic or **An'thar-ic**, [Lat. **Antheri'cus**,] son of Clefo, the successor of Alboin, was elected King of the Longobards about 585, and died in 590 A.D.

Anthing, **ân'ting**, (**Friedrich**,) a German painter, born at Gotha about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was for some time an aide-de-camp to the Russian general Suwarrow. He painted portraits in profile, at Vienna, Berlin, etc. Died in 1805.

Anthing, (**Karl**,) a German general, who became Governor-General of the Dutch possessions in India. Died at Gotha in 1823.

Anthoine, **ôn'twân'**, (**Antoine Ignace**,) a French merchant, noted for public spirit, was born at Embrun in 1749. He was the pioneer in opening an extensive commerce with Russia by the Black Sea, and wrote a "Historical Essay on the Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea," (1805.) He was mayor of Marseilles from 1805 to 1813. His wife, whose maiden name was Clary, was a sister-in-law of Joseph Bonaparte and General Bernadotte. Died in 1826.

Anthoine, (**François Paul Nicolas**,) a French general and politician, born in 1720. He was elected in 1789 to the States-General, in which body he was an earnest advocate of the establishment of the trial by jury. Died in 1793.

An'thon, (**Charles**,) LL.D., an American classical scholar, born in the city of New York in 1797. He entered Columbia College in 1811, and graduated with distinguished honour in 1815. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1819; but his strong predilection for classical pursuits induced him in 1820 to accept the position of adjunct professor of the ancient languages in Columbia College; and on the resignation of Professor Moore in 1835 he became principal professor of the classics in that institution. He published an edition of Horace, (1830,) a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," and a "Classical Dictionary," (1841.) He also edited many Greek and Latin authors for the use of schools. His works have been reprinted in England, a distinction rarely if ever before accorded to American classical school-books. Died in 1867.

For an interesting notice of some of the personal traits of Dr. Anthon, see "The Galaxy," New York, September, 1867.

Anthon, (**John**,) an American jurist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Detroit in 1784. He published, besides other works, "An Essay on the Study of Law," an "Analysis of Blackstone," (2d edition, 1832,) and "Nisi Prius Cases." He practised for many years in the city of New York, where he died in March, 1863.

Anthonie or **Anthony**, an'to-ne, (**Francis**,) [Lat. **Franciscus Anto'nius**,] an English physician and alchemist, born in London in 1550. He practised medicine with success, and professed to cure all diseases with a solution of gold called *aurum potabile*, ("potable gold,") on which he published a treatise, entitled "Golden Panacea," ("Panace'a Au'rea," 1619.) Died in 1623.

An'thony or **An'tony**, [Lat. **Anto'nius**; Fr. **Antoine**, **ôn'twân'**,] Saint, surnamed **Abbas**, one of the Christian Fathers, the reputed founder of monachism, was born near Heracle'a, in Upper Egypt, in 251 A.D. It is said that in his youth he obeyed in a literal sense the scripture which says, "Sell that thou hast, and give to the poor," and retired from the world to the desert, where he lived as a hermit. Having acquired a wide reputation by his austerities, he founded a monastery near Faioom, (or Phaiûm,) about 305. Many years afterwards he visited Alexandria, to testify against Arianism. His life was written by Athanasius. Some of his letters are extant. He died about 356 A.D.

Anthony. See **Antonius**, **Antony**, or **Antoine**.

Anthony de Bourbon. See **Antony of Bourbon**.

An'thony of Pad'ua, (Saint,) a celebrated preacher, born at Lisbon, Portugal, August 15, 1195. He became an Augustinian when fifteen years old, but afterwards entered the Franciscan order. He subsequently went to Italy, where his eloquence made a profound impression. Died at Arcella, June 13, 1231.

An'tho-ny, (**Henry B.**,) an American statesman, born at Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815. He graduated in 1833 at Brown University; edited the Providence "Journal" from 1838 to 1859; was Governor of Rhode Island from 1849 to 1851, and in 1859 was chosen United States Senator. In 1869, and again in 1871, he served as President of the Senate *pro tempore*. Died September 2, 1884.

Anthony, (**Susan Brownell**,) an American reformer, born at South Adams, (now Adams,) Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, of a Quaker family. She taught school in New York some fifteen years, and afterwards became noted as a zealous and eloquent speaker and agitator in the anti-slavery and woman's rights movements. She also advocated total abstinence and educational reform. After the war of 1861–65 she gave her chief attention to the cause of woman suffrage and equal property rights for women. She helped to edit a journal called "The Revolution." Died March 13, 1906.

Antiboul, **ôn'te'bool'**, (**Charles Louis**,) a French Girondist and lawyer, born at Saint-Tropez about 1752. He was elected in 1792 to the Convention, in which he voted for the detention of the king. On his return from a mission to Corsica he was executed as an accomplice of the Girondists, in October, 1793.

An-tĭ-clī'dēs, [Gr. *Ἀντικλείδης*; Fr. **Anticlide**, **ôn'te'klêd'**,] a Greek historian, born at Athens, is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. His works are lost.

An-tid'o-tus, [*Ἀντίδοτος*,] a Greek painter, who lived about 350 B.C., was the master of Nicias, the great Athenian painter.

An-tĭg'e-nēs, [Gr. *Ἀντιγένης*,] one of the generals of Alexander the Great. He distinguished himself at the siege of Halicarnassus, 331 B.C., and in the battle against Porus, 327. After the death of Alexander he was a faithful officer of Eumenes, and fought against Antigonus, who put him to death in 316 B.C.

Antigenes was also the name of several ancient Greek physicians.

Antigenes, [*Ἀντιγένης*,] a Greek historian, wrote a Life of Alexander the Great.

An-tĭ-ġen'ĭ-das, [*Ἀντιγενίδας*,] a famous flute-player of Thebes in the fourth century B.C.

Antigna, **ôn'tèn'yà'**, (**Jean Pierre Alexandre**,) a French painter of genre, born at Orléans in 1818. He gained a first medal in 1851. Died February 26, 1878.

Antignac, **ôn'tèn'yàk'**, (**Antoine**,) a noted French song-writer, born in Paris about 1770; died in 1823. His works have some merit, but do not rank among the best of their class.

Antigone, the French of **Antigonus**, which see.

An-tig'o-ne, [Gr. *Ἀντιγόνη*,] the heroine of one of the tragedies of Sophocles, was a daughter of Œdipus, King of Thebes. She was immured alive by Creon for having performed the rites of burial to the body of her brother Polynices.

Antigone, Queen of Egypt, was a daughter of Cassander, and the wife of the Egyptian king Ptolemy Lagus.

An-tig'o-nus, [Gr. *Ἀντίγονος*,] a king of the Jews, was a son of Aristobu'lus II., after whose death he was driven from Judea by Antipater and his son Herod. He recovered the throne by the aid of the Parthians about 38 B.C., but was declared an enemy by the Roman senate. The army of Antony, who favoured Herod, took Jerusalem, and put Antigonus to death, about 36 B.C.

Antigonus, [Gr. *Ἀντίγονος*; Fr. **Antigone**, **ôn'te'gon'**,] King of Asia, surnamed **Cyclops**, or "one-eyed," an able general, and successor of Alexander the Great, was born in Macedonia about 382 B.C. He had a high command in the expedition against Persia, and was ap-

pointed Satrap of Phrygia in 333 B.C. In the partition of the conquered provinces which was made at the death of Alexander in 323, Antigonus obtained Lycia, Pamphylia, and Greater Phrygia. He was soon involved in a war against Perdiccas, and formed an alliance with Antipater and Ptolemy. After the death of Perdiccas, in 321, he found a formidable adversary in Eumenes, who commanded a Macedonian army in Asia for the cause of the royal family. In 316 Antigonus gained a victory over Eumenes, and put him to death. He had made himself master of a large portion of Asia, when a coalition was formed against him in 315 by Ptolemy, Lysimachus, Cassander, and Seleucus. A long war ensued, in which Antigonus professed to fight for Alexander, the minor son of Alexander the Great by Roxana. Demetrius Poliorcetes, a son of Antigonus, gained a naval victory over Ptolemy, near Cyprus, in 306 B.C., soon after which Antigonus assumed the title of king. A new coalition having been formed against him in 302 by Cassander, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Ptolemy, he was defeated and killed at Ipsus, in Phrygia, in 301 B.C.

Antig'onus Ca-rỹs'ti-us, [*Ἀντίγονος Καρύστιος*,] a Greek philosopher, who is supposed to have lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 285–247 B.C. He was the reputed author of an extant "Collection of Marvellous Stories," and of some other works, which are lost.

Antig'onus Do'son, [Gr. *Ἀντίγονος Δώσων*,] a great-grandson of Antigonus the general of Alexander the Great, was a son of Demetrius, and a nephew of Antigonus Gonatas. He became regent or king of Macedonia during the minority of his cousin Philip, 229 B.C. As general-in-chief of the Achæan League, he gained victories over Cleomenes of Sparta and his allies in the Peloponnesus. Died in 221 B.C., leaving the throne to Philip above mentioned.

Antig'onus Gon'a-tas, [Gr. *Ἀντίγονος Γονατᾶς*,] a son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, was born in 319 B.C. at Gona, or Gonni, in Thessaly, whence his surname GONATAS. He made himself master of Macedonia in 277, after he had defeated Antipater, a nephew of Cassander, and also an army of Gauls. About 273 his kingdom was invaded by Pyrrhus, the renowned King of Epirus. Antigonus, being unable to resist "the fierce Epirote," fled from the country, but afterwards recovered his throne, on the death of Pyrrhus, in 271 or 272 B.C. He annexed the Peloponnesus to his kingdom, and captured Athens in 262. His death is variously dated 243, 240, or 239 B.C. He was succeeded by his son Demetrius II.

Antiles. See ANTYLLUS.

Antillon, ân-têl-yôn', (ISIDORE,) a Spanish savant, born in Aragon about 1760, became professor of astronomy and geography at Madrid. He wrote, besides other scientific works, "Elements of the Astronomical and Natural Geography of Spain and Portugal," (2d edition, 1815,) which was highly esteemed. Died in 1820.

An-til'o-chus, [Gr. *Ἀντίλοχος*; Fr. ANTILOQUE, ôN'-te'lok',] a son of Nestor, distinguished for courage and personal beauty, was one of the suitors of Helen, and a friend of Achilles. He was killed at the siege of Troy by Memnon, or, as others say, by Hector.

Antiloque. See ANTILOCHUS.

An-tim'a-chus, [Gr. *Ἀντίμαχος*; Fr. ANTIMAQUE, ôN'te'mâk',] an eminent Greek epic poet, who flourished about 400 B.C., was a native of Colophon or Claros. He enjoyed the friendship of Plato. He was the author of an epic poem entitled "Thebais," which the Alexandrian critics thought worthy to be compared to Homer's Iliad. His works, among which was a celebrated elegy called "Lyde," are lost, except small fragments. They are more remarkable for learning than genius.

Antimachus, a Greek epic poet, born at Heliopolis, in Egypt, lived before the Augustan age. He wrote a poem on "The Creation of the World."

Antimaco, ân-tim'â-ko or ân-tee'mâ-ko, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian professor, writer, and critic, born at Mantua about 1473. He taught Greek at Ferrara, and translated part of the "Ars Rhetorica" of Dionysius of Halicarnassus into Latin. Died about 1550.

Antimaque. See ANTIMACHUS.

Antine, d'. See D'ANTINE.

Antinori, ân-te-no'ree, (ANTONIO LUDOVICO,) an Italian antiquary and priest, born in Abruzzo in 1704; died in 1788. He left "Historical Memoirs of the Provinces of the Abruzzi," (4 vols., 1781–84.)

Antinori, (ORAZIO,) MARQUIS OF, an Italian traveller and zoologist, born at Perugia, October 28, 1811. He was educated at the universities of Perugia and Rome. He served in the Roman armies as a volunteer officer against the Neapolitans and French in 1848, travelled extensively in the Levant, and, after 1859, made several important scientific tours in various parts of North Africa. In 1876 he started at the head of a splendidly-equipped expedition, *via* Aden and Shoa, to explore the lake-region of Central Africa. He died at Let-Maresià, in the kingdom of Shoa, August 26, 1882.

An-tin'o-us, [Gr. *Ἀντίνους*,] a beautiful youth, a favourite of the Roman emperor Hadrian, was born in Bithynia. He accompanied Hadrian to Egypt, and was drowned in the Nile in 132 A.D. A city, called Antinoöp'olis, was built by the emperor near the spot where he perished, and countless statues were erected in honour of him; some of these, of remarkable beauty, still exist. A new impulse was given to the fine arts by the emulous efforts of sculptors and painters to idealize his form as a type of beauty.

An-tī'o-chus, [*Ἀντίοχος*,] a Greek historian, son of Xenophanes, born at Syracuse, flourished about 440 B.C. He wrote histories of Sicily and of Italy, which were highly prized by the ancients, but are not extant.

Anti'ochus I., surnamed SO'TER, (*i.e.* "Saviour,") the son of Seleucus, King of Syria and Babylonia, was born about 324 B.C., and succeeded his father in 280 B.C. A victory gained by him over the Gauls, by means of his elephants, won for him the name of Soter. He was killed in battle against the Gauls in 261 B.C.

Antiochus II., The'os, a son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 261 B.C. Having delivered the Milesians from their tyrant Timarchus, he received from them the impious title of Theos, (or "God.") Among the important events of his reign was the successful revolt of the Parthians (250 B.C.) under Arsaces, who became the founder of the Parthian Empire. In fulfilment of a treaty with Ptolemy of Egypt, (252 B.C.,) Antiochus repudiated his queen Laodice, and married Berenice, a daughter of Ptolemy. At the death of Ptolemy, he again took Laodice into favour; but she poisoned him in 246, in order to secure the throne for her son Seleucus Callini'cus.

See APPIAN, "Syriaca."

Antiochus III. surnamed THE GREAT, was a grand son of the preceding, and son of Seleucus Callini'cus. He was only fifteen years old when he succeeded his brother Seleucus Ceraunus, in 223 B.C. His kingdom, of which Antioch was the capital, included, besides Syria proper, Babylonia, Media, and a part of Asia Minor. In a war with Ptolemy, King of Egypt, he at first gained some advantages, but he was afterwards defeated by Ptolemy in a hard-fought battle at Raphia, in Palestine, in 217 B.C. About 214 he suppressed a revolt of Achæus in Asia Minor. While he was engaged in these wars, Arsaces the Parthian had occupied Media. Antiochus recovered Media in 212, and afterwards pursued Arsaces into Parthia. He also made a successful expedition to India, and formed alliances with several Indian princes. His encroachment on the territory of Egypt, and his ambitious designs against Thrace, which he invaded in 196 B.C., involved him in a war with the Romans. His resolution to reject the ultimatum of the Romans was confirmed by the advice of Hannibal, who took refuge at his court in 195. Having invaded Greece in 191 B.C., he was defeated at Thermopylæ by the Roman consul Acilius Glabrio, and withdrew to Asia the same year. In 190 B.C., with an army of above 80,000 men, he encountered the Romans under L. Cornelius Scipio, near Magnesia, and was utterly defeated. It is stated that he left 50,000 dead on the field. Peace was granted to him on condition that he should give up all Asia to the west of Taurus, and pay the expenses of the war, which were estimated at fifteen thousand talents. Having attempted to plunder the temple of Jupiter Belus in order to raise

money for the Romans, he provoked an insurrection, in which he was killed, in 187 B.C. A prediction of his death may be found in Daniel xi. 18, 19. He was succeeded by his son Seleucus Philopator.

See PLUTARCH, and EUSEBIUS, "Chronicon;" POLYBIUS, "History;" APPIAN, "Roman History;" JUSTIN, "History."

Antiochus IV., inappropriately surnamed EPIPH'ANES, (or the "Illustrious,") was a younger son of the preceding, by whom in 188 B.C. he was given as a hostage to the Romans. After a captivity of twelve years, he was released, and ascended the throne of Syria in 175 B.C., on the death of his brother Seleucus Philopator, whose son Demetrius was detained as a hostage at Rome. He invaded Egypt in 170, subdued the greater part of the country, and captured the king, Ptolemy Philometor, but he retired from Egypt, in obedience to the peremptory order of the Romans, in 168 B.C. He plundered the temple of Jerusalem, and cruelly persecuted the Jews, who, under Judas Maccabæus and his brother, gained several victories over his armies. (See I. Maccabees ii.) He died in 164 or 165 B.C., of a loathsome disease, which was regarded both by Jews and Greeks as a divine punishment for his impiety.

See ROLLIN, "Ancient History;" JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews."

Antiochus V., surnamed EU'PATOR, was a son of the preceding, whom he succeeded at the age of nine years, about 164 B.C., under the regency of Lysias. He was put to death in 162 by his cousin-german Demetrius Soter, who succeeded him on the throne.

Antiochus VI., a son of Alexander Balas, was a minor at the death of his father in 146 B.C. Diodotus Tryphon affected to support him as a rival to Demetrius Nicator, who then possessed the throne. The latter was defeated, and Antiochus reigned nominally until he was put to death by Tryphon in 142 B.C.

Antiochus VII., surnamed SIDETES, (sī-dee'tèz,) born about 164 B.C., was a younger son of Demetrius Soter. Having driven the usurper Tryphon from the throne, he began to reign in 138. He waged war against the Jews, whom he reduced to the state of tributaries, and afterwards against the Parthians, whom he defeated in three battles. He was killed in a battle against the same, in 129 or 128 B.C.

See APPIAN, "De Bello Syriaco;" JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews."

Antiochus VIII., surnamed GRY'PUS, a son of Demetrius Nicator and Cleopatra, was born about 140 B.C., and was sometimes styled EPIPHANES. Having expelled the usurper Alexander Zabinas, he began to reign about 124 B.C. His reign was disturbed by a civil war caused by his half-brother Antiochus Cyzicenus. He was assassinated in 96 B.C.

Antiochus IX., surnamed CYZICE'NUS, because he was educated at Cyzicus, was a son of Antiochus Sidetes and Cleopatra. He took arms against Antiochus Grypus about 116 B.C., and compelled him, in 112, to divide the kingdom. Antiochus IX. obtained for his share Cœle-Syria and Palestine. In 95 B.C. he was defeated and killed by Seleucus, a son of Grypus.

Antiochus X., surnamed EU'SEBES, (the "Pious,") was a son of Antiochus IX. He took the title of king in 95 B.C., but his claim was contested by Philip and Demetrius, sons of Antiochus Grypus, who prevailed for a time. Tigranes, having been invited by the Syrians, ended the strife, by seizing the kingdom for himself, in 83 B.C.

Antiochus XI., surnamed ASIAT'ICUS, a son of Antiochus Eusebes, was the last king of Syria of the dynasty of the Seleucidæ. While Tigranes was occupied with a war against the Romans, Antiochus made himself master of part of Syria, about 69 B.C. He was deposed by Pompey in 65 B.C., and Syria then became a Roman province.

Antiochus, a physician, who is supposed to have lived at Rome in the second century, and who attained a great age. Galen gives a minute account of his way of living. Another physician of this name was a native of Mauritania, and is said to have suffered martyrdom about 120 A.D. He is venerated as a saint by the Roman Church.

Antiochus OF ÆGÆ, in Cilicia, a Greek sophist, lived about 200 A.D. He served under Alexander Severus in the war against the Parthians, and, to raise the courage of the soldiers, rolled himself in the snow, for which he was well rewarded by the emperor. He afterwards deserted to the Parthians. He had a high reputation as a declaimer or forensic speaker.

Antiochus OF ASCALON, an eminent Platonic philosopher, was a friend of Cicero and of L. Licinius Lucullus. He was a pupil of Philo, whom he succeeded as the head of the New Academy, and taught philosophy at Athens, (where Cicero was his pupil about 80 B.C.,) and afterwards at Alexandria. He laboured to confute the skepticism of Philo and Carneades, and to effect a union or compromise between the principles of the Academy and those of the Stoics. He wrote several works, which are lost; but his doctrines are explained in Cicero's "Academics."

Antiochus OF COMMAGENE was an ally of Tigranes in the war against the Romans under Lucullus, about 69 B.C. He made peace with Pompey, who gave him Seleucia, and he furnished troops to that general in the civil war against Cæsar. He was reigning in 36 B.C.

Anti'ochus surnamed EPIPH'ANES, a younger son of Antiochus Grypus, assumed the title of King of Syria. He was defeated by Antiochus X. in 93 B.C.

Antiochus surnamed HI'ERAX, a son of Antiochus II. of Syria, waged war against his brother Seleucus, and was defeated. Died in 227 B.C., aged about thirty-three.

Antiochus OF SEBA or SABA, lived about the commencement of the seventh century. He wrote a treatise on Christian morals, which is extant.

An-tī'o-pe, [Gr. Ἀντιόπη,] a daughter of Nycteus, King of Thebes, became the mother, by Jupiter, of AMPHION and ZETHUS, (which see.)

Antipas, (HEROD.) See HEROD ANTIPAS.

An-tip'a-ter, [Gr. Ἀντίπατρος,] a pupil of Aristotle, who was made regent of Macedonia. He had been employed as general and minister by Philip of Macedon, by whom he was highly esteemed for his prudence and fidelity. He was appointed regent by Alexander the Great when the latter set out on his expedition against Persia in 334 B.C. In 331 he gained a victory over the Spartans near Megalopolis. He was superseded as regent by Craterus, and ordered to conduct an army of recruits to Babylon in 323. At the division of provinces after the death of Alexander, the generals agreed that Antipater and Craterus should jointly govern Macedonia and Greece. He defeated the Athenians and their allies, who made an effort to recover their independence, in 322 B.C. In the treaty which ended this war, called the Lamian war, it was stipulated that Demosthenes should be delivered to Antipater. The latter joined Antigonus and Ptolemy in a coalition against Perdiccas in 321, and was marching through Syria on his way to Egypt, when Perdiccas was killed by his own troops. Soon after this event he was appointed regent of the empire in place of Perdiccas, and guardian of the young king, Alexander IV., with whom he returned to Macedonia. Died in 319 B.C., leaving a son, Cassander.

See THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" DIODORUS SICULUS, "History;" PLUTARCH, "Life of Phocion;" JUSTIN, "History;" DROYSEN, "Geschichte der Nachfolger Alexanders."

Antipater, a grandson of the preceding, was the second son of Cassander. He succeeded his brother, Philip IV. of Macedon, in 296 B.C., and, after a contest with his brother Alexander, was deposed by Demetrius Poliorcetes in 294. According to Justin, he was put to death by Lysimachus of Thrace.

Antipater, a Greek epigrammatic poet of Macedonia, lived in the reign of Philip V., 220–179 B.C.

Antipater, a son of Herod the Great and his first wife Doris, was notorious for cruelty. He conspired against his father, and was put to death in 1 B.C., or in the last year of his father's reign. He is called by Josephus a "mystery of iniquity."

Antipater OF HIERAPOLIS, a Greek rhetorician, who was private secretary of Septimius Severus, who reigned from 193 to 211 A.D.

Antipater (THE IDUME'AN) was a son of Antipas,

Governor of Idumea, and the father of Herod the Great. He ruled Judea by permission of the high-priest Hyrcanus, who had been raised to the priesthood by the aid and influence of Antipater. About 46 B.C. he was appointed Procurator or Governor of Judea by Cæsar, to whom he had rendered some service in his war against the Egyptians. Died in 43 B.C.

Antipater OF SIDON, a Greek poet, who probably flourished about 100 B.C. Pliny relates that he had a fever every year on his birthday. A number of his epigrams are extant.

Antipater OF TARSUS, a Stoic philosopher, who lived about 140 B.C., was a disciple and successor of Diogenes the Babylonian. He wrote several works on philosophy, divination, morality, etc., and seems to have been a man of great merit. Cicero praises his subtlety or acuteness. Antipater had a controversy with Carneades, whose skepticism he combated.

Antipater OF TYRE, a Stoic philosopher, died at Athens about 44 B.C. He is favourably mentioned by Cicero.

Antipater, (L. CŒLIUS.) See CŒLIUS.

An-tiph'ą-nēs, [*Ἀντιφάνης,*] an Athenian comic poet of considerable merit, flourished about 360 B.C. He wrote, it is said, not less than two hundred and sixty plays, of which many fragments are extant. He died, says Suidas, in 330 B.C.

Antiphanes, a Greek physician of Delos, of uncertain date, mentioned by Galen.

Antiphanes OF ARGOS, a Greek sculptor, the master of Cleon, lived about 400 B.C.

An-tiph'ĭ-lus, [Gr. *Ἀντίφιλος;* Fr. ANTIPHILE, ŏN'tē'fēl',] a celebrated Greek painter, born in Egypt, is supposed by many to have flourished about 330 B.C. But Lucian, in his treatise against Calumny, states that he accused his rival Apelles of complicity in a conspiracy which was formed in the reign of Ptolemy Philopator, about 218 B.C. Antiphilus excelled in facility of execution, and is the reputed inventor of the grotesque figures called *grylli.* Pliny notices several of his works, among which are "Cadmus and Europa," and a "Boy blowing a Fire."

Antiphilus, a Greek epigrammatic poet, lived probably between 10 and 70 A.D.

Antipho. See ANTIPHON.

An'tĭ-phon or **An'tĭ-pho,** [*Ἀντιφῶν,*] one of the Ten Attic Orators, a son of Sophilus, a sophist, was born at Rhamnus, in Attica, about 479 B.C. He made improvements in the art of rhetoric, and was one of the teachers of Thucydides, who expresses a favourable opinion of his oratory. He is said to have been a successful commander in the Peloponnesian war. He seldom spoke in public, but composed speeches or orations for accused persons or politicians. Fifteen of his orations are still extant. He acted a very prominent part in the revolution by which the Council of Four Hundred obtained power in 411 B.C. Before the end of that year a counter-revolution occurred, and Alcibiades, the enemy of Antiphon, was recalled. Antiphon was tried for treason, and made an eloquent speech in his own defence, but was punished with death. Thucydides represents him as a man of superior virtue and wisdom.

See D. RUHNKEN and P. VAN SPAAN, "Dissertatio de Antiphonte Oratore Attico," 1763; A. DRYANDER, "Commentatio de Antiphontis Rhamnusii Vita," 1838.

Antiphon, a Greek epic poet and sophist, who was contemporary with Socrates. He is supposed to be the Antiphon who wrote a work on Truth, to which several ancient writers refer.

Antiphon, a younger brother of Plato, who has preserved the remembrance of his name in his dialogue "Parmenides."

Antiphon, a Greek tragic poet, who flourished about 400 B.C. He lived at the court of Dionysius the Elder, by whom he was put to death. Several of his works are cited by Aristotle. When the tyrant asked him what was the best kind of brass or bronze, he answered, "That of which the statues of Harmodius and Aristogi'ton are made."

Antiquario, ân-te-kwâ're-o, (JACOPO,) [Lat. JACO'BUS ANTIQUA'RIUS,] a learned Italian writer, born at Perugia about 1444. He was secretary to the Duke of Milan. Died at Milan in 1512. A volume of his Latin letters was published in 1519.

Antiquus, ân-tee'kwus, (JOANNES or JAN,) a distinguished Dutch painter, born at Groningen in 1702. He went to Italy in his youth, and worked in Florence, Rome, Naples, and Venice. After his return to Holland he was patronized by the Prince of Orange. Among his works are "The Fall of the Giants," a "Scipio Africanus," and "Parnassus." Descamps calls him a good designer and a good colorist. He painted many portraits. Died in 1750.

An-tis'tą-tēs, [*Ἀντιστάτης,*] a Greek architect of the sixth century B.C., laid the foundation of the temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens.

An-tis'the-nēs, [Gr. *Ἀντισθένης;* Fr. ANTISTHÈNE, ŏN'tès'tą̀n',] an eminent Greek Cynic philosopher, and the reputed founder of the Cynic school, was born at Athens, and flourished about 400 or 375 B.C. He was a disciple and friend of Socrates, after whose death he established a school in the gymnasium of Cynosarges. He is said to have been an enemy of Plato. Among his pupils was the witty and eccentric Diogenes. Antisthenes was very temperate and simple in his way of life, and professed a contempt of riches. As he seemed to make a display of his disregard for the ordinary usages of life, Socrates once said to him, "I can see thy pride (or vanity) through the holes in thy robe." Xenophon, in his "Banquet," gives a favourable impression of his character. Many of his sententious and pithy sayings are recorded. He wrote works on various subjects, which are lost, except perhaps two declamations which are ascribed to him. His doctrines were chiefly moral and practical. He taught that virtue is all-sufficient for happiness, and approved those healthy pleasures that are consequent on labour. In one of his works he says, "There are many popular gods, but only one natural God." He survived the battle of Leuctra, 371 B.C.

See RICHTER, "Dissertatio de Vita, Moribus et Placitis Antisthenis Cynici;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES "Biographical History of Philosophy;" DIOGNES LAERTIUS

Antoine, (of Germany.) See ANTON.

Antoine, (of Italy.) See ANTONIO.

Antoine, ŏN'twăn', (JACQUES DENIS,) an eminent French artist, born in Paris in 1733. He built the staircase of the Palais de Justice, and the Mint, (Hôtel des Monnaies,) the unity and simplicity of which presented a strong contrast with the then prevailing style in French architecture. It was finished in 1776. Died in 1801.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Histoire des Architectes."

Antoine, (PAUL GABRIEL,) a French Jesuit, born at Lunéville in 1679, was professor of philosophy in several colleges. He published, besides other works, "Theologia Moralis Universa," (3 vols., 1726 and 1731,) often reprinted. Died at Pont-à-Mousson in 1743.

Antoine, (SÉBASTIEN,) a French engraver, born at Nancy, flourished between 1720 and 1750.

Antoine de Bourbon. See ANTONY OF BOURBON.

Antoine de Messine. See ANTONELLO.

Antoinette, (MARIE.) See MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Antolinez, ân-to-lee'nĕth, (Don José,) a Spanish landscape-painter, who excelled in colouring, was born at Seville in 1639. He painted some historical pictures. Died at Madrid in 1676.

Antolinez y Sarabia, ân-to-lee'nĕth e sâ-râ-bee'â, (FRANCISCO,) a nephew of the preceding, born at Seville in 1644, was a skilful painter. He studied with Murillo, whose colouring he imitated with success, and worked at Madrid. Died in 1700.

Antolini, ân-to-lee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an architect of Milan, born in 1755; died in 1841. He published, among other works, a treatise on civil architecture.

Antommarchi, ân-tom-mar'kee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian anatomist, born in Corsica. He became, in 1812, anatomical dissector to a hospital of Florence, attached to the University of Pisa, and was afterwards physician or surgeon to Napoleon at Saint Helena, 1818–21. He published "The Last Moments of Napoleon," (2 vols., 1823,) and "Anatomical Plates of the Human Body," (1823–26.) Died in Cuba in 1838, or, according to some authorities, about 1844.

Anton, ân'ton, or **An'tony**, [Fr. ANTOINE, ôN'twân',] **I.**, (CLEMENS THEODOR,) King of Saxony, born in 1755, was the second son of Frederick Christian, Elector of Saxony. He married Maria Theresa of Austria, whose father became emperor Leopold I. In 1827 he succeeded his brother Frederick Augustus, but, on account of his age and lack of abilities, took little part in the government. Died in 1836.

See MEYNERT, "Anton König von Sachsen."

Anton, (CONRAD GOTTLOB,) a German philologist, born at Lauban in 1745; died at Wittenberg in 1814.

Anton, (GOTTFRIED,) [Lat. GOTHOFRE'DUS ANTO'NIUS,] an eminent professor of feudal and Roman law, born in Westphalia about 1570; died in 1618.

Anton or **An-to'nĭ-us**, (PAUL,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Hirschfeld, in Lusatia, in 1661, became professor of theology at Halle about 1695. His work, called "The Doctrine of the Council of Trent," (1697,) has been often reprinted. Died at Halle in 1730.

Anton, von, fon ân'ton, (KARL GOTTLOB,) a German historian and lawyer, born at Lauban in 1751, was noted for his critical sagacity. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Agriculture in Germany," (3 vols., 1799–1802,) and a "History of the German Nation," (unfinished, 1793.) Died in 1818.

Antonelle, ôN'to'nĕl', (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French marquis, born at Arles in 1747, became a zealous revolutionist, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1792, and took an active part against the Girondists. Died in 1817.

Antonelli, ân-to-nel'lee, (GIACOMO,) an Italian cardinal and able politician, born near Terracina on the 2d of April, 1806. He became second treasurer under the papal government in 1844, and grand treasurer of the two apostolic chambers in 1845. By the suppleness of his character and the energy disguised under an affable exterior, he acquired great influence with Pius IX., who appointed him minister of finances. He opposed the liberal movement which resulted in the formation of a republic at Rome in 1848, and became the pope's secretary of state for foreign affairs (or first minister) in April, 1850. He was an ultra-conservative, and determinedly hostile to the cause of Italian unity. Died Nov. 6, 1876.

Antonelli, (GIOVANNI CARLO,) an Italian bishop and distinguished writer on canon law, who became Bishop of Ferentino in 1677, was born at Velletri. Among his chief works is one "On the Government of the Episcopal Church," (or "of the church by bishops,") ("De Regimine Ecclesiæ Episcopalis," 1650.) Died in 1694.

Antonelli, (LEONARDO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Sinigaglia in 1730, distinguished himself as a friend of the Jesuits, and as an advocate of the most extravagant claims of the Roman Church. Died in 1811.

Antonelli, (NICCOLÒ MARIA,) COUNT, an eminent Italian historian and theologian, born at Pergola in 1698, was made cardinal in 1759. He wrote on "The Rights of the Apostolic See to Parma and Piacenza," (4 vols., 1742,) and other works. Died in 1767.

Antonello, ân-to-nel'lo, or **Antonelli**, ân-to-nel'lee, (ANTONIO,) surnamed DA MESSINA, dâ mĕs-see'nâ, from the place of his birth, [Fr. ANTOINE DE MESSINE, ôN'twân' dĕh mȧ'sèn',] a celebrated painter, born at Messina about 1414, is generally supposed to be the first Italian who painted in oil. His admiration of an oil-painting by J. Van Eyck induced him to visit Bruges, where he gained the friendship of Van Eyck, who imparted to him his secret method of mixing his paints. He returned to Italy about 1445, worked at Milan, and acquired a high reputation by the brilliancy of his colouring. About 1470 he settled in Venice, where he lived twenty years, and painted subjects from the Scriptures, among which is a picture of the Virgin reading. Died about 1495.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy," and "Lives of the Early Flemish Painters."

Antoni, d', dân-to'nee, (ALESSANDRO VITTORIO **Papacino**—pâ-pâ-chee'no,) a distinguished Piedmontese artillery officer and writer on the military art, born at Villa Franca in 1714. He entered the army at an early age, and passed successively through the various grades until he attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1784. Among his works are a treatise on "Military Architecture," (6 vols., 1778,) and one on "Gunpowder," (1765.) Died in 1786.

Antoni, degli, dâl'yee ân-to'nee, (VINCENZO BERNI,) an Italian jurist, born at Bologna in 1747; died about 1810.

See CARLO PEPOLI, "Vie d'Antoni."

An-to'nĭ-a, (MA'JOR, or "the Elder,") a daughter of Mark Antony the Triumvir, and Octavia, a sister of Augustus Cæsar, was born in 39 B.C. She became the wife of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and mother of Cneius Domitius, who was the father of the emperor Nero.

Anto'nia, (MI'NOR, or "the Younger,") a younger daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia, was born about 36 B.C. She was married to Claudius Drusus Nero, (who died in 9 B.C.,) and became mother of the celebrated Germanicus, and of Claudius, who was afterwards emperor. She was admired for her beauty and esteemed for her virtues. The emperor Caligula was her grandson. Died in 37 or 38 A.D.

Antoniano, ân-to-ne-â'no, (SILVIO,) a celebrated Italian improvisatore and cardinal, born at Rome in 1540. He improvised verses on various subjects, and in all the measures of Italian poetry. As professor of classical literature in the College of Sapienza at Rome, he lectured with great reputation. He was made a cardinal in 1598. He wrote a "Treatise on Education," (1584,) and a volume of Latin Orations, (1610.) Died in 1603.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Antoniasso, ân-to-ne-âs'so, an Italian painter, who lived in the first part of the sixteenth century.

Antonides, ân-to'ne-dĕs, (THEODORUS,) a Dutch theologian, lived in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Antonides Nerdenus, ân-to'ne-dĕs nĕr-dā'nŭs, (HENDRIK,) also called **Hendrik Antonius van der Linden**, (vân dĕr lin'dĕn,) a Dutch theologian, born at Naerden in 1546. He wrote, in Latin, a "System of Theology," (1613.) Died in 1604.

Antonides van der Goes, ân-to'ne-dĕs vân dĕr HOOS, (JOHANNES,) a popular Dutch poet, born at Goes in 1647. He practised medicine in his youth, and afterwards obtained an office in the admiralty. His chief work is a national poem descriptive of the Dutch river Y or Ij, entitled "The Y Stream," ("Ijstroom," 1671,) which was very popular. Died in 1684.

Antonides van der Linden, (JOHANNES.) See LINDEN.

Antoniles, (José.) See ANTOLINEZ.

Antonilez. See ANTOLINEZ.

Antonin, the French for ANTONINUS, which see.

An-to-nī'na, the wife of Belisarius, born in 499 A.D. was eminent for her beauty, energy, and powers of fascination. She had great influence in public affairs. She was once imprisoned by Belisarius for her infidelity, but he was afterwards reconciled to her. Died after 565.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Antonini, ân-to-nee'nee, (ANNIBALE,) born near Salerno, in Naples, settled in Paris, where he was known as the Abbé Antonini. He wrote an Italian-French Dictionary, and other works. Died in 1755.

Antonini, (FILIPPO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Sarsina in the sixteenth century. Died about 1630.

Antonini, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian antiquary and jurist, lived between 1700 and 1750.

An-to-nī'nus, [It. ANTONIO, ân-to'ne-o, or ANTONINO, ân-to-nee'no; Fr. ANTONIN, ôN'to'nâN',] SAINT, a learned and pious archbishop of Florence, born in 1389; died in 1459. His numerous works are principally theological. His "Summa Theologica" (4 vols. 1478) has been often reprinted.

Antoninus, (MARCUS AURELIUS.) See AURELIUS ANTONINUS.

An-to-nī'nus Lib-er-ā'lis, a Greek writer, who is supposed to have lived about 150 A.D., but is not mentioned by any ancient author. There is extant a work entitled a "Collection of Metamorphoses," which is ascribed to him.

An-to-nī'nus Pī'us, or, more fully, **Ti'tus Au-re'lĭ-us Ful'vus Boi-o'nĭ-us Ar'rĭ-us An-to-nī'nus**, [Fr. ANTONIN, ôN'to'nâN',] an excellent Roman emperor, a son of Aurelius Fulvus, was born at Lanuvium in 86 A.D. He became consul in 120 A.D., after which he governed the province of Asia, as proconsul, with

wisdom and equity. He married Annia Galeria Faustina, and was adopted by Hadrian in 138, on condition that he should adopt Marcus Annius Verus. (See AURELIUS, (MARCUS,) and LUCIUS VERUS.) Antoninus succeeded Hadrian in July, 138, and began under happy auspices his peaceful and prosperous reign. He appears to have treated the Christians with moderation, if not clemency. It has been stated that he issued an edict for the protection of Christians; but some writers ascribe this edict to his successor. According to Capitolinus, from whom we derive nearly all our knowledge of Antoninus, he was temperate, humane, amiable, learned, and eloquent. The name of Pater Patriæ ("Father of his Country") was conferred on him by the senate. He died in 161 A.D., and was succeeded by Marcus Aurelius. His memory was so greatly venerated that five of his successors assumed the name of Antoninus.

See J. CAPITOLINUS, "Vita Antonini;" GAUTIER DE SIBERT, "Vie d'Antonin."

Antonio, ân-to'ne-o, DOM an illegitimate son of Dom Luis, son of King Emmanuel of Portugal, claimed the throne in opposition to his uncle Henry, and on the death of the latter, in 1580, was proclaimed king. He was totally defeated by the Duke of Alva the same year. After various attempts to recover his kingdom, he died in Paris in 1595.

Antonio OF FLORENCE. See ANTONINUS, (SAINT.)

Antonio, (MARC.) See RAIMONDI.

Antonio, ân-to'ne-o, (NICOLAS,) [Lat. NICOLAUS ANTONIUS,] a distinguished Spanish bibliographer and critic, born at Seville in 1617. He was appointed in 1659 by Philip IV. his general agent at the court of Rome, where he remained eighteen years. During this time he was employed on his great work, which is a complete list of the Spanish authors and a catalogue of their writings. In 1672 he published a part of this work, entitled "New Spanish Library," ("Bibliotheca Hispana Nova," in 2 vols.) The "Old Library" ("Bibliotheca Vetus," in 2 vols.) appeared in 1696. He became fiscal of the royal council at Madrid about 1677. Died in 1684. His "Bibliotheca Hispana" is considered by many critics the best work on Spanish literature. He also wrote a "Critique on Fabulous Histories," ("Censura de Historias fabulosas," 1742.)

See ARANA DE VARFLORA, "Hijos de Sevilla;" MAYANS, "Vida de N. Antonio," prefixed to his "Censura de Historias fabulosas;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Antonio, (PEDRO,) a Spanish historical painter, born at Córdova in 1614; died in 1675.

Anto'nio surnamed VENEZIANO, (vâ-nĕd-ze-â'no,) or the "Venetian," an eminent painter in fresco, born in Venice, or, according to some authorities, in Florence, about 1310. He worked chiefly in Florence and Pisa. His design was correct and graceful. The truth and harmony of his chiaroscuro are praised by Vasari. His works are nearly all destroyed. Died in 1384.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Antonio da Messina. See ANTONELLO.

Antonio da Vegu, ân-to'ne-o dâ vâ-goo', or **da Veggia**, dâ vĕd'jâ, an able Italian sculptor, lived about 1500 or 1550. He adorned the cathedral of Milan.

Antonio de Lebrixa. See NEBRISSENSIS.

Antonio di Locate, ân-to'ne-o de lo-kâ'tâ, an Italian sculptor, who was employed on the façade of the Certosa di Pavia about 1473.

Antonio Margarita, ân-to'ne-o mar-gâ-ree'tâ, or **Margalitha**, mar-gâ-lee'tâ, was converted from Judaism to Christianity in 1522. He wrote an exposition of the Jewish religion, (1530,) which was praised by Luther.

Antonio Morosini, ân-to'ne-o mo-ro-see'nee, an Italian poet, lived at Florence about 1650–1700.

Antonisze, ân-to-nis'sẹh, (KORNELIS,) a skilful Dutch painter of cities, born at Amsterdam about 1500. He was elected a member of the council of Amsterdam in 1547. His name is sometimes written TEUNISSEN.

An-to'nĭ-us, [Fr. ANTOINE, ôN'twân',] (CAIUS,) a younger brother of Mark Antony the Triumvir, was sent in 49 B.C., as Cæsar's lieutenant, to Illyricum, and became prætor of the city, as a colleague of Brutus, in 44 B.C. In the same year he led a small army into Macedonia, which he found occupied by a hostile force under Brutus, to whom he surrendered in the spring of 43 B.C. He was put to death in retaliation for the death of Cicero and D. Brutus.

Antonius, (CAI'US HYB'RIDA,) an uncle of the preceding, and a son of M. Antonius the Orator, became prætor in 66, and the colleague of Cicero in the consulship in 63 B.C. In the canvas for this office, Catiline and Antonius worked together to defeat Cicero. Antonius was a man of profligate habits, and did not cordially co-operate with Cicero in the contest with Catiline. He was banished for extortion or malversation in 59 B.C. Died about 44 B.C.

Antonius, (FELIX.) See FELIX ANTONIUS.

Antonius, (FRANCISCUS.) See ANTHONIE.

Antonius, (IULUS,) a son of Mark Antony and Fulvia, married Marcella, a niece of Augustus. By the favour of Augustus, he was chosen prætor in 13 B.C., and consul in the year 10. He was condemned to death in 2 B.C. for an intrigue with Julia, daughter of the emperor. Horace addressed the second ode of his fourth book to I. Antonius, who was himself the author of a poem called "Diomedeis."

Antonius, (LUCIUS,) a younger brother of Antony the Triumvir, was elected tribune of the people for 44 B.C., and, after the death of Cæsar, promoted the designs of his brother Marcus. In 41 he was consul with P. Servilius Isauricus, and joined Fulvia in her efforts to alienate Mark Antony from Octavius. He raised an army against the latter, but was forced to surrender at Perugia, (41 B.C.,) and was sent to Spain to take command in that country.

Antonius, (MARCUS,) commonly called THE ORATOR, one of the most eloquent of Roman orators and lawyers, was born in 142 B.C. He was grandfather of Mark Antony the Triumvir. He obtained the government of Cilicia, with the title of proconsul, in 103, and became consul in 99. He favoured the aristocratic party, and was an adherent of Sulla in the civil war against Marius, by whose order he was assassinated in 87 B.C. His great power as an orator is commemorated by Cicero in his treatise "De Oratore," and in his "Brutus." He left no written orations. In the judgment of Cicero, Marcus Antonius and L. Crassus were the first Roman orators who equalled the great orators of Greece.

See PLUTARCH, "Marius;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms," vol. i.

Antonius, (MARCUS,) surnamed the TRIUMVIR, called in English MARK ANTONY, [Fr. MARC-ANTOINE, mȧrk'-ôN'twȧn',] a famous Roman general and politician, a son of M. Antonius Creticus, was born about 83 B.C. His mother was Julia, a daughter of L. Julius Cæsar, who was consul in 90 B.C. He distinguished himself in his youth by his talents, extravagance, and audacious defiance of the laws. He commanded the cavalry under Gabinius in Syria and Egypt in 57–56 B.C., and was elected quæstor in 53 or 52. In the latter year he served in Gaul as lieutenant of Cæsar, by whose influence he obtained the offices of augur and tribune in 50 B.C. Antony used his power as tribune to promote the interest of Cæsar in his contest with the senate. In January, 49, he fled from the city to the camp of Cæsar, and in the civil war which ensued he became the lieutenant of that chief, who, when he passed from Italy to Spain, intrusted to Antony the chief command in the former country. He proved himself a brave and able general, and commanded the left wing at the battle of Pharsalia, 48 B.C. When Cæsar became dictator, 47 B.C., Antony was appointed his master of the horse. He married Fulvia, the widow of P. Clodius, in the year 46, and was the colleague of Cæsar in the consulship in 44. Many of the conspirators who killed the dictator wished to involve Antony in the same fate; but this design was overruled by Brutus.

Having obtained possession of the papers of Cæsar, he aspired to supreme power, but opened insidious negotiations with Brutus and Cassius, consented to an amnesty, and procured from the senate a decree to ratify the acts of the late dictator. By his artful and eloquent funeral oration over the body of Cæsar, he aroused the fury of the populace against the conspirators, who were, in consequence, driven out of Rome. He found a power-

ful rival in young Octavius, (the adopted son and heir of Cæsar,) whom he at first treated with contempt. Antony's popularity was also damaged by the Philippics of Cicero. The consuls Hirtius and Pansa raised an army against Antony, who was defeated at Mu'tina (now Módena) in 43 B.C. Before the end of this year, Octavius deserted the cause of the senate, and united with Antony and Lepidus to form a triumvirate. It was on the demand of Antony that Cicero was included in the fatal proscription-list of the triumvirs. The conduct of the war against Brutus and Cassius devolved chiefly on Antony, to whose skill the victory at Philippi, 42 B.C., must be ascribed.

In the division of the provinces, Asia and the East in general were allotted to Antony, who there indulged without restraint his love of luxury and dissolute vices. He was captivated by the charms of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, and became so infatuated as almost wholly to neglect his affairs. The intrigues of Fulvia caused a rupture between Antony and Octavius in 41, but after her death in 40 B.C. they were reconciled, and the former married Octavia, the sister of Octavius. Antony's army, under Ventidius, defeated the Parthians in the year 38. About the end of that year the triumvirate was renewed for a second period of five years. Antony soon renewed his connection with Cleopatra, and divorced Octavia. The rival triumvirs began to prepare for war in 32 B.C., or earlier, and fought in 31 a decisive naval battle at Actium, where Antony was defeated. (See AUGUSTUS.) He retreated to Alexandria, and was deserted by his fleet. Finding his case desperate, he killed himself, in 30 B.C. He had by Fulvia two sons, Iulus and Antyllus, who survived him. Antony is a conspicuous character in two of Shakspeare's dramas,—"Julius Cæsar" and "Antony and Cleopatra."

See "Antony," in PLUTARCH'S "Lives;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" APPIAN, "Bellum Civile."

Anto'nius surnamed CRET'ICUS, (MARCUS,) a son of M. Antonius the Orator. He became prætor in 75 B.C., and in the next year received command of the whole Roman fleet, with instructions to clear the Mediterranean Sea of pirates. He disgraced himself by plundering Sicily. Having afterwards attacked Crete, he was totally defeated. He died or was killed in Crete about 70 B.C.

Anto'nius, (MARCUS **Gnipho**—nī'fo,) a learned rhetorician and grammarian, born in Gaul about 114 B.C. He opened a school in Rome, and numbered among his pupils Cicero and Cæsar. His writings have not come down to us. Died about 64 B.C.

Antonius, (NICOLAUS.) See ANTONIO, (NICOLAS.)

Antonius, SAINT. See ANTHONY.

Antonius Castor. See CASTOR.

Antonius (MARCUS) **de Dominis.** See DOMINIS.

Antonius Musa. See MUSA.

Anto'nius Pol'e-mo, a sophist and orator of high reputation, was born at Laodice'a, in the reign of Hadrian. He lived mostly at Smyrna, where he taught rhetoric with success. "I heard Polemo declaim thrice," says Herodes Atticus; "the first time as a critic; the next as a lover; the last time with unmingled wonder at his powers." He died in the reign of Antoninus Pius, 138–161 A.D.

Anto'nius Pri'mus, (MARCUS,) an able Roman general, born at Tolosa (Toulouse) about 20 A.D. He contributed to the elevation of Vespasian to the throne by victories over the partisans of Vitellius, at Bedriacum, and near Rome, in 69 A.D.

Antony, (MARK.) See ANTONIUS, (MARCUS.)

An'to-nў OF BOURBON, (boor'bŏn,) [Fr. ANTOINE DE BOURBON, ŏN'twân' dĕh boor'bŏN',] Duke of Vendôme, and King of Navarre, born in Picardy in 1518, was the first prince of the blood, (next to the king's sons.) He was a brother of the Prince of Condé. He married in 1548 Jeanne d'Albret, heiress of the King of Navarre. At the accession of Charles IX. in 1560 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and entered into a coalition or triumvirate with his enemy the Duke de Guise, and Constable de Montmorency. About this time he abandoned the Reformed communion and turned Roman Catholic. In the civil war which began in 1562 he commanded the royal army until he was mortally wounded at the siege of Rouen. He died in 1562, and left a son, who became Henry IV. of France.

See DAVILA, "The Civil Wars in France;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des Hommes illustres," etc.; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Antraigues. See ENTRAIGUES.

An-tўl'lus, the Greek name of Marcus, a son of Mark Antony the Triumvir and Fulvia. He was born about 45 B.C., was invested with the toga virilis at Alexandria in 30 B.C., and about the end of that year was taken prisoner by Octavius and put to death.

Antyllus [Gr. Ἀντύλλος] or **An-til'lus** sometimes incorrectly written **Antiles**, an eminent physician and surgeon of antiquity, is supposed to have lived in the third or fourth century after Christ. He wrote in Greek several works, which are quoted by Oribasius, but are not extant.

A-nu'bis, [Gr. Ἄνουβις,] an Egyptian deity or idol, represented as the offspring of Osiris, and worshipped in the form of a dog.

Anund, ä'nûnd, (JAKOB,) King of Sweden, reigned from 1024 to 1035.

Anvari. See ANWAREE.

Anville, d', dŏN'vĕl', (JEAN BAPTISTE **Bourguignon**—boor'gĕn'yŏN',) one of the greatest geographers that ever lived, was born in Paris in 1697. He early devoted himself to studies connected with his favourite science, which he may be said to have almost created. In 1773 he was elected to the chair of geography in the Academy of Sciences, and appointed first geographer to the king. His maps were numerous and of great accuracy, and embrace almost every country of the world in ancient and modern times. He is admitted to be the first who raised geography to the dignity of an exact science. Among his works are "Orbis Veteribus notus;" "Orbis Romanus;" and a "Compendium of Ancient Geography," ("Géographie Ancienne abrégée," 3 vols., 1768.) Died in 1782.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de M. D'Anville," 1782; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Anwaree or **Anwarî**, ân'wâ-ree', written also **Anvari**, one of the most celebrated of the Persian lyric poets, was born in Khorassân in the early part of the twelfth century. He began his career in great poverty, but was soon invited to the court of the sultan Sanjar, and at length raised to the highest honours in the state. About 1148 his sovereign was defeated and taken prisoner by a tribe of Toorkomans, and Anwaree's native country presented a scene of universal outrage and desolation. On this occasion he implored the aid of the Prince of Samarcand, in one of the most beautiful and touching poems in the Persian language, entitled the "Tears of Khorassân." Anwaree lived to see his country delivered from its oppressors, and died about 1200.

See D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale;" FERISHTA, "History."

An'ў-te OF TEGEA, ['Ανύτη Τεγεᾶτης,] a Greek poetess of high reputation, is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. Some fragments of her works are extant.

An'ў-tus, ['Άνυτος,] an Athenian demagogue, notorious as an accuser of Socrates, after whose death he was banished from Athens, and is said to have been stoned to death at Heracle'a in Pontus.

Anzengruber, ânt'sĕn-groo'bĕr, (LUDWIG,) an Austrian dramatic poet and novelist, born at Vienna, November 29, 1839. His popular anti-clerical play of "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld" (1872) first made him well known. Among his many dramas are "Der Meineidbauer," (1872.) Died in 1889.

Aoki, (SIUZO,) Viscount, born in Choshu, Japan, in 1844. Educated in Berlin, he was made Secretary of Legation there in 1873 and Minister in 1874. He was Minister for Foreign Affairs 1889–91; 1898–1900, and Ambassador to the United States 1906–07. Died 1914.

Aosta, aos'ta, (EMANUELE FILBERTO,) Duke of, Italian soldier, was born Jan. 13, 1869. He commanded the Third Army in the World War.

Aoust, d', doo, (EUSTACHE,) a French general, born at Douai in 1763, was executed in Paris in July, 1794.

Apáczai or **Apátzai**, ŏp'ăt-sī, (JOANNES,) a distinguished Hungarian scholar, native of Apatza, in Transylvania. He was the author of the first Hungarian Encyclopædia, ("Magyar Entziklopedia.") Died in 1659.

Apafi, ŏp'pŏf-ee, (MIHÁLY—me'hăl',) the name of two Transylvanian princes, father and son, the first of whom died in 1690, the second in 1713, leaving no issue.

Ap'a-ma [Gr. 'Απάμα] or **Ap'a-me**, ['Απάμη,] a Persian or Bactrian lady, who was married about 325 B.C. to Seleucus Nicator. She was the mother of Antiochus Soter.

Aparicio, ä-pä-ree'the-o, (José,) a Spanish painter, born in 1780, was a pupil of the celebrated French painter David. Among his works is a picture of "The Plague in Spain." He was living in 1822.

Apchon, d', dăp'shŏN', (CLAUDE MARC ANTOINE,) a French prelate, noted for his beneficence, was born at Montbrison about 1723. Died in 1783.

Apel, ä'pel, (JOHANN,) [Lat. JOHAN'NES APEL'LUS,] a German professor of law, and a devoted follower of Luther, born at Nuremberg in 1486; died about 1536.

Apel, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German writer, who was once popular, was born at Leipsic in 1771. He composed verses with facility, and wrote for several journals and periodicals. Among his works are songs, elegies, tragedies, and a mediocre treatise on classical prosody called "Metrik," (1816.) Died in 1816.

Apelchasem, (a Turkish general.) See ABOO-L-KASIM.

A-pel'las, ['Απελλᾶς,] a Greek statuary, lived about the fourth century B.C. According to Pliny, he made statues of bronze.

Apellas or **A-pol'las**, ['Απολλᾶς,] a Greek geographer, born at Cyrene, is supposed to have lived about 235 A.D.

A-pel'lēs, [Gr. 'Απελλῆς; Fr. APELLE, ä'pĕl',] the most celebrated painter of antiquity, was born in the island of Cos, according to Pliny and Ovid; but others state that he was a native of Colophon or Ephesus. He attained the height of his celebrity about 330 B.C. He studied first under Ephorus, and afterwards under Pamphilus at Sicyon. His success was partly due to close and long-continued application. *Nulla dies sine linea* is a saying which originated in one of his maxims. He obtained the special favour of Alexander the Great, of whom he painted many portraits. It is said that he had the exclusive privilege of painting this king. Apelles surpassed other ancient painters in elegance and grace, the *charis* (χάρις) of the Greeks, in respect to which Correggio is perhaps pre-eminent among the moderns. Pliny maintained that Apelles contributed more towards perfecting the art than all other painters, and painting was called the "Apellean art" ("ars Apellea") by the Roman poets Statius and Martial. Among his masterpieces was a portrait in profile of King Antigonus on horseback. His most celebrated work was the "Venus Anadyomene, or Venus rising from the sea and wringing her hair with her fingers," which was painted for the people of Cos, and which, after the lapse of three hundred years, was taken by Augustus Cæsar as the equivalent of one hundred talents (about 100,000 dollars) in payment of tribute. It is said that Apelles was enamoured of Campaspe, (the model from which this picture was painted,) a favourite of Alexander, who gave her to the artist. Apelles appears to have survived Alexander, who died in 323 B.C. He is praised for his generous conduct to the painter Protogenes of Rhodes, whose works were not appreciated until Apelles purchased some of them at a high price and circulated a report that he would sell them as his own. Ovid alludes to the picture of Venus, above noticed, in these elegant lines:

> "Sic madidos siccat digitis Venus uda capillos
> Et modo maternis tecta videtur aquis."*

Many interesting anecdotes are recorded of this artist. He is supposed by some writers to have followed Alexander the Great in his expedition to Asia.

* The following is a nearly literal translation: "So Venus wrings her dripping hair with her fingers, and appears covered (or clothed) with the maternal waters," (*i.e.* the waters from which she sprang.)

See PLINY, "Natural History;" SUIDAS, "Apelles;" PLUTARCH, "Aratus," and "Alexander;" CARLO DATI, "Vite de' Pittori antichi," 1667.

Apelles, [Gr. 'Απελλῆς,] a heretic, who lived about 150 A.D., was at first a disciple of Marcion, from whom he afterwards differed. He is said to have rejected the authority of the Old Testament, and to have taught strange doctrines respecting the Divine nature. He founded a sect called Apellists and wrote a work entitled the "Gospel of Apelles."

See EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" LARDNER, "History of Heretics."

Apelles OF EPHESUS, a Greek painter, mentioned by Lucian in his treatise on Calumny. He worked in Egypt, and was patronized by Ptolemy Philopator, about 220 B.C. He was falsely accused by a rival painter, Antiphilus, of a conspiracy against the king; but his innocence was proved, and the accuser was condemned to be the slave of Apelles.

A-pel'li-con OF TEOS, [Gr. 'Απελλικών,] a rich Peripatetic philosopher, who was distinguished by his fondness for collecting old and rare manuscripts. He became a citizen of Athens, and commander of a force in the island of Delos, where he was defeated by the Romans. It is said that the world is indebted to him for the preservation of the works of Aristotle, and that he purchased the library collected by that philosopher, including his autograph manuscripts. Died about 86 B.C

Apelt, ä'pelt, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born at Reichenau, March 3, 1812, was a professor of metaphysics at Jena, where he died, October 27, 1859. His method is essentially that of J. F. Fries, his master, and his work is based upon the teachings of Kant and Jacobi. Besides some astronomical works, he wrote "Theorie der Induktion," (1854,) "Metaphysik," (1857,) "Religionsphilosophie," (1860,) etc.

A'per, (MARCUS,) a distinguished Roman orator of the time of Vespasian. He was a Gaul by birth. None of his works are extant.

Apezteguia, ä-pĕth-tä-gee'ä, (Don JUAN FELIPE,) a Spanish sculptor, worked at Madrid. Died in 1785.

A-phä'reüs, (or af'a-rūs,) ['Αφαρεύς,] an Athenian poet and orator, who flourished about 350 B.C., was an adopted son of Isocrates the orator. He composed many tragedies, some of which were successful. None of his works are extant.

Aph-ro-dis'i-us OF TRALLES, a sculptor, mentioned by Pliny among the artists who adorned the palace of the Cæsars. He lived in the first century of our era.

Aph-ro-dī'te, ['Αφροδίτη,] the Grecian name of the goddess VENUS, which see.

Aph-tho'ni-us ['Αφθόνιος] of Antioch, a noted Greek rhetorician, supposed to have lived in the fourth century of our era. He wrote a popular book of rhetorical exercises, called "Progymnasmata," which was often printed and used in schools in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Apian, ä'pe-ăn, [Lat. APIA'NUS,] or **Appian**, ăp'pe-ăn, (PETER,) a noted German astronomer and mathematician, born in Misnia in 1495. His real name was BIENEWITZ, (bee'neh-vits.) He taught mathematics at Ingolstadt, and first suggested the method of ascertaining the longitude by the distance of the moon from a fixed star. His work on Cosmography (1524) had a wide reputation. He also published a treatise on astronomy, entitled "Astronomicon Cæsareum," (1540.) He was patronized and ennobled by Charles V. Died in 1552.

Apian or **Appian**, (PHILIP,) a son of Peter Apian, noticed above, born in 1531, succeeded him in the chair of mathematics. He wrote "On the Utility of the Cylinder," ("De Cylindri Utilitate,") and several other small works. Died at Tübingen in 1589.

See LIPENIUS, "Bibliotheca realis Philosophica;" CELLIUS, "Oratio de Vita et Morte P. Apiani," 1591.

Apicius, a-pish'e-us, (MARCUS GABIUS,) a celebrated epicure, lived at Rome in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. It is related by Seneca that after spending on rare culinary dainties one hundred million sesterces, (about $3,600,000,) Apicius was obliged to look into his accounts. He discovered that he had only ten million

sesterces ($360,000) remaining; upon which, unwilling to starve on such a pittance, he poisoned himself! His name has become proverbial for gluttony, both in ancient and modern times.

Apin, ä-peen′, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German physician, born at Hohenlohe in 1668; died in 1703. He was author of several medical works.

Apin or **Apinus**, ä-pee′nŭs, (SIGISMUND JAKOB,) a philologist, a son of the preceding, was born near Nuremberg in 1693. He became rector of a school at Brunswick. Among his works is a dissertation "On Pure Intellect," ("De Intellectu puro.") Died in 1732.

A′pĭ-on [Gr. *Ἀπίων*] surnamed PLISTONI′ÇES, a learned Greek grammarian and historian, was born in Oasis, Egypt, and lived in the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, (A.D. 15–54.) He became master of a school in Rome about the year 45. He wrote a "History of Egypt," a lexicon to Homer, and other works, among which were annotations on the poems of Homer, and a book against the Jews, in reply to which Josephus wrote his "Antiquities of the Jews." He was called "Cymbalum Mundi" ("Cymbal of the World") by Tiberius, probably on account of his vanity and egotism. His works are lost, except small fragments.

See SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque."

A′pis, [Gr. *Ἄπις*,] a mythical king of Argos, and a son of Phoroneus. He is said to have called Peloponnesus APIA, and to have reigned also in Egypt.

Apis, the Bull of Memphis, the chief idol or object of worship among the ancient Egyptians. According to some accounts, he was sacred to Osiris, in whom the sun was worshipped. The death of this animal caused great mourning among the Egyptians.

See GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. i.

Ap′john, (JAMES,) F.R.S., an eminent Irish chemist, born at Sunville, county of Limerick, in 1796. From 1850 to 1875 he was professor in the University of Dublin, and wrote treatises on chemistry. Died in 1886.

A-po-cau′cus, [Gr. *Ἀπόκαυκος*; Fr. APOCAUQUE, ä′po′kōk′,] a powerful and corrupt favourite of the emperor Andronicus, was assassinated in 1345.

Apolinarius. See APOLLINARIUS.

Apollinaire. See APOLLINARIUS.

A-pol-lĭ-nā′rĭs, **A-pol-ĭ-nā′rĭ-us**, or **A-pol-lĭ-nā′-rĭ-us**, THE ELDER, a grammarian, born at Alexandria, lived about 330 A.D. He taught at Berytus and Laodicea, and became a presbyter in the Christian Church. He wrote a "Grammar for Christians," and other works.

Apollinaris or **Apollinarius** THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was Bishop of Laodicea, and author of the Apollinarian heresy. He was distinguished as an orator and philosopher, and was a man of great abilities and learning. He obtained the bishopric as early as 362 A.D., and died in the reign of Theodosius the Great, between 380 and 392 A.D. He was author of many volumes of commentaries on the Bible, of "Thirty Books against Porphyry," and of numerous other works, which are nearly all lost. About 375 A.D. he was charged with heresy in relation to the Incarnation. It appears that he taught that Christ had not a rational or human soul, but that it was replaced by the *logos*, or Divine Spirit.

See SOZOMEN, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" WERNSDORFF, "Dissertatio de Apollinare Laodiceno," 1694; TILLEMONT, "Mémoires;" "Vitæ Apollinaris Historia," Paris, 1571.

Apollinaris, (SULPITIUS CAIUS,) a distinguished grammarian, said to have been a native of Carthage, taught at Rome in the second century.

Apollina′ris SI-do′nĭ-us, [Fr. APOLLINAIRE SIDOINE, ä′po′le′nār′ se′dwân′,] (CAIUS SOL′LIUS,) SAINT, a bishop and Latin poet, born at Lugdunum (Lyons) in 430 A.D. He married a daughter of Avitus who became Emperor of Rome in 455 and was deposed the next year. He was appointed by Anthemius chief of the senate, prefect of the city, and afterwards patrician. In 471 A.D. he was elected Bishop of Clermont, (Augustonemetum.) He died about 488, leaving various works, some of which are lost. His "Carmina" ("Poems," or "Songs") and "Epistolæ" are extant, and are prized for the historical information they afford.

See GERMAIN, "Essai sur Apollinaris Sidonius," 1840; FAURIEL, "Histoire de la Gaule méridionale."

Apollinarius. See APOLLINARIS.

A-pol-lĭ-nā′rĭ-us or **A-pol-ĭ-nā′rĭ-us**, [Gr. *Ἀπολλινάριος*; Fr. APOLLINAIRE, ä′po′le′nār′,] (CLAUDIUS,) SAINT, a bishop of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, lived in the reign of Marcus Antoninus. He wrote, besides other works, a defence of Christianity, which Saint Jerome calls an excellent book. His works are not extant.

A-pol′lo, [Gr. *Ἀπόλλων*; Fr. APOLLON, ä′po′lôn′; It. APOLLONE, ä-pol-lo′nà,] the god of archery, music and poetry, medicine, and prophecy, was the son of Jupiter and Latona. He was born on the island of Delos, whence he is often called Delius, while Diana, his sister, is named Delia. He is also styled Pythius, or the "Pythian," because his first great exploit was to slay with his arrows the serpent Python. Apollo was likewise regarded by the later poets of antiquity as the god of the sun. Homer represents Apollo and the sun-god as entirely distinct personages. Under the name of Pæan, Apollo was invoked in the character both of a healer or protector and a destroyer—for his arrows were supposed to produce the pestilence. Some of the poets represented Pæan as the healing god, but distinct from Apollo; but this was not the general opinion. Although Apollo was regarded as the author of the healing art, the title of the "god of medicine" is usually given to his son Æsculapius. The "god of the unerring bow" ("Childe Harold," canto iv.) was often called Phœbus, or Phœbus Apollo, from the Greek *Φοῖβος*, "bright," or "shining." Apollo is usually represented as a beautiful young man, crowned with laurel, and having in his hand a harp or bow and arrows.

See BUTTMANN, "Mythologus;" G. HERMANN, "Dissertatio de Apolline et Diana;" HARTUNG, "Die Religion der Römer;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," translated from the German of CREUZER, vol. ii.; KEIGHTLEY, "Mythology."

Apollodore. See APOLLODORUS.

Apollodoro, ä-pol-lo-do′ro, (FRANCESCO,) sometimes called IL PORCIA, èl por′chà, an Italian portrait-painter, born in Friuli, lived in the first half of the seventeenth century.

A-pol-lo-do′rus, [Gr. *Ἀπολλόδωρος*; Fr. APOLLODORE, ä′po′lo′dor′,] a celebrated Greek artist, the founder of a new school of painting, was born at Athens about 440 B.C., and was surnamed the "Shadower." He was a rival of Zeuxis, and is said to have been the first who represented the effects of light and shade with success. His works are highly praised by Pliny, who says he was the first who painted men and things as they really appeared, (*hic primus species exprimere instituit.*) Among his works was a picture of "Ajax Wrecked."

See PLINY, "Natural History."

Apollodorus, a Greek sculptor, born probably about 350 B.C. He bestowed great labour on his works, and often destroyed them because they did not satisfy him.

Apollodorus, a Greek comic poet of high repute, a native of Carystus in Eubœa, lived probably in the last half of the fourth century B.C.

Apollodorus, an Epicurean philosopher, who became head of the school of Epicurus. He was succeeded by his pupil, Zeno of Sidon, about 84 B.C. According to Diogenes Laertius, he wrote four hundred books, (*βιβλία*,) one of which was a Life of Epicurus.

Apollodorus, the name of several ancient physicians, one of whom wrote a treatise "On Venomous Animals."

Apollodorus, a jurist, employed by Theodosius the Younger in the compilation of a system of laws known as the Theodosian Code. He lived about 425 A.D.

Apollodorus of Athens, a celebrated grammarian and historian, flourished about 150 B.C., and was a pupil of Aristarchus. He wrote many valuable works, which are all lost except a "Bibliotheca," a manual of Greek mythology, which is incomplete and is regarded by some critics as an abridgment of his original work. It is, however, highly prized as the best work extant on that subject. Some fragments remain of his versified chronicle of the History of Greece.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque."

Apollodorus of Damascus, an eminent architect, born at Damascus in the first century. He was employed at Rome by Trajan, for whom he erected many grand edifices, among which were the Forum and Column of

Trajan, (which still exists,) a theatre, an odeum, and the Basilica Ulpia. The Forum of Trajan was considered the most splendid in Rome. His greatest work was a magnificent bridge over the Danube, near the confluence of that river with the Aluta, (Alt,) built in 105 A.D. He was put to death by Hadrian, whose motive is supposed to have been envy or anger because Apollodorus had ridiculed a temple built after the design of Hadrian.

See DION CASSIUS, "History:" ÆLIUS SPARTIANUS, "Hadrian."

Apollodorus of Gela, a Greek comic poet, who lived probably about 320 B.C. His works are not extant.

Apollodorus of Pergamus, a Greek rhetorician, born about 100 B.C. He taught rhetoric at Rome, and was one of the teachers of Octavius, (afterwards the emperor Augustus.) He was the founder of a new school of rhetoric; but he wrote very little. Died about 22 B.C.

Apollodorus of Phalerum, (or Phaleron,) in Attica, a disciple and friend of Socrates. He was a man of eccentric character, and appears to have been deficient in firmness and in intellectual power.

Apollodorus surnamed EPH'ILUS, a Stoic, who wrote on Ethics and Physics, before the Christian era.

Apollon. See APOLLO.

A-pol-lon'ĭ-dēs or **A-pol-lon'ĭ-das**, ['Απολλωνίδης,] a Greek poet of unknown date, supposed to have been born at Smyrna. He left a number of admired epigrams, which are extant in the Greek Anthology.

Apollonides, a Greek officer, appointed governor of Argos by Cassander about 315 B.C.

Apollonides of Cos, a Greek physician, who practised at the court of Artaxerxes Longimanus of Persia, and is said to have seduced Amytis, a sister of that king, for which offence he was put to death.

Apollonides of Nicæa, a Greek grammarian, of whom little is known. He is supposed to have lived in the reign of Tiberius. His works are lost.

Apollonio, â-pol-lo'ne-o, (JACOPO,) an Italian painter, born at Bassano about 1585, was a grandson of Jacopo da Ponte. Among his master-pieces are a Saint Sebastian, a Saint Francis, and a Magdalen, in the churches of Bassano. Died in 1654.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

A-pol-lo'nis or **A-pol-lo'nĭ-a**, the wife of Attalus I., King of Pergamus. She was the mother of four sons, who were noted for filial piety, and who erected a temple to her memory.

A-pol-lo'nĭ-us, [Gr. 'Απολλώνιος,] an eminent sculptor of Rhodes, lived probably about 200 B.C. He and his brother Tauriscus were the sculptors of a marble group of Zethus and Amphi'on tying Dirce to the horns of a bull, which Pliny says was brought to Rome by Asinius Pollio. Many critics have identified this work with the group called "Toro Farnese" which is at Naples.

Apollonius, a Greek physician, a pupil of Herophilus, often quoted by Galen, lived about 180 B.C.

Apollonius, an excellent Athenian sculptor, a son of Nestor, is supposed to have lived before the Christian era. He is known only as the sculptor of a marble statue of Hercules, of which a fragment, called the Torso of the Belvedere, is preserved at Rome. It is one of the most admirable extant specimens of ancient art. The head, arms, and legs have been broken off.

Apollonius, a sophist and grammarian of Alexandria, lived in the time of Augustus. He left a Homeric Lexicon to the Iliad and Odyssey, which is still extant and is highly prized. It was published by Villoison in 1773.

Apollonius OF ALABANDA. See APOLLONIUS MOLON.

Apollonius of Athens, a rhetorician, who taught at Athens about 200 A.D., and held several high offices. He gained the victory in a rhetorical contest over Hercli'des in the presence of the Roman emperor.

Apollonius of Chalcis, a Stoic philosopher, who had so high a reputation that he was invited to Rome by Antoninus Pius to direct the education of Marcus Aurelius, by whom his merit as a teacher is commended.

Apollonius of Myndus, an astronomer, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great. His works are all lost.

Apollonius of Pergamus, a Greek physician, who lived in the first century B.C.

Apollo'nius CITIEN'SIS, a physician, born at Citium, in Cyprus, lived in the first century B.C. He wrote a curious Greek treatise on Articulations, (Περὶ ἄρθρων,) which is called the most ancient commentary on Hippocrates that has come down to us.

Apollo'nius surnamed DYS'COLUS, (the "morose,") a celebrated Greek grammarian of Alexandria, lived in the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus, (117–161 A.D.) He was the father of Ælius Herodian. He wrote, besides many works which are lost, an able treatise "On the Syntax of the Parts of Speech," (Περὶ συντάξεως τοῦ λόγου μερῶν,) which is extant. Priscian calls him the greatest of grammarians.

See SUIDAS, "Apollonius;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Apollonius THE EMPIRIC, a Greek physician, who lived probably about 200 B.C.

Apollonius, (LÆVI'NUS,) a geographer and historian of the sixteenth century, was born near Bruges. He died in one of the Canary Islands, while on a voyage to Peru. He was author of two works of some merit,—an "Account of the Discovery of Peru," (1567,) and "On the Expedition of the French to Florida," ("De Navigatione Gallorum in Terram Floridam," 1568.)

Apollo'nius MO'LON, an eminent Greek rhetorician, born at Alabanda, in Caria. He was sent by the people of Rhodes as an envoy to Rome in 81 B.C. He taught at Rhodes both before and after this date. Cicero and Julius Cæsar were among his pupils about 78 B.C. His works are not extant.

Apollo'nius surnamed PERGÆ'US, [Fr. APOLLONIUS LE PERGÉEN, â'po'lo'ne'üs' leh pêr'zhà'ŏN',] one of the most profound and original of all the ancient geometers, was born at Perga, in Pamphylia, about the middle of the third century B.C. He lived at Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy Philopator, (B.C. 222–205.) Little or nothing is known of his life in addition to the facts above stated. It is supposed that he survived Archimedes. His principal work is a "Treatise on Conic Sections," (in Greek,) seven books of which have been preserved. The eighth book is lost. He also wrote another mathematical treatise, of which an Arabic version is extant, and other works, which are lost. Apollonius was also an astronomer, and is said to have been the first who discovered the method of representing by epicycles the phenomena of the stations and retrogradations of the planets.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca:" "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Apollo'nius RHO'DIUS, [Gr. 'Απολλώνιος ὁ Ῥόδιος,] a celebrated Greek epic poet and rhetorician, born at Alexandria (or, as some say, at Naucratis) about 235 B.C. He was a son of Silleus or Illeus, and a pupil of the poet Callimachus, with whom he quarrelled. He removed in his youth to Rhodes, where he taught rhetoric for many years with great success and obtained the honour of citizenship. Having returned to Alexandria, he was appointed keeper of the celebrated library of that place, as successor to Eratosthenes, about 194 B.C. Only one of his works is extant, namely, the "Argonautica," an epic poem in four books on the expedition of the Argonauts, which in general displays more erudition than poetic inspiration. "It is," says Quintilian, "a respectable work, but generally mediocre." Some modern critics, however, think they find in this poem beauties of detail of the first order.

See WEICHERT, "Ueber das Leben und Gedicht des Apollonius," 1821; SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque," 1813; E. GERHARD, "Lectiones Apollonianæ."

Apollo'nius TYANÆUS, (tĭ-a-nee'us,) (or "Apollonius of Tyana,") [Gr. 'Απολλώνιος Τυανεύς; Fr. APOLLONIUS DE TYANE, â'po'lo'ne'üs' deh te'ân',] a Pythagorean philosopher who lived about the middle of the first century, was born at Tyana, in Cappadocia. He is the subject of marvellous stories, and is considered by some writers to have been an impostor, by others a magician of wondrous skill. It appears that he was venerated for his wisdom by his contemporaries, who believed that he had the gift of prophecy and the power of working miracles. His life has been written by Flavius Philostratus, who says he went to India, conversed with the Brahmins, and after his return assumed the character of a moral reformer in Greece and Rome. The only work of Apol-

lonius that has come down to us is his "Apology" in reply to Euphrates. His miracles have been compared to those of Christ by some ancient and modern infidels.

See BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" PHILOSTRATUS, "Life of Apollonius," in English, 1809, translated by E. BERWICK; JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, "Life of Apollonius Tyanæus," 8vo, 1853; F. C. BAUR, "Apollonius von Tyana und Christus," 1832; KLOSE, "Dissertationes III. de Apollonio Thyanensi," 1724.

A-pol-lo'nĭ-us, (WILLEM,) a Dutch Reformed theologian, born at Veere; died in 1657.

Apollonius Collatius. See COLLATIUS.

Apollonius de Tyane. See APOLLONIUS TYANÆUS.

A-pol-loph'ą-nēē, [Gr. *Ἀπολλοφάνης*,] an ancient physician, born at Seleucia, lived 200 or 250 B.C. He was physician to Antiochus the Great, (or, according to some accounts, Antiochus Soter.) with whom he is said to have had much influence.

A-pol'lŏs, a Jew who became an able and eloquent preacher of Christianity. (See Acts xviii. 24; I. Corinthians i. 12; iii. 4; iv. 6.)

Aponus, (PETRUS.) See ABANO, (PIETRO DI.)

Apostoli, ą-pos'to-lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer, born at Venice about 1750. He was once minister from San Marino to Napoleon I. He published, at Milan, a "View or Picture of the Eighteenth Century," ("Rappresentazione del Secolo XVIII.," 3 vols.,) "History of the Gauls, Franks, and French," ("Storia dei Galli, Franchi e Francesi," 1 vol.,) and other works. Died poor at Venice in 1816.

Apostoli, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a Latin poet, born in Montferrat, lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He published in 1580 a volume of satirical Latin poems, entitled "Leisure Hours," ("Succisivæ Horæ.")

Apostoli, degli, dąl'yee ą-pos'to-lee, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Novara; died about 1650.

A-pos-to'lĭ-us, (MICHAEL,) a learned Greek who was born at Constantinople, and fled to Italy soon after the capture of that city in 1453. He published or edited a collection of Greek and Latin Proverbs, printed in 1538. Died about 1480, leaving a son, Arsenius, Bishop of Malvasia.

Apostool, ą-pos-tōl', (SAMUEL,) a Dutch Mennonite theologian, born in 1638. He became in 1662 one of the ministers of the Baptist congregations at Amsterdam. A doctrinal dispute between him and one of his colleagues resulted in a division of the sect into two parties, called Apostolians and Galenists.

Appel, ąp'pęl, (JACOB,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1680, excelled in landscapes, portraits, and history. He worked at the Hague and at Amsterdam. Died in 1751. His son, of the same name, was a successful painter.

Appelius, ąp-pā'le-ŭs, (JOHAN HENDRIK,) a Dutch financier, born at Middelburg about 1767, was minister of finance for many years. Died in 1828.

Appelman, ąp'pęl-măn', (BAREND, or BERNARD,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at the Hague in 1640. He studied in Italy, and painted many admired landscapes of Roman scenery. Died in 1686.

Appendini, ąp-pĕn-dee'nee, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian priest and scholar, born near Turin in 1768; died in 1837. He is the author of the best political and literary history of the little state of Ragusa, (2 vols., 1802,) and of a "Life and Examination of the Works of Petrarch," ("La Vita e l'Esame delle Opere del Petrarca.")

See COSNACICH, "Memoria storica sulla Vita del P. F. M. Appendini," 1838.

Ap'pęr-ley, (CHARLES JAMES,) an English gentleman, noted as a fox-hunter and a writer on sporting subjects under the pseudonym of "Nimrod," was born in Denbighshire in 1777. Besides many articles for sporting journals, he wrote "Remarks on the Condition of Hunters, the Choice of Horses, and their Management," (1831,) "Nimrod's Hunting Tours," (1835,) and "The Chase, the Turf, and the Road," (1837.) The last appeared in the "Quarterly Review" in 1827. Died in 1843.

Appert, ą'pair', (BENJAMIN NICOLAS MARIE,) a French philanthropist, born in Paris in 1797. He began about 1816 to establish schools among the poor and others, for mutual instruction, which were eminently successful. Since 1822 he has devoted his time chiefly to the improvement of the condition of prisons and convicts. He has written a "Treatise on the Education of Prisoners," (1822,) "Travels in Belgium," (1846,) and other works.

Appert, (FRANÇOIS,) a brother of the preceding, has given his name to a well-known process for preserving alimentary substances in vessels of tin hermetically sealed.

Ap'pĭ-an, [Gr. *Ἀππιανός*; Lat. APPIA'NUS; Fr. APPIEN, ą'pe-ąN',] an ancient historian, who was born at Alexandria, and removed to Rome probably in the reign of Trajan. He became eminent as an advocate, and obtained the high office of procurator. He is supposed to have died in the reign of Antoninus Pius, (138–161 A.D.,) or soon after the end of that reign. He is the author of a valuable "Roman History" written in Greek, (*Ῥωμαϊκὴ Ἱστορία*,) in which he treats of the different nations of the Roman Empire separately. His style is clear and easy, and his work appears to have been carefully compiled; but he is not ranked among historians of the first order.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DOMENICUS, "Programma de indole Appiani Alexandrini," 1844.

Appian, (PETER.) See APIAN.

Appiani, ąp-pe-ą'nee, (ANDREA,) a celebrated Italian painter, born at or near Milan in 1754. He imitated the style of Correggio, and painted both in oil and in fresco. In fresco he was probably unrivalled by any painter of his time. About 1805 he was appointed principal painter of Napoleon, (in Italy,) and was made a knight of the Iron Crown. Among his greatest works are the frescos of the church Santa Maria Vergine, Milan, and the frescos of the royal palace of Milan. He made good portraits of Napoleon and others of the Bonaparte family. His works are admired for grace, purity of design, and brilliancy and harmony of colour. Died in 1818.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" G. LONGHI, "Elogio storico di A. Appiani," 1826.

Appiani, (ANDREA,) an able painter, worked at Milan in the first half of the nineteenth century. He was a grandson of the preceding. Died December 18, 1867.

Appiani, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Ancona in 1702. He worked at Rome and Perugia, and acquired a fair reputation as a fresco-painter. Among his best works is the "Death of San Domenico," at Rome. He continued to paint until his ninetieth year. Died in 1792.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Appiano, ąp-pe-ą'no, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter of the fifteenth century, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci.

Appiano, (PAOLO ANTONIO,) an Italian preacher and biographer, born at Ascoli in 1639; died at Rome in 1709.

Appiano, d', dąp-pe-ą'no, (GHERARDO,) a son of Jacopo, noticed below, succeeded his father as lord or master of Pisa in 1398. In 1399 he sold Pisa to the Duke of Milan, reserving for himself the sovereignty of Piombino and the island of Elba. His descendants ruled these dominions, with the title of Prince of Piombino, for two centuries. Died in 1405.

Appiano, d', (JACOPO,) an Italian politician, who by the assassination of Pietro Gambacorti (which Appiano appears to have procured, or at least connived at) obtained the chief power in Pisa in 1392, and assumed the title of Lord, (Signore.) Died in 1398.

Appianus, (the historian.) See APPIAN.

Appien. See APPIAN.

Appion. See APION.

Appius Claudius. See CLAUDIUS.

Apple, ap'pl, (THOMAS GILMORE,) D.D., an American educator, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1829. He graduated at Franklin and Marshall College in 1850, and held pastorates in the German Reformed Church. In 1865 he was chosen president of Mercersburg College, a position which he held until 1871, when he became a professor in the theological seminary of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and from 1878 to 1889 was acting president of Franklin and Marshall College. He for many years was editor of the "Mercersburg" and "Reformed Quarterly" Reviews. Died in 1898.

Applegath, ap'p'l-gath, (AUGUSTUS,) born near Lon-

ton in 1790, invented improved machines for printing. About 1846 he constructed a rotary vertical machine for printing the London "Times." Died in 1871.

Appleton, ap'p'l-tŏn, (CHARLES EDWARD CUTTS BIRCHALL,) an English writer, born at Reading, March 16, 1841, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and in Germany. He founded "The Academy," a periodical, in 1869, and wrote many able philosophical papers. Died at Luxor, in Egypt, February 1, 1879. His "Life" was published by J. H. Appleton and A. H. Sayce, 1881.

Appleton, (HENRY,) COMMODORE, an English naval commander, fought in the harbour of Leghorn in 1652 against the Dutch, who, having a larger number of guns, obtained a dearly-bought victory.

Appleton, ap'p'l-tŏn, (DANIEL,) publisher, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1785. He first opened a bookstore in Boston, but subsequently removed to New York, where he died in 1849.

Appleton, (JESSE,) D.D., an American divine, born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, in 1772. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1792, and in 1797 was ordained pastor at Hampton, New Hampshire. He was chosen president of Bowdoin College in 1807, and continued in the office until his death, in 1819.

Appleton, (JOHN,) an American politician and editor, born in Beverley, Massachusetts, in 1815. He was for some years editor of the "Eastern Argus," at Portland, Maine. He was appointed Minister to Russia by President Buchanan in 1860. Died August 22, 1864.

Appleton, (JOHN HOWARD,) author, born at Portland, Maine, in 1844. He was educated at Brown University and became professor of chemistry there in 1868. He wrote text-books on chemistry, including "The Young Chemist," "Lessons in Chemical Philosophy," etc.

Appleton, (NATHAN,) a Boston merchant, brother of Samuel, noticed below, born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, October 6, 1779, was one of the three original founders of Lowell. He was elected to Congress in 1831, and re-elected in 1842. He was author of various pamphlets on banking, the tariff, etc., and of a memoir of the Honourable Abbott Lawrence in Hunt's "Lives of American Merchants." Died in 1861.

Appleton, (NATHANIEL,) D.D., an American divine and theological writer, born in 1693, died in 1784.

Appleton, (SAMUEL,) an eminent American merchant and philanthropist, was born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, in June, 1766. He established himself in business in Boston about 1794 in partnership with his brother Nathan. He was early distinguished for his benevolence, making large donations—for many years $25,000 annually—to worthy charitable objects. He liberally endowed the academy of his native town, and gave $10,000 to Dartmouth College. On his death, in 1853, he left $200,000 to be applied to "scientific, literary, religious, and charitable purposes."

Appleton, (THOMAS GOLD,) an American author, a son of Nathan Appleton, was born in Massachusetts in 1812. Died 1884.

Apponyi, ap-pon'ye, an old and distinguished family of Hungarian counts, among whom the following have been specially noted: GYORGY ANTAL, (1751–1817,) founder of the noble Apponyi Library at Presburg; his son ANTAL, (1782–1852,) a diplomatist, and patron of art and letters; RUDOLF, (1812–76,) a foreign minister, the son of Antal; and GYORGY, who was born in 1808, and became a leading statesman of Hungary. He was a cousin of Rudolf, and son of Gyorgy, Count Nagy-Apponyi, who was born in 1780 and died in 1849. Count ALBERT APPONYI, born 1846 at Pesth, was Minister of Education 1906–10, headed the Hungarian peace delegates at Versailles 1919, and represented his country at the League of Nations.

Appuleius, ap-pu-lee'yus, (MARCUS,) a Roman, who became quæstor in 44 B.C., and supplied Brutus with money and men in the civil war.

Apraxin, ä-präk'sin, (FEODOR MATVEIEVITCH, mät-va'ĕ-vitch,) a Russian admiral, the grandfather of the following, was born in 1671. He obtained the favour of Peter the Great, and was one of his principal coadjutors in his projects of reform. Having been appointed Governor of Azov in 1700, he built several vessels of war and a haven at Taganrog. He became an admiral and president of the admiralty in 1707, and captured Viborg from the Swedes in 1710. In 1713 he commanded with success against the Swedes on the coast of Finland. He afterwards received the titles of admiral-general and senator, and rendered important services in the war which was ended by the treaty of Nystad in 1721. Died in 1728.

See HALEM, "Leben Peters des Grossen."

Apraxin, (STEPAN FEODOROVITCH,) a Russian general, born in 1702. He served in the war against the Turks, and obtained in 1756 the rank of field-marshal. In 1757 he was appointed commander-in-chief of a large Russian army sent against Frederick the Great, and in August of that year he defeated the Prussians at Gross-Jägerndorf. In obedience to secret orders from Bestuzhef, the chancellor, he omitted to improve the victory, and was recalled in disgrace. Died August 31, 1758.

See HALEM, "Leben Peters des Grossen."

Après de Mannevillette, d', dă'prĕ' dẽh măn'vē'lĕt', (JEAN BAPTISTE NICOLAS DENIS,) often called simply **D'Après,** a distinguished French hydrographer, born at Havre in 1707. He produced a collection of charts of the Eastern Seas, entitled "Le Neptune oriental." (1743.) Died in 1780.

A'prĭ-ēs, [Gr. 'Απρίης, 'Απρίας,] a king of Egypt, was a son of Psammuthis, (or Psammis,) whom he succeeded about 595 B.C. He is probably the Pharaoh-hophra of Scriptures, (Jeremiah xliv.) He sent against the Greeks of Cyrene an army which was defeated and afterwards revolted. Apries was dethroned and put to death about 568 B.C., and was succeeded by Amasis.

Ap-ro'nĭ-us, (LUCIUS,) a Roman general, flourished between 8 and 28 A.D.

Aprosio, ä-pro'se-o, (ANGELICO,) a learned Italian writer and Augustine monk, born at Ventimiglia in 1607, was a noted bibliographer. He acquired a high reputation by his numerous works on literary criticism and other subjects, among which are a moral essay against luxury, entitled "The Shield of Rinaldo," ("Lo Scudo di Rinaldo," 1642,) and "La Biblioteca Aprosiana," (1673.) He founded in his native city a library called "Aprosiana." Died in 1681.

Ap'să-rā [Hindoo pron. ŭp'sa-rā'] or **Ap'sa-ras,** English plural **Ap'sarās** or **Ap'sarases,** in the Hindoo mythology, a race of celestial nymphs, produced by the churning of the ocean. (See KÛRMÂVATÂRA.) The Apsaras (or Apsarases) are described as possessing in comparable beauty, sweetness, and grace. It is common among the Hindoo writers to say of a woman of extraordinary beauty and elegance, that she rivals the Apsaras. These charming beings are unfortunately wanting in one important attribute—virtue; they are the dancing girls of Swerga, (the heaven of Indra,) and seem to correspond nearly to the Peris of the Persians.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," pp. 96 and 97, also 259, etc.

Apshoven, van, vän äps'ho'vẽn, (THEODORUS,) a Dutch painter of still life, of the seventeenth century. He was a pupil or imitator of Teniers.

Ap'sĭ-nēs, ['Αψίνης,] a Greek teacher of rhetoric, born at Gadara, in Phœnicia, taught at Athens in the third century. A work attributed to him, entitled "Art of Rhetoric," is extant, but in a defective state.

Aps'ley, (Sir ALLEN,) an English officer, born about 1616, was a son of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and a brother of Lucy Hutchinson the authoress. He fought for the king in the civil war, and was governor of the fort at Exeter when that place was taken in 1646. After the restoration, he was treasurer of the household and receiver-general to the Duke of York. He was the author of a poem entitled "Order and Disorder, or the World Made and Undone," (1679.) Died in 1683.

See Mrs. HUTCHINSON, "Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson."

Apsley, LORD. See BATHURST, (HENRY.)

Ap-syr'tus, ['Αψυρτος,] written also **Absyrtus,** a Greek veterinary surgeon, born at Prusa or Nicomedia, in Bithynia, is supposed to have lived in the first half of the fourth century.

Ap'thorp, (EAST,) an eminent divine, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1733. He studied at the University of Cambridge, in England. In 1778 he published four letters in reply to Gibbon's attack on Christianity. This work was very favourably received, and was even commended by Gibbon himself. Shortly after, Apthorp received the title of D.D. In 1793 he was appointed to the prebend of Finsbury. Died in 1816.

Apulée, the French for APULEIUS, which see.

Apuleius, â-pu-lee'yus, sometimes called **Apule'ius Platon'icus,** and **Lu'cius Apule'ius Bar'barus,** a naturalist, of whom little is known except that he was author of an extant Latin work on plants, entitled "Herbarium." It describes one hundred and twenty-eight plants, and indicates their medicinal properties. He is supposed to have lived in the fourth or fifth century.

Apuleius or **Appuleius,** âp-pu-lee'yus, [Fr. APULÉE, â'pü'lâ',] a Latin writer and pagan philosopher of the Platonic school, born at Madaura, in Africa, lived about 150 A.D. He was highly distinguished for talents and eloquence, and possessed a fertile imagination. Having married a rich widow at Œa, (Tripoli,) he was prosecuted by her relatives on a charge that he had in his courtship made use of magical arts. He defended himself on that occasion by an "Apology," which is stil extant, and has some literary merit. His most remarkable work is a fable or romance called "Metamorphosis, or the Golden Ass," which is supposed by some to be designed as a satire on magicians, priests, and debauchees. It has been translated into several languages, and often reprinted. He wrote a treatise "On the Doctrines of Plato," which is extant, and other works, that are lost.

See BÉTOLAND, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. d'Apulée;" FR. HILDEBRAND, "Commentarius de Vita et Scriptis Apuleii," 1835; D. W. MOLLER, "Dissertatio de Lucio Apulejo," 1691; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Apuleius Celsus. See CELSUS.

Aquapendente. See FABRIZIO.

A-qua'ri-us, [It. AQUARIO, â-kwâ're-o,] (MATTHIAS,) an Italian monk, who wrote on the philosophy of Aristotle. Died in 1591.

Aquaviva, (ANDREA MATTEO.) See ACQUAVIVA.

Aquaviva, â'kwâ-vee'vâ, (CLAUDIO,) a general of the Jesuits, born at Naples in 1543, was a son of the Duke of Atri. He wrote a "Plan or Method of Studies," ("Ratio Studiorum," 1586.) Died in 1615.

Aquaviva, (OCTAVIUS,) an Italian cardinal, abridged the "Summa" of Thomas Aquinas. Died in 1612.

Aquiba. See AKIBA-BEN-JOSEPH.

Aq'ui-la, a Jew, who was born in Pontus, and, after his conversion to Christianity, became a companion of the Apostle Paul in a voyage from Corinth to Syria. (See Acts xviii. 2, 18, 26.)

Aquila, â'kwe-lâ, (CASPAR,) an eminent German Protestant theologian, born at Augsburg in 1488. His name was originally ADLER, (signifying "Eagle,") which, according to the usage of those times, he changed to its Latin equivalent AQUILA. He became professor of Hebrew at Wittenberg about 1524. He was an intimate friend of Luther, and assisted him in his translation of the Old Testament. For his opposition to the "Interim," in 1548, Charles V. declared him an outlaw and set a price on his head. Aquila saved himself by flight. After the treaty of Passau (1552) he returned to his pastorship at Saalfeld, which Luther had procured him in 1527. He published a number of works, mostly controversial. Died at Saalfeld in 1560.

See CHR. SCHLEGEL, "Bericht vom Leben und Tode C. Aquilæ," 1737; J. AVENARIUS, "Kurze Lebensbeschreibung Casparis Aquilæ," 1718; F. W. STRIEDER, "Hessische Gelehrten-Geschichte;" HILLINGER, "Memoria Aquilina oder Leben Casp. Aquilæ," 1731; GENSLER, "Vita Mag. C. Aquilæ," 1816.

Aq'uila, (JULIUS,) a Roman jurist of unknown date, is called Gallus Aquila in the "Index Florentinus." The Digest contains two excerpts from his "Book of Answers."

Aquila, â'kwe-lâ, (PIETRO,) a distinguished Italian engraver, born at Palermo, was a priest in his youth, and lived at Rome in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His best work is the Farnese Gallery, etc., after Annibale Carracci. He engraved also some works of Raphael.

His brother, FRANCESCO FARAONE, (fâ-râ-o'nâ,) was also an engraver, but inferior to Pietro. He worked at Rome, and engraved after Raphael, Correggio, and other masters.

Aquila, (POMPEO.) See AQUILANO.

Aq'uila surnamed **PON'TICUS,** the author of a celebrated Greek version of the Old Testament, lived about 100 or 120 A.D. According to Epiphanius, he was a native of Sinope, in Asia Minor, and was employed by Hadrian to superintend the building of the city Ælia Capitolina on the site of Jerusalem. He was converted by the Christians, but was afterwards excommunicated for practising astrology, and became, it is said, a proselyte to the Jewish faith. His version (of which some fragments now remain) was adopted by the Jews in preference to that of the Septuagint, and was admitted by Origen into his great work the "Hexapla."

Aquila, dell', dĕl lâ'kwe-lâ, or **Aquilano, dell',** dĕl lâ-kwe-lâ'no, (SERAFINO,) a celebrated Italian poet and improvisatore, born at Aquila, in Abruzzo, in 1466. He composed many sonnets, epistles, and capitoli, which were more admired by his contemporaries than by modern critics. He was patronized by Ferdinand II. of Naples, and Cæsar Borgia. Died prematurely at Rome in 1500.

Aquilano, â-kwe-lâ'no, or **Dell' Aquila,** dĕl lâ'kwe-lâ, (POMPEO,) a good Italian fresco-painter, born in the Abruzzo, lived about 1580. Among his works is a "Deposition from the Cross," at Rome.

Aquilano, [Lat. AQUILA'NUS,] (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian physician, who flourished towards the close of the fifteenth century. He was professor of medicine at Ferrara in 1495, and wrote several medical works. Died about 1513.

A-quil'i-us, (HENRI,) a Belgian historical writer, lived about 1550.

A-quil'i-us, (SABINUS,) a Roman jurist, surnamed "the Cato of his age," was consul in 214 A.D.

Aquilius (or **Aquillius**) **Gallus.** See GALLUS.

A-quil'li-us, (MANIUS,) a Roman general, became consul in 101 B.C. He subdued the revolted slaves of Sicily, in which war he received several wounds. The display of these scars in court, and the eloquence of M. Antonius, saved him from condemnation in a trial for malversation in 98 B.C. In 88 B.C. he was sent as proconsular legate to Asia, where he was defeated and taken prisoner by Mithridates, who put him to death by pouring molten gold down his throat.

Aquin, d', dâ'kăn', (LOUIS CLAUDE,) a French organist, born in Paris in 1698; died in 1772.

Aquin, d', (PIERRE LOUIS,) a son of the preceding, and a mediocre writer; died in 1797.

Aquin, d', dâ'kăn', or **Aquino, d',** dâ-kwe'no, (PHILIPPE,) a learned Jew, born at Carpentras, and converted to Christianity in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was baptized at Aquino, in Naples, whence he received his surname. Died about 1650. He published a Hebrew, Chaldee, Talmudic, and Rabbinical Dictionary, (1620,) and other works.

A-qui'nas, (THOMAS,) [It. TOMMASO D'AQUINO, tom-mâ'so dâ-kwee'no; Fr. THOMAS D'AQUIN, to-mâ' dâ'kăn',] SAINT, surnamed THE ANGELIC DOCTOR, was perhaps the most eminent scholastical teacher that ever lived. He was born of a noble family, probably at Aquino, in the kingdom of Naples, about 1225. His father was a nephew of Frederick I., Barbarossa. He joined the order of Saint Dominic about the age of sixteen, and became a pupil of Albertus Magnus. His extraordinary talents and attainments soon spread his fame over Europe; but he steadily refused all ecclesiastical preferment. He taught and preached for some years at Paris and Rome. Died in 1274. He left numerous works, chiefly theological, moral, and metaphysical, among which the most important is his "Sum of Theology," ("Summa Theologiæ.") "The greatest of the schoolmen," says Hallam, "were the Dominican Thomas Aquinas, and the Franciscan Duns Scotus. They were founders of rival sects, which wrangled with each other for two or three centuries." Aquinas was remarkable for modesty and exemplary obedience to his superiors, as well as for purity of life; but he was not

deficient in independence. When he once entered the presence of Innocent IV., before whom a large sum of money was spread out, the pope observed, "You see that the Church is no longer in that age in which she said, 'Silver and gold have I none.'" "True, holy father," replied Aquinas; "neither can she any longer say to the lame, 'Rise up and walk.'" (See Acts iii. 2–8.)

See RENN DICKSON HAMPDEN, "Life of Thomas Aquinas," in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and 18mo, 1848; ANTOINE TOURON, "Vie de S. Thomas d'Aquin," 1737; ARRIAGA, "Vida de S. Tomas de Aquino," 1648; MAFFEI, "Vita di Tommaso d'Aquino," 1842; THOLUCK, "Dissertatio de Thoma Aquinate," etc., 1842; P. J. CARLE, "Histoire de la Vie et des Écrits de Thomas d'Aquin," 1846; C. MORELLES, "Vita S. Thomæ Aquinatis," Antwerp, 1612; BUTLER, "Lives of the Saints."

Aquino, ä', dä-kwee'no, (CARLO,) an Italian writer and Jesuit, born at Naples in 1654. He became professor of rhetoric at the College of Rome, and obtained a high reputation by his works in Latin and Italian, among which are Latin poems, "Carmina," (3 vols., 1701–03,) "Lexicon Militare," (1724,) and a translation into Latin verse of Dante's "Divina Commedia," (1728,) which is regarded as his greatest poetical production. Died at Rome in 1737.

Aquino, ä', (TOMMASO.) See AQUINAS.

Arabella Stuart. See STUART.

Arabi, ä-rä'be, (AHMED EL,) known as **Arabi Pasha**, an Egyptian soldier, born in the northeast part of Egypt, of Fellah parentage, about 1838. He entered the army in his youth, and rose to prominence as an officer. Being suspended on half-pay, he studied at the religious college called Ezhar, at Cairo, and won repute for learning and piety. He married the daughter of a woman attached to the palace at Cairo, and, becoming the friend of certain ministers of state, was restored to the full rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was one of the leaders of the movements which led to the removal of the khedive Ismail in 1879. Tewfik, the new khedive, placed Arabi over a regiment of troops. In 1881 Arabi appeared as the leader of a popular revolt against the "joint control" which had been established by the French and English bondholders over Egypt. He was now the virtual ruler of the country. He took measures looking to the establishment of a constitutional government, under the suzerainty and caliphate of the Sultan of Turkey. Though ranking as under-secretary of war and a pasha, (1882,) he was the real dictator of Egypt. The massacres of Europeans which followed are said to have been no part of Arabi's plan. On June 11, 1882, the English fleet bombarded Alexandria and drove Arabi out. On September 13 General Wolseley gave Arabi a decisive defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, and two days later Arabi surrendered at Cairo. Condemned to death on a charge of rebellion, his punishment was commuted to banishment, and in 1883 he was transported to Ceylon. He was permitted to return to Cairo in 1901, and died in 1911.

A-ra'bi-us Scho-las'ti-cus, a Greek epigrammatic poet, who lived probably about 550 A.D. Several of his epigrams are found in the Greek Anthology.

Arabshah or **Arabschah.** See AHMED-IBN-ARABSHAH.

Arabus, (PHILIPPUS.) See PHILIPPUS, (M. JULIUS.)

A-rach'ne, [Gr. Ἀράχνη; Fr. ARACHNÉ, ä'rȧk'nà',] (Myth.,) a Lydian maiden, very skilful in the art of weaving, in which she challenged Minerva to a trial of skill. The offended goddess changed her into a spider.

Aradon, ä'rä'dôn', (JÉRÔME,) a French general, fought for the League against Henry IV. about 1590.

Arago, ȧr'ȧ-go or ä'rä'go', (DOMINIQUE FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French astronomer and natural philosopher, was born at Estagel, near Perpignan, (Eastern Pyrenees,) on the 26th of February, 1786. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1803, after a profound study of the works of Euler and Laplace, and in 1805 was attached to the Observatory of Paris as secretary to the Bureau of Longitudes. In 1806 Arago and Biot were ordered by the emperor to continue the grand geodesical operations of Delambre and Méchain, and extend the measurement of the arc of the meridian from Barcelona to the Balearic Isles. In the performance of this task he was exposed to severe hardships among the mountains of Spain, and in 1808 he escaped from the violence of the Spaniards (who suspected that he was a spy) by flight to Algiers. On his voyage from Algiers to France he was taken by a Spanish privateer, and detained in the hulks at Palamos until he was liberated on the demand of the Dey of Algiers. After other dangers and disasters, which he describes in his "History of my Youth," he returned to France in the summer of 1809. To reward him for these labours, he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in that year, although he had not attained the age required by their rules. He succeeded Monge as professor of analysis in the Polytechnic School in 1809, and lectured there more than twenty years.

He was associated with Malus and Fresnel in their optical discoveries, advocated the undulatory theory of light, and made some discoveries in the science of electro-magnetism. He showed that there is no substance which is not capable, under certain conditions, of exhibiting signs of the magnetic virtue, and he proved that the best magnet is a bar of steel enclosed by a helix of copper wire. For his discovery of magnetism developed by rotation, he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London about 1829. In 1830 he was appointed Director of the Observatory, and became perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences.

The eulogies which he composed on Fourier, Condorcet, Ampère, James Watt, Carnot, and others, are regarded as models in this species of composition. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1830 or 1831, and became a leader of the *extrême gauche*, the advanced republicans.

Arago was a prominent member of the provisional government formed in February, 1848, in which crisis he united with Lamartine in efforts to enforce order and moderate measures. He acted for a few months as minister of war and the marine, and was one of the executive commission of five chosen by the Assembly in May, 1848. He opposed the election of Louis Napoleon, and refused to take the oath of allegiance after the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. In consideration of his eminent merits, his compliance with the law in respect to this oath was dispensed with. He died on the 2d of October, 1853, leaving a son Emmanuel, noticed below, and a son Alfred, (1816–1892,) who was a historical painter.

Arago was a man of ardent temperament, and was distinguished for his courage, generosity, and eloquence. He rendered great services to science, less perhaps by his discoveries than by the admirable talent with which he popularized science, in his lectures on astronomy at the Observatory, in his academical memoirs or reports, and in his notices published in the "Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes." His articles on lightning, steam, and astronomy gave to that journal an immense vogue. "The popularity of M. Arago," says Loménie, "the European reputation which he enjoys, his marked position in politics, have all combined to attach to his name the idea of a species of intellectual royalty." The same writer asks "Whether a marvellous faculty of illumining with bright and unexpected radiance the most abstract theories; an obstinate ardour in the cultivation of what the learned in *x* and *y* call the *subaltern science*, . . . whether all this does not give genuine claims upon public gratitude, and constitute one of the finest attributes of genius."

Arago and Gay-Lussac founded, about 1816, a scientific periodical entitled "Annales de Chimie et de Physique." He was a member of all the principal scientific academies of Europe, and a friend of Humboldt, Brougham, Brewster, and Faraday. It is said that he was a favourite of Napoleon I., and that the latter, after the battle of Waterloo, intended to select Arago as his companion and retire with him to the United States, to devote himself to the study of science. Referring to his powers of application, De Loménie says, "Ask the young astronomers attached to the Observatory; they will tell you that never did a human brain encounter a more enormous mass of labour; that he deems every one an idler who does not work fourteen hours a day. They will tell you that this formidable man busies himself with politics, chemistry, physics, mechanics, astronomy philosophy . . .; and that amid all his various and ab-

sorbing occupations he finds time to play the part of one of the most brilliant and delightful talkers of the saloons of Paris."

Arago, (ETIENNE,) a dramatic writer and politician, a brother of the preceding, was born at Estagel, near Perpignan, in 1802. He began about 1824 to produce a long series of comedies and vaudevilles, in which he was assisted by various persons. Many of these were performed with success. His works evince a genius for satire, a talent for observation, and great skill in producing dramatic effect. In 1847 he produced the "Aristocrats," a successful comedy in verse. In the revolution of 1830 he fought in Paris against the soldiery of Charles X. He became a contributor of political articles to the "Siècle" and "National," and in 1834 was one of the founders of the "Réforme," a daily democratic journal. M. Arago was director-general of the post-office department from the revolution of February, 1848, until the end of the administration of Cavaignac, in December of the same year. In the Constituent Assembly he voted with the *gauche*, and supported the motion to impeach the President for sending an army to Rome. He was exiled for his part in the insurrection of June, 1849, but returned to France in 1859. At the outbreak of the war with Germany he was mayor of Paris, but resigned in November, 1870. In 1871 he was returned to the National Assembly, but soon resigned on the plea of old age. He was appointed archivist to the École des Beaux-Arts in 1878. Died March 6, 1892.

Arago, (FRANÇOIS VICTOR EMMANUEL,) a son of D. F. Arago, born in Paris in 1812. He studied law, and practised at the bar with success, especially as counsel for the defence in political causes. In 1839 he was one of the defenders of Martin-Bernard and Barbès. He was an active promoter of the revolution of February, 1848, and was selected on the 24th of that month, by a reunion of republicans at the office of the "National," to oppose the proclamation of the regency in the Chamber of Deputies. A few days later he was sent by the new government, as commissary-general, to Lyons, and his efforts are said to have saved that city from a disastrous agitation. He was elected in April to the Constituent Assembly, and in May was sent as minister to Berlin. On the election of Louis Napoleon, in December, 1848, he resigned his position and returned to France, and after the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he withdrew for some years from public life, devoting himself to his legal practice. In 1869 he became a member of the Legislative Assembly, and from 1880 to 1894 was ambassador to Berne. He died November 26, 1896.

Arago, (JACQUES ÉTIENNE VICTOR,) a *littérateur* and traveller, brother of D. F. Arago, was born at Estagel in 1790. In 1817 he accompanied as draughtsman the exploring expedition of Freycinet. After having been wrecked on the Falkland Islands, he returned to France in 1821, and published a "Tour round the World in the Uranie," etc., ("Promenade autour du Monde sur les Corvettes l'Uranie et la Physicienne," 2 vols., 1822.) He produced several dramas, among which is the "Cadet de Gascogne," (1836,) and a "Voyage round the World," (with engravings, 5 vols., 1838–40,) which has been often reprinted. Died in 1855.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Ar'a-gon, de, [Sp. pron. dā ā-rā-gōn',] (FERNANDO,) a Spanish historian, became Archbishop of Saragossa in 1539. His father was a natural son of King Ferdinand V. Died in 1575.

Aragon, de, (MARTIN,) Duke of Hermola, a Spanish numismatist of the sixteenth century.

Aragona, d', dā-rā-gō'nā, or **Aragon, d',** dā-rā-gōn', (TULLIA,) a celebrated Italian poetess and musician, born in the beginning of the sixteenth century. She was the illegitimate daughter of Tagliavia, (afterwards cardinal,) a descendant of the royal house of Aragon. She lived at Rome, Venice, and Florence. She was distinguished for her beauty, as well as for her genius and learning. Her chief works are a "Dialogue on the Infinity of Love," ("Dialogo dell' Infinità d'Amore," 1547,) and a romance in verse called "Il Meschino o il Guerino," (1560.) Died about 1560.

Aragonese, ā-rā-go-nā'sā, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian painter and designer of Brescia, lived in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He worked chiefly with the pen, and made drawings of sixteen hundred ancient medals.

Araja, ā-rā'yā or **ā-rī'ā,** (FRANCESCO,) a dramatic composer, born at Naples in 1700. In 1735 he visited Saint Petersburg, where he produced "Cephalus and Procris," (1755,) the first opera written in the Russian language. He returned to Italy in 1759.

Araktcheief, ā-rāk-shā'yĕf, written also **Arakcheev** and **Arakcejeff,** (ALEXIS ANDREEVITCH,) a Russian count and general, born in Novogorod in 1769. He became inspector-general of artillery in 1803, and minister of war about 1808. He made reforms in several departments of the army, especially in the artillery, and rendered important services in the war of 1812, after which he established the system of military colonies. Died in 1834.

Araldi, ā-rāl'dee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian painter, a pupil of Giovanni Bellini, was born at Parma, and painted in what is called the Gothic style. He is praised by Lanzi. Died about 1528.

Araldi, (MICHELE,) an eminent Italian physician and physiologist, born at Módena in 1740. He became professor of physiology and anatomy at Módena about 1770, and was distinguished for his attainments in a variety of studies. He was perpetual secretary of the National Institute of Italy from 1804 until his death. His chief work is "On the Use of Anastomoses in the Vessels of Animal Machines," (1816.) Died at Milan in 1813.

Aram, ā'rąm, (EUGENE,) remarkable for his talents and acquirements, as well as his untimely end, was born in 1704 in Yorkshire, England. While acting as an assistant to his father, who was a gardener, he studied mathematics, and gave some attention to the languages. On marrying, he became a school-master, and prosecuted his studies with such diligence and success as to obtain a good knowledge of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, Welsh, and Irish languages. In 1759 he was tried for the murder of Daniel Clark, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, and found guilty. At the trial he made an elaborate and able defence, but after his condemnation he confessed his guilt. On the night before his execution he made an attempt to commit suicide, by opening the veins of his arms; but he was discovered before he had bled to death, and the sentence of the law was carried into effect. The story of Eugene Aram forms the subject of one of Bulwer's novels.

See "Biographia Britannica;" "Account of the Trial of Eugene Aram," London, 1759; SCATCHERD, "Memoirs of Eugene Aram," 1832

Aramont or **Aramon, d',** dā'rā'mŏn', (**Gabriel de Luetz**—dęh lü'ā',) BARON, a French diplomatist, born, it is supposed, about 1500. He was sent as ambassador to the Ottoman Porte in 1546, and induced the sultan Solyman the Magnificent to send a fleet to operate against Charles V. He accompanied the sultan to Persia. An account of his journeys, written by his secretary, Chesnau, was afterwards published. Died in 1553.

Aranda, de, dā ā-rān'dā, (EMANUEL,) of Spanish extraction, was born at Bruges about 1608. He was captured at sea by Algerine pirates in 1640, and remained in slavery at Algiers until March, 1642. After his release he published an entertaining narrative of his adventures, with a description of Algiers, (1657.)

Aranda, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish sculptor, worked at Toledo about 1500. His brother Juan was also a sculptor.

Aranda, (JUAN,) a Spanish writer, born at Jaen, lived about 1550 or 1600.

Aranda, (Don PEDRO **Abarca y Bolea**—ā-bar'kā e bo-lā'ā,) COUNT OF, an able Spanish diplomatist and statesman, born of a noble family at Saragossa in December, 1718. He served some years in the army, and in 1759 obtained the chief command of the artillery. In 1763 he commanded an army which invaded Portugal and took Almeida. He became prime minister, with the title of President of the Council of Castile, in 1766, and initiated various measures of reform. Among the important acts of his administration were the suppression of the order of Jesuits in 1767, and the reduction of the power of the Inquisition. The intrigues of the court of Rome and the hostility of the clergy to Aranda induced

the king to dismiss him from power in 1773, but at the same time he was appointed ambassador to France. It is stated that, about the close of the American war, the British ministry having offered to Spain the choice of Gibraltar or Florida, Aranda chose the latter, and signed the treaty of 1783. He was recalled about 1785, and was prime minister for a few months in 1792, before the end of which year he was supplanted by the royal favourite Godoy. Died in 1799, or, according to some authorities, in 1794.

See MASDEU, "Historia de España;" R. SAINT-HILAIRE, "Histoire d'Espagne:" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" COXE, "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain."

Aranda de Duero, ä-rän'dä dä doo-ā'ro, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish monk, published a Description of Palestine, (1545,) which he visited in 1530. Died in 1555.

Aranjo Porto Alegre. See PORTO ALEGRE.

Arantius, a-ran'she-us, or **Aranzio**, ä-rän'ze-o, (JULIUS CÆSAR,) an eminent and accurate Italian anatomist, born at Bologna about 1530, was professor in the university of his native city for many years. Died in 1589. He left several works, among which is one "De humano Fœtu," (1564.)

Arany, ŏr'ŏñ, (JÁNOS,) a popular Hungarian poet, born at Nagy Szalonta in 1819. He produced in 1843 a prize poem called "The Lost Constitution." His second poem, "Toldi," (1847,) was also successful. He afterwards wrote the "Conquest of Murany," (1848,) and "Catharine," ("Katalin," 1850.) Died October 23, 1882.

Arany, (LADISLAS, or LASZLO,) a Hungarian poet, a son of the foregoing, was born at Nagy-Szalonta, March 24, 1844. His poems include "The Slaughter of the Huns," "The Dream-Hero," "Elfride," etc.

Aranzio, (GIULIO CESARE.) See ARANTIUS.

A-rā'tor, [It. ARATORE, ä-rä-to'rà,] a poet, born at Milan or Brescia about 490 A.D., was appointed "comes privatorum" (count of the domestics) by Athalaric. Having resigned this office, he entered the Church of Rome, and became a subdeacon. He wrote, in Latin verse, the "History of the Apostles," ("Historiæ Apostolicæ,") which is said to be superior to the poetry of his contemporaries. Died about 560 A.D.

A-rā'tus, [Ἄρατος,] a celebrated Greek poet and astronomer, was born at Soli, in Cilicia, and lived between 300 and 250 B.C. He was invited by Antigonus Gonatas to his court, where he passed the latter part of his life. He was the author of an astronomical Greek poem, entitled "Phenomena," which was greatly admired by the ancients and is remarkable as being the oldest treatise of the kind. It has often been printed. Cicero made of this poem a Latin version, some fragments of which have come down to us, and Hipparchus wrote a commentary on it, which is extant. Aratus is supposed to be the poet quoted by Saint Paul in his address to the Athenians in the twenty-eighth verse of the seventeenth chapter of the Acts. He wrote a poem on the weather, etc., called "Prognostica," which, however, is considered as a division or portion of the "Phenomena." This poem was so much admired by Ovid that he said,

"Cum Sole et Lunâ semper Aratus erit."[a]—*Amor*, i. 15.

A good edition of Aratus was published by Buhle in 1793–1801.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne;" and a "Life of Aratus," published by P. VETTORI, Florence, 1567.

Aratus, a celebrated Greek statesman and general born at Sicyon in 271 B.C. On the murder of his father Clinias, Aratus, then seven years old, escaped to Argos. He liberated his native city from the tyrant Nicocles in 251 B.C., and became the founder of the famous Achæan League, of which he was chosen general (*strate'gos*) in 245, and many times afterwards. He captured Corinth from the Macedonian garrison in 243, obtained the accession of Argos to the league, and proved himself a consummate politician by his successful efforts to counteract Macedonian influence in Southern Greece. The Achæans were involved in war against Sparta in 226 B.C., after which Aratus was defeated in several campaigns by Cleomenes of Sparta. The latter, however, was totally defeated in 222 B.C. by Antigonus of Macedon, with whom the Achæans had formed an alliance. Aratus died in 213 B.C., leaving "Commentaries," or memoirs of his life, which were praised by Polybius, but which, unhappily, have not come down to us.

See article "Aratus," in PLUTARCH'S "Lives;" POLYBIUS, "History."

Aratus, an Achæan general, son of the preceding, obtained command of the army in 219 B.C. He was poisoned by Philip II.

Araujo, ä-rŏw'zho, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese missionary, born in the Azores in 1566, laboured in Brazil. Died in 1632.

Araujo or **Arauxo**, ä-rŏw'ho, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish musician, who wrote on the Organ. Died in 1663.

Araujo, de, dà ä-rŏw'zho, (JOSÉ,) a Portuguese philosopher, born in Lisbon in 1667; died in 1743.

Araujo, de, dà ä-rŏw'ho, (PEDRO,) a Spanish sculptor, received the title of sculptor to the king about 1700.

Araujo d'Azevedo, ä-rŏw'zho dà-zà-vā'do, (ANTONIO,) COUNT DA BARCA, a Portuguese minister of state, born at Ponte de Lima in 1754. He became a proficient in the Greek, Latin, French, and English languages, and was distinguished for his literary and scientific attainments. After he had resided some years as minister at the Hague, he was sent to Paris in 1797 to negotiate a peace, and in the same year signed a treaty. The cabinet of Lisbon delayed the ratification of this treaty so long that the French Directory annulled it. A report having gained currency that Araujo expected to procure the assent of the Directors by bribery, they resolved to prove their innocence by an act of rigour, and confined him in prison several months. He became secretary of state, or minister of foreign affairs, in 1804, and was the principal minister after 1806, but showed his incapacity to guide the state in critical times. A French army entered Lisbon in November, 1807, the house of Braganza ceased to reign, and Araujo retired to Brazil, where he was made minister of marine in 1814. He had been chief minister for a few months, when he died at Rio Janeiro in 1817. He translated the "Elegy" and other poems of Gray into Portuguese verse.

See MENDO TRIGOSO, "Vida do Araujo," and the article on ARAUJO by FERDINAND DENIS, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Arauxo, ä-rŏw'sho, (SALGADO—sâl-gâ'do,) a Portuguese ecclesiastic and historian, lived about 1600.

Ar-bā'çēs, [Gr. Ἀρβάκης,] a Median general under Sardanapa'lus, against whom he revolted, overthrew the Assyrian monarchy, and established the kingdom of Media, about 876 B.C.

Arbasia, ÅR-bā-śee'ä, (CESARE,) an excellent Italian painter, born at Saluzzo. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Saint Luke at Rome. He worked at Córdova and Málaga, in Spain, about 1580. Among his works are a picture of the Incarnation, at Málaga, and some frescos in the town-hall of Saluzzo. He is supposed to have died in 1614.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

Arbaud de Porchères, d', dÅR'bō' deh poR'shaiR', (FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, born in Provence in the sixteenth century, was a friend and imitator of Malherbe. He wrote several odes, and a version or paraphrase of the Psalms, (1633.) He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and received a pension from Richelieu. Died in 1640.

Ar-be'tĭ-o (ar-bee'she-o) or **Ar-be'tĭ-on**, a Roman general, noted for his ambitious intrigues, was consul in 355 A.D. In 361 he commanded the army of Constantius against the Parthians. Having sided with Valens, he induced many of the troops of Procopius to desert, so that the rebellion of the latter came to naught, in 365 A.D.

Arbiter. See PETRONIUS ARBITER.

Arblay. See D'ARBLAY.

Ar'bo-gast, [Gr. Ἀρβογάστης; Lat. ARBOGAS'TES; Fr. ARBOGASTE, ÅR'bo'gåst',] a Frank who became an able and distinguished general in the Roman service. He commanded with success against the Germans in the reign of Gratian. Under Valentinian II. he was commander in Gaul, and, having won the favour of his army, defied the authority of the emperor, who was found dead

[a] "Aratus will always be [associated] with the sun and moon;" in other words, his fame will last as long as the sun and moon endure.

in his chamber in 392 A.D. It is supposed that he was killed by order of Arbogast. The latter was defeated by Theodosius near the river Frigidus (Wippach) in 394, soon after which he killed himself.

Arbogast, SAINT, a French ecclesiastic, who obtained the favour of King Dagobert, and was made Bishop of Strasburg about 669 A.D. Died in 678.

Arbogaste, ăr'bo'gȧst', written also **Arbogast,** (LOUIS FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a distinguished French mathematician, born in Alsace in 1759. He became rector of the university at Strasburg, and afterwards professor of mathematics in the Central School of that place. He was a member of the National Convention about 1793, but took no part in politics. His principal work is entitled "Du Calcul des Dérivations," (1800,) in which is found the first use of symbols of operation independently of symbols of quantity. Died in 1803.

Arbois de Jubainville, d', dăr'bwȧ' dẹh zhü'bȧn'-vêl', (MARIE HENRI,) a French archæologist, born at Nancy, December 5, 1827. He was archivist at Troyes for some years. Among his works are "Les Armoiries des Comtes de Champagne," (1852,) "Pouillé du Diocèse de Troyes," (1853,) "Histoire des Ducs et des Comtes de Champagne," (1859, vol. viii., 1869,) "Répertoire archéologique de l'Aube," (1861,) etc. He has also written much on the Celtic mythology, and on the languages of the Celts, Gallo-Romans, and Franks.

Arborio di Gattinara, ăr-bo're-o dẹ gȧt-te-nȧ'rȧ, (ANGELO ANTONIO,) Archbishop of Turin, born at Pavía in 1658; died in 1743.

Arborio di Gattinara, (GIOVANNI MERCURINO,) a brother of Mercurino, noticed below, was born at Lucca in 1685. He became Bishop of Alexandria. Died in 1743.

Arborio di Gattinara, (LUIGI,) Abbé de Brème, (or Brema,) an accomplished Italian scholar and writer, born at Turin in 1781, was a son of the Marquis de Brème. He became governor of the pages at the court of Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, and a friend of Silvio Pellico. He contributed literary articles to "Il Conciliatore," a celebrated journal of Milan, and wrote a number of occasional poems. Died in 1820.

Arborio di Gattinara, (LUIGI GIUSEPPE,) the father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1754. He served the King of Sardinia as ambassador to Vienna about 1785, and was minister of the interior under Eugene, Viceroy of Italy. Died in 1828.

Arborio di Gattinara, (MERCURINO, mêr-koo-ree'-no,) COUNT, often called simply COUNT OF GATTINARA, an eminent diplomatist and jurist, born at Vercelli, in Piedmont, in 1465. He became president of the Parliament of Burgundy in 1507; after which he was employed as negotiator by the emperor. In 1520 he was appointed chancellor by Charles V., whose favour and confidence he enjoyed until the end of his life. He was the principal negotiator of the treaty of Cambrai in 1529, and was made a cardinal the same year. He was a friend of Erasmus, and a constant advocate of moderate and liberal measures for the reformation of the Church. Died at Innspruck in 1530.

See AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux;" GUICCIARDINI, "History of Italy;" CARLO DENINA, "Elogio storico di M. di Gattinara," 1782; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de M. Gattinara," 1761.

Ar-bo'rĭ-us, (ÆMILIUS MAGNUS,) a Roman advocate, noted for eloquence, born in Gaul about 270 A.D., was a son of the following, and an uncle of the poet Ausonius. The emperor Constantine appointed him preceptor of one of his children at Constantinople. Died about 335 A.D.

Arborius, (CÆCIL'IUS ARGIÇ'IUS—ar-jish'e-us,) a learned citizen of Gaul, settled on the site of Bayonne in 264 A.D. His daughter was the mother of the poet Ausonius.

Arbouville, d', dăr'boo'veel', (COMTESSE,) a French writer, born about the latter part of the eighteenth century. Her fame rests entirely upon a little volume containing three short tales which were originally published in 1843 for a fancy fair held in Paris.

Arbrissel or **Arbrisselles,** d', dăr'bre'sêl', (ROBERT,) the founder of the abbey of Fontevrault, was born at Arbrissel, in Brittany, about 1047; died in 1117.

Arbuckle, ar'buk-k'l, (JAMES,) the author of a mock-heroic poem entitled "Snuff," (1719,) born at Glasgow in 1700; died in 1734.

See CAMPBELL, "Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland."

Ar'buckle, (MATTHEW,) an American general, born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, in 1776. He served in the Mexican war, 1846–47. Died in 1851.

Ar-buth'not or **Ar-buth'net,** (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish Protestant divine and poet, born about 1538. He was appointed principal of the University of Aberdeen in 1568, and was twice chosen moderator of the Assembly, 1573 and 1577. He is the reputed author of several vernacular poems of some merit, one of which is entitled "The Praises of Women." Died in 1583.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Arbuthnot, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish printer, who printed the first Scotch Bible, in 1579. Died in 1585.

Ar'buth-not, [Scottish pron. ar-bŭth'nọt,] (JOHN,) a British author, satirist, and physician, celebrated for his wit, genius, and learning, was born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, in Scotland, in 1675. He was educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.D., and became a resident of London in his youth. His "Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge" (1697) first brought him into notice. His "Tables of the Grecian, Roman, and Jewish Measures, Weights, and Coins" (1705) have a high reputation, and are regarded as a standard. In 1709 he was appointed physician-in-ordinary to Queen Anne. He became intimate with Pope, Swift, and Bolingbroke, and was employed as a political writer by the Tory ministry. He produced in 1712 the humorous "History of John Bull," an excellent political allegory, in which the belligerent powers of Europe were personated by John Bull the Clothier, Nick Frog the Linen-draper, Louis Baboon, (Bourbon,) etc. Macaulay calls this work "the most ingenious and humorous political satire extant in our language." ("History of England," vol. v. chap. xxiv.)

About 1714 he united with Pope and Swift in the formation of the famous "Scriblerus Club," the design of which was to ridicule all false tastes in literature or abuses of learning. His "First Book of the Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus" is regarded as a master-piece of wit and irony. Among his other works is an "Essay on the Effects of Air on Human Bodies," (1733.)

He died in 1735, leaving a son George and two daughters. In 1751 appeared "The Miscellaneous Works of Dr. Arbuthnot," (2 vols.;) but the genuineness of some of these works was denied by his son. Referring to the writers of Queen Anne's reign, Dr. Johnson said, "I think Dr. Arbuthnot the first man among them. He was the most universal genius, being an excellent physician, a man of deep learning, and a man of much humour." (Boswell's "Life of Johnson.") His benevolence and integrity are highly commended. "He has more wit than we all have," said Swift, "and his humanity is equal to his wit."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" SWIFT'S "Letters."

Arbuthnot, (MARIOT,) a British admiral, born in 1711. He became a post-captain in 1747. Having been raised to the rank of vice-admiral in 1779, he obtained the chief command on the American station, and was blockaded by Count D'Estaing in the harbour of New York. He co-operated with Sir Henry Clinton in the capture of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1780, and became an admiral of the blue in 1793. Died in 1794.

Arc, Joan d'. See JOAN OF ARC.

Arc, d', or **Arcq, d',** dȧrk, (PHILIPPE AUGUSTE **de Sainte-Foix**—dẹh sȧnt'fwȧ',) a French historical writer published a "History of Commerce and Navigation," (1758,) and other works. Died at Tulle, in 1779.

Arcade. See ARCADIUS.

Arcadelt, ăr'kȧ-dẽlt', or **Arcadet,** ăr'kȧ'dȧ', (JACQUES,) an eminent Dutch or Flemish musician and composer. He went to Rome in 1536, and was employed in the pontifical chapel in 1540. He composed masses, madrigals, etc.

Arcadio, ar-kȧ'de-o, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian medical writer, lived in Piedmont in the seventeenth century.

Arcadio, (GIAN-FRANCESCO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Bistagno; died about 1620.

Ar-cā'dĭ-us, [Ἀρκάδιος,] a Greek grammarian, born at Antioch, lived about 200 A.D. He wrote an "Onomasticon," which is praised by Suidas, and a "Treatise on Accents," which is extant.

Arcadius, [Gr. Ἀρκάδιος; Fr. ARCADE, äʀ'kăd',] Emperor of the East, born in Spain in 383 A.D., was the eldest son of Theodosius the Great, who at his death, in 395, divided the empire, leaving the eastern part to Arcadius, and the western part to his other son, Honorius. Byzantium was the capital of the Eastern Empire, which included Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, etc. Rufinus became guardian or regent, in accordance with the will of Theodosius, but was assassinated by Gainas before the end of the year. (See GAINAS.) Arcadius was a very weak prince, and was controlled by his empress Eudoxia. He was partial to the orthodox creed, and issued edicts against the Arians. Died in 408 A.D., leaving the throne to his son, Theodosius II.

See SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" SOZOMEN, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Arcæus, ar-see'us, (FRANCISCUS,) [Sp. FRANCISCO DE ARCE, frân-thès'ko dà aʀ'sà,] a distinguished Spanish physician and surgeon, born at Fresno about 1494; died probably about 1575. He left an able treatise "On the Treatment of Wounds," (1574,) which was translated into English, German, and Dutch.

Arcagna. See ORCAGNA.

Arcano, d', dar-kâ'no, (MAURO, mŏw'ro,) commonly called "Il Mauro," a celebrated burlesque poet of Italy, was born of a noble family of Friuli about 1490. He was intimate with the poet Berni, and an enemy to Aretin. His works are similar, and, in the opinion of some critics, almost equal, to those of Berni. They are generally satirical, and are censured for indecency and levity. Died in 1536.

Arcasio, aʀ-kâ'se-o, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian jurist, born at Bisagno, in Piedmont, in 1712, was professor of law at Turin. Died in 1791.

Arce, de, dà aʀ'thà, (Don CALEDONIO, kâ-là-do'ne-o,) a Spanish sculptor, patronized by Charles IV., born a Burgos in 1739; died in 1795.

Arce, de, (FRANCISCO.) See ARCÆUS.

Arce, de, (José,) a Spanish sculptor, who executed in 1657 some statues for the cathedral of Seville.

Arcère, äʀ'saiʀ', (LOUIS ÉTIENNE,) a French ecclesiastic, poet, and historian, born at Marseilles in 1698. Among his works is a "History of Rochelle and of Aunis," ("Histoire de la Rochelle et de l'Aunis," 2 vols., 1756–57.) Died in 1782.

Arcésilas, the French of ARCESILAUS, which see.

Ar-çes-I-lā'us, [Ἀρκεσίλαος,] a Greek painter of Paros, whom Pliny calls one of the first painters in encaustic. He is supposed to have lived in the fifth century B.C.

Arcesilaus, a Greek sculptor, of whom little is known. Among his works was a statue of Diana, on which Simonides wrote some verses.

Arcesilaus IV., the last king of Cyrene, was extolled by the poet Pindar. Died about 431 B.C.

Arcesilaus, [Gr. Ἀρκεσίλαος; Fr. ARCÉSILAS, äʀ'sà'ze'-às',] a Greek skeptical philosopher, born at Pitane, or Pitana, in Æolia, in 316 B.C., was the founder of the New, or, as it is sometimes called, the Middle Academy. He studied philosophy under Theophrastus and Polemo, and admired Plato, but modified his doctrines so much that he was considered as the head of a new school. He opposed the dogmatism of the Stoics, and maintained that man knows nothing with certainty,—that the evidence of the senses is deceitful. His oratorical talents and ingenuity in argument are highly commended. It is not known that he left any written record of his principles. He used the Socratic method of teaching, was in the habit of maintaining alternately both sides of an argument, and was noted for the keenness of his replies. Died in 241 B.C.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, "Adversus Mathematicos."

Arcesilaus, an eminent sculptor, who flourished at Rome in the first century B.C. "His models," says Varro, "were more highly prized than the finished works of other artists." Among his productions was a "Venus Genitrix."

Arcet. See DARCET.

Arch, (JOSEPH,) an English labour reformer, born at Barford, Warwickshire, November 10, 1826. A hedger by occupation, he studied hard in the evenings, and became a local preacher of the Primitive Methodists. He early became the leader of a movement for the amelioration of the condition of farm-labourers, and in 1872 founded their National Union, of which he became president. He was elected to Parliament as a Liberal member in 1885, 1892 and 1895. Died 1919.

Ar-chag'ą-thus, a Greek surgeon, who is said to have introduced the practice of surgery into Rome. He lived about 220 B.C.

Archange de Clermont, äʀ'kôNzh' dẹh klĕʀ'môN', a French historian, lived in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Archange de Rouen, äʀ'kôNzh' dẹh rwôN, a French theologian, lived about 1690–1700.

Ar-chan'ge-lus or **De Archangelo,** dà aʀ-kân'-jà-lo, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian poet, born at Catania, lived in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Archbald, (ROBERT WOODROW,) judge, born at Carbondale, Penna., in 1848. Entering the legal profession, he was made a judge in 1885, U. S. district judge in 1901, and circuit judge in 1910. Assigned to the U. S. court of commerce in 1911, he was accused of illegal financial dealings in 1912, tried before the U. S. Senate as a Court of Impeachment, and convicted. Died 1927.

Arch'dale, (JOHN,) an Englishman, born in Buckinghamshire, was originally a member of the Society of Friends. In 1694 he became Governor of Carolina, or South Carolina, which enjoyed new prosperity under his administration. He introduced the cultivation of rice, and wrote a "Description of the Province of Carolina," (1707.)

Arch'dall, (Rev. MER'VYN,) an antiquary, born in Dublin in 1723. He published in 1786 "Monasticon Hibernicum," or a "History of the Abbeys, Priories, and other Religious Houses in Ireland." He was afterwards rector of Slane, in the county of Meath, where he died in 1791.

Arch-de'kin or **Ars-de'kin,** (RICHARD,) an Irish Jesuit, born in the county of Kilkenny about 1619. He published a system of theology, entitled "Controversies concerning Faith reduced to an Easy Method," ("Controversiæ Fidei ad facilem Methodum redactæ," 1617,) which was often reprinted. Died at Antwerp in 1693.

Ar-che-bu'lus, [Gr. Ἀρχέβουλος; Fr. ARCHÉBULE, äʀ'shà'bül',] a Greek poet, born at Thebes, flourished in the second half of the third century before Christ.

Archedamus. See ARCHIDEMUS.

Ar-ched'ĭ-cus, an Athenian comic poet, flourished about 302 B.C.

Ar-che-lā'us, [Ἀρχέλαος,] a king of Sparta, of the race of Agidæ, began to reign about 884 B.C.

Archelaus, a son of Herod the Great and Malthace, was appointed heir to the kingdom by the last will of his father. His claim was disputed by his brother Herod Antipas, who had many partisans. About 1 A.D. Archelaus went to Rome to procure the recognition of Augustus Cæsar, who divided the kingdom and decided that Archelaus should rule Judea Proper, Samaria, and Idumea, with the title of Ethnarch, ("ruler of nations.") He was banished by Augustus for cruelty in 7 A.D. (See Matthew ii. 22.)

Archelaus, an Egyptian writer, of unknown date, four of whose epigrams are found in the Greek Anthology. He is supposed to be the author of a work called a "Description of Strange or Curious Animals," which is not extant.

Archelaus, a Greek poet, who wrote a work on alchemy, lived probably in the fifth century after Christ.

Archelaus, a native of Cappadocia, was general-in-chief of the army of Mithridates VI. in his first war against the Romans. In 87 B.C. he led a large army into

Greece, and occupied Athens, where he was attacked by Sulla. He defended himself in the Piræus in a long and famous siege. In 86 he retired to Thessaly, and was defeated by Sulla at Chæronea and Orchomenus. By order of his sovereign, he signed a treaty of peace with Sulla in 85 B.C. He deserted to the Romans in 81.

Archelaus, a son of the preceding, obtained the office of high-priest of Comana about 63 B.C. He won the hand of Berenice, Queen of Egypt, by pretending to be a son of King Mithridates. He was defeated by the Romans and killed in 55 B.C., after a reign of several months. His son Archelaus succeeded him as high-priest, and was deposed by Cæsar in 47 B.C.

Archelaus, the last king of Cappadocia, was a grandson of the preceding and Glaphyra. He obtained the throne in 34 B.C. by the favour of Mark Antony, who is said to have been captivated by the beauty of Glaphyra. Having given offence to Tiberius, he was summoned to Rome and detained until his death in 17 A.D.

Archelaus, Bishop of Carrha, in Mesopotamia, lived about 276 A.D. He challenged Manes the heretic to a public dispute, in which the latter was worsted. His account of this disputation was highly esteemed.

Archelaus, King of Macedonia, was a son and successor of Perdiccas II. He reigned from 413 to 399 B.C., and encouraged Greek literature and arts by attracting to his court several eminent poets and artists, among whom were Euripides and Zeuxis. Socrates also was invited by him, but declined the favour. Archelaus was succeeded by his son Orestes.

Archelaus of Miletus, (or, according to some writers, of Athens,) a Greek philosopher, who flourished about 450 B.C., was surnamed PHYSICUS, because he directed his attention to physical rather than moral science. He was a pupil of Anaxagoras, and an instructor of Socrates at Athens. His works, if he wrote any, are entirely lost, and the merits of his system are not well understood. He admitted two principles of generation—heat, which moves, and cold, which remains at rest.

Archenholz. See ARCKENHOLTZ.

Archenholz, ar'kẹn-holts', (JOHANN WILHELM,) a popular German writer of history, etc., was born at Dantzic in 1741. He served in the Seven Years' war, attained the rank of captain, and after the peace of 1763 spent many years in travelling in England, France, and Italy. He gave evidence that he was a shrewd observer and agreeable writer, in his descriptive work called "England and Italy," (2 vols., 1785,) often reprinted. He edited for about twenty years the "Minerva," a successful historical and literary journal of Hamburg, which was first issued in 1792. His "History of the Seven Years' War" (2 vols., 1793) was very popular, and was translated into many languages. He was author of other histories. Died in 1812.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ar'cher, (JAMES,) artist, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, June 10, 1824. His works include a series of pictures from the "Mort d'Arthur," and various others. He became a portrait painter in 1871, and sought the United States in 1884, where he painted portraits of James G. Blaine and Andrew Carnegie. He afterwards went to India, where he made portraits of some of the native rajahs.

Archer, (JOHN WYKEHAM,) an English painter, engraver, and antiquary, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne about 1806. He produced several hundred drawings or sketches of the antiquities of London and its environs, and a book entitled "Vestiges of Old London." Died in 1864.

Archer, (Sir SIMON,) an English antiquary of Warwickshire, born in 1581; died September 9, 1657.

Archer, (THOMAS,) an English architect, a disciple or imitator of Vanbrugh, lived in the first half of the eighteenth century. He designed, besides other works, St. Philip's Church at Birmingham, (1719,) and St. John's at Westminster, (finished about 1728.) Died in 1743.

Archer, (WILLIAM,) author and translator, was born at Perth, Scotland, in 1856. He is best known as a translator of Ibsen's dramas, but has written various works relating to the drama, biographies of actors, etc. Died 1924.

Ar-chĕs'tra-tus, ['Αρχέστρατος,] an Athenian general who succeeded Alcibiades as commander of the fleet in 407 B.C.

Archestratus, [Fr. ARCHESTRATE, ȧr'shĕs'trȧt',] a Greek poet, born in Sicily, is supposed to have lived about 350 B.C. He wrote a poem on Gastronomy, which is lost. His descriptions of animals were accurate, and were used by Aristotle in his "History of Animals."

Archevesque, ȧrsh'vĕk', (HUE, hü,) a French troubadour of the thirteenth century, born in Normandy.

Archiac, d', dȧr'she-ȧk', (ÉTIENNE JULES ADOLPHE **Desmier de Saint-Simon**—dez'me-ȧ' dẹh sȧN'se'-môN',) VICOMTE, a French geologist, born at Rheims in 1802. He published "Zizim, or the Chivalry of Rhodes," a romance, (3 vols., 1828.) His most important work is a "History of the Progress of Geology from 1834 to 1851," in French, in six or more vols., (1847–56,) published under the auspices of the minister of public instruction. Died December 24, 1868.

Ar-chī'a-das ['Αρχιάδας] or **Ar-chī'a-dēs**, ['Αρχιάδης,] a Greek philosopher of the fifth century after Christ, was a friend of Proclus.

Ar'chī-as [Gr. 'Αρχίας] of Corinth, founded the city of Syracuse about 733 B.C.

Archias surnamed the HUNTER OF FUGITIVES gained an infamous notoriety by pursuing the Athenian orators who were proscribed by Antipater about 322 B.C.

Archias, (AU'LUS LICIN'IUS,) an accomplished Greek poet of Antioch, in Syria, became a resident of Rome in 102 B.C. He enjoyed the friendship of Lucullus and Cicero, and was admitted to the rights of citizenship. Among his works were a poem on the Cimbric war of Marius, and one on the Mithridatic war, both of which are lost. His right of citizenship having been contested, Cicero advocated his cause, about 60 B.C., in an admirable oration, ("Pro Archia,") and expressed himself deeply indebted to his client for the direction of his youthful studies and the development of his mental powers. About thirty epigrams, of little merit, bearing the name of Archias, are preserved in the Greek Anthology; but it is doubtful whether they were actually written by him. The oration of Cicero is the only source of information respecting him.

See WALLENIUS, "Dissertatio de Aulo Licinio Archia," 1806; SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque;" JACOBS, "Anthologia Græca."

Archibald, ar'chi-bȧld, (ADAMS GEORGE,) Q.C., C.M.G., a Canadian statesman, born at Truro, Nova Scotia, May 18, 1814. He was called to the bar in 1839, became solicitor-general of Nova Scotia in 1856, and attorney-general in 1860. He was a delegate to England on the question of the union of the provinces in 1857 and 1866; was sworn of the Canadian Privy Council in 1867, and was in that year made one of the secretaries of state. He was lieutenant-governor of Manitoba from 1870 to 1873, was appointed a judge in equity for Nova Scotia in 1873, and from 1873 to 1883 was lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. Died December 14, 1892.

Ar-chī-dā'mus ['Αρχίδαμος] **I.**, King of Sparta, reigned probably about 600 B.C. He was one of the Proclid (or Eurypontid) line.

Archidamus II., King of Sparta, was a grandson of Leotychides, and began to reign about 470 B.C. In the Peloponnesian war he commanded an army which invaded Attica in 431 B.C.; but he could not provoke the Athenians to risk a battle. He again invaded Attica in 428, and died in 427 B.C.

Archidamus III., King of Sparta, was a son of the great Agesilaus. In 367 B.C. he defeated the Argives and Arcadians in a battle which was called "the tearless," because it was won without the loss of a man on the Spartan side. He resisted with success the attack of Epaminondas at Sparta in 362, and ascended the throne in 361 B.C. Having passed over to Italy to aid the Tarentines, he was killed in battle in 338 B.C. He was succeeded by his son, Agis III.

Archidamus IV., King of Sparta, was a son of Eudamidas. He was defeated near Mantinea by Demetrius Poliorcetes in 296 B.C.

Archidamus V., the last king of Sparta of the Proclid line, was a brother and successor of Agis IV., who

died 240 B.C. According to Polybius, he was put to death by Cleomenes not long after that date.

Archidamus, a Greek physician mentioned by Galen, lived probably about 400 B.C.

Ar-chĭ-de'mus, a Stoic philosopher of Tarsus, in Cilicia, lived about 160 B.C. He was author of a Greek work "On the Elementary Principles of Matter."

Ar-chĭg'e-nēs, [Gr. *'Αρχιγένης;* Fr. ARCHIGÈNE, ăr'-she'zhăn',] a celebrated Greek physician, born at Apamea, Syria. He practised in Rome with great success in the reigns of Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, (81–117 A.D.,) and wrote numerous works, of which some fragments are extant. Many extracts from them have been preserved by Galen, Oribasius, and others.

Ar-chĭl'o-chus, [Gr. *'Αρχίλοχος;* Fr. ARCHILOQUE, ăr'she'lok',] a celebrated Greek lyric poet and satirist, born in the island of Paros, flourished about 680 or 700 B.C. He emigrated to Thasos in the prime of life, and joined the Thasian army, but fled from the first battle, and threw away his shield. He wrote odes, elegies, and satires, and is regarded as the inventor of the Iambic verse, or the first Greek who composed Iambic verses according to fixed rules.

> "Archilochum proprio rabies armavit Iambo."*
> HORACE, "Art of Poetry."

The invention of the Epodic, Trochaic Tetrameter, and other forms of metre is also ascribed to him. Some fragments of his works are extant. According to Quintilian, he was a very vigorous, nervous, versatile, and elegant writer. *Summa in eo vis; elegantes, vibrantesque sententiæ; plurimum sanguinis et nervorum.* He was especially distinguished by the severity of his sarcasm. Some ancient critics placed him above all other poets except Homer. There is a tradition that he was killed in a battle between the Parians and the Naxians.

See MÜLLER, "Literature of Ancient Greece;" BENTLEY, "Phalaris;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BODE, "Geschichte der lyrischen Dichtkunst;" HUSCHKE, "Dissertatio de Fabulis Archilochi," 1803.

Archiloque. See ARCHILOCHUS.

Archimede. See ARCHIMEDES.

Ar-chĭ-me'dēs, [Gr. *'Αρχιμήδης;* It. ARCHIMEDE, ar-ke-mā'dà; Fr. ARCHIMÈDE, ăr'she'mȧd',] the greatest geometer of antiquity, was born in the state of Syracuse, Sicily, about 287 B.C., and was of Greek extraction. He is supposed to have been a pupil of Conon of Egypt, and a relative of Hieron II., King of Syracuse. He enjoyed the favour and patronage of Hieron and of his son Gelon. Among the few recorded incidents of his life is the following. He was consulted by the king in regard to a gold crown which the latter suspected to be alloyed with silver by a fraudulent artificer. While he was pondering the mode of detecting this fraud, he immersed himself in a full bathing-tub, and, with the thought that the water which overflowed must be equal in bulk to his body, he discovered the mode of ascertaining the bulk of the crown compared with an equally heavy mass of pure gold. He was so transported with joy that he ran home undressed, exclaiming, *Eurēka*, (or, rather, *Heurēka*,) "I have found it!"

Archimedes was profoundly versed in mechanics and hydrostatics, in which he made many discoveries, and was the inventor of several powerful machines. Nearly eighteen hundred years elapsed after his discoveries before any progress was made in theoretical mechanics. It was he who uttered that famous saying, *Δὸς ποῦ στῶ καὶ τὸν κόσμον κινήσω*, "Give me where I may stand, and I will move the world," (or "universe.") The long resistance of Syracuse to the Romans under Marcellus is ascribed to the warlike engines invented by Archimedes. The story that he burned the Roman ships by means of mirrors is discredited, as it is not confirmed by Polybius, Livy, or Plutarch. He was killed at the capture of Syracuse, 212 B.C. Of this event Plutarch gives several versions, one of which is as follows: A Roman soldier entered his room and ordered him to follow him to Marcellus, but the geometer refused to do so until he had finished his problem, and the soldier, in a passion, drew his sword and killed him. (See article "Marcellus," in Plutarch's "Lives.") He left a number of works, eight of which are extant, viz.: "On the Sphere and Cylinder," (the proportions of which he discovered;) "The Measurement of the Circle," (in which he proves that the circumference is to the diameter nearly as 3.1428 to 1;) "On the Equilibrium and Centre of Gravity of Planes;" "On Conoids and Spheroids;" "On Spirals;" "The Quadrature of the Parabola;" "The Arenarius," (*Ψαμμίτης;*) and "On Floating Bodies."

"That his [Archimedes'] intellect was of the very highest order," says Professor Donkin, of Oxford, "is unquestionable. He possessed in a degree never exceeded, unless by Newton, the inventive genius which discovers new provinces of inquiry and finds new points of view for old and familiar objects; the clearness of conception which is essential to the resolution of complex phenomena into their constituent elements; and the power and habit of intense and persevering thought, without which other intellectual gifts are comparatively fruitless." (See article "Archimedes," in Smith's "Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology.")

When Cicero was quæstor in Sicily, he found, overgrown with briers, the tomb of Archimedes, marked by the figure of a sphere inscribed in a cylinder, in commemoration of his discovery.

See G. LIBRI, "Histoire des Mathématiques en Italie;" MAZZUCHELLI, "Notizie istoriche e critichi intorno alla Vita ed Invenzioni di Archimede," 1737; HENNERT, "Dissertation sur la Vie d'Archimède," 1766; J. A. SCHMIDT, "Dissertatio de Archimede," 1683; DOMENICO SCINÀ, "Discorso intorno ad Archimede," 1823; "Quarterly Review," vol. iii.

Ar-chĭ-me'lus, ['Αρχίμηλος,] a Greek poet, flourished about 225 B.C. One of his epigrams is preserved by Athenæus.

Archinto, AR-kēn'to, (ALESSANDRO,) a theologian, who received from Charles V. the title of count. Died at Milan in 1567.

Archinto, (ALESSANDRO,) a Jesuit and writer, born at Milan in 1577; died in 1645.

Archinto, (CARLO,) COUNT, a learned Italian nobleman, born at Milan in 1669. He founded an academy of cavalieri, (knights,) (1702,) and an association called Società Palatina, by which Muratori's great work was printed. He wrote, besides other works, "Tables of Sciences and Arts." Died in 1732.

Archinto, (CARLO ANTONIO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and writer, lived in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Archinto, (FILIPPO,) Archbishop of Milan, an Italian theologian, born in 1500; died in 1558.

Archinto, (FILIPPO,) COUNT, an Italian jurist, born at Milan in 1649. He held several high offices. Died about 1720.

Archinto, (GIROLAMO,) born at Milan about 1671 became Archbishop of Tarsus. Died in 1721.

Archinto, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian prelate, born in 1651. He became Archbishop of Milan and a cardinal in 1699. Died in 1712.

Archinto, (OTTAVIO,) COUNT, an Italian antiquary born at Milan. He wrote several treatises on the antiquities of the Milanese. Died in 1656.

Ar-chī'nus, ['Αρχῖνος,] an Athenian, who with Thrasybu'lus expelled the thirty tyrants in 403 B.C. and restored the democracy. According to Demosthenes, he acted the principal part in this revolution, and distinguished himself as a statesman on other occasions.

Ar-chip'pus, an Athenian comic poet, of whom little is known. He gained a victory with one of his comedies in 416 B.C. His most celebrated play was entitled "The Fishes." Only small fragments of his works remain.

Archon, ăr'shŏn', (LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastical writer, born at Riom in 1645; died in 1717.

Ar-chȳ'tas, [Gr. *'Αρχύτας,*] an eminent Greek philosopher, mathematician, and general, born at Tarentum, lived about 350 B.C. He belonged to the Pythagorean sect, and is said to have saved the life of Plato from the

* "Rage armed Archilochus with his own Iambics," (*i.e.* Iambics of his own invention.) This line has allusion to a generally received but doubtful story, that Lycam'bes, having promised his daughter Neobu'le to Archilochus, afterwards broke his word and gave her in marriage to a more wealthy suitor. This exasperated the poet, who wrote against the father and daughter an invective so scathing that they hung themselves in despair.

anger of Dionysius the Tyrant. He commanded the army of Tarentum for seven years, and perished in a shipwreck on the coast of Apulia, leaving a high reputation for public and private virtue. Archytas passes for one of the first who applied geometry to mechanics and framed powerful machines on mathematical principles. He left a number of works, which have not come down to us. Fragments of a treatise "On Wisdom," ascribed to him, are extant. Horace calls him

"—— maris et terræ, numeroque carentis arenæ, Mensorem,"*

in an ode "Ad Archytam," Carm. i. 28.

See G. LIBRI, "Histoire des Mathématiques en Italie;" G. NAFARRA, "Tentamen de Archytæ Tarentini Vita," 1820; O. F. GRUPPE, "Ueber die Fragmente des Archytas, etc.," 1840.

Archytas, a Greek epigrammatic poet, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius.

Archytas of Mitylene, a writer on music, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius.

Arcimboldi, ar-chêm-bol'dee, (ANTONELLO,) an Italian Hellenist and priest, was a son of Giovanni Angelo, noticed below. He translated some works of the Greek Fathers into Latin. Died in 1578.

Arcimboldi, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian cardinal and writer, became Archbishop of Milan in 1484. Died in 1491.

Arcimboldi, (GIOVANNI ANGELO,) Archbishop of Milan, born in 1485, published a "Catalogue of Heretics," (1554.) Died in 1555.

Arcimboldi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1533, excelled in portraits. He worked for the emperor Ferdinand I., and his successor, at Prague. Died in 1593.

Arcimboldi, (GUIDO ANTONIO,) brother of Giovanni the cardinal, became Archbishop of Milan in 1488. Died in 1497.

Arcimboldi, (OTTAVIO,) a learned prelate, born at Milan in 1471, was versed in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. Died about 1503.

Arcis, ȧr'se', (MARC,) a French sculptor, born at Toulouse, became a member of the Royal Academy in 1684. Died about 1740.

Arciszewski, art-se-shĕv'ske, (CHRISTOPHER,) a Polish noble and general, born towards the close of the sixteenth century. He entered the Dutch service about 1630, and fought with distinction in Brazil against the Spaniards and Portuguese. He became second in command under Maurice of Nassau, in Brazil, in 1637. Some authorities state that he was Governor of Brazil. Died at Lissa in 1656, (or, as some writers state, in 1668.)

Arckenholtz or **Arkenholz**, ar'kẹn-holts', (JOHANN,) a Swedish historical writer, born in Finland in 1695. He published, in French, "Memoirs of Christina, Queen of Sweden," (4 vols., 1750–60,) valuable as a collection of materials, but not well written, and assisted Mauvillon in a "History of Gustavus Adolphus," (1764.) Died in 1777.

See PORTHAN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver J. Arckenholtz," 1781.

Arco, ar'ko, (FILIPPO,) an Italian general in the Imperial army, was beheaded for treason in 1704.

Arco, d', dar'ko, (GIAMBATTISTA GHERARDO,) an Italian political economist, born at Arco in 1739. He became a resident of Mantua, and wrote a number of works, among which are "The Influence of Commerce on Talents and Customs," ("Costumi,") and "On the Political and Economical Relations between the City and the Country belonging to it," ("Dell' Armonia politico-economica trà la Città e il suo Territorio," (1771.) He was appointed governor of the duchy of Mantua by the emperor Joseph II. Died in 1791.

Arco, d', (NICCOLÒ,) COUNT, a good Latin poet, born at Arco, in Tyrol, in 1479. He was learned in ancient and modern languages, and was intimate with Annibal Caro, Fracastor, and Paolo Giovio. A volume of his poems was published in 1546. His "Dirge for the Death of his Mother," ("Nænia de Morte Matris,") which resembles Cowper's "Lines on his Mother's Picture," is greatly admired. Died in 1546.

* "The measurer of the sea and land, and of the innumerable sands."

Arco, del, dêl ar'ko, (ALONSO,) a Spanish painter, who was a deaf-mute, called EL SORDILLO DEL PEREDA, ĕl sor-dēl'yo dêl pȧ-rā'dȧ, ("The Little Deaf Man of Pereda,") was born at Madrid in 1625. He studied under Pereda, was a good colorist, and excelled in portraits. His master-piece, in the opinion of some, is the "Baptism of John the Baptist." Died in 1700.

Arcoleo, ar-ko-lā'o, (ANTONIO,) an Italian dramatic poet, born in the island of Candia, lived in the seventeenth century.

Arçon, d', dȧr'sòn', (JEAN CLAUDE ÉLÉONORE **le Michaud**—lẹh me'shō',) a French military engineer, born at Pontarlier in 1733, distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war. He was the inventor of floating batteries, which attracted much attention in 1782, although they proved unsuccessful in the siege of Gibraltar. These vessels, the decks of which were covered with a shell-proof blindage forming two inclined planes, presented to the guns of the fort a thick layer *(cuirasse)* of green wood, partly defended by an armour of cables. He wrote, besides other works, "Political and Military Considerations on Fortifications," (1795.) He was a member of the Institute and of the Senate. Died in 1800.

See DRINKWATER, "Account of the Siege of Gibraltar;" GIROD-CHANTRANS, "Notice sur la Vie du Général d'Arçon," (1801.)

Ar-co-na'tus, (JEROME,) a German poet, born in Silesia in 1553; died in 1599.

Arconi, d', dȧr'ko'ne', (CÉSAR,) a French writer on physical science and theology, was born at Viviers; died in 1681.

Arconville, d', dȧr'kòn'vêl', (MARIE,) a learned French authoress, born in 1720. She published many works, among which were romances, poems, biographies, and a "History of Francis II. of France," (2 vols., 1783.) Died in 1805.

Arcos, ar'kòs, (Don RODRIGO **Ponz de Leon**—pònth dȧ lȧ-òn',) DUKE OF, a Spaniard who was appointed Viceroy of Naples in 1646. His exactions provoked a formidable insurrection in 1647, (see MASANIELLO,) and he was obliged to make concessions to the people. Don Juan of Austria in the mean time was sent with a fleet to enforce the royal authority, and the fight was renewed between his troops and the Neapolitans, who proclaimed a republic. The Duke of Arcos was removed from office about the end of 1647, and returned to Spain in disgrace.

See LEO and BOTTA, "Histoire d'Italie."

Arc-tī'nus ['Αρκτῖνος] of Miletus, an ancient Greek epic poet, is supposed to have lived before 700 B.C. Little or nothing is known of his life. His works, among which was a poem called "Æthiopis," are all lost.

Arcudi, ar-koo'dee, (ALESSANDRO TOMMASO,) an Italian satirical writer, born at Galatina, in Naples, in 1655, wrote "The Anatomy of Hypocrites," (1699.) Died in 1718.

Ar-cu'dĭ-us or **Arcudio**, ar-koo'de-o, (PETER,) a Roman Catholic priest, born at Corfù about 1570. He was sent by the pope to Poland and Muscovy, where he laboured as a missionary about twenty years. He wrote in Greek "On the Harmony of the Western and Eastern Churches in the Use of the Seven Sacraments," (2d edition, 1619.) Died about 1635.

Ar-cul'phus, written also **Arculf** and **Arculfe**, a French or Gallic priest who visited and explored the Holy Land about 650 A.D. An account of his travels was written by Adomnan.

Arcussia, d', dȧr'kü'se-ȧ', (CHARLES,) a French gentleman, born in Provence about 1548, was known as the author of a work on Falconry, (1598,) which had great success. Died in 1617.

Arcy, d'. See D'ARCY, (PATRICK.)

Ar-dą-bu'rĭ-us, [Gr. 'Αρδαβούριος,] a general of the Eastern Empire, the father of Aspar, commanded an Imperial army which invaded Persia in 422 A.D. and besieged Nisibis without success.

Ardasheer. See ARDSHEER.

Ardell, (JAMES MAC.) See MACARDELL.

Ardemans, ar-dȧ-mȧns', (TEODORO,) a Spanish ar-

chitect and painter, born at Madrid in 1664. He was appointed cabinet-painter to the king about 1704. He designed the principal part of the palace and collegiate church of San Ildefonso. Died in 1726.

Ar'den, (EDWARD,) an English gentleman and Roman Catholic, a third-cousin to Mary Arden the mother of Shakspeare, was born in 1531. In 1583 Arden was executed on a charge of treason, with his son-in-law Somerville. Many persons believed that Arden was innocent, and that he was the victim of the enmity of the Earl of Leicester, with whom he had quarrelled. He left a son Robert, who was a lawyer.

Arden, (JOHN.) See ARDERN.

Arden, (RICHARD PEPPER,) LORD ALVANLEY, an English lawyer and judge, born at Bredbury, near Stockport, in 1745. He became a personal and political friend of William Pitt, and was appointed solicitor-general in 1782. Having resigned when Fox and Lord North came into power in 1783, he was reappointed to that office about the end of the same year by Pitt. He was attorney-general from 1784 to 1788, and was made master of the rolls in the latter year. In 1801 he succeeded Lord Eldon as lord chief-justice of the court of common pleas, and was created a peer, by the title of Baron Alvanley. Died in 1804.

See Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. viii.

Ardène, ȧr'dȧn', (ESPRIT JEAN DE ROME, ĕs'prē' zhŏN dẽh rom,) a French poet, born at Marseilles in 1684. He published a collection of Fables in verse, (1747,) and wrote odes, epigrams, and other verses, (4 vols., 1767.) Died in 1748.

Ardène, (JEAN PAUL DE ROME,) a brother of the preceding, born at Marseilles in 1689, was a priest and horticulturist. He published treatises on "Tulips," (1760,) "Carnations," (1767,) and other plants; also a work on gardening and rural economy, called the "Rural Year," ("Année champêtre," 3 vols., 1769,) which was considered one of the best on those subjects. Died in 1769.

Ardenne, d', dȧr'dĕn', [Lat. ARDUEN'NA,] (REMACLE, rẽh-mȧkl',) a Latin poet, born near Maubeuge about 1480. He was secretary of Margaret of Burgundy. He wrote, besides other mediocre poems, "Palamedes," a drama, (1512.)

Ardente, AR-dĕn'tȧ, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian painter, born at Faenza, worked mostly at Turin. He painted portraits and history with success. Among his works are a "Conversion of Saint Paul" and a "Baptism of Christ." Died in 1595.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Ar'dern, (JOHN,) or **Johannes de Arderne**, an eminent English surgeon, who practised at Newark from 1349 to 1370, when he removed to London. He made some important improvements in surgery, and wrote several works, one of which is a "Treatise on Fistula," (1588.)

Ar'derne, (JAMES,) an English clergyman, founded a library at Chester. Died in 1691.

Ardeschir. See ARDSHEER.

Ardha-Nari. See SIVA.

Ar'dĭ-çē'ē of Corinth, an ancient Greek painter, who, according to Pliny, painted monochromatic pictures.

Ar'dĭ-laun, (Sir ARTHUR EDWARD **Guin'ness**,) LORD, an Irish nobleman, born in Dublin, November 1, 1840. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Dublin, and inherited the vast business and wealth of his father, Sir B. L. Guinness, a brewer. The younger Guinness entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1874, and in 1880 was raised by the Earl of Beaconsfield to the peerage as Baron Ardilaun.

Ardingelli, AR-dēn-jel'lee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian cardinal, whom Pope Paul III. sent to France to negotiate a peace between Francis I. and Charles V. Died in 1547, aged about forty-five.

Arditi, AR-dee'tee, (LUIGI,) an Italian musician and composer, born in Piedmont, July 16, 1825. He went to Havana in 1846, and subsequently visited the principal cities in the United States. In 1858 he settled in London as conductor of Her Majesty's Theatre, and since 1870 has conducted the Italian opera in Vienna. He wrote a number of operas. Died April 1, 1903.

Ardizzon, AR-dĕt-sôn', or **Ardizzoni**, AR-dĕt-so'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer, died at Naples in 1699.

Ardoin. See ARDUIN.

Ardoina, AR-do-ee'nȧ, (ANNA MARIA,) an Italian poetess, born in 1672, was a daughter of the Prince of Palizzo. Died in 1700.

Ardsheer (**Ardshîr** or **Ardeschîr**) **Bâbegan**, ard-sheer' bȧ'bĕh-gȧn', a famous king of Persia, the founder of the dynasty of Sassanides, was a man of humble origin. He rebelled against King Artabanus or Ardavan, who was defeated and killed in battle. After he had extended the limits of Persia by conquests, he reigned many years in peace, and had a wide reputation for virtue and wisdom. His maxims are still preserved by the Persians. He died probably about 260 A.D., and left the throne to his son, Shapûr or Sapor. He was called Artaxerxes by the Greeks.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Ardshir (or **Ardsheer**) **Darazdast**. See ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS.

Arduenna. See ARDENNE.

Arduin, ard'win, **Ardoin**, or **Ardoino**, AR-do-ee'no, sometimes written **Ardouin** and **Ardwig**, King of Italy, was chosen by several Italian nobles as successor to Otho III. in 1002. War ensued between him and Henry, Emperor of Germany, who became master of Milan and other cities of Lombardy. Died in 1015.

See PROVANA, "Studj critichi sovra la Storia d'Italia a' tempi del Rè Ardoino," 1849; MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Arduini, AR-doo-ee'nee, or **Arduino**, AR-doo-ee'no, (LUIGI,) an Italian agriculturist, born at Padua about 1750. He became professor, at Padua, of rural economy, and wrote several works on that science. Died in 1833.

Arduini, (PIETRO,) an Italian botanist, the father of the preceding, was born at Verona. He published in 1766 a work on the culture and use of plants employed in domestic and rural economy.

Arduino, AR-doo-ee'no, (MAESTRO,) a Venetian sculptor and architect of the fifteenth century.

Ar'dys, [Gr. Ἀρδυς,] King of Lydia, succeeded his father Gyges about 680 B.C., and reigned about forty-nine years.

Are, or **Arè Thorgilsson**. See ARI.

Aregio, ȧ-rā'he-o, (PABLO,) a skilful Spanish painter, born in the fifteenth century. He painted subjects from the life of the Virgin, in the cathedral of Valencia, about 1506.

Areius, (the heresiarch.) See ARIUS.

A-reĭ'us, [Gr. Ἀρειος,] a Stoic philosopher of Alexandria, was a friend and preceptor of Augustus Cæsar.

Arellano, **de**, dȧ ȧ-rĕl-yȧ'no, (GIL RAMIREZ,) a Spanish antiquary of the first part of the seventeenth century. He wrote "Vindication of the Ancient Grandeur of the Counts of Aguilar," ("Memorial en justificacion de la Grandeza antigua de los Condes de Aguilar,") which is a model in its kind.

Arellano, **de**, (JUAN,) the best Spanish flower-painter of his time, was born in 1614. Died at Madrid in 1676.

A-rel'li-us, a Roman painter, who lived in the first century B.C. The senate ordered his pictures to be removed from the temples because he took courtesans as his models.

Aremberg, ȧ'rẽm-bĕRG, (AUGUSTE MARIE RAYMOND,) PRINCE OF, a son of Karl Leopold, noticed below, was born at Brussels in 1753. He was elected to the French States-General in 1789, and favoured the doctrines of the Revolution. About 1792 he emigrated to Austria, in the army of which he attained the rank of major-general. He was a friend of Mirabeau. Died in 1833.

Aremberg, (JOHN OF LIGNE,) COUNT, a general of Philip II. of Spain, was probably born in Flanders. He was appointed governor of Friesland and Overyssel by Philip II., and took sides against the Prince of Orange about 1563. In 1567 he commanded a small army sent by Alva against the French Huguenots. He was defeated and killed in a battle at Groningen in May, 1568.

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. ii. chap. ii.

Aremberg, (LEOPOLD PHILIPP KARL JOSEPH VON LIGNE,) DUKE OF, a general born at Mons in 1690, was the father of Karl Leopold, noticed below. He fought

for Austria at Malplaquet in 1709, and as major-general contributed to Prince Eugene's victory at Belgrade in 1717. In 1737 he obtained the rank of field-marshal, and the chief command of the army in Flanders. He commanded an army of Maria Theresa in the war which began in 1741. Died in 1754.

Aremberg, von, fon ä'rẹm-bêrg, (KARL LEOPOLD,) a field-marshal in the Austrian service, son and successor of the preceding, distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war. He led the right wing of the Austrians at Hochkirchen in 1758, and was defeated by Wünsch in 1759.

Arena, ä-rā'nä, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a politician, born in Corsica about 1760. He was elected to the French Legislative Assembly in 1792, and was a partisan of the Revolution and an enemy of Paoli. As a member of the Council of Five Hundred, he opposed Bonaparte in the contest of the 18th Brumaire, 1799, after which he lived in exile. Died at Leghorn about 1830.

Arena, (GIUSEPPE,) a conspirator, born in Corsica, was a brother of the preceding. He served as adjutant-general at the siege of Toulon in 1793, and was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1796. In October or November, 1800, he was arrested at the Opera as an accomplice of Ceracchi and others in a conspiracy to kill Napoleon, and was executed in 1801.

Arena, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian musician and composer, flourished between 1725 and 1750.

Arena, ä-rā'nä, or **Harena,** (JACOBUS,) a Belgian or Italian jurist, born in the thirteenth century, is said to have taught civil law at Padua in 1300. He wrote several legal works, which were printed in the sixteenth century.

Arena, d', dă'rà'nă', (ANTOINE,) the Latinized name of LA SABLE, (lä săbl,) a French jurist and macaronic poet, born at Souliers, near Toulon. Died in 1544.

Arenales, ä-rà-nä'lês, (José,) a South American geographer, was a lieutenant-colonel in the army of Buenos Ayres in 1833.

Arend, ä'rẽnt, or **Arents,** ä'rẽnts, (BALTHASAR,) a son of Caius, noticed below, born in Holstein about 1640, was a minister, and published several works, chiefly sermons. Died in 1687.

Arend or **Arents,** (CAIUS or KAY,) a German orthodox divine, born in Holstein in 1614. He was minister at Glückstadt from 1661 to 1678, and afterwards at Meldorf. He published several sermons. Died in 1691.

Arends, ä'rẽnts, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1738. He painted marine pieces and other subjects, at his native place and Middelburg, with success. Died in 1805.

Arends, written also **Arents,** (THOMAS,) a Dutch merchant and poet, born at Amsterdam in 1652. He composed fugitive poems and some dramas of minor importance. Died in 1700.

Arendt, ä'rẽnt, (MARTIN FREDERIK,) a Danish antiquary, born at Altona in 1769. He traversed many countries of Europe on foot in order to investigate antiquities, copy runic inscriptions, etc., having no resources but the bounty of strangers. He wrote several short antiquarian treatises. Died near Venice in 1824.

Arensbeck, ä'rẽns-bĕk', (PETER DIETRICH,) a Swedish linguist, was minister of a church at Stockholm, and teacher of Oriental languages. Died in 1673.

Arents. See AREND.

Arentzen, ä-rẽnt'zẽn, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST EMIL,) a Danish dramatist, critic, and poet, born November 10, 1823.

Ar'e-sas, ['Αρέσας,] a Greek Pythagorean philosopher, lived in Italy, and succeeded Tydas as head of the school.

Aresi, ä-rā'see, (PAOLO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, eminent as a preacher and writer, was born at Cremona in 1574. He became Bishop of Tortona in 1620. His principal work is "Sacred Emblems," etc., ("Imprese sacre con triplicati Discorsi illustrate," 1613.) He afterwards enlarged it to seven volumes, (1621–35.) Died in 1644.

Areson, ä'rẹh-son, (JON,) a bishop and poet of Iceland, born in 1484. He became Bishop of Iceland in 1522, and resisted the efforts of the King of Denmark to establish the Protestant religion in that island. Having taken up arms against the king, he was defeated and put to death in 1550.

Aresti, ä-rẽs'tee, (FLORIANO,) an Italian composer of operas, born at Bologna, lived about 1700.

Aretæus, ăr-e-tee'us, [Gr. 'Αρεταίος; Fr. ARÉTÉE, ä'rà'tà',] an eminent Greek medical writer, born probably in Cappadocia, is supposed to have lived in the first or second century of the Christian era. Nothing is known of his life. He wrote a work in eight books on the Causes, Symptoms, and Cure of Acute and Chronic Affections, which is still extant, and is highly prized for its matter and the elegance of its style. His work has often been printed in Greek and Latin since 1552.

See SPRENGEL, "Histoire de la Médecine;" SURINGAR, "Dissertatio de Aretæo medico," 1837.

Ar'e-tas, [Gr. 'Αρέτας,] the name of several kings of Arabia, who reigned between 170 and 40 B.C. One of these defeated Antiochus XII. about 90 B.C., and afterwards gained a victory over Alexander Jannæus.

One king of this name was the father-in-law of Herod Antipas. He appears to have been the Aretas who reigned in Damascus when the Apostle Paul escaped from that city. (See II. Corinthians xi. 32.) He waged war against Herod Antipas, who, having been defeated, applied for aid to the emperor Tiberius. The latter ordered Vitellius to march against Aretas; but the death of Tiberius, in 37 A.D., prevented the execution of this design.

A-re'te, [Gr. 'Αρήτη,] a daughter of the celebrated Aristippus, was versed in philosophy, which she learned of her father. She had a son, Aristippus, who was surnamed Μητροδίδακτος, (*i.e.* "Mother-taught.")

Arétée. See ARETÆUS.

Ar-e-thu'sa, [Gr. 'Αρέθουσα; Fr. ARÉTHUSE, ä'rà'tüz',] a Nereid and an attendant of Diana, was, according to a poetical legend, beloved and pursued by Alpheus, and was changed into a fountain in Ortygia, near Syracuse. (See ALPHEUS.) She was invoked by Virgil as a source of poetical inspiration, (Eclogue x. 1.)

Aretin or **Aretino,** (BERNARDO.) See ACCOLTI.

Aretin, von, fon ä'rẹh-teen', (JOHANN ADAM CHRISTOPH JOSEPH,) BARON, a Bavarian diplomatist, born at Ingolstadt in 1769. He represented Bavaria in the Germanic Diet at Frankfort from 1817 until his death, and published, besides a few other works, a "Manual of the Philosophy of Life," (1793.) Died in 1822.

Aretin, von, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH ANTON MARIA,) BARON, a brother of the preceding, was born at Ingolstadt in 1772 or 1773. He became aulic counsellor at Munich in 1793, and vice-president of the Munich Academy of Sciences in 1804. He published many and various works, among which are a "History of the Jews in Bavaria," (1803,) and an "Introduction to Mnemonics," (1810.) Died in 1824.

Aretin, von, (JOHANN GEORG,) BARON, a German writer on rural economy, born in 1771, was a brother of the preceding.

Aretin, von, (KARL MARIA,) BARON, a German historian, born at Munich in 1796, was a son of Johann Christoph Anton Maria, noticed above. He was appointed keeper of the archives of Bavaria, and privy counsellor. Among his works is a "History of the Elector Maximilian I.," (1842.) Died April 29, 1868.

Aretino, ä-rà-tee'no, [Lat. ARETI'NUS; Fr. ARÉTIN, ä'rà'tăN',] (ANGELO,) an Italian jurisconsult of the fifteenth century, born at Arezzo. His family name was GAMBIGLIONI. He was professor of law at Ferrara and Bologna, and wrote a "Treatise on Misdemeanours and Crimes," ("Tractatus de Maleficiis," 1472,) and other works, which were highly esteemed. He died after 1450.

Aretino, (CARLO.) See MARSUPPINI, (CARLO.)

Aretino, (FRANCESCO.) See ACCOLTI.

Aretino, (LEONARDO.) See BRUNI.

Aretino, [Lat. ARETI'NUS; Fr. ARÉTIN,] (PIETRO,) a satirical Italian writer, surnamed THE SCOURGE OF PRINCES, was born at Arezzo in 1492. He had superior talents, but little learning. In 1527 he became a resident of Venice, and wrote a libel on Pope Clement VII., then imprisoned or besieged by the Imperialists. He associated with eminent authors and artists, and corresponded with several monarchs of Europe, among whom were Francis I. of France, and the emperor Charles V., from whom he received a pension. His conduct was extremely licentious and venal. He wrote numerous

works, among which were Dialogues, Comedies, Letters, 16 vols., 1538–57,) Sonnets, and other poems. He died at Venice (where the greater part of his mature life was passed) in 1557.

See BERNI, "Vita di P. Aretino," 1537; DUJARDIN, "Vie de Pierre Arétin," 1750; MAZZUCHELLI, "Vita di Pietro Aretino," 1763; DUBOIS-FONTANELLE, "Vie de Pierre Arétin," 1768.

Aretino, (SPINELLO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Arezzo about 1315. He adorned the chapel of Santa Maria Maggiore, and other churches of Florence, with frescos. Those of San Miniato, in the same city, are still preserved. The "History of Pope Alexander III.," in the town-hall of Sienna, is called his principal work. In the opinion of Vasari, he was a better painter than Giotto. Died about 1400.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Aretius, a-ree'she-us, [Ger. pron. â-rêt'se-ûs,] (BENEDICT,) a Swiss Calvinist theologian and botanist, born at Berne. He became professor of languages and theology at that city about 1563. He published, besides other works, "Theological Problems," ("Problemata Theologica," 1574, often reprinted,) and a "Description of the Mountains Stockhorn and Niesen, and the Plants growing on the Same," (1561.) He was a friend of Conrad Gesner. Died in 1574.

Aretius, (CLAUDIUS MARIUS.) See AREZZO.

Aretusi, â-rà-too'see, (CESARE,) also called **Cesare Modenese,** (mo-dà-nā'sà,) a skilful portrait-painter, born at Módena (or, as some say, at Bologna) about the middle of the sixteenth century. He imitated with success the style of various masters. His copy of Correggio's "Notte" is highly commended. Died at Parma about 1610.

Areus, ā'rūs or ā're-us, [Gr. 'Αρεύς,] I., King of Sparta, succeeded his grandfather Cleomenes II. in 309 B.C. He repulsed Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, who attacked Sparta in 272 B.C. He was slain at Corinth in 265, in a battle against the Macedonians, and was succeeded by his son Acrotatus.

Areus II. of Sparta, a son of Acrotatus, died while still a child, about 256 B.C.

Arevalo. See CANO DE AREVALO.

Arezzo, â-rêt'so, (CLAUDIO MARIO,) [Lat. ARE'TIUS, CLAU'DIUS MA'RIUS,] a learned Italian, who was a native of Syracuse and lived about 1550. He was imperial historian to Charles V., whose armies he followed in Italy and Germany. He wrote, besides other works, "Chorographia sive de Situ Siciliæ Libellus," (1537,) a description of Sicily.

Arezzo, (TOMMASO,) an Italian cardinal, born in Tuscany in 1756, was a grandson of the preceding. He was sent to Saint Petersburg by the pope in 1801 to negotiate for the reunion of the Greek and Roman Churches. In 1808 he was appointed Vice-Governor of Rome, and arrested by the French. He was imprisoned in Corsica, whence he escaped in 1813, and was created a cardinal in 1816. Died in 1833.

Arezzo, d', dâ-rêt'so, (BETRICO, bà-tree'ko,) an Italian poet of the fourteenth century.

Arezzo, d', (FRANCESCO,) an Italian pulpit orator and writer on theology, born in 1553; died in 1616.

Arezzo, d', (GUITTONE, gwêt-to'nà,) a poet who is called one of the founders of Italian poetry, and of whose life little is known. He wrote thirty-eight sonnets, several canzoni, and a number of letters in prose. His sonnets are remarkable for regularity in rhythm and rhyme. Petrarch ranked him with Dante and Cino da Pistoja. Died in 1294.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Arezzo, d', (GUY.) See GUIDO D'AREZZO.

Arezzo, d', (SCIPIONE **Burali**-boo-rà'lee,) an Italian cardinal, born near Gaeta in 1511. He employed his great influence with success against the introduction of the Inquisition into Italy. Died about 1577.

Arfe, de, dà AR'fà, written also **Arphe** or **Darphe,** (HENRIQUE,) a silversmith, born in Germany in the latter part of the fifteenth century, removed to Spain. He made silver tabernacles, designed with great taste, for the cathedrals of Leon, Córdova, and Toledo. His son Antonio was also a skilful artist and worker in silver.

Arfe, de, (José,) a Spanish sculptor, born at Seville in 1603, made statues of silver for the cathedral of that city. Died in 1666.

Arfe y Villafane, de, dà AR'fà e vêl-yà-fà'nà, (JUAN,) a son of Antonio, was born at Leon in 1535. He designed the tabernacles of Avila, (1571,) Seville, (1587,) and Osmas, which are among the most beautiful in Spain, and was employed by Philip II. to adorn the Escurial. He wrote "Assayer of Gold, Silver, and Stones," ("Quilatador de Oro, Plata y Piedras," 1572.)

Arfian, de, dà AR-fe-ân', (ANTONIO,) an excellent Spanish fresco-painter, a pupil of Luis de Vargas, flourished at Seville about 1550. His son Alonzo was also an able painter.

Argaiz, de, dà AR-gīth', (GREGORIO,) a Spanish monk of the seventeenth century, wrote a History of the Spanish Church, (1667,) derived from spurious documents fabricated by himself.

Ar'gall, (Rev. JOHN,) an English scholar, born in London, graduated at Oxford about 1565. He wrote "Introduction to the Art of Logic," ("Introductio ad Artem Dialecticam," 1605.) Died in 1606.

Argall, (RICHARD,) an English poet who wrote in the reign of James I. Among his works is a poem called "The Bride's Ornaments," (1621.)

Argall, (SAMUEL,) an English adventurer, born at Bristol in 1572. He was deputy-governor of Virginia for two years, (1617–19) and was accused of many acts of tyranny and rapacity. Died in 1639.

Argand, ăr'gŏN', (AIMÉ, à'mà',) a Swiss chemist, born at Geneva about the middle of the eighteenth century, is known as the inventor of the Argand lamp. The wick of this lamp is in the form of a hollow cylinder, through which a current of air passes. He made the first model of the lamp, in England, in 1782, and added a glass chimney to it. A person named Quinquet deprived him of the profit of the invention. Died in 1803.

Argelander, AR'geh-lân'der, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST,) an eminent Prussian astronomer, born at Memel in 1799. He was a pupil of Bessel, and afterwards his assistant in the Observatory of Königsberg. In 1823 he became director of the Observatory of Åbo, Finland, which was removed to Helsingfors about 1832. He was appointed professor of astronomy at Bonn in 1837, and published a good celestial atlas, entitled "Uranometria Nova," (1843.) Continuing the great work of Bessel, he determined the position of 22,000 stars, which he made known in his "Observations at the Observatory of Bonn," (1846.)

For many years he was employed in observing the variations in the luminosity and apparent magnitude of certain fixed stars. He also demonstrated the theory that the solar system has a progressive motion in absolute space. Died February 17, 1875.

Argellati, AR-jêl-lâ'tee, (FILIPPO,) a learned and meritorious Italian writer, born at Bologna in 1685. He assisted Muratori in the publication of his "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores," and edited or republished the works of several Italian authors. He was the author of "Library of Milanese Writers," ("Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediolanensium," 2 vols., 1745,) and of a few other works. Died in 1755.

Argellati, (FRANCESCO,) a son of the preceding, born at Bologna in 1712. He studied law, and took his doctor's degree in 1736. In 1740 he became a royal engineer. He wrote, besides other works, "Practice at the Venetian Bar," ("Pratica del Foro Veneto," 1737,) and a "History of the Origin of Science and Literature," (1st vol., 1743; the other volumes were never finished.) Died in 1754.

Argens, d', dăR'zhŏN', (JEAN BAPTISTE **de Boyer**—deh bwâ'yà',) MARQUIS, a French *littérateur,* born at Aix, in Provence, in 1704. He served in the army until a fall from his horse, after the siege of Philipsburg, disabled him. Having written his famous "Jewish Letters" ("Lettres Juives," 6 vols., 1738–42) and "Chinese Letters," (6 vols., 1739–42,) he obtained the patronage of Frederick the Great, who appointed him chamberlain and director of belles-lettres in the Academy. D'Argens was one of the intimate associates of that king. He was also the author of "The Philosophy of Good Sense," and "Cabalistic Letters." Died at Toulon in 1771.

Argens evinced great ardour in the pursuit of every kind of knowledge. He took Bayle for his model; but he was very far inferior to the author of the "Critical Dictionary" in wit and intellect as well as in style.

See THIEBAULT, "Mes Souvenirs de vingt Ans de Séjour à Berlin;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Argensola, de, dà ar-hĕn-so'lȧ, (BARTOLOMÉ LEONARDO,) an excellent Spanish poet, born at Barbastro, in Aragon, about 1565. He was appointed a canon of Saragossa, and *coronista* or historiographer of Aragon, about 1616. He published a "History of the Conquest of the Moluccas," (1609,) and wrote a number of poems ("Rimas,") which were printed with those of his brother Lupercio. These brothers, whose genius and works were similar, were called "the Horaces of Spain." Died in 1631.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Argensola, de, (LUPERCIO (loo-pĕr'the-o) LEONARDO,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Barbastro about 1563. At an early age he became secretary to the ex-empress Maria of Austria, at Madrid, and produced three successful tragedies,—"Filis," "Isabela," and "Alejandra." In 1610 he was appointed secretary of state by the Viceroy of Naples. He died at Naples in 1613. His fame rests on his lyric poems. "An understanding at once solid and ingenious," says Bouterwek, "subject to no extravagant illusion, yet full of true poetic feeling, and an imagination more plastic than creative, impart a more perfect Horatian colouring to the odes and sonnets of Lupercio."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" BOUTERWEK, "History of Poetry and Eloquence from the Close of the Thirteenth Century;" SEDANO, "Parnaso Español;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Argenson, d', dȧr'zhôN'sôN', (MARC ANTOINE **René de Paulmy**—rẽh'nȧ' dẽh pō'me',) a son of René Louis Voyer, noticed below, was a member of the French Academy. He collected one of the richest libraries ever owned by a private person, and sold it to the Count d'Artois in 1785. It is now the "Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal." He published "Miscellanies from a Large Library," ("Mélanges tirés d'une grande Bibliothèque," 65 vols.) Died in 1787.

Argenson, d', (MARC PIERRE,) COUNT, a son of Marc René de Voyer, (1652–1721,) noticed below, was born in 1696. He was secretary of war from 1742 to 1757, and was an able administrator. The Encyclopédie of D'Alembert and Diderot was dedicated to him as a liberal patron of letters. He was a friend of Voltaire, to whom he furnished materials for his "Siècle de Louis XIV." Died in 1764.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance Générale;" C. LEBEAU, "Éloge de M. le Comte d'Argenson," 1765.

Argenson, d', (MARC RENÉ,) Marquis de Voyer, a French general, born in 1722; died in 1782.

Argenson, d', (MARC RENÉ **de Voyer**—dẽh vwȧ'yȧ',) a French magistrate, born of a noble family in 1652. He became president of the council of finance and keeper of the seals in 1718. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1721.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de M. R. de Voyer d'Argenson," 1721

Argenson, d', (MARC RENÉ DE VOYER,) a grandson of Count Marc Pierre, born in 1771. He married the widow of Prince Victor de Broglie. He was prefect of Deux-Nèthes from 1809 to 1813, and, as a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the Hundred Days, was joined with La Fayette in a deputation to the allies to obtain the exclusion of the Bourbons. After the restoration he was often elected as a deputy, and voted with the opposition. Died in 1842.

See "Notice sur la Vie de Voyer d'Argenson," Paris, 1845.

Argenson, d', (RENÉ DE VOYER,) COUNT, a diplomatist employed by Cardinal Richelieu and Mazarin; died about 1650.

Argenson, d', (RENÉ LOUIS VOYER,) MARQUIS, a son of Marc René, (1652–1721,) noticed above, was born in 1696. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs in November, 1744, and resigned office in January, 1747. He was a friend of Voltaire, and author of "Considerations on the Government of France," (1764,) which Rousseau commended. Died in 1757.

Argenta, ar-jĕn'tȧ, (JACOPO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara, flourished about 1560.

Argental, d', dȧr'zhôN'tȧl', (CHARLES AUGUSTIN **Fériol**—fȧ're'ol',) COUNT, a literary Frenchman, born in Paris in 1700, was a nephew of Madame de Tencin, the mother of D'Alembert. He corresponded with Voltaire, who treated him as a confidential friend. He wrote some short verses, and was suspected of being the author of "Anecdotes of the Court of Edward," which appeared among the works of Madame de Tencin. Died in 1788

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance Générale."

Argentelle, d', dȧr'zhôN'tĕl', (LOUIS MARC ANTOINE **Robillard**—ro'be'yȧr',) a French naturalist, born at Pont-l'Évêque in 1777, was skilled in making wax models of plants, fruits, etc. Died in 1828.

Argenterio, ar-jĕn-tā're-o, [Lat. ARGENTE'RIUS; Fr. ARGENTIER, ȧr'zhôN'te-ȧ',] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician, born at or near Chieri, in Piedmont, in 1513. He was professor of medicine successively at Naples, Pisa, Rome, and Turin. He wrote many medical works, in some of which he attacked the system of Galen and displayed more learning than judgment. Died in 1572.

Argenti, ar-jĕn'tee, sometimes written **Arienti,** (AGOSTINO,) an Italian poet of Ferrara, wrote a pastoral drama, called "The Unfortunate," ("Lo Sfortunato," 1568.) Died in 1576.

Argenti, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian Jesuit and writer, born at Módena about 1564; died in 1629.

Argentier. See ARGENTERIO.

Argento, ar-jĕn'to, (GAETANO,) an able Italian jurist, born at Cosenza in 1662. He was appointed to a high judicial office in 1709. In 1714 the emperor Charles VI. raised him to the dignity of president of the royal council, and gave him the title of duke. He died in 1730, leaving several legal works.

Argentré, d', dȧr'zhôN'trȧ', (BERTRAND,) a learned French jurist, born at Vitré in 1519. He was one of the commissioners appointed for the reformation of the law of Brittany, but opposed the efforts of Dumoulin to introduce general or equal laws and diminish the power of feudal lords over their vassals. He wrote a "History of Bretagne," (1582,) a work of little merit, and several legal treatises. Died in 1590.

See M. DE KERDANET, "Vie d'Argentré," 1820.

Argentré, d', (CHARLES **du Plessis**—dü plȧ'se',) a French theologian, born near Vitré in 1673. He was appointed Bishop of Tulle in 1725. Among his works are "Elementa Theologica," (1702,) and "Lexicon Philosophicum," (1706.) Died in 1740.

Argenville. See DEZALLIER.

Arger, ȧr'zhair' or ȧr'zhȧ', (PIERRE,) a Flemish conspirator, who attempted to assassinate Henry IV. of France. He was detected and executed in 1589.

Arghoun or **Arghun.** See ARGOON.

Arghûn Khân. See ARGOON.

Argillata, de, dȧ ar-jĕl-lȧ'tȧ, or **Argellata, de,** dȧ ar-jĕl-lȧ'tȧ, (PIETRO,) called also **Pietro della Cerlata** pe-ā'tro dĕl-lȧ chĕr-lȧ'tȧ, an eminent Italian physician and anatomist, was professor of logic and medicine at Bologna. He made improvements in surgery, on which he wrote a work, "Chirurgiæ Libri Sex," (1480.) Died in 1423.

Argis, d', (BOUCHER.) See BOUCHER.

Argoli, ar-go'lee or ar'go-lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian mathematician, born in the kingdom of Naples about 1570. He was professor of mathematics at Padua, and published, besides other works, "Ephemerides," extending to 1700. Died in or after 1650.

Argoli, (GIOVANNI,) a son of the preceding, was born at Tagliacozzo about 1610. He published, in 1626, a poem called "Endymion," which was successful. He was author of several treatises on classical antiquities, among which was a series of notes on Onuphrius Panvinius "On the Games of the Circus" ("De Ludis Circensibus") and "On Triumphs," ("De Triumphis,") (1642.) Died about 1660.

Argonautæ, ar-go-nau'tee, [Gr. *Ἀργοναῦται;* Eng. AR'GONAUTS, (*i.e.* the "sailors of the Argo,")] the heroes celebrated in the old Greek traditions as the companions of Jason in a maritime expedition to Colchis, on the Euxine, for the purpose of obtaining the golden

fleece. (See JASON.) They derived their name from the ship Argo, in which they made the voyage. The expedition of the Argonauts forms the subject of an epic poem by Apollonius Rhodius.

Argonne, d', dăr'gon', (NOËL, no'ĕl',) a French Carthusian monk, born in Paris about 1635. He entered a monastery at Rouen about 1668, and changed his name from Noël to Bonaventure. He published a "Treatise on the Right Method of Reading the Fathers," ("Traité de la Lecture des Pères de l'Église," 1668,) which is highly praised by Mabillon and others, and "Mélanges of History and Literature," (3 vols., 1699–1701,) under the name of Vigneul-Marville. Died in 1704.

Argoon, Argoun, or **Argûn**, ar'gōōn', written also **Arghoun** or **Arghûn**, a son of Abâka Khan, succeeded his father as sovereign of Persia (or rather of Central and Western Asia) in 1281. Through the influence of his minister, Saad-ud-Dowlah, the Christians residing in the dominions of Argoon were protected and treated with great favour. And while the pope (Nicholas IV.) was sending deputations to express his gratitude to Argoon, the "true believers," if we may trust the statement of some of the Moslem historians, "trembled lest the sacred temple of Mecca should be converted into a cathedral." Argoon Khan died in 1291.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia," vol. i. chap. x.; PRICE, "Mahomedan History."

Argote, de, dā ar-go'tà, (JERONIMO **Contador**—kon-tà-dōr',) a Portuguese writer and monk, born at Collares in 1676. Among his principal works are a "History of the Archbishopric of Braga," ("Memorias para a Historia ecclesiastica de Braga," 3 vols., 1732–44,) and "Rules of the Portuguese Language, the Mirror of the Latin Language," ("Regras da Lingua Portugueza, Espelho da Lingua Latina," etc., 1721.) Died in 1749.

Argote de Molina, ar-go'tà dā mo-lee'nâ, (GONZALVO or GONÇALO,) a Spanish writer on history and genealogy, born at Seville in 1549. He wrote, besides other works, "Nobility of Andalusia," ("Nobleza del Andaluzia," 1588.) Died about 1590.

Argou, ăr'goo', (GABRIEL,) a French lawyer, born in the Vivarais. He gained distinction by his work called "Institutes of French Law," ("Institution au Droit français," 1692,) often reprinted. Died about 1705.

Argoun. See ARGOON.

Argout, d', dăr'goo', (ANTOINE MAURICE APOLLINAIRE,) COUNT, a French financier, born in Isère in 1782. He became auditor to the Council of State in 1810, and a peer of France in 1819. In July, 1830, he acted as mediator between Charles X. and the popular leaders, and obtained concessions from the former when it was too late. He was appointed minister of the marine in November, 1830, minister of commerce in 1831, minister of the interior in 1833, governor of the Bank of France in 1834, and minister of finances in 1836. Before the end of that year he exchanged that office for the post of governor of the Bank, which he continued to hold under the republic of 1848. About 1852 he was appointed president of the section of finances, by Louis Napoleon. Died in 1858.

Argüelles, ar-gwĕl'yĕs, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish minister of state, born in the Asturias in 1775. He was a member of the committee which formed the liberal constitution of 1812, and rendered himself popular by his talents and liberal principles. He was proscribed in 1814 and sentenced to an exile of ten years. He was minister of the interior for about one year, in 1820. In 1841 he was appointed tutor to the young queen Isabel. Died in 1844.

See LABRADOR Y ORTIZ, "Biografía de A. Argüelles," Madrid, 1844; EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL, "Vida de D. A. Argüelles," 1850.

Arguelles, (JOSÉ DE CANGA.) See CANGA.

Argues. See DESARGUES.

Arguijo, de, dā ar-gee'ho, **Arguiso, de**, dā ar-gee'so, or **Arguizo, de**, dā ar-gee'tho, (JUAN,) a Spanish poet of high reputation, born at Seville in the latter part of the sixteenth century, was a man of fortune. He was eulogized by Lope de Vega and other poets who had enjoyed his bounty. He wrote sonnets and other short poems, the style of which is elegant and natural. Died about 1625.

Argun. See ARGOON.

Ar'gus, [Gr. 'Αργος,] a fabulous personage, whom the Greek poets imagined to have one hundred eyes, some of which were always awake. Having been employed by Juno as guardian of a cow into which Io was transformed, he was killed by Hermes. Tradition adds that Juno transferred his eyes to the tail of a peacock.

Argus, a mythical king of Argos, supposed to be a son of Jupiter and Niobe, and the successor of Apis.

Argyle or **Argyll**, DUKES, MARQUISES, and EARLS OF. See CAMPBELL.

Argyll, ar-gīl', or **Argyle**, (GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL,) DUKE OF, a British statesman and author, born in 1823. He was styled Marquis of Lorn before the death of his father, which occurred in 1847. He published, in 1848, "Presbytery Examined." He was appointed lord privy seal in 1852, and again in 1859, and postmaster-general in 1855. In 1855 he was elected president of the British Association assembled at Glasgow. He resigned office about July, 1866, and was appointed secretary for India in December, 1868, in the new cabinet formed by Mr. Gladstone. He was a diligent writer on political, historical, and scientific subjects, being in the latter field an able opponent of Darwinism and the theory of evolution. His works include "The Reign of Law," (1866,) "Primeval Man," (1869,) "The Eastern Question," (1879,) "The Unity of Nature," (a sequel to "The Reign of Law," 1884,) "The Unseen Foundations of Society," "The Philosophy of Belief," (1896.) Died April 23, 1900.

Ar-gў-rop'ў-lus, Ar-gў-rop'u-lus, or **Ar-gў-rop'u-lo**, (JOANNES,) a learned Greek professor, born at Constantinople, emigrated to Italy between 1434 and 1442. He taught Greek at Florence about fifteen years, ending in 1471, after which he was professor of Greek at Rome. He was a man of superior talents. His chief works are Latin translations from Aristotle. He is supposed to have died about 1490.

Ar'gў-rus, [Gr. 'Αργυρος; Fr. ARGYRE, ăr'zhĕr',] (ISAAC,) a Greek monk and astronomer, born at Constantinople about 1322. He wrote, besides other astronomical works, "Paschal Canon." ("Kanōn Paschalios.")

Ari, ä're, or **Ara**, ä'rä, **Hin Frodi** (—fro'de,) a historian of Iceland, was born in that island about 1068. He wrote the first part of "Landnamabok," a "History of the Settlement of Iceland," which was continued by other writers, and is extant. Died in 1148.

A-rĭ-ad'ne, [Gr. 'Αριάδνη; Fr. ARIANE, ä're'ăn',] a daughter of Minos, King of Crete, was beloved by Theseus. It is said that she gave Theseus a clew of thread which enabled him to find his way through the mazes of the Cretan labyrinth. (See THESEUS.)

Ariadne, a daughter of Leo I., Emperor of the East, was married to Zeno, who ascended the throne in 474 A.D. According to some authors, she caused him to be buried alive while he was in a fit of epilepsy or apoplexy; but this statement is extremely improbable. After the death of Zeno, (491,) she became the wife of his successor, Anastasius I. Died in 515 A.D.

Ariæus, a-rĭ-ee'us, or **Aridæus**, ăr-e-dee'us, [Gr. 'Αριαῖος or 'Αριδαῖος,] a general who fought for Cyrus the Younger, of Persia, at Cunaxa, 401 B.C.

A-rĭ-al'dus, an archdeacon of the Church of Milan, whose zeal against simony and the marriage of the clergy produced violent tumults and a schism in the church about 1056. He was resisted by the majority of the Milanese clergy, (who were opposed to celibacy,) and was supported by the pope, and by the mob, who, under his direction, plundered and pulled down the houses of the priests. In 1066 the Archbishop of Milan, who had been excommunicated by the pope, laid an interdict on the diocese of Milan, to continue so long as Arialdus remained in it. Arialdus was killed in the same year by some partisans of the clergy.

See BARONIUS, "Annales;" MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Ariane. See ARIADNE.

A-rĭ-a-rā'thēs [Gr. 'Αριαράθης] **I.**, King of Cappadocia, born about 400 B.C., succeeded his father Ariamnes. In the partition that followed the death of Alexander the

Great, Cappadocia was allotted to Eumenes, and Perdiccas sent an army to occupy it. Ariarathes was defeated in battle and put to death in 322 B.C.

Ariarathes II., a nephew of Ariarathes I. After the death of Eumenes, 315 B.C., he received aid from the King of Armenia, expelled the Macedonians, and recovered the throne of Cappadocia, which he left to his son Ariamnes II.

Ariarathes III., a son of Ariamnes II., reigned more than twenty years, and died about 220 B.C.

Ariarathes IV., a son of the preceding, was a child when his father died. He married a daughter of Antiochus the Great, and was an ally of that king in his war against the Romans about 190 B.C. Died about 164 B.C.

Ariarathes V., also called **Mithridates**, succeeded his father Ariarathes IV. He formed an alliance with the Romans. In 158 B.C. he was driven from the throne by Holofernes, a pretender, but was restored by the Romans. While fighting for the Romans against Aristoni'cus of Pergamus, he was killed in battle in 130 B.C. He left a minor son, Ariarathes VI., who was assassinated by order of Mithridates, King of Pontus, in 96 B.C.

Ariarathes VII., a son of Ariarathes VI., was placed on the throne by Mithridates, by whom he was assassinated after a short reign. A son of Mithridates obtained the throne; but the people revolted, and crowned Ariarathes VIII., who was a brother of Ariarathes VII. He reigned but a short time.

Ariarathes IX. of Cappadocia began to reign about 42 B.C. He was deposed by Mark Antony in 36 B.C.

Arias, (Francisco,) a Spanish writer of devotional works, born at Seville in 1533; died in 1605.

Arias, ä're-ăs, (Francisco **Gabino**—gä-bee'no,) a South American officer and traveller, who explored the wild or desert region called the "Gran Chaco," and the valley of the Vermejo, about 1780. Died about 1808.

A'rĭ-as Mon-tā'nus, (Benedictus,) [Sp. Benito **Arias Montano** — ä're-ăs mon-tä'no,] an eminent Spanish linguist and biblical scholar, was born at Frexenal, in Estremadura, in 1527. He distinguished himself at the Council of Trent in 1562, and about 1568 was selected by Philip II. to edit a polyglot Bible, which was published at Antwerp in 1572 and is a beautiful and celebrated edition. Arias Montanus was accused of heresy, and of corrupting the text of Scripture, by Leon de Castro, a professor of Salamanca, but was not convicted. He was an adversary of the Jesuits. His modesty and sincere piety are attested by various writers. He wrote a number of works, among which is one entitled "Jewish Antiquities," (1593.) Died at Seville in 1598.

See Rosenmüller, "Handbuch für die Litteratur der Biblischen Kritik;" N. Antonio, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" Loumyer, "Vie de B. A. Montano," 1842.

Ar'ĭ-bert [Fr. pron. ä're'bair'] **I.**, King of the Longobards or Lombards, was a native of Bavaria. He was elected king in 653 A.D. He favoured the Catholic party, and proscribed Arianism. Died in 661 A.D.

Aribert II., King of the Lombards, a descendant of Aribert I., began to reign in 701 A.D. He was defeated in battle by Ansprand in 712, and died, or was killed, soon after that event.

Arici, ä-ree'chee, (Cesare,) an Italian poet, born at Brescia in 1782. He studied law, and was a judge under the régime of Napoleon. In 1824 he became professor of Latin at Brescia. His principal work is "La Pastorizia," (1814,) a didactic poem on the breeding of sheep which is praised by competent judges. Died in 1836.

See Tipaldo, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Aridæus. See Arrhidæus.

Arienti. See Argenti.

Arienti, degli, dăl'yee ä-re-ĕn'tee, (Cecco, chek'ko,) an Italian physician, born about 1418; died in 1508.

Arier. See Arya.

Arĭ-al-Harwee- (or **Al-Harwî-**) **Moulana**, (**Maulâna**,) ä'rif ăl-har'wee' mŏw-lä'nä, a Persian poet, who lived in the first half of the fifteenth century.

Ar-ĭ-gī'sus [Fr. Arigise, ä're'zhēz'] **I.**, Duke of Beneventum, reigned from 591 to 641 A.D.

Arigisus II., Duke or Prince of Beneventum, began to reign in 758 A.D. He contended for thirteen years against Charlemagne, to whom he at last became tributary. Died in 787.

Ar-ig-no'te [Gr. Ἀργνώτη] of Samos, a daughter or pupil of Pythagoras. According to Suidas, she wrote on the Mysteries of Ceres and Bacchus.

Arigoni, ä-re-go'nee, (Giovanni Giacomo,) an Italian musical composer, lived in the seventeenth century.

Arigoni or **Arrigoni**, ar-re-go'nee, (Onorio,) an Italian numismatist, born at Venice in 1668. He had a rich collection of medals, of which he published a description, (1741.)

Arimanes or **Arimanius.** See Ormuzd.

Arimino, de, dä ä-ree'me-no, (Gregorius or Gregorio **da Rimini**—dä ree'me-nee,) an Italian scholastic philosopher and Augustin monk, born at Rimini. He was remarkable for the subtlety of his intellect as well as for his learning. Died in 1358.

Aringhi, ä-rĕn'gee, (Paolo,) an Italian priest and antiquary, born in Rome. He published a treatise on the Catacombs of Rome, ("Roma Subterranea Novissima," 1651.) Died in 1676.

Arioald, ä're-o-ăld', was elected King of Lombardy in 625 A.D. He was an Arian, and married Gundaberga. Died about 636 A.D.

A-rĭ-o-bar-zā'nēs [Gr. Ἀριοβαρζάνης; Fr. Ariobarzane, ä're'o'bär'zän'] **I.**, King of Cappadocia, began to reign about 93 B.C. He was several times driven out by Mithridates and restored by the Romans.

Ariobarzanes II. was a son of the preceding, whom he succeeded about 63 B.C.

Ariobarzanes III., a son of the preceding, began to reign about 50 B.C. He aided Pompey against Cæsar in the civil war, but was pardoned by the latter. He was put to death by Cassius in 42 B.C.

Ariobarzanes, the name of three kings of Pontus, descended from one of the seven Persian chiefs who killed Smerdis the Magian in 521 B.C.

Ariobarzanes I. reigned in the fifth century B.C., and was the father of Mithridates I.

Ariobarzanes II. was a son of Mithridates I., whom he succeeded in 363 B.C.; died in 337 B.C.

Ariobarzanes III., a son of Mithridates III., began to reign about 266 B.C.; died about 240.

A-rĭ'on, [Ἀρίων,] an ancient Greek poet and musician, who is supposed to have lived about 700 B.C. Herodotus has preserved the following curious fable respecting him. During a voyage at sea, the crew of the ship in which he sailed resolved to kill him for his money, and ordered him to jump overboard. Arion, having obtained permission to sing one song to his cithara, threw himself into the sea, and was received on the back of a dolphin, which carried him safely to land. (See Herodotus, book i.)

See also Müller, "Histoire de la Littérature de l'ancienne Grèce."

Arioste. See Ariosto, (Lodovico.)

Ariosti, ä-re-os'tee, (Attilio,) an Italian dramatic composer, born at Bologna about 1660. At the invitation of the Royal Academy of Music, he went to London in 1720, and became a rival of Handel. He produced in London several operas, which were performed with success, and among which "Coriolano" was the most popular. Having ceased to enjoy the public favour, he left England about 1730.

See Burney, "History of Music."

Ariosto, ä-re-os'to, (Alessandro,) an Italian monk, born at Bologna, was sent about 1476 on a mission to the Maronites of Lebanon. He wrote a "Description of Palestine."

Ariosto, (Francesco,) a great-uncle of the famous poet, was professor of philosophy and civil law at Ferrara. He wrote a treatise on a spring of petroleum at Mont Gibbio, (1690.) Died in 1492.

Ariosto, (Gabriello,) a brother of the great poet Ariosto, had also some talent for poetry. He was a cripple from infancy. His poetry is praised by Lilio Giraldi. After his death a volume of his Latin poems was published in 1582.

Ariosto, [Lat. Arios'tus; Fr. Arioste, ä're'ost'] **a** as *ä*; **ç** as *s*; **ğ** *hard*; **ġ** as *j*; G, H, K, *guttural*; N, *nasal*; R, *trilled*; **s̄** as *z*; th as in *this*. (☞ See Explanations, p. 23.)

(LODOVICO or LUDOVICO,) an eminent Italian poet, born at Reggio, near Módena, September 8, 1474. In his boyhood he dramatized the story of Pyramus and Thisbe. After he left the College of Ferrara he studied law for several years, in compliance with the will of his father; but his strong love of poetry impelled him to renounce that profession. By his early lyric poems, remarkable for elegance and facility, he attracted the notice of Cardinal Ippolito d'Este, whose service he entered in 1503. He was employed by the cardinal and his brother Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, in missions to several Italian courts. About 1505 he began to compose his celebrated romantic and fantastic poem, "Orlando Furioso," the subject of which are the fabulous and chivalrous adventures of the paladins of the age of Charlemagne. It was published in 1516. It is stated that Cardinal Ippolito, when a copy of this poem was presented to him by Ariosto, exclaimed, "Master Ludovico, where the devil did you pick up so many absurdities?"

The "Orlando Furioso" has been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. The best English translations are those of Harrington and Rose. "No poet has equalled him," says Ginguené, "in this kind of épopée, where the imagination has another race to run than in the purely heroic poem. No one has blended with such skill the serious with the amusing, the graceful with the terrible, the sublime with the familiar."

Ariosto offended Cardinal Ippolito in 1517 by his refusal to accompany him to Hungary, although he pleaded ill health as his excuse; and about the end of that year he entered the service of Duke Alfonso. In 1522 he was appointed commissary or governor of the district of Garfagnana, which was infested by brigands and inhabited by rude and lawless people. He acquitted himself well in this office, which he resigned in 1524. He married, late in life, a widow named Alessandra Benucci, but the marriage was kept a secret until his death, probably because he held some small ecclesiastical benefices. About 1526 he built for himself in Ferrara a commodious but not very costly house, which is now, or was recently, standing. He published in 1532 a new and improved edition of his great poem. He died at Ferrara on the 6th of June, 1533, leaving two natural sons, Giovanni Battista and Virginio.

Among his works are seven satires, which are composed in the Horatian manner and are remarkable for urbanity, and five comedies in verse, entitled "La Cassaria," "I Suppositi," "Il Negromante," ("The Magician,") "La Lena," and "La Scolastica," which were performed at Ferrara a few years before his death. He also wrote Italian elegies, sonnets, canzoni, etc., and a number of Latin poems, which were printed in 1553.

"Ariosto," says Hallam, "has been, after Homer, the favourite poet of Europe. His grace and facility, his clear and rapid stream of language, his variety and beauty of invention, his very transitions of subject, so frequently censured by critics, but artfully devised to spare the tediousness that hangs on a protracted story, left him no rival in general popularity. Above sixty editions of the 'Orlando Furioso' were published in the sixteenth century. . . . Corniani observes of the style of Ariosto, . . . that he is sparing in the use of metaphors, contenting himself generally with the plainest expressions; by which, if he loses something in dignity, he gains in perspicuity. . . . Doubtless this transparency of phrase, so eminent in Ariosto, is the cause that he is read and delighted in by the multitude as well as by the few. . . . His similes are conspicuous for their elaborate beauty: imitated, as they usually are, from the ancients, they maintain an equal strife with their models, and occasionally surpass them. . . . The 'Orlando Furioso,' as a great single poem, has been very rarely surpassed in the living records of poetry. He must yield to three, and only three, of his predecessors. He has not the force, simplicity, and truth to nature of Homer, the exquisite style and sustained majesty of Virgil, nor the originality and boldness of Dante." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See GAROFALO, "Vita di Ariosto;" MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" BARUFFALDI GIUNIORE, "La Vita di Lodovico Ariosto," 1807; FABRONI, "Elogj di Dante, di Poliziano, di Ariosto e di Tasso," 1800; HARRINGTON, "Life of Ariosto," 1634; PIGNA, "I Romanzi," 1554; LONGFELLOW "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" CORNIANI, "I Secoli della Letteratura Italiana;" BAROTTI, "Vita di L. Ariosto," 4 vols., 1766; CARL A. FERNOW, "Lebenslauf L. Ariosto's des Göttlichen," 1809.

Ariosto, (ORAZIO,) a son of Gabriello, noticed above, was born at Ferrara in 1555, and became a canon of the cathedral of that city. He was a friend of Tasso, for whom he wrote in verse the "Arguments" ("Argomenti") one of which is prefixed to each canto of the "Jerusalem Delivered." He also wrote some comedies, and left unfinished a poem entitled "L'Alfeo." Died in 1593.

Ariostus. See ARIOSTO, (LODOVICO.)

Arioviste. See ARIOVISTUS.

A-rĭ-o-vis'tus, [Ger. EHRENVEST, ä'ren-vĕst, and ARIOVIST; Fr. ARIOVISTE, ä're'o'vĕst',] a German chief of the Suevi, who, after aiding the Sequani in war against the Ædui, settled in Gaul and subjected both of those tribes to his dominion. During the consulship of Julius Cæsar he obtained the alliance of the Romans, who recognized him as a king. In 58 B.C. he was defeated in a great battle by Cæsar, whom the Gauls had solicited to liberate them. Ariovistus escaped across the Rhine in a boat.

See P. L. HAUS, "J. Cæsars Krieg mit dem Germanier-König Ariovist," 1790; CÆSAR, "De Bello Gallico."

Ar'ĭ-phron, ['Αρίφρων,] a Greek poet of Sicyon, who is supposed to have lived about 550 B.C. He composed a beautiful ode or pæan to Health, ('Υγίεια,) which has been preserved by Athenæus.

Arisi, ä-ree'see, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian *littérateur* and eminent lawyer, born at Cremona in 1657. He published many works in prose and verse, among which were "Lyrical Poems," ("Poesie liriche," 1680,) and "Cremona Litterata," (3 vols., 1702–41.) Died in 1743.

Arista, ä-rès'tä, (MARIANO,) a Mexican general, born about 1800. He served as an officer in various civil wars, became general of brigade about 1833, and general of division in 1841. He was defeated by the United States army, under General Taylor, at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846. In 1848 he was appointed minister of war, and in 1850 was elected President of Mexico. Santa Anna having headed a successful insurrection, Arista was banished in the early part of 1853. He died in Spain in 1855.

Aristænetus, ăr-is-ten'e-tŭs, [Gr. 'Αριστaίνετος; Fr. ARISTÉNÈTE, ä'rès'tà'nàt',] a Greek rhetorician of Nicæa, in Bithynia, was a friend of Libanius. He was appointed governor of a district of Bithynia by the emperor Constantius, and was killed by an earthquake at Nicomedia in 358 A.D. There are extant about fifty fictitious erotic letters, of little merit, under the name of Aristænetus; but many critics think that the author of these is a different person from the friend of Libanius.

See SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque."

Aristænus, ăr-is-tee'nus, [Gr. 'Αρίσταινος; Fr. ARISTÈNE, ä'rès'tàn',] of Megalopolis, was chosen general (*strate'gos*) of the Achæans in 198 B.C., and persuaded them to form an alliance with the Romans, rather than with Philip of Macedon. He was a political opponent of Philopœmen. He was re-elected *strategos* in 195 and 186 B.C.

Aristæon, ăr-is-tee'on, a Greek philosopher, of whom little is known. He wrote a work on Harmony, a fragment of which is preserved by Stobæus.

Aristæus, ăr-is-tee'us, [Gr. 'Αριστaῖος; Fr. ARISTÉE, ä'rès'tà',] a personage in the Greek mythology, supposed to have been the son of Apollo and Cyrene. He was worshipped as the god who presided over flocks and herds and who taught men the art of managing bees.

See VIRGIL'S "Georgics," book iv.

Aristæus, an ancient Greek geometer, the reputed author of two works, one of which was entitled Κωνικά, ("Conics.") Euclid appears to have made use of these works, which are not extant. This geometer is by some writers identified with Aristæus or Aristæon of Croton, a philosopher whom Iamblichus calls the successor of Pythagoras.

Aristæus or **A-ris'te-as,** a Greek sculptor, who probably lived about 130 A.D. Among his works are two statues of centaurs, found at Tivoli in 1746.

Ar-is-tag'o-ras, [Gr. 'Αριστα*γ*όρας,] tyrant of Miletus, revolted against the King of Persia about 500 B.C., and made an alliance with the Athenians, who furnished him twenty ships. The allies took Sardis and burned it, but were defeated by the Persians. Aristagoras fled to Thrace, where he was killed about 498 B.C.

Aristagoras, a Greek geographer, lived about 350 B.C., and wrote on the cities and antiquities of Egypt.

Ar-is-tan'der of Paros, a Greek sculptor, lived about 400 B.C.

Aristander, [Gr. 'Αρίστανδρος; Fr. ARISTANDRE, ȧ'rès'-tŏNdr',] a Greek soothsayer, was a skilful interpreter of dreams, and was often consulted by Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Persia.

Ar-is-tar'chus [Gr. 'Αρίσταρχος; Fr. ARISTARQUE, ȧ'rès'tȧRk',] a Greek astronomer of Samos, flourished probably about 260 B.C. Nothing is known of his life. He is mentioned in the "Arenarius" of Archimedes, who says, "Aristarchus of Samos supposes that the stars and sun are immovable, and that the earth revolves around the sun in the circumference of a circle." The only extant work of Aristarchus is a treatise "On the Magnitudes and Distances of the Sun and Moon," in which he gave an ingenious method of measuring the distances from the earth, although the results which he obtained were far from exact. He invented a dial which is noticed by Vitruvius. There is a passage in Plutarch from which it is inferred that Aristarchus conceived or maintained both the annual motion and the diurnal rotation of the earth.

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne;" FORTIA D'URBAN, "Histoire d'Aristarque de Samos," 1810; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Aristarchus, [Fr. ARISTARQUE,] a celebrated Greek grammarian and critic, born in Samothrace, was a pupil of Aristophanes of Byzantium. He passed the greater part of his life at Alexandria, in Egypt, where he founded a school which flourished for a long time. Suidas states that he lived about 156 B.C., and other writers date his birth at 160 B.C. He is said to have died in Cyprus at the age of seventy-two. He is regarded by some as the greatest critic of antiquity. It is generally admitted that his merits as an editor and commentator of Homer are greater than those of any other; and the division of the Iliad and Odyssey into twenty-four books is attributed to him. He wrote commentaries on other Greek poets, and several works on grammar, none of which are preserved entire. A fragment of his treatise "On Analogy" is extant.

See SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque;" C. L. MATTHESIUS, "Disputatio de Aristarcho Grammatico," 1725; K. LEHRS, "De Aristarchi Studiis Homericis," 1833.

Aristarchus of Athens, a violent opponent of the democracy, was one of the chiefs of the government in 411 B.C. He was executed for treason about 406.

Aristarchus of Tegea, a Greek tragic poet, who lived about 450 B.C. He composed sixty tragedies, which are all lost. One of them, entitled "Achilles," is said to have been translated into Latin by Ennius.

Aristarchus, a disciple and companion of the Apostle Paul, was a native of Thessalonica. (See Acts xx. 4: Colossians iv. 10.)

Aristarque. See ARISTARCHUS.

Aristeas. See ARISTÆUS and ARISTEUS.

A-ris'te-as, ['Αρίστεας,] a Greek poet, who is supposed to have lived six centuries or more B.C. According to some writers, he was a contemporary of Homer. He wrote an epic poem entitled "The Arimaspea," (Τὰ 'Αριμάσπεια,) six verses of which are preserved by Longinus.

Aristeas, the supposed author of a Greek letter entitled "The History of the Seventy Interpreters," which is extant and gives an account of the translation of the Pentateuch, or Old Testament, under the auspices of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt. Josephus calls him a friend of that king, and quotes his letter. It is now the prevalent opinion that this letter is a forgery. The name is written Aristæus by Josephus.

Aristée. See ARISTÆUS and ARISTEUS.

Aristeides. See ARISTIDES.

Aristène. See ARISTÆNUS.

Aristénète. See ARISTÆNETUS.

A-ris'teūs (or **a-ris'te-us**) or **A-ris'te-as,** [Gr. 'Αριστεύς or 'Αριστέας; Fr. ARISTÉE, ȧ'rès'tȧ',] a Corinthian general, commanded the troops which were sent by Corinth to aid Potidæa against the Athenians in 432 B.C. In 430 he was associated with some Spartans in an embassy to the King of Persia, but on his way to that country fell into the power of the Athenians, who put him to death.

See THIRLWALL'S "History of Greece."

Aristide. See ARISTIDES.

Ar-is-tī'dēs or **Aristei'des,** [Gr. 'Αριστείδης; Fr. ARISTIDE, ȧ'rès'tèd',] surnamed THE JUST, an Athenian statesman and general of great eminence and merit, the son of Lysimachus, was born in Alopeke, a demos of Attica. He belonged to the aristocratic party, and became a political rival of Themistocles. When Greece was invaded by the Persians, in 490 B.C., he was one of the ten generals who commanded alternately each for one day. According to Plutarch, Aristides resigned his turn of command to Miltiades, and thus procured for the army the advantage of a skilful general at the battle of Marathon. Having been selected to guard the spoils found in the Persian camp at Marathon, he maintained his high character for integrity, and was elected archon eponymus, or chief archon, in 489. The intrigues of Themistocles and the envy excited by the eminent virtue of Aristides conspired with such success against him that he was ostracized, in 483 B.C., on the pretext that his influence was becoming dangerous to public liberty. It is related that during the process by which he was ostracized, he was requested by a voter, who could not write, to write Aristides on a shell or tile used as a voting-tablet. He complied, but first inquired, "Has Aristides done you an injury?" "No," replied the voter, "nor do I even know him; but I am tired of hearing him always called 'Aristides the Just.'"

On the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, in 480 B.C., Aristides was recalled, and recovered his influence. In reply to Mardonius, who offered to bribe the Athenians to desert the cause of the Greeks, he declared, "So long as this sun shall shine, the Athenians will wage war against the Persians for their ravaged country and for their violated temples." He commanded the Athenian force of eight thousand at the battle of Platæa, 479 B.C., and contributed greatly to the victory.

Aristides and Cimon obtained command of the troops which Athens contributed in 477 B.C. to an expedition of the allies against the Persians. Pausanias of Sparta was commander-in-chief of the allies at first, but rendered himself unpopular by his haughtiness and severity. Aristides by prudence and mildness gained the favour of the allies, and transferred to his own state the supremacy or precedence in the Greek confederation. He was appointed to determine the amount which each state should pay towards the expenses of the war, and gave general satisfaction in the performance of this duty. He died about 468 B.C.

Aristides is considered as one of the most illustrious statesmen and patriots of antiquity, and one of the most virtuous public men of any age or nation.

See the article "Aristides," in PLUTARCH'S "Lives," where he is compared with Cato the Censor; "Life of Aristides," by CORNELIUS NEPOS; GROTE, "History of Greece," chap. xxxvi.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" EPKEMA, "Dissertatio de Aristide," 1829.

Aristides, a Greek statuary, who lived in the latter part of the fifth century B.C., and was a pupil of Polycletus of Sicyon.

Aristides, (Æ'LIUS,) a distinguished sophist and rhetorician, born at Hadriani, in Bithynia, about 117, or, as some say, in 129 A.D., was a pupil of Polemon and Herodes Atticus. He became a resident of Smyrna, and after that city had been ruined by an earthquake, in 178 A.D., he persuaded the emperor Marcus Aurelius to rebuild it. He was very vain of his eloquence, and compared himself to Demosthenes. His orations, many of which are extant, have little merit except the choice and arrangement of the words.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" PHILOSTRATUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum."

Aristides of Athens was the author of an apology

for the Christians, which was presented or addressed to the emperor Hadrian about 125 A.D., and is not extant.

Aristides of Miletus, a Greek writer of fiction, lived in the second century B.C. He wrote tales called "Milesiaca," (Μιλησιακά.)

Aristides of Thebes, an eminent Greek painter, a contemporary of Apelles, flourished between 360 and 330 B.C. He excelled in expression, and, according to Pliny, was the first painter that expressed the passions and movements of the soul. When Alexander the Great stormed Thebes, he saw and appropriated a picture by Aristides of the sack of a city. He was a brother of the eminent painter Nicomachus.

A-ris-tī'dēs Quin-til-I-a'nus, a Greek writer on music, of an uncertain period. He quotes Cicero, and is supposed to have lived in the second century of the Christian era. His treatise "On Music" is extant, and is highly prized.

A-ris'tĭ-on, ['Αριστίων,] otherwise called **Athe'nion**, a Greek philosopher, who persuaded the Athenians to become the allies of Mithridates against the Romans. About the same time he made himself tyrant of Athens, the people of which he cruelly oppressed. He was put to death by Sulla at the capture of Athens in 86 B.C.

Aristipp or **Aristippe**. See ARISTIPPUS.

Ar-is-tip'pus, [Gr. 'Αρίστιππος; Fr. ARISTIPPE, ȧ'rès'-tĕp'; Ger. ARISTIPP, ȧ-ris-tip',] a celebrated Greek philosopher, the founder of the Cyrenaic school, was born at Cyrene, in Africa, about 425 B.C. He was a pupil of Socrates, but differed from him widely in his principles and life. He passed some years at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, and travelled extensively. His system of philosophy favoured the free indulgence in sensual pleasure, and he is said to have regarded pleasure as the chief object of life, although he observed moderation in the enjoyment of it. He was intimate with the courtesan Lais. His works, if he wrote any, are not extant; but concurrent traditions enable us to form a probable estimate of his character and opinions. He neglected mathematics and the physical sciences, and avoided public affairs. His versatility, equanimity, and faculty of adapting himself to the varieties of fortune and circumstance are noticed by Horace, who says, felicitously,

"Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res."•

A number of his sharp sayings and repartees are recorded by Diogenes Laertius. When King Dionysius remarked that the philosophers seek the favour of the rich, but the rich do not pay court to philosophers, Aristippus said, "That is because the philosophers know what they need, while the rich do not know." He was living in 366 B.C. After his death his doctrines were propagated by his daughter Arete, and by her son Aristippus. Wieland wrote a romance of "Aristippus and his Contemporaries," ("Aristipp und seine Zeitgenossen," 4 vols., 1800–02.)

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" F. MENTZ, "Aristippus Philosophus Socraticus, sive de ejus Vita," etc., 1719; H. KUNHARDT, "Dissertatio philosophico-historica de Aristippi Philosophia morali," 1795; SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, "Adversus Mathematicos;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Aristippus THE YOUNGER, a Greek philosopher, grandson of the preceding, whose doctrines he professed. He flourished about 360 B.C.

Aristippus, tyrant of Argos, was defeated by Aratus and killed about 242 B.C.

A-ris'to or **A-ris'ton**, ['Αρίστων,] an ancient Greek physician, is supposed to have lived in the fifth century B.C. Some ancient critics ascribed to him the work "On Wholesome Diet," which has often been included among the works of Hippocrates.

Aristo or **Ariston** of Alexandria, a Peripatetic philosopher, lived about 30 B.C.

Aristo or **Ariston**, the son of Aristocles, was an Athenian and the father of Plato.

Aristo or **Ariston** of Ceos, a Peripatetic philosopher, succeeded Lycon as head of the Peripatetic school about 230 B.C. His works are lost. According to Cicero, they gave evidence of a refined and elegant mind.

Aristo or **Ariston** of Chios, (surnamed THE SI'REN, for his persuasive eloquence,) a Stoic philosopher, was a disciple of Zeno, and lived about 275 B.C. He opened a school at Athens, and lectured on ethics, which he considered the only part of philosophy worthy of study. He did not follow strictly the doctrines of Zeno, but taught that the highest good consisted in indifference to everything except virtue and vice. His works, if he wrote any, are not extant.

See N. SAAL, "Commentatio de Aristone Chio," 1852.

Aristo or **Ariston** of Cyrene, was the chief of the democratic party in a civil war which occurred at Cyrene about 403 B.C.

Aristo or **Ariston** of Pella, the reputed author of a Greek work called a "Dialogue between Papiscus and Jason," which was probably written in the second century, and is not extant. It was designed to prove that the prophecies concerning Christ apply to Jesus, and was commended by Origen.

Aristo or **Ariston**, a king of Sparta, of the Eupontid or Proclid line, a son of Agesicles, ascended the throne about 560 B.C., and after a long reign was succeeded by his son, Demaratus.

Aristo or **Ariston**, a Spartan sculptor, who made a colossal statue of Jupiter, at Olympia, noticed by Pausanias.

Aristo or **Ariston**, a Greek painter, who lived about 330 B.C., was a son of Aristides of Thebes, and was the master of Euphranor.

Aristo, (TITUS,) a Roman jurist of the time of Trajan, was a friend of the younger Pliny, who speaks highly of his virtue and learning.

Aristobule. See ARISTOBULUS.

A-ris-to-bu'lus, [Gr. 'Αριστόβουλος; Fr. ARISTOBULE, ȧ'rès'to'bül',] a Greek historian who lived about 330 B.C., and wrote a history of the Asiatic expedition of Alexander the Great, which he had accompanied. This history, which is not extant, had a high reputation, and was used as a guide by Arrian. Plutarch and Lucian mention an Aristobulus of Cassandria, who was probably the same person.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Aristobulus, a Jew and Peripatetic philosopher, who lived in Egypt in the reign of Ptolemy Philometor and his successor, (181–117 B.C.) He wrote a commentary on the law of Moses.

Aristobulus, a son of Herod the Great and Mariamne, was sent to Rome to be educated. Having been accused of a plot against Herod, he was put to death about 1 B.C.

Aristobulus THE YOUNGER, a grandson of Herod the Great, passed his life in a private station. He died after 44 A.D.

Aristobulus, a son of Herod, King of Chalcis, was placed on the throne of Armenia by Nero about 55 A.D.

Aristobulus I., high-priest of the Jews, was a son of Joannes Hyrcanus, at whose death, in 107 B.C., according to Josephus, he assumed the title of king. He died in 105 B.C., and was succeeded by his brother Alexander Jannæus.

Aristobulus II., a younger son of Alexander Jannæus, obtained the throne about 70 B.C., after he had defeated his brother Hyrcanus. In 63 B.C. Pompey took Jerusalem, placed Hyrcanus on the throne, and carried Aristobulus as a captive to Rome. He escaped in the year 57, renewed the war in Judea, and was retaken. Having been released by Cæsar in 49 B.C. and sent home to fight against Pompey, he was poisoned by the partisans of the latter.

Aristobulus, a grandson of the preceding, was a brother of Mariamne, the wife of Herod. He was made high-priest at the age of seventeen, and was put to death by Herod in 35 B.C.

Aristocle. See ARISTOCLES.

A-ris'to-clēs, [Gr. 'Αριστοκλῆς; Fr. ARISTOCLE, ȧ'rès'-tok'l',] a sculptor of Cydonia, is supposed to have lived about 500 or 600 B.C. Pausanias says he was among the most ancient sculptors of Greece.

• "All fortune fitted Aristippus well."—CREECH.

Aristocles, a Greek physician, lived probably in the first century after Christ. Some of his formulas have been preserved by Galen.

Aristocles of Messana or Messina, a Greek Peripatetic philosopher, lived in the second century after Christ. He wrote on Ethics, etc.

Aristocles of Pergamus, a rhetorician and Peripatetic philosopher, was a disciple of Herodes Atticus. He flourished between 100 and 135 A.D.

Aristocles of Rhodes, a Greek grammarian, contemporary with Strabo.

Aristocles of Sicyon, a Greek sculptor, and a brother of Canachus, lived about 400 B.C.

Aristocrate. See ARISTOCRATES.

Ar-is-toc'ra-tēs I., King of Arcadia, lived about 770 B.C.

Aristocrates II., a grandson of the preceding, reigned about 660 B.C. He was put to death by his subjects as a traitor.

Aristocrates, [Gr. 'Αριστοκράτης; Fr. ARISTOCRATE, ă'rès'to'krăt',] an Athenian politician, was a member of the government of Four Hundred formed in 411 B.C., which he aided Theramenes to subvert. He was one of the ten generals chosen in 407, and one of those who commanded at Arginusæ in 406 B.C. He was put to death for his conduct at this battle.

Aristocrates, a Greek physician mentioned by Galen, lived probably between 100 B.C. and 100 A.D.

Aristocrates, a Greek historian, was a native of Sparta, and appears to have lived later than 188 B.C. He wrote a work on the history of Laconia, which is not extant.

Aristodème, the French of ARISTODEMUS, which see.

Ar-is-to-de'mus, [Gr. 'Αριστόδημος; Fr. ARISTODÈME, ă'rès'to'dȧm',] a Greek painter of the fourth century B.C., was the father of two more eminent painters, Aristides of Thebes and Nicomachus.

Aristodemus, a tragic actor of Athens, took an active part in politics, as a supporter of the Macedonian party, and was an opponent of Demosthenes.

Aristodemus, a Greek statuary, lived about 300 B.C., and made a statue of Seleucus, King of Babylon.

Aristodemus of Caria, a Greek painter, lived about 50 A.D.

Aristodemus, tyrant of Cuma, in Italy, was a contemporary of Tarquin the Proud, of Rome. He was killed by conspirators about 490 B.C.

Aristodemus, a general of the first Messenian war, gained several victories, and became King of Messenia about 730 B.C.

Aristodemus of Miletus, a general of Antigonus, King of Asia, who sent him in 315 B.C. to the Peloponnesus to oppose Cassander. He took several fortified places.

Aristodemus of Nysa, a Greek grammarian, a pupil of Aristarchus, lived about 100 B.C. His works are all lost.

Aristodemus of Nysa, a grammarian, a relation of the preceding, taught at Rome about 80 B.C. The great Pompey was one of his pupils.

Aristodemus, a Spartan soldier who escaped from the battle of Thermopylæ in 480 B.C. and was stigmatized as a coward. To retrieve his honour he fought with signal bravery at Platæa, where he was killed, 479 B.C.

Ar-is-to-ge'ī'ton or **Aristogeī'ton**, [Gr. 'Αριστογείτων,] an Athenian, who conspired with Harmodius against Hippias and Hipparchus. See HARMODIUS.

Aristogiton, an Athenian orator and demagogue, who was surnamed the "Dog," and was a political opponent of Demosthenes. His orations are not extant.

Aristogiton, a Greek statuary, lived about 400 B.C.

Ar-is-to-lā'us, an eminent Greek painter, a son and pupil of Pausias of Sicyon, lived about 300 B.C. His style was remarkable for severity.

Ar-is-tom'a-chus, [Gr. 'Αριστόμαχος; Fr. ARISTOMAQUE, ă'rès'to'măk',] a Greek Peripatetic philosopher, born at Soli, in Cilicia, spent much time in the study of books. He was a pupil of Lycon.

Aristomaque. See ARISTOMACHUS.

Ar-is-to-me'dēs, [Gr. 'Αριστομήδης; Fr. ARISTOMÈDE, ă'rès'to'mȧd',] a sculptor of Thebes, lived in the time of Pindar, who dedicated a statue of Cybele made by this artist.

Aristomène. See ARISTOMENES.

Ar-is-tom'e-nēs, [Gr. 'Αριστομένης; Fr. ARISTOMÈNE, ă'rès'to'mȧn',] a Messenian general, famous for his daring exploits, commanded the Messenians in the war against the Lacedæmonians which began in 685 B.C. and ended in 668 B.C., when the Messenians emigrated to Sicily. The memory of Aristomenes was perpetuated by songs and annual sacrifices for many centuries.

See JOURDAN, "Histoire d'Aristomène," 1749; NORRMANN, "Aristomenes Messenius vir heroicus," 1690.

Aristomenes, an Athenian comic poet, lived about 420 B.C. His works are not extant.

Ar-is-to-nī'cus of Alexandria, a grammarian and contemporary of Strabo. His works are not extant.

Aristonicus ['Αριστόνικος] of Marathon, an Athenian orator, who co-operated with Demosthenes against the Macedonian party. He was one of the prominent public men whom the Athenians delivered to the victorious Antipater, by whom he was put to death in 322 B.C.

Ar-is-ton'ī-das, a Greek statuary, who, according to Pliny, by a combination of different metals, imitated the complexion of the human face.

Ar-is-ton'o-us ['Αριστόνους] or **A-ris'to-nus** ['Αριστόνους] of Ægina, a Greek statuary of uncertain epoch.

Ar-is-ton'ў-mus, ['Αριστώνυμος,] an Athenian comic poet, contemporary with Aristophanes. His works are not extant.

Aristophane. See ARISTOPHANES.

Ar-is-toph'ą-nēs, [Gr. 'Αριστοφάνης; Fr. ARISTOPHANE, ă'rès'to'fȧn',] the most celebrated comic poet of Greece, was born about 444 B.C., and is generally supposed to have been an Athenian by birth. He produced in 427 his first comedy, "The Feasters," which is not extant. His next work was "The Babylonians," (426,) in which he attacked Cleon, a powerful demagogue, who was his personal and political enemy. He also lashed and ridiculed Cleon with great success in "The Knights" or "Demagogues," which gained the prize in 424 B.C. and is esteemed one of his most admirable works. It is said that Aristophanes acted the part of Cleon in this drama, as no other actor was bold enough to personate him.

Among his master-pieces is "The Clouds," (423,) a powerful satire against the Sophists, which, however, was not successful in gaining the first prize. In this play he ridiculed and misrepresented Socrates, whom he unjustly confounded with the Sophists. Plato, in his "Apology," identifies Aristophanes with the accusers of Socrates, and with those who excited the popular prejudice against him as a skeptic and a corrupter of the youth.

Aristophanes was the author of about fifty comedies, of which eleven are extant, viz.: "The Acharnians," (425 B.C.;) "The Knights," (424;) "The Clouds," (423;) "The Wasps," which gained the first prize; "The Peace," (419;) "The Birds," (414;) "Lysistrata;" "Thesmophoriazusæ," (411;) "Plutus," (408;) "The Frogs," (395;) and "The Female Orators," (392 B.C.) He is praised for his wit, comic humour, originality, good sense, and fidelity in the delineation of Athenian manners. His style is considered a model of Attic purity. He is one of the interlocutors in the "Banquet" of Plato, who is said to have been a great admirer of his comedies. "The Acharnians," "The Knights," "The Birds," and "The Frogs" have been translated into English by J. Hookham Frere. He died probably about 380 B.C.

See THIRLWALL, "History of Greece," iv. 250; H. T. RÖTSCHER, "Aristophanes und sein Zeitalter," 1827; H. POL, "Dissertatio de Aristophane," 1834; C. F. RANKE, "Commentatio de Aristophanis Vita," 1845.

Aristoph'anes OF BYZANTIUM, a celebrated grammarian and critic, called the founder of the Alexandrine school of criticism, flourished between 250 and 200 B.C. He was a pupil of Callimachus and Zenodotus, the master of the famous Aristarchus, and keeper of the royal library at Alexandria. The invention of the Greek system of punctuation and accents is attributed to him. Among his works, which are all lost, except small frag-

ments, were commentaries on Homer and on other poets. He shares with Aristarchus the honour of establishing the Alexandrine canon of classic writers.

See SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque."

A-ris'to-phon ['Αριστοφῶν] of Azenia, an Athenian statesman and orator. In 403 B.C. he procured the passage of a law to confine the right of citizenship to persons whose parents were both free citizens. He exerted great influence in the state throughout a career of unusual length. In 355 B.C. he defended the law of Leptines against Demosthenes.

Aristophon of Colyttus, an influential Athenian statesman, younger than the preceding, was a contemporary of Demosthenes.

Aristophon, a Greek comic poet, whose works are lost, except small fragments.

Aristophon, an eminent painter of Thasos, of the fifth century B.C., was a brother of the great painter Polygnotus.

Aristote. See ARISTOTLE.

Aristoteles. See ARISTOTLE.

Aristotile, ä-rès-tot'e-là, [Fr. ARISTOTE, ä'rès'tot',] called FIORAVANTI, fe-o-rä-vän'tee, an Italian architect, born at Bologna or Venice. By the invitation of the Czar Ivân, he went to Moscow about 1474. He repaired or rebuilt the Kremlin, and erected the magnificent church of the Assumption, (1479,) and the palace of the Belvedere, (1497,) at Moscow. He wished to return to Italy, but was forcibly detained by the Czar. His family name was ALBERTI.

See BAYLE, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Aristotile or **Bastiano da San Gallo,** bâs-te-ä'no dä sän gäl'lo, an Italian painter and architect, born at Florence in 1481, was a nephew of Giuliano and Antonio San Gallo, and a pupil of Pietro Perugino. He excelled in perspective and architectural painting, and was much employed in decorations for festivals and princely entertainments. Among his works was a copy of Michael Angelo's cartoon of Pisa, and the Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise. Died in 1551.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

A-ris-to-ti'mus, [Gr. 'Αριστότιμος; Fr. ARISTOTIME, ä'rès'to'tèm',] a tyrant who usurped the supreme power of Elis, lived about 250 B.C.

Aristotle, ăr'is-tot'l, [Gr. 'Αριστοτέλης; Lat. and Ger. ARISTOT'ELES; Fr. ARISTOTE, ä'rès'tot'; It. ARISTOTILE, ä-rès-tot'e-là; Sp. ARISTOTELES, ä-rès-to-tä'lês; Persian and Arabic, ARISTÂTÂLÎS, ä'ris'tä'tä'lèss',] one of the most illustrious philosophers of antiquity, and, if considered with respect to the intellect alone, perhaps the most remarkable man that ever lived, was born at Stagira, (or Stageira,) in Thrace, on the western side of the Gulf of Strymon, 384 B.C. From the place of his birth, he was surnamed THE STAGIRITE, (Σταγειρίτης.)*

His father, Nicomachus, who was physician to Amyntas, King of Macedon, is said to have been the author of several works on medicine and natural history. Being left an orphan at an early age, Aristotle was placed under the guardianship of Proxenus, who had him carefully educated. When he was seventeen years old, he visited Athens, then the great centre of Grecian art, literature, and philosophy. He arrived in that city while Plato was absent in Sicily. Aristotle, however, applied himself meanwhile to such sources of philosophic instruction as were open to him; and as soon as Plato returned, he became his pupil. The extraordinary powers and zeal in the pursuit of knowledge evinced by the young Stagirite made him a great favourite with his master, who used to call him the "Intellect" of his school. He remained at Athens about twenty years. He seems to have regarded his illustrious teacher with the highest respect, and even affection; but he did not accept all his doctrines; and, as his own views became more definite and more matured, the difference between the philosophic systems of the master and the pupil became more strongly marked. This divergence of opinion appears to have furnished the sole foundation for the stories of a personal disagreement between the two philosophers, and of Aristotle's disrespect and ingratitude towards his great teacher. During the latter part of the period of twenty years above referred to, Aristotle commenced a school of his own, in which he gave lessons on rhetoric and other subjects. About 347 B.C. he received an invitation from Hermias, the prince or ruler of Atarneus, in Asia Minor, who had been one of his pupils, to visit his court. While here, he married Pythias, the adopted daughter of Hermias. But this prince having been assassinated about 344 B.C., Aristotle fled with his wife to Mitylene. Here he remained two years, when he received an invitation from Philip of Macedon to become the instructor of his son, Alexander. In the letter† which the king is said to have addressed to the philosopher on that occasion, he says (in substance) that he thanks the gods not so much that they have given him a son, as that he was born in the time of Aristotle, under whose instructions he hopes the young prince may become worthy of his high destiny. Aristotle appears to have been always treated with the greatest respect both by Philip and Alexander. The latter, indeed, regarded his master with an affection and reverence that he seems to have felt for no other mortal. He caused to be rebuilt, at Aristotle's desire, the city of Stagira,‡ which had been destroyed during the wars of Philip. He is said not only to have given him eight hundred talents (more than eight hundred thousand dollars) to enable him to prosecute his researches in natural history, but to have procured for him, during his campaigns, many rare animals and other curiosities. Alexander having ascended the throne in 336 B.C., Aristotle soon after repaired to Athens, where he opened a school called the Lyce'um, from its proximity to the temple of Apollo *Lyceius,* (Λύκειος.) He is said to have been of so active and restless a temperament that he gave his lectures while walking up and down, and that hence his school was called the "Peripatetic School," (from περιπατέω, to "walk about.") Others say that the term was derived from ὁ περίπατος, (*i.e.* "the walk,") a name which had already been given to the place where Aristotle taught. The new school was largely attended, and numbered among its scholars many distinguished men, including, among others, Callisthenes, Demetrius Phalereus, and Theophrastus.

After the death of Alexander, Aristotle, being regarded by many of the Athenians with distrust as the friend of Macedon, was, as a mere pretext, it would seem, accused of impiety. Without awaiting his trial, that the Athenians might not, as he said, be guilty of "twice sinning against philosophy,"§ he withdrew to Chalcis, in Eubœa. Here he died, at the age of sixty-two.

In the history of Western civilization there is no example of any other philosopher having exerted so great and so permanent an influence on the minds of men as Aristotle. For nearly two thousand years his authority was not only predominant, but almost despotic, in all countries where the light of learning had penetrated, whether in Europe, Northern Africa, or Western Asia. During the period known as the "dark ages," when little attention was paid to learning, even in the most favoured portions of Christian Europe, the philosophy of Aristotle was encouraged, and his works diligently studied, in the Moslem capitals of Bagdâd and Córdova. On the revival of letters in Italy and other parts of Europe, Aristotle reigned for a time in the schools without a rival. Dante (1265–1321) speaks of him as "the master of those that know:"

> "Vidi il Maestro di color che sanno
> Seder tra filosofica famiglia.
> Tutti lo miran, tutti onor gli fanno."‖
> *Inferno,* canto iv., l. 131.

* Thus, Pope, in his "Temple of Fame," says,
> "There, in a shrine, that cast a dazzling light,
> Sat, fixed in thought, the mighty Stagirite."

† See AULUS GELLIUS, "Noctes Atticæ," lib. x.

‡ In regard to this subject there is considerable diversity in the statements of different writers: thus much, however, may be regarded as certain, that the city was rebuilt, and that this was due to Aristotle's influence at the Macedonian court.

§ In allusion to Socrates' having been put to death on a similar occasion.

‖ "I saw the master of those that know, sitting amid a family of philosophers; all gaze upon him, all do him honour."

Unfortunately, his influence, like that of the Roman pontiff, had come to be established on the basis of authority rather than of reason; and that great reaction against authority, in Christendom, which accompanied or caused the Reformation, did not, in its aggressive march, spare the prescriptive throne of the Stagirite. For nearly two hundred years after the time of Bacon, the works of Aristotle were almost universally neglected among the learned in Europe. Towards the close, however, of the last century, attention was again directed to them by several distinguished Germans, including Lessing, Wolf, Schneider, and afterwards more particularly by Hegel, who deemed the philosophical writings of Aristotle worthy of the profoundest study. Thus, after having been for ages the object of a blind, irrational homage, and then of an almost equally blind and irrational contempt, the time is near, we may hope, when at last he will be estimated at his real worth and assume his true position in the realm of intellect. This position, after a thorough and impartial examination of his various claims, must be admitted to be fully equal, if not superior, to that of any other of the great masters of thought that the world has ever seen. Not only was his intellect in the highest degree penetrating, comprehensive, and profound, but the different powers of his mind were so justly balanced, that he seemed equally fitted to excel in each of the various departments of thought. There was scarcely any branch of learning or science known to the ancients to which he did not make important contributions; while some branches he may be truly said to have created. He was the founder of the science of logic, and brought it to such a degree of perfection that subsequent philosophers have added little or nothing of any value; and, in the language of one pre-eminently qualified to judge of such questions, he is "high above comparison with any subsequent logician." (See Sir William Hamilton's "Logic," lecture ii., p. 19).

It is scarcely too much to say that he was also the father of the "science" of natural history; for he appears to have been the very first who introduced anything like a true scientific arrangement into this department of study. Cuvier has called attention to his extraordinary sagacity as a naturalist, in which character he was certainly in advance of his age twenty-two hundred years. "He is," says Cuvier, "not only the most ancient author of comparative anatomy whose works have come down to us, but he is one of those who have treated this branch of natural history with the most genius, and best deserves to be taken for a model."

It is common to speak of the scientific process known as "Induction" as if it were wholly a modern invention. But a conception, more or less complete, of induction was common to several of the ancient philosophers. Aristotle evidently refers to this process when, in his work on "Metaphysics," he says, "Science begins when from a great number of experiences one general conception is formed which will embrace all similar cases." "Aristotle," says one who has evidently studied his works with great care, "may be truly styled the father of the Inductive Philosophy, since he first announced its leading principles, and announced them with a completeness and precision not surpassed by Bacon himself." (See G. H. Lewes's "Aristotle," p. 108.)

The moral character of Aristotle seems to have been in every way estimable. In his friendships he was warm and constant. He appears to have cherished the memory of his friend and patron Hermias with a deep and devoted affection. Of his poetical productions there remains a beautiful pæan, full of noble simplicity and pathos, written on the occasion of the death of his beloved prince. Besides other charges brought against him by the Athenians, he was accused of paying divine honours to Hermias. Although a measure of Alexander's aversion and hatred to Callisthenes extended to Aristotle, there is ground for believing that the latter never lost his regard and affection for his royal pupil. And so far was he from furnishing just occasion for the charge against him of disrespect and ingratitude to Plato, that he shows towards his great master an affectionate regard in those very passages wherein he expresses his dissent from him. While clearly intimating that Plato is dear to him, he maintains that truth ought to be dearer to us than any personal considerations. This, in all probability, is the true origin of the proverb, "Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas," ("Plato is dear, but truth is more dear.") He did not accept Plato's theory of Ideas, nor the doctrine of Reminiscence which was so intimately connected with that theory. (See PLATO.) Although he fully recognizes the existence of a supreme spiritual (or immaterial) Intelligence as the creative power of the universe, there is nothing in his writings to show that he believed in the immortality of the soul, as this expression is commonly understood,—that is, the continuation of a man's personal identity in a future state of existence.

Only a comparatively small portion of Aristotle's writings have come down to us; but these treat of a great variety of subjects, and prove the universality of his genius. They may be divided under the following heads: 1. Dialectics and Logic; 2. Physics; 3. Mathematics; 4. Metaphysics; 5. Ethics; 6. Politics; 7. Œconomics; 8. Historical Writings; 9. Miscellaneous Writings. The best edition of Aristotle's entire works is that of Bekker, Berlin, 1831. Of the earlier editions, the first Aldine, (Aldina editio princeps,) published at Venice in 5 vols., (1495–98,) is the most valuable.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Aristotle," 1 vol. 8vo, London, 1864; ADOLPH STAHR, "Aristotelia," 1830; AMMONIUS, "Vita Aristotelis;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; ANDREAS SCHOTT, "Vitæ comparatæ Aristotelis et Demosthenis," 1603; FÉLIX RAVAISSON, "Essai sur la Métaphysique d'Aristote," 2 vols., 1837–46; article "Aristote," in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," by DR. HOEFER; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Biographie Universelle."

Aristoxène. See ARISTOXENUS.

Ar-is-tox'e-nus [Gr. *Ἀριστόξενος;* Fr. ARISTOXÈNE, ȧ'rès'tok'sȧn'] of Tarentum, a Greek philosopher and writer, a pupil of Aristotle, lived about 330 B.C. He wrote many works, which are lost, and three extant books on music, which are esteemed valuable and are the oldest on that subject that have come down to us. He rejected the arithmetical system of Pythagoras in music.

Aristoxenus, a Greek physician, who lived about the beginning of the Christian era, and whose opinions are quoted by Galen.

A-ris'tus [*Ἄριστος*] of Salamis, in Cyprus, a Greek historian of uncertain date. He wrote a History of Alexander the Great, which is lost. Some statements derived from his work have been preserved by Arrian and Strabo.

Aristus, an Academic philosopher, who was a friend of Cicero, and a brother of the philosopher Antiochus. He taught philosophy at Athens, where Marcus Brutus was among his pupils, and where Cicero visited him in 51 B.C.

Ar-is-tȳl'lus, [Gr. *Ἀριστύλλος;* Fr. ARISTYLLE, ȧ'rès'tèl',] a Greek astronomer, lived in the third century B.C.

Ariu, ȧ're-oo, (EMILIO,) a Venetian sculptor of the fifteenth century.

A-rī'us or **A-reī'us,** popularly called **A'rĭ-us,** [Gr. *Ἄρειος,*] the founder of Arianism, and author of the greatest schism that ever divided the Christian Church before the Reformation, was born at Cyrene, in Africa, shortly after the middle of the third century. He was ordained a deacon at Alexandria by the patriarch Peter, and promoted to the highest rank among the clergy by the patriarch Alexander.

The controversy which arose between Alexander and Arius about 318 A.D. caused Constantine to summon the first general council, which met at Nicæa (or Nice) in 325 A.D., and condemned with great unanimity the doctrines of Arius, who denied that the Son is coeternal and coessential with the Father. Arius, who had attended this council, was exiled to Illyricum by Constantine, but this sentence was revoked two or three years later. Arianism spread rapidly in Syria and Asia Minor, and was approved by the Synods of Tyre and Jerusalem in 335 A.D.

Soon after this date he returned to Alexandria; but his presence excited there so great a disturbance that Constantine recalled him to Constantinople, where the Arians were numerous and powerful. According to some writers, he avowed his submission to the creed

adopted by the Council of Nice, and was about to be restored to communion, when he died suddenly near 336 A.D. Authorities differ respecting the place of his death and many events of his life. Arianism was patronized as the religion of the state by the emperor Constantius, and by Valens. The contest between the Arians and Athanasians (see ATHANASIUS) raged for more than two centuries, and carnal weapons were resorted to by each party to enforce its arguments. The Goths, Vandals, and Suevi of the fifth and sixth centuries were nearly all Arians.

The sect became divided into two portions, called "Hetero-ousians" (who were strict or ultra-Arians) and Semi-Arians or "Homoiousians," who admitted the "similar essence" of the Son with the Father.

The followers of Arius were often called Eusebians, from Eusebius, Bishop of Nicomedia.

See NEANDER, "History of the Christian Church;" MAIMBOURG, "Histoire de l'Arianisme;" STARK, "Essay on Arianism," (in German,) 1783; G. M. TRAVASA, "Storia critica della Vita di Ario," 1748; EUSEBIUS, "Vita Constantini;" SOZOMEN, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" EPIPHANIUS, "Panarium;" THEODORET, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" REUTERDAHL, "Memorabilia Arii ejusque Hæreseos," 1813.

Arivey, de l', dẹh lȧ're'vȧ', (PIERRE,) a French comic writer, born at Troyes, flourished about 1550–80.

Arja, a German spelling of ARYA, which see.

Arjâsp or **Argiasp**, ar'jȧsp', a king of Turân or Tartary, reigned about five or six centuries before Christ. He waged war against Gushtâsp, King of Persia, because the Persians had adopted the religion of Zoroaster. He was defeated and killed by the Persian prince Isfendiyâr.

See MALCOLM'S "History of Persia."

Arje, ar'hȧ, (R. JACOB JUDAH,) a learned Spanish rabbi and antiquary, born about 1602, resided at Amsterdam, and wrote a number of works. His great work called "Tabnith Hecal" ("The Model of the Temple," 1642) was highly esteemed.

Arje or **Arié**, (R. JUDAH.) See LEO OF MODENA.

Arjona, de, dȧ ar-ho'nȧ, (MANUEL,) a Spanish poet, born at Osuna in 1761, passed the greater part of his life at Seville. He became *doctoral* of the royal chapel of San Fernando at Seville, and obtained other offices in the church. He wrote an "Ode to the Spanish Nobility," ("Oda a la Nobleza Española,") and other poems of some merit, none of which were published during his life. Died in 1820.

See QUINTANA, "Tesoro del Parnaso Español."

Ar'ju-nă, Ar'joon, or **Ar'jun**, [Hindoo pron. ŭr'-jo͞o-na or ŭr'jo͞on,] a mythic hero among the Hindoos, supposed to represent courage, (or, according to some writers, prudence.) He was a companion of Krishna.

Arkenholz. See ARCKENHOLTZ.

Arkevolti, ar-kȧ-vol'tee, a celebrated Italian rabbi, grammarian, and poet, died in his native town of Padua in 1611.

Arkwright, ark'rīt, (Sir RICHARD,) an Englishman, whose ingenuity has contributed greatly to the prosperity of Great Britain, was born at Preston, Lancashire, in 1732, and was a barber in his youth. He is the reputed inventor of a machine for spinning cotton, which produced an immense extension of the cotton-manufacture in the British Empire. He set up the machine at Preston in 1768, and obtained a patent for it in 1769, about which date he formed a partnership with Need and Strutt of Nottingham. In 1771 they built a spinning-mill on the Derwent at Cromford, which was moved by water-power. This enterprise was very successful. He became the proprietor of other cotton-mills, and controlled the market of cotton yarn for some years. His right to the patent was contested, and a verdict was given against him in 1781; but his business continued to prosper. He was knighted by George III. in 1786. Died in 1792. It is stated that he left property valued at nearly half a million sterling.

Arkwright is celebrated not only as an ingenious inventor, but also as the founder or pioneer of the factory system. He was a man of wonderful energy and perseverance. "It required," says Dr. Ure, "a man of Napoleon nerve and ambition to subdue the refractory tempers of workpeople accustomed to irregular paroxysms of diligence, and to urge on his multifarious and intricate constructions in the face of prejudice, passion, and envy. Such was Arkwright, who, suffering nothing to turn aside his progress, arrived gloriously at the goal, and has forever affixed his name to a great era in the annals of mankind."

See DR. URE, "Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain," vol. i., and "Philosophy of Manufactures," p. 14; "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. ii.; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1827, (vol. xlvi.;) BAINES, "History of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain;" "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Arkwright, (RICHARD,) the only son of the preceding, was born in 1755, and inherited excellent talents for business. He was also a manufacturer of cotton, and accumulated an immense fortune, which, after his death, was sworn by the executors to exceed one million pounds; but this was a mere statement of form: his actual wealth was far beyond that sum. It has been stated that he was the richest commoner of England. He was well versed in political economy. Died in 1843.

Arlanibœus, ar-lȧ-ne-bö'ŭs, (FILIP,) a Swedish historian of the seventeenth century, wrote a work entitled "Swedish Arms," ("Arma Suecica," 1631.)

Arlaud, ȧr'lō', (BENOÎT,) a Swiss portrait-painter, born at Geneva, worked in London. Died in 1719.

Arlaud, (JACQUES ANTOINE,) an eminent miniature-painter, born at Geneva in 1668, had great success in his art, both in Paris and London. He formed a friendship with Newton, and, after his return to Geneva, corresponded with him. Died at Geneva in 1746.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Ar-len'sis de Scu-dą-lu'pis, (PETER,) an alchemist, lived in the last part of the sixteenth century.

Ar'ler or **Arleri, von**, fon ar-lā'ree, (PETER,) an architect, born in Bologna about 1333, exercised his art in Germany, and particularly at Prague, where he was for thirty years engaged on the cathedral of Saint Vitus, a fine specimen of the Gothic style. He was living in 1386.

Arles-Dufour ȧrl'dü'foor', (JEAN BARTHÉLEMY,) a French political economist, born at Lyons in 1805. He was an ardent advocate of free trade. Died at Cannes, January 12, 1872.

Arlincourt, d', dȧr'lȧn'koor', (VICTOR,) VICOMTE, a French poet and novelist, born near Versailles in 1789. He was appointed auditor to the Council of State by Napoleon I. He published in 1818 an epic poem called "Charlemagne, ou la Caroléide." His most popular romance is "Le Solitaire," (1825.) His style is eccentric, and not approved by the critics. Died in 1856.

Arlington, EARL OF. See BENNET.

Arlotti, ar-lot'tee, (DECIO,) an Italian dramatist of the eighteenth century, was born at Reggio; died in 1759.

Arlotti, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian poet and priest, lived in the first half of the sixteenth century.

Arlotti, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian poet, lived in the second half of the sixteenth century.

Arlotti, (POMPEO,) an Italian physician, born at Reggio in the latter part of the sixteenth century, wrote a work on Bleeding in Fevers.

Arlotti, (RIDOLFO,) an Italian poet, born at Reggio, in Lombardy, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was a friend of Tasso, and had a fair reputation as a poet. Among his works was a poem on the Conquest of Granada by Ferdinand V. of Castile and Aragon. Died in 1613.

Arlotto, ar-lot'to, called IL PIOVANO, èl pe-o-vȧ'no, ("The Curate,") or **Arlotto Mainardi**, ar-lot'to mī-nar'dee, a celebrated Italian wit, born at Florence in 1396, was originally a wool-comber, but afterwards took holy orders, and travelled extensively. He was a favourite with sovereigns for his bonmots, which have been published at various times and in different languages. He died about 1483.

Ar-lo'tus or **Ar'lot de Pra'to**, an ecclesiastic, born probably in Tuscany, is said to have compiled the first Concordance of the Bible. Died at Paris in 1287.

Arluno, ar-loo'no, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian jurist and historian, who lived at Milan about 1500, wrote, besides other works, a history of his native city, ("Historia Patriæ,") which was never printed.

Arluno, (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) brother of the above,

was a physician of eminence. He practised at Milan, and wrote several medical works.

Arma, ar'mȧ, (Giovanni Francesco,) an Italian physician, born in Piedmont. He was appointed first physician to the Duke of Savoy in 1553, and had a respectable reputation as a medical writer.

Armagnac, d', dȧr'mȧn'yȧk', (Bernard,) Count, Constable of France, succeeded to his title and estate in 1391. He was ambitious, unscrupulous, and skilful in war. He became the head of the league formed in 1410 by the princes of the blood against the Duke of Burgundy, and was the chief instigator of the civil war which raged between the "Armagnacs" and the "Burgundians." (See Charles VI.) Called by Queen Isabeau to defend the kingdom against the English in 1415, he insisted on being appointed constable and chief minister. Having obtained these offices, he treated the royal family with contempt, and rendered himself odious to the people of Paris by his tyranny. In 1418 Paris was taken by the Burgundians, who massacred the Count of Armagnac, with many of his partisans.

See Rymer, "Fœdera;" Sismondi, "Histoire des Français."

Armagnac, (Jean,) **I.,** Count of, succeeded to his county in 1319, and distinguished himself in the French service under the kings Philip of Valois, John, and Charles V., taking a prominent part in most of the military movements of those sovereigns. Died in 1373.

Armagnac, (Jean,) **III.,** Count of, was a brother of Bernard, and grandson of Jean I. He was appointed captain-general in 1385, and commanded an expedition for the conquest of Milan from Galeazzo Visconti in 1391. He was killed in battle before he reached Milan, in the same year.

Armagnac, (Jean,) **IV.,** Count of, succeeded his father Bernard VII. in 1418, taking sides with the English against Charles VII. He assumed independent powers, but was subdued by Louis XI. (then dauphin) in 1444, and imprisoned for a year. Died in 1450.

Armagnac, (Jean,) **V.,** Count of, a son of Jean IV., was born about 1420. He was excommunicated by the pope for incest, and was notorious for various crimes. He joined the League of the Public Good in rebellion against Louis XI. about 1465. After this rebellion was terminated by the treaty of Conflans, he again revolted. He was taken prisoner and killed by the royal troops in 1473.

Armand, ȧr'mŏn', (Alfred,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1805. He built railway-stations at Versailles, Amiens, Paris, Calais, etc. **Died June 29, 1888.**

Armand, (Charles,) Marquis de la Rouarie, dẹh lȧ roo'ȧ're', a French officer who served in the American war of the Revolution and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He died in France in 1793.

Armand, (François Huguet,) a celebrated French comedian, born at Richelieu in 1699, and died at Paris in 1765.

Armand de Bourbon. See Conti.

Armandi, ar-mȧn'dee, (Pierre Damien,) a general born at Fusignano, in Italy, in 1778. He served in the French army during the empire, and obtained on the field of Bautzen (1813) the rank of colonel. After the restoration of 1815 he was governor of the eldest son of Louis Bonaparte. He fought for the Italian insurgents in 1848–49, and commanded the artillery at Venice. He wrote a valuable work entitled "Military History of Elephants," ("Histoire Militaire des Éléphants," 1843.) Died in 1855.

Armani, ar-mȧ'nee, or **Armanni,** ar-mȧn'nee, (Giovanni Battista,) an excellent Italian improvisatore, born in Venice in 1768, performed in many cities of Italy, and held several civil offices under Napoleon in his native country. He translated into Italian Châteaubriand's "Genius of Christianity" and "Martyrs," and wrote two dramas which added nothing to his reputation. Died in 1815.

See Tipaldo, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Armani, (Piermartire, pe-ȧr-mar'te-rȧ,) an Italian painter, born near Módena in 1613; died in 1669.

Armann, ar'mȧn, (Vincenz,) called by the Italians Vincenzo Armanno, a Flemish landscape-painter of great ability, worked a number of years at Rome, and painted in oil, fresco, and distemper. Died at Venice in 1649.

Armansperg, von, fon ar'mȧn-spĕrg', (Joseph Ludwig,) Count, a liberal German statesman, born at Kötzing, in Bavaria, in 1787. He attended the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1825. He became minister of finances in 1826, and minister of foreign affairs in 1828. In 1832 he was appointed president of the council of the regency formed for Otho, King of Greece, who was a minor. He directed the affairs of Greece until February, 1837. Died in 1853.

Armati, ar-mȧ'tee, (Salvino, sȧl-vee'no,) a Florentine, who is the reputed inventor of spectacles. Little is known of his life. His epitaph, preserved by L. de Migliore in "Firenze Illustrata," designates him as the inventor of spectacles, and dates his death in 1317. Vanni del Busca, who wrote in 1299, mentions spectacles as a recent invention.

Armelle, ȧr'mĕl', (Nicole,) a French mystic, born in 1606, was celebrated for her piety. Her life was published under the title of "School of the Pure Love of God," (Paris, 1704.) Died in 1671.

See Zimmermann's "Solitude."

Armellini, ar-mĕl-lee'nee, (Carlo,) an Italian patriot and eminent lawyer, was born at Rome about 1780. He was an adherent of the Roman republic formed under French influence in his youth, and continued to be a republican to the last. He was a member of the provisional government formed at Rome in 1848, and one of the committee of three to whom the executive power was confided in 1849. On the restoration of the pope by the French army he went into exile. Died in 1863.

Armellini, (Mariano,) an Italian monk, antiquary, and writer, born at Ancona about 1662; died in 1737.

Armenini, ar-mȧ-nee'nee, (Giovanni Battista,) an Italian painter, born at Faenza, published in 1587 "True Precepts of Painting," ("Veri Precetti della Pittura.")

Armero y Peneranda, ar-mȧ'ro e pȧ-nȧ-rȧn'dȧ, (Francisco,) a Spanish admiral of the nineteenth century. He was minister of the marine several times between 1840 and 1850, and chief admiral in 1855. He succeeded Narvaez as prime minister in 1857.

Armessin, de l', dẹh lȧr'mȧ'sȧn', (Nicolas,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1684. He engraved portraits and history with success, and received the title of engraver to the king. Died in 1755.

His father, of the same name, born in 1640, was an engraver of inferior skill.

Armfelt or **Armfeldt,** arm'fĕlt, (Carl,) Baron of an eminent Swedish general, born in Finland in 1666. He was employed by Charles XII. to defend Finland against the Russians, and displayed great skill and valour in a battle near Storkyro, in 1718, but was overpowered by superior numbers. Died in 1736.

Armfelt or **Armfeldt,** (Gustaf Mauritz,) a Swedish general and courtier, born in the province of Åbo in 1757, was a great-grandson of the preceding. He was a favourite of Gustavus III., and, just before the death of that king in 1792, was appointed governor of Stockholm. In 1794 he was charged with treason by the regent, who, during the absence of Armfelt on a mission to Naples, procured a sentence of death against him. He was restored to his former dignities by Gustavus IV. in 1799, and appointed governor-general of Finland in 1805. In 1808 he commanded an army which was sent to conquer Norway, but failed. He entered the Russian service in 1810, and obtained several high offices. Died in 1814.

See "Autobiography of G. M. Armfelt," 1830.

Ar'min or **Ar'mȳn,** (Robert,) an English actor in Shakspeare's company, licensed in 1603. He was author of a small work called "A Nest of Ninnies," (1608,) which is of little value. "The Valiant Welshman," a play, (1615,) is attributed to him.

Arminius. See Hermann.

Ar-min'ĭ-us, (Fulgentius, fŭl-jĕn'she-us,) the Latin name of an Italian writer who became Bishop of Nusco in 1669.

Ar-min'ĭ-us, [Dutch pron. ar-mee'ne-ŭs,] (Jacobus,) a celebrated Dutch theologian, from whom the system of theology called Arminianism takes its name, was born

at Oudewater in 1560. His Dutch name was JACOB HARMENSEN, in place of which he used the Latinized form Arminius. The surname VETERAQUINAS (sometimes given to him) was derived from "Veteres Aquæ," the Latin for Oudewater. He was educated at Marburg, Leyden, and Geneva, 1575–85, visited Rome in 1586, and was ordained a minister at Amsterdam in 1588. He succeeded Francis Junius as professor of divinity at Leyden in 1603. Before this date he had entertained doubts of the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, and had incurred the suspicion of heterodoxy. In 1604 he propounded tenets on grace and predestination which were opposed by Francis Gomar and others and excited a violent controversy. His adversaries accused him of Pelagianism, but he denied the charge. Among his adherents were Grotius and Olden-Barneveldt. The Supreme Court of the Hague, after hearing a discussion between Arminius and Gomar in 1608, declared that the difference in their doctrines was of little importance. A national synod was convoked to settle this dispute; but, before the appointed time, Arminius died in 1609, leaving several able theological treatises, which were published in one volume, (1629.) He was a man of blameless life and moderate temper. His device was, "A good conscience is Paradise." The national synod which met at Dort in 1618 condemned the five articles of the Arminian creed, the adherents of which were severely persecuted in Holland by Maurice, Prince of Orange. The principles of Arminius have been adopted by the Wesleyan Methodists, and by many members of the Anglican Church.

Ar'mis-tead, (LEWIS A.,) an American general, born in Virginia. He served in the Mexican war, 1846–47, and became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1861. He was killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.

Armistead, (WALKER KEITH,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1780. He was educated at West Point, and in the second war with Great Britain was chief engineer to the army on the Niagara, and afterwards at Norfolk. In 1828 he was breveted a brigadier-general, and in 1836–37 commanded in the war against the Florida Indians. Died in 1845.

Ar'mĭ-tage, (EDWARD,) an eminent English painter, born in London, May 20, 1817. He executed, besides other works, some excellent frescos for the new Houses of Parliament. Died May 24, 1896.

Ar'mĭ-tage, (WILLIAM EDMOND,) LL.D., an American bishop, born September 6, 1830, in New York city.

Armonville, ar'mon'vel', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Jacobin member of the Convention, born 1756.

Armour, (PHILIP DANFORTH,) was born May 16, 1832 at Stockbridge, N. Y. In 1856 he entered the wholesale grocery business in Milwaukee, and later pork packing. He became the head of the Armour organization in 1875, and founded the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, 1892. Died 1901. His son, JONATHAN OGDEN ARMOUR, born 1863, joined the company in 1883 and became its head 1901. Died 1927.

Arm'stead, (HENRY HUGH,) an English sculptor, designer, and draughtsman, born in London, 1828.

Arm'strong, (Sir ALEXANDER,) polar explorer, was born at Crahan, Ireland, entered the royal navy, and served in many parts of the world. He spent five years in the Arctic regions, and was one of those who made the northwest passage from Behring Strait to Baffin's Bay. He served in the Baltic during the war with Russia. He was the author of "A Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the Northwest Passage" and "Observations on Naval Hygiene." Died July 5, 1899.

Armstrong, (GEORGE,) M.D., a brother of John the poet, gave peculiar attention to the diseases of children, and founded a dispensary for the relief of the infant poor in London in 1769. Died about 1780.

Armstrong, (GEORGE FRANCIS,) an Irish poet, born in County Dublin, May 5, 1845. He was educated in Dublin University, winning several prizes and medals, and in 1871 he was appointed professor of history and English literature in Queen's College, Cork. He has published several volumes of poems, besides tragedies, etc. His brother, EDMUND JOHN, (born July 23, 1841; died February 24, 1865,) was also a poet and philosopher of much promise, whose "Life and Letters," (1877,) as well as his poems and essays, have been published by Prof. G. F. Armstrong.

Arm'strong, (JAMES,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania in the early part of the eighteenth century. He took part in the defence of Fort Moultrie and in the battle of Germantown. He was a representative in Congress from 1793 to 1795. Died in 1795.

Armstrong, (JOHN or JOHNNIE,) the hero of a ballad in Scott's "Border Minstrelsy," famous for his freebooting expeditions and levies of black mail in the neighbourhood of Langholm. He was hung, by order of James V., about 1529, with thirty-six followers who had come with offers of service.

Armstrong, (JOHN,) an eminent British poet and physician, born at Castleton, Roxburghshire, Scotland, about 1709. He took his degree in medicine at Edinburgh in 1732, soon after which he settled in London and practised with little success. He published anonymously in 1735 a satirical "Essay for Abridging the Study of Physic;" and in 1737, "The Economy of Love," a poem, which is censured for indecency. His principal work is "The Art of Preserving Health," (1744,) a didactic poem, which was received with favour by eminent critics of that age, and often reprinted. "There is a classical correctness and closeness of style in this poem," says Dr. Warton, "that are truly admirable, and the subject is raised and adorned by numberless poetical images." ("Reflections on Didactic Poetry.")

He afterwards produced "Benevolence, a Poetical Epistle," (1751,) "Taste, an Epistle to a Young Critic," (1753,) and several other works. He was physician to the army in Germany from 1760 until the peace of 1763, after which he lived on half-pay. In 1773 he published a volume of "Medical Essays." He was a friend of the poet Thomson. Died in 1779.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" CHALMERS, "Lives of the English Poets."

Armstrong, (JOHN,) an English military engineer, wrote a "History of Minorca," (1752.) Died in 1758.

Armstrong, (JOHN,) an American general, born at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, about 1758. He served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, at the end of which he wrote the celebrated "Newburg Addresses," in order to obtain redress or relief for the officers of the army. He was sent as minister to France in 1804, and became secretary of war in January, 1813. For his ill success in defending Washington against the British, he was removed in September, 1814. He died in 1843. (Allen says 1855.)

Armstrong, (JOHN,) an eminent English medical writer, born near Sunderland, in the county of Durham, in 1784. He studied in Edinburgh, and practised with success in Sunderland. In 1814 he published a treatise on "Puerperal Fever." His reputation was widely extended by "Practical Illustrations of Typhus Fever," (1816,) which was a very popular work. He removed to London in 1818, and, though rejected at his examination by the College of Physicians, obtained great professional success in the metropolis. He was also a popular lecturer in the Webb Street School of Medicine, of which he was one of the founders. It appears that he expressed a great contempt for medical learning, and regarded himself as a reformer of the science. He was author of other works besides the above-named. Died in 1829.

See "Memoir of the Life of J. Armstrong," by F. BOOTT, M.D., 1834.

Armstrong, (JOHN,) an English writer and prelate, born near Sunderland in 1813. He became Bishop of Grahamstown, South Africa, about 1853. Died in 1856.

Armstrong, (Rev. JOHN,) a Scottish poet and political writer of much promise, born at Leith in 1771, removed to London, and, while expecting church preferment, supported himself by writing for periodicals. He died of consumption, induced by excessive occupation, at the early age of twenty-seven. Many of his poems appeared in the daily papers of that time.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," September, 1797.

Armstrong, (SAMUEL CHAPMAN,) was born at Wailuka, Hawaii, January 30, 1839, the son of a missionary. He entered the army of the United States as a captain in 1862, and was made brevet brigadier-general in 1865. For two years he commanded colored troops, and afterwards entered the service of the Freedman's Bureau in Virginia. He founded and became principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute in 1868. Here he devoted himself during the remainder of his life, with signal success, to the advancement of the negroes and Indians. He died at Hampton, May 11, 1893.

Armstrong, (SAMUEL T.,) a noted bookseller of Boston, mayor of the city, and Governor of Massachusetts for the unexpired term occasioned in 1836 by the election of Governor Davis to the United States Senate. Died in 1850, aged sixty-six.

Armstrong, (Sir THOMAS,) a British subject, born at Nymwegen, was twice imprisoned by Cromwell for his adherence to the royal cause; released and rewarded at the restoration, he fell under suspicion of the court as an intimate friend of the Duke of Monmouth and an accomplice in the Rye-House Plot, and suffered death in 1684, under circumstances of great injustice. A committee of the House in 1689 reported that "his execution was illegal, and was murder under pretence of justice."

Armstrong, (Sir WILLIAM GEORGE,) F.R.S., an English engineer, inventor of the Armstrong gun, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1810. He became proprietor of an establishment for the manufacture of hydraulic engines for the use of mines, etc. About 1856 he invented the wrought-iron rifled cannon which bears his name and is extensively used. He was created Baron Armstrong in 1887. Died December 27, 1900.

Armstrong, (WILLIAM JOSEPH,) an American Presbyterian divine, born at Mendham, New Jersey, in 1796. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Virginia, from 1824 to 1834. He was lost at sea in the steamer Atlantic in November, 1846. A volume of his sermons, with a memoir of his life, has been published.

Armyn, (ROBERT.) See ARMIN.

Arnaboldi, ar-nâ-bol'dee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian lyric poet, bornat Milan, December 19, 1827. He published "Versi" (1872) which display unusual talent.

Arnal, ar-nâl', (JUAN PEDRO,) a learned Spanish architect, born at Madrid in 1735. He was appointed vice-director of the Academy of San Fernando in 1774, and director of architecture in the same Academy in 1786. The latter appointment was made by the king. Died in 1805.

Ar'nald, (RICHARD,) an English divine, born in London near the close of the seventeenth century, became a fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and rector of Thurcaston, Leicestershire, in 1733. His principal work is a "Critical Commentary on the Apocryphal Books," which is esteemed judicious and valuable. It is usually printed as a continuation of the commentaries of Lowth and Patrick. Died in 1756.

See J. NICHOLS, "History and Antiquities of Leicester."

Arnald, (WILLIAM,) son of the above, and preceptor to the Prince of Wales, was for twenty years insane, and died in 1802.

Arnaldi, ar-nâl'dee, (ENEA, à-nā'ā,) an Italian count who was born at Vicenza in 1716, and devoted much attention to architecture. He wrote a work on the construction of theatres, and another "On Ancient Basilicas, and particularly those of Vicenza," ("Delle Basiliche antiche, e specialmente di quella di Vicenza," 1767.)

Arnaldo (ar-nâl'do) or **Arnold** OF BRESCIA, brĕsh'ā, [in Latin, ARNAL'DUS, ARNUL'PHUS, or ARNOL'DUS BRIXIEN'SIS; Fr. ARNAUD (ăr'nō') DE BRESCIA,] an eloquent Italian agitator and reformer, was born at Brescia about the end of the eleventh century. He studied under the celebrated Abelard in France, and on his return to Italy became a monk and preacher. At this time the corruption of the clergy was general and notorious. He began to preach openly that the clergy ought not to possess temporal property or power, and ought to be contented with their tithes and the free offerings of the people. His doctrines were received with favour by many nobles and others, and produced much excitement. For this cause he was banished from Italy by Pope Innocent II. in 1139. He retired to France and Switzerland, where he obtained many adherents.

In 1143 the populace of Rome, who favoured the opinions of Arnaldo, revolted against the pope. On learning this event, Arnaldo went to Rome and raised there the standard of civil liberty and religious reform. Excited by his harangues, the Romans established a senate, defied the temporal power of the pope, and some of the more violent committed great excesses against the persons and property of the cardinals. The pope, Eugenius III., was driven out of Rome in 1146. His successor, Adrian IV., reduced the people to submission by placing Rome under an interdict in 1154. Arnaldo was driven out of the city, and afterwards seized by Frederick Barbarossa, who delivered him to his enemies. He was put to death at Rome in 1155. His violent enemy Saint Bernard admits that his morals were pure.

See J. D. KÖLER, "Dissertatio de Arnoldo Brixiensi," 1742; D H. FRANKE, "Arnold von Brescia," Zurich, 1825; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; GUADAGNINI, "Difesa di Arnoldo da Brescia," 2 vols., 1790; D'ACHÉRY, "Spicilegium;" SAINT BERNARD, "Epistolæ;" BECK, "Arnold von Brescia;" QUÉRIN, "Essai historique sur Arnaud de Brescia," 1848.

Ar-nal'dus Vil-la-no-va'nus, [Fr. ARNAUD DE VILLENEUVE, ăr'nō' dẹh vèl'nuv'; It. ARNALDO DI VILLANOVA, ar-nâl'do de vèl-lâ-no'vâ,] written also **Arnal'dus Novicomen'sis**, a celebrated physician, born about 1235. He studied at Paris, at Montpellier, and in Italy, seems to have possessed all the medical and chemical knowledge of his day, and paid particular attention to alchemy. His medical essays are numerous, as well as others on alchemy and religion. He incurred the charge of heresy at one time for his religious speculations. He was also employed in diplomatic affairs by the Kings of Sicily and Naples, and died in 1313 on his way to Avignon to visit, as a physician, Clement V., who had sent for him.

See CAMPEGIUS, "Arnaldi Vita;" PIERRE JOSEPH HAITZE, "Vie d'Arnauld," 1719; N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus."

Ar'nall, (WILLIAM,) a political pamphleteer, editor of the "British Journal," "Free Briton," and an instrument of Sir Robert Walpole's, has been condemned to notoriety in Pope's "Dunciad." He died about 1740.

Arnas Magnæus. See ARNI-MAGNUSSON.

Arnason, ar'nâ-son, (JON,) a Danish jurist, born in Iceland about 1727; died in 1777.

Arnason, (JON,) an Icelandic writer, born at Hof in 1819. He published, besides several biographies and other works, "Icelandic Popular Tales and Adventures," (Leipsic, 1862–64,) an English version of which appeared in 1864. Died in 1888.

Arnason, (MAGNUS JON,) Bishop of Skalholt, and a man of great learning, was born in Iceland in 1665, but studied in Copenhagen. He appears to have been a faithful but rigid ecclesiastical ruler. He died in 1743.

Arnau, ăr-nŏw', (JUAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Barcelona in 1595, excelled as a colorist. Died in 1693.

Arnaud, ăr'nō', (DANIEL,) a celebrated French Provençal poet, born in Périgord, is supposed to have lived in the latter part of the twelfth century.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Arnaud, (FRANÇOIS,) a French abbé, writer, and critic, born near Carpentras in 1721. He published in 1754 a "Letter on Music to the Count de Caylus," which was received with favour. He was associated with M. Suard as joint editor of the "Journal Étranger," (1760–62,) and of the "Gazette littéraire de l'Europe," (8 vols., 1764–66.) In 1771 he was admitted into the French Academy, and became reader and librarian to MONSIEUR, afterwards Louis XVIII. Died in 1784.

Arnaud, (GEORGE,) a jurist and classical scholar, of French extraction, born at Franeker, in Holland, in 1711. Before he attained the age of twenty, he excelled as a classical antiquary and critic. He became professor of law at Franeker in 1739, and died in 1740, leaving several critical and legal works, which have a high reputation.

Arnaud, (HENRI,) a warlike pastor of the Waldenses, born at La Tour or La Torre, in Piedmont, in 1641, was noted for his sagacity and ability as a military leader. He led a successful expedition of the Waldenses, (Vaudois,) who in 1689 recovered by arms their homes, from which they had been expelled by the Duke of Savoy on account of their religion. In their march among or over the Alps towards their native valleys, they defeated the French armies in several battles. An account of this expedition, written by Arnaud, was published in English in 1827. He served as colonel in the armies of the allies in the war against the French which began about 1702. Died at Schönberg in 1721.

Arnaud, d', dȧR'nō', (FRANÇOIS THOMAS MARIE **Baculard—**bȧ'kü'lȧR',) a voluminous French writer of plays, novels, etc., born in Paris in 1718, was patronized in his youth by Voltaire. He afterwards corresponded with Frederick the Great, who addressed to him some complimentary verses. His biographers record with admiration his answer to Frederick, who, after several atheists had just professed their creed, asked the opinion of Arnaud on the subject. He replied, "I rejoice to believe in the existence of a being greater and wiser than kings." He wrote many novels, which had a temporary popularity. Among his principal works is a collection of anecdotes and essays called "Recreations of the Man of Sensibility," ("Les Délassements de l'Homme sensible," 12 vols., 1784.) Died in 1805.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Arnaud de Marsan, ȧR'nō' dęh mȧR'sȯN', a Provençal troubadour, and the author of a poem illustrating the society of the age of the troubadours.

Arnaud de Nobleville. See ARNAULT DE NOBLEVILLE.

Arnaud de Ronsil, ȧR'nō' dęh rȯN'sēl' or rȯN'se'ye, (GEORGE,) a skilful French surgeon, born about 1700, devoted himself especially to the treatment of hernia. He practised in Paris, and subsequently in London, with a high reputation. His writings are praised for clearness and profoundness. His chief work is a "Dissertation on Hernias," (2 vols., 1749.) Died in 1774.

Arnaud de Villeneuve. See ARNALDUS.

Arnauld, ȧR'nō', (ANGÉLIQUE,) called also **Angélique de Saint-Jean,** ȯN'zhȧ'lēk' dęh sȧN'zhȯN', an eminent nun, born in 1624, was a niece of Marie Angélique and a daughter of Robert Arnauld d'Andilly. She was elected prioress of Port-Royal in 1669, and abbess in 1678, after which she was persecuted by the Jesuits. She was considered a prodigy of piety and learning, and it is stated that her father said, "All my children and myself are fools in comparison of Angélique." She was the principal author of a biographical work called "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Port-Royal," (3 vols., 1742.) Died in 1684.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Port-Royal," and MARY ANNE SCHIMMELPENNINCK, "Memoirs of Port-Royal," 2 vols., 1853.

Arnauld, (ANTOINE,) procureur-général to Catherine de Médicis, was a man of eminent abilities, and, though a Huguenot, was saved from the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew by Catherine. He died in 1585.

Arnauld, formerly written **Arnaud,** (ANTOINE,) surnamed L'AVOCAT, (lȧ'vo'kȧ',) or "the Advocate," a celebrated orator, born in Paris in 1560, was the most eloquent French pleader of his day, and the father of the eminent Arnaulds of Port-Royal. He succeeded his father as procureur-général in 1585. His most celebrated speech was a "plaidoyer" for the University of Paris against the Jesuits in 1594, which is supposed to have been the cause of the persecution which the recluses of Port-Royal suffered after his death. He died in 1619, leaving six daughters and four sons, all of whom were distinguished.

Arnauld, (ANTOINE,) Doctor of the Sorbonne, a celebrated theologian and philosopher, born in Paris on the 6th of February, 1612, was a son of the preceding and Catherine Marion. He was the most celebrated member of the family of Arnauld, and was sometimes called "le grand Arnauld." He was ordained a priest in 1641, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne about the same time. In 1643 he published an able work "On Frequent Communion," ("De la fréquente Communion,") which made a powerful impression, and gave great offence to the Jesuits, of whom he was always a determined antagonist. This work produced a reform in the style of French theologians, and set an example of a purer taste, which was soon followed by Pascal and Bossuet.

In the controversy respecting grace which arose between Jansenius and his opponents, Arnauld became a zealous Jansenist. He passed some years in the retirement and seclusion of Port-Royal, (a convent near Paris,) and wrote many works on theology and philosophy. In 1656 he was expelled from the Society of the Sorbonne for a work which he wrote on the Jansenist question. This affair gave rise to the "Provincial Letters" of Pascal, for which Arnauld furnished some materials. During the persecution to which his party was exposed from 1656 to 1668, he lived in concealment. He published in 1669 "The Perpetuity of the Faith of the Catholic Church touching the Eucharist defended against Sieur Claude de Charenton," which added to his reputation. A large part of it was written by Nicole. He sought refuge from the enmity of the Jesuits in exile in 1679, after which he lived in various cities of Flanders and Holland until his death, which occurred at Brussels in 1694.

Arnauld was remarkable for his simplicity of character and habits, his impetuosity, and his industry. Boileau wrote his epitaph, and designated him "the most learned mortal that ever wrote," ("le plus savant mortel qui jamais ait écrit.") His fellow-worker Nicole having expressed a desire for repose and respite from their long literary and dogmatical strife, Arnauld exclaimed, "Will you not have all eternity to rest in?" ("N'aurez-vous pas pour vous reposer l'éternité toute entière?")

Among his works, which were collected in a good edition of forty-five closely-printed quarto volumes, (1775–83,) are "La Logique, ou l'Art de Penser," (1662,) an excellent treatise, generally called "The Port-Royal Logic;" "Elements of Geometry," (1667;) a "Treatise on True and False Ideas," (1683—in opposition to the theory of Malebranche;) and "The Practical Morality of the Jesuits," ("Morale pratique des Jésuites," 8 vols., 1683–94.) He aided Lancelot in the composition of the "Grammaire générale et raisonnée."

See "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de M. Arnauld," by P. QUESNEL, 1697; "Vie d'Antoine Arnauld," by LARRIÈRE, 1783; "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de M. Arnauld;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Port-Royal," vol. ii.; VARIN, "La Vérité sur les Arnauld," 2 vols., 1847; C. JOURDAIN, "Notice sur les Travaux philosophiques d'A. Arnauld," 1843; "Biographie Universelle."

Arnauld, (ANTOINE,) commonly called THE ABBÉ, born in 1616, was the son of Robert Arnauld d'Andilly. He first joined the army, but, failing of promotion, resorted to the Church. He was a moderate Jansenist. In 1674 Louis XIV. conferred on him the abbey of Chaumes-en-Brie. He died in 1698, leaving some valuable historic Memoirs, published in 1756.

Arnauld or **Arnaud,** ȧR'nō', (ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Grenoble in 1749, was of humble birth, but, joining the army in 1791, he distinguished himself under Dumouriez, in the campaign on the Rhine, at Hohenlinden and other places. He died in Holland in 1804.

Arnauld, (HENRI,) Bishop of Angers, the sixth child of "L'Avocat" before mentioned, was born in 1597. In his early career he pursued the law, and spent several years at Rome as attaché to Cardinal Bentivoglio. On his appointment to the bishopric of Angers, from a complete worldling he became a self-denying, charitable, and laborious pastor. He died at Angers in 1692.

See BESOIGNE, "Vie de Henri Arnauld," 2 vols., 1750.

Arnauld, (MARIE ANGÉLIQUE,) DE SAINTE-MADELEINE, a sister of Antoine Arnauld, (1612–94,) was born in 1591. Her original name was Jacqueline Marie. She became in early youth abbess of Port-Royal, in which she made a reform by enforcing a rigid ascetic regimen, and acquired a high reputation for virtue and intelligence. Died in 1661. Her sister Agnes was also abbess of Port-Royal, and author of two religious books. These sisters were Jansenists. Agnes died in 1671.

Arnauld, (SIMON,) MARQUIS DE POMPONNE. See POMPONNE.

Arnauld d'Andilly, ȧR'nō' dȯN'de'ye', (ROBERT,)

the eldest brother of the great Antoine Arnauld, and father of Angélique, (de Saint-Jean,) noticed above, born in Paris in 1589, was distinguished for probity, piety, and literary ability. In early life he had much favour and influence at the court of Louis XIII., who, it is said, offered him the office of secretary of state, which he declined. He accepted the place of intendant of the army in 1634. About 1645 he retired from the world and entered the monastery of Port-Royal. His principal works are interesting autobiographical Memoirs, published in 1734, and an elegant translation of Josephus's History, (1667–69.) He died in 1674, leaving a son, Simon, Marquis de Pomponne.

Arnauld (Arnold) de Chartres, ăr'nō' dẹh shärtR, [Lat. ARNOL'DUS CARNOTEN'SIS,] a French writer on theology, became abbot of Bonneval in 1138. He wrote, besides other works, "On the Principal Works of Christ," ("De Cardinalibus Christi Operibus.") His style is elegant.

Arnauld de Marveil, ăr'nō' dẹh măr'vâl' or măr'vâ'yẹ, written also **Arnaud de Merueil** or **de Mærueilh,** a Provençal troubadour, whom Sismondi places highest as an amatory poet of his day. He died in the latter part of the twelfth century.

Arnault, ăr'nō', (LUCIEN ÉMILE,) a French dramatic writer, son of Vincent Antoine, noticed below, was born at Versailles in 1787. He was appointed auditor to the council of state in 1808. He produced a number of tragedies, one of which, entitled "Regulus," was successful. After the revolution of 1830 he was prefect of several departments. Died April 24, 1863.

Arnault, (VINCENT ANTOINE,) a French poet and dramatist, born in Paris in 1766. He began his career by the tragedy of "Marius at Minturnæ," (1791,) which had great success. He was author of two other popular tragedies, entitled "Lucrèce," (1792,) and "Germanicus," (1816,) and of a number of poems, fables, etc. In 1797 he was charged by Napoleon to organize the government of the Ionian Isles. In 1808 he was appointed chief or director of public instruction. He succeeded Andrieux in 1833 as perpetual secretary of the French Academy, and published "Souvenirs of a Sexagenarian," (4 vols., 1833.) Died in 1834.

See JOURDAIN, "Poëtes Français."

Arnault (ăr'nō') or **Arnaud de Nobleville,** dẹh nobl'vêl', (LOUIS DANIEL,) a French physician, noted for his benevolence, born at Orléans in 1701. He devoted himself to the gratuitous service of the poor in his native city. He wrote a "Manual for Charitable Ladies," ("Manuel des Dames de Charité," 1747,) often reprinted, and a "Natural History of Animals," to serve as a supplement to the Materia Medica of Geoffroy, (6 vols., 1756.) Died in 1778.

Arnavon, ăr'nă'vôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French theologian, born near Vaucluse about 1740; died in 1824.

Arnay, d', dăr'nâ', (JOHANNES RUDOLPHUS,) a Swiss writer, born in the canton of Berne in 1710. He became professor of eloquence and history at Lausanne, and wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Private Life of the Romans," (1732.) Died in 1766.

Arnd, ärnt, (CHRISTIAN,) a German writer on philosophy and logic, born in 1623; died in 1653.

Arnd, Arnt, or **Arndt,** ärnt, (JOHANN,) a German Lutheran divine of great merit, born at Ballenstädt, duchy of Anhalt, in December, 1555. He was minister at Quedlinburg from 1590 to 1599, and then removed to Brunswick. He was an earnest teacher of practical religion. About 1595 he published the first part of his great work "On True Christianity," ("Vom wahren Christenthum,") which produced a powerful impression, was admired as a master-piece of composition, and translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. There are English versions of it by Boehm (1712) and W. Jacques, (1815.) Probably no other book except the Bible has been so often printed in Germany. In 1611 he became general superintendent at Zelle, where he died in 1621, leaving several other works.

See "Johann Arnd, ein biographischer Versuch," von FR. ARNDT, 1838; F. W. KRUMMACHER, "J. Arnds Leben," 1842; WILDENHAHN, "J. Arnt: Zeitbild aus Braunschweigs Kirchen- und Stadtgeschichte," etc., 2 vols., 1847; WEHRHAN, "Lebensgeschichte J. Arndts," 1848; H. L. PERTZ, "Commentatio de J. Arndtio," 1852.

Arnd, [Lat. ARN'DIUS,] (JOSUA or JOSIAH,) a German Lutheran minister and prolific writer, born at Güstrow in 1626. He became professor of logic at Rostock in 1653, and resigned that chair in 1656, after which he preached at Güstrow. He wrote in Latin on theology, philosophy, history, etc. Among his works is a "Lexicon of Ecclesiastical Antiquities," (1667,) and several Latin poems. Died in 1684.

Arnd, (KARL,) one of the earliest bibliographical writers, a son of the preceding, was born at Güstrow in 1673. He became professor of Hebrew at Rostock in 1708, and published several learned works. Died in 1721.

Arndt, ärnt, (ERNST MORITZ,) a popular German poet and political writer, born in the Prussian island of Rügen on the 26th of December, 1769. His first work was a book of "Travels in Germany, Hungary, and Italy," (1797–98.) He became a professor at Greifswalde in 1806, and successfully invoked the spirit of German nationality against the aggressions of Napoleon, in his "Spirit of the Time," ("Geist der Zeit," 1806.) He zealously promoted the war of independence (1812–13) by a number of spirited songs, poems, and pamphlets, which were considered master-pieces. His famous song, "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" ("What is the German's Fatherland?") is called the most popular song of Germany. He was appointed professor of history at the University of Bonn in 1818; but he was suspended from his functions in 1819, because he insisted on the constitutional reforms which the king had promised. Arndt was restored to his chair at Bonn in 1840, and was deputed to the National Assembly of Frankfort in 1848. Among his works are a tract entitled "Ueber Landwehr und Landsturm," ("On the Militia and the Levy en Masse," 1812,) and "Souvenirs of my Life," (1840.) He died in 1860.

See W. NEUMANN, "E. M. Arndt: eine Biographie;" E. M. ARNDT, "Erinnerungen aus dem äussern Leben," 1840; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Arndt, (GOTTFRIED AUGUST,) a German writer on history and law, born at Breslau in 1748. He became professor of moral philosophy and political economy at Leipsic in 1791. He published, besides other works, "Archives of the History of Saxony," (3 vols., 1784–86.) Died in 1819.

Arndt, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German historian, born at Halle in 1713. He was rector of a gymnasium at Riga, and published a valuable work entitled "Chronicles of Livonia," (1740–50.) Died in 1767.

Arndt, von, fon ärnt, (C. GOTTLIEB,) a German writer, and imperial councillor of Catherine II. of Russia, published a work "On the Origin of European Dialects." Died in 1829.

Arndts von Arnesberg, ärnts fon ar'nẹs-bêRG', (KARL LUDWIG,) a German jurist, born at Arnsberg, August 19, 1803. He studied at Bonn, Heidelberg, and Berlin, and in 1837 became a law-professor at Bonn. He was called in 1855 to the Vienna University. He prepared a "Text-Book of the Pandects," (10 vols., 1879,) "Juristic Encyclopædia and Methodology," (7 vols., 1880,) and other works, and was one of the ablest and profoundest of recent exponents of German civil law. He was an active politician, belonging to the ultramontane party. Died at Vienna, March 1, 1878.

Arne, arn, (CECILIA,) (originally **Young,**) one of the most distinguished singers of her time, was the wife of Thomas Arne. Died in 1789.

Arne, (MICHAEL,) an English composer, son of Thomas, noticed below, was born in London about 1740. He inherited a moderate portion of his father's talent. His principal work was the opera of "Cymon," (1767.) He composed several popular songs, among which is "The Topsails shiver in the Wind." Died in 1786.

Arne, (SUSANNA.) See CIBBER.

Arne, (THOMAS AUGUSTINE,) an eminent English musician and composer, born in London in 1710, was the son of an upholsterer who is identified by some with a person of that trade mentioned by Addison in "The Spectator," No. 50. He composed the music for Addison's opera of "Rosamond," which was performed with success in 1733, and also that for Milton's "Comus," (1738,) which increased his reputation. "The melody of Arne

at this time," says Dr. Burney, "and of his Vauxhall songs afterwards, forms an era in English music: it was so easy, natural, and agreeable to the whole kingdom that it had an effect on the national taste." In 1740 he married Cecilia Young, a popular vocalist, and in 1745 was engaged as composer by the manager of Vauxhall Gardens. Among his most celebrated works is the opera "Artaxerxes," (1762.) The two principal national songs of England, "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia," owe their popularity chiefly to his music. Died in 1778.

See BURNEY, "History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Arnemann, aR'neh-mân', (JUSTUS,) a German medical writer, born at Lüneburg in 1763, practised some years at Altona. He published numerous works of moderate merit, among which is a treatise on Materia Medica, ("Entwurf einer praktischen Arzeneimittellehre," (2 vols., 1792.) He committed suicide in 1807.

Ar'nest or **Er'nest** [Lat. ARNES'TUS] of Pardubicz, first Archbishop of Bohemia, minister to Charles IV. of that kingdom, and first chancellor of the University of Prague, died in 1364.

Arneth, von, fon âR'nêt, (ALFRED,) an Austrian historian, a son of J. C. von Arneth, was born at Vienna, July 10, 1819. He wrote a "Life of Guido von Starhemberg," "Prinz Eugen von Savoyen," (3 vols., 1858–59,) and "Geschichte Marie Theresias," (1863; 10th vol., 1879.) He also edited a great number of volumes of letters and other documents intended to serve as materials for history, and prepared much matter for the "Fontes Rerum Austriacarum." In 1868 he was placed at the head of the Austrian archives, and in 1879 became president of the Imperial Academy. Died in 1897.

Arneth, von, (JOSEF CALASANZA,) a noted numismatologist, born at Leopoldschlag, in Upper Austria, August 12, 1791. He was long connected with the principal antiquarian cabinets of Vienna. He wrote "Geschichte des Kaiserthums Oesterreich," (1827,) "Synopsis Nummorum Græcorum," (1837,) "Synopsis Nummorum Romanorum," (1842,) various papers and books on ancient and mediæval antiquities, and "Studien über Benvenuto Cellini," (1859.) Died October 31, 1863.

Arn'grims-son, Eystein—ī'stīn,) an Icelandic monk of the fourteenth century, celebrated for his "Lily," reputed the best poem in the Icelandic language. It enjoyed great popularity during the reign of Catholicism in the North. He died in 1361.

Arnheim, von, fon aRn'hīm, or **Arnim**, âR'nim, (JOHANN GEORG,) a distinguished German diplomatist and general, born in the Mark of Brandenburg about 1581. He entered the army of the emperor Ferdinand II. in 1626, and won the favour of Wallenstein, who employed him in a negotiation with Gustavus Adolphus. In 1628 he obtained the rank of field-marshal. He passed in 1630 into the service of the Elector of Saxony, who gave him the chief command of his army, and he commanded the left wing under Gustavus Adolphus at Leipsic in 1631. Arnheim and Wallenstein commanded opposing armies in 1632 and 1633; but the former was suspected of collusion with the enemy. He defeated the Imperialists at Liegnitz in May, 1634, and detached Saxony from the Swedish alliance in 1635. He resigned his commission the same year. Died in 1641.

See PUFENDORF, "De Rebus Suecicis;" WALDSTEIN, (WALLENSTEIN,) "Briefe," 3 vols., 1829.

Arnigio, aR-nee'jo, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian poet, born at Brescia in 1523; died of the plague in 1577.

Arnim. See ARNHEIM.

Arnim, aR'nim, (ELISABETH or BETTINA—bêt-tee'nâ,) a celebrated German authoress, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1785. She was a sister of the poet Clemens Brentano, and became the wife of L. A. von Arnim, also a poet. She was in her youth a passionate admirer of Goethe, with whom she corresponded. Her imagination was ardent and eccentric. Her principal works are "The Correspondence of Goethe with a Child," (3 vols., 1835,) which she translated into English, and "Die Günderode," (2 vols., 1840,) a collection of letters and charming idyllic poems. Died in Berlin in January, 1859.

See "Blackwood's Magazine," vol. lviii., and "Foreign Quarterly," vol. xxxiv.

Arnim, von, fon aR'nim (HARRY KARL KURT EDWARD,) COUNT, a German statesman, born at Moitzelsitz, October 3, 1824. He was sent as ambassador to Rome in 1864, and to France in 1872. For opposing the plans of Bismarck he was charged with stealing and publishing state documents, and sentenced to imprisonment. In 1876 he was still further sentenced on a charge of *lèse-majesté*; but he stayed outside the empire, and was never imprisoned. Died at Nice, May 19, 1881.

Arnim, von, (KARL OTTO LUDWIG,) a German author, born in Berlin, August 1, 1779, travelled in the southern countries of Europe, 1835–44, after having served as a member of the diplomatic corps in London. Among his works are "Napoleon's Conduct towards Prussia," (in English, 1814,) "German National Melodies," (1816,) and the lively and graceful "Flüchtige Bemerkungen eines flüchtig Reisenden," (1838–50.) Died at Berlin, February 9, 1861.

Arnim, von, fon aR'nim, (LUDWIG **Achim**—â'kim,) a popular, original, and romantic German poet, born at Berlin in 1781. He studied the natural sciences, and published in 1799 a "Theory of Electricity." In partnership with his friend Clemens Brentano, whose sister Bettina he afterwards married, he published a collection of popular songs, called "The Boy's Wonder-horn," ("Des Knaben Wunderhorn," 3 vols., 1806.) His novel entitled "Poverty and Riches, Guilt and Repentance of the Countess of Dolores," (2 vols., 1810,) is highly commended, and is perhaps his best work. His productions display great imagination, depth of feeling, and a tendency to the romantic simplicity of the middle ages. Among his admired prose works are the tale called "Angelica the Genoese and Cosmus the Rope-dancer," ("Angelica die Genueserin und Cosmus der Seilspringer,") and "Isabella of Egypt," (1811.) Died in 1831.

See GERVINUS, "Neuere Geschichte der poetischen national Literatur der Deutschen."

Arni-Magnusson, aR'ne mâg'nûs-son, [Lat. AR'NAS MAGNÆ'US,] an eminent archæologist of Iceland, born in 1663, studied at Copenhagen, where he subsequently became professor of history and antiquities. He was sent to Iceland, in 1702, by Frederick IV., and, during a residence of ten years in that country, made a large and valuable collection of manuscripts. The Arna-Magnæan Commission, having for its object the publication of these works, was named in his honour. Died in 1730.

See the Introduction to KEYSER'S "Religion of the Northmen," translated by PENNOCK, pp. 22, 23.

Arnisæus or **Arnisäus**, aR-ne-zā'ûs, (HENNIN'GUS,) a miscellaneous writer, born near Halberstadt, in Prussian Saxony, in the sixteenth century. In 1620 he removed to Copenhagen and became physician to Christian IV. Died in 1636.

Arnkiel, aRn'keel, (FRIEDRICH,) a historian, a son of Trogillus, noticed below, lived at Apenrade in the first part of the eighteenth century.

Arnkiel, (TROGILLUS, tro-gil'lûs,) a divine and antiquary, born near Apenrade, in Sleswick. He became superintendent of the Lutheran Church in Holstein in 1686. His work "On the Philosophy and School of Epicurus" (in Latin, 1671) was received with favour. He also wrote an able treatise on the ancient religion and the moral and political state of the Saxons, Goths, etc., entitled "Cimbrische Heiden-Religion," (1691.) Died at Apenrade in 1713.

Ar'no, first Archbishop of Salzburg, in Germany, was a man of great influence in his day, being councillor to the Duke of Bavaria, and held in high esteem by Charlemagne and Pope Leo III. Died about 820.

Arnobe. See ARNOBIUS.

Ar-no'bi-us, [Fr. ARNOBE, âR'nob',] (A'FER,) sometimes called THE ELDER, a rhetorician and eloquent apologist for Christianity, was a native or resident of Sicca, in Numidia, and flourished about the end of the third century. Little is known of his life. He was converted from paganism to Christianity, and wrote an able work called "Disputations against the Gentiles," ("Disputationes contra Gentes,") in which he attacks the absurdities of the pagan religion with powerful sarcasm. This is supposed to have been written soon after the

persecution under Diocletian, which began in 302 A.D. His doctrines are not considered strictly orthodox.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" NEANDER, "History of the Christian Church;" BAYLE, "Historical Dictionary;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Arnobius THE YOUNGER, [Fr. ARNOBE LE JEUNE, ăr'nob' leh zhun,] a semi-Pelagian ecclesiastic, who flourished about 460 A.D. His chief work was a Commentary on the Psalms. He opposed the doctrines of Saint Augustine.

Ar'nold, Duke of Gueldres, (or Geldern,) of the house of Egmond, (or Egmont,) was born in 1410. He was defeated in battle by the Duke of Berg in 1444, and lost the duchy of Jülich. His son Adolphus rebelled against him with success, and confined Arnold in prison for about five years. He was released by the intervention of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, to whom he sold his duchy in 1472. Died in 1473.

See PONTANUS, "Historia Gelrica."

Arnold, (ABRAHAM KERNS,) an American general, was born at Bedford, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1837. He graduated at West Point in 1859, served in the cavalry through the civil war, and continued in the army till the war with Spain, in which he served as brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded, in 1899, the second division of the army corps in Cuba.

Ar'nold, (ALBERT NICHOLAS,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born at Cranston, Rhode Island, February 12, 1814. He graduated at Brown University in 1838, studied at Newton Theological Seminary, was ordained in 1841, and from 1844 to 1854 was a missionary to Greece. He held theological professorships in several of the seminaries of his denomination, and published various religious works. Died at Pawtucket, R. I., October 11, 1883.

Arnold, (ANDREAS,) a German theologian, and professor of Greek at Nuremberg, where he was born in 1656; died in 1694.

Arnold, (ARTHUR,) an English author, a brother of Edwin Arnold, was born May 28, 1833. He published "From the Levant," (1868,) "Ralph," a novel, "Hever Court," "Social Politics," (1878,) and "Free Land," (1880.) He entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1880.

Ar'nold, (BENEDICT,) succeeded Roger Williams as Governor of Rhode Island in 1657, and held the office for many years. Died in 1678.

Arnold, (BENEDICT,) an American general, infamous for his attempt to betray his country, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. During his boyhood he was noted for his turbulence, audacity, and love of mischief. Having been apprenticed to an apothecary, he ran away and enlisted as a soldier, but soon deserted, and afterwards became a merchant of New Haven and engaged in an extensive trade with the West Indies. His speculations ended in bankruptcy, under circumstances which left a stain upon his reputation for honesty. Soon after the battle of Lexington, April, 1775, he received a commission as colonel in the service of Massachusetts. He aided Ethan Allen in the capture of Ticonderoga in May, 1775, and in the autumn of that year commanded a body of about twelve hundred men sent to take Quebec. In the long and difficult march through the pathless forests he displayed the qualities of an able commander. He joined the army of General Montgomery, who had the chief command, and who attacked Quebec about the end of December, but was defeated and killed. Arnold was wounded in the leg at Quebec, and his services in this campaign were rewarded with the rank of brigadier-general.

Having obtained command of a flotilla of small vessels on Lake Champlain, he encountered a superior force on the 11th of October, 1776, and, although he was not victorious, he fought with such skill and determined courage that this action tended to animate and revive the hopes of the patriots. Early in 1777 he was deeply offended because Congress promoted five of his juniors to the rank of major-general. He was soon after raised to the same rank, but the affront still rankled in his heart, for the five previously appointed continued to be above him. He was frequently involved in difficulties by his violent and imperious temper and his dishonesty in pecuniary transactions.

He commanded the left wing at the battle of Bemus Heights, September 19, 1777, and there quarrelled with General Gates, who appears to have been jealous of Arnold. In consequence of this dispute, Arnold resigned his command soon after the date just named; but during the battle of Stillwater, October 7, he entered the field without the permission of General Gates, and displayed desperate courage or temerity. According to Sparks, "Arnold received no orders during the day, but rode about the field in every direction, seeking the hottest parts of the action, and issuing his commands wherever he went. Being the highest officer in rank that appeared in the field, his orders were obeyed when practicable; but all accounts agree that his conduct was rash in the extreme, indicating rather the frenzy of a madman than the considerate wisdom of an experienced general." In this battle he received a severe wound, which disabled him for several months, during which Congress accorded to him his full rank.

In June, 1778, he was appointed to the command of Philadelphia, which had just been evacuated by the British. He ran deeply into debt, and lived in an extravagant style, which he endeavoured to support by peculation and acts of rapacity. He married about 1779 Margaret, a daughter of Edward Shippen, an eminent citizen of Philadelphia. A court-martial called to investigate his official conduct in Philadelphia sentenced him to receive a reprimand from the general-in-chief, (January, 1780.) Although the reprimand was administered by General Washington in very mild and conciliatory terms, the vindictive spirit of Arnold was not appeased. About six months before the date last named, he had made treasonable overtures to the enemy. To enhance the value of his treachery, he solicited and obtained command of West Point, (perhaps the strongest and most important position in the United States,) which he proposed to betray into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton. The latter employed Major André as his agent in this negotiation. The plot was detected and defeated by the capture of André, September 23, 1780, (see ANDRÉ, JOHN,) and Arnold narrowly escaped (September 25) in the British sloop Vulture, which was stationed below West Point. It is stated that he received from Sir Henry Clinton £6315 as the reward of his treason or as an indemnity for what he had lost by desertion.

Arnold entered the British army as a colonel, and issued two proclamations or addresses to the Americans, designed to vindicate his own course and to persuade others to desert. He was appointed to command an expedition against Virginia, and sailed from New York to Hampton Roads in December, 1780. He ascended the James River, and inflicted much damage on the people of that region, by burning and pillage. In September, 1781, he commanded a body of troops which took Fort Griswold, Connecticut, massacred the garrison after they had surrendered, and burned New London. This was his last exploit in the war of the Revolution. He passed the rest of his life mostly in England, where, according to Sparks, "he was shunned and despised by everybody" except the king and a few persons in authority. He died in London in June, 1801, leaving four sons, who all became officers in the English army. (See Sparks's "Life of Benedict Arnold," in his "Library of American Biography," vol. iii.; "Life of Benedict Arnold," (1880,) by I. N. Arnold.)

Arnold, ar'nolt, (CHRISTOPH,) a German peasant distinguished for his knowledge of astronomy, born near Leipsic in 1646. He is said to have discovered the comet of 1683 eight days before Hevelius; and he was the first to call attention to that of 1686. He also observed the transit of Mercury across the sun's disc in 1690 Died in 1695.

Arnold, (CHRISTOPH,) a German philologist, born at Nuremberg (or, according to some authorities, at Hersbruck) in 1627, became a professor of history and eloquence. He wrote a number of works, among which was the "Ornament (or Beauty) of the Latin Language," ("Ornatus Linguæ Latinæ," 1657.) Died in 1685.

Arnold, (DANIEL HEINRICH,) professor of philosophy

and divinity at Königsberg, born in that city in 1706, was the author of a history of the Königsberg University. Died in 1775.

Arnold, (Sir EDWIN,) an English poet, born June 10, 1832, was educated at King's College, London, and University College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1854. He became principal of the Government Sanscrit College at Poonah, India, and Fellow of the University of Bombay, remaining through the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, and resigning his post in 1861. On his return to England he became an editor on the London "Daily Telegraph." He was made Knight-commander of the Order of the Indian Empire by the Queen in 1888, and in the same year received from the Shah of Persia the order of the Lion and the Sun for his poem entitled "With Sa'di in the Garden." He lectured in the United States in 1889, and afterwards visited Japan, where he married a Japanese wife in 1897, and received from the emperor the order of the Rising Sun. He was the author of numerous poems, books of travel, etc., including "The Indian Song of Songs," "The Light of Asia," "The Light of the World," and various others. "The Light of Asia," (1879,) the work by which he is best known, is a poem on the life and doctrines of Gautama Booddha, the supposed founder of the Booddhistic religion. We cannot justly regard this work as intended to furnish anything like a true picture of Booddhism. The author, indeed, clearly intimates, in his preface, that he has not felt under any obligation to confine himself within the statements even of the most trustworthy of the Booddhistic authorities; and this total freedom from restraint of every kind has unquestionably been favourable to the production of a pleasing and beautiful poem. He died March 24, 1904.

Arnold, (FRANZ,) a priest of Cologne, and a violent opposer of Luther, against whom he wrote several works.

Arnold, (FRIEDRICH,) a German engraver, born in Berlin in 1780; died in 1809.

Arnold, (GEORG,) a German jurist, born at Chemnitz in 1531, wrote in Latin a "Life of Maurice, Elector of Saxony." Died in 1588.

Arnold, (GEORG,) an organist, born in the Tyrol, lived towards the close of the seventeenth century.

Arnold, (GEORGE,) an American *littérateur*, born in New York city in 1834. Early in life he adopted literature as a profession, and became a leading contributor to the magazines. Died in 1865. A collection of his "Poems" has been published, edited, with a memoir, by William Winter.

Arnold, (GEORGE DANIEL,) a jurist, born at Strasburg in 1780. He was appointed professor of Roman law at his native city in 1811, published a text-book of Roman law, (1812,) and gave in the Alsatian dialect a remarkable picture of manners in his popular comedy of "Whit-Monday," ("Le Lundi de Pentecôte,") which was eulogized by Goethe. He also wrote fugitive poems of some merit. Died in 1829.

Arnold, (GOTTFRIED,) a German Protestant theologian of high reputation, born at Annaberg, Saxony, in 1666. He preached at Werben and at Perleberg, and received the title of historiographer to Frederick I. of Prussia. He wrote, besides many other theological works, a mystical book called "Sophia, or the Mysteries of Divine Wisdom," (1700,) and a "History of the Church from the Christian Era to 1688," (3 vols., 1699–1700,) which offended the orthodox Lutherans, and was noticed in foreign countries. He died in 1714, leaving an autobiography, (1716.)

See also COLERUS, "Historia G. Arnoldi," 1718; PETERSEN, "Getretteter Bruder Arnold," 1718; ADOLPHE RIFF, "G. Arnold, Historien de l'Église," 1847.

Arnold, (HALDRENIUS VESALIENSIS.) See ARNOLDUS.

Arnold, (ISAAC NEWTON,) an American author, born at Hartwick, New York, November 30, 1815. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, was appointed city clerk of Chicago in 1837, and from 1861 to 1865 served in the lower house of Congress. In the latter year he was appointed an auditor of the United States treasury. He published a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," (1867,) and a "Life of Benedict Arnold," (1880.) Died in Chicago, April 24, 1884.

Arnold, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) professor of philosophy, and afterwards of physics, in the University of Erlangen, was born at Weissenfels in 1724; died in 1765.

See REINHARD, "Memoria J. C. Arnoldi," 1765.

Arnold, (JOHANN GERHARD,) a German publicist and historian, born in 1637; died in 1717.

Arnold, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) an eminent musical composer for the violoncello, was born in Hohenlohe in 1773; died in 1806.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Arnold, (JOHANN **von Bergel**—fon bĕr′gĕl,) a German poet of the sixteenth century. He wrote a poem "On the Invention of the Art of Engraving on Copper or Brass," ("De Chalcographiæ Inventione," 1541.)

Arnold, (JOHN,) one of the greatest improvers of the chronometer, was born at Bodmin, in Cornwall, in 1736. He removed to London, and was patronized by George III. Among his improvements are the detached escapement, the expansion balance, the cylindrical balance spring, etc. Died in 1799.

Arnold, (JOSEPH,) M.D., an English naturalist, born in Suffolk in 1783, entered the navy as assistant surgeon, visited New South Wales, and made a large collection of natural objects, which was destroyed by fire at Batavia. He afterwards accompanied Sir Stamford Raffles to Sumatra, where he died in 1818.

Arnold, (LEMUEL H.,) born at Saint Johnsbury, Vermont, in 1792, was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1831, re-elected in 1832, and was a member of Congress from 1843 to 1845. Died in 1852.

Arnold, (LEWIS G.,) an American general, born in New Jersey, graduated at West Point in 1837, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and also in the Florida war of 1856. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the Union army in January, 1862. Died 1871.

Arnold, (MATTHEW,) an English poet, a son of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby, was born at Laleham, near Staines, in Middlesex, December 24, 1822. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, and elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. He became in 1847 private secretary to Lord Lansdowne, and lay inspector of schools, under the Committee of the Council of Education, in 1851. In 1848 he published "The Strayed Reveller, and other poems," and in 1856 appeared a "new and complete edition" of his poems. He was elected professor of poetry at Oxford in 1857. "For combined culture and fine natural feeling in the matter of versification," says the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1856, "Mr. Arnold has no living superior." In 1865 appeared his "Essays in Criticism;" in 1867, "New Poems;" "Culture and Anarchy," in 1869; "St. Paul and Protestantism," in 1870; "Friendship's Garland," in 1871; "Literature and Dogma," in 1873; "Last Essay on Church and Religion," in 1877; and "Mixed Essays," in 1879–80. He received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Edinburgh and Oxford. Died April 15, 1888.

Arnold or **Arnoldus**, (NICOLAUS,) a Protestant divine and eminent preacher, born at Lesna, in Poland, in 1618. He became professor of theology at Franeker in 1651, and wrote in Latin several works on theology Died in 1680.

Arnold, (RICHARD,) an English chronicler and merchant of London, born about 1450, was the author of a work commonly called "Arnold's Chronicle," but sometimes named "The Statutes of London," (about 1500.)

Arnold, (SAMUEL,) a successful English musical composer, born in London in 1740. His opera of the "Maid of the Mill" (1765) was greatly applauded. Among his most popular works are the oratorio of "The Prodigal Son;" and operas entitled "Rosamond," (1767,) "Inkle and Yarico," (1787,) and "The Castle of Andalusia," (1782.) He was appointed organist and composer to the king in 1783, and organist of Westminster Abbey in 1793. At the request of the king, he published a magnificent edition of Handel's Works, (36 vols.) Died in 1802.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Arnold, (SAMUEL BENEDICT,) a German painter of history and portraits, born at Dresden in 1744; died in 1817.

Arnold, (SAMUEL GREENE,) an American lawyer, born at Providence, Rhode Island, April 12, 1821, graduated at Brown University in 1841, and at the law school of Harvard University in 1845. He was three times lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, was United States Senator from 1862 to 1863, and published a "History of Rhode Island," (2 vols., 1859–60.) Died at Providence, February 13, 1880.

Arnold, (SAMUEL J.,) a son of Samuel Arnold the composer, was born in 1774. He published the dramas "Auld Robin Gray," (1794,) "Irish Legacy," (1797,) and "Britain's Jubilee," (1809.) Died in 1852.

Arnold, (THOMAS,) D.D., of Rugby, an English historian and teacher of great merit, was born at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, on the 13th of June, 1795. He entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1811, took a first-class degree in 1814, and gained the chancellor's prize for a Latin Essay in 1817. He was distinguished at college for the liberality of his opinions and the independence of his character. In 1820 he married Mary, a daughter of the Rev. John Penrose.

He passed several ensuing years at Laleham, near Staines, where he was employed as a private tutor. In 1827 or 1828 he was ordained a priest, and became headmaster of Rugby School, where he found a proper sphere for the exercise of his rare qualifications as a teacher. He raised the character of that school by the influence of Christian principles, enforced by his own example, and diligently cultivated a sense of duty and responsibility in the students.

He published a pamphlet on Church Reform in 1833, and a valuable edition of Thucydides, (in 1830–35.) His principal work is a "History of Rome," (3 vols., 1838–40–42,) which comprises the period from the origin of Rome to the end of the second Punic war, and was interrupted by his death. This is a work of high reputation, composed on the basis of Niebuhr's discoveries. He contributed articles to the "Quarterly Review" and "Edinburgh Review." In August, 1841, he was appointed regius professor of modern history at Oxford. Soon after he had finished the introductory course of lectures, he died at Rugby, in June, 1842. Among his works are five volumes of sermons, (1828–42,) and "Introductory Lectures on Modern History," (1842,) the latter published after his death.

"He will strike those who study him more closely," says a writer in the "Quarterly Review" for October, 1844, "as a complete character,—complete in its union of moral and intellectual gifts; . . . for his greatness did not consist in the pre-eminence of any single quality, but in several remarkable powers, thoroughly leavened and pervaded by an ever-increasing moral nobleness."

"His sermons," says Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, "are remarkable as being, by their simple and natural language, one of the first practical protests raised in the nineteenth century against the technical and unreal phraseology generally used in English preaching, and as uniting a high religious standard, a strong imagination, and a living spirit of devotion with unaffected good sense, and moral energy and sincerity."

See "Life and Correspondence of Dr. Arnold," (2 vols., 1844,) by A. P. STANLEY; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Arnold, (THOMAS,) an English physician, born in 1742. He took his degree at Edinburgh, and settled at Leicester, where he became senior physician to the infirmary, and physician to the lunatic asylum. His principal work is "Observations on the Nature, Kinds, Causes, and Prevention of Insanity, Lunacy, or Madness," (2 vols., 1782–86,) which displays much learning. Died in 1816.

Arnold, (THOMAS KER'CHEVER,) an English clergyman, rector of Lyndon, noted as editor of numerous popular text-books, was born about 1800. Among his publications are school-manuals for the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages. Died in 1853.

Arnold, (WILLIAM DEL'AFIELD,) a son of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby, born in 1828, became an officer in the British army, and afterwards director of public instruction in the Punjab. He was author of a novel called "Oakfield; or, Fellowship in the East," an exposition of the trials of a young officer who resolves to set an example of fidelity to Christian principles in the army. He died at Gibraltar, on his passage homeward from India, in April, 1859. His brother Matthew has written some beautiful and touching lines on his death.

Arnold of Brescia. See ARNALDO.

Arnold or **Arnolt von Bruck,** aR'nolt fon BRŌŌK, (or **de Prug,** dẹh PRŌŌG,) a German musician of the sixteenth century.

Arnold von Büderich, aR'nolt ˜on bü'dẹh-riK', a German theologian, lived in the second half of the fifteenth century.

Arnold-Forster, (HUGH OAKELEY,) born in England in 1855, grandson of Dr. Thomas Arnold. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, entered Parliament in 1896, and became head of the War Office in 1903. He wrote "Things New and Old," "Our Home Army; a History of England," etc.

Arnold Melchthai. See MELCHTHAI.

Arnold of Meldorp, a German theologian of the twelfth century.

Ar'nold or **Ar'nould of Rotterdam,** a Dutch theologian, whose family name was Geilhoven. Died in 1442.

Ar'nold von Wink'el-ried, [Ger. pron. aR'nolt fon ṽink'ẹl-reet',] a brave Swiss patriot, who broke the Austrian phalanx at the battle of Sempach in 1386, by rushing against the points of their spears and gathering within his arms as many as he could. He fell pierced with mortal wounds, but decided the victory in favour of the Swiss.

See "Histoire de la Confédération Suisse," translated from the German of J. von Müller by MONNARD and VUILLEMIN, Paris, 1840–46.

Arnoldi, aR-nol'dee, or **di Arnoldo,** de aR-nol'do (ALBERTO,) an eminent Florentine sculptor and architect of the fourteenth century, executed a colossal marble group of the Madonna and Child, in the church of Santa Maria del Bigallo, Florence, (1364,) which was formerly attributed to Andrea Pisano.

Arnoldi, aR-nol'dee, (BARTHOLOMEW,) a German friar and philosopher, born at Usingen, was an adversary of Luther. Died in 1532.

Arnoldi, (DANIEL,) a German philologer, born at Bergedorf in 1595; died in 1651.

Arnoldi, (WILHELM,) Bishop of Treves, was born at Badem, in the district of Treves, in 1798. He was elected bishop in 1839. In 1844 he induced a great multitude of people to make a pilgrimage to Treves to see or worship a relic called "the holy coat of Treves." This proceeding caused great excitement, and resulted in a schism of the Church. (See RONGE.) Died January 7, 1864.

Arnoldi, von, fon aR-nol'dee, (JOHANN,) a German diplomatist and historian, born at Herborn, in Nassau, in 1751. He was employed as a negotiator by the Stadtholder William V. About 1803 he entered the service of William I., King of the Netherlands, who appointed him a privy councillor in 1815. He wrote a "History of the Countries ruled by the House of Orange-Nassau," ("Geschichte der Oranien-Nassauischen Länder," 3 vols., 1799–1816.) Died in 1827.

Ar-nol'dus or **Arnold,** aR'nolt, (HALDRE'NIUS VESALIEN'SIS,) a learned theological writer, born at Wesel, on the Lower Rhine. He taught Greek at Cologne, and was chosen canon of the metropolitan chapter of that city. Died in 1534.

Arnoldus de Villa Nova. See ARNALDUS.

Arnolfini, aR-nol-fee'nee, (GIOVANNI ATTILIO,) an able Italian hydraulic engineer, born at Lucca in 1733. He was charged with the hydraulic department of public works at Lucca in 1761, after which he improved the river Serchio by confining it between new rocky banks. He died in 1791, leaving in manuscript many volumes on physics, hydrostatics, etc.

Ar-nol'fo, [Lat. ARNUL'FUS,] written also **Arnoul,** of Milan, a historian, who lived near the end of the eleventh century. He wrote a "History of Milan," (from 925 to 1076,) prized for its fidelity and accuracy. It is commended by Muratori.

Arnolfo, written also **Arnoul,** became Archbishop

of Milan in 1093, and preached a crusade in company with Urban II.

Arnolfo di Lapo. See LAPO.

Arnolt von Bruck. See ARNOLD VON BRUCK.

Arnone, ar-no'nà, (ALBERTO,) a skilful Neapolitan portrait-painter, born in the seventeenth century, was a pupil of Carlo Maratta. Died at Naples in 1721.

Ar'not, (HUGO,) a Scottish writer and advocate, born at Leith in 1749. His original name was Pollock, which he changed when he became heir to the maternal estate of Balcormo. He published an entertaining and valuable "History of Edinburgh," (1779,) a "Collection of Celebrated Criminal Trials in Scotland," (1785,) which displays great research, and an "Essay on Nothing," (1777.) Died in 1786.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ar'not, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish divine, borne at Scone, November 11, 1806. He was educated at Glasgow University, and became a Presbyterian minister in 1837, but left the establishment and joined the Free Church in 1844. He was the author of a number of didactic and religious works, besides biographies, etc. Died at Edinburgh, June 3, 1875.

Ar'nott, (ARCHIBALD,) a Scottish physician, born in 1771, served as surgeon in the army in Egypt, Spain, and other countries. His regiment was stationed at Saint Helena while Bonaparte was confined there. In April, 1821, he was called to attend the imperial captive, at whose death he was present. He received from his dying patient a gold snuff-box as a token of his esteem, and published "An Account of the Last Illness, Decease, and Post-Mortem Appearance of Napoleon Bonaparte," (1822.) Died in 1855.

Arnott, (JAMES MONCRIEFF,) a British surgeon, born in 1794. He settled in London about 1817, and became professor of surgery in King's College. Died in 1885.

Arnott, (Dr. NEIL,) a Scottish physician and eminent experimental philosopher, born near Montrose in 1788, was a pupil of Sir Everard Home. He began to practise in London about 1812, and delivered a course of lectures on natural philosophy in its application to medicine, (1823–24,) which he published in 1827 under the title of "Elements of Physics or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained in non-technical Language." This work was received with great favour and translated into nearly all the European languages. He became one of the physicians-extraordinary to the queen in 1837, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1838. The Rumford medal of this society was awarded to him in 1854 for his inventions, among which are the water-bed or floating mattress for the sick, and the "Arnott Stove." He received also a gold medal from the jurors of the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1855. He was the author of an "Essay on Warming and Ventilating," (1838.) Died March 2, 1874.

Arnoul. See ARNOLFO.

Arnoul, ăr'noo', written also **Arnulf,** one of the most learned and eloquent French prelates of his time, was appointed Bishop of Orléans in 986.

Arnoul, written also **Arnulf** or **Ernulf,** born at Beauvais about 1040, became Bishop of Rochester in 1114. Died in 1124. He was author of some documents relating to the church and see of Rochester, which were published by Hearne in 1720.

Arnoul, written also **Arnulf,** a Norman priest, who served Robert II. of Normandy as chaplain in the first crusade. He obtained by intrigues in 1111 the office of Patriarch of Jerusalem. Died in 1118.

Arnoul, written also **Arnulf,** a French prelate, who became Bishop of Lisieux about 1140, was a friend of Thomas A Becket. He died in 1182, leaving many letters, which have some historical value.

Arnoul OF MILAN. See ARNOLFO.

Arnoul, (RENÉ,) a French poet, born at Poitiers in 1569; died in 1639.

Arnould. See ARNULF.

Arnould, ăr'noo', (AMBROISE MARIE,) a French political economist, born at Dijon about 1750. He published a successful work "On the Balance of Trade," (1791,) and was one of the leaders of the party which revolted against the Convention on the 13th Vendémiaire, 1794. Having supported Bonaparte in the Council of Five Hundred in the crisis of the 18th Brumaire, 1799, he was appointed a member of the Tribunat, after the suppression of which he was a counsellor of state. Among his important works is "The Political Maritime System of the Europeans during the Eighteenth Century," ("Système maritime politique," etc., 1797.) Died in 1812.

Arnould, (SOPHIE,) a popular French actress and opera-singer, born in Paris about 1744, was noted for her conversational powers and bonmots. Died in 1803.

See A. DEVILLE, "Arnoldiana," 1813.

Arnould OF ROTTERDAM. See ARNOLD OF ROTTERDAM.

Arnoult, ăr'noo', (CHARLES,) a French jurist, born at Bèze in 1750; died in 1793.

Arnoult, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer, born in 1689, published, besides a few other works, "The Preceptor," (1747,) which contains treatises on grammar, the Christian religion, and other subjects. Died at Besançon in 1753.

Arnoux, ăr'noo', (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born at Riom about 1560, or, as one account states, in 1575. He became distinguished as a preacher and skilful controversialist, and was appointed confessor to Louis XIII. in 1617, but was removed from this position in 1621. He wrote several theological works, some of which were against Calvinism. Died in 1636.

Arntzen, arnt'sẹn, or **Arnt-ze'nĭ-us,** [Ger. pron. arnt-sā'ne-ŭs,] (JOHANN,) a German philologist, born at Wesel in 1702. He succeeded Burmann as professor of history and eloquence at Franeker in 1742. His reputation is founded on excellent editions of Aurelius Victor, (1733,) of Pliny's Panegyricus, (1738,) and of the Panegyricus of Drepanius Pacatus, (1753.) Died in 1759.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Arntzen or **Arntzenius,** (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a learned philologist, a son of the preceding, born at Nymwegen in 1734. He became in 1774 professor of law at Utrecht, where he died in 1797, leaving valuable editions of Arator's poems, (1769,) and of the "Panegyrici Veteres," (1790.)

Arntzen or **Arntzenius,** (OT'TO,) a brother of Johann, born at Wesel in 1703, was a good Latin scholar. He was professor or rector at Utrecht and Amsterdam. His edition of Dionysius Cato's "Disticha" (1735) is said to be the best. Died in 1763.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Arntzenius. See ARNTZEN.

Arnu, ăr'nü', (NICOLAS,) a French theologian of considerable reputation, born near Verdun (Meuse) in 1629. Died at Padua in 1692.

Arnulf. See ARNOUL.

Ar'nulf, [Lat. ARNUL'PHUS,] written also **Arnoul** or **Arnould,** Emperor of Germany, was a son of Carloman of Bavaria, and a great-grandson of Charlemagne. He was elected King of Germany in 887 or 888 A.D., and defeated the Normans near Louvain in 892, after which he invaded Italy and captured Rome in 896. He was then crowned as emperor by the pope. He died at Ratisbon in 899, and was succeeded by his son, Louis IV.

See SCHWARZ, "Historia Arnulphi Imperatoris," 1744; GAGERN, "Arnulfi Imperatoris Vita," 1837.

Arnulf, a natural son of Lothaire, King of France, became Archbishop of Rheims in 988. Died in 1023.

Arnulf, SAINT, or **Arnoul,** an ancestor of Charlemagne, was born about 580 A.D., and became Bishop of Metz in 611. He was a confidential adviser of King Clotaire, and had a high reputation as a statesman. Died about 640 A.D.

Arnulfus or **Arnulphus.** See ARNULF.

Arnulfus OF MILAN. See ARNOLF.

Arn'way, (JOHN,) D.D., an English divine, born in 1601, suffered much for his attachment to the cause of Charles I., and during his exile in Holland wrote "An Alarum to the Subjects of England," (1650,) containing, among other things, a defence of the character of the late king. He died in Virginia in 1653.

Arolas, ä-rō'läs, (JUAN,) a Spanish poet, was born in Barcelona, June 20, 1805. He became a priest of the Piarist order, and died, insane, at Valencia, in 1849. He wrote much lyric, pastoral, and amatory verse.

Aromatari, degli, dâl'yee â-ro-mâ-tâ ree, (GIUSEPPE,) a learned physician and naturalist, born at Assisi, in the Papal States, about 1586. He practised medicine at Venice for about fifty years with such success that he was invited to England by James I.; but he preferred to remain where he was. He published in 1611 a "Reply to the Criticisms of Alessandro Tassoni on the Poems of Petrarch." His most important production is a short treatise on the reproduction of plants, "De Generatione Plantarum ex Seminibus," which was prefixed to his work on Hydrophobia, (1625.) He showed the analogy which exists between the seeds of plants and the eggs of animals, and first suggested those principles of germination which have been recognized by modern physiologists. Died in 1660.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Aronce. See ARUNS.

Arooj, Aroudj, or **Aruj,** â-rooj', written also **Aruch** or **Arouds,** corrupted into **Horush, Horuc,** etc., a Turkish pirate, the elder of two brothers who about 1510–40 were the terror of Christendom. See BARBAROSSA.

Aroon. See ARUNA.

Arouet. See VOLTAIRE.

Arpád, ar'pâd, founder of the kingdom of Hungary, was a chief of the Magyars, who about 890 A.D. migrated from Galicia and conquered the Slavonic princes who then possessed Hungary. A part of his army invaded Italy and defeated Berengarius, on the Brenta, in 900. Died in 907. Andrew III., who died in 1301, was the last king of the Arpád dynasty.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" MAILATH, "Geschichte der Magyaren."

Arpajon, d', dăr'pă'zhôn', (LOUIS,) DUKE, and Marquis of Séverac, a French general, distinguished himself at the siege of Montauban in 1621. He had a high command in the Thirty Years' war. In 1645 he was appointed generalissimo by the grand master of Malta, for the defence of which against the Turks he raised two thousand men. Died in 1679.

Arpajon, d', (LOUIS,) MARQUIS, a French general, was a grandson of the preceding. Died in 1736.

Arpe, ar'pĕh, (PETER FRIEDRICH,) a learned jurisconsult and writer, born at Kiel, in Holstein, in 1682. He was professor of law at Kiel from 1717 until 1722. In his "Laicus Veritatis Vindex" (1717) he maintained that the division of Christians into clergy and laity is contrary to the law of Moses and to the Gospel. Among his works is "Themis Cimbrica," (1737,) which treats of the institutions and manners of the Cimbri and other Teutonic tribes. Died about 1745.

See MOLLER, "Cimbria Literata;" ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER'S "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Arpino. See CESARI, (GIUSEPPE.)

Arpino, ar-pee'no, (JACOPO FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician, philosopher, and naturalist, was born in Piedmont in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Arquato, ar-kwâ'to, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician who wrote a work called "Medicus Reformatus," (1608,) was born in the Venetian States, and lived about the commencement of the seventeenth century.

Arquier. See DARQUIER.

Ar-Râdhee- (or **Ar-Râdhî-**) **Billah,** ar-râ'dee bil'lâh, one of the Abbasside caliphs, was raised to the caliphate in 934 A.D. Died about 940.

Arraes, ar-râ'ĕs, or **Arraiz,** ar-râ'iz, almost **ar-rīz',** (AMADOR, â-mâ-dor',) a Portuguese classic writer, born at Beja in 1530. He became Bishop of Portalegre in 1581, and wrote "Moral Dialogues," (1589,) a work of high reputation, in which he took Plato for his model. Died in 1600.

Arraes or **Arrais,** (DUARTE MADEIRA,) a Portuguese physician, born near Lamego. He became physician to John IV., and wrote several medical works which were often reprinted. Died in 1652.

Arragos, â'râ'go', (GUILLAUME,) [Lat. GULIEL'MUS ARRAGO'SIUS,] a French physician, born near Toulouse in 1513; died at Bâle in 1610.

Arraiz. See ARRAES.

Arran, EARL OF. See HAMILTON, (JAMES.)

Arras, d', dă'râs', (MATHIEU,) a French architect, born at Arras about 1300. He was employed by John, King of Bohemia, to build the cathedral of Prague, commenced in 1344. Before the completion of this work, he died, in 1352.

Ar-Rasheed or **Ar-Rashîd,** ar-râ-sheed', (**Aboo-(Abû-) Mohammed-Abdul-Waheḍ,** â'bōō' mo-hâm'med âb'dōōl wâ'hed,) a sultan of Western Africa, commenced his reign in 1232, after a hard struggle with his rival, Yahya An-Nâsir, in which he took Morocco by siege. He died in 1242.

Ar-Rashid. See HAROUN-AL-RASCHID.

Arrault, â'rō', (CHARLES,) a French jurist, born in the Gatinais in 1643; died in 1718.

Arreboe, ar'ṛeh-bo'ĕh, (ANDERS,) a popular Danish poet, born in the island of Arröe in 1587. He was chosen Bishop of Drontheim in 1618, but was deposed for disorderly conduct in 1621. Having partially retrieved his reputation, he became pastor at Vordingborg in 1626. He was considered the greatest poet that Denmark had produced before Tullin. His principal work is "Hexaemeron," (1641,) a poetical paraphrase of the French poem of Du Bartas. Died in 1637.

See MOLBECH, "Danske Anthologie;" KRAFT og NYERUP, "Almindeligt Litteraturlexicon for Danemark," etc.

Arredondo, ar-rà-don'do, (ISIDORO,) a Spanish historical painter, born at Colmenar de Oreja in 1653. He was patronized by Charles II., who gave him the title of painter to the king. Died in 1702.

Arrest, d', dar'rĕst', (HEINRICH LUDWIG,) a German astronomer, born at Berlin, August 13, 1822. He studied at Berlin, Leipsic, and elsewhere, and became professor in the University of Copenhagen in 1857. He made special observations and studies regarding comets, asteroids, and nebulæ, and published "Ueber das System der kleinen Planeten," (1851,) "Siderum Nebulosorum Observationes," (1867,) and many scientific papers. Died at Copenhagen, June 14, 1875.

Ar-rhe'nĭ-us, [Swed. pron. ar-rī'ne-ûs,] (CLAS OF CLAUDIUS,) a Swedish historian, eminent for learning and sagacity, was born at Linköping in 1627. He became professor of history at Upsal in 1668. His chief work is an "Ecclesiastical History of Sweden," ("Historiæ Svecorum Gothorumque Ecclesiasticæ Libri IV.," 1689.) He was appointed royal historiographer in 1678, and ennobled in 1684, when he assumed the name of Oernhielm, (Eagle-Helmet.) Died in 1695.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män;" F. LAGERLOEF, "Memoria C. Arrhenii," 1696; THYSELIUS, "Dissertatio de Meritis literariis C. Arrhenii," 1791.

Arrhenius, (JACOB,) a Swedish scholar, a brother of the preceding, born in 1642, was professor of history at Upsal from 1687 until 1716. Died 1725.

Arrhenius, arra'neus, (SVANTE AUGUST,) was born at Wijk, Sweden, Feb. 19, 1859. He became professor of physics, University of Stockholm, 1895, and later director of the physico-chemical department of the Nobel Institute. He received the Nobel prize for chemistry, 1903. Died in 1927.

Arrhidæus, ăr-re-dee'us, or **Aridæus,** [Gr. 'Αρριδαῖος or 'Αριδαῖος; Fr. ARRHIDÉE, â're'dà',] a son of Philip of Macedon and of a courtesan named Philinna, was a half-brother of Alexander the Great. He had a weak mind, which, according to Plutarch, was the result of poison administered by Olympias. On the death of Alexander he was proclaimed king at Babylon, under the name of Philip. He was controlled by his wife Eurydice, and, after a nominal reign of six years, was put to death by order of Olympias, the mother of Alexander, about 315 B.C.

See JUSTIN, books ix., xiii., and xiv.

Arrhidæus, a Macedonian general, who was one of the two regents appointed at the death of Perdiccas in 321 B.C. He and the other regent, Python, resigned in the same year because they were unable to enforce their authority against Eurydice. In the division of provinces made about 320 he received a part of Phrygia.

Arrhidée. See ARRHIDÆUS.

Ar'rĭ-a, a Roman matron, eminent for fortitude, was the wife of Cæcina Pætus, who was condemned to death in 42 A.D. She killed herself in order to set an example of courage and fortitude to her husband.

Arriaga Brun Da Silveira E Peyrelongue, (MANOEL JOSE D',) Portuguese statesman, was born July 8, 1839 at Horta, Azores. He was republican deputy for Funchal 1882; and was elected first Constitutional President of Portugal, Aug. 24, 1911. He resigned 1915. Died 1917.

Arriaga, de, da ar-re-a'ga, (JUAN CRISOSTOME,) a Spanish composer of great genius, born at Bilboa in 1808, studied in Paris under Fétis. Died 1825 or 1826.

Arriaga, de, (PABLO JOSE,) a Spanish Jesuit and missionary, born at Vergara in 1562, laboured in Peru.

Arriaga, de, (RODRIGO,) a Spanish philosopher and Jesuit, born at Logroño in 1592. He taught philosophy with great success for thirteen years at Prague, where he resided from 1624 until his death. He attempted to revive the philosophy of the schoolmen in his "Philosophical Course," ("Cursus Philosophicus," 1632,) which evinces an acute and subtle mind. He also wrote a work on theology, (8 vols., 1643–55.) Died in 1667.

See ADELUNG, "Geschichte der Philosophie."

Ar'rĭ-an, [Gr. *'Αρριανός;* Lat. ARRIA'NUS FLA'VIUS; Fr. ARRIEN, ȧ're-ăN',] an eminent Greek historian, born at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, was a pupil and friend of Epictetus. He committed to writing, edited, or digested the philosophic doctrines of Epictetus, (who published nothing himself.) There are now extant a "Manual ("Enchiridion") of Epictetus," compiled by him, and four books of a work called the "Epictetus of Arrian." He obtained the favour of the emperor Hadrian, who in 136 A.D. appointed him governor of Cappadocia. We have no evidence that he held this office, or any other, after the death of Hadrian, 138 A.D. He was at one time priest of Ceres and Proserpine in his native city. His principal work is a "History of the Expedition of Alexander the Great," *'Ανάβασις 'Αλεξάνδρου,* (The Ascent of Alexander,) which is highly prized on account of its intrinsic merit, and because we have no other history of Alexander worthy of equal confidence. Among his qualifications for a historian were a good judgment, accuracy in geographical and strategical details, and a correct and simple style. In style, and in other respects, he proposed Xenophon as his model. He was author of many other works, some of which are lost. Among those extant are a "Treatise on Tactics," a "Discourse on Hunting," a "Circumnavigation of the Euxine Sea," and a small but interesting work called "Indica," describing India, its people, customs, products, etc. The date of his death is not known. His abstract of the philosophy of Epictetus, or "Enchiridion," was highly esteemed, both by the pagans and early Christians.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" ELLENDT, "De Arrianeorum Librorum Reliquiis," 1836; MAUERMANN, "Arrianus Nicomediensis et Quintus Curtius Rufus," 1835.

Arrianus, (the historian.) See ARRIAN.

Ar-rĭ-a'nus, [Gr. *'Αρριανός;* Fr. ARRIEN, ȧ're-ăN',] a Greek author of uncertain date, wrote a treatise on meteors and comets.

Arrianus, a Roman jurist, who is supposed to have lived in the time of Trajan, wrote a work on law, entitled "De Interdictis," ("Concerning Interdicts.")

Arrianus, a Greek poet, who wrote a poem on Alexander, called "The Alexandriad," and translated Virgil's Georgics into hexameter verse.

Arriaza, ăr-re-ȧ'thȧ, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) an eminent Spanish poet, born at Madrid in 1770, was sometimes called ARRIAZA Y SUPERVIELA, (e soo-pĕr-ve-ȧ'lȧ.) He published a volume of poems entitled "First-Fruits," or first productions of his genius, ("Las Primicias," 1797,) and soon after that date went to England as secretary of legation. In 1803 appeared his poem "Emilia," on the influence of the fine arts. He returned to Spain in 1807, and took a prominent part in politics as a friend of absolute monarchy. After the restoration of 1814 he was minister of foreign affairs. Among his works are "Poesias patrioticas," (1810.) Died in 1837.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Arribas, ăr-ree'bȧs, (PABLO ANTONIO,) a Spanish minister of state, born in 1771, held office under Joseph Bonaparte. Died in 1828.

Arrien. See ARRIAN and ARRIANUS.

Arrighetti, ăr-re-ġet'tee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Florence in 1582, was distinguished for his knowledge of philosophy and theology. Died in 1662.

Arrighetti, (NICCOLÒ,) a disciple and friend of Galileo, also a poet, born at Florence in the sixteenth century. Died in 1639.

Arrighetti, (NICCOLÒ,) a learned Jesuit, born at Florence in 1709, wrote a "Theory of Fire," ("Ignis Theoria," etc., 1750.) Died in 1767.

Arrighetto, ăr-re-ġet'to, or **Arrigo da Settimello** ăr-ree'go dȧ sĕt-te-mel'lo, a Latin poet and ecclesiastic, born near Florence in the latter part of the twelfth century. He wrote an elegiac poem on "The Mutability of Fortune and the Consolation of Philosophy," ("De Diversitate Fortunæ et Philosophiæ Consolatione,") which is said to have been used in schools and esteemed as a model by mediæval teachers.

Arrighi, ăr-ree'ġee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian jurist, and professor of civil law at Padua, born in Corsica in 1689, was naturalized as a citizen of Venice in 1741. He wrote, besides other works, one "On Universal Pontifical Law," ("De Jure Pontificum Universo," 1727,) and a "Life of F. Morosini," (1749.) Died about 1760.

Arrighi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian historical painter born at Volterra, lived in the second half of the seventeenth century.

Arrighi, (JEAN **Toussaint**—too'săN',) Duke of Padua, an able general, born in Corsica in 1778. He entered the French service, and was wounded at Saint Jean-d'Acre in 1798 or '99, a few years after which Napoleon gave him the title of Duke of Padua. As colonel he distinguished himself near Ulm in 1805, and he was made a general of division on the field of battle at Essling, 1809. He rendered important services at Leipsic in 1813, and was appointed governor of Corsica on the return of Napoleon from Elba. He lived in exile from 1815 to 1820. In 1852 he became a senator. Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Arrighi Landini, ăr-ree'ġee lăn-dee'nee, (ORAZIO,) a native of Florence, born in 1718, is reckoned among the good Italian poets of the eighteenth century. Arrighi was the family name of his father, and Landini that of his mother. He served for some time in the Neapolitan army, and afterwards settled at Venice. His principal works are "The Tomb of Isaac Newton," a poem in blank verse, (1751,) and "La Bibliade," a poetical description of the great libraries, ancient and modern.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Arrigho. See ARRIGHETTO.

Arrigoni, (HONORIO.) See ARIGONI.

Arrigoni, ăr-re-go'nee, (CARLO,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Florence. He went to London in 1732, and entered into competition with Handel, with but poor success.

Arrigoni, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer, born at Bergamo in 1610; died in 1645.

Arrigoni, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet, born at Mantua in the sixteenth century. He published "Madrigali," (1602,) and "Rime," (1604.)

Arriquibar, ăr-re-kee'bȧr, (Don NICOLAS,) a Spanish merchant of Bilboa, who about 1770 composed a work of some merit on political economy, called "Recreacion politica." Died about 1778.

Ar'rĭ-us, (QUINTUS,) Roman prætor in 72 B.C., distinguished himself in the servile war and also as an orator.

Arrius, (QUINTUS,) son of the above, was a friend of Cicero.

Arrivabene, ăr-re-vȧ-bȧ'nȧ, (ANDREA,) a Venetian printer and translator of the sixteenth century.

Arrivabene, (FERDINANDO,) an Italian jurist and philologist, born at Mantua in 1770, was president of a court at Brescia. He wrote, besides two legal treatises, a historical Commentary on Dante, and an Essay on Forensic Language. Died in 1834.

Arrivabene, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, born at Mantua, flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century. His chief works are two maritime eclogues, called "Cloanto" and "Idromanzia," (1547.)

Arrivabene, (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) a poet, born at

Mantua in the fifteenth century. He wrote a Latin poem, called "Gonzagidos Libri quatuor," in honour of Ludovico Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua, which was first printed in 1738. Died about 1504.

Arrivabene, (IPPOLITO,) an Italian physician, practised at Rome. Died in 1739.

Arrivabene, (JOHN,) COUNT, an Italian patriot and economist, born about 1787, was a friend of Silvio Pellico. He was arrested in 1821 by the Austrian government, and only escaped imprisonment by exile from his native country. Died January 11, 1881.

See "Memoirs of Count John Arrivabene," written by himself, (London, 1862.)

Arrivabene, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian poet, flourished about 1600.

Ar'rōw-smith, (AARON,) an eminent English geographer, born at Winston, Durham, in 1750. He became a resident of London about 1770, and made himself master of the theory and practice of map-engraving. In 1790 he published a large map of the world on Mercator's projection. He collected a large fund of new information from navigators and other sources, and published more than one hundred maps, which had a high reputation on the continent, and among which is a "Map of the World on a Globular Projection, with a Companion of Explanatory Letter-press," (1794.) Died in 1823. His son Aaron published several school atlases and manuals of geography.

Arrowsmith, (JOHN,) D.D., an eminent English divine, born near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1602. He was educated at Cambridge, and was regarded as one of the ablest as well as most worthy Puritan divines of that age. He preached at Lynn about twelve years, (1631–42,) and became regius professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1651. He was master of Trinity College from 1653 until his death. His chief works are "Tactica Sacra," (1657,) and a "Chain of Principles," ("Armilla Catechetica," 1659.) Died in 1659.

See NEAL, "History of the Puritans."

Arrowsmith, (JOHN,) a British geographer, born at Winston, April 23, 1790; joined his uncle, Aaron Arrowsmith, (1750–1823,) the geographer, in business in London in 1810, and published the "London Atlas," (1834,) and a series of valuable maps. He was one of the founders of the Royal Geographical Society. Died 1873

Arroyo, de, dā ăr-ro'yo, (DIEGO,) an excellent Spanish miniature-painter, born in 1498, worked at Toledo and Madrid. He was appointed cabinet-painter to Charles V. Died in 1551.

Arruntius, ar-rŭn'she-us, a Roman physician mentioned by Pliny, lived probably about 50 A.D.

Arruntius, (LUCIUS,) a Roman consul, 22 B.C., is supposed to have been the author of a "History of the First Punic War," referred to by Seneca.

Arruntius, (LUCIUS,) a son of the above, was consul in 6 A.D., and eminent for his wealth and integrity. Augustus is said to have considered him worthy of the empire. His merits excited the jealousy of Tiberius, and brought upon him annoyance and persecution, which induced him to commit suicide in 37 A.D.

Arsace. See ARSACES.

Ar-sā'çēs or **Ar'sa-çēs,** [Gr. 'Αρσάκης; Fr. ARSACE, ăr'săss'; Persian, AR'SHAK,] the founder of the kingdom of Parthia and of the dynasty of the Arsacidæ. He probably flourished in the third century B.C.; but his history is involved in much obscurity. He is supposed to have been the chief of a nomade tribe of Scythians, Bactrians, or Parthians. His memory was so highly honoured that his successors assumed the name of Arsaces.

Arsaces I., King of Parthia, is identified by some historians with the preceding; others have regarded him as his son or grandson. In the reign of Antiochus Theos of Syria, the Parthians, who had been subject to the Syrian monarchy, revolted with success about 250 B.C., and Arsaces became their king. After a reign of two years, he was succeeded by his brother Tiridates.

Arsaces II., (Tĭr-ĭ-dā'tēs,) brother of Arsaces I., began to reign about 248 B.C. He gained a decisive victory, about 238, over Seleucus Callinicus, who attempted to regain possession of Parthia. This event was celebrated by the Parthians as a new era, from which their national independence was dated. He is supposed to have died about 220 B.C.

Arsaces III. (Ar-ta-bā'nus) was the son and successor of Arsaces II. He was defeated about 212 B.C. by Antiochus the Great, who invaded Parthia. Peace was restored soon after that event. The length of his reign is unknown.

Arsaces IV. (Priapetius, prī-a-pe'she-us) was a son of the preceding. According to Justin, he reigned fifteen years.

Arsaces V., (Phra-ā'tēs I.,) King of Parthia, son of the above, succeeded his father about 170 B.C. He conquered the Mardi.

Arsaces VI., (Mith-rĭ-dā'tēs I.,) brother of the preceding. This king extended his conquests to the Indus. He reigned twenty-five years or more, and died about 135 B.C.

Arsaces VII., (Phraates II.,) son of Arsaces VI., after being himself defeated three times by Antiochus VII., King of Syria, conquered and killed the latter in 128 B.C., but was in turn overcome and slain by the Scythians.

Arsaces VIII., (Artabanus II.,) uncle of the preceding, was slain, after a short reign, by the Scythians.

Arsaces IX. (Mithridates II.) surnamed THE GREAT, was a son of Arsaces VIII. He waged war against the Scythians with success. An embassy sent by him, in 92 B.C., to Sulla, (who was then in Asia,) was the first intercourse between the Parthians and Romans of which we have an authentic account.

Arsaces X. Of this king scarcely anything is known.

Arsaces XI. (San-a-tro'çēs) seems to have been in exile among the Scythians, who restored him to his throne about 70 B.C. He reigned only seven years.

Arsaces XII. (Phraates III.) succeeded his father Arsaces XI. in 70 B.C., during the Mithridatic war. His alliance was courted by the Romans and by Mithridates, but he resolved to remain neutral. He made or renewed a treaty with Pompey in 66 B.C., after which he was offended because Pompey cast into chains his son-in-law Tigranes the Armenian, and because he refused to address him (Arsaces) as "King of Kings." He was murdered by his sons Mithridates and Orodes about 60 B.C.

Arsaces XIII., (Mithridates III.,) a son of Arsaces XII., was expelled from his throne by the Parthian senate on account of his cruelty, and put to death by his brother Orodes about 55 B.C.

Arsaces XIV., (O-ro'dēs,) a son of Arsaces XII., was King of Parthia when the war began between the Romans and Parthians. His army, under Surena, gained a great victory over Crassus, who was slain, in 53 B.C. The Parthians under Pacorus, a son of Orodes, invaded Syria in 50 B.C., and were defeated by Cassius. He maintained neutrality in the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey; but after the battle of Philippi, 42 B.C., the war was renewed between him and the Romans. The Parthians were defeated by Ventidius, an officer of Antony, in 39 and 38 B.C., and Arsaces was murdered by his son Phraates about 37 B.C.

Arsaces XV. (Phraates IV.) was a son of the preceding. In 36 B.C. the war was renewed by Antony who led a large army through Armenia, but was repulsed by the Parthians and pursued as far as the Araxes. About 23 B.C. Arsaces made a treaty of peace with Augustus, to whom he restored the prisoners and standards taken at the defeat of Crassus. Died in 4 A.D.

Arsaces XVI., (Phra-a-tā'çēs,) said to have been accessory to the death of his father Arsaces XV. He was put to death, after a reign of a few months, in consequence of a rebellion caused by his vices.

Arsaces XVII. (Orodes II.) was also put to death by his subjects, on account of his cruelty, in the same year as his predecessor.

Arsaces XVIII., (Vo-no'nēs I.,) son of Phraates IV., lived a long time at Rome as a hostage, where he acquired habits which made him unpopular among the Parthians and led to his expulsion from the throne. He was assassinated, it is supposed, by the order of Piso, a Roman officer, about 19 A.D.

Arsaces XIX., (Artabanus III.,) a Median king,

who expelled Arsaces XVIII., had a stormy reign of twenty-eight years, during which he was twice driven from his throne by the aid of Rome, but died at last in possession of Parthia about 44 A.D.

Arsaces XX. (Go-tar'zēs) and **Arsaces XXI.** (Bar-dā'nēs,) after a struggle for the empire, settled it by the former retiring to Hyrcania and the latter retaining Parthia; but, Bardanes having been assassinated, Gotarzes resumed the royal authority. Gotarzes died about 50 A.D. He was succeeded by Arsaces XXII., whose reign was very short.

Arsaces XXIII. (Vol-o-ġe'sēs I.,) one of the most distinguished of the Parthian kings, was involved in a long contest with Rome in relation to the sovereignty of Armenia, over which he had placed his brother Tiridates. The difficulty was finally compromised by Tiridates going to Rome to receive the crown from Nero. Vologeses died in 90 A.D.

Arsaces XXIV. (Pac'o-rus,) son of the above, after a reign of nearly eighteen years, died about 107 A.D.

Arsaces XXV. (Chos'ro-ēs,) [Gr. *Χοσρόης*; Persian, KHOS'ROO' or KOSREW,] brother of the preceding, was defeated by Trajan in 114, and finally driven from his throne, on which Parthamaspates was placed by the Roman emperor; but on the death of Trajan, in 117, Chosroes expelled his rival, and died probably in 122, greatly esteemed by his subjects.

Arsaces XXVI. (Vologeses II.,) a son of Arsaces XXV., is said to have gained great advantages over the Romans for a period, but afterwards, having been driven back into his own dominions, he is supposed to have died in 149 A.D.

Arsaces XXVII. (Vologeses III.,) son of the preceding, seems, like all his predecessors, to have been involved in wars with Rome. Died in 216 A.D. Some writers suppose two or more kings to have reigned between Arsaces XXVI. and XXVIII., (as we have numbered them:) on this point see article "Parther," in Ersch and Gruber's "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie," by KRAUSE.

Arsaces XXVIII. (Artabanus IV.,) also called **Ardavan**, was a son of Arsaces XXVII., and was the last king of Parthia of the dynasty of the Arsacidæ. He began to reign about 216 A.D. In 217 he fought an indecisive battle against the Romans, under Macrinus, near Nisibis. He then turned his arms against the Persians, who had revolted and were led by Ardsheer or Artaxerxes. Having been defeated and taken prisoner, he was put to death by Ardsheer about 226 A.D.

Ar-sā'çēs (or ar'sa-sēz) **I.**, King of Armenia, was a son of Arsaces XIX. (Artabanus III.) of Parthia. He obtained the throne by the aid of his father in 35 A.D. About a year later he was murdered by his own officers, who were bribed by Mithridates the Iberian.

Arsaces II. was placed on the throne of Armenia in 222 or 223 A.D. by his brother Artabanus IV., King of Parthia. He joined Alexander Severus in his expedition against Persia, by which alliance he saved his own kingdom. He died before 260 A.D.

Arsaces III. of Armenia succeeded his father Tiridates III. about 340 A.D. He waged war against Sapor, King of Persia, about 360, and entered into an alliance with Julian the Apostate. In the campaign of 363 A.D. he deserted Julian, whose defeat and death near Ctesiphon are attributed to the treachery of Arsaces. His nobles having rebelled against him, he applied for aid to Sapor, who detained him in captivity until his death.

See AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS, books xx., xxi., xxiii., xxv., and xxvii.

Arsaces IV. was probably a grandson of Arsaces III. He began his reign conjointly with his brother Valarsaces in 382, but, the latter dying the next year, he reigned alone, till his deposition by Sapor and Theodosius, who divided his kingdom between them about 387 A.D.

Arsachel. See ARZACHEL.

Arsacid or **Arsacide**, ar-sas'sid, the English singular of ARSACIDÆ; employed also as an adjective. The plural form **Arsacids** or **Arsacides** is rarely used.

Arsacidæ, ar-sas'e-dē, [Fr. ARSACIDES, ăr'să'sēd'; Ger. ARSACIDEN, ar-sât-see'dẹn, and ARSAKIDEN, ar-să-kee'dẹn; a patronymic from **Arsaces**, which appears to have been a very common name among the ancient Persians, Parthians, etc.,] an appellation given to several Asiatic dynasties, but especially to the dynasty of Parthian kings who reigned from Arsaces I., about 250 B.C. to the death of Artabanus IV., (Arsaces XXVIII.,—or XXXI., according to some authorities,) in 226 A.D., and to a dynasty of Armenian kings who reigned between 150 B.C. and 430 A.D.

Arsakes. See ARSACES.

Arsakiden. See ARSACIDÆ.

Ar-sa'mēs, [Gr. *Ἀρσάμης*,] the father of Hystaspes and grandfather of Darius I., King of Persia. Another of the same name, son of Darius I., accompanied Xerxes in his expedition against Greece. A third was a favourite (illegitimate) son of Artaxerxes Mnemon. A fourth is supposed to have been a king of Armenia in the time of Seleucus II., and the founder of Arsamosata.

Arsdekin. See ARCHDEKIN.

Arsène. See ARSENIUS.

Ar-se'nĭ-us, [Gr. *Ἀρσένιος*; Fr. ARSÈNE, ăr'sȧn',] SAINT, written also **Arsennus**, born at Rome in 354 or 355 A.D., was appointed tutor to Arcadius, son of the emperor Theodosius, in 383, and remained at the court of Constantinople eleven years, having gained the favour of the emperor. In 394 he retired to a desert in Egypt, where he became noted for his ascetic piety. Died in 449 A.D.

Arsenius surnamed AUTORIA'NUS, Patriarch of Constantinople, was born in that city about the end of the twelfth century. He was appointed in 1259, by the Greek emperor Theodore Lascaris II., guardian of the prince his son, an office for which he seems to have been wholly unfitted. He was circumvented by Michael Palæologus, who usurped the throne and banished the patriarch for his refusal to grant him absolution. Died in 1273.

Arsenius, a distinguished Greek scholar and philologist, son of Michael Apostolius, born in the latter part of the fifteenth century, was, it is supposed, a native of Candia (Crete) or of Italy. He became Roman Catholic Archbishop of Malvasia, or Monembasia, in the Morea. He edited his father's "Apophthegmata," and a collection of scholia on several dramas of Euripides, (1534.) Died in 1535.

See HODIUS, "De Græcis illustribus."

Arsenius, a Greek bishop, who accompanied Jeremiah II., Patriarch of Constantinople, to Russia, about 1588, when he established the Russian Patriarchate, of which Arsenius wrote an account.

Arsenius, a Greek monk, founder of a Greek and Latin school at Moscow in the early part of the seventeenth century, and inventor of a type still called the Arsenian.

Arsenne, ăr'sĕn', (LOUIS CHARLES,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1790, was a pupil of David. He produced some remarkable paintings of religious subjects, among which was "Christ in the Garden of Olives." He also derived from the works of Châteaubriand and Lamartine subjects of some designs. Died August 3, 1855.

Arsennus. See ARSENIUS.

Ar'sēs, [Gr. *Ἄρσης*,] **Nar'sēs**, [Gr. *Νάρσης*,] or **Oar'sēs**, [Gr. *Ὀάρσης*,] a son of Artaxerxes III., King of Persia, was placed on the throne in 339 B.C. by Bagoas who had killed Artaxerxes. After a reign of three years he was put to death by Bagoas. He was succeeded by Darius Codomannus.

Arshenevsky, ar-shĕ-nĕv'ske, (BASIL,) a Russian mathematician, born at Kiev in 1758; died in 1808.

Arshi, ar'shee, also called **Chaki**, a Turkish poet, born in Roumelia; died in 1570.

Arsilli, ar-sĕl'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet and physician, born at Sinigaglia about 1470. He practised in Rome many years, and was a friend of Paulus Jovius. He wrote in verse a descriptive catalogue of contemporary Roman poets, "De Poetis Urbanis," (1524,) which is interesting to students of literary history. Died in 1540.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Ar-sin'o-ē, [Gr. *Ἀρσινόη*,] a concubine of Philip of Macedon, became the wife of Lagus and the mother of Ptolemy I., King of Egypt.

Arsinoë, a daughter of Ptolemy I., King of Egypt, and Berenice, was born about 316 B.C., and was married to Lysimachus of Thrace in 300 B.C. In order to secure the succession for her son, she excited the suspicion of Lysimachus against Agathocles, his son by a former

marriage, who was put to death in prison. After the death of Lysimachus, in 281 B.C., she went to Thrace with her sons, who were put to death by Ptolemy Ceraunus. She then fled to Egypt, and became the queen of her own brother, Ptolemy Philadelphus. A gold medal of Arsinoë is extant.

Arsinoë, a daughter of Lysimachus, King of Thrace, and Nicæa, became the wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt, by whom she had three children, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Berenice. She was banished by the king before his marriage with Arsinoë above noticed.

Arsinoë, wife of Magas, King of Cyrene, brother of Ptolemy II. of Egypt.

Arsinoë, daughter of Ptolemy III., became the wife of her brother, Ptolemy IV., Philopator, by whom she was put to death to make way for Agathoclea, his second wife. She appears to have been the queen whom Livy calls Cleopatra.

Arsinoë, daughter of Ptolemy XI., Auletes, and sister of Cleopatra, assumed the sovereignty during the siege of Alexandria by Cæsar in 48 B.C., who, on the capture of the city, carried her to Rome to grace his triumph. She was put to death by Antony, at Cleopatra's instigation, 41 B.C.

Arslan. See ALP-ARSLAN.

Artabanus OF PARTHIA. See ARSACES III. and XXVIII.

Artabasdes. See ARTAVASDES.

Artabaze. See ARTABAZUS.

Artabazes. See ARTAVASDES.

Ar-ta-ba'zus, [Gr. *'Αρτάβαζος;* Fr. ARTABAZE, ăr'tă'bāz',] a Persian general, who lived about 450 B.C. He and Megabysus suppressed the revolt of Inarus in Egypt.

Artabazus, a Median, who formed a devoted attachment to Cyrus, King of Persia.

Artabazus, a distinguished Persian general and favourite of Xerxes, whom he accompanied on his invasion of Greece in 480 B.C. He was present at the battle of Platæa, 479 B.C.

Artabazus, a general of Artaxerxes I., quelled a revolt of the Egyptians about 460 B.C.

Artabazus, a Persian general, was a satrap of Asia Minor in the reign of Artaxerxes III., against whom he revolted in 356 B.C. With the aid of the Athenian Chares and other Greeks, he gained several victories. He was afterwards defeated, and fled with his brother-in-law, Memnon of Rhodes, to the court of Philip of Macedon. Having obtained pardon, he returned to Persia, and proved his loyalty to King Darius at the battle of Arbela. He was appointed Satrap of Bactria by Alexander the Great about 330 B.C. He died, at a very advanced age, about 320 B.C.

See THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xv. and xvi.

Artachæes, ar-ta-kee'ēz, [Gr. *'Αρταχαίης,*] a Persian, who cut the canal for Xerxes near Mount Athos, by which his fleet avoided the dangerous voyage round the promontory.

Artaldus. See ARTAUD.

Artale, aR-tä'lä, or **Artali**, aR-tä'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet, born at Mazzareno, in Sicily, in 1628. He served with distinction in the defence of Candia against the Turks, and was noted as a swordsman and duellist. He published several poetical works of no great merit. Died at Naples in 1679.

Artapherne. See ARTAPHERNES.

Ar-ta-pher'nēs, [Gr. *'Αρταφέρνης;* Fr. ARTAPHERNE, ăr'tă'fĕRN',] a half-brother of King Darius Hystaspes, by whom he was appointed satrap of the Asiatic coast of the Ægean Sea and of other parts of Asia Minor in 506 B.C. He intervened in favour of Hippias, who had been expelled from Athens, and ordered the Athenians to receive him again; but they refused. He suppressed, about 498, a revolt of the Ionians, who were aided by the Athenians.

Artaphernes, a son of the preceding, was appointed in conjunction with Datis to the command of the Persian army which invaded Greece in 490 B.C., and which was defeated at Marathon. He appears to have been the second in command under Datis in this campaign; and he commanded the Lydians in the expedition of Xerxes against Greece in 480 B.C.

Artaphernes, a Persian ambassador, sent in 425 B.C. by Artaxerxes I. on a mission to Sparta.

Artario, aR-tä're-o, (JOSEPH,) a Swiss sculptor and modeller, born near Lugano in 1697. He worked in Germany and England, and his productions are called good imitations of the antique. He died at Cologne in 1760.

Ar-ta-sī'rēs, [Gr. *'Αρτασίρης,*] a corruption of the Armenian **Ar'da-shîr'** or **Ar'da-sheer'**, *i.e.* ARTAXERXES, written also **Ardashes**, a son of King Bahram Sapor, was the last king of Armenia of the dynasty of the Arsacidæ. He was deposed in 428 A.D. by Bahram V. of Persia, who annexed Armenia to his own empire. This result was promoted by the Armenian nobles, who were opposed or indifferent to Christianity. Artasires was nominally a Christian.

Artaud, ăR'tō', [Lat. ARTAL'DUS,] an archbishop of Rheims in the first half of the tenth century.

Artaud, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French antiquary, born at Avignon in 1767. His chief work is "The Mosaics of Lyons," ("Les Mosaïques de Lyon," 1818.) Died in 1838.

See DUMAS, "Éloge de A. F. M. Artaud," 1840.

Artaud, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French dramatist, born at Montpellier in 1732. Among his works is "Le Centenaire de Molière," (1773,) which was performed with success. Died in 1796.

Artaud, (JOSEPH PIERRE,) a French prelate, born in Venaissin in 1706, became eminent as a preacher, and was appointed Bishop of Cavaillon in 1756. He wrote a "Panegyric on Saint Louis," (1754,) and "Pastoral Instructions," which are commended. Died in 1760.

Artaud, (NICOLAS LOUIS,) a French writer and translator, eminent as a Greek scholar, was born in Paris in 1794. After the revolution of 1830, he became inspector of the Academy of Paris, and inspector-general of letters. In 1840 he was commissioned to organize instruction in Algeria. He was a member of the council of public instruction a few years before his death. He translated the tragedies of Sophocles, (3 vols., 1827,) the comedies of Aristophanes, (6 vols., 1830,) and the tragedies of Euripides, (1832.) Among his works is a "Literary Essay on the Poetical Genius of the Nineteenth Century," (1825.) Died in 1861.

Artaud de Montor, ăR'tō' dẹh môN'toR', (ALEXIS FRANÇOIS,) CHEVALIER, a French author, born in Paris in 1772. In his early life he was secretary to several embassies to Rome and other cities of Italy. He afterwards devoted himself to literature and arts, and was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions. Among his works are "Lives of Artists," "Machiavel, his Genius and Errors," (1833,) a "History of the Sovereign Pontiffs," 8 vols., and a "Life of Pope Pius VII.," which passed through eleven editions and obtained a prize of the French Academy in 1838. Died in 1849.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ar-ta-vas'dēs, [Gr. *'Αρτασύασδης;* Fr. ARTAVASDE, ăr'tă'vȧsd',] **Ar-ta-bas'dēs**, [Gr. *'Αρταβάσδης,*] or **Ar-ta-ba'zēs**, [Gr. *'Αρταβάζης;* in Armenian, AR'DA-WAZT' or AR'TA-WAZT',] King of Armenia, was a son of Tigranes. He formed an alliance with the Roman Crassus against the Parthians in 54 B.C. After Crassus persisted in meeting the enemy in an open level country against the advice of Artavasdes, the latter retired into Armenia and made peace with Orodes the Parthian. He offered his assistance to Antony in his expedition against Parthia in 36 B.C., but deserted him in the same year. In 34 he was enticed by Antony to the Roman camp, and detained as a captive until 31 B.C., when he was put to death by Cleopatra.

See DION CASSIUS, "History;" TACITUS, "Annals."

Artavasdes II., placed by Augustus on the throne of Armenia in 6 B.C., was driven out by his subjects the following year.

Artavasdes III. was King of Armenia and ally of Sapor I., King of Persia, in 260 A.D., when the latter conquered and took prisoner the emperor Valerian.

Artavasdes or **Ar-ta-bas'dus** [Gr. *'Αρτάβασδος*, Fr. ARTAVASDE, ăr'tă'vȧsd'] surnamed CUROPALA'TES, was the political chief of the orthodox party at Constantinople in the reign of Constantine V., who was

an iconoclast. He rebelled in 742 A.D., and was proclaimed emperor by his party. In the civil war that ensued, he was defeated, taken prisoner, and executed about the end of 743 A.D.

Artaxerce. See ARTAXERXES.

Ar-tax-erx'ēs I., Lon-ġim'a-nus, [Gr. *'Αρταξέρξης Μακρόχειρ;* Fr. ARTAXERCE LONGUE-MAIN, ăr'tăk'sẹ̀rss' lôNG'măN'; Persian, ARD'SHEER' DARĀZDĂST,] a celebrated king of Persia, the son of Xerxes I., whom he succeeded in 465 B.C. He was surnamed Longimanus (*i.e.* Long-handed) because his right hand was longer than his left. He killed with his own hand Artabanus, who had murdered his father. Among the events of his reign was a revolt of the Egyptians, (460,) who were aided by the Athenians. About 455 B.C., Egypt, with the exception of the marshes of the Delta, was subjected to the power of Persia. The Persians, however, were defeated by the Athenians, under Cimon, near Salamis, in Cyprus, in 449 B.C. The reign of Artaxerxes is described by Plutarch as wise and moderate. He died in 425 B.C., and was succeeded by his son Xerxes II.

See DIODORUS SICULUS; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Artaxerxes II., surnamed MNEMON (nee'mon) from the excellence of his memory, was the eldest son of Darius II. and Parysatis, and began to reign in 405 B.C. His younger brother Cyrus, who was satrap of the western part of Asia Minor and aspired to the throne of Persia, collected a large army, in which were ten thousand Greeks. Artaxerxes having taken the field in person, the armies met at Cunaxa in 401 B.C., and Cyrus was killed. (See CYRUS and XENOPHON.) His provinces in Asia Minor were invaded by the Spartan Agesilaus, who gained several victories; but this danger was averted by the peace of Antalcidas, in 387 B.C. His reign was disturbed by many revolts, and his efforts to recover Egypt failed. His eldest son Darius was detected in a conspiracy against the king, by whose order he was put to death. Artaxerxes died in 362 B.C., aged about ninety-four.

See article "Artaxerxes," in PLUTARCH'S "Lives;" DIODORUS SICULUS; XENOPHON, "Anabasis;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Artaxerxes III. (or **O'ĕchus**) was a son and successor of the preceding. He massacred his father's surviving children, and became notorious for cruelty. By the aid of Mentor the Rhodian, and other Greeks, he reduced Egypt to his domination about 350 or 345 B.C. He abandoned himself to sensuality, and left the direction of the government to Bagoas, a eunuch, by whose order he was poisoned in 339 B.C. His son Arses succeeded him.

Ar-tax'i-as [Gr. *'Αρταξίας*] or **Ar-tax'ēs,** [*'Αρτάξης,*] according to the Greek and Roman historians, founded the kingdom of Armenia in 190 B.C. After the defeat of Antiochus the Great (whose general he was) by the Romans, he made himself independent in Armenia.

Artaxias II., King of Armenia, whose father was dethroned and carried to Alexandria by Mark Antony in 34 B.C., was chosen king by the Armenians, but expelled by the Romans, and reinstated by Phraates IV. of Parthia. He was murdered by his nobles for his cruelty.

Artaxias III. This sovereign, whose Greek name was ZĒ'NO, a son of the King of Pontus, was placed on the throne of Armenia by the Romans in 18 A.D., after an interregnum of two years in consequence of the flight of Vonones.

Arteaga, AR-tā-ā'gā, (ESTEBAN,) a Jesuit, born in Madrid near the middle of the eighteenth century, removed to Italy after the suppression of his order. He published at Bologna a history of the Italian lyrical drama, ("Le Rivoluzioni del Teatro musicale italiano," etc., 2 vols., 1783,) which is called the best work on that subject. Died in Paris in 1799.

Arteaga, (HORTENSIO.) See ARTIAGA.

Arteaga y Alfaro, AR-tā-ā'gā e ăl-fā'ro, (MATIAS,) a Spanish painter and engraver, one of the founders of the Academy of Seville, was born in that city in the first half of the seventeenth century. Died in 17c4.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

Artedi, AR-tā'dee, (PETER,) [Lat. PE'TRUS ARCTE'DIUS,] an eminent Swedish naturalist, born at Anund in 1705. He entered the University of Upsal in 1724, and studied natural sciences and medicine. About 1728 he formed, at Upsal, an intimate friendship with Linnæus. They entered into a scientific partnership, and agreed to divide the field of labour in natural history. Artedi, having chosen the departments of fishes and reptiles, departed, in 1734, to England, where he had access to the museum of Sir Hans Sloane. He met Linnæus again at Leyden in 1735, and was employed by Seba, a rich apothecary of Amsterdam, to describe his collection of fishes. Before he had finished this task, he fell into a canal in the night and was drowned, in December, 1735. He left an excellent work on fishes, which was published by Linnæus in 1738, with the following title, "Petri Artedi Ichthyologia sive Opera omnia de Piscibus," etc. This was the most complete work that had appeared on that subject. In the opinion of Du Petit-Thouars, "it was worthy to be proposed as a model to natural historians, and was a master-piece which has not yet been surpassed."

See "Life of Artedi," by LINNÆUS, prefixed to his "Opera Omnia," 1738; GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon;" "Biographie Universelle."

Artefius. See ARTEPHIUS.

Artémidore. See ARTEMIDORUS.

Ar-tem-i-dō'rus, [Gr. *'Αρτεμίδωρος;* Fr. ARTÉMIDORE, ăr'tà'me'dor',] a Greek grammarian, who lived about 240 B.C., was a pupil of Aristophanes of Byzantium. His works are not extant.

Artemidorus, a Greek physician, born in Pamphylia in or after the third century B.C. He taught that the œsophagus or stomach was the seat of hydrophobia.

Artemidorus, a native of Cnidos, grammarian, and friend of Julius Cæsar, lived in Rome. According to Plutarch, he was informed of the plot to kill Cæsar, and warned him of his danger in a letter which Cæsar held in his hand (but had not read) when he entered the senate-house on the Ides of March.

Artemidorus, a painter at Rome in the time of the poet Martial, by whom he is ridiculed.

Artemido'rus CAP'ITO, a Greek physician and grammarian, who lived at Rome in the time of the emperor Hadrian, and published a valuable edition of Hippocrates, which was highly esteemed by Hadrian.

Artemido'rus CORNE'LIUS, an ancient physician, an accomplice of Verres in his iniquities in Cilicia and Sicily. He is mentioned by Cicero in this connection.

Artemido'rus DALDIA'NUS, a native of Ephesus, who lived about 160 A.D., wrote a curious work on dreams and their interpretations, (*'Ονειροκριτικά,*) which is valuable for the light it throws on ancient customs and opinions.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Artemido'rus OF EPH'ESUS, a geographer, who lived about 103 B.C., and who is frequently quoted by Strabo.

Artemis, [*'Αρτεμις,*] the Greek name of the goddess DIANA, which see.

Artémise. See ARTEMISIA.

Artemisia, ar-te-mish'e-ạ, [Gr. *'Αρτεμισία;* Fr. ARTÉMISE, ăr'tà'mèz',] a warlike queen of Halicarnassus, who reigned after her husband's death. She joined the fleet of Xerxes, with her ships, in the expedition against the Greeks, and distinguished herself by bravery and skill at the naval battle of Salamis, fought against her advice in 480 B.C. Being pursued by an Athenian ship, she artfully eluded the danger by attacking a Persian vessel, and thus led her pursuers to think she was not their enemy. A doubtful tradition adds that, in consequence of disappointed love, she jumped from the Leucadian rock into the sea.

See HERODOTUS, "History," vii. and viii.; PAUSANIAS, iii.

Artemisia, an Oriental princess, celebrated for her grief at the death of her husband and for her devotion to his memory, was the wife of Mausolus, Prince of Caria, who died in 352 B.C. She erected for him at Halicarnassus a magnificent tomb, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, and from which such monuments, in succeeding times, have derived the generic name of *mausoleum.* It is stated that she invited the eminent poets and orators of that time to compete with each other in composing a eulogy on Mausolus, that she mingled his ashes with her drink, and died of grief about two years after his death.

Artemius. See ANASTASIUS II.

Ar-te'mĭ-us [Gr. 'Αρτέμιος] or **Ar-the'mĭ-us**, ['Αρθέμιος,] a Christian commander-in-chief of the Roman army in Egypt in the reign of Constantius. He was put to death on the accession of Julian, (362 A.D.,) on account of his severity towards the pagans.

Ar'te-mon, ['Αρτεμων,] a Greek painter of uncertain period, who is classed by Pliny among artists of the second rank. Among his master-pieces mentioned by Pliny was the "Apotheosis of Hercules."

Artemon, a sculptor, who lived in Rome about the time of Pliny. His works adorned the palace of the Cæsars.

Artemon, a rhetorician, often quoted by Seneca, is supposed to have lived under Augustus or Tiberius.

Artemon or **Ar'te-mas**, the founder of the sect of Artemonites, who denied the divinity of Christ, lived in the third century.

Artemon of Cassandria, a learned grammarian, who flourished about 300 B.C.

Artemon of Clazomenæ, a famous engineer, the reputed inventor of the testudo and battering-ram, was employed by Pericles in the siege of Samos.

Ar-te'phĭ-us or **Ar-te'fĭ-us**, an alchemist, who appears to have lived in the twelfth century.

Arteveld, van, vän aR'tẹh-vêlt', or **Artevelde, van,** vän aR'tẹh-vĕl'dẹh, (JACOB,) a famous demagogue, born at Ghent near the beginning of the fourteenth century. He was a wealthy brewer, and by his eloquence and other talents acquired great influence over the people of Ghent, who, having revolted against the Count of Flanders, chose Arteveld as the commander of their forces. He confirmed his power by proscribing the nobles, and ruled the city in a violent and arbitrary manner. In 1335 he formed an alliance with Edward III. of England, whom he aided in his war against France. In 1340 he induced the Flemings to do homage to Edward as King of France. He afterwards formed a project to make the English Black Prince Count of Flanders. The citizens of Ghent, led by Gherard Denys, revolted against him for this cause and killed him in 1345. He is called James d'Arteville by Hume, and Jacques d'Artvelle by French writers.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles;" MEYER, "Annales Rerum Flandricarum;" ÉCREVISSE, "Redevoering op J. van Artevelde," 8vo, 1846; J. DE WINTER, "J. van Artevelde," 8vo, 1846.

Arteveld, van, (PHILIP,) a son of the preceding, was born at Ghent about 1340, and inherited his father's riches. He passed the prime of life in a private station, which he suddenly left to become, like his father, a powerful popular leader. In 1379 the people of Ghent revolted against Louis, Count of Flanders, who besieged that city so effectually that famine was imminent. Finding that their leaders were inadequate for the crisis, they nominated Arteveld captain by acclamation in 1381. In May, 1382, he gained a decisive victory over Count Louis at Bruges, which was captured by the victors, and he assumed the title of regent. Charles VI. of France soon after sent an army under Clisson to aid the Count of Flanders against the insurgents, who were defeated with great loss at Roosebeke or Rosebec in November, 1382. Arteveld was killed in this battle, and Count Louis became master of Ghent. The story is admirably treated in Sir Henry Taylor's drama of "Philip van Artevelde."

See FROISSART, "Chronicles;" M. DE BARANTE, "Histoire de Bourgogne."

Artevelde. See ARTEVELD.

Arteveldt, van, (ANDREW.) See ARTVELT.

Arteville or **Artvelle.** See ARTEVELD.

Ar'thur or **Ar'tus**, written also **Artur**, a semi-fabulous prince of Britain, and hero of the famous romances of the Round Table, is supposed to have flourished in the fifth or sixth century, during the dark period which occurred between the evacuation of Britain by the Romans and the conquest of that island by the Saxons. The authentic accounts of his deeds are so scanty that his existence has been doubted by some antiquaries. According to popular tradition, he gained several victories over the Saxons, and over Cerdic, the founder of the West Saxon kingdom, after which he was killed in battle against his rebellious nephew Modred or Medrod at Camlan. His exploits were the favourite subjects of mediæval poets and romancers. Hume calls him Prince of the Silures. ("History of England.")

See TURNER, "History of the Anglo-Saxons;" OWEN, "Cambrian Biography;" LELAND, "Assertio Arthuri;" JOSEPH RITSON, "Life of King Arthur," 1825.

Ar'thur I., Duke of Brittany, born in 1187, was a grandson of Henry II. of England. He was put to death by his uncle John Lackland in 1203.

Arthur II. of Brittany, born in 1262, was a son of John II. Died in 1312.

Arthur III., Duc de Bretagne, (or Brittany,) born in 1393, was a son of John (Jean) V. He fought for the Orléans faction, was wounded at Agincourt, and became Constable of France about 1424. He succeeded to the dukedom at the death of his nephew Pierre in 1456. Died in 1457.

Ar'thur, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, was born in 1486. He married Catherine of Aragon in 1501, and died without issue in 1502, after which his widow became the wife of his brother, Henry VIII.

Ar'thur, (ARCHIBALD,) a Scottish divine of liberal principles, was born in Renfrewshire in 1744, and licensed as a preacher in 1767. Soon after that date he was appointed chaplain to the University of Glasgow. He became the assistant of Dr. Reid as professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow in 1780, and succeeded to the chair vacated by Dr. Reid at his death in 1796. He died in June, 1797, leaving "Discourses on Theological and Literary Subjects," (1803.)

Ar'thur, (CHESTER ALAN,) the twenty-first President of the United States, the son of Rev. William Arthur, a Baptist preacher of Scotch-Irish birth, was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1849, and began the practice of law in New York in 1851. He was originally a Whig, and joined the Republican party on its first organization. Before the war he was a staff-officer of the State militia. In 1861 he was made inspector-general, and soon after quartermaster-general, of the State troops, and distinguished himself by the efficient performance of the duties of that important position. He was collector of the port of New York from 1871 to 1878. In 1880 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, on the ticket with President Garfield; and on Garfield's death, in 1881, he succeeded to the Presidency. Died Nov. 18, 1886.

Ar'thur, (TIMOTHY S.,) an American writer, born near Newburg, Orange county, New York, in 1809, was educated in Baltimore. In 1841 he removed to Philadelphia, where, in 1852, he started "Arthur's Home Magazine." He wrote many popular tales illustrative of domestic life, among which are "Lights and Shadows of Real Life," "Tales for Rich and Poor," (6 vols.,) "Library for the Household," (12 vols.,) "The Good Time Coming," (1855,) and "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." Died March 6, 1885.

Arthur, (WILLIAM,) a Methodist divine, was born in 1819, in County Antrim, Ireland. He was educated at Hoxton College, England, was a missionary at Mysore, India, from 1839 to 1842, and from 1867 to 1871 was president of the Belfast Methodist College. Among his works are "A Mission to the Mysore," (1847,) "The Successful Merchant," (1852,) "The Tongue of Fire," (1856,) which had a great popularity, "Italy in Transition," (1860,) etc.

Arthus, aR'toos, or **Ar-thu'sĭ-us**, (GOTTHARD,) a translator and compiler, born at Dantzic about 1570. Among his publications is a "History of the East Indies," ("Historia Indiæ Orientalis," 1608.) He supplied many Latin translations for De Bry's "Collection of Voyages."

Artiaga, or **Paravicino y Artiaga**, pä-rä-ve-thee'no e aR-te-ä'gä, (HORTENSIO FELIX,) a Spanish poet and priest, born at Madrid in 1580, was appointed preacher to Philip III. in 1616. As a poet he was a disciple of Gongora, and was much admired by his contemporaries. Died in 1633.

Artieda, de, dä aR-te-ä'dä, (ANDRES **Rey**—rā or rā'e,) a Spanish writer, born at Valencia about the middle of the sixteenth century. He served in the army for many

years, and distinguished himself at Lepanto. He wrote "The Lovers," ("Los Amantes," 1581,) and other dramas. His reputation rests chiefly on his "Discourses, Epistles, and Epigrams," (1605.) Died in 1613.

Artiga, de, dà ar-tee'gâ, (Don Francisco,) a Spanish landscape-painter and engraver, born at Huesca about the middle of the seventeenth century. He founded and endowed a chair of mathematics at Huesca, and taught in it himself. He wrote treatises on mathematics and other subjects. Died in 1711.

Artigas, ar-tee'gâs, (Don Juan or Fernando José,, a South American general, born at Montevideo about 1760. He entered the service of the Junta or republic of Buenos Ayres about 1811, before which he had been a leader of the lawless Gauchos. He gained victories over the royalists, made himself master of the Banda Oriental, and became a general. Having quarrelled with Posadas, the director of the new state, he raised an army of Gauchos, defeated the troops of Buenos Ayres, and compelled the Junta to recognize him as independent chief of the Banda Oriental in 1814. He waged war with various success against the Portuguese, who invaded the Banda Oriental in 1816. In 1820 he captured the city of Buenos Ayres, but before the end of the year he was driven into exile. Died in Paraguay in 1851.

See Armitage, "History of Brazil."

Artigny, d', dăr'tèn'ye', (Antoine Gachat—gâ'shâ',) a French *littérateur*, born at Vienne in 1706, became a canon of the church in that city. He published a valuable work entitled "New Historical, Critical, and Literary Memoirs," ("Nouveaux Mémoires d'Histoire, de Critique et de Littérature," 7 vols., 1749–56.) Died in 1778.

Artis, d', dăr'te', (Gabriel,) a French Protestant and controversial writer, noted for his zeal against Socinianism, was born in Aveyron in 1660. He became minister of a church in Berlin, but was deprived of that office about 1692 on account of his contentious spirit. Died about 1730.

Artis, d', [Lat. Artis'ius,] (Jean,) a French writer on canon law and kindred subjects, born at Cahors in 1572, was appointed professor of canon law in the University of Paris in 1623. Died in 1651.

Artisjosky. See Arciszewski.

Artmann, art'mân, (Jerome,) a celebrated organ-maker of Bohemia, born at Prague in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Artner, von, fon art'nĕr, (Maria Theresе,) a German poetess, daughter of an Austrian officer, born at Schnitau, in Hungary, in 1772. She produced several successful dramas, among which was "Quiet Greatness," ("Stille Grösse," 1824.) Her most popular works are lyric poems, published under the name of Theone, "Field-Flowers from Hungary's Plains, gathered by Minna and Theone," ("Feldblumen auf Ungarns Fluren gesammelt von Minna und Theone," 1800.) Died at Agram in 1829.

See Döring, "Vie d'Artner," 1829.

Artois, van, văn ăr'twâ', (Jacques,) an excellent Flemish landscape-painter, born at Brussels in 1613. His works are commended for good taste, and for the richness and variety of the details. Many of the figures in his landscapes were painted by the younger Teniers. He obtained high prices for his pictures, but his habits were so extravagant that he remained poor. He is supposed to have died about 1665.

See Houbraken, "Groote Schouburg;" Heinecken, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Ar-to'mI-us, (Peter,) a Polish poet and Lutheran minister at Thorn, was born in 1552; died in 1609.

Artopœus, ar-to-pee'us, or **Artopŏus,** ar-to-pŏ'ŭs, (Johann,) a German writer and professor of law, born at Worms in 1520; died about 1580.

Artopœus, ar-to-pee'us or ar-to-pŏ'ŭs, sometimes written **Artopæus,** (Peter,) a learned Protestant divine, born in Pomerania in 1491, was the author of many polemical and religious works. Died at Stettin in 1563.

Artopœus or **Artopŏus,** (Johann Christoph,) a philologist and historian, originally named Becker, born at Strasburg, on the Rhine, in 1626. He was professor of Latin in the gymnasium of his native city for many years. He wrote many historical and antiquarian treatises, and was the reputed author of a curious Latin "Essay on the State and Place of Souls after Death," ("De Statu, Loco et Vita Animarum," etc.) Died in 1702.

See Jöcher, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Ar-to'rI-us, [Gr. Ἀρτώριος,] (Marcus,) a medical writer of Rome, was physician to the emperor Augustus, whom he attended in the campaign against Brutus and Cassius, 42 B.C. By his advice, Augustus removed from his camp at Philippi just before it was taken by the enemy. Artorius was drowned at sea in 31 B.C. He was the author of a work on Hydrophobia, which is lost.

Artot, ăr'to', (Joseph,) a Belgian violinist, born at Brussels in 1815; died in Paris in 1845.

Artur or **Artus.** See Arthur.

Artus, (Gotthard.) See Arthus.

Artus, ăr'tüss', (Thomas,) Sieur d'Embry, a French *littérateur*, born at Paris about 1550, was a coadjutor of Blaise de Vigenère.

Artusi, ar-too'see, (Giovanni Maria,) a writer on music, born at Bologna about the middle of the sixteenth century, was a canon in the church of that city. He published "The Art of Counterpoint," (1586,) and a work "On the Imperfections of Modern Music," (1600.) He is supposed to have died about 1610.

See Burney, "History of Music."

Artusini, ar-too-see'nee, (Antonio,) an Italian poet and jurist, born at Forlì in 1554; died about 1630.

Artvelt, van, văn art'vĕlt, (Andries,) a good marine painter of Antwerp, flourished about 1620, and was a contemporary of Van Dyck, who painted his portrait. He excelled in depicting storms.

Artzybachev, (Alexie,) Russian novelist. Born October 18, 1850. His most celebrated novel, "Sanine," published in Russia in 1909, has since been translated into all European languages.

Aruajo de Azevedo Pinto Pereyra, â-roo-â'zho dà â-zà-vā'do pèn'to pà-rā'e-rà, (Antonio,) Count of Barca, a Portuguese poet and diplomatist of the latter part of the eighteenth century. Died in 1816.

See Longfellow's "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Arum, â'rŭm, (Dominic,) a Dutch jurist, born at Leeuwarden in 1579, became professor of law at Jena about 1605. "He rendered," says Guizot, "important services to the public law of Germany."

See Foppens, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Ar'u-na or **Ar'un,** [Hindoo pron. ŭr'ŏŏ-na, and ŭr'ŏŏn,] in the Hindoo mythology, the charioteer of the Sun, (Sōōrya or Sûrya.) He is a son of Kasyapa, and brother-german of Garuda, the eagle of Vishnu. As a personification of the dawn, he may be said to correspond to the Aurora or Eos of classic mythology.

See Moor's "Hindu Pantheon."

Ar'un-del, (Lady Blanche,) the wife of Thomas, Lord Arundel, and daughter of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, was born in 1583. She gained distinction by her defence of Wardour Castle against the Parliament about 1642. Died in 1649.

Arundel, Earl of. See Howard, (Thomas.)

Arundel, (Henry,) third Baron of Wardour, succeeded to his title in 1648. He was one of the five Roman Catholic lords who were imprisoned upon the perjured testimony of Titus Oates. On the accession of James II. he became lord keeper of the privy seal. Died in 1694.

Arundel, (Mary,) Countess of, a learned English lady and writer of the sixteenth century, was the wife of Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel.

Arundel, (Thomas,) Archbishop of Canterbury, born at Arundel Castle, Sussex, in 1353, was a younger son of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. He became Bishop of Ely in 1375, lord high-chancellor in 1386, and Archbishop of York in 1388. In 1396 he was translated to the see of Canterbury. This was the first instance that occurred of a translation from the see of York to that of Canterbury. In 1397 he was impeached for high treason, and banished by Richard II. He took a prominent part in the revolution by which Richard was dethroned, and was restored to the see of Canterbury by Henry IV. in 1399. He prohibited the translation

of the Scriptures into English, and persecuted the Lollards,—*i.e.* the disciples of Wickliffe. Died in 1413.

See FULLER, "Church History;" HOLINSHED, "Chronicle;" RAPIN, "History of England;" W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. iv. chap. xvii., (1860.)

Arundel, (THOMAS,) first Lord Arundel of Wardour, was a son of Sir Matthew Arundel of Wardour Castle, Wilts, and was born about 1540. In his youth he entered the service of the German emperor, who rewarded his remarkable exploits in the war against the Turks with the title of Count of the Roman Empire, (1595.) He was created Baron Arundel by James I. in 1605. Died in 1639.

Arundel, (THOMAS,) the second baron, a son of the preceding, fought for Charles I. in the civil war, and was mortally wounded at Lansdowne in 1643.

Arundel, (Sir THOMAS,) was a grandfather of the first Lord Arundel of Wardour. He was a friend of the Duke of Somerset, and was charged with being his accomplice in treason and in a conspiracy to kill the Duke of Northumberland. Though he was probably innocent, he was executed in February, 1551–52. His wife was a sister of Catherine Howard, a queen of Henry VIII.

A'runs or **Aruntius,** ą-run'she-us, [Fr. ARONCE, ą'rôNss',] a son of Demaratus of Corinth, who is said to have emigrated to Etruria, was a brother of Tarquin the Elder, of Rome.

Aruns, a Roman prince, was a brother of Tarquin the Proud, (Superbus,) the last king of Rome. According to the legend, he was killed by his wife Tullia, (a daughter of Servius Tullius,) who was notorious for cruelty.

Aruns, a son of Tarquin the Proud. After the expulsion of that king, an army of Etruscans marched against Rome to reinstate him, and encountered the Roman army, led by the consul Brutus. Aruns, who fought for his father in this battle, engaged Brutus in a single combat, in which both were killed.

Aruns, a son of Porsena, who accompanied his father in his invasion of Rome.

Aruns, an Etrurian, who is said to have invited the Gauls into Italy to revenge himself for an insult offered to his wife by a noble of that country.

Aruns, a Roman historian, lived about 60 B.C., and wrote a History of the Punic War.

Arusianus, ą-ru-she-ā'nus, (MESSUS or MESSIUS,) a Roman grammarian, of whom nothing is known except that his name is connected with a work called "Quadriga vel Exempla Elocutionum," a vocabulary of remarkable phrases found in Virgil, Sallust, Terence, and Cicero. The value of this is enhanced by many fragments of the lost works of Sallust and Cicero which are preserved in it.

Ar-van'dus, a prefect of Gaul from 467 to 472, was condemned to death by the Roman senate for malpractices in his office; but his punishment was commuted to perpetual exile and confiscation of property.

Arvidsson, aR'vids-son, written also **Arwidsson,** (TRULS or TROILS,) a Swedish engraver, born at Westervik, studied at Upsal about 1680, and became learned in Oriental languages, especially Hebrew. He was copper-plate engraver to the Antiquarian Archives, and published a singular work on the original music of the first seven Psalms of David, (1705.) Died in 1705.

Arvieux, d', dăR've'uh', (LAURENT,) CHEVALIER, a French traveller and Oriental scholar, born at Marseilles in 1635. He showed much tact in negotiating a treaty with the Dey of Tunis in 1668, and rendered important services to the French ambassador at Constantinople in 1672. He was consul at Aleppo from 1679 to 1686, and refused the office or title of Bishop of Babylon, which was offered him by the pope. His "Treatise on the Manners and Customs of the Arabs" (1717) is commended. His accuracy and veracity have been attested by Niebuhr. He left papers from which Labat compiled "Memoirs of Chevalier D'Arvieux, containing his Travels in Asia, Syria, etc.," (6 vols., 1735.) Died in 1702.

See also ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ar'vine, (KAZLITT,) an American clergyman, whose name was originally SILAS WHEELOCK PALMER, was born in Western New York in 1819. He graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1841, and at the Newton Theological School in 1845, in which year he was ordained a Baptist minister. He prepared a "Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes," (1848) and "The Cyclopædia of Anecdotes of Literature," (1851; reprinted, 1854, 1859, 1884,) besides a volume of poems. He died at Worcester, Massachusetts, July 15, 1851.

Arwidsson. See ARVIDSSON.

Arwidsson, aR'vids'son, (ADOLF,) a Swedish scholar born in Finland in 1791. He was exiled in 1822 from Finland for a political article in a journal. Having removed to Stockholm, he was appointed keeper of the royal library. He published, besides other works, a collection of old popular Swedish songs, (3 vols., 1834-42.) Died in 1858.

Arya, ăr'yą, [Ger. ARJA,] English plural **Ar'yas,** the name of an ancient race of men who are supposed to have dwelt originally near the sources of the Oxus, (Amoo,) and who first crossed the Indus from the north probably about two thousand years before the Christian era. The Aryas were the ancestors of the modern Hindoos, and were nearly related (as is shown by a comparison of their respective languages) to the ancient Persians. The Aryan language was the Sanscrit, generally regarded as the most ancient of all the Indo-European tongues. Using the term in a more comprehensive sense, the Aryas may be said to have been the ancestors of the entire Indo-European (otherwise called Aryan) family of nations. The word would seem to have signified originally "agriculturists," used in contradistinction to the Turanian or Tartar nations, who were nomadic shepherds, though its later Sanscrit signification is "of good family," "noble," "honourable," and hence it was applied only to the higher castes among the Hindoos. (See BRAHMANISM.)

See MAX MÜLLER'S "Science of Language," pp. 237, 238, 239; WHITNEY'S "Language and the Study of Language," particularly lectures v. and vi.

☞ ARYAN,* the adjective derived from ARYA, is also used as a noun, with the same signification as Arya. [The Germans use ARIER, ă're-ęr, singular and plural.]

Aryabhatta, ăr-yą-bat'tą, called by the Arabs **Aryabahr,** aR'yą-bâhR', a celebrated Hindoo mathematician and astronomer, who lived probably about the beginning of the Christian era. He was the earliest known writer on algebra. He announced the diurnal rotation of the earth, and made a near approximation to the truth in his statement of the earth's diameter.

See COLEBROOKE'S "Essays."

A-rÿm'bąs [Gr. 'Αρύμβας] I., sometimes written **Arrybas,** King of the Molossi, is supposed to have reigned about 390 B.C., and to have been the first to give a well-organized government to the Molossi.

Arymbas II., also a king of the same people. Died in 346 B.C.

Ar-ÿs-dā'ghĕs, SAINT, a Christian bishop, born in Cappadocia about 280 A.D., was Patriarch of Armenia. Died in 339.

Arysdaghes, an Armenian grammarian, born in 1178; died in 1239.

Arzachel, aR-thâ-chĕl', a noted astronomer, who lived in Spain in the latter half of the eleventh century.

Arzan, aR'zăn, an Armenian high-priest and pagan, opposed Christianity by arms. He was killed in 302 A.D.

Arzão, aR-zŏwN', (ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ,) a Brazilian traveller, who, about 1694, explored the province of Minas and the river Doce.

Arzere, dell', del-laRd-zā'rà, (STEFANO,) an Italian fresco-painter of note, lived in the sixteenth century, at Padua. He imitated Titian.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

As or **Asa.** See ÆSIR.

A'są, [Heb. אָסָא; Gr. 'Ασά,] King of Judah, and a son of Abijam or Abijah, began to reign in 970 B.C. according to Hales, or 955 according to Usher. He was distinguished by his zeal against idolatry. He died about 929 B.C. (See I. Kings xv.; II. Chronicles xiv., xv., xvi.)

Asadi (ą'są'dee) OF TOOS, a Persian poet, who flourished about 950 A.D., was a preceptor of Firdousee, and chief poet at the court of Mahmood of Gazna.

* Pronounced ăr'yan or ăr'e-an, to distinguish it from *Arian,* (*i.e.* "belonging to Arius," the great heresiarch.)

Among his works is Gushtâsp Nâmeh, an epic poem. It is said that he wrote the last part of the Shâhnâmeh, which Firdousee left unfinished at his death in 1020.

See "Annals of Oriental Literature," 1820.

Asam, ä'säm, a Bavarian painter, born in the seventeenth century. He acquired a great reputation by his frescos, and, with his brother Egid, adorned many churches in Bavaria. Among their works are the pictures in the Johannes-Kirche at Munich. Died in 1739.

A'şan, [Gr. *'Ασάνης;* Lat. ASA'NES,] King of Bulgaria, reigning about the close of the twelfth century, restored his country to independence by throwing off the yoke of the Greek Empire.

Asan II., (JOANNES,) son of the preceding, having been compelled to flee to Russia by the usurpation of a relative, returned about 1217 with a Russian army and drove out the usurper. Died in 1241.

Asan III., (JOANNES,) the last Bulgarian king of the Asanian dynasty, (whose father King Mitzes was an exile at the time of his death,) recovered his kingdom in 1279, but was expelled in 1281 by the usurper Terter or Terteres, and died at Constantinople.

A-san'der, [Gr. *'Ασάνδρος;* Fr. ASANDRE, ä'zŏNdR',] a Macedonian officer, was a brother of Parmenio, and son of Philotas. He was appointed in 334 B.C. governor of Lydia by Alexander the Great, after whose death he obtained the satrapy of Caria. He formed an alliance with Ptolemy the son of Lagus, and extended his power by the conquest of Lycia. From 315 to 313 B.C. he waged war against Antigonus. The time of his death is unknown.

Asander, appointed governor of the Bosphorus in the Tauric Chersonesus by Pharnaces II. in 47 B.C., revolted from his master and formed a kingdom in which he was confirmed by Augustus. He is reputed to have built the wall across the Tauric Chersonesus.

Asandre. See ASANDER.

A'saph [Heb. אָסָף] or **As'saph,** a Hebrew musician or psalmist, who was contemporary with King David. He was the chief of certain Levites whom David appointed to minister before the ark and to thank and praise the Lord. (See I. Chronicles xvi. 5 and xxv. 1.) The name occurs at the beginning of many of the Psalms. (See Psalms l., lxxiii. *et seq.*)

As'aph, SAINT, a prelate of the seventh century, supposed to have been the first Bishop of Saint Asaph in Wales. Several theological works are attributed to him.

See H. WHARTON, "Historia de Episcopis et Decanis Londinensibus, etc."

Asar. See ÆSIR.

Asbjörnsen, ås-byörn'sęn, (PETER CHRISTEN,) an eminent Norwegian author, was born at Christiania, January 15, 1812. He studied at the university of his native town, and applied himself to zoology and medicine. He published a collection called "Norwegian Folk-Lore," (with Jörgen Moe,) in 1842, "Tales of the Mountain Spirits," (1845–48,) "The Christmas-Tree Story-Books," (4 vols., 1850–66,) designed for children, and a "Natural History," (6 vols., 1839–49,) in which department he made many original observations. His "Torf og Torfdrift" (1868) dates from his term of office as peat-commissioner, which place he resigned in 1876. In 1871 he published a volume of "Norwegian Stories." He also published various translations. Asbjörnsen is regarded as one of the fathers of the new national literature of Norway. Died January 6, 1885.

As'both, [Hun. pron. ŏsh'bot,] (ALEXANDER,) a Hungarian patriot, born in 1811, distinguished himself as an engineer in the war of 1848–49. Having come to the United States, he was made, in 1861, a brigadier-general of volunteers under General Fremont, in Missouri. Died in 1868.

Asar. See ÆSIR.

Asbury, az'bęr-e, (FRANCIS,) was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1745. He was sent by John Wesley to America as a missionary about 1770, and was appointed in 1784 the first bishop of the Methodist Church then organized upon a new basis in the United States. Died in Virginia in 1816.

See "Asbury and his Coadjutors," by W. C. LARRABEE.

Ascagne. See ASCANIUS.

Ascalus, ås'kā-lŭs, (CONRAD,) a German philosopher, lived about 1600–20. He published "Physica et Ethica Mosaica," (1613,) and other works.

As-cā'nĭ-us [Gr. *'Ασκάνιος;* Fr. ASCAGNE, ås'kăñ'] was, according to Virgil and Livy, a son of Æneas and Creusa, and the founder of Alba Longa. He was also called Iulus (Julus) or Ilus, and was claimed by the Julia gens of Rome as one of their ancestors. There are various traditions about him, according to one of which he succeeded his father as King of the Latins.

Ascanius, ås-kā'ne-ŭs, (PETER,) a Swedish naturalist, who lived about 1750, was for many years inspector of the mines in the north of Norway. He corresponded with Linnæus, and published a work on natural history, entitled "Figures enluminées d'Histoire naturelle," 1767.

Ascarelli, ås-kā-rel'lee, written also **Ascariel,** (DEBORA,) a Jewish poetess, born at Rome, lived about 1600.

As'ca-rus, [*'Άσκαρος,*] a Theban sculptor, lived about 300 B.C. He made a statue of Jupiter, at Olympia.

As'çe-lin, or **Ascelino,** ă-shā-lee'no, (NICOLA,) a Dominican who was sent by Innocent IV. on a mission to Tartary about 1245.

Ascensius. See BADIUS.

Asch, van, văn åsk, (PIETER **Janzen**—yăn'zęn,) a skilful Dutch landscape-painter, born at Delft in 1603. He lived to an advanced age, but left few works.

Asch, von, fon åsh, (GEORG THOMAS,) a physician and anatomist, born at Saint Petersburg in 1729, studied at Göttingen, of which university he was subsequently a liberal benefactor. He was the companion and friend of Haller. He served for some years as a surgeon in the Russian army. Died in 1807.

Asch, von, (PETER ERNST,) brother of the above, one of the most esteemed physicians of his time in Moscow, wrote a work "De Natura Spermatis."

Ascham, ås'kam, (ANTHONY,) an English astrologer and writer on herbs, lived about 1550.

Ascham, (ANTHONY,) an Englishman, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, entered Cambridge University in 1633. He supported the Parliament in the civil war, and was appointed tutor to the captive Duke of York in 1646. He wrote a work "On the Confusions and Revolutions of Government," (1648.) He was sent soon after as ambassador to Madrid, where he was murdered in 1650 by some English royalists, who were tried and condemned, but released by the influence of the pope. One of them, however, was retaken and executed.

See CLARENDON'S "History of the Rebellion."

Ascham, (ROGER,) an eminent English classical scholar and writer, was born near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, in 1515. He was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and was elected a Fellow of the same in 1534. In 1544 he was chosen orator of the university, and in 1545 published "Toxophilus, or the School of Shooting." "He designed not only to teach the art of shooting," says Dr. Johnson, "but to give an example of diction more natural and more truly English than was used by the common writers of that age. He has not failed in either of his purposes." He was appointed in 1548 tutor of the Princess Elizabeth, whom he instructed in Greek and Latin until 1550, when he resigned that situation. His motive appears to have been the offensive conduct of some attendants of his pupil.

On a visit to Lady Jane Grey at her father's country-seat, he found her reading Plato's "Phædon," in the original. "While the horns were sounding and the dogs in full cry," says Macaulay, "she sat in the lonely oriel with eyes riveted to that immortal page which tells how meekly and bravely the first great martyr of intellectual liberty took the cup from his weeping jailer." ("Essay on Lord Bacon.") He was appointed (notwithstanding his Protestantism) Latin secretary to Queen Mary in 1553, and was continued in this office by Queen Elizabeth, (1558,) who also after her accession took lessons in Greek and Latin from him. He resided constantly at court from this time until his death, which occurred in 1568. He left a son Giles, and other children. Ascham appears to have had the rare felicity of passing through the worst of times without persecution or dishonour. His greatest work is "The Schole-Master, or Plain and Perfite Way of teaching Children to under-

stand, read, and write the Latin Tonge," (1571,) which is a production of great merit. Dr. Johnson speaks of it as "perhaps the best advice that was ever given for the study of languages."

See a "Life of Ascham" (probably by DR. JOHNSON) appended to an edition of his English works, 1761; GRANT, "De Vita Rogeri Ascham;" WOOD, "Fasti Oxonienses;" "Retrospective Review, vol. iv., (1821.)

Aschaneus, âs-kā-nā'ŭs, (MARTIN,) a Swedish writer of the seventeenth century, obtained the office of "royal antiquarian" about 1630, before which he was a chaplain in the army. He published a translation of the Psalms, (1619,) and left in manuscript several works, among which was a drama "On the Creation and Fall of Man."

Aschbach, âsh'bȧk, (JOSEPH,) a German historian born at Höchst, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1801. He became professor of history at Bonn about 1842. Among his works are a "History of the Visigoths," (1827,) and a "History of the Omeyyades in Spain," ("Geschichte der Omaijaden in Spanien," 2 vols., 1829–30,) which are commended. Died April 25, 1882.

Asche, RABBI. See ASHE.

Ascheberg, von, fon âs'kẹh-bĕrg', or **Aschenberg, von**, fon âs'kẹn-bĕrg', (RUTGER, rüt'gẹr,) COUNT, an able Swedish general, born at Afgülden in 1621. He was made a colonel in 1655 for his victory over a greatly superior force of Poles, and defeated the Danes in several actions in 1658–59. In 1670 he attained the rank of lieutenant-general. During the war between Sweden and Denmark, which was renewed in 1675, he was charged with the defence of Sweden. The victories of the Swedes at Halmstadt, Lund, and Carlscrona, in 1676, are ascribed to his skill, although the king had the nominal command. He was made a field-marshal in 1680. Died in 1693.

See SVEN LAGERBRING, "Rütger von Aschebergs Lefverne," 1751

Aschenbrenner, âsh'ẹn-bren'nẹr, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German violinist, born at Alt Stettin in 1654. Died in 1732.

Asciano, ä', ä-shä'no, (GIOVANNI,) a Siennese painter, lived towards the close of the fourteenth century

Ascione, â-sho'nȧ, (ANGELO,) a Neapolitan fruit-painter, who lived towards the close of the seventeenth century.

Asclepi, âs-klā'pee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian natural philosopher, born at Macerata in 1706; died in 1776.

Asclepiad or **Asclepiade**, as-klee'pe-ad, the English singular of ASCLEPIADÆ; used also as an adjective. ☞ The plural form **Asclepiads** or **Asclepiades** rarely occurs in English.

Asclepiadæ, as-kle-pī'ą-dē, [Gr. *Ἀσκληπιάδαι;* Fr. ASCLÉPIADES, âs'klȧ'pe'ăd',] the name of the descendants of Æsculapius, who, during several centuries, were the most celebrated physicians of Greece.

As-cle-pī'ą-dēs, [Gr. *Ἀσκληπιάδης;* Fr. ASCLÉPIADE, âs'klȧ'pe'ăd',] a Greek lyric poet, inventor of a kind of verse called *Asclepiad*, is supposed to have lived about 600 B.C.

Asclepiades, one of the bishops of Antioch, was distinguished as a writer of commentaries.

Asclepiades of Myrleia, a native of Bithynia, said to have taught at Rome in the time of Pompey the Great. To him, or a person bearing the same name, are ascribed various literary works, including a "History of Bithynia," a work on Spain, and a commentary on the Odyssey.

Asclepiades of Phlius, a Greek philosopher, who was a pupil or friend of Menedemus, and lived about 350 B.C. Nothing is known of his opinions or works.

Asclepiades, an eminent physician, born in Prusa, in Bithynia, in A.D. 88, was presented by Trajan with the freedom of seven cities.

Asclepiades of Samos, a Greek poet, who lived about 280 B.C., is said to have been a teacher of Theocritus. A number of epigrams preserved in the Greek Anthology are ascribed to him.

Asclepiades of Tragilos, (a town of Thrace,) supposed to have been a pupil of Isocrates, was the author of some critical works.

Asclepi'ades BITHY'NUS, a celebrated Greek physician, born at Prusa, in Bithynia, in the second century B.C. He practised with great success at Rome, where he founded a school which was very popular. Among his pupils were Artorius (noticed in this work) and Themison. His system exercised an important influence on medical science for a long time. He indulged the inclinations of his patients in the use of wine and other things, and professed that a physician's duty consists in healing his patients safely, speedily, and pleasantly. He adopted the corpuscular theory of Epicurus as the basis of his pathology. His works were numerous; but only small fragments of them remain. He died at a great age, probably between 90 and 60 B.C.

See GUMPERT, "Asclepiadis Bithyni Fragmenta," 1798; A. COCCHI, "Discorso primo sopra Asclepiade," 1758; BIANCHINI, "La Medicina d'Asclepiade," 1769.

Asclepi'ades PHARMA'CION, a Greek physician, lived about 100 A.D. He wrote a work on Pharmacy, in ten books, which is not extant, but is often quoted by Galen.

As-cle-pĭ-o-do'rus, [Gr. *Ἀσκληπιόδωρος;* Fr. ASCLÉPIODORE, âs'klȧ'pe'o'dor',] an excellent Greek painter, born at Athens, was a contemporary of Apelles, and lived about 330 B.C. According to Pliny, he surpassed Apelles in symmetry.

Asclepiodorus, a general of Alexander the Great, and a satrap of Syria, lived about 330 B.C.

As-cle-pĭ-od'o-tus, [Gr. *Ἀσκληπιόδοτος;* Fr. ASCLÉPIODOTE, âs'klȧ'pe'o'dot',] a Stoic philosopher, who was a pupil of Posidonius.

Asclepiodotus, a Greek physician and mathematician, flourished about 470–500 A.D.

Asclepiodotus, a New-Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, was a disciple of Proclus.

Asclepios or **Asklepios**. See ÆSCULAPIUS.

As-cle'pĭ-us, [Gr. *Ἀσκληπιός,*] the supposed author of a dialogue in Greek on God, Man, and the World between Hermes and himself.

Asclepius, an ancient Greek commentator on Hippocrates, whose period is unknown. He wrote a commentary on the "Aphorisms," which is not extant.

Asclepius of Tralles, a Christian writer, who lived in the sixth century. He composed a commentary on part of the "Metaphysics" of Aristotle.

As-cle'pĭ-us, (NICHOLAS,) a German theologian, surnamed BARBA'TUS, was a native of Cassel. He published numerous works in Latin. Died in 1571.

Ascoli, âs'ko-lee, (GRAZIADO ISAIA,) an Italian philologist, born of Jewish parents, July 16, 1829. In 1860 he became a professor in the Milan Academy. He has published "Studii orientali e linguistici," "Studii critici," (1878,) "Corsi di Glottologia," (vol. i., 1870,) etc. He is the principal student of linguistics in Italy, and has founded a new school of philology.

Ascoli, ä', (CECCO.) See CECCO.

Ascoli, ä', dâs'ko-lee, (DAVID,) a Jew who lived about 1550, and wrote "Defence of the Hebrews," ("Apologia Hebræorum," 1559,) for which he was imprisoned.

Ascoli, ä', (TROJANO MARULLI, tro-yȧ'no mȧ-rool'-lee,) DUKE, a Neapolitan officer and personal friend of Ferdinand IV., was remarkable for his loyalty. In 1800 or 1801 he was appointed director-general of the police of the kingdom. He is praised for the prudence and humanity with which he restored order after the disturbances of 1798–1800. Died in 1823.

Ascondo, âs-kon'do, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish architect, born in the province of Biscay in 1705; died in 1781 at Valladolid. He built several churches and convents in Castile.

As-co'nĭ-us Pe-dĭ-ā'nus, (QUINTUS,) an eminent Roman critic and commentator, who flourished about 50 A.D., is supposed to have been a native of Padua. He wrote a Life of Sallust, which is lost, and valuable commentaries on Cicero's orations, some of which are extant. In 1416, Poggio Bracciolini found at Saint Gall, in Switzerland, a manuscript containing commentaries on the following orations: "In Verrem;" "In Divinationem;" "Pro Cornelio;" "In Toga Candida;" "In Pisonem;" "Pro Scauro;" and "Pro Milone." His explanations and comments are historical, legal, and constitutional, rather than grammatical. He became blind at the age of seventy-three, and survived the loss of his sight about twelve years.

See MADVIG, "De Q. Asconii Pediani Commentariis Disputatio Critica," 1828.

Ascough, (ANNE.) See ASKEW.

Ascough, (Sir GEORGE.) See AYSCUE.

Asdrubal. See HASDRUBAL.

Asdrubali, âs-droo-bâ'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent obstetrical practitioner and teacher at Rome, died in 1832. He published a useful work, entitled "Elements of Obstetrics," ("Elementi di Ostetricia," 3 vols., 1793.)

Aseer-ed-Deen Oomânee or Assîr-ud-Dîn Umânî, â-seer' ed- (or ŏŏd-) deen' oo-mâ'nee, a Persian poet of wit and learning, lived in the thirteenth century.

Aselli, â-sĕl'lee, or **Asellio**, â-sĕl'le-o, [Lat. ASEL'LIUS,] (GASPARO,) an Italian anatomist, born at Cremona about 1580, became professor of anatomy at Pavia, after he had served as surgeon-in-chief in the army. He was at Milan when, in 1622, he made the important discovery of the lacteal vessels, which has rendered his name memorable. This discovery was announced in a work entitled "On the Lacteal Veins," ("De Lactibus sive Lacteis Venis," etc., 1627.) Died in 1626.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

A-sel'lĭ-o, (PUBLIUS SEMPRONIUS,) a Roman historian, lived about 130 B.C., and was military tribune under Scipio Africanus. He wrote a "History of the Punic Wars," which is not extant.

Asellius. See ASELLI.

A-sel'lus, (TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman knight, whom Scipio Africanus in his censorship reduced to a lower rank in 141 B.C. He became tribune of the people in 139 B.C.

Asen. See ÆSIR.

As'e-nath, a daughter of Poti-pherah, an Egyptian priest, became the wife of the patriarch Joseph. (See Genesis xli. 45, 50.)

Asensio y Mezorada, â-sĕn'se-o e mâ-tho-râ'dâ, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish engraver, born in Old Castile. Died at Madrid in 1794.

Asfandiyâr. See ISFENDIYÂR.

Asfeld, d', dâs'fĕld', (ALEXIS **Bidal**—be'dâl',) BARON, a French officer of German extraction, born about 1650. He served with distinction in several campaigns against the Germans, and became maréchal-de-camp in 1688. He defended Bonn with great obstinacy for about four months against a large army, and was mortally wounded in that siege in 1689.

Asfeld, d', (BENOÎT BIDAL,) BARON, a brother of the preceding, born in 1658. He fought at Fleurus, (1690,) Steenkerke, (1692,) and Charleroi, (1693,) and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1696. He was an able and active officer of cavalry. Died in 1715.

Asfeld, d', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS BIDAL,) MARQUIS, an able general, brother of the preceding, born in 1667. He served in Flanders in 1690–97, and in 1703 obtained a high command in Spain, where he besieged and took many fortified places. In 1704 he became a lieutenant-general. He contributed to the victory of Almanza, where he commanded the French cavalry, in 1707. He was rewarded with the title of marquis by Louis XIV. about 1714. In 1733 he was second in command under Villars in Italy, and gained several victories. He succeeded Berwick as commander-in-chief in Germany in 1734, was made a marshal of France, and maintained the field against Prince Eugene until the peace. Died in 1743.

See PINARD, "Chronologie historique militaire."

Asfeld, d', (JACQUES VINCENT BIDAL,) a French Jansenist theologian, brother of the preceding, born in 1664. Died in 1745.

Asgard. See ÆSIR.

As'gĭll, (Sir CHARLES,) the first baronet of that name, rose from the station of a clerk to great wealth. He was elected lord-mayor in 1757, and created a baronet in 1761.

Asgill, (Sir CHARLES,) son of the preceding, born about 1763, served under Cornwallis in America, and was selected, by lot, to be hung in retaliation for an American officer who had been put to death by a party of English; but he was pardoned through the intercession of Marie Antoinette. He served under the Duke of York in 1793, and took a conspicuous part in putting down the rebellion in Ireland. He rose to the rank of general, and died in 1823.

Asgill, (JOHN,) an English lawyer and pamphleteer, born at Hanley Castle in 1659. He published in 1700 "An Argument proving that Men may be translated to Heaven without Dying, etc," which caused a great sensation. The House of Commons, of which he was elected a member in 1707, condemned his book as blasphemous, and expelled the author. He attributed death to the power of custom and to the fear of death, rather than to necessity. Asgill advocated the cause of the House of Hanover, in several pamphlets. He died in prison for debt in 1738.

See KIPPIS, "Biographia Britannica."

Ash, (EDWARD,) an eminent English physician of London, took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1796. He was a good scholar, and had excellent conversational powers. He wrote critical articles for a literary paper called "The Speculator," (1790.) About 1797 he discovered that when plates of zinc and silver moistened are placed in contact, the zinc is rapidly oxydated. This was a step towards the discovery of the chemical changes and laws on which the action of the galvanic battery depends. The discovery of Dr. Ash was published in 1797 by Humboldt, to whom he had written a letter. Died in 1829.

Ash, (Dr. JOHN,) F.R.S., an uncle of the preceding, born in 1723, was educated at Oxford. He had a high reputation as a physician, and practised for many years in Birmingham and London. Among his works is a treatise on the mineral waters of Spa and Aix-la-Chapelle, (1788.) He was president of the Eumelian Club, of which Sir Joshua Reynolds and others were members. Died in 1798.

Ash, (Rev. JOHN,) an English philologer and dissenting minister, born in Dorsetshire about 1724. He was minister of a Baptist congregation at Pershore from 1751 until his death. His principal work is a "New and Complete English Dictionary," (2 vols., 1775,) which is not considered a high authority. Died in 1779.

Ash or **Ashe**, ash, (SAINT GEORGE,) an Irish prelate, who was born about 1658. During the troubles of James II.'s reign he left for England, and became an attaché to Lord Paget, who was ambassador for King William at the court of Austria. On his return to Ireland he was made successively Bishop of Cloyne, of Clogher, and of Derry. He was also a member of the Irish privy council. Died in 1718.

Ash'burne, de, (THOMAS,) an English friar, lived about 1350, and wrote a treatise against the "Trialogus" of Wickliffe.

Ash-burn'ham, (JOHN,) an English gentleman, a native of Sussex, was a confidential agent of Charles I. in the civil war. He was one of the commissioners for the treaty of Uxbridge in 1644, and was employed in other important missions. Ashburnham and Berkeley were the principal agents and attendants of the king in his escape from Hampton Court in November, 1647, and in his surrender to Colonel Hammond. He was suspected of treachery in this transaction; but his character has been vindicated from this suspicion. He became groom of the bedchamber to Charles II. about 1660. Died in 1671. His grandson was created Earl of Ashburnham.

See CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" WHITELOCKE, "Memorials."

Ashburton, LORD. See DUNNING.

Ash'bur-tŏn, (ALEXANDER BARING,) LORD, an English financier and diplomatist, born in 1774, was a son of Sir Francis Baring, a merchant of London. He passed some of his early years in the United States as a commercial agent of his father, and married a daughter of William Bingham of Pennsylvania, a United States Senator. In 1810 he succeeded his father as head of the great firm of Baring Brothers & Company. He was elected to Parliament in 1812 and in several subsequent years. In politics he was a Whig until his opposition to the Reform Bill of 1831 converted him into a supporter of Sir Robert Peel. For a few months in 1834–35 Mr. Baring was president of the Board of Trade in the cabinet of Peel, through whose influence he was created Baron Ashburton in 1835. Soon after the return of Peel to power in September, 1841, Lord Ashburton was sent on a special mission to the United States to negotiate on the subject of a long-disputed boundary between

Maine and the British Colonies. For this important service he was selected because his sentiments and antecedents were favourable to peace and conciliation. The negotiation on the part of the United States was conducted in a similar spirit by Mr. Webster, and the treaty was signed in 1842. This is usually called the Ashburton Treaty. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts. He died in May, 1848, and left his title to his son, William Bingham Baring, born in 1799; died in 1864.

Ashbury, ash'bẹr-e, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished tragic actor, born in London in 1638. Accompanying the Duke of Ormond to Ireland, he became connected with the Dublin stage, and died in that city in 1720.

Ash'bў, (Rev. GEORGE,) an English antiquary, born in 1724, obtained the living of Barrow, Suffolk, in 1774. He contributed to the works of Bishop Percy, Richard Gough, and Nichols. Died in 1808.

Ashby, (HENRY,) an English penman and engraver of writing, born in 1744; died in 1818.

Ashby, (Sir JOHN,) an English admiral, who became a captain before the revolution of 1688. He led the van at the battle of Bantry Bay in 1689, soon after which he was made a vice-admiral of the red. After the defeat of the Earl of Torrington in 1690, the command of the fleet was given to Ashby and two other admirals jointly. As admiral of the blue, he commanded a squadron of the fleet which gained a victory over the French at La Hogue in 1692. Died in 1693.

See CAMPBELL, "Naval History."

Ash'bў, (TURNER,) a Virginian general, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, about 1824. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and distinguished himself as an officer of cavalry. In May, 1862, he became a brigadier-general in the army of Stonewall Jackson. He was killed near Harrisonburg, Virginia, in June of the same year.

Ashdowne, ash'dŏwn, (WILLIAM,) a writer in defence of Unitarianism, lived at Canterbury, England, from about 1760 to 1800. Among his works is one entitled the "Unitarian, Arian, and Trinitarian Opinion respecting Christ, examined and tried by Scripture alone," (1789.) He was born in 1723; died in 1810.

Ashe, ash, (ANDREW,) an excellent flute-player, born at Lisburn, in Ireland, about 1758. He performed at the Italian Opera-House, London. Died in 1838.

Ashe, (JOHN,) a patriot of the American Revolution, born in England in 1721, emigrated to North Carolina. He led an expedition against Fort Johnson in 1775, and served as brigadier-general in Georgia in 1778 and 1779. Died in 1781.

Ashe, (SAMUEL,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1725. He became chief-justice of North Carolina in 1777, and Governor of that State in 1796. Died in 1813.

His son, John Baptist, born in 1748, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards a member of Congress. Died in 1795.

Ashe, (SIMEON,) an English Puritan minister, who preached many years in London. He became chaplain to the Earl of Manchester about 1642, and favoured the Parliament in the civil war, but after the death of Charles I. was an opponent of the dominant party. He actively promoted the restoration of 1660. A number of his sermons were published. According to Baxter, he was a nonconformist of the old stamp, and was eminent for a holy life. Died in 1662.

See NEAL, "History of the Puritans."

Ashe, (THOMAS,) an English writer, called CAPTAIN ASHE, published, besides other works, "Travels in America," (1808.) Died in 1835.

See "Life and Correspondence of T. Ashe," 3 vols., 1814.

Ashe, (THOMAS,) a meritorious English minor poet, born at Stockport in 1836. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1859, and was ordained in the English Church in that year. Among his publications are "Poems," (1859,) "Pictures," (1861,) "The Sorrows of Hypsipyle," (a drama, 1866,) "Edith," (a poem, 1873,) "Songs Now and Then," (1876,) etc. Died in 1889.

Ash'e or **Ash'i**, sometimes written **Asser**, (RAB or RAV,) a celebrated Babylonian rabbi, born in 353 A.D. He is said to have been the original author or compiler of the "Babylonian Talmud," which is a vast body of traditions, commentaries, and illustrations of the Hebrew laws, especially of the oral law recorded in the "Mishna," which forms the text of the Talmud. This work was not finished until many years after his death. He was considered a man of great learning, genius, and piety. Died in 427 A.D. For many centuries the Jews regarded the Babylonian Talmud as the chief object of their study and the highest authority for the decision of legal questions. In 1554 the Talmud was burnt, by order of the pope, throughout Italy.

See WOLF, "Bibliotheca Hebraica;" "Talmud Babylonicum," Amsterdam, 1644.

Ash'er, [Heb. אָשֵׁר,] a son of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob and Zilpah, was the head of one of the twelve tribes of Israel. (See Genesis xxx. 13; Deuteronomy xxxiii. 24.) The name signifies *happy*.

Ash'er, (R. BEN JECHIEL,) was head of the Jewish college of Toledo, in Spain, where he was very highly esteemed. His works, all relating to the Jewish laws and religion, are very numerous. Died in 1321.

Ash'field, (EDMUND,) an English portrait-painter, who lived in the age of Charles II. He is said to have been the first artist who drew in coloured crayons (now termed *pastels*) in imitation of oil-painting.

Ash'hurst, (JOHN,) JR., M.D., an American surgeon born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1839. He graduated in arts at the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, and as M.D. in 1860, and in 1877 became a professor of clinical surgery and in 1889 professor of surgery in the same institution. He published "Injuries of the Spine," (1867,) and "Principles and Practice of Surgery," (1871; 6th edition, 1893,) and also edited (1881–86) an "International Encyclopædia of Surgery," in 6 vols., with a supplementary (7th) volume in 1895. Died in 1900.

Ashi. See ASHE, (RAB.)

Ashik, ăsh'ik, a Turkish poet and biographer, born in Roomelia about 1518. He officiated as judge in several towns. He wrote biographies of about four hundred Turkish poets, and a number of lyrical poems, mostly erotic. His ode on the Danube is called one of the finest specimens of Oriental poetry. Died about 1570.

Ash'ley, (CHESTER,) born in Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1790, was elected in 1844 from Arkansas to the United States Senate, in which he served as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary until his death in 1848.

Ash'ley, (JOHN,) an English musician and dealer in music. Died in 1805. He had a son, General Ashley, an excellent violinist, who died in 1818. Another son, John James, was noted as an organist; born, 1771; died January 5, 1815.

Ashley, LORD. See SHAFTESBURY.

Ashley, (ROBERT,) an English translator, born in Wiltshire in 1565. He published translations of "Urania" from the French of Du Bartas, (1589,) of the "Life of Almansor, King of Spain," from the Spanish, (1627.) and of a few other works. Died in 1641.

Ash'mole, (ELIAS,) an English antiquary, alchemist, and herald, born at Lichfield in 1617, was the founder of the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford. He studied law and astrology, in which he had strong faith. In the civil war he favoured the royal cause. He published in 1652 "Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum," a work which consists of treatises on alchemy by various authors. In 1660 he was appointed Windsor herald by Charles II. His principal work, "The Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter," (1672,) was received with great favour, and is still esteemed. About 1682 he presented to the University of Oxford a collection of curiosities, medals, coins, and botanical specimens, the most of which he had received as a gift from the botanist Tradescant and his son. The museum thus commenced still bears his name. Died in 1692. He left Memoirs of his own life, (1717.)

Ash'more, (JOHN,) an English poet and translator, who lived in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Ash'mun, (JEHUDI,) a zealous and efficient promoter of colonization in Liberia, whither he sailed in 1822, from which period he devoted all his time to the cause. He died in Boston in 1828, while on a visit for the recovery of his health.

Ash'mun, (JOHN HOOKER,) a distinguished American jurist, born at Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1800. He graduated at Harvard in 1818, and, on the organization of the department of law in that university in 1829, was appointed its first professor. Died in 1833. "He had gathered about him," says Judge Story, "all the honours which are usually the harvest of the ripest life."

Ashoka. See ASOKA.

Ashraf, åsh'rąf, a tyrannical and cruel Afghan chief, who occupied the throne of Persia from 1725 to 1729. He was defeated by Nâdir Shâh, who espoused the cause of the deposed prince Tahmâsp, and soon after killed, by a follower of the latter, in 1729.

Ash'ton, (CHARLES,) an English classical critic, born at Bradway, Derbyshire, in 1665. He obtained a prebendal stall in Ely, and became master of Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1701. His chief work is an edition of Justin Martyr's "Apologies," (1768.) Died in 1752.

Ashton, (JOHN,) an English antiquarian, born at London, September 22, 1834. Since 1883 he has published many works on antiquarian subjects, some of the later of which are "Real Sailor Songs," (1891,) "A History of English Lotteries," (1893,) "The Devil in Britain and America," (1896,) "History of Gambling in England," (1898.)

Ashton, (THOMAS,) a popular English clergyman, born in 1716, was a friend of Horace Walpole. He was elected preacher of Lincoln's Inn in 1762, and published a volume of sermons in 1770. Died in 1775.

Ashton, (Sir THOMAS,) an alchemist in the reign of Henry VI., who had a patent for transmuting the baser metals into gold.

See FULLER, "Worthies of England."

Ash'to-reth [Heb. עַשְׁתֹרֶת; Gr. Ἀστάρτη] or **Ash'ta-roth,** the name of a Syrian goddess, who was worshipped also by the people of Israel. (See Judges ii. 13 and x. 6; I. Samuel vii. 3; and I. Kings xi. 33; also, Milton's "Paradise Lost," book i.)

Ash'urst, (HENRY,) an English gentleman, who acquired considerable wealth in London and was noted for his benevolence. He contributed liberally to the support of Puritan preachers, but he professed to belong to no sect. Died in 1680.

Ash'węll, (GEORGE,) an English theologian, born in London in 1612, was rector of Hanwell, near Banbury, from 1658 until his death. He published "Fides Apostolica," (1653,) an argument for the Apostles' Creed, and a treatise on Socinianism, (1680.) Died in 1693.

Ash'worth, (CALEB,) D.D., an English dissenting minister, born in Lancashire in 1722. He succeeded Dr. Doddridge in 1752, in accordance with the will of that divine, as principal of the academy in which young men were educated for the ministry, and which was removed from Northampton to Daventry, where Ashworth was then pastor. He fulfilled the duties of this position in such a manner as fully to justify the recommendation of Dr. Doddridge. Died in 1775.

See CHALMERS's "Biographical Dictionary."

Asinari, å-se-nä'ree, (FEDERIGO,) Count of Camerano, an Italian poet, born at Asti, in Piedmont, in 1527. He was sent as ambassador to Florence in 1570. He wrote, besides sonnets, madrigals, and other lyrical poems, a tragedy in verse, called "Tancred," ("Tancredi," 1587,) which was highly praised by Italian critics. Died in 1576.

Asinari, (OTTAVIANO,) an Italian poet, was a son or brother of the preceding. According to some authorities, he was author of "Tancredi," above referred to.

Asinelli, å-se-nel'lee, (GERHARDO,) an Italian architect, lived about 1110. He and his brother erected the famous tower of Bologna which bears their name.

A-sin'I-us, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian jurist, lived in the second half of the sixteenth century.

Asinius Gallus. See GALLUS.

Asinius Pollio. See POLLIO.

Asioli, å-se-o'lee, (BONIFAZIO,) an Italian composer, born at Correggio in 1769. He was appointed chapelmaster to the viceroy Eugene at Milan, and director of the Conservatorio, about 1800. He composed operas, cantatas, and notturnos, which were admired especially for their ease and grace. Died in 1832.

Asir. See ÆSIR.

Asîr-ud-Dîn Umâni. See ASEER-ED-DEEN.

A'sI-us, (or ā'she-us,) [Ἄσιος,] of Samos, one of the earliest of the Greek poets, composed both epic and elegiac poetry, some extracts from which have come down to us. He is supposed to have lived about 700 B.C.

See Voss, "De Poetis Græcis;" ULRICI, "Geschichte der Hellenischen Dichtkunst."

Askelof, ås'keh-lof', (JOHAN CHRISTOPH,) a Swedish journalist and editor, born in 1787; died July 12, 1848.

As'kew, written also **Ays'cough** and **As'cough,** (ANNE,) an English martyr, born in Lincolnshire in 1521. Having been convinced of the Reformed doctrines by reading the Bible, she was turned out of doors by her husband, whose name was Kyme. She was arrested in 1545, questioned on the subject of the sacrament, and burned at the stake in 1546, after giving proof of invincible fortitude.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867 FULLER, "Church History;" FOX, "Book of Martyrs."

Askew, (ANTHONY,) F.R.S., an English physician, noted as a Greek scholar and a collector of classical books and manuscripts, was born at Kendal in 1722. He travelled in the Levant, and after his return practised in London. He was a friend of Dr. Mead, Dr. Parr, and Sir William Jones. Died in 1772. His books were sold at auction for about four thousand pounds sterling.

See DIBDIN, "Bibliomania;" NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes."

Askew, (GEORGE.) See AYSCUE.

Asklepiadæ. See ASCLEPIADÆ.

Asklepiades. See ASCLEPIADES.

Asklepiodorus. See ASCLEPIODORUS.

Asklepiodotus. See ASCLEPIODOTUS.

Asklepios. See ÆSCULAPIUS.

Aslacus, ås'lā-kûs, (CUNRADUS,) a Norwegian, a pupil of Tycho Brahe, born at Bergen in 1564. He became professor of philosophy and theology at Copenhagen about 1600. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise on the "Moral and Physical Doctrines of Moses," ("Physica et Ethica Mosaica," 1613.) Died in 1624.

Asmai, Al. See ABD-EL-MALEK.

As'mar, (MARIA THERESA,) born near Nineveh in 1804, was a daughter of the Emir Abdallah-Asmar, and was educated in the Christian faith. She travelled over the principal part of Asia Minor, and subsequently visited Italy, France, and England, where she published in 1844 an account of her adventures.

See "Memoirs of a Babylonian Princess," London, 1844; "London Quarterly Review."

Asmonæans, as-mo-nee'ąns, or **As-mo-ne'ąns,** [Fr. ASMONÉENS, ås'mo'nā'ŏN',] a family or dynasty of Jewish princes, some of whom were called Maccabees. The name is derived from Asmonæus or Asamonæus, an obscure person who lived about 300 B.C. His great-grandson Mattathias was eminent as a zealous patriot, and left several sons, who ruled Judea and repulsed the armies of their Syrian persecutors. (See MACCABÆUS.) The sovereignty of Judea remained in this family until the death of Antigonus, about 37 B.C.

See JOSEPHUS, "Jewish Antiquities;" and the Apocryphal Books of Maccabees.

Asmoneans. See ASMONÆANS.

Asne, ä'n, lån, (MICHEL,) an able French designer and engraver, born at Caen in 1596. He engraved after Rubens, Titian, and other masters. Died in Paris in 1667.

Asnyk, ås'nik, (ADAM,) a Polish poet and dramatist, born at Kalish, September 11, 1838. He studied at Warsaw, Breslau, and Heidelberg, graduating as doctor of medicine in 1866. Besides humorous sketches, he published the plays "Galazka Heliotropu," (1868,) "Cola Rienzi," (1869,) "Kiejstut," (1878,) "Przyjaciele Hioba," ("Job's Friends," 1879,) and some volumes of "Poezye," (1872–76.) He died August 2, 1897.

Asôkă or Açôka, ą-so'ką, sometimes written **Asho'ka,** called also **Dhar-mă-so'kă,** King of Maghada, one of the greatest sovereigns that ever ruled in India, was a son of Bindusâra, and a grandson of Chandrăguptă, (the Sandracottus of the Greek historians.) He was born at Pâtaliputtra about three centuries before Christ.

Having attempted the life of his father, he was banished to a distant province. On hearing that his father was at the point of death, he hastened to Pâtaliputtra, and killed all his brothers except one, who was a son of the same mother with himself, and placed himself upon the throne. But, having at length been converted to Boodhism, his character became entirely changed; and whereas he had formerly been called CHANDÂSOKA, (*i.e.* the "raging Asoka,") he now received the name of DHARMÂSOKA, (the "Asoka of the law,") on account of his zeal for the law of Booddha. He is said (with Oriental hyperbole, no doubt) to have erected eighty-four thousand monasteries (vihârs) in honour of the eighty-four thousand discourses of Booddha. (See GAUTAMA.) He has left monuments with inscriptions in different parts of India, proving that his dominion extended over a large part of what is now known as Hindostan.

See KÖPPEN, "Religion des Buddha," p. 168 *et seq.*

Asola. See ASULA.

Asolano. See ASULANUS.

Asoora or **Asoor.** See ASURA.

A-sop-o-do'rus, a Greek statuary, mentioned by Pliny, was a disciple of Polycletus.

Asp, åsp, (MATTHIAS,) a Swedish scholar, noted for his knowledge of Greek, born at Norrkjöping in 1696. He became professor of poetry and eloquence at Upsal about 1730, and professor of theology there in 1737. He wrote many academical dissertations on ancient literature. Died in 1763.

Asp, (PEHR OLOF,) a nephew of the preceding, born at Stockholm in 1745, was minister to Constantinople from 1790 to 1795, and to London from 1796 to 1799. He wrote a treatise on "Political Economy," (1800,) and "Travels in the Levant," (1805.) Died in 1808.

As'pąr, [Gr. 'Ασπαρ,] a general of the Eastern Empire, was a son of Ardaburius. In 425 A.D. he and his father defeated the usurper John, at Ravenna. He acquired so much power that at the death of Marcian in 457 A.D. he procured the accession of Leo I., whom he caused to be consecrated by a bishop. This is said to have been the first instance of the consecration of an emperor by a bishop. His Arianism, it seems, prevented Aspar from making himself emperor. In 471 A.D. he was killed in the palace by order of Leo.

Aspasia, as-pā'she-ą, [Gr. 'Ασπασία; Fr. ASPASIE, ås'pā'ze',] a Grecian woman, celebrated for her beauty, talents, and political influence, was a native of Miletus. She removed to Athens in her youth, and gained the affection of Pericles, with whom she lived as his wife. The laws of Athens, however, did not permit him to marry a foreigner. The comic poets and other scandal-mongers reported that she instigated Pericles to wage war against the Samians. Her house was frequented by the *élite* of Athens, and even by Socrates, who called himself her disciple. According to Plutarch, who refers to Plato's "Menexenus" as his authority, many Athenians resorted to her on account of her skill in the art of speaking. It was commonly reported that she composed part of the famous funeral oration which Pericles pronounced over the Athenians who fell in battle. She was once prosecuted by the poet Hermippus on a charge of impiety, but was acquitted through the efforts of Pericles. She survived Pericles, who died in 429 B.C., and is said to have formed a similar connection with Lysicles. There is an antique bust which bears the name of Aspasia and is supposed to be a portrait of the subject of this article. "Aspasia," says Madame de Staël, "was considered a model of female loveliness, as Alexander of heroism," ("Aspasie signifiait la plus aimable des femmes, comme Alexandre le plus grand des héros.")

See PLUTARCH, "Pericles;" SUIDAS, 'Ασπασία; BURIGNY, "Vie d'Aspasie."

Aspasia THE YOUNGER, a beautiful Ionian lady, became the wife of Cyrus the Younger, who changed her original name, Milto, to Aspasia. She was distinguished for virtue and intelligence. After Cyrus had been killed at Cunaxa, 401 B.C., she was taken as a captive by the king Artaxerxes, whose favour she gained. When this king appointed his son Darius as his successor, the latter requested his father to give him Aspasia; but the old king preferred to consecrate her as a priestess of Anaitis.

Aspasius (as-pā'she-us) [Gr. 'Ασπάσιος] THE PERIPATETIC, a Greek writer, lived probably in the first century of the Christian era. His commentaries on Aristotle's "Nicomachean Ethics" are extant.

Aspasius of Byblos, a teacher of rhetoric, lived about 150 A.D., or later, and wrote several works.

Aspasius of Ravenna, a sophist of the third century, was secretary of the emperor Alexander Severus, who appointed him principal teacher of eloquence in the school of Rome.

Aspegren, ås'pęh-grĕn', (GUSTAF CARSTEN,) a Swedish naturalist, a baker by trade, born at Carlscrona in 1791. He contributed to Nilsson's Fauna, Agardh's works on Algæ, and other Swedish works on natural history. He published "An Essay at a Flora of Bleking," his native province, (1823.) Died in 1828.

Aspelin, ås'pęh-lin', (DAVID,) a Swedish poet, born at Långasjö in 1780. He became minister of a church at Tolg, and composed several successful poems on public events. His poem on the union of Norway and Sweden gained the first prize of the Swedish Academy in 1813. Died in 1821.

Aspelmayer or **Aspelmeyer**, ås'pęl-mī'ęr, (FRANZ,) a German composer, died at Vienna in 1786.

As'pęr, a Latin critic and grammarian, of whom little is known, wrote a commentary on Virgil, and a treatise on grammar. He is quoted by Saint Augustine, Saint Jerome, and other writers.

Asper, (CAIUS JULIUS,) an eminent Roman, whom Caracalla raised to high honour, but in a fickle moment afterwards degraded and banished.

Asper, ås'pęr, (HANS,) an eminent Swiss painter, born at Zurich in 1499. He painted landscapes, portraits, and animals of various kinds. His style was similar to that of Holbein, his contemporary, whom he nearly rivalled in portraits. He made the original drawings for Gesner's Natural History. His works are very scarce, unless some of those sold as the works of Holbein were painted by Asper. Died in 1571. His sons Hans and Rudolph were painters.

Asper, d', dås'pęr, or **Aspre, d'**, dåspr, (CONSTANT GHILAIN CHARLES **van Hoobrouck**—vån hō'brŏwk,) BARON, a general, born at Ghent in 1754. He served with distinction in the Austrian army in the war against the French republic, and became a general-major in 1798. In 1805, while covering the march of General Mack, he was taken prisoner near the Danube. He obtained command of sixteen thousand men in 1809, and was rewarded for his conduct at Essling with the rank of general of the ordnance. He was mortally wounded at Wagram in 1809.

Asper, d', or **Aspre**, (CONSTANTIN,) BARON, a son of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1789. He entered the Austrian army in 1806, after which he served several campaigns against the French. In 1825 he became a colonel. He fought against the insurgents in Italy in 1830, and obtained the rank of general of division about 1840. He contributed greatly to the defeat of the revolted Italians in 1848–49, and became a general of the ordnance. Died at Padua in 1850.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Aspertini, ås-pĕR-tee'nee, or **Aspertino**, ås-pĕR-tee'no, (AMICO, å-mee'ko,) a skilful and eccentric painter, born at Bologna in 1474, was called MAESTRO AMICO. He painted with both hands at the same time, had great facility of execution, and excelled as a painter of animals. His style was a mixture of all styles, from that of Giotto to that of Giorgione. Died in 1552.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Aspertini, (GUIDO,) a brother of the preceding, was a painter, and probably a native of Bologna. Among his works is an "Adoration of the Magi." He died about the beginning of the sixteenth century, at the age of thirty-five.

As-per'tus or **Ans-ber'tus**, Bishop of Ratisbon in 891, but previously private secretary to King Arnulf of Germany. He is thought to have been the author of a part of the "Annales Fuldenses."

Aspetti, ås-pet'tee, (TIZIANO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Padua in 1565, was said to be a nephew of the painter Titian. He worked at Venice, Padua, Florence,

and Pisa. His works are highly commended. Vasari calls him "Tiziano Padovano," ("Titian of Padua.") He died at Pisa in 1607. Among his master-pieces are a statue of Saint Anthony at Padua, and the statues of Saint Peter and Saint Paul which adorn the façade of Saint Mark at Venice. M. Weiss argues that he could not be a nephew of Titian, who was born eighty-eight years earlier.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, etc."

Aspilcueta, âs-pêl-kwā'tâ, (JUAN,) a Spanish missionary, born in Navarre. He went in 1549 to Brazil, where he laboured with success. Died at Bahia in 1555.

Aspilcueta, (MARTIN.) See AZPILCUETA.

As'pin-wâll, (WILLIAM,) an American physician, born at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1743, was noted for his skill in treating small-pox, and erected hospitals for inoculation. He served as a volunteer at the battle of Lexington, April, 1775. Died in 1823.

See THACHER, "Medical Biography."

As'pland, (ROBERT,) an eminent English dissenting minister, born at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, in 1782. He was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1801, although he was then (and so remained throughout his life) an avowed Unitarian. He preached at the Gravel-pit Chapel, Hackney, from 1805 until his death, in 1845. He began about 1815 to issue the "Christian Reformer," a monthly magazine, and was author of numerous works.

See "A Memoir of the Life of R. Aspland," by his son, ROBERT B. ASPLAND, 1850.

Asplund, âs'plŏŏnd, (ARNOLD,) an eminent Swedish ecclesiastic, born at Stockholm in 1736, had a high reputation as a preacher, and published several sermons. He was a member of the National Diet about 1790. His life appears to have been passed in Stockholm. Died in 1815.

Aspre. See ASPER.

Aspremont, d', dâspr'môn', VICOMTE, was governor of Bayonne in the reign of Charles IX. He distinguished himself by his refusal to massacre the Huguenots in 1572.

Aspremont, d', (FRANÇOIS **de la Mothe Villebert**—deh lă mot vêl'bair',) VICOMTE, a French general and engineer, who commanded with success at several sieges in Flanders, 1655–72. He was wounded at Condé, Valenciennes, and Gravelines. Died in 1678.

Aspruck, âs'prŏŏk, (FRANZ,) a German painter and engraver, lived at Augsburg about the beginning of the seventeenth century.

As'pull, (GEORGE,) pianist, born at Manchester, England, in 1813. He showed remarkable precocity, playing very difficult pieces with ease before the age of eleven. He gave public concerts in 1824 and died in 1832.

Asquini, âs-kwee'nee, (BASILIO,) an Italian priest and artist, born at Udine in 1682, designed a fine church for his native town, and published a volume of biographies of eminent men born in Friuli, (1735.) Died in 1745.

Asquini, (FABIANO,) COUNT, a meritorious rural economist of Italy, was born at Udine in 1726. Died 1818.

As'quith, (HERBERT HENRY,) Earl of Oxford and Asquith, British statesman, born at Morley, England, in 1852, was educated at Baliol, and called to the bar Sept. 12, 1876. He entered Parliament in 1886, was Home Secretary 1892–95, became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1905, and Premier and First Lord of the Treasury 1908–16. He was also Secretary of State for War 1914. His administration was notable for reduction of the power of legislation by the House of Lords, Irish Home Rule, the declaration of war, August 4, 1914, and the Coalition Ministry, May, 1915. He died Feb. 15, 1928.

See OXFORD and ASQUITH, "Memories and Reflections," 1928.

Assaeed-(âs-sâ-eed') Abool-Hassan-Alee, (or **As-sa'îd-Abûl-Hassan-Alî**,) â'bōōl' hâs'sŭn â'lee', twelfth Sultan of Western Africa, was raised to the throne in 1242 A.D., under the title of Al-Mŏŏtadhed Billah, and was killed in 1246 in battle at Tlemcen.

See CONDÉ, "Histoire de la Domination des Arabes," etc.

Assafadee or **Assafadî**, âs-sâf'ă-dee', an Arabian biographer, born at Safada in 1296; died in 1362.

Assalini, âs-sâ-lee'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian physician, born at Módena about 1765. He served in the French army in the campaign of Egypt, 1798, and was afterwards appointed by Napoleon first surgeon to the court and surgeon-in-ordinary to the viceroy Eugene. He published "Observations on the Plague," (1803,) and a work on diseases of the eye, (1811.) Died about 1840.

As-Sâmaânee or **As-Sâmaânî**, âs-sâ-mâ-â'nee, surnamed KAWÂM-ED-DEEN or KAWWÂM-UD-DÎN, kâwâm' ĕd-deen', (the "support or pillar of religion,") a famous Mohammedan writer, born at Merv, in Khorassân, in 1113, was the author of a History of Bagdâd, in 15 vols., a History of Merv, and a work on Genealogy. Died about 1166.

As-Sameel-Ibn-Hâtim-al-Kelâbee or **As-Samîl-Ibn-Hâtim-Al-Kelâbî**, âs-sâ-meel' ĭb'n hâ'tim âl-kĕ-lâ'bee, a distinguished Mohammedan general and governor of Spain under the caliphs, flourished about 750 A.D. He was afterwards poisoned in prison by the order of Abd-er-Rahman.

As-samh-Ibn-Mâlik-Al-Khoulanee, (or **Al Khaulânî**,) âs-sâmh' ĭb'n mâ'lik âl-kŏw-lâ'nee, governor of Mohammedan Spain under the caliphs. He was appointed to that office in 719. In 721 he took Carcassonne and Narbonne, in France, but was defeated and killed by the Duke of Aquitaine in the same year.

Assandro, âs-sân'dRO, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian jurist, lived at Cremona in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Assaph. See ASAPH.

Assarino, âs-sâ-ree'no, (LUCA or LUCAS,) an Italian historian and popular novelist, son of a Genoese merchant, born at Seville in 1607. He resided mostly in Italy. He wrote "La Stratonica," (1635,) "L'Armelinda," (1640,) and other novels, which had a great success for a time; also a history of the wars in Italy between 1613 and 1630, ("Delle Guerre e Successi d'Italia," etc., 1665.) Died at Turin in 1672.

See SOPRANI, "Scrittori della Liguria."

Assarotti, âs-sâ-rot'tee, (OTTAVIO GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a benevolent priest, born at Genoa in 1753, is known as the founder of the Italian institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb. He was for many years a teacher in the schools of his order, called *Scuole Pie*, (benevolent schools.) About 1802 he began to teach in his own chamber a few deaf-mutes, being almost entirely ignorant of what had been done for that class in other countries. He received aid from the government in 1812. Died in 1829.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Assas, â'sâ', (NICOLAS,) a French officer, was captain of the regiment of Auvergne. In 1760, while he was inspecting the outposts near Klostercamp, he found himself in the hands of a party of the enemy who were about to surprise the French. He was threatened with instant death if he gave the alarm; but he cried out, "A moi, Auvergne! voilà les ennemis!" and fell pierced with wounds.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV."

Asscherades, âsh'er-â'dês, (CARL GUSTAV **Schultz**—shōōlts,) a Swedish diplomatist and historian. Died in 1799.

Asseline, âss'lĕn', (GILLES THOMAS,) a mediocre French poet, born at Vire in 1682, was a friend of Thomas Corneille, on whose death he wrote an ode. He became president of the college of Harcourt, Paris, and composed, among other poems, one entitled "Religion," (1725.) Died in 1767.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Asseline, (JEAN RENÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1742, was professor of Hebrew at the Sorbonne. In 1790 he was appointed Bishop of Boulogne, but he refused to conform to the civil constitution of the clergy, and went into exile. On the death of Abbé Edgeworth he became confessor to Louis XVIII. He published several religious works. Died in 1813.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Asseline, (LOUIS,) a French author, born at Versailles in 1829. He became a lawyer, and a materialistic and extreme republican writer. He edited journals called "La libre Pensée" and "La Pensée nouvelle," and was

one of the chief compilers of the "Encyclopédie générale," (1869–71.) He wrote "Diderot et le dix-neuvième Siècle," (1866,) the autobiographic "Correspondance républicaine," "Les nouveaux Saints," (1873,) and an "Histoire d'Autriche," (1877.) He died in Paris, April 6, 1878.

Asselineau, ăs'sĕl'e-nō', (CHARLES,) a French author, born in Paris, March, 1820. In 1859 he became librarian in the Mazarin Library. Among his works are "André Boulle, Ébéniste," (1854,) "Histoire du Sonnet," (1855,) "L'Enfer du Bibliophile," (1860,) "Le Paradis des Gens de Lettres," (1862,) "Les sept Péchés capitaux de la Littérature," (1872,) etc. Died at Châtelguyon, July 25, 1874.

Asselyn, ăs'sẹh-lĭn', (JAN,) an excellent painter of landscapes, horses, and battles, born in Holland, or at Antwerp, in 1610, was a pupil of J. Vandevelde. He studied in Rome, and painted a number of landscapes taken from the vicinity of that capital. He imitated the manner of his friend Peter Laer. About 1645 he settled in Amsterdam, where he gained a high reputation. His colouring is brilliant and warm, his touch fine, and his composition displays good taste. Died at Amsterdam in 1660.

See HOUBRAKEN, "Groote Schouburg;" D'ARGENVILLE, "Abrégé de la Vie des plus fameux Peintres."

Assemani, ăs-sà-mā'nee, (GIUSEPPE LUIGI or ALOYSIO,) a theological writer, a nephew of Giuseppe Simone, noticed below, was born in Syria about 1710, but educated at Rome, where he was appointed professor of Syriac, and afterwards professor of Oriental la guages, at the Propaganda. He died in Rome in 1782.

Assemani, (GIUSEPPE SIMONE,) a learned Maronite, born at Tripoli, in Syria, about 1686, was educated at Rome. He was sent to the Levant by the pope, in search of manuscripts, in 1715, and was appointed keeper of the Vatican Library about 1730. His principal work is "Bibliotheca Orientalis Clementino-Vaticana," (4 vols., fol., 1719–28,) which is probably the most ample fund of information on Syriac literature that has ever been amassed. He wrote a valuable work on Oriental Church History, in which he was well versed. Died at Rome in 1768.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" SAX, 'Onomasticon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Assemani, (SIMONE,) an Orientalist of high reputation, born at Tripoli, or, as some writers state, at Rome, in 1752, was a relative of Giuseppe Luigi. He became professor of Oriental languages in a seminary of Padua about 1785, and professor of the same in the university of that city in 1807. Among his works are an "Essay on the Origin, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Arabs before the Time of Mohammed," (1787,) and "Globus Cœlestis Cufico-Arabicus," (1790,) the description of a celestial globe which belonged to one of the Sultans of Egypt. Died in 1821.

Assemani, (STEFANO **Evodio**—ā-vo'de-o,) a nephew of Giuseppe Simone, was born at Tripoli about 1707. He was the principal compiler of a valuable catalogue of the manuscripts of the Vatican Library, (3 vols., 1756–59,) and succeeded his uncle as keeper of that library in 1768. He published catalogues of the Oriental manuscripts in the Florentine libraries, viz., Medicea, Laurentiana, and Palatina, (1742.) Died in 1782.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Assen, van, vän ăs'sẹn, (JAN,) a Dutch historical and landscape painter of considerable merit, born at Amsterdam about 1635. His style of painting is very bold, and he is said to have used the prints of Antonio Tempesta for his own pictures. Died in 1695.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Assen, van, (JAN WALTHER,) a Dutch engraver on wood, born at Amsterdam about 1480. His heads have much expression, but his design is not very correct. His prints are in great request among amateurs.

Assenede, van, vän ăs-sẹh-nā'dẹh, (DIDERIK,) a Flemish poet of the middle of the fourteenth century, translated into Flemish verse the romance of "Flores et Blanche."

See PAQUOT, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire littéraire des Pays-Bas."

Asseolo. See OSCEOLA.

Asser. See ASHÉ, (RAB.)

As'ser, or **As-se'rĭ-us Men-e-ven'sis**, a learned English monk of the ninth century, passed much time at the court of Alfred the Great, who treated him as a friend and employed him as his reader. His name is connected with a Latin "Life of Alfred the Great," (which comprises only the period from 849 to 889,) but some critics maintain that it is the work of some other author. Died about 910.

Assereto, ăs-sà-rā'to, (GIOVACCHINO,) an Italian painter in oil and fresco, born at Genoa about 1600, was a pupil of Andrea Ansaldo, whose design he imitated with success. He worked at Genoa, Sarzana, and Rome, and gained a high reputation. Died in 1649.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Assezan, d', dăs'zôN', a French dramatic author, born at Toulouse in 1654. His principal works were the tragedies of "Agamemnon" and "Antigone." Died in 1696.

Assheton, ash'tŭn, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born in Lancashire in 1641. He became rector of Beckenham, Kent, in 1676, and wrote many religious works, among which is "Toleration Disapproved and Condemned," (1670.) Died in 1711.

Ass'hod, written also **Aschod**, the name of several princes and kings of Armenia, of the dynasty of the Pagratidæ, who were of Jewish origin, but who appear to have adopted the Christian religion about 600 A.D.

Asshod I. restored the kingdom of Armenia about 856 A.D., and ruled with wisdom and moderation, extending the bounds of his dominions. Died in 889.

Asshod II. ascended his throne in 914, after a long warfare with the Arabs, who had usurped for a period the government of Armenia. Died about 930.

Asshod III. succeeded his father in 952, and was distinguished for his patronage of industry, trade, and architecture, and for his wars with the Mohammedans. Died in 977.

Asshod IV. shared the kingdom of Armenia with his brother John, and both afterwards became tributary to the Greek Empire. In this reign Armenia was much harassed by the Turks. Died in 1039.

Assier, ă'sĭ'a', (ADOLPHE D',) French scientist, born at Labastule de Seron in 1828. He was professor of mathematics at the Bordeaux Academy of Sciences and an active traveller. He wrote "Le Brésil Contemporain" and "Souvenirs de Pyrénées," also important works on philology.

Assigmes, d', dă'sẽn'ye', (JEAN,) a Flemish monk, and writer of devotional works, born in 1562; died in 1642.

Assigny, d', dă'sẽn'ye' or dăs-seen'ye, (MARIUS,) a clergyman of the Anglican Church, of French extraction, born in England in 1643, wrote "The Art of Memory," (1699,) and other works. Died in 1717.

Assis-Brasil, (JOAQUIN FRANCISCO,) a Brazilian statesman, was born in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, July 29, 1857. He entered the legislature, was active in the republican revolution, was sent on missions to China and Portugal, and was appointed minister to the United States in 1898. He wrote political and agricultural works.

Assisi, d', (ANDREA.) See LUIGI, (ANDREA.)

Assmayer, ăs'mī-ẹr, (IGNAZ,) a German musician and composer, born at Salzburg, February 11, 1790, removed to Vienna in 1815, where he died, August 31, 1862. He composed various oratorios, ("The Vow," "Saul and David," "Saul's Death," etc.,) fifteen masses, two requiems, etc.

Asso. See ADSO.

Assollant, ă'so'lôN', (JEAN BAPTISTE ALFRED,) a French journalist and novelist, born at Aubusson, Creuse, in 1827. He published, besides other works, "Scenes from Life in the United States," ("Scènes de la Vie des États-Unis," 1858,) "Acacia," "Brancas," (1859,) "Fantastic History of the Celebrated Pierrot," (1860,) "The Adventures of Karl Brunner," (1861,) "Rose d'Amour," (1862,) and "Rachel," (1874,) and was a contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," etc. Died in 1886.

Assoucy, d', dȧ'soo'se', (CHARLES **Coypeau**—kwȧ'-pō',) a French satirical poet of considerable notoriety for his imprudence and misfortunes, was born at Paris about 1604. Died in 1678 or 1679.

See FLÖGEL, "Geschichte des Burlesken."

Asso y del Rio, de, dȧ ȧs'so e dĕl ree'o, (IGNAZIO **Jordan**—HOR-dän',) a Spanish jurist and naturalist of the eighteenth century. He published in 1775 "Institutes of the Civil Law in Spain," ("Instituciones del Derecho civil de Castilla,") which is considered the best work on the subject. He also wrote a treatise on the plants of Aragon, ("Synopsis Stirpium indigenarum Aragoniæ," 1799.)

See WATT, "Bibliotheca Britannica."

Assumpção, de, dȧ ȧs-soomp-sŏwn', (JOSÉ,) a Portuguese theologian, noted as a writer of Latin verse. Died in 1751.

Assumpção-Velho, da, dȧ ȧs-soomp-sŏwn' vĕl'yo, (JOACHIM,) a Portuguese natural philosopher, born in 1753, was a canon regular of the congregation of Saint Croix. He studied physical science with great success, and published "Meteorological Observations made in 1783–84," and "Observações fysicas por Occasião de seis Raios," etc. Died in 1793. "He left unfinished works which," says Correa da Serra, "would have procured for him a great reputation in Europe."

Assunto, dell', dĕl lȧs-soon'to, (ONORIO,) an Italian monk, and writer on theology, born in 1639; died in 1716.

Ast, ȧst, (GEORG ANTON FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and teacher of great eminence, was born at Gotha in 1778. He was educated at Gotha and Jena, and became in 1805 professor of classical literature in the University of Landshut. In 1826, when this university was transferred to Munich, Ast removed thither and retained his professorship. His lectures were eminently suggestive. Among his works (which are mostly philological or philosophical) are a metrical German version of the tragedies of Sophocles, (1804,) a "Manual of Æsthetics," (1805,) an "Introduction to Philology," (1808,) "Elements (Grundlinien) of Philosophy," (1809,) and "The Life and Writings of Plato," ("Platons Leben und Schriften," 1816.) He published an edition of all the works of Plato, with a Latin version and commentary, (11 vols., 1819–32.) Few modern critics have done more to illustrate the works of Plato. Died at Munich in December, 1841.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Asta, dell', dĕl lȧs'tȧ, (ANDREA,) a Neapolitan historical painter, born at Bagnuoli about 1673, was a pupil of Solimena. Among his chief works is a Nativity. Died in 1721.

As-ta'rĭ-us or **As-tĭ-a'rĭ-us**, (BLASIUS,) [It. BIASIO ASTARIO, be-ȧ'se-o ȧs-tȧ're-o,) an Italian medical writer, born at Pavía, lived in the first half of the sixteenth century.

Astarloa y Aguirre, de, dȧ ȧs-tȧr-lo'ȧ e ȧ-gwĕr'rȧ, (Don PABLO PEDRO,) a Spanish linguist, born at Durango in 1752. He devoted his life chiefly to the study of languages. His principal work is an argument for the antiquity of the Basque language, ("Apologia de la Lengua Bascongada," 1803,) in which he asserts its identity with the language of the ancient Iberi. "Astarloa was the first," says W. von Humboldt, "who studied the Basque language in a really searching spirit." Died in 1806.

Astarrita, ȧs-tȧr-ree'tȧ, (GENNARO,) an Italian dramatic composer, born at Naples about 1750. He composed many operas, which were for the most part successful, but he was deficient in originality. His most popular production was "Circe and Ulysses," ("Circe e Ulisse.")

As-tar'te, [Gr. 'Αστάρτη; see ASHTORETH,] a goddess worshipped by the Phœnicians and Syrians, who erected to her a famous temple at Hierapolis. (See I. Kings xi. 33.) She has by some mythologists been identified with Aphrodite or Venus.

Astbury, ast'bẹr-e, (JOHN,) an Englishman who made great improvements in the manufacture of pottery, was born about 1678. It is stated that by feigning to be an idiot he obtained admission into the workshop of a foreign potter and learned a secret process used by him. He began business at Shelton, and produced a white stoneware of a very superior quality by mixing pipe-clay with Shelton marl. He was the first British potter who used calcined flint as an ingredient of his fabrics. Died in 1743.

See SHAW, "History of the Staffordshire Potteries."

As'tell, (MARY,) an English authoress, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1668. In 1697 she published a "Serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their True and Greatest Interest," which provoked the ridicule of certain writers of the "Tatler," who gave her the name of Madonella. One of her religious treatises having been attacked by Lady Masham, she defended her opinions in "The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England," (1705,) which was praised for logical ability. She was esteemed by several eminent divines and authors. Died in 1731.

See BALLARD, "Memoirs of Several Learned Ladies."

Astemio. See ABSTEMIUS.

Aster. See ASTERIUS.

Aster, ȧs'tẹr, (ERNST LUDWIG,) a Prussian general and engineer, born at Dresden about 1778, planned the fortifications of Coblentz and Ehrenbreitstein. Died February 10, 1855.

Astère. See ASTERIUS.

As-te'rĭ-a, [Gr. 'Αστερία; Fr. ASTÉRIE, ȧs'tȧ're',] in classic mythology, was a daughter of the Titan Cœus, a sister of Latona, and the wife of Perses. The poets feigned that to escape from Jupiter she assumed the form of a quail.

As-te'rĭ-us, [Gr. 'Αστέριος,] a Sophist and advocate of Arianism, lived in Cappadocia about 320 A.D. During Maximian's persecution of the Christians, in the early part of the fourth century, he is said to have relapsed into paganism; but he afterwards renounced this error. He wrote several works, which are not extant.

Asterius, [Gr. 'Αστέριος; Fr. ASTÈRE, ȧs'tair',] written also **Aster**, SAINT, a Father of the Church, supposed to have been born at Antioch about 340 A.D. He became Bishop of Amasea, in Pontus; but the date of this promotion and nearly all the events of his life are unknown. His extant homilies contain some eloquent passages, and teach doctrines considered sound by the Roman Catholics.

Astesano, ȧs-tȧ-sȧ'no, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born near Asti in 1412.

Astesati, ȧs-tȧ-sȧ'tee, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) an Italian historian, born at Brescia in 1673; died in 1747.

Astiarius. See ASTARIUS.

Astié, ȧs'te-ā', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) a French Protestant divine, born at Nérac in 1822; held a pastorate in New York, but afterwards took a professorship at Lausanne. He wrote many historical, philosophical, and religious works, including a History of the United States, in French, (1865,) "Théologie allemande contemporaine," (1874,) "L'Orthodoxie et le Libéralisme," (1880,) and "La Crise théologique et ecclésiastique," (1881.) His stand-point was that of moderate orthodoxy. Died 1892.

Astle, as's'l or as't'l, (THOMAS,) F.R.S., an eminent English antiquary, born in Staffordshire in 1733. He was appointed about 1775 chief clerk in the record office in the Tower, and became keeper of the records several years later. His principal work is "The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary, illustrated by engravings, etc.; also, some Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing," (1784,) which is said to be the best work in the language on that subject. Died in 1803.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes;" SHAW, "History and Antiquities of Staffordshire;" "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. lxiv., (1804.)

Ast'ley, (Sir JACOB,) afterwards LORD ASTLEY, an English royalist general, who had served under Gustavus Adolphus. Having been made a major-general by Charles I. in 1642, he fought at Edgehill, where he was wounded, and commanded the garrison of Reading in 1643. In 1644 he repulsed Waller at the Cherwell, and was created Lord Astley of Reading. He led a division at Naseby in 1645, and commanded the last remnant of the royal army which was defeated at Stow in 1646. Died in 1651 "Sir Jacob," says Clarendon, "was an honest, brave, plain man, and as fit for the office he exercised, as major-general of foot, as Christendom yielded."

Astley, (JOHN,) an English portrait-painter, born in Shropshire in the early part of the eighteenth century, was a pupil of Hudson. He visited Rome, and subsequently worked with success in London and Dublin. He married the widow of Sir William Daniel, whose large fortune he inherited a few years after his marriage. Died in 1787.

See EDWARDS, "Anecdotes of Painters."

Astley, (PHILIP,) an excellent equestrian, and founder of Astley's Amphitheatre, London, was born at Newcastle-under-Line in 1742. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and, having left the army about 1765, began to exhibit equestrian feats to the public. He published "The Modern Riding-Master," (1775,) a "System of Equestrian Education," (1801,) and other works. Died in 1814.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," 1814.

As-tol'phus or **As-tul'phus,** [Fr. ASTOLPHE, **às'tolf',**] written also **Aistulf,** King of the Lombards or Longobards, succeeded his brother Ratchis in 749 or 750 A.D. He seized Ravenna and the Pentapolis about 752, after which he marched against the duchy of Rome. The pope called to his aid Pepin, King of the Franks, who defeated Astolphus in 754, and compelled him to cede the provinces called the Exarchate and Pentapolis to the see of Rome. This was the origin of the temporal power of the popes. Died in 756 A.D.

As'ton, (ANTONY,) an English writer of comedies, appeared as actor at Drury Lane about 1700. He is supposed to have died about 1750.

See "Biographia Dramatica."

Aston, (Sir ARTHUR,) an English royalist, whom Hume calls "an officer of reputation," commanded the dragoons at Edgehill, (1642,) and distinguished himself in the defence of Reading. He afterwards went to Ireland and became commander of a garrison of three thousand men at Drogheda, which was taken by Cromwell in 1649. Aston and nearly all his men were massacred by the victors.

See HUME, "History of England."

Aston, (Sir THOMAS,) an Englishman, who wrote a "Remonstrance against Presbytery," (1640.) In the civil war he fought for Charles I., was taken prisoner, and in an attempt to escape was mortally wounded. Died in 1645.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Aston, (Sir WALTER,) of Tixall, in Staffordshire, born about 1580, was a patron of Drayton the poet. He was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1619. Died in 1639.

Astor, de, dà às-tor', (DIEGO,) a Spanish copper-plate and die engraver, lived at Toledo. In 1609 he was appointed engraver to the mint of Segovia.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

As'tor, (JOHN JACOB,) a celebrated New York merchant, was born near Heidelberg, in Germany, in 1763. At the age of sixteen he joined his brother in London in the business of making musical instruments, and four years later (1783) embarked for Baltimore, taking a stock of instruments with him. In New York he exchanged his stock for furs, which he took to London and disposed of to great advantage. Thus encouraged, he resolved to devote himself to the fur trade, and with this view made himself acquainted with the various European markets and carefully studied the different kinds of furs. On returning to America he established himself in New York, which was henceforth his usual place of residence. His enterprise and thrift soon enabled him to ship his furs in his own vessels, which brought back cargoes of foreign produce, thereby reaping a double profit. In sixteen years he had acquired a fortune of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Such was his diligence, and so great were his talents for business, that when his commerce covered the seas, he was enabled to control the action of his shipmasters and supercargoes in the minutest details, and rarely if ever was he known to have erred either in judgment or in a knowledge of the facts. He conceived the vast scheme of connecting the fur trade with the Pacific by means of a line of trading-posts extending from the great lakes along the Missouri and Columbia to the mouth of the latter river, where he founded Astoria in April, 1811, to be used as a central depot, and then, by getting possession of one of the Sandwich Islands as a station, to supply China and the Indies with furs directly from the Pacific coast. The disasters which befell two of the expeditions sent out to the Pacific for this purpose, and the desertion of one of the principal agents or partners in the enterprise, and his betrayal of Astor's plans to the Northwest (British Fur) Company, prevented the success of this scheme. Astor invested largely in real estate, erected numerous buildings, and from the great rise in this kind of property in New York added greatly to his wealth. He died in 1848, leaving an estate valued at not less than twenty million dollars.

Astor no doubt owed much to fortuitous circumstances, but his great success was chiefly due to sagacity and close application to business through a long course of years. Among his bequests were four hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of a library in New York, and fifty thousand dollars to his native village in Germany; but almost the whole of his property was left to his son, William B. Astor. William B. Astor subsequently added to his father's bequest nearly as much more, so that the Astor Library became a very liberally endowed institution.

Astor, (JOHN JACOB,) great-grandson of the preceding, was born at Rhinebeck, New York, in 1864. After 1891 he was manager of the Astor estate, served in Cuba during the war with Spain, made several inventions, and wrote "A Journey in Other Worlds," etc. He showed much heroism in the sinking of the *Titanic*, April 15, 1912, and went down with the vessel.

Astor, (NANCY WICHTER,) Viscountess, first woman to sit in the British Parliament, was born in Virginia, May 19, 1879. She married R. G. Shaw, of Boston, in 1897, obtained a divorce in 1903, and married Waldorf Astor, 2nd Viscount, 1906. In Nov., 1919, she was elected to Parliament as a Unionist from Plymouth.

Astor, (WILLIAM WALDORF,) cousin of John Jacob, born in New York in 1848. He served in the N. Y. Assembly 1877–81 and was U. S. minister to Italy 1882–85. Afterward he published the "Pall Mall Gazette" and "Pall Mall Magazine" in London, and in 1899 became a citizen of Great Britain. He wrote two novels of mediæval life in Italy, "Valentino" and "Sforza." Died 1919. His son WALDORF ASTOR, 2nd Viscount, born in New York 1879, was Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister 1918, to Food Ministry 1918, to Ministry of Health 1919–21, and has owned the "Observer" since 1915.

Astorga, as-tor'ga, (ANTONIO PEDRO Alvarez Osorio—al'va-reth o-so're-o,) MARQUIS OF, a Spanish statesman and diplomatist, born near the beginning of the seventeenth century, filled the office of ambassador to Rome with great credit. He was also Viceroy of Naples from 1672 to 1675.

Astorga, d', das-tor'ga, (EMANUELE,) BARON, an excellent musical composer, born in Sicily about 1680.

See FETIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Astorga, de, da as-tor'ga, (JUAN LORENZO,) a Spanish poet, lived in the middle of the thirteenth century.

See LONGFELLOW's "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Astori, as-to'ree, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian antiquary, classical scholar, and priest, born 1672.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Astorini, às-to-ree'nee, (ELIA,) a learned Italian priest, born in Calabria in 1651. He was a Cartesian in philosophy, and appears in his youth—during a residence in Germany—to have adopted or favoured Protestant doctrines. About 1688 he returned to Italy and to the Roman Church. He became professor of mathematics at Sienna in 1690. Among his works are "Elementa Euclidis," (1691,) and a treatise entitled "On the True Church against the Lutherans," (1700.) Died in 1702.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia," and JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

As-tor-pil'co, a son of Francisco Pizarro and Angelina, who was a daughter of Atahualpa, Inca of Peru.

See HUMBOLDT, "Tableaux de la Nature."

Astræa, as-tree'ą, [Gr. 'Αστραία; Fr. ASTRÉE, ȧs'trȧ',] a mythical personage, regarded as a daughter of Jupiter and Themis, was sometimes called the goddess of justice. According to tradition, she lived on the earth during the golden age, at the end of which she ascended to a more congenial sphere among the stars, being the last of the immortals to leave the earth.

As-tram-psȳ'chus, [Gr. 'Αστράμψυχος,] the name of several Persian Magi. One of this name, mentioned by Suidas, wrote a work on the Interpretation of Dreams.

Astrée. See ASTRÆA.

As-tron'o-mer, THE, [in Latin, ASTRON'OMUS; Fr. L'ASTRONOME, ȧs'trȯ'nom',] is the appellation given to the unknown writer of a valuable "Life of Louis le Débonnaire." It appears that he was attached to the court of that monarch, and wrote from personal knowledge, about the middle of the ninth century.

See GUIZOT, "Collection des Historiens de la France."

Astros, d', dȧs'trȯs', (PAUL THÉRÈSE DAVID,) a French prelate, born in Var in 1772. He was imprisoned by Napoleon for several years, ending in 1814, because he was an agent of the pope in his contest against the emperor. In 1830 he became Archbishop of Toulouse. He published several theological works. Died in 1851.

See PICOT, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire ecclésiastique du dix-huitième Siècle."

Astruc, ȧs'trük', (JEAN,) a French medical writer and teacher of high reputation, born at Sauve, in Languedoc, in 1684. By the aid of an excellent memory and methodical habits, he acquired great erudition. He became professor of anatomy at Toulouse in 1710, and of medicine at Montpellier in 1716 or 1717. About 1728 he removed to Paris, and was appointed consulting physician to the king, and professor of medicine in the Royal College, in 1730. In 1736 he published his capital work "On Venereal Diseases," ("De Morbis Venereis,") which, according to the "Biographie Universelle," is the most complete work on the subject, in respect to erudition and historical research. Among his works is a "History of the Faculty of Medicine of Montpellier," ("Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire," etc.) Died in 1766.

See LORRY, "Vie d'Astruc;" and ASTRUC, "Autobiographie," in "Mémoires de la Faculté de Montpellier."

Astulphus. See ASTOLPHUS.

As-tȳ'ą-ġēs, [Gr. 'Αστυάγης; Fr. ASTYAGE, ȧs'te'ȧzh',] King of the Medes, was the son and successor of Cyaxares, and grandfather of Cyrus the Great. He was dethroned by Cyrus about 560 B.C., and is called the last king of Media. (See CYRUS I.) Herodotus is the authority for this statement. According to Xenophon, Astyages had a son Cyaxares, who succeeded him.

As-tȳ'ą-nax, [Gr. 'Αστυάναξ,] also called **Scamandrius,** son of Hector and Andromache, was killed in infancy by the Greeks at the capture of Troy.

As-tȳd'ą-mas, [Gr. 'Αστυδάμας,] an Athenian tragic poet, was a son of Morsimus, also a tragic poet. He lived about 380 B.C., and gained prizes for many of his dramas, none of which are extant. The people erected to him a statue, on which he wrote an egotistical inscription. He had a son Astydamas, who was a tragic poet. Only the titles of his works remain.

See BRUNCKS and JACOBS, "Anthologia Græca."

As-tȳ-me'dēs, [Gr. 'Αστυμήδης; Fr. ASTYMÈDE, ȧs'te'mȧd',] a prominent citizen of Rhodes, who sided with the Romans against Perseus of Macedon, about 170 B.C.

As-tȳ'o-chus, [Gr. 'Αστύοχος,] a Spartan admiral, who obtained chief command of the fleet in 412 B.C. He sailed to Chios and Lesbos to expel the Athenians, but failed; and is said to have sold himself to Tissaphernes. He was deprived of his command in 411 B.C.

Asula, ȧ'sȯo-lȧ, or **Asola,** ȧ'sȯ-lȧ, (GIOVANNI MATTEO or G. MARIA,) an Italian composer, a native of Verona, lived about 1580–1620.

A-su-la'nus, Asolano, ȧ-sȯ-lȧ'no, or **D'Asola,** dȧ'sȯ-lȧ, (ANDREA,) one of the earliest Italian printers, born at Asola, flourished about 1490–1520. He was the father-in-law of the celebrated Aldus Manutius.

See RENOUARD, "Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aldes," 1825.

As'u-ra or As'oo-ra, [Hindoo pron. ŭs'ŏŏ-rą,] in common language **Asur** or **Asoor,** usually pronounced ŭs'ŏŏr. In the Hindoo mythology, the Asuras, children of Kas'yapa and Diti, are a race of powerful demons, who are represented as constantly opposing the Suras, (Sooras,) or gods. (See SURA.) The Asuras may be said to correspond, in some of their leading attributes, to the giants, (Jötuns,) and the Suras to the Æsir, of the Northern mythology.

See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon."

As'ȳ-chis, [Gr. 'Ασυχις,] an Egyptian king, whose period is uncertain, but who built the eastern propylæa of the great temple of Phtha (Vulcan) at Memphis, regarded as the finest work of the kind in Egypt. He also built a brick pyramid, and established the law of giving the dead body of the debtor's father as security for debt.

Atabalipa. See ATAHUALPA.

Atahualpa or **Atahuallpa,** ȧ-tȧ-hwȧl'pȧ, sometimes written **Atabalipa,** the last Inca of Peru, was a son of Huayna Capac and a princess of Quito. About 1525 he became King of Quito by the will of his father, who left Peru to Atahualpa's brother Huascar, the lawful heir of the whole empire. Atahualpa, who was warlike and ambitious, invaded, with a large army, the dominions of Huascar, whom he defeated and took prisoner, (1532.) According to Garcilasso de la Vega, he massacred of the royal family all who had the blood of the Incas in their veins, except Huascar and his brother Manco Capac. In the same year that he thus usurped the throne of the Inca, Pizarro entered upon the conquest of Peru. After mutual professions of amity, Atahualpa and Pizarro met in an interview, (November, 1532,) during which the former was seized by the Spaniards and loaded with chains.

To obtain his release, the Inca offered to fill with gold, as high as he could reach, the room in which he was confined, twenty-two feet long and seventeen feet wide. Pizarro accepted this offer. Before the full amount had been collected, the Spaniards became impatient, and divided the spoil. Rumours of a rising among the natives afforded Pizarro a pretext to arraign the captive Inca before a military court. He was condemned to be burned alive, but by abjuring his religion he obtained the privilege of being strangled by the *garrote*, in August, 1533. "He is allowed to have been bold, high-minded, and liberal," says Prescott. "All agree that he showed singular penetration and quickness of perception. His exploits as a warrior had placed his valour beyond dispute."

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Peru," vol. i.; GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA, "Historia general del Peru;" A. VON HUMBOLDT, "Tableaux de la Nature."

Ataide, ȧ-tȧ-ee'dȧ, written also **Atayde,** (Dom LUIS,) Count of Tougia, a Portuguese nobleman, who was twice Viceroy of India. He first landed in that country in 1568, at a period when there was a conspiracy between the Nizâm and other native princes to drive out the Portuguese, which he frustrated. He embarked for Portugal in 1572, but returned to India in 1580, where he died shortly after.

See A. PINTO PEREIRA, "Historia da India, etc.," 1616.

Atâjee, Atâjî, ȧ-tȧ'jee, or **Athadschi,** a distinguished Turkish poet, born at Constantinople about 1583; died in 1635.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der Osmanischen Dichtkunst."

At-ą-lan'ta or **At-ą-lan'te,** [Gr. 'Αταλάντη; Fr. ATALANTE, ȧ'tȧ'lȯNt',] in ancient mythology, the most swift-footed of mortals, was distinguished also for courage and martial exploits. She promised her hand to the man who should outstrip her in the race, with the condition that if he failed he must forfeit his life. Milanion won the race by dropping three golden apples which he received from Venus, and which tempted her to stop and pick them up.

Ata-Malek, ȧt'ȧ mȧl'ek, written also **Atha-Melik, (Ala-ed-Deen** or **Ala-ed-Dîn,** ȧ-lȧ-ed-deen',) a Persian historian, born in Khorassân about 1227, was appointed prefect of Bagdâd after its capture by the Moguls in 1258. He was author of a history of the Moguls, entitled "The Conquest of the World." Died in 1282.

Atanagi, ȧ-tȧ-nȧ'jee, (DIONIGI,) a distinguished Italian *littérateur* and editor, born at Cagli, in the duchy of Urbino. About 1532 he went to Rome, where he re-

mained twenty-five years in indigence. He removed to Venice in 1560, and died there between 1567 and 1574. He is regarded as a judicious and accurate editor. Among his publications are "Familiar Letters of Thirteen Illustrious Men," (1554,) and "Poems of Several Eminent Tuscan Poets," ("Delle Rime di diversi nobili Poeti Toscani," 2 vols., 1565.)

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Atanasio. See ATHANASIUS and ATHANASIO.

Atar, ā'tar, (BEN DAVID,) a Jewish rabbi and poet, lived at Amsterdam in the second half of the seventeenth century, translated the Psalms into Spanish verse.

Atar, (BEN SAMUEL,) a Jew of the sixteenth century, published a work on Hebrew traditions.

At'a-ulf, Ad'a-ulf, or **Ad'olf,** [Gr. *Ἀτάουλφος*; Lat. ATAUL'PHUS,] was brother-in-law of Alaric I., King of the Visigoths, whom he succeeded in 411 A.D. He married Placidia, (a sister of the emperor Honorius,) whom he had taken captive at the capture of Rome in 410. In 412 he evacuated Italy and marched into Gaul, where he took Narbo, Burdigala, (Bordeaux,) etc. After he had conquered Aquitaine, he crossed the Pyrenees to expel the Vandals and Suevi from Spain. He was assassinated by one of his officers at Barcelona in 415 A.D.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Atayde. See ATAIDE.

Atch'i-son, (DAVID R.,) an American politician, born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1807, removed in 1830 to Missouri. He was appointed in 1841 to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate, of which he continued a member till 1855. He at first acted with the Benton wing of the Democratic party, but soon after embraced the extreme views of Calhoun. In the troubles attending the organization of the territory of Kansas in 1854, '55, and '56, he not only lent his countenance to the outrages committed by armed men from Missouri, by which the free-soil voters of Kansas were driven from the polls, but also took an active part, on the pro-slavery side, in the subsequent civil disturbances and conflicts in that territory. Died January 26, 1886.

A'te, [Gr. *Ἄτη*,] a personage of classic mythology, was said to have been a daughter of Eris, (Discord,) or, according to Homer, of Jupiter. She was called the goddess of evil, or the goddess that avenges crimes.

A-te-nul'fus or **At'e-nulph,** written also **Atenolphe,** became Prince of Beneventum by conquest about 900 A.D., before which he was Count or Prince of Capua. He died in 910, leaving two sons, Landulphus and Atenulphus, who reigned jointly. They defeated the Saracens on the Liris in 916, and subjected nearly all Apulia. Atenulphus II. died about 940 A.D.

See GIANNONE, "Storia civile del Regno di Napoli."

Atenulphus II. of Beneventum, reigned jointly with his brother Landulphus. He waged war against the Saracens, who were driven out of Italy in 916. Died in 933.

Atha-Ben-Hakim. See AL-HAKEM-IBN-ATTÂ.

Athaias, (JOSEPH.) See ATHIAS.

Athaji or **Athadschi.** See ATÂJEE.

A-thal'a-ric or **A-thal'ric,** [Lat. ATHALARI'CUS,] a Gothic prince, a son of Euthelric or Eutharic, and a grandson of Theodoric I., reigned nominally over the Gothic kingdom of Italy (his mother being regent) from 526 until 534 A.D., when he died, aged eighteen.

Ath-a-lī'ah, [Heb. עתליה; Fr. ATHALIE, ā'tā'le',] Queen of Judah, a daughter of Ahab, King of Israel, and the notorious Jezebel. She was married to Jehoram, King of Judah, and became a zealous patron of idolatry. At the death of her son Ahaziah, she usurped the throne, and murdered all the males of the royal family except Joash, by whose adherents she was killed about 878 B.C. The history of Athaliah forms the subject of one of Racine's most admired tragedies. (See II. Kings viii. 18, 26, and xi.; II. Chronicles xxii. and xxiii.)

Ath'a-mas, [Gr. *Ἀθάμας*,] a mythical person, was a son of Æolus, and a brother of Sisyphus and Salmoneus. He married Nephele, and afterwards Ino, a daughter of Cadmus. It is said that he became insane and killed his son. (See INO.)

Atha-Melik. See ATA-MALEK.

A-than-a-gil'dus [Fr. ATHANAGILDE, ā'tā'nā'zhēld'] became king of the Spanish Visigoths in 554 A.D. by the aid of the emperor Justinian. He fixed his court at Toledo, where he died in 567 A.D. His daughter Brunehaut was married to Siegbert, King of Austrasia, and her sister Galswinda to King Chilperic.

See MARIANA, "Historia general de España."

A-than'a-ric, an able chief of a tribe of Visigoths who inhabited Dacia, made a treaty of peace about 370 A.D. with the emperor Valens, against whom he had waged war several years. He failed in an effort to resist a horde of wild Huns who rushed like a torrent from the north in 376 A.D. Died in 381.

Athanase. See ATHANASIUS.

Athanasio, ā-tā-nā'se-o, or **Atanasio,** (Don PEDRO,) a Spanish painter and excellent colorist, born at Granada in 1638, was a pupil of Alonzo Cano. Died in 1688.

Athanasius, ath-a-nā'she-us, [Gr. *Ἀθανάσιος*; FR. ATHANASE, ā'tā'nāz'; It. ATANASIO, ā-tā-nā'se-o,] SAINT an illustrious Greek Father and pillar of the Church, was born at Alexandria about 296 A.D. He was a pupil and secretary of the archbishop Alexander. He attended in 325 A.D. the famous Council of Nice, in which he distinguished himself by his eloquence and zeal against the doctrine of Arius. In the next year he was elected Archbishop of Alexandria by the clergy and the people. It is said that he refused to obey an order which Constantine the Great issued in 331, to restore Arius to communion. Having been accused of sacrilege and other crimes by his enemies, he was summoned, in 334 or 335 A.D., before a council at Tyre, which condemned him without proof. He was exiled to Treves by Constantine, at whose death (337) he was restored to his see by the favour of Constantine II. The Arians prevailed in the Council of Antioch, 341 A.D., and were patronized by the emperor Constantius. Athanasius was again deposed, and retired to Rome, where he was cordially received by the bishop Julius, and found many friends. In 347 his cause and doctrines were approved by the Council of Sardica, and in 349 he returned in triumph to Alexandria. He was considered the leader of the orthodox party, who were sometimes called Athanasians.

Athanasius is commended for the fortitude with which he endured long persecution, and the firmness with which he defended the faith against imperial power and presented himself as a barrier against despotism. His influence and reputation were so great that Constantius did not venture to use open violence against him, but by artful and indirect means he procured his condemnation at the Council of Milan, 355 A.D. Athanasius then found a safe refuge among the anchorites of Upper Egypt, where he remained six years and composed several works. On the death of Constantius, 361 A.D., he was restored to his office. He was exiled by Julian (362) and by Valens, (367;) but he passed his last five years in the possession of his see, and died in 373 A.D.

Among his most important works are, a "Discourse on the Incarnation," "Five Books against Arius," a "Discourse against the Greeks or Gentiles," a "Disputation (*Διάλεκτος*) with Arius in the Council of Nice," "Epistles to Serapio," "An Apology to the Emperor Constantius," and an "Apology for his own Flight." His style is clear, simple, and forcible. His character appears to have been a rare combination of genius, wisdom, practical ability, courage, and discretion.

It is now generally admitted that the Athanasian Creed, which was a standard of orthodoxy in the Middle Ages, was not composed by this Athanasius, to whom it was formerly ascribed.

See HERMANT, "Vie d'Athanase," 1671; MÖHLER, "Athanasius der Grosse," 1827; SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" SOZOMEN, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" E. RENAUDOT, "Histoire des Patriarches d'Alexandrie," 1713; PHOTIUS, "Bibliotheca."

Athanasius, Bishop of Ancyra in 360 A.D., was a strenuous advocate of the Nicene Creed against the Eunomians and others. Died about 372 A.D.

Athanasius, presbyter of Alexandria, of which city he was a native, lived about 450 A.D.

Athanasius, a jurist of Emesa, in Syria, lived in the sixth century.

Athanasius, BISHOP, was elevated to the see of Naples in 877 by his brother Sergius, duke of that city,

whom he afterwards conspired against, put out his eyes and delivered him a captive to Pope John VIII., and took possession himself of the dukedom.

Athanasius, Patriarch of Constantinople, attained that dignity in 1289, and abdicated in 1310.

Athanasius called THE RHETORICIAN, was born at Constantinople (or, according to some authorities, in Cyprus) about 1552. He removed to Paris, where he died in 1663, leaving several Greek works, among which is "The Delight of the Soul, etc.," (1639,) and a "Compendium of Moral Philosophy," (1641.)

A'the-as, a warlike and prudent king of Scythia, lived about 350 B.C. and waged war against Philip of Macedon.

Athelard. See ADELARD.

Atheling. See EDGAR ATHELING.

Ath'el-stăn', more correctly **Æthelstan** or **Ethelstan**—ĕth-ĕl-stăn', written also **Adelstan** and **Edelstan**, one of the wisest and ablest of the Anglo-Saxon kings, born about 895 A.D., was the eldest son of Edward the Elder, and a grandson of Alfred the Great. He succeeded his father in 925, and soon after annexed to his kingdom Northumbria, which had been ruled by Sigtric or Sithric, a Danish chief. In 934 he invaded Scotland. Among the important events of his reign was a great victory which he gained in 937 A.D. at Brunenburg, Brunsbury, or Brunford, over an army of Danes, Scots, Picts, etc., led by Anlaf, (a son of Sigtric,) and by Constantine of Scotland. His power exceeded that of any previous Anglo-Saxon king. He reigned over all the island except Cumbria, Wales, Cornwall, and Scotland, which were tributary to him. His liberality, and respect for laws, learning, and religion, are commended by William of Malmesbury. He died without issue in 941, and was succeeded by his brother Edmund.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. ii.; FREEMAN, "Norman Conquest," vol. i. chap. ii.

A-the'na, [Gr. 'Αθήνη or 'Αθηνᾶ,] the goddess of wisdom, one of the great divinities of the Greek mythology, was fabled to have sprung in full armour from the head of Jupiter. She presided over agriculture, inventions, sciences, laws, and industry, and was the reputed creator of the olive-tree. She was the great national divinity of the Athenians, whose capital derived its name from her. Athena, sometimes called Pallas Athena, corresponds to the Minerva of the Romans. (See MINERVA.)

Athenæus, ath-ą-nee'us, [Gr. 'Αθήναιος; Fr. ATHÉNÉE, ă'tà'nà',] a Peripatetic philosopher, born at Seleucia, in Cilicia, lived about 50 B.C. He was a party leader in his native city, and was intimate with Lucius Murena, who conspired against Augustus in 22 B.C. He was arrested on this account, but was released because there was no proof against him.

Athenæus, the author of an extant Greek work on Military Engines, addressed to Marcellus, (probably the conqueror of Syracuse.) He is said to have been a contemporary of Archimedes.

Athenæus, an eminent physician, the founder of the medical sect of "Pneumatici," was born in Cilicia, at Tarsus or Attalia, probably in the first century after Christ. He practised at Rome with success, and wrote many works, of which only small fragments remain. The name of his sect is derived from πνεῦμα, *spirit*, an active principle which they considered a fifth element.

Athenæus, a distinguished Greek *littérateur* and antiquary, born at Naucratis, in Egypt, flourished about 200 A.D. Little is known of his life, except that he became a resident of Rome, and wrote or compiled an interesting work entitled Δειπνοσοφισταί, "The Banquet of the Learned," or, perhaps, "The Contrivers of Feasts," which is extant. It is in the form of a dialogue, and purports to be a description of a banquet given by Laurentius or Larensius, a noble Roman, to a number of eminent men, among whom was Galen. It is an immense mass of anecdotes, criticisms, facts in natural history, and extracts from the works of about seven hundred poets, dramatists, historians, etc., and derives its value chiefly from these extracts from authors whose works are lost. As a work of art it has little merit; but it affords much information about the private life of the ancient Greeks, and gives proof of great antiquarian research.

A good edition of Athenæus was published by W. Dindorf, Leipsic, 3 vols., 1827.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque;" "Edinburgh Review," vol. iii., (1803;) "Blackwood's Magazine," vol. iv., (1818.)

Athenæus, a Greek epigrammatic poet mentioned by Diogenes Laertius. Two of his epigrams are found in the Greek Anthology.

Ath-e-nag'o-ras, [Gr. 'Αθηναγόρας; Fr. ATHÉNAGORE, ă'tà'nà'gor',] an ancient physician to whom is ascribed an extant unedited Latin treatise on the Pulse and Urine. He is supposed to have lived before the Christian era.

Athenagoras, a Greek philosopher, born at Athens, was converted to Christianity in the second century, and wrote "An Apology for the Christians," which is still extant. It was addressed to Marcus Aurelius, or, as some say, to Hadrian and Antoninus. He also left an extant treatise in defence of the doctrine of the Resurrection. His works have considerable literary merit, and are highly esteemed in other respects. They have been translated into English by David Humphreys. Athenagoras has been accused of alloying Christianity with Platonic philosophy.

See NEANDER, "History of the Christian Church."

Athénagore. See ATHENAGORAS.

Athenais. See EUDOCIA.

Athénas, ă'tà'nâs', (PIERRE LOUIS,) a Frenchman distinguished for his efforts to improve agriculture, commerce, and the useful arts, was born in Paris in 1752. He opened a manufactory of sulphuric acid at Nantes, invented a plough which was much used, discovered the tin-mines of Piriac, and wrote treatises on agriculture, rural economy, etc. He introduced and naturalized the Guinea grass, (*Panicum altissimum*,) which is valuable for pasture or fodder. Died in 1829.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Athénée. See ATHENÆUS.

Athenion. See ARISTION.

A-the'nĭ-ŏn, ['Αθηνίων,] a famous Greek encaustic painter, born at Maronea, in Thrace, lived about 320 B.C., and was a pupil of Glaucion of Corinth. He is said to have excelled Nicias, compared with whom he was more austere in colouring. Among his works were "Ulysses detecting Achilles in a female dress," and a "Groom breaking in a horse." Pliny expresses the opinion that he would have surpassed all men in painting if he had not died young.

See PLINY, "Natural History."

Athenion, a Greek comic poet of the middle comedy, from whose play "The Samothracians" we have a long extract in Athenæus.

Athenion or **Athe'nio**, a leader of the insurgents in a servile war in Sicily, is said to have been a Cilician by birth. He was defeated by the consul Manius Aquillius, who killed Athenion with his own hand, in 102 B.C.

See DIODORUS SICULUS, "Fragments."

Athenion, a Greek physician, mentioned by Soranus as being a follower of Erasistratus, lived probably between 200 B.C. and 100 A.D.

A-then'o-clēs [Gr. 'Αθηνοκλῆς] of Cyzicus, a commentator upon Homer, is spoken of by Athenæus as a better critic of Homer's poems than Aristarchus. Another Athenocles is mentioned by Athenæus as an excellent engraver, and embosser of drinking-cups.

Athénodore. See ATHENODORUS.

A-then-o-do'rus, [Gr. 'Αθηνόδωρος; Fr. ATHÉNODORE, ă'tà'no'dor',] a Greek statuary, was a native of Arcadia and a pupil of Polycletus the elder. He was particularly successful in representing women of rank. He flourished about 350 B.C.

Athenodorus, one of the three sculptors of the celebrated group of "Laocoon and his Sons," was a son of Agesander of Rhodes. (See AGESANDER.)

Athenodorus, a Greek physician, who was probably a contemporary of Plutarch. He wrote a work "On Epidemic Diseases," (not extant.)

Athenodorus, [Fr. ATHÉNODORE,] a Stoic philosopher, called CANANI'TES, (from Cana, in Cilicia, the birthplace of his father,) was born at Tarsus. He was probably the person whom Cicero calls Athenodorus Calvus,

("Ad Atticum," xvi.) He taught at Apollonia, where Octavius appears to have taken lessons from him, and afterwards removed to Rome. His influence over Octavius, before and after he became emperor, tended to restrain him from excessive severity. Among the lost works attributed to Athenodorus is a treatise against the "Categories" of Aristotle. He died aged eighty-two.

See Diogenes Laertius; Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Athenodorus surnamed Cordyl'io, of Tarsus, a Stoic philosopher, was keeper of the great library of Pergamus. He removed to Rome, where he lived in the same house with Cato Uticensis until his death.

Athenodorus of Ænos, a Greek rhetorician, taught at Athens between 150 and 200 A.D.

Athenodorus of Teos, a Greek, who performed on the harp at the marriage of Alexander the Great and Statira in 324 B.C.

Ath'er-stone, (Edwin,) an English poet, born at Nottingham about 1788, was the author of "Abradates and Panthea," (1821,) "The Last Days of Herculaneum," and "The Fall of Nineveh," (1828,) which are highly commended. Among his other works are "The Sea-Kings in England," a romance; "Israel in Egypt," a poem; and "The Handwriting on the Wall," a tale of the fall of Babylon. Died January 29, 1872.

Ath'er-ton, (Charles G.,) was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1804. In 1837 he was elected to Congress, and the next year introduced a series of resolutions, which passed the House of Representatives, requiring that all petitions or papers relating in any way to the subject of slavery should be laid on the table without being debated, printed, or referred. In 1843 Mr. Atherton was elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1852. Died in 1853.

Atherton, (Gertrude Franklin,) an American novelist, born at San Francisco, great-grand-niece of Benjamin Franklin. Her works include "Hermia Suydam," "Patience Sparhawk," "The Doomswoman," "The Californians," etc.

Atherton, (Humphrey,) a major-general in New England, much employed in negotiations with the Indians, came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1650. Died in 1653.

Athias, (Rabbi Joseph,) an eminent Jewish printer of Amsterdam, published editions of the Hebrew Bible (1661 and 1667) which were highly esteemed. He was presented with a gold chain by the States-General for these services. The majority of modern editors of the Bible have followed the text of Athias. Died in 1700.

Athlone, Earl of. See Ginkel.

Athor, ā'thōr, **Attyr,** ăt'ẹr, or **Hathor,** hā-thōr', [Gr. Ἀθώρ,] also called **Hat-har,** hăt-hār', a goddess of Egypt, corresponding nearly to Aphrodite or Venus, and often confounded with Isis. The cow was her symbol, and Dendereh the great seat of her cultus. She had more than three hundred local names, and was one of the most widely reverenced of the old Egyptian deities.

Atia, ā'she-ą, the mother of the Roman emperor Augustus, was a daughter of M. Atius Balbus and Julia, the sister of Julius Cæsar. She is praised for the care and wisdom with which she educated her son. Died in 43 B.C.

Atienza Calatrava, ā-te-ĕn'thą kă-lă-trą'vą, (Martin,) a Spanish painter, one of the founders of the Academy of Seville, lived about 1660.

A-til-I-çi'nus, a Roman jurist, who lived in the first century of our era. His works are cited in the Digest.

A-til'I-us, a freedman in the reign of Tiberius, chiefly famous for an amphitheatre for gladiators which he erected near Fidenæ, but so slightly that it fell when filled with spectators, in 27 A.D., and from twenty to fifty thousand persons are said to have been killed and wounded. He was banished.

Atilius, (Caius and Marcus,) Roman decemviri in 216 B.C.

Atilius, (Lucius,) was tribune of the people, 311 B.C.

Atilius, (Lucius,) a quæstor, 216 B.C., fell at Cannæ.

Atilius, (Lucius,) commanded the Roman garrison at Locri, 215 B.C.

Atilius, (Lucius,) prætor in 197 B.C.

Atilius, (Lucius,) a Roman jurist in the second century B.C.

Atilius, (Lucius,) surnamed Sapiens, a Roman jurist, lived between 200 and 150 B.C.

Atilius, (Marcus,) an early Latin comic poet, whose period is unknown. His works are not extant. Cicero calls him a very rugged poet,—*poeta durissimus.*

At'kins, (Henry,) a Boston navigator, who in numerous trading voyages to Davis Straits, between 1729 and 1758, explored much of the coast of Labrador. A brief account of his observations is published in the "Massachusetts Historical Collections."

At'kins, (John,) born at Plaistow, Essex, in England, entered the navy as surgeon about 1703. He served in various parts of the world, and published an interesting work entitled "Voyage to Guiana, Brazil, and the West Indies," (1737,) and "The Navy Surgeon, or a Practical System of Surgery," (1737.)

Atkins, (Robert,) an English nonconformist divine, born at Somersetshire about 1625. He preached at Exeter, and was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. Died in 1685.

At'kin-son, (Edward,) an American economist, born at Brookline, Massachusetts, February 10, 1827. His works include "The Distribution of Produce," (1885,) "The Industrial Progress of the Nation," (1889,) "The Science of Nutrition," (1892,) and numerous pamphlets and articles in periodicals. In 1899 he became a prominent advocate of "anti-imperialism," and opposed the United States ownership of the Philippine Islands. Died Dec. 11, 1905.

Atkinson, (Henry,) an English mathematician, born near Newcastle-upon-Tyne about 1781. He contributed to the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diaries, and was one of the editors of the "Newcastle Magazine." Died in 1829.

At'kin-son, (Henry,) an American general, born in North Carolina about 1780. Having in 1820 been made a brigadier-general, he commanded the Western Army at the battle of Bad Axe, in which he defeated the Indians under Black Hawk, August 2, 1832. Died in 1842.

Atkinson, (Isaac Edmondson,) M.D., an American physician, born at Baltimore, January 23, 1846. He graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1865. In 1880 he became clinical professor of dermatology in that institution, and afterwards professor of pathology there.

Atkinson, (Theodore,) a chief-justice of New Hampshire, born at New Castle in 1697; died in 1779.

Atkinson, (Thomas,) an English clergyman and Latin poet, was rector of Islip, where he died in 1639. He left in manuscript a Latin tragedy, entitled "Man," ("Homo.")

At'kin-son, (Thomas,) a Scottish writer, born about 1800, lived in Glasgow. Died in 1833.

Atkinson, (Thomas,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, August 6, 1807. He was educated at Yale and Hampden-Sidney Colleges, graduating in 1825. He practised law for nine years, was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church in 1836, and a priest in 1837, and held pastorates in Norfolk, Lynchburg, and Baltimore. In 1853 he was consecrated Bishop of North Carolina. Died in 1882.

Atkinson, (Thomas Witlam,) an English artist and traveller, born in Yorkshire in 1799. He painted landscapes, passed about seven years in the exploration of Siberia, and published "Oriental and Western Siberia, a Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures," etc., (1858,) and "Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor," (1860.) Died in 1861.

At'kyns, (John Tracy,) an English lawyer, who was called to the bar in 1732. He was appointed cursitor baron of the exchequer in 1755. His "Reports of Cases argued and determined in Chancery from 1736 to 1754" are considered good authority. Died in 1773.

See Foss, "Judges of England," vol. viii.

Atkyns or **At'kins,** (Richard,) an English gentleman, born in Gloucestershire about 1615, raised a troop of horse for the king in the civil war. In a work "On the Origin and Growth of Printing," (1664,) he attempted

to deprive Caxton of the credit of introducing printing into England. (See CAXTON.) Died in 1677.

Atkyns, (Sir ROBERT,) an eminent English lawyer and judge, a son of Edward Atkyns, who was a baron of the exchequer, was born in Gloucestershire in 1621. He was knighted at the coronation of Charles II., and appointed a judge of the court of common pleas in 1672. Refusing to be subservient to the designs of the corrupt court, he resigned or was removed in 1680. After the revolution which dethroned James II. he was appointed chief baron of the exchequer in 1689. Among his works are an "Inquiry into the Power of dispensing with Penal Laws," (1689,) and a "Defence of Lord Russell's Innocency," (1689.) Died in 1709.

See Foss, "Judges of England," vol. vii.

Atkyns, (Sir ROBERT,) a son of the preceding, born near London in 1646 or 1647. He devoted much time to researches in the history and antiquities of the county in which he resided, and is chiefly known as author of "The Ancient and Present State of Glo'stershire," (1712.) Died in 1711.

See "Biographia Britannica."

At-lan'tĭ-dēs, [Gr. Ἀτλαντίδες,] the daughters of Atlas, were also called Hesperides, Pleiades, and Hyades.

At'las, [Gr. Ἄτλας,] a mythical personage represented by the ancient poets sometimes as bearing the heavens on his shoulders, and sometimes as the keeper of the pillars which support the heavens. Hesiod calls him a son of Japetus and Clymene. In later traditions the conception of his superhuman personal existence is blended or lost in the idea of the celebrated mountain in Northern Africa. By some he was represented as the leader of the Titans in their war against Jupiter.

At'lee, (SAMUEL JOHN,) an American colonel in the Revolutionary war, born in Pennsylvania in 1738, was elected to Congress from Lancaster in 1780. Died in 1786.

Atlee, (WASHINGTON LEMUEL,) M.D., a son of Judge W. A. Atlee, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1808. He graduated in medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1829, and subsequently won great fame as a surgeon,—chiefly as an ovariotomist. He wrote a work on the "Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumours," (1872.) Died September 6, 1878.

Ātmăn, ät'man, or **Atmâ**, ät'mä, (*i.e.* "soul,") called also **Părămâtmâ**, ("first or great soul,") the Sanscrit name of the great soul of the world, [in German, WELTSEELE,] alluded to in the Vedas as the original or primary principle of nature. This idea is regarded as the germ or commencement of the Brahminical philosophy.

See KÖPPEN, "Religion des Buddha," p. 29.

Atmu, ät'moo, or **Atum**, ä'toom, an Egyptian divinity representing the setting, as Mentu represented the rising, sun. Both are phases of Ra, the sun-god.

Atondo y Antillon, ä-ton'do e än-tēl-yōn', (Don ISIDORO,) a Spanish admiral who explored Lower California and planted a colony there about 1682.

See VENEGAS, "Noticias de la California."

A-tos'sa, [Gr. Ἄτοσσα,] a daughter of Cyrus, King of Persia, became successively the wife of Cambyses, of Smerdis the Magian, and of Darius Hystaspes, over whom she had great influence. She was the mother of Xerxes. According to Hellanicus, she was the first person who wrote epistles.

Atrée. See ATREUS.

A'treŭs, [Gr. Ἀτρεύς; Fr. ATRÉE, ä'trā',] an ancient king of Mycenæ, supposed to have been a son of Pelops and Hippodami'a, and father or grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. The crimes and calamities of Atreus and his family afforded a prolific subject for the Greek poets and fabulists.

A-trī'dēs, [Gr. Ἀτρείδης,] plural **A-trī'dæ**, [Ἀτρεῖδαι,] a patronymic from Atreus. In the singular it commonly designates Agamemnon, but in the plural the two brothers Agamemnon and Menelaus. (See Homer's "Iliad," *passim*.)

A-tro-çĭ-ā'nus, [Ger. pron. ä-trot-se-ä'nŭs,] (JOANNES,) a German poet and botanist, lived at Bâle and Colmar in the first half of the sixteenth century. He was a teacher of languages, and published, besides other works, a Latin poem on "The Peasants' War of 1525," ("De Bello Rustico Anni 1525,") (published in 1528,) and an edition of Æmilius Macer "On the Virtues of Plants."

A-trop'a-tēs, [Gr. Ἀτροπάτης,] a Persian general, commanded a division at the battle of Arbela, 331 B.C., and was made Satrap of Media by Alexander, 330 B.C.

Atropos. See PARCÆ.

At'sȳll, (RICHARD,) an English engraver, worked for Henry VIII. about 1510–40.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting in England."

At'ta, (TITUS QUINTIUS,) a Roman dramatic poet, wrote comedies about 80 B.C. Some fragments of his writings have been preserved.

At-ta-gī'nus, [Gr. Ἀτταγῖνος,] a Theban, who favoured the cause of Xerxes on his invasion of Greece, 480 B.C.

Attaignant, ä'tän'yŏN', (PIERRE,) a French printer of Paris, said to have been the first who printed music with movable types. Died in 1556.

See PANZER, "Annales Typographicæ."

Attaignant, de l', deh lä'tän'yŏN', (GABRIEL CHARLES,) a French versifier, born in Paris in 1697, became a canon of Rheims. His works, comprising songs, madrigals, etc., were published in four volumes in 1757. Died in 1779.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Attâjî. See ATAJEE.

Attale. See ATTALUS.

At'ta-lī'a-tēs or **Attali'ata**, [Gr. Ἀτταλειάτης,] (MICHAEL,) compiled a compendium of law at Constantinople in the eleventh century.

At'ta-lus, [Gr. Ἄτταλος; Fr. ATTALE, ä'täl',] a general of Philip of Macedon, was uncle of Cleopatra whom Philip married in 337 B.C. At a feast which followed this event, he offended the prince Alexander by a wish or prayer for a *legitimate* successor to the throne. Attalus insulted or injured Pausanias, who complained to King Philip; but the latter, from favouritism to Attalus, refused to give him redress. This offence is supposed to have caused the assassination of Philip by Pausanias. Attalus was put to death, by order of Alexander, in 336 or 335 B.C.

See DIODORUS SICULUS, book xvi.; JUSTIN, books ix. and xii.

Attalus, [Fr. ATTALE,] an officer of Alexander the Great, and brother-in-law of Perdiccas, was one of the officers left with part of the army in Bactria in 328 B.C., and accompanied Alexander in the invasion of India in 326. In 321 he commanded the fleet of Perdiccas in his expedition against Ptolemy of Egypt. He was defeated in Pisidia and taken prisoner by Antigonus in 320 B.C. His ultimate fate is unknown.

See ARRIAN'S "Anabasis."

Attalus I., King of Pergamus, succeeded his cousin Eumenes I. in 241 B.C. He gained a decisive victory over the Gauls, who had occupied Galatia. Before the year 226 he had made himself master of all Asia Minor west of Mount Taurus. As ally of the Romans and Ætolians, he waged war against Philip of Macedon between 210 and 204. In 200 B.C. he met at Athens a Roman embassy and formed another league against Philip. He died in 197 B.C., and left the throne to his son Eumenes II. Attalus had the reputation of a just and wise ruler, and a very able general.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books iv., v., x., xvi., xvii., xviii., xxii., etc.; LIVY, books xxvi., xxvii., xxviii., xxix., xxxi., etc.

Attalus II., surnamed PHILADEL'PHUS, was the second son of Attalus I., and was born about 220 B.C. He began to reign in 159, before which he had served Eumenes II. as general and ambassador to Rome. He adhered constantly to the Roman alliance, and waged war against Prusias of Bithynia. He founded Philadelphia in Lydia, and patronized the arts and sciences. Horace is supposed to refer to the flourishing finances of Attalus in the phrase "Attalicis conditionibus," (Ode I. "Ad Mæcenatem.") Died in 138 B.C.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books iii., xxii., xxv., xxx., xxxi.; LIVY, books xxxv., xxxvii., xxxviii., xlii., xlv.

Attalus III., (PHILOME'TOR,) a nephew of the preceding, and son of Eumenes II., ascended the throne in 138 B.C., soon after which he murdered many of his friends and relatives. Having been seized with remorse,

he abandoned public affairs, and applied himself to sculpture, and to gardening, on which he wrote a book. He died in 133 B.C., having made a will, in which the Roman people were appointed his heirs.

See DIODORUS SICULUS, book xxiv.; JUSTIN, book xxxvi.

Attalus, a mathematician, who wrote a commentary on the "Phenomena" of Aratus, is supposed to have flourished between 162 and 128 B.C.

Attalus, a Greek physician of the second century, A.D., was a pupil of Soranus, and belonged to the medical school called *Methodici*, (or "Methodists.")

Attalus, an Athenian sculptor of unknown date, who executed the statue of the Lycian Apollo at Argos.

Attalus, an able and eloquent Stoic philosopher, who lived at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. He was a teacher of the philosopher Seneca, who speaks of him in very favourable terms and quotes a number of his sayings. He was banished through the influence of Sejanus.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Attalus, a rhetorician or sophist, who appears to have been a native of Laodicea. He settled at Smyrna, and flourished in the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

Attalus, a presbyter of the Christian Church in the fourth century, was condemned for Arianism, 381 A.D.

Attalus, (FLAVIUS PRISCUS,) probably an Ionian by descent, was a pagan by birth, and was converted to Arianism. He was prefect of Rome when that capital was taken by Alaric in 409 A.D., and was then proclaimed emperor by Alaric in place of Honorius. He refused the offer of Honorius to be his associate in the empire. In 410 he was deposed by Alaric, and in 416 A.D. was banished by Honorius to Lipari. His subsequent fate is not known.

See SOZOMEN, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Attalus, (MARTYN,) one of the Christians put to death at Lugdunum (Lyons) in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, 177 A.D.

Attameemee, (or **Atamîmî**,) an Arabian physician, a native of Jerusalem, gave much attention to pharmacy and materia medica, and wrote numerous medical works. He was living in Egypt in 980 A.D.

Attâr, ât-târ', or, as he was usually called, **Co'gi** (or **Kho'jah**) **Attar**, was nominally the vizier, but really the ruler, of Ormuz when Albuquerque first arrived before that city. He successfully resisted until his death all the attempts of the Portuguese to take Ormuz. He is believed to have died in 1513.

Attardi, ât-taR'dee, (BONAVENTURA,) an Italian theologian and Augustine monk of the early part of the eighteenth century, became in 1738 provincial of his order in Sicily and Malta.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Attâr-Fereed-ed-Deen, (or **Ferîd-ed-Dîn**,) ât-târ' fêh-reed' ed-deen', a celebrated Persian poet, who was distinguished for his profound knowledge of the Soofee doctrines, was born in a suburb of Nishapoor, in Khorassán, about 1120 A.D. He wrote forty poetical works, one of which was published at Paris in 1819, with a memoir. He is said to have been killed by a soldier of Jengis Khan, 1221 A.D., aged one hundred and one years.

Attavante, ât-tâ-vân'tà, (FIORENTINO,) an Italian illuminator and miniature-painter of the latter part of the fifteenth century, worked principally at Venice.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Attavanti, ât-tâ-vân'tee, (PAOLO,) an Italian friar and eloquent preacher, born at Florence in 1419, entered the order of Servites, of which he wrote an account, (1727.) Among his works are "Compendium of Canonical Law," ("Breviarium totius Juris canonici," 1479,) and an "Exposition of the Penitential Psalms," (1479.) Died in 1499.

At-te'ius surnamed PRÆTEXTA'TUS, a grammarian, and afterwards called PHILOLOGUS. He lived in the latter half of the first century B.C., and taught many noble Roman youths, and prepared a Compendium of Roman History for the use of Sallust.

Atteius Capito. See CAPITO.

Attendolo, ât-tên'do-lo, or **Attendoli**, ât-tên'do-lee, (DARIO, dâ-ree'o,) an Italian jurist of the middle of the sixteenth century, was born in the duchy of Ferrara. Among his works is a treatise on the Duel, ("Duello diviso in tre Libri," 1560.)

Attendolo, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian priest, distinguished as a poet and a linguist, was born at Capua. In the dispute respecting Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," he defended that poet against the Academy della Crusca. He left, besides other works, "Rime," ("Poems," 1584.) Died in 1592.

Atterbom, ât'ter-bom', (PETER DANIEL AMADEUS,) a Swedish poet, born in East Gothland, or in the county of Christianstadt, in 1790. He became German teacher of Prince Oscar about 1820, and professor of philosophy at Upsal in 1828. For many years he edited the "Poetical Almanac," ("Poetisk Kalender.") His poems are admired for grace and harmony. He first introduced sonnets and octaves into Swedish poetry. Among his chief works is "The Seers and Poets of Sweden," a contribution to literary history, in five or six volumes, the first of which appeared in 1841. Died in 1855.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Atterbury, at'ter-ber-e, (FRANCIS,) Bishop of Rochester, an eminent English writer, pulpit orator, and politician, born at Milton, near Newport-Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, in March, 1662, was a son of Lewis Atterbury noticed below. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1680, published a Latin version of Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" in 1682, and married Miss Osborn, a relative of the Duke of Leeds, in 1690. In 1691 he became lecturer at Saint Bride's Church, London. Having distinguished himself as an eloquent preacher, he was appointed one of the chaplains to William and Mary about 1694. He was the chief author of a witty answer to Bentley's "Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris." (See BENTLEY and BOYLE.) He wrote, in answer to Dr. Wake, "The Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an English Convocation stated and vindicated," (1700.) He was appointed chaplain to Queen Anne in 1702, Dean of Carlisle in 1704, and Bishop of Rochester in 1713.

Atterbury was a zealous Tory and Jacobite, and was intimate with Pope and Swift. He was an able and adroit politician, and would probably have been primate if Queen Anne had survived a few years longer. It is reported that on her death (1714) he urged Bolingbroke to proclaim the Pretender James. He was committed to the Tower in 1722 on a charge of being engaged in plots to restore the Stuart family, and was convicted by the House of Lords in May, 1723. The sentence was deprivation of all his offices and benefices and banishment for life. He retired to France, and continued to be a favourite agent and adviser of the Pretender. He died in Paris in February, 1732. Four volumes of his sermons were published in 1740.

According to Boswell, Dr. Johnson reckoned Atterbury's sermons among the best in the language for style. "He is the glory of our English orators," says Doddridge. "In his writings we see language in its strictest purity and beauty." Among his works is an eloquent vindication of Luther, in "An Answer to some Considerations on the Spirit of Martin Luther and the Original of the Reformation," (1687.)

See his "Epistolary Correspondence," 4 vols., 1783, edited by J. NICHOLS; THOMAS STACKHOUSE, "Memoirs of the Life of Francis Atterbury," 1727; HALLAM, "Constitutional History;" SWIFT "Four Last Years of the Reign of Queen Anne;" KIPPIS, "Biographia Britannica."

Atterbury, (LEWIS,) the father of the preceding, was born in 1631. He became rector of Milton or Middleton Keynes, in Bucks, about 1657. He was drowned 1693.

Atterbury, (LEWIS,) a son of the preceding, was born in the parish of Newport-Pagnell in 1656. He was admitted to priest's orders in 1681, and elected preacher at Highgate Chapel, London, in 1695. Died 1731.

Atterbury, (LUFFMAN,) an English composer of glees and songs, born about 1740; died in 1800.

Atterbury, (WILLIAM WALLACE,) was born at New Albany, Indiana, Jan. 31, 1866. He graduated from Yale 1886, started as an apprentice in the Altoona shops of the Penna. R. R., rose to Vice-President 1912 and President 1925. As a Brigadier General he directed the construction and operation of the U. S. Military railroads in France 1917–19.

Att'field, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English chemist, born at Fryern Barnet, in Herts, August 28, 1835. He studied

at a pharmaceutical college in London, (1853–54,) and in 1862 took the degrees of Ph.D. and A.M. on examination at Tübingen. Soon afterwards he was made professor of practical chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society. His "Manual of Chemistry" (1867) has been often revised and enlarged, and he has published many papers, chiefly on medical and pharmaceutical subjects.

At'tĭ-cus, [Gr. Ἀττικός,] a philosopher of the Platonic school, lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, about 175 A.D. His works are not extant.

Atticus, an Athenian, who was raised from indigence to affluence by the discovery of a vast treasure in his house or land near Athens. He was the father of Herodes Atticus the rhetorician. (See HERODES.) He announced his discovery of the treasure to the emperor Nerva, who answered that he might use it or *abuse* it as he pleased. He left by will an annuity of one mina* to each citizen of Athens.

Atticus, a native of Sebaste, in Armenia, was irregularly chosen Patriarch of Constantinople in 406 A.D., in place of John Chrysostom, who had been deposed. Pope Innocent refused to recognize the appointment; but they were finally reconciled. He wrote a treatise "On Faith and Virginity," ("De Fide et Virginitate,") not extant. Died in 425 A.D.

Atticus, (DIONYSIUS,) a Greek rhetorician, a native of Pergamus, lived at Athens about 50 B.C.

Atticus, (TITUS POMPONIUS,) a Roman philosopher and scholar, celebrated for his benevolence, moderation, and mediatorial services, was born in 109 B.C. He belonged to the equestrian order, and inherited an ample fortune. On becoming heir to his uncle Quintus Cæcilius, he assumed that name, or prefixed it to his original name. During the civil war between Sulla and Marius, he retired to Athens, where he remained many years, and gained the favour of the Athenians by his munificence. He returned to Rome about 65 B.C., and devoted his time chiefly to literature, adhering constantly to a resolution, which he had formed in early life, to accept no public office and to maintain neutrality between hostile parties. He was an intimate friend of Cicero, with whom he corresponded regularly for many years, and was on friendly terms with Cæsar, Pompey, Brutus, Mark Antony, and Augustus. When Brutus was forced to fly from Italy, Atticus sent him a million sesterces.† He also afforded relief to the wife of Antony in her adversity. In philosophy he favoured the sect of Epicurus. He wrote an epitome of Roman history, entitled "Annales," comprising a period of seven centuries, and several other works, which are all lost. He was distinguished for fine literary taste, and excelled in the composition of epigrammatic inscriptions. His daughter Pomponia (or Attica) was married to M. Vipsanius Agrippa, the chief minister of Augustus, and his granddaughter Vipsania Agrippina was the wife of the emperor Tiberius. Many letters of Cicero to Atticus are extant. Died in 32 B.C.

See "Life of Atticus," by CORNELIUS NEPOS; CICERO, "Letters to Atticus," in Middleton's "Life of Cicero;" HÜLLEMANN, "Diatribe in T. Pomponium Atticum," 1838; DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

At'tĭ-la, [Gr. Ἀττίλας; in German, ETZEL, ĕt'sĕl, or ATZEL, ät'sĕl,] a famous heathen conqueror, chief of the Huns, surnamed THE SCOURGE OF GOD, was a son of Mundzuk or Mundzuccus. About 432 A.D. he succeeded his uncle Roas as king of the nomadic Huns who lived in Pannonia and north of the Danube. In a few years he extended his domination over Scythia and Germany. He invaded the Roman Empire in 447 or 446, defeated the armies of Theodosius, Emperor of the East, in several battles, and obliged him to treat for peace, which he obtained by the payment of an annual tribute. Marcian, who began to reign in 450 A.D., refused to pay tribute, and said, in reply to the messengers of Attila, "I have gold for my friends, and iron for my enemies." The haughty barbarian sent to the Emperors of the East and West a message in these terms: "Attila, my master and thy master, commands thee to prepare without delay a palace for his reception." He demanded in marriage Honoria, a sister of the emperor Valentinian, but the latter refused his consent. Having led a large army (estimated at seven hundred thousand men) into Gaul, he was defeated in a great battle by the Roman general Aëtius and Theodoric the Visigoth near Châlons-sur-Marne in 451 A.D. Soon after this date he invaded Italy, the northern part of which he ravaged without meeting any resistance. The emperor sued for peace by the mediation of Pope Leo I., who, in a personal interview with Attila, induced him to grant a truce and to retire from Italy. He died in Hungary in 453 or 454 A.D., and was buried by night. It is reported that he said "the grass could not grow where his horse had passed." Attila is the hero of many old German legends and songs, especially of the Niebelungen-Lied.

See JORNANDES, "De Rebus Geticis;" "Attila," an epic poem, (with notes,) by Rev. WILLIAM HERBERT, 1828; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chaps. xxxiv. and xxxv.; CALLIMACHUS EXPERIENS, "De Gestis Attilæ," 1541; JUVENCUS CÆLIUS CALLANUS, "Vita Attilæ," 1502; J. M. BARBIERI, "La Guerra d'Attila," 1568; FESSLER, "Attila König der Hunnen," 1794; AMÉDÉE THIERRY, "Attila dans les Gaules," 1852; LINK, "Ueber Attila König der Hunnen," 1780; DR. HOEFER, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Attinghausen, ät'ting-hŏw'zĕn, a Swiss patriot, who was landamman of the canton of Uri in 1306, and one of the founders of the federation between the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden.

Attiret, ä'te'rä', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French sculptor, born at Dole in 1728, worked at Dijon. By order of the magistrates of Dole, he executed a statue of Louis XVI., the first erected to that prince. Died in 1804.

Attiret, (JEAN DENIS,) a French painter and Jesuit, an uncle of the preceding, born at Dole in 1702. He worked at Lyons and Avignon. In 1737 he went to Pekin, in consequence of a request from the French missionaries that an artist should be sent to them. He gained the favour of the emperor Kien-Lung, by whom he was employed in his palace for many years. Kien-Lung also required the artist to accompany him in a military expedition and to paint the battles or pomps which he witnessed. Attiret, from motives of policy, conformed to the Chinese taste, and used water-colours, or distemper, because the emperor disliked the gloss of oil-colours. Died at Pekin in 1768.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Attius, (L.,) a Roman poet. See ACCIUS.

At'to or **Ac'to** [Fr. ATTON, ä'tôn'] **Ver-çel-lĭ-en'sis**, a French monk, who was chosen Bishop of Vercelli about 924 A.D. His works were published in 1768.

At'tucks, (CRISPUS,) a half-breed Indian or mulatto, was the leader of the mob in the fray known as the "Boston Massacre," which occurred on the 5th of March, 1770. He was killed by the soldiers on that occasion, and was buried with much pomp.

Attumonelli, ät-too-mo-nel'lee, (MICHELE,) a distinguished physician and medical writer, born at Andria, in Naples, 1753, in 1799 removed to Paris, where he had an extensive practice. Died in 1826.

Attwood, (MELVILLE,) geologist, was born in Prescott Hall, Worcestershire, England, July 31, 1812, and engaged, when young, in gold and diamond mining in Brazil, where he closely studied geology and lithology. His studies led him, in 1843, to an important discovery, that greatly increased the commercial value of zinc ore. He came to the United States in 1852, and invented there the blanket system of amalgamation. His assay of mineral specimens from the Comstock lode first made known its exceptional richness. He died in Berkeley, California, April 25, 1898.

Att'wood or **At'wood**, (THOMAS,) an English judge, who officiated in the island of Dominica. He wrote "Observations on the true Method of Treatment of the Negro Slaves in the British West-India Islands," (1790,) and "History of Dominica," (1791.) Died in prison for debt in 1793.

Attwood or **Atwood**, (THOMAS,) a distinguished English composer for the church, theatre, etc., born in 1767, was a favourite pupil of Mozart, at Vienna. He

* About twenty dollars of our money; but, owing to the comparative scarcity of the precious metals in that age, its relative value was probably very much greater.

† About forty thousand dollars. See preceding note.

was patronized by the Prince of Wales, (George IV.,) and was elected organist of Saint Paul's Cathedral in 1795, and composer to the chapel royal in 1796. His anthem "The King shall rejoice," composed for the coronation of George IV., was much admired. He became organist to the chapel royal in 1837. He composed a number of popular songs and glees, among which are "The Harp's Wild Notes," and "In this Fair Vale," several operas, and a grand anthem for the coronation of William IV., (1830.) Died in 1838.

At'wâ-tẹr, (Lyman Hotchkiss,) D.D., an American divine, born at New Haven, Connecticut, February 17, 1813. He graduated at Yale College in 1831, and at the New Haven Divinity School, and afterwards (1835–54) held, as a Congregationalist, a pastorate at Fairfield, Connecticut, and professorships at Princeton College of mental and moral philosophy and of logic and moral and political science. He published papers on many subjects, chiefly in the "Princeton Review," (of which he was some time editor,) and a "Manual of Elementary Logic," (1867.) He was for several years acting president of Princeton College. Died February 17, 1883.

Atwater, (Wilbur Olin,) an American chemist, born at Johnsburg, New York, May 3, 1844. He graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1865, and at Yale College as Ph.D. in 1869, and studied in Leipsic and Berlin. After holding professorships of chemistry in colleges at Knoxville, Tennessee, and Orono, Maine, he became (1879) professor of chemistry at Wesleyan University. He was also director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, and after 1888 was connected with the United States Department of Agriculture.

At'well, (George,) of Cambridge, England, publishec a "Defence of Astrology," (1660,) and "The Faithful Surveyor," (1662.) Sir Isaac Newton is said to have expressed a favourable opinion of him.

At'wood or **Att'wood,** (George,) an English mathematician, eminent as a lecturer on natural philosophy, was born in 1745. He became a Fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1784 he published a "Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion and Rotation of Bodies," which was highly esteemed, and contained the first account of the machine since called by the name of "Atwood," by which the laws of simply accelerated motion are verified. His "Dissertation on the Construction of Arches" (1801) is a work of much merit. According to some writers, he was financial private secretary to William Pitt. Died in 1807.

Atwood, (William,) an English constitutional and political writer, was chief-justice of New York, and lived about 1700. He wrote, besides several historical or legal treatises, a tract entitled "The Superiority and Direct Dominion of the Crown of England over the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland," (1704.)

Atys, ā'tis, or **At'tēs,** in the Lydian, Phrygian, and Greek mythology, a beautiful youth beloved by the goddess Rhea. He was transformed into the pine-tree, and from his blood sprang violets.

Atzel. See Attila.

Aubais, d', dō'bā', (Charles de Barchi—dẹh bär'-she',) a French marquis, noted as a patron of literature, was born near Nîmes in 1686. He published, with Léon Ménard, "Documents for the History of France, with Notes," ("Pièces fugitives pour servir à l'Histoire," etc., 3 vols., 1759.) Died in 1777.

Aubanel, ō'bā'nĕl', (Joseph Marie Jean Baptiste Théodore,) a French (Provençal) poet, born at Avignon, March 26, 1829. He, with Mistral and Roumanville, was one of the leading *félibres,* or advocates of the restoration of Provençal poetry. His principal work is "La Miougrano entraduberto," ("The Half-Open Pomegranate," 1860.) He was one of the best poets of his school. Died October 31, 1886.

Aubenton. See Daubenton.

Auber, ō'bair', a French economist, born at Rouen about the middle of the eighteenth century. He wrote several able reports on Agriculture, Internal Improvements, etc., as secretary of the "Société d'Émulation" of Rouen. Died in 1804.

Auber, (Daniel François Esprit,) an eminent French composer, born at Caen in January, 1784, was a pupil of Cherubini. His first production, "Le Séjour militaire," (1813,) was coldly received, but his comic opera "La Bergère Châtelaine" (1820) was a complete success. In partnership with Eugène Scribe, he composed the music of many popular operas which are remarkable for originality and grace. His opera "La Muette de Portici," (1828,) commonly known as "Masaniello," had great success, and is called his master-piece. "In this are found," says M. Denne-Baron, "situations strong and impassioned, rendered with admirable energy, *nuances* which the composer has seized with exquisite delicacy, displaying all the riches of a style diversified to infinity." Among his most popular comic operas are "Fra Diavolo," (1830,) "Lestocq," (1834,) "Le Domino noir," (1837,) and "Haydée," (1847.) He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1826. He was for a time director of music in the chapel of Napoleon III. Died in 1871.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Loménie, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Au'ber, (Harriet,) an English poetess, born in London, October 4, 1773. She published "The Spirit of the Psalms," (1829,) containing some excellent original hymns. Died at Hoddesdon, January 20, 1862.

Auberi. See Aubery.

Auberlen, ŏw'bẹr-len, (Karl August,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Fellbach, near Cannstadt, November 19, 1824. He studied divinity and philosophy at Tübingen, and was (1851–64) professor of theology at Basel, where his activity and success as a teacher, preacher, and author gave him a wide influence. Among his works are "Der Prophet Daniel und die Offenbarung Johannis," (1854,) "Schleiermacher; ein Charakterbild," (1859,) and "Die beiden Briefe Pauli an die Thessalonicher." He died at Basel, May 2, 1864.

Auberlen, ŏw'bẹr-len, (Samuel Gottlob,) a German composer and organist, born near Stuttgart in 1758. He composed symphonies, cantatas, duets, and music for various instruments. About 1816 he founded a school for choral singing. He was afterwards organist of the cathedral of Ulm. Died about 1830.

See S. G. Auberlen, "Leben, Meinungen," etc.; Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Aubernon, ō'bĕr'nôN', (Philippe,) a French administrator, born in 1757, became commissary of the army of the Alps in 1792. Died in 1832.

Aubert, ō'bair', (M'lle Anais, ă'nā', Pauline,) a French dramatic artist, born in 1802; died in 1871.

Aubert, (Augustin,) a French painter, born in 1781, lived at Marseilles. He painted history, landscapes, and portraits with success. Died in 1832.

Aubert, (Esprit,) born near Avignon, was the author of a dictionary in Latin, with synonyms in Greek and French, published at Lyons in 1613.

Aubert, Father, a Jesuit, who lived in the first half of the eighteenth century, and wrote several works, principally on natural history.

Aubert, (François,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Dormans, in Champagne, in 1695; died about 1760.

Aubert, (François,) a canon and religious writer, born at Paris in 1709. He wrote a "Refutation of Bélimire and his Oracles"—*i.e.* Rousseau, Voltaire, etc., (1768.)

Aubert, (François Hubert,) a French advocate, born at Nancy in 1720. He wrote a "Life of Stanislas Leczszinski, King of Poland and Duke of Lorraine," (1769,) which was praised by Fréron. He passed about twenty-five years in the service and at the court of this prince.

Aubert, (Guillaume,) an eloquent French advocate, born at Poitiers about 1534. He published a fragment called a "History of the Wars waged by the Christians, under Godfrey of Bouillon, against the Turks," (1559.) Died about 1600.

Aubert, (Jacques,) a French physician, born at Vendôme. He wrote a "Treatise on the Plague," ("Libellus de Peste," 1571,) and other works. Died in 1586.

Aubert, (Jacques,) a French violinist and composer, born towards the end of the seventeenth century, published a number of sonatas, concertos, etc. Died in 1753.

Aubert, (Jean Louis,) Abbé, a French poet, fabulist,

and critic, born in Paris in 1731, was for many years editor of the "Petites Affiches," a journal, which he made popular. In 1756 he published a collection of fables, which had a European reputation. Voltaire found in them philosophy adorned with the charms of wit, and wrote to Aubert, "You have the merit of style and of invention in a department where every thing seemed to have been said. You have placed yourself beside La Fontaine." His drama, in verse, on "The Death of Abel," was less successful. He was appointed professor of French literature in the Collége Royal, Paris, in 1773. Died in 1814.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Aubert, (MICHEL,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1700. He engraved some works of Rubens and of several Italian masters, also portraits of painters for D'Argenville's work, "The Lives of the Most Famous Painters." Died in Paris in 1757.

Aubert, (PIERRE,) a literary French lawyer, born at Lyons in 1642. He published a new and enlarged edition of Richelet's "Dictionary of the French Language," (3 vols., 1728,) and presented to the city of Lyons a large library for the public use. Died in 1733.

Aubert, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS OLIVIER,) a violoncellist, musical composer, and author of a History of Music, born at Amiens in 1765.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Aubert, SAINT, became Bishop of Avranches, in France, in the early part of the eighth century. He founded the monastery of Mont Saint-Michel, on a high rock in the sea, on the coast of France.

Aubert de la Chesnaye des Bois, ō'bair' dẹh lā shā'nā' dā bwā, (FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE,) a French compiler, born at Ernée, in Mayenne or Maine, in 1699. He published "Historical, Philosophical, and Critical Correspondence in answer to the *Lettres Juives*," (3 vols., 1739,) a "Military Dictionary," and other dictionaries; also, "Critical Letters on the Romans, English, and French," (1743.) Died in Paris in 1784.

Aubert (or **Gaubert**) **de Puicibot**, ō'bair' dẹh pwe'se'bo', a French troubadour, born in Limousin, after a life of dissipation entered a monastery. Died in 1263.

Aubert de Vertot. See VERTOT.

Aubert de Vitry, ō'bair' dẹh ve'tre', (FRANÇOIS JEAN PHILIBERT,) a French writer and translator, born in Paris in 1765. He published in 1792 "Studies on Education," and wrote against the Jacobins in 1793. During the republic and the empire of Napoleon he filled several civil offices. He translated "Memoirs of Goethe" from the German, (1823,) and several works from the English. Died in 1849.

Aubert du Bayet, ō'bair'dü bā'yā', (JEAN BAPTISTE ANNIBAL,) a French general, born in Louisiana in 1759. He fought under La Fayette for the United States, and was elected in 1791 to the French legislative assembly, in which he acted with the popular party. Having re-entered the army, he rose to the rank of general of division, and in 1793 commanded at the famous siege of Mentz, which he surrendered to the Prussians. He was minister of war about three months in 1795, and was ambassador at Constantinople, where he died in December, 1797.

Aubert du Petit-Thouars. See DU PETIT-THOUARS.

Aubertin, ō'bĕr'tăn', (CHARLES,) a French scholar, born at Saint-Dizier, December 24, 1825. He was educated at the École Normale, Paris, and held several professorships of French literature. Among his works are "Les Origines de la Langue et de la Poésie Françaises," (1875,) "Histoire de la Langue et de la Littérature Françaises au Moyen-âge," (1876–78,) etc.

Aubertin, ō'bĕr'tăn', (DOMINIQUE,) an adjutant-general in the French army, and author of "Memoirs on the War of La Vendée," born at Lunéville in 1751; died in 1825.

Aubertin, (EDME, ĕdm,) a learned French Protestant, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1595, became minister at Charenton, near Paris. He published in 1629 "The Conformity of the Creed of the Church with Saint Augustine in Relation to the Eucharist," which was received with favour by the Protestants, and was answered by the great Arnauld. Died in 1652.

Aubert-Roche, ō'bair' rosh, (LOUIS,) a French physician, graduated at Paris in 1833, and passed some years in the service of Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt. In 1839 he published a treatise "On the Plague and Typhus of the East," in which he argued that the plague is not contagious. Died December 20, 1874.

Aubery, ō'bre', (ANTOINE,) a French historical writer, born in Paris in 1616. He published a "General History of Cardinals," (5 vols., 1642–49,) a "History of Cardinal Richelieu," (1660,) "Mémoires pour l'Histoire du Cardinal de Richelieu," (2 vols., 1660,) and a "History of Cardinal Mazarin," (2 vols., 1695,) which Beuchot calls glossed over (*fardée*) and inexact. Died in 1695.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Aubery, (CLAUDE,) a French physician, who lived in the sixteenth century. Having adopted the Reformed religion, he removed to Lausanne, where he became professor of philosophy. His works, on religious and medical subjects, display great erudition. Died in 1596.

Aubery, (JACQUES,) a French jurist and advocate, lived at Paris between 1550 and 1600.

Aubery, (JEAN,) physician to the Duke of Montpensier, was born in the Bourbonnais in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He wrote several medical works, and a "History of the City of Autun."

Aubery, (LOUIS,) Sieur du Maurier, (mō're-ā',) a French historical writer of the seventeenth century, studied at Leyden, and travelled in the north of Europe. His chief work is "Memoirs to illustrate the History of Holland and the other United Provinces," ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Hollande," etc., 1680,) which passed through many editions and is praised for its veracity and impartiality. Died in 1687.

Aubespine, de l', dẹh lō'bĕs'pēn', (CHARLES,) Marquis de Châteauneuf, and Abbé de Préaux, a French diplomatist, notorious for intrigues, born in Paris in 1580, was a son of Guillaume de l'Aubespine. After he had served in several foreign missions, he was appointed keeper of the seals in 1630. He is censured for his severity or injustice to Marshals de Marillac and de Montmorency, at whose trial he presided. He was deprived of office and imprisoned by Richelieu in 1633. Died in 1653.

Aubespine, de l', (CLAUDE,) born about 1508, was secretary of state and finance for a long period, and was employed by several kings in important diplomatic missions. He was one of the ablest negotiators of his time. He left a son Guillaume. Died in 1567.

Aubespine, de l', (GABRIEL,) a brother of Charles, and grandson of Claude, noticed above, was born in 1579. He became Bishop of Orléans in 1604, and displayed much learning in several works, one of which is entitled "On the Ancient Rites of the Church," ("De veteribus Ecclesiæ Ritibus," 1623.) Died in 1630.

Aubespine, de l', (MADELEINE,) a daughter of Claude, and aunt of Gabriel, was celebrated for her beauty, talents, and accomplishments. She wrote some poetical and prose compositions, and translated Ovid's Epistles.

Aubeterre, d', dōb'tair', (DAVID **Bouchard**—boo'shăr',) VICOMTE, a French officer, born at Geneva, of a Protestant family. He became a Roman Catholic, and was appointed governor of Périgord by Henry IV. He was killed at the siege of L'Isle in 1598.

Aubeterre, d', (FRANÇOIS **d'Esparbès de Lussan**—dĕs-păr'bā' dẹh lü'sŏn',) VICOMTE, a French officer who fought for Henry IV. in the civil war, became a marshal of France in 1620. Died in 1628.

Aubeterre, d', (JOSEPH HENRI **Bouchard d'Esparbez**—boo'shăr'dĕs'păr'bā',) MARQUIS, a French general, born in 1714, served with distinction in several campaigns, became maréchal-de-camp in 1748 and lieutenant-general in 1758. He was afterwards ambassador to Vienna, Madrid, and Rome, and proved himself an able negotiator. In 1783 he was made marshal of France. Died in 1788.

Aubignac, d', dō'bèn'yăk', (FRANÇOIS **Hédelin**—hād'lăn',) ABBÉ, a mediocre French critic and dramatist, a grandson of Ambroise Paré, born in Paris in 1604. He wrote "Pratique du Théâtre," (1669,) which, says La Harpe, "is a dull and tedious commentary on Aristotle;" "Zénobie," a tragedy in prose, (1647;) and epigrams and *brochures* against Corneille and Ménage. Died in 1676.

Aubigné, d', (MERLE.) See D'AUBIGNÉ.

Aubigné, d', dō'bèn'yà', (THÉODORE **Agrippa**—à'grē'pȧ',) a French Huguenot historian, warrior, and poet, remarkable for his learning, wit, and audacity, was born at Saint-Maury, in Saintonge, in 1550. He was grandfather of Madame de Maintenon. It is reported that he translated the "Crito" of Plato in his eighth year. At the age of thirteen he was sent to a college in Geneva, from which he ran away two years later. He fought for the Huguenots in 1567 and 1568, a few years after which he entered the service of Henry of Navarre, who prized him highly as a partisan and companion in perilous adventures, and also employed him in negotiations. He sometimes, however, offended Henry by his bold sarcasms and epigrams. In 1586 he raised a regiment at his own expense to fight against the League. He rendered important services at the battle of Coutras, (1587,) and was intrusted by Henry IV. with the custody of Cardinal Bourbon, a competitor for the crown. In 1616 he published the first volume of his valuable History of his own Time, entitled "Histoire universelle depuis l'An 1550 jusqu'à l'An 1601," (3 vols., 1616–20,) which is his greatest work. A sentence of death was passed against him by the French court in 1621, but he had previously escaped to Geneva. The pretext for this sentence was that he had used the materials of a ruined church to repair a fortress. He died at Geneva in 1630. Among his works are a satire called "Catholic Confession of Sieur de Sancy," "Adventures of Baron de Fœneste," a satirical romance, (1617–20,) and interesting autobiographic memoirs, ("Histoire secrète de T. A. d'Aubigné, écrite par lui-même," (1729–31.)

See M. A. SAYOUS, "Vie d'Aubigné;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars in France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Aubigné de la Fosse, d', dō'bèn'yà' dẹh lȧ fos, (NATHAN,) [called in Latin ALBIN'EUS or ALBINÆ'US,] a French physician, born near Pluviers in 1601, was a son of Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné, (according to Beuchot of the "Biographie Universelle.") He practised at Geneva, the citizenship of which he obtained in 1627, and published "Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta," (1654.) He died at an advanced age.

Aubigny, d', dō'bēn'ye', (ROBERT STEWART,) marshal of France, served under Charles VIII. in Italy, and was made a marshal in 1514. He died in 1544.

Aubin. See SAINT-AUBIN.

Aubin, ō'bȧN', (N.,) a French Protestant minister, born at Loudun in the seventeenth century. He took refuge in Holland on the repeal of the edict of Nantes, 1685. His principal work is "Histoire des Diables de Loudun," (1693,) an account of some nuns said to have been possessed by devils.

Aublet, ō'blȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE CHRISTOPHE **Fusée**—fü'zȧ',) a French botanist, born at Salon, in Provence, in 1720. He passed about nine years (1752–61) in the Isle of France, and published a list of plants growing there. In 1762 he was sent by the government as apothecary-botanist to French Guiana, in which he collected many specimens. His greatest work is a description of these, with figures, "Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Françoise," (4 vols., 1775,) which was highly esteemed. It describes nearly four hundred new species. His herbarium was purchased by Sir Joseph Banks. Died in 1778.

See "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Aubrée, ō'brȧ', (RENÉ,) a French general, born at Rennes in 1763, was killed at Saragossa in 1808.

Aubrey, aw'bre, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an eminent English antiquary, born at Easton-Piers, Wiltshire, in March, 1626, inherited several valuable estates. He was educated at Oxford, and became a diligent collector of literary and antiquarian materials. In 1656 he was a member of the club of Commonwealth's Men, founded on the principles of Harrington's "Oceana." Soon after 1666 he was reduced to poverty by law-suits and other causes. As a writer he shows much credulity, particularly in his "Miscellanies," (1696,) in which he treats of omens, apparitions, oracles, knockings, etc. Anthony Wood's account of Milton was transcribed from a manuscript of Aubrey, who was acquainted with that poet. Died in 1697. He left in manuscript "The Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey," which was published in 1719, and valuable memoirs of English poets, etc., published in 1813, under the title of "Letters written by Eminent Persons in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries."

See "Memoir of John Aubrey," by JOHN BRITTON.

Aubrey or **Aw'brey**, (WILLIAM,) an eminent civilian, born in the county of Brecon, Wales, in 1529 or 1530, belonged to the same family as the preceding. He was appointed regius professor of civil law at Oxford in 1553, and afterwards a member of the council of the marches of Wales and a master in chancery. He was distinguished for wisdom and learning. Died in 1595.

See TANNER, "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica."

Aubriet, ō'brē'ȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French painter of flowers, and an able botanist, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1651. He accompanied Tournefort to the Levant, and on his return was appointed painter to the king at the Jardin des Plantes. He added to the collection of designs of plants on vellum commenced by Nicolas Robert, designed the plates of Sebastien Vaillant's "Botanicon Parisiense," (1727,) and illustrated Tournefort's "Éléments de Botanique." Died in 1743.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Aubrion, ō'brē'ôN', (JEAN,) a French historian of the fifteenth century, was a burgess of Metz, and wrote a "Chronicle of Metz from 1464 to 1500." Died about 1500.

Aubriot, ō'brē'o', (HUGUES,) a prévôt (provost) of Paris, who fortified and drained that city by subterranean channels, (*égouts*,) and, by his strict police, made some powerful enemies, who prosecuted him for heresy and other crimes. He was condemned and imprisoned in 1381, and liberated by a party of insurgents in 1382. He is said to have died the same year.

Aubrussel, l', lō'brü'sĕl', (IGNACE,) a French Jesuit and writer, born at Verdun in 1663; died in Spain in 1730.

Aubry, ō'brē', (CHARLES,) a French Latin poet, flourished about 1700.

Aubry, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French economist and writer, born at La Ferté-Milon in 1746; died in 1817.

Aubry, (CLAUDE CHARLES,) a French general, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1773. For his services on the Danube in 1809 he was made a general of brigade. He distinguished himself by the construction of a bridge across the Berezina, which saved the remains of Napoleon's army retreating from Moscow. He was rewarded with the title of count and the rank of general of division. He was killed at Leipsic in 1813.

Aubry, (ÉTIENNE,) a successful French painter of portrait and *genre*, born at Versailles in 1745; died in 1781.

Aubry, (FRANÇOIS,) a French revolutionist, born in Paris about 1750, became in 1792 a member of the Convention, in which he acted with the *Plaine*. He protested against the proscription of the Girondists, May 31, 1793, and was arrested by the Jacobins. In April, 1795, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and succeeded Carnot in the direction of military operations. Among the acts of his administration was his refusal to employ Bonaparte, who solicited a command in 1795. Aubry belonged to the party which was defeated September 4, 1797, and he was deported to Guiana. Died in exile about 1800.

Aubry, (JACQUES CHARLES,) a French jurist, born in 1688; died in 1739.

Aubry, (JEAN,) a French alchemist and quack doctor, practised in Paris about 1650–60. According to Gui-Patin, he was *merus et ignarus nebulo*, (an "arrant and ignorant knave.")

Aubry, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a learned French Benedictine, born near Épinal in 1736. He wrote "The Philosophic Friend," ("L'Ami philosophique," 1776,) and other works. Died in 1809.

Aubry, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) physician-in-ordinary to Louis XVI. of France, was a native of Luxeuil, where he died in 1795. He published a well-known work called "The Oracles of Cos," (1778.) He was a great admirer of Hippocrates.

Aubry, (MARIE.) See GOUGES.

Aubry, (PHILIPPE CHARLES,) a French translator and poet, born at Versailles in 1744, was a teacher of languages. He published the "Wit of Addison," ("Esprit

d'Addison,") a French version of Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," (1777,) and a volume of lyric poems, called "Le Pétrarque Français," (1799.) Died in 1812.

Aubry, d', dō'brĕ', or **Aubery**, d', dōb'rĕ', (JEAN,) commonly known as ABBÉ AUBRY, an ecclesiastic, afterwards a physician and medical writer of considerable celebrity, born at Montpellier about 1700.

Aubry de Montdidier, ō'brĕ' dẹh môn'de'dẹ-à', a French knight, murdered by Richard de Macaire in 1371. His dog pursued Macaire until the king ordered that the affair should be decided by a combat between the dog and the suspected assassin, who, having been conquered in the contest, confessed his crime.

Aubry du Bouchet, ō'brĕ' dü boo'shȧ', a deputy of the States-General, and originator of the general registry of estates, was born in 1740 at La Ferté-Milon, in Aisne.

Aubry-Lecompte, ō'brĕ' lẹh kŏnt', (HYACINTHE LOUIS VICTOR JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French designer and lithographer, born at Nice in 1797, produced lithographs of "The Holy Family," after Poussin, and of some works of Raphael, among which is the Sistine Madonna. Died in 1858.

Aubusson, d', (FRANÇOIS,) DUC DE FEUILLADE. See FEUILLADE.

Aubusson, d', dō'bü'sôn', (JEAN,) a troubadour of the thirteenth century, was patronized by Frederick II., Emperor of Germany.

Aubusson, d', (JEAN,) a French writer, who lived about 1550.

Aubusson, d', (PIERRE,) grand master of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem, was born of French family in 1423. He entered that order (at Rhodes) about 1450, and was employed in important missions to Paris and Rome. In 1476 he was elected grand master. He fortified Rhodes and prepared for a vigorous defence against Mahomet II., who besieged the city of Rhodes in 1480 with an army of about one hundred thousand men. The Turks were repulsed with great loss, after a severe fight, in which Aubusson was wounded in several places. In 1501 he was chosen captain-general of a league of Christian princes against the Moslems, the formation of which had been the great object of his life. This enterprise failed, partly from the jealousies of the allies. Died in 1503.

Auchmuty, (RICHARD TYLDEN,) philanthropist, was born at New York in 1831. He became an architect, served in the civil war, and in 1881 he and his wife founded, on an original plan, the New York Trade Schools for the manual and scientific training of youth. Many trades were taught, the annual attendance averaging five hundred and twenty-five. He died July 18, 1893.

Auchmuty, ȧ'mu-te, (?) [Scotch pron. ȧH'moo-te,] (ROBERT,) an eminent lawyer of Massachusetts, born in the north of Scotland, settled in Boston early in the eighteenth century. He published a pamphlet entitled "The Importance of Cape Breton to the British Nation." Died in Boston in 1750.

Auchmuty, (ROBERT,) a son of the preceding. He devoted himself to the law, and in 1768 became judge of the court of admiralty. In 1770 he was associated with John Adams in the trial of Captain Preston, but upon the breaking out of the war sided with the royalists. Died in England.

Auchmuty, (Sir SAMUEL,) a British general, nephew of the preceding, born in New York in 1756. He served in several campaigns against the United States, 1776–78, after which he was employed about twelve years in India. He acted as adjutant-general to the army in Egypt in 1801 and 1802. Having obtained in 1806 command of the British troops in South America, with the rank of brigadier-general, he took the strongly fortified city of Montevideo from the Spaniards in 1807. He was appointed to the chief command at Madras in 1810, and captured Java in 1811. In 1813 he returned to England, and became a lieutenant-general. Died at Dublin in 1822.

See "Narrative of the Operations of a Small British Force employed in the Reduction of Montevideo," London, 1807.

Auck'land, (GEORGE EDEN,) EARL OF, a son of William Eden, noticed below, was born in 1784. On his father's death in 1814, he entered the House of Lords, as an adherent of the Whig party. In 1834 he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, and in 1835 sent to India as Governor-General. Among the important events of his administration was the disastrous war against the Afghans, (1838–39.) He was recalled in 1842. Died in 1849.

Auckland, (WILLIAM EDEN,) LORD, an English diplomatist, born about 1750, was one of three commissioners appointed in 1778 to negotiate with the revolted American colonies and restore the British dominion over them. In 1785 he was sent as ambassador to France, with which he negotiated a commercial treaty. He published "The Principles of the Penal Laws," (1771,) a treatise "On the Population of England," (1786,) and other works. Died in 1814.

Auclère, ō'klair', (GABRIEL ANDRÉ,) a revolutionist, born in Argenton, France, about 1750, sought to substitute paganism for Christianity. Died in 1815.

Aucour. See BARBIER D'AUCOUR.

Auda, ŏw'dȧ, (DOMENICO,) a Franciscan monk and medical writer, born near Nice towards the end of the sixteenth century.

Audæus, au-dee'us, [Gr. Αὐδαῖος,] or **Au'dĭ-us**, [Gr. Αὐδιος; Fr. AUDÉE, ō'dȧ',] the founder of a sect in the fourth century A.D., was born in Mesopotamia. Epiphanius ascribes his secession from the church to persecution which his zeal against the luxury and vices of the clergy had provoked, rather than to heterodox opinions.

Aude, ōd, (JEAN,) a French dramatist, born at or near Apt in 1755. He was secretary to the celebrated Buffon, and author of several dramas. He is said to have written a Life of Buffon. Died in 1841.

Audebert, ōd'bair', (GERMAIN,) a French lawyer and Latin poet, born at Orléans in 1518, was the author of three Latin poems in praise of Venice, Rome, and Naples, entitled "Venetia," (1583,) "Roma," (1585,) and "Parthenope," (1585.) He was decorated with the collar of Saint Mark by the senate of Venice. Died in 1598.

Audebert, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French painter, engraver, and naturalist, was born at Rochefort in 1759. He first attained success as a miniature-painter, and afterwards became an enthusiastic student of natural history. He published, in 1800, a "Natural History of Apes, Lemurs, and Galeopitheci," with sixty-two plates, designed and engraved by himself, and printed in oil-colours by a new method which he invented. The description and engravings of this work are highly commended. His costly and splendid "History of Humming-Birds, Fly-Catchers, Jacamars, and Promerops" (1 vol., 1802) "is regarded," says Du Petit-Thouars, "as the most perfect work of the kind which has ever appeared." He died in 1800, leaving unfinished works on birds, which were edited by Vieillot and Desray.

See "Biographie Universelle;" LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Audebert, SAINT. See AUBERT, SAINT.

Audée. See AUDÆUS.

Audefroi (ōd'frwȧ') THE BASTARD, one of the most celebrated troubadours of the Langue d'Oil in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. He is thought by some to have been the inventor of the "Romance."

Audenaerde, Audenarde, or **Oudenaerde, van**, pronounced alike vȧn ŏw-dẹh-nȧr'dẹh, (ROBERT,) a Flemish portrait-painter and celebrated engraver, born at Ghent in 1663. He was a pupil of Carlo Maratta, many of whose works he engraved. He painted but few pictures. Died in 1743.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands."

Audentius, aw-den'she-us, a Spanish theological writer of uncertain age, supposed to have lived in the third or fourth century. He wrote a treatise against heretics.

Audhumla, (Auðumla,) ŏw-thŭm'lạ or ō-thŭm'lạ, written also **Audhumbla** and **Œdumla**, [from *auðr*, "desert," and *hum*, "darkness,"] a mythic cow, which, according to the Norse mythology, came into existence simultaneously with the giant Ymir, who was nourished by her milk. She licked the salt frost-covered rocks, and there came forth a mighty being called Buri, whose

son Bör was the father of Odin. Her name doubtless has reference to the primeval chaotic darkness in which she arose.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i., pp. 4 and 140.

Audibert, ō′de′bair′, an antiquary, born at Toulouse about 1720, wrote a treatise on the origin of that city. Died in 1770.

Audibert, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS **Hilarion**—e′lȧ′re′ôN′,) a French *littérateur*, born at Marseilles about 1798, was master of requests several years, and resigned in 1830. Among his works is a "Mélange of Literature and History," (1839.) Died October 12, 1861.

Audibert, (URBAIN,) a French botanist, born at Tarascon (Bouches-du-Rhône) in 1789, was a pupil of De Candolle. He cultivated a nursery near Tarascon, and co-operated with Dunal and Requien in the completion of "Flore du Midi." He took an important part in the redaction of the "Nouveau Duhamel" and "Annals of French Agriculture." Died in 1846.

Audierne, ō′de′ȧrn′, (JACQUES,) a French geometer, born at Beauchamps about 1710. He taught mathematics in Paris, and published a "Treatise on Trigonometry," (1756,) and "Elements of Geometry," (1765.) Died about 1785.

Audiffred, ō′de′frĕd′, (J. P.,) a French mathematician of the eighteenth century, was joint author (with F. N. Babeuf) of a "Cadastre perpetuel," (1789.)

Audiffredi, ŏw-dĕf-frȧ′dee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an astronomer and bibliographer, born at Saorgio, near Nice, in 1714, resided at Rome. He published, besides other works, "Celestial Phenomena observed," ("Phænomena Cœlestia observata," 1753–56.) Died in 1794.

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie moderne."

Audiffret, ō′de′frȧ′, (HERCULE, ĕr′kül′,) a French theologian, born at Carpentras in 1603, was considered one of the most eloquent writers of his day. His "Ouvrages de Piété" (3 vols.) were published in 1675. He was an uncle of the pulpit orator Fléchier, whose education he directed. Died in 1659.

Audiffret, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French geographer, born at Marseilles about 1658, published "Geography, Ancient, Modern, and Historical," (2 vols., 1689–91.) Died in 1733.

See WATT'S "Bibliotheca Britannica."

Audiffret, (POLYEUCTE, po′le′ükt′,) a French monk and numismatist, born in Provence about 1750, had a rich cabinet of medals. Died in 1807.

Audiffret, d', dō′de′frȧ′, (CHARLES LOUIS **Gaston**—gȧs′tôN′,) MARQUIS, a French financier and senator, born of an Italian family at Paris in 1787. He served many years as chief clerk in the administration of the finances, and became president of the court of accounts (*cour des comptes*) in 1829. His "Financial System of France" (1839) was regarded as the best work to consult on the actual state of French finances. He was appointed a senator in 1852. Died April 28, 1878.

Audiffret-Pasquier, d', dō′de′frȧ′ pȧs′ke-ȧ′, (EDME ARMAND **Gaston**,) DUC, a French statesman, born at Paris, October 20, 1823, inherited in 1862 the title of Duc de Pasquier from a grand-uncle. He was a Liberal during the reign of Napoleon III., and under the presidency of Thiers was one of the Moderate Conservative party, or "right centre," which was then in opposition. In 1875 he was chosen president of the National Assembly; and, though he had favoured the Bourbon restoration under a constitution, he now accepted the Republic. In 1875 he was made a life-senator, and was president of the senate, 1876–79. In 1878 he was chosen to the Academy.

Audigier, ō′de′zhe-ȧ′, a French historical writer of the seventeenth century, wrote a work on the Origin of the French, (1676.)

Audigier, a French historian of the eighteenth century, born at Clermont, was the author of a History of Auvergne, which remains in manuscript.

Audiguier, d', dō′de′ge-ȧ′, (VITAL, ve′tȧl′,) Sieur de la Ménor, (mȧ-nor′,) a French writer, born near Villefranche, Guienne, about 1570. He fought for Henry IV. in several campaigns against the League. He gained an extensive but transient reputation by his novels, verses, and other works, among which are "La Philosophie soldade," (1604,) and "The Portrait of the World," ("Pourtrait du Monde," 1604.) His versions of Cervantes's Tales ("Novelas," 1618) were included by the French Academy among the best specimens of French writing. He was assassinated about 1625, or, according to some authorities, in 1630.

Audin, ō′dȧN′, (J. M. V.,) a French historian and biographer, born at Lyons in 1793, became a resident of Paris. Among his chief works are a "History of the Life and Works of Luther," (2 vols., 1839,) and a "History of Leo X. and his Age." Died in 1851.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Audinot, ō′de′nō′, (NICOLAS **Médard**—mȧ′dȧr′,) a French actor and writer of plays, born at Nancy about 1740; died at Paris in 1801.

Audin-Rouvière, ō′dȧN′roo′ve-air′, (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French physician, born at Carpentras in 1764, lived chiefly in Paris. He published "La Médecine sans Médecin," ("Physic without a Doctor," 1794,) which was very popular and was translated into many languages. He vended a medicine called "Grains of Life," ("Grains de Vie.") Died in 1832.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Audius. See AUDÆUS.

Audley, awd′le, originally **de Aldithley**, (HENRY the first of the line of Lords Audley. He supported John in his contest with the barons, and otherwise took a conspicuous part in the events of his time. Died in 1246.

Audley, (JAMES,) LORD, son and successor of the preceding, took a prominent part in the support of Henry III. against the barons and the Welsh rebels. Died about 1272.

Audley or Audeley, (Sir JAMES,) a chivalrous attendant of the Black Prince, and one of the original knights of the order of the Garter. He displayed signal courage at the battle of Poictiers, (1356,) in which he was severely wounded. The Black Prince immediately retained him as his own knight, and several years later appointed him governor of Aquitaine. Died in 1369. The order of the Garter was instituted in 1344.

Audley or **Awdeley**, (JOHN,) a noted English printer, who lived about 1570, was the reputed author of several ballads and short poems.

Audley, (THOMAS,) Lord Audley of Walden, lord chancellor of England, was born in Essex about 1488. He became Speaker of the House of Commons about 1529, lord keeper of the great seal in 1532, and lord chancellor in 1533. He presided at the trial of Sir Thomas More, and is censured for his servile compliance with the arbitrary will of Henry VIII. in that affair and in other proceedings. He was created Baron Audley of Walden in 1538. Died without male issue in 1544.

Audoin. See ALDUIN.

Audoin de Chaignebrun, (HENRI,) a French physician and medical writer, born in 1714; died in 1781.

Audouard, (MATHIEU FRANÇOIS **Maxence**,) a French physician, born at Castres, in Tarn, in 1776. He served for many years as physician in the army. About 1822, the legislature voted him an annual pension of two thousand francs. He wrote treatises on intermittent fevers and on the yellow fever, (1807–24.) Died in 1856.

Audouard, (OLYMPE,) a French advocate of women's rights, was born about 1830. She tried to establish a newspaper under the empire, but was forbidden under the plea that only citizens of full political and civil rights had this privilege. She travelled to Egypt, Turkey, and Utah to study the condition of women in those lands, and wrote much on the subject. Later she became an active advocate of political rights for women. She died January 4, 1890.

Audouin, ō′doo-ăN′, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French revolutionist and economist, born at Limoges in 1766. He was commissioner in La Vendée about 1792, and during the republic was a judge of the court of cassation. He wrote a treatise "On Maritime Commerce and its Influence on the Power and Riches of States," (1800,) and

a "History of the Administration of the War," (4 vols., 1811,) which are commended. Died in 1837.

Audouin, (JEAN VICTOR,) an eminent French entomologist and comparative anatomist, born in Paris in April, 1797, was educated as a physician. He began in 1818 to contribute, to various journals and the Transactions of Societies, numerous and valuable treatises on insects, which procured for him the friendship of Cuvier. He was associated with Milne-Edwards in researches upon the Crustacea and Annelida. In 1827 he married a daughter of Alexandre Brongniart. He succeeded Latreille as professor at the Muséum in 1833, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1838. Among his chief works is a "History of Insects which infest the Vine, especially the Pyrale, etc.," (1840–43.) He was one of the editors of the "Annales des Sciences naturelles," and left in manuscript several volumes on the economy of insects when he died, in November, 1841.

See "Éloges de J. V. Audouin," par MM. SERRES, CHEVREUL, and MILNE-EDWARDS, in the "Annales des Sciences naturelles;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Audouin, (PIERRE,) a skilful French engraver, born in Paris in 1768. He engraved, for Laurent's "Collection du Musée," "La belle Jardinière" of Raphael, the "Jupiter and Antiope" of Correggio, and other works. Died in 1822.

Audouin de Géronval, ō′doo-ăN′ dẹh zhȧ′rôN′vȧl′, (MAURICE ERNEST,) a French writer and economist, born in Paris in 1802, was secretary of the Académie de l'Industrie. He wrote, besides several historical treatises and tales, a "Project of a Model Farm," adopted by the Institute in 1830. He is said to have originated the idea of a model farm. Died in 1839.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Audoul, ō′dool′, (GASPARD,) an advocate, and member of the Council of the Duke of Orléans, was born in Provence in the last half of the seventeenth century. He wrote a work upon the origin and powers of the régale.

Audra, ō′drȧ′, (JOSEPH,) a French abbé and historian, born at Lyons about 1712, was a friend of Voltaire. He became professor of history at Toulouse about 1768, and published a "General History from the Time of Charlemagne to the Present Day," (1 vol., 1770,) which was eulogized by Voltaire, but censured as irreligious by the Archbishop of Brienne, who deprived him of his office. His chagrin on this account induced a brain-fever, of which he died in 1770.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance," and GRIMM, "Correspondance."

Audrade, ō′drȧd′, [Lat. AUDRA′DUS,] called **Modˈlcus,** a French visionary, who professed to be inspired. He wrote a poem called the "Fountain of Life," ("Fons Vitæ.") Died about 854 A.D.

Audran, ō′drôN′, (BENOÎT,) an eminent French designer and engraver, a son of Germain, was born at Lyons in 1661, and became a pupil of his uncle Girard Audran. Among his best works are "The Seven Sacraments," after Poussin, and "The Brazen Serpent," after Le Brun. He also engraved some works of Raphael, Paul Veronese, and other Italians. He was patronized by Louis XIV. Died in 1721.

Audran, (CHARLES,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1594, studied in Rome. He engraved prints after Titian, the Caracci, Domenichino, and other Italian masters. Died in 1674.

Audran, (CLAUDE,) a mediocre engraver, born in Paris in 1592, was a brother of the preceding. He settled at Lyons, where he died in 1677, leaving three sons, Germain, Girard, and Claude, all distinguished engravers or painters.

Audran, (CLAUDE,) a son of the preceding, born at Lyons in 1639 or 1640, was a painter of history. He assisted Le Brun in his "Battles of Alexander," and was an imitator of his style. He was admitted into the Academy of Paris in 1675, and became a professor in the same in 1681. Among his chief works is "The Miracle of the Five Loaves." Died in 1684.

Audran, (CLAUDE,) eldest son of Germain, a painter of grotesque subjects, was born at Lyons in 1658. Died in 1734.

Audran, (GERMAIN,) an engraver, born at Lyons in 1631, was a son of Claude I. He worked at his native city, and died in 1710, leaving four sons, Claude, Benoît, Jean, and Louis, who were artists.

Audran, (GIRARD or GÉRARD,) regarded by some as the greatest historical engraver that ever lived, was a son of Claude I., and was born at Lyons in 1640. After he had received instruction from his father, he studied several years in Rome, where he designed antique statues, copied with the crayon some works of Raphael, and became an excellent draughtsman. He returned to Paris about 1670, and was appointed engraver to the king, for whom he engraved Le Brun's "Battles of Alexander." These are Audran's masterpieces. Among his other works are two cartoons of Raphael, (the "Death of Ananias" and "Paul and Barnabas at Lystra,") "Coriolanus," after N. Poussin, and the "Martyrdom of Saint Agnes," after Domenichino. The point and graver in his hand assumed the powers of the pencil. By a bold mixture of free hatchings and dots, he gave to his works the harmony and effect of a picture in which the colours of objects are finely distinguished. He published a work called "The Proportions of the Human Figure," (1683.) Died in 1703.

See FONTENAI, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers;" HUBER, "Manuel des Amateurs;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Audran, (JEAN,) son of Germain, born at Lyons in 1667, was, next to Girard, the most eminent artist of this family, and was a pupil of his uncle Girard. He engraved after more than fifty eminent painters, among whom are Poussin, Rubens, Le Brun, and Van Dyck. "The Rape of the Sabines," after Poussin, is called his master-piece. Among his best works are "Galatea," after C. Maratta, and "The Victories of Alexander," after Le Brun. He was appointed engraver to the king in 1707. Died in 1756.

See FONTENAI, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" HUBER, "Manuel des Amateurs."

Audran, (LOUIS,) a brother of the preceding, born at Lyons in 1670, was a skilful engraver. He studied with his uncle Girard in Paris. Among his works, which are not numerous, is "The Massacre of the Innocents," after Le Brun. He died prematurely in 1712.

See HUBER, "Manuel des Amateurs."

Audran, (PROSPER GABRIEL,) a French lawyer, born at Paris in 1744. He became professor of Hebrew in the University, and wrote a Hebrew and Arab grammar Died in 1819.

Audrein, ō′drȧN′, (YVES MARIE,) a French politician and writer, was one of the teachers of Robespierre. He became a warm but humane partisan of the principles of the Revolution, and a member of the Convention, in which he voted for the death of Louis XVI. with a respite. He was elected Bishop of Quimper-Corentin in 1798, and was assassinated by the Chouans (royalists) in 1800. He left a treatise on national education, and an "Apology for Religion against Pretended Philosophers." (1797.)

Audren de Kerdrel, ō′drôN′ dẹh kĕr′drȇl′, (JEAN **Maure**—mōr,) a French monk, author of a History of Bretagne, (1707.) Died in 1725.

Audri. See AUDRY.

Audrichi, ŏw-dree′kee, (EVERARDO,) an Italian ecclesiastic of the eighteenth century, who taught philosophy and mathematics, published a collection of Latin plays, and a work on Antiquities.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Audry, Audri, ō′dre′, or **Aldric,** ȧl′drĭk′, [Lat. ALDRI′CUS,] SAINT, a French ecclesiastic, born about 775, became Archbishop of Sens. Died in 840.

See "Vita Sancti Aldrici;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Audry de Puyraveau, ō′dre′ dẹh pü-e′rȧ′vō′, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French revolutionist, born at Puyraveau in 1783. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1827, boldly avowed himself a republican and was a leader of the popular party in the revolution of 1830. His manufactory in Paris was the rendezvous of the insurgents, whose efforts he directed with great efficiency. It is stated that he was the first to nominate La Fayette as commander of the national guard.

Audsley, audz'lę, (GEORGE ASCHDOWN,) a British author and architect, born at Elgin, Scotland, September 6, 1838. Among his works are "Cottage, Lodge, and Villa Architecture," (in part by his brother, W. L. Audsley,) "Outlines of Ornament," "Polychromatic Decoration," an illuminated edition, with his brother's aid, of the Sermon on the Mount, (1861,) "Guide to the Art of Illuminating and Missal-Painting," (1861,) "Hand-Book of Christian Symbolism," (1865,) "Keramic Art in Japan," (with J. L. Bowes, 1879,) "Popular Dictionary of Architecture," (10 vols.,) and other works.

Au'du-bọn, (JOHN JAMES,) an American ornithologist of great eminence, born in Louisiana on the 4th of May, 1780. He was the son of a French naval officer who settled as a planter in Louisiana. He manifested in childhood a passion for observing the habits of birds. Educated partly in Paris, to which he went at the age of fifteen, he studied design in the school of the celebrated painter David. Having returned to America about 1798, he inherited from his father a good farm in eastern Pennsylvania, and married. About 1810 he commenced a series of excursions through the vast primeval forests, which he explored alone, and in which he passed the greater portion of his time for many years. He produced coloured designs of all the birds he could find, being impelled to this pursuit by his love of nature rather than an ambition to make himself famous. He removed to Henderson, on the Ohio River, where he resided for several years with his wife and children.

In 1826 he went to England, and began in London the publication of a great work on ornithology. He visited France in 1828, and was received with great honour by Cuvier, Humboldt, and other savants. He obtained numerous subscribers, at one thousand dollars a copy, for his magnificent work entitled "The Birds of America," in folio, illustrated with about four hundred and forty-eight plates of one thousand and sixty-five species of birds of the natural size, beautifully coloured, (1830–39.) It consists of five volumes of engravings designed by himself, and five volumes of letter-press.

Cuvier expressed the opinion that this work "is the most magnificent monument that art has ever erected to ornithology," (*"C'est le plus magnifique monument que l'art ait encore élevé à l'ornithologie."*) Audubon returned to America in 1830, after which he explored the coasts, the lakes, the rivers, and the mountains from Labrador and Canada to Florida. He visited England again, to superintend the publication of his "Birds of America." He also published his "Ornithological Biography, or an Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States of America, accompanied by a Description of the Objects represented in the Work entitled The Birds of America," (Edinburgh, 5 vols., 1831–39.) Having crossed the Atlantic homeward for the last time about 1840, he settled on the Hudson River, in New York. He published a popular and cheaper edition of his "Birds of America," (7 vols. 8vo, 1844,) and "The Quadrupeds of North America," (3 vols. of letter-press and 3 vols. of plates, 1846–50.) In the latter work he was assisted by his sons Victor Gifford and John Woodhouse.

To excellent skill in designing natural objects he added an admirable talent for describing them in graphic language. His character is eulogized by Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, in the following terms: "The hearts of all warmed towards Audubon, who were capable of conceiving the difficulties, dangers, and sacrifices that must have been encountered, endured, and overcome before genius could have embodied these, the glory of its innumerable triumphs. . . . The man himself is just what you would expect from his production, full of fine enthusiasm and intelligence, most interesting in his looks and manners, a perfect gentleman, and esteemed by all who know him for the simplicity and frankness of his nature. He is the greatest artist, in his own walk, that ever lived." He died in New York City, in January, 1851.

See article on "American Ornithology" in the "Quarterly Review" for July, 1832; also GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUNLAP, "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design," etc., (vol. i. chap. xxviii.;) "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES; Rev. C. C. ADAMS, "Journal of the Life and Labours of J. J. Audubon;" "Audubon the Naturalist in the New World," by MRS. HORACE SAINT JOHN, London, 1856; "Democratic Review" for May, 1842.

Audwin. See ALDUIN.

Auenbrugger von Auenbrug, ŏw'ęn-brŏŏg'ĝęr fon ŏw'ęn'brŏŏg, (called **Avenbrugger** by French and English writers,) (LEOPOLD,) a German physician, who invented percussion as a means of detecting diseases of the thorax or lungs, was born at Grätz, in Styria, in 1722. He became physician to the Spanish hospital of Vienna. He announced his great discovery in his "Inventum novum ex Percussione Thoracis humani," etc., ("New Discovery by Percussion of the Human Chest," etc., Vienna, 1761.) This was translated into English by Dr Forbes in 1824. The practice of percussion was neglected until it was revived by Corvisart about 1808. Auenbrugger wrote two treatises on insanity. Died in 1809.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Aue. See HARTMANN VON AUE.

Auer, ŏw'ęr, (ANTON,) considered the founder of the present school of Bavarian porcelain-painters, was born at Munich in 1778. He was patronized by Prince Ludwig, (afterwards king.) Died in 1814.

Auer, (JOHANN PAUL,) a distinguished historical and portrait painter, was born at Nuremberg in 1636, and died in 1687.

Auer, ŏw'ęr, (JOHN GOTTLIEB,) D.D., a Liberian bishop, was born at Neubulach, Würtemberg, November 18, 1832. He entered the mission-school of Basle in 1854, and in 1858 went to West Africa as a teacher. He took orders in the Episcopal Church at Cavalla, Liberia, in 1862, and was consecrated missionary-Bishop of Cape Palmas in 1873. Died at Cavalla, February 16, 1874.

Auer, (LEOPOLD,) a Hungarian violinist, born at Veszprim, May 28, 1845, has performed successfully in the principal European cities. He lived for years in Saint Petersburg as solo-violinist to the court, but has lived since 1918 in New York. He taught Elman, Heifitz, and Zimbalist.

Auerbach, ow'er-bak', (BERTHOLD,) a popular German author, born of Jewish parents at Nordstetten, in Wurtemberg, in 1812. He published "Village Tales of the Black Forest," ("Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten," 2 vols., 1843,) "On the Heights," ("Auf den Höhen,") "The Country-House on the Rhine," ("Das Landhaus am Rhein," 1870,) "Little Barefoot," "Waldfried," (1874,) etc. Most of his tales have been translated into English and other languages. He died February 8, 1882.

Auerbach, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German portrait-painter, born in Saxony in 1697; died at Vienna (where he was court-painter) in 1753.

Auerell, (WILLIAM.) See AVERELL.

Auernhammer. See AURENHAMMER.

Auersperg, von, fon ŏw'ęr-spĕrg', (ANTON ALEXANDER,) COUNT, a German poet, whose assumed name was ANASTA'SIUS GRÜN, was born at Laybach in 1806. He published successful poems, among which are "The Last Knight," ("Der letzte Ritter," 1830,) and "Promenades" (or "Excursions") "of a Poet of Vienna," ("Spaziergänge eines Wiener Poeten," 1831,) which is remarkable for wit and humour. Died Sept. 12, 1876.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Auersperg or **Auersberg, von,** (HERBARD,) BARON hereditary marshal of Carniola, (Krain,) was famous as the defender of Germany against the Turks. Born in 1525; killed in battle in 1575.

Auerstädt or **Auerstedt.** See DAVOUST.

Auffenberg, von, fon ŏwf'fęn-bĕrg', (JOSEPH,) FREIHERR, a German dramatic poet, born at Freiburg, in Brisgau, in 1798. After serving in the army of Baden, he settled in Baden about 1836, and received the title of marshal of the court (*hoffmarschall*) of the grand duke in 1839. His principal works are "The Alhambra," a dramatic poem, (3 vols., 1829–30,) and "Louis XI. in Péronne." Died in 1857.

Auffmann, ŏwf'mân, (JOSEPH ANTON XAVER,) a German organist and composer, born about 1720; died in 1778.

Auffray, ō'frą', (JEAN,) a French political economist, who considered the art of printing an injury to literature, but was an advocate of free trade. Born at Paris in 1733; died in 1788.

Auffschnaiter, ŏwf'shnī'tẹr, (BENEDICT ANTON,) a German musician, lived at Passau about 1700.

Au-fid'i-us, (CNEIUS,) a Roman quæstor in 119 B.C., and tribune in 114. He was the author of a Greek history of Rome.

Aufidius, (TITUS,) a jurist, who was quæstor in 84 B.C., and afterwards prætor of Asia.

Aufidius, (TITUS,) a Sicilian physician, lived in the first century B.C.

Aufrecht, ŏw'frĕkt, (THEODOR,) a German scholar, born at Leschnitz, in Silesia, January 7, 1822. He was educated at Berlin, and was professor of Sanscrit and of philology at the University of Edinburgh from 1862 to 1875. In the latter year he became professor at Bonn. He has published several works regarding the Sanscrit language and literature, and others relating to the Umbrian and other old Italian tongues, besides various Sanscrit texts, etc.

Aufrere, ō'frair', (ANTHONY,) an English writer, who translated a number of works from the German of Goethe and others, and the editor of the "Lockhart Letters," was born at Norfolk in 1756, and died at Pisa in 1833.

Aufréri, ō'frā're', (ÉTIENNE,) a distinguished French jurist, who wrote on civil and canon law. He became the official of the Archbishop of Toulouse in 1483. Died about 1510.

Aufresne, ō'frĕn', (JEAN **Rival**—re'vàl',) an eminent French actor, was born in Geneva in 1709, and died in Russia (where Catherine II. gave him a distinguished reception) in 1806.

Augaron, ō'gȧ'rôN', (JACQUES,) a French surgeon employed by the King of Navarre about 1570.

Auge, d', dōzh, [Lat. AUGE'TIUS,] (DANIEL,) a French philologist and writer, born at Villeneuve-l'Archevêque; died about 1595.

Augeard, ō'zhȧr', (JACQUES MATHIEU,) a farmer-general, (the last who held the office,) and secretary of commands to Marie Antoinette, was born at Bordeaux, 1731. He left memoirs on the intrigues of the French court in his time, which remain in manuscript. Died in Paris in 1805.

Augeard, (MATHIEU,) a French jurist and advocate of the parliament of Paris. Died in 1751.

Au'ge-as, (or au-ge'as,) [Gr. *Αὐγέας* or *Αὐγείας*; Fr. AUGÉAS, ō'zhȧ' ȧs',or AUGÉE, ō'zhȧ',] a mythical king of Elis, said to be a son of Neptune, (or of the Sun.) One of the tasks imposed on Hercules was to cleanse the stables of Augeas, who kept a great number of oxen. He was killed by Hercules because he refused to pay the reward which he had promised for this work.

Augée. See AUGEAS.

Augenio, ŏw-jā'ne-o, (ORAZIO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born in the Romagna about 1527, became professor of medicine at Turin in 1577, and at Padua in 1593. Died in 1603.

Auger, ō'zhȧ', (ATHANASE, ȧ'tȧ'nȧz',) ABBÉ, a French classical scholar and translator of great learning, was born in Paris in 1734. He was appointed vicar-general by the Bishop of Lescars. He published a translation of the "Complete Works of Demosthenes and Æschines," (4 vols., 1777,) which is generally correct, but is deficient in spirit. He also translated the works of Isocrates, (3 vols., 1783,) and the Orations of Cicero, (3 vols., 1787.) In 1792 he published an able work "On the Constitution of the Romans under the Kings and during the Republic," (3 vols.) Died in 1792.

See HÉRAULT DE SÉCHELLES, "Éloge d'Athanase Auger;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Auger, (EDMOND,) a French Jesuit, born near Troyes in 1515. He was one of the missionaries sent by his superiors to convert the Protestants in the south of France, and became confessor of Henry III. about 1575. His eloquence is praised by Catholic writers. Died in 1591.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Auger, (HIPPOLYTE NICOLAS JUST,) a French novelist and dramatist, born at Auxerre in 1797. He wrote "Marpha," (1818,) "Rienzi," (1825,) and other novels. Among his successful dramas are "Peter the Great," (1836,) and "Poor Mother!" ("Pauvre Mère!" 1837, with F. Cornu.) Died January 29, 1881.

Auger, (LOUIS SIMON,) a successful French critic and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1772. He edited with ability the works of numerous French authors, and began to write for the "Journal of the Empire" in 1808. In 1816 he was elected to the French Academy, of which he became perpetual secretary in 1827. He wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle," among which are those on Molière and Voltaire, and the "Preliminary Discourse" of the same work. He also published "Mélanges philosophiques et littéraires." He was found drowned in the Seine in 1829, having probably committed suicide.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Augereau, ōzh'rō', [in Latin, AUGUREL'LUS,] (ANTOINE,) a French printer of Paris. Died in 1544.

Augereau, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS CHARLES,) Duc de Castiglione, (kȧs'tēg'le'on',) a celebrated French general, born in Paris in 1757, was a son of a mechanic or domestic, and had few opportunities of acquiring an education. He was a fencing-master at Naples before the Revolution. Having enlisted in 1792 as a private, he rose rapidly, and became a general of division about the end of 1793. He contributed mainly to the victory at Loano, in November, 1795, and was one of the most active and successful of Bonaparte's generals in the campaign of 1796. He took Millesimo in April, and decided the victory of Lodi, by his charge along the bridge, in May, 1796. Among his brilliant exploits were the defence of Castiglione and his charge at Arcola in the same year. In August, 1797, he was appointed commander of the seventeenth military division, (which included Paris,) having been selected because he was a devoted partisan of the new régime. He obeyed the commands of a majority of the Directors with audacity in the *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor, (4th of September,) 1797, and was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1799. Before this date Augereau and Bonaparte regarded each other with distrust or jealousy.

He commanded the Gallo-Batavian army in 1800 and 1801, was made a marshal of France in 1804, and Duke of Castiglione in 1805. He took part in the battle of Jena, 1806, and was severely wounded at Eylau. In 1809 he was employed in Spain. When Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812, he left Augereau in command of an army in Germany to cover his rear. He maintained his reputation at Leipsic in 1813. Having declared his adhesion to Louis XVIII. in 1814, he was confirmed in his rank and dignities; but he deserted to Napoleon in March, 1815. Died in June, 1816.

Augetius. See AUGE.

Augier, ō'zhe-ȧ', (ÉMILE,) a French dramatist and poet, a grandson of Pigault Lebrun, was born at Valence, in Drôme, in 1820. He produced in 1844 a drama entitled "La Ciguë," ("Hemlock,") which had a great success. His "Aventurière," a comedy, (1848,) was received with favour, and his comedy of "Gabrielle" (1849) obtained the Monthyon prize of the French Academy. These comedies are in verse. He published a volume of poems in 1856, and was elected to the French Academy in 1857 in place of M. Salvandy. Among his late works are "Lions et Renards," (1869,) and "Le Divorce," a prose comedy, (1876.) He was one of the chiefs of the "good-sense school" of recent French authors, and one of the ablest dramatic writers of his time. Died Oct. 25, 1889.

Augier, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French lawyer and general, born at Bourges in 1769. He served under Napoleon, and was governor of Königsberg. During the Russian campaign, as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, he took an active part in the restoration. Died in 1819.

Augier-Dufot, ō'zhe-ȧ' dü'fo', (ANNE AMABLE—ȧ'mȧbl',) a French physician, born at Aubusson in 1733, was author of works on various subjects. Died at Soissons in 1775.

Auguis, ō'gèss', (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist, born at Melle, in Deux-Sèvres, about 1745. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, voted for the detention or banishment of the king, and courageously opposed the power of Robespierre in 1794. In 1799 he was a member of the Council of Five Hundred. Having supported Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire, he obtained a seat in the legislative body. Died in 1810.

Auguis, (PIERRE RENÉ,) a French *littérateur*, son of the preceding, was born at Melle, near Niort, in 1786

He published "The New Odyssey," a poem, (1812,) a "History of Catherine II. of Russia, and of Paul I.," (1813,) "The Genius of the French Language," (1820,) and various other works. In 1830 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the opposition. Died in 1846.

Au'gur, (CHRISTOPHER COLON,) an American general, born in New York, graduated at West Point in 1843. He served as lieutenant in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and gained the rank of captain in 1852. He commanded a division at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, in August, 1862, became a major-general three months later, served under Banks, in Louisiana, in 1863, commanded the department of Washington from October, 1863, to August, 1866, and became brigadier-general in the regular army in 1869. Retired in 1885; died in 1898.

Augur, (HEZEKIAH,) an American sculptor and inventor, born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1791. Among his works may be mentioned "Jephthah and his Daughter," in the Trumbull Gallery of Yale College. He invented a machine for carving, now in general use. Died in 1858.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists;" DUNLAP, "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design," etc.

Augurelli, ŏw-goo-rel'lee, or **Augurello,** ŏw-goo-rel'lo, (GIOVANNI AURELIO—ŏw-rā'le-o,) a Latin poet and critic of superior merit, born at Rimini about 1454, (or, according to Ginguené, about 1441.) He taught Greek and Latin at Venice, and wrote odes, elegies, epistles, and Iambics, which were printed collectively in 1491 or 1492, and a longer poem entitled "Chrysopoiia," (or "Chrysopoia,") 1515. Died at Treviso in 1524 or 1537.

Au-gu-rī'nus, (LUCIUS MINUCIUS,) a Roman, who was *præfectus annonæ* during a famine in 439 B.C. He exposed the designs of Spurius Melius.

Augurinus, (MARCUS GENUCIUS,) a Roman consul in 444 B.C. Under his consulate the law (Lex Canuleia) permitting marriage between patricians and plebeians was passed.

Augurinus (PUBLIUS MINUCIUS) was a Roman consul (492 B.C.) in a year of dreadful famine, which he and his colleague mitigated by importing corn from Sicily, and by founding a colony at Norba, to which many of the poor were sent.

Augurinus, (QUINTUS MINUCIUS,) Roman consul in 457 B.C., led an army against the Æqui and Sabines, and compelled them to abandon the Roman territory and shut themselves up in their own towns.

Augurinus, (SENTIUS,) a Roman poet, who was the friend of the younger Pliny, by whom his verses are highly commended.

Augurinus, (TIBERIUS MINUCIUS,) a Roman consul, who defeated the Samnites in 305 B.C.

Augurinus, (TITUS GENUCIUS,) brother of Marcus, noticed above, became consul in 451 B.C., and was afterwards one of the first Decemvirate.

August, the German of AUGUSTUS, which see.

AU-GUS'TA, a Latin word signifying "majestic," or "venerable," given as a title to the wives of the Roman emperors. The first who received it was Livia, the wife of Augustus Cæsar.

Augusta, ŏw-goos'tä, (CRISTOFORO,) a painter of the sixteenth century, born near Cremona, gave great promise of future eminence, but died young.

Augusta, (EMPRESS.) See MARIA LOUISA AUGUSTA.

Augusta, ŏw-gōōs'tä, (JOHANN,) a friend of Luther, born at Prague in 1500, became a minister of the sect of Bohemian Brethren, which is regarded as the origin of the Moravian Church. He was chosen bishop of all their churches in Bohemia about 1538. He differed from Luther in religious opinions. He was imprisoned sixteen years by Ferdinand I. (from 1548 to 1564.) He published several works. Died in 1575.

See PELZER, "Portraits de Savants Bohêmes."

Augustenburg, PRINCE OF. See CHARLES AUGUSTUS, PRINCE ROYAL OF SWEDEN.

Augusti, ŏw'gōōs'tee, (CHRISTIAN JOHANN WILHELM,) an eminent German theologian, born at Eschenberg, near Gotha, in 1771. He became professor extraordinary at Jena in 1800, and succeeded Ilgen as professor of Oriental literature in that city in 1803. In 1807 he obtained the chair of theology at Jena. As an orthodox Lutheran he opposed the philosophical or speculative school. From 1811 to 1819 he was professor at Breslau, and removed to the University of Bonn in 1819. His chief work is "Memorable Things from Christian Archæology," ("Denkwürdigkeiten aus der Christlichen Archaeologie," 12 vols., 1817–35,) which he condensed into a "Manual of Christian Archæology," (3 vols., 1836.) Died in 1841.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Augusti, (FRIEDRICH ALBRECHT,) a grandfather of the preceding, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1696, was the son of a Jew. He was converted to Christianity in 1721, and became a Lutheran minister at Eschenberg. He published several learned works on theology. Died in 1782.

Augustin, (ANTONIO.) See AUGUSTINUS.

Augustin, ō'güs'tăN', (JEAN BAPTISTE JACQUES,) a distinguished French miniature-painter in oil and enamel, was born at Saint-Diez, in Vosges, in 1759. He worked in Paris, was patronized by Louis XVIII., and painted portraits of many eminent persons. He was appointed painter to the king in 1819. Died in 1832.

Au'gus-tine, [Lat. AURE'LIUS AUGUSTI'NUS; Fr. AUGUSTIN, ō'güs'tăN'; It. AUGUSTINO, ŏw-goos-tee'no,] SAINT, the most illustrious Latin Father of the Church, was born at Tagasta, in Numidia, on the 13th of November, 354 A.D. He was instructed in religion by his mother Monnica (or Monica,) who was a devout Christian. He also studied Greek, rhetoric, and philosophy at Madaura and Carthage. About the age of nineteen he was captivated with the heresy of the Manichæans, to which he adhered for nine years. Having taught grammar and rhetoric at Tagasta, Carthage, and Rome, he was appointed professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Milan in 384. Amidst a career of immorality into which strong youthful passions had impelled him, he was seriously impressed by the sermons of Saint Ambrose. He experienced a decided conversion in 386, after deep conflicts, which he has described in his "Confessions," an autobiography. Soon after this event he returned to Africa.

He was ordained a priest about 391 by Valerius, Bishop of Hippo, whom he succeeded in 396. He distinguished himself as the adversary of the Donatists at the Council of Carthage in 401 A.D., and had a high reputation as an eloquent preacher. About 418 he produced two works against the Pelagians, "On the Grace of Christ," ("De Gratia Christi,") and "On Original Sin," ("De Peccato Originali.") His capital work, entitled "On the City of God," ("De Civitate Dei,") was intended to subvert the foundations of paganism and establish those of Christianity, and to refute the opinion that the capture of Rome by Alaric, and other calamities of the empire, were caused by the prevalence of the new religion. It was finished about 426. He wrote many other works, among which are those "On Faith and Works," ("De Fide et Operibus,") and "On the Soul and its Origin," ("De Anima et ejus Origine.") He died at Hippo, during the siege of that city by the Vandals, on the 28th of August, 430 A.D. His habits were simple and temperate, rather than ascetic. The best edition of his works is that published by the Benedictines at Paris, (11 vols., 1679–1700.) "Of all the Fathers of the Latin Church," says Villemain, "Saint Augustine manifested the most imagination in theology, the most eloquence, and even sensibility, in scholasticism. . . . He writes as well on music as on free will; he explains the intellectual phenomena of memory as well as he reasons on the decline of the Roman Empire. His subtile and vigorous mind has often consumed on mystical problems an amount of sagacity which would have sufficed for the most sublime conceptions."

See "Confessions of Saint Augustine;" POSSIDIUS, "Vie de Saint-Augustin;" GEORGE MORINGO, "Vie de Saint-Augustin," 1533; GODEAU, "Vie de Saint-Augustin," 1657; TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques," (vol. xiii.,) 1702; RIVIUS, "Vita Sancti Augustini," 1646; POUJOULAT, "Vie de Saint-Augustin," 2d edition, 1852; BINDEMANN, "Augustines Leben," 1844; BUTLER, "Lives of the Saints;" BÄHR, "Christliche Römische Theologie;" VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de l'Éloquence chrétienne au quatrième Siècle," 1849 "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Augustine or **Austin**, SAINT, "the Apostle of England," was prior of a Benedictine monastery at Rome before he was sent by Gregory I. to convert the Anglo-Saxons. He arrived in the island in 596 or 597 A.D., and was well received by Ethelbert, whose wife Bertha was a Christian. The king and many of his subjects were soon after baptized. Augustine was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. The year of his death is variously dated 604, 607, and 614.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i. chap. ii.

Augustini (ŏw-gŏŏs-tee'nee) **ab Hor'tis**, (CHRISTIAN,) a Hungarian physician, born at Zips in 1598. He became physician to the emperor Ferdinand, and formed a botanic garden at Vienna. Died in 1650.

Augustino. See AGOSTINO.

Augustino, (VENEZIANO.) See AGOSTINO.

Au-gus-ti'nus, (ANTONIUS,) [Sp. ANTONIO AUGUSTIN, an-to'ne-o ŏw-goos-teen',] Archbishop of Tarragona, one of the most learned jurists of Spain, was born at Saragossa about 1516. He gained a high reputation by his "Emendations and Opinions of Civil Law," ("Emendationes et Opiniones Juris Civilis," 1538–43.) In 1555 he was sent as papal nuncio to England, to promote the interests of the Roman Church in that country. He became Bishop of Lerida in 1560, and Archbishop of Tarragona in 1574. He wrote several works on Roman and canon law, which are called classical, and among which is "De Emendatione Gratiani Dialogi," (1581.) "His works," says Correa da Serra, in the "Biographie Universelle," "will preserve his celebrity in all ages." Died in 1586.

See "A. Augustini Vitæ Historia," by GREGORIUS MAYANSUS SISCARIUS; N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Augustinus, (AURELIUS.) See AUGUSTINE, SAINT.

Augusto, ŏw-goos'to, [Lat. AUGUS'TUS,] of Udine, an Italian poet, lived in the first half of the sixteenth century.

Au-gus'tu-lus, (ROMULUS,) the last Roman Emperor of the West, was a son of the patrician Orestes. He became emperor in 475 A.D., and was deposed by Odoacer in the following year.

AU-GUS'TUS, a name conferred by the Roman senate on Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus, 27 B.C. The word signifies "noble," "majestic," or "venerable." This name was adopted as a title by Tiberius and his successors. The Greek equivalent of Augustus is *Sebastos*.

Augustus. See AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.

Au-gus'tus [Ger. AUGUST, ŏw'gŏŏst] **I.**, (or **II.**,) (FREDERICK,) King of Poland, was born at Dresden in 1670. He was the second son of John George III., Elector of Saxony, and Anna Sophia of Denmark. He was endowed with superior talents, which were well cultivated, and possessed extraordinary physical strength. In 1690 and 1691 he served with distinction in the Imperial army against the French. He succeeded his brother John George IV. as Elector of Saxony in 1694, formed an alliance with the emperor, and obtained from him the chief command in the war against the Turks, by whom he was defeated in Hungary in 1697.

Augustus was elected King of Poland in May or June, 1697, having abjured the Protestant religion for the sake of this prize. His rival, the Prince of Conti, was the choice of a strong party in the Diet; but Augustus obtained possession of the throne without difficulty. He joined Peter the Great of Russia in a league against Charles XII. of Sweden, and invaded Livonia in 1700. His army was defeated by the Swedes on the Duna in 1701 and at Klissow in 1702. He was expelled from Poland, on the throne of which Charles XII. placed Stanislas Leszczynski, in July, 1704. To save his Saxon dominions from the victorious Swede, he signed a treaty in 1706, by which he renounced the crown of Poland.

The defeat of Charles XII. at Pultowa enabled Augustus to recover the throne of Poland in 1709, when Stanislas retired without a contest. The Diet in 1712 demanded the removal of the Saxon troops from Poland, but the king refused to remove them, and thus provoked an insurrection, which was at last appeased by the king's complying with the demand of the Diet. The latter part of his reign was comparatively quiet. He died in February, 1733, leaving a son, Augustus, who succeeded him, and a natural son, Maurice of Saxony, the famous general. Augustus was ambitious, licentious, prodigal, and extremely fond of luxury and splendour. His court at Dresden was more splendid than any other in Europe, except that of Louis XIV.

See FASSMANN und HORN, "Friedrich August des Grossen Leben," 1734; DESROCHES DE PARTHENAY, "Histoire de Pologne sous le Roi Auguste II," 4 vols., 1734.

Augustus (or **August**) **II.**, (or **III.**,) (FREDERICK,) a son of the preceding, born at Dresden in 1696, did not inherit his father's talents. He was educated as a Protestant, but was converted to the Roman Catholic Church about 1712. He married Maria Josephine, a daughter of Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, in 1719. In 1733 he succeeded as Elector of Saxony, and was elected King of Poland by a party in the Diet, another party choosing Stanislas. In the contest which ensued, Augustus, supported by Russia and Austria, prevailed about 1736. He joined the league formed by France and Prussia against Maria Theresa of Austria in 1740 or 1741, but in 1743 he became an ally of that empress against Frederick the Great, who defeated the Saxon army and took Dresden in 1745. In the Seven Years' war, 1756–63, the Saxons were defeated, and Saxony was ravaged by the victorious Prussians. He died in October, 1763, and was succeeded in Saxony by his son, Frederick Christian August.

See BÖTTIGER, "Geschichte des Kurstaates und Königreiches Sachsen."

Au-gus'tus (or **August**) **I.**, Elector of Saxony, a son of Henry the Pious, born in 1526, succeeded his brother Maurice in 1553. He was distinguished as a legislator, and had the reputation of a wise ruler; but he was intolerant to the Calvinists. Under his auspices, a creed of Lutheran orthodoxy, called "Formula Concordiæ," was adopted about 1580. He died in 1586, and was succeeded by his son Christian I.

See HOMMEL, "Elector Augustus Saxoniæ Legislator," 1765; EICHHORN, "Deutsche Staats- und Rechts-Geschichte."

Augustus II. OF SAXONY. See AUGUSTUS I. (or II.) OF POLAND.

Augustus I., KING OF SAXONY. See FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

Augustus II., KING OF SAXONY. See FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

Augustus III., KING OF SAXONY, acceded in 1904.

Augustus, Duke of Saxony, and last Archbishop of Magdeburg, born at Dresden in 1614. He was dispossessed and repossessed of his archbishopric several times during the wars between Gustavus Adolphus and the Emperor of Germany. Died in 1680.

Augus'tus, [Ger. AUGUST, ŏw'gŏŏst,] (EMIL LEOPOLD,) Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg, born at Gotha in 1772, was the eldest son of Duke Ernest II., whom he succeeded in 1804. He was an admirer of Napoleon, and joined the Rhenish Confederation about 1807. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and author of several æsthetical novels, among which is "Kyllenion, oder Auch ich war in Arcadien," ("I also was in Arcadia," 1805.) He died in 1822, and was succeeded by his brother Friedrich. The daughter of Duke August was the mother of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria.

Au-gus'tus, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM HEINRICH,) Prince of Prussia, born in 1779, was a nephew of Frederick the Great, and a son of Prince Augustus Ferdinand. He fought at Jena in 1806, where he was taken prisoner. Having obtained in 1813 the rank of lieutenant-general, he displayed skill and courage at Dresden, Kulm, and Leipsic. In 1815 he was appointed commander of a corps-d'armée, and besieged and took many fortified French towns. He was reputed the first artillery officer in the Prussian army. Died in 1843.

Augustus, (Ger. AUGUST, ŏw'gŏŏst,) (PAUL FRIEDRICH,) Grand Duke of Oldenburg, was born in 1783. He served against the French in Russia in 1812, and began to reign in 1829. He is represented as an enlightened and liberal prince. About 1848 he granted a constitution which increased the civil and religious freedom of his subjects. Died in 1853.

Augus'tus, (WILLIAM,) Prince of Prussia, an able

general, born at Berlin in 1722, was a younger brother of Frederick the Great. He studied the military sciences with zeal, and distinguished himself at Hohen-Friedberg in 1745. As general of infantry, he gave proof of skill at Lowositz in 1756. After the defeat of the Prussians at Kollin, in 1757, Augustus was appointed commander of thirty thousand men who covered the rear of the retreating army. He failed in his effort to check the superior force of the enemy, and for this failure was deprived of his command. He died in 1758, leaving a son, Frederick William, who became King of Prussia.

See ARCHENHOLZ, "History of the Seven Years' War," (in German.)

Augus'tus Cæ'sar, called by Suetonius **Octavius Cæsar Augustus**, [Fr. OCTAVE CÉSAR AUGUSTE, ok'-ăv' sà'zăR' ō'güst'; It. OTTAVIO CESARE AUGUSTO, ot-tä'-ve-o chà'să-rà ŏw-goos'to,] and subsequently named, as the heir of Julius Cæsar the dictator, **Ca'ius Ju'lius Cæ'sar Octavia'nus**, the first Roman emperor, was born at Velitræ, not far from Rome, in 63 B.C. He was the son of Caius Octavius and Atia, the daughter of Julia, who was the sister of Julius Cæsar. His father died about the year 60, and his mother married L. Marcius Philippus, who was consul in 56 B.C., and who superintended the education of young Octavius. At the age of twelve he pronounced a funeral oration in praise of his grandmother Julia, and four years later he assumed the *toga virilis*. He was adopted as a son by Julius Cæsar the dictator, whom he followed to Spain in 45 B.C. According to some writers, he was present at the battle of Munda. He was pursuing his studies at Apollonia when he learned that Cæsar was killed, in 44 B.C., and that he had been appointed the heir of his uncle. In company with his friend Vipsanius Agrippa, he went to Rome to claim his inheritance. He found a dangerous rival in Mark Antony, who had possession of the money and papers of the dictator and refused to give them up. Octavius pursued an artful and temporizing course, by which he gained the support of Cicero and other senators, and showed himself an equal match for old and experienced players in the game of political intrigue. In January, 43, the senate gave him command of an army, and sent him with the consuls Hirtius and Pansa to fight against Antony, who was in Cisalpine Gaul. The army of the senate defeated Antony near Mutina, (Módena,) but Hirtius and Pansa were killed in the battle. Soon after this event the command of the army was transferred to D. Brutus by the senate, which had resolved to check the growing power and ambitious efforts of Octavius. In defiance of the authority of the senate, he marched with an army to Rome, was elected consul in August, 43 B.C., (before he had reached the legal age,) and formed a coalition or triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus against M. Brutus and the other republicans. Antony and Octavius, commanding in person, gained a decisive victory over Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, 42 B.C. According to Suetonius, he treated the vanquished with merciless cruelty. Thousands of persons perished as victims of the proscription which the triumvirs ordered. Octavius and Antony soon quarrelled, but postponed hostilities by a feigned reconciliation, and combined their forces against Sextus Pompey, who was master of Sicily and Sardinia. Octavius gained a decisive victory over Pompey in 36 B.C., and, while Antony was engaged in Eastern campaigns or in dalliance with Cleopatra, established his power in Italy. He became consul for the second time in 33 and for the third time in 31 B.C. At length, owing in part to Antony's infatuation for Cleopatra, and his neglect of Octavia, (the sister of Augustus,) whom he had recently married, the breach became irreconcilable. Octavius gained a decisive victory at the naval battle of Actium, (31 B.C.,) which rendered him sole master of the Roman empire. He entertained or professed a design to restore the republic; but he allowed himself to be persuaded to usurp imperial power, partly disguised under the form of a republican government. He was elected consul several times after the year 30, and received the title of Augustus from the senate in 27 B.C. His chief ministers or advisers were Agrippa, Mæcenas, and Asinius Pollio. He accepted in the year 23 the *tribunitia potestas* (tribunitian power) for life.

Augustus was a liberal patron of the poets Virgil and Horace, whose genius rendered the Augustan age the most illustrious in the history of Roman literature. He greatly increased the architectural splendour of Rome, and boasted that he left that a city of marble which he had found a city of brick. Under his rule the people enjoyed such a share of peace and prosperity as reconciled them to the loss of their liberty. He married several wives, namely, Clodia, Scribonia, and Livia Drusilla. Scribonia bore him a daughter Julia, his only child. In his domestic relations he was not happy. He was temperate or abstemious in his diet, and lived in a comparatively simple style.

He applied himself with great diligence to the study of eloquence from his early youth. Although he could speak very well extemporaneously, he never addressed the senate, the soldiers, or the people, unless he had carefully prepared himself beforehand. He was partial to the study of Greek literature and philosophy, but he never wrote in that language, and did not speak it fluently. According to Suetonius, Augustus composed many works in prose on various subjects, including a history of his own life, which extended only to the Cantabrian war. He also wrote some epigrams and other verses. Having adopted Tiberius (his step-son) as his successor, he died in August, 14 A.D.

See SUETONIUS, "Life of Augustus," ("Vita Augusti;") NICOLAS DAMASCENUS, "De Vita Augusti;" TACITUS, "Annales;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" PLUTARCH'S "Life of Marcus Antonius;" NOUGARÈDE, "Histoire du Siècle d'Auguste," 1840; LARREY, "Vie d'Auguste," 1840.

Augus'tus Fred'erick, Prince of Great Britain, and Duke of Sussex, the sixth son of George III., was born in 1773. He married, at Rome, in 1793, Lady Augusta Murray, a daughter of the Earl of Dunmore. The prerogative court having declared this marriage to be null and void, the parties were separated, after the birth of a son, Sir Augustus Frederick d'Este. The Duke of Sussex was liberal in politics, voted for the abolition of the slave-trade and slavery, and favoured religious toleration. He was chosen president of the Royal Society in 1830, and retired from that position in 1839. He contributed liberally to benevolent institutions. Died in 1843.

Au'laf, written also **Anlaf**, a Danish chief, who ravaged Ireland and the north of England, and finally, having conquered Edmund at Leicester, obtained the northern part of the kingdom, which he ruled until his death about 943.

Aulaf, KING OF NORWAY. See OLAF.

Aulagnier, ō'lăn'ye-ā', (ALEXIS FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer, born in Grasse in 1767; died in 1839.

Aulaire. See SAINTE-AULAIRE.

Au-la'nI-us E-van'der, an Athenian sculptor, who lived in Rome in the time of Augustus.

Aulard, ō'lăR', (PIERRE,) a French general, born in Languedoc in 1763, was killed at Waterloo in 1815.

Aulber, (ERASMUS.) See ALBER.

Aulber, ŏwl'ber, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born at Waiblingen in 1671; died in 1743.

Aulber, (MATTHAEUS,) a German reformer, born at Blaubeuren in 1495, became a disciple of Luther about 1518. He preached at Reutlingen, and induced that city to adopt the Augsburg Confession in 1530. In 1548 he was appointed cathedral preacher at Stuttgart by Duke Ulrich.

Aulbéry, ō'bà're', (GEORGE,) secretary to Charles III., Duke of Lorraine, was author of several poems, a life of Saint Sigisbert, King of Austrasia, and a description of Lorraine and Nancy.

Auletta, ŏw-let'tà, (PIETRO,) an Italian composer of operas, lived in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Aulich, ŏw'lĭk, (LOUIS,) a Hungarian general, born at Presburg in 1792. He was made a general in the spring of 1849, and contributed to the success of the Hungarians over Windischgrätz. He succeeded Görgey as minister of war in July or August, 1849. After the surrender of Görgey, he was hung as a rebel by the Austrians at Arad in October, 1849.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Auliczeck. See AULIZECK.

Aulisio, d', dŏw-lee'se-o, [Lat. AULIS'IUS,] (DOME-

NICO,] an Italian jurist, linguist, and writer, eminent for his learning, was born at Naples about 1645. He was well versed in the ancient and modern languages, numismatics, and various sciences, and was professor of civil law at Naples for many years. Among his numerous works are, "On the Architecture of the Mausoleum," ("De Mausolei Architectura,") "On the Timaic Harmony," ("De Harmonia Timaica,") and "Commentaries on Civil Law," ("Commentaria Juris Civilis," 3 vols., 1719–20.) Died in 1717.

See "Vita di Aulisio," prefixed to his "Scuole Sacra" by TROISIO, 1723.

Aulizeck, ŏw'lit-sĕk', or **Auliczeck**, ŏw'lit-chĕk, (DOMINIC,) a Bohemian sculptor, born at Policzka in 1734; died at Munich in 1803.

Aulnaye, de l', dẹh lō'nā', (FRANÇOIS HENRI STANISLAS,) a French writer, born at Madrid in 1739. He translated "Don Quixote" into French, (1824,) and wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Among his numerous works are a "History of the Religions and Worships of all Nations," (1791,) "Pax Vobis, or the Anti-Mason," (Philadelphia, 1791,) and an essay "On the Pantomime of the Ancients," ("De la Saltation théâtrale," 1790.) "His version of Don Quixote," says Weiss, "is the best in the language." He lived mostly in Paris. Died in 1830.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Aulon, d', dō'lôN', (JEAN,) a French gentleman, known as a companion-in-arms of Joan of Arc. He was appointed by the king to attend her as *intendant* or *maître-d'hôtel*. He fought at the siege of Orléans. In the campaign of 1449 he was made a chevalier.

Aultanne, d', dōl'tȧn', (JOSEPH AUGUSTIN **de Fournier**—dẹh foor'ne-ā',) MARQUIS, a French general, born at Valréas in 1759, served at the battles of Zurich and Hohenlinden, but, having connected himself with Moreau, became suspected by Napoleon for a time. He afterwards distinguished himself at Austerlitz and Jena, and was made governor of Warsaw and Toledo. Died in 1828.

Aulu-Gelle. See GELLIUS, (AULUS.)

Au'lus, the name of one or more gem-engravers, who lived under early Roman emperors.

Aulus Gellius. See GELLIUS.

Aulus Postu'mius, a Roman tribune, 180 B.C.

Aumale, d', dō'mȧl', (CHARLES **de Lorraine**—dẹh lo'rȧn',) DUC, a French prince, born about 1555, was a son of Claude II., and a first-cousin of Henry, Duke of Guise. After the death of the latter, (1588,) Aumale and the Duke of Mayenne became the chiefs of the League formed against the Huguenots and Henry IV. Aumale commanded a wing of the army of the League at the battle of Ivry, (1590,) and afterwards joined in a treasonable design to transfer France to the King of Spain. He was sentenced to death by Parliament in 1595, but had escaped from their power. Died at Brussels in 1631.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Aumale, d', (CLAUDE DE LORRAINE,) DUC, a French duke, born about the end of the fifteenth century, was a son of René II. of Lorraine. He conquered the duchy of Luxembourg in 1542, and was created Duke of Guise by Francis I. Died in 1550.

Aumale, d', (CLAUDE II.,) DUC, the son of the preceding, born about 1525, was a brother of François, Duke of Guise. He had a high command in the war against Charles V., and fought against the Huguenots at Dreux, (1562,) Saint-Denis, (1567,) and Moncontour, (1569.) He was one of the principal instigators of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572.) He was killed at the siege of La Rochelle in 1573, and left a son Charles, noticed above.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis."

Aumale, d', (CLAUDE,) a Knight of Malta, son of Claude II., was born in 1563. He was an active, fierce, and cruel member of the League, and declared he would make a Saint Bartholomew of the royalists all over France. He was killed at Saint-Denis in 1591.

Aumale or **Albemarle, d'**, dȧl'bẹh-mȧrl', (ÉTIENNE, or STEPHEN,) COUNT OF, was son of Eudes, first Count of Aumale, (and Earl of Holderness,) and nephew of William the Conqueror. In 1095 a conspiracy was formed to place him on the English throne, but being defeated he was condemned to the loss of his eyes; William Rufus, however, pardoned him. He twice rebelled against Henry I., who burnt his castle in Aumale. He made two pilgrimages to the Holy Land, in the last of which he died, in 1127.

Aumale, d', or **Albemarle**, (EUDES or ODO,) COUNT, son of Étienne II., Count of Champagne, being deprived of his inheritance by his uncle Thibaut III., took refuge with the Duke of Normandy, whose half-sister he married, and to whom he rendered good service in the conquest of England, for which he was created Earl of Holderness. Having joined Mowbray's rebellion, in 1094, he was imprisoned by William Rufus the rest of his life.

Aumale, d', or **Albemarle**, (GUILLAUME, or WILLIAM,) COUNT, son of Étienne, succeeded his father in Aumale and Holderness in 1127. He supported Stephen in his contest for the crown of England against the empress Matilda. In 1173 he joined the rebellion of Prince Henry against his father Henry II., but afterwards submitted. Died in 1180.

Aumale, d', (HENRI EUGÈNE PHILIPPE LOUIS **d'Orléans**—dor'lȧ'ôN',) DUC, the fourth son of King Louis Philippe, was born in Paris in 1822. He entered the army in 1839, served in Africa in 1840, and became maréchal-de-camp in 1842. In 1843 he gained a victory over Abd-el-Kâdĕr, whose camp and treasures fell into the hands of the French. He was rewarded with the rank of lieutenant-general, and in September, 1847, was appointed Governor-General of Algeria. Soon after that date Abd-el-Kâdĕr surrendered to him. When the news of the revolution of 1848 arrived in Algeria, the Duc d'Aumale submitted to the new régime, and retired as an exile to England. He returned in 1871, and, in 1873, presided at the trial of Bazaine. Died May 7, 1897.

Aumale, d', (JEAN **d'Arcourt**—dȧr'koor',) COMTE, a French soldier, born in 1396, defeated the English in 1423 between Laval and Vitré. He was killed at the battle of Verneuil in 1424.

Aumont, d', dō'môN', (JACQUES,) DUC, an officer in the national guards in the Revolution, (who was maltreated by the mob for supposed aid to Louis XVI. in his escape,) served till 1793. He died in 1799.

Aumont, d', dō'môN', (JEAN,) an able French general, born in 1522 of a noble family. He fought against the Protestants in the war which began in 1562, and was made a marshal of France in 1579. In 1589 he became an adherent of Henry IV., for whom he fought with distinction at Ivry, in 1590. He was killed in battle in 1595. He was renowned for courage and magnanimity. His grandson Antoine, Duc d'Aumont, (1601–69,) was a marshal of France.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" and L'ESTOILE, "Mémoires."

Aumont, d', (LOUIS MARIE ALEXANDRE,) DUC, a brother of Jacques, born in 1736, was a member of the States-General in 1789, and an adherent of the Bourbons. Died in 1814.

Aumont, d', (LOUIS MARIE CÉLESTE **de Pienne**—dẹh pe'ĕn',) DUC, a royalist general, born in 1770, was a son of Jacques, above noticed. He commanded a band of royalists who entered Normandy from the sea during the Hundred Days. Died in 1831.

Aumont, d', (LOUIS MARIE VICTOR,) DUC, a French general, a son of Antoine, born in 1632. He distinguished himself as an officer in the wars of Louis XIV in Flanders. Died in 1704.

Au-nā'rĭ-us or **Au-nạ-chā'rĭ-us**, [Fr. AUNAIRE, ō'nȧr',] SAINT, Bishop of Auxerre, is known by various names. He was born of a noble family at Orléans about 540 A.D., and enjoyed a high reputation for learning and sanctity.

Aungerville. See RICHARD DE BURY.

Aunillon, ō'ne'yôN', (PIERRE CHARLES **Fabiot**—fȧ'be'o',) ABBÉ, born in 1684, was the author of "The Disguised Lovers," a comedy, "Azor, a Fairy Tale," and "The Force of Education," a novel. Died in 1760.

Aunoy, ō'nwȧ', (MARIE CATHERINE,) COUNTESS OF,

a distinguished ornament of the court of Louis XIV., born about 1650. She is known in our times chiefly by her fairy-tales, which have run through numberless editions and been translated into various languages. She also wrote several novels, and, among them, "The History of the Count of Warwick," "Memoirs of the Court of England," and other historical memoirs and romances. Died at Paris in 1705.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" DUNLOP, History of Fiction;" "Histoire Littéraire des Femmes Françaises."

Aupick, ō'pēk', (JACQUES,) a French general, born at Gravelines in 1789. He served in several campaigns of Napoleon, became a colonel in 1834, and a general of division in 1847. In 1851 he was ambassador to London. He was appointed a senator in 1853. Died in 1857.

Auramazda. See ORMUZD.

Aurang-Zebe. See AURUNG-ZEB.

Aurat, d'. See DORAT.

Aurbach, von, fon ŏwR'bȧK, or **Aurpach**, ŏwR'pȧK, (JOHANN,) a German jurist of Bamberg, lived in the second half of the fifteenth century.

Aurbacher, ŏwR'bȧK-ẹr, (LUDWIG,) a German schoolmaster, born in Bavaria in 1784, wrote, besides other works, "The Adventures of Seven Suabians," (1846.) Died in 1847.

Au-re'lĭ-ą, the mother of Caius Julius Cæsar the dictator, was a woman of superior character. Died in 54 B.C.

Aurelia Gens, a plebeian family in Rome, of Sabine origin, containing many illustrious names. C. Aurelius Cotta was the first who obtained the consulship, 252 B.C.

Au-re'lĭ-an or **Au-re-lĭ-ā'nus**, [Fr. AURÉLIEN, ō'rā'lē'ȧN',] (CLAUDIUS DOMITIUS,) a Roman emperor, who was born of obscure parents about 212 A.D., at Sirmium, in Pannonia, or, according to some, in Lower Dacia, or in Mœsia. He rose by his talents and courage from the rank of private to the highest position in the army of Valerian, and was appointed consul in 258 A.D. On the death of Claudius in 270, Aurelian was proclaimed emperor by the army. About the same time the north of Italy was invaded by the Alemanni, who were defeated at Fanum, in Umbria. The principal event of his reign was an expedition against Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, who reigned over Syria, Egypt, etc., and whose army he defeated near Emesa. Palmyra and the queen were captured by him in 273 A.D. (See ZENOBIA.) He punished a revolt of the Palmyrenes, which occurred soon after, with a general massacre, and acted with extreme severity on other occasions. He was very successful in his military enterprises, and was called the restorer of the empire, but was more competent to command an army than to govern a nation. He was assassinated by his own officers in 275 A.D., and was succeeded by Tacitus.

See VOPISCUS, "Vita Aureliani;" TREBELLIUS POLLIO, "Odenatus," and "Zenobia;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. xi.

Aurelian or **Aurelianus, SAINT**, was born about 500 A.D. He became Bishop of Arles, and the pope's vicar for Gaul, about 546. He died at Lugdunum, (Lyons,) 551 A.D.

Aurelianus, SAINT. See AURELIAN, SAINT.

Aurelianus Cælius. See CÆLIUS AURELIANUS.

Aurélien, the French of AURELIAN, which see.

Aurelio, ŏw-rā'le-o, King of Asturias, reigned from 768 to 774 A.D. He bound himself by treaty to deliver annually a number of maidens to the Moorish king as tribute.

See PAQUIS and DOCHEZ, "Histoire d'Espagne."

Aurelio, ŏw-rā'le-o, (AURELIO,) a Venetian poet flourished between 1660 and 1720.

Aurelio, Aurelli, ŏw-rel'lee, or **Arelli**, ą-rel'lee, (GIOVANNI **Muzio**—moot'se-o,) [in Latin, JOAN'NES MU'TIUS AURE'LIUS,] a Latin poet, born at Mantua, lived in the early part of the sixteenth century. He was appointed governor of Mondolfo by Leo X., became unpopular, and was assassinated a few months after his appointment. He left a hymn to John the Baptist and an epistle to Leo X., which are highly praised by J. C. Scaliger.

See BAILLET, "Jugements des Savants," and SCALIGER, "Poetica."

Aurelio, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian historian and Jesuit, born at Perugia, was distinguished for his proficiency in Greek, Latin, and German. He became a canon of the Lateran at Rome. Among his works are a "History of the Rebellion of the Bohemians against the Emperors Matthias and Ferdinand," (1625,) and an "Epitome of the Annals of Cardinal Baronius," (2 vols., 1634.) Died in 1637.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Au-re'lĭ-us, a famous Roman painter, lived in the reign of Augustus.

Aurelius, ŏw-rā'le-ŭs, (ÆGIDIUS,) a learned Swedish writer and translator, born at Upsal, lived about 1650.

Aurelius, (JOANNES MUTIUS.) See AURELIO, (GIOVANNI MUZIO.)

Au-re'lĭ-us An-to-nī'nus, (MARCUS,) commonly called **Mar'cus Aure'lius**, [Fr. MARC-AURÈLE, mȧR'kō'rą'l',] sometimes surnamed THE PHILOSOPHER, a Roman emperor, celebrated for his wisdom, learning, and virtue, was born at Rome in April, 121 A.D. He was a son of Annius Verus, who once held the office of prætor. His own original name was Marcus Annius Verus. He was educated by able teachers, among whom were Fronto, Apollonius of Chalcis, and Herodes Atticus. In philosophy he was a disciple of the Stoics, of which sect he became an illustrious ornament by his practice as well as by his writings. Having been adopted by Antoninus Pius in 138 A.D., he assumed the name of M. Ælius Aurelius Verus Cæsar. In 139 Antoninus, who had just become emperor, associated him in the administration. Aurelius married Faustina, a daughter of Antoninus, about 146 A.D., and succeeded his adopted father in 161, after he had been urged by the senate to accept the throne. He associated with himself in the empire Lucius Commodus, *alias* Lucius Verus. They reigned harmoniously together until the death of Verus in 169 A.D.

His reign was disturbed by many insurrections, and by inroads of northern barbarians, especially the German tribes of the Marcomanni and Quadi. Though he preferred peace, he was almost continually involved in war, in which he acted on the defensive and was generally victorious. He is said to have shown himself a skilful general. He commanded in person the army that drove the Marcomanni out of Pannonia. His victory over the Quadi in 174 A.D. is attributed to a miracle by some writers, who affirm that the thirsty Romans were refreshed by a shower during the battle, while the enemy were assailed by a violent storm of hail and lightning. An ancient tradition ascribes this miracle to the prayers of a Christian legion which formed part of the army of Aurelius.

In 175 A.D., Avidius Cassius, an able general, who commanded the Roman army in Syria, revolted, declared himself emperor, and made himself master of Egypt and of the part of Asia which lies east of Mount Taurus. He was killed by his own officers in the same year. Aurelius visited Syria, Egypt, Athens, etc., in 176. He was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens, and on other occasions conformed to the established religious rites. In 177 he associated his son Commodus with himself in the empire. He was engaged in a campaign against the Marcomanni and Quadi, when he died at Sirmium, or at Vindebona, (Vienna,) in March, 180 A.D. Commodus erected to his memory the Antonine column, which stands at Rome in the Piazza Colonna. His thoughts and doctrines were recorded by himself in a Greek work, called "Meditations," which is considered an excellent manual of moral discipline. His biographers find it difficult to explain the persecution which the Christians suffered in his reign, and which is perhaps the only stain on his memory. We learn from one short passage of his writings that he was prejudiced against the Christians. No monarch was ever more beloved by his subjects. He acquired the boasted equanimity of the Stoic philosophy, without the asperity which was a characteristic of the Stoics in general. A good English version of "The Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," by George Long, appeared in 1862.

See CAPITOLINUS, "Marcus Antoninus Philosophus;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" RIPAULT, "Histoire de l'Empereur Marc-Antonin," 5 vols., 1820; DION CASSIUS, lib. lxxi.; FA-

ERICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DE SUCKAU, "Etude sur Marc Aurèle," 1857; AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Cæsaribus Historia." See also the notice of Marcus Aurelius in MATTHEW ARNOLD'S "Essays in Criticism."

Aurelius Arcadius Charisius. See CHARISIUS.

Aurelius Augustinus. See AUGUSTINE, SAINT.

Au-re'lĭ-us Cor-ne'lĭ-us, the Latin name of a Dutchman whose family name was SOPSEN, better known as the friend of Erasmus (whose preceptor he is said to have been) than by his works, which were principally Latin elegies. He was a native of Gouda.

See ERASMUS, "Epistolæ."

Aurelius Cornelius Celsus. See CELSUS.

Aurelius Cotta. See COTTA.

Au-re'lĭ-us Vic'tor, (SEXTUS,) a Roman historian, who flourished between 350 and 400 A.D., is supposed to have been a pagan. He was appointed prefect of Pannonia Secunda by the emperor Julian about 360, and was prefect of the city of Rome under Theodosius. The materials for his biography are very scanty. He wrote "De Cæsaribus Historia," which contains the lives of the emperors from Augustus to Constantius, and is extant. He is also the reputed author of two extant works, entitled "Lives of Illustrious Romans," ("De Viris illustribus Urbis Romæ,") and "On the Life and Character of the Emperors," ("De Vita et Moribus Imperatorum," or "Aurelii Victoris Epitome.")

Aurelli, (GIOVANNI MUZIO.) See AURELIO, (GIOVANNI MUZIO.)

Au'rène, (PAUL,) a French author, was born at Sisteran, Basses Alpes, June 26, 1843. He first became known through his novel "Jean des Figues," (1870.) He wrote a number of dramas and two volumes of tales in the Provençal tongue. Died 1896.

Aureng-Zebe. (or **Zeyb.**) See AURUNG-ZEB.

Aurenhammer, ŏw'ren-hăm'mẹr, or **Auernhammer**, ŏw'ĕrn-hăm'mẹr, (JOSEPHA,) a celebrated pianoforte player at Vienna, and a composer of some reputation. She lived at the close of the eighteenth century.

Au-re'o-lus, (CAIUS,) one of the various usurpers called the "Thirty Tyrants" that arose in different parts of the Roman Empire during the reign of Gallienus, was born in Dacia, of an obscure family, and rose by his military merit. After having put down two pretenders to the imperial throne, he assumed the purple about 267 A.D. Having by treachery procured the assassination of his rival Gallienus, he soon after submitted to Claudius II., (the successor of Gallienus,) but subsequently, revolting, was slain, 268 A.D.

Aurgelmir. See YMIR.

Auria, ŏw-ree'ȧ, (VINCENZO,) an Italian antiquary and historian, born at Palermo in 1625, is said to have been chancellor of Sicily. He published numerous useful works, among which are a "History of the Viceroys of Sicily," ("Istoria de' Signori Vicerè di Sicilia," 1697,) and a "Treatise on Tournaments," (1690.) He also wrote verses in Latin and Italian. Died in 1710.

See MONGITORE, "Vita di Auria," in CRESCIMBENI'S "Vite degli Arcadi illustri."

Auria, d', dŏw're-ȧ, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an eminent Neapolitan sculptor and architect of the sixteenth century. His master-piece is the Fontana Medina in the Piazza del Castelnuovo at Naples. Died in 1585.

Aurifaber, ŏw're-fā'bẹr, (ANDREAS,) a Latin form of the name of ANDREAS GOLDSCHMIDT, a German physician, born at Breslau in 1512, became professor in the University of Königsberg. He published a treatise "On the Management of Dogs," ("De Cura Canum," 1545,) and wrote a "History of Amber," ("Succini Historia," 1561.) Died in 1559.

Aurifaber, (JOHANN,) a brother of the preceding, born at Breslau in 1517, was a Lutheran divine. He gained distinction by settling some religious differences at Lubeck, and became professor of divinity at Königsberg about 1555. Died in 1568.

Aurifaber, (JOHANN,) a German divine, born in the county of Mansfeld about 1519. He is said to have been private secretary of Luther, at whose death he was present. He was appointed court preacher at Weimar in 1551, and minister of the principal Lutheran church at Erfurt in 1566. He edited the "Letters of Luther" and his "Table-Talk," and was one of the editors of Luther's other works. Died in 1575.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Auriferi, ŏw-ree'fȧ-ree, (BERNARDIUS,) a botanist of distinction, was born in Sicily, of very poor parents, in 1739. He published a work entitled "Hortus Panormitanus," (1789.) Died in 1796.

Aurigny, d', dŏ'rèn'ye', (GILLES,) a French poet, born at Beauvais, became an advocate in the Parliament of Paris. He produced a number of imaginative works, which were once popular. Among the most admired of these is "The Guardian of Love," ("Tuteur d'Amour,' 1546,) a poem. Died in 1553.

Auriol, d', dŏ're'ŏl', (BLAISE,) a French poet and jurist, born at Castelnaudary, became professor of canon law at Toulouse. His chief poem is "Le Départ d'Amour," ("The Departure of Love," 1508,) intended as a continuation of "La Chasse d'Amour" of Octavien de Saint-Gelais. Died about 1540.

Auriol, d', (PIERRE,) [in Latin AURE'OLUS or AURI'OLUS,] a French theologian, born at Toulouse, became Archbishop of Aix about 1320.

See CARDINAL SERNANO, "Vie de Pierre d'Auriol."

Aurisicchio, ŏw-re-sèk'ke-o, an Italian composer, who died about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Aurispa, ŏw-rès'pȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian scholar, who contributed much to the restoration of classical learning among his countrymen. He was born at Noto, in Sicily, about 1370. Having visited Constantinople in 1418, he returned with a rich store of Greek manuscripts, many of which were almost, if not wholly, unknown in Europe. He also contributed not a little to the popularity of Greek literature by his zeal and success as a teacher. Died at Ferrara in 1459. He translated into Latin "Hieroclis Liber in Pythagoræ Aurea Carmina."

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Au-rĭ-vil'lĭ-us, (or ŏw-re-vil'le-ûs,) (CARL,) an eminent Swedish Orientalist, born at Stockholm in 1717, studied at Jena, Halle, and Paris. He became professor of Oriental languages at Upsal in 1772, and was appointed a member of a commission to translate the Bible into Swedish. He translated the Pentateuch, Job, the Psalms, and the Prophets. His academical dissertations are highly commended. Died in 1786.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Aurivillius, (ERIC,) a Swedish jurist, born at Knutby in 1643; died in 1702.

Aurivillius, (MAGNUS,) a Swedish minister, who served Charles XII. as chaplain at Pultowa and Bender, was born in 1673.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Aurivillius, (PEHR FABIAN,) a son of Carl, born in 1756, was for forty years keeper of the principal library of Sweden, at Upsal, of which he compiled a catalogue, (1814.) He was professor of humanities at Upsal, and wrote a biography of Bergman the chemist. Died in 1829.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Aurivillius, (SAMUEL,) a Swedish physician, and professor of anatomy at Upsal. Died in 1767.

Au-ro-gal'lus, (MATTHAEUS,) a distinguished scholar, cotemporary and friend of Luther, was born in Bohemia about 1480. He was for some time professor of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin in the University of Wittenberg, and afterwards rector in that institution. He published several works, and aided Luther largely in his translation of the Bible. Died in 1543.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Auroux des Pommiers, ō'roo' dȧ po'me-ȧ', (MATHIEU,) a French ecclesiastic and legal commentator, who lived in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Aurpach. See AURBACH.

Au-run'cus, (POSTHUMIUS COMINIUS,) a Roman general, who was consul in 493 B.C., when the plebeians asserted their rights on Mons Sacer.

Aurung-Zeb, (**Aureng**-(or **Aurang**)-**Zebe**,) ō'rŭng-zāb', the "ornament of the throne," afterwards surnamed ALUM-GEER or ALAM-GĪR, ȧ'lŭm-gēer, ("conqueror of the world,") a celebrated emperor of Hindostan,

was born in 1618. Though the third son of Shah Jehân, he managed, by creating dissension among his brothers, and finally by the assassination of the two elder, Dârâ and Shujâ, and the imprisonment of the younger, Mŏŏrâd, to possess himself of the whole empire, even in the lifetime of his father, whom he detained in captivity for seven years. Notwithstanding the unscrupulous means by which he possessed himself of power, he seems to have used it not unwisely nor very unjustly, so far as his Mohammedan subjects were concerned; though his bigoted intolerance towards the Hindoos created discontent and was the cause of the first formidable insurrection among the warlike Marhattas. Though cool and crafty, he seems not to have been cruel, except from motives of policy. During a severe famine which afflicted his empire in the third year of his reign, he showed both wisdom and humanity in the relief of his famishing subjects. He added Beejapore and Golconda to his dominions, and increased the imperial revenue to £40,000,000. He died in 1707, in the fiftieth year of his reign. The Mussulmans of India regard him as one of the greatest of their monarchs; but the decadence of the empire may be traced to his policy. As in the case of Louis XIV. of France, whom he resembled, his religious intolerance and habits of duplicity ruined the resources and prosperity of the country.

See ELPHINSTONE, "History of India;" BERNIER, "Voyages et Description de l'Empire Mogol;" J. MILL, "History of British India;" DOW, "History of Hindustan."

Au'sĭ-us, (or ŏw'se-ŭs,) (HENRY,) a Swedish Hellenist, born in Smaland in 1603, was professor of Greek at Upsal. Died in 1659.

Ausone. See AUSONIUS.

Au-so'nĭ-us, [Fr. AUSONE, ō'son',] (DECIMUS MAGNUS,) a celebrated Latin poet, born at Burdigala (Bordeaux) about 310 A.D. He taught grammar and rhetoric at that city with such success that his fame induced Valentinian to appoint him tutor of his son Gratian in 367. After the accession of Gratian to the throne, 375 A.D., Ausonius enjoyed the favour of his former pupil, and obtained, besides other high offices, that of consul in 379. He appears to have been a Christian in profession; but Muratori and others have affirmed or supposed he was a pagan. He wrote epigrams; "Idyllia;" a descriptive poem on the Moselle; and "Series of Noble Cities," ("Ordo nobilium Urbium.") His poems were greatly admired by his contemporaries, but are less agreeable to the taste of modern critics, who consider his style faulty in many respects. His poem on the Moselle has considerable merit, and is called the oldest specimen of descriptive poetry. Died about 394 A.D.

See M. DE PUYMAIGRE, "Vie d'Ausone;" SOUCHAY, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis Ausonii;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" J. DEMOGEOT, "Études historiques et littéraires sur Ausone," 1837.

Ausonius, [Fr. AUSONE,] SAINT, born in the French province of Saintonge, is supposed to have been consecrated first bishop of Angoulême (Engolisma) in 260 A.D., and to have been slain by the Vandals about 270; but his history is doubtful.

Auspicius, aw-spish'e-ŭs, SAINT, Bishop of Toul, was a learned and distinguished ornament of the Church in France in the fifth century. Died about 480 A.D.

Aussigny, d', dŏ'sĕn'ye', (THIBAULD,) was Bishop of Orléans, France, in the fifteenth century. He wrote a "History of the Acts of Joan of Arc."

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Tableau de la Poésie Française au seizième Siècle."

Aus'ten, (Miss JANE,) an English authoress, born at Steventon, Hampshire, in December, 1775, was a daughter of a clergyman who was rector of that parish for many years. After the death of her father, she resided at Southampton and at Chawton, to which she removed in 1809. In 1811 she published anonymously her first novel, "Sense and Sensibility," which was very favourably received. Her other works are "Pride and Prejudice," "Mansfield Park," "Emma," (1816,) "Northanger Abbey," (1818,) and "Persuasion," (1818.) Her characters belong to the middle rank of English society, and are not extraordinary either morally or intellectually. She is considered almost unrivalled in fidelity to nature. Her writings are free from sentimental extravagance, but not deficient in tenderness. They have been translated into French, and are admired in France. "Edgeworth, Ferrier, Austen," says Sir Walter Scott, "have all given portraits of real society far superior to anything vain man has produced of like nature." Died in May, 1817.

See LOCKHART, "Life of Sir Walter Scott;" "Quarterly Review" for January, 1821; "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1863; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., 1843.

Austen, (RALPH,) a writer on horticulture, fruit-trees, etc., was born in Staffordshire about 1610; died in 1676.

Austen or **Aus'tin**, (WILLIAM,) an English metal founder in the reign of Henry VI., was one of the artists employed to execute the splendid tomb of Richard, Earl of Warwick, in Saint Mary's Church at Warwick.

See DUGDALE, "Antiquities of Warwickshire."

Austin, (ALFRED,) an English poet and critic, born at Headingly, May 30, 1835. He was educated at Stoneyhurst and Oscott, taking in 1853 a degree at the London University. He has published novels, poems, dramas, and other writings, and on New Year's, 1896, was appointed poet laureate. Died June 2, 1913.

Aus'tin, (ARTHUR WILLIAMS,) an American poet and *littérateur*, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1807, graduated at Harvard College in 1825, and became a lawyer. He published "The Greek Anthology," translations, and "The Woman and the Queen, a Ballad, and other Specimens of Verse." Died July 26, 1884.

Aus'tin, (BENJAMIN,) an American political writer of the democratic school, born about 1752. He was a supporter of Jefferson. A collection of his writings in the "Boston Chronicle," under the signature of "Old South," was published in 1803 in a volume entitled "Constitutional Republicanism." He died in Boston in 1820.

Austin, (CHARLES,) a son of Benjamin, noticed above, was shot in the streets of Boston (1806) in an attempt to inflict castigation upon one who had attacked his father in the public papers.

Austin, (JAMES TRECOTHIC,) an American lawyer and writer, son of Jonathan L. Austin, born in Boston in 1784. He graduated at Harvard in 1802, was advocate of Suffolk county for twenty-nine years, and attorney-general of Massachusetts from 1832 to 1843. He published a "Life of Elbridge Gerry," and other works Died at Boston, May 8, 1870.

Austin, (JANE,) an American authoress, born in Massachusetts in 1831. Her maiden name was GOODWIN. She published "Cipher," "Mrs. Beauchamp Brown," "Nantucket Scraps," and other novels, besides some volumes of fairy-tales. Died March 30, 1894.

Aus'tin, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in Norfolk county in 1613, became a Roman Catholic about 1640, and afterwards resided mostly in London. He wrote, besides other works, "The Christian Moderator; or, Persecution for Religion condemned," (1651,) the style of which is commended. Died in 1669.

See BUTLER, "Historical Memoirs respecting the English, Irish, and Scotch Catholics."

Austin, (JOHN,) an English jurist, born in 1790, was author of "The Province of Jurisprudence determined," (1832,) which is said to be one of the most valuable contributions to the philosophy of law and legislation that has been produced in modern times. Died in 1859.

Austin, (JONATHAN LORING,) an American patriot, born in Boston in 1748. In 1777 he was sent to Paris with the news of the surrender of Burgoyne. Here he remained two years as Franklin's secretary, and afterwards spent two years as his agent in England. On his return to the United States he was liberally rewarded by Congress. Died in 1826.

Austin, (MOSES,) an American pioneer, born in Durham, Connecticut, about the commencement of the American Revolution. He sold his property in 1820, and penetrated to the interior of Texas. At Bexar he forwarded to the Mexican government an application for permission to establish in that country an American colony of three hundred families, and, without waiting for a reply, he set out on his return to Missouri for settlers. He died soon after (June, 1821) from the effect of the hardships to which

ne had been exposed. His application, however, was successful, and the colony was established by his son, Stephen F. Austin.

Austin, (ROBERT,) an English clergyman, who defended the Parliament in a pamphlet entitled "Allegiance not impeached," etc., (1644.)

Austin, SAINT. See AUGUSTINE, SAINT.

Austin, (SAMUEL,) an English poet, son of Rev. Samuel, noticed below, was born in 1636; died in 1661.

Austin, (SAMUEL,) D.D., president of the University of Vermont, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1760. He graduated at Yale with distinguished honours in 1783, and, after studying divinity, preached for several years in Fair Haven, and about twenty-five years in Worcester, Massachusetts. Died in 1830.

Austin, (Rev. SAMUEL,) an English poet, born in Cornwall in 1606. His principal work is "Austin's Urania, or the Heavenly Muse," (1629.)

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Austin, (Mrs. SARAH,) an English writer, born in 1793, was distinguished as a translator. She was a member of the Taylor family of Norwich, and became the wife of John Austin, (q. v.,) the jurist. She published "Characteristics of Goethe," (3 vols., 1833,) which had great success, "Considerations on National Education," "Sketches of Germany from 1760 to 1814," and other original works. She also made excellent translations of Prince Pückler-Muskau's "Travels in England," and of Ranke's "History of the Popes," (3 vols., 1840,) of which Macaulay remarks, "It is such as might be expected from the skill, the taste, and the scrupulous integrity of the accomplished lady who, as an interpreter between the mind of Germany and the mind of Britain, has already deserved so well of both countries." (Review of Ranke's "History of the Popes.") Died in 1867.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1867.

Austin, (STEPHEN F.,) the founder of the State of Texas, was a son of Moses Austin, noticed above. He explored the region watered by the Colorado and Brazos Rivers in 1821, and conducted from New Orleans a party of emigrants, who settled where the city of Austin now stands. About the end of 1822 the grant made to his father was confirmed to him by the Mexican government. In the spring of 1833 the Texan colonists formed a constitution and applied for admission to the Mexican confederacy; but Austin, who visited the city of Mexico on this mission, found that country in a state of anarchy, and failed to obtain the ratification of the Texan constitution. He was detained at Mexico as a prisoner or hostage until September, 1835. About that time the Texans took arms to drive the Mexicans out of Texas, and appointed Austin commander-in-chief. In November, 1835, he went as commissioner to the United States to promote the liberation of Texas from the Mexican domination, and to obtain the recognition of Texas as an independent State. Died in December, 1836.

Austin, (WILLIAM,) of Lincoln's Inn, London, was the author of a poem on the passion of Christ, some prose works of a religious character, and a translation of Cicero on "Old Age." Died in 1633.

Austin or **Aus'ten**, (WILLIAM,) a designer and engraver, who lived in London about 1750. Views of buildings in Palmyra and Rome are his most noted works.

Austin, (WILLIAM,) an English physician and chemist of high reputation, was born in 1753. He practised at Oxford and in London, and was chosen physician to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital in 1786. He published a "Treatise on the Origin and Component Parts of the Stone in the Bladder," (1791,) and wrote several papers on gases. Died in 1793.

Austin, (WILLIAM,) an American lawyer and writer, born in 1778, rose to eminence at the Boston bar. His principal works are his "Letters from London," in 1802 and 1803, and "Essay on the Human Character of Jesus Christ," in 1807. Died in 1841.

Aus-tre-bęr'tą, SAINT, born in Artois in 633 A.D., was related to the royal family. She died in 704.

Austregilde, ōs'tr'r-zhĕld', the wife of Gontran, King of Burgundy, notorious for her crimes. Died in 560 A.D.

Austremoine, SAINT, sĀN'tōs't'r-mwân', [Lat. STREMO'NIUS,] the first Bishop of Auvergne, converted many pagans in Gaul about 250 A.D.

Autelli, ŏw-tel'lee, (JACOPO,) an Italian worker in mosaic, flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century. There is said to be a curious mosaic in the museum at Florence upon which he worked sixteen years.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Autelz, des, dā zō'tĕl', (GUILLAUME,) a French poet of considerable reputation in his day, but of no great merit, born in Burgundy in 1529. He is supposed to have died about 1600.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Autenrieth, von, fon ŏw'tęn-reet', (HERMANN FRIEDRICH,) a physician, born at Tübingen in 1799, succeeded his father as professor of anatomy in 1835. He published, besides other works, one "On the Diseases of the Common People of Great Britain," ("Ueber die Volkskrankheiten in Gross-Britannien," 1824.) Died January 9, 1874.

Autenrieth, von, (JOHANN HERMANN FERDINAND,) an able German medical writer and physiologist, born at Stuttgart in 1772, was the father of the preceding. He practised about one year (1794) at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and became professor of anatomy, etc. at Tübingen in 1797. He was distinguished for his varied knowledge and powers of observation, and wrote numerous works, the principal among which is a "Manual of Human Physiology," ("Handbuch der empirischen menschlichen Physiologie," 3 parts, 1801–02.) Died at Tübingen in 1835.

Auteroche, (CHAPPE D'.) See CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE.

Autharis. See ANTHERIC.

Authon. See AUTON.

Authville des Amourettes, d', dōt'vĕl' dā zā'moo'rĕt', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French tactician, who published several works on military subjects. He was born at Paris in 1716, and died there in 1762.

Autichamp, d', dō'te'shôN', (ANTOINE JOSEPH Eulalie de Beaumont—uh'lā'le' dęh bō'môN',) COUNT, born in 1744, was a brother of the marquis Jean T. Louis, noticed below. He fought for the American cause at Yorktown. Died in 1822.

Autichamp, d', (CHARLES,) a son of the preceding, born in 1770, was a royalist chief in the Vendean war of 1793. Died in 1852.

Autichamp, d', (CHARLES,) Seigneur de Miribel, a French officer, entered the army about 1640. He distinguished himself at Lerida and Lens. Died in 1692.

Autichamp, d', (JEAN THÉRÈSE LOUIS de Beaumont—dęh bō'môN',) MARQUIS, was born at Angers, of a distinguished French family, in 1738. He took an active part in the royalist cause during the Revolution until 1797, when he entered the service of Paul I. of Russia, where he obtained considerable distinction. Returning to France with the Bourbons in 1815, he was made lieutenant-general, and governor of the Louvre. Died in 1831.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire historique des Généraux Français."

Au'to-clēs, [Αὐτοκλῆς,] an Athenian general and orator, commanded in Thrace in 362 B.C.

Au-toc'rą-tēs [Αὐτοκράτης] of Athens, one of the earliest Greek dramatic poets.

Autoin. See ALDUIN.

Au-tol'ў-cus, [Αὐτόλυκος,] a Greek mathematician, born at Pitane, in Æolis, lived about 320 B.C. He taught mathematics to the philosopher Arcesilaus, and wrote two extant works, "On the Moving Sphere," and "On the Risings and Settings of the Stars."

See SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque."

Autolycus, a famous thief of antiquity, the son of Hermes. (See SISYPHUS.)

Au-tom'e-don, [Αὐτομέδων,] the name of a poet to whom are attributed a number of epigrams in the Greek Anthology. He is supposed to have been a native of Cyzicus, and to have lived in the reign of Nerva.

Automne, ō'ton', [Lat. AUTUM'NUS,] (BERNARD,) a French jurist, born near Agen about 1570. He wrote, besides other legal works, a "Commentary on the Common Law (*Coutume*) of Bordeaux." Died in 1666.

Auton, Authon, d', dō'tôN', or **Autun**, ō'tŭN' written also **Anton** and **D'Anton**, (JEHAN or JEAN,) a

French poet and chronicler, who is supposed to have been born about 1470. His reputation as a poet brought him to the notice of Anne of Brittany, queen of Louis XII., through whom he received the appointment of chronicler to the king. His "Annals of the Reign of Louis XII." are distinguished for their truth and fidelity. Died in 1527.

See GOUJET, "Bibliothèque Française."

Au-ton'o-ë, [Gr. *Αὐτονόη,*] a daughter of Cadmus, and a sister of Ino, was the wife of Aristæus, and mother of Actæon.

Au-toph-ra-dā'tēs, [Gr. *Αὐτοφραδάτης,*] a Persian general in the time of Artaxerxes III. and Darius II. He suppressed the revolt of Artabazus, Satrap of Lydia, and commanded the fleet of Darius in the war with Alexander the Great, in conjunction with Pharnabazus.

Autran, ō'trŏN', (JOSEPH,) a French poet, born at Marseilles in 1812. He produced in 1838 "Sports for the Winds," ("Ludibria Ventis,") which was received with favour, and in 1848 "The Daughter of Æschylus," a drama in five acts, which shared the prize of the Academy with the "Gabrielle" of Augier. His "Poems of the Sea" (1852) are admired. Died March 6, 1877.

Autreau, ō'trō', (JACQUES,) a French artist of the seventeenth century, was respectable both as a painter and dramatic writer. His comedy of "Port à l'Anglais" (1718) was eminently successful. Died in poverty, at Paris, in 1745, aged eighty-nine.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Autrey, ō'trȧ', (HENRI JEAN BAPTISTE **Fabry de Moncault**—fȧ'brē' dẹh mòN'kō',) COUNT, born in Paris in 1723. He was commander of a brigade of cavalry of Brittany; but was chiefly noted for the works he wrote in opposition to the Encyclopædists, (as the infidel philosophers of the French Revolution were called.) Died in 1777.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance littéraire."

Autrive, d', do'trēv', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French violinist and composer, was born at Saint Quentin in 1758, and died in 1824.

Autroche, d', dō'trosh', (CLAUDE **de Loynes**—dẹh lwȧn,) a French translator, born at Orléans in 1744. He published in 1804 a metrical version of Virgil's "Æneid," which he considered an improvement on the original. He proposed to give an edition of the Æneid such as he supposed Virgil would have written if he had lived long enough to make it perfect. In 1808 he produced a mediocre version of "Paradise Lost, separated (*dégagée*) from the superfluous parts which disfigure it." Died in 1823.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Au-tro'nI-us Pœ'tus was consul of Rome in 66 B.C., after which he was banished as an accomplice of Catiline.

Autumnus. See AUTOMNE.

Autun. See AUTON.

Auvei, ȧ-oo-v̂ā'ee, or **Auveiyar**, ȧ-oo-v̂ā-ee-ȧr', a Tamil (South Indian) poetess, of uncertain date, said to have been a pariah, and the sister of Tiruvalluvar, (q. v.) Her extant poems have high merit, and have won her the title of "the Sappho of Southern India."

Auvergne, ō-vẹrn', [Fr. pron. ō'vȧRñ',] (BERNARD,) the first Count of, obtained his title in 864. He joined the league of Charles the Bald in 877, but made his peace with the king in the following year, and afterwards rendered distinguished services to Louis II., who appointed him guardian to his son Louis III. He was killed in war in 884.

Auvergne, d', dō'vȧRñ', (ANTOINE,) a French operatic composer, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1713, went to Paris, where he became director of the Opera. Died in 1797.

Auvergne, d', (EDWARD,) an English historical writer, born in the island of Jersey about 1660. He was chaplain to William III., whom he accompanied in his wars in the Spanish Netherlands, of which he afterwards wrote the history. Died in 1737.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" SALMON, "History and Antiquities of Essex."

Auvergne, d', (GUILLAUME,) [Lat. GULIEL'MUS ARVER'NUS or ALVER'NUS,] Bishop of Paris, was born at Aurillac in the latter part of the twelfth century. A doctor of the Sorbonne, he was distinguished by his philosophical, mathematical, and theological studies, having written voluminously on the last subject. His chief work is a treatise on "The Universe," ("De Universo.") Died in 1249.

Auvergne, d', (LATOUR.) See LATOUR D'AUVERGNE.

Auvergne, d', (MARTIAL, mȧR'se'ȧl',) called also **Martial of Paris**, an eminent French lawyer, poet, and wit, was born in Paris about 1440. Among his works may be mentioned the "Decrees of Love," ("Les Arrests d'Amour,") partly in prose and partly in poetry, in imitation of the subjects treated in the courts of Love as established in that age, and a poem entitled "Vigils of the Death of Charles the Seventh." Died in 1508.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Auvergne, d', (PEYROLS, pȧ'rol',) a distinguished Provençal poet, many of whose songs are preserved in the Vatican and the Royal Library of Paris, flourished in the twelfth century.

See MILLOT, "Histoire littéraire des Troubadours;" SISMONDI, "De la Littérature du Midi de l'Europe."

Auvergne, d', (PIERRE,) also called **Petrus de Alvernia** (or **Arvernia**) and **Petrus de Cros**, a pupil of Thomas Aquinas, was born in Auvergne about 1250, and became one of the most distinguished philosophers and theologians of his day. He wrote several commentaries on Aristotle's works, was a socius of the Sorbonne, and canon of the Cathedral of Paris.

See BULÉE, "Historia Universitatis Parisiensis."

Auvergne, d', (PIERRE,) written also **Peyre d'Aulvergne**, a famous troubadour of Clermont, flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. He afterwards renounced the world and became a monk. He died, it is supposed, about 1215.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" MILLOT, "Histoire littéraire des Troubadours."

Auvergne, d', (PIERRE,) a celebrated French scholar, who became rector of the University of Paris in 1272. Died probably about 1300.

Auvergne, d', (THÉOPHILE MALO CORRET DE LA TOUR.) See LATOUR D'AUVERGNE.

Auvigny, d', dō'vẽn'ye', (JEAN **du Castre**—dü kȧst'R,) a French *littérateur*, born in Hainaut about 1710, is said to have been addicted to pleasure no less than to literature. Among his works are "Lives of Illustrious Men of France," (10 vols., 1739–57,) and a romance called "Memoirs of Madame de Barneveldt," (1732 or 1735.) He was killed at the battle of Dettingen in 1743.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Auvity, ō've'te', (JEAN ABRAHAM,) for several years a surgeon of the Foundling Hospital at Paris, was noted for his skill in treating the diseases of children. He wrote several medical essays. Died in 1821.

Auvray, ō'vRȧ', (FÉLIX,) a French historical painter, born in 1800, was one of the most distinguished pupils of Baron Gros. Died in 1833.

Auvray, (JEAN,) a French poet of considerable merit, but whose works are too often disfigured by indelicate allusions and coarseness of expression, born about 1590; died in 1633. His "Sacred Treasure" seems to have been the best of his productions.

Auvray, (LOUIS MARIE,) a French colonel, born in 1762, was prefect of La Sarthe from 1800 until 1814. He published "Statistics of the Department of La Sarthe," (1802.) Died in 1833.

Auvray, (PHILIPP PETER JOSEPH,) a portrait-painter, born at Dresden in 1778; died in 1815.

Auwera, ŏw-v̂ā'rȧ, (JOHANN GEORG,) an artist who was educated at Rome, but afterwards became court-sculptor in Bavaria, resided at Würzburg, where he died in 1756.

See JÄCK, 'Leben und Werke der Künstler Bambergs."

Auxbœuff, ō'buf', (PIERRE,) a French priest, eminent as a pulpit orator, lived at Paris about 1400.

Auxentius, awk-sen'she-us, [Fr. AUXENCE, ōk'sôNss',] Bishop of Milan, (Mediolanum,) born in Cappadocia about 310 A.D. He was at first an Arian, but afterwards recanted, and enjoyed the favour of the emperor Valentinian until his death in 374.

Aux-Epaules, ō'zȧ'pōl', [Lat. DE HU'MERIS, AD

Hu'meros, or De Scap'ulis.] a French soldier of fortune of the fifteenth century, took an active part in the civil wars under Charles VII., and served for a time in the English army. Died in 1643.

See Jean Chartier, "Chronique," and "La Mer des Histoires," Lyons, 1512.

Aux-il'i-us, a French theologian, lived about 900, and wrote some treatises against Pope Sergius III.

Auxiron, ōk'se'rŏn', (Jean Baptiste,) a French mathematician, born at Baume-les-Dames about 1680; died in 1760.

Auxiron, d', dōk'se'rŏn', (Claude François Joseph,) a French officer, born in Besançon in 1728, wrote some works on the best method of supplying Paris with water, and one (2 vols. 12mo) on "Government." Died in 1778.

Auxiron, d', (Jean Baptiste,) a French jurist, born at Besançon in 1736; died in 1800.

Auzanet, ō'zà'nà', (Barthélemi,) a French lawyer of high repute, born in Paris in 1591. He was engaged with De Lamoignon in an effort to produce a uniform system of laws throughout France, which, though it failed of its object, produced some valuable legal works. Died in 1673.

See Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Auziron, ō'ze'rŏn', (Jean Baptiste,) a French engineer, and writer on political economy, born at Besançon in 1728; died in 1778.

Auzoles, d', dō'zol', (Jacques,) Lord of La Peyre, and author of several works on Chronology and the Bible, was born in Auvergne in 1571, and died at Paris in 1642.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Auzou, ō'zoo', (Louis Napoléon,) a nonconformist French priest, born at Versailles in 1806, was a disciple of Abbe Châtel, founder of the "French Catholic Church." He wrote "On Sacerdotal Usurpations," (1832,) and other works, and protested against the celibacy of the clergy. In 1839 he retracted his heterodox opinions.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire."

Auzout, ō'zoo', (Adrien,) an able French astronomer, mathematician, and instrument-maker, born at Rouen, became one of the first members of the Academy of Sciences, founded in 1666. He was the inventor of the movable wire micrometer, and published a "Treatise on the Micrometer," (1667.) "He shares with Picard," says Biot, "the honour of having applied the telescope to graduated instruments or quadrants." Died at Rome about 1692.

See Delambre, "Histoire de l'Astronomie moderne;" Condorcet, "Éloges."

Auzoux or **Auzou**, ō'zoo', (Louis,) a French physician, born in the department of Eure in 1797. He invented a new art of imitating anatomical preparations with paste or pulp, (*pâte de carton*,) which becomes hard when it dries. He gave the name of *anatomie clastique* to his method, which is considered a very valuable invention. Died May 7, 1880.

Av-a-lo'ni-us, (Elvan,) a British missionary, who is said to have preached the gospel to the Bretons in the second century.

See Godwin, "De Episcopiis Anglicis;" Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Avalos, d', dà-và'lòs, sometimes written **Davalo** (dà-và'lo) by the Italians, the name of a noble family of Spanish origin, who migrated to the kingdom of Naples in the fifteenth century.

Avalos, d', (Alfonso,) Marquis of Pescara, an officer and friend of Ferdinand II. of Naples, to whom he rendered good service in his war against the French. He died from the effects of a wound in 1495, leaving a son Ferdinand, who was a famous general.

Avalos, d', (Alfonso,) Marquis del Vasto, (written also Del Guasto,) an able general, born at Naples in 1502, was a son of Iñigo, noticed below, and a first-cousin of the Marquis of Pescara. He entered the army of Charles V. at an early age, and greatly contributed to the victory of Pavía in 1525. He succeeded the Marquis of Pescara in command of the army in November of the same year. In the expedition against Tunis in 1535 he had the chief command of the land-forces. He succeeded De Leyva as captain-general of the Imperial forces in Italy, and became governor of Milan in 1536 or 1537. He was defeated with great loss by the French under Condé, at Cérisoles, in 1544. Died in 1546. His sonnets and *Rime* are commended.

See Botta, "Storia d'Italia;" Verri, "Storia di Milano;" Brantôme, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Avalos, d', (Costanza,) a distinguished poetess, sister of the preceding, lived about 1520. She became the wife of Alfonso Piccolomini, Duke of Amalfi. Her poetical talents, beauty, and virtue are highly praised by contemporary writers.

Avalos, d', (Ferdinando,) Marquis of Pescara, [in French, Le Marquis de Pescaire,] a famous general, born at Naples about 1490, was a son of Alfonso the elder, noticed above. About 1508 he married Vittoria Colonna, a poetess. (See Colonna, Vittoria.) He was taken prisoner by the French at Ravenna in 1512, and appointed general of the infantry in Italy by Charles V. about 1518. In 1521 he captured Milan from Lautrec, and in 1522 pillaged Genoa after he had taken it by storm. Pescara and the Duke of Bourbon invaded Provence in 1524, but were forced to retreat. The former formed the plan of the battle of Pavía, (1525,) and appears to be entitled to the honour of the victory, although he was not nominally the first in command. (See Lannoy, and Bourbon, Duc de.) Sismondi says Pescara had the greatest share in gaining this battle, in which he was wounded. Lannoy having gone to Spain with the royal captive, the chief command devolved on Pescara. At this juncture, several Italian princes formed a secret league to drive the Spaniards out of Italy, and attempted to seduce Pescara into the project; but he divulged the secret to Charles V. Died at Milan, in November, 1525.

See Paolo Giovio, "La Vita di Don Ferrando Davalo;" Brantôme, "Vies des Hommes illustres;" Giannone, "Storia civile del Regno di Napoli;" Guicciardini, "Istoria d'Italia;" Botta, "Storia d'Italia;" Verri, "Storia di Milano."

Avalos, d', (Iñigo,) Marquis del Vasto, a younger brother of Alfonso, Marquis of Pescara, noticed above, served under the great captain Gonzalo de Córdova, and died in his service in 1503.

Avalos, de, dà à-và'lòs, (Iñigo,) a Spanish general, who was a constant adherent of Alfonso V. of Aragon. Died in 1481.

Avalos, de, (Ruy Lopez,) father of the preceding, was Grand Constable of Castile, and a noted warrior. Died about 1427.

A-van-cī'nus, [Ger. pron. à-vânt-see'nûs,] (Nicolaus,) a learned Jesuit, rector of the colleges of Grätz, Passau, and Vienna, and author of several works on biography, criticism, and theology, was born in the Tyrol in 1612, and died in 1685.

See Jöcher, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Avançon, d', dà'vŏn'sŏn', (Guillaume,) Archbishop of Embrun, born about 1530, was a violent adversary of the Protestants. Died in 1600.

Avantio. See Avanzi.

Avantius, (Hieronymus.) See Avanzi, (Girolamo.)

Avanzi, à-vân'zee, or **Avantio**, à-vân'te-o, [Lat. Avan'tius,] (Giovanni Maria,) a distinguished Italian jurist and poet, born at Rovigo in 1549, was a friend of Torquato Tasso. He resided at Padua from 1606 until his death. He wrote "Il Satiro, Favola pastorale," a drama, (1587,) "The Glow-Worm," ("La Lucciola," a poem, 1627,) and other works in prose and verse, which remain in manuscript. Died in 1622.

See Mazzuchelli, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Avanzi, (Girolamo,) an Italian philologist and editor, born at Verona probably about 1460. He assisted Aldus Manutius in preparing the works of Latin authors for the press, and was rather bold and unscrupulous in his conjectural emendation of texts. Among the classics which he edited were Catullus, (1493,) Lucretius, (1500,) and the Younger Pliny, (1504.) He was living in 1534.

Avanzi, (Giuseppe,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1655, was more noted for the number than the quality of his productions. Lanzi says that he seems to have painted against time. He executed figures, landscapes, etc. His master-piece is the "Beheading of John the Baptist." Died in 1718.

Avanzi, (Niccolò,) a distinguished engraver of gems, of the sixteenth century. He was born at Verona, but worked mostly at Rome.

Avanzi, d', dȧ-vȧn'zee, (JACOPO DI PAOLO,) an eminent Italian painter of the fourteenth century, supposed to have been a native of Bologna or Padua. He worked at Bologna between 1370 and 1400. In his youth he painted Madonnas almost exclusively. He afterwards formed a partnership with Simone de' Crocefissi. His style resembled that of Giotto, whom he surpassed in attitude and expression. The frescos which he executed in San Felice, Padua, in 1376 were partly restored in 1773 by F. Zanoni.

Avanzini, ȧ-vȧn-zee'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Gaino, in Venetia, in 1753. He became professor of mathematics at Padua about 1797. Having been deprived of this place by the political events of 1801, he was restored in 1806. He was chosen in 1805 a member of the National Institute. He wrote essays on the resistance of fluids, and a "Treatise on the Theory of the Hydraulic Ram," (1815.) Died in 1827.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Avanzini, (GIUSTINIANO,) an Italian painter, who flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Avanzini, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Piacenza; died in 1733.

Avanzino, ȧ-vȧn-zee'no, a painter of many frescos in the churches of Rome, born at Città di Castello in 1552; died in 1629.

Avanzino, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian physician of Roveredo, became professor at Florence. He was a pupil of Vallisnieri, and defended the opinion of his master respecting the origin of springs, in a treatise, (1725.) Died in 1739.

Avanzo. See AVANZI.

Avanzo, d', dȧ-vȧn'zo, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Avella, July 3, 1811. In 1851 he was consecrated Bishop of Calvi and Teano, in the province of Caserta, and in 1876 he was made a cardinal-priest. He was an eminent orator. Died in 1884.

Avaray, d', dȧ'vȧ'rȧ', (ANTOINE LOUIS,) DUC, a French officer, born in 1759, chiefly distinguished for aiding the escape of Monsieur (afterwards Louis XVIII.) from Paris in June, 1791, of which Louis in gratitude published a full account after his accession to the throne. Died in Madeira (whither he had gone for his health) in 1811.

Avaray, d', (CLAUDE ANTOINE **de Bésiade**—dẹh bȧ'ze'ȧd',) DUC, father of the preceding, was born in 1740. He served in the Seven Years' war, was a deputy in the States-General, a member of the Constituent Assembly, (1790,) and a zealous royalist. He only escaped the guillotine by the death of Robespierre. In 1814 he carried the address of the Senate to Louis XVIII. Died in 1829.

Avaray, d', (CLAUDE THÉOPHILE DE BÉSIADE,) MARQUIS, a French general, born in 1655. He served in several campaigns before the peace of Ryswick, (1697,) and became maréchal-de-camp in 1702. He commanded a wing with great success at the battle of Almansa in 1707, and served under Villars in Flanders in 1710–12. Died in 1745.

Avas, ȧ-vȧs', (R. MOSES JUDAH,) a Jewish theological writer and poet, lived in the seventeenth century.

Avătâr, av'ȧ-tȧr', or **Avătârā**, av'ȧ-tȧ'rȧ, [from ăvă, "off," "away," "down," and tără, a "crossing over" or passing from one thing to another,] a term signifying "descent" or "transformation," applied in the Hindoo mythology to an incarnation of one of the principal deities, particularly of Brahma, Siva, and Vishnu. The avatars of Vishnu are especially celebrated; they are named as follows: 1. Matsya, the "Fish;" 2. Kûrma, (kōōrmȧ,) the "Tortoise;" 3. Varâha, the "Boar;" 4. Narasingha, the "Man-Lion;" 5. Vâ'mana, (or Wâ'mana,) the "Dwarf;" 6. Parasurâ'ma, (called in the common dialect Pŭr'asoorâm';) 7. Râma Chandra; 8. Krishna; 9. Bōōddha, (Buddha;) the tenth, which is yet to come, is called Kalki. The particular Avatars of Vishnu will be treated of more fully under their respective heads. (See MATSYA, KÛRMA, etc.)

Avaux, d', dȧ'vō', a violin-player and composer, who lived in Paris in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Avaux, d', (CLAUDE **de Mesmes**—dẹh mĕm,) COUNT, one of the most distinguished French diplomatists of the seventeenth century, was born about 1595. He was sent on a mission to Venice in 1627. About 1643 he was appointed a plenipotentiary to conduct the intricate negotiations required to terminate the Thirty Years' war. He passed several ensuing years at the Hague, at Münster, and at various German courts, and is said to have gained the confidence of foreign powers by his integrity. Before he had completed the negotiations which resulted in the peace of Westphalia, (1648,) he was recalled by Mazarin, in consequence of the intrigues and jealousy of Servien, who had been sent as his colleague. He died in 1650. He left diplomatic memoirs, which were published in 1674.

See RETZ, "Mémoires;" FLASSAN, "Histoire de la Diplomatie Française."

Avaux, d', (JEAN ANTOINE DE MESMES,) COUNT, a French diplomatist, born in 1640, was a nephew of the preceding, whose talents he is said to have inherited. He was one of the plenipotentiaries who negotiated the treaty of Nymwegen, (1678,) after which he was ambassador to Holland until 1688. In 1689 he was envoy extraordinary to James II. in Ireland. He also had some agency in the treaty of Ryswick, (1697.) Died in 1709. The "Negotiations of Count d'Avaux" were published in 6 vols., 1753.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," especially chap. xii. of vol. iii.; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Avaux, d', (JEAN ANTOINE DE MESMES,) COUNT, a judge and academician, born in Paris in 1661, was a grand-nephew of Claude, noticed above. He became first president of the Parliament of Paris in 1712, and courageously headed that Parliament in opposition to several measures of the regency, especially to the financial schemes of Law in 1718. He was elected in 1710 to the French Academy. He was noted for his bon-mots. Died in 1723.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie."

Avaux, d', (JEAN JACQUES DE MESMES,) a French judge, born in 1640, was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1688.

Avebury, BARON; created 1900. See LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN.

Aved, ȧ'vĕd', (JACQUES ANDRÉ JOSEPH,) a successful French portrait-painter, born at Douay in 1702, was a pupil of La Belle. He was elected a member of the Academy of Paris in 1734, soon after which he was appointed portrait-painter to the king. Among his works are portraits of Mehemet-Effendi, J. B. Rousseau, and Mirabeau. He is said to have been particularly successful in representing character. Died in 1766.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Av'e-dik, Patriarch of Armenia. Having persecuted or offended the Catholics, he was abducted by the Jesuits about 1704, and imprisoned at Messina.

Aveelen. See AVELEN.

Aveen, ȧ-vān', (ADRIAN,) a Dutch engraver, born at Amsterdam, lived about 1700.

Aveiro, ȧ-vā'e-ro, (Don José **de Mascarenhas**—dȧ mȧs-kȧ-rĕn'yȧs,) DUKE OF, a Portuguese nobleman of infamous character, born in Lisbon about 1710, is chiefly noted for his having been one of the prime actors in an attempt to assassinate the king (José I.) in 1758, for which he was broken on the wheel, and his property confiscated. This conspiracy was originated by the Jesuits and discontented nobles in revenge for the protection which the king gave to the Marquis of Pombal.

Aveis or **Aveys**, a-vās' or ȧ-vīs', written also **Avis**, SULTAN, second sovereign of the Persian dynasty of Ilkhânian princes. He became sultan in 1356. He is represented as the benefactor of his people and a munificent patron of learning. Died in 1374.

Avé-Lallemant, ȧ'vā' lȧl'mȯn', (EDUARD,) a German botanist, of French descent, born in 1803. He was for many years employed in the Saint Petersburg Botanic Garden. Died at Lübeck, May 17, 1867.

Avé-Lallemant, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN BENEDIKT,) a German author, born at Lübeck, May 23, 1809. He was educated at Jena, and was a lawyer and magistrate

at Lübeck from 1851 to 1868. He wrote "Das Deutsche Gaunerthum," (1858; 4th vol., 1862,) in which are interesting studies in the *argot* of German criminals, and a history of crime in Germany. He also wrote several books on police-matters, including a series of remarkable police and detective stories.

Avé-Lallemant, (ROBERT CHRISTIAN BERTHOLD,) a brother of the preceding, was born July 25, 1812. He studied medicine at Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris, and practised his profession for many years at Rio Janeiro. His principal works are "Reise durch Brasilien," (1859–60,) "Wanderungen durch Paris," (1877,) and "Luiz de Camoens," (1879.) Died October 10, 1884.

Avelen, van den, vän den ä′vẹh-lẹn, or **Aveclen,** ä′vā′lẹn, also written **Aveele,** (JOHAN,) a Dutch engraver of moderate ability, worked at Stockholm from 1702 to 1712.

Aveline, ȧv′lēn′, (ANTOINE,) a French engraver and designer, born in Paris about 1660. He engraved many landscapes and views of cities. Died in 1712.

Aveline, (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) an engraver of mediocre abilities, was born in Paris in 1718. He worked chiefly for the booksellers. Died in London in 1762.

Aveline, (JEAN,) an engraver, born in Paris, was a brother of the preceding.

Aveline, (PIERRE,) a designer and engraver, born in Paris in 1710, was a cousin of the preceding. He was the most able artist of the family. He engraved after Jordaens, Watteau, Teniers, Rubens, Albani, and his own designs. Died about 1760.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Avellaneda, ä-vēl-yä-nä′dä, (NICOLAS,) a statesman of the Argentine Republic, born October 1, 1836. He studied law at Córdoba and Buenos Ayres, and in 1861 was made professor of political economy in the University of Buenos Ayres. He was a member of the cabinet in Sarmiento's administration, and was president of the republic from 1874 to 1880. Died November 27, 1885.

Avellaneda, de, dȧ ä-vēl-yä-nä′dä, (ALONSO FERNANDEZ,) the assumed name of a Spanish author who in 1614 published a sequel to the first part of "Don Quixote," before Cervantes had published his second part. This spurious continuation, entitled "Segundo Tomo del ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote," was translated into French by Le Sage, (1704,) and into English in 1805. Avellaneda's work is much inferior to that of Cervantes, but has some literary merit. His real name is not known. His prologue contains a scurrilous attack on Cervantes.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Avellaneda, de, (Don GARCIA—gär-thee′ä,) Count of Castrillo, a distinguished Spanish statesman, born about 1600. He was sent by Philip IV. as viceroy to Naples in 1653. During his administration two hundred thousand people are said to have died of plague in the city alone in six months. Avellaneda has been justly censured for the inefficiency of his measures of prevention.

See GIANNONE, "Storia civile del Regno di Napoli."

Avellaneda, de, (GERTRUDIS GOMES,) a popular Spanish poetess, born in the island of Cuba in 1816, was a daughter of a naval officer. She settled at Madrid about 1840, and published a volume of "Lyric Poems" in 1841. Her tragedies, "Alfonso Munio," "Principe de Viana," and "Egilona," had great success. She was married in 1846 to Don Pedro Sabator, who died the same year. She afterwards produced two poems, "The Cross," ("La Cruz,") and the "Last Accent of my Harp," and several dramas, among which are "The Glories of Spain," (1850,) "The Flower-Girl," ("La Hija de las Flores,") and "La Sonambula." Died February 1, 1873.

Avellani. See AVELLONI, (GIUSEPPE.)

Avellar, de, dȧ ä-vēl-laR′, (FRANCISCO GOMES,) a Portuguese prelate, born in 1739, became Bishop of Algarve in 1789. He merited the title of public benefactor by his improvements in agriculture. Died in 1816.

Avellino, ä-vēl-lee′no, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian antiquary and numismatist, born at Naples in 1788. He became professor of Greek in the University of Naples in 1815. In 1839 he was appointed director of the Museo Borbonico. He wrote many treatises on medals and antiquities. Died in 1850.

Avellino, (GIULIO,) a Sicilian landscape-painter, called IL MESSINESE, ("the Messinese,") was a pupil of Salvator Rosa. His style resembles that of his master, but is not so wild. He worked at Ferrara, where he died about 1700.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Avellino, (ONOFRIO,) a skilful Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Naples in 1674, was a pupil of Solimena. He was especially successful in portraits. He worked at Naples and at Rome, where he died in 1741. Among his best works is a fresco in the church of San Francesco di Paolo in Rome.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Avellone. See AVELLONI.

Avelloni, ä-vēl-lo′nee, (FRANCESCO,) a prolific Italian dramatist, born at Venice in 1756. His first play, "Giulio Assassino," was performed with success at Naples. He wrote many plays which were brought on the stage of Naples under the name of the Prince of Sangro, who paid him eight ducats apiece. He was most successful in the sentimental drama, sometimes called the "lachrymose." Among his works are the "Lantern of Epictetus," and "Il Sogno d'Aristo," ("Aristo's Dream.") Died at Rome in 1837.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Avelloni or **Avellani,** ä-vēl-lä′nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet of great imagination, born at Venice in 1761. Among his works is "Padova Riacquistata," ("Padua Recovered," 1790.) Died at Venice in 1817.

A′ven, Da′ven, Davent, dȧ′vẹN′, or **D'Avesnes,** an engraver, the time and place of whose birth are unknown. He engraved on copper several works of Primaticcio and Giulio Romano.

Avenant. See DAVENANT.

Av-e-nā′rĭ-us, (JOHANN,) a German theologian, born at Eger in 1520. His German name was Habermann, (or Hafermann, *i.e.* "Oatman,") which, according to the custom of the time, he changed to the Latin equivalent *Avenarius.* He was professor of theology at Jena. He published a Hebrew Lexicon, (1568,) and other works. Died in 1590.

Avenarius, (JOHANN,) a Protestant minister, born at Steinbach in 1670. He preached at Berka and Gera, and wrote several theological and musical works, among which is "Evangelic Doctrine, or Song-Sermons," ("Evangelische Lehr, oder Lieder-Predigten," 1729.) Died at Gera in 1736.

Avenarius, (JOHANN,) a grandson of Johann, (1520–90,) noticed above, was professor of eloquence. He wrote "Synopsis Œconomica," and other works, dated 1608–28.

Avenarius, (THOMAS,) a German composer, born near Leipsic, published some songs in 1614.

Avenbrugger. See AUENBRUGGER.

Avendanno, ä-vẽn-dän′no, (PEDRO **Nuñez**—noon′-yĕth,) a Spanish jurist, lived about 1540.

Avenel, ȧv′nĕl′, (GEORGES,) a French author, born at Beaumont, in Oise, December 31, 1828. In 1865 he published "Anacharsis Clootz," a singular and fantastical work, and in 1875 "Lundis Revolutionnaires," made up of historical essays. Died at Bougival, July 1, 1876.

Avenel, (PAUL,) a brother of the foregoing, was born at Chaumont, October 9, 1823. He published many plays and poems, and several romances, chiefly historical.

Avenelles, des, dā ȧv′nĕl′, (ALBIN or AUBIN,) a French satirical poet, born in 1480, was canon of Soissons. He translated into verse the "Remède d'Amour" of Æneas Sylvius, (Pius II.)

See GOUJET, "Bibliothèque Française."

Avenelles, des, (PHILIPPE,) a French translator of Plutarch's "Lives," (Paris, 1558.)

Avenelles, des, (PIERRE,) an advocate of the Parliament of Paris, chiefly known by his disclosure of the Amboise conspiracy (formed in 1560 by the Prince de Condé) to remove the Guise family from about the person of Francis II.

Avenpace, ä′vẽn-pä′thä, **Avempace,** ä′vẽm-pä′thä, **Abenpace,** or more properly **Ibn-Bâjah,** ĭb′n-bä′jȧh,

Aboo-Bekr-Moham'med-Ibn-Yahya—yâh'hyâ,) a celebrated Arabian philosopher, born probably at Saragossa. He practised medicine at Seville, which he quitted about 1120 A.D. He afterwards became vizier at the court of Fez, where he is supposed to have died about 1130. He was one of the teachers of Averroës, and was a devoted admirer of Aristotle. Avenpace wrote treatises on philosophy, metaphysics, etc.

See N. Antonio, "Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus;" Casiri, "Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana;" Wüstenfeld, "Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte."

Avenport, d', dâv'en-port, (Francis Christopher,) an English monk, born at Coventry about 1598, was chaplain to Charles II. Died in 1665.

Av-en-tī'nus, (or â-vên-tee'nûs,) (Johannes,) a historian of much merit, whose family name was Thürmaier or Thürnmaier, was born at Abensberg, in Bavaria, in 1466. Having taught eloquence, etc. at Vienna and Ingolstadt, he was invited to Munich in 1512, and became the tutor of the duke's sons. His chief work is a "History of Bavaria," ("Annales Boiorum," 1554,) which was generally esteemed, and highly praised by Leibnitz. The editor of this work suppressed some passages unfavourable to the Romish Church, which were restored in an edition published by Cisner in 1580. Died in 1534.

See J. Ziegler, "Vita Aventini;" D. W. Moller, "Dissertatio de J. Aventino," 1698.

Av'en-zo'ar, written also **Avenzohar** or **Aben-zohar**, a corruption of the Arabic name **Ibn-Zohr**, (ĭb'n zōhr,) a celebrated Arabian physician, born probably near Seville, Spain, about 1075. According to some modern authorities, he was a Jew. He was a son of an eminent physician of similar name who wrote several works and died in 1130. The son became vizier of the Sultan Abdel-Moomĕn. Died at Seville in 1162. His principal work, commonly called "Teiseer," ("Teisîr," "Taisîr," or "Theizir,") is one of the most valuable works of the Arabian physicians.

See Leo Africanus, "De Viris illustribus;" Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca;" Casiri, "Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana."

Avenzoar the Younger, a son of the preceding, born at Seville about 1114, was a distinguished physician and poet. He succeeded his father as chief physician to the Sultan Abdel-Moomĕn, and was raised to the rank of vizier. He wrote several medical works, which are not extant. Died at Morocco about 1200. By Arabian writers he was accounted the most eminent of the family.

See Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca;" N. Antonio, "Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus."

Aver. See Auer.

Aver, â'vẽr, (Johann Paul,) a German painter, born at Nuremberg in 1636; died in 1687.

Averani, â-và-rā'nee, (Benedetto,) an eminent Italian professor and classical scholar, born at Florence in 1645, became in 1676 professor of Greek, and afterwards of humanities, in the University of Pisa. He was very successful as a teacher of the Greek and Roman languages and antiquities. His lectures on Thucydides, Euripides, Cicero, Livy, and Virgil were published in three volumes, (1716.) He wrote other works, in prose and verse. Died at Pisa in 1707.

See G. Averani, "Benedicti Averani Vita;" Fabroni, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Averani, (Giuseppe,) a celebrated jurist, brother of the preceding, born at Florence in 1662, was also distinguished for his attainments in the physical sciences. He became in 1684 professor of law at Pisa, where he lectured with high reputation for many years. He wrote, besides other works, a "Discourse on the Law of War and Peace," ("Disputatio de Jure Belli et Pacis," 1703,) and "Interpretations of Law," ("Interpretationes Juris," 1716–36.) His Latinity is admired by Italian critics. Died in 1738.

See Fabroni, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" Tipaldo, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" Mazzuchelli, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Averani, (Niccolò,) brother of the preceding, an eminent Italian advocate and mathematician, who edited the works of Gassendi, was born at Florence about 1650; died in 1727.

Averara, (Giovanni Battista,) an Italian fresco-painter, born at Bergamo, was an imitator of Titian. He was a good colorist, and excelled in painting infants and landscape-backgrounds. He was in the prime of life when he died in 1548.

Averdy, de l', deh lăvẽr'de', called also **Laverdi**, (Clément Charles François,) a French statesman, born in Paris about 1720, was made comptroller-general of the finances in 1763. He recommended the abolition of the transit-duties on grain, which was afterwards carried into effect, and proposed other salutary measures, but was soon after removed from office. He perished by the guillotine in 1793.

A'vẽr-ell, also written **Auerell**, (William,) an English pamphleteer of the sixteenth century, wrote a "Dial for Daintie Darlings," (London, 1590,) and other works.

A'vẽr-ill or **A'vẽr-ell**, (William W.,) an American general, born in the State of New York, graduated at West Point in 1855. In the autumn of 1862 he was appointed a captain in the regular army, and brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a troop of cavalry in several actions fought in Virginia in 1863. In December of that year he conducted a raid into Southwestern Virginia and destroyed a large amount of stores at Salem. He served under Sigel and Hunter in West Virginia in 1864. He died in 1900.

Averkam, van, vân â'vẽr-kâm', written also **Averkampen**, (Hendrik,) a Dutch landscape and marine painter, born at Kampen about the end of the sixteenth century, was called "the Mute of Kampen." His history is unknown. His drawings are more prized than his pictures, the colours of which have been injured by time.

Av'eroff, (George,) a Greek philanthropist, was born at Metzovo, Epirus, in 1829. He acquired great wealth in business in Moscow and as a banker in Alexandria. He gave large sums to public charities, education, and the erection of public buildings in Greece, and rebuilt in marble the ancient Stadium of Athens, in which the Olympic games were revived in 1896. He died August 4, 1899.

Averoldi, â-và-rol'dee, (Giulio Antonio,) an Italian antiquary, born at Venice in 1651, became a resident of Brescia. He formed a rich collection of medals, marbles, etc., and wrote a treatise on the paintings and antiquities of Brescia, (1700.) Died in 1717.

See Brulliot, "Dictionnaire des Monogrammes."

Averoni, â-và-ro'nee, (Valentino,) an Italian theologian, a native of Florence, lived between 1550 and 1600.

Averrhoës. See Averroës.

Averroës,* â-vẽr'ro-ēz, or **A-ver'ro-is**, written also **Averois**, **Averoys**, or **Averrhoes**, the common form of the name of **Ibn-Roshd**, (ĭb'n rōsh'd,) one of the most famous of all the Arabian philosophers and physicians, was born at Córdova, in Spain, probably in the first quarter of the twelfth century. He was a pupil of Avenpace and Avenzoar. He became cadi (judge) at Seville and Córdova, and enjoyed a high degree of favour at the court of Aboo-Yoosuf-Yakoob-Al-Mansoor-Billah, at Morocco. His celebrity as a writer rests chiefly on his Commentary on Aristotle, which in the middle ages obtained for him the title of "The Commentator." He is mentioned by Dante, in the "Inferno," canto iv., as

"Averroïs che il gran comento feo."†

His works are extremely numerous. He wrote on medicine, theology, law, logic, etc. Some of his works have been translated into Latin and Hebrew. He died at Morocco in 1198. He seems to have been a more devout believer in the philosophy of Aristotle than in the religion of Mohammed. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the disciples of Aristotle in Italy were divided into two sects, the Averroists and the Alexandrists.

See Leo Africanus, "De Viris illustribus;" N. Antonio, "Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus;" Brucker, "History of Philosophy;" Tennemann, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" E. Renan, "Averroës et Averroïsme," 1852; Dr. F. Hoefer's article on Averroes, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

* Chaucer, after Dante, writes the name Averrois. (See Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales."

† "Averroïs who wrote the great Commentary."

Aversa, ä-vĕr'sä, (TOMMASO,) an Italian poet and dramatist, born at Antistrato, in Sicily. He was patronized by several cardinals and dukes, and gained considerable reputation by his poems, among which are "Piramo e Tisbe," an idyl, (1617,) and "The Pilgrim," ("Il Pellegrino," a drama, 1641.) He translated Virgil's "Æneid" into Sicilian verse, (1654–60.) Died in 1663.

A'ver-y, (ELROY MCKENDREE,) author, born at Erie, Michigan, in 1844. He became a teacher at Battle Creek, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio, and wrote textbooks on chemistry, natural philosophy, etc., also "History of the United States and its People" (16 vols.)

Avesani, ä-vä-sä'nee, (GIOACHINO,) an Italian poet, born at Verona in 1741, became professor of rhetoric at Verona in 1775. In 1807 he published a volume of elegant Latin and Italian poems, ("Poesie Italiane e Latine.") Among his works is "The Metamorphoses," ("Le Metamorfosi," a poem, 1812.) His edition of "Orlando Furioso," in which the licentious passages are suppressed, appeared in 1820. Died in 1818.

See MOSCHINI, "Della Letteratura Veneziana del Secolo XVIII."

Avesbury, (ROBERT OF.) See ROBERT OF AVESBURY.

Avesne, d', (BAUDOUIN.) See BAUDOUIN D'AVESNE.

Avesne, d', dä'vĕn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French fanatic of the seventeenth century, who claimed a divine mission for himself, and made virulent attacks upon the king and his ministers. He is supposed to have died about 1660.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Aveyro. See AVEIRO.

Avezac, d', dä'vzäk', (AUGUSTE GENEVIÈVE VALENTIN,) nephew of Jean Pierre Valentin, noticed below, was a native of Saint Domingo. Having settled in the United States, he became a successful lawyer, and in 1831 was appointed chargé-d'affaires to the Netherlands. Died in 1850.

Avezac, d', (JEAN PIERRE VALENTIN,) son of Pierre Valentin, noticed below, was born in 1756, and was one of the deputies sent to France in 1790 to oppose the revolutionary ideas then prevalent. Died in Saint Domingo in 1803.

Avezac, d', (PIERRE VALENTIN,) a French lawyer, born at Tarbes in 1719, emigrated in 1748 to Saint Domingo, where he became a planter and was distinguished for his zeal in promoting public improvements. Died in 1781.

Avezac, d', (PIERRE VALENTIN DOMINIQUE JULIEN,) son of the preceding, born in Saint Domingo in 1769, removed to New Orleans, where he died in 1831. He translated Scott's "Marmion" into French.

Avezzana, ä-vĕt-zä'nä, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian patriot, born in Piedmont in 1797, fought in the republican campaigns of 1821–23, afterwards served in Mexico under Santa Anna, and took part in the Italian revolution of 1848. He died in 1879.

Aviani, ä-ve-ä'nee, an excellent Italian painter of architecture, landscapes, and marine views, born at Vicenza, adorned the ceilings of several churches in that city. Some of his works contain figures painted by Carpioni. He flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Aviano, ä-ve-ä'no, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian poet, born at Vicenza, was, according to Ginguené, one of the most successful burlesque poets of his time. He published three satirical chapters, ("Capitoli," 1603,) which are praised by several Italian critics. Died about 1608.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

A-vĭ-ā'nus, (FLAVIUS,) a Roman poet, who is often confounded with Rufus Festus Avienus, was the author of numerous fables in verse, which are sometimes printed with those of Æsop. His date is uncertain. He probably lived between 200 and 350 A.D.

Aviau du Bois de Sanzay, ä've'ō' dü bwä dĕh sŏn'zä', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) Archbishop of Bordeaux, noted for his piety and benevolence, was born in 1736, in the diocese of Poitiers. He emigrated in the Revolution, but, returning in disguise, visited all parts of his diocese, at great personal hazard. Though appointed archbishop by Napoleon, he sided with the pope in his contests with the French emperor. He was named a peer in 1815, and died in 1826.

See J. TOURNON, "Précis de la Vie de Monseigneur C. F d'Aviau," 1829.

Avʻĭ-bus, (GASPARO OSELLO, gäs-pä'ro o-sel'lo, or GAS'PAR AB OSEL'LO,) an Italian engraver of Padua, lived about 1560–80. He imitated the style and copied some of the prints of Giorgio Ghisi surnamed Mantovano.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Avicebron, ä-ve-thä-brŏn', (SOLOMON IBN GABIROL,) a Spanish Jew and philosopher, was author of a work called "Source of Life," ("Fons Vitæ,") which was often noticed by Albertus Magnus and Aquinas. He applied the philosophy of Aristotle to the Mosaic doctrines. M. Munck has recently proved the identity of Avicebron with Solomon Ibn Gabirol, who was distinguished as a religious poet, and died at Malaga in 1070.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Av-ĭ-çen'na, [It. pron. ä-ve-chĕn'nä; Fr. AVICENNE,* ä've'sĕnn',] the Latin form of **Ibn-Sînâ**, Ib'n-see'nä, the most illustrious of Arabian physicians, born at Afshena, a village in Bokhara, 980 A.D. He was a remarkable instance of precocity as well as activity of intellect. He is said to have been a thorough master of Moslem theology, and of the chief branches of mathematical and physical science then cultivated, including arithmetic, algebra, Euclid's elements, and the Almagest of Ptolemy, before he was sixteen. At this age he began the study of medicine, of natural science, and of the metaphysical writings of Aristotle. Before he was twenty he had the reputation of being the most learned and gifted man of his time. He was patronized in turn by several Mohammedan princes, among whom he had acquired great fame by his extraordinary skill in the cure of diseases. Although he applied himself intensely to study and to the composition of his numerous works, he appears to have given himself with scarcely less ardour to the pursuit of pleasure, to the ruin of his constitution, so that it was said of him that his philosophy could not procure him wisdom nor all his medical skill procure him health. He died in 1037, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Among his numerous writings we may particularly mention his "Rule" or "System of Medicine," ("Canon Medicinæ,") a great work, the different parts of which treat of anatomy and physiology, materia medica, and the various diseases to which man is subject, with their appropriate remedies. It was originally written in Arabic, and has been translated into Hebrew as well as into Latin. He wrote various other works, including a book on animals, said to be little more than a paraphrase of Aristotle's "History of Animals," and a work on the "Soul," ("De Animâ;") also several small treatises on alchemy and other subjects. No man, except Aristotle and Galen, exercised so absolute an authority in science, during the middle ages, as Avicenna. For five centuries his "Canon" was regarded as the highest authority in the schools of Europe.

See IBN-KHALLIKÂN's "Biographical Dictionary," published by De Slane, Paris, 1842: FREIND, "History of Physic:" BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy:" WÜSTENFELD, "Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte:" S. KLEIN, "Dissertatio de Avicenna medico," 1846, CHOULANT, "Handbuch der Bücherkunde für die ältere Medicin;" ABULFARAJ, "Oriental History:" ABULFEDA, "Universal History."

A-vĭd'ĭ-us Cas'sĭ-us, a brave and able Roman general, born in Syria, was noted for his extreme severity as a disciplinarian. He commanded under Marcus Aurelius the army which defeated the Parthians in 165 A.D., and a few years later was appointed governor of Syria. Having several legions under his command, he revolted in 175 A.D. and declared himself emperor. He made himself master of Egypt and of Asia east of Mount Taurus. Marcus Aurelius was about to march against him, when Avidius was killed by his own officers in 175 A.D.

A-vĭ-e'nus, (RUFUS FESTUS,) a Roman poet, who probably lived about 400 A.D. He is supposed to have been a native of Italy, and to have been a pagan. The works which have come down to us under his name are a Latin paraphrase, in hexameters, of the "Periegesis" of Dionysius, a translation of the "Phenomena" and

* Chaucer writes the name AVYCEN. (See the "Pardoneres Tale.")

"Prognostica" of Aratus, and a fragment (seven hundred and three lines) of a poem called "The Maritime Region," ("Ora Maritima.") His style is superior to that of contemporary writers.

See WERNSDORF, "Poetæ Latini minores."

Avigador, ä-ve-gä-dôr′, (SOLOMON BEN ABRAHAM,) a Jewish philosopher and writer, lived about 1400.

Avila, de, (ALFONSO.) See ALPHONSUS ABULENSIS.

Avila, de, dà ä′ve-lä, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish portrait-painter of Seville, lived in the first part of the seventeenth century. His portraits were celebrated for their fidelity.

Avila, de, (GIL GONZALEZ,) a Spanish biographer and antiquary, born at Avila about 1577. He published in 1606 "The Antiquities of Salamanca, with the Lives of its Bishops," and in 1623 a description of Madrid, with the lives of the principal natives, in his "Theatre of the Greatness (or "Glories") of Madrid," ("Teatro de las Grandezas de Madrid.") His chief work, "Ecclesiastical Theatre," ("Teatro eclesiastico," 4 vols., 1645–53,) giving the biographies of the bishops and archbishops of the two Castiles, was left unfinished at his death. Died in 1658.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Avila, de, (HERNANDO,) was painter and sculptor to Philip II. of Spain. He appears to have worked chiefly in Toledo, where about 1568 he painted two altar-pieces, —a "John the Baptist" and an "Adoration of the Kings." Died about 1600.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

Avila, de, (JUAN,) an eloquent and zealous Spanish preacher, born in La Mancha about 1500, was called "the Apostle of Andalusia," in which province he laboured with success as home-missionary for twenty years. Among his converts were Saint Francisco Borja and Saint Teresa de Jesus. He died in 1569, leaving, besides other religious works, "Spiritual Letters," which were translated into French and (partly) into English.

See LUIS DE MUÑOZ, "Vida de Juan de Avila," 1635.

Avila, de, (Don SANCHO,) a Spanish general, born at Avila in 1523. He was an officer in the expedition against the corsair Dragut, in Africa, in 1550. He went to the Netherlands in 1567 with the Duke of Alva, of whose guard he was then commander. It was Avila who arrested the Counts Egmont and Hoorn at Brussels. He failed in an attempt to relieve Middelburg in 1574, but in the same year defeated Count Louis of Nassau at Mook or Mookerheide. In 1577 he withdrew with his army from the Low Countries in compliance with the treaty of Ghent. Died at Lisbon in 1583. According to the Dutch historians, he was as cruel as Alva.

See BRANTÔME, "Capitaines étrangers;" DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle;" MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. ii.

Avila y Zuñiga, de, dà ä′ve-lä e thoon-yee′gä, (LUIS,) a Spanish historian who lived in the reign of Charles V., whose favour he enjoyed. He was ambassador to Rome in the time of Paul IV. and Pius IV., served in the war against the Protestant German princes, and commanded the Spanish cavalry at the siege of Metz in 1552. He wrote "Commentaries of the War of Charles V. in Germany in the Years 1546 and 1547," (1548,) which was translated into English and other languages. This work has been praised for the elegance and conciseness of its style, but is considered partial by some judges. He appears to have died about 1560.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle."

Aviler, ä′ve′lä′, (AUGUSTIN CHARLES,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1653, studied in Rome, with the aid of a pension from the king. He worked some time with Mansard, in Paris, and afterwards erected several fine buildings at Carcassonne, Nîmes, and Toulouse, among which is the palace of the Archbishop of Toulouse. He published a "Course of Architecture," (1691,) often reprinted, and a good "Dictionary of all the Terms of Architecture, Civil and Hydraulic." Died at Montpellier in 1700.

See FONTENAI, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Avis. See AVEIS.

Avisenna. See AVICENNA.

Av′i-son, (CHARLES,) an eminent English musician and musical critic, born about 1710, passed nearly all his life at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he was church organist. He was a pupil of Geminiani, and published an ingenious and able "Essay on Musical Expression," (1752,) which displays good taste, scholarship, and sound judgment. It was, however, severely and bitterly criticised by Dr. Hayes, professor of music at Oxford. Avison's reputation as a composer rests chiefly upon his concertos. Died in 1770.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Avisse, ä′vèss′, a blind French versifier, born in 1772, became professor in the Institution for the Blind at Paris. Died in 1801. A volume of his poems was published in 1802.

Avisse, (ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) a French comic poet, born in Paris about 1694. He wrote "The Divorce," and other comedies, which had a temporary success. Died in 1747.

Avitabile, ä-ve-tä′be-lä, (PIETRO,) an Italian missionary, died at Goa in 1650.

See F. MAGGI, "Vita d'Avitabile Pietro."

Avitabile, d', dä-ve-tä′be-lä, or **Avitable,** ä-ve-tä′blà, (BIASIO **Magoli**—mä-go′lee,) an Italian writer of poetry and biography, lived at Naples in the seventeenth century.

Avitus. See ELAGABALUS.

A-vī′tus, (AL′CIMUS ECDIC′IUS,) SAINT, Bishop of Vienne, was born in Auvergne about the middle of the fifth century. He obtained great reputation for learning, and succeeded his father as bishop about 490 A.D. He was a zealous adversary of Arianism, from which he converted Sigismund, Prince of Burgundy. He wrote letters, homilies, and other works, some of which are lost. Among his extant works is a poem, or series of poems, "On the Creation of the World," "On Original Sin," "On the Deluge," ("Diluvio Mundi,") etc. "The analogy of these two poems," says Guizot, referring to Milton's epic, "is a curious literary fact, and that of Saint Avitus deserves the honour of being compared to that of Milton." Died in 525.

See CEILLIER, "Auteurs sacrés;" BOLLANDUS, "Acta Sanctorum."

Avitus, (GALLONIUS,) a governor of Thrace in the time of Aurelian.

Avitus, (JULIUS,) successively governor of Mesopotamia, Asia, and Cyprus, which appointments he held under Seve′rus and Caracalla. He was the husband of Mœsa, and grandfather of the emperors Elagabalus and Alexander Severus.

Avitus, (MARCUS MÆCILIUS,) one of the emperors of the Western Roman Empire, is supposed to have been born in Auvergne about 400 A.D. Before his accession to the empire he had been Prefect of Gaul, and had distinguished himself in the wars against the Huns and Vandals. On the sack of Rome by the latter, and the death of Maximus in 455, he assumed the purple, and after a reign of fourteen months was deposed by Ricimer, and appointed Bishop of Placentia. Died in 457. He was the father-in-law of Sidonius Apollinaris.

Avity, d', dä′ve′te′, (PIERRE,) a French writer and soldier, was born at Tournon in 1573. His productions are very miscellaneous, embracing poetry, history, fiction, morals, etc.; but his greatest work appears to have been "A General Description of the Four Quarters of the Globe, its Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Republics." (1st vol., 1626.) Died in 1635.

Avogadro, ä-vo-gä′dro, (ALBERTO,) an Italian poet, born at Vercelli, lived at Florence in the fifteenth century.

Avogadro, (CAMILLO), an Italian poet, born at Milan; died in 1617.

Avogadro, not **Avogrado,** as sometimes spelled, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian philologer, jurist, and patron of learning, born at Brescia, lived between 1450 and 1500.

Avogadro, (GIUSEPPE,) Count of Casanova, an Italian nobleman, born at Vercelli in 1731. He wrote several treatises on rural economy, (1783–1810.) Died in 1813.

Avogadro, (LUCIA,) an Italian poetess of the sixteenth century, born at Bergamo. She had the distinction of being praised by Tasso. Died about 1570.

Avogadro, (LUDOVICO,) was the chief of a band which conspired to expel the French from Brescia in 1512, and was killed in the attempt.

Avogadro, (NESTORE DIONIGI,) an Italian philologist and friar of Novara, lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century. He composed a Latin Lexicon, which passed through many editions. The oldest known edition is dated 1488.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Avogadro, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter of considerable merit, lived in Brescia in the first half of the eighteenth century. "The Martyrdom of San Crispino" is called his master-piece.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Avogadro or **Avvocati,** ȧv-vō-kȧ'tee, (VINCENZO MARIA,) an Italian writer on theology, born at Palermo in 1702.

Avogadro di Quaregna, ȧ-vo-gȧ'dRo de kwȧ-rȧn'yȧ, (AMADEO,) an Italian physicist, born June 9, 1776. He was professor of physics at Turin, and published "Fisica de' Corpi ponderabili," (1837–41.) From him "Avogadro's law" in chemical physics takes its name. This important hypothesis was enunciated in 1811. Died July 9, 1856.

Avogaro or **Avogari,** (AZZONI RAMBALDO.) See AZZONI AVOGARI.

Avolo, ȧ'vo-lo, (CESARE,) an Italian philosopher of the sixteenth century, wrote "On the Causes of Sympathy and Antipathy," ("De Causis Sympathiæ et Antipathiæ," 1580.)

Avondano, ȧ-von-dȧ'no, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) an Italian composer, lived at Naples in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Avont, van, vȧn ȧ'vont' or ȧ'vȯn', (PIETER,) a Flemish painter and etcher of Antwerp, flourished about 1650. He painted landscapes with figures from sacred history or from mythology. His pictures and etchings are scarce and highly prized.

See HUBER, "Manuel des Amateurs;" HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Avosani, ȧ-vo-sȧ'nee, (ORFEO, OR-fȧ'o,) an Italian organist and composer of sacred music of the seventeenth century.

Avost, d', dȧ'vo', (JÉRÔME,) a French poet, born in Brittany in 1558 or '59, had an office in the household of Margaret, queen of Henry IV. He translated into French the "Jerusalem Delivered" of Tasso, and other works, and wrote some original verses.

Avrigny, d', dȧ'vRēn'ye', (CHARLES JOSEPH Lœillard—luh'yȧR',) a French poet and dramatist, born in the island of Martinique about 1760, lived mostly in Paris. He wrote several operas and vaudevilles, which were moderately successful, and in 1801 an elegant and vigorous "Essay on the Origin and Progress of the British Power in India." His poem on "The Departure of La Pérouse," (1807,) and his tragedy of "Joan of Arc," (1819,) are highly commended. He was a censor of the press under the empire. Died in 1823.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Avrigny, d', (HYACINTHE Robillard—ro'be'yȧR',) a French Jesuit, and a historian of high and merited reputation, was born at Caen in 1675. By his impartial and candid statements of the actions of the Jesuits, he incurred the censure of his superiors, who mutilated his writings. His grief on this account is said to have hastened his death, which occurred at Alençon in 1719. His chief work is "Memoirs contributory to a General History of Europe from 1600 to 1716," (4 vols., 1725,) which we have only in a mutilated state.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" LE LONG, "Bibliothèque Historique."

Avril, ȧ'vRēl' or ȧ'vRe'ye, (JEAN JACQUES,) BARON, a French general, born at Loudun in 1752; died in 1839.

Avril, (JEAN JACQUES,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1744, was a pupil of J. G. Wille. His numerous works are executed with much taste and technical skill. Among his best plates are "Virginia and Icilius," after Lebarbier, "The Family of Darius," after Lebrun, and several after Rubens and N. Poussin. Died in 1832.

See HUBER, "Manuel des Amateurs."

Avril, (JEAN JACQUES,) a son and pupil of the preceding, born in Paris in 1771, was an able engraver. He obtained in 1810 a gold medal for a plate of "The Woman of Cana," after Drouais. Died in 1831.

Avril, (PHILIPPE,) a French Jesuit, who in 1685 made an effort to go by land to China as a missionary. Having reached Astrachan, he encountered some obstacle, and resolved to try another route through Russia. He performed his journey as far as Moscow; but the government would not permit him to proceed farther. Having returned to France, he published "Travels in various States of Europe and Asia," (1692,) a work of some value.

Avrillon, ȧ'vRe'yȯn', (JEAN BAPTISTE ÉLIE,) an eloquent French monk, and voluminous author of religious works, was born in Paris in 1652, and died in 1729.

Avrillot, ȧ'vRe'yo', (BARBE,) or MADAME **Acarie**—ȧ'kȧ'Re', a French devotee, called the founder of the order of Carmelites in France, was born in Paris in 1565. Died in 1618.

See TRONSON DE CHENEVIÈRE, "Vie de Barbe Avrillot."

Avvocati. See AVOGADRO, (VINCENZO MARIA.)

Avy, ȧ've', (ANTOINE SYLVAIN,) BARON, a French general, born in 1776, was killed at Antwerp in 1814.

Avycen. See AVICENNA.

Awbrey, (WILLIAM.) See AUBREY.

Awdeley, (JOHN.) See AUDLEY.

Awdeley, (THOMAS.) See AUDLEY, (THOMAS.)

Awhadi (ȧ'wȧ-dee') of Marâgha, a Persian poet, of the Soofee (Sûfi) sect, was the author of "Jâm-i-Jam," a mystical work treating of the doctrines of the Soofees, which is still extant. Died at Ispahân in 1297.

Axajacatl, ȧ-hȧ-hȧ-kȧ'tl, sometimes written **Axajatl,** emperor of the Mexicans or Aztecs, was the father of the celebrated Montezuma. He reigned about fourteen years, and added a number of provinces to the empire. Died about 1477.

Axehielm, ȧx'ē-hyēlm, (JOANNES,) a Swedish antiquary, born at Norrkjöping in 1608, became assessor at the superior court of law at Åbo in 1637. He left in manuscript several treatises on the antiquities of Sweden. Died in 1692.

Axel. See ABSALON.

Axel, ȧk'sęl, (ISAAC,) a Swede, who was secretary to Gustavus Adolphus, and wrote a treatise on morality, (1662.)

Axelson, ȧk'sęl-son', (IVER, ee'vęr,) a Dane, who renounced allegiance to Denmark in 1453, and reigned over the island of Gothland. He delivered that island to the King of Denmark about 1467.

Axelt, ȧk'sêlt, or **Atzelt,** ȧt'sêlt, (JOHANN,) a German engraver of portraits, born at Nuremberg in 1654.

Axen, ȧk'sęn, (PETRUS,) a German philologist and lawyer, born at Husum, in Sleswick, in 1635. He translated into Latin Galeazzi Gualdi's "History of the Peace between Louis XIV. and Philip IV.," (1667,) and published "Phædri Fabulæ Æsopicæ," (1671.) Died in 1707.

Ax-i-o-nī'cus, ['Αξιόνικος,] an Athenian dramatic author, who lived about 380 B.C.

Ax-i-o'the-a, ['Αξιοθέα,] a Greek woman who lived about 300 B.C. and came to Athens disguised in male apparel to attend the lectures of Plato.

Axmann, ȧks'mȧn, (JOSEPH,) an Austrian engraver, born at Brunn in 1793. He illustrated various works, chiefly those of Schiller and Stolberg.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ax'on, (WILLIAM EDWARD ARMYTAGE,) an English author, born in Manchester in 1846, was from 1861 to 1874 connected with the Manchester Free Library. He wrote many papers on bibliography, etc., besides a "Hand-Book of the Public Libraries of Manchester and Salford," "Folk-Speech of Lancashire," (1870,) "The Mechanic's Friend," "Exotica," trifles in verse from foreign languages, "Shadows of Old Manchester," etc.

Ax'tel, (DANIEL,) COLONEL, was an adherent of Parliament in the civil war, and served under Cromwell in Ireland. He was executed by the royalists in 1660.

Axtelmayer, åks'tęl-mī'ęr, (STANISLAUS REINHARD,) a German natural philosopher, who lived about 1700–25, and wrote on various subjects.

Ax'tĭ-us, or **Axt,** åkst, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German physician, who graduated in 1670. He published a "Treatise on Coniferous Trees and their Products," (1679,) and other works.

Axtman, åkst'mân, (LEOPOLD,) a clever Austrian painter of animals, born at Fulneck, in Moravia, in 1700. He settled in Prague, where he died in 1748. He excelled in painting dogs and horses.

See JÄCK, "Leben und Werke der Künstler Bambergs."

Axular, åk'sü'lâr', (PIERRE,) a French writer in the Basque language, was born in Gascony. He became parish priest of Sare, and published in 1642 a popular treatise "On Repentance," which is called the most remarkable work ever written in the Basque language.

See AUGUSTIN CHAHO, "Voyage en Navarre," Paris, 1836; LARRAMENDI, "Diccionario trilingue del Castellano, Bascuence y Latin," 1745.

Ayala, â-yâ'lâ, (SEBASTIANO,) a learned Jesuit, born in Sicily in 1744, was a friend of Metastasio, of whom he wrote a biography. He was once minister from the republic of Ragusa to the court of Vienna. He edited the posthumous works of Metastasio, (3 vols., 1785,) wrote a pamphlet against the doctrines of the French Revolution, (1792,) and an "Essay on the Faults of the Dictionary della Crusca." Died in 1817.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Ayala, de, dà â-yâ'lâ, (BALTHASAR,) a learned writer of Spanish extraction, was born at Antwerp about 1548. He was judge-advocate of the army of Philip in the Low Countries. He wrote a treatise "Upon the Rights and Duties of War and Military Discipline," ("De Jure et Officiis Bellicis et Disciplinâ Militari," 1582,) which is said to be the first that systematically reduced the practice of nations in the conduct of war to legitimate rules. Died in 1584.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Ayala, de, (BARNABÉ,) a Spanish painter of Seville. Died about 1670.

Ayala, de, (DIEGO LOPEZ,) a canon of Toledo, lived in the sixteenth century. He made elegant Spanish versions of the "Philocopo" of Boccaccio, and of the 'Arcadia" of Sannazar, (1547.)

Ayala, de, (JUAN **Interian**—ĕn-tà-re-ân',) [Lat. JOAN'NES INTERAMNEN'SIS AJALÆ'US,] a Spanish poet and prose writer, born about 1656, was professor of Hebrew and theology at Salamanca. His best works are Latin poems, "Opuscula Poetica," (1723,) which are praised for their grace and elegance, and the "Learned Christian Painter," ("Pictor Christianus Eruditus," 1730,) a treatise on the errors which painters often commit in the representation of religious subjects. He wrote many letters to Emanuel Marti, which are published with those of his correspondent. Died in 1730.

See MAYANS, "Specimen Bibliothecæ Hispano-Majansianæ."

Ayala, de, (PEDRO LOPEZ,) the most popular of the early Spanish historians, was born in Murcia in 1332. He fought for Henry de Trastamarre at the battle of Nagera, (1367,) where he was taken prisoner by the English. He was afterwards a member of the council of King Henry (Enrique) of Castile, and filled the office of high chancellor in the reign of John I. His chief work is a "History of Castile," ("Cronicas de los Reyes de Castilla, Don Pedro, Don Enrique II., Don Juan I. y Don Enrique III.," 1495,) which is highly esteemed for fidelity. He was probably the most learned Spaniard of his time. He translated Livy's History, and other works, into Spanish. Died in 1407.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus;" LOPEZ DE AYALA, "Cronicas;" SANCHEZ, "Coleccion de Poesias Castellanas."

Aybar, ī-bar', (XIMENES PEDRO,) a Spanish painter who lived at Calatayud in the latter half of the seventeenth century, was a pupil and imitator of Francisco Ximenes.

Aybek. See AIBEK.

Aycard, ā'kâr', (MARIE,) a French novelist, was born at Marseilles in 1794. He published, besides other works, novels entitled "Flora," "Marie de Mancini," (1830,) and "The Count of Horn," (1834.) Died in 1859.

Ayer, ā'ęr, (PETER,) a soldier of the American Revolution, and subsequently one of the founders of the society of Shakers, was born in 1760, in Canterbury, New Hampshire; died in 1857.

Ayeshah or **Aieshah,** ā'e-shạh or ī'ę-shạh, [Ger spelling, AISCHAH or AYESCHAH,] the daughter of Aboo-Bekr, and favourite wife of Mohammed, to whom she was married when only nine years of age. In the events that took place after his death she bore a conspicuous part,—particularly against the caliph Othmân, and afterwards Alee, whom she resisted in arms, but by whom she was finally subdued. She was held in great veneration by all Moslems. Died at Medina in 677.

See IRVING, "Mahomet and his Successors;" OCKLEY, "History of the Saracens."

Aylesbury or **Ailesbury,** ālz'bęr-e, (FRANCES,) a daughter of Sir Thomas, noticed below, was the wife of the Earl of Clarendon, and grandmother of Queens Mary and Anne.

Aylesbury or **Ailesbury,** (Sir THOMAS,) an English mathematician and patron of learning, was born in London in 1576. He was appointed master of requests and master of the mint, and created a baronet in 1627. He patronized Thomas Hariot, and welcomed to his table all men of science, some of whom received pensions from his private income. Having adhered to the royal cause in the civil war, he went into exile in 1649. Died at Breda in 1657.

See WOOD, "Fasti Oxonienses;" "Biographia Britannica."

Aylesbury, (WILLIAM,) a son of the preceding, born in Westminster about 1612, became tutor to the young Duke of Buckingham. By the order of Charles I., he translated (with the aid of Sir C. Cotterell) Davila's "History of the Civil Wars of France," (1647.) He was for some time secretary to the Governor of Jamaica, where he died in 1657.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Aylett, ā'let, (ROBERT,) an English poet, born about 1580, obtained the office of master in chancery. He published in 1622 a volume of four poems, entitled "Peace with her four Garders," "Susanna," "Thrift's Equipage," and "Joseph or Pharaoh's Favourite." Among his other works are "Divine and Moral Speculations," (1654.)

Ayliffe, ā'lif, (JOHN,) a learned English jurist and civilian, was born at Pember, Hants, in 1676, and became a Fellow of New College, Oxford. He published in 1714 "The Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford," (2 vols.) He manifested his hostility to the Romish Church in his "Supplement to the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England," (1726.) In 1732 he published "The Law of Pawns," and in 1734 "A New Pandect of the Roman Civil Law." Died November 5, 1732.

Aylini, ī-lee'nee, or **Ailino,** ī-lee'no, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historian, lived between 1350 and 1400.

Ayllon, de, dà īl-yôn', (LUCAS VASQUEZ,) a Spaniard, of the early part of the sixteenth century, who was instrumental in inducing the men of Narvaez to desert to Cortez, and was among the first to land on the territories of the (now) United States, for the purpose of carrying off Indians for slaves. He formed a settlement in South Carolina, (which was afterwards abandoned,) where he died in 1526.

Aylmer, āl'męr, called also **El'mer,** (JOHN,) an English bishop, born at Tilney, in Norfolk, in 1521. Soon after he left college, he became tutor to Lady Jane Grey, who expressed her opinion of him in these terms: "He teaches me so gently, so pleasantly, with such fair allurements to learning, that I think all the time nothing whiles I am with him." He was a zealous Protestant, and lived in exile on the continent during the reign of Mary. In 1559 he published an "Harborowe (harborough) for faithful and true Subjects against the late-blown Blast, in answer to John Knox's "Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." He became Bishop of London in 1576, after which he distinguished himself by his intolerance and persecution of the Puritans and the Catholics. Died in 1594.

Ayl'mer, (MATTHEW,) LORD, born probably in Ireland about 1643, became a rear-admiral in 1692, after he had distinguished himself at the battle of La Hogue. In 1709 he was appointed lord commissioner of the admiralty, admiral, and commander-in-chief of the fleet. He was deprived of his command in 1710, but reinstated in 1714. In 1718 he was raised to the Irish peerage as Lord Aylmer, Baron of Balrath. Died in 1720.

Ayloffe, ā'lof, (Sir JOSEPH,) a distinguished antiquary, born in Sussex, England, about 1708. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1731, and became auditor-general of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem in 1750. His chief work is "Calendars of the Ancient Charters, and of the Welsh and Scotch Rolls, now remaining in the Tower of London," (1772.) He contributed some papers to the Society of Antiquaries, and edited several works, among which was Leland's "Collectanea," (6 vols., 1770.) Died in 1781.

See THOMSON'S "History of the Royal Society."

Ayl'ward, (THEODORE,) an English composer of music, was organist of Saint George's chapel, Windsor. Died in 1801.

Aymar. See ADEMAR.

Aymar, ā'mär', (JACQUES,) a successful French impostor, who was born a peasant in 1662. He professed, by his skill in divination, to discover hidden treasures, mines, and even the guilt of suspected persons. He obtained a wonderful degree of credence,—even scientific men maintaining controversies as to the source of his marvellous powers. After several years of successful imposture, he finally confessed the fraud.

Aymard, ā'mär', (ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Lezignan, in Aude, in 1773, became a colonel in 1807, and served with distinction in Spain from 1808 to 1812. Having been made a general of brigade in 1813, he adhered to Napoleon during the Hundred Days. He commanded the troops which, after a severe fight, suppressed an insurrection at Lyons in 1834. Died in 1861.

Aymar Rivault. See RIVAULT.

Aymé, ā'mā', (JEAN JACQUES,) better known by the name of **Job Aymé**, a French advocate, born at Montélimart in 1752, took an active part in the French Revolution, and escaped the guillotine only by the fall of Robespierre. He was elected a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, but was banished to Guiana in 1798, on suspicion of being a royalist. On his return he received an appointment from Napoleon, and published a work on Guiana. Died in 1818.

Aymé, (JOB.) See AYMÉ, (JEAN JACQUES.)

Aymé de Chatillon. See AYMÉ DE VARENNE.

Aymé de Varenne, (or **Varranne**,) ā'mā' dĕh vă'rĕn', (or vă'r'ăn',) sometimes called **Aymé de Chatillon**, (dĕh shă'te'yôn',) a French poet of the twelfth century, is chiefly known as the author of the "Romance of Florimont."

Aymon, Aimon, ā'mon, [Fr. pron. ā'môn',] written also **Haimon**, Count of Ardennes, and his four sons Alard, Regnaud, (Rinaldo or Renaud,) Richard, (or Richardet,) and Guichard, (or Guiscard,) ("les quatre fils Aymon,") were celebrated characters in the romances and poems of the Middle Ages. It is doubtful if they had a real existence. Rinaldo is one of the principal characters of Ariosto's great poem.

See FERRARIO, "Storia ed Analisi degli antichi Romanzi."

Ay'mon, [in Italian AIMONE, ī-mo'nà,] Count of Savoy, was born in 1291. He sent troops to the assistance of France in the war against Edward III. of England, created the office of chancellor, and introduced other reforms calculated to maintain a pure administration of justice. Died in 1343.

Aymon, ā'môn', (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Dauphiné. He turned Protestant about 1700, after which, it is said, he stole some manuscripts from the royal library of Paris and fled to Holland. He published, besides other works, a satirical "Tableau of the Court of Rome," (1707,) and "Acts of all the National Synods of the Reformed Churches of France," (1710.)

Aynès, ā'nĕs', (FRANÇOIS DAVID,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lyons in 1766, published a "Universal Dictionary of Geography," (3 vols., 1814.) Died in 1827

Aynsworth, (HENRY.) See AINSWORTH.

Ayo or **Aïo**, ā'yo, Duke of Beneventum, succeeded to the dukedom in 641 A.D.

Ayolas, de, dà ā-yo'lās, or **d'Ayolas**, dā-yo'lās (JUAN,) a Spanish adventurer, who sailed with Pedro de Mendoza, in 1534, on a voyage of conquest and discovery to the La Plata. Mendoza, having been disabled by disease in 1536, deputed his command to Ayolas, who ascended the Paraguay to Asuncion, where he defeated a body of natives and remained six months. Leaving a garrison at Asuncion, he ascended the river about eighty leagues, and then marched westward by land with two hundred Spaniards. He never returned. According to the report of an Indian, Ayolas and his men were decoyed into a morass and killed by the Payagos.

See SOUTHEY, "History of Brazil," and HERRERA, "Historia general."

Ayrault or **Airault**, ā'rō', [Lat. ÆRO'DIUS,] (PIERRE,) a French jurist, born at Angers in 1536. He practised in the Parliament of Paris with a high reputation, and wrote, besides other legal works, a treatise "On the Paternal Authority," ("De Patrio Jure," 1593,) composed on the occasion of his son René having joined the Jesuits against his father's will; also "On the Judicial Order and Instruction employed by the Ancient Greeks and Romans in Public Accusations," ("De l'Ordre et Instruction judiciaire dont les anciens Grecs et Romains ont usé en Accusations publiques," 1575.) Died in 1601.

See TAISAND, "Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes;" "Vita Petri Ærodii," by his grandson, GILLES MÉNAGE, 1675.

Ayrault, (RENÉ,) a Jesuit and writer, born in Paris in 1567, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1644.

Ayrenhoff, von, fon ī'rĕn-hof', (CORNELIUS HERMANN,) a German dramatic poet of decided talent, was born in Vienna in 1733, and died there in 1819. He took the French dramas as his models. His most successful works were comedies; but they are now little known. He attained the rank of lieutenant-field-marshal in the army in 1794.

See his "Autobiography," published in 1810, and WOLFF, "Encyklopädie der Deutschen Nationallitteratur."

Ayrer, ī'rĕr, (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH,) a German medical writer, lived about 1600.

Ayrer, (EMANUEL WILHELM,) a German medical writer, born at Nuremberg in 1647; died in 1690.

Ayrer, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German jurist, born in Meiningen in 1702. He was professor of law at Göttingen, and author of many legal treatises. Died in 1774.

Ayrer or **Eyer**, ī'ĕr, (JACOB,) a German dramatic poet, who flourished in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and practised as a notary and advocate at Nuremberg. Little else is known of his life, except that he wrote sixty-six dramas for his own amusement, the earliest of which are dated about 1585. They display great dramatic power, but are little more than stories in the form of dialogue, without unity of action or of time. Died about 1605.

Ayres, (ALFRED.) See OSMUN.

Ayres, (HOWARD,) scientist, was born at Olympia, Washington, May 21, 1861; graduated at Harvard, 1883, and Freiberg, Germany, 1885. He was director of Lake Laboratory, 1889–93; instructor in the Marine Laboratory, Wood's Holl, 1889; instructor in zoology at Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges; professor of biology in the University of Missouri, 1894–99, and president of the University of Cincinnati after July 1, 1899. His writings include "The Vertebrate Ear" and other works and papers on animal morphology.

Ayres, (PHILIP,) an English writer who flourished between 1650 and 1700. He was the author of "Emblems of Love," (1683,) "Lyric Poems," (1687,) and other works.

Ayrmann, īr'măn, (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar, born at Leipsic about 1695, became professor of history at Giessen in 1721, and began several historical works, but finished nothing. He edited Velleius Paterculus, Florus, Eutropius, Cæsar, Suetonius Justin, and Terence. Died in 1747.

Ayrton, ār'tọn, (EDMUND,) an English composer of cathedral music, was born at Ripon, Yorkshire, in 1734. He was appointed vicar-choral of Saint Paul's Cathedral about 1765, and master of the children of the royal chapels in 1780. His compositions are highly commended. Died in 1808.

Ayrton, (WILLIAM EDWARDS,) an English engineer, was born at London in 1847, and served as professor in the Imperial College of Engineering of Japan, 1873–79. Here he founded the pioneer course of instruction in electrical engineering. In 1879 he became professor of applied physics at the London Institute. He wrote much on electrical subjects, made many inventions, and is the author of the well-known text-book "Practical Electricity."

Ayscough, (ANNE.) See ASKEW.

Ayscough, āsˊkū, (?) (FRANCIS,) an English clergyman, entered Oxford in 1717. He was preceptor to George III. before his accession, and became Dean of Bristol. He married a sister of George, Lord Lyttleton. Died about 1766.

Ayscough, (Sir GEORGE.) See AYSCUE.

Ayscough, (GEORGE EDWARD,) a son of Francis, noticed above, edited the works of his uncle, Lord Lyttleton, in 1774, and published "Semiramis," a tragedy, in 1776. Died in 1779.

Ayscough, (SAMUEL,) an Englishman, noted as a maker of indexes, was born about 1745. He was appointed assistant librarian in the British Museum in 1785, of the manuscripts of which he had published a good catalogue in 1782. He made indexes for the "Gentleman's Magazine," (56 vols., 1731–86,) for the "Remarkable Passages and Words of Shakspeare," (1790,) and for other works. Died in 1804.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," 1805.

Ayscue, āsˊkū, written also **Ayscough, Ascough,** or **Askew,** (Sir GEORGE,) a distinguished English admiral, who had acquired the reputation of an able officer before the end of the reign of Charles I. He adhered to the Parliament when, in July, 1648, the greater part of the navy revolted and went over to the Prince of Wales, and for his fidelity was raised to the rank of vice-admiral in 1649. He conveyed Cromwell's army to Ireland in that year, and took Barbadoes from the royalists about the end of 1651. He commanded in an indecisive battle against the Dutch admiral De Ruyter, near Plymouth, in 1652, a few months after which he resigned, or was dismissed. In 1665 he led a squadron in the battle which the Earl of Sandwich gained over the Dutch, and greatly contributed to the victory. As admiral of the blue, he took part in a great battle in June, 1666, and was taken prisoner by the Dutch after his ship had struck on a sand-bank. This was the last action in which he was engaged. The date of his death is unknown.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" CHARNOCK, "Biographia Navalis," 1794; CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion."

Ayta, īˊtȧ, or **Aytta,** ītˊtȧ, (ULRICH **Viger van Zuichm**—ve-hairˊ vȧn zoiKm,) usually called **Vigˊli-us Zuiˊchemus,** an eminent Dutch jurist and statesman, of Spanish extraction, was born at Leeuwarden in 1507. He lectured on the Institutes at the University of Padua, and became very popular as a teacher. He was appointed an imperial senator in 1543, and president of the imperial council of the Netherlands in 1549. In the contest which resulted in the independence of the United Provinces, he adhered to the King of Spain, but opposed some of the violent measures of the Duke of Alva. His "Commentaries on Ten Titles of the Institutes," relating to wills, (1534,) were regarded at that time as the very highest authority. According to Motley, he was crafty, plausible, adroit, and pusillanimous. He died at Brussels in 1577.

See TAISAND, "Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes;" MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vols. I. and II.; FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Ayˊton or **Aytoun,** āˊtọn, (Sir ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born at Kinaldie, Fifeshire, in 1570. On the accession of James I., (1603,) he complimented that king in a Latin poem, for which he was rewarded with the offices of private secretary to the queen and master of requests. He wrote other Latin poems, and some in the vernacular, which were admired by Burns. Died in 1638.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ayˊtoun, (WILLIAM EDMONDSTOUNE,) an eminent British critic and poet, born in Fifeshire in 1813, was a son-in-law of Professor John Wilson. In 1831 he gained a prize at the University of Edinburgh for his poem of "Judith." Having studied law, he was called to the bar in 1840. He was appointed professor of rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh in 1845. "His literary connection," says "Blackwood" for April, 1868, "with Maga,* became so intimate and so well known that common repute attributed the editorship to him, as it had to his father-in-law, Professor Wilson,—in either case without foundation." His *nom de plume* was Augustus Dunshunner. In the year 1849 he published "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, and other Poems," which reached the tenth edition in 1857. "A volume of verse," says the "Quarterly Review," "which shows that Scotland has yet a poet. Full of the true fire, it now stirs and swells like a trumpet tone, now sinks in cadences sad and wild as the wail of a Highland dirge." Among his most successful works are "Bothwell, a Poem," (1856,) and a parody on certain poets of the spasmodic school, entitled "Firmilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy, by T. Percy Jones," (first published in 1854.) In a later volume, with the last-named work are included Aytoun's "Bon Gaultier Ballads." Died in 1865.

See "Memoir of William Edmondstoune Aytoun," by THEODORE MARTIN; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1868.

Ayyub or **Ayyoub.** See AIYOOB.

Ayyubiah. See AIYOOBITES.

Ayyubites or **Ayyoubites.** See AIYOOBITES.

Azâd Khân, ȧ-zȧdˊ kȧn, an Afghan chief, who served under Nâdir Shâh. Six years after the death of that conqueror, (in 1753,) he became a powerful competitor for the throne of Persia with Kareem (Karîm) Khân, whom he at one time nearly drove from his kingdom; but, being afterwards surprised in a mountain-pass, his army was utterly destroyed by the forces of Kareem. He at first fled to Georgia, but afterwards returned, and, throwing himself on the mercy of Kareem, was not only pardoned, but admitted to his intimate friendship.

Azad-ud-Daulah, ȧˊzȧd (or ŭzˊȧd) ŏŏd dŏwˊlȧh, second prince of the Deelamee (Dilamî) dynasty, who ruled over the western part of Persia in the tenth century. He was a mild and beneficent sovereign, who fostered letters and promoted public improvements. Died in 983.

Azâiri (ȧ-zīˊre) of Rai, a Persian poet, who lived about 1000 A.D., at the court of Mahmood of Gazna, (or Ghiznee.)

Azaïs, ȧˊzȧˊèssˊ, (PIERRE HYACINTHE,) a French philosopher, born at Sorèze in 1766, was a son of Pierre Hyacinthe, noticed below. Having written against the excesses of the Revolution, he was condemned to deportation, but escaped by concealing himself. Under the empire he was inspector of books at Nancy. His favourite study was the doctrine of compensations, on which he published a work, "The Compensations in Human Destinies," (1809.) In 1812 he published a larger work, called "Système universel," 8 vols. Died in 1845.

See J. GUADET, "Notice sur Azaïs," prefixed to the fifth edition of his "Compensations," and "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Azaïs, (PIERRE HYACINTHE,) a French musician and composer, born in Languedoc in 1743; died in 1793.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Azambuja, de, dȧ ȧ-zȧm-booˊzhȧ, (JOÃO ESTEVES,) a Portuguese prelate, became Archbishop of Lisbon in 1402, and afterwards cardinal. Died in 1415.

Azambuza, de, dȧ ȧ-zȧm-booˊzȧ, (DIOGO,) an able and humane Portuguese commander, was sent out in 1481 by João II. at the head of an expedition, and established a settlement on the coast of Guinea.

See MARMOL, "Description générale de l'Afrique."

Azanza, de, dȧ ȧ-thȧnˊthȧ, (MIGUEL JOSÉ,) an able Spanish statesman, born in Navarre (Navarra) in 1746, was appointed minister of war in 1793. He was Viceroy of Mexico from 1796 to 1799, and governed that colony

* Another name for "Blackwood's Magazine."

with unusual equity. In March, 1808, he was appointed minister of finance by Ferdinand VII. As a member of the Supreme Junta, to which the king committed the government on his departure to Bayonne, Azanza appears to have favoured the French party. He was minister of the Indies and minister of justice under Joseph Bonaparte, (1809–13,) and followed him into exile. Died at Bordeaux in 1826.

See ALISON, "History of Europe;" SOUTHEY, "History of the Peninsular War."

Azara, de, dā ä-thä'rä, (Don FELIX,) a Spanish naturalist, born near Balbastro, in Aragon, in 1746. He had obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of engineers, when in 1780 he was sent to South America to survey the disputed boundary between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions. He remained there about twenty years, during which he prepared a map of Buenos Ayres and Paraguay and studied the natural history of those regions. Amidst his arduous labours he was greatly hindered and harassed by jealous and ignorant officials. An account of his observations on the mammalia and birds of Paraguay was published in French in 1801. He published, in Spanish, "Observations on the Quadrupeds, Reptiles, and Birds of Paraguay and La Plata," (5 vols., Madrid, 1802.) These works entitle him to a high rank as an original observer. His "Travels in South America," with notes by Cuvier, were published in French (4 vols., 1809) by Walckenaer, at the request of the author. Percival Hunter translated into English the volume of his Spanish work which treats of the quadrupeds of Paraguay, etc., (1836.) Died in Aragon in 1811.

See WALCKENAER, "Notice sur F. Azara," prefixed to the "Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale;" P. HUNTER, "Natural History, etc."

Azara, de, (Don José NICOLAS,) a brother of the preceding, distinguished as a writer, diplomatist, and patron of literature and art, was born at Barbunales, near Balbastro, in 1731. He succeeded Grimaldi as ambassador at Rome in 1785, before which date he had for some years performed the functions of that office without the title. He acquired great influence with the court of Rome, where he remained until 1798. He patronized many artists, especially Raphael Mengs, of whom he wrote an entertaining biography, (1780.) In 1790 he produced an elegant Spanish version of Middleton's "Life of Cicero." He was sent to Paris as ambassador about 1800, and died there in January, 1804.

See BOURGOING, "Notice historique sur le Chevalier d'Azara," 1804; SEMPERE Y GUARINOS, "Biblioteca Española."

Azaree or **Azari,** ä'zä-ree, a celebrated Persian poet of the Soofee sect, was the author of many religious works. Died in 146c.

Azariah. See ABEDNEGO.

Az-a-rī'ah, [Heb. עֲזַרְיָה,] a king of Judah, succeeded his father Amaziah. (See II. Kings xiv. 21, 22.)

Azariah di Rossi, ä-zä-ree'ä de ros'see, (or **De Ru'beis,**) a very learned Jewish rabbi and writer of the sixteenth century, was a native of Mantua. He displayed a spirit of liberal criticism in his work called "The Light of the Eyes," (1574,) which treats on history, chronology, etc., and is highly esteemed by Christian scholars.

Azarias, BROTHER. See MULLANY.

Azario, äd-zä're-o, (PIETRO,) an Italian chronicler, born at Novara in the early part of the fourteenth century. He compiled a chronicle of Lombardy from 1250 to 1362, called "Book of Achievements in Lombardy," ("Liber Gestorum in Lombardia.")

Azeezee or **Azîzî,** ä-zee'zee, a Turkish statesman, historian, and poet, born at Constantinople about 1590; died in 1657.

Azeglio, d', dăd-zäl'yo, (CESARE,) MARQUIS, born at Turin in 1763, served in the army against the French, by whom he was taken prisoner in 1792. About 1815 he was ambassador from the King of Sardinia to Rome. He founded in 1822 a journal called the "Friend of Italy," ("Amico d'Italia,") which he edited until 1829. Died in 1830.

Azeglio, d', (MASSIMO **Taparelli**—tä-pä-rel'lee,) MARQUIS, an illustrious Italian statesman, author, and artist, son of the preceding, was born at Turin about 1800. He passed about eight years (1821–29) at Rome, and gained distinction as a painter of landscapes, etc. He married a daughter of the celebrated author Manzoni, and began his literary career by a popular romance, "Ettore Fieramosco," (1833,) which was received with enthusiasm by the Italians. His historical romance "Niccolò di Lapi" (1841) had also a great success, and gave a powerful impulse to Italian patriotism. He manifested his liberal principles in a political treatise called "The Late Events in the Romagna," (1846.) In 1848 he took arms against the Austrians, and was severely wounded at Vicenza. In May, 1849, he was appointed president of the council (prime minister) by Victor Emmanuel. He was succeeded by Cavour in 1852. His policy was too moderate or conservative to satisfy the zealous republicans. Died in 1866.

See "M. Azeglio prima et dopo la Guerra della Indipendenza," Turin, 1850; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1866.

Azelt. See AXELT.

Az'e-mar' (or **Az'ī-mar'**) **le Noir**—lẹh nwär, a Provençal troubadour, lived in the first half of the thirteenth century.

Azémar, ä'zä'mär', (FRANÇOIS BAZILE,) a French general, born at Cabannes in 1776, was killed at the battle of Gross Drebnitz in 1813.

Azevedo. See ACEVEDO and ACEBEDO.

Azevedo, (FELIX ALVARES.) See ACEVEDO.

Azevedo, ä-zä-vā'do, (JOÃO,) a Portuguese theologian, born at Santarem in 1665; died in 1746.

Azevedo, (LUIZ,) a Portuguese Jesuit and linguist, born at Chaves in 1573, educated at Goa, was afterwards sent to Abyssinia, where he was greatly beloved, and where he died in 1634. He spoke fluently the Geëz and Amharic dialects, into which he translated the New Testament and other works.

Azevedo, ä-thä-vā'DO, (PEDRO,) a Spanish physician, born in the Canaries, wrote a treatise on the plague, (1589.)

Azevedo, (PEDRO,) a Spanish medical writer, who lived about 1720.

Azevedo, de, dä ä-thä-vā'DO, (ALONSO,) a Spanish lawyer and legal writer, died in his native city of Plasencia in 1598.

Azevedo, de, (ALONSO,) a Spanish poet, who published at Rome, in 1615, a poem entitled the "Creation of the World."

Azevedo, de, dä ä-zä-vā'do, (ANGELA,) a Portuguese dramatic authoress, lived about 1650. She wrote in Spanish, and was attached to the court of Philip IV. of Spain.

Azevedo, de, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese poet, born at Lisbon; died in 1680.

Azevedo, de, (IGNAZIO,) a Portuguese Jesuit missionary, born at Oporto in 1527, was noted for his self-denial and ascetic piety. He laboured several years in Brazil, and returned to Europe. On a second voyage to Brazil, of which he was appointed provincial, the ship in which he sailed was attacked near the Canary Islands in 1570 by a fanatical sea-captain in the service of the Queen of Navarre, who massacred Azevedo and many other Jesuit missionaries.

See BEAUVAIS et CAROURA, "La Vie et le Martyre d'Azevedo," 1745.

Azevedo, de, (JERONYMO,) a brother of the preceding, was Governor-General of Ceylon from 1595 to 1612, and Viceroy of the Portuguese dominions in India from 1612 to 1617. He returned to Portugal in 1617, and died in prison, to which he is said to have been committed for alleged disloyal intrigues.

Azevedo, de, (LUIS ANTONIO,) a Portuguese grammarian, lived at Lisbon about 1800.

Azevedo, de, (LUIZA,) a Portuguese poetess, born at Villa de Paredes in 1655; died in 1679.

Azevedo-Coutinho, ä-zä-vā'do kō-tēn'yo, (JOZÉ JOAQUIM,) a Portuguese bishop and writer on commerce, was born in Brazil in 1742. Died in 1821.

Azevedo-Morato, de, dä ä-zä-vā'do mo-rä'to, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese poet, born at Coimbra, lived about 1710.

Azevedo-Tojal, de, dä ä-zä-vā'do to-zhäl', (P.,) a Portuguese poet, published, in 1716, "Carlos reduzido,

Inglaterra illustrada," ("Charles restored or reclaimed, and England enlightened,") a heroic poem, of which the conversion of Charles II. of England to Catholicism forms the chief subject.

Azevedo y Zuñiga, de, dà â-thà-vā'ᴅo e thoon-yee'gâ, (CASPAR,) Count of Monterey, was made Viceroy of Peru in 1603, having previously filled the office of viceroy in Mexico. Died at Lima in 1606.

Azím-ed-Dowlah-Bahâdur, (or **-Behauder,**) â'zim ed dŏw'lạh bạ-hâ'dẹr, (or ba-hâ'dŏŏr,) the last nabob of the Carnatic in India. He ceded the Carnatic to the East India Company in 1801. Died in 1819.

Azinhero, â-zēn-yā'ro, (CHRISTOVÃO RODRIGUEZ,) a Portuguese jurist and historian, born at Evora in 1474.

Azizî. See AZEEZEE.

Aznar, âz-nar', or **As-I-na'rĭ-us,** Count of Gascony or Vasconie, died in 836 A.D., and left a son Sancho, who became Count of Navarre.

Azo, Azzo, ât'so, or **A-zo-lī'nus,** (PORTIUS,) one of the most celebrated jurists of the middle ages, was born at Bologna near the middle of the twelfth century. He lectured at the University of Bologna. His chief works, "Summa Codicis" and "Summa Institutionum," were the highest authority in his time. Died about 1220.

See TAISAND, "Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes."

Azolinus. See AZO.

Azopardi, âd-zo-paR'dee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian musician, lived at Malta about 1750, and published "Practical Music," ("Il Musico prattico.")

Azor, â-thôR', [Lat. AZO'RIUS,] (JUAN,) a Spanish Jesuit and casuist, born at Zamora in 1533. He published at Rome "Institutes of Morals," ("Institutiones Morales,") the principles of which were censured by Pascal in his "Provincial Letters." Died in 1603.

Azpilcueta, âth-pēl-kwā'tâ, (MARTIN,) a celebrated Spanish doctor of canon law, often called the "Navarrese" or "Navarro," was born near Pampeluna about 1490. He wrote a number of works, which were published in 3 vols., 1590. At the age of eighty he appeared as counsel for Carranza, an archbishop who was tried for heresy at Rome. He was remarkable for his charitable disposition. Died at Rome in 1586.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Azraki, âz'rā-kee, a Persian poet and sage, born at Herât in the eleventh century, flourished at the court of Tugân Shâh, at Nishapoor. He was the author or reviser of a work of philosophical and moral maxims called the "Book of Sinbad."

Azulai, â-zoo'lī, (ABRAHAM,) a Jewish cabalistic writer, lived at Fez. Died in 1644.

Azuni, âd-zoo'nee, (DOMENICO ALBERTO,) a distinguished jurist and antiquary, born at Sassari, in the island of Sardinia, in 1749. He published in 1786–88 a valuable "Universal Dictionary of Mercantile Jurisprudence," and in 1795 "The General System of the Principles of the Maritime Law of Europe," ("Sistema universale dei Principii del Dritto maritimo dell' Europa," 4 vols.,) a work of high reputation. An improved French version was published by him in 1805. He was appointed by Napoleon president of the court of appeal at Genoa in 1807, and was one of the compilers of the French Code of Commerce. Among his works is a "Civil and Natural History of Sardinia," (1802.) Died at Cagliari in 1827.

See G. MANNO, "Vita d'Azuni;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Azurara, de, dà â-zoo-rā'rā, or **Zurara,** zoo-rā'rā, (GOMEZ,) a Portuguese historian, born in the first half of the fifteenth century, was appointed keeper of the Torre do Tombo in 1454. Among his works is a "Chronicle of the Discovery and Conquest of Guinea." He was living in 1472.

Azzanello, ât-sâ-nel'lo, (GREGORIO,) an Italian writer, born at Cremona, lived about 1400.

Azzari, ât-sā'ree, (FULVIO,) a historian, born at Reggio, in Lombardy, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He wrote a "History of Reggio." in Latin, (1623.)

Az-zarkâl, âz-zar-kâl', **Abool-** (or **Abûl-**) **Kâsim-Ibn-Abderrahman,** â'bōōl kâ'sim ĭb'n âb-der-râh'mân, a distinguished astronomer and mathematician, born at Córdova about 1000 A.D., was the inventor and improver of some astronomical instruments, and the propounder of some ingenious theories in astronomy.

Azzemino, ât-sà-mee'no, (PAOLO,) a Venetian artist, who flourished about 1500–20. He excelled in the art of inlaying on gold, silver, and iron, called in French *damasquinage.*

Azzi, ât'see, (ORAZIO,) an Italian writer on theology, born at Parma, lived about 1700–25.

Azzi, degli, dàl'yee ât'see, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian poet, born at Arezzo in 1655. His sonnets have been commended by Italian critics. Died in 1707.

Azzi ne' Forti, degli, dàl'ye ât'see nā FOR'tee (FAUSTINA,) a sister of Francesco Maria, noticed above, wrote verses which were received with favour. Died in 1724, aged about seventy-four.

Azzio, ât'se-o, [Lat. ACTIUS,] (TOMMASO,) an Italian jurist, born in the latter part of the sixteenth century, was the author of a treatise on the game of chess.

Azzo, I., (ALBERT,) Marquis of Este, was involved in war against the Emperor of Germany about 1014. Died in 1029.

Azzo II., son of Azzo I., the wealthiest of the Italian nobles, played a conspicuous part in the affairs of Italy, as also did his successors Azzo III., V., and VI. Azzo VII. was a distinguished leader of the Guelph faction, in which he experienced great variety of fortune, but finally triumphed, and died in Ferrara in 1264.

Azzo, (ALBERTO,) called also **Atto** or **da Alberto,** a nobleman of Lucca, who took a distinguished part in the defence of the towns of Lombardy in the latter half of the tenth century, and was created by Otho the Great Marquis of Reggio and Módena.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Azzoguidi, ât-so-gwee'dee, (GERMANI,) an Italian physician, born at Bologna in 1740, was the author of an excellent work on the structure of the uterus, and was the founder of the museum of comparative anatomy and physiology in his native city. Died in 1814.

Azzoguidi, (VALERIO FELICE,) an Italian antiquary, born at Bologna in 1651. He published a work "On the Origin and Antiquity of Bologna," ("De Origine et Vetustate Bononiæ," 1716.) Died in 1728.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Azzolini, ât-so-lee'nee, (DECIUS,) an Italian cardinal and poet, born at Fermo in 1623; died in 1689.

Azzolini or **Mazzolini,** mât-so-lee'nee, (GIOVANNI BERNARDINO,) a Neapolitan painter, who worked at Genoa about 1610, or, according to some authorities, in 1510. He excelled in expression.

See SOPRANI, "Vite de' Pittori Genovesi."

Azzolini, (LORENZO,) an Italian poet, born at Fermo, was a nephew of Cardinal Azzolini. He became secretary to Pope Urban VIII., who appointed him Bishop of Ripatransone in 1630. He wrote, besides other poems, a "Satire against Luxury," (1686,) which was much admired by Italian critics. Died in 1632.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Azzoni Avogari, degli, dàl'yee ât-so'nee â-vo-gâ'ree, (RAMBALDO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Treviso in 1719, became a canon of the cathedral in that town. He founded a public library at Treviso. His knowledge of the ancient documents and inscriptions of Italy was remarkable. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise "On the Origin and Antiquities of Treviso," (1840.) Died in 1790.

See a "Life of Azzoni," prefixed to his "Considerazioni sopra le prime Notizie di Trivigi," 1840.

Azzoobeydee or **Az-zubeydî,** âz-zŏŏ-bā'dee, a Moslem lexicographer and grammarian, born at Seville about 927; died about 990.

B.

Baader, bä'der, (CLEMENS ALOIS,) brother of Franz Xaver, noticed below, born in 1762, published a work entitled "Learned Bavarians," ("Gelehrten Baiern.") Died in 1838.

Baader, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) born at Ratisbon in 1733, was physician to the Elector of Bavaria. Died in 1794.

Baader, (TOBIAS,) a German sculptor, born in Bavaria, lived in the second half of the seventeenth century.

Baader, von, fon bä'der, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German philosopher, born at Munich in 1765, became professor of speculative theology in that city. He was an adherent of Jacob Böhme, and published several works in opposition to the philosophy of Hegel and Schelling; also many well-written pamphlets or short treatises. Died in 1841.

See F. HOFFMANN, "F. v. Baader in seinem Verhältniss zu Hegel, etc.," 1850.

Baader, von, (JOSEPH,) brother of Franz Xaver, born at Munich in 1763, was the author of a number of treatises on mechanics. Died in 1835.

Baah-Deen or **Baahdîn**, bä'ăh-deen', a learned Persian, supposed to have lived in the seventeenth century, wrote, by command of Abbâs the Great, a "Summary of Civil and Canon Law," (left unfinished.)

Baak-Hattigh, bäk-hät'tiG, (JEAN,) a Flemish landscape-painter, flourished about 1640.

Bā'al, (or bāl,) [Heb. בַּעַל,] written also **Bel**, the principal god of the Phœnicians and several other Oriental nations, represented the sun, while Baaltis, Astarte, or Ashtoreth, the correlative female deity, corresponded to the moon, (queen of heaven.) Baal was also the Bel or Belus of the Babylonians, and his worship became almost universal under several of the Jewish kings. (See I. Kings xviii. 22.)

Baale, van, vän bä'leh, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch dramatic poet, born at Delft, wrote "De Saracenen." Died in 1822.

Baan, van, vän bän, (JACOB,) an able Dutch portrait-painter, son of Jan, noticed below, was born at the Hague in 1673. He accompanied William III. to England in 1688, and worked for some years in London. Died in Vienna in 1700.

Baan, van, (JAN,) a Dutch portrait-painter of high reputation, born at Haarlem about 1633, imitated Van Dyck. He was invited to England by Charles II., whose portrait he painted. Among his master-pieces was a portrait of John de Witt, which was torn in pieces by the mob that murdered that statesman. Van Baan refused to paint Louis XIV. in 1672, because he waged an aggressive war against Holland. Died at the Hague in 1702.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais, etc.;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Baardt or **Baart**, bärt, (PETER,) a Flemish physician of the seventeenth century, was the author of agricultural poems, which have been compared by his countrymen to Virgil's "Georgics."

Baarland or **Barland, van**, vän bär'länt, (ADRIAN,) a Flemish writer and professor of rhetoric at Louvain, born in 1488; died in 1542.

Baarland, van, (HUBERT,) a medical writer, born at Baarland, in Holland, flourished between 1510 and 1550.

See DE LA RUE, "Geletterd Zeeland."

Baarsdorp. See BAERSDORP.

Baart. See BAARDT.

Baart or **Baert**, bärt, (ARNAUD,) a Flemish jurist, born at Brussels in 1554; died in 1629.

Baasha, bā'a-shą, [Heb. בַּעְשָׁא,] a captain of Israel and son of Ahijah, slew King Nadab and usurped the throne about 950 B.C. Died 926 B.C. (See I. Kings xv. and xvi.)

Baaz, bäts, or **Baazius**, bät'se-ûs, (BENEDICT,) a Swedish writer on morals, etc., was governor of the royal castle at Stockholm. Died in 1650.

Baazius, bät'se-ûs, (JOHAN,) a bishop of Wexiö, and author of the "Ecclesiastical History of Sweden," born in 1581, was a brother of the preceding. He had three sons, who distinguished themselves—John, (Archbishop of Upsal,) Eric, and Benedict. Died in 1649.

Bab, bäb, or **Bab ed Deen**, (*i.e.*, the "gate of the faith,") the title or assumed name of MEERZÂ ALEE MOHAMMED, a Persian religionist, born at Sheeraz about 1824. He was also called NOKTEH, (the "Point,") as being the centre of all religious truth. He founded the religion called Babism, and was put to death in 1849.

Bab, bäb, (JOHN,) an Armenian theologian, died about the end of the ninth century.

Baba, bä'bä, a Turkish prophet or impostor, flourished about 1240.

Baba-Alee or **Baba-Ali**, bä'bä' ä'lee', the first independent Dey of Algiers, was elected successor to Ibraheem, who was slain in an insurrection of the people in 1710. He was a man of great abilities and worth. He succeeded in inducing the Turkish sultan to recognize in Algiers an ally instead of a subject. He died in 1718, lamented by Europeans as well as Moslems.

Babarczy, bä-bärt'se, (ANTON,) born at Pesth, in Hungary, was a partisan of Austria in the revolution of 1848, and rose to be chief commissioner of civil affairs for Hungary.

Bab'bage, (CHARLES,) F.R.S., an eminent English mathematician, born about 1790, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Lucasian professor from 1828 to 1839. In 1832 he published an important work on the "Economy of Manufactures and Machinery," which was often reprinted, and translated into several languages. He contributed many papers to the "Philosophical Transactions" and other scientific publications. Among his works is "The Ninth Bridgewater Treatise," (1837.) He invented about 1822 a calculating machine, and expended a large sum of money (about £17,000) in its construction; but the government, which had supplied him with funds, having abandoned the enterprise, the machine was never completed. Died in 1871.

See "Quarterly Review" for January and March, 1827, (vol. xxxv.;) "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1833, (vol. lvi.;) "Fraser's Magazine," vol. viii.

Bab'bard, (RALPH,) an English mechanical inventor, lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Babbini. See BABINI.

Bab'cock, (RUFUS,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born at Colebrook, Connecticut, September 18, 1798, was a son of Rev. Rufus Babcock, (1758–1842.) He graduated at Brown University in 1821, held successful pastorates, and was president of Waterville College from 1833 to 1837. He was the author of several religious works. Died at Salem, Massachusetts, May 4, 1875.

Babek (bä'bek) **Khor'remee** or **Kho'remi**, *i.e.* "the Sensualist," a famous Persian impostor, who is said to have inculcated an unbounded libertinism. He propagated his doctrines with the sword, and for a time defied the utmost power of the caliph Motassem, but was at last taken and put to death in 837 A.D.

Babel, bä'bĕl, (HUGH,) a writer on logic and grammar, was professor of Hebrew, Greek, etc. at Louvain. Died in 1556.

Bā'bell, (WILLIAM,) an English composer and organist, born about 1690, lived in London. Died in 1723.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Babeno Sanct Huber, bä-bā'no sânkt hoo'bĕr, (LUDWIG,) a German philosopher and Benedictine, born at Leiningen in 1660. He was professor of theology at Salzburg, and published several works. Died in 1726.

Bâber, bä'bĕr, written also **Babour**, a Persian prince, was a grandson of Tamerlane. He dethroned in 1451 his brother Mohammed, who reigned over Irâk and Fars. Died about 1460.

Bâber (or **Babur**) **Mohammed**, bä'bĕr mo-hăm'mĕd, written also **Babour** and **Baubur**, surnamed ZAHEER ED-DEEN, (ZAHÎR EDDÎN,) zą-heer'ĕd-deen', ("protector of religion,") the illustrious founder of the Tartar

or Mogul Empire in India, was born of the race of Tamerlane in 1482 or 1483. In 1494, when not more than twelve years of age, he succeeded to the throne of his father, King of Ferghâna. The career of Bâber was marked by a series of extraordinary vicissitudes and wonderful exploits unparalleled even in Oriental history. On one occasion, having been expelled from his paternal kingdom, he resolved to attack with less than three hundred followers Samarcand, then one of the strongest cities of Asia, and defended by a large army. He scaled the walls in the night, and was joined by many of the inhabitants. A panic having seized upon the troops of the city, the king fled, leaving his capital in the hands of Bâber. The latter was compelled soon after, by the vicissitudes of war, to retire to Cabool. Here he was at first received with great favour; but, a formidable insurrection having been raised against him, he successively challenged and slew in single combat five of the principal leaders of the opposing faction. The others, filled with admiration or fear, accepted him as their king. Our limits will not permit us to pursue the various changes of his fortune. Suffice to say that, after having made two incursions into India, one in 1505 and the other in 1519, he crossed the Indus the third time in 1524, and defeated and slew Ibraheem, King of Delhi, thus putting an end to the second Gaurian dynasty, in 1526. Bâber died in 1530, leaving his throne to his son Humâyoon. Bâber possessed not only great bodily strength and dexterity, but abilities of a very high order, and was not less distinguished for his courage and generosity. He was, moreover, a master of the arts of music and poetry. He left an interesting as well as highly instructive history of the events of his own life, of which there is an able review in Lord Jeffrey's "Essays."

See "Life of Bâber, Emperor of Hindostan," by R. M. Caldecott; "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., second series, 1828; "History of British India," in Harper's Family Library, vol. i.; Ferishta, "Mahomedan Power in India," translated by J. Briggs, 4 vols. 8vo, London, 1829.

Babeuf, bȧ′bŭf′, (Émile,) a son of François, noticed below, born in 1785, was a zealous partisan of Bonaparte, whom he followed to Elba in 1814.

Babeuf, (François Noël,) a French conspirator and political theorist, born at Saint-Quentin in 1764, assumed the name of Caius Gracchus. He founded in 1794 a journal called the "Tribune of the People," in which he advocated absolute equality and community of property. He became the chief of a numerous band of conspirators who designed to revolt against the Directory and establish the régime of *babouvisme*. Having been betrayed by one of his accomplices, he was executed in 1797.

See Buonarotti, "Conspiration pour l'Egalité dite de Babeuf," 2 vols., 1828; Sudre, "Histoire du Communisme," Paris, 1849.

Babey, bȧ′bȧ′, (Athanase Marie Pierre,) a member of the French Constituent Assembly, born in 1744, was chosen one of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795. Died in 1815.

Babi, bȧ′be′, (Jean François,) a French anarchist, born at Tarascon in 1759, was one of a party which attacked the camp at Grenelle, for which he was executed in October, 1796.

Babié de Bercenay, bȧ′be-ȧ′ deh bĕrss'nȧ′, (François,) a prolific French writer on history, etc., born at Lavaur in 1761. Died about 1830.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire."

Babin, bȧ′bȧN′, (François,) a French ecclesiastical writer, and professor of theology at Angers, born in 1651. Died in 1734.

Babinet, bȧ′be'nȧ′, (Jacques,) a French natural philosopher, born at Lusignan in 1794, became professor of physics in the college of Saint Louis, Paris. He published a number of valuable treatises on meteorological optics and terrestrial magnetism, and made important improvements in the air-pump, hygrometer, etc. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1840. Among his works is "Studies and Lectures on the Sciences of Observation," etc., ("Études et Lectures sur les Sciences d'Observation," etc.) Died Oct. 22, 1872.

Bab'ing-ton, (Anthony,) an English gentleman, and a zealous Catholic, devoted to the cause of Mary Stuart, was executed in 1586 for having conspired against the life of Queen Elizabeth.

Babington, (Charles Cardale,) F.R.S., an English botanist, born about 1808. He became professor of botany at Cambridge, and published, besides other works, a "Manual of British Botany." Died July 22, 1895.

Babington, (Churchill,) D.D., an English scholar, born in 1821. He was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he was a Fellow from 1846 to 1867, and of which he was made an honorary Fellow in 1880. He was professor of archæology at Cambridge from 1865 to 1880, edited several newly-discovered Greek MSS., as well as a number of old English works, and also wrote on numismatology and ornithology, and especially on botany. Died January 13, 1889.

Babington, (Gervase,) an English prelate, born in Nottinghamshire about 1550, became Bishop of Worcester in 1597. Died in 1610.

Babington, (William,) F.R.S., a chemist and mineralogist, was born near Coleraine, Ireland, in 1756. He began to practise medicine in London about 1797, and lectured on chemistry at Guy's Hospital. In 1799 he published a "New System of Mineralogy." He was one of the founders of the Geological Society, of which he was chosen president in 1822. Died in 1833.

See Richard Bright, "Memoir of the Life and Writings of William Babington."

Babini, bȧ-bee'nee, or **Babbini**, bȧb-bee'nee, (Matteo,) a celebrated Italian vocalist, born at Bologna in 1754. Died in 1816.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Babo, bȧ′bo, (Joseph Maria,) a German dramatist born at Ehrenbreitstein in 1756, was the author of the historical tragedy of "Otto von Wittelsbach," which is ranked among the best dramas of its kind in the language. He lived at Munich. Died in 1822.

Babo, von, fon bȧ′bo, (Lambert,) a German cultivator, born at Mannheim in 1790, published several valuable treatises on the culture of the vine. Died in 1862.

Babois, bȧ′bwȧ′, (Marguerite Victoire,) a French poetess, born at Versailles in 1760, was a niece of Ducis. Her "Elegy on the Death of her Daughter" (1805) was greatly admired. Died in 1839.

Babou, bȧ′boo′, (Jean,) Baron de Sagonne, a French general, commanded the artillery at the battle of Saint-Denis in 1567. Died in 1569.

See De Courcelles, "Dictionnaire historique des Généraux Français."

Babr. See Baber.

Bā′brĭ-us [Βάβριος] or **Bā′brĭ-ąs**, [Βαβρίας,] a Greek fabulist, supposed to have lived a short time previous to Augustus, made a collection of Æsop's Fables, which he turned into choriambic verse.

See Tyrwhitt, "Dissertatio de Babrio," 1776.

Babuer or **Babure**, bȧ′bür, (Theodore,) a Dutch painter of interiors, worked about 1600–40.

See Nagler, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Bab'ў-ląs, Bishop of Antioch, suffered martyrdom under Decius in 251 A.D. He was esteemed one of the most faithful and virtuous prelates of his time.

Bac, bȧk, (Théodore,) a French jurist, born at Limoges in 1809, was associate editor of the journal "L'Europe monarchique," in 1837. He was a deputy to the Constitutional Assembly in 1848. Died in 1865.

Baccaini, bȧk-kȧ-ee'nee or bȧk-kī'nee, (Benedetto,) an Italian writer, born in 1657, was professor of ecclesiastical history at Módena. Died in 1721.

Baccalar y Sanna, bȧk-kȧ-lar′ e sȧn'nȧ, (Vincente,) Marquis of Saint Philip, a Spanish historian and statesman, who occupied important posts under Charles II. and Philip V. He wrote, in Spanish, a "History of the Jewish Monarchy" and a "History of Philip V." Died in 1726.

Baccanelli, Bacchanelli, bȧk-kȧ-nel'lee, or **Baccanel'cius**, (Giovanni,) an Italian physician and medical writer of the sixteenth century, born at Reggio.

Baccarini, bȧk-kȧ-ree'nee, (Giacomo,) an Italian painter, was born at Reggio; died in 1682.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Baccelli, bȧt-chel'lee, (Girolamo,) an Italian writer and physician, born at Florence in 1515, translated Homer's "Odyssey" into Italian verse. Died in 1581.

Bacchanelli. See BACCANELLI.

Bac-chei'us [*Βακχειος*] or **Bac-che'us**, written also **Vacceus**, a Greek musician, surnamed THE ELDER, flourished in the early part of the fourth century. He was the author of an "Introduction to the Art of Music."

Bac-chī'dēs, a general of Demetrius Soter, invaded Judea 160 B.C., and fought a battle against Judas Maccabæus, who was killed in this action.

Bacchini, bâk-kee'nee, (BENEDETTO,) a learned Benedictine monk, born in the duchy of Parma, or at Florence, in 1651. He published several religious and miscellaneous works. Died in 1721.

See IRENEO AFFO, "Vita del P. Bacchini," 1797.

Bac'chus, [Gr. *Βάκχος*,] called also in Greek **Diony'sus**, [*Διόνυσος*,] the god of wine, is commonly said to have been the son of Jupiter and Semele. He taught men the culture of the vine and the mode of extracting the juice of the grape. According to one account, Bacchus was the son of Ammon, King of Libya, and a beautiful woman named Amalthe'a. Ammon, fearing the jealousy of his wife Rhea, had young Bacchus and his mother conveyed to a town called Nysa, on a delicious island formed by the river Triton. He became, according to this legend, a mighty conqueror and benefactor of mankind, by whom he was at last deified. Among the most important events of his history is his expedition to India. From this and other circumstances, many writers suppose the worship of Bacchus to have been derived from India. His chariot drawn by panthers or tigers, and the Indian origin of the vine, are cited as incidental evidences of that fact. Bacchus is usually represented as an effeminate young man crowned with vine- and ivy-leaves, with a thyrsus in his hand.

See KEIGHTLEY, "Mythology;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. ii.; G. F. CREUZER, "Dionysus seu Commentationes de Rerum Bacchicarum Orphicarumque Origine et Causis," 2 vols. 4to, 1808–09.

Bac-chȳ'l'ī-dēs, [Gr. *Βακχυλίδης*; Fr. BACCHYLIDE, bâ'ke'lêd',] an eminent Greek lyric poet, born about 512 B.C., in the island of Ceos, was a nephew of Simonides and a rival of Pindar. His extant works have been published in Bergk's "Poetæ Lyrici Græci."

Bac'chy-lus, a bishop of Corinth in the latter part of the second century A.D. He wrote upon the proper time of keeping Easter, but nothing which he wrote is now extant.

Bacci, bât'chee, (ANDREA,) an Italian physician, naturalist, and writer, who lived about 1580.

Bacciarelli, bât-châ-rel'lee, (MARCELLINO,) an Italian artist, born at Rome in 1731, was employed by Augustus III. of Poland as designer of the gallery of engravings at Dresden. He also painted portraits and historical pieces. He settled at Warsaw about 1765, and was patronized by the king Stanislas Poniatowski. Died at Warsaw in 1818.

Bacciccio. See BACICCIO.

Baccio, bât'cho, or **Bacci**, bât'chee, [Lat. BAC'CIUS,] (ANDREA,) an Italian physician and naturalist of the sixteenth century, was a native of Milan.

Baccio d'Agnolo. See AGNOLO.

Baccio da Monte-Lupo, bât'cho dâ mon'tà-loo'po, a Florentine sculptor and architect, born about 1445. His bronze statue of Saint John the Evangelist is regarded as his master-piece. He was the father of the sculptor Raphael da Monte-Lupo. Died about 1533.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors."

Baccio della Porta, bât'cho dêl-lâ-por'tâ, an eminent Italian painter, known also as FRA BARTOLOMMEO DI SAN MARCO, (frâ bar-to-lo-mâ'o de sân mar'ko,) was born at Savignano, near Florence, in 1469. He was a pupil of Cosimo Rosselli, and subsequently studied the works of Leonardo da Vinci. He was an adherent and friend of the celebrated reformer Savonarola, and was so deeply affected by his martyrdom that in 1500 he took the habit of Saint Dominic. After four years, passed chiefly in the convent of San Marco, at Florence, which he adorned with some of his finest pictures, he visited Rome, where his intercourse with Raphael was productive of benefit to both. Among his master-pieces are the magnificent fresco of the "Last Judgment" in the chapel of Santa Maria Nuova at Florence, the figure of "Saint Mark" in the Pitti palace, the "Marriage of Saint Catherine," a "Virgin on a Throne," and a "Saint Paul" at Rome, which was finished by Raphael. Baccio's productions display great knowledge of chiaroscuro, richness of colouring, and grace in the disposition of the draperies, united to a dignity and sweetness of expression little inferior to those of Raphael. Died in 1517.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" WINCKELMANN, "Neues Maler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bacciochi, bât-cho'kee, (ADORNO,) a Corsican officer, who entered the French army in 1761, was an emigrant in 1792, after which he served under Condé until 1801.

Bacciochi, (FELICE PASQUALE,) Prince of Lucca and Piombino, born in Corsica in 1752. He married in 1797 Maria Elisa, sister of Napoleon. He was made a senator, and obtained the rank of general, and other distinctions. Died in 1841.

Baccusi, bâk-koo'see, (IPPOLITO,) an Italian composer, lived at Verona about 1590–1600.

Bacellar. See BARBOSA BACELLAR.

Bacelli, bā-chĕl'lee, (GUIDO,) a distinguished Italian physician, born at Rome, November 25, 1832. He was educated at Pavía and Rome, where he was, when twenty-four years old, made professor of legal medicine, and in 1870 professor of pathology. In 1875 he was chosen to Parliament, and in 1881 was made minister of public instruction. He published "Sulla Patologia del Cruore e dell' Aorta," (4 vols.,) "Lezioni cliniche ed igieniche," "Sulla Bonificazione del Agro Romano," etc.

Bach, bāK, the name of a German family which for more than two centuries was celebrated for musical talent, and produced upwards of fifty distinguished artists. VEIT BACH, the founder of the family, a native of Presburg, in Hungary, settled in Thuringia about 1600.

Bach, (ALEXANDER,) an Austrian statesman, born at Loosdorf in 1813. He became in 1848 minister of justice, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly, where he advocated the centralization of the Austrian monarchy and strongly opposed the democratic party. He favoured the policy which provoked the revolt of Hungary in 1848. He succeeded Count Stadion as minister of the interior, (1849 to 1859,) and when deposed from that office was sent as minister to Rome, where he remained until 1867. Died November 13, 1892.

Bach, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German jurist, and professor of law at Leipsic, born in 1721. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Roman Jurisprudence." Died in 1759.

Bach, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) youngest son of Johann Sebastian, noticed below, born in 1735, was surnamed the Milanese or English Bach. He resided five years as organist at Milan, and in 1759 became chapel-master at London. He produced a number of popular operas and instrumental pieces. Died in 1782.

Bach, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) born at Arnstadt, in Thuringia, in 1643, enjoyed the highest reputation as an organist, composer, and contrapuntist. His works are numerous, including ecclesiastical and secular music. He died in 1703, leaving two sons, Johann Nicholas and Johann Christoph, who were distinguished musicians.

Bach, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a musical composer, a son of Johann Sebastian, born in 1732. He lived at Bückeburg, where he died in 1795.

Bach, (JOHANN SEBASTIAN,) the most illustrious member of the family, born at Eisenach on the 21st of March, 1685, was the son of Johann Ambrosius Bach. Having received his first instruction from his brother Johann Christoph, he became for a time a chorister at Lüneburg. In 1704 he was appointed organist at Arnstadt, and in 1708 court organist at Weimar. During the seven years that he occupied this post, he produced many of his finest compositions for the organ. In 1723 he became musical director at the Saint Thomas School of Leipsic, which situation he filled till his death. Having been invited to the Prussian court by Frederick II., in 1747, he surprised and delighted that monarch by his wonderful extemporaneous performances. The works of Bach are very numerous, embracing almost every variety of sacred and secular music, and so admirable for their grandeur, science, and inventive power as to entitle him to rank among the greatest composers that have ever lived. As an organist, he was esteemed equal to Handel, who was his contemporary; and his skill as a

performer on the piano and other keyed instruments was unsurpassed. Among his best compositions are his oratorio of "The Nativity," ("Passions-Musik,") and a collection of preludes and fugues, entitled "The Well-tempered Clavier." Bach was twice married, and had eleven sons and nine daughters. Died at Leipsic in 1750.

See the "Life of John Sebastian Bach," translated from the German; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" J. N. FORKEL, "Ueber J. S. Bach's Leben, Kunst und Kunstwerke," 1802, and the English translation of the same; C. L. HILGENFELDT, "J. S. Bach's Leben, Wirken und Werke," 1850.

Bach, (KARL PHILIPP EMANUEL,) a son of Johann Sebastian, was born at Weimar in 1714. He was appointed chamber-musician to Frederick the Great of Prussia in 1740, and in 1767 became director of music at Hamburg. Among his principal compositions are the oratorio of "The Israelites in the Wilderness," and numerous sonatas, symphonies, and songs of great originality and beauty. He also wrote an "Essay on the True Art of playing the Harpsichord," (1797.) Died in 1788.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bach, bȧk, (VICTOR,) a French physician and Jacobin, born at Villefranche about 1770, practised in Paris. He killed himself about the end of 1799.

Bach, (WILHELM **Friedemann**—free'dĕh-mȧn',) eldest son of Johann Sebastian, born at Weimar in 1710, was surnamed BACH OF HALLE, from his residence in that city. He studied music under his father, and became organist at the church of Saint Sophia, Dresden, (1733,) and afterwards at Halle, (1747.) He attained great excellence both in the theory and practice of music, and as a performer was second only to his father. Owing to his dissipated habits, he died in great poverty in 1784.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Bachartier-Beaupuy, bȧ'shȧr'te-ȧ' bō'pü-e', (MICHEL ARMAND,) a French general, born in 1755, was killed at the battle of Reutlingen in 1796.

Bachaumont, bȧ'shō'mŏN', (LOUIS,) a French literary gossip and scandal-monger, published a collection of anecdotes, songs, facetiæ, etc., entitled "Mémoires secrets," (6 vols., 1777.) Died in Paris in 1771.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Bachaumont, de, dĕh bȧ'shō'mŏN', (FRANÇOIS **le Coigneux**—lĕh kwȧn'yuh',) a French lawyer and *littérateur,* born in Paris in 1624, was the author of a number of witty and satirical poems against Cardinal Mazarin, during the war of the Fronde. Died in 1702.

Bache, bătch, (ALEXANDER DALLAS,) an American philosopher and *savant,* born in Philadelphia in July, 1806, was a great-grandson of Dr. Franklin. He graduated at the military academy at West Point in 1825, and was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania in 1827. In 1836 he was chosen president of Girard College, and visited Europe to study various systems of instruction. He published in 1839 a "Report on the European System of Education." He became in 1841 the first principal of the Philadelphia High School, which he had organized. In 1843 he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. His services in this position were most important, and gave general satisfaction. Besides his voluminous official reports, he contributed many valuable scientific papers to the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Died in 1867.

Bache, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American printer and journalist, son of Richard Bache, was born in Philadelphia about 1768. He accompanied Dr. Franklin to Paris, and there learned the business of printing and type-founding in the celebrated establishment of the brothers Didot. After his return to the United States, he began, in 1790, the publication of the "General Advertiser," afterwards called the "Aurora," a paper which, under his editorial management and that of his successor, Mr. Duane, exerted a powerful influence in opposition to the administrations of Washington and Adams. Died in 1799.

Bache, (FRANKLIN,) a physician and chemist, son of the preceding, and cousin of Alexander Dallas, noticed above, was born in Philadelphia in 1792. He graduated as M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1814, published a "System of Chemistry for the Use of Students of Medicine" in 1819, and became professor of chemistry in the Franklin Institute in 1826. He held the same position afterward in the College of Pharmacy and in the Jefferson Medical College. He was one of the authors of Wood and Bache's "Dispensatory of the United States," (1883,) a work of the highest character. He was elected president of the American Philosophical Society in 1853. Died in 1864.

Bache, bātch, (FRANCIS EDWARD,) an English violinist and composer, born at Birmingham, September 14, 1833; died August 24, 1858.

Bache, (RICHARD,) born in England in 1737, emigrated to the United States, where he married, in 1767, Sarah, only daughter of Benjamin Franklin. He was appointed postmaster-general of the United States in 1776. Died in 1811.

Bache, (SARAH,) only daughter of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and wife of Richard Bache, was born in Philadelphia in 1744. She was a lady of superior accomplishments and was remarkable for her humane and patriotic efforts to relieve the sufferings of the sick and destitute soldiers of the Revolution. Died in 1808.

Bachelet-Damville, bȧsh'lȧ' dŏN'vĕl', (LOUIS ALEXANDRE,) a French general of brigade, born at Saint Aubin in 1771, was killed in Saxony in 1813.

Bachelier, bȧsh'le-ȧ', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French painter of landscapes, fruit, and flowers, born in Paris in 1724. He devoted his fortune of sixty thousand francs to the establishment of a free school of design. He was for many years director of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres. Died in 1805.

Bachelier, (NICOLAS,) a French sculptor and architect, born at Toulouse, June 17, 1485; died about 1566. He was a pupil of Michael Angelo.

Bachelin. See BASSELIN.

Bach'eller, (IRVING,) author, born at Pierpont, New York, in 1859. He was for years a journalist, and was an editor of the "New York World" 1898–1900. His novels include "Eben Holden," "D'ri and I," "Silas Strong," "The Master," etc.

Bachelot, bȧsh'lo', (JEAN ALEXIS AUGUSTIN,) a French theologian, born in 1790. He went as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands about 1826, but he was expelled by the English. Died in 1838.

Bachelot de la Pylaie, bȧsh'lo' dĕh lȧ pe'lȧ', (A. J. M.,) a French naturalist and antiquary, born at Fougères in 1786. He published a "Manual of Conchology," (1828,) and a "Flora of Newfoundland." Died in 1856.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire," (Supp.)

Bachelu, bȧsh'lü', (GILBERT DÉSIRÉ JOSEPH,) BARON, a French general, born in Dole in 1777, served with distinction in the Egyptian, Austrian, and Russian campaigns, and in 1814 was created lieutenant-general by Louis XVIII., having previously been made an officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1838 he represented Châlons-sur-Saône in the Chamber of Deputies, where he acted with the opposition. Died in 1849.

Bacher, bȧ'shȧ', (ALEXANDRE ANDRÉ PHILIPPE FRÉDÉRIC,) son of George Frédéric, noticed below, was born about 1730. He was for many years editor of the "Journal de Médecine." Died in 1807.

Bacher, [Lat. BACHE'RIUS,] (GEORGE FRÉDÉRIC,) a French physician, born in Upper Alsace in 1709, published several works on the Treatment of Dropsy.

Bacher, (THÉOBALD,) a French diplomatist, born in Alsace in 1748, was chargé-d'affaires at Ratisbon and Frankfort. He died in 1813, leaving "Memoirs on Germany and Switzerland."

Bachet. See MEZIRIAC.

Bacheville, bȧsh'vĕl', (ANTOINE,) a French adventurer, born at Trévoux, served in the army from 1804 to 1814. Having been accused of a political conspiracy in 1816, he escaped and went into exile. He died at Muscat in 1820.

Bacheville, (BARTHÉLEMI,) a brother of the preceding, was his companion in his campaigns and in exile, but returned to France, and died in 1835.

Bachiacca, bȧ-ke-ȧk'kȧ, a surname of **Francesco Ubertini,** frȧn-chĕs'ko oo-bĕr-tee'nee, an Italian painter born at Florence, was a pupil of Perugino. Died in 1557

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Bachman, bak′man, (JOHN,) D.D., an American naturalist, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1790. He became pastor of the German Lutheran church of Charleston, South Carolina, about 1815. He assisted Audubon in the composition of his great work on Ornithology, and was the principal author of a work on the Quadrupeds of North America, illustrated by Audubon and his sons. He died February 25, 1874.

Bachmann, bäk′män, (GOTTLOB,) a German composer, born in 1763; died about 1810.

Bachmann, (GOTTLOB LUDWIG ERNST,) a German philologist, and professor of classical literature at Rostock, born at Leipsic in 1792. He published an excellent edition of Lycophron's "Alexandra," a collection of "Anecdota Græca," from the Royal Library of Paris, and other learned works. Died April 15, 1881.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bachmann, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born at Altenburg in 1785, was professor of moral and political economy at Jena, and wrote several works on philosophy. Died in 1855.

Bachmann, de, dẹh bäk′män, (JACQUES JOSEPH ANTOINE LEGER,) BARON, a Swiss general, born in 1733, commanded the Swiss guard which defended Louis XVI. in August, 1792. He was executed the same year.

Bachmann-Anderletz, bäk′män än′dẹr-lẹts, (NICOLAUS FRANZ,) BARON, a Swiss general, born in the canton of Glarus in 1740, served during the Seven Years' war in the French army, and rose to be major-general under the King of Sardinia. Under the Bourbons he was created commander of Saint Louis. Died in 1831.

See GIRARD, "Histoire des Officiers Suisses qui se sont distingués aux Services étrangers," 1781.

Bachofen, bäk′o-fẹn, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss musician and composer, born at Zurich in 1692, published a number of sacred airs which are still popular in Switzerland. Died in 1755.

Bachovius, bạ-ko′ve-ûs, (REINHART,) called also **Bachov** (bäk′of) OF ECHT, (ekt,) a German theologian, born in 1544, was the author of several treatises in defence of Calvinism. Died in 1614. His son, of the same name, born in 1575, was professor of law at Heidelberg in 1613.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Baciccio, bä-chet′cho, **Bacciccio**, bät-chet′cho, or **Bacici**, bä-chee′chee, (GIAMBATTISTA **Gauli**—gŏw′lee,) a Genoese painter of portraits and scriptural subjects, born in 1639. His pictures, both in fresco and oil, are numerous. Died in 1709.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bacici. See BACICCIO.

Baciochi. See BACCIOCHI.

Bäck or **Baeck**, bẽk, (ABRAHAM,) a Swedish physician, naturalist, and scientific writer, born at Söderhamn in 1713. He became physician-in-ordinary to the king, and president of the Royal College of Medicine, in 1749. He was intimate with Linnæus, who named the genus Bæckia in his honour. Died in 1795.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Back, (Sir GEORGE,) an English navigator, born at Stockport in 1796. After serving against the French in 1809, he accompanied Sir John Franklin on his Arctic expedition in 1819 and 1823. In 1833 he undertook another voyage in search of Captain Ross. Being informed of Ross's safety, he continued his journey, and made several discoveries, of which he gave an account after his return, entitled "A Narrative of the Expedition along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean in 1833–34." In 1839 he was knighted, and was made an admiral in 1867. Died June 23, 1878.

Back, de, dẹh bäk, (JAMES,) a Dutch physician, born at Rotterdam, lived about 1650. He was one of the first to accept the doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

Back′er, (GEORGE,) an English physician of the eighteenth century, was the author of "Researches on the Advantages of Inoculation," (1776,) and other medical works.

Backer, bäk′kẹr, (PETER,) a Prussian sculptor, a pupil of Schlutter, worked at Berlin in the second half of the seventeenth century.

Backer, van, vän bäk′ẹr, (ADRIAN,) a Dutch painter of history and portraits, born in 1643, worked at Amsterdam. Died in 1686.

Backer, van, (FRANCIS,) an able Dutch painter, lived about 1720, and was court painter to the elector-palatine Johann Wilhelm.

Backer, van, (JACOB,) a Dutch painter, brother of Adrian, born at Haarlem in 1608. He worked at Amsterdam, and had great facility of execution. Died in 1651

See HOUBRAKEN, "Vies des Peintres."

Backer, van, (JAMES or JACOB,) sometimes called **James of Palermo**, a distinguished historical painter and excellent colorist, born at Antwerp in 1530; died in 1560.

Backereel, bäk′ẹh-rāl′, (GILES,) a Flemish or Dutch painter, born about 1572, worked at Antwerp. His design is said to be as correct as that of Rubens.

Backhouse, bak′kŭs, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on astronomy and alchemy, born in 1593, was the author of "The Golden Fleece," and "The Complaint of Nature." He also translated, from the French, "The Pleasant Fountain of Knowledge." Died in 1662.

Backhuysen or **Bakhuysen**, bäk-hoi′zẹn, (LUDOLF,) an eminent Dutch marine painter and engraver, born at Emden in 1631. He was the pupil of Van Everdingen, but owed his great excellence chiefly to the study of nature. It was his custom to put out to sea during a storm, to observe the motion of the waves and the agitated vessels, and, on his return, finish the sketches he had made. Among his master-pieces is a marine view, for which the burgomasters of Amsterdam gave him thirteen hundred florins, and subsequently presented to Louis XIV. of France. Died in 1709.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Backhuysen, (LUDOLF,) a painter of martial scenes, grandson of the preceding, born in 1717. He died at Rotterdam about 1782.

Backmeister, bäk′mī-stẹr, (HARTMANN LUDWIG CHRISTIAN,) director of the German College at Saint Petersburg, born at Dillenburg, in Nassau, in 1736. He wrote, in German, a "History of the Swedish Nation," (1767,) "Bibliotheca Russica," (11 vols., 1778,) and other useful works. Died in 1806.

Backmeister, (LUCAS,) a German theologian, born at Lüneburg in 1530, was the author of a number of commentaries on the Bible. Died in 1608.

Backmeister, (LUCAS,) a son of the preceding, born in 1570, published several theological and controversial works. Died in 1638.

See J. CUSTRUS, "Memoria L. Bacmeisteri Oratione parentali, etc."

Backmeister, (MATTHEW or MATTHAEUS,) a German physician, born at Rostock in 1580, was the author of a "General Treatise on Practical Medicine," and other medical works. Died in 1626.

Back′us, (AZEL,) D.D., the first president of Hamilton College, New York, born in Norwich, Connecticut, 1765. He graduated at Yale in 1787, and succeeded the celebrated Dr. Bellamy as pastor of the church in Bethlehem, Connecticut. Died December 28, 1816.

Backus, (CHARLES,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, uncle of President Azel Backus, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1749. Dr. Backus was an eloquent preacher and an able theologian. Died in 1803.

Backus, (ISAAC,) an American Baptist minister, born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1724. He published numerous works, among which is a "History of the Baptists in New England." Died in 1806.

Bacler d'Albe, bäk′lair′dälb, (LOUIS ALBERT **Guislain**—gẽz′lẽn′,) a skilful French painter and engineer, born at Saint-Pol in 1762. He served in the Italian campaign of 1796, and took a distinguished part in the battle of Arcola, which forms the subject of one of his best pictures. In 1802 he prepared an excellent chart of the theatre of war in Italy, with 54 plates. He was appointed by Bonaparte director of his topographical bureau, and became general of brigade in 1813. He published "Annales pittoresques et historiques des Paysagistes," (1803.) Died in 1824.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bā′cọn, (ANNE COOKE,) a daughter of Sir Anthony

Cooke, born about 1528, was married to Sir Nicholas Bacon, and was the mother of Lord Bacon. She was versed in the Greek, Latin, and Italian languages, and translated Bishop Jewel's "Apology for the Church of England" from Latin into English. Died in 1610.

Bacon, (ANTHONY,) an English politician, born about 1558, was a son of Sir Nicholas, and a half-brother of Lord Bacon. He was a friend of the Earl of Essex and of Henry of Navarre, whom he visited about 1585. Died in 1601.

Bā'cŏn, (DELIA,) an American teacher and writer, sister of Dr. Leonard Bacon, was born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1811. She wrote "Tales of the Puritans," "The Bride of Fort Edward," and other works of fiction, but is chiefly known through her "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare," in which the Baconian theory in regard to the authorship of Shakspeare's plays was first elaborated. Died in 1859.

See HAWTHORNE, "Recollections of a Gifted Woman," in "Our Old Home."

Bacon, (FRANCIS,) [Lat. FRANCIS'CUS BACO'NUS,*] BARON VERULAM, (vĕr'u-lăm,) VISCOUNT SAINT ALBAN'S, (commonly called LORD BACON,) one of the most illustrious philosophers of modern times, was born in London, the 22d of January, 1561. His father was Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal under Elizabeth. His mother was Lady Anne, the daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, and the sister of Mildred, Lord Burleigh's second wife. She is represented as a person of bright talents, no inconsiderable learning, and very decided religious opinions. While still a child, Bacon was remarkable for his ready wit, as well as for his general intelligence. When the queen once asked him how old he was, he replied, "Just two years younger than your majesty's happy reign." Queen Elizabeth used to call him, it is said, her "little lord keeper."

It is related that on one occasion, while his young companions were playing and amusing themselves in Saint James's Park, near his father's house, he stole away to the brick conduit, to find out the cause of a singular echo which was heard there. "Every tale told of him in his childhood," says Dixon, "wins on the imagination, whether he hunts for the echo in Saint James's Park, or eyes the jugglers and detects their trick, or lisps wise words to the queen and becomes her young lord keeper." When a little more than twelve years of age, he and his brother Anthony were sent to Cambridge, and entered Trinity College, of which Dr. Whitgift, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was then master. Francis was a diligent and successful student, and before he was sixteen years old he is said to have conceived a decided dislike to the Aristotelian philosophy, as then taught in the schools. On leaving the University, he entered Gray's Inn as a student of law, and soon after visited France, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the French language, as well as the institutions and customs of the continent. But the death of his father, in 1579, made it necessary for him to return to England. The other brothers had been well provided for, but Sir Nicholas had delayed making any provision for Francis, his youngest son, though intending to do so, when all his plans were cut short by his sudden death. In 1582 young Bacon was admitted to the bar; he was made a bencher in 1586, and in 1589 became counsel-extraordinary to the queen, at the early age of twenty-eight; "a grace," says his biographer Rawley, "scarce known before." He had been elected to Parliament for Melcombe Regis in 1585, at the early age of twenty-four, and appears to have sat in every House of Commons from that time until 1614. Ben Jonson, in his "Discoveries," gives the following description of Bacon's oratory while he was in Parliament: "There happened in my time one noble speaker who was full of gravity in his speaking. His language, when he could spare or pass a jest, was nobly censorious.† No man ever spake more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. No member of speech but consisted of his own graces. His hearers could not cough or look aside from him without loss. He commanded when he spoke, and had his judges angry or pleased at his devotion. No man had their affections more in his power. The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end."

Although a near connection of Burleigh, whose influence during the greater part of Elizabeth's reign was unrivalled, Bacon appears to have owed little or nothing to the favour of that powerful minister. Nevertheless, the Cecils procured him the reversion of the place of Register of the Star Chamber, an office worth £1600 per annum; but it did not fall to him until nearly twenty years later, in the reign of King James. Without adopting the suggestion of Rawley, that Burleigh‡ sought in every way, especially by secret means, to keep Bacon down, "lest if he had risen he might have obscured his glory," it is sufficiently evident that the Cecils were little inclined to favour his promotion, possibly because they regarded him as a man of speculation rather than of practical ability. The intellectual powers of Bacon were of a character too original and profound to be understood and appreciated by those whose chief talent consisted in the facility with which they could adapt themselves to the servile routine of courts. And, although Burleigh may have been somewhat raised above the class referred to, still his mind appears to have been of a very ordinary stamp. Prudence and fidelity to his sovereign were almost the only virtues he possessed; and even his prudence was of a low and vulgar type, the offspring of a cold and plodding experience, rather than the inspiration of an original and far-seeing intellect; and hence, in an extraordinary emergency, he was really less prudent than many men who had far less experience.§

Bacon, being thus left to his own unaided exertions, applied himself diligently to the law, and in time acquired a lucrative if not an extensive practice. In 1592 appeared his first publication, a pamphlet, in reply to a little book, (or "Libel,") entitled "A Declaration of the True Causes of the Great Troubles." In 1594 he became a candidate for the office of solicitor-general, but was not successful. The Earl of Essex, a kinsman and favourite of the queen, had greatly interested himself in Bacon's behalf, but he was overborne by the superior influence of the Cecils. Essex felt deeply the disappointment of his friend, and generously gave him an estate, near Twickenham, worth £1800, a sum very greatly superior in value to what would be represented by the same figures at the present time. Mr. Dixon endeavours to prove that Bacon was under no real obligation to Essex for this magnificent present,—that it was indeed nothing more than a just, though scarcely adequate, payment for Bacon's professional services. But Bacon himself evidently did not regard it in that light; for he says, referring to the gift of his friend, that it was made "with so kind and noble circumstances as the manner was worth more than the matter."

For many years Bacon appears to have entertained the project of making his fortune by a wealthy marriage. About the year 1596 he was paying court to a rich widow named Hatton. Essex again warmly interested himself in the cause of his friend, but with no better fortune than before. "This suit, happily for Bacon," says Macaulay, "was unsuccessful." Lady Hatton afterwards married "that narrow-minded, bad-hearted pedant," Sir Edward Coke, "and did her best," adds the same writer, "to make him as miserable as he deserved to be."

Bacon was not insensible to the kindness of his noble friend; but the difference of character, and still more the difference of policy, of the two men, led necessarily to a coldness between them and to their final estrangement. Bacon could not approve the rash and criminal

* BACO'NUS (genitive BACO'NI) is the usual Latin form of Bacon's name. Sometimes, though rarely, it is made a noun of the third declension—in the nominative BACON, (genitive BACO'NIS.)

† Censor-like—in other words, severe and dignified in his style.

‡ Alluding to Bacon's failure to obtain any present provision, Rawley's words are, it "might be imputed not so much to her Majesty's averseness or disaffection towards him, as to the arts and policy of a great statesman then who laboured, by all industrious and secret means, to suppress and keep him down, lest if he had risen he might have obscured his glory." Some suppose that the person here alluded to was Burleigh's son Robert, a view which, perhaps, better corresponds to the known facts of history, although at that date young Cecil could scarcely be termed a "great statesman." "The Cecils," says Lord Campbell, "not only refused to interest themselves for their kinsman, but, that he might receive no effectual assistance from others, they spread reports that he was a vain speculator, and totally unfit for real business."

§ See Motley's account of Burleigh's conduct during the preparations for the Spanish invasion, ("History of the United Netherlands.")

schemes of Essex, and his remonstrances were lost upon the headstrong and infatuated earl. Nevertheless, when fortune and everything else seemed to desert his former friend, he did not desert him, but appears to have used all his influence and eloquence with the queen, even to the risk of her favour, in order to soften her resentment towards her misguided kinsman. And when at length he was called to act as one of her majesty's counsel, he seems to have availed himself of his official position to mitigate, as far as possible, the severity of the charges against Essex. It is, indeed, difficult wholly to excuse Bacon for the part which he took in this trial; but it is altogether probable that he sincerely believed—at least in the earlier stages of the business—that what he did was the best for Essex that could be done under the circumstances. But if, when he found that all his efforts to save his former friend and benefactor were unavailing, he had absolutely declined to take any further part in the prosecution, his character would have been cleared from one of the darkest shadows now resting upon it. According to Mr. Dixon, having done all in his power to satisfy the claims of friendship, Bacon was perfectly right in turning against one who had "proved himself a rebel and a traitor," and that in this "he did no more than discharge his necessary duty to his country and his queen." This might be a valid defence, if there was any good reason to believe that without Bacon's efforts to secure the conviction of Essex the safety of his country would have been seriously imperilled. But, as the case now stands, the common sense and common feeling of mankind are naturally arrayed against one who, whatever may have been his secret motives, did actually promote his worldly interests and his advancement at court—the object of his life-long ambition—by seeking to convict and bring to the block one to whom he was once closely bound by gratitude and friendship.

After the accession of James I., (in 1603,) Bacon's advancement was all that a man of reasonable ambition could desire. He was raised to the knighthood the day before the king's coronation. Having soon after been chosen by the House of Commons to make a representation of the oppressive acts of the royal purveyors, he performed the duty with such ability and address as to give satisfaction both to the king and to the Parliament. The House gave him a vote of thanks, and the king appointed him one of his counsel.

In May, 1606, Bacon married Alice Barnham, the daughter of a wealthy London merchant and alderman. In 1607 he was made solicitor-general. In 1611 he became one of the judges of the knights-marshal's court, and in 1613 he was appointed attorney-general, and was made a member of the privy council. His law practice was now very lucrative, and the emoluments arising from his various offices afforded him what for those times may be called an immense income. He was selected by the king as his agent in the prosecution of Peacham, a clergyman who was accused of treason on account of some passages in a sermon found in his house. The sermon had never been preached, and there was no proof that he had any intention of preaching it. Bacon is charged with having sought, contrary to law and justice, to obtain the opinions of the judges before the case came up for trial.

In March, 1617, Bacon was appointed keeper of the great seal, and in January, 1618, he became lord high chancellor of England, the highest civil office to which an English subject could then attain. In July of the same year he was created Baron Verulam, and took his seat in the House of Peers. In 1620 he was made Viscount Saint Alban's. His sixtieth birthday (January 22, 1620) was celebrated with great state, Ben Jonson furnishing a poem to be recited on that occasion, in which he speaks of the lord chancellor as one

> "Whose even thread the Fates spin round and full
> Out of their choicest and their whitest wool."

The same year he published his "Novum Organum," embodying the ripest and richest results of his life-long studies.

In contemplating the life of Bacon, we cannot help calling to mind those words of our great poet, descriptive of the career of one who, though far inferior to him in genius, was in worldly power and splendour fully his equal:

> "This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
> The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
> And bears his blushing honours thick upon him.
> The third day comes a frost, a killing frost.
> * * * * * *
> Farewell, a long farewell, to all [his] greatness!"

A man named Wraynham, against whom Bacon had decided a suit in chancery, accused the chancellor of accepting bribes; and, though he did not make good his accusation in regard to his own case, his complaints led to the appointment of a committee in the House of Commons, to inquire into the abuses of the courts of justice. In consequence of this inquiry, a number of cases of alleged corruption on the part of the lord chancellor were presented. The Commons referred the case to the House of Lords, as the only proper tribunal for trying it. In the course of the trial it was shown that in a majority of the cases the presents were received after the suits were terminated, and in some others that the chancellor had decided against the donors. But, unfortunately, the accusations could not all be thus disposed of. It was alleged that in one instance, when the decision was drawn up but not yet delivered, a timely and liberal present prevailed on the chancellor to reverse his decree. In another, when one of the parties had administered a liberal bribe and was encouraged to hope that the decision would be in his favour, a subsequent and larger gift from the opposite party turned the scale in favour of the latter. At the commencement of the trial Bacon strongly asserted his innocence, but he afterwards abandoned his defence and acknowledged his guilt. His words were, "I do plainly and ingenuously confess that I am guilty of corruption, and do renounce all defence."* So that either some of the accusations were well founded, or else, from some motive difficult to conceive of, he was induced to cast away his good name by telling a falsehood. His apologists suggest that he did this to please the king. But such a defence from his friends dishonours him, if possible, even more than the accusations of his enemies. An honourable man, to please his sovereign, might indeed sacrifice his life, but not his honour, not his good name for all coming time. On the 3d of May, 1621, he was sentenced to pay a fine of forty thousand pounds and to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure. "The sentence of Bacon," says Macaulay, "was scarcely pronounced when it was mitigated. He was indeed sent to the Tower; but this was a mere form. In two days he was set at liberty." Not long after, his fine was remitted. He was even permitted to present himself at court. He was allowed a pension of twelve hundred pounds, no inconsiderable income for that age. The rest of his life was passed in retirement, and was chiefly occupied in scientific pursuits. He died on the 19th of April, 1626, leaving no children.

In person Bacon was of a middling stature, well formed, but not robust. His forehead was high and broad, and the expression of his face was benevolent as well as intellectual. "In advanced life," says Lord Campbell, "his whole appearance was venerably pleasing, so that a stranger was insensibly drawn to love before knowing how much reason there was to admire him." In society he is represented to have been "a most delightful companion, adapting himself to company of every degree, calling, and humour," and "bringing out with great effect his unexhausted stores of jests new and old." Prominent among his good qualities was his entire freedom from all mean jealousy of others, and his disposition to patronize merit wherever found. Towards his servants and dependants he appears to have been uniformly kind and generous; if he had a fault in this respect it was in being too indulgent, and their extravagance contributed to his ruin.

* No greater stigma can be cast upon the memory of Lord Bacon than to charge him with insincerity in making the above confession. After the paper containing it had been read in the House of Peers, twelve lords were appointed to wait on him, to ascertain if the signature appended to the confession was genuine. He passionately exclaimed, "My lords, it is my act, my hand, my heart! I beseech your lordships to be merciful to a broken reed!" (For a full account of the case the reader is referred to the State Trials.)

In contemplating the fall of so great a man, we should not lose sight of the principal cause. With his many and rare accomplishments, and with all the strength of his transcendent intellect, Bacon had one "weakest weakness," an inordinate love of splendour and display. The consequence was that he was often embarrassed and in debt, and he was tempted to eke out the deficiency of his large income by accepting presents and bribes.

Bacon's greatest work was his "Instauratio Magna,"* of which the "Novum Organum,"† already referred to, is but a part, although the most important part, and his treatise "De Augmentis Scientiarum" ("On the Advancement of the Sciences"‡) the opening chapter. Believing, as Bacon did, that the then prevailing mode of studying science (particularly the science of nature) had become greatly perverted, his aim was to bring men back, so to speak, to the right employment of their powers, and to direct them into such a path of inquiry and examination as would best promote the cause of true science. This he proposed to effect by teaching them a new method of exploring or investigating nature, the principles of which are laid down with great explicitness and fulness in his "Novum Organum."

Among Bacon's other works we may mention his "Essays," (first published in 1598,) perhaps the most popular of all his writings; "On the Wisdom of the Ancients," ("De Sapientia Veterum,") which appeared in 1610, and of which a good translation, by Sir Arthur Gorges, was published in 1619. His collection of Apothegms constitutes one of the most attractive portions of his various works.

In regard to Bacon's attainments as a lawyer, and his qualifications as a judge, Lord Campbell observes that "his mind was thoroughly familiar with the principles of jurisprudence," and "that he had made himself complete master of the common law of England." The same able critic pronounces Bacon's "History of the Alienation Office" "a treatise worthy of Hale, showing a most copious and accurate acquaintance with existing law and with our legal antiquities." "No one ever sat in Westminster Hall with a finer judicial understanding; no one ever more thoroughly understood the duties of a judge." ("Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. ii. chap. lvi.)

Respecting Bacon's rank as a philosopher a great diversity of opinion prevails. While some claim that to his improved method of studying nature are chiefly to be attributed the prodigious strides which have been made by modern science, others deny to him not merely pre-eminent but even eminent merit in this respect, asserting that the present method of scientific investigation is quite different from the method laid down by Bacon. The truth will probably be found between the two extremes. If Bacon's method was not in all respects the same as that pursued by the most enlightened interrogators of nature at the present day, there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt that by his writings and influence he has contributed far more than any other philosopher to pave the way for that wonderful "advancement of the sciences" which forms the peculiar distinction and glory of modern philosophy. Our narrow limits preclude us from entering, in this place, more fully into the consideration of the subject. All that remains for us is to direct the reader's attention to such sources of information as may enable him to form a correct judgment for himself. Respecting this question, see particularly Professor Napier's Essay on this subject, published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," (1818,) and G. H. Lewes's article on Bacon, in his "Biographical History of Philosophy;" Hallam's "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" also Macaulay's very interesting "Essay on Lord Bacon," one of the ablest and most brilliant of his many able and brilliant review-articles.

See, also, "Personal History of Lord Bacon," by WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON, (1859,) who has brought to light some interesting facts which had escaped the researches of previous biographers; MONTAGU, "Life of Bacon," added to Bacon's collected works; CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," containing one of the most impartial and, on the whole, one of the best of all the Lives of Lord Bacon; WILLIAM RAWLEY, "Life of Lord Bacon," 1658; DAVID MALLET "Life of Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor," 1740; ROBERT STEPHENS, "Life of Lord Bacon," 1734; G. L. CRAIK, "Bacon, his Writings and his Philosophy," 3 vols., 1846–47; JOSEPH SORTAIN, "Life of Lord Bacon," 1851; RÉMUSAT, "Bacon, sa Vie et son Influence," 1857; DE VAUZELLES, "Histoire de la Vie de F. Bacon de Verulam," 2 vols., 1833; POUILLOT, "Vie du Chancelier F. Bacon," 1755; KUNO FISCHER, "Franz Bacon von Verulam," 1856, (a work of great merit;) OZANAM, "Deux Chanceliers d'Angleterre: Bacon de Verulam et S. Thomas (Becket archevêque) de Cantorbéry," 1835; W. DUGDAL, "Life of Lord Bacon," in the "Baconiana" of THOMAS TENISON, 1679; WILHELMY, "Dissertatio de Vita et Philosophia F. Baconis," 1843; J. SPEDDING, "Life of Bacon," in his very complete edition of Bacon's works.

Bacon, (HENRY,) designer of the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C. (1920,) was born Nov. 28, 1866 at Watseka, Ill., studied architecture at the University of Illinois, and was a Rotch travelling scholar 1889–91. Died 1924.

Bacon, (JOEL SMITH,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born in Cayuga county, New York, Sept. 3, 1802. He was president of Columbian College, Washington.

Bacon, (JOHN,) an eminent English sculptor, born in Surrey in 1740. Having gained a number of prizes from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, he became in 1770 an associate of the Royal Academy. His principal works are a statue of Mars, a bust of George III., the monument to Lord Chatham in Guildhall, the statue of Blackstone at Oxford, and the statues of Howard and Dr. Johnson at Saint Paul's, London. Died in 1799.

See RICHARD CECIL, "Memoirs of John Bacon," 1801; CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters, Sculptors," etc.

Bacon, (JOHN.) See BACONTHORP.

Bā'con, (LEONARD,) an American divine, born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1802, graduated at Yale College in 1820, and became pastor of the Centre Church, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1825. He published many theological works, and distinguished himself as a champion of the Congregational Church polity. About 1850 he became an editor of the "Independent." Among his works are "Slavery discussed in Occasional Essays from 1833 to 1846," (1846,) "Christian Self-Culture," (1863,) Introductory Essay to Conybeare and Howson's "Life and Epistles of St. Paul," (1868,) and "The Genesis of the New England Churches," (1874.) Died Dec. 24, 1881.

Bacon, (LEONARD WOOLSEY,) D.D., a son of the preceding, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, January 1, 1830. He graduated at Yale College in 1850 and as M.D. at Yale in 1855, and studied divinity at Yale and Andover. He has published several religious and denominational (Congregationalist) works, and contributed largely to current literature. Died May 12, 1907.

Bacon, (NATHANIEL,) a Virginian leader of insurgents, was born probably in England about 1630. He was an eloquent lawyer, and a popular favourite among the Virginians. He took command of a body of malcontents who, in 1676, rose in arms partly to defend the province against the Indians and partly to maintain their rights against Governor Berkeley. Bacon obtained successes over both the Indians and the governor, but before the end of the contest he died, in 1677.

See SPARKS, "American Biography," vol. iii. of new series.

Bacon, (Sir NATHANIEL,) an English landscape painter, a half-brother of Lord Bacon, studied in Italy. Died about 1615.

Bacon, (Sir NICHOLAS,) an eminent English statesman, born at Chiselhurst, in Kent, in 1510, was the father of the great philosopher Lord Bacon. He was educated at Cambridge, and studied law. In 1537 he was appointed solicitor to the court of augmentations. He was attorney to the court of wards from 1546 until the death of Edward VI., when, having become a Protestant, he was removed by Queen Mary. He was appointed lord keeper of the great seal by Elizabeth in 1558, and became a friend of Sir William Cecil, who was his brother-in-law. He held the office of lord keeper for twenty years, during which, by a moderate and prudent policy, he contributed much to the prevalence of the reformed religion in England. His mind was sound, well balanced, and vigorous. Referring to Bacon and other ministers of Elizabeth, Macaulay says, "It is needless to relate how dexterously, how resolutely, how

* Literally, the "Great Instauration," (or "Restoration.")

† "New Instrument," or new method of pursuing science.

‡ Or, as Bacon himself translates it, [On] "the Advancement of *Learning*," using the word in a wider sense than is common at the present day.

gloriously they directed the politics of England during the eventful years which followed; how they succeeded in uniting their friends and separating their enemies; how they humbled the pride of Philip; how they backed the unconquerable spirit of Coligni. . . . Among these statesmen Sir Nicholas Bacon was generally considered as ranking next to Burleigh. He was called by Camden *sacris conciliis alterum columen.*" ("Essay on Lord Bacon.") Died in 1579.

See "A Remembrance of the Woorthie and Well Employed Life of the Right Honourable Sir Nicholas Bacon, etc.," by GEORGE WHETSTONES; LORD CAMPBELL'S "Lives of the Lord Chancellors."

Bacon, (PHANUEL,) an English divine and humorous writer, born in 1700, became rector of Balden, in Oxfordshire. He was the author of dramatic pieces, entitled "The Moral Quack," "The Insignificants," and "The Trial of the Time-Killers," (1757.) Died in 1783.

Bacon, (ROBERT,) an English divine, writer, and popular preacher, born about 1168; died in 1248.

Bacon, sometimes written **Bakon** or **Bacun,** (ROGER,) a celebrated English philosopher and monk, called THE ADMIRABLE DOCTOR, was born near Ilchester, in Somersetshire, about 1214. He was educated at Oxford and Paris, took the vows of the Franciscan order at Oxford, and found a liberal patron in Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln. He was profoundly versed in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, metaphysics, theology, philosophy, and several sciences. His learning and skill in mechanics were so great that he was suspected of dealing in magic. He wrote in Latin many works on astronomy, chemistry, optics, physics, theology, etc. "The mind of Roger Bacon," says Hallam, "was strangely compounded of almost prophetic gleams of the future course of science and the best principles of the inductive philosophy, with a more than usual credulity in the superstitions of his own time." "It seems hard to determine whether or not he be entitled to the honours of a discoverer in science; that he has not described any instrument analogous to the telescope is now generally admitted, but he has some new and important notions in optics. That he was acquainted with the explosive powers of gunpowder, it seems unreasonable to deny." His principal work is entitled "Opus Majus," which was composed about 1265, and first printed in 1733. It treats of nearly all the sciences. In 1278 a council of Franciscans condemned his writings and committed Bacon to prison, in which he was confined ten years. He died probably at Oxford, in 1292. He is regarded as the greatest philosopher of the thirteenth century. "The resemblance between Roger Bacon and his greater namesake," says Hallam, "is very remarkable. Whether Lord Bacon ever read the 'Opus Majus,' I know not; but it is singular that his favourite quaint expression *prærogativæ scientiarum* should be found in that work. And whoever reads the sixth part of the 'Opus Majus' upon experimental science must be struck by it as the prototype in spirit of the 'Novum Organum.'" ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See ANTHONY À WOOD'S "History and Antiquities of Oxford;" LELAND'S "Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis;" "Biographia Britannica;" F. HOEFER, "Histoire de Chimie," vol. i., and his article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bacon, (SAMUEL,) an Episcopal clergyman, employed with two other persons by the United States government as an agent for establishing a colony of blacks in Southern Senegambia, where they arrived in charge of eighty-two free blacks in 1820. All three of the agents died soon after.

Bacon-Tacon, bā'kŏn' tā'kŏn', (PIERRE JEAN JACQUES,) a French antiquary, born at Oyonnax in 1738. He was the author of a "Numismatical History of Different Nations, Ancient and Modern." Died in 1817.

Bā'con-thorp, Bā'con-dorp, or **Bā'con,** (JOHN,) an English monk of the fourteenth century, born in Norfolk, was surnamed THE RESOLUTE DOCTOR. He had a high reputation for learning, and professed the philosophy of Averroës. He wrote, among other works, a commentary on the "Master of Sentences." Died about 1346.

Bacoue, bā'koo', (LÉON,) a French Catholic theologian of the seventeenth century, became Bishop of Pamiers in 1685. He was the author of a Latin poem "On the Education of a Prince," (1671.) Died in 1694.

Bacquère, de, dẽh bā'kair', (BENOÎT,) a French writer of the seventeenth century, was the author of a medical work entitled "Physician for Old Men," ("Senum Medicus.")

Bacquet, bā'kā', (JEAN,) a French jurist and legal writer of the sixteenth century; died in 1597.

Bacsányi, bŏh-chän'yee, (JÁNOS,) a Hungarian writer, born at Tapolcza in 1763. He was one of the founders of the "Magyar Museum," and the author of a poem entitled "The Bravery of Hungary." Died in 1845.

Bactishua. See BAKHTISHWA.

Bacun, (ROGER.) See BACON.

Baczko, bätch'ko, called also **Glodzlaus,** a Polish chronicler of the thirteenth century, was keeper of the library of Posen. He wrote a continuation down to 1271 of the chronicle of Poland, begun by Bagalulphus Bishop of Posen.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Baczko, von, fon bäts'ko, (LUDWIG,) a German writer, born at Lyck, in East Prussia, in 1756, became blind at the age of twenty-one. He was the author of several romances and dramas, and a "History of Prussia." Died in 1823.

See his "Geschichte meines Leben," 3 vols., 1824.

Bada, bā'dä, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish architect, born at Malaga about 1690, finished the cathedral of that city. Died in 1756.

Badajos, bä-dä-hŏs', (JUAN DE,) a Spanish architect, a native of the city of that name, lived in the sixteenth century. One of his greatest works is the cloister of the monastery of Saint Zoil at Carrion, in Old Castile.

Badakhshi, bä-dăk'shee, a Persian poet of the tenth century, was the author of a *divan* or collection of poems which enjoyed great popularity with his countrymen.

Badalocchio, bä-dä-lok'ke-o, sometimes called **Sisto Rosa,** an Italian painter and engraver, born at Parma in 1581, was a pupil of Annibal Caracci, who highly commended his skill in design. Among his master-pieces we may name a "Saint Francis," and "Galatea." His engravings after Correggio's cupola at Parma are greatly admired. Died in Rome in 1647.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Badaracco, bä-dä-räk'ko, (GIOVANNI RAFFAELLO,) a skilful painter, son of Giuseppe, noticed below, born at Genoa in 1648. Died in 1726.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Badaracco, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, called IL SORDO, born at Genoa about 1588. He imitated Andrea del Sarto with success. Died in 1657.

Badaro, bä-dä'ro, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian botanist and writer, born near Genoa in 1793; died in 1831.

Bad'by, (JOHN,) an English Lollard of the fourteenth century, perished at the stake during the persecutions of his sect under Henry IV., (1409.)

Bad'cock, (JOHN,) an English author, known by his pseudonym of ION BEE. He published a "Dictionary of the Turf," (1823,) and "Living Picture of London," (1828.)

Bad'cock, (RICHARD,) an English botanist, lived about 1745, and wrote on the structure of anthers.

Badeau, (ADAM,) an American general, was born at New York in 1831; served as captain and brevet brigadier-general in the civil war; and was military secretary to General Grant during the Wilderness and Petersburg campaigns; consul-general at London 1870–81, and at Havana 1882–84. Wrote "Grant in Peace," "Aristocracy in England," and "Conspiracy; a Cuban Romance." Died March 19, 1895.

Baden, bā'dẽn, (JAKOB,) a Danish philologist, born at Vordenborg in 1735. He studied at Göttingen and Leipsic, and became in 1779 professor of eloquence and the Latin language at Copenhagen. He published school editions of Virgil, Horace, and Phædrus, and translated several classics into Danish. He was editor of the "University Journal" from 1793 to 1801. His Danish Grammar is highly esteemed. Died in 1804.

Baden, (JAKOB GUSTAV LUDWIG,) son of the preceding, born in 1764, was the author of several legal and historical works. Died in 1840.

Bā'dęn, (RICHARD DE,) founder of University Hall, Cambridge, in 1326. After that building was destroyed by fire, another was erected, which is called Clare Hall.

Baden, (TORKEL,) a Danish philologer, born in 1668, wrote "A Demonstration of the Affinity of the Danish and Latin Languages," ("Roma Danica, Affinitatem Linguæ Danicæ cum Romana exhibens," 1699.) Died in 1732.

Baden-Baden, bä'dęn bä'dęn, (LUDWIG WILHELM I.,) MARGRAVE OF, a distinguished general, born in Paris in 1655. He served under Montecuccoli against the French, and in 1683 assisted Sobieski in defending Vienna against the Turks. He subsequently defeated the Turks in two engagements. He constructed the celebrated fortifications called the lines of Stollhofen. Died in 1707.

See A. SCHREIBER, "Badische Geschichte," 1817

Baden-Baden, (WILHELM I.,) MARGRAVE OF, a German general, born in 1593, was appointed by Ferdinand II. to command the army of the Upper Rhine, which was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus, (1631.) He made several unsuccessful attempts to unite the Catholics and Protestants, at the Diet of Ratisbon. Died in 1677.

Baden-Powell, (Sir GEORGE SMYTH,) was born at Oxford, England, December 24, 1847. He was private secretary to the Governor of Victoria in 1877; joint special commissioner to the West India colonies 1882–84, and on the Malta constitution, 1887–88; commissioner on the Behring Sea question, 1891, and on the joint commission in Washington, 1892. Some of his numerous works are "New Homes for the Old Country," "Absorption of Small States by Large," "Protection and Bad Times," and "The Saving of Ireland." Died November 20, 1898.

Baden-Powell, (ROBERT STEPHENSON SMYTH,) an English soldier, was born February 22, 1857. He joined the Thirteenth Hussars in 1876; served in India, Afghanistan, and South Africa, and in Ashanti in 1895. He was the chief staff officer in the Matabelaland campaign, was promoted lieutenant-colonel in command of the Fifth Dragoon Guards in 1897, and held Mafeking against the Boer assault in 1899. He founded the Boy Scouts organization in 1908. He has written a number of works describing his experiences, including "The Matabela Campaign," 1896.

Badens, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish painter of history and portraits, born at Antwerp in 1571, was surnamed THE ITALIAN, for his merits as a colorist. Died in 1604.

Badesi, bä-dā'see, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian poet, lived in the second half of the sixteenth century.

Badessa, bä-dĕs'sä, (PAOLO,) an Italian poet, born at Messina, flourished about 1560.

Badger, (CHARLES JOHNSTON,) American admiral, was born Aug. 6, 1853 at Rockville, Md., and graduated 1873 from the U. S. Naval Academy. He was superintendent of the Academy 1907–09; commanded the 2nd Division of the Atlantic Fleet, March, 1911, was Commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet 1913–14, and a member of the General Board 1914–21. He was retired by law from active service Aug., 1915.

Badg'er, (GEORGE E.,) an American statesman and jurist, born at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1795, graduated at Yale College in 1813. President Harrison appointed him in 1841 secretary of the navy, in which office he was continued by Tyler, but resigned on the President's vetoing the bill to recharter the United States Bank. In 1846 he was elected to the United States Senate, and was re-elected in 1848. Died May 11, 1866.

Badg'er, (GEORGE PERCY,) D.C.L., an English divine, born at Chelmsford in 1815, was educated in Malta and Syria, becoming expert in the Maltese and Arabic.

Badia, (CARLO FRANCESCO,) an eloquent Italian preacher, born at Ancona in 1675, became president of the University of Turin about 1730; died in 1751.

Badia, (TOMMASO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Módena about 1483, attended the Diet of Worms in 1540.

Badia y Leblich. See **ALEE BEY.**

Badiale, bä-de-ä'lä, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian painter and skilful engraver, born at Bologna. He is supposed to have died about 1650.

Badiali, bä-de-ä'lee, (CESARE,) an Italian singer, born at Imola, made his first appearance at Trieste in 1827. He was at once successful, and achieved similar triumphs in all the leading theatres of Europe. Died November 17, 1865.

Badie, de la, dęh lä bä'de', (LOUIS AUGUSTIN,) a French general, born in 1696; died in 1765.

Badier, bä'de-ä', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a French monk and writer, born at Dole in 1650; died in 1719.

Badile, bä-dee'lä, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter and admirable colorist, born at Verona in 1480. He was the uncle and preceptor of Paul Veronese, and numbered Zelotti among his pupils. Died in 1560.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Ba-di'nus or **Badino,** bä-dee'no, (LUIGI DONATO,) an Italian priest and Latin poet, born at Mondovì in 1675. Died in 1742.

Badius, bä'de'üs', (CONRAD,) a learned printer, born in Paris in 1510, was a son of Jodocus, noticed below, and a brother-in-law of Robert Estienne. Having been converted to Calvinism, he removed in 1549 to Geneva, where he published fine editions of many works. Died about 1560.

See A. F. DIDOT, "Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Imprimerie."

Badius, bä'de-us, (JODOCUS, yo-do'kus, or JOSSE, zhoss,) a celebrated Flemish printer and Latin poet, born in 1462, was surnamed ASCENSIUS, from Asche, near Brussels, his birthplace. About 1500 he established a large printing-house in Paris, called "Prælum Ascensianum," which issued many fine editions of the classics. Died in 1535.

See LA CAILLE, "Histoire de l'Imprimerie;" D. M. MANNI, "Vita di G. Badio," 1757; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Badius, bä'de-oos, (RAOLFO,) an Italian theologian, born at Florence, lived in the second half of the seventeenth century.

Badoaro, bä-do-ä'ro, (FEDERIGO,) an Italian diplomatist, born in Venice in 1518, was employed by the republic in embassies to the court of Charles V. and Philip II. In 1556 he founded at Venice the Academy della Fama. Died in 1593.

Badoaro, (GIACOMO,) an Italian dramatic poet of the seventeenth century, was a friend of Paolo Sarpi.

Badoaro, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian cardinal and writer on theology. Died in 1714.

Badoaro, (LAURO,) an Italian bishop and poet, born at Venice about 1546, wrote "Rime Spirituali," and other works. Died in 1593.

Badoero. See BADUERO.

Badoero, bä-do-ä'ro, (PIETRO,) was Doge of Venice from 939 to 942 A.D., during which period the independence of Venice was recognized by Berenger II. of Italy.

Badolet, bä'do'lä', (JEAN,) a Protestant minister, was professor of the humanities at Geneva about 1650. Among his works is "Anatomy of the Human Conscience," ("Conscientiæ humanæ Anatomia," 1659.)

Badon, bä'dôN', (EDMOND,) a French dramatist and novelist, wrote a "Duel under Richelieu," (1832,) and other works. He died prematurely in 1849.

Badoureau, bä'doo'rō', (J. F.,) a French engraver, lived in the first half of the nineteenth century. He engraved some works of Raphael and Titian.

Badstüber, bäd'stü'bęr, (ANDREW,) a Danish jurist, born at Copenhagen in 1728; died in 1808.

Baduel, bä'dü'ĕl', (CLAUDE,) a French Protestant minister, born at Nîmes in the fifteenth century. He preached at Geneva, and wrote a work to prove the utility of marriage to literary men, (1544.) Died at Geneva in 1561.

Baduero, bä-doo-ä'ro, or **Badoero,** (URSUS I.,) Doge of Venice from 864 to 881 A.D., defeated the Saracens.

Baduero, (URSUS II.,) was elected Doge of Venice in 912, and retired to a convent in 932.

Baeck. See BÄCK, (ABRAHAM.)

Baeck, bäk, or **Baecx,** bäks, (JOACHIM,) a Dutch theologian, born at Utrecht in 1548; died in 1619.

Baehr. See BÄHR.

Baehrens. See BÄHRENS.

Baeli, bä-ā'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet and antiquary, born at Milazzo, in Sicily, in 1639; died in 1710.

Baena, bä-ā'nä, (ANTONIO LADISLAU **Monteiro—mon-tā'e-ro,**) a Portuguese historian and geographer, served in Brazil as officer in the army. He wrote some valuable works, one entitled "Chorographic Essay on the Province of Pará," ("Ensaio corografico sobre a Provincia do Pará," 1839.) Died about 1851.

Baer. See BÄR.

Baer, bä'air', [Ger. pron. bär,] (FRÉDÉRIC CHARLES,) a French Protestant professor of theology, and miscellaneous writer, born at Strasburg in 1719; died in 1797.

Bærebistes, bĕr-e-bis'tēz, or **Berebistes**, [Fr. BÉRÉBISTE, bā'rā'bèst',] a king of the Dacians about 40–20 B.C., drove the Sarmatians beyond the Dnieper, and rendered Thrace and Macedonia tributary to his kingdom.

Baerle, van, vän bär'lẹh, [Lat. BARLÆ'US; Fr. BARLÉE, bär'lā',] (GASPARD,) a Dutch theologian and distinguished Latin poet, born at Antwerp in 1584. He was professor of logic at Leyden in 1617, and obtained the chair of philosophy and eloquence at Amsterdam about 1633. Besides numerous Latin poems and orations, he was the author of a valuable "History of Brazil under Maurice of Nassau." He was also engaged in the defence of Arminius against the Gomarists. Died in 1648.

See CORVINUS, "Oraison funèbre de G. Baerle."

Baerle, van, [Lat. BARLÆ'US,] (MELCHIOR,) an uncle of the preceding, born at Antwerp, lived between 1550 and 1600. He wrote several Latin poems.

Baermann. See BÄRMANN.

Baersdorp, van, vän bärs'dorp, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch physician and medical writer of the sixteenth century, was first physician to Charles V., who also made him his chamberlain and a councillor of state. Died in 1565.

See MERSSEMAN, "Notice sur C. van Baersdorp," 1844

Baersius, bär'se-us, or **Bek'ęn-stil**, a Dutch mathematician of the sixteenth century, was a resident of Louvain. He wrote "Tables of the Latitudes and Longitudes of the Planets."

Baerstrat, bär'strät, a Dutch marine painter of the seventeenth century. Died in 1687.

Baert, bä'air' or bärt, (ALEXANDRE BALTHASAR FRANÇOIS **de Paule**—dẹh pōl,) BARON OF, a French geographer and statesman, born at Dunkirk about 1750. He became a member of the Legislative Assembly, (1791,) and of the Chamber of Deputies, (1815.) Among his principal works is his "Picture of Great Britain, Ireland, and the English Possessions," (1800,) which was highly esteemed by Napoleon. Died in 1825.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Baert, [Lat. BAER'TIUS,] (FRANCIS,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Ypres in 1651, wrote a "Commentary on the Life of Saint Basil," and was a contributor to the "Acta Sanctorum." Died in 1719.

Baeumer. See BÄUMER.

Baeyer or **Bäyer**, bā'yẹr, (ADOLF,) a German chemist, son of the following, was born at Berlin, October 31, 1835. He studied physics and chemistry at Berlin, Heidelberg, and Ghent, and held professorships of chemistry at Berlin, Strasburg, etc. He is distinguished as an organic chemist, and has made important discoveries in coal-tar dyes, etc. Died 1917.

Baeyer or **Bäyer**, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German general and geodesist, born at Müggelsheim, November 5, 1794. He entered the army in 1813, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1858. He published many books and papers, chiefly on geodetic subjects, and for many years was at the head of the Geodetic Institute of Berlin.

Baeza, de, dā bä-ā'thä, (DIE GO,) a Spanish theologian, born in Galicia in 1582; died in 1647.

Baf, SAINT. See BAVO, SAINT.

Baffa, bäf'fä, or **Baffi**, bäf'fee, (FRANCESCA,) an Italian poetess of the sixteenth century, resided at Venice.

Baffi, bäf'fee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, published a number of Latin orations. Died at Milan about 1578.

Baffi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet and physician, born at Perugia; died in 1596.

Baffi or **Baffo**, bäf'fo, [Lat. BAF'FUS,] (LUCULLO,) an Italian poet and physician, born at Perugia; died about 1622.

Baf'fin, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English navigator, born about 1580. He made three successive voyages to the Arctic regions in 1612, 1615, and 1616, and, during the last, discovered the large bay between Greenland and British America, since called by his name. In his account of his voyage in 1612 is first given a method for determining the longitude at sea by an observation of the heavenly bodies. Baffin was killed at the siege of Ormuz while fighting against the Portuguese, in 1622.

Baffo. See BAFFI.

Baffo, bäf'fo, surnamed THE PURE, a beautiful Venetian lady, who, being captured by pirates in 1580, was sold as a slave to Amurath III. She subsequently became his sultana, and exercised great influence over him and his successor, Mahomet III.

Baffo, (GIORGIO,) a Venetian of the eighteenth century, of the same family as the preceding, was called the most licentious poet of his time. Died in 1768.

Bafor, von, fon bä'for, (BALTHASAR,) a German diplomatist of the sixteenth century, was counsellor of state under the emperors Rudolf. Matthias, and Ferdinand. Died in 1620.

Bagæus, bä-jee'us, a Persian general of cavalry, defeated Agesilaus the Spartan, near Dascylium, in 396 B.C.

Bagard, bä'gär', (CÉSAR,) a French sculptor, born at Nancy in 1639. Among his principal works is a bust of Louis XIV. Died in 1709.

Bagarotto, bä-gä-rot'to, or **Bagarato**, bä-gä-rä'to, an Italiar jurist and legal writer of the thirteenth century, was a native of Bologna. Died about 1242.

Bagarris, de, dẹh bä'gä'rèss', (PIERRE ANTOINE **Rascas—**räs'kä',) SIEUR, a French antiquary and collector of medals, lived about 1600. He received in 1608 from Henry IV. the title of "Maître des cabinets, médailles," etc.

Bagatti, bä-gät'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian composer, who was court organist at Milan about 1610.

Bag'by, (ARTHUR P.,) an American Senator, born in Virginia in 1794. He settled in Alabama about 1818, and represented that State in the Senate of the United States from 1842 to 1849. Died in 1858.

Bagd-ed-Deen or **Bagdeddîn**, bägd'ed-deen', (**Mohammed,**) an Arabian mathematician of the tenth century, wrote, among other works, a "Treatise on the Division of the Superficies," which was translated into Latin by John Dee.

Bāge, (ROBERT,) an English novelist, born at Derby in 1728. Among his works we may mention "Barham Downs," "The Fair Syrian," and "James Wallace." His life has been written by Sir Walter Scott. Died in 1801.

See SCOTT, "Miscellaneous Prose Works;" WILLIAM HUTTON, "Memoirs of Robert Bage," 1802.

Bagehot, baj'ọt, (WALTER,) an English author, born at Langport, Somersetshire, February 3, 1826, was educated at University College, London, under Profs. Long and De Morgan, graduating at the London University with high honours in 1846, and taking his master's degree in 1848. He studied law, but in 1851 became a banker and ship-owner. He died at Langport, March 24, 1877. For seventeen years he edited the "London Economist," and for nine years the "National Review" was largely controlled by him. Among his works are "The English Constitution," (1867,) "Physics and Politics," (1872,) "Lombard Street," (1873,) "The Depreciation of Silver," (1877,) "Literary Studies," (1879,) "Biographical Studies," (1881,) "Economic Studies," etc. He was a careful student, and a thoughtful and luminous writer.

Bagelaar, bä'gẹh-lär', (ERNEST WILLEM,) a Dutch designer and engraver, born in 1775; died at Ghent in 1836.

Baget, bä'zhä', (HENRI JEAN,) a French anatomist of the eighteenth century, was the author of a valuable "Treatise on Osteology," (1731.)

Baget, de, dẹh bä'zhä', (JEAN CHEVALIER,) a French general, born in 1743; died in 1821.

Bagetti, bä-jet'tee, or **Baggetti**, bäd-jet'tee, (GIUSEPPE PIETRO,) an Italian landscape-painter, born at Turin in 1764; died in 1831.

Bag'ford, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1651, made a valuable collection of ancient books and manuscripts for the libraries of Bishop Moore and the Earl of Oxford. Died in 1716.

Baggaert, bâg'gârt, (JAN,) a Dutch physician, born at Flushing about 1657, was the author of treatises on smallpox, measles, and scurvy. Died in 1710.

See VAN DER LINDEN, "De Scriptoribus Medicis."

Bagge, bâg'gĕh, (JAKOB,) a Swedish admiral, born in the province of Aland in 1499. He served against the Russians in 1555, and afterwards defeated the Danes at Bornholm, but in 1564 was captured by them, and subsequently died in prison.

See GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède."

Bagge, von, fon bâg'gĕh, (KARL ERNST,) BARON, a German amateur musician of the eighteenth century, was chamberlain to the King of Prussia. He is the subject of one of Hoffmann's tales. Died in 1791.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Bagger, bâg'gĕr, (JOHN,) a learned Lutheran, Bishop of Copenhagen, born in Holstein in 1646. He was a violent opponent of the Calvinists and Huguenots, and used his influence to prevent the Danish government from giving an asylum to the latter. Died in 1693.

Bagger, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a Danish poet, born in 1807. Among his principal works is a tale entitled "My Brother's Life." Died in 1846.

Bag'gĕ-sen, (or bâg'gĕh-sen,) (JENS IMMANUEL,) a celebrated Danish poet, born at Körser, in Zealand, in 1764. In 1789 he visited Germany, France, and Switzerland, and while at Bern married the granddaughter of the illustrious Haller. Having become thoroughly versed in German literature and acquired the friendship of several eminent German writers, he wrote a number of his principal works in that language, and made Klopstock, Voss, and Wieland his models. His "Comic Tales," ("Comiske Fortällinger,") in Danish, published in 1785, were very well received, and in 1808 he brought out a collection of German poems, entitled "Heath-Flowers," ("Haideblumen.") His "Parthenais, or the Alpine Journey," in German, (1812,) is an epic idyll in hexameter verse, and is esteemed one of his finest productions. In 1811 Baggesen was appointed professor of the Danish language and literature at Kiel. Among his other works may be mentioned his "Labyrinthen, or Wanderings of a Poet in Europe," (4 vols., 1792,) a memoir of his own early life, written in Danish prose, and "Adam and Eve," a humorous epic, (1826.) Died in Hamburg in 1826.

See D. FRICKE, "In Memoriam J. J. Baggesen," (1827;) LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," 1852; AUGUST BAGGESEN, "J. Baggesen's Biographie udarbeitet vornemmeligen efter hans egne Haandskrifter," 2 vols. 8vo, 1842–43; MICHEL BERR, "Notice sur Baggesen, poëte Danois," Paris, 1805.

Baggetti. See BAGETTI.

Bagieu, bâ'zhe-ŭh', (JACQUES,) a French writer on surgery, lived about 1750.

Baglione, bâl-yo'nâ, or **Baglioni,** bâl-yo'nee, (CESARE,) an Italian painter of landscapes, fruits, and flowers, born at Bologna about 1525. Died in 1590.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Baglione, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Rome about 1573, was patronized by Pope Paul V. His works in fresco and oil enjoyed a high reputation in his time. He was the author of a valuable work entitled "Lives of Painters, Sculptors, and Architects from 1573 to 1642." He worked mostly in Rome. Died about 1650.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Baglioni. See BAGLIONE.

Baglioni, bâl-yo'nee, (ASTORRE,) a relative of Gian Paolo, noticed below, served under Charles V. in the war of Tunis, and was afterwards made governor of Famagosta, in Cyprus, by the Venetians. After a brave defence of that city against the Turks in 1570, he was forced to capitulate, and was executed by order of Mustafa Pasha in 1571.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Baglioni, (GIAN PAOLO,) an Italian soldier, of a noble family, born in the fifteenth century, rose to be sovereign of Perugia. In 1520 he was summoned to Rome and executed by order of Leo X., who then took his possessions.

Baglioni, bâl-yo'nee, (LELIO,) a Florentine professor of theology. Died in 1620.

Baglioni, (MALATESTA,) son of Gian Paolo, noticed above, became governor of Perugia, but was deprived of his power by the allied army of the pope and emperor in 1529. Died in 1531.

Baglivi, bâl-yee'vee, (GIORGIO,) an Italian physician, born at Ragusa in 1669. In 1692 he studied under the celebrated anatomist Malpighi, and was afterwards appointed professor of anatomy and medicine at the College di Sapienza, at Rome. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1698. His complete works were published in 1704, under the title of "Opera omnia Medico-practica," and often reprinted. Baglivi is regarded as the founder of the system of *solidism*, as opposed to the previous theories, which maintained that in diseases the fluids of the body are the first to be affected. He had a wide reputation as a medical writer. Died in Rome in 1707.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium," etc.; FILIPPO FERRARIO, "Della Vita e delle Opere di G. Baglivi," 1839.

Bagnacavallo, bân-yâ-kâ-vâl'lo, (BARTOLOMMEO,) originally **Bartolommeo Ramenghi,** (râ-mĕn'gee,) the greatest painter of the Bolognese school, born near Bologna in 1484. He was a pupil of Raphael, whom he assisted in the decoration of the Vatican. Among his master-pieces are a "Virgin and Child with Saint John," and "The Coronation of Charles V. at Bologna." His works were admired and studied by Guido and the Caracci. Died in 1542.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bagnacavallo, (BARTOLOMMEO,) THE YOUNGER, a nephew of the preceding, was a skilful painter of architecture and ornaments.

Bagnacavallo, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a painter, was a son of Bartolommeo the Elder. He worked with Primaticcio in France. Died in 1601.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bagnara, da, dâ bân-yâ'râ, (PIETRO,) a painter of the Roman school, and a pupil of Raphael, worked about 1550.

Bagnasco, bân-yâs'ko, or **Bagna Sacco,** bân'yâ sâk'ko, (ANTONIO,) an Italian jurist of the sixteenth century, was the author of a treatise "On the Succession of the Kingdom of Gaul," ("De Successione Regni Galliæ.")

Bagnoli, bân'yo-lee, or **Bagnioli,** bân-ye-o'lee or bân-yo'lee, (GIULIO CESARE,) an eminent Italian poet, born at or near Ferrara, wrote "The Judgment of Paris," and other works. Died about 1630.

Bagnolino, bân-yo-lee'no, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian poet, lived about 1520–40.

Bagnolo, bân'yo-lo, (GIAN FRANCESCO GIUSEPPE,) COUNT, an Italian jurist and mathematician, born at Turin in 1709. His principal work is an "Explanation of the Tables of Gubbio," (1748.) Died in 1760.

Bagnuolo, bân-yoo-o'lo, COUNT, an Italian general, born in the kingdom of Naples. He commanded an army for Philip II. in Brazil, and opposed Maurice of Nassau with success in 1638.

Ba-go'as, [Gr. Βαγώας,] a Persian eunuch and soldier under Artaxerxes Ochus, said to have been a native of Egypt. In 338 B.C. he poisoned the king and his sons, with the exception of Arses, whom he raised to the throne. Having subsequently put him to death, and made Darius Codomannus king in his stead, Bagoas was seized by the latter, and executed about 336 B.C.

Ba-go'as Cā'rus, a favourite of Herod the Great conspired against that king, and was put to death.

Bagolino, bâ-go-lee'no, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a learned Italian physician of Verona, lived about 1580.

Bagolino, (GIROLAMO,) a learned Italian physician of the sixteenth century, was a native of Verona. He wrote a number of medical and philosophical treatises.

Bagolino, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian poet and painter, born at Alcamo, in Sicily, in 1560; died in 1604.

Ba-goph'a-nēē, a Persian general, commanded the citadel of Babylon, which he surrendered to Alexander the Great, with the royal treasure, in 331 B.C.

Bag'ot, (Sir CHARLES,) an English diplomatist, son

of William, Lord Bagot, born in 1781. He was successively minister to France, (1814,) ambassador to Saint Petersburg, (1820,) and to Holland, (1824.) He afterwards succeeded Lord Sydenham as Governor-General of Canada, where he died in 1843.

Bagot, bȧ′go′, (JEAN,) a French Jesuit and writer, born at Rennes in 1580, was engaged in the controversy with the Port-Royalists. Died in 1664.

Bagot, (LEWIS,) an English prelate, born in 1740, was successively Bishop of Bristol, of Norwich, and of Saint Asaph. He wrote "Sermons on the Prophecies." Died in 1802.

Bagot, (RICHARD,) brother of the preceding, born in 1782, became Bishop of Oxford in 1829, and of Bath and Wells in 1845. He was an adherent of Dr. Pusey. Died in 1854.

Bagration, bȧ-grā′shon, [Russ. pron. bȧ-grȧ-te-ôn′,] (PETER,) PRINCE, a celebrated Russian general, of the Georgian family of the Bagradites, born about 1765. He served under Suwarrow in the campaigns of Italy and Switzerland, and was everywhere conspicuous for his impetuous and unyielding courage. He commanded the van-guard under Kootoosov in the Austrian campaign of 1805, and on the 16th of November successfully opposed the greatly superior force of Murat and Lannes, thus allowing Kootoosov, with the main army, to reach Znaim in safety. Being appointed lieutenant-general soon after, he commanded the van-guard under Liechtenstein at Austerlitz, and displayed the greatest bravery and skill in the subsequent engagements of Eylau and Friedland. After having several times defeated the Swedes and the Turks, he was mortally wounded at the battle of Borodino, in 1812.

See SÉGUR, "Histoire de Napoléon et de la Grande Armée."

Bag′shaw, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English scholar and theologian, born in Derbyshire; died about 1626.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Bagshaw, (EDWARD,) an English lawyer of the seventeenth century, was elected to the Long Parliament in 1640, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the cause of the king and of episcopacy. He wrote, among other works, "The Right of the Crown of England as established by Law." Died in 1662.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Bagshaw, (HENRY,) an English divine, son of the preceding, born in 1632, was chaplain to the Earl of Danby. He was the author of "Discourses against Papists and Socinians." Died in 1709.

Bagshaw, (WILLIAM,) an English nonconformist divine and theological writer; died in 1703.

Bagutti, bȧ-goot′tee, (PIETRO MARTIRE,) an Italian sculptor, lived at Bologna about 1780–90.

Bag′well, (WILLIAM,) an English astronomer, who wrote "The Mystery of Astronomy made plain," (1673.)

Bahadar- or **Bahadur-Shah**. See BEHADAR-SHAH.

Baharam-Kooree, (or **Curi**,) bȧh′ȧ-rȧm koo′ree, Sultan of Persia, reigned in the first half of the fifth century.

Bahier, bȧ′e-ȧ′ or bȧ′yȧ′, (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic and Latin poet; died in 1707.

Bahil, bŏ′hĕl′, (MATTHIAS,) a Hungarian theologian, lived in the second half of the eighteenth century.

Bahn, bȧn, (JEROME,) a German theologian, born at Hamburg; died in 1744.

Bahn, (NICOLAS,) a German writer on theology, born in 1664; died in 1704.

Bahnsen, bȧn′sen, (BENEDICT,) a German mystic, born in Holstein lived about 1660–90.

Bahnsen, bȧn′sen, (JULIUS FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German philosopher, born at Tondern, March 30, 1830. He studied at Kiel and Tübingen, and became an instructor. In philosophy he is a disciple of Schopenhauer and an extender of his system. His chief works are "Beiträge der Charakterologie," (1867,) "Mosaiken und Silhouetten," (1877,) "Das Tragische als Weltgesetz, und der Humor als ästhetische Gestalt des Metaphysischen," (1877,) and "Der Widerspruch im Wissen und Wesen der Welt," (1880.) Died at Lauenburg, December 7, 1881.

Bähr or **Baehr**, bār, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FELIX,) a distinguished German scholar, born at Darmstadt in June, 1798, studied at Heidelberg, where in 1826 he became professor of classical literature. His "History of Roman Literature" (2 vols., 1828) is esteemed a standard work. He published editions of the "Alcibiades" of Plutarch, and other classics, and made numerous contributions to Ersch und Gruber's "Encyklopaedie," and to other publications. Among his other productions is a valuable edition of the works relating to Herodotus, (4 vols., 1832.) Bähr became chief librarian at Heidelberg in 1833. Died November 29, 1872.

Bahr, bȧr, (HERMANN,) an Austrian author, born at Linz in 1863. He engaged in journalism, founded the "Die Zeit" journal in 1894, and wrote various novels, plays, and works of criticism.

Bahr, bȧr, (JOSEPH FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant bishop, and writer on theology, was born in 1713. He preached at Schönfeld and other places. Died in 1775.

Bahrdt, bȧrt, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Bischofswerda in 1741. He was successively professor of Biblical philology at Leipsic, and of philosophy at Erfurt, but was obliged to give up these offices on account of his profligacy and his bold criticisms on the Bible. He published, among other deistical works, "Letters on the Bible in a Popular Style." Died in 1792.

Bährens or **Baehrens**, bā′rens, (J. E. F.,) a German writer on agriculture, born in 1760; died in 1830.

Bai, bī, or **Bais**, bȧ′ĕss, (TOMMASO,) an Italian composer, born at or near Bologna, was master of the chapel of the Vatican. He composed a *Miserere*, which is much admired. Died in 1714.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Baian, bī-ȧn′, written also **Baion**, [Lat. BAIA′NUS,] (ANDREW,) an Indian convert to Christianity, born at Goa, was ordained a priest at Rome about 1635. He translated the "Æneid" into Greek verse, and the "Lusiad" of Camoens into Latin verse.

Baiardi. See BAJARDI.

Baiardi, bȧ-yaR′dee, or **Baiardo**, bȧ-yaR′do, (OTTAVIO ANTONIO,) an Italian antiquary, born about 1690, was the author of a work entitled "Prodromus of the Antiquities of Herculaneum," (1742.) Died about 1765.

Baidu-Khan, bī′doo-kȧn, called also **Baidu-Ogul** a Tartar or Mongol king of the race of Jengis Khan, died in 1294, after a reign of eight months.

Baier, bī′er, (JOHANN DAVID,) a German theologian, born at Jena in 1681, was a son of Johann Wilhelm the elder, noticed below. Died at Altdorf in 1752.

Baier, (JOHANN JACOB,) a German physician and naturalist, brother of the preceding, born at Jena in 1677. He wrote a number of scientific and medical treatises, (in Latin.) Died in 1735.

See "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon," Supplement.

Baier, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German Lutheran theologian, born in 1647, became professor at Halle, (1694.) He was the author of a "Compendium of Theology," (1686,) and other works. Died in 1695.

Baier, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a theologian and naturalist, born at Jena about 1676, was a son of the preceding. He wrote a "Dissertation on the Fossil Monuments of the Universal Deluge," ("Disputatio de Fossilibus Diluvii universi Monumentis," 1712.) Died in 1729.

Baïf, de, deh bȧ′ĕf′, (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, son of Lazare, noticed below, born at Venice in 1532, was an intimate friend of the poet Ronsard. He was the author of sonnets and various other poems. He was one of seven poets called the "Pléiade," and was the reputed founder of the first literary society in France. Died in 1589.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" SAINTE BEUVE, "Tableau de la Poésie Française au seizième Siècle."

Baïf, de, (LAZARE,) a French diplomatist and learned writer of the sixteenth century, born near La Flèche, in Anjou, was a counsellor of Francis I. He translated the "Electra" of Sophocles and the "Hecuba" of Euripides into French verse, and wrote, among other works, in Latin, a treatise "On Naval Affairs." Died in 1547.

See LA CROIX DU MAINE et DUVERDIER, "Bibliothèque Française."

Baikie, bā′ke, (WILLIAM BALFOUR,) M.D., a Scottish explorer, born at Kirkwall, Orkney, August 27, 1825. He

became a medical officer in the British navy, and in 1854 was appointed surgeon and naturalist to the Niger Expedition, of which he finally took the chief command, ascending the Niger in a steamboat. He also commanded the Niger exploration party of 1857–59; and on the failure of that expedition he remained in the country as a teacher, missionary, and physician, founding a town, of which he was ruler. He accomplished much in the collection of vocabularies of African languages. Died at Sierra Leone, November 30, 1864.

Bail, bāl or bā'yę, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French writer and officer, born at Béthune in 1777, served in the Belgian war of 1793. He was the author of "Statistics of the Kingdom of Westphalia," esteemed one of the best works of the kind, a work "On the Jews in the Nineteenth Century," and several other treatises. He also edited "Bernadotte's Correspondence with Napoleon," (1819.) Died in 1827.

Bail, (LOUIS,) a French theologian of the sixteenth century, born at Abbeville, was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and superior of the monastery of Port-Royal. He wrote a treatise "On the Benefit of the Cross," and other religious works, which had considerable reputation in his time. Died in 1669.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" LELONG, "Bibliothèque Française."

Baila, bī'lä or bä-ee'la, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian jurist, born at Monreale in 1585; died in 1645.

Bailay. See BAILEY.

Bail'don, (JOSEPH,) an English musician and composer, lived about 1750–70.

Bailey. See BAYLEY.

Bailey, bā'le, (ANSELM,) an English theologian and writer on music; died in 1724.

Bailey, bā'le, (GAMALIEL,) an American journalist, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1807. He was a physician in early life, removed to Cincinnati in 1831, and joined James G. Birney in 1836 as the publisher of an anti-slavery paper called "The Philanthropist." During the first year their office was twice attacked by a mob, who threw their press into the river. In 1837 he became the sole or chief editor of the "Philanthropist." He removed to Washington, District of Columbia, in 1847, and began to edit "The National Era," in the columns of which Mrs. Stowe's celebrated novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first appeared. Died in 1859.

Bailey, (JACOB WHITMAN,) an American microscopist, born at Ward, Massachusetts, about 1811, became professor of chemistry at West Point. He wrote many treatises on infusoria, algæ, etc., inserted in Silliman's "Journal of Science," and in other periodicals. He acquired distinction by his microscopic researches in botany and zoology, and made improvements in the construction of microscopes. Died in 1857.

Bailey, (JAMES MONTGOMERY,) an American humorist, born in Albany, New York, September 25, 1841. He became in 1865 an editor of the "News," of Danbury, Conn., for which he wrote many humorous sketches. He is the author of "Life in Danbury," etc. Died in 1894.

Bai'ley, (JOHN,) a dissenting divine, born in Lancashire, England, in 1644, emigrated in 1684 to America and settled as a pastor at Boston. Died in 1697.

Bailey, (JOHN,) an English mechanician and agriculturist, born in Yorkshire in 1750. He was the inventor of a plough which he described in a treatise, afterwards translated into German, (1805.) Died in 1819.

Bailey, (JOSEPH WELDON,) senator, was born in Copiah County, Mississippi, in 1863. He studied law, removed to Texas in 1881, and was a member of Congress from that State 1891–1901. He was elected to the Senate 1901 and 1907, and has there been a vigorous opponent of the trusts and great moneyed interests.

Bailey, (LIBERTY HYDE,) agriculturist, born at South Haven, Michigan, in 1858. He was an assistant to Asa Gray, at Harvard, 1882–83, professor of horticulture at Michigan Agricultural College 1883–88, and at Cornell 1888–1903. He has long been an authority on scientific gardening and farming and has written largely on agriculture and horticulture, and edited "The Cyclopedia of American Agriculture."

Bailey or **Bai'ly**, sometimes written **Bailay**, (NATHAN or NATHANIEL,) an English lexicographer and school-master at Stepney, published an Etymological English Dictionary, which is said to have formed the basis of Dr. Johnson's work, also a "Domestic Dictionary," and other educational books. Died in 1742.

Bailey, (PETER,) an English writer, born in Cheshire, was editor of a journal called "The Museum." He published "Sketches from Saint George's Fields," a humorous poem, and "A Queen's Appeal," written in the Spenserian measure. Died in 1823.

Bailey, (PHILIP JAMES,) an English poet, born at Nottingham in 1816. He completed his studies at Glasgow, and subsequently practised law for a short time. His principal poem, "Festus," published in 1839, produced a great sensation. It was a work containing many bold and glowing passages and dealing with the highest questions of philosophy and religion, but was weak and faulty in many respects, and soon lost its popularity. He published other poetical works and died Sept. 6, 1902.

Bailey, (SAMUEL,) an English writer, born at Sheffield in 1787. His "Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions" (1820) was very favourably received, and was commended by Sir James Mackintosh. He afterwards published "Essays on the Pursuit of Truth and Progress of Knowledge," "Theory of Reasoning," and other works on mental philosophy, etc. Died in 1870.

Bailey, (SILAS,) D.D., LL.D., a distinguished Baptist clergyman, was born at Sterling, Massachusetts, June 12, 1809. He was educated at Brown University, and in 1847 was chosen president of Granville College, Ohio. From 1852 to 1862 he was president of Franklin College, Indiana, and from 1866 to 1869 was professor of theology in the school at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Died in Paris, France, June 30, 1874.

Bailey, (THEODORUS,) an American rear-admiral, born in the State of New York about 1804, entered the navy in 1818. He became a lieutenant in 1827, a commander in 1849, and captain in 1855. He was second in command under Farragut in the great naval battle against the defences of New Orleans in April, 1862. He rendered important services in this action, and was the foremost in entering New Orleans, having been sent by Farragut to demand the surrender of that city on the 25th. In November, 1862, he was appointed commander of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron. It is stated that in about one year and a half he captured more than one hundred and fifty blockade-runners. Died Feb. 10, 1877.

Bailey, (THOMAS,) father of Philip James, noticed above, born in 1785, was the author of the "Advent of Charity," and a "History of Nottinghamshire." Died in 1856.

Bailey or **Baley**, (WALTER,) born in Dorsetshire in 1529, was appointed royal professor of medicine at Oxford in 1561, and was subsequently physician to Queen Elizabeth. He wrote "Directions for Health," and other works. Died in 1592.

Bailey, (WILLIAM WHITMAN,) an American botanist, a son of Prof. Jacob W. Bailey, was born at West Point, New York, February 22, 1843. He was educated at Brown University, and studied science at Harvard University and under Profs. Gray and Torrey. In 1881 he was appointed professor of botany in Brown University, where he had for four years been a tutor. He has published a "Botanical Collector's Hand-Book," (1881,) and much prose and verse in periodicals. Died February 20, 1914.

Bai'lieš, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated physician, of English extraction, was employed by Frederick the Great of Prussia. He wrote an "Essay on the Bath Waters," and other medical works. Died in 1787.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Baillarger, bä'yȧR'zhȧ' or bäl'yȧR'zhȧ', (JULES GABRIEL FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Montbazon in 1806, was distinguished for his skill in mental maladies, on which he published several works. D. 1891

Baille. See BAYLE.

Baillès, bä'yês', (JACQUES MARIE JOSEPH,) Bishop of Luçon, and Vicar-General of Toulouse, born in that city in 1798. Died November 9, 1873.

Baillet, bā′yȧ′, (ADRIEN,) a French writer and scholar, born near Beauvais in 1649. His most important production is entitled "Judgments of the Learned upon the Principal Works of Authors," (Jugements des Savants," etc., 1685, 9 vols. 12mo, unfinished.) He also wrote a "Life of Descartes," a "History of Holland from the Truce of 1609 to the Present Time," (1690,) and other works. Died in 1706.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Bailleul. See BALIOL.

Bailleul, bā′yul′ or bā′e-yul′, (JACQUES CHARLES,) a French advocate, born near Havre in 1762, was a moderate member of the Convention in 1792, and was proscribed in 1793. Died in 1843.

See TISSOT, "Éloge de Bailleul," 1843.

Bailleux, bā′yuh′ or bāl′yuh′, (ANTOINE,) a French composer and professor of music at Paris, produced a number of symphonies. Died in 1791.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Baillie, bā′le, (Lady GRIZEL,) a Scottish lady, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont. She was born at Red Braes, Berwickshire, December 25, 1665. When her father was in hiding, she (being only twelve years old) was the medium of his communications with Baillie of Jerviswood, who was then a prisoner. She married Baillie's son in 1692. Died in London, December 6, 1746. Some ballads of her writing are preserved.

Baillie, bā′le, (JOANNA,) one of the most eminent British female poets, was born near Glasgow in 1762. She published in 1798 the first volume of a series of "Plays on the Passions," which was very well received. Her tragedy of "The Family Legend" was brought out at Edinburgh in 1810 with brilliant success, Sir Walter Scott having written the epilogue, and one of the principal parts having been performed by Mrs. Siddons. Among her other dramas, "De Montfort" and "Basil" enjoy perhaps the highest reputation. Besides the above-named works, she was the author of "Metrical Legends of Exalted Characters," and a number of ballads and songs of great beauty. Miss Baillie resided during the greater part of her life at Hampstead, near London, where her brother, the celebrated Matthew Baillie, was court physician. During her life, which was prolonged almost to ninety years, her house was the resort of the most distinguished persons of her own and other countries. She was a very intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, who admired her genius and highly esteemed her for her moral and social qualities. She died at Hampstead in 1851. "This great work," says the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1836, referring to her "Plays on the Passions," "is then completed, and in a manner worthy of its commencement: a noble monument of the powerful mind and the pure and elevated imagination of its author."

See also "Quarterly Review," vols. xxxvii., lv.; "Edinburgh Review," vols. ii., v., xix.; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1824; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Baillie, (JOHN,) a Scottish Orientalist, born at Inverness about 1770, became professor of the Arabic language and Mussulman law in the College of Fort William, Bengal. He published several works upon Arabic grammar, which are ranked among the most valuable that have appeared on the subject. He later sat for years in Parliament. Died April 20, 1833.

Baillie, (MATTHEW,) a celebrated physician and anatomist, born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1761, was a brother of Joanna Baillie. He studied at the University of Glasgow, where his father, the Rev. James Baillie, was professor of divinity. Through the influence of his maternal uncle, the eminent anatomist William Hunter, he applied himself to the study of medicine at Oxford, where he graduated in 1789, and soon after was made a member of the College of Physicians. In 1783 he succeeded Hunter as lecturer on anatomy. He became physician to George III. and the royal family about 1810, and acquired a very extensive practice in London. He was distinguished for his skill in diagnosis. His "Morbid Anatomy of some of the most Important Parts of the Human Body" (1795) is esteemed a standard work, and has been translated into German, French, and Italian. He also wrote "Lectures and Observations on Medicine," (1825.) He died in 1823, bequeathing to the College of Physicians his medical library and anatomical collection.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," and "An Account of Baillie's Life," prefixed to his works, by JAMES WARDROP.

Baillie, [Lat. BAY′LIUS,] (ROBERT,) a Scottish theologian, born at Glasgow about 1599. In 1640 he was sent to London by the Scottish lords to protest against the innovations of Archbishop Laud, and was subsequently principal of the university at Glasgow. In 1649 he was one of the commissioners charged to compliment Charles II. at the Hague in the name of the general assembly of the clergy. He was a man of profound learning, and wrote several theological and historical works in English and in Latin. Died in 1662.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Westminster Review" for January, 1842.

Baillie OF JERVISWOOD, (ROBERT,) a Scottish patriot, eminent for ability and virtue, was identified with the party or cause of which Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney were the chiefs. He was arrested in 1684, and charged with complicity in the Rye-House plot. He was condemned without evidence, and executed in December, 1684.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.

Bail'lie, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished engraver, born in Ireland in 1723, served for a time in the army, and obtained the rank of captain. His engravings after Rembrandt are greatly esteemed. Died December 23, 1810.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Baillif, (LE ROCHE.) See RIVIÈRE, (ROCHE LE BAILLIF.)

Baillon, bā′yôn′, (EMMANUEL,) a French naturalist, who was a proficient in ornithology and vegetable physiology. He furnished valuable information to Buffon, and wrote several works, one of which was "On the Means of counteracting the Encroachments of Moving Sands on the Sea-Coast." Died at Abbeville in 1802.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Baillot, bā′yo′, (PIERRE MARIE FRANÇOIS de Sales —deh sȧl,) one of the most celebrated French violinists, born at Passy in 1771, was a pupil of Viotti. He visited Russia, Holland, and England, where his performances obtained great applause. Died in 1842.

Baillou, de, deh bā′yoo′, [Lat. BALLO′NIUS,] (GUILLAUME,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1538. He was appointed by Henry IV. first physician to the Dauphin in 1601. He was the author of several medical works of great merit, among which we may cite "Medical Counsels, in Three Books," (1649,) and "Adversaria Medicinalia." He is said to have been the first who made known the nature of the croup. Died in 1616.

See RENÉ MOREAU, "Vita G. de Baillou Doctoris Medici," 1641; "Biographie Médicale;" SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der Medicin."

Baillu, bā′yü′ or bāl′yü′, written also **Balliu** and **Baillieu,** (PETER,) a Flemish engraver of the seventeenth century, executed numerous prints after Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, and other masters.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands."

Bailly, bā′ye′ or bā′e-ye′, (ANTOINE,) a French inspector-general of finances. He wrote a "Financial History of France," ("Histoire financière de la France,") a work of merit. Died in 1851.

Bailly, bā′le, (DAVID,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1588, acquired a high reputation for his portraits drawn with a pen.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Bailly, (GEORGE,) a French general, born in 1685, died in 1759.

Bailly, (JACQUES,) a French painter, born at Graçay in 1629; died in 1679.

Bailly, (JACQUES,) a French dramatist, painter, and keeper of the royal pictures, born at Versailles in 1701. The celebrated Jean Sylvain Bailly was his son. Died in 1768.

Bailly, bā′le, [Fr. pron. bā′ye′,] (JEAN SYLVAIN,) an eminent French astronomer, philosopher, and eloquent writer, was born in Paris on the 15th of September, 1736. He was a pupil and friend of La Caille. In

1763 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, to which he had presented some lunar observations. He produced in 1766 an able "Essay on the Theory of the Satellites of Jupiter," and in 1771 a remarkable "Memoir on the Light of the Satellites of Jupiter," which light he had measured by an ingenious method. His eulogy on Leibnitz gained the prize offered by the Academy of Berlin, and his eulogy on Molière obtained an *accessit* at the French Academy. He published in 1775 the first volume of his great work, "The History of Astronomy, Ancient and Modern," (4 vols., 1775–83,) which is written in a brilliant, attractive style and abounds in ingenious ideas. It obtained great popularity. He was elected to the Académie Française in 1784, and to the Academy of Inscriptions in 1785. Except Fontenelle, he was the only Frenchman who had the honour to be a member of the three great Academies of Paris.

Having won the favour of the public by his probity and other virtues, he was chosen a deputy to the States-General in 1789. He was the first president of this assembly, over which he presided during the famous session of the Tennis-court, and was elected mayor of Paris on the 16th of July, 1789. His efforts, in concert with La Fayette, to maintain order and moderate the violence of the Revolution, were not successful. By his order, the national guard fired on a riotous crowd which had assembled in the Champ-de-Mars in July, 1791, for the purpose of making a demonstration against the king. This act gave great offence to the popular party. Bailly offered his resignation in September, but was persuaded to retain his office until November, 1791.

He was arrested by the Jacobins at Melun in 1793, taken to Paris, and condemned to death in November, one of the charges against him being his part in the affair of the Champ-de-Mars. He was executed, after he had suffered many insults and refinements of cruelty, on the 12th of November, 1793. To one of the bystanders who said, "Bailly, you tremble," "Yes," he replied, "but it is with cold." "The name of Bailly," says Lamartine, "was an inscription on the frontispiece of the Revolution. He was on a level with this destiny by his character, if not by his genius. His administration had been a series of triumphs of the people over the court. When bloody tumults began to stain the victories of the people, he spoke like a sage, and acted like a magistrate." ("History of the Girondists.") He left Memoirs of the Revolution, ("Mémoires d'un Témoin oculaire," etc., 3 vols., 1804.)

Bailly, (JOSEPH A.,) a skilful sculptor, born at Paris in 1825, came to Philadelphia in 1850. He executed, besides other works, the groups of "Adam and Eve," "Eve and her two Children," and the monument of Washington placed (1869) in front of the State-House in Philadelphia. Died June 15, 1883.

Bailly de Juilly, bä'ye' (or bä'e-ye') deh zhü'e-ye', (EDME LOUIS BARTHÉLEMI,) a French politician, born at Troyes in 1760. He was a moderate member of the National Convention in 1792–95, and opposed the execution of Louis XVI. Died in 1819.

Bailly de Monthion, bä'ye' deh mòn'te'òn', (FRANÇOIS GÉDÉON,) COMTE, a French general, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1776. He fought at Marengo, and gained the rank of colonel at Austerlitz, 1805. He was wounded at Waterloo, where he acted as general of division. Died in 1846.

Baily, bā'le, (EDWARD HODGES,) an eminent English sculptor, born at Bristol about 1788. He was a pupil of Flaxman, and also studied at the Royal Academy, where he successively won the silver and the gold medals. He became an academician in 1820. Among his masterpieces in the department of classic and poetic sculpture we may mention "Eve at the Fountain," "Hercules casting Hylas into the Sea," "Psyche," "The Graces Seated," and "Eve Listening to the Voice." He also produced statues of Earl Grey, Lord Mansfield, Nelson, and other celebrated men. Died May 22, 1867.

Baily, (FRANCIS,) an English astronomer, and writer on assurances, annuities, etc., born in 1774, was a member of the Stock Exchange, London. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society of London. Among his most useful labours was the reorganization of the "Nautical Almanac," the revision of the society's catalogue of stars, and the republication in England of the catalogues of Lalande and La Caille. He also made valuable contributions to the "Memoirs of the Astronomical Society," and published, among other esteemed works, "The Doctrine of Life Assurances and Annuities," (1810.) He was the author of a "Life of Flamsteed." Died in 1844.

See the "Philosophical Magazine."

Baily, (NATHAN.) See BAILEY, (NATHAN.)

Bain, (ALEXANDER,) a distinguished Scottish writer, born at Aberdeen about 1818. He graduated at Marischal College, in his native town, in 1840. From 1860 to 1880 he was professor of logic in the University of Aberdeen. He wrote on a great variety of subjects, including logic, psychology, etc. Died Sept. 18, 1903.

Bain, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish inventor, born at Thurso about 1815. He became a clock-maker and mechanician, and was well known for his inventions and improvements in telegraphing. Died at Broomhill, Dumbartonshire, January 2, 1877.

Bain, (ROBERT NISBET,) an English author, was born at London, November 18, 1854. His works include "Gustavus III. and his Contemporaries," "Charles XII. and the Collapse of the Swedish Empire," etc., and translations of European fairy tales and novels. He became assistant librarian of the British Museum in 1883. Died in 1909.

Bain'bridge or **Bam'bridge**, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English prelate, born in Westmoreland about 1450, rose to be Archbishop of York in 1508. Being afterwards sent by Henry VIII. on an embassy to Pope Julius II., he was made Cardinal of Saint Praxede by the latter. He died at Rome in 1514, and is supposed to have been poisoned.

Bainbridge, (JOHN,) an English astronomer and physician, born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in 1582, was first Savillian professor of astronomy at Oxford. Among his writings is a "Description of the Comet of 1618." Died in 1643.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Bain'bridge, (WILLIAM,) an American commodore, born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1774. He became a captain in 1800, and took command of the frigate Philadelphia, which, having run aground near Tripoli, was captured, with all the crew, in October, 1803, by the gunboats of Tripoli. He was detained in captivity about nineteen months. Having obtained the rank of commodore, he was appointed, in September, 1812, commander of a squadron consisting of the Constitution, of forty-four guns, the Essex, and the Hornet. He captured the British frigate Java, of forty-nine guns, in December, 1812, after an action in which the British loss was about one hundred and seventy-four killed and wounded, and the American loss thirty-three. After the end of the war, he commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean. Died in 1833.

Baines, bānz, (EDWARD,) an English journalist, born in Lancashire in 1774. He was for many years editor and proprietor of the "Leeds Mercury," in which he showed himself an able advocate of Catholic emancipation and of other important reforms. He represented Leeds in Parliament from 1834 till 1841. He wrote a "History of the Reign of George III.," a "History of the County Palatine of Lancaster," (4 vols.,) and several other works. Died in 1848.

See the "Life of Edward Baines," by his son, 1851.

Baines, (EDWARD,) a son of the preceding, born at Leeds about 1800, succeeded his father as editor of the "Leeds Mercury." He wrote a "History of the Cotton Manufacture," (1835,) and a "Life of Edward Baines," (his father, 1851.) In 1859 he was elected member of Parliament for Leeds, and was again elected in 1868. He was knighted in 1880; died in 1890.

Baines, (JOHN,) an English mathematician, born in Yorkshire about 1786, published valuable contributions to the "Mathematical Repository," "Ladies' Diary," and other periodicals. Died in 1838.

Baines, (MATTHEW TALBOT,) an English lawyer, a son of Edward Baines, born at Leeds in 1799. He was returned to Parliament by the Liberal voters of Hull in 1847, and was president of the poor-law board from 1849

to 1855. As chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, he had a seat in the cabinet from 1855 to 1858. He represented Leeds in the House of Commons. Died in 1860.

Baini, bā-ee'nee or bī'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian musician, born about 1775, was director of the pontifical chapel at Rome. He composed a number of sacred pieces, and wrote "Historical and Critical Memoirs of the Life and Works of Palestrina," (1828.) Died in 1844.

See J. ADRIEN DE LAFAGE, "Notice sur J. Baini," 1845.

Bains, bānz, [Fr. pron. bǎN,] (MICHAEL,) a Calvinistic divine, born in 1513, was a deputy from Louvain to the Council of Trent. Died in 1589.

Bainville, bǎN'vēl', (CHARLES,) a French painter and versifier, was a relative of Boileau, who advised him to cultivate painting. Died in 1754.

Bairaktar, bī'rāk-tär', or **Beirakdar**, bī'rāk-där', (MUSTAFA PASHA,) a Turkish officer, born in 1755. In the contest between Selim III. and Mustafa he was the adherent of the former. After the murder of Selim by Mustafa, Bairaktar, having deposed the usurper and raised Mahmood to the throne, was made by him grand vizier. On a revolt of the janissaries, in 1808, he put an end to his life.

Baird, bārd, (ABSALOM,) an American general, born at Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1824, graduated at West Point in 1849. He became a captain in the regular army in 1861, and a brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1862. He served at Chattanooga, November, 1863, and commanded a division of Sherman's army in the campaign against Atlanta in 1864. He became brevet brigadier-general and brevet major-general in 1865, and assistant inspector-general in 1867. Died June 14, 1905.

Baird, bārd, (Sir DAVID,) a distinguished general, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1757. Having entered the service in India, he was made prisoner by Hyder Ali in the engagement at Perambocum, and detained captive four years. After his release, he was created general of brigade about 1797, and in 1799 headed the assault on Seringapatam, which resulted in the capture of that place. For this splendid achievement he received the thanks of Parliament, while Colonel Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, was made governor of the town, though he had taken no prominent part in the assault. He accompanied Lord Cathcart to Denmark in 1807, and afterwards served in the Spanish campaign, where he was severely wounded at the battle of Corunna, (1808.) He was soon after created a baronet, and obtained the order of the Bath. Died in 1829.

See THEODORE HOOK, "Life of Sir David Baird," 1832; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Baird, (HENRY CAREY,) an American author, was born at Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1825. He became in 1845 a member of the firm of Carey & Hart, book-publishers, and in 1849 began a separate business, publishing chiefly industrial and economic works. In youth he was a Whig in politics, and later a Republican; but in 1875 he left the party and became a zealous "Greenbacker." Most of his writings are upon questions of political economy, in which he follows the teachings of H. C. Carey, his uncle. Died Dec. 30, 1912.

Baird, (HENRY MARTYN,) D.D., LL.D., an American scholar and author, was born in Philadelphia, January 17, 1832. He graduated at the University of the City of New York (Presbyterian) in 1850; studied in Greece, and at the Union and Princeton Theological Seminaries; was a tutor at Princeton College from 1855 to 1859, and in the latter year became professor of Greek in his *alma mater*. His principal works are "Modern Greece," (1856,) "Life of Robert Baird, D.D.," his father, (1866,) and "History of the Rise of the Huguenots," (2 vols., 1879.)

Baird, (ROBERT,) D.D., an American theologian, born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, studied theology at Princeton, New Jersey. He took a prominent part in the organization of the system of public schools in New Jersey. In 1835 he went to Europe, where he devoted several years to the promotion of Protestant Christianity and the cause of temperance. He became the agent and secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union. He published, besides other works, a "Visit to Northern Europe," "A View of Religion in America," (1842,) and a "History of the Waldenses, Albigenses, and Vaudois." Died in 1863.

Baird, (SPENCER F.,) LL.D., an eminent American naturalist, born at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1823, became professor of natural science in Dickinson College in 1846, and in 1850 assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He translated and edited the "Iconographie Encyclopædia," (4 vols. 8vo, 2 vols. steel plates,) and published reports on the collections in natural history made by Stansbury, Gilliss, Marcy, and others. He also published, in conjunction with J. Cassin, "The Birds of North America," (2 vols. 4to, 1860,) and "The Mammals of North America," (1 vol. 4to, 1861,) and, in connection with Dr. T. M. Brewer and Robert Ridgway, "The Land Birds of North America," (3 vols. 4to,) and "The Water Birds of North America," (2 vols. 4to.) He made many valuable contributions to scientific journals and to the publications of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1871 he was appointed United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and in 1878 he was elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Died August 19, 1887.

Baireuth, (FREDERICA, MARGRAVINE OF.) See FREDERICA SOPHIA WILHELMINA.

Baiter, bī'ter, (JOHN GEORGE,) a Swiss philologist, born at Zurich in 1801, was professor in the university of that city. He published "Oratores Attici," (1838–43,) and, in conjunction with Orelli, "The Works of Plato," (21 vols., 1839–42.) Died October 17, 1877.

Baithe, bī'tĕ, written also **Beithe**, (STEPHEN,) a Hungarian botanist and Protestant theologian of the sixteenth century, published several works on Botany.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon," (Supplement.)

Baitz, bīts, (JOHANN ANDREAS HARTMANN,) a celebrated organ-maker, born at Utrecht about 1708. Among the best may be named those of the churches of Zierikzee, of Groningen, and of the Mennonites at Utrecht. Died in 1770.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Baius, bī'us, (JACQUES,) a Flemish theologian, was a nephew of Michael, noticed below. Died in 1614.

Baius, bā'yus, the Latinized name of **De Bay**, dĕh bā, (MICHAEL,) a learned Flemish theologian, born at Melin, in Hainault, in 1513. He was appointed by Charles V. professor of divinity at Louvain in 1551, and subsequently became chancellor of that university, and inquisitor-general of the Netherlands. Having published, about 1565, his works on free will and grace, in which he advocates the doctrines of Saint Augustine, his dogmas were denounced by Pope Pius V., and Baius was obliged to retract. His views were afterwards adopted by the Jansenists. Died in 1589.

See SWERT, "Athenæ Belgicæ;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Bajardi or **Baiardi**, bā-yar'dee or bī-ar'dee, or **Bajardo** or **Baiardo**, bā-yar'do, (ANDREA,) a mediocre Italian poet, born at Parma; died after 1520.

Bajardo, bā-yar'do, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Genoa; died prematurely in 1657.

Bajazet, or **Bajazid**. See BAYAZEED.

Bajon, bā'zhôN', a French naturalist, went to Cayenne in 1763, and practised there as surgeon for many years. He published "Memoirs towards the History of Cayenne and Guiana, etc.," (2 vols., 1778.)

Bajus. See BAIUS.

Bajza, bī'zŏh, (ANTON,) a Hungarian writer, born in 1804. In 1830 he succeeded Kisfaludy as editor of a literary journal entitled "The Aurora." He published "Lyric Poems," and several historical works. Died 1858.

Bakacs, bŏh'kŏtch', (THOMAS,) a Hungarian statesman of the fifteenth century, who rose from the condition of a peasant to be secretary of the emperor Matthias Corvinus. On the accession of Vladislaus II. to the throne, he was made cardinal primate of Hungary, and papal legate. He afterwards preached a crusade against the Turks, which, however, resulted in a civil war among the Hungarian nobles. Died in 1521.

Bake, bā'kĕh, (JAN,) a Dutch philologist, born in 1787 at Leyden, where he became professor of Greek and Roman literature in 1817. His editions of Posidonius and Cleomedes (1820) are highly esteemed. He was a contributor to the "Bibliotheca Critica Nova," and

wrote, in Latin, a number of philological essays of remarkable elegance. Died March 26, 1864.

Bake, (LAURENT,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam about 1650, was lord of Wulverhorst. He was the author of "Biblical Poems." Died in 1714.

Bâkee or **Bâkî**, bȧ'kee, or **Abd-el-Bâkee**, (-Bâkî,) ȧbd-el-bȧ'kee, the greatest of Turkish lyric poets, born near the beginning of the sixteenth century. In genius he ranks with the Persian poet Hafiz. Died in 1600, or, according to Ersch and Gruber, in 1599.

See HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Geschichte der Osmanischen Dichtkunst, bis auf unsere Zeit."

Ba'ker, (Sir BENJAMIN,) civil engineer, was born at Bath, England, in 1840. He took an active part in many important works of engineering, and in 1877 designed a cylindrical ship to carry the obelisk, Cleopatra's Needle, from Egypt to England. His great work was the Forth Bridge, Scotland, in which he was associated with Sir John Fowler. Died in 1908.

Bā'kẹr, (CHARLES,) an English philanthropist, became in 1829 superintendent of the Yorkshire institution for the deaf and dumb at Doncaster. He contributed valuable articles on the deaf, dumb, and blind, to the "Penny Cyclopædia" and other publications. Died in 1874.

Baker, (DAVID or AUGUSTINE,) a learned English Benedictine monk, born near Monmouth in 1575, made a valuable collection of documents, which were afterwards used by Cressy in his "Church History," and by Reyner in his "Apostolatus Benedictinorum." Died in 1641.

Baker, (DAVID ERSKINE,) an English biographical writer of the eighteenth century, was a son of Henry Baker, mentioned below. His "Companion to the Playhouse" forms a part of the work afterwards published with the title of "Biographia Dramatica." Died in 1774.

Bā'kẹr, (EDWARD DICKINSON,) COLONEL, a Senator of the United States, born in England in 1811, was brought to Pennsylvania in his childhood. He studied law in Illinois, served as colonel in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) was elected to Congress in 1848, and removed to California in 1852. Having gained distinction as an orator of the Republican party, he was elected a Senator of the United States for Oregon in 1860. He made an eloquent speech against disunion in the Senate, in answer to John C. Breckinridge. He raised a regiment in New York and Philadelphia, called the California regiment, (afterwards the Seventy-first Pennsylvania,) of which he became colonel, and commanded a brigade at Ball's Bluff, where he was killed in October, 1861.

Baker, (GEOFFROY,) an English monk and historian of the fourteenth century. He translated into Latin the history of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., written originally in French by Thomas de la More.

Baker, (GEORGE,) an English surgeon of the sixteenth century, wrote "On the Nature and Properties of Quicksilver," "The Book of Distillations," and other medical works. He was surgeon-in-ordinary to Queen Elizabeth.

Baker, (GEORGE,) an English organist and composer, born at Exeter in 1773, composed various anthems, glees, organ voluntaries, etc. He received the degree of Mus. D. at Oxford about 1801. Died February 19, 1847.

Baker, (HARRIETTE NEWELL WOODS,) an American author, known by her pseudonyms of MADELINE LESLIE and AUNT HALLY, the daughter of Leonard Woods, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, August 19, 1818. She published nearly two hundred books, many of them tales for the young, including "Tim the Scissors-Grinder," "Ingleside," (1883,) "Reminiscences of Leonard Woods," etc. She also edited her father's "History of the Andover Seminary." Died April 26, 1894.

Baker, (HENRY,) an English naturalist, born in London in 1698. About 1720 he opened a school for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, which was very successful; but his method was kept secret. He published a treatise entitled "The Microscope made Easy," (1743,) and "Employment for the Microscope," (1764.) He obtained in 1744 the Copley medal for his microscopic experiments on saline particles. He had married in 1729 the daughter of the eminent novelist Defoe. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and founded the Bakerian Lecture of the Royal Society. Died in 1774.

Baker, (Sir HENRY WILLIAMS,) BART., an English clergyman, born in London, May 27, 1821. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became vicar of Monkland in 1851. He was the principal compiler of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," (1861.) Died at Monkland, February 11, 1877.

Baker, (JAMES,) author, born in England, January 11, 1847, has written "Days Afoot and European Sketches," "By the Western Sea," "John Westacott," "The Gleaming Dawn," "The Cardinal's Page," etc.

Baker, (JAMES HUTCHINS,) educator, was born at Harmony, Maine, October 13, 1848. Graduated at Bates College, 1873; was principal of Denver High School, 1875–92; and president of the University of Colorado after 1892. He wrote "Elementary Psychology," etc. Died 1925.

Baker, (JOHN,) an English admiral under the reign of Queen Anne and George I., distinguished himself in the expedition against the French which resulted in the capture of Gibraltar, (1704.) He was afterwards employed in several important missions. Died in 1716.

Baker, (Sir JOHN,) an English statesman under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary, rose to be chancellor of the exchequer in 1545. As one of the privy council, he signalized himself by his refusal to sign the bill of Edward VI. excluding his sisters Mary and Elizabeth from the throne. Died in 1558.

Baker, (JOHN GILBERT,) an English botanist, born at Guisborough, January 13, 1834.

Baker, (NEWTON DIEHL,) was born Dec. 3, 1871, at Martinsburg, West Virginia, where he took up the practice of law 1897, after graduating from Johns Hopkins University, 1892, and Washington and Lee, 1894. He was City Solicitor of Cleveland, O., 1902–12, and Mayor 1912–16. He was Secretary of War under Wilson, 1916–21, and resumed his law practice after leaving office. He was appointed a member of the Hague Tribunal, 1928.

Baker, (RAY STANNARD,) was born at Lansing, Mich., April 17, 1870, and educated at Michigan State College and University of Michigan. He became a reporter and magazine editor, was special commissioner of the State Department in Great Britain, France, and Italy, 1918, and director of the press bureau of the American Peace Commission at Paris, 1919. He has written "Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement, A History of the Peace Conference," 1922, "Life and Letters of Woodrow Wilson," 1927, etc., and under the pen name of David Grayson, "Adventures in Contentment," etc.

Baker, (Sir RICHARD,) an English historian, born about 1568, was the author of a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," which had great popularity in its time.

Baker, (Sir SAMUEL WHITE,) an English traveller, born in 1821. He explored in 1861–64 the region lying around the sources of the White Nile. Died 1893.

Baker, (THOMAS,) an English mathematician, born in 1625, was the author of "The Geometrical Key; or the Gate of Equations Unlocked," (1684.) Died in 1690.

Baker, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary, born near Durham in 1656. Died 1740.

Baker, (WILLIAM MUMFORD,) a Presbyterian divine and author, born in Washington, D.C., June 7, 1825. He was educated at Princeton, and held important pastorates. His principal works are tales, such as "Inside," "Oak Mot," "The New Timothy," "Mose Evans," "Carter Quarterman," "A Year Worth Living," "Colonel Dunwoodie," "His Majesty Myself," "Blessed Saint Certainty," and "Thirlmore." Died in 1883.

Bake'well, (ROBERT,) an English agriculturist, born in Leicestershire about 1726. He is celebrated for the improvements he introduced into stock, the principal of which are the long-horned breed of cattle and the sheep called by his name. Died in 1795.

Bakhtishwa, bȧK'tish'wȧ, a Nestorian of the eighth century, was physician to Haroun-al-Raschid. Being unable to cure the caliph in his last illness, he was ordered by the latter to be put to death; but the death of the sovereign prevented the execution of the order.

Bakhuizen van den Brink, bäk-hoi'zĕn vän dĕn brink, (REINIER CORNELIS,) a Dutch critic, was born at Amsterdam, February 28, 1809. Among his works are "Studien en Schetzsen," (1860.) He was a vigorous promoter of the romantic movement. Died in 1865.

Bakhuysen. See BACKHUYSEN.

Bâkî or **Abd-el-Bâkî.** See BÂKEE.

Bakker, bäk'kĕr, (GERBRAND, HĔR'BRÂNT,) a Dutch physician, and professor of anatomy and physiology at Groningen, born at Enkhuisen in 1771.

See LA FAILLE, "Hulde aan de Nagedachtenis van G. Bakker," 1828.

Bakker, (PETER Huizinga—hoi-zing'HA,) a Dutch poet, born about 1718.

See WAGENAAR, "Notice sur Bakker."

Bakon. See BACON, (ROGER.)

Baksai, bok'shī', (ABRAHAM,) a Hungarian jurist and historian of the sixteenth century.

Bakst, bakst, (LEON,) Russian artist, was born 1866 at St. Petersburg. He studied at the Imperial Academy of Arts, became court painter, joined the modern school and specialized in stage painting, which he revolutionized. Died 1924.

Bakunin, bä-koo'nĕn, (MIKHAIL,) a Russian Nihilist, born of a noble family in 1814, entered the army, and was sent (as a punishment for some quarrel) to a remote station, but resigned, and went to Moscow, where, with Herzen, Toorgenef, Belinski, and others, he read German philosophy and planned revolutions. In 1841 he went to Berlin. In 1847 he was expelled from France; in 1848 took part in the Austrian and Saxon revolutions; was in various prisons from 1848 to 1856, and was then banished to Siberia, whence he escaped to Japan, and thence to London, where he joined the staff of Herzen's paper, the "Kolokol." Bakunin, however, was distrusted by Marx, Mazzini, and others of the ultra-liberals. He was the founder and first leader of the Nihilists. Among his writings is "L'Empire knouto-germanique et la Révolution sociale." Died at Berne, Switzerland, in 1876.

Balaam, bā-la-am or bā'lam, [Heb. בִּלְעָם,] a famous Oriental seer, lived about 1490 B.C. (See Numbers xxii., xxiii., and xxiv.)

Balâdori. See BELÂDORI.

Balæus. See BALE.

Balaguér, bä-lä-gâr', (VICTOR,) a Spanish (Catalan) poet and historian, was born at Barcelona, December 11, 1824, and in 1854 was made chronicler of his native town and professor of history there. Besides many plays and poems, both in Catalan and in Spanish, he published "Trovador de Montserrat," (1850,) "Primavera del último Trovador Catalan," "Don Juan de Serralonga," a novel, and certain histories, among which are "Estudios históricos y políticos," (1876,) and "Historia política y literária de los Trovadores," (1878; 6th vol., 1880.)

Balamio, bä-lä-mee'o, or **Bal'amy,** (FERDINAND,) physician to Pope Leo X., was a native of Sicily. He translated into Latin several works of Galen.

See VAN DER LINDEN, "De Scriptoribus Medicis."

Balanzac, de, dĕh bä'lŏN'zäk', (FRANÇOIS **de Bremond**—dĕh brĕh-mŏN',) BARON, a French Calvinist and Protestant leader, who fought with distinction under Henry of Navarre, in the battles of Jarnac, Coutras, etc.

See SULLY, "Mémoires;" ANSELME, "Histoire des grands Officiers de la Couronne."

Balarama, (**Bălărâmă,**) commonly pronounced bŭl'ă-rā'mą, [from bălă, "strength," and râmă, "beautiful," "pleasing," denoting perhaps a union of beauty and strength,] the name of a famous Hindoo warrior, the elder brother of Krishna, whom he assisted in his wars He is regarded as an incarnation of Vishnu.

See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon."

Balard, bä'lär', (ANTOINE JÉRÔME,) a French chemist, born at Montpellier in 1802, discovered in 1826 the substance called bromine. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1844, and in 1851 professor of chemistry in the College of France. He was a contributor to the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique." He died in Paris, March 30, 1876.

Balard, (MARIE FRANÇOISE JACQUÈTE ALBY,) a French poetess, born at Castres in 1776; died in 1822.

Ba-las'sa, (or bŏl'ŏsh-shŏh,) (VALENTINE,) COUNT, a Hungarian nobleman of the sixteenth century, wrote Latin poems, and a number of popular lyrics in Hungarian. He was killed in 1594, at the storming of Gran.

See HORANYI, "Memoria Hungarorum"

Balassi, bä-läs'see, (MARIO,) a Florentine painter, born in 1604; died in 1667.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Balban-Geias-ed-Deen, or **Balban-Gheias-ed-dîn,** bäl'bän gī'ăs ed-deen', King of Delhi, rose from an obscure position to be vizier of Nâsir-ed-Deen-Mahmood, whom he succeeded in 1265. Balban was a man of ability, and was celebrated for the splendour of his court, and for his generosity. His name is sometimes written BULBUN, according to the common Hindoo pronunciation. He died in 1286, and was succeeded by Kai-Kobâd.

See FERISHTA, "History of the Mahomedan Power in India," translated by General BRIGGS.

Balbastre, bäl'bästr', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) a celebrated French organist, born at Dijon in 1729, was a pupil and friend of Rameau. He was chiefly distinguished for his great skill as a performer. By substituting the piano for the harpsichord, he effected a revolution in this department of music. Died in 1799.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Balbe, the French of BALBO, which see.

Balbi, bäl'bee, (ADRIANO,) an eminent geographer, born at Venice in 1782. Having visited Portugal in 1820, he obtained materials for his "Statistical Essay on the Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve compared with other States of Europe," (in French, 2 vols., 1822.) He brought out in Paris in 1826 the first volume of his "Ethnographical Atlas of the Globe, or Classification of Ancient and Modern Nations according to their Language," (in folio.) This work, in which he has drawn information from the writings of Humboldt, Champollion, Adelung, and other savants, is ranked among the most valuable productions of its kind. He also published a "Compendium of Geography," ("Abrégé de Géographie," 1 vol. 8vo,) which has been translated into the principal European languages and is esteemed one of the very best works on geographical science. His works are written in French. He resided many years in Paris, which he quitted in 1832. Died in 1848.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Balbi, (DOMENICO,) an Italian dramatist of the seventeenth century, was a resident of Venice.

Balbi, (GASPARO,) a celebrated Venetian traveller and merchant, lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He visited India, where he spent nearly ten years, and published, in 1590, "Travels in the East Indies," an interesting and valuable work.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Balbi, (GIOVANNI,) a Dominican monk of the thirteenth century, sometimes called JANUENSIS, was born at Genoa, in Italy. He was the author of a kind of encyclopædia, entitled "Catholicon," treating of theology, natural history, and other branches of knowledge. It was one of the first works printed by Faust and Schaeffer; the original edition is dated at Mentz, 1460.

See ALTAMURA, "Bibliotheca Ordinis Prædicatorum."

Balbi or **Balbo,** bäl'bo, (GIROLAMO,) a Venetian ecclesiastic and scholar, born in the fifteenth century, was a pupil of Pomponio Leto. He was successively professor of belles-lettres at the University of Paris, and of German law at Vienna. Having been made Bishop of Göritz, in Carinthia, he assisted at the coronation of Charles V., on which occasion he wrote a treatise "On the Coronation of Princes." Died in 1535.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Balbi, [Lat. BAL'BUS,] (PIETRO,) an Italian prelate and writer of the fifteenth century, was a relative of Æneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope Pius II., under whom he became Bishop of Tropea. Died in 1479.

Balbi, de, dĕh bäl'be', LA COMTESSE, born in 1753, was a favourite or confidante of the Count of Provence before he became King Louis XVIII. She was discarded about 1792. Died in 1836.

Balbian, van, vän bäl'be-ăn, (JUST,) a Dutch physi-

cian, born at Alost, was the author of a work which was translated into Italian under the title of "Il Specchio della Chimia," ("The Mirror of Chemistry.") Died in 1616.

See HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Balbin. See BALBINUS.

Balbin, bäl-bēn′, or **Balbino**, bäl-bee′no, (PAOLO,) an Italian philosopher and poet, became professor of medicine at Bologna about 1724.

Bal-bī′nus, (ALOYSIUS BOLESLAUS,) a Bohemian Jesuit and historian, born at Königgrätz about 1611. He wrote, in Latin, an "Epitome of Bohemian History," and "Historical Miscellanies of the Kingdom of Bohemia." Died in 1688 or 1689.

See STANISLAUS WYDRA, "Leben A. B. Balbinus," 1788.

Bal-bī′nus, [Fr. BALBIN, bäl′bĂN′,] (DECIMUS CÆLIUS,) a Roman senator who, in conjunction with Maximus, was proclaimed emperor in opposition to Maximinus. The prætorian guards, dissatisfied with the new emperors elected by the senate, seized them in their palace, and, having put them to death, proclaimed Gordianus emperor, 238 A.D.

See JULIUS CAPITOLINUS, "Vita Balbini;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Balbis, bäl′bis or bäl′bès, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian botanist, born in Piedmont in 1765, succeeded Allioni as professor of botany at Turin in 1800, and in 1819 filled the same chair at Lyons. In conjunction with his friend Nocca, he published the "Flora Ticinensis." Died in 1831.

Balbis, (SILVIO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Caraglia, in Piedmont, in 1737, wrote, among other works, a poetical paraphrase on the prophet Nahum. Died in 1796.

Balbo, bäl′bo, (CESARE,) an Italian writer and statesman, born at Turin in 1789, was appointed by Napoleon, in 1812, commissioner of the Illyrian provinces. In 1843 he published a work entitled "Hopes of Italy," ("Speranze d'Italia,") which created a great sensation and obtained extensive popularity. In 1848 he was an earnest advocate of the moderate party and the administration of D'Azeglio, and contributed a number of able articles to the Turin journal "Il Risorgimento." His "History of Italy from the Beginning till 1814," published in 1849, is a work of superior merit. Balbo also translated from the German, into Italian, Leo's "Exposition of the Constitutions of the Lombard States." Died in 1853.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Balbo, (GIROLAMO.) See BALBI.

Balbo, [Fr. BALBE, bälb,] (PROSPERO,) COUNT OF, a Sardinian diplomatist and writer, born in 1762, was ambassador to the French republic in 1796. He became successively rector of the University of Turin, minister of the interior, and president of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1837.

See L. CIBRARIO, "Notizie biografiche del Conte P. Balbo," 1837.

Balboa, bäl-bo′ä, (MIGUEL **Cavello**—kä-vĕl′yo,) a Spanish missionary who visited South America about 1566 and collected materials for a "History of Peru," which was published in French, (Paris, 1840.)

Balboa, de, dä bäl-bo′ä, (Don FRANCISCO,) a native of Italy, who became counsellor of the Spanish Inquisition, lived in the seventeenth century. He wrote, in Latin, a treatise "On the Law of Monarchy," (1630.)

Balboa, de, (VASCO NUÑEZ.) a celebrated Spanish navigator and discoverer, born at Xeres de los Caballeros, in Estremadura, about 1475. Having accompanied Bastidas in his expedition to the West Indies in 1501, he joined, while at Hayti, in 1510 the party of Enciso, a lieutenant of the navigators Ojeda and Nicuesa, both then absent. They founded on the Isthmus of Panama the town of Santa Maria de la Antigua; but dissensions soon after breaking out between them, the partisans of Balboa prevailed, and he was chosen leader of the expedition. Having obtained reinforcements from Columbus at Hispaniola, he proceeded to explore the Isthmus of Darien, and on the 29th of September, 1513, discovered from the summit of a mountain the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean. Kneeling, he returned thanks to God for permitting him to make this great discovery, and, having erected a cross upon the spot, he descended to the shore, and, standing in the water, took possession of the sea and the adjacent countries in the name of the sovereigns of Castile. Meanwhile, his rival Enciso had traduced him to the Spanish government, and Pedrarias Davila was sent to supersede and try him for having usurped Enciso's command. Balboa was at length appointed deputy under Pedrarias, but eventually fell a victim to the jealousy and ill will of the latter, who caused him to be executed on a charge of treasonable designs, (1517.) In his intercourse with the Indians Balboa displayed great humanity and prudence, and, in the words of a contemporary writer, "was the best lance and the best head that ever protected a camp in a land of idolatrous savages."

See W. IRVING, "Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus;" M. J. QUINTANA, "Vidas de Españoles celebres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Balbuena, de, dä bäl-bwā′nä, (BERNARDO,) a Spanish poet and ecclesiastic, born at Val-de-Peñas in 1568, was appointed Bishop of Porto Rico, in the West Indies, in 1620. He was the author of a pastoral romance entitled "The Age of Gold," ("El Siglo de Oro,") which was republished by the Spanish Academy, (1821,) "El Bernardo," an epic poem, and a number of lyrics. Died at Porto Rico in 1627.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Bal′bus, (L. CORNELIUS,) surnamed MA′JOR, a native of Gades, lived in the first century B.C., served under Metellus, Memmius, and Pompey, and in 61 B.C. accompanied Cæsar to Spain. In the contest between Pompey and Cæsar he was an adherent and intimate friend of the latter, and was intrusted by him with the management of his affairs at Rome. After Cæsar's death, Balbus attached himself to Octavius, through whose influence he was made consul in 40 B.C., being the first one not born a Roman citizen who had received that honour. He wrote a diary (not extant) of the prominent events of his own and Cæsar's life.

Balbus, (L. CORNELIUS,) called MI′NOR, nephew of the preceding, born at Gades, was quæstor to Asinius Pollio in Spain in 43 B.C. After acquiring a large fortune by oppression and fraud, he went to Africa, where he subsequently became proconsul. For his victory over the Garamantes, a triumph was decreed him at Rome. He built a theatre at Rome supported by pillars of onyx.

Balbus, (L. LUCILIUS,) a Roman jurist, supposed to have been a brother of the Stoic philosopher Q. Lucilius Balbus. He was a pupil of Mucius Scævola.

Balbus, (L. OCTAVIUS,) an eminent Roman lawyer, who, being informed of his proscription by the triumvirs Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus, effected his escape, but, on hearing that his son's life was in danger, returned to his house, where he was slain by the soldiers.

Balbus, (M. ATIUS,) a Roman, who became prætor in 62 B.C., and governor of Sardinia. He married the sister of Julius Cæsar, and their daughter Atia was the mother of Octavius.

Balbus, (Q. LUCILIUS,) a Stoic philosopher, and pupil of Panætius, highly commended by Cicero, who makes him one of the interlocutors in his Dialogue "On the Nature of the Gods."

Balbus, (SP. THORIUS,) a Roman orator, became tribune about 111 B.C. He introduced an agrarian law, some fragments of which still remain on bronze tablets.

Balbus, (T. AMPIUS,) a tribune in 63 B.C., and again in 59, was a partisan of Pompey during the civil war. He was subsequently banished by Cæsar, but was afterwards pardoned through the intercession of Cicero.

Balbus surnamed MEN′SOR, (the "Measurer,") a Roman engineer, lived in the reign of Augustus, and compiled and superintended a register or census of the Roman Empire.

Băl′can-quăl, (WALTER,) a Scottish prelate in the time of James I. of England, became Bishop of Durham. He wrote "Letters on the Synod of Dort," and "Declaration of Charles I. concerning the Late Tumults in Scotland." Died in 1642.

Băl-căr′rĕs or **Bal-căr′rąs**, (COLIN,) EARL OF, a Scottish writer, born in 1649, published a "Brief Account of the Affairs of Scotland relating to the Revolution of 1688," (1714.) Died in 1722.

Bâl'chen, (Sir JOHN,) an English admiral, born in 1669, served with distinction in the Spanish wars of 1707 and 1739, and was sent in 1744 to the assistance of Sir Charles Hardy, then blockaded in the Tagus by the French. On his return, he perished by shipwreck off the coast of Jersey, together with nearly twelve hundred men.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Baldacchini, bâl-dâk-kee'nee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian poet, born at Cortona, lived in the early part of the sixteenth century. He was patronized by Leo X., and held the offices of prothonotary and apostolic referendary at Rome.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Baldassari, bâl-dâs-sâ'ree, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian naturalist and physician, born about 1705, was a resident of Sienna. He made several useful discoveries in chemistry, and wrote treatises on the mineral waters of Tuscany.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Baldasseroni, bâl-dâs-sâ-ro'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian statesman, born at Leghorn in 1790, became in 1847 minister of finance of Tuscany. As president of the new conservative cabinet, (1849,) he advocated the laws restraining the liberty of the press. Died Oct. 25, 1876.

Baldasseroni, (POMPEO,) an Italian jurist, born at Leghorn about 1750. He wrote, among other works, "Laws and Customs of Exchange," (3 vols., 4th edition, 1805,) which has a high reputation. Died in 1807.

Baldassini, bâl-dâs-see'nee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian writer, born at Jesi about 1720, was the author of "Historical Memoirs of the City of Jesi." Died in 1780.

Baldaya, bâl-dâ'yâ or bâl-dī'ă, (ALFONSO GONÇALES,) a Portuguese explorer in the service of the Infant Don Henry, visited the western coast of Africa in 1434. He penetrated thirty leagues beyond Cape Bojador, and the following year arrived at the port since named Puerto de Cavallero.

See JOÃO DE BARROS, "Asia Portugueza, Decada Primeira."

Balde, bâl'deh, (JAKOB,) a learned Jesuit, and one of the best Latin poets of modern times, born at Ensisheim, in Alsace, in 1603. He became court chaplain to the Prince-Elector of Bavaria. His satires, odes, elegies, idyls, and lyrics are highly commended by Schlegel and Herder, and a number of his songs have been translated by the latter. Died in 1668.

See F. C. F. CLESCA, "Balde's Leben und Schriften," 1842.

Balde, bâl'deh, [Lat. BALDÆ'US,] (PHILIP,) a Dutch missionary of the seventeenth century, resided ten years in Ceylon. He wrote, in Dutch, a "Description of the Island of Ceylon, Malabar, and Coromandel," (1672.)

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Baldelli, bâl-dĕl'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar and Latin poet, lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century, was a native of Tortona. He made translations from Philostratus, Eusebius, Dio Cassius, and other classics.

Baldelli, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Cortona in 1766, published editions of Macchiavelli, Boccaccio, and Marco Polo, and wrote an "Essay on Petrarch and his Works." Died in 1831.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Balder, bâl'der, or **Baldur,** bâl'dûr, [from *balldr*, "strong," "brave," "good,"*] in the Norse mythology, the second son of Odin, often designated as "Balder the Good," is supposed to represent the brightness of the summer sun. He is very beautiful, and makes all things bright and cheerful: hence he has been called the Apollo of the North. He is the comforter of the unfortunate, and is beloved by all. His dwelling-place is Breidablik, (*i.e.* "widely shining,") where nothing impure can enter. It is related that Balder dreamed one night that his life was in imminent peril. When he told his dream, the gods were exceedingly distressed, and his mother Frigga exacted an oath from all things—from fire, water, iron, stones, from beasts and birds and venomous reptiles—that they would not in any way injure her beloved Balder. But from the mistletoe she exacted no oath, because it seemed so feeble and insignificant that it could not possibly be a source of danger. After she had thus bound all nature, as she supposed, to spare her favourite son, the gods were accustomed, by way of sport, to have Balder stand forth while they shot at him with their bows and threw stones at him, to all which assaults he was completely invulnerable. But when Loki, the god of evil, discovered that the mistletoe had taken no oath not to injure Balder, he procured the plant, and came to the assembly of the gods. There he found the blind god Hoder standing apart by himself. Loki asked him why he did not throw something at Balder as well as the rest. "Because I am blind," said he, "and have nothing to throw." "Come," said the tempter, "do like the rest; show honour to Balder by casting this trifle at him, and I will direct your hand." Hoder did as he was told, and Balder, pierced through by the fatal mistletoe, fell dead. When they saw what had been done, all the gods were struck speechless, and became paralyzed with astonishment and grief. But after a time Hermod, at Frigga's desire, visited the realm of death, riding Odin's horse Sleipnir. Having reached the world of shades, he besought Hela to release Balder, so greatly beloved by all, that he might return to Asgard, (the habitation of the gods.) Hela answered that if Balder was indeed so universally beloved he would be universally lamented; and if it came to pass that everything wept for him, then he should return to the gods, but if anything whatever failed to weep, he must remain in the realm of death. Thereupon the Æsir sent messengers over all the world, entreating all things to weep for Balder. And all did so—everything animate and inanimate—until the messengers came to a cavern where dwelt a giant hag named Thok, (or Thökt.) She answered their request with jeers:

> "Is Balder dead? and do ye come for tears?
> Thok with dry eyes will weep o'er Balder's pyre.
> Weep him all other things, if weep they will—
> I weep him not: let Hela keep her prey."†

It afterwards appeared that it was no other than Loki himself (see LOKI) who had thus assumed the form of the hag Thok, in order to prevent Balder's restoration to life. The explanations usually given of the myth of Balder are not very satisfactory.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i., particularly pp. 185-6; KRYSER'S "Religion of the Northmen," pp. 144-5; MALLET'S "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., Fables xii., xxviii., and xxix.; PETERSEN'S "Nordisk Mythologi."

Balderic, baul'der-ik, or **Baudry,** bō'dre, [Fr. pron. bō'dre'; Lat. BALDERI'CUS,] a French ecclesiastic, born at Meun-sur-Loire about 1050, was created Bishop of Dol in 1107. Among his works are a "Life of Robert d'Arbrissel," an enlargement of "Theudebode's History of the First Crusade," and a Latin poem on the Conquest of England by the Normans. Died in 1130.

See "Histoire Littéraire de la France," tome viii.

Balderic or **Balderi'cus,** surnamed RU'BEUS, or THE RED, a French chronicler of the eleventh century, was Bishop of Noyon and Tournay. His principal work is a "Chronicle of Cambray and Arras, from the Reign of Clovis to 1090." Died in 1097.

Baldeschi. See BALDUS, (ANGELO.)

Baldi, bâl'dee, [Lat. BAL'DUS,] a Florentine physician, and professor of medicine in the College di Sapienza at Rome, was employed by Popes Urban VIII. and Innocent X. Died in 1645.

Baldi, (BERNARDINO,) called also **Baldi d'Urbino**—door-bee'no, [in French, BALDI D'URBIN—dür'băn',] abbot of Guastalla, an Italian scholar, celebrated for profound and varied learning, born at Urbino in 1553. He studied mathematics and classical literature at Padua, where Commandino was one of his teachers. Among his works, which amount to nearly one hundred, we may mention a "History of Calvinism," "Life of Federigo Commandino," a number of eclogues, sonnets, and other poems, and a "Chronicle of Mathematicians." He translated the "Automata" of Hero, and wrote valuable commentaries on Vitruvius and the "Mechanics" of Aristotle, (1621.) He also prepared vocabularies of the

* Grimm supposes that, like the Lithuanian *baltas*, the name originally signified both "white" and "good."

† See the fine poem by Matthew Arnold, entitled "Balder Dead," which is itself almost an epitome of Northern mythology.

Turkish and Hungarian languages, and translated into Italian the Geography of Edrisi. Died at Urbino in 1617.

See BAFFO, "Vita di Bernardino Baldi;" ISIDORO GRASSI, "Baldus redivivus seu B. Baldi Vita," Parma, 1717; IRENEO AFFÒ, "Vita di Monsignor B. Baldi d'Urbino," 1783.

Baldi, (CAMILLO,) an Italian philosophical writer, born at Bologna about 1547, was professor of logic in his native city. Died in 1634.

Baldi, (GIUSEPPE,) a Florentine physician of the seventeenth century, was the author of a valuable work on mushrooms.

Baldi, (LAZARRO,) an Italian painter, born at Pistoia about 1623, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. Among his master-pieces are the "Repose in Egypt," and an "Annunciation." Died in 1703.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Baldi, (VALENTINO,) a painter of the Florentine school, born at Pistoia in 1744; died in 1816.

Baldi de Ubaldis, bâl'dee dà oo-bâl'dèss, (PIETRO,) an Italian jurist and legal writer of the fourteenth century, was a native of Perugia, where he became professor of law. Died in 1400.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Baldi d'Urbin. See BALDI, (BERNARDINO.)

Baldinger, bâl'ding-ĕr, (ERNST GOTTFRIED,) an eminent German physician, born near Erfurt in 1738. He became professor of medicine at Göttingen in 1773. Among his pupils were Blumenbach and Akermann. He published, besides many other medical and botanical works, a treatise "On the Diseases of Soldiers," (1763.) Died at Marburg in 1804.

See G. F. CREUZER, "Memoria E. G. Baldingeri," 1804.

Baldini, bâl-dee'nee, (BACCIO, bât'cho,) a Florentine engraver of the fifteenth century, was originally a goldsmith. He executed, among other prints, a number of illustrations for Dante. He was the contemporary, and is said to have been the pupil, of Finiguerra.

See LE BLANC, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes."

Baldini, (BACCIO,) professor of medicine at Pisa, and first physician to Cosimo I., Grand Duke of Tuscany, was director of the Laurentian Library. He wrote a "Life of Cosimo I.," (1578,) and other works. Died in 1585.

Baldini, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian mathematician and physician, born near Lake Maggiore about 1515; died in 1600.

Baldini, (FRA TIBURZIO,) an Italian painter of Bologna, is supposed to have lived about 1610.

Baldini, (GIOVANNI,) a Florentine painter, lived about 1500, and was the master of Garofalo.

Baldini, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian naturalist and priest, born at Brescia in 1677; died in 1765.

Baldinucci, bâl-de-noot'chee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian writer on art, born at Florence about 1624, was patronized by the Grand Duke Cosimo III. He published an important work entitled "Notices of the Professors of Design (Painters) from Cimabue, 1260–1670," ("Notizie de' Professori del Disegno," etc., 6 vols. 4to, 1681–88, 4th edition, 14 vols., 1808,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1696.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Baldit, bâl'de', (MICHEL,) a French physician of the seventeenth century, wrote "Wonders of the Waters of Bagnols," (1651,) and other works.

Bâl'dock or **Bau'dake,** de, (RALPH,) an English prelate and statesman of the thirteenth century, was created Bishop of London in 1304. He was lord chancellor of England for a short time under Edward I. He is said to have written a "History of England," which has been lost. Died in 1314.

Baldovinetti, bâl-do-ve-net'tee, or **Balduinetti,** bâl-doo-e-nĕt'tee, (ALESSIO,) a Florentine painter and worker in mosaics, born in 1424, was a pupil of Uccello, and the teacher of Domenico Ghirlandaio. Died in 1499.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Baldovini, bâl-do-vee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) a Florentine poet, born in 1635, was the author of a comic idy entitled "The Lament of Cecco da Varlungo," (1694,) which is very popular in Italy. Died in 1716.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" DOMENICO MARIA MANNI, "Vita del priore dottore F. Baldovini," 1769.

Baldovino. See BALDWIN.

Baldrighi, bâl-dree'gee, (GIUSEPPE,) a painter of the school of Parma, born at Pavía about 1722; died in 1802.

Balducci, bâl-doot'chee, (FRANCESCO,) a Sicilian poet of the seventeenth century, was a native of Palermo. His lyrics in the Sicilian dialect are highly esteemed, and he is regarded by some critics as one of the best Anacreontic poets of Italy. Died at Rome in 1642.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Balducci, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian sculptor and architect, born at Pisa in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Among his master-pieces is the sculptured shrine of Saint Peter in the church of Saint Eustorgio at Milan. He was living in 1347.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Balducci, (GIOVANNI,) surnamed COSCI, an Italian painter of the sixteenth century, was a native of Florence. Among his best works is "The Finding of the Cross," in the church of La Crocetta. He painted frescos in Florence, Rome, and Pistoia. Died at Naples in 1600.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Balduin. See BALDWIN, (THOMAS.)

Balduin, bâl'doo-een, (CHRISTIAN ADOLF,) a German savant, born near Meissen in 1632, was the author of a work entitled "Hermes Curiosus," and other chemical treatises. Died in 1682.

Balduin, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Lutheran writer, born at Dresden in 1575, was professor of theology at Prague. Died in 1627.

See J. G. NEUMANN, "Programma de Vita F. Balduini," 1709.

Balduinus, bâl-doo-ee'nŭs, or **Baldwin,** (JACOBUS,) a jurist of Italy, born at Bologna, where he became a professor of civil law. His great fame caused him to be called to Genoa to become podestà of that city, of which he remodelled the laws. He died at Bologna in 1225. His treatises on Procedure are still extant.

Balduinus. See BALDWIN and BAUDOUIN.

Baldung, bâl'dŏŏng, (HANS,) sometimes called **Grün,** an eminent German painter and engraver, born at Gmünd, in Suabia, about 1470. His works include historical pictures and portraits; among the latter may be named those of Maximilian I. and Charles V. His "Crucifixion," in the cathedral of Freiburg, is ranked among his master-pieces. He was a friend of Albert Dürer, to whom he is considered nearly equal. He executed a number of wood-cuts and copper-plates. Died about 1550.

Baldus, the Latin of BALDI, which see.

Bal'dus or **Baldeschi,** bâl-dĕs'kee, (ANGELO,) sometimes called **Angelus Baldus de Ubaldis,** an eminent Italian jurist, born at Perugia about 1325, was professor of law successively at Pisa, Bologna, Florence, and Padua. He wrote "Commentaries on the Old and the New Digests," "Lectures on the Three Books of Decretals," and other legal works of great merit. Died in 1400.

See SAVIGNY, "Geschichte des Römischen Rechts im Mittelalter."

Baldwin, bauld'win, [Fr. BAUDOUIN, bōd'wĂN', or BALDUIN, bâl'dwĂN'; Lat. BALDUI'NUS; It. BALDOVINO, bâl-do-vee'no,] first Count of Flanders, surnamed BRAS DE FER, ("Iron Arm,") acquired his title about 860 A.D. Having married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, King of France, against the will of the latter, he was excommunicated by the pope, Nicholas I., at the instigation of Charles. He afterwards obtained absolution from the pope, and was reconciled to the king, who made Flanders a county. Died in 877.

See LE BROUSSART, "Mémoires sur les Baudouin, Comtes de Flandre," Brussels, 1820.

Baldwin II., Count of Flanders, a son of the preceding, was engaged in wars against Charles the Simple, King of France, and Eudes, Count of Paris. He married Alfrith, daughter of Alfred the Great of England. Died in 918.

Baldwin III., Count of Flanders, grandson of the preceding, began to reign in 958. He died about 1034.

Baldwin IV., Count of Flanders, surnamed THE BEARDED, succeeded his father, Baldwin III. He increased his dominions by the conquest of Valenciennes, and established commercial fairs in the Flemish cities. Died in 1036.

Baldwin V., Count of Flanders, surnamed OF LILLE,

and sometimes LE DÉBONNAIRE, (leh dâ'bo'nêr',) was the son of Baldwin IV. He obtained by conquest several considerable districts in Germany, which he retained as a fief of the empire. On the death of Henry I. of France, Count Baldwin became guardian to his son Philip, and regent of the kingdom. He gave his daughter Matilda in marriage to William of Normandy, whom he accompanied in the invasion of England. Died in 1067.

Baldwin VI., Count of Flanders, was the son of Baldwin V., and was surnamed THE GOOD, and also OF MONS. He assigned the county of Flanders to Arnoul, his eldest son, and Hainault to Baldwin, the second son. Died in 1070.

Baldwin VII., Count of Flanders, surnamed HAPKIN, from a kind of axe used in the execution of outlaws in his reign. He was an ally of Louis le Gros of France against Henry I. of England. Died in 1119.

Baldwin VIII., Count of Flanders and Hainault, was the enemy of Philip Augustus of France until 1192, when he was reconciled and did homage to him. The counties of Flanders and Hainault were united in his reign. Died in 1195.

See LE BROUSSART, "Mémoires sur les Baudouin, Comtes de Flandre."

Baldwin IX., [Gr. *Βαλδουῖνος*; Lat. BALDUI'NUS,] son of the preceding, Count of Flanders, afterwards Baldwin I., Emperor of Constantinople, was born in 1171. He joined the fourth crusade in 1200, and on arriving at Zara with a fleet commanded by Dandolo was solicited by Alexius, son of the deposed emperor Isaac, to aid in restoring his father to the throne. He promised them in return to acknowledge the supremacy of the pope and to grant them pecuniary assistance. The crusaders succeeded in defeating the usurper; but, the people being unwilling to perform the promises of Alexius, hostilities broke out between them, and after a siege of three months Constantinople was taken in 1204, and Baldwin elected emperor. He was subsequently defeated and made prisoner by the Bulgarians in 1205. He died in 1206.

Baldwin II., Emperor of Constantinople, born in 1217, ascended the throne in 1228. In 1261 his capital was taken by Michael Palæologus, and Baldwin effected his escape to Italy, where he died. He was a nephew of Baldwin I.

Baldwin I., [Fr. BAUDOUIN, bōd'wăN'; It. BALDOVINO, bâl-do-vee'no,] King of Jerusalem, and a brother of the celebrated Godfrey of Bouillon, whom he accompanied in 1096 on the first crusade. He fought with distinguished bravery against the infidels, and, being afterwards invited by the Christian inhabitants of Edessa to become their ruler, he assumed the title of Count of Edessa. On the death of his brother Godfrey in 1100 he succeeded him as King of Jerusalem. He gained important victories over the Saracens, and captured Sidon, Ascalon, Acre, and other cities. He died in 1118. Tasso, in his "Jerusalem Delivered," has finely contrasted the character of Baldwin with that of Godfrey, and represents the former as actuated wholly by ambitious motives.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Baldwin II., surnamed DU BOURG, (dü boor,) a cousin of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1118. He was engaged in numerous wars against the Arabs and Saracens. During his reign the military orders of Saint John and the Templars were established for the defence of the Holy Land. He died in 1131, leaving the crown to his son-in-law, Foulques of Anjou.

Baldwin III., born in 1130, was the son of Foulques of Anjou, whom he succeeded in 1142. His country was invaded in 1145 by Zenghi, Sultan of Aleppo, who took possession of Edessa. Baldwin fought with varying success against the celebrated Noor-ed-Deen, (Noureddin,) son of Zenghi. He died in 1163, and was succeeded by his brother, Amalric or Amaury.

Baldwin IV., King of Jerusalem, surnamed THE LEPER, born in 1160, was the son of Amaury, whom he succeeded in 1174. In 1182 he gained a signal victory over the famous Saladin near Tiberias, but was afterwards several times defeated by him. He died in 1186, and was succeeded by his nephew, Baldwin V., who died in childhood about 1187

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Bâld'win, (ABRAHAM,) an American statesman, born in Connecticut in 1754. Having removed to Savannah, Georgia, he was elected a delegate to Congress in 1786, and was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Georgia in 1799. Died in 1807.

Baldwin, (HENRY,) an American jurist, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1779. He removed to Pennsylvania, where he was several times elected to Congress. He was appointed a justice in the supreme court of the United States in 1830. Died in 1844.

Baldwin, (JAMES,) author, born in Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1841. He was assistant editor of "Harper's Magazine" 1890–93; school-book editor for American Book Co. 1893–1900. He published "Six Centuries of English Poetry." Died 1925.

Baldwin, (JAMES MARK,) psychologist, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, January 12, 1861. He graduated at Princeton in 1884, was professor of psychology at Princeton 1893–1903, at Johns Hopkins 1903–09, at National University of Mexico after 1909. Among his works are "Mental Development in the Child and the Race," "Story of the Mind."

Baldwin, (JOHN DENNISON,) an American author, born at North Stonington, Conn., 1809. Died 1883.

Baldwin, (MATTHIAS WILLIAM,) an American manufacturer, born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, December 10, 1795. He began life as a jeweller, near Philadelphia, extended his business to tool-making and the engraving of cylinders for calico-printing, and made a locomotive engine for the Germantown Railroad in 1831. From this beginning he extended the manufacture of locomotives, in the construction of which he invented a number of important improvements, until his establishment became one of the most extensive of its kind in the world. He was greatly interested in religious and charitable work. Died in Philadelphia, September 7, 1866.

Baldwin, (ROGER SHERMAN,) a United States Senator, born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1793. He graduated at Yale in 1811. In 1844 he was elected by the Whig party Governor of the State, and was re-elected in 1845. From 1847 to 1851 he was a United States Senator. In 1841 Governor Baldwin distinguished himself as associate counsel with John Quincy Adams in the famous African Amistad trial before the supreme court of the United States. Died in 1863.

Baldwin, (STANLEY,) British statesman, born Aug. 3, 1867 at Bewdley, England, was educated at Harrow and Cambridge. He managed the great engineering plant of Baldwin's, Ltd., entered Parliament 1908, became Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1917, President of the Board of Trade 1921, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1922–23, and Unionist Prime Minister May, 1923. He was succeeded by MacDonald in December, but again became Premier, also First Lord of the Treasury Oct., 1924. He resigned June 4, 1929.

Bâld'win, (THOMAS,) surnamed DEVO'NIUS, (*i.e.* "of Devonshire,") an English prelate, born at Exeter, Devonshire, about 1150, became Bishop of Worcester and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, (1184.) Having crowned Richard I. in 1189, he accompanied him the following year to the Holy Land, but died at Acre soon after his arrival.

Baldwin, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and moralist, published a "Treatise of Moral Philosophy," (1549,) and was one of the authors or editors of a "Mirror for Magistrates." Died about 1564.

Bāle, [Lat. BALÆ'US,] (JOHN,) a learned prelate and biographical writer, born in Suffolk in 1495. Being persecuted on account of his conversion to Protestantism, he repaired to Holland, where he remained till the accession of Edward VI. After his return he was created in 1552 Bishop of Ossory in Ireland. He was again obliged to leave England during the reign of Mary, and resided in Switzerland until the accession of Elizabeth. His most important work is entitled "Catalogue of the Illustrious Writers of Great Britain," (in Latin.) He also wrote a number of dramatic pieces on religious subjects, and several theological treatises. His severe attacks on

the Catholics have caused his writings to be prohibited by that church. Died in 1563.

Baléchou, bȧ'lȧ'shoo', (JEAN JOSEPH NICOLAS,) a celebrated French engraver, born at Arles in 1715. His full-length portrait of Augustus, King of Poland, is esteemed a master-piece of its kind. Among his other works are "The Calm" and "The Tempest," after Vernet, and "Saint Genevieve," after Vanloo. Died in 1765.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Balen, van, vȧn bȧ'lẹn, or **Ballen**, bȧl'lẹn, (HENDRIK,) an eminent Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1560, was a pupil of Adam van Oort, and excelled both in design and colouring. His "Judgment of Paris," "Saint John in the Wilderness," and "Festival of the Gods," are among his master-pieces. He numbered among his scholars Van Dyck and Snyders. Died in 1632.

His son JOHN, born in 1611, was a painter. Died after 1650.

Bales, bālz, (PETER,) a celebrated English calligrapher, born in London in 1547. It is related by Evelyn that he wrote within the circle of a penny the Lord's Prayer, the Decalogue, the Creed, two Latin prayers, his own name, motto, and date. Died in 1610.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Balestra, bȧ-lĕs'trȧ, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Verona in 1666, was a pupil of Carlo Maratta. His "Defeat of the Giants" gained a prize from the Academy of Saint Luke. His "Saint Theresa" and "Descent from the Cross" are also esteemed master-pieces. Died in 1740.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Baley. See BAILEY, (WALTER.)

Balfe, bȧlf, (MICHAEL WILLIAM,) an eminent musician and composer, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1808. He performed on the violin in his youth, and went to Italy about 1825, after which he produced many operas, and became distinguished as a singer. Among his operas are "Joan of Arc," "The Daughter of Saint Mark," "The Bohemian Girl," which had a great success, "The Maid of Honour," and "The Rose of Castile." Died in 1870.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Balfour, bȧl'foor or bȧl'fur, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish *littérateur*, born in Forfarshire in 1767, was the author of novels entitled "Campbell, or the Scottish Probationer," and "The Foundling of Glenthorn," (1823.) He also published a volume of poems. Died 1829.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Balfour, (Sir ANDREW,) a Scottish naturalist, born at Denmylne, January 18, 1630. Died 1694.

Balfour, (ARTHUR JAMES,) First Earl of, an English statesman, was born July 25, 1848, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, entered Parliament in 1874, and was private secretary to his uncle, Lord Salisbury, 1878–80. He was appointed secretary for Scotland in 1886, chief secretary for Ireland in 1887, and was first lord of the treasury and leader of the House of Commons 1892–93, and after the election of 1895. He succeeded Lord Salisbury as prime minister in 1902, holding office until 1906. He was M.P. for London, 1906, resigned the Conservative leadership 1911, joined the Coalition Government as First Lord of the Admiralty 1915, became Foreign Secretary 1919, and Lord President of the Council 1919, and again in 1925. In April, 1917 he headed a British war mission to Washington, and in 1921–22 the British delegation at the International Disarmament Conference at Washington. He represented Britain at the League of Nations 1920. Lord Balfour has been president of the British Academy since 1921, and has written "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt," 1879, "The Foundations of Belief," 1895, "Theism and Thought," 1923, etc.

Balfour, (FRANCIS MAITLAND,) an English biologist, born in 1851. Killed by a fall from a peak near Mt. Blanc, 1882.

Balfour, (ISAAC BAYLEY,) a British botanist, son of John Hutton Balfour, was born at Edinburgh, March 31, 1853. He became professor of botany at Glasgow in 1879, at Oxford in 1884, and at Edinburgh in 1888, when he was appointed Queen's botanist in Scotland and keeper of the royal botanic garden, Edinburgh. He was naturalist to the transit of Venus expedition of 1874, and explored the Island of Socotra.

Balfour, (Sir JAMES,) a Scottish courtier and intriguer of the sixteenth century. He became a lord of session about 1563, and was implicated in the conspiracy against Darnley. In 1567 he was appointed by Queen Mary captain of Edinburgh Castle, which he afterwards delivered to her enemies. He became in 1568 a partisan of Regent Murray, who promoted him to the office of lord president of the court of session; but he soon deserted to the party of Queen Mary, and was attainted by Parliament in 1571. He betrayed all parties in turn, and was accessory to the destruction of the regent Morton, who was executed for the murder of Darnley in 1581 Died in 1583.

See KNOX, "History of the Reformation;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" BURTON, "History of Scotland."

Balfour, (Sir JAMES,) a Scottish antiquary and annalist. He wrote some treatises on heraldry, and a brief history of the kings of Scotland, which remained in manuscript until 1824. Died in 1657.

Balfour, (JOHN HUTTON,) F.R.S., an eminent British botanist and physician, was born in Edinburgh in 1808, and succeeded Dr. Hooker as professor of botany at Glasgow about 1840. He published a "Manual of Botany," (1849,) a valuable "Class-Book of Botany," (1852,) "An Introduction to Palæontological Botany," (1872,) "A Second Book of Botany," (1873,) etc. In 1845 he succeeded Professor Graham in the chair of botany and medicine at Edinburgh. Died Feb. 1884.

Balfour OF PILRIG, (JAMES,) a Scottish jurist and philosophical writer, born near Edinburgh about 1705, was appointed in 1754 professor of moral philosophy in that city. He was the author of "Philosophical Essays," (1768,) and two treatises against the doctrine of Hume, written, however, with such kindness and candour as to gain for him the friendship of that writer. Died in 1795.

Balfour, (ROBERT,) a learned Scottish philosopher of the seventeenth century, was profoundly versed in mathematics and ancient languages. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, and edited the works of Cleomedes.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Balfour, (WALTER,) a prominent Universalist minister, born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1776, emigrated to Massachusetts, where he died in 1852.

Bălĭ or **Beli**, written also **Baly**, [Hindoo pron. bŭl'ĭ,] called also **Mahâbali**, mą-hȧ'bą-lĭ, (*i.e.* the "great Bali,") (Indian Myth.,) the name of a mighty prince, who, though generally virtuous, was so elated with his great power that he omitted the appropriate ceremonies and offerings to the gods. To humble and punish him, Vishnu took the form of a pitiful dwarf, (see VAMANA,) and, presenting himself before Bali, asked as a boon as much land of territory as he could pass over in three steps. The incautious monarch unhesitatingly granted and ratified the request. Thereupon Vishnu revealed himself in his true character, and with two steps deprived Bali of earth and heaven, but, in consideration of his virtues, left him Pâtâla, or the Lower World. As king of the lower regions, Bali is by some supposed to be the same as Yama, the god of justice and judge of departed spirits.

See Moor's "Hindu Pantheon."

Balicour, bȧ'le'koor', (MARGUERITE THÉRÈSE,) a popular French actress, born about 1700; died in 1743.

Balin, bȧ'lȧn', (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic and historian, born at Vesoul about 1570, wrote, in Latin, a "History of the War in Flanders under Ambrosio Spinola," (1609.)

Bă'lĭ-ol or **Băl'lĭ-ol**, (EDWARD,) son of John Baliol the rival of Bruce, entered Scotland in 1332, and, having with the aid of Edward III., King of England, gained several victories over the Scots, was crowned king of that country, but was compelled to resign the dignity in less than three months. With the assistance of Edward, he was victorious in 1333 at Halidon Hill; but, the English king having crossed over into France, the cause of Baliol declined, and David Bruce became king. Died in 1363.

Bā'lĭ-ol or **Băl'lĭ-ol**, [Fr. **Bailleul**, old French pron. **bâl'yul'**,] (**John**,) an English baron of the thirteenth century, was patronized by Henry III., whose cause he espoused against the revolted barons. Having married the Scottish princess Dervorgill, he became the father of the Baliol who disputed the crown of Scotland with Bruce. He made arrangements for founding the college at Oxford called by his name, but, dying before they were completed, it was founded by his widow. Died in 1269.

Bā'lĭ-ol or **Băl'lĭ-ol, de**, [Fr. **Bailleul**,] (**John**,) Lord of Galloway, the son of the preceding, born about 1259, is celebrated as the rival of Bruce for the crown of Scotland. On the death of Margaret, granddaughter of Alexander III., the succession was disputed between Robert Bruce, John Hastings, and John Baliol, the nearest relatives of the deceased king. The case was referred to Edward I. of England as arbiter, who decided in favour of Baliol, on condition that he should do homage to the King of England for his crown. His coronation took place at Scone, in 1292. During his short reign he was called King John. He soon repented of his oath to Edward, and, renouncing his allegiance, marched against the king, who had invaded Scotland. Baliol's army was signally defeated, and he himself, being made prisoner, resigned to the English king his title to the crown. After several years of confinement, he retired to France, where he died in 1314.

See **Burton**, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chaps. xix., xx.; **Lingard**, "History of England;" **Chambers**, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ba-lis'ta, a Roman commander, was prefect of the prætorians under Valerian. When the emperor was defeated by the Persians in 260, Balista was placed at the head of the army, and obtained several victories over the enemy. He is supposed to have been put to death in 264 A.D., by order of Odenatus, King of Palmyra.

Balk, bâlk, (**Daniel Georg**,) a German physician, born at Königsberg in 1764, was professor of medicine in the University of Dorpat. He wrote a poem entitled "Human Grandeur," and other works. Died in 1826.

Ball, (Sir **Alexander John**,) a distinguished naval officer, was a native of Gloucestershire. He entered the navy at an early age, and in 1798 commanded the Alexander in the battle of the Nile, where he was conspicuous for his bravery. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Malta. Coleridge, in his publication entitled "The Friend," speaks in high terms of Sir Alexander Ball, with whom he was intimate. Died in 1809.

Ball, (**John**,) an English preacher, who took a prominent part in the insurrection of Wat Tyler in 1381, and was executed in the same year at Coventry, with a number of his fanatical companions.

Ball, (**John**,) an English Calvinistic divine, born near Woodstock in 1585. He was the author of a "Treatise on Faith," and a "Treatise containing all the principal Grounds of the Christian Religion." The latter passed through many editions, and was translated into several languages. The piety and learning of Ball are highly commended by Fuller and Baxter. Died in 1640.

Ball, (**John**,) F.R.S., an Irish scientist, born August 20, 1818, was educated at Saint Mary's College, Oscott, (1831–34,) and at Christ College, Cambridge, (1834–39.) In 1845 he was called to the Irish bar, and from 1852 to 1857 was in Parliament. He was one of the authors of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," (1859,) and wrote "The Alpine Guide," (3 vols.,) "Spicilegium Floræ Marroccanæ," "Journal of a Tour in Marocco," (with J. D. Hooker,) etc. Died October 22, 1889.

Ball, (**Robert**,) an Irish naturalist, born in the county of Cork in 1802, was secretary of the Royal Zoological Society, and director of the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. Died in 1857.

Ball, (Sir **Robert Stawell**,) an Irish astronomer, a son of Robert Ball, was born at Dublin, July 1, 1840. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1861. He was made professor of astronomy in that college and astronomer royal for Ireland in 1874, and professor of astronomy and geometry at Cambridge in 1892. He was knighted in 1886. He is the author of "Experimental Physics," (1871,) "Theory of Screws," (1876,) and works on astronomy. Died 1913.

Ball, (**Thomas**,) an American sculptor, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 3, 1819. He began professional life as a portrait-painter. Among his works are many statues and portrait-busts, and several fine groups. Died December 11, 1911.

Ballabene, bâl-lâ-bā'nâ, (**Gregorio**,) an Italian composer, born at Rome about 1730. His principal work is a mass of forty-eight notes. Died in 1800.

See **Fétis**, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Ballagi. See **Bloch**, (**Moritz**.)

Ballanche, bâ'lŏnsh', (**Pierre Simon**,) a French philosopher and writer on social reform, born at Lyons in August, 1776. Among his principal works are an "Essay on Social Palingenesis," "The Vision of Hebal," and two historic prose poems, entitled "Antigone" and "Orpheus." He was a member of the French Academy, and an intimate friend of Châteaubriand, Madame Récamier, Nodier, and other celebrated writers. Died in June, 1847. He is considered by some French critics as a great writer and profound thinker, but by others his writings are regarded as mystical and obscure.

See **Victor Laprade**, "Ballanche, sa Vie et ses Écrits;" **Loménie**, "M. Ballanche, par un homme de rien," 1841, (first published in Loménie's "Galerie des Contemporains;") J. J. **Ampère**, "Ballanche," 1849; **Albert Aubert**, "P. S. Ballanche," 1847.

Băl'lan-tīne, (**James**,) a Scottish poet and artist, born at Edinburgh, June 11, 1808. He studied at the university of his native town, and attained eminence as a glass-painter. His works include "The Gaberlunzie's Wallet," (1843,) "The Miller of Deanhaugh," (a tale,) "Poems," (1856,) "One Hundred Songs," (1865,) and another volume of poems, published in 1872. Died December 18, 1877.

Ballantine, (**William**,) an English lawyer, born in London, January 3, 1812. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1834, and became a serjeant-at-law, attaining the highest rank as an advocate. He published "Experiences of a Barrister's Life," (1882.) Died 1887.

Ballantyne. See **Bellenden**.

Băl'lan-tȳne, (**James**,) a Scottish printer and journalist, born at Kelso in 1772. At the grammar-school of Kelso he first became acquainted with Walter Scott, and laid the foundation of a friendship which continued through their lives. Having removed in 1799 to Edinburgh, he established a printing-house, from which he issued in 1802–3 Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." He continued for more than twenty years to print the various works of that celebrated writer, and shared in his failure in 1826. He was also editor and proprietor of the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal." Ballantyne's abilities as a critic were highly prized by Scott, and his fine social qualities and admirable recitations are commended in the warmest terms by Lockhart and Professor Wilson. Died in 1833. (See **Scott, Sir Walter**.)

Ballantyne, (**James R.**,) a Scottish Orientalist, was born at Kelso, December 13, 1813. He was educated at Haileybury College, and went to India, where in 1841 he became principal of the Benares College and professor of moral philosophy. He was afterwards librarian of the East India Office, London. Besides texts and translations from Indian languages, he published grammars of the Sanscrit, Hindee, Hindostanee, and Mahratta languages. Died February 16, 1864.

Ballantyne, (**John**,) brother of the preceding, born at Kelso in 1774, was for a time clerk in the publishing-house of Ballantyne & Company, of which he became nominal head in 1808. He was distinguished for his wit and humour, and is said by Lockhart to have surpassed the comedian Mathews as a mimic. Died in 1821.

Ballantyne, (**Robert Michael**,) a Scottish author, born at Edinburgh in 1825. He was in the Hudson Bay Company's service in British America from 1841 to 1847. He wrote many books of travel and adventure, chiefly for the young, and to some extent based upon his own observations. Died February 8, 1894.

Ballard. See **Balard**, (**Antoine**.)

Băl'lard, (**George**,) an English writer, born in Gloucestershire, published in 1752 a popular work entitled

"Memoirs of British Ladies celebrated for their Writings or Skill in the Learned Languages, Arts, or Sciences." Died in 1755.

Ballard, (VOLANT VASHON,) an English naval commander, born about 1774, accompanied the expedition of Vancouver to the northwest coast of America. He afterwards had a share in the capture of Guadeloupe, and was made rear-admiral in 1825. Died in 1833.

Ballarini, bâl-lâ-ree'nee, (IPPOLITO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and writer, born at Novara; died in 1558.

Ballarini, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1712; died after 1782.

Balle, bâl'lẹh, (NIKOLAI **Edinger**—ā'ding-ẹr,) a Danish theologian, born on the island of Laaland in 1744. He became successively professor of theology at Copenhagen, (1772,) court preacher, (1774,) and Bishop of Seeland, (1783.) He published a "Manual of Religion," "Theological Theses," (1776,) and other esteemed works. Died in 1816.

Ballenden or **Ballanden.** See BELLENDEN.

Ballenstedt, bâl'lẹn-stĕt', (JOHANN GEORG JUSTUS,) a German theologian, born at Schöningen in 1756, was the author of a valuable geological work entitled "The Primitive World," ("Die Urwelt.") He was pastor at Pabstorf in Prussia.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ballerini, bâl-lâ-ree'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian theologian, born at Verona in 1698; died about 1760.

Ballester, bâl-yĕs-tair', (?) or **Balester,** bâ-lĕs-tair', (JOAQUIN,) a Spanish engraver, born about 1750. He executed a number of the plates for Yriarte's work on Music; also the engravings for the splendid edition of "Don Quixote" published at Madrid in 1780. Died in 1795.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ballesteros, bâl-yĕs-tā'rŏs, (Don FRANCISCO,) a Spanish general, born at Saragossa in 1770, served against the French in the campaigns of 1793 and 1795. He was for a short time minister of war under Ferdinand VII. Died in Paris in 1832.

Ballesteros, (LUIS LOPEZ,) brother of the preceding, born in Galicia in 1778, succeeded Garay as minister of finance in 1825.

Ballestrem di Castellengo, von, fon bâl'ẹs-trām dee kâs-tẹl-len'go, (EUFEMIA,) COUNTESS, a German novelist and poetess, was born at Ratibor, August 18, 1854. She published numerous novels.

Ballet, bă'lȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French theologian, who wrote a "History of Pagan, Jewish, and Christian Temples," (1760.)

Ballexserd, bă'lĕk'sair', (JACQUES,) a Swiss physician, born at Geneva in 1726. He was the author of a "Dissertation on the Physical Education of Children," (1762,) which obtained a prize from the Academy of Haarlem. Died in 1774.

Balleydier, bă'lȧ'de-ȧ', (ALPHONSE,) a French historical writer, born at Lyons in 1818, published, besides other works, a "History of the Revolutions of the Austrian Empire," (2 vols., 1853.) Died in 1859.

Balleydier, (C. J. C.,) a French officer, born at Annecy in 1762, served with distinction in Holland and Prussia. Died in 1807.

Balli, bâl'lee, (ANTONIO,) THE ELDER, an Italian jurist and legal writer, born at Trapani; died in 1591.

Balli, (ANTONIO,) THE YOUNGER, a nephew of the preceding, was judge of the royal court of Palermo.

Balli, (FABIO,) an Italian, who was the author of 'Sicilian Songs," and a poem in the Neapolitan dialect, entitled "Palermo Liberato," 1612. Died in 1632.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Balli, (GIUSEPPE.) See BALLO.

Balliani, bâl-le-ȧ'nee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a learned Genoese senator, born in 1586, was the author of a valuable treatise "On the Natural Motions of Heavenly Bodies." Died in 1666.

Ballière de Laisement, bă'le-air' dẹh lȧz'mŏN', (CHARLES LOUIS DENIS,) a French *littérateur* and writer on music, born in Paris in 1729; died in 1800.

Ballin, bă'lăN', (CLAUDE,) a celebrated French goldsmith, born in Paris in 1615, executed a number of exquisite works in gold and silver for Cardinal Richelieu and Louis XIV. Died in 1678.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Ballin, (CLAUDE,) a nephew of the preceding, was also highly distinguished in the same department of art.

Ballineri, bâl-le-nā'ree, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter born at Florence about 1580, was a pupil of Cigoli.

Balling, bâl'ling, (EMANUEL,) a Danish novelist, born in 1743; died in 1795.

Bāl'lin-gâll', (GEORGE,) professor of military surgery in the University of Edinburgh, born at that city in 1786. He was the author of "Outlines of Military Surgery," "Observations on the Diseases of European Troops in India," and other medical works. Died in 1855.

Bal'lin-ger, (RICHARD ACHILLES,) lawyer, born at Boonesboro, Iowa, in 1858. He practised law in Illinois, Alabama, and Washington; was mayor of Seattle 1904–06, Commissioner of General Land Office 1907–09, and Secretary of the Interior 1909–11. Adverse criticism of his handling of the coal deposits in Alaska led to his resignation.

Balliol. See BALIOL.

Ballo, bâl'lo, or **Balli,** bâl'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian priest and savant, born at Palermo in 1567; died at Padua in 1640.

Ballois, bă'lwȧ', (LOUIS JOSEPH PHILIPPE,) a French writer, born at Périgueux in 1778, founded, in 1802, the "Annales de Statistique." Died in 1803.

Ballon, de, dẹh bă'lŏN', (LOUISE BLANCHE THÉRÈSE **Perrucard**—pȧ'rü'kăr',) a French nun, born in Savoy in 1591, founded, in the convent of Annecy, the sisterhood of the reformed Bernardines. Died in 1668. Her "Religious Works" were published in 1700.

Ballonius. See BAILLOU.

Ballou, bal-loo', (HOSEA,) an eminent American preacher and controversialist, the author or founder of "Universalism" in the modern acceptation of this term, was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, April 30, 1771. After he had laboured many years in different parts of New England, he settled at Boston in 1817. He published several theological works, among which the most worthy of notice is, perhaps, his "Examination of the Doctrine of Future Retribution." In 1819 he established the "Universalist Magazine," the first weekly newspaper devoted to the doctrines of Universalism ever published, and in 1831, in connection with his nephew of the same name, he issued the first number of the "Universalist Expositor," now known as the "Universalist Quarterly Review." The doctrine preached by Mr. Ballou in the early part of his career was that known as "Restorationism," which teaches that all souls will ultimately be saved, after undergoing punishment designed simply for their purification and preparation for a higher state of happiness. He afterwards taught that there is no punishment whatever in a future state of existence, but that the wicked receive their full punishment in this world. Died in 1852.

Ballou, (HOSEA, 2d,) a Universalist preacher, a grandnephew of the preceding, was born at Halifax, Vermont, October 18, 1796. He became a preacher in 1815, and was president of Tufts College from 1855 to 1861. He was the author of "Ancient History of Universalism,' (1829.) Died May 27, 1861.

Ballou, (MATURIN MURRAY,) an American author, son of Hosea Ballou, (1778–1852,) was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 14, 1820. He early became connected with the press of Boston, and for over forty years was an editor and publisher. For some time he was in the United States civil service. His principal works are a "Life of Hosea Ballou," "History of Cuba," and "Due West, or Round the World in Ten Months." D. 1895.

Ballou, (WILLIAM HOSEA,) author, born at Hannibal, New York, in 1857. He engaged in engineering and journalism and made large natural history collections. His works include "The Bachelor Girl" and other novels and numerous poems.

Bally, bă'le', (VICTOR,) a French physician, born at Beaurepaire, published a treatise "On the Typhus Fever of America," (1814,) and "History of the Yellow Fever in Spain in 1821." Died April 21, 1866.

Balmace'da, (José Manuel,) born in Chili in 1840; president of that republic 1886–91. In a war between him and the Congressional party he was defeated, and killed himself in 1891.

Bal'mer, (Robert,) a Scottish theologian, born in Roxburghshire in 1787. He preached at Berwick for many years, and became professor of theology in the United Secession (or Presbyterian) Church in 1834. He was highly esteemed for talent and moral worth. Died in 1844. His "Academical Lectures and Pulpit Discourses" were published in two volumes, 1845.

See Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Balmés, bâl-mĕs', written also **Balmis**, (Francisco Xavier,) surgeon to the Spanish court, introduced vaccination into the Spanish Colonies in 1803, and subsequently into the Canary and Philippine Islands and China.

Balmés, (Jaime Lucio,) an eminent Spanish theologian and philosopher, born at Vich, in Catalonia, in 1810. He was the author of "Political Considerations on the Situation of Spain," (1840,) and "Protestantism compared with Catholicism in its Relations to European Civilization," (3 vols., 1848.) The latter, esteemed his ablest work, was written in reply to Guizot. His "Filosofia fundamental" was translated into English. Died in 1848.

Balnaves, bâl-nav'ĕss, or **Balnav'is**, (Henry,) surnamed of Halhill, a Scottish statesman and Protestant writer, born in Fifeshire. He became in 1538 one of the lords of session, and secretary of state under the regent Arran in 1543. In this post he promoted the passing of Lord Maxwell's act for allowing the Scriptures to be read in the vulgar tongue. Being accused of sharing in the conspiracy against Cardinal Beatoun, he was imprisoned, together with Knox and other reformers, at Rouen, in France, where he wrote his "Confession of Faith." Having returned to Scotland, he was appointed in 1563 one of the commissioners to revise the "Book of Discipline." Died in 1571.

See Mackenzie, "Lives of Scottish Writers;" Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Balog, bâ-log, or **Balogh**, (János,) a Hungarian statesman, born in 1800, defended the rights of the people against the nobility, in the Diet of 1825. After the defeat of the patriots in 1849, he escaped with Kossuth into Turkey.

Baloufeau, bâ'loo'fō', or **Balouffeteau**, bâ'loof'tō', (Jacques,) a French adventurer and impostor, born at Saint-Jean-d'Angély. After having, under assumed names, married many women in different parts of Europe, he obtained two hundred crowns from the King of France as a reward for revealing a pretended conspiracy, and two thousand pounds sterling from the English government for a similar service. He was at last arrested in France and executed in 1627.

Balsamina, bâl-sâ-mee'nâ, (Camilla,) an Italian vocalist, born at Milan, was prima donna at the court of Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, in 1807. Died in 1810.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Balsamo, (Giuseppe.) See Cagliostro.

Balsamo, bâl'sâ-mo, (Paolo,) a distinguished agriculturist and writer, born at Termini, in Sicily, in 1763. He was professor of agriculture at Palermo, and translated into Italian Arthur Young's "Pleasures of Agriculture." Died in 1818.

See Tipaldo, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Băl'sa-mo or **Băl'sa-mon**, (Theodore,) a Greek prelate, who became Patriarch of Antioch in 1186. He wrote a "Commentary on the Canons of the Apostles, and the Seven Œcumenic Councils." Died in 1204.

Bâl'sham, written also **Belesale, de**, (Hugh,) an English prelate, and founder of Saint Peter's College, Cambridge, born in Cambridgeshire, became, in 1257, Bishop of Ely. Died in 1286.

Balta, bâl'tâ, (José,) a Peruvian statesman, was a colonel in Northern Peru when, in 1867, he successfully revolted against the administration of General Prado. He was chosen president for four years in 1868. He distinguished himself by his zeal in constructing railroads, for which purpose he burdened the country with immense loans. A few days before his term of office would have expired, he was deposed by his own minister of war, General Gutierrez, and thrown into prison, where he was murdered, July 26, 1872. The populace of Lima avenged Balta by killing Gutierrez on the following day.

Baltacchini, bâl-tâk-kee'nee, (Michele,) an Italian philosopher, born in Naples in 1803. He published, besides other works, a "History of Masaniello" and "The Life and Works of Campanella." Died in 1870.

Baltadschi or **Baltadji**. See Baltajee.

Baltajee (Baltaji, Baltadji, or Baltadschi) Mohammed, bâl-tâ'jee mo-hăm'med, a Turkish statesman and commander, rose to be grand vizier under Ahmed III. He was appointed in 1710 to command the Turkish forces acting with Charles XII. of Sweden against the Russians. After gaining a decided victory over the enemy, he was induced by the empress Catherine to sign a treaty, by which he lost all the advantages he had won, and gave great offence to Charles. Died in 1712.

See Von Hammer, "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman;" Voltaire, "Histoire de Charles XII."

Baltard, bâl'tăr', (Louis Pierre,) a celebrated French architect and engraver, born in Paris in 1765. He furnished the design for the Palace of Justice at Lyons, and constructed the chapels for the houses of detention of Saint-Lazare and Sainte-Pélagie. Among his engravings we may name "Paris and its Monuments," (1803,) and "Saint John baptizing on the Banks of the Jordan," after Poussin. Died in 1846.

See J. M. Dalgabio, "Éloge historique de M. Baltard," 1846.

Baltard, (Victor,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1805, published in 1847 a "Monography of the Villa Medicis." Died January 13, 1874.

Baltazarini, bâl-tâd-zâ-ree'nee, called also **Beaujoyeulx**, bō'zhwâ'yuh', an Italian musician, who was a favourite at the court of Catherine de Médicis.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Balten, or **Baltens**. See Balton.

Baltes, bâl'tĕs, (Peter Joseph,) D.D., born at Ensheim, Rhenish Bavaria, April 7, 1827, studied in colleges in Worcester, Massachusetts, Chicago, and Montreal, and was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1853. In 1870 he was consecrated Bishop of Alton, Illinois. Among his works are "Pastoral Instruction," (1875; 3d and enlarged edition, 1880,) and "Sacred Embryology," (1879.) Died February 15, 1886.

Balthasar, the French for Belshazzar, which see.

Balthasar, bâl'tă'zăr', (Christophe,) a French jurist, born at Villeneuve-le-Roi in 1588, was royal advocate at Auxerre. He wrote a "Treatise on the Usurpations of the Kings of Spain upon the Crown of France." Died in 1670.

Balthasar, (Joseph Antoine Félix,) a Swiss jurist, born at Lucerne in 1737, contributed several articles on Swiss history to Haller's "Bibliotheca Helvetica," and wrote a "Defence of William Tell." Died in 1810.

Balthasar, bâl'tâ-zar, or **Balthazari**, bâl-tâ-tsâ'ree, (Theodor,) a German savant, and professor of mathematics at Erlangen, is supposed to have invented the solar microscope, of which he published a description, (1710.) This invention is attributed by some to Lieberkühn.

See Fischer, "Geschichte der Physik."

Balthasar, von, fon bâl'tâ-zar, (Augustin,) a German jurist and writer, born at Greifswalde in 1701; died in 1779.

Baltimore, (Lord.) See Calvert, (George.)

Balton, bâl'ton, **Baltens**, or **Balten**, bâl'tŏn', (Peter,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1540. He painted in the style of Breughel, and his miniature landscapes and historical pieces are highly esteemed. Died in 1579.

See Fiorillo, "Geschichte der Malerei."

Baltus, bâl'tüs', (Jean François,) a French Jesuit, born at Metz in 1667, wrote a reply to Fontenelle's "History of Oracles," and other works. Died in 1743.

Baltzar, bâlt'sâr, (Thomas,) a celebrated German violinist, who in 1658 visited London, where he was appointed director of concerts by Charles II. Died in 1663.

See Burney, "General History of Music."

Baltzer, bâlt'zẹr, (JOHANN BAPTISTA,) a German Roman Catholic priest, was born at Andernach, July 16, 1803. He wrote much on the relations between Protestantism and the Papacy, and on the relations of science to religion, etc. Died at Bonn, October 1, 1871.

Baltzer, (WILHELM EDUARD,) a German author, born near Hohenleine, October 24, 1814. He was bred a clergyman, but in 1847 became active in founding "Freien Gemeinden," or free congregations, and in writing extremely rationalistic books. In 1868 he founded a "Society of Friends of the Natural Way of Living," by means of which he spread his ideas of complete reform in diet and in social life. He published many books on this and kindred subjects. Died June 24, 1887.

Balue, de la, dẹh là bă'lü', (JEAN,) a French cardinal, born at Poitiers in 1422, was a favourite of Louis XI., by whom he was made Bishop of Evreux and prime minister. For his efforts to abolish the "Pragmatic Sanction" he was made a cardinal by Pope Paul II. in 1467. After having been for many years the instigator and partner of his sovereign's tyranny and vices, he endeavoured to excite a quarrel between Louis and his brother. For this crime he was imprisoned by the king in an iron cage for eleven years. He was released in 1480, on the intercession of Pope Sixtus IV. He was afterwards appointed protector of the order of Malta, and obtained other high preferments from Pope Innocent VIII. Died in 1491.

See AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux."

Baluffi, bà-loof'fee, (CAJETANO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, resided many years in New Granada, and published in 1848 a "Religious History of America." Died 1866.

Baluze, bà'lüz', (ÉTIENNE,) a French historian, born at Tulle in 1630, was charged by Colbert with the care of his library, and afterwards appointed inspector of the Royal College by Louis XIV. He published in 1709 his "History of the House of Auvergne," in which he proves that the family of Bouillon are descended from the ancient dukes of Guienne, and, consequently, owed no allegiance to the French crown. This work gave great offence to the king, who caused it to be suppressed, the author exiled, and his estates confiscated. Baluze also wrote the "Lives of the Popes of Avignon," (1693.) Died in Paris in 1718.

See "Vie de Baluze, par lui-même, continuée par MARTIN;" J. B. VITRAC, "Éloge de Baluze," 1777.

Balzac, bàl'zăk', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French architect, born in Paris, accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798, and contributed valuable architectural designs to the Description of Egypt afterwards published by the government. Died in 1820.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Balzac, de, dẹh bàl'zăk', (HONORÉ,) a celebrated French novelist, born at Tours in May, 1799. He published in 1822 a series of tales, under the names of Horace de Saint-Aubin and other pseudonyms, and in 1829 brought out, in his own name, a historical romance entitled "The Last Chouan," ("Le dernier Chouan.") His next works, the "Physiologie du Mariage," and "La Peau de Chagrin," were very successful, and were soon followed by a series of novels and tales entitled "Comédie humaine," intended to delineate every phase of French society. Among the most popular of these may be named "Le Père Goriot," "Eugénie Grandet," and "Balthasar Claes." In 1848 Balzac married the Countess Hanska, a Polish lady to whom he had dedicated his novel of "Séraphita." He died in Paris in August, 1850, and a glowing eulogy was pronounced over his grave by Victor Hugo. Balzac's works enjoy great popularity in France, and have been translated into the principal European languages. He had great acuteness of observation and brilliant fancy; but his delineations are often unnatural and extravagant, and his writings are deficient in moral elevation.

See GUSTAVE DESNOIRESTERRES, "Vie de Honoré de Balzac;" LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "Notice sur H. de Balzac," 1842; GEORGE SAND, "Notice biographique sur H. de Balzac," 8vo, 1853; A. BASCHET, "H. de Balzac," 1852; also, a critique on the novels of Balzac, in the "North American Review" for July, 1847, (by J. L. MOTLEY.)

Balzac, de, (JEAN LOUIS Guez—gà,) SEIGNEUR, a French *littérateur*, born at Angoulême in 1594. He contributed greatly to the improvement of his native language, and was esteemed the best French prosaist of his time. He was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu, and in 1634 was elected unanimously to the French Academy. His brilliant success as an author and his innovations in literature caused him to be severely assailed by Goulu and other contemporary writers. He was the author of a work entitled "The Christian Socrates," (1652,) "Aristippus," (a treatise on the duties of sovereigns, dedicated to Christina of Sweden,) and a number of Latin poems; but his fame rests chiefly on his "Familiar Letters," (1624,) which have passed through several editions. Died in Paris in 1654.

See A. MALITOURNE, "Notice sur la Vie de Balzac," prefixed to his "Œuvres Choisies," 2 vols., 1823; P. H. MARRON, "J. L. Guez de Balzac;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" MOREAU DE MERSAN, "Notice sur la Vie de Balzac," prefixed to the "Pensées de Balzac," 1807.

Balzani, bàl-zà'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian portrait-painter, born at Bologna in 1658; died in 1735.

Balze, bàlz, (NICOLAS,) an able French advocate, born in Languedoc in 1735, wrote odes, tales, etc. Died in 1792.

Bambam, bàm'bàm, (HARTWIG,) a German Lutheran theologian, lived at Hamburg; died in 1742.

Bamberger, bàm'bẽRG-ẹr, (JOHANN PETER,) a German theologian and *littérateur*, born at Magdeburg in 1722. He was editor of the "British Theological Magazine" at Halle, and translated "Knox's Essays," Anderson's "History of Commerce," and other English works, into German. Died in 1804.

Bamberger, (LUDWIG,) a German statesman, born in Mentz, June 22, 1823, studied in several universities, and became an advocate and an editor. The failure of the revolution of 1848, in which he advocated an imperial constitution, led to his banishment. In 1853 he became a successful banker of Paris, but in 1866 returned to Germany and became a free-trade leader. He was chosen to the Imperial Parliament in 1871, and was a leader of the National Liberals, but in 1880 united with the "Secession" party, and in later years with the "Liberal Union." He wrote much on financial and social questions.

Bamberger, von, fon bàm'bẽRG-ẹr, (HEINRICH,) a German physician, born at Zwonarka, in Bohemia, December 27, 1822. He was educated at Prague and Vienna, and held professorships at Würzburg and Vienna, where in 1872 he became director of the clinic. His works include "Krankheiten des chylopoëtischen Systems," "Lehrbuch des Krankheiten des Herzens," (1857,) and "Ueber Bacon von Verulam," (1865.) Died in 1888.

Bambini, bàm-bee'nee, (GIACOMO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1590. He died prematurely in 1629.

Bambini, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1651, possessed great skill in design, but was deficient as a colorist. Died in 1736.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bamboccio, bàm-bot'cho, (ANTONIO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Piperno about 1368. Among his best works are the mausoleum of Cardinal Filippo Minutolo, celebrated by Boccaccio, and the monument of Ludovico Aldemareschi. Died about 1430.

Bamboccio. See LAER, (PETER VAN.)

Bamboche. See LAER, (PETER VAN.)

Bambridge, (CHRISTOPHER.) See BAINBRIDGE.

Bamesbier, bà'mẹss-beer', (HANS or JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1500, was a pupil of Lambert Lombard. He lived to the age of a hundred, notwithstanding his intemperate habits. Died in 1600.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Bamfield. See BAMFYLDE.

Bam'fọrd, (SAMUEL,) an English writer and radical politician, born near Manchester in 1788, was a weaver by trade. He was several times imprisoned on account of his political opinions. He was the author of a collection of poems of great merit, a prose work entitled "Walks in South Lancashire," and "Passages in the Life of a Radical." Died April 13, 1872.

See "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES.

Bam'fylde or **Bam'field**, (FRANCIS,) an English theologian, was the author of "An Argument in Favour of the Observance of the Jewish Sabbath," (1672,) and other religious works. Died in 1684.

Bamp'ton, (Rev. JOHN,) Canon of Salisbury, born in 1689, was the founder of the series of lectures called by his name. He gave his estates to the University of Oxford for the endowment of eight divinity lecture sermons, to be delivered annually. Died in 1751.

Ban'as-ter, (GILBERT,) an English poet and musician, whose only extant poem is entitled "The Miracle of Saint Thomas," (1467.)

See COLLIER, "History of Dramatic Poetry," etc.

Bancal des Issarts, bŏn'kăl' dȧ'ze'sȧR', (JEAN HENRI,) a French magistrate, born in the diocese of Montpellier in 1750. He was a deputy to the National Convention in 1792, where he voted against the union of Savoy with France, and opposed the execution of the king. Being sent with other commissioners to Dumouriez, he was given up by him to the Austrians and imprisoned in 1793. With his colleagues he was exchanged in 1795 for the Duchess of Angoulême. In 1796 he became a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He wrote, among other works, a treatise "On New Social Order, founded on Religion." Died in 1826.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bancel, bŏN'sĕl', (LOUIS,) a learned French theologian, born at Valence, lived at Avignon. Died in 1685.

Banchero, bân-kā'ro, (ANGELO,) an Italian painter, born at Sestri, near Genoa, about 1774; died in 1793.

Banchi, bân'kee, (SERAPHINO,) a Dominican monk, born at Florence. Having informed Henry IV. of France of Barrière's project to assassinate him, he was offered by that monarch the bishopric of Angoulême, which he refused. Died in 1622.

Banchieri, bân-ke-ā'ree, (ADRIANO,) an Italian poet and writer on music, born at Bologna; died in 1634.

Banck, bânk, (LAWRENCE,) a Swedish jurist, was a native of Norrkjöping. He became professor of law at Franeker, and wrote in Latin several treatises against the usurpations of the pope. Died in 1662.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Banck or Bank, van der, vȧn dẽr bânk, (PETER,) a skilful Flemish engraver, born in Paris in 1649, worked in London, where he died in 1697.

Banco, bân'ko, (NANNI D'ANTONIO, nân'nee dân-to'-ne-o,) an Italian architect and sculptor, born at Sienna in 1374, had a share in the construction of the cathedral of Florence. Died in 1421.

Ban'croft, (AARON,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Reading, Massachusetts, in 1755, graduated at Harvard in 1778. He settled as pastor at Worcester in 1785, and remained there for fifty years or more. Besides a great number of sermons, he published a "Life of Washington," which obtained great popularity. He was the father of George Bancroft the historian. Died in 1839.

Ban'croft, (EDWARD,) an English physician and naturalist, published an "Essay on the Natural History of Guiana," (1769,) and "Experimental Researches on the Philosophy of Permanent Colours," (1794.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians, and was intimate with Dr. Franklin and Dr. Priestley. Died in 1821.

Bancroft, (GEORGE,) a distinguished American historian, son of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 3d of October, 1800. He entered Harvard College in 1813, and graduated with distinguished honours in 1817. In 1818 he went to Germany, entered the University of Göttingen, and studied history, philology, etc., under Heeren, Bunsen, and other distinguished professors. He took the degree of doctor of philosophy at Göttingen in 1820, after which he passed some time in Berlin and Heidelberg in the society of Wilhelm von Humboldt, Varnhagen von Ense, and Schlosser. Having returned home in 1822, he served as Greek tutor in Harvard College for one year, published a volume of Poems in 1823, and opened the Round Hill School at Northampton. In 1824 he produced a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." His reputation was increased by the first volume of his "History of the Colonization of the United States," which appeared in 1834.

He had been an active supporter of the Democratic party for many years when he was appointed in 1838 collector of customs for the port of Boston. The third volume of his History appeared in 1840, and was commended by the "Edinburgh Review" in the following terms: "The real liberality, the general fairness, the labour and conscientious research, it evinces, deserve, and we are assured will receive, his [the reader's] warmest approbation." (Vol. lxxxv., January, 1847.) He was the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of Massachusetts in 1844, but was not elected. In March, 1845, he became secretary of the navy in the cabinet of Mr. Polk. He established a naval school at Annapolis, and improved the Astronomical Observatory at Washington. In 1846 he resigned his place in the cabinet and was appointed minister plenipotentiary to England. During his residence in Europe he examined the archives and libraries of Paris and London, in which he collected materials for his great work on American history. He returned to the United States in 1849, became a resident of the city of New York, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He contributed to the "North American Review." In 1852 he published the fourth volume of his History, which is the first volume of the "History of the Revolution." This work has since been concluded, the last volume, the tenth, having been published in 1874.

"We know few modern historic works," says Professor Heeren, "in which the author has reached so high an elevation at once as an historical inquirer and an historical writer. The great conscientiousness with which he refers to his authorities, and his careful criticism, give the most decisive proofs of his comprehensive studies."

In a notice of the third volume, William H. Prescott remarks, "The reader will find the pages of the present volume filled with matter not less interesting and important than the preceding. He will meet with the same brilliant and daring style, the same picturesque sketches of character and incident, the same acute reasoning and compass of erudition." ("North American Review" for January, 1841.)

In February, 1866, he delivered at Washington, in presence of Congress and the foreign diplomatic corps, an oration in honour of Abraham Lincoln, which attracted much attention.

He was appointed minister to the court of Berlin in 1867, and negotiated with the North German Confederation a treaty by which Germans who emigrate and become naturalized as citizens of the United States are released from their allegiance to the government of their native country. He was recalled from this mission, at his own request, in 1874. Died January 17, 1891.

Bancroft, (HUBERT HOWE,) an American historian, born at Granville, Ohio, in 1832. He began business as a bookseller in San Francisco in 1856, collected a large library having special relation to the history and resources of Western North America, and retired from active business in 1868. He wrote, with the aid of collaborators, "The Native Races of the Pacific States," (5 vols., 1875,) "History of the Pacific States," (34 vols., 1882–91,) "Chronicles of the Builders of Commonwealths," (7 vols., 1891–95,) etc. Died 1918.

Bancroft, (RICHARD,) an English prelate, born in Lancashire in 1544, became Bishop of London, (1597,) and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1604.) Died in 1610. He was an opponent of the Puritans.

Bancroft, (Sir SQUIRE BANCROFT,) an English actor, was born at London, May 14, 1841. For many years he, with his wife, (Maria Wilton,) a popular actress, managed the Prince of Wales and Haymarket theatres, playing many leading parts. They retired in 1885. He was knighted in 1897. Died 1913.

Bandarra, bân-dăr'rȧ, (GONSALO ANNES,) a Portuguese poet, and pretended prophet, born at Villa de Trancoso, was surnamed THE PORTUGUESE NOSTRADAMUS. His verses entitled "Trovas Redondilhas," prophesying the subjugation of Portugal by Spain, and its subsequent restoration, acquired great popularity in Portugal, and were translated into French. Died in 1556.

See General Foy, "Mémoires sur les Guerres de la Péninsule."

Bandel, bän'dĕl, (ERNST,) a distinguished German sculptor, born at Anspach in 1800. He studied at Munich, where in 1820 he exhibited his statue of Mars; he afterwards became a resident of Berlin. Among his master-pieces are a colossal bronze or copper statue of Hermann, (Arminius,) and busts of King Maximilian of Bavaria, and the poet Grabbe. Died Sept. 25, 1876.

Bandelier, (ADOLPH FRANCIS ALPHONSE,) archæologist, was born at Berne, Switzerland, August 3, 1830, came to the United States in his youth, and travelled among the native races of New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, and Central America, under the auspices of the Archæological Institute of America. His writings include "The Art of War and Mode of Warfare," "Tenure of Land and Inheritances of the Ancient Mexicans," "The Delight Makers," (a novel of Pueblo Indian life,) etc. Died March 19, 1914.

Bandello, bän-dĕl'lo, (MATTEO,) an Italian novelist and Dominican monk, born at Castelnuovo, in Piedmont, in 1480. Having visited France, he was created Bishop of Agen by Henry II. in 1550. He published in 1554 the first three volumes of his novels; the fourth came out after his death. Though less elegant in style than those of Boccaccio, they bear a strong resemblance to them in originality of conception and descriptive powers, and are equally immoral. Shakspeare, Massinger, and other English dramatists derived some of their plots from Bandello. Died at Agen in 1561.

Bandettini, bän-dĕt-tee'nee, (TERESA,) a celebrated Italian improvisatrice and poetess, sometimes called **Amarilla Etrusca**, born at Lucca in 1763, was the author of a tragedy entitled "Il Polidoro," and "The Death of Adonis," a poem. She was crowned with laurel at Rome in 1794, and her genius and virtues are commended by Alfieri, Monti, and other eminent writers. Died in 1837.

Bandiera, bän-de-ā'rȧ, (ATTILIO and EMILIO,) Italian patriots, brothers, born at Naples or Venice, the elder in 1817, the second in 1819, were the sons of an Austrian vice-admiral. In 1842 they embraced with ardour the cause of Young Italy, and entered into a correspondence with Mazzini. In the hope of exciting the people to insurrection, they advanced in 1844 with a small force into Calabria, but, being soon after betrayed and arrested, were executed by order of the Austrian government.

Bandiera, (BENEDETTO,) a painter of the Roman school, born at Perugia in 1557; died in 1634.

Bandinelli, bän-de-nel'lee, (BACCIO, bät'cho,) an eminent Italian sculptor, born at Florence in 1487, was a pupil of Gian Francesco Rustici. Among his master-pieces are the figure of "Christ at the Tomb," in the church of the Annunziata, the group of "Adam and Eve," and the bas-reliefs in the Duomo at Florence. He also attempted painting, in which, however, he did not excel. As a sculptor he is regarded as second only to Michael Angelo, to whom he manifested an envious hostility. Bandinelli enjoyed the favour of the emperor Charles V., Cosimo de Medici, and Pope Clement VII. Died in 1559.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Bandinelli, (CLEMENTE,) a son of the preceding, born at Florence, was a promising sculptor, but died young.

Bandinelli, (MARCO,) a painter of the seventeenth century, born at Bologna, was at first the valet and cook of Guido Reni. He was surnamed MARCHINO DI GUIDO.

Bandinelli, (MICHEL ANGELO,) a Florentine painter, a nephew of Baccio, lived about 1550.

Bandini, bän-dee'nee, (ANGELO MARIA,) a learned Italian writer, born at Florence in 1726, was appointed in 1756 first keeper of the Laurentian Library. Among his principal works are a "Description of the Obelisk of Augustus discovered on the Field of Mars," and a "Life of Amerigo Vespucci," (1745.) Died in 1800.

Bandini, (GIOVANNI,) a sculptor, born at Castello, in Tuscany, worked in the second half of the sixteenth century. He made the statue of Architecture placed on the tomb of Michael Angelo at Florence.

Bandini, (SALLUSTIO,) an Italian economist, born at Sienna in 1677; died in 1760.

Bandino, bän-dee'no, (DOMENICO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Arezzo in 1340, was professor of eloquence at Bologna, and afterwards at Padua. He wrote a large work entitled "Fons Memorabilium Universi," treating of theology, astronomy, natural philosophy, etc., (unpublished.) Died about 1415.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Bandmann, bänt'mȧn, (DANIEL EDWARD,) a German-English actor, born at Betthausen, in Hesse, November 1, 1837. He first went upon the stage in New York in 1857, but in 1858 visited Europe, and made an extensive professional tour, returning to America in 1862. Since 1868 he has played chiefly in England and Germany, principally in Shakspearian parts. Died in 1905.

Bandtke, bänt'kȧ, or **Bandtkie**, bänt'kyȧ, (GEORGE SAMUEL,) a Polish historian, born at Lublin in 1768, became in 1811 librarian and professor of bibliography at Cracow. He was the author of a "History of the Polish Nation," (in Polish,) which is esteemed a standard work, a "History of Printing in Poland," and "Historico-critical Miscellanies towards the History of Oriental Europe," (in German, 1802.) Died in 1835.

Bandtke, (JOHANN VINCENZ,) brother of the preceding, born at Lublin in 1783, was professor of law at the University of Warsaw. He published in 1831 a collection of Polish legal documents, entitled "Jus Polonicum." Died in 1851.

Banduri, bän-doo'ree, (ANSELMO,) an Italian antiquary and Benedictine monk, born in Dalmatia in 1671. He published "Coins of the Roman Emperors from Trajan to the Last Palæologus," (1718, 2 vols. fol.) Died in Paris in 1743.

Bane, written also **Benn**, (JAMES,) became Archbishop of Saint Andrew's in 1328. Died in 1332.

Banel, bȧ'nĕl', (PIERRE,) a French general, born at Lectoure in 1766, was killed at Cossaria, in Piedmont, in 1796.

Banér, bȧ-nair' or bȧ-nīr', written also **Bannier**, **Banier**, or **Banner**, (JOHAN,) a celebrated Swedish general, born near Stockholm in 1595. Having served in the Russian and Polish campaigns of 1626–29, he accompanied Gustavus Adolphus to Germany in 1630, and commanded under him the right wing of the memorable battle of Leipsic. His brilliant achievements upon this occasion won for him the highest commendations from his sovereign. Being appointed to the chief command of the Swedish army on the death of Gustavus, he gained a signal victory over the allied army under the Elector of Saxony, near Wittstock, in 1636. He defeated the Imperial troops near Chemnitz in 1639, and subsequently overran and laid waste a great part of Germany. He died in 1641, long before the conclusion of the Thirty Years' war, in which he had borne so distinguished a part. In the words of Schiller, "He was calm in danger, greater in adversity than in prosperity, and never more formidable than when he was supposed to be on the verge of ruin."

See CARL MANDERFELDT, "Éloge de J. Banér," 1787; SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War."

Banes, bȧ'nĕs, (DOMINGO,) a Spanish theologian, born at Valladolid in 1527; died in 1604.

Banfi, bän'fee, (GIULIO,) an Italian lute-player, who was taken as a prisoner to Tunis, where his musical talents procured for him the favour of the Bey, who gave him his liberty. He wrote a work entitled "The Guitar-Master," (1653.) Died about 1670.

Banfi, bän'fee, (LADISLAUS,) BARON, a Hungarian patriot, born in 1795. Died 1839.

Bang, bang, (FREDERIK LUDWIG,) a Danish physician and medical writer, born 1747. Died 1820.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Almindeligt Litteraturlexicon."

Bang, (JOHAN,) a Danish medical writer, born in 1737, lived at Copenhagen; died in 1808.

Bang, (NINA HENRIETTE WENDELINE,) first woman cabinet minister in the world, was born at Copenhagen, 1866, married Gustav Bang 1915, and became Danish Minister of Education, 1918.

Bang, bäng, [Lat. BAN'GIUS,] (PETER,) a Swedish theologian, and professor of theology at Abo, born at

Helsingborg in 1633. He became Bishop of Viborg in 1696. He wrote, in Latin, a "Treatise on Sacred Chronology," and "Ecclesiastical History of Sweden." Died in 1696.

Bang, (PETER GEORG,) a Danish jurist, a nephew of F. L. Bang, was born at Copenhagen, October 7, 1797. In 1830 he became a law professor in the university of his native town. He took a leading part in the affairs of the country, was at times at the head of the cabinet, and became justiciar of the supreme court. He wrote works on law, finance, and politics, besides "Lärebog i de til den Romerske private Ret henhörende Discipliner," (1833–35,) and "Systematisk Fremstilling af den danske Procesmaade," (5 vols., 1841–43.) Died April 2, 1861.

Bangs, (JOHN KENDRICK,) humorist, was born at Yonkers, New York, May 27, 1862. He was an associate editor of "Life," 1884–88; and has been editor of the "Drawer," in "Harper's Magazine," since 1888, and became editor of "Harper's Weekly" in 1899. His works are numerous, some of the best known of them being "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica," "The House-Boat on the Styx," "Ghosts I have Met," and "The Enchanted Typewriter." Died 1922.

Bangs, (NATHAN,) an American Methodist minister, born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1778. He was president of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. He published a "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Died May 1, 1862.

Banier. See BANIER.

Banier, bȧ'ne-ȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Auvergne in 1673, wrote a work entitled "Historical Explanation of Fables," and translated into French Ovid's "Metamorphoses." Died in 1741.

Banières, bȧ'ne-air', a versatile French genius, born at Toulouse in the early part of the eighteenth century, was successively an ecclesiastic, lawyer, soldier, poet, and comedian. His adventures have furnished Dumas with material for his novel of "Olympe de Clèves."

See LEMAZURIER, "Galerie historique du Théâtre Français."

Bă'nim, (JOHN,) a celebrated Irish novelist, born at Kilkenny about 1800. His delineations of peasant life in Ireland are eminently vivid and truthful, and are regarded as scarcely inferior to those of Miss Edgeworth. Among his most popular works are "Tales of the O'Hara Family," (1825,) "The Battle of the Boyne," (1828,) "The Denounced," (1830,) "The Smuggler," (1831,) and "The Mayor of Wind-Gap." Died in 1842.

Banim, (MICHAEL,) a brother of the preceding, born at Kilkenny about 1796, was also a writer of fiction. He aided his brother in the composition of "Tales of the O'Hara Family," and was chief author of "The Croppy." Among his works is "Clough Fionn, or the Stone of Destiny." Died August 30, 1874.

Banister. See BANNISTER, (JOHN.)

Ban'is-tẽr, (JOHN,) an English surgeon, born about 1550, wrote, among other treatises, "The History of Man, sucked from the Sappe of the most approved Anathomistes," (1578,) and "Antidotarie Chyrurgicale," (1589.) Died about 1630.

Banister, (JOHN,) a distinguished English botanist, who travelled in the United States and West Indies. In 1680 he contributed a catalogue of Virginian plants to Ray's "History of Plants." The genus Banisteria was named in his honour. Died about 1689.

Banister, (JOHN,) an English violinist, born about 1630. He composed the music for the opera of "Circe." Died about 1679.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Banister, (RICHARD,) an English surgeon, distinguished for his skill in the treatment of diseases of the eye, in relation to which he wrote several treatises. Died about 1630.

Bank-Ban, bȧnk'bȧn', [Lat. BANCBA'NUS,] a Hungarian nobleman, who, in 1217, assassinated Gertrude, queen of Andrew II., for having aided her brother Eckart to outrage his wife. Bank-Ban was subsequently put to death. Katona's tragedy of "Bank-Ban," esteemed the best drama in the Hungarian language, is founded on this event.

Bankert, van, vȧn bȧnk'ẽrt, (ADRIAN,) a Dutch naval commander, born at Flushing, fought against the English in 1666, and in 1672 against the united French and English fleets. Died in 1684.

Bankert, (JOSEPH **van Trappen**—vȧn trȧp'pẽn,) a Dutch admiral, father of the preceding, born at Flushing about 1590, fought in the battle of Dunkirk, and defeated the Portuguese fleet near Brazil in 1647. Died on his voyage home the same year.

Bankes, bȧnks, (HENRY,) an English writer, born about 1757, published the "Civil and Constitutional History of Rome," (1818.) He was a member of Parliament from 1780 to 1826. Died in 1835.

Bankes, (Sir JOHN,) an English jurist, born at Keswick in 1589, succeeded Sir Edward Littleton as lord chief justice of common pleas under Charles I. in 1640. He supported the king against the Parliament, by which he was declared a traitor. Died in 1644.

See Foss, "The Judges of England."

Banks, bȧnks, (EDUARD,) a German diplomatist, born at Hamburg in 1796, became secretary of the senate, (1826,) syndic of Hamburg, (1837,) and was subsequently ambassador to London. Died December 17, 1851.

Banks, (ISABELLA, *née* **Varley,**) an English author, better known as Mrs. GEORGE LINNÆUS BANKS, was born in Manchester, March 25, 1821. Among her works are "Ivy Leaves," (1843,) "Stung to the Quick," (1867,) "The Manchester Man," (1876,) "Caleb Booth's Clerk," (1878,) "Wooers and Winners," (1880,) etc. Died in 1897. Her husband, GEORGE LINNÆUS BANKS, was a journalist, and wrote "Blossoms of Poesy," "Spring Gatherings," (1845,) and other volumes. William Black, the novelist, married a daughter of Mrs. Banks.

Banks, (JOHN,) an English dramatist, was the author of tragedies entitled "The Destruction of Troy," "The Rival Kings," "The Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Essex," (1685,) "Cyrus the Great," (1696,) and others.

See "Biographia Dramatica."

Banks, (JOHN,) born in Berkshire, England, in 1709, was the author of a "Critical Review of the Life of Oliver Cromwell." Died in 1751.

Banks, (Sir JOSEPH,) an eminent English naturalist, born in London on the 4th of January, 1743, was a son of William Banks, Esq., from whom he inherited an easy fortune. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1760, and left it in 1763, with an extensive knowledge of natural history, especially of botany. In 1766 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1768 accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage of discovery round the world. His friend Dr. Solander was associated with him as naturalist in this expedition. They returned with rich collections of natural objects in June, 1771, and intended to publish a botanical work; but the death of Solander prevented its completion. Sir Joseph Banks explored Iceland in 1772. He was president of the Royal Society from 1777 until 1820, and distinguished himself as a liberal patron of travellers and scientific men. Several voyages of discovery were performed under his direction or favoured by his influence. He laboured to diffuse over each region of the earth the productions of other climates. He was knighted in 1781, and became a member of the privy council in 1797. In 1802 he was chosen an associate of the Institute of France. He published a "Short Account of the Cause of the Disease in Corn called the Blight, the Mildew, and the Rust," (1803,) and "Circumstances relative to Merino Sheep," (1809.) He died in London in 1820, and left no family. Cuvier composed a eulogy on him, which he read at the Institute in 1821.

See, also, DUNCAN'S "Short Account of the Life of Sir Joseph Banks," 1821; "Sir J. Banks and the Royal Society," London, 1844.

Banks, (NATHANIEL PRENTISS,) an American statesman and general, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, in January, 1816, was a son of poor parents, and enjoyed few advantages of education. He learned the trade of a machinist, cultivated his mind at home, lectured before lyceums, and studied law. He was elected a member of the State legislature for 1849 as a Democrat and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1851. In 1852 he was elected a member of Congress, in which he voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill and separated from his party on the question

of slavery. He was returned to Congress in November, 1854, by the Republicans and Know-Nothings, and was selected as the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House. After an exciting contest, which lasted more than two months, he was elected Speaker on the one hundred and thirty-third ballot, in February, 1856. He won a high reputation as a presiding officer.

In November, 1857, he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and was re-elected for 1859 and 1860. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he was appointed in May a major-general of volunteers, soon after which he commanded a separate army on the Potomac. His army gained a victory at Winchester in March, 1862, and followed the retiring enemy to Harrisonburg. In May he was ordered to fall back to Strasburg, and a large part of his army was withdrawn. On the 24th of May he was attacked by General Stonewall Jackson, and made a rapid retreat to the Potomac, marching thirty-five miles in a day. He commanded a corps which under the orders of General Pope fought a severe battle at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862. Both sides claimed the victory. In December, 1862, he superseded General Butler at New Orleans as commander of the Department of the Gulf. He took Opelousas in April, 1863, and Alexandria in the ensuing month, after defeating the enemy and capturing two thousand prisoners. About the 25th of May he invested Port Hudson, which was surrendered, with about six thousand prisoners, July 9.

In March, 1864, he began to move his army on an expedition against Shreveport, on the Red River, in which a fleet of gunboats and monitors under Rear-Admiral Porter co-operated. Porter took Alexandria on the 16th of March, and about ten days later Banks assembled his whole army at that place, from which he marched to Grand Ecore. On the 7th of April his advance engaged the enemy at Pleasant Hill and drove him from the field. The insurgents attacked and defeated a part of his army at Sabine Cross-Roads and Peach Hill on the 8th. During the next night General Banks fell back to Pleasant Hill, where the enemy attacked him on the 9th and was repulsed with loss. The preservation of the gunboats under Porter was mainly due to the efficient aid of Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, who, by damming the river, enabled the boats to descend in safety. The army retreated to Alexandria, which it occupied from April 27 to May 14, General Banks being soon after relieved of the command. After the war he was a member of Congress almost continuously from 1865 to 1877, and in 1879 was appointed to the office of United States Marshal at Boston, from which he was removed by President Cleveland in 1888. Died at Waltham, Mass., September 1, 1894.

Banks, (THOMAS,) one of the most eminent English sculptors, born at Lambeth in 1735. He studied architecture for a time under Kent, but he soon renounced it for sculpture. He exhibited in 1771 his group of "Mercury, Argos, and Io," which was so much admired that he was sent by the Academy in 1772 to pursue his studies at Rome. While there he produced his exquisite statue of "Psyche and the Butterfly," a model of classic grace, which was afterwards purchased by Catherine II. of Russia, and his group of "Caractacus before Claudius," also esteemed a master-piece. On the invitation of the empress Catherine, he visited Saint Petersburg in 1784; but, becoming dissatisfied, he returned to England, where he was soon after made a Royal Academician. Among his other productions may be named his noble figure of the "Mourning Achilles," and the monument to the daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, a work of touching beauty, representing a sleeping child. Banks numbered among his friends Flaxman, Fuseli, and Horne Tooke. "He was," says Cunningham, "the first of our native sculptors whose aims were uniformly lofty and heroic and who desired to bring poetry to the aid of all his compositions, and, like Flaxman, added another to the number of those devout sculptors whose purity of life and reach of intellect are an honour to their country." Died in 1805.

See CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters and Sculptors."

Banks, (THOMAS CHRISTOPHER,) an English genealogist, born about 1762, published, besides other works, "Stemmata Anglicana," (1825.) Died in 1854.

Ban'na-tyne, (GEORGE,) born in Scotland in 1545 was the compiler of the manuscripts entitled "Corpus Poeticum Scotorum." The Bannatyne Club, designed to promote the study of Scottish history and antiquities, was founded by Sir Walter Scott in 1823, and the "Memorials of George Bannatyne," edited by Sir Walter conjointly with D. Laing, appeared in 1826.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Bannatyne, (Sir WILLIAM,) a Scottish lawyer, born in 1743, was one of the founders of the Highland Society of Scotland, and contributed to the "Mirror" and the "Lounger." Died in 1834.

Ban'ne-ker, (BENJAMIN,) a negro mathematician of Maryland, born in 1731. Thomas Jefferson sent a manuscript copy of Banneker's almanac to the secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Banneker assisted in running the boundary-lines of the District of Columbia and laying out Washington City. In 1792 he published a letter addressed to Mr. Jefferson, then secretary of state. Died at Baltimore in 1806. Two sketches of his life have been published by the Maryland Historical Society.

See "Atlantic Monthly" for January, 1863.

Banner. See BANÉR.

Ban'ner-man, (ALEXANDER,) an English portrait-engraver, born at Cambridge in 1730; died about 1800.

Bannerman, (Sir ALEXANDER,) born at Aberdeen in 1783; governor of Newfoundland in 1857; died in 1864.

Bannier. See BANÉR.

Ban'nis-ter or Ban'is-ter, (JOHN,) a distinguished comic actor, born in London in 1760; died in 1836.

See JOHN ADOLPHUS, "Memoirs of John Banister," 2 vols., 1839

Ban'nis-ter, (WILLIAM B.,) an American lawyer and merchant, was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, in 1774, or, according to some authorities, in 1783. He died in 1853, and left forty thousand dollars to charitable institutions.

Bannitza, bän-nit'sä, (JOSEPH LEO,) a German jurist, born at Würzburg in 1733; died in 1800.

Ban'quo, a Scottish chieftain of the eleventh century, was Thane of Lochaber, and the accomplice of Macbeth in the murder of King Duncan. He was assassinated by Macbeth in 1066, but his son Fleance escaped, and from him the house of Stuart derives its origin. Shakspeare, in his tragedy of "Macbeth," has somewhat altered the facts of history with regard to Banquo.

See GUTHRIE, "History of Scotland;" BURTON, "History of Scotland."

Banti, bän'tee, or **Bandi**, bän'dee, (GEORGINA BRIGIDA,) a celebrated Italian vocalist, born at Crema in 1757; died in 1806.

Banting, (FREDERICK GRANT,) was born 1891, at Alliston, Ontario, and educated at Alliston schools and the University of Toronto. He served in France in the World War, and was resident surgeon at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, 1919–20. In May, 1921, at the University of Toronto, he started researches on the internal secretion of the pancreas and, in 1922, with MacLeod and Best, discovered insulin, for the control of diabetes. He received the Nobel Prize 1923 with Prof. MacLeod, and since 1923 has been professor of Medical Research at the University of Toronto.

Banville, de, deh bon'vel', (THEODORE Faullain,) a French poet of remarkable gifts, was born at Moulins, March 14, 1823. He published "Les Cariatides," (1842,) "Les Stalactites," (1846,) "Les Odelettes," (1856,) "Odes funambulesques," (1857,) a number of comedies, (including the excellent "Gringoire," 1866.) Died 1891.

Fanzer, bänt'ser, (MARK,) a German medical writer born at Augsburg in 1592; died in 1644.

Ba'o-dan', King of Ireland, began to reign about 565 A.D. He was killed soon after by Colman.

Baour-Lormian, bä'oor' lor'me'ôN', (PIERRE MARIE FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Toulouse in 1770. He wrote an imitation of Ossian's poems, which attracted the favourable notice of Napoleon, also a number of poems and dramas, and translated Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" into French verse. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1815. Died in 1857.

Bā'phī-us, a Greek, who wrote "Commentaries on the Basilica," is supposed to have lived about 1050 A.D.

Ba-phom'e-tus, the name of a personage mentioned in the documents of the Gnostics, Templars, and Freemasons of the middle ages, conjectured by some to have been Mohammed.

Bapst, bäpst, or **Pabst**, päpst, (MICHAEL,) a German physician and writer, born at Rochlitz in 1540; died in 1603.

Baptista, bäp-tès'tä, or **Battista**, bät-tès'tä, a learned Italian lady and nun of the order of Santa Clara, was of the family of Malatesta. Died in 1447.

Baptista or **Battista**, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet and theologian, born at Naples; died in 1675.

Baptiste, (JEAN.) See MONNOYER.

Baptiste, bäp'tèst', (JOHN GASPARD,) a Flemish painter, a pupil of Boschaert, born at Antwerp; died in 1691.

Baptiste, bäp'tèst', (NICOLAS ANSELME,) THE ELDER, a French actor, born at Bordeaux in 1761, enjoyed a high reputation, particularly in comedy. Died in 1835.

Baptiste, (PAUL EUSTACHE ANSELME,) called THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was likewise distinguished as a comic actor. Died in 1839.

Baptistin. See BATTISTIN.

Baquoy, bä'kwä', (JEAN CHARLES,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1721. He executed the vignettes for an edition of Ovid's "Metamorphoses." Died in 1777.

Baquoy, (MAURICE,) a French engraver, father of the preceding, born about 1680; died in Paris in 1747.

Baquoy, (PIERRE CHARLES,) son of Jean Charles, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1759. His engraving after Le Sueur's "Martyrdom of Saint Gervais and Saint Protais" is esteemed his master-piece. Died in 1829.

Bar, bar, (GEORG LUDWIG,) BARON OF, a German writer, born in Westphalia about 1701; died in 1767.

Bar, bär, (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a French advocate, born at Anneville in 1748. Being elected to the National Convention, he voted for the death of the king, and, after the fall of Robespierre, became secretary of the Convention. He was subsequently a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and president of the civil tribunal of Thionville. Died in 1801.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Bar, de, dẹh bär, (ADRIEN AIMÉ **Fleury**—flüh're',) a French general, born at Thiais in 1783, served in the principal campaigns of the first empire, and subsequently distinguished himself in Algeria. He became lieutenant-general in 1844, and a senator in 1852. Died in 1861.

Bar, de, (FRANÇOIS,) a French Benedictine monk and ecclesiastical writer, born near Saint-Quentin in 1538; died in 1606.

Bar, de, (NICOLAS,) a French painter of the seventeenth century.

Bär or **Baer**, bair, [Lat. BÆ'RIUS,] (NICHOLAUS,) a German poet, born at Bremen in 1639, wrote Latin poems on natural history, one of which is entitled "Ornithophonia." Died in 1714.

Bär or **Baer**, von, fon bair, (KARL ERNST,) an eminent Russian naturalist, of German extraction, born in Esthonia in February, 1792. He studied at Dorpat, and in 1819 became professor of zoology at Königsberg, where he founded a zoological museum. In 1837 he made a voyage to Nova Zembla, of which he afterwards gave an account in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Saint Petersburg." Among his principal works (in German) are a "History of the Development of Animals," (2 vols., 1828–37,) and "Researches on the Development of Fishes," (1835.) In 1834 he became a resident of St. Petersburg, and librarian at the Academy of Sciences there. He made important discoveries in zoology and physiology. Died November 28, 1876.

See "Quarterly Review" for April, 1867.

Bar, von, fon bar, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German jurist, born at Hanover, July 24, 1836. He was educated at Göttingen and Berlin, and held law-professorships at Rostock, Breslau, and Göttingen. He is author of many learned treatises on modern German law and its reform.

Barabas, bŏr'ŏ-bŏsh, (NICOLAUS,) a Hungarian painter, born in Transylvania in 1810. Among his best works are portraits of Baron Wesselényi, Klapka, and Görgey. He was elected a member of the Academy of Arts at Vienna, and of the Hungarian Academy, (1837.)

Bā'raḳ or **Bā'raḳ**, [Heb. בָּרָק,] a judge of the Hebrews, and son of Abinoam, flourished about 1240 B.C. Having, with the assistance of Deborah, defeated Sisera and delivered his people from the yoke of the Canaanites, he ruled over Israel. (See Judges iv.)

Barach, bä'räk, (MORITZ,) an Austrian novelist and poet, born at Vienna, March 21, 1818. His works are full of humour and satire, and are some of them written in local Austrian dialects of the German language. Among the best-known of them are "Brausepulver," "Liederbuch ohne Goldschnitt," (1856,) "Satans Leiden," "Bitt' gar schön—singa lass'n," (1878,) and "La chende Geschichten," (1880.)

Barack, bä'räk, (KARL AUGUST,) a German scholar, born at Oberndorf-am-Neckar, October 23, 1827. He was educated at Tübingen, and in 1872 became chief librarian of the great library of Strasburg, and professor in the university there. He has issued great numbers of old German texts, etc.

Baradæus, bä-rä-dee'us, (JACOBUS,) sometimes called **Zan'zalus**, a monk who distinguished himself by his zeal in reviving the heresy of the Monophysites or Eutychians. He was by his followers (called Jacobites) made Bishop of Edessa. Died in 588 A.D.

Baraga, bair'a-gą, (FREDERIC,) D.D., an American bishop, born of a wealthy Slavic family at Treffen, in Carniola, June 29, 1797. He was educated at Laybach and Vienna, graduating in law in 1821, and in divinity in 1823. He was ordained in 1823, and in 1830 came to America and became a missionary to the Ojibway Indians. In 1853 he was consecrated Bishop of Amyzonia, *in partibus*, in 1856 was made Bishop of Sault Sainte Marie, and in 1865 Bishop of Marquette, Michigan. Died January 6, 1868. He published, in the Illyrian tongue, a book called "Spiritual Pasture;" in German, a "History of the Indians," (1837;) and in Ojibway, several religious and devotional works, besides a Grammar (1849) and a Dictionary (1852) of the language.

Baraguey d'Hilliers, bä'rä'gä' de'ye-à' or dèl'ye-à', (ACHILLE,) a French marshal, son of Louis, noticed below, born in 1795, was aide-de-camp to Marshal Marmont in 1813. Having served successively in Austria, Spain, and Algeria, he was made lieutenant-general in 1843. He was appointed under Louis Napoleon one of the vice-presidents of the senate, and obtained the grand cross of the legion of honour. He was created in 1854 marshal of France. He died June 6, 1878.

Baraguey d'Hilliers, (LOUIS,) a French general, born in Paris in 1764, served in the Italian campaigns of 1796–97. Having been created inspector-general of infantry (1801) and grand officer of the legion of honour, (1804,) he commanded the dragoons in the invasion of Austria in 1805. Appointed governor of Venice in 1808, he shared with the viceroy Eugene in the victory of Raab. As commander of a division of the Russian army in 1812, he had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy, with the greater part of his forces. For this he was suspended from his functions by Napoleon, and died soon after, of mortification. Died January 6, 1813.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Barahona, bä-rä-o'nä, (PEDRO,) surnamed VALDEVIESO, väl-dà-ve-ā'so, a Spanish theologian and religious writer of the sixteenth century.

Barahona y Soto, or **Baraona y Soto**, de, dà bä-rä-o'nä e so'to, (LUIS,) a Spanish poet and physician of the sixteenth century, born at Lucena, in Andalusia. He wrote a continuation of the "Orlando Furioso," entitled "The Tears of Angelica," which is eulogized by Cervantes in "Don Quixote," also a number of satires and eclogues, and translated some of Ovid's works into Spanish. Died about 1586.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Baraillon, bä'rä'yôn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, statesman, and writer, born at Vierzat, in Auvergne, in 1743. He was elected in 1792 to the Convention, where he voted for the imprisonment of the king. He was afterwards secretary of the Council of Five Hundred, and in 1801 president of the legislative body. Died in 1816.

Baraldi, bä-räl'dee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in 1778; died in 1832.

Baralt, bä-rält', (RAFAEL MARIA,) a Spanish-Ameri-

can writer, born at Maracaibo about 1810. His principal work is entitled "History of Venezuela from its Discovery to 1797," (1 vol., 1841.) Two additional volumes, bringing it down to 1837, were subsequently written by Baralt, conjointly with Ramon Diaz. Died in 1869.

Baranof, bâ-râ'nof, (ALEXANDER ANDREVITCH,) governor of the Russian possessions in the northwestern part of America, founded in 1796 a colony at Behring Strait. He was ennobled by the emperor Alexander. Died in 1819.

Baranovitch, bâ-râ'no-vitch, (LAZAR,) a Russian theologian, became Archbishop of Tchernigov. He was the author of a poem "On the Vicissitudes of Human Life," and other works. Died in 1693.

Baranovski, bâ-râ-nov'skee, [Lat. BARANO'VIUS,] (ALBERT,) a Polish archbishop of Gnesen under the reign of Sigismund III. Died in 1615.

Baranovski, (STANISLAS,) of Rzeplin, a Polish biographical writer of the seventeenth century.

Barante, de, deh bâ'rônt', (AMABLE GUILLAUME PROSPER **Brugière**—brü'zhe-air',) a French statesman, an excellent historian and miscellaneous writer, son of Claude Ignace, (the second of that name,) noticed below, was born at Riom in 1782. He was appointed under Louis XVIII. general secretary in the ministry of the interior, and in 1819 made a peer of France. He was the author of a "Picture of French Literature in the Eighteenth Century," (1808,) "Literary Miscellanies," (1836,) and "History of the Dukes of Burgundy," (13 vols., 1826.) The last-named work has a high reputation. He also published a "History of the National Convention," (1853,) and translated Schiller's dramas. In 1828 he succeeded Desèze in the French Academy. Died in December, 1866.

See a "Memoir of Prosper de Barante," by GUIZOT, 1867.

Barante, de, (CLAUDE IGNACE BRUGIÈRE,) a French critic and dramatist, born at Riom, in Auvergne, in 1670; died in 1745.

Barante, de, (CLAUDE IGNACE BRUGIÈRE,) BARON, grandson of the preceding, born at Riom in 1745.

See QUERARD, "La France Littéraire."

Baranay, ba'ran, (ROBERT,) was born April 22, 1876, at Vienna. He lectured on diseases of the ear at Vienna 1909, and at Uppsala University on the ear and throat. His investigations on the brain have also been important. He received the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1914.

Baranzano, ba-ran-za'no, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) surnamed REDEMP'TUS, a Piedmontese monk and philosopher, born in the diocese of Vercelli in 1590, became professor of philosophy at Annecy. Died 1622.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Baraona y Soto. See BARAHONA Y SOTO.

Barat, bâ'râ', (NICOLAS,) a French Orientalist, born at Bourges, aided Thomassin in his "Glossarium Hebraicum." Died in 1706.

Baratier, bâ'râ'te-ā', written also **Barretier**, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German youth, of French extraction, celebrated for precocity of intellect, was born near Nuremberg in 1721. At the age of thirteen he had mastered Latin and Greek and the principal Oriental tongues, and translated from the Hebrew into French the travels of Benjamin of Tudela. In 1735 he was created master of arts by the University of Halle, where he publicly defended fourteen theses. He died in 1740, at the age of nineteen.

See J. H. S. FORMEY, "Vie de J. P. Baratier," 1741; F. BARATIER, "Nachricht von seinem frühzeitig gelehrten Sohne," 1728; DR. JOHNSON'S Works, vol. xii., 1812.

Baratta, bâ-rât'tâ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Massa di Carrara. Among his works are a "Hercules," and a colossal statue intended to represent the river La Plata. Died in 1666.

Baratta, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Genoa, removed to Rome in 1824.

Baratta, (PIETRO,) a Venetian sculptor, lived in the second half of the seventeenth century.

Barattieri, bâ-rât-te-ā'ree, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian jurist of the sixteenth century, was a native of Placentia. He composed a work "On Feudal Law."

Baratynski, bâ-râ-tin'skee, (EUGENIJ ABRAMOVITCH,) a Russian poet, born in 1800, the friend of Pushkin, resided during his youth in Saint Petersburg. He afterwards spent eight years in the military service of Finland. His poem entitled "The Gypsy" is a charming picture of Russian life, and enjoys great popularity. He published in 1833 his complete works in two volumes. Died in 1844.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Barba, bar'bâ, (ALVAREZ ALONSO,) a Spanish ecclesiastic, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century, was the author of a "Treatise on Metallurgy," (1640,) which was translated into French and German.

Barba, bar'bâ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian advocate and prelate, born at Naples, was one of the twelve consistorial advocates at Rome. He published a treatise "On the Art and Method of Languages," (1734.) Died about 1745.

Barba, (JUAN SANCHEZ,) a Spanish sculptor, whose principal work is a statue of the "Dying Saviour," at the convent della Merced at Madrid. Died in 1670.

Barba, (PEDRO,) professor of medicine at Valladolid became in 1621 first physician to Philip IV. of Spain.

Barba, della, dêl'lâ bar'bâ, (POMPEO,) an Italian naturalist and writer of the sixteenth century, born at Pescia, was physician to Pope Pius IV. Died in 1582.

Barbacena, bar-bâ-sā'nâ, (FELISBERTO **Caldeira Brant-Pontes**—kâl-dā'e-râ brânt pôn'tàs,) MARQUIS OF, a Brazilian soldier, born at Sabora in 1772. He was appointed by the Emperor of Brazil to conduct the negotiations in relation to the independence of that country, with Portugal, and was afterwards minister of finance. Barbacena was the first to introduce steamboats and steam-engines into Brazil. Died June 13, 1841.

Barbadillo, bar-bâ-dêl'yo, (ALFONSO GERONIMO **de Salas**—dà sâ'lâs,) a Spanish novelist and dramatic writer, born at Madrid about 1580, was an intimate friend of Cervantes, whose style he imitated. Died in 1630.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" BARNA, "Hijos de Madrid."

Barbadino, bar-bâ-dee'no, a Portuguese writer of the eighteenth century, was the author of a work on the "True Method of being Useful to the Church and State."

Barbadoro, bar-bâ-do'ro, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian scholar of the sixteenth century, was a native of Florence. In conjunction with Jerome Mei, he discovered the "Electra" of Euripides and the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus, subsequently published by P. Victorius.

Barbaja, bar-bâ'yâ, (DOMENICO,) born at Milan in 1778, rose from the position of waiter at a coffee-house to be manager of some of the principal theatres in Europe. He had under his supervision at one time two theatres in Vienna, besides the La Scala at Milan and the San Carlo at Naples and several minor establishments. Died at Posilippo in 1841.

Barbalho Bezerra, bar-bâl'yo bà-zêr'râ, (AGOSTINHO,) a Brazilian traveller, born at Saint Paul. He was appointed general superintendent of the mines of Brazil in 1664, and explored that region in search of precious stones. Died about 1667.

Barbalunga. See RICCI.

Barbançois, de, deh bâR'bôN'swâ', (CHARLES **Hélion**—à'le'ôN',) MARQUIS, a French nobleman and agricultural writer, born near Châteauroux in 1760. He was the first who introduced Spanish sheep into France, (1776.) Died in 1822.

Barbançon, de, deh bâR'bôN'sôN', (MARIE,) a French lady of the latter part of the sixteenth century, celebrated for her brave defence of her castle against Montare, governor of Bourbonnais.

Barbanègre, bâR'bâ'nâgR', (JOSEPH,) BARON OF, a French general, born at Poutacq, in Basses-Pyrénées, in 1772. He served in Napoleon's Austrian and Russian campaigns, and in 1815 bravely defended Huningen against the allies for nearly two months. Died in 1830.

Bar'ba-ra, SAINT, [Fr. SAINTE-BARBE, sânt'bârb,] a celebrated martyr, supposed to have been contemporary with Origen and to have been instructed by him. According to some writers, she suffered death under Galerius; while others state that she was martyred at Nicomedia in the reign of Maximin I.

Barbarelli. See GIORGIONE.

Barbarigo, bar-bȧ-ree'go, [Lat. BARBARI'CUS,] (AGOSTINO,) became Doge of Venice in 1486. During his rule Italy was invaded by Charles VIII. of France, the Turks deprived Venice of her Greek provinces, and Cyprus was reunited to the Venetian republic, on condition of the payment of an annual tribute of eight thousand ducats to the queen of that island. Died in 1501.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Barbarigo, [Lat. BARBARI'CUS,] (GREGORIO,) born in Venice in 1625, was made a cardinal in 1660. He was distinguished for his learning and piety, and for his liberal patronage of literature. Died in 1697.

See RICCHINI, "De Vita ac Rebus gestis B. G. Barbarici," 1761.

Barbarigo, (NICCOLÒ,) a relative of Agostino, was ambassador from Venice to Constantinople. He wrote, in Latin, the lives of the doge Andrea Gritti and of Cardinal Contarini. Died in 1579.

Barbarini, (FRANCESCO.) See BARBERINI.

Barbaro, bar'bȧ-ro, (DANIELLO,) an Italian ecclesiastic of the sixteenth century, born at Venice, was the author of a treatise "On Eloquence," and of one "On the Architecture of Vitruvius," (1556.) Died in 1570.

Barbaro, (ERMOLAO,) an Italian prelate, born at Venice about 1410, became Bishop of Treviso in 1443. He made a Latin translation of Æsop's "Fables," (unpublished.) Died in 1471.

Barbaro or **Bar'barus,** (ERMOLAO or HERMOLAUS,) an Italian diplomatist and scholar, born at Venice in 1454, was a grandson of Francesco, mentioned below. He studied under Pomponius Lætus, and in 1477 became professor of philosophy at Padua. He was afterwards employed on several important embassies. Among his principal works is a critical commentary on Pliny's "Natural History," entitled "Castigationes Plinianæ." He also made translations from Dioscorides and Aristotle into Latin. Died in 1493.

See TEISSIER, "Éloges des Savants;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Barbaro, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar, orator, and statesman, born at Venice in 1398, rose through several offices to be procurator of Saint Mark. He was the author of a "Treatise on Marriage," and of other works, in Latin. Died in 1454.

See GHILINI, "Teatro de' Uomini letterati."

Barbaro, (JOSAPHAT,) a Venetian traveller of the fifteenth century. His "Journey to the Tanais, Persia, India, and Constantinople" (1543) is to be found in Ramusio's "Collection of Travels." Died in 1494.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Barbarossa. See FREDERICK I. OF GERMANY.

Bar-ba-ros'sa,* the name of two brothers, who, as corsairs, were the terror of Christendom during almost the whole of the first half of the sixteenth century. The elder, AROOJ, HORUSH, or HORUC, was a native of Mitylene. Having embraced the Mohammedan religion and commenced his career as a corsair, he at length became (about 1517) ruler of a large portion of what is now known as Algeria. In 1518 Charles V. sent an army of Spaniards against Arooj, who, after displaying the most desperate courage, was defeated and slain.

His brother HADHER, (hȧd'ẹr,) usually known by his surname KHAIR-ED-DEEN, (or -EDDĪN,) kĪR'ed-deen', (*i.e.* the "good of the faith,") was immediately after the death of Arooj proclaimed ruler of Algiers. In order to resist the Spaniards, he offered the sovereignty of Algiers to the Turkish sultan, Selim I., on condition of being made viceroy and obtaining reinforcements of troops. A body of two thousand janissaries was sent to him in 1519, and the dominion of Turkey from that time was established in Algiers. In 1532 Barbarossa, on the solicitation of the people of Tunis, drove away their king, Muley Hassan, and assumed the chief power. Being appointed "capudan pasha," or great admiral, by Solyman, he ravaged the coast of Italy in 1534, but was soon after defeated by the emperor Charles V. and his celebrated admiral, Doria, who captured Tunis. The French king, Francis I., having formed an alliance with the Sultan against Charles V., their united forces laid siege in 1543 to Nice, which they obliged to capitulate. Barbarossa died at Constantinople in 1546.

See MORGAN, "History of Algiers;" ROBERTSON, "Charles V.," chaps. v. and vi.

Barbarossa, bar-bȧ-ros'sȧ, (PAOLO EMILIO,) an Italian poet and mystic, born at Trapani; died in 1614.

Barbaroux, bär'bȧ'roo', (CHARLES JEAN MARIE,) a prominent member of the Girondist party during the French Revolution, born at Marseilles in 1767. He had already distinguished himself by his eloquence as an advocate, when he became in 1791 deputy-extraordinary from Marseilles to the Legislative Assembly in Paris, and there formed an intimacy with Vergniaud, Roland, and other distinguished revolutionists. Elected afterwards to the National Convention, he denounced Robespierre and his colleagues, and, during the trial of the king, voted for his death, but with the appeal to the people. After the proscription of the Girondists by the Jacobins, in May, 1793, Barbaroux left Paris, but, having concealed himself for some days in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, was at length discovered, and guillotined in that city in 1794.

See his "Mémoires," 1822; LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Barbaroux, (CHARLES OGER,) a French advocate and writer, son of the preceding, born at Marseilles in 1792. He published a part of his father's "Mémoires," (1822,) a "History of the United States," (1824,) and other works. He was elected a member of the Council of State in 1849, and Senator in 1858. Died in 1867.

Barbat. See BARBUT.

Barbatelli. See POCCETTI.

Barbato, bar-bȧ'to, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua. He edited Tasso's great poem, and wrote a "Life of Tasso," (1628.)

Barbato, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian medical writer, first discovered the serum of the blood, on which he wrote a treatise, (1667.)

Barbatus. See ASCLEPIUS, (NICHOLAS.)

Bar-bā'tus, (M. HORATIUS,) a Roman of the Horatian gens, who, having distinguished himself by his opposition to the second decemvirate, became, with Valerius Poplicola, the leader of the plebeian party. They were conjointly elected consuls in 449 B.C., and during their consulship were passed the laws entitled "Valeriæ Horatiæ Leges," confirming the liberties of the people.

Bar'bauld, [Fr. pron. bär'bō',] (ANNA LÆTITIA,) an English writer, born in Leicestershire in 1743. She was the daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, by whom she was early instructed in the classics. In 1773 she brought out a collection of poems, which immediately gave her a high reputation, and which passed through four editions in one year. This was soon followed by "Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose," written conjointly with her brother, Dr. John Aikin. Miss Aikin was married in 1774 to the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, a dissenting divine of French extraction, who a short time after opened a school for boys at Palgrave, in Suffolk. About this time Mrs. Barbauld wrote, for the use of a few pupils under her charge, "Hymns in Prose for Children," which are full of poetic feeling and moral beauty. In 1775 she published "Devotional Pieces," and "Early Lessons;" the latter, intended for young children, was received with great favour, and still retains its popularity. In 1791 she wrote a poetical epistle to Wilberforce on the rejection of the bill for the abolition of the slave-trade, and in 1792 "Remarks on Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's Inquiry into the Expediency, etc. of Public or Social Worship." She brought out in 1793 a sermon entitled "The Sins of the Government the Sins of the Nation," which, as well as the preceding treatises, displays great ability and the strongest love of justice. Among Mrs. Barbauld's other productions may be named her poem entitled "Eighteen Hundred and Eleven," and her contributions to the popular work "Evenings at Home." She also published a selection from the "Spectator," "Tatler," and "Guardian," with a preliminary essay which shows great critical acuteness, and wrote a life of the novelist Richardson, accompanied by the most interesting parts of his

* Derived, according to some writers, from *barba*, "beard," and *rossa*, (Italian,) "red," from the colour of their beard; but, according to others, Barbarossa is a corruption of *Baba* ("father")-*Horush*, the name by which Arooj was commonly called by his followers.

correspondence. She died in 1825. Mrs. Barbauld's books for children are among the most useful and attractive of their kind, and her writings are all characterized by the elevated morality and deep devotional feeling which were so conspicuous in her life.

See "Life of Mrs. Barbauld," prefixed to her works, by LUCY AIKIN; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England," etc., vol. i., 1843.

Barbault, bär'bō', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1705. He was the author of "Principles of Surgery," and other works of the kind. Died in 1784.

Barbault-Royer, bär'bō' rwâ'yà', (P. F.), a West Indian diplomatist and journalist, (of the coloured race,) was engaged in the insurrection of Saint Domingo in 1792. Being sent to France with complaints against the colonial government, he was unable even to obtain a hearing from the Council of Five Hundred. He was afterwards associate editor of the official journal of the Directory in France, and was employed in the ministry of foreign affairs.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Barbazan, bär'bà'zôN', (ÉTIENNE,) a French writer, born in the diocese of Auxerre in 1696, published, among other works, "Fables and Stories of the French Poets from the Eleventh to the Sixteenth Centuries," (1756.) Died in 1770.

Barbazan, de, deh bär'bà'zôN', (ARNAULD GUILHEM,) SIRE, a celebrated French soldier, was one of the most active defenders of the cause of Charles VII. against the Burgundian faction. In 1430 he defeated the united English and Burgundian army at La Croisette, for which service he was made governor of Champagne and Brie and received the title of restorer of the kingdom and crown of France. Died in 1432.

See DU CHÊNE, "Histoire de la Maison du Plessis de Richelieu."

Barbe, bärb, (PHILIPPE,) a learned French priest, born in London in 1723, translated some of the Greek Fathers. Died in France in 1792.

See MATHIEU, "Notice sur le Père Barbe."

Barbe, SAINTE. See BARBARA, SAINT.

Barbé-Marbois. See MARBOIS.

Barbe-Radziwill. See RADZIWILL.

Barbeau de la Bruyère, bär'bō' deh là brü'yair', (JEAN LOUIS,) born in Paris in 1710, published a valuable "Historical Chart," (1750,) and translated from the German of Strahlemberg the "Description of the Russian Empire." Died in 1781.

Barbedette-Chermelais, bärb'dĕt' shĕrm'là', (JOSEPH JEAN,) a distinguished French jurist, born in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine in 1784; died in 1826.

Barbella, bar-bel'là, (EMANUELE,) an Italian violinist, born at Naples in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. He wrote six sonatas for the violin and six duos for violin and bass. Died at Naples in 1773.

See BURNEY, "History of Music," iii. 570.

Bar'bẹr, (FRANCIS,) an American officer, born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1751. He became in 1769 rector of an academy at Elizabethtown, and gained a high reputation as a teacher. General Alexander Hamilton was one of his pupils. He entered the army in 1776, obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the same year, and served in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Monmouth. In 1781 he was selected by General Washington to suppress a mutiny of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops, and performed that mission with success. Colonel Barber was killed accidentally at Newburg, New York, in 1783.

Bar'bẹr, (JOHN,) an English lawyer of the sixteenth century, was an intimate friend of Archbishop Cranmer. He was a contributor to the compilation entitled "Necessary Doctrine and Erudition of a Christian Man."

Barber, (JOHN W.,) an American writer, born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1798. His principal works are "Connecticut Historical Collections," (1836,) "Massachusetts Historical Collections," (1839,) and "European Historical Collections," (1855.) In conjunction with Henry Howe, of New Haven, he also published "Historical Collections" of New York, (1841,) New Jersey, (1844,) Virginia, (1844,) and Ohio, (1847.) Died in 1885.

Bar'bẹr, (MARY,) born at Dublin about 1712, was a friend and protégée of Dean Swift. She published a volume of poems under the patronage of Swift and Lord Orrery. Died in 1757.

Barbereau, bär'bẹh'rō', or bär'bẹh'rō', (MATHURIN AUGUSTE BALTHASAR,) a French musician, born in Paris in 1799, composed the music for the opera entitled "The Sybarites of Florence." Died in 1879.

Barberet, bär'bẹ'rà', (DENIS,) a learned French physician, born at Arnay-le-Duc, in Burgundy, in 1714. He was the author of a treatise "On the Epidemic Diseases of Beasts," and other works. Died in 1770.

Barberi, bär-bā'ree, (FILIPPO,) an Italian theologian, born at Syracuse; lived about 1480.

Barberi, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian jurist, was fiscal procurator under Pius VI. He had charge of the prosecution of the celebrated impostor Cagliostro, whom he condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Died about 1800.

Barberi, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian architect and painter of perspective, worked at Rome about 1785.

Barberini, bar-bà-ree'nee, (ANTONIO,) surnamed THE ELDER, born at Florence, of a noble family, in 1569, was a brother of Pope Urban VIII. He was created Cardinal of Sinigaglia in 1624. Died in 1646.

Barberini, (ANTONIO,) called THE YOUNGER, born at Rome in 1608, was a nephew of Pope Urban VIII., and was made a cardinal in 1628. Died in 1671.

Barberini, (BONAVENTURA,) an Italian ecclesiastic and Archbishop of Ferrara, where he was born in 1674. He was the author of "Orations," in Italian, which were admired in his time. Died in 1743.

Barberini, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Florence in 1597, was a nephew of Urban VIII., by whom he was made librarian of the Vatican and appointed to various high offices. He made a translation of the twelve books of Marcus Aurelius from the Greek into Italian, and was the founder of the celebrated Barberini Library. Died in 1679.

Barberini or **Barbarini**, bar-bà-ree'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, born at Barberino, near Florence, in 1264, was a pupil of Brunetto Latini, who has been immortalized by Dante. His principal work is entitled "Documenti d'Amore," being a kind of moral and philosophic treatise in verse. Died in 1348.

Barberini, (FRANCESCO,) a descendant of the noble Roman family of that name, (b. 1772, d. 1853,) inherited the splendid Barberini palace, which was built in the time of Urban VIII., and, next to the Vatican, is the largest in Rome. It contains several master-pieces of Raphael, Pietro da Cortona, and other eminent painters.

Barberini or **Barberino**, (MAFFEO.) See URBAN VIII.

Barberini, (TADDEO,) a nephew of Pope Urban VIII., who gave him the principality of Palestrina. He attempted to conquer the duchy of Parma, but was defeated. Died in 1647.

Barberousse, the French for BARBAROSSA, which see.

Barbès, bär'bĕs', (ARMAND,) a French conspirator, born in the island of Guadeloupe in 1809, removed to Paris, and took part in the attack on the Conciergerie in 1839, for which he was condemned to imprisonment for life. On the revolution in 1848 he was released, but soon becoming involved in another conspiracy he was confined in the prison of Belle-Ile-en-Mer. Died in 1870.

Barbésieux, de, deh bär'bà'ze'uh', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS **le Tellier**—lẹh tà'le-à',) MARQUIS, born in Paris in 1668, was a son of Louvois. He became minister of state under Louis XIV. Died in 1701.

Barbette, bär'bĕt', (PAUL,) a distinguished physician of the seventeenth century, born at Strasburg, resided at Amsterdam, where he had an extensive practice.

Barbetti, bar-bĕt'tee, (ANGELO,) an Italian artist, born at Sienna in 1803, was celebrated for his skill as a sculptor of wood.

Barbeu-Dubourg, bär'buh' dü'boor', (JACQUES,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Mayenne in 1709. He was a friend and correspondent of Franklin, to whom he dedicated his "Code of Human Reason." He also published "The French Botanist," and "Elements of Medicine," and translated into French Bolingbroke's "Letters on History," (1752.) He edited the works of Franklin, translated into French by Lécuy.

The name of Barbenia has been given to a genus of Madagascar plants. Died in 1779.

Barbeyrac, bär'bā'rāk', (CHARLES,) a French physician of high reputation, born at Céreste, in Provence, in 1629. He is said by John Locke, who was intimate with them both, to have greatly resembled Sydenham both in his views of medicine and his manners. He died in 1699, leaving a number of medical works in Latin and French.

Barbeyrac, (JEAN,) an eminent French jurist, born at Béziers in 1674, was the son of a Calvinistic divine who removed to Switzerland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He became professor of history and civil law at Lausanne in 1711, and of public law at Groningen in 1717. Among his principal works are his "History of Ancient Treaties," from the earliest times to the death of Charlemagne, a translation into French of Puffendorf's "Abridgment of the Law of Nature and of Nations," (1706,) and the treatise "De Jure Belli et Pacis" of Grotius. Barbeyrac was a member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Berlin. Died in 1744.

See G. LAISSAC, "Notice biographique sur Barbeyrac," 1838.

Barbiani, bar-be-ä'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA SIMONE,) a painter of the Bolognese school, born at Ravenna. Died in 1650.

Barbiano, bar-be-ä'no, (ALBERICO,) COUNT, an Italian commander of the fourteenth century, was noted as having substituted native troops instead of the foreign mercenaries hitherto employed. Barbiano's forces, called the Company of Saint George, acquired a high reputation, and some of the first generals of the time were trained in his school. In 1384 he was appointed, by Charles III. of Naples, grand constable of the kingdom. Died in 1409.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Barbié du Bocage, bär'be-ä' dü bo'käzh', (ALEXANDRE FRANÇOIS,) a French geographer, born in Paris in 1798, published a "Dictionary of Biblical Geography." Died in 1835.

Barbié du Bocage, (JEAN DENIS,) a distinguished French geographer, born in Paris in 1760, was a pupil of the celebrated D'Anville. He executed the maps for Choiseul-Gouffier's "Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce," (1824,) the atlas for the "Travels of Anacharsis," and a valuable map of the Morea. He also wrote an "Account of the Life and Works of D'Anville," (1802.) Died in 1825.

Barbier, bär'be-ä', (ANTOINE ALEXANDRE,) a French bibliographer, born at Coulommiers in 1765. He became successively keeper of the library of the council of state, private librarian to Napoleon, (1807,) and, after the restoration, superintendent of the private libraries of the king. He obtained the decoration of the legion of honour in 1822. He was the author of a "Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Works," (4 vols. 8vo, 1806–08,) which is highly esteemed, and a "Catalogue of the Library of the Council of State." Died in Paris in 1825.

See a "Life of Barbier" prefixed to the fourth volume of his Dictionary; LOUIS BARBIER, "Notice biographique sur A. A. Barbier," 1827.

Barbier, (CHARLES,) a French philanthropist, born in the eighteenth century. He spent much time in devising a method to teach the blind to write in characters legible to themselves. Died about 1830.

Barbier, (EDMOND JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1689. He was the author of a "Historical and Anecdotical Journal of the Reign of Louis XV.," (7 vols. 4to,) which contains interesting information not met with elsewhere. Died in 1771.

Barbier, (HENRI AUGUSTE,) a French satiric poet, born in Paris in 1805. His poem entitled "La Curée" came out in 1830, and was soon followed by the "Émeute," "La Popularité," and "The Idol," political satires which caused a great sensation and at once established his fame as a patriot and poet. In 1831 he published a collection of pieces under the title of "Iambics," and later issued some six similar books. Died at Nice, February 11, 1882.

Barbier, (HIPPOLYTE,) a French biographer and ecclesiastic, born at Orléans about 1805. He published a valuable "Biography of Contemporary Clergymen," (10 vols., 1841 *et seq.*) Died in 1864.

Barbier, (JEAN BAPTISTE GRÉGOIRE,) a French physician and botanist, lived at Amiens about 1800–20.

Barbier, (LOUIS,) surnamed the ABBÉ DE LA RIVIÈRE, (lä re've'aIR',) a French prelate, was almoner of Gaston, Duke of Orléans. As a reward for betraying the secrets of his master to Cardinal Mazarin, he was created, by the latter, Bishop of Langres. Died in 1670.

Barbier, (MARIE ANNE,) a French writer, born at Orléans, was the author of the tragedies entitled "Cornelia," "The Death of Cæsar," and "Arria and Pætus," also several poems and operas. Died in 1742.

Barbier, (PAUL JULES,) a French dramatist, born at Paris in 1822. Among his best-known works are "Le Poëte," (1847,) "André Chénier," (1849.) "Bon gré mal gré," (1849,) and "La Loterie du Mariage," (1868.) He wrote many other plays, and a great number of librettos, vaudevilles, etc.

Barbier d'Aucour, bär'be-ä' dō'koor', (JEAN,) a French critic and *littérateur*, born at Langres about 1640. His principal work is entitled "Opinions of Cleanthe on the Conversations of Ariste and Eugène," by the Jesuit Père Bouhours, (1672,) esteemed a model of able and ingenious criticism. Barbier was a member of the French Academy, and an opponent of the Jesuits. Died in 1694.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Barbier-Vémars, bär'be-ä' vā'mär', (JOSEPH NICOLAS,) a French philologist, born at Louvres in 1775. He aided in the compilation of the "Annals of the Arts and Manufactures," (55 vols., 1807–14.)

Barbieri, bar-be-ā'ree, (FRANCESCO,) surnamed IL LEGNANO, (èl lân-yä'no,) an able historical and landscape painter of the Venetian school, born at Legnano in 1623; died in 1698.

Barbieri, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO.) See GUERCINO.

Barbieri, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian philologist, born at Módena in 1519, wrote a history of Attila, ("La Guerra d'Attila," 1569.) Died in 1574.

Barbieri, (LODOVICO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna, worked about 1660–1700.

Barbieri, (PAOLO ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of the Bolognese school, was a brother of Guercino. He devoted himself chiefly to painting animals and fruits, in which department he attained great excellence. Died in 1649.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Barbieri, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) a painter of the Milanese school, born at Pavía in 1663; died after 1700.

Barbieri, del, dĕl bar-be-ā'ree, or **Barbiere**, bar-be-ā'rā, [Fr. BARBIER, bär'be-ä',](DOMENICO,) surnamed THE FLORENTINE, an Italian painter and engraver, born at Florence in 1501. He was a pupil of Rosso, whom he assisted in executing the frescos at Fontainebleau and Meudon, in France. His engravings after Michael Angelo and Titian are highly esteemed.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Barbiers, bar-beers', (BARTHOLOMEUS,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1740, was a son of Pieter, noticed below. Died in 1808.

Barbiers, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born in 1717. One of his principal works represents the burning of the Opera-House at Amsterdam. Died in 1780.

Barbiers, (PIETER **Bartsz**—bärts,) son of Bartholomeus, noticed above, born at Amsterdam in 1772, produced historical pictures and landscapes of superior merit. Died in 1837.

Bar-bil'lus, a Roman astrologer of the first century, was patronized by the emperor Vespasian, while others of the profession were excluded from the city.

Barbirau bär'bē'rō', or **Barbirieau**, bär'bē'-re-ō', called also **Barbicola**, **Barbyrianus**, and **Barbingant**, (Maître JACQUES,) a musician, born in the early part of the fifteenth century. He was choir-master in the cathedral of Antwerp from 1448 till his death in 1491, numbering among his pupils many of the great musicians of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He composed several masses, etc.

Barbo, (PETER.) See PAUL II.

Barbolani, bar-bo-lä'nee, (TORQUATO,) an Italian poet and soldier, born at Arezzo, rose to be lieutenant-colonel in the service of the emperor Francis I. He was the author of Latin and Italian poems, and translated the "Orlando Furioso" into Latin verse. Died in 1756.

Barbosa, baR-bo'sâ, (AGOSTINHA DA SYLVA,) a Portuguese lady, who lived about 1680, and published, under the pseudonym of Pedro do Albornoz, a "Treatise on Architecture and Arithmetic."

Barbosa, (AGOSTINHO,) a Portuguese prelate and jurist, born in 1590, was created Bishop of Ugento by Philip IV. of Spain. He was the author of theological and legal works. Died in 1649.

Barbosa, (AYRES (ī'rēs) or ARIUS,) a Portuguese poet and scholar of the fifteenth century, studied Greek at Florence, and subsequently contributed greatly to revive classical literature in Spain and Portugal. After teaching at Salamanca, he was appointed tutor to the Portuguese princes Alfonso and Henry. He died in 1530, leaving several Latin poems and grammatical works.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Barbosa, (CAETANO,) surnamed CONSTANTINO, (konstân-tee'no,) born at Evora, in Portugal, in 1660, was one of the most celebrated preachers of his time.

Barbosa, (DUARTE,) a Portuguese navigator, born at Lisbon about 1480, visited India and the Moluccas, and wrote an account of those countries, which is contained in Ramusio's collection. Having accompanied Magellan in his voyage around the world, Barbosa was assassinated in the island of Zebu in 1521.

Barbosa, (JOZÉ,) a Portuguese historian, born at Lisbon in 1674, was a brother of Barbosa Machado. He was appointed historiographer of the house of Braganza, and wrote a work entitled "Chronological Catalogue of the Queens of Portugal and their Sons," (1727.) Died in 1750.

Barbosa, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese jurist, the father of Agostinho, flourished about 1570–1630.

Barbosa, (PEDRO,) a celebrated Portuguese jurist of the sixteenth century, was professor of law at Coimbra. Though he opposed Philip II. of Spain as the usurper of the crown of Portugal, he was created by him a councillor of state and chancellor of the kingdom. He wrote a number of valuable legal works, in Latin. Died in 1606.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Barbosa, (VINCENT,) a Portuguese monk, born in 1663, left a work on Borneo and the missions of that island, (1692.) Died in 1711.

Barbosa Bacellar, baR-bo'sâ bâ-sêl-laR', (ANTONIO,) a celebrated Portuguese jurist, poet, and historian, born at Lisbon in 1610. He wrote, among other works, a defence of the house of Braganza. Died in 1663.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Barbosa Machado, baR-bo'sâ mâ-shâ'do, (DIEGO,) a Portuguese biographical and historical writer, born at Lisbon in 1682. His principal work, entitled "Bibliotheca Lusitana," (4 vols. folio, 1741–59,) is a historical and critical notice of Portuguese writers, and, though containing some errors, is esteemed the most valuable production of the kind in that language. Died in 1770.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Barbot, bȧR'bo', (JEAN,) a French traveller of the seventeenth century, was inspector of the establishments of the French West India Company. He wrote a "Description of the Western Shores of Africa and the Adjacent Countries." Died in 1720.

Barbot, (MARIE ÉTIENNE,) a French general, born at Toulouse in 1770; died in 1839.

Barbotan, bȧR'bo'tôN', (CLAIRE JOSEPH,) a French general, born about 1719, was elected to the States-General in 1789, and executed in 1794.

Barbou, bȧR'boo', (HUGUES,) a son of Jean, noticed below, published at Limoges, in 1580, an excellent edition of Cicero's "Letters to Atticus."

Barbou, (JEAN,) a celebrated French printer and resident of Lyons, published, in 1539, an edition of the works of Clément Marot, printed with remarkable elegance and accuracy.

Barbou, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French printer of Paris, noted for the correctness and beauty of his editions. Died in 1752.

Barbou, (JOSEPH,) a brother of the preceding, became a printer in Paris about 1722. Died in 1737.

Barbou, (JOSEPH GÉRARD,) established himself as a bookseller in Paris in 1746, and issued about 1750 the series of Latin classics called by his name. He also printed in superior style the "New Testament" in Latin, and various other works.

Barbou-Descourières, bȧR'boo' dȧ'koo're-air', (GABRIEL,) a French general, born in 1761, served with distinction under Napoleon in Austria, Spain, and Italy, and became governor of Ancona in 1810. Having made his submission to the Bourbons, he was appointed grand officer of the legion of honour, and chevalier of Saint Louis. Died in 1817.

Bar'bour, (JAMES,) an American statesman, born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1775. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1812, and a Senator of the United States in 1815. In accordance with the wish of President Madison, he presented a bill to establish a United States Bank, which was approved by the Senate. He was appointed secretary of war by President Adams in 1825, and minister to England in 1828. Having been recalled by President Jackson in 1829, he retired from the public service. He was president of the Whig National Convention in 1839. Died in 1842.

Bar'bour, Bar'ber, or Barbere, (JOHN,) the most eminent of the early Scottish poets, born at Aberdeen about 1320, was contemporary with Chaucer. After being appointed Archdeacon of Aberdeen, he visited Oxford in order to complete his studies. His principal work, entitled "The Bruce," is a history, in verse, of the life and deeds of Robert Bruce, which, besides its merit as a poem, has great value as a historical record. Died in 1396.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Barbour, (JOHN S.,) a relative of James Barbour, noticed above, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1790, was a representative in Congress from 1823 to 1833. Died in 1855.

Barbour, (PHILIP N.,) a nephew of James Barbour, noticed above, was born near Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1817. He served as an officer in the Mexican war, and was killed at Monterey in September, 1846.

Barbour, (PHILIP PENDLETON,) a lawyer and judge, born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1783, was a brother of Governor James Barbour. He was elected a member of Congress in 1814, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and became an associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1836. Died 1841.

Barbour, (THOMAS,) COLONEL, a Virginian officer, born in 1735, was the father of James and Philip Pendleton Barbour. He served as a colonel in the Revolutionary war, before which he had been a prominent member of the House of Burgesses. Died in 1825.

Bar-bu-cal'lus, (JOANNES,) lived in the sixth century, and is supposed to have been a native of Barbucale, in Spain. Eleven of his epigrams are extant in the Greek Anthology.

Bar'bu-la, (L. ÆMILIUS,) son of Q. Æmilius, became consul in 281 B.C. He gained important victories over the Tarentines, Samnites, and Etruscans.

Barbula, (Q. ÆMILIUS,) a Roman consul in 317 B.C., in which year Apulia was subdued, became a second time consul in 311.

Barbuo, baR'boo-o, or Barbo-Soncino, baR'bo sonchee'no, (SCIPIONE,) an Italian jurist of the sixteenth century, resided at Padua. He wrote "Lives of the Dukes of Milan."

Barbusse, baRbuss', (HENRI,) a French writer, was born in Paris, May 17, 1874, and educated at the College Rollin. He did journalist work on "Le Sois Tout" and "L'Humanité," and wrote "L'Enfer," 1908, "Le Feu," 1916, etc.

Barbut or Barbat, baR'bŭt, written also **Barbud,** a famous but semi-fabulous Persian musician, who is supposed to have lived in the earliest times. He was the reputed inventor of a sort of lyre called by his name, whence possibly the Greek *barbitos* derives its origin.

Barca. See HAMILCAR.

Barca. See CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

Barca, baR'kâ, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian chemist, born at Bergamo in 1741; died in 1814.

Barca, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese musician, born at Evora, lived about 1600–30.

Barca, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Mantua, worked at Verona in 1650.

Barca, bar'kȧ, (José,) a captain-general in the Spanish service, was born at Milan, and lived between 1600 and 1650.

Barca, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) an Italian artist and engineer, born at Milan, lived about 1670.

Barca, de la, dȧ lȧ bar'kȧ, (FRANCISCO JOAQUIN CALDERON,) a learned ecclesiastic, of Creole extraction, lived in the eighteenth century, and became preacher-general of the order of the Franciscans. He was the author of a "Treatise on Practical Astronomy."

Barcali, bar-kȧ'lee, surnamed MOHAMMED-BEN-PIR-ALI, (mo-hȧm'med bĕn peer ȧ'lee,) a Mohammedan theologian and writer of the sixteenth century.

Barcellos, de, dȧ bar-sel'lŏs, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese poet and ecclesiastic, was the author of Latin poems which were highly esteemed in his time. Died in 1570.

Barceloneta, di, de bar-chȧ-lo-nā'tȧ, (UGONE,) an Italian theologian and celebrated preacher, born in Piedmont about 1230, was Cardinal of Saint Sabina. He wrote several religious works in Latin.

Barcena, bar-thā'nȧ, (ALFONSO,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Córdova, resided as a missionary in South America. He wrote, for the use of the natives, several religious and educational works in the Indian dialects. Died in 1598.

Barc'ham or **Bark'ham,** (JOHN,) an English divine and antiquary, born at Exeter about 1570. He contributed to Speed's "History of England" the lives of Henry II. and King John, and had a considerable share in Guillim's "Display of Heraldry." Died in 1642.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Barchetta, bar-kĕt'tȧ, (ANDREA,) an Italian sculptor, born in Naples, lived about 1630.

Barchou de Penhoen, bȧR'shoo' dẹh pẹh-no'ŏN', (AUGUSTE THÉODORE HILAIRE,) BARON, a French writer, born at Morlaix in 1801. He published, besides other works, a "History of German Philosophy from Leibnitz to Hegel," (2 vols., 1836,) "The Philosophy of Schelling," (1834,) and a French version of Fichte's "Destiny of Man," (1833.) He was one of the first redacteurs of the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Died in 1855.

Barcia, de, dȧ bar-thee'ȧ, (ANDREA GONZALEZ,) a Spanish historian, who lived about 1700, was the author of a "General History of Florida," and a work entitled "First Historians of the West Indies."

Barckhausen, bark'hŏw'zẹn, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German chemist and physician, born at Horn in 1666, became professor of chemistry at Utrecht, in Holland. He wrote, among other scientific works, a "Synopsis Pharmaceutica," (1690,) and "Historia Medicinæ," and made several important discoveries in chemistry. A genus of plants has been named Barkhausia in his honour. Died in 1723.

Bar'clay (bark'le) or **Bar'klay,** (ALEXANDER,) an eminent British writer of the sixteenth century. He studied at Oxford, and subsequently visited Germany and France. He translated an allegorical French poem entitled "The Castle of Labour," also Sallust's "Jugurthine War," into English, and wrote the lives of several saints. His most popular work is a free translation of the "Ship of Fools," from the German of Sebastian Brandt. Died in 1552.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Bar'clay, (GEORGE,) a Scottish Jacobite conspirator, formed in 1696 a plot to seize or kill William III. Some of the conspirators were executed, but Barclay escaped by flight.

Barclay, (HENRY,) D.D., an Episcopal clergyman, born in Albany, New York, in the early part of the eighteenth century, was for several years a missionary among the Mohawk Indians, and was afterwards appointed rector of Trinity Church, New York. In connection with W. Andrews and J. Ogilvie, he translated the Liturgy into the Mohawk language. Died in 1765.

Barclay, bȧR'klȧ', (JEAN,) an eminent French writer, of Scottish extraction, born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1582. His most admired work is an allegorical romance in prose and verse, written in Latin, entitled "Argênis," (1621.) It has been translated into the principal languages of Europe, and has been eulogized by Leibnitz, Coleridge, and other eminent men. He also wrote, in Latin, several controversial treatises, and the "Satyricon of Euphormio," a satire. Died at Rome in 1621. He was a son of William Barclay, noticed below.

See D. DALRYMPLE, (LORD HAILES,) "Sketch of the Life of J. Barclay, author of the Argenis," 1786; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Barclay, (JOHN,) a Scottish theologian, born in 1645. He wrote a "Description of the Roman Catholic Church," (1689.) Died in 1710.

Barclay, (JOHN,) a Scottish physician, who lived about 1620, was the author of a eulogy on tobacco, entitled "Nepenthes, seu de Nicotianæ Herbæ Viribus."

Barclay, (JOHN,) born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1734, was the founder of a religious sect called Barclayans, or Bereans, a name derived from a passage in the Acts of the Apostles xvii. 11. His theological works were published in three volumes. Died in 1798.

Barclay, (JOHN,) a Scottish physician and writer on anatomy, born in Perthshire in 1760. He died in 1826, leaving to the Royal College of Surgeons his anatomical collection, since called the Barclayan Museum.

Barclay, (ROBERT,) an eminent writer and an apologist for the Society of Friends, was born at Gordonstown, in Morayshire, Scotland, on the 23d of December, 1648. He was the eldest son of Colonel David Barclay of Ury and Catherine Gordon, who was descended from the noble family of Huntley. He was educated in Paris at the Scots College, of which his uncle was principal. He learned to write and speak Latin with facility and correctness, and after he left Paris studied Greek and Hebrew. About 1664 he returned to Scotland, in obedience to the will of his father, who had recently adopted the principles professed by George Fox. Robert Barclay entered into fellowship with the Society of Friends in 1667, and became a minister of the gospel. He was endowed by nature with talents of a high order, and possessed the moral courage and energy requisite for a reformer.

In 1670 he began to defend the principles of the Friends against the erroneous charges and misrepresentations of their opponents, by a treatise entitled "Truth cleared of Calumnies." He married Christian Mollison about 1670. In 1672 he felt himself impelled by a sense of duty to walk through the streets of Aberdeen clothed in sackcloth and ashes. To explain and defend the doctrines of the Friends, he published a "Catechism and Confession of Faith," (1675,) "The Anarchy of the Ranters," (1676,)* and "Theological Propositions," ("Theses Theologicæ," about 1676.)

In company with George Fox and William Penn, he visited Germany on a religious mission in 1677. About this date he and his father were imprisoned in Aberdeen on account of their religious profession. His principal work is "An Apology for the True Christian Divinity, as the same is held forth and preached by the People called in scorn Quakers," (1678,) which was originally written and published in Latin, and afterwards translated into English by the author. This work is characterized by great logical acumen, and has been highly commended by eminent critics of different denominations.

In 1679 he obtained from Charles II. a charter for erecting his estate of Ury into a free barony with civil and criminal jurisdiction. He published in the same year a vindication of his "Apology," which had been attacked by several writers. In 1682 he was appointed governor of the province of East Jersey; but he sent a deputy, and never went to America himself. During the last years of his life he enjoyed the favour of James II. He died at Ury in October, 1690, aged about forty-two, leaving three sons and four daughters. One of the sons, named David, was a merchant of London, and is said to have entertained three successive monarchs, George I., George II., and George III., when they visited the city.

See JOSEPH GURNEY BEVAN, "Life of Robert Barclay," 1802; SEWEL, "History of the Quakers:" JOHN BARCLAY, "History of Friends in Scotland."

Barclay, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish jurist, born in Aberdeenshire about 1540. He studied in France under the

* This title was afterwards exchanged for a "Treatise on Christian Discipline."

celebrated Cujas and Leconte, and in 1578 became professor of law at Pont-à-Mousson. In 1603 he visited England; but, failing to meet with patronage from James I., on account of his being a Catholic, he soon returned to France, and in 1605 was appointed professor of law at Angers. Among his principal works are a treatise on regal power, ("De Regno et Regali Potestate," 1600,) and "On the Power of the Pope." The latter was published after his death by his son John Barclay, the author of "Argenis." Barclay is ranked among the first jurists of his time. Died in 1606.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Barclay de Tolly, bär'klā' dẹh to'le', (MICHAEL,) PRINCE, a celebrated Russian field-marshal, of Scottish extraction, born in Livonia about 1755, early distinguished himself in the wars against Turkey, Sweden, and Poland, between 1788 and 1794, and in 1806 took part in the Polish campaign against the French. He was made lieutenant-general after the battle of Eylau, where he was severely wounded, and in 1810 was appointed minister of war. In 1812 he obtained the command of the army of the West, but after the battle of Smolensk he was superseded by Kootoosov. At Borodino, Barclay commanded the right wing, and by his skilful retreat contributed to save the remnant of the Russian army. He subsequently held the chief command at Bautzen, Culm, and Leipsic, and in 1814 was created a field-marshal. He died in 1818, having been previously made a prince of the empire.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bar'co, del, (ALONSO,) an eminent Spanish landscape-painter, born at Madrid in 1645; died in 1685.

Barco, del, (JUAN RODRIGUEZ GARCIA,) a Spanish painter who was employed by the Duke of Alva to adorn with frescos his castle of Barco d'Avila, which received its name from the artist.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Barcokheba, bar-kok'e-bā, also written **Bar-Cochba** or **Barchochebas**, (originally **Simeon**,) a celebrated Jewish impostor under the reign of Hadrian. Claiming to be the Messiah, he excited an insurrection among the Jews, A.D. 131, and took possession of Jerusalem and many fortified places. After a sanguinary contest and immense loss on both sides, the city was retaken by the Roman general Julius Seve'rus, and Barcokheba, after an obstinate defence in the fortress of Bethar, killed, in 136 A.D.

Barcos, de, dẹh bär'kos', (MARTIN,) a French theologian, born at Bayonne in 1600, studied at Louvain under the celebrated Jansenius. In 1644 he succeeded his uncle, Duvergier de Hauranne, as abbot of Saint-Cyran. He was a friend of Arnauld, and published, among other works in defence of Jansenism, an "Exposition of the Faith of the Church touching Grace and Predestination," (1697.) Died in 1678.

Bard, (JOHN,) an American physician, born near Philadelphia in 1716. He practised many years in the city of New York, to which he removed in 1743, and attained eminence in his profession. He was elected president of the Medical Society of New York about 1788. Died in 1799.

Bard, (SAMUEL,) an eminent physician, born in Philadelphia in April, 1742, was a son of Dr. John Bard, and a grandson of Peter Bard, a French Protestant refugee. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he passed about three years and was received as an inmate in the family of Dr. Robertson the historian. Having graduated as M.D. in 1765, he began to practise in the city of New York in 1767. About the end of the Revolutionary war he was selected by General Washington as his family physician. He published a treatise on "Angina Suffocativa," and a treatise on "Obstetrics," (1807.) In 1813 he was chosen president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Dr. Bard was an active and efficient promoter of benevolent enterprises. Died in May, 1821.

See Rev. JOHN MCVICKER, "Life of Samuel Bard," 1822; S. D. GROSS, "American Medical Biography," 1861.

Bard, (WILLIAM,) an American merchant, born in the city of New York in 1777. He was the first president of the New York Life Insurance Company, which he and others organized about 1830. Died in 1853.

Bardaji y Azara, de, dā bar-dā-hee' e ā-thā'rā, (Don EUSEBIO,) a Spanish statesman, born in the province of Cuenca in 1765, was employed in various important missions, and rose to be minister of foreign affairs and *procer* of the kingdom in 1834. He favoured the French policy, and opposed the ministry of Calatrava. Died in 1844.

Bar'das, brother of the empress Theodora, was, on the death of the emperor Theophilus of Constantinople, appointed one of the tutors to his son Michael III. Having caused his colleague Theoctistes to be put to death, and confined his sister in a cloister, he assumed the title of Cæsar, but was afterwards supplanted in the favour of Michael by Basil the Macedonian, and assassinated by order of the emperor, 866 A.D.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Bar'das Scle'rus, a distinguished general under the Byzantian emperor John Zimisces, who had married his sister. After the death of Zimisces, he revolted against the emperor Basil II., and was for a time nearly always victorious. But at length, having been worsted by Bardas Phocas, and weary of his stormy life, he became reconciled to the emperor. Died about 990 A.D.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Barde, de la, dẹh lä bärd, [Lat. LABARDÆ'US,] (JEAN,) a French diplomatist, born at Marolles-sur-Seine about 1600, was patronized by Cardinal Mazarin. He was for many years French ambassador in Switzerland. He wrote, in Latin, a valuable history of his own times. Died in 1692.

Bardeleben, von, fon bar'dẹh-lā'bẹn, (KURT,) a Prussian statesman, born in 1796, was a deputy from Königsberg to the National Assembly at Frankfort, and in 1848 to the National Assembly of Prussia. Died February 13, 1854.

Bar-de-sā'nēs, an eminent Syrian writer, and founder of a sect called Bardesanians, was born at Edessa, and lived about 170–200 A.D. He is called a heretic by some writers. It is said, however, that he wrote several works against heretics. He composed in the Syriac language many psalms or hymns of remarkable beauty, and a dialogue on Fate.

See F. STRUNZ, "Historia Bardesanis," 1710.

Bardet, bär'dā', (PIERRE,) a French advocate, born in Bourbonnais in 1591, published "Recueil d'Arrêts du Parlement de Paris," 1690. Died in 1685.

Bardi, (DONATO.) See DONATELLO.

Bardi, bar'dee, (GIOVANNI,) Count of Vernio, an Italian miscellaneous writer, born at Florence, was patronized by Pope Urban VIII.

Bardi, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian monk and historian, born at Florence about 1544. Among his works we may name his "Universal Chronology from the Creation of Adam to 1581." Died in 1593.

Bardi, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian physician and philosopher, born at Rapallo in 1603, became professor of philosophy at Pisa. He wrote, in Latin, several treatises on theology and medicine. He lived at Rome from 1651 to 1667. Died in 1670.

Bardi, (PIETRO,) Count of Vernio, son of Giovanni, noticed above, an Italian *littérateur*, born at Florence, lived about 1640. He translated into Italian the essays of Maximus Tyrius.

Bardi, de', dā bar'dee, (DEA,) an Italian nun of the fifteenth century, was the author of a burlesque poem entitled "Ode on the Death of a Jackdaw."

Bardili, bar-dee'lee, (CHRISTOPH GOTTFRIED,) a German metaphysical philosopher, born at Blaubeuren in 1761, became professor of philosophy at Stuttgart in 1794. His principal work is entitled "Sketch of First Logic," in which he opposes the system of Kant and favours the philosophy of absolute identity, ("Identitäts-Philosophie.") Died in 1808.

Bardili, (JOHANN **Wendel**—wĕn'dẹl,) a German writer of travels, born at Reutlingen; died in 1740.

Bardin, bär'dăn', (ÉTIENNE ALEXANDRE,) a French general, born in Paris in 1774, was a son of Jean Bardin the painter. Died in 1840. His most important work

is a very extensive and complete military dictionary, entitled "Dictionnaire de l'Armée de Terre," the last part of which has been published since his death.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Bardin, (GUILLAUME,) a French jurist, wrote a "Chronicle of Languedoc," (from 1031 to 1454.)

Bardin, (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Montbar in 1732, was director of the School of Fine Arts at Orléans, and a member of the Institute. He numbered among his pupils Regnault and David. Died in 1809.

See CHAUDRUC DE CRAZANNES, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Bardin," 1809.

Bardin, (PIERRE,) an eminent French jurist, born at Toulouse, lived about 1420.

Bardin, (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1590, was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1637.

Bardon, a French painter. See DANDRÉ-BARDON.

Bardon de Brun, bȧR'dôN' dẹh brŭN, (BERNARD,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Limoges, wrote a tragedy in verse entitled "Saint James." Died in 1625.

See ÉTIENNE PETIOT, "Vie de B. Bardon," 1636.

Bardou, bȧR'doo', (JEAN,) a French *littérateur* and ecclesiastic, born in 1729, wrote, among other works, "The History of Laurent Marcel, or the Unprejudiced Observer," (1770.) Died in 1803.

Bardou, (OSCAR FRANÇOIS,) a French actor, born at Montpellier about 1804.

Bardozzi, bar-dot'see, (JÁNOS,) a Hungarian writer, born about 1740, wrote a continuation of Wagner's "Analecta Scepusii." Died in 1819.

Bar-dÿl'lis [Gr. *Βάρδυλλις*] or **Bardylis**, a robber chief, who lived about 400 B.C., rose to be King of Illyria. He made war upon Perdiccas III. of Macedonia, whom he defeated and killed in 360 B.C.

Bardzinski, bard-zin'skee, (JAN ALAN,) a Polish theologian and scholar of the seventeenth century. He translated Lucan's "Pharsalia" into Polish verse, and also made a translation of Seneca's tragedies and Boethius's "Consolations of Philosophy."

Baré, bȧ'rȧ', or **Baret**, a Frenchwoman, born in Burgundy in 1741, accompanied the botanist Commerson, disguised as a man, in his voyage with Bougainville in 1766. Commerson named several plants in her honour.

Bare'bone or **Bar'bone**, (PRAISE-GOD,) a noted English fanatic, originally a leather-dealer, was a member of Cromwell's Parliament in 1653, which is known in history by his name. On the arrival of General Monk, Barebone headed a large procession of the people with a petition to Parliament against the restoration of Charles II.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Barella, bȧ-rĕl'lȧ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian Jesuit and writer, born at Milan; died in 1687.

Barellas, bȧ-rĕl'yȧs, (ESTEBAN,) a Spanish writer, published a historical romance entitled "History of the Counts of Barcelona, Bernardo Barcino and his son Zinofre," (1600.)

Barendsen. See BARENTS.

Barentin, bȧ'rôN'tȧN', (CHARLES LOUIS FRANÇOIS **de Paule**—dẹh pōl,) a French statesman, born in 1738, succeeded Lamoignon in 1788 as keeper of the seals under Louis XVI. He was the originator of several unpopular measures, for which he was denounced by Mirabeau as one of the most dangerous advisers of the king. Upon this, he resigned his post; but after the restoration he was appointed honorary chancellor by Louis XVIII. Died in 1819.

Barentin-Montchal, de, dẹh bȧ'rôN'tȧN' môN'shȧl', (LOUIS,) VISCOUNT, a French general and *littérateur*, brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1737. He served in the Seven Years' war, and subsequently commanded the guard of Louis XVIII. at Mittau. He wrote a treatise "On Ancient and Historical Geography," (1807.) Died in 1824.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Barentin-Montchal, de, MADAME, wife of the preceding, wrote an "Abridged History of the Old and New Testament for Children and Youth," (1804.)

Barents, bȧ'rênts, or **Barendsen**, bȧ'rênt-sẹn, (DIETRICH,) also called **Bernard Dirk**, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1534. He studied in Italy under Titian, with whom he formed an intimate friendship, and whose portrait he painted. His picture of "Judith" is ranked among his master-pieces. Died in 1592.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Barentz or **Barendz**, bȧ'rênts, written also **Barentzen**, (WILLEM,) a Dutch navigator of the sixteenth century, who attempted, in 1594, a voyage to China by way of the Arctic Sea, and reached 78° of latitude. His account of the expedition, translated into French, is contained in the "Histoire générale des Voyages."

Barère de Vieuzac, bȧ'rair' dẹh ve-uh'zȧk', (BERTRAND,) a French Jacobin demagogue, born at Tarbes, in Gascony, in 1755. He entered public life as deputy to the States-General in 1789, and was elected to the Convention in 1792. He voted for the death of the king, and for some time acted with the Girondists. In April, 1793, he was chosen a member of the committee of public safety. He deserted the Girondists at the critical time of their contest with the Jacobins; and after the supreme executive power was usurped by a committee of nine, (July, 1793,) he was the reporter or organ of that atrocious committee. The flowery style with which he adorned the measures of a merciless proscription procured him the designation of the "Anacreon of the guillotine." He first proposed that "terror should be the order of the day." In 1794 a schism occurred in the committee. On one side were Robespierre, Saint-Just, and Couthon; on the other, Billaud and Collot. Barère waited to see which side should prove the stronger. On the 9th Thermidor he spoke against Robespierre in the Convention, and moved that his head be cut off without trial. Barère, Collot, and Billaud were condemned to deportation in 1795, but the first escaped from prison and found means to avoid that penalty. He was banished as a regicide in 1816, and returned to France in 1830. Died in 1841. The "Mémoires de Barère" were edited by H. Carnot and David d'Angers, (4 vols., 1843.)

"Compared with him," says Macaulay, "Fouché seems honest; Billaud seems humane; Hébert seems to rise into dignity. . . . He had become a murderer merely for his safety, and continued to be a murderer merely for his pleasure."

See MACAULAY'S "Essays;" M. CARNOT, "Notice historique sur Barère," 1842.

Baret, bȧ'rȧ', (JACQUES **de la Galanderie**—dẹh lȧ gȧ'lôNd'rè',) a French lawyer and writer, born at Tours in 1579; died about 1650.

Baret, (JEAN,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Tours in 1511.

Baret, (JEAN,) a French historian, published a "History of the Last Troubles in Moldavia," (Paris, 1620.)

Baret, (RENÉ,) grandson of the jurist Jean Baret, lived about 1650–70. He wrote a work on the "Knowledge of Horses and their Diseases," (1661.)

Baretti, bȧ-ret'tee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian writer, born at Turin in 1716. In 1751 he visited London, where he taught Italian, and, having been befriended by Dr. Johnson and other distinguished men, was appointed secretary for the foreign correspondence of the Royal Academy. He published an "Italian and English Dictionary," (1760,) an "Italian Grammar," an "Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy," (1768,) and (in English) "Travels through Spain, Portugal, and France," (1770,) which is praised in the highest terms by Dr. Johnson. The first-named work is still in use. He also wrote, in French, an essay "On Shakspeare and Voltaire," in which he exposes the ignorance of the latter with regard to the English language and literature. Died in 1789. Dr. Johnson observes of Baretti, "There are strong powers in his mind. He has not, indeed, many hooks, but with what hooks he has he grapples very forcibly."

See BOSWELL, "Life of Johnson;" GIUSEPPE FRANCHI, "Notizie intorno alla Vita de G. Baretti," 1790.

Barezzi, bȧ-rĕt'see, (STEFANO,) a Milanese painter of the nineteenth century, noted as having discovered a process for transferring frescos to wooden tables.

Barfod, bar'fod, (PAUL FREDERIK,) a Danish historian, born at Grenaae, in Jutland, in 1811. He wrote a

"History of Denmark and Norway under Frederick III.," "The Jews in Denmark," and "Biography of the Rantzau Family." He edited for a time a journal advocating the union of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark under one government. Died June 15, 1896.

Barfuss, bar'fōōss, (JOHANN ALBRECHT,) COUNT OF, a Prussian general, born in 1631, served with distinction against the Turks in Hungary in 1691. Died in 1704.

Bargagli, bar-gäl'yee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian jurist and dramatic writer, brother of Scipione, noticed below, was the author of "La Pellegrina," a comedy, and a work entitled "Dialogo dei Giuochi," an explanation of the social games of Italy. Died in 1586.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Bargagli, (SCIPIONE,) a distinguished Italian writer, born at Sienna, published a series of historical sketches and tales entitled "Trattenimenti," ("Entertainments,") and a treatise "On Devices," ("Dell' Imprese,") explaining the origin and signification of devices in the age of chivalry. He was created a count palatine by the emperor Rudolph II. Died in 1612.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Bargedé, bärzh'dä', (NICOLAS or NICOLLE,) a French *littérateur* and poet, born at Vezelay about 1550.

Bargeo or **Bargæus.** See ANGELIO.

Bargès, bär'zhès', (ANTOINE,) a musician, apparently of French extraction, was chapel-master at the Casa Grande at Venice about 1530.

Bargès, (JEAN JOSEPH LÉANDRE,) a French ecclesiastic and Orientalist, born at Auriol in 1810, was appointed in 1842 professor of Hebrew in the faculty of theology in Paris. He published treatises on the church history and antiquities of Africa and the city of Tlemcen, and "On the Temple of Baal at Marseilles."

Bargeton, bärzh'tôn', (DANIEL,) a French jurist, born at Uzès about 1678, was the author of a collection of letters advocating taxation of the clergy. Died in 1757.

Bargiel, bar-gēl', (WOLDEMAR,) a German musician, teacher, and composer, born at Berlin, October 3, 1828. He has published various orchestral and chamber works, piano-forte pieces, etc. Since 1874 he has been a teacher in the Royal High School for Music at Berlin.

Barginet, bär'zhe'nä', (ALEXANDRE PIERRE,) a French political writer and novelist, born at Grenoble in 1798. Died in 1843.

Bar'grave, (ISAAC,) an English divine, born in 1586, became Dean of Canterbury. Died in 1642.

Bar'ham, (HENRY,) an English naturalist of the eighteenth century, resided many years in the West Indies. He wrote an account of the vegetable productions of South America and the West Indies, entitled "Hortus Americanus."

Barham, (RICHARD HARRIS,) an English divine and humorous writer, born at Canterbury in 1788. He studied at Oxford, and was subsequently appointed rector of Saint Augustine and Saint Faith in London. His "Ingoldsby Legends," a series of tales in verse, appeared in "Bentley's Miscellany" in 1837, and were received with great favour. He was also one of the principal contributors to Gorton's "Biographical Dictionary," and wrote for "Blackwood's Magazine" a story of college life, entitled "My Cousin Nicholas." Barham was a friend of Sydney Smith, Theodore Hook, and other celebrated wits of the time. For a severe but not unjust criticism on the "Ingoldsby Legends," see the "New Spirit of the Age," (London, 1844.) Died in 1845. In 1870 appeared his "Life and Letters," and in 1880 the "Ingoldsby Lyrics," both edited by his son.

Barhebræus. See ABOOLFARAJ, (GREGORIUS.)

Baricelli, bä-re-chel'lee, or **Baricello,** bä-re-chel'lo, (GIULIO CESARE,) an Italian physician, born at San Marco about 1580.

Barile, bä-ree'lä, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter and skilful sculptor in wood, born about 1520. He was the master of Andrea del Sarto.

Barile, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian theologian, flourished between 1700 and 1725.

Barili, bä-ree'lee, (ANTONIO DI NERI,) an Italian sculptor and architect, worked at Sienna from 1485 till 1511.

Barilli, bä-rèl'lee, (LUDOVICO,) a celebrated Italian vocalist, born at Módena about 1767, was for many years director of the Italian Opera in Paris.

Barillon, bä're'yôn', a French diplomatist, was ambassador at the court of London in the reign of James II. He was ordered to leave England by William of Orange about the end of 1688. "His political career," according to Macaulay, "had brought great calamities both on the house of Stuart and on the house of Bourbon." ("History of England," vol. iii. chap. xii.)

Barillon, (JEAN,) called also **Jehan Bourdel,** a French historian, born at Issoire, wrote a "History of the First Six Years of the Reign of Francis I.," (unpublished.) Died in 1553.

Barillon, de, deh bä're'yôn', (HENRI,) Bishop of Luçon, born in Auvergne in 1639; died in 1699.

Baring, (ALEXANDER.) See ASHBURTON, LORD.

Baring, bä'ring, (DANIEL EBERHARD,) a German scholar, born near Hildesheim in 1690, was the author of a work on diplomacy, entitled "Clavis Diplomatica." Died in 1753.

Baring, (EVERARD,) a German scholar and teacher, born at Lubeck in 1608, taught at Hanover. Died in 1659.

Bā'ring, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English financier and capitalist, born at or near Exeter in 1740, was the father of Lord Ashburton, and founder of the great banking-house of Baring & Company, London. Died in 1810.

Baring, (Sir FRANCIS THORNHILL,) LORD NORTHBROOK, a statesman, born in 1796, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Sir Thomas Baring. He was a lord of the treasury from 1830 to 1834, joint secretary to the treasury from 1835 to 1839, and chancellor of the exchequer from 1839 to 1841. In the cabinet of Lord John Russell he was first lord of the admiralty, 1849–52. Died September 6, 1866.

Baring, (THOMAS,) an eminent financier, brother of Sir Francis T. Baring, was born in 1800. In 1835 he was elected to Parliament for Great Yarmouth, and in 1844 for Huntingdon. He was for a time the principal manager of the banking-house of Baring & Co. Died in 1873.

Baring, (Sir THOMAS,) eldest son of Sir Francis, born in 1772, was a member of Parliament from 1830 to 1832. He was a patron of art, and the owner of a choice collection of pictures. Died April 3, 1848.

Baring-Gould, (SABINE,) an English clergyman and author, was born at Exeter, January 28, 1834. He graduated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, took orders in the church in 1865, and became in 1871 rector of East Mersea, in Essex. He is the author of many curious works, among them "The Paths of the Just," (1854,) "Iceland, its Scenes and Sagas," (1861,) "Book of Werewolves," (1865,) "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," (1866,) "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief," (2 vols., 1870,) "Lost and Hostile Gospels," "Lives of the Saints," (15 vols., 1872–77,) "Village Sermons," (1875–84,) "The Vicar of Morwenstow," (1876,) "Germany, Past and Present," (1879,) etc. Died 1924.

Barisani, bä-re-zä'nee, (JOSEPH,) a German physician and medical writer, born in 1756; died in 1787.

Barisano, bä-re-sä'no, (FRANCESCO DOMENICO,) an Italian physician and scientific writer, born at Alba about 1650.

Barison, bä're-sôn', or **Bar'riso,** the heir of the kingdom of Sardinia, was made king of that country in 1154 by the assistance of Frederick Barbarossa, to whom he offered a tribute of four thousand silver marks. He was subsequently detained a prisoner by the Genoese, as a hostage for the money they had advanced for the tribute.

See CARL ANDREAS BEL, "Dissertatio de Barrisone," 1766.

Barisoni, bä-re-sō'nee, (ALBERTINO,) an Italian jurist and ecclesiastic, born in 1587, became professor of the Pandects at Padua in 1631, and Bishop of Ceneda in 1653. Died in 1667.

Baritu, bä're-too, (GEORGE,) a distinguished Wallachian scholar and journalist, born in Transylvania in 1812, published in 1853 a "German-Roumanian Dictionary."

Barjaud, bär'zhō', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur* and soldier, born at Montluçon in 1785. He served under Napoleon in the campaigns of 1812 and '13, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Leipsic, (1813.) He was the author of "National Odes" and other works.

Bar'kah Khân I., called also **Barbacan**, a famous Kharizmian chief, who, having formed an alliance with Nejm-ed-Deen, Aiyoobite Sultan of Egypt, took Jerusalem from the Christians in 1244 and slaughtered all the inhabitants who had not escaped. A quarrel breaking out soon after between the Sultan and Barkah Khan, the latter was slain in battle in 1246.

Barkah Khan, sometimes called **Bor'ga**, second Mogul ruler of Kapchak, succeeded his brother Bâtoo (Bâtu) in 1255, and waged war against the Russians and Persians. He founded the city of Serai, on the Volga, and was a liberal patron of learning. Died about 1265.

Bar'ker, (ANDREW,) an English merchant of Bristol, in 1576 fitted out two vessels to the West Indies at his own expense, in order to avenge the injuries he had received from the Spaniards at Teneriffe.

Barker, (BENJAMIN,) an English landscape-painter of superior merit, was a brother of Thomas Barker, the inventor of the panorama. Died in 1838.

Barker, (CHARLES SPACKMAN,) a celebrated English organ-builder, and inventor of the pneumatic lever and electric action in organ-playing, was born at Bath, October 10, 1806. He perfected his inventions about 1832, and went to France, where their merits were recognized by Cavaillé Col, then employed in building a large organ for the church of Saint-Denis, in Paris. Died at Maidstone November 26, 1879.

Barker, (DAVID,) an American poet, born in Exeter, Maine, in 1816; died in 1874. A posthumous collection of his poems, edited by his brother, appeared in 1876.

Barker, (EDMUND HENRY,) an English classical scholar, born in Yorkshire in 1788. He published a "Greek and English Lexicon," (1831,) "Classical Recreations," and "Parriana," a collection of criticisms and anecdotes relating to his friend Dr. Parr. He was also a contributor to the "Classical Journal," and edited several Latin classics, and the "Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ" of Henri Estienne, (Stephanus.) Died in 1839.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," May, 1839.

Barker, (FORDYCE,) M.D., an American physician, born at Wilton, Maine, March 2, 1818. He was in part educated in Boston and in Paris, having studied first at Bowdoin College. He was professor of midwifery in the medical school connected with Bowdoin College, (1845–49,) also in the New York Medical College from 1850 to 1857. In 1860 he took a similar professorship in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He published many professional and other papers. Died May 30, 1891.

Barker, (GEORGE,) F.R.S., of Birmingham, an Englishman noted for his public spirit and liberal support of benevolent enterprises. Died in 1845, aged about seventy.

Barker, (GEORGE FREDERIC,) a physicist and chemist, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 14, 1835. Early in life he was employed in a manufactory of philosophical instruments. He studied in the scientific school of Yale College, (1856–58,) and graduated as M.D. at Albany in 1863. He was assistant instructor in chemistry in the medical department of Harvard University from 1858 to 1861, was elected professor of chemistry in Wheaton College, Illinois, in 1861, and acted as professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Albany in 1862–63. In 1864 he was chosen professor of natural sciences in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and in 1867 professor of physiological chemistry and toxicology in the medical department of Yale College. In 1873 he was appointed a professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of a text-book on Chemistry, and of many scientific papers. In 1881 he was made a commander of the legion of honour Died in 1910.

Barker, (JAMES NELSON,) an American dramatic writer, born in Philadelphia in 1784. He produced two comedies, "Tears and Smiles," (1807,) and "How to Try a Lover," (1817,) and a tragedy, "Superstition," (1823.) Died in 1858.

Barker, (JOHN,) an English physician, who wrote an "Essay on the Conformity of Ancient and Modern Medicine in the Treatment of Acute Diseases." Died in 1748.

Barker, (JOHN,) an English diplomatist, born in Derbyshire, became in 1826 British consul to Alexandria, and subsequently consul-general in Egypt. Died in 1850.

Barker, (Lady MARY ANN,) an English writer, born in the island of Jamaica, of which her father, the Hon. W. G. Stewart, was island secretary. At two years of age she was sent to England to be educated, and in 1850 returned to Jamaica. In 1852 she married Captain G. R. Barker, of the Royal Artillery, who was afterwards made K.C.B. for services in the field. He died in 1860, and in 1865 Lady Barker married Mr. Frederick Napier Broome, whom she accompanied to New Zealand. Her experiences there were incorporated in a book entitled "Station-Life in New Zealand," (1869,) the success of which encouraged her to further literary work. Among her works are "Stories About," "A Christmas-Cake in Four Quarters," "Spring Comedies," etc.

Barker, (MATTHEW HENRY,) an English novelist, born about 1790. His novels are mostly sketches of sea-life, and first appeared in the "Literary Gazette," "Bentley's Miscellany," and other journals, under the name of "The Old Sailor," and other pseudonyms. Among the most popular of these are "The Greenwich Pensioners," "Tough Yarns," and "Hamilton King." In 1828 Barker became editor of the "Nottingham Mercury." Died in 1846.

Bar'ker, (ROBERT,) a distinguished artist, and inventor of the panorama, born in the county of Meath, Ireland, in 1739. He exhibited in Edinburgh in 1788 a panoramic view of that city, and subsequently a panorama of London in Leicester Square. Among his most admired pieces are the battles of Trafalgar and Copenhagen. Died in 1806.

Barker, (THOMAS,) an English painter of landscapes and rural subjects, born in Monmouthshire in 1769. Among his master-pieces is the "Woodman and the Gypsy." Died in 1847.

Barker, (THOMAS JONES,) an English painter, son of the preceding, was born at Bath in 1815. In 1835 he went to Paris and became a pupil of Horace Vernet. He exhibited at the Paris *Salon*, where he gained three medals, and painted several historical pictures for Louis Philippe. In England he became noted as a portrait-painter and a painter of military subjects. Died March 27, 1882.

Barker, (WHARTON,) banker and editor, born at Philadelphia, May 1, 1846. He engaged in the banking business, and was made the financial agent of Russia in the United States in 1878. He founded the "Penn Monthly" in 1869, and merged it in the "American" in 1880. He is a prominent advocate of free silver, and was chosen in 1898 by the Anti-fusion Populists as their candidate for President in 1900. Died 1921.

Barkey, bar'kī, (NICOLAUS,) a German scholar and theologian, born at Bremen in 1709. He published the "Museum of the Hague," ("Museum Haganum,") "Bibliotheca Bremensis Nova," (1760,) and other miscellaneous works. Died in 1788.

Barkham. See BARCHAM, (JOHN.)

Barkhausen, bark'hŏw'zĕn, (HEINRICH LUDWIG WILLIBALD,) a German writer on political economy, born in 1742, was the author of "Letters on the Policy of the Corn Trade," and other works. Died in 1813.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Barkiarokh or **Barkyaroc**, bark'yâ-rok', fourth Persian prince of the Seljookian dynasty, succeeded his father Malik-Shah in 1092. He died in 1104.

Bark'lȳ, (Sir HENRY,) born in London in 1815, was governor of various colonies, from 1848 to 1876.

Bar'kok', first Sultan of the Circassian Mamelukes, or Borgites, possessed himself of the throne of Egypt in 1390, after overthrowing the Baharite or Tartar dynasty. He was a promoter of learning, and founded a college at Cairo. Died in 1398.

Barkow, bar'ko, (HANS KARL LEOPOLD,) a German anatomist and physiologist, born in the isle of Rugen about 1798, published "Monstra animalium duplicia per anatomen indagata," (1830–36.)

Barks'dale, (CLEMENT,) an English divine and writer born in Gloucestershire in 1609, was the author of a "Lite of Grotius," and a collection of poems. Died in 1687.

Barks'dale, (WILLIAM,) an American general, born in Tennessee in 1821. He removed to Mississippi

studied law, and was elected to Congress about 1853. He was a violent partisan of slavery and disunion. He was killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Bar'la-am, a monk of the order of Saint Basil, whose original name was **Bernard**, born at Seminara, in Calabria, about 1290. He resided several years at Constantinople, where he became thoroughly versed in the Greek language, and, after his return, was appointed in 1342 Bishop of Gerace, in the kingdom of Naples. Died in 1348.

Barland. See BAARLAND.

Barlæus. See BAERLE, (CASPAR VAN.)

Barles, bȧrl, (LOUIS,) a French physician of the seventeenth century, translated several medical works from the Dutch of De Graaf.

Barlesio, bar-lā'ze-o, written also **Barlezio**, [Lat. BARLE'TIUS,] (MARINO,) a historian, born at Scutari, in Albania, wrote, among other works in Latin, "The Life and Actions of Scanderbeg," (1506,) which has been translated into several languages.

Barletta, bar-let'tȧ, (GABRIELLO,) a popular Italian preacher, born in the kingdom of Naples, lived about 1450–80. His sermons have been often reprinted.

Barlotta, bar-lot'tȧ, (GIUSEPPE,) a Sicilian poet and *littérateur*, born at Trapani in 1654.

Bar'lōw, (FRANCIS,) a distinguished English painter and engraver, born in Lincolnshire about 1625. His representations of landscapes, birds, and fishes are particularly admired. Among his best works are the illustrations for an edition of Æsop's "Fables," which he also etched, and a "Book of Birds," engraved by Faithorne.

Bar'lōw, (FRANCIS CHANNING,) an American general, born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1834. Before the breaking out of the rebellion he followed the legal profession. He enlisted as a private in April, 1861, became a colonel about May, 1862, and served with distinction at the battles of Fair Oaks, June 1, and Antietam, September 17. He was appointed a brigadier-general about September, 1862. He commanded a division at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House, May, 1864; also in an assault on Petersburg in June. In November, 1865, he was elected secretary of state by the Republicans of New York. Died Jan. 11, 1896.

Barlow, (GEORGE,) an English poet, born in London, June 19, 1847, was educated at Harrow, and at Exeter College, Oxford. His books include "Poems and Sonnets," (3 vols., 1871,) "A Life's Love," (1873,) "Under the Dawn," (1874.)

Barlow, (JANE,) the daughter of Rev. Dr. Barlow, of Trinity College, Dublin, is the author of "Irish Idylls," (1892,) "Bogland Studies," "Kerrigan's Quality," "The Mockers of the Shallow Waters," etc.

Barlow, (JOEL,) an American poet and patriot, born at Reading, Connecticut, in 1755, graduated at Yale College in 1778. He studied theology, was licensed as a Congregational minister, and joined the army as a chaplain. When the army was disbanded, in 1783, he settled at Hartford, began to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1785. Before this date he had married a sister of Abraham Baldwin. In 1787 he published "The Vision of Columbus," a poem, which obtained great popularity. He visited Europe in 1788, became a resident of Paris about 1792, and wrote several works to promote the principles of the French Revolution. During his residence in France he wrote a humorous poem on "Hasty Pudding," which was much admired.

Having enriched himself by commercial speculations in France, he returned to the United States in 1805, and settled on the Potomac near Washington. In 1808 he published his most elaborate work, "The Columbiad," an epic poem, which proved, however, in the opinion of most critics, a complete failure. He was appointed ambassador to France in 1811, and was invited by the French minister in the autumn of 1812 to a conference with Napoleon at Wilna, but before he arrived at that place he died, near Cracow, in December, 1812. "As an author," says R. W. Griswold, "he belonged to the first class of his time in America; and for his ardent patriotism, his public services, and the purity of his life, he deserves a distinguished rank among the men of our golden age." ("Poets and Poetry of America.")

Barlow, (NICHOLAS,) an English watchmaker, who invented a repeater clock about 1676.

Barlow, (PETER,) F.R.S., a distinguished English mathematician, born at Norwich in 1776. He became in 1806 one of the mathematical masters in the Royal Academy at Woolwich. He was afterwards a professor in that academy many years, and resigned the chair in 1847. He published an "Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers," (1811,) and a "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," (1814.) His "Essay on Magnetic Attractions" (1820) was highly prized. For his researches on magnetism he received the Copley medal in 1825. Among his valuable discoveries is a method of compensating or rectifying errors in the compass caused by the attraction of iron in ships. Died in 1862.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Barlow, (PETER WILLIAM,) an English railway engineer, a son of the preceding, was born at Woolwich, February 1, 1809. He built the Lambeth Bridge across the Thames, (1861,) and executed in 1869 a tunnel, on a new principle, under the Thames.

Barlow, (THOMAS,) an English divine and theologian, born in Westmoreland in 1607, became Bishop of Lincoln in 1675. He was the author of "The Case of Toleration in Matters of Religion," and several works on civil and canon law. Died in 1691.

See Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Barlow or Bar'lowe, (WILLIAM,) born in Essex county, England, became Bishop of Chichester in 1559. He wrote a work entitled "Cosmography," and several controversial treatises. Died in 1568.

Barlow or Barlowe, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and mathematician, son of the preceding, born in Pembrokeshire, was appointed Archdeacon of Salisbury in 1614. He was the first of his countrymen who wrote on the properties of the magnet, and he made important improvements in the mariner's compass. His principal work is entitled "The Navigator's Supply," (1597.) Died in 1625.

Bärmann or Baermann, bair'mȧn, (GEORGE FRIEDRICH,) a German mathematician of the eighteenth century, became professor of mathematics at Wittemberg. He published an edition of Euclid, and translated Lucian's "Master of Eloquence" into German. Died in 1769.

Bärmann or Baermann, (GEORG NIKOLAUS,) a German *littérateur*, born at Hamburg in 1785, was the author of a number of romances, tales, and dramas. He also made translations from the English, French, Spanish, and Italian, among which are several dramas of Calderon and Gozzi, and Sir Walter Scott's works. Died in 1850.

Barmecides, bar'mẹ-sīdz, (singular **Bar'mẹ-çīde**,) or **Bar'mą-çides**, [Fr. BARMÉCIDES, bȧr'mā'sēd'; Ger. BARMECIDEN, bar-mēt-see'dẹn; Lat. BARMAÇ'IDÆ,] written also **Barmekides**, a celebrated Persian family, which derived its name from Barmak or Barmek. His son Khaled-ben-Barmek was first minister of Al-Mahdee, by whom he was appointed tutor to his son the famous Haroun-al-Raschid. Yahya, son of Khaled, became vizier to Haroun, and by his eminent services contributed in a great degree to the glory of his sovereign's reign. Yahya's three sons, namely, Yahya, Jaafar, and Fadhl, after enjoying for a long time the favours and friendship of Haroun-al-Raschid, at length incurred his displeasure, and were put to death by his orders, together with nearly all their family, about 802 A.D. The virtues and the tragic fate of the Barmecides have been a favourite subject with Arabian poets and historians.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Bar'na-bas, [Gr. Βαρνάβας; Fr. BARNABÉ, bȧr'nā'bȧ',] SAINT, one of the early Christian apostles, was a native of the island of Cyprus, and was originally named Joseph. He accompanied Saint Paul on a religious mission to Antioch, and afterwards visited Cyprus with Mark. According to tradition, Barnabas founded the church in Milan, of which he was the first bishop. The writings attributed to him (a "Gospel" and an "Epistle," the latter of some importance) are generally regarded as apocryphal. The time and manner of his death are unknown.

Bar'nard, (DANIEL DEWEY,) LL.D., United States minister to Prussia, born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1797. In 1827 he was elected a representative to Congress, and was re-elected in 1839, 1841, and 1843. He was appointed minister to Prussia in 1850. For several years he edited a journal of education in New York. Died April 24, 1861.

Bar'nard, (Lady ANNE,) a Scottish poetess, whose maiden name was **Lindsay**, born in Fifeshire in 1750, was a daughter of the Earl of Balcarres. She wrote the ballad of "Auld Robin Gray." Died in 1825.

Bar'nard, (CHARLES,) an American author, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1835. He became a florist, and later a journalist. Among his works are "My Ten-Rod Farm," "Farming by Inches," "A Simple Flower-Garden," "The Strawberry-Garden," and various musical stories, including "The Soprano," etc. He also wrote "The Tone-Masters," (3 vols.,) and other works.

Barnard, (EDWARD EMERSON,) astronomer, was born at Nashville, Tennessee, December 16, 1857, graduated at Vanderbilt University 1887, was astronomer at the Lick Observatory 1887–95, and has since been professor of astronomy at the University of Chicago and astronomer at the Yerkes Observatory. In 1892 he discovered the fifth satellite of Jupiter. He has made other discoveries of importance and done much work in celestial photography. He has received gold medals from European societies. Died 1923.

Barnard, (FREDERICK A. P., LL.D.,) an American teacher and educational writer, born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1809. He graduated at Yale College, and became professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, etc. in the University of Alabama, (1838 to 1854,) and professor of mathematics and astronomy in the University of Mississippi, of which he was chosen president in 1856. In 1864 he was chosen president of Columbia College in New York, and in 1867 was United States Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. He published "Letters on College Government," "History of the United States Coast Survey," "Report on Machinery and Industrial Art," "Recent Progress of Science," and "The Metric System." Died April 27, 1889.

Barnard, (GEORGE GREY,) sculptor, was born at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1863. His works include "Two Natures," (in Metropolitan Museum, New York,) "The God Pan," (in Central Park,) "Brotherly Love," etc. He won especial distinction by his series of colossal statues made for the Pennsylvania State capitol and erected in 1911. These, entitled "Labor and Rest," "Love and Labor," etc., are among the finest examples of modern sculptural art.

Barnard, (HENRY,) an eminent American writer on education, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in January, 1811. He graduated at Yale College in 1830, and studied law. As a member of the legislature of Connecticut, to which he was elected about 1837, he rendered important services by the reorganization of the system of public schools. He became secretary of the board of education of Connecticut, and in this capacity wrote a number of able reports on public schools. He published, besides other works, "School Architecture," "Normal Schools in the United States," "Hints and Methods for the Use of Teachers," "National Education in Europe," "American Teachers and Educators," and "Benefactors of Education." In 1856 he was elected chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, (but soon resigned on account of ill health,) was president in 1865–67 of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and in 1868–70 was United States Commissioner of Education. Died in 1900.

Barnard, (Rev. JOHN,) a minor canon of St. Paul's during the reign of Charles I., published in 1641 the first English collection of cathedral music, under the title of "The First Book of Selected Church Musick."

Barnard, (JOHN,) an American divine, born in Boston in 1681. He was minister of Marblehead for more than fifty years, and published numerous sermons. He was distinguished for his sagacity in temporal affairs. Died in 1770.

Barnard, (JOHN G.,) an able American general and engineer, born in Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1815. He graduated at West Point in 1833, obtained a commission in the corps of engineers, and was employed many years on the defences of the coast. He became a captain in 1838, and served as engineer in the Mexican war, 1846–47. In the spring of 1861 he planned and superintended the fortifications of Washington. He was appointed chief of engineers of the army of the Potomac about July 2, 1861, and served at the battles of Gaines' Mill, June 27, and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He was chief engineer of the armies in the field, on the staff of General Grant, from June 5, 1864, to April 9, 1865. In December, 1865, he obtained the rank of colonel of engineers. During the war he was a member of many boards and commissions. He published a number of scientific and military works. Died May 14, 1882.

Barnar'do, (THOMAS JOHN,) philanthropist, was born in Ireland in 1845. While studying at London Hospital in 1866 he became interested in the condition of homeless children in the streets, established a "Home" for them in 1867, and has since founded and directed institutions in which thirty-six thousand orphan waifs have been rescued and trained for useful careers. He founded the Young Helpers' League in 1891. He wrote much on the subject of the reclamation of deserted children. Died Sept. 19, 1905.

Barnaud, bär'nō', (NICOLAS,) a French writer on alchemy and philosophy, born at Crest, in Dauphiny. He published, among other works, "The Mirror of the French," (1582,) a political treatise.

Barnave, bär'näv', (ANTOINE PIERRE JOSEPH MARIE,) a French revolutionist and orator, born at Grenoble in 1761. He acquired distinction as an advocate in his youth, and was elected to the States-General in 1789. He was one of the founders of the club called "Friends of the Constitution," one of the leaders of the popular party, and for a short time had much influence in the Assembly. He was the adversary of Mirabeau in a celebrated debate on the subject of the king's power to make war and peace. In 1791 he and two others were appointed as a committee to attend the king in his compulsory return from Varennes to Paris. His sympathy was excited for the royal captives, and he then became a defender of the throne with the constitution. His political career ended with the dissolution of the Assembly in September, 1791, and he was executed in November, 1793. He left several political treatises, one of which is entitled "Réflexions politiques."

Barn'by, (Sir JOSEPH,) an English organist and composer, born at York, August 12, 1838. He composed a motet, "King all Glorious," an oratorio, "Rebekah," and many hundreds of services, anthems, part-songs, trios, hymn-tunes, etc. He succeeded Gounod as conductor of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. Died in 1896.

Barnes, barnz, (ALBERT,) an eminent American divine, born at Rome, in the State of New York, in 1798. He graduated at Hamilton College in July, 1820, and in the autumn of the same year entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton. Having been licensed to preach in 1823, he was soon after ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Morristown, New Jersey. In 1830 he was called to the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, a position which he held for more than thirty years. In the controversy which led to a division of the church into the Old and New Schools he took an important part, and he was perhaps the most prominent and influential representative of the New-School doctrines. As a commentator on the Scriptures, Mr. Barnes had deservedly a high reputation. In his scriptural notes he combines extensive learning with great simplicity and clearness of exposition. It is estimated that the circulation of his "Notes on the New Testament," (11 vols.,) had up to the time of his death reached above a million volumes. He wrote numerous other works. Died in 1870.

Mr. Barnes took a decided stand against the iniquities of slavery at a time when such a course was as unpopular as it was unusual among the clergy of the United States.

Barnes, barnz, (BARNABY,) an English poet, born about 1569. He was the author of a "Divine Century of Spiritual Sonnets," and a tragedy entitled "The Devil's Charter." He also translated Cicero's "De Officiis."

Barnes, (DANIEL H.,) a Baptist minister and distinguished American conchologist, was one of the founders and teachers of the New York High School. He contributed to "Silliman's Journal" a number of articles on conchology, etc. Died in 1828.

Barnes, (JOHN,) an English Catholic theologian, who condemned in his writings some of the dogmas of the Romish Church, and was imprisoned nearly thirty years in the Inquisition, where he died. His principal works are "Catholico-Romanus Pacificus," (1680,) and an "Essay against Equivocations."

Barnes, (JOSHUA,) an English scholar, born in London in 1654, published editions of Euripides, Homer, and Anacreon. He also wrote a "History of Edward the Third," and a number of poems. Died in 1712.

Barnes, written also **Berners**, (JULIANA,) born in Essex, was prioress of the convent of Sopewell, near Saint Alban's. She wrote a treatise on hunting, hawking, etc., known as the "Book of Saint Alban's," (1486.)

See LINGARD, "History of England."

Barnes, (ROBERT,) an English Protestant theologian under the reign of Henry VIII., who appointed him one of his chaplains. He afterwards incurred the displeasure of the king, and was burnt at the stake by his order, (1540.) He wrote "Lives of the Popes from Saint Peter to Alexander II.," (1536,) with a preface by Luther.

Barnes, (THOMAS,) an able English editor, born about 1786. He was chief editor of the London "Times" for about twenty years, and one of the proprietors of the same. Died in 1841.

Barnes, (WILLIAM,) an English philologist, clergyman, and poet, born in Dorsetshire, February 22, 1800. He published various works. Died October 7, 1886.

Bar'nett, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born at Bedford in 1802. He composed popular songs, masses, and a successful English opera, entitled "The Mountain Sylph." Died April 17, 1890.

Barnett, (JOHN FRANCIS,) an English musical composer, born in 1837. He produced cantatas and oratorios, including "The Ancient Mariner," "Paradise and the Peri," etc. Died 1916.

Barnett, (MORRIS,) an English actor who successfully adapted the French drama "Monsieur Jacques," and others, to the English and American stage. Died in 1856.

Barneveldt, bar'neh-vĕlt, (JOHAN van Olden—vän old'en,) an eminent and liberal Dutch statesman, born at Amersfoort in 1549. He began to practise law at the Hague about 1570, soon after which he served in the army against the Spaniards, and was chosen pensionary of Rotterdam in 1576. He was at the head of a deputation which, in 1585, after the death of William of Orange, offered the sovereignty of the Dutch provinces to Queen Elizabeth. On his return he was appointed advocate-general or grand pensionary of Holland, and successfully opposed the designs of the Earl of Leicester, who had command of the army. He acquired great influence in the state, and became the chief of the republican party, the opponents of which followed Maurice of Nassau. In his negotiations with the Spanish court, which, despairing of the conquest of the revolted provinces, had made pacific overtures, he was impeded by Maurice and his partisans, who denounced him as a traitor; but he extorted the recognition of the independence of the United Provinces, and in April, 1609, concluded a truce for twelve years. Before and after this event he was grand pensionary, the highest civil officer of the state.

The fierceness of faction was increased by fanaticism. A bitter contention had lately risen in Holland between the Arminians and Gomarists, (rigid Calvinists.) Barneveldt having identified himself with the former, Prince Maurice took sides with the Gomarists. (See ARMINIUS and GROTIUS.) The army, the ignorant multitude, and the majority of the clergy adhered to Maurice, who procured the convocation of a national synod to agree upon a standard of compulsory conformity. This measure Barneveldt opposed, because he favoured universal toleration. The Synod met at Dort in 1618 and condemned the Arminians. Barneveldt was arrested the same year, convicted on imaginary charges, and beheaded in May, 1619.

See MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands;" and "Life of John of Barneveldt."

Bar'ney, (JOSHUA,) an American commodore, born in Baltimore in 1759. He became a lieutenant in 1775 or 1776, was captured by the British in 1777 and again in 1781. Having obtained command of the Hyder Ali, he captured the General Monk in 1782. In the autumn of that year he was sent to France with despatches. He received a commission as captain in the French service in 1795, but resigned it in 1800. He commanded a flotilla in Chesapeake Bay in 1813, and was wounded at the battle of Bladensburg in August, 1814. Died in 1818.

See MARY BARNEY, "Memoir of Commodore J. Barney," 1832.

Barn'field, (RICHARD,) an English poet, born about 1574, was the author of "Cynthia," (1595,) and several other poems. Died after 1605.

Barni, bär'ne', (JULES,) a French philosopher, born at Lille in 1818. He has published French versions of the works of Kant, with critical remarks. Died in 1878.

Barnstorf, barn'storf, (BERNARD,) a German physician and scientific writer, born at Rostock in 1625; died in 1704.

Barnstorf, (EBERHARD,) son of the preceding, born at Rostock in 1672, became professor of mathematics and medicine at Halle. He was the author of several medical works in Latin. Died in 1712.

Bar'num, (PHINEAS T.,) a famous American speculator, born at Bethel, Connecticut, in 1810. In 1841 he established in New York City a museum, which, through its real and pretended wonders, soon acquired great celebrity. Died April 7, 1891. For further particulars of his history, see his "Life," written by himself, (1855.)

Baro, bä'ro', (BALTHASAR,) a French poet and jurist, born at Valence in 1600, was the author of an "Ode on the Death of Marshal Schomberg," and several dramatic poems. Died in 1650.

Barocci, bä-rot'chee, [Fr. BAROCHE, bä'rosh',] or **Baroccio**, bä-rot'cho, (FIORI FEDERIGO d'Urbino—door-bee'no,) a celebrated Italian painter, born at Urbino in 1528. He studied the works of Raphael and Titian, but formed his style chiefly upon the model of Correggio. Among his master-pieces are a "Descent from the Cross," at Perugia, a "Holy Family," in the Museum at Naples, and "Saint Francis in Ecstasy at the Appearance of the Saviour and the Virgin," which he was seven years in completing. Barocci possessed great merit as a colorist, and skill in the management of chiaroscuro. He also engraved several of his pictures in superior style. Died in 1612.

See BELLORI, "Vite dei Pittori," etc.

Baroccio, bä-rot'cho, or **Barocci**, (AMBROGIO,) a Milanese painter and sculptor of the fifteenth century, was an ancestor of F. Federigo d'Urbino, noticed above.

Baroccio or Barozzio. See VIGNOLA.

Baroche, the French of BAROCCI, which see.

Baroche, bä'rosh', (PIERRE JULES,) a French advocate and minister of state, born in Paris in 1802. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1848–49, and minister of the interior in 1850. From April to October, 1851, he was minister of foreign affairs. Having become a partisan of Louis Napoleon, he was appointed president of the council of state just after the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. In June, 1863, he became minister of justice and keeper of the seals. Died October 29, 1870.

Baroero, bä-ro-ä'ro, (?) (GIACOMO,) an Italian professor of surgery at Turin, born at Soglio in 1790, wrote a "Treatise on Practical Surgery." Died in 1831.

Băr'on, (ALEXANDER,) a physician, born in Scotland in 1745, emigrated to Charleston, South Carolina, about 1770. He practised there with distinction, and was one of the founders of the medical society of South Carolina. Died in 1819.

Băr'on, written also **Baro**, (BONAVENTURA,) an Irish monk, originally named Fitzgerald, born at Clonmel about 1600. Died in 1696.

Baron, bȧ′rôn′, (EGUINAIRE, ȧ′ge′nâr′,) a distinguished jurist, born at Saint-Pol-de-Léon in 1495, was styled by Cujas the French Varro. He published several Latin treatises on the Pandects. Died in 1550.

Baron, bȧ-rōn′, (ERNST GOTTLIEB,) a celebrated German lute-player and writer on music, born at Breslau in 1696. He published, among other works, "Historical, Theoretical, and Practical Researches on the Lute." Died in 1760.

Baron, (HYACINTHE THÉODORE,) a French physician and medical writer, born in Paris in 1686, was elected in 1730 dean of the medical faculty. Died in 1758.

Baron, (HYACINTHE THÉODORE,) a physician, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1707; died in 1787.

Bar′on, (JOHN,) an English physician, wrote a "Life of Dr. Jenner," (2 vols., 1827–38.) Died in 1851.

Baron, (MICHEL,) originally **Boyron,** a dramatic writer, and one of the most celebrated French actors, born in Paris in 1653. At an early age he attracted the notice of Molière, who became his intimate friend and gave him valuable instructions in his art. He was called the Roscius of his time. Died in 1729.

Baron, (RICHARD,) an English dissenting divine and political writer, was a native of Leeds. He published a compilation entitled "The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken," and edited Milton's prose works. Died in 1768.

Baron, (VINCENT,) a French theologian, born at Martres in 1604, published several works. Died in 1674.

Baron d'Hénouville, bȧ′rôn′ dȧ′noo′vèl′, (THÉODORE,) brother of Hyacinthe Théodore Baron the younger, noticed above, born in Paris in 1715, wrote several valuable works on chemistry and pharmacy. Died in 1768.

Baroni, bȧ-ro′nee, (ADRIANA BASILIO,) an Italian lady, celebrated for her beauty, talents, and accomplishments. A volume of poems in praise of her graces was published in 1623.

Baroni-Cavalcabo, bȧ-ro′nee kȧ-vȧl-kȧ′bo, (CLEMENTE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born near Roveredo in 1726, wrote "Memoirs towards Literary History," and other works. Died in 1796.

Baroni-Cavalcabo, (GASPAR ANTONIO,) a painter, born in 1682 near Roveredo, in the Tyrol. Died in 1759.

Baronio. See BARONIUS.

Ba-ro′nĭ-us or **Baronio,** bȧ-ro′ne-o, (CESARE,) an eminent Italian cardinal and writer on church history, born at Sora, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1538. He studied theology at Rome under the celebrated Filippo di Neri, whom in 1593 he succeeded as superior of the congregation of the Oratory. He became successively confessor to Pope Clement VIII., cardinal, and librarian of the Vatican. His principal work is entitled "Ecclesiastical Annals," 12 vols. folio, (in Latin, 1588–1607,) which, though not free from errors, is characterized by great learning and research, and cost its author thirty years of labour. Among his other productions is a treatise "On the Sicilian Monarchy," in which he opposes the claims of the King of Spain to Sicily. At an election for pope he once received thirty-one votes. Died in Rome in 1607.

Baronius, (JUSTUS,) a Calvinistic theologian of the seventeenth century, born at Xanten, in the duchy of Cleves, was converted to Catholicism, in defence of which he wrote several treatises.

Barotti, bȧ-rot′tee, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Ferrara in 1701; died about 1775.

Barou du Soleil, bȧ′roo′ dü so′lȧ′yę, (or so′lȧ′l′,) (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French writer, born at Lyons in 1742, was executed during the reign of terror in 1793.

Barozzi or **Barozzio.** See VIGNOLA.

Barozzi, bȧ-rot′see, or **Barocci,** bȧ-rot′chee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian jurist, was professor of canon law at Padua. He was related to the popes Eugene IV and Paul II., and was appointed by the latter Bishop of Treviso. Died in 1471.

Barozzi or **Barocci,** (FRANCESCO,) an Italian mathematician and scholar, lived about 1570.

Barozzi, (GIACOMO,) nephew of the preceding, wrote a "Treatise on Mathematics" and "Commentary on the Sphere."

Barr, (AMELIA EDITH,) novelist, was born at Ulverston, England, March 29, 1831. She married Robert Barr, and in 1854 went to Texas, where she was left a widow in 1867. She removed to New York, began writing for periodicals, and since 1880 has been engaged in novel-writing. Her novels, thirty in all, include "Jan Vedder's Wife," (1885,) "Bow of Orange Ribbon," (1888,) "Friend Olivia," (1890,) "The Lone House," (1894,) "Remember the Alamo," "Prisoners of Conscience," (1897,) etc.

Barr, (MATTHIAS,) a Scottish poet, of German parentage, born at Edinburgh, December 6, 1831. He published a volume of "Poems" in 1865, of which revised and enlarged editions have appeared, "The Child's Garland," (1866,) "Little Willie," (1867,) "Hours of Sunshine," (1869,) etc. His songs and hymns for the young, of which the well-known "Only a baby small" is perhaps the best, have earned for him the title of "The Children's Laureate."

Barr, (ROBERT,) author, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, September 16, 1850. He came to America and was engaged in teaching and editorial work. He went to England in 1881 and, with Jerome K. Jerome, founded "The Idler" magazine. He wrote "In a Steamer Chair," "The Unchanging East," "The Sword Maker," etc. Died October 22, 1912.

Barraband or **Barraban,** bȧ′rȧ′bôn′, (PIERRE PAUL,) a French artist and excellent bird-painter, born at Aubusson in 1767. Among his best productions are the illustrations for Le Vaillant's "Natural History of African Birds," for Sonnini's edition of Buffon, and for Latreille's "History of Insects." Died in 1809.

Barrabino, bȧr-rȧ-bee′no, (SIMONE,) an Italian painter, born near Genoa; died in 1640.

Barrados, bȧr-rȧ′dos, or **Barradas,** bȧr-rȧ′dȧs, [Lat. BARRA′DIUS,] (SEBASTIÃO,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born in 1542, was venerated as a saint. Died in 1615.

Barral, bȧ′rȧl′, (JEAN AUGUSTIN,) a French chemist, born at Metz in 1819, first extracted nicotine from the tobacco-leaf and made known its highly poisonous qualities. He also wrote several treatises on the application of chemistry to agriculture and the arts. Died in 1884.

Barral, (PIERRE,) a French writer and zealous Jansenist, born at Grenoble, was one of the principal contributors to the "Historical, Literary, and Critical Dictionary of Celebrated Men." Died in 1772.

Barral, de, dęh bȧ′rȧl′, (ANDRÉ HORACE FRANÇOIS,) VISCOUNT, a French general, born at Grenoble in 1743, served in the last campaigns of the Seven Years' war, and in 1792 under Kellermann in the army of the Alps. Died in 1829.

Barral, de, (LOUIS MATHIAS,) COUNT, brother of André Horace, noticed above, born in 1746. He became successively Bishop of Meaux, almoner to the empress Josephine, and Archbishop of Tours.

Barranco, bȧr-rȧn′ko, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish painter, lived in Andalusia about 1650.

Barrande, bȧ′rônd′, (JOACHIM,) a laborious and able French palæontologist, born at Saugues, Loire-Supérieure, in 1799. He was educated at the École Polytechnique in Paris, and became a private tutor of the Duc de Chambord, whom he followed to Prague. Most of his time thereafter was spent in collecting the materials of his excellent "Système silurien du Centre de la Bohème," (1852 et seq.,) first published in the "Recherches paléontologiques." Died October 5, 1883.

Barrantes, bȧr-rȧn′tęs, (VICENTE,) a Spanish author, born at Badajos, March 24, 1829. He removed to Madrid, where he entered upon an active literary and political career, holding important offices at home and in the Philippine Islands. Among his works are "Siempre tarde," (a tale, 1851,) "Juan de Padilla," "Viaje á los Infiernos del Sufragio universal," a political novel, "Guerras piráticas de Filipinas," "Diccionario biográfico de Hombres célebres Estremeños," etc.

Barras, de, dęh bȧ′rȧ′, (LOUIS,) COUNT, a French naval officer, born in Provence, served under De Grasse in the American war in 1782, and afterwards took possession of the English colonies of Nevis and Montferrat.

Barras, de, (PAUL FRANÇOIS JEAN NICOLAS,) COUNT, one of the first five Directors of the French Republic, was born of a noble family at Foy-Emphoux, in Provence, in 1755. He favoured the popular cause in 1789, and in 1792 was elected to the Convention, in which he was a prominent partisan of the Mountain. In October, 1793, Barras and Fréron were sent on a mission to the south of France. They are charged with instigating the cruel execution of many royalists of Toulon after that city had been taken by the army. Barras was one of the conspirators who triumphed over Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794. Having been appointed by the Convention commander of the national guard on that day, he distinguished himself by his successful audacity. In October, 1795, with the aid of Bonaparte, whom he selected as general of the artillery, he defeated the insurgents of the sections in Paris, and was chosen a member of the Directory. After the *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor, Barras was the most powerful of the directors. He was the only man who kept his place in the Directory from its first appointment until its subversion by Bonaparte in 1799, which was the end of his political career. He died near Paris in 1829. He was indolent and dissolute, and possessed only moderate abilities.

See "Mémoires de Barras;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" C. DORIS, "Amours et Aventures du Vicomte de Barras," 4 vols., 1816.

Barrau bȧ'rō', (THÉODORE HENRI,) a French educational writer, born at Toulouse in 1794; died in 1865.

Barraud, bȧ'rō', (JACQUES,) an eminent French jurist and legal writer, born at Poitiers in 1555; died in 1626.

Barraud, (JACQUES,) a son of the preceding, was also noted as a jurist and Latin poet.

Barré, bȧ'rȧ', (GUILLAUME,) a German publicist of French extraction, born about 1760. Having visited Paris in the early part of the Revolution, he became interpreter to Napoleon. He published in 1804 a "History of the French Consulate under Bonaparte." Died in 1829.

Barré, (ISAAC,) COLONEL, an officer of the British army, born in Dublin in 1726, was a son of a Frenchman. He served in Canada under General Wolfe, was patronized by Lord Shelburne, and was elected a member of Parliament in 1761. He gained the favour of the Americans by a spirited speech against the Stamp Act in 1765, and by his subsequent course during Lord North's administration. In 1766 he was appointed a privy councillor. The "Letters of Junius" have been ascribed to Colonel Barré. Died in 1802.

Barre, bȧR, (JEAN AUGUSTE,) a French sculptor, a son of Jean Jacques, noticed below, born in Paris in 1811. He gained a first medal in 1840. Died in 1896.

Barre, (JEAN JACQUES,) a French engraver of medals, born in Paris in 1793. He became *graveur-général* of the mint in 1842. Died in 1855.

Barre, (JOSEPH,) a French ecclesiastic and chancellor of the University of Paris, was the author of a "General History of Germany," (11 vols., 1748,) and other works. Died in 1764.

Barré, (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lille in 1799, translated Walter Scott's poems, and published in 1844 a "New Classical Biography." Died Feb. 18, 1857.

Barré, (PIERRE YVES,) born in Paris in 1749, was the author of several popular dramas, one of which is entitled "The Marriage of Scarron." Died in 1832.

Barre, de la, dẹh lȧ bȧR, (ANTOINE **le Fèvre**—leh'fȧvr' or fȧvr',) a French general, appointed Governor of Guiana in 1663, re-took Cayenne from the Dutch, and was made Governor of Canada in 1682. He was recalled in 1685, and died in 1688.

Barre, de la, (CÉSAR ALEXIS **Chichereau**—shèsh'rō',) CHEVALIER, a French *littérateur*, born at Langeais about 1630, was the author of "Fables" in verse.

Barre, de la, (FRANÇOIS **Poulain**—poo'lȧN',) a French miscellaneous writer, born in Paris in 1647. He published, among other works, a treatise "On the Equality of the Sexes." Died in 1723.

Barre, de la, (JEAN,) a French lawyer and *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1650, wrote a continuation of Bossuet's "Discourse on Universal History." Died about 1711.

Barre, de la, (JEAN,) a French antiquary of the seventeenth century, was a resident of Corbeil.

Barre, de la, (JEAN FRANÇOIS **le Fèvre**—leh'fȧvr' or fȧvr',) CHEVALIER, grandson of Antoine le Fèvre, noticed above, born at Abbeville in 1747. He was condemned to death by the tribunal of that city for having mutilated a crucifix, and was executed in 1766, at the age of nineteen. This act of barbarity and intolerance is severely commented upon by Voltaire in his "Account of the Death of the Chevalier de la Barre."

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance," and his "Relation de la Mort du Chevalier de la Barre," 1766.

Barre, de la, (JEAN JACQUES,) a Protestant theologian, born at Geneva in 1696, was a son of François Poulain, noticed above. He published "Philosophic Thoughts" and "Dialogues on Different Subjects." Died in 1751.

Barre, de la, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French scholar and critic, born at Tournay in 1688, was a brother of Antoine Barre de Beaumarchais. He published editions of the "Vetera Analecta" of Mabillon, of Moréri's "Dictionary," and other valuable works. Died in 1738.

Barre, La, lȧ bȧR, (MICHEL,) a celebrated French musician and composer of operas, born in Paris about 1680. Died in 1744.

Barre de Beaumarchais, de la, dẹh lȧ bȧR dẹh bō'mȧR'shȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Cambrai, was the author of "Letters, Serious and Playful, on the Works of Savants," (1729.) Died about 1757.

Barré de Saint-Venant, bȧ'rȧ' dẹh sȧN'vẹh-nôN', (JEAN,) a French agricultural writer, born at Niort in 1737, became a resident of Saint Domingo. He wrote a work "On the Modern Colonies under the Torrid Zone," (1802.) Died in 1810.

Barreau, bȧ'rō', (ALEXANDRINE ROSE,) a French heroine, born at Sartens about 1770, served as soldier in nearly all the campaigns of the republic and empire. Died in 1843.

Barreau, (FRANÇOIS,) an ingenious French mechanician, born at Toulouse in 1731. One of his masterpieces was an ivory sphere of exquisite and complicated workmanship, called a *kiosk*, which he presented to Napoleon. Died in 1814.

Barreaux, des, dȧ bȧ'rō', (JACQUES **Vallée**—vȧ'lȧ',) SEIGNEUR, an indifferent French poet, born in Paris in 1602. Died in 1673.

Barreiros, bȧr-rȧ'e-rôs, (GASPAR,) a Portuguese geographer, was a nephew of the celebrated historian João de Barros. His principal work is entitled "Chorographia;" besides which he was the author of "Cosmographic Observations." Died in 1574.

Barrelier, bȧR'le-ȧ', (JACQUES,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1606. In 1635 he entered the order of Saint Dominic, and, while visiting the convents of France, Spain, and Italy, made a valuable collection of plants and shells. He was engaged upon a large botanical work when he died in 1673. His manuscripts were subsequently destroyed by fire; but the copper-plates were preserved, and were collected by Antoine de Jussieu, and published with accompanying descriptions, under the title of "Plants of France, Spain, and Italy." The work contains thirteen hundred and ninety-two figures of plants, and three plates of shells.

Barreme, ba'rem', (FRANCOIS,) a French arithmetician of the 17th century, a native of Lyons. Died 1703.

Barrere. See BARERE.

Barrere, ba'rair', (PIERRE,) a French naturalist and physician, born at Perpignan about 1690.

Barres, (JOSEPH FREDERICK.) See DESBARRES.

Barres, ba'res', (MAURICE,) French writer, was born 1862, at Charmes-sur-Moselle. He advocated nationalism, individualism, provincial patriotism, and national energy. He was elected deputy 1889, and retained his seat in the legislature until 1893. He was made a member of the French Academy, 1906. He wrote "Culte de Moi," 1888–91, "Le Roman de l'Energie Nationale," 1897, etc. Died Dec. 5, 1923.

Barretier. See BARATIER.

Barreto, bȧr-rȧ'to, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese missionary and Jesuit, born at Montemor-o-Novo in 1588.

He wrote, in Italian, an "Account of Missions, etc. in the Province of Malabar," (1645.) Died at Goa in 1663.

Barreto, de, dà bär-rā'to, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese who was appointed in 1555 governor of the Indies. In an attempt to conquer that portion of Africa called Monomotapa, after suffering great hardships, he died in 1574. It was by his orders that the poet Camoëns was exiled to Macao.

Barreto, de, (MUÑOZ, moon-yōz',) a Portuguese under the reign of Sebastian, was Viceroy of the Indies in 1573, and in 1589 governor of the eastern shores of Africa.

Barreto de Resende, bär-rā'to dà rà-sĕn'dà, (PEDRO,) a Portuguese historian, who left in manuscript a work on the history of India. Died in 1651.

Bär'rett, (BENJAMIN FISK,) a Swedenborgian minister, and author of a number of New Church works, was born at Dresden, Maine, June 24, 1808. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, and at the (Unitarian) Divinity School of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1838, and subsequently held pastorates of churches in New York, Philadelphia, etc. Died August 6, 1892.

Bär'rett, (EATON STANNARD,) an Irish writer of satire and fiction, born about 1785. He published poems entitled "Woman," and "All the Talents," (1807;) also "The Heroine," a satirical romance. Died in 1820.

Barrett, (GEORGE,) a distinguished landscape-painter, born at Dublin about 1730, was one of the first members of the Royal Academy of Painting. He was a friend of Edmund Burke. Died in 1784.

Bar-rett', (or bä'rä',) (JEAN JACQUES,) a French *littérateur*, of English extraction, born at Condom in 1717. He made translations from Cicero, Ovid, Virgil, and Tacitus, also translated Macchiavelli's "History of Florence," and "The Praise of Folly" by Erasmus. Died in 1792.

Barrett, (JOHN,) a distinguished classical scholar, born in Ireland about 1750. He studied at Trinity College, where he became vice-provost in 1806. He wrote an "Inquiry into the Origin of the Constellations that compose the Zodiac," and an "Essay on the Life of Swift." Dr. Barrett discovered, among the manuscripts of the college library, a palimpsest, containing fragments of the Gospel of Saint Matthew, supposed by some to have been written in the second century. He was noted for his eccentricities; and many anecdotes are related of his simplicity and ignorance of common life. Died in 1821.

Barrett, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer of the eighteenth century, wrote various songs, overtures, and act tunes. His song "Ianthe the Lovely" furnished Gay with the tune for a song in the "Beggar's Opera," beginning, "When he holds up his hand."

Barrett, (JOHN,) government official, born at Grafton, Vt., in 1866. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1889, became a journalist in California and Oregon, was U. S. minister to Siam 1894–96, to Argentina 1904–05, and to Colombia 1905–06. Since 1906 he has been director of the International Bureau of American Republics.

Barrett, (LAWRENCE,) a distinguished American actor, born at Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838. He was continually on the stage from 1853 to the time of his death, in 1891, except during a period of army service in the civil war. He was closely associated with Edwin Booth, whose life he wrote.

Barrett, (WILSON,) actor and manager, was born at Essex, England, in 1846. He became manager of the Court Theatre, London, in 1879, and of the Princess's in 1881, where he played the parts of Wilfred Denver and Claudian, each for three hundred nights, and of Hamlet for one hundred and seventeen nights. He took part in writing several plays and made a number of successful tours in the United States. Died July 22, 1904.

Barri. See GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.

Barri, bär'ree, (GABRIELLO,) an Italian scholar and antiquary, born at Francica, in Calabria, wrote, in Latin, a treatise "On the Antiquity and Situation of Calabria," (1571,) and other works.

Barri, (GIACOMO,) a Venetian painter and engraver, born about 1630, imitated Titian and Tintoretto. He published "Viaggio pittoresco," (1671,) which was translated into English by Lodge. Died after 1684.

Barrias, bä're-ä', (FÉLIX JOSEPH,) a French artist, born at Paris, September 22, 1822. Most of his works are on classical subjects. Though admirable in drawing, and showing wonderful knowledge of antiquity, Barrias's work is often defective in colour and severe in style.

Bar'rie, (JAMES MATTHEW,) a Scotch author, was born at Kirriemuir, May 9, 1860. He became a journalist in London in 1884. His first work, "Better Dead," was a satire on London life. He opened a new vein of humour and pathos in "Auld Licht Idylls" and "A Window in Thrums," descriptive of life in his native village. "The Little Minister," (1891,) a popular novel, was dramatized in 1897. He wrote several plays, "Walker, London," "The Professor's Love Story," and "Jane Annie," (in conjunction with Conan Doyle.) His other works are "Sentimental Tommy," "Margaret Ogilvy," etc.

Barrière, bä're-air', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1786, published, among other works, "Memoirs of Madame Campan." Died in 1868.

Barrière, or **Labarre,** là'bär', (PIERRE,) a French soldier, notorious from his attempt on the life of Henry IV. He was executed in 1593, declaring that he had been incited to the deed by the Catholic priests.

Barrière, (THÉODORE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1823. Among his works is "Les Filles de Marbre," (1853.) Died October 16, 1877.

Barrière, de la, deh là bä're-air', (Dom JEAN,) the founder of the order of the Feuillants, born at Saint-Céré in 1544. In 1586 his institution was recognized by a brief from Pope Sixtus V. Died in 1600.

Bär'ring-ton, (Hon. DAINES,) a distinguished English jurist and naturalist, born in 1727, was a son of John Shute, Viscount Barrington, noticed below. He published in 1766 "Observations upon the Statutes, chiefly the more Ancient, from Magna Charta to the 21 Jac. I. c. 27," which is esteemed a standard work. He wrote also a "Dissertation on the Linnæan System," and a tract "On the Probability of reaching the North Pole," (1775,) which is said to have suggested to Captain Phipps his voyage to the Arctic regions. Barrington contributed to the "Archæologia" and to the "Philosophical Transactions." He was vice-president of the Royal Society. Died in 1800.

Barrington, (JOHN **Shute,**) first VISCOUNT, an able English writer and politician, born in Hertfordshire in 1678. He became a member of Parliament about 1714, after which he was raised to the Irish peerage. "He is reckoned the shrewdest head in England," says Dean Swift. His principal work, "Miscellanea Sacra; or a New Method of considering so much of the History of the Apostles as is contained in Scripture," (2 vols., 1725,) was highly esteemed. Died in 1734.

Barrington, (Sir JONAH,) an Irish lawyer and writer, born in Queen's county in 1767. He became in 1790 a member of the Irish Parliament, where he acted with the popular party and voted against the Union. He was subsequently made a knight and a judge of the admiralty court. He was the author of "Historic Memoirs of Ireland" and "Personal Sketches of his Own Times." The latter was very popular: it abounds in amusing though extravagant anecdote, and presents a tolerably correct picture of Irish society at that time. Died in 1834.

Barrington, (SHUTE,) the youngest son of the first Lord Barrington, born in Berkshire in 1734, rose to be Bishop of Durham in 1791. He wrote a "Life of William, Viscount Barrington." Died in 1826.

Barrington, (WILLIAM WILDMAN,) second Viscount Barrington, eldest son of John Shute, Lord Barrington, born in 1710. He was elected to Parliament for Plymouth in 1754, which he continued to represent for more than twenty years. He was successively appointed secretary at war, (1755,) chancellor of the exchequer, (1761,) and treasurer of the navy, (1762.) Died in 1793.

See SHUTE BARRINGTON, "Political Life of W. Wildman Barrington," 1815; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1816.

Barrios, bär're-ōs, or **De Barros,** dà bär rōs, (MI

GUEL,) sometimes called **Daniel Levi**, a Spanish Jew of the seventeenth century, wrote, among other works, an "Account of the Spanish Poets and Writers of Jewish Origin."

Bar'rios, (JOSÉ MARIA REINA,) a Spanish-America statesman, was born in 1853. He was President of Guatemala from 1892 to February 8, 1898, when he was assassinated.

Barroilhet, (PAUL,) a French vocalist, born at Bayonne in 1810; died April 4, 1871.

Barrois, (CHARLES,) a French geologist, born at Lille, April 21, 1857. He was placed in charge of the official geological work in Brittany. He wrote many works on French geology, able in handling and broad in subject. Among the most important may be named "Les Terrains anciens des Asturies et de la Galice" and "Faune des calcaire d'Erbray."

Barrois, bȧ'rwȧ', (JACQUES MARIE,) a learned French bookseller, born in Paris in 1704, published a great number of valuable catalogues. Died in 1769.

Băr'ron, (EDWARD,) D.D., a Catholic bishop, born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1801. He studied in the Propaganda at Rome, became a prominent priest of Philadelphia, and went as missionary to Liberia in 1842. He was consecrated Bishop of Constantine and Vicar Apostolic for the Two Guineas in 1843, and returned to the United States in 1845. Died of yellow fever in Savannah, September 12, 1854.

Băr'ron, (JAMES,) an American commodore, born in Virginia in 1768. He commanded the Chesapeake, which the British ship Leopard attacked and captured in 1807, in time of peace, because Barron refused to allow his vessel to be searched for deserters. For his conduct in this affair he was suspended for several years. In 1820 he killed Commodore Decatur in a duel, and was at the same time severely wounded himself. Died in 1851.

Barron, (SAMUEL,) a naval officer, brother of the preceding, born in Virginia about 1764. He commanded a squadron sent against Tripoli in 1805. Died in 1810.

Barron, (SAMUEL,) an American officer, born in Virginia, entered the navy about 1812. He became a commander in 1847, and captain in 1855. As commodore of the rebel navy, he commanded at Fort Hatteras, which he surrendered in August, 1861. Died Nov. 29, 1892.

Barros, bȧr'rôs, (ANDREA,) a Portuguese Jesuit, native of Lisbon, lived about 1700–30. He wrote a "Life of Antonio Vieyra."

Barros, de, dȧ bȧr'rôs, (JOÃO,) the most eminent of the Portuguese historians, born at Viseu in 1496. He was patronized by the Infant of Portugal, afterwards John III., on whose accession he was appointed governor of the Portuguese establishments on the coast of Guinea. He subsequently filled the post of agent-general for those colonies for more than thirty years. The first two decades of his great work, entitled "Asia, or the History of the Discoveries and Conquests of the Portuguese in the East Indies," came out in 1552–53, and the third decade ten years later. The fourth, which brings the history down to 1539, was published in 1615, with notes by Lavanha. A continuation of this history has been written by Diego de Couto. Barros was the author of a historical romance called "Chronicle of the Emperor Clarimundo," and a number of moral and scientific treatises. His writings are remarkable for elegance of style, and his merits as a historian have procured for him the name of "the Portuguese Livy." Died in 1570.

Barroso, bȧr-ro'so, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish painter, born at Consuegra, in New Castile, in 1538, was employed by Philip II. to adorn a part of the Escurial. Died in 1590.

Barrot, bȧ'ro', (CAMILLE HYACINTHE **Odillon**—o'de'yôN',) an eloquent French advocate and statesman, born at Villefort, in Lozère, in 1791. Having gained distinction as an advocate, and adopted liberal opinions, he began his political career as president of the society which took for its name *Aide-toi et le ciel t'aidera*. He was an active promoter of the revolution of 1830, and, it is said, advised or persuaded Lafayette to refuse the presidency of the republic. In August, 1830, he was appointed prefect of the department of Seine at Paris, and a few months later was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he became a leader of the opposition or *gauche modérée*. He favoured electoral reform, and won popularity by his speeches against the administration of Guizot, between 1840 and '48. He was a member of the brief ministry which the king appointed in February, 1848, as a concession to the victorious revolutionists. On the abdication of Louis Philippe, he advocated the appointment of the Duchess of Orléans as regent. He was minister of justice and president of the council in the first cabinet of Louis Napoleon from December, 1848, to September, 1849. He protested against the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, after which he retired from political life. Died August 6, 1873.

Barrot, (FERDINAND,) brother of Odillon Barrot, born in 1806, became minister of the interior in 1849, a member of the council of state in 1851, a senator in 1853, and a senator for life in 1877. Died in 1883.

Barrot, (JEAN ANDRÉ,) a French politician, the father of Odillon, was born about 1752. As a member of the Convention in 1793, he voted against the execution of the king. Died in 1845.

Bar'row, (FRANCES ELIZABETH MEASE,) was born at Charleston, South Carolina, February 22, 1822. Under the pen-name of "Aunt Fanny" she wrote many juvenile books, including "Six Nightcaps," "Six Popguns," "Life among the Children," etc., and a novel, "The Wife's Stratagem." She was long connected with the New York Juvenile Asylum. Died May 1, 1894.

Băr'rōw, (ISAAC,) an eminent English divine, mathematician, and pulpit orator, born in London in October, 1630, was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1652. After an extensive tour on the Continent, he was ordained in 1660, and chosen professor of Greek at Cambridge. In 1662 he obtained the chair of geometry in Gresham College, and in 1663 the Lucasian professorship of mathematics. He resigned this in favour of his friend and pupil, the illustrious Newton, in 1669, and was appointed master of Trinity College by the king in 1672. As a mathematician he is estimated more highly by the English than by the French. By the invention of the method of tangents he prepared the way for the application of the differential calculus to geometry. He published, besides other works, "Euclidis Elementa," (1655,) "Lectiones Opticæ," (1669,) and "Lectiones Geometricæ," (1670.) Among his posthumous works are "Lectiones Mathematicæ," (1683,) and an admirable "Treatise on the Pope's Supremacy." His Sermons and other theological works, edited by Dr. Tillotson, appeared in three volumes, 1685. He was never married. His moral character was irreproachable. Died in London in May, 1677.

Barrow, (JOHN,) an English writer of the last century, chiefly known as the compiler of a "Geographical Dictionary," and a "History of Discoveries made by Europeans in Different Parts of the World," (1756.)

Barrow, (JOHN,) an English physician, who published a "New Medicinal Dictionary," (1749,) and a "New Essay of the Practice of Physic."

Barrow, (Sir JOHN,) an English traveller, and one of the founders of the Geographical Society, born in Lancashire in 1764. He accompanied Lord Macartney, as his secretary, to the Cape of Good Hope in 1797, and in 1804 was appointed by Lord Melville second secretary to the admiralty, a position which he held for forty years. During this period he rendered important services to geographical science, and was active in promoting voyages to the Arctic regions. Among his principal works are "Travels in South Africa," (1803,) "Memoirs of Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," (1845,) and "Voyages of Discovery and Research in the Arctic Regions." He was also a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and "Quarterly Review." He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1805, and was subsequently president of the Geographical Society. Died in 1848.

See "An Autobiographical Memoir of Sir John Barrow"

Barrow, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and educator, born about 1754. He delivered the Bampton Lectures

for 1799, which when published in volume form met with a large sale. His other works are "An Essay on Education," (1802,) "Familiar Sermons on Several of the Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion," (1818,) etc. Died in 1836.

Băr'rō-bў, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in London about 1700, translated from the Latin some of the works of Astruc.

Băr'rōwe or **Băr'rōwē**, (HENRY,) an English nonconformist, of the sect called Brownists, was executed in 1592 on a charge of publishing seditious books against the queen and government. He was the author of "A Brief Discoverie of the False Church," (1590.)

Băr'rōwē, (ELIJAH PORTER,) D.D., an American theologian, born at Mansfield, Connecticut, January 5, 1805. He graduated at Yale College in 1826, was ordained in 1832, and held a Presbyterian pastorate in New York in 1835–37. He was professor of sacred literature in Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, from 1837 to 1852, was Hebrew professor at Andover Seminary from 1853 to 1866, and professor of Old Testament literature at Oberlin from 1872 to 1880. He wrote various works on religious and biblical subjects. Died Sept. 14, 1888.

Barrows, (SAMUEL JUNE,) penologist, born at New York in 1845; became pastor of First Church (Unitarian) of Dorchester, Mass., in 1876, editor of "Christian Register," 1881, represented the United States in the International Prison Congress in 1896; served one term in Congress 1897–98. He wrote "With Crimes and Misdemeanors in the United States," etc. Died April 21, 1909.

Barruel, de, dĕh bă'rü-ĕl', (AUGUSTIN,) a learned French Jesuit, born near Viviers in 1741. He published, among other works, a treatise "On the Pope and his Religious Rights," (1803.) Died in 1820.

Barruel-Beauvert, de, dĕh bă'rü-ĕl' bō'vaiR', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French *littérateur*, born near Bagnols, in Languedoc, in 1756, was the author of a "Life of Rousseau," and several political works in favour of the royalists. Died in 1817.

Băr'rў, (ALFRED,) D.D., D.C.L., an English divine, a son of the following, was born in London in 1826. He was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1848. In 1862 he became principal of Cheltenham College, and in 1868 of King's College, London. In 1871 he was made a canon of Worcester, and in 1881 canon of Westminster. Among his works are "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," "Cheltenham College Sermons," (1865,) "Notes on the Catechism," (1867,) "Life of Sir Charles Barry," (1867,) etc. Died 1910.

Băr'rў, (Sir CHARLES,) an eminent English architect, born at Westminster in 1795. Among his master-pieces are the church of Saint Peter's at Brighton, King Edward's Grammar-School at Birmingham, and the Athenæum at Manchester. In 1840 he began the new Parliament-House, which, though he did not live to see it completed, is a splendid monument of his genius and taste. Sir Charles was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Institute of Architects, and of various learned societies in Europe. Died in 1860.

See a "Memoir of Sir Charles Barry," by his son, the Rev. ALFRED BARRY, 1867.

Băr'rў, (Sir DAVID,) a learned physician, born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, in 1780, was the author of "Researches on the Influence exercised by Atmospheric Pressure upon the Progression of the Blood in the Veins," etc. Died in 1835.

Barry, (EDWARD,) an English divine, born at Bristol about 1759; died in 1822.

Barry, (Sir EDWARD,) an English physician and medical writer, studied under Boerhaave at Leyden. He became professor of medicine at Dublin, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1776.

Barry, (EDWARD MIDDLETON,) R.A., an English architect, son of Sir Charles Barry, was born in London in 1830. In 1860 he succeeded his father as architect of the Houses of Parliament, which he brought to a successful completion. He subsequently carried out numerous architectural works, among the most important of which were the Covent Garden Theatre, the Charing Cross Hotel, and the new National Gallery. Died in London, January 27, 1880.

Barry, (GARRET,) an officer, born in Ireland, published in 1634 a "Discourse of Military Discipline."

Băr'rў, (GEORGE,) a Scottish divine, born in Berwickshire in 1747, was the author of a "History of the Orkney Islands," (1805.) Died in 1804.

Barry, (GERALD.) See GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.

Barry, (JAMES,) Lord of Santry, writer on law, born in Dublin in 1598, became lord chief-justice of the king's bench in Ireland. Died in 1673.

Barry, (JAMES,) an eminent historical painter, born at Cork in 1741. He was the son of the master of a coasting-vessel, who destined him for his own profession. He manifested a passion for art at a very early age, passing whole nights in drawing, and "spending all his pocket-money on pencils and candles." One of his first productions represented the conversion of a king of Cashel by Saint Patrick: it attracted general admiration, and procured for the artist the friendship and patronage of Edmund Burke, by whose pecuniary assistance he was soon after enabled to visit Rome. Having studied five years in that city, he returned to England in 1770, and was subsequently elected an associate of the Royal Academy. In 1775 he published an "Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Progress of Art in England," an able refutation of Winckelmann's theory that the climate of England was unfavourable to the high development of art. In 1777 he began a series of six pictures designed to illustrate human improvement. Of these works, which are esteemed his master-pieces, the "Victors at Olympia" deserves particular mention. Barry was elected professor of painting at the Academy in 1782; but his unfortunate irritability of temper kept him constantly embroiled with his colleagues, and having, as was alleged, made some false accusations against members of the Academy, he was deprived of his office in 1797. He died in 1806, in destitute circumstances.

Barry, (JOHN,) COMMODORE, a naval officer, born in Wexford county, Ireland, in 1745, emigrated to America about 1760. Having obtained command of a United States frigate in 1776, he captured the British vessel Atalanta in May, 1781, and commanded the Alliance, which conveyed La Fayette to France about the end of that year. Died in 1803.

Barry, (JOHN,) D.D., born about 1799 in the county of Wexford, Ireland, was ordained a priest of the Catholic Church at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1825, and in 1857 was consecrated Bishop of Savannah, Georgia. Died in Paris, November 19, 1859. Dr. Barry was distinguished for his charities and great labours for the sick and poor.

Barry, bă're', (MARIE JEANNE **Gomart de Vaubernier**—go'măR' dĕh vō'bĔR'nē-ā',) COUNTESS OF, a mistress of Louis XV., of France, was born at Vaucouleurs in 1746. She exercised a powerful influence at court, and received the homage of Chancellor Maupeou and other distinguished men, who obtained through her the most important offices and privileges. During the reign of terror she was arrested as a royalist, and executed in November, 1793.

Barry, (MARTIN,) a distinguished English physiologist, born in Hampshire in 1802, graduated in medicine at Edinburgh, and finished his studies at Heidelberg in 1834. His principal work, entitled "Researches in Embryology," first appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions" from 1838 to 1842, and obtained for him the gold medal of the Royal Society. He also published a treatise "On Fibre," and other works relating to animal development. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1840. Died in Suffolk in 1855.

Barry, (RENÉ,) a French *littérateur* and royal historiographer, lived about 1630. Among his works is a "Life of Louis XIII.," (in Latin.)

Barry, (SPRANGER,) a celebrated actor, born at Dublin in 1719, performed with great success in his native city and in London. He is said to have been in some characters scarcely inferior to Garrick. Died in 1777.

Băr'rў, (WILLIAM F.,) an American general, born in New York City in 1818, graduated at West Point in 1838. He was made captain in 1852, and major of artillery and

brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861. He was chief of artillery under McClellan in 1862, served under Sherman at the capture of Atlanta, and became brevet major-general of volunteers in 1864, and brevet brigadier-general and brevet major-general in 1865. Died July 18, 1879.

Barry, (WILLIAM TAYLOR,) born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, in 1785; was elected to Congress from Kentucky in 1810 and afterwards was chief justice of that State. Was postmaster-general under Jackson in 1829, and in 1835 was appointed minister to Spain. Died on his way there.

Barry or **Barri, de**, dĕh bă'rē', (PAUL,) a French Jesuit, born near Narbonne in 1587, wrote a number of mystical religious treatises, which were satirized by Pascal in his "Provincial Letters." Died in 1661.

Barry Cornwall. See PROCTER.

Bar'rymore, (MAURICE,) the stage-name of Herbert Blythe, an actor-playright, was born in India in 1847. He first appeared on the stage in New York, and was leading man for Modjeska, Langtry, and others. He wrote plays, including "Nadjeska," "The Robber of the Rhine," etc. Died 1905. His wife, Georgiana Drew, daughter of John Drew, the actor, was a favorite actress. She died July 2, 1893. Their children, Ethel, born 1879; John, born 1882, and Lionel, born 1878, became prominent on the stage, the latter two also starring in motion pictures.

Barsanti, bar-san'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian musician, writer, and composer, born in Lucca in 1690. He went to England in 1714, and adopted that country.

Bar-su'mas or **Bar-sau'mas**, a prominent leader of the Nestorians, became Bishop of Nisibis in 435 A.D.

Bart or **Barth**, bär, (JEAN,) a celebrated French seaman, born at Dunkirk in 1651, signalized himself as a privateersman against the Dutch in 1672. After performing many brilliant exploits as a cruiser in the Mediterranean, he was appointed by Louis XIV. chief of a squadron in 1697. He obtained letters of nobility from the French king for having captured a Dutch fleet laden with corn, in 1694. Died in 1702.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv.; A. RICHER, "Vie de Jean Bart," 1780; VANDEREST, "Histoire de Jean Bart," 1841.

Barta, bar'tä, (BALTHASAR,) a Hungarian chronicler born at Szoboszlo, lived about 1770.

Bartalini, bar-tä-lee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna about 1560; died in 1609.

Bartas, du, dü bär'tä', (GUILLAUME **de Salluste**—dĕh sä'lüst',) an eminent French poet and negotiator, born at Montfort, in Armagnac, in 1544, was a Protestant. He was sent by Henry IV. on missions to several foreign courts. His chief work is a poem entitled "The Week of Creation," ("La première Semaine, ou la Création,") which was once greatly admired, and was translated into Latin, Italian, English, and German. He received several wounds at the battle of Ivry, survived a few months, and died in 1590. "His imagination, though extravagant, is vigorous and original." (Hallam's "Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See, also, SAINTE-BEUVE, "Tableau de la Poésie Française."

Bartels, bar'tĕls, (ERNST DANIEL AUGUST,) a German physician, born at Brunswick in 1778, became professor of medicine at Berlin in 1827, and published many works on physiology, etc. Died in 1838.

Bartenstein, bar'tĕn-stīn', (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) born in 1690, rose to be vice-chancellor of Austria and Bohemia. He wrote "The Law of Nature and of Nations." Died in 1766.

Bartenstein, (LORENZ ADAM,) a German mathematician and scholar, born at Heldburg in 1711, was the author of several critical and mathematical treatises. Died in 1796.

Barth, bärt, (AUGUSTE,) orientalist, born at Strassburg in 1834. He is best known for his works on religion in India, including "Les Religions de l'Inde," "Inscriptions Sanscrite du Camboge," etc.

Barth, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated German explorer, born at Hamburg in 1821. He visited Northern Africa in 1845, whence he proceeded to Arabia and Asia Minor, and in 1849 published his "Wanderings along the Shores of the Mediterranean." About this time he received proposals from the British government to join the expedition which was then being fitted out for Central Africa. In company with Mr. Richardson and Dr. Overweg, he set out in December, 1849. Having spent nearly six years in his explorations, during which time his two companions died, Dr. Barth returned to Europe in 1855. He published in 1857 his "Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa." Died in 1865.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January and April, 1859, vol. cix.

Barth, (JEAN.) See BART, (JEAN.)

Barth, bär, (JEAN RAPHAEL PHILIPPE,) a French medical writer, born at Sarreguemines, in Moselle, about 1812. His chief work is a "Practical Treatise on Auscultation," (1840.) He was assisted by Henri Roger in the composition of this work. He died Dec. 2, 1877.

Barth, [Lat. BAR'THIUS,] (MICHAEL,) a German physician, born at Annaberg, in Saxony, about 1650, was the author of "Letters on Medicine," and a number of Latin poems. Died in 1684.

Barth, (PAUL,) a German Orientalist, born at Nuremberg in 1635; died in 1688.

Barth, (THEODOR,) a German publicist, born at Duderstadt in 1849. He entered the Reichstadt in 1881, edited "Die Nation" 1883–1907; became an active Liberal and head of the group that united with the Socialists against governmental reaction.

Barth, von, fon bärt, [Lat. BAR'THIUS,] (CASPAR,) a German scholar, born at Cüstrin in 1587, wrote a Latin work entitled "Adversaria," and commentaries on Claudian, Statius, and other classics. Died in 1658.

See KROMAYER, "Programma in C. Barthii obitum," 1658; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Barth-Barthenheim, bärt-bärt'ĕn-hīm', (JOHANN BAPTIST LUDWIG EHRENREICH,) COUNT OF, a distinguished statesman and jurist, born at Hagenau, in Alsace, in 1784. He rose, through various offices under the Austrian government, to be aulic councillor. He wrote several legal and political works. Died in 1846.

Barthe, bärt, (FÉLIX,) a French jurist and statesman, born at Narbonne in 1795. He became minister of public instruction in 1830, and in 1831 minister of justice under Casimir Périer. In 1834 he was made first president of the court of accounts, and a peer of France. He died January 28, 1863.

Barthe, (NICOLAS THOMAS,) a French writer, born at Marseilles in 1734, wrote an epistle "On Genius considered in its Relation to the Fine Arts." Died in 1785.

Barthel, bar'tĕl, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a German jurist, born at Kissingen in 1697, became vice-chancellor of the University of Würzburg. He wrote several Latin treatises on canon law. Died in 1771.

See "Vita J. C. Bartheli," 1752.

Barthel, written also **Bartel**, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German engraver, born at Leipsic in 1775. Among his best works are the "Castle of Heidelberg," after Primavesi, and a view of Vaucluse. He also produced several paintings.

Barthel, (MELCHIOR,) a German sculptor, born in Saxony, worked at Venice; died in 1674.

Barthélemon, bär'tăl'-mŏn', (FRANÇOIS HIPPOLYTE,) a French musician and composer, born at Bordeaux, July 27, 1741. Having made a reputation as a violinist, he went to England in 1765 and was engaged as leader of the opera band. In 1766 he produced an opera, "Pelopida," and in 1768 furnished the music for Garrick's burletta of "Orpheus," in the farce "A Peep behind the Curtain," which was highly successful and led to his composing the music for other pieces brought out at the same theatre. Died July 20, 1808.

Barthélemy or **Barthélemi**, SAINT. See BARTHOLOMEW, SAINT.

Barthélemy, bär'tăl'me', (AUGUSTE **Marseille**—mär'sä'yĕ,) a French satiric poet, whose works had great popularity, born at Marseilles in 1796. Among the principal we may name the "Villéliade," an attack on the ministry of Villèle, (1826,) "Satire against the Capuchins," and "Napoleon in Egypt," (1828.) In conjunction with his friend Méry, he wrote the "Dupinade," (1831,) a mock-heroic poem, and a number of political satires. He resided mostly in Paris. Died August 23, 1867.

Barthélemy, (FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS OF, a French

statesman, born at Aubagne in 1747, was a nephew of the author of "Anacharsis." He held various offices under Napoleon, and at the fall of the empire in 1814 presided over the commission of the senate which dethroned the emperor. Under Louis XVIII. he was made a peer and grand officer of the legion of honour, and was subsequently appointed minister of state. Died in 1830.

Barthélemy, (JEAN JACQUES,) a celebrated French writer and scholar, born near Aubagne, in Provence, in 1716. Having studied theology and ancient languages under the Jesuits at Marseilles, he visited Paris, where he acquired the friendship of Gros de Boze, keeper of the royal cabinet of medals. In 1753 he succeeded De Boze in this post, having previously been elected to the Academy of Inscriptions. He subsequently travelled in Italy, where he spent several years in antiquarian researches and made a large and choice collection of medals for the royal cabinet. Having obtained several lucrative offices through the favour of the Duke of Choiseul, Barthélemy devoted himself to literary pursuits, and published a number of valuable treatises, chiefly on numismatics and ancient inscriptions. In 1788 he brought out his principal work, entitled "Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece," ("Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce,") on the composition of which he had spent thirty years. It soon obtained great popularity both in France and other countries, and was translated into several languages. In 1789 Barthélemy became a member of the French Academy. Died in Paris in 1795.

See MANCINI-NIVERNAIS, "Essai sur la Vie de J. J. Barthélemy," 1795; M. G. C. VILLENAVE, "Notice sur les Ouvrages de J. J. Barthélemy," 1821; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Barthélemy, (JEAN SIMON,) a French historical painter, born at Laon in 1742; died in Paris in 1811.

Barthélemy, (LOUIS,) a French writer on grammar, history, etc., born at Grenoble in 1759; died in 1815.

Barthélemy, (NICOLAS,) a French Benedictine, born in Touraine in 1478, was the author of Latin epigrams and idylls, and a treatise "On Active and Contemplative Life," (1523.) Died about 1535.

Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, bär'tȧl'me' sănt'e'lâr', (JULES,) a French journalist and scholar, born in Paris in 1805, was assistant editor of the "Globe," the "National," and other journals. He became in 1838 professor of Latin and Greek philosophy in the College of France. He wrote, among other works, a "Commentary on Aristotle." Died November 25, 1895.

Barthelmont. See BARTLEMANN.

Barthès. See BARTHEZ.

Barthez, bär'tȧ', or **Barthès,** bär'tȧ', (PAUL JOSEPH,) a celebrated French physician and physiologist, born at Montpellier in 1734. In 1757 he was appointed royal censor, and became associate editor of the "Journal des Savants" and the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." He obtained the chair of medicine at Montpellier in 1759. Having settled in Paris in 1780, he was made consulting physician to the king, and a councillor of state. He was the author of "New Doctrine of the Functions of the Human Body," (in Latin, 1774,) "New Elements of the Science of Man," (1778,) a "Discourse on the Genius of Hippocrates," (1801,) and other valuable works. Died in 1806.

See LORDAT, "Mémoires sur la Vie de P. J. Barthez," 1818.

Barthez, de, deh bär'tȧ', (ANTOINE CHARLES ERNEST,) a French medical writer, born at Narbonne, in Aude, about 1810. Among his works is a "Treatise on the Diseases of Children," (1843.) Died in 1891.

Barthez (or Barthès) de Marmorières—deh mär'mo're-âir', (ANTOINE,) BARON, son of Guillaume, noticed below, was born at Saint Gall, in Switzerland, in 1736. He wrote a tragedy entitled "The Death of Louis XVI.," and other works. Died in 1811.

Barthez (or Barthès) de Marmorières, (GUILLAUME,) a French engineer of bridges, etc., and writer on mechanics, lived about 1750.

Barthius. See BARTH, (CASPAR VON.)

Barthold, bar'tolt, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German historian, born in Berlin in 1799, became a professor at Greifswalde in 1834. He published a number of well-written works on German history, among which is a "History of the German Cities and Corporations," ("*Bürgerthums,*") 1851. Died in 1858.

Bartholdi, bär'tol'dē', (FRÉDÉRIC AUGUSTE,) a French sculptor, born at Colmar, April 2, 1834, made many portrait-busts, and executed many monumental works and groups in bronze. One of the most noted of the latter is the enormous figure of "Liberty Enlightening the World," on one of the islands of New York Harbour. Died October 4, 1904.

Bartholdy. See MENDELSSOHN, (FELIX.)

Bartholdy, bär-tol'dee, (JAKOB SALOMO,) a German soldier, diplomatist, and writer, of Jewish extraction, born at Berlin in 1779. He served in the campaigns against the French from 1809 to 1814, and subsequently became consul-general at Rome. He wrote a "History of the Tyrolese War of 1809," and a "Life of Cardina. Consalvi," (1825.) Died in 1825.

Barthole. See BARTOLI.

Bartholin, bar'to-lin', [Lat. BARTHOLI'NUS,] (ERASMUS,) a Danish physician and savant, born at Roskild in 1625, was a son of Kaspar, noticed below. He became professor of geometry and medicine at Copenhagen, and died there November 14, 1698.

Bartholin, written also **Bartholine,** (KASPAR,) a learned physician and medical writer, born at Malmö, in Scania, in 1585, was professor of medicine at Copenhagen, and in 1618 rector of the university in that city. Died in 1629.

Bartholin, (KASPAR,) a Danish physician, born in 1655, was a son of Thomas Bartholin, (the first of that name.) He became physician to the King of Denmark, and published a number of medical and scientific works, in Latin. Died in 1738.

Bartholin, bar-to-leen', or **Bartolini,** bar-to-lee'nee, (RICARDO,) an Italian *littérateur* of the sixteenth century, was a native of Perugia.

Bartholin, (THOMAS,) son of Kaspar the elder, noticed above, born at Copenhagen in 1616, was one of the most eminent physicians of his time. Having studied at Leyden and afterwards visited the principal countries of Europe, he was appointed in 1648 professor of anatomy at Copenhagen. Among his works, which are written in Latin, are a treatise on the lymphatic vessels, (the discovery of which he claimed,) a dissertation on the functions of the liver, and his "Anatomia," (1641,) which had a high reputation as a text-book and passed through numerous editions. Died in 1680.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" G. HANNÆUS, "Oratio in obitum T. Bartholini," 1680.

Bartholin, (THOMAS,) a Danish jurist, son of the preceding, born in 1659, was appointed keeper of the royal archives, and held other important offices. He was the author of several works on northern antiquities and history. Died in 1690.

Bartholine. See BARTHOLIN.

Bartholinus. See BARTHOLIN.

Bartholomæus, bar-thol-o-mee'us, an English bishop of Exeter, wrote a compilation entitled a "Penitential," and "Dialogues against the Jews." Died about 1187.

Bartholomæus, bar-to-lo-mā'oos, Bishop of Urbino, in Italy, lived about 1350.

Bartholomæus, bar-to-lo-mā'ŭs, [Fr. BARTHÉLEMI, bär'tȧl'me'; Sp. BARTOLOMÉ, bar-to-lo-mā',] (A MARTYR'IBUS; so named from the church of the Martyrs,) a Portuguese prelate, born in 1514. In 1559 he became Archbishop of Braga. At the Council of Trent he distinguished himself by his advocacy of reform in the Catholic Church. Died in 1590.

See LEMAISTRE DE SACY, "Vie de Barthélemi," 1663; L. MUÑOZ "Vida de Fr. Bartolomé de los Martyres," 1645; F. A. VITORIA "Vida do arcebispo Fr. Bartholomeo dos Martyros," 2 vols., 1748-49

Bar-thol-o-mæ'us Co-lo-nī-en'sis, or **Bartholomew of Cologne,** a distinguished scholar and writer, born at Cologne about 1460, studied at Deventer, where he became acquainted with Erasmus. Died about 1514.

Bartholomæus (or Bar-thol'o-mew) de Glan'ville, a Franciscan monk, called ANGLICUS, (the "Englishman,") born in Suffolk, lived about 1370. His principal work is a kind of encyclopædia, entitled "On the Properties of Things," ("De Proprietatibus Rerum,") which had a high reputation in his time.

Bar-thol'o-mew, [Gr. *Βαρθολομαῖος;* Lat. BARTHOLOMÆ'US,] SAINT, (believed by many to be the same as the Nathanael spoken of in John i. 45–49,) one of the twelve apostles, is supposed to have been a native of Galilee. It is stated by Eusebius that he preached the gospel in India. The time and place of his death are unknown, and none of his writings are extant. His relics are said to have been brought to Rome, wher a church was erected in his honour. (See Matthew x., Mark iii., and Luke vi.)

Barthol'omew, (EDWARD SHEFFIELD,) a sculptor, born at Colchester, Connecticut, in 1822. Most of his professional life was spent in Italy. His works display a marked talent. Died at Naples, May 2, 1858.

Bar'tho-low, (ROBERTS,) an American physician, born in Howard county, Maryland, November 18, 1831. He was professor of medicine in the Medical College of Ohio, 1864–78, and in 1878 became professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Jefferson College, Philadelphia. His principal works are "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," "Practice of Medicine," "Hypodermatic Medication," "Medical Electricity," and "Antagonism between Medicines." Died in 1904.

Bartisch, bar'tish, (GEORG,) a German surgeon, who lived about 1570, and wrote "On Diseases of the Eye."

Bar'tle-mann, [Fr. BARTHELMONT, bär'tĕl'mŏn',] written also **Barthelemon,** (HIPPOLYTE,) a French musician and composer of operas, born at Bordeaux in 1731; died in London in 1808. He was an excellent violinist.

Bar'tle-mann, (JAMES,) an English vocalist, especially distinguished as a bass singer, born at Westminster in 1769; died in 1821.

Bart'lett, (ELISHA,) an American physician, born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, in 1804 or 1805, graduated in 1826. He practised several years at Lowell, Massachusetts, obtained the chair of medicine in the University of Maryland in 1844, and afterwards lectured on medicine at Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky. In 1850 he was appointed professor of medicine in the University of New York. He was a popular teacher, and acquired distinction by his medical works, among which is an "Essay on the Philosophy of Medical Science." Died in 1855.

Bartlett, (JOHN,) author, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, June 14, 1820. He became a member of the publishing firm of Little, Brown & Co. Edited "Familiar Quotations," a standard book of reference. Author of "The Shakspeare Index" and "Concordance to Shakspeare's Works."

Bartlett, (JOHN RUSSELL,) an American writer, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1805, was in early life a New York merchant, and in 1850 commissioner on the Mexican boundary. He published "Progress of Ethnology," (1847,) a "Dictionary of Americanisms," (1848; 4th ed., 1877;) a "Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, etc.," (1854;) and "Bibliotheca Americana," (4 vols., 1865–70.) Died May 28, 1886.

Bartlett, (JOHN SHERREN,) M.D., a physician and journalist, born in England in 1790. He emigrated to the United States, and in 1822 established in New York "The Albion," a journal of the English conservative school of politics, which he conducted with signal ability. On the introduction of ocean steam-navigation he founded "The European" in Liverpool, intended to furnish the American public a weekly summary of foreign news. His latest enterprise in journalism was "The Anglo-Saxon," commenced in Boston in 1855. Died August 24, 1863.

Bartlett, (JOSEPH,) an American satiric poet, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1763. He graduated at Harvard in 1782. In 1799 he delivered a poem on Physiognomy before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard. An edition of this poem was published in 1823, together with a number of aphorisms on various subjects. On the 4th of July, 1823, he delivered an oration in Boston, and recited a poem called "The New Vicar of Bray." Died in 1827.

Bartlett, (JOSIAH,) M.D., an American patriot, born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1729. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776–78, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed chief justice of the common pleas in 1779, and soon after chief justice of the superior court of New Hampshire. In 1790 he became President of New Hampshire, and in 1793 was chosen the first Governor under the new constitution. Died May 19, 1795.

See CHARLES A. GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Bartlett, (JOSIAH,) an American physician, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1759. He delivered orations on various subjects. Died in 1820.

Bartlett, (PAUL WAYLAND,) sculptor, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1865. He studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. His notable works are statues of McClellan, Warren, Lafayette, Columbus, Michael Angelo, etc. Died at Paris, 1925.

Bartlett, (SAMUEL COLCORD,) was born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, November 28, 1817. He spent years in the pulpit, was professor of intellectual philosophy at Western Reserve College 1845–51, of Biblical literature at Chicago Theological Seminary 1857–77, and president of Dartmouth College 1877–92. He wrote "Sources of History in the Pentateuch," etc. Died, 1898.

Bartlett, (TRUMAN H.,) a sculptor, born at Dorset, Vermont, in 1835, was educated chiefly in France and Italy. His son PAUL (born at New Haven, Connecticut, January, 1865) has also won distinction by designs of much merit.

Bartlett, (WILLIAM FRANCIS,) an American soldier, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, June 6, 1840, and graduated at Harvard in 1861. He served throughout the civil war, and rose from the ranks to the grades of brigadier- and brevet major-general, being especially conspicuous for gallantry in action. Died December 17, 1876.

Bartlett, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English artist, born in London in 1809, travelled extensively in the East, and published several works illustrated with drawings by himself. Among them are "Walks in and about Jerusalem," (1844,) "Forty Days in the Desert," (1848,) and "The Nile Boat, or Glimpses of the Land of Egypt," (1849.) Died at sea in 1854.

See WILLIAM BEATTIE, "Memoir of William Henry Bartlett," 1855

Bartlett, (WILLIAM H. C.,) an American scientific writer, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1804, published treatises on "Optics," "Mechanics," and "Spherical Astronomy," and was for many years a professor at West Point. Died February 11, 1893.

Bar'tol, (CYRUS AUGUSTUS,) an American Unitarian minister, born at Freeport, Maine, in 1813. He became pastor of a church in Boston in 1837. He published, besides other works, "Pictures of Europe," and "Discourses on the Christian Spirit and Life."

Bartoli, bar'to-lee, or **Bartolo,** bar'to-lo, [Lat. BAR'TOLUS; Fr. BARTHOLE, bär'tol',] an Italian jurist and legal writer, born at Sasso-Ferrato in 1313, was professor of law at Perugia. He enjoyed a very high reputation in his time. Died in 1356.

Bartoli, bar'to-lee, (ADOLFO,) an Italian author, born at Fivizzano, November 9, 1833. He became professor of literary history at Florence. Among his numerous works are "I primi due Secoli della Letteratura Italiana," (1870–79,) "L'Evoluzione del Rinascimento," (1877,) and an excellent "Storia della Letteratura Italiana," (1878–80.) Died May 16, 1894.

Bartoli, (COSIMO,) an Italian *littérateur,* lived at Florence, and wrote several scientific, historical, and moral treatises. He was one of the founders of the Academy degli Umidi, formed in 1540. Among his works is a "Life of Frederick Barbarossa," (1559.)

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Bartoli, (DANIELE,) an Italian Jesuit and distinguished writer, born at Ferrara in 1608. His greatest work is a "History of the Company of Jesus," (1653–63,) which gives an interesting account of the missions of the Jesuits in the various parts of Asia, including Japan. He also wrote a "Life of Ignatius Loyola," (1689,) and several moral and scientific treatises, which are highly esteemed. Died in Rome in 1685.

Bartoli, (DOMENICO,) an Italian poet, born near Lucca in 1629, assisted Beverini in translating the "Æneid" into Italian. Died in 1698.

Bartoli, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter of the school of Módena, was a pupil of Bibbiena. Died in 1779.

Bartoli, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian antiquary, born at Padua in 1717, became professor of belles-lettres at Turin in 1745. He was a corresponding member of the French Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1788.

Bartoli, (MINERVA,) an Italian poetess, born at Urbino, lived about 1580.

Bartoli, (PIETRO SANTI,) a celebrated Italian engraver and painter, born at Perugia about 1635. He studied painting under Nicolas Poussin, whose style he imitated with great success. He is chiefly known from his engravings, which are for the most part illustrations of ancient art from the Catacombs and the ruins of Rome. Died at Rome in 1700. He engraved some works of Raphael.

Bartolini, bar-to-lee'nee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome, May 16, 1813, was created a cardinal-priest in 1875, and became prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites. Died October 3, 1887.

Bartolini, bar-to-lee'nee, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian painter of the Bolognese school, born at Imola in 1657; died in 1725.

Bartolini, (LORENZO,) a celebrated Florentine sculptor, born about 1777. Having studied in Paris under Lemot, he soon after established his reputation by a bas-relief of great beauty, representing "Cleobis and Biton." He was charged by Napoleon with the execution of a number of works, and founded by his order the school of sculpture at Carrara. His colossal bust of Napoleon is ranked among his master-pieces; also the group of "Hercules and Lycas," and the monument of Lady Stratford Canning at Lausanne, in Switzerland. Bartolini is esteemed by his countrymen as second only to Canova. "No artist," says M. Breton, "not even Canova, approached as near as Bartolini to the ideal purity and the noble simplicity of the works of the age of Pericles." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") He died at or near Florence in January, 1850.

Bartolo. See BARTOLI.

Bartolo, bar'to-lo, or **Bartoli,** bar'to-lee, (DOMENICO,) sometimes called **Domenico d'Asciano,** an Italian fresco-painter, born about 1450, was a nephew and pupil of Taddeo, noticed below.

Bartolo or **Bartoli,** (TADDEO,) an Italian painter of Sienna, born about 1350. Among his master-pieces are the frescos in the public palace at Sienna. Died in 1422.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bartolocci, bar-to-lot'chee, [Lat. BARTOLOC'CIUS,] (GIULIO,) an Italian scholar and ecclesiastic, born in 1613, is sometimes called **di Celano,** (de chā-lā'no,) from the place of his birth. He was professor of Hebrew in the college di Sapienza at Rome. His principal work is entitled "Bibliotheca Magna Rabbinica," (4 vols., 1675–93,) a valuable synopsis of rabbinical literature. Died in 1687.

See WOLF, "Bibliotheca Hebraica."

Bartolommei, bar-to-lom-mā'ee, (GERONIMO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Florence about 1584, was the author of several tragedies and poems, among which is "Didascalia, sive Doctrina Comica." Died in 1662.

Bartolommei, (MATTEO MARIO,) an Italian dramatist, born at Florence in 1640, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1695.

Bartolommei, (SIMONE PIETRO,) an antiquarian writer, born in the Tyrol in 1709; died in 1764.

Bartolommeo, bar-to-lom-mā'o, a Florentine painter who worked about 1250.

Bartolommeo, (MAESTRO,) a Venetian sculptor and architect, lived about 1390. He designed the "Porta della Carta," the chief entrance to the doge's palace at Venice.

Bartolommeo della Porta. See BACCIO DELLA PORTA.

Bartolommeo, di, de bar-to-lom-mā'o, (DIONISIO,) an Italian architect, worked at Naples about 1580.

Bartolommeo, di, (LEONARDO,) a Sicilian politician, born at Palermo; died in 1450.

Bartoloni, bar-to-lo'nee, (PIETRO DOMENICO,) an Italian physician and miscellaneous writer, born at Empoli, near Florence, about 1640.

Bartolozzi, bar-to-lot'see, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian engraver, born at Florence about 1728. He studied under Wagner at Venice, and, after residing for a time at Rome, removed to England, where he executed a series of plates from Guercino. On the invitation of the Prince-regent of Portugal, about 1805, he settled in that country, where he died in April, 1813. Bartolozzi excelled in every department of engraving, and is justly esteemed one of the greatest masters of the art. Among his most admired works are the "Virgin and Child," after Carlo Dolce; Guido's "Massacre of the Innocents;" and the "Death of Lord Chatham," after Copley. The number of his prints is estimated at more than two thousand.

See LE BLANC, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes."

Bartolus. See BARTOLI.

Bar'ton, (BENJAMIN SMITH,) an American naturalist and physician, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1766, was a nephew of David Rittenhouse. He studied medicine in London and Edinburgh, and graduated at Göttingen about 1788. He obtained in 1789 the chair of natural history in the College of Philadelphia, which was incorporated with the University of Pennsylvania in 1791. He was appointed professor of materia medica in 1795, and succeeded Dr. Rush as professor of the theory and practice of medicine in 1813. He promoted the diffusion of natural science by his writings, among which are "Elements of Botany," (1803,) and "Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States," (1798.) Died in 1815.

See a "Biography of Benjamin S. Barton," by his nephew, W. P. C. BARTON; THACHER, "Medical Biography."

Bar'ton, (BERNARD,) a member of the Society of Friends, popularly known as "the Quaker poet," was born in London in 1784. He was the author of "Napoleon, and other Poems," (1822,) "Devotional Verses," (1826,) "Poetic Vigils," "A Widow's Tale, and other Poems," (1827,) and "The Reliquary," (1836.) He died in 1849.

Barton, (CLARA,) an American philanthropist, was born at North Oxford, Mass., in 1830. She was a teacher in early life, and from 1854 to 1861 held a clerkship in the United States Patent Office. She served with great distinction as a volunteer nurse in the Army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1865, and then established at her own expense a Bureau of Records of Missing Men. She did effective duty as a member of the Society of the Red Cross in the Franco-German war of 1870–71, and in 1877 she became president of the American Society of the Red Cross. In 1883 she was appointed superintendent of the Massachusetts Prison for Women at Sherborn. As first president of the American Red Cross Society she represented the United States in several international conferences, and was active in the work of relief in the Russian famine of 1892 and the Armenian massacre of 1896, and in Cuba before and during the war of 1898. Author of "History of the Red Cross in Peace and War." Died April 12, 1912.

Barton, (ELIZABETH,) an English fanatic or impostor under the reign of Henry VIII., commonly called "the Holy Maid of Kent." Having acquired a reputation for being inspired, she was instigated by the partisans of Queen Catherine to prophesy against the marriage of the king with Anne Boleyn. The excitement produced by these revelations among the people was so great that the government, becoming alarmed, caused her to be arrested in 1533, together with a number of priests, her accomplices, and she was executed with them at Tyburn in 1534.

Barton, (Sir EDMUND,) first prime minister of Australia, was born at Sydney, Jan. 18, 1849. He was Speaker of the House of Assembly 1883, 1887; Attorney-general 1889, and Premier 1901. Died 1920.

Barton, (WILLIAM,) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, an American officer, born about 1747. He commanded a small party which surprised and captured General Prescott near Newport, Rhode Island, in July, 1777. Died in 1831.

Barton, (WILLIAM P. C.,) an American botanist and physician, born in 1786. He was a nephew of Benjamin Smith Barton, whom he succeeded as professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania. He published "Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States, or Medical Botany," (2 vols., 1817–25,) "Compendium Floræ Philadelphicæ," (2 vols., 1818,) and "Flora of North America, illustrated by coloured figures," (3 vols., 1821–23.) Died in 1856.

Bar'tōw, (FRANCIS STEBBINS,) an American lawyer, born at Savannah, Georgia, September 6, 1816. He graduated at Franklin College in 1835, and became a lawyer of Savannah. On the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed a Confederate brigadier-general, and fell at the first battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861.

Bar'tram, (JOHN,) an eminent American botanist, born in Marple, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1699. His attainments in natural history attracted the attention of Linnæus, who pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." He was the first American to establish a botanical garden, which he enriched with exotics and rare native plants. Sir Hans Sloane, Linnæus, and other eminent European botanists furnished him with books and apparatus, and he in return sent them new and curious specimens of the natural productions of America. He was chosen a member of several learned societies in Europe, and appointed American botanist to George III. of England, a position which he held till his death in 1777. The results of his observations on the inhabitants, animals, climate, soil, productions, etc., in a journey to Lake Ontario, were published in London in 1751, and a journal of a tour to East Florida in 1766. He also contributed various papers to the "Philosophical Transactions." Mr. Bartram was distinguished in other departments of natural history, possessed some knowledge of medicine, and was an ingenious mechanic. He had a fine botanic garden (now one of the city parks) in the environs of Philadelphia.

See WILLIAM DARLINGTON, "Memorials of John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall," 1849; "Encyclopædia Americana."

Bartram, (WILLIAM,) a botanist and traveller, born near Philadelphia in 1739, was a son of the preceding. He passed about five years in the exploration of the natural productions of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, and published "Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, and East and West Florida," (1791.) He produced a list of American birds, which was the most complete that appeared before the work of Wilson. Died in 1823.

See "Encyclopædia Americana."

Bartsch, bartsh, (JAN,) a Dutch physician and savant, born about 1720, was a friend of Boerhaave and Linnæus. The latter named the genus Bartsia in his honour.

Bartsch, bartsh, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) one of the most profound students of the Old German and Romance literatures, was born at Sprottau, Germany, February 25, 1832. He studied in Breslau, Berlin, Halle, Paris, and Oxford, and held professorships in philology in Rostock and Heidelberg. Besides editing and publishing a great number of German, Romance, and French poems, tales, etc., of the early mediæval centuries, he published various text-books and critical treatises on the subjects of his principal studies. Died February 20, 1888.

Bartsch, von, fon bartsh, (JOHANN ADAM BERNHARD,) a German engraver and writer upon art, born at Vienna in 1747, was keeper of the imperial library and of the prints in the royal collection. His principal work is entitled "The Painter-Engraver," ("Le Peintre-Graveur," 21 vols., 1821,) besides which he prepared a "Catalogue of all the Prints of Rembrandt," with several other similar works. Among his engravings and etchings, which amount in all to more than five hundred, we may mention his prints after Rembrandt and Potter. Died in 1820.

See LE BLANC, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes."

Barucco, bå-rook'ko, (GIACOMO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born about 1620.

Baruch, bā'rŭk, [Heb. בָּרוּךְ,] the son of Neriah, was the friend and companion of the prophet Jeremiah, whom he served as a scribe. He accompanied Jeremiah in 588 B.C. into Egypt, where, as stated by some writers, he died; while others assert that he died in Babylon. The book of Baruch is recognized as canonical by the Catholics, but it is regarded by the Protestants as apocryphal. (See Jeremiah xxxii. 12–16; xxxvi. 4, 17, 27.)

Baruch, barook, (BERNARD MANNES,) American financier, was born at Camden, S. C., Aug. 19, 1870. He graduated from the College of the City of New York, 1889. He was a member of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense, 1916; a member of the commission in charge of all purchases for the Allies, and chairman of the War Industries Board, 1918–19. He was chairman of the raw materials division of the Supreme Economic Council of the Peace Conference, Paris, 1919.

Baruffaldi, ba-roof-fal'dee, (GERONIMO,) an Italian *littérateur,* born at Ferrara in 1675; died in 1753.

Baruffaldi, (GERONIMO,) an Italian Jesuit and writer, born at Ferrara in 1740, was a nephew of the preceding. Died in 1817.

Bar'wick, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Westmoreland in 1612, distinguished himself by his zeal in promoting the restoration of Charles II. Died in 1664.

See PETER BARWICK'S "Life of John Barwick," 1721.

Barwick, (PETER,) brother of John Barwick, was appointed in 1660 physician-in-ordinary to Charles II. He wrote, among other works, a "Defence of Harvey's Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood." Died in 1705.

Bary, ba're', (HENRY,) a Flemish engraver, born about 1625.

See DESCAMPS, "Vie des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Bary, de, deh ba'ree, (HEINRICH ANTON,) a German botanist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1831.

Barye, bȧ're', (ANTOINE LOUIS,) a French sculptor and engraver, born in Paris in 1795. Among his masterpieces are a "Lion strangling a Boa," a "Group of Young Bears," "Charles VI. in the Forest of Mans," and "The Three Graces." Died June 26, 1875.

Barzena. See BARCENA.

Barzini, barD-zee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) a Florentine writer on astrology and philosophy, born about 1667.

Barzizzio or **Barziza.** See GASPARINO.

Barzoni, barD-zo'nee, (VITTORIO,) an Italian political and historical writer, born at Lonato in 1768; died in 1829.

See WILLIAM THOMPSON, "Life of Vittorio Barzoni," London, 1831; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1813.

Bas or **Basse,** bȧs, (MARTIN,) a Dutch engraver, who lived about 1600, left several portraits of superior merit.

Bas or **Basse,** (WILLIAM,) an engraver, whose principal work is a "Virgin with the Infant Jesus and Saint John." Nothing is known of his life.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Bas, Le. See LE BAS.

Basadonna, bå-sȧ-don'nȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian poet, born at Venice, wrote "Latin Dialogues," (1518.)

Basaiti, bå-sī'tee, (MARCO,) sometimes called **del Friuli,** an eminent Italian painter of the fifteenth century, was a native of Friuli. His "Calling of Saint Peter," in the Academy at Venice, is esteemed his master-piece. He painted other pictures of great merit, among which we may name an "Assumption," and "The Prayer in the Garden."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Basan or **Bazan,** bȧ'zŏN', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1723. Among his best works are a "Bacchus and Ariadne," after Giordano, and "Antiope," after Correggio. He was the author of a "Dictionary of Ancient and Modern Engravers," which is highly esteemed, (3 vols., 1767.) Died in 1797.

See LE BLANC, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes."

Basanier, bȧ'zȧ'ne-ȧ', (MARTIN,) a French musician and mathematician, born about 1540, wrote a work on the theory and practice of music.

Bascape, bȧs-kȧ'pȧ, (GERONIMO,) an Italian jurist and legal writer; died in 1641.

Baschenis, bȧs-kā'nèss, (EVARISTO,) an Italian painter, born at Bergamo in 1617, was celebrated for his skilful representations of musical instruments, books, and similar objects of still life. Died in 1677.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Baschi, bȧs'kee, (MATTEO,) an Italian monk, born in the duchy of Urbino, was the founder of the order of Capuchins, so called from a hood of peculiar form (*cappuccio*) worn by them. Died in 1552.

See BAVERIUS, "Annales Capucinorum."

Baschiera, bȧs-ke-ā'rȧ, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian artist, who designed the magnificent marble front of Saint Peter's at Mantua. Died about 1760.

Baschilow. See BASHILOF.

Bas'com, (HENRY B.,) an American Methodist bishop and pulpit orator, born in Western New York in 1796. He was ordained bishop at Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1849 or 1850, and died in the latter year.

See M. M. HENKLE, "Life of Bishop Bascom," 1857.

Bascom, (JOHN,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine, was born at Geneva, New York, May 1, 1827. He graduated at Williams College in 1849, and at Andover Seminary in 1855. He was professor of rhetoric at Williams College from 1855 to 1874, and from the latter year to 1887 was president of the University of Wisconsin. Afterwards professor of political science at Williams College. He published "Philosophy of Rhetoric," (1865,) "Principles of Psychology," (1869,) "Philosophy of Religion," (1876,) "Ethics," (1879,) "Natural Theology," (1880,) "The Science of Mind," (1881,) "The Words of Christ," (1884,) and other works. Died October 3, 1911.

Basedow, bȧ'zẹh-do', (JOHANN BERNHARD,) originally JOHANN BEREND **Bassedau,** (bȧs'sẹh-dŏw,) a celebrated German teacher and educational reformer, was born at Hamburg in 1723. He published in 1774 an elementary school-book entitled "Orbis Pictus," in three volumes and illustrated with one hundred engravings, which soon became widely popular. About the same time he founded at Dessau a school called a "Philanthropin," in which he sought to render knowledge attractive and adapt it to the comprehension of the young. Died at Magdeburg in 1790.

Baseilhac. See COSME, (Frère JEAN.)

Ba-se'li-us or **van Basel,** vȧn bȧ'zel, written also **Basle,** (JACOBUS,) a Dutch historian and theologian, born in 1530, wrote an "Account of the Siege of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1588." Died in 1598.

Baselius, (JACOBUS,) a grandson of the preceding, born at Leyden, was the author of an "Ecclesiastical History of Belgium," (1657.)

Baselius, (NICHOLAS,) a Flemish surgeon and writer, wrote, in Latin, a "Description of the Comet of 1577."

Baselli, bȧ-sel'lee, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian physician and surgeon, born at San Pellegrino. Having been refused admission to the College of Physicians because he practised surgery, he wrote, in Latin, a vindication of the nobility of surgery. Died in 1621.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Basevi, bȧ'sȧ-vee, (ABRAMO,) an Italian musician, born of a Jewish family at Leghorn in 1818. He became a physician, but in 1858 turned his attention chiefly to music. Among his works are "Introduzione ad un nuovo Sistema d'Armonía," (1862,) and "Compendio della Storia della Musica," (1866.) Died in 1885.

Basevi, bas'e-ve, (GEORGE,) a distinguished English architect, born at Brighton in 1794. Among his principal works are the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and Saint Mary's Hall at Brighton. He also furnished the designs for Belgrave Square. Died in 1845.

Bash'aw, (EDWARD,) an English nonconformist minister of Exeter. For refusing to take the oath of allegiance he was imprisoned in Newgate, where he died in 1671.

Bashkin, (MATTHEI SEMENOF,) a Russian heresiarch of the sixteenth century, who professed doctrines resembling those of the Arians.

Bash'kirtsoff, (MARIE,) was born of a noble family at Pultowa, Russia, November 11, 1860. She became famous in Paris for her accomplishments and her high promise as a painter, but died of consumption October 31, 1884. Her "Journal" and "Letters" have given her fame in literature.

Bashuysen, von, fon bȧs'hoi'zẹn, (HEINRICH JAKOB,) a German Oriental scholar, born at Hanau in 1679, was appointed to the chair of Oriental languages and history at Zerbst. He published a number of Latin commentaries on the Hebrew writers. Died in 1758.

See E. L. D. HUCH, "Programma continens Vitam H. J. de Bashuysen," 1759.

Bā'sil, Bishop of Thessalonica, called **Ascolius** or **Acholius,** was a friend of Saint Ambrose. He baptized the emperor Theodosius. Died about 384 A.D.

Bā'sil or **Ba-sil'i-us,** [Gr. Βασίλειος or Βασίλιος; It. BASILIO, bȧ-see'le-o; Fr. BASILE, bȧ'zèl',] SAINT, surnamed THE GREAT, one of the most eminent of the Christian Fathers, born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, about 329 A.D. He studied law and rhetoric at Constantinople, and subsequently at Athens, where Julian (afterwards emperor) and Gregory Nazianzen were his fellow-students. With the latter he formed an intimate friendship, which lasted through life. About 358 A.D. he abandoned his profession, and retired to a cloister in a mountainous region of Pontus, where he was soon joined by Gregory. He here established a system of monastic discipline, which still prevails in Greek and Oriental monasteries. On the death of Eusebius in 370, Basil was elected Bishop of Cæsarea. In this station he was distinguished for his extensive charities, his zeal for the reformation of church discipline, and his opposition to the Arian heresy, at that time maintained by the emperor Valens. Among his chief productions (in Greek) are "Nine Homilies on the Six Days' Work," "Two Books on Baptism," "Homilies on the Psalms," and a collection of "Letters." His writings are characterized by great purity of style, and an elevated moral tone combined with fervent piety. Died in 379 A.D.

See SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" GODFREY HERMANT, "Vie de Saint-Basile," 1674; SOZOMEN, "Historia;" A. AGRESTA, "Vita del protopatriarca S. Basilio Magno," 1658; J. E. FEISSER, "Dissertatio de Vita Basilii Magni," 8vo, 1828; KLOSE, "Basilius der Grosse nach seinem Leben," etc., 1835.

Basil or **Basilius** of Cilicia, Bishop of Irenopolis, an ecclesiastical writer of the fifth century. He was the author of a "History of the Church," and several controversial works.

Basil I., [Lat. BASIL'IUS; Fr. BASILE, bȧ'zèl',] surnamed THE MACEDO'NIAN, Emperor of the East, was born about 820, in humble circumstances. He succeeded in winning the favour of the emperor Michael III., who raised him to be his colleague in the empire, (866;) but Basil did not long retain his favour, and, believing his own life to be in danger, he caused Michael to be assassinated in 867. He commenced the compilation of the code of laws entitled "Basilica," which was completed by his son Leo. Having conquered a considerable part of Asia Minor, he drove the Saracens out of Italy in 885. He died in 886, and was succeeded by his son, Leo VI.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" G. IMPACCIANTI, "Basilio il Macedone," 2 vols., 1809.

Basil II., [Lat. BASILIUS,] Emperor of the East, born in 958, was a son of Romanus II. On the death of the usurper John Zimisces, (975,) Basil succeeded to the throne, his brother Constantine having a nominal share in the government. Basil was one of the greatest commanders of his time, and was engaged in almost continual wars with the Saracens, Bulgarians, and Germans.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Basil or **Basilius,** made Bishop of Ancyra in 336 A.D. in opposition to Marcellus, who was deposed by the party of Eusebius. He was a zealous opponent of the Arians.

Basil, Bishop of Seleucia. See BASILIUS.

Basil, the founder of the heretical sect of Bogomiles in Bulgaria. He was burnt at the stake, by order of the emperor Alexius Comnenus, in 1118.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Basil, Prince of Moldavia in the seventeenth century, was deposed for his tyranny.

Bā'sil-Văl'en-tīne, [Lat. and Ger. BASIL'IUS VALENTI'NUS,] a celebrated German writer on chemistry and alchemy, born about 1410. He was the author of a treatise entitled "The Triumphal Car of Antimony," ("Currus Triumphalis Antimonii,") and other scientific works, which had a high reputation among his contemporaries.

Basile, the French of BASIL, which see.

Basile, bȧ-sēe'lȧ, (ADRIANA,) a sister of Giambattista noticed below, was distinguished for her beauty, and her talent for music and poetry.

Basile, (GENNARO,) a Neapolitan painter, who about 1756 resided at Brünn, in Moravia, where are most of his works.

Basile, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian poet, born about 1580; died in 1637.

Basiletti, bȧ-sē-let'tee, (LUIGI,) an Italian painter of history and landscapes, born at Brescia; died about 1845.

Basili or **Basily**, bȧ-sēe'lee, (DOMENICO ANDREA,) an Italian musician and composer, was chapel-master at Loreto in the eighteenth century. Died in 1775.

Basili, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian musician and composer, son of the preceding, was born in 1766. He composed various operas, comic and serious, "La Locandiera," (1789,) "Achilles at the Siege of Troy," (1798,) "The Return of Ulysses," (1799,) etc., together with requiems, symphonies, etc. Died March 25, 1850.

Basili, bȧ-sēe'lee, (PIER-ANGELO,) an Italian painter, born at Gubbio about 1540; died in 1604.

Basilico, bȧ-sēe'le-ko or bȧ-sil'e-ko, (CIRIACO,) an Italian *littérateur*, lived about 1670, and translated into Italian verse the "Satyricon" of Petronius Arbiter.

Basilico, (GERONIMO,) an Italian jurist, born at Messina, was the author of some legal and other works. Died in 1670.

Bas-I-li'dēēs, [Gr. Βασιλείδης; Fr. BASILIDE, bȧ'ze'lēd',] the founder of a sect, lived in Egypt under the reign of Trajan and Hadrian. His doctrine is said to have been a reflection of that of Zoroaster. He taught that the world was produced by two principles, Good or Light, and Evil or Darkness. Died about 130 A.D.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy."

Bas-I-li'na, the second wife of Julius Constantius, and the mother of Julian the Apostate. She is said to have favoured the doctrines of the Arians. Died in 331 A.D.

Basilio. See BASIL, SAINT.

Basilio da Gama, bȧ-see'le-o dȧ gȧ'mȧ, (JOZÉ,) born at San Jozé, in Brazil, in 1740, was one of the founders of the Brazilian Academy. He was the author of a popular poem entitled "Uruguay," and a number of lyrics. Died about 1795.

Bas-I-lis'cus, [Gr. Βασιλίσκος; Fr. BASILISQUE, bȧ'ze'lēsk',] Emperor of the East, was a brother of the empress Verina, wife of Leo I. In 468 A.D. he was appointed, under Leo I., commander-in-chief of the great expedition against Genseric, King of the Vandals, who had taken possession of Carthage. His army suffered a total defeat, and Basiliscus was banished to Thrace. On the death of Leo, 474, he usurped the throne, of which Zeno was the rightful heir. In 476 Zeno defeated and took captive the usurper, who died in prison in 477 or 478. During his reign the great library of Constantinople was destroyed by fire.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Basilisque or **Basilique**. See BASILISCUS.

Basilius. See BASIL, SAINT.

Ba-sil'I-us, Bishop of Seleucia from 448 till 458, was the author of a collection of homilies.

Basil'ius OF GLEMO'NA, a missionary to China, published a "Chinese Dictionary," (1726,) which has been translated into several languages. Scarcely anything is known of his life.

Basilovitch. See IVAN, Czar of Russia.

Bas'I-lus, (L. MINUCIUS,) sometimes called M. **Satrius**, a Roman soldier, served under Cæsar in Gaul in 54 and 52 B.C. Though a professed friend of Cæsar, he took part in his assassination, and was afterwards murdered by his own slaves, whom he had treated cruelly.

Basin, bȧ'zȧN', (SIMON,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in Paris in 1608, was chaplain to Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. Died in 1671.

Basin or **Bazin**, bȧ'zȧN', (THOMAS,) a French historian, born at Caudebec in 1402. He became professor of canon law at Caen, and in 1447 Bishop of Lisieux. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Charles VII. and Louis XI.," which is highly interesting, a "Justification of the Maid of Orléans," and other works. Died in 1491.

Basine or **Bazine**, bȧ'zēn', was originally married to the King of Thuringia, whom she abandoned, and became the wife of Childeric I. of France, and the mother of the celebrated Clovis.

Bā'sing or **de Bā'sing-stoke**, (JOHN,) an English scholar, born in Hampshire, studied at Oxford, and subsequently at Athens, where he collected a number of Greek manuscripts. He introduced the Greek numeral letters into England. He wrote several learned works, and translated into Latin a Greek treatise on grammar, entitled "Donatus of the Greeks," ("Donatus Græcorum.") Basing was appointed Archdeacon of Leicester. Died in 1252.

See SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque."

Basinio di Basanti, bȧ-see'ne-o de bȧ-sȧ'ne-ee, an Italian poet, born at Parma about 1425, became professor of Latin eloquence at Ferrara. He wrote a Latin poem entitled "Hesperides." Died in 1457.

Basire, (CLAUDE.) See BAZIRE.

Basire, bȧ-zeer', (ISAAC,) an English divine, born in the island of Jersey in 1607. He was appointed chaplain to Charles I. about 1640, and held the same office under Charles II. He wrote a "History of the English and Scotch Presbytery." Died in 1676.

Basire, (JAMES,) an English engraver, born in 1730. Among his works are "Pylades and Orestes," after West, and "The Field of the Cloth of Gold; or the Interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII." The last-named plate was one of the largest ever engraved. Died in 1802.

Basire, (JAMES,) son of the preceding, born in 1769, succeeded his father as engraver to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. His prints of the English cathedrals after John Carter are among his best works. Died in 1822.

Bas'ker-ville, (JOHN,) an English printer, celebrated for the great improvements he effected in typography, was born in Worcestershire in 1706. His English Bible, Book of Common Prayer, and editions of the classics are still admired and sought for. Died in 1775.

Baskerville, (Sir SIMON,) an eminent English physician, died in 1641.

Basmaison Pougnet, **de**, dęh bȧ'mȧ'zoN' poon'yȧ' (JEAN,) a French jurist and legal writer, born about 1540, was a native of Riom.

Basmaji, bȧs-mȧ'jee, or **Basmadji**, (IBRAHEEM,) a Hungarian renegade, who, in conjunction with Seid-Effendi, established the first printing-press in Turkey. He was permitted by the Sultan Ahmed III. to print anything except the Koran and the canonical writings. Died in 1746.

Basmanov, bȧs-mȧ'nov, (PETER,) a Russian general, who, having in 1605 aided the false Demetrius to usurp the throne, was killed in attempting to enter the Kremlin.

Basnage, bȧ'nȧzh', (ANTOINE,) a French Protestant divine, son of Benjamin, noticed below, born in 1610. He took refuge in Holland after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and died as pastor at Zutphen in 1691.

Basnage, (BENJAMIN,) a Protestant theologian, born at Carentan in 1580. He was pastor in his native town, and in 1637 became president of the synod at Alençon. He wrote a "Treatise on the Church," (1612.) Died in 1652.

Basnage de Beauval, bȧ'nȧzh' dęh bō'vȧl', (HENRI,) son of Basnage du Fraquenay, born at Rouen in 1656, was advocate of the parliament in his native city. He was the author of a "Treatise on Religious Toleration," (1684,) and edited a journal entitled "History of the Works of Savants." He became an exile for religion about 1686. Died at the Hague in 1710.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Basnage de Beauval, (JACQUES,) an eminent scholar and theologian, brother of the preceding, born at Rouen in 1653. He studied at Saumur under the celebrated Tannegui Le Fèvre, and acquired a profound knowledge of the ancient and modern languages. He subsequently devoted himself to theology at Geneva and Sedan, and in 1676 became Protestant pastor at Rouen. He emigrated to Holland about 1685. Through the influence of his friend the grand pensionary Heinsius, he was appointed pastor at the Hague in 1709. About this time he was employed in several political negotiations, in which he

displayed such diplomatic ability that Voltaire said of him, "he was fitter to be minister of state than of a parish." He wrote valuable works on religious subjects. Died in 1723.

Basnage de Flottemanville, bȧ'nȧzh' dẹh flot'-mŏn'vèl', (SAMUEL,) grandson of Benjamin, noticed above, born at Bayeux in 1638. He became pastor at Zutphen, where he died in 1721. He wrote several ecclesiastical works in French and Latin.

Basnage du Fraquenay, bȧ'nȧzh' dü frȧk'nȧ', (HENRI,) a French jurist, son of Benjamin Basnage, born at Sainte-Mère-Église in 1615, was one of the most learned and eloquent advocates in the parliament of Normandy. He wrote a "Treatise on Mortgages," (1687,) and other legal works. Died in 1695.

See TAISAND, "Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes."

Basque, le, lẹh bȧsk, (MICHEL,) a French buccaneer, who, in concert with L'Olonnais, captured the towns of Maracaibo and Gibraltar, in the Gulf of Venezuela, about 1660, and obtained immense booty.

See CHARLEVOIX, "Histoire de la Nouvelle France."

Bass, (EDWARD,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 23, 1726. He took orders in the Church of England in 1752, was rector of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Newburyport, and in 1797 was consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts. Died Sept. 10, 1803.

Bass, (GEORGE,) an English navigator, discovered in 1798 the strait which separates Australia from Tasmania, since called Bass's Strait.

Bass, bȧs, [Lat. BAS'SIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a German physician and medical writer, born at Bremen in 1690, was for many years professor of anatomy and surgery at Halle. Died in 1754.

Bass, (JOHN FOSTER,) war correspondent, born at Chicago, Ill., in 1866. His career as a correspondent began in 1895 and continued until the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, when he was six months with Kuroki's army.

Bass, (ROBERT PERKINS,) brother of the above, was born in Chicago in 1873. Engaged in farming and forestry work in New Hampshire, and was elected governor of New Hampshire for term of 1911–13; was president of the American Forestry Association in 1911.

Bassa, bȧs'sȧ, (Don PEDRO HOLASCO,) a Spanish general, born at Reus, in Catalonia, in 1790. He served with distinction against the French, and was appointed in 1834 governor of Barcelona, where he was killed in a riot, (1835.)

Bassæus, bȧs-sē'us, (NICHOLAS,) a German printer, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main about 1550, published several valuable botanical works with plates.

Bassal, bȧ'sȧl', (JEAN,) a French priest and revolutionist, born at Béziers in 1752. As a member of the National Convention, he voted for the death of the king, and was subsequently elected by the Jacobins president of their society. Died in 1802.

Bassan, the French of BASSANO, which see.

Bassand, bȧ'sŏn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician, born in Franche-Comté in 1680. He studied at Leyden under Boerhaave, with whom he afterwards maintained a correspondence, which was published at Vienna in 1778. Died in Vienna in 1742.

Bassani, bȧs-sā'nee, or **Bassanio,** bȧs-sā'ne-o, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian lawyer, born at Padua; died in 1495.

Bassani, (CESARE.) See BASSANO.

Bassani, (GIACOMO ANTONIO,) an Italian Jesuit and pulpit orator, born at Vicenza in 1686. He wrote a number of sermons and poems in Latin and Italian. Died in 1747.

Bassani, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian violinist and composer of church music and operas, born at Padua about 1657. He numbered Corelli among his pupils.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Bassani, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian musician and composer, born about 1600, resided at Venice. He invented a musical instrument called the *bassanello.*

Bassanino, bȧs-sȧ-nee'no, (FRANCESCO,) a Venetian writer, was the author of a work entitled "Life and Death of Saint Rosalie," (1733.)

Bassanio. See BASSANI.

Bassano, bȧs-sȧ'no, (ANNIBALE,) an Italian architect, born at Padua about 1440.

Bassano or **Bassani,** bȧs-sȧ'nee, (CESARE,) an Italian engraver, born at Milan about 1580.

Bassano, DUKE OF. See MARET.

Bassano, [Fr. BASSAN, bȧ'sŏn',] (FRANCESCO **da Ponte**—dȧ pon'tȧ,) called THE ELDER, an Italian painter, born at Vicenza, belonged to the first Venetian school. He worked mostly at Bassano, from which he derived his surname. Died in 1530.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bassano, (FRANCESCO,) called THE YOUNGER, eldest son of Giacomo, noticed below, born in 1548. Among his master-pieces are the fresco representing "The Capture of Pavía," in the ducal palace at Venice, and "The Rape of the Sabines." Died in 1591.

Bassano, (GERONIMO DA PONTE,) youngest son of Giacomo, born in 1560. His principal work is an altar-piece in the church of San Giovanni at Bassano, representing "Saint Barbara and the Virgin." Died in 1622.

Bassano, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA DA PONTE,) born in 1553, was the second son of Giacomo. He copied his father's works with such exactness that the copies are frequently mistaken for the originals. Died in 1613.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Bassano, [Fr. LE BASSAN, lẹh bȧ'sŏn',] (JACOPO OI GIACOMO DA PONTE,) son of the elder Francesco, born at Bassano in 1510. He studied at Venice the works of Titian and other great masters of the Venetian school. Among his best historical pictures are "The Birth of Jesus Christ," "The Flight into Egypt," and a "Mater Dolorosa." He also painted landscapes, animals, and domestic and tavern scenes, with admirable skill and fidelity. Bassano had a profound knowledge of chiaroscuro, and as a colorist was scarcely inferior to Titian. He likewise produced several excellent portraits, among which we may name those of Tasso and Ariosto. He died in 1592, leaving four sons, who were distinguished painters.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters."

Bassano, (LEANDRO DA PONTE,) called THE CHEVALIER, third son of Giacomo, born in 1558, produced historical pictures and portraits of superior merit. He painted the portrait of the doge Grimani, who created him Chevalier of Saint Mark. Died in 1623.

Bas'san-tin, Bas'sin-toun, or **Bas'sen-tin,** (JAMES,) a Scottish mathematician, born about 1500, was the author of several astronomical and mathematical works which were esteemed in his time. Died in 1568.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Bassaraba. See BESSARABA.

Basse. See BAS.

Basse, bass, (WILLIAM,) an English poet of the seventeenth century, was the author of "The Sword and Buckler," "Great Brittaines Sunnes-set, bewailed with a Shower of Teares," composed on the death of Prince Henry, and an epitaph on Shakspeare.

Bassée, de la, dẹh lȧ bȧ'sȧ', (BONAVENTURE,) a French Capuchin, sometimes called LOUIS **le Pippre,** (lẹh pèpr,) born in Artois about 1580. He wrote, in Latin, a work entitled "The Obedient Parishioner."

Basselin, bȧs'lȧn', or **Vasselin,** vȧs'lȧn', written also **Bachelin** and **Bisselin,** (OLIVIER,) a French poet, born in the Val-de-Vire, Normandy, about 1350, was a fuller by trade. His works, which are chiefly convivial and bacchanalian songs, were called "vaux-de-Vire" from the residence of the writer. The modern term vaudeville is supposed to be derived from vau-de-Vire. Died about 1419.

See NICOT, "Trésor de la Langue Française."

Bassen, van, vȧn bȧs'sẹn, (B.,) a Dutch painter and sculptor, born about 1590, resided for some time in London, where he painted the portraits of Charles I. and his queen. He excelled in perspective and in architectural pictures.

Bassenge, bȧ'sŏnzh', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a Flemish poet, born at Liege in 1758. He published, in conjunction with his friends Reynier and Henkart, a work entitled "Leisures of Three Friends." Died in 1811.

Bassentin. See BASSANTIN.

Basseporte, bȧs'port', (MADELEINE FRANÇOISE,) a

French lady, celebrated as a painter of flowers and birds, born in Paris in 1700, held the position of designer of the Jardin des Plantes. Her principal work is the continuation of the collection of plants painted on vellum for Gaston, Duke of Orléans. Died in 1780.

Bassermann, bäs'sẹr-män', (FRIEDRICH DANIEL,) a German politician, born at Manheim in 1811, became in 1848 under-secretary of state in the ministry of the interior, which post he held till the resignation of Gagern. He died by suicide in 1850.

Basset, bȧ'sȧ', (CÉSAR AUGUSTE,) a French Benedictine monk and educational writer, born in Paris about 1760; died in 1828.

Bas'set, (PETER,) an English historian, born in Staffordshire about 1390, was chamberlain to Henry V., whom he accompanied to France. His work entitled "Acts of King Henry" ("Acta Regis Henrici") remains in manuscript.

Basset de la Marelle, bȧ'sȧ' dẹh lȧ mȧ'rĕl', (LOUIS,) a French jurist, born at Lyons about 1730, rose to be president of the grand council in Paris. He was condemned to death by the Jacobins, and executed in 1794.

Bassetti, bȧs-set'tee, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian painter of the Venetian school, born at Verona in 1588. He was a good colorist. Died in 1630.

See RIDOLFI, "Vite dei Pittori Veneti."

Bassetti, (SIMONE,) an Italian writer, born about 1590, wrote, in Latin, a work entitled "Monomachia of Virtues and Vices."

Bassewitz, bȧs'ṡwitz, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German diplomatist and historian, born in 1680, was ambassador to the court of Peter the Great. He was the author of "Historical Memoirs of Russia from 1713 to 1725." Died in 1749.

Bassi, bȧs'see, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a Genoese painter, born about 1615, was noted for his skill in perspective.

Bassi, (FERDINANDO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Bologna. A genus of trees indigenous to the coast of Malabar was named by Linnæus Bassia in his honour. Died in 1774.

Bassi, (FRANCESCO,) a painter of Bologna, was a pupil of Barbieri. Died in 1732.

Bassi, (FRANCESCO,) born at Cremona in 1642, was surnamed IL CREMONESE DEI PAESI, ("the Cremonese of landscapes,") from his excellence in that department of painting. Died in 1700.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bassi, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian sculptor of Bologna, lived about 1710.

Bassi, (GIUSEPPE,) Count of Velletri, an Italian philosophical and satirical writer, lived at Rome about 1630.

Bassi, (LAURA MARIA CATARINA,) an Italian lady, born at Bologna in 1711, was celebrated for her profound knowledge of philosophy, mathematics, and languages. She was appointed in 1732 professor of philosophy in her native city, having previously received the title of doctor. In 1738 she was married to Dr. Joseph Verati. Died in 1778.

See J. FANTUZZI, "Elogio de Laura Bassi," Bologna, 1778.

Bassi, (LUIGI,) a celebrated Italian baritone singer, born at Pésaro in 1766. In 1784 he went to Prague, where he made a great reputation. Mozart wrote the part of "Don Juan" for him. In 1815 he was called to Dresden, where he became manager of the opera, and where he died in 1825.

Bassi, (MARTINO,) an Italian architect of the sixteenth century, was a native of Milan, and assisted in the construction of the great cathedral in that city.

Bassi, (UGO,) an Italian patriot and eloquent preacher, born in the Roman States about 1804. He fought against the Austrians in 1848, and served as chaplain to Garibaldi. Having been taken prisoner, he was put to death in August, 1849.

Bassi, de', dȧ bȧs'see, (UGO VISCONTI,) the natural son of a wealthy gentleman of Sardinia. The Pisan government having refused him, on account of his illegitimacy, the large possessions of his father, Bassi resolved to betray Sardinia into the hands of James II. of Aragon. For this purpose he treacherously invited a number of Pisans to assist in defending the island against the King of Aragon, and, having separated them into small bodies, caused them to be massacred, (1323.)

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Bassiano, bȧs-se-ȧ'no, (LANDI,) [Lat. BASSIA'NUS LAN'DUS,] an Italian physician, born at Placentia, wrote a number of medical works in Latin. Died in 1562.

Bassiano, (ULISSE,) an Italian poet, born at Bologna, lived at Rome about 1550.

Bassianus. See CARACALLA.

Bas-si-a'nus, (JOANNES,) a famous lawyer of Bologna in the twelfth century, by whom Azo was instructed. Born at Cremona, he became one of the great lights of the Bologna law school, and invented an ingenious "law tree," described in his "Arbor Arborum," exhibiting all the possible kinds of actions at law. He also left a very valuable "Summary on the Authentica."

Bassignana, da, dȧ bȧs-sèn-yȧ'nȧ, (GIOVANNI STEFANO,) an Italian Carmelite monk and religious writer flourished about 1480.

Bassinet, de, dẹh bȧ'se'nȧ', (ALEXANDRE JOSEPH,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born at Avignon in 1733. He was editor for a time of the "Magasin Encyclopédique," and wrote, among other works, "The Sacred History of the Old and New Testaments," (8 vols., 1804.) The last volume was written by the Abbé Lecuy. Died in 1813.

Bassintoun. See BASSANTIN.

Bassius. See BASS, (HEINRICH.)

Basso, bȧs'so, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet and jurist, who was put to death by order of the Duke of Guise for having been engaged in the insurrection of 1647.

Basso, del, dĕl bȧs'so, (ANDREA,) an Italian poet and prose-writer, lived about 1470.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Bas'sol, (JOHN,) a Scottish philosopher, was the author of "Philosophic and Medical Miscellanies," (in Latin.) Died in 1347.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Bassompierre, bȧ'sôN'pe-air', (FRANÇOIS,) BARON OF, Marquis d'Harouel, and marshal of France, was born in Lorraine in 1579. At an early age he became distinguished at the French court, where his personal advantages and brilliant accomplishments procured for him the friendship and patronage of Henry IV. Having served in Savoy, and subsequently against the Turks in 1603, he was appointed colonel-general of the Swiss guards. After the death of Henry, Bassompierre enjoyed in an equal degree the favour of Louis XIII., who created him marshal of France in 1622. He was soon after employed in important embassies to Spain, Switzerland, and England. He married privately Louise de Lorraine, Princess of Conti. In 1631 he was imprisoned in the Bastille by order of Cardinal Richelieu, whom he had offended, and was not released until the death of the cardinal in 1642. He died in 1646, leaving two volumes of "Memoirs," written while in prison, and published in 1665; they are considered to present a faithful picture of the profligacy of the French court at that time. His style is said to be animated and *spirituel*.

See "Mémoires du Maréchal de Bassompierre," 1665; PUYMAIGRE, "Vie de Bassompierre," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bassot, bȧ'so', (JACQUES,) a French writer, to whom has been attributed a "History of the Giant Teutobochus, King of the Teutons, etc.," (1613.)

Bassotti, bȧs-sot'tee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Perugia, flourished about 1660.

Bassuel, bȧ'sü-el', (PIERRE,) a French surgeon and medical writer, born in Paris in 1706; died in 1757.

Bas'sus, (CÆSIUS,) a Roman lyric poet of the first century, to whom the sixth satire of Persius is addressed. Fragments of his works are in the "Corpus Poetarum."

Bassus, (CESELLIUS,) a Roman of Carthaginian extraction, promised the emperor Nero to discover the treasures concealed by Dido. Having failed, he committed suicide.

Bassus, (CNEIUS AUFIDIUS ORESTES,) a Roman historian and orator in the time of Augustus. He wrote a history of the Roman wars in Germany, also a general history of Rome, which was continued by Pliny the Elder. His works are not extant.

Bassus, (LOLLIUS,) a Greek poet, a native of Smyrna, flourished about 20 A.D. He was the author of ten Epigrams which are contained in the "Greek Anthology."

Bassus, (SALEIUS,) a Roman poet, lived about 60 A.D. He was highly esteemed and patronized by Vespasian, and his genius was commended by Quintilian. None of his works are extant.

Bassville, de, dẹh bȧs'vĕl', (NICOLAS JEAN **Hugou** (hü'goo') or **Husson**—hü'sôn',) a French journalist and diplomatist, was editor for a time of the "Mercure National." Being sent as secretary of legation to Naples in 1792, he was soon after summoned to Rome, and, while attempting to exhibit the republican cockade, was killed in a riot.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bast, bȧst, or **Bū-bas'tis,** an Egyptian goddess, closely associated with her sister Pakht, or Pasht, and, like her, symbolized by the cat, and often identified with the Greek Artemis. Bast was the wife of Phtha.

Bast, bȧst, (FRIEDRICH JAKOB,) a German scholar and diplomatist, born in the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1772, was secretary of legation at Paris. He published a "Critical Letter on Antoninus Liberalis, Parthenius, and Aristænetus," (1805,) written in French and addressed to M. Boissonade; also "Notes and Palæographical Dissertations" in Schaefer's edition of "Gregory of Corinth." Both of these works are ranked among the best of their kind. Died in 1811.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Bast, bȧst, (PETER,) a Dutch painter and engraver; died in 1605.

Bast, de, dẹh bȧst, (LIEVIN AMAND MARIE,) nephew of Martin Jan, noticed below, born at Ghent in 1787. He was keeper of the cabinet of medals at Ghent, and the author of several works on art. Died in 1832.

See A. VOISIN, "Notice sur L. A. M. de Bast," 1833.

Bast, de, dẹh bȧst, (LOUIS AMÉDÉE,) a French novelist, born in Paris in 1795; died in 1892.

Bast, de, (MARTIN JAN,) a Flemish ecclesiastic and writer on antiquities, born at Ghent in 1753, was a member of the Academy of Brussels and the Society of Antiquaries in France. Died in 1825.

Basta, bȧs'tȧ, (GIORGIO,) an Italian soldier, born at Naples, served with distinction under the Duke of Parma in 1579. He was the author of two works on military science, which have a high reputation. Died in 1613.

Basta, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian jurist and legal writer, born in 1743; died in 1819.

Bastard, bȧs'tȧR', (T.,) a French botanist, was director of the botanic garden at Angers in 1814. He wrote a "Flora of Maine-et-Loire," (1807.)

Bas'tard, (THOMAS,) an English epigrammatist in the time of Queen Elizabeth, born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire. He wrote, besides his epigrams, a Latin poem entitled "Magna Britannia." Died in 1618.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Bastard, de, dẹh bȧs'tȧR', (DOMINIQUE,) a French jurist, born at Toulouse in 1683; died in 1777.

His son FRANÇOIS, born in 1722, became first president of the Parliament of Toulouse. Died in 1780.

Bastard or **Bastart,** de, dẹh bȧs'tȧR', (GUILLAUME,) Vicomte de Fussy, (fü'se',) born at Bourges, held several important offices under Charles VI. and Charles VII. Died in 1447.

Bastard d'Estang, de, dẹh bȧs'tȧR' dĕs'tôN', (DOMINIQUE FRANÇOIS MARIE,) COMTE, an able French judge, born at Nogaro in 1783. He became a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1819. Died in 1844.

See A. DE BASTARD D'ESTANG, "Notice historique sur F. de Bastard Comte d'Estang," 1844.

Bastardi, bȧs-tar'dee, (ZACCHERIA,) an Italian ecclesiastical writer, born at Módena; died about 1650.

Bastaro, del, dĕl bȧs-tȧ'ro, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter of the Roman school, born about 1590.

Baste, bȧst, (PIERRE,) a French naval commander, born at Bordeaux in 1768, served against the English at the siege of Malta, the battle of Aboukir, (1798,) and in the Spanish campaign of 1808. In 1809 he was created by Napoleon count of the empire, and rear-admiral in 1811. Died in 1814.

Baster, bȧs'tẹr, (JOB,) a Dutch botanist, born at Zierikzee, in Zealand, in 1711. He published "Observations on some Marine Plants and Insects," (1753,) and other scientific works. The name Bastera has been given in his honour to several genera of plants. Died in 1775.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Basterio, bȧs-tā're-o, (NICCOLÒ **di Carmagnola**—de kar-mȧn-yo'lȧ,) an Italian professor of theology and philosophy at Pavía, lived about 1620.

Bastholm, bȧst'holm, (CHRISTIAN,) an eminent Danish theologian, born at Copenhagen in 1740. He became court preacher in the Danish capital, and published numerous works, among which are "Spiritual Eloquence," (1775,) "Philosophy for the Unlearned," (in German, 1787,) and "Principal Doctrines of the Christian Religion," (1783.) Died in 1819.

Bastian, bȧs'tẹ-ȧn, (ADOLPH,) a German ethnologist, born at Bremen, June 26, 1826. He went to Australia in 1851 as a ship's surgeon, and visited nearly all parts of the world. In 1868 he became director of the ethnographical section of the Berlin Museum. He is the author of volumes of travels, and of various works on ethnology and comparative philology. Died 1905.

Bas'tian, (HENRY CHARLTON,) an English biologist and physician, born at Truro, April 26, 1837, was educated at the University of London. In 1867 he was appointed professor of pathological anatomy, and in 1878 professor of clinical medicine, in University College, London. His chief fame is as a pathologist, and as an advocate of the doctrine of abiogenesis. Among his works are "The Modes of Origin of the Lowest Organisms," (1871,) "The Beginnings of Life," (1872,) "Evolution and the Origin of Life," (1874,) "Lectures on Paralysis," (1875,) "The Brain as an Organ of Mind," (1880,) "Memoirs on Nematoids," a monograph on the "Anguillulidæ," and many professional and scientific papers. Died 1915.

Bastiani, bȧs-te-ȧ'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born at Macerata, was a pupil of Gasparini, and lived about 1580.

Bastianino. See GRATELLA.

Bastiano di San Gallo, bȧs-te-ȧ'no de sȧn gȧl'lo, an Italian painter of perspective and theatrical decorations, was a pupil of Perugino and a friend of Raphael

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Bastiat, bȧs'te'ȧ', (FRÉDÉRIC,) an able French write. on political economy, born at Bayonne in 1801. He published in 1844, in the "Journal des Économistes," a treatise "On the Influence of French and English Tariffs on the Future of the Two Nations," in which he opposed the protective system. Having visited England and made the acquaintance of Cobden, he brought out after his return a translation of various addresses of the free-traders, to which was prefixed an introduction, entitled "Cobden and the League." He subsequently edited in Paris the "Libre Échange," a journal devoted to the cause of free trade. His "Harmonies Économiques" (1849) is regarded as his greatest work. Died at Rome in 1850.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bastide, bȧs-tee'dȧ, (FERNANDO,) a Spanish Jesuit of the sixteenth century, was professor of theology and chancellor of the University at Valladolid.

Bastide, bȧs'tēd', (JULES,) a French republican journalist and statesman, born in Paris in 1800. He became about 1836 chief editor of the "National," a daily journal, and in 1846 was one of the founders of the "Revue Nationale." He was minister of foreign affairs under Cavaignac from June to December, 1848. Died in 1879.

Bastide, (LOUIS,) a French jurist and theologian, born about 1680, was the author of several esteemed religious works.

Bastide, (MARC,) a French Benedictine monk and ecclesiastical writer; died in 1668.

Bastide, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French Protestant theological writer and diplomatist, born at Milhau-en-Rouergue about 1624. He wrote in 1672 a reply to Bossuet's "Explanation of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church," a "Treatise on the Eucharist," and other similar works. Died in 1704.

Bastide, (PHILIPPE,) a French Benedictine, born in the diocese of Bourges in 1620; died in 1690.

Bastide, de, dẹh bȧs'tẽd', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Marseilles in 1724, was editor of the "Spectateur Français," and other journals. His works are of a frivolous character: they were severely criticised by Voltaire and other writers of the time. Died in 1798.

Bastien, bȧs'te-ăn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French bookseller, born in Paris in 1747, compiled a number of valuable works on agriculture and gardening. Died in 1824.

Bastien-Lepage, bȧs'te-ăn' lẹh-pȧzh', (JULES,) a French painter of high rank, born at Damvillers, November 1, 1848. His works, though often somewhat eccentric and unambitious in character, exhibit an intenseness of feeling which elevates them above the common range of modern French art. Died in 1884.

Bas'tọn, (ROBERT,) an English writer, born near Nottingham, was the author of Latin poems on various subjects. Died about 1312.

Bastoul, bȧs'tool', (LOUIS,) a French general, born at Montolieu in 1753, was killed at Hohenlinden in December, 1800.

Bast'wick, (JOHN,) an English physician and controversial writer, born in Essex in 1593. For his violent attacks on episcopacy he was condemned to imprisonment for life; but the sentence was afterwards reversed.

Baszko, bȧsh'ko, (GODISLAS,) a Polish historian, author of a "Chronicle of Great Poland," lived about 1820.

Batacchi, bȧ-tȧk'kee, (DOMENICO,) a licentious Italian writer, born at Leghorn in 1749; died in 1802.

Bataillard, bȧ'tȧ'yȧR', (CHARLES,) a French writer, was the author, among other works, of a "Political and Moral Picture of France," (1801.)

Bat'a-lus [Βάταλος] or **Bat'ṭa-lus,** a Greek flute-player, noted for his effeminacy, lived about 420–400 B.C.

Batbie, bȧ'bē', (ANSELME POLYCARPE,) a French economist, lawyer, and professor of jurisprudence, born at Seissan, May 31, 1828. He entered the National Assembly in 1871 as a moderate anti-republican, and was minister of public instruction and worship in 1872–73, and a senator from 1875 to 1879. He wrote "Turgot, Philosophe, Économiste et Administrateur," (1860,) "Traité théorique et pratique du Droit public," (1861,) "Le Crédit populaire," (1862,) "Précis du Cours du Droit public," (1863,) "Nouveau Cours d'Économie politique," (1864–65,) etc. Died June 13, 1887.

Bate, (GEORGE,) a distinguished English physician and historian, born in Buckinghamshire in 1608. He was first physician successively to Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II. He wrote, in Latin, several medical works, and a "History of the Civil War between Charles I. and Cromwell," in which he favours the Puritans. Dr. Bate was a member of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians. Died in 1668.

Bate, [Lat. BA'TUS,] (JOHN,) an English scholar and theologian, born about 1350; died in 1429.

Bate, (JULIUS,) an English divine, published a "Hebrew and English Lexicon." Died in 1771.

Bate, (WILLIAM BRIMAGE,) soldier and Senator, was born near Castalian Springs, Tennessee, October 7, 1826. He served in the Mexican war as private, entered the Confederate army as private in 1861, and rose to the rank of major-general. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1883, and United States Senator in 1887. Died in 1905.

Bate'cumbe or **Bade'combe,** (WILLIAM,) an English mathematician, born about 1390, wrote, in Latin, a treatise "On the Solid Sphere," and other works.

Batélier or **Bathélier, le,** lẹh bȧ'tȧ'le-ȧ', (JACQUES, a French jurist, was the author of "Commentaries on the Common Law of Normandy," (1626.)

Bateman, bāt'mạn, (CHARLES PHILIP BOTELER,) an English admiral, born in 1775, assisted in the defence of Cadiz against the French in 1812.

Bateman, bāt'mạn, (ISABEL,) an actress, a sister of the following, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1854. In 1863 she was sent to England, and was there educated. When fifteen years old, she went upon the stage at Liverpool, and at once won great success. Among her best parts are "Juliet," "Lady Teazle," "Portia," "Julia," and "Pauline." Her elder sisters, ELLEN and VIRGINIA, also were distinguished actresses.

Bateman, (KATE JOSEPHINE,) a distinguished actress, the daughter of actors, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 7, 1843. She went upon the stage in infancy; and when very young, with her sister Ellen, she achieved marked success. In 1866 she married Dr. George Crowe, of London, and was afterwards a successful stage-manager. Among her noted parts are "Julia," in "The Hunchback," "Leah," "Juliet," "Lady Macbeth," and "Medea." Died 1917.

Bateman, (THOMAS,) an eminent English physician, born in Yorkshire in 1778, was for a time associate editor of the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal." He wrote a number of medical treatises, chiefly on diseases of the skin, and contributed the principal articles on medicine to Rees's "Cyclopædia." Died in 1821.

Bateman, (WILLIAM,) an English prelate, born at Norwich, was the founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He became Bishop of Norwich in 1343. Died in 1355.

Baten, bȧ'tẹn, (HENRY,) a Flemish astronomer of the thirteenth century, wrote a work entitled "Mirror of Divine and Natural Things," ("Speculum Divinorum et Naturaliam,") unpublished.

Bates, bāts, (ARLO,) an American author born at East Machias, Maine, December 16, 1850. His books include "Patty's Perversities," (1881,) "Mr. Jacobs," (1883,) "The Pagans," (1884,) and many others. He is professor of English literature at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Bates, (BARNABAS,) a distinguished advocate of cheap postage in the United States, was born in England in 1785. About 1825 he established "The Christian Enquirer" at New York. He devoted himself for years to the work of effecting a reduction in the rates of postage, and to his labours we are greatly indebted for our present system of cheap letter-carriage. Died in 1853.

Bates, (CHARLOTTE FISKE,) an American poetess, born in New York in 1838. She is the author of "Risk, and other Poems," (1879,) originally contributed to magazines.

Bates, (EDWARD,) an American statesman, born in Goochland county, Virginia, about 1792. He emigrated to Missouri at an early age, studied law, and became an eminent lawyer. He was a political friend of Henry Clay in 1824, was elected a member of Congress in 1827, and voted for John Quincy Adams in 1828. After the expiration of his first term in Congress, he devoted himself exclusively to his profession for many years. He was president of the national convention of the friends of internal improvement which met in Chicago in 1847, and he maintained in an able speech that it is the duty of the Federal government to develop the resources of the country by great public works. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, after which he acted with the friends of free labour in the Kansas question. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States by President Lincoln in 1861, and resigned about September, 1864. Died March 25, 1869.

Bates, (JOHN COALTER,) an American general, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, August 26, 1842, entered the Union army in 1861, and was on General Meade's staff from Gettysburg to the close of the war. He continued in the regular service, becoming colonel in 1892, was made brigadier-general of volunteers in 1898, and promoted major-general during the Santiago campaign. Was made military governor of Cienfuegos, Cuba, in 1899.

Bates, (HENRY WALTER,) an English geographer, born at Leicester, February 25, 1825. He accompanied Wallace on his first expedition to South America, and published "The Naturalist on the River Amazonas," (1863,) "Contributions to the Insect Fauna of the Amazon Valley," (1867,) and other works, chiefly geographical. Died February 16, 1892.

Bates, (JOAH,) a distinguished English musician and composer, born in Yorkshire in 1740. He was appointed in 1784 to conduct the commemoration of Handel at Westminster Abbey. Died in 1799. His wife, originally Miss Harrop, was an excellent vocalist.

Bates, (JOSHUA,) born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1788, established in 1826, in connection with John Baring, son of Sir Thomas Baring, a mercantile house in London under the name of Bates & Baring. Subsequently the firm was merged into the celebrated house of Baring Brothers & Company. In 1854 he filled the position of umpire to the British and American commissioners for settling the claims of citizens of the United States and Great Britain growing out of the war of 1812, and appears to have discharged its delicate and responsible duties with entire satisfaction to all parties. When the project of establishing a public library in Boston was made known to Mr. Bates, he wrote to the mayor, offering the sum of fifty thousand dollars towards the library, that it might be commenced "at once," with the condition that it should be "perfectly free to all." He afterwards added to this donation books to the value of not less than fifty thousand dollars more. On his death, in 1864, the trustees passed a resolution that the large hall of the library, in which the rarest and most valuable books are contained, should thenceforward be designated as Bates Hall.

Bates, (KATHARINE LEE,) author, born at Falmouth, Massachusetts, in 1859. She became professor of English literature at Wellesley College in 1891, has edited many works and written poems, books of travel, etc.

Bates, (SAMUEL PENNIMAN,) LL.D., an American historian, born at Mendon, Massachusetts, January 29, 1827, graduated at Brown University in 1851. He became principal of the Academy of Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1853, superintendent of schools for Crawford county in 1857, deputy superintendent of schools for the State of Pennsylvania in 1860, and State historian in 1865. His works largely relate to events in the history of Pennsylvania.

Bates, (THOMAS,) an English farmer, who lived at Kirkleavington, was distinguished for his success in improving the breed of cattle. Died in 1849.

Bates, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English dissenting minister, born in 1625, was a Presbyterian and a royalist. He preached in London until he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He had a high reputation both as a preacher and a writer, and published "The Lives of Pious and Learned Men," etc. Died in 1699.

Bāte'son, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English composer of madrigals, was organist of the cathedral at Chester about 1600.

Bateson, (WILLIAM,) an English zoologist, was born at Whitby, August 8, 1861, was educated at Rugby and Cambridge, and has since been active in zoological investigations. His study of Balanoglossus threw much light on the ancestry of the vertebrate animals. Has published "Materials for the Study of Variation," etc. Died 1926.

Bath, EARL OF. See PULTENEY, (WILLIAM.)

Bathe, bāth, (WILLIAM,) an Irish Jesuit and writer, born at Dublin about 1532, became director of the Irish seminary at Salamanca. Died in 1614.

Bathélier. See BATÉLIER.

Bathem, van, vän bä'tĕm, written also **Battem** or **Battum,** (GERARD,) a Dutch landscape-painter of superior merit, lived in the seventeenth century.

Ba-thil'da or **Ba-til'da,** [Fr. BATHILDE or BATILDE, bä'tēld',] SAINT, originally an Anglo-Saxon slave, became the wife of Clovis II., King of France, who, dying young, left her regent of the kingdom. She was celebrated for her talents and piety, and was canonized by Pope Nicholas I. Died in 680.

See BAILLET, "Vita Sanctæ Bathildis."

Báthori, bä'to-ree, (ELIZABETH,) PRINCESS OF, a niece of Stephen Bathori, King of Poland, and wife of the Hungarian count Nadasdi, was one of the most striking examples of fiendish cruelty recorded in history. With the assistance of three servants, she enticed to her castle a great number of young girls, whom she caused to be massacred, in order that she might restore her beauty by bathing in their blood. Her crimes being discovered, she was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Died in 1614.

Báthori, (GABOR or GABRIEL,) became Prince of Transylvania in 1608. Matthias, King of Hungary, having invaded his country, was repulsed with the assistance of Bethlen Gabor; but the life of the latter being threatened by his cousin Bathori, Bethlen Gabor was made Prince of Transylvania by the Turks, and Bathori was killed soon after, (1613.)

Báthori, (LADISLAS,) a Hungarian monk, born about 1490, translated the Bible and the "Lives of the Saints" into Hungarian.

Báthori, (SIGISMUND,) a prince of Transylvania, born about 1550. Having married a princess of the house of Hapsburg, he promised to the emperor Rudolph that, in case of his dying without children, the crown of Transylvania should be united to that of Austria. Through the influence of the Jesuits, he soon after abdicated in favour of Rudolph. His subjects, dissatisfied with this arrangement, reinstated him in 1601; but, having been defeated by the Austrians, Bathori again abdicated, in consideration of a large pension and other advantages. Died in 1613.

See HORANYI, "Memoria Hungarorum."

Báthori, (STEPHEN,) was elected in 1571 Prince of Transylvania, and in 1576 succeeded to the throne of Poland. He reconquered Lithuania from the Russians, and obtained other important advantages over them. Died in 1586.

See WARSEWITZ, "Vita et Res gestæ Stephani Regis Polonorum," 1587.

Bath'urst, (ALLEN,) Earl Bathurst, born at Westminster in 1684, was a son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, treasurer of the household to the princess Anne, afterwards queen. In 1705 he was elected to Parliament for Cirencester, and signalized himself by his opposition to Marlborough and other Whig leaders. He obtained the title of Lord Bathurst in 1711. Throughout his public career he firmly opposed the administration of Sir Robert Walpole. Lord Bathurst (who was created an earl in 1772) was distinguished for his literary tastes and attainments, and was intimate with Pope, Swift, Addison, and other eminent men. Pope dedicated to him the third epistle of his "Moral Essays." Died in 1775.

See the "Annual Register" for 1775.

Bathurst, (BENJAMIN,) an English diplomatist, born in London in 1784. Having been sent on a mission to Vienna in 1807, he disappeared mysteriously near Hamburg, and is supposed to have been assassinated.

Bathurst, (HENRY,) second Earl Bathurst, and Lord Apsley, an English judge, son of Allen Bathurst, born in 1714. He was appointed a judge in the court of common pleas in 1754, and lord chancellor of England in 1770 or 1771. He resigned the great seal in 1778, and became president of the council in 1780. Died in 1794.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. viii.

Bathurst, (HENRY,) a nephew of Allen, Lord Bathurst, born in Northamptonshire in 1744. He was created in 1805 Bishop of Norwich. Died in 1837.

See "Memoirs of Dr. Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich," by Rev. H. BATHURST, 1837.

Bathurst, (HENRY,) son of Baron Apsley, mentioned above, born in 1762. Having filled several important offices, he became secretary of the colonies, (1812,) and president of the council, (1828.) He was a decided Tory in politics. Died in 1834.

Bathurst, (RALPH,) an English physician, divine, and scholar, born in Northamptonshire in 1620, was one of the founders of the Royal Society, of which he was elected president in 1668. He was appointed chaplain to Charles II., (1663,) and vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford, (1673.) He was the author of Latin poems and other works. Died in 1704.

See WARTON, "Life of R. Bathurst," 1761.

Bathurst, (THEODORE,) a relative of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, translated Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar" into Latin verse, (1653.)

Bathyani. See BATTHYÁNYI.

Bath-ÿ-clēā, [Βαθυκλῆς,] a Greek sculptor, native of Magnesia, supposed to have been contemporary with Solon. His principal work was the colossal throne of the Amyclæan Apollo, which he covered with bas-reliefs.

Bathylle, the French of BATHYLLUS, which see.

Ba-thȳl'lus, [Gr. Βάθυλλος; Fr. BATHYLLE, bȧ'tēl',] a celebrated comedian, who lived about 30 B.C., was a native of Alexandria and a freedman of Mæcenas. He excelled in comic pantomime, and his performances were exceedingly popular with the Romans. His partisans were styled Bathyllians, while those of his rival Pylades the tragedian were called Pyladians.

Batilda, SAINT. See BATHILDA.

Batista. See BATTISTA.

Batiuskof, bȧ-tę-oos'kof, (CONSTANTINE NICOLAEVITCH,) a Russian poet and critic, born at Vologda in 1787. He was the author of lyric poems and elegies, which are highly esteemed, and essays on Russian and Italian literature. He also translated into Russian Schiller's "Bride of Messina." Died in 1855.

Batizi, bȧ-tee'zee, (ANDREW and MICHAEL,) Hungarian Protestants of the sixteenth century. The former was the author of national hymns, the latter of religious works.

Batka, bȧt'kȧ, (LORENZ,) a German musician, born at Lischau, in Bohemia, in 1705, was director of music at Prague. He died in 1759, leaving five sons, who were noted as vocalists and musicians.

Batlowski, bat-lov'skee, a Polish painter, lived in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Bat'man, (STEPHEN,) an English divine and writer, born in 1537. He published, among other works, a poem entitled "The Travayled Pilgrime, bringing Newes from all Parts of the Worlde." Died in 1587.

Bat'man-son, (JOHN,) an English Carthusian monk, who lived in the sixteenth century, wrote several works, in Latin, against Erasmus and other reformers.

Bā'ton, [Βάτων,] a Greek comic poet, lived about 300 B.C. A few fragments of his comedies are extant.

Baton of Sinope, a Greek historian, supposed to have lived about 277 B.C. He wrote "Commentaries on Persian Affairs," a "History of Attica," and other works, which are mentioned by several ancient writers.

Batoni, bȧ-to'nee, (POMPEO GIROLAMO,) a celebrated Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1708. He studied in Rome, where he soon acquired the reputation of one of the first artists of his time. Among his master-pieces in historical painting are "Saint Catherine of Sienna," "The Fall of Simon Magus," and "Saint Celso." His portraits of Joseph II. and Leopold II. of Austria are also highly esteemed: the former procured for him letters of nobility from the empress Maria Theresa. His style is graceful, and free from the prevalent mannerism of his time. He had great facility of execution. Died at Rome in 1786 or 1787.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" ONOFRIO BONI, "Elogio del Cavaliere P. Batoni," 1787.

Batoo- (**Batou-** or **Batu-**) **Khan**, bȧ'too' kȧn, supposed to have been the grandson of Jengis Khan, assumed the government of Kapchak in 1223. By the command of the great khan Oktai, whom he acknowledged as his superior, he made war on Poland and Hungary, and conquered Russia, which he held in subjection for ten years. Died in 1255.

See D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale."

Batootah, **Batoutah**, or **Batûtah**, bȧ-too'tȧ, written also **Battuta**, (**Moham'med-Ibn-Abdil'lah**,) commonly called **Ibn-Batootah**, (or **-Batûtah**,) a famous Moorish traveller of the fourteenth century, visited Egypt, and the principal part of Asia, including China and the Indian archipelago. Only fragments of his travels have been discovered and published.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1841.

Batou-Khan. See BATOO-KHAN.

Batoutah. See BATOOTAH.

Bat'ra-chus, [Gr. Βάτραχος, a "frog,"] a Greek architect of the time of Augustus. With his countryman **Saurus**, [Σαῦρος, a "lizard,"] he built two temples at Rome. As they were not allowed to inscribe their names on their work, they carved, it is said, a lizard and a frog on the columns.

Batsch, bȧtsh, (AUGUST JOHANN GEORG KARL,) a German naturalist, born at Jena in 1761. He wrote, among other works, a monograph of the mushrooms in the vicinity of Jena, entitled "Elenchus Fungorum," (1783,) and "Elements of Systematic Chemistry," (1789.) Gmelin has given the name Batschia to a genus of the order Boraginæ. Batsch was professor of natural history, etc. at Jena, where he died in 1802.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Batt, bȧt, (BARTHOLOMEW,) a Flemish Protestant, born at Alost in 1515, wrote, in Latin, a treatise "On Christian Economy."

Batt, (CHARLES,) a Flemish physician, translated several medical works from the French. He lived at Dort from 1593 to 1598.

Batt, bȧt, (CONRAD,) a Dutch or German physician, born at Rostock in 1573; died in 1605.

Batt, (CORNELIUS,) son of James, noticed below, born in Zealand in 1470, was the author of a "Description of the World." Died in 1517.

Batt, (JAMES,) born in Zealand, was secretary of the town of Bergen-op-Zoom. He was an intimate friend of Erasmus.

Batt, (LIEVIN,) a Flemish physician, son of Bartholomew, noticed above, born at Ghent about 1540, was professor of mathematics at Rostock. Died in 1591.

Batt, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born at Collingham in 1744, became in 1778 professor of chemistry at Genoa, where he introduced vaccination. Died in 1812.

Battaglia. See CERQUOZZI.

Battaglia, bȧt-tȧl'yȧ, an Italian architect of the eighteenth century, celebrated for having completed the magnificent convent of Catania, in Sicily.

Battaglia, (CESARE,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Milan in 1605.

Battaglia, (DIONISIO,) an Italian painter of the Venetian school, born at Verona, lived about 1520–40.

Battaglia, (FRANCESCO,) a Venetian senator, who distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of the French Revolution, and proposed an alliance between the republics of France and Venice. Died in 1799.

Battaglini, bȧt-tȧl-yee'nee, (MARCO,) an Italian prelate, born near Rimini in 1645, was Bishop of Cesena. He wrote a "Universal History of Councils," (1686,) and other works. Died in 1717.

Battalus. See BATALUS.

Battara, bȧt-tȧ'rȧ, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian naturalist and physician, born at Rimini, published several botanical works. Died in 1789.

Bat'tel, (ANDREW,) an English traveller, born in Essex about 1565, was made prisoner by the Portuguese and detained many years in their settlements in Africa. His adventures are related in Purchas's "Collection of Voyages."

Battelli, bȧt-tel'lee, (GIOVANNI CRISTOFORO,) an Italian antiquary, born near Urbino in 1658, became Archbishop of Amasia. Died in 1725.

Battely, bȧt'le, (JOHN,) a learned English divine, born at Bury Saint Edmund's in 1647, became Archdeacon of Canterbury. His principal work is an account of the antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, entitled "Antiquitates Rutupinæ." Died in 1708.

Battem. See BATHEM.

Bat'ten, (ADRIAN,) an English composer of sacred music, became organist of Saint Paul's Cathedral in 1624.

Batteux, bȧ'tūh', (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born near Vouziers in 1713, was appointed professor of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France. He wrote, among other works, a "Treatise on the Fine Arts," and also made a translation of Horace, (1750,) which is valued for its accuracy. He was a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1780.

See MADAME DACIER, "Éloge de Batteux," and a "History of First Causes," or "Exposé sommaire des Pensées des Philosophes sur le Principe des Etres," 1769.

Batthyányi, bŏt'yăn-yee, or **Bathyanyi**, (CASIMIR,) COUNT, a Hungarian nobleman and patriot, born about 1817. He took an active part in the revolution of 1848, and in 1849 was appointed minister of foreign affairs. After the defeat of the Hungarians he was imprisoned for a time, and on his release went to Paris, where he died in 1854.

Batthyányi or **Bathyani**, written also **Battyany**, (IGNATIUS,) COUNT, a canonist, born in Transylvania in

1741, became Bishop of Weissenburg. He founded an observatory at Carlsburg, and published several works. Died in 1798.

Batthyányi, (CHARLES,) PRINCE, a Hungarian general, born about 1697. He performed a prominent part in the war of the Austrian succession, which ended in 1745. He also had a high command in the Austrian service during the Seven Years' war. Died in 1772.

Batthyányi or **Bathyányi,** (LOUIS,) COUNT, a Hungarian patriot and liberal statesman, born at Presburg in 1809. He contended for religious liberty, and became chief minister of the government formed in March, 1848. In consequence of the hostile movements of Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, who was instigated by the imperial court, he resigned in September, 1848. Civil war ensued, in which the friends of Batthyányi were vanquished. He was tried by a court-martial, and executed Oct. 6, 1849.

See HORVATH, "Louis Bathyányi, ein politischer Märtyrer," 1850; and "Graf L. Batthyányi, sein Leben, Wirken und Ende," Leipsic, 1850.

Battie, bât'te, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in Devonshire in 1704, was celebrated for his skilful treatment of insanity. His principal work is a "Treatise on Madness," (1758.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1776.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Battier, bă'te-ā', (SAMUEL,) a Swiss physician, born at Bâle in 1667, was a friend of Malebranche and Tournefort. He published several philosophical and scientific works in Latin. Died in 1744.

Battiferri, (LAURA.) See AMMANATI.

Bat'tis-hill, (JONATHAN,) an English musical composer, born in 1738. His anthems, glees, and songs are highly esteemed. Died in 1801.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Battista, bât-tès'tă, (FULGOSO,) a Doge of Venice, who, being exiled about 1480, wrote, in Latin, a work entitled "Memorable Examples."

Battista or **Baptista,** (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian writer, born in the kingdom of Naples. He was the author of Latin epigrams, Italian lyrics, and several prose works. Died in 1675.

Battista, (IGNAZIO,) an Italian writer, who lived about 1540, wrote a "History of the Roman Emperors," and a work "On the Origin of the Turks," both in Latin.

Battista, (SPAGNUOLI,) an Italian ecclesiastic and Latin poet, surnamed THE MANTUAN, born at Mantua about 1436. His works were greatly admired by his contemporaries, but are now forgotten. Died in 1516.

Battista d'Agnolo, bât-tès'tă dăn'yo-lo, or **Battista del Moro,** bât-tès'tă del mo'ro, an Italian painter of the sixteenth century, born at Verona. He worked at Verona and Venice.

Battista del Moro. See BATTISTA D'AGNOLO.

Battista di Ferrara, bât-tès'tă de fĕr-rä'rä, an Italian writer, born about 1380, was the author of "Chronicles of Ferrara," and other works.

Battisti, bât-tès'tee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) born at Roveredo, in the Tyrol, in 1755, was appointed about 1784 physician to the Emperor of Austria. Died in 1831.

Battistin, bât-tès-teen', written also **Baptistin,** (JOHN BAPTIST STUCK,) an Italian musician and composer, of German extraction, born at Florence about 1677. He was an excellent performer on the violoncello, which he is said to have first introduced into France. Died in 1755.

Battistini, bât-tès-tee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) a noted Italian improvisatore, born in 1747, became professor of Latin and Italian eloquence in the college De Propaganda at Rome. Died in 1825.

Battle, bat't'l, (ARCHIBALD J.,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born at Powelton, Georgia, September 10, 1826, graduated at the University of Alabama in 1846, and held professorships in that and other colleges. In 1872 he was appointed president of Mercer University, Macon, Georgia. He is the author of an able work on the "Human Will," etc. His father, Cullen Battle, M.D., (1785–1878,) was a liberal benefactor of various educational institutions.

Batton, bă'tôN', (DÉSIRÉ ALEXANDRE,) a French composer of operas, born in Paris in 1797, was a pupil of Cherubini. Died in 1855.

Battoni, (POMPEO.) See BATONI.

Battori. See BÁTHORI.

Battum. See BATHEM.

Bat'tus I., a Lacedæmonian, born at Thera, was the founder of the colony of Cyrene, about 630 B.C. He received divine honours after his death.

Battus II., surnamed FELIX, was grandson of the preceding, and succeeded Arcesilaus as King of Cyrene. Under his reign the colony was greatly increased by the arrival of colonists from various parts of Greece. Died about 575 B.C.

Battus III., son of Arcesilaus II., reigned about 544 B.C.

Battuta. See BATOOTAH.

Battyany. See BATTHYÁNI.

Batu-Khan. See BATOO-KHAN.

Batus. See BATE.

Batûtah. See BATOOTAH.

Batz, de, deh bäts, (JEAN,) BARON, a French general, born near Tartas in 1760, made several unsuccessful attempts during the Revolution to save Louis XVI. and the royal family. Died in 1822.

Baubur or **Bauber.** See BÂBER.

Bau'çis, (Myth.,) a Phrygian peasant, who, with her husband Philemon, kindly received Jupiter and Mercury when travelling in disguise. For this favour Jupiter changed their cottage into a temple, and made them his priests. At their death they were changed to trees.

Baudake. See BALDOCK.

Baudart, bō'dȧR', (WILLIAM,) a Protestant theologian, born at Deinse, in Flanders, in 1565. In conjunction with Bucer and Bogerman, he translated the Old Testament into Dutch. Died in 1640.

Bauddha or **Baudha,** bŏw'd'hȧ, worshipper of BOODDHA, which see.

Baude, bōd, (HENRI,) a French poet and satirist, born at Moulins about 1430; died about 1495.

See V. DE VIRIVILLE, "Nouvelles Recherches sur H. Baude," 1853

Baudeau, bō'dō', (NICOLAS,) a French writer on political economy, born at Amboise in 1730. He was a contributor, conjointly with Mirabeau, to the journal entitled "Ephemerides of the Citizen;" and published, among other works, an "Exposition of the Natural Law." Died about 1792.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Baudelaire, bōd'lâR', (CHARLES,) a French poet, born in Paris, April 9, 1821. He wrote, among other things, the brilliant but indecent work "Les Fleurs du Mal," ("The Flowers of Evil,") and made translations of the works of Edgar A. Poe. His productions exhibit a mind of uncommon force, but intensely morbid. Died in 1867.

See "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1869.

Baudelocque, bōd'lok', (JEAN LOUIS,) a celebrated French surgeon, born at Heilly, in Picardy, in 1746. He studied under Solayrès, and became chief surgeon and accoucheur of the hospital de la Maternité. He was also appointed by Napoleon first accoucheur to the empress Marie Louise. Among his writings, which are esteemed standard works, we may name his "Art des Accouchements," (2 vols., 1781.) Died in 1810.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Baudelot de Dairval, bōd'lo' deh dȧR'vȧl', (CHARLES CÉSAR,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1648, was the author of a popular work "On the Utility of Travels," etc. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1705. Died in 1772.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Baudens, bō'dôN', (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS,) a French surgeon, born at Aire in 1804, was the author of a "New Method of Amputations," etc. Died December 3, 1857.

Bauder, bŏw'der, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) born at Hersbruck in 1713, wrote on Fossils, etc. Died in 1791.

Bauderon, bōd'rôN', (BRICE,) a French physician, born about 1540, was the author of a "Pharmacopœia," which passed through many editions. Died in 1623.

Baudesson, bō'dȧ'sôN', (NICOLAS,) a French flower-painter, born at Troyes in 1609; died in 1680.

Baudet, bō'dȧ', (ÉTIENNE,) a French engraver, born at Blois in 1643, executed a number of prints after Poussin and Le Brun. His "Adam and Eve," after Domenichino, is regarded as his master-piece. Died in 1716.

Baudier, (DOMINICUS.) See BAUDIUS.

Baudier, bō'de-ā', (MICHEL,) historiographer of France, born in Languedoc about 1590. He published a "History of the War in Flanders from 1559 to 1609," "Life of Cardinal Ximenes," "General History of the Religion of the Turks," (1626,) and other works. Died in 1645.

Baudin, bō'dăN', a French priest, afterwards a moderate Jacobin, born about 1766; died in 1830.

Baudin, (NICOLAS,) a French naturalist, born in the Isle of Ré in 1750, was captain of a vessel sent in 1800 on a scientific expedition to New Holland. He died in the Isle of France in 1803.

Baudin des Ardennes, bō'dăN' dā'zăR'dĕn', (CHARLES,) son of Pierre Charles Louis, noticed below, born at Sedan in 1784. He served with distinction against the English in 1808–12, and took the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa from the Mexicans in 1838. He was made vice-admiral and obtained the grand cordon of the legion of honour in 1848. Died in 1854.

Baudin des Ardennes, (PIERRE CHARLES LOUIS,) a French revolutionist and political writer, born at Sedan in 1748. As a member of the National Convention, he voted for the imprisonment of the king, and the appeal to the people. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1799.

Baudissin, bŏw'dis-sin' or bō'de'săn', (OTTO FRIEDRICH MAGNUS,) a German general, born in 1792. Died June 25, 1865.

Baudissin, written also **Bauditz** or **Baudis,** (WOLF HEINRICH,) COUNT OF, a distinguished general, of Danish extraction, served under Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' war, from 1625 to 1633. Died about 1650.

Baudissin, (WOLF HEINRICH FRIEDRICH KARL,) COUNT OF, a German *littérateur*, brother of Otto Friedrich, noticed above, born at Rantzau in 1789. He translated into German "Henry VIII.," "Othello," "Lear," "Much Ado about Nothing," and other dramas of Shakspeare, which are accompanied with notes by Tieck. He died April 4, 1878.

Bau'dĭ-us or **Baudier,** bō'de-ā', (DOMINICUS,) a Flemish historian and scholar, born at Lille in 1561. He became professor of history and eloquence at Leyden in 1602. His "History of the Twelve Years' Truce" is written in elegant Latin, and his Latin poems were likewise greatly admired. Died in 1613.

See SWERT, "Athenæ Belgicæ."

Baudoin or **Baudoin de Condé,** bō'dwăN' dĕh kôN'dā', a French poet, lived about 1220.

Baudoin, (JEAN.) See BAUDOUIN.

Baudory, du, dü bō'do're', (JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit and miscellaneous writer, born at Vannes in 1710. Died in 1749.

Baudot, bō'do', (AUGUSTE NICOLAS,) a French general, born at Rennes in 1765, served under Moreau and Kleber, and was mortally wounded at Alexandria in 1801.

Baudot, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French Jacobin, member of the National Convention, voted for the death of the king within twenty-four hours. Died in 1830.

Baudot, (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French antiquary, and writer on numismatics, born at Dijon in 1760; died in 1816.

Baudot de Juilly, bō'do' dĕh zhü'e'ye' or zhwe'ye', (NICOLAS,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1678. He wrote a "History of the Conquest of England by William of Normandy," and other works. Died in 1759.

Baudouin, the French of BALDWIN, which see.

Baudouin, bō'dwăN', (BENOÎT,) a French antiquary, born at Amiens; died in 1632.

Baudouin, [Lat. BALDUI'NUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French jurist and writer, born at Arras in 1520. He was professor of law successively at Angers, Paris, Strasburg, and Heidelberg, and was created a councillor of state by Henry III. Died in 1573.

Baudouin, (GABRIEL,) a French priest, born at Avesnes in 1689, founded a hospital at Warsaw. Died in 1768.

Baudouin or **Baudoin,** bō'dwăN', (JEAN,) born at Pradelles about 1590, wrote translations of the Latin classics. Died in 1650.

Baudouin, (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French miniature-painter, born in Paris in 1723; died in 1769.

Baudouin d'Avesne, bō'dwăN' dā'vĕn', a French chronicler of the thirteenth century, wrote "The Genealogical History of the Counts of Hainault."

Baudouin de Ninove, (ne'nov',) a Flemish monk, author of a chronicle from the birth of Christ till 1294.

Baudouin (bō'dwăN') OF PADERBORN, a priest, lived about 1420, and wrote a "Universal History."

Baudoux or **Beaudoux,** bō'doo', (ROBERT,) a Flemish engraver, born at Brussels, lived about 1620.

Baudrais, bō'drā', (JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Tours in 1749, held several offices under the government, and was one of the witnesses of the last testament of Louis XVI. He passed thirteen years as an exile in the United States, (1804–17.) His works are chiefly romances, tales, and dramas. Died in 1832.

Baudran or **Baudrand,** bō'drôN', (MICHEL ANTOINE,) a French geographer, born in Paris in 1633. He wrote, in Latin, a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary," (2 vols.,) which was translated into French. Died in 1700.

Baudrand, bō'drôN', (MARIE ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS HENRI,) COUNT, a French general, born at Besançon in 1774, served under Napoleon, and in 1830 became lieutenant-general. He was created a peer in 1832, and appointed tutor to the Count of Paris in 1838. Died in 1848.

Baudrexel, bŏw-drĕk'sĕl, (PHILIPP JAKOB,) a German musical composer, born in Suabia about 1635.

Baudricourt, de, deh bo'dre'koor', (JEAN,) a French marshal, born at Blois, served successively under Charles the Bold, Louis XI., and Charles VIII. Died in 1499.

Baudrigeen. See BAUDRINGHEEN.

Baudrillart, bo'dre'yar', (HENRI,) a French economist, born in Paris in 1821. Died 1892.

Baudrillart, (HENRI MARIE ALFRED,) was born at Paris, Jan. 6, 1859. He was educated at Lycée Louis-le-Grand, etc. He became a member of the French Academy 1918; titular Bishop of Himeria 1921; and has been rector of the Catholic Institute of Paris since 1907.

Baudrillart, (JACQUES JOSEPH,) a French agriculturist, born at Givron, in Ardennes, in 1774. Died 1832.

See "Notice biographique sur M. Jacques Joseph Baudrillart," by BARON DE SILVESTRE.

Baudrimont, bō'dre'môn', (ALEXANDRE ÉDOUARD,) born at Compiègne in 1806, was a professor of chemistry at Bordeaux, and wrote "On General and Experimental Chemistry," and other works. He died in 1880.

Baudringheen, bŏw'drĭng-hān', or **Baudrigeen,** bŏw'dre-hān', a Dutch painter, lived at Amsterdam about 1640.

Baudron, bō'drôN', (ANTOINE LAURENT,) a French musician, born at Amiens in 1743; died in 1834.

Baudry, bō'drē', (PAUL JACQUES AIMÉ,) a French painter, born at La Roche-sur-Yon, November 7, 1828. He was noted as an original artist. His paintings of the Muses on the ceiling of the foyer of the New Opera-House in Paris added greatly to his fame. Died 1886.

Baudry d'Asson, bō'dre' dā'sôN', (ANTOINE,) a French Jansenist, born in Poitou, was a friend of the celebrated Arnauld. He published various religious and controversial works. Died in 1668.

Baudry d'Asson, (GABRIEL,) a royalist officer, born in Poitou, in France, in 1755, took an active part in the defence of La Vendée, and was killed at Mans in 1793.

Baudry des Lozières, bō'dre' dā lo'ze-air', (LOUIS NARCISSE,) a French traveller, born in Paris in 1761, published, besides other works, a "Voyage to Louisiana and South America," (1802.) Died in 1841.

Bauduer, bō'dü'ā', (GILLES ARNAUD,) a French scholar and theologian, born near Auch in 1744; died in 1787.

Bauduin, bō'dwăN', (DOMINIQUE,) a Flemish theologian, born at Liege in 1742, was professor of history at Maestricht. He wrote, among other works, a defence of the Christian religion. Died in 1809.

Bauduins, bō'dwăN', (ADRIAN FRANCIS,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Dixmude in 1640, executed several prints after Van der Meulen, who was his brother-in-law. Died in 1700.

Baudus, bō′düss′, (JEAN LOUIS AMABLE,) a French journalist, born at Cahors in 1761, removed to Hamburg in 1791, and became editor of the "Spectateur du Nord." Died in 1822.

Bauer. See BAUR.

Bauer, bŏw′ẹr, a German jurist and legal writer, born at Leipsic in 1695; died in 1763.

Bauer, (ANTON,) a German jurist, and professor of law at Göttingen, born at Marburg in 1772. He was the author of a "Manual of Natural Law," (1808,) "Introduction to the Practice of Criminal Law," (1837,) and other works. Died at Göttingen in 1843.

Bauer, (AUREL REINHARD EDUIN,) a German theologian, and preacher of the German Catholic congregation at Dresden, born near Grossenhain in 1816. He wrote, among other works, a "History of the Foundation and Development of the German Catholic Church," (1846,) and a treatise "On Primitive Christianity." In 1849 he embraced Protestantism.

Bauer, (BRUNO,) a German rationalistic theologian, distinguished for the boldness or recklessness of his biblical criticisms, was born at Eisenberg in 1809. In 1838 he published a "Critical Exposition of the Religion of the Old Testament." Among his numerous other works are a "Critique of the Gospels, and History of their Origin," (2 vols., 1850,) and "Philo, Strauss, Renan, and Primitive Christianity," (1874.) Died April 18, 1882.

Bauer, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant writer, and professor of theology at Wittenberg, was born at Hofgarten in 1696; died in 1782.

Bauer, (CHRYSOSTOM,) a distinguished German organ-builder, born in Würtemberg, lived about 1700.

Bauer, (EDGAR,) a German political writer, a brother of Bruno, noticed above, born at Charlottenburg in 1821. He was imprisoned four years at Magdeburg for a work entitled "The Contest of Criticism with the Church and State," ("Der Streit der Kritik mit der Kirche und Staat," 1843.) Died in 1886.

Bauer, (FERDINAND,) a German painter of objects of natural history, born at Feldsperg in 1744. He accompanied Dr. Sibthorp to Greece in 1784, and furnished the exquisite designs for the "Flora Græca," published after the death of Sibthorp. He subsequently joined Captain Flinders's expedition to Australia, and published, after his return, "Illustrations of the Flora of New Holland," (1813,) one of the most superb works of the kind. Died in 1826.

Bauer, (GEORG LORENZ,) a German rationalistic theologian, born at Hiltboltstein in 1755. He studied at Aldorf, became a professor there in 1789, and a professor at Heidelberg 1805. Died 1806.

Bauer, (GUSTAVE,) German statesman and trade unionist, was born Jan. 6, 1870, at Darkehmen, East Prussia. He entered the Reichstag 1912, as a Social Democrat; was Secretary of State for Labor, 1918; President of the Peace Treaty Ministry, 1919; and was for a time Minister of the Treasury, and later Secretary of Commerce. He became Vice Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury, 1921–23.

Bauer, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German jurist and legal writer, born at Leipsic in 1695; died in 1763.

Bauer, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German bookseller, born at Strasburg in 1706, began the publication of the "Universal Library of Rare Books," ("Bibliotheca Librorum rariorum universalis.") Died in 1772.

Bauer, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German philologist, born at Leipsic in 1730. He published a "German-Latin Dictionary," and other educational works. Died in 1799.

See J. D. DANIEL, "C. L. Bauer, biographisches Denkmal," 1806.

Bauer, (KLARA,) a German novelist, born at Swinemünde, June 23, 1836. She was for some time a music-teacher in Russia. Under the pseudonym of KARL DETLEF, she wrote "Unlösliche Bande," (1869,) "Bis in die Steppe," (1869,) "Ein Dokument," "Nora," "Schuld und Sühne," "Auf Capri," and other works. Died at Breslau, June 29, 1876.

Bauer, (MARIE BERNARD,) an eloquent priest, born of a rich Jewish family in Pesth, Hungary, in 1829. In 1848 he entered the French army, and, after a singularly adventurous career, tried to become an artist, and then was converted to Christianity and joined the Carmelites. His eloquence won him great fame, and he became attached to the court of Napoleon III. as a chaplain and preacher. In the Franco-German war he was conspicuous in the ambulance service. Some volumes of his discourses have been printed.

Bauer, (WILHELM,) a celebrated German engineer, born at Dillingen, December 23, 1822. He learned the turner's trade, and then entered the army. He made many inventions and approved appliances for use in naval warfare, and died at Munich, June 20, 1875.

Bauer, (WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER,) an American artist, born near Elizabeth, New Jersey, September 14, 1856. He studied art under Thomas Moran, and has taken a high rank as a designer of landscape illustrations.

Bauerle, bŏw′ẽr-lẹh, (ADOLF,) a German dramatist, born at Vienna in 1784, wrote "The False Prima Donna," "The Friend in Need," and other comedies. Died 1859.

Bauernfeind, von, fon bŏw′ẽrn-fīnt′, (KARL MAXIMILIAN,) a German geodesist and physicist, born at Arzberg, in Upper Franconia, November 18, 1818. He learned civil engineering, and in 1846 became professor of geodesy at the Munich School of Engineers. His numerous writings treat especially of such questions in physics as are involved in geodetic work.

Bauernfeld, bŏw′ẽrn-fẽlt′, (EDUARD,) a German dramatic writer, born at Vienna in 1804, was the author of "The Confession," and other comedies. Died in 1890.

Bauffremont, de, dẹh bōfr′mŏn′, (ALEXANDRE EMANUEL,) PRINCE, born in Paris in 1773. He fought against the French Republic in 1793–94. Died in 1833.

Bauffremont, de, (ALFONSE,) DUC, a son of the preceding, created a count by Napoleon, served with distinction at the battles of Moskwa and Dresden, 1813.

Bauffremont or **Beauffremont, de**, dẹh bōfr′mŏn′, (CLAUDE,) Baron of Senescey, son of Nicolas, noticed below, was a zealous partisan of the Duke of Guise in the war of the League. He wrote several political works. Died in 1596.

His son CLAUDE CHARLES ROGER was created Bishop of Troyes in 1562.

Bauffremont, de, (HENRI,) son of Claude, noticed above, held several offices under the government. Died in 1622.

Bauffremont, de, (NICOLAS,) Baron of Senescey, and governor of Auxonne, was a zealous Catholic, and fought in the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour. He was appointed grand provost of France under Charles IX. Died in 1582.

Baugier, bō′zhe-ā′, (EDME,) a French writer, born about 1680, was the author of "Historical Memoirs of the Province of Champagne," (1721.)

Baugin, bō′zhăn′, (LUBIN,) a French painter, called LE PETIT GUIDE, lived in Paris about 1650.

Bauhin, bō′ăn′, (GASPARD,) a celebrated anatomist and naturalist, of French extraction, born at Bâle in January, 1560, was a younger son of Jean the elder, noticed below. He studied at Padua under Fabricius ab Aquapendente and other eminent teachers, and was appointed professor of anatomy and botany at Bâle in 1588. He was also made rector of the university, and obtained other distinctions. He was the author of a number of valuable medical and botanical works, among which we may name his "Pinax Theatri Botanici," (1596,) and "Prodromus Theatri Botanici," (1620.) Plumier named the genus Bauhinia in his honour. Died at Bâle in 1624. "Gaspard Bauhin," says Dr. Hoefer, "was not a mere compiler. He had the merit and glory of a legislator; his name for a long time was received as an authority, and even at the present day it is sometimes associated with those of Tournefort and Linnæus."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Bauhin, (JEAN,) born at Amiens in 1511, was first physician to Margaret, sister of Francis I. Having become a Protestant, he removed to Bâle, in Switzerland, where he was made dean of the College of Physicians. Died in 1582.

Bauhin, (JEAN,) an eminent botanist and physician, born at Bâle in 1541, was a son of the preceding. He studied botany at Tübingen under Fuchs in 1560, after

which he accompanied Gesner on a scientific excursion in Switzerland. He also travelled and studied in France, but was compelled to leave the country on account of his being a Protestant. In 1566 he was appointed professor of rhetoric at Bâle, and in 1570 he became physician to the Duke of Würtemberg at Montbéliard, where he resided until his death. His reputation is founded on two posthumous works, viz.: "Historiæ Plantarum generalis novæ et absolutæ Prodromus," (1619,) and "Historia universalis Plantarum nova," ("A New Universal History of Plants," 3 vols., 1650–51.) Died in 1613.

See PETER BREBACH, "Christlicher Arzt, Leichenpredigt auf J. Bauhin," 1614; SPRENGEL, "Historia Rei Herbariæ;" HALLER, 'Bibliotheca Botanica."

Bauhin, (JEAN GASPARD,) son of Gaspard, noticed above, born at Bâle in 1606, was professor of botany in his native city. In 1659 he was appointed physician-in-ordinary to Louis XIV. Died in 1685.

See SPRENGEL, "Historia Rei Herbariæ;" ZWINGER, "Oratio in obitum J. G. Bauhin," 1687.

Bauhin, (JÉRÔME,) son of the preceding, born in 1637, was also a distinguished physician. Died in 1667.

Bauhuis, bŏw'hois, [Lat. BAUHU'SIUS,] (BERNARDUS,) a Jesuit, born at Antwerp in 1575, was the author of Latin epigrams. Died in 1629.

Bauhusius. See BAUHUIS.

Baulacre, bō'lȧkr', (LEONARD,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Geneva in 1670; died in 1761.

Bauldri or **Bauldry,** bō'dre', (PAUL,) a French scholar, born at Rouen in 1629, became professor of sacred history at Utrecht, where he married the daughter of the celebrated Henry Basnage. He published an edition of the "De Mortibus Persecutorum" of Lactantius. Died in 1706.

Baulieu. See BAULOT.

Baulme Saint-Amour, de la, dęh lȧ bōm sȧnt'ȧ'moor', (JEAN,) a French scholar and Latin poet, born in Franche-Comté in 1539; died about 1578.

Baulot, bō'lo', or **Baulieu,** bō'lę-uh', (JACQUES,) a French surgeon, celebrated for his skill in lithotomy, born near Lons-le-Saulnier in 1651; died in 1720.

Baumann, bŏw'mȧn, (ALEXANDER,) an Austrian song-writer and dialect poet, born at Vienna, February 7, 1814. For many years he was in the civil service. Died December 26, 1857.

Baumann, bŏw'mȧn, (CHRISTIAN JAKOB,) a German Protestant and theological writer, born at Berlin in 1725.

Baumann, (NICHOLAS,) professor of history at Rostock, to whom some writers attribute the authorship of "Reineke Fuchs," was born about 1450; died in 1526.

Baumbach, bŏwm'bȧK, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German composer and writer on music, born at Leipsic in 1753. He was a contributor to the "Dictionary of the Fine Arts" published in 1794. Died in 1813.

Baumbach, (JOHANN BALTHASAR,) a German Orientalist, was professor of Greek and Hebrew at Heidelberg. Died in 1622.

Baumbach, (RUDOLF,) a German poet, born at Kranichfeld, September 28, 1841. He was educated at Leipsic, Würzburg, and Heidelberg, and became a teacher at Triest. His "Poems" (1877, 1878, 1880, etc.) are remarkable for artistic finish.

Bäumchen, boim'kęn, a German sculptor, born at Dusseldorf, worked in Russia. Died in 1789.

Baumé, bō'mȧ', (ANTOINE,) a celebrated French chemist, born at Senlis in 1728. His early instruction was very defective, but he acquired by his own exertions so thorough a knowledge of chemistry that he was appointed about 1752 professor in the College of Pharmacy in Paris. He founded a manufactory of sal-ammoniac, hitherto imported from Egypt, perfected the scarlet dye of the Gobelin tapestry, improved the manufacture of porcelain, and invented a method of dyeing cloth of two colours. He was also the inventor of the areometer called by his name, and made several other important inventions and discoveries. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1773. Among his most valuable works are his "Elements of Pharmacy, Theoretical and Practical," (1762, 8vo,) "Plan of a Course of Experimental and Rational Chemistry," (1757,) and "Manual of Chemistry," (1763.) Died in 1804.

Baume, de la, dęh lȧ bōm, (NICOLAS AUGUSTE,) Marquis of Montrevel, born in 1645, distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Lille and at the battles of Namur, Luxemburg, and Cassel, and was made a marshal in 1703. While dining with the Duke of Biron, he accidentally overturned a salt-cellar, when he exclaimed, "I am a dead man!" and died a few days after, the victim of his superstitious fears, (1716.)

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Baume des Dossat, de la, dęh lȧ bōm dȧ do'sȧ', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Carpentras in 1705; died in 1756.

Baume Montrevel, de la, dęh lȧ bōm mônTR'vĕl', (CLAUDE,) Archbishop of Besançon, in France, born in 1531; died in 1584.

Baume Saint-Amour, de la, dęh lȧ bōm sȧnt'ȧ'moor', (PHILIPPE,) a governor of Franche-Comté, which was conquered from Spain by Louis XIV. of France in 1668. Died about 1670.

Baumeister, bŏw'mī'stęr, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German philosophical writer, born in Saxe-Gotha in 1709, studied at Jena under the celebrated Wolf, of whose system he was an advocate. Died in 1785.

See BRIEGLER, "Epistola de Vita, Moribus, etc. Fr. C. Baumeisteri," 1766.

Baumeister, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German, born at Gmünd in 1804, was appointed in 1839 professor in the veterinary school at Stuttgart. He wrote several treatises on the diseases and management of animals. Died in 1846.

Baumer, bŏw'męr, written also **Bäumer,** (GEORG,) a German sculptor, born in Bavaria about 1763. Among his works are a bas-relief representing a descent from the cross, and a bust of Napoleon. Died about 1830.

Baumer, (JOHANN PAUL,) a German physician, born about 1725, lived at Erfurt; died in 1771.

Baumer, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German naturalist, and professor of medicine at Giessen, born at Rehweiler, in Franconia, in 1719. He published "The Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom," (1780,) and other scientific treatises. Died in 1788.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Baumes, bōm, (JEAN BAPTISTE TIMOTHÉE,) a French physician and medical writer, professor in the medical school of Montpellier, was born at Lunel in 1777; died in 1828.

Baumgaertner. See BAUMGÄRTNER.

Baumgarten, bŏwm'gaR'tęn, (ALEXANDER GOTTLIEB,) a celebrated German philosopher and disciple of Wolf, born at Berlin in 1714, became in 1740 professor of philosophy at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He is regarded as the founder of the science or philosophy of the Beautiful, to which he gave the name of "Æsthetics." Among his principal works are his "Elements of Belles-Lettres," (3 vols., 1748,) "Metaphysica," "Ethica Philosophia," and "Æsthetica," (2 vols., 1750, unfinished.) Died at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1762.

See MEYER, "Leben Alexander G. Baumgartens," 1763; SEMLER, "Ehrengedächtniss," 1758; "Biographie Universelle."

Baumgarten, (HERMANN,) a German historian, born at Lesse, in Brunswick, April 28, 1825. He studied in Jena, Halle, Leipsic, Bonn, and Göttingen, and held history-professorships at Carlsruhe and in the University of Strasburg. He published "Geschichte Spaniens," (1861–71,) "Ueber Sleidans Leben," (1878,) "Vor der Bartholomäusnacht," (1882,) etc. Died June 19, 1895.

Baumgarten, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB,) a German botanist, born at Lucknau, in Lusatia, in 1765, published the "Flora of Transylvania," and other botanical works. Died about 1830.

Baumgarten, (MARTIN A.,) a German traveller, born in 1473, visited Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine. An account of his travels was published in Churchill's Collection. Died in 1535.

See NIEBUHR, "Voyage en Arabie."

Baumgarten, (SIGISMUND JAKOB,) a German theologian, and professor of theology at Halle, born at Wolmirstädt in 1706, was a brother of Alexander Gottlieb, noticed above. He was the author of "Moral Theology," (1738), "Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History," (3 vols.

1742,) and other works. He also translated from the English the "Universal History of the World," (16 vols., 1744,) which was continued after his death by his friend Semler. Died in 1757.

Baumgarten-Crusius, bŏwm'gar'tĕn kroo'ze-ŭs, (Detlev Karl Wilhelm,) a German scholar, born at Dresden in 1786. He published editions of Plutarch's "Agesilaus," of Xenophon, Suetonius, and other classics, and was the author of moral and educational treatises. He lived at Meissen, where he died in 1845.

See A. Baumgarten-Crusius, "Leben des Rectors D. C. W Baumgarten-Crusius," 1853.

Baumgarten-Crusius, (Ludwig Friedrich Otto,) a learned German theologian, brother of the preceding, born at Merseburg in 1788. He published, among other works, a "Manual of the History of Dogmas," (1831,) "Compendium of the History of Dogmas," (1840,) and "Observations on some Writings of Lamennais." He was professor of theology at Jena from 1817 until his death in 1843.

Baumgartner, bŏwm'gart'nĕr, (Gallus Jakob,) a Swiss jurist, born at Saint Gall in 1797; died in 1869.

Baumgärtner or **Baumgaertner,** bŏwm'gärt'nĕr, (Johann,) a German sculptor, born in Bavaria in 1744; died in 1792.

Baumgärtner or **Baumgaertner,** (Johann Baptist,) a German musician and writer on music, born at Augsburg about 1725; died in 1782.

Baumgärtner, (Joiiann Wolfgang,) a Tyrclese artist and skilful glass-painter, born about 1710.

Baumgärtner, (Karl Heinrich,) a German physician and embryologist, born at Pforzheim, October 21, 1798, was educated at Tübingen and Heidelberg, graduating in 1818. From 1824 to 1862 he was a clinical professor at Freiburg. He made important observations and discoveries in embryology and physiology, and published various treatises, chiefly on pathology and medical practice. Died December 11, 1886.

Baumgartner, von, fon bŏwm'gart'nĕr, (Andreas,) a German savant and minister of trade and public works, born at Friedberg, in Bohemia, in 1793. He became professor of physics at Vienna in 1823. He wrote, among other works, "Mechanics in their Application to the Arts and Industry." In 1851 he was elected president of the Academy of Sciences at Vienna. Died in 1865.

Baumhauer, bŏwm'hŏw'ĕr, a German sculptor, lived about 1620.

Baumstark, bŏwm'stark, (Anton,) a German philologist, born in 1800. He published editions of Cæsar, Quintus Curtius, and other classics, made a German translation of Cæsar, and wrote a "Commentary on the Poetry of Horace." Died March 28, 1876.

Baumstark, (Eduard,) a German writer, brother of the preceding, born near Baden in 1807. He became in 1839 professor of financial science and political economy at Greifswalde, and translated into German Ricardo's "Principles of Political Economy." Died April 8, 1889.

Baumstark, (Reinhold Ludwig,) a son of Anton, noticed above, was born at Freiburg, August 24, 1831. He was educated at Freiburg, and became a lawyer. His "Thoughts of a Protestant about the Pope's Invitation," (1868,) written before the Vatican Council was held, was extensively read; and in that year he became a Romanist. His "Journey in Spain," (1868,) his "Autobiography," (1870,) and his "National Literature of Spain" (1877) are all noteworthy works. He also published several biographies, and translations from the Spanish.

Baune, de la, dĕh lȧ bōn, (Jacques,) a French Jesuit and Latin writer, born in Paris in 1649; died in 1726.

Bauny, bō'ne', (Étienne,) a French Jesuit, noted for his works on casuistry, born at Mouzon in 1564; died in 1649.

Baur, bŏwr, (Ferdinand Christian,) a German critic and Protestant theologian of much influence, born at Schneiden in June, 1792, is called the founder of the Tübingen school of theology. About 1826 he became professor of theology at Tübingen. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Doctrine of the Atonement," (1838,) and "The Christian Dogma of the Trinity and Incarnation," (1843.) Died Dec. 2, 1860.

Baur, (Friedrich Wilhelm,) a German general born at Bieber, in Hanau, in 1735. He entered the service of Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' war, and was subsequently invited to Russia by Catherine II., who made him engineer-general and conferred on him other distinctions. He wrote, in French, "Geographical and Historical Memoirs of Wallachia." Died in 1783.

See Striedr, "Hessische Gelehrten-Geschichte."

Baur, bŏwr, (Gustav Adolf Ludwig,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Hammelbach, in Odenwald, June 14, 1816. He held professorships of theology in Giessen and Leipsic, and published various theological works. Died May 22, 1889.

Baur, Bawer, or **Bauer,** bŏw'ĕr, (Johann Wilhelm,) a German painter and engraver, born at Strasburg about 1600, was a pupil of Brendel. Among his best works are prints from his own designs of the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid. Died in 1640.

See Le Blanc, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes."

Baur, bŏwr, (Nicolaas,) a Dutch painter of marine views and landscapes, born at Harlingen in 1767. His "Bombardment of Algiers" is regarded as his masterpiece. Died in 1820.

See Nagler, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Baur, (Samuel,) a German scholar and miscellaneous writer, born at Ulm in 1768, was a contributor to Ersch and Gruber's "Encyklopaedie." Died in 1832.

Baur, (Wilhelm,) a German Protestant pastor, a brother of G. A. L. Baur, noticed above, was born at Lindenfels, in Odenwald, March 16, 1826. He became noted for philanthropic activity, and for his popular religious books.

Baurenfeind, bŏw'rĕn-fīnt', written also **Bauernfeind,** (Georg Wilhelm,) a German artist, born at Nuremberg, executed several of the designs for Niebuhr's "Travels in Arabia." Died in 1763.

Bauria, bŏw're-ȧ, (Andrea,) an Italian theologian of Ferrara, wrote, in Latin, a "Defence of the Apostolic Power against Martin Luther," (1521.)

Bausa, bŏw'sȧ, (Gregorio,) a Spanish painter, born in 1596, lived at Valencia; died in 1656.

Bausan, bō'zŏn', (Jean,) a naval officer, born at Gaeta in 1757. He fought for the French, under Massena, at Gaeta, in 1806, and gained a victory over the English and Sicilians in 1808. Died in 1821.

Bausch, bŏwsh, (Johann Lorenz,) a German physician, born at Schweinfurt in 1605, was the founder and the first president of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, (1652.) Died in 1665.

Bause, bŏw'zĕh, (Johann Friedrich,) an eminent German engraver, born at Halle in 1738, was an intimate friend and pupil of Wille, whom he took for his model. Bause was appointed professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts at Leipsic. He executed numerous portraits of the celebrated writers of his time. Died in 1814. His daughter Juliana Wilhelmine was also a skilful engraver.

See Le Blanc, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes;" Nagler, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Bause, (Theodor,) a German jurist and antiquary, born in Saxony in 1752, became professor at the University of Moscow, and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg. Died in 1812.

Bausner, bŏws'nĕr, (Bartholomew,) a physician and writer, born in Transylvania about 1629; died in 1682.

Bausset, de, dĕh bō'sȧ', (Louis François,) a distinguished cardinal and writer, born at Pondicherry in 1748, came at an early age to France, where he rose through various promotions to be Bishop of Alais in 1784. In 1791 he signed the protest of the French bishops against the civil constitution of the clergy. He entered the Chamber of Peers after the second restoration, and in 1817 was made a cardinal, having previously been elected to the French Academy. His "History of Fénelon" (3 vols.) came out in 1808, and met with the most favourable reception; it was followed in 1814 by the "History of Bossuet," which was less successful. He was also the author of several miscellaneous treatises. Died in 1824.

See M. de Villeneuve, "Notice historique sur le Cardinal de Bausset," 1824: De Quélen, "Discours sur Bausset," 1829.

Bausset-Roquefort, bō'sȧ' rok'for', (Pierre Fran-

çois Gabriel Raymond Ignace Ferdinand,) Count of, cousin of Louis François, noticed above, born at Béziers in 1757, became Archbishop of Aix. Died in 1829.

Bautain, bō'tăN', (Louis,) a French theologian and philosophical writer, born in Paris in 1796. He was appointed in 1838 dean of the literary faculty at Strasburg, and in 1849 director of the college of Juilly. He was the author of "The Philosophy of Christianity," (1835,) and other similar works. Died October 18, 1867.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire," (Supplément.)

Bauter, bō'tà', (Charles,) a French dramatic poet, born in Paris about 1580; died about 1630.

Bautru, bō'trü', (Guillaume,) Count of Serrant, a French nobleman, diplomatist, and celebrated wit, born at Angers in 1588, was one of the first members of the French Academy. Died in 1665.

Bauvin, bō'văN', (Jean Grégoire,) a French *littérateur* and lawyer, born at Arras in 1714, was professor at the military school in his native city. Died in 1776.

Baux, bō, (Pierre,) a French physician, born at Nîmes in 1679, wrote, among other works, a "Treatise on the Plague." Died in 1732.

Bauza, bŏw'thā, (Don Felipe,) a Spanish geographer, born about 1750, became director of the hydrographic depot at Madrid. He published some excellent maps of South America. Died in 1833.

Bava, bà'và, (Gaetano Emanuele,) Count of San Paolo, a Piedmontese savant, born at Fossano in 1737, published a "Historical Survey of the Changes and Progress of Sciences, Arts, etc. from the Eleventh to the Eighteenth Century." Died in 1829.

See Tipaldo, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Bava, (Giovanni Battista,) a general, born at Vercelli, in Piedmont, in 1790, served in the French armies and in the war of Italian independence. Died in 1854.

Bavay, de, deh bà'và', (Paul Ignatius,) a Flemish physician and chemist, born at Brussels in 1704, was professor of anatomy and surgery and head-physician of the military hospitals in that city. Died in 1768.

Baverel, bà'vĕ'rĕl', (Jean Pierre,) a French ecclesiastic and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1744; died in 1822.

Baverini, bà-và-ree'nee, (Francesco,) an Italian musician, born about 1420, is said to have composed the music for "The Conversion of Saint Paul," ("San Paolo,") the first opera ever represented.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Bavia, de, dà bà-vee'à, (Luis,) a Spanish historian, born at Madrid, wrote a continuation of Illesca's "History of the Popes." Died in 1628.

Baviera, bà-ve-à'rà, (Marcantonio,) an Italian jurist, lived about 1490, was professor of civil law at Pisa and Padua.

Baville, bà'vĕl', (Arnaud,) a French general, born at Fronton in 1757, died of a wound received at Liegnitz in 1813.

Bavisano, bà-ve-sà'no, (Francesco Domenico,) born at Alba, in Montferrat, was appointed in 1570 physician to the Duke of Savoy.

Bā'vĭ-us, a Latin poet in the time of Augustus, who with his friend Mævius, is known only from his envious and malicious attacks on Horace and Virgil. He is satirized by the latter in his "Bucolics."

Bavo, bà'vo, or **Baf**, bàf, [Fr. Bavon, bà'vòN',] Saint, sometimes called **Allowin**, born in Brabant about 589, was the patron of the city of Ghent. Died about 653.

See Jean de Thielrode, "Chronique de Saint-Bavon à Gand," 1798.

Bavo, di, de bà'vo, (Gottofredo,) president of the council of Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, wrote a valuable work "On Criminal Law," (1607.)

Bavon, the French of Bavo, which see.

Bavoux, bà'voo', (Évariste,) son of François Nicolas, was born in 1809, and was a deputy in 1852 to the legislative body. He was the author of "Political Philosophy," (1840,) "France under Napoleon III.," (1870,) etc. Died at Paris, December 15, 1890.

Bavoux, (François Nicolas,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Saint-Claude in 1774, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and about 1830 became counsellor in the court of accounts. Died in 1848.

Bawd'wen, (William,) an English divine, who published in 1809–12 two volumes of a translation of the "Domesday-Book." He died soon after, leaving the work unfinished.

Bawr. See Baur.

Bawr, bŏwr, (Alexandrine Sophie **Goury de Champgrand**—goo're' deh shôN'grôN',) Baroness, a novelist and dramatic writer, of French extraction, born at Stuttgart in 1776. She was first married to the celebrated Count de Saint-Simon, who, not long after, requested a divorce on the grounds that it was not fit that he, being the first man in the world, should have any other than the first woman for his wife. She was subsequently married to the Baron de Bawr, who died soon afterwards. Madame de Bawr published a number of popular works, among which we may name the comedy of "Money and Address," and "Raoul ou l'Énéide," a novel. Died January 1, 1861.

Bax, (Ernest Belfort,) was born at Leamington, England, in 1854. He was associated with William Morris in founding the Socialist League in London, and has written many works on Socialism and other subjects. These include "Handbook to the History of Philosophy," "Religion of Socialism," "The Problem of Reality," "Outspoken Essays on Social Subjects," etc. Died 1926.

Bax'i-us, (Nicaisius,) a Flemish scholar and Latin poet, born at Antwerp about 1595.

Bax'ter, (Andrew,) an eminent Scottish philosopher and metaphysician, born at Aberdeen about 1686. His principal work is entitled "Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul," (1737.) Died 1750.

Bax'ter, (Richard,) an eminent English nonconformist divine, born at Rowdon, in Shropshire, on the 12th of November, 1615. He was a man of great learning, though not educated at any college. He was ordained in 1638, was chosen vicar of Kidderminster in 1640, and soon became distinguished as an eloquent preacher. In the civil war he was disposed to be neutral, and to mediate between the hostile parties. About 1645 he accepted the place of chaplain to a regiment of Cromwell's army; but he afterwards showed himself hostile to the government of the Protector. He published in 1650 "The Saint's Everlasting Rest," a work which is generally and justly admired. At the restoration (1660) he was appointed one of the chaplains of Charles II.; but he was separated from the Anglican Church by the Act of Uniformity in 1662, after he had refused a bishopric. He subsequently preached at Acton, and after the Act of Indulgence in 1672 he removed to London, where he lectured in Pinners' Hall. Among his principal works are "Methodus Theologiæ," (1674,) "Catholic Theology," and a "Call to the Unconverted," (1669,) of which about twenty thousand copies were sold in one year. In 1685 Baxter was tried before the notorious Jeffries on a charge of sedition, founded on a passage in one of his works. He was fined five hundred marks, for the non-payment of which he was imprisoned about eighteen months. Died in December, 1691. In his character, zeal and moderation were happily united. He was the founder of a new school of theology, which bears his name. "He discovers a manly eloquence," says Doddridge, "and the most evident proofs of an amazing genius, with respect to which he may not improperly be called the *English Demosthenes*."

See his own "Narrative of the most memorable Passages of his Life and Times," 1696; E. Calamy, "Life of Baxter," 1713; Rev William Orme, "Life and Times of R. Baxter," prefixed to an edition of Baxter's works in 23 vols., 1830; August Neander, "R. Baxter ein Mann der Wahrhaft rechten Mitte," etc., Berlin, 1833; Macaulay, "History of England," vol. i. chap. iv., vol. iii. chap. xi.; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1839.

Baxter, (Robert Dudley,) an English publicist, born at Doncaster in 1827. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1849, became a solicitor, and died at Hampstead, May 20, 1875. He published works on the railway system, on taxation, revenues, national debts, and other public questions.

Baxter, (Thomas,) an English mathematician, published "Principles of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy," (1740.)

Baxter, (THOMAS,) an English artist, especially distinguished as a painter of china, born in 1782. Among his master-pieces are copies of the works of Reynolds and West. Died in 1821.

Baxter, (WILLIAM,) an English scholar, born in Shropshire in 1650, was a nephew of the celebrated Richard Baxter. He prepared editions of Horace and Anacreon, and a Latin Grammar, and wrote, in Latin, a "Glossary of British Antiquities." Baxter's edition of Horace formed the basis of the one subsequently published by Gesner. Died in 1723.

Baxter, (WILLIAM EDWARD,) a British Liberal politician, born at Dundee in 1825. He was returned to Parliament for Montrose in 1855. He published "America and the Americans," (1850,) &c. Died in 1890.

Bay, de, dẹh bā, (ALEXANDRE,) MARQUIS, a French general, born at Salins about 1650, served with distinction in the war of the Spanish succession. He was appointed viceroy of the province of Estremadura in 1705, and created a knight of the Golden Fleece in 1708 Died in 1715.

Bayam, bā-yŏwm′, (JOZÉ PEREIRA,) a Portuguese historian and ecclesiastic, born near Coimbra in 1690, wrote a history of Portugal and the achievements of Don Sebastian, (1737,) also a "Treatise on Purgatory," (1742.) Died in 1743.

Bayanne, bā′yăn′, (ALPHONSE HUBERT **de Lattier**—dẹh lă′te-ā′,) a French cardinal, born at Valence in 1739, held several offices under the empire, and was made a peer by Louis XVIII. He wrote, in Italian, a valuable work on the malaria in Italy. Died in 1818.

Bayard, bā′yăr′, (FERDINAND MARIE,) a French writer, born at Moulins-la-Marche in 1763, published "Travels in the Interior of the United States in 1791," and other works. Died about 1818.

Bayard, bī′ard, (GEORGE D.,) an American general, born in New York about 1836, graduated at West Point in 1856. He became a captain of cavalry in the regular army in August, 1861, and a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862. He distinguished himself as a leader of cavalry in several actions in Virginia under General Pope. He was killed at Fredericksburg in December, 1862.

Bayard, (ÉMILE,) a French painter, was born at La Ferte sous-Jouaire in 1836. He gained reputation as a painter of war scenes and won distinction in book illustration. With De Neuville he drew the woodcuts for "La Tour du Monde." He died at Cairo, December 9, 1891.

Bayard, (JAMES A.,) a distinguished American statesman and lawyer, born in Philadelphia in 1767. He graduated at Princeton College in 1784, and commenced the practice of law in Delaware. In 1796 he was elected a member of Congress, in which he acted with the Federal party and acquired a high reputation as an orator and constitutional lawyer. He supported Jefferson for President in preference to Burr when the duty devolved on the House of Representatives to elect one of those two candidates in 1801; and the result of this contest is ascribed chiefly to his influence. He represented Delaware in the Senate of the United States from 1804 to 1813, and opposed the war of 1812. He was one of the commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Ghent with Great Britain in 1814. Died in 1815.

Bayard, (JAMES ASSHETON,) a son of the preceding, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, November 15, 1799, and graduated at Princeton. He was an active Democrat, and was in the United States Senate from 1851 to 1864, and again from 1867 to 1869. Died June 13, 1880.

Bayard, (JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist and legal writer, born in Paris in 1750, was appointed by the Directory a judge of the court of cassation about 1799. Died in 1800.

Bayard, (JEAN FRANÇOIS ALFRED,) a French *littérateur*, born at Charolles in 1796, was the author of numerous very popular comedies and vaudevilles; among others, of "Christine, or the Queen of Sixteen Years," (1828,) and "The Promenade to Vaucluse." Died in Paris in 1853.

Bayard, (JOHN,) a patriot of the American Revolution, born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1738. At the battle of Trenton he commanded a battalion of Philadelphia militia. In 1785 he was chosen a member of the Congress of the Confederation. Mr. Bayard was an intimate friend of Whitefield. Died in 1807.

Bayard, bā′erd, [Fr. pron. bā′yăr′,] (PIERRE **du Terrail**—dü tā′rā′ĭ′,) called "le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," ("the knight without fear and without reproach,") was born at Castle Bayard, near Grenoble, in 1475. Having attracted the notice of Charles VIII. by his skill in horsemanship and knightly accomplishments, he accompanied that monarch on his expedition to Naples in 1494, and performed remarkable feats of valour at the battle of Fornovo. After the death of Charles he took part in the Italian campaigns of Louis XII., and at the "battle of the Spurs," in 1513, he was chiefly instrumental in saving the French army from total rout when pursued by the English cavalry. On the invasion of Italy by Francis I., Bayard took Prosper Colonna prisoner, and had a prominent part in the sanguinary battle of Marignano, (1515,) after which, at the request of Francis I., he conferred upon that sovereign the honour of knighthood. In 1522 he defended the frontier town of Mézières against the forces of Charles V., an exploit which, in the words of Dampmartin, "would have sufficed for the glory of any other than Bayard." Being sent in 1524 against the imperial army under the Duke of Bourbon, Bayard assumed the chief command after Bonnivet was disabled by a wound. While exerting himself to enable the French to effect a retreat, he was mortally wounded, and died soon after on the field of battle.

"Perhaps no other person," says Southey, "who acted so unimportant a part in the world ever attained so wide and just a renown." ("Quarterly Review," vol. xxxii.) The same writer adds that he was indebted for his renown to his genuine worth,—his generosity and virtue.

See SYMPHORIEN CHAMPIER, "La Vie et les Gestes de Bayard," 1525; L. A. BAQUILLOT, "Histoire du Chevalier Bayard," 1702; GUYARD DE BERVILLE, "Histoire du Chevalier Bayard," 1760; Rev. JOSEPH STERLING, "Life of Chevalier Bayard," 1781; BUCHOLZ, "Bayard," Berlin, 1801; PILLOT, "Essai sur le Chevalier Bayard," 1816; P. COHEN, "Histoire de Pierre du Terrail," 1821; DELANDINE DE SAINT-ESPRIT, "Histoire de Bayard," 1842; W. G. SIMMS, "Life of Chevalier Bayard," New York, 1847; Major-General JOHN MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865.

Bayard, (RICHARD HENRY,) a son of James A. Bayard, (1767–1815,) was born in Wilmington, Delaware, November 11, 1796. He graduated at Princeton in 1814. From 1836 to 1839, and again from 1841 to 1845, he was in the United States Senate from Delaware, acting with the Whigs. In 1850 he went to Belgium as chargé d'affaires. Died at Philadelphia, March 4, 1868.

Bayard, (SAMUEL,) an American jurist, born about 1765. He published a "Digest of American Cases on the Law of Evidence," 1810, and an "Abstract of the Laws of the United States." Died in 1840.

Bayard, (THOMAS FRANCIS,) a son of James A. Bayard, (1799–1880,) was born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He was sent from Delaware to the United States Senate in 1869, and took at once a leading position among the Democratic members. In 1885 he became secretary of state under President Cleveland, and in 1893, in Cleveland's second term, was appointed ambassador to Great Britain. He died September 28, 1898.

Bayazeed, Bayazîd, or **Bajasîd,** bā′yā-zeed′, I., less correctly, **Baj′ạ-zĕt,** Sultan of the Ottomans, surnamed ILDEREEM, (ILDERÎM,) or "Lightning," on account of his rapid movements, born in 1347, was the son of Amurath I. He ascended the throne in 1390, and within a few years subjugated Bulgaria, the greater part of Asia Minor, and a considerable portion of Greece. In 1396 he gained a signal victory over the allied army of the Hungarians, Poles, and French, at Nicopolis, from which Sigismund, King of Hungary, with difficulty escaped. Tamerlane having invaded Asia Minor, a battle was fought between him and Bayazeed near Angora in 1401, in which the army of the latter was totally defeated and he himself taken prisoner. It is related that Bayazeed was confined by his conqueror in an iron cage. He died in 1403, and was succeeded by Mahomet I.

Bayazeed, Bayazîd, or **Bajazet II.,** born in 1447,

succeeded his father, Mahomet II., in 1481. He was engaged in almost constant warfare with the Hungarians, Poles, Venetians, and Persians, and was at length deposed by his son Selim. Died in 1512.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Baye, bȧ, (FRANÇOIS **Berthelot**—bĕrt'lo',) MARQUIS OF, a French general, wrote an "Account of the Campaigns of Marshal de Créqui in 1677." Died in 1776.

Bayen, bȧ'yŏN', (PIERRE,) a French chemist and pharmacist, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1725, was the author of treatises on the mineral waters of France, and on the metallic oxides. Died in 1798.

See HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Bayen y Subias. See **BAYEU Y SUBIAS.**

Bäyer, bā'yęr, (ADOLF,) a German chemist, born at Berlin, October 31, 1835. He studied at Berlin, Heidelberg, Bonn, and Ghent, being a pupil of Bunsen and Kekulé. He has held professorships in chemistry at Berlin and Strasburg, and is specially distinguished as an organic chemist.

Bayer, bȧ-yaïr', (FRANCISCO PEREZ,) a Spanish antiquary, born at Valencia in 1711. He was successively professor of Hebrew at Salamanca, preceptor of the Infant Don Gabriel, and keeper of the library at Madrid. He wrote, among other works, a treatise "On the Alphabet and Language of the Phœnicians and their Colonies," (1772.) Died in 1794.

Bayer, bī'ęr, (GOTTLIEB SIEGFRIED,) an eminent German Orientalist, particularly distinguished as a Chinese scholar, born at Königsberg in 1694, was a grandson of the astronomer Johann Bayer. In 1726 he was invited to become professor of Greek and Roman antiquities at Saint Petersburg. His principal work is entitled "Museum Sinicum," (2 vols., 1730.) It contains a Chinese grammar and lexicon, a treatise on Chinese chronology, and extracts from Chinese works. He also wrote, in Latin, a valuable "History of Osrhœna and Edessa, illustrated by Coins," and was a contributor to the "Acta Eruditorum," and the "Memoirs" of the Academy of Saint Petersburg. Died in 1738.

Bayer, (HIERONYMUS JOHANN PAUL,) a German jurist, and professor of law at Munich, born at Rauris in 1792. Died at Munich, June 13, 1876.

Bayer, (JOHANN,) a German astronomer and Protestant preacher, born at Augsburg about 1572. He published in 1603 an excellent work called "Uranometria," a description of the constellations, with charts, in which the stars were for the first time designated by the letters of the Greek alphabet. This very convenient innovation was universally approved. He died in 1660.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Bayer, (JOHANN WOLFGANG,) a German Jesuit, born at Schlesslitz, in Bavaria, was sent in 1749 as a missionary to Peru.

Bayer, (KARL ROBERT EMMERICH,) a popular Austrian (German) author, born at Bregenz, April 15, 1835. He was for many years an army officer. Besides some military and biographical works and successful dramas, he has published many tales, some of them having a political or social purpose. His pseudonym is ROBERT BYR.

Bayer de Boppart, bī'ęr dęh bop'part, (CONRAD,) became Bishop of Metz in 1415; died in 1459.

Bayer de Boppart, (THIERRY,) Bishop of Metz, was ambassador of the emperor Charles IV. at Rome. Died in 1384.

Bayes, bāz, (JOSHUA,) a Presbyterian nonconformist minister, born at Sheffield in 1671, preached in London. Died in 1746.

Bayes, (THOMAS,) a son of the preceding, was a Presbyterian minister at Tunbridge Wells, and noted as a writer on mathematics. Died in 1761.

Bayeu y Subias, bī'ĕ-oo e soo-bee'ȧs, sometimes incorrectly written **Bayen y Sabias**, (FRANCISCO,) an able Spanish painter, born at Saragossa in 1734. He worked at Madrid, and obtained the title of painter to the king. Died about 1795.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

Bayeux, bā'yuh', (GEORGE,) a French jurist and *littérateur*, born at Caen about 1752. He made a prose translation of the "Fasti" of Ovid, accompanied with valuable notes, and wrote, among other works, "Reflections on the Reign of Trajan," (1787.) Having been appointed royal commissioner, he was killed in a mob at Caen in 1792.

Bayf. See BAIF, (LAZARE.)

Bayhoffer. See BAYRHOFFER.

Bayle, bȧl, (ANTOINE LAURENT JESSÉ,) a French physician, nephew of Gaspard Laurent, noticed below, was born at Vernet in 1799. He wrote, among other works, an "Elementary Treatise on Anatomy," and was principal editor of the "Encyclopédie des Sciences." Died 1858.

Bayle, (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician and writer, born at Saint-Bertrand-de-Commines in 1622, was professor of medicine at Toulouse. Died in 1709.

Bayle, (GASPARD LAURENT,) an eminent French physician, born at Vernet, in Provence, in 1774. He graduated in Paris, where he was subsequently appointed physician to the emperor Napoleon. He wrote, among other treatises, "Researches on Pulmonary Consumption," (1810,) a work of high reputation, and was a contributor to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences médicales." Died in Paris in 1816.

Bayle, (MOÏSE,) a French revolutionist and member of the National Convention, born in Languedoc about 1760, voted for the death of the king and the Girondists. He was appointed in 1793 president of the Convention. He was the author of "Letters to Fréron," (1795.) Died about 1815.

Bayle, (PIERRE,) a celebrated philosopher and critic, born at Carlat, in Ariége, in the south of France, on the 18th of November, 1647, was a son of a Protestant minister. He studied at the college of Toulouse, where he joined the Roman Catholic Church; but he returned to his former religion about a year later, and retired for safety to Geneva, (1670.) For several years he served as private tutor at Geneva, Rouen, and Paris. In 1675 he was appointed professor of philosophy at the Protestant academy of Sedan, which was suppressed by Louis XIV. in 1681. To reassure the public, alarmed by the comet of 1680, he produced his admirable letter on the Comet, ("Pensées diverses sur la Comète," 1682.) He became professor of philosophy and history at Rotterdam in 1681. He defended the Calvinists against the misrepresentations of Maimbourg, in his "Critique générale de l'Histoire de Calvinisme de Maimbourg," (1682,) which was very successful and contributed much to increase his reputation. In 1684 he began to issue monthly a critical journal or review, entitled "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres," which obtained some reputation, but was discontinued in 1687.

His repose was disturbed by the jealous enmity of Jurieu, his former friend, who accused him of being the author of an anonymous work, "Avis aux Réfugiés," which was injurious to the Protestant cause. The magistrates of Rotterdam deprived him of his professorship in 1693, actuated, it appears, by a suspicion that he was not sound in faith. His principal work is a "Historical and Critical Dictionary," ("Dictionnaire historique et critique," 2 vols. folio, 1696,) which obtained extensive popularity but was censured for its skeptical tendency. It appears to have exerted a great influence over the literature and philosophy of Europe. A third and enlarged edition was published by Prosper Marchand, (4 vols., 1720.) This dictionary was translated into English and other languages. As a writer, Bayle was remarkable for wit, vivacity, dialectical skill, and love of paradox. "An admirable dialectician rather than a profound philosopher," says Voltaire, "he knew scarcely anything of physical science." "Bayle is admirable," says Hallam, "in exposing the fallacies of dogmatism, the perplexities of philosophy, the weaknesses of those who affect to guide the opinions of mankind. But, wanting the necessary conditions of good reasoning, an earnest desire to reason well, a moral rectitude, . . . he often avails himself of petty cavils and becomes dogmatical in his very doubts. . . . The sophistry of Bayle, however, bears no proportion to his just and acute observations." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He died at Rotterdam in December, 1706. He is said to have been strictly moral, disinterested, and indifferent to temporal riches. Warburton speaks of him as one "who with a

soul superior to the sharpest attacks of fortune and a heart practised to the best philosophy," yet "struck into the province of paradox as an exercise for the unwearied vigour of his mind." ("Divine Legation," book i.)

See DU REVERT, "Histoire de Bayle et de ses Ouvrages," 1716; PIERRE DES MAIZEAUX, "Vie de Pierre Bayle," 1712; FEUERBACH, "Pierre Bayle, seine Verdienste für die Geschichte der Philosophie," 1838; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" SAINTE-BEUVE, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for December, 1835.

Bayle, sometimes written **Baille**, (PIERRE,) a French Jacobin, born at Marseilles, was a member of the National Convention, where he voted for the death of the king. He was arrested at Toulon when that city was given up to the English, and was put to death in prison, (1793.)

Bayley, bā'le, (EDWARD,) an English physician, wrote an "Account of the Earthquake at Havana in 1734." Died in 1760.

Bayley, (FREDERICK W. N. B.,) an English *littérateur*, and first editor of the "Illustrated London News," born in 1807. He wrote the "New Tale of a Tub," in verse, "Little Red-Riding-Hood," and other poems. Died in 1852.

Bayley, (JAMES ROOSEVELT,) D.D., an American archbishop, born in New York, August 23, 1814. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1835, and first entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, but in 1842 was received into the Roman Catholic Church at Rome. In 1844 he was ordained, and became a professor at Saint John College, Fordham, of which he was president in 1845–46. In 1853 he became Bishop of Newark, and in 1872 succeeded Dr. Spalding as Archbishop of Baltimore. Died at Newark, New Jersey, October 3, 1877.

Bayley, (Sir JOHN,) an English jurist, born in 1763. He published a "Summary of the Laws of Bills of Exchange," (1789,) and became a justice of the king's bench in 1808. Died in 1841.

Bayley, (RICHARD,) an American physician, born in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1745. He began to practise medicine in the city of New York in 1772, and advocated a new mode of treating croup, which was extensively adopted. He published a "Letter on the Croup," (1781,) and an "Essay on the Yellow Fever," (1797.) In 1793 he became professor of surgery in Columbia College. Died in 1801.

Baylies. See BAILIES, (WILLIAM.)

Baylies, bā'lēz, (FRANCIS,) an American politician, born in 1784, was a member of Congress from Massachusetts. He wrote a 'History of the Old Colony of Plymouth," (1828.) Died in 1852.

Bay'liss, (Sir WYKE,) artist, was born at Madeley, England, October 21, 1835; became president of the Royal Society of British Artists in 1888, and was knighted in 1897. His works include "St. Lawrence, Nuremberg," (1887,) "St. Peter's, Rome," (1888,) "The Golden Duoma, Pisa," (1892,) etc. He has written "The Higher Life in Art" and "The Witness of Art." Died April 6, 1906.

Bay'lor, (FRANCES COURTENAY,) novelist, was born at Fayetteville, Arkansas, January 20, 1848. Her works include "On Both Sides," "Behind the Blue Ridge," "Juan and Juanita," etc.

Bayly, (JOHN,) son of Lewis, Bishop of Bangor, born in 1595, was the author of a work entitled "The Angel Guardian." Died in 1633.

Bayly, (LEWIS,) Bishop of Bangor, born in Caermarthen about 1565, was the author of a very popular work, entitled "Practice of Piety." It was translated into Welsh and several other languages. Died in 1632.

Bayly, (THOMAS,) an English divine and controversialist, was a son of Lewis, Bishop of Bangor. He was converted to Catholicism about 1650.

Bayly, (THOMAS HAYNES,) an English lyric poet and miscellaneous writer, born near Bath in 1797. His works include novels and tales and numerous dramatic pieces. His songs enjoy great popularity. Died in 1839.

Bay'ly, (THOMAS HENRY,) an American politician, born in Accomac county, Virginia, in 1810, was a lawyer. He was a member of Congress from 1844 to 1856, and was chairman of the committee of ways and means during several sessions. Died in 1856.

Bayly, (WILLIAM,) an English astronomer, sent by the Royal Society in 1769 to the North Cape, to observe the transit of Venus. Died in 1810.

Bāy'nam or **Bāyn'ham**, (WILLIAM,) an American surgeon and anatomist, born in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1749. He studied in London, where he passed many years, and became an excellent anatomist. He returned to America about 1785, and settled in Essex county, Virginia. He performed many difficult surgical operations with success, and wrote several articles for medical journals. Died in 1814.

See THACHER, "Medical Biography."

Bayne, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish jurist, born in Fifeshire, was appointed in 1722 to the chair of Scottish law at Edinburgh, then recently established. He wrote a treatise "On the Rise and Progress of the Law of Scotland, and the Method of studying it," and edited Hope's "Minor Practicks," which had remained in manuscript nearly a century. Died in 1737.

Bayne or **Baine**, bān, (JAMES,) a Scottish dissenting divine and eloquent preacher, born in 1710. He preached in Edinburgh. Died in 1790.

Bayne, (PETER,) a Scottish author, born at Fodderty, October 19, 1830. He was educated at Aberdeen, and afterwards edited the "Commonwealth" at Glasgow, the "Witness" at Edinburgh, and the "Weekly Review" and the "Dial" at London. Among his works are "Biographical Essays," (1852–53,) "The Christian Life," (1855,) "An Essay upon the Puritans," (1862,) "Life of Hugh Miller," (1871,) "The Chief Actors in the Puritan Revolution," (1878,) "The Days of Jezebel," a drama, "Testimony of Christ to Christianity," "Lessons from my Masters, Carlyle, Tennyson, and Ruskin," (1879,) and "Two Great Englishwomen: Mrs. Browning and Charlotte Brontë," (1881.) Died February 9, 1896.

Bayne, (WILLIAM,) an English naval officer, was killed in an engagement between the French and English near the West Indies in 1782.

Baynes, bānz, (THOMAS SPENCER,) LL.D., an English writer, born at Wellington, Somersetshire, March 24, 1823. He was educated at Bath and Bristol, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he became assistant to Sir William Hamilton. He was from 1857 to 1863 one of the examiners for the University of London. In 1864 he was appointed professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Saint Andrews. He was for many years actively engaged in journalistic duties, and up to the time of his death was the chief editor of the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He published a translation of "Port-Royal Logic," and an "Essay on the New Analytic of Logical Forms." Died May 30, 1887.

Bayn'ham, (JAMES,) an English lawyer, who was burned at the stake in 1530 for having denied the real presence in the eucharist.

Bayn'tun, (Sir WILLIAM HENRY,) a British admiral, born about 1765; died in 1840.

Bayon, de, deh bā'yôN', (JEAN,) a French monk and ecclesiastical writer, lived at Bayon about 1290.

Bayrhoffer, bīr'hof'ẹr, incorrectly written **Bayrhoffer**, (KARL THEODOR,) a German philosopher of the school of Hegel, born at Marburg in 1812. He became professor of philosophy in his native city in 1845. He wrote, among other works, a treatise "On Catholicism in Germany," "Idea and History of Philosophy," (1838,) and "Researches on the Essence, History, and Criticism of Religion," (1849.) A radical politician, he came to the United States, and died in Wisconsin in 1888.

Bayro. See BAIRO, (PIETRO.)

Bazaine, bā'zān', a French mathematician, born near Metz about the middle of the eighteenth century, wrote a work entitled "French Metrology." Died in 1833.

Bazaine, (FRANÇOIS ACHILLE,) a French general, born in 1811. He commanded a brigade at Sevastopol in 1854, and became a general of division in 1855. He obtained, in 1863, the chief command of the French army in Mexico, and was created marshal of France in 1864. In 1869 he was made commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard. In the war with Germany he surrendered (October 27, 1870) the fortress of Metz, with his army of one hundred and eighty thousand men. For this he was court-martialled and sentenced to death. This sentence

was commuted to imprisonment for twenty years, but after nine months' confinement he escaped to Madrid, where he died September 23, 1883.

Bazancourt, de, deh bă'zôn'koor', (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIN ANTOINE LECAT—leh'kă',) a French general, born at Val-de-Molle in 1767. He served in Egypt and in the Austrian campaign of 1805, and was subsequently created a baron of the empire and commander of the legion of honour. Died in 1830.

Bazard, bă'zăr', (AMAND,) a French journalist, and founder of Carbonarism in France, born in Paris in 1791. He was a principal contributor to the journal entitled "L'Aristarque," and was subsequently associate editor of "Le Producteur," the organ of the Saint-Simonians, whose system he had adopted. Becoming dissatisfied with the extreme doctrines of that sect, he proclaimed himself the head of the new Saint-Simonian hierarchy. Died in 1832.

Bazhenof, bâzh'e-nof, (VASILI IVANOVITCH,) an eminent Russian architect, born at Moscow in 1737. He studied at Saint Petersburg, and subsequently in Paris under Duval, and on his return was made adjunct of the Academy of Fine Arts. His principal work is the Saint Michael Palace at Saint Petersburg; he also assisted in the construction of the Kazan church in that city. Bazhenov made a Russian translation of Vitruvius, (4 vols., 1790.) He was vice-president of the Academy of Fine Arts at Saint Petersburg, and member of several foreign Academies. Died in 1799.

Bazicalva, bâd-ze-kăl'vâ, written also **Bazzicaluve**, (ERCOLE,) an Italian designer and engraver of the seventeenth century, was a native of Pisa.

Bazin. See BASIN.

Bazin, bă'zăN', (ANAÏS DE RAUCOU, ă'nă'ĕss' deh rō'koo',) a French historian and lawyer, born in Paris in 1797. He wrote a "History of France under Louis XIII.," (2 vols., 1837,) and other works. Died in 1850.

Bazin, (ANTOINE PIERRE ERNEST,) a French physician, born at Saint-Brice, February 20, 1807. He was professor of dermatology and physician to the Hôpital Saint-Louis. His numerous writings relate chiefly to syphilography and dermatology. Died in Paris, December 14, 1878. His brother ANTOINE PIERRE LOUIS BAZIN (born March 26, 1799, died January, 1863) was a noted Chinese scholar.

Bazin, (CLAUDE,) a French physician and professor of pharmacy, born in Paris; died in 1612.

Bazin, (DENIS,) a French physician and professor of surgery at the Royal College; died in 1632.

Bazin, (GILLES AUGUSTIN,) a French naturalist, born in Paris, practised medicine at Strasburg. He wrote several treatises on plants and insects. Died in 1754.

Bazin, (GUILLAUME,) a French physician, born near Chartres, became in 1472 dean of the faculty of medicine in Paris. Died in 1500.

Bazin, (JEAN,) a French diplomatist, born at Blois in 1538. He was sent on a mission to Poland in 1572, and procured the election of the Duke of Anjou as King of Poland. Died in 1592.

Bazin, bă'zăN', (JOHN,) S.T.D., born in France in 1796, became a priest, and in 1830 went to Mobile, Alabama, where he was vicar-general of the diocese. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop (Roman Catholic) of Vincennes, Indiana. Died April 23, 1848.

Bazin, (NICOLAS,) a French engraver, born at Troyes about 1636, was a pupil of Claude Mellan. He executed a number of prints after Correggio, Guido, and Lebrun. Died about 1706.

Bazine. See BASINE.

Bazinghen, de, deh bă'zăN'gŏN', (FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ ABOT—ă'bo',) a French antiquary and numismatist, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1710. Died in 1791.

Bazire or **Basire**, bă'zĕr', (CLAUDE,) born at Dijon in 1764, was a member of the National Convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. He was a partisan of Danton, and was executed in 1794.

Bazius or **Baazius.** See BAAZ.

Baz'ley, (THOMAS,) born in Lancashire in 1797; president Manchester chamber of commerce in 1845; d. 1885.

Bazot, bă'zo', (ETIENNE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in the department of Nièvre in 1782.

Bazzacco. See PONCHINO.

Bazzani, bât-să'nee, (GASPARO,) an Italian painter, born at Reggio in 1701; died in 1780.

Bazzani, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, and director of the Academy of Painting at Mantua, executed a number of frescos in that city. Died in 1769.

Bazzani, (MATTEO,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born at Bologna in 1674; died in 1749.

Bazzano, di, de bât-să'no, (FRANCESCO ANGELUCCIO,) an Italian chronicler of the sixteenth century, wrote a "History of Aquila from 1436 to 1585."

Bazzicaluve. See BAZICALVA.

Bazzini, bât-see'nee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian violinist and composer, born at Brescia, November 24, 1818. Since 1840 he has played successfully in the principal towns of Italy, Germany, France, and Belgium. He is the author of various compositions. Died in 1897.

Bazzino, bât-see'no, or **Bazzini**, bât-see'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian composer and organist, born at Lovero, in the Venetian States, about 1600. Died in 1660.

Beach, (ALFRED ELY,) publisher and inventor, was born in 1826 at Springfield, Massachusetts; son of Moses Yale Beach. In 1846, in association with Orson D. Munn, he established the "Scientific American," with which he remained connected till his death on January 1, 1896. He invented a typewriting machine in 1852, and afterwards a method of sending letters through pneumatic tubes. He also constructed an experimental section of an underground railway in New York, excavating by means of a hydraulic shield.

Beach, bech, (AMY MAREY CHEYNEY,) composer, born at Henniker, New Hampshire, in 1867. She early became known as a brilliant pianist, married Dr. Henry Beach in 1885, and afterwards devoted herself chiefly to composition. Her best work, "The Gallic Symphony," has been played by all the great national orchestras. She produced many other able works.

Beach, (JOHN WESLEY,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born at Trumbull, Connecticut, December 26, 1825. He graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, in 1845, and from 1880 to 1887 was president of his *alma mater*.

Bēach, (Sir MICHAEL EDWARD **Hicks-**,) an English statesman, born in London, October 23, 1837.

Beach, (MOSES YALE,) an American mechanic and projector, born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1800. About 1835 he went to the city of New York, and became proprietor of "The Sun," said to be the first penny paper published in this country. Died in 1868.

Beach, (REX ELLINGWOOD,) American novelist, was born Sept., 1877 at Atwood, Mich. He studied law in Chicago, but he took up writing. Among his works are "Pardners," 1905; "The Spoilers," 1906; "The Ne'er-do-well," 1911; "The Goose Woman," 1925.

Beaconsfield, Earl of. See DISRAELI (BEN)'N.)

Beale, (LIONEL SMITH,) physiologist, born at London in 1828. He studied at King's College, where he was professor 1853–96. He wrote largely on physiological subjects.

Beale, (MARY,) an English portrait-painter, born in 1632, was a pupil of Sir Peter Lely. Among her best works are portraits of Dr. Tillotson and the Bishop of Chester. She was also the author of poems, which were admired by her contemporaries. Died in 1697.

Beale, [Lat. BE'LUS,] (ROBERT,) an English jurist and diplomatist under the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was a brother-in-law of Sir Francis Walsingham. He was ambassador at the court of the Prince of Orange in 1576, and was employed in other important missions. He possessed one of the most valuable historical libraries in Europe. Died in 1601.

Bēan, (RICHARD,) an English painter and engraver, born in 1792; died in 1817.

Bēan, (TARLETON HOFFMAN,) M.D., an American naturalist, was born at Bainbridge, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1846. He graduated at the State Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and at the Medical Department of Columbian University in 1876. In 1878 he became one of the curators of the National Museum at Washington. He has published many scientific papers, chiefly on ichthyology.

Beard, (DANIEL CARTER,) an American artist and author, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21, 1850. He went to New York in 1878 and became a popular illustrator of magazines and books. He founded the first Boy Scout Society from which others, including the English, were modeled. He is national scout commissioner and honorary vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America. Among his works are "The American Boy's Handybook of Camp-Lore and Woodcraft," "Do It Yourself," "Buckskin Book for Buckskin Men and Boys," "American Boys' Book of Wild Animals," "Wisdom of the Woods," etc.

Beard, (GEORGE MILLER,) M.D., a physician and author, was born at Montville, Conn., 1839. He graduated at Yale, 1862, served in the medical department of the Navy, and graduated as M.D. from the N. Y. College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1866. Died 1883.

Beard, (JOHN,) a distinguished English tenor-singer, born about 1717; died about 1791.

Beard, (JOHN R.,) an English clergyman, born about 1800, published, besides other works, the "People's Dictionary of the Bible," (2 vols.,) and a "Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture." Died in 1876.

Beard, (THOMAS,) an Irish engraver, lived about 1720.

Beard, (WILLIAM H.,) an American artist, born at Painesville, Ohio, April 13, 1825. He was at first a portrait-painter. After 1870 he lived in New York, and mostly painted humorous pictures, in which animals often masquerade as human beings. He died February 20, 1900. His brother, JAMES H. BEARD, born at Buffalo in 1815, was chiefly known as a portrait-painter. Died April 4, 1893.

Beardé de l'Abbaye, a French agricultural writer, died in 1771.

Beards'ley, (AUBREY,) an English artist, born in 1874. He illustrated Malory's "Morte Darthur," and in 1896 produced a large number of illustrations for "The Rape of the Lock," "The Sixth Satire of Juvenal," etc., also drawings and posters of striking character. Died March 16, 1898.

Bēard'ley, (E. EDWARDS,) D.D., LL.D., an Episcopalian divine, born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1808. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1832, took orders in 1835, and in 1848 was chosen to be rector of St. Thomas's Church in New Haven. He wrote an important "History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut," "The Life of Samuel Johnson, D.D.," a "Life of Bishop Seabury," etc. Died Dec. 21, 1891.

Bēard'ley, (FREDERICK,) an Episcopal clergyman, born in 1777, was professor of moral philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania from 1813 to 1828. Among his works are "An Examination of the Oxford Divinity," "A Search of Truth in the Science of the Human Mind," and a "Reply to the Views of Dr. Channing." His writings attracted attention in Europe. Died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1845.

Beatiano. See BEAZIANO.

Beatillo, bā-ā-tēl'lo, (ANTONIO,) an Italian Jesuit and popular preacher, born near Naples in 1570; died in 1642.

Bēa'ton, [Scottish pron. bā'tǫn,] written also **Beatoun, Beton**, or **Bethune**, (DAVID,) Cardinal, and Archbishop of Saint Andrew's, a formidable opponent of the reformed religion in Scotland, was born in 1494. He finished his studies in Paris, and in 1519 was appointed Scottish resident at the French court. After his return, he took his seat in Parliament, in 1525, as Abbot of Arbroath, and became lord privy seal in 1528. In 1533 he was ambassador, in company with Sir Thomas Erskine, to France, where he negotiated the marriage of James V. with Madeleine, daughter of Francis I., and, after her decease, prepared the way for a second marriage with the daughter of the Duke of Guise. He succeeded his uncle as Archbishop of Saint Andrew's in 1539, having shortly before been created a cardinal by Pope Paul III. On the death of King James, in 1542, Beaton claimed the regency by right of a forged will which he produced; but the Earl of Arran was appointed regent, and, after a struggle for the supremacy, the cardinal prevailed upon him to abjure Protestantism. From this time he applied himself to the work of persecution, and incurred general odium by his cruelties, especially in the execution of the celebrated George Wishart. In May, 1546, he was assassinated in the chamber of his castle by a band of reformers headed by Norman Leslie.

Beaton, (JAMES,) an eminent Scottish prelate, born about 1520, was a nephew of Cardinal Beaton. He became Archbishop of Glasgow in 1552. He was a confidential adviser of the queen regent, after whose death, in 1560, he retired for safety to France. Died at Paris in 1603.

Beatoun. See BEATON.

Beatricé. See BEATRIZET, (NICOLAS.)

Beatrice Portinari, bā-ā-tree'chā por-te-nā'ree, an Italian lady of rare beauty and loveliness of character, immortalized by Dante in his "Divine Comedy," was a native of Florence. She was married to Simone dei Bardi. Died about 1290.

Be'a-trix, (or be-ā'triks,) a daughter of Renaud, Count of Burgundy, was married in 1156 to the emperor Frederick I. of Germany. Died in 1185.

Beatrix, a daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon, King of Naples, was married to Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, in 1475. Died in 1508.

Beatrix OF LORRAINE was the wife of Boniface III., Marquis or Duke of Tuscany, and the mother of the celebrated Countess Matilda. After the death of Boniface she was married to Godefroi le Barbu, Duke of Lorraine. Died in 1076.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Beatrix, SAINT, sister of Saint Faustinus and Saint Simplicius, was put to death in 303 for having drawn from the Tiber and buried the bodies of her brothers above named, who had been decapitated by order of Diocletian.

Beatrizet, bā'trè'zā', or **Beautrizet**, bō'trè'zā', (NICOLAS,) a French designer and engraver, sometimes called **Beatrici** or **Beatricé**, born about 1507. Among his master-pieces are "Joseph sold by his Brethren," after Raphael, and an "Ascension," after Michael Angelo. Died about 1570.

See LE BLANC, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes."

Beatson, bēt'sǫn or beet'sǫn, (ROBERT,) a Scottish writer and compiler, born in Fifeshire in 1742. Among his principal works we may name the "Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain from 1727 to the Present Time," (3 vols., 1790.) Died in 1818.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Beattie, bee'te, [Scottish pron. bā'te,] (JAMES,) a Scottish poet and philosophical writer, born in the county of Kincardine in 1735. He was appointed in 1760 professor of moral philosophy and logic at Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1767 he brought out his "Essay on Truth," written in refutation of the doctrines of Hume. It went through five editions in four years, and was translated into several languages. The first book of "The Minstrel" appeared in 1771, and met with great favour. Beattie soon after this visited London, where he acquired the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and other eminent literary men; and during a second visit, in 1773, he obtained from the University of Oxford the degree of D.C.L. About this time he published the second book of "The Minstrel," which was followed in a few years by a number of moral and critical essays, and a treatise "On the Evidences of Christianity," (1786.) In 1790 Dr. Beattie lost his eldest son, James Hay Beattie, a youth of rare promise and endowments; and to this bereavement was added in 1796 that of his only remaining child, a son of eighteen years. His health, which had long been feeble, gave way under these afflictions, and he died in 1803. His most popular work, "The Minstrel," without displaying great originality, is characterized by such melody of versification, tenderness of feeling, and fine perception of the beauty and grandeur of external nature, as have rendered it a favourite with all classes. It is eulogized by Gray, Dr. Johnson, and Byron. Burns sent a copy as a present to a friend with these lines:

"I send you more than India's boast,
In Edwin's simple tale."

Cowper pronounces Beattie the most agreeable and amiable writer he ever met with, "whose critical and

philosophical researches are diversified and embellished by a poetical imagination that makes even the driest subject a feast for an epicure in books."

See SIR WILLIAM FORBES, "Life of James Beattie," 2 vols., 1806; ALEXANDER BOWER, "Life of James Beattie," 1804; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1807.

Beattie, (JAMES HAY,) a son of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen in 1768. He was appointed professor of moral philosophy at Aberdeen before he was nineteen years old. He died in 1790, leaving "Essays and Fragments," (1794.)

See "Life of James H. Beattie," by his father, 1791.

Beattie, (WILLIAM,) born in 1770, was physician to the fleet, and was present at the death of Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar. He published an "Authentic Narrative of the Death of Nelson," (1807.) Died in 1843.

Beattie, (WILLIAM,) M.D., a popular English author and physician, born in Scotland. Died 1875.

Beatty, bee'ti, (DAVID,) 1st Earl Beatty, was born Jan. 17, 1871, in County Wexford, Ireland. He entered the British Navy, 1884; served in Egypt and the Sudan, 1896–98, in the Boxer Rebellion, 1900, and became Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, 1912. In 1913 he was placed in command of the Battle Cruiser Squadron which he led in the raid of Heligoland Bight, Aug. 28, 1914, the Battle of Dogger Bank, Jan. 24, 1915, and the Battle of Jutland, May 30, 1916. He rose to Rear Admiral 1910, Vice Admiral 1915, Admiral 1919, and Admiral of the Fleet the same year. He commanded the Grand Fleet 1916–19, was First Sea Lord, 1919–27, and was a delegate at the Washington Disarmament Conference 1921.

Be-a'tus Rhe-na'nus, a German scholar, whose original name was Bild, (bilt,) born in Alsace in 1485.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" BIALLET, "Jugements des Savants."

Beaubrun, bō'brŭn', (CHARLES and HENRI,) sometimes written **Bobrun,** French portrait-painters, born at Amboise in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Beaubrun, (LOUIS,) a portrait-painter, born at Amboise, resided in Paris about 1640.

Beaucaire de Péguillon, bō'kâr' dẹh pā'ge'yôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French prelate and historian, born in 1514, was an intimate friend of the Cardinal Charles de Lorraine, by whom he was created Bishop of Metz. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of France from 1541 to 1562."

See BAILLET, "Jugements des Savants."

Beauchamp or **Beauchamps,** bō'shôn', (JOSEPH,) a French astronomer, and member of the Institute of France, born at Vesoul in 1742, was a friend and pupil of Lalande. He was appointed in 1795 consul at Muscat, in Arabia. He contributed a number of treatises to the "Journal des Savants" and the "Memoirs of the Institute of Cairo." He was one of the savants employed in Egypt in 1798. Died in 1801.

Beauchamp, bee'cham, (RICHARD,) Earl of Warwick, an English general, born about 1380, served in France under Henry V. He succeeded the Duke of Bedford as regent in France, and died at Rouen in 1439.

Beauchamp, (RICHARD,) an English prelate, noted for his knowledge of architecture, became Bishop of Salisbury in 1450. He rebuilt the chapel at Windsor under Edward IV., and the great hall in the episcopal palace of Salisbury. Died about 1481.

Beauchamp, de, dẹh bō'shôn', (ALFONSE,) a *littérateur* and politician, born at Monaco, in Sardinia, in 1767. He wrote, among other works, a "History of La Vendée," and a "Life of General Moreau," (1814.) He was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle" and the "Gazette de France." Died in 1832.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Beauchamp, de, (CHARLES GRÉGOIRE,) MARQUIS, born in Poitou in 1731, was a deputy in 1789 to the States-General, where he was an advocate of the cause of royalty. Died in 1817.

Beauchamps, de, dẹh bō'shôn', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS **Godart**—go'dâr',) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1689, wrote a number of comedies and romances. Died in 1761.

Beauchâteau, de, dẹh bō'shâ'to', (FRANÇOIS MATHIEU **Chastelet**—shât'lā',) a precocious French poet, born in Paris in 1645. He wrote, at the age of twelve, a collection of poems entitled "The Lyre of the Young Apollo." Died about 1700.

Beauchâteau, de, (HIPPOLYTE CHASTELET,) brother of the preceding, visited England, where he was converted to Protestantism in 1675, and became noted as a pulpit orator.

Beauchêne, de, dẹh bō'shĕn', (EDME PIERRE **Chanvot**—shôn'vo',) a French physician and writer, born at Ville-Franche, near Joigny, in 1748, was consulting physician to Louis XVIII. Died in 1824.

Beauchesne-Gouin, de, dẹh bo'shĕn' goo-ăn', a French navigator, who discovered in 1699 an island in the Strait of Magellan, to which he gave the name of Louis-le-Grand, and in 1701 an island south of East Falkland, which he called Isle Beauchêne.

See WOOD, "Cruizing Voyage," London, 1718.

Beauclair, de, dẹh bō'klâr', (P. L.,) a miscellaneous writer, born in the Isle of France in 1735; died in 1804.

Beauclerc, bō'klârk', (DIANA,) an English artist, who lived about 1780, furnished designs for the beautiful edition of "Lenore" translated by W. H. Spencer.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Beauclerk, bō'klârk', (TOPHAM,) an English gentleman of distinguished talents and wit, born in 1739, was an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. Died in 1780.

Beaucousin, bō'koo'zăn', (CHRISTOPHE JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist and biographical writer, born at Noyon in 1723; died in 1798.

Beaudoux. See BAUDOUX.

Beauffremont. See BAUFFREMONT.

Beaufils, bō'fĕss', (GUILLAUME,) a French Jesuit, born in Auvergne in 1674; died in 1757.

Beaufort, bu'fort, (Sir FRANCIS,) F.R.S., a British rear-admiral, born about 1775, was distinguished as a hydrographer, and produced several charts of sea-coasts. He was hydrographer to the admiralty from 1832 to 1855. Died in 1857.

Beaufort, (HENRY,) CARDINAL, an ambitious English prelate, a half-brother of King Henry IV., was born about 1370. He was a son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Catherine Swynford. He became Bishop of Winchester in 1404, after which he appears to have acted as lord chancellor. At the death of Henry V., in 1422, the care of the person and education of the infant Henry VI. was intrusted to Beaufort, who, says Hume, "was a prelate of great capacity, but of an intriguing and dangerous character." He had a long contest for the ascendency with his nephew the Duke of Gloucester, over whom he eventually prevailed. (See GLOUCESTER, HUMPHREY, DUKE OF.) Died in 1447. Shakspeare has no doubt followed the commonly-received estimate of Beaufort's character in his "Henry VI."

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux."

Beaufort, (MARGARET,) Countess of Richmond and Derby, born in 1441, was descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. She was successively married to Edmund Tudor, half-brother of Henry VI., to Sir Henry Stafford, and to Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby. Her son by her first marriage became king, under the name of Henry VII. She was distinguished for her charities and her patronage of learning, and was the founder of Christ's College (1505) and Saint John's College, Cambridge. She also established the professorship of divinity called from her name the Lady Margaret professorship. She translated some religious works from the French. Died in 1509.

See "Life of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond," by C. A. HALSTED; WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors."

Beaufort, de, dẹh bō'for', (EUSTACHE,) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1635, was appointed abbot of Sept-Fonts. Died in 1709.

Beaufort, de, (FRANÇOIS DE VENDÔME,) DUC, born in Paris in 1616, was the son of César de Vendôme, and the grandson of Henry IV. In the war of the Fronde he became, with the Prince of Conti and other nobles, one of the leaders of the disaffected party. Being sent in 1669 to assist the Venetians against the Turks, he was killed in the defence of Candia.

Beaufort, de, (HENRI ERNEST **Grout**—GROO,) CHEVALIER, a French traveller, born at Aubevoye in 1798. He visited Africa in 1824, and explored the Gambia, Bondou, and the country of the Mandingoes. Died in Africa of a fever in 1825.

See E. F. JOMARD, "Notice sur De Beaufort," 1824.

Beaufort, de, (LOUIS,) a distinguished historian, of French extraction, was tutor to the Prince of Hesse-Homburg. He wrote, in French, a "Dissertation on the Uncertainty of the First Five Centuries of Roman History," (1738,) which is commended by Niebuhr, a "History of Germanicus," (1741,) and a "History of the Roman Republic," (1766.) He was a member of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1795.

Beaufort de Thorigny, bō′FOR′ dẹh to′rĕn′ye′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a republican general, born in Paris in 1761, distinguished himself in the war in Flanders, (1793.) Died in 1825.

Beaufort d'Hautpoul, bō′FOR′ dō′poo′, (ÉDOUARD,) MARQUIS OF, a French officer, born in Paris in 1782; died in 1831.

Beaugeard, bō′zhā′R′, (JEAN,) a French Jacobin, and member of the National Convention, born at Vitré in 1764. Died in 1832.

Beaugeard, (JEAN SIMON FERRÉOL,) a French *littérateur*, born at Marseilles in 1754; died in 1828.

Beaugendre, bō′zhôNDR′, (ANTOINE,) a French Benedictine monk, born in Paris in 1628; died in 1708.

Beauharnais, de, dẹh bō′A′R′nȧ′, (ALEXANDRE,) VICOMTE, a distinguished general, born in 1760 in the island of Martinique, where in 1779 he married Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, afterwards Empress of France. He served under Rochambeau in the American war, was a deputy to the States-General in 1789, and was twice president of the National Assembly. In 1794 he served under Custine on the Rhine, but, being accused of treason by the revolutionary tribunal for having failed to deliver Mentz from the allies, he was guillotined in that year.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Beauharnais, de, (CLAUDE,) COUNT, born in 1756, was a son of Marie Anne Françoise Beauharnais, noticed below. Died in 1819.

Beauharnais, de, (EUGÈNE,) Viceroy of Italy, born in Paris, September 3, 1781, was the son of Alexandre de Beauharnais and Josephine, afterwards Empress of France. After the marriage of his mother with Napoleon, he accompanied the latter to Egypt in 1798, and was severely wounded at Saint-Jean-d'Acre. For his conduct at Marengo (1800) he obtained the rank of chef-d'escadron. In 1805 he was appointed arch-chancellor of state, grand officer of the legion of honour, and Viceroy of Italy. In this high office he distinguished himself by the ability and justice of his administration. In the Austrian campaign of 1809 he defeated the Archduke John at Raab, in Hungary. He had married in 1806 Augusta Amelia, daughter of the King of Bavaria, and was soon after declared by Napoleon his adopted son, and heir-apparent to the crown of Italy. He took a prominent part in the Russian campaign of 1812, and after the defeat of the French succeeded Murat in the command of the army. His conduct on this occasion was commended in the warmest terms by Napoleon, and his masterly retreat from Moscow contributed in a great degree to save the remnant of the French forces. In 1814 Eugene was compelled to relinquish Italy to the Austrians, upon which he retired into Bavaria, where he was made Prince of Eichstadt and Duke of Leuchtenberg. He died in February, 1824, leaving two sons and four daughters.

See LÉONARD GALLOIS, "Histoire du Prince Eugène de Beauharnais," 1821; ANTOINE AUBRIET, "Vie de Eugène Beauharnais," 1824; SCHÖNBERG, "Prinz Eugen und sein Hof," 1825; ARMANDI, "Vie militaire du Prince Eugène," 2 vols., 1843; VAUDONCOURT, "Histoire politique et militaire du Prince Eugène," 3 vols., 1825.

Beauharnais, de, (FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, born at La Rochelle in 1756, was a brother of Alexandre. He was a devoted royalist, and rose to be major-general under Condé. He was made a peer under the Bourbons. Died in 1823.

Beauharnais, de, (HORTENSE.) See HORTENSE.

Beauharnais, de, (JOSEPHINE.) See JOSEPHINE.

Beauharnais, de, (MARIE ANNE FRANÇOISE MOUCHARD,) COUNTESS, generally called FANNY BEAUHARNAIS, born in Paris in 1738, was married to Count de Beauharnais, uncle of Alexandre. She was the author of several dramas and poems. Died in 1813.

See MADAME BRIQUET, "Dictionnaire des Françaises."

Beaujeu. See ANNE DE BEAUJEU.

Beaujeu, de, dẹh bō′zhuh′, (CHRISTOPHE,) a French soldier and poet, served under Henry III. and Henry IV.

Beaujeu, de, (ÉDOUARD,) son of Guichard, noticed below, born in 1316. He fought against the English under Edward III., and was present at the battle of Crécy, soon after which he was made marshal of France. He was killed at the battle of Ardres in 1351.

Beaujeu, de, (GUICHARD,) served under Philip the Fair and several succeeding sovereigns, and in 1328 fought under Philip VI. in Flanders. Died in 1331.

Beaujeu, de, (HUMBERT,) fought against the Albigenses under Louis VIII., and became Constable of France in 1240. He accompanied Saint Louis to Palestine, and, according to some authorities, died in Egypt in 1250.

Beaujeu, de, (PIERRE DE BOURBON,) SIRE, was Constable of France. He subsequently married Anne, daughter of Louis XI., and became regent during the minority of Charles VIII. Died in 1502.

See ANSELME, "Histoire généalogique, etc. de la Maison royale de France."

Beaujolais, de, dẹh bō′zho′lȧ′, (LOUIS CHARLES D'ORLÉANS,) COMTE, born in Paris in 1779, was a son of the Duke of Orléans, surnamed ÉGALITÉ, and brother of Louis Philippe, afterwards king. Died in 1808.

Beaujon, bō′zhôN′, (NICOLAS,) a wealthy and philanthropic French banker, born at Bordeaux in 1718, was the founder of a hospital in Paris which bears his name. Died in 1786.

Beaujour, bō′zhoor′, (LOUIS FÉLIX,) a French diplomatist and writer, born in Provence in 1765; died in 1836

Beaujoyeulx. See BALTAZARINI.

Beaulac, bō′lȧk′, (GUILLAUME,) a French jurist and legal writer, born in the department of Hérault about 1745; died in 1804.

Beaulaton, bō′lȧ′tôN′, a French poet, born at Montargis, made an indifferent translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost" into French. Died in 1782.

Beau, Le. See LE BEAU.

Beaulieu. See BAULOT.

Beaulieu, bō′le-uh′, almost bōl′yuh′, (AUGUSTIN,) a French navigator, born at Rouen in 1589, visited the East Indies in 1616. He wrote an account of his travels, which was published in Thévenot's "Collection of Voyages." Died in 1637.

Beaulieu, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French publicist and *littérateur*, born at Riom in 1754, was editor of the "Assemblée Nationale" and other journals, in which he advocated a constitutional monarchy. He contributed a number of articles to the "Biographie Universelle," and wrote "Historical Essays on the Causes and Effects of the French Revolution," (1801.) Died in 1827.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Beaulieu, (EUSTORG,) sometimes called HECTOR, a French poet and musician, born about 1530.

Beaulieu, (MARIE DÉSIRÉ,) the assumed name of MARIE DÉSIRÉ **Martin**, a French musician, composer, and writer, born in Paris, April 11, 1791. He wrote in all styles, but excelled in church-music. Died at Niort, December 21, 1863.

Beaulieu, de, dẹh bō′le-uh′, (CAMUS DE VERNET, kȧ′müs′ dẹh vĕR′nȧ′,) favourite of Charles VII. of France, who appointed him grand master of the horse and director of the finances. He was assassinated, by order of the constable Artus de Richemont, in 1427.

Beaulieu, de, (CHARLES **Gilloton**—zhe′yo′tôN′,) a French writer on political economy, lived about 1750.

Beaulieu, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE **Allais**—ȧ′lȧ′,) a French calligrapher, was the author of a work entitled "The Art of Writing," (1681.)

Beaulieu, de, (JEAN PIERRE,) BARON, an Austrian general, born in 1725, fought in the Seven Years' war. Being sent in 1796 to Italy, he was signally defeated at Montenotte by Bonaparte. He resigned his command in June, 1796. Died in 1820.

Beaulieu, de, (LOUIS LE BLANC,) a Protestant divine, and professor of theology at the Calvinist Academy of Sedan, born at Plessis-Marly, in Limousin, in 1614. He was the author of "Sedan Theses," ("Theses Sedanenses,") and other religious works. Died in 1675.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Beaulieu, de, (SÉBASTIEN **de Pontault**—dẹh pôN'-tō',) first engineer of Louis XIV., wrote a work entitled "The Glorious Conquests of Louis le Grand, or Collection of Plans and Views of Places Besieged and the Sites of Battles." Died in 1674.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Beaulieu-Marconnay, von, fon bō-le-ụh' mär'-ko'nä', (KARL OLIVIER,) a German historian, born (of a family of French origin) at Minden, September 5, 1811. He was educated at Heidelberg, Jena, and Göttingen, and for many years was in the civil service in Oldenburg and in Saxe-Weimar. Among his principal writings are "Ernst August, Herzog von Sachsen-Weimar," (1872,) "Anna Amalia, Karl August und der Minister von Fritsch," (1874,) and "Karl von Dalberg und seine Zeit," (1879.) Died April 8, 1889.

Beaumanoir. See LAVARDIN, (JEAN DE.)

Beaumanoir, bō'mȧ'nwȧr', MARQUIS OF, a French *littérateur* and dramatist, born in Brittany about 1720; died about 1795.

Beaumanoir, de, dẹh bō'mȧ'nwȧr', (JEAN,) SIRE, a French soldier, and companion-in-arms of the famous Bertrand du Guesclin. He fought on the side of the Count of Blois against John of Montfort, and was the leader of the thirty Breton knights who in 1351 had a combat with and defeated the thirty English champions.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Beaumanoir, de, (PHILIPPE,) born in Picardy, was one of the most eminent jurists of his time. His principal work, entitled "The Common Law *(Coutume)* of Beauvoisis," still enjoys a high reputation, and was republished in 1842 by M. Beugnot. Died in 1296.

See MONTESQUIEU, "Esprit des Lois;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Beaumarchais, de, dẹh bō'mȧR'shȧ', (PIERRE AUGUSTE **Caron**—kȧ'rôN',) a French dramatist and versatile genius, born in Paris in 1732. He was the son of a watchmaker named Caron, and for a time pursued his father's occupation; but his skill in music soon procured him admission to court. About this time he entered into business relations with the famous financier Duverny, by which he was enabled to make a large fortune, and at the commencement of the American Revolution made an advantageous contract to supply the colonies with arms and ammunition. In this affair he was the secret agent of the French government. In 1775 he brought out "The Barber of Seville," an opera which was very successful, and in 1784 "The Marriage of Figaro." The latter, in which the aristocracy was assailed, was prohibited from being acted by Louis XVI.; but in spite of the interdiction it was brought on the stage, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Among his other works we may name the drama of "Eugénie," which formed the groundwork of Goethe's "Clavigo;" also a number of memoirs or pleadings written on occasion of lawsuits in which he was engaged, and displaying such powers of wit and satire as to excite the jealousy of Voltaire. He favoured the popular cause in the French Revolution, to which his writings had largely contributed. Died in 1799.

See COUSIN D'AVALON, "Vie de P. A. Caron de Beaumarchais," 1802; M. DE LOMÉNIE, "Beaumarchais, sa Vie et son Temps," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," October and November, 1852; SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN, "Notice sur la Vie de Beaumarchais," 1835; E. BERGER, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Beaumarchais," 1847; "Edinburgh Review," vol. civ., 1856; "Fraser's Magazine," vol. xlix., 1854; "Westminster Review" for September, 1844.

Beaume, bōm, (JOSEPH,) a French historical painter, born at Marseilles in 1790, worked in Paris. D. 1885.

Beaumelle, de la, dẹh lȧ bō'mêl', (LAURENT **Angliviel**—ôN'gle've-êl',) a French writer, born at Valleraugue in 1726. Having published a work entitled "My Thoughts," ("Mes Pensées,") which contained remarks offensive to Voltaire, he was imprisoned in the Bastille, chiefly at the instigation of the latter. On his release he wrote a reply to Voltaire's "Supplement to the Age of Louis XIV.," which is esteemed a masterpiece of wit and polemics. In 1756 he brought out "Memoirs towards the History of Madame de Maintenon," for which he was imprisoned about a year. Died in 1773.

See M. NICOLAS, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de L. A. de la Beaumelle," 1852; CHARLES NISARD, "Les Ennemis de Voltaire, Desfontaines, Fréron et La Beaumelle," 1853.

Beaumelle, de la, (VICTOR LAURENT ANGLIVIEL,) son of the preceding, born near Mazères in 1772. He served in the Spanish campaign of 1808, and subsequently under Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. He wrote a treatise "On the Brazilian Empire," (1823,) and various other works. Died in 1831.

Beaumes. See BELMEIS.

Beaumesnil, bō'mȧ'nêl', (HENRIETTE ADELAIDE **Villard**—vê'yȧR',) a French comic actress and opera-singer, born in 1748; died in 1803.

Beaumetz, de, dẹh bō'mȧs', (BON ALBERT **Briois**—BRE'wȧ',) CHEVALIER, a French jurist, member of the Constituent Assembly, born at Arras in 1759. He made important improvements in the laws, and wrote a valuable work, entitled "Penal Code of the Jurymen of the Chief National Court," (1792.) To escape the reign of terror, he emigrated in 1792. Died at Calcutta about 1809.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Beaumont, bō'mônt, formerly bu'mônt, (BASIL,) an English naval officer, born in 1669, became rear-admiral under Queen Anne. While on his way to Rotterdam in 1703, he was overtaken in the Downs by a terrible storm; thirteen vessels were sunk, and the admiral, with fifteen hundred seamen, perished.

Beaumont, bō'môN', (CLAUDE ETIENNE,) a French architect, born at Besançon in 1757, studied in Paris under Dumont. His principal work is the "Salle du Tribunat" in Paris. Died in 1811.

Beaumont, bō'mônt', (CLAUDIO FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Turin in 1694. Among his best works are the frescos of the royal palace at Turin. Died in 1766.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Beaumont, bō'môN', (ÉTIENNE,) a Swiss lawyer and philosophical writer, born at Geneva in 1718, was the author of an anonymous work entitled "Principles of Philosophy," attributed by some to Diderot. Died in 1758.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Beaumont, (FÉLIX BELLATOR,) COUNT, a French soldier, born in Paris in 1793, served in the campaigns of 1812–15, and became a senator in 1852. Died in 1866.

Beaumont, (FRANCIS,) the father of the celebrated dramatist, was one of the judges of the court of common pleas. Died in 1598.

Beaumont, (FRANCIS,) an English dramatic poet, son of the preceding, was born in Leicestershire in 1586. He was educated at Oxford, and studied law in the Temple. In London he associated with Ben Jonson and other wits who met at the Mermaid Tavern. He married Ursula Isley, by whom he had two daughters. He became the intimate friend of John Fletcher, in conjunction with whom he wrote a number of popular dramas. Among these are "Philaster," (1611,) "The Maid's Tragedy," "The Coxcomb," (1613,) and "Cupid's Revenge," (1613.) Beaumont was sole author of "The Masque of the Inner Temple," (1612,) and of minor poems, among which is a "Letter to Ben Jonson." Died in 1615. (See FLETCHER, JOHN.) "It cannot be denied," says Hazlitt, "that they are lyrical and descriptive poets of the highest order; every page of their writings is a *florilegium:* they are dramatic poets of the second class in point of knowledge, variety, vivacity, and effect; they are masters of style and versification in almost every variety of melting modulation or sounding pomp of which they are capable: in comic wit and spirit they are scarcely surpassed by any writers of our age." ("Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth.") The elder Coleman's prologue to "Philaster," spoken in 1763, has the following apt and admirable lines:

> "Beaumont and Fletcher, those twin stars that run
> Their glorious course 'round Shakspeare's golden sun."
> (BEAUMONT and FLETCHER'S Works, vol. i. p. 203.)

Beaumont, (Sir GEORGE HOWLAND,) an English amateur, landscape-painter, and liberal patron of art, was born in Essex in 1753. He had the principal share in the establishment of the National Gallery, to which he presented sixteen paintings, many of them works of eminent artists. He was a friend of Wordsworth and Coleridge. Died in 1827.

Beaumont, (JEAN FRANÇOIS **Albanis—**ăl'bȧ'nêss',) a French agriculturist, born at Chambéry about 1755, was the author of several books of travels and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1812.

Beaumont, (JEANNE LE PRINCE.) See PRINCE DE BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, (Sir JOHN,) elder brother of the dramatist, born in 1582, was the author of an unpublished religious poem, entitled "The Crown of Thorns," and a collection of poems called "Bosworth Field." Died in 1628.

Beaumont, (JOSEPH,) an English divine, born in Suffolk in 1615, became professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1670. His poem entitled "Psyche, or Lovers' Mysteries," had a transient popularity. Died in 1699.

See "Retrospective Review," vols. xi. and xii., 1825.

Beaumont, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1720, executed several prints after Wouverman and Breughel. Died about 1780.

Beaumont, bō'mônt', (WILLIAM,) M.D., a surgeon in the United States navy, born in 1796. While stationed at Michilimackinac, in 1822, a young man was brought to him with a wound in his stomach produced by the discharge of a musket at the distance of only three or four feet. By skilful treatment the wound was healed, leaving an aperture of about two and a half inches in diameter, through which could be witnessed the process of digestion. Dr. Beaumont availed himself of this extraordinary phenomenon to prosecute a series of observations and experiments on digestion, the results of which have been received as valuable acquisitions to medical science throughout the world. They were first published in 1833, and have been republished in England and on the continent. Died in 1853.

Beaumont, de, deh bō'môn', (AMBLARD,) a French jurist, born near Grenoble; died in 1375.

Beaumont, de, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) VICOMTE, a French naval officer, born in Périgord in 1733, distinguished himself as commander of a squadron against the English in 1781. In 1789 he was a deputy from Agen to the States-General. Died in 1805.

Beaumont, de, (CHRISTOPHE,) Archbishop of Paris, born in Périgord in 1703. He was a zealous opponent of the Jansenists, and excited so much hostility by his violence that he was at length exiled to La Trappe. Died in 1781.

See P. PICHOT, "Éloge de C. de Beaumont," 1822; ABBÉ FERLET, "Oraison funèbre de Monseigneur de Beaumont," Paris, 1784; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Beaumont, de, (ÉLIE.) See ÉLIE DE BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, de, (GEOFFROY,) born at Bayeux, was Bishop of Laon and papal legate in Lombardy. Died in 1273.

Beaumont, de, (J. T. G. **Leprévot—**leh'prȧ'vo',) born in Normandy about 1740. He suffered, during the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., an imprisonment of more than twenty years, for having discovered a secret coalition for a monopoly of grain, known as the *pacte de famine,* ("contract of starvation,") which was sanctioned by the government.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Beaumont, de, (JEAN **de Hainaut—**hȧ'nō',) SIRE, a French soldier, celebrated by Froissart, was a brother of William the Good, Count of Hainaut. He at first favoured the cause of Edward III. of England, who afterwards married his niece Philippa. In 1345 he went over to the party of Philip of Valois, and distinguished himself at the battle of Crécy. Died in 1356.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles."

Beaumont, de, (JEAN LOUIS MOREAU,) a French magistrate, born in Paris in 1715, wrote "Memoirs concerning Taxes in Europe," (1768.) Died in 1785.

Beaumont, van, vȧn bō'môn', (SIMON HERBERT,) a Dutch botanist and Latin poet, born at Dort in 1574 died in 1654.

Beaumont de Brivasac, de, deh bō'môn' deh bre'vȧ'zȧk', COMTE, a French geographer, born near Toulouse in 1746, was the reputed author of a work entitled "Europe and its Colonies." Died in 1821.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Beaumont de Carrière, de, deh bō'môn' deh kȧ're-air', BARON, a French general of division, was aide de-camp of Murat. Died in 1813.

Beaumont de la Bonnière, de, deh bō'môn' deh lȧ bo'ne-air', (GUSTAVE AUGUSTE,) a distinguished French publicist and writer, born at Beaumont-la-Châtre, in Sarthe, in February, 1802. In 1831 he accompanied M. de Tocqueville to the United States, in order to study the penitentiary systems of that country. Having returned to France, he married in 1836 the granddaughter of La Fayette. In 1840 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1848 became a member of the Constituent Assembly, where he voted with the moderate republicans. In August, 1848, he was sent by General Cavaignac as ambassador to England. He wrote a valuable treatise "On the Penitentiary System of the United States, and its Application in France," (2 vols., 1832,) "Slavery in the United States," ("L'Esclavage aux États-Unis," 1835,) and "Ireland, Political, Social, and Religious," (1839.) The two last-named works obtained the Montyon prize from the Institute. He resigned his office of ambassador on the election of Louis Napoleon, December, 1848. About the end of 1851 he was imprisoned for opposition to the *coup d'état* of December 2. Died in 1866.

Beaumont de la Bonnière, de, (MARC ANTOINE,) COMTE, a French general, born in Touraine in 1760. He served in the principal campaigns from 1795 to 1809, and was made general of division, grand officer of the legion of honour, and count of the empire. In 1814 he was created a peer by Louis XVIII. Died in 1830.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Beaumont de Péréfixe. See PÉRÉFIXE.

Beaumont des Adrets. See ADRETS.

Beaumont-Vassy, de, deh bō'môn' vȧs'sè', (ÉDOUARD FERDINAND **de la Bonninière,**) VICOMTE, a French historian, born at Lamothe-Souzay (Indre-et-Loire) in 1816. He wrote "Une Marquise d'Autrefois," (1838,) "Don Luis," (1839,) and other romances, and various histories, including "Les Suédois depuis Charles XII," (1841,) "Histoire des États européens depuis le Congrès de Vienne," (1843–53,) "Histoire de mon Temps," (1855–58,) "Histoire intime du second Empire," (1874,) etc. Died at Paris, July 25, 1875.

Beaune, de, deh bōn, (FLORIMOND,) a French geometer, and an intimate friend of Descartes, born at Blois in 1601. He wrote a treatise, in Latin, "On the Limits of Equations," and invented several astronomical instruments. Died in 1652.

Beaune, de, (JACQUES,) a French minister of finance under Francis I. He lent to the queen-mother money provided for the army, for which offence he was executed in 1527.

Beaune, de, (RENAUD,) born at Tours, in France, in 1527, became Archbishop of Sens in 1596. He was instrumental in the conversion of Henry IV. to Catholicism. Died in 1606.

Beaunoir, bō'nwȧr', (ALEXANDRE LOUIS BERTRAND **Robineau—**ro'be'nō',) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1746. Beaunoir is an anagram of Robineau, which was his proper name. Died in 1823.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Beaupère, bō'pair', (JEAN,) a French priest, notorious as one of the judges who condemned Joan of Arc in 1430. Died about 1450.

Beauplan, de, deh bō'plȯn', (GUILLAUME **le Vasseur—**leh vȧ'sur',) a French geographical writer, born in Normandy, published a "Description of the Ukraine," (1650,) which was translated into German and English; also a valuable map of the Ukraine. Died about 1670.

Beaupré, de, deh bō'prȧ', (PLAT,) a French priest, a member of the Convention of 1792, voted for the death of Louis XVI.

Beaupuis, de, dẹh bō′pü-e′, almost bō′pwe′, (CHARLES WALON,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Beauvais in 1621, became director of the Port-Royal schools in Paris, and wrote several "Moral Essays." Died in 1709.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Beaupuy, de, dẹh bō′pü-e′, (ARMAND MICHEL BACHELIER,) a French general, born at Mussidan in 1757, served under Moreau on the Rhine, and was killed in the retreat from Bavaria in 1796.

Beaupuy, de, (NICOLAS MICHEL BACHELIER,) a brother of the preceding, born at Mussidan in 1750, was elected to the Council of Ancients in 1799. Died in 1802.

Beaurain, de, dẹh bō′rȧN′, (JEAN,) born at Aix-en-Essart in 1696, was appointed in 1721 royal geog apher. His principal work is a "Topographical and Military Description of the Campaigns of [Marshal] Luxembourg from 1690 to 1694," (1756.) Died in 1771.

Beauregard. See BÉRIGARD.

Beauregard, bōR′gȧR′, (CHARLES VICTOR,) sometimes called **Woirgard,** a French general, born at Metz in 1764, was killed near Badajos in 1810.

Beauregard, (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French Jesuit and popular preacher, born at Metz in 1731; died in 1804.

Beauregard, bō′re-gard′, [Fr. pron. bō′rẹh-gȧR′ or bōR′gȧR′,] (PETER GUSTAVUS TOUTANT,) an American general, born near New Orleans about 1816. He graduated at West Point, the second in his class, in 1838, and was appointed second lieutenant of artillery, but was soon after transferred to the corps of engineers. He was breveted as major for his meritorious conduct in the Mexican war, (1846–47.) He obtained in 1853 the rank of captain, which he resigned in February, 1861, to enter the Confederate army. He directed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, which initiated the civil war, April 12, 1861. In June he took command of the army at Manassas Junction. He commanded at the battle of Bull Run, (July 21,) where he gained a decided victory over the Union forces. In this engagement, according to his own statement, he had 27,000 men, of whom 269 were killed and 1483 were wounded. For this service he was promoted to be a general in the regular army of the Southern Confederacy. Early in 1862 he passed from the Army of the Potomac to that of the Mississippi. On the first day of the battle of Shiloh (April 6) he was next in command under General Albert S. Johnston, on whose death he succeeded to the chief command. He was, however, the next day defeated by General Grant. He then retired to Corinth, which was strongly fortified, and which he defended against the Union army in a long siege. He evacuated Corinth about May 30, 1862, and retreated with but little loss. Having been raised to the full rank of general, the highest in the service, he took, in August, 1862, command of the department of South Carolina and Georgia. He defended Charleston with success in 1863 against the Federal navy and army commanded respectively by Dahlgren and Gillmore.

About the 1st of May, 1864, Beauregard moved his forces to Petersburg and reinforced the army of Lee. He was appointed commander of the military division of the West in October, and was sent to Georgia to defend it against Sherman, but proved utterly unable to withstand the advance of the Union army. He had united his forces with those of General J. E. Johnston in North Carolina when that officer surrendered to Sherman in April, 1865. After the war he became a railroad president, and in 1878 a manager of the Louisiana State Lottery. Died February 20, 1893.

Beaurepaire, bōR′pȧR′, (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) born at Coulommiers in 1740, was appointed in 1792 commandant of Verdun, which was immediately afterwards besieged by the Prussians. Finding his efforts to maintain the place unavailing, Beaurepaire destroyed himself.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Beaurepaire, de, dẹh bōR′pȧR′, (NICOLAS GIRARD,) a French soldier, born in Poitou, was one of the leaders of the Vendeans in the campaign of 1793, and was mortally wounded the same year.

Beaurepaire-Rohan, de, dẹh bōR′pȧR′ ro′ȯN′, (HENRI,) a Brazilian traveller, of French extraction, born about 1818. Among his principal works is a "Complete Geography of Matto Grosso."

Beaurieu, de, dẹh bō′RE-uh′, (GASPARD Guillard—gē′yȧR′,) a French *littérateur,* born at Saint-Paul, in Artois, in 1728, wrote "The Disciple of Nature," and other works. Died in 1795.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Beausobre, de, dẹh bō′sobR′, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a Protestant divine, born at Dessau, in Germany, in 1690, was a son of Isaac de Beausobre, noticed below. He became a privy councillor of the King of Prussia, and pastor at Berlin. Died in 1753.

Beausobre, de, (ISAAC,) an eminent French Protestant theologian, born at Niort in 1659. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he took refuge in Rotterdam, (1685,) and in 1694 repaired to Berlin, where he became pastor of one of the French churches, and subsequently court chaplain. He was the author of a "Critical History of Manichæus and the Manicheans," (2 vols., 1739,) which is esteemed a standard work, and of "Critical and Philological Remarks on the New Testament," (1742.) He also contributed a number of valuable articles to the "Bibliothèque Allemande," and wrote a "History of the Reformation," which he left unfinished. Died at Berlin in 1738. Beausobre and Lenfant translated the New Testament into French, (1718.)

See LACHAPELLE, "Vie de Beausobre."

Beausobre, de, (JEAN JACQUES **de Beault**—dẹh bō,) COMTE, a French general and military writer, born in 1704. He assisted at the sieges of Menin and Ypres in 1744, and in 1757 commanded at the blockade of Gueldres, which he forced to surrender. Died in 1784.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Beausobre, de, (LOUIS,) son of Isaac, noticed above, born at Berlin in 1730, was the author of "Letters on German Literature," and other works. Died in 1783.

Beausoleil, bō′so′lȧ′y′ or bō′so′lȧ′yẹ, (JEAN **du Châtelet**—dü shât′lȧ′,) born in Brabant about 1576, wrote a work on alchemy entitled "Diorismus." Died in 1643.

See HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Beaussier, bō′se-ȧ′, (LOUIS ANDRÉ,) an able naval officer, was a nephew of Louis Joseph, noticed below. Died in 1789.

Beaussier de Lille, bō′se-ȧ′ dẹh lẻl, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French naval officer, born at Toulon in 1700; died in 1765.

Beautemps-Beaupré, bō′tȯN′ bō′pRȧ′, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French hydrographer, born near Sainte-Menehould in 1766. Among his principal works are the Atlas accompanying the account of D'Entrecasteaux's voyage in 1791, an "Atlas of the Baltic Sea," and "General Hydrographic Chart." He was appointed, in 1814, chief hydrographer and keeper of the marine depôt, and was a member of the French Institute and of the Royal Society of Göttingen. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Beauteville, de, dẹh bōt′vẻl′, (JEAN LOUIS **Dubuisson**—dü′bü-e′sȯN′, Bishop of Alais, born at Beauteville, in France, in 1708; died in 1775.

Beauvais, bō′vȧ′, (CHARLES NICOLAS DAUPHIN,) a French engraver, son of Nicolas, noticed below, born in Paris about 1720.

Beauvais, (CHARLES THÉODORE,) a French general, born at Orléans in 1772, was a son of Charles Nicolas Beauvais de Préaux. He served under Napoleon in Italy, Egypt, and Spain. He published, among other works, "The Official and Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon with Foreign Courts," (7 vols., 1819,) and was principal editor of the compilation entitled "Victories and Conquests of the French," ("Victoires et Conquêtes des Français," 28 vols., 1817.) Died in 1830.

Beauvais, (GILLES FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and moralist, born in Brittany in 1695; died in 1773.

Beauvais, (GUILLAUME,) a French antiquary, born at Dunkirk in 1698, wrote an "Abridged History of the Roman Emperors from Medals," (1767,) and other works on numismatics. Died in 1773.

Beauvais, (JACQUES,) a French engraver, born about 1750.

Beauvais, (NICOLAS DAUPHIN,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1687, was a pupil of Gérard Adrian. Died in 1763.

Beauvais, (PHILIPPE,) a French sculptor, son of the

preceding, died in 1781. His principal work is a statue of "Immortality," executed for the Empress of Russia.

Beauvais, de, dẹh bō'vȧ', (BERTRAND PAIRIER,) a French royalist, born at Chinon about 1755, took an active part in the Vendean war, of which he wrote an account, entitled "View of the War of La Vendée." Died in 1827.

See BILLARD DE VEAUX, "Biographie des Personnes marquantes de la Chouannerie."

Beauvais, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE CHARLES MARIE,) an eloquent French prelate, born at Cherbourg in 1731, became Bishop of Senez. He wrote a number of Funeral Orations and Sermons. Died in 1790.

Beauvais de Préaux, bō'vȧ' dẹh prȧ'ō', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) a French physician and writer, born at Orléans in 1745. As a member of the National Convention in 1792, he voted for the death of the king. Died in 1794.

Beauval, bō'vȧl', (JEANNE OLIVIER **Bourguignon**—boor'gẹn'yôn',) a comic actress, born in Holland about 1643, was patronized by Molière. Died in 1720.

Beauvallet, bō'vȧ'lȧ', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French actor and dramatist, born at Pithiviers in 1801. Died 1873.

Beauvallet, (PIERRE NICOLAS,) a French sculptor, born at Havre in 1749, studied under Pajou. Among his best works are busts of William Tell and Marat. Died in 1828.

Beauvarlet, bō'vȧr'lȧ', (JACQUES FIRMIN,) a French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1731, executed several prints after Giordano. Died in 1793.

Beauvau, de, dẹh bō'vō', (BERTRAND,) a French statesman, born about 1400, was employed by Charles VII. in several important negotiations, and was appointed royal chamberlain in 1435. Died in 1474.

See S. DE SAINTE-MARTHE, "Histoire généalogique de la Maison de Beauvau."

Beauvau, de, (CHARLES JUSTE,) marshal of France, born at Lunéville in 1720. He commanded the principal attack at the storming of Mahon in 1756, and had a prominent share in the victory of Corbach in 1760. In 1789 he became a member of the cabinet of Louis XVI. Marshal Beauvau was elected to the French Academy and the Academy della Crusca. Died in 1793.

See S. J. DE BOUFFLERS, "Éloge de M. de Beauvau," 1805.

Beauvau, de, (CHARLES JUSTE FRANÇOIS **Victurnien**—vẹk'tür'ne-ȧn',) PRINCE, son of Marc Étienne, noticed below, was born in 1793. He served in the Russian campaign of 1812, and was created a senator by Louis Napoleon in 1852. Died March 14, 1864.

Beauvau, de, (HENRI,) BARON, a French general, served with distinction under Rudolph II. of Germany. He wrote an account of his campaigns and travels, (1619.)

Beauvau, de, (HENRI,) MARQUIS, son of the preceding, wrote "Memoirs of Charles IV., Duke of Lorraine and of Bar." Died in 1684.

Beauvau, de, (LOUIS,) a French statesman, born about 1410, became grand seneschal of Provence, and chamberlain of René, King of Sicily. Died in 1462.

Beauvau, de, (LOUIS CHARLES ANTOINE,) MARQUIS, a French general, born in 1710, was killed at the siege of Ypres in 1744.

Beauvau, de, (MARC,) Prince of Craon, was governor of Francis of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany, and subsequently became Viceroy of Tuscany. He had a high reputation for learning and accomplishments. Died in 1754.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Beauvau, de, (MARC ÉTIENNE GABRIEL,) born in 1773, bore the title of a prince of the Holy Empire, and was a grandee of Spain. Died in 1849.

Beauvau, de, (RENÉ,) a distinguished French soldier, fought under Charles of Anjou in Italy in 1265, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Benevento in 1266.

Beauvau, de, (RENÉ FRANÇOIS,) an excellent French prelate, born in 1664. Appointed Bishop of Tournay in 1707, he did his utmost to relieve the sufferings of the soldiers and citizens during the siege of that place by Prince Eugene, and, after it was captured, refused to perform a Te Deum for the conquerors. He was created Archbishop of Narbonne in 1719. Died in 1739.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Beauvilliers, bō've'ye-ȧ', (ANTOINE,) a noted French gastronome, born in Paris in 1754, wrote "The Art of Cookery," (2 vols., 1814.) Died in 1817.

Beauvilliers, de, dẹh bō've'ye-ȧ', (FRANÇOIS HONORAT,) Duke of Saint-Aignan, born in 1607, was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1687.

Beauvilliers, de, (MARIE,) daughter of Count Saint-Aignan, born in 1574, was mistress of Henry IV. until superseded by Gabrielle d'Estrées, after which she became abbess of Montmartre. Died in 1656.

Beauvilliers, de, (PAUL HIPPOLYTE,) Duke of Saint-Aignan, born in 1684, wrote a work entitled "Literary Amusements." He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1776.

Beauvoir, de, dẹh bō'vwȧr', (AIMÉE LÉOCADIE DOZE,) a French dramatic authoress, the wife of Édouard, noticed below, born in 1823. She wrote several successful dramas, and "Les Confidences et Causeries de Mademoiselle Mars," (3 vols., 1855.) Died Oct. 30, 1859.

Beauvoir, de, (ÉDOUARD ROGER,) a French novelist and dramatic writer, born in Paris in 1809. Died 1866.

Beauvois. See BELENVEI.

Beauvois, de, (PALISOT.) See PALISOT.

Beauxalmis, bō'zȧl'me', written also **Beaulxamis,** (THOMAS,) a French ecclesiastic of the order of the Carmelites, born at Melun in 1524. Died in 1589.

Beauzée, bō'zȧ', (NICOLAS,) a French grammarian and *littérateur*, born at Verdun in 1717. Among his principal works are his "Grammaire Générale," (2 vols., 1767,) for which Maria Theresa bestowed upon him a gold medal, "Dictionary of Grammar and Literature," written conjointly with Marmontel, and "Exposition of the Historical Proofs of Religion," (1747.) Beauzée was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1789.

Beaver, (JAMES ADDAMS,) an American soldier, was born at Millerstown, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1837; studied law, served through the civil war, losing a leg, and attaining the rank of brevet brigadier-general. He was major-general in the Pennsylvania National Guard till 1887, in which year he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. Was member of the commission for the investigation of the War Department in 1898. Died January 31, 1914.

Beā'vẹr, written also **Biever** or **Bever,** (JOHN,) known also by the Latin names of CAS'TOR, CASTO'RIUS, FI'BER, and FIBE'RIUS, was an English Benedictine monk of Westminster, and lived about 1330. He wrote a "Chronicle of England from Brutus down to his own Time."

Beaver, (PHILIP,) an English naval officer of great merit, born in 1760, attempted in 1792 to found a colony on the island of Bulama, off the west coast of Africa, for the purpose of introducing civilization among the natives. Having lost the greater part of his colonists by sickness, he returned to England in 1794, and published soon after an account of his expedition, entitled "African Memoranda," (1805.) Died in 1813.

Beaverbrook, (WILLIAM MAXWELL AITKEN,) 1st Baron, was born May 25, 1879 at Newcastle, New Brunswick. After making a fortune in cement in Canada, he went to England and entered Parliament in 1910. He took charge of the Canadian War Records in 1915, and became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of Information 1918. He gained control of the "Daily Express" and "Evening Standard," and founded the "Sunday Express."

Beaziano, Beatiano, or **Beazzano,** (AGOSTINO,) an Italian poet, born at Treviso, lived about 1550.

Beaz'ley, (CHARLES RAYMOND,) an English historian, born at Blackheath, April 3, 1868. He wrote "James of Aragon," etc.

Beazzano. See BEAZIANO.

Bebel, bā'bẹl, (BALTHASAR,) born at Strasburg in 1632, was professor of theology at Wittenberg. He wrote "Antiquitates Ecclesiæ," (3 vols., 1669.) Died in 1686.

Bebel, [Lat. BEBE'LIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a German scholar and *littérateur*, born in Suabia, became in 1497 professor of belles-lettres at Tübingen, and wrote "Face-

tiæ," and other Latin works in prose and verse. Died about 1516.

Bebel, (FERDINAND AUGUST,) a German Socialist, was born at Cologne, February 22, 1840. He engaged ardently in the labour movement in 1862, and was a member of the Reichstag almost constantly after its formation in 1871. He was sent to prison in 1872 for two years for his daring utterances. He has written "Die Socialdemokratic," "Die Frau und der Socialismus," etc. Died August 13, 1913.

Bebenburg, von, fon bā'ben-bŏŏrg', (LUDOLF,) a German professor of canon law, became Bishop of Bamberg about 1340.

Bebootoff or **Bebutoff,** bā-boo-tŏf', (VASILI OSIPOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian commander, born in 1792, served with distinction in the Caucasian campaigns of 1828–29, and in later years. Died at Tiflis, March 22, 1858.

Becan, (WILLIAM,) a Flemish poet and Jesuit, born at Ypres in 1608; died in 1683.

Beccadelli, (ANTONIO.) See PANORMITA.

Beccadelli, bek-kā-del'lee, or **Beccatelli,** bĕk-kā-tel'lee, (LUIGI,) an able Italian *littérateur*, born at Bologna in 1502. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Cardinal Pole," which was translated into Latin, (1563,) and a "Life of Petrarch." He became Archbishop of Ragusa about 1555. Died at Prato in 1572.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Beccafumi, bĕk-kā-foo'mee, (DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian painter and sculptor, born at Sienna about 1480, was originally named MECHERINO. Among his masterpieces are his "Saint Sebastian," in the Borghese palace, and the designs of the mosaic pavement of the cathedral of Sienna. He was also a wood-engraver, and was skilled in the art of casting bronze. Died at Genoa in 1549.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors," etc.

Beccara, bĕk-kā'rā, or **Bechara,** bā-kā'rā, (CAMILLO,) an Italian poet, born at Placentia, lived about 1550.

Beccari, bek'kā-ree, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian poet, born at Ferrara about 1540, was the author of a pastoral comedy entitled "The Sacrifice," ("Il Sacrifizio,") said to have been the first work of the kind ever written, and to have been the model of Tasso's "Aminta." Died in 1590.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Beccari, (GIACOMO BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian physician and savant, born at Bologna in 1682. He was an intimate friend of Morgagni and other eminent men, whom he assisted in founding the Academy of the "Inquieti," (the "Restless,") which was changed or developed by Count Marsigli into the Institute of Sciences and Arts in 1711. Beccari was soon after appointed professor of physics in that institution, and in 1750 succeeded Bazzano as president, having previously been elected to the Royal Society of London. He wrote several scientific treatises. Died in 1766.

Beccari, (ODOARDO,) a distinguished Italian botanist, was born in 1843. He made extensive explorations in New Guinea, Abyssinia, and the islands of the East Indies, describing the results in the Bulletin of the Italian Geographical Society.

Beccaria, bĕk-kā-ree'ā, (ANTONIO,) an Italian scholar and poet, born at Verona, lived about 1470.

Beccaria, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian savant and natural philosopher, born at Mondovì in 1716, was appointed in 1748 professor of experimental physics at Turin. He published a treatise on "Natural and Artificial Electricity," (1753,) and "Letters on Electricity," (1758.) He contributed several articles to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1781.

See A. TANA, "Éloge de J. B. Beccaria," Turin, 1781; G. A. F. G. LANDI, "Memorie storiche intorno a gli Studj G. B. Beccaria," 1783.

Beccaria, di, de bĕk-kā-ree'ā, (CESARE BONESANA,) MARQUIS, an eminent philosophical and political writer, born at Milan, in Italy, on the 15th of March, 1738. He early became familiar with the works of Helvetius and Montesquieu, and the latter exercised a powerful influence on the direction of his studies. He published in 1764 a work "On the Abuses of the Coinage in the State of Milan, and their Remedies." In 1764 he brought out his "Treatise on Crimes and Punishments," ("Trattato dei Delitti e delle Pene,") which was most favourably received, and at once established the author's reputation. "Never," says a French writer, "did so small a book produce such great effects." It was translated into the principal languages of Europe, including modern Greek, and went through six editions in less than two years. Voltaire, regarding it as the code of humanity, wrote a commentary upon it; and Catherine II. of Russia caused it to be transcribed into her new code. Under the patronage of Count Firmian, he had, in 1764, assisted in founding a periodical called "Il Caffé," on the plan of Addison's "Spectator." In 1768 Beccaria accepted the chair of public economy created for him at Milan by Count Firmian. Died at Milan in November, 1793.

Beccaruzzi, bĕk-kā-root'see, (FRANCESCO **da Conegliano**—dā ko-nāl-yā'no,) an Italian painter, born about 1490 at Conegliano, was a pupil of Pordenone.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Beccatelli, bĕk-kā-tel'lee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian musician and writer on music; died in 1734.

Beccatelli, (LUIGI.) See BECCADELLI.

Becchio, bek'ke-o, [Lat. BEC'CHIUS,] (GUGLIELMO,) Bishop of Fiesole, was a native of Florence. Died in 1480.

Beccold. See JOHN OF LEYDEN.

Bec-Crespin, du, dü bĕk'krĕs'păN', (JEAN,) a French theologian, born about 1540, became Bishop of Saint-Malo. He wrote a "History of the Great Tamerlane, taken from the Monuments of the Arabs," (1602.)

See "Gallia Christiana."

Beccuci, bĕk-koo'chee, (DOMENICO MARIA,) an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1730; died in 1800.

Beccuti, bĕk-koo'tee, or **Beccuci,** bĕk-koo'chee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian burlesque poet, surnamed IL COPPETTA, born at Perugia in 1509; died in 1553.

Bec-de-Lièvre, bĕk'dĕh'le-ăvr', (ANNE CHRISTOPHE,) a French royalist, served under Condé against the republicans, and was killed at Oudan in 1795.

Becelli, bā-chel'lee, (GIULIO CESARE,) an Italian poet and *littérateur*, born at Verona in 1683, wrote a number of dramas, and an essay "On Modern Poetry," (1732.) Died in 1750.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Becerra, bā-thĕr'rā, (DOMINGO,) a Spanish priest, born at Seville, published a "Treatise on Customs," ("Tratado dos Costumbres," 1589.)

Becerra, (FERNANDO,) a Spanish friar, born about 1580, wrote several religious works.

Becerra, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish architect, born about 1545, built in Spanish America the cathedral of Lima, the church at Cuzco, and other public edifices.

Becerra, (GASPARO,) an eminent Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Baeza about 1520, studied at Rome under Michael Angelo, and afterwards worked for Philip II. His master-piece is a statue of the Virgin, at Madrid. Died in 1570.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

Becerril, bā-thĕr-rēl', (ALONZO,) a Spanish artist, noted for his skilful sculpture in silver, born about 1550.

Becerril, (FRANCISCO,) a brother of the preceding, was also an artist and silversmith. Died in 1573.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

Bechada, bā'shă'dă', (GRÉGOIRE,) a French poet, born about 1090, wrote "The Conquest of Jerusalem," (not extant.)

Béchard, bā'shăr', (FERDINAND,) a French political writer, born at Nîmes in 1799. He published, besides other works, an "Essay on Administrative Centralization," (2 vols., 1837.) Died January 6, 1870.

Béchaud, bā'shō', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French general, born at Béfort in 1770, was killed at Orthez in 1814.

Beche, de la. See DE LA BECHE.

Becher, bĕk'er, (ALFRED JULIUS,) of German extraction, was born at Manchester, in England, in 1804. He studied law at Heidelberg and Berlin, and was subsequently professor of music at the Hague. On the breaking out of the revolution of 1848, he edited "The Radical," a democratic journal, which was suppressed after

the storming of Vienna, and Becher was arrested and put to death, (1848.)

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Becher, bĕk'ẹr, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a German chemist, born at Speyer about 1630. He was successively professor of medicine at Mentz, aulic councillor at Vienna, and chief physician of the Elector of Bavaria, but did not remain long in any place. He was fond of speculation, and was the first who attempted to connect by a theory the scattered facts of chemistry. His theory was the basis of that perfected by Stahl. The most important of his numerous works is his "Physica Subterranea," (1669.) Died in London about 1684; some say in 1682.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie:" URBAN G. BUCHER, "Muster eines nützlichen Gelehrten in der Person J. J. Bechers," 1722.

Becher, (SIEGFRIED,) a German statistician, born at Plan, in Bohemia, in 1806. He published a treatise "On the Austrian Monetary System from 1524 to 1838," and "Population of the Austrian Monarchy from 1819 to 1843." Died March 4, 1873.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Becherer, bĕk'ẹr-ẹr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German architect, born at Spandau in 1746; died in 1823.

Béchet, bȧ'shȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French ecclesiastic and *littérateur*, born at Clermont in 1649; died in 1722.

Béchet, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French antiquary and *littérateur*, born near Salins in 1759, wrote "Historical Researches concerning the City of Salins." Died in 1830.

Bechstein, bĕk'stīn, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) a German naturalist, born in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha in 1757. He was appointed in 1800 director of the Academy of Forest Science at Dreissigacker. He published the "Natural History of Germany," "Insectology of the Forest," "Forest and Hunting Science in all its Departments," (5 vols., 1818,) "Natural History of Cage-Birds," (1840,) and other works. He is regarded as the founder of forest science. Died in 1822.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bechstein, (LUDWIG,) a German *littérateur*, nephew of the preceding, born near Meiningen in 1801. He wrote a number of poems and tales, among which is "Deutsches Mährchenbuch," (1848.) Died in 1860.

Bechstein, (REINHOLD,) a distinguished Germanist, a son of the preceding, was born at Meiningen, October 12, 1833. He studied at Leipsic, Munich, Jena, and Berlin, and from 1871 until his death was professor of German and Romance philology at Rostock. Most of his publications are old German texts. Died in 1894.

Bechtold, bĕk'tolt, (JOHANN,) a German artist, lived in Nuremberg about 1584. He coloured many of the engravings of Albert Dürer.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Becichemi, bȧ-che-kā'mee, (MARINO,) born at Scutari, in Turkey, about 1468, became professor of Latin eloquence successively at Venice, Brescia, and Padua. Died in 1526.

Becius, bā'se-ŭs, (JAN,) a Dutch Socinian theologian, born in 1622; died about 1700.

Beck, (CAVE,) an English clergyman, published "The Universal Character by which all Nations may understand one another's Conceptions," (1657.)

Beck, bĕk, (CHRISTIAN DANIEL,) a German historian and philologist, born at Leipsic in 1757. He became in 1785 professor of Greek and Latin in his native city, and filled other important offices. He published valuable editions of Euripides, Pindar, Apollonius, and other classics, and wrote a "Universal History of the World," (1787–1806.) Died in 1832.

See CARL F. A. NOBBE, "Vita C. D. Beckii," 1837.

Beck, (DAVID.) See BEEK.

Beck, (DAVID,) a German organ-builder, resided at Halberstadt about 1790. His greatest work is the organ in the cathedral of Groningen.

Beck, (DOMINICUS,) a German mathematician and writer, born near Ulm in 1732; died in 1791.

Beck, (FRANZ,) a German musician, born in 1731, composed a number of symphonies and a "Stabat Mater." Died in 1809.

Beck, (GEORGE,) born in England about 1749, was appointed professor of mathematics in the Royal Academy at Woolwich in 1776, and emigrated in 1795 to America. He translated Anacreon, and a large part of Homer, Horace, and Virgil. Died in 1812.

Beck, (HEINRICH,) a German comedian and comic writer, born at Gotha in 1760; died in 1803.

Beck, bĕk, (JAKOB CHRISTOPH,) a Swiss historian, born at Bâle in 1712; died about 1770.

Beck, (JAMES MONTGOMERY,) lawyer, born at Philadelphia in 1861. He graduated at Moravian College, was admitted to the bar in 1884, was U. S. attorney, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1896–1900, and assistant U. S. Attorney-General 1900–03. He practised in New York after 1903, and became Solicitor General of the United States, 1921–25.

Beck, (JOHANN J.,) a German jurist, born at Nuremberg in 1684, became professor of law at Altdorf. Died in 1744.

Beck, (JOHANN LUDWIG WILHELM,) son of Christian Daniel, noticed above, born at Leipsic in 1788, became professor of law at Königsberg in 1812. He wrote "Corpus Juris Civilis," etc. Died February 14, 1869.

Beck, (JOHANN TOBIAS,) a German theologian, born at Balingen, Würtemberg, February 22, 1804. He studied at Tübingen, 1822–26, became a Lutheran pastor, and was appointed a professor of theology at Basel in 1836, and at Tübingen in 1843. He there opposed the then prevailing "Tübingen school" of destructive Biblical criticism, and developed a new type of pietistic theology, called in Germany "Beckianism," and often condemned as unorthodox, though it was more generally and more justly looked upon as severely evangelical. Among his many works are "Christliche Reden," (6 vols., 1837–70,) "Umrisse der biblische Seelenlehre," (1843–71,) "Leitfaden des christlichen Glaubenslehre," (1862,) etc. Died December 28, 1878.

Beck, bĕk, (JOHN,) BARON OF, a distinguished soldier, fought in the Spanish army in the campaigns of the Netherlands from 1640 to 1648, and became lieutenant-general, and governor of the duchy of Luxemburg.

Beck, (JOHN BRODHEAD,) an eminent physician, born at Schenectady, New York, in 1794, graduated at Columbia College in 1813, and in 1826 succeeded to the chair of materia medica and botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. At the time of his death, in 1851, he was professor of medical jurisprudence in the same institution. He was author of "Infant Therapeutics," (1849,) and was associated with his brother, T. R. Beck, in the authorship of their great work on Medical Jurisprudence.

Beck, bĕk, (KARL,) a Hungarian poet, born at Baja in 1817, wrote "The Poet Traveller," (1838,) "Silent Songs," ("Stille Lieder,") etc. Died April 10, 1879.

Beck, (KARL JOSEPH,) a German surgeon, born in the duchy of Baden in 1794, published a "Manual of Ocular Medicine," (1824,) and other medical treatises. Died in 1838.

Beck, (LEWIS C.,) M.D., an American naturalist, born at Schenectady about 1798, was a brother of John B. Beck, noticed above. He graduated in 1817, was appointed professor of chemistry at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1830, and mineralogist of the survey of the State of New York in 1836. In 1840 he became professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Albany. He wrote numerous treatises on chemistry, botany, etc. His valuable Report on the Mineralogy of New York was published by the State in 1842. Died in 1853.

Beck, (MATTHIAS FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian and Orientalist, born in Suabia in 1649; died in 1701.

Beck, (MICHAEL,) a German theologian and scholar, born at Ulm in 1653, became professor of the Hebrew language in his native city. Died in 1712.

Beck, (THEODRIC **Romeyn**—ro'mĭn',) medical writer, born at Schenectady, New York, in 1791. He practised law in Albany 1807–17, was for many years principal of the Albany Academy, in 1826 became professor in Fairfield Medical College, and about 1840 in Albany Medical College. His "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence" is highly esteemed. Died in 1855.

Becke, (GEORGE LOUIS,) novelist, born at Port Macquerie, New South Wales, in 1848. He wrote numerous tales of stirring adventure in the Pacific, including "By Reef and Palm," "The Ebbing of the Tide," "The Mutineer," "Breachly, Black Sheep," and other works.

Becker, (AUGUST,) a German poet and novelist, born at Klingenmünster, April 27, 1828. Among his works are "Die Festjungfrau," a novel, "Jung-Friedel," (a lyric epic, 1854,) "Des Rabbi Vermächtniss," (6 vols., 1866–67,) "Hedwig," (1868,) "Auf Waldwegen," (1881,) etc. Died in 1891.

Becker, (BALTHASAR.) See BEKKAR.

Becker, (BERNARD HENRY,) an English author, born in 1833, and for many years attached to "All the Year Round." His works include "Scientific London," "Adventurous Lives," "Holiday Haunts," and "Disturbed Ireland," the latter the result of a special investigation on behalf of the "Daily News."

Becker, (CARL,) an artist, born at Berlin, Germany, December 18, 1820. His paintings are often on historical subjects, and are effectively coloured.

Becker, (CARL FERDINAND,) a German musician, born at Leipsic, July 17, 1804. He became distinguished as an organist and pianist, and published valuable works on musical bibliography, history, and criticism. Died at Leipsic, October 26, 1877.

Becker, bek'ker, (CHRISTIANE AMALIE LUISE,) a celebrated German actress, born in 1777, is the subject of Goethe's poem of "Euphrosyne." Her personations of Schiller's and Lessing's dramatic characters were eulogized in the highest terms by Wieland and other eminent critics. She died about 1796.

Becker, (CONSTANTIN JULIUS,) a German musician and composer, born at Freiburg, February 3, 1811, wrote symphonies and operas. His best-known work is his "Männergesang-Schule," (1845.) Died at Oberlössnitz, February 26, 1859.

Becker, (ERNST ALBERT,) a German painter, born at Berlin, October 22, 1830. His reputation is chiefly that of an animal-painter, whence he is called "Cow-Becker," (Kuh-Becker,) a name which he adopted in the form of "Q. Becker."

Becker, (FERDINAND WILHELM,) son of Karl Ferdinand, noticed below, born at Höxter in 1805. He studied at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and subsequently at Edinburgh. In 1829 he settled as a physician at Berlin. He published a valuable treatise "On Cholera," and a Latin essay "On the Historical Explanation of Medicine." Died in 1834.

Becker, (GEORGE FERDINAND,) geologist, born at New York in 1847. He graduated at Harvard, was an instructor in the University of California 1875-79, has since been U. S. geologist in charge, and has made numerous geological explorations. Has written works on the gold fields of various countries. Died 1919.

Becker, [Fr. pron. bȧ'kaiR',] (GEORGES,) a French painter, born in Paris about 1845, was a pupil of Gérôme. His colossal painting of "Rizpah [Respha] protecting the Body of her Son" provoked much hostile criticism, and also found zealous defenders.

Becker, (GOTTFRIED WILHELM,) a German physician and *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1778. He published sketches of travel, and other works, and translated some of Cooper's novels, and "My Prisons" ("Le mie Prigioni") of Silvio Pellico, into German.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Becker, (JAMES,) a skilful German painter of genre and landscapes, born near Worms in 1810. Died December 22, 1872.

Becker, (JEAN,) an eminent German violin-player, born at Mannheim, May 11, 1833. After performing with great success in the principal European cities, he settled at Florence in 1866, where he associated with himself the Italian musicians Masi and Chiostri and the German violoncellist Hilpert in the well-known "Florentiner Quartett." Died at Mannheim, October 10, 1884.

Becker, (JOHANN,) a German physician and medical writer, born at Schwerin in 1770; died about 1840.

Becker, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German patriot, born at Frankenthal in 1809. Being compelled to leave his country on account of his liberal opinions, he went to Switzerland, where he took an active part against the Jesuits and the Sonderbund. In conjunction with Esselen, he published a "History of the Revolution of May 1849, in Southern Germany." Died December 9, 1886.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Becker, (JULIUS,) a German composer and writer on music, born at Freiberg in 1811. He published a treatise "On the Science of Harmony," and composed an opera entitled "The Siege of Belgrade." Died in 1859.

Becker, (KARL FERDINAND,) a German scholar, born in the electorate of Treves in 1775. He published a "Complete German Grammar," "Organism of the German Language," (1841,) and other works. Died in 1849.

Becker, (KARL FERDINAND,) a German organist, born at Leipsic in 1804, was a son of Gottfried Wilhelm, noticed above. He wrote a "Systematic and Chronological Exposition of Musical Literature," (1836,) and other works. Died October 26, 1877.

Becker, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born at Berlin in 1777, wrote a very popular "History of the World for Children and Teachers," (9 vols., 1801.) Five volumes were subsequently added to it by Woltmann, Menzel, and Loebell. Died in 1806.

Bec'ker or Bajert-Becker, [Fr. pron. bȧ'zhaiR' bȧ'kaiR',] (LÉONARD NICOLAS,) Comte de Mons, a French general, born at Obernheim in 1770. He was raised to the rank of general of division on the field of Austerlitz. Died in 1840.

Becker, (NIKOLAUS,) a German poet, born at Geilenkirchen in 1816, is chiefly known as the author of a very popular national song beginning, "They shall not have it, the free German Rhine!" ("Sie sollen ihn nicht haben, den freien deutschen Rhein!") It was written in 1840, in response to a proposed annexation of the valley of the Rhine to France. Died in 1845.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Becker, (PHILIPP CHRISTOPH,) a German engraver of seals and medals, born at Coblentz in 1674. He was patronized by Joseph I. and Charles VI. of Austria, and Peter the Great of Russia. Died in 1742.

Becker, (PHILIPP JAKOB,) a German painter, born at Pforzheim in 1763, studied at Rome under Raphael Mengs. Died in 1829.

Becker, (RUDOLF ZACHARIAS,) a popular German writer, born at Erfurt in 1752, published a number of moral and educational works for the lower classes. One of these, entitled "Instructive Tales of Joy and Sorrow in the Village of Mildheim," (1787,) was so popular that more than half a million copies of it were soon printed in German and other languages. Died in 1822.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Becker, (WILHELM ADOLF,) a son of Wilhelm Gottlieb, noticed below, born at Dresden in 1796, published a "Manual of Roman Antiquities," (1843,) and other works. Died in 1846.

Becker, (WILHELM GOTTLIEB,) a German writer on antiquities and horticulture, born at Kalenberg in 1753, published "Augusteum, or Description of the Antique Monuments of Dresden," (3 vols., 1805,) and "Manual for Amateurs of Gardens," (1795–99.) Died at Dresden in 1813.

Beckerath, de, dẹh bĕk'kẹh-rȧt', (HERMANN,) a Prussian statesman and financier, born at Crefeld in 1801. He was a deputy in 1848 to the National Assembly at Frankfort, where he sided with the liberal conservative party, and the same year became minister of finance in the ministry of the empire. He resigned both offices in 1849. Died May 12, 1870.

Beck'et, (THOMAS À,) Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in London in 1117. He became Archdeacon of Canterbury about 1154, and chancellor of England in 1158. According to Hume, the chancellor in that age kept the great seal, acted as secretary of state, and was a kind of prime minister. Becket lived in splendid style, performed the part of a courtier, and on one or more occasions exposed his person in battle in Normandy, whither he had followed the king. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury by the influence of Henry II. in 1162, after

which he totally altered his demeanour and affected in his person the greatest austerity. He determined to resist the projects which Henry had formed to limit or diminish the ecclesiastical power. After a contest with the king in relation to the "Constitutions of Clarendon," Becket appealed to the pope, and escaped to France, (1164.) Supported by the pope, he excommunicated Henry's ministers, suspended the spiritual thunder over Henry himself, and persisted in his course with the utmost obstinacy. In 1170 he was permitted to return, and was reinstated in his office without resigning any of those pretensions which had been the origin of the contest. The haughty prelate continued to defy the authority of the king, and excommunicated two bishops for their compliance with Henry's will. Not long after (December 29, 1170) he was assassinated by four barons, servants of Henry. Becket was the first Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury after the Norman conquest. He was regarded as a martyr not only by the devoted adherents of the church, but by thousands of patriotic Saxons, who beheld in him the champion of their race against Norman tyranny. He was canonized by the pope in 1172, and his shrine at Canterbury became the resort of myriads of pilgrims.

See HUME, "History of England," vol. i. chap. viii.; MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i.; CANDA, "Vie de Saint Thomas Becket," 1615; BATAILLE, "Vie de Saint Thomas Becket," 1843; ROBERT, "Histoire de Saint Thomas Becket," 1844; GILES, "Life and Letters of Thomas à Becket," London, 2 vols., 1846; JAMES C. ROBERTSON, "Biography of Thomas Becket," 1859; IMMANUEL BEKKER, "Leben des heiligen Thomas von Canterbury," 1838; W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. chap. xii.

Becket, (WILLIAM,) an English surgeon and writer on surgery, was born at Abingdon in 1684; died in 1738.

Beck'ett, (ISAAC,) one of the earliest English mezzotint engravers, born in Kent in 1653. Among his masterpieces are portraits of Charles II. and of Lady Williams.

See WALPOLE'S "Anecdotes of Painting."

Beck'ford, (WILLIAM,) born in the West Indies in 1690, rose through several offices to be lord mayor of London. Died in 1770.

Beckford, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English writer, son of the preceding, born in 1760. He inherited from his father the estate of Fonthill, in Wiltshire, and large estates in Jamaica, producing an annual revenue of more than one hundred thousand pounds. At the age of twenty he published "Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters," which is characterized by a critic in the "Quarterly Review" as a "series of sharp and brilliant satires on the Dutch and Flemish schools." His romance of "Vathek" came out in 1784. This work, written in elegant French, was commended in the highest terms by Lord Byron, who says, "As an Eastern tale, even Rasselas must bow before it; his Happy Valley will not bear a comparison with the Hall of Eblis." An able writer in the "Quarterly Review" observes, however, that "its inspiration is too often such as might have been inhaled in the Hall of Eblis." Having visited Portugal in 1794, he built a splendid mansion near Cintra, alluded to by Byron in "Childe Harold," canto i. In 1796 he began the erection of Fonthill Abbey, upon which he expended enormous sums, and filled it with the rarest and most costly works of art. This magnificent establishment was sold in 1822, and Beckford built another palace in the neighbourhood of Bath. In 1834 he brought out a series of letters entitled "Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal," which are ranked by an English critic "among the most elegant productions of modern literature." Died in 1844.

See "Quarterly Review" for March and June, 1834.

Beck'ing-ham, (CHARLES,) an English dramatist, born in London, wrote, before the age of twenty, his tragedies of "Scipio Africanus," and "Henry IV. of France." Died in 1730.

See "Biographia Dramatica."

Beck'ing-ton, (THOMAS,) an English prelate and diplomatist, born about 1385, was tutor to Henry VI., under whom he became successively secretary of state, lord privy seal, and Bishop of Bath and Wells. In 1432 he was one of the ambassadors charged to negotiate a peace with France. Died in 1465.

Beckmann, bĕk'mân, (FRIEDRICH,) a popular German comedian, born at Breslau in 1803, acted at Berlin and afterwards at Vienna. Died September 7, 1866.

Beckmann, (JOHANN,) a German naturalist and agricultural writer, born at Hoya in 1739. He became professor of physics and natural history at the Protestant Gymnasium of Saint Petersburg in 1763, and in 1770 professor of economy at Göttingen, where he lectured forty years or more. He wrote, among other works, "Principles of Rural Economy in Germany," (1769,) and "Contribution to the History of Inventions," ("Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen," 5 vols., 1786-1805.) Died in 1811.

See G. HEYNE, "Memoria Joan. Beckmanni," 1811; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1816.

Beckmann, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB,) born in 1737, was organist at Celle, in Hanover, and one of the most skilful pianists of his time. Died in 1792.

Beck'with, (Sir GEORGE,) an English general, born in 1753, became successively Governor of Bermuda, (1797,) Governor of Saint Vincent, (1804,) and commander of the South American forces in 1808. He subsequently took Martinique and Guadeloupe from the French. Died in 1823.

Beck'with, (J. CARROLL,) an American artist, born at Hannibal, Missouri, September 23, 1852. He studied art in the National Academy, New York, for two years, and five years in Paris under Carolus Duran; also in Italy and Spain. Returning to New York, he won distinction alike as an artist and an instructor. Died 1917.

Beckwith, (JOHN CHARLES,) an English general and philanthropist, born in 1790. He served on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, and lost a leg at Waterloo, 1815. He devoted much of his time and money to the welfare of the Waldenses, and opened many schools in Piedmont, where he died in 1862.

Beckwith, (JOHN CHRISTMAS,) Mus. D., an English organist and composer, born December 25, 1759. He published a set of "Chants" in 1808. Died in 1809.

Beckwith, (JOHN WATROUS,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Raleigh, North Carolina, February 9, 1831, graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1852. He took orders in the Episcopal Church, and held various pastorates in the South. In 1868 he was consecrated Bishop of Georgia. Died Nov. 23, 1890.

Beckx, bĕx, (PETER JOHN,) a Jesuit theologian, born at Sichem, Belgium, February 8, 1795. He entered the Jesuit society in 1819, became procurator for Austria, 1847, rector of the Jesuit College at Louvain, 1848, and in 1853 was elected general of his order, which he managed with skill and success. He resigned this office in 1883. Died March 4, 1887.

Béclard, bā'klăr', (PIERRE AUGUSTIN,) a French surgeon and anatomist, born at Angers in 1785, became surgeon-in-chief of the hospital de la Charité in Paris, and in 1818 professor of anatomy at the School of Medicine. He was an excellent teacher of anatomy, and published "Elements of General Anatomy," (1823.) Died in Paris in 1825.

See C. P. OLLIVIER, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de P. A. Béclard," 1827.

Becmann, bĕk'mân, (GUSTAV BERNARD and OTTO DAVID HEINRICH,) brothers, and German jurists, born in the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1720 and 1722, were professors of law at Göttingen. The first-named died in 1783, the latter in 1784.

Becmann, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German geographer and historian, born at Zerbst in 1641, became professor of Greek and of history at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Died in 1717.

See "Monumentum Becmannianum, hoc est Vita et Scripta J. C. Becmanni," 1719.

Becœur, bĕh-kur', (CHARLES,) a French painter of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1807.

Be'con or **Bē'con,** (THOMAS,) an eminent English divine, and one of the early Protestant reformers, born in Kent about 1512. He was an excellent writer, and was the author of several works against popery. Froude calls him "the large-minded Becon." Died in 1570.

See FROUDE, "History of England," vol. v. chap. xxviii.

Becquer, bĕk-kār', (GUSTAVO ADOLFO,) a Spanish

novelist and poet, born at Seville in 1826. His weird, fantastic tales after the manner of Poe and Hoffmann were very popular. Died at Madrid, December 24, 1870. A collection of his writings was published in 1871.

Becquerel, bĕk'rĕl', (ALEXANDRE EDMOND,) a natural philosopher, son of Antoine César, was born in Paris, March 24, 1820. He distinguished himself by researches on electricity, magnetism, and optics. He ascertained that oxygen gas has a magnetic power, and discovered a chloride of silver capable of receiving and preserving the coloured impressions of light. In conjunction with his father, he wrote a "Treatise on Terrestrial Physics and Meteorology," (1847,) and he also published a "Treatise on Electricity," (1855,) and "Physico-Chemical Forces," (1875.) Died in 1891.

Becquerel, (ANTOINE CÉSAR,) a French savant, distinguished for his discoveries in electro-chemistry, was born at Châtillon-sur-Loing, in Loiret, in March, 1788. He studied in the Polytechnic School, served in the army as an officer of engineers from 1810 to 1815, and then retired, with the rank of major, to devote himself to the study of electricity. Among the results of his early researches were the refutation of Volta's theory of contact, and the construction of the first pile with a constant current. He obtained by slow electric action the metals aluminum, silicium, glucium, etc., and invented a method of electrotyping, (*coloration électrique sur or et argent.*) He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1829, and received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London in 1837 for various memoirs on electricity. Among his works are a "Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," (7 vols., 1834–40,) and a "Treatise on Electro-Chemistry." He afterwards became professeur-administrateur in the Museum of Natural History. He presented more than a hundred memoirs to the Institute. Died January 19, 1878.

Becquerel, (ANTOINE HENRI,) physicist, born at Paris in 1852, son of A. E. Becquerel. His line of research was directed towards the forces of nature and in 1896 he published an account of the experiments that led to the discovery of the Becquerel rays. He described his experiments at length in 1903. The Nobel prize for discoveries in physics was awarded him in 1900, and again, in conjunction with the Curies, in 1903, and in 1907 the Helmholtz medal. He was made perpetual secretary of the French Academy in 1908, and died August 25, 1908.

Bectoz, de, dẹh bĕk'to', (CLAUDINE,) a learned French lady, born near Grenoble about 1480, was surnamed THE SCHOLASTIC SISTER. She was abbess of the convent of Saint-Honorat, in Provence. Died in 1547.

Beczkowski, bĕtch-kov'skee, (JOHANN FRANZ,) a Bohemian historian, born at Deutschbrod in 1658.

Beda, bẹh-dä', (NOËL,) a French theologian, born in the diocese of Avranches, was noted for the bitterness of his controversial writings. Died in 1536.

Bedaffa, van, or **Bedaff**, (ANTONY,) a skilful Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1787; died in 1829.

Bed'dard, (FRANK EVERS,) an English zoologist, was born at Dudley, June 19, 1858. He served as naturalist to the Challenger expedition commission, 1882–84, and has been prosector of the Zoological Society since 1884. His works embrace "Animal Colouration," (1892,) "Text-Book of Zoogeography," (1895,) "A Monography of the Oligochæta," (1895,) and "Structure and Classification of Birds," (1898.)

Bed'doe, (JOHN,) anthropologist, was born at Bewdley, England, September 21, 1826, studied medicine, and served on the medical staff in the Crimean war. He was president of the Anthropological Society 1869–70, and of the Anthropological Institute 1889–90. His most important work is "The Races of Britain." Other works are "Anthropological History of Europe," "Natural Colour of the Skin in Certain Oriental Races," etc.

Bed'doeз, (THOMAS,) an eminent English physician and chemist, born at Shiffnal, in Shropshire, in 1760. He studied in Pembroke College, Oxford, and attained great proficiency in Latin and other languages. He also received instruction in medicine from Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh. About 1787 he was appointed reader in chemistry to the University of Oxford. He resigned this office about 1792 because his liberal political opinions did not accord with those that prevailed at Oxford. He married a younger sister of Maria Edgeworth. In 1798 he established at Bristol a Pneumatic Institution in order to experiment on the cure of disease by the respiration of gases, and employed Humphry Davy—then a young aspirant for fame—as his assistant. He was the author of numerous works. Died in December, 1808.

Beddoes, (THOMAS LOVELL,) a son of the preceding, born in 1803, was a poet, and an eccentric character. In 1822 he produced "The Bride's Tragedy," a remarkable poem. "With all its extravagancies," says "Blackwood's Magazine," "it shows far more than glimpses of a true poetical genius," (vol. xiv.) His favourite sciences were anatomy and physiology, which he studied in Germany. He died at Bâle in 1849, in consequence of a scratch he received while dissecting at Frankfort. A volume of his poems was published after his death.

Bede, beed, [Lat. BE'DA,] surnamed THE VENERABLE, an English monk and ecclesiastical writer, illustrious for his learning and virtues, was born in the county of Durham about 673, and at the age of thirty was ordained priest. His writings include treatises on astronomy, mathematics, grammar, and music, but his reputation rests chiefly on his "Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation," ("Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum.") This work, upon which he was employed many years, was completed about 734, and first printed about 1474. It was translated into Saxon by King Alfred. His severe application to study brought on a consumption, of which he died, about 735. It is related that on the night of his death he continued dictating to his amanuensis a translation of some work, probably of the Gospel of Saint John, into Anglo-Saxon. He asked the scribe how many chapters remained. "Only one," he replied; "but you are too weak to dictate." "No," said Bede; "take your pen and write quickly." After some time the scribe said, "Master, it is finished;" to which Bede replied, "Thou hast said truly, consummatum est," (it is finished;) and, having repeated a short prayer, he expired.

See GEHLE, "De Bedæ Venerabilis Vita et Scriptis;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" J. A. GILES, "Life of Bede," prefixed to his complete works, 12 vols. 8vo, 1844.

Bede, (CUTHBERT.) See BRADLEY, (EDWARD.)

Bedeau, bẹh-dō', (MARIE ALPHONSE,) a French general, born at Nantes in 1804. He served in Algeria ten years, (1836–46,) and became a general of division in 1844. Holding a high command in Paris during the revolution of 1848, he favoured the republicans, and was vice-president of the Legislative Assembly in 1849. Died in 1863.

Bédé de la Gormandière, bā'dā' dẹh lă gor'mŏn'-de-air', (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at Angers, lived about 1620. He wrote, among other works, a treatise "On the Liberty of the Gallican Church."

Be-dell', (GREGORY THURSTON,) D.D., an American bishop, a son of the following, was born at Hudson, New York, August 27, 1817. He graduated at Bristol College, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and at the Theological School of Virginia in 1840, took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1841, was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Ohio in 1859, and succeeded Bishop McIlvaine as bishop in 1873. He published numerous addresses and sermons, besides "Pastoral Theology," (1878,) "The Pastor," and other works. Died March 11, 1892.

Be-dell', (GREGORY TOWNSEND,) D.D., a distinguished Episcopal clergyman, born on Staten Island, New York, in 1793. He graduated at Columbia College in 1811. For the last twelve years of his life he was rector of Saint Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, where he died in 1834. Dr. Bedell was greatly admired as a pulpit orator. He was author of "Ezekiel's Vision," "Onward, or Christian Progression," "Renunciation," two volumes of published sermons, and other religious works.

Be-dell', (WILLIAM,) an eminent English prelate, born in Essex in 1570. He accompanied Sir Henry Wotton, ambassador to Venice, as his chaplain about

1604, and, during his residence in that city, acquired the friendship of the celebrated Paul Sarpi, known as Father Paul. Having become thoroughly versed in Italian, he translated into that language the Book of Common Prayer. After his return to England, he was elected provost of Trinity College, Dublin, (1627,) and created Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, (1629.) He effected a great reformation among the Protestants of Ireland, and made numerous converts from the Catholics. He caused the Old Testament, and the homilies of Chrysostom and Leo in praise of the Scriptures, to be translated into Irish. Died in 1642.

See BURNET, "Life of Bedell," 1685; H. J. MONCK MASON, "Life of W. Bedell," 1842.

Bédène, bā'dàn', or **Bidène,** be'dàn', (VITAL,) a French poet, born at Pézénas, lived about 1610.

Bed'ęr-ic, (HENRI,) surnamed DE BURY, an English monk, born at Bury Saint Edmund's, lived about 1380. He wrote sermons and other religious works in Latin.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Bed'ford, (ARTHUR,) an English divine, born in Gloucestershire in 1668, wrote a number of treatises against the stage and the corrupt dramatic literature of the time, also a work entitled "The Great Abuses of Music," (1711.) Died in 1745.

Bedford, DUKE OF. See RUSSELL.

Bedford, (——**Russell,**) first EARL OF. He attended Henry VIII. in his expedition against France, was knighted in 1522 for his services, and created Lord Russell in 1539. He was afterwards made Earl of Bedford, and died in 1555, leaving the title to his son Francis.

Bed'fȯrd, (GUNNING S.,) M.D., an American physician, born in Baltimore in 1811, was professor of midwifery, etc. in the University of New York. He wrote a treatise on midwifery, a volume of clinical lectures on the Diseases of Women and Children, and other works. Died in 1870.

Bedford, (HILKIAH,) an English divine, born in London in 1663, was fined and imprisoned on a charge of having written the work entitled "Hereditary Right to the Crown of England asserted," of which it is believed George Harbin was the author. Died in 1724.

Bedford, (JOHN **Plantagenet,**) DUKE OF, the third son of Henry IV. of England, and Mary Bohun, was born about 1390. He was created Duke of Bedford in 1414 or 1415, and commanded the army in England during the absence of his brother Henry V. in France. By the will of Henry V., who died in 1422, he was appointed regent of France, part of which had recently been conquered by the English. In the same year the Parliament appointed him "protector" of England during the minority of Henry VI. He is described by Hume as "the most accomplished prince of his age; whose experience, prudence, and valour qualified him for his high office." Having taken command of the army in person, he gained victories over the French at Verneuil (1424) and other places; but his victorious progress was effectually arrested by Joan of Arc at Orléans in 1429. It appears that he was not supported and reinforced by the English Parliament or the chief ministers. He was one of the chief authors of the judicial murder of Joan of Arc. Died at Rouen in 1435.

See HUME'S "History of England."

Bedford, (JOHN **Russell,**) sixth DUKE OF, an English peer, distinguished as a patron of fine arts, was born in 1766. He devoted much time and money to the improvement of agriculture, and was noted for his liberality and public spirit. He was the father of Lord John (Earl) Russell. Died in 1839.

Bedford, (THOMAS,) son of Hilkiah, was the author of a "Historical Catechism," and other works. Died in 1773.

Bedford, (WILLIAM **Russell,**) fourth EARL and first DUKE OF. He was a member of the Long Parliament which met in 1640, and was a general in the army of the Parliament at the battle of Edgehill, (1642.) He was created Duke of Bedford about 1694. Died in 1700. He was the father of Admiral Lord Russell.

Bedinelli, di, de bā-de-nel'lee, (FRANCESCO DI PAOLO,) an Italian surgeon and medical writer, who resided at Pano about 1760.

Bed'in-ger, (GEORGE M.,) an officer in the American army of the Revolution, settled in Kentucky, and was a representative from that State in Congress from 1803 to 1807. Died about 1830.

Bedini, bā-dee'nee, (CAJETANO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Sinigaglia, May 15, 1806. He was educated at Rome, became an attaché of the nuncio's staff at Vienna, and was afterwards sent as internuncio to Brazil. He went in 1849 to Bologna as prolegate, and was sent to Brazil in 1853 as nuncio; but he never reached Brazil on this journey. He was requested by the Holy See to visit the United States on his way, with a complimentary mission to the United States government. But, being charged by Gavazzi with tyrannous severity in his administration at Bologna, there was a great excitement among a part of the people of the United States regarding Bedini and his visit, and in 1854 he felt constrained to return to Italy, his life being threatened by certain Italian and German exiles. Bedini was made Archbishop of Thebes in 1848, and a cardinal-priest in 1861. He died at Viterbo, September 6, 1864.

Bed'lōe, (WILLIAM,) a notorious English adventurer, who was rewarded with £500 for his pretended revelation of the popish plot, and of the circumstances attending the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. Died in 1680.

Bedmar, de, dà bêd-mar', (ALFONSO **de la Cueva**—dà là kwā'và,) a Spanish marquis, born in 1572. Having been sent by Philip III. as ambassador to Venice in 1607, he entered into a conspiracy to betray that republic into the hands of Spain. The plot was discovered, and Bedmar was compelled to leave the city. He was made a cardinal in 1622. Bedmar's conspiracy is said to have suggested the plot of Otway's "Venice Preserved." Died in 1655.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" SAINT-RÉAL, "Conspiration contre Venise."

Bédoch, bā'dok', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French magistrate, born in the department of Corrèze in 1761, was a representative to the Chamber of Deputies in 1818. Died in 1837.

Bedos de Celles, bęh'dos' dęh sĕl, (Dom FRANÇOIS,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born at Caux in 1706, wrote "Practical Gnomonics, or the Art of Drawing Solar Dials," an excellent work. Died in 1779.

Bedouin, bęh-dwĂN', (SAMSON,) a French monk of the abbey de la Couture, near Mans, was the author of a number of dramas, satires, and songs. Died about 1563.

Bédoyère. See LA BÉDOYÈRE.

Bedriaga, bĕd-re-ā'gâ, (MARIA E.,) a Russian lady, born at Tver in 1794, was the author of several tales, etc. Died in 1830.

Beduschi, bā-doos'kee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona in 1576, was a pupil of Antonio Campi.

Bed'well, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and Oriental scholar, born about 1562, had a share in the translation of the Scriptures published under James I. Died in 1632.

Bee, (BERNARD E.,) a South Carolinian general, born at Charleston, graduated at West Point in 1845. He became a captain in 1855, and fought against the Union at Bull Run, where he was killed, July 21, 1861.

Beebee, (CHARLES WILLIAM,) American naturalist and author, was born July 29, 1877 at Brooklyn, N. Y. He graduated from Columbia University in 1898, became a director of the Department of Scientific Research of the New York Zoölogical Society, and has been honorary curator of ornothology there since 1899. His travels included China, Japan, Borneo, Galapagos Islands, etc. His works include "The Bird," 1906; "Galafagos: World's End," 1923; "The Arcturus Adventure," 1925, etc.

Bee'cher, (CATHERINE E.,) an American authoress, a daughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher, was born at East Hampton, Long Island, in 1800. Died 1878.

Beecher, (Rev. CHARLES,) an American writer, son of Dr. Lyman Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1815. Died 1900.

Beecher, (EDWARD,) an American clergyman, a son of Dr. Lyman Beecher, was born in 1804. He was president of Illinois College from 1831 to 1844, and pastor of Salem Street Church, Boston, from 1846 to 1856.

Beecher, (HARRIET.) See STOWE, (HARRIET BEECHER.)

Beecher, (HENRY WARD,) a distinguished American minister and writer, a son of Dr. Lyman Beecher, noticed below, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, on the 24th of June, 1813. He appears to have given in childhood but little promise of future distinction. "He had," says Mrs. Stowe, "precisely the organization which often passes for dulness in boyhood. He had great deficiency in verbal memory; . . . he was excessively sensitive to praise and blame, extremely diffident, and with a power of yearning, undeveloped emotion which he neither understood nor could express. . . . In forecasting his horoscope, had any one taken the trouble to do it, the last success that ever would have been predicted for him would have been that of an orator." But even while a boy he proved that, if he did not inherit the eloquence, he inherited at least something of the controversial ability, of his father. "A forward school-boy among the elder scholars had got hold of Paine's 'Age of Reason,' and was flourishing largely among the boys with objections to the Bible. Henry privately looked up Watson's 'Apology,' studied up the subject, and challenged a debate with the big boy, in which he came off victorious by the acclamation of his school-fellows." This occurred when he was about eleven years old. He manifested at this period little inclination for severe study, but had conceived a passionate desire to go to sea. His father adroitly used this desire to induce him to commence a course of mathematics with a view to qualify himself to become a naval officer. He applied himself energetically to his new studies, "with his face to the navy, and Nelson as his beau ideal." But not long afterwards there occurred in that section of the country a religious "revival," and young Beecher, with many others, was powerfully impressed. The result was that the naval scheme was abandoned, and his thoughts were directed to the pulpit as his natural and proper sphere. After going through the preparatory studies, he entered Amherst College, where he graduated in 1834; and soon after he commenced the study of theology at Lane Seminary, under the direction of his father. (See BEECHER, LYMAN.) He began his ministerial course at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, but removed soon after to Indianapolis. In 1847 he became pastor of Plymouth Church (Congregational) in Brooklyn, where he gathered around him an immense congregation. He was also one of the most popular writers and most successful lecturers in America. His success as a public speaker was due not so much to what is popularly termed eloquence, as to an unfailing flow of racy and original thought, which, though often enlivened with flashes of quaint humour, was not without an under-current of deep moral and spiritual earnestness. In 1850 Mr. Beecher published a volume of "Lectures to Young Men." He was one of the originators of "The Independent," (to which he was for nearly twenty years a prominent contributor,) favoured the Free-Soil movement in 1852, and actively supported the Republican party in 1856 and 1860. In the civil war he was among the most zealous and efficient champions of the government. He visited Europe in 1863, delivering spirited addresses to crowded and often unsympathetic audiences on the condition of his country, everywhere predicting the triumph of the North. Of his published works the principal are "Star Papers," (1855,) second series, (1858,) "Life Thoughts," (1858,) "Norwood," a novel, (1868,) and "Yale Lectures on Preaching," (3 vols.) As a reformer, particularly in the causes of temperance and anti-slavery, Mr. Beecher stood in the foremost rank in America. Died March 8, 1887.

Beecher, (LYMAN,) D.D., an eminent American preacher and theologian, born at New Haven, Connecticut, on the 12th of October, 1775. He graduated at Yale College in 1797, and studied theology under President Dwight. After he had preached several years at East Hampton, Long Island, he became in 1810 minister of the Congregational church of Litchfield, Connecticut. He was a popular pulpit orator, and acquired great influence in the religious world. About 1826 he removed from Litchfield to Boston, in order to uphold the ancient (orthodox) faith against the influence of the Unitarians. He was installed as minister of the Hanover Street Church, Boston. His zealous efforts to prevent defection from the orthodox church are said to have been very successful. In 1832 he became president of Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, and minister of the Second Presbyterian Church in that city. He was an active and earnest promoter of temperance and other moral enterprises, and was distinguished by the boldness and energy of his character. He quitted Cincinnati about 1842, after which he resided for many years in Boston. He wrote, besides other works, "Views in Theology," and "Skepticism." His sermons on Temperance have had an immense circulation, and have been translated into several foreign languages. His collected works were published under his direction, in Boston, in three volumes. About 1856 he removed to Brooklyn, where he died in January, 1863. Dr. Beecher was thrice married, and had thirteen children, several of whom became distinguished as writers or ministers.

See his "Autobiography and Correspondence," edited by his son, CHARLES BEECHER, 2 vols., 1864.

Beecher, (THOMAS K.,) a son of Dr. Lyman Beecher, noticed above, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, February 10, 1824. He graduated at Illinois College (Jacksonville, Illinois) in 1843, became pastor of a Congregational church at Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, New York,) and afterwards the same at Elmira. He was an eloquent preacher, and a zealous philanthropist. He considered it to be especially his duty to discourage the spirit of sectarianism, and to promote a liberal and fraternal feeling among the Christian churches. Died March 14, 1900.

Bee'chey, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an English navigator and naturalist, son of Sir William Beechey, mentioned below, was born in London in 1796. In 1818 he sailed with Franklin on his first Arctic voyage, and in 1819 accompanied Sir Edward Parry to the Polar regions. He was charged in 1821, in conjunction with his brother, H. W. Beechey, to make a survey of the northern coast of Africa. In 1825 he sailed, as commander of the Blossom, on another Arctic expedition, reached 71° 23′ north latitude, and returned in 1828. He had discovered in 1827 two harbours southeast of Cape Prince of Wales, which he named Port Clarence and Port Grantley. He was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1854. He published in 1828 "Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa from Tripoli eastward," and in 1831 a "Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Strait," which was followed by two volumes treating of the botany and zoology of the voyage. Died in November, 1856.

See "Quarterly Review" for 1831; "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1831.

Beechey, (Sir WILLIAM,) a distinguished English portrait-painter, born in Oxfordshire in 1753. He was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy in 1793, and was appointed portrait-painter to Queen Charlotte. Among his principal paintings was one of George III. on horseback; he also painted the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Nelson, and John Kemble. He became a Royal Academician in 1797. Died in 1839.

Beeck, bāk, (JOHANN MARTIN,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Lubeck in 1665; died in 1727.

Beek, bāk, (DAVID,) a celebrated Dutch portrait-painter, born at Delft in 1621, was one of the most distinguished pupils of Van Dyck. He was appointed by Charles I. of England teacher of drawing to the Prince of Wales and his brothers, and was subsequently patronized by Christina of Sweden, who charged him to paint the portraits of the sovereigns and eminent persons of Europe. Died in 1656.

See DESCAMPS, "Vie des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Beekkerk, bāk'kêrk, (HERMANN WALTER,) a Dutch painter, born at Leeuwarden in 1756; died in 1796.

Beeldemaker, bāl'dẹh-mā'kẹr, or **Beeldemaken,** bāl'dẹh-mā'kẹn, (FRANCISCUS,) a Dutch historical painter, son of Jan, noticed below, born at the Hague in 1669.

Beeldemaker, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1636, was distinguished for his hunting-scenes and animals. Died in 1736.

See DESCAMPS, "Vie des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Beer, bār, (ADOLF,) a historian, born at Prossnitz, Moravia, February 27, 1831. He was educated at several German and Austrian universities, and has held historical professorships in Grosswardein and Vienna. His works mostly illustrate Austrian history, especially the times of Maria Theresa and Joseph II.

Beer, bār, (CORNELIS,) a Flemish painter, worked in Spain about 1630–50.

Beer, bār, (GEORG JOSEPH,) a German physician and oculist, born at Vienna in 1763. He invented several surgical instruments, and wrote "Practical Observations on the Cataract," (1791,) "Bibliotheca Ophthalmica," (3 vols., 1799,) and other valuable works. Died in 1821.

Beer, (JAKOB MEYER.) See MEYERBEER.

Beer, Bähr, or **Baehr,** bār, (JOSEPH,) a German musician, born at Grünwald, in Bohemia, in 1744; died in 1811.

See SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der Medicin."

Beer, (MARTIN,) a German philosopher and geographer, born at Nuremberg in 1617. He wrote various works. Died in 1692.

Beer, (MICHAEL,) a German dramatic writer, brother of the celebrated composer Meyerbeer, born at Berlin in 1800. Among his best works are the tragedies of "Struensee" and "The Pariah," (1826,) which are highly commended. Died at Munich in 1833.

Beer, (WILHELM,) a German astronomer, brother of the preceding, born in Berlin in 1797. He was an intimate friend of Mädler, in whose astronomical labours he was associated. They published in 1836 a map of the moon, which obtained the Lalande prize from the French Academy. It was followed in 1837 by a commentary, entitled "The Moon in its Cosmic and Individual Relations." Died in 1850.

Beerbohm-Tree, (HERBERT,) an actor, born at London, England, in 1853. He visited the United States several times, and was very successful as actor and lecturer. His best parts were in "John-a-Dreams," "Trilby," "Henry IV.," etc. He became manager of the Haymarket Theatre in 1887, and of Her Majesty's Theatre in 1897. Died 1917.

Beering. See BEHRING.

Beers, (Mrs. ETHEL LYNN,) an American poetess, born at Goshen, New Jersey, in 1827. Her maiden name was ETHELINDA ELLIOTT. Her poem of "The Picket-Guard," first published in "Harper's Weekly" in 1861, became instantly popular, and its authorship was contested. A volume of her poems appeared in 1878. Died in 1879.

Beers, (HENRY AUGUSTIN,) an American author, was born at Buffalo, New York, July 2, 1847. He graduated at Yale in 1869, and has been professor of English literature there since 1880. He has written "A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century," "From Chaucer to Tennyson," and other works in prose and verse. Died 1926.

Beesly, (EDWARD SPENCER,) an English writer, born at Feckenham in 1831. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, was made an assistant master in Marlborough College in 1854, and was appointed professor of history in University College, London, in 1860. He is the author of "Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius," (1878,) and translator of Comte's "System of Positive Polity," including the "Social Dynamics," etc. Prof. Beesly's stand-point is that of Comte, and his miscellaneous articles treat of various social, political, and historical questions from the Positivist point of view. Died 1915.

Beethoven, van, vän bā'to-vęn, (LUDWIG,) a celebrated composer, of Dutch extraction, was born at Bonn, in Prussia, on the 17th of December, 1770. He was a pupil of Neefe, whom he succeeded as organist at the court of the Elector of Cologne, who sent him to Vienna to finish his studies under Haydn; but Haydn, who was about to depart to England, placed Beethoven under the tuition of Albrechtsberger. He settled in Vienna at an early age, and gained a high reputation by his extempore fantasias. Desiring to offer homage to the genius of Napoleon, he commenced in 1802 a symphony for that purpose. This master-piece of art and science, in which the genius of the artist is revealed in its greatest majesty, was not finished until 1804. It is said that when he was about to send it to Napoleon he learned that he had usurped imperial power, for which reason he changed the title of the piece to "Sinfonia eroica." In 1805 he produced the celebrated opera of "Leonore" or "Fidelio." He composed many symphonies, overtures, cantatas, sonatas, quintets, quartets, etc., which attest the originality and sublimity of his genius. In 1809 he resolved to accept the office of chapel-master at the court of Jerome Bonaparte, but was induced to remain at Vienna by the promise of a pension. He was extremely reserved in conversation, and, having become deaf in the prime of life, avoided society, and fell into a habit of gloom and distrust. He was never married. Died at Vienna in March, 1827.

Beets, bāts, (NIKOLAAS,) a popular Dutch humorist and poet, born at Utrecht in the early part of the present century. His "Camera Obscura," a collection of sketches and tales, and a volume of poems entitled "Corn-Flowers," ("Korenbloemen,") have been very favourably received.

Beffa-negrini, bĕf-fà-nà-gree'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian historical writer, born at Asola in 1532; died in 1602.

Beffara, bą'fą'rą', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nonancourt in 1751, wrote contributions to the history of the French drama. Died in 1838.

Beffroy de Beauvoir, bą'frwą'dęh bō'vwąr', (LOUIS ÉTIENNE,) born at Laon in 1754, was a deputy to the National Convention, and voted for the death of the king. He afterwards became a member of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1825.

Beffroy de Reigny, bą'frwą' dęh rąn'ye', (LOUIS ABEL,) brother of the preceding, known by his pseudonym of "Cousin Jacques," born at Laon in 1757. He was the author of a popular comedy entitled "La petite Nanette," and various other works. Died in 1811.

Bega, bā'gą, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Haarlem about 1620, was a pupil of Adrian van Ostade, and excelled in the same department of painting. Among his master-pieces are a "Chemist in his Laboratory," and a "Company of Drinkers." Died in 1664.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Begarelli, bą-gą-rel'lee, sometimes written **Begarilli,** (ANTONIO,) an Italian artist, born at Módena about 1498, was celebrated for his skill in modelling stucco and clay. He was intimate with Correggio, whom he is said to have instructed in his art. Died in 1565.

Begas, bā'gąs, (KARL,) court painter to the King of Prussia, and professor in the Academy of Arts at Berlin, born at Heinsberg in 1794. He studied under Philippart at Bonn, and subsequently in Paris under Gros. Among his best historical pictures are "The Finding of Moses," "The Sermon on the Mount," and "Henry IV. at the Château of Canossa." He also painted a number of excellent portraits, including those of Alexander von Humboldt, Cornelius, and Meyerbeer. Died in 1854.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Begas, (OSKAR,) a German painter, a son of the preceding, was born in Berlin, July 30, 1828. He painted in a great variety of styles, and became a professor in the Berlin Academy. Died in November, 1883.

Begas, (REINHOLD,) sculptor, born at Berlin, Prussia, in 1831, studied in Italy, 1856–58. Produced many important works, including statues of Schiller, Humboldt, and Bismarck, a national monument to Emperor William, sarcophagi of Frederick III. and Empress Frederick, etc. Died August 10, 1911.

Begat, bęh'gą', (JEAN,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Dijon in 1523, became president of the parliament in his native city. Died in 1572.

Bégault, bą'gō', (GILLES,) a French ecclesiastic, celebrated as a pulpit orator, born in 1660; died about 1715.

Begein. See BEGEYN.

Beger, bā'gęr, (LORENZ,) a German antiquary, born at Heidelberg in 1653, wrote, in Latin, a number of treatises on numismatics. Died in 1705.

Begeyn, bȧ-gīn′, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born in 1650; died about 1710.

Begg, (JAMES,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at New Monkland, Lanarkshire, October 31, 1808. He graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1824, and was ordained in the National Kirk in 1830. In 1843 he joined the Free Church. He was distinguished as a pulpit orator. Among his works are "A Hand-Book of Popery," "Treatise on Free-Church Principles," "Treatise on Worship," and "Happy Homes for Workingmen." Died at Edinburgh, October 30, 1883.

Begh, bĕg, (LAMBERT,) sometimes called **Le Bègue,** a French ecclesiastic, supposed to have founded at Liege, in the latter part of the twelfth century, the religious order of Béguines, consisting of widows and unmarried women. The foundation of this order is ascribed by some writers to Saint Francis of Assisi. Died in 1177.

See "L'Art de vérifier les Dates."

Bégin, bȧ′zhȧN′, (AUGUSTE ÉMILE,) a French *littérateur,* born at Metz in 1803. He published a "History of Napoleon, his Family, and his Epoch," (6 vols., 1853 *et seq.*) Died in 1888.

Bégin, (LOUIS JACQUES,) a French surgeon and writer, born at Liege in 1793; died in 1859.

Begnis, de, dȧ bȧn′yèss, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian vocalist, born at Lugo in 1793. He made his first operatic appearance at Módena in 1813, and afterwards sang with great success in other Italian cities. In 1816 he married Signora Ronzi, a well-known singer, and the couple subsequently appeared in Paris and London, where they were well received. He died in 1849.

Bégon, bȧ′gôN′, (ÉTIENNE,) a French lawyer, born about 1658; died in 1726.

Bégon, (MICHEL,) a French magistrate and eminent patron of science, born at Blois in 1638, possessed a choice collection of medals and objects in natural history. Plumier named in his honour the Begonia, a genus of South American plants remarkable for the beauty of their foliage and flowers. Died in 1710.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Bégon, (SCIPION JÉRÔME,) son of the preceding, born at Brest in 1681, became Bishop of Toul. Died in 1753.

Bègue de Presle, le, lẹh bȧg dẹh prĕl, (ACHILLE GUILLAUME,) a French physician, born near Orléans about 1735. He translated from the English some of the works of Monro and Lewis, and was a contributor to the "Bibliothèque physico-économique." He was a friend of J. J. Rousseau, and wrote an account of his last days. Died in 1807.

Bègue, Le, lẹh bȧg or lẹh bĕg, a celebrated French musician and composer, was organist of the church of Saint-Merry, in Paris. Died about 1720.

Béguelin, de, dẹh bȧg′lȧN′, (NICOLAS,) a Swiss physician, born at Courlary in 1714, was tutor to Frederick William, afterwards King of Prussia. He subsequently became director of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Died in 1789.

Béguignot, de, dẹh bȧ′gẽn′yo′, (FRANÇOIS BARTHÉLEMI,) COMTE, a French general, born in 1747, served in the campaigns of 1795 and 1799. Died in 1808.

Béguillet, bȧ′gē′yȧ′, (EDME,) a French agricultural writer; died in 1786.

Béguin, bȧ′gȧN′, (JEAN,) a French chemist, born about 1600, wrote "Tyrocinium Chymicum."

Behadar- (Bahadar- or Bahadur-) Khan, bẹ-hȧ′dȧr or bȧ-hȧ′dûr kȧn, (**Ala-ed-Deen-Aboo-Saeed,** or **Ala-ed-Dîn-Abû-Saîd,** ȧl′ȧ-ed-deen′ ȧ′bōō sȧ-eed′,) last Sultan of the Mongol dynasty in Persia, born in Azerbaijân in 1302. Died in 1335.

See PRICE, "History of Persia."

Behadar- (Bahadar- or Bahadur-) Shah, second son of Aurung-Zeb, born about 1642, was also called the SULTAN MOAZZEM, (mo-ȧz′zẹm.) His brother Mohammed having died, Behadar became Emperor of the Moguls on the death of his father in 1707. He died in 1712.

See ELPHINSTONE, "History of India;" FRASER, "History of Nadir Shah," etc.

Behague, de, dẹh bȧ′ȧg′, (JEAN PIERRE ANTOINE,) COMTE, a French general, was appointed Governor of Martinique in 1792.

Behaim, bā′hīm, written also **Behem** or **Boehm,** (MARTIN,) an eminent navigator and geographer, born at Nuremberg in 1436, is said to have been a pupil of Regiomontanus. About 1480 he visited Portugal, where he was received with great distinction, and in 1484 was appointed geographer to the African expedition of Diogo Cam, in which they explored the western coast of Africa from the river Gambia to the Congo. After his return to Lisbon he was made a knight by King John II. He subsequently settled in the island of Fayal. In 1492 he made a terrestrial globe, (still in the possession of his family,) which is an interesting monument of the geographicel science of that time. He died about 1506, leaving a number of valuable maps and charts.

See "Geschichte des Seefahrers Ritter Martin Behaim," by F. W. GHILLANY, 1853; C. G. VON MURR, "Diplomatische Geschichte des berühmten Ritters M. Behaim," 1778.

Beham, bā′hȧm, sometimes written **Bochem,** (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a distinguished German painter and engraver, born about 1496, was a pupil of Albert Dürer. Among his master-pieces in engraving are "Triton and the Nereids," and "Cleopatra." Died in 1540.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Beham, (HANS SEBALD,) nephew of the preceding, born at Nuremberg in 1500, was one of the best pupils of Albert Dürer. His prints are of very small size, and include engravings on copper, etchings, and woodcuts. Died about 1550.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Behem. See BEHAIM.

Behlen, bā′lẹn, (STEPHAN,) a German writer, born at Fritzlar in 1784, published treatises on forest science and hunting. Died in 1847.

Behm, bām, (ERNST,) a German geographer and statistician, born at Gotha, January 4, 1830. He studied at Jena, Berlin, and Würzburg, and became one of the editors of Petermann's "Mittheilungen," at Gotha, and was its chief editor after 1878. With Professor Wagner, of Göttingen, he edited a celebrated annual (statistical and geographical) volume, "Die Bevölkerung der Erde." Died March 15, 1884.

Behm, bām, (ERNST LEOPOLD,) a German Protestant theological writer, born in 1700; died in 1742.

Behm, (JOHANN,) a German Protestant divine, born at Königsberg in 1578, published, in Latin, a "Chronology of the World from the Creation to the Destruction of Jerusalem." Died in 1648.

Behm, (JOHANN,) a German Protestant writer on theology, born in 1687; died at Königsberg in 1753.

Behm, (MICHAEL,) a Protestant theologian and writer, born at Königsberg in 1612; died in 1650.

Behmen. See BÖHME, (JAKOB.)

Behmer, bā′mẹr, (FRIEDRICH EHRENREICH,) a German jurist, born at Berlin in 1721; died in 1776.

Behn, bĕn, (Mrs. APHRA,) an English authoress, whose maiden name was JOHNSON, born about 1640. She wrote, besides plays, a number of poems, tales, etc., remarkable for their licentiousness. She is alluded to by Pope under the name of Astrea, which was her pseudonym. Her novel entitled "Oroonoko the American Prince" was very popular. About 1666 she was employed by Charles II. as a secret agent at Antwerp, and captivated several lovers, from one of whom she extorted information of an intended expedition to burn the shipping in the Thames. Died in 1689.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the English Poets."

Behourt, bẹh-OOR′, (JEAN,) a French grammarian and dramatist, born in Normandy, lived about 1600.

Behr, bār, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German general, born in Pomerania in 1739, served in the French army in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1831.

Behr, (CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, wrote several works in Latin. Died in 1704.

Behr, (GEORGE HENRI,) a physician, born in Strasburg in 1708, was a pupil of Boerhaave. Died in 1761.

Behr, (JOHANN HEINRICH AUGUST,) a German statesman, born at Freiberg in 1793, became in 1849 minister of finance for the kingdom of Saxony. Died in 1871.

Behr, (WILHELM JOSEPH,) a German publicist, born at Sultzheim in 1775. He became professor of law at Würzburg in 1799, and was subsequently twice elected

to the Bavarian Diet, in which he supported liberal principles, and was punished by a long imprisonment. He became a member of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848. He published, besides other works, a "System of Public Law," (3 vols., 1810.) Died in 1851.

Behrens, bā'rẹns, (CONRAD BARTHOLD,) a German physician, born at Hildesheim in 1660. He wrote medical, scientific, and historical treatises. Died in 1736.

Behrens, (GEORG HENNING,) a German physician, born at Goslar in 1662. He wrote "Hercynia Curiosa," a work on the Hartz Forest, (1703.) Died in 1712.

Behrens, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German traveller, published in 1739 "Visits to Southern Countries."

Behrens, (MICHAEL,) a German theologian, born at Buxtehude, in Hanover, in 1657; died in 1728.

Behrens, (RODOLF AUGUSTIN,) a German physician and medical writer, born at Brunswick; died in 1747.

Behring, bā'ring, (VITUS,) a Danish historian and Latin poet, born in Jutland in 1617, became historiographer to the King of Denmark. Died in 1675.

See BAILLET, "Jugements des Savants."

Bēhr'ing, Beer'ing, or **Be'ring,** [Dan. pron. bā'ring,] (VITUS,) a celebrated Danish navigator, and discoverer of the strait which bears his name, born in Jutland in 1680. Having entered the Russian navy at an early age and served with distinction against the Swedes, he was appointed in 1725 commander of a scientific expedition to the Sea of Kamtchatka. After an absence of more than three years, during which he explored the coast of Kamtchatka as far as 67° 18′ N. lat. and ascertained that Asia was not joined to America, he returned to Russia. Appointed captain-commander in 1732, he set out on a second voyage in 1741, and discovered a part of the North American coast, supposed to have been New Norfolk. Both he and his crew being disabled by sickness, they attempted to return to Kamtchatka, but were wrecked on the island of Avatcha, since called Behring's Island, where Behring died December 19, 1741.

See "Nouvelles Découvertes faites des Russes entre l'Asie et l Amérique," Paris, 1781.

Beidâwee or **Beidâwi, (Al,)** âl bā'dâ'wee, written also **Beidhawi** and **Beidhavi, (Abdal'lah-Ben-O'măr,)** a learned Mussulman of the thirteenth century, born at Beda or Beida, in Farsistân, was the author of a "Universal Chronology," (in Persian,) and a "Commentary on the Koran," (in Arabic.) The latter is highly esteemed by Mohammedans.

Beier, bī'ẹr, (ADRIAN,) a German jurist and legal writer, born at Jena in 1634, was professor of law in his native city. Died in 1712.

Beier, (AUGUST.) See BEYER.

Beier, (HARTMANN,) a Protestant theologian, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1516, studied at Wittenberg, where he acquired the friendship of Luther. Died in 1577.

Beil, bīl, (JOHANN DAVID,) a German actor and dramatist, born at Chemnitz in 1734; died in 1794.

Beimiram, bī'me-râm', (ISAAC,) a Jewish physician of the eleventh century, was a contemporary of Avicenna. He wrote several works.

Bein, bīn, (JOHANN,) a designer and engraver, born at Coxweiller (Bas-Rhin) in 1789; died in 1857.

Beinaschi. See BENASCHI.

Beinga-della, bān'gā del'lā, the last king of Pegu, who, after having conquered Ava in 1752, was made prisoner in 1757 by the Burmans, and put to death in 1775.

Beinl von Bienenburg, bīn'l fon bee'nẹn-bōōRG, (ANTON,) a German physician, and professor of pathology at Vienna, born in 1749. He was physiciar in-chief of the Imperial armies. Died in 1820.

Beinville, bĀN'vēl', (CHARLES BARTHÉLEMI,) a French publicist and partisan of Richelieu, wrote a work entitled "French Truths opposed to Spanish Calumnies." Died in 1641.

See LELONG, "Bibliothèque historique de la France."

Beireis, bī'rīs, (GOTTFRIED CHRISTOPH,) a German physician and chemist, born at Mühlhausen in 1730. He wrote on medicine and natural history. Died in 1809.

See J. P. GABLER, "Narratio de Vita G. C. Beireisii," 1812.

Beisch, bīsh, written also **Beich**, (JOACHIM FRANZ,) a German landscape-painter and engraver, born in Suabia in 1665. Died in 1748.

Beisler, bīs'lẹr, (HERMANN,) a Bavarian statesman, born at Bensheim in 1790, filled several important offices under the government, and was appointed in 1848 minister of the interior. Died in 1859.

Beissel, bīs'sẹl, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German-American mystic, born at Eberbach, in the Palatinate, in 1690. Having become a Dunker, he was driven from Germany. In 1720 he came to Pennsylvania, founded a new sect of Seventh-Day Baptists, and established a semi-monastic community at Ephrata, where he died in 1768. He published hymns in Latin and German, as well as various oracles. The name is also spelled PEYSSEL.

Beissier, bā'sẹ-ā', (JACQUES,) a French surgeon, born in 1623, in Dauphiny, attended Louis XIV. in his campaigns. Died in 1712.

Beisson, bā'sôN', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH ÉTIENNE,) a French engraver, born at Aix in 1759; died in 1820.

Beitar. See ABEN-BEITAR.

Beith, bēth, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., a Scottish divine, was born at Campbelltown, January 13, 1799, and in 1821 was licensed as a preacher of the National Kirk. In 1843 he took a decided part in those acts which led to the separation of the Free Church. Among his works are "Sorrowing yet Rejoicing," (1839,) "The Two Witnesses," (1846,) "Christ our Life," (2 vols., 1856–57,) "Scottish Reformers and Martyrs," (1860,) "The Woman of Samaria," (1880,) etc. Died May 11, 1891.

Beja, bā'zhā, (LUIS,) a Portuguese theologian and writer, born at Perestrello, lived about 1600–50.

Beja, de, dā bā'zhā, (FREY ANTONIO,) a Portuguese priest, born in 1493, wrote a treatise against astrology.

Béjart, bā'zhĀR', (JACQUES,) a French comedian, born in Paris in 1622, was a friend of Molière, and acted some of the characters in his plays. Died in 1659.

Bejot, bẹh-zho', (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Montdidier in 1718, was professor of Greek at Paris, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1787.

Bek. See BEEK, (DAVID.)

Bēke, (CHARLES TILSTONE,) an English traveller and writer of high reputation, born in 1800, accompanied the expedition of Major Harris to Abyssinia about 1845. He wrote "Origines Biblicæ, or Researches in Primeval History," (1834,) which was severely criticised in Germany by Paulus and others; "Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries," (1847;) "On the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon," (1848;) and "On the Geographical Distribution of the Languages of Abyssinia," (1849.) Died at Bromley, July 31, 1874.

Beketof, bĕk'ĕ-tof', or **Bek'e-toff'**, (NIKITA,) a Russian administrator, born in 1729, was governor of Astrachan, and a benefactor to the public. Died in 1794.

Bekiesz, bā'ke-ẽss, (GASPAR,) a Hungarian general in the service of Poland, born about 1530; died in 1579.

Bekk, bĕk, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German statesman and jurist, born at Tryberg, in Baden, in 1797, became minister of the interior in 1846, which position he resigned after the revolution of 1848. Died March 22, 1855.

Bekker or **Becker**, bĕk'kẹr, (BALTHASAR,) a Dutch theologian, born in Friesland in 1634, was the author of "Researches on Comets," and "The World Bewitched," ("Betoverde Weereld," 1691.) For the latter, in which he condemned the prevailing superstitions of the time respecting sorcery, he was deprived, by the synod, of his office as preacher. Died in 1698.

See J. M. SCHWAGER, "Geschichte der Intoleranz, oder Leben und Schicksale des Dr. B. Bekker," 1780; "B. Bekker in Franeker," Groningen, 1848.

Bekker, (ELIZABETH,) a celebrated Dutch novelist and poetess, born at Flushing in 1738. She was married to Adrian Wolff, a Protestant preacher, and after his death, in 1777, resided with her friend Agatha Deken, in conjunction with whom she wrote her most admired romances, among which are the "History of William Leevend," and "History of Sara Burgerhart." Died in 1804.

Bekker, bĕk'kẹr, (IMMANUEL,) an eminent German philologist and critic, born at Berlin in 1785. He studied at Halle under Wolf, and was appointed professor of philology and Greek at Berlin about 1807. As a member of the Academy of Sciences, he was sent by that body, in 1817, to Italy, in order to assist in deciphering the "Institutes of Gaius," discovered by Niebuhr. In

1814 he had published his "Anecdota Græca," (3 vols.) He produced good editions of several Greek authors. Died in 1871.

Bektash, Bektasch, or **Bektach.** See BEYGTASH.

Bel. See BELUS and BAAL.

Bel, bĕl, (JEAN JACQUES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Bordeaux in 1693, wrote "Critical Letters on the Marianne of Voltaire," (1726,) and other works. Died in 1738.

Bel, [Lat. BE'LIUS,] (MATTHIAS,) a Hungarian theologian, historiographer to the emperor Charles VI., born at Orsova in 1684. He wrote several valuable works, in Latin, on Hungarian history. Died in 1749.

Bel, le, lẹh bĕl, (JEAN,) a Belgian, born about 1305, wrote a chronicle of his own times, which was recently discovered, and published in 1850. Died about 1390.

Be'la I., King of Hungary, succeeded to the throne in 1059. Died in 1063.

Bela II., THE BLIND, succeeded Stephen in 1131.

Bela III. became King of Hungary in 1174. Hungary was first divided into counties in his reign. Died in 1196.

Bela IV., son of Andrew II., ascended the throne in 1235. During his reign the Moguls under Batoo- (Batu-) Khan ravaged Hungary with fire and sword. Died in 1270.

Bela, de, dà bā'lȧ, CABALLERO, a Basque historian, born about 1715, wrote a valuable "History of the Basques," of which only an extract has been published.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Belâdori or **Belâdzori, (Ahmed,)** or, more fully, **Aboo-l-Hassan-Ahmed-Ibn-Yahya-al-Belâdori,** (or **-Balâdori,**) ȧ'bōōl hȧs'sạn ȧh'med ĭb'n yȧh'hyȧ ȧl bạ-lȧ'do-ree, an Arabian historian and poet, lived at Bagdâd in the ninth century. He wrote a history of the early conquests of the Arabs, and translated works from the Pehlevi into Arabic. He died in a hospital for the insane, in 892 A.D.

See IBN-KHALLIKÂN, "Biographical Dictionary:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Belair, bẹh-lâr', (ALEXANDRE PIERRE JULIENNE,) a French general, born in Paris in 1747, served in the army of the North in 1793, and rose to be commander of the National Guards. He wrote several works on fortifications. Died in 1819.

Belair, (CHARLES,) born in Saint Domingo, was a nephew of the celebrated Toussaint L'Ouverture. He took an active part as general of brigade against the French in 1802; but, having been taken prisoner, he was condemned by a military commission and shot.

See P. LACROIX, "Mémoires sur les Révolutions de Saint-Domingue."

Belanger, bẹh-lŏn'zhà', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1744; died in 1818.

Belasco, (DAVID,) an American dramatist and producer, born at San Francisco in 1859. He became stage manager of theatres in San Francisco and New York and is now owner and manager of the Belasco Theatre in New York. His plays include "Lord Chumley," "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," "The Girl of the Golden West," "Kiki," (adaptation), etc.

Bel'camp, van, (JOHN,) a Dutch painter, who worked in London. Died in 1653.

Belcari, de, dà bĕl-kȧ'ree, (MAFFEO,) an Italian poet, born in Florence; died in 1454.

Bel'cher, written also **Belchier,** (DABRIDGECOURT,) an English antiquary and dramatic writer. Died in 1621.

Belcher, (Sir EDWARD,) an English naval officer and explorer, born in 1799. He sailed with Captain Beechey to the Arctic regions in 1825, and subsequently, in the ship Sulphur, made a voyage round the world. He joined the expedition to China in 1841, and was knighted in 1843. In 1852 he commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. He published a "Narrative of the Voyage round the World on the Sulphur," (1836,) and several other works. Died March 18, 1877.

Belcher, (JONATHAN,) one of the royal governors in America, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1681, became one of the principal merchants in New England. He was Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire from 1730 to 1741, when his enemies procured his removal. Repairing at once to England, he vindicated his conduct before the king, was restored to the royal favour, and appointed Governor of New Jersey about 1747. Died in 1757.

Belcher, (JONATHAN,) son of the preceding, born in 1711. He graduated at Harvard in 1728, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1760, and chief justice in 1761. Died in 1776.

Belchier, bel'chẹr or bel'chĭ-ẹr, (JOHN,) an English surgeon, and Fellow of the Royal Society, born in Surrey in 1706, became governor of Guy's Hospital. Died in 1785.

See WATT, "Bibliotheca Britannica."

Bel'den, (JESSIE,) author, born at Troy, New York, in 1857. She became State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and wrote "Fate at the Door," "The King's Ward," "Antonio," etc.

Belderbusch, bĕl'dẹr-bŏŏsh', (KARL LEOPOLD,) COUNT, born in 1749, became a member of the senate of the Netherlands in 1810. Died in 1826.

Beldori, bĕl-do'ree, (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Rome about 1615; died in 1696.

Belelli, bȧ-lel'lee, (FULGENCIO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Buccino, in Naples, about 1682; died in 1742.

Belenvei, de, dẹh bẹl'ŏn-vȧ', or **Beauvois,** bō'vȧ', (AIMERY,) a French troubadour. Died in 1264.

Bel'e-sis or **Bel'e-sȳs,** a priest of Babylon, joined Arbaces in overthrowing the old Assyrian Empire. He was afterwards governor of Babylon, about 826 B.C.

Belestat, de, dẹh bẹh-lĕs'tȧ', (GARDOUCH, gȧr' doosh',) MARQUIS, a French writer, born at Toulouse in 1725; died in 1807.

Belestat, de, (PIERRE LANGLOIS,) a French physician, who lived about 1570, wrote on Egyptian antiquities.

Belèze, bẹh-lȧz', (GUILLAUME LOUIS GUSTAVE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Montpellier in 1803, wrote a "Universal Dictionary of Practical Life." Died in 1878.

Bel'four, (HUGO JAMES,) an English dramatist and poet, born about 1802, published, under the pseudonym of Saint John Dorset, two dramas, entitled "Montezuma," and "The Vampyre." Died in 1827.

Bel'frage, (HENRY,) minister at Falkirk, in Scotland, was born in 1774. He published "Discourses for the Young," (1817,) and other works. Died in 1835.

See MCKERROW, "Life of Henry Belfrage," 1837.

Belfredotti, de, dà bĕl-frȧ-dot'tee, (BOCCHINO,) sovereign of Volterra, in Italy, was put to death as a traitor (1361) for attempting to sell his country to the Pisans.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Belgiojoso, bĕl-jo-yo'sō, (CRISTINA TRIVULZIO,) PRINCESS OF, an Italian lady, distinguished for her talents and her patriotism, born at Milan in 1808. About 1830 she removed to Paris, where she acquired the friendship of Augustin Thierry, Mignet, and other eminent men of the liberal party. In 1848 she warmly advocated the Italian revolution, and raised a battalion of volunteers at her own expense. After the defeat of the patriots her property was confiscated, and she returned to Paris, and contributed to the "National." Died in 1871.

Bel'gĭ-us or **Bol'gĭ-us,** a leader of the Gauls, who in 279 B.C. gained a signal victory over the Macedonians, in which their king, Ptolemy Ceraunus, was killed.

Belgrado, bĕl-grȧ'do, (GIACOMO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Udine in 1704, wrote (in Latin) on mechanics and natural philosophy. Died in 1789.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Belgrand, bĕl'grŏN', (CLAUDE HENRI,) a French general, born in 1748, commanded at the long siege of Malta in 1800. Died in 1839.

Bel-gra'vĭ-us or **Bel-lo-gra'vus,** (RICHARD,) an English Carmelite monk under the reign of Edward II.

Belhomme, bĕl'om' or bȧ'lom', (Dom HUMBERT,) a French Benedictine friar and eloquent preacher, born at Bar-le-Duc in 1653; died in 1727.

Belhomme, (JACQUES ÉTIENNE,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1800, wrote on insanity. Died in 1882.

Beli. See BALI.

Belidor, de, dà bà-le-dòr', (BERNARD FOREST,) a distinguished engineer and military writer, born in Catalonia in 1693, became professor in the School of Artillery

at La Fère, in France. He served in the German campaign of 1742, and afterwards became a member of the Academy of Sciences. Among his principal works are his "Hydraulic Architecture," (1737,) "New Course of Mathematics for the Use of Artillery," (1757,) and a work on engineering. Died in 1761.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Belière, de la, dẹh lȧ bẹh-le-air', (CLAUDE,) a French writer, was born at Charolles, and published, in 1664, "Physionomie raisonnée."

Béligatti, bȧ-le-gȧt'tee, (CASSIO,) an Italian Capuchin and Orientalist, born at Macerata in 1708, resided as a missionary in Thibet. He published an alphabet of the language of Thibet, and a Hindostanee grammar. Died in 1791.

Bélin de Ballu, bẹh-lăN' dẹh bȧ'lü', (JACQUES NICOLAS,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1753, became professor of Greek in the University of Kharkov, in the Ukraine. He translated into French the "Hecuba" of Euripides and the complete works of Lucian, with critical and historical remarks. He also wrote a "Critical History of Eloquence among the Greeks and Romans," (1803.) Died in Saint Petersburg in 1815.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Beling, bā'ling, (OSWALD,) a German poet, born at Sleswick in 1625; died at Cassel in 1646.

Bel'ing, (RICHARD,) an Irish Catholic, born in the county of Dublin in 1613. He first fought for the insurgents in the rebellion of 1641, but afterwards joined the royalist army. He wrote, in Latin, a defence of the Irish Catholics, and other works. He added a sixth book to Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." Died in 1677.

Bélisaire or **Belisar.** See BELISARIUS.

Bel-ĭ-sā'rĭ-us, [Fr. BÉLISAIRE, bȧ'le'zȧR'; Ger. BELISAR, bā'le-zȧR',] a Byzantine general, whose talents were of the highest order, was born at Germania, in Illyria, about 505 A.D. He served in the guard of Justinian before his accession to the throne, (527,) and soon after that event was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the East. He defeated the Persians at Dara, in 530, and quelled a dangerous sedition at Constantinople in 532 A.D. In 533 and 534 he gained decisive victories over the Vandals in Africa, captured their king, Gelimer, and destroyed his kingdom. For this service he was honoured with a triumph, and chosen sole consul, in 535. Between 535 and 540 he was employed against the Ostrogoths, who had obtained possession of Italy. He made himself master of Rome, and had nearly reduced Italy, when he was recalled in 540 A.D. He opposed with success on the eastern frontier a Persian army under Cosroës (or Khosroo) in 542, and at the end of this campaign was degraded by the influence of the empress Theodora. He was fined and threatened with death, but was pardoned on condition that he would be reconciled to his unfaithful and abandoned wife Antonina, who was a favourite of Theodora. In 544 he renewed the war against the Gothic king Totila in Italy, with a small army, which proved to be inadequate to the expulsion of the more numerous enemy. He returned to the capital in 548, and passed about ten years in inaction. His last service was the repulse of the Bulgarians, who invaded the empire in 559 A.D., after which the jealousy of Justinian or the intrigues of courtiers deprived him of command. He was succeeded by his rival Narses.

In 563 he was falsely accused of a conspiracy against the life of Justinian, for which his fortune was sequestered. According to Gibbon, his innocence was recognized before his death, which occurred in 565 A.D. There appears to be no foundation for the once current tradition or fiction that he was deprived of sight and reduced to support himself by begging. He seems to have been a Christian in outward conformity at least. As a general, he was distinguished for presence of mind and rapidity of movement. He was loyal to the emperor, humane to the vanquished, and patient towards rivals who falsely accused him.

Belknap, (GEORGE EUGENE,) an American naval officer, was born at Newport, New Hampshire, January 22, 1832. He was appointed midshipman in 1852, served at the capture of the Barrier Forts in China, and through the civil war, and became captain in 1875, commodore in 1885, and rear-admiral in 1889. He made deep-sea soundings in the North Pacific in 1873, with a view to a submarine cable. Retired in 1894. Died April 7, 1903.

Belknap, bĕl'nap, (JEREMY,) an American historian and clergyman, born in Boston in 1744. He was ordained pastor of a Congregational church at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1767, and in 1787 removed to Boston, where he preached about ten years. He published a "History of New Hampshire," (3 vols., 1784–92,) "American Biography," (2 vols., 1794–98,) and "The Foresters," an apologue. Died in 1798.

See a "Life of J. Belknap," 1847.

Belknap, (WILLIAM G.,) an American officer, born at Newburg, New York, in 1794, served at the battle of Fort Erie in August, 1814, became a captain in 1822, and a major in 1842. He distinguished himself at Buena Vista in 1847. Died Nov. 10, 1851.

Bell, (ALEXANDER GRAHAM,) Ph.D., an inventor, a son of the following, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1847. He was educated at the high school of Edinburgh, and received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Würzburg. He removed to Canada, and thence to the United States. He attained distinction as a teacher of deaf-mutes, and as the introducer of his father's "visible speech" system. His own inventions of the speaking telephone and the photophone have brought him fame, wealth, and honours. He has published many papers on electrical subjects, and on the teaching of speech to deaf-mutes. Died 1922.

Bell, (ALEXANDER MELVILLE,) a distinguished deaf-mute instructor, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, March 1, 1819. He was a lecturer on elocution in Edinburgh University, in New College, and in University College, London. In 1870 he removed to Canada, where he was instructor in elocution in Queen's College at Kingston. He invented the system called "visible speech," by which deaf-mutes are taught to speak and hearing pupils are instructed in orthoepy. His principal works are "Principles of Speech and Elocution," (1849,) "Popular Stenography," and other works on short-hand, "Visible Speech and Universal Alphabetics," "Line-Writing on the Basis of Visible Speech," "Faults of Speech," "The Standard Elocutionist," etc. Died August 7, 1905.

Bell, (ANDREW,) the founder of the monitorial system of instruction, also called the Madras system, was born at Saint Andrew's, in Fifeshire, in 1752. He was appointed in 1789 chaplain of Fort Saint George, at Madras, where he devoted himself to the gratuitous instruction of the orphans of the military asylum. On his return to England he published an account of the new method, and soon after a school was established upon this plan by Joseph Lancaster. The success of these experiments caused the system to be generally adopted in England and other countries. Dr. Bell died in 1832, leaving large sums for the endowment of schools on the Madras system. (See LANCASTER, JOSEPH.)

See "Quarterly Review" for October, 1811; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Bell, (BEAUPRÉ,) an English antiquary, who bequeathed a valuable collection of medals and manuscripts to Trinity College, Cambridge. Died in 1745.

Bell, (BENJAMIN,) F.R.S., a distinguished Scottish surgeon, born at Edinburgh, studied under Professor Monro. He published a "System of Surgery," (6 vols., 1782,) and other works of high reputation, which were translated into French and German. Died in 1806.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Bell, (Sir CHARLES,) an eminent physiologist and anatomist, born at Edinburgh in 1774, was a son of the Rev. William Bell. He was a pupil of his brother John, noticed below. About 1804 he became a resident of London, where he practised and lectured on surgery. He published in 1806 an "Essay on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting," which is highly esteemed, and in 1807 his valuable "System of Operative Surgery." In 1814 he was appointed surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, which he left in a flourishing condition in 1836. He was highly distinguished for his skill as an operator. In 1821 he

announced an important discovery in a paper on the "Nervous System," read before the Royal Society. He discovered that the nerves of sensation are distinct from the nerves of motion; that the former, arising from the posterior column of the spinal marrow, convey sensation from the body to the brain; and that the nerves connected with the anterior column convey the mandates of the will to the members, and are essential to voluntary motion. This has been pronounced the most important discovery in physiology since that of the circulation of the blood by Harvey. In 1824 he published "An Exposition of the Natural System of the Nerves of the Human Body," and was appointed to the senior chair of anatomy and surgery in the London College of Surgeons. He was knighted on the accession of William IV., (1830,) and accepted a chair of surgery in the Edinburgh University in 1836. He died in Worcestershire, on a journey to London, in April, 1842.

Among his works are "Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery: Trepan, Hernia, Amputation, Aneurism, and Lithotomy," (1821,) "The Hand, its Mechanism and Vital Endowments as evincing Design," (one of the Bridgewater Treatises, 1833,) and an improved edition of his "Anatomy of Expression," with illustrations drawn by himself, (1844.)

See A. SHAW, "Narrative of the Discoveries of Sir Charles Bell in the Nervous System," 1837; "Quarterly Review" for May, 1843, vol. lxxii.; AMÉDÉE PICHOT, "Sur C. Bell," Paris, 1846; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Bell, (CURRER.) See BRONTÉ.

Bell, (GEORGE JOSEPH,) an eminent Scottish jurist, born near Edinburgh in 1770. He published "Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland," (1810,) which soon passed through six editions. Its rare merit procured for him a vote of thanks from the Faculty of Advocates. He also wrote "Principles of the Law of Scotland," and other standard treatises on law. In 1821 he was appointed professor of Scottish law at Edinburgh. Died in 1843.

Bell, (HENRY,) a Scottish engineer and mechanician, born in Linlithgowshire in 1767. He constructed in 1811 a steamboat, which he launched on the Clyde in 1812, four years after Fulton's first experiment on the Hudson, of which he appears to have been ignorant. He died in 1830, and a monument was erected to his memory near Bowling.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Bell, (HENRY GLASSFORD,) a Scotch lawyer, born at Glasgow in 1805, wrote a "Life of Mary Queen of Scots," and two volumes of poems. Died in 1874.

Bell, (HENRY H.,) an American rear-admiral, born in North Carolina, entered the navy in 1823. He was appointed fleet-captain to Farragut in April, 1862. He commanded a division of the fleet in the great battle with the forts below New Orleans, April 18–25 of that year. On the capture of New Orleans, he took down, in the midst of an angry mob, the flag of the disunionists from the custom-house. During the absence of Farragut in 1863, he commanded the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, and was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. He was drowned on the coast of Japan in January, 1868.

Bell, (JAMES,) born at Jedburgh, in Scotland, in 1769, published a "System of Popular and Scientific Geography," (6 vols.) Died in 1833.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Bell, (JAMES,) chemist, was born in the county Armagh, Ireland, in 1825, and studied in University College, London, where he became distinguished in chemistry. He is best known for his valuable researches into foods, and published an important work entitled "The Chemistry of Foods." He also made interesting studies in the grape and malt ferments and the chemistry of tobacco.

Bell, (JOHN,) sometimes called BELL OF ANTERMONY, from his residence, a Scottish traveller, born in 1691. In 1714 he visited Saint Petersburg, and in 1715 was appointed by Peter the Great surgeon and physician to the expedition then preparing for Persia. He subsequently travelled in Siberia, China, and the Caucasus, and in 1737 was sent by the Russian government on a mission to Constantinople. He died in Scotland in 1780. His works had been published in 1763, under the title of "Travels from Saint Petersburg to various Parts of Asia:" they are highly interesting, particularly the portion relating to China.

Bell, (JOHN,) an English artillery officer, born in 1747, was the inventor of the "gun proof" and several other military machines, for which he obtained a silver medal from the Society of Arts. Died in 1798.

Bell, (JOHN,) a distinguished British surgeon, born in Edinburgh in May, 1763, was a brother of Sir Charles Bell. He began to lecture on anatomy and surgery in Edinburgh about 1790, in a theatre built for himself, and practised surgery with great success. In 1793 he published the first volume of a "System of the Anatomy of the Human Body," (4 vols., 1793–1804.) He was an eloquent lecturer, a powerful writer in controversy, and one of the most skilful operators of his time. His other principal works are "Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds," (2 vols., 1793–95,) "Principles of Surgery," (3 vols., 1801,) and "Observations on Italy," (1825.) Having visited Italy for the benefit of his health, he died at Rome in April, 1820.

Bell, (JOHN,) an American statesman, born near Nashville in 1797, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He was elected a member of Congress in 1827, and was re-elected six times between that year and 1841. He opposed Calhoun's project of nullification, and supported General Jackson as candidate for the Presidency in 1832, but protested against the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States. He acquired distinction as a debater, and was a constant advocate of a protective tariff, and of the improvement of rivers and harbours. About 1833 he separated from the Democratic party and joined the Whigs, who elected him Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1834, when James K. Polk was his competitor. In 1836 he advocated the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidency, and was returned to Congress by the voters of the district which contains Nashville and the Hermitage, (General Jackson's residence.) He was appointed secretary of war by President Harrison in 1841, but he resigned in September of that year, in consequence of Tyler's defection from the Whig party. Having passed about six years in retirement, he was elected a Senator of the United States from Tennessee in 1847. He favoured the compromise measures of Mr. Clay in 1850, and opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. In 1853 he was re-elected a Senator for six years. In 1860 a National Convention of a party styling itself the Constitutional Union Party nominated Mr. Bell for President and Edward Everett for Vice-President, with a brief "platform," which insisted only on "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." He received thirty-nine electoral votes, cast by the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. Died in 1869.

Bell, (JOHN,) an English sculptor, born in Norfolk in 1811. Among his master-pieces are "The Eagle-Slayer," (1837,) "Una and the Lion," "Dorothea," (1841,) and "The Babes in the Wood." He also produced statues of the "Madonna and Child," "Andromeda," and other scriptural and classical subjects. Died in 1895.

Bell, (JOHN JAY,) author, born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1871. He has written many popular sketches, including "New Noah's Ark," "Wee Macgregor," "Mr. Pennicook's Boy," "Mr. Lion of London," "Dancing Days," etc.

Bell, (ROBERT,) a distinguished journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Cork, in Ireland, in 1800. Having removed to London, he became a contributor to the "New Monthly Magazine," "The Atlas," and Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia." In conjunction with Bulwer and Lardner, he founded, in 1840, "The Monthly Chronicle." He also published a "History of Russia," (3 vols., 1836–38,) "Lives of the English Poets," (2 vols., 1839,) "Outlines of China," (1845,) a "Life of George Canning," (1846,) and other works. Died in London in April, 1867.

Bell, (ROBERT,) a Canadian surveyor, was born in Toronto township, June 3, 1841, and in 1883 was appointed assistant director of the zoological survey of

Canada. He has surveyed and explored that country from Newfoundland to the western plains and from Lake Erie to Baffin's Bay. He was the scientist on the Hudson Bay expeditions of the Neptune in 1884 and the Alert in 1885.

Bell, (SAMUEL,) an American Senator and lawyer, born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1770. He was Governor of his native State for five years, (1819–23,) and was a Senator of the United States from 1823 to 1835. Died in 1850.

Bell, (THOMAS,) a distinguished English naturalist, born in Dorsetshire in 1792. He became, in 1825, one of the founders of the "Zoological Journal," and was subsequently elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and president of the Linnæan Society, (1853.) He published a "Monograph of the Testudinata," (1833,) a "History of British Quadrupeds," (1836,) and a "History of the British Stalk-Eyed Crustacea," (1853.) Died in 1880.

Bell, (WILLIAM,) an English painter, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy, in 1771, for his picture of "Venus requesting Vulcan to forge the Arms for Æneas." Died about 1800.

Bella, bel'lȧ, (GERONIMO,) an Italian pastoral poet, born in Piedmont, lived about 1630–60.

Bella, della, del'lȧ bel'lȧ, (GIANO,) an Italian democrat, who was exiled from Florence in 1294. Died about 1295.

Bella, della, (STEFANO,) an eminent Italian engraver, born at Florence in 1610, was commissioned by Cardinal Richelieu to engrave the "Capture of Arras," and other military exploits of Louis XIII. His works are of small dimensions, and number over fourteen hundred pieces. On his return to Florence, he was appointed teacher of design to Prince Cosimo II., afterwards grand duke. Among his masterpieces is a "View of Pont-Neuf, Paris," and "Parnassus." Died in 1664.

Bellagatta, (ANGELO ANTONIO,) an Italian physician, born at Milan in 1704, wrote "Philosophic Letters," and other works. Died in 1742.

Bellairs, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English general, was born in France, August 28, 1828. He entered the army in 1846, became major-general in 1884, and lieutenant-general in 1887; is now retired. He served in the Crimean war, the Gaika rebellion, and the Zulu war; was administrator of Natal in 1880, and commanded the forces during the defence of the Transvaal garrisons and the siege of Pretoria.

Bel'la-my, (ANNE GEORGE,) a noted English actress, born in London in 1733. She died in poverty in 1788, leaving a work entitled "Apology for the Life of G. Anne Bellamy," (London, 1785,) which some writers have attributed to Alexander Bicknell.

Bellamy, (EDWARD,) an American author, was born at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, in 1850. He studied law, but engaged in journalism and literature, publishing several novels. Among these his socialistic romance, "Looking Backward," was a remarkable success, more than three hundred thousand copies being sold in the United States within two years from its first appearance. It was followed by "Equality." Both advocate a nationalistic organization of society. He died May 22, 1898.

Bellamy, bel'lȧ-me, [Dutch pron. bel'lȧ-mī,] (JACOBUS,) one of the most eminent of Dutch poets, born at Flushing in 1757. On the occasion of the war of 1785, he published his "Patriotic Poems," ("Vaderlandsche Gezangen.") His other principal works are "Songs of my Youth," ("Gezangen mijner Jeugd,") and a simple and touching story in the ballad form, entitled "Roosje." He contributed greatly to improve the Dutch language and literature and bring them nearer to his favourite German models. He died at the early age of twenty-eight.

Bellamy, (JOHN,) an English writer, published in 1818 "The Holy Bible, newly translated from the Original Hebrew."

Bel'la-my, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated American theologian, born in Connecticut in 1719, graduated at Yale College in 1735. He was ordained pastor of the church at Bethlehem, Connecticut, in 1740, and also laboured as an itinerant preacher. He was regarded as a powerful preacher and a learned divine. His system of theology is similar to that of Jonathan Edwards. Several volumes of his sermons and other works have been published. He had great fame as a teacher of divinity. Died March 6, 1790.

Bellamy, (RICHARD,) an English bass singer, published in 1788 a volume containing a Te Deum for a full orchestra and a set of anthems. Died September 11, 1813. His son, THOMAS LUDFORD BELLAMY, was born at Westminster in 1790, and became famous as an opera- and concert-singer. Died in London, January 3, 1843.

Bellamy, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born at Kingston-upon-Thames in 1745, wrote a novel entitled "Sadaski," and other works. Died in 1800.

Bellange, bȧ'lônzh', (JACQUES,) a French engraver, born at Châlons about 1610. Among his best prints are "Saint John in the Wilderness," and "The Death of Virginia."

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Bellangé, bȧ'lôn'zhȧ', (JOSEPH LOUIS HIPPOLYTE,) a French painter of battles and historical pieces, born in Paris in 1800. Died April 12, 1866.

Bellange, (THIERRY,) a French painter, pupil of Vouet, born at Nancy about 1596; died about 1650.

Bellanger, bȧ'lôn'zhȧ', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1744. Among his works is the iron cupola of the grain-market, (*Halle au Blé*,) Paris, (1812.) Died in 1818.

Bellanger, (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French engraver, who lived about 1745, executed, among other prints, the "Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes," and "The School of Athens," after Raphael.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Bellardi, bĕl-lȧr'dee, (CARLO LUIGI,) a physician and naturalist, born near Vercelli, in Piedmont, in 1741. He wrote several botanical treatises, and contributed to Allioni's "Flora Pedemontana." He lived many years in Turin. Died in 1828.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Bellarini, bĕl-lȧ-ree'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian theologian, born at Castelnuovo, entered the society of Barnabites in 1575. He wrote "Mirror of Divine and Human Wisdom," ("Speculum humanæ atque divinæ Sapientiæ," 1630.) Died in 1630.

Bellarmin or **Bellarmine**. See BELLARMINO.

Bellarmino, bĕl-lȧr-mee'no, [Fr. BELLARMIN, bȧ'lȧr'mȧn',] often called in English **Bellarmin** or **Bellarmine**, bĕl-lar'min, (ROBERTO,) an eminent Italian cardinal and champion of Catholicism, born at Montepulciano on the 4th of October, 1542. He entered the order of Jesuits at the age of eighteen, and became professor of theology at Louvain in 1570. On his return to Rome in 1576, he was appointed by Gregory XIII. to teach controversial theology in the college he had just founded. He was made a cardinal by Clement VIII. in 1598, and in 1601 Archbishop of Capua, but upon being appointed librarian of the Vatican, in 1605, he resigned his see. He died at Rome in 1621. Among his principal works are his "Controversies," ("Disputationes de Controversiis Fidei adversos hujus temporis Hæreticos," 1581–88, 4 vols., 1688,) "Treatise on the Duty of Bishops," and "On the Power of the Pope in Temporal Affairs," (all in Latin.) Cardinal Bellarmine was distinguished for his elevation of character and mildness of disposition, and, though esteemed one of the ablest controversialists of his time, was accustomed to say that "an ounce of peace was worth more than a pound of victory."

"As the century drew near its close," says Hallam, "the Church of Rome brought forward her most renowned and formidable champion, Bellarmin. . . . His abilities are best tested by Protestant theologians, not only in their terms of eulogy, but indirectly in the peculiar zeal with which they chose him as their worthiest adversary. More than half a dozen books in the next

fifty years bear the title of Anti-Bellarminus." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See BELLARMINO's "Autobiography;" G. FULIGATTI, "Vita del Cardinal Roberto Bellarmino," 1622; DANIELLO BARTOLI, "Della Vita di R. Bellarmino," 1678; FRANCESCO MARAZZA, "Ristretto della Vita di R. Bellarmino," 1682; P. FRIZON, "Vie du Cardinal Bellarmin," 1708; and "Leben des Cardinals R. Bellarmin, von einem Priester in Franken," 1846.

Bellart, bȧ'lȧR', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French advocate, born in Paris in 1761. He was made attorney-general of the royal court, grand officer of the legion of honour, and obtained other distinctions under Louis XVIII. Died in 1826.

See BILLECOQ, "Notice sur Bellart," 1826.

Bellati, bĕl-lȧ'tee, (ANTONIO FRANCESCO,) an Italian theologian, Jesuit, and pulpit orator, born at Ferrara in 1665, wrote "Sacred and Moral Treatises," and other works. Died in 1742.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Bellati, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born in 1745; died in 1808. Some of his works are at Rome.

Bellavène, bȧ'lĕ'vȧn', (JACQUES NICOLAS,) BARON, born at Verdun in 1770, was appointed by Napoleon in 1812 inspector-general of military schools. He wrote a "Course of Mathematics for the Use of Military Schools." Died in 1826.

Bellavia, bĕl-lȧ-vee'ȧ, (MARCANTONIO,) a Sicilian engraver and painter, lived about 1600.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bellay, bȧ'lȧ' or bĕl'lȧ', (FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE,) a French medical writer, born at Lent in 1762, practised at Lyons. He published, with Dr. Brion, a good medical journal, (1799–1804.) Died in 1824.

Bellay, du, dü bȧ'lȧ', (GUILLAUME,) Seigneur de Langey, a French diplomatist and soldier, born near Montmirail in 1491. He was appointed by Francis I. Viceroy of Piedmont, and was employed in important embassies to England, Italy, and Germany. He died in 1543, leaving "Memoirs of his Times."

See BRANTÔME, "Mémoires des Capitaines Français."

Bellay, du, (JEAN,) a French cardinal, brother of the preceding, born in 1492, was patronized by Francis I., and became successively Bishop of Paris and of Limoges, and Archbishop of Bordeaux. Died in 1560.

See AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux."

Bellay, du, (JOACHIM,) a distinguished poet, nephew of the preceding, surnamed THE FRENCH OVID, was born near Angers about 1524. He enjoyed the favour of Francis I. and his sister, Margaret of Navarre. He wrote Latin poems and sonnets, which were greatly admired in his time. Died in 1560.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Tableau de la Poésie Française au seizième Siècle;" and LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Bellay, du, (MARTIN,) brother of the cardinal, became lieutenant of Normandy. He wrote "Historic Memoirs from 1513 to 1547." Died in 1559.

Bellay, du, (RENÉ,) the youngest brother of Cardinal du Bellay, became in 1535 Bishop of Mans. Died in 1546. His nephew, EUSTACHE DU BELLAY, became Bishop of Paris.

Belle, bĕl, (CLÉMENT LOUIS MARIE ANNE,) a historical painter, born in Paris in 1722; died in 1806.

Belle, de, dẹh bĕl, (JEAN FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French officer, born at Voreppe in 1767, served in the Italian campaign of 1799, and subsequently under Le Clerc in Saint Domingo, where he fell in battle in 1802.

Belle, la, lȧ bĕl, (ALEXIS SIMON,) a French portrait-painter, born about 1674; died in 1734.

Belleau, bȧ'lō', (RÉMY,) born at Nogent-le-Rotrou in 1528, was a friend of Ronsard, and was one of the seven poets called "the French Pleiades." He wrote pastorals entitled "Bergeries," and "Amours et nouveaux Eschanges des Pierres précieuses," (1576.) Died in Paris in 1577.

See LONGFELLOW's "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Bellebuoni, bĕl-lȧ-boo-o'nee, (MATTEO,) an Italian writer, born about 1290, translated from the Latin into Italian "The History of the War of Troy."

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Bellecombe, de, dẹh bĕl'kȯmb', (ANDRÉ URSULE CASSE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Montpézat, in Lot-et-Garonne, in 1822, wrote a "Universal History," (18 vols., 1849–70.)

Bellecourt, bĕl'kooR', (JEAN CLAUDE GILLES,) some times called COLSON, a French comedian, born in Paris in 1725; died in 1778. His wife, ROSE PÉTRONILLE LE ROY DE LA CORBINAYE, was also a popular actress.

Bellée, bȧ'lȧ', (TEODORO,) an Italian physician, born near Ragusa. He taught medicine at Padua for many years. Died in 1600.

Bellefonds or **Bellefont, de**, dẹh bĕl'fȯN', (BERNARDIN **Gigault**—zhe'gō',) MARQUIS, born in 1630, served in Flanders in 1637, and subsequently in Holland, and was made marshal of France in 1668. Died in 1694.

Belleforest, de, dẹh bĕl'fo'rȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Sarzan in 1530, was a favourite at the court of Margaret, Queen of Navarre. He published many mediocre works, among which is "Histoires tragiques," translated from Bandello. Died in Paris in 1583.

Bellegarde, de, dẹh bĕl'gȧRd', (ANTOINE DUBOIS,) a member of the French National Convention, born in Angoumois about 1740. He became subsequently a member of the Council of Five Hundred and of the Council of Ancients, (1798.) Died in 1825.

Bellegarde, de, (GABRIEL DU PAC,) a French Jansenist theologian, born near Carcassonne in 1717. He wrote "Historical Memoirs on the Affair of the Bull Unigenitus," and other works. Died in 1789.

Bellegarde, de, (HENRI,) COMTE, born at Chambéry, in Savoy, in 1755, entered the Austrian service, and fought in the principal campaigns against the French from 1793 to 1800. He was made field-marshal in 1806. Died in 1831.

Bellegarde, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE MORVAN,) generally known as the ABBÉ DE BELLEGARDE, born near Nantes in 1648. He made translations from Saint Chrysostom, Saint Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and other Fathers, also several of the Latin classics. Died in 1734.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Bellegarde, de, (ROGER **de Saint-Lary**—dẹn sȧN lȧ're',) a French marshal, who enjoyed the favour of Catherine de Médicis and Henry III., but, having fallen into disgrace, was poisoned by order of the former, (1579.)

See F. SECOUSSE, "Mémoire historique sur la Vie de Roger de Saint-Lary de Bellegarde," 1764.

Bellegarde, de, (ROGER **de Saint-Lary et de Termes**—dẹh sȧN'lȧ're' à dẹh tȧRm',) DUC, born about 1563, was a favourite of Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. Died in 1646.

Bellegingue, bĕl'gȧNg', (PIERRE,) a French physician, born at Besançon in 1759; died in 1826.

Belle-Isle, de, DUC. See FOUQUET, (CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTE.)

Belle-Isle, de, (LOUIS CHARLES ARMAND FOUQUET,) CHEVALIER. See FOUQUET.

Bel'len-den, Ballantyne, or **Ballentyne**, (JOHN,) a Scottish poet, who served James V. as "clerk of his comptis," and became Archdeacon of Moray about 1536. He translated Hector Boece's "History of Scotland" from the Latin into the vernacular language, and wrote several poems. Died at Rome about 1550.

See BALLENTYNE, in CHAMBERS's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Bellenden, Ballantyne, or **Ballenden**, (Sir JOHN,) a Scottish statesman and jurist, was appointed a lord of session in 1547, and on the arrival of Queen Mary became one of her privy council. Died in 1577.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Bellenden, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish writer, celebrated for the elegance of his Latinity. He resided many years in Paris, where he is said to have been professor of humanities. His principal works are a sort of compilation from Cicero, entitled "Ciceronis Princeps," (1608,) dedicated to Prince Henry, "De Statu Reipublicæ," and "De Statu prisci Orbis," (1615.) Dr. Middleton has been charged with borrowing from these writings in his "Life of Cicero." Died before 1633.

Bellenger, bȧ'lȯN'zhȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French philologist and *littérateur*, born in the diocese of Lisieux in 1688. He translated Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and wrote several critical essays. Died in 1749.

Bellenghi, bĕl-lĕn'gee, (FILIPPO MARIA ALBERTINO,) an Italian writer on theology and physical sciences, born at Forlimpopoli in 1758. He became Archbishop of Nicosia. Died in 1839.

Belle-Perche, de, dẹh bĕl'pĕrsh', (PIERRE,) a chancellor of France and learned bishop, born in Nivernais; died in 1307.

Beller or **Bellere**, bą'lair', [Lat. BELLE'RUS,] a Flemish typographer and writer, published at Antwerp a number of elegant editions of the classics. Died in 1595.

Bellermann, bel'lẹr-mân', (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) son of Johann Joachim, a German Protestant theologian and writer, born at Erfurt in 1793. Died in 1863.

Bellermann, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, a brother of the preceding, born at Erfurt in 1795. He published in 1840 an edition of the "Hymns of Dionysius and Mesomedes." Died February 5, 1874.

Bellermann, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a German theologian and antiquary, born in 1754 at Erfurt, where he became professor of theology, (1790.) He wrote a "Manual of Biblical Literature," (1787,) "Remarks on Phœnician and Punic Coins," (1812,) and other works. Died in 1842.

See "J. J. Bellermanni, Vita breviter ab ipso descripta," 1804.

Bel-ler'o-phon, [Gr. Βελλεροφών,] *i.e.* "Slayer of Bellerus," originally called **Hippon'ous**, in Grecian mythology, was the son of Glaucus, King of Corinth. Having slain Bellerus, he fled to Prœtus, King of Argos, who, at the instigation of his wife, sent him to Iobates, King of Lycia, requesting the latter to put him to death. Bellerophon being sent by Iobates against the monster Chimæra, slew him, and afterwards defeated the Amazons. Attempting to soar to Olympus on the winged horse Pegasus, Jupiter caused him to be thrown to the earth, and he was made blind by the fall.

Bellerose, bĕl'roz', (PIERRE **le Messier**—lẹh mą'se-ą',) a French comedian, died in 1670.

Bellet, bą'lą', ABBÉ, a French antiquary and naturalist, lived about 1720. He was canon of Cadillac.

Bellet, (CHARLES,) a French ecclesiastic and religious writer, born in 1702; died in 1771.

Bellet, (ISAAC,) a French physician, who was inspector of the mineral waters of France. Died in 1778.

Bellet-Verrier, bą'lą' vą're-ą', (HUBERT,) a French writer, lived about 1680–1725. His principal work is entitled "Alphabetical Memorial concerning the Law, Police, and Finances of France."

Belleteste, bĕl'tĕt', (B.,) a French Orientalist, born at Orléans in 1778, translated from the Arabic a "Treatise on Precious Stones." Died in 1808.

Belletti, bĕl-lĕt'tee, (GIOVANNI,) a celebrated Italian baritone singer, was born at Sarzana in 1813. He was taken to Stockholm by a Swedish sculptor named Byström, and appeared there in 1838 in the "Barber of Seville." He subsequently sang with Jenny Lind, who achieved her first success at the same place, and accompanied her in her American tour. Died Dec. 27, 1890.

Belleval, de, dẹh bĕl'vą', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS **Dumeisniel**—dü'mą'ne-el',) a French botanist, born in 1733; died at Abbeville in 1790.

Belleval, de, (PIERRE RICHER,) a French physician and botanist, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1558. He became, in 1596, professor of botany at Montpellier, being the first who taught that science in France except in connection with medicine. The genus Richeria was named in his honour. Died at Montpellier in 1623.

See "Recherches sur la Vie de P. R. de Belleval," Paris, 1822.

Belleville, bĕl'vĕl', or **Turlupin**, tür'lü'pĂn', (HENRI **Legrand**—lẹh'grŏn',) a French comedian. Died in 1634.

Bellevois, bĕl'vwą', a skilful painter of marine views. Died at Hamburg in 1684.

Bellevue, de, dẹh bĕl'vü', (ARMAND,) a French Dominican monk, born in Provence about 1290.

Bellevue, de, (JACQUES,) a French jurist, born at Aix, became, in 1314, professor of law at Perugia.

Bel-lew', (HOWARD PYLE,) playwright and actor, born at Calcutta, India, in 1857. He became an actor and was the leading man at Wallack's Theatre, New York, after 1885. Was popular as the hero in "Raffles," and wrote "Iolande," "Charlotte Corday," etc. Died, 1911.

Bellew, (JOHN C. MONTESQUIEU,) elocutionist, born at Lancaster, England, in 1823. He entered the Anglican ministry and for years was one of the most popular preachers in London. In 1868 he joined the Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards was very successful as an elocutionist in Britain and America. Died in 1874.

Belley, bą'lą', (AUGUSTIN,) a French antiquary, born at Sainte-Foi-de-Montgomery in 1697, was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1771.

Belli, bĕl'lee, (CARLO,) an Italian Jesuit and writer, born at Venice in 1742; died in 1816.

Belli, (CHERUBINO,) a Sicilian monk and poet, lived about 1590–1650.

Belli, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian theologian and writer, born at Arzignano in 1577; died in 1644.

Belli, (GIÙLIO,) an Italian writer, born at Capo d'Istria, wrote a work entitled "Hermes Politicus," (1608.)

Belli, [Lat. BEL'LIUS,] (HONORIUS,) an Italian physician and botanist, born at Vicenza, lived about 1550–90. He practised in the island of Crete, was well versed in the Greek language, and was one of the first that attempted to identify the plants mentioned by the ancients.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Belli, (PAOLO,) an Italian Jesuit and Latin writer, born at Messina in 1588; died in 1658.

Belli, (PIETRO,) an Italian jurist, born at Alba in 1502; died in 1575.

See VERNAZZA, "Vie de P. Belli," 1783.

Belliard, bą'le-ąr', (AUGUSTIN DANIEL,) COMTE, a French general, born at Fontenay-le-Comte in 1769. He became a general in 1796, fought successfully in the campaigns of Italy, Egypt, Austria, and Russia, and in 1814 was made colonel-general of the cavalry of the guard. He was created a peer by Louis XVIII., and in 1831 was sent as ambassador to Belgium. Died at Brussels in 1832.

See "Mémoires du Comte Belliard, écrits par lui-même," 3 vols., 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bellicard, bą'le'kąr', (JÉRÔME CHARLES,) a French architect and engraver, born in Paris in 1726, was professor in the Royal Academy of Architecture. He published "Observations on the Antiquities of Herculaneum," (1754.) He was a member of the Academies of Florence and Bologna. Died in 1786.

See LE BLANC, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes."

Bellier, bą'le-ą', (PIERRE,) a French scholar, who translated a part of the works of Philo-Judæus, (1575.)

Bellièvre, de, dẹh bą'le-ĕvr', (ALBERT,) a French prelate, son of Pomponne, noticed below, was appointed Archbishop of Lyons by Henry IV. in 1599. In 1604 he resigned his office to his brother Claude. Died in 1621.

Bellièvre, de, (NICOLAS,) brother of the preceding, born in 1583, rose to be president of the parliament of Paris in 1614.

Bellièvre, de, (POMPONNE,) a French jurist and diplomatist, born at Lyons in 1529. He was sent on important missions to Sweden and England, and in 1599 was made chancellor of France by Henry IV. Died in 1607

See JEAN PAPIRE MASSON, "Elogium P. de Bellièvre," 1607.

Bellin, the French of BELLINI, which see.

Bellin, bą'lĂn', (JACQUES NICOLAS,) a French hydrographer and engineer of the marine, born in Paris in 1703. He executed the maps for the Abbé Prévost's "Histoire Générale des Voyages," and published a collection of charts entitled "French Hydrography," (1756.) Died in 1772.

Bellincioni, bĕl-lĕn-cho'nee, (BERNARDO,) sometimes called **Bellinzona**, a Florentine poet. Died in 1491.

Belling, von, fon bel'ling, (WILHELM SEBASTIAN,) a Prussian general and favourite of Frederick the Great, born about 1719, served with distinction in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1799.

See ARCHENHOLZ, "Histoire de la Guerre de Sept Ans."

Bellingen, de, dẹh bą'lĂN'zhŏN', (FLEURI,) a French grammarian, was the author of "Etymology or Explanation of French Proverbs," (1656.)

Bellingham, bel'ling-ạm, (Sir EDWARD,) an able soldier, and for two years governor or deputy of Ireland under Edward VI. Died in 1549.

Bel'ling-ham, (RICHARD,) Governor of Massachusetts, born in England in 1592. He came to America as a lawyer in 1634, and subsequently filled the office of lieutenant-governor for thirteen years and that of governor for ten years. He was first elected in opposition to Governor Winthrop in 1641. Died in 1672.

Bellini, bĕl-lee'nee, or **Bellino,** bĕl-lee'no, an Italian painter of the Venetian school, lived about 1500.

Bellini, (FILIPPO,) an Italian painter, born at Urbino about 1560. His pictures in fresco and oil are praised.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bellini, [Fr. BELLIN, bȧ'lăN',] (GENTILE,) a celebrated Venetian painter, born in 1421, was a son of Jacopo, noticed below. Among his master-pieces are "The Preaching of Saint Mark," and "Presentation of the Infant Jesus at the Temple." He was invited to Constantinople by the Sultan Mahomet II., who treated him with distinguished favour and employed him to paint several historical pieces. Died about 1507.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters."

Bellini, (GIOVANNI,) brother of the preceding, born at Venice about 1426, was the most distinguished member of his family, and is regarded as the founder of the Venetian school. He assisted his brother in the embellishment of the senate-house at Venice, and painted a great number of historical pieces. Of these we may name a "Coronation of the Virgin," a "Madonna and Child attended by the Angels," "Christ at Emmaus," and "The Saviour giving a Benediction." His works display great richness of colouring and superior arrangement of the draperies. Among his numerous pupils were Titian and Giorgione. His death is variously dated 1510, 1512, or 1516.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "G. Bellini e Pittori contemporanei," Venice, 1840.

Bellini, (JACOPO,) a Venetian painter, chiefly distinguished for his portraits. He was one of the first who painted in oil. Died about 1470.

Bellini, (LAURENTIO,) a celebrated Italian anatomist and physician, born at Florence in 1643. He studied at Pisa under Borelli, whose peculiar system he adopted. (See BORELLI, GIOVANNI ALFONSO.) After having filled the chair of anatomy at Pisa for thirty years, he became first physician to the grand duke Cosimo III. at Florence. He wrote several medical treatises in Latin, which had a high reputation in his time. Died in 1704.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium:" G. ATTI, "Notizie biografiche della Vita di M. Malpighi e di L. Bellini," 1847.

Bellini, [Fr. BELLIN,] (VINCENZO,) a celebrated musical composer, born at Catania, in Sicily, about 1802. He studied at Naples under Zingarelli. Having produced several symphonies and other musical pieces, he brought out at Milan in 1827 his opera of "Il Pirata," which was very successful. It was soon followed by "La Straniera," and "I Capuletti ed i Montecchi." "La Sonnambula" came out in March, 1831, and in December of the same year "La Norma." The two last-named operas were received with enthusiasm throughout Europe, and still retain their popularity. In 1834 he produced "I Puritani," which ranks among his best works. He died near Paris in September, 1835, at the early age of thirty-two.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" F. GERARDI, "Biografia di V. Bellini," 1835.

Bellman, bĕl'măn, (KARL MICKEL,) a Swedish poet, born at Stockholm about 1740. His lyrics are principally bacchanalian songs and delineations of low life, and enjoy great popularity in Sweden. Among these may be named "The Temple of Bacchus" and "Fredman's Sänger og Epistlar." Died in 1795.

See CARL PLOUG, "C. M. Bellman's Liv, og Bellman som comisk Dithyrambiker af J. L. Heiberg," 1844.

Bello, bel'lo, (FILIPPO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Naples in 1666; died in 1719.

Bello, (MARCO,) an Italian painter of the Venetian school, lived about 1450.

Belloc, bȧ'lok', (JEAN HILAIRE,) a French painter of history and portraits, born at Nantes in 1787. Died 1866.

Belloc, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French surgeon, born 1730.

Belloc, (JOSEPH HILAIRE PIERRE,) British novelist, historian, and essayist, was born of French-English parents, July 27, 1870 at La Celle, St. Cloud, France. He studied at Oxford, was naturalised 1902, and was a member of Parliament 1906–10. His works include "Verses and Sonnets," 1895; "Robespierre," 1901; "Europe and the Faith," 1920; "James the Second," 1928; "Richelieu," 1929.

Belloc, ba'lok', (LOUISE SWANTON,) MADAME, a French writer, of Irish extraction, born 1799. D. 1881.

Bellocq, bȧ'lok', (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur* and satirist, born in Paris in 1645; died in 1704.

Bel-lo'na, [Fr. BELLONE, bȧ'lon'; derived from the Latin *bellum*, "war,"] the goddess of war of the ancient Romans. She delights in war and carnage; she is usually represented as the companion, and sometimes as the sister or wife, of Mars. She is described by the poets as armed with a scourge, and bearing a torch in her hand. Her priests were called *Bellonarii*.

See TIESLER, "Dissertatio de Bellonæ Cultu," 1842.

Belloni, bĕl-lo'nee, (GERONIMO,) a Roman banker, patronized by Benedict IV., wrote an "Essay on Commerce," which was translated into several languages. Died in 1761.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Belloni, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian theologian and jurist, was canon of Padua. Died in 1623.

Belloni, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian sculptor and architect, resided at Venice about 1600–20.

Belloni, (PAOLO,) an Italian jurist and legal writer, was professor of civil law at Pavia. Died in 1625.

Bellori, bĕl-lo'ree, (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Rome in 1615, wrote a number of treatises on Roman history and antiquities. Christina of Sweden appointed him her librarian and keeper of her cabinet. Died in 1696.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Bellot, bȧ'lo', (JOSEPH RENÉ,) a French naval officer, born in Paris in 1826, accompanied Captain Belcher in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852. Having afterwards joined Inglefield's expedition, he perished in a storm near Cape Bowden in 1853. He discovered a strait connecting Prince Regent's Inlet and Peel Sound, which has been named Bellot's Strait.

Bellot, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Geneva in 1776, was professor of civil law. Died at Geneva in 1836.

See CHERBULIEZ, "Notice sur la Vie de P. F. Bellot," 1838.

Bellotti, bĕl-lot'tee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian painter and engraver, surnamed CANALETTO, born at Venice in 1724. Died in 1780.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bellotti, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter of the Venetian school, born at Volgano; died in 1700.

Bel-lo-ve'sus, the first Gallic chief who passed the Alps, established himself with his band in Etruria, according to Livy, about 590 B.C.

See DUPLEIX, "Mémoires des Gaules."

Bel'lōwā, (ALBERT F.,) an American painter, born in Milford, Massachusetts, in 1830. He received his art-training in Europe, became widely known as a painter and etcher, and in 1861 was chosen to the National Academy. His landscapes are his best work, and especially his water-colours. He died of cancer, at Auburndale Massachusetts, November 24, 1883.

Bellows, (GEORGE WESLEY,) American artist, was born 1882, at Columbus, Ohio. He studied art under Robert Henri in New York, was an instructor in the Art Students League, New York, and at the Chicago Art Institute, 1919. His paintings, drawings, and lithographs show an intense vitality. His prizes include the Maynard Prize, N.A.D., 1914, and the Temple Gold Medal, Penna. Academy of Fine Arts, 1917. His "Stag at Sharkey's" hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and "Anna and Jean" at the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo. He died in 1925.

Bel'lows, (HENRY WHITNEY,) D.D., an eminent Unitarian divine, born in Boston in 1814. He took the degree of A.B. at Harvard in 1832, and afterwards

studied in the theological school of that university. He was the principal originator of the United States Sanitary Commission, of which he was president as long as that organization continued. Died Jan. 30, 1882.

Belloy, de, dẹh bą̄'lwą̄', (AUGUSTE,) MARQUIS, a French poet, born in Paris about 1815. He produced, besides other works, "Orfa," (1853,) and "Flowery Legends," ("Légendes fleuries," 1855.) Died in 1871.

Belloy, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French cardinal, and Archbishop of Paris, born near Senlis in 1709; died in 1808.

Belloy, de, (PIERRE,) a French jurist, born at Montauban about 1540. His principal work is entitled "The Catholic Apology," being a defence of the rights of Henry of Navarre to the throne independent of his Catholicity. In consequence of this he was imprisoned two years in the Bastille by the Guises.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Belloy, de, (PIERRE LAURENT **Buyrette**—bü-e'rĕt' or bwe'rĕt',) a French dramatist, born at Saint-Flour-en-Auvergne in 1727, wrote a tragedy entitled "The Siege of Calais." He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1775.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Bellucci, bĕl-loot'chee, or **Belluzzi,** bĕl-loot'see, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born in 1654, was patronized by Joseph I. of Austria. He excelled in painting small figures. Died in 1726.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bellucci, (TOMMASO,) an Italian botanist, born at Pistoia. He became professor of botany at Pisa, and published in 1662 an "Index of Plants in the Garden of Pisa," (in Latin.)

Bellune, DUC DE. See VICTOR.

Bellunello, bĕl-loo-nel'lo, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born in the Friuli, lived about 1470.

Bellunese, bĕl-loo-nā'zĕ, (GIORGIO,) an Italian portrait-painter, born in the Friuli, lived about 1550.

Belluno, DUKE OF. See VICTOR.

Belluti, bĕl-loo'tee, (BONAVENTURA,) a Sicilian philosopher and ecclesiastic, born at Catania in 1599. He wrote a "Course of Philosophy," and other works, in Latin. Died in 1676.

Belluzzi. See BELLUCCI.

Belly, bą̄'le', or **Billy,** be'ye', (JACQUES,) a French painter and engraver, born at Chartres in 1603.

Belmas, bĕl'mą̄', (LOUIS,) born at Montréal, in the department of Aude, in 1757, became Bishop of Cambrai in 1802. By his advocacy of the liberty of the Gallican Church and his submission to the civil constitution of the clergy, he incurred the displeasure of the pope. He was the last constitutional bishop. Died in 1841.

See LASALVE, "Éloge de M. Belmas," 1848.

Bel'meis or **Bel'meys,** (JOHN,) called also **John of York,** a divine of the twelfth century, was Bishop of Poitou. He wrote against Thomas à Becket.

Belmeis or **Beaumes, de,** (RICHARD,) was consecrated as Bishop of London about 1150. Died in 1162.

Belmeis or **Beaumes, de,** (RICHARD,) became Bishop of London in 1108. He expended a large sum of money in the erection of Saint Paul's Cathedral. Died in 1127.

Belmissero, bĕl-mĕs-sā'ro, or **Belmessere,** bĕl-mĕs-sā'rà, (PAOLO,) an Italian physician and Latin poet, born at Lanni, lived about 1530. He was professor of medicine and philosophy at Bologna.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Belmondi, bĕl'mòn'de', (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur,* born at Virieux in 1774; died in 1822.

Belmont, de, dẹh bĕl'mòN', (AIMERI,) a troubadour of Provence, lived about 1270.

Belmontet, bĕl'mòn'tą̄', (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur* and politician, born at Montauban in 1799. He became in 1830 editor of "La Tribune," in which he opposed the Orléans dynasty. He published several republican odes, and a collection of poems entitled "Golden Numbers," ("Les Nombres d'Or," 1846.) In 1835 he married a granddaughter of the famous Vergniaud. Among his works is "Une Fête de Néron," a tragedy, (1829.) He afterwards became a Bonapartist in politics. Died October 14, 1879.

Belmonti, bĕl-mon'tee, (PIETRO,) an Italian poet, born at Rimini in 1537; died in 1592.

Be'lōe, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and scholar, born at Norwich in 1756. He made several translations from the Greek, of which his "History of Herodotus, with Notes," (4 vols., 1791,) deserves especial mention. He also wrote a number of original works, and was associated with Archdeacon Nares as editor of "The British Critic." Died in 1817.

Belon, bẹh-lòN' or blòN, (PIERRE,) one of the most eminent naturalists of his time, born in the department of Sarthe, in France, about 1517. He visited successively Greece, Egypt, and Palestine, and, after an absence of three years, returned to France in 1550. In 1553 he published an account of his expedition, which was translated into Latin by L'Écluse. On his way to Paris, through the Bois de Boulogne, in 1564, he was assassinated by an unknown hand. Belon wrote a number of valuable treatises on natural history, geography, and antiquities. His "History of Birds" (1555) is said to be the most important treatise on that subject produced in the sixteenth century.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles."

Beloselsky, bą-lo-sel'skee, (ALEXANDER,) PRINCE, a Russian *littérateur,* born at Saint Petersburg in 1757, wrote a collection of poems in French. Died in 1809.

Béloste, bą'lost', (AUGUSTIN,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1654, published a treatise on surgery, (1695,) and a "Treatise on the Use of Mercury," (1725.) He adopted some good old methods which had fallen into disuse. He practised at Turin, where he died in 1730.

Belot, bẹh-lo' or blo, (ADOLPHE,) a French novelist and play-writer, born at La Pointe-à-Pitre, island of Grande-Terre, (Guadeloupe,) French West Indies, November 6, 1829. He studied law in Paris, and was made an advocate in 1854 at Nancy. Among his novels are "Châtiment," (1855,) "Madame Giraud," (1870,) "Folies de Jeunesse," "La Sultane Parisienne," "Les Mystères mondains," "Les Baigneuses de Trouville," and "Mme. Vitel et Mdlle. Lelièvre." The most successful of his many dramatic pieces is "Le Testament de César Girodot," (1859,) written in conjunction with M. Villetard. His "Les Étrangleurs de Paris" (1880) attracted much attention for a time. Died December 17, 1890.

Belot, bẹh-lo' or blo, (JEAN,) a French lawyer, born at Blois about 1590, published an "Apology for the Latin Language." Ménage, in his "Requête des Dictionnaires," remarks "that his generous interest in that language is the more praiseworthy, as he had not the honour to be acquainted with it."

Belot, (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic, who lived about 1570, wrote treatises on chiromancy and occult science.

Belot, (OCTAVIE GUICHARD,) MADAME, a French authoress, born in Paris in 1719. She published "Reflections on Rousseau's Discourse concerning the Inequality of Conditions," and translated from the English Dr. Johnson's "Rasselas," and portions of Hume's History. Died in 1805.

Below, bą'lo, (JACOB FREDERICK,) a Swedish physician and naturalist, born at Stockholm in 1669. He was appointed by Charles XII., in 1705, physician to the army. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Pultowa, after which he practised in Moscow. Died in 1716.

Bel'per, (EDWARD **Strutt,**) LORD, an English politician, born at Derby in 1801. He was in Parliament from 1830 to 1848, voting with the Liberals. Died June 30, 1880.

Belprato, bĕl-prą̄'to, (GIOVANNI VINCENZO,) an Italian *littérateur,* lived about 1550.

Bel'sham, (THOMAS,) an English Unitarian divine and theological writer, born at Bedford in April, 1750. He became, in 1805, pastor of the Essex Street chapel, London, where he remained until his death. Among his principal works are his "Evidences of the Christian Revelation," and "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind and of Moral Philosophy," (1801.) He also published a "Translation of the Epistles of Saint Paul, with an Exposition and Notes," (4 vols., 1822.) Died in 1829.

See JOHN WILLIAMS, "Memoirs of Thomas Belsham," 1833, "Quarterly Review" for 1823–24, and "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1803.

Belsham, (WILLIAM,) an English historian and political writer of the Whig party, born in 1752, was a brother of the preceding. He published a "History of Great Britain to the Conclusion of the Peace of Amiens in 1802," (12 vols. 8vo, 1806,) "Essays, Historical, Political, and Literary," (2 vols., 1789–91,) and other works. His history was commended by Professor Smyth and other critics. Died in 1827.

Bel-shaz'zar, [Heb. בלשאצר; Fr. BALTHASAR, bȧl'-tȧ'zȧr',] King of Babylon, began to reign about 554 B.C. He was a descendant of Nebuchadnezzar. In 538 or 539 Babylon was taken by Cyrus the Great, and Belshazzar was killed.

See Book of Daniel, chap. v.; D. S. GORBEL, "Dissertatio de Belsasaro," 1757.

Belsunce, de, deh bĕl'sŭnss', COMTE, a French royalist officer, was killed in a mob, at Caen, in 1790.

Belsunce, de, (ARMAND,) a French general, born in 1722. He fought at Fontenoy in 1745, and at Hastenbeck in 1757. Died in Saint Domingo in 1764.

Belsunce de Castel-Moron, de, deh bĕl'sŭnss' deh kȧs'tĕl' mo'rŏn', (HENRI FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French Jesuit, born in 1671, was made Bishop of Marseilles in 1709, and during the prevalence of the plague in that city (1720) devoted himself to the relief of the sufferers. Died in 1755.

See P. BARBET, "Éloge de Belsunce," 1821.

Beltraffio, bĕl-trȧf'fe-o, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1467, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci. Died in 1516.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Beltrame, bĕl-trȧ'mȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian missionary, born at Valeggio, November 11, 1824. He went in 1854 to the Upper Nile Valley as a missionary. Besides several books of travel and exploration, he published a grammar and dictionary of the Denka language.

Beltramelli, bĕl-trȧ-mel'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bergamo in 1734; died in 1815.

Beltrami, bĕl-trȧ'mee, (FABRIZIO,) an Italian writer, born at Cetona, in Tuscany, lived about 1630.

Beltrami, (GIOVANNI,) a celebrated Italian lapidary and gem-cutter, born at Cremona in 1779. His sixteen cameos of the story of Psyche, his "pavilion of Darius," with twenty figures, on a stone of eighteen millimetres in extent, and his "Last Supper," after Leonardo da Vinci, on a single topaz of twenty-seven millimetres, are his most celebrated gems. Died at Cremona in 1854.

Beltrando, bĕl-trȧn'do, (HERMANO DOMINGO,) a Spanish architect and sculptor, born at Vittoria; died in 1590.

Beltrano, bĕl-trȧ'no, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian painter, born at Naples in 1616; died in 1665.

Beltrano, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian writer and publisher, who lived about 1650.

Belurger, bĕh-lür'zhȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French professor of belles-lettres at the College of Navarre. Died about 1622.

Be'lus, [Gr. Βῆλος,] a mythical king of Phœnicia, regarded as a son of Neptune and Libya, a brother of Agenor, and father of Ægyptus. He is by some writers identified with the Hebrew Baal, and in a mythic sense signifies the Sun.

See GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825–29, vol. ii. book iv. chap. iii.

Be'lus or **Bel,** one of the first kings of Babylon, was the father of Ninus. He is sometimes confounded with the preceding.

Belvedere, bĕl-vȧ-dȧ'rȧ, (ANDREA,) an excellent Italian painter of animals, fruits, and flowers, born at Naples about 1646; died in 1732.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Belvezen. See BELENVEL.

Bélyard, bȧ'le-ȧr', (SIMON,) a French poet, who lived about 1580, was a partisan of the League, and wrote against Henry III.

Belzoni, bĕl-zo'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a celebrated traveller and explorer, born at Padua about 1778. In 1803 he visited England, where he married, and for several years gained a livelihood by exhibiting as an athlete. He possessed great muscular strength, and is said to have supported himself by performing the parts of Hercules and Samson. Having studied hydraulics in his youth, he sought in several foreign countries an opportunity to apply his knowledge of that science. Having travelled in Portugal, Spain, and Malta, accompanied by his wife, they arrived in Egypt in 1815. One of his first antiquarian labours was the removal of the colossal head incorrectly styled the young Memnon, in which enterprise he was assisted by Mr. Salt, the British consul. With great difficulty it was shipped to England; and it now forms one of the grandest ornaments of the department of Egyptian antiquities in the British Museum. He soon after visited the temple of Ipsambool, which he was the first to open, and in 1818 discovered in the valley of Beban-el-Molook a magnificent Egyptian tomb. He made drawings of the chambers and took impressions of the figures and hieroglyphics, which facsimile he subsequently exhibited in London. This tomb also contained an alabaster sarcophagus, which Belzoni brought to England. He penetrated into the second pyramid of Gizeh, and discovered the ruins of the town of Berenice. On his arrival in England in 1819 he published a very interesting and well-written narrative of his discoveries. He set out in 1823 for Timbuctoo, in Africa, but died in Benin, after a short illness, in December, 1823.

See BELZONI, "Narrative of the Operations and Recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia," London, 1820; "Household Words," vol. ii., 1851, (republished in the "Living Age," vol. xxix.;) C. L. BRIGHTWELL, "Annals of Industry and Genius," 1863.

Bem, bĕm, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished Polish general, born at Tarnow, in Galicia, in 1795. He served in the campaign of 1812 under Davoust, and about 1819 was made professor in a school of artillery at Warsaw. On the breaking out of the revolution of 1830, he became a major in the Polish service. Having joined the Hungarian patriots in 1848, he obtained command of an army, and defeated the Austrians in several battles. After the defeat at Temesvar he took refuge in Turkey, where he became a Mohammedan, and was made a pasha by the Sultan. Died in 1850.

See PATAKY, "Bem in Siebenbürgen," 1850.

Bē'man, (NATHANIEL S. S.,) an American Presbyterian divine, born in New Lebanon, New York, in 1785. He graduated in 1807 at Middlebury College, Vermont, was ordained to the Congregational ministry, held from 1822 to 1863 a prominent Presbyterian pastorate in Troy, New York, and was for many years a prominent New-School leader in his denomination. His principal work was "Four Sermons on the Atonement." Died at Carbondale, Illinois, August 8, 1871.

Be-mar'chi-us, [Βημάρχιος,] a Greek sophist, born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, about 320 A.D. He wrote a "Life of the Emperor Constantine," and other works, not extant.

Bembo, bĕm'bo, (BERNARDO,) a Venetian senator and liberal patron of learning, born in 1433, was the father of the celebrated Cardinal Bembo. Died about 1520.

Bembo, (GIOVANNI,) succeeded Marcantonio Memmo as Doge of Venice in 1615. Died in 1618.

Bembo, (PIETRO,) an Italian cardinal, celebrated for his learning, born at Venice in May, 1470. He studied Greek under Lascaris, and subsequently became a member of the academy of Aldus Manutius. In 1512 he repaired to Rome, where Leo X. appointed him his private secretary and bestowed upon him numerous ecclesiastical preferments. After the death of Leo he retired to Padua, where he formed a valuable library and a collection of rare medals. He was made a cardinal by Paul III. in 1539. He died in 1547. Among his principal works are a "History of Venice," (in Latin,) which he afterwards translated into Italian, (1552,) dialogues on the nature of love, entitled "Gli Asolani," and a number of Italian sonnets. His writings are all characterized by great elegance of style. Among his friends were the painter Raphael and Cardinal Bibbiena. His chief literary merit consisted in his being one of the restorers of pure Latinity. His collected works were published in Venice, in four volumes, 1729. "If some praise is due," says Hallam, "as it surely is, to the art of reviving that consummate grace and richness which enchants every successive generation in the periods of Cicero, we must

place Bembo among the ornaments of literature in the sixteenth century." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See BECCADELLI, "Vita di P. Bembo;" J. DE LA CASA, "Vita Bembi;" M. BATTAGGIA, "Elogio del Cardinale Bembo," 1827; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux;" MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bême or **Besme**, bĕm, (KARL **Dianowitz**—de-ä'no-vĭts,) a Bohemian, notorious as the assassin of Coligny. He was killed by some Protestants at Saintonge in 1575.

Bem'is, (EDWARD WEBSTER,) an American economist, was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, April 7, 1860. He has been connected with the Vanderbilt and Chicago Universities, and in 1897 became professor of economic science at the Kansas State Agricultural College. His works include "Municipal Ownership of Gas in the United States," "History of Co-operation in the United States," etc.

Bemmel, van, vän bem'mĕl, (EUGÈNE,) a Belgian author, born at Ghent, April 16, 1824. He held professorships in the University of Brussels, and wrote "Histoire de la Langue et de la Poésie provençales," (1846,) and other works. Died August 19, 1880.

Bemmel, van, vän bem'mĕl, (WILLEM,) a Dutch landscape-painter of great merit, born at Utrecht in 1630. Having visited Italy and England, he established himself at Nuremberg. Died in 1708.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Bemmel, von, fon bem'mĕl, (CHRISTOPH,) a German landscape-painter, son of Peter, noticed below, born in 1707.

Bemmel, von, (JOEL PAUL,) elder son of Johann Georg, born at Nuremberg in 1713, was a painter of landscapes and historical pieces.

Bemmel, von, (JOHANN GEORG,) a skilful German painter of landscapes and animals, born at Nuremberg in 1669, was a son of Wilhelm, noticed below. Died in 1725.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Bemmel, von, (JOHANN NOAH,) brother of Joel Paul, born at Nuremberg in 1716. His works include hunting-scenes, battles, animals, and portraits.

Bemmel, von, (KARL SEBASTIAN,) nephew of Christoph, mentioned above, born at Bamberg in 1743, painted landscapes, sea-pieces, and night and morning scenes, which are greatly admired and sought for. Died in 1796.

See JÄCK, "Pantheon der Literaten und Künstler Bamberga."

Bemmel, von, (PETER,) brother of Johann Georg, born at Nuremberg in 1685, painted landscapes, storms, and winter scenes with great effect. Died in 1754.

Bemmelen, van, vän bem'mĕh-lĕn, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch writer on physical science, born in 1755, published "Elements of Experimental Physics," and other works. Died in 1822.

Ben, bĕn, (SEV,) a Polish Jew, born in 1763, was a good Hebrew scholar, and published a Hebrew Lexicon. Died in Vienna in 1811.

Benaglio, bä-näl'yo, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, worked at Verona in the fifteenth century.

Benalcazar, bä-näl-kä'thär, or **Belarcazar**, bä-lar-kä'thär, (SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish soldier, born in Estremadura. In 1514 he accompanied Pedrarias, governor of Darien, to South America, where he assisted Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. He was subsequently appointed governor of Popayan. Died in 1550.

Benamati, bä-nä-mä'tee, (GUIDO UBALDO,) an Italian poet, born at Gubbio. Among his works is an epic poem, "The Naval Victory," ("La Vittoria navale," 1640.) Died in 1653.

Benamozegh, ben-ä-mō'zeg, (ELIAS,) an Italian rabbi, the son of emigrants from Fez, was born at Leghorn in 1822. His principal writings are "Emat Mafgiang," (a defence of the Cabbala, in Hebrew,) "Em La-mikra," (a commentary on the Pentateuch,) "Tangam Leshad," "Morale juive et Morale chrétienne," and "Teologia dogmatica é apologetica." He is remarkable as almost the only recent defender of the Cabbala and its theosophy.

Benard, bĕh-närʹ, (LAURENT,) a French Benedictine monk and writer, born at Nevers in 1573; died in 1620.

Benary, bä'nä-ree, (FRANZ FERDINAND,) a German Orientalist, born at Cassel in 1805. He published in 1830 the Sanscrit poem of "Nalodaya," with a Latin translation and explanation. Died February 7, 1880.

Benaschi, bä-näs'kee, (ANGELA,) daughter of Giovanni Battista, by whom she was instructed in painting, was born in 1666. She excelled in portraits. (See next article.)

Benaschi, written also **Beinaschi**, **Benoschi**, or **Berneschi**, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Turin about 1634, imitated the style of Lanfranco. Among his master-pieces are the frescos of the church of Santa Maria at Naples. Died about 1690.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Benavente, (LUIS,) a Spanish poet, born at Toledo about 1630.

Benavides, bä-nä-vee'dĕs, (ALFONSO,) a Spanish Franciscan monk, lived about 1600–40.

Benavides, bä-nä-vee'dĕs, [Lat. BENAVID'IUS,] (MARCO,) surnamed MANTUANO, (măn-too-ä'no,) an eminent Italian jurist and writer, born at Padua in 1489. He was created count palatine by Charles V., and was professor of law at Padua. He wrote a work entitled "Polymathia," and legal treatises. Died in 1582.

See A. RICCOBONI, "Oratio in obitum M. Benavidii," 1582.

Benavides, (VINCENT,) a painter, born at Oran, in Africa, settled in Spain, where he obtained the title of painter to Charles II. Died in 1703.

Benavides y Navarreta, bä-nä-vee'dĕs ee nä-vär-rä'tä, (FRANCISCO DE PAULA,) a Spanish cardinal, born at Baza, May 14, 1810, became Archbishop of Saragossa, and in 1877 was created a cardinal-priest. He was made Patriarch of the West Indies. Died in 1895.

Ben'a-zeeh or **Ben'e-zeeh**, (CHARLES,) an English painter and engraver, born about 1740, worked several years in Paris and Rome. Died in England in 1803.

See LE BLANC, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes."

Benazech, (PETER PAUL,) an English engraver, born in London about 1744.

Ben'bōw, (JOHN,) an English admiral of distinguished bravery, born in 1650, entered the service under James II., and was subsequently employed by William III. In August, 1702, he had a severe engagement near Jamaica with a French squadron under Ducasse; but, after maintaining a running fight for more than four days, he was mortally wounded. He survived until November, 1702.

See SMOLLETT, "History of England," CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Benbow, (JOHN,) a son of Admiral Benbow, was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar in 1701 or 1702. He was compelled to remain on that island several years.

Benchaim, bĕn-kä'ĕm, (ABRAHAM,) an Italian rabbi, who published in 1488 an edition of the Bible which is said to have been the first printed in Hebrew.

Benci, bĕn'chee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Acquapendente in 1542, wrote a number of treatises in elegant Latin. Died in 1594.

Bencius, bĕn'she-us, [It. BENCI, bĕn'chee,] (HUGO,) called also HUGO OF SIENNA, an Italian physician, who translated several works from the Greek and Arabic medical writers. Died in 1448.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Bencivenni, bĕn-che-ven'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in 1731, wrote a "Life of Dante," and other works. Died in 1808.

Benckert. See BENKERT.

Bencovich, bĕn'ko-vik', (FRIEDRICH,) an Austrian painter, sometimes called FEDERIGHETTO DI DALMATIA, lived in the early part of the eighteenth century.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Benda, bĕn'dä, (FRANZ,) a German musician and excellent violinist, born in Bohemia in 1709, became in 1771 concert-master to Frederick the Great. Died in 1788.

Benda, (GEORG,) brother of the preceding, born in 1721, was patronized by Frederick the Great. He produced several popular operas. Died in 1795. His son FRIEDRICH LUDWIG, a composer, was born in 1746. Died in 1792.

Benda, (JOHANN WILHELM OTTO,) a relative of the preceding, born at Berlin in 1775, translated into German the works of Shakspeare and the poems of Sir Walter Scott. Died in 1832.

Bendavid, bĕn-dä'vit, (LAZARUS,) a philosopher and mathematician, of Jewish extraction, born at Berlin in 1762, was a disciple of Kant. He wrote, among other works, a treatise "On the Jewish Calendar," and several essays in defence of Kant's philosophy. Died in 1832.

See his "Autobiography," ("Selbstbiographie,") 1804.

Bendeler, bĕn'dẹh-lẹr, or **Bendler**, bĕnd'lẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German landscape-painter, born in 1688; died in 1728.

Bendeler, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German musician and writer on music, born near Erfurt about 1660; died about 1712.

Bendeler, (SALOMON,) a German singer, born at Quedlinburg in 1683, is said to have possessed a voice of prodigious strength and compass. Died in 1724.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Bendemann, bĕn'dẹh-män', (EDUARD,) a German painter, of Jewish extraction, born at Berlin in 1811, was a pupil of Schadow. Among his master-pieces may be named "The Jews by the Rivers of Babylon," "Jeremiah on the Ruins of Jerusalem," (a work of very large dimensions,) and the "Two Maidens at a Fountain." In 1838 he became professor at the Academy of Arts at Dresden. He afterwards decorated the royal palace at Dresden with many grand frescos, which are greatly admired. Some of these represent allegories, religious subjects, and portraits of the heroes and legislators of universal history. Died December 28, 1889.

Bendire, (CHARLES EMIL,) soldier and ornithologist, was born near Darmstadt, Germany, April 27, 1836, came to the United States in 1852, and entered the army in 1854, remaining there till his retirement as captain in 1886. He devoted much time to ornithology and made large collections of natural history objects. His collection of eggs of North American birds embraces over eight thousand specimens. This he presented to the National Museum, and was made honorary curator in the section of oölogy in that institution. He wrote "Life Histories of North American Birds with special reference to their Breeding Habits and Eggs."

Ben'dish, (BRIDGET,) daughter of General Ireton, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, born about 1650, was noted for her energy of character and her eccentricities. She is said to have strongly resembled Cromwell, both physically and morally. Died in 1727.

Bendler. See BENDELER.

Bendlowes, bĕnd'lōz, or **Benlowes**, (EDWARD,) an English poet, born in Essex in 1602, published a number of poems in Latin and English. Died in 1676.

Bendonsky, bĕn-don'skee, (SYMON SYMONOWICZ,) a Polish poet, born in Galicia in 1557, assumed the name of SIMONIDES. He wrote elegant poems in Latin and Polish. Died in 1629.

Bendtsen, bĕnt'sẹn, (BENDT,) a Danish scholar, born at Copenhagen in 1763. He was director of the college of Frederiksburg, and published several works. Died in 1830.

See J. N. MADVIG, "Mindeord over B. Bendtsen," 1831.

Benecke, bā'nẹk-kẹh, (ERNST WILHELM,) a German geologist, born in Berlin, March 16, 1838. He studied at Halle, Würzburg, Berlin, and Heidelberg, and held professorships in geology in Heidelberg and Strasburg. Most of his writings relate to the Trias of South Germany and the Southern Alps.

Benecke, bā'nẹk-kẹh, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born in the principality of Oettingen in 1762. He wrote "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Old German Language and Literature." He was professor and librarian in the University of Göttingen. Died in 1844.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Benedek, von, fon bā'nẹh-dĕk', (LUDWIG,) an Austrian general, born at Oedenburg, in Hungary, in 1804. He served as colonel in the war against the Italians in 1848-49. Having been raised to the rank of general, he fought against the Hungarian patriots in 1849. He obtained in June, 1866, the command of the grand Austrian army of about 200,000 men, with which he was expected to conquer Prussia. Remaining on the defensive in Bohemia, he permitted the two Prussian armies to cross a range of mountains and to effect a junction with each other at Sadowa, where, on the 3d of July, 1866, Benedek was defeated in a battle which decided the issue of the war. The victors took more than one hundred pieces of cannon, and 21,471 prisoners. He died at Grätz, April 27, 1881.

Beneden, van, vän bĕn'e-dẹn, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a Belgian naturalist, born at Mechlin, December 19, 1809. He held professorships at the Universities of Ghent and Louvain, and for many years was director of the scientific class in the Belgian Academy of Sciences, of which he became president in 1881. He wrote (with Gervais) "Zoologie médicale," (1859,) "Iconographie des Helminthes," (1860,) and "Ostéographie des Cétacés," (1868–79,) besides other valuable works, chiefly on the worms and lower arthropods. Died January 8, 1894.

Benedetti, bä-nä-det'tee, or **Benedicti**, bä-nä-dĕk'tee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian physician, whose medical and anatomical works had a high reputation in his time. He settled at Venice in 1495. Died after 1510.

Benedetti, (ANTONIO,) an Italian Jesuit and antiquary, born at Fermo in 1715, was professor of rhetoric in the Jesuits' College at Rome. Died in 1788.

Benedetti, (DOMENICO,) an Italian physician, and professor of anatomy at Venice, lived about 1740. He wrote, besides medical works, several poems and dramas.

Benedetti, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian dramatic poet, born at Cortona in 1785, wrote several tragedies, and a "Life of Cola di Rienzo," (1831.) Died in 1821.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Benedetti, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an able Italian mathematician, born at Venice, was a pupil of Tartaglia. He published in 1585 a remarkable work, entitled "Divers Speculations of J. B. Benedetti," ("J. B. Benedicti diversæ Speculationes.") He made many discoveries in mathematics, and advanced many sound ideas in physical philosophy. Died in 1590.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Benedetti, (GIULIO CESARE,) an Italian medical writer, born at Aquila, was professor of medicine at Rome. Died in 1656.

Benedetti, (MATTEO,) an Italian painter, born at Reggio about 1650. He painted frescos at Brescia.

Benedetti, (MICHELE,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Viterbo in 1745, was a member of the Academy of Vienna. Died in 1810.

Benedetti, bä-nä-det'tee, (VINCENT,) born in Corsica about 1815, was French minister at Turin in 1861–62, and ambassador at Berlin from 1864 to 1870. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war, (1870,) he was recalled from Berlin, and with the fall of the empire he retired from public life. Died March 28, 1900.

Benedetti, de', (PIETRO,) an Italian poet of the early part of the seventeenth century, born at Genoa, translated eight of the Odes of Horace into Italian verse.

Benedetto. See BENEDICT.

Benedetto. See JACOPONE.

Benedetto. See MARCELLO.

Benedetto da Majano, bä-nä-det'to dä mä-yä'no, a Florentine sculptor and architect, born in 1444; died 1498.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors."

Benedetto da Rovezzano, bä-nä-det'to dä ro-vĕt-sä'no, an Italian sculptor, born near Florence about 1480; died about 1550.

Ben'e-dict I., [Lat. BENEDIC'TUS; It. BENEDETTO, bä-nä-det'to; Fr. BENOÎT, bẹh-nwä',] surnamed BONO'SUS, became pope in 575 A.D. Under his rule the Longobards extended their conquests in Italy, and threatened Rome. Died in 578.

Benedict II., a native of Rome, succeeded Leo II. as pope in 684. He prevailed upon Constantine IV. to renounce the usurped right of confirming papal elections. He died in 685, and was succeeded by John V.

Benedict III., successor of Leo IV., was elected pope in 855. He was distinguished for his piety and mildness of character. He died in 858, and was succeeded by Nicholas I.

Benedict IV. succeeded John IX. in 900 A.D. The following year he crowned as sovereign of Italy Louis,

son of the King of Provence. He died in 903, and was succeeded by Leo V.

Benedict V. was made pope in 964, in opposition to Leo VIII.; but the Emperor Otho I. of Germany, who favoured the cause of Leo, reduced Rome by famine, and exiled Benedict to Hamburg, where he died in 965.

Benedict VI. was elected in 972 successor of John XIII. After the death of Otho I., the Romans rebelled against Benedict and put him to death, (974.)

Benedict VII. succeeded Benedict VI. in 975. He assembled a council and excommunicated the anti-pope Boniface. Died about 984.

Benedict VIII. became pope in 1012. His claims were supported against the anti-pope Gregory by Henry II., whom he crowned at Rome in 1013. He signally defeated the Saracens, who had invaded Tuscany. He died in 1024, and was succeeded by John XIX.

Benedict IX. (THEOPHYLAC'TUS of Tusculum) was the successor of John XIX. in 1034. His vices and oppressive rule caused him to be expelled by the Romans in 1044, and Silvester III. was made pope in his stead. The date of his death is not known.

Benedict X., a native of Capua, succeeded Stephen IX. in 1058, though not regularly elected. He was compelled to give up the tiara to Nicholas II. in 1059.

Benedict XI., (NICCOLÒ **Boccasini**—bok-kā-see'-nee,) Cardinal of Ostia, was a native of Treviso, and succeeded Boniface VIII. in 1303. He died in 1304, and was succeeded by Clement V.

Benedict XII. (originally JACQUES **Fournier**—foor'-ne-ā',) was a native of France, and succeeded John XXII. in 1334. He was the third pope who reigned at Avignon. He laboured zealously to reform the clergy and the monastic orders, and was the author of several ecclesiastical works. He died in 1342, and was succeeded by Clement VI.

See A. DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes Romains."

Benedict XIII., Cardinal ORSINI, succeeded Innocent XIII. in 1724. He was distinguished for his private virtues and his pacific disposition, and did much to preserve peace among the sovereigns of Europe. He died in 1730, and was succeeded by Clement XII.

See ALESSANDRO BORGIA, "Vita Benedicti XIII.," 1741; MICHAEL RANFT, "Lebensbeschreibung des Papstes Benedict XIII.," 1743; CLEMENTE DA CRUZ, "Vida do Benedicto XIII.," 1739.

Benedict XIV., Cardinal PROSPERO LAMBERTINI, born at Bologna in 1675, succeeded Clement XII. in August, 1740. His talents were of a high order, and he was profoundly versed in theology, history, and classical literature. He founded academies at Rome, built a number of public edifices, and was a munificent patron of learning and the arts. He died in 1758, leaving the reputation of one of the most learned, prudent, and respectable pontiffs who have ever lived. He was the author of several esteemed religious works in Latin. He was succeeded by Clement XIII.

See FABRONI, "Vita di Benedetto XIV.," 1787; "Vie du Pape Benoit XIV," Paris, 1775.

Benedict XV., (GIACOMO DELLA CHIESA,) born at Genoa, November 21, 1854. Ordained 1874. Archbishop Bologna, 1907. Created Cardinal May 28, 1914. Elected Pope Sept. 3, 1914, to succeed Pius X. Died Jan. 22, 1922, and was succeeded by Pius XI.

Benedict XIII., (ANTI-POPE,) PEDRO DE LUNA, (pā'dro dà loo'nā,) was born in Aragon about 1334. He was elected pope at Avignon in 1394, but his title was disputed by Boniface IX., who reigned in Rome. This schism caused great perplexity in the church for many years. At length, in 1415, the Council of Constance deposed both of the popes. Died in 1424.

Ben'e-dict or **Benoît** OF ANIANE, (ā'ne'ăn',) SAINT, born in Languedoc about 750, became abbot of the monastery of Aniane. Died in 821.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saintes."

Benedict OF APPENZELL, (ăp'pĕnt-sĕl',) an eminent Swiss musician and contrapuntist, born at Appenzell about 1480. His works are eulogized by Dr. Burney and Fétis.

Benedict, surnamed BIS'COP, an Anglo-Saxon monk, and a noted promoter of learning, of the seventh century, built the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow.

Benedict [Fr. BENOIST, bẹh-nwâ'] OF PETERBOROUGH, an English chronicler, became abbot of Peterborough in 1117. He wrote a History of Henry II. and Richard I., and a "Life of Becket."

Ben'e-dict, (DAVID,) D.D., a Baptist clergyman, born at Norwalk, Connecticut, October 10, 1779, graduated at Brown University in 1806. He was for twenty-five years a pastor at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he died, December 5, 1874. He wrote a "History of the Baptists," (1813; continued, 1848,) an Abridgment of the same, (1820,) "History of all Religions," (1824,) "Fifty Years among the Baptists," (1860,) and a "History of the Donatists," published after his death.

Ben'e-dict, (Sir JULIUS,) a musical composer, born at Stuttgart, November 27, 1804, studied under Hummel and Weber, and in 1835 removed to London. Among his operas are "Giacinta ed Ernesto," "Portoghesi in Goa," (1830,) "The Gypsy's Warning," "The Brides of Venice," "The Crusaders," "The Lily of Killarney," (1862,) and "The Bride of Song," (1864.) He also wrote the cantatas "Undine" and "Cœur de Lion," and the oratorio of "Saint Peter." Died June 5, 1885.

Ben'e-dict, [Lat. BENEDIC'TUS; Fr. BENOÎT, bẹh-nwâ'; It. BENEDETTO, bà-nà-det'to; Sp. BENITO, bà-nee'to,] SAINT, a celebrated Italian ecclesiastic, regarded as the founder of the monastic system in the West, was born at Nursia, near Spoleto, in 480 A.D. He founded an establishment at Monte-Casino, near Naples, about 529, and instituted as the rule of his order, in addition to religious duties, various kinds of manual labour, the instruction of the young, and the transcription of valuable manuscripts. He was the author of a work entitled "Regula Monachorum," containing the rules of the order of Saint Benedict. Died in 543.

Benedicti. See BENEDETTI.

Ben-e-dic'tis, de, (dà,) (BEN. TETIUS,) an Italian canonist, surnamed CAPRA, (kā'prā,) lived about 1440.

Benedictis, de, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian Jesuit, born about 1620. He wrote a number of polemical treatises against the philosophy of Descartes and against the Jansenists. Died in 1706.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Benedictis, (JACOB.) See JACOPONE DA TODI.

Benedictus. See BENEDICT.

Ben-e-dic'tus, or **Benoît,** a learned Maronite, whose original name was AMBARACH, born in Phœnicia in 1663. He studied at Rome, and subsequently became professor of Hebrew at Pisa. Died in 1742.

Ben-e-dic'tus, (JOHN,) a Polish physician, who published in 1530 a work in Latin on the sweating-sickness.

Benediktov, ben-e-dik'tof, (VLADIMIR,) a Russian poet, published in 1835 a collection of lyrics, which obtained great popularity. He died April 26, 1873.

Benedix, bā'nẹh-diks, (JULIUS RODERICH,) a German dramatist and *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1811. Died September 26, 1873.

Benefiale, bà-nà-fe-ā'là, or **Beneficiale,** bà-nà-fe-chā'là, (MARCO,) CHEVALIER, an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1684; died in 1764.

Ben'e-field, (SEBASTIAN,) an English Calvinistic divine, born in Gloucestershire in 1559, became professor of divinity at Oxford in 1613. Died 1630.

Beneke, ba'neh-keh, (FRIEDRICH EDUARD,) a German philospher, born in 1708 at Berlin.

Benekendorf, ben'eh-ken-dorf, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born in Brandenburg in 1720, published several popular works on political and rural economy. Died in 1788.

Benelli, ba-nel'lee, (ANTONIO PEREGRINO,) a celebrated Italian vocalist, born at Forlì, Sept. 5, 1771.

Benes, be'nesh, (EDUARD,) Czechoslovak statesman, was born May 28, 1884 at Kozlany, Czechoslovakia, and educated at the universities in Prague, Paris, and Dijon. He laboured with Dr. Masaryk and Gen. Stefanik for their country's independence, and was a leader in forming the Little Entente. He was Czech delegate at the Peace Conference at Paris 1919, Premier 1921–22, and has been Minister of Foreign Affairs since 1918. He wrote "Diplomatic Struggles for the Czechoslovak Independence." 1925, etc.

Benese, de, de ben-eez′, (RICHARD,) an English ecclesiastic, who wrote a treatise on mensuration, (1535.)

Beneton de Morange de Peyrins, bẹh-nẹh-tôn′ dẹh mo′rônzh′ dẹh pạ′răn′, (ÉTIENNE CLAUDE,) a French *littérateur*, published a "History of War," (1741.) Died in 1752.

Benetti, bà-net′tee, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian physician, born in 1658 at Ferrara, where he became a professor in the university. He was physician to the Duke of Mantua, and wrote a work entitled "Corpus Medico-Morale," (1718.)

Benevento or **Benevent, PRINCE OF.** See TALLEYRAND.

Benevoli, bà-nĕv′o-lee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian surgeon and skilful oculist, born in the duchy of Spoleto in 1685, published treatises on the cataract and on hernia. He practised at Florence, where he died in 1756.

Benevoli, (ORAZIO,) an Italian musican and composer, born at Rome in 1602; died in 1672.

Bénézech, bà′nà′zĕk′, (PIERRE,) born at Montpellier in 1745, became minister of the interior under the Directory in 1795, and afterwards a counsellor of state. Died in 1802.

See CHALLAN, "Éloge historique de P. Bénézech," 1803.

Ben′e-zet′, (ANTHONY,) an eminent philanthropist, born at Saint-Quentin, in France, in 1713, was the son of Protestant parents. He joined the Society of Friends, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1731, and became a schoolteacher. He was a zealous opponent of the slave-trade, and a benefactor of the negroes, for whom he opened an evening school. He wrote on the slave-trade and slavery several tracts, which, it is said, first drew the attention of Clarkson and Wilberforce to that subject. Among his writings is "Some Historical Account of Guinea, with an Inquiry into the Slave-Trade," (1771.) He was distinguished for his generosity and active kindness to the poor and suffering wherever found. Died in 1784.

See VAUX, "Memoir of Anthony Benezet."

Benfatto, bĕn-fät′to, (LUIGI,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL FRISO, (ĕl frĕe′so,) born at Verona in 1551, was a nephew and pupil of Paul Veronese. Died about 1641.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Benfey, bĕn′fī, (THEODOR,) a German philologist, born near Göttingen in 1809. He published a "Dictionary of Greek Roots," (1839,) which obtained the Volney prize from the French Academy of Sciences; also an edition of the hymns of Sama-Veda, with a translation and glossary, and translated the comedies of Terence. His "Sanscrit-English Dictionary" (London, 1866) is highly esteemed. Died June 26, 1881.

Beng, bŏn, or **Bengy,** bŏn′zhe′, (ANTOINE,) a French jurist, succeeded Cujas as professor of law at Bourges in 1595. Died in 1616.

Bengel, bĕng′ĕl, [Lat. BENGE′LIUS,] (JOHANN ALBRECHT,) an eminent Lutheran theologian, born at Winnenden, in Würtemberg, in 1687. Having finished his studies in the theological college at Tübingen, he was employed for many years as pastor at Denkendorf, and about 1749 became prelate at Alpirsbach. His edition of the Greek Testament, published in 1734, is esteemed a standard work. He also wrote a treatise on the holiness of God, entitled "Syntagma de Sanctitate Dei," "Gnomon Novi Testamenti," "Explanation of the Revelation of Saint John," (in German, 1740,) and other works of a high character. Died in 1752.

Benger, bĕng′gẽr, (Miss ELIZABETH OGILVY,) an English authoress, born at Wells, in Somersetshire, in 1778. She published poems, novels, and dramas; but she owes her reputation chiefly to her historical and biographical works, among which are "Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia;" "Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots;" and "Memoirs of Klopstock and his Friends." Miss Benger was an intimate friend of Mrs. Barbauld, Joanna Baillie, and Mrs. E. Hamilton. Died in 1827.

Bengtson, bĕngt′son, (JOHAN,) Archbishop of Upsal, in Sweden, born in 1417; died in 1467.

Ben-hā′dad [Heb. בן-הדד] **I.,** King of Syria, was contemporary with Asa, King of Judah, whom he assisted in repelling the invasion of Baasha, King of Israel.

Benhadad II., son of the preceding, made war on Ahab, King of Israel, and besieged Samaria. He was afterwards murdered by Hazael, who succeeded him on the throne of Syria.

See II. Kings vi. 24; viii. 7–15.

Benhadad III., King of Syria, was the son of Hazael. He carried on a war against Jehoahaz, King of Israel.

Benham, (ANDREW ELLIOTT KENNEDY,) an American naval officer, was born at New York, April 10, 1832. He entered the navy in 1847, served on the Asiatic coast and in the civil war: was made rear-admiral in 1890; in 1894 was in command of a squadron at Rio Janeiro, and forced the commander of the insurgent fleet to raise the blockade of that city. Retired April, 1894. Died August 11, 1905.

Beni, bā′nee, (PAOLO,) a scholar and critical writer, born in the island of Candia about 1552, was successively professor of theology at Perugia, of philosophy at Rome, and of belles-lettres at Padua. Died at Padua in 1625.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Be-nig′nus, [Fr. BÉNIGNE, bà′nēñ′,] SAINT, supposed to have been a disciple of Polycarp, was sent on a mission to Gaul, and suffered martyrdom at Dijon about 179 A.D.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Benincasa, bà-nēn-kä′zä, (BARTOLOMMEO,) COUNT, a literary Italian nobleman, born near Módena about 1745; died about 1825. He published, in French, "Les Morlaques," (1788,) and founded a journal in Dalmatia.

Benincori, bà-nēn-ko′ree, (ANGELO MARIA,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Brescia in 1770; died in 1821.

Beninga, bà-ning′hä, (EGGERIK,) a Dutch historian, wrote a "Chronicle of East Friesland." Died in 1562.

Benini, bà-nee′nee, (VINCENZO,) an Italian physician and *littérateur*, born at Bologna in 1713; died in 1764.

Beniowsky or **Benyowsky,** bà-ne-ov′skee, (MAURITIUS AUGUSTUS,) COUNT, a Hungarian nobleman and adventurer, born in the county of Neutra in 1741. He served in the Seven Years' war, and in 1768 joined the Polish confederation against the Russians. Being taken prisoner, he was exiled in 1770 to Kamtchatka, whence he effected his escape to France in 1772. He was soon after sent by the French government to establish a colony in Madagascar; but, having claimed the sovereignty of that island, he was killed in an encounter with the French in 1786.

See M. A. BENIOWSKY, "Voyages et Mémoires," 2 vols., 1791, and English version of the same, by W. NICHOLSON.

Benisch, bā′nish, (ABRAHAM,) a Hebrew scholar, born in 1811, was educated at the University of Vienna, but settled in early youth in England. Here he published the first translation into English of the Hebrew Scriptures as they are interpreted by orthodox Jews. Among his works are "Life of Maimonides," "Judaism Surveyed," etc. Died at Hornsey, July 31, 1878.

Benit, bẹh-nē′, (ANNE FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Mirecourt in 1796; died in Spain in 1823.

Benito. See BENEDICT, (SAINT.)

Benivieni, bà-ne-ve-ā′nee, (ANTONIO,) a learned Italian physician, was a friend of Marsilio Ficino and Politiano. Died in 1502.

Benivieni, (DOMENICO,) brother of the preceding, an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Florence, was surnamed SCOTTINO (skot-tee′no) from the subtlety of his theology. He became, in 1479, professor of dialectics at Pisa. He was a warm friend of Savonarola, and wrote in defence of his doctrines. Died in 1507.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Benivieni, (GERONIMO,) brother of the two preceding, born at Florence about 1453. He was a friend of Savonarola, and translated from Latin into Italian his "Treatise on the Simplicity of Christian Life," (1496.) He was one of the first Italians who discarded the low and trivial taste which prevailed in the fifteenth century and returned to the standards of Dante and Petrarch. He published in 1500 "Il Commento di Ieronimo Benivieni." Died in 1542.

Ben'ja-min, (Heb. בִּנְיָמִין,) youngest son of the patriarch Jacob and Rachel. He was the favourite of his father, who reluctantly permitted him to accompany his brothers to Egypt. (See Genesis xlii., xliii., xliv.)

Benjamin OF TUDELA, a Jewish rabbi and traveller, born in the kingdom of Navarre. He visited, between 1160 and 1173, Egypt, Persia, and the frontiers of China, which countries he describes in his "Itinerary." This work has been translated into several languages, and is interesting as being the first description of those regions given by a European.

Ben'ja-min, (JUDAH P.,) an American politician, of Jewish parentage, was born in Saint Croix in 1811. He studied law, which he practised with success in New Orleans. In 1852 he was elected a United States Senator for Louisiana, and re-elected in 1858 or 1859. In politics he was a Democrat and disunionist. He was secretary of war at Richmond from about September, 1861, to February, 1862, when he became secretary of state to the Southern Confederacy. After the close of the war he withdrew to London and engaged in the practice of law. Died in Paris, May 6, 1884.

Benjamin, (PARK,) an American poet and journalist, born in 1809 at Demerara, in Guiana, where his father was engaged in trade. He edited the "American Monthly Magazine" in 1837–38, and, with R. W. Griswold, founded the "New York World" in 1840. He wrote numerous lyrical poems and sonnets. D. in 1864.

Benjamin, (PARK,) son of the preceding, was born at New York, May 11, 1849. He entered the navy, but resigned in 1869, studied law, and became an associate editor of the "Scientific American." Since 1878 has been a scientific expert in patent cases. He has written "The Age of Electricity," "The Voltaic Cell," "The History of Electricity," and various other works and scientific and naval essays. Died 1922.

Benjamin, (SAMUEL GREEN WHEELER,) an American author, born in Greece in 1837. He early acquired reputation as an artist. His published works include "The Atlantic Islands," "Contemporary Art in Europe," "Art in America," etc. Under President Arthur United States minister to Persia. Died July 19, 1914.

Benkendorf, bĕn'kĕn-dorf, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German writer on agriculture and rural economy. Died in 1788.

Benkendorf, (LUDWIG ERNST,) a German general, born at Anspach in 1711. He served in the Seven Years' war, and became in 1775 inspector-general of cavalry. Died in 1801.

Benk'ĕn-dorff, (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, a Russian general and diplomatist, born in Esthonia about 1782. He served in the Russian campaigns against the French, and became aide-de-camp to the grand duke Nicholas, afterwards emperor. After the accession of Nicholas he was made a count, and a member of the imperial council. Died in 1844.

Benkert or **Benckert,** bĕnk'kĕrt, (JOHANN PETER,) a German sculptor, born at Neustadt in 1709. He adorned with his works the royal palace of Sans-Souci, in Prussia. Died in 1769.

Benkowitz, bĕn-ko'vits, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German writer of novels, poems, etc., born in 1764, committed suicide at Glogau in 1807.

Bennati, bĕn-nä'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician, born at Mantua in 1788, wrote medical treatises, one of which gained the Montyon prize of the French Institute. Died in Paris in 1834.

Benn'dorf, (OTTO,) a German archæologist, born at Greiz in 1838. He became professor of archæology at several universities and in 1898 was made director of the Archæological Institute of Vienna. He made explorations in Asia Minor for Austrian and American institutions and with such success that he was called the "Schliemann of Ephesus." Died in 1907.

Ben'net, (BENJAMIN,) an English nonconformist divine, born in Leicestershire in 1674, published a "Memorial of the Reformation," (1721,) and other works. Died in 1726.

Bennet, (HENRY,) Earl of Arlington, an English statesman under Charles II., born in 1618. He was appointed secretary of state in 1662, and was one of the ministry styled "the Cabal," from the initials of their titles forming that word. On the accession of James II. he was continued in the office of lord chamberlain, which he had previously held. Died in 1685.

Bennet, (JAMES HENRY,) an English physician, born at Manchester in 1816. He was educated at the Collège Saint-Louis, Paris, and at the Parisian hospitals. Besides a celebrated treatise on the diseases of women, (1845–64,) he published "Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean," "On Pulmonary Consumption," and other works. His specialty was the diseases of women. Died July 28, 1891.

Bennet, (JOHN,) a celebrated English composer of madrigals, lived under the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Bennet, (ROBERT,) an English dissenting divine, wrote a "Theological Concordance of the Synonymous Words in Scripture," (1657.) Died in 1687.

Bennet, bĕn'net, (ROELOF GABRIEL,) a Dutch naval officer and writer, born about 1774, published, in conjunction with Van Wyk, a "History of the Navigation of the Netherlands from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Centuries." Died in 1829.

Bennet, (WILLIAM,) an English musician and composer, born about 1767, became organist of the church of St. Andrew's at Plymouth. His sacred compositions are highly esteemed.

Bennett, (ALFRED,) an English organist and composer, born in 1805. He published in 1829, in connection with W. Marshall, a volume of chants. Died 1830.

Bennett, (ALFRED WILLIAM,) botanist, was born at Clapham, England, in 1833. He became lecturer on botany at St. Thomas's Hospital and editor of the Royal Microscopical Society's journal. He wrote "Handbook of Cryptogamic Botany," "Flora of the Alps," and, with Thistleton Dyer, translated Sach's "Text-book of Botany."

Bennett, (ENOCH ARNOLD,) author and journalist, born North Staffordshire, May 27, 1867. Since 1900 he has devoted himself exclusively to literature. Principal novels, "The Old Wives' Tale," 1908; "Clayhangar," 1910; "Hilda Lessways," 1911, and several volumes of plays and pocket philosophies.

Bennett, (JAMES,) an English dissenter, born in 1774. He wrote (with David Bogue) a "History of the Dissenters," (3 vols., 1809.) Died in 1862.

Ben'nett, (JAMES GORDON,) an American journalist, born in Banffshire, Scotland, in 1795, emigrated to the United States in 1819. He was employed as reporter or assistant editor of several journals of New York City, and took an active part in politics as a supporter of General Jackson. About 1830 he became associate editor of the "Courier and Enquirer," and in 1833 was chief editor of "The Pennsylvanian," in Philadelphia. He founded in 1835 the "New York Herald," which he conducted with great ability and success until his death, June 1, 1872. His son, JAMES GORDON, born May 10, 1841, is notable for his enterprise in sending Stanley to Africa and for fitting out the Jeannette polar expedition. Died 1918.

Bennett, (JOHN HUGHES,) an English medical writer, born in London in 1812. He obtained about 1848 the chair of the institutes of medicine in Edinburgh. He published a "Treatise on Clinical Medicine," (1856,) and other works. Died September 25, 1875.

Bennett, (THOMAS,) an English musician and composer, born about 1779, published "An Introduction to the Art of Singing," "Cathedral Selections," etc. Died March 21, 1848.

Bennett, (WILLIAM COX,) an English poet, born at Greenwich about 1820. He published several volumes of poems, and was a writer of songs. Died in 1895.

Bennett, (WILLIAM JAMES EARLY,) an English theologian, and a leader of the tractarian party, was born about 1805. He became vicar of Frome about 1852. He published, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Eucharist." Died August 15, 1886.

Bennett, (WILLIAM STERNDALE,) an English pianist and composer, born in 1816. Having studied at the Royal Academy of Music, he visited Germany, where he acquired the friendship and patronage of Mendelssohn. In 1838 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Music. Died February 1, 1875.

Bennigsen, von, fon bĕn'nĭG-sẹn, (RUDOLF,) a German statesman, born at Lüneberg, July 10, 1824. Under the Hanoverian rule he ardently favoured German unity. In 1873 he was made president of the German Reichstag, in which he early became the recognized leader of the moderate Liberals.

Benning, bĕn'ning, (JOHN **Bodecher**—bo'dek-ẹr,) a Dutch philosopher and poet, born in 1606, was professor of philosophy at Leyden. Died in 1642.

Benningsen, bĕn'ning-sẹn, written also **Bennigsen,** (ALEXANDER LEVIN,) COUNT, a German politician, a son of General Benningsen, noticed below, was born near Wilna in 1809. He was minister of foreign affairs of Hanover from 1848 until October, 1850. Died in 1893.

Benningsen, written also **Bennigsen,** (LEVIN AUGUST THEOPHIL,) COUNT, a celebrated military commander in the Russian service, born at Brunswick in 1745. He fought in the Turkish campaign of 1788, and against the Poles in 1793. In 1796 he took Derbend from the Persians, and was made lieutenant-general in 1798. Though he headed the conspiracy against the emperor Paul, he was appointed by Alexander, on his accession, Governor-General of Lithuania. He commanded in 1807 at the battle of Eylau, where the victory was claimed by both parties. On the death of Kootoosof, in 1813, he took the command of the army of reserve, and was soon after created a count. Died in Hanover in 1826.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ben'no, [Fr. BENNON, bȧ'nôN',] SAINT, Bishop of Meissen, in Germany, born in 1011, was at first a partisan of Henry IV. against Gregory VII., but afterwards espoused the cause of the pope. Luther wrote on the subject of his canonization (in 1523) a work entitled "The New Idol of Meissen." Died in 1107.

See "Leben und Wunderthaten des heiligen Benno," 1844.

Ben'nor or **Ben'no,** a German cardinal, who lived in the last part of the eleventh century, supported the cause of the anti-pope Clement III. against Gregory VII. He wrote a "Life of Gregory VII.," (in Latin,) which is very unpopular with the Catholics.

See AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux."

Benoist, bẹh-nwȧ', or **Benoît,** [Lat. BENEDIC'TUS,] Bishop of Marseilles, lived about 1230.

Benoist (or **Benedict**) OF SAINT-MAURE, (mōr,) a troubadour in the reign of Henry II. of England, wrote a poem called "The Romance of Troy." "The Chronicle of the Dukes of Normandy" (in French verse) is ascribed to him by some critics.

See ABBÉ DE LA RUE, "Essais sur les Bardes."

Benoist, (MARIE GUILHELMINE **Leroux Delaville** lẹh-roo' dẹh-lȧ'vĕl',) MADAME, wife of Pierre Vincent, noticed below, born in Paris in 1767, studied painting under Lebrun and David. Among her best works are portraits of Napoleon and Marie Louise. Died in 1826.

Benoist or **Benoît,** bẹh'nwȧ', (PIERRE VINCENT,) a French statesman and *littérateur,* born at Angers in 1758, rose to be minister of state and member of the privy council in 1828. Died in 1834.

Benoist, [It. BENEDETTO, bȧ-nȧ-det'to,] (ZACHARIE,) a naval officer, of Genoese extraction, gained two victories over the fleet of Pisa in 1284 and 1286. He afterwards became an admiral of France.

Benoît. See BENEDICT.

Benoît, bẹh'nwȧ', (ANTOINE **Vernier**—vĕr'ne-ȧ',) a French *littérateur,* born at Dôle in 1769, wrote a "Treatise on Religious Liberty," and was a contributor to the "Bibliothèque Historique." Died in 1832.

Benoît, (ÉLIE,) a French Protestant theologian, born in Paris in 1640, wrote a "History of the Edict of Nantes," (1693,) and other works. Died in 1728.

Benoît, (JEAN,) called also **Benedicti,** a French theologian and Dominican, was born at Evreux. He wrote "Introductions to Dialectics," ("Introductiones Dialecticæ," 1538.) Died in 1563.

Benoît, (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Carcassonne in 1632, wrote a "History of the Albigenses and the Waldenses." Died in 1705.

Benoît, (MICHEL,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Autun in 1715. In 1745 he was a missionary to China, where he introduced the reflecting telescope, the art of engraving, and other useful inventions. Died in 1774.

Benoît, (PIERRE LEOPOLD LEONARD,) a Belgian composer, was born at Harelbeke, Belgium, August 17, 1834. He produced the opera "Le Roi des Aulnes" at Paris in 1861, and wrote oratorios, cantatas, and operas. Died March 5, 1901.

Benoît, (RENÉ,) a French theologian, born near Angers in 1521. He published in 1566 a French translation of the Bible, which was condemned by Pope Gregory XIII. as favouring Protestantism. He was subsequently confessor to Henry IV., who appointed him Bishop of Troyes. Died in 1608.

Benoli, bā'no-lee, (IGNAZIO,) called IL BORNO, an Italian painter, born at Verona. He imitated Rubens, whose works he copied, but with reduced dimensions. Died in 1724.

Benoni. See RUFFINI.

Benoschi. See BENASCHI.

Benouville, bẹh-noo'vĕl', (FRANÇOIS LÉON,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1821. He gained the grand prize in 1845, and a medal of the first class in 1853. Among his most admired works are "Judith," "Esther," and "Raphael seeing La Fornarina for the First Time." Died February 16, 1859.

Benouville, (JEAN ACHILLE,) a landscape-painter, brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1815. He obtained a grand prize in 1845. Died Feb. 6, 1891.

Benozzo. See GOZZOLI.

Ben'sel, (JAMES BERRY,) an American poet and novelist, born in New York city, August 2, 1856. He has published "King Cophetua's Wife," (1884,) and two other novels, besides much graceful verse. Died 1886.

Benserade, de, dẹh bônss'rȧd' or bôn'sẹh-rȧd', (ISAAC,) a French poet, born in Upper Normandy in 1612, was a favourite of Cardinal Richelieu, and acquired great popularity at the court of Louis XIV. by his sprightly and brilliant verses, written for the *ballets,* which were the favourite diversion of the court. In these he displayed great ingenuity and finesse. He also wrote several tragedies, elegies, sonnets, etc. Died in 1691.

Bensi, bĕn'see, (BERNARDO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Venice in 1688, was professor of moral theology at Venice. Died in 1760.

Bensi or **Benso,** bĕn'so, (GIULIO,) an Italian painter, born near Genoa in 1601, excelled in painting architectural perspectives. Died in 1668.

Bĕnĕ'ley, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English printer, was associated with König in the construction of the steam press first used in the printing of the "London Times" in 1814. (See KÖNIG.) Bensley published a splendid edition of Shakspeare's Works, and of Hume's "History of England." Died in 1833.

Ben'son, (ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER,) an English author, born in 1862, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His writings have been numerous, including poems, biographies, and other works. Died 1925.

Ben'son, (EDWARD FREDERICK,) novelist, born in 1867, brother of the preceding. He worked in archæological research in Greece and Egypt and wrote numerous works of fiction, etc.

Bĕn'sọn, (EDWARD WHITE,) D.D., an English prelate, born in Birmingham in 1829. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1852, and went to Rugby as assistant master. He took deacon's orders in 1853, and was ordained as a priest in 1857. In 1858 he became head master of Wellington College; canon residentiary and chancellor at Lincoln in 1873; Bishop of Truro in 1877, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1883. Among his works are "Work, Friendship, Worship," (1871,) "Boy-Life," (1874,) "Single-Heart," (1877,) "The Cathedral," (1879,) etc. Died October 11, 1896.

Bĕn'sọn, (EGBERT,) an American lawyer, born in New

York, June 21, 1746. He graduated at King's College, New York, in 1765, became attorney-general of New York in 1777, was in Congress from 1784 to 1788, and again in 1813, was a judge of the State supreme court from 1794 to 1801, and in 1802 was appointed a judge of the United States circuit court. Died August 24, 1833.

Benson, (EUGENE,) born at Hyde Park, New York, in 1837, was trained as an artist in New York and in Europe, and in 1871 went to reside permanently in Rome. He has executed many meritorious paintings, and won distinction as a writer for periodicals.

Benson, (FRANK WESTON,) painter, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1862. His principal works are "In the Spruce Woods" and a number of decorations in the Congressional Library. He received gold medals at the Chicago, Paris, and St. Louis expositions.

Benson, (GEORGE,) an English divine, born in Cumberland in 1699, originally a Calvinist, afterwards became an Arian. He wrote "History of the Life of Christ," "Treatise on Prayer," etc. Died in 1763.

Benson, (JOSEPH,) an English Methodist minister, born in Cumberland in 1748. He preached in several large towns of England, and acquired extensive influence. He published a "Defence of the Methodists," (1793,) an "Apology for the Methodists," (1801,) a "Life of the Rev. John Fletcher," a number of Sermons, and a "Commentary on the Holy Scriptures," (5 vols., 1811–18,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1821.

Benson, (WILLIAM SHEPHERD,) American Admiral, was born Sept. 25, 1855 at Macon, Ga. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1877; commanded the Philadelphia Navy Yard 1913–15; was appointed chief of naval operations, May, 1915; and a member of the committee appointed to confer with the Allied Powers 1917. In 1918 he was a naval representative for the preparation of the naval terms of the Armistice and was naval advisor to the American Peace Commission. He rose to Rear Admiral in 1915, and permanent Admiral for life 1919, and was retired automatically, 1919. He was chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board 1920–21, and commissioner of same, 1921–28.

Bent, van der, văn dẽr bĕnt, (JAN,) a Dutch painter born at Amsterdam in 1550, was a pupil of Wouwerma and Van der Velde. Died in 1690.

Bentabolle, bŏN'tȧ'bol', (PIERRE,) a French Jacobin, became a member of the National Convention and of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1798.

Bent-Aichah, bĕnt-ī'kah, daughter of Ahmed, an Arab poet of Córdova, was celebrated for her poetic talent. Died in 1009.

Bentham, bĕn'tam, (EDWARD,) an English divine, born at Ely in 1707, became professor of divinity at Oxford. Died in 1776.

Bentham, (GEORGE,) an English botanist, born at Slote (Devon) in 1800. He studied law, but finally gave his attention to science. Among his works are "Labiatarum Genera et Species," (1832–36,) "Hand-Book of the British Flora," (1858–65,) "Flora Hongkongensis," (1861,) and "Flora Australiensis," (with F. Müller, 1863–70.) He was jointly with Hooker the author of the "Genera Plantarum," (1862 et seq.) Died September 10, 1884.

Bentham, (JAMES,) an English divine and antiquary, born at Ely in 1708. He published a "History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely from 675 to 1771." Died in 1794.

Bentham, bĕn'tam or bĕn'tham, (JEREMY,) a celebrated English jurist and utilitarian philosopher, was born in London on the 15th of February, 1748. He entered Queen's College, Oxford, about the age of fourteen, and studied law, but soon declined the practice of that profession. His motive is said to have been disgust at the unjust charges to suitors. His first publication was an anonymous "Fragment on Government," (1776.) He visited Paris, Constantinople, Smyrna, and White Russia in 1785–86. In 1787 he published a "Defence of Usury," which, says Sir J. Mackintosh, "is perhaps the best specimen of the exhaustive discussion of a moral or political question, leaving no objection, however feeble, unanswered." His "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," though printed in 1780, was not published until 1789.

He devoted his life to the reform of legislation, and maintained the theory that "utility is the test and measure of virtue,"—that the happiness of the greatest number should be the object of legislation. In his long warfare against the iniquities of legislation as he found it, he was ridiculed and denounced as a lunatic by many of the leaders of public opinion in England. His works were first appreciated by foreigners. About 1791 he formed a friendship with M. Dumont, who became to him a valuable coadjutor and translated into French several of his works, viz., "Treatise on Civil and Penal Legislation," ("Traité de Législation civile et pénale," 3 vols., 1802,) and "Theory of Penalties and Rewards," ("Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses," 2 vols., 1818.) These were first published in French. (See DUMONT, ÉTIENNE.)

Among his numerous English works are "Panopticon," a valuable work on prison-discipline, (1791,) "The Rationale of Judicial Evidence," (5 vols., 1827,) and a "Constitutional Code." His "Traité de Législation," etc. (1802) was translated into English by R. Hildreth, Boston, (1840.) "Those who read it," says Lord Jeffrey, "will dissent, we should imagine, from many of the author's fundamental principles; but they will infallibly be delighted with the sagacity and independence which distinguish all his speculations." He died at Westminster on the 6th of June, 1832, having retained to a great age the freshness and serenity of his prime. An edition of his works, in eleven volumes, was published by Dr. Bowring in 1843. "Of Mr. Bentham," says Macaulay, "we would at all times speak with the reverence which is due to a great original thinker and to a sincere and ardent friend of the human race. . . . Posterity will pronounce its calm and impartial decision, and that decision will, we firmly believe, place in the same rank with Galileo and with Locke the man who found jurisprudence a gibberish and left it a science." "In some of the highest departments in which the human intellect can exert itself, he has not left his equal or his second behind him." "Never was there a literary partnership so fortunate as that of Mr. Bentham and M. Dumont. The raw material which Mr. Bentham furnished was most precious, but it was unmarketable. He was assuredly at once a great logician and a great rhetorician. But the effect of his logic was injured by a vicious arrangement, and the effect of his rhetoric by a vicious style. . . . His oracles were of high import, but they were traced on leaves and flung loose to the wind. . . . M. Dumont was admirably qualified to supply what was wanting in Mr. Bentham." (See "Dumont's Recollections of Mirabeau," in Macaulay's Essays.) "It cannot be denied," says Mackintosh, "that Mr. Bentham has done more than any other writer to rouse the spirit of juridical reformation which is now gradually examining every part of law. . . . The true and eminent merit of Mr. Bentham is that of a reformer of jurisprudence. He is only a moralist with a view to being a jurist."

See "Memoirs of Jeremy Bentham," prefixed to his works by DR. BOWRING; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1843; SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy."

Bentham, (Sir SAMUEL,) a brother of Jeremy, was born in 1757. He was a ship-builder and naval engineer, and was employed by the government as inspector of naval works. Died in 1831.

Bentham, (THOMAS,) born in Yorkshire about 1513, was appointed by Queen Elizabeth in 1559 Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Died in 1578.

Ben'tinck, a celebrated family of Dutch counts, ranking as mediatized princes of Germany. Since the reign of William III. in Great Britain, branches of the family have been established in that country. To this family the dukes of Portland belong.

Ben'tinck, (Lord GEORGE,) a political leader, whose full name was WILLIAM GEORGE FREDERICK CAVENDISH BENTINCK, was the third son of William Henry, fourth Duke of Portland. His mother, Henrietta Scott, was a sister of the wife of George Canning. He was born in February, 1802. In 1826 he became private secretary to his uncle Canning, then a member of the cabinet

He was elected in 1827 a member of Parliament for King's Lynn, which he represented to the end of his life. He was more remarkable for his passion for the turf than for his political knowledge or talents. About 1836 he deserted the Whigs, and became a political friend of Sir Robert Peel, whom he served efficiently as "whipper-in," urging and coercing absent members of his party to attend and vote on important questions. Like the majority of the Tories, he was opposed to free trade, and on the repeal of the corn-laws, in 1846, was converted into a violent adversary of Peel. He then became the leader of the Protectionist or Tory party, who chose him in consideration of the energy and skill he had shown in his favourite pursuits. He began to study statistics, spoke often in the House, and maintained a spirited contest against the ministry. He died suddenly, of a disease of the heart, in September, 1848.

See B. DISRAELI, "Lord George Bentinck, a Political Biography," 1851; "Edinburgh Review," vol. xcv., 1852.

Bentinck, (HENRY,) son of William, noticed below, was created Duke of Portland in 1716, and became Governor of Jamaica in 1721. Died in 1726.

Bentinck, (WILLIAM,) a Dutch statesman, born in 1648, was a personal attendant and friend of William, Prince of Orange, before his accession to the throne. He came to England with that prince in 1688, was created Earl of Portland in 1689, and served as general in Ireland in 1690. In 1697 he was the principal agent of his government in the negotiation of the treaty of Ryswick. He is said to have possessed the confidence of William III. in a greater degree than any other person. Died in 1709.

See MACAULAY'S "History of England," vols. ii., iii., and iv.

Bentinck, (WILLIAM CHARLES CAVENDISH,) LORD, a British general, born in 1774, was the second surviving son of William Henry, third Duke of Portland. Having served in many campaigns, he became Governor of Madras in 1803, and was recalled about 1805. He was commander of the troops sent to aid Ferdinand, King of Sicily, in 1810, and held at the same time the office of plenipotentiary. He gave in 1812 a liberal constitution to Sicily. In 1814 he led a successful expedition against the French in Italy, and took possession of Genoa. He was appointed Governor-General of India by Canning in 1827. In this position he showed himself a humane and enlightened governor. The most important act of his administration was the abolition of the *Suttee*—the custom which required widows to be burned on the funeral piles of their husbands—in 1829. Lord Bentinck resigned, on account of ill health, in 1835. Died at Paris in 1839.

See MACFARLANE, "Our Indian Empire."

Bentinck, (WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH,) third Duke of Portland, an eminent statesman, son of the second duke, born in 1738. He began his public life as a Whig, became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1782, and was prime minister of the new cabinet formed in 1783 by a coalition of Lord North with Mr. FOX. About 1791 he changed his politics and became a supporter of the Tory ministry. He was appointed first lord of the treasury in 1807. Died in 1809.

Bentivoglio, bĕn-te-vōl'yo, (CORNELIO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and writer, born at Ferrara in 1668, was a son of Ippolito, noticed below. He became Archbishop of Carthage, and papal nuncio in France, and was made a cardinal in 1719. Died in 1732.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Bentivoglio, (ERCOLE,) an Italian poet and diplomatist, born about 1510, wrote sonnets, eclogues, and dramatic works which were greatly admired in his time. Died in 1573.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Bentivoglio, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian nobleman, and leader of the anti-papal party, was proclaimed sovereign of Bologna in 1401, but after a short rule was defeated and put to death. His son Antonio and his grandson Annibal were also rulers of Bologna.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Bentivoglio, (GIOVANNI II.,) rose to be sovereign of Bologna about 1462. After a rule of more than forty years, he was driven from the city by Pope Julius II. Died in 1508.

Bentivoglio, (GUIDO,) an able writer and diplomatist, born at Ferrara in 1579, became successively Archbishop of Rhodes, papal nuncio in France and Flanders, and cardinal. He wrote an "Account of the War in Flanders," (1633, in Italian,) a volume of "Memoirs," (1648,) and a collection of "Letters." Died in 1644.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Bentivoglio, (IPPOLITO,) a lyric poet and dramatist, born at Ferrara; died in 1685.

Bentkowski, bĕnt-kov'skee, (FELIX,) a Polish author, born in 1781, was professor of history at Warsaw. He published an important work, entitled a "History of Polish Literature," (2 vols., 1814.) Died in 1852.

Bent'ley, (GIDEON,) an American soldier of the Revolution, born in 1751; died in Oswego county, New York, in 1858, aged one hundred and seven years.

Bent'ley, (Sir JOHN,) a British admiral, was knighted for his conduct in an action off Cape Saint Vincent about 1760. Died in 1772.

Bentley, (RICHARD,) a celebrated critic, regarded as the greatest classical scholar that England ever produced, was born at Oulton, in Yorkshire, on the 27th of January, 1662. He entered Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1676, and in 1683 became tutor to Dr. Stillingfleet's son, whom he accompanied to Oxford. His first publication was a "Latin Epistle to John Mill, containing Critical Observations on the Chronicle of Joannes Malala," (1691,) which procured him a high European reputation. In 1692 he was honoured with the first appointment to the Boyle lectureship, and chose for his subject the absurdities of atheism. These lectures were much admired, and reached the sixth edition in 1735. He became keeper of the Royal Library in 1693, and chaplain-in-ordinary to the king in 1695. In 1697 he produced his celebrated "Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris," in which he affirmed those epistles to be spurious. On this subject he was involved in a controversy with Charles Boyle, Atterbury, Pope, Swift, and other wits, who attacked his personal character with asperity. He replied in another "Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris," in 1699. "It was," says Hallam, "the first great literary war that had been waged in England. Both combatants were skilful in wielding the sword: the arms of Boyle, in Swift's language, were given him by all the gods; but his antagonist stood forward in no such figurative strength, master of a learning to which nothing parallel had been known in England; . . . with a style rapid, concise, amusing, and superior to Boyle in that which he had chiefly to boast, a sarcastic wit." Posterity has decided that Bentley was victorious in this affair. He was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1700, and Archdeacon of Ely in 1701. He became involved in a long contest and lawsuit with the Fellows of Trinity College, in relation to which he is censured for his arrogant and arbitrary conduct. Having been elected regius professor of divinity in 1717, he gave great dissatisfaction by the demand of illegal or unusually large fees from candidates for the degree of D.D. For this offence the senate of the university deprived him in 1718 of all his degrees; but he was restored by a mandamus of the court of king's bench about 1724. He published an excellent edition of Horace, (1711,) and an edition of Terence, (1725,) which is called one of his best performances. His ill-judged attempt to improve the text of Milton's great poem gave much offence to the admirers of that poet. His last work was an edition of Homer, which, however, he did not live to finish. Died in July, 1742. Bentley's daughter was the mother of Richard Cumberland the dramatist.

See MONK'S "Life of Bentley," 1830; HARTLEY COLERIDGE, "Lives of Distinguished Northerns;" "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1830; "Quarterly Review" for November, 1831.

Bentley, (RICHARD,) son of the preceding, wrote a comedy entitled "The Wishes," and several other works. Died in 1782.

Bentley, (ROBERT,) an English botanist, born about 1820, became professor of botany in London, and wrote a "Manual of Botany." Died in 1893.

Bentley, (THOMAS,) a nephew of the famous Richard Bentley, was a Fellow of Trinity College. He published an edition of Cicero "De Finibus" in 1718.

Bentley, (WILLIAM,) an American Unitarian minister and antiquary, born in Boston in 1758, was ordained pastor of a church at Salem in 1783. He wrote a "History of Salem." Died in 1819.

Benton, (JOEL,) author, born in New York in 1832. He wrote "Emerson as a Poet," "Greeley on Lincoln," and "In the Poe Circle." Died Sept. 15, 1911.

Ben'ton, (JOSEPH AUGUSTINE,) D.D., an American theologian, born at Guilford, Connecticut, May 7, 1818. He graduated at Yale College in 1842, and at Yale Divinity School in 1846. He was pastor and editor of "The Pacific" for many years in California, and in 1869 became professor in the Congregational Theological Seminary at Oakland, California. Died April 8, 1892.

Ben'ton, (THOMAS HART,) an American Senator, born at or near Hillsborough, North Carolina, on the 14th of March, 1782. Having removed to Tennessee in early youth, he studied law, and began to practise at Nashville about 1811. In 1812 he commanded a regiment under General Jackson, with whom he quarrelled. Jackson attempted to strike Benton with a horsewhip at Nashville in 1813, and was severely wounded with a pistol by Benton's brother. Colonel Benton settled at Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1815, and began to publish a political paper. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Missouri in 1820. He acted with the Democrats, became a supporter of General Jackson, and the most prominent politician of Missouri. Having been re-elected to the Federal Senate in 1826, he distinguished himself as an advocate of a gold and silver currency, and received the sobriquet of *Old Bullion.* He supported President Jackson in his hostility against the United States Bank. About 1832 he was again chosen to represent Missouri in the Senate of the United States, of which he continued to be a member for a period of thirty years. He was a political friend of President Van Buren, voted for the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845, and opposed Calhoun on the subjects of nullification and State rights. In 1850 he made a speech against Clay's compromise bill. In consequence of a division in the Democratic party in relation to slavery, Mr. Benton was defeated as a candidate for the office of Senator about the end of 1850, and retired from the Senate in March, 1851. He was elected a member of the national House of Representatives in 1852, and opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In 1856 he was supported by one section of the Democracy as candidate for Governor of Missouri, but was not elected. He advocated the election of Buchanan to the Presidency in 1856, in preference to Fremont, who was his son-in-law. He published a voluminous work entitled "A Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, from 1820 to 1850," (2 vols., 1854–56,) and "An Abridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856," (15 vols., 1857.) He died at Washington in April, 1858.

Bentzel-Sternau, von, fon bĕnt'sẹl stĕr'nŏw, (ANSELM FRANZ,) a German statesman, born in 1738, was counsellor to the Elector of Mentz. Died in 1784.

Bentzel-Sternau, von, (CHRISTIAN ERNST,) COUNT, a German statesman and writer, born at Mentz in 1767, became minister of state and finance in the grand duchy of Frankfort, (1812.) He published "The Stone Guest," ("Der Steinerne Gast,") "The Golden Calf," and other popular satirical romances. Died in 1850.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bentzen, bĕnt'sẹn, or **Bentzon,** (ADRIAN BENONI,) a Norwegian *littérateur,* born at Tönsberg in 1777.

Bentzon, (TH.) See BLANC, (M. L.)

Benvenuti, bĕn-vȧ-noo'tee, (CARLO,) an Italian mathematician and Jesuit, born at Leghorn in 1716. He wrote, in Latin, a "Synopsis of General Physics," and translated into Italian Clairault's "Elements of Geometry." Died in 1789.

Benvenuti, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born in the duchy of Lucca about 1728.

Benvenuti, (PIETRO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Arezzo in 1769. He was regarded by some as the best painter of Tuscany in his time. His design is correct and his style elevated. His chief work is a series of frescos of prophets and evangelists on the dome of the chapel of Medici at Florence. Among his other works is "The Woman of Samaria." Died at Florence in 1844.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Benvenuto, bĕn-vȧ-noo'to, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) called ORTOLANO, an Italian painter of the school of Ferrara, born about 1480; died in 1525.

Benvenuto Cellini. See CELLINI.

Benvoglienti, bĕn-vôl-yĕn'tee, (UBERTO,) an Italian *littérateur* and patron of learning, born in 1668; died in 1733.

Benyowsky. See BENIOWSKY.

Benzel, bĕnt'sẹl, [Lat. BENZE'LIUS,] (ERIC,) born about 1632, was made, in 1700, Archbishop of Upsal by Charles XII. He superintended the Swedish translation of the Bible published by order of Charles XII., and wrote several religious works. Died in 1709.

See JOHAN ESBERG, "Libri in E. H. Benzelii Tumulum," 1, 12.

Benzel, [Lat. BENZELIUS,] (ERIC,) son of the preceding, born at Upsal in 1675, became successively Bishop of Gothenburg and of Linköping, and Archbishop of Upsal. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences at Upsal, and wrote several valuable historical and antiquarian works. Died in 1743.

See OLOF DALIN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver E. Benzelius," 1744.

Benzel, (HENRY,) brother of Eric, mentioned above, born at Strengnäs in 1689, was one of the savants sent by Charles XII., in 1714, on a scientific expedition to the East. He was made Archbishop of Upsal after his return. His journal of his travels is still in manuscript. Died in 1758.

See M. ASP, "Likpredikan öfver H. Benzelius med Personalier," 1758.

Benzel-Sternau. See BENTZEL-STERNAU.

Benzenberg, bĕnt'sẹn-bĕrg', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German mathematician and astronomer, born near Elberfeld in 1777. He wrote, among other works, a "Manual of Geometry," (1810,) and a treatise "On Falling Stars," (1839.) Died in 1846.

Benzi, bĕn'zee, (MASSIMILIANO SOLDANO,) a painter and engraver of medals, born at Florence in 1658.

Benzio, bĕn'ze-o, (TRIFONE,) an Italian diplomatist and poet, born at Assisi, lived in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He was secretary to Pope Julius III., and was employed on several missions.

Benzon, bĕn'zon, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM KARL,) a Danish historian, born at Kiöge in 1791.

Benzoni, bĕn-zo'nee, (GERONIMO,) an Italian traveller, born about 1520, spent many years in America, of which he gave an account in a work entitled "History of the New World," (1565.)

Beolco, bȧ-ol'ko, or **Biolco,** be-ol'ko, (ANGELO,) an Italian dramatic poet, born at Padua in 1502, was surnamed RUZZANTE, from the number of rustic farces he composed. Died in 1542.

Beorn. See BIÖRN.

Beöthy, bẹh-öt'ẹ, (SIGMUND,) a Hungarian lawyer and poet, born at Komorn, February 17, 1819. He took part in the war for liberty in 1848. Besides law treatises, he has written plays, poems, and books for youth.

Beöthy, (ZOLTÁN or ZSOLT,) a Hungarian poet, novelist, and critic, a son of the preceding, was born at Komorn, September 4, 1848. He became a professor in the real-school at Pesth, and a tutor in the University. His most noted book is "Kálózdy Béla," (1875,) a romance of provincial life. His "Szinmüirok és szinészek" (1882) is a critical study of the drama. His style is humorous, lively, and pleasing.

Beowulf, be-o'woolf, a semi-fabulous naval hero of Denmark, who forms the subject of a celebrated epic poem in Anglo-Saxon, supposed to have been written in the ninth century. It has been translated into English and German.

Béquet, bȧ'kȧ', (ÉTIENNE,) an able French journalist and critic, born in Paris about 1800. He wrote for the "Journal des Débats" for fifteen years. In 1830 he was prosecuted and acquitted for a political article ending with

these words; "Unfortunate France! unfortunate king!" which were afterwards often repeated. Died in 1838.

Berain, bẹh-răn′, (JEAN,) a French designer, born at Saint-Michel in 1630; died in 1697

Berain, (PIERRE MARTIN,) a French historian, lived about 1710.

Béranger, bà′rŏN′zhà′, (CHARLES,) a French landscape and genre painter, born at Sèvres in 1816, died in 1853.

Béranger, de, dẹh bà′rŏN′zhà′, (PIERRE JEAN,) a celebrated French lyric poet, born in Paris on the 19th of August, 1780. He lived with his grandfather, who was a tailor, until he was nine years old, after which he went to reside with an aunt, who appears to have acted towards him the part of a true mother, and, while giving him the rudiments of an education, instilled into his mind the principles calculated to make him a good man and a true patriot. For a short time he served as apprentice to a printer. When he was about sixteen, he began to write poetry. Several of his lyrics attracted the attention and procured for him the patronage of Lucien Bonaparte, and in 1815 he brought out his first collection of songs. They were received with great favour by the people; but their bold, patriotic, and often satirical tone gave offence to the government; and, as Béranger in his succeeding productions abated nothing of the freedom of his satire, he was condemned in 1828 to an imprisonment of nine months and a heavy fine. He was an ardent republican. After the revolution of 1830, which his poems had contributed to bring about, he refused to accept any office under the government. He brought out in 1833 a fifth collection of his songs, leaving memoirs of his life and a number of poems, which were published after his death. In 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly by the voters of the department of Seine, but he declined to serve. He died in July, 1857. He is represented as a man of a generous, noble, and independent character.

"His style," says J. F. Destigny, "has a limpidity, precision, and purity which defy criticism. All ordinary eulogy (*louange banale*) would cast a shade upon his glory." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

"The great peculiarity of Béranger," says the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1832, "is the mixture of gayety and pathos which he combines with the happiest effect. He indeed mingles 'the grave and gay, the lively and severe,' with a very original and singular felicity."

See a posthumous work of Béranger, entitled "Ma Biographie," 1857; BOITEAU, "Philosophie et Politique de Béranger," 1858; SAVINIEN-LAPOINTE, "Mémoires sur Béranger," 1857; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1833; LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "Notice sur Béranger," 1844.

Bérard, bà′rẽr′, (AUGUSTE,) an eminent French surgeon, born at Varrains, near Saumur, in 1802. He was the founder of the Société de Chirurgie of Paris. In 1842 he obtained the chair of surgical *clinique* in Paris. He published a number of able treatises on surgery. Died in 1846.

Bérard, (AUGUSTE SIMON LOUIS,) born in Paris in 1783, became master of requests to the Council of State in 1814, and founded (with Chaptal) the first company for the production of illuminating gas. He was a liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1827–30, and took a prominent part in the revolution of 1830 as a partisan of Louis Philippe. Died in 1859.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bérard, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Montpellier in 1789, was a contributor to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences médicales" of Paris. Died in 1828.

See J. A. DUPAU, "Notice historique sur F. Bérard," 1828.

Bérard, (PIERRE,) a French pharmacist and botanist, born at Grenoble about 1630. He wrote a work entitled "Theatrum Botanicum," (unpublished.) The genus Berardia was named in his honour.

Bérard, (PIERRE HONORÉ,) a distinguished French surgeon, brother of Auguste, born at Lichtenberg in 1797. He became in 1831 professor of physiology to the faculty of medicine in Paris, and was subsequently elected to the Academy of Medicine. He began the publication of a "Course of Physiology," (1st vol., 1848.) Died in 1858.

Berardi, bà-rar′dee, (ANGELO,) an Italian musician and composer, born near Bologna about 1650, wrote several treatises on music.

Berardi, (FABIO,) an Italian engraver, born at Sienna in 1728, was one of the most distinguished pupils of Wagner.

Bérardier de Bataud, bà′rẽr′de-à′ dẹh bà′tō′, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1720; died in 1794.

Berardo, bà-rar′do, (GERONIMO,) an Italian writer, born about 1500, translated two of the comedies of Plautus.

Béraud, bà′rō′, (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Aurillac in 1792. He wrote dramas, political songs, etc. Died February 6, 1860.

Béraud, (JEAN JACQUES,) a French savant, born near Castellane in 1753, was professor of mathematics and experimental physics at Marseilles. Died in 1794.

Béraud, (LAURENT,) a French Jesuit and astronomer, born in 1703 at Lyons, where he was director of the observatory. He published several valuable scientific works. Died in 1777.

See LE FÈBVRE, "Éloge historique du P. L. Béraud," 1780.

Béraudière, de la, dẹh là bà′rō′de-aiR′, (FRANÇOIS,) Bishop of Périgueux, born at Poitiers, wrote a "Funeral Oration on Henry IV." Died in 1646.

Bérauld, bà′rō′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, son of Nicolas, noticed below, born at Orléans about 1510. He wrote Greek and Latin poems, and translated the two books of Appian containing the wars of Hannibal and those of Spain.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Bérauld, [Lat. BERAL′DUS AURE′LIUS,] (NICOLAS,) an eminent French scholar and writer, born at Orléans in 1473. He was a friend of Erasmus, and numbered among his pupils D'Andelot and Admiral de Coligny. He published a Greek-Latin Dictionary (1521) and an edition of Pliny's "Natural History," (1516,) and wrote several Latin treatises. Died in 1550.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Bérault, bà′rō′, (CLAUDE,) a French philologist, succeeded D'Herbelot as professor of the Syriac language in the Royal College in Paris. He published an edition of "Statius ad Usum Delphini," (1685.) Died in 1705.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Bérault, (JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, translated Barclay's "Euphormio" from the Latin, (1640.)

Bérault, (JOSIAS,) a French jurist, and advocate of the parliament of Rouen, born in 1563, wrote a "Commentary on the Common Law of Normandy." Died about 1640.

Bérault, (MICHEL,) a French Protestant theologian, published in 1598 a "Brief and Clear Defence of the Vocation of the Ministers of the Gospel," in reply to Cardinal Perron. He preached at Montauban.

Bérault-Bercastel, bà′rō′ bẽR′kȧs′tĕl′, (ANTOINE HENRI,) a French writer, born near Metz in 1772, wrote a "History of the Church," (24 vols., 1778–90,) and other works. Died in 1794.

Berbiguier, bẽR′be′ge-à′, (BENOÎT Tranquille—trŏN′kĕl′,) a French flutist and composer, born at Carderousse in 1781; died about 1838.

Berbiguier, (CHARLES ALEXIS VINCENT,) a French visionary, born at Carpentras about 1776, wrote a work on demonology. Died in 1851.

Berch, bẽRK, (ANDERS,) a Swedish writer on rural economy, born in 1711; died in 1774.

Berch, (KARL REINHOLD,) a Swedish antiquary, born in 1706, wrote a "History of the Kings and Celebrated Characters of Sweden, taken from Medals." Died in 1777.

See OLOF CELSIUS, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver C. R. Berch," 1781.

Berchelmann, bẽR′kẹl-măn′, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German physician, born at Darmstadt in 1718; died 1783

Berchem. See BERGHEM.

Berchem, bẽR′kĕm, [Lat. BERCHE′MIUS,] (WILHELM,) a German chronicler, lived about 1480.

Berchény, [Fr. pron. bẽR′shà′ne′; Hun. BERCSÉNY, bẽR-chȧ̃ñ′,] written also **Berkeny**, (LADISLAS IGNAZ,) COUNT OF, son of Nicholas, noticed below, born at Eperies, in Hungary, in 1689. He entered the French service in 1712, and became a marshal in 1758. Died in 1778.

Bercheny or **Bercsény**, bĕr-chàñ′, (NICHOLAS,) a Hungarian nobleman, born in 1664, made an unsuccessful attempt, in conjunction with Prince Ragotsky, to separate Hungary from Austria about 1705. Died in 1725.

Berchère, (NARCISSE,) a French painter, was born at Étampes, September 11, 1819. He first exhibited in 1844. He held a high rank in Oriental subjects, making frequent journeys to the East to study. He was also an able writer, being best known by his book "Le Désert de Suez." He died September 21, 1891.

Berchet, bĕr′shā′, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian patriot and poet, born at Milan about 1790, was a friend of Silvio Pellico. After the suppression of the "Conciliatore," a liberal journal to which he had contributed, he removed to Geneva. He published in 1841 a volume of patriotic songs, which were received with enthusiasm, and still enjoy great popularity, though prohibited by the government. Died in Italy in 1851.

Berchet, bĕr′shā′, (TOUSSAINT,) a French philologist and Protestant writer, born at Langres in 1540. He made a version of Henry Estienne's Greek Catechism, which was often reprinted. Died about 1605.

Berchett, bĕr′shĕt′, (PIERRE,) a French painter and engraver, born in 1659, was employed by William III. of England to decorate his palace at Loo. Died in 1720.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting in England."

Bercheure, bĕr′shur′, written also **Berchoire**, [Lat. BERCHO′RIUS,] (PIERRE,) a French Benedictine monk, born in Poitou. He translated into French Livy's "Roman History." Died in 1362.

Berchheim, bĕr′kān′, or **Berckheim, de**, dẹh bĕrk′-hīm, (FRIEDRICH SIGISMUND,) BARON, a French general, of German extraction, born at Ribeauvillé in 1775. He served with distinction in the armies of Napoleon, and attained the rank of general of division. Died in 1819.

Berchoire. See BERCHEURE.

Berchoux, bĕr′shoo′, (JOSEPH,) a French poet, born at Saint-Symphorien, near Lyons, in 1765. His first poem was a well-known satire on the ridiculous ambition then prevalent of imitating the Greek and Roman costumes and habits of life, entitled "Qui me délivrera des Grecs et des Romains?" ("Who will deliver me from the Greeks and the Romans?") He published in 1800 "La Gastronomie," which had great success and was translated into English. His later works were less successful. Died in 1839.

Berchtold, bĕrk′tolt, (LEOPOLD,) COUNT OF, a German philanthropist, born in 1738, travelled in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and introduced vaccination where it was previously unknown. He also founded several charitable institutions in his native country. Died in 1809.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Berckel, van, vän bĕr′kẹl, (THEODORUS VICTOR,) a Dutch engraver, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1739; died 1808.

Berckheim. See BERCHHEIM.

Berckmann, bĕrk′mân, **Bergmann**, bĕrg′mân, or **Barkmann**, bârk′mân, (JOHN,) a chronicler, supposed to have been a native of Stralsund. His principal work is entitled "Chronicles of Stralsund," (in manuscript, and written in Low German.) Died in 1560.

Berckmans, bĕrk′mâns, (HENDRIK,) a distinguished Dutch portrait-painter, born near Willemstadt in 1629. He was a pupil of Jordaens and Wouwermans.

Bercsény. See BERCHENY.

Bére or **Ber**, bair, [Lat. BE′RUS,] (LOUIS,) a Catholic theologian, born at Bâle; died in 1554.

Berebistes. See BÆREBISTES.

Berecynthia. See CYBELE.

Berednikof, be-rĕd′ne-kof, (YAKOV IVANOVITCH,) a Russian archæologist, born in 1802, contributed to the large Sclavonian Dictionary (1847) of the Academy of Sciences of Saint Petersburg. Died October 10, 1854.

Beregani, bā-rā-gā′nee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian historian and dramatic poet, born at Vicenza in 1627; died in 1713.

Berends, (JULIUS,) a German democratic politician, born at Kyritz in 1817, was elected in 1848 to the Prussian National Assembly.

Berends, (KARL AUGUST WILHELM,) a German physician and medical writer, born in 1753, was professor of medicine successively at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Breslau, and Berlin. Died in 1826.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon."

Berengaria, bā-rĕn-gā′re-ā, [Fr. BÉRENGÈRE, bā′rŏN′-zhair′,] a Spanish lady distinguished for beauty and resolution, was the queen of Alfonso VIII. of Castile. Died in 1159.

Berengaria, a sister of the famous Blanche of Castile, was married to Alfonso IX. of Castile, who divorced her in 1209. Died in 1244.

Berengario, bā-rĕn-gā′re-o, [Lat. BERENGA′RIUS; Fr. BÉRENGER, bā′rŏN′zhā′,] (GIACOMO,) an eminent Italian surgeon and anatomist of the sixteenth century, surnamed CARPEN′SIS, was born at Carpi. He was professor of surgery at Pavía and Bologna, and wrote several anatomical works in Latin. He is said to have made important discoveries. Fallopius called him the restorer of anatomy. He lectured at Bologna from 1502 to 1527.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Berengarius or **Berengario**. See BÉRENGER, (kings of Italy.)

Bérenger, the French of BERENGARIO, which see.

Bérenger, bā′rŏN′zhā′, [It. BERENGARIO, bā-rĕn-gā′-re-o; Lat. BERENGA′RIUS,] I., grandson of Louis le Débonnaire, was crowned King of Italy about 888, in opposition to Guido, Duke of Spoleto. He was assassinated in 924.

Bérenger (or **Berenga′rius**) **II.**, called THE YOUNGER, grandson of the preceding, was crowned King of Italy in 950. His country being afterwards invaded by Otho the Great of Germany, Bérenger became tributary to that sovereign, and was at length deposed and imprisoned. Died in 966.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Bérenger, bā′rŏN′zhā′, (ALPHONSE MARIE MARCELLIN THOMAS,) a French jurist and magistrate, born at Valence in 1785. He became counsellor at the court of cassation in 1831, and a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1839. Among his principal works is a treatise "On Criminal Justice in France," (1818.) He was a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Died 1866.

Bérenger, (JEAN,) COUNT, a French legislator, born near Grenoble in 1767. He was elected to the States-General in 1790, and was a member of the Tribunat in 1800. Died about 1845.

Bérenger, (JEAN PIERRE,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Geneva in 1740. He wrote, among other works, a "History of Geneva from its Origin to the Present Time," (6 vols., 1772.) Died in 1807.

Bérenger, (LAURENT PIERRE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Riez in 1749, became inspector of the Academy at Lyons. Among his works we may name "Morality in Action," ("La Morale en Action,") which has gone through numerous editions. Died in 1822.

See J. B. DUMAS, "Notice historique sur L. P. Bérenger," 1836.

Bérenger, (PIERRE,) a French theologian of the twelfth century, was a native of Poitiers.

Bérenger, (RAYMOND,) grand master of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem, was a native of Dauphiny, in France. He defeated the Egyptian corsairs who infested Cyprus and Rhodes, and took Alexandria after a short siege. Died in 1373.

Bĕr′ẹn-gẹr, (RICHARD,) gentleman of the horse to George III. of England, was the author of "The History and Art of Horsemanship," (1771.) Died in 1782.

Bérenger de Palasol, bā′rŏN′zhā′ dẹh pā′lā′sol′, a French troubadour of the twelfth century. Died in 1194.

Bérenger de la Tour, bā′rŏN′zhā′ dẹh lā toor, a French poet of the sixteenth century, was the author of "The Golden Age," and other works. Died about 1560.

Bérenger [Lat. BERENGA′RIUS] **de Tours**, bā′rŏN′-zhā′ dẹh toor, a celebrated French ecclesiastic, born about 998, was a native of Tours. He studied under Fulbert of Chartres, and became in 1039 Archdeacon of Angers. Having opposed the dogmas of transubstantiation and the real presence, his doctrine was condemned by Pope Leo IX. in 1050. He formally retracted his opinions; but, as he still continued to deny the orthodox

dogmas, he was compelled, in a council at Rome, to make another recantation. Died in 1088.

See FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique;" HEINRICH MÜLLER, "Berengarii veteris novique Historia," 1674; H. SUDENDORF, "Berengarius Turonensis, oder eine Sammlung ihn betreffender Briefe."

Berenguer, bâ-rĕn-gair', (PEDRO JUAN **Morales**—mo-rā'lĕs,) a Spanish theologian of the early part of the seventeenth century. He published a work entitled "Explanation of the Mysteries of our Holy Faith," (1608.)

Berenhorst, bā'rĕn-horst', (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German officer and military writer, born in 1733, served in the Seven Years' war. His principal work is "Reflections on the Military Art," (1797.) Died October 30, 1814.

Ber-ę-nī'çe, [Gr. Βερενίκη,] an Egyptian princess, the daughter of Lagus, and niece of Antipater, was married to Ptolemy Soter. Through her influence he appointed as his successor her son Ptolemy Philadelphus, to the exclusion of the children of Eurydice, his other wife.

Berenice II., daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, was married to Antiochus Theos, King of Syria, who had divorced Laodice, his former wife. After the death of Ptolemy, Laodice murdered her husband and her rival Berenice (247 B.C.) and placed her own son on the throne.

Berenice III., daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë, was married to Ptolemy Evergetes. During his absence on an expedition to Syria, she made an offering of her hair to Venus for his safe return; and the astronomer Conon publicly reported that Jupiter had made of it the constellation called "Coma Berenices." Berenice was put to death by her father in 216 B.C.

See CARL W. RAMLER, "Ptolemäus und Berenice," 1765.

Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy Lathyrus, was married to Alexander II., whom Sulla had made king. She was soon after murdered by her husband.

Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and sister of the celebrated Cleopatra, was raised to the throne by the Alexandrians, who had revolted against her father, (58 B.C.) Having poisoned her first husband, Seleucus, she was married to Archelaus, high-priest and King of Comana. In 55 B.C. she was put to death by order of her father, who had regained his crown.

Berenice, (called **Bernī'çe** [Gr. Βερνίκη] in the New Testament,) daughter of Agrippa I., King of Judea, was born about 28 A.D. She was married to Herod, King of Chalcis, and afterwards to Polemon, King of Cilicia. About 75 A.D. she visited Rome, where Titus wished to marry her, but renounced her when he found the match would displease his people. This event has formed the subject of one of Racine's tragedies. Berenice was the sister of Herod Agrippa, before whom Paul preached. (See Acts XXV.)

Bères, bair, (ÉMILE,) a French political économist, born at Castelnau d'Anzac in 1801, wrote several works on political economy, trade, etc. Died Dec. 8, 1877.

Ber'es-ford, (Lord CHARLES WILLIAM DE LA POER,) was born at Philiptown, Ireland, February 10, 1846, son of the fourth Marquis of Waterford. He entered the navy in 1859, and was promoted captain in 1882 for his distinguished services at the bombardment of Alexandria. He served in the Nile Expedition, 1884, became a member of Parliament, and was a lord of the admiralty 1886–88. Died 1919.

Bĕr'ęs-ford, (Rev. JAMES,) an English writer, born in 1764, published "The Miseries of Human Life, or The Last Groans of Timothy Testy and Samuel Sensitive," (2 vols., 1806–07.) Died in 1840.

Beresford, (Lord JOHN GEORGE,) Primate of Ireland, a son of the Marquis of Waterford, born at Dublin in 1773. He became Bishop of Cork in 1806, of Clogher in 1819, Archbishop of Dublin in 1820, and was translated to the see of Armagh in 1822. Died in 1862.

Beresford, (WILLIAM CARR,) VISCOUNT, a distinguished general, born in Ireland in 1768, was the natural son of the first Marquis of Waterford. Having served in Egypt and Buenos Ayres, and captured Madeira in 1807, he fought in the Peninsular war under Wellington, and was made a field-marshal of Portugal and Duke of Elvas. After his return to England he was created a viscount in 1823, and in 1828 master-general of the ordnance. Died in 1854.

Beręsin, bâ-râ-seen', (ELIAS NIKOLAIEVITCH,) a Russian philologist, born in the province of Perm, July 19, 1818. He was educated in Kazan University, travelled extensively in Asia, and held successively professorships of the Turkish language in the Universities of Kazan and Saint Petersburg. He was one of the editors of the "Russian Encyclopædia," prepared a "Library of the Oriental Historians," (1849–54,) and wrote "Travels," a "Persian Grammar," (1853,) "Researches on the Musulman Dialects," (1848–53,) etc.

Berettoni, bâ-rĕt-to'nee, written also **Berrettoni**, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter, born at Monteſeltro in 1627, was one of the best pupils of Carlo Maratta. Died at Rome in 1682.

Berg. See BERGIUS, (BENGT.)

Berg, bĕRG, (ADAM,) a celebrated music-printer of Munich, whose publications extend from 1540 to 1599. His principal work was the "Patrocinium Musices," (10 vols., 1573–98.)

Berg, (CHRISTEN PAULSEN,) a Danish statesman, was born at Tjaltring, Denmark, in 1829. He was elected a deputy in 1865, became one of the leaders of the Left in 1870, and was chosen chief of the Radical Opposition in 1877. He became president of the Folksthing in 1883, and in 1886 his bold attacks on the ministry led to his arrest and imprisonment for six months. He kept up the struggle for parliamentary government and ministerial responsibility until his death, November 27, 1891.

Berg, bĕRG, (JENS CHRISTIAN,) a Norwegian jurist and antiquary, born at Drontheim in 1775.

Berg, bĕRG, (JOHANN PETER,) a German theologian and Orientalist, born at Bremen in 1737, became professor of ecclesiastical history and Oriental languages at Duisburg. He wrote valuable commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1800.

See MÖLLER, "Denkschrift zur Ehre J. P. Bergs," 1801.

Berg, (MAGNUS,) a Norwegian painter and excellent sculptor in ivory, born in 1666, was patronized by King Christian V. Died in 1739.

Berg, van den, vän dęn bĕRG, (MATTHIAS,) a Flemish painter, born at Ypres in 1615, was a distinguished pupil of Rubens, whose works he copied with great accuracy. Died in 1647.

Berg, von, fon bĕRG, (JOACHIM,) a German diplomatist and philanthropist, born at Herrndorf in 1526, bequeathed all his property to create a fund for the education of the poor in his own country. Died in 1602.

See G. VON BERG, "Memoria Bergeriana;" KELLER, "Joachim von Berge und sein Stiftungen," 1834.

Berg, von, (KARL HEINRICH EDMUND,) a German forester and author, born at Göttingen, November 30, 1800. He was for many years connected with the government and care of the German forests, regarding which he prepared many valuable treatises and reports. Died at Schandau, June 20, 1874.

Bergalli, bĕR-gäl'lee, (CARLO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and *littérateur*, born at Palermo; died in 1679.

Bergalli, (LUIGIA,) an Italian dramatic authoress, born at Venice in 1703, became the wife of Count Gasparo Gozzi. (See GOZZI.) Died about 1760.

Bergamasco. See CASTELLO.

Bergamini, bĕR-gä-mee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Vicenza in 1666; died in 1744.

Bergamo, bĕR'gä-mo, (JACOPO FILIPPO FORESTI,) Italian chronicler, born near Bergamo in 1434; died in 1520.

Bergamo, da, dä bĕR'gä-mo, (FRA DAMIANO,) an Italian Dominican monk, who was celebrated as a sculptor in wood. Died in 1549.

Bergantini, bĕR-gän-tee'nee, (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Venice in 1685; died about 1760.

Bergasse, bĕR'gäss', (ALEXANDRE,) a French royalist and political writer, brother of Nicolas, noticed below, was born at Lyons in 1747; died in 1821.

Bergasse, (NICOLAS,) a French jurist and political writer, born at Lyons in 1750, published in 1787 a memorial in favour of his client Kornmann, which won for him a high reputation, and was answered by Beaumarchais. He also wrote in favour of animal magnetism. Died in 1832

Bergelmir, bĕr-gĕl′mir, [originally **Berggelmir**, a "mountain mass," (?)] the name of one of the Frost-giants in the Norse mythology. It is related that when Odin and his brothers slew the giant Ymir, all the Frost-Jötuns were drowned in his blood except Bergelmir, who, with his wife, escaped, and continued the race of Frost-giants. (See YMIR.)

Bergen, bĕRG′ẹn, a Dutch painter of rare promise, born at Breda about 1670, died at the age of nineteen. Some of his works are in the Louvre, others at Dresden.

Bergen, (DANIEL.) See BERGER.

Bergen, (GEORGES,) French art critic, born in 1834. He wrote on art subjects for the "Journal des Debats" and the important work, "The French School of Painting from its Origin down to the Reign of Louis XIV." He was professor of the history of art in the Fine Arts School of France. Died in 1910.

Bergen, von, (KARL AUGUST,) a German botanist, anatomist, and scientific writer, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1704. In 1744 he became professor of pathology and therapeutics in his native city. The genus Bergena was named in his honour by Adanson. Died in 1760.

Bergen, von, (RUDIGER,) a German poet, born at Riga in 1603; died in 1661.

Bergenhielm, bĕR′gẹn-he-ĕlm or bĕR′gẹn-hyĕlm, (JOHAN,) BARON OF, a Swedish statesman and Latin poet, born in Ostrogothia in 1629, rose to be secretary of state and chancellor of the court. Died in 1704.

Bergenroth, bĕR′gẹn-rōt′, (GUSTAV,) a German historical writer, born at Oletzko, East Prussia, in 1813. In 1856 he settled in London, with the object of collecting from the State-Paper Office materials for the history of the Tudor period. He edited several volumes of "The State Papers," and was still prosecuting his researches when he died, February 13, 1869.

Berger, bĕR′gẹr, (ALBRECHT LUDWIG,) a German jurist, born at Oldenburg in 1768; died in 1813.

Berger, bĕr′gẹr, (CHRISTIAN JOHAN,) a Danish physician, born in 1724, became professor of medicine and surgery at Kiel. Died in 1789.

Berger or **Bergen**, bĕR′gẹn, (DANIEL,) a German engraver, born in Berlin in 1744. He engraved history and portraits. Died in 1824.

Berger, bĕR′zhā′, (JACQUES,) a painter of history, born at Chambéry, was a good colorist. Died at Turin in 1823.

Berger, (JOHAN ERIC,) a Danish savant, born about 1772, was professor of astronomy at Kiel. He wrote "A General Sketch of Science," etc. Died in 1833.

Berger, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED EMANUEL,) a German theologian, born at Ruhland in 1773, published, among other works, a "History of the Philosophy of Religions." Died in 1803.

Berger, (JULIEN FRANÇOIS ADOLPHE,) a French classical scholar, born in 1810. He was for several years professor at the College of Charlemagne, Paris. Died 1869.

Berger, (LUDWIG,) a German composer and pianist of great merit, born at Berlin in 1777. His works are chiefly cantatas, operas, and symphonies. He numbered among his scholars the celebrated Mendelssohn. Died in Berlin about 1839.

Berger, (PAUL,) a German theologian and Hebraist, born at Rosenburg, lived about 1730.

Berger, (THEODOR,) a German jurist and historian, born near Coburg in 1683, published legal and historical works in Latin and German. Died in 1773.

Berger, (VICTOR L.,) Socialist leader, born in Austro-Hungary in 1856. He emigrated to America, became an editor, and now edits the "Milwaukee Leader," a Socialist paper. He was elected to Congress in 1910, the first Socialist member of that body.

Berger, von, fon bĕr′gẹr, (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH,) a German jurist and aulic councillor, born at Wittenberg about 1680. Died in 1757.

Bergerac, de, dẹh bĕrzh′RĂk′, (SAVINIEN CYRANO,) dramatist and notorious duellist, born in Périgord, France, about 1620. He wrote "Agrippina," a tragedy, "Pédant Joué," a comedy, etc., also "Comic History of the States and Empires of the Moon," from which some think Swift got the idea of "Gulliver's Travels."

Bergeret, bĕrzh′RĀ′, (JEAN,) a French botanist, born at Morlas, in Basses-Pyrénées, published a Flora of the Basses-Pyrénées, (2 vols., 1803.) Died about 1814.

Bergeret, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French physician and botanist, born near Auch in 1751, became surgeon to Monsieur (afterwards Louis XVIII.) in 1785. Died in 1813.

Bergeron, bĕrzh′RÒN′, (LOUIS,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born at Chauny in 1811, published, among other works, "Campaigns of Spain and Portugal under the Empire," (1833.) Died in 1890.

Bergeron, (NICOLAS,) a French jurist and historian, a native of Béthisy, lived about 1560. He is said to have produced the first synchronic tables of history.

Bergeron, (PIERRE,) son of the preceding, born in Paris, wrote a "Treatise on Navigation and Modern Voyages of Discovery and Conquests," (1629,) and other geographical and historical works.

Bergeron, (PIERRE,) a French poet and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1787, was professor in a college at Brussels.

Bergery, bĕrzh′RE′, (CLAUDE LUCIEN,) a French mathematician, and professor of mathematics in the School of Artillery at Metz, born at Orléans in 1787. He published "Geometry applied to Industry," (1835,) and "Elementary Astronomy," (1832.) Died in 1863.

Bergh, burg, (HENRY,) an American philanthropist, of German descent, was born in New York city in 1823. He was educated in Columbia College, wrote tales, dramas, and a poem, and became in 1863 secretary of legation in Saint Petersburg. In 1866 he founded the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he became the president and most active agent. Died March 12, 1888.

Berghaus, bĕRG′hŏws, (HEINRICH,) an eminent German geographer, born at Cleves in 1797. He was appointed in 1816 geographical engineer in the war department at Berlin, and in 1824 professor of mathematics in the Academy of Architecture. Among his numerous and excellent works are his "Physical Atlas," (with ninety maps, 1838,) an oro-hydrographic map of France, charts of Asia and Africa, "Elements of Geography," (1842,) "Ethnography," (1846,) and "The Nations of the Globe," ("Die Völker des Erdballs," 1845.) He also published a German edition of Catlin's "Indians of North America." Died at Stettin, February 17, 1884.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Berghe, van den, văn den bĕr′gẹh, (THOMAS,) a Flemish physician, born at Dixmude about 1615, wrote a treatise on the plague of 1669.

Berghem, bĕRG′hẹm, (NIKOLAAS,) an excellent Dutch landscape-painter, whose original name was VAN HAERLEM, was born at Haarlem in 1624. He was a pupil of Van Goyen, Jan Wils, and Weeninx. He had great executive facility, painted with equal success landscapes, animals, and figures, and gave a fine finish to his works without impairing the general effect. His works are extremely numerous, and present a great variety of subjects. Their peculiar charm results partly from a graceful and easy touch, a harmonious colouring, and a natural composition. He also left designs and etchings of remarkable beauty. Died at Haarlem in 1683. "The delicate degradation of his aerial perspective," says Bryan, "the light floating of his skies, and the transparence of his water, have never been surpassed by any Dutch painter."

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Bergier, bĕr′zhe-ā′, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist and *littérateur*, born at Darnay, in Lorraine, in 1721 He translated Ferguson's "Essay on Civil Society," and other English works, into French. Died in 1784.

Bergier, (NICOLAS,) a French writer, born at Rheims in 1567, published, among other antiquarian works, a valuable "History of the Great Roads (*grands chemins*) of the Roman Empire," (1622.) Died in 1623.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Bergier, (NICOLAS SYLVESTRE,) a French scholar and theologian, born at Darnay in 1718, was a brother of Claude François, noticed above. He wrote several able treatises in defence of the Christian religion against the attacks of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Baron Holbach, and

made a translation of Hesiod, (1767,) which is highly esteemed. Died in Paris in 1790.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Ber'gĭ-us or **Berg**, bĕrg, (BENGT,) a Swedish botanist, born at Stockholm in 1723, wrote a "Treatise on Luxuries," and other works. Died in 1784.

See SCHOENBERG, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver B. Bergius," 1785.

Bergius, (PETER JONAS,) brother of the preceding, was a pupil of the celebrated Linnæus, and became professor of natural history at Stockholm. Linnæus named in his honour the genus Bergia. Born about 1730; died in 1790.

See OLOF SWARTZ, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver P. J. Bergius," 1822.

Bergk, bĕrk, (THEODOR,) a German linguist and classical scholar, born at Leipsic in 1812, became professor of philosophy at Marburg in 1842, and at Freiburg in 1852. He published an edition of Anacreon, (1834,) and "Poetæ Lyrici Græci," (1843.) Died July 20, 1881.

Bergklint, bĕrk'lint, (OLAUS,) a Swedish poet of the latter part of the eighteenth century, wrote an "Ode on Adversity," which is very popular in Sweden.

Bergler, bĕrg'lẽr, (JOSEPH,) a statuary and painter, born in the Tyrol in 1718, worked at Vienna, Passau, and Prague. Died in 1788.

Bergler, (JOSEPH,) a German painter, son of the preceding, born at Salzburg in 1753. He executed a series of pictures illustrating the history of Bohemia. Died in 1829.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Bergler, (STEPHEN,) a distinguished philologist, born at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, about 1680. He contributed a number of articles to the "Acta Eruditorum" and "Bibliotheca Græca," and edited several Greek and Latin classics. Died at Constantinople in 1746.

Bergman or **Bergmann**, bĕrg'mân, (TORBERN OLOF,) a celebrated Swedish chemist and naturalist, born at Catherinberg, in West Gothland, in March, 1735. He studied at Upsal, and devoted himself chiefly to natural history, physics, and mathematics. In 1761 he was appointed adjunct professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, where he succeeded Wallerius as professor of chemistry in 1766 or 1767, after which he gave almost exclusive attention to chemistry. He first discovered that fixed air was an acid, and wrote a memoir entitled "On the Aerial Acid," (1774.) He ascertained the distinctive characters of nickel, analyzed many mineral substances with great accuracy, and published a classification of minerals, in which the grand divisions are founded on the chemical nature of the substances. By the application of geometry to the forms of crystals, he laid the basis of crystallography, which was developed by Haüy. His theory of Elective Attractions (1775) was considered as an important contribution to science. He wrote a "Physical Description of the Earth" and many other works. Died at Medevi in 1784.

See P. F. AURIVILLIUS, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver T. O. Bergmann," 1785; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" BIOT, article in the "Biographie Universelle;" PETER J. HJELM, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver T. O. Bergman," 1786; HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Bergmann, bĕrg'mân, (ERNEST VON,) an eminent German surgeon, born at Rujin in 1836. He held several chairs in surgery, that of Berlin after 1882. He developed Lister's antiseptic method in surgical operations and was very successful in operations on the skull and brain. After the death of Virchow he was recognized as the ablest of German physicians, and was made a life member of the Prussian Diet in 1906. Died March 25, 1907.

Bergmann, bĕrg'mân, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) an eminent philologist, born at Strasburg, February 9, 1812. He became professor of foreign literature in the University of Strasburg in 1838, and is the author of a very large number of learned works on philology, linguistics, and ethnology. Died November 14, 1887.

Bergmann, bĕrg'mân, (GUSTAV,) a German writer on Livonian history, etc., born in 1744; died in 1814.

Bergmann, (JOSEPH,) a German Jesuit and naturalist, born at Aschaffenburg in 1736, became professor of physics and natural history at Mentz. He published several scientific works. Died in 1803.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Bergmann, (JULIUS,) a German philosopher, born at Opherdike, in Westphalia, April 1, 1840. He studied at Göttingen and Berlin, and held professorships of philosophy at Königsberg and Marburg. Among his writings are "Grundlinien einer Theorie des Bewusstseins," (1870,) "Zur Beurtheilung des Kriticismus," (1875,) "Reine Logik," (1879,) and "Sein und Erkennen," (1880.) He is at present the most outspoken and able of the defenders of idealism in Germany. His theory is in general that of Fichte.

Bergmann, (MICHAEL ADAM,) born at Munich in 1733, wrote contributions towards the "History of Munich," (1780.) Died in 1783.

Bergmüller, bĕrg'mül'lẽr, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German engraver, born in Bavaria in 1687, became director of the Academy at Augsburg. Died in 1762.

Bergon, bĕr'gôn', (JOSEPH ALEXANDRE,) COUNT, a French statesman, born at Mirabel in 1741, rose to be councillor of state under Napoleon. Died in 1824.

Bergonzi, bĕr-gon'zee, (CARLO,) a celebrated Italian violin-maker, born in Cremona towards the end of the seventeenth century. He was a pupil of Antonio Stradivarius, and his violins nearly equalled his master's in tone and form. He worked from about 1716 to 1755.

Bergonzoni, bĕr-gon-zo'nee, (LORENZO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1646, was a pupil of Guercino. Died in 1722.

Bergsoe, bĕrg'sö, (WILHELM JORGEN,) a Danish author, born at Copenhagen, Feb. 8, 1835. He won distinction in medicine and zoölogy.

Bergson, (HENRI,) French philospher, was born of Anglo-Jewish parents at Paris in 1859. In 1900 he became professor at the College de France and member of the Institute. He has written "Matière et Mémoire," (1896,) "Le Rire," (1900,) and "Evolution Creatrice," (1907.) He was elected to French Academy 1918, and received the Nobel Prize for literature 1917. He is noted for his theory that evolution is due to the élan vital, or vital energy.

Bergstrasser, bĕrg'strâs-sẽr, (JOHANN ANDREAS BENIGNUS,) an eminent German naturalist, born at Idstein in 1732, was professor of philosophy at Hanau. Among his works is a "Description, with Figures, of all the Diurnal Butterflies of Europe," (1759.) Died in 1812.

Berigard, bẹh-re'gȧr', (PIERRE,) a relative of the following, born at Florence, lived about 1620. He translated the "Aphorisms" of Hippocrates into verse.

Berigard, de, dẹh bẹh-re'gȧr', or **Beauregard**, bōr'-gȧr', (CLAUDE GUILLERMET,) SEIGNEUR, a French mathematician, born at Moulins about 1591, became professor of philosophy at Pisa. Died in 1664.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Bering. See BEHRING.

Beringer, bā'ring-ẽr, (DIEPHOLD,) a fanatical German peasant, also called **Peringer** and **Shuster**, born about 1490, gained notoriety by preaching against the pope.

Beringer, (JOACHIM,) a German Protestant theologian, lived between 1600 and 1650. He assumed the name of JOACHIM URSINUS.

Beringer, (JOHANN BARTHOLOMÄUS ADAM,) a German physician and naturalist, born about 1680, published several works.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Beringer, (MICHAEL,) a German philologist, born at Uhlbach in 1566, was professor of Hebrew at Tübingen. Died in 1625.

See W. SCHICKARD, "Vita M. Beringeri," 1627.

Beringhen, de, dẹh bẹh-rȧn'gôn', (JACQUES LOUIS,) MARQUIS, born in Paris in 1651, was first groom of Louis XIV. He served with distinction as an officer of cavalry. Died in 1723.

Bĕr'ing-tŏn, (JOSEPH,) an English Catholic historian, born in Shropshire about 1750, published a "Literary History of the Middle Ages," (1814,) one of the best works on that subject; and a "History of the Reign of Henry II. of England and his Sons," (1790.) Died in 1827.

See BUTLER, "Historical Memoirs of the English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics," etc.; "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1814.

Bériot, de, dẹh bā're'o', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a celebrated Belgian violinist, born at Louvain in 1802, suc-

ceeded Baillot as professor at the Conservatory of Music in Paris, (1842.) He had married in 1836 the famous vocalist Madame Malibran. Died in 1870.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" Favolle, "Paganini et Bériot," 1831.

Berkel, van, vän bĕr'kĕl, [Lat. Berke'lius,] (Abraham,) a Dutch philologist, born at Leyden about 1630, published editions of the "Enchiridion" of Epictetus, and other classics. Died in 1688.

Berkeley, bĕrk'le, (Francis Henry Fitz-Hardinge,) a liberal English legislator, a younger son of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, born in 1794. He represented Bristol in Parliament, and gained distinction as an advocate of the mode of voting by ballot. Died March 10, 1870.

Berkeley, (George,) an English bishop and metaphysical philosopher of great merit, was born at Kilcrin, near Thomastown, Ireland, on the 12th of March, 1684. He became a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1707, and established his reputation as a philosopher by "An Essay towards a New Theory of Vision," (1709.) In 1710 he published a remarkable work, "The Principles of Human Knowledge," in which he maintained his celebrated theory of idealism, affirming that there is no proof of the existence of matter anywhere but in our own perceptions. In 1713 he visited London, where he became intimate with Addison, Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, and Steele, and wrote several essays for the "Guardian." In 1718 Mrs. Vanhomrigh (Swift's "Vanessa") left Berkeley a legacy of £4000. He was appointed Dean of Derry in 1724, before which he had been chaplain to the Duke of Grafton. He published in 1725 a "Proposal for Converting the Savage Americans to Christianity," and wished to found a college in America for that object, for which he raised a large sum of money by subscriptions. He also received a grant or promise of £20,000 from government, and, having married a Miss Anne Forster, sailed to Rhode Island in 1728. On this subject he wrote a short poem, ending with these lines:

> "Westward the course of empire takes its way;
> The four first acts already past,
> A fifth shall close the drama with the day:
> Time's noblest offspring is the last."

He preached about two years in Newport, but was compelled to abandon the project of the college because the ministry failed to send the funds, and he returned to England. He defended religion against infidels and skeptics in his "Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher," (1732,) a dialogue on the model of Plato. He was chosen Bishop of Cloyne in 1734, and about 1745, in order to set a shining example to churchmen, refused the See of Clogher, the revenue of which was twice as great as that of Cloyne. Among his later works are "The Analyst," addressed to an infidel mathematician, (1735,) and "A Word to the Wise," (1749.) He removed to Oxford in 1752, and died there in January, 1753.

"Berkeley," says Dr. Johnson, "was a profound scholar as well as a man of fine imagination." "Ancient learning, exact science, polished society, modern literature, and the fine arts," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "contributed to adorn and enrich the mind of this accomplished man. All his contemporaries agreed with the satirist [Pope] in ascribing

> 'To Berkeley every virtue under heaven.'

Adverse factions and hostile wits concurred only in loving, admiring, and contributing to advance him. . . . His works are beyond dispute the finest models of philosophical style since Cicero. Perhaps they surpass those of the orator in the wonderful art by which the fullest light is thrown on the most minute and evanescent parts of the most subtle of human conceptions." ("View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.")

See "Life of Berkeley," by Dr. Stock, prefixed to his works, 1784; also G. N. Wright, "Life of George Berkeley," prefixed to his works, 1843; Cousin's French version of Tennemann's "Geschichte der Philosophie;" "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Berkeley, (George,) an English divine, son of the preceding, born in London in 1733, became prebendary of Canterbury. Died in 1795.

Berkeley, (George,) Earl of, published "Historical Applications and Occasional Meditations on Several Subjects." Died in 1698.

Berkeley, (George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge,) an English writer, son of the Earl of Berkeley, born in 1802. He published, in 1836, a novel called "Berkeley Castle." Died February 23, 1881.

Berkeley, (Maurice Frederick,) Lord Fitzhardinge, a son of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, was born in 1788. He became an admiral. Died October 17, 1867.

Berkeley, (Rev. Miles Joseph,) an English naturalist, born at Biggin about 1803, published botanical treatises, among which is "Gleanings of British Algæ." He was distinguished as a mycologist. Died in 1889.

Berkeley, (Sir William,) born near London, was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1641, took sides with Charles I. in the civil war, and maintained the royal authority in Virginia until the death of the king. He submitted to Cromwell in 1651, and then retired from office. In 1659 he again became Governor of Virginia. He is censured for his cruelty towards the insurgents whom his tyrannical conduct provoked to revolt. (See Bacon, Nathaniel.) He once said, "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing-presses in Virginia." Died in England in 1677.

See "Encyclopædia Americana."

Berkeley, (Sir William,) a British vice-admiral, born about 1640, served against the Dutch under the Duke of York, and was killed in a naval engagement in 1666.

Berkeley, de, (Thomas,) an English baron, was owner of Berkeley Castle, in which Edward II. was confined and murdered in 1327. He was not, however, accessary to that crime.

Berkely, bĕrk'le, (George Henry Frederick,) an English general, born in 1785, served in the Peninsular war, and subsequently represented Devonport in Parliament. Died in 1857.

Berken, written also **Berquen, de,** deh bĕr'kĕn, (Louis,) a lapidary of Bruges, discovered in 1476 the art of cutting and polishing diamonds.

Berkenhead. See Birkenhead.

Ber'ken-hout, (John,) an English physician, of Dutch extraction, born at Leeds about 1730, graduated at Leyden in 1765. He published "Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland," (1769,) "Biographia Literaria," (1777,) and a "Botanical Lexicon." Died in 1791.

Berkeny. See Bercheny.

Berkheiden or **Berkheyden,** bĕrk'hī'dĕn, (Gerard,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1645, excelled in architectural pictures. Died in 1693.

See Nagler, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Berkheiden, sometimes written **Breckberg,** (Job,) brother of the preceding, born at Haarlem about 1632, painted landscapes and portraits with skill. Died about 1695.

Berkhey, bĕrk'hī, or **Berkey,** (Jan Lefrancq,) a Dutch poet and savant, born in 1729 at Leyden, where he became professor of natural history. He published a "Natural History of Holland," (1769,) and other scientific works, and a collection of Idylls. Died in 1812.

Berk'ley, (John,) an English royalist officer in the time of Charles I., wrote "Memoirs of the Negotiations of Charles I. with Cromwell," etc.

Berlage, bĕr'lâ-gĕh, (Anton,) a noted German Catholic divine, born at Münster, December 21, 1805. He was educated at Münster, Bonn, and Tübingen, and for many years held professorships in the theological academy of Münster. His principal works are "Apologetik der Kirche," (1835,) and "Katholische Dogmatik," (1839–63.) Died at Münster, December 6, 1881.

Berlepsch, von, fon bĕr'lĕpsh, (Emilie,) a German authoress, born at Gotha in 1757, published "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," which are highly esteemed.

Berlichingen, von, fon bĕr'lĭk-ing'ĕn, (Götz or Gottfried,) a celebrated German knight, surnamed of the Iron Hand, from an artificial hand which replaced one lost in battle. Having taken part in the war of the peasants against the nobles, he was put under ban of the empire by Maximilian I., and sentenced to pay a heavy fine. According to some writers, he was afterwards mortally wounded while defending his castle against the Imperial troops, (1562.) His achievements form the subject of one of Goethe's most popular dramas.

which has been translated by Sir Walter Scott. He left "Memoirs of his Life."

See CARL LANG, "Ritter G. von Berlichingen," 1825; F. W. PISTORIUS, "Lebensbeschreibung des Ritters G. von Berlichingen," 1738; BÜSCHING, "Leben Götz von Berlichingens," 1814.

Berlichingen, von, (JOSEPH FRIEDRICH ANTON,) COUNT, an officer and *littérateur*, born at Tyrnau in 1759, served in the Austrian army against the Turks in 1788. He translated into Latin verse Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea." Died in 1832.

Berlin, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German composer and musician, born at Memel in 1710, was organist at Drontheim, in Norway. Died in 1775.

Berliner, (EMILE,) born in Hanover, May 20, 1851; emigrated to the United States in 1870; invented in 1877 the Berliner telephone transmitter. He invented other valuable devices in telephony and the gramophone.

Berlinghieri, bĕr-lĕn-gē-ā'ree, (ANDREA VACCA,) an eminent Italian surgeon, born at Pisa in 1772, studied anatomy under Desault in Paris and John Hunter in London. He lectured on surgery at Pisa, and published a number of valuable treatises on lithotomy and other branches of surgery. He also improved several surgical processes, and invented a number of surgical instruments. Died in 1826.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Berlioz, bĕr'le'o', (HECTOR,) a celebrated French composer, born in the department of Isère in 1803. He visited Rome in 1830 as pensionary of the Academy of Fine Arts, and after his return brought out, in 1833, his symphony of "Harold." His Requiem for General Damrémont, performed in 1837, was received with general applause, and was followed in 1839 by his dramatic symphony of "Romeo and Juliet," one of his most successful productions. He also published a number of valuable treatises on music. He was considered by some as the chief of the romantic musical school. Died in 1869.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Bermann, de, deh bĕr'mŏN', a French jurist, born at Nancy in 1741, wrote a "Historic Dissertation on the Ancient Chivalry and Nobility of Lorraine," (1763.)

Bermudes, bĕr-moo'dĕs, (GERONIMO,) a Spanish ecclesiastic, and professor of theology at Salamanca, born about 1530, published several tragedies and poems. Died about 1589.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Bermudes, (JUAN,) a Spanish ecclesiastic, born in Galicia. In 1520 he accompanied the Portuguese embassy to Abyssinia, where he was appointed patriarch. He died in 1575, leaving an interesting account of Abyssinia.

Bermudez, (JUAN AUGUSTIN CEAN.) See CEAN-BERMUDEZ.

Bermudez, (REMIGIO MORALES,) a Peruvian soldier, was born in the province of Tarapaca, September 30, 1836. He took part with the revolutionists in several insurrections, and during the war with Chili commanded the force that marched to Arica. He became vice-president under Caceras, and was elected President of Peru in 1890. Died March 31, 1894.

Bermudo, bĕr-moo'do, or **Vermudo,** vĕr-moo'do, [Fr. BERMUDE, bĕr'müd',] I., surnamed THE DEACON, was proclaimed King of the Asturias in 788, in opposition to his relative Alfonso II. He subsequently made the latter his colleague on the throne.

Bermudo II., son of Ordoño, became King of Leon and Asturias in 982. In conjunction with the King of Navarre and the Count of Castile, he gained a signal victory over the Moors at Osma under Almanzor, (998.) Died in 999.

Bermudo III. succeeded Alfonso V. as King of Leon and Asturias in 1027. He was killed in 1037, while fighting against Sancho, King of Navrre.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Berna or **Bernia.** See BERNI, (FRANCESCO.)

Bernabei, bĕr-nā-bā'ee, (GIUSEPPE,) a musician, son of the following, born at Rome about 1643, became chapel-master to the Elector of Bavaria. Died at Munich in 1732.

Bernabei, (PIER ANTONIO,) an excellent Italian fresco-painter of Parma, flourished about 1550.

Bernacchi, bĕr-näk'kee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian vocalist, born at Bologna about 1700; died about 1750.

Bernadotte, bĕr'nȧ-dot', [Fr. pron. bĕr'nȧ'dot',] CARL XIV. JOHAN, King of Sweden and Norway, Prince of Ponte-Corvo, and marshal of France, was born at Pau, in January, 1764, and was the son of a lawyer. His original name was JEAN BAPTISTE JULES BERNADOTTE, (zhŏN bȧp-tèst' zhül bĕr'nȧ'dot'.) In 1780 he enlisted as a private in the royal marines. While a sergeant, in the beginning of the Revolution, he saved the life of his colonel from a mob at Marseilles, in 1790. In politics he was an ardent republican. Promoted rapidly in the wars which followed the Revolution, he gained distinction in Flanders and on the Rhine, under Custine, in 1792. In 1794 he became a general of division under Kleber and Jourdan and distinguished himself at the battle of Fleurus in that year. He served under Bonaparte in Italy in 1797, and was applauded for his conduct at the passage of the Piave and in other actions. In consequence of a disagreement with Bonaparte, he applied to the Directory for another command, and was appointed minister to Vienna. The mob of that capital having made a ferocious attack on him in his hotel in April, 1798, he suddenly left Vienna, and in the same year married Mademoiselle Clary, a sister-in-law of Joseph Bonaparte. In June, 1799, he was appointed minister of war at Paris, and displayed much ability in directing this department, until he was removed in the autumn of the same year.

Though he refused to join in the movements which made Bonaparte consul and emperor, the latter in 1804 created him marshal of France and gave him command of an army in Hanover. In 1805 he joined the grand army which invaded Austria; and he maintained his reputation at Austerlitz, where he and Lannes commanded the French left wing. He was created Prince of Ponte-Corvo in June, 1806, and in October gained a decisive victory over the Prussians at Halle. In 1807 he received the military command of the Hanse Towns and Northern Germany. His conduct at Wagram, in 1809, was severely censured by the emperor.

On the death of the crown-prince of Sweden, an important question arose, who should be the successor to the Swedish throne. Bernadotte had gained credit for moderation and humanity during the war between France and Sweden in 1807–8. For this and other reasons, the Swedish Diet elected him as heir to the throne in August, 1810. With some difficulty he obtained the assent of Bonaparte, who, it is said, wished Bernadotte had refused the crown, but exclaimed, finally, "Go, then: let our destinies be accomplished!" Bernadotte immediately went to Sweden, and became the colleague of Charles XIII. in the government. They refused to support Napoleon's continental system by the exclusion of English goods. The French army having invaded Pomerania in January, 1812, the Swedish court prepared for hostilities by a treaty of alliance with Russia, in which the annexation of Norway to Sweden was stipulated.

In the campaign of 1813 he joined the allies in Germany with an army of about 28,000 Swedes. Having assumed command of a larger army designed for the protection of Berlin, he gained an important victory over Oudinot at Gross-Beeren in August, and another over Ney at Dennewitz in September. He also contributed to the victory of Leipsic, but was considered rather backward and lukewarm in the cause. The English agent, Sir C. Stewart, having resorted to menaces to drive him into the action, he exclaimed, "Do you forget that I am Prince of Sweden, and one of the greatest generals of the age?" He did not follow the allies in the invasion of France in 1814, and, returning home, he soon effected the conquest of Norway, which was averse to be transferred to the Swedish crown. On the death of the king, February 5, 1818, Bernadotte succeeded as Carl XIV. Johan. His reign was peaceful and prosperous. He introduced many important reforms, and was a zealous promoter of education and internal improvement in his kingdom. He died on the 8th of March, 1844, and was succeeded by his son, Oscar I.

See TOUCHARD-LAFOSSE, "Histoire de Charles XIV.;" HERI-

COURT, "Étude biographique sur Charles XIV," 1844; SARRANS, "Histoire de Bernadotte," 1845; ERIK G. GEIJER, "Konung Karls XIV. Johan Historia," 1844; M. RUNKEL, "Carl XIV. Johan," 1841; WM. G. MEREDITH, "Memorials of Charles (XIV.) John, King of Sweden," 1829; CARL GROSSE, "Carl XIV. Johan von Schweden," 844.

Bernaert, bêr'nârt, or **Bernaerst**, bêr'nârst, (NICASIUS,) a Dutch painter, born about 1600; died about 1665.

Bernaerts, bêr'nârts, [Lat. BERNAR'TIUS,] (JEAN,) a Flemish jurist and *littérateur*, born at Mechlin in 1568. He wrote a "History of the Life and Martyrdom of Mary Queen of Scots," (in Flemish.) Died in 1601.

See SWERT, "Athenæ Belgicæ."

Bernaldez, bêr-nâl'dêth, (ANDRES,) often called EL CURA DE LOS PALACIOS, (dâ lòs pâ-lâ'the-òs,) a Spanish historian, born in Leon about 1490, wrote a "History of the Catholic Sovereigns," (still in manuscript.)

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. ii. part i.; IRVING, "Life of Columbus."

Bernal Diaz de Castillo. See CASTILLO.

Bernaldus. See BERTHOLDUS.

Bernard. See BARNARD, (JOHN.)

Ber'nard, [Fr. pron. bêr'nâr'; It. BERNARDO, bêr-nâr'do; Lat. BERNAR'DUS,] King of Italy, and grandson of Charlemagne, succeeded his father Pepin about 812. He was deposed by his uncle Louis, and put to death, about 818.

Bernard, Duke of Septimania and Toulouse, espoused the cause of Louis le Débonnaire against his revolted sons. Being afterwards accused of treason by Charles the Bald, he was put to death in 844.

Bernard OF BRUSSELS, a Flemish painter of portraits hunting-pieces, etc. Died in 1540.

Bernard OF THURINGIA, a German visionary, who caused great alarm in Europe by predicting the end of the world, lived about 960.

Bernard, bêr'nâr', (ADRIEN ANTOINE,) called BERNARD DE SAINTES, was born at Saintes in 1750. As a member of the National Convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. Died in 1819.

Bernard, (ANDREW,) a French monk, born at Toulouse, was historiographer to Henry VII. of England. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Henry VII. to the Capture of Perkin Warbeck."

Bernard, (ARISTIDE MARTIN,) a French radical politician, born at Montbrison in 1808. He was imprisoned for political offences from 1840 to 1848.

Bernard, (AUGUSTE JOSEPH), a French antiquary and historical writer, born at Montbrison in 1811. Died 1868.

Bernard, (CATHERINE,) a French poetess, born at Rouen in 1662, was a relative of Corneille and Fontenelle. Her principal works are the tragedies of "Laodamia," (1690,) and "Brutus," (1691.) She wrote several novels, which exhibit much knowledge of the human heart. Fontenelle was her friend and admirer. Died in 1712.

Bernard, (CHARLES,) historiographer of France under Louis XIII., wrote a "History of the Wars of Louis XIII. against the Rebellious Religionists," (1646.)

Bernard, (CLAUDE,) called THE POOR PRIEST, born at Dijon in 1588, was noted for his benevolence, and spent a large fortune in acts of charity. Died in 1640.

See FRANÇOIS DE GIRY, "Vie de C. Bernard," 1683; F. GERSON, "Vie du Père Bernard."

Bernard, (CLAUDE,) an eminent French physiologist, born at Saint-Julien, in Rhône, in July, 1813. His treatise entitled "Researches on the Uses of the Pancreas" obtained the grand prize of the Institute in 1849. He was admitted into the Institute in 1854, and succeeded Magendie as professor of experimental physiology in the Collége de France in 1855. Among his works are "Researches on the Functions of the Spinal Nerve," and a "Memoir on Animal Heat," (1856.) Died Feb. 10, 1878.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ber'nard, (EDWARD,) an English astronomer and philologist, born near Towcester in 1638, published a "Treatise on Ancient Weights and Measures." He was for many years Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. Died in 1697.

See THOMAS SMITH'S "Life of E. Bernard," in Latin.

Bernard, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English lawyer, who was Governor of New Jersey from 1758 to 1760, when he became Governor of Massachusetts. He offended the people by bringing troops into Boston, and showed himself hostile to the popular cause. He was one of the principal instruments employed to enforce the obnoxious measures which produced the Revolution. He was recalled in 1769. Died in 1779.

See BANCROFT'S "History of the United States."

Bernard, (HERMAN HEDWIG,) of Cambridge, England, a Hebraist, born in 1785, published "The Main Principles of the Creed and Ethics of the Jews," (1832.) Died in 1857.

Bernard, (JACQUES,) a French Protestant divine and scholar, born at Nyons, in Dauphiny, in 1658. He wrote several religious and historical treatises, and succeeded Bayle as editor of the journal entitled "Nouvelles de la République de Lettres." He passed his latter years in Holland. Died in 1718.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Bernard, bêr'nârt, (JAN FREDERIK,) a writer and bookseller of Amsterdam, published "Memoirs of the Count of Brienne, Minister of Louis XIV.," (1719,) and various other works. Died in 1752.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Bernard, (JEAN,) a French writer and Latin poet, born at Dijon in 1576.

Bernard, (JEAN,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Nantes in 1702. He became professor of anatomy at Douay in 1744. Died in 1781.

Bernard, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1710, became professor of eloquence in the College of Navarre. Died in 1772.

Bernard, (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a physician and medical writer, of French extraction, born at Berlin in 1718; died in 1793.

Bernard, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born at Castor, in Lincolnshire, became a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1648. He wrote a "Life of Peter Heylin," (1683,) who was his father-in-law. Died in 1683.

Bernard, (JOHN,) an English actor, born at Portsmouth in 1756, performed with applause in England and the United States, and became one of the managers of the Boston Theatre. Died in London in 1830. (See BERNARD, WILLIAM.)

Bernard, (LOUIS ROSE DÉSIRÉ,) called also BERNARD DE RENNES, a French magistrate and writer, born at Brest in 1788. Died in 1858.

Bernard, (NICHOLAS,) an English divine, was a friend of Archbishop Usher, whom he served as chaplain. He took the degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1628. About 1642 he was presented to the rectory of Whitchurch. He wrote a "Life of James Usher," (1656.) Died in 1661.

Bernard, (PIERRE,) a French lawyer and writer, born at Calais in 1640, published "Annals of Calais," (1715.) Died in 1720.

Bernard, (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur*, sometimes called BERNARD D'HÉRY, born near Auxerre in 1756, published "Poetical Preludes," and other works. He also translated Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" into French verse. Died in 1833.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Bernard, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French poet, born at Grenoble in 1710, was styled by Voltaire the "Gentil Bernard." His works are of a frivolous and immoral character. Died in 1775.

Bernard, (PONS JOSEPH,) a French mathematician, born near Draguignan in 1748, published "New Principles of Hydraulics," (1787.) Died in 1816.

Bernard, (RICHARD,) an English Puritan divine, rector of Batcombe, Somersetshire, born about 1566, wrote "The Key of Knowledge for the Opening of the Mysteries of Saint John," "The Faithful Shepherd," and other theological works. He translated Terence into English. Died in 1641.

Bernard, [Fr. pron. bêr'nâr'; Ger. BERNHARD, bern'hârt; It. BERNARDO, bêr-nâr'do,] SAINT, an eminent ecclesiastic, born near Dijon, in Burgundy, in 1091. He entered the Cistercian monastery of Citeaux at an early age, accompanied by his five brothers and a number of associates, whom his eloquence had induced to embrace

the monastic life. In 1115 he became Abbot of Clairvaux, near Langres, where, refusing all higher preferment, he exercised a powerful influence on the ecclesiastical affairs of Europe. He prevailed upon the French and English sovereigns to recognize Innocent II. as pope, in opposition to the cardinal Peter of Leon, and in 1140 was chiefly instrumental in procuring the condemnation of Abelard's heretical writings. He was also active in promoting the crusade of 1146. He died in 1153, and was canonized in 1174 by Pope Alexander III. The best edition of his works, including sermons, epistles, and religious treatises, was published by Mabillon in 1709.

See LEMAÎTRE, "Vie de Saint-Bernard," 1649; BOURGOING DE VILLEFORE, "Vie de S. Bernard," 1704; A. NEANDER, "Der heilige Bernard und sein Zeitalter," 1813, (translated into English by WRENCH, 1843;) J. L. T. RATISBONNE, "Histoire de S. Bernard," 2 vols., 1841; C. MONTALEMBERT, "Histoire de S. Bernard;" LEVIN OLBERS, "Vita Bernardi Clarævallensis," 1810; J. O. ELLENDORF, "Der heilige Bernhard," 1837; EUGENIO DE CORRAL, "Vida de S. Bernardo," 1782; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bernard, (SALOMON,) a French painter and wood-engraver, called PETIT BERNARD, born at Lyons about 1500.

Bernard, (SAMUEL,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1615; died in 1687.

Bernard, (SAMUEL,) a French banker, son of the preceding, born about 1651. He acquired an immense fortune, and lent large sums to Louis XIV. and Louis XV. Died in 1739.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Bernard, (SIMON,) a French general and engineer, born at Dôle in 1779, served under Napoleon in several campaigns. In 1824 he accompanied La Fayette to America, where he rendered important services as chief engineer of the army. After his return to France he became aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe, lieutenant-general of engineers, and in 1836 minister of war. Died in 1839.

Bernard, (THOMAS,) a wealthy English philanthropist, born at Lincoln in 1750. He procured the erection of a free chapel in Saint Giles's, London, and in conjunction with Count Rumford founded, about 1800, a scientific establishment, which afterwards became the Royal Institution. He wrote several works on the improvement and education of the poor. Died in 1818.

See JAMES BAKER, "Life of Thomas Bernard," 1819.

Bernard, (WILLIAM BAYLE,) son of John Bernard the actor, noticed above, born in 1808, wrote "The Nervous Man," "The Middy Ashore," and other popular dramas, and completed and published his father's "Recollections of the Stage." He died August 5, 1875.

Bernard-Beere, (Mrs.,) the *nom-de-théâtre* of the widow of Captain E. C. Dering, has since 1879 been a prominent actress on the English stage, playing in "The School for Scandal," "Fedora," "As in a Looking-Glass," "The Rivals," etc.

Bernard, de, dẹh bĕr'năr', (CHARLES,) an able French novelist, born at Besançon in 1805. He published a volume of verse, and several tales, "Gerfaut," "Les Ailes d'Icare," "Un Homme sérieux," "Le Gentilhomme campagnard," etc., regarded as the best novels of high society which his times afforded. Bernard was a man of fine talents, but of doubtful moral principles. Wit, skill, and literary propriety are his most marked features as a writer. Died in 1850.

Bernard, de, dẹh bĕr'năr', (LOUIS SIMON JOSEPH,) a French writer, sometimes called BERNARD DE MONTBRISON, was born at Saint-Esprit in 1768. He was rector of the Academy of Strasburg. Died in 1832.

Bernard de Chartres, bĕr'năr' dẹh shärtr, a celebrated Platonic philosopher and theologian of the twelfth century. He directed a school at Chartres, in France, and wrote two works, called "Megacosmus" and "Microcosmus," which are extant.

See HAURÉAU, "De la Philosophie scolastique."

Bernard del Carpio. See BERNARDO.

Bernard de Menthon, bĕr'năr' dẹh mŏn'tŏn', SAINT, founder of the celebrated establishments of the "Great and Little Saint Bernard," was born near Annecy, in France, in 923. After having converted the pagan inhabitants of the Alpine country to Christianity, he built, on the ruins of heathen structures, two monasteries for the relief and entertainment of pilgrims. These houses are still inhabited by monks, who render great services to travellers in the Alps. Died in 1008.

See RICHARD, "Vie de Saint-Bernard de Menthon;" J. C. LEGRAND, "Vie de S. Bernard de Menthon," 1743; "Four Ecclesiastical Biographies," by J. H. GURNEY.

Bernard de Morlaix, bĕr'năr' deh mor'lā', a Benedictine monk and Latin poet of the twelfth century, wrote a treatise "On Contempt of the World," ("De Contemptu Mundi,") printed in 1597.

Bernard de Palissy. See PALISSY.

Bernard de Saxe-Weimar. See BERNHARD.

Bernard de Varennes, bĕr'năr' dẹh vä'rĕn', DOM, a French ecclesiastic, born about 1650, published a "History of Constantine the Great," (1728,) and several religious works. Died in 1730.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Bernard de Ventadour, bĕr'năr' dẹh vŏn'tä'door', a French troubadour of the twelfth century, was patronized by Éléonore of Guienne. He is noticed and praised by Petrarch in his "Trionfi," iv.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1836; LONGFELLOW'S Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Bernard du Grail, de, dẹh bĕr'năr' dü grāl or grā'yẹ, (CHARLES.) See BERNARD, DE, (CHARLES.)

Bernardes, bĕr-när'dĕs, (DIOGO,) one of the most eminent Portuguese poets, born at Ponte de Barca about 1540. His pastoral poems are greatly admired by his countrymen, who have styled him the "Portuguese Theocritus." Died in 1596.

See ADAMSON, "Lusitania illustrata;" R. SOUTHEY, "On Portuguese Poetry;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Bernardi, bĕr'năr'de', (ARNALD,) a French theologian, born at Cahors, wrote "Postilla super Apocalypsin." Died in 1334.

Bernardi, (AUGUST FERDINAND.) See BERNHARDI.

Bernardi, ber-nar'dee, (JOHN,) an English officer, noted for his zeal in the cause of James II., whom he followed into France and Ireland. Died in 1736.

Bernardi, (JOSEPH ELZÉAR DOMINIQUE,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Monieux, in Provence, in 1751, became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and of the Academy of Inscriptions, (1816.) Died in 1824.

Bernardi or **Bernardy,** bĕr'năr'de', (PHILIPPE,) a French writer, brother of the preceding, born at Monieux in 1759, was professor of rhetoric at Poitiers. Died after 1815.

Bernardi, bĕr-när'dee, (STEPHEN,) a German composer and writer on music, lived about 1600–40. He was chapel-master at Verona.

Bernardi del Castel-Bolognese, bĕr-när'dee del käs'tĕl bo-lŏn-yā'sà, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian lapidary, born at Castel-Bolognese about 1495, was patronized by Charles V. and Pope Clement VII. Died in 1555.

Bernardin. See BERNARDINO.

Bernardin de Péquigny, bĕr'năr'dăn' dẹh pā'kĕn'yẹ', a French theologian and writer, born in Picardy about 1663; died in 1709.

Bernardin de Saint-Pierre. See SAINT-PIERRE.

Bernardini, bĕr-när-dee'nee, (MARCELLO,) an Italian opera-composer, born at Capua about 1752.

Bernardino, bĕr-när-dee'no, [Fr. BERNARDIN, bĕr'năr'dăn',] SAINT, of Sienna, an eloquent Italian ecclesiastic, born at Massa di Carrara in 1380. He became Vicar-General of the order of Saint Francis, and is said to have founded more than three hundred monasteries. Died in 1444.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque ecclésiastique."

Bernardo, bĕr-när'do, [Fr. BERNARD, bĕr'năr',] an Italian, surnamed IL TREVISANO, (LE TRÉVISAN,) born at Padua in 1406, wrote a number of works, in Latin and French, on alchemy. Died in 1490.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Bernardo OF PAVIA, an Italian ecclesiastic, became successively professor of canon law at Rome and at Bologna, and Bishop of Pavia. He published a collection of decretals, and several other works. Died in 1213.

Bernardo, (ZENALE,) called **Bernardino,** a painter and architect, born at Treviglio, in the Milanese, was a friend of Leonardo da Vinci, who praises him in his "Treatise on Painting." Died in 1526.

Bernardo da Bologna, bĕr-när'do dä bo-lōn'yä, an Italian theologian and biographer, lived about 1740–50.

Bernardo da Cruz, bĕr-när'do dä kroos, (Frey,) a Portuguese historian, wrote a "History of the Reign of Don Sebastian," (1837.)

Bernardo del Carpio, bĕr-när'do del kar'pe-o, a celebrated Spanish hero of the ninth century, was a nephew of Alfonso the Chaste. He displayed the most brilliant courage in the wars against the Moors, and, according to tradition, defeated the famous Roland at Roncesvalles. His exploits form the subject of several dramas by Lope de Vega, and of many popular Spanish ballads.

See Mariana, "Historia de España."

Bernardoni, bĕr-när-do'nee, (Pietro Antonio,) an Italian poet, born at Vignola in 1672; died in 1714.

Bernasconi, bĕr-näs-ko'nee, (Andrea,) a musician, born at Marseilles in 1712. He produced a number of successful operas. Died at Munich in 1784.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Bernasconi, (Antonia,) a celebrated German vocalist, was born in Würtemberg about the middle of the eighteenth century. She took the name of her stepfather, Andrea Bernasconi, (q. v.) Her first appearance was in Vienna in 1764, and she continued singing until about 1783, scoring a success in all the principal cities of Europe.

Bernasconi, (Laura,) an Italian flower-painter, born at Rome about 1620; died after 1670.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bernauer, bĕr'nŏw-ẹr, (Agnes,) the beautiful daughter of a citizen of Augsburg, was privately married to Albert, Duke of Bavaria. His father, having discovered the marriage, caused Agnes to be drowned in the Danube, (1435,) on a charge of sorcery.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bernays, bĕr'nīs, (Jakob,) a German philologist, born of Jewish parents at Hamburg, September 18, 1824. He studied at Bonn and Breslau, and became head-librarian and professor of philology at Bonn, where he died, May 27, 1881. Most of his numerous writings are upon subjects connected with Greek literature.

Bernays, (Michael,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Hamburg, November 27, 1834. He studied at Bonn, Leipsic, and Heidelberg, and became professor of literary history at Munich in 1873. He has written much regarding Homer and Shakspeare, and has given special attention to Goethe and his times.

Bernazzano, bĕr-nät-sä'no, a Milanese painter of landscapes, animals, and still-life, lived about 1540.

Bernd, bĕrnt, (Christian Samuel Theodor,) a German writer on heraldry, born at Meseritz in 1775, published several valued works. Died August 26, 1854.

Berne-Bellecour, bĕrn'-bĕl'koor', (Étienne Prosper,) a French artist, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, June 29, 1838. He attained great eminence, chiefly as a military painter. Died November 29, 1910.

Berneck, von, fon bĕr'nĕk, (Karl Gustav,) a German author and Prussian army-officer, was born at Kirchhagen, October 28, 1803. He published many romances under the anagrammatic pseudonym of Bernd von Guseck, and a number of military works, including "Elemente der Taktik," "Geschichte der Kriegskunst," "Buch der Schlachten," etc. Died at Berlin, July 8, 1871.

Bernegger, bĕr'nĕk'kẹr, (Matthäus,) a German scholar and Latin writer, born at Hallstadt in 1582; died in 1640.

Berner, bĕr'nẹr, (Friedrich Wilhelm,) a German musician and composer, born at Breslau in 1780, was a skilful organist and pianist. Died in 1827.

Berner, (Johann Benjamin,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Greitz in 1727; died in 1772.

Berneron, de, dẹh bĕrn'rôn', (François,) a French general, born in 1750, served under Luckner and Dumouriez.

Ber'nẹrs, (John Bourchier,) Lord, an English statesman and writer, born about 1474, rose to be chancellor of the exchequer under Henry VIII. He is chiefly celebrated for his translation of Froissart's "Chronicles." Died in 1532.

Berners, (Juliana.) See Barnes.

Berneschi. See Benaschi.

Bernet, bĕr'nā', (Jacques,) a French cardinal, born at Saint-Flour in 1770. He became Archbishop of Aix in 1835. Died in 1846.

Bernetti, bĕr-net'tee, (Tommaso,) born at Fermo in 1779, was one of the thirteen cardinals who refused to attend the marriage of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, and who were called black cardinals, from their not being allowed to wear the purple. He assisted in the conclusion of the concordat with the Netherlands, (1827,) and was employed in other important negotiations. Died in 1852.

See "Biographie du Cardinal Bernetti," 1852.

Berneville, de, dẹh bĕrn'vèl', (Gilebert,) a famous French poet or *trouvère*, born in Artois, lived about the middle of the thirteenth century.

See A. Dinaux, "Trouvères de la Flandre."

Bernhard, bĕrn'härt, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, one of the most celebrated commanders in the Thirty Years' war, born in 1604, was a son of John III., Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Having previously served in the armies of Holland and Denmark, he joined Gustavus Adolphus on his arrival in Germany, and distinguished himself in various engagements in 1631 and 1632. After the death of Gustavus at Lützen, (1632,) he commanded the left wing of the Swedish army, and by his skill and energy contributed greatly to the victory. In 1633 he obtained the command of half the army, and received the dukedom of Franconia. Dissatisfied with the terms of the peace of Prague, he entered into a personal treaty of alliance with France in 1635. He subsequently gained a signal victory over the Imperial troops at Rheinfelden, (1638,) and soon after captured Breisach. He died in 1639, of pestilential fever, or, according to some writers, of poison administered by order of Cardinal Richelieu.

See Schiller, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" "History of the two illustrious Brothers Ernestus the Pious, and Bernard, Great Duke of Saxe-Weimar," London, 1740; J. A. C. von Hellfeld, "Geschichte Bernhards des Grossen, Herzogs zu Sachsen-Weimar," 1797; Bernhard Rogge, "Herzog Bernhard der Grosse von Sachsen-Weimar," 2 vols., 1828–29.

Bernhard, (Karl,) Duke of Saxe-Weimar, born at Weimar in 1792. He served in the principal campaigns against the French from 1806 to 1815, and was made lieutenant-general in 1831. He published "Travels in North America," (1828,) and "Summary of the Campaign in Java in 1811." Died July 31, 1862.

See "Quarterly Review" for July and November, 1829.

Bernhard, bĕrn'hart, (Karl,) the pseudonym of **Saint-Aubain,** a celebrated Danish novelist, of French extraction. Among his most popular works are "Pictures of Life in Denmark," (1841,) "The Children's Ball," and "Christian II. and his Times," (1837,) a historical romance. Died November 24, 1865.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," and Bellman, "Poëtes Suédois."

Bernhard or **Bernhardi** (bĕrn-har'dee) of Bernitz, (Martin,) a Polish botanist, physician to the King of Poland, lived about 1650.

Bernhard, Saint. See Bernard, Saint.

Bernhardi, bĕrn-har'dee, written also **Bernardi,** (August Ferdinand,) a German philologist, born at Berlin about 1769. Died 1820.

See Brockhaus, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bernhardi, bernha'rdee, (Friedrick von,) German soldier, military writer, and exponent of militarism, was born in St. Petersburg, Nov. 22, 1840. He served in the Franco-Prussian War, headed the military history department of the general staff, and commanded an army on the Western Front 1914. He wrote "Germany and the Next War," 1912, etc.

Bernhardi, (Johann Jakob,) a German botanist and medical writer, born at Erfurt in 1774; died about 1840.

Bernhardi, (Karl Christian Sigismund,) a German statesman, scholar, and writer, born at Ottrau in 1799. Died at Cassel, 1874.

Bernhardi, von, fon bĕrn-har'dee, (Theodor,) a German historian, born in Berlin, November 6, 1802. He lived much in foreign countries, and was for some years in the diplomatic service. Among his works are a valuable "Geschichte Russlands." (1862–77.) "Memoirs

of the Count von Toll," (1856–58,) and a treatise on the "Generalship of Frederick the Great," (1881.) D. 1887.

Bernhardt, bĕrn'härt', (SARAH,) originally ROSINE BERNARD, a French actress, born of Jewish parents in Paris, October 22, 1844. Much of her early life was passed in Amsterdam, where her maternal grandfather, an optician, lived; but her father had her baptized and sent to a convent to study. In 1858 she began to study elocution at the Paris Conservatoire, winning prizes in 1861 and 1862. Her first appearances on the stage were not successful, and she for a time took only burlesque parts; but in 1867 she returned to high art, winning great applause. Her "Berthe de Savigny" in "Le Sphinx," played in 1874, was a triumphant success, since which time she has won abundant laurels in England and the United States, as well as in France. In 1882 she was married to M. Damala, an actor of Greek birth, who died in 1889. Madame Bernhardt has also attracted some public attention as an amateur sculptor. Died 1923.

Bernhardy, bĕrn-har'dee, (GOTTFRIED,) born at Landsberg, in Prussia, in 1800, became professor of classical philology at Halle in 1829. Died May 14, 1875.

Bernhold, bĕrn'holt, (JOHANN BALTHASAR,) a German poet and theologian, born in 1687; died in 1769.

Bernhold, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a son of the preceding, born in 1721, wrote several tragedies. Died about 1755.

Bernhold, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a learned German physician and medical writer, born in 1736; died in 1797.

Berni, bĕr'nee, or **Bernia**, bĕr'ne-ä, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian burlesque poet, was born at Lamporecchio, in Tuscany, about 1490. He became a priest, and entered the service of Cardinal Bibbiena at Rome. After the death of Bibbiena he passed seven years in the service of Ghiberti, Bishop of Verona, as secretary. He was appointed a canon of the cathedral of Florence about 1530. He wrote a number of burlesque poems and satires, which are remarkable for the elegance of their style, and are considered the best model of a kind of poetry which derives from him its name, "Poësia Bernesca." Berni also produced a modification (*rifacimento*) of Bojardo's "Orlando Innamorato," which some critics regard as superior to the original poem. It was published in 1541. "Berni undertook," says Hallam, "the singular office of writing over the 'Orlando Innamorato,' preserving the sense of almost every stanza, and inserting nothing but a few introductory passages, in the manner of Ariosto, to each canto. The genius of Berni, playful, satirical, flexible, was admirably fitted to perform this labour; . . . and the 'Orlando Innamorato' has descended to posterity as the work of two minds." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1536.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" REV. H. STEBBING, "Lives of the Italian Poets," 1831; "North American Review" for October, 1824, article "Italian Narrative Poetry," (by PRESCOTT.)

Berni, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian jurist and dramatic poet, born in 1610 at Ferrara, where he became professor of belles-lettres. Died in 1673.

Bernice. See BERENICE.

Bernier, bĕr'ne-ā', (ADHELM,) born at Senlis, in France, published several works on French history, dated 1834–37. Died November 26, 1868.

Bernier, (ÉTIENNE ALEXANDRE,) a zealous royalist, born at Daon, in La Mayenne, in 1762, was called "the Apostle of La Vendée." He was appointed Bishop of Orléans by Napoleon. Died in 1806.

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire."

Bernier, (FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French traveller and physician, born at Angers. In 1654 he visited Syria and Egypt, and subsequently resided many years in India as physician to the Mogul emperor Aurung-Zeb. He published, after his return, a "History of the Last Revolution of the States of the Great Mogul," (1670,) and a "Continuation of Memoirs of the Empire of the Great Mogul," (1671.) These are esteemed standard works, and are written in a spirited and attractive style. Bernier also wrote several scientific treatises, which were popular in his time. Died in 1688.

See WALCKENAER, "Vies de plusieurs Personnages célèbres;" "Retrospective Review," vol. i., second series, 1827.

Bernier, (JEAN,) a French physician, born at Blois in 1622, wrote "Medical Essays," and a "History of Blois." Died in 1698.

Bernier, (NICOLAS,) a French musician and composer, born at Mantes in 1664, became royal chapel master. Died in 1734.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Bernieri, bĕr-ne-ā'ree, (ANTONIO,) a skilful Italian miniature-painter, born in 1516, was a pupil of Correggio. Died in 1565.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Berningroth, bĕr'ning-rōt', (MARTIN,) a German engraver and designer, born in 1670; died in 1733.

Bernini, bĕr-nee'nee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, son of Giovanni Lorenzo, noticed below, wrote a "History of all Heresies from the Beginning of Christianity to Innocent XI.," (1705.)

Bernini, [Fr. LE BERNIN, lẹh bĕr'năN',] (GIOVANNI LORENZO,) often called "the Cavalier Bernini," an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, born at Naples in December, 1598. At a very early age he was taken to Rome, where his first specimens of sculpture procured for him the favour of Paul V. and Cardinal Barberini, afterwards Urban VIII. Among his best works are the Barberini palace, the colonnade before the entrance of Saint Peter's, and the monument of the Countess Matilda. He also executed busts of Charles I. of England Louis XIV. of France, and other distinguished persons. He was patronized and munificently rewarded by the principal sovereigns of Europe, and left at his death, in November, 1680, a fortune of nearly £100,000 sterling. He died in Rome.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture;" DOMENICO BERNINI, "Vita del Cavaliere G. L. Bernini suo Padre," 1713; P. B. SILORATA, "Biografia del Cavaliere G. L. Bernini," 1838.

Bernini, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) a Capuchin missionary to the East Indies, born in Piedmont, translated several works from the Sanscrit. Died in 1753.

Bernini, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter and sculptor, father of Giovanni Lorenzo, above noticed, born in Tuscany in 1562. Died in 1629.

Bernis, de, dẹh bĕr'nĕss', (FRANÇOIS JOACHIM DE PIERRE,) a French cardinal and diplomatist, born at Saint-Marcel de l'Ardèche in 1715. He was ambassador to Venice, was employed in various negotiations by Louis XV., and subsequently became minister of foreign affairs. He held this office during the Seven Years' war, (1755–62.) He was made Archbishop of Albi in 1764, having been previously elected a member of the French Academy. He wrote a number of poems and prose works. In 1769 he was sent as ambassador to Rome, where he remained until his death in 1794.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV," and "Correspondance;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bernitz, (MARTIN OF.) See BERNHARD, (MARTIN.)

Ber'no, [Fr. BERNON, bĕr'nôN',] a learned Benedictine monk, became Abbot of Reichenau, near Lake Constance. He wrote, in Latin, several treatises on music and theology. Died in 1045.

Bernolák, bàr-no-lāk', (ANTON,) a Slovak linguist, born at Slanica, in Hungary, October 4, 1762. He prepared "Grammatica Slavica," (1790,) and a great Slovak-Czech-Latin-German-Hungarian Dictionary, (6 vols., 1825–27.) Died at Ersek-Ujvár, January 15, 1813.

Bernoulli. See BERNOULLI.

Bernoul. See BERTHOLDUS.

Bernoulli, bĕr'noo'ye', written also **Bernouilli**, (CHRISTOPHE,) nephew of Jacques, (second of the name,) noticed below, was born at Bâle in 1782. He studied at Göttingen, where he became professor of natural history in 1817. He published a treatise "On the Phosphorescence of the Sea," (1802,) and "Physical Anthropology," 1811, (in German.) Died February 6, 1863.

Bernoulli, (DANIEL,) a celebrated mathematician and philosopher, son of Jean, (the first of that name,) noticed below, was born at Groningen on the 9th of February, 1700. He studied mathematics and medicine in Italy under Michelotti and Morgagni, and was appointed professor of mathematics at Saint Petersburg about 1725. After his return in 1733 he became professor of anatomy and botany at Bâle, and subsequently of physics and speculative philosophy. In 1748 he succeeded his father as

member of the French Academy of Sciences. He obtained the prize of that institution ten times, having shared it once with Euler, and was a member of the principal learned societies of Europe. Among his numerous works, which are written in Latin and French, we may mention his "Treatise on Hydrodynamics," (1738,) and "Physical and Mechanical Researches on Sound," (1762.) Died at Bâle in 1782.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Daniel Bernoulli," 1782; D. BERNOULLI, "Vita D. Bernoulli," 1783.

Bernoulli, (JACQUES or JAMES,) an eminent mathematician, born at Bâle, in Switzerland, in December, 1654. He studied the philosophy of Descartes, and in 1687 became professor of mathematics in his native city. He improved the differential calculus invented by Leibnitz, and solved many important problems, among which is the "Isoperimetrical problem." He discovered the properties of the logarithmic spiral, and wrote several treatises on mathematics. In 1699 he was elected a foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. Died at Bâle in 1705.

See BATTIER, "Vita Jacobi Bernoulli," 1705.

Bernoulli, (JACQUES,) son of John, (the second of the name,) born at Bâle in 1759. He was instructed in geometry and physics by his uncle Daniel, and became professor of mathematics at Saint Petersburg, where he married the granddaughter of Euler. He was drowned in the Neva in 1789.

Bernoulli, (JEAN or JOHN,) born at Bâle in 1667, was a brother of Jacques, (the first of the name.) He discovered the exponential calculus, and had a share in the principal discoveries of his brother. He became professor of mathematics at Groningen, (1695,) and in the University of Bâle, (1705.) He was a member of the Academies of Paris, Berlin, and Saint Petersburg, and of the Royal Society of London. His contributions to the "Acta Eruditorum," and other journals, were published in four volumes, (1742,) and his "Correspondence with Leibnitz" in 1745. Died in 1748.

He left three sons, NICHOLAS, DANIEL, and JOHN, who are all noticed in this work.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de J. Bernoulli."

Bernoulli, (JEAN or JOHN,) brother of Daniel, born in 1710 at Bâle, where he became professor of mathematics. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris and Berlin, and wrote several scientific works, which obtained the prize from the first-named institution. Died in 1790.

Bernoulli, (JEAN,) son of the preceding, born at Bâle in 1744, became astronomer royal at Berlin. He was a member of the Academy of Saint Petersburg and the Royal Society of London, and published a number of works on astronomy, mathematics, and geography, also "Travels in Germany, Russia," etc., (6 vols., 1779.) Died in 1807.

Bernoulli, (JÉRÔME,) a Swiss naturalist, a relative of the preceding, born at Bâle in 1745; died in 1829.

Bernoulli, (NICOLAS,) eldest brother of Daniel, born at Bâle in 1695. He became professor of law at Berne, and subsequently of mathematics at Saint Petersburg, in conjunction with his brother Daniel. Died at Saint Petersburg in 1726.

Bernoulli, (NICOLAS,) cousin of the preceding, born at Bâle in 1687. He was, on the recommendation of Leibnitz, appointed in 1716 professor of mathematics at Padua. He made several important mathematical discoveries. Died in 1759.

Bernsdorf, bĕrns'dorf, (EDUARD,) a German musician, writer, and composer, born at Dessau, March 25, 1825, has published various songs and pieces for the piano, but is chiefly known as editor of the "Universal Lexicon of Music," ("Universal Lexikon der Tonkunst," 3 vols., 1856,) which was begun by Von Schladebach.

Bernstein, bĕrn'stīn, (AARON,) a versatile German scientific and political writer, born at Dantzic of a Jewish family in 1812. His books were partly published under the name of REBENSTEIN, (an anagram.) His writings include "Litterarische Studien," (1838,) "Novellen und Lebensbilder," (1840,) "Zahlen frappieren," (1843,) "Aus dem Reiche der Naturwissenschaft," (1856,) "Naturwissenschaftliche Volksbücher," (in 21 vols., often reprinted,) besides some novels, books of Biblical and political criticism, etc. He was a democrat in his political theories, and for many years edited political journals. Among his latest works is "Natur und Kultur," (1880.) Died at Berlin, February 12, 1884.

Bernstein, bĕrn'stīn, (GEORG HEINRICH,) born near Jena in 1787, became in 1821 professor of Oriental languages at Berlin. He published an edition of the "Arabic Grammar and Chrestomathy" of Michaelis, and of "Hitopadesa," a popular Sanscrit book of stories or fables. He removed to Breslau in 1843. Died April 7, 1860.

Bernstein, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a German writer on surgery, born in 1747 in Berlin, where he was professor from 1810 until 1821. Died in 1835.

Bernstein, (JULIUS,) a German-Jewish scientist, born at Berlin, December 8, 1839. He became a physician, and held a professorship of medicine in Berlin and of physiology in Halle, where he became well known by his publications and experiments regarding nerve and muscle functions and the special senses.

Bernstorff, von, fon bĕrn'storf, (ANDREAS PETER,) COUNT, an eminent statesman, born in the duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg in 1735. He studied at Göttingen and Leipsic, and became minister of state (1769) under the King of Denmark. He died in 1797, leaving a high reputation for ability and integrity. He was a nephew of Johann Hartwig Ernst, noticed below.

See EGGERS, "Denkwürdigkeiten aus dem Leben des Staatsministers Von Bernstorff," 1800; RASMUS NYERUP, "A. P. Bernstorffs Levnetsbeskrivelse," 1812.

Bernstorff, von, (CHRISTIAN GUNTHER,) COUNT, son of the preceding, born at Copenhagen in 1769. He became successively ambassador to Berlin and Stockholm, and minister of state, (1797.) He represented Denmark at the Congress of Vienna in 1814, and in 1815 signed the cession of Norway to Sweden. In 1818 he entered the service of Prussia, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs. Died in 1835.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bernstorff, von, (JOHANN HARTWIG ERNST,) COUNT, a celebrated statesman in the Danish service, born at Hanover in 1712. He was employed in various important negotiations, and became minister of foreign affairs in 1751. Died 1772.

Bernstorff, bĕrn'storf, von (JOHANN HEINRICH,) Count, German Ambassador to Washington, 1908–17, was born in London, Nov. 14, 1862. He married Miss Jane Luckemeyer of New York. After his unsuccessful efforts to avert war between Germany and the United States he left for home upon the severance of diplomatic relations, and became Ambassador to Constantinople 1918.

Bernt, bĕrnt, (JOSEPH,) a German writer on legal medicine, born about 1770. He lectured on medical jurisprudence at Prague and at Vienna. Died in 1842.

Bernward, bĕrn'wärt, SAINT, Bishop of Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony, born about 950, was celebrated for his profound and various learning, and his patronage of the arts. He was appointed tutor and court chaplain to the emperor Otho III. Died in 1022.

Béroalde, bā'ro'ăld', or **Bérould,** bā'roo', (MATHIEU,) a French Calvinistic theologian, born near Paris about 1510, was professor of Hebrew at Orléans. Died in 1576.

Béroalde de Verville, bā'ro'ăld' dĕh vĕr-vēl', (FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician and *littérateur*, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1558; died in 1612.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Beroaldo, bā-ro-ăl'do, (FILIPPO,) called THE ELDER, an Italian scholar and writer of high reputation, born in 1453 at Bologna, where he was for many years professor of belles-lettres. He published numerous commentaries on the Greek and Latin classics, also Orations, and other short works. Died at Bologna in 1505.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" GIOVANNI PINI, "Vita P. Beroaldi Senioris," 1505.

Beroaldo, (FILIPPO,) nephew of the preceding, born at Bologna in 1472, became librarian of the Vatican in 1516. Died at Rome in 1518.

Beroaldo, (VINCENZO,) an Italian poet, son of Beroaldo the Elder, was born at Bologna; died in 1557.

Beroldingen, de, dĕh bā'rol-ding'ĕn, (FRANZ,) BA

RON, a Swiss mineralogist, born at Saint-Gall in 1740. He wrote a "Treatise on Ancient and Modern Volcanoes," (1791,) and other works, in German. Died in 1798.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Be-ro'sus, [Gr. Βηρωσός; Fr. BÉROSE, bȧ'roz',] a Chaldee historian, sometimes called **Bar-Oseas**, ("son of Oseas,") lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and was a priest of Belus at Babylon. His principal work was a "History of Babylonia and Chaldæa," written in Greek; fragments of it are preserved in Eusebius and other Greek writers.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Bérould. See BEROALDE, (MATHIEU.)

Berquen. See BERKEN.

Berquin, bĕR'kȧN', (ARNAUD,) a French writer, born at Bordeaux in 1749, is chiefly celebrated for his "Children's Friend," (6 vols., 1784,) and other popular works for the young. He also made a number of translations from the English. Died in Paris in 1791.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Berquin, de, deh bĕR'kȧN', (LOUIS,) a French gentleman, born in Artois in 1489, was a counsellor of Francis I. He was a friend of Erasmus, whose works he was active in circulating. Being accused of Lutheranism by the theological faculty of Paris, he was burned at the stake in 1529.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français," chap. xvi.; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1859.

Bert, bĕr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German musician and composer of instrumental music, born at Manheim in 1794; died about 1838.

Berré, bȧ'rȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish painter of animals, born at Antwerp in 1777; died in 1838.

Berredo, de, dȧ bĕr-rā'do, (BERNARDO PEREIRA,) a Portuguese writer and soldier, born at Villa de Serpa. He became Governor of Maranham, Brazil, and wrote annals of that province, (1749.) Died at Lisbon in 1748.

Berrettoni. See BERETTONI.

Berres, bĕr'rĕs, (JOSEPH,) a skilful German surgeon, born at Göding, in Moravia, in 1796. About 1830 he became professor of anatomy in the University of Vienna, and published, besides other works, "Anthropologie," (1821,) which was highly esteemed. Died in 1844.

Berretoni, (NICCOLÒ.) See BERRETTI.

Berretti, bĕr-ret'tee, or **Berretini**, bĕr-rȧ-tee'nee, written also **Berretoni**, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter, one of the best pupils of Carlo Maratta, born about 1637; died in 1682.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Berrettini. See CORTONA, (PIETRO DA.)

Berri. See BERRY.

Berriat. See BERRYAT.

Berriat Saint-Prix, bȧ're-ȧ' sȧN'pre', (CHARLES,) a French jurist, born at Grenoble in 1802, became a counsellor at the imperial court of Paris in 1857. Died in 1870.

Berriat Saint-Prix, (JACQUES,) a French jurist, born at Grenoble in 1769. He published numerous works, and edited the writings of Boileau, (1830–34.) Died at Paris in 1845.

See DUCHESNE, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de Berriat Saint-Prix," 1847; A. H. TAILLANDIER, "Notice sur la Vie de Berriat Saint-Prix," 1846.

Bĕr'ridge, (JOHN,) born about 1716, became vicar of Everton in 1755, and published "The Christian World Unmasked," (1773.) Died in 1793.

Bĕr'rĭ-en, (JOHN MCPHERSON,) an American lawyer and Senator, born in New Jersey in 1781, removed to Georgia, where he was elected to the United States Senate in 1824. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States in 1829, and resigned in 1831. He was again made Senator in 1840 and in 1846. Died in 1856.

Berrier, bȧ're-ȧ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS CONSTANT,) a French *littérateur*, born at Aire, in Artois, in 1766, wrote birthday odes, vaudevilles, etc. Died in Paris in 1824.

Bĕr'rĭ-man, (WILLIAM,) a learned English divine, born in London in 1688, became chaplain to the Bishop of London in 1720. He wrote, among other works, a "Historical Account of the Trinitarian Controversy," (1725.) He was well versed in Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, etc. Died in 1750.

Berruguete, bĕr-roo-gā'tȧ, (ALONZO,) a Spanish architect and sculptor, born near Valladolid, was a pupil of Michael Angelo. He restored the Alhambra, and executed several important works at Madrid. Among his master-pieces was the choir of the cathedral of Toledo. He was made a chevalier by the emperor Charles V. Died in 1561.

Berruyer, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) born at Lyons in 1737, served in the Seven Years' war and in the campaigns of the French Revolution, and was made inspector-general of cavalry. Died in 1804.

Ber'ry, (Sir GRAHAM,) an Australian statesman, went to Victoria in the gold excitement of 1852, became treasurer of the colony in 1870, and premier in 1875, and again in 1877. He held other important posts in the colony, and was knighted in 1886.

Bĕr'rȳ, (HIRAM G.,) an American general, born at Thomaston, (now Rockland,) Maine, in 1824. He served as colonel at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and became a brigadier-general of volunteers in April, 1862. He distinguished himself by his skill and courage at Fair Oaks, June 1, and in the Seven Days' battles near Richmond, June 26–July 1, 1862. About February, 1863, he was appointed a major-general. He commanded a division at Chancellorsville, where he was killed, May 3, 1863.

Bĕr'rȳ, (Sir JOHN,) an English naval commander, born in Devonshire in 1635; died in 1691.

Berry, (LUCIEN W.,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, born at Alburg, Vermont, in 1815. He was ordained about 1838, and became president of Indiana Asbury University in 1848, and of Iowa Wesleyan University in 1854. He resigned from the latter in 1857, and became head of a school at Jefferson City, Missouri. Died July 23, 1858.

Berry, (MARY,) an English lady of distinguished talents and beauty, born in 1762, was an intimate friend and correspondent of Horace Walpole. She wrote a work entitled "England and France," and a "Life of Lady Rachel Russell." Her correspondence and that of her sister Agnes with Horace Walpole came out in 1840. Died in 1852.

See "Journals and Correspondence of Miss Mary Berry," edited by LADY THERESA LEWIS, 1866; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1845; "Edinburgh Review," vol. cxxii., 1865.

Berry, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish seal-engraver, born about 1730; died in 1783.

Berry or **Berri, de**, deh bĕr're, [Fr. pron. bȧ're',] (CAROLINE FERDINANDE LOUISE,) DUCHESSE, daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, was born at Naples in 1798. She was married in 1816 to the Duke of Berry, second son of Charles X. After the assassination of her husband, in 1820, the legitimists supported the claims of her infant son, the Duke of Bordeaux, to the throne. In 1832 a rising in her favour took place in Brittany, but, being betrayed by a pretended friend, she was taken by the enemy, and, after a short imprisonment, retired to Sicily. Died in 1870.

See DERMONCOURT, "La Vendée et Madame," Paris, 1834; ALFRED NETTEMENT, "Mémoires de Madame la Duchesse de Berry, 3 vols., 1836; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1833; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1837.

Berry or **Berri, de**, (CHARLES,) DUC, born in 1446, was a son of King Charles VII., and a younger brother of Louis XI. Impelled by ambition to be king, he conspired with Charles the Bold against Louis XI. This was the origin of the League of the Public Good, (*Bien public.*) (See LOUIS XI.) Died in 1472.

Berry, de, (CHARLES,) DUC, a grandson of Louis XIV., born in 1686. He married in 1710 the daughter of Philip, Duke of Orléans, afterwards regent of France. Died in 1714.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Berry or **Berri, de**, (CHARLES FERDINAND d'Artois—dȧR'twȧ',) DUC, a French prince, born at Versailles in 1778, was the second son of Charles X. He emigrated about 1790, and served in the army under the Prince of Condé. In 1816 he married the Princess Caroline of Naples. He was assassinated by Louvet in Paris in February, 1820.

See CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Mémoires touchant la Vie et la Mort du Duc de Berry," 1820; F. T. DELBARE, "Vie de S. A. R. le Duc de Berry," 1820.

Berry or **Berri, de,** (JEAN,) DUC, born in 1340, was the third son of John II., King of France. He was present at the battle of Poitiers, and in 1360 was one of the hostages delivered up to England by the treaty of Brétigny. In 1381 he was, by Charles VI., appointed royal lieutenant for Languedoc, but on account of his tyranny was deprived of his office. After the murder of the Duke of Orléans, he joined the faction of the Armagnacs against the Burgundians. He died in 1416, leaving a valuable collection of manuscripts and works of art.

See RAYNAL, "Histoire du Berry;" FROISSART, "Chronicles."

Berry or **Berri, de,** (MARIE LOUISE ÉLISABETH d'Orléans—dor'là'ôn',) DUCHESSE, eldest daughter of Philip, Duke of Orléans, born in 1695, was married to the Duke of Berry, grandson of Louis XIV. She was noted for her ambition and profligacy. Died in 1719.

Berryat or **Berriat,** bȧ're-ȧ', (JEAN,) a French physician and medical writer; died in 1754.

Berryer, bȧ're-ȧ' or bĕr'yȧ', (ANTOINE PIERRE,) a celebrated political orator and chief of the legitimist party, a son of Pierre Nicolas, noticed below, born in Paris on the 4th of January, 1790. He studied in the college Juilly, and made his *début* at the bar of Paris in 1811. Although he favoured the restoration, he thought it expedient to show lenity to the losing party. He was associated with his father in pleading the cause of Marshal Ney in 1815, and defended with success General Cambronne, who had followed Napoleon to Waterloo. As a prelude to his parliamentary career, he gave a course of political lectures, which were very successful, and in 1830 was elected a deputy for Puy, (in Haute-Loire.) In his first speech, March, 1830, he sustained with magnificent eloquence the bold position that the crown has a right to choose the ministry outside of the majority.

After the revolution of July, 1830, he remained as champion of the legitimist cause, although the members of his party retired from the Chamber *en masse*. He maintained a position independent of the ministerial and the opposition parties. His speech against the abolition of the hereditary peerage, in 1831, was very celebrated. In June, 1832, he was arrested as a suspected partisan of the Duchesse de Berry, who attempted to effect a revolution by arms, although he had advised her against that course. He was tried and acquitted. About the period of 1835 he was considered the foremost orator in the Chamber. He opposed, as defective and premature, the motion for the abolition of slavery in 1838, supported the transient coalition of Guizot and Thiers in 1839, and defended the captive Louis Napoleon in 1840. In the Assemblies of 1848 and 1849 he was one of the chiefs of the majority formed by a coalition of several monarchical parties. He opposed the *coup d'état* of Napoleon in December, 1851, after which he remained aloof from politics for some years. He was elected to the French Academy in 1852. Died in November, 1868.

See LOUIS MARIE DE LA HAYE CORMENIN, "Biographie parlementaire de M. Berryer," 1837; "Biographie de M. Berryer," Paris, 8vo, 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1837; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1842.

Berryer, (NICOLAS RENÉ,) a French statesman, born in Paris in 1703, became keeper of the seals in 1761. Died in 1762.

See DUCLOS, "Mémoires sur le Règne de Louis XV."

Berryer, (PIERRE NICOLAS,) a French jurist and eloquent pleader, born at Sainte-Menehould in 1757, was the father of Antoine Pierre, noticed above. He had a large practice in commercial causes, and was counsel in several political trials, among which was that of Marshal Ney in 1815. He published an "Allocution of an Old Friend of Liberty to France," (1830,) and "Souvenirs," (1838.) Died in 1841.

See "Souvenirs de M. Berryer de 1774 à 1838," 2 vols., 1838.

Bĕr'sĕr-kĕr, [from *ber*, "bare," and *serk*, "coat of mail,"] a legendary Scandinavian hero of the eighth century, celebrated for his strength and valour. He fought without coat of mail or helmet, whence his name. The name Berserkers was also applied to a class of warriors who, under the influence of a sort of demoniac possession, fought naked, performing marvellous feats of valour, unmindful or insusceptible of wounds.

Bersmann, bĕrs'măn, [Lat. BERSMAN'NUS,] (GREGOR,) a German scholar, born at Annaberg, in Saxony, about 1536. He translated the Psalms into Latin verse, and published editions of several classics. Died in 1611.

See W. SCHUBERT, "De G. Bersmanno Philologo et Poeta," 1853.

Bert, bair, (PAUL,) a French politician and physiologist, born at Tonne, October 19, 1833, studied law and medicine, graduating in 1863. From 1863 to 1866 he was Claude Bernard's assistant, and in 1867 became a professor in the scientific faculty of Bordeaux. In 1869 he was appointed professor of physiology at Paris, and in 1878 was made president of the Society of Biology. In 1882 he was chosen to the Academy of Sciences. He was author of many papers, and of original investigations in science, and was an enthusiastic and successful instructor. He was in 1881–82 minister of public instruction in Gambetta's administration, distinguishing himself (as for the ten years previous) by his strenuous hostility to the Roman Catholic Church and to the religious element in education. Died November 11, 1886.

Berta, bĕr'tȧ, (FRANCESCO,) born about 1719, at Turin, where he became one of the keepers of the royal library. Died in 1787.

Bertaire or **Berthaire,** SAINT, sȧn'bĕr'tȧr', born about 810, was descended from the kings of France. He became, in 856, abbot of the monastery of Monte-Casino He was killed by the Saracens in 884.

See MABILLON, "Acta Sanctorum Ordinis Sancti Benedicti."

Bertana, bĕr-tȧ'nȧ, (LUCIA,) an Italian poetess, born about 1530; died in 1567.

Bertani, bĕr-tȧ'nee, or **Bertano,** (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter and architect, was a pupil of Giulio Romano. He worked at Mantua about 1566.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Bertani, (LELIO,) an Italian musician and composer born at Brescia about 1520; died in 1600.

Bertaut, Bertault, or **Berthaut,** pronounced alike bĕr'tō', born at Valenciennes about 1705, was an excellent performer on the violoncello, which he first rendered popular in France. Died in 1756.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Bertaut, (ÉLOI,) a French writer, born at Vesoul in 1782, became professor of mathematics at Besançon about 1800. Died in 1834.

Bertaut, (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1621, was a favourite with Louis XIII., who appointed him his reader. He was a brother of Madame de Motteville. (See MOTTEVILLE.)

Bertaut, (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic and popular poet, born at Caen about 1560, rose to be Bishop of Seez in 1606, and almoner to Mary de Médicis, queen of Henry IV. It is said that he contributed much to the conversion of Henry IV. to Catholicism. He composed pastorals, songs, elegies, and other poems, which were much admired. Many of them were translated into Greek and Latin. He was an uncle of Madame de Motteville the authoress. Died in 1611.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "De la Poésie Française au seizième Siecle."

Bertaut, (LÉONARD,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Autun; died in 1662.

Bertaux, bĕr'tō', (DUPLESSI,) a French artist, engraved the "Campaigns of Napoleon in Italy," after Vernet. Died in 1815.

Bertel, bĕr'tęl, or **Bertels,** bĕr'tęls, (JAN,) a Flemish ecclesiastic and historical writer, born at Louvain in 1559; died in 1607.

Bęr'thą or **Ber'trade,** called also **E'dith-ber'gę,** a daughter of Caribert, King of Paris, lived about 560 A.D. She was married to Ethelbert, King of Kent, whom she persuaded to embrace Christianity.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Bęr'thą, [Fr. BERTHE, bȧrt,] a daughter of Conrad, King of Burgundy, was married to Robert, King of Paris, her cousin in the fourth degree, about 995, and afterwards divorced on account of relationship.

Berthaire. See BERTAIRE, SAINT.

Berthault, bĕr'tō', (LOUIS MARTIN,) a French architect, born in Paris about 1771, was commissioned by Napoleon to execute a number of public works. He

furnished the designs for the principal parks and gardens of France.

Berthault, (PIERRE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Sens, lived about 1600–50.

Berthault, (RENÉ,) a French *littérateur*, translated the "Golden Book" of Marcus Aurelius. Died in 1534.

Berthaut. See BERTAUT.

Berthe. See BERTHA.

Berthegène. See BERTHEZÈNE.

Berthélemy, bĕr'tàl'me', (JEAN SIMON,) a French historical painter, born at Laon in 1743; died in 1811.

Berthelet, (GRÉGOIRE.) See BERTHELOT.

Berthelin, bĕrt'lăn', (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French writer on lexicography, born in Paris about 1720; died in 1780.

Berthelot, bĕrt'lo', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French mechanician, engineer, and professor of mathematics, born at Château-Châlons in 1718. He published "Mechanics applied to the Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture and War," (1782.) Died in 1800.

Berthelot or **Berthelet,** (GRÉGOIRE,) a French Benedictine writer, born at Berain in 1680; died in 1745.

Berthelot, (N.,) a French satiric poet, born about 1580.

Berthelot, (PIERRE EUGÈNE MARCELLIN,) a French chemist, born in Paris, October 25, 1827. He became in 1864 professor of organic chemistry in the Collége de France, and won great distinction by the synthesis of organic compounds formerly supposed to be capable of being formed by vital forces only. He has published various scientific works. In 1889 he was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. He was minister of public instruction 1886–87, and minister of foreign affairs 1895–96, and was elected to the French Academy in 1900. Died March 18, 1907.

Berthereau, bĕrt'rō', (GEORGES FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic and philologist, born at Belesme in 1732; died in 1794.

Berthet, bĕr'tȧ', (ÉLIE BERTRAND,) a French novelist, born at Limoges in 1815. He became a resident of Paris in 1834, and produced many successful novels, among which are "The Poacher," (1846,) "The Storks' Nest," (1848,) "The Catacombs of Paris," (8 vols., 1854,) "The Bird of the Desert," (1863,) "The Child of the Woods," (1865,) "The Dramas of the Cloister," (1874,) "Prehistoric Romances," (1876.) Died in 1891.

Berthezène, bĕrt'zȧn', written also **Berthegène,** (PIERRE,) a French baron, born in Hérault in 1775, gained the rank of general of division by his conduct at Bautzen and Lutzen in 1813. He had a prominent part in the conquest of Algeria.

Berthier, bĕr'te-ā', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and critic, born at Issoudun in 1704, wrote a continuation (in 6 vols.) of the "History of the Gallican Church." He edited the "Journal de Trévoux" for many years. Died in 1782.

Berthier, (JOSEPH ÉTIENNE,) a French Cartesian philosopher, born at Aix in 1702, was an Oratorian. He published, besides other works, "The Nature of Comets," ("La Physique des Comètes," 1760,) and "The Principles of Physics," (1763.) Died in Paris in 1783.

Berthier, (LOUIS ALEXANDRE,) Prince of Wagram, was born at Versailles in November, 1753. He served as captain under La Fayette in the United States, (1778–82,) and in 1796 became chief of staff of the army of Bonaparte, with the rank of general of division. He gained in this campaign the favour and confidence of Bonaparte, whom he followed in 1798 to Egypt, and aided in his victory over the Directory in 1799, soon after which he became minister of war. He was made a marshal of France in 1804, distinguished himself in the campaign against Austria in 1805, and received the title of Prince of Neufchâtel in 1806. During the absence of Napoleon, in 1809, Berthier had for a short time the title of general-in-chief of the grande armée. For his services at the battle of Wagram, in 1809, he was created Prince of Wagram. In this and subsequent campaigns he was chief of the staff, and usually rode in the carriage of Napoleon, whose plans and orders he digested and despatched with admirable precision and promptitude. He was not, however, equal to the chief command of an army. He shared the disasters of the Russian campaign. In 1814 he was among the first of the generals to give his adhesion to Louis XVIII., by whom he was raised to the peerage. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Berthier wished to be neutral, and retired to Bamberg, where he met a violent death in March, 1815. Six men in masks (says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale") threw him from a window into the street, whence he was taken up in a dying condition; but this story is discredited by some writers.

Berthier, (NAPOLÉON LOUIS JOSEPH ALEXANDRE,) Duke of Wagram, the only son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1810. He entered the Chamber of Peers in 1836, and about 1848 became a partisan of Louis Napoleon. In 1852 he was made a senator. He is distinguished as a practical agriculturist.

Berthier, (PIERRE,) a French mineralogist, born at Nemours in 1772, became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1827. His chief work is a "Treatise on Assays by the Dry Method," ("Traité des Essais par la Voie sèche," 11 vols., 1833.) Died in August, 1861.

Berthold. See BERTHOLDUS.

Berthold, bĕr'tolt, a Saxon ecclesiastic, who was distinguished for his zeal in converting the Livonians to Christianity. He was killed in 1198, while endeavouring to propagate his doctrines by force of arms.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Berthold, a German ecclesiastic and eminent pulpit orator; died in 1272.

Berthold, (ARNOLD ADOLF,) a German savant, born at Soest, in Westphalia, in 1803. He published a "Manual of the Physiology of Men and Animals," (2 vols., 1829,) a "Manual of Zoology," (1845,) and several works on comparative anatomy and physiology. He became a professor at Göttingen in 1836. Died in 1861.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Ber-thol'dus or **Berthold,** bĕr'tolt, called also **Bernaldus, Bernoul,** and **Bertoul,** a German ecclesiastic, who lived about 1060, wrote, in Latin, a history of his times, and other works.

Bertholet, bĕr'to'lȧ', (JEAN,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Salm, wrote the "Ecclesiastical and Civil History of the Duchy of Luxembourg," (1741.) Died in 1755.

Bertholet-Flemalle. See FLEMALLE.

Berthollet, bĕr'to'lȧ', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) a French chemical philosopher of great eminence, was born at Taillore or Talloire, near Annecy, Savoy, on the 9th of November, 1748. He was educated at Turin, where he took his degree in medicine in 1768. In 1772 he removed to Paris, and by the mediation of Tronchin became physician to the Duke of Orléans, with whom he enjoyed facilities for his chemical investigations. He produced "Researches on the Nature of Animal Substances" in 1780, and about this time was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. In 1785 he announced his conversion to the anti-phlogistic theory of Lavoisier, which no other eminent French chemist had yet adopted, and presented a memoir on oxy-muriatic acid, (chlorine.) He discovered the composition of ammonia in 1785, proved that nitrogen is an essential principle in the composition of animal substances, and in an essay on prussic acid (1787) maintained that oxygen is not necessary to the formation of acids. About this time he rendered an important service by inventing the process of bleaching by chlorine. In 1790 he published a good work on the art of dyeing, "Élémens de l'Art de la Teinture." He was chosen professor of chemistry in the Polytechnic School in 1794, and was sent to Italy with Monge in 1796 to select works of art and science which should be taken to Paris as spoils. He was associated with Lavoisier and others in reforming the nomenclature of chemistry. Berthollet is said to have been the only one to whom Bonaparte confided in advance the secret of his expedition to Egypt, (1798,) which he accompanied. Under the auspices of Monge and Berthollet, the Institute of Egypt was founded; and a number of their pupils made a grand application of the lessons of the Polytechnic School. He explained the formation of the carbonate of soda at Lake Natron, and discovered a valuable mode of obtaining muriatic acid from common salt, then called muriate of soda.

Berthollet was one of the few select friends who returned to France with Bonaparte in 1799, about the end of which year he was made a senator. His "Researches on the Laws of Affinity" (1801) was translated into English by Farrel, (1804.) In 1803 he published an able "Essay on Chemical Statics," ("Essai de Statique chimique," 2 vols.,) which was translated into English and other languages. In the last-named work he controverted the opinions of Bergman on elective affinity. During the empire he received the title of Count; but he always preserved his simplicity and love of study. He discovered how to keep water pure in voyages by carbonizing the inside of the cask or other vessel. On the restoration of the Bourbons he was admitted to the Chamber of Peers. He died at Arcueil, near Paris, on the 6th of November, 1822, or, according to some writers, on the 5th of December of that year.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Berthollet," 1824; E. F. JOMARD, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Berthollet," 1823; JULIA DE FONTENELLE, "Notice historique sur Berthollet," 1826; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bertholon, bĕr'to'lôn', (PIERRE,) a French physician and savant, born at Lyons in 1742, was a friend of Dr. Franklin. He wrote a treatise on the "Electricity of Meteors," (1787,) and other similar works. Died in 1800.

Berthon, bĕr'tôn', (RENÉ THÉODORE,) a French artist, born at Tours in 1778, painted history at Vienna and Paris.

Berthot, bĕr'to', (CLÉMENT LOUIS CHARLES,) a French writer, born in Haute-Marne in 1758, wrote a "History of the French Revolution," (18 vols., 1792–1803.) Died in 1832.

Berthoud, bĕr'too', (FERDINAND,) a Swiss mechanician and writer, born in the county of Neufchâtel about 1725, was the inventor of marine clocks. He was a member of the Institute of France and of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1807.

Berthoud, (SAMUEL HENRI,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born at Cambrai in 1804, was successively associate editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "Revue de Paris," and "La Presse." He published romances, poems, and moral and historical treatises. He settled in Paris about 1832. Died March 26, 1891.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Berti, bĕr'tee, (ALESSANDRO POMPEO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and historical writer, born at Lucca in 1686. Died in Rome in 1752.

Berti, (DOMENICO,) an Italian author, born at Cumiana, December 17, 1820. He held professorships of philosophy in Turin and in Rome, and in 1881 became minister of agriculture and commerce for Italy. He wrote lives of Italian celebrities.

Berti, (GIOVANNI LORENZO,) an Italian theologian, and professor of ecclesiastical history at Pisa, born at Saravezza in 1696; died in 1766.

Berti, (PIETRO,) an Italian Jesuit and writer, born at Venice in 1741, was professor of rhetoric at Parma. Died in 1813.

Bęr'tie, (RICHARD,) an English Protestant gentleman, who married the Duchess-dowager of Suffolk. In the reign of Mary he retired with his wife to the continent, for refuge from persecution.

His son PEREGRINE, born in 1555, was an eminent officer, and succeeded Leicester as commander of the English troops in the Low Countries. Died in 1601.

Bertie, (ROBERT,) a son of Peregrine, noticed above, born in 1582, was a military officer, and fought for Charles I. in the civil war. He was created Earl of Lindsey about 1626, and was mortally wounded at Edgehill in 1642.

Bertie, (Sir THOMAS HOAR,) an English naval commander, born in London in 1758. He served against the French in 1778–82, and was made vice-admiral in 1813. Died in 1825.

Bertie, (WILLOUGHBY,) fourth Earl of Abingdon, an English statesman and political writer. He published "Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke to the Sheriffs of Bristol." Died in 1799.

Bertier de Sauvigny, bĕr'te-ā' dęh sō'vēn'ye' (LOUIS BÉNIGNE FRANÇOIS,) a French statesman, born about 1742, was intendant of the district of Paris in 1768. He was killed in a mob in 1789, together with his father-in-law Foulon.

Bertillon, bĕr'til'lôn', (ALPHONSE,) anthropologist, born at Paris in 1853. In 1880 he perfected a system of measurement of criminals now very widely employed for the purpose of identification. He was head of identification department in the Paris police, and has written various works on the subject. Died 1914.

Bertin, bĕr'tăn', (ANTOINE,) a French erotic poet, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1752. His reputation was founded on his poem "Des Amours," (1780.) Died in Saint Domingo in 1790.

Bertin, (ANTOINE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Droup-Saint-Basle in 1761, became professor of theology at Rheims. Died in 1823.

Bertin, (ÉDOUARD FRANÇOIS,) a French landscape-painter, son of Louis François, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1797. Among his master-pieces are "The Forest of Fontainebleau," and a "View of the Apennines." He became editor or director of the "Journal des Débats" in 1854. Died September 13, 1871.

Bertin, (EXUPÈRE (ĕk'sü'paiR') JOSEPH,) a French anatomist of high reputation, born at Tremblay in 1712, published a "Treatise on Osteology," (4 vols., 1754,) and other anatomical and medical works. Died in 1781.

Bertin, (HENRI LÉONARD JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French statesman, born in Périgord in 1719, became controller-general of finance in 1759. Died in 1792.

See LACRETELLE, "Histoire du dix-huitième Siècle."

Bertin, (JEAN VICTOR,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1775; died in 1841.

Bertin, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1766. He founded in 1800 the "Journal des Débats," a literary daily paper, to which Châteaubriand and other eminent writers of the time were contributors. Accused by Napoleon of favouring the royalists, he was first imprisoned and afterwards exiled, and in 1811 his journal was confiscated. In 1814 he resumed its publication. Died in 1841.

Bertin, (LOUIS MARIE ARMAND,) son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1801. He succeeded his father as editor of the "Journal des Débats" in 1841. Died in 1854.

Bertin, (LOUISE ANGÉLIQUE,) daughter of Louis François, born at Roches in 1805, studied music under Fétis, and composed the operas of "Esmeralda" and "Faust." Died April 26, 1877.

Bertin, (NICOLAS,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1667. He became a professor in the Academy of Paris in 1716. Among his works is "Saint Philip baptizing the Eunuch." Died in 1736.

Bertin, (RENÉ JOSEPH HYACINTHE,) a French physician and medical writer, son of Exupère Joseph, noticed above, born near Rennes in 1767; died in 1827.

Bertin, (THÉODORE PIERRE,) a French *littérateur*, born near Provins in 1751. He translated into French the "Curiosities of Literature" and other English works. Died in 1819.

Bertin, SAINT, born at Constance, in Switzerland, became Abbot of Sithieu, at Saint-Omer, about 695. Died in 709.

Bertin d'Antilly, bĕr'tăn' dôn'te'ye', (LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French dramatic writer, a natural son of Auguste Louis, noticed below, born in Paris about 1760. He died at Saint Petersburg in 1804.

Bertin de Blagny, ber'tăn' dęh blăn'ye', (AUGUSTE LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions, lived about 1750.

Bertin de Veaux, bĕr'tăn' dęh vō, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French politician and journalist, brother of Louis François Bertin, noticed above, born in Paris in 1771 He was one of the founders and managers of the "Journal des Débats." He was twice elected to the Chamber of Deputies, became a councillor of state in 1827, and a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1832. Died in 1842.

Bertini, bĕr-tee'nee, (ANTONIO FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician, born at Castel-Fiorentino in 1658; died in 1726.

Bertini, (GIUSEPPE MARIA SAVERIO,) a physician and medical writer, son of the preceding, born at Florence in 1694; died in 1756.

Bertini, bĕr-tee'nee, (HENRI,) a composer and pianist, born in London in 1798, lived many years in Paris. He composed for the piano some works which are highly commended by Fétis. He died October 1, 1876.

Bertini, (SALVATORE,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Palermo in 1721, became chapel-master to the king. Died in 1794.

Bertius, bĕR'te-us, (PETER,) born at Baveren, in Flanders, in 1565, was historiographer and cosmographer of Louis XIII., and published a work entitled "Theatre of Ancient Geography," (in Latin, 1619.) Died in 1629.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" WALCKENAER, "Vies de plusieurs Personnages célèbres," 1830.

Bertlef, bĕrt'lĕf, (MARTIN,) a German writer, born in Transylvania, was professor at Thorn in 1699. He published "Solemn and Civil Orations," (or "Assemblies,") ("Solennes et Civiles Conciones," 1695.)

Bertling, bĕRt'ling, (ERNST AUGUST,) a German theologian, born at Osnabrück in 1721; died in 1769.

Bertola. See BERTOLI.

Bertolacci, bĕr-to-lät'chee, (ANTONIO,) a magistrate of Corsican extraction, born in England, was appointed by the government administrator and controller-general of the island of Ceylon, which post he filled for seventeen years. He wrote a "View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon," (1817.) Died in 1833.

Bertoll, bĕr'to-lee, or **Bertola**, bĕr'to-lä, (AURELIO GIORGIO,) an Italian author and monk, born at Rimini in 1753. He lectured on history at Naples, and was afterwards professor of belles-lettres at Pavía. He translated the works of Horace, and Gesner's Idylls, into Italian, and wrote, besides several able critical essays, a poem on the death of Clement XIV., entitled "Le Notti Clementine," which was received with favour. Died at Rome in 1798.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Bertoli, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Mereto, in the Friuli, in 1676; died after 1750.

Bertolio, bĕr'to'le-o', (ANTOINE RENÉ CONSTANCE,) a French jurist, born at Avignon, was appointed by Napoleon chief judge of Guadeloupe. Died in 1812.

Bertolotti, bĕr-to-lot'tee, (GIOVANNI LORENZO,) an Italian historical painter, born at Genoa in 1640; died in 1721.

Berton, bĕr'tôn', (ÉMILE ADOLPHE JOSEPH,) a French physician and writer, born at Dinant in 1801, was a son of General Berton, executed in 1822. Died in 1855.

Berton, (FRANÇOIS,) son of Henri Montan, noticed below, born in Paris in 1784, produced a number of ballads and comic operas. Died in 1832.

Berton, (HENRI **Montan**—môn'tôn',) a popular French composer, son of Pierre Montan, noticed below, born in Paris in 1766. His works include oratorios, songs, and operas, one of which is entitled "Aline, Queen of Golconda." Died in 1844.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Berton, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French general of brigade, born near Sedan in 1769. He was a member of the Carbonari, and in 1822 was executed, by order of Louis XVIII., for having headed an insurrection against the government.

See "Mémoire pour le Général Berton," 1822.

Berton, (LOUIS SÉBASTIEN,) principal of the military school of Brienne, where he was born in 1745. Among his pupils was Napoleon Bonaparte, who, on becoming First Consul, made him director of the Lyceum of Arts at Compiègne. Died in 1811.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Berton, (PIERRE MONTAN,) a French composer, born in Paris in 1727. He became director of the Opera in 1767. Died in 1780. A great reform in dramatic music was effected under his administration.

Bęr'tọn, (WILLIAM,) chancellor of Oxford University, lived about 1380. He wrote several Latin treatises against Wickliffe.

Bertoni, bĕr-to'nee, (FERDINANDO,) an Italian musician, born at or near Venice in 1727, composed successful operas entitled "Orfeo," "Armida," and "Tancredi." Died in Venice about 1800.

Bertotti-Scamozzi, bĕr-tot'tee skä-mot'see, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian architect, born at Vicenza in 1726. He built several fine palaces near Vicenza, and published an edition of Palladio's works. Died about 1800.

Bertoul. See BERTHOLDUS.

Bertoux, bĕr'too', (GUILLAUME,) a French Jesuit and writer, born in 1723.

Bertrade. See BERTHA.

Bertram, bĕr'trăm, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German physician, born in 1752, became in 1787 professor of medicine at Halle. Died in 1788.

Bertram, bĕr'trôn', (BONAVENTURE CORNEILLE,) a French Orientalist, born at Thouars, in Poitou, in 1531, became a Protestant minister and professor of Hebrew at Geneva. He wrote, in Latin, a work on the civil and ecclesiastical policy of the Jews, (1580.) Died in 1594.

Bęr'tram, (CHARLES,) an English antiquary and philologist, born about 1700, was professor of the English language in the Royal Marine Academy at Copenhagen.

Bertram, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German *littérateur* and journalist, born at Berlin in 1751; died in 1830.

Bertram, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German Lutheran theologian, born in 1699; died in 1741.

Bertram, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German theologian, born at Lüneburg in 1670; died in 1728.

Bertram, (PHILIPP ERNST,) a German jurist and writer, born at Zerbst in 1726, was professor of law at Halle in 1761. Died in 1777.

Bertrand, bĕr'trôn', (ANTOINE MARIE,) a French revolutionist, was appointed mayor of Lyons in 1792. He was condemned to death by the Directory, and executed in 1796.

Bertrand, bĕr'trôn', (ÉLIE,) a Swiss naturalist and geologist, born at Orbe in 1712. He became pastor of a church at Berne about 1744, published "Memoirs on the Interior Structure of the Earth," (1752,) a "General Dictionary of Fossils," (2 vols., 1763,) and other scientific works. He also wrote some moral and religious treatises. Died about 1790.

Bertrand, (FRANÇOIS **Séraphique**—sä'rä'fĕk',) a French jurist and poet, born at Nantes in 1702; died in 1752.

Bertrand or **Bertrandi**, bĕr-trän'dee, (JEAN,) a French statesman and cardinal, born in 1470, was keeper of the seals under Henry II., and afterwards became Archbishop of Sens. Died in 1560.

Bertrand, (JEAN,) a Swiss divine and miscellaneous writer, brother of Élie, noticed above, born at Orbe in 1708. He wrote several agricultural treatises, and made translations from the English. Died in 1777.

Bertrand, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician, born at Martigue, in Provence, in 1670, practised at Marseilles. He wrote, among other works, a "Historical Account of the Plague of Marseilles in 1720." Died in 1752.

Bertrand, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic and *littérateur*, born at Cernay-lès-Reims in 1764, published several works on Etymology. Died in 1830.

Bertrand, (JEAN ÉLIE,) a Swiss moralist and religious writer, born at Neufchâtel in 1737. He was pastor of a French church at Berne. Died in 1779.

Bertrand, (JOSEPH LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1822, was admitted into the Institute in 1856. He published several able works on Algebra, etc. Died April 3, 1900.

Bertrand, L'ABBÉ, a French astronomer, born at Autun in 1755, became professor of physics in the college of Dijon, (1782.) Died in 1792.

Bertrand, (LOUIS,) a Swiss mathematician and geologist, born at Geneva in 1731, was a pupil of Euler. He wrote "Elements of Geometry," (1812,) and other mathematical treatises. He obtained a professorship at Geneva in 1761. Died in 1812.

See CUVIER, "Discours sur les Révolutions de la Surface du Globe."

Bertrand, (LOUIS JACQUES NAPOLÉON ALOYSIUS,) a French poet, born in Piedmont in 1807; died in 1841.

Bertrand, (PHILIPPE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1664; died in 1724.

Bertrand, (PHILIPPE,) a French engineer and geologist, born near Sens in 1730. He published several works on Navigation and Geology, and was engineer of a canal connecting the Rhine with the Rhone. Died in Paris in 1811.

Bertrand de Born. See BORN.

Bertrand de la Hosdinière, bĕr'trŏN' dẹh lä ho' de'ne-air', (CHARLES AMBROISE,) a French magistrate, and member of the National Convention, sided with the Girondists, and voted for the death of the king. He became in 1798 a member of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1819.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Bertrand de Molleville, de, dẹh bĕr'trŏN' dẹh mol'vĕl', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a French statesman, born at Toulouse in 1744. He was appointed minister of the marine in October, 1791, but held that office only a few months. He wrote a "History of the French Revolution," (14 vols., 1800–1803,) and other works. He was proscribed as a royalist in August, 1792, but escaped by flight. Died in Paris in 1818.

Bertrand, de, dẹh bĕr'trŏN', (HENRI GRATIEN,) COMTE, a French general, born at Châteauroux in 1773. He served in Egypt, Austria, and Russia, and in 1815 accompanied Napoleon to Saint Helena. After his return to France, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He died in 1844, leaving in manuscript "Memoirs of the Campaigns of Egypt and Syria, dictated by Napoleon at Saint Helena." They were published in two volumes (1847) by the son of Count Bertrand.

Bertrandi, bĕr-trän'dee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian surgeon, born at Turin in 1723, wrote several medical and anatomical works, which are highly esteemed. He was professor of surgery in Turin, and chief surgeon to the king. Died in 1765.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Bertrandi, (JEAN.) See BERTRAND.

Bertrandi, bĕr'trŏN'de', (NICOLAS,) a French jurist, and professor of law at Toulouse, wrote a historical account of Toulouse, ("De Tholosanorum Gestis," 1515.) Died in 1527.

Bertrans, bĕr'trŏN', surnamed CLERC, (klĕrk,) a French poet and romance-writer of the thirteenth century.

Bertuch, bĕr'tōōk, (FRIEDRICH JUSTIN,) a German *littérateur* and journalist, born at Weimar in 1747. He published, in conjunction with Seckendorf and Zanthier, the "Magazine of Spanish and Portuguese Literature," and translated "Don Quixote" into German. His tragedy of "Elfrida," (1775,) and his "Picture-Book for Children," ("Bilderbuch für Kinder,") enjoy great popularity. Died in 1822.

Bertusio, bĕr-too'se-o, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter and pupil of the Caracci. Died about 1650.

Bertuzzi, bĕr-toot'see, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter, born at Ancona, worked at Bologna. Died in 1777.

Bérulle, bä'rül', [Lat. BERUL'LUS,] (PIERRE,) an eminent French cardinal and statesman, born near Troyes in 1575, was the founder of the congregation of the Oratory (Oratoire) in France, and first superior of the order of the Carmelites, which he also instituted. He was sent on embassies to Spain and to Rome, and was afterwards appointed minister of state, in which post his abilities and virtues excited the jealousy of Cardinal Richelieu. He died in 1629, leaving sermons and controversial writings which are highly esteemed. The piety and learning of Cardinal Bérulle are warmly eulogized by Bossuet.

Berullus. See BÉRULLE.

Bervic, bĕr'vĕk', (CHARLES CLÉMENT,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1756, was a pupil of J. George Wille. Among his master-pieces are a full-length portrait of Louis XVI., a print of Laocoon, the "Rape of Dejanira," after Guido, and the "Education of Achilles," after Regnault. Died in 1822.

See LE BLANC, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes."

Berville, bĕr'vĕl', (SAINT-ALBIN, sân'tăl'bân',) an advocate-general in the royal court of Paris, born at Amiens in 1788, was a contributor to the "Revue Encyclopédique" and other journals. Died in 1868.

Berwick, bĕr'rik or bẹr'wik, (JAMES FITZ-JAMES,) DUKE OF, born in 1670, was a natural son of James II. of England and Arabella Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough. He served in Austria under Charles of Lorraine, and in 1688 after an unsuccessful attempt to oppose the Prince of Orange, retired with James II. to France. Having been naturalized in 1703, he was appointed commander of the French army in Spain in 1704. He gained a signal victory over the Spaniards at Almanza in 1707, which established Philip V. on the throne. He was created by that sovereign Duke of Liria and Xerica, having previously been made a marshal. He was killed at the siege of Philipsburg in 1734.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. v.; MONTESQUIEU, "Éloge historique du Duc de Berwick;" DUC DE BERWICK, "Mémoires depuis 1685 jusqu'en 1734," 2 vols. 8vo, 1778; "Life of J. Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick," Dublin, 1738.

Be-rÿl'lus, [Gr. Βερύλλος,] Bishop of Bostra or Bozra, in Arabia, maintained that Christ had no existence before his incarnation. He was converted from this belief by Origen in 244 A.D.

Berze, bĕrz, or **Bersil,** bĕr'sĕl', (HUGUES,) a French satiric poet, lived about 1230.

Berzel. See BERZELIUS.

Bẹr-ze'lĭ-us, [Sw. pron. bĕr-zĭl'le-us,] (or **Berzel** bĕrt'sẹl,) (JOHAN JAKOB,) BARON, a celebrated Swedish chemist, was born near Linköping, in East Gothland, on the 20th of August, 1779. He is said to have been the son of a parish schoolmaster. He studied medicine and chemistry at the University of Upsal, where he graduated in 1804. In 1806 he became professor of chemistry at Stockholm, and began to edit, in conjunction with Hisinger, "Memoirs of Physical Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mineralogy," (6 vols., 1806–18,) for which he wrote forty-seven important articles. Among his first publications was an able "Treatise on Animal Chemistry, (2 vols., 1806.) He was chosen president of the Academy of Sciences in 1810, and perpetual secretary of the same in 1818. He was greatly distinguished by his skill and precision as an annalist, and enriched many departments of chemistry by his researches. His great work is a "System of Chemistry," ("Lärebok i Kemien," 3 vols., 1808–18,) which was translated into English and other languages.

He contributed much to perfect the atomic theory after Dalton, and proposed a chemical nomenclature which was received with great favour in the north of Europe. He discovered selenium, thorium, and perhaps other elementary substances. It was his researches that gave the first impulse to modern organic chemistry. We owe to him a greater number of accurate analyses than to any other chemist of his time. At the request of the academy, he produced "Annual Reports on the Progress of Physics, Chemistry, and Mineralogy," (27 vols., 1821–48,) which are highly prized and contain many judicious criticisms. He resigned his professorship about 1832, and received from the king the title of "Freiherr," or baron, soon after that date. He married about the age of fifty-two. Died in August, 1848.

See B. VON BESKOW, "Tal öfver Professoren J. Berzelius," 1848; G. FORCHHAMMER, "J. J. Berzelius," Stockholm, 1849; LOUYET, "Notice sur la Vie et les Travaux de J. J. Berzelius," 1849; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Berzsényi, bĕr'zhän-yee, (DANIEL,) a Hungarian lyric poet, born at Heteny in 1776; died in 1836.

Bes, a god of the old Egyptian religion, resembling in some respects the Greek Herakles. He was the servant of Harpocrates, was grotesque in figure, and was clad in a lion-skin.

Besançon, bẹh-sôn'sôn', (ETIENNE MOÐESTE,) a French *littérateur* and ecclesiastic, born near Beaune in 1730. He wrote "The Old Market Town," ("Le Vieux Bourg,") a mock-heroic and satirical poem, (1779,) which passed through several editions. Died in 1816.

Besant, (ANNIE,) theosophist, was born at London, October 1, 1847; daughter of W. P. Wood. She married Rev. Frank Besant in 1867, but obtained a legal separation in 1873. She joined the National Secular Society in 1874, worked in the Free Thought movement led by Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., and in 1883 became deeply interested in Socialism, also took active part in the Trades Union movement among unskilled labourers. She was a member of the London school board 1887–90, and in 1889 joined the Theosophical Society, becoming a devoted pupil of Madame Blavatsky. She has lectured on theosophy in India and the United States, and has written many works and papers on the subject.

Besant, (Sir WALTER,) an English author, born in Portsmouth in 1838, and educated at King's College, London, and Christ's College, Cambridge, gaining high mathematical honours. He studied divinity, and was for a time a professor in the Royal College at Mauritius, but soon returned to England. He was secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and was chairman of the Society of Authors 1884–85 and 1887–92. His works have been numerous and varied, including novels, plays, biographies, and histories. Among them are "The French Humorists," (1873,) "Rabelais," (1877,) "London," (1892,) "Westminster," (1895,) etc. Among his best-known novels are "The Revolt of Man," "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," (1882,) "For Faith and Freedom," "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice," (1895,) "Armorel of Lyonnesse," (1896,) "The Changeling," (1898,) etc. He wrote "Lives" of Coligny, Whittington, Edward Palmer, and Richard Jefferies. He was knighted in 1895. Died June 9, 1901.

Besant, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English mathematician, born at Portsea, November 1, 1828. He graduated as senior wrangler at Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1850, and was a Fellow of his college from 1851 to 1860. Among his works are "Hydromechanics," "Elementary Hydrostatics," "Geometrical Conics," "Roulettes and Glissettes," etc.

Besard, bẹh-zȧR′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician and writer, born at Besançon about 1576.

Besborodko, bĕs-bo-rod′ko, (ALEXANDER,) PRINCE, a Russian statesman, born in Little Russia in 1742, was patronized by Catherine II., who appointed him secretary of state in 1780. Died in 1799.

Bescherelle, bȧsh′rĕl′, (LOUIS NICOLAS,) an eminent French grammarian and lexicographer, born in Paris in 1802. He was appointed librarian of the Louvre in 1828. He published, besides several works on grammar, a French dictionary, ("Dictionnaire National," 2 vols., 1843–46,) which is regarded as among the best in the language. Died in 1883.

A younger brother of the preceding, known as BESCHERELLE JEUNE, born at Paris, 1804, published a "Complete Course of the French Language," (6 vols., 1852.)

Beschi, bĕs′kee, (CONSTANTINO GIUSEPPE,) an Italian Jesuit and missionary, resided many years in India. He wrote, in Latin, a "Grammar of the High Dialect of the Tamil Language," and other similar works. Died in 1742. His principal work is "Tembâvani," a fine Tamil poem on the Holy Family.

Beschitzi, bȧ-shĕt′see, (ELIAS,) a Jewish theologian, born at Adrianople about 1420, was surnamed THE BYZANTINE, from his residing at Constantinople. He published "The Mantle of Elias," esteemed a standard work by the Jews. Died in 1490.

Beseler, (WILHELM HARTWIG,) a German politician, a brother of the preceding, born in Oldenburg in 1806. He was an active promoter of the revolt of Sleswick and Holstein against Denmark in 1848. Died in 1884.

Besenval, de, dẹh bẹh-zôN′vȧl′, (PIERRE VICTOR,) BARON, a Swiss officer, born at Soleure in 1722, entered the French service and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. His "Memoirs" (4 vols.) were published in 1805. Died in 1791.

See "Mémoires de M. le Baron de Besenval, écrits par lui-même," Paris, 1805.

Besenzi, bȧ-sen′zee, (PAOLO EMILIO,) an Italian painter, born at Reggio about 1624; died in 1666.

Besiers, bẹh-ze-ȧ′, (MICHEL,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Bayeux in 1719, wrote a "History of the City of Bayeux," (1773.) Died in 1782.

Beskow, bĕs′kov, (BERNARD,) a Swedish poet and dramatist, born at Stockholm in 1796. His tragedy of "Torkel Knutsson," esteemed one of the best of Swedish plays, was translated into German and Danish by Oehlenschläger, as well as the tragedies of "Hildegarde," "Gustaf Adolf i Tyskland," and others. He also wrote a collection of poems, and "Recollections of Travel," ("Vandrings-minnen.") In 1833 he was appointed marshal of the royal household, and subsequently became perpetual secretary of the Swedish Academy. He obtained the rare distinction of being made a doctor of philosophy by the University of Upsal in 1842. Died November 7, 1868.

Besler, bĕs′lẹr, (BASIL,) a German botanist and pharmacist, born at Nuremberg in 1561, published several botanical works in Latin. The genus Beslera was named in his honour by Plumier. Died in 1629.

Besler, (MICHAEL ROBERT,) a German physician, nephew of the preceding, born at Nuremberg in 1607; died in 1661.

Besly, bȧ′le′, (JEAN,) a French jurist and writer, born at Coulonges-les-Royaux, in Poitou, in 1572; died in 1644.

Besnard, bĕs′nȧR′, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) born at Buschweiler, in Alsace, in 1748, became first physician to Maximilian, Count Palatine. He introduced vaccination into Bavaria, and wrote on the abuse of mercury. Died in 1814.

Besnier, bȧ′ne-ȧ′, (PIERRE,) a French Jesuit, born at Tours in 1648, wrote a "Discourse on the Science of Etymologies." Died in 1705.

Bes′o-dun [Lat. BESODU′NUS] or **Bes′ton,** (JOHN,) a prior of the Carmelites at Lynn, in England, wrote a "Compendium of Moral Theology," (in Latin.) Died in 1428.

Besoigne, bẹh-zwȧñ′, (JÉRÔME,) a French Jansenist, born in Paris in 1686, wrote a "History of the Abbey of Port-Royal," (8 vols., 1756,) and other works. Died in 1763.

Besold, bā′zolt, or **Besolde,** bȧ-zol′dẹh, (CHRISTOPH,) a German jurist, and professor of law at Tübingen, where he was born in 1577. Died in 1638.

Besombes de Saint-Geniès, bẹh-zôMb′ dẹh sȧN′-zheh-ne-ȧ′, (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Cahors in 1719. Died in 1783.

Besozzi, bȧ-sot′see, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian musician, born in 1700, was patronized by the King of Sardinia. His brothers, GIROLAMO, ANTONIO, and GAETANO, were distinguished musicians.

Besplas, de, dẹh bes′plȧ′, (JOSEPH MARIE ANNE GROS—GRO,) a French theologian, born at Castelnaudary in 1734, wrote an "Essay on Pulpit Eloquence," and other works. Died in 1783.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Bessa, bȧ′sȧ′, (PANCRACE,) a French painter of flowers and fruits, born in Paris in 1772; died after 1830.

Bessaraba, bĕs-sȧ′rȧ′bȧ, a powerful family, which gave a name to Bessarabia, a region comprised between the Pruth and the Dniester.

Bessaraba, (CONSTANTINE BRANCOVAN,) was elected vaivode in 1688, and became the secret agent of Leopold of Austria. In order to relieve himself from the Turkish yoke, he formed an alliance with Peter the Great about 1709. But he proved to be a treacherous ally in the war which Peter waged against the Turks in 1711. He was put to death, by order of the Sultan, in 1714.

See CANTEMIR, "History of the Ottoman Empire."

Bessaraba, (MATTHEW BRANCOVAN,) reigned over Wallachia from 1633 to 1654.

Bessaraba, (MICHAEL,) THE BRAVE, born about 1558, was elected vaivode in 1592. He was a warlike prince, and made himself master of Transylvania by conquest. He was assassinated in 1601.

Bessaraba, (MIRCE,) Vaivode of Wallachia, was a son of Rudolph II., and was elected in 1382. He waged war against the Turks, to whom he was forced to become tributary in 1393. Died in 1418.

Bessaraba, (RUDOLPH,) was the founder of the principality of Wallachia. Died in 1265.

Bes-sa′rĭ-on, (JOHN,) sometimes called **Basil,** a learned Greek cardinal, born at Trebizond about 1390. He was sent in 1438 by the emperor John Palæologus to the Council of Ferrara, to assist in effecting a union between the Greek and Latin Churches. He was created Archbishop of Siponto by Nicholas V., and in 1463 obtained the title of Patriarch of Constantinople from Pius II. He was a zealous promoter of Greek literature, and translated into Latin the "Metaphysics" of Aristotle and the "Memorabilia" of Xenophon. Died in 1472.

See AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux;" A. BANDINI, "De Vita et Rebus gestis Bessarionis Cardinalis," 1777; O. RAGGI, "Commentario sulla Vita del Cardinale Bessarione," 1844.

Bessé, bȧ′sȧ′, (GUILLAUME,) a French jurist and writer, born at Carcassonne, wrote a "History of the Dukes, Marquises, and Counts of Carcassonne," (1660.) Died in 1680.

Bessé, (PIERRE,) a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Rosiers, in Limousin, was preacher to Louis XIII. and the Prince of Condé. He had a high reputation for eloquence, and published "The Christian Democritus," and other religious works. Died in 1639.

Bessé, de, dẹh bȧ′sȧ′, (HENRI,) a French writer, was a member and secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions. He is the supposed author of an "Account of the Campaigns of Rocroi and Friburg in 1643 and 1644," (1673.) Died in 1693.

Bessé, de, (JOSEPH,) a French medical writer, born at Peyrusse, in Aveyron, about 1670. He practised in Paris, and published "Analytical Researches on the Structure of the Parts of the Human Body," (2 vols., 1701,) and other works. He died at an advanced age.

Bessel, bês′sẹl, (CHRISTIAN GEORG,) a German moralist, born at Minden, wrote in German a curious work, (1673,) which was translated into Latin with the title of the "Artificer of Political Fortune," ("Faber Fortunæ politicæ.")

Bessel, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) one of the greatest of modern astronomers, was born at Minden, Prussia, on the 22d of July, 1784. He served an apprenticeship in the counting-house of a merchant of Bremen for about seven years. Among his first scientific labours was the reduction of Harriott's observations on the comet of 1607, which he performed with success at the age of twenty. He was appointed assistant to Schröter at Lilienthal in 1806, and became director of a new observatory, built under his superintendence, at Königsberg, in 1811–12. He was also professor of astronomy in the university of that place. In 1818 he published an excellent work, entitled "Fundamenta Astronomiæ," deduced from the observations of J. Bradley. He undertook about 1837 the arduous task of ascertaining the annual parallax of a fixed star, 61 Cygni. The result which he obtained, and which is almost immeasurably small, 0″.374, is generally received as the truth. Among his chief works are "Tabulæ Regiomontanæ," (1830,) "Determination of the Length of the Simple Seconds' Pendulum," (1837,) "Measure of the Distance of the Star 61 in the Constellation of Cygnus," (1839,) and "Astronomical Observations," (1841–42.) No observatory has contributed more during the present century to the improvement of every branch of astronomy than that of Königsberg under his direction. Bessel was appointed a privy councillor by the King of Prussia, and received several titles of honour. He was author of a great number of treatises published in the "Astronomische Nachrichten." In early life he married a daughter of Professor Hagen. Died in March, 1846.

See J. F. W. HERSCHEL, "Brief Notice of the Life and Discoveries of F. W. Bessel," 1847; C. T. ANGER, "Erinnerung an F. W. Bessels Leben und Wirken," 1846.

Bessel, von, fon bês′sẹl, (GOTTFRIED,) a German chronicler, born at Buchheim in 1672, became abbot of the monastery of Gottwich in 1714. He wrote a "History of Gottwich," in Latin. Died in 1749.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Bessels, bês′sẹls, (EMIL,) a German explorer, born at Heidelberg in 1847. He studied medicine and zoology. In 1869 he was engaged in Petermann's North-Polar expedition, and was chief of the scientific department of the United States "Polaris" expedition of 1870–73. He also engaged in the expedition of Dorst and Weyprecht. He published accounts of the "Polaris" expedition, etc., and edited reports of the United States Naval Institute. Died March 30, 1888.

Bes'sẹ-mẹr, (Sir HENRY,) an English inventor, born at Charlton, Herts, January 19, 1813. His father was a French artist. Bessemer's great invention was a very important process of making steel, introduced in 1856–58; it has given its inventor great wealth. He was knighted in 1879. Died March 15, 1898.

Bessényi, bêsh′shān-yee, OF GALANTAI, (GEORGE,) a Hungarian *littérateur*, wrote several tragedies, and translated Pope's "Essay on Man." Died about 1810.

Besser, von, fon bês′sẹr, (JOHANN,) a German poet, born at Frauenburg in 1654, became counsellor to the Elector of Brandenburg at Berlin. He entered the service of Augustus, Elector of Saxony, after 1713. Died in 1729.

Bes'sey, (CHARLES EDWIN,) Ph.D., an American botanist, was born in Milton, Wayne county, Ohio, May 21, 1845. He graduated at Michigan Agricultural College in 1869, studied at Harvard University, and in 1870 became professor of botany at the Iowa Agricultural College. He has published "Geography of Iowa," (1878,) "Botany for High Schools and Colleges," (1880,) a smaller work on "Botany," (1884.) Died 1915.

Bessières, bȧ′sẹ-air′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a distinguished French marshal, born near Cahors in 1768. He served in the campaigns of Italy, Egypt, and Austria, and was made a marshal of France, and grand officer of the legion of honour, in 1804. In 1805 he defeated the Russian army under Kootoosov, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz. Appointed, in 1808, to a command in Spain, he was chiefly instrumental by his victories in placing Joseph Bonaparte on the throne. He was soon after made Duke of Istria by Napoleon. In 1813 he obtained the chief command of all the cavalry, and, while reconnoitring on the morning before the battle of Lutzen, was killed by a shot from the enemy, the 1st of May, 1813.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français;" C. MIRAMONT, "Vie de J. B. Bessières."

Bessin, bȧ′sȧN′, (Dom GUILLAUME,) a French Benedictine monk, born near Evreux in 1654; died in 1736.

Besson, bȧ′sôN′, (ALEXANDRE,) a French Jacobin, born near Ornans about 1757, became a member of the National Convention, and of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1826.

Besson, (JACQUES,) a French mathematician and writer, born at Grenoble, became professor at Orléans in 1569. He invented several instruments.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Besson, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) born in Ain in 1756. He became Bishop of Metz in 1824. Died in 1842.

Besson, (JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit, born at Carpentras in 1607, spent many years as a missionary in Syria. He published in 1660 a work entitled "Missions of the Jesuits in Syria." Died in 1691.

Besson, L'ABBÉ, born at Flumet, in Upper Faucigny, wrote "Memoirs towards the Ecclesiastical History of the Dioceses of Geneva, Tarentaise, Maurienne, etc." Died about 1780.

Bes'sus, [Gr. Βῆσσος,] a satrap of Bactriana, fought for Darius at Gaugamela, accompanied him in his retreat, and murdered him in 330 B.C. He was taken prisoner by the Macedonians and delivered to a brother of Darius, who put him to death.

Best, bêst, (JEAN,) a French printer and engraver on wood, born at Toul in 1808. He executed illustrations for works published in Prussia, Austria, and other foreign countries, and obtained a medal of the first class at the Exposition of Paris in 1855. Died October 3, 1879.

Best, bêst, (WILLEM,) a Dutch jurist and legal writer, born at Amersfort in 1683, became professor of civil law at Harderwick. Died in 1719.

Best, (WILLIAM THOMAS,) an English musician and composer, born at Carlisle, August 13, 1826. He held various appointments as organist in Liverpool and London, composed church services, anthems, hymns, etc., and was the author of "The Modern School for the Organ," (1854,) and "The Art of Organ-Playing," (1870.) In 1880 he received a civil-list pension of one hundred pounds per annum. Died in 1897.

Bestelmeier, bês′tẹl-mī′ẹr, (GEORG,) a German politician and magistrate, born at Schwabach in 1785.

Beston. See BESODUN, (JOHN.)

Bestoozhef or **Bestoujev**, bês-too′shêf, written also **Bestoujef, Bestuschew**, and **Bestouchef**, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian novelist and soldier, born about 1795, was implicated in a conspiracy against the emperor in 1825, and exiled to Siberia. In 1830 he was permitted to join the Russian army, and fell in 1837 in an engagement with the Circassian mountaineers. He had pub-

lished in 1823, conjointly with Ryleief, a literary journal entitled "The Polar Star." His romances of "Mullah Nur" and "Ammalath Beg" are highly esteemed by his countrymen, and have been translated into German.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bestoozhef. Bestoujev, or Bestuschew, (MICHAEL ALEXIS PETROVITCH,) a Russian statesman, born at Moscow in 1693. He enjoyed successively the favour of Peter the Great and the empresses Anna and Elizabeth, by the last of whom he was appointed grand chancellor of the empire. He negotiated important treaties with England, Denmark, and Sweden, and influenced the Russian government to espouse the cause of Austria in the Seven Years' war. In 1758 he was convicted of treason for having endeavoured to exclude the grand duke Peter from the throne, and was stripped of his titles and exiled. He was recalled in 1762 by Catherine II., who created him a field-marshal. He died in 1766. The invention of a chemical preparation called "Tinctura tonica nervina Bestuzewi" is attributed to Count Bestoozhef.

Bestoozhef-Riumin, bĕs-too'shev re-u'min, (KONSTANTIN NIKOLAIEVITCH,) a Russian historian, born in 1829. He was educated at Nizhnee-Novgorod and Moscow, and in 1865 became a professor in the University of Saint Petersburg. The first volume of his "History of Russia" appeared in 1872.

Besuchet, bẹh-zü'shā', (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French physician, born near Paris in 1790, published a "Treatise on Gastritis," (1837,) and a "History of Free-Masonry from its Introduction into France till 1829." Died 1867.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Betanços, de, dā bā-tăn'thōs, or **Betanzos,** (DOMINGO,) a Spanish missionary, born at Leon. He visited Hayti about 1514, and afterwards resided in Mexico, where he laboured earnestly to convert the natives and save them from the tyranny of their rulers. He died in Spain in 1549.

See TERNAUX-COMPANS, "Pièces sur la Mexique."

Betanços, de, (JUAN,) a Spanish historian of the sixteenth century, visited the West Indies, of which he wrote an account, (still in manuscript.)

See ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Bétencourt, de, dẹh bā'tôN'koor', (PIERRE LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French Benedictine monk and antiquarian writer, born at Arras in 1743. Died in 1829.

Beth'am, (EDWARD,) an English clergyman, who gave two thousand pounds for a botanical garden at Cambridge, and founded a charity-school. Died in 1783.

Betham, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English antiquary and writer on genealogy, born in Suffolk in 1779. In 1812 he was appointed genealogist of the order of Saint Patrick, and soon after deputy-keeper of the records at Dublin. He wrote "On the Origin and History of the Constitution of England and the Early Parliaments of Ireland," (1834,) "On Parliamentary and Feudal Dignities," and "Etruscan Literature and Antiquities Investigated." Died in 1853.

Betham-Edwards, (MATILDA BARBARA,) author, born at Westerfield, England, in 1836. Her works include a novel, "The White House by the Sea," a centennial edition of Young's "Travels in France," and "France of To-Day," with several volumes of travels in France.

Beth'ęll, (Sir RICHARD,) an eminent English lawyer and reformer of law, born at Bradford, in Wiltshire, in 1800. He was appointed queen's counsel in 1840, and returned to Parliament for Aylesbury in 1851. About the end of 1852 he became solicitor-general. He was appointed attorney-general in 1856, resigned in 1858, and was reappointed in 1859. He became lord chancellor, with the title of Baron Westbury, in June, 1861, and resigned in July, 1865. He belonged to the Liberal party in politics. Died in 1873.

Bethencourt or **Bettencourt,** bā'tôN'koor', (JACQUES,) a French physician, who practised at Rouen, lived about 1520.

Bethencourt, (JEAN,) the conqueror of the Canary Islands, was chamberlain of Charles VI. of France. He died in 1425, and his "History of the First Discovery and Conquest of the Canaries in 1402" was published in 1630.

See "Histoire de la première Découverte et Conqueste des Canaries," Paris, 1630.

Bethencourt y Molina, de, dẹh bā'tôN'koor' e mo'le'nā', (AUGUSTIN,) a descendant of the preceding, was born in the island of Teneriffe in 1760. He studied engineering at Madrid, entered the Russian service in 1808, and executed many important public works. Died in 1826.

Béthisy, de, dẹh bā'te'ze', (CHARLES,) COMTE, a French general, son of the following, born in 1770. He served in the royalist army, and in 1820 was created a peer of France, and lieutenant-general. Died in 1827.

Béthisy, de, (EUGÈNE EUSTACHE,) COMTE, a French general, nephew of Jean Laurent, noticed below, was born at Moutiers in 1739. He served under Condé in the campaigns of 1792–93, and, after the restoration, was made lieutenant-general. Died in 1823.

Béthisy, de, (JEAN LAURENT,) a French musician, born at Dijon in 1702. Died 1770.

Bethisy de Mezieres, de, deh ba'te'ze' deh ma'ze-air', (HENRI BENOIT JULES,) brother of Eugène Eustache, born in 1744, became Bishop of Uzès in 1780.

Bethlen, bet'len, (GABRIEL,) or Bethlen-Gabor, (ga'bor,) an able Magyar general and ruler, born in 1580, became Prince of Transylvania in 1613. He was elected King of Hungary in 1620; but he soon renounced or lost that kingdom. Died in 1629.

Bethlen, bat'len, de (STEPHEN BETHLEN,) Count, Hungarian statesman, was born at Cornesti, Transylvania. He entered Parliament 1901, was Privy Councillor under Francis Joseph, and Prime Minister under Hortby, 1921. He was largely responsible for the reconstruction of Hungary after the World War.

Bethlen-Bethlen, bĕt'lẹn-bĕt'lẹn, (JOHN,) COUNT, born in 1613, became Chancellor of Transylvania. He wrote a "History of Transylvania from 1629 to 1663," (in Latin.) Died in 1687.

Bethlen-Bethlen, von, fon bĕt'lẹn bĕt'lẹn, (NICOLAS,) COUNT, a German chronicler, son of the preceding, was born in 1642; died in 1716.

Bethlen-Bethlen, von, (WOLFGANG,) COUNT, Chancellor of Transylvania, born in 1648, wrote, in Latin, a "History of Transylvania from 1526 to 1609." Died in 1679.

Bethmann, bāt'mān, (FREDERIKE AUGUSTE CONRADINE,) a celebrated German actress, originally named FLITTNER, born at Gotha in 1766; died in 1814.

Bethmann, (SIMON MORITZ,) a celebrated German banker and philanthropist, born in 1768, was one of the firm of Bethmann Brothers, at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was ennobled by the emperor Francis of Austria. Died in 1826.

Bethmann-Hollweg, von, fon bāt'mān hol'wĕg, (MORITZ AUGUST,) a German jurist and writer, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1795. Died 1877.

Bethmann-Hollweg, (THEOBALD VON,) German statesman, born in Brandenburg in 1856. He entered the civil service in 1879, became Prussian Minister of the Interior in 1905, Imperial Secretary of State in 1907, and Chancellor of the Empire in 1909–17. He called the Belgian neutrality treaty a "scrap of paper." Died Jan. 2, 1921.

Bethmont, bĕt'môN', (EUGÈNE,) a French lawyer, born in Paris in 1804, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1846, and was afterwards appointed minister of justice. Died March 31, 1860.

Bethune. See BEATON.

Béthune. See SULLY.

Bethune, bĕt'ŭn or bā'tọn, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish writer, born in Fifeshire in 1804, was a poor peasant. In conjunction with his brother John, he wrote "Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry." Died in 1843. His brother JOHN was born in 1810; died in 1839.

Béthune, (ARMAND JOSEPH.) See CHAROST.

Bethune, [see next article,] (DIVIE,) a philanthropist, born at Dingwall, Scotland, in 1771, came to America in 1792, and settled in New York as a merchant. One-tenth of his income was devoted to the cause of religion. He

supported Sunday-schools, and imported Bibles for distribution; he printed at his own expense ten thousand tracts, many of which he distributed with his own hand. Died in 1824.

See A. R. VAN NEST, "Memoir of the Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Bethune," New York, 1867.

Bethune, bẹ-thoon′,* (GEORGE W.,) D.D., an American divine, scholar, and poet, a son of the preceding, was born in the city of New York in 1805. He commenced his education at Columbia College, in his native city, and afterwards graduated at Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania. He studied theology at Princeton, and in 1828 became the pastor of a Dutch Reformed church at Rhinebeck, New York. Two or three years afterwards, he removed to Utica. In 1834 he was invited to Philadelphia, where he became pastor of the First Dutch Reformed Church of that city. He was not only an eloquent preacher, but an accomplished scholar and an able and successful public lecturer. In 1849 he removed to Brooklyn, where he continued to reside, for the most part, during the remainder of his life. The anxieties which he felt for his country at the commencement of the civil war in 1861, preyed upon his health, on account of which he visited Europe in the autumn of that year. After passing some time in France, he arrived at Florence in the spring of 1862. Having, while there, imprudently accepted an invitation to preach in public, he was soon after attacked with cerebral symptoms, and died of apoplexy the following night, April 27, 1862. Dr. Bethune was distinguished for his fine culture, his genial spirit, and his vivid appreciation of the varied beauties of nature. Among his religious publications are three volumes, entitled respectively "The Fruit of the Spirit," "The History of a Penitent," and "Early Lost, Early Saved." He also edited a volume of "British Female Poets," and Walton's "Complete Angler," (1847,) to which he prefixed a valuable bibliographical preface. A collection of his poems, entitled "Lays of Love and Faith, with other Fugitive Poems," appeared in 1848. A volume of his lectures before various literary associations and popular assemblies was published in New York in 1850.

See A. R. VAN NEST'S "Memoir of the Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Bethune," New York, 1867, and "Obituary Notice of Dr. Geo. W. Bethune," read before the American Philosophical Society, by DR. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, October, 1862.

Bethune, (JOHN DRINKWATER,) COLONEL, an English officer, born about 1762. He wrote a "History of the Late Siege of Gibraltar," (1785.) Died in 1844.

Bethune, (JOHN ELLIOT DRINKWATER,) an English gentleman, born in 1801, was appointed in 1848 president of the "Council of Education" in India, where he first established schools for the education of native females. Died in 1851.

Béthune, bā′tün′, (QUESNES or COESNES, kwĕn,) a French poet, accompanied Baldwin, Count of Flanders, to Palestine, about 1190.

Béthune, de, dẹh bā′tün′, (HIPPOLYTE,) a benevolent French prelate, grandson of Philippe, noticed below, born in 1647. He became Bishop of Verdun about 1680, and founded a hospital. Died in 1720.

Béthune, de, (PHILIPPE,) Count of Selles and Charost, a French diplomatist and soldier, served under Henry IV. in his principal campaigns. He was employed in several important embassies, and concluded the treaty of Pavía in 1619. Died in 1649.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Be'tis or **Ba'tis**, called also **Bab-e-mes'sēs**, an officer of King Darius, defended Gaza bravely against Alexander the Great; but that place was at length taken by an assault, in which Betis was killed.

Beton, (CARDINAL.) See BEATON.

Betourné, bẹh-toor'nā′, (AMBROISE,) a French poet, born at Caen in 1795. He wrote fables, ballads, and elegies, some of which were translated into various languages. Died in 1835.

Betta dal Toldo, bet'tā dăl tol'do, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian jurist, born at Roveredo in 1526; died in 1599.

Bette d'Etienville, bạt dā'te-ăn'vĕl′, (JEAN CHARLES VINCENT,) a French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Omer in 1759. He was implicated in some of the intrigues of the notorious Madame La Motte-Valois, for which he was imprisoned for a short time. He published "The Effects of Prejudice," (1788,) and other works. Died in Paris in 1830.

Bettelini, bĕt-tā-lee'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian engraver, born at Lugano in 1763, was a pupil of Bartolozzi. Among his master-pieces are an "Assumption" after Guido Reni, and an "Ecce Homo" after Correggio. He also engraved several of the works of Thorwaldsen.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Bettencourt. See BETHENCOURT.

Bet'ter-ton, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, and one of the most popular actors of his time, born in Westminster, London, in 1635. He excelled in the rôles of Macbeth, Othello, and Hamlet, and was commended by Addison, Dryden, and Pope. Died in 1710.

See CHARLES GILDON, "Life of T. Betterton," 1710.

Betti, bet'tee, (BIAGIO,) an Italian painter, born near Pistoia in 1545, became a monk in 1572; died in 1615.

Betti, (SIGISMONDO,) a Florentine painter and skilful designer, flourished about 1750.

Betti, (ZACCARIA,) an Italian poet, born at Verona in 1732, wrote a poem entitled "The Silk-Worm," ("Del Baco da Seta.") Died in 1788.

See B. DEL BENE, "Elogio del Conte Z. Betti," 1790.

Bettine or **Bettina.** See ARNIM.

Bettinelli, bĕt-te-nel'lee, (SAVERIO,) an Italian Jesuit and author, born at Mantua in 1718. He wrote tragedies, poems, and other works; but his reputation is chiefly founded on an essay on the "Renaissance of Literature and Art in Italy," ("Risorgimento negli Studj nelle Arti," etc., 2 vols., 1775.) He published his collected works, in twenty-four volumes, 1801. Died in 1808.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" G. F. NAPIONE, "Vita dell' Abate S. Bettinelli," 1809.

Betting de Lancastel, bạ'tăn' dẹh lôn'kăs'tĕl′, a French publicist, born in the department of Lower Rhine in 1798, wrote "Considerations on the State of the Jews in Christian Society," (1824.) Died in 1863.

Bettini, bĕt-tee'nee, (ANTONIO,) Bishop of Foligno, born at Sienna in 1396, wrote a religious work entitled "Il Monte-Santo di Dio," (1477,) chiefly remarkable for containing the first copper-plate engravings. Died in 1487

See PANZER, "Annales Typographici."

Bettini, (DOMENICO,) a skilful Italian painter of flowers and fruits, born at Florence in 1644, was a pupil of Mario Nuzzi. Died at Bologna in 1705.

Bettini, (MARIO,) an Italian Jesuit and writer, born at Bologna in 1582; died in 1657.

Bettkober, bĕt'ko-bẹr, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German sculptor, born in Berlin in 1746; died about 1822.

Bettoni, bĕt-to'nee, (CARLO,) COUNT, an Italian agricultural writer, born at Bugliaco, near Lake Garda, in 1735; died in 1786.

See F. SOAVE, "Memorie intorno alla Vita del Conte Bettoni."

Bettoni, (NICCOLÒ,) a learned Italian printer and writer, lived about 1800–20. He published a complete edition of "Euripides," and Alfieri's tragedy of "Alceste," (1807.)

Betts, bĕts, (JOHN,) born at Winchester about 1620, studied at Oxford, and became physician to Charles II.

Betts, (SAMUEL ROSSITER,) an American judge, born at Richmond, Massachusetts, June 8, 1787. He graduated at Williams College, 1806, and was a judge advocate in the war of 1812. He sat in Congress from the State of New York from 1815 to 1817; was a judge of a State circuit court from 1823 to 1826, and of a United States district court from 1826 to 1867. He published "Admiralty Practice," (1838.) Died November 2, 1868.

Bet'ty, (WILLIAM HENRY WEST,) a precocious English actor, generally called "the young Roscius," born at Shrewsbury in 1791. Before the age of thirteen he performed with unprecedented success in London, Edinburgh, and Cork. Having made a large fortune, he retired from the stage in 1807. He appeared again in public in 1812; but, as the popular mania had subsided, he was received without enthusiasm. Died in 1874.

* The name BETHUNE is the same in its origin as BEATON, BEATOUN, and BETTON; and it appears, from the Rev. A. Van Nest's "Memoir," that the name of Dr. Bethune's father was pronounced in Scotland precisely like BEATON,—*i.e.* bā'ton or bet'ton.

Betuleius, bā-too-lī'ŭs, (SIXTUS,) a German philologist, born at Memmingen, in 1500, was professor of philosophy and belles-lettres at Augsburg. Died in 1554.

Betussi, bâ-toos'see, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bassano about 1500.

Beuchot, bŭh'sho', (ADRIEN JEAN QUENTIN,) a French bibliographer, born in Paris in 1773. He wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and published a new edition of Bayle's Dictionary, (16 vols., 1821,) and an edition of Voltaire's works, (72 vols., 1827–33,) which is said to be the most complete and valuable that has been issued. Died in 1851.

Beudant, bŭh'dŏn', (FRANÇOIS SULPICE,) an eminent French mineralogist and natural philosopher, born in Paris in September, 1787. He explored the minerals of Hungary at the public expense in 1818, and became professor of mineralogy in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris about 1820. He published "Researches on the Causes which determine the Variations of Crystalline Forms of the same Mineral Substance," (1818,) an important work on the geology and mineralogy of Hungary, (3 vols., 1822,) an excellent "Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy," (2d edition, 1831,) and other works. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1824, and was inspector-general of the University. Died in Paris in 1852.

Beuf, Le. See LE BEUF.

Beughem, van, vän bŭh'hĕm, (CHARLES ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE PAULE,) a Flemish writer and Latin poet, born at Brussels in 1744; died in 1820.

Beugnot, de, dẹh bŭn'yo', (ARTHUR AUGUSTE,) COMTE, an able French writer and liberal politician, born at Bar-sur-Aube in 1797, was a son of Jacques Claude. His most important work is a "History of the Destruction of Paganism in the West," (2 vols., 1835.) He was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions about 1832, became a peer of France in 1841, and a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1849. He was an eminent advocate of the freedom of education in that body. Died March 15, 1865.

Beugnot, de, (JACQUES CLAUDE,) COMTE, a French statesman, born at Bar-sur-Aube in 1761. As a member of the Legislative Assembly, (1791,) he was conspicuous for his opposition to the Jacobins. In 1807 he took part in the organization of the kingdom of Westphalia, and became minister of finance under Jerome Bonaparte. He was appointed minister of the interior under the provisional government, (1814,) and director-general of police under Louis XVIII. He acted as minister of the marine for a short time in 1815. Died in 1835.

Beuil, de, dẹh bŭĭ, (JEAN,) a French warrior, born in Touraine in 1346, had a high command in the army, and gained some victories. He was killed at Agincourt in 1415.

Beuil, de, (JEAN,) a son of the preceding, commanded with success in many actions between 1420 and 1450, and was called "the Scourge of the English." Died in 1470.

Beukels, bŭh'kẹls, (WILLEM,) a Dutch fisherman, to whom Charles V. erected a statue for having discovered the method of preserving herrings. Born in 1397; died in 1449.

Beulan, bu'lạn, [Lat. BEULA'NUS,] an English writer, was contemporary with Saint Gregory the Great. He wrote a Latin work "On the Genealogies of Nations."

Beulé, bŭh'là', (CHARLES ERNEST,) a French scholar, born at Saumur, June 29, 1826. He studied at the École Normale, and in 1852 was appointed a professor in the French school at Athens, and made important discoveries in archæology in Greece and at Carthage. He afterwards was professor of archæology in the Bibliothèque Impériale, but later became a politician. Died April 4, 1874. He wrote "L'Acropole d'Athènes," (1854,) "Études sur le Péloponnèse," (1855,) "Les Monnaies d'Athènes," (1858,) "Histoire de l'Art Grec," (1870,) etc. D. 1874.

Beumler, boim'lẹr, (MARKUS,) a Swiss scholar and Protestant theologian, born in the canton of Zurich in 1555. He made translations from Plutarch and Demosthenes. Died in 1611.

Beurée, bŭh'rà', (DENIS,) a French diplomatist in the service of Sweden, was preceptor to Prince Eric, son of Gustavus Vasa. After the accession of Eric to the throne, he was ennobled and made a senator; but he was subsequently put to death by order of the king, who was insane at the time, (1567.)

Beurer, boi'rẹr, (JOHANN AMBROSIUS,) a German naturalist and physician, born at Nuremberg in 1716, was a contributor to the "Opera Botanica" of Conrad Gesner. Died in 1754.

Beurmann, de, dẹh bŭr'mŏn', (PAIS (pà) ERNEST,) a French general, born at Strasburg in 1775; died in 1835.

Beurnonville, de, dẹh bŭr'nôn'vĕl', (PIERRE DE RUEL,) MARQUIS, a French marshal, born at Champignolle in 1752. He served under Dumouriez in 1792, became successively minister of war, (1793,) commander-in-chief of the army of the North, (1796,) a peer and minister of state under Louis XVIII., (1814,) marshal of France, and commander of the order of Saint Louis, (1816.) Died in 1821.

Beurrier, bŭh're-à', (LOUIS,) a French monk of the order of the Celestines, born at Chartres, wrote a "History of the Monastery of the Celestines in Paris," (1634.) Died in 1645.

Beurrier, (PAUL,) a French theologian, born in 1610, was Abbot of Sainte-Geneviève. Died in 1696.

Beurrier, (VINCENT TOUSSAINT,) a French preacher and writer, born at Vannes in 1715; died in 1782.

Beurs, bŭrs, (WILLEM,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and portraits, was born at Dort in 1656; died near the close of the seventeenth century.

Beust, von, fon boist, (FRIEDRICH CONSTANTIN,) a German geologist, born at Dresden in 1806, wrote, besides other works, a "Critique on Werner's Theory of Veins," (1840.) He became engineer-in-chief of mines in 1851, and in 1867 Austrian inspector-general of mines. Died at Vienna, March 26, 1891.

Beust, von, (FRIEDRICH FERDINAND,) BARON, an eminent German statesman, brother of the preceding, born at Dresden in 1809. He became minister of foreign affairs in Saxony in February, 1849. In October, 1866, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs (*i.e.* prime minister of the Austrian Empire and did much to promote civil and religious liberty. Died in 1886.

Beuth, boit, (PETER CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) born at Cleves in 1781, became a member of the Prussian council of state. Died September 27, 1853.

Beuther, boi'tẹr, sometimes written **Beuthere**, (MICHAEL,) a German theologian and scholar, born at Carlstadt in 1522, studied under Luther and Melanchthon. He wrote "Commentaries on Livy" and other classics, and "Historical and Chronographical Observations," (in Latin.) Died in 1587.

Beutler, boit'lẹr, (CLÉMENT,) a Swiss landscape-painter of great merit, lived in the eighteenth century. Among his master-pieces are "The Garden of Eden," and "Saint Anthony preaching on the Sea-Shore."

Beutler, boit'lẹr, (JOHANN HEINRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German writer, born at Suhl, in Franconia, in 1750; died about 1835.

Beuve, (SAINTE.) See SAINTE-BEUVE.

Beuvelet, bŭv'là', (MATHIEU,) a French ecclesiastic and devotional writer, born near Soissons about 1500.

Bev'an, (JOSEPH GURNEY,) a member of the Society of Friends, born in London in 1753, was a chemist and druggist. He published a "Life of Robert Barclay," (1802,) and a "Life of the Apostle Paul," (1807,) which is commended by Horne and Orme. Died in 1814.

Bever. See BEAVER.

Be'vẹr, (THOMAS,) an English jurist and scholar, born in Berkshire in 1725. He published a "History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State," (1781.)

Beverense, ba-va-ren'sa, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, worked in Venice about 1670.

Bev'er-idge, (ALBERT JEREMIAH,) senator, born in Ohio, in 1862. He was a plowboy and railroad laborer, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1887, became prominent as an orator and Republican campaign speaker, and was United States senator from Indiana 1899–1911. His writings include "Life of John Marshall," 1916–19; "Abraham Lincoln," published posthumously 1928. He died April 27, 1927.

Bev'ęr-idge, (JOHN L.,) an American Governor, born in Washington county, New York, in 1824. He removed in 1842 to Illinois, and thence to Tennessee, where he became a lawyer. In 1855 he removed to Chicago, and served from 1861 to 1865 in the Union volunteer army, attaining the rank of brigadier-general. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois in 1872, and in 1873 succeeded General Oglesby as Governor. Died in 1910.

Bev'ęr-idge, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English prelate and Orientalist, born at Barrow, in Leicestershire, about 1637. He published in 1658 a Latin treatise on the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan languages. On the revolution of 1688 he became chaplain to William and Mary, and in 1704 Bishop of Saint Asaph. Among his principal writings are a "Treatise on Chronology," (1669,) and a valuable work on the "Canons of the Greek Church," (1672,) both in Latin; also "Private Thoughts upon Religion," (1709,) and other esteemed devotional treatises. Died in 1708.

See a "Memoir of Bishop Beveridge," by THOMAS H. HORNE, prefixed to Beveridge's Works, in 9 vols., 1824.

Beverini, bà-và-ree'nee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and *littérateur*, born at Lucca in 1629; died in 1686.

Beverland, bĕv'ęr-lånt, (ADRIANUS,) a Dutch writer and classical scholar, born at Middelburg in 1654. He was fined by the University of Leyden, and afterwards banished from Utrecht, on account of the obscenity and impiety of his works. Died in 1712.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Bev'ęr-ley, [Lat. BEVERLA'CIUS,] (JOHN OF,) one of the most learned men of his time, was the tutor of the Venerable Bede. He became Archbishop of York in 687, and in 704 founded at Beverley a college for secular priests. He wrote several theological works, in Latin. Died in 721.

See PITS, "De Scriptoribus Angliæ;" "Biographia Britannica."

Beverley, (JOHN OF,) an English Carmelite monk, was professor of divinity at Oxford about 1390.

Bev'ęr-lў, (ROBERT,) an American writer, born in Virginia. He was clerk of the Council about 1697, and wrote a "History of the Present State of Virginia," (1705.) Died in 1716.

Bevern, bā'vĕrn, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German general, born at Brunswick in 1715, served in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1782.

Beverningk, van, vån bā'vęr-nink', or **Beverning,** (HIERON,) a Dutch statesman, born at Gouda in 1614, was called THE PACIFICATOR, from his successful negotiations. He became curator of the University of Leyden, and contributed greatly to promote the study of botany and other sciences. He first introduced into Europe the Tropæolum majus, or Nasturtium. Died in 1690.

See G. D. J. SCHOTEL, "Jets over H. van Beverning," 1847; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Beverwyck, van, vån bā'vęr-wĭk', [Lat. BEVEROVI'CIUS,] (JAN,) a Dutch physician and writer, born in 1594 at Dort, where he practised and taught medicine. Died in 1647.

Bevilacqua, bà-vè-lā'kwà, (AMBROGIO,) a Milanese painter, flourished about 1480.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bevilaqua or **Bevilagua.** See SALIMBENI.

Bev'in, (ELWAY,) an English musician and composer under the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James, became royal chapel-master, and organist of the Bristol Cathedral. He wrote "A Briefe and Short Instruction of the Art of Musicke," (1631.)

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Bev'is, an English astronomer, and secretary of the Royal Society, born in 1696. He assisted in publishing the tables of Halley, and was the inventor of a circular microscope. Died in 1771.

Bévy, bà've', (Dom CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French Benedictine monk, born near Orléans in 1738, was royal historiographer for Flanders and Hainault. He wrote, among other works, a "History of the Nobility of the Gauls, French, and other European Nations," (1791.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1830.

Bewick, bū'ĭk, (JOHN,) an English artist, born in 1760, was a brother and pupil of Thomas, noticed below. He produced some of the designs of the "History of Quadrupeds," and aided his brother in the illustration of other works. Died in 1795.

Bewick, (THOMAS,) an English artist, distinguished for his skill in wood-engraving, was born near Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1753. He studied under Beilby, by whom he was employed to engrave the diagrams of Hutton's "Treatise on Mensuration," (1770.) Encouraged by the success of this work, he furnished illustrations to Gay's "Fables," for one of which, "The Old Hound," he obtained the premium offered by the Society of Arts for the best wood-engraving. In 1790 he published, conjointly with Mr. Beilby, a "General History of Quadrupeds," for which his brother John furnished a part of the designs. His "History of British Birds," esteemed his greatest work, came out in 1804, in two volumes. He also illustrated Goldsmith's "Traveller" and "Deserted Village," the "Fables of Æsop," and other works. Died in 1828.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers;" "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. ii., 1839; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1825.

Bexley, LORD. See VANSITTART.

Béxon, bà'sôN', (GABRIEL LÉOPOLD CHARLES AMÉ,) a French ecclesiastic and naturalist, born at Remiremont in 1748, was a friend of Count de Buffon, whom he aided in his work on natural history. He published several treatises on agriculture and natural history, and a "History of Lorraine," (1 vol., 1777, unfinished.) Died in 1784.

Béxon, (SCIPION JÉRÔME,) a French jurist and legal writer, brother of the preceding, born at Remiremont in 1753, was charged in 1806 by the King of Bavaria to draw up a criminal code for his states. Died in 1822.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1809.

Beyer or **Beier,** bī'ęr, (ADOLPH,) a German mineralogist, lived in Saxony; died in 1768.

Beyer or **Beier,** (AUGUST,) a philologist and minister, born in Saxony in 1707, published several bibliographical works. Died in 1741.

Beyer, (GEORG,) a German jurist, born at Leipsic in 1665; died in 1714.

Beyerlinck or **Beierlynck,** bī'ęr-lĭnk', (LAURENS,) born at Antwerp in 1578, was canon of the cathedral in his native city. He wrote "The Great Theatre of Human Life," (7 vols.,) and other works, (in Latin.) Died in 1627.

Beygtash or **Beygtach,** bāg'tāsh' or bĕg'tāsh', written also **Bektasch** or **Bektach,** HAJI, (HADJI,) or **VELY,** (*i.e.* the "Saint,") a Turkish Mussulman, was the founder of an order of dervishes called by his name. Being employed by Amurath I. to bless the standard of his militia, he gave them the name of Yeni-Shery, or "new soldiers," which is the origin of the word Janissary. Died about 1368

Beyle, bàl, (MARIE HENRI,) a popular and versatile French *littérateur*, known also by the pseudonym of STENDHAL, born at Grenoble in 1783. Among his principal works are a "History of Painting in Italy," (2 vols. 1817;) "Lives of Haydn, Mozart, and Metastasio," (1817;) "Rome, Naples, and Florence in 1817;" "Life of Rossini," (1824;) "Memoirs of a Tourist," (1838;) and the romances of "The Carthusian Nun of Parma," ("La Chartreuse de Parme," 1839,) and "Le Rouge et le Noir." His life was adventurous, and diversified by various pursuits. He became intendant of the domains of the emperor Napoleon at Brunswick in 1806, and entered the Council of State as auditor in 1810. He passed seven years at Milan, (1814–21,) and was appointed consul at Civita Vecchia about 1830. Died in Paris in 1842.

See COULOMB, "Notice sur la Vie de M. H. Beyle," 1845; HONORÉ DE BALZAC, "Études sur M. Beyle;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1856.

Beyma, van, vån bī'mà, (JULIUS,) a Dutch jurist, born about 1539, became successively professor of law at Wittenberg, Leyden, and Franeker. Died in 1598.

Beyme, bī'mĕh, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) COUNT, a Prussian statesman, born at Königsberg in 1765; died in 1838.

Beyrich, bī'rĭk, (HEINRICH ERNST,) a German geologist, born in Berlin in 1815; died in 1896.

Beys, bà, (GILLES,) a French printer; died in 1593.

Beys, de, dẹh bȧ, (CHARLES,) a French poet and dramatist, born in Paris in 1610; died in 1659.

Beyschlag, bī'shlȧg, (JOHANN HEINRICH CHRISTOPH WILLIBALD,) a German Protestant divine, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, September 5, 1823. He studied at Bonn and Berlin, and in 1860 became professor of practical theology at Halle. Among his works is a "Christologie," (1866,) "K. J. Nitzsch, eine Lichtgestalt der neuern Kirchengeschichte," (1872,) "Zur Deutsch-Christliche Bildung," (1880,) etc.

Beysser, bȧ'sȧ', (JEAN MICHEL,) a French republican general, born at Ribeauvillé, in Alsace, in 1734, distinguished himself in the war of La Vendée. He was executed in 1794, on a charge of favouring the royalists.

Beytz, bīts, (JOSEPH FRANCIS,) BARON OF, a Belgian magistrate, born at Bruges, became, after the union of Belgium with France, a member of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1832.

Be'za, [Fr. DE BÈZE, dẹh bȧz, sometimes written **Besze,**] (THEODORE,) a celebrated Calvinistic theologian and scholar, was born at Vezelay, in Burgundy, on the 24th of June, 1519. He studied the classics under Melchior Wolmar, professor in the University of Bourges, and subsequently devoted himself to literary pursuits in Paris. Having abjured Catholicism in 1548, he was soon after appointed professor of Greek at Lausanne. He published in 1554 a treatise in defence of the execution of Servetus, entitled "De Hæreticis a Civili Magistratu puniendis." In 1556 he completed his translation of the New Testament into Latin, and in 1559 removed to Geneva, where, through the influence of Calvin, he was appointed rector of the university. On the death of Calvin, in 1564, Beza succeeded him as professor of theology. He died in 1605. He was the author of a "Life of Calvin," "Ecclesiastical History of the Reformed Churches in France from 1521 to 1563," (3 vols., 1580,) and several controversial works. He was profoundly versed in ancient literature, and was one of those in France who contributed most to the great movement of the *renaissance.*

See BOLZEC, "Histoire de la Vie de Théodore de Bèze," 1577; TAILLEPIED, "Vie de T. de Bèze," 1577; LA FAY, "De Vita et Obitu T. Bezæ," 1606; VEGA, "De Vita et Miraculis Lutheri, Calvini et Bezæ," 1646; ZIEGENBEIN, "Leben Calvins und Bezas," 1789; SCHLOSSER, "Leben des The. Beza," 1809.

Bézard, bȧ'zȧr', (LÉON LOUIS,) a French painter, born at Toulon in 1800. He painted historical and religious subjects, and gained a first medal. Died in 1881.

Bezborodko. See BESBORODKO.

Bèze. See BEZA.

Beziers, (MICHEL.) See BESIERS.

Bezons, de, dẹh bẹh-zȯN', (CLAUDE **Bazin**—bȧ'zȧN',) SEIGNEUR, a French magistrate and writer, born in Paris in 1617, succeeded Chancellor Séguier in the French Academy in 1643. Died in 1684.

Bezons, de, (JACQUES BAZIN,) a French marshal, son of Claude, born in 1646, served under Turenne, in Holland, in 1672, and subsequently in the war of the Spanish succession. He became a member of the Council of Regency on the death of Louis XIV. Died in Paris in 1733.

Bezout, bẹh-zoo', (ÉTIENNE,) a French mathematician, born at Nemours in 1730. He wrote a "Complete Course of Mathematics, for the Use of the Marine, the Artillery, and the Pupils of the Polytechnic School," (6 vols., 1780.) Died in Paris in 1783.

Bezzi, bĕt'see, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna about 1500; died in 1571.

Bezzuoli, bĕt-soo-o'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1784. Among his best works are "The Baptism of Clovis," and "The Entrance of Charles VIII. into Florence." Died in 1855.

Bhairăvă, b'hī'rą-vą, [a Sanscrit word signifying "terror;" also "terrible,"] one of the many appellations applied to Siva. It is also the name of one of Siva's sons, who is said to be chiefly worshipped among the Mahrattas.

Bhărătă-Muni (or **-Mouni,**) b'hăr'ą-tą mo͝o'nĭ, [Hindoo pron. b'hŭr'ą-tą mo͝o'nĭ,] sometimes written **Bharatu-Wouni,** an ancient Hindoo writer and sage, commonly regarded as the inventor of the drama.

Bhărăvi, b'hȧ'rą-vĭ, a Hindoo poet, author of a poem called "Kîrâtârjuniya."

Bhăr'trĭ-Hăr'ĭ, [Hindoo pron. b'hŭr'trĭ hŭr'ĭ,] a Hindoo poet, supposed to have been a brother of King Vikramâditya, wrote, it is said, a grammatical poem entitled "Kârikâ," (or "Cârică.") Another poet of the same name wrote a poem on Rama, called "Bhatticâvya."

Bhăt'tă Nârâ'yăną, [Hindoo pron. b'hŭt'tą nȧ-rȧ'ya-ną,] a Hindoo dramatist, supposed to have lived between 800 and 1000 A.D.

Bhăv'ă-bhû'tĭ, [Hindoo pron. b'hŭv-ą-b'hoo'tĭ,] written also **Bhavabhouti,** a Hindoo poet of the eighth century, wrote a popular drama, entitled the "Loves of Mâlatî and Mâdhava."

Bhăvânî, one of the names of PÂRVATÎ, which see.

Bhrĭgu, b'hrĭg'o͞o, a famous sage or demigod of the Hindoo mythology, was, according to one account, the son of Brahma, according to another, of Varuna; but it is stated in the "Institutes of Manu" that Manu produced "ten lords of created beings," among which lords Bhrigu is numbered. (Chap. i., v. 32–35.) According to the Sivapurâna, Bhrigu was the father of Marîchi, who was the father of Kâsyapa.

See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon."

Biacca, be-ȧk'kȧ, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian *littérateur* and ecclesiastic, born at Parma in 1673, translated the poems of Catullus and Statius. Died in 1735.

Biagi, be-ȧ'jee, (CLEMENZO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Cremona in 1740, published several works. Died at Milan in 1804.

Biagi, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian poet and priest, born at Roveredo in 1724; died in 1777.

Biagioli, be-ȧ-jo'lee, or **Biascioli,** be-ȧ-sho'lee, (NICOLÒ GIOSAFATTE,) an Italian *littérateur,* born at Vezzano, near Genoa, in 1768, published an "Elementary Italian Grammar." In 1799 he was exiled on account of his liberal opinions, and became a resident of Paris, where he taught Italian. He edited Dante's works, (3 vols., 1818,) and Petrarch's works, (3 vols., 1821.) Died in 1830.

Bialobocki, be-ȧ-lo-bot'skee, (JOHN,) a Polish poet of the seventeenth century.

Biamonti, be-ȧ-mon'tee, (GIUSEPPE LUIGI,) an Italian *littérateur,* born at Vintimiglia in 1730, translated into Italian prose the works of Sophocles, Homer's "Iliad," and the "Odes" of Pindar, and wrote several tragedies. He was professor of eloquence at Bologna and at Turin. Died at Milan in 1824.

Bianca Capello. See CAPELLO.

Biancani, be-ȧn-kȧ'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian mathematician and Jesuit, born at Bologna in 1566; died in 1624.

Biancardo, be-ȧn-kaR'do, (UGOLETTO,) an Italian general, lived about 1370.

Bianchi, be-ȧn'kee, (ANGELO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome, November 19, 1817. In 1874 he was made Archbishop of Mira *in partibus,* and was sent as apostolic nuncio to Spain; but in 1882 he was recalled, and created a cardinal-priest. Died January 22, 1897.

Bianchi, be-ȧn'kee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet and gondolier of Venice, lived about 1760. He wrote an epic poem entitled "Il Davide," (1751,) which is highly praised.

Bianchi, (BRIGIDA,) an Italian dramatist, lived about 1650. She wrote several comedies under the name of AURELIA.

Bianchi, (FEDERIGO,) an Italian painter, born at Milan about 1590. According to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," he was one of the best Milanese masters of the seventeenth century.

Bianchi, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian composer of operas, born at Cremona in 1752; died in 1811.

Bianchi, (FRANCESCO FERRARI,) sometimes called IL FRARI, an Italian painter, born at Módena in 1447, is said to have been the teacher of Correggio. He was a good colorist. Died in 1510.

Bianchi, [Lat. BLAN'CUS or PLAN'CUS,] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian savant, born at Rimini in 1693, became professor of anatomy at Sienna in 1741. About 1744 he returned to his native place and restored the Academy of the Lyncei. Died in 1775.

Bianchi, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian sculptor and painter, born in Lombardy; died at Genoa in 1657.

Bianchi, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian *littérateur* and dramatist, born at Lucca in 1686; died in 1758.

Bianchi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Turin in 1681, was professor of anatomy in the University of Turin for many years. Among his principal works is a "History of the Liver," ("Historia Hepatica," 2 vols., 1725.) Died in Turin in 1761.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Bianchi, (ISIDORO,) a Milanese painter, born about 1626, was a pupil of Morazzone. Died about 1670.

Bianchi, (ISIDORO,) an Italian monk and philosophical writer, born at Cremona in 1733; died in 1807.

See LOUIS BELLO, "Vie du Père Bianchi."

Bianchi, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian jurist, born in 1498 at Padua, where he became professor of criminal law in 1544. Died in 1548.

Bianchi, (NICOMEDE,) an Italian historian, born at Reggio nell' Emilia, September 20, 1818. He studied medicine in Parma and Vienna, held professorships of history at Nice and Turin, and in 1871 became director of the archives of Piedmont. Among his works are "La Geografia storica degli Stati antichi d'Italia," (1850,) "I Ducati estensi," (1852,) "Storia documentata della Politica europea in Italia," (1865; 8th vol., 1872,) "Storia della Monarchia Piemontese," (1877,) etc.

Bianchi, (ORAZIO,) an Italian philologist and translator, born at Rome; died at Milan in 1756.

Bianchi, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1694; died in 1740.

Bianchi, be-ân'ke', (THOMAS XAVIER,) a French philologist, born in Paris in 1783, became royal secretary and interpreter (secrétaire-interprète) for Oriental languages. He published, among other works, a "Turkish-French Dictionary." Died in 1864.

Bianchi, (VENDRAMINO,) an Italian diplomatist, lived about 1730.

Bianchi, von, fon be-ân'kee, (FRIEDRICH,) BARON, an Austrian commander, of Italian extraction, born at Vienna in 1768. He served in the principal campaigns against the French, and in 1809 obtained the rank of lieutenant-field-marshal. In 1815 he gained a signal victory over Murat near Tolentino, and was afterwards created Duke of Casalanza. Died in 1855.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bianchi Giovini. See GIOVINI.

Bianchini, be-ân-kee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian astronomer and antiquary, born at Verona in December, 1662. He published a number of valuable treatises on the antiquities of Rome, and a "Universal History, proved by Monuments and illustrated with Symbols of the Antique," (1697.) He passed the most of his life at Rome, was patronized by the popes Alexander VIII. and Clement XI., and was appointed by the latter secretary of the commission charged with reforming the calendar. He also drew a meridian-line and erected a gnomon in the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli. Died at Rome in 1729.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Bianchini," 1757; A. MAZZOLENI, "Vita di F. Bianchini," 1735; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Bianchini, (GIOVANNI FORTUNATO,) an Italian physician, born in the kingdom of Naples in 1720; died in 1779.

Bianchini, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian antiquary, born at Verona in 1704, was a nephew of Francesco, noticed above, several of whose works he completed.

Bianco, be-ân'ko, written also **Biancho,** (ANDREA,) a Venetian geographer, lived about 1420. He executed a number of hydrographic charts.

Bianco, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian architect, born in the province of Como. Among his best works is the palace of the University at Genoa. Died in 1656.

Bianco, del, dĕl be-ân'ko, (BACCIO, bât'cho,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1604. Having been invited by Philip IV., he went to Madrid, where he died in 1656.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Biancolelli, be-ân-ko-lel'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian actor, often called DOMENICO, (dom-à-nee'ko,) born at Bologna in 1640, performed the part of Harlequin in Paris. Died in 1688.

Biancolelli, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) called likewise DOMINIQUE, (do'me'nèk',) a French actor and dramatic writer, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1681; died in 1734.

Biancolini, be-ân-ko-lee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA GIUSEPPE,) an Italian chronicler, born at Verona in 1697; died in 1780.

Bianconi, be-ân-ko'nee, (CHARLES,) an Italian, noted as the inventor or originator of the Irish car system which bears his name, was born in the duchy of Milan about 1787. He emigrated to Ireland in early youth, and began in 1815 to carry passengers in cars. He succeeded, and extended his lines of cars or stages through all parts of Ireland.

Bianconi, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian ecclesiastic and philologist, born in 1698 at Bologna, where he became professor of Greek and Hebrew. Died in 1781.

Bianconi, (GIOVANNI LUIGI,) an Italian physician and philosopher, nephew of the preceding, born at Bologna in 1717. He published "Two Letters on Physics," (1746,) a "Treatise on Electricity," (1748,) and other works. He became physician to the King of Poland about 1750. Died at Perugia in 1781.

Biancucci, be-ân-koot'chee, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1583, was a pupil of Guido. Died about 1653.

Biandrate, be-ân-drâ'tà, (BENVENUTO,) an Italian diplomatist and historian, was commander of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem. Died in 1527.

Biard, be'ăr', (AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French painter, born at Lyons in 1800. In 1828 he visited various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and made valuable collections of materials for the exercise of his art. His "Family of Mendicants," exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1832, obtained the gold medal, and was succeeded in a few years by "The Strolling Players," "The Mad-House," "Attack of Spanish Robbers in the Sierra Morena," "The Wind of the Desert," and "The Slave-Trade." Died in 1882.

See L. BOIVIN, "Notice sur M. Biard," etc.; "Examen critique des Tableaux de Biard," Paris, 1842.

Biard, (PAUL,) a French Jesuit, born at Grenoble in 1565, was professor of theology at Lyons. In 1611 he visited Canada, being one of the first Jesuit missionaries to that country. He died in France in 1622.

See CHARLEVOIX, "Histoire de la Nouvelle France."

Biard, (PIERRE,) a French sculptor and architect, born in Paris in 1559; died in 1609.

Biarnoy de Merville, be'ăr'nwâ' dẹh mĕr'vèl', (PIERRE,) a French jurist, born in Normandy, published a work entitled "Règles pour former un Avocat," ("Rules for making a Lawyer," 1711,) which obtained great success. Died in 1740.

Biart, bè'yăr', (LUCIEN,) a French author, born in Versailles, June 21, 1829. In early life he lived much in Mexico and South America. He published "Aventures d'un jeune Naturaliste," (1869,) "A travers l'Amérique," (1876,) "La Capitana," (1880,) and various romances, books of travel, etc. Died in 1897.

Bī'ạs, [*Biaς,*] one of the seven sages of Greece, was a native of Priene, and is supposed to have lived about 566 B.C. He enjoyed a high reputation for skill and ability as an advocate, as well as for practical wisdom and love of justice. A number of his maxims are preserved in the writings of Diogenes Laertius, Plutarch, and others.

Biascioli. See BIAGIOLI.

Biauzat, de, dẹh be'ō'zà', (GAUTHIER,) a French magistrate, became a member of the Council of Ancients, (1798,) and of the court of cassation, (1799.) Died in 1815.

Bī-bac'u-lus, (M. FURIUS,) a Latin satirical poet, born at Cremona about 103 B.C. He wrote, in iambic verse, a poem on the wars of Gaul, entitled "Pragmatia Belli Gallici," and a number of epigrams and satires. He is compared by Diomedes with Horace and Catullus. A few fragments of his works are preserved.

See WEICHERT, "Dissertatio de Turgido Alpino S. M. F. Bibaculo," 1822.

Bîbars or **Bîbarz,** bee'barz, sometimes written **Baibars,** called also **Bundokdâr,** bŏŏn'dok-dâr', Sultan of Egypt, was the fourth of the Baharite dynasty of Mame-

lukes. He ascended the throne in 1260, having murdered his predecessor, Kootooz, (Kûtûz.) He defeated the Tartars and ravaged Armenia, but at length died from accidentally drinking poison, in 1277.

Bîbars or **Bîbarz**, twelfth Sultan of the Baharite Mamelukes, ascended the throne in 1309, and was deposed and put to death in 1310.

Bibaut, be'bō', [Lat. BIBAU'CIUS,] (WILLEM,) a Flemish preacher, born at Thielt, became general of the order of Carthusians in 1521. Died in 1535.

Bibbiena. See GALLI, (FERDINANDO.)

Bibbiena, bèb-be-ā'nȧ, (ANGELO DOVIZIO,) nephew of Cardinal Bibbiena, lived about 1570. He held the office of apostolic prothonotary.

Bibbiena, (BERNARDO,) called also **Bernardo Dovizio** (do-vēt'se-o) or **Devizio**, (dȧ-vēt'se-o,) and **Bernardo di Tarlatti**, (de tar-lȧt'tee,) a celebrated Italian cardinal, born at Bibbiena in 1470. He was intimate with Giovanni de Medici, who afterwards became Pope Leo X. and made Bibbiena a cardinal in 1513. He patronized literary men and artists, and wrote, besides other works in verse and prose, "Calandria," a comedy, which was much admired and passed through many editions. In 1518 Bibbiena was sent on a mission to the French court to promote a crusade against the Turks. He died suddenly in 1520, not without a suspicion of his having been poisoned.

See PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogio de Bibbiena;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" A. M. BANDINI, "Il Bibbiena, ossia il Ministro di Stato," etc., 1758.

Bibbiena, da, dȧ bèb-be-ā'nȧ, (GIOVANNI MARIA GALLI,) an Italian painter, born in 1625, was the father of Ferdinando Galli, and a pupil of Albano. Died in 1665.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bibbiena, da, or simply **Bibbiena**, bèb-be-ā'nȧ, (GIUSEPPE GALLI,) a painter, born at Bologna in 1696. He worked at Vienna and Dresden. Died in 1756.

Biber, bee'bẹr, (GEORGE E.,) a theologian, born probably in Germany about 1800, became curate of Roehampton, England, about 1842. He published "Bishop Blomfield and his Times," etc. Died January 19, 1874.

Biber, von, fon bee'bẹr, (HEINRICH JOHANN FRANZ,) a German violinist and composer, born at Wartenberg, in Bohemia, about 1638; died at Salzburg in 1698.

Biberstein, bee'bẹr-stīn', (MARSCHALL,) BARON, a German botanist, born at Würtemberg in 1768, travelled in the Crimea and the Caucasus, and published a description of the flora of those countries. Died in 1828.

Biberstein, von, fon bee'bẹr-stīn', (ERNST FRANZ LUDWIG MARSCHALL,) a German statesman, born at Wallerstein in 1770, became in 1806 minister of the Duke of Nassau. Died in 1834.

Bîb-I-ā'nȧ, SAINT, a Roman virgin, who suffered martyrdom about 360 A.D.

Bib'li-an-dẹr, (THEODORE,) an eminent Swiss divine and philologist, whose original name was BUCHMANN, (bōōk'mȧn,) born at Bischofszell in 1504, was professor of theology at Zurich from 1532 to 1560. He wrote theological treatises in Latin, and translated several books of the Zurich Bible commenced by Leo Juda. Died in 1564.

Bibra, von, fon bee'brȧ, (ERNST,) a German naturalist and prolific author, born at Schwebheim, in Lower Franconia, June 9, 1806. He was educated at Würzburg, and in 1849 started on his extensive travels in South America. Among his writings are books and papers on snake-poisons, on osteology, on phosphorus-poisoning, on the actions of various drugs, on various questions of hygiene, etc. He also wrote several romances and tales for children, besides "Reisen in Südamerika," (1854,) "Aus Chile, Peru und Brasilien," (1862,) etc. Died at Nuremberg, June 5, 1878.

Bibron, be'brôN', (GABRIEL,) a French zoologist, born in Paris in 1806. He wrote, in conjunction with Duméril, a "Natural History of Reptiles," (about 1833.) Died in 1848.

Bib'u-lus, (L. CALPURNIUS,) a Roman, who became consul in 59 B.C. He was a partisan of Pompey during the civil war, and was afterwards proconsul in Syria, and commander of the fleet in the Ionian Sea, (49 B.C.)

Bibulus, (L. CALPURNIUS,) son of the preceding and of Portia, the daughter of Cato, was made governor of Syria by Antony. He died about 40 B.C., leaving a life of his stepfather Brutus.

Bicaise, be'kȧz', (HONORÉ,) a French physician, born at Aix-en-Provence in 1590, wrote a work "On the Causes and Cure of the Plague."

Bicci, di, de bèt'chee, (LORENZO,) a painter of the Florentine school, born before 1400. He painted frescos in the cathedral of Florence. Died about 1460.

Bicci, di, (NERI,) an Italian painter, son of Lorenzo, noticed above. Died after 1466.

Bichat, be'shȧ', (MARIE FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French physiologist and anatomist of great eminence, was born at Thoirette, in Jura, on the 11th of November, 1771. He went to Paris in 1793, and became a favourite pupil of Desault, who adopted him as his son. In 1797 he collected and edited the "Surgical Works of Desault," and began to lecture on anatomy, surgery, and physiology in a school established by himself. He developed new and important ideas on the anatomy of the tissues, and on the distinction between organic and animal functions, in his "Treatise on the Membranes," (1798,) in "Researches on Life and Death," (1800,) and in his great work, "General Anatomy applied to Physiology and Medicine," ("Anatomie générale appliquée," etc., 4 vols., 1801,) which established his reputation as a profound philosopher.

Bichat was the first who reduced the organs of the body to their elementary tissues and explained the chemical, physical, and vital properties of each primitive tissue. He has also the honour of being the first who recognized the importance of the distinction between organic and animal functions and made it the basis of a classification. He was appointed physician to the Hôtel-Dieu in 1799 or 1800. He impaired his health by excessive application to study and experiments, and died prematurely in July, 1802, leaving an unfinished work on "Descriptive Anatomy," of which he published two volumes. His pupils Buisson and Roux added three more volumes.

Bick'ell, (GUSTAV WILHELM HUGO,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Cassel, July 7, 1838. Educated at Halle and Marburg, he became a Catholic in 1865, a priest in 1867, and afterwards held professorships of Semitic languages in the seminaries of Münster and Innspruck. Besides editing various works from the Syriac, he published a work on "Hebrew Grammar," (1869–70,) "Conspectus Rei Syrorum Litterariæ," (1871,) and various theological writings.

Bick'er-dyke, (JOHN,) an English author, born at London in 1858. He has written numerous novels and works on sporting subjects.

Bick'ẹr-staff, (ISAAC,) an Irish dramatist, born about 1735, was for some time an officer of marines. He produced, besides other plays, three comic operas, entitled "Love in a Village," (1763,) "The Maid of the Mill," (1765,) and "Lionel and Clarissa," (1768,) all of which were successful. He died after 1787.

Bick'ẹr-steth, (EDWARD,) D.D., an English writer, born at Acton, in Suffolk, in 1814, became Archdeacon of Buckinghamshire in 1853, and published several theological works. Died October 1, 1892.

Bickersteth, (Rev. EDWARD,) a distinguished English divine and theological writer, born in Westmoreland in 1786. He published in 1814 a "Help to the Study of the Scriptures," which obtained great popularity. Having taken orders, he visited Africa in 1816, for the purpose of inspecting the stations of the Missionary Society in that country. He officiated as secretary of that society for about fifteen years. In 1830 he became rector of Watton, in Hertfordshire, where he was active in promoting the cause of religious and benevolent associations. He was one of the founders of the Evangelical Alliance. Among his numerous and valuable works may be named "A Practical Guide to the Prophecies," "A Treatise on Baptism," "The Promised Glory of the Church of Christ," and "The Restoration of the Jews." Died in 1850.

See "Memoir of the Rev. Edward Bickersteth," by T. R. BIRKS, 2 vols., 1851; "Burning and Shining Lights," by the Rev. ROBERT STEEL.

Bickersteth, (EDWARD HENRY,) an English poet, son of the preceding, was born at Islington, January 25, 1825. He graduated with honours at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1847, received various preferments in the English Church, and in 1878 became rural dean of Highgate. He has published "Yesterday, To-Day, and Forever," (an admired poem,) and many religious and devotional works, including several volumes of poetry.

Bickersteth, (HENRY), Lord Langdale, an English judge, brother of Edward Bickersteth, (1786–1850,) was born at Kirkby-Lonsdale in 1783. He practised in the courts of equity, and attained to eminence as a lawyer. He was appointed master of the rolls, and raised to the peerage, in 1836. Died in 1851.

Bickersteth, (ROBERT,) an English bishop, a brother of Edward Bickersteth, (born 1814,) was born at Acton, August 24, 1816. He graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1841, became canon residentiary of Salisbury in 1854, and was made Bishop of Ripon in 1856. Died in April, 1884.

Bick'er-ton, (Sir RICHARD HUSSEY,) an English admiral, born in 1759, served under Lord Keith in 1801, and assisted in the blockade of Alexandria. He was created admiral of the blue in 1810, knight-commander of the Bath in 1815, and subsequently general of the royal marines. Died in 1832.

Bick'ham, (GEORGE,) an English engraver and designer, born in London about 1684; died at Richmond in 1758. He won distinction as an etcher, and especially an engraver of portraits. His son GEORGE, born in London about 1705, was also a well-known engraver in his time.

Bick'more, (ALBERT SMITH,) an American naturalist, born at Saint George's, Maine, March 1, 1839. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1860, studied under Agassiz, travelled (1865–69) in the Malay Archipelago and Eastern Asia, and published in 1869 his interesting "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago." He was subsequently appointed professor of natural sciences in Madison University, superintendent of the Museum of Natural History in New York city, and curator of the Department of Public Instruction in the latter institution. Died August 12, 1914.

Bicknell, (THOMAS WILLIAMS,) LL.D., an American educator, born at Barrington, Rhode Island, September 6, 1834. He graduated at Brown University in 1860, was State commissioner of schools for Rhode Island, 1869–75, and afterwards edited the "Journal of Education." He published a "Life of W. L. Noyes," (1868,) and many reports and papers on education. Died 1925.

Biclara, be-klä'rä, (JOÃO,) a Portuguese historian, born at Santarem, flourished between 550 and 600 A.D.

Bida, bē'dä', (ALEXANDRE,) a distinguished French artist, born at Toulouse in 1813, noted for his Oriental and Biblical illustrations. Died January 2, 1895.

Bid'dle, (CLEMENT,) an American officer, born in Philadelphia in 1740, was originally a member of the Society of Friends. Before the Revolution he was a merchant, and a decided asserter of the rights of the colonies. He served as colonel at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Monmouth. He was appointed marshal of Pennsylvania about 1789 by General Washington, who was his friend and correspondent. Died in 1814.

Biddle, (CLEMENT CORNELL,) a son of the preceding, born in Philadelphia in 1784, was a lawyer and political economist. He served as colonel in the war against Great Britain, (1812–15.) He published, with notes and additions, a translation of J. B. Say's "Treatise on Political Economy," (1821.) Died in 1855.

Biddle, (JAMES,) an American naval officer, born in 1783, was educated in Philadelphia. He entered the navy about 1800, and in 1832 signed a commercial treaty with Turkey. Having obtained the rank of commodore, he commanded a squadron on the coast of China in 1847. Died in Philadelphia in 1848.

Bid'dle, (JOHN,) the founder of Unitarianism in England, born in Gloucestershire in 1615, was a graduate of Oxford. In 1647 he wrote for private circulation a pamphlet in which he attempted to refute the commonly-received opinion respecting the Deity of the Holy Spirit. For this he was summoned before the Parliament, and, after a protracted trial, condemned to five years' imprisonment. While in prison, he wrote (in 1648) a "Confession of Faith concerning the Holy Trinity," and several other tracts in defence of his peculiar doctrines. After the death of Charles I., Biddle was released; but he was soon remanded by Bradshaw, president of the council. The act of indemnity and oblivion having been passed in 165⁰, he was set at liberty, and soon after formed with his adherents a society to which was given the name of Unitarians. He was subsequently twice imprisoned under Cromwell, and his works publicly burned. After the restoration of Charles II. he was again sent to prison, where he died in 1662.

Biddle, (NICHOLAS,) an American naval commander, born in Philadelphia in 1750. He entered the British navy in 1770, and served as midshipman in the same vessel with Lord Nelson. Having returned to America in 1776, he was appointed captain of the Andrew Doria, and captured several prizes from the British. In February, 1777, he took command of the Randolph, a frigate of thirty-two guns. During an action with the British ship Yarmouth, in March, 1778, the magazine of the Randolph exploded, and killed Captain Biddle with nearly all his crew.

Biddle, (NICHOLAS,) an American financier, born in Philadelphia in January, 1786, was a nephew of Commodore Biddle, and a son of Charles Biddle, who was for some time vice-president of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He graduated at Princeton in 1801, after which he passed several years in Europe. Having returned in 1807, he edited for a time "The Port-Folio," (a literary journal,) and was elected a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1810. He served in the Senate of that State from 1814 to 1817, and in 1819 was appointed a director of the United States Bank by President Monroe. In 1823 he became president of that bank, which, by virtue of his new financial measures, supplied the country with a uniform currency, until, after an exciting political contest, the bill for the recharter of the bank was vetoed by President Jackson in 1832. In accordance with the limitation of its charter, the bank was closed in 1836. A second "United States Bank" having been chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Biddle was made president of the new institution; it failed, however, in 1841. Mr. Biddle was also president of the trustees of the fund (amounting to 2,000,000 dollars) left by Stephen Girard for the establishment of a college for orphans. Died in February, 1844.

Biddle, (RICHARD,) an American lawyer and writer, a brother of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia in 1796. He practised law at Pittsburg, and published a "Memoir of Sebastian Cabot; with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery," (1831.) He was a member of Congress from 1837 to 1840. Died in 1847.

Bid'dulph, (Sir MICHAEL ANTHONY SHRAPNEL,) a British general, was born at Cleeve Court in 1825. He entered the army in 1843 as second lieutenant, became colonel in 1874, major-general in 1877, lieutenant-general in 1881, and general in 1886. He served through the Crimean war and in India; retired in 1890. He was knighted in 1879.

Bid'dulph, (Sir ROBERT,) a British general, born at London, August 26, 1835. He entered the army in 1853, and became brigadier-general in 1879, major-general in 1883, lieutenant-general in 1887, and general in 1892. Served in the Crimea, India, and China. In 1879 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the island of Cyprus, and subsequently held important posts at home. He was made Governor and commander-in-chief of Gibraltar in 1893. He was knighted in 1886.

Bidermann. See BIEDERMANN.

Bidermann or **Biedermann**, bē'dĕr-män', (JAKOB,) a German Jesuit and writer, born at Tübingen; died at Rome in 1639.

Bidermann, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German writer on genealogy, lived about 1760.

Bidermann, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a German philologist, born at Naumburg in 1705; died in 1772.

See HÜBLER, "Memoria J. G. Biedermann," 1772.

Bidet, be'dȧ', (NICOLAS,) a French agriculturist, born in 1709, wrote on the culture of grapes. Died at Rheims in 1782.

Bidloo, bid'lō, (GODFRIED,) a Dutch anatomist, born at Amsterdam in 1649. He became physician to William III. of England, and in 1694 professor of anatomy and surgery at Leyden. He wrote, in Latin, "Anatomy of the Human Body," with one hundred and five plates by G. de Lairesse, (1685,) and other works. Died in 1713.

Bidloo, (LAMBERT,) a Dutch botanist, brother of the preceding, was a resident of Amsterdam.

Bidpai. See PILPAY.

Bid'well, (SHELFORD,) physicist, born at Thetford, England, in 1848. He made valuable researches in electricity and magnetism and published many papers on these subjects.

Bie, van, vȧn bee, (ADRIAN,) a Flemish painter, born near Antwerp in 1594; died about 1640.

Bie, van, (JAKOB,) a Flemish engraver, born about 1600, resided at Antwerp.

Biedermann. See BIDERMANN.

Biedermann, bee'dẹr-mȧn', (FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German publicist, and professor of law at Leipsic, where he was born in 1812. He founded in 1842 the "German Monthly Journal for Literature and Public Life," and he edited various other journals. Among his works are "Fundamental Philosophy," (1837,) "German Philosophy from Kant to the Present Time," (2 vols., 1842–43,) "Reminiscences of St. Paul's Church," (1848,) and "The Last Mayor of Strasbourg," a historical drama, (1870.)

Biedermann, (GUSTAV WOLDEMAR,) a German critic, born at Marienberg, March 5, 1817. He was educated at Heidelberg and Leipsic, and entered the Saxon civil service. Most of his numerous books relate to Goethe and his times.

Biedermann, bee'dẹr-mȧn', written also **Bidermann,** (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss landscape-painter, born at Winterthur, lived about 1780–1820.

Biehl, beel, (CHARLOTTE DOROTHEA,) a Danish authoress and dramatist, born at Copenhagen in 1731, made a translation of "Don Quixote," which is highly esteemed. Died in 1788.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon for Danemark," etc.

Biel, beel, (GABRIEL,) a German philosophical writer, born at Speyer; died in 1495.

Biel, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Brunswick in 1687; died in 1745.

Biela, von, fon bee'lȧ, (WILHELM,) BARON, a German astronomer, born near Stolberg in 1782, discovered in 1826 the comet since called by his name. Died in 1856.

Bielefeld, von, fon bee'leh-fẽlt, (JAKOB FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German publicist and *littérateur,* born at Hamburg about 1712, became in 1747 inspector of the Prussian universities. Died in 1770.

Bielenstein, bee'lẹn-stīn, (AUGUST,) a noted philologist, born at Mitau, in Courland, (Russia,) of a German family, March 4, 1826, (N. S.) He studied at Dorpat, and became a Protestant clergyman. He wrote "Die lettische Sprache," (1863–64,) "Handbuch der lettischen Sprache," (1863,) "Die Elemente der lettischen Sprache," (1866,) a "Lettisch-deutsche Wörterbuch," (1872,) a revised Lettish Bible, (1877,) and "Tausend lettische Räthsel," (1881.)

Bieler, bee'lẹr, (BENJAMIN,) a German antiquary and theologian, born in Saxony in 1693; died in 1772.

Bieler, (KARL AMBROSIUS,) a German physician, born at Ratisbon in 1693; died in 1747.

Bielinski, be-ȧ-lẽn'skee, (FRANCIS,) a Polish naturalist, was appointed by Augustus III. grand marshal of the crown. Died about 1766.

Bielinski, (PETER,) a Polish magistrate, born in 1754, became senator palatine, and filled other offices under government. Died in 1829.

Bielinsky, or **Bjelinsky,** byȧ-lin'ske, (WISSARION GRIGORIEVITCH,) a Russian critic and author, born in 1810. He studied German philosophy at Moscow, where he became a journalist, removing in 1840 to Saint Petersburg, where he died June 7, 1848. His merits as a critic are usually rated very high; and it is certain that his influence did much to give direction and purpose to such writers as Toorgenef, Hertzen, and Grigorovitch.

Bielke, be-ẽl'kẹh, written also **Bjelke,** (NICHOLAS,) COUNT, a Swedish mineralogist, was director of the department of mines from 1782 to 1789.

Bielke, (STEN (or STENO) KARL,) a Swedish naturalist and scientific writer, born at Stockholm in 1709; died in 1754.

See GRZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon;" ROSENADLER, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver Sten Karl Bjelke," 1755.

Bielowski, be-ȧ-lov'skee, (AUGUSTUS,) a Polish *littérateur,* born in Galicia about 1806, published a translation of Goethe's "Faust." Died October 12, 1876.

Bielski, be-ẽl'skee, (MARTIN,) a Polish chronicler, born in 1495. His "Kronika Polska" is admired for the elegance of its style, and is the first important history of Poland written in the Polish language. Died in 1576. His son Joachim wrote a continuation of the "Chronicle of Poland," and published the entire work in 1597.

Bienaimé, be-ȧn'ȧ'mȧ', (PIERRE THÉODORE,) a French architect, born at Amiens in 1765; died in 1826.

Bienaise, be-ȧn'ȧz', (JEAN,) a French surgeon, born at Mazères, wrote "Operations of Surgery by a Short and Easy Method," (1688.) Died in 1681.

Bienaymé, be-ȧn'ȧ'mȧ', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist, became Bishop of Metz in 1802. He was a friend of Buffon and Daubenton. Died in 1806.

Bienné, be-ȧn'nȧ', [Lat. BENENA'TUS,] (JEAN,) a French typographer, published several fine editions of the Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1588.

Bienvenu, be-ȧN'vẹh-nü', (JACQUES,) a Genevese *littérateur* and satirist, lived about 1570.

Bienville, de, dẹh be-ȧN'vèl', (JEAN BAPTISTE **Lemoine**—lẹh-mwȧn',) a French captain, born in Canada about 1680. He was a brother of Lemoyne d'Iberville, whom he accompanied on his expedition to the mouth of the Mississippi in 1699, and after his death (1706) became governor of the French colony which was planted in Louisiana. He founded the city of New Orleans in 1718. Died in France about 1768.

Bierbaum, beeR'bȧm, (OTTO JULIUS,) a German author, born at Grünberg in 1865. He studied philosophy, art, and Oriental languages, founded the art journal "Pan," and wrote many works, including dramas, poems, and learned treatises. Died in 1900.

Bierbrauer, beeR'bRŏw'ẹr, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German magistrate, born at Hesse in 1705; died in 1760.

Bierey, bee'rī, (GOTTLOB BENEDICT,) a German musical composer, born at Dresden, July 25, 1772, was the author of some forty operas, chiefly comic, the best-known of which are "Wladimir," (1807,) "Elias Ripsraps," (1810,) and "Die Pantoffeln," (1810.) Died in 1840.

Bierkander or **Bjerkander,** be-ẽR'kȧn-dẹr, (KLAUDIUS,) a Swedish savant, born in 1735; died in 1795.

See ORDMANN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver probsten C. Bjerkander," 1798

Bierling, beeR'ling, (CONRAD FRIEDRICH ERNST,) son of Friedrich Wilhelm, born in 1709, was professor of metaphysics and theology at Rinteln. Died in 1755.

Bierling, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German preacher and theologian, born at Magdeburg in 1676, was a friend and correspondent of Leibnitz. Died in 1728.

Biermann, beeR'mȧn, (KARL EDUARD,) a German landscape-painter, and professor in the Academy of Arts at Berlin, where he was born in 1803; died in 1892.

Biermann, (MARTIN,) a German physician, and professor of medicine at Helmstedt, lived about 1570–1600.

Biernacki, be-ẽR-nȧt'skee or byẽR-nȧt'skee, (ALOIS PROSPER,) a Polish nobleman, distinguished for the agricultural improvements he introduced into Poland, born in the palatinate of Kalisch in 1778; died in 1856.

Biernatzki, beeR-nȧts'kee, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Elmshorn, in Holstein, in 1795, published "The Hallig, or Shipwrecks in an Island of the North Sea," (1836,) and other tales Died in 1840.

See C. L. BIERNATZKI, "Biographie von J. C. Biernatzki," 1852.

Bierstadt, beer'stat, (ALBERT,) an eminent landscape-painter, born at Dusseldorf, in Germany, in 1828. His parents emigrated to New England when he was about two years old. In 1853 he visited Germany, studied for a time at the Dusseldorf Academy, and executed several views of German scenery, which attracted very favourable notice. Having spent a winter in Rome, and made the tour of Switzerland and the Apennines, he returned to the United States in 1857. The following year he accompanied General Lander's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, where he spent several months in making sketches. In 1863 he produced his magnificent "View of the Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak," (six feet by ten.) Among his other works may be mentioned his "Sunlight and Shadow," "The Storm in the Rocky Mountains," and "The Domes of the Yo Semite." He died February 18, 1902.

Bieselinghen. See BIEZELINGEN.

Biesenthal, bee'zẹn-tȧl', (JOHANNES HEINRICH,) a Hebrew philologist, a friend of the celebrated Neander, born in Posen about 1800. Though born of Jewish parents, he early embraced Christianity. He published in 1840 a Hebrew-Latin Lexicon, and in 1851 a valuable "History of the Christian Church during the First Three Centuries."

Biesmann, bees'mȧn, (KASPAR,) a German Jesuit and professor of philosophy, born at Dusseldorf in 1639. He wrote on rhetoric and ethics.

Biester, bees'tẹr, (JOHANN ERIC,) a German *littérateur* and journalist, born at Lubeck in 1749. In 1785 he founded, conjointly with Gedike, the "Berlin Monthly Review," ("Monatsschrift,") and became in 1784 librarian of the royal library. He translated from the French Barthélemy's "Travels of Anacharsis." Died in 1816.

Biet, be-ȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French missionary to Cayenne, born near Senlis about 1620.

Biet, (CLAUDE,) born near Verdun-sur-Saône, became first apothecary to the king. Died in 1728.

Biet, (RENÉ,) a French antiquary, wrote a "Dissertation on the True Epoch of the Establishment of the Franks in Gaul," (1736.) Died in 1767.

Biever. See BEAVER.

Bièvre, de, dẹh be-ĕvr', (MARÉCHAL,) MARQUIS, a French *littérateur* and wit, born in 1747, published several dramas, and the "Almanac of Puns," ("Calembours.") Died in 1789.

Biezelingen or **Bieselinghen, van,** vȧn bee'zẹh-ling'ẹn, (CHRISTIAN JAN) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Delft in 1558. Among his master-pieces is a portrait of William I., Prince of Orange. Died in 1600.

Biffi, bĕf'fee, (ANDREA,) a Milanese sculptor, lived about 1600, and executed works for the Milan cathedral.

Biffi, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian *littérateur* and Latin poet, born near Milan in 1464.

Biffi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Milan, flourished about 1580.

Bifield, (NICHOLAS.) See BYFIELD.

Bifröst, bĭf'röst, the name given in the Norse mythology to the rainbow. See HEIMDALL.

Bigari, be-gȧ'ree, (VITTORIO,) an Italian painter and sculptor, born at Bologna about 1692; died in 1776.

Bigarré, be'gȧ'rȧ', (AUGUSTE JULIEN,) a French general, born at Palais in 1775; died in 1838.

Big'ẹ-lōw, (ERASTUS BRIGHAM,) born at West Boylston, in Massachusetts, in 1814, invented machines for weaving carpets and counterpanes, which were a great improvement on those previously in use. Died in 1879.

Bigelow, (FRANK HAGAR,) meteorologist, born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1851. He graduated at Harvard in 1873, was astronomer at Cordoba observatory, Argentina, 1873–76 and 1881–83, was subsequently connected with Racine College and the "National Almanac" office, and was professor of meteorology at the U. S. Weather Bureau 1891–1910, and of solar physics at the Columbian University 1894–1910. In 1910 he became professor of meteorology at the Oficina Meteorologica, Cordoba, Argentina.

Bigelow, (JACOB,) M.D., LL.D., an eminent American physician, born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1787, graduated at Harvard in 1806. He was for many years physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and professor of materia medica and of clinical medicine in Harvard University. He became president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He served on the committee of five appointed in 1820 to form the "American Pharmacopœia," and for ten years delivered lectures at Cambridge on the application of science to the useful arts. He founded Mount Auburn Cemetery, and wrote a number of medical works. Died Jan. 10, 1879.

Bigelow, (JOHN,) an American author and journalist, born in Ulster county, New York, in 1817, graduated at Union College in 1835. He has contributed a number of able articles to the "Democratic Review." From 1845 to 1848 he was prison-inspector at Sing-Sing, and originated some important reforms in the discipline of that institution. In 1850 he became associated with Mr. Bryant as editor of the New York "Evening Post." In the same year he visited Jamaica, and published after his return an excellent work, entitled "Jamaica in 1850; or the Effects of Sixteen Years of Freedom on a Slave Colony." His other principal publications are "Life of John C. Fremont," (1856,) "Les États-Unis en 1863," (Paris, 1863,) and "Life of Benjamin Franklin, written by Himself," (3 vols., 1874.) In 1861 he was appointed American consul at Paris, and in April, 1865, became minister plenipotentiary at the court of France. He resigned this position in December, 1866 He left the Republican party in 1872, and in 1875 was elected by the Democrats secretary of state of New York. Died December 19, 1911.

Bigelow, (MELVILLE MADISON,) an American lawyer, born at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, August 2, 1846. He was educated at the University of Michigan, and at Harvard College, graduating as A.B. in 1866. His principal works are "Law of Estoppel," (3d edition, 1882,) "Law of Fraud," (1877,) "Law of Torts," (2d edition, 1882,) "Elements of Equity," (1879,) "Leading Cases on Bills and Notes," (2d edition, 1880,) etc. He has also edited "Placita Anglo-Normannica," and other works.

Bigelow, (POULTNEY,) an American author, was born at New York, September 10, 1855. He practised law in New York, travelled widely as a newspaper correspondent, and made canoe voyages in the principal waters of Europe. He published "The German Emperor and his Eastern Neighbours," "Paddles and Politics down the Danube," "White Man's Africa," etc.

Bigelow, (TIMOTHY,) an American lawyer, born at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1767, graduated at Harvard in 1786. He rose to the first rank in his profession. In 1807 he removed to Medford, and opened an office in Boston. He was an active Federalist, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts for eleven years. Died in 1821.

Biget. See MARTHE.

Bigg, (WILLIAM REDMORE,) an English painter of interiors and domestic scenes. Died in 1828.

Big'gar, (JOSEPH GILLIS,) an Irish politician, the son of a wealthy merchant of Belfast, was born in 1828. In 1874 he was sent to Parliament as a member for Cavan, and took a prominent place as a Home-Ruler and an obstructionist to Mr. Gladstone's schemes for reform in Ireland. Mr. Biggar's grotesque appearance and keen wit gave him a certain celebrity, and he was indicted and tried for conspiracy and sedition in 1880 and in 1883, but escaped conviction. Died February 19, 1890.

Bigi, bee'jee, (FELICE,) an Italian flower-painter, worked at Verona about 1680.

Bigio, bee'jo, (MARCANTONIO FRANCIA,) an Italian painter, born at or near Florence in 1445; died in 1525.

Big'land, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in Yorkshire, published "Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History," and a "History of Spain," which has been translated into French. Died in 1832.

Bigland, (RALPH,) an English antiquary, born in Westmoreland in 1711, was appointed Garter king-at-arms in 1780. Died in 1784.

Big'lẹr, (JOHN,) an American Democratic politician, born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 8,

1804, was successively a printer, editor, and lawyer. In 1849 he went to California, and from 1852 to 1856 was Governor of that State. Died November 30, 1871.

Bigler, (WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1813. He was a printer, journalist, and merchant. In 1843 he was chosen Speaker of the State Senate of Pennsylvania as a Democrat. He was Governor of the State from 1852 to 1855, and was sent to the United States Senate in 1855, and again in 1858. Died August 9, 1880.

Biglia, bēl'yȧ, (ANDREA,) an Italian scholar, wrote historical works in Latin. Died in 1435.

Big'lōw, (WILLIAM,) a New England teacher and writer, born in 1773. He graduated at Harvard in 1794, and subsequently became principal of the Boston Latin School, which he conducted with distinguished success for several years. Edward Everett was among his pupils. He prepared several text-books for his school, and was an active contributor to the periodical press. Died in 1844.

Bignan, bēn'yŏn', (ANNE,) a French poet and translator of the classical school, born at Lyons in 1795, produced good poetical versions of Homer's "Iliad" (1830) and "Odyssey," (1840.) He obtained four prizes of the French Academy for original poems, among which are an "Epistle to Cuvier," and "Napoleon in Russia," (1844.) Died in November, 1861.

Bigne, de la, dẹh lȧ bēñ, (GACES, gȧs,) a French poet and ecclesiastic, born in Normandy about 1328, was chaplain successively to Philip of Valois, John II., and Charles V., of France.

Bigne, de la, (MARGUERIN, mȧrg'rȧn',) a French doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Bernières-le-Patry about 1546; died about 1590.

Big'nẹll, (HENRY,) an English divine, born at Oxford in 1611; died about 1660.

Bignicourt, de, dẹh bēn'ye'koor', (SIMON,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rheims in 1709; died in 1775.

Bignon, bēn'yŏn', (ARMAND JÉRÔME,) a French jurist, nephew of Jean Paul, noticed below, whom he succeeded as royal librarian, was born in 1711. He was a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Inscriptions. His son Jean Frédéric also became royal librarian. Died in 1772.

Bignon, (JEAN PAUL,) grandson of Jérôme, noticed below, born in Paris in 1662, was appointed preacher to Louis XIV., and in 1718 became royal librarian. He was a member of the French Academy. He was a friend and patron of Tournefort, who named in his honour the genus Bignonia. Died in 1743.

Bignon, (JÉRÔME,) a French magistrate and scholar, born in Paris in 1589, became a page and companion of the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. He was subsequently councillor of state, and on the death of De Thou succeeded him as first keeper of the royal library. He was distinguished for his profound learning, and pleaded many important causes with great *éclat*. He wrote, among other works, a treatise "On the Grandeur of our Kings, and their Sovereign Power," (1615.) Died in 1656. According to Voltaire, "he left a great name, rather than great works."

Bignon, (LOUIS PIERRE EDOUARD,) an able French statesman and historian, born at La Meilleraye in 1771. He was minister plenipotentiary to Baden in 1809, and soon after administrator-general of Austria. After the battle of Waterloo he was made minister of foreign affairs by Napoleon, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1817, and created a peer of France in 1837. He was the author of a "History of France from the 18th Brumaire to the Peace of Tilsit," (6 vols., 1829–30,) and a "History of France under Napoleon from the Peace of Tilsit to 1812," (4 vols., 1838,) also of several political treatises. Napoleon bequeathed to M. Bignon 100,000 francs, and charged him to write the history of French diplomacy from 1792 to 1815. Died in Paris in 1841.

See MIGNET, "Notice sur L. P. É. Bignon," 1841.

Bignoni, de, dȧ bēn-yo'nee, (MARIO,) an Italian monk and eminent preacher, born in Venice; died in 1660.

Bignotti, bēn-yot'tee, (VINCENZO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and *littérateur*, born at Vercelli in 1764; died in 1831.

Bigoni, be-go'nee, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian poet, born at Brescia in 1712; died in 1785.

Bigot, be'go', (ÉMERY,) a French scholar, born at Rouen in 1626. He discovered in the library of Florence the Greek text of the "Life of Saint Chrysostom" by Palladius, which he published in 1680. Died in 1689.

Bigot, (GUILLAUME,) a French poet, born at Laval, in Maine, in 1502, became professor of philosophy at Tübingen. He published a "Prelude of Christian Philosophy," ("Christianæ Philosophiæ Præludium," 1549.)

Bigot, (MARIE,) a celebrated pianist, whose original name was KIÉNÉ, born at Colmar in 1786. She was instructed in music by Haydn and Beethoven, by whom her performances were highly commended. Died in 1820.

Bigot de Palaprat. See PALAPRAT.

Bigot de Préameneu, be'go' dẹh prȧ'ȧm'nuh', (FÉLIX JULIEN JEAN,) a French jurist, born at Rennes in 1747, was made a count of the empire and grand officer o. the legion of honour under Napoleon, and in 1815 a peer of France. He was a member of the French Academy, and a coadjutor of Portalis and others in the reformation of the civil code. Died in 1825.

See NOUGARÈDE DE FAYET, "Notice sur la Vie de Bigot de Préameneu."

Bigotier, be'go'te-ȧ', [Lat. BIGOTHE'RIUS,] (CLAUDE,) a Latin poet, born at Treffort, in La Bresse, about 1500, was professor of rhetoric at Lyons.

Bigotière, de la, dẹh lȧ be'go'te-air', (PERCHAMBAULT, pêr'shŏn'bō',) a French officer, born at Rennes, served in the royalist army in La Vendée. Having been made prisoner at Mans, he was shot in 1794.

Bigotière, de la, (RENÉ DE PERCHAMBAULT,) a French jurist, born at Angers about 1640, wrote a treatise "On the Common Law of Brittany," and other legal works. Died in 1727.

Big'bў, (ROBERT,) an English antiquary, born at Nottingham about 1806. He published "Poems and Essays," "The Antiquarian Enthusiast," (3 vols., about 1850,) and other works. Died September 27, 1873.

Bihârî Lôl, bĭ-hȧ'ree lōl, a Hindoo poet, contemporary with Kabir.

Biheron, be'ṛŏn' or be'ẹ'ṛŏn', (MARIE CATHERINE,) a French anatomist, was born in Paris in 1719. She was patronized by the celebrated physicians Jussieu and Villoison in Paris, and by Hunter and Hewson in London. Her anatomical cabinet was bought at her death for Cath erine II. of Russia. Died in 1786.

Bijns, van, (ANNA.) See BYNS.

Bikelas, (DEMETRIUS,) a Greek author and translator, was born in 1835. He translated into modern Greek many of Shakspeare's plays. His original works include a romance, "Loukis Laras," a historical work, "Greeks of the Middle Age," a collection of poems, etc.

Bilderbeck, de, dẹh bēl'dĕr'bĕk' or bil'dẹr-bĕk' (L. F.,) BARON, a French novelist and dramatist, born at Wissembourg, in Alsace, lived about 1800.

Bilderbeck, von, fŏn bil'dẹr-bĕk', (CHRISTOPH LORENZ,) a German jurist, born at Schwerin in 1682.

Bilderdijk or **Bilderdyk**, pronounced alike bil'dẹr-dĭk', (WILLEM,) an eminent Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1756. He published in 1777 "The True Love of Fatherland," ("De ware Liefde van het Vaderland,") and in 1779 a successful translation of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles. In 1806 he was chosen by King Louis Bonaparte to instruct him in the Dutch language, and afterwards elected one of the first members of the Institute then recently founded at Amsterdam. Among the most important of his numerous works may be named "Elius," (1778,) "Miscellaneous Poems," (1799,) "The Destruction of the First World," ("De Ondergang der eerste Wereld," 1817, unfinished,) "Maladies of Literary Men," "Rural Life," ("Buitenleven,") a free translation of some of Ossian's poems, and a number of tragedies. He was distinguished for his attainments in almost every department of learning. "Willem Bilderdijk," says Bosworth, "is the Samuel Johnson of the Dutch. . . . He was a giant in literature and intellectual strength, the most fertile of the Dutch writers." Died at Haarlem in 1831.

His second wife, KATHARINA WILHELMINA, was the author of the tragedies of "Elfrida" and "Iphigenia," and translated Southey's "Roderick." Died in 1830.

See JAN VAN WALRÉ, "Ter Gedachtenis van W. Bilderdijk," 1832; J. DA COSTA, "Overzicht van het Leven en de Werken van W. Bilderdijk," 1844; VAN KEMPEN, "Histoire Littéraire;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Fraser's Magazine," vol. l., 1854; BOSWORTH'S "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," preface, pp. cviii., etc.

Bilderdyk. See BILDERDIJK.

Bilfinger, bil'fing-ẹr, (GEORG BERNHARD,) a German philosopher of the school of Leibnitz, born at Canstadt, in Würtemberg, in 1693. He was curator of the University of Tübingen, and a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin. He wrote a number of philosophical and scientific treatises in Latin. He obtained the prize offered by the French Academy of Sciences for an explanation of the cause of the weight of bodies. Died in 1750.

See ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon;" W. G. TAFINGER, "Leichenrede über den hoch zu betrauernden Todesfall des zum seltenen Exempel," etc., 1750.

Bilguer, bèl'gair', (JEAN ULRIC,) a distinguished Swiss surgeon and medical writer, born at Coire in 1720, became surgeon-general of the Prussian army about 1759, and received a title of nobility from the Emperor of Germany. His Latin treatise on the management of gunshot wounds (1761) has been translated into French, German, and English. Died in 1796.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Bilguer, von, fon bèl'gair', (PAUL RUDOLF,) a famous German chess-player, born in 1809. He died in 1840, leaving a "Manual of Chess-Playing," which was completed and published in 1843 by Heydebrand.

Bilhon, be'lôn', (JEAN JOSEPH FRÉDÉRIC,) a French writer on political economy, born at Avignon in 1759; died in 1834.

Bilhuber, bil'hoo'bẹr, (JOSEPH FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born at Aurich in 1758; died in 1793.

Bilintani, be-lèn-tä'nee, (POMPEO,) an Italian poet, born at Venice, lived about 1530.

Bilio, bee'le-o, (LUIGI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Alessandria, in Piedmont, March 25, 1826. He became Bishop of Sabina, and in 1866 was made a cardinal-bishop. Under Leo XIII. he was grand penitentiary and secretary of the Holy Inquisition. Died in 1884.

Biliotti, be-le-ot'tee, (IVO,) an Italian soldier, who lived about 1530, distinguished himself by his brave defence of Florence against the forces of Charles V.

Bilistein, de, dẹh be'le'stän', (CHARLES LÉOPOLD ANDREU,) BARON, a French writer, born in Lorraine in 1724, published an "Essay on the Navigation of Lorraine," and other works.

Biliverti, be-le-vẽr'tee, (GIOVANNI,) a skilful painter, born at Florence in 1576, was a pupil of Cigoli. Among his master-pieces are a "Holy Family," and the "Chastity of Joseph." Died in 1644.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bill, (ROBERT,) an English mechanician, distinguished for his zealous efforts to introduce the use of gas into England, was born in 1754; died in 1827.

Billard, be'yär', (CHARLES MICHEL,) a French physician, born near Angers in 1800, translated from the English Thomson's "Elements of Chemistry." Among his works is a "Treatise on the Diseases of Infants," (1828.) Died in 1832.

Billard, (CLAUDE,) a French poet and dramatist, was counsellor to Queen Margaret of Valois. Died in 1618.

Billard, (ÉTIENNE,) a French comic writer, born at Nancy; died in 1785.

Billard, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Vesoul in 1726; died in 1790.

Billard, (PIERRE,) a French theologian, born in the department of Maine in 1653, wrote against the Jesuits a work entitled "The Beast with Seven Heads," (1693.) Died in 1726.

Billaud-Varenne, (or **-Varennes,**) be'yō' vä'rĕn', (JACQUES NICOLAS,) a French Jacobin, born at La Rochelle in 1756. As a member of the National Convention in 1792, he voted for the death of the royal family and the ministers, and in various ways distinguished himself by the violence of his measures. He was subsequently made president of the Convention, and a member of the Committee of Public Safety. He was exiled to Cayenne in company with Collot d'Herbois, in 1795, and afterwards went to Hayti, where he died in 1819.

See "Mémoires de Billaud-Varennes," 2 vols., 1821; THIERS, "Histoire de la Révolution Française."

Billault, be'yō', (AUGUSTE ADOLPHE MARIE,) a French jurist and politician, born at Vannes in 1805. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1837, and distinguished himself as a legislator. In 1848 he was a republican member of the Constituent Assembly. Having given his adhesion to the policy of Napoleon, he became president of the legislative body in 1851. He was minister of the interior from July, 1854, to 1858, and succeeded Walewski as minister of state in June, 1863. Died in October of the same year.

Billaut, (ADAM.) See ADAM-BILLAUT.

Bille, bil'lẹh, (STEEN ANDERSEN,) a Danish admiral born in Funen in 1751, took part in the blockade of Tunis, (1796,) and the battle of Copenhagen, (1801.) Died in 1833.

Bille, (STEEN ANDERSEN,) son of the preceding, born at Copenhagen in 1797, served in the French army in the campaign of 1823. He was made by the King of Denmark minister of the marine, and rear-admiral, in 1852. He commanded a scientific expedition around the world in 1845–47, and published a narrative of the same, (3 vols., 1849–51.) Died at Copenhagen, May 7, 1885.

Billeberg, bil'lẹh-bĕrG', (JOHAN,) a Swedish savant, professor of mathematics at Upsal. Died in 1717.

Billecocq, be'yẹ-kok, (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS JOSEPH,) an eminent French advocate and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1765; died in 1829.

See DUPIN, "Notice sur Billecocq."

Billemaz, bèl'mä' or be'yẹ-mä', (FRANÇOIS B.,) a French Jacobin, born at Belley about 1750, was executed in 1793 on a charge of being an agent of the Girondists.

Billerbek, von, fon bil'lẹr-bĕk', (CONSTANTINE,) born at Janikow in 1713, served in the Prussian army in the principal campaigns of the Seven Years' war, and was made lieutenant-general and chevalier of the Black Eagle in 1784. Died in 1785.

Billerey, bèl'rä' or be'yẹ-rä', (CLAUDE NICOLAS,) a French physician, born about 1667 at Besançon, where he was professor of medicine. Died in 1759.

Billet, be'yä', (PIERRE,) a French scholar and Latin poet, born in 1656, was professor of rhetoric in the college du Plessis. Died in 1719.

Billi, (JACQUES.) See BILLY.

Billican, bil'le-kän', (THEOBALD,) also called **Gerlach,** a German reformer, born at Billigheim, was converted by Luther about 1518. He preached at Nordlingen, and lectured on law at Heidelberg. Died in 1554.

Billich, bil'liK, [Lat. BILLICH'IUS,] (ANTON GUNTHER,) a German physician and chemist, wrote a treatise "On the Three Chemical Principles," in Latin.

Bil'ling, (ARCHIBALD,) an Irish physician and writer on medical subjects, born in 1791. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford. He was an extensive contributor to medical journals, was the author of "First Principles of Medicine," and of "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart," and was also famous for his studies regarding the sounds of the heart. Died in London, September 2, 1881.

Billing, be'yän', (SIGISMOND,) a French officer, born at Colmar in 1773. He was commandant of the national guard of Paris during the Hundred Days, and was appointed chief of the staff by La Fayette in 1830. Died in 1832.

Bil'lings, (JOHN SHAW,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician, born in Switzerland county, Indiana, April 12, 1838. He graduated at Miami University in 1857, and at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1860. He became an army surgeon, and librarian of the surgeon-general's office, Washington, and in 1880 was made president of the American Public Health Association. He was professor of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania 1893–96, and has since been director of the New York public library, (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations.) Died N. Y. City, March 11, 1913.

Bil'lings, (JOSEPH,) an English navigator, commanded

an expedition sent out in 1787 by Catherine II. of Russia, and discovered some islands in the Northern Ocean.

Billings, (JOSH.) See SHAW, HENRY W.

Billings, (WILLIAM,) said to have been the first American musical composer, was born in Boston in 1746. He introduced a new style of church music, which obtained great popularity in New England. He was an intimate friend of Samuel Adams. Died in 1800.

Bil'lingş-ley, (Sir HENRY,) an English mathematician, translated Euclid's "Elements of Geometry" into English, with notes by Whitehead. Died in 1606.

Bil'ling-ton, (Mrs. ELIZABETH **Weichsel**—wīk'sęl,) a celebrated English vocalist, of German extraction, born in London in 1770. She was married when very young to Mr. Billington, a musician of Drury Lane Theatre, with whom she visited the principal cities of Europe. She was everywhere received with enthusiasm, and is said to have realized ten thousand pounds in one year by her engagements. Died in 1818.

See her "Autobiographic Memoirs," 1792; OXBERRY, "Dramatic Biography."

Billot, be'yo', (JEAN,) a French preacher, born at Dôle in 1709; died in 1767.

Billouet, bēl'yoo'ā', or be'yoo'ā', (PHILIPPE,) a French Hebraist, born at Rouen in 1684; died at Orléans in 1720.

Billroth, bil'rōt, (THEODOR,) a German surgeon, born at Bergen, in the island of Rügen, April 26, 1829. He was educated at Greifswalde, Göttingen, Berlin, and Vienna, and held professorships of surgery at Zurich and Vienna. Among his writings on surgery is a "Handbuch der Chirurgie," (1867–75.) Died February 5, 1894.

Billuart, bēl'yü-ăr', or be'yü-ăr', (CHARLES RENÉ,) a French theologian, and professor of philosophy in the college of Douay, born in 1685; died in 1757.

Billy. See BELLY.

Billy, de, deh be'ye', (JACQUES,) a French scholar, born at Guise in 1535, translated into Latin the works of Saint Gregory Nazianzen, Saint John Chrysostom, and John of Damascus. Died in 1581.

Billy, de, (JACQUES,) a French mathematician and scientific writer, born at Compiègne in 1602; died in 1679.

Billy, de, (NICOLAS ANTOINE,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born at Vesoul in 1753; died in 1825.

Bi'lon or **Pi'lon,** an Armenian historian, born in 643 A.D. He wrote a "History of the Patriarchs of Armenia," and translated into Armenian the "Ecclesiastical History" of Socrates. Died in 711.

Bilon, be'lôn', (FRANÇOIS MARIE HIPPOLYTE,) a French physician, born at Grenoble in 1780, was a pupil of Bichat. He was a contributor to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences médicales." Died in 1824.

Bilotta, be-lot'tà, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian jurist, wrote some legal works. Died in 1636.

Bilotta, (GIOVANNI CAMILLO,) an Italian jurist and legal writer, born in 1557; died in 1588.

Bilotta, (OTTAVIO,) son of Giambattista, noticed above, was a jurist at Naples. Died about 1650.

Bilotta, (SCIPIONE,) an Italian jurist and legal writer. Died in 1581.

Bils, van, vän bils, [Lat. BIL'SIUS,] (LODEWIJK,) a Dutch anatomist, who lived about 1670–90, pretended to have a secret process by which he could preserve bodies from decomposition.

Bil'şon, (THOMAS,) a learned English prelate, born at Winchester in 1536, became Bishop of Worcester in 1596, and of Winchester in 1597. He published "The Perpetual Government of Christ's Church," "The True Difference between Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion," (1595,) and "The Survey of Christ's Sufferings for Man's Redemption, etc.," (1604.) Died in 1616.

Bimard. See LA BASTIE.

Bimbi, bēm'bee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a Florentine painter of flowers and fruit, born in 1648; died in 1725.

Bimet, be'mā', (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Avignon in 1687; died in 1760.

Binasco, be-năs'ko, or **Binaschi,** be-năs'kee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian poet, born at Binasco, in the duchy of Milan; died in 1576.

Binchois, băn'shwà', (GILLES,) a musician, who lived about 1400–20, made improvements in harmony and the notation of music.

Binck. See BINK.

Binder, bin'dęr, (WILHELM CHRISTIAN,) a German writer, born at Weinsberg in 1810. In 1846 he became editor of the "Encyclopædia for Catholic Germany." He published, besides other works, "The German Horace," (3d edition, 1841,) and "Prince Metternich and his Times," (3d edition, 1845.)

Binding, bin'dĭng, (KARL,) a German jurist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 4, 1841. He studied at Göttingen and Heidelberg, and held law professorships at Basel, Freiburg, Strasburg, and Leipsic. He wrote a "History of the Roman-Burgundian Kingdom," (vol. i., 1868,) "Die Normen und ihre Uebertretung," (vol. i., 1872, vol. ii., 1877,) and many treatises on the principles of German law.

Bineau, (JEAN MARTIAL,) a French engineer and financier, born at Gennes, in Maine et-Loire, in 1805. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in April, 1849, and was minister of public works from October of that year to January, 1851. He became minister of finance in January, 1852. Died in September, 1855.

Binet, be'nā', (ALFRED,) psychologist, born at Nice, France, in 1857. He devoted himself to psychology after 1880, employing hypnotism in his researches and writing various works on the subject.

Binet, be'nā', (CLAUDE,) a French poet, born at Beauvais, was a friend of Ronsard, who intrusted to him the publication of his works.

Binet, (ÉTIENNE,) a French Jesuit, born at Dijon in 1569, is satirized in Pascal's "Provincial Letters." Died in 1639.

Binet, (ÉTIENNE,) a French surgeon, practised in the army, and was killed at the siege of Rochelle in 1627 or 1628.

Binet, (FRANÇOIS ISIDORE,) a French preacher and Capuchin monk, born at Niort in 1720.

Binet, (JACQUES PHILIPPE MARIE,) an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, born at Rennes in 1786. He succeeded Delambre in 1823 as professor of astronomy in the College of France, and in 1843 replaced Lacroix in the department (*section*) of geometry at the Academy of Sciences. He wrote a number of valuable treatises on geometry, etc. Died in 1856.

Binet, (RENÉ,) a French *littérateur*, born near Beauvais in 1729. Died 1812.

Bing. See BEER-BING.

Binger, (LOUIS GUSTAVE,) French explorer, born at Strassburg in 1856.

Bingham, bing'am, (GEORGE,) an English divine, born in Dorsetshire in 1713. Died 1800.

Bingham, (Sir GEORGE RIDOUT,) an English major-general, born in 1777, served in the Peninsular War. He was subsequently charged to convey Napoleon to Saint Helena. Died in 1833.

Bingham, (HIRAM,) American explorer and senator, was born at Honolulu, Nov. 19, 1875. He made extensive explorations in Peru, and in the World War was in charge of all U. S. schools of military aëronautics. He was elected governor of Connecticut 1924, but resigned 1925 to become U. S. senator.

Bing'ham, (JOHN A.,) an American lawyer and legislator, born in Pennsylvania in 1815. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, was elected a member of Congress, in 1854, by the Republicans of the twenty-first district of Ohio, and was re-elected at several subsequent elections, serving in all for 16 years. He acquired distinction as a debater. On the 24th of February, 1868, Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Bingham were appointed a committee to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, at the bar of the Senate, Mr. Bingham being chairman of the managers who conducted the impeachment in April of that year. Died March 19, 1900.

Bingham, (JOSEPH,) an eminent English scholar and divine, born in Yorkshire in 1668. He published, in 1722, "Antiquities of the Christian Church," ("Origines Ecclesiasticæ," 10 vols.,) esteemed one of the most valuable works of the kind. Died in 1723. His son Joseph prepared an edition of the "Story of the Theban War," published after his death.

See RICHARD BINGHAM, "Life of Joseph Bingham," 1834.

Bingham, (PEREGRINE,) an English writer on law, born about 1788. He published several legal treatises, (1820–40,) and "Reports in the Common Pleas," (1822–34.) Died in 1864.

Bingham, (Sir RICHARD,) an English general, who had a high command in the reign of Elizabeth. He served with distinction against the Irish insurgents about 1586–92. He was the ancestor of the Earls of Lucan.

Bingham, (WILLIAM,) an American Senator, born in 1752. He married Miss Willing, of Philadelphia, in 1780. He represented Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States from 1795 to 1801. Died at Bath, England, in 1804. His daughter was married to Sir Francis Baring's son.

Bingham. See LUCAN, EARL OF.

Bing'ley, (WARD,) a celebrated actor, of English extraction, born at Rotterdam in 1755; died in 1818.

Bingley, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and miscellaneous writer, born in Yorkshire. He published, among other works, "Memoirs of British Quadrupeds," (1819,) "The Economy of a Christian Life," "Animal Biography," and "Useful Knowledge," (3 vols. 8vo, 1816.) Died in 1823.

Bini, bee'nee, (CARLO,) an Italian writer and republican, born at Leghorn in 1806, was a friend of Mazzini and devoted to his political principles. Died in 1842.

Bini, bee'nee, [Lat. BIN'IUS,] (SEVERIN,) a German ecclesiastic, and professor of theology at Cologne, was born in Rhenish Prussia. Died in 1641.

Bink or **Binck,** bink, (JAKOB,) a celebrated painter and engraver, born at Cologne about 1500, is supposed to have studied under Albert Dürer. He became portrait-painter to Christian VIII. of Denmark. Died about 1560.

Binkes, binks, (JAKOB,) a Dutch mariner, who in 1676 defended the island of Tobago for a time against Admiral D'Estrées. He perished by an explosion the same year.

Bin'ney, (AMOS,) M.D., an American naturalist, born in Boston in 1803, was noted as a patron of art and science. He possessed an ample fortune, which he expended liberally in the promotion of science and the patronage of art. He was president of the Boston Society of Natural History at the time of his death. Among his works is "Terrestrial and Air-Breathing Mollusks of the United States," illustrated by beautiful engravings, (3 vols., 1851.) Died at Rome in 1847.

See a notice of A. BINNEY, prefixed to the above work, by A. A. GOULD, who edited the same.

Binney, (HORACE,) a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, was born in that city in 1780. At an early age he entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1797, dividing the first honours with his classmate, the late Judge White, of Salem, Massachusetts. He studied law in Philadelphia, in the office of Jared Ingersoll, and was admitted to the bar in 1800. He devoted himself with great assiduity to his profession, and in a few years stood at its head with John Sergeant, Charles Chauncey, and other eminent lawyers. He took a leading part in the most important cases in the higher courts of Pennsylvania, and was frequently called to the supreme court of the United States. More than once he had tendered to him high judicial positions, which he declined. Towards the close of President Jackson's first administration Mr. Binney was elected to Congress, where his ability and eloquence soon gave him a commanding position. He appeared in court for the last time in 1843, when he made his celebrated argument in the supreme court of the United States in the case of Vidal versus the Mayor of Philadelphia. This argument, which was exhaustive and is regarded as unanswerable, is often cited as authority, by the bench and bar throughout the United States, on questions involving the law of charitable uses, and it has been referred to in England by eminent jurists in terms of the highest commendation. Mr. Binney's last appearance before his legal brethren was on the occasion of the death of his friend, the Honourable John Sergeant; and in delineating the character of that distinguished man he spoke with eloquence and touching pathos.* His great and varied learning, his large experience and profound judgment in all matters pertaining to his profession, joined to his consistent and upright character, gave Mr. Binney a position of authority and influence to which few men have attained. Among his most important writings we may mention "An Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address," (1859,) and his eulogiums on Chief-Justice Tilghman (1827) and on Chief-Justice Marshall, (1836.) His argument in the Vidal case, before referred to, was published in Philadelphia in 1844, (1 vol. 8vo.) Binney's "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," in six volumes, are esteemed models of their kind. He died August 12, 1875.

Bin'ney, (THOMAS,) an eloquent English nonconformist minister, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne about 1800. He settled in London about 1830, and preached many years in the Weigh-House Chapel. He was the author of numerous popular works, among which are "The Closet and the Church," "The Practical Power of Faith," and "Is it possible to make the Best of both Worlds?" Died February 24, 1874.

Bin'ning, (HUGH,) a Scottish Presbyterian minister, born in Ayrshire in 1627, became professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow. Died in 1654.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.

Binninger, bin'ning-ẹr, (JEAN NICOLAS,) born a Montbelliard in 1628, was physician to the Duke of Würtemberg.

Binos, de, dẹh be'nos', L'ABBÉ, a French traveller, born in 1730, published in 1786 an account of his travels in Egypt and Palestine. Died in 1803.

Binterim, bin'tẹr-im, (ANTON JOSEPH,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Dusseldorf in 1779, published "Memorable Things (*Denkwürdigkeiten*) respecting the Catholic Church," (7 vols., 1825–32,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Bintinaye, de la, dẹh lȧ băn'te'nȧ', (AGATHON MARIE RENÉ,) a French naval officer, born at Rennes in 1758; died in 1792.

Bioern. See BIÖRN.

Biolco. See BEOLCO.

Bī'on, [*Bίων,*] a Greek tragic poet, mentioned by Diogenes Laertius, lived probably in the first century B.C.

Bion of Abde'ra, a Greek mathematician, who lived in the third or fourth century B.C.

Bion of Borysthenes, a philosopher, who lived about 280 B.C. After professing nearly all the systems of philosophy in turn, he embraced that of the Peripatetics.

Bion [Gr. *Bίων*] of Smyrna, a celebrated bucolic poet, lived under the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus II. of Egypt. He was a contemporary and friend of Moschus, who composed an elegy in his honour. His style is elegant, and his versification harmonious. His principal extant poem is a lament for Adonis. He is supposed to have died by poison.

Bion, be'ŏn', (JEAN,) a French priest, born at Dijon in 1668, was converted to Protestantism, and subsequently took charge of an English congregation in Holland. He wrote a "Narrative of the Sufferings of the Protestants in the Galleys of France," (1708.)

Bion, (JEAN MARIE,) a French jurist, and member of the National Convention, (1792,) voted for the imprisonment of the king. He became secretary in the Council of Five Hundred about 1795.

Bion, (NICOLAS,) a French engineer and mechanician, born in 1652. He wrote a "Treatise on the Construction, etc. of Mathematical Instruments," etc. Died in 1733.

Biondi, be-on'dee, (ANGELICA LUCIA,) an Italian poetess, daughter of the architect Zucchi, was born in Piedmont in 1771; died in 1805.

Biondi, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian *littérateur* and diplomatist, born in Dalmatia in 1572. Having been introduced by Sir Henry Wotton to James I. of England, he was employed by that sovereign in several embassies. He wrote, in Italian, a "History of the Civil War between the Houses of Lancaster and York," (1637.) Died in 1644

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Biondo, be-on'do, [Lat. BLON'DUS,] (MICHAEL ANGELO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Venice in 1497; died about 1560.

Biondo Flavio. See FLAVIO.

Bioni, be-o'nee, (ANTONIO), an Italian musical composer, born in Venice in 1700, was the author of "Cli

* His remarks on that occasion are to be found in "Wallace's Circuit Court Reports," vol. ii.

mene," (1721,) "Udine," (1722,) "Endimione," (1727,) and numerous other operas.

Biörn, Biœrn, or **Björn,** be-örn′, **I.,** King of Sweden in the eighth century, was surnamed IRONSIDES.

Biörn III. reigned in the ninth century. He favoured the introduction of Christianity into Sweden.

Biörn or **Björn,** be-örn′ or byörn, sometimes written **Beorn,** a historian of the seventeenth century, born in Iceland, was the author of a work on the discoveries in Greenland, "De Novitiis Grœnlandorum Indiciis."

Biot, be′o′, (ÉDOUARD CONSTANT,) a French Orientalist, son of Jean Baptiste, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1803. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He translated several works from the Chinese, and was a contributor to the "Journal Asiatique." Died in 1850.

Biot, be′o′ or be′ot′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated French astronomer, optician, and natural philosopher, born in Paris on the 21st of April, 1774. He was educated in the college Louis-le-Grand and in the Polytechnic School, and became professor of physics in the College of France in 1800. Having written some mathematical essays, he was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1803, and accompanied Gay-Lussac in his ascension by a balloon in 1804. His "Analytic Treatise on Curves and Surfaces of the Second Degree" (1802) was highly esteemed and often reprinted. In 1805 he published an "Elementary Treatise on Physical Astronomy," (3d edition, 6 vols., 1850.) He was appointed a member of the bureau of longitudes, and in 1806 was employed by the government, in conjunction with Arago, in the measurement of the arc of the meridian in Spain. He obtained the chair of physical astronomy in the Faculty of Sciences in 1809. Biot was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London about 1815. He was sent to the Shetland Islands, in 1817, to perform a geodesic operation. His "Treatise on Experimental Physics and Mathematics" (4 vols., 1816) is called one of the best on that subject. In 1821 he published "Geodesical, Astronomical, and Physical Observations made in Spain, France, England, and Scotland, to determine the Variation of Gravity, etc." He contributed many articles to the "Journal des Savants" and the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique." For the "Biographie Universelle" he wrote many able notices of scientific men, among whom were Descartes, Dr. Franklin, and Galileo. In his "Memoir on Circular Polarization and its Application to Organic Chemistry" (read in 1833) he announced a new discovery, which has been applied with success in testing the quality of sugar. He received in 1840 the Rumford medal of the Royal Society of London for his researches in the circular polarization of light. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1856, in consideration of the beauty and eloquence of his writings, among which we should notice his "Researches on Ancient Astronomy." He married in early life a daughter of Professor Brisson. Died in 1862, in his eighty-eighth year.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1818.

Birago, be-rä′go, (CARLO,) BARON OF, a distinguished military engineer, born near Milan in 1792, was the inventor of the system of bridges called by his name. Died in 1845.

Birago, (FRANCESCO,) an accomplished Italian gentleman and writer, born at Milan in 1562. He was well versed in the *scienza cavalleresca, i.e.* the laws of honour and chivalry, on which he wrote several works of much merit. He was appealed to as an oracle or arbiter on questions of chivalry. Died about 1640.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Birago, (JACOPO,) sometimes called **Lapo** or **Lampo,** an Italian scholar and Hellenist, born in Tuscany about 1420. He became professor of literature and philosophy at Bologna, and translated Plutarch's "Lives" into Latin.

Birago Avogadro, be-rä′go ä-vo-gä′dro, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian historian and jurist, wrote an "African History," (1650,) which has been translated into French.

Birague, be-rä′gà, (CLEMENTE,) a Spanish artist, born about 1560, is said to have been the inventor of engraving on diamonds. Among his works of this kind is a portrait of Don Carlos, son of Philip II.

Birague, de, deh be′räg′, (FLAMINIO,) a French poet, nephew of René, noticed below, lived about 1570.

Birague, de, (RENÉ,) a statesman and cardinal under Henry II. and Charles IX., was born at Milan in 1510. He became keeper of the seals in 1570, and on the death of L'Hôpital obtained the title of chancellor. He is said to have been one of the principal instigators of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew. Died in 1583.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Biran. See MAINE DE BIRAN.

Birch, bĕĕrk, (JOHANN GEORG,) a Danish author, born in 1750, lived at Seeland; died in 1795.

Birch, (PETER,) an English divine, born in 1652, became prebendary of Westminster.

Birch, (SAMUEL,) an English antiquary, born in London, November 13, 1813. He wrote on Greek and Roman antiquities and Egyptian hieroglyphics. Died in 1885.

Birch, (THOMAS,) D.D., an English historian and biographer, born in London in 1705. He was originally a member of the Society of Friends, but he subsequently entered into orders in the Church of England. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1734, and one of its secretaries in 1752. He published, in 1741, his "General Dictionary, Historical and Critical," (10 vols.,) being a translation of Bayle's work, with great additions. He also wrote a "Life of Archbishop Tillotson," "Life of Henry, Prince of Wales, Son of James I.," and other works. Died in 1766.

Birch'ing-ton, written also **Brychington,** (STEPHEN,) an English monk and chronicler, wrote a "History of the Archbishops of Canterbury down to 1368," published in Wharton's "Anglia Sacra."

Birch-Pfeiffer, bĕĕrk′pfī′fẽr, (CHARLOTTE,) a popular German actress and dramatic writer, born at Stuttgart in 1800, was the author of "The Favourites," ("Die Günstlinge,") "Hinko," and other plays. Died in December, 1868.

Birck'beck, (SIMON,) an English divine, born in Westmoreland in 1584, published a work entitled "The Protestant's Evidence."

Birckner, bĕĕrk′nẽr, (MICHAEL GOTTLIEB,) a Danish author, born at Copenhagen in 1756, was vicar at Korsoer. He gained a high reputation by his writings, among which is a "Plea for the Liberty of the Press," (1797.) Died in 1798.

See his "Autobiography," 1797, and a German translation of the same, 1812; also KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon."

Bird, (CHARLES SMITH,) an English theologian and controversialist, born about 1795; died in 1862.

Bird, (EDWARD,) an eminent English painter of rural and domestic scenes, born at Wolverhampton in 1772. His pictures of the "Choristers Rehearsing," "Good News," and "The Will," established his reputation, and caused him to be elected an academician. He was appointed painter to the Princess Charlotte about 1813. Among his other works we may name "The Surrender of Calais," "The Field of Chevy Chase the Day after the Battle," "The Gipsy Boy," "The Country Auction," and "The Death of Eli." For the last-named picture he obtained from the Marquis of Stafford the sum of five hundred guineas. Died in 1819.

See CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters, Sculptors, and Architects."

Bird, (FRANCIS,) an English sculptor, born in London in 1667. Among his works are Dr. Busby's monument, in Westminster Abbey, and a statue of Queen Anne. Died in 1731.

Bird, (FREDERIC MAYER,) an American clergyman, a son of Dr. Robert Montgomery Bird, was born in Philadelphia, June 28, 1838. He became a Lutheran minister, and was an army chaplain in the civil war, but took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1868, and held rectorships at Spottswood, New Jersey, and South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In 1881 he became professor of psychology, etc., in Lehigh University. He was editor of "Lippincott's Magazine" from 1893 to January, 1899, also associate editor of "Chandler's Encyclopædia." Among his works are "Charles Wesley seen in his Finer and Less Familiar Poems," (1866,) and hymn-compilations. Died in 1908.

Bird, (GOLDING,) an English medical writer, born in 1815, practised in London with success. He contributed many treatises to medical periodicals, and published "Elements of Natural Philosophy," (2d edition, 1843.) Died in 1854.

Bird, (ISABELLA L.) See BISHOP, ISABELLA L.

Bird, (JOHN,) an English mechanician and instrument-maker, published a work entitled "Method of Dividing Astronomical Instruments." Died in 1776.

Bird, (ROBERT MONTGOMERY,) M.D., an American author, born at New Castle, Delaware, in 1805. He began to practise medicine in Philadelphia, and produced successful tragedies, entitled "The Gladiator" and "Oraloosa." In 1834 he published "Calavar, a Romance of Mexico." Among his other works are "The Infidel," a novel, (1835,) and "The Adventures of Robin Day," (1839.) He became in 1847 joint editor and proprietor of the "North American and United States Gazette," published in Philadelphia. Died 1854.

Birde or **Byrd,** bird, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English composer of church music, born about 1540. Died 1623.

Bird'wood, (Sir GEORGE CHRISTOPHER MOLESWORTH,) was born at Balgaum, Bombay, 1832. He entered the medical staff of the British army, and became professor in Grant Medical College, Bombay. Died 1917.

Birdwood, (Sir WILLIAM RIDDELL,) British Field-Marshal, was born Sept. 13, 1865. He served in the South African campaign 1899–1902; commanded the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, and led the Australian and New Zealand Forces through the Dardanelles Campaign 1915–16, including the evacuation of Gallipoli. He then commanded the Australasian troops in France 1916–18. He commanded the Northern Army in India 1920–24, and became Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India 1925.

Biré, be'rā', (PIERRE,) a French jurist, lived about 1580.

Biren, bee'ren, **Biron,** bee'ron, or **Buren,** boo'ren, (ERNEST JOHN,) Duke of Courland, born in 1690. He was patronized by Anne, Duchess of Courland, who, on becoming Empress of Russia, made him governor and duke of Courland. He was made regent by the empress at her death, but, having formed a scheme to marry his son to the Princess Elizabeth, he was exiled to Siberia. He was afterwards recalled by Peter III. Died in 1772.

See RUEHL, "Geschichte E. J. von Biron," 2 vols., 1764; HEMFEL, "Leben des Herzogs E. J. von Curland," 1772; KARAMSIN, "Histoire de la Russie."

Birger, bĕĕr'gẹr, King of Sweden, born in 1281, was deposed by his subjects, and died in Denmark in 1321.

Birger de Bielbo, (Bjelbo,) bĕĕr'gẹr dà be-ĕl'bo, Duke of Gothia, born about 1210, was a brother-in-law of Eric, King of Sweden, on whose death he became regent of the kingdom. He founded the city of Stockholm, and introduced numerous reforms into the government. Died in 1266.

Birk'beck, (GEORGE,) an English physician and educational reformer, born in Yorkshire in 1776. He graduated at Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of Jeffrey, Lord Brougham, and Sidney Smith. He became professor in the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow.

Birkenhead, (FREDERICK EDWIN SMITH,) 1st Earl, was born July 12, 1872 at Birkenhead. He practised law 1899; entered Parliament 1906, as Unionist; headed the press bureau during World War; became Attorney-General 1915, Lord Chancellor 1919, and Secretary of State for India 1924–28.

Birk'ẹn-head or **Berk'ẹn-head,** (Sir JOHN,) an English journalist, born in Cheshire about 1615. In 1642 he became editor of "The Court Mercury," or "Mercurius Aulicus," a royalist journal. After the restoration he became a member of Parliament for Wilton, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1679.

Birk'head, [Lat. BIRCHEA'DUS,] (HENRY,) an English writer and Latin poet, born in London in 1617.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Birnbaum, bĕĕrn'bŏwm, (JOHANN MICHAEL FRANZ,) a German *littérateur*, born at Bamberg in 1792, became professor of law and chancellor of the University at Giessen, (1848.) Died December 14, 1877.

Bir'ney, (DAVID BELL,) an American general, son of James G. Birney, noticed below, born at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1825. He was a lawyer before the rebellion, and resided in Philadelphia. About the end of 1861 he was appointed a brigadier-general. He served with distinction at Fredericksburg, December, 1862, and at Chancellorsville, May, 1863. Having been raised to the rank of major-general, he commanded a division at the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, and in several battles between Grant and Lee in 1864. In July of that year he obtained command of the tenth army corps. He died in Philadelphia, October, 1864.

Birney, (JAMES G.,) a distinguished opponent of slavery, born at Danville, Kentucky, in 1792 or 1793. He studied law, which he practised at Huntsville, Alabama. About 1834 he began to advocate publicly the immediate emancipation of slaves, and liberated twenty or more which he owned, thus sacrificing property valued at several thousand dollars. He founded an anti-slavery paper, called "The Philanthropist," at Cincinnati, in 1834 or 1835. His office was attacked by a mob, which threw his press into the Ohio River. About 1836 he was appointed secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and afterwards resided several years in New York City. He was active in the organization of a new political party, called the "Liberty Party," by which he was nominated for the Presidency in 1840 and 1844. Died in 1857.

Biroli, be-ro'lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician and botanist, born at Novara in 1772, became professor of botany and materia medica at Turin, and published several works on agriculture, etc. Died in 1825.

Biron. See BIREN.

Biron, de, dẹh be'rôn', (ARMAND **de Gontaut**—dẹh gôn'tō', DUC, a French marshal, born about 1524. He fought against the Huguenots at Saint-Denis and Moncontour, and subsequently under Henry IV. at Ivry. He was killed at the siege of Épernay in 1592.

Biron, de, (ARMAND LOUIS DE GONTAUT,) Duc de Lauzun, a nephew of Louis Antoine, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1747. He fought in America for the United States about 1780, and was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the Rhine in July, 1792. He defeated the Vendeans at Parthenay in 1793. Having offended the Committee of Public Safety by insisting on resigning his command, he was executed in December, 1793.

Biron, de, (CHARLES ARMAND,) DUC, a French general, born in 1663. He obtained the baton of marshal in the reign of Louis XV. Died in 1756.

Biron, de, (CHARLES DE GONTAUT,) DUC, son of Armand de Gontaut, noticed above, born in 1562, was a favourite of Henry IV., who gave him the title of marshal of France and appointed him in 1595 Governor of Burgundy. Being afterwards convicted of conspiring with the Duke of Savoy against the French king, he was put to death in 1602.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" MARTIR-RIZO, "Historia de la Vida del Duque de Biron," 1629.

Biron, de, (LOUIS ANTOINE,) a son of Charles Armand, noticed above, born in 1700, served in Italy, Flanders, etc., and became marshal of France. Died in 1788.

Biroteau, be'ro'tō', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Girondist, born at Perpignan, was a member of the National Convention, and voted at the trial of the king for the appeal to the people. He was executed on a charge of treason in 1793.

See THIERS, "Histoire de la Révolution Française."

Birr, bĕĕr, (ANTOINE,) a Swiss physician and critic, born in 1693, became professor of Greek at Bâle.

Birrell, (AUGUSTINE,) author, born near Liverpool in 1850. He graduated at Cambridge in 1872, was professor of law in University College, London, 1896–99; president of the Board of Education 1905–07; chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland after 1907. He wrote "Life of Charlotte Bronté," "Men, Women, and Books," and other works.

Bisaccioni, be-sät-cho'nee, (MAJOLINO, mä-yo-lee'no,) COUNT, an Italian soldier, diplomatist, and writer, born at Ferrara in 1582. He was employed in various embassies by the Duke of Savoy and other princes. Died in 1663.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Bĭs'bie, (NATHANIEL,) D.D., an English divine, wrote "The Modern Pharisee," and a number of sermons. Died in 1695.

Biscaino, bĕs-kā-ee'no, (DOMENICO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Genoa in 1632; died in 1657.

Bischof, bish'off, (KARL GUSTAV,) a German chemist and geologist, born at Wörd, near Nuremberg, in 1792, became professor of chemistry at Bonn in 1822. He published a "Manual of Chemical and Physical Geology," which is highly esteemed. Died November 30, 1870.

Bischoff, bish'off, (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH ERNST,) a German physician, and professor of pharmacy and therapeutics at Bonn, was born at Hanover about 1780.

Bischoff, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) born at Ellrich in 1780 was the originator of the musical festivals of Germany. Died in 1841.

Bischoff, (GOTTLIEB WILHELM,) professor of botany at Heidelberg, born at Dürkheim in 1797, published "Elements of Medicinal Botany," (1831,) and "Manual of Universal Botany," (1834.) Died September 1, 1854.

Bischoff, (IGNAZ RUDOLF,) of Altenstern, a German physician and surgeon of high reputation, born at Kremsmünster in 1784, became professor of clinics at Vienna about 1825. He published a treatise "On Chronic Diseases in general," (1817,) and other medical works. Died in 1850.

Bischoff, (JOSEPH EDUARD KONRAD,) MONSIGNORE, a German Catholic priest and novelist, whose pseudonym is KONRAD VON BOLANDEN. He was born at Niedergailbach, in the Palatinate, August 9, 1828, and became a priest in 1852. He has written many romances of a strongly ultramontane tendency.

Bischoff, (LUDWIG FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German musician and writer, was born at Dessau, November 27, 1794. He founded the "Rheinische Musik-Zeitung" in 1850, and the "Nieder-Rheinische Musik-Zeitung" in 1853, and edited them until his death, February 24, 1867.

Bischoff, (THEODOR LUDWIG WILHELM,) a German physiologist and anatomist, son of Christoph Heinrich Ernst, born at Hanover in 1807. In 1844 he became professor of anatomy and physiology at Giessen, where he founded an anatomical museum and a physiological institute. He wrote valuable treatises on the development of the mammalia. Died at Munich, Dec. 6, 1882.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon"

Bischofsberger, bish'offs-bĕr'gẹr, (BARTHOLOMEW,) a Swiss writer and Protestant divine, born in the canton of Appenzell in 1622, wrote a "History of the Canton of Appenzell." Died in 1678.

Bischop (or **Biskop**) **van,** vän bis'kop, (JAN,) a skilful Dutch designer and painter of landscapes and history, was born at the Hague in 1646. He copied the Italian masters with the crayon. Died in 1686.

Bis'cōe, (RICHARD,) an English divine, born about 1670. He published "The History of the Acts of the Apostles, confirmed from other Authors," etc., "which," says Dr. Doddridge, "shows how incontestably the Acts of the Apostles demonstrate the truth of Christianity."

Biset, be'zȧ', (CHARLES EMMANUEL,) a Flemish painter, born at Mechlin in 1633, became director of the Academy of Antwerp in 1674.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands."

Bish'op, (ANNA,) a celebrated singer, born in London in 1814. Her maiden name was RIVIERE. In 1832 she married Sir Henry R. Bishop, and soon afterwards acquired a world-wide fame as a vocalist. Her second husband was a harpist, M. Bochsa; and after his death she married Martin Schultz, of New York. Died in New York, March 18, 1884.

Bish'op, (GEORGE,) an English astronomer, born in 1784; died in 1861.

Bishop, (Sir HENRY ROWLEY,) an eminent English composer, born in London in 1780. He was elected professor of music at Oxford in 1848, and was one of the first directors of the Philharmonic concerts. Among the most popular of his numerous operas are "The Englishman in India," "Guy Mannering," "The Knight of Snowdon," and "The Slave." His ballads, songs, glees, etc. are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. He was knighted in 1842. Died in 1855.

Bishop, (ISABELLA K.,) an English traveller and writer, born (Bird) in Yorkshire, October 15, 1832; married John Bishop in 1881. She travelled for many years in America and Asia, and in 1892 was elected the first woman Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. She lectured widely on geography and engaged in philanthropic work, building five hospitals and one orphanage in the East. Among her works are "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," (1880,) "Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan," (1892,) "Among the Thibetans," (1894,) "Korea and her Neighbours," (1898,) and "The Yangtse Valley and Beyond," (1899.)

Bishop, (JOEL P.,) an American jurist and legal writer, born at Volney, Oswego county, New York, in 1814. His "Commentaries on the Law of Marriage and Divorce," (1853,) and "Commentaries on the Criminal Law," (vol. i., 1856, vol. ii., 1858,) are standard works in his profession. Died November 4, 1901.

Bishop, (SAMUEL,) an English divine and poet, born in London in 1731. He is believed to have written the popular farce of "High Life Below-stairs," sometimes attributed to Garrick. Died in 1795.

See T. CLARKE, "Life of S. Bishop," prefixed to his works, 1796.

Bishop, (WILLIAM,) an English Catholic theologian, born in Warwickshire in 1553. In 1623 he was appointed by the pope apostolic vicar, and obtained the title of Bishop of Chalcedon. Died in 1624.

Bishop, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American author, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, January 7, 1847, and graduated at Yale College in 1867; is now a professor at Yale. His works include "Detmold," "The House of a Merchant Prince," "Old Mexico and her Lost Provinces," "Fish and Men in the Maine Islands," "The Yellow Snake," etc.

Bisi, bee'see, (BONAVENTURA,) an Italian painter of miniatures, born at Bologna in 1612, was also an etcher. Died at Módena in 1662.

Biskop. See BISCHOP.

Bismarck-Schönhausen, biz'mȧrk shön'hŏw'zẹn, (OTTO EDUARD LEOPOLD, PRINCE VON,) a celebrated Prussian statesman, born at Brandenburg in 1815. He studied law at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin. In 1847 he was elected a member of the United Diet, and became one of the chief orators of the Junkers, or Conservative party. In 1851 he was sent to Frankfort as first secretary of legation, with the title of Privy Councellor to the Prussian Embassy. He adopted the political axiom that Prussia could not fulfil its mission in Germany until Austria should be driven out of the Bund. He was sent as ambassador to Saint Petersburg in 1859, about the end of which year he visited Paris, ostensibly for amusement. He represented Prussia at Paris for a short time in 1862, and was appointed prime minister in September of that year. His reactionary policy gave great offence to the Liberals. In October, 1862, he dissolved the chamber, (the majority of which opposed his measures,) and declared that the ministry would govern on their own responsibility. Prussia, with the aid of Austria, conquered Sleswick and Holstein from Denmark in 1864, and signed the Convention of Gastein in relation to those duchies in August, 1865. Bismarck designed to annex Sleswick and Holstein to Prussia, but could not obtain the consent of Austria. The long rivalry between these two powers was now brought to a crisis. A majority of the German Bund having voted in favour of Austria, Prussia seceded from the Bund and formed an alliance with the King of Italy. War was declared in June, 1866. The Prussian armies speedily occupied Hanover and Saxony. Advancing into Bohemia, they encountered the Austrian army near Sadowa (Königgrätz) on the 3d of July, and gained a victory so decisive that the Emperor of Austria made overtures of peace; and a treaty was signed in August, 1866, by which Austria was excluded from the German Bund. Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Holstein, and other small states were annexed to Prussia. Bismarck negotiated in August, 1866, secret treaties of offensive and defensive alliance with Bavaria.

Baden, and Würtemberg, which were made public in April, 1867, and by which the King of Prussia was made commander of the armies of the said States. This brief and momentous war, which united nearly all of Germany, rendered Prussia perhaps the foremost power in Europe, and greatly impaired the influence and prestige of Napoleon III. In 1867 Count Bismarck organized the North German Confederation, comprising twenty-two States, with a population of twenty-nine millions, and in 1869 became foreign minister of this powerful alliance. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71 he accompanied the king throughout the campaign, and after the capitulation of Paris he dictated the terms of peace, which were adopted by the Assembly, then sitting at Bordeaux. He succeeded in thoroughly uniting the German States, and on January 18, 1871, he had the satisfaction of seeing King William of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany, in the palace of the French kings, at Versailles. In the same month he was appointed Chancellor of the German Empire, and in the following March raised to the rank of Prince. He presided over the congress of the great powers at Berlin in 1878. He resigned from the chancellorship in 1890, in consequence of a difference of opinion with the new emperor, William II., with whom he was subsequently reconciled. He died July 30, 1898. His son, Count HERBERT, born December 28, 1849, served the empire as a diplomatist, and was secretary of state 1886–90. Died September 18, 1904.

Bisschop. See EPISCOPIUS.

Bisschop, van, (JAN.) See BISCHOP.

Bisselin. See BASSELIN.

Bis'sell, (WILLIAM H.,) an American Governor, born in Otsego county, New York, in 1811. He studied medicine, and removed to Monroe county, Illinois, in 1837. About 1842 he began to practise law. He served as colonel in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and represented a district of Illinois in Congress from 1849 to 1855. Having separated from the Democratic party in 1854, he was elected Governor of Illinois by the Republicans in 1856. Died at Springfield in 1860.

Bissell, (WILLIAM HENRY AUGUSTUS,) D.D., an American bishop, was born at Randolph, Vermont, November 10, 1814. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1836, took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1840, held various rectorships in the State of New York, and was consecrated Bishop of Vermont in 1868. Died May 14, 1893.

Bissen, bis'sẹn, (WILHELM,) a Danish sculptor, born near Sleswick in 1798, studied at Rome under Thorwaldsen. He became president of the Academy of Fine Arts at Copenhagen in 1850. Among his master-pieces are "Cupid sharpening his Arrow," an "Apollo," and a "Venus." Died in 1868.

Bis'set, (CHARLES,) a Scottish physician and savant, born in Perthshire in 1717. He wrote an "Essay on the Theory and Construction of Fortifications," and several medical works. Died in 1791.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Bisset, (JAMES,) a Scottish *littérateur* and amateur artist, born at Perth in 1752; died in 1832.

Bisset, (ROBERT,) a Scottish writer, published a "History of the Reign of George III.," (6 vols.,) a "Life of Edmund Burke," (1798,) and an edition of the "Spectator," with notes and lives of the authors. Died in 1805.

Bis'set, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and political writer under the reign of Queen Anne, wrote several controversial treatises against Dr. Sacheverell.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes."

Bissing, von, fon bis'sing, (HENRIETTE, *née* **Krohn,** krōn,) a German novelist, born at Warin, January 31, 1798. She published several good tales and some historical novels. Died in 1879.

Bisso, bès'so, (FRANCESCO,) a resident of Palermo, was appointed by Philip II. of Spain, in 1581, first physician of the kingdom of Sicily. Died in 1598.

Bisson, be'sŏN', (LOUIS CHARLES,) Bishop of Bayeux, born in the department of Manche in 1742; died in 1820.

Bisson, (Count P. F. J. G.,) a French general, born at Montpellier in 1767, served in the Prussian campaign of 1807, and was created a count in 1808. Died in 1811.

Bissoni, bès-so'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter of Padua. Died in 1636.

Bistac, bès'tȧk', (FRANÇOIS,) a French grammarian, and rector of the college at Langres, where he was born in 1677. Died in 1752.

Bitaubé, be'tō'bȧ', (PAUL JÉRÉMIE,) a German scholar, of French extraction, born at Königsberg in 1732. He published a French translation of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," and of Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea." His most esteemed work is a prose poem entitled "Joseph." He was a foreign associate of the French Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1808.

See DACIER, "Notice sur Bitaubé;" MICHEL BERR, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de P. J. Bitaubé," 1809.

Biton. See CLEOBIS.

Bi'ton, [*Bίτων,*] a Greek writer, known as the author of a work on machines of war, dedicated to a king Attalus, but which one is uncertain.

Bitzius, bit'se-ûs, (ALBERT,) a popular Swiss author, who wrote under the assumed name of JEREMIAS GOTTHELF, was born at Morat, in the canton of Freiburg, in 1797. He was pastor of Lützelfluh. He published many tales and other works, among which are "Kathi die Grossmutter," (2 vols., 1843,) and "Uli der Pächter," (1849.) Died in 1854.

Biumi, be-oo'mee, (PAOLO GIROLAMO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, who graduated at Pavía in 1685, was professor of anatomy at Milan. Died in 1731.

Bivar, be-vaR', (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish theologian and religious writer, born at Madrid; died in 1636.

Bivar, de, (RODRIGO DIAZ.) See CID, THE.

Biver, be-vaiR', or **Bivero,** be-vā'ro, (PEDRO,) a Spanish Jesuit and religious writer, born at Madrid in 1572; died in 1656.

Bixio, bèk'se-o, (JACQUES ALEXANDRE,) an able journalist, born at Chiavari, in Sardinia, in 1808. He founded at Paris, with M. Buloz, the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and published a good work, entitled "La Maison rustique." In 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and was wounded in a contest with the seditious mob. He was minister of agriculture and commerce in December, 1848. His public life was abruptly terminated by the *coup d'état* in 1851. Died in 1865.

Bizardière, de la, dẹh lẖ be'zẖR'de-ȧiR', (MICHEL DAVID,) SIEUR, a French historian, who published a "History of Louis le Grand," (1712,) and several works on Polish history.

Bizet, be'zȧ', (GEORGES,) a French pianist and composer, born in Paris, October 25, 1838, was the author of "Vasco da Gama," (1863,) "Les Pêcheurs de Perle," (1863,) "La jolie Fille de Perth," ("The Fair Maid of Perth," 1867,) "Carmen," (1875,) and other operas. His overture "Patrie" was highly successful. Died in 1875.

Bizet, be'zȧ', (MARTIN JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic, born near Bolbec in 1746.

Bizot, be'zo', (PIERRE,) a French antiquary, born in 1630; died in 1696.

Bizzarri, bèt-sȧr'ree, or **Bizari,** bèd-zȧ'ree, (PIETRO,) an Italian historian and poet, born about 1530. His principal works are a "History of the War in Hungary," (1569,) and a "History of the Cyprian War between the Venetians and Solyman," (1573,) both in Latin.

Bizzelli, bèt-sel'lee, (GIOVANNI,) a Florentine painter of history and portraits, born about 1556; died in 1612.

Bjelke. See BIELKE.

Bjering or **Biering,** be-ĕR'ing, (CHRISTIAN HENRIK,) a Danish author, born in Funen, was pastor of Aastrup. Died in 1804.

Bjerken, be-ĕR'kẹn, (PETER,) an able Swedish surgeon, born in Stockholm in 1765, became in 1802 physician-in-ordinary to the king. He obtained the order of the Polar Star, and other distinctions. Died in 1818.

See S. A. HEDIN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver P. af Bjerken," 1819.

Bjerregaard, byĕR're-gorD', (HENRIK ANKER,) a Norwegian poet, born at Ringsaker in 1792. He published dramas ("Magnus Barefoot's Sons," "A Mountain Adventure") and "Poems," (1829.) Died in 1842.

Björn or **Bjœrn.** See BIÖRN.

Björner, Bjœrner, or **Bicœrner,** be-ör'nẹr, (ERIC JULIUS,) a Swedish antiquary, born in 1696; died in 1750.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Björnklow or **Biœrnklow**, be-ÖRN'klo͞, (MATTHEW,) a Swedish statesman and senator, born in 1607, was employed in various embassies. Died in 1671.

Björnson, be-ÖRN'sŏn, (BJÖRNSTJERNE, be-ÖRN'ste-ĚR'nĕh,) a popular Norwegian author, born in 1832, has written a few short poems, a number of dramas, the best-known of which are "The Newly-Married Couple," "Lame Hulda," and "The Bankrupt," an epic poem, "Arnljot Gelline," and several charming novels and tales, among which are "Synnove Solbakken," "Arne," "A Happy Boy," "The Fisher Maiden," "The Bridal March," "Magnhild," and "Captain Mansana." He received the Nobel Prize for literature, 1903. Björnson was also distinguished as an orator and political leader. Died April 26, 1910.

Björnstahl or **Biœrnstahl**, be-ÖRN'stäl, (JACOB JONAS,) a Swedish traveller, born in Sudermania in 1731, was sent by Gustavus III. on a scientific expedition to Greece, Syria, and Egypt, but died at Salonica in 1779.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Björnstjerna or **Bjœrnstjerna**, be-ÖRN'shĚR'nȧ, (MAGNUS FREDERICK FERDINAND,) a Swedish general and writer, born at Dresden in 1779, entered the Swedish army, and served against the French in the campaigns of 1809–13. He afterwards concluded the treaty by which Sweden and Norway were united. He became lieutenant-general in 1820, and minister plenipotentiary to England in 1826. He published a treatise "On British Rule in India," ("Det Brittiska Riket i Ostindien," 1839,) and "The Theogony, Philosophy, and Cosmogony of the Hindoos," 1843, (in German and Swedish.) Died in 1847.

Blaarer de Wartensee, blär'ĕr dȧ vär'tĕn-sā, (JEAN,) a Swiss jurist and *littérateur*, born at Zurich in 1685; died in 1757.

Blacas, blȧ'käs', (PIERRE LOUIS JEAN CASIMIR,) DUKE OF, a French statesman, born at Aulps in 1770, was employed on important embassies to Rome and Naples, and negotiated the Concordat of 1817. He was the founder of the Egyptian Museum in Paris, and a member of the Institute. He was a constant adherent of the Bourbons. Died in 1839.

Blacas d'Aulps, blȧ'kȧ'dōps, a French troubadour, born at Aulps about 1160; died in 1229.

Blache, blȧsh, (ANTOINE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Grenoble in 1635, was imprisoned in the Bastille in 1709 for having accused the Jesuits of conspiring against the king. Died in 1714.

Black, (ADAM,) a Scottish publisher and statesman, born in Edinburgh in 1784, was twice elected to Parliament. He published the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and other standard works. Died January 24, 1874.

Black, (JEREMIAH S.,) an American lawyer and Democratic politician, born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He was elected a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1851 and in 1854. He was attorney-general under Buchanan from March, 1857, to December, 1860, and secretary of state from December, 1860, to March, 1861. Died August 19, 1883.

Black, (JOHN,) a distinguished journalist and *littérateur*, born at Dunse, in Scotland, in 1783, became principal editor of the London "Morning Chronicle" in 1819. He translated Goldoni's "Autobiography" from the Italian; also Schlegel's "Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature," and Humboldt's "New Spain," from the German. Died in 1855.

Black, (JOSEPH,) an eminent chemist and physician, of Scottish extraction, born at Bordeaux in 1728. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1754, and became professor of anatomy at Glasgow in 1756, and in 1766 of chemistry at Edinburgh, where he lectured with eminent success for thirty years. He published in 1755 "Experiments on Magnesia, Quicklime, and other Alkaline Substances," in which he makes known his important discoveries on the nature of lime and fixed air, (carbonic acid gas.) He also originated the theory of latent heat, in relation to which he made many interesting experiments. Dr. Black was a friend of Lavoisier, and numbered among his pupils the celebrated James Watt. Died in Edinburgh in 1799.

See HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" ROBISON'S preface to BLACK'S "Lectures on Chemistry;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1803.

Black, (WILLIAM,) a novelist, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1841. He entered literary life in London in 1864, and worked as a correspondent, assistant, and editor of various journals, but in 1875 relinquished newspaper employment. Among his numerous books are "Love or Marriage," (1868,) "In Silk Attire," (1869,) "A Daughter of Heth," (1871,) "A Princess of Thule," (1873,) "Madcap Violet," (1876,) "White Wings," (1880,) "Shandon Bells," (1883,) "The New Prince Fortunatus," (1890,) etc. Died December 10, 1898.

Black'burn, (HENRY,) an English traveller and writer, born at Portsea, February 15, 1830. He was foreign correspondent and art critic for several London papers and magazines, and published the following works: "Life in Algeria," (1864.) "Travelling in Spain," (1866,) "Artists and Arabs," (1868,) "Normandy Picturesque," (1869,) "Breton Folk," (1879,) etc. Died in 1897.

Blackburne, (E. OWENS.) See CASEY, ELIZABETH.

Blackburne, blak'bŭrn, (FRANCIS,) an English divine, born in Yorkshire in 1705, became Archdeacon of Cleveland. His principal work is entitled "The Confessional, or a Full and Free Inquiry into the Right, Utility, etc. of establishing Confessions of Faith and Doctrine." It caused a great sensation, and gave rise to a protracted controversy. Died in 1787.

See a Life of Blackburne, prefixed to his works by his son Francis, London, 1804.

Black'burne, (FRANCIS,) an eminent Irish lawyer and judge, born in the county of Meath in 1782. He became attorney-general for Ireland in 1830, master of the rolls in 1842, and chief justice of the court of queen's bench in 1846. He was keeper of the great seal during the brief ministry of Lord Derby, (1852,) and became lord-justice of appeal in 1856. Died in 1867.

Blackburne, (THOMAS,) an English physician, son of Archdeacon Blackburne, noticed above; died in 1782.

Black'et, (JOSEPH,) an English poet, born in Yorkshire in 1786, was the son of a day-labourer. He died in 1810, leaving a collection of poems of superior merit.

See "Remains of Joseph Blacket," with a Life by PRATT, 1811.

Black Hawk, a famous American Indian chief, born about 1768. He waged war against the United States in 1832. Died in Iowa in 1838.

Black'ie, (JOHN STUART,) a Scottish classical scholar and writer, born in Glasgow in 1809. He produced a poetical version of Goethe's "Faust," and a good translation of the works of Æschylus, (1850.) In 1852 he became professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. He was a frequent contributor to periodicals, and published, among others, the following books: "Homer and the Iliad," (1866), "War-Songs of the Germans," (1870,) "Four Phases of Morals," (1871,) "Lays of the Highlands," (1872,) "Self-Culture," (1873,) "Horæ Hellenicæ," (1874,) "Natural History of Atheism," (1877,) and "Life of Burns," (1887.) Died March 2, 1895.

Black'ley, (WILLIAM LEWERY,) canon of St. James the Less, Westminster, was born at Dundalk, Ireland, December 30, 1830. He wrote and translated various works, and took an active interest in the subject of national insurance. Movements upon the lines suggested by him have been taken in France, Switzerland, Italy, New Zealand, and particularly in Germany.

Black'lock, (THOMAS,) D.D., a Scottish divine and poet, born at Annan in 1721. He became blind in infancy, but nevertheless acquired at an early age a good English education and some knowledge of the classics. Through the kindness of Dr. Stevenson, he was enabled to study at the University of Edinburgh, where he mastered the Latin, Greek, and Italian languages. In 1762 he was ordained minister of the Church of Scotland at Kirkcudbright. He published poems, also philosophical and theological works. Died in 1791.

Black'man, (GEORGE CURTIS,) M.D., an American surgeon, born at Newtown, Connecticut, April 20, 1819. He graduated as M.D. at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1840, studied afterwards in London, and in 1854 removed to Cincinnati. He became professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio,

and won a wide fame as a lecturer and operator. Died at Avondale Ohio, July 21, 1871.

Black'more, (Sir RICHARD,) an English writer, born in Wiltshire about 1650, was physician to William III. He was the author of several epic poems, which were satirized by Pope and other contemporary wits. His poem entitled "The Creation" (1712) is warmly commended by Cowper and Dr. Johnson; and Addison pronounces it "one of the most useful and noble productions in our English verse." Died in 1729.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets."

Blackmore, (RICHARD DODDRIDGE,) a novelist, born at Longworth, Berks, England, in 1825, graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1847, and was called to the bar in 1852. Among his works are "Clara Vaughan," (1864,) "Lorna Doone," (1869,) "Cripps, the Carrier," (1876,) "Mary Anerley," (1880,) "Christowell," (1882,) and other novels, besides poems, and a translation of Virgil's Georgics, (1871.) Died January 22, 1900.

Black'rie, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish apothecary, who wrote "A Disquisition on Medicines that dissolve the Stone," (1766.)

Black'stone, (JOHN,) an English botanist and apothecary, who lived in London, and died in 1753.

Black'stone, (WILLIAM,) an Episcopal clergyman who was one of the first settlers of Boston. Died in 1675

Blackstone, (Sir WILLIAM,) a celebrated English jurist, born in London in 1723. He practised law, was elected to Parliament in 1761, and appointed solicitor-general in 1763. About 1770 he became one of the justices of the court of common pleas. His reputation is founded on his "Commentaries on the Laws of England," the first volume of which appeared in 1765. Three other volumes were afterwards added to this work, which passed through many editions and is extensively used by students of law. Died in 1780. The very high reputation which Blackstone enjoys as a legal writer is due more to the judgment and taste evinced in the selection and arrangement of his materials, and to the clearness, purity, and classic elegance of his style, than to the extent of his legal knowledge or the force of his intellect. J. Horne Tooke justly characterizes his work as "a good gentleman's law-book, clear but not deep." Nearly the same judgment has been pronounced by Fox, Mackintosh, Lord Eldon, and other competent critics.

See CLITHEROE, "Life of Sir W. Blackstone," 1780; Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. viii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Black'wall, (ANTHONY,) an English schoolmaster and critical writer, born in Derbyshire in 1674, published "The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated," (1725.) Died in 1730.

Black'well, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish physician and agricultural writer, went in 1740 to Sweden, where he was executed in 1748 on a charge of conspiracy against the royal family. His wife, Elizabeth Blackwell, published in 1737–39 a herbal, with coloured plates, of the principal plants used in the practice of physic. Commerson named in her honour the genus Blackwellia.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Black'well, (ANTOINETTE L. BROWN,) born in Monroe county, New York, in 1825, studied at Oberlin, where afterwards she finished a three-years course in theology. On leaving Oberlin in 1849, though not licensed, she occasionally preached by invitation in several churches in different parts of the United States. In 1853 she was regularly ordained pastor of a Congregational church at South Butler, New York, which position she relinquished the following year on account of ill health. She later became Unitarian in her views, and was the author of "The Physical Basis of Immortality," etc. Died 1921.

Blackwell, (ELIZABETH.) See BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER.

Blackwell, (ELIZABETH,) the first woman that ever received the degree of M.D. in the United States, was born at Bristol, England, in 1821. She was brought to New York by her parents about 1832, taught school several years, studied medicine, and applied for admission to the medical colleges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other places. Her application was rejected by all except that of Geneva, New York, where she was welcomed by a unanimous vote of the students, and where she graduated in 1849. She afterwards studied midwifery in Paris, and practised medicine with success in New York. She died June 11, 1900.

Blackwell, (GEORGE,) an English Catholic theologian, born in Middlesex in 1545, wrote several controversial works. Died in 1612.

Blackwell, (LUCY S.) See STONE, (LUCY.)

Blackwell, (THOMAS,) a Scottish critic and scholar, born at Aberdeen in 1701, became professor of Greek in Marischal College of that city. Among his principal works are "Letters on Mythology," and "An Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," (1735.) He was a brother of Alexander, above noticed. Died in 1757.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Black'wood, (ADAM,) a Scottish writer, born at Dunfermline in 1539, studied in Paris, where he was patronized by Mary Queen of Scots. He published, in French, "The Martyrdom of Mary Stuart," (1588,) and several Latin works. Died in 1613.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Blackwood, (HENRY,) a Scottish physician and writer, born about 1525, became professor of philosophy at Paris. Died about 1614.

Blackwood, (HENRY,) son of the preceding, born in Paris, became professor of medicine and surgery in that city. Died in 1634.

Blackwood, (Sir HENRY,) a distinguished admiral, born in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1770. He served against the French in 1798, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1819 he was created a K.C.B., and appointed commander-in-chief on the East India station. Died in 1832.

Blackwood, (WILLIAM,) publisher of the celebrated magazine called by his name, was born in Edinburgh in 1776. He brought out in 1817 the first number of his journal, which soon numbered among its contributors Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart, Hogg, and other eminent writers of Tory principles. Under the editorship of Professor Wilson it became the most popular of British periodicals, and its pages were enriched with the writings of Wordsworth, Lamb, Coleridge, De Quincey, and, at a later period, Bulwer, Douglas Jerrold, W. S. Landor, and Professor Aytoun. Died in 1834.

See "Atlantic Monthly," December, 1865.

Blā'den, (MARTIN,) an English officer and writer, served under Marlborough, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was nine times elected to Parliament. He published a translation of Cæsar's "Commentaries," which he dedicated to the Duke of Marlborough. Died in 1746.

Blaes. See BLASIUS.

Blaes, blās, (ARNOLD JOSEPH,) a Belgian clarionet-player, born at Brussels in 1814. In 1842 he succeeded Bachmann as professor in the Brussels Conservatoire. Died in 1892. His wife, ELISA, whose maiden name was MEERTI, was distinguished as a singer and teacher.

Blæsus, blee'sus, [Gr. *Βλαῖσος,*] a dramatic poet, supposed to have lived in the third century B.C., was a native of Capræa. His works were written in Greek, and some of them are mentioned by Athenæus.

Blaeu, blā'uh, **Blaeuw,** or **Blauw,** blōw, (WILLEM,) a celebrated Dutch geographer and typographer, born at Amsterdam in 1571. He was a friend and disciple of Tycho Brahe. Among his principal works are his "Theatre of the World," ("Theatrum Mundi,") "Atlas of the Seas, or Aquatic World," and "Astronomical Instruction on the Use of Globes, etc." Died in 1638.

Blaeuw, blā'uh, (JAN,) son of the preceding, published a number of beautiful editions of the classics, and wrote several geographical works. Died in 1680.

Blag'den, (Sir CHARLES,) an English physician and chemist, born in 1748, was one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, and an intimate friend of Sir Joseph Banks. He contributed a number of scientific treatises to the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1820.

Blag'rave, (JOHN,) an English mathematician, published "The Art of Dialling," "The Mathematical Jewel," and other similar works. Died in 1611.

Bla'grove, (HENRY GAMBLE,) a distinguished English violinist, was born at Nottingham in October, 1811; died December 15, 1872.

Blaikie, (WILLIAM GARDEN,) D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., a very eminent minister and professor of theology of the Free Church, Scotland, was born at Aberdeen, February 5, 1820, the son of a prominent lawyer. He was educated at the grammar school and university in Aberdeen, and soon received an appointment to the parish of Drumblade in the Scotch Kirk; at the disruption (1843), however, he seceded, and with his congregation joined the Free Church. He was shortly invited to go to Edinburgh, where with some other young men he founded (1844) a mission church. The degree of D.D. was conferred (1864) by the University of Edinburgh; that of LL.D. by the University of Aberdeen in 1867. In 1868 he became professor of apologetics and pastoral theology in New College, Edinburgh. He was a promoter of the "Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System," and became president of the meeting in Toronto, 1892. His literary work comprises "Bible History in Connection with Ordinary History," published lectures on "The Preachers of Scotland," "Better Days for Working People," "Personal Life of David Livingstone," three volumes of the "Expositor's Bible," "Heroes of Israel," etc., besides contributions to magazines and journals. He edited the "Free Church Presbyterian," "The North British Review," "Sunday Magazine," and "Catholic Presbyterian." Died at Berwick, Scotland, June 11, 1899.

Blaine, (JAMES GILLESPIE,) an American legislator, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1830. He removed to Maine, and became editor of the "Kennebec Journal," and afterwards of the "Portland Advertiser." From 1862 to 1876 he was a representative in Congress from Maine, and was Speaker of the House from 1869 to 1874. In 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. In 1876, and again in 1880, he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for President, an office for which he ran unsuccessfully in 1884. He was secretary of state under Garfield in 1881, and under Harrison in 1889–92. Died January 27, 1893.

Blainville, de, deh blăN'vēl', (HENRI MARIE DUCROTAY,) an eminent French zoologist and physician, born near Dieppe in September, 1777. He studied medicine, and then comparative anatomy and zoology under Cuvier, to whom he became assistant lecturer. He obtained the chair of anatomy and zoology in the Faculty of Sciences in 1812, and was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1825. He was professor of the natural history of mollusks and zoophytes (1830) at the Jardin des Plantes, and succeeded Cuvier in his chair in 1832. His principal work was the "Osteography, or Comparative Iconographic Description of the Skeleton and Dentary System of the Five Classes of Vertebrated Animals, Recent and Fossil," which was uncompleted when he died in May, 1850.

Blair, (FRANCIS PRESTON,) an American journalist and politician, born at Abingdon, Virginia, in 1791. Was editor of the "Globe" (1830–1845) in Washington, and was a friend and adviser of General Jackson. He aided in the organization of the Republican party about 1855. Died October 18, 1876.

Blair, (FRANK PRESTON, Jr.,) an American general and lawyer, son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1821. He was a member of Congress from Missouri in 1856 and 1861. He commanded a corps in Sherman's army in 1864 and 1865, and was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1868. Died July 8, 1875.

Blair, (HUGH,) a celebrated divine of the Church of Scotland, born at Edinburgh in 1718. He became a doctor of divinity in 1757, and in 1758 one of the ministers of the High Church of Edinburgh. In 1762 he was appointed to a chair of rhetoric and belles-lettres recently created by George III. in the University of Edinburgh. He published "Lectures on Rhetoric," (1783,) and several volumes of sermons, which had an extraordinary popularity in his time, and were translated into the principal European languages; but they have not found with modern readers and critics the same favour which they once enjoyed. His "Lectures on Rhetoric" has been extensively used as a text-book for schools in the United States as well as in Great Britain. Died in 1800.

Blair, (JAMES,) a Scottish divine in the time of Charles II., was sent in 1685 as a missionary to Virginia, where he founded William and Mary College, and was appointed its first president. Died in 1743.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Blair, (JOHN,) a Scottish chronicler and Latin poet, was chaplain to Sir William Wallace. He wrote the "Life of Wallace," in Latin verse, translated in Hume's "History of the Douglases."

Blair, (JOHN,) a relative of Hugh Blair, born at Edinburgh, published a popular work entitled "The Chronology and History of the World, from the Creation to 1753." He was afterwards elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, appointed tutor to the Duke of York, and obtained other distinctions. Died in 1782.

Blair, (JOHN,) an American jurist, born in 1732, was appointed by Washington, in 1789, to the bench of the supreme court of the United States, of which John Jay was chief justice. Died at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1800.

Blair, (JOHN B.,) an American painter and inventor, was born in 1800, studied painting, and made two journeys around the world sketching and painting birds. He engaged for many years in portrait-painting, and became widely known by his panoramas of the civil war. His inventions included an early form of bicycle, the silk-bag gas balloon, and the rubber-tipped lead-pencil. Died January 1, 1896.

Blair, (MONTGOMERY,) a brother of General F. P. Blair, was born in Kentucky about 1813. He studied law, which he practised in Saint Louis, Missouri, and became a judge of the court of common pleas. About 1852 he removed to Maryland. He was appointed postmaster-general in March, 1861, was removed near the end of 1864, and subsequently assumed an attitude of decided opposition to the Republican party. Died July 27, 1883.

Blair, (PATRICK,) a Scottish physician and naturalist, born at Dundee, published "Miscellaneous Observations on the Practice of Physic, Surgery, and Botany," (1718,) Anatomy and Osteology of the Elephant," and other scientific works. Died about 1728.

Blair, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet and clergyman, born in Edinburgh in 1699, was a cousin of Hugh Blair, noticed above. He was ordained minister of Athelstaneford in 1731, and married a Miss Law in 1738. He died in 1746, leaving a poem entitled "The Grave," which was printed in 1747 and was highly esteemed

Blaise, blȧz, (BARTHÉLEMY,) a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1738. Among his principal works are the monument of Count Vergennes, and a bust of Frederick the Great of Prussia. Died in 1819.

Blaise, blāz, [Lat. BLA'SIUS,] SAINT, Bishop of Sebaste in Armenia, suffered martyrdom in 316 A.D., under Agricola, governor of Cappadocia and Lesser Armenia.

Blake, (EDWARD,) a Canadian statesman, born in Adelaide, Ontario, in 1833, was educated in Upper Canada College, and graduated at Toronto University, taking his master's degree in 1858. He was called to the bar in 1856, and in 1864 became a Queen's counsel. In 1876 he was chosen chancellor of the University of Toronto. In 1867 he was elected to the Ontario Legislature, and also to the Dominion Parliament; and in 1871–72 he was premier of Ontario. Returning to the Dominion Parliament in 1872, he became the leader of the Liberals in the House of Commons. From 1875 to 1878 he was Canadian minister of justice. He is a zealous free-trader, and an able and eloquent parliamentarian. Died 1912.

Blake, (FRANCIS,) an American lawyer born at Rutland, Massachusetts, in 1774. He graduated at Harvard, and practised law in Worcester, where he died in 1817.

Blake, (FRANCIS,) inventor, born at Needham, Massachusetts, in 1850. He was connected with the Coast Survey 1866–79, and in 1878 invented the telephone transmitter known by his name and very widely used.

Blake, (GEORGE SMITH,) an American naval officer, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1803, served in the Mexican war, and became in 1857 superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was made commodore in 1862. Died June 24, 1871.

Blake, (HOMER C.,) an American naval officer, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1822, entered the navy about 1840. He obtained command of the Hatteras in 1861, and was employed in the Gulf of Mexico near Galveston. In January, 1862, he attacked the Alabama, commanded by Captain Semmes, although his vessel was inferior to that of the enemy. The Hatteras was sunk in the action. He rendered an important service by defeating an attempt of the enemy to bring their rams down James River against City Point, in January, 1864. He was promoted to commodore, and died in 1880.

Blake, (JOAQUIN,) a Spanish general, of Irish extraction, served from 1808 to 1811 against the French, by whom he was several times defeated. Died in 1827.

Blake, (JOHN BRADLEY,) an English mathematician and naturalist, born in London in 1745; died in 1773.

Blake, (JOSEPH,) nephew of the celebrated Admiral Blake, succeeded Thomas Smith as Governor of South Carolina in 1694. Died in 1700.

Blake, (ROBERT,) a celebrated British admiral, born at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, about 1599. Having finished his studies at Oxford, he was elected to Parliament for Bridgewater in 1640. He was a staunch Puritan and republican, and distinguished himself in the civil war by his brave and successful defence of Taunton against the royalists, (1645,) thus rendering a service of great importance to the cause. Being appointed in 1649 commander of a squadron of the line, with the title of "General of the Sea," he blockaded Prince Rupert at Kinsale, and on his effecting his escape pursued him to the Tagus and captured a great number of Portuguese galleons. For these achievements he was made Warden of the Cinque Ports. On the breaking out of the war with Holland, in 1652, he gained a signal victory over Van Tromp in the Straits of Dover, (May 19,) and on the 28th of September defeated the Dutch fleet under Admiral De Witt. In February, 1653, he again encountered Van Tromp, whom he defeated after a running fight of three days, in which the English took eleven men-of-war and thirty merchantmen. On account of his failing health, he retired soon after from the service, and became a member of the first two Parliaments summoned by Cromwell. In 1656 he was sent to blockade Cadiz, and the same year destroyed the Spanish plate-fleet at Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe. He received for this service the thanks of Parliament and a diamond ring worth £500. He is considered as the founder of the naval supremacy of England. He died on his voyage to England in 1657.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals;" "Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea," by HEPWORTH DIXON, 1852; MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i.; DR. JOHNSON'S Works, vol. xii.; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1858.

Blake, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan divine, born in Staffordshire in 1597, published "The Covenant Sealed," and other religious treatises. Died in 1657.

Blake, (WILLIAM,) a singularly gifted English artist and poet, born in London in 1757, studied engraving for a time under Basire. A collection of his ballads and songs was published in 1787, partly at the expense of his friend and patron the sculptor Flaxman. These were followed in 1789 by his "Songs of Innocence and Experience," accompanied by etched illustrations of great beauty. He next produced his "Gates of Paradise," in sixteen designs, and soon after a series of twenty-seven designs, entitled "Urizen," both works of a mystical character, but displaying remarkable genius. He subsequently illustrated Young's "Night Thoughts," Hayley's "Life of Cowper," and Blair's "Grave." Among his other works are "Twenty-one Illustrations to the Book of Job," and "The Canterbury Pilgrimage," a picture in water-colours. Blake was a believer in the power of conversing with departed spirits, and painted the portraits of several eminent persons who he alleged were revealed to him. He died in 1828, having passed the latter part of his life in extreme poverty, which he bore without repining, finding in his entire devotion to his art a compensation for all privations.

See CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters and Sculptors;" "Life of William Blake," by ALEXANDER GILCHRIST; "Pictor Ignotus," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for April, 1864.

Blake (WILLIAM PHIPPS,) an American engineer and geologist, was born in New York city, June 1, 1826. He graduated at the scientific school of Yale College in 1852. In 1853 he served as geologist and mineralogist for a United States Pacific Railroad expedition, and edited in 1859–60 the "Mining Magazine." He was appointed professor of mineralogy and geology, College of California, in 1864, and afterwards became director in the school of mines, University of Arizona. He was connected with the various international expositions, and wrote much on mineralogy.

Blake, (WILLIAM RUFUS,) a comic actor, born in Nova Scotia in 1805, acted with great success in New York and other places. Died in 1863.

Blake'ly or **Blake'ley,** (JOHNSTON,) a naval commander, born in Ireland in 1781, entered the navy of the United States in 1800. He took command of the sloop Wasp in August, 1813, and captured, in June, 1814, the British sloop Reindeer. In September of that year he attacked the Avon, which surrendered. The Wasp never returned to port, and it is not known what became of Captain Blakely.

Blake'ney, (WILLIAM,) LORD, an Irish military commander, born in the county of Limerick in 1672. He was lieutenant-governor of the island of Minorca when it was taken by the French in 1756.

Blake'way, (JOHN BRICKDALE,) an English divine and antiquary, born at Shrewsbury in 1765. He wrote a "History of Shrewsbury," and other works. Died in 1826.

Blā'key, (ROBERT,) an English philosopher, born at Morpeth about 1795. He published a "History of Moral Science," (2 vols., 1833,) a "History of the Philosophy of the Mind, embracing the Opinions of all Writers on Mental Science," (4 vols., 1848,) which was received with favour, a "History of Political Literature," (1855,) and other works. Died October 26, 1878.

Blamire, blą-mīr', (SUSANNAH,) an English poetess, born near Carlisle in 1747. She wrote, in the Scottish dialect, a number of admired lyrics, among which are "The Siller Crown," and "The Nabob." Died in 1794.

Blamont, de, deh blą'môN', (FRANÇOIS COLLIN,) a French musician and composer, born at Versailles in 1690; died in 1760.

Blampin, blôN'pąN', (THOMAS,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Noyon in 1640, edited the works of Saint Augustine, (8 vols., 1679–1700.) Died in 1710.

Blampoix, blôN'pwą', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Mâcon in 1740, became constitutional Bishop of Troyes. Died in 1820.

Blanc, blôN, (ANTOINE,) born near Lyons, in France, October 11, 1792, was ordained a priest in 1816, and served in the Roman Catholic diocese of Vincennes, Indiana. In 1820 he removed to New Orleans, and in 1835 was consecrated bishop of that diocese. In 1850 he was promoted to be Archbishop of New Orleans, the first of that title. Died June 20, 1860.

Blanc, blôN, (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, brother of Louis Blanc, born at Castres, November 15, 1813. He wrote a "History of the French Painters of the Nineteenth Century," (1845,) and a "History of Painters of all Schools," (14 vols., 1849–75.) He died January 17, 1882.

Blanc, (JEAN DENIS FERRÉOL,) a French jurist, born at Besançon in 1744; died in 1789.

Blanc, (LOUIS,) a celebrated journalist and historian, of French extraction, born at Madrid in 1811. He was educated in Paris, and in 1837 became principal editor of the journal entitled "Bon Sens," ("Good Sense.") He founded in 1839 "La Revue du Progrès," and in 1840 brought out his treatise on the "Organization of Labour," an exposition of his radical views of social and political reform. In 1848 he became a member of the provisional government, and was chiefly instrumental in passing the decree abolishing the death-penalty for political offences. He published a "History of the Ten Years 1830–40," ("Histoire des dix Ans 1830–1840," 6 vols.,) and a "History of the French Revolution," in 12 vols. Having been accused of complicity in the bloody revolt of May and June, 1848, he escaped to

England, but returned to France on the fall of the empire in 1870, and became a member of the National Assembly. He died December 6, 1882.

See CHARLES ROBIN, "Louis Blanc, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1851; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1844; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1863.

Blanc, blänk, (LUDWIG GOTTFRIED,) a German writer and preacher, born at Berlin in 1781, was a resident of Halle. He published a popular work, entitled "Manual of Things best worth knowing in Nature," ("Handbuch des Wissenswürdigsten aus der Natur, etc.," 3 vols., 5th edition, 1846–49.) He died April 18, 1866.

Blanc, (MARIE THÉRÈSE,) a French authoress, best known by the pseudonym of TH. BENTZON, was born at Seine-port, September 21, 1840. Her maiden name was DE SOLMS. Among her works are the novels "Un Divorce," (1871,) "Une Vie manquée," (1874,) "Georgette," (1880,) etc.

Blanc, Le. See LE BLANC.

Blancard. See BLANKAARD.

Blancard, blôn'kȧr', (PIERRE,) a French traveller in Asia, born at Marseilles in 1741, wrote a "Manual of the Commerce of the East Indies and China." Died in 1826.

Blancas, blän'käs, (GERONIMO,) a Spanish historian, born at Saragossa, succeeded Zurita as royal historiographer. His principal work is a History of Aragon, ("Commentarii Rerum Aragoniensium," 1588.) His Latin style is eulogized by Prescott for its elegance. Died in 1590.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part i.

Blancha, blän'chȧ, (JUAN,) governor of Perpignan when under Spanish rule, defended that place for eight months against the French in 1474.

Blanchard, blôn'shȧr', (ALAIN,) a citizen of Rouen, in France, who generously sacrificed himself for the safety of his native city when besieged in 1418 by Henry V., who consented to spare the place only on condition of a number of victims being given up.

Blanch'ard, (ALBERT G.,) an American general in the Confederate army, born in Massachusetts in 1810, graduated at West Point in 1829, served in the Mexican war. He settled in New Orleans, and was made a Confederate brigadier-general in 1861. Died June 22, 1891.

Blanch'ard, (EDWARD LAMAN,) an English writer, son of William Blanchard, a London actor, was born in London, December 11, 1820. When very young he became editor of "Chambers's London Journal," and afterwards was long connected with the "Daily Telegraph." He is author of a vast number of plays, (chiefly farces, extravaganzas, fairy spectacles, etc.,) besides hand-books, guide-books, and tales. Among his works are the novels "Temple Bar" and "The Man without a Destiny." The "Drury Lane Christmas Annuals" were edited by him for many years. Died September 4, 1889.

Blanchard, (ÉLIE,) a French antiquary and scholar, born at Langres in 1672, was a pupil of Dacier. He was elected to the Academy of Inscriptions in 1714. Died in 1756.

Blanchard, (ÉMILE,) a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1819, published a number of treatises on entomology and other departments of zoology. Died 1900.

Blanchard, (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist and *littérateur;* died in 1660.

Blanchard, (FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French aeronaut, born at Andelys in 1738. After the brothers Montgolfier had invented the balloon, Blanchard constructed one with wings and a rudder, in which he made an ascension in 1784. In company with Dr. Jeffries, he crossed the Channel in his balloon in 1785, for which achievement he received from the king twelve thousand francs and a pension. Died in 1809.

His wife, MARIE MADELEINE SOPHIE ARMANT, made several ascensions after his death, and was killed by the explosion of her balloon in 1819.

Blanchard, (GUILLAUME,) son of François, (the first of the name,) was an advocate in the Parliament of Paris. He wrote a "Chronological Compilation of the Statutes of the French Kings." Died about 1724.

Blanchard, (HENRY LOUIS,) a French musician, composer and writer, born at Bordeaux in 1778. From 1818 to 1829 he was musical director at the Paris Variétés, and composed many vaudeville airs, trios, and quartets. His opera of "Diane de Vernon" appeared in 1831. He also wrote biographies of Beck, Berton, Cherubini, Garat, and others. Died at Paris in 1858.

Blanchard, (JACQUES,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1600, studied at Rome and Venice. His "Descent of the Holy Ghost," in the church of Nôtre-Dame, in Paris, is esteemed his master-piece. Died in 1638.

Blanchard, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Jesuit, teacher, and educational writer, born in the department of Ardennes in 1731; died in 1797.

Blanch'ard, (LAMAN,) an English journalist and *littérateur*, born at Great Yarmouth in 1803. He became associated with Bulwer as editor of "The New Monthly Magazine" in 1831, and subsequently assisted in editing the "Court Journal," the "Constitutional," and "The Courier." He contributed numerous articles in prose and verse to the leading English periodicals. He committed suicide in a fit of insanity in 1845. His "Essays and Sketches" were published by Bulwer Lytton, with a Memoir, in 1846, and his Poetical Works were published, with a Memoir by Blanchard Jerrold, in 1876.

Blanchard, (THOMAS,) an eminent American inventor, born in Sutton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1788. Mr. Blanchard took out in all, including machinery for locomotives, steamboats, etc., twenty-four patents for his different inventions. Died in 1864.

See HENRY HOWE, "Eminent American Mechanics," etc., 1847.

Blanchard de la Musse, blôn'shȧr' dẹh lȧ müs, (FRANÇOIS GABRIEL URSIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nantes in 1752; died in 1837.

Blanche, blänch, [Fr. pron. blônsh,] OF ARTOIS, (ȧr'twȧ',) daughter of Robert, Count of Artois, and niece of Saint Louis, was married in 1270 to Henry I., King of Navarre. She afterwards became the wife of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. of England. Died about 1300.

See MÉZERAY, "Histoire de France."

Blanche, blônsh, (AUGUST THEODOR,) a Swedish novelist and dramatist, was born at Stockholm, September 17, 1811. He graduated in law at Upsala in 1838. His comedies are the best in recent Swedish literature. Among them are "Läkaren," (1845,) "Rika Morbror," (1845,) "Engelbrecht and his Dalecarlians," and "Jernbäraren," (1846,) "Hittebarnet," (1847,) and "En Tragedi i Wimmerby," (1848.) He also wrote "Vålnaden," (4 vols., 1847,) "Banditen," (1848,) "Pictures and Tales of Stockholm Life," (1856–57,) "Bilder ur Verkligheten," (1863–65.) Died November 30, 1868.

Blanche OF BOURBON, (boor'bọn,) a daughter of Peter, Duke of Bourbon, born about 1338, was married at the age of fifteen to Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, who soon abandoned her, and caused her to be imprisoned in the castle of Medina-Sidonia, where she died in 1361. Her tragic fate forms the subject of numerous ballads and poems.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Blanche OF CASTILE, (kas-teel',) daughter of Alphonso IX., King of Castile, born in 1187, was married in 1200 to the son of Philip Augustus, afterwards Louis VIII. On the death of her husband, she became regent of the kingdom, and governed with great ability and wisdom. She was the mother of Louis IX., commonly known as Saint Louis. Died in 1252.

See MACHECO, "Vie de Blanche de Castile," 1820; VAUVILLIERS, "Histoire de Blanche de Castile," 1841; T. NISARD, "Histoire de la Reine Blanche," 1842.

Blanche OF NAVARRE, daughter of Charles III., (surnamed "the Noble,") was first married to Martin, King of Sicily, (1402,) and in 1420 to John of Aragon, son of Ferdinand I. Died in 1441.

See GALLAND, "Mémoires de Navarre."

Blanchelande, de, dẹh blônsh'lônd', (PHILIBERT FRANÇOIS ROUSSEL,) a French general, born at Dijon in 1735. He was appointed in 1792 lieutenant-governor of Saint Domingo, but, being accused of causing the troubles in that country, he was condemned by the Revolutionary tribunal, and executed in 1793.

Blanchet, blôn'shȧ', (ALEXANDRE PAUL LOUIS,) a French physician, born at Saint-Lo in 1817, published a work on "Deaf-Dumbness," (4 vols.) Died Feb. 2, 1867.

Blanchet, blôn'shȧ', (FRANCIS NORBERT,) an American bishop, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, September 3, 1795. He was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1819, and removed in 1838 to Oregon. In 1843 he was consecrated Bishop of Philadelphia *in partibus*, and in 1846 was promoted to be Archbishop of Oregon City. In 1880 he resigned that see, and was made titular Archbishop of Amida. Died June 18, 1883.

Blanchet, (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born near Chartres in 1707, was appointed royal censor, and keeper of the books in the royal cabinet. He published "Oriental Tales and Apologues," "Moral and Amusing Varieties," and other works. Died in 1784.

Blanchet, (PIERRE,) a French dramatic poet, born at Poitiers about 1459, is supposed to have written the "Farce de Pathelin," which was translated into Latin. Died in 1519.

Blanchet, (THOMAS,) a French historical and portrait painter, born in Paris in 1617. His works are praised by D'Argenville. Died in 1689.

Blancheton, blônsh'tôn', (MARC ANTOINE,) a French medical writer, born at Vervaison in 1784. His chief work is an "Essay on Man considered in his Geographical Relations," (1808.) Died in 1830.

Blanckhof, blänk'hof, or **Blankhoff,** blän'kof, (ANTOON,) or JOHN MAET, (mȧt,) a Dutch marine painter, born at Alkmaar in 1628. Died in 1670.

Blanco, blän'ko, (ANTONIO **Guzman-,** gooth-män',) a Venezuelan lawyer, soldier, and statesman, born in 1830. He was made Vice-President in 1863, and in 1870, after a period of banishment, became provisional President. He was elected President in 1873, and for alternate terms till his death, in 1899.

Bland, (RICHARD,) an American political writer and antiquary, was a citizen of Virginia. He published in 1766 an "Inquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies," and was elected a delegate to Congress in 1774. Died in 1778.

Bland, (RICHARD PARKS,) legislator, born in Kentucky in 1835. He studied law, and was admitted to the Utah bar in 1860. He went to Missouri in 1865, and was a member of Congress after 1872. He was a Democrat and a prominent advocate of fiat money. Died June 15, 1899.

Bland, (Rev. ROBERT,) an English scholar and divine, born in London in 1779. He published, conjointly with J. H. Merivale, "Translations from the Greek Anthology," (1806,) and wrote several poems, and a poetical romance entitled "The Four Slaves of Cythera." Died in 1825.

Bland, (Colonel THEODORIC,) an American patriot, born in Prince George county, Virginia, in 1742, was an uncle of John Randolph of Roanoke. He joined the army in 1777, and gained the rank of colonel and the confidence of Washington. He served as a member of Congress from 1780 to 1783, was a member of the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution in 1788, and was again elected to Congress in 1789. Died in 1790.

Bland, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born about 1788. He published, besides other works, "Principles of Agriculture," (1827.)

Blandin, blôn'dăN', (PHILIPPE FRÉDÉRIC,) a French surgeon of high reputation, born at Aubigny in 1798, practised in Paris. He published "Traité d'Anatomie topographique," (1826,) and "Elements of Descriptive Anatomy," (2 vols., 1838.) Died in Paris in 1849.

Blandrata, blän-drȧ'tȧ, (GIORGIO,) an Italian physician, born in Piedmont, was the founder of Unitarianism in Poland and Transylvania. He became successively a Lutheran, Calvinist, and Socinian, and being appointed physician to John Sigismund, Prince of Transylvania, about 1563, he made many proselytes in that country. He is supposed to have been assassinated by his nephew about 1590.

Blane, (Sir GILBERT,) F.R.S., an eminent British physician, born at Blanefield, Ayrshire in 1749. He obtained, about 1780, the high office of physician to the fleet commanded by Rodney, in which he served until the end of the war, and published, in 1785, "Observations on the Diseases of Seamen." From 1785 to 1795 he was physician to Saint Thomas's Hospital, London. In 1819 he published "Elements of Medical Logic," which is highly esteemed. He was elected a member of the French Institute about 1826, and became first physician to William IV. in 1830. Died in London in 1834.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Blangini, blän-jee'nee, (GIUSEPPE MARCO MARIA FELICE,) an Italian composer, born at Turin in 1781, produced a number of operas, canzonets, and other musical pieces. Died in 1841.

Blankaard, blän'kȧrt, written also **Blancard,** (NIKOLAAS,) a Dutch scholar, born at Leyden in 1625. He became professor of the Greek language and history at Franeker in 1669, and published editions of Quintus Curtius, the "Enchiridion" of Epictetus, and other classics. Died in 1703.

Blankaard or **Blancard,** (STEVEN,) a Dutch physician, son of Nikolaas, noticed above, born at Middelburg, published a number of medical and anatomical works in Latin, the most important of which is "Anatomia practica Rationalis," (1688.)

Blank'en-burg, (RUDOLPH,) reformer, born in Lippe Detmold, Germany, in 1843. He came to Philadelphia in 1865, engaged in manufacture, and for many years was a leader in the cause of municipal reform. Elected city commissioner in 1905, he gave his three years' salary to pension funds. He was elected Mayor, on a reform ticket, in 1911, and established a non-partisan and economical administration. Died 1918.

Blankinship, (JAMES ALEXANDER,) an American sculptor, was born at Frozen Island, Virginia, in 1859. He showed talent in clay modelling early in life, and in 1890 became professor of sculpture in the New York Institute of Artists and Artisans. Died July 1, 1893.

Blanpain, blôn'păN', (**JEAN,**) a French ecclesiastic and historical writer, born in 1704; died in 1765.

Blanquart de Bailleul, blôn'kȧr' dęh bȧ'yul', (LOUIS EDMOND MARIE,) born at Calais in 1795, became Bishop of Versailles in 1833, and in 1844 Archbishop of Rouen. Died December 30, 1868.

Blanquet, blôn'kȧ', (SAMUEL,) a French physician and naturalist, born near Mende; died about 1750.

Blanquet du Chayla, blôn'kȧ' dü shȧ'lăĭ', (ARMAND SIMON MARIE,) a French vice-admiral, born in the department of Lozère in 1759; died in 1826.

Blanqui, blôn'ke', (JEAN DOMINIQUE,) born at Nice in 1759, was a deputy to the National Convention, and in 1795 became a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He wrote a work entitled "My Ten Months' Agony," ("Mon Agonie de dix Mois," 1794.) Died in 1832.

Blanqui, (JÉRÔME ADOLPHE,) a celebrated writer on political economy, born at Nice in 1798. He studied economic science under J. B. Say, and in 1833 succeeded him as professor at the Conservatory of Arts and Trades in Paris. He published a "History of Political Economy in Europe from the Ancients to the Present Time," (1837,) which ranks as a standard work, a "Summary of the History of Commerce and Industry," and a "Journey in England," (1824.) Died in 1854.

Blanqui, (LOUIS AUGUSTE,) brother of the preceding, born at Nice in 1805, distinguished himself as a political conspirator and socialist. He was several times imprisoned for his seditious attempts previous to 1848, and was a ringleader of the insurgents and outlaws of Paris who, in April and May of that year, took up arms against the republic. For this offence he was condemned to imprisonment for ten years. Died January 1, 1881.

Blarru, de, dęh blȧ'rü', (PIERRE,) a French poet, born in 1437, wrote a heroic poem in Latin, entitled "The Nanceid," (1518,) which was once admired, and has been translated into French. Died in 1505.

Blasche, blȧs'kęh, (BERNHARD HEINRICH,) a German educational writer, born at Jena in 1766; died in 1832.

Blasco, blȧs'ko, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian poet, born at Chiusa, in Sicily, taught philosophy and belles-lettres at Naples and Rome about 1600–25.

Blash'field, (EDWIN HOWLAND,) an American painter, born in New York city, December 15, 1848. He was educated in Germany, New York, and Paris, and since 1882 he has lived chiefly in New York. Mr. Blashfield ranks very high among the artists of his country.

Bla'sI-us or **Blaes**, blās, (GERARD,) a learned Flemish physician, born near Bruges, settled in 1660 in Amsterdam, where he became professor of medicine. He published several Latin treatises on anatomy and medicine. Died in 1682.

Blasius, SAINT. See BLAISE, SAINT.

Blas'ta-rēs, (MATTHÆUS,) a Greek canonist and monk of the order of Saint Basil, lived about 1350. He was the compiler of a "Collection of the Canons and Councils of the Fathers, and Laws of the Greek Emperors on Ecclesiastical Matters."

Blatch'ford, (SAMUEL,) an American jurist, born at Auburn, New York, March 9, 1820. He graduated in 1837 at Columbia College, and became a lawyer of his native town, and in 1854 of New York city. In 1867 he was appointed a judge of the United States District Court, in 1878 a judge of the Circuit Court, and in 1882 one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Died at Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1893.

Blavat'sky, (HELENA PETROVNA HAHN-HAHN,) born in Yekaterinoslav, Russia, in 1831; naturalized as a citizen of the United States. She was one of the chief founders of the Theosophical Society, and its leader until her death, May 8, 1891. She wrote "Isis Unveiled," "The Secret Doctrine," "Key to Theosophy," etc.

Blavet, blȧ'vȧ', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, son of Michel, noticed below, born at Besançon in 1719. He translated from the English Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Dalrymple's "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland." Died in 1809.

Blavet, (MICHEL,) a French musician and composer, born at Besançon in 1700; died in 1768.

Blavier, blȧ'vē-ȧ', (ÉDOUARD,) a French geologist and engineer, born in Paris in 1802; died in 1887.

Blay'ney, (BENJAMIN,) D.D., an English philologist, and regius professor of Hebrew at Oxford, had a high reputation as a Biblical critic. He published new translations of Jeremiah and Lamentations, and of Zechariah. Died in 1801.

Blaze, blȧz, (ELZÉAR,) a French *littérateur*, brother of Castil-Blaze, born at Cavaillon about 1786; died in 1848.

Blaze, (FRANÇOIS HENRI JOSEPH,) called also **Castil-Blaze**, kȧs'tēl'blȧz, a French musical critic and composer, born at Cavaillon in 1784. He edited the musical department of the "Journal des Débats" from 1820 to 1831, published a "Dictionary of Modern Music," (1821,) and composed several operas. Died in Paris in 1857.

Blaze, (HENRI SÉBASTIEN,) a French musician and composer, father of the preceding, born at Cavaillon in 1763; died in 1833.

Blaze de Bury, blȧz dẹh bü'ree', (AUGE HENRI,) BARON, a French *littérateur*, born in 1813, was the son of François Henri Joseph Blaze. He is the author of "The Poets and Writers of Germany," (1846,) "Contemporary Musicians," (1856,) "Meyerbeer and his Times," (1865,) "Women and Society in the Time of Augustus," (1875,) and of many poems, etc. Died March 15, 1888.

Blé, du, dü blȧ, (NICOLAS,) Marquis d'Uxelles, a French general, born in 1652, became a marshal of France in 1703. Died in 1730.

Blecker, blek'kẹr, or **Blek'or**, (JAN GASPAR,) a painter and engraver, born at Haarlem about 1600.

Bleda, blā'dȧ, (JAIME,) a Spanish ecclesiastic, born in the province of Valencia about 1550, wrote a "Chronology of the Moors of Spain." Died in 1624.

Bled'soe, (ALBERT TAYLOR,) LL.D., was born in Kentucky, November 9, 1809. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1830, but resigned from the army in 1832. He held mathematical professorships in various colleges, practised law in Springfield, Illinois, from 1840 to 1848, and after the breaking out of the Rebellion was assistant secretary of war to the Confederate government. Died at Alexandria, Virginia, December 8, 1877. In the "Southern Review," (Methodist,) which he founded and edited, he published many able theological papers. Among his works are an important "Examination of Edwards on the Will," (1845,) "A Theodicy," (1856,) and "The Philosophy of Mathematics," (1871.)

Bleeck, van, vȧn blāk, (PETER,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born about 1700. Among his best works is a portrait of Paul Rembrandt. Died in London in 1764.

Bleecker, blee'kẹr, (ANN ELIZA,) an American poetess, whose maiden name was SCHUYLER, born in New York in 1752; died in 1783.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Bleek, blāk, (FRIEDRICH,) born at Arensbök, in Holstein, in 1793, published several valuable critical works on the Scriptures. He became professor of theology at Bonn in 1829. Died in 1859.

Bleek, blāk, (WILHELM HEINRICH IMMANUEL,) a son of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1827. In 1855 he went to South Africa, where he devoted himself to the study of the native languages, and became colonial librarian in 1860. Died at Cape Town, August 17, 1875. Among his works (which are all of high value) are "Hand-Book of African, Australian, and Polynesian Philology," (3 vols., 1858–63,) "Reynard the Fox in South Africa: Hottentot Fables and Tales," (1864,) "Origin of Language," (1868,) "Comparative Grammar of South African Languages," (1869,) etc.

Blefken, blef'kẹn, (DITHMAR,) a German traveller, visited Iceland in 1563, and afterwards wrote a description of that country, in Latin.

Bleg'bo-rough, (RALPH,) an English physician, born in Yorkshire in 1769, was a member of the Royal College of Physicians. He published "Facts and Observations respecting the Air-Pump Vapour-Bath in Gout, Rheumatism, etc." Died in 1827.

Blegny, de, dẹh blȧn'ye', (NICOLAS,) a French surgeon and writer, born in 1652, became physician to the king in 1687. Died in 1722.

Blein, blȧN, (FRANÇOIS ANGE ALEXANDRE,) BARON, a French general of engineers, born in Drôme in 1767. He served at Austerlitz, Jena, etc., and wrote several scientific works.

Bleiswick, van, vȧn blīs'wik, (PIETER,) grand pensionary of Holland, born at Delft in 1724, wrote a Latin treatise "On Dykes." Died in 1790.

Blekers, blā'kẹrs, (N.,) a Dutch painter of history and landscapes, born at Haarlem about 1635, was patronized by the Prince of Orange.

Blende, de, dẹh blēn'dẹh or blǒnd, (BARTHÉLEMY, a Jesuit missionary, born at Bruges in 1675, visited Paraguay, where he was killed by the natives in 1715.

Blenker, blenk'ẹr, (LOUIS,) a general, born at Worms, Germany, in 1812. He took an active part in the revolutionary movement in his native city in 1849, and after the defeat of the popular party became an exile in New York. He was appointed a brigadier-general in August, 1861, and commanded a division under General Fremont in Virginia in 1862. Died in New Jersey in 1863.

Blen'nerhas'sett, (HARMAN,) a wealthy Englishman, noted as an associate or accomplice of Aaron Burr, was born in Hampshire about 1770. He purchased about 1798 an estate on an island in the Ohio River, and ruined his fortune by advancing money to aid Burr in his projects. He was indicted for treason in 1807, but was released on the acquittal of Burr. Died in 1831.

See "Life of Harman Blennerhasset," by W. H. SAFFORD, 1853.

Blès, de, dẹh blès, or **Bless**, (HENRI,) a Flemish landscape-painter of great merit, born near Dinant in 1480. Died in 1550.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Blessebois, blēss'bwȧ', (PIERRE CORNEILLE,) an enigmatical personage, of whom nothing positive seems to be known. The name is attached to several French dramas, satires, and poems, published about 1675. Some of these are said to be scurrilous and indecent.

Blessendorf, blēs'sẹn-dorf', (SAMUEL,) a German painter in enamel, born in Berlin in 1670, was also an engraver.

Blessig, blēs'sig, (JOHANN LORENZ,) a Protestant minister, born at Strasburg on the Rhine about 1748. He became professor of theology in his native city in 1783, and published several works. Died in 1816.

Bles'sing-ton, (MARGARET,) COUNTESS OF, an Irish lady, celebrated for her beauty, accomplishments, and social qualities, was born in Tipperary county in 1789. She was married when very young to Captain Farmer, and after his death to the Earl of Blessington in 1818. Lord Blessington dying in 1829, his widow took up her residence at Gore House, in London, which was for many years the resort of the literati and other celebrated persons of England and the Continent. Among her most popular works we may name "The Victims of Society," a novel, "Conversations with Lord Byron," (1832,) "The Idler in Italy," and "The Idler in France." She was a frequent contributor to the magazines, etc. Died in 1849.

Bletterie, de la, deh lẽ blā'trē', or blĕt're', (JEAN PHILIPPE RENÉ,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rennes in 1696. He was professor of eloquence in the Royal College, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He wrote a "History of Julian the Apostate," (1735,) and made translations from the Latin. Died in 1772.

Bleuland, bluh'lânt, (JANUS or JAN,) a Dutch medical writer, born at Utrecht, lived about 1780–1800.

Bleville, bleh-vèl', (JEAN BAPTISTE THOMAS,) born at Abbeville in 1692, published "The Universal Banker and Merchant," and other works. Died in 1783.

Blewitt, blū'ĭt, (JONAS,) a celebrated English organist of the eighteenth century, author of "A Treatise on the Organ," "Ten Voluntaries or Pieces for the Organ," etc. Died in 1805. His son, JONATHAN BLEWITT, born in London in 1782, composed numerous operas, ballads, etc. Died September 4, 1853.

Blicher, blik'er, (STEEN STEENSEN,) a Danish poet and novelist, born in the stift or province of Viborg in 1782. His "National Novels" are very popular, and in some points have a strong resemblance to those of Sir Walter Scott. He translated the poems of Ossian into Danish. He had studied theology in early life, and in 1819 entered on the duties of a pastor. He wrote several treatises on rural economy, and an "Autobiography," which was published in a collection of his works, (9 vols., 1847–48.) Died in 1848.

See P. L. MÖLLER, "Dansk Pantheon."

Bligh, (WILLIAM,) an English naval officer, born in 1753. By the orders of George III. he was sent in 1787 to the South Sea Islands, for the purpose of introducing the vegetable productions of those countries into the West Indies. While proceeding with his cargo to Jamaica, his men mutinied, (April, 1789,) and he, with eighteen of the crew, was sent adrift in the launch. After enduring great hardships, they arrived at the island of Timor in June, and in the spring of 1790 landed in England. He published soon after a "Narrative of the Mutiny on Board H.M. Ship Bounty," which excited great interest. He was appointed Governor of New South Wales in 1806, but, owing to his tyrannous conduct, was sent back to England in 1808. He died in 1817. The mutiny of the Bounty suggested to Lord Byron his poem entitled "The Island." (For an account of the mutineers, see ADAMS, JOHN.)

Blin de Bainmore, blân deh sân'mor', (ADRIEN MICHEL HYACINTHE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1733, was appointed by Louis XVI. keeper of the archives, and historiographer. He wrote poems, dramas, and historical works. Died in 1807.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance."

Blind, blĭnt, (KARL,) a German agitator and republican, born at Mannheim, September 4, 1826, was educated at Heidelberg and Bonn. He took part in the revolution of 1848, and was successively banished from various countries of Europe, reaching England in 1852, where he has chiefly resided since. He has published lives of Freiligrath, Deák, and Ledru-Rollin, "Fire-Burial, a History of Teutonic Cremation," "Yggdrasil," "Scottish, Shetlandic, and Germanic Water-Tales," "New Finds in Shetlandic and Welsh Folk-Lore," "The Siegfried Tale," "The New Conflict in Germany," and other works. MATHILDE BLIND, his step-daughter, born March 21, 1847, was a prominent advocate of women's rights and an active writer, her works including biographies, novels, and poems. Her chief work is "The Ascent of Man," a poem. Died November 26, 1896.

Bliss, (CORNELIUS NEWTON,) was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, January 26, 1833. He became a merchant in Boston and afterwards in New York, where he became active in Republican politics, and twice declined to be a candidate for Governor of the State. He served as secretary of the interior in the McKinley cabinet 1897–98. Died October 9, 1911.

Bliss, (DANIEL,) D.D., an American missionary, born at Georgia, Vermont, August 17, 1823. He graduated at Amherst College in 1852, studied at Andover Seminary, and went to Mount Lebanon, Syria, in 1856 as a Congregationalist missionary. In 1864 he became president of the Syrian Protestant College at Beyroot. He published, in Arabic, treatises on "Mental Philosophy," "Natural Philosophy," etc.

Bliss, (FREDERICK JONES,) explorer, was born at Mount Lebanon, Syria, January 22, 1859, son of Daniel Bliss, an American missionary. His researches in Syria led to his appointment, in 1890, as explorer to the Palestine Exploration Fund. He has made many and fruitful excavations at Jerusalem, finding many interesting ancient structures. Has written "A Mound of Many Cities," "Excavations at Jerusalem 1894–97."

Bliss, (JAMES C.,) M.D., an American philanthropist, born at Bennington, Vermont, in 1791. He practised medicine in the city of New York about forty years, and was eminent for his skill and beneficence. He was one of the founders of the American Tract Society. Died in 1855.

Bliss, (PHILIP PAUL,) an American lay evangelist, hymn-writer, and composer of religious music, was born at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, in 1838. He became a Sunday-school worker in a Congregationalist church in Chicago, and was killed in a railway-accident at Ashtabula, Ohio, December 29, 1876.

Bliss, (TASKER HOWARD,) American general, was born Dec. 31, 1853. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, 1875; served in Porto Rican campaign; Spanish-American War 1898; commanded the Army War College 1903; and served in the Philippines 1905–08. He became chief of staff Sept., 1917. He was a member of the Allied Conference 1917, and the Supreme War Council in France, and member of the American Peace Commission 1918–19.

Blitterswick, van, van blit'ters-wik', (JAN,) a Flemish ecclesiastic and religious writer, born at Brussels; died in 1661.

Bliz'ard, (Sir WILLIAM,) a celebrated English anatomist and surgeon, born in Surrey in 1748. Died 1835.

Bloch, blok, (GEORG CASTANEUS,) a Danish botanist, born in 1717, became Bishop of Ribe. Died in 1773.

Bloch, (JOHANN ERASMUS,) a Danish gardener, published, in 1647, a work entitled "Horticultura Danica."

Bloch, blok, (MARKUS ELIESER,) a German physician and naturalist, of Jewish family, born at Anspach in 1723, practised medicine in Berlin. His "Universal Natural History of Fishes" (12 vols., with 432 coloured plates, 1782) is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1799.

Bloch, blok, or **Ballagi**, (MORITZ,) a learned Hungarian Jew, born at Ternova in 1815. He published a "Complete Dictionary of the Hungarian and German Languages," (1846.)

Block, (BENJAMIN,) a German portrait-painter, born at Lubeck in 1631.

Block, (DANIEL,) a German portrait-painter, father of the preceding, born in Pomerania in 1580. He was court painter to the King of Denmark and the King of Sweden. Died in 1661.

Block, blok, (JAMES REUGERS,) a Dutch painter, born at Gouda about 1580, excelled in perspective and architectural views. Died in 1632.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Block, (JOANNA **Koerten**—koor'ten,) an ingenious female artist, born at Amsterdam in 1650, was celebrated for her skill in cutting with her scissors landscapes, portraits, and animals. For such works she was paid immense prices by several sovereigns of Europe. Died in 1715.

Block, blok, (MAGNUS GABRIEL,) a Swedish physician, born at Stockholm in 1669; died in 1722.

Block, blok, (MAURICK,) a French publicist, was born at Berlin, February 18, 1816. He went in childhood to France, where he was naturalized, and from 1843 to 1861 he held positions connected with the bureau of statistics in the French ministry of agriculture. He is the author of "Des Charges de l'Agriculture," (1850,) "L'Espagne en 1850," (1851,) "Statistique de la France," (1860–74,) "Puissance comparée des divers États," (1862,) "Les Finances de la France," (1863,) "L'Europe, politique et sociale," (1869,) "Les Théoriciens du Socialisme," (1872,) and many other works.

Blod'get, (LORIN,) was born near Jamestown, New York, May 25, 1823. He was the author of "The Climatology of the United States," "Commercial and Financial Resources of the United States," and about one hundred and fifty volumes of reports and statistics in finance and industry. Died in 1901.

Blod'get, (SAMUEL,) an American projector, born at Woburn, Massachusetts, about 1720. He raised a valuable cargo from a sunken vessel, and began the canal around the Amoskeag Falls, at Haverhill, New Hampshire, but, before it was finished, was sent to prison for debt. Died in 1807.

Bloemaert, bloo'mârt, (ABRAHAM,) a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Gorkum about 1564 or 1567. He painted landscapes and portraits, but excelled in historical pieces. He was also a skilful engraver. "The Death of Niobe's Sons" is called his master-piece. Died at Utrecht in 1647.

Bloemaert, (KORNELIS,) an excellent engraver, son of the preceding, born at Utrecht in 1603, studied engraving in Paris and in Rome. Among his master-pieces are the "Adoration of the Shepherds," after Cortona, and "Meleager," after Rubens. His three brothers, Adrian, Henry, and Frederick, were also engravers. Died at Rome in 1680.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Bloemen, van, vân bloo'mĕn, (JOHN FRANCIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1656. He studied in Italy, where he passed his mature life, and where he received the surname of ORIZZONTE from some peculiarity of his style. His landscapes are greatly admired, and command high prices. Died at Rome in 1740.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Bloemen, van, (NORBERT,) brother of John Francis, born at Antwerp in 1672, painted portraits and conversation-pieces.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Bloemen, van, (PETER,) surnamed STANDAERT, (stân'dârt,) a Flemish painter, brother of the preceding, was a native of Antwerp. His principal works represent military marches, battles, fairs, caravans, etc. He became director of the Academy of Antwerp in 1699.

Bloeteling, bloo'tĕh-ling, sometimes written **Bloteling**, (ABRAHAM,) a celebrated Dutch designer and engraver, born at Amsterdam in 1634. Among his principal works are "Daniel in the Lions' Den," after Rubens, and a portrait of Erasmus, after Holbein. Died in 1676.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Blois. See BLOSIUS.

Blok, blok, (ALEXANDER,) Russian lyric poet, was born 1880, in St. Petersburg. He wrote "Songs to the Belle Dame," "The Twelve," etc. Died 1921.

Blom, blom, (KARL MAGNUS,) a Swedish naturalist and physician, born in Smaland in 1737. Died 1815.

Blome, blo'mĕh, (JOHANN,) a learned German writer, born at Hamburg about 1620; died in 1672.

Blōme, (RICHARD,) an English historical writer, lived about 1670.

Blōme'field, (FRANCIS,) born in Norfolk, England, in 1705, published "The Topographical History of Norfolk," (3 vols., 1739–69.) Died in 1751.

Blomfield, blŭm'fēld, (CHARLES JAMES,) Bishop of London, born in Suffolk in 1786. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1808, and soon after brought out valuable editions of the "Prometheus" and several other dramas of Æschylus. He also edited the "Adversaria Porsoni," and contributed to various reviews a number of critical essays on the Greek classics. In 1824 he published an edition of Callimachus. He became Bishop of London in 1828. Bishop Blomfield distinguished himself by his efforts to improve the condition of the poor, and promoted the erection of a great number of churches in London. His opinions were decidedly "high-church." Died in 1857.

See DR. BIBER, "Bishop Blomfield and his Times," 1857; A. BLOMFIELD, "Life of C. J. Blomfield," 1863; "Quarterly Review" for January and April, 1858.

Blomfield, (EDWARD VALENTINE,) a distinguished English scholar, brother of the preceding, was born in 1788. He published a valuable translation of Matthiae's "Greek Grammar," and was a contributor to the "Museum Criticum." Died in 1816.

Blommaert, blom'mârt, (PHILIPPUS,) a Belgian philologist and poet, born about 1809, published editions of several old Flemish poems, and translated the "Niebelungen" into Dutch iambics. His best production is a historical work entitled "Aloude Geschiedenis der Belgen of Nederduitschers," (1849.) Died August 14, 1871.

Blond, le, lĕh blôN, (JACQUES CHRISTOPHE,) a miniature-painter, born at Frankfort in 1670. He worked in London, and made unsuccessful attempts to produce coloured engravings or copies of paintings. Died about 1740.

Blond, Le. See LE BLOND.

Blonde, blôNd, (ANDRÉ,) a French jurist, born at Auxerre in 1734; died in 1794.

Blondeau, blôN'dō', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS RAYMOND,) a French general, born in Franche-Comté in 1747, served under Pichegru in 1794, and in the Italian campaign of 1799. Died in 1825.

Blondeau, (CHARLES,) a French jurist and miscellaneous writer, born at Mans; died in 1680.

Blondeau, (CLAUDE,) a French jurist and legal writer, born in Paris, lived about 1650.

Blondeau, (JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE HYACINTHE,) professor of Roman law in the faculty of Paris, was born at Namur in 1784. He became a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, and published several works on Roman jurisprudence.

Blondeau de Charnage, blôN'dō' dĕh shâr'nâzh', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born near Pontarlier in 1710. Died in 1776.

Blondel, blôN'dĕl', [Lat. BLONDELÆ'US,] a French troubadour, and favourite of Richard Cœur de Lion, whom he accompanied on his principal expeditions. He is said to have discovered the place of the king's imprisonment in Germany by singing before the fortress part of a song which was answered from within.

Blondel, (DAVID,) a French Protestant divine and writer, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1591. In 1650 he succeeded Vossius as professor of history at Amsterdam. He published a number of theological and historical works in Latin and French. Died in 1655.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy."

Blondel, blôN'dĕl', (FRANCIS,) a Flemish physician, born at Liege in 1613; died in 1682.

Blondel, (FRANÇOIS,) a French architect and mathematician, born at Ribemont in 1617. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the Royal College, and was chosen by Louis XIV. to teach that science to the dauphin. He published a "Course of Architecture," and various other treatises. The triumphal arch of the Porte Saint-Denis is esteemed his master-piece in architecture. Died in 1686.

Blondel, (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born in Paris, graduated about 1631, was noted for his opposition to the use of antimony in medicine. Died in 1682.

Blondel, (JACQUES,) a French surgeon, who lived at Lille about 1580, translated, from the Latin, Godin's "Military Surgery."

Blondel, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, nephew of François the architect, noticed above, was born at Rouen in 1705. He became professor in the Academy of Architecture in Paris. Died in 1774.

Blon'dĕl, (JAMES AUGUSTUS,) an English physician, of French extraction, wrote several esteemed medical works. He was a member of the Royal College of Physicians. Died in London in 1734.

Blondel, (LAURENT,) a French scholar and theological writer, born in Paris in 1671; died in 1740.

Blondel, (MARIE JOSEPH,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1781, was a pupil of Regnault. Among his works are "Zenobia on the Shore of the Araxis," and "Homer in Athens." He was a member of the Institute.

Blondel, (PIERRE JACQUES,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1674; died in 1730.

Blondel, (ROBERT,) a French poet and moralist, born in Normandy about 1390, was preceptor to the dauphin Charles, a son of Charles VII. Died about 1460.

Blon'din, (CHARLES,) real name JEAN FRANÇOIS GRAVELET, born at Hesdin, France, in 1824, was a noted rope-walker. His greatest feats were in 1859, when he crossed the Niagara below the falls on a tight rope, blindfolded, carrying a man on his back, and in 1860 on stilts, in the presence of the Prince of Wales. Died in 1897.

Blondin, blôn'dăn', (JEAN NOËL,) a French grammarian, born in Paris in 1753, became secretary and interpreter at the Royal Library. He published a "Polyglot Grammar, French, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and English." Died in 1832.

Blondin, (PIERRE,) a French botanist, born at Vaudricourt in 1682, was a pupil of Tournefourt. Died in 1713.

Blondus, (FLAVIUS.) See FLAVIO BIONDO.

Blood, blŭd, (Colonel THOMAS,) a notorious Irish adventurer, born about 1628, served for a time in Cromwell's army. Having failed in his attempt to surprise the castle of Dublin and take the Duke of Ormond, then lord-lieutenant, he seized the person of that nobleman in his coach in London, (1670,) and was only prevented from hanging him by the resistance of his servants. In 1671 he nearly succeeded in possessing himself of the crown jewels; but, after a short imprisonment for this crime, he was pardoned by Charles II., and received from him a pension. Died in 1680.

See KENNET, "History of England."

Bloom'field, (ROBERT,) an English poet, born at Honington, in Suffolk, in 1766. He was the son of a tailor, and was apprenticed at an early age to a shoemaker in London. While in this situation he composed his rural poem of "The Farmer's Boy," which, after being refused by several booksellers, was published under the patronage of Mr. Capel Lofft. It was received with extraordinary favour, and was translated into French, Italian, and Latin. Among his other poems we may name "Good Tidings, or News from the Farm," "May-Day with the Muses," and "Ballads and Songs." Died in Bedfordshire in 1823.

Bloomfield, (S. T.,) D.D., an English divine and scholar, born about 1790. He published an edition of Dr. Robinson's "Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament," with important additions and corrections, which was highly commended by the "Church of England Quarterly;" also the "Greek Testament, with English Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory," (1832,) and other valuable works of the kind. He brought out in 1829 a translation of Thucydides. Died in 1869.

Bloot, blōt, (PIETER,) a Dutch or Flemish painter, whose favourite subjects are drunken frolics, quarrels of peasants, etc. Died in 1667.

Blo'sĭ-us or De Blois, dẹh blwȧ, (FRANCIS LOUIS,) a Flemish Benedictine monk of noble family, born near Liege in 1506, became abbot of the monastery of Liesses, in Hainault. He was educated with Prince Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles V. Died about 1565.

Blot, blo, Baron de Chauvigny, (dẹh sho'vĕn'yĕ',) a French wit and *littérateur* in the reign of Louis XIII., wrote a number of satires and epigrams against Cardinal Mazarin. Died in 1655.

Blot, (MAURICE,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1754, was a pupil of Saint-Aubin. Died in 1818.

Bloteling. See BLOETELING.

Blouet, (PAUL,) writer, under the pen-name of "Max O'Rell," was born in Brittany, France, March 2, 1848. He served in the Franco-German war, and was severely wounded. He was subsequently a newspaper correspondent and a lecturer, and has written works of humorous criticism on England and the United States, entitled "John Bull and His Island," "The Dear Neighbours," "A Frenchman in America," "John Bull & Co.," etc. Died May 24, 1903.

Bloundelle-Burton, (JOHN EDWARD,) an English novelist, was born March 3, 1850. He has travelled in America and Europe as a newspaper correspondent, and has written "The Silent Shore," (1886,) "The Desert Ship," (1890,) "The Hispaniola Plate," (1894,) "Denounced," (1896,) "The Scourge of God," (1898,) etc.

Blount, blŭnt, (CHARLES,) Lord Mountjoy and Earl of Devonshire, born in 1563, lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was treated with great favour He succeeded to the title of Lord Mountjoy, and became governor of Portsmouth in 1594, and lord deputy of Ireland in 1600. Having put down the Irish rebellion in 1603, he was created Earl of Devonshire by James I., and obtained other distinctions. Died in 1605 or 1606.

Blount, (CHARLES,) an English writer, son of Sir Henry, mentioned below, born at Upper Holloway in 1654, published a deistical work entitled "Anima Mundi," (1678,) and several others of a similar nature. He also translated from the Greek the "Life of Apollonius Tyanæus," by Philostratus. He committed suicide in 1693.

See MACAULAY'S "History of England," vol. iv.

Blount, (Sir HENRY,) born in Hertfordshire in 1602, travelled in Greece, Palestine, and Egypt, of which countries he gave an account in his "Voyage into the Levant," published in 1636. It was translated into French and Dutch. Died in 1682.

Blount, [Lat. BLON'DUS,] (JOHN,) an English writer, who was prebendary and chancellor in the church of York. He wrote theological works which were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, but they are not known to be extant. Died in 1248.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Blount, (THOMAS,) an English jurist and writer, born in Worcestershire in 1618. He published "Glossographia," or a dictionary of legal terms, "Lamps of the Law and Lights of the Gospel," (1658,) "The Academy of Eloquence," and other works. Died in 1679.

Blount, (Sir THOMAS POPE,) son of Sir Henry, noticed above, born in 1649, was several times elected to Parliament for Saint Alban's and Hertfordshire. He published a "Critique on Celebrated Writers," ("Censura celebriorum Authorum," 1690,) which is commended by Hallam, Sir Egerton Brydges, and other eminent critics Died in 1697.

Blount, blŭnt, (WILLIAM,) an American Senator, born about 1744. He was appointed governor of the territory south of the Ohio River in 1790, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Tennessee in 1796. He was expelled from the Senate, in 1797, on a charge that he had abetted an attempt of the British to conquer from Spain part of the lower valley of the Mississippi. Died at Knoxville in 1800.

Blount (blŭnt) **Mount-joy',** Lord Mountjoy, born about 1598, was the eldest son of Charles Blount and Lady Rich. He was created Earl of Newport in 1628, and appointed Constable of the Tower in 1641, but was removed in the same year because the king distrusted his loyalty. He adhered to the royal cause in the civil war, but was regarded as lukewarm. Died in 1665.

Blōw, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born in Nottinghamshire in 1648, became organist of Westminster Abbey. Among his principal compositions are a "Gloria Patri," and a collection of secular pieces entitled "Amphion Anglicus." The celebrated Purcell was one of his pupils. Died in 1708.

See BURNEY, "History of Music."

Blow'itz, de, (HENRI GEORGES ADOLPHE,) a noted correspondent, was born, of Jewish ancestry, at Pilsen, Bohemia, December 28, 1825. He was naturalized as a citizen of France in 1870, and from 1871 was the chief Paris representative of the London "Times." His letters to the "Times" were often deemed of European importance. He was one of the first of interviewers, and the channel through which Gambetta, Bismarck, the Sultan, and others made public their views. Died January 18, 1903.

Blücher, von, fon bloo'ker, [Ger. pron. fon blü'ĸer,] (GEBHARD LEBRECHT,) a celebrated Prussian field-marshal, born at Rostock in 1742. At an early age he entered the Swedish army, and was taken prisoner by the same Prussian regiment (then under the command of Colonel von Belling) which he afterwards commanded with such distinction. He was prevailed upon by Von Belling to join the army of Frederick the Great, and, after the accession of Frederick William, distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1793–94 against the French. In 1806 he commanded the Prussian vanguard at Auerstadt, and effected a masterly retreat to Lubeck, though pursued by Soult, Bernadotte, and Murat. Appointed in 1813 to the chief command of the allied Russian and Prussian army, he obtained a signal victory over Macdonald on the Katzbach, and soon after took a prominent part in the battle of Leipsic. After various engagements with the French, he advanced to Paris in March, 1814, and, having stormed the heights of Montmartre, entered the city with the allied sovereigns. On this occasion he was created Prince of Wahlstadt by the King of Prussia, and received other high distinctions. In 1815 he again took command of the Prussian army, and though defeated at Ligny, June 16, he appeared on the field of Waterloo in the evening of the 18th and decided the fortunes of that eventful day. With his fresh troops he pursued the flying enemy through the night, and, having arrived in Paris, assisted in re-establishing the Bourbon dynasty. He died in 1819, at the age of seventy-seven. Blücher was chiefly remarkable for his impetuous courage and the rapidity of his movements, which procured for him the name of "Marshal Vorwärts," ("Forwards.")

Bludoff or **Bloudoff,** bloo'doff, (DMITRI,) COUNT, a Russian statesman, born at Moscow about 1783. He has been employed in various embassies, appointed secretary of the interior, and president of the legislative department in the council of the empire.

Bluet d'Arbères, de, dẹh blü-ā' (almost blwā) dăr'-bair', (BERNARD,) a French *littérateur,* and fool by profession, sometimes called the COMTE DE PERMISSION, was born near Savoy about 1560. He wrote eulogies on his patrons, and a number of prophecies for the people. A copy of his works was sold for five hundred francs at the McCarthy sale in 1816.

Bluhme, bloo'mẹh, (CHRISTIAN ALBERT,) a Danish statesman, born at Copenhagen in 1794, became minister of foreign affairs in 1851, and in 1852 president of the council. Died December 22, 1866.

Bluhme or **Blume,** bloo'mẹh, (FRIEDRICH,) a German jurist, born at Hamburg about 1798. He became profoundly versed in the Roman law, and was appointed professor of law at Bonn. Among his works are "Iter Italicum," (4 vols., 1824–36,) containing the results of his researches in Italy, "Canon Law of the Jews and Christians, especially in Germany," (1826,) and a "Sketch of the Law of the Pandects," (1829.) Died Nov. 5, 1874.

Blum, blōōm, (JEAN,) a Swiss architect, resided at Zurich. He published in 1596 a "Book of Architecture."

Blum, (KARL,) a German composer, and director of the Royal Opera at Berlin, born in that city about 1785. He composed numerous operas and songs. Died in 1844.

Blum, (ROBERT,) a German democratic politician, born at Cologne in 1807. In 1840 he founded the Schiller Association at Leipsic, and soon after became a leading contributor to the "Sachsischen Vaterlandsblättern," a political journal. He was the founder of the German Catholic church at Leipsic in 1845. In the revolution of 1848 he was a prominent leader of the Liberal party, and was one of the deputation sent to Vienna with the address of the parliamentary opposition. On the capture of that city by Windischgrätz, he was arrested and shot, November 9, 1848.

Blum, bloom, (ROBERT FREDERICK,) an American artist, born at Cincinnati, July 9, 1857. He was educated in his native city, but established himself in New York and won a wide reputation as an illustrator of books.

Blum, von, fon blōōm, (LODOISKA,) a German authoress, known by the pseudonym of ERNST VON WALDOW. She was born in Poland, December 25, 1842. She published many novels and several plays.

Blumauer, bloo'mów'ẹr, (ALOYS,) a German poet, born at Steyer in 1755, published a burlesque poem entitled "Virgil's Æneid travestied," (1784,) which was very popular in Germany and was translated into Russian. Died in 1798.

Blume. See BLUHME.

Blumenbach, bloo'mẹn-bâk, [Ger. pron. bloo'mẹn bâĸ,] (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German comparative anatomist and physiologist, was born at Gotha on the 11th of May, 1752. He studied at Jena, and afterwards at Göttingen, where he took his degree in medicine in 1775. On this occasion he wrote a thesis on the "Varieties of the Human Race," ("De Generis humani Varietate Nativa,") which was translated into many languages. He became ordinary professor of medicine and anatomy at Göttingen in 1778, and continued to lecture there more than fifty years. He published in 1780 a popular "Manual of Natural History," (10th edition, 1830,) and in 1786 a "Description of the Bones of the Human Body." He explained with success the functions of the human system in his "Institutiones Physiologicæ," (1787,) which was translated into English and other languages and used as a text-book in schools.

Blumenbach was the first who divided the human species into five races,—viz., the Caucasian, Mongolian, Malay, American, and African or Ethiopian. He advocated the unity of the human species. "He was the first," says Dr. Hoefer, "who placed natural history on a scientific basis,—comparative anatomy." Among his important works is a "Manual of Comparative Anatomy," (1805.) In the number of his pupils was Alexander von Humboldt. He was a member of many learned societies, and was created a knight of the Guelphic order about 1821. Died at Göttingen in January, 1840.

Blumenthal, bloo'men-tâl, (JACOB VON,) musician, born at Hamburg, Germany, in 1829. He went to London in 1848, gained fame by his brilliant piano playing, became a British citizen and court pianist to Queen Victoria. In later life he was a teacher and composer, writing many songs, including "My Queen," "'Tis but a Little Fading Flower," etc. Died May 8, 1908.

Blumenthal, (Count LEONARD VON,) field-marshal in the German army, was born at Schweldt, on the Oder, July 30, 1810. He was a soldier from childhood, and served in all the wars of Germany from 1830 to the Franco-Prussian war, in which he was made chief of the general staff. He was made count in 1883 and appointed field-marshal in 1888. He was considered one of the ablest strategists of Germany. Died in 1900.

Blüm'ner, (HUGO,) a German archæologist, born at Berlin, August 9, 1844. He studied at Breslau, Berlin, and Bonn, and held professorships of classical archæology at Königsberg and Zurich. His principal writings are on the fine arts in ancient Greece and Italy.

Blumröder, von, fon bloom'rö'dẹr, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur* and soldier, born at Gehren in 1776, served against the French in the campaigns of 1814–15. Died June 14, 1860.

Blun'dell, (FRANCIS,) born M. E. Francis; widow of F. N. Blundell; an English novelist, her works including "A Daughter of the Soil," (1895,) "Among the Untrodden Ways," (1896,) "The Duenna of a Genius," (1898,) etc.

Blun'dẹ-ville, (THOMAS,) an English mathematician, published in 1594 a popular work, entitled "Exercises, containing Six Treatises."

Blunt, (EDMUND,) an American hydrographer, son of Edmund M. Blunt, noticed below, born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1799. He was for many years engaged in making surveys of the sea-coast of the United States, the West Indies, Guatemala, etc., and in 1833 became first assistant in the United States Coast Survey at Washington. He died September 2, 1866.

Blunt, (EDMUND MARCH,) an American writer on nautical subjects, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1770. In 1796 he published his "American Coast Pilot," which has since passed through many editions and been translated into several European languages. It con

tains descriptions of every seaport in the United States and of most of those in America, with sailing-directions, lists of light-houses, etc. He also published many other valuable nautical works, charts, etc. Died Jan. 2, 1862.

Blunt, (HENRY,) an English religious writer, born about 1794. In 1835 he became rector of Streathan, Surrey. He published, besides sermons, "Lectures on the History of Saint Paul," (1833,) "Lectures on the History of Elisha," and other popular works. It is said that some of his works have passed through forty editions. Died in 1843.

Blunt, (JAMES G.,) an American general, born in Hancock county, Maine, in 1826. He settled in Kansas about 1856, and became a leader of the Free State party. He was appointed a brigadier-general about April, 1862. He defeated the enemy at Kane Hill, Arkansas, in November, and at Prairie Grove in December, 1862. Having been promoted to the rank of major-general, he commanded the department of Kansas in 1863, but was relieved in October of that year. Died July 25, 1881.

Blunt, (JOHN HENRY,) D.D., an English divine, born at Chelsea in 1823. He was educated at the University of Durham, became vicar of Kennington, near Oxford, and in 1873 was made rector of Beverston. He wrote numerous works on theological subjects, including "A Dictionary of Sects," "An Annotated Bible," etc. Died in 1884.

Blunt, (JOHN JAMES,) an English divine and scholar, born at Newcastle-under-Lime in 1794. He became in 1839 Lady Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge. He published "Undesigned Coincidences in the Writings both of the Old and New Testaments an Argument of their Veracity," (1847,) "Vestiges of Ancient Manners in Italy and Sicily," and other works. Died in 1855.

Blunt, (WILFRED SCAWAN,) a British author, born in 1840. He travelled much in Southern Asia, became active as a Liberal Home Ruler, and wrote "Love Sonnets of Proteus," "Future of Islam," "Satan Absolved," "India under Ripon," etc. Died 1922.

Blunthli, blŏŏnt'lee, or **Bluntschli,** blŏŏnt'shlee, (JEAN HENRI,) born at Zurich in 1656, wrote a chronicle of the city and canton of Zurich, entitled "Memorabilia Tigurina." Died in 1722.

Bluntschli, blŏŏnt'shlee, (JOHANN KASPAR,) a Swiss jurist, born in 1808 at Zurich, where he became professor of law in 1836. Died October 21, 1881.

Bluteau, blü'tō', (Dom RAPHAEL,) a learned writer, of French extraction, born in London in 1638, became preacher to Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. He published a "Portuguese-Latin Dictionary," (1712, 8 vols. fol.) Died in 1734.

Blutel, blü'tĕl', (CHARLES AUGUSTE ESPRIT ROSE,) a French jurist, and member of the National Convention, born at Caen in 1757. He was a member of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1806.

Blüthgen, blüt'gĕn, (AUGUST EDUARD VICTOR,) a German author, born at Zörbig, January 4, 1844. He studied theology, and for some years was a journalist. He published many tales, also volumes called "Hesperides," (1879,) "Bunte Novellen," (1880,) "Gedichte," (1880,) and books for the young.

Blyenburg, blī'ĕn-bŭrg', (ADRIAN,) a Latin poet, nephew of Damasus, born at Dort in 1560; died in 1599.

Blyenburg, van, văn blī'ĕn-bŭrg', (DAMASUS,) a Dutch *littérateur*, born at Dort in 1558, published a compilation of the modern Latin poets.

Bō, bō, (JEAN BAPTISTE JÉRÔME,) a French physician, born near Mur-de-Barrez in 1753, was elected to the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the immediate death of the king. Died in 1811.

Boabdil, bo-ăb-dĕl', [corrupted from **Aboo-Abdillah** or **Aboo-Abdallah,**] surnamed EL CHICO, (chee'ko,) [OR THE LITTLE,) the last Moorish king of Granada. His claim to the throne was contested by his uncle, Abdallah-el-Zagal. This dispute was settled by Ferdinand of Aragon, who conquered Granada in 1491, when Boabdil ceased to reign. He retired to Africa in 1496, and died about 1536.

Boaden, bō'dĕn, (JAMES,) an English writer, born at Whitehaven in 1762, was an intimate friend of John Kemble. He published several dramas, a "Life of John Philip Kemble," a "Life of Mrs. Jordan," and one of Mrs. Siddons. Died in 1839.

Bo-ad-ĭ-çe'a, [Fr. BOADICÉE, bo'ā'de'sā',] written also **Boudicea, Boodicia,** and **Voadica,** wife of Prasutagus, king of the British tribe of the Iceni, flourished about the middle of the first century. After the death of her husband, Boadicea, incensed by the rapacity and insults of the procurator Catus, took up arms against the Roman colonists and their allies, seventy thousand of whom, according to Tacitus, fell in battle. She was subsequently defeated by Suetonius Paulinus with immense loss, and took poison to avoid falling into the victor's hands.

See TACITUS, "Annales," book xiv.

Boadicée, the French of BOADICEA, which see.

Bōard'man, (GEORGE D.,) an eminent Baptist missionary, born at Livermore, Maine, in 1801. He graduated at Waterville College in 1821, studied divinity at the Theological Seminary at Andover, and in 1825 sailed for the East under the auspices of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. He arrived at Calcutta in December following, and, after devoting some fifteen months to the study of the Burmese language, established a mission at Maulmain, on the Tenasserim coast. This place subsequently became the principal seat of the Baptist missions in that region. The next year he founded another mission at Tavoy. Mr. Boardman continued his work with great zeal and success until his death in 1831.

Boardman, (GEORGE DANA,) D.D., a son of the preceding, was born at Tavoy, in Tenasserim, August 18, 1828, and came to the United States when six years old. He graduated at Brown University in 1852, at Newton Theological Institution in 1855, and held various pastorates, notably that of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia. He was author of "The Creative Week," "The Model Prayer," "Epiphanies of the Risen Lord," "The Mountain Instruction," etc. Died April 28, 1903.

Boardman, (HENRY AUGUSTUS,) D.D., an eloquent American divine, born at Troy, New York, January 9, 1808. He graduated at Yale in 1829 as valedictorian of his class, and studied theology at Princeton. In 1833 he became pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, where he remained until his death. He published "The Bible in the Counting-House," "The Bible in the Family," and other popular contributions to religious literature. Died June 15, 1880.

Boaretti, bo-ā-ret'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an able Italian *littérateur*, born near Padua in 1748, became professor of sacred eloquence at Venice about 1785. He translated some of the works of Sophocles and several tragedies of Euripides into Italian, (versi sciolti,) and Homer's "Iliad" into ottava rima, (1788.) Died in 1799.

Boas, bo'ās, (EDUARD,) a German novelist, born at Landsberg in 1815, published a supplement to the works of Goethe, (3 vols., 1841,) and other works. Died in 1853.

Boas, (FRANZ,) anthropologist, was born at Minden, Germany, July 9, 1858; made a voyage to the Arctic regions in 1883; went to British Columbia to study the Indians in 1885; was docent of anthropology in Clark University 1888–92. Author of "Baffin Land," "The Central Eskimo," etc.

Boat. See BOOT.

Boaton, de, dĕh bo'ā'tŏn', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) born near Aubonne, in the Pays de Vaud, in 1734, translated into French verse Gessner's "Idyls" and "Death of Abel," and Wieland's "Oberon." Died in 1794.

Bobadilla, de, dā bo-bā-dĕl'yā, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish magistrate, who was charged, in 1500, to ascertain the condition of the colony at Saint Domingo under Columbus. On his arrival he caused that illustrious man to be arrested and sent in chains to Spain, where he was kindly received by his sovereigns and reinstated in his honours. Bobadilla was soon after obliged to resign his post to Nicholas Ovando.

Bobolina, bo-bo-lee'nā, a modern Greek heroine, who in the revolution of 1821 equipped three ships at her own expense, one of which she commanded. She offered her vessels to the government for the blockade of Nauplia, which was maintained fourteen months. She

was assassinated in 1825 by the friend of a person supposed to have been wronged by a member of her family.

See POUQUEVILLE, "Histoire de la Régénération de la Grèce."

Bobrof, bo'brof, (SEMEN SERGEEVITCH,) a Russian poet, whose principal poem is entitled "Khersonida," being a history and description of Taurida, in Southern Russia. Died in 1810.

Bobrun, bo'brŭn', (CHARLES,) a French painter, born at Amboise in 1604, executed a number of portraits in conjunction with his cousin Henri, noticed below. Died in 1692.

Bobrun, (HENRI,) a French portrait-painter, born at Amboise in 1603, was patronized by Louis XIV. Among his master-pieces are portraits of Louis and of Anne of Austria. Died in 1677.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Bocaccino, bo-kȧt-chee'no, (BOCCACCIO,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona about 1460. He is praised by Lanzi. Died about 1518.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Bocaccino, (CAMILLO,) surnamed IL BOCCALINI, (ēl bok-kȧ-lee'nee,) born at Cremona in 1511, was a son of the preceding. Among his master-pieces are the frescos in the church of Saint Sigismund at Cremona. Died in 1546.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bocaco. See BOCCACCIO.

Bocandé, bo'kŏn'dā', (BERTRAND,) a French naturalist and geographer, born at Nantes about 1812, resided many years in Africa. He published "Notes on Portuguese Guinea, or Southern Senegambia." Died in 1881.

Bocanegra, bo-kȧ-nā'grȧ, (PEDRO ATANASIO,) a Spanish painter, born at Granada about 1638, was a pupil of Alonzo Cano. Died in 1688.

Bocarro, bo-kăr'ro, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese historian, wrote a continuation of the "Asia Portugueza" of João de Barros, (in manuscript.)

Bocarro Francez, bo-kăr'ro frăn'sĕs, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese astronomer and physician, born at Lisbon in 1588, received lessons from Galileo. Died at Florence in 1662.

Boccabadati, bok'kȧ-bȧ-dā'tee, (LUIGIA,) an Italian vocalist, born at Parma, made a brilliant début in her native city in 1817, and subsequently sang in the principal Italian cities and in London and Lisbon. She married a M. Gazzuoli. Died October 12, 1850.

Boccaccio, bo-kȧ'cho, [Old English, BOCCACE or BOCACE, bo-kăss'; Fr. BOCCACE, bo'kăss'; Lat. BOCCA'TIUS and BOCCAC'CIUS,] or, more fully, **Boccaccio di Certaldo**, bok-cȧt'cho de chĕr-tȧl'do, (GIOVANNI,) the most celebrated of Italian novelists, born in Paris in 1313, was the illegitimate son of a Florentine merchant and a Frenchwoman. At his father's desire he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and afterwards studied canon law, which, however, he soon abandoned. Among his first productions were the romance of "Il Filicopo," and a poem in ottava rima, entitled "La Teseide," written at the request of his mistress, the Princess Mary, natural daughter of Robert, King of Naples. After the accession of Joanna to the throne of Naples, Boccaccio wrote, at her desire, his "Decamerone, or Hundred Tales," (1353,) which are esteemed models of Italian prose composition; but many of them are disgustingly licentious. About this time he was sent on several diplomatic missions, and formed an intimacy with Petrarch, which continued for the remainder of their lives. He was appointed in 1373 to lecture at Florence on Dante, and wrote a commentary on the "Inferno," and a "Life of Dante." Besides his works in Italian, Boccaccio was the author of a number of Latin eclogues and prose essays, and, like his friend Petrarch, rendered important services to classical learning by collecting and transcribing ancient manuscripts. He died in 1375, having for many years previously been in a great measure reformed from the profligacy of his early life and writings. The "Decamerone" has furnished Shakspeare with the subjects of several of his dramas, and Chaucer derived from it his poem of "The Knight's Tale." Hazlitt, after remarking that Shakspeare's play of "All's Well that Ends Well" is from Boccaccio, adds, "The poet has dramatized the original novel with great skill and comic spirit, and has preserved all the beauty of character and sentiment *without improving upon it, which was impossible.* There is indeed in Boccaccio's serious pieces a truth, a pathos, and an exquisite refinement of sentiment which is hardly to be met with in any other prose writer whatever. . . . The invention implied in his different tales is immense; but we are not to infer that it is all his own. He probably availed himself of all the common traditions which were floating in his time, and which he was the first to appropriate." (See Hazlitt's "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays.")

See also BALDELLI, "Vita di Giovanni Boccaccio," 1806; MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GIANOTTI MANETTI, "Specimen Historiæ literariæ Florentinæ Seculi XIII. ac XIV., seu Vitæ Dantis, Petrarchæ ac Boccaccii," 1747; J. F. ADRY, "Notice sur Boccace," 1802; "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, London, vol. I., 1831.

Bocca di Ferro, bok'kȧ de fĕr'ro, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian jurist, nephew of Luigi, born at Bologna in 1552; died in 1623.

Bocca di Ferro, Bucca Ferri, book'kȧ fĕr'ree, or **Bucca Ferra**, book'kȧ fĕr'rȧ, (LUIGI,) an Italian physician and philosopher, born at Bologna in 1482. He became professor of logic in his native city, and numbered among his pupils J. C. Scaliger and Benedict Varchi. He wrote several Latin commentaries on the works of Aristotle. Died in 1545.

Bocoage, du, dü bo'kȧzh', (MANOEL MARIA BARBOSA,) a celebrated Portuguese poet and improvisatore, of French extraction, born at Setuval in 1771. He published numerous sonnets, odes, elegies, and epigrams, and made several translations from the French and Latin. It is stated that he could speak French, Italian, and Latin with facility. He became the chief of a poetic school known under the name of *Elmanists.* Died in 1806.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Bocoage, du, (MARIE ANNE LE PAGE,) a French poetess, born at Rouen in 1710, was the wife of P. J. Fiquet du Boccage, noticed below. She was the author of a tragedy entitled "The Amazons," imitations of "Paradise Lost" and of Gessner's "Death of Abel," and other poems, which enjoyed great popularity in her time, but are now nearly forgotten. She was a member of several foreign academies, as well as of those of Lyons and Rouen. Her letters to her sister, Madame Duperron, are still admired. Died in 1802.

See GUILBERT, "Notice sur Madame Boccage," 1807.

Bocoage, du, (PIERRE JOSEPH **Fiquet**—fe'kȧ',) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1700, wrote "Letters on the English Theatre," and translated several works from the English. Died in 1757.

Boccalini, bok-kȧ-lee'nee, (TRAJANO,) a witty Italian satirist, born at Loretto in 1556, was the author of "News from Parnassus," ("Ragguagli di Parnaso," 1612,) and other works, which were translated into several languages. Among these is a satire called "Pietra del Paragone politico," (1626.) Died at Venice in 1613.

See MORHOF, "Polyhistor."

Boccanera, bok-kȧ-nā'rȧ, (EGIDIO,) a Genoese admiral, was a brother of Simone, Doge of Genoa. Having entered the Spanish service, he assisted in the capture of Algesiras in 1344, and in 1372 defeated the English fleet under the Earl of Pembroke, whom he made prisoner. Died about 1373.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Boccanera, (GUGLIELMO,) a Genoese nobleman, raised by the democratic party in 1257 to the sovereign power in Genoa, was deposed in 1262.

Boccanera, (SIMONE,) was elected Doge of Genoa in 1339, removed in 1344, and re-elected in 1356. He gained victories over the Turks and Moors. Died about 1363.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Boccardo, bok-kar'do, (GEROLAMO,) an Italian author, born at Genoa, March 16, 1829. He became professor of statistics in the University of Genoa, and of political economy in the Naval School of that city, and was made a senator of Italy. He has published many works on various subjects, including statistics, public economy, geography, history, archæology, banking, earth-

quakes, etc., and edited the great "Nuova Enciclopedía Italiana" and the "Biblioteca dell' Economista."

Boccherini, bok-kà-ree'nee, (LUIGI,) a Italian composer of instrumental pieces, born at Lucca in 1740, was patronized by Charles IV. of Spain. Died in 1806.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Bocchi, bok'kee, [Lat. Boc'CHIUS,] (ACHILLE,) an Italian scholar, born at Bologna in 1488, became professor of Greek and Latin literature in his native city. He wrote several Latin works, in prose and verse, on history, philosophy, etc. Died in 1562.

Bocchi, (FAUSTINO,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia in 1659; died about 1742.

Bocchi, (FRANCESCO,) born at Florence in 1548, wrote essays on various subjects, and eulogies on eminent Italians. Died in 1618.

Boc'chus [Gr. Βόκχος] I., King of Mauritania, was the father-in-law of Jugurtha, and an ally of that prince in the war against the Romans. Having been defeated by Marius, he betrayed Jugurtha to the Romans in 106 B.C.

Bocchus II., supposed to have been a son of the preceding, fought for Cæsar against Juba, King of Numidia, and was rewarded with a part of the kingdom of Massinissa. In a war between Antony and Octavius, Bocchus was a partisan of the latter.

Bocciardo, bot-char'do, (CLEMENTE,) an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1620, was surnamed CLEMENTONE, from his large stature. Died in 1658.

Boccone, bok-ko'nà, (PAOLO,) a distinguished Sicilian naturalist, born at Palermo in 1633. He published a large number of Latin and Italian treatises on botany and mineralogy. Died in 1704.

Bocconio, bok-ko'ne-o, (MARINO,) a Venetian conspirator, who, having failed in his attempt to overthrow the aristocracy of Venice, was executed in 1299.

Boccuci, bok-koo'chee, (?) or **Bocous**, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish dramatist, probably of Italian origin, born at Barcelona in 1775, resided for some years in Paris. He wrote successful dramas, and was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle."

Bocerus. See BOCKER, (JOHANN.)

Boch, bok, or **Bochius**, bo'ke-us, (JOHN,) a Flemish poet, called "the Belgian Virgil," born at Brussels in 1555, wrote Latin poems which were much admired. Died in 1609.

Bochart, bo'shȧr', (MATHIEU,) a French Protestant theologian, was the author of a "Treatise against Relics," and a work entitled "Diallacticon," (1662,) advocating the union of Lutherans and Calvinists.

Bochart, (SAMUEL,) an eminent French scholar and Protestant theologian, born at Rouen in May, 1599. He studied divinity and the Oriental tongues under Caméron and Louis Cappel, and was subsequently instructed by Erpenius, at Leyden, in Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldee. He was appointed in 1625 pastor at Caen, where he remained forty-three years and acquired great influence and reputation as a preacher. In 1628 he acquitted himself with credit in a public dispute with the Jesuit Véron, who was employed by Cardinal Richelieu. His greatest works are his "Hierozoicon," (1663,) or an account of animals mentioned in the Bible, and "Geographia Sacra," (1646.) They are commended by Cuvier and Baron Humboldt. Bochart died at Caen in 1667, with the reputation of one of the most learned men of his time. Several volumes of his sermons were published after his death. "No one," says Hallam, "has left a more durable reputation in this literature [Rabbinical or Hebrew] than Bochart. His 'Geographia Sacra' displays great learning and sagacity." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See MORIN, "De Vita et Scriptis S. Bocharti," 1692; EDWARD HERBERT SMITH, "S. Bochart: Recherches sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de cet Auteur illustre," 1833.

Bochart de Sarron, bo'shȧr' dęh sȧ'rôN', (JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD,) a French mathematician and astronomer, born in Paris in 1730. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and first president of the Parliament of Paris. He was guillotined in 1794.

See MONTJOYE, "Éloge historique de B. de Sarron," 1800.

Bochat, de, dęh bo'shȧ', (CHARLES GUILLAUME LOYS,) a Swiss historian and miscellaneous writer, born at Lausanne in 1695; died in 1753.

Bocholt, von, fon bok'olt, (FRANZ,) one of the earliest German engravers, lived about 1470. Among his principal works are "The Judgment of Solomon," and "Christ and the Twelve Apostles," (in thirteen plates.)

Bochsa, bok'sȧ', written also **Bocska**, (ROBERT NICOLAS CHARLES,) a French musician and composer, born at Montmédy in 1789. He studied in Paris under Méhul, and attained great excellence as a performer on the harp. In 1822 he became professor of the harp at the Royal Academy of Music, London. His compositions are chiefly pieces for that instrument. Died in Australia in 1856.

Bock, bok, (FRIEDRICH SAMUEL,) a naturalist, born at Königsberg in 1716, was professor of Greek and theology in his native city. He wrote a "History of Socinianism in Prussia," (1753,) and several works on natural history. Died in 1786.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Bock, bok, [Fr. LE BOUCQ, lęh book; Lat. TRA'GUS,] (HIERONYMUS,) a German botanist, born at Heidesbach in 1498, was one of the greatest promoters of botanical science in his time. The genus Tragia was named in his honour by Plumier. Died in 1554.

Bock, (KARL AUGUST,) a German anatomist and physician, born at Magdeburg in 1782, published, among other works, a "Manual of Practical Anatomy of the Human Body," (1819.) He lived many years at Leipsic. Died in 1833.

Bock, (KARL ERNST,) an anatomist, a son of the preceding, born at Leipsic in 1809, published a "Manual of Pathological Anatomy and Diagnostic." Died in 1874.

Bock, de, dęh bok, (JEAN NICOLAS ÉTIENNE,) BARON, a French *littérateur*, born at Thionville in 1747. He wrote an "Essay on the History of Sabeism," and translated from the German the "Life of Baron Trenck," and several works of Wieland and Kotzebue. Died in 1809.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bockelmann, bok'kęl-mȧn', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German jurist, born at Steinfurt in 1633; died at Leyden in 1681.

Bockenberg, van, vȧn bok'kęn-bĕRG', [Lat. CORNELISSO'NIUS BUCKENBER'GIUS,] (PIETER,) a Dutch chronicler, born at Gouda in 1548, was historiographer of the States of Holland. Died in 1617.

Bocker, bok'kęr, [Lat. BOCE'RUS,] sometimes written **Boedeker**, (JOHANN,) a German writer, Latin poet, and professor of law at Rostock, born near Minden in 1525; died in 1565.

See J. C. OPITZ, "De Vita, Fatis et Scriptis J. Boceri," 1750.

Böckh or **Boeckh**, bök, (AUGUST,) an eminent German philologist and antiquary, born at Carlsruhe on the 24th of November, 1785. He studied at Halle under F. A. Wolf, and became in 1811 professor of eloquence and the Greek language at Berlin. He published an edition of Pindar with a continuous commentary, a Latin translation, and a treatise on Greek versification, (1811,) and in 1817 brought out his "Political Economy of the Athenians," ("Die Staatshaushaltung der Athener,") a work displaying profound learning and research. He likewise published "Metrological Investigations concerning the Weights, Coins, and Measures of Antiquity," (1838,) a "Dissertation on the Silver Mines of Laurium in Attica," and other treatises. He began the "Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum," continued by his pupil Franz, and still unfinished. (The third volume was published in 1850.) He was a member of the principal learned societies of Germany and other countries. Died in Berlin in August, 1867. The works of Böckh have marked an era in the history of archæology and philology. According to his ideal, the aim of those studies should be to reproduce the entire social and political life of a people during a determinate epoch.

See KLAUSEN, "Biographie von Böckh," forming part of HOFFMANN'S "Lebensbilder berühmter Humanisten," 1837.

Böckh or **Boeckh**, bök, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German educational writer, born at Memmingen in 1732. He assisted in publishing the "Universal Library of Education," (1774.) Died in 1792.

Böckh or **Boeckh**, von, fon bök, (FRIEDRICH,) a German minister of state, brother of the preceding, born at Carlsruhe in 1777. He became a counsellor of finance

in 1810, and was minister of finance (in Baden) from 1828 to 1844. He was president of the cabinet about two years, (1844–46.) Died in 1855.

Bockhorst, van, văn bok'hɔrst, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Dentekoom in 1661, studied under Kneller in London. Died in 1724.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Bockhorst, von, fon bok'hɔrst, (JOHANN,) a German painter, born at Münster about 1610, was surnamed LANGHEN JAN, from his tall stature. He was a pupil of Jordaens, in Holland, and ranked high among the artists of the time.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais et Allemands."

Böcking or **Boecking,** bök'king, (EDUARD,) a German legal writer, born at Trarbach, Prussia, in 1802. He became professor of law at Bonn in 1835. Died in 1870.

Böckler or **Boeckler,** bök'klęr, (GEORG ANDREAS,) a German architect and mechanician, wrote a treatise "On Hydraulic Architecture," (1663.)

Böckmann or **Boeckmann,** bök'măn, (JONAS,) a Swedish physician, born at Windberg in 1716. He studied anatomy at Berlin under Budæus, and in 1753 was appointed physician to the King of Sweden. Died in 1760.

Böcler or **Boecler,** bök'lęr, (JOHANN,) a German physician, born at Ulm in 1651, settled at Strasburg, where he died in 1701. His son John, born at Strasburg in 1681, became professor of medicine in his native city. Died in 1733.

Böcler or **Boecler,** (JOHANN HEINRICH,) one of the most learned Germans of his time, born at Cronheim, in Franconia, in 1611. He was invited in 1648 to fill the chair of eloquence at Upsal by Christina of Sweden, who appointed him her historiographer. He wrote a number of historical and critical works in Latin, and edited several classic authors. Died in 1692.

See MORHOF, "Polyhistor."

Böcler or **Boecler,** (JOHANN PHILIPP,) son of Johann, (the second of the name,) born at Strasburg in 1710. In 1738 he succeeded Salzmann as professor of chemistry, botany, and materia medica at Strasburg. Died in 1759.

Böcler or **Boecler,** (PHILIPP HEINRICH,) born at Strasburg in 1718, was a brother of Johann Philipp. Died in 1759.

Bocquillot, bo'ke'yo', (LAZARE ANDRÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Avallon in 1649, published a number of theological works, and a "History of the Chevalier Bayard," (1702.) Died in 1728.

See LETORS, "Vie de L. A. Bocquillot," 1745.

Bocska. See BOCHSA.

Bocskai, botch'kī, (STEPHAN,) a nobleman of Transylvania, who in 1604 joined the Hungarians in a revolt against Austria. Having defeated the Imperial troops, he was proclaimed hereditary King of Hungary by Sultan Ahmed I. In 1606 a peace was concluded with the emperor Rudolph, by which religious freedom was secured to the Protestants of Hungary, and Bocskai was acknowledged Prince of Transylvania. Died in 1606.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bochart, bok'tor', (ELIE or ELLIOUS,) a distinguished Orientalist, born at Sioot, in Upper Egypt, in 1784. He settled in France, where he was appointed professor of Arabic in the Royal Library. He published a "French-Arabic Dictionary," and several translations from the Arabic into French. Died in 1821.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire," (Supplément.)

Bodæus a Stapel, bo-dā'ŭs â stâ'pęl, (JAN,) a Dutch botanist and physician of Amsterdam, died young in 1636.

Bodard, bo'dăr', (PIERRE HENRI HIPPOLYTE,) a French botanist and physician, lived about 1800.

Bodard de Tezay, bo'dăr' dęh tęh-zâ', (NICOLAS MARIE FÉLIX,) a French *littérateur* and diplomatist, born at Bayeux in 1757; died in Paris in 1823.

Boddaert, bod'dârt, (PIETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Middelburg in 1694, published several original works, and translated into Dutch verse the "Atreus" and "Thyestes" of Crébillon. Died in 1761.

See "Levensgeschiedenis van den vermaarden Dichter P. Boddaert," Amsterdam, 1836.

Boddaert, (PIETER,) a Dutch physician and naturalist, a relative of the preceding, born in Zealand about 1730. He translated into Dutch the "Elenchus Zoophytorum" of Pallas, and John Hunter's "Natural History of the Teeth" (1773) into Dutch and Latin. Died about 1790.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bode, bo'dęh, (CHRISTOPH AUGUST,) a German philologist, born at Wernigerode in 1722, became professor of Oriental languages at Helmstedt in 1754. He published an Ethiopic version of the New Testament, and several commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1796.

See WIDEBURG, "Memoria C. A. Bodii," 1796; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Bode, (JOHANN ELERT,) an eminent German astronomer, born at Hamburg in January, 1747. He published in 1768 a popular work entitled "Introduction to the Knowledge of the Starry Heavens," ("Anleitung zur Kenntniss des gestirnten Himmels,") and discovered in the same year a comet, which was the first one having a very short period. He was invited to Berlin by Frederick the Great, and admitted into the Academy of Sciences. Bode has the credit of discovering a law of the planetary system respecting the distances of the planets from each other, called "Bode's Law." Among his chief works is "Uranographia," or "Great Celestial Atlas," (1801,) by which, it is said, twelve thousand stars are added to former catalogues. Died in Berlin in 1826.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," and BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bode, (JOHANN JOACHIM CHRISTOPH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Brunswick in 1730. He is chiefly noted for his excellent translations from the English of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" and Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," and of Montaigne's "Essays" and Marmontel's "Incas" from the French. He was a zealous advocate of free-masonry, upon which he wrote several treatises. He was also distinguished as a musician and composer. Died in 1793.

See C. A. BOETTIGER, "J. J. C. Bodes literarisches Leben," 1796.

Bodega y Quadra, bo-dā'gâ e kwâ'drâ, (JUAN FRANCISCO,) a Spanish navigator, who explored the west coast of North America. Died in 1794.

Bodekker, bo-dek'kęr, (JAN FRANCISCUS,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born in the duchy of Cleves in 1660; died in 1727.

Bodel, bo'dĕl', (JEHAN,) a French troubadour, lived about 1270.

Bodelschwingh-Velmede, von, fon bo'dęl-shŵing' vĕl'męh-dęh, (ERNST,) a Prussian, born at Velmede, near Hamm, in 1794, became minister of the interior in 1844.

Bodenschatz, bo'dęn-shâts', (ERHARD,) a German musical composer and editor, born at Lichtenberg about 1570. He edited various collections of music, the best-known of which is the "Florilegium Portense," (2 parts, 1603, 1621.) Died in 1638, at Gross-Osterhausen, where he was pastor.

Bodenschatz, bo'dęn-shâts', (JOHANN CHRISTOPH GEORG,) a German scholar and antiquary, born at Hof in 1717. He wrote an "Explanation of the New Testament from Jewish Antiquities." Died in 1797.

Bodenstedt, bo'dęn-stĕt', (FRIEDRICH MARTIN,) a German writer and journalist, born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1819. He resided as a tutor in the family of Prince Galitzin at Moscow, where he perfected himself in the Russian language and translated some of the works of Pushkin and other poets into German. He subsequently travelled in Turkey, Greece, and Asia Minor, and published in 1848 "The Nations of the Caucasus." In 1850 he became editor of the "Weser Zeitung," and in the same year published his most successful volume, "The Songs of Mirza Schaffy," feigned to be a translation from the Persian. Died April 19, 1892.

Bodenstein. See CARLSTADT.

Bodenstein, von, fon bo'dęn-stīn', (ADAM,) a German physician and alchemist, born in 1528, was a disciple of Paracelsus. Died in 1577.

See SCHMIEDER, "Geschichte der Alchemie," 1832.

Bodewyns, bo'dęh-wīns', (NIKOLAAS,) a Flemish or Dutch landscape-painter, was associated with Francis

Bout, who painted figures for the landscapes of Bodewyns. The latter died at Brussels in 1700. Pilkington states that Bout was born at Brussels in 1660.

Bödiker or **Boediker**, bö′de-kẹr, (JOHANN,) a German writer, born in 1641, published Latin and German poems. Died in 1695.

Bodin, bo′dăn′, (JEAN,) a celebrated French political writer, born at Angers in 1530. He studied law, and became secretary to the Duc d'Alençon. His principal work is a treatise on government, published in French, "De la République," (1576,) and afterwards translated by him into Latin, "De Republica," (1586.) He maintains that a limited monarchy is the best form of government. This work is analyzed at length by Hallam, who says, "No former writer on political philosophy had been either so comprehensive in his scheme or so copious in his knowledge; none, perhaps, more original, more independent and fearless in his inquiries. Two names alone, indeed, could be compared with his,—Aristotle and Machiavel." "Bodin and Montesquieu are, in this province of political theory, the most philosophical of those who have read so deeply, the most learned of those who have thought so much." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died at Laon in 1596.

Bodin, (LAURENT,) a French physician and medical writer, born in the department of Indre-et-Loire in 1762.

Bodin, (PIERRE JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a deputy to the French National Convention in 1792, voted for the imprisonment of the king. He afterwards became a member of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1810.

Bod′ley, (JOHN,) an English physician, published a "Critical Essay on the Works of Physicians," (1741.)

Bodley, (Sir THOMAS,) founder of the library at Oxford called by his name, was born at Exeter in 1544. He studied theology and the ancient languages at Geneva, whither his father had repaired during the persecutions of Queen Mary's reign. Having returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, he graduated at Oxford in 1566. He became gentleman-usher to the queen in 1583, and was afterwards employed by her on important embassies to Denmark, Germany, and France. He was sent in 1588 to the Hague, where he resided many years and was admitted to the Council of State. Soon after his return, in 1597, he founded the Bodleian Library, and, on the accession of James I., was made a knight. Died in 1612.

Bod′ley, (JOHN,) an English physician, published a "Critical Essay on the Works of Physicians," (1741.)

Bodley, (JOHN EDWARD COURTENAY,) an English historian, was born June 6, 1853. In 1890 he began an important work on France: vol. i., "The Revolution and Modern France;" vol. ii., "The Parliamentary System," (1898.)

Bodmer, bod′mẹr, (GEORG,) a Swiss mechanician, born at Zurich in 1786, invented numerous machines, and an improved method of spinning cotton. Died in 1864.

Bodmer, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss critic and *littérateur*, born near Zurich in 1698. In 1721 he became associated with Breitinger as editor of a literary journal entitled "Discurse der Maler," having for its object the reformation of German poetry. They succeeded, notwithstanding the opposition of Gottsched and other partisans of French taste, in bringing to their views several of the principal writers of Germany, and laid the foundation of the German school soon after made illustrious by Klopstock, Goethe, and Schiller. Bodmer translated the "Paradise Lost" and Pope's "Dunciad" into German, and also published versions of the "Niebelungen" and other ancient poems. He died in 1783, having for fifty years filled the chair of Swiss history at Zurich.

Bodmer, (KARL,) an artist, designer, and etcher, born in Zurich in 1805. He travelled in North America in 1833 with Maximilian, Prince of Wied, and published "L'Atlas du Voyage," (1839,) containing the records of his journey, further illustrated by his "Costumes et Personnages indiennes," (1836,) a series of aquarelles. He was an admirable painter of animals and of forest-scenes, and a highly-accomplished etcher. Died Oct. 31, 1893.

Bodoni, bo-do′nee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an eminent Italian printer and scholar, born at Saluzzo in 1740. He studied the Oriental languages at Rome, and in 1768 became superintendent of the royal press in Parma. Among his works, which are esteemed models of typographic beauty, may be named editions of "Homer," "Virgil," "Horace," Tacitus's "Annals," and Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata." He also wrote a "Typographic Manual," (1818.) Died in 1813.

See GREGORI, "Biographie de Lagrange, Denina et Bodoni," 1814; LAMA, "Vita del Cavaliere G. B. Bodoni," 1816.

Bödtcher, bö′tkẹr, (LUDVIG ADOLPH,) a Danish poet, born April 22, 1793. He was educated at Copenhagen University, and in 1824 removed to Rome, where he became the friend and secretary of Thorwaldsen. Only two volumes of his poetry were ever published. His works are of great merit, every one of his published verses being finished with extraordinary art. For many years Bödtcher lived a careless but harmless epicurean life at Copenhagen, where he died, October 1, 1874.

Bodwell. See BOTHWELL.

Boece or **Boyce**, boiss, [Lat. BOE′TIUS or BOE′THIUS,] (HECTOR,) one of the early Scottish historians, born at Dundee about 1465. He finished his studies and graduated at the University of Paris, where he subsequently became professor of philosophy. While there, he acquired the friendship of Erasmus, by whom he was highly esteemed. His "History of Scotland" (in Latin, 1526) ranks among the best historical works of that period. It was subsequently translated into the Scottish dialect by Bellenden, at the command of James V. Died about 1536.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Boëce, the French of BOETHIUS, which see.

Boecio, the Italian of BOETHIUS, which see.

Boeckel. See BÖCKEL.

Boeckel, book′kẹl, [Lat. BOCKE′LIUS,] (JAN,) a Flemish physician and medical writer, born at Antwerp in 1535, became professor of medicine at Helmstedt in 1575. Died in 1605.

Boeckh. See BÖCKH.

Boeckhout, van, văn book′hŏwt, (JAN JOSEPH,) a Belgian publicist and political writer, born at Brussels · died in 1827.

Boecking. See BÖCKING.

Boeckler. See BÖCKLER.

Boeckmann. See BÖCKMANN.

Boediker. See BÖDIKER.

Boehm, or **Boehme.** See BÖHME and BÖHM.

Boehm, böm, (HENRY,) an eminent American Methodist preacher, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1775. He became a preacher in 1800, was for some years the constant associate of Bishop Asbury, and did much to extend Methodism, especially among the German-speaking people of Pennsylvania. Died December 29, 1875.

Boehm, (Sir JOSEPH EDGAR,) sculptor, was born at Vienna, July 6, 1834. He settled in England in 1862, and in 1867 made a colossal statue of Queen Victoria. His seated statue of Carlyle was highly praised by Ruskin, and his animal studies are noteworthy. He was made a baronet in 1889. Died December 12, 1890.

Boehmer. See BÖHMER.

Boehmius. See BÖHME.

Boel, bool, (KORNELIS,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp about 1580, worked in England.

Boel, (PIETER,) a skilful Flemish painter of animals, fruits, and flowers, born at Antwerp in 1625. One of his master-pieces is called "The Four Elements." Died 1680.

Boemondo, the Italian of BOHEMOND, which see.

Boendale, van, văn boon′dâ-lẹ, (JAN,) a Dutch writer and politician, born in 1280. Among his works are a rhymed chronicle, "Brabantsche Yeesten," (1315,) some didactic poems, and a history of Edward III. of England and his Flemish expedition, of which fragments only remain. Died in 1365.

Boerhaave, (ABRAHAM KAAU.) See KAAU.

Boerhaave, bör′hav, [Dutch pron. boor′hâ-vẹh, Lat. BOERHA′VIUS,] (HERMAN,) a Dutch physician and philosopher, whose celebrity has scarcely been equalled by that of any physician in modern times, was born at Voorhout, near Leyden, on the 31st of December, 1668. He was educated for the ministry at Leyden, where he

took the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1689, and wrote an inaugural thesis "On the Distinction between the Soul and the Body." At the age of twenty-two he began the study of medicine. He read Hippocrates diligently, and took his degree as doctor of physic at Harderwick in 1693, after which he practised in Leyden, and in 1701 was chosen the successor or substitute of Drelincourt, who lectured on the theory of medicine in the university of that city. His precise definitions, brilliant eloquence, and immense erudition rendered him a very popular lecturer. He obtained in 1709 the chair of medicine and botany vacated by Hotton at Leyden, on which occasion he pronounced a discourse in favour of simplicity in the practice of medicine.

Before this period he had deviated from the Hippocratic method, and adopted mechanical and chemical hypotheses, which he advocated in his treatise "De Usu Ratiocinii Mechanici in Medicina," (1703.) His reputation was widely extended by an excellent systematic work entitled "Medical Institutes," etc., ("Institutiones Medicæ in usus annuæ Exercitationis domesticos," 1708.) He gave a classification of diseases, and explained their causes, nature, and treatment, in his "Aphorisms on the Diagnosis and Cure of Diseases," ("Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis," 1709,) which is considered a master-piece of learning and of style. His medical system was generally adopted by his contemporaries. Boerhaave was also distinguished as a botanist and a chemist. He published in 1710 a "Description of Plants growing in the Botanic Garden of Leyden." In 1718 he became professor of chemistry, without ceasing to fill the chairs of medicine and botany. He was the first, according to the "Biographie Universelle," who rendered chemistry popular by treating it in a clear and beautiful style. His "Elements of Chemistry" ("Elementa Chemiæ," 1724) is called his chef-d'œuvre by the work just referred to. In consequence of severe attacks of gout, he resigned his chairs of botany and chemistry in 1727 and 1729. He was elected rector of the University of Leyden for the second time in 1730. About this date he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He died on the 23d of September, 1738, leaving one child, a daughter. He was a man of sincere and earnest piety. Among his admired works are two orations, viz., "De Comparando certo in Physicis," (1715,) and "De honore Medici Servitute," (1731.)

The reputation of Boerhaave as a physician and a man of learning is perhaps without a parallel in history. His fame extended not only to every part of Christendom, but to the farthest bounds of Asia. A Chinese mandarin addressed a letter to him with this superscription, "To Boerhaave, Physician in Europe," and the missive was duly received. Although he spent his money freely in the interests of science, yet so extensive and lucrative was his practice that at his death he left, it is said, more than two million florins. His intense application to study, and the exposure incident to his professional duties, had brought upon him (in 1732) a severe illness, which confined him to his bed for several months. When he recovered, the inhabitants of Leyden celebrated the joyful event by a public illumination.

See MATY, "Éloge historique de H. Boerhaave," 1747; FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Boerhaave," 1763; DR. S. JOHNSON, "Life of H Boerhaave;" BURTON, "Life and Writings of H. Boerhaave," 2 vols., 1743; CARL WILHELM EBERT, "Dissertatio historico-medica de H. Boerhavio," 1843; "Biographie Médicale."

Boerhavius. See BOERHAAVE.

Boerio, bo-ā're-o, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian jurist and legal writer, born at Lendinara in 1754; died in 1832.

Boerne. See BÖRNE.

Boerner. See BÖRNER.

Bo-ē'thĭ-us, [It. BOECIO, bo-ā'cho, or BOEZIO, bo-āt'se-o; in French, BOËCE, bo'ăss',] (ANICIUS MANLIUS SEVERINUS,) a celebrated Roman philosopher and statesman, born about 475 A.D. He was liberally educated, and well instructed in Greek philosophy. When about thirty-three, he was elected consul. His administration was beneficent and favourable to the oppressed. He translated the works of Plato and other Greek writers into Latin, wrote commentaries on Aristotle, and acquired a great reputation as an author. He held several high offices under Theodoric the Goth, but, having been accused by some envious courtiers of conspiring against the government, he was unjustly condemned by that king and executed about 525 A.D. His principal work is "On the Consolation of Philosophy," ("De Consolatione Philosophiæ,") which was written in prison, where he was confined just before his death. It is composed of alternate portions of verse and prose. "Few books," says Hallam, "are more striking from the circumstances of their production. Last of the classic writers, in style not impure, . . . in elevation of sentiment equal to any of the philosophers, and mingling a Christian sanctity with their lessons, he speaks from his prison in the swanlike tones of dying eloquence. Quenched in his blood, the lamp he had trimmed with a skilful hand, gave no more light; the language of Tully and Virgil soon ceased to be spoken." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") His great work was very popular in the middle ages, and was translated into various languages. It was translated into Anglo-Saxon by Alfred the Great, and imitated by Chaucer. English versions of it have been produced by W. Causton, Rev. Philip Ridpath, R. Duncan, and others.

See PROCOPIUS, "History;" BARBERINI, "Expesizione della Vita de Boezio," 1783; DOM GERVAISE, "Histoire de Boëce," 1715; HEYNE, "Censura ingenii Boethii," 1806; "Life of Boethius," prefixed to RIDPATH'S translation, 1785; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. XXXIX.; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" SIRO COMI, "Memoria storico-critica sopra S. Boecio."

Boëthius, (HECTOR.) See BOECE.

Boëthius, bo-ā'te-ŭs, (JACOB,) professor of theology at Upsal, in Sweden, born in 1647. He was condemned to perpetual imprisonment for having opposed the absolute monarchy introduced by Charles XI., but he was released in 1710. Died in 1718.

Boëtie, de la, dẹh lă bo'ā'te', (ETIENNE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Sarlat, in Périgord, in 1530. He was an intimate friend of Montaigne, who refers to him in his chapter "On Friendship." He was the author of Latin and French poems, and a political treatise "On Voluntary Servitude," (written about 1546,) a work of much merit, sometimes called "Le Contr'un." Died in 1563. "La Boëtie, in fact," says Hallam, "is almost a single instance of a thoroughly republican character till nearly the period of the Revolution. Montaigne, the stanchest supporter of church and state, excuses his friend, *le plus grand homme, à mon avis, de notre siècle*, (the greatest man, in my opinion, of our age,) assuring us that he was always a loyal subject."

See LA FEUGÈRE, "Études sur la Vie de La Boëtie," 1845; J. F. PAYEN, "Notice bio-bibliographique sur É. de la Boëtie," 1853.

Boëtius, (HECTOR.) See BOECE.

Boëtius Epo, bo-ā'te-ŭs ā'po, a Dutch jurist and writer, born in Friesland in 1529; died in 1599.

Boettger or Boettcher. See BÖTTCHER.

Boettiger. See BÖTTIGER.

Boetzlaer, boots'lăr, BARON OF, a Dutch general, born about 1720, distinguished himself by his brave defence of Willemstadt against Dumouriez.

Boezio. See BOETHIUS.

Boffrand, bo'frŏN', (GERMAIN,) a French architect and engineer, born at Nantes in 1667. Among his works are the palace of Nancy, the castle of Lunéville, and the castle de la Favorite, near Mentz. Died in 1754.

Bogaers, bo'gars, (ADRIANUS,) a gifted Dutch poet, born at the Hague in 1795. He was a magistrate at Rotterdam. His chief works are the beautiful poems "Jochebed" (1835) and "The Voyage of Heemskerk to Gibraltar," (1836,) and his "Romances and Ballads," (1846.) Bogaers ranks among the very first Dutch poets of his time, and is by some late critics regarded as even much superior to Bilderdijk. He was a man of singularly modest and retiring character, and for a long time only circulated his writings among a few intimate friends. Died at Spa, August 10, 1870. Two volumes of his verse were published at Haarlem in 1871.

Bogaert, bo'gărt, (ADAM,) a Flemish physician, born at Dort in 1413, was professor of medicine at Louvain for more than thirty years. Died in 1483.

Bogaert, (JACOB,) son of the preceding, born at Louvain in 1440, succeeded his father as professor of medicine in that city. Died in 1520.

Bogaert, van den, (MARTIN.) See DESJARDINS.

Bogaerts, bo'gärts, (FÉLIX,) a Belgian poet and novelist, born at Brussels in 1805. Among his works are "Bibliothèque des Antiquités," (1834,) and "Lord Strafford," (1843.) Died in 1851.

Bo'gan, (ZACHARIAH,) an English philologist, born in Devonshire in 1625, wrote a "View of Scriptural Threats and Punishments." Died in 1659.

Bo-gar'dus, (EVERARDUS,) the first minister of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, came to this country about 1633. He was drowned on his passage to Holland in 1647.

Bogatzky, von, fon bo-gäts'kee, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German theological writer, author of "The Golden Treasury," was born in Silesia in 1690; died in 1774.

Bogdane, bog'dan, (JAMES,) a Hungarian painter of flowers, fruits, and birds, worked in England for Queen Anne. Died about 1720.

Bogdanovitch, bog-dâ-no'vitch, (HIPPOLYTUS FEDOROVITCH,) an eminent Russian lyric poet, born in Little Russia in 1743. He was appointed in 1761 inspector at the University of Moscow. His principal work, entitled "Dushenka," ("Psyche,") came out in 1775. It ranks among the finest poems of its kind in the language, and was received with the greatest favour by all classes. He also translated from the French Vertot's "History of the Revolutions of the Roman Republic." He was appointed in 1788 president of the archives of the empire. Died in 1803.

Bogerman, bo'ger-măn, [Lat. BOGERMA'NUS,] (JAN,) a Dutch theologian and controversialist, born in Friesland in 1576. He sided with Gomarus in his dispute with Arminius, and wrote a polemical treatise against Grotius. He was president of the Synod of Dort, and was one of the translators of the Bible into Dutch. Died in 1637.

Boggs, (CHARLES STUART,) an American commodore, a nephew of Captain James Lawrence of the Chesapeake, was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1811. He entered the navy in 1826, and gained the rank of commander in 1855. He commanded the gunboat Varuna in the battle by which Farragut captured New Orleans, in April, 1862. In that action he sunk or burned six gunboats, partly iron-clad. The Varuna having been fatally damaged by an iron-clad running against her, Captain Boggs ran her ashore, tied her to a tree, and continued to fight "till the water was over the gun-truck." He became rear-admiral in 1870, and retired in 1873. Died at New Brunswick, N.J., April 22, 1888.

Boggs, (FRANK M.,) artist, born at Springfield, Ohio, in 1855. He studied in Paris under Gérôme, and painted "La Place de la Bastille," which was bought by the French government in 1882. His "Rough Day at Honfleur" won a large prize in New York in 1885.

Bögh, bög, (ERIK,) a Danish writer, born at Copenhagen, January 17, 1822. He excels in songs, vaudevilles, and *jeux-d'esprit.* He has written a hundred plays, and many popular humorous tales.

Bogin, bo'zhăn', [It. BOGINO, bo-jee'no,] (JEAN BAPTISTE,) born at Turin in 1701, became grand chancellor of Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia, in 1730, and in 1750 minister of state under Charles Emmanuel. Died in 1784.

Boğ'o-ris, Prince of Bulgaria, succeeded Baldimir, (or Valdimir.) He was converted to Christianity in 853 A.D., and induced or compelled his subjects to adopt the same religion. Died in 896.

Bo'gran, (LUIS,) a Central American statesman, born at Santa Barbara, June 3, 1849; joined Gautemala in its war with Salvador in 1873, was made governor of his native province, and was elected President of Honduras in 1879 and 1883. Died July 10, 1895.

Bogros, (ANNET JEAN,) a distinguished French anatomist, born in the department of Auvergne in 1786; died in 1823.

Bogue, bōg, (DAVID,) a Scottish divine, born in Berwickshire in 1750, was one of the founders of the London Missionary Society in 1795. He was one of the first editors of the "Evangelical Magazine," and took an active part in promoting the principal religious associations of the day. Died in 1825.

See JAMES BENNETT, "Memoir of Dr. Bogue;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Boguet, bo'gā', (HENRI,) a French magistrate and miscellaneous writer, born in Franche-Comté about 1550.

Boguphal, bo'goo-fāl, Bishop of Posen, in Poland, wrote a Latin "Chronicle of Poland," (1729,) continued by Baczko. Died in 1253.

Boguslawski, bo-gus-lav'skee, (ADALBERT,) a Polish dramatist and actor, born in 1752, translated dramas from the French, Italian, and Spanish. Died in 1829.

Boguslawski, bo'goo-slăv'skee, (PALM HEINRICH LUDWIG,) a Prussian astronomer, of Polish extraction, born at Magdeburg in 1789. Appointed director of the observatory at Breslau in 1831, he discovered in 1834 the comet called by his name. In 1836 he became professor of astronomy at Breslau. Died in 1851.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bohadsch, bo'hădsh, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German physician and naturalist, was professor of natural history at Prague. Died in 1772.

Bohâ-ed-Deen or **Bohâ-eddîn,** bo'hâ-ed-deen', (**Ibn-Shedâd,** ĭb'n shẹ-dăd',) an Arab historian, born at Mosul in 1145, was distinguished by the favour of the Sultan Saladin, who appointed him cadi of Jerusalem. His principal work is a "Life of Saladin," which has been translated into Spanish by Borbon. Died in 1232.

Bohaire-Dutheil, bo'ăr' dü'tā'y', a French dramatic and satirical writer, born about 1750; died in 1825.

Bohan, de, dẹh bo'ŏn', (FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE LOURAT,) BARON, a French tactician and military writer, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1751; died in 1804.

Bohemond, bo'he-mŏnd, [Fr. BOHÉMOND, bo'ā'mŏn'; It. BOEMONDO, bo-ā-mon'do; Lat. BOHEMUN'DUS,] I., a famous chief of the crusaders, was the son of Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia and Calabria. Accompanied by his cousin Tancred and several Norman princes, he joined the first crusade, at the head of a large army, in 1096. Having assisted at the capture of Nicæa, he gained possession of Antioch by a strategem, and succeeded in obtaining the sovereignty of that city. He subsequently married the daughter of Philip I. of France. He died in 1111, and was succeeded by his son, Bohemond II.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades."

Bohemond II. became Prince of Antioch in 1126. He assisted Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, in his wars against the Saracens. Died in 1130.

Bohemond III., grandson of Bohemond II., succeeded to the throne of Antioch in 1163. Died in 1201.

Bohemundus. See BOHEMOND.

Bohic, bo'ĭk', written also **Bouhic** or **Boich,** (HENRI or HERVÉ,) an eminent French jurist, born in Bretagne in 1310; died about 1390.

Bohier, de, dẹh bo'e-ā', [Lat. BOE'RIUS,] (NICOLAS,) a French jurist, born at Montpellier in 1469; died in 1539.

Bohl, bōl, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German physician, and professor of medicine at Königsberg, where he was born in 1703; died in 1785.

Bohle, bo'lẹh, (SAMUEL,) a German theologian and Hebraist, born in Pomerania in 1611; died in 1689.

Bohlen, bo'lẹn, (HENRY,) born in Germany, emigrated to the United States in his youth, and became a rich merchant in Philadelphia. In April, 1862, he was appointed a brigadier-general. He served under Fremont and Sigel in Virginia, and was killed near the Rappahannock in August, 1862.

Bohlen, von, fon bo'lẹn, (PETER,) an eminent German Orientalist, born near Jever in 1796. Owing to the poverty of his family, he enjoyed few advantages of education, until enabled to enter the University of Halle through the kindness of several wealthy patrons. He became in 1830 professor of Oriental languages at Königsberg. Among his principal works are a dissertation on the Arabic poet Montenabbi, ("Commentatio de Montenabbio,") an excellent treatise on Indian antiquities, entitled "Das Alte Indien," (2 vols., 1830,) an edition of Bhartrihari's "Sententiæ," and "Genesis Historically and Critically explained," (in German.) He also wrote

a very interesting "Autobiography," published in 1841. Died in 1840.

Böhler, bö'lẹr, (PETER,) a Moravian bishop, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, December 31, 1712. He was educated at Jena, and ordained by Zinzendorf. An interview with John Wesley in 1738 has been said to have determined the career of that remarkable man. In 1738 Böhler went to North America, where he was one of the founders of the American "Unitas Fratrum." He was consecrated bishop at Herrnhut in 1748, lived in England till 1753, and at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, from 1753 to 1774, and died in London, April 27, 1775.

Böhm or **Boehm,** böm, (ANDREAS,) a German mathematician and philosopher, born at Darmstadt in 1720. He published, among other works, a "Magazine for Engineers." Died in 1790.

Böhm, (JACOB.) See BÖHME.

Böhm or **Boehm,** böm, (JOHN DANIEL,) a Hungarian sculptor, born at Wallendorf in 1794. Died in 1865.

Böhm or **Boehm,** (JOSEPH,) a German violinist, born at Pesth in 1798, became professor at Vienna. Died 1876.

Böhm, böm, (JOSEPH EDGAR,) a sculptor, born at Vienna, July 6, 1834. He lived chiefly in England, and enjoyed the special favour of the royal family and of the government, for which he executed many works. Died December 12, 1890.

Böhm or **Boehm,** (THEOBALD,) a German flutist, born in Bavaria, April 9, 1794, made improvements in the construction of the flute. He also composed music for that instrument. Died November 25, 1881.

Böhm or **Boehm,** (WENZEL AMADEUS,) a German engraver, born at Prague in 1771. His best works are a Saint Paul, after Sereta, and a portrait of the King of Denmark. Died in 1823.

Böhme, bö'mẹh, **Böhm,** or **Boehm,** böm, written also **Behmen,** [Fr. BŒHM or BŒHME, bȧm; Lat. BOEH'MIUS,] (JACOB,) a celebrated German mystic, was born near Görlitz, in Upper Lusatia, in 1575. He served an apprenticeship to a shoemaker, and followed that trade at Görlitz. He was a devout reader of the Scriptures from his youth, and was a member of the Lutheran Church, which he probably never forsook. According to his own statement, he was divinely illuminated, and thus enabled to perceive the mysteries of nature and grace. He wrote, about 1610, a religious book called "Aurora, or the Morning Redness," which Hallam says was not published until 1641. He was generally accounted a visionary by the clergy, but his opinions were adopted by many in Germany, Holland, and England. Among his admirers or disciples were many men of high rank and high cultivation. He wrote numerous works, which were published, in 10 vols., 1682. They were translated into English (1764) by the eminent divine William Law, who was an admirer of Böhme. He died at Görlitz in 1624. "His supernatural illumination," says Hallam, "came without the gift of transferring the light to others, for scarce any have been able to pierce the clouds in which his meaning has been charitably supposed to lie hid."

See LA MOTTE-FOUQUÉ, "Notice sur J. Boehm," 1831; WULLEN, "Jacob Böhms Leben," 1836; JOHANN ADAM CALOV, "Dissertatio de Vita J. Boehmii," 1707; G. L. GMELIN, "Disputatio de J. Boehmio," 1708; J. F. SILLIG, "J. Boehme: biographischer Versuch," 1801.

Böhme or **Boehme,** (JOHANN EUSEBIUS,) a German writer, and professor of history at Leipsic, born at Wurzen in 1717; died in 1780.

Böhmer or **Boehmer,** böh'mẹr, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a younger son of Justus Henning, noticed below, was born at Halle in 1715. He became professor and dean of the faculty of law at Göttingen. Died in 1797.

Böhmer or **Boehmer,** (GEORG RUDOLF,) a German physician and botanist, born at Liegnitz in 1723. He became professor of therapeutics at Kemberg in 1783, and afterwards dean of the university in that city. The genus Boehmeria was named in his honour. Died in 1803.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon."

Böhmer or **Boehmer,** (GEORG WILHELM RUDOLF,) a Protestant theologian and writer, born near Magdeburg in 1800, became professor of divinity at Greifswalde in 1830. Died November 25, 1863.

Böhmer or **Boehmer,** (JOHANN BENJAMIN,) a German physician, born at Liegnitz in 1719; died in 1753.

Böhmer or **Boehmer,** (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German historian and compiler, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1795, published "The Archives of the Roman Kings and Emperors from Conrad I. to Henry VII.," (1831,) and "Fontes Rerum Germanicarum," (1843–53.) Died in 1863.

Böhmer or **Boehmer,** (JOHANN SAMUEL FRIEDRICH,) son of the following, became counsellor to the King of Prussia and director of the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Died in 1772.

Böhmer or **Boehmer,** (JUSTUS HENNING,) a German jurist, born at Hanover in 1674. He became chancellor of the University of Halle, and was created by Frederick the Great a member of his state council. His principal work is an "Introduction to Public Universal Law," in Latin, (1709.) Died at Halle in 1749.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" A. STRUENSEE, "Das grünende und fruchtbare Alter: Gedächtniss-Predigt zum Andenken des J. H. Boehmer," 1749.

Böhmer or **Boehmer,** (PHILIPP ADOLF,) brother of Georg Ludwig, born at Halle in 1717, was first physician to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. He became professor of anatomy at Berlin in 1741, and in 1787 royal counsellor and dean of the university. Died in 1789.

Bohn, bōn, (HENRY G.,) a distinguished London publisher, of German extraction, born in London, January 4, 1796. Among his numerous and valuable publications may be named his "Standard Library," (130 vols.,) "Library of French Memoirs," "Library of British Classics," and "Guinea Catalogue," which describes three hundred thousand volumes. He made several translations from the German, and edited the "Bibliotheca Parriana." Died August 22, 1884.

Bohn, bōn, [Lat. BOH'NIUS,] (JOHANN,) an eminent German medical writer, born at Leipsic in 1640. He became professor of anatomy at Leipsic in 1668, and was the first who attacked successfully the chemical system of physiology maintained by F. de la Boë. He was distinguished in medical jurisprudence. Among his chief works are "Circulus anatomicus physiologicus," (1680,) and "Medicinæ forensis Specimina Tria," (1690.) Died in 1718.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Bohomolec, bo-ho-mo'lẽts, (FRANCIS,) a Polish writer of dramas, biography, etc. Died in 1790.

Bohren or **Bohra.** See BORA.

Bohrer, bo'rẹr, (CASPAR,) a German musician, born at Mannheim in 1744, was remarkable as a performer on the double-bass. Died November 4, 1809. His two sons, ANTON (1783–1852) and MAX (1785–1867,) were famous as violin-players.

Bohse, bo'zẹh, (AUGUST,) also called **Talander,** tȧ'lȧn-dẹr, a German writer of little merit, born at Halle in 1661. He wrote novels, operettas, etc. Died about 1735.

Böhtlingk, böt'link, (OTTO,) a distinguished Orientalist, of German extraction, born at Saint Petersburg in 1815. He has published, among other works, "Kâlidâsa's Sakuntalâ," (text with a translation, 1842;) a "Sanscrit Chrestomathia," (1845,) and (in conjunction with Roth) "a Sanscrit-German Lexicon," (7 vols., 1853–75,) a work of unrivalled merit in this department of literature.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bohtori, boh'to-ree, (**Al-Waleed** or **Al-Walíd,** ȧl-wȧ-leed',) an Arabian poet, born about 821. His verses were styled, by his countrymen, chains of gold.

Bohtz, bōts, (AUGUST WILHELM,) born at Stettin in 1799, became professor of philosophy at Göttingen in 1842. Died May 7, 1880.

Bo'hun, (EDMUND,) an English writer, was the author of a "Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary" (1694,) and several political works.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv.; WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Bohusz, bo'hōōsh, (XAVIER,) a Polish historian, born in 1746, published "Researches on the Historical Antiquities and Language of Lithuania." Died in 1825.

Boianus. See BOJANUS.

Boiardo or **Bojardo,** bo-yaR'do, (MATTEO MARIA,) Count of Scandiano, a celebrated Italian poet, born at

Scandiano about 1430. His principal work, the "Orlando Innamorato," (left unfinished,) was published about 1495, and was afterwards continued by Ariosto under the title of "Orlando Furioso." It was also written over and so greatly improved by Berni that the original is nearly forgotten. The "Orlando Innamorato of Boiardo," says Hallam, "has hitherto not received that share of renown which seems to be its due. In point of novel invention and just keeping of character, especially the latter, he has not been surpassed by his illustrious follower Ariosto; and whatever of this we find in the Orlando Innamorato is due to Boiardo alone." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1494.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" W. H. PRESCOTT, critique on Boiardo in the "North American Review" for October, 1824, vol. xix.; G. F. CREMONA, "Elogio del Conte M. M. Bojardo," 1827; "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1819, article "Narrative and Romantic Poetry of the Italians."

Boiceau, bwâ'sō', (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at Poitiers about 1520; died in 1589.

Boichot, bwâ'shō', (GUILLAUME,) a French sculptor, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1738; died in 1814.

Boie or **Boje**, bo'yẹh, (HEINRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German *littérateur*, born at Meldorp, in Holstein, in 1745. In 1770 he published, conjointly with Gotter, the first "Musenalmanach," and in 1776 became associate editor of the "Deutschen Museum." Died in 1806.

Boieldieu, bwâl'de-uh', (FRANÇOIS ADRIEN,) an eminent French composer, born at Rouen in 1775. Among his best operas are "The Caliph of Bagdad," "The White Lady," ("La Dame blanche,") and "My Aunt Aurora," ("Ma Tante Aurore.") In 1803 he was appointed by the emperor Alexander of Russia his chapelmaster. Died in 1835.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" RÉFUVEILLE, (alias ANDRÉ RELOI,) "Boieldieu, sa Vie, ses Œuvres," Rouen, 1751.

Boigne, bwâñ, (BENOÎT le Borgne—leh borñ,) COUNT, a French general, born at Chambéry in 1741, entered the service of the Rajah of the Mahrattas about 1783. He made an immense fortune, a great part of which he bequeathed to charitable purposes in his native city. Died in 1830.

See TURINA, "Éloge historique du Comte de Boigne."

Boileau, bwâ'lō', (CHARLES,) a French ecclesiastic, and member of the French Academy, was a native of Beauvais. Died in 1704.

Boileau, (GILLES,) a French magistrate, born in 1584, father of the celebrated Nicolas Boileau. Died in 1657.

Boileau, (GILLES,) a French *littérateur*, a brother of the celebrated poet of that name, born in Paris in 1631. He wrote a "Life of Epictetus," and a number of poems and satires. He also translated the "Enchiridion" of Epictetus. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1669.

Boileau, (GILLES **de Buillon**—deh bü-e'yòn',) a Flemish *littérateur* of the sixteenth century, translated, rom the Latin into French, Albert Dürer's treatise on Fortifications, and made translations from the Spanish.

Boileau, (JACQUES,) brother of Nicolas Boileau, born in Paris in 1635, was a doctor of the Sorbonne. He wrote several ecclesiastical works. Died in 1716.

Boileau, (JEAN JACQUES,) a French biographer and writer on morals, born near Agen in 1649; died in Paris in 1735.

Boileau, boi'lō or bwâ'lō', or, more fully, **Boileau-Despréaux**, bwâ'lō' dā'prā'ō', (NICOLAS,) an eminent French poet and satirist, born in Paris (or at Crosne, near Paris) on the 1st of November, 1636, was a son of Gilles Boileau, registrar of the great chamber of the Parliament. He was educated for the law or the church; but his tastes did not incline him to either, and he followed no profession but that of author. He was a friend of Racine and La Fontaine. His first production was a satire called "Adieu of a Poet to the City of Paris," (1660,) remarkable for purity of style and elegance of versification. In 1666 he published seven satires, which had great success. He afterwards wrote five other satires, at various dates. In the maturity of his poetical power he composed twelve Epistles, which are even more admired than his satires.

Among his best works are "The Reading-Desk," ("Le Lutrin," 1674,) and "The Art of Poetry," ("L'Art poétique," 1674,) which, in the opinion of Michaud, excels the poem of Horace in the felicity of the transitions and in the sustained elegance of the style. "Boileau is the analogue of Pope," says Hallam, "in French literature. 'The Art of Poetry' has been the model of the 'Essay on Criticism;' few poems more resemble each other. Both are uncommon efforts of critical good sense, and both are distinguished by their short and pointed language, which remains in the memory. The 'Lutrin' is the most popular of the poems of Boileau. Its subject is ill chosen. . . . But the poignant wit and satire, the elegance and correctness of numberless couplets, as well as the ingenious adaptations of classical passages, redeem this poem, and confirm its high place in the mock-heroic line." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Boileau was appointed historiographer jointly with Racine, by Louis XIV., and was elected a member of the French Academy in 1684. He has the honour of having effected a revolution in the poetical taste of the French, which was greatly vitiated when he began to write.

He was visited in 1700 by Addison, whose Latin poems Boileau had read and greatly admired. "He certainly opened himself to Addison with a freedom which was a sure indication of esteem. The old man talked on his favourite theme, literature, long and well; indeed, as his young hearer thought, incomparably well. Boileau had undoubtedly some of the qualities of a great critic. He wanted imagination, but he had strong sense. In mere style, abstracted from the ideas of which style is the garb, his taste was excellent. . . . It is easy, we think, to discover in the 'Spectator' and the 'Guardian' traces of the influence, in part salutary and in part pernicious, which the mind of Boileau had on the mind of Addison." (Macaulay, "Review of the Life of Addison.")

He was an intimate friend of Racine, and co-operated with Madame Dacier in the vindication of the merits of the ancient classical authors. His poems, it is said, contain no line that would offend the strictest moralist. Probity and benevolence were prominent traits of his character. "He had the spirit," says Macaulay, "to tell Louis XIV., firmly and even rudely, that his majesty knew nothing about poetry." Died in Paris in March, 1711.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Boileau;" DESMAIZEAUX, "Vie de Boileau," 1712; DAUNOU, "Éloge de Boileau," 1787; MICHAUD, article on Boileau in the "Biographie Universelle;" LOUIS SIMON AUGER, "Éloge de Boileau-Despréaux," 1805; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY, vol. i.

Boileau, de, deh bwâ'lō', (MARIE LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French jurist and *littérateur*, born at Dunkirk in 1741; died in 1817.

Boileau de Maulaville, bwâ'lō' deh mō'lā'vèl', (EDME FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French archæologist, born at Auxerre in 1759, published several antiquarian treatises, and was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1826.

Boileux, bwâ'luh', (JACQUES MARIE,) a French jurist, born at Caen in 1803. He published a "Commentary on the Civil Code," (3 vols., 1828–44.) Died in 1872.

Boillot, bwâ'yo', (HENRI,) a French Jesuit and *littérateur*, born in Franche-Comté in 1698; died in 1733.

Boillot, (JOSEPH,) a French architect and writer, born at Langres in 1560.

Boilly, bwâ'ye', (LOUIS LÉOPOLD,) a French painter of portraits and genre, born in 1761; died in 1830.

Boindin, bwăn'dăn', (NICOLAS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1676; died in 1751.

Boinvilliers-Desjardins, bwăn've'yà' dà'zhăr'dăn', (JEAN ÉTIENNE JUDITH **Forestier**-fo'rà'te-â',) a French *littérateur*, born at Versailles in 1764; died in 1830.

Boirel, bwâ'rèl', (ANTOINE,) a French surgeon, born in 1625; died about 1700.

Boiron. See BORRON.

Bois, (JOHN.) See BOYSE.

Boisard, bwâ'zăR', (J. J. F. M.,) a French fabulist, born at Caen in 1743; died in 1831.

Bois de la Pierre, bwâ deh lā pe-air', (LOUISE MARIE **de Lanfernat**—deh lôn'fèR'nâ',) a French poetess, born at Verneuil, in Normandy, in 1663; died in 1730.

Bois, du. See DUBOIS.

Bois-Duval, bwȧ′dü′vȧl′, (JEAN ALPHONSE,) a French naturalist, born at Ticheville (Orne) in 1801, wrote works on insects, and a "French Flora," (1828.) Died in 1879.

Boisgelin, de, dẹh bwȧzh′lȧn′, (JEAN DE **Dieu Raymond de Cucé**—de-ụh′ rȧ′mȯn′ dẹh kü′sȧ′,) a French theologian, born at Rennes in 1732, became successively Archbishop of Aix and of Tours, and a cardinal about 1803. He was elected to the French Academy in 1776. He was the author of several theological and miscellaneous works. Died in 1804.

Boisgelin, de, (LOUIS BRUNO,) COMTE, a French diplomatist, brother of the preceding, born at Rennes in 1773. He was executed in 1794 by order of the Revolutionary tribunal.

Boisgelin de Kerdu, de, dẹh bwȧzh′lȧn′ dẹh kȇr′-dü′, (PIERRE MARIE LOUIS,) brother of the preceding, born in the diocese of Saint-Brieuc in 1758. He wrote a continuation of Vertot's "History of the Revolutions of Portugal," (1809,) and a work entitled "Ancient and Modern Malta," in English. Died in 1816.

Boisgérard, bwȧ′zhȧ′rȧr′, (MARIE ANNE FRANÇOIS BARBUAT,) born at Tonnerre in 1767, served in the army of the republic, and was mortally wounded in 1799 at the battle of Capua.

Boisgobey, (FORTUNÉ DU,) was born at Granville, Normandy, in 1824. He was a prolific writer of detective novels. He died in 1891.

Bois-Guilbert or **Bois-Guillebert**, bwȧ′gẹ̀l′bair′, (PIERRE le **Pesant**—lẹh pẹh-zȯ̃n′,) a French *littérateur*, translated the "History" of Herodian, and published several original works. Died in 1714.

Boisjolin, bwȧ′zhȯ′lȧn′, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS MARIE **Vieilh**—ve′ȧl′,) a French poet, born at Alençon in 1761. He was a member of the Tribunat in 1800–1801. Died in 1841.

Boisjolin, de, dẹh bwȧ′zhȯ′lȧn′, (CLAUDE AUGUSTIN VIEILH,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1788, succeeded Rabbe as editor of the "Biographie portative des Contemporains." Died in 1832.

Boislève, bwȧ′lạv′, (PIERRE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Saumur in 1745, became honorary canon of Nôtre-Dame. In 1810, as official of the diocese of Paris, he pronounced the sentence of divorce between the emperor Napoleon and Josephine. Died in 1830.

Boismont. See BRIÈRE DE BOISMONT.

Boismont, de, dẹh bwȧ′mȯ̃n′, (NICOLAS **Thyrel**—te′rȇl′,) a distinguished French preacher, born in Normandy about 1715. He was a member of the French Academy, and was appointed preacher-in-ordinary to the king. Died in 1786.

See RULHIÈRE, "Éloge de Boismont," prefixed to his "Oraisons funèbres, etc"

Boismorand, bwȧ′mo′rȯ̃n′, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French writer and priest, born at Quimper in 1680. He published "Anecdotes of the Court of Philip Augustus," and other works, and translated "Paradise Lost" into French. Died in 1740.

Boismortier, de, dẹh bwȧ′mor′te-ạ′, (N. **Bodin**—bo′dȧ̃n′,) a French composer, born at Perpignan in 1691; died in 1768.

Boisot, bwȧ′zo′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born at Besançon in 1638. He was a contributor to the "Journal des Savants." Having obtained the library of Cardinal Granvelle, he arranged and preserved the important documents, treaties, etc. which it contained, and thus rendered a great service to history. Died in 1694.

Boisrobert, de, dẹh bwȧ′ro′bair′, (FRANÇOIS LE METEL,) a French ecclesiastic and *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1592. His wit and gayety procured for him the favour of Cardinal Richelieu, who made him his companion and gave him many preferments. He wrote a number of dramas, poems, and tales. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, which Richelieu established at his suggestion. Once, when Richelieu was indisposed, his physician advised him that the company of Boisrobert would be more efficacious than any drugs, and wrote this prescription:—*Recipe Boisrobert.* He was sometimes called ABBÉ MONDORI. Died in 1662.

See HIPPEAU, "Notice sur Boisrobert," 1852; OTTEAU, "Notice sur Boisrobert," 1852.

Boissard, bwȧ′sȧr′, (GEORGE DAVID FRÉDÉRIC,) a French Protestant minister, born at Montbelliard in 1783. He preached for many years in Paris, and wrote numerous religious works. Died in 1836.

See RODOLPHE CUVIER, "Éloge de Boissard," 1837.

Boissard, (JEAN JACQUES,) a French Protestant antiquary and Latin poet, born at Besançon in 1528. He went to Rome, where he formed a collection of antiquities. He published numerous works, among which are "Emblemata Latina et Gallica," (1584,) "Portraits and Lives of Illustrious Men," ("Icones et Vitæ Virorum illustrium," 1592,) and "Romanæ Urbis Topographia et Antiquitates," (1597.) Died at Metz in 1602.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" MORHOF, "Polyhistor."

Boissat, de, dẹh bwȧ′sȧ′, (PIERRE,) a French jurist and Hellenist, born at Vienne about 1550.

Boissat, de, (PIERRE,) son of the preceding, born at Vienne, was the author of a "History of the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem," (1612.) Died in 1613.

Boissat, de, (PIERRE,) poet and soldier, son of the preceding, born at Vienne in 1603. He composed Latin poems, and several prose works. He was admitted into the French Academy. Died in 1662.

See CHORIER, "De P. Boessatii Vita, Amicisque literatis," 1680.

Boisseau, bwȧ′sō′, (FRANÇOIS GABRIEL,) a French medical writer, born at Brest in 1791; died at Metz in 1836. He left many valuable works, among which is "Nosographie organique," (4 vols., 1828–30.)

Boissel de Monville, bwȧ′sȇl′ dẹh mȯ̃n′vȇl′, (THOMAS CHARLES GASTON,) BARON, councillor to the Parliament of Paris, born in that city in 1763. He was the author of fables and dramatic works. Died in 1832.

Boisserée, bwȧss′rȧ′, (MELCHIOR,) brother of Sulpice, noticed below, born in 1786, was distinguished for his skill in painting on glass, (see next article.) Died in 1851.

Boisserée, (SULPICE,) an eminent Prussian architect and antiquary, of French extraction, born at Cologne in 1783. In conjunction with his brother Melchior and his friend J. B. Bertram, he formed the celebrated collection of paintings called by his name and now in the possession of the King of Bavaria at Munich. In 1824 he began the restoration of the cathedral of Cologne. He published "The Monuments of Architecture on the Lower Rhine, from the Seventh to the Thirteenth Centuries," (1830,) and "Views, Plans, and Details of the Cathedral of Cologne," etc., (in folio, 1823.) Died in 1854.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Boisset, bwȧ′sȧ′, (JOSEPH ANTOINE,) a French Jacobin, born at Montélimart in 1748, became a member of the National Convention, and subsequently of the Council of Ancients. Died in 1813.

Boissier, bwȧ′se-ȧ′, (EDMOND PIERRE,) a Swiss botanist, born at Geneva in 1810, published "Diagnoses Plantarum Orientalium," (3 vols., 1849–59.) Died 1885.

Boissière, de, dẹh bwȧ′se-air′, (CLAUDE,) a French mathematician, who was born near Grenoble, lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century.

Boissieu, de, dẹh bwȧ′se-ụh′, (BARTHÉLEMY CAMILLE,) a French physician, born at Lyons in 1734; died in 1770.

Boissieu, de, (DENYS **Salvaing**—sȧl′vȧn′,) a French jurist and diplomatist, born at Vienne, in Dauphiny, in 1600; died in 1683.

See A DE TERREBASSE, "Vie de Salvaing de Boissieu," 1850.

Boissieu, de, (JEAN JACQUES,) a French engraver and painter, born at Lyons in 1736. His prints are highly esteemed, particularly those after Ruysdael. Died in 1810.

See DUGAS-MONTBEL, "Éloge de J. J. de Boissieu," 1810.

Boissonade, bwȧ′so′nȧd′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French philologist, born in Paris on the 12th of August, 1774. In 1812 he succeeded Larcher as professor of Greek literature in the Academy of Paris, and also took his place in the Academy of Inscriptions. He became professor of Greek in the College of France in 1828. Among his works, which relate principally to Greek literature, are editions of Philostratus, Holstentius, Nicetas Eugenianus, and other classics. He also published a "Sylloge Poetarum Græcorum," (24 vols.,

1825,) and a collection of one hundred and twenty-three fables of Babrius, with a commentary and Latin version. He also edited several French classics, and contributed numerous articles to the "Biographie Universelle," and other works of high reputation. "His lectures," says a French biographer, "have been the honour and pride of the university which could match him against the most renowned Hellenists of foreign universities." Died in September, 1857.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Classical Journal," March, 1825.

Boissy, bwȧ'se', (JEAN BAPTISTE **Thiaudière**—te'ō'de-air',) a French antiquary, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions, born in Paris in 1666; died in 1729.

Boissy, (LOUIS MICHEL,) a French historical writer, son of Louis de Boissy, noticed below. Died in 1793.

Boissy-d'Anglas, de, dẹh bwȧ'se' dŏn'glȧ', (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French statesman and revolutionist, born at Saint-Jean-Chambre, in Ardèche, in 1756. As a member of the National Convention, he voted for the detention of the king and the appeal to the people. He became successively secretary of the Council of Five Hundred, president of the tribunat, (1802,) commander of the legion of honour, and senator, (1805.) In 1816 he was elected to the Academy of Inscriptions. He published a number of political essays. Died in 1826.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Boissy, de, dẹh bwȧ'se', (CHARLES **Desprez**—dȧ'-prȧ',) a French jurist and legal writer, born in Paris about 1730; died in 1787.

Boissy, de, (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Vic in 1694, was the author of a successful comedy entitled "The Man of the Day," ("L'Homme du Jour.") In 1754 he succeeded Destouches as a member of the French Academy. Died in 1758.

Boiste, bwȧst, (PIERRE CLAUDE VICTOIRE,) a celebrated French lexicographer, born in Paris in 1765. His "Universal Dictionary of the French Language" (2 vols. 8vo, 1800) is esteemed a standard work, holding the same rank in France that Johnson's does in England. He also published a "Dictionary of Universal Geography, Ancient and Modern." Died in 1824.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Boistuau de Launai, bwȧs'tü'ō' dẹh lō'nȧ', (PIERRE,) a French historian, lived in the first half of the sixteenth century. His "Théâtre du Monde" was printed twenty times or more. He wrote other works.

Boisville, de, dẹh bwȧ'vēl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS MARTIN,) a French theologian, born at Rouen in 1755, was canon of the cathedral of that city. Died in 1829.

Boisy, de, dẹh bwȧ'ze', (ARTUS GOUFFIER, ȧr'tüs' goo'fe-ȧ',) SEIGNEUR, a French statesman and soldier, born about 1475. He served in Italy under Charles VIII. and Louis XII., and was appointed by the latter tutor to the young prince, afterwards Francis I. On the accession of Francis, he became grand master of France and governor of Dauphiny. Died in 1519.

See ANSELME, "Histoire généalogique de la Maison de France."

Boitard, bwȧ'tȧr', (PIERRE,) a French naturalist and writer on agriculture, born at Mâcon in 1789. He edited several journals, and published numerous works, among which are "The Cabinet of Natural History," (1821,) "Gardener's Manual," "Natural History of European Birds of Prey," (1824,) and "Manual of Entomology," (1828.) Died in 1859.

Boiteau, bwȧ'tō', (DIEUDONNÉ ALEXANDRE PAUL,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1830. He wrote, besides other works, "The Philosophy and Politics of Béranger," (1858.) Died in 1886.

Boitel, bwȧ'tēl', (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur*, lived about 1620.

Boitet de Frauville, bwȧ'tȧ' dẹh frō'vēl', (CLAUDE,) born at Orléans in 1570, translated Homer's "Odyssey" into French. Died in 1625.

Boito, bo-ee'to, (ARRIGO,) an Italian musician, born at Padua, February 24, 1842. He composed the operas "Mefistofele," "Hero and Leander," "Nero," etc., and wrote also many libretti and lyric dramas, besides some novels. Died 1918.

Boito, (CAMILLO) an Italian author, born at Rome, October 30, 1836. He studied at Venice and Padua, and became a professor of architecture in the art school at Milan. He wrote "Storielle vane," ("Foolish Little Stories," 1876–79,) "Scultura e Pittura d'Oggi," (1877,) "Leonardo e Michel Angelo," (1878,) and "Architettura del medio Evo," (1880.)

Boivin, bwȧ'vȧn', (JACQUES DENIS,) a French general of brigade, born in Paris in 1756, served in the republican army from 1793 to 1805. Died in 1831.

Boivin, (LOUIS,) a French scholar and historical writer, born in the diocese of Lisieux in 1649, became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1701. Died in 1724.

Boivin, (MARIE ANNE VICTOIRE **Gillain**—zhe'yȧn',) born near Versailles in 1773, studied anatomy and obstetrics, and obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Marburg. She was patronized by Madame Elizabeth, sister of the king, and was appointed in 1801 chief superintendent of the hospital de la Maternité, in Paris. She wrote several treatises relating to her profession. Died in 1841.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Boivin, (RENÉ,) a French engraver, born at Angers in 1530. Among his master-pieces are "Portraits of Ancient Philosophers and Poets," and "Æneas saving his Father." Died in 1598.

Boivin, de, dẹh bwȧ'vȧn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French historical writer, born about 1550; died in 1618.

Boivin de Villeneuve, bwȧ'vȧn' dẹh vēl'nuv', (JEAN,) brother of Louis Boivin, noticed above, born in 1663. He became in 1705 professor of Greek in the Collége de France. He translated the "Œdipus" of Sophocles and "The Birds" of Aristophanes into French, and wrote in reply to Lamotte an "Apology for Homer, and the Shield of Achilles," (1715.) Died in 1726.

Boizot, bwȧ'zo', (LOUIS SIMON,) a French sculptor, born in 1748. He executed statues of Joseph Vernet, Joubert, and Daubenton. Died in 1809.

Bojanus or **Boianus**, bo-yȧ'nŭs, (LUDWIG HEINRICH,) a German anatomist, born in Alsatia in 1776; died at Darmstadt in 1827.

Bojardo. See BOIARDO.

Bojer, bo'yẹr, (WENCESLAUS,) a German botanist, born at Prague about 1798. He visited Madagascar and other islands near Africa, and published "Hortus Mauritianus," (1837.) Died in 1856.

Bo-joc'a-lus, a German warrior and ally of Rome, lived in the first century of the Christian era. He is supposed to have been put to death under Nero, for refusing to fight against his people, the Ansibarians.

Bo'kẹr, (GEORGE H.,) an American poet, born in Philadelphia, October 6, 1823. He graduated at Princeton in 1842, and studied law, but never practised. His first volume, "The Lesson of Life, and other Poems," appeared in 1847; followed in 1848 by "Calaynos," a tragedy, "Anne Boleyn," a tragedy, "Leonore de Guzman," "Plays and Poems," (1856,) "War Lyrics," (1864,) "Königsmark, and other Poems," (1869,) and "The Book of the Dead," (1882.) In 1871 he was appointed minister to Constantinople, and in 1874 minister to St. Petersburg. Died in Philadelphia, January 2, 1890.

Bokhâree, Bokhâri, or **Bokhâry**, bo-kȧ'ree, (**Aboo Abdallah Mohammed**—ȧ'boo ȧb-dȧl'lȧh mo-hȧm'mĕd,) a celebrated Mussulman theologian, born in 810 A.D., compiled a collection of traditions or sentences borrowed from Mohammed. Died in 870.

Bol, bol, (FERDINAND,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Dort about 1610, was a pupil of Rembrandt. Among his best engravings are a "Sacrifice of Abraham," and "Saint Jerome holding a Crucifix." His portraits are highly esteemed. Died about 1685.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Bol or **Boll**, bol, (HANS, or JOHN,) a skilful Flemish painter of landscapes, animals, and flowers, born at Mechlin in 1534. He worked at Amsterdam, and was also an engraver. Died about 1590.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Bol, (KORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, who lived in London in 1666, and painted views of the great conflagration which occurred there in that year.

Bolanger, bō'lŏN'zhā', (JOHN,) a painter of history, born in 1606, was a pupil of Guido, and worked for the Duke of Módena. Died in 1660.

Bolchowitinow. See BOLKHOVITINOV.

Bold, (SAMUEL,) an English clergyman, who was vicar of Shapwick, Dorsetshire. He published several theological works. Died in 1737.

Boldetti, bol-det'tee, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Rome in 1663; died in 1749.

Boldrewood, (ROLF,) an Australian novelist, was born at London, August 6, 1826. He was one of the pioneer emigrants to Victoria, and police magistrate and warden of Goldfields, New South Wales, until 1895. His works include "The Miner's Right," (1890,) "A Modern Buccaneer," (1894,) "The Sealskin Cloak," (1896,) "War to the Knife," (1899,) and various others. Died 1915.

Boleslaw, bō'lĕs-lăv', or **Boleslaus**, bō'lĕs-lā'ŭs, **I.**, [Fr. BOLESLAS, bō'lĕs'lăs',] surnamed THE BRAVE, succeeded his father Mieczislaw (Micislaus) as Prince of Poland in 992. He was engaged in a war with Henry II. of Germany, and conquered a portion of Silesia from the Prussians. He died in 1025, and was succeeded by his son, Mieczislaw II.

Boleslaw or **Boleslaus II.**, surnamed THE BOLD, born in 1042, was a son of Casimir I., whom he succeeded in 1058. Having slain at the altar the Archbishop of Cracow, who had remonstrated against his tyranny, he was anathematized by the pope, and, being deserted by his subjects, fled to Carinthia, where he died about 1090.

Boleslaw or **Boleslaus III.**, surnamed THE WRY-MOUTHED, was the son of Ladislaus, whom he succeeded in 1102. He was engaged in frequent wars with the Hungarians and Russians, and is said to have been victor in more than forty battles. Died in 1138.

Boleslaw or **Boleslaus IV.**, surnamed CRIS'PUS, second son of the preceding, ascended the throne in 1147, having deposed his brother Wladislaw, (Ladislaus.) His country was invaded by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in 1157; but the following year a peace was concluded between them. Died in 1173.

Boleslaw or **Boleslaus V.**, surnamed THE CHASTE, succeeded his father Leszko in 1237. His country was laid waste by the Tartars in 1240 and 1260. Died in 1279.

Boleyn or **Bullen**, pronounced alike bōōl'en, (ANNE,) was a daughter of Sir Thomas Bullen, afterwards Viscount Rochford and Earl of Wiltshire, who was allied to the principal nobility in the kingdom. Her mother was Lady Howard, a daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. She was born in 1507, and passed some years at the court of France. About the age of twenty she became a maid of honour to Queen Catherine, and captivated the fancy of Henry VIII., who, from his desire to marry Anne Boleyn, urged the pope to grant him a divorce from Catherine. Henry married her privately in the early part of 1533. She was crowned publicly in June of that year, and became the mother of Princess Elizabeth in September. She favoured the cause of the Reformers. In 1536 she lost the favour of the king, and was accused of criminal intercourse with several men. She was condemned by a jury of peers and beheaded in May, 1536.

Bolgeni, bol-jā'nee, written also **Boligeni**, (GIOVANNI VINCENZO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Bergamo in 1733, became professor of theology and philosophy at Macerata. He wrote a number of treatises against the Jansenists. Died in 1811.

Bolingbroke, bol'ing-brŏŏk, (HENRY SAINT JOHN,) VISCOUNT, an eminent English author, orator, and politician, born at Battersea, Surrey, on the 1st of October, 1678, was a son of Sir Henry Saint John, afterwards viscount. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and became extremely dissipated. In 1701 he was elected to Parliament, in which he acted with the Tory party. He was appointed secretary of war in 1704, and retained the office until the change of the ministry in 1708. A violent political change occurred in 1710. The queen, always partial to the Tories, and no longer influenced by the Duchess of Marlborough, dismissed the Whigs from power, and formed a ministry in which Harley was premier and Saint John secretary of state for foreign affairs. The great question which divided the nation in the ensuing four years was, whether England should make peace with France without exacting from Philip V. a resignation of the crown of Spain. After a violent contest, the Tories—the peace party—prevailed. Saint John was the principal (English) negotiator of the treaty of Utrecht, (April, 1713,) which ended the long war of the Spanish succession. He was created Viscount Bolingbroke in 1712, and about that time became a rival of Harley, Earl of Oxford, who had been his friend. Seconded by the influence of Lady Masham over the queen, he became prime minister in place of Harley on the 27th of July, 1714. But his triumph was of short duration. The death of Queen Anne (August 1, 1714) deprived him of power, and frustrated the plans which he is known to have entertained for the restoration of the Stuart dynasty. In the spring of 1715 he escaped to France and entered the service of the Pretender, who appointed him his prime minister. He was impeached of high treason in the same year, and, having failed to appear before his judges, was attainted by Parliament.

In his exile he corresponded with his old friends Pope and Swift. He married in 1720 the widow of the Marquis de Villette, a niece of Madame de Maintenon. He was permitted to return to England in 1723, and recovered his estate, but was not admitted into the House of Lords. He maintained a long opposition to Walpole by articles published in the "Craftsman." Among his works are a "Dissertation on Parties," (1735,) "Remarks on the History of England," in twenty-four letters, first published in the "Craftsman," (1743,) and "The Idea of a Patriot King," (1749.) His works have little merit except the style. His talents were rather brilliant than solid. "In his reasonings," says Dr. Blair, "he is for the most part flimsy and false; in his political writings, factious; in what he calls his philosophical ones, sophistical and irreligious in the highest degree." He was brilliant in conversation, and had a high reputation as an orator. He died in December, 1751, having bequeathed some manuscript essays on metaphysics and morals to David Mallet, who published an edition of his works in five volumes, (1754.) "His political writings," says the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1835, "are the works of a skilful partisan—a master in the arts of insinuation and sarcasm. They abound in animated and splendid passages, and contain many sound constitutional truths which are now trite and common, but which had never been so clearly stated nor so well expressed before."

See GOLDSMITH'S "Life of Bolingbroke;" CHESTERFIELD'S "Memoirs and Letters;" "Memoirs of Lord Bolingbroke," by G. W. COOKE, 1835; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1835, and October, 1863; "Life of Lord Bolingbroke," London, 1770; THOMAS HUNTER, "Sketch of the Philosophical Character of Lord Bolingbroke," 1770; FRIEDRICH VON RAUMER, "Lord Bolingbroke und seine Werke," 1841; CHARLES DE RÉMUSAT, "Bolingbroke, sa Vie et son Temps," 1853.

Bolintineano, bo-leen-tee-ne-ā'no, (DEMETER,) a Roumanian poet and statesman, born at Bolintina in 1826. He studied in Paris, and as a liberal editor took an active part in the liberation of his country from Turkish misrule. He was after 1864 a cabinet officer and state councillor. Like many other recent Roumanian poets, he wrote in French as well as in his native tongue. His novel "Manilu" and other prose works were widely read. Died at Bucharest, September 2, 1872.

Bolivar, bo-lee'vär, (GREGORIO,) a Spanish missionary to Mexico and South America, lived about 1620.

Bol'i-var, [Sp. pron. bo-lee'vär,] or, more fully, **Bolivar y Ponte**, bo-lee'vär e pon'tā, (SIMON,) the liberator of South America, was born at Caraccas in July, 1783, and inherited a large estate from his father. He was liberally educated at Madrid, and returned to his native land in 1809. In 1811 he joined the insurgents who had taken up arms to liberate their country from the Spanish domination, and became a colonel under Miranda. He obtained the command of an army in 1813, defeated the royalists, and declared himself dictator, but was driven out of Venezuela in 1814. In 1815 he took refuge from the victorious Spaniards by flight to Jamaica. He returned to the scene of contest in 1816, and raised another army, which defeated the Spaniards under Morillo in February, 1817. At a congress of the republic of Venezuela, held in February, 1819, he resigned his dictatorship, or ex-

changed it for the title of president. His army in the same year defeated the royalists at Bojaca and other places, and liberated New Granada. In December, 1819, Venezuela and New Granada united to form the republic of Colombia, of which Bolivar became the first president. He gained a decisive victory at Carobobo in June, 1821, and in 1822 marched with an army to Peru, which, with his aid, was quickly liberated from the Spaniards. The independence of the South American republics was recognized by England and the United States. About the end of 1823 Bolivar was appointed Dictator of Peru. The war having been ended by a decisive victory over the royalists at Ayacucho in December, 1824, Bolivar resigned the office of Dictator of Peru in January or February, 1825. The same year he visited Upper Peru, which was formed into a separate state, called Bolivia, of which he was declared perpetual protector. He framed for this state a code or constitution by which the executive power was vested in a president for life with irresponsible powers. This caused him to be suspected of designs against popular liberty. During his absence from Colombia, Paez rebelled against the government, which was too feeble to suppress his rebellion. The enemies of Bolivar intimated that he fomented this revolt in order to impress on the minds of the people the necessity of a dictator. He returned in 1826, and restored order by his presence. In December of that year he was declared president for life of Peru, which had adopted the Bolivian code. About this date he was again elected President of Colombia. He was, however, regarded with distrust by the republicans, and formally resigned in February, 1827; but, as the Congress refused to accept his resignation, he remained in power. Died at San Pedro in December, 1830.

See the "North American Review" for January, 1829, vol. xxviii., by C. CUSHING;) DUCOUDRAY-HOLSTEIN, "Mémoires de S. Bolivar," 1829, and English translation of the same, 2 vols., 1830.

Bolkhovitinov or **Bolchowitinow**, bol-ko-vee'te-nov, a Russian archbishop and historical writer, born in 1761. He wrote, besides other works, "Literary Russia." Died in 1837.

Bolla, bol'lâ, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian burlesque poet, born at Bergamo about 1540. He wrote verses called "macaronic."

Bol'lan, (WILLIAM,) a lawyer, born in England, removed to Massachusetts about 1740. He was sent to England in 1745 as agent of the colony, and remained there many years, during which he rendered valuable services to Massachusetts and wrote several political tracts. Died in 1776.

Bollandus, bol-lân'dŭs, (JOHN,) a Flemish Jesuit, born in the province of Limburg in 1596. He was the first of the theological writers called Bollandists, the contributors to the great work entitled "Acta Sanctorum," or Lives of the Saints. In 1643 he published, conjointly with Godfrey Henschen, the first two volumes, in folio. Died in 1665. The "Acta Sanctorum" was continued by several learned men, and in 1794 had reached fifty-four volumes.

Bollandus, bol-lân'dŭs, or **De Bollandt**, dẹh bol'lânt, (SEBASTIAAN,) a Dutch theologian and philosopher, born at Maestricht. Died in 1645.

Bollemont, de, dẹh bol'môN', (FRANÇOIS CHARLES ROBERT CHOUET,) a French general, born at Arrancy in 1749, served under Jourdan in Austria, and rose to be inspector-general of artillery. Died in 1810.

Bolles, (ALFRED SIDNEY,) born at Montville, Connecticut, in 1846. He practised law, was professor of mercantile law at University of Pennsylvania, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Philadelphia, afterwards lecturer at Haverford College. He wrote various works on financial subjects.

Bollet, bo'lȧ', (PHILIPPE ALBERT,) a French Jacobin, and member of the National Convention, (1792,) voted for the death of the king. He subsequently became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and of the legislative body. Died in 1811.

Bollioud-Mermet, bo'le-oo' mĕr'mȧ', (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lyons in 1709; died in 1793.

Bollman, bol'măn, (ERIC,) a German physician, born in Hanover about 1770. He made an unsuccessful effort to release La Fayette from prison at Olmutz, and afterwards passed some years in exile in the United States. Died in 1821.

Bologna, bo-lôn'yâ, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer, born about 1580.

Bologna, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Latin poet, born at Milan about 1580, wrote the "Crown of Poets," ("Corona Poetarum," 1616.)

Bologna, da, dâ bo-lôn'yâ, (GIOVANNI, or JOHN,) [Fr. JEAN DE BOLOGNE, zhôN dẹh bo'loñ',] generally called JOHN (GIOVANNI) OF BOLOGNA, an eminent sculptor and architect, born at Douai, in Flanders, in 1524. He passed the greater part of his life in Italy, principally at Florence, where he became acquainted with Michael Angelo. He was one of the first members of the Academy of Florence. Among his master-pieces in that city are the bronze statue of Mercury in the Imperial Gallery, the "Rape of the Sabines," a statue of Saint Luke, and a "Centaur vanquished by Hercules." The fountain at Bologna, with a colossal bronze figure of Neptune, is ranked among the finest works of the kind; and from this production the artist received his name. He also executed a number of excellent pieces of sculpture at Genoa. As a sculptor he is regarded as inferior only to Michael Angelo. Died in 1608.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" DUTHILLOEUL, "Éloge de Jean de Bologne," 1820.

Bologna, de, (LATTANZIO.) See MAINARDI.

Bologne, de, dẹh bo'loñ', (PIERRE,) a lyric poet, of Italian extraction, born in Martinique in 1706; died in 1790.

Bolognese. See GRIMALDI.

Bolognetti, bo-lôn-yet'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, born at Bologna about 1540.

Bolognetti, (POMPEO,) an Italian physician, born at Bologna about 1590.

Bologni, bo-lôn'yee, (GIROLAMO,) born at Treviso in 1454, was the author of Latin poems, and edited several Latin classics. He became a priest in 1479, after he had married. He was crowned as poet-laureate by the emperor Frederick III. Died at Treviso in 1517.

Bolognini, bo-lôn-yee'nee, (ANGELO,) an Italian physician and surgeon, born near Padua about 1490, wrote "On the Cure of External Ulcers," ("De Cura Ulcerum exteriorum," 1514.) He was professor at Bologna.

Bolognini, (CARLO,) an Italian painter of architecture, born at Bologna in 1678; died at Vienna in 1718.

Bolognini, (GIACOMO,) a painter, a nephew of the following, was born at Bologna in 1664; died in 1734.

Bolognini, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) called THE ELDER, an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1611. He was a pupil of Guido, whose works he copied with great success. He also etched some works after that master. Died in 1688.

Bolognini, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) THE YOUNGER, an Italian sculptor, son of Giacomo, noticed above, born at Bologna; died in 1760.

Bolognini, (LUIGI,) an Italian jurist, legal writer, and diplomatist, born at Bologna in 1447; died in 1508.

Bolomier, de, dẹh bo'lo'me-ȧ', (GUILLAUME,) secretary of Amadeus VIII. of Savoy, rose to be chancellor of the kingdom. He was put to death, on a charge of calumny, in 1446.

Bolot, bo'lo', (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French jurist, and member of the National Convention, born in Franche-Comté about 1740. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. with a delay of the sentence. Died in 1812.

Bolseo, bol'sek', (JÉRÔME HERMÈS,) a French physician, born in Paris, wrote virulent attacks on Calvin and Beza. Died in 1585.

Bolswert, bol'swĕRt, or **Bolsward**, bol'swȧRt, (BOETIUS ADAM,) an eminent Dutch engraver, born in Friesland about 1580, lived at Antwerp. Among his works are a "Last Supper," a "Resurrection of Lazarus," after Rubens, and landscapes after Bloemaert. Died in 1634.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" HUBER, "Manuel des Amateurs."

Bolswert or **Bolsward**, (SCHELTIUS,) an excellent engraver, brother of the preceding, born at Bolsward in

1586, resided in Antwerp. His prints after Rubens, Van Dyck, and Jordaens are highly esteemed.

See Heinecken, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Boltin, bol'tin, (Ivan,) a Russian *littérateur* and historian, born at Saint Petersburg in 1735; died in 1792.

Bōl'tŏn or **Bōul'tŏn**, (Edmund,) an English antiquary and historical writer, published "The Elements of Armories," a "Life of Henry II.," and "Nero Cæsar, or Monarchie Depraved," (1624.)

Bolton, (James,) an English naturalist, who lived about 1770–1800. He published a "History of British Ferns," (1795,) "Natural History of British Song-Birds," (2 vols., 1794–96,) and other works.

Bolton, (Matthew.) See Boulton.

Bolton, (Robert,) an English scholar and Puritan divine, born in Lancashire in 1572, published "Helpes to Humiliation," and other works. Died in 1631.

Bolton, (Robert,) Dean of Carlisle, born in 1697, published "Letters and Tracts on the Choice of Company," and other treatises. Died in 1763.

Bōl'tŏn, (Sarah Knowles,) a popular writer, born in Farmington, Connecticut, September 15, 1841, wrote numerous volumes on biographical subjects, and was for three years associate editor of the "Congregationalist." With her son she compiled a volume of poems, "From Heart and Nature." Died 1916.

Bolton, (Sarah Tittles,) an American poetess, born in Newport, Kentucky, in 1811, was the author of "Paddle Your Own Canoe," "Left on the Battlefield," "The Union Forever," and many popular and patriotic poems. Died at Indianapolis, August 4, 1893.

Bolzani, bol-zä'nee, or **Bolzanio**, bol-zä'ne-o, (Urbano Valeriano,) an Italian monk and Greek scholar, born in 1440, published a Greek grammar. Died in 1524.

Bolzano, bol-zä'no, (Bernhard,) a German Catholic theologian and philosophical writer, born at Prague in 1781. He published, among other works, "Athanasia, or Proofs of the Immortality of the Soul." Died in 1848.

Bom, bom, (Peter,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1530, painted in distemper. Died in 1572.

Bomare. See Valmont de Bomare.

Bombaci, bom-bä'chee, (Gaspard,) an Italian, born at Bologna in 1607, wrote a "History of Bologna," (1666.)

Bombardini, bom-bär-dee'nee, (Antonio,) an Italian jurist, and professor of law at Padua, where he was born in 1666; died in 1726.

Bombasio, bom-bä'se-o, written also **Bombace**, (Gabriello,) an Italian poet and orator, born at Reggio about 1540. He was patronized by the Duke of Parma. He wrote "Alidoro," a tragedy, and other works.

Bombelles, de, dẹh bom'bĕl', (Henri François,) Comte, a French general and military writer, born in 1680, distinguished himself at the battles of Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and Belgrade, (1717.) Died in 1760.

Bombelles, de, (Marc Marie,) Marquis, son of the preceding, was born at Bitche in 1744. He served in the Seven Years' war, and was subsequently employed in various embassies to the courts of England, Holland, and Austria. He afterwards entered into orders, and was made Bishop of Amiens, (1819.) Died in 1822.

See De Courcelles, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Bombelli, bom-bel'lee, (Rafaello,) a distinguished Italian mathematician, born at Bologna. His principal work is a "Treatise on Algebra," (1572.) He appears to have been one of the first Europeans who were aware that the Arabs derived their knowledge of algebra from the Hindoos.

See G. Libri, "Histoire des Sciences mathématiques en Italie."

Bombelli, (Sebastiano,) an Italian portrait-painter, born in Friuli in 1635; died about 1685.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bomberg, bom'bĕrg, (Daniel,) a printer of Antwerp, celebrated for the beauty of his Hebrew characters. Among his works are several editions of the Hebrew Bible, the "Hebraic Concordance" of Isaac Nathan, and the "Babylonish Talmud." Died in 1549.

See Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Bom'bergēr, (John Henry Augustus,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1817. He graduated at Marshall College in 1837, and at Mercersburg Theological Seminary in 1838, in which year he was ordained a German Reformed minister. In 1867 he became president of Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania. Among his works are "Five Years at Race Street Church, Philadelphia," (1859,) and "Infant Salvation and Baptism." He also translated the first six volumes of "Herzog's Encyclopædia," (published in 2 vols.) Died August 19, 1890.

Bombino, bom-bee'no, (Bernardino,) an Italian jurist, born at Cosenza in 1523; died in 1588.

Bomfim, bôn-fẽn', (Jozé Joaquim,) a distinguished Portuguese general and statesman, born in Estremadura in 1790, was one of the partisans of Dom Pedro in Portugal, and of Donna Maria on her accession to the throne. He was appointed minister of war and of the marine in 1837. After the downfall of the constitution, he was banished to Africa, whence he was recalled in 1847.

See Brockhaus, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bo-mil'car, [Gr. Βομίλκας or Βοαμίλκας,] a Carthaginian admiral, who commanded a fleet which was sent about 209 B.C. to support the army which defended Syracuse against the Romans. He avoided a battle by a hasty retreat, and returned to Carthage.

Bomilcar, a Carthaginian general, who aspired to be king of Carthage about 308 B.C., but failed and was put to death.

Bommel, van, vän bom'mẹl, [Lat. Bommelius,] (Hendrik,) a Dutch historical writer. Died in 1542.

Bommel, van, (Kornelis Richard Antoon,) a Catholic theologian, born at Leyden in 1790, became Bishop of Liege in 1829. Died in 1852.

Bompard, bôn'pär', (Alexis,) a French physician, born at Conflans in 1782, wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Diseases of the Digestive Passages," ("Traité des Maladies des Voies digestives," 1829.)

Bompiano, bom-pe-ä'no, (Ignazio,) an Italian Jesuit and historical writer, born at Frosinone in 1612, became professor of Hebrew and belles-lettres in the Roman College. Died in 1675.

Bomtempo, bôn-tẽm'po, (João Domingos,) a Portuguese musician and composer, born at Lisbon in 1775. He visited London and Paris, and died in Lisbon in 1842.

Bon, bôn, (Florent,) a French Jesuit and poet, born about 1580, resided at Rheims.

Bon, bon, (Giovanni Filippo,) an Italian physician, and professor in the University of Padua, born in 1520.

Bon, (Louis André,) a French general, born at Romans, in Dauphiny, in 1758. He served with distinction under Augereau in Italy, and subsequently in the campaigns of Egypt and Syria. He was killed at the siege of Saint-Jean-d'Acre in 1799.

See De Courcelles, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Bon de Saint-Hilaire, bôn dẹh sänt'e'lär', (François Xavier,) a French savant, born at Montpellier in 1678, was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and of the Royal Society of London. He published a number of scientific treatises, one of which, entitled a "Dissertation on the Spider," (1710,) obtained extensive popularity and was translated into Chinese. Died in 1761.

See Le Bas, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Bona, bo'nä, (Giovanni,) an Italian cardinal, born at Mondovì in 1609, was the author of several ecclesiastical and religious works in Latin. Died in 1674.

See Bertolotti, "Vita J. Bonæ," 1677; Gougeт, "Vie du Cardinal Bona."

Bona, della, del'lä bo'nä, (Giovanni,) an Italian physician, born near Verona in 1712, was professor at the University of Padua.

Bonac, de, dẹh bo'năk', (Jean Louis d'Usson—dü'sôn',) Marquis, a French diplomatist, born about 1672, was employed by Louis XIV. in important embassies to Sweden, Poland, and Spain. In 1716 he was ambassador to Constantinople, where he resided nine years. Died in 1738.

Bonacci, (Leonardo.) See Leonardo of Pisa.

Bonaccioli, bo-nät-cho'lee, or **Bonacciuoli**, bo-nät-choo-o'lee, (Alfonso,) an Italian *littérateur*, born about 1540. He translated the first and second parts of Strabo's Geography into Italian; also portions of Pausanias.

Bonaccioli, (Luigi,) an Italian physician, born at Ferrara about 1480.

Bonacina, bo-nâ-chee'nâ, (MARTINO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and theological writer, born at Milan; died in 1631.

Bonacossi, bo-nâ-kos'see, (BARDELLONE,) son of Finamonte, noticed below, having imprisoned his father and brother, caused himself to be proclaimed sovereign of Mantua in 1292. He was deposed in 1299 by his nephew Bottesella. Died about 1302.

Bonacossi, (PASSERINO,) a relative of the preceding, expelled the Guelphs from Mantua, and obtained from the emperor Henry VII. the title of imperial vicar. He was killed in a riot about 1328.

Bonacossi, (PINAMONTE,) Prefect of Mantua, became sovereign of that city about 1275, having murdered his colleague, and sided alternately with the Guelph and Ghibeline factions. He is mentioned in Dante's "Inferno." Died in 1293.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Bo-na-cos'sus or **Buoncossa**, boo-ôn'kos'sâ, (ERCOLE,) an Italian physician, and professor in the University of Bologna, was a native of Ferrara. Died in 1578.

Bo'na De'a, [Fr. BONNE DÉESSE, bon dâ'ĕss',] ("The Good Goddess,") a Roman divinity, supposed to be the sister or wife of Faunus, and by some authors identified with Ops. She was worshipped by the Roman matrons at an annual festival and with mysterious rites, from which all males were strictly excluded.

Bonafide, bo-nâ-fee'dâ, or **Buonafede**, boo-ôn-â-fā'dâ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian botanist, born at Padua in 1474. He founded the botanic garden in that city in 1540. Died in 1558.

See R. DE VISIANI, "Notizie della Vita di Bonafede," 1845.

Bonafous, bo'nâ'foo', (?) (MATHIEU,) an agriculturist, born at Turin in 1794, wrote on the production of silk and on other branches of rural economy. Died in 1852.

Bonaini, bo-nī'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian author and editor, born at Leghorn, July 20, 1806. His principal works are "Storie Pisane," (1844–45,) "Croniche e Storie di Perugia," (1850–51,) and the posthumous "Acta Henrici VII.," (1878.) Died August 28, 1874.

Bonair, bo'nâr', (HENRI STUARD,) a French historical writer, lived about 1650.

Bonal, **de**, deh bo'nâl', (FRANÇOIS,) born in the diocese of Agen, in France, in 1734, was appointed Bishop of Clermont in 1776, and was afterwards elected to the States-General. Died in 1800.

Bonald, **de**, deh bo'nâl', (LOUIS GABRIEL AMBROISE,) VICOMTE, a French statesman and journalist of the royalist party, born near Milhau-en-Rouergue in 1754. He was associated in 1806 with Châteaubriand and Flévée as editor of the "Mercure," became minister of state in 1822 and a peer of France in 1823. He was the author of "The Theory of Political and Religious Power," (3 vols., 1796,) "La Législation primitive," (3 vols., 2d edition, 1821,) and other works, in which he favours absolutism. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1840.

See HENRI DE BONALD, "Notice sur le Vicomte de Bonald," 1841.

Bonald, **de**, (LOUIS JACQUES MAURICE,) son of the preceding, born at Milhau in 1787, was made Archbishop of Lyons in 1839, became a cardinal in 1841, and a senator in 1851. He was a legitimist in politics. Died in 1870.

Bonald, **de**, (VICTOR,) a brother of the preceding, was born May 19, 1780. He was a legitimist in politics, and was well known as a conservative author. Besides an able defence of his father's philosophical views, he published "Des vrais Principes opposés aux Erreurs du XIXe Siècle," (1833,) etc. Died in 1871.

Bonami, bo'nâ'mee', (FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist and scientific writer, born at Nantes in 1710. Du Petit Thouars has called by his name the genus Bonamia. Died in 1786.

Bonamici. See BUONAMICI.

Bonamy, bo'nâ'mee', (CHARLES AUGUSTE JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS JOSEPH,) born at Fontenay-le-Comte in 1764, served with distinction in the army of Napoleon in Italy, Austria, and Russia, and rose to be general of brigade. Died in 1830.

Bonamy, (PIERRE NICOLAS,) a French historical writer, born at Louvres in 1694; died in 1770.

Bonanni, bo-nân'nee, or **Buonanni**, boo-o-nân'nee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian naturalist and antiquary, born in Rome in 1638, published, besides other works, "Gabinetto armonico," (1716.) Died in 1725.

Bonaparte, bo'na-part, [Ital. BUONAPARTE, boo-o'na-par'tâ,] (CARLO,) a Corsican lawyer, born in 1744, was the father of Napoleon I. He was a partisan of Pascal Paoli, with whom he fought against the Genoese. He married the beautiful Letitia (Letizia) Ramolino in 1767, and had five sons and three daughters. Died in 1785.

Bonaparte, (CAROLINE MARIE ANNONCIADE,) Queen of Naples, a sister of Napoleon I., was born at Ajaccio in 1782. She was married in 1800 to General Murat, who became King of Naples in July, 1808. She is said to have exercised a great influence over her husband, and to have taken an active part in the government. After the death of Murat (1815) she assumed the title of Countess of Lipona. Died at Florence in 1839.

Bonaparte, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) cabinet official, born at Baltimore June 9, 1851, grandson of Jérôme Bonaparte. He graduated at Harvard in 1871, practised law in Baltimore, and became prominent as a political reformer. Was a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners 1902–04, Secretary of the Navy 1905–06, Attorney-General to March 4, 1909. Died 1921.

Bonaparte, (CHARLES LUCIEN JULES LAURENT,) Prince de Canino, an eminent naturalist, born in Paris in 1803, was the eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte. He married his cousin Zénaïde, a daughter of King Joseph, in 1822, soon after which he became a resident of Philadelphia and devoted himself to ornithology. He published a valuable work, entitled "American Ornithology, or History of the Birds of the United States," (Philadelphia, 3 vols., 1825–33,) which is complementary to Wilson's Ornithology. In 1828 he settled in Italy. He took a prominent part in organizing the Roman republic, (1848–49.) Among his chief works is "Illustrations of the Italian Fauna." Died at Paris in 1857.

Bonaparte, (ELIZABETH PATTERSON,) the first wife of Jérôme Bonaparte, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, February 6, 1785. She was the daughter of a wealthy merchant. In 1803 she was married to Jérôme Bonaparte by Dr. Carroll, Archbishop of Baltimore. Napoleon soon commanded Jérôme to forsake his wife, but he would not consent until 1807, when the French council of state dissolved the marriage; and Napoleon thereafter gave her a large pension. She died April 4, 1870.

Bonaparte, (JÉRÔME,) King of Westphalia, the youngest brother of Napoleon I., was born at Ajaccio in November, 1784. He entered the navy in 1800, obtained the rank of lieutenant, and served in the West Indies. During a visit to the United States he became acquainted with Miss Paterson, of Baltimore, whom he married in 1803 without the consent of his family. His marriage was declared null in 1805 by Napoleon, who would not permit the wife to enter France; but he promoted Jerome to the rank of rear-admiral in 1806. In the same year he passed from the navy into the army as a general of brigade. He commanded a corps which gained some successes in Silesia in 1807, and was placed on the throne of the new kingdom of Westphalia in July, 1807. In the ensuing month he married Catherine, a daughter of the King of Würtemberg. Cassel was the capital of his kingdom. He ceased to reign in October, 1813. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, he joined his standard, and commanded a division at Waterloo. He resided as an exile at Trieste, Rome, and Lausanne until 1847, when he returned to France. He became a marshal of France in 1850. He died in June, 1860, leaving two sons, Jerome, (whose mother was Miss Paterson,) and Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, called Prince Napoleon, issue of his second marriage.

Bonaparte, (JOSEPH,) the eldest brother of Napoleon I., was born at Corte, in the island of Corsica, on the 7th of January, 1768. He was sent to the College of Autun about 1777, and returned to Corsica in 1784, after which he studied law at Pisa, and was received as an advocate in Bastia in 1788. Expelled from Corsica by the partisans of Paoli in 1793, he retired to France, and married Julie Clary. In May, 1797, he was

sent as ambassador to the court of Rome, and received from Napoleon instructions in which occur the following sentences: "Display a grand character. If the pope dies, permit not another to be chosen." On the murder of the French general Duphot by the Papal troops, December, 1797, he returned to Paris, and became a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He negotiated the treaty of Lunéville with Austria in February, 1801, and the treaty of Amiens with the English in March, 1802. His manners and talents are said to have been well adapted to diplomacy. He seems to have been rather unambitious; but, urged by the imperious will of Napoleon, he accepted the throne of Naples, February, 1806. On this occasion the imperial egotist addressed to him these words: "All sentiments of affection yield now to reasons of state. I recognize as relatives only those who serve me." In May, 1808, he quitted Naples, and was transferred to the throne of Spain, where he encountered a far more determined resistance. He entered Madrid with the French army in July, 1808, but received little support from the Spaniards, many thousands of whom took arms against the French. He was forced to retire from Madrid, July 31; but Napoleon arrived in November, gained several victories in rapid succession, and occupied the capital in December, 1808. In 1809 a large portion of Spain was occupied by the French armies, severally commanded by Soult, Victor, and Suchet, over whom the authority of the king was only nominal. Disgusted with his anomalous and vexatious position, he offered his resignation or abdication, (March, 1809,) which Napoleon would not accept. His army fought an indecisive battle against the English under General Wellesley, at Talavera, in July, 1809. The war was prosecuted with various success for several years. (See MASSENA; SOULT; WELLINGTON.) Joseph was appointed general-in-chief of all the French armies in Spain in March, 1812, and was defeated by Wellington at Vittoria in June, 1813, soon after which event he ceased to reign. When Napoleon departed from Paris for the army, in January, 1814, he left Joseph at that capital, with the title of lieutenant-general. After the battle of Waterloo, he emigrated to the United States, styled himself Count de Survilliers, and resided at Bordentown, New Jersey, with his two daughters. After the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne of France, in 1830, Joseph Bonaparte returned to Europe. He passed several years in England, and afterwards settled at Florence, in Italy, where he died in 1844. (See BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON.)

See A. DU CASSE, "Mémoires et Correspondance du Roi Joseph," 10 vols., 1854; THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" "Biographical Sketch of Joseph Bonaparte," London, 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," (under NAPOLEON.)

Bonaparte, (LETIZIA or LETITIA RAMOLINO (rā mo-lee'no) or RAMOLINI,) the mother of Napoleon I., was born in Corsica in 1750. She was celebrated for her beauty; she was also a woman of amiable character and good sense. Napoleon once declared, "It is to my mother and her good principles that I owe my fortune and all the good that I have ever done;" and again, "Madame Mère had a great character, energy of soul, much elevation and pride." After her son became emperor, she was styled MADAME MÈRE, and resided in Paris. Died in 1839.

Bonaparte, (LOUIS,) King of Holland, a brother of Napoleon I., was born at Ajaccio in 1778. He entered the army about 1794, and served in Italy at the battles of the Brenta, Arcola, (1796,) and Rivoli, (1797.) Having aided Napoleon in the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire, 1799, he was raised to the rank of colonel. In 1802 he was induced to sacrifice his own inclinations and peace by a marriage with Hortense de Beauharnais, who was also averse to the union. They separated finally in 1807. He became a general of division in April, 1804, and was raised to the dignity of prince in May of that year. In compliance with the will of Napoleon, he accepted the title of King of Holland in June, 1806. The Dutch submitted quietly, perhaps contentedly, to the authority of Louis, who was disposed to respect their rights and consult their interests; but Napoleon insisted that the policy of Holland should be subservient to his own designs. Louis was compelled to sacrifice the mercantile interests of Holland by co-operation with the "Continental System," *i.e.* the paper blockade of the British ports. On this and other subjects he and the emperor had disputes which ended in a total suspension of friendly relations. In December, 1809, there occurred at Paris a meeting of allied sovereigns, which Louis attended. When he was about to return, he found himself treated as a prisoner, and was not permitted to leave Paris until he submitted to certain conditions which Napoleon imposed. In January, 1810, the French army began to occupy Holland. Louis abdicated in July, 1810, and Holland was then annexed to the French Empire. He retired to private life, and resided successively at Rome and Florence. Died at Leghorn in 1846. He was author of several works among which may be noticed "Historical Documents and Reflections on the Government of Holland," (3 vols., 1820.) He had three sons,—Napoleon, who died in 1807; Napoleon Louis, who died in 1831; and Louis Napoleon, late the Emperor of France.

See "Mémoires sur la Cour de Louis Napoléon et sur la Hollande," Paris, 1828; THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" F. WOUTERS, "Les Bonaparte depuis 1815 jusqu'en 1846," 1848.

Bonaparte, (LOUIS LUCIEN,) a son of Lucien, and nephew of Napoleon I., was born in England in 1813. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly of France in 1848. In 1852 he became a senator, and received the title of prince. Died November 3, 1891.

Bonaparte, (LOUIS NAPOLEON.) See NAPOLEON III.

Bonaparte, (LUCIEN,) Prince de Canino, a brother of Napoleon I., born at Ajaccio in March, 1775, was one of the ablest members of the family. He was educated at the College of Autun and the school of Brienne. In the French Revolution he showed himself a zealous republican, and acted with much energy and moderation on several occasions. In 1795 he married Christine Boyer, a poor girl of Provence, and was appointed commissary of war. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in April, 1798, acquired great influence, and became an opponent of the Directory,—or rather of the policy of the Directors; for he supported the Constitution of the year III. He united with Sièyès, who was elected a Director in May, 1798, and counteracted the Jacobins. After the return of Napoleon from Egypt, October, 1799, Lucien was elected president of the Five Hundred. He co-operated most efficiently with Napoleon in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, November 9, 1799. According to some authorities, he acted with more resolution and firmness in this affair than Napoleon himself. Lucien was appointed minister of the interior in December, 1799, was sent as ambassador to Spain in November, 1800, and became a member of the Tribunat in 1802. He offended the First Consul by marrying, in 1803, a widow named Madame Jouberthon. His first wife had died about 1800. He went into exile in 1804, settled at Rome, and exchanged politics for literature and art. The emperor offered him a throne on condition that he must dissolve his marriage; but he declined the offer. He was ordered, it is said, to quit the continent of Europe. He embarked for the United States in 1810, was captured during the voyage by an English cruiser, and detained in England until 1814. He was reconciled to Napoleon in 1815, supported him actively during the Hundred Days, and after his abdication advocated in the House of Peers the claim of Napoleon II. He passed the remainder of his life in exile in Italy, and wrote, besides other works, a poem entitled "Charlemagne," (2 vols., 1814,) and "Autobiographic Memoirs," (1836.) He had six daughters and five sons, Charles Lucien the naturalist, Paul, Louis Lucien, Pierre Napoleon, and Antoine. Died at Rome in 1840.

See P. W. FORCHHAMMER, "Denkrede auf den Fürsten von Canino L. Bonaparte," 1840.

Bonaparte, (LUCIEN,) CARDINAL, a son of Charles Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, was born about 1828. His mother was Zénaïde Charlotte Julie, a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte. He became a priest in 1853, and a cardinal in 1868. He was remarkable for his personal resemblance to Napoleon I. Died November 19, 1895.

Bonaparte, (MARIE ANNE ÉLISA,) usually called **Elisa,** Princess de Piombino a sister of Napoleon I., was born at Ajaccio in 1777. She was married in 1797

to Félix Bacciochi, a captain of the French army, and went to reside in Paris in 1798. In 1805 Lucca and Piombino were erected into a principality by Napoleon, who gave the sovereignty of the same to his sister Élisa. She became Grand Duchess of Tuscany in March, 1809, and governed that country with ability until 1814. Died near Trieste in 1820.

Bonaparte, bo′na-part, or **Buonaparte**, (NAPO′LEON,) [Fr. NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE, nă′po′là′ôN′ bo′nă′pärt′; It. NAPOLEONE BONAPARTE, (or BUONAPARTE,) nâ-po-là-o′nâ bo′nâ-paR′tà, (or boo-o′nâ-paR′tà,)] NAPOLEON I., Emperor of the French, the greatest general of modern times, was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, August 15, 1769. His father, Carlo Buonaparte, was an officer under General Paoli, and distinguished himself as one of the bravest and most energetic defenders of the liberties of his country against the French. In the hardships and dangers of that contest he was accompanied by his wife Letitia, (whose maiden name was RAMOLINO, râ-mo-lee′no,) a young woman of rare beauty as well as courage. It is said that she was suddenly taken in labour at mass, and, having reached her home in haste, her child was born on a piece of old tapestry on which were represented the battle-scenes of the Iliad. The child thus ushered into the world, the offspring of warlike parents and surrounded by the images of war, is said to have been not only singularly beautiful, but very gentle and easily managed until he was two years old. At this age his character suddenly changed: he became imperious, and was invincibly obstinate to those who sought to control him by menaces or by force. In the childish disputes that occurred between him and his elder brother Joseph, Napoleon, it is said, invariably came off conqueror. His mother, however, by combining moderation with firmness, succeeded at length in obtaining a complete ascendency over him. He afterwards said, "It is to my mother, and to the principles which she instilled into me, that I owe my fortune and all the good that I have ever done." "Nevertheless," says his biographer in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "we may well believe that this education, with all its efficiency, was somewhat wanting in tenderness. Napoleon was educated to be one of Plutarch's heroes. He was not, perhaps, sufficiently imbued with those gentle, refined, and benevolent sentiments which form the very essence of the moral sense. The standard of virtue on which his character was moulded was that of antiquity: it was force mastering itself in order that it might become the master of others." Before he was ten years old, (April, 1779,) Napoleon left Corsica for the military school at Brienne, where he remained until he went (October, 1784) to the military school at Paris to complete his education. While at Brienne he was for some time under the instruction of Pichegru. He was distinguished for his proficiency in mathematics; but he manifested no fondness for classical studies or for belles-lettres in any form. He was studious, of regular habits, well-behaved, and enjoyed excellent health. He took a particular interest in history, in which his favourite authors were Plutarch, Cæsar, Arrian, and others of this class. His father died in February, 1785, at the early age of thirty-six. In September of the same year Napoleon received a commission as sub-lieutenant of artillery; but he was soon after made first lieutenant in a regiment of artillery stationed at Valence. Having gone to Corsica on a furlough, he expressed himself in 1789 very warmly in favour of the revolutionary movement in France. In February, 1792, he was made captain of artillery. While he was in Ajaccio, in April of that year, a serious dispute having occurred between the troops and the inhabitants of the town, Bonaparte was accused of having given orders to fire on the people; he was in consequence summoned to Paris to answer for his conduct. He was, however, acquitted. While in the capital he witnessed the insurrection of June 20. He was at a coffee-house, when, seeing the mob pass by armed with pikes, axes, etc., he said to his friend Bourrienne, "Let us follow this canaille." He saw them break into the palace of the Tuileries without meeting any resistance. When the king appeared at the window, wearing the *bonnet rouge*, he exclaimed, "It's all over with that poor man! How could they permit those wretches to enter the palace? A few discharges of grape would have sent them all flying. He afterwards witnessed the rising of the 10th of August. Having returned to Corsica, he found the people of that island divided into two parties. Much the larger number, with Paoli, were in favour of seeking the protection of England. The Bonaparte family, though once strongly attached to General Paoli, adhered to the cause of France and the Convention. In the civil war that ensued in Corsica, Napoleon was closely besieged in a tower with only fifty men, who for three days were reduced to the necessity of living on horse-flesh. He afterwards succeeded in making his escape, and in conveying his mother and the family in safety to Nice, and subsequently to Marseilles.

Napoleon spent a portion of the summer of 1793 in Paris. In the autumn he was ordered to Toulon, then in possession of the Spanish and English. He found the French artillery at that place in a miserable condition, and the troops without any competent commander. A commissioner having arrived from Paris about this time, a council of war was called, and, Bonaparte's plan for the reduction of the place having been decided upon, the execution was intrusted to the young Corsican. It proved a brilliant success, and the name of Bonaparte at once became distinguished throughout France. He was made soon after a brigadier-general. On the fall of Robespierre in July, 1794, Bonaparte was suspended in his command and put under arrest, but was released after a short detention. We find him again actively engaged in military operations towards the close of that and during the early part of the ensuing year. But in the spring of 1795, the army having been reorganized, Bonaparte, for some unexplained cause, was suspended from his duties and placed upon half-pay. He immediately repaired to Paris, and complained to the proper authorities of this unworthy treatment. But his remonstrances were without avail: he received for answer only that he was too young to command the artillery of an army. He replied, "One grows old very quickly on the field of battle." His protestations were, however, in vain. He remained for some months without any regular employment. But Fortune seemed resolved not to neglect her favourite son. The 13th Vendémiaire, (October 4,) the famous Day of the Sections, was at hand. A formidable insurrection, headed by the National Guards, threatened the total overthrow of the power of the Convention, which, though provided with troops and artillery, had no officer competent to command them. Menou had been selected by the Convention for this duty; but his indecision had increased the confidence of the insurgents and greatly disheartened his own party. Barras, Tallien, and the other leaders were in the greatest perplexity and alarm. Barras had fortunately become acquainted with Bonaparte at the siege of Toulon. He said to his colleagues, Tallien and Carnot, "I have just the man for our purpose,—a little Corsican officer, who will not stand upon ceremony." The Corsican was accordingly appointed to the command. He had more than five thousand regular troops, about fifteen hundred volunteers, and two hundred pieces of cannon, which his science and skill rendered more effective than ten times the number under the command of an ordinary officer. The insurgents, amounting to more than thirty thousand, fell before the Corsican's terrible artillery like grass before the scythe. Although the National Guards fought with the greatest bravery, the fate of the day was quickly decided. The Convention used the victory thus obtained with great moderation. Only two persons, it is said, suffered death after the conflict was over. Soon after, Barras proposed that the Convention should approve Bonaparte's appointment as second in command of the army of the interior, Barras himself remaining commander-in-chief. The proposal was adopted by acclamation. Although nominally the second in rank, he became by this appointment virtually the commander-in-chief of the army of the interior.

Among the intimate friends of Madame Tallien was Josephine Beauharnais, a young widow of rare beauty and accomplishments. She was the daughter of M. de la Pagerie, a naval officer of Martinique, where she was born in 1763. Having gone to France with her father

in 1779, she became acquainted with the young Marquis of Beauharnais, to whom she was soon after married, being then scarcely more than sixteen. Her husband had in 1793 risen to the rank of general in the army of the Republic; but, as he belonged to the *noblesse*, he naturally incurred the suspicion of those in power, and suffered death by the guillotine in the summer of 1794. Soon after the arrest of General Beauharnais his wife also was imprisoned, and would in all probability have shared his fate had she not been delivered by the timely fall of Robespierre. Bonaparte became acquainted with her, and was deeply smitten with her charms. He had been appointed, March 2, 1796, commander-in-chief of the army of Italy. He married Josephine on the 9th of March, and a few days afterwards set out for Nice to take command of the army. The events of the war which followed belong to history rather than to biography: suffice to say that the exploits of young Bonaparte surpassed in splendour everything before recorded of modern warfare. To heighten the romance of the story, the youthful hero, all in the midst of the hardships, excitements, and anxieties of that unequalled campaign, seems to have abandoned himself wholly to the "sweet delirium" of his first love. We find him writing frequent and most impassioned letters to Josephine,—at one time expressing all the tenderness and devotion which he felt for her, at another bitterly reproaching her that she wrote to him so coldly, so briefly, or so seldom. He had sent for his wife to join him in Italy. She arrived at Milan towards the end of June, and spent some days with him at the Serbelloni palace. As she was about to set out under an escort towards Brescia, they found the passage obstructed by the enemy. She saw the Austrian uniforms and heard the musketry at a little distance. Trembling and weeping, she returned. Bonaparte, touched at the sight of her distress, exclaimed, with emotion, "Wurmser shall pay me dearly for the tears which he has caused you to shed." Having defeated and almost annihilated three Austrian armies in succession, and compelled Wurmser, their ablest and bravest general, to take refuge in Mantua, Bonaparte at length brought the war to a triumphant close by the capture of that city. Wurmser surrendered on the 2d of February, 1797, having received from the victor the most honourable terms. With true magnanimity, the French commander declined to be present at the capitulation; and thus the Austrian general was spared the mortification of delivering up his sword to a conqueror so much younger than himself. Having subdued the Austrians in Northern Italy, Napoleon turned his victorious arms against the pope, who, after sustaining several defeats, was compelled to purchase a precarious peace by the payment of thirty millions of livres, besides delivering up to the French a number of statues, paintings, and manuscripts. It was resolved at Vienna that another army, under the Archduke Charles, who had distinguished himself in the recent campaigns on the Rhine, should take the field against Bonaparte. But nothing could resist the genius or the fortune of the French commander. By a masterly movement he surprised the archduke, who occupied a very strong position on the Tagliamento, and succeeded in crossing the river before the Austrians were prepared to offer any effectual resistance. Nothing remained for them but to retreat. Napoleon, following up his advantages with his accustomed promptitude, advanced by rapid strides towards the Austrian capital. On the 7th of April he arrived at Leoben, and pushed his advanced guard to within two or three days' march of Vienna. But as his own situation, so far from France, and without sufficient forces to keep open the line of his retreat, was not free from danger, he offered terms of peace, which the Austrian court, trembling for the safety of the capital, eagerly accepted. Having returned to Italy, the young conqueror was for some months occupied in regulating the affairs of that country, of which he claimed to be the liberator. By the treaty of Campo Formio, signed October 17, 1797, Austria acknowledged the independence of the new Cisalpine Republic, which included the larger part of her former possessions in Northern Italy, and guaranteed to France the extension of her boundary to the left bank of the Rhine. In return for these concessions, the French government gave up to Austria Venice and the Venetian territory as far as the Adige, besides Istria and Dalmatia. Genoa, having offered some opposition to the French arms, was required, by way of reparation, to establish a democratic form of government, taking the name of the Ligurian Republic. The terms granted to Austria were thought by many of the friends of France to be much too favourable. This treaty appears, indeed, to have been afterwards a subject of regret and mortification to Bonaparte himself. This may be inferred from the great anxiety he manifested to defend or apologize for it. The Directory had enjoined it upon him not to make peace with the Emperor of Austria, except on condition that the latter should renounce all claim to Venice and all the Venetian territory except Istria and Dalmatia. But Napoleon, having discovered that some persons connected with the government of Venice had made proposals for an alliance with Austria, determined to sacrifice that republic to the interests of France and his own ambition, abandoning, apparently without scruple, those of the democratic party who had been faithful to France, as well as the aristocrats who had sought the protection of the emperor. The Directory, it is said, had thoughts at one time of bringing him to trial for disobeying its orders; but his unbounded popularity rendered such a step not merely unwise, but extremely perilous. In the early part of 1798 the French government contemplated the invasion of Great Britain; and the preparations for this great undertaking were intrusted to Bonaparte. With this object he made a survey of the French coast along the British Channel. It was, however, soon after determined to attack the power of England in her remote possessions. A formidable expedition, destined for Egypt and the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, was fitted out, as it was believed that the British empire in India could be most conveniently reached from that side. This enterprise was regarded by the Directory with the more favour, on account of the growing influence and ascendency of Bonaparte: the members of the government were not unwilling to send far from France, into a sort of honourable banishment, the object of their anxiety and fears. On the other hand, the scheme was perhaps still more agreeable to Napoleon. Visions of boundless conquest and glory floated before his youthful imagination. It seemed not unreasonable that a young commander, who in his first campaigns had rivalled, if he did not surpass, the most brilliant achievements of Alexander, should think he might carry his victorious banners as far as the Macedonian hero had done two thousand years before.

The expedition was got ready with the utmost secrecy. The land-force, consisting principally of the army of Italy, is said to have amounted to near 30,000 men. The armament set sail from Toulon on the 19th of May, 1798, and was joined soon after by a large fleet of transports carrying the land-forces under General Desaix. They reached Malta on the 10th of June, and Bonaparte, having come to an understanding with some person within the place, took possession of it without the slightest opposition. As they were passing the impregnable defences, constructed by the famous Knights of Malta, one of his officers said to him, "It is well, general, that there was some one within to open the gates for us; for we should have had more trouble in entering had the place been empty." The expedition arrived at Alexandria on the 29th of June, having by great good fortune escaped the fleet of Nelson, who had rightly guessed the destination of the French armament, and had actually reached Alexandria before the arrival of Bonaparte; but, hearing nothing of the hostile fleet, the English admiral had set sail for Rhodes. As France was at that time at peace with the Sultan, who had then an ambassador in Paris, the invasion of Egypt was wholly unexpected, and Bonaparte met with little resistance until the French troops had arrived near Cairo, in sight of the Pyramids, where they encountered a large body of Mamelukes with their Arab auxiliaries. Bonaparte, galloping to the front of the army, exclaimed, with enthusiasm, "Soldiers, from the summit of yonder monuments forty centuries look down upon your actions!" The battle was fiercely contested, the Mamelukes fighting with all the bravery of desperation; but nothing could withstand the tactics and artillery of the French. The

Mamelukes were almost annihilated: the few who escaped fled to Upper Egypt and Syria, no one offering any further resistance to the progress of the invading army. Thus ended the famous "battle of the Pyramids."

In his endeavour to regulate the government of the country, Bonaparte earnestly strove to conciliate the good will of the conquered people. With this view, he not only attended with his army the yearly festival of the Nile, but celebrated with great pomp the Feast of the Prophet, which took place the 20th of August. He has been accused by some of childish folly in supposing that by his expressions of respect or reverence for Mohammed he could impose upon the minds of the Moslems or delude them into the hope that he was about to turn Mussulman. But, in a secular point of view, it was certainly not unwise for a conqueror to show the people whom he had just conquered that he was not an enemy to their religion. It cannot be doubted that they would submit far more patiently to the rule of one who was even indifferent than of one who was hostile to their faith, as they would naturally have supposed him to be—coming from Europe, and especially from the country of Saint Louis—had he not taken the pains to convince them of the contrary. The statements about Bonaparte's having made a distinct profession of the Mohammedan faith appear to be erroneous or much exaggerated. But he certainly made use of some expressions which were designed to give an impression to the Mohammedans that he was very favourable towards their religion. At the same time, assuming an exaggerated or, as we might say, an Oriental style of speech, which indeed seemed to be in perfect harmony with his natural character, he assured them that he, like their prophet, was a man appointed by destiny, whom it would be as vain as it was impious to resist. He even went so far as to declare that he could call them to account for their most secret thoughts. But these declarations did not prevent the Arabs and Turks from perceiving that his claims to a supernatural power were made simply with a view to establish more firmly an earthly domination.

Meanwhile the Porte, assisted by England, was making vigorous preparations for war. Napoleon resolved to be first in the field. Leaving Cairo on the 10th of February, 1799, he crossed the desert through the Isthmus of Suez, taking successively El Arish, Gaza, and Jaffa, the last of which was carried by storm. From 1200 to 1500 Turks and Arabs were taken prisoners, and two days afterwards marched out of the town and put to death in cold blood by volleys of musketry or by the bayonet. The reasons alleged for this inhuman massacre were that the victims had been taken prisoners previously at Gaza and El Arish, and had violated their parole. But the utmost severity of the laws of war could require no more than that they should receive no quarter while they were fighting with arms in their hands: it could never justify the victor in first offering them life, and then taking it again after they had been for two days his prisoners. The apologists for Napoleon allege that it was found impossible to furnish food to the prisoners, or even to guard them, surrounded as Bonaparte was by swarms of active and exasperated enemies, and that they were at last reluctantly sacrificed to the urgent demands of the army.* The French general next marched against Acre. But the plague had broken out in the army, and he had no guns suitable for carrying on a siege. The place was ably and obstinately defended by Djezzar Pasha, assisted by an English force commanded by Sir Sidney Smith. Repeated and desperate assaults were made by the attacking forces, but in vain. One day three hundred chosen men, presenting themselves before the French commander, took an oath that they would enter the town or perish in the attempt. They kept their word: not one of them returned. Napoleon was at last under the necessity of abandoning the place. He afterwards said, "If Acre had fallen, I would have changed the face of the world." "My fortune was arrested by a grain of sand;" alluding to some little contingencies which had prevented his success. The encampment before Acre was broken up on the 21st of May, 1799, and the army commenced its retreat towards Egypt. Nelson having destroyed the French fleet, August, 1798, all communication with Europe was cut off. Bonaparte could hope neither for reinforcements nor supplies. The retreating army reached Cairo about the middle of June. Having learned (July 15) that the Turkish and English fleets had landed an army of 18,000 men at Aboukir, the French commander instantly made preparations to attack them. After a bloody contest, (July 25,) almost all the Turks were either cut to pieces or perished in the sea, into which they had thrown themselves in the hope of reaching their ships. A few who had sought refuge in the fort of Aboukir were compelled to surrender a few days afterwards. Soon after this victory, Napoleon, having heard of the defeats that had recently been sustained by the French armies in Italy, and of the unpopularity of the Directory, at once resolved to return to France. He made preparations for his departure with the utmost secrecy, taking with him only a few of his best and most attached officers. Kleber was left in command of the army of Egypt, now reduced, by disease and war, to less than 20,000 men. Bonaparte, and the officers who accompanied him, embarked (August 22) in two frigates, and, after a long passage and several narrow escapes from the English cruisers, he landed at Fréjus on the 14th of October. He found the French nation thoroughly dissatisfied with the existing government, and disheartened by the recent disasters. Taking advantage of the uncertainty and confusion among the political parties, he contrived to have himself chosen First Consul, with a power little short of absolute. The First Consul was assisted by two other consuls, of whom he had the appointment, and a senate entirely dependent upon his will. This revolution is known as that of the 18th and 19th Brumaire, (9th and 10th of November.) The news of Bonaparte's elevation to the supreme power was received by the French nation with transports of joy. The people were in truth tired of revolutions, and they longed for a government which should possess the ability and the will to maintain itself unmoved against all enemies from abroad and all factions at home. Commercial confidence was at once restored. Many of the royalists and priests who had fled from their native country during the reign of terror were allowed to return; and Christian worship, which had been forbidden under the different revolutionary governments, was again permitted throughout France. The reason Napoleon afterwards gave for having recourse to the Concordat furnishes the key to this new policy: "The restoration of the public worship will give me the hearts of the people." In this he was not deceived. In return for the contemptuous smiles of a comparatively few skeptics, he won the admiration and gratitude of millions in every quarter of the empire. On his return from Egypt, Napoleon found France at war with Austria, England, and Turkey. His first aim, after he felt himself established in his new power, was to restore to the banners of France the prestige which they had lost during his absence. Early in May, 1800, he set out for Italy. On the 14th of June he fought the great battle of Marengo. Late in the afternoon a large part of the French army was routed, and seemed to be in irretrievable disorder. At this moment Desaix, at the head of an army of reserve, arrived on the field. He observed to Napoleon, "The battle is lost: I suppose all I can do now is to secure your retreat." "By no means," replied the First Consul: "the battle is, I trust, gained. Push forward your column: I will rally the disordered troops in your rear." This order was gallantly obeyed, and what seemed a disastrous defeat was changed into a complete victory; but General Desaix himself fell dead, being shot through the breast in the first charge. Moreau, at the head of the army of the Rhine, had made a scarcely less successful, though a less brilliant, campaign than Napoleon; and Austria was compelled to sue for peace. The conditions were settled by the treaty of Lunéville. Soon after, negotiations with England were begun, and at length the definitive treaty of Amiens was signed, March 27, 1802. A decree was passed, April 26, 1801, granting a general amnesty to all

* Thiers, who will scarcely be accused of hostility to Bonaparte, throws upon him the whole responsibility of this atrocious act, calling it "the only cruel act of his life." (See "Révolution Française," livre xliv.)

emigrants who wished to return to France, on condition that they would take the oath of fidelity to the government. From this amnesty were excepted the leaders of armed bodies of royalists, those who had held rank in the armies of the allies, or had been encouragers of war against France, those who had been guilty of treason to the republic, and those who had belonged to the household of the Bourbon family. Such of their property as had not been sold was ordered to be restored to the emigrants who should avail themselves of the amnesty. Soon after the battle of Marengo, negotiations were begun with the pope for the establishment of a treaty known as the Concordat, of which the principal provisions were, on the one hand, that the Catholic religion should be acknowledged as the national faith, and its services openly performed, subject to such police regulations as the government should deem necessary; and, on the other, that there should be, under the supervision of the pope and of the French government, a new division of the dioceses, that the bishops should take an oath of fidelity to the government, and observe a ritual containing forms of prayer for the consuls; those bishops who should decline to conform to the terms of the treaty were to be removed, and their places filled by the pope on nominations made by the French government. Lastly, the pope renounced all right to dispute or change the sales of church property which had taken place since the Revolution. This important treaty was ratified on the 18th of September, 1801. The measure was received very coldly by the members of the government, and with murmurs of dissatisfaction by the army; but it doubtless contributed immensely towards attaching the mass of the people, especially in the provinces, to Napoleon's government and person. The First Consul next directed his earnest efforts towards the organization of a thorough system of police. This was the more necessary because not only the restraints of religion and morality, but the habit of obedience to authority so influential with the mass of the people, had, to a great extent, lost their power. The secret police was organized under the supervision of Fouché, who at a later period was himself carefully watched by four counsellors of state, *(conseillers d'état,)* appointed for this purpose. The whole nation, from the highest officer under the First Consul to the lowest peasant, was subjected to a system of the strictest espionage, from which even the privacy of domestic life afforded no shelter. In a society thus organized there was little room for men of character or virtue, except perhaps in the army. In the civil government, men of suppleness and address alone were in request. Fear and self-interest, the lowest motives of human action, were the chief springs by which the machinery of government was set or kept in motion. Under these circumstances, the freedom of the press became an impossibility, if not an absurdity. Yet homage was so far paid to liberty that the very restrictions by which she was fettered were enacted in her name. The decree establishing the censorship of the press began with these words: "Pour assurer la liberté de la presse," etc., ("In order to insure the liberty of the press," etc.)

To this period belong the preparation and completion of Napoleon's celebrated Civil Code, by which, even in the judgment of those least favourable to him, he rendered an inestimable service to France. That he might establish an order of nobility based upon merit, Napoleon instituted what he called the "Legion of Honour," designed to embrace all those, whether in the civil or military ranks, who were sufficiently distinguished by their worth or services to the state. Having established his power at home, he next sought to change the form of government in the Cisalpine Republic. Between four and five hundred deputies from that republic were, at the instance of Napoleon, assembled at Lyons for the purpose of drawing up a new constitution. Anticipating the wishes of the First Consul, they adopted a report, inviting him to take upon himself the office of protector, of which their state, being still in its infancy, stood so much in need,—an office which none but himself was capable of filling. He graciously acceded to their wishes, promising them the protection of the strongest nation in Europe. Taking advantage of the political dissensions that prevailed among the different Swiss cantons, he offered himself as a mediator in their disputes, at the same time enforcing his authority by the presence of a French army, so that from that time forward, so long as his power lasted, Switzerland was a mere dependant of France. The negroes of Saint Domingo, having been given their freedom during the invasion of the island by the Spaniards and English in 1793, and their liberty having been confirmed by the National Convention at Paris, had for some years been governed as citizens of a free and independent state by their able ruler, Toussaint L'Ouverture. In 1801 the First Consul resolved to reduce them again to complete subjection. For this purpose General Leclerc, who had married Napoleon's sister Pauline, was despatched with a fleet and an army of more than 20,000 men. They arrived at Saint Domingo in January, 1802. After a war of great atrocity on both sides, during which the yellow fever was perhaps even more fatal to the French troops than the arms of their enemies, the invaders were all-but exterminated. General Leclerc himself had died of the fever; and his successor, in order to save the feeble remnant of that once fine army, was obliged to surrender at discretion to the English squadron. Meanwhile, Bonaparte had taken possession of the island of Elba and of Parma, and had formally annexed Piedmont to France. These encroachments excited the jealousy of Europe; England, in particular, complained of them as infractions of the treaty of Amiens, and at length, on the 18th of May, 1803, declared war against France, laying an embargo on all the French vessels found in the British ports. Bonaparte retaliated by seizing on all the English who, as travellers, or from whatever cause, happened to be in the French dominions. In the early part of 1804 a conspiracy was detected at Paris among the partisans of the Bourbons. The Duke d'Enghien, grandson of the Prince of Condé, was reported to be in correspondence with the conspirators. Although he was living at Ettenheim, in Baden, on neutral territory, the First Consul ordered him to be arrested. A body of French soldiers entered the territory of Baden, seized the duke in his own château, and conveyed him to the citadel of Strasburg, whence he was taken to the castle of Vincennes, near Paris. After a nominal trial, in which he was not allowed to have any counsel or to call any witnesses, he was condemned to death. He asked for a confessor in his last moments, but was refused. The trial, or rather inquisition, had commenced at midnight; and the next morning, a little after daybreak, the prisoner was shot on the margin of a grave which had been dug even before the sentence of death was pronounced against him.

Napoleon was chosen "Emperor of the French" in May, 1804. About this time he made great preparations for the invasion of England; but he afterwards abandoned the project, and turned all his energies against Austria, who, aided by Russia, had renewed the war. Sweden and England were also members of the coalition against France. Our limits will permit us to do scarcely more than allude to the chief events of the ensuing struggle. The Austrian general Mack was surrounded and compelled to surrender, with above 20,000 men, at Ulm, October 17, 1805. A few days after the surrender of Mack's army, the great naval battle of Trafalgar was fought, resulting in the almost total destruction of the French fleet. The combined Austro-Russian army, consisting of 80,000 men, commanded by the emperor Alexander in person, was defeated with terrible loss in the great battle of Austerlitz, fought on the 2d of December. An armistice was concluded between Napoleon and Alexander, and soon after a treaty of peace with Austria was signed at Presburg. The French emperor, being thus left free to carry out his ambitious schemes, appointed (March, 1806) his brother Joseph King of Naples and Sicily, and in June of that year made his brother Louis King of Holland. Napoleon had previously (May 26, 1805) been crowned King of Italy at Milan. Soon after he annexed the Ligurian Republic (Genoa) to France. Prussia had for some time been a sort of timid ally of France. Napoleon, since his recent successes against Austria and Russia, had begun

to treat her with supercilious contempt. The King of Prussia, offended at the tone of Napoleon, had the imprudence to demand that the French troops should be withdrawn from the German territory. The French emperor replied, with contemptuous defiance, that "to provoke the enmity of France was as senseless as to attempt to withstand the waves of the ocean." The battle of Jena, fought October 16, 1806, seemed to justify the arrogant boast of Napoleon, and laid Prussia completely prostrate at the feet of the conqueror. On February 8, 1807, the great battle of Eylau was fought between the armies of France and Russia, with tremendous loss on both sides, though neither could justly claim the victory. Bonaparte, having been reinforced at the battle of Friedland, (June 13,) defeated the Russians, and compelled them to retreat, but without the loss of their baggage or artillery. The treaty of Tilsit between the French and Russian emperors was signed July 7, 1807. Two days afterwards, at the same place, a treaty was signed between France and Prussia. From the time that Bonaparte became First Consul, Spain had been the submissive ally of France; but, a misunderstanding and dispute having occurred between Charles IV. and his son and heir, the Prince of Asturias, Napoleon made it a pretext for interfering with the internal affairs of that country. The result was that Joseph Bonaparte was removed from the kingdom of Naples and placed on the Spanish throne. This event was followed by a long, obstinate, and most cruel war, which ended only with the downfall of Napoleon in 1814. The French emperor himself had gone to Spain, in order to establish his brother firmly on the throne at Madrid. A despatch from Paris caused him to return with the utmost expedition. Austria was preparing for another war. Napoleon took the field with his usual celerity. After gaining a victory at Eckmühl, and a still more decisive one at Wagram, where 20,000 Austrians were taken prisoners, he made peace (October 14, 1809) with Austria, who was obliged to give up to the conqueror Trieste, Carniola, and a part of Croatia and Galicia. On his return to Paris the French emperor announced to Josephine his purpose of obtaining a divorce; and an act to that effect was passed on the 16th of December, 1809. The reason given for this step was that Josephine had never borne him any children, and it was necessary, for the interests of the empire, that he should have an heir. Not quite three months from that date his marriage was celebrated at Vienna (March 11, 1810) with Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria. Napoleon was not present, but he was represented in the ceremony by his favourite Berthier. The young bride, accompanied by the Queen of Naples, set out for Paris a few days afterwards.

Although Napoleon's power at this time appeared to be at its greatest height, those who looked beyond the surface might discern not a few elements which were calculated to impair, if not destroy, the stability of that magnificent edifice which he had just succeeded in erecting. In every campaign where he commanded in person he had been successful against the ablest generals and mightiest armies of Europe. His empire extended from Denmark to Naples. The pope, having launched a bull of excommunication against the conqueror of Italy, was seized at midnight in his own palace on the Quirinal by a body of French soldiers, and held a prisoner; and out of the territories of the Church were formed two French departments. But, while Napoleon sought to extend his sway more and more widely, he neglected to strengthen his empire by any attempts to soothe the irritation or win the affections of the nations whom he had conquered. On the contrary, elated and rendered arrogant by his unparalleled successes, he appears to have aimed at nothing less than to completely break the spirit, as he had broken the armies, of those who had opposed him. The instructions which he wrote to his brothers Joseph and Louis reveal his temper and policy, and show us clearly why such a power as his could not, in the nature of things, be durable. Joseph, then King of Naples, was desirous of governing his subjects mildly, and, if possible, of gaining their affections. Napoleon wrote to him, "Vos proclamations ne sentent assez le maître. . . . Quel amour voulez-vous qu'ait pour vous un peuple pour qui vous n'avez rien fait?" ("Your proclamations have not enough of the tone of a master. What love do you expect a people for whom you have done nothing, will have for you?") and he ends with virtually recommending his brother not to rely upon their love, but upon their fears and his own power. To Louis, at that time King of Holland, he wrote, reproving him for some indulgence he had shown the people, "Never forget that your *first* duty is towards ME, your *second* towards FRANCE: all your other duties, even those towards the people whom I have called you to govern, must be subordinate to these." Of all the European powers, England alone continued to offer any effectual resistance to the encroachments of Napoleon; but her resources seemed as nothing in comparison with those of the conqueror. To crown the good fortune which appeared ever to attend him, on the 20th of March, 1811, Maria Louisa bore him a son, who received the title of "King of Rome;" Rome being the second capital of his vast empire. (See REICHSTADT, DUKE OF.) But, while his extended dominions excited their jealousy and fear, the haughty and imperious tone which he assumed deeply wounded the pride of those nations whom he had not yet subdued. A coolness gradually took place between him and Alexander. He had demanded of Sweden and Russia that they should strictly enforce his decrees prohibiting all commerce with the English. Both nations had evaded his demands. Napoleon at first contented himself with simply making complaints to Russia; but Sweden, being a far less formidable power, was treated with less ceremony. His armed vessels in the Baltic captured a great number of Swedish merchantmen. These were confiscated, on the ground of their being engaged in the contraband trade with Britain. To resist these aggressions, Sweden signed a treaty of alliance with Russia in the early part of 1812. Then followed the memorable campaign of 1812. Napoleon approached the confines of Russia with an army of about 480,000 men. After the great battles of Smolensk, August 16, and Borodino, September 7, Napoleon entered Moscow, and took up his residence in the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the Russian emperors. Soon after a fire broke out, and was spread by the winds to every part of the city, all efforts to extinguish it being in vain. It is still a disputed point whether Moscow was purposely set on fire by the Russians, or whether the destruction of the city was the result of accident. But, whatever may have been the cause, the effect was fatal to the power of Napoleon. He had designed to take up his winter-quarters in Russia, but the conflagration of Moscow made it necessary for him to retreat; and, the winter having set in much earlier than usual, nearly the whole of his magnificent army were either taken prisoners, or else perished in battle or with hunger and cold. At Smorgoni, on the 5th of December, Napoleon took leave of his generals, to whom he committed the wreck of his grand army, and, accompanied by Caulaincourt, set out in a sledge for Warsaw and Paris. He reached the French capital on the 18th of December. The Russian historian Bootoorlin (Buturlin) states the total loss of the French in the campaign of 1812 at 450,000 men; of which number, according to his estimate, 125,000 were killed in battle, 132,000 died of fatigue, hunger, and cold, and 193,000, including 3000 officers and forty-eight generals, were taken prisoners. More than nine hundred pieces of cannon belonging to the grand army fell into the hands of the Russians.

On his arrival in Paris, Napoleon began immediately to prepare for another campaign. By fresh conscriptions, and by recalling from distant places all the troops that could be spared, he succeeded in assembling on the German frontier, in the spring of 1813, an army of 350,000 men. He won in May the indecisive victories of Lutzen and Bautzen over the combined Russo-Prussian army. Austria at first stood neutral, and offered her mediation; but, as it was not accepted, she at length, in August, joined the allies. Napoleon might now perceive the fatal mistake he had made not merely in neglecting to use the means in his power to attach the conquered nations to his person and government, but in recklessly wounding and outraging their feelings of national pride and patriot-

ism. When the French soldiers first entered Germany, not a few of the people seem to have regarded them as liberators, and a large proportion were almost indifferent as to the success of either army; but, after experiencing the insolence and oppression of the French rule, the mass of the population had become so exasperated that the moment there appeared to be some reasonable prospect of throwing off the yoke, they arose as with one mind against their oppressors, in unconquerable numbers. The war which ended in the downfall of Napoleon was commonly called in Germany "der Volkskrieg," ("the people's war,"*) because it was not so much a contest of princes to recover their ancestral dominions, as a struggle of the people to regain the liberty which, imperfect as it was, they had enjoyed under their German rulers. In most of the battles which Napoleon fought during the campaign of 1813, his transcendent military genius gave him the superiority over his foes. But the latter were becoming stronger every moment; and at last, in the fatal battle of Leipsic, about 10,000 of his Saxon allies left him in a body and went over to his enemies. After a disastrous retreat, he crossed the Rhine with only about 70,000 men out of the army of 350,000 with which he had entered Germany in the spring.

The French people had at last become weary of the long and ruinous wars which they were compelled to wage under Napoleon. The legislative body, though hitherto it had seemed to be little more than a pageant designed to add dignity to the imperial court, now ventured to advise the emperor to take the necessary steps for obtaining peace, so far as this could be done consistently with the honour and welfare of the country. A new conscription, however, was ordered; but France had become completely exhausted, and Napoleon was under the necessity of again taking the field, with an army of less than 80,000 men. After the most extraordinary display on his part of courage, promptitude, and military skill, against desperate odds, the allies at last succeeded in taking possession of Paris, on the 31st of March, 1814. Soon after he signed an act of abdication, and retired to the island of Elba, of which he was to have the sovereignty, with the title of emperor, and an annual allowance of six millions of francs, to be paid by France. He remained in Elba only about ten months. During the latter part of his sojourn on the island, he kept up a correspondence with the disaffected parties in France. On the 15th of February, 1815, he left Elba, and landed (March 1) in France, near Fréjus. His journey to Paris was a triumphal procession. The Bourbons were everywhere deserted by the troops. Marshal Ney, who had been sent by Louis XVIII. to check Napoleon's progress, went over to his old commander. Napoleon was received in Paris as the Emperor of France, on condition of his reigning as a constitutional sovereign. Early in June, having assembled an army of about 125,000 men, he hastened to meet the allied Prussian and English armies in Flanders. He repulsed Blücher at Ligny, (June 16,) and forced him to retreat with considerable loss. On the 18th of June the battle of Waterloo was fought between the French army, under Napoleon, and that of the allies, commanded by Wellington. We shall not attempt to give a particular account of this great conflict, as the most contradictory statements are found even among those who are regarded as the best authorities on the subject. Suffice to say that the opposing forces were probably nearly equal, each comprising about 75,000 men. The English troops, however, constituted less than one-half of Wellington's army. The battle began between eleven and twelve o'clock, and continued with the utmost fury till near nightfall, when, the Prussian general Blücher having come up with fresh troops, the French were defeated at every point. The loss of the allies at Waterloo is admitted by Wellington to have been "immense;" but the army of Napoleon was irretrievably ruined. After the rout once began, the French fled in the utmost confusion, leaving cannon, baggage, and everything in the hands of the victors. Napoleon seems still to have entertained hopes of resisting his enemies; but France had become utterly exhausted with her long contest against the combined powers of Europe, and was at last thoroughly weary of war. The Chamber of Representatives at Paris declared itself permanent, and demanded the abdication of the emperor. When Lucien Bonaparte spoke to them of the services which his brother had formerly rendered to the state, La Fayette insisted that the three millions of Frenchmen whom Napoleon had sacrificed upon the altar of his ambition should not be left out of the account. "We have followed your brother," he said, "over the sands of Africa and the frozen deserts of Russia: the bones of Frenchmen scattered over every part of the globe attest our long fidelity." The representatives remained resolute. Some of them declared that there was but one man between France and peace, and demanded that he should be sacrificed to the common good. On the 22d of June Napoleon signed his second abdication. Thus ended the history of the Hundred Days, (the period between the date of his resuming power after leaving Elba, and that of his final abdication.) He then went to Rochefort, for the purpose of embarking for America; but, finding that there was little hope of escaping the British cruisers, he voluntarily gave himself up to Captain Maitland, of the British line-of-battle ship Bellerophon. He was, according to an agreement among the allied powers, who alleged that the peace of the world required that he should not again be allowed to regain his liberty, carried to Saint Helena, having been removed from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, commanded by Sir George Cockburn. He reached Saint Helena on the 15th of October, 1815. After an imprisonment of nearly six years, he died, of cancer of the stomach, May 5, 1821.

There has probably never been in the history of the world any man who has combined those attributes of intellect and will which confer upon their possessor transcendent military and administrative power, in so high a degree as Napoleon. It has been said, not without reason, that as a general Cæsar gave proof of greater originality of genius, inasmuch as he never repeated the same stratagem or mode of warfare, but always had a fresh invention for every new emergency. But, even if it be admitted that in fertility of invention Napoleon was inferior to Cæsar, it may, on the other hand, be safely affirmed that not only in his power of combination,—of embracing in one harmonious plan a great number of distinct and independent elements,—but also of watching over and directing at one and the same time the complicated movements of mighty armies, the tone of the public press, the operations of foreign and domestic commerce, in addition to the endless intricacies and details of his system of police, and the great measures of his government, not merely in France, but through the whole extent of his vast empire,—he was unequalled by any commander or sovereign that ever lived.

But, whatever may be thought of the genius of Napoleon as compared with that of other great commanders, it cannot be denied that in some respects his career was the most extraordinary, and his destiny the most wonderful, of any recorded in the annals of mankind. Other rulers may have wielded a power as extensive and even more absolute; but they cannot, like Napoleon, boast of having been the sole architects of their own fortunes,—of having risen, like him, from an absolutely private station to the highest pinnacle of greatness. Cyrus and Alexander inherited each, as his birthright, a powerful kingdom; Hannibal and Cæsar were respectively the recognized representatives of high and influential families. Napoleon, on the contrary, besides his energy and his genius, possessed not a single advantage that might not have fallen to the lot of the humblest citizen of France. No other sovereign of whom history makes mention ever maintained himself, even for a single day, against such a combination of gigantic powers; yet Napoleon not only maintained himself, but for twelve years was constantly adding to his dominions in the face of an opposition such as was never before or since arrayed against any single ruler. And he fell at last, so to speak, by his own hand. He seems to have possessed every intellectual endowment except wisdom, and every form of power except

* It was likewise often called "der Freiheitskrieg," ("the war of freedom.")

morai power. His ambition, and the desire to exert his imperious will, often led him to embrace measures which his cooler judgment disapproved.* His invasion of Spain was a remarkable instance of this. No one saw more clearly than he the difficulties and dangers to be encountered in such a war. In a letter addressed to Murat, March 29, 1808, he says, "Do not imagine that you have only to make a display of your troops in order to conquer Spain. . . . They may raise levies against us *en masse* which will render the war eternal. I have at present partisans, but if I show myself in the character of a conqueror I cannot retain one of them." Again, with prophetic forecast, he says, "If war once break out, ALL IS LOST." Yet, in spite of what he so clearly foresaw, he adopted a course which rendered war inevitable. He afterwards said, bitterly, "That wretched war was my ruin: it divided my forces, multiplied the necessity of my efforts, and *injured my character for morality.*" Having lost his reputation for morality, his subjects and allies ceased to have any confidence in his word, and his vast empire, no longer cemented by "that faith which binds the moral elements of the world together," was already beginning to crumble, when his fatal campaign in Russia annihilated his grand army and involved him in irretrievable ruin. With all his sagacity, he committed the stupendous error of supposing that he could, in the nineteenth century, hold Europe in subjection by the mere force of his intellect and will, without the exercise of any strictly moral attributes, and without laying the foundations of his power in the affections of the people.

Among the writings or productions of Napoleon may be mentioned a "History of Corsica," ("Histoire de la Corse,") which having been shown by the Abbé Raynal to Mirabeau, the latter observed that this little history seemed to him "to indicate a genius of the highest order." Napoleon's Correspondence, extending to twelve volumes or more, was recently published in Paris, by order of Napoleon III. But his most important contribution to literature is the work entitled "Memoirs towards the History of France under Napoleon," etc., ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la France sous Napoléon," etc.,) dictated by him at Saint Helena, and written by his generals Gourgaud and Montholon, published in nine volumes 8vo, Paris, 1830. To these may be added his "Military Maxims," ("Maximes de Guerre,") prepared by General Husson, Paris, 1830, and the "Religious Conversations" ("Conversations religieuses") of Napoleon, edited by Beauterne, Paris, 1841. We should fail to do justice to the literary labours of Napoleon did we omit to mention his important contributions to the public journals during the consulship and empire. As soon as he became First Consul, he selected the "Moniteur" to be the official organ of his government, and he became, so to speak, its chief editor; for if he did not dictate he at least inspired the greater number of the articles that appeared in its columns. In it were published, from time to time, such vindications or explanations of his policy, and such statements respecting the measures of his domestic and foreign administration, as he wished the world to receive. It is almost needless to remark that the truth or accuracy of those statements and explanations was never regarded by the imperial editor as a point of vital importance, the great object being to produce the requisite impression upon the mind of France and of Europe.

Those who desire fuller information respecting the life and character of Napoleon may consult, besides the publications above referred to, the following works:

Biographie des premières Années de Napoléon, etc., (Biography of the First Years of Napoleon,) by the BARON DE COSTON, 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1840.

Mémoires sur l'Enfance et la Jeunesse de Napoléon jusqu'à l'Age de vingt-trois Ans, (Memoirs relating to the Infancy and Youth of Napoleon until the Age of Twenty-Three Years,) by T. NASICA, 1 vol. 8vo, Paris, 1852.

Souvenirs de la Jeunesse de Napoléon, (Recollections of the Youth of Napoleon,) published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," March, 1842.

L'Enfance de Napoléon depuis sa Naissance jusqu'à sa Sortie de l'École militaire, (The Childhood of Napoleon from his Birth until his Departure from the Military School,) by the CHEVALIER DE BEAUTERNE, 1 vol. 12mo, Paris, 1846.

Mémoires anecdotiques sur l'Intérieur du Palais et sur quelques Événements de l'Empire, etc., (Anecdotical Memoirs relating to the Interior of the Palace and to some Events of the Empire, etc.,) by L. F. J. DE BAUSSET, prefect of the palace, 4 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1827–29.

Mémoires de Constant, premier Valet-de-chambre de l'Empereur, etc., (Memoirs of Constant, first Valet-de-chambre of the Emperor, etc.,) 6 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1830.

Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène, etc., by the COMTE DE LAS CASES, 8 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1823.

Voice from Saint Helena, by DR. BARRY O'MEARA.

Mémoires du Docteur Antommarchi, ou les derniers Moments de Napoléon, (Memoirs of Dr. Antommarchi, or the Last Moments of Napoleon,) 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1825.

Récits de la Captivité de l'Empereur Napoléon, etc., (Account of the Captivity of the Emperor Napoleon, etc.,) by GENERAL MONTHOLON, 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1847.

History of the Captivity of Napoleon on the Island of Saint Helena, from the Official Documents and Unpublished Manuscript of Sir Hudson Lowe, by W. FORSYTH.

CHABOULON'S Mémoires.

Vie politique et militaire de Napoléon, (Political and Military Life of Napoleon,) by JOMINI, 4 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1827.

Memoirs of Count Segur, 3 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1827.

Mémoires du Duc de Rovigo, (Memoirs of Savary, Duke of Rovigo,) 8 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1828.

Memoirs of Bourrienne, 10 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1829.

Bourrienne et ses Erreurs, etc., (Bourrienne and his Errors, etc.,) 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1830.

Mémoires sur les Cent Jours, (Memoirs in relation to the Hundred Days,) by BENJAMIN CONSTANT, 1 vol. 8vo, Paris, 1829.

Memoirs and Souvenirs of the Comte Lavalette, 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1831.

LORD HOLLAND'S Diplomatic Souvenirs, etc.

Memoirs of the Duke of Ragusa, (Marshal Marmont,) 9 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1857.

Histoire générale de Napoléon Bonaparte, de sa Vie privée et publique, etc., (General History of Napoleon Bonaparte, of his Private and Public Life, etc.,) by A. C. THIBAUDEAU, 5 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1827.

Le Consulat et l'Empire, (The Consulate and the Empire,) by A. C. THIBAUDEAU, 8 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1834–35. (This work is especially complete in regard to the civil history of France under Napoleon.)

Histoire de France sous Napoléon, etc., (History of France under Napoleon, etc.,) by LOUIS PIERRE ÉDOUARD BIGNON, 14 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1829–50. (Very complete in regard to the foreign relations of France during the period referred to.)

Histoire de la République et de l'Empire, (History of the Republic and of the Empire,) by FÉLIX WOUTERS, 1 vol. 4to, Brussels, 1849.

Histoire de la Révolution Française, (History of the French Revolution,) by LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS, 10 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1823–27.

Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire, (History of the Consulate and of the Empire,) by LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS, 20 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1845–62.

ALISON'S History of Europe, from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo, 10 vols. 8vo, 1833–42.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by SIR WALTER SCOTT, 9 vols. 8vo, London, 1827.

Histoire de Napoléon, by M. DE NORVINS, 4 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1827.

Histoire de Napoléon, by ELIAS REGNAULT, 4 vols. 12mo, Paris, 1846.

Histoire de Napoléon, de sa Famille, etc., (History of Napoleon, of his Family, etc.,) by M. E. BÉGIN, 5 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1853–54.

Histoire de Napoléon, by ABEL HUGO, 1 vol. 8vo, Paris, 1833.

Histoire des deux Restaurations, etc., (History of the Two Restorations, etc.,) by A. DE VAULABELLE, 6 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1844–47.

Histoire de Napoléon, by BARON MARTIN, (DE GREY,) 3 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1858. (A work of rare merit.)

Histoire de la Restauration, (History of the Restoration,) by LAMARTINE, 6 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1851–53.

Souvenirs contemporains d'Histoire et de Littérature, (Contemporaneous Recollections of History and Literature,) by A. F. VILLEMAIN, 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1855.

Victoires et Conquêtes, Désastres, Revers et Guerres civiles des Français de 1792 à 1815, (Victories and Conquests, Disasters, Reverses, and Civil Wars of the French from 1792 to 1815,) by a Society of Military Men and Men of Letters, 27 vols. 8vo, the first of which was issued in 1818.

Histoire de Napoléon et de la grande Armée pendant l'Année 1812, (History of Napoleon and of the Grand Army during the Year 1812,) by the COMTE DE SEGUR, 16th edition, 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1852.

Histoire de l'Expédition de Russie, (History of the Campaign in Russia,) by the MARQUIS OF CHAMBRAY, 3 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1838.

Les derniers Jours de la grande Armée, (The Last Days of the Grand Army,) 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1847.

Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire militaire sous le Directoire, le Consulat et l'Empire, (Memoirs towards the Military History [of France] under the Directory, the Consulate, and the Empire,) by MARSHAL SAINT-CYR, 4 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1831.

Mémoires du Maréchal Ney, published by his Family, 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1833.

Among the smaller publications relating to Napoleon, the reader is particularly referred to DR. W. E. CHANNING'S able and eloquent review of the life and character of that extraordinary man. Although very severe, it has the merit of being (unlike many of the works published in France and England) totally free from any partisan or national animosity.

See also the article "Napoléon Ier" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," which contains a very complete bibliography of Napoleon's works and of those publications which relate to his life and history, from which the foregoing bibliographical list is principally taken.

* The writer of the excellent notice of Napoleon I. in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" says, "En son génie il y avait plus de volonté que de raison," ("In his genius there was more of will than of reason.") That notice, it may be remarked, though extremely favourable, not to say partial, to Napoleon, contains perhaps the best résumé of his policy that has yet appeared.

Bonaparte, (NAPOLÉON JOSEPH CHARLES PAUL,) commonly styled PRINCE NAPOLEON, a son of Jérôme, King of Westphalia, by his second wife, was born at Trieste in September, 1822. His features are said to present a very striking likeness to those of his uncle Napoleon I. He passed his youth in various foreign countries until the Revolution of 1848, and was then permitted to enter France. He was elected to the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, in which he voted with the democrats. In 1852 he was recognized as a French prince, and heir to the throne in case of the failure of issue of Napoleon III. He commanded a division in the Crimean war, (1854,) and was appointed minister of Algeria and the colonies in 1858. In 1859 he married Clotilde, a daughter of Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, and commanded a corps in the Italian campaign against Austria. He made in 1862 two eloquent speeches, in which he advocated Italian nationality, the principles of the Revolution of 1789, etc., and opposed the temporal power of the pope. About the end of 1862 he visited the United States. Died at Rome, March 17, 1891.

Bonaparte, (PAULINE or MARIE PAULINE,) Princesse Borghese, a sister of Napoleon I., born at Ajaccio in 1780. She was the most beautiful of the family, but was inferior to Élisa in talents. In 1801 she was married to General Leclerc, whom she accompanied to Saint Domingo in 1802. Having lost her first husband by death, she became the wife of Prince Camillo Borghese of Rome, in August, 1803. This prince was a man of feeble character, and soon separated from her. She was prodigal and voluptuous, but is praised for generosity to the poor. Canova made a statue of her, which is said to resemble the Venus of Praxitcles. She died at Florence in 1825.

Bonaparte, (PIERRE NAPOLÉON,) the third son of Lucien, was born at Rome in 1815. After many adventures in America, Italy, and Greece, he became in 1848 a republican member of the French Constituent Assembly. After the *coup d'état* of 1851 he retired to private life. Died at Versailles, April 8, 1881.

Bon'ar, (HORATIUS,) D.D., a sacred lyric poet of great merit, born in Edinburgh in 1808, published in 1856 "Hymns of Faith and Hope," and a second series of the same in 1861. Died July 31, 1889.

Bonarelli della Rovere, bo-nâ-rel'lee del'lâ ro-vā'rà, (GUIDUBALDO, gwe-doo-bâl'do,) an Italian poet and *littérateur*, born at Urbino in 1563, was the author of "Filli di Sciro," (1607,) a pastoral, which obtained great success and was translated into French, English, German, and Spanish. Died in 1608.

See F. RONCONI, "Vie de G. Bonarelli della Rovere."

Bonarelli della Rovere, (PIETRO,) an Italian dramatist, son of Prospero, noticed below, lived about 1650.

Bonarelli della Rovere, (PROSPERO,) an Italian poet and dramatist, brother of Guidubaldo, noticed above, born about 1588; died in 1659.

Bonasoni, bo-nâ-so'nee, or **Bonasone,** bo-nâ-so'nà, (GIULIO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna, lived about 1540–72. He is supposed to have been a pupil of Sabbatini. His engravings after Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Titian possess great merit.

See GEORGE CUMBERLAND, "Some Anecdotes of the Life of J. Bonasoni," 1793.

Bonassieux, bo'nâ'se-uh', (JEAN MARIE,) a French sculptor, was born at La Panissière in 1810. He obtained medals of the first class in 1844 and 1855. Died in 1892.

Bonati, bo-nâ'tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historical painter of high reputation, born at Ferrara about 1635. He worked in Rome. Died in 1681.

Bonati, Bonato, bo-nâ'to, or **Bonatti,** (GUIDO,) an Italian astrologer, born at Florence; died in 1596.

See BONCOMPAGNI, "Della Vita, etc. di Guido Bonati," 1851.

Bonati, (TEODORO MASSIMO,) an Italian mathematician, physician, and scientific writer, born near Ferrara in 1724. He became professor of mechanics and hydraulics at Ferrara. Died in 1820.

Bonaventura, bo-nâ-vên-too'râ, (FEDERIGO,) an Italian scientific writer, born at Ancona in 1555; died in 1602.

Bonaventura, SAINT, (Fr. BONAVENTURE, bo'nâ'vôn'tür',) (GIOVANNI di Fidenza—de fe-dên'zâ,) an eminent scholastic theologian, born at Bagnarea, in Italy, in 1221, was styled "the Seraphic Doctor." He became successively professor of theology in Paris, (1253,) general of the order of Franciscans, Bishop of Albano, (1273,) and cardinal, (1274.) Among his principal writings are a "Life of Saint Francis," (in Latin,) and a work entitled "Progress of the Mind towards God," ("Itinerarium Mentis in Deum.") He is regarded by the Franciscans as the greatest scholiast of their order; and Dante has given him a place in his "Paradiso." Died in 1274. He was canonized in 1482 by Sixtus IV.

Bonavino. See FRANCHI.

Boncenne, bôn'sĕn', (PIERRE,) a French jurist, born at Poitiers in 1775, published "The Theory of Civil Procedure," (4 vols., 1828.) Died in 1840.

Boncerf, bôn'sĕrf', (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born in Franche-Comté in 1724; died in 1811.

Boncerf, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French publicist and economist, born in Franche-Comté about 1745. He wrote, besides other works, an argument against feudal privileges, (1776,) which attracted much attention and was translated into many languages. Died in 1794.

Bonchamp, de, deh bôn'shôn', (CHARLES MELCHIOR ARTUS,) a French royalist general, born in the province of Anjou in 1759. He distinguished himself in the Vendean war, and was mortally wounded at Chollet in 1793. By his dying words he saved the lives of five thousand prisoners whom his soldiers were about to massacre.

Bonciario, bon-châ're-o, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian writer, born near Perugia in 1555; died in 1616.

Boncompagni, bôn-kom-pân'yee, (BALDASSARE,) one of the most eminent Italian *literati* of the present age, born at Rome in 1821, inherited a large fortune. He was a liberal patron of learning, and published a number of biographies and other works. Died April 16, 1894.

Bonoore, bôn-ko'rà, (TOMMASO,) an Italian physician and jurist, lived about 1620.

Bonouore, bôn-koo-o'rà, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian historical painter, born about 1645; died in 1699.

Bond, (EDWARD AUGUSTUS,) librarian, was born at Hanwell, England, December 31, 1815. He entered the British Museum in 1838, became keeper of the manuscripts, and was principal librarian 1878–88. He edited works for the Hakluyt and Palæographic societies, the latter of which he founded. Died January 2, 1898.

Bond, (GEORGE PHILLIPS,) an American astronomer, son of William Cranch Bond, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1825. He graduated at Harvard College about 1845, and aided his father in the observatory at Cambridge. He acquired a high reputation as an observer, and wrote several astronomical works, among which are a "Treatise on the Construction of the Rings of Saturn," and "Elements of the Orbits of Hyperion and the Satellite of Neptune." Died in 1865.

Bond, (JOHN,) an English scholar, born in Somersetshire in 1550, wrote commentaries on Horace and Persius. Died in 1612.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Bond, (OLIVER,) an Irish revolutionist, born in 1720, was associated with Wolfe Tone and others in the rebellion of 1797. He was arrested in 1798, and was soon after found dead in his prison.

Bond, (THOMAS,) an American physician, born in Maryland in 1712. He practised in Philadelphia with distinction, and delivered the first clinical lectures in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was associated with Franklin, Bartram, and others in a literary society. Died in 1784.

See THACHER, "Medical Biography."

Bond, (THOMAS EMERSON,) an American physician and Methodist minister, born in Baltimore in 1782. He practised medicine in his native city, and obtained a chair in the Medical College of Maryland. He was for many years a local preacher among the Methodists, and acquired distinction as a defender of Episcopal Methodism during the controversy which resulted in the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church. He edited "The Christian Advocate and Journal" for many years. Died in 1856.

Bond, (WILLIAM CRANCH,) an American astronomer, born at Portland, Maine, in 1789 or 1790. He was a

watchmaker in early life. In 1838 he was appointed by the government to make observations in connection with the exploring expedition sent to the South Sea. He became director of the observatory of Harvard University about 1840. He gained distinction by his observations on Saturn and the fixed stars, and by his operations in celestial photography. Died in 1859. He and his son discovered a satellite of Neptune and the eighth satellite of Saturn.

Bondam, bon'dâm, (PIETER,) a Dutch jurist, and professor of law at Utrecht, born at Campen in 1727; died in 1800.

Bondé, bon'dĕh, (GUSTAF,) COUNT, a Swedish savant, born at Stockholm in 1682, became chancellor of the University of Upsal. He died in 1764, leaving "Memoirs of Sweden in the Reign of Frederick I.," (in manuscript.)

See D. TILAS, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver G. Bondé," 1766.

Bondi, bon'dee, (CLEMENTE,) an Italian poet and Jesuit, born in the duchy of Parma in 1742, became professor of history and literature at Vienna in 1815. He translated into Italian verse Virgil's "Æneid," "Georgics," and "Bucolics." His version of the "Æneid" is considered one of the best in the Italian language. He also translated Ovid's "Metamorphoses." Among his original works are odes, epigrams, idyls, satires, and didactic poems. His style is commended as noble, simple, and refined. Died in Vienna in 1821.

Bondt, bont, (NIKOLAAS,) a Dutch scholar, born at Voorburg in 1732, wrote a "History of the Confederation of the United Provinces," (1756,) and other works. Died in 1792.

Bondy, de, dĕh bôn'de', (PIERRE MARIE **Taillepied**—tăl'pe-ā' or tă'ye-pe-ā',) COMTE, born in Paris in 1766, became chamberlain to the emperor Napoleon in 1805. He was afterwards created count of the empire and member of the state council, and in 1816 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Died in 1847.

Bone, (HENRY,) a celebrated English enamel-painter, born at Truro, in Cornwall, in 1755. He became an academician in 1811, and was appointed enamel-painter successively to George III., George IV., and William IV. Among his master-pieces may be named "Bacchus and Ariadne," after Titian; a "Virgin," after Raphael; and a collection of eighty-five portraits of eminent persons in the reign of Elizabeth. Died in 1834.

Bonefons. See BONNEFONS.

Bonelli, (FRANCESCO ANDREA,) a naturalist and scientific writer, born in Piedmont in 1784, became professor of natural history at Turin in 1809. Died in Turin in 1830.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Bonelli, (GIORGIO,) an Italian physician and botanist, whose principal work, the "Roman Garden," ("Hortus Romanus," 8 vols. fol., 1772,) has 800 coloured plates.

Boner, bo'nẽr, [Lat. BONE'RIUS,] (ULRICH,) a German fabulist, who lived in the fourteenth century and wrote a collection of a hundred fables, entitled "The Jewel," ("Der Edelstein," 1461.)

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Bonet, bo-nĕt', (JUAN PABLO,) a Spanish philanthropist, who lived about 1590–1630, published a work on the instruction of deaf-mutes, (Madrid, 1620.)

Bonet, (THÉOPHILE.) See BONNET.

Bonet de Lates, bo'nā' dẽh lăt, a French physician and astrologer, of Jewish extraction, born about 1480.

Bonfadio, bon-fä'de-o, (JACOPO,) born near Salo, became professor of philosophy at Genoa in 1545. He wrote a history of the republic of Genoa, ("Annalium Genuentium," 1528 to 1550,) which was translated into Italian. He was executed in 1550, on a charge of having libelled several distinguished persons in his history. He left poems, which are highly commended.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Vita di J. Bonfadio," 1746.

Bonfante, bon-fän'tà, (ANGELO MATTEO,) an Italian poet and naturalist, born at Palermo; died in 1676.

Bonfiglio, bôn-fēl'yo, or **Buonfigli**, boo-on-fēl'yee, (BENEDETTO,) an able Italian painter, born at Perugia about 1420, is said to have been the master of Perugino. Died about 1500.

Bonfini, bon-fee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Ascoli in 1427. He was patronized by Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, at whose request he wrote a "History of Hungary," in Latin. Died in 1502.

Bonfos, bôn'fŏs', (MANAHEM,) a learned Jew of Perpignan, in France, published a book of definitions in Hebrew, (1567,) explaining scientific and technical terms.

Bonfrère, bôn'frair', [Lat. BONFRE'RIUS,] (JACQUES,) a Flemish Jesuit and Hebrew scholar, born at Dinant in 1573, was professor of theology and Hebrew at Douai. He wrote valuable commentaries, in Latin, on the Pentateuch and other books of the Scriptures. Died in 1642.

See SWERT, "Athenæ Belgicæ."

Bongars, bôn'gär', (JACQUES,) a learned French Calvinist, born at Orléans in 1546, was employed by Henry IV. in several important negotiations. He wrote "Epistles," and other works, in Latin, which are admired for the elegance of their style. Died in 1612.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Bongars, de, dẽh bôn'gär', (JEAN FRANÇOIS MARIE,) BARON, born in the department of Lower Seine in 1758, served in several campaigns of the Revolution, and was appointed general of division in 1812. He translated into French the "Military Institutes" of Vegetius, (1772.) Died about 1820.

Bongarten, bon'gar'tẽn, (ANICHIUS,) a German soldier of fortune, lived about 1380, and served under several Italian princes.

Bon'ghi, (RUGGIERO,) an Italian educator, was born at Naples, March 20, 1828. He took part in the revolution of 1848, afterwards edited democratic journals, and was from 1859 to 1874 professor of philosophy, Greek literature, ancient history, etc., at Milan, Turin, Florence, and Rome. He was appointed minister of public instruction in the Italian cabinet of 1874, and in 1891 presided over the Peace Congress at Rome. His writings include translations from Plato and Aristotle. Died 1895.

Bongiovanni, bon-jo-vän'nee, [Lat. BONJOHAN'NES,] (ANTONIO,) an Italian scholar, born near Verona in 1712, published editions of several classics, and in conjunction with Zanetti, librarian of Saint Mark at Venice, completed a catalogue of the manuscripts in that library.

Bongo, bon'go, [Lat. BUN'GUS,] sometimes written **Bonges**, (PIETRO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and scholar, born at Bergamo; died in 1601.

Bon'ham, (MILLEDGE L.,) an American general, born in South Carolina, Dec., 1813, was a member of Congress from 1857 to 1860. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he commanded a brigade under Beauregard. He was elected Governor of South Carolina Dec., 1862. Died Aug. 27, 1890.

Bonheur, bo'nŭr', (FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) brother of Rosa Bonheur, born at Bordeaux in 1824. He painted landscapes, portraits, etc. Died February 21, 1884.

Bonheur, (ISIDORE,) a French sculptor, brother of the preceding, born at Bordeaux in 1827. Among his favourite subjects are horses and cattle.

Bonheur, (ROSA,) a celebrated French painter of animals, born at Bordeaux in 1822, was instructed in drawing by her father, an artist of talent. Her principal studies, however, were from living models, which she represented with admirable skill and fidelity. Having previously executed several pieces of great merit, she exhibited in 1850 "The Nivernais Ploughing," ("Labourage Nivernais,") which is esteemed her masterpiece and has obtained a place in the gallery of the Luxembourg. Among her other works may be named "The Horse-Fair," "The Three Musketeers," and "Cows and Sheep in a Hollow Road." Died May 25, 1899.

Boni, bo'nee, (GIACOMO ANTONIO,) an Italian fresco-painter, born at Bologna in 1688; died in 1766.

Boni, (MAURO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Genoa in 1746, published a number of treatises on antiquities and bibliography. Died in 1817.

Boni, (ONOFRIO,) an Italian architect and antiquary, born in 1743. He wrote several antiquarian treatises, and a "Eulogy" on his friend Lanzi. Died in 1818.

Bonichi, bo-nee'kee, (BINDO,) an Italian poet, born at Sienna; died in 1337.

Bonichon, bo'ne'shôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic, wrote "Pompa Episcopalis." Died in 1662.

Boniface, bon'e-fass, [Fr. pron. bo'ne'fäss'; Lat. BONIFA'CIUS; It. BONIFAZIO, bo-ne-fät'se-o,] I., POPE, succeeded Zozimus as Bishop of Rome in 419 A.D. His claims were opposed by a party in favour of Eulalius; but the emperor Honorius decided in favour of Boniface. He was a patron of learning, and Saint Augustine dedicated to him some of his works. He died in 422, and was succeeded by Celestinus I.

See BARONIUS, "Annales."

Boniface II., born at Rome, succeeded Felix IV. in 530; died in 532.

Boniface III., born at Rome, was elected pope in 607, and died the same year. He obtained from the emperor Phocas permission for the pope to be entitled universal bishop.

Boniface IV., a native of Valeria, in Italy, succeeded Boniface III. in 608. He dedicated the Pantheon to the Virgin and saints, having first removed the heathen images. Died in 615.

Boniface V., a native of Naples, succeeded Deusdedit in 619. He was noted for his efforts to convert the Britons to Christianity. He died in 624, and was succeeded by Honorius I.

Boniface VI., born at Rome, was the successor of Formosus in 895, and survived his election but fifteen days. He was succeeded by Stephen VII.

Boniface VII., the anti-pope, (Cardinal FRANCONE, frän-ko'nā,) was elected in 974, during the rule of Benedict VI., who was soon after put to death. Though driven from Rome the following year, he returned in 985, and imprisoned Pope John XIV., who is said to have been starved to death. He died in 985, and was succeeded by John XV.

See PLATINA, "Vitæ Pontificum."

Boniface VIII., (Cardinal BENEDETTO Gaetani—gä-ä-tä'nee,) born at Anagni about 1228, succeeded Celestine V. in 1294. The Colonna family having disputed his election, he excommunicated them and all their adherents, and destroyed their city of Præneste, with a number of their castles. He was subsequently involved in a contest with Philip the Fair of France, whom he excommunicated. Philip, in return, charged him with heresy and other crimes, and had him arrested and imprisoned at Anagni. He was rescued after a few days by his followers, but died soon after, in 1303. Dante, in his "Inferno," mentions Boniface as one of the simonists, and dwells on his persecution of the Ghibelines. (See "Inferno," canto xxvii.)

See RAYNALD, "De Vita et Rebus gestis Bonifacii VIII.," 1651; WILHELM DRUMANN, "Geschichte des Papstes Bonifacius VIII.," 2 vols., 1852; LUIGI TOSTI, "Storia di Bonifazio VIII.," 1847.

Boniface IX., (Cardinal PIETRO Tomacelli—tō-mä-chel'lee) a Neapolitan, succeeded Urban VI. in 1389. He had a competitor in Benedict XIII., the anti-pope, who held his court at Avignon. Boniface died in 1404, and was succeeded by Innocent VII.

Boniface, [Lat. BONIFA'CIUS,] a Roman general, born in Thrace, gained the confidence of the empress Placidia, who began to exercise royal power in 424 A.D. By insidious arts Aetius induced her to recall him from Africa, where he had the chief command. Boniface then revolted, and, contrary to the advice of his friend Saint Augustine, invited Genseric the Vandal to invade Africa. Having returned to the service of Placidia, he came to Italy, and was killed in a battle against Aetius in 432 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Boniface, bo'ne'fäss', (HYACINTHE,) a French jurist, born at Forcalquier in 1612; died in 1695.

Boniface, [Lat. BONIFA'CIUS,] (WIN'FRID,) SAINT, born in Devonshire, England, about 680, was styled "the Apostle of Germany," and distinguished himself by his zeal in converting the Germans to Christianity. He resided among them more than thirty years, and founded numerous cathedrals, schools, and monasteries. In 732 he was appointed by Gregory III. Archbishop and Primate of Germany, and subsequently created Archbishop of Mentz by Pepin le Bref, whom he consecrated King of the Franks in 752. He was assassinated in 755, with a number of his companions, by an armed troop of pagans.

See WILLIBALD, "Life of Saint Boniface;" GEORGE W. COX, "Life of Saint Boniface," 1854; J. C. SILTERS, "Bonifacius der Apostel der Deutschen."

Bonifacio, bo-ne-fä'cho, (BALDASSARE,) nephew of Giovanni, noticed below, born at Crema about 1586, became Bishop of Capo d'Istria in 1653. He published poems and treatises on various subjects, in Latin and Italian. Died in 1659.

Bonifacio, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian jurist and writer, born at Rovigo in 1547, wrote a "History of Treviso." ("Storia Trivigiano.") Died in 1635.

Bonifacius. See BONIFACE.

Bonifazio. See BONIFACE.

Bonifazio, bo-ne-fät'se-o, or **Bonifacio**, bo-ne-fä'cho, (called IL VENEZIANO, él vā-nēt-se-ä'no; *i.e.* "the Venetian,") a skilful painter of Verona, born about 1490, is supposed to have been a pupil of Titian. Among his principal works, which are to be seen at Venice and Rome, is "The Traffickers driven from the Temple." Died in 1553.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Bonifazio, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Viterbo in 1637, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona.

Bonilla, do, dä bo-nēl'yä, (ALONSO,) a Spanish poet, born at Baeza, in Andalusia, about 1580.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Bonin, von, fon bo-neen', (EDUARD,) a Prussian general, born at Stolpe in 1793. He commanded the army which fought against the Danes in Sleswick-Holstein in 1848 and 1849. Died March 13, 1865.

Bon'ing-ton, (RICHARD PARKES,) an English painter of landscapes and coast-scenery, born near Nottingham in 1801. He studied in Paris under Baron Gros, and subsequently visited Italy. Among his master-pieces are "Views of Venice and Bologna;" "The Tomb of Saint Omer;" and "The Turk in Repose." Died in 1828.

Bonini, bo-nee'nee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, born at Ancona; died about 1680.

Bonisoli, bo-ne-so'lee, or **Bonizoli**, bo-nēd-zo'lee, (?) (AGOSTINO,) an Italian historical painter, born at Cremona in 1633; died in 1700.

Bonito, bo-nee'to, (GIUSEPPE,) a Neapolitan portrait-painter, born in 1705; died at Naples in 1789.

Bonjean, bôn'zhôn', (LOUIS BERNARD,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Valence, in Drôme, in 1804. He was appointed a senator in 1855. Died 1871.

Bonjour, bôn'zhoor', two brothers, noted as the founders of a new sect of Flagellants, lived about 1780.

Bonjour, (CASIMIR,) a French *littérateur*, born at Clermont in 1795, published "The Rival Mother," "The Two Cousins," and other popular comedies. Died, 1856.

Bonjour, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French chemist, born near Salins in 1754, was a pupil and assistant of Berthollet. He published a translation of Bergman's "Chemical Affinities," (1788.) Died in 1811.

Bonjour, written also **Bonjours**, (GUILLAUME,) a French Augustine monk, born at Toulouse in 1670, went as a missionary to China, where he died in 1714.

Bon, Le. See LE BON.

Bonn, bon, (ANDREAS,) a Dutch surgeon and medical writer, born at Amsterdam in 1738. He was a member of the Academy of Brussels. Died in 1819.

Bonnaire, bo'nâr', (JEAN GERARD,) a French general, born in 1771, was condemned to exile on a charge of being concerned in the attack on Colonel Gordon at Condé in 1816. He died the same year.

Bonnaire, de, deh bo'nâr', (LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastic and moralist, born about 1680; died in 1752.

Bonnal, (FRANÇOIS.) See BONAL.

Bonnard, bo'nâr', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French mathematician and engineer, born at Arnay-le-Duc in 1769; died in 1828.

Bonnard, (ENNEMOND,) a French general of division, born in Dauphiny in 1756, served in the Revolutionary campaigns from 1793 to 1798. Died in 1819.

Bonnard, (JACQUES CHARLES,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1765, was a pupil of Renard, whom he aided in restoring the palace of the Tuileries. Died in 1818.

Bonnard, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French missionary to China, born in 1824. He arrived in China in 1850, and was put to death by order of the government in 1852.

Bonnard, de, deh bo'nâr', (BERNARD,) a French poet, born at Semur-en-Auxois in 1744; died in 1784.

Bonnard, de, (ROBERT ALEXANDRE,) a French geologist, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1781. He was a member of the Institute, and wrote on geognosy and metallurgy. Died in 1857.

Bonna-Sforza, bon'nȧ sfort'sȧ, daughter of Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan, was married in 1518 to Sigismund I., King of Poland. Died in 1557.

Bonnat, bo'nȧ', (LÉON JOSEPH FLORENTIN,) a French painter, born at Bayonne, June 20, 1833. He is celebrated as a teacher of his art, for which work he receives no compensation. He excels as a portrait-painter, and is by many esteemed the best artist of his time. He is of the extreme realistic school. Died 1922.

Bonnaterre, bo'nȧ'tair', (J. P.,) a French naturalist, born in Rouergue about 1750, was one of the founders of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." He published in this work his "Picture of the Three Kingdoms of Nature," being a continuation of the natural history of Daubenton, in the same work. Died in 1804.

Bonnaud, bo'nō', (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) a French general of division, born in 1757. He served under Pichegru and Hoche, and was mortally wounded at Giessen in 1797.

Bonnaud, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Jesuit, of French extraction, born in America in 1740, was educated in Paris. He wrote several political works, which offended the Jacobins, by whose orders he was executed in 1792.

Bonnay, de, deh bo'nȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a French statesman and diplomatist, born in 1750, was elected president of the National Assembly in 1789, and sent in 1814 on a mission to Copenhagen. Died in 1825.

Bonne, bon, (RIGOBERT,) a French hydrographer and engineer, born in 1727. He published a "Picture of France," (in 27 maps,) and "Neptune Américo-septentrional," (in 18 maps.) Died in 1794.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Bonneau, bo'nō', (JEAN IVES ALEXANDRE,) French consul to Poland, born at Montpellier in 1739. He was arrested and imprisoned by Catherine II. for having opposed the dismemberment of Poland. He died in 1805, soon after his release.

Bonne-Carrère, de, deh bon'kȧ'rair', (GUILLAUME,) a French revolutionist, born at Muret, in Languedoc, in 1754, was employed by the Directory in several important negotiations. Died in 1825.

Bonnechose, de, deh bon'shoz', (FRANÇOIS PAUL ÉMILE **Boisnormand**—bwȧ'nor'mōn',) a distinguished dramatist and historian, born at Leyderdorp, in Holland, in 1801. His "History of France" (Paris, 1834) enjoys a high reputation. He also published a "History of the Four Conquests of England," and a popular tragedy entitled "Rosamond." Died February 15, 1875.

Bonnechose, de, (HENRI MARIE GASTON,) born in Paris in 1800, became Bishop of Carcassonne in 1847. Died in 1883.

Bonnechose, de, (LOUIS CHARLES BOISNORMAND,) brother of François Paul, born at Nymwegen in 1812, was one of the pages of Charles X. He was mortally wounded soon after the battle of La Pénissière in 1832.

Bonnecorse, de, deh bon'korss', (BALTHASAR,) a French poet, born at Marseilles, wrote a collection of madrigals entitled "The Watch of Love," ("La Montre d'Amour.") Died in 1706.

Bonnefoi, bon'fwȧ', (ENNEMOND,) [Lat. ENIMUN'DUS BONEFID'IUS,] a French jurist, born at Chabeuil in 1536, became professor of law at Geneva. He published a valuable work on Oriental jurisprudence. He was a friend of Cujacius, and numbered De Thou among his pupils. Died in 1574.

Bonnefoi, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French surgeon, born in 1756, published a treatise "On the Application of Electricity to the Art of Healing." Died in 1790.

Bonnefons, bon'fōn', (AMABLE,) a French writer of devotional works, born at Riom in 1600; died in Paris in 1653.

Bonnefons, (ÉLIE BENOÎT,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Mauriac in 1622; died in 1702.

Bonnefons, written also **Bonefons**, (JEAN,) a French jurist and *littérateur*, born at Clermont-en-Auvergne in 1554, wrote amatory poems in Latin, which are commended by Ménage. Died in 1614.

Bonnegarde, bon'gȧrd', a French compiler, who published a "Historical and Critical Dictionary," (1771.)

Bonnelier, bon'le-ȧ', (HIPPOLYTE,) a French *littérateur*, born in 1799, published a number of tales and other works. Died at Passy in 1868.

Bon'nell or **Bon'nel**, (JAMES,) son of an English merchant at Genoa, born in 1653, published "Meditations and Prayers." Died in 1699.

Bon'ner, (EDMUND,) an English prelate, infamous for his persecutions, born in Worcestershire about 1490. He was patronized by Henry VIII., who made him his chaplain, employed him in several important negotiations, and in 1540 promoted him to the see of London. Having on the accession of Edward VI. refused to take the oath of supremacy, Bonner was deprived of his bishopric and imprisoned. After the death of Edward he was reinstated in his office by Mary, and took an active part in the persecution which has made her reign infamous. The number of those who suffered martyrdom through his agency is estimated at more than a hundred. On the accession of Elizabeth, Bonner was the only one of the Catholic bishops whom she would not permit to kiss her hand. The queen appears to have fully sympathized with the feeling of the people, among whom he was known as "Bloody Bonner." Bonner's brutality and cruelty contributed greatly to promote the Protestant cause. A published letter, addressed to him by a lady of that time, contains the following passages: "The very papists themselves begin now to abhor your bloodthirstiness and speak shame of your tyranny. . . . You have lost the hearts of twenty thousand that were rank papists within this twelvemonth." He was imprisoned for life in the Marshalsea for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. Died in 1569.

See FROUDE'S "History of England," vol. vi. chap. xxxiii., and vol. vii. chap. i.; HUME'S "History of England;" FOXE'S "Book of Martyrs;" "Life and Defence of Bonner, Bishop of London.'

Bon'ner, (ROBERT,) a journalist, born near Londonderry, Ireland, April 28, 1824. He went to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1839, where he worked as a printer, and afterwards removed to New York and founded the "New York Ledger," (1851,) a paper devoted to light fiction, which soon attained an immense circulation. He died July 6, 1899.

Bonnet, bo'nȧ', (AUGUSTE BERNARD,) a French medical writer, born at Miramont, October 21, 1791, resided at Bordeaux. Died in 1873.

Bonnet, bo'nȧ', (CHARLES,) an eminent naturalist and philosopher, born at Geneva in March, 1720. He published in 1745 his "Treatise on Insectology," in which he gives the result of his important discoveries on the modes of reproduction and animal functions of butterflies, caterpillars, etc. His treatise "On the Use of Leaves in Plants" came out in 1754. It is commended by Cuvier as one of the best works extant on vegetable physiology. Having impaired his sight by the use of the microscope, he turned his attention to philosophy, and published in 1762 "Considerations on Organized Bodies." This was followed by his "Contemplation of Nature," (1764,) "Philosophical Palingenesis," (1769,) and "Philosophical Researches on the Evidences of Christianity," (1770.) The genus Bonnetia was named in his honour by Wahl. Died at Geneva in 1793.

See H. B. DE SAUSSURE, "Éloge historique de C. Bonnet," 1787; J. TREMBLEY, "Mémoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de C. Bonnet," 1794; ALBERT LEMOINE, "C. Bonnet de Genève, Philosophe et Naturaliste," 1850; article "Bonnet," in "Biographie Universelle," (by CUVIER.)

Bonnet, (JACQUES,) a French writer on music, born in 1644. He published a "History of Music and its Effects," (1715.) Died in 1724.

Bonnet or **Bonet**, bo'nȧ', (JEAN,) a skilful Swiss physician, brother of Théophile, noticed below, born at Geneva in 1615; died in 1688.

Bonnet, (PIERRE,) physician to the Duchess of Burgundy, brother of Jacques, noticed above, born in Paris in 1638; died in 1708.

Bonnet, (SIMON,) a French theologian, born at Puy-en-Velay about 1653, expended some years on a work called "Biblia maxima Patrum." Died in 1705.

Bonnet, written also **Bonet**, (THÉOPHILE,) a celebrated physician, born at Geneva in 1620. His princi-

pal works are entuled "Sepulchretum seu Anatomia Practica," and "Labyrinthus Medicus extricatus," (1679.) Died in 1689.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Bonnetty, bo'nȧ'te', (AUGUSTIN,) a French theologian and Orientalist, born in Entrevaux in 1708. He founded in 1830 a religious journal, entitled "Annales de Philosophie chrétienne." Died March 29, 1879.

Bonneval, de, deh bon'vȧl', (CLAUDE ALEXANDRE,) COMTE, a French adventurer, born in Limousin in 1675, served in the Austrian army under Prince Eugene. He subsequently went over to the Turks, and became an officer in their army, under the name of Ahmed (Achmet) Pacha. Died in 1747.

See "Mémoire sur le Comte de Bonneval," by the PRINCE DE LIGNE, 1817; DAVID FASSMANN, "Leben des Grafen von Bonneval," 1740; "Memoirs of the Bagshaw Count Bonneval," London, 1750.

Bonneval, de, (MICHEL,) a native of Mans, was the author of a number of operas and ballets. Died in 1766.

Bonneval, de, (RENÉ,) a French critic and controversialist, born at Mans; died in 1760.

Bonneval, de, (SIXTE LOUIS CONSTANT RUFFO,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Aix in 1742, was a deputy from the clergy of Paris to the States-General in 1789. Died in 1820.

Bonneville, bon'vil, (BENJAMIN L. E.,) an officer and traveller, born in France, graduated at West Point, United States, about 1815. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He published a "Journal of an Expedition to the Rocky Mountains." In 1837 Irving published a work entitled "Adventures of Captain Bonneville." Died 1878.

Bonneville, de, deh bon'vȧl', (C.,) a French engineer and military writer, born at Lyons about 1710; died about 1780.

Bonneville, de, (NICOLAS,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born at Évreux in 1760, was imprisoned as a Girondist in Paris in 1793–94. He wrote a "History of Modern Europe," (1792,) and other works. Died in 1828.

Bon'ney, (THOMAS GEORGE,) an English author, born at Rugeley, in Staffordshire, July 27, 1833. He graduated in 1856 at Saint John's College, Cambridge, took orders in the English Church, 1857 and 1858, and was chiefly employed at Cambridge University until 1881. In 1877 he became professor of geology in University College, London. He has acquired a high reputation as a petrologist, and is also known as a moderate Broad-Church theologian. Among his numerous works are "Holy Places of Jerusalem," (1864,) "Outline Sketches in the High Alps of Dauphiné," (1865,) "Peaks and Valleys of the Alps," (1867,) "Alpine Regions of Switzerland," (1868,) "Elementary Geology," (1874,) and "Elementary Physical Geography," (1877.) Died 1923.

Bonnier, bo'ne-ȧ', (EDOUARD,) a French jurist, born at Lille in 1808, was the author of several legal works. He died at Paris, September 11, 1877.

Bonnier d'Alco, bo'ne-ȧ' dȧl'ko', (ANGE ÉLISABETH LOUIS ANTOINE,) a member of the French National Convention, born at Montpellier in 1750, voted for the death of the king. He was killed by some Austrian hussars while returning from an embassy to Rastadt in 1799.

Bonnières, de, deh bo'ne-air', (ALEXANDRE JULES BENOÎT,) a French jurist, born at Grancy in 1750. He favoured the royalists, and became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795. Died in 1801.

Bonnivard, de, deh bo'ne'vȧr', (FRANÇOIS,) born at Seyssel, in the department of Ain, in 1496. Having adopted republican opinions, he took sides with the Genevese against Duke Charles III. of Savoy; but he had the misfortune in 1530 to fall into the power of the latter, who confined him six years in the castle of Chillon. Bonnivard is the hero of Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon." He wrote a "Chronicle of Geneva," and bequeathed to that city his library and other possessions. He was a man of noble character, and a friend of the Reformation. Died in 1570.

See BYRON, notes to the "Prisoner of Chillon."

Bonnivet, de, deh bo'ne'vȧ', (GUILLAUME Goufner—goo'fe-ȧ',) SEIGNEUR, a French admiral, born about 1488, was a favourite of Francis I., who sent him on embassies to England and Germany. It was by the advice of Bonnivet that Francis I. fought the disastrous battle of Pavía, (1525;) and the admiral, unwilling to survive a defeat of which he was the principal cause, sought and found death in the thickest of the fight.

See BRANTÔME, "Vie de Bonnivet;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bon'no, or **Bo'no**, (GIUSEPPE,) an Austrian musician and composer, of Italian parentage, born in Vienna in 1710; died April 15, 1788.

Bonnycastle, bon'e-kas'sel, (JOHN,) an eminent English mathematician, born in Buckinghamshire, became professor at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich. His "Introduction to Mensuration," (1782,) "Elements of Geometry," (1789,) "Treatise on Trigonometry," (1806,) and "Elements of Algebra," (1813,) are esteemed standard works. Died in 1821.

Bono, bo'no, (GIAMBATTISTA AGOSTINO,) an Italian jurist, born near Saluzzo in 1738, became in 1768 professor of canon law at Turin. Died in 1799.

Bonomi, bo-no'mee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian, born at Cremona in 1536, was patronized by the cardinal Carlo Borromeo, who made him Bishop of Vercelli in 1572. He wrote, in Latin, "The Life and Death of Carlo Borromeo," and other works. Died in 1587.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Bonomi, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) born at Bologna in 1626, published a number of poems in Latin and Italian.

Bonomi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian architect, born at Rome in 1739, resided mostly in England. He became an associate of the Royal Academy. Among his principal works are the Duke of Argyll's mansion at Roseneath, and Eastwell House in Kent. Died in 1808.

Bo-no'mi, (JOSEPH,) an antiquary, born in London about 1796, was a son of the preceding. He published "Nineveh and its Palaces," the "Discoveries of Botta and Layard applied to the Elucidation of Holy Writ," (1852,) and other works. Died March 3, 1878.

Bononcini, bo-non-chee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a famous musical composer, born at Módena about 1670, was a son of Giovanni Maria, noticed below. He had composed several operas, when in 1716 the Royal Academy of Music engaged him to go to London. There he became the rival of Handel, and produced a number of operas, among which were "Erminia" and "Astyanax." The Tories were the partisans of Handel, and the Whigs patronized Bononcini. He quitted England about 1733. Died after 1748.

Bononcini, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian composer, born at Módena about 1640, was the author of a work entitled "The Practical Musician." His sons Antonio and Giovanni were noted as musicians.

Bonone, bo-no'nȧ, (CARLO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1569. His best works are the frescos in the church of Campo Santo at Ferrara, and of Santa Maria in Vado, which are highly commended. As a pupil and imitator of the Carracci, Bonone is sometimes called "the Carracci of Ferrara." Died in 1632.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bonours, de, deh bo'noor', (CHRISTOPHE,) a French officer in the Spanish service, born at Vesoul about 1590, published "The Memorable Siege of Ostend."

Bonpland, bôn'plôn', (AIMÉ,) an eminent French naturalist and traveller, born at La Rochelle in 1773. He studied medicine under Corvisart, in Paris, where he formed an intimate friendship with Humboldt, and in 1799 accompanied him on a scientific tour to South America. They published, after their return, "Travels in the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent," (12 vols., 1815 *et seq.*) Bonpland presented to the Museum of Natural History his large and valuable collection of dried plants, (6000 new species,) and was appointed by the empress Josephine superintendent of her gardens at Malmaison. In 1816 he sailed for Buenos Ayres, where he became professor of natural history. At the end of five years he set out on a journey to the Andes, but it passing through Paraguay was captured by the troops of the dictator Francia. After a residence of nearly ten years under strict surveillance, he was released in 1831. He afterwards resided in Uruguay, and died in 1858. Among

his other productions we may name his "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum," (7 vols. fol., with 700 plates, 1815,) a magnificent work, in which he was assisted by Kunth, a "Monograph of the Melastomeæ," (2 vols., 120 plates,) and "Equinoctial Plants collected in Mexico, Cuba, etc.," (2 vols. fol., 140 plates.)

Bon'sal, (STEPHEN,) an American author, was born in Virginia in 1863. Served as special correspondent of the New York "Herald" in the Bulgarian-Servian war of 1885, and in Russia, Macedonia, and Africa. He was in the United States diplomatic service 1890–96, and afterwards was war correspondent in Cuba. He has written "Morocco as It is," "The Real Condition of Cuba," "The Fight for Santiago," etc.

Bonsi, (LELIO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Florence about 1552.

Bonstetten, de, dẹh bon'stĕt'tẹn, written also **Bonstettin**, (CHARLES VICTOR,) a Swiss philosopher, born at Berne in 1745. He was a friend of Voltaire, Rousseau, and the historian Müller. Among his principal works are "Researches on the Nature and Laws of Imagination," (1807,) "Studies on Man," (in French, 1821,) an essay on "National Education," and other treatises, in German. Died at Geneva in 1832.

Bontekoe, (WILLEM ISBRAND,) a Dutch sea-captain, who sailed in 1618 to the East Indies. His ship having taken fire and exploded when near Batavia, Bontekoe was thrown unhurt into the sea, and saved himself by means of a mast. He wrote an account of his adventure, which was translated into French.

See THÉVENOT, "Relation de divers Voyages curieux."

Bontempi, bŏn-tĕm'pee, or **Buontempi**, boo-ŏn-tĕm'pee, (GIOVANNI ANDREA ANGELINI,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Perugia about 1630, wrote "Musical History," (1695,) and other works. Died about 1700.

Bontemps or **Bontems**, bŏn'tŏn', (MARIE JEANNE **de Châtillon**—dẹh shā'te'yŏn',) a literary French lady, born in Paris in 1718, was the first translator of THOMSON'S "Seasons" into French. Died in 1768.

Bontius, (JACOB,) son of Gerard, born about 1590, obtained a high reputation as a naturalist. He visited India and Persia, and in 1625 settled as a physician in Batavia. He wrote several valuable works on medicine and botany. Plumier named in his honour a genus of American plants. Died in 1631.

Bonvalot, (PIERRE GABRIEL,) a French explorer, was born at Espagne, Aube, in 1853. He travelled in Central Asia, Persia, the Pamirs, and accompanied Prince Henri d'Orleans across Siberia to Tonking, 1889–90. He has written "En Asia Centrale," "Du Moscow en Bactriane," etc.

Bonvicino, bŏn-ve-chee'no, written also **Buonvicino**, (ALESSANDRO,) an eminent Italian painter, born in 1514, was sometimes called IL MORETTO DA BRESCIA, (ĕl mo-ret'to dā brĕsh'yā.) He was a pupil of Titian, whom he imitated admirably. He painted portraits with success, and altar-pieces the dignity and grace of which are highly praised. "Inspired with ardent admiration for Raphael," says E. Breton, "he formed for himself a new style, simple, graceful, and elevated." Died in 1564.

See RIDOLFI, "Vite de' Pittori Veneti."

Bonvicino, (AMBROGIO,) a skilful Italian sculptor, born at Milan in 1552; died in 1622.

Bon'will, (WILLIAM GIBSON ARLINGTON,) dental inventor, born at Camden, Delaware, October 4, 1833; practised dentistry in Dover, and after 1871 in Philadelphia. He invented many useful appliances in dentistry, including the dental and surgical engine, electrical mallet, etc., also the first stone-carving machine. Died in 1899.

Bonzi, (PAOLO.) See GOBBO.

Booddha or **Buddha**, bŏŏd'dạ or bŏŏd'd'hạ, [Fr. BOUDDHA, boo'dā',] the name of an Asiatic divinity, whose worshippers, called Booddhists, (or Buddhists,) are supposed to constitute about one-third of the human race. The name is derived from the Sanscrit verb bûd, to "understand," to "know," and signifies "wisdom," also the "wise one," or the "sage." The term Booddha has been applied to many different individuals or beings. The Booddhists of India and Ceylon teach that, throughout the countless ages of the past, there have appeared, at long intervals, sages who, by the merit they have acquired during innumerable transmigrations, have at last attained to unlimited intelligence and power. (See BRAHMANISM.) During the long period of their probation, the Bôdhisattvas (or "Aspirants to the Booddhaship") are sometimes born as *devas*, (inferior deities,) and sometimes in the forms of various animals, even insects, but more frequently as men: in their last and most perfect manifestation as supreme Booddhas, they are always born in the human form. Of these divine sages the most recent and best-known is GAUTAMA, (which see.)

Some of the Nepaulese Booddhists believe in an eternal, self-existent Being, whom they style Adĭ Bŏŏddha, that is, the "First Booddha," who created all things in heaven and earth, (see Hodgson's "Literature and Religion of the Buddhists," page 63;) but the Ceylonese Booddhists, who appear to have departed the least from the primitive doctrines of Booddhism, are atheists, that is, they do not recognize the existence of any God, properly so called. According to their belief, the highest forms of being are those of glorified men, who, having become supreme Booddhas, are thereby deified; though they enjoy but a very brief existence in this exalted state, and then pass into Nirwâna, which signifies "annihilation," according to the Ceylonese Booddhists, but, according to the Aishwarikâs of Nepaul, "absorption" into the eternal essence of Adĭ Booddha. For a more particular account of the doctrines, and for the history, of Booddhism, see GAUTAMA.

See HARDY, "Manual of Budhism;" KÖPPEN, "Religion des Buddha," Berlin, 1857; GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825, vol. i. book i. chap. v.; MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Boogrof, Bougrov, or **Bugrow**, boo'grof, a Russian astronomer, published a "Dissertation on the Elliptic Motion of the Stars." Died in 1822.

Boo'kẹr, (Rev. LUKE,) rector of Tedstone, an English writer, born at Nottingham in 1762. He wrote theological and other works. Died in 1835.

Boole, bool, (GEORGE,) an English mathematician, born November 2, 1815. He published a "Mathematical Analysis of Logic," (1847,) and an "Investigation of the Laws of Thought." Died in 1864.

Boolgarin, Boulgarine, or **Bulgarin**, bool-gā'rin or bool-gā'rèn, (THADDEUS,) a celebrated Russian writer, born in Lithuania in 1789. He studied at the Institution of Military Cadets at Saint Petersburg, and, having made several campaigns in the Russian army, entered the French service. After the fall of Napoleon he became in 1825 associated with Gretsch as editor of "The Northern Bee." He published in 1827 a collection of essays and tales, among which the "Recollections of the War in Spain" deserves especial mention. His novel of "Ivan Vuizhegin" (1829) enjoys great popularity, and has been styled "the Russian Gil Blas." He also wrote a work entitled "Russia in a Historical, Statistical, Geographical, and Literary Point of View." Died in 1859.

See FRIEDRICH OTTO, "Lehrbuch der Russischen Literatur."

Boo'mẹr, (GEORGE BOARDMAN,) an American general, born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1832. He was killed in an attack on Vicksburg in May, 1863.

Boon, bōn, or **Boone**, bō'nẹh, (DANIEL,) a Dutch painter, who worked in England. He painted drunken revels, etc. Died in 1698.

Boone, (DANIEL,) an American pioneer and explorer, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1735, was a famous hunter from his youth. During his minority he emigrated with his father to North Carolina, where he married. In 1769 Boone and five companions penetrated into the unexplored forests of Kentucky, where he passed many months in the pursuits of the chase. He was captured by some Indians, but escaped from them, and returned home in March, 1771. Having resolved to emigrate to Kentucky with his family, he left North Carolina, accompanied by five other families, in September, 1773. After several fights with the Indians,

he built a fort at Booneborough, on the Kentucky River, in 1775. He repulsed several attacks which the savages made on this fort in 1777. In February, 1778, he was surprised and captured by the Indians, who carried him to Chillicothe and Detroit. He, however, gained the favour of the savages, and was adopted as a son by an Indian family. He escaped in June, 1778, and returned to the fort, which was attacked in August by a party of Indians, about four hundred and forty-five in number, fighting under the British flag. Boone, who had about fifty men under him, defended the fort with great resolution and success. Two of his sons were at different times killed by the Indians.

Having lost his lands in Kentucky in consequence of a defective title, he removed to Missouri about 1795, and settled on the Femme Osage River. He continued to follow the occupation of hunter and trapper in Missouri, and obtained a large tract of land in that territory, which then belonged to Spain; but when it was ceded to the United States his title was not admitted to be valid. He died in Missouri in 1820 or 1822.

See SPARKS, "American Biography," vol. xiii., Second Series W. H. BOGART, "Life of Daniel Boone," 1857.

Boone, (WILLIAM JONES,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Walterborough, South Carolina, July 1, 1811. He graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1829, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and afterwards studied medicine, graduating as M.D. He took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1837, and sailed as a missionary to China. In 1844 he was consecrated missionary bishop of Shanghai, and subsequently translated the Prayer-Book into Chinese and took a prominent part in the revision of the Chinese translation of the Scriptures. Died at Shanghai, July 17, 1864.

Boonen, bō'nĕn, (ARNOUD,) an eminent Dutch painter born at Dort in 1669. Among his master-pieces are portraits of Peter the Great, the Duke of Marlborough, and the painter Van Huysum. Died in 1729.

Boorinski or **Burinski**, boo-rin'ske or boo-rĕn'skee, a Russian lyric poet, lived in the early part of the present century.

Boos, (ROMAN ANTON,) a German sculptor, born in 1735, worked mostly at Munich, where he died in 1810.

Booseeree, (or **Busíri**,) bōō-see'ree, written also **Bousyry**, **(Shereef-ed-Deen Aboo-Abdallah-Mohammed,)** an Arabian poet, born in Upper Egypt in 1210; died in 1294.

Booth, (BALLINGTON,) was born at Brighouse, England, July 28, 1859, the son of William Booth, of the Salvation Army. He commanded this army in Australia 1885–87; in the United States 1887–96. Founded, 1896, the Volunteers of America, a separate organization of the same character.

Booth, (BARTON,) a celebrated English actor, born in Lancashire in 1681, was a relative of the Earl of Warrington. His performances in "Hamlet," "Othello," and "Cato," were especially noted. He wrote "The Death of Dido," a drama. Died in 1733.

Booth, (CHARLES,) born at Liverpool, March 30, 1840. Wrote "Labour and Life of the People in London," (9 vols., 1889–97,) and "The Aged Poor in England and Wales," (1894.) Died 1916.

Booth, (EDWIN,) a popular American tragedian, a son of Junius Brutus Booth, was born in Baltimore in 1833. He visited England and the continent of Europe in 1861, subsequently acted with great applause in different parts of the United States, and in 1869 opened a theatre in New York, which, however, proved a financial failure. He revisited Europe in 1881 and 1883, and everywhere met with enthusiastic receptions. Died June 7, 1893.

Booth, (EVANGELINE CORY,) born in England, is the daughter of the founder of the Salvation Army. She did Salvation Army work in London for five years, commanded the army in Canada eight years, and has been its commander in the United States since 1904. She directed Salvation Army war work 1914–18.

Booth, (HENRY,) Earl of Warrington, born in 1651. As a member of Parliament for Cheshire, under the reign of Charles II., he was conspicuous for his opposition to the Papists. In 1689 he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer by William III. He wrote a number of political tracts, and a vindication of his friend Lord Russell. Died in 1694.

Booth, (JOHN WILKES,) an American actor, notorious as the assassin of President Lincoln, was born in Baltimore. He was a son of the English actor Junius Brutus Booth. He sympathized with the Southern secessionists in the civil war, and, in order to avenge their defeat, formed a conspiracy with J. H. Surratt, Lewis Payne Powell, D. Harold, and others. On the night of the 14th of April, 1865, he entered the private box of the theatre, shot the President in the head, and, rushing to the front of the box, brandished a dagger in his hand, exclaimed, *"Sic semper tyrannis!"* and leaped down to the stage. In his descent his spur caught in the American flag, and he broke his leg. He then mounted a horse, which was standing at the back-door, and escaped to Virginia. He secreted himself in a barn near Bowling Green, to which he was tracked by detectives, and, refusing to surrender, was shot, on the 26th of April, 1865.

Booth, (JUNIUS BRUTUS,) a popular English tragedian, born in London in 1796. He visited America in 1821, where he performed with great applause. He was pre-eminently successful in the character of Richard III. He died in 1852, while returning from California.

See "Life of Junius Brutus Booth," by his daughter, New York, 1866; OXBERRY, "Dramatic Biography."

Booth, (WILLIAM,) an English preacher, founder of "The Salvation Army," was born at Nottingham, April 10, 1829, and in 1850 became a minister of the Methodist New Connexion, from which he withdrew in 1861. In 1865 he began a mission in the East of London, and in 1878 organized the Salvation Army, and afterwards established branches of the same in various countries. Mr. Booth assumed the title of general. He and his wife each published several books setting forth their peculiar methods and opinions. In 1880 he founded "The War Cry," a periodical, as the organ of his sect. Died Aug. 20, 1912.

Booth-Tucker, (FREDERICK ST. GEORGE DE LAUTOUR,) was born in India, March 21, 1853. He held several government positions, but resigned in 1881 to join the Salvation Army. Had charge of the army work in India 1882–91; was in London 1891–96; commander of the Salvation Army in the United States 1896 and after. Married EMMA M. BOOTH, daughter of William Booth, who shared with him the United States army work. Died October 29, 1903.

Booth'by, (Sir BROOKE,) an English writer, published "Fables and Satires," and "Sorrows sacred to the Memory of Penelope," (1796.) Died in 1824.

See "Quarterly Review" for February, 1810.

Boothby, (GUY NEWELL,) author, born at Adelaide, South Australia, October 13, 1867, now resident in London; has written, since 1895, "A Bid for Fortune," "The Beautiful White Devil," "Dr. Nikola," etc. Died February 27, 1905.

Bootoorlin, (or Bootoorleen,) Boutourline, or **Buturlin**, boo-toor-leen' or boo-toor-lin', (DMITRI PETROVICH,) a Russian general and distinguished military writer, born at Saint Petersburg in 1790. He published, in French, an "Account of the Italian Campaign in 1799;" also a "History of Napoleon's Campaign in Russia," (1820, in Russian.) He was a senator, and director of the Imperial Library. Died in 1850.

See OTTO, "Lehrbuch der Russischen Literatur."

Bopp, bop, (FRANZ,) a distinguished German Orientalist, who may be said to be the founder of the modern science of comparative philology, was born at Mentz, in Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1791. He studied in Paris, where he acquired the friendship of S. de Sacy and A. W Schlegel; he subsequently visited London and Göttingen, and soon after was appointed professor of Oriental languages at Berlin. He published in 1816 a treatise "On the Conjugation-System of the Sanscrit Language," which was succeeded by a "Glossarium Sanscritum," and "Critical Grammar of the Sanscrit Tongue." His greatest work is entitled "Comparative Grammar of the Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Old Sclavo-

nian, Gothic, and German Languages," (1833,) which has been translated into English under the care of H. H. Wilson, late professor of Sanscrit at **Oxford, (1845.)** He also published portions of the Indian poem "Mahâbhârata," with a German version and notes. He died in Berlin in October, 1867.

See preface to the English translation of Bopp's "Comparative Grammar," London, 1845; also an excellent article by Professor WHITNEY, on Dr. Key and M. Oppert, in the "North American Review," for October, 1867, and "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1841.

Boquin, bo'kaN', or **Bouquin,** boo'kaN', (PIERRE,) a French Protestant theologian, succeeded Calvin as professor of divinity at Strasburg, and was afterwards preacher to the Queen of Navarre. Died in 1582.

Bor or Bore. See ODIN.

Bor, (PIETER KRISTIAAN,) a Dutch historian, born at Utrecht in 1559, published a "History of the Netherlands," (1621,) and several other works. Died in 1635.

Bora, von, fon bo'ra, or **Bohren,** bo'ren, (KATHARINA,) the wife of Martin Luther, born at Loeben in 1499, was originally a nun in a convent of Saxony. Having, with a number of her companions, been converted to the doctrines of Luther, they were assisted by him in effecting their escape. (See LUTHER.) Died in 1552.

See WALCH, "Geschichte der Catharina von Bora," 2 vols., 1754; MAYER, "De Catharina Martini Lutheri Conjuge," 1669; HOFFMANN, "Catharina von Bora," 1845.

Borah, (WILLIAM EDGAR,) U. S. Senator, was born June 29, 1865 at Fairfield, Ill. He practised law at Lyons, Kansas, 1890–91, and since then at Boise, Idaho. He was defeated for U. S. Senator from Idaho in 1903, but was elected four consecutive terms 1907–31. He was a member of the Republican National Committee 1908–12, and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, 1924. Borah advocated the payment of Allied debts, is opposed to the World Court, and is strongly in favor of disarmament.

Borâk, bo-râk', or **Burâk,** bŏŏ-râk', (or, with the article prefixed, **Al-Borâk,** *i.e.* the "lightning,") written also **Burâq,** (Myth.,) the name of a creature on which, according to Mohammedan legends, the prophet rode from Mecca to Jerusalem, and afterwards to heaven, under the guidance of Jabreel, (Gabriel.) It is variously represented, but usually as an animal, in size between an ass and a horse, having a human face, two wings, and, according to some accounts, a tail like a peacock.

See SHEA'S translation of MIRKHOND'S "Early Kings of Persia," p. 441; SPRENGER'S "Life of Mohammad," p. 127.

Borastus, bo-râs'tus, (GREGORIUS LARS,) a Swedish publicist, born at Norrkjöping about 1584, became secretary to the King of Poland.

Borch, bork, (MICHAEL JOHN,) COUNT OF, a Polish naturalist, published several treatises on mineralogy, and translated Wieland's "Oberon" into French verse. Died in 1810.

Borch, bork, or **Borrich,** bor'rik, [Lat. BORRICH'IUS,] (OLAUS or OLUF,) a learned Dane, born in Jutland in 1626, became professor of chemistry and botany at Copenhagen. He founded in that city a college for indigent students. He wrote several valuable scientific works in Latin. Died in 1690.

See BORNEMAN, "Ligpraediken over O. Borch," 1690; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Borcholten, bork'ol'tẹn, [Lat. BORCHOL'DUS,] (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Lüneburg in 1535, studied under Cujacius, (Cujas,) and became professor of law at Helmstedt. Died in 1593.

Borcht, van der, văn dẹr borkt, (HENDRIK,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Brussels in 1583, worked for Charles I. of England. Died in 1660.

Borcht, van der, (PIETER,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Brussels about 1540; died in 1608.

Borck, bork, (KASPAR WILHELM,) a German diplomatist and writer, born in Pomerania in 1650, rose to be minister of state. He translated into German Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar." Died in 1747.

Borda, bor'dȧ', (JEAN CHARLES,) a celebrated French mathematician and engineer, born at Dax in 1733. He studied military engineering, and wrote in 1756 a "Memoir on the Motion of Projectiles," which procured him admission into the Academy of Sciences. In 1757 he fought at the battle of Hastenbeck, soon after which he entered the navy. He published a "Memoir on the Resistance of Fluids," (1763.) In 1767 he explained the principles of the calculus of variations discovered by Lagrange, in a memoir of pure analysis, which is highly commended by Biot. About 1776, Lieutenant Borda improved the method of determining the position of points on a coast, for which he adopted astronomical bearings obtained by reflecting instruments. Having obtained the rank of major-general of the naval army, he served in the American war, (1778–82.) He perfected in 1777 an instrument of great value to mariners, called "circle of reflection," or reflecting circle, (*cercle à réflexion.*) The utility of the repeating circle invented by him was proved in the measurement of an arc of the meridian from Dunkirk to the Balearic Isles, an enterprise of which Borda was the master spirit. D. in 1799.

Borda, bor'dȧ, (SIRO,) an Italian physician, born in 1761 at Pavía, where he became professor of materia medica in 1800. Died in 1824.

Bordazar de Artazu, bor-dȧ-thȧr' dȧ ȧr-tȧ-thoo', (ANTONIO,) a Spanish printer and writer, born at Valencia in 1671, published "Spanish Orthography," and other works. Died in 1744.

Borde or **Boorde,** bōrd, (ANDREW,) [Lat. ANDRE'A PERFORA'TUS,] an English physician, born in Sussex about 1500. He was the author of "The Breviary of Health," "Merrie Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham," and other works. He was patronized by Henry VIII. The designation "Merry-Andrew" was originally applied to him. Died in 1549.

Borde, bord, (CHARLES,) a French poet and skeptical writer, born at Lyons in 1711, was a friend of Voltaire. Among his works is "Le Catéchumène," (1766.) Died in 1781.

See ANTOINE PÉRICAUD, "Notice sur la Vie de C. Borde," 1824.

Borde, de la, dẹh lȧ bord, (JEAN BENJAMIN,) a French *littérateur,* a favourite of Louis XV., born in Paris in 1734. He was put to death by the Jacobins in 1794.

Bordeaux, de, dẹh bor'dō', DUC, a French prince, son of Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Berry, and grandson of Charles X., was born in Paris in 1820. He was sometimes called COUNT DE CHAMBORD. He was recognized by the Bourbonists as the legitimate heir to the throne, and was styled Henri V. He died August 24, 1883.

Bordelon, bord'lôn', (LAURENT,) a French *littérateur,* born at Bourges in 1653; died in 1730.

Bor'den, (ROBERT LAIRD,) premier of Canada, born at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, in 1854. He was called to the bar in 1878 and has had an extensive Supreme Court practice. He was elected a member of the Canadian legislature in 1896, and in 1901 became leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. After the defeat of the Laurier administration on the question of reciprocity in the election of 1911 he became premier of the Dominion. Retired from premiership 1919.

Bor'dẹn, (SIMEON,) an American civil engineer and mechanician, born in Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1798. Having invented a valuable instrument for determining the base-line in the trigonometrical survey of Massachusetts, he was appointed in 1834 to superintend the work, which he completed in 1841. This is said to have been the first geodetic survey ever accomplished in the United States. He afterwards ran the boundary-line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and directed the construction of several railroads. Died at Fall River in 1856.

Bordenave, bord'nȧv', (TOUSSAINT,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1728, wrote an "Essay on Physiology," (1756,) and translated Haller's "Elements of Physiology," (1766.) Died in 1782.

Bordereau, bord'rō', (RENÉE,) a French heroine of the Revolution, born near Angers in 1770, served with distinction in the Vendean army. Died in 1828.

See "Mémoires de Renée de Bordereau," etc.

Borderie, bord're', a French poet, born in Normandy in 1507.

Borderies, bord're', (Etienne Jean François,) born at Montauban in 1764, became in 1827 Bishop of Versailles. Died in 1832.

Bordessoulle, de, deh bord'sool', (Lieutenant Tardif,) Count, a French general, born at Luzeret in 1771. He gained the rank of colonel at Austerlitz, (1805,) and displayed courage and ability in numerous battles during the first empire. Died in 1837.

See Macdonald, (Étienne J. J. A. de Tarente,) "Éloge du Général de Bordessoulle," 1839.

Bordeu, de, deh bor'duh', (Antoine,) a French physician, born in Béarn in 1696, wrote a "Dissertation on the Mineral Waters of Béarn," (1749.)

Bordeu, de, (François,) a French medical writer, son of the preceding, born at Pau in 1734.

Bordeu, de, (Théophile,) a French medical writer of high reputation, son of Antoine, born at Iseste, in Béarn, in 1722. He settled in Paris about 1750, and became physician of the hospital La Charité. Among his important works are "Researches on the Pulse," (4 vols., 1772,) and a "Treatise on Chronic Diseases," (2 vols., 1776–1801.) Died in 1776.

See Roussel, "Éloge historique de M. de Bordeu," 1778; Richerand, "Notice sur la Vie de T. de Bordeu," 1817.

Bording, bor'ding, (Anders,) a Danish poet, born at Ribe in 1619, published a literary periodical in Copenhagen. Died in 1677.

See Erath og Nyerup, "Literaturlexicon."

Bording, bor'ding, (Jakob,) a Dutch physician, born at Antwerp in 1511, became principal of the college at Carpentras, and subsequently physician to Christian III. of Denmark. Died in 1560.

See M. Adam, "Vitæ Eruditorum."

Bordley, (John Beale,) an American writer on agriculture, born in 1728; died in Philadelphia in 1804.

Bordone, bor-do'nà, (Paris,) a celebrated Italian painter of the Venetian school, born at Treviso about 1510. He studied first under Titian, but he subsequently formed his style on the model of Giorgione. Among his master-pieces are a "Holy Family," "Fisherman presenting the Ring of Saint Mark to the Doge," "The Martyrdom of Saint Andrew," "The Sibyl," and a "Paradise." His portraits are nearly equal to those of Titian. Died in Venice in 1588, or, according to some writers, in 1570.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy;" Ridolfi, "Vite de' Pittori Veneti;" Winckelmann, "Neues Maler-Lexikon."

Bordoni, bor-do'nee, (Benedetto,) an Italian geographer, born at Padua, wrote a "Description of Italy." Died about 1530.

Bordoni, (Placido,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Venice about 1740, made several translations from the French and Latin. Died in 1820.

Bordonio, bor-do'ne-o, (Giuseppe Antonio,) an Italian Jesuit, and professor of rhetoric at Turin, where he was born in 1682. Died in 1742.

Boʻre-as, [Gr. Βορέας or Βορυς; Fr. Borée, bo'rà',] the North Wind personified by classic poets, who represent him as a son of Astræus and Aurora, and the father of Zetes and Calais.

Boreau, bo'rō', (Victor,) a French poet and miscellaneous writer, published a "History of the Middle Ages," (1838,) and other works.

Borée, the French for Boreas, which see.

Borée, bo'rà', (Vincent,) a French tragic poet, born about 1530.

Borel, bo'rĕl', (Jean Louis,) a French general, born at Fanjeaux, April 3, 1819. He served with distinction in Algeria, the Crimea, and Italy, and in the Franco-German war of 1870–71, becoming general chief-of-staff in the army of the Loire. He became minister of war in 1877, but his hostility to republicanism caused general suspicion of his intentions, and in 1879 he resigned, and took command of an army-corps. Died February 23, 1884.

Borel, bo'rĕl', (Petrus,) a French *littérateur* and journalist, brother of André François, born at Lyons in 1809. Died at Mostaganem, July 14, 1859.

Borel, (Pierre,) physician to Louis XIV., born at Castres, in Languedoc, about 1620, published a treatise "On the True Inventor of the Telescope," (in Latin, 1655,) and other scientific works. Died in 1689.

Borel d'Hauterive, bo'rĕl' dōt'rēv', (André François Joseph,) a French historian, born at Lyons in 1812.

Borelli, bo-rel'lee, [Lat. Borel'lus,] (Giovanni Alfonso,) a celebrated Italian physician and savant, born at Naples in January, 1608, was one of the founders of the so-called iatro-mathematical school, which attempted to apply mathematics to medicine. He studied at Florence and Rome, and became professor of mathematics at Pisa in 1656. His greatest work is entitled "On the Motion of Animals," ("De Motu Animalium," 1680,) and is dedicated to his patroness, Christina of Sweden. He also wrote (in Latin) an "Account of the Eruption of Etna in 1669," and a number of medical and scientific treatises in Latin and Italian. Died at Rome in 1679.

See Eulogy on G. A. Borelli, prefixed to his "De Motu Animalium;" Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Haller, "Bibliotheca Anatomica."

Borelli, bo'rà'le' or bo-rel'lee, (Jean Alexis,) a French *littérateur*, born in Provence in 1738, resided at Berlin, where he was patronized by Frederick the Great. He published moral and critical essays, and edited some posthumous works of Frederick. Died about 1810.

Borelli, (Jean Marie,) a French Jesuit and poet, born in Provence in 1723; died in 1808.

Borellus, (G. A.) See Borelli.

Borga. See Barkah Khan.

Borgarucci, bor-gà-roo'chee, [Lat. Borgaru'tius,] (Prospero,) an Italian physician, born near Gubbio, became professor of anatomy at Padua in 1564.

Borger, borg'er or bor'ger, (Elias A.,) born in Friesland in 1785, became, in 1815, professor of theology at Leyden. He published poems, and several critical and theological works. Died in 1820.

See Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" Willem Brome, "Leerredo op E. A. Borger," 1820; Jan Tichler, "Jets over E. A. Borgers Kanselwelsprekenheid," 1835.

Borgess, bor'ges, (Caspar Henry,) D.D., was born at Essen, in Oldenburg, Germany, August 1, 1826. He came to the United States in youth, studied in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, held Roman Catholic pastorates in Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1870 was consecrated Bishop of Calydonia. In 1871 he was made Bishop of Detroit. Died May 3, 1890.

Borghese, bor-gà'sà, (Camillo,) born in 1552, was elected pope in 1605, under the name of Paul V.

Borghese, (Camillo,) son of Marcantonio III., born at Rome in 1775. On the entrance of the French into Italy, he attached himself to their cause, and in 1803 received from Napoleon the hand of his sister Pauline, widow of General Leclerc. He was afterwards created Duke of Guastalla, and governor-general of the transalpine provinces, (1810.) He died in 1832, having previously separated from his wife. He left his immense fortune to his brother, Francesco Borghese Aldobrandini.

Borghese, (Giovanni Ventura,) an Italian painter, born at Città di Castello about 1640, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. Died in 1708.

Borghese, (Ippolito,) a Neapolitan painter, lived about 1620.

Borghese, (Marcantonio I.,) nephew of Paul V., was created by him Prince of Sulmona and a grandee of Spain. One of his relatives, Marcantonio II., became Viceroy of Naples in 1721. Marcantonio III., of the same family, (born 1730, died 1809,) was celebrated for his patronage of the arts, and his magnificent collection of statues and antiquities in his villa on the Pincian Hill.

Borghesi, bor-gà'see, (Bartolommeo,) an eminent Italian archæologist and numismatist, born at Savignano, near Rimini, about 1780. His principal work is entitled "Nuovi Frammenti di Fasti Consolari Capitolini," (2 vols., 1820.) He also made valuable contributions to various scientific journals, and was a member of the principal learned societies of Europe. His collection of coins and medals was esteemed one of the best in Italy. His researches and writings have contributed greatly to elucidate the military, political, sacerdotal, and municipal institutions of the ancient Romans. Died April 16, 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Borghesi, (Diomede,) an Italian poet and orator, born at Sienna, was an able critic and philologist. He published several volumes of poems and of letters, (1566–1584.) Died in 1598.

Borghi-Mamo, bor'gee-mä'mo, (Adelaide,) an Italian vocalist, born at Bologna in 1830.

Borghini, bor-gee'nee, (Rafaello,) an Italian poet and *littérateur*, wrote a pastoral play called "La Diana pietosa," (1585,) and "Il Riposo in cui si tratta della Pittura e della Scoltura," (1584.)

Borghini, (Vincenzo,) a learned Italian antiquary and ecclesiastic, born at Florence in 1515, wrote a work on the "Antiquities of Tuscany," (1584.) He refused an archbishopric which was offered him by Cosimo de Medici. Died in 1580.

Borgi, bor'jee, (Giovanni,) an Italian mechanic and philanthropist, born at Rome about 1735, is called "the founder of ragged schools." He was encouraged and assisted in his benevolent labours by Pope Pius VII. Died about 1802.

Borgia. See Alexander VI.

Borgia, bor'jä, (Alessandro,) an Italian theologian, born at Velletri in 1682, became Archbishop of Fermo. Died in 1764.

Borgia, (Cesare,) Duc de Valentinois, (vä'lôn'te'nwä',) was an illegitimate son of Pope Alexander VI., by whom he was made a cardinal in 1492. He was distinguished for cunning, cruelty, and perfidy. In 1498 he was sent to France with a bull of divorce for Louis XII., who gave him the title of Duc de Valentinois. He married a daughter of Jean d'Albret, King of Navarre, in 1499. Having raised an army, he undertook the conquest of the Romagna, the cities of which were ruled by feudatories of the Roman See. He took Imola, Forlì, Pesaro, Rimini, etc. before the end of 1501, and put to death prisoners in violation of his oath. After the death of Alexander VI., in 1503, his power rapidly declined. (See Alexander VI.) His army having been defeated, he was taken prisoner and sent to Spain in 1504. He escaped in 1506, entered the army of the King of Navarre, and was killed in battle in 1507.

See Tomasi, "Vita del Duca di Valentino," 1655; French version of the same, 1739; and "Leben des C. Borgia," Berlin, 1782.

Borgia, (Francisco.) See Francisco, Saint.

Borgia, bor'jä, sometimes written **Borja**, (Francisco,) a Spanish poet, highly esteemed in his time, was a descendant of Pope Alexander VI., and on his mother's side of Ferdinand the Catholic, King of Spain. He was appointed Viceroy of Peru in 1614. Died in 1658.

See Antonio, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Borgia, (Lucrezia,) a daughter of Pope Alexander VI., and a sister of Cesare Borgia, was distinguished for beauty and talents. She was married to Giovanni Sforza, Lord of Pesaro, in 1493, to Alfonso, a natural son of Alfonso, King of Naples, in 1498, and to Alfonso of Este, a son of the Duke of Ferrara, in 1501. Her conduct gave rise to scandalous reports, which were generally believed by her contemporaries. She patronized at Ferrara several literary men, especially Bembo, who celebrated her in his works. "The compliments of the literati whom she rewarded," says Sismondi, with covert sarcasm, "seem at present to counterbalance the unanimous testimony of the historians, who accuse her of infamous conduct." Died June 24, 1519.

See Botta, "Histoire d'Italie."

Borgia, (Stefano,) an Italian cardinal, nephew of Alessandro, noticed above, born at Velletri in 1731. He published several antiquarian treatises, and made a valuable collection of medals and manuscripts. Died in 1804.

See Aubin Louis Millin, "Notice sur la Vie du Cardinal Borgia."

Borgiani, bor-jä'nee, or **Borgianni**, bor-jän'nee, (Orazio,) an Italian painter and engraver, born in Rome about 1580, worked in Spain and in Rome.

Borglum, bor'glum, (Gutzon,) American sculptor and painter, born in Idaho, March 25, 1867. Studied art in San Francisco, and in Paris at the Julian Academy and École des Beaux Arts. He designed and started work on the Confederate Memorial at Stone Mountain, Ga., but did not finish it on account of differences with the memorial association. He made the colossal head of Lincoln in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, the Wars of America monument, Newark, etc.

Borgo, bor'go, (Carlo,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Vicenza in 1731, was professor of theology at Módena.

See Mazzuchelli, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Borgo, di, (Luca.) See Pacioli.

Borgognone. See Courtois, (Jacques.)

Borgognone, bor-gôn-yo'nà, (Ambrogio,) a distinguished Italian painter, born at Fossano about 1480. Among his master-pieces are the frescos in the church of San Ambrogio at Milan, and a "Madonna with Two Angels" in the Museum at Berlin.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Borgondio. See Burgundio.

Borgt, van der, vän der borkt, (Hendrik,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1583.

Borhân-ed-Deen or **Borhân-Eddîn**, bor-hän' ed-deen', a learned Arab, born about 1200, published "Advice to Students on the Manner of Studying," which has been translated into Latin and Turkish.

Borhân-ed-Deen or **Borhân-Eddîn**, (Ibrâheem,) an Arab writer, who wrote a "Treatise on the Customs and Maxims of the Ancient Philosophers," and other works. Died in 1480.

Borie, bo-ree', (Adolph E.,) an American merchant, of French extraction, born in Philadelphia about 1810. He acquired a large fortune in foreign commerce. During the civil war he was an active and liberal supporter of the Union. He was appointed secretary of the navy by President Grant in March, 1869. Died Feb. 5, 1880.

Borie, bo're', (Pierre Rose Ursule Dumoulin,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Beynat, in the diocese of Tulle, in 1808. He set out on a mission to Tonquin in 1831, where he laboured successfully for seven years; but in 1838 he was put to death by order of the king.

See "Vie de Monseigneur Borie," etc., 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Borie-Cambort, bo're' kôn'bor', (Jean,) a French jurist, and member of the National Convention.

Boris. See Godoonof.

Boris III, King of Bulgaria, was born at Sofia, Jan. 30, 1894, the eldest son of Ferdinand I. and Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon-Parma. He served in the Balkan War 1912, and as a major in the World War. He was proclaimed King Oct. 4, 1918 after the abdication of his father.

Börjesson, bör'yes-son, (Johan,) a Swedish clergyman and dramatist, born at Tanum, March 22, 1790. The best of his many plays is the first, "Erik XIV.," (1846.) Died at Upsala, May 5, 1866.

Borjon, bor'zhôn', (Charles Emmanuel,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Pont-de-Vaux, in Bresse, in 1633; died in 1691.

Borkhausen, bork'hŏw'zen, (Moritz Balthasar,) a German naturalist, born at Giessen in 1760, published the "Natural History of the Butterflies of Europe," (1788,) "Fauna of Germany," (1797,) and other scientific works. Died at Darmstadt in 1806.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Bor'lace or **Bor'lase**, (Edmund,) an English physician and historical writer, published the "History of the Execrable Irish Rebellion, etc.," (1680,) and other works on Ireland. Died in 1682.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Bor'land, (Solon,) an American general, born in Virginia, removed to Arkansas. He was elected a Senator of the United States for Arkansas about 1848. He fought against the Union in the civil war. Died in Texas in 1864.

Borlase, (Edmund.) See Borlace.

Borlase, bor'las, (William,) an English divine and eminent naturalist and antiquary, born in Cornwall in 1696. He was appointed in 1732 vicar of Saint Just, in Cornwall, and in 1750 became a Fellow of the Royal Society. Among his works are "Observations on the Antiquities, Historical and Monumental, of the County of Cornwall," (1754,) "Natural History of Cornwall," (1758,) and "Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Islands of Scilly." He also wrote several religious treatises. He was an intimate friend and correspondent of Pope. Died in 1772.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Borlase, (William Copeland,) an English antiquarian, a descendant of the preceding, was born at Castle Horneck in April, 1848, and was educated at Trinity

College, Oxford, graduating in 1870. Among his works are "Nænia Cornubiæ," "The Age of the Saints," "Historical Sketch of the Tin Trade," "Sunways, a Record of Rambles," etc. He entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1880.

Born, born, (JAKOB,) a German jurist, born at Leipsic in 1638; died in 1709.

Born, (JAKOB HEINRICH,) a German jurist, born at Leipsic in 1717; died at Dresden in 1775.

Born, de, dẹh born, (BERTRAN or BERTRAND,) a French troubadour and warrior, born in Périgord, took a prominent part in the wars between Henry II. of England and his sons, and between Philippe Auguste and Richard Cœur de Lion, about 1185–1200. According to Dante, ("Inferno,") Bertran de Born by his verses fomented war, and incited the sons of Henry II. to fight against him and against each other.

See MILLOT, "Histoire des Troubadours;" VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Born, von, fon born, (IGNAZ,) an eminent German mineralogist, born at Karlsburg, in Transylvania, in 1742. He wrote "Letters on the Minerals of Hungary," (1774,) "Index of Fossils," ("Lithophylacium Bornianum, seu Index Fossilium," 2 vols., 1772–75,) "Index Rerum Naturalium Musei Cæs. Vindobonæ," (1778,) and other works. He made important improvements in mining precious metals, among which was a new method of amalgamation. Died in Vienna in 1791.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" JOHANN PEZZL, "Lebensbeschreibung Montecuculi's, W. Liechtenstein's und Born's," 1792.

Börne or **Boerne**, bör'nẹh, (LUDWIG,) a celebrated journalist, critic, and politician, of Jewish extraction, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1786. He studied at Heidelberg and Giessen, and subsequently became editor of the "Staats-Ristretto," a democratic journal, which was soon suppressed. Having been previously converted to Christianity, he edited in 1818–21 the "Wage," a periodical for literature, science, and art. After the revolution of 1830, he founded in Paris "Le Balance," in which he displayed great powers of satire and caustic wit. Among his best works are "Memorial of Jean Paul," ("Denkrede auf Jean Paul,") "Letters from Paris," (1832,) and "Menzel the Frenchman-Eater," ("Menzel der Franzosenfresser,") in reply to that critic's attack on the French. Börne was involved in a controversy with Heine, who wrote a severe attack upon him, entitled "Heine über Börne." Died in Paris in 1837.

See KARL GUTZKOW, "L. Börnes Leben," 1840; EDUARD BEURMANN, "L. Börne als Charakter in der Literatur," 1837; KARL BOELSCHE, "Zwei Republikaner," 1850; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1832.

Borneil, de, dẹh bor'nȧl' or bor'nȧ'yẹ, (GIRAUD,) a French troubadour, born about 1150, is mentioned by Dante in his "Divine Comedy."

Bornemann, bor'nẹh-mȧn', (WILHELM,) a German jurist, born in Pomerania in 1794, became councillor of state in 1842, and in 1843 minister of justice. Died 1864.

Börner or **Boerner**, bör'nẹr, (CASPAR,) a German theologian and mathematician, born at Hayn, in Misnia, lived at Dresden. Died in 1547.

See J. A. ERNESTI, "Eulogium C. Boerneri," 1740.

Börner or **Boerner**, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) born at Dresden in 1683, was professor of theology at Leipsic. He published several religious and philosophical works, in Latin. Died in 1753.

Börner or **Boerner**, (FRIEDRICH,) brother of the preceding, born at Leipsic in 1723, was a distinguished physician and writer. Died in 1761.

Börner or **Boerner**, (NIKOLAUS,) a German physician, born in Thuringia in 1693; died about 1770.

Bornier, bor'ne-ā', (PHILIPPE,) a French jurist, was born at Montpellier in 1634; died in 1711.

Bornier, de, dẹh bor'ne-ā', (HENRI,) VICOMTE, a French poet, born at Lunel, December 25, 1825. Most of his published works are poetical dramas, of which "La Fille de Roland" (1875) and "Les Noces d'Attila" (1880) are good examples.

Borowlaski, bor-ro-las'ke, COUNT, a Polish dwarf, who settled in England, is mentioned in Lockhart's "Life of Scott." He is said to have had uncommon intelligence and culture. Died in 1837.

Borowski, bo-rov'skee, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a naturalist, born in 1746 at Königsberg, in Prussia, published the "Natural History of the Animal Kingdom," and other works. Died in 1801.

Borowski, von, fon bo-rov'skee, (LUDWIG ERNST,) a German Protestant divine, born at Königsberg in 1740, became Archbishop of Prussia about 1829. Died in 1831.

Borri. See BORRUS.

Borri, bor'ree, or **Bor'ro**, [Lat. BUR'RUS,] sometimes written **Burlhi**, (GIUSEPPE FRANCESCO,) an Italian adventurer, born at Milan in 1627. He professed to have discovered the philosopher's stone, on the strength of which he obtained considerable sums from Christina of Sweden and the King of Denmark. He was afterwards arrested as a heretic, and died in prison in 1695.

See HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Borrich. See BORCH, (OLAF.)

Borrichius. See BORCH.

Borromée or **Borromæus**. See BORROMEO.

Borromeo, bor-ro-mā'o, (ANTONIO MARIA,) COUNT, an Italian *littérateur*, born at Padua in 1724, wrote poems of some merit, and published "Catalogo de' Novellieri Italiani." Died in 1813.

Borromeo, [Fr. BORROMÉE, bo'ro'mā'; Lat. BORROMÆ'US,] (CARLO,) SAINT, an Italian cardinal, illustrious for his virtue and piety, born at Arona in 1538. He was a nephew of Pope Pius IV., by whom he was made Cardinal and Archbishop of Milan in 1560. He devoted himself to reforming the morals of the clergy and providing charitable institutions for the poor. During the prevalence of the plague at Milan in 1576, he gave his personal attendance to the sick at the risk of his life and spent all he possessed in administering to their wants. He died in 1584, reverenced as a saint and martyr. He was canonized by Paul V. in 1610. He was the author of several theological works, and an exposition of the doctrines of the Roman Church, entitled "Catechismus Tridentinus," ("Trent Catechism.")

See BIMIUS, "Vita di S. Carlo Borromeo," 1585; MAGNAGO, "Vita di S. Carlo Borromeo," 1587; POSSEVINO, "Vita di Carlo Borromeo," 1591; BESOZZI, "Vita Cardinalis C. Borromæi," 1601; GIUSSANO, "Vita di S. Carlo Borromeo," 1610; GODEAU, "Vie de Saint Charles Borromée," 1748; TOURON, "Vie de Saint Charles Borromée," 3 vols., 1761; DIRINGER, "Der heilige C. Borromäus und die Kirchenverbesserung seiner Zeit," 1846; LUIS MUÑOZ, "Vida de S. C. Borromeo," 1624; ALBAN BUTLER, "Vita di S. C. Borromeo," 1835; ALEXANDRE MARTIN, "Histoire de la Vie de S. C. Borromée," 1847

Borromeo, (FEDERIGO,) Cardinal and Archbishop of Milan, born in that city in 1564, was the nephew or, as some writers state, the cousin of Saint Carlo. He was distinguished for his profound attainments in the classics and Oriental tongues, and was the founder of the Ambrosian Library at Milan, for which he caused a great number of manuscripts to be collected. He was, like his predecessor, eminent for his exalted character and active benevolence, which were conspicuous during the famine and plague at Milan in 1627 and 1630. Of his conduct on these occasions Manzoni has given a most interesting picture in his celebrated novel, "I Promessi Sposi." Died in 1631.

See RIVOLA, "Vita di Federigo Borromeo," 1656.

Borromini, bor-ro-mee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian architect, born in the district of Como in 1599. He assisted his relative Maderno, and subsequently the celebrated Bernini, in the completion of Saint Peter's. He was employed by Urban VIII. in several works at Rome, which, though displaying much talent, are disfigured by extravagance and bad taste. He committed suicide in 1667, in a fit of insanity.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Borron, bo'rȯn', or **Bouron**, boo'rȯn', written also **Boiron, Beron, Boaron**, or **Burons**, (ROBERT and HELIS,) two Norman-English writers, supposed to have been brothers or near relatives, were patronized by Henry II.

See WILKEN, "Histoire des Croisades."

Borroni, bor-ro'nee, (GIOVANNI ANGELO,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona in 1684, worked many years in Milan. Died in 1772.

Bor'rōw, (GEORGE,) an English writer, born at Norwich in 1803. He early distinguished himself by his attainments in modern languages, including that of the

gipsies, with whom he associated. He published in 1841 "The Zincali; or an Account of the Gipsies of Spain;" being the result of his observations in that country. He was soon after sent by the London Bible Society on a mission to Spain. In 1843 he brought out his "Bible in Spain; or Journeys, Adventures, and Imprisonments of an Englishman in an Attempt to circulate the Scriptures in the Peninsula." It was received with extraordinary favour, and is regarded as one of the most original and attractive works ever written on that country. Among his works are "Lavengro," (1851,) and "Romany Rye," (1857,) which are partly autobiographical.

"We conceive," says the "Quarterly Review" for December, 1842, "that Mr. Borrow has come out in these pages" ("The Bible in Spain") "as an English author of high mark. Considering the book merely as one of adventure, it seems to us about the most extraordinary one that has appeared in our own, or indeed in any other, language for a very long time." He subsequently published "Wild Wales," (1862,) and "Romano Lavo-Lil: Word-Book of the Romany or English Gypsy Language," (1874.) He died July 30, 1881.

Bor'rus or **Borri**, bor'ree, (CRISTOFORO,) born at Milan, went on a mission to the East, and was afterwards professor of mathematics at Lisbon. Died in 1632.

Borsato, bor-sä'to, (GIUSEPPE,) a skilful Italian painter of the present century, painted landscapes and architectural pieces. He was for some time professor of painting in the Academy of Venice. Died October 15, 1849.

Borsieri de Kanifeld, bor-se-ā'ree dā kā'ne-fĕlt, [Lat. BURSE'RIUS,] (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Tyrolese physician and medical writer, born at Trent in 1725. He studied at Padua, and in 1770 was appointed by Maria Theresa professor of materia medica at Pavia. Died in 1785.

See LEONARDO DEI CLOCK, "Notizie biografiche intorno G. B Borsieri de Kanifeld," 1839.

Borsini, bor-see'nee, (LORENZO,) an Italian satirical poet, born at Sienna in 1800. He was in his youth successively soldier, comedian, and musician, and led an adventurous life. In 1837 he published a "Sentimental Journey." His chief works are a poem entitled "The Ass," ("Asino," 1844,) and "Novissimo Galateo," (1851,) a satire in verse, which had considerable popularity.

Borsum, van, văn bor'sŭm, (ADAM,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and animals, lived about 1666.

Borth'wick, (DAVID,) a Scottish jurist in the time of James I. of England, rose through various offices to be lord advocate of Scotland. Died in 1581.

Borthwick, (PETER,) a noted Tory politician, born in Scotland in 1804. About 1833 he had a public discussion with Mr. George Thompson, in which he advocated gradual, instead of immediate, emancipation of the slaves. He subsequently became manager of the "Morning Post." Died in 1852.

Boru, (BRIAN.) See BRIAN BOROIMHE.

Bory, de, dẹh bo're', (GABRIEL,) a French savant, born in Paris in 1720, contributed several scientific treatises to the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences," and other journals. He was appointed in 1761 Governor-General of Saint Domingo. Died in 1801.

Bory de Saint-Vincent, bo're' dẹh sĂN'vĂN'sŏN', (JEAN BAPTISTE GEORGE MARIE,) a distinguished French naturalist and geographer, born at Agen in 1780. He set out with Baudin's scientific expedition to Australia in 1800, but proceeded no farther than Mauritius, where he made a survey of the neighbouring islands. On his return to France he published his "Essays on the Fortunate Isles and the Ancient Atlantis," (1803,) and "Voyage among the African Islands," (1804, 3 vols., with an atlas.) He was charged in 1829 with the command of the scientific expedition to the Morea. He was principal editor of the "Dictionnaire classique d'Histoire naturelle," and contributed numerous articles to other scientific journals. Died in 1846.

See "Justification de la Conduite, etc. de J. B Bory de Saint-Vincent," by himself, 1816; HÉRICART DE THURY, "Notice sur le Baron Bory de Saint-Vincent," 1848; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1805.

Borzoni, bort-so'nee, or **Borzone**, bort-so'nā, FRANCESCO MARIA,) a painter of Genoa, son of Luciano, noticed below, born in 1625; died in 1696.

Borzoni, (LUCIANO,) a painter of portraits and history, born at Genoa in 1590. His chief merit was truth of expression. Died at Genoa in 1645.

Bos, bos, **Bosch**, bosk, or **Bosco**, (HIEROM,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Bois-le-Duc, in Brabant, about 1450, was surnamed LE JOYEUX. He is supposed to have spent part of his life in Spain, where several of his best works are to be seen. Among these we may name the "Flight into Egypt," "Temptation of Saint Antony," and a "Crucifixion" in the Escurial. He excelled particularly in delineating spectres, demons, and other supernatural subjects. He is said by Descamps to have been one of the first artists who painted in oil. According to some authors, he died about 1500.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Bos, Bus, bŏs, or **Van den Bosch**, văn den bosk, (KORNELIS,) a Dutch engraver, born at Bois-le-Duc about 1510. He engraved after Raphael and Giulio Romano

Bos, (LAMBERT,) a Dutch philologist, born in Friesland in 1670, became professor of Greek at Franeker in 1704. Among his numerous and learned works we may name "Ellipses Græcæ," "Description of Greek Antiquities," ("Antiquitatum Græcarum Descriptio," 1713,) which is highly esteemed, and an edition of the Septuagint, (1709.) Died in 1717.

See SCHULTENS, "Oratio funebris in Obitum L. Bos," 1718.

Bos, de, dẹh bos, (JAN LUDWIG,) a Dutch painter of flowers, fruits, and insects, born at Bois-le-Duc. Died in 1507.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Bos, du. See DUBOS.

Bosc, bosk, (LOUIS AUGUSTIN GUILLAUME,) an eminent French naturalist, son of Bosc d'Antic, noticed below, born in Paris in 1759. Having narrowly escaped death during the reign of terror, he visited America in 1796, where he spent two years in scientific investigations. After his return he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor at the Jardin des Plantes, and obtained other distinctions. He published the "Natural History of Shells," (5 vols., 1824,) "History of Worms and Crustacea," (2 vols., 1829,) a "Dictionary of Agriculture," (1809,) and a "Complete Course of Agriculture." He was charged by Madame Roland with the publication of her memoirs, and appointed guardian of her daughter. Died in 1828.

See SILVESTRE, "Notice biographique sur L. A. G. Bosc," 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bosc d'Antic, bosk dŏN'tēk', (PAUL,) born in Languedoc in 1726, published a treatise "On the Best Means of uniting Perfection and Economy in the Glass-Manufacture in France." Died in 1784.

Bosc, du, dü bosk, (CLAUDE,) a French engraver, who worked in England in 1715, engraved "Marlborough's Battles," and other works.

Bosc, du, (PIERRE THOMINES,) a French Protestant theologian, born at Bayeux in 1623; died in 1692.

See P. LEGENDRE, "Vie de Pierre Thomines du Bosc," 1694.

Boscager, bos'kā'zhā', (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at Béziers in 1601; died in 1687.

Boscan Almogaver, bos-kän'ăl-mo-gä-vaiR', (JUAN,) a celebrated Spanish poet, born at Barcelona about 1500. Through the influence of his friend the Venetian ambassador Navagero, he attempted, conjointly with Garcilasso de la Vega, to reform Spanish poetry by adopting the metre and forms of the Italian. This innovation, though at first strongly opposed, was eventually successful. He was the author of sonnets and canzones in the style of Petrarch, and several epistles of great beauty. He also made an excellent translation of the Greek poem of "Hero and Leander," by Musæus. Died in 1544.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Bos'cą-wen, (EDWARD,) an English admiral, born in 1711, was a son of Viscount Falmouth, and related on the mother's side to the Duke of Marlborough. In 1747 he fought under Anson in the engagement off Cape Finisterre, and in 1748 against the French in India. As admiral of the blue, he commanded in 1758 the expedition to America, where he gained several victories. The following year he defeated the French in the Mediterranean, taking several ships and two thousand prisoners.

He was for these services made general of the marines and a member of the privy council, and obtained a pension. Died in 1761.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals"

Boscawen, (WILLIAM,) a nephew of the preceding, born in 1752, wrote a poetical "Essay on the Progress of Satire," and translated the works of Horace. Died in 1811.

Bosch. See BOS.

Bosch, van vän bosk, (BERNARDUS,) a Dutch poet, born in 1709, wrote "Poetic Recreations." Died in 1766.

Bosch, van, (HIEROM,) a Dutch scholar and bibliopole, and one of the best Latin poets of his time, born at Amsterdam in 1740; died in 1811.

See J. D. VAN LENNEP, "Memoria H. de Bosch," 1817.

Bosch, van den, vän den bosk, (BALTHASAR,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1675. Among his master-pieces is the portrait of the Duke of Marlborough on horseback. Died at Antwerp in 1715.

Bosch, van den, (JAKOB,) a Dutch painter of fruit and still life, born at Amsterdam in 1636; died in 1676.

Bosche, van den, vän den bos'keh, [Lat. BOSCHIUS,] (FLORIS,) a learned Flemish Jesuit, born at Brussels in 1586, was a contributor to the "Acta Sanctorum," begun by Bollandus. Died in 1736.

Böschenstein or **Boeschenstein,** bösh'en-stīn', (JOHANN,) a German philologist, born in 1472, was professor of Hebrew at Augsburg and Wittenberg. Melanchthon was one of his pupils. His "Hebrew Grammar" was printed in 1514, under the direction of Melanchthon.

Boscheron-Desportes. See DESPORTES.

Boschi, bos'kee, (FABRIZIO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Florence about 1573; died in 1642.

Boschi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian vocalist, the most celebrated basso of the eighteenth century, is said to have been born at Viterbo. He sang in Handel's company in London from 1711 to 1729.

Boschini, bos-kee'nee, (MARCO,) a Venetian painter, engraver, and writer on art, born in 1613; died in 1678.

Boschius. See BOSCHE.

Boscoli, bos'ko-lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian historical painter, born at Florence about 1550; died in 1606.

Boscovich, bos'ko-vik, [Lat. BOSCOVI'CHUS,] (RUGGIERO GIUSEPPE,) a voluminous writer on mathematics, astronomy, and natural philosophy, was born at Ragusa, in Dalmatia, in May, 1711. He entered the order of Jesuits in 1725, and became distinguished by his talents and attainments in various sciences. He was appointed professor of philosophy and mathematics at the Roman College about 1740. He was among the first savants on the continent who adopted the Newtonian philosophy, which he explained in "Philosophiæ Naturalis Theoria," (1758,) a work of much merit. About 1750 he was employed by the pope to measure an arc of the meridian in the Papal States. An account of this operation was published in 1755. His Latin poem "On Eclipses of the Sun and Moon" (London, 1760) is praised by Walckenaer. Boscovich is ranked among the best modern Latin poets by several French critics. After the suppression of his order, about 1765, he became professor at Pavia. About 1773 he removed to Paris, and was appointed "Directeur de l'Optique de la Marine." Among his chief works are "Elementa universa Matheseos," (3 vols., 1754,) and treatises on Optics and Astronomy, "Opera pertinentia ad Opticam et Astronomiam," (5 vols., 1785.) He died at Milan in February, 1787.

See LALANDE, "Éloge de Boscovich," in the "Journal des Savants," 1792. FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium." PLACCI, "Elogio storico dell' Abate R. G. Boscovich," 1789.

Bose, bo'zeh, (ERNST GOTTLOB,) a German physician and scientific writer, born at Leipsic in 1723, became professor of therapeutics in his native city. Died in 1788.

Boselli, bo-sel'lee, (ANTONIO,) a painter of the Venetian school, lived about 1500–40.

Bosellini, bo-sēl'lee'nee, (CARLO,) an Italian jurist and writer on political economy, born at Modena in 1764; died in 1823.

Bosio, bo'se-o, (ANGIOLINA,) an Italian vocalist, born at Turin in 1829, performed with brilliant success at Copenhagen, Madrid, Paris, and in the United States. She was married about 1856 to Signor Xindavelonis.

Bosio, (ANTONIO,) an Italian antiquary of Rome, author of "Roma Sotterranea," (1632,) a treatise on the catacombs of Rome. Died in 1629.

Bosio, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) BARON, a distinguished Italian sculptor, born at Monaco in 1769, studied under Pajou, in France. He was employed by the emperor Napoleon in numerous works, among which are the basreliefs of the column of the Place Vendôme, busts of Napoleon, the empress Josephine, Queen Hortense, and Pauline Borghese. His "Cupid Darning Arrows" is esteemed one of his best poetic works. He was a member of the French Institute and of the Academy of Arts at Berlin. Died in 1845.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bosio, [Lat. BO'SIUS,] (GIACOMO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and historical writer, lived about 1560.

Bosman or **Bosmann,** bos'mān, (WILLEM,) a Dutch traveller, published in 1704 "Travels in Guinea," which has been translated into French and English.

Bosquet, bos'kā', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a marshal of France, born at Pau in 1810. He served in nearly all the campaigns of Algeria from 1834 to 1852, became general of brigade in 1842 and general of division in 1853. His conduct at Alma was applauded, and his skilful dispositions contributed to the victory at Inkerman, November, 1854. He performed a prominent part at the siege of Sebastopol, and was wounded in the final assault in September, 1855. In 1856 he became marshal of France. Died February 3, 1861.

Bosquet, de, deh bos'kā', (FRANÇOIS,) born at Narbonne in 1605, became Bishop of Montpellier. He wrote a Latin "History of the Gallican Church." Died in 1676.

Bosquillon, bos'ke'yon', (EDOUARD FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French physician and scholar, born at Montdidier in 1744. He settled in Paris, became professor of Greek in the College of France in 1774, and was afterwards royal censor. He was the owner of a library of more than thirty thousand volumes, including the most valuable medical works in ancient and modern languages. He produced translations of English medical works, to which he added valuable notes. Died in 1816.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Bosron. See BORRON.

Bosscha, bos'kā, (HERMAN,) an eminent Dutch philologist and Latin poet, born at Leeuwarden in 1755. He studied at Franeker, and in 1804 became professor of ancient literature at Groningen. A collection of his Latin poems, entitled "Musa Daventriaca," was published at Deventer in 1820. He also translated into Dutch Schiller's "Revolt of the Netherlands," Denon's "Travels in Egypt," and Plutarch's "Lives." Died in 1819.

See VAN KAMPEN, "Histoire Littéraire."

Bosschaert, bos'kārt, (THOMAS WILLEBRORD,) a Dutch painter of great merit, born at Berg-op-Zoom in 1613, was director of the Academy at Antwerp. His works are in the style of Van Dyck. Died in 1656.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Bosse, bos, (ABRAHAM,) a French engraver and writer on art, born at Tours in 1611; died in 1676.

Bosseck, bos'ek, (HERMANN CHRIST, M.D., a German botanist, born at Leipsic in 1726; died in 1776.

Bosselet, bos'lā', (HIPPOLYTE,) a French political writer, born in Paris in 1824; died in 1860.

Bossi, bos'see, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian painter and poet, born near Milan in August, 1777, was a friend of Canova. He was elected president of the Academies of Milan, Venice, and Bologna, and published in 1810 "Il Cenacolo di Leonardo da Vinci," which is an admirable monument of learning and taste. He produced a number of sonnets, canzones, etc. Among his paintings are "The Italian Parnassus," and "Aurora and Night." Died in 1815.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" G. CALVI, "Vera in Morte di G. Bossi," 1816.

Bossi, bos'see, (GIUSEPPE CARLO AURELIO,) BARON, an able Italian diplomatist and poet, born at Turin in 1758. He was employed by the King of Sardinia on embassies to Prussia, Russia, and Venice. About 1800 he entered the service of Bonaparte, and promoted the annexation of Piedmont to France. Among his poems

are "American Independence," (1785,) and "Oromasia," (1805–12.) Died in Paris in 1823.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Bossi, (LUIGI,) an Italian antiquary and *littérateur*, born at Milan in 1785. He published an "Introduction to the Study of the Arts of Design," and other works. Died in 1835.

See G. B. CARTA, "Cenni biografichi intorno al Cavaliere L. Bossi," 1835.

Bos'sĭ-us or **Bo'sĭ-us,** (BENIGNUS,) an engraver, surnamed THE BELGIAN, lived about 1510, and worked at Rome.

Bosso, bos'so, (MATTEO,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born at Verona in 1428, was the friend and patron of Politian and other eminent scholars. He wrote, in Latin, several moral essays, among which is one "On the Culture of True Wisdom," ("De vero Sapientiæ Cultu," 1509.) His letters and orations are highly commended. Died at Padua in 1502.

Bossu, bo'sü', (N.,) a French navigator, was one of the first who explored the State of Louisiana. He published, in 1777, "New Voyages in North America."

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Bossuet, bo'sü-ā', almost bos'swà', (JACQUES BÉNIGNE,) a celebrated French divine and pre-eminent pulpit orator, born at Dijon, September 27, 1627, was a son of a counsellor of the parliament of Metz. In 1642 he became a student in the College of Navarre, in Paris. His favourite studies were Greek, Latin, philosophy, and the theology of the Bible. In 1648 he pronounced a thesis in the presence of the Prince of Condé, who was thenceforth his friend. He received the degree of doctor and the order of priesthood in 1652, and removed to Metz, of which he had been appointed canon. He is said to have converted many Protestants at Metz by his sermons and by a tract which he wrote against their doctrines in 1655. Having become renowned for eloquence, he was appointed to preach the Advent sermons before the court in 1661, and the Lent sermons of 1662. Between 1661 and 1669 he preached in nearly all the pulpits of Paris, converted from Protestantism Marshal Turenne, and composed his celebrated "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church on Subjects of Controversy," ("Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Église catholique sur les Matières de Controverse," 1671,) which was circulated in manuscript three years before it was printed. He became Bishop of Condom in 1669, and pronounced in that year a funeral oration on Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, which is an admirable model of eloquence.

In 1670 he was appointed preceptor to the dauphin, and in 1671 was elected a member of the French Academy. He wrote for the instruction of the dauphin a "Treatise on the Knowledge of God and Oneself," and his "Discourse on Universal History," ("Discours sur l'Histoire universelle," 1681,) "which," says Hallam, "is perhaps the greatest effort of his wonderful genius. Every preceding abridgment of so immense a subject had been superficial and dry. He first irradiated the entire annals of antiquity, down to the age of Charlemagne, with flashes of light that reveal a unity and coherence which had been lost in their magnitude and obscurity. . . . It is written in that close, nervous style which no one certainly in the French language has ever surpassed." Bossuet, who was now the recognized champion of the Roman Church in France, had a "regular conference" on church authority with the Protestant minister Claude in 1678. He was appointed Bishop of Meaux in 1681, and was the organ and master-spirit of the assembly of clergy which met in 1682, on the subject of a quarrel between Pope Innocent XI. and Louis XIV. in relation to the *régale*. Bossuet was the author of the four articles which this assembly adopted as the Gallican creed on the limitations of the papal authority, and which were confirmed by the king. In 1688 appeared his greatest polemical work against the Protestants, a "History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches," ("Histoire des Variations des Églises protestants," 2 vols.) "Never did his genius," says Hallam, "find a subject more fit to display its characteristic impetuosity, its arrogance, or its cutting and merciless spirit of sarcasm." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

He was engaged in a long correspondence (1691–1700) with Leibnitz in relation to a proposed treaty for the union of the Lutheran and Roman Churches. He offered no important concession in doctrine, and assumed the tone of a dictator rather than a mediator, but was disposed to concede the sacramental cup to the laity. Bossuet and Fénelon clashed with each other in the controversy of Quietism, which originated in the writings of Madame Guyon. He treated Fénelon with remarkable harshness, and procured the condemnation at Rome of his "Maximes des Saintes" in 1699. He died in Paris on the 12th of April, 1704. Even during his life he had received from La Bruyère the title of a Father of the Church.

Among his most admired productions are six funeral orations, viz., "On the Queen of England," "On the Duchess of Orléans," (1670,) "On Maria Theresa, Queen of France," (1683,) "On Anne, Princess Palatine," (1685,) "On M. Letellier," (1686,) and "On the Prince de Condé," (1687.) "Few works of genius, perhaps, in the French language," says Hallam, "are better known or have been more prodigally extolled. In that style of eloquence which the ancients call demonstrative, or rather descriptive, the style of panegyric or commemoration, they are doubtless superior to those justly celebrated productions of Thucydides and Plato that have descended to us from Greece; nor has Bossuet been equalled by any later writer. . . . In moral wisdom Bossuet was pre-eminent; his thoughts are never subtle or far-fetched; they have a sort of breadth, a generality of application, which is peculiarly required in those who address a mixed assembly." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Among the best editions of his complete works is that published at Versailles in 43 vols., (1815 *et seq.*)

See SAINT-MARC-GIRARDIN, "Éloge de Bossuet," 1827; "Life of Bossuet," in English, by CHARLES BUTLER, 1812; "Vie de Bossuet," by BURIGNY, 1761; "Éloge de Bossuet," by D'ALEMBERT; "Histoire de Bossuet," by M. DE BAUSSET, 4 vols., 1814; HENRI PATIN, "Éloge de Bossuet," 1827; J. J. E. ROY, "Histoire de J. B. Bossuet," 1840; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1858; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1814; LAMARTINE, "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters," 1856.

Bossuet, (JACQUES BÉNIGNE,) nephew of the preceding, born in 1664, became Bishop of Troyes in 1716. He edited his uncle's works, and wrote several theological treatises. Died in 1743.

Bos'su-lus, (MATHIEU,) a rhetorician, born in France or Italy, was preceptor to Don Carlos, the son of Philip II. of Spain. He lived in Paris in 1583.

Bossut, bo'sü', (CHARLES,) an eminent French geometer, born near Lyons in 1730, studied in the Jesuits' College at Lyons. He was a friend of Fontenelle and D'Alembert, and assisted the latter in preparing the mathematical articles for the "Encyclopédie." In 1752 he became professor of mathematics in the school of engineers at Mézières. He obtained several prizes of the Academy of Sciences, of which he became a member in 1768. Among his works are a "Treatise on Mechanics and Hydrodynamics," (1763,) "Complete Course of Mathematics," and "Essay on the General History of Mathematics," (2 vols., 1802.) He also published an edition of Pascal's works, 5 vols. 8vo. Died in 1814.

See DELAMBRE, "Éloge de Bossut;" "Mémoires," (of the Institute.)

Bostkai, (STEPHEN.) See BOCSKAI.

Bos'ton, (JOHN,) a monk of Bury Saint Edmund's, in England, of the fifteenth century, wrote a "History of Monachism."

Bos'ton, (THOMAS,) a Scottish Presbyterian divine and Hebrew scholar, born at Dunse in 1676. He published a "Body of Divinity," "Human Nature in its Fourfold State," and several other works, which are highly esteemed by his sect. He preached many years at Ettrick, Selkirkshire. Died in 1732.

See "Memoir of the Life, Time, etc. of Thomas Boston," 1776; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Boŏ'well, (Sir ALEXANDER,) son of the biographer of Dr. Johnson, born in Scotland in 1775, was a friend of Sir Walter Scott. He published "Songs chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," and other works. He was killed in 1822, in a duel arising from a political quarrel.

Boswell, (JAMES,) a Scottish lawyer and famous biographer, born at Edinburgh in 1740, was a son of the Laird of Auchinleck, (pronounced afflek.) He published in 1763 a volume of Letters which had passed between himself and Andrew Erskine, and was introduced to Dr. Johnson in the same year. He afterwards made a tour in France, Germany, and Italy, and returned home in 1766 a warm admirer of Paoli, whom he had visited. He is said to have exhibited himself in public with a placard on his hat bearing the inscription of *Corsica Boswell*, and he published in 1768 a "Journal of a Tour in Corsica." Having become intimate with Dr. Johnson, he made a journey with him to the Western Islands in 1773. His vanity, curiosity, or other questionable motive, prompted him to seek the society of eminent men, and not unfrequently rendered him the laughing-stock of those whose favour he courted. Dr. Johnson said that Boswell had missed his only chance of immortality by not having been alive when the "Dunciad" was written. His "Life of Johnson" (2 vols., 1791) was received with great favour. "The Life of Johnson," says Macaulay, "is assuredly a great, a very great work. Homer is not more decidedly the first of heroic poets, Shakspeare is not more decidedly the first of dramatists, . . . than Boswell is the first of biographers. He has no second. . . . We are not sure that there is in the whole history of the human intellect so strange a phenomenon as this book. Many of the greatest men that ever lived have written biography. Boswell was one of the smallest men that ever lived, and he has beaten them all." Died in 1795.

See MACAULAY'S critique on Croker's edition of BOSWELL'S "Life of Johnson," published in the "Edinburgh Review," 1831; also "Quarterly Review" for April, 1858; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1857; "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1857.

Boswell, (JAMES,) son of the preceding, born in 1779. He published Malone's edition of Shakspeare, to which he made some additions. Died in 1822.

Bos'worth, (JOSEPH,) an eminent English philologist and divine, born in Derbyshire in 1789. He studied at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of LL.D., and in 1839 received that of D.D. at Trinity College, Cambridge. He had been previously appointed British chaplain at Rotterdam, (1832,) where he resided eight years. His studies were principally directed to the Anglo-Saxon and kindred dialects; and he published "Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar," (1823,) "A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language," (1838,) and an edition of "King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the History of the World, from the Latin of Orosius." Dr. Bosworth's distinguished attainments in philology procured him admission to the Royal Institution of the Netherlands, and other learned societies of Europe; he was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, London. He died at Oxford, May 27, 1876.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1839.

Botal, bo-tăl', or **Botalli,** bo-tăl'lee, (LEONARDO,) a distinguished physician and medical writer, born at Asti, in the Sardinian States, about 1530. He studied under Fallopius, and was subsequently physician to Charles IX. and Henry III.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Botalli. See BOTAL.

Botelho, bo-tĕl'yo, or **Botello,** (NUNO ALVAREZ,) a Portuguese navigator, was appointed in 1628 Governor of the Portuguese Indies. Died in 1630.

Botero, bo-tā'ro, (GIOVANNI,) surnamed **Benis'ius,** an Italian ecclesiastic and writer, born at Bene, in Piedmont, in 1540. He was secretary to Saint Carlo Borromeo, and in 1599 was appointed by Charles Emmanuel tutor to his children. His political treatise entitled "Della Ragione di Stato" had a high reputation in his time. Died in 1617.

Botetourt, bot'e-tŏort, (NORBORNE BERKELEY,) LORD, born about 1738, was sent to Virginia as governor in 1768. Although he dissolved the house of burgesses (1769) for passing resolves against the obnoxious measures of the British Parliament, he was very much respected in the colony. Died in 1770.

Bot'field, (BERIAH,) F.R.S., an English antiquary, born in Salop in 1807. He wrote a "Tour in Scotland," and other works. Died in 1863.

Both, bōt, (JOHN and ANDREW,) brothers and distinguished painters, born at Utrecht about 1610. They died about 1650.

Bo'tha, bo'ta, (LOUIS,) a Transvaal general, born at Greytown, Natal, in 1862. A Boer herdsman, he took part in the Kaffir campaign, became a prominent member of the Volksraad at Pretoria, and in the British-Boer War of 1899–1900 defeated the British at Colenso and Spion-Kop, and after the death of General Joubert succeeded him in command. In 1907 he became prime minister of the Transvaal colony, and in 1910 premier of the Union of South Africa. At the beginning of the World War, Botha, after suppressing a rebellion among the Union forces, conquered German Southwest Africa 1914–15. He died August 28, 1919.

Bothwell, both'well, or **Bodwell,** (JAMES HEPBURN,) EARL OF, a Scottish courtier and conspirator, noted for his audacity and profligacy, was born about 1526. He was the son and heir of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, who died in 1556. On the accession of Queen Mary (1561) he joined the Protestant party, against which he had before fought, and became a member of the privy council. In 1562 he formed a conspiracy to seize the queen, but was detected and imprisoned. He escaped to France, and in his absence was outlawed. He returned in 1565, and gained the favour of the queen, "whose measures," says Hume, "were all directed by his advice and authority." When Darnley was killed in 1567, public opinion designated Bothwell as the author or accomplice of the crime. He was tried, but no accuser dared to appear; and he was acquitted, with circumstances that confirmed the general opinion of his guilt. "The favour which Mary openly bore to Bothwell," says Hume, "kept every one in awe." A large number of nobles signed a paper in which they recommended Bothwell to Mary as a husband. In 1567 he seized the queen (who was returning from a visit to Stirling) and carried her to Dunbar Castle, with an avowed design to force her to marry him. He effected this object without difficulty. (See MARY STUART.) The principal nobility having taken arms against him, he escaped to the Orkneys, where, according to a doubtful story, he subsisted for some time by piracy. According to Burton, he simply made his escape from the Orkneys in a pirate vessel to Denmark. He afterwards died in the castle of Draxholm, about 1577.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iv. chaps. xlv., xlvi., and xlvii.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" FROUDE, "Reign of Elizabeth."

Bothwidi, bot'we-dee, (JOHAN,) Bishop of Linköping, in Sweden, was preacher to Gustavus Adolphus, whom he accompanied in his campaigns. Died in 1635.

Botin, bo'tin, (ANDERS,) a Swedish historian, born in 1724, wrote a "History of the Swedish Nation to the Reign of Gustavus I.," (1757.) Died in 1790.

Botschild or **Bottschild,** bot'shĭlt, (SAMUEL,) a German painter and engraver, born in Saxony about 1640; died in 1707.

Bot'ta, (ANNE CHARLOTTE LYNCH,) an American poetess, born at Bennington, Vermont, was married in 1855 to Vincenzo Botta, noticed below. A volume of her poems was published in 1848, and a "Hand-book of Universal Literature" in 1860. Died March 23, 1891.

Botta, bot'tă, (CARLO GIUSEPPE GUGLIELMO,) an eminent Italian historian, born at San Giorgio, in Piedmont, about 1768. He graduated in medicine at Turin, and in 1795 was appointed surgeon to the French army in Italy. He became in 1800 a member of the Consulta of Piedmont, and in 1803 was elected to the French legislative body. He published in 1809 a "History of the War of American Independence," translated into English by G. W. Otis of Boston, and in 1824 his "History of Italy from 1789 to 1814," (4 vols.,) which is written with impartiality, in a spirited and attractive style, and is ranked among the best productions of the kind in recent Italian literature. His "Continuation of Guicciardini's History of Italy down to 1789" (10 vols.) came out in 1832. He also wrote a "History of the Nations of Italy from Constantine to Napoleon," (1825,) "Description of the Isle of Corfu," a poem entitled "L Camillo, o Vejo conquistato," and other works. Died in Paris in 1837.

Botta, (PAOLO ÉMILIO,) a distinguished archæologist and naturalist, son of the preceding, born about 1800. Being appointed French consul to Alexandria, he visited Arabia in 1837, and in 1844 published an "Account of a Journey in Yemen in 1837 for the Museum of Natural History, Paris." While consul at Mosul in 1843, he excavated at the village of Khorsabad, on the Tigris, in the neighbourhood of Mosul, the remains of an Assyrian palace containing stones with cuneiform inscriptions, and statues similar to those since discovered by Layard. A number of these sculptures are now at the Louvre in Paris. Botta published, with Letronne, Burnouf, and others, a splendid work entitled "Monuments of Nineveh, etc., with Designs by Flandrin," (5 vols. fol., 1847.) Died at Achères, March 24, 1870.

Botta, (VINCENZO,) an Italian statesman, born in Piedmont, became professor of philosophy at Turin, and in 1849 was elected to the Sardinian Parliament. He came to America in 1853, and became professor of Italian in the University of the City of New York. Died October 5, 1894.

Bottalla, bot-tăl'lă, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian painter, born at Savona in 1613, was surnamed IL RAFAELLINO, from the resemblance of his style to that of Raphael. He was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona, and executed works of great merit. Died in 1644.

Bottalla, bot-tăl'lă, (PAOLO,) an Italian Jesuit historian, born at Palermo, August 15, 1823. He was educated at Palermo and Rome, and held successive professorships in church history and in theology at Palermo, at Rome, in Wales, and at Poitiers. His writings include a course of "Mediæval History and Geography," "History of the Revolution of 1860," (1861,) and several pamphlets and volumes in defence of the dogma of papal infallibility.

Bottani, bot-tä'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona in 1717, became professor in the Academy of Mantua. Died in 1784.

Bottari, bot-tä'ree, (GIOVANNI GAETANO,) an eminent Italian scholar and ecclesiastic, born at Florence in 1689. He published in 1738, in conjunction with other learned men, a new edition of the "Vocabolario della Crusca," (6 vols. fol.) He was subsequently appointed director of the grand duke's printing-establishment at Florence, professor of ecclesiastical history in the college di Sapienza, librarian of the Vatican, and prelate of the pontifical court. He wrote, among other antiquarian works, an account of the monuments found in the catacombs of Rome; also a number of valuable critical essays. He published in 1741 his excellent edition of the "Vatican Virgil," with the different versions and notes. Died in 1775.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia;" F. GRAZZINI, "Elogio di G. G. Bottari," 1818.

Bottazzi, bot-tät'see, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet and Latin scholar, born about 1770, translated into Latin verse Monti's "Bard of the Black Forest," ("Bardo della Selva nera.")

Böttcher or **Boettcher**, böt'kẹr, **Böttger** or **Boettger**, böt'gẹr, (ADOLPH,) a German poet and translator, born in Leipsic in 1815. He wrote several original poems, among which is "Till Eulenspiegel," (1850,) and produced translations of the poems of Byron, (12 vols., 1840–50,) Milton, (1846,) and others. Died in 1870.

Böttcher or **Boettcher**, (CHRISTIAN EDUARD,) a German painter, born near Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818. Among his works are "Evening in the Black Forest," and "Young Villagers of the Rhine." Died in 1889.

Böttcher, **Boettcher**, **Böttger**, or **Boettger**, böt'gẹr, written also **Boettiger**, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) the inventor of Dresden china, born at Schleitz, in Voigtland, about 1681. Having devoted himself for several years to the study of alchemy and chemistry, he succeeded in manufacturing a porcelain nearly equal in beauty and strength to that of China. Died in 1719.

See ENGELHARDT, "Life of J. F. Boettcher," (in German,) Leipsic, 1847.

Bottée de Toulmon, bo'tă' dẹh tool'môN', (AUGUSTE,) a French antiquary and writer on music, born in Paris in 1797; died in 1850.

See VINCENT, "Notice sur la Vie de M. A. Bottée de Toulmon," 1851.

Bottex, bo'tĕks', (ALEXANDRE,) a French medical writer, born in 1796, lived at Lyons. Died in 1849.

Botticelli, bot-te-chel'lee, (SANDRO OF ALESSANDRO,) an eminent Italian painter, surnamed FILIPEPI, (fe-le-pā'pee,) born at Florence about 1440, was a pupil of Filippo Lippi. He was patronized by the popes Sixtus IV. and Pius IV., and painted in the chapel of the Vatican frescos which display great power of imagination. Having returned to Florence, he became a disciple of Savonarola, and neglected his art. Died in 1515.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Böttiger or **Boettiger**, böt'te-gẹr, (KARL AUGUST,) an eminent German archæologist and *littérateur*, born at Reichenbach, in Saxony, in 1760, resided at Weimar, and was a friend of Goethe, Wieland, and other eminent German writers. A collection of his essays, etc. ("Kleine Schriften") was published in 3 vols., 1837–38. Died in 1835.

See KARL WILHELM BÖTTIGER, "Karl August Böttiger: biographische Skizze," 1837; NOSTIZ und JANKENDORF, "K. A. Böttiger: sein Bild, sein Denkmal," 1836; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1836.

Böttiger or **Boettiger**, böt'te-gẹr, (KARL WILHELM,) an eminent Swedish poet, of German extraction, born at Westerås in 1807, was a son-in-law of Tegnér. He obtained the degree of doctor in philosophy at Upsal in 1833, and was twice crowned by the Swedish Academy. He published poems of great merit, and produced a translation of Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," and of Uhland's ballads. Died December 24, 1878.

Böttiger or **Boettiger**, (KARL WILHELM,) a German historian, and professor of literature and history at Erlangen, born at Bautzen in 1790, wrote a "History of Germany," (1838,) and "History of the Electorate and Kingdom of Saxony." Died November 26, 1862.

Bottoni, bot-to'nee, (ALBERTO,) an Italian physician, born at Padua, where he became professor of medicine. Died in 1596.

Bottoni, (DOMENICO,) a learned physician, and corresponding member of the Royal Society of London, born at Leontini, in Sicily, in 1641; died in 1731.

Bottrigari, bot-tre-gä'ree, (ERCOLE,) an Italian mathematician and miscellaneous writer, born at Bologna in 1531; died in 1612.

Botts, (JOHN MINOR,) an American statesman, born at Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia, in 1802. He studied law, joined the Whig party, and was elected a member of Congress in 1839. He was re-elected in 1841, supported Mr. Clay in 1844, and was returned to Congress in 1847. He was one of the few Southern members who co-operated with John Quincy Adams in his defence of the right of petition. After the dissolution of the Whig party he acted with the American party. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and was a constant adherent of the Union during the civil war, after which he supported the Republican party. Died in January, 1869.

Bottschild. See BOTSCHILD.

Boturini Benaduci, bo-too-ree'nee bâ-nä-doo'chee, (LORENZO,) a native of Milan, who visited Mexico in 1735, and was afterwards appointed historiographer of the Indies. He wrote a "General History of North America," (in manuscript.) Died about 1750.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. i. book i.

Botzaris. See BOZZARIS.

Boubée, boo'bā', (NÉRÉE,) a French geologist, born at Toulouse in 1806. Died in August, 1863.

Bouchard or **Bouchart**, boo'shȧr', (ALAIN,) a French chronicler and jurist, born about 1470.

Bouchard, (AMAURY,) a French statesman, born at Saint-Jean-d'Angély about 1480.

Bouchard, (DAVID.) See AUBETERRE.

Bouchardat, boo'shȧr'dȧ', (APOLLINAIRE,) a French chemist and scientific writer, born in Yonne, July 25, 1806, became professor of hygiene in the Faculty of Medicine in Paris in 1832. Died March 7, 1886.

Bouchardon, boo'shȧr'dôN', (EDME,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Chaumont-en-Bassigny in 1698. He studied under the younger Coustou in Paris, and subsequently passed ten years at Rome. He became, after his return, professor in the Academy of Fine Arts.

The "Fountain of Grenelle" in Paris is esteemed his master-piece; his equestrian statue of Louis XV., upon which he was employed twelve years, was destroyed by a mob in 1792. He executed a number of bas-reliefs and bronze statues of great merit, and was also skilled in etching and design. Died in 1762.

See A. C. P. de Caylus, "Vie d'E. Bouchardon," 1762; Fontenay, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Bouchaud, boo'shō', (Mathieu Antoine,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1719, became professor of law in the College of France in 1774. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and contributed a number of legal articles to the "Encyclopédie." Died in 1804.

Bouche, boosh, (Honoré,) born at Aix in 1598, wrote a "Description of Provence." Died in 1671.

Bouche, boosh, (Martin,) a Flemish engraver of portraits, supposed to have been born at Antwerp, flourished about 1680.

Bouchel, boo'shĕl', (Laurent,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Crespy in 1559; died in 1629.

Boucher, boo'shā', (Alexandre Jean,) a French musician, surnamed the Alexander of violins, born in Paris in 1770. He was patronized by Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. of Spain. Died at Paris in 1861.

Boucher, (François,) a celebrated French painter, born in Paris in 1703. He studied under Le Moine, and in 1765 succeeded Vanloo as painter to Louis XV. Among his master-pieces we may name "Venus ordering Arms for Æneas," and "The Bath of Diana." His works are censured for mannerism, meretricious attractions, and wanton tendencies. Died in 1770.

See C. Blanc, "Histoire des Peintres;" Grimm et Diderot, 'Correspondance Littéraire."

Boucher, (Jean,) a French theologian, born in Paris about 1548, was a violent partisan of the league against Henry IV., and a "trumpet of sedition." Died in 1644.

See Mézeray, "Histoire de Henri IV."

Boucher, (Jean,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Besançon, published his Travels in Palestine, (1626.)

Boucher, bŏw'cher, (Jonathan,) an English philologist and political writer, born near Wigton, in Cumberland, about 1738. He emigrated to Virginia about 1756, and became rector of Hanover, King George county, in 1761. He adhered to the royal cause in the Revolution, was forced to resign his charge, and returned to England in 1775. About 1784 he obtained the vicarage of Epsom, in Surrey. He published in 1797 a "View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution." He spent many years in compiling a "Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words," which was unfinished when he died in 1804. Parts 1 and 2 of this work appeared in 1832.

Boucher d'Argis, boo'shā' dȧr'zhe', (André Jean,) son of Antoine Gaspard, born in Paris in 1751. Having publicly denounced Marat, he was condemned to death by the Revolutionary tribunal, and executed in 1794.

Boucher d'Argis, (Antoine Gaspard,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1708, contributed legal treatises to the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." Died in 1791.

Boucher de la Richarderie, boo'shā' dȩh lȧ re'-shȧrd're', (Gilles,) a French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1733, published a "Universal Library of Travels," (6 vols., 1808.) Died in 1810.

Boucher de Perthes, boo'shā' dȩh pȧrt, (Jacques,) a French archæologist, born at Rethel in 1788. He wrote several dramas, and a dictionary of passions and sensations, entitled "Hommes et Choses," ("Men and Things," 4 vols., 1851.) His reputation is founded chiefly on his work called "La Création," (5 vols., 1839-41,) and his "Celtic and Antediluvian Antiquities," (1847.) Died at Abbeville in August, 1868. He has been called the founder of the science of archæo-geology.

Boucherie, boosh're', (Auguste,) a French chemist, born at Bordeaux in 1801. He invented a method of rendering wood incorruptible by impregnating it with sulphate of copper. Died in 1871.

Boucheron, boosh'rŏN', (Carlo,) an Italian scholar and writer, of French extraction, born in Turin in 1773. Died in 1838.

See T. Vallauri, "De C. Boucherono," 1838.

Bouchesèche, boosh'sȧsh', (Jean Baptiste,) a French *littérateur*, born at Chaumont in 1760, translated the "Historical and Geographical Description of Hindostan," from the English of Rennel. Died in 1825.

Bouchet, boo'shā', (Claude Antoine,) a French surgeon, born at Lyons in 1785, originated a method of healing by the first intention after amputations. Died in 1839.

See Castellan, "Notice sur le Docteur Bouchet," 1840.

Bouchet, (Frédéric Jules,) a French architect and designer, born in Paris in 1799. He published several professional works, among which is "Compositions antiques," (1850.) Died January 22, 1860.

Bouchet, (Guillaume,) a French *littérateur*, born at Poitiers in 1526; died in 1606.

Bouchet, (Jean,) a French writer, born at Poitiers in 1476, published "Annals of Aquitaine," (1524.) Died about 1550.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Bouchet, du, dü boo'shā', (Jean,) a French writer on genealogy, born in 1599; died in 1684.

Bouchetel, boosh'tĕl', or **Boohetel**, bosh'tĕl', (Guillaume,) born in the province of Berry, became secretary to Francis I., King of France. Died in 1558.

Bouchoul, boo'shul', (Joseph,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Dorat; died in 1706.

Bouchitté, boo'she'tā', (Louis Firmin Hervé,) a French *littérateur*, and professor of history at Versailles, born in Paris in 1795, published a "History of the Proofs of the Existence of God," (1841.) etc. Died March 5, 1861.

Bouchon-Dubournial, boo'shŏn' dü'book'ne'ăl', (Henri,) a French *littérateur*, born at Toul in 1749, translated "Don Quixote," and other works of Cervantes. Died in 1828.

Bouchotte, boo'shot', (Jean Baptiste Noël,) born at Metz, in France, in 1754, was minister of war from April, 1793, until April 1, 1794. Died in 1840.

Boucicault, boo'se'kō', sometimes written **Bourcicault**, (Dion,) a dramatist and actor, born in Dublin in 1822. He produced about 1841 a successful comedy called "London Assurance," and afterwards numerous dramas, some translated from the French. Died, 1890.

Boucicaut, de, dȩh boo'se'kō', (Jean le Meingre—lȩh mĂNgr',) a French soldier, who became a marshal under Charles V. of France. Died in 1370.

Boucicaut, de, (Jean le Meingre,) son of the preceding, born at Tours in 1365, distinguished himself in the war against the Turks in 1396, and became marshal of France in 1412. Being taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, he died in England in 1421.

See De Pilham, "Histoire du Maréchal Boucicaut," 1697; D'Aubigny, "Vies des Hommes illustres," tome vii.

Boucquet, boo'kā', (Victor,) a Flemish painter of history, born at Furnes in 1619. "The Judgment of Cambyses" is called his master-piece. Died in 1677.

Bouddha or **Boudha**. See Boodhia.

Boudet, boo'dā', (Charles Ernest,) a French medical writer, born in 1813; died in 1849.

Boudet, (Jean,) Comte, a French general of division, born at Bordeaux in 1769. He fought against the English in the West Indies in 1794, and in the subsequent campaigns of Holland and Austria. For his services at Aspern and Essling, he was created by Napoleon grand officer of the legion of honour. Died in 1809.

See De Courcelles, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Boudewyns, bŏw'dȩh-wīns', (Antoon Franciscus,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels about 1660, was a pupil of Van der Meulen. His landscapes are highly praised.

See Descamps, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Boudewyns, (Michael,) a physician of Antwerp, was professor of anatomy and surgery in that city. Died in 1681.

Boudinot, boo'de-not, (Elias,) an American patriot and philanthropist, born in Philadelphia in 1740. He studied law, which he practised in New Jersey, and was a zealous advocate of the patriotic cause in the Revolution. In 1777 he was appointed commissary-general of prisoners, and elected a delegate to Congress, of which he became president in 1782. He was director of the mint at Philadelphia from 1796 to 1805, after which he resided at Burlington, New Jersey. He was chosen the

first president of the American Bible Society in 1816. Among his writings is "The Star of the West; or, An Attempt to discover the Lost Tribes of Israel." He bequeathed large amounts of money and land to charitable institutions. Died in 1821.

Boudon, boo'dôN', (HENRI MARIE,) a French ecclesiastic and religious writer, born in the department of Aisne in 1624; died in 1702.

Boudot, boo'do', (JEAN,) a French printer and bookseller, published in 1704 a "Latin-French Dictionary," which was long popular in schools. Died in 1706. His son, of the same name, was distinguished as a printer and bibliographer. Died in 1754.

Boué, boo'ā', (AMI,) a French geologist, born at Hamburg in 1794, published several works on geology, and "La Turquie en Europe," ("Turkey in Europe," 1840.) Died November 22, 1881.

Bouelles, boo'ĕl', sometimes written **Bouilles**, [Lat. BOVIL'LUS,] (CHARLES,) a French mathematician and philologist, born at Sancour, in Picardy, about 1470, published "The Book of the Art and Science of Geometry," (1511,) and "Three Books of Common Proverbs," ("Proverbiorum vulgarium Libri tres," 1531.) Died about 1550.

Bouffé, boo'fā', (MARIE,) a popular French comedian, born in Paris about 1800; died in 1888.

Boufflers, de, dẹh boo'flair', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) DUC, a celebrated French marshal, born in 1644, served under Turenne in Holland and Germany. He had a principal share in the victory of Steenkerke in 1692, and in 1693 obtained the rank of marshal. In 1695 he defended Namur a long time against the allies under William III. of England, and in 1708 maintained Lille for nearly three months against Prince Eugene. He received from Louis XIV. the order of Saint Louis and many other distinctions, and was created a knight of the Golden Fleece by the King of Spain. The last battle in which he was engaged was that of Malplaquet, (1709,) where he commanded the right wing; and his retreat on that occasion was esteemed a master-piece of military skill. Died in 1711.

See "Vie du Maréchal de Boufflers," Lille, 1852; CHARLES DE LA RUE, "Oraison funèbre de M. le Maréchal de Boufflers," 1711.

Boufflers, de, (MARIE FRANÇOISE CATHERINE de Beauvau Craon—dẹh bō'vō' krĕ'ôN',) MARCHIONESS, a French lady of distinguished talents and accomplishments, was the wife of the Marquis de Boufflers-Remiencourt, captain of the guards to Stanislaus Augustus, King of Poland. She was a friend and correspondent of Voltaire. Died in 1787.

Boufflers, de, (STANISLAS,) MARQUIS, a mediocre French writer, son of the preceding, born at Lunéville in 1737; died in 1815.

Boufflers-Rouvrel, boo'flair'roov'rĕl', (MARIE CHARLOTTE HIPPOLYTE,) COUNTESS, born in Paris in 1724, was a friend of Rousseau and other celebrated French writers, and a correspondent of Hume. Died in 1800.

See J. J. ROUSSEAU, "Correspondance;" HUME, "Private Correspondence."

Bougainville, boo'găN'vĕl', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French *littérateur*, brother of the navigator, born in Paris in 1722, was a member of the French Academy and secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1763.

Bougainville, de, dẹh boo'găN'vĕl', (LOUIS ANTOINE,) a celebrated French navigator, born in Paris in 1729, accompanied Montcalm to America in 1756, as his aide-de-camp. In 1766 he set sail with the frigate La Boudeuse and the ship L'Étoile for the Falkland Islands, being charged by the government with the transfer of the French colony of Port Louis, on one of those islands, to the Spaniards. Continuing his voyage, he discovered a number of islands in the South Sea, and gave the name of Navigator's Islands to the Samoan Archipelago. He also saw part of the group afterwards called New Hebrides by Captain Cook. He returned to France in 1769, having been the first French navigator who made the circuit of the world. His account of his voyage ("Voyage autour du Monde") appeared in 1771, and was translated into English and German. Bougainville was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1814.

Bougeant, boo'zhôN', (GUILLAUME HYACINTHE,) a French Jesuit and historical writer, born at Quimper in 1690, wrote a "History of the Treaty of Westphalia," and other works. Died in 1743.

Bougerel, boozh'rĕl', (JOSEPH,) a French ecclesiastic and *littérateur*, born at Aix in 1680, wrote "Memoirs of Illustrious Men." Died in 1753.

Bouget, boo'zhā', (JEAN,) a French Orientalist, born at Saumur in 1692, became professor of Hebrew in the college of the Propaganda at Rome. He published "Rudiments of Hebrew Grammar," and other learned works. Died in 1775.

Bough, bŏw, (SAMUEL,) a British painter, born at Carlisle in 1822. He painted both in oils and in water-colours, his fame principally resting on the latter class of work. Died at Edinburgh, November 19, 1878.

Boughton, baw'tọn, (GEORGE H.,) a distinguished contemporary painter of landscapes and genre, was born in England, and resided many years in London and on the continent. He afterwards came to Albany, New York, but in 1859 returned to Europe. Among his best works are "Winter Twilight," "Lake of the Dismal Swamp," "Coming into Church," "Morning Prayer," "The Scarlet Letter," "The Idyll of the Birds," "The Return of the Mayflower," and "Coming through the Rye." Died January 19, 1905.

Bougrov. See BOOGROF.

Bouguer, boo'gair', (PIERRE,) a celebrated French mathematician, born at Le Croisic, in Lower Brittany, in 1698. Having obtained several prizes from the Academy of Sciences, he became an associate of that body in 1731. His "Treatise on the Gradation of Light" came out in 1729, and in 1736 he accompanied La Condamine and Godin to Peru, in order to measure a degree of the meridian. He published an account of this operation, entitled "Theory of the Figure of the Earth," (1749.) He also wrote a "Treatise on Mechanics and Dynamics," and a "Treatise on Navigation and Pilotage," (1753,) and invented an instrument which he named the heliometer. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1758.

See article "Bouguer" in the "Biographie Universelle," by BIOT; LABERTHONIE, "Relation de la Conversion et de la Mort de Bouguer," 1784.

Bouguereau, boog'rō', (ADOLPHE WILLIAM,) a French painter, born at La Rochelle, November 30, 1825. He was one of the most popular artists of the century. Died August 20, 1905.

Bouhier, boo'e-ā', (JEAN,) a learned jurist, and member of the French Academy, born at Dijon in 1673, became president of the parliament of Dijon in 1704. He published a number of legal works, and valuable criticisms on classical subjects. "He was," says Abbé Olivet, "a savant of the first order." Died in 1746.

See OUDIN, "Commentarius de Vita J. Bouhierii," 1746; D'ALEMBERT, "Éloges."

Bouhours, boo'oor', (DOMINIQUE,) a French Jesuit and etymologist, born in 1628 in Paris, where he became professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres. He published in 1671 "Conversations of Aristes and Eugenius," and "Remarks and Doubts on the French Language." These works were received with great favour by some critics, and severely assailed by Ménage and others. He also wrote a "Life of Francis Xavier," which was translated into English by Dryden. Died in 1702.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ANDRÉ DACIER, "Éloge de Bouhours," 1702.

Bouilhet, boo'ee-yà', (LOUIS,) a French poet, born a Cany, in Seine-Inférieure, in 1824. He excelled as a descriptive poet, and, in spite of some imperfections, was a writer of no small power. Died at Rouen, July 19, 1869.

Bouillard, boo'yăR', (JACQUES,) a French engraver, born in 1744; died at Paris in 1806.

Bouillart, boo'yăR', (JACQUES,) a French ecclesiastic and historian, born at Meulan in 1669; died in 1726.

Bouillaud, boo'yō', or **Bouilliaud**, boo'ye-ō', (ISMAEL,) a French astronomer, born in Loudun in 1605; died in 1694.

Bouillaud, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) professor of clinics in the Medical Faculty of Paris, born at Angoulême in 1796 He contributed numerous articles to the "Revue Médi-

tale" and other journals, and published a "Treatise on Medical Nosography," (5 vols., 1846.) Died in 1881.

Bouillé, de, deh boo'yā', (FRANÇOIS CLAUDE AMOUR,) MARQUIS, a distinguished French general, born in Auvergne in 1739. In the war of American independence, while Governor of Guadeloupe, he defended the French Antilles against the English, and captured several of their islands. He was a devoted royalist, and active in promoting the escape of Louis XVI. from Paris: on the failure of that enterprise, he repaired to Russia, in order to obtain assistance from the empress Catherine. He died in England in 1800, leaving interesting "Memoirs of the French Revolution," which were published in English, (1797,) German, (1798,) and French, (1801.)

Bouilles. See BOUILLES.

Bouillet, boo'yā', (JEAN,) a French physician, born near Béziers in 1690; died in 1777.

Bouillet, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French geologist, born at Cluny in 1799, wrote on minerals and fossils, and on the geology of Auvergne and Puy-de-Dôme. Died 1878.

Bouillet, (MARIE NICOLAS,) a French lexicographer, became inspector of the University of Paris, where he was born in 1798. He published a "Classical Dictionary of Sacred and Profane Antiquity," (1841,) and other works. Died December 28, 1864.

Bouillier, boo'ye-ā', (FRANCISQUE,) a French philosopher, born at Lyons in 1813, published a "History of the Cartesian Philosophy," (2 vols., 1854.)

Bouillon. See GODFREY.

Bouillon, de, deh boo'yôN', (EMMANUEL THÉODORE **de la Tour d'Auvergne**—deh lā toor dō'vārN',) a French cardinal, son of Frédéric Maurice, noticed below, was born in 1644. He became chief almoner to Louis XIV. Died in 1715.

Bouillon, de, (FRÉDÉRIC MAURICE DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE,) DUC, elder brother of Marshal Turenne, was born at Sedan in 1605. He fought under his uncle the Prince of Orange, and subsequently entered the French service. Appointed lieutenant-general in 1642, he shared with Prince Thomas of Savoy the command of the army of Italy. During the wars of the Fronde he was an adherent of the princes fighting against Mazarin. Died in 1652.

See "Mémoires de la Vie de F. M. de la Tour d'Auvergne," edited by AUBERTIN, 1692; PINARD, "Chronologie Militaire."

Bouillon, de, (HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE,) DUC, a French marshal, originally Viscount Turenne, born in 1555, was a grandson of the Constable of Montmorency. At an early age he became a Calvinist, and was a zealous partisan of Henry of Navarre, who appointed him lieutenant-general of his armies. He married for his second wife Elizabeth of Nassau, daughter of William Prince of Orange. One of the sons of this marriage was the celebrated Turenne. Marshal Bouillon was a patron of learned men, and founded at Sedan a college and library. Died in 1623.

Bouillon, de, (ROBERT DE LA MARCK,) DUC, a French marshal, born in 1492, became lieutenant-general of Normandy. Died in 1556.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Bouillon-Lagrange, boo'yôN' lă'grônzh', (EDME JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French chemist, physician, and writer, born in Paris about 1765, became apothecary to the imperial household. Died about 1840.

Bouilly, boo'ye', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born in the department of Indre-et-Loire in 1763; died in Paris in 1842.

See E. LEGOUVÉ, "J. N. Bouilly," 1842.

Boulainvilliers, de, deh boo'lăN've'ye-ā', (HENRI,) a French historian, born in Normandy in 1658, was a son of François, Count of Saint-Saire. He wrote a "Chronological Abridgment of the History of France," and other works on French history, also a "Life of Mohammed," (1730.) Died in 1722.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Boulanger, (GEORGES ERNEST JEAN MARIE,) a French general, was born at Rennes, April 20, 1837. He served in the army in China, Italy, and in the Franco-German war, and was minister of war from January, 1886, to May, 1887, when he urged the expulsion of the Orleans princes. His free criticism of the authorities and general insubordination caused his arrest and his subsequent dismissal from the army, but he had a strong following, was elected deputy, and by 1889 "Boulangism" became so formidable that the government became alarmed, and prosecuted him. He lost courage, fled the country, was condemned in his absence, and on September 30, 1891, shot himself in a cemetery at Brussels.

Boulanger, boo'lôN'zhā', (GUSTAVE RODOLPHE CLARENCE,) a French painter, born at Paris, April 25, 1824. His most famous pictures are classical in subject, and his works are noted for the frequent introduction of nude figures. He died September 21, 1888.

Boulanger, boo'lôN'zhā', (JEAN,) a French engraver, born at Amiens in 1607; died in 1680.

Boulanger, (LOUIS,) a French painter, born in Piedmont in 1806, was a friend of Victor Hugo, whose works he illustrated. He gained a first medal in 1836. Died at Dijon, March 5, 1867.

Boulay de la Meurthe, boo'lā' deh lă MURT, (ANTOINE JACQUES CLAUDE JOSEPH,) COMTE, a French statesman, born in 1761. He became successively a member of the Council of Five Hundred and of the council of regency, (1810,) minister of state, and minister of justice conjointly with Cambacérès. He had a principal part in drawing up the Civil Code of Napoleon. Died in 1840.

Boulay de la Meurthe, (HENRI GEORGE,) COMTE, son of the preceding, born at Nancy in 1797. In 1837 he represented the department of Meurthe in the Chamber of Deputies. He was vice-president of the republic from December, 1848, to December 2, 1851. Died in Paris in 1858.

Boulay-Paty, boo'lā' pă'te', (ÉVARISTE FÉLIX CYPRIEN,) son of Pierre Sébastien, noticed below, born at Donges, in Brittany, in 1804. He published a collection of "National Odes," (1830,) and other poems, and received in 1851 the Montyon prize of the French Academy for his "Sonnets on Human Life." Died Jan. 7, 1864.

Boulay-Paty, (PIERRE SÉBASTIEN,) a French jurist, born in Brittany in 1763, filled several offices during the Revolution, and became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1798. Died in 1830.

Boulduc, bool'dük', (GILLES FRANÇOIS,) a French chemist, son of Simon, noticed below, born in 1675, became professor of chemistry in the Jardin du Roi in 1729. Died in 1742.

Boulduc, (SIMON,) professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi, and member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Died in 1729.

Boule, bool, (ANDRÉ CHARLES,) a French cabinet-maker, born in Paris in 1642, adorned his works with mosaics. He worked for nearly all the sovereigns of Europe. Died in 1732.

Boulée, boo'lā', (ÉTIENNE LOUIS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1728; died in 1799.

Boulen. See BOLEYN, (ANNE.)

Boulgarine. See BOULGARIN.

Boulger, (DEMETRIUS CHARLES,) an English author, born July 14, 1853. He has been an active contributor on British colonial questions, and for four years edited the "Asiatic Quarterly Review." His works include "Life of Yakoob Beg in Kashgar," (1878,) "Life of Sir Stamford Raffles," (1897,) "The Congo State," (1898,) etc.

Boulger, (DOROTHY HENRIETTA,) an English novelist, was born May 30, 1847. She has done editorial work on "All the Year Round," etc., and has written "True to her Trust," "Pretty Miss Bellew," "An Island Princess," "A Garden of Girls," etc.

Boullanger, boo'lôN'zhā', (ANDRÉ,) a popular French preacher, born in Paris about 1578; died in 1657.

Boullemier, bool'me-ā', (CHARLES,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born at Dijon in 1725; died in 1803.

Boullenger de Rivery, boo'lôN'zhā' deh rēv're', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS FÉLIX,) a French jurist and *littérateur*, born at Amiens in 1725; died in 1758.

Boullenois or **Boulenois**, bool'nwȧ', (LOUIS,) French jurist and legal writer, born in Paris in 1680 died in 1762.

Boulliau, boo'le-ō', or **Bouillaud**, boo'yō', [Lat. BULLIAL'DUS,] a distinguished French astronomer, born at Loudun in 1605. He wrote "Astronomia Philolaica," (1682,) and other learned works. Died in 1694.

Boullier, boo'le-ȧ', (DAVID RENAUD,) a Protestant theologian, of French extraction, born at Utrecht in 1699; died in London in 1759.

Boullongne, boo'lôNñ', (BON,) a French painter, son of Louis, noticed below, (the first of the name,) born in Paris in 1649. He became professor in the Academy of Fine Arts, at Paris, in 1678. His design and composition are praised. Died in 1717.

Boullongne, (LOUIS,) a French painter and engraver, born in Picardy about 1609, worked in Paris. He had remarkable skill as a copyist. Died in 1674.

Boullongne, (LOUIS,) son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1654, became first painter to the king, and director of the Academy of Fine Arts. Died in 1733.

Boulogne, **de**, dẹh boo'loñ', (ÉTIENNE ANTOINE,) born at Avignon in 1747, became Bishop of Troyes in 1807, was deposed by Napoleon in 1811, and appointed Archbishop of Vienne in 1817. His collected works were published in 8 vols., (1827 *et seq.*) Died in 1825.

Bōul'tẹr, (HUGH,) born in or near London in 1671, became in 1723 Archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland. He was distinguished for his charities, and his zeal in the cause of education. Died in 1742.

Bōul'tọn, (MATTHEW,) an English mechanician, born at Birmingham in 1728. He was the friend and coadjutor of the celebrated Watt, in conjunction with whom he effected great improvements in the steam-engine, which he also applied to new purposes. His coining-apparatus was particularly distinguished for its excellence. His services are mentioned in terms of the highest praise by Watt. Died in 1809.

See a "Life of M. Boulton," published at Birmingham, 1809; HENRY HOWE, "Eminent American and European Mechanics," 1847.

Bouma, bŏw'mȧ, (DOMINICK ACRONIUS,) a Dutch publicist, was professor of eloquence and political history at Franeker. Died in 1656.

Bouquet, boo'kȧ', (Dom MARTIN,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Amiens in 1685, published a "Collection of the Historians of Gaul and France," which has been continued by several other writers. Died in 1754.

Bouquier, boo'ke-ȧ', (GABRIEL,) a French *littérateur*, born in Périgord about 1750, was a Jacobin member of the Convention, (1792–95.) Died in 1811.

Bouquin. See BOQUIN.

Bourbaki, boor'bȧ'kē', (CHARLES DENIS SAUTER,) a French general of Greek descent, was born at Pau, April 22, 1816. He studied at the military school of Saint-Cyr, entered the zouaves as sub-lieutenant in 1836, served with great distinction in Africa and in the Crimea, became a brigadier in 1854, and a division general in 1857. In the Franco-German war he had command of the army of the East, and in January, 1871, his troops were driven over the Swiss frontier, where his army was interned. Bourbaki, however, shot himself with his pistol at Besançon, but soon recovered from the wound. He was soon after made military governor of Lyons, and later on took command of the Fourteenth Corps, which he resigned in 1879. Died in 1897.

Bourbon, boor'bọn, [Fr. pron. boor'bôN',] the name of a famous French dynasty, which reigned over France from 1589 to 1848, excepting the period of the republic and the empire of Napoleon I. Henry IV. was the first king of the house of Bourbon. The house of Orléans is a younger branch of the same family, the founder of which was Robert, Count de Clermont, a younger son of King Louis IX. Robert died in 1317. (See ORLÉANS.)

LOUIS DE BOURBON, first Duke, and Count of Clermont, was a son of Robert, and was born in 1279. He fought with success against the English for Charles le Bel, and was created Duke of Bourbon. He died in 1341.

PIERRE, the second duke, a son of Louis I., was born in 1310. He was a brave warrior, and was killed at the battle of Poitiers in 1356.

His son, LOUIS II., third Duke of Bourbon, born in 1337, distinguished himself in battle against the English. In 1391 he led a successful crusade against the pirates of Tunis. Died in 1410.

JEAN, the fourth duke, born in 1381, was the eldest son of Louis II. He was a leader of the Armagnac party in the civil war. He was taken prisoner by the English at Agincourt, and confined until his death in 1434.

His son CHARLES I., born in 1401, became fifth Duke of Bourbon. He rendered important military services to the dauphin, (Charles VII.,) and defended Orléans against the English in 1428. Died in 1456.

JEAN II., the sixth duke, born about 1426, was the eldest son of Charles I. He joined the Duc de Bretagne and others in the league against Louis XI., (*ligue du bien public.*) In 1483 he became Constable of France. Died in 1488.

The seventh duke was CHARLES, Cardinal de Bourbon, a son of Charles I., born in 1437. He was a diplomatist and a favourite counsellor of Louis XI.

See DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de la Maison de Bourbon," 5 vols., 1772–88.

Bourbon, (NICOLAS,) surnamed THE ELDER, a French scholar and distinguished Latin poet, born near Bar-sur-Aube in 1503; died in 1550.

Bourbon, (NICOLAS,) THE YOUNGER, nephew of the preceding, born near Bar-sur-Aube in 1774. He became professor of Greek at the Royal College in 1611, and was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1644.

Bourbon, de, (ANTOINE.) See ANTONY OF BOURBON.

Bourbon, de, dẹh boor'bôN', (CHARLES,) DUC, usually called CONSTABLE BOURBON, (Connétable de Bourbon,) a famous French general, born in February, 1490, was a son of Gilbert Bourbon, Count of Montpensier. He married the heiress of the Duke of Bourbon, and obtained with her the title of duke. Having served several campaigns in Italy, he received in 1515 the office of constable, the highest military office in the kingdom of France. He contributed to the victory of Marignano, (1515,) and in the next year was chosen viceroy of the Milanese. His loyalty to Francis I. was shaken by various injuries and acts of ingratitude, which historians attribute to the influence of the king's mother, Louisa of Savoy. Her motive is supposed to have been resentment for the coldness or contempt with which he treated her amorous overtures. About 1521 he was deprived by legal process of his estates, which were claimed by Louisa of Savoy. This transaction determined the haughty duke to accept the brilliant offers which he had received from Charles V., for whose service he raised a large body of Germans in 1523. He became lieutenant-general of the emperor in Italy, and had a high command at the battle of Pavía, (1525.) The victory at this place is attributed by some writers to his skill. (See AVALOS, MARQUIS OF PESCARA.) He was regarded with distrust by Charles V., who neglected to pay the German troops commanded by Bourbon. Disgusted by the conduct of Charles, he resolved to become an independent prince and to satisfy his mutinous troops with the spoils of conquest. His first enterprise was extremely bold, and conducted with great ability. He led his army three hundred miles or more through a hostile country, and assaulted Rome. He was the first who mounted the wall, and was killed among the first, on the 6th of May, 1527. His victorious army (which contained many Lutherans) pillaged the city, and committed frightful excesses. He was reputed the ablest French general of his time. The Constable Bourbon forms a prominent character in Byron's drama entitled "The Deformed Transformed."

See ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" GUICCIARDINI, "Historia d'Italia;" GAILLARD, "Histoire de François I;" N. BAUDOT DE JUILLY, "Histoire secrète du Connétable de Bourbon," 1612; VON SCHWARTZENAU, "Der Konnetable Karl von Bourbon, Bilder aus seinem Leben," 1852; Major-General JOHN MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865.

Bourbon, de, (CHARLES,) CARDINAL, born in 1520, was a brother of Antoine de Bourbon, and an uncle of Henry IV. of France. He was one of the chiefs of the Catholic League, and was proclaimed king, with the title of Charles X., in 1589. He was recognized as such by

the Parliament of Paris and the majority of the people. Died in 1590.

See J. Dubreul, "Vie de Charles de Bourbon," 1612.

Bourbon, de, (Charles,) Cardinal Vendôme, a relative of the preceding, born about 1560. He was a son of Louis, first Prince de Condé. Died in 1594.

Bourbon, de, (Louis Henri,) Duc, son of Louis, born at Versailles in 1692. After the death of Louis XIV., he was placed at the head of the council of regency, and was subsequently first minister of Louis XV. Died in 1740.

Bourbon, de, (Luis Antonio,) a younger son of Philip V. of Spain, born in 1727, was made a cardinal about the age of eight, but renounced that office when he arrived at manhood. Died in 1785.

Bourbon, de, (Luis Maria,) a Spanish prelate, born in 1777, was a son of the preceding. As president of the regency, he promulgated the Constitution of 1812, and abolished the Inquisition. Died in 1823.

Bourbon, de, (Mathieu,) surnamed le grand Bâtard, was a son of Jean II., Duke of Bourbon, and was distinguished as a warrior. Died in 1505.

Bourbon Condé, de, deh boor'bôn' kôn'dā', (Louis,) Duc, a French nobleman and soldier, born in 1668, was a grandson of the great Condé. Died in 1710.

Bourbotte, boor'bot', (Pierre,) a French Jacobin, and member of the National Convention, born near Avallon in 1763. Having excited an insurrection, he was defeated, and executed in 1795.

Bourcet, boor'sā', (Pierre Joseph,) a French tactician and military writer, born near Châtellerault in 1700. Died in 1780.

Bourchenu, de, deh boorsh'nü', (Jean Pierre Moret,) Marquis de Valbonnais, a French historical writer, born at Grenoble in 1651; died in 1730.

Bourchier, (Arthur,) an English actor, born at Speen, Berkshire, June 22, 1864. He built a theatre at Oxford, where he played various Shakspearian characters. For nearly one hundred nights he took the character of Jacques at St. James Theatre, London. He has adapted various plays.

Bourchier, (John.) See Berners, Lord.

Bourchier, boor'chĭ-er, [Fr. pron. boor'she-ā',] **Bourgchier,** or **Bouchier,** (Thomas,) an English ecclesiastic, rose to be Archbishop of Canterbury in 1454, cardinal, and lord chancellor of England. He crowned Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., and performed the marriage-ceremony between the last-named sovereign and Elizabeth of York. Died in 1486.

See W. F. Hook, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. v. chap. xxi., 1860.

Bourcicault. See Boucicault.

Bourcier, boor'se-ā', (Jean Léonard,) Baron de Montureux, (deh môn'tü'rüh',) a French jurist and magistrate, born at Vézelise, in Lorraine, in 1649. He was the principal author of the Leopold Code, adopted in Lorraine. Died in 1726.

Bourdaisière, de la, deh lē boor'dā'ze-air', (Jean Babou,) Seigneur, a French statesman, lived about 1570.

Bourdaloue, boor'dā'loo', (Louis,) an eminent French pulpit orator and Jesuit, born at Bourges on the 20th of August, 1632. Having been successively professor of rhetoric, philosophy, and moral theology, he was appointed in 1669 court preacher in Paris, where for more than twenty years he preached the sermons during Lent and Advent. His discourses were enthusiastically admired by Louis XIV. and his court; and the king observed that Bourdaloue's "repetitions were better than the novelties of others." His main object was to convince, and his chief weapon was logic, compared with which he considered pathos of secondary importance. His proofs fortify each other by their connection, and respond by their gradation to the auditor's desire to receive impressions more and more vivid. He is said to have been a shining example of modesty, consistency, and other virtues appropriate to his office. His sermons were published in 16 vols., 1707–34. Died in 1704.

See Prigny, "Vie de Bourdaloue," 1705; Villenave, "Notice sur Bourdaloue," 1812; Jean Labouderie, "Notice sur Bourdaloue," 1825; De Saint-Amand, "Notice biographique sur le P. Bourdaloue," 1842.

Bourdeilles, de, (Pierre.) See Brantôme.

Bourdelot, boord'lo', (Jean,) a celebrated French scholar, published valuable editions of Lucian, Heliodorus, and Petronius. Died in 1638.

Bourdelot, (Pierre Michon,) Abbé, a distinguished French physician, born in 1610 at Sens, was patronized by Christina of Sweden. He wrote an "Account of Mount Ætna," and "The History of Music and its Effects," (1715.) Died in 1685.

Bourdic-Viot, de, deh boor'dēk' ve'o', (Marie Anne Henriette **Payan de l'Etang**—pā'yôn' deh lā'tôn',) an authoress, born at Dresden in 1746, was successively married to the Marquis d'Antremont, the Baron de Bourdic, and M. Viot. She published eulogies on Montaigne and Tasso, and other works. She was eulogized by Voltaire. Died near Bagnols in 1802.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire."

Bourdigné, de, deh boor'dèn'yā', (Charles,) a French poet, born at Angers; died in 1531.

Bourdillon, boor'dĭl-on, (Francis W.,) an English poet, born in 1852. While still an undergraduate at Oxford he became famous as the author of a short poem entitled "Light," which was translated into the principal European languages. His "Among the Flowers, and other Poems," appeared in 1878.

Bourdin, boor'dăn', (Gilles,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1515, published esteemed commentaries on several of the classics. Died in 1570.

Bourdin, (Jacques,) a French statesman under Henry II., Francis II., and Charles IX., became secretary of finance in 1549. He wrote in defence of the rights of the Gallican Church. Died in 1567.

Bourdin, (Maurice,) a French prelate, born in Limousin, became Archbishop of Braga, and was subsequently elected pope by the German emperor Henry V., in opposition to Gelasius II. He was soon after deposed, and died in prison in 1122.

See Artaud de Montor, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Bourdois de la Mothe, boor'dwā' deh lā' mot, (Edme Joachim,) a French physician, born at Joigny in 1754. He was physician to Louis XVIII. and Charles X. Died about 1830.

Bourdoise, boor'dwâz', (Adrien,) a French theologian, born near Chartres in 1584; died in 1655.

See Descourveaux, "Vie de M. Bourdoise," 1714; Bouchard, "Vie de M. Bourdoise," 1784.

Bourdon, boor'dôn', (Aimé,) a French physician, born at Cambray in 1638. He published an "Anatomical Description of the Human Body," and "New Anatomical Tables." Died in 1706.

Bourdon, (Isidore,) an eminent French physician and writer, born at Merry, in Orne, in 1796. He practised in Paris, and published numerous and valuable works, among which are "Principles of Medical Physiology," (2 vols., 1828,) "Principles of Comparative Physiology, or History of the Phenomena of Life in all Beings which are endowed with it," (1830,) and "Illustrious Physicians and Naturalists of Modern Times," (1844.) He was one of the most brilliant writers of his time. Died in Paris, November 26, 1861.

Bourdon, (Pierre Louis Marie,) a French mathematician, born at Alençon in 1799, published "Elements of Algebra," (1843,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Bourdon, (Sébastien,) one of the most celebrated French painters, born at Montpellier in 1616. At an early age he visited Rome, where he formed an intimacy with Claude Lorrain, whose pictures he copied with admirable exactness. He became in 1648 one of the founders and first rector of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture in Paris. In 1652 he visited Sweden, where Queen Christina appointed him her first painter. Among his master-pieces are his "Crucifixion of Saint Peter," in the Louvre, and the "Woman taken in Adultery." Bourdon excelled in historical painting, portraits, landscapes, and grotesque subjects, and worked with wonderful rapidity and facility. His engravings and designs are also highly esteemed. Died in Paris in 1671.

See R. Dumesnil, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français;" J. Poitevin, "Notice historique sur S. Bourdon," 1812; Félibien, "Entretiens sur les Peintres."

Bourdon de la Crosnière, boor'dôn' deh lā' kro'-

ne-air′, (LÉONARD JEAN JOSEPH,) a French Jacobin, and member of the National Convention, born at Longnéau-Perche in 1758. He voted for the death of the king, and for other violent measures of his party. Having quarrelled with Robespierre, he joined Barras as leader of the National Guards, and seized the person of his former chief and others of the Jacobin faction. He was afterwards a member of the Council of Five Hundred, where he was publicly denounced as an assassin. He wrote a "Memoir on National Education," and other works. Died about 1816.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Bourdon de l'Oise, boor′dôn′ deh lwâz, (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French revolutionist, born near Compiègne, was a member of the National Convention. He advocated the most violent measures of the Jacobins, but joined with the enemies of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, and subsequently opposed the republican party. He was transported by the Directory to Cayenne, where he died in 1797.

See THIERS, "Histoire de la Révolution Française."

Bourdon de Sigrais, boor′dôn′ deh se′grȧ′, (CLAUDE GUILLAUME,) a French writer, born near Lons-le-Saulnier in 1715, was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He published, among other works, a "History of Rats," and translated into French the "Military Institutes" of Vegetius. Died in 1791.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Bourdon de Vatry, boor′dôn′ deh vȧ′tre′, (MARC ANTOINE,) BARON, a French administrator, born at Saint-Maur in 1761. He was minister of the marine, for a short time, about 1800, after which he was prefect of Havre, Vaucluse, and Maine-et-Loire. Died in 1828.

Bourdonnaie. See LA BOURDONNAIE.

Bourdonnais. See LA BOURDONNAIS.

Bourdot de Richebourg, boor′do′ deh rèsh′boor′, (CHARLES ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1685, edited a collection of the common laws of France. Died in 1735.

Bouré, (PAUL JOSEPH,) a Belgian statuary, born in 1823; died in 1848.

Bourette, boo′rĕt′, (CHARLOTTE,) a French authoress, born in 1714, published a collection of works in prose and verse. She kept in Paris a *café* which was a resort of literary men. Died in 1784.

Bourg, du, dü boor, (ANNE,) a French magistrate and Calvinist, born at Riom, in Auvergne, in 1521. Being falsely accused of the assassination of Minard, one of the Catholic judges, he was executed in 1559.

Bourgade, boor′gȧd′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French missionary, born at Ganjou in 1806, laboured in Algeria.

Bourgelat, boorzh′la′, (CLAUDE,) the founder of veterinary schools in France, born at Lyons in 1712.

Bourgeois, boor′zhwa′, (ANICET,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1806. Died 1871.

Bourgeois, (DOMINIQUE FRANCOIS,) an ingenious French mechanician, born in 1698; died in 1781.

Bourgeois, bur-joiss′, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English painter, of Swiss extraction, born in London in 1756.

Bourgeois, boor′zhwa′, (LEON VICTOR AUGUSTE,) was born in 1851, at Paris. He was Minister of Public Instruction 1890–92 and 1898, Minister of Justice 1892–93, Labour 1912, 1913, 1917, and was Premier 1895–96. He became a Senator 1905, and was President of the Senate 1920–23, and of the Chamber 1902–03. He represented France at the Hague 1907, and was Minister without portfolio in the Briand Cabinet during the World War. He supported the League of Nations, and represented France in the Council and Assembly of the League. He received the Nobel Peace Prize 1920. Died Sept. 29, 1925.

Bourgeois, (N.,) a French historian, born at La Rochelle in 1710; died in 1776.

Bourges, de, deh boorzh, (CLÉMENCE,) a French ady, born at Lyons, enjoyed a high reputation among her contemporaries as a poetess and musician. Died in 1562.

Bourget, (PAUL,) a French novelist, was born at Amiens, September 2, 1852. He began to write in 1873, publishing several volumes of striking verse. He subsequently published two volumes of "Essais." In 1884 appeared his first novel, "L'Irréparable." It has been followed by many others, also "Sensations d'Italie," (1892,) and "Outre Mer," (1895,) a work of travel in the United States. He was elected to the French Academy in 1894.

Bourgo or Bourgh. See BURGHO.

Bourgogne, de, DUCS. See BURGUNDY, DUKES OF.

Bourgogne, de, DUKES. See PHILIP THE GOOD, CHARLES THE BOLD.

Bourgoing, boor′gwȧn′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French theologian and religious writer, born in Paris in 1585, became confessor to Gaston, Duke of Orléans, and superior-general of the order of the Oratory, (Oratoire.) Died in 1662.

See BOSSUET, "Oraison funèbre du P. Bourgoing."

Bourgoing, de, deh boor′gwȧn′, (CHARLES PAUL AMABLE,) BARON, a diplomatist and statesman, son of Jean François, noticed below, born at Hamburg in 1791. He was minister plenipotentiary from France to Saxony in 1832, and was made a senator in 1853. Died in 1864.

Bourgoing, de, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French diplomatist and writer, born at Nevers in 1748. He was appointed in 1777 secretary of the embassy to Spain, where he resided seven years, and in 1791 was minister plenipotentiary at Madrid. His "Picture of Modern Spain" (1803) has been translated into English and other languages. He also wrote "Historical and Philosophical Memoirs on Pius VI. and his Pontificate," (1798,) and made several translations from the German. Died in 1811.

Bourgoing de Villefore. See VILLEFORE.

Bourguet, boor′gȧ′, (LOUIS,) a French naturalist and antiquary, born at Nîmes in 1678, became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Neufchâtel. He wrote a "Treatise on Petrifactions," (1762,) "Philosophical Letters on the Formation of Salts and Crystals," etc., (1729,) and other works. He was a friend and correspondent of Leibnitz. He is said to have discovered the explanation of the Etruscan alphabet. Died in 1742.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bourgueville, de, deh boorg′vĕl′, (CHARLES,) Sieur de Bras, (brȧ,) a French antiquary, born in 1504, was patronized by Francis I. He published "Antiquities of the Province of Neustria, now Duchy of Normandy," (1588.) Died in 1593.

Bourguignon, (F. M.) See BOURIGNON.

Bourguignon, (the painter.) See COURTOIS.

Bourignon, boo′rèn′yôn′, (ANTOINETTE,) a French visionary, and founder of a sect called by her name, was born at Lille in 1616. She pretended to have revelations from heaven, in which she was commanded to restore the true church. She travelled over a considerable part of Europe, making many converts, and while at Amsterdam renounced Catholicism. Her works amount to twenty one large octavo volumes. Died in 1680.

See "Vie d'Antoinette Bourignon," prefixed to her works.

Bourignon or Bourguignon, boor′gèn′yôn′, (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French antiquary, born at Saintes in 1753, published "Topographic Researches on the Gallic and Roman Antiquities of Saintonge and Angoumois." Died in 1796.

Bourke, bŭrk, (Sir RICHARD,) a general in the British service, born at Dublin in 1777, distinguished himself in the Peninsular war, and afterwards became Governor of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Died in 1855.

Bourke, (ULICK.) See CLANRICARDE.

Bourlie, de la, deh lȧ boor′le′, (ANTOINE de Guiscard—deh gès′kȧr′,) ABBÉ, a French politician, born in 1658. Having failed in an attempt to excite an insurrection of the Protestants against the government, he took refuge in England, where he obtained a pension from Queen Anne. Being convicted of treason before the privy council, he stabbed the chancellor, Lord Oxford, for which he was sent to prison, where, it is said, he committed suicide, (1711.)

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Bourmont, de, deh boor′môn′, (LOUIS AUGUSTE VICTOR,) Comte de Ghaisne, (gȧn,) marshal of France, born in the department of Maine-et-Loire in 1773. He was a royalist during the Revolution, and fought against

the republic in the Vendean war from 1794 to 1799. Having refused to serve under the First Consul as a general, he was imprisoned about the end of 1800. He made his escape in 1804, and took refuge in Portugal. He entered the service of Napoleon in 1809 or 1810, distinguished himself in the Russian campaign, and was made lieutenant-general in 1814. On the fall of the emperor he gave in his adhesion to Louis XVIII., after whose flight he again went over to Bonaparte. Unwilling to subscribe to the Acte Additionnel, (by which the Bourbons were proscribed,) he offered his resignation to Napoleon, and, after the second restoration, was appointed in 1823 to a command in Spain. He became minister of war in 1829, and in 1830 commander-in-chief of the expedition which resulted in the conquest of Algiers. He was created a marshal the same year. During the revolution of 1830 he was superseded by General Clausel, and, after an exile of several years, died in France in 1846.

Bourne, boorn, (FRANCIS,) English Cardinal, was born at Clapham, London, March 23, 1861. He was ordained 1884, became Rector of St. John's Seminary, Wonersh, was made Monsignor 1895, and Cardinal 1911.

Bourne, boorn, (HUGH,) founder of the sect of Primitive Methodists, was born in Staffordshire in 1772. This connection, first established in 1810, numbered in 1853 108,926 members. Died in 1852.

Bourne, (JONATHAN,) senator, born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1855. He graduated at Harvard in 1877, was admitted to the bar at Portland, Oregon, in 1881. He served several terms in the Oregon House of Representatives, and was a member of the U. S. Senate, 1907–13.

Bourne, (VINCENT,) a distinguished English scholar and writer, born about 1698, wrote Latin poems which rank among the most elegant of modern times. Several of them were translated into English by Cowper.

Bourne, (WILLIAM STURGES,) an English statesman, born at Winchester in 1769. He became a lord of the treasury in 1807, privy councillor in 1814, and secretary of state for home affairs under Canning in 1827. Died in 1845.

Bournon, de, dẹh boor'nôn', (JACQUES LOUIS,) COMTE, a French mineralogist, born at Metz in 1751, was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Geological Society of London. He was appointed by Louis XVIII. director of his mineral cabinet. He died in 1825, leaving a "Treatise on Carbonate of Lime," and other works.

Bournonville, boor'nôn'vèl', (ANTON AUGUST,) a Danish composer of ballets, born at Copenhagen in 1805, died November 30, 1879.

Bournouf. See BURNOUF.

Bouron. See BORRON.

Bourquelot, boork'lo', (LOUIS FÉLIX,) a French antiquary and *littérateur*, born at Provins in 1815. He succeeded Louandre in the editorship of the "Littérature Française contemporaine," a continuation of a work commenced by Quérard. Died December 15, 1868.

Bourrienne, de, dẹh boo're-ĕn', (FAUVELET,) a French diplomatist and biographer, born at Sens in July, 1769. He was a fellow-student and friend of Bonaparte at the school of Brienne. On leaving school they made mutual promises of eternal friendship. He and Bonaparte again met at Paris in 1792, and renewed their intimate relations. In 1796 he became confidential secretary to his friend, then general-in-chief of the army of Italy, whom he followed to Egypt. He was dismissed from that office in 1802, and was appointed minister or chargé-d'affaires to Hamburg in 1804 or 1805. Having been accused of peculation, he was recalled in 1810. He deserted the cause of Napoleon in 1814, and was appointed minister of state by Louis XVIII. in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo. He published "Memoirs of Bourrienne," (10 vols., 1829–31,) which produced a great sensation and was translated into many languages. This work is considered particularly interesting as throwing light on the character of Napoleon; although it is not entirely reliable. Died at Caen in 1834.

Bourrit, boo're', (MARC THÉODORE,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva about 1739, wrote a "Description of the Glaciers of Savoy," (1774,) "Description of the Pennine and Rhetian Alps," (1781,) and other works. He ascended to the top of Mont Blanc with Saussure in 1787. Died near Geneva in 1815.

See "Notice biographique sur M. T. Bourrit," 1836.

Bourru, boo'rü', (EDME CLAUDE,) a French physician and writer, born in Paris in 1737; died in 1823.

Boursault, boor'sō', (EDME,) a French dramatist, born at Mucit-l'Évêque, in Burgundy, in 1638, published the comedies of "Le Mercure galant," "Æsop in Town," and "Æsop at Court." Died in 1701.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Boursier, boor'se-ā', (LAURENT FRANÇOIS,) a French theological writer, born at Écouen in 1679, wrote a work called "Action de Dieu sur les Créatures." Died in 1749.

Bourvalais, de, dẹh boor'vă'lā', (PAUL POISSON,) a wealthy French financier under the reign of Louis XIV. Died in 1719.

Bousbecq. See BUSBECQ.

Bourzeïs, de, dẹh boor'zā'ĕss', (AMABLE,) a French *littérateur* and theologian, born near Riom in 1606; died in 1672.

Bousmard, de, dẹh boo'mȧr', (HENRI JEAN BAPTISTE,) a military engineer in the Prussian service, born at Saint-Mihiel in 1749, was killed at the siege of Dantzic in 1807. He wrote an "Essay on Fortification," (1803.)

Bousseau, boo'sō', (JACQUES,) a French sculptor born in 1681, was a pupil of Coustou, and became firs sculptor to Philip V. of Spain. Died in 1740.

Boussingault, boo'sȧn'gō', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH DIEUDONNÉ,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1802, served in his youth on the staff of Bolivar in South America. In conjunction with Dumas, he determined the proportions of the gases which constitute air. He made contributions to meteorology, and published a "Treatise on Rural Economy," (2 vols., 1844,) and other works. He was a member of the Institute. His later work was very largely upon agricultural and physiological chemistry. Died in 1887.

Bousyry, (Cherif-Eddin.) See BOOSEEREE.

Boutard, boo'tȧr', (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur* and Latin poet, born at Troyes in 1664; died in 1729.

Boutaric, de, dẹh boo'tȧ'rèk', (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist and writer, born at Figeac in 1672; died in 1733.

Boutauld, boo'tō', (MICHEL,) a French Jesuit and theological writer, born in Paris in 1607; died in 1688.

Boutelle, boo'tĕl', (TIMOTHY,) a distinguished American lawyer, born at Leominster, Massachusetts, in 1777, practised at Waterville, Maine. Died in 1855.

Bouteroue, boot'roo', (CLAUDE,) a French antiquary, born in Paris; died about 1680.

Bouterwek, boo'tẹr-wêk', (FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher and critic of high reputation, born near Goslar, in Hanover, in 1766. He published in 1791 a popular romance entitled "Count Donamar." In 1802 he became professor of philosophy at Göttingen. His "History of Modern Poetry and Eloquence" (12 vols., 1801–19) is ranked among the best works of the kind, and portions of it have been translated into French, English, and Spanish. He also wrote a treatise "On Æsthetics," (1806,) and a "Manual of Philosophical Science," (1813.) Died at Göttingen in 1828.

See J. F. BLUMENBACH, "Memoria T. Bouterwekii," 4to, 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bouteville, de, dẹh boot'vèl', (FRANCOIS **de Montmorency**—dẹh môn'mo'rôn'se',) SEIGNEUR, a noted French duellist and soldier, born in 1600, fought with distinction against the Protestants in the wars of the League. He was condemned to death for one of his duels, and executed in 1627. He was the father of the celebrated Marshal Luxembourg.

Bouthilier, le, (ARMAND JEAN.) See RANCÉ.

Boutillier, boo'te'ye-ā', (MAXIMILIEN JEAN,) a French dramatist, was born in Paris in 1745; died in 1811.

Boutrays, boo'trȧ', or **Boutterais,** boot'rȧ', (RAOUL,) [Lat. RODOL'PHUS BOTHE'RIUS,] a French writer and Latin poet, born at Châteaudun about 1552; died in 1630.

Boutwell, bŏwt'wẹl, (GEORGE S.,) an American statesman, was born in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, in 1818. He studied law, and was elected Governor of

Massachusetts in 1850, and re-elected in 1851. Having joined the Republican party, he represented the seventh district of Massachusetts in Congress in 1863–69. In February, 1868, he advocated, in an able speech, the impeachment of President Johnson, and was placed at the head of the committee appointed to report articles of impeachment. He was one of the seven managers who conducted the impeachment of Johnson in April. In March, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant secretary of the treasury.

Bouvard, (ALEXIS.) See BOUVART, (ALEXIS.)

Bouvard, boo'vȧr', (CHARLES,) a French physician, born near Vendôme in 1572, became professor in the College of France in 1625, and first physician to Louis XIII. in 1628. Died in 1658.

Bouvart or **Bouvard,** boo'vȧr', (ALEXIS,) a French astronomer, born in Faucigny, near Mont Blanc, in 1767. He became an assistant in the Observatory of Paris in 1795, and afterwards a member of the Institute. He worked with Laplace, who confided to him all the researches of detail and calculations of his "Mécanique Céleste." He rendered important services to practical astronomy by his tables of the planet Uranus, (the perturbations of which were first noticed by him,) as suggesting the existence of a planet then undiscovered. Died in 1843.

See ALFRED GAUTIER, "Notice sur A. Bouvard," 1844.

Bouvart, (MICHEL PHILIPPE,) a French physician and writer, born at Chartres in 1717, enjoyed a high reputation in his time, and became professor of medicine in the College of France. Died in 1787.

Bouvet, boo'vȧ', (JOACHIM,) a French missionary to China, born at Mans about 1662. He died in 1732, leaving several works on China.

Bouvet de Cressé, boo'vȧ' dẹh krȧ'sȧ', (AUGUSTE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer of history and educational works, born at Provins in 1772; died in 1839.

Bouvier, boo'vẹ-ȧ', (ALEXIS,) a French writer, born at Paris, January 15, 1836. He was bred a metal-chaser. His ultra-democratic song "La Canaille" gave him great popularity. He also wrote the stories "Les Pauvres," (1870,) "Les Soldats du Désespoir," (1871,) "Auguste Manette," (1872,) "Le Mariage d'un Forçât," (1873,) "Les Drames de la Forêt," (1873,) etc. His writings are strongly socialistic and realistic. Died in 1892.

Bouvier, boo'vẹ-ȧ', (ANDRÉ MARIE JOSEPH,) a French physician, was born at Dôle in 1746. He practised in Paris, and was employed by the mother of Napoleon I. Died in 1827.

Bouvier, boo-veer', [Fr. pron. boo'vẹ-ȧ',] (JOHN,) a jurist and legal writer, born at Codognan, in the south of France, in 1787. He emigrated to America about 1802, and studied law, which he practised in Philadelphia. In 1838 he became a judge of the court of criminal sessions. He published a "Law Dictionary," (2 vols., 1839,) which enjoys a high reputation, and a valuable work, entitled "Institutes of American Law," (4 vols., 1851,) which has received the commendation of several eminent jurists. Died in 1851.

Bouys, boo'ẹ', (ANDRÉ,) a French portrait-painter and engraver, born at Hyères, in Var, in 1657; died in Paris in 1740.

Bovadilla. See BOBADILLA.

Boverio, bo-vȧ're-o, [Lat. BOVE'RIUS,] (ZACCARIA,) an Italian theologian, born at Saluzzo in 1568; died in 1638.

Boves, bo'vẹs, (JOSÉ TOMAS,) a Spanish royalist soldier, notorious for ferocity, born in Castile. He fought in South America, and defeated Bolivar at San Matéo in February, 1814. He was killed in battle in December of the same year.

Bovet, dẹ, dẹh bo'vȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1745, became Archbishop of Toulouse in 1817. He published a work "On Egyptian Dynasties," ("Des Dynasties Égyptiennes.") Died in 1838.

Bovillus. See BOUELLES.

Bŏw'dẹn, (JOHN,) a clergyman of the Anglican Church, born in Ireland in 1751, emigrated to America in 1770. He became professor of moral philosophy in Columbia College, New York, in 1805. Died in 1817.

Bowdich, bŏw'ditch, (THOMAS EDWARD,) an English traveller and savant, born at Bristol in 1790. About 1816 he accompanied a mission to the King of Ashantee, and published, after his return, "A Mission to Ashantee," (1819,) which was received with great favour. In 1822 he again set out for Africa, but on reaching the mouth of the Gambia died of a fever, January, 1824. He wrote, besides other works, an "Essay on the Geography of North-Western Africa," and an "Essay on the Superstitions, Customs, and Arts common to the Ancient Egyptians, etc."

Bowditch, (HENRY INGERSOLL,) physician, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, August 9, 1808. He practised in Boston, and held a medical professorship at Harvard. He was an active abolitionist in the early days of the movement. His medical writings were numerous, and he gained wide fame from his "Soil Moisture as a Cause of Consumption." Died January 14, 1892.

Bŏw'ditch, (HENRY PICKERING,) M.D., an American physiologist, born in Boston, April 4, 1840, graduated at Harvard University in 1861, and as M.D. in 1868. He became assistant professor, and in 1876 full professor, of physiology in Harvard University. Died in 1911.

Bŏw'ditch, (NATHANIEL,) an eminent American mathematician, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in March, 1773. He was the son of a cooper, who was not able to give him a liberal education. He served an apprenticeship to a ship-chandler, and passed about nine years at sea, as an inferior officer of a merchant-vessel, after he attained the age of twenty-one. He learned Greek, Latin, and other languages. About 1802 he published a work called "The Practical Navigator," which was highly esteemed. He was president of an insurance company from 1804 to 1823, and removed to Boston in the latter year. He was offered the chair of mathematics in Harvard College, which he declined. His reputation is founded chiefly on a translation of the "Mécanique Céleste" of Laplace, with a copious commentary, published in 4 vols. quarto, (1829–38.) Referring to this subject, the "Quarterly Review" of July, 1832, remarks, "The idea of undertaking a translation of the whole 'Mécanique Céleste,' accompanied throughout with a copious running commentary, is one which savours at first sight of the gigantesque. . . . The first volume only has as yet reached us; and when we consider the great difficulty of printing works of this nature, to say nothing of the heavy and probably unremunerated expense, we are not surprised at the delay of the second. Meanwhile, the part actually completed (which contains the first two books of Laplace's work) is, with few and slight exceptions, just what we could have wished to see, —an exact and careful translation into very good English, exceedingly well printed, and accompanied with notes appended to each page, which leave no step in the text of moment unsupplied, and hardly any material difficulty, either of conception or reasoning, unelucidated. To the student of 'Celestial Mechanism,' such a work must be invaluable." Bowditch was actuary of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company from 1823 until his death. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He married in early life, and had several children. Died in Boston in March, 1838.

See a "Memoir of N. Bowditch," by his son N. J. BOWDITCH, 1839; notice of Bowditch in the "American Journal of Science," vol. xxxv.

Bowditch, (NATHANIEL INGERSOLL,) a son of the preceding, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, June 13, 1805. He graduated at Harvard in 1822, and became a lawyer and conveyancer of Boston. He wrote a Life of his father, (1829,) "A History of the Massachusetts General Hospital," (1857,) "Suffolk Surnames," etc. Died at Brookline, April 16, 1861. He left large sums of money to endow scholarships in Harvard University.

Bŏw'lẹr, (HANNAH,) sister of Thomas, noticed below, published "Poems and Essays," and "Sermons on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity." Died in 1830. Her sister Jane was also distinguished as a writer.

Bowdler, (JOHN,) brother of the preceding, born in London in 1783, published "Select Pieces in Verse and Prose," and other works. Died in 1815.

See "Memoir of John Bowdler and Thomas Bowdler;" "Quarterly Review" for January and April, 1819; "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1817.

Bowdler, (THOMAS,) an English physician, born near Bath in 1754, wrote "Letters from Holland," and edited "The Family Shakspeare." Died in 1825.

Bowdoin, bō'd'n, (JAMES,) a patriotic American governor, born in Boston in 1727, was descended from a Huguenot refugee. He graduated at Harvard College in 1745, and inherited an ample fortune. He was elected president of the Council of Massachusetts in 1775, before which he had served many years in the council and general court. In 1778 he was president of the convention which formed the Constitution of Massachusetts. He was chosen Governor of the State in 1785, and again in 1786. Among the events of his administration was Shays's rebellion, which he suppressed with vigour. He was one of the chief founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston. Died in 1790.

Bow'ell, (Sir MACKENZIE,) Canadian statesman, was born at Rickinghall, Suffolk, in 1823. He entered the Canadian Parliament in 1867, was minister of customs 1878–91; of defence, 1891; of trade and commerce, 1892–94: premier of Canadian Parliament, 1894–95; president of privy council, 1895–96. He was knighted in 1895. Died 1917.

Bōw'en, (FRANCIS,) an American scholar and author, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1811, graduated with distinction at Harvard University in 1833. He edited the "North American Review" from 1843 until 1854, and published, in 1849, "Lowell Lectures on the Application of Metaphysical and Ethical Science to the Evidences of Religion." In 1853 he became Alford professor of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity in Harvard University. He contributed several articles to Sparks's "American Biography" and to the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography." Among his works is "Principles of Political Economy applied to the Condition of the American People," (1856.) He died January 21, 1890.

Bōw'en, (Sir GEORGE FERGUSON,) born in Ireland in 1821, graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1844, was president of the University of Corfu from 1847 to 1851, and in 1859 began a long career as governor of various British colonies, chiefly Australasian. He published "A Hand-Book for Greece," "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus," etc. Died February 21, 1899.

Bowen, (NATHANIEL,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 29, 1779. He removed in 1787 to South Carolina, graduated at Charleston College in 1794, and was for a time an instructor there. He took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1802, held rectorships in Providence, Charleston, and New York, and was consecrated Bishop of South Carolina in 1818. Died at Charleston, August 25, 1859. Several volumes of his writings, chiefly sermons, have been published.

Bowen, (WILLIAM C.,) an American physician, born probably in Rhode Island, in 1785. He was a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper of London, and was appointed professor of chemistry in Brown University in 1812. His experiments on the bleaching-properties of chlorine produced a disease or injury of which he died in 1815.

Bōw'er, (ARCHIBALD,) a Scottish writer, born at Dundee about 1686, originally a Catholic, professed Protestantism for a time, and afterwards returned to Catholicism. He was a contributor to the "Historia Literaria" and the "Universal History," and wrote a "History of the Popes." Died in 1766.

Bow'er-bank, (JOHN SCOTT,) an English naturalist, born in London in 1797, published a "History of the Fossil Fruits and Seeds of the London Clay." Died in 1877.

Bowers, (ELIZABETH CROCKER,) an American actress of some distinction, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, March 12, 1830. She was three times married, and was for many years connected with the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Died November 5, 1895.

Bowle, bōl, (JOHN,) an English divine, was a contributor to the "Archæologia" and the "Biographical History of England," and defended Milton against the attacks of Lauder. Died in 1788.

Bowles, (CAROLINE.) See SOUTHEY.

Bowles, bōlz, (SAMUEL,) an American journalist, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, February 9, 1826. He succeeded his father as proprietor of the "Springfield Republican," a newspaper, which he raised to a large circulation and wide influence. Among his books are "Across the Continent," (1865,) "The Switzerland of America," (1869,) and "Our New West," (1869.) Died January 16, 1878.

Bowles, bōlz, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished naturalist, born in Ireland, resided in Spain, where he published, in 1775, an "Introduction to the Natural History and the Physical Geography of Spain," (in Spanish.) It has been translated into French and Italian.

Bowles, (WILLIAM A.,) was born in Maryland. During the American Revolution he instigated the Indians to commit atrocities against the whites. He afterwards incited the savages against the Spaniards, who took him prisoner. He died in prison, at Havana, in 1805.

Bowles, (WILLIAM LISLE,) an eminent English poet, born at King's Sutton, on the border of Northamptonshire, in September, 1762. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and chose the clerical profession. After he had been disappointed in love by the death of a lady to whom he was engaged, he composed, in 1789, "Fourteen Sonnets," which were remarkable for grace of expression and an air of melancholy tenderness. He became rector of Dumbleton in 1797, married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wake, and obtained the valuable living of Bremhill, Wiltshire, in 1805. He published in 1804 "The Spirit of Discovery," which is his longest poem. Among his numerous other poems are "The Grave of Howard," (1790.) "The Missionary of the Andes," (1822,) and "Saint John in Patmos," (1832.) In 1828 he became a canon of Salisbury Cathedral. He edited the works of Pope, (1807,) and made some criticisms on that author which provoked a long controversy between himself and the two poets Byron and Campbell. He published in 1825 his "Final Appeal to the Literary Public relative to Pope." Died in 1850.

The poems of Bowles were admired by Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, the last of whom wrote to a friend, "My poetical taste was much meliorated by Bowles." "The Sonnets of Bowles," says Hallam, "may be reckoned among the first-fruits of a new era in poetry. They came in an age when a commonplace facility in rhyming, on the one hand, and an almost nonsensical affectation in a new school, on the other, had lowered the standard so much that critical judges spoke of English poetry as of something nearly extinct." ("Address before the Royal Society of Literature.")

See a "Life of Bowles," by a relative and ALARIC WATTS; "Men I have known," by WILLIAM JERDAN, London, 1866.

Bōw'ley, (ROBERT KANZOW,) an English musician, born in London, May 13, 1813. He was general manager of the Crystal Palace from 1858 till his death, August 25, 1870.

Bōw'man, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1800. He was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1824, twice declined the episcopate, and was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1858. Died August 3, 1861. Bishop Bowman was distinguished for faithfulness in his duties, and was greatly beloved by his people.

Bowman, (THOMAS,) D.D., LL.D., a Methodist bishop, born near Berwick, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1817. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1837, became a preacher in 1838, and was president of Indiana Asbury University from 1859 to 1872. In the latter year he was elected a bishop, with residence at Saint Louis, Missouri. Died March 3, 1914.

Bōw'man, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English surgeon born at Nantwich about 1816. He became professor of physiology and anatomy in King's College, London. He published "Lectures on Operations on the Eye, and other works. Died March 30, 1892.

Bōwne, (BORDEN PARKER,) LL.D., an American educator, born at Leonardville, New Jersey, January 14, 1847. He graduated at New York University in 1871, studied at Halle and Göttingen, and in 1876 became pro-

fessor of philosophy in Boston University. Among his works are "Studies in Theism," (1879,) and "Metaphysics," (1882.)

Bŏw'ring, (EDGAR ALFRED,) a son of Sir John Bowring, was born in 1826, and was educated at University College, London. He held important positions in the civil service from 1841 to 1864, and was in Parliament from 1868 to 1874. His principal writings are a poetical version of the Psalms, and two volumes of hymns from the German.

Bŏw'ring, (Sir JOHN,) LL.D., an English statesman and linguist, noted for his attainments in the Sclavonic languages, was born in Exeter in 1792. He published "Specimens of the Russian Poets," (1821,) "Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain," "Poetry of the Magyars," "Servian Popular Poetry," (1829,) and "Cheskian Anthology," (1832.) He had become in 1825 editor of the "Westminster Review," for which he wrote numerous articles on political economy and in favour of free trade. He was elected to Parliament in 1835, re-elected in 1841, continuing in office till 1849, when he was appointed British consul at Hong-Kong and superintendent of trade in China. He was knighted in 1854, and made governor of Hong-Kong. He had published in 1838–39 "The Works of Jeremy Bentham," who had appointed him his executor. He returned from China about 1858. Died November 23, 1872.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1831.

Bŏw'yẽr, (Sir GEORGE,) an English jurist, born in Berkshire in 1811, published a "Treatise on Modern Civil Law," and other works. He became in 1852 a member of Parliament, where he distinguished himself as a zealous defender of the policy of the Roman Catholic powers. Died June 7, 1883.

Bowyer, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English printer and scholar, born in London in 1699. Among the numerous and excellent works which issued from his press we may name his "Novum Testamentum Græcum," the "Greek Lexicon" of Schrevelius, the "Works of Selden," ("Seldeni Opera Omnia,") Pocock's "Description of the East," Vertot's "Knights of Malta," and "The Coptic Pentateuch." These editions are not only of great typographic beauty and accuracy, but are enriched with valuable notes, prefaces, and indexes. He also wrote "Remarks on Greek and Roman Money," a treatise "On the Origin of Printing," and "Critical Conjectures and Observations on the New Testament," a work of the highest reputation, which was translated into German by Schulz. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was distinguished for the benevolence and integrity of his character, and numbered among his friends many of the most eminent scholars of his time. Died in 1777.

Box'all, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English painter, born at Oxford, June 29, 1800. He excelled as a portrait-painter. In 1865 he was appointed director of the National Gallery. Died December 6, 1879.

Box'er, (EDWARD,) an English admiral, born at Dover in 1784, served against the French in the campaigns of 1801 and 1809, and subsequently took part in the Crimean war. Died near Balaklava in 1855.

Boxhorn, boks'hŏrn, (MARCUS **Zuerius**—zü-ā're-ŭs,) an eminent Dutch critic and historian, born at Berg-op-Zoom in 1612. He succeeded Heinsius as professor of history and politics at Leyden. He wrote a large number of Latin works, in prose and verse, among which are "Quæstiones Romanæ," (1637,) "Chronicle of Zealand," (1643,) and a "Universal History," (1675.) Died in 1653.

Boyardo. See BOIARDO.

Boyce. See BOICE.

Boyce, (GEORGE PRICE,) an English artist, was born at London, September 4, 1826. Among his paintings are "The Royal Oak," "Bettws-y-Coed," "Timber Yard, Chiddingstone," etc. Died February 9, 1897.

Boyce, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English composer, born in London in 1710. He studied under Dr. Greene, and in 1758 became organist to the Chapel Royal. Among his best works are his grand anthem, "Lord, Thou hast been our Refuge," a "Te Deum," six anthems, and a Jubilate in Dr. Arnold's "Collection of Cathedral Music," and "Solomon," a serenata. He also published a work entitled "The Cathedral Music of the English Masters of the Last Two Centuries," (3 vols. fol., 1760.) Died in 1779.

Boycott, (CHARLES C.,) agent for Lord Erne in County Mayo, Ireland, evicted some tenants in 1880, and suffered what may be called social excommunication in consequence. As the first victim of this system, which was suggested by Mr. Parnell, his name became attached to it, and "to boycott" is now a verb in common use. He died in 1897.

Boyd, (ANDREW K. H.,) a popular Scottish writer and divine, born in Ayrshire in 1825. He published "Recreations of a Country Parson," (1860,) "Leisure Hours in Town," "Commonplace Philosopher in Town and Country," "Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson," "Counsel and Comfort spoken from a City Pulpit," "Present Day Thoughts," (1870,) "Landscapes, Churches, and Moralities," (1874,) and "Towards Sunset," (1883,) etc. Died March 2, 1899.

Boyd, (HUGH MACAULEY,) a jurist and political writer, born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1746. In 1781 he accompanied Lord Macartney to Madras, where he died about 1792. The "Letters of Junius" were for a time attributed to him.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Boyd, (HUGH STUART,) an English writer and Greek scholar. He translated into English some of the works of Chrysostom, Gregory Nazianzen, and Basil, (1806,) and wrote several treatises on theology. Died in 1848.

See "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1814.

Boyd, (JAMES,) an English classical scholar, born about 1795. He edited, besides other works, Adams's "Roman Antiquities." Died in 1856.

Boyd, (JOHN PARKER,) an American general, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1768, commanded a small corps in the service of Holkar and other East Indian princes. He served as a brigadier-general in the American army in the war of 1812, and took part in the battle of Williamsburg, Canada, in November, 1813. Died in 1830.

Boyd, (LINN,) from 1853 to 1855 Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was born at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1800. In 1835 he was elected to Congress, and, with the exception of 1837–38, was regularly re-elected till 1855, a period of twenty years. Died in 1859.

Boyd, (MARK ALEXANDER,) a Scottish writer, born at Galloway in 1562, published "Epistolæ Heroidum," and other esteemed Latin poems. Died in 1601.

Boyd, (ROBERT,) a Scottish statesman, and one of the lords of the regency during the minority of James III. He afterwards declared himself sole regent, and promoted a marriage between his son, subsequently Lord Arran, and the sister of the king. Being summoned to Parliament by James to answer for his conduct, Boyd escaped to England, where he died in 1470.

See BURTON'S "History of Scotland," chap. xxix.

Boy'dell, (JOHN,) an English engraver and amateur, born in Shropshire, or, as some writers assert, in Staffordshire, in 1719. Having previously published a collection of engravings, among which were upwards of one hundred of his own views in England and Wales, he began business as a print-seller, by which he acquired an immense fortune. By his patronage of the best English painters and engravers he rendered the greatest services to art in his native country. His "Shakspeare Gallery," consisting of illustrations of Shakspeare's dramas, by the most eminent English painters, whom he employed, is a splendid monument of his munificence. The engravings from these pictures were published under his patronage in a superb folio volume, (1803.) Boydell had been elected in 1790 lord mayor of London. Died in 1804.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Boye, bo'yĕh, (CASPAR JOHANNES,) a distinguished poet and divine, born at Kongsberg, in Norway, in 1791, wrote several poems and tragedies. He also translated Sir Walter Scott's romances, and several German works. Died at Copenhagen, June 6, 1863.

Boyen, bo'yęn, (HERMANN,) a Prussian statesman and general, born at Kreuzburg in 1771. He served against the French in the campaigns of 1810–12, and became minister of war about 1814. In 1847 he was made a field-marshal, and governor of the House of Invalids at Berlin. Died in 1848.

Boyer, bwâ'yà', (ABEL,) a French lexicographer, born at Castres in 1664, published a "French Dictionary" and "Grammar," a "Dissertation on French Prosody," and other works. Died in 1729.

Boyer, (ALEXIS,) a celebrated French surgeon, born in Limousin in 1757. He became about 1804 first surgeon of the emperor Napoleon, who made him a baron of the empire and conferred on him the cross of the legion of honour. He was appointed in 1823 consulting surgeon to Louis XVIII., which post he continued to hold under Charles X. and Louis Philippe. He was afterwards chief surgeon of the Hospital of Charity, in Paris, and a member of the Institute. He published a "Complete Treatise on Anatomy," (4 vols., 1799,) and a "Treatise on Surgical Maladies," (11 vols., 1814–26.) Died in Paris in 1833.

Boyer, (JEAN BAPTISTE NICOLAS,) a French physician, born at Marseilles in 1693, was conspicuous for his skill and humanity during the prevalence of the plague in that city in 1720. He wrote an "Historic Account of the Plague of Marseilles," and several treatises on infectious diseases. Died in 1768.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Boyer, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French theologian, born in Paris in 1675, became Bishop of Mirepoix in 1730, and subsequently preceptor to the dauphin, father of Louis XVI. He was a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1741 succeeded Cardinal de Polignac in the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1755.

Boyer, boi'ęr, [Fr. pron. bwâ'yà',] (JEAN PIERRE,) President of the republic of Hayti, born at Port-au-Prince in 1776, was the son of a white creole and a free negress. After the capture of Toussaint L'Ouverture in the revolution of 1802, he attached himself to the party of the mulatto general Alexander Pétion, then at war with Christophe, and rose to the rank of general of division. On the death of Pétion he succeeded him as President of the republic in 1818. The Haytians becoming dissatisfied with his rule, he was deposed in 1842 and obliged to leave the country. He was succeeded by Hérard, also a mulatto. Died in Paris in 1850.

Boyer-Fonfrède. See FONFRÈDE.

Boyesen, boy'ę-sęn, (HJALMAR HJORTH,) a novelist, born at Frederiksværn, Norway, September 23, 1848. He received a university education, removed in 1869 to the United States, and held a professorship of languages in Urbana University, Ohio. He was German professor in Cornell University, 1874–80, and in 1882 became professor of German in Columbia College. His principal works are in English. Among them are "Gunnar," (1873,) a delightful novel, "A Norseman's Pilgrimage," (1875,) "Goethe and Schiller," (1878,) "Falconberg," (1878,) "Ilka on the Hill-Top," (1881,) "Queen Titania," (1881,) "Idyls of Norway," (1882,) etc. Died Oct. 4, 1895.

Boyle, (CHARLES,) Earl of Orrery, a son of Roger, Earl of Orrery, and nephew of the great Robert Boyle, was born at Chelsea in 1676. While a student at Christ Church, Oxford, he published, at the age of nineteen, an edition of the "Epistles of Phalaris," with some reflections on the incivility of Bentley, who was keeper of the king's library, and who had lent to Boyle a manuscript of the Epistles, with a remark that they were spurious. (See BENTLEY, RICHARD.) In 1698 appeared a witty and personal attack on Bentley, entitled an "Examination of the Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, by the Hon. Charles Boyle," which was written mostly by Atterbury. Boyle fought as major-general at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. Soon after the accession of George I., he became a favourite courtier of that king. Died in 1731.

Boyle, (CHARLES BARRY,) scientist, was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, July 27, 1827, the son of an English army officer. He became a civil engineer on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and subsequently civil engineer of the United States Lighthouse Board. He wrote many scientific articles for journals, and his original researches in astronomy, geology, chemistry, and optics led to three published works. He was the inventor of the binocular telescope and other astronomical instruments of remarkable character. Died November 21, 1892.

Boyle, (HENRY,) an able politician, a son of Charles, Lord Clifford, and a great-grandson of the first Earl of Cork. He was chancellor of the exchequer from 1701 to 1708, and in the latter year became secretary of state. He was created Lord Carleton in 1714, and appointed president of the council. He was a nephew of the famous Robert Boyle. Died in 1725.

Boyle, (HENRY,) a grandson of Roger, Lord Broghill, became Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in 1732. About 1756 he received the title of Earl of Shannon. Died in 1764.

Boyle, (JOHN,) son of Charles Boyle, fourth Earl of Orrery, born about 1707. As a member of the House of Lords, he was conspicuous for his opposition to Sir Robert Walpole. He published "Imitations of Two of the Odes of Horace," and "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift." Died in 1762.

Boyle, (JOHN J.,) an American sculptor, was born at New York in 1851. He has produced various notable works in sculpture, prominent among them a seated statue of Benjamin Franklin in front of the post-office at Philadelphia; also several striking conceptions of the American aborigines. Died 1917.

Boyle, (RICHARD,) the first Earl of Cork, called "the Great Earl of Cork," was born at Canterbury in 1566. He settled in Ireland, acquired a large estate, and held several high offices. In 1620 he was created Earl of Cork. He contributed greatly to the suppression of the Irish Rebellion of 1641. He had seven sons. Died in 1643 or 1644.

Boyle, (RICHARD,) second Earl of Cork, a son of the preceding, born in 1612. He was a partisan of Charles I in the civil war, and received the title of Earl of Burlington. Died in January, 1698.

Boyle, (RICHARD,) fourth Earl of Cork and third Earl of Burlington, born in 1695, was an amateur architect, and a friend of Pope. Died in 1753.

Boyle, (ROBERT,) a celebrated chemist and experimental philosopher, born at Lismore, in Ireland, on the 25th of January, 1626, was the seventh son of Richard, the "great Earl of Cork." He studied at Eton and at Geneva, which he left in 1641, and afterwards travelled in Italy. In 1644 he returned to England, and devoted himself to study and experiments. He resided at Oxford from 1654 to 1668. He improved the air-pump, and discovered the law of the air's elasticity,—namely, that its bulk is inversely as the pressure. By his "Skeptical Chymist" (1661) he contributed to subvert the theories of the iatro-chymists. He taught that the elements of bodies are atoms of different shapes and sizes, the union of which gives origin to what are vulgarly called elements. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society of which he was chosen president in 1680, but he declined the honour.

"No one Englishman of the seventeenth century after Lord Bacon," says Hallam, "raised to himself so high a reputation in experimental philosophy as Robert Boyle . . . His 'Disquisition on Final Causes' was a well-timed vindication of that palmary argument against the paradox of the Cartesians, who had denied the validity of an inference from the manifest adaptation of means to ends in the universe to an intelligent Providence. Boyle takes a more philosophical view of the principle of final causes than had been found in many theologians." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Boyle learned the Hebrew and Greek languages to qualify himself to write in defence of revealed religion, and printed at his own expense a translation of the Gospels into the Malay language. He refused a peerage, which was offered to him repeatedly. It has been remarked that he was born in the year of Bacon's death, as the person destined by nature to succeed him; and he may be accounted the most zealous and successful dis-

ciple of Bacon in inductive philosophy. His merits were commemorated by Boerhaave in terms like these: "Mr. Boyle, the ornament of his age and country, succeeded to the genius and talents of Lord Verulam. We owe to him the secrets of fire, air, water, animals, plants, and fossils." He was distinguished for his liberality and active benevolence.

Among his works are a "Free Inquiry into the Received Notion of Nature," "Excellency of Theology," a "Discourse of Things above Reason," "On the Great Veneration that Man's Intellect owes to God," "Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures," and "Hydrostatical Paradoxes," (1666.) An edition of his complete works (with a Life of the author prefixed) was published by Dr. Birch in 5 vols. folio, 1744. By his last will he left a fund to endow eight sermons in a year in defence of the Christian religion, which are called the "Boyle Lectures." He was never married, and took no part in political affairs. From 1668 until his death he resided mostly in London, where he died on the 30th of December, 1691. A narrative of his early life, written by himself, may be found prefixed to the edition of his works published by Dr. Birch in 1744.

Boyle, (ROGER,) Baron Broghill, son of the first Earl of Cork, was born in 1621. Originally a partisan of Charles I., he afterwards fought under Cromwell, and distinguished himself at the siege of Clonmel, in Ireland. He became one of Cromwell's privy council, and, after the restoration of Charles II., filled the same office, was made lord president of the province of Munster, and created Earl of Orrery. He wrote several poems, and a romance called "Parthenissa." Died in 1679.

See HUME, "History of England."

Boyleau, Boyleaux, bwȧ'lō', sometimes written **Boilesve**, (ESTIENNE,) an eminent French magistrate and jurist, born about 1200. He accompanied Saint Louis in the crusade of 1248, and was appointed after his return provost of Paris.

Boyl'ston, (NICHOLAS,) the founder of the Boylston professorship of rhetoric and elocution of Harvard University, was born in 1716; died in 1771.

Boylston, (ZABDIEL,) a physician, noted as the first who practised inoculation for the small-pox in America, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1680. He began to inoculate in Boston in 1721, and excited an opposition so violent that the populace threatened to hang him. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1766.

Boyne, boin, (GUSTAVUS HAMILTON,) LORD, a British general, born about 1640. Having enlisted in the service of William of Orange, he was appointed governor of Enniskillen in 1689. He served with distinction at the battle of the Boyne, (1690,) and in other battles in Ireland. He was created Viscount Boyne in 1717. Died in 1723.

Boyn'ton, (CHARLES BRANDON,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, June 12, 1806. He studied at Williams College, and became a lawyer. He was ordained in 1840, and held Presbyterian and Congregational pastorates, chiefly in Cincinnati and in Washington, D.C. Among his works are "A Journey through Kansas," "The Russian Empire," "The Four Great Powers," and a "History of the American Navy." Died in Cincinnati, April 27, 1883.

Boyn'ton, (JOHN FARNHAM,) an American inventor, was born at Bradford, Massachusetts, September 9, 1811. He was a pioneer in the popular science lecture field, and delivered "Geology and the Natural History of Creation" and other lectures in most of the States. His first invention was what is now known as the "Babcock fire-extinguisher." Other inventions were for the extraction of gold by the vacuum process, the conversion of cast-iron into steel, etc. He was the first to expose the fraud of the "Cardiff Giant" statue. Died October 20, 1890.

Boyse, Boys, or **Bois**, boiss, (JOHN,) an English scholar, born in Suffolk in 1560, assisted in the translation of the Bible under James I., and was one of the committee of six charged to revise it. He also co-operated with Sir Henry Saville in the publication of the works of Saint Chrysostom. Died in 1643.

Boyse, (JOSEPH,) an English dissenting divine, born in Yorkshire in 1660, belonged to the sect of Brownists, and was a coadjutor of Thomas Emlyn. Died in 1728.

Boyse, (SAMUEL,) an English poet, son of the preceding, born in Dublin in 1708. Although patronized by several persons eminent for rank and talents, he died in extreme poverty, owing to his dissolute habits, (1749.) He contributed numerous poems to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and published separately "Chaucer's Tales in Modern English," "Albion's Triumph," and other works.

Boyseau, de, dẹh bwȧ'zō', (PIERRE,) Marquis de Châteaufort, (dẹh shȧ'tō'for',) born near Namur in 1659, fought on the side of Philip V. in the war of the Spanish succession, and became Captain-General of Old Castile. Died in 1741.

Boysen, boi'zẹn, (FRIEDRICH EBERHARD,) a German historian, born at Halberstadt in 1720. He produced a "Universal History," (10 vols., 1767–72,) and other works. Died in 1800.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "F. E Boysen's Lebensbeschreibung," 2 vols., 1795.

Boyssières, de, dẹh bwȧ'se-air', (JEAN,) a French poet, was born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1555.

Boz. See DICKENS.

Boze, de, dẹh boz, (CLAUDE GROS,) an eminent French archæologist, born at Lyons in 1680. He became in 1706 perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1715 succeeded Fénelon in the French Academy. He published an "Historical Treatise on the Jubilee of the Jews," (1702,) a "Dissertation on the Janus of the Ancients," and several treatises on numismatics. Died in 1753.

Boz'man, (JOHN LEEDS,) an American lawyer, poet, and historian, born in Oxford, Maryland, in 1757. He was a contributor to "Dennie's Port-Folio" and other periodicals, and was author of a "History of Maryland," (2 vols. 8vo,) and of several legal works. Died in 1823.

Bozzaris or **Botzaris**, bot'sȧ-ris, popularly called bọz-zȧr'is, (MARCOS,) a celebrated modern Greek patriot, born at Suli, in Albania, about 1790. He enlisted in the French army about 1808, and retired in 1815 to the Ionian Isles, where he married. In the war of independence which began in 1820 he was an able leader and performed many heroic exploits. He was appointed *Stratarch* of Western Greece late in 1822, and passed the winter at Missolonghi. In the summer of 1823 he attacked by night a greatly superior force of Turks, and fell mortally wounded in the action, which resulted in a decisive victory of the Greeks.

See C. PAGANEL, "Tombeau de M. Botzaris," 1826; POUQUEVILLE, "Histoire de la Régénération de la Grèce."

Brabant, brȧ'bȧnt or brȧ-bȧnt', (HENRY,) DUKE OF, surnamed LE GUERROYEUR, or "the Warrior," went on a crusade to the Holy Land. He was the first who bore the title of Duke of Brabant. Died in 1235.

Brabant, (JOHN IV.,) DUKE OF, married in 1418 his cousin Jacqueline, Countess of Holland and Hainault, who afterwards separated herself from him in order to marry Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. In 1425 he obtained from the pope a bull for the erection of the University of Louvain. He died in 1427, being the last of the sovereign dukes of Brabant. (See JACQUELINE.)

Brabourne, brā'burn, (EDWARD HUGESSEN **Knatchbull-Hugessen**, natch'bul hū'gẹs-sẹn,) LORD, an English author, best known to literature by his family name. He was born at Mersham-Hatch, in Kent, April 29, 1829, and was educated at Eton, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, graduating in 1850. He entered Parliament in 1857 as a Liberal, held important posts in the home and colonial departments, and was made a peer in 1880. Most of his publications are tales for children. They include "Moonshine," (1871,) "Tales at Tea-Time," (1872,) "Queer Folk," (1873,) "River Legends," (1874,) "Ferdinand's Adventures," (1883,) etc. Died Feb. 6, 1893.

Braccio da Montone, brȧt'cho dȧ mon-to'nȧ, (ANDREA,) a famous Italian mercenary commander or *condottiere*, born in 1368. He took Rome in 1417, and fought in the service of Naples against Sforza. Died in 1424.

Bracciolini. See POGGIO.

Bracciolini, brăt-cho-lee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, surnamed DELL'API, dĕl-lă'pee, born at Pistoia in 1566. He became secretary to Cardinal Barberini, afterwards Pope Urban VIII. He wrote "The Cross Regained," ("La Croce Riacquistata,") a heroic poem, ranked by some critics next to Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." Died at Pistoia in 1646.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia."

Brace, (CHARLES LORING,) an American writer and clergyman, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1826. He travelled in Europe, and published "Hungary in 1851," "Home-Life in Germany," (1853,) and "Norsefolk: Travels in Norway and Sweden," (1857.) He was the principal founder of the Children's Aid Society of New York. Died August 11, 1890.

Bracelli, (JACOPO,) an Italian historian, born at Sarzana, became chancellor of the republic of Genoa. He wrote a "History of the Spanish War," and other works, in Latin. Died in 1460.

Brachet, (AUGUSTE,) a French philologist, was born at Tours, July 29, 1844. Of his many works on philology and other subjects the best known are his "Grammaire Historique" of the French language, of which about twenty editions were issued in ten years, and his "Dictionnaire Etymologique" of French.

Brachmann, brăk'măn, (LUISE KAROLINE,) a German poetess and novelist, born at Rochlitz in 1777. At an early age she acquired the friendship of Novalis and of Schiller, who in 1799 published some of her first productions in his "Musenalmanach" and "Horen." She committed suicide in 1822.

See "Life of Luise Brachmann," prefixed to her works, edited by SCHÜTZ.

Bracht, van, văn brăkt, (TIELMAN,) a Dutch Protestant theologian, born at Dort in 1625, was pastor of the Mennonites in his native city. Died in 1664.

Brachvogel, brăk'fō-gĕl, (ALBERT EMIL,) a German author, born at Breslau, April 30, 1824, was educated at the university of his native city. His drama of "Narciss," (1856,) though condemned by able critics, won a marvellous success. Besides other dramas, he published a large number of clever novels, mostly of the historical type, and a series of biographies, and volumes of poetry and criticism. Died at Berlin, November 27, 1878.

Brackel, von, fon brăk'ĕl, (FERDINANDE,) a German authoress, born in Westphalia, November 24, 1835. She published poems and stories, among them "Die Tochter des Kunstreiters," "Heinrich Findelkind," (1875,) "Nicht wie die Anderen," and "Daniella," (1878.) Her writings are of strongly Roman Catholic tendency, and are written with definite moral, political, and social aims.

Brack'en-bury, (Sir HENRY,) an English general, was born at Bolingbroke, September 1, 1837. He entered the artillery service in 1856, served in the Indian mutiny, the Ashanti and Zulu wars, the Nile expedition of 1884–85, etc. He was made a lieutenant-general in 1888, a member of the council of India in 1891, and president of the ordnance committee in 1896. He was knighted in 1894.

Brack'en-ridge, (HENRY M.,) an American judge and writer, born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1786. He published a "History of the Second War with Great Britain." In 1817 he accompanied as secretary the commission to the South American republics, and in 1820 produced a "Voyage to South America," which was commended by Humboldt. He also wrote "Recollections of Persons and Places in the West," (2d edition, 2 vols., 1869.) He was appointed a judge of the western district of Louisiana in 1821. In 1840 he was elected a member of Congress. Died January 18, 1871.

Brackenridge, (HUGH HENRY,) a writer and politician, the father of the preceding, born near Campbelton, Scotland, in 1748. Having studied law, he settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, about 1782, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the State in 1799. He wrote, besides other works, a humorous and satirical book, entitled "Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Captain Farrago," (1792.) Died in 1816.

Brack'ett, (ANNA C.,) an American author, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1836. She was educated at the Framingham Normal School, and has taught with great reputation in several of the largest cities of the United States. She published a translation of Rosenkranz's "Pädagogik als System," and is the author of "The Education of American Girls," (1874,) and of many contributions in prose and verse to periodical literature.

Brackett, (LINUS PIERPONT,) an American author, was born at Canton, Connecticut, October 20, 1820. After a period as professor at Georgetown College and publisher he became connected with the Appleton's and Johnson's Cyclopædias, and wrote numerous works, including "Eighty Years' Progress of the United States," "Our Great Captains," "Our Western Empire," "Descriptive America," etc. Died January 13, 1893.

Brackett, (WALTER M.,) an American painter, born at Unity, Maine, June 14, 1823, is chiefly noted for his spirited fish-pictures. His brother, EDWIN E., born at Vassalborough, Maine, October 1, 1819, is a sculptor, best known by his portrait-busts.

Bracquemond, brăk'mŏn', (JOSEPH FÉLIX,) a French artist, decorator, and etcher, born in Paris, May 22, 1833. He acquired fame as a portrait-painter, and especially as an etcher, but in 1872 devoted himself with great success to ceramic decoration, giving a fresh development to that branch of the pottery-business which depends on the artist for its best results.

Brac'ton, de, (HENRY,) an eminent jurist, and one of the earliest English writers on law, lived under the reign of Henry III. His principal work is entitled "De Consuetudinibus et Legibus Angliæ," being a complete treatise on legislation and jurisprudence.

Brad'bury, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist divine and writer, born in London; died about 1759.

Brad'dock, (EDWARD,) a British general, born about 1715, commanded the army in America in the war against the French and Indians. He was defeated and killed near Pittsburg in 1755.

Brad'don, (MARY ELIZABETH,) an English novelist, born in London about 1837. She wrote poems entitled "Garibaldi" and "Lady Lisle," and a number of popular novels, among which are "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," etc. D. Feb. 4, 1915.

Brad'ford, (ALDEN,) LL.D., an American divine and author, born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1765. His principal work is a "History of Massachusetts from 1764 to 1820." Died in 1843.

Bradford, (ANDREW,) son of William Bradford, (printer,) was born about 1686. In 1719 he commenced the publication of the "American Weekly Mercury," the first newspaper issued in Philadelphia. Died in 1742

Brad'ford, (JOHN,) an English Protestant divine under the reign of Henry VIII., born at Manchester, became chaplain to Edward VI., and was a popular preacher. After the accession of Mary, he suffered martyrdom at the stake, (1555.) His sermons and other writings were published after his death.

See WILLIAM STEVENS, "Life of John Bradford," 1832; W. W. HORNE, "Life of John Bradford," 1800.

Bradford, (ROBERT,) a major in the army of the American Revolution, descendant of Governor Bradford, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1750. He served in the principal battles of the Revolution, commencing with that of Bunker Hill and ending with the capture of Cornwallis. For his gallant conduct La Fayette presented him with a sword. Died in 1823.

Bradford, (SAMUEL,) born in 1652, became Bishop of Rochester in 1723. Died in 1731.

Bradford, (WILLIAM,) one of the Pilgrim Fathers, born in Yorkshire, England, about 1590. While still very young, for the sake of religious liberty he emigrated to Holland. He was one of the enterprising band who crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower in 1620. In 1621 he was elected Governor of Plymouth Colony, and by annual re-elections held that office for about thirty years. One of his first acts was a treaty of peace with the Indian Sachem Massasoit. In 1630 the English government granted to William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assigns, a patent for the colony. He wrote a history

of Plymouth People and Colony from 1602 to 1647, which was published in 1856. He is said to have been distinguished for piety and wisdom. Died in 1657.

See BELKNAP, "American Biography;" "New England Register" of 1850.

Bradford, (WILLIAM,) the first printer in Pennsylvania, born in Leicester, England, in 1658. Having resided for a time in Philadelphia, he removed (1693) to New York, where for upwards of fifty years he was printer to the government. In 1725 he issued the first newspaper ("New York Gazette") published in New York City. Died in 1752.

Bradford, (WILLIAM,) attorney-general of the United States, born in Philadelphia in 1755. Having graduated at Princeton, he served in the war of the Revolution, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1780 became attorney-general of Pennsylvania. In 1794 he was appointed United States attorney-general by Washington. Died in 1795.

Bradford, (WILLIAM,) an American landscape-painter of great merit, born at New Bedford, Massachusetts. His favourite subjects are coast-views, rocky shores, and icebergs. Among his chief pictures are "Hailing the Sloop in Martha's Vineyard," "Light-House in Saint John's Harbour," and "The Coast of Labrador." Died April 25, 1892.

Bradlaugh, brad'law, (CHARLES,) an English radical, born at Hoxton, near London, September 26, 1833, of very poor parents. He early became an atheistical writer and speaker. He was repeatedly elected to Parliament from Northampton, but was as often rejected by the House of Commons, at first because he declined to take an oath. In 1886 he took the oath and was granted his seat. In Parliament he carried a bill permitting members to affirm instead of to swear, and made himself popular by his agitation against perpetual pensions. In 1876, having, with Annie Besant, published a pamphlet entitled "The Fruits of Philosophy,"—a proposed solution of the problem of over-population,—he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, but the sentence was set aside on appeal. He for many years edited the "National Reformer." As an orator he had great influence. Died in 1891.

Brad'ley, (DENIS M.,) D.D., born in Ireland, February 25, 1846, came to the United States when eight years old. He graduated at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1867, and at the Roman Catholic Theological Seminary at Troy, New York, in 1871. He became a priest, and in 1884 was appointed bishop of the newly-constituted see of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Brad'ley, (Rev. EDWARD,) an English author, whose assumed name is CUTHBERT BEDE, born in 1827, became rector of Denton in 1859. Among his works are "Verdant Green," a popular novel, and "The Curate of Cranston," (1862.) Died December 13, 1889.

Bradley, (GEORGE GRANVILLE,) D.D., LL.D., an English divine, born in 1822. He was educated at Rugby, and at University College, Oxford, graduating in 1844. From 1846 to 1858 he was a master in Rugby school, and was ordained. In 1870 he was made master of University College, Oxford. In 1881 he was appointed a canon of Worcester, and in the same year he succeeded Stanley as Dean of Westminster. He died March 2, 1903. His half brother, FRANCIS HERBERT BRADLEY, born in 1846, wrote "Appearance and Reality," etc.

Bradley, (JAMES,) an eminent English astronomer, who united the qualities of observer and theorist in a degree perhaps never surpassed, was born in Gloucestershire in 1693. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1718, and Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford in 1721. In order to observe with the utmost exactitude the variations in the positions of the fixed stars, he erected a zenith-sector at Wansted in 1727, about which date he discovered the cause of the phenomenon called the "aberration of light." This important discovery furnished the first demonstration of the earth's motion around the sun. He was appointed astronomer royal in 1742, and by a series of observations arrived at another great discovery, the "nutation of the earth's axis," which he announced in 1747. "These two discoveries," says M. Biot, "have had the greatest influence on all astronomy; for as long as the cause of these petty motions was unknown, they were confounded with errors in observations, and rendered it impossible to detect those errors." The same writer calls Bradley's twelve hundred observations of the moon "a monument of inimitable patience, address, and fidelity." He made successful researches on the law of refraction, for which he produced an empirical formula. He died at Chalford in July, 1762, leaving in manuscript thirteen volumes of valuable observations, which were presented to the University of Oxford, and published 1798–1805. Bessel has rendered a great service to astronomy by the reduction of these observations. (See BESSEL, F. W.) Sir Isaac Newton pronounced Bradley "the best astronomer in Europe."

Bradley, (JOSEPH P.,) an American jurist, born in Berne, New York, March 14, 1813. He graduated with honours at Rutgers College in 1836, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. In 1870 he was made one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court. Died January 22, 1892.

Bradley, (RALPH,) an English lawyer, born in the county of Durham in 1717; died in 1788.

Bradley, (RICHARD,) an English physician and botanist, became in 1724 professor of botany at Cambridge. He wrote a "Treatise on Agriculture and Gardening," (1724,) and other works. Died in 1732.

Bradley, (WILLIAM O.,) born at Garrard, Kentucky, March 18, 1847, admitted to bar 1867, was delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1880, 1884, and 1888, and in 1895 was elected Governor of Kentucky, the first Republican Governor of that State. Died May 23, 1914.

Brad'shaw, (HENRY,) an English Benedictine monk, wrote poems and chronicles. Died in 1513.

Bradshaw, (JOHN,) an English republican judge, born about 1602, of a Cheshire family. He studied law in Gray's Inn, and practised with success before the civil war. He was appointed chief justice of Chester by the Parliament in 1647, and was chosen president of the high court of justice which tried Charles I. in January, 1649. In answer to Charles, who denied the authority of the court, he firmly maintained its superiority above the prisoner. His dignity and moderation on this occasion are commended by some writers; but Hume says "his style will be esteemed to the last degree audacious and insolent." He was afterwards president of the Council of State, and courageously opposed the assumption of supreme power by Cromwell. After the death of Cromwell he was president of the council for a short time. He died in November, 1659, leaving the reputation of a staunch and consistent friend of liberty.

Brad'street, (ANNE,) an English poetess, born at Northampton in 1613, was married to Governor Simon Bradstreet, noticed below. Died in 1672. For specimens of her poems, see Griswold's "Female Poets of America."

Bradstreet, (SIMON,) born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1603, emigrated to New England in 1630. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1679 to 1686, and from May, 1689, to May, 1692. Died at Salem in 1697.

Brad'street, (SIMON,) an American divine, born in 1669, was minister at Charlestown, Massachusetts. Died in 1741.

Brad'war-din, (THOMAS,) an eminent English prelate, surnamed THE PROFOUND DOCTOR, born in Sussex in 1290. He was confessor to Edward III., and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury. He wrote mathematical works, and a theological treatise entitled "The Cause of God against Pelagius," ("De Causa Dei contra Pelagium,") etc. Died in 1348.

Bra'dy, (GEORGE STEWARDSON,) zoologist, was born at Gateshead-on-Tyne, England, in 1832. He is professor of natural history in the Durham College of Science, and the author of numerous monographs on the Ostracoda and other low animal forms.

Brady, (HUGH,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania in 1768; died at Detroit in 1851.

Brady, (JAMES T.,) an eloquent American lawyer, born in New York City in 1815, was admitted to the bar in 1836. He distinguished himself as counsel for the defence in criminal cases. During the civil war he was an influential leader of the party known as "War Democrats." Died in 1869.

Brā'dy, (NICHOLAS,) D.D., a learned divine, born at Bandon, in Ireland, in 1659. He graduated at Dublin University, and subsequently became chaplain to William III. and Mary. He translated Virgil's "Æneid," and made a popular version of the Psalms in conjunction with Mr. Tate. Died in 1726.

Brady, (ROBERT,) an English physician and historian, born in Norfolk in 1643, was professor of medicine at Cambridge, which town he represented in Parliament. He wrote an "Introduction to the Old English History," and other works. Died in 1700.

Braga, brā'gā, (THEOPHILO,) a Portuguese poet, born in the isle of St. Michael, (Azores,) February 24, 1843. When very young he published "Folhas verdes," (1859,) and other volumes of verse. He studied at Coimbra, 1861–68, and became a doctor of the law. Besides "Historia do Direito portuguez," (1868,) etc., he published a "Hand-Book" (1873) of Portuguese literature, and a "History of Portuguese Literature." In 1910 he became the 1st president of the Portuguese republic. Died 1924.

Bragaldi, (MARIO,) MARQUIS, an Italian architect, was born at Milan in 1806. He went to New York in 1832, and there prepared plans for several theatres, and designed and decorated many costly dwellings. About 1848 he went to Brazil, where he decorated the emperor's new palace at Rio de Janeiro. He afterwards built the Theatre Royal at Madrid and other costly edifices in Spain and England, and decorated the arcade of Victor Emanuel at Milan and the residence of A. T. Stewart, New York. Died in 1893.

Braganza, brā-gän'zā, the name of a royal family of Portugal, descended from Alfonso the first Duke of Braganza, who was an illegitimate son of King John I. Died in 1461. James the fourth Duke of Braganza was a favourite of King Emmanuel, who in 1489 designated him as his successor in case he should leave no issue.

Bragg, (BRAXTON,) an American general, born in Warren county, North Carolina, about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1837. He served with distinction in the Mexican war under General Taylor, with the rank of captain, and resigned his commission in 1856. He became a brigadier-general in the Confederate service in 1861, commanded at Pensacola until February, 1862, and was raised to the rank of major-general about that time. He commanded a corps at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. In May ensuing he succeeded Beauregard as commander of the army in Mississippi, with the rank of general. Moving from Chattanooga in August, he invaded Kentucky with a large army and threatened Louisville. He was opposed by an army under General Buell, with part of which he fought a severe and indecisive battle at Perryville, October 8, 1862. General Bragg retired in the night after this action, and returned to Tennessee loaded with spoils captured at Lexington and other places. General Rosecrans, who took command late in October, followed Bragg to Murfreesborough, near which they fought the great battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863. The Union army, which remained master of the field, lost here 1533 killed and 7245 wounded. General Bragg reported that he lost 9000 killed and wounded, and had about 35,000 when the battle began. He retired to Tullahoma, followed slowly by Rosecrans, and thence to Chattanooga. A flank movement of Rosecrans compelled him to evacuate that important point on the 9th of September. Having been reinforced, he turned back and attacked the Union army at Chickamauga on the 19th of September, 1863. Bragg drove his opponent from the field, and claimed the victory; but he is said to have lost 15,000 men in this battle, which lasted two days. He was defeated by General Grant in a great battle on Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, November 25, 1863. About the 2d of December, 1863, he was relieved from his command. He died in 1876.

Bragi, written also **Brage**, [supposed to be derived from the Icelandic *bragga*, to "adorn," and related to the German *pracht*, "splendour,] in the Norse mythology, a son of Odin, is the god of eloquence and poetry. From him poetry is called "bragr," and men distinguished for the gift of speech are styled "bragr men." His wife Iduna keeps the apples of immortality, partaking of which the gods never grow old. This myth doubtless refers to the power of poetry to confer immortality. Bragi is represented as an old man with a flowing beard, the type of an ancient minstrel.

Brā'ham, (JOHN,) a celebrated English vocalist, born in London about 1774. He performed with brilliant success in London, Paris, and the principal cities of Italy. He composed several operas and popular songs. Died February 16, 1856.

Brahe, brā or brå, [Dan. pron. brå'ẹh,] (TYCHO,) a celebrated astronomer, descended from a noble Swedish family, was born in December, 1545, at Knudsthorp, in Scania, which at that time belonged to Denmark. He entered the University of Copenhagen in 1559, and was destined for the profession of the law; but the great eclipse of the sun, August 21, 1560, gave a new direction to his studies. In 1562 he was sent to Leipsic to study law under the charge of a tutor. While the tutor was asleep, Tycho read astronomical works, watched the motions of stars and planets, and, with no better instrument than a pair of compasses, detected a large error in the Alphonsine Tables. He became in 1569 a resident of Augsburg, where he found two congenial spirits, named John and Paul Hainzel, and employed skilful artists to make a quadrant of fourteen cubits' radius.

Having returned to his native land in 1571, he fitted up an observatory, and cultivated alchemy in order to replenish his purse. In 1573 he published a notice of a new star, brighter than Sirius, which suddenly appeared in the constellation of Cassiopeia in November, 1572, and disappeared finally in March, 1574. He offended his noble relatives by marrying a peasant-girl in 1573. At the request of the king, he delivered a course of lectures on astronomy at Copenhagen in 1574, having gradually overcome his aristocratic prejudice against the occupations of teacher and author. He proposed to settle in Germany, but was retained by the liberal offers of the king, Frederick II., who gave him a grant for life of the island of Huen, Hven, or Hoëne, situated about fourteen miles from Copenhagen, and built for him an observatory on the island. This magnificent structure, called Uraniberg or Oranienberg, ("City of the Heavens,") was ready for use in 1577, and was the most splendid observatory that had ever been erected in Europe.

Tycho spent there twenty years, during which he made vast additions to astronomical science by his observations, and merited the title of "the restorer of astronomy." He formed a catalogue of seven hundred and seventy-seven stars, and discovered, it is said, the true theory of comets. He rejected the Copernican system, for which he substituted a hypothesis that seemed more consistent with the language of Scripture,—namely, that the earth is stationary in the centre of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolve around that centre.

After the death of his royal patron in 1588, a powerful party was formed against Tycho Brahe by courtiers who envied his honours and coveted his revenues. He was deprived of his pensions about 1594, and, being unable to support the expense of his establishment, resolved to transfer his instruments to another place. He emigrated to Germany in 1597, and, having obtained the patronage of the emperor Rudolph, settled at Prague in 1600. In the same year Kepler became the assistant of Tycho, who had invited him to Prague. Among his principal works is "Astronomiæ Instauratæ Progymnasmata," (1587–89.) Died at Prague on the 13th of October, 1601.

"As a practical astronomer," says Sir David Brewster, "Tycho has not been surpassed by any observer of ancient or modern times. The splendour and number of his instruments, the ingenuity which he exhibited in inventing new ones, and his skill and assiduity as an observer, have given a character to his labours and a value to his observations which will be appreciated to the latest posterity. . . . His improvements in the lunar theory were still more valuable. He discovered the

important inequality called the *variation*, and also the annual inequality which depends on the position of the earth in its orbit."

See BREWSTER, "Martyrs of Science," 1841; P. GASSENDI, "Vie de Tycho Brahé," 1654; P. PEDERSEN, "Den Danske Astronom T. Brahe's Liv og Levnet," 1838; A. G. KAESTNER, "Ueber T. de Brahe's Wahlspruch," 1771; OLAUS SCHILLING, "Dissertatio de Meritis T. Brahe in Astronomiam," Upsal, 1792; P. VON DER WEISTRITZ, "Lebensbeschreibung des Sternsehers T. von Brahe," 2 vols., 1756.

Brăhm, [Hindoo pron. brŭhm or br'hm,] a Sanscrit word, signifying originally "earnest, intense prayer,"* but now used as the name of the eternal self-existent Being, of whose attributes or powers the gods of the Indian triad, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, are personifications. His image is the outward universe. In the "Institutes of Manu" (chap. i.) he is spoken of as follows: "He whom the mind alone can perceive, whose essence eludes the external organs, who has no visible parts, who exists from eternity,—even he, the soul of all beings, whom no being can comprehend, shone forth in person," in other words, his creative power was manifested or personified, in Brahma. (See the two following articles.) "Of that infinite, incomprehensible, self-existent Spirit," says Moor, "no representation is made; to his direct and immediate honour no temples rise; nor dare a Hindoo address to him the effusions of his soul otherwise than by the mediation of a personified attribute, or through the intervention of a priest." The Hindoos have no images of Brahm, but the pious Brahmans meditate in profound and silent awe upon his unspeakable attributes.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" "Religions de l'Antiquité," translated by M. GUIGNIAUT from the German of DR. CREUZER, Paris, 1825, vol. i. p. 150 *et seq.*

Brăhmā, brā'ma, [Hindoo pron. brŭh'mā,] a Sanscrit word signifying "worship" or "prayer,"† forming the name of one of the great deities of the Hindoos. Brahma is a personification of the creative power, (see BRAHM,) and is usually styled the "Creator." It may be observed that Brahma has no temples or rites exclusively dedicated to him, and he is far less worshipped or honoured by the Hindoos than Siva or Vishnu. The votaries of the last-named deities are stimulated by the most powerful of human motives,—hope and fear; but, as the act of creation is past, the worshippers of Brahma are influenced only by the comparatively feeble principle of gratitude. Images of Brahma are sometimes found in temples dedicated to other gods. He is commonly represented with four faces or heads, having reference probably to the four corners of the world. The pictures of him are usually red, or of a reddish hue, which is supposed to have allusion to the colour of the all-producing earth, of which Brahma is regarded as a personification. As fire is the symbol of Siva, and water of Vishnu, so earth is the symbol of Brahma. In another relation, Brahma represents matter, Vishnu spirit, and Siva time. (See articles SIVA and VISHNU.)

See, also, MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" COLEMAN, "Mythology of the Hindus," London, 1832; GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825, vol. i. book i. chap. iv.

BRAH'MAN-ISM or BRAH'MIN-ISM, [Fr. BRAHMANISME, brȧ'mȧ'nēzm'; Ger. BRAHMAISMUS, brā-mā-is'mûs, or BRAHMANISMUS, brā-mā-nis'mûs,] the name of the religious system taught by the Brahmans‡ of India. We first find this system developed in the "Institutes of Manu," (or Menu,) a work whose date (like that of all the early writings of the Hindoos) it is impossible to fix with any approximation to exactness.§ It is remarkable that the Vedas (the oldest of all the books of the Hindoos) contain so few traces—only a few scattered germs, so to speak—of that elaborate religious system which is presented to us in the "Institutes of Manu" and other later works. In the Vedas the gods are mostly such as would be suggested by the objects or phenomena of external nature: for example, Varuna, (Uranus,) or Heaven, (see VARUNA;) Agni, or the god of fire; Indra, the god of the atmosphere and clouds; Mitra, the sun, etc. As, however, the Brahmanical system gradually becomes developed, these divinities retreat into the background and are replaced by the gods of the Hindoo triad, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, who appear as manifestations of Brahm, the eternal, self-existent Spirit. (See BRAHM.) Brahma first makes his appearance as the creator of the visible universe, and becomes the source and centre of an endless system of divine sages, inferior gods, celestial nymphs, genii, giants, demons, animals, etc.

In the early ages the head of each family among the Aryas (see ARYA) appears to have been his own priest, making offerings to the deities in his own name; but, as the people abandoned the primitive customs of their ancestors, they had recourse to professional priests, who were supposed to know the mind and wishes of the gods and how best to propitiate their favour. The priesthood, having thus become an indispensable necessity, was not long in becoming the dominant power in the state; and the Brahmans, having once obtained the ascendency, took every precaution to fortify their power and make it perpetual.

With this object, they introduced the distinctions of caste,‖ not merely as a civil institution, but as resting on and inseparably connected with the very foundations of their religious system. Like the modern advocates of slavery, they taught that these distinctions had been established by the Creator himself. They ingeniously feigned that the priestly class, or Brahmans, were produced from the mouth of Brahma, becoming thus his spokesmen; while the Kshatriyas,¶ or warrior caste, sprang from his arm; the Vaisyas,** (herdsmen, agriculturists, or merchants,) from his thigh; and the Soodras, (or labourers,) from his foot. The three higher castes are supposed to be of pure Aryan descent; the Soodras (written also Çûdras) were not improbably the earlier inhabitants of India, whom the Aryas subdued and reduced to slavery. In the Mahâbhârâta the Brahman is called white, the Kshatriya red, the Vaisya yellow, and the Soodra black. It may be proper to observe that the Brahmans are not all priests; but from the Brahmanical caste alone the priests must be chosen.

In order to preserve the sanctity of the priestly caste and defend it against all encroachments, a man of any of the lower castes is strictly forbidden to marry a Brahman woman, (Brahmanî or Brahmanee,) and the children of such marriages are regarded as irredeemably base. The offspring of a Soodra and a Brahmanî is called a Chandâla, and is accounted the lowest of mortals. His very shadow is shunned as pollution; and a Brahman is forbidden to take shelter under the same tree with one of those wretched outcasts. The Institutes of Manu abound with passages exhibiting the boundless pretensions of the Brahmans, setting forth their godlike dignity and the respect and adoration due them from persons of the other classes. "From his high birth alone, a Brahman is an object of veneration even to the gods." (chap. xi. 85.) "A Brahman, whether learned or ignorant, is a powerful divinity. . . . Though Brahmans employ themselves in all sorts of mean occupation, they must invariably be honoured; for they are something transcendently divine." (ix. 317, 319.) "Let

* "Brăhm" and "Brăhmā" are from the same root, (brih,) and seem originally to have had essentially the same signification. (See KÖPPEN, "Religion des Buddha," pp. 27, 28.) Brahm is also written Brahmă; but in the popular pronunciation it has but one syllable.

† Brahmā appears to have originally signified that "earnest, all-prevailing prayer" by which the gods were compelled (according to the Hindoo belief) to grant the request of the suppliant. (See next article.) In like manner, Agni, (or Agnis,) the god of fire, carrying the incense and offerings of mortals to heaven, prevailed upon the gods to grant the prayers of their worshippers. Hence in very early times Agni and Brahma may be said to have been scarcely more than different names for one and the same power. (See KÖPPEN, "Religion des Buddha," p. 27.) Afterwards Brahma came to be regarded not as a mediator between the gods and men, but as the external manifestation of the creative power of Brahm. (See BRAHM.)

‡ The term Brahman (or Brahmin) appears to have been derived not from the god Brahma, but from brahmā, "prayer," or "worship;" and hence it properly signifies a "praying-man," or "priest." (See BRAHMA.)

§ Sir William Jones supposes that the work in question received its present form about 880 B.C.; and it seems to be generally admitted that the greater part, if not the whole of it, was composed some centuries before the rise of Booddhism, (about 500 B.C.)

‖ We do not, of course, mean to say that the system as it existed in after-ages was definitely and fully planned from the first, but simply that those who laid its foundations did so in the interest of the priesthood; and the same motives which prompted its commencement presided over its completion.

¶ Kshatriya is pronounced kshŭt're-yȧ by the modern Hindoos.

** Pronounced vis'yaz.

not a king, although in the greatest distress for money, provoke Brahmans to anger by taking their property; for they, once enraged, could immediately, by sacrifices and imprecations, destroy him, with his troops, elephants, horses, and cars. . . . What prince could gain wealth by oppressing those who, if angry, could frame other worlds and regents of worlds?—could give being to new gods and mortals?" (ix. 313, 315.) "No greater crime is known on earth than slaying a Brahman. . . . Never shall the king slay a Brahman, though convicted of all possible crimes: let him banish the offender from his realm, but with all his property secure and his body unhurt." (viii. 380, 381.) "A Brahman is born above the world, the chief of all creatures. . . . Whatever exists in the universe is in effect, though not in form, the wealth of the Brahmans: . . . through the benevolence of the Brahmans, indeed, other mortals enjoy life." (i. 99, 100, 101.)

The doctrine of "emanation," as it has been termed, may be said to form the basis of the Brahmanical system. According to this doctrine, Brahm is the source and centre of all existence, and the various creatures of the universe are nothing more than emanations from Him; in other words, they are so many parts or members of the Universal Being, as the bays and creeks on the sea-coast are parts or members of the ocean. And as Brahm is the source whence all things have proceeded or been evolved, so all things will at last return to Him and be absorbed into His essence. This final absorption is regarded by the devout Hindoo as his salvation. In consequence of his dislike to motion and excitement, the notion of absolute repose becomes a necessary part in his ideal of perfect happiness. Hence the aim of all his efforts is to bring his transmigrations to an end, that his individual existence may wholly cease, and that his soul may be completely absorbed and swallowed up in Brahm. The same general doctrine, though with important modifications, may be said to form the foundation of Booddhism. (See BOODDHA.)

The doctrine of the transmigration of souls (called by the Greeks Metempsychosis, and by the Germans Seelenwanderung, or "soul-wandering") became a powerful engine, in the hands of the Brahmans, for curbing and breaking the spirit of the laity. For neglecting the smallest duties or ceremonies enjoined by the priests, one might have to pass ages in unhappy transmigrations; while, on the other hand, by an implicit and faithful observance of those duties and ceremonies he might at length acquire such an accumulation of merit as to raise him above the power of the gods themselves. There is no other example in the history of mankind of an ascendency of one class over another so despotic and absolute as that which has been obtained by the Brahmans through the institution of caste. And this has been effected not by any punishment applied to the body, or by any external force, but by gradually acquiring, through an artful employment of hope and fear, an unlimited control over the mind. No inconsiderable part of the twelfth chapter of the Institutes of Manu is occupied in stating the kind and number of transmigrations which one must undergo for each of a long list of sins therein enumerated. Thus, for example, he who steals the gold of a priest (unless he makes in this life expiation by some voluntary and cruel penance) will be born a thousand times in the form of a spider or of some disgusting reptile; if a man steal meat, he will in the next life become a vulture; if he steal grain, he will become a rat; and so on. He who kills a Brahman (after "having passed through terrible regions of torture for a great number of years") may, according to the circumstances of his crime, be born as a dog, a boar, or other low animal, or as a Chandâla. A priest who has drunk spirituous liquor will become a worm or insect feeding on filth. Some learned Hindoos hold that there is no expiation by penance for a voluntary sin; but this is not the general opinion. To a Brahman who knows the Vedas, all expiation is rendered easy. Although the ancient Hindoos appear to have regarded women with far more tenderness and respect than most other Asiatic nations, Manu shows but scant indulgence towards those who err. He says, in substance, that since a woman is not permitted to know the Vedas, by which her guilt might be expiated, she has no right whatever to commit any sin: her son, however, can perform expiation for her by the repetition of holy texts. (Chap. ix. 18 *et seq.*)

Not the least remarkable feature in the religious system of the Brahmans is the immense importance which it attaches to the performance of prayer and penance. The most efficacious prayer is the committing to memory and repetition of portions of the Vedas. "As fire consumes in an instant with its bright flame the wood that is placed upon it, so with the flame of knowledge a Brahman who understands the Veda consumes all sin." ("Institutes of Manu," chap. xi. 247.) "A priest," says Manu, "who should retain in his memory the whole Rig-Veda would be absolved from guilt even if he had slain the inhabitants of the three worlds," (chap. xi. 262,) a statement which acquires additional force when we consider the tender regard for life which distinguishes the Hindoos from most other nations.*

The Hebrew and Christian Scriptures teach us that prayer and sacrifice, to be availing, must be acceptable to God. The Brahmans, on the contrary, believe that prayers, even though prompted by the most unworthy motives and uttered for the most unrighteous purposes, if repeated according to the prescribed form and duly persevered in, can *compel* the gods to grant the wishes of the suppliant. By the persevering performance, moreover, of prayer, penance, and sacrifice, a man may in time acquire a power superior to that of the highest gods.

See, besides the "Institutes of Manu," already referred to, MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" COLEMAN, "Hindu Mythology;" KÖPPEN, "Religion des Buddha," (first part;) PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON'S Introductions to the several volumes of his translation of the "Rig-Veda," 1850 *et seq.*, and "Essays on the Religion of the Hindus," vol. ii.; COLEBROOKE, "On the Vedas," in "Asiatic Researches," vol. viii.; SIR W. JONES, "On the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India," in vol. i. of "Asiatic Researches;" MAX MÜLLER, "Chips," etc.; DUNCKER, "Geschichte des Alterthums;" see, also, the "Vedas," the two Hindoo epics "Mahâbhârâta" and "Râmâyâna," and the "Purânas."

Brahms, brâms, (JOHANNES,) a German musical composer, born at Hamburg, May 7, 1833. His talents early attracted the notice of Schumann, who in 1853, in an article in the "Neue Zeitschrift für Musik," drew public attention to him. His progress, however, at first was slow, until in 1861 he went to Vienna, where he met with such encouragement that he adopted that city as his residence. The "Deutsches Requiem" (1868) established his reputation on an enduring basis, and he afterwards published "Rinaldo," a cantata, the "Schicksalslied" of Holderlin, "Triumphlied," "Rhapsodie," from Goethe's "Hartzreise," several string quartets, two symphonies, and a number of miscellaneous pieces. Died in 1897.

Braid'wood, (THOMAS,) one of the first teachers of the deaf and dumb in Great Britain, founded about 1760 an institution at Edinburgh, and subsequently at Hackney, near London. Died in 1806.

Braillé, brâ'yâ', (LOUIS,) born near Paris in 1809, was blind from his birth, and was distinguished for his intelligence and his rapid acquisition of knowledge, particularly music. He invented a method of writing with points, which has been generally adopted.

Brai'nard, (DAVID LEGG,) born at Norway, New York, December 21, 1856, entered the army, and accompanied the Greely polar expedition as first sergeant, being one of the three who reached the highest point north (83° 24′ 30″) before the Nansen expedition of 1895. He served as captain in the Alaska relief expedition of 1898, and was chief commissary of the military forces at Manila in 1899.

Brai'nard, (JOHN G. C.,) an American poet, born at New London, Connecticut, in 1796, graduated at Yale in 1815. He edited "The Connecticut Mirror," and produced a volume of poems in 1825. Died in 1828.

* According to Manu, he who does not willingly inflict pain upon any creature, but "seeks the good of all sentient beings, enjoys bliss without end." (chap. v. 46.)

It is not, however, true, as many suppose, that the Brahmans or other Hindoos are absolutely forbidden to eat flesh: we are expressly told that the Self-existent created beasts for sacrifice. "He who eats according to law commits no sin, even though every day he tastes the flesh of such animals as may lawfully be tasted." Those animals, moreover, "which have been destroyed for the purpose of sacrifice attain in the next world exalted births." But he who eats the flesh of animals which have not been duly consecrated for sacrifice to the gods or manes "will, unable to save himself, be devoured in the next world by those animals whose flesh he has thus illegally swallowed."

Brai'nerd, (DAVID,) an American divine and missionary to the Indians, born in 1718 at Haddam, Connecticut. He entered Yale College in 1739, but in February, 1742, was expelled for expressing his belief that one of the tutors was wholly without the grace of God. Says President Edwards, "I never knew his equal of his age and standing for clear, accurate notions of the nature and essence of true religion, and its distinctions from its various false appearances." Among his works may be mentioned a narrative of his labours among the Indians in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, published in 1746, "Mirabilia Dei inter Indicos," and "Divine Grace Displayed;" the two latter being portions of his journal, edited and published by Sereno Dwight Edwards in 1822. His life was written by President Edwards. His journal is one of the most interesting and instructive narratives of the kind ever written. He died October 9, 1747.

See, also, SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. viii.

Brainerd, (JOHN,) a missionary among the Indians, brother of the Rev. David Brainerd, whom he succeeded in his labours in New Jersey about 1748. Born in 1720; died in 1781.

See "Life of John Brainerd," by the Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, 1865.

Braith'waite, (JOHN,) an English writer, born about 1690, published an "Account of the Political Events which, on the Death of the Emperor Muley Ismael, took Place in the Empire of Morocco." It was translated into several languages.

Braithwaite, (JOHN,) an English mechanician, who, by means of a diving-bell, recovered a considerable amount of the property sunk in the Royal George and other vessels. Died in 1818.

Braithwaite, (WILLIAM,) an English theologian, born about 1560, assisted in the translation of the Bible in the reign of James I.

Brakel, van, vän brä'kĕl, (JAN,) a Dutch naval officer, born in 1618, distinguished himself in several engagements with the English, and attained the rank of rear-admiral. He was killed in a battle against the French in 1690.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Brakenburg, brä'kĕn-bŭrG', (REINIER,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1649.

Brä'mah, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated English mechanician and engineer, born in Yorkshire in 1749. Among his numerous and very valuable inventions are the safety-lock called by his name, the hydrostatic press, the beer-machine for drawing liquor from a cellar, improvements in fire-engines, pumps, steam-engines, and paper-making machinery, and the construction of mains or large water-pipes in London. Died in 1814.

See STUART, "Anecdotes of Steam-Engines;" SAMUEL SMILES, "Industrial Biography," 1864; HENRY HOWE, "Eminent American and European Mechanics," 1847.

Bramante, brä-män'tā, (DONATO LAZZARI,) a celebrated Italian architect and painter, born near Urbino in 1444, was a relative of Raphael. He passed many years of his early manhood at Milan, whence he removed to Rome and built the Cancellaria, or palace of the chancery, (about 1495,) a fine specimen of the architecture of the Renaissance. He was patronized by Pope Julius II., and was the architect of the vast structures which joined the Belvedere to the palace of the Vatican. Among his master-pieces is the small round oratory or temple in the cloister of San Pietro in Montorio, in the genuine antique style. Bramante was the author of the original design of the basilica or church of Saint Peter, which he began to build in 1513, (some say in 1506.) He had finished the four great piers which support the dome, when he died, in 1514. His plan was not adhered to by the succeeding architects, among whom was Michael Angelo. Some critics think the work would have been more noble if Bramante's design had been carried out. His style is admired for its simplicity, grace, and harmony of proportions. He was a benefactor of Raphael, who through the influence of Bramante obtained the patronage of Julius II.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; PUNGILEONI, "Memoria intorno alla Vita di Donato Bramante," 1837; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes célèbres;" SALVETTI, "Anedotti sulla Patria dell' Architetto Bramante," 1824.

Bramantino, da, dä brä-män-tee'no, (AGOSTINO,) a Milanese painter, flourished about 1525.

Bramantino, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian architect and painter, who lived about the middle of the fifteenth century, and built the church of San Satiro in the Milanese.

Brambilla, brăm-bĕl'lä, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, who worked in Turin about 1770.

Brambilla, (MARIETTA,) an Italian contralto singer, the eldest of five sisters all distinguished singers, was born near Milan about 1807. Her début was made in London, where she sang for several years. She also visited Vienna, Paris, and other cities. Died in 1875.

Bramer, brä'mĕr, (LEONARD,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Delft in 1596. He worked in Italy, and imitated the Italian style. He excelled in the treatment of nocturnal conflagrations and illumined caverns. Among his works is a "Raising of Lazarus."

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Bram'hall, (JOHN,) born in Yorkshire about 1593, graduated in divinity in 1630, and in 1634 became Bishop of Londonderry. As one of Strafford's coadjutors, he was impeached by the Irish House of Commons in 1640, and was imprisoned for a time. After the restoration he was created Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland. Bramhall is chiefly known from his controversy with Hobbes, entitled "The Question concerning Liberty, Necessity, and Chance, clearly stated and debated," (1656.) Died in 1663.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Bramlette, bram-let', (THOMAS E.,) an American lawyer, born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, January 3, 1817, was admitted to the bar in 1837. He became a circuit judge in 1852, and retained that place six years. He entered the Federal army as colonel of volunteers in 1861, was made a major-general in 1863, and was Governor of Kentucky from 1863 to 1867. Died at Louisville, January 12, 1875.

Bramp'ston or **Bram'ston,** (Sir JOHN,) an English judge, born in Essex about 1576. He was chief justice of the king's bench from 1635 to 1642. His conduct was vacillating in the civil war. Died in 1654.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Bramp'ton, de, (WILLIAM,) an English judge justiciar, who was convicted of peculation in 1288 and fined forty thousand marks.

Bram'ston, (Rev. JAMES,) an English satirical poet, took his degree at Oxford in 1720. He wrote the "Art of Politics." Died in 1744.

Brancaccio, brän-kät'cho, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian cardinal, patronized by Urban VIII. Died in 1675.

Brancadori-Perini, brän-kä-do'ree pä-ree'nee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian writer on chronology, born at Sienna in 1674; died in 1711.

Brancaleone, brän-kä-lā-o'nā, (DANDOLO, dän'do-lo,) Count of Casalecchio, (kä-sä-lek'ke-o,) born at Bologna, was made a senator by the Romans in 1253, and invested with the powers of a dictator, in order to repress the quarrels of the nobles. He compelled Pope Innocent IV. to acknowledge the power of the people, waged war with the barons, and restored peace to Rome. Died in 1258.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Brancas, brŏN'kä', (ANDRÉ,) a French officer, known as ADMIRAL DE VILLARS, (ve'yär',) served for a time in the army of the League, but afterwards went over to Henry IV. Being made prisoner at the siege of Doullens, he was killed by the Spaniards for his desertion.

See MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands," chap. xxxi.; ANSELME, "Histoire généralé des Pairs de France."

Brancas, de, DUC. See LAURAGUAIS.

Brancas, de, dĕh brŏN'kä', (LOUIS,) Marquis de Céreste, (sä'rĕst',) served with distinction under Louis XIV. and Louis XV., and was made marshal of France in 1740. Died in 1750.

Brancas-Villeneuve, de, dĕh brŏN'kä' vĕl'nuv', (ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS,) a French astronomer. Died in 1748.

Brancato, brän-kä'to, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian missionary to China, published a "Treatise on the Eucharist," and other works, (in Chinese.) Died in 1671.

Branch, (JOHN,) born at Halifax, North Carolina, in 1782, became a Senator of the United States in 1823, was secretary of the navy from March, 1829, till 1831, and was appointed Governor of Florida in 1843. Died in 1863.

Brand, brănt, (BERNARD,) a Swiss jurist and magistrate, born at Bâle in 1523, wrote a "Universal History," (in German.) Died in 1594.

See BRANDMÖLLER, "Vie de Bernard Brand," Bâle, 1650.

Brand, brănt, (CHRISTIAN,) a German painter, born at Vienna in 1722, was director of the Academy of Landscapes. Died in 1795.

Brand, (Sir HENRY BOUVERIE WILLIAM,) an English statesman, son of Lord Dacre, was born in 1814. He entered Parliament in 1852, and in 1859 became the principal "whip" of the Liberals in the House of Commons, of which he was chosen Speaker in 1872. Subsequently he was twice re-elected Speaker, the first time by the Conservatives themselves, there being no opposition from the Liberal minority. Died March 14, 1892.

Brand, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne about 1741, published "Observations on Popular Antiquities," and "History and Antiquities of the Town of Newcastle," (2 vols., 1789.) Died in 1806.

Brand, (JOHN,) an English divine and writer on political economy; died in 1809.

Brandan, SAINT. See BRENDAN.

Brandão, brăn-dŏwn', (ALEXANDRE,) a Portuguese, who lived about 1650–90, wrote a "History of the War by which Portugal was separated from Spain," (2 vols., 1689.)

Brandão, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese historian, succeeded De Brito as chief historiographer of the kingdom, (1617.) Died in 1637.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Brande, brand, (WILLIAM THOMAS,) F.R.S., an eminent English chemist, was born in London in 1788. He became professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution in 1813, and acquired a high reputation as a lecturer. He published a "Manual of Chemistry," (6th edition, 1848,) and an excellent "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," (1842.) He was for many years superintendent of a department in the Mint. Died in 1866.

Brandeis, bran'dēz, (LOUIS DEMBITZ,) lawyer, born at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1856. He graduated at Harvard in 1877 and has practised law in Boston since 1879. He has been counsel in several cases of national importance, and was chairman of the board of arbitration in the New York garment workers' strike of 1910. In 1914 he was appointed by Wilson an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Brandel, brăn'dĕl, (PETER,) a German painter of history and portraits, born at Prague in 1660; died in 1739.

Brandenburg, ELECTOR OF. See ALBERT ACHILLES, and FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Brandenburg, brăn'den-bŏŏrg', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) COUNT OF, son of Frederick William II. of Prussia by his morganatic marriage with the Countess von Doenhoff, was born at Berlin in 1792. He served in several campaigns against the French, and became lieutenant-general. He was appointed prime minister in 1848. Died in 1850.

Brander, brăn'dẽr, (GUSTAVUS,) a Swedish naturalist, resided in London, and was a contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1787.

Brandes, brăn'dĕs, (ERNST,) a German statesman and writer, born at Hanover in 1758, published an "Analysis of Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution," and other works. Died in 1810.

See HEYNE, "Memoria Ernesti Brandes," 1810; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Brandes, brăn'dĕs, (GEORGE MAURICE COHEN,) one of the most brilliant of modern writers, was born of Jewish parents at Copenhagen, Denmark, February 4, 1842, and studied in the university of his native city. His vast knowledge and industry, his earnest and independent thought, and his thorough criticism have given rise to what may be called a new school of literature in the North of Europe. Among his works are "Dualism in the Latest Philosophy," (1866,) "Æsthetic Studies," (1868,) "Criticisms and Portraits," (1870,) "French Æsthetics," (1870,) "The Main Currents of Literature in the Nineteenth Century," (6 vols., 1872–90,) "Shakspeare: a Critical Study," Died 1927.

Brandes, [Lat. BRANDE'SIUS,] (HEINRICH WILHELM,) born at Groben in 1777, studied at Göttingen, and became professor of mathematics at Leipsic in 1826. He wrote a "Manual of Higher Geometry," and several treatises on astronomy and hydraulics. Died in 1834.

See G. HERMANN, "Exequiæ H. Brandesii," 1834.

Brandes, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German dramatist and actor, born at Stettin in 1735. His wife, Esther Charlotte, was a popular actress, and his daughter, Minna, a distinguished vocalist. Died in 1799.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie," and his "Autobiography," 3 vols., 1802–07.

Brandes, (RUDOLF,) a German pharmacist, born in Lippe-Detmold in 1795. He was the founder of the "Archives of Pharmacy," to which he made numerous contributions. Died in 1842.

See L. F. BLEY, "Leben des Dr. R. Brandes," 1844.

Brandi, brăn'dee, (GIACINTO,) an Italian painter, born in the Roman States in 1623, was a pupil of Lanfranc. Died in 1691.

Brandis, brăn'dis, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) professor of philosophy at Bonn, a son of Joachim, noticed below, was born at Hildesheim in 1790. He edited, with Boeckh and Niebuhr, the "Rhenish Museum for Philology, History, and Greek Philosophy," (1827–30,) and published a "History of Greek Philosophy," (1862–66.) He was an associate of the French Institute. Died in 1867.

Brandis, (JOACHIM DIETRICH,) an eminent German physician and medical writer, born at Hildesheim in 1762. He graduated at Göttingen, became professor of medicine at Kiel in 1803, and in 1809 physician to Frederick VI. of Denmark. Died in 1846.

Brandl, brănd'l, (JOHANN,) a German musical composer, born at Rohr in 1760. He was the author of "Hermann," an opera, and various symphonies, serenades, quartets, etc. Died May 26, 1837.

Brandmüller, brănt'mül'lẽr, (GREGORIUS,) a Swiss painter, born at Bâle in 1661, was a pupil of Lebrun, and worked at Prague and Bâle. Among his best works, the design, expression, and colour of which are highly commended, is a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1691.

Brandmüller, (JOHANN,) a Swiss theologian, born in 1533, was professor of Hebrew at Bâle. Died in 1596.

Brando, brăn'do, **Brand,** brănt, or **Brands,** brănts, (JOHANN,) a Flemish chronicler, born near Hulst, wrote a history of the world from the creation to 1413. Died in 1428.

Brandolese, brăn-do-lā'zĕ, (PIETRO,) an Italian bibliographer, born in 1754; died in 1809.

Brandolini, brăn-do-lee'nee, (AURELIO,) an Italian poet and *littérateur*, surnamed IL LIPPO, born at Florence about 1440. He was a celebrated pulpit orator, was patronized by Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, and became professor of eloquence at Buda. Among his works is one "On the Condition of Human Life," ("De Vitæ humanæ Conditione," 1541.) Died in 1497.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Brandolini, (RAFFAELLO,) a blind Italian *littérateur* brother of the preceding, lived about 1462–1520, and was professor of eloquence at Rome. He had a rare talent for improvising Latin verse. He was patronized by Leo X., who became pope in 1513.

Bran'don, (CHARLES,) Duke of Suffolk, a favourite of Henry VIII. of England. He married Mary, a sister of King Henry, the widow of Louis XII. of France. Died in 1545.

Brandt or **Brand,** brănt, a German alchemist, who, in attempting to find the philosopher's stone, is said to have first discovered phosphorus. Died about 1695.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Brandt, brănt, (GEORG,) a Swedish chemist, born in 1694, made various interesting experiments upon metals, of which he gave an account in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Upsal." Died in 1768.

Brandt, l rânt, (GERARD,) a Dutch Arminian theologian, born in Amsterdam in 1626. He preached in his native city, and published, besides other works, a "History of the Reformation in the Low Countries," (2 vols., 1671–74.) Died in 1685.

See JAN VAN HAES, "Leven van G. Brandt," 1740.

Brandt, (SEBASTIAN,) a German poet, born at Strasburg in 1458, wrote "The Ship of Fools," ("Das Narrenschiff," 1494,) a satirical poem, which enjoyed extraordinary popularity in its time and was translated into Latin and the principal European languages. Died in 1521.

See FLÖGEL, "Geschichte der Komischen Literatur;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur."

Brandt, von, fon brânt, (HEINRICH,) a Prussian general, born in Westphalia in 1789, published a "History of the Art of War in the Middle Ages," (1828,) a "Manual of Grand Strategy," (1829,) and other military works. Died January 23, 1868.

Branicki, brâ-nits'kee, (FRANCIS XAVIER,) a Polish statesman, took an active part in the dismemberment of Poland by Russia, and was one of the leaders of the confederation of Targowicza. Having been declared a traitor to his country, he retired to the Ukraine, where he died in 1819.

See FERRAND, "Histoire des trois Démembrements de la Pologne," 1820.

Branicki, (JOHN CLEMENT,) grand general of the crown of Poland, born in 1688, was distinguished as the champion of the nobility against the king, Augustus II. Died in 1771.

Braniss, brâ'niss, (CHRISTLIEB JULIUS,) a German philosophical writer, born at Breslau in 1792. He wrote a "History of Philosophy since Kant," (1842,) and other works. Died June 2, 1873.

Bran'nan, (JOHN M.,) an American general, born in the District of Columbia about 1821, graduated at West Point in 1841. He served in the Mexican war and against the hostile Seminoles, rising to the rank of captain, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in September, 1861, commanded a division at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19–20, 1863, and served under General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, May–September, 1864. He was brevetted major-general in 1865, retired in 1882, and died December 16, 1892.

Brant, (JOSEPH,) THAYENDANEGA, (tī-ĕn-dā-ne'gȧ,) a famous Indian chief of the Mohawk tribe, was born in 1742. He fought against the American colonists in the Revolution, and had a commission in the British service. After the end of the war he went to England, and published the Gospel of Mark in Mohawk. Died in 1807.

See W. L. STONE, "Life of Brant."

Branting, (KARL HJALMAR,) Swedish statesman, was born Nov. 23, 1860 at Stockholm. He was a newspaper editor in 1884; supported the labor movement and became Minister of Finance 1917, Prime Minister 1920, 1921–23, and in 1924. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1921–23. In the World War he supported the neutrality of Sweden, and represented his country at the Peace Conference 1919 and at the League of Nations. He died Feb. 24, 1925.

Brant'ly, (JOHN JOYNER,) D.D., an American Baptist minister, a son of the following, was born at Augusta, Georgia, Dec. 29, 1821.

Brantly, (WILLIAM THEOPHILUS,) D.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born 1787. Died 1845.

Brantly, (WILLIAM THEOPHILUS,) D.D., American clergyman, a son of the preceding, was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, May 1, 1816. He graduated at Brown University in 1840. He held pastorates at Augusta, Philadelphia, Atlanta, etc. Died 1882.

Brantôme, brôN'tōm', (PIERRE de Bourdeilles—dẹh boor'dȧ'y', or boor'dȧ'yẹ,) a popular French historian, born of a noble family about 1540, was a brave soldier, and a witness of many military events of his time. He was for some time chamberlain to the Duke of Alençon, and obtained great favour at the court of Charles IX., who gave him a pension. As a historian he is sprightly, *naïf*, and sometimes eloquent, but never profound. His history is valued as a vivid picture of the epoch in which he lived, and of the characters of the principal actors in it. His chief work, entitled "Lives of Illustrious Men and Great Captains, both French and Foreign," ("Les Vies des Hommes illustres et grands Capitaines Français et étrangers,") was not published until after his death. Died in 1614.

See NICOLAS DE MONMERQUÉ, "Notice historique sur Brantôme," 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Brants or **Brantz,** brânts, written also **Brant,** (JOHN,) a Flemish writer, born at Antwerp in 1559, was father-in-law of the celebrated Rubens. Died in 1639.

Bran'white, (PEREGRINE,) an English poet, born in Suffolk in 1745; died in 1794.

Brard, brȧr, (CYPRIEN PROSPER,) a French mineralogist, born at L'Aigle, in Orne, in 1786. He published, besides other works, "Mineralogy applied to the Arts," (3 vols., 1821,) and "New Elements of Mineralogy," (1824.) Died in 1838.

Brarens, brȧ'rẹns, (HENDRIK,) a Danish naval officer, born in 1751, was the author of a "System of Practical Navigation." Died in 1826.

Brascassat, brȧ'kȧ'sȧ', (JACQUES RAYMOND,) a French painter of landscapes and animals, born at Bordeaux in 1805. He gained a first medal in 1831, and was elected a member of the Institute in 1846. Among his works, which are praised for a rare solidity of colour, are "Mercury and Argus," and the "Campagna of Rome." Died in Paris, February 27, 1867.

Braschi, brȧs'kee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian antiquary, and Bishop of Sarsina, born at Cesena in 1664; died in 1727.

Braschi-Onesti, brȧs'kee o-nĕs'tee, (LUIGI,) DUKE OF, an Italian statesman, born at Cesena in 1748, was a nephew of Pius VI. He was one of the signers of the treaty of Tolentino in 1797, and was afterwards appointed mayor of Rome. Died in 1818.

Brash'er, (ABRAHAM,) an American patriot and colonel in the war of the Revolution, born in New York in 1734, was the author of popular ballads. Died in 1782.

Bras'i-das, [Gr. Βρασίδας,] a celebrated Spartan commander in the Peloponnesian war, gained several victories over the Athenians, and rendered important services as negotiator. In Plato's "Symposium" he is compared to Achilles. He was killed in battle at Amphipolis in 422 B.C., after which annual sacrifices were offered to him as a hero.

Brassac, de, dẹh brȧ'sȧk', (JEAN GALLARD **de Béarn**—dẹh bȧ'ȧrn',) COMTE, a French minister of state under Louis XIII., born in the province of Saintonge in 1579; died in 1645.

Brassavola, brȧs-sȧ-vo'lȧ, (ANTONIO MUSA,) an Italian physician, born at Ferrara in 1500, was patronized by Francis I., Charles V., the popes Paul III. and Clement VII., and other distinguished persons. Died in 1570.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" CASTELLANI, "De Vita M. Brassavolæ Commentarius," 1767.

Brasseur, brȧ'sur', (PHILIP,) a Flemish writer and Latin poet, born at Mons about 1597; died about 1650.

Bras'sey, (THOMAS,) an English contractor, born at Baerton, Cheshire, November 7, 1805. He was bred a surveyor, and became in 1835 a railway-constructor, acquiring great wealth, and carrying on works in every quarter of the globe. Died December 8, 1870. His Life was written by Sir Arthur Helps, (1872.)

Brassey, (THOMAS,) EARL, son of the preceding, was born at Stafford, England, 1836. He graduated in 1859 at University College, Oxford, was called to the bar in 1866, and entered Parliament in 1868. He was governor of Victoria 1895–1900, was made a baron in 1886 and an earl in 1911. He published "Work and Wages," (1872,) "British Seamen," (1877,) "Lectures on the Labour Question." Died 1918. His wife, Lady ANNE, *née* ALLNUTT, published "A Voyage in the Sunbeam" and other works. She died in 1887.

Brassicanus, brȧs-se-kȧ'nŭs, (JOHANN ALEXANDER,) a German philologist and Latin poet, whose original name was KOHLBURGER, born at Wittenberg in 1500; died in 1539.

Brathwayte, brath'wāt, (RICHARD,) an English writer, born in 1588, published "The Prodigal's Tears," "The Golden Fleece," and other poems. Died in 1673.

Bratiano, brȧ-te-ȧ'no, (DEMETER,) a Roumanian patriot, born at Sitesti in 1820. He was educated at Bucharest and Paris, fighting in 1848 on the barricades with the other students, and went in that year to Hungary and Roumania to assist in revolutionary work. Failing to accomplish his aims, he lived in England until 1857, when he returned to his native land; and from the time of the recognition of Roumanian autonomy until 1881 he was engaged almost constantly either as a cabinet minister or as an envoy to foreign courts. He was twice elected president of the [illegible]. Died in 1892.

Bratianu, (JON C.,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1822, and was educated at Paris. In 1848 he took an active part in the Roumanian insurrectionary movements, and in 1855 was proscribed, being a democrat in his political theories. He was in important public offices from 1856 till 1870, and was in the Roumanian ministry, as its president and as head of the finance department, during the Turkish War of 1876–77. He took part in the Berlin Congress, and in 1883 was again at the head of the cabinet. M. Bratianu was a brilliant orator, and published several books relating to Roumanian affairs. Died May 16, 1891. His son Jon, born 1864, was Prime Minister 1909–11, 1913–18, 1918–19, and again in 1922. He died 1927.

Brault, brō, (CHARLES,) born at Poitiers in 1752, became Archbishop of Albi in 1823, and was afterwards made a peer of France. Died in 1833.

Braun, brown, (ALEXANDER KARL HERMANN,) a German statesman, born at Plauen in 1807, became minister of justice and president of the Council in Saxony, (1848.) He resigned office in 1849. Died March 23, 1868.

Braun, (AUGUST EMIL,) a German archæologist, born at Gotha in 1809. He resided many years in Rome, where he became pro-secretary to the Archæological Institute. He wrote a treatise "On the Mythology of Art." ("Kunst Mythologie," with 100 plates,) and "Antique Marbles," (1843.) Died at Rome in 1856.

Braun, (JOHANN WILHELM JOSEPH,) a German Catholic theologian, born near Düren in 1801. He studied at Bonn, under Hermes, whose peculiar views he adopted. He became professor of ecclesiastical history at Bonn in 1833, and was one of the founders of the "Journal of Philosophy and Catholic Theology." He died September 30, 1863.

Braun, (LUDWIG,) a German painter of battle-scenes, was born at Schwäbisch-Hall, September 23, 1836. He studied at Munich and Paris, and became an art-professor at Schwerin. Most of his pictures represent scenes in the French war of 1870–71.

Braur. See BRAUWER.

Brauwer or **Brouwer**, brŏw'wẹr, written also **Brawer** or **Braur**, (ADRIAAN,) a celebrated Dutch painter, born in 1608 at Oudenarde, or, as some writers state, at Haarlem. He was a pupil of Franz Hals, and was patronized by Rubens, but, owing to his dissipated habits, died in poverty at the age of thirty-two. His works are chiefly tavern-scenes, and other delineations of low life, and rank among the best of their kind. Died in 1640.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Bravais, brȧ'vȧ', (AUGUSTE,) a French natural philosopher, born at Annonay in 1811. He wrote able treatises on meteorology, crystallography, and astronomy. In 1854 he was admitted into the Institute, (section of geography and navigation.) Died March 31, 1863. His brother LOUIS F. was a botanist and writer.

Bravo, brȧ'vo, (BARTOLOMÉ,) a Spanish Jesuit, poet, and grammarian, born about 1560.

Bravo de Sobramonte-Ramires brȧ'vo dȧ so-brȧ-mon'tȧ rȧ-mee'rẽs, (GASPAR,) professor of medicine and surgery at Valladolid, was physician to Philip IV. and Charles II.

Bravo-Murillo. See MURILLO.

Brawe, brȧ'wẹh, (JOACHIM WILHELM,) BARON OF, a German tragic poet, born at Weissenfels in 1738. His tragedies entitled "Der Freigeist" and "Brutus" were edited and published by Lessing after his death, which took place in 1758.

Brawer. See BRAUWER.

Brax'ton, (CARTER,) one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, was born at Newington, King-and-Queen county, Virginia, in 1736. In 1775 he was elected to Congress as successor to Peyton Randolph. Died in 1797.

Bray, (ANNA ELIZA,) an English novelist, whose maiden name was KEMPE, born in Surrey about 1790. She was married to Charles Stothard in 1818, and to Rev. Edward A. Bray about 1825. She published a number of works, among which are "Gaston de Foix," (1826,) "The White Hoods," (1828,) "Talba," (1834,) "Trelawney," (1837,) "Traditions and Legends of Devonshire," (1838,) "Hartland Forest," (1871,) "Joan of Arc," (1873,) "Roseteague," (1874,) etc. Died in 1883.

Bray, (Sir REGINALD,) an English architect, and a favourite of Henry VII., whose chapel at Westminster is supposed to have been designed by him. He also constructed the nave of Saint George's Chapel at Windsor. Died in 1503.

Bray, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in Shropshire in 1656, made several voyages to America as a missionary, and founded in 1697 a society for the propagation of the gospel in the colonies. Died in 1730.

Bray, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary, born in 1736. published the "Diary and Memoirs of Evelyn," and was a contributor to the "Archæologia." He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Died about 1830.

Bray, de, dẹh brȧ, (FRANÇOIS GABRIEL,) a French diplomatist, born at Rouen in 1765, was minister to Berlin and Saint Petersburg, (1808.) He published a "Critical Essay on the History of Livonia," (1817,) and several scientific works. A genus of plants has been called Braya in his honour. Died in 1832.

See MARTIUS, "Éloge académique du Comte de Bray," 1835.

Bray, de, dẹh brī, (JAKOB,) an excellent Dutch painter of portraits and history, son of Salomon, noticed below, born at Haarlem about 1600; died in 1664.

Bray, de, (SALOMON,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1579; died in 1664.

Bray'brooke, (RICHARD CORNWALLIS NEVILLE,) LORD, an English antiquary, born in London in 1820 died in 1861.

Braybrooke, (RICHARD NEVILLE GRIFFIN,) LORD, an English antiquary, born about 1783. He published a "History of Audley End, Essex." Died in 1858.

Brayer de Beauregard, brȧ'yȧ' dẹh bōr'gȧr', (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Soissons in 1770, wrote several works on political economy. Died in 1834.

Bray'ley, (EDWARD WEDLAKE,) an English antiquary and topographer, born in London in 1773. He published numerous works on the antiquities and topography of England, among which is "Londoniana," (4 vols., 1829.) Died in 1854.

Bray'man, (MASON,) an American officer, born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1813, entered the Union army in 1861, and became brigadier-general in 1862. Died in 1895

Brazza, de, (PIERRE SAVORGNAN,) explorer, was born at Rio de Janeiro, of Italian descent, January 26, 1852. He entered the French navy in 1870, and in 1876–78 explored the Ogoway River in Africa. In 1878 he explored the country north of the Congo, and secured much land for France. He was made governor of French Congo 1888. Died 1905.

Brea, (LODOVICO,) an Italian painter, born at Nice, flourished from about 1480 to 1515.

Breasted, (JOSEPH HENRY,) American historian and orientalist, was born at Rockford, Ill., Aug. 27, 1865. He became Professor of Egyptology and Oriental History at the University of Chicago 1905, and director of the oriental institute there in 1919. He has directed archæological expeditions in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Palestine.

Brebeuf, de, (GUILLAUME,) a French poet, born at Thorigny in 1618. Died 1661.

Brébeuf, de, (JEAN,) a French missionary, born in 1593, laboured in Canada, where he was killed by savages in 1649.

Brebiette, brẹh-be-ẽt', (PIERRE,) a French painter and engraver, born about 1596.

Brechten, brẽk'tẹn, or **Verbrechten**, vẽr-brẽk'tẹn, (NIKOLAAS,) a Dutch poet, born at Haarlem about 1240.

Breckberg. See BERKHEIDEN.

Breck'ęn-ridge, (JAMES,) an American politician, born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1763, was a representative in Congress from 1809 to 1817, and was an active leader of the Federal party. Died in 1833.

Breckenridge, (JOHN,) attorney-general of the United States under Jefferson from 1805 to 1806, was born in Virginia near the middle of the eighteenth century. Having removed to Kentucky, he was elected in 1801 to the United States Senate. In this body he proposed the repeal of the judiciary system established at the close of Adams's administration, and took a prominent part in the great debate which followed. Died in 1806.

Breckenridge, (JOHN,) D.D., an eminent Presbyterian divine, son of the preceding, and uncle of John C. Breckinridge, (Vice-President of the United States,) was born at Cabell's Dale, Kentucky, in 1797. He graduated at Princeton in 1818, and subsequently became a professor in that institution. Died August 4, 1841.

Breckenridge, usually written **Breckinridge,** (JOHN C.,) an American statesman and general, a nephew of Robert J. Breckenridge, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1821. He studied law, became a Democrat in party politics, and was elected to Congress from Kentucky in 1851, and re-elected in 1853. Having been nominated as Democratic candidate for Vice-President, he was elected in November, 1856, when James Buchanan was chosen President. He was nominated for the Presidency in 1860 by the disunion Democrats, after they had seceded from the convention which nominated Douglas as a Union Democrat. He had two other competitors,—John Bell and Abraham Lincoln. He received seventy-two electoral votes, Lincoln received one hundred and eighty, Bell thirty-nine, and Douglas twelve. All the Southern States, except Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, voted for Breckinridge. He was elected to the Senate of the United States by the legislature of Kentucky, and took his seat in March, 1861. After he had defended the cause of the new confederacy by several speeches in the Senate, he went to the South in September, 1861, and took arms against the Union, with the rank of brigadier-general. He commanded a division at Stone River, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. He defeated General Sigel near Newmarket, Virginia, in May, 1864. His corps formed part of the army of Early, which Sheridan defeated near Winchester in September, 1864. He was appointed Confederate secretary of war in January, 1865. Soon after the surrender of General Lee, he sailed for Europe, but returned in 1868. Died May 17, 1875.

Breckenridge, (ROBERT J.,) an American Presbyterian divine, born at Cabell's Dale, Kentucky, in 1800, is a son of John Breckenridge, (the first of the name,) noticed above. He studied at Yale College, graduated at Union College in 1819, practised law eight years in Kentucky, and became pastor of a church in Baltimore in 1832. About 1847 he removed to Lexington, Kentucky. He gained distinction as a preacher and a writer, had much influence in the church, and was appointed professor of theology in a seminary at Danville, Kentucky, in 1853. Among his works are "Travels in Europe," (1839,) and "The Knowledge of God objectively considered," (1857.) He is said to have been the principal author of the common-school system of Kentucky. During the civil war he was a decided and earnest supporter of the Union. Died in 1871.

Breckinridge, (JOSEPH CABELL,) an American general, was born at Baltimore, January 14, 1842. He served in the army through the civil war and afterwards, reaching the rank of brigadier-general in 1889. He served as major-general of volunteers in the Santiago campaign of 1898.

Brecling, brĕk'ling, (FREDERIK,) a Danish Protestant theologian and writer, born in 1629; died in 1711.

Brecourt, de, dęh brā'koor', (GUILLAUME MARCOUREAU,) a French actor and dramatic poet. Died in 1685.

Breda, van, vän brę̄h-dä', (JAN,) a Flemish painter of landscapes, fairs, battles, etc., born at Antwerp in 1683. He copied the works of Breughel and Wouwerman with remarkable skill. His touch and skies and distances are praised by Descamps. Died in 1750.

Breda, van, (PIETER,) a Flemish landscape-painter born at Antwerp in 1630; died in 1681.

Bredahl, brä-däl', (CHRISTIAN DAVID,) a Danish poet, born in 1784, wrote "Dramatic Scenes taken from an Old Manuscript," and other works.

Bredahl, (NIELS KROG,) a Danish dramatist, born about 1732, wrote several plays, and translated Ovid's "Metamorphoses" into Danish verse. Died in 1778.

Bredenbach, brā'dęn-bäK', (TILMANN,) a historical writer, born at Emmerich about 1535; died in 1587.

Brederode, brä'dęh-ro'dęh, (GERBRAND,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1585. Among his principal works are "The Meditative Song-Book," "The Great Fountain of Love," and a comedy entitled "Spaanschen Brabander." Died in 1618.

Brederode, brä-dęh-ro'dęh, (HENDRIK,) COUNT, a Flemish nobleman, born in Brussels in 1531, was an adherent of Egmont and Horn. In 1566 he presented a petition to the Duchess of Parma for the removal of the Inquisition. He was also one of the principal members of the association called "Les Gueux," ("The Beggars.") Having fought unsuccessfully against the Spaniards, he took refuge in Germany, where he died in 1568.

Brederode, (PIETER KORNELIS,) a Dutch jurist, born at the Hague, flourished about 1600.

Brederoo, or **Breeroo.** See BREDERODE.

Bredow brā'do, (GABRIEL GOTTFRIED,) born at Berlin in 1773, became professor of history at Breslau in 1811. He published a "Manual of Ancient History," etc., (1803,) "Memorable Events of Universal History," (1810,) and a series of tables entitled "Historische Tabellen," which were translated into English by Major Bell. Died at Breslau in 1814.

See KUNISCH, "Bredows Leben," 1816; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Bredsdorff, brĕDs'dorf, (JAKOB HORNEMANN,) a Danish naturalist, born in Seeland in 1790, became in 1828 professor of botany and mineralogy at Soröe. He published "Elements of Geognosy," and other scientific works. Died in 1841.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Brée, brā, (MATHIEU IGNACE,) a distinguished historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1773, was director of the Academy of Fine Arts in that city. Died in 1839.

See F. BOGAERTS, "M. van Brée," 1842.

Bree, (ROBERT,) an English physician, born in Warwickshire in 1759, practised in London. He published "An Inquiry into Disordered Respiration," (1797.) Died in 1839.

Breenberg, brān'bĕrg, or **Breemberg,** brām'bĕrg, (BARTHOLOMEUS,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Utrecht about 1620, excelled in small landscapes and animals. Died in 1660.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Brégis or **Brégy, de,** dęh brā'zhe', (CHARLOTTE **Saumaise de Chazan**—sō'mąz' dęh shą'zŏn',) COMTESSE, a witty and accomplished French lady, born in Paris in 1619, was a niece of the celebrated Salmasius. She was maid of honour to Anne of Austria. Died in 1693, leaving a collection of letters and poems.

See "Mémoires de Madame de Motteville."

Bréguet, brā'gā', (ABRAHAM LOUIS,) a celebrated Swiss mechanician and watchmaker, born at Neufchâtel in 1747. He made improvements in watches, and invented numerous astronomical, nautical, and other instruments, distinguished for the perfection of their workmanship. He was a member of the French Bureau of Longitude, and of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. Died in 1823.

See FOURIER, "Éloge de Bréguet."

Bréguet, (LOUIS,) a French watchmaker and natural philosopher, grandson of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1808. He is said to have been the first Frenchman who applied himself seriously to the electric telegraph, on which he produced a treatise in 1845. Died in 1883.

Brégy. See BRÉGIS.

Brehm, brām, (ALFRED EDMUND,) a German naturalist, a son of the following, was born at Reuthendor, Saxe-Weimar, February 20, 1829. He travelled extensively, (for the most part in Africa,) and studied at

Jena, Vienna, and Leipsic. He founded the great Berlin Aquarium. His "Thierleben" is his best-known work. Died November 15, 1884.

Brehm, brām, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) a German ornithologist, born at Schönau in 1787. He published a "Manual of the Natural History of European Birds," (2 vols., 1823–24,) and other works. Died in 1864.

Brehmer, brā'mĕr, (HEINRICH,) a German jurist and diplomatist, born at Lubeck in 1800.

Breislak, brĭs'läk, (SCIPIO,) an eminent geologist, of German extraction, born at Rome in 1748. Having been appointed professor in the Nazarene College at Rome, he made valuable contributions to the mineralogical cabinet of that institution. He subsequently visited Paris, where he became acquainted with Cuvier and other celebrated savants. He published "Physical Topography of the Campagna," (1798,) "Introduction to Geology," (1811,) and other works, in which he favours the volcanic theory. He died in 1826, leaving his cabinet of minerals to the Borromeo family.

See CONFIGLIACHI, "Memorie intorno alle Opere, etc. del Geologo S. Breislak," 1827; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1804, and September, 1810.

Breithaupt, brīt'hŏwpt, (JOACHIM JUSTUS,) a German Protestant divine and sacred poet, born in Hanover in 1658, became professor of theology at Halle.

Breithaupt, (JOHANN AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German mineralogist, born near Saalfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, in May, 1791, was a pupil of Werner. He became professor of mineralogy at Freiberg in 1827. He discovered a number of new species of minerals. His chief work is a "Complete Manual of Mineralogy." (3 vols., 1818–47.) He died September 22, 1873.

Breitinger, brī'tĭng-ĕr, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss scholar and writer, born at Zurich in 1701, became professor of Greek and Hebrew in his native city. He was associated with Bodmer in his efforts to reform German literature, and took a prominent part in the controversy with Gottsched. He was the author of a "Critique on the Art of Poetry," ("Kritische Dichtkunst,") and other works. Died in 1776.

See J. C. LOOSER, "Eloge historique de J. J. Breitinger," 1777.

Breitkopf, brīt'kŏpf, (JOHANN GOTTLOB EMMANUEL,) a distinguished German typographer, born at Leipsic in 1719, introduced great improvements into the form of types, and wrote a work on the invention of printing. Died in 1794.

See ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopædie;" HOEFER, "Biographie;" "N. B. Brockhaus," 1864.

Brembata, brĕm-bä'tee, (ISOTTA,) an Italian poetess. Born at Bergamo; died in 1586.

Bremer, (Sw. pron. brā'mĕr,) (FREDERIKA,) a celebrated Swedish novelist, born at Åbo, in Finland, in 1802. Her parents having removed to Sweden, while she was yet a child, her education was finished at Stockholm, where she was subsequently teacher in a private seminary. She early became familiar with German literature, and was an especial admirer of the works of Scudéry. Her romance, "The Neighbours," was first made known to the English and American public in 1842, through the excellent translation of Miss MARY HOWITT. It was followed by "The Home," (1843,) "The Professor's Daughters," "The Diary," "The H. Family," "Strife and Peace," "Nina," "Brothers and Sisters," and several others, also translated by Mrs. Howitt. They enjoy great popularity in England and the United States, and have been translated into German, French, Dutch, and other languages. Having visited the United States in 1850, she published, after her return, "The Homes of the New World," (1853,) of which an English and a German translation soon appeared. Among her more recent works are "England in 1851," and a novel entitled "Hertha," (1856.) Died December 31, 1865.

See "The Literary and Posthumous Works of Frederika Bremer," edited by Mrs. Mary Howitt, New York, 1868; "Fraser's Magazine," November, 1843; and an article in the "North American Review" for April, 1849, by Longfellow.

Bremond, brĕ'mōN', (GABRIELLE,) a French lady born at Marseilles, travelled in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, and wrote an account of her journey, which was translated into Italian, (1673.)

Bremond, de, dĕh brĕh-mōN', (CHARLES,) Marquis d'Ars, (dĀR,) a French naval officer, born in Saintonge in 1738, was killed in battle against the English in 1761.

Brémond, de, dĕh brā'mōN', (FRANÇOIS,) a French natural philosopher, born in Paris in 1713. He produced a good translation of the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London," (4 vols., 1738.) Died in 1742.

Brémond, de, (GABRIEL,) a French romance-writer, lived about 1670–1703.

Bremond d'Ars, de, dĕh brĕh-mōN' dĀRs, (CHARLES,) a French captain, born in 1538, rendered important services to the king and Catholic party in the civil wars. Died in 1599.

See DUPLEIX, "Histoire de France."

Bremond d'Arses, (or **d'Ars**,) brĕh-mōN' dĀRs, (LOUIS,) a French commander, born in Saintonge, distinguished himself in Italy in the reign of Louis XII., and had a high command at Ravenna in 1511.

Brémontier, brā-mōN'-tē-ā', (NICOLAS THÉODORE,) a French engineer and inspector-general of bridges and highways, born in 1738; died in 1809.

Bremser, brĕm'sĕr, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Wertheim, on the Main, in 1767. He practised in Vienna, and wrote on intestinal worms. Died in 1827.

Brendan, SAINT, written also **Brandan**, was born in Ireland in the fifth century. According to a legend which obtained currency for several centuries, he made a long voyage in the Atlantic and discovered an island called by his name. Died in 577 A.D.

Brendel, brĕn'dĕl, (ADAM,) a German physician, was professor of anatomy and botany at Wittenberg. Died in 1719.

Brendel, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German physician, born at Wittenberg in 1712, became professor of medicine at Göttingen. Died in 1758.

Brendel, (Dr. KARL FRANZ,) a German musical critic, born at Stollberg, November 25, 1811. His most comprehensive work was his "History of Music in Italy, France, and Germany," (1852.) From 1845 till his death, November 15, 1868, he was editor and proprietor of the "Neue Zeitschrift," lending a vigorous support to the theories of Wagner and Liszt.

Brendel, (ZACHARIAS,) a German medical writer, born at Jena in 1592; died in 1638.

Brenius, brā'nē-ŭs, (DANIEL,) a Dutch theologian, born at Haarlem in 1594, was a disciple of Episcopius. Died in 1664.

Brenkenhoff, brĕnk'ĕn-hŏf', (LEOPOLD,) a German writer on the art of war, born at Dessau in 1750; died in 1790.

Brenkenhoff, von, fon brĕnk'ĕn-hŏf', (FRANZ BALTHASAR SCHÖNBERG,) a German naval economist, born near Halle in 1723, died in 1780.

See MEUSSEL, "Leben des F. B. Schönberg von Brenkenhoff," 1782.

Brenkmann, brĕnk'män, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch jurist, born at Rotterdam about 1630; died in 1736.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Brenner, brĕn'nĕr, (ELIAS,) a Swedish antiquary and artist, born in 1647, was appointed miniature-painter to Charles XI. Died in 1717.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Brenner, (HENRIK,) a Swedish scholar and historian, born in 1662. He translated into Latin the "History of Armenia" of Moses Chorenensis, and wrote an account of the expedition of Peter the Great against Persia. Died in 1732.

Brenner, (SOFIA ELISABET WEBER,) a Swedish poetess, born about 1660, was the wife of Elias, above noticed. Died about 1730.

Brennus, a famous chief of the Senônes, a tribe of Gauls, invaded the Roman state about 390 B.C. Having defeated the Roman army, he entered Rome, where he found assembled except by a number of aged senators sitting in ivory chairs, whom he left unmassacred. The Capitol, however, was defended by a garrison, whom Brennus attempted to surprise by night; but Manlius and

a as ā; ă as ä; g as j; ġ as gh; ġ as s; ṅ as n; ṗ as p; ṫ as t; x as ks; z as s; ẋ as gz; ṁ as m; ṅ as ng; ṅ as n; ṙ as r; ṡ as s; ṫ as t; ṫ as th; ṫ as th; ṫ as th

his companions, alarmed by the clamour of some geese, repulsed the Gauls. Brennus was induced to depart by the payment of one thousand pounds of gold—plus the weight of his sword, which he threw into the scale, exclaiming, "Væ victis!" According to the popular story, Camillus, who had been previously banished, came to the relief of his countrymen at the very moment when they were weighing out the money which was to purchase peace with the Gauls: the latter were so utterly defeated that, it is said, not one remained to carry home the news of their overthrow. (See CAMILLUS.)

See LIVY, "History of Rome," book v.

Brennus, a Gallic chieftain, invaded Greece about 280 B.C. with an immense army, and committed great devastation. He was defeated at Delphi, and died soon after that event.

Brent, (NATHANIEL,) an English jurist and *littérateur*, born in Warwickshire in 1573. He translated into English and Latin Paul Sarpi's "History of the Council of Trent." Died in 1652.

Brenta, brĕn'tâ, [Lat. BREN'TIUS,] (ANDREA,) an Italian physician and *littérateur*, born at Padua about 1450, was secretary to Cardinal Caraffa. Died in 1483.

Brentana, brĕn-tä'nä, (SIMONE,) an Italian painter, born in 1656 at Verona, or, as stated by some writers, at Venice. Among his master-pieces is a "Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian," at Verona. Died about 1736.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Brentano, brĕn-tä'no, (CLEMENS,) a German novelist and dramatist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1777, was the brother of Bettina von Arnim, the friend of Goethe. Among his most popular works are the dramas of "Ponce de Leon" and "The Foundation of Prague," ("Die Gründung Prags,") a tale entitled "History of the Brave Kaspar and the Fair Annerl," and a collection of national ballads called "Des Knaben Wunderhorn," written conjointly with his brother-in-law, A. von Arnim. Died in 1842.

Brentano, (LUJO), nephew of Clemens, was born in Bavaria, December 18, 1844. In 1868 he went to England to study the condition of the working classes, which gave rise to his "English Guilds" and "Die Arbeitergilden der Gegenwart." He was afterwards professor of the labor subject at German universities, and wrote on wages, compulsory insurance, etc.

Brentano, (SOPHIE,) wife of Clemens, noticed above, born at Altenburg in 1761, was originally named SCHUBART. She published several poems and romances. Died in 1806.

Brentel, brĕn'tĕl, (FREDERICK,) a painter of Strasburg, born about 1580, numbered William Bawer among his pupils.

Brentius. See BRENTZ and BRENTA.

Bren'ton, (Captain EDWARD PELHAM,) an English naval officer, born in 1774, wrote a "Naval History of Great Britain from 1783 to 1822," (5 vols.) Died in 1839.

See "Memoir of Capt. E. Pelham Brenton," by SIR J. BRENTON.

Brenton, (Sir JAHLEEL,) a British rear-admiral, brother of the preceding, born in 1770. He published "The Hope of the Navy," (1839,) and other works. Died in 1844.

See HENRY RAIKES, "Memoir of Sir Jahleel Brenton," 1845; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1847.

Brentz, brĕnts, or **Brentzen**, brĕnt'sĕn, [Lat. BREN'TIUS,] (JOHANN,) a German Protestant theologian, and coadjutor of Luther, born at Weil, in Suabia, in 1499. He assisted at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530, drew up the "Confession of Würtemberg," and was present at the Council of Trent. Pursued by the emissaries of Charles V., he was at length protected by Duke Ulric of Würtemberg. Died in 1570.

Brentzen. See BRENTZ.

Bréquigny, de, dĕh brā'kĕn'ye', (LOUIS GEORGE OUDARD **Feudrix**—fŭh'dre',) a French historian and antiquary, born at Granville in 1716, was a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Inscriptions. He wrote, in conjunction with Mouchet, a continuation of the "Memoirs of the Chinese," begun by Amiot and others, and assisted in the publication of the "Collection of Laws and Ordinances of the Kings of the Third Race." Died in 1795.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance."

Brera, brā'rä, (VALERIANO LUIGI,) an Italian physician and medical writer of great merit, born at Pavía in 1772, became professor of therapeutics and clinics in his native city. Died in Venice in 1840.

See TASSINARI, "Raccolta della Cure e Scritti del Professore V. L. Brera," 1840.

Brere'ton, (JANE HUGHES,) an English poetess, born in Flintshire in 1685; died in 1740.

Brere'wood, (EDWARD,) an English mathematician and antiquary, born at Chester in 1565. He published "The Patriarchal Government of the Ancient Church," a treatise "On the Weights and Values of Ancient Coins, etc.," ("De Ponderibus et Pretiis Veterum Nummorum,") and other works, in English and Latin. Died in 1613.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Brès, brĂ, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Limoges in 1782, was one of the editors of the "Revue Encyclopédique." Died in 1832.

Breschet, brĂ'shĂ', (GILBERT,) a French physician, medical writer, and professor of anatomy in the Faculty of Paris, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1784. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1845.

Brescia, da, dä brĕsh'yä or brā'shä, or **Bresciano**, brĂ-shä'no, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Brescia about 1460. His brother GIOVANNI ANTONIO, born about 1461, was an engraver.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Bresmal, brĂ'mäl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish medical writer of Liege, lived about 1700.

Bressani, brĕs-sä'nee, (GREGORIO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Treviso in 1703, wrote against the doctrines of Galileo, and in favour of Aristotle. Died in 1771.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Bret, brĂ, (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dijon in 1717, wrote a "Commentary on the Works of Molière," and other works. Died in 1792.

Bretagne, de, (ANNE.) See ANNE OF BRITTANY.

Bretagne, de, (ARTHUR.) See ARTHUR.

Breteuil, de, dĕh brĕh-tuI', (LOUIS AUGUSTE **le Tonnelier**—lĕh ton'le-ä',) BARON, a French diplomatist of the royalist party, born in Touraine in 1733, was employed in missions to Russia, Sweden, and Naples, and became minister of state about 1783. Died in 1807.

Bréton, brĂ'tŏN', (ÉMILE ADELARD,) a French painter, a brother of Jules Bréton, noticed below, was born at Courrières. He is celebrated as a painter of moonlight- and snow-scenes.

Breton, brĕh-tŏN', (FRANÇOIS PIERRE HIPPOLYTE ERNEST,) a French artist and antiquary, born in Paris in 1812. He published "Monuments of All Nations," (2 vols., 1843, with 300 engravings designed by himself,) which was translated into several languages, and "Pompéia," (1855.) He wrote many articles for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." He died March 29, 1875.

Breton, (GUILLAUME,) sometimes called **Guilelmus Brito-Armoricus**, a French ecclesiastic and historian, born in Brittany about 1150. He was chaplain at the court of Philip Augustus, and wrote two histories of his reign,—one, entitled "Philippis," in Latin verse, the other in prose. Died in 1226.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Bréton, (JULES ADOLPHE AIMÉ LOUIS,) a French painter, born at Courrières, May 1, 1827. He is celebrated for his pictures of peasant-life, which are full of sympathy and pathetic realism. Died 1906.

Breton, brit'ŏn, (NICHOLAS,) an English poet, born in 1555. He wrote pastorals, sonnets, etc. Died in 1624.

Breton, (RAYMOND,) a French missionary to the West Indies, born in 1609, published a "French-Carib and Carib-French Dictionary," and a "Carib Grammar." Died in 1679.

Breton de los Herreros, brĂ-tŏn' dä lŏs ĕr-rā'rŏs, (MANUEL,) a Spanish dramatist and poet, born in the province of Logroño in 1796.

Bretonnayau, brĕh-to'nĂ'yō', (RENÉ,) a French surgeon and writer, lived about 1540–90.

Bretonne, de la. See RÉTIF.

Bretonneau, brẹh-to'nō', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, theological writer, and pulpit orator, born in Touraine in 1660; died in 1741.

Bretonneau, (PIERRE,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Tours in 1771. He obtained celebrity as a practitioner, and is the reputed inventor of the operation called tracheotomy. Died in 1862.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinische Schriftsteller-Lexikon."

Bretschneider, brĕt'shnī'dẹr, (HEINRICH GOTTFRIED,) a German *littérateur*, born at Gera in 1739. He was the author of fables, poems, romances, and satires, and "Travels to London and Paris," a translation of which appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine." He is also supposed to have furnished the principal material for Nicolai's "Travels." Died in 1810.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Bretschneider, (KARL GOTTLIEB,) a German rationalist theologian, born at Gersdorf in 1776, was general superintendent in Gotha. He published a "Dogmatic Manual of the Evangelical Lutheran Church," (1814–18,) and "Corpus Reformatorum, or Philippi Melanchthonis Opera quæ supersunt Omnia," (15 vols., 1834–48.) Died in 1848.

Brett, (THOMAS,) an English nonjuror, born in Kent in 1667. He became rector of Ruckinge in 1705. He wrote several polemical treatises. Died in 1743.

Brett, (Sir WILLIAM BALIOL,) an English jurist, born in 1817. He was in Parliament as a Conservative from 1866 to 1868, and in the latter year was made solicitor-general. He later held positions on the bench, and in 1883 was made master of the rolls.

Breughel, (ABRAHAM,) surnamed THE NEAPOLITAN, an excellent painter of birds and of still life, born at Antwerp, resided many years in Rome and Naples. Died in 1690.

Breughel, (JAN,) an eminent Flemish painter, brother of Peter the younger, born at Brussels about 1570, was called VELVET BREUGHEL, from the usual material of his dress. He painted landscapes, fruit, flowers, and animals with admirable skill. Among his master-pieces is the landscape of "Adam and Eve in Paradise," now in the Museum of the Louvre, for which Rubens furnished the figures. In conjunction with that great artist he executed "The Four Elements," and "Vertumnus and Bellona." His death is variously dated from 1625 to 1642.

Breughel, (PETER or PIETER,) an eminent Flemish painter, surnamed THE DROLL, born near Breda about 1525, excelled in village festivals and comic subjects. Died about 1590.

Breughel, (PETER,) son of the preceding, born at Brussels about 1569, was surnamed THE HELLISH, from the nature of the subjects he painted. Died about 1625.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Breuil, du. See DUBREUIL.

Brev'al, de, (JOHN DURAND,) an English officer and writer, published a "History of the House of Nassau," and several poems. Died in 1739.

Bre-vard', (EPHRAIM,) a North Carolina patriot born about 1750. He graduated at Princeton in 1768, and became a physician of Charlotte, North Carolina. He was secretary of the celebrated Mecklenburg County meeting of May 31, 1775, and was the reputed author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. With his seven younger brothers he served in the Revolution. He was imprisoned by the British in May, 1780, and, after being released, died at Charlotte from the effects of his confinement.

Brèves, de, dẹh brĕv, (FRANÇOIS SAVARY,) COMTE, a French diplomatist, born in 1560, was ambassador to Constantinople and to Rome. Died in 1628.

Brev'int, (DANIEL,) a Protestant theologian, born in the island of Jersey in 1616. After the restoration of Charles II. he became Dean of Lincoln. Died in 1695.

Brew'ẹr, (ANTHONY,) an English dramatist, lived about 1615–30, and wrote a play entitled "Lingua."

Brewer, (DAVID J.,) an American legislator, was born at Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837; educated at Yale and other colleges, studied law, and became judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas in 1870, of the United States Circuit Court in 1884, and justice of the United States Supreme Court December 18, 1889. He was president of the Venezuela boundary commission of 1896, and member of the Venezuela arbitration tribunal of 1898.

Brewer, (E. COBHAM,) LL.D., an English author, born in London, May 2, 1810, graduated with honour in civil law at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1835, and took priest's orders in the English Church in 1836. He published a "Guide to Science," (1850,) "Theology in Science," (1859,) "History of France," (1863,) "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," (1868,) "History of Germany," (1881,) "Reader's Hand-Book," (1881,) "Dictionary of Miracles," (1884,) etc. Died March 6, 1897.

Brewer, (JOHN SHERREN,) an English classical scholar and historian, born in 1810, was educated at Oxford. He edited the "Calendars of State Papers relating to the Reign of Henry VIII.," and wrote "The Athanasian Origin of the Athanasian Creed," (1872,) etc. Died at Toppesfield, February 16, 1879.

Brewer, (LEIGH RICHMOND,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Berkshire, Vermont, January 20, 1839. He graduated at Hobart College in 1863, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1866. He held various pastorates (Episcopalian) from 1872 to 1881, and in the latter year became Bishop of Montana. Died 1916.

Brewer, (SAMUEL,) an English botanist, was a friend of Dillenius, whom he assisted in publishing his "History of Mosses," ("Historia Muscorum.") Died in 1743.

Brewer, (THOMAS,) an English musician and lyrical composer, lived under the reign of Charles I.

Brewer, (THOMAS MAYO,) M.D., an American ornithologist, born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 21, 1814. He graduated at Harvard College in arts in 1835 and in medicine in 1838. He became a journalist in 1840, and in 1857 a member of a book-publishing firm. He wrote "Oology of North America," and was one of the authors of the "History of North American Birds," (3 vols., 1874.) He also edited Wilson's "Birds of America," (1839.) Died in Boston, January 24, 1880.

Brewer, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American naturalist, born at Poughkeepsie, New York, September 14, 1828. He was educated in science at Yale College, and at Heidelberg and Munich, was professor of geology and chemistry in Washington College, Pennsylvania, 1858–60, and was employed on the geological survey of California, 1860–64. He was for a time professor of chemistry in the College of California, and in 1864 became an agricultural professor in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College. Among his works is one on the "Botany of California," prepared with the aid of Sereno Watson and others. Died December 2, 1910.

Brews'tẹr, (Sir DAVID,) an eminent British optician and experimental philosopher, born at Jedburgh, Scotland, December 11, 1781. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, for the ministry, and was licensed to preach; but his fondness for scientific research led him to abandon the profession of divine and devote himself to his favourite pursuits. He was editor of the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" from its commencement, in 1808, until its completion, about 1829, and wrote many articles for that valuable work. After he had been engaged some years in optical researches, he published, in 1812, a "Treatise on Burning Instruments, containing the Method of building Large Polyzonal Lenses." In 1815 the Royal Society of London awarded him the Copley medal for his essay "On the Polarization of Light by Reflection," and elected him a Fellow. He invented the kaleidoscope about 1816. In the same year he received from the French Institute half of the prize of three thousand francs awarded for the two most important discoveries made in Europe in physical science during the two years preceding. Dr. Brewster and Professor Jameson founded the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal" in 1819, and the "Edinburgh Journal of Science," of which sixteen volumes were issued. He invented an improved system of illuminating light-houses by polyzonal (or polygonal) lenses, which was adopted in 1833. He married a daughter of Macpherson, the author or editor of "Ossian's Poems."

Among his chief works are a "Treatise on Optics," (1831,) "More Worlds than One, the Creed of the Phi-

losopher and the Hope of the Christian," (1854,) and "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton," (2 vols., 1855.) Among his chief titles to celebrity are his discovery of the law of the polarization of light by reflection, and his researches on double refraction. In 1841 he was appointed principal of Saint Leonard's College at Saint Andrew's. In 1849 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Institute of France, in place of Berzelius. Died in February, 1868.

Brewster, (WILLIAM,) one of the Pilgrim Fathers, was born at Scrooby, England, in 1560. He was one of a company of Puritans who emigrated to Holland, and he removed to Plymouth in 1620. He was a ruling elder in the church. Died in 1644.

Breydel, brī'dĕl, (CARL,) a Flemish painter of landscapes, battles, etc., born at Antwerp in 1677; died in 1744.

Breydel, (FRANTS,) a Flemish painter of portraits, carnivals, and feasts, brother of the preceding, born at Antwerp in 1679; died in 1750.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Breyn, brīn, [Lat. BREY'NIUS,] (JAKOB,) a German botanist, born at Dantzic in 1637; died in 1697.

Breyn, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German physician and scientific writer, born at Dantzic in 1690; died in 1764.

Brez, brà, (JACQUES,) a botanist, and Protestant minister, born in Piedmont in 1771, published a "History of the Waldenses," (2 vols., 1797.) Died in 1798.

Brézé. See MAILLÉ-BRÉZÉ.

Brézin, brà'zăN', (MICHEL,) a French philanthropist, and manufacturer of locks, machinery, etc., born in 1758. He founded a hospital for aged operatives. Died in 1828.

Brial, brē'ăl', (MICHEL JEAN JOSEPH,) DOM, a French ecclesiastic, born at Perpignan in 1743. He was a contributor to the "Literary History of France," and wrote other works. Died in Paris in 1828.

Brialmont, brē'ăl'mŏN', (ALEXIS HENRI,) a Belgian military engineer, born at Venloo, May 25, 1821, was educated at Brussels. He entered the Belgian army, and was the principal engineer and designer of the fortifications of Antwerp and Diest. He attained the rank of major-general in 1874, and that of lieutenant-general in 1877. His works on the art of fortification rank very high. Died 1903.

Bri'an Boroihme, (or **Bo-ru',**) a king of Ireland, succeeded his father Kennedy on the throne of Munster in 978 A.D. He obtained numerous victories over the Danes, but was killed at the battle of Clontarf, after defeating the King of Leinster and his Danish allies, (1014.)

Briand, brē'aN', (ARISTIDE,) French premier, born at Nantes in 1863. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1902, and in 1905 was one of the chief supporters of the movement for separation of Church and State. In 1906 he was made minister of public instruction and worship. He has been Premier 1909–11, 1913, 1915–17, 1921–22, 1925–26, and July–October, 1929. He was Minister of Justice 1908, 1912, and 1914–16, and Minister of Foreign Affairs 1915–17, 1921–22, 1925–29. Briand attended the Washington Disarmament Conference 1921 and gained much prestige at the Locarno meeting 1925. He was made president of the Council of the League of Nations. In September, 1929 he projected a plan for a Confederation of European States.

Biaree, the French of BRIAREUS, which see.

Bri-a're-us, (or bri'a-rus,) [Gr. Βριαρεύς; Fr. BRIAREE, brē'a'ra',] a giant or monster who was said to have a hundred arms. According to Homer, he was called Ægæon by men and Briareus by the gods. He and his two brothers, Gyges and Cottus, conquered the Titans.

Bricher, (ALFRED THOMPSON,) an American artist, born at Portsmouth, N. H., 1839.

Bricheteau, brĕsh'tō', (ISIDORE,) a French medical writer, born in the department of Aude in 1789, was a favourite pupil and assistant of Pinel. He contributed important articles to the "Dictionary of Medical Sciences," and published several works which are highly esteemed. Died Dec. 9, 1861.

Briconnet, brē'sō'nà', (GUILLAUME,) a French ecclesiastic and statesman, rose to be superintendent of finance, and minister of Charles VIII. He was also Archbishop of Narbonne and Cardinal of Saint-Malo.

Briçonnet, (GUILLAUME,) a son of the preceding, was Bishop of Meaux, and a patron of learning. Died in 1533.

Bridaine or Brydaine, brē'dàn', (JACQUES,) a celebrated French preacher, born at Chuslan (Gard) in 1701. His eloquence is highly commended by Massillon, La Harpe, and other eminent writers. He published "Cantiques spirituels," (1748.) Died near Avignon in 1767.

Bridel, brē'dĕl', (JEAN LOUIS,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born in 1759, became professor of the Oriental languages at Lausanne. Died in 1821.

Bridel, (SAMUEL ÉLISÉE,) BARON, a Swiss naturalist and poet, brother of the preceding, born in 1761. He published "Muscologia Recentiorum," (1797,) and other botanical works. He was secretary to the Prince of Saxe-Gotha. Died near Gotha in 1828.

Bridge, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan and Independent minister, born in 1600, was ejected from Great Yarmouth in 1662. Died in 1670.

Bridgeman, (WILLIAM CLIVE,) British politician, was born in London, Dec. 31, 1864. He became a Junior Lord of the Treasury 1915–16, Secretary of Mines 1920–22, Home Secretary 1922–24, and has been First Lord of the Admiralty since 1924.

Bridges, brĭj'ĭz, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in Berkshire about 1666; died in 1724.

Bridges, (MATTHEW,) an English poet, born at Maldon, July 14, 1800. His "Hymns of the Heart," (1847,) contains some original hymns, several of which have marked merit.

Bridges, (ROBERT SEYMOUR,) an English poet, born October 23, 1844. Since 1873 he has published about ten volumes of poems, including "Prometheus the Fire-giver," "Overheard in Arcady," "Eros and Psyche," etc. Succeeded in 1913 the late Alfred Austin as poet laureate.

Bridg'et, SAINT, patroness of Ireland, born in the county of Armagh, lived about 520 A.D.

Bridg'et or **Bri-git'ta,** written also **Birgite,** SAINT, [Fr. SAINTE-BRIGITTE, sănt'brē'zhĕt',] born in 1302, was the daughter of Birger, Prince of Sweden. Her work entitled "Revelations" was translated into several languages. Died in 1373.

Bridge'wâ-tẽr, (FRANCIS EGERTON,) third DUKE OF, an English peer, born in 1736, was a younger son of Scroop, the first Duke of Bridgewater. His mother was Lady Rachel Russell. He succeeded to the dukedom in 1748. In consequence of his delicate health, his education was neglected. His reputation is founded on important improvements of inland navigation. He projected a canal from Worsley to Manchester,—the first navigable canal constructed in England. It was completed at his expense in 1761. He died, without issue, in 1803. See EGERTON.

Bridgewater, (FRANCIS HENRY EGERTON,) EARL OF, and Baron Ellesmere, born in 1758, was a son of John, Bishop of Durham. He succeeded to the earldom on the death of his elder brother in 1823. He is noted as the originator of the Bridgewater Treatises. In his will he left eight thousand pounds as a premium for the production of several treatises "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God." In accordance with his will, the president of the Royal Society selected for this task Rev. Thomas Chalmers, John Kidd, M.D., Peter Mark Roget, Charles Bell, William Whewell, Dr. Buckland, Rev. William Kirby, and William Prout, M.D. Died in 1829.

Bridgewater, [Lat. AQUAPONTA'NUS or AQUIPONTANUS,] (JOHN,) an English Catholic theologian and Jesuit, born in Yorkshire, lived about 1560–1600.

Bridgman, brĭj'măn, (FREDERICK A.,) an American painter, born in Tuskegee, Alabama, in November, 1847. He learned steel-engraving, but in 1866 went to Paris and studied painting under Gérôme, in which branch of art he has won high distinction. He has painted much in Brittany, Algiers, Egypt, etc. In 1889 appeared "Winters in Algeria," written and illustrated by him.

Bridg'man, (LAURA,) a blind deaf-mute, who furnishes a remarkable example of the development of intelligence under circumstances apparently the most adverse, was born at Hanover, in New Hampshire, in 1829. She had the enjoyment of all her faculties until she was about two years old, when, in consequence of a severe attack of illness, she lost her sight, hearing, and smell, and the sense of taste was at the same time much impaired. When about eight years old, she was placed under the tuition of Dr. S. G. Howe, principal of the Perkins Institution, in Boston. She learned in a few months to spell and read with a manual alphabet. She afterwards learned to write, and to play skilfully on the piano. Died at South Boston Asylum, May 24, 1889.

See "Annual Reports of the Perkins Institution" for 1837 *et seq.*

Brid'pōrt, (ALEXANDER HOOD,) LORD, an English admiral, brother of the celebrated Admiral Hood, born about 1727. He served with distinction against the French in 1793 and 1794. Died in 1814.

Briegel, bree'gĕl, (WOLFGANG KARL,) a German musical composer and poet, born in 1626. His principal works are sacred songs for several voices, mostly to his own words. Died at Darmstadt in 1710.

Brienne, de. deh bre'ĕn', (JEAN,) a French nobleman, married Isabella, daughter of Conrad of Montferrat, and heiress of the kingdom of Jerusalem. He was subsequently crowned King of Jerusalem, and gained several victories over the Saracens. Died in 1237.

Brienne Loménie. See LOMÉNIE.

Bri'erley, (BENJAMIN,) born near Manchester, England, June 26, 1825, was a silk-weaver till 1855; afterwards published under the name of "Ben o' Th' Yate," some forty tales and sketches in the Lancashire dialect. Died in 1896.

Brierre de Boismont, bre'air' dĕh bwā'môn', (ALEXANDRE JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Rouen in 1797. He wrote "Elements of Botany," (1825,) and other works, chiefly medical and hygienic. Died December 25, 1881.

Briggs, (CHARLES AUGUSTUS,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in New York city, January 15, 1841. He studied at the University of Virginia, 1857–60, at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, 1861–63, and at the University of Berlin, 1866–69. He became in 1874 professor of Hebrew in the Union Theological Seminary, and in 1890 was transferred to the chair of Biblical Theology in the same institution. Views expressed in his inaugural address on "The Authority of the Scriptures" met the disapproval of many of his co-religionists, and he was brought to trial for heresy, first, in 1892, before the Presbytery of New York, by whom he was acquitted, and second, on appeal, in 1893, before the General Assembly at Washington, resulting in his conviction and suspension from the ministry. He has published: "American Presbyterianism," (1885,) "Whither?" (1889). Died June 8, 1913.

Briggs, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) an American writer, born in the island of Nantucket, became in early life a resident of New York City. He edited "Putnam's Magazine" from 1853 to 1856, and afterwards became an editor of the New York "Times." Among his works is "The Adventures of Harry Franco, a Tale of the Great Panic," (1839). Died June 20, 1877.

Briggs, (GEORGE NIXON,) an American statesman and philanthropist, born in Berkshire, Massachusetts, in 1796. He was elected to Congress in 1830, and in 1844 was chosen Governor of Massachusetts. He was an earnest advocate of the temperance cause and other important reforms, and became president of the American Temperance Union in 1860. Died in 1861.

See "Great in Goodness: Memoir of George N. Briggs," by WILLIAM C. RICHARDS.

Briggs, HENRY, an eminent English mathematician, born at Warleywood, near Halifax, about 1556. He was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge. In 1596 he was chosen professor or reader in geometry in Gresham House, (since called Gresham College,) London. He became in 1619 first Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford. He is chiefly distinguished for the improvement and construction of logarithms. "Napier found," says Hallam, "a coadjutor well worthy of him in Henry Briggs, professor of geometry at Gresham College. It is uncertain from which of them the change [*i.e.* from the hyperbolical to the decimal method] in the form of logarithms proceeded." Briggs published in 1624 a great work, "Arithmetica Logarithmica," containing the logarithms of all natural numbers as high as 20,000, and again from 90,000 to 100,000, calculated to fourteen places. Died in 1630.

See WARD'S "Lives of the Gresham Professors."

Briggs, (HENRY PERRONET,) an English painter of history and portraits, among whose master-pieces may be named the "First Interview between the Spaniards and the Peruvians," and "Othello relating his Adventures to Desdemona." In 1832 he was elected an Academician. Died in 1844.

Briggs, (HENRY SHAW,) born in Berkshire, Massachusetts, in 1824, served in the campaign of 1861, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862.

Briggs, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in 1641, published a "Theory of Vision," and a work entitled "Ophthalmographia," or description of the eye. Died in 1704.

Brigham, brig'am, (AMARIAH,) an American physician, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1798, began to practise medicine in 1821. He became superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1840, and obtained the same office in the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica in 1842. He wrote, besides other works, "Mental Cultivation and Excitement," and "The Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Brain." (1840.) Died in 1849.

Brigham, brig'am, (NICHOLAS,) an English poet, born at Caversham, wrote "Memoirs of Eminent Persons," and other works. Died in 1559.

Brigham Young. See YOUNG, (BRIGHAM.)

Bright, (JESSE D.,) an American politician, born in Chenango county, New York, removed to Indiana, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1845. He was expelled in 1861 for a treasonable correspondence with Jefferson Davis. Died May 20, 1875.

Bright, (JOHN,) a celebrated English orator and Radical statesman, was born at Greenbank, near Rochdale, on the 16th of November, 1811. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He was the son of Jacob Bright, a cotton spinner, and was a partner in the firm of John Bright and Brothers, manufacturers of cotton, at Rochdale. In 1835 he travelled on the continent and visited Palestine. He enlisted in the Anti-Corn-Law League in 1839, and became a zealous champion of the repeal of the corn-laws. About this time he formed an intimate friendship with Richard Cobden. He addressed many public meetings with powerful and impassioned declamation, and was considered second only to Cobden among the advocates of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

He was elected to Parliament for the city of Durham in 1843. The repeal of the corn-laws was followed by a general election in 1847, when Mr. Bright was one of the two members sent from Manchester. He was not identified with either of the great political parties, but, in co-operation with Cobden, formed the Manchester school of politics, advocates of financial reform and non-intervention in foreign wars. He was re-elected by the voters of Manchester in 1852, but, in consequence of his opposition to the Crimean war, was defeated in 1857. He was subsequently chosen to represent Birmingham in Parliament. As a consistent friend of liberty and equal rights, he manifested his sympathy with the American Republicans in the civil war, by several eloquent public speeches. In the great debate on the Reform bill of Russell and Gladstone (1866) he took a prominent part. After the defeat of this bill he made speeches on the subject of Reform at immense meetings held in Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, London, and other places. "He is endowed," says the "Saturday Review," "with a voice that can discourse most eloquent music, and with a speech that can equally sound the depths of pathos or scale the heights of indignation." Alluding to Mr. Bright's recent efforts in the cause of Reform, the "European Times" of December 2, 1866, remarks, "In all Mr. Bright's previous career he has never put forth such

extraordinary power, such floods of the very highest order of eloquence on the great question of the day, as during the last four months; and it is not too much to say that no orator of the century has stirred the heart of the country in so short a time, or so effectually, by his own unaided intellect." On the 15th of August, 1867, the queen signed a Reform bill which granted the right of suffrage to every householder in a borough.

He made, in March, 1868, a speech on Ireland, which is commended by the London "Spectator," March 21, in these terms: "Mr. Bright's grand speech did more to draw the noblest men of all parties nearer to each other than long years of discussion had effected before." At the general election of November, 1868, he was returned for Birmingham. He declined the office of secretary for India, which was offered to him, but he entered the cabinet of Mr. Gladstone as president of the Board of Trade in December, 1868, from which he was compelled by ill health to retire in 1870. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1873–74. In 1886–88 he strongly opposed Gladstone's home-rule policy. Died March 27, 1889.

Bright, (RICHARD,) an English physician, born in Bristol in 1789. He settled in London, and published an important work entitled "Original Researches into the Pathology of Diseases of the Kidney." He was the first to describe an affection of the kidney which is generally known as "Bright's Disease." Died in 1858.

Bright, (TIMOTHY,) an English physician and clergyman, born at Cambridge, wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Melancholy," (1586.) Died in 1615.

Bright, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English theologian, born at Doncaster, December 14, 1824. He was educated at Rugby, and at University College, Oxford, graduating in 1846. He took orders, and in 1868 was made regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford, and canon of Christ Church. Besides two volumes of poetry, he published many volumes of translations from patristic writings, a "History of the Church from the Edict of Milan to the Council of Chalcedon," (1860,) "Chapters of Early English Church History," (1878,) "Notes on the Canons of the First Four Councils," (1882,) "The Incarnation as a Motive Power," (1889.) Died in 1901.

Bright'man, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born at Nottingham in 1557; died in 1607.

Brigitte. See BRIDGET, SAINT.

Brignoli, brēn-yō'lee, (PASQUILLINO,) an Italian singer, born at Naples about 1827. He sang with much success in the European capitals, but in 1855 removed to the United States, where he won his principal fame. His voice was a fine tenor. Died in New York, October 30, 1884.

Brignolo-Sale, brēn-yō'lo sä'lā, [Fr. BRIGNOLE-SALE, brēn'yol' sāl,] (ANTONIO GIULIO,) an Italian writer in prose and verse, born in 1605, was a son of a doge of Genoa. Died in 1665.

Bril, brēl, (MATTHEUS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1550. He was patronized by Pope Gregory XIII., for whom he painted several frescos in the Vatican. Died in 1584.

Bril, (PAULUS,) brother and pupil of the preceding, born at Antwerp in 1556. At an early age he joined his brother at Rome, where he soon acquired a very high reputation as a landscape-painter. Among his masterpieces are "The Martyrdom of Saint Clement," in the Vatican, two landscapes in the Pitti palace at Florence, and "Building of the Tower of Babel," in the Berlin Museum. The figures in several of his pieces were painted by Annibal Caracci. Died at Rome in 1626.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Brillat-Savarin, brē'yä' sä'vä'răN', (ANTHELME,) a French *littérateur,* born at Bellay in 1755, published a popular work on gastronomy, entitled "The Physiology of Taste," (1825,) the style of which is highly praised. Died in 1826.

See "Quarterly Review" for July, 1835.

Brillon, brē'yôN', (PIERRE JACQUES,) a French jurist and legal writer, born in Paris in 1671; died in 1736.

Brind'ley, (JAMES,) an English engineer and mechanician, born at Thornset, in Derbyshire, in 1716, was an apprentice to a millwright. He had a remarkable faculty of invention, and made improvements in the machinery of mills. About 1758 he was employed by the Duke of Bridgewater as engineer of a canal from Worsley to Manchester,—the first navigable canal made in Great Britain in modern times. He performed this difficult enterprise with success, and exhibited great fertility of resources. He superintended the construction of the Trent and Mersey Canal, begun in 1766, and other similar works. Died in 1772.

Brink, (BERNARD TEN,) philologist, was born at Amsterdam in 1841, became in 1870 professor of modern languages and literature at Marburg; in 1873, of English at Strasburg. He wrote valuable works entitled "Chaucer Studien," "Geschichte der englischen Literatur," "Beowulf," etc. Died in 1892.

Brink'ley, (JOHN,) an English divine and astronomer, born in 1763, became professor of astronomy at Trinity College, Dublin. He published "Elements of Astronomy." He was created Bishop of Cloyne in 1826. Died in 1835.

Brinkmann, brĭnk'män, (KARL GUSTAF,) BARON, a Swedish diplomatist and poet, born near Stockholm in 1764, was sent as ambassador to London in 1807. In 1829 he became a member of the Royal Academy of Stockholm. He was a friend and correspondent of Madame de Staël. He died in 1848, leaving to the University of Upsal his library of ten thousand volumes.

Brin'ton, (DANIEL GARRISON,) M.D., an American archæologist, born at Thornbury, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1834. He graduated at Yale College in 1858, became a physician, and was medical director of the Eleventh Army Corps, 1863–64. His works include "The Florida Peninsula," (1859,) "The Myths of the New World," (1868,) "The Religious Sentiment," (1876,) "Ancient Hero Myths," (1882,) and later works, including "Primer of Mayan Hieroglyphics," (1894,) "Characteristics of American Languages," (1894,) etc. He was professor of anthropology at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and of American archæology and linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania. He was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1886, and president at a later date. Died July 31, 1899.

Brinvilliers, brăN've'ye-a', (MARIE MARGUERITE d'Aubray—dō'brā',) MARCHIONESS OF, a Frenchwoman, notorious for her crimes, was the daughter of Dreux d'Aubray, civil lieutenant of Paris, and was married in 1651 to the Marquis de Brinvilliers. She successively poisoned her father and two brothers, having previously exercised her art on the patients at the hospitals. She was at length detected, condemned to death, and executed in 1676.

Briot, brē'o', (CHARLES,) a French mathematician, born at Saint-Hippolyte, in Doubs, in 1817. He became teacher of mechanics and astronomy in the Normal School of Paris in 1855. He published, besides other works, "Lessons in Analytical Geometry," (1851,) in which he was assisted by M. Bouquet. Died in 1882.

Briš'bane, (Sir CHARLES,) an English admiral, served with distinction under Rodney, Hood, and Nelson, was appointed Governor of Saint Vincent, and created vice admiral in 1820. Died in 1829.

Brisbane, (Sir THOMAS MACDOUGAL,) a British astronomer and general, born at Bishopton in 1773. He commanded a brigade in many actions in the Peninsula in 1812–13, after which he was Governor of Jamaica and of New South Wales. He built an observatory on the river Tweed. Died in 1860.

Brissac, de, DUC. See COSSÉ.

Brisseau, brē'sō', (PIERRE,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1631, published a "Treatise on the Cataract," and other works. Died in 1717.

Brisson, brē'sôN', [Lat. BRISSO'NIUS,] (BARNABÉ,) an eminent French jurist and philologist, born in Poitou in 1531. He was appointed first president of the Parliament of Paris in 1588 by the League, and was hung in

1540 by the Senate, a committee of sixteen factious persons who had possession of the capital. He was author of a treatise "De Formulis and Solemnibus Verbis of the Roman People," ("De Formulis et Solemnibus Populi Romani Verbis," 1583), and other works.

Brisson, (Barthélemy,) a French magistrate, born at Lisieux in 1777, wrote an "Essay on Navigation," and other works. Died in 1828.

Brisson, (Pierre Henri,) a French politician, was born in Bourges, July 31, 1835, and published a number of political works. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1871, and was president of the Chamber in 1881. He was prime minister for a few months in 1885, and again assumed the post for a short time in 1887. He was president of the Chamber in 1885. Died 1912.

Brisson, (Mathurin Jacques,) a distinguished French naturalist, born at Fontenay-le-Comte in 1723, became professor of physics in the College of Navarre, and wrote "The Animal Kingdom," ("Le Règne animal," 1756), "Ornithology," in six vols. 4to, and a treatise "On the Specific Weight of Bodies," 1787. Died near Versailles in 1806.

Brissot de Warville, bre'so' deh vâ'veel', (Jean Pierre,) a French Girondist leader and political writer, born at or near Chartres on January 15, 1754. He published in 1781 "Théorie des Lois Criminelles," (2 vols.) In 1785 he was confined in the Bastile on suspicion of having written an anonymous book, of which he was innocent. To promote the abolition of the slave-trade, he formed with several friends, in 1788, the Société des Amis des Noirs, (Society of the Friends of the Negroes,) and made a voyage to the United States to inculcate into that society. Having returned to France at the eve of the Revolution, he became editor of the "Patriote Français," a journal which would have suffered to render him famous if he had no other claims to celebrity. He was elected in 1791 to the National Assembly by the voters of Paris, advocated a republic, and was recognized as the master-spirit of the Girondist party, often called *Brissotins*. In the Convention (1792–93) he strenuously opposed the execution of the king, and other excesses of the Jacobins. He was imprisoned in June, 1793, and executed in Paris, with twenty-one other Girondists, in October of the same year. He was author of numerous works.

Bris'ted, (Charles Astor,) an American writer, born in New York in 1820, graduated at Yale College in 1839, and pursued his studies at Oxford, England. He published "Five Years at an English University" (1852.) Died January 15, 1874.

Bris'tow, (Benjamin Helm,) an American statesman, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, June 20, 1832. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He took part in the civil war, and was appointed in 1864 solicitor to the treasury. He was subsequently solicitor-general of the United States, was appointed secretary of the treasury in 1874, and gained great credit for prosecuting the Whiskey conspirators in the West. He was a prominent candidate for the presidency in 1876. Died June 22, 1896.

Bristow, (Orville Lucius,) senator, born in Wilde county, Kentucky, in 1801. He edited and built the "Daily Republican Journal," of Shelby, Kentucky, was 4th auditor of the treasury 1841–1845, established the penny newspaper, 1845, was special commissioner, Panama R. R. R. 1849, and became U. S. Senator in 1859.

Bri-tan'ni-cus, (Tiberius Claudius Germanicus,) a Roman prince, born in 42 A.D., was a son of the emperor Claudius and Messalina. He was the next presumptive to the throne before the death of his mother; but, through the influence of Agrippina, Nero was preferred as the successor of Claudius. Britannicus was poisoned by Nero at a banquet in 56 A.D.

Brito, de, dā bree'to, (Bernardo,) a Portuguese historian, born at Villa de Almeida in 1569, wrote a "History of the Portuguese Monarchy," and "Eulogies of the Kings of Portugal." Died in 1617.

Brito, (Francisco José Maria,) a Portuguese diplomatist, born about 1759. He was minister plenipotentiary to France in 1815. Died in 1825.

Brito, (Gulielmus.) See Breton, (Guillaume.)

Brito-Armonius. See Breton, (Guillaume.)

Brito Freire, de, dā bree'to de fri'ā, (Francisco,) a Portuguese admiral, born about 1610, served with distinction against the Dutch in Brazil. Died in 1692.

Brit-o-mar'tis (Gr. Βριτόμαρτις) or **Bri'to** (Βριτώ), a nymph, the daughter of Jupiter and Carme, companion of Diana, was beloved by Minos, to escape from whom she threw herself into the sea. She was worshipped especially by sailors and fishermen.

Britton. See Bracton.

Brit'ton, (John,) a celebrated English antiquary, born in Wiltshire in 1771. Among his numerous works are "The Cathedral Antiquities of England," 14 vols. fol. and 4to with nearly 300 engravings; "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," (1853;) "A Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages," (1832;) "Illustrations of Fonthill Abbey;" and "Historical Notices of Windsor Castle." (1842.) Died in 1857.

See "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of John Britton, with Quarterly Reviews" by James and Somerville Story.

Britton, (Nathaniel Lord,) a botanist, was born on Staten Island, New York, October 15, 1859. He was professor of botany, Columbia College, 1891–96; then director of New York Botanical Garden. He published "Manual of the Flora of the Northern United States and Canada." He is president of the Torrey Botanical Society of New York.

Brize, bree'zeh, (Kneeland,) a French painter of still life, was born in 1685, etc. Died between 1730 and 1760.

Brizeux, bree'zuh', (Julien Auguste Pélage,) a French poet, born at Lorient in 1806. He produced a successful poem entitled "Marie." (1832.) "The Bretons," (1845,) which was crowned by the French Academy, and "Primel et Nola," (1850.) Died in 1858.

Brizio. See Brizzi.

Brizzi, bree'zee, or **Brizio**, bree'zee-o, (Francesco,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1574, was one of the most distinguished pupils of the Carracci. Among his best works is the "Coronation of the Madonna del Borgo." Died in 1623.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Broaddus, (Andrew,) D.D., a Baptist minister, born in Caroline county, Virginia, November 4, 1770, was ordained in 1791. He was a preacher of distinguished ability, but of rare modesty. Died between 1840 and 1850. He published several religious and denominational works.

Broaddus, (William F.,) D.D., a Baptist minister, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, April 30, 1801. He was ordained in 1824, and was prominent as a writer on educational work. Died at Fredericksburg, Virginia, September 8, 1876.

Broadhurst, (Henry,) an English legislator, was born about 1840. He was a stonemason, and in 1872 was elected secretary of the Labour Representation League. He was elected member of Parliament in 1880. In 1886 he was made parliamentary secretary to the Home Department, and was re-elected to Parliament in 1892. He has written a number of articles on labour questions, and is an active advocate of temperance principles.

Broadus, (John Albert,) D.D., LL.D., a Baptist clergyman, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, January 24, 1827. He graduated at the University of Virginia in 1850, where he became assistant professor of languages, 1851–55. He has published several works such as "Preparation and Delivery of Sermons," (1870,) "Reflections of Truth," (1872–73,) and a series of lectures on the history of preaching, (1876.)

Broca, (P. P.,) a French surgeon and anthropologist, born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande in 1824; died July 9, 1880.

Brocario, bro-kā'ree-o, a Spanish typographer, published in 1514–17 the Polyglot Bible of Cardinal Ximenes. (6 vols. fol.)

Brocchi, brok'kee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian naturalist, born at Bassano in 1772. He became professor of botany at Brescia in 1802, and in 1808 inspector of mines of the kingdom of Italy. Among his principal works are his "Sub-Apennine Fossil Conchology, with Geological Observations on the Apennines and the Adjacent Soil," (2 vols., 1814,) and a work "On the Physical Condition of the Soil of Rome," (1820.) Died at Khartoom, in Nubia, in 1826.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" G. LARDER, "Elogio storico di G. B. Brocchi," 1828; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1816.

Brochant de Villiers, bro'shŏN' deh ve'ye-à', (ANDRÉ JEAN FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French naturalist and scientific writer, born in Paris in 1773. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and inspector-general of mines. Died in 1840.

Brochet, bro'shà', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a demagogue of the French Revolution. He was exiled by Bonaparte to Cayenne, but was soon after permitted to return, and passed the rest of his life in merited obscurity. Died in 1823.

Brock, (ISAAC,) a British major-general, whose principal achievement was the capture of General Hull and his army at Detroit, in August, 1812. At the battle of Queenstown, October 13 of the same year, he was killed, being pierced by three balls. As a token of the respect which was felt for his high character, the guns of the American forts were fired during his funeral.

Brock, (THOMAS,) an English sculptor, was born at Worcester in 1847. His works include "Salmasius," "Hercules strangling Antæus," "A Moment of Peril," "The Genius of Poetry," and many portrait statues, among them one of Longfellow for the Westminster Abbey Memorial. Died 1922.

Brockedon, brok'dŏn, (WILLIAM,) an English author and artist, born in 1787. He published "Passes of the Alps," illustrated by elegant engravings, (2 vols., 1828,) "Views in Italy," (1842–44,) and "Excursions in the Alps," (1845.) Died in 1854.

Brockes, brok'kĕs, (BARTHOLD HEINRICH,) a German devotional poet, born at Hamburg in 1680. He translated Thomson's "Seasons" into German. Died in 1747.

Brock'ett, (JOHN TROTTER,) an English antiquary, born in 1788; died in 1842.

Brock'ett, (LINUS PIERPONT,) M.D., an American author, born at Canton, Connecticut, October 16, 1820. He studied at Brown University, and graduated as M.D. from Yale College in 1843. He published a large number of books, chiefly on historical, geographical, industrial, and biographical subjects. Died January 13, 1893.

Brockhaus, brok'hŏwss, (FRIEDRICH ARNOLD,) a celebrated German publisher, born at Dortmund in 1772, was the founder of the firm of Brockhaus at Leipsic. Since 1812 this firm has published many editions of the "Conversations-Lexikon," and various other important works.

Brockhaus, (HERMANN,) third son of Friedrich Arnold, noticed above, was born at Amsterdam in 1806. He became in 1848 professor of the Sanscrit language and literature at Leipsic. He published, in German and Sanscrit, a portion of the legends of Somadeva. Died 1877.

Brocklesby, brok'lz-be, (RICHARD,) a distinguished English physician, born in Somersetshire in 1722, was an intimate friend of Edmund Burke. He graduated at Leyden, and in 1758 was appointed physician to the army, which he accompanied to Germany in the Seven Years' war. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, and published several medical works. Died in 1797.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Brockmann, brok'măn, (JOHANN FRANZ HIERONYMUS,) a celebrated German actor, born at Grätz, in Styria, in 1745; died in 1812.

Brodeau, bro'dō', (JEAN,) a distinguished French cholar, born in 1500, published "Notes on Martial," a "Commentary on the Tragedies of Euripides," and other critical works. Died in 1563.

Brodeau, (VICTOR,) a French poet, born in 1470. He was a follower of Marot, and belonged to the court and coterie of Margaret, Queen of Navarre. He wrote a devotional work, "Les Louanges de Jésus-Christ," and some good epigrams and rondeaux. Died in 1540.

Bro'der-ick, (DAVID COLBRETH,) an American Senator, born at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1818 or 1819. He worked at the trade of stone-cutter in New York City in his youth, removed to California in 1849, and became a leading Democrat. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Senate of the United States by the legislature of California. He acquired eminence as a debater, spoke against the admission of Kansas as a slave State under the Lecompton Constitution, and separated from his party, on the question of slavery, in 1858. He was challenged, and killed in a duel near San Francisco in September, 1859, by Judge David S. Terry, a partisan of slavery, whose motive appears to have been revenge for the speeches which Broderick had made against Senator Gwin and others of the pro-slavery party.

Broderip, brōd'rip, (WILLIAM JOHN,) an English naturalist, born at Bristol. He published "Zoological Recreations," (1847,) and "Leaves from the Note-Book of a Naturalist," (1852,) and contributed numerous articles on natural history to Knight's "Penny Cyclopædia." He was a Fellow of the Linnæan Society and of the Royal Society, and vice-president of the Zoological Society. Died in 1859.

See "Quarterly Review" for December, 1847; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1859.

Brodhead, (JOHN ROMEYN,) a writer of New York colonial history, was born at Philadelphia in 1814, graduated at Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1831, and studied law. He devoted himself to the study of American history, and, while attached to the United States legation at the Hague, in 1841, was appointed by Governor Seward an agent to procure information relating to the colonial history of New York. He spent three years in examining the records in Holland, London, and Paris, and returned in 1844 with eighty volumes of documents. In 1849 the legislature passed an act authorizing their publication in ten volumes quarto. The first volume of the "History of New York from 1609 to 1664" (the period of its occupation by the Dutch) appeared in 1853. He died May 6, 1873.

Bro'die, (Sir BENJAMIN COLLINS,) an eminent English surgeon, born in Wiltshire in 1783. He studied under Sir Everard Home, and became, in 1832, surgeon to the queen. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, corresponding member of the Institute of France, and obtained the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, (1850.) Among his principal works are "Experiments and Observations on the Different Modes in which Death is produced by Certain Vegetable Poisons," (1811,) "Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints," and "On Local Nervous Affections." Died in 1862. His "Autobiography" appeared in 1865.

Brodie, (GEORGE,) an English historian. He published a "History of the British Empire from the Accession of Charles I. to the Restoration," (4 vols., 1822,) which was written for the purpose of pointing out the faults or errors of Hume, and which was afterwards re-cast and re-published under the title of "A Constitutional History of the British Empire," (1865.) He was also author of "Commentaries on Stair's Institutions of the Laws of Scotland," (1826.) He died in London, January 22, 1867.

Brodie, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish sculptor, born at Banff, executed a large number of busts and statues of eminent persons. Died October 30, 1881.

Brod'rick, (GEORGE CHARLES,) an English lawyer, a son of Lord Midleton, was born at Castle Rising, Norfolk, May 5, 1831. He was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, graduating in 1854. He became a barrister, and in 1881 was made warden of Merton College, Oxford. His works include "Political Studies," (1880,) and "English Land and English Landlords," (1881.)

Brodzinski, brod-zins'kee, (CASIMIR,) a Polish poet and critic of distinguished merit, born at Krolowko in 1791, became professor of æsthetics at Warsaw. He made a number of translations from the English, German, and other languages. Died in 1835.

Broeck, van den, vän den brook, (BARBARA,) a Flemish engraver, born about 1560, was a daughter of Crispin, noticed below, some of whose designs she engraved.

Broeck, van den, (CRISPIN,) a Flemish historical painter and engraver, born at Antwerp about 1530; died about 1601.

Broeck, van den, (ELIAS,) a Flemish painter of flowers, fruits, etc., born in 1657; died in 1711.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Broekhuizen, van, vän brook'hoi'zen, (JAN,) [Lat. JA'NUS BROUKHU'SIUS,] a Dutch scholar and poet, born at Amsterdam in 1649. He published editions of Tibullus and other classics, and a collection of Latin poems. Died in 1707.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Brofferio, brof-fâ're-o, (ANGELO,) an eminent Italian dramatist, orator, and political writer, born at Asti, in Piedmont, in 1802. He produced "Vitiges, King of the Goths," "Salvator Rosa," and other dramas, and a volume of popular songs; also a "History of Piedmont," (1849–52.) In 1848 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Died May 26, 1866.

Broghill, LORD. See BOYLE, (ROGER.)

Broglia, brol'yȧ, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) born at Chieri, in Piedmont, in 1611, first distinguished himself in the civil war of Savoy in 1638. He afterwards entered the service of France, where he won a high reputation for bravery and military skill. Died in 1656. He was the founder of an illustrious family of French nobles, of whom the following are, perhaps, the most worthy of notice.

Broglie, de, deh brog'le', (ACHILLE LÉONCE VICTOR CHARLES,) DUC, a French statesman, born in Paris in 1785, was a son of Claude Victor, noticed below. He married the only daughter of Madame de Staël in 1816, and in the same year became a member of the Chamber of Peers, in which he made a speech against the slave-trade in 1822. After the revolution of 1830, the Duc de Broglie and his friend Guizot were the chiefs of the party called *Doctrinaires.* De Broglie was minister of public instruction for a few months in 1830, and minister of foreign affairs from October, 1832, to April, 1834. He was elected in 1849 to the Legislative Assembly, in which he voted with the conservative *droite.* In 1856 he was elected a member of the French Academy. Died in 1870.

Broglie, de, (ALBERT,) PRINCE, a son of the preceding, born in 1821, is distinguished in literature and philosophy. Among his works are "The Church and the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century," (2 vols., 1856,) "Divine Liberty and Human Liberty," (1865,) "The Peace of Aix la Chapelle," (1892,) etc. He was elected senator in 1876. Died in 1901.

Broglie, de, (ALBERTINE IDA GUSTAVINE DE STAËL,) DUCHESSE, born in Paris about 1797, was the only daughter of the celebrated Madame de Staël-Holstein, and the wife of Achille, Duc de Broglie, noticed above. She was a zealous Protestant, and the author of "Fragments on Various Subjects of Religion and Morals," (1840,) and other works. Died in 1838. "Whatever might be the éclat of her position," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "she enhanced it by the admirable example that she gave of all the domestic virtues. Her salon was not only the resort of eminent statesmen, but was one of those to which the élite of Paris came to seek intellectual pleasure."

Broglie, de, (CLAUDE VICTOR,) PRINCE, son of Victor François, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1757. He was president of the National Convention in 1791, and in 1794 was executed by order of the Revolutionary tribunal.

Broglie, de, (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) DUC, grandson of Francesco Maria Broglia, noticed above, and son of Victor Maurice, Count of Broglie, was born in 1671, and made marshal of France in 1734. Ten years before, he had resolutely refused this high promotion, because he believed the claims of his father, who was then still living, were juster than his own. In consequence of this generous refusal, his father was made marshal, which office he held till his death in 1727. The Duke of Broglie was a man of great ability, courage, and nobleness of character. Died in 1745.

Broglie, de, (MAURICE JEAN MADELEINE,) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1766, became in 1803 almoner to the emperor, and subsequently Bishop of Ghent. Died in 1821.

Broglie, de, (VICTOR FRANÇOIS,) DUC, son of François Marie, noticed above, born in 1718. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, commanded in several battles, and was created marshal of France in 1759. He became minister of war in 1789, and emigrated about 1790. Died at Münster in 1804.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Broglie, de, (VICTOR MAURICE,) COMTE, Marquis de Brezolles, (deh breh-zol',) son of Francisco Maria Broglia, noticed above, born about 1647, rendered important services in Flanders, (1672–90,) and became a marshal of France in 1724. Died in 1727.

Brogni, brôn'yee, CARDINAL OF, (originally GIOVANNI **Allarmet**—âl-lâr-mêt',) an eminent Italian ecclesiastic, born in 1342, was the son of a peasant of Brogni, a village near Annecy. His talents soon raised him to distinction, and in 1385 he was made cardinal. He presided in 1417 at the Council in which John Huss was condemned. He is said, however, to have manifested the kindest sympathy towards Huss, and to have pronounced his sentence reluctantly, and not till he had tried everything to reclaim him which Christian charity could suggest. Died in 1426.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Broke. See BROOKE.

Broke, brŏŏk, (?) (FRANCIS J.,) an officer of the American Revolution, and an intimate friend of Washington, was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1763. He entered the army with his twin-brother John at the age of sixteen, and served his first campaign as a lieutenant under La Fayette. He afterwards joined the army of General Greene, and continued in service to the end of the war. Died in 1851.

Broke, brŏŏk, (Sir PHILIP BOWES VERE,) a British rear-admiral, born in 1776. He commanded the Shannon in a fight against the American frigate Chesapeake, which he captured in June, 1813. (See LAWRENCE, JAMES.) Died in 1841.

Brome, (ALEXANDER,) an English poet and lawyer, born in 1620. He wrote a number of satires, songs and epigrams in ridicule of the Parliamentary party; also a comedy entitled "The Cunning Lovers." Died in 1666.

Brome, (JAMES,) an Englishman, who published "Travels in England, Scotland, and Wales," (1700,) and "Travels through Portugal, Spain, and Italy," (1712.)

Brome, (RICHARD,) an English dramatist, was originally a servant of Ben Jonson. He published fifteen comedies, among which may be named "The Jovial Crew, or the Merry Beggars," and "The Northern Lass." Died in 1652.

Bromel, bro'mĕl, (OLAF,) a physician and botanist, father of the following, born in the province of Nericia in 1639; died in 1705.

Bromel, von, fon bro'mĕl, (MAGNUS,) born at Stockholm about 1678, became chief physician to the King of Sweden. Died in 1731.

Brom'field, (JOHN,) an American merchant, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1779, lived in Boston. He gave twenty-five thousand dollars to the Boston Athenæum. Died in 1849.

Brom'field, (WILLIAM,) an English surgeon, born in 1712, published "Chirurgical Observations and Cases," and other medical works; also a comedy called "The City Match." Died in 1792. He was one of the founders of Lock Hospital, London.

Brom'ley, (Sir THOMAS,) an English judge, born in the county of Salop about 1530. He became solicitor-general in 1570, and lord chancellor in 1579. According to Lord Campbell, "he framed the measures intended to bring Mary Queen of Scots to trial." He presided over the court which condemned her in 1586. Died in 1587.

Bromley, (WILLIAM,) an English engraver, born at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight, in 1769. Among his principal works are portraits of the Duke of Wellington and Young Napoleon, and the illustrations to "Macklin's Bible." Died in 1842.

His son JOHN, born at Chelsea in 1795, obtained great excellence in mezzotinto engraving. Died in 1839.

Bromp'ton, (JOHN,) an English monk, the reputed author or editor of a "Chronicon" from 588 to 1198.

Bronchorst, (JAN.) See BRONKHORST.

Brondex, brôn'dĕx', (ALBERT,) a French wit and poet, born in 1750; died in 1786.

Brøndsted or **Brönsted,** brön'stĕd, (PETER OLUF,) a Danish antiquary and scholar, born at Horsens, in Jutland, about 1780. Having visited Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, he was appointed professor of Greek at Copenhagen, (1813,) director of the Royal Museum of Antiquities, and professor of philology and archæology. He published "Travels and Investigations in Greece," (1826, in German and French,) and other valuable treatises on ancient art. Died in 1842.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" J. P. MYNSTER, "P. O. Bröndsted's Biographie," 1844.

Brongniart, brôn'ñe-ärt', (ADOLPHE THÉODORE,) a French botanist, son of Alexandre, noticed below, born in Paris in 1801. He succeeded Desfontaines as a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1834, and about 1840 became professor of botany at the Jardin des Plantes. Among his works may be named "Prodromus of a History of Fossil Vegetables," (1828,) "Botanical and Geological Researches on Vegetables enclosed in the Different Strata of the Earth," (2 vols., 1828 *et seq.*,) and "Observations on the Interior Structure of the Sigillaria Elegans." He was chosen a foreign member of the Royal Society of London in 1852. Died in 1876.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire," (Supplément.)

Brongniart, (ALEXANDRE,) an eminent French chemist and mineralogist, born in Paris in 1770, was a son of Alexandre Théodore, noticed below. He served as physician or apothecary in the army in his youth, and was afterwards a professor of natural history. In 1800 or 1801 he was appointed director of the manufactory of porcelain at Sèvres. He wrote an "Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy," (1807,) which was used as a textbook by many professors. He is said to have been the first who classified reptiles under the heads of Saurians, Batrachians, Chelonians, and Ophidians. In conjunction with Cuvier, he produced a celebrated "Essay on the Mineralogical Geography of the Environs of Paris," (1810.) He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1815, after which he travelled in Sweden with Berzelius. Among his works is "A Treatise on the Ar of Pottery," ("Traité des Arts céramiques," 1845.) Died in October, 1847.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Brongniart, (ALEXANDRE THÉODORE,) a French architect, and member of the Academy of Architecture, born in Paris in 1739. He was the first architect of the Palais de la Bourse, (Exchange,) but did not live to finish it. Died in 1815.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Brongniart, (ANTOINE LOUIS,) a French chemist, brother of the preceding, was professor in the College of Pharmacy, and apothecary to Louis XVI. He wrote an "Analytical View of the Combinations and Decompositions of Different Substances." Died in 1804.

Bronikowski, brô'ne-kov'skee, (ALEXANDER AUGUST FERDINAND **von Opeln**—fon o'pĕln,) a German writer, of Polish extraction, born at Dresden in 1783, published novels entitled "Olgierd and Olga, or Poland in the Eleventh Century," (1832,) and "Hippolytus Boratynski;" also a "History of Poland." Died in 1834.

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for December, 1834.

Bronkhorst or **Bronchorst, van,** vän bronk'horst, (JAN,) a distinguished Dutch painter of animals, born at Leyden in 1648; died in 1726.

Bronkhorst, van, (PIETER,) an excellent Dutch painter of architectural pieces and perspective, born at Delft in 1588; died in 1661.

Bronn, bron, (HEINRICH GEORG,) a German naturalist, born in 1800 near Heidelberg, where he became professor of natural science in 1833. He published, besides other works, "Universal Zoology," (1850,) and "Lethæa geognostica," a treatise on petrifactions which serve to characterize rocky formations, (1834.) Died 1862.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bronner, bron'ner, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German pastoral poet, born at Höchstädt, on the Danube, in 1758; died in 1850.

Brönsted. See BRØNDSTED.

Bronté, bron'te, (ANNE,) an English novelist, whose assumed name was ACTON BELL, was born in Yorkshire about 1820. She was a sister of Charlotte Bronté. She wrote, besides several short poems, a prose tale called "Agnes Grey," (1847,) and "The Tenant of Wildfeld Hall," (1848.) Died in May, 1849.

See a biographical notice prefixed by her sister CHARLOTTE to the edition of "Wuthering Heights" and "Agnes Grey," 1850.

Bronté, (CHARLOTTE,) "CURRER BELL," a popular English novelist, born at Thornton, Yorkshire, April 21, 1816, was a daughter of Patrick Bronté, who became curate of Haworth in 1820. She lost her mother when she was a child. While at a boarding-school her health was injured by impure air and food of bad quality. Her friend Mrs. Gaskell says she was (about 1833 or 1834) a "little, set, antiquated girl, very quiet in manners and very quaint in dress." In 1835 she became a teacher of the school at Roe Head, and in 1841 a governess in a private family. Charlotte and her sister Emily went to Brussels in 1842 to learn French, etc. The former was afterwards employed there as a teacher of English, at a salary of sixteen pounds a year; but she returned to Haworth about the end of 1843. In 1846 the Misses Bronté published a volume entitled "Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell," Currer Bell being the assumed name of Charlotte. About two years later, under the pressure of painful domestic trials, she produced "Jane Eyre, an Autobiography, edited by Currer Bell," (3 vols., 1848,) which obtained great popularity and was translated into many languages. "Almost all that we require in a novelist," says "Fraser's Magazine," "the writer has,—perception of character and knowledge of delineating it, picturesqueness, passion, and knowledge of life." Of "Jane Eyre" the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1850, says, "It is certain that for many years there had been no work of such power, piquancy, and originality. Its very faults were faults on the side of vigour, and its beauties were all original. The grand secret of its success, however,—as of all genuine and lasting success,—was its reality." This work was, however, severely criticised by the "Quarterly Review" for December, 1848. "Any one who has studied her writings," says Mrs. Gaskell, "must have noticed her singular felicity in the choice of words." In 1849 she published "Shirley, a Tale." Before this time the death of her sisters had filled her home with desolation. About the end of 1849 she visited London, and became acquainted with Thackeray and Harriet Martineau. Extreme, intense solitude had rendered her shy and somewhat taciturn in the presence of strangers. "Indigestion, nausea, headache, sleeplessness," says Mrs. Gaskell, "all combined to produce miserable depression of spirits." About the end of 1852 she finished "Villette," another novel, which "was received with one burst of acclamation." In December, 1852, a proposal of marriage was made to her by Arthur B. Nicholls, who had been curate of Haworth for many years, and had seen her almost daily during that period. She at first declined the offer because her father sternly disapproved the match; but he finally consented, and they were married in June, 1854. After a brief taste of domestic happiness, she died at Haworth in March, 1855.

"No one in her time," says "Blackwood" for May, 1855, "has grasped with such extraordinary force the scenes and circumstances through which her story moved, or thrown so strong an individual life into place and locality. Her passionate and fearless nature, her wild, warm heart, are transfused into the magic world she has created,—a world which no one can enter without

yielding to the irresistible fascination of her personal influence."

See "Fraser's Magazine" for 1857; E. C. GASKELL, "Life of Charlotte Brontë," 2 vols., 1857.

Brontë, (EMILY,) "ELLIS BELL," a younger sister of the preceding, was born in Yorkshire about 1819. She was one of the authors of a volume entitled "Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell," (1846.) She also published "Wuthering Heights," a novel, (1847,) the merit of which was variously estimated. Died in December, 1848.

Bronzino, (ALESSANDRO.) See ALLORI.

Bronzino, brŏn-zee'no, (ANGELO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1501. His "Descent of Christ into Hell" is considered his master-piece. Died in 1570.

Brook, (BENJAMIN,) an English writer, born in 1775, published "The Lives of the Puritans," (3 vols., 1813.) Died about 1848.

Brooke, (CHARLOTTE,) an Irish authoress, a daughter of Henry Brooke, noticed below. She published, about 1788, "Reliques of Irish Poetry," translated from the Celtic. Died in 1793.

Brooke, (EMMA FRANCES,) novelist, born in England, educated at Cambridge, resident in London since 1879, and a prominent member of the Fabian Society. Has written "A Superfluous Woman," (1894,) "Transition," (1895,) "The Confession of Stephen Whapshare," (1898,) etc. Published in 1898 a tabulation of European factory acts in relation to women and children and hours of labour.

Brooke, (FRANCES,) an English authoress, wrote the "History of Julia Mandeville," and other novels, also "The Siege of Sinope," a tragedy, and several poems. Died in 1789.

Brooke, (GEORGE MERCER,) an officer in the United States army, served with distinction in 1814 and in the Mexican war, and attained the rank of major-general. Died in 1851.

Brooke, (HENRY,) a political and miscellaneous writer of considerable reputation in his time, was born at Rantavan, in Ireland, in 1706. Among his principal works are a poem entitled "Universal Beauty," the tragedies of "The Earl of Essex" and "Gustavus Vasa," and "The Fool of Quality," a novel, (1766.) Died in 1783.

Brooke, (Sir JAMES,) a distinguished statesman, of English birth, born near Bath in 1803. He sailed in 1838 in his yacht, called the "Royalist," for Borneo where, as a reward for services rendered to the sultan of that country, he was appointed in 1841 Rajah and Governor of Sarâwak. He formed a code of laws for the natives, and was zealous in his efforts for the extirpation of piracy. On a subsequent visit to England he was made a K.C.B., and obtained the degree of D.C.L., (1847.) Died in England in June, 1868.

Brooke, (JOHN R.,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania, 1839. He enlisted in the army in 1861, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, 1864. He was made major-general in the regular army in 1897, and took part in the Porto Rico campaign of 1898, and was made governor-general of Porto Rico. He was governor-general of Cuba December, 1898 to December, 1899. Died 1926.

Brooke, LORD. See GREVILLE, (FULKE.)

Brooke, (RUPERT,) British poet, born Aug. 3, 1887 at Rugby. He was educated at Rugby and Kings College, Cambridge; founded the Marlowe Dramatic Society; travelled extensively; and enlisted in the Royal Naval Division 1914. He died April 23, 1915, at Scyros, on his way to Gallipoli. His publications include "Poems," 1911, and "1914 and Other Poems," published posthumously in 1915.

Brooke, (STOPFORD AUGUSTUS,) a preacher, born in Dublin in 1832. He was appointed chaplain-in-ordinary to the queen 1892. Died 1916.

Brookes, brŏŏks, (JOSHUA,) a celebrated English anatomist and surgeon, born in 1761. The number of his pupils is said to have amounted to seven thousand; and he formed an anatomical museum of great value. Among his works is a "Treatise on Osteology." Died in 1833.

Brooks, (Rev. CHARLES,) an American Unitarian divine, born at Medford, Massachusetts, in 1795. He was a member of the Peace Society, and a prominent advocate of the temperance reform from its commencement. He also contributed to the improvement of the public schools of New England and to the establishment of normal schools, which work was finally completed by Horace Mann. In 1839 he visited Europe for the second time, having previously been chosen professor of natural history in the University of New York. Died July 7, 1872.

Brooks, (CHARLES SHIRLEY,) an English dramatist, born April 29, 1816. He produced dramas, entitled "The Creole" and "Honour and Riches," also several novels, among which is "Aspen Court." Died in 1874.

Brooks, (CHARLES T.,) an American Unitarian divine and poet, born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1813. He graduated at Harvard, and in 1837 was settled as pastor in Newport, Rhode Island. He published translations of Goethe's "Faust," and of various works of Schiller, Richter, Auerbach, etc. Died at Newport June 14, 1883.

Brooks, (DAVID,) electrician, was born at Brookside, Connecticut, January 26, 1820. He became an instructor in mathematics at West Point, afterwards became interested in the Morse system of telegraphy, and in 1845 built the first commercial telegraph line, —from Lancaster to Harrisburg. In 1847 he made the first repeater. He built other lines in the United States and Mexico, and after a period of superintendence devoted himself to invention, developing the system of underground conductors, improved insulators, etc. Died May 30, 1891.

Brooks, (EDWARD,) LL.D., an American educator, born at Stony Point, New York, January 16, 1831. He studied in the Monticello Academy, New York, 1854–55. In the latter year he became professor of mathematics in the State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, of which he was principal from 1866 to 1886. He has been superintendent of the Philadelphia public schools since 1891. He has written text-books on mathematics and other works.

Brooks, (ERASTUS,) an American journalist, born at Portland, Maine, in 1815. He became editor of the "New York Express" about 1836, supported the Native American party in 1855 and 1856, and afterwards joined the Democratic party. Died November 25, 1886.

Brooks, (JAMES,) an American politician, a brother of the preceding, was born at Portland, Maine, in 1810. He became in 1836 associate editor of the "New York Express," and was elected a member of Congress in 1848. After the rebellion of 1861 he served for several terms in Congress, and acted with the Democrats. He died April 30, 1873.

Brooks, (JAMES GORDON,) an American poet, born at Claverack, New York, in 1801, graduated at Union College in 1819. He removed in 1823 to New York, where he edited successively "The Minerva," "The Literary Gazette," and "The Athenæum." He married Mary E. Aikin, a poetess, in 1828. Died in 1841.

See GRISWOLD'S "Poets and Poetry of America."

Brooks, (KENDALL,) D.D., a Baptist clergyman, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 3, 1821. He graduated at Brown University in 1841, and at Newton Seminary in 1845, and was for three years professor in Waterville College. He edited the "National Baptist," (1865–68,) was president of Kalamazoo College, (1868–87,) and subsequently dean of Alma (Michigan) College.

Brooks, (MARIA GOWEN,) called MARIA DEL OCCIDENTE by Southey, an American poetess, born at Medford, Massachusetts, about 1795. She was married at an early age to Mr. Brooks, a merchant of Boston, who died in 1823. She published in 1820 a volume entitled "Judith, Esther, and other Poems." About 1823 she removed to the island of Cuba. Her principal work is "Zophiel, or the Bride of Seven," (1825,) which was highly praised by Southey. Died in 1845.

Brooks, (NATHAN COVINGTON,) an American scholar and poet, born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1809. In 1848 he became principal of a seminary called the Baltimore Female College, in which position he acquired a high reputation as a teacher. He published a "History of the Mexican War," which is perhaps one of the best that has appeared on the subject, and a number of poems, among which may be cited "Shelley's Obsequies," and "The Fall of Superstition." Died October 6, 1898.

See LIVINGSTON'S "Portraits of Eminent Americans," 1854.

Brooks, (PETER CHARDON,) a distinguished merchant of Boston, born at Medford in 1767. He was active in promoting benevolent enterprises. Died in 1849. His three daughters were married to Hon. Edward Everett, Charles Francis Adams, and the Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D.D.

See EDWARD EVERETT, "Life of P. C. Brooks," in HUNT'S "American Merchants."

Brooks, (PHILLIPS,) D.D., an eminent American clergyman, born in Boston, December 13, 1835. He graduated at Harvard College in 1855, studied at the divinity school near Alexandria, Virginia, and was ordained in 1859. He held Episcopal rectorships in Philadelphia from 1859 to 1869, and in the latter year was called to a pastorate in Boston. His principal works are "Sermons," (1878, 1881,) "Lectures on Preaching," (1879,) delivered before the Divinity School of Yale College, and "The Influence of Jesus," (1881.) He was chosen bishop of Massachusetts in 1891. Died January 23, 1893.

Brooks, (PRESTON S.,) an American politician, born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, in 1819. He was elected a member of Congress in 1853 and in 1855. In May, 1856, he acquired notoriety by a personal outrage on Charles Sumner in the chamber of the Senate of the United States. He was censured by the House of Representatives, and resigned his seat, but was re-elected. He died in Washington in January, 1857.

Brooks, (WILLIAM KEITH,) an American naturalist, born at Cleveland, Ohio, March 25, 1848. Died 1908.

Brooks, (WILLIAM T. H.,) an American general, born in Ohio about 1820, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain in 1851, and a brigadier-general of volunteers about September, 1861. He commanded a division at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, and served in the army of the Potomac at Cold Harbour and Petersburg, June–July, 1864. Died in 1870.

Broom, (HERBERT,) LL.D., an English legal writer, born at Kidderminster in 1815, published "Legal Maxims," and other works. Died in 1882.

Broome, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and divine, who assisted Pope in translating the "Odyssey." Having complained that his services were inadequately paid by Pope, the latter gave him a place in the "Dunciad." Broome's merits as a translator are highly commended by Dr. Johnson. Died in 1745.

See DR. JOHNSON'S "Lives of the Poets."

Broqueville, brŏkveel′, (CHARLES MARIE PIERRE ALBERT,) Comte de, Belgian politician, was born Dec. 4, 1860 at Moll, Belgium. He was Prime Minister 1911–17, also Minister of War 1912–17. He later became successively Foreign Minister, Minister of Reconstruction, of State, and of the Interior.

Brosamer, brōs′ä-mer, or **Bros′hamer,** (HANS,) a German painter and engraver, born about 1506, resided at Fulda. Died about 1560.

Brosbŏll, brōs′bŏl, (KARL,) a Danish novelist and dramatist, born in Jutland in 1820. Among his works is "Madsalune," (1841.)

Broschi. See FARINELLI.

Broshamer, (HANS.) See BROSAMER.

Brossard, de, deh brō′sȧr′, (SÉBASTIEN,) an eminent French musician, died in 1730. His musical library was one of the most valuable ever formed.

Brosse, bross, physician to Louis XIII., and founder of the "Jardin Royal," (or "Royal Garden,") otherwise called the "Jardin des Plantes," of Paris. Died in 1641.

Brosses, de, deh bross, (CHARLES,) a French antiquary, born at Dijon in 1709. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and published, among other works, a "History of Voyages to Australia," ("Terres australes," 2 vols., 1756,) and a "History of the Seventh Century of the Roman Republic," (3 vols., 1777.) He was the first who used the terms Polynesia and Australasia. Died in 1777.

See VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de la Littérature au dix-huitième Siècle."

Brosset, brō′sȧ′, (MARIE FÉLICITÉ,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1802. He removed to Saint Petersburg, where he became keeper of the great public library, (1842.) He published several works on the history and language of Georgia. Died August 22, 1885.

Brot, (CHARLES ALPHONSE,) a French novelist, was born in 1809. He published poems at twenty-one, and later became an historical novelist, writing many novels and four dramas. Died January 4, 1895.

Brotero, brō-tā′ro, (FELIX DE AVELLAR,) an eminent Portuguese botanist, born near Lisbon in 1744, published "Phytographia Lusitanica," (1827.) He was professor of botany at Lisbon for many years. Died in 1828.

See GUSMÃO, "Notice of the Life of F. A. Brotero," London, 1845.

Brotier, brō′te-ȧ′, (GABRIEL,) a French scholar, born at Tannay in 1723, was librarian in the College of Louis le Grand. He published a valuable edition of Tacitus, and wrote a "Treatise on Roman, Greek, and Hebrew Coins compared with the Coins of France," (1760.) Died in 1789.

Brouaut, broo′ō′, (JEAN,) [Lat. JOHAN'NES BREVO'TIUS,] a physician and chemist of merit, lived in the Low Countries about 1590.

See HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Brouckère, de, deh broo′kair′, (CHARLES MARIE JOSEPH Ghislain—gĕs′lăn′,) a Belgian politician and political economist, born at Bruges in 1796, was minister of war from August, 1831, to March, 1832. He published "Principles of Political Economy." Died 1860.

Brouckère, de, (HENRI MARIE JOSEPH GHISLAIN,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Bruges in 1801. He became a leader of the Liberal party, and was appointed minister of state in 1847. In 1852 he was directed to organize a new ministry, of which he became president; resigned in 1855; died January 25, 1891.

Brough, (LIONEL,) comedian, was born at Pontypool, England, March 10, 1836. He founded the "Daily Telegraph," and first appeared on the stage in 1864. Since then he has continued a noted low-comedy actor, one of his leading parts being Tony Lumpkin in "She Stoops to Conquer." Died in 1909.

Brougham, broo′am or broo′m, (HENRY,) LORD, a popular British orator, statesman, and author, distinguished for his great learning and versatility, was born in Edinburgh on the 19th of September, 1779. His father was Henry Brougham, Esq., of Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, and his mother was Eleanor Syme, a niece of Dr. Robertson the historian. He began his classical studies in the High School of Edinburgh, and about the age of fifteen entered the university of that city, where Dugald Stewart and Dr. Black were among his teachers. His favourite studies were the mathematics and physical sciences. At the age of seventeen, he wrote a paper on the Refraction and Reflection of Light, which was printed in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society.

Having chosen the profession of the law, he became a member of the Edinburgh Society of Advocates about 1800. In 1802 he united with Francis Jeffrey and Sydney Smith to found the "Edinburgh Review," to which he contributed many able articles during a period of twenty-five years, (1803–28.) He published in 1803 an "Enquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers," (2 vols.)

Having removed to London in 1807 or 1808, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in the latter year, and chose the courts of common law and the Northern circuit. He had attained a high reputation as a forensic orator, when he was elected a member of Parliament for Camelford by the Whigs in 1810. As a parliamentary debater he soon occupied the first rank, and was pre-eminent in passionate vehemence and invective. For many years he found no equal in the House of Commons except Canning, who was his political adversary. Brougham procured the passage of an address to the king for the suppression of the slave-trade in 1810. He lost

his election in 1812, and remained out of Parliament four years. He was returned in 1816 for Winchelsea, which he represented until 1830. In 1819 he married a daughter of Thomas Eden of Wimbledon, a brother of Lord Auckland.

He denounced the Holy Alliance, and the foreign policy of the Tory ministry, on several occasions, and distinguished himself as the advocate of popular education and political reform. His popularity was greatly increased by his forensic arguments in 1821, before the House of Lords and Privy Council, in defence of Queen Caroline, who had appointed him her attorney-general. He supported the measures of Canning after the latter became prime minister in 1827, although he had once vehemently assailed the integrity of Canning's public conduct.

In 1825 he published "Practical Observations on the Education of the People," which was often reprinted, and produced a powerful impression on the public mind. He was chosen lord rector of Glasgow University in 1825, when Sir Walter Scott was his competitor. He rendered an important service to the community as one of the founders of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, (1827,) of which he was the first chairman. His treatise "On the Objects, Advantages, and Pleasures of Science" was the first work published by this society. "There is no second man in the kingdom who could with such admirable art have analyzed, as it were, his mental wealth, and sent it forth in a form at once the simplest, the most convenient, and the most ready of access that it was possible to contrive." ("London Monthly Review.")

In 1830 he was returned to Parliament for Yorkshire, after a contest in which, it is said, he addressed eight different electoral meetings in one day. He avowed himself, at the opening of the session, a champion of Parliamentary reform, which was then the principal issue before the country. In November, 1830, he became lord chancellor of England in the new ministry formed by Earl Grey, and received the title of Baron Brougham and Vaux. Among his most celebrated oratorical efforts was a speech for the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, in October, 1831. He manifested prodigious activity in the performance of his duties as chancellor and legislator. He promoted the abolition of slavery in the colonies, and reforms in municipal jurisprudence. On the dissolution of the Whig ministry in November, 1834, he retired from office, and ceased to act with the Whig party. His political course from that time was independent of party: he supported, however, several liberal measures, and devoted himself especially to the cause of law-reform. In 1843 he published "Letters on Law-Reform, addressed to Sir James Graham." He denounced the Anti-Corn-Law League, but voted for the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846.

Lord Brougham was chosen a foreign associate of the Institute of France (class of moral and political sciences) in 1833. He hailed with enthusiasm, or at least cordial favour, the French revolution of 1848, soon after which he signified his desire to become naturalized as a French citizen, but was officially informed that he could not be received as such unless he ceased to be an English peer. Among his principal works are "Sketches of Statesmen of the Time of George III.," (3 vols., 1839–43,) "Political Philosophy," (3 vols., 1840–44,) "Speeches at the Bar and in Parliament," (4 vols., 1843,) "Lives of the Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the Time of George III.," (2 vols., 1845–46,) and "Contributions to the Edinburgh Review: Political, Historical, and Miscellaneous," (3 vols., 1857.) A complete edition of his works was published, under the superintendence of the author, in ten volumes, 1857. It is stated as a fact without precedent in the history of English chancellors that he retired from the court of chancery without leaving a single case, which had been heard, in arrear for judgment. Died at his rural retreat at Cannes, in France, on the 7th of May, 1868.

See "Quarterly Review" for December, 1818, and April, 1859; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1837, and April, 1858; "British Quarterly" for July, 1860.

Brougham, broo'ăm, (JOHN,) a popular Irish comedian, born in Dublin in 1810. He came to the United States about 1842, and performed in New York. He produced several comedies. Died June 7, 1880.

Broughton, brŏw'tŏn, (ARTHUR,) M.D., an English botanist, published several botanical works, (1782–94.)

Broughton, (HUGH,) an English theological writer and Hebrew scholar, born at Oldbury in 1549, was a protégé of the celebrated Bernard Gilpin. Died in 1612

See "Biographia Britannica."

Broughton, LORD. See HOBHOUSE, (JOHN CAM.)

Broughton, (RHODA,) an English novelist, born at Segrwyd Hall, Denbighshire, Wales, November 29, 1840. Her father was a clergyman, and much of her life was passed in Oxford. Among her works are "Red as a Rose is She," (1867,) "Second Thoughts," (1880,) "Dr. Cupid," (1886,) "A Beginner," (1894,) "Dear Faustina," (1897,) etc. Died 1920.

Broughton, (RICHARD,) an English theologian, published an "Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain from the Nativity to the Conversion of the Saxons." Died in 1634.

Broughton, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in London in 1704, published "Christianity distinct from the Religion of Nature," and was a contributor to the "Biographia Britannica." Died in 1774.

Broughton, (WILLIAM GRANT,) an English divine, born at Canterbury in 1789, became in 1835 first Bishop of Australia. He died on the voyage home to England in 1853.

Broughton, (WILLIAM ROBERT,) an English navigator, born in Gloucestershire in 1763. He accompanied in 1790 the expedition of Vancouver, who gave the name of Broughton's Archipelago to some islands in the Pacific, in about 50 degrees north latitude. He published a "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean," (1804,) which see. Died in 1822.

Brouncker or **Brounker**, brŭnk'ẽr, (?) (WILLIAM,) VISCOUNT, a distinguished mathematician, born in Ireland in 1620. He became first president of the Royal Society in 1662, and was subsequently appointed lord of the admiralty and chancellor of the queen. He wrote several scientific treatises, and originated some valuable discoveries in mathematics. Died in 1684.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Broussais, broo'sȧ', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH VICTOR,) a distinguished French physician and medical writer, born at Saint-Malo in 1772, was professor of pathology in the Faculty of Paris. He was a member of the Institute, and the teacher of a system or theory of medicine called the Physiological. Died in 1838.

See "Essai critique sur Broussais," Paris, 1839; MONTÈGRE. "Notice sur la Vie, les Travaux et les Opinions de Broussais," 1839 J. B. PRIOU, "Notice historique sur F. J. V. Broussais," 1841.

Broussier, broo'sē-ȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) COUNT, a French general, born near Bar-le-Duc in 1766. As general of brigade, he contributed to the victory at Marengo in 1800. He became a general of division in 1805, and rendered important services in Italy in 1809. Died in 1814.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Brousson, broo'sôN', (CLAUDE,) a French Protestant theologian and religious writer, born at Nîmes in 1647. He was executed in 1698, on a charge of treason.

See LA BEAUMELLE, "Lettres à Voltaire;" A. BORREL, "Biographie de C. Brousson," 1852; "Life of C. Brousson," London, 1853.

Broussonnet, broo'so'nȧ', (PIERRE AUGUSTE,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Montpellier in 1761. He published "Ichthyologia," and "Memoirs towards the History of the Respiration of Fishes." He was professor of botany at Montpellier, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1807.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Broussonnet," 1808; A. P. DECANDOLLE "Éloge de Broussonnet," 1809.

Brouwer. See BRAUWER.

Browall, bro'wȧl, [Lat. BROWAL'LIUS,] (JOHAN,) a Swedish theologian, naturalist, and scientific writer, born at Westrås in 1707. He became professor of natural history at Åbo in 1737, and was subsequently Bishop of that city. Linnæus named in his honour the genus Browallia. Died in 1755.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Brower. See BRAUWER.

Brown. See BROWNE.

Brown (AARON VAIL,) an American lawyer, born in Brunswick county, Virginia, in 1795, removed to Nashville, Tennessee. He was a member of Congress from 1839 to 1845, was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1845, and appointed postmaster-general of the United States in 1857. Died in 1859.

Brown, (ALBERT G.,) an American Senator, born in Chester district, South Carolina, in 1813. He was elected Governor of Mississippi in 1843 and in 1845, was a member of the national House of Representatives from 1847 to 1853, and was chosen a Senator of the United States in the latter year. He was re-elected about 1858, and retired from the Senate, as a secessionist, in 1861. Died June 12, 1880.

Brown, (ALEXANDER,) an English botanist and surgeon, lived about 1670. The genus Brownia was named in his honour.

Brown, (ALEXANDER,) the founder of a family of eminent merchants, was born in Antrim county, Ireland, in 1764. He settled in Baltimore about 1800. Died in 1834. He was the father of William George, John A., and James Brown.

Brown, (ANTOINETTE.) See BLACKWELL.

Brown, (CATHERINE,) a Cherokee convert to Christianity, born in Alabama in 1800; died in 1823.

Brown, (CHADD,) an American Baptist divine, who fled from the persecutions of Massachusetts in 1636 to Providence, Rhode Island. For more than two centuries his descendants have been among the most distinguished citizens of that State. Died in 1665.

Brown, (CHARLES BROCKDEN,) an eminent American novelist, born in Philadelphia in January, 1771. His ancestors were Quakers, who came to Philadelphia with William Penn. He was liberally educated, and from his early years he manifested a decided inclination for literary pursuits. He published "Wieland, or the Transformation," (1798,) "Ormond, or the Secret Witness," (1799,) and "Arthur Mervyn," (1800.) In the last-named work he gives a graphic account of the scenes exhibited during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793. He was editor of the "Monthly Magazine and American Review," (1799–1800.) He also founded, in 1803 or 1805, "The Literary Magazine and American Register," which he edited about five years. Among his other works are "Clara Howard," (1801,) and "Jane Talbot," (1804.) He married a Miss Linn, of New York, in 1804. He died of consumption in February, 1810, leaving one son. Referring to his characteristics as a writer, Mr. Prescott observes, "He has been said to have formed himself on Godwin, and has certainly in some respects adopted his mode of operation, studying character with a philosophic rather than a poetic eye. But there is no servile imitation in all this. He has borrowed the same torch, indeed, to read the page of human nature, but the lesson he derives from it is totally different. His peculiar merits appeal to a higher order of criticism than is to be found in ordinary and superficial readers. Like the productions of Coleridge or Wordsworth, they seem to rely on deeper sensibilities than most men possess, and tax the reasoning powers more severely than is agreeable to readers who resort to works of fiction only as an epicurean indulgence."

See WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT'S "Life of C. Brockden Brown," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. i., reprinted in PRESCOTT'S "Miscellanies," 1855; W. DUNLAP'S "Life of Brown," prefixed to an edition of his works, 1827; GRISWOLD'S "Prose Writers of America."

Brown, (DAVID,) an English clergyman, went to Calcutta as chaplain to the East India Company, and became provost of the College of Fort William in 1800. Died in India in 1812.

Brown, (DAVID,) a Cherokee, a brother of Catherine, noticed above, was converted by missionaries, who employed him as an interpreter and teacher. Died in 1829.

Brown, (DAVID PAUL,) an American lawyer, born in Philadelphia in 1795, gained distinction as a pleader in criminal cases. He published "The Forum, or Forty Years' Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar," (2 vols., 1856.) Died July 11, 1872.

Brown, (FORD MADOX,) an English painter, born at Calais in 1821. Among his works are "King Lear," "Chaucer at the Court of Edward III.," "The Last of England," "Work," and "Cromwell." The last-named is by some considered his master-piece. Died in 1893.

Brown, (FRANCES,) a blind Irish poetess, born at Stranorlar, in Donegal, about 1816. She published "The Star of Atteghei," and other poems, (1844,) which were received with favour.

Brown, (Sir GEORGE,) a Scottish general, born near Elgin in 1790, served in the Peninsular war, and in the American campaign of 1814. He became lieutenant-general in 1851, and distinguished himself in the Crimean war at Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. He was made a K.C.B. in 1855. Died August 27, 1865.

Brown, (GEORGE LORING,) an American landscape-painter, born in Boston, February 2, 1814, studied in Boston and Italy and executed Italian and American landscapes of great merit: among the latter being his "Crown of New England," a view in the White Mountains. Died in Malden, Mass., June 25, 1889.

Brown, (GEORGE,) was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, November 29, 1818. He came to New York in 1838 and engaged in journalism, and in 1844 founded the "Toronto Globe," of which he remained proprietor till his death. He was in the Parliament of Upper Canada for several years, and for a short time in 1857 was at the head of the cabinet. In 1873 he became a Dominion Senator, and in 1874 was Canadian plenipotentiary at Washington. In 1880 he was shot by a discharged employé of his newspaper, and some weeks later died, (May 9, 1880.) He was one of the principal leaders of the Canadian Reform, or Liberal, party.

Brown, (GOOLD,) an American teacher and grammarian, died at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1857, aged sixty-six years. His principal works are the "Institutes of English Grammar," (1823,) which obtained an immense circulation, and the "Grammar of English Grammars," (1850; 2d edition, 8vo, 1857, pp. 1070,) probably the most extensive treatise of the kind that has hitherto been published.

Brown, (HARVEY,) an American officer, born at Rahway, New Jersey, about 1795, graduated at West Point in 1818. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) became a colonel of the regular army in April or May, 1861, and conducted a successful expedition for the relief of Fort Pickens, of which he had command from April 16, 1861, to February, 1862. Died March 31, 1874.

Brown, (HENRY KIRK,) an American sculptor, born in Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1814. He studied in Italy, and, after his return, produced a bronze statue, said to be the first ever executed in America. One of his most noted works is the colossal equestrian statue of Washington in Union Square, New York. He also executed "The Four Seasons," "Pleiades," and other works in marble. Died July 10, 1886.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Brown, (JACOB,) an American general, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1775. In 1799 he settled in the northern part of New York. He defended Ogdensburg in 1812, and Sackett's Harbour in 1813. Having obtained the rank of major-general, he commanded an army which invaded Canada in the spring of 1814. He gained victories at Chippewa and Niagara Falls in July, 1814. In 1821 he became commander-in-chief of the army of the United States. Died in 1828.

See "Encyclopædia Americana," (Supplement.)

Brown, (JAMES,) an Englishman, born in 1709, originated, it is said, "The Directory, or List of Principal Traders in London," (1782.) Died in 1787.

Brown, (JAMES,) born in Virginia in 1766, was elected a Senator of the United States from Louisiana in 1813, and re-elected in 1819. He was minister to France from 1823 to 1829. Died in 1835.

Brown, (JAMES,) an American publisher, born in Acton, Massachusetts, in 1800, became a partner of the firm of Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Died in 1855.

Brown, (JAMES BALDWIN,) an English Congregationalist minister, born in London, August 19, 1820. He studied in University College, London, at the Inner Temple, and at Highbury College. Among his works

are Studies of First Principles," "The Divine Life in Man," (1859,) "The Christian Policy of Life," (1869,) "The Higher Life," (1874,) etc. Died June 23, 1884.

Brown, (JOHN,) D.D., an eminent English clergyman and miscellaneous writer, born in 1715; died, by suicide, in 1766. Besides other works, he wrote "Barbarossa," a tragedy, and an "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times." The latter work especially enjoyed an extraordinary popularity.

Brown, (JOHN,) a Scottish linguist and minister, born in Perthshire in 1720 or 1722, preached at Haddington. He published a "Dictionary of the Bible," (1769,) and "The Self-Interpreting Bible," (2 vols., 1791.) Died in 1787.

Brown, (JOHN,) M.D., the author of the Brunonian system of medicine, was born at Dunse, in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1735. He was a pupil of Dr. Cullen, and afterwards became his enemy. According to some authorities, a desire for revenge induced him to form a new system of medicine, which should supplant that of Cullen, and which he propounded in his "Elementa Medicinæ," (1780.) This work was translated into many languages. His system was more popular in Germany than in Great Britain. He divided diseases into two classes, the sthenic and the asthenic, the former of which resulted from excess and the latter from deficiency of exciting power. He used alcohol as a remedy for one set of diseases, and opium for the other. Died poor, in London, in 1788.

Brown, (JOHN,) an American merchant, brother of Joseph, Moses, and Nicholas Brown, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1736. He was a zealous promoter of all benevolent and educational objects, and one of the most liberal benefactors of Brown University. From 1799 to 1801 he was a representative in Congress. Died at Providence in 1803.

Brown, (JOHN,) an American officer, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1744. He served with distinction in the expedition against Quebec in 1775, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1776. He was killed in a fight with Indians in October, 1780.

Brown, (JOHN,) an eminent Scottish divine, born in 1784, was a grandson of the author of the "Self-Interpreting Bible." He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1822 became pastor of the Rose Street Church in that city. He was appointed in 1834 professor of exegetical theology to the United Secession Church. His principal works are "An Exposition of our Lord's Intercessory Prayer," (1850,) "Discourses and Sayings of our Lord Jesus Christ," and a commentary "On the Epistle to the Galatians." Died in 1858.

Brown, (JOHN,) M.D., son of the preceding, a Scottish writer, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, was born in 1810. In 1858 he published a collection of sketches and essays, called "Horæ Subsecivæ," ("Spare Hours,") which proved immediately popular, the story of "Rab and his Friends," in particular, being hailed as a masterpiece. A second series was issued in 1861, and a third in 1881. Died May 11, 1882.

Brown, (JOHN,) of Ossawatomie, a distinguished champion of liberty, born at Torrington, Connecticut, in May, 1800. His father removed to Ohio in 1805. From the age of fifteen to twenty he worked at the trade of tanner and currier. He married in 1820 Dianthe Lusk. According to Redpath, he conceived in 1839 the idea of becoming a liberator of the Southern slaves. He was a devout member of the Congregational Church, and a man of strict moral character. He possessed unflinching courage and intense earnestness. In 1846 he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was employed as a dealer in wool. He afterwards visited Europe on business. He emigrated in 1855 to Kansas, where he took an active part in the contest with the pro-slavery party. In August, 1856, he gained some advantages at Ossawatomie over a band of Missourians who had invaded Kansas and were ten times more numerous than his own company. In May, 1859, he called a secret convention of the friends of freedom, which met at Chatham in Canada, organized an invasion of Virginia for the purpose of liberating the slaves, and adopted a constitution. In the following July he rented a farm-house about six miles from Harper's Ferry, and collected there a supply of pikes, guns, etc. On the night of October 16, 1859, aided by about twenty men, he surprised Harper's Ferry, seized the arsenal and armory, and took over forty prisoners. About noon on the 17th the party of Brown was attacked by the Virginian militia. After two of his sons and nearly all of his men had been killed, and he himself had been wounded in several places, he was captured. "Enemies and friends," says Redpath, "were equally amazed at the carriage and sayings of the wounded warrior." He was tried in November, and hung at Charlestown, Virginia, on the 2d of December, 1859. He met his death with serene composure. He was twice married, and had twenty children.

See REDPATH, "Life of Captain John Brown," 1860; "Life and Letters of Captain John Brown," edited by R. D. WEBB, London, 1861; GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. i.

Brown, (Sir JOHN,) born in 1816, was the founder of the Atlas works at Sheffield, England, the first to make steel rails, and the inventor of the method of rolling plate armor for ships. Died in 1896.

Brown, (JOHN GEORGE,) an Anglo-American artist, born in the North of England, November 11, 1831. He studied art at Newcastle, Edinburgh, and the New York Academy of Design, having come to America in 1853. In 1863 he was chosen to the National Academy. He was also made vice-president of the Water-Colour Society and of the "Artist Fund." Among his pictures are "Curling in Central Park," "Longshoreman's Noon," "Tough Customers," "The Thrilling Moment," "The Passing Show," "The Dress-Parade," "The Three Scapegraces," "Left his Money on the Piano," etc. Died New York City, February 7, 1913.

Brown, (JOHN HENRY HOBART,) S.T.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, December 1, 1831. He graduated at the General Theological Seminary of New York in 1854, took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1855, held rectorships in New York, Brooklyn, and Cohoes, was made archdeacon of Albany in 1870, and was consecrated Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1875. Died May 2, 1888.

Brown, (JOHN NEWTON,) a Baptist clergyman and writer, born at New London, Connecticut, in 1803. He published the "Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge," (1835,) which was received with favour, "Baptist Church Manual," "Baptismal Balance," "Obligation of the Sabbath," etc. He died May 15, 1868.

Brown, (JOHN W.,) an American author, born at Schenectady in 1814, was an Episcopal minister. He produced "Christmas-Bells, a Tale of Holy Tide, and other poems." Died in 1849.

Brown, (JOSEPH EMERSON,) an American Senator, born in Pickens district, South Carolina, April 15, 1821. He studied in the Yale College law school, and was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1845. In 1855 he became a judge in a State court. He was Governor of Georgia from 1857 to 1865, chief justice of Georgia from 1868 to 1870, and United States Senator from 1880 to 1890. He did much for education, and especially for Baptist schools and colleges. Died November 30, 1894.

Brown, (LANCELOT,) an English landscape-gardener, called CAPABILITY BROWN, was born in Northumberland in 1715. He was at the head of his profession in England. Died in 1773.

Brown, (MATTHEW,) an English historical and portrait painter. Died in 1831.

Brown, (MOSES,) an English poet, born in 1703, was vicar of Olney. He wrote "Percy Lodge," (1756,) and other poems. Died in 1787.

Brown, (MOSES,) an American merchant, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1738, was an uncle of Nicholas, noticed below. He joined the Society of Friends in 1773. He was a liberal patron of the Friends' Boarding-School at Providence. Died in 1836.

Brown, (MOSES,) an American merchant, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1742, was a benefactor of Andover Theological Seminary. He also gave largely to several benevolent institutions. Died in 1827.

Brown, (NICHOLAS,) a distinguished American merchant, and munificent patron of Brown University, (formerly Rhode Island College,) born at Providence in

1760. His donations to the institution at different times amounted in the aggregate to not less than $100,000. He also gave freely to missionary and other charitable objects, and in his will made a bequest of $30,000 towards the erection of a Retreat for the Insane. He died October 27, 1841. For fuller particulars, see Hunt's "Lives of American Merchants."

Brown, (OBADIAH,) a manufacturer, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1771. He was a member of the firm of Almy, Brown & Slater, cotton-spinners. He gave large sums for various charitable purposes. Died in 1822.

Brown, (OLIVER MADOX,) a son of Ford M. Brown, noticed above, was born in 1855. He was noted for his precocious talents as an author and painter. Died in 1874.

Brown or **Browne,** (ROBERT,) an English theologian, the founder of the sect called Brownists and afterwards Independents. He taught that all the members of a church are equal, and that the minister should be elected by the members of his congregation. Died in 1630, aged about eighty. He differed from the Church of England about discipline rather than doctrines.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Brown, (ROBERT,) a Scottish agriculturist, born at East Linton about 1770, published an esteemed work "On Rural Affairs," (2 vols., 1811.) Died in 1831.

Brown, (ROBERT,) M.D., an excellent British botanist, born at Montrose in 1773, was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He was attached as botanist to the expedition sent out in 1801 under Captain Flinders to explore the coast of Australia. He returned in 1805 with a collection of four thousand species of plants from Australia, and became librarian to Sir Joseph Banks. In 1810 he published "Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ." As an appendix to Flinders's "Narrative," Dr. Brown also published "General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis," a work of great merit. He adopted and illustrated in his writings the natural method of Jussieu. He contributed many able treatises to the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society, and made important discoveries in vegetable physiology, especially in the fecundation of plants. In 1833 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences. His reputation was perhaps higher on the continent than in Great Britain; and Humboldt estimated him as the first of botanists, (*botanicorum facile princeps.*) Died in London in 1858.

See article by Dr. HOEFER in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Brown, (ROBERT,) geographer, was born at Campster, in Caithness, in 1842, studied at Edinburgh University, and travelled in Greenland, Canada, the West Indies, and the Barbary States. He wrote "The Countries of the World," (6 vols.,) "Our Earth," (3 vols.,) "Science for All," (5 vols.,) and "The Story of Africa and its Explorers," (4 vols.) Died October 26, 1895.

Brown, (ROBERT,) an English author, born at Barton-upon-Humber, July 6, 1844, was educated at Cheltenham College. Among his works are "The Religion of Zoroaster," (1879,) "Religion and Mythology of the Aryans of Northern Europe," (1880,) "Language and its Origin," (1881,) etc.

Brown, (SAMUEL,) M.D., a Scottish poet and chemical theorist, born at Haddington in 1817, was a grandson of Rev. John Brown, (1722–87.) His talents and attainments are said to have been extraordinary. He devoted much time to the subject of isomerism, and laboured to prove that chemical substances which are usually considered simple can be transmuted into each other. In 1850 he produced "The Tragedy of Galileo." Died in 1856. Two volumes of his Essays and Lectures were published in 1858.

Brown, (Sir SAMUEL,) a civil engineer, born in London in 1776, served in the royal navy, and gained the rank of captain. He acquired distinction by improvements in suspension bridges. Died in 1852.

Brown, (THOMAS,) a satirical and facetious English poet, commonly called TOM BROWN, born in 1663, was addicted to buffoonery and immoral practices. Died in 1704.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the English Poets," etc.

Brown, (THOMAS,) one of the most distinguished of the Scottish metaphysicians, was born at Kirkmabreck, near Dumfries, in 1778. He manifested his fondness for metaphysical speculation before he was fifteen years of age. Not long after he attended the lectures of Dugald Stewart in Edinburgh, and attracted the attention of that philosopher by the acuteness of his remarks on a certain theory propounded in one of his lectures. This was the beginning of a life-long friendship between these two eminent men. He published in 1798, "Observations on Darwin's Zoonomia," which evinced remarkable precocity of intellect and was much admired. Mackintosh calls the "Observations" the "perhaps unmatched work of a boy in the eighteenth year of his age."

About 1803 he took his degree as doctor of medicine. He resigned his practice in 1810, and was appointed colleague of Dugald Stewart in the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He obtained great popularity as a lecturer. His lectures were published under the title of "Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind," (4 vols., 1820.) He wrote a number of poems, one of which is entitled "The Paradise of Coquettes," (1814.) His principal work is "Observations on the Relation of Cause and Effect," (3d edition, enlarged, 1818.) "His first tract on causation," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "appeared to me the finest model of discussion in mental philosophy since Berkeley and Hume." Died in 1820.

Dr. Brown possessed, besides an acute and powerful intellect, a poetic temperament, with a lively imagination and refined sensibilities. "His mind," says Mackintosh, "soared and roamed through every region of philosophy and poetry; but his untravelled heart clung to the hearth of his father and to the children who shared it with him. . . . His heart sought little abroad, but contentedly dwelt in his family and in his study. He was one of those men of genius who repaid the tender care of a mother by rocking the cradle of her reposing age." Respecting the style of Dr. Brown, the same eminent critic observes, "His prose is brilliant to excess; it must not be denied that its beauty is sometimes womanly; that it too often melts down precision into elegance; that it buries the main idea under a load of illustration."

Brown, (THOMAS,) poet, was born at Douglas, Isle of Man, in 1830. He published several volumes of poems, mainly in the Manx dialect, of which the best known was "The Doctor." Died October 30, 1897.

Brown, (ULYSSES MAXIMILIAN,) COUNT, was born at Basel, in 1705, of an Irish family. He became one of the foremost field-marshals in the army of Maria Theresa. He beat the Prussians at Lowositz, was mortally wounded at the battle of Prague, and died June 20, 1757.

Brown, (WALTER FOLGER,) American lawyer, was born 1869 at Massillon, Ohio. He studied law at Harvard and practised at Toledo. He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee 1906–12, and of the Progressive State Central and Executive Committee 1912–13. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce November 2, 1927, and Postmaster General of the United States in President Hoover's Cabinet, November, 1929.

Brown, (WILLIAM,) an English botanist, born in 1628, published "Catalogus Horti Oxoniensis."

Brown, (WILLIAM,) an eminent merchant and banker, born at Ballymena, Ireland, in 1784, settled in Liverpool. Died 1864.

Brown or **Browne,** (WILLIAM LAURENCE,) a theologian, born at Utrecht in 1755, removed to Scotland in 1795, and became professor of divinity at Aberdeen.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1804.

Browne, (ANDREW,) a Scottish physician and medical writer, lived about 1650–95.

Browne, (CHARLES FARRAR,) (known in literature as ARTEMAS WARD,) was born at Waterford, Maine, 1834. In 1858 he began the "Artemas Ward" papers in the "Cleveland Plaindealer." He edited "Vanity Fair" in

New York, (1860,) became a lecturer, and went to England in 1866, where he became very popular. Died at Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

Browne, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born in 1642, was physician to Charles II. He translated some of Plutarch's works, and wrote a book of travels. Died in 1708.

Browne, (EDWARD HAROLD,) D.D., an English bishop, born in 1811. He was educated at Eton, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1832, becoming a Fellow and tutor of his college. From 1843 to 1849 he was Hebrew professor in the college at Lampeter, and afterwards was vicar of Kenwyn and prebendary of Exeter. In 1854 he was appointed Norrisian professor of divinity at Cambridge, and in 1864 Bishop of Ely. In 1873 he was translated to the see of Winchester. He published "The Fulfilment of Prophecies," (1836,) an "Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles," (1850–53,) "On the Atonement," etc., (1859,) "The Pentateuch and Elohistic Psalms," (1863,) and other works. Died December 18, 1891.

Browne, (GEORGE,) became Archbishop of Dublin in 1535. He promoted the Reformation. Died about 1558.

Browne, (GEORGE,) an Irish general, born in 1698, entered the Russian service and fought against the Poles, French, and Turks. He was created a field-marshal and Governor of Livonia by Peter III. Died in 1792.

See "Histoire de la Vie de Georges Browne," 1794.

Browne, (HABLOT (băb'lō) KNIGHT,) an English caricaturist and illustrator, born in 1815. He became distinguished as an illustrator of Dickens's novels, and also illustrated the works of Lever, Byron, Scott, etc. Died at Hove, near Brighton, July 8, 1882.

Browne, (HENRIETTE.) See SAUX, DE, (SOPHIE.)

Browne, (ISAAC HAWKINS,) an English poet, born at Burton-upon-Trent in 1706, studied law, and became a member of Parliament. He wrote poems "On Design and Beauty," and "On the Immortality of the Soul," ("De Animæ Immortalitate," 1754.) Died in 1760.

Browne, (JAMES,) a Scottish writer, born at Coupar-Angus in 1793. He was educated at Edinburgh, and became a lawyer in 1826. Among his works are a "History of Edinburgh," (2 vols., 1823–25,) "A Vindication of the Scottish Bar," (1828,) "History of the Highlands," (1838,) etc. He was one of the editors of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 7th edition. Died in 1841.

Browne, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and medical writer, born in 1642, was surgeon-in-ordinary to Charles II. Died about 1700.

Browne, (JOHN ROSS,) an American traveller and writer. He published in 1846 "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise, with Notes of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar." After a visit to Palestine, he produced a humorous account of his adventures, entitled "Yusef, or the Journey of a Frangi: a Crusade in the East." He was appointed minister to China in 1868. Died Dec. 8, 1875.

Browne, (JOSEPH,) an English physician, born about 1650, published a work entitled "Antidotaria," and wrote against the doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

Browne, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an English scholar, born in Cumberland in 1700, was provost of Queen's College, Oxford. Died in 1767.

Browne, (MARY ANN,) an English poetess, born in Berkshire in 1812. She produced "Ada," (1828,) "The Coronal," (1833,) "Ignatia," (1838,) and other poems. In 1842 she was married to James Gray. Died in 1846.

Browne, brŏwn, (MAXIMILIAN ULYSSES,) a distinguished general in the Austrian service, born at Bâle in 1705, was a relative of the field-marshal George Browne. He fought in the Silesian war against Frederick the Great, and commanded the right wing at the battle of Mollwitz in 1741. In 1754 he was made a field-marshal. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Prague in 1757. Frederick the Great was accustomed to call Marshal Browne his teacher in the art of war.

See ARCKENHOLZ, "History of the Seven Years' War."

Browne, (PATRICK,) M.D., born in Mayo county, Ireland, about 1720, published a "Civil and Natural History of Jamaica," (1756.) Died in 1790.

Browne, (PETER,) Bishop of Cork, wrote several works on theology. Died in 1735.

Browne, (ROBERT.) See BROWN.

Browne, (SIMON,) an English Dissenting miniater, born in Somersetshire about 1680, preached in London. He wrote against Tindal a "Defence of the Religion of Nature and the Christian Revelation," (1732.) Died in 1732.

Browne, (THOMAS,) a learned English theologian, born in Middlesex in 1604, was chaplain to Charles I. Died in 1673.

Browne, (Sir THOMAS,) an eminent English physician, philosopher, and writer, born in London in 1605. He settled in 1636 at Norwich, where he practised medicine for many years, and married Dorothy Mileham about 1640. In 1642 he published anonymously his "Religio Medici," which was very successful and has often been reprinted and translated. "A superior genius," says Hallam, "was exhibited in Sir Thomas Browne. His mind was fertile and ingenious, his analogies original and brilliant, and his learning so much out of the beaten path that it gives a peculiar and uncommon air to all his writings." Among his principal works is "Pseudodoxia Epidemica, or Inquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors," (1646.) He also wrote a "Treatise on Christian Morals," (1716,) which is highly esteemed. In 1671 he was knighted by Charles II. He died at Norwich, on his seventy-seventh birthday, 1682.

See DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, "Life of Sir Thomas Browne;" HAZLITT, "Age of Elizabeth;" "Retrospective Review," vol. i.; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Browne, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born at Tavistock in 1590. He wrote pastoral poems, (1613–16,) which had a temporary popularity. Died about 1645.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820.

Browne, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English physician and writer, born in Norfolk in 1692; died in 1774.

Browne, (WILLIAM GEORGE,) an English traveller, born in London in 1768. He travelled in Egypt, and attempted to explore the interior of Africa, but was detained in captivity in Darfoor for three years. He published, in 1799 or 1800, "Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria from 1792 to 1798." Having started on another journey towards Samarcand, he was murdered in Persia in 1813.

Browne, (WILLIAM HAND,) M.D., an American author, born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 31, 1828, graduated at the University of Maryland. He prepared (with the aid of R. M. Johnston) a "Life of Alexander H. Stephens," and a "Historical Sketch of English Literature," and, with J. T. Scharf, a "School History of Maryland." He was one of the compilers of the "Clarendon Dictionary," and author of "Maryland," a book in the "Commonwealth Series."

Browne, (WILLIAM LAURENCE.) See BROWN.

Brŏwn'ell, (HENRY HOWARD,) nephew of the following, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 6, 1820. He graduated at Washington College, Hartford, in 1841, served in the United States army, 1861–63, and in the navy, 1863–68, and died at Hartford, October 31, 1872. He was author of several popular histories, and of three volumes of lyric poems, some of the latter possessing a marked degree of merit.

Brŏwn'ell, (THOMAS CHURCH,) D.D., LL.D., was born in Massachusetts in 1779. He graduated at Union College, with the highest honours of his class, in 1804, and continued his connection with the institution, as tutor and professor, for many years. He was ordained in 1816, and appointed Bishop of Connecticut in 1819. He was chosen the first president of Washington (now Trinity) College, an institution chartered in 1823, and built up at Hartford under his auspices. In 1852 he became Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Died in 1865. Bishop Brownell was the author of several valuable religious works and various occasional sermons, addresses, etc. His "Family Prayer" has passed through numerous editions, and been received with great favour by Episcopalians throughout the country. His "Religion of the Heart" (5 vols., partly a compilation and partly original) is also highly esteemed.

Brownikowski. See BRONIKOWSKI.

Brŏwn'ing, (ELIZABETH BARRETT,) one of the most

gifted female poets that have ever lived, was born in Durham, England, March 6, 1806, (*not* 1809.) She was the daughter of Mr. Barrett, an opulent merchant of London. She was highly educated, and well acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages. She began to write verse about the age of ten, and gave early proofs of poetical genius. Among her first published works was "The Battle of Marathon." In 1826 she published a volume entitled "Essay on Mind, and other Poems." She produced in 1833 "Prometheus Bound," translated from the Greek of Æschylus, which was a remarkable performance for a young woman, though not a very good translation. She afterwards made an amended version of the same. Her reputation was extended by "The Seraphim, and other Poems," (1838.) She contributed to the "Athenæum" a series of able critical papers on the Greek Christian poets. Her health was naturally delicate, and was almost ruined by grief for the death of her brother, who was accidentally drowned. After that event she was confined for several years in a darkened chamber. She published in 1839 "The Romaunt of the Page," "The Drama of Exile," (1840,) and two volumes of poems in 1844. In 1846 she was married to the poet Robert Browning, with whom she resided in Italy for many years. She produced in 1851 "Casa Guidi Windows," a poem which treats of the political condition of Italy. "This," says the "North British Review," "is the happiest of Mrs. Browning's performances, because it makes no pretensions to high artistic character, and is really a simple story of personal impressions." Her greatest or most extensive work is "Aurora Leigh," a poem, or novel in verse, (1856,) which is greatly admired. She died at Florence in June, 1861.

Browning, (JOHN M.,) inventor of the Browning machine gun, was born at Ogden, Utah, Jan. 21, 1855. He also patented a breach loading rifle 1879, repeating rifle 1884, automatic rifle, pistol, etc., He died, 1926, in Belgium.

Browning, (OSCAR,) historian, was born at London, England, Jan. 17, 1837. Died 1923.

Browning, (ROBERT,) an English poet, born at Camberwell, a suburb of London, in 1812. He was educated at the University of London, and produced in 1835 his first poem, entitled "Paracelsus," which attracted much attention by its originality and subtlety of thought. His tragedy of "Strafford" (1837) was not successful. He married Elizabeth Barrett in 1846, and during her life they resided chiefly at Florence and Paris. He published a collection of his shorter poems, in two volumes, (1849,) and two volumes of poems, under the title of "Men and Women," in 1855. Among his other works are a drama, called "The Blot in the Scutcheon," (1843,) "Pippa Passes," "The Ring and the Book," (1868,) "Balaustion's Adventures," etc., (1871,) "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau," (1871,) "Fifine at the Fair," (1872,) "Red Cotton Night-Cap Country," (1873,) "Aristophanes' Apology," (1875,) "The Agamemnon of Æschylus," (1877,) "La Saisiaz," "The Two Poets of Croisic," (1878.) "Dramatic Idylls," (1st series, 1879, 2d series, 1880,) and "Jocoseria," (1883.) Died Dec. 12, 1889.

Brŏwn'lŏw, (WILLIAM G.,) an American politician, born in Wythe county, Virginia, in 1805. He was a Methodist minister in the former part of his mature life. He began about 1837 to edit the "Knoxville Whig," which he continued to publish for many years. He opposed the abolition of slavery before the civil war, but in the crisis of 1861 he showed himself a resolute and uncompromising adherent of the Union. He was persecuted and imprisoned by the secessionists in the winter of 1861–62 for several months. He was elected by the Republicans or Radicals Governor of Tennessee in 1865, and again in 1867, and in the latter year was chosen a Senator of the United States. Died April 28, 1877.

Brŏwn'rig, (RALPH,) an English prelate, born at Ipswich in 1592, became Bishop of Exeter in 1642. Died in 1659.

Brown'rigg, (Sir ROBERT,) born in Ireland in 1775, became Governor of Ceylon in 1813, and conquered the kingdom of Candy, thus reducing the whole island under the British empire, for which service he received the title of baronet in 1816. Died in 1833.

Brownrigg, (WILLIAM,) M.D., F.R.S., an English natural philosopher, born in Cumberland in 1711. He wrote "The Art of making Common Salt," (1748.) Died in 1800.

Brown-Séquard, brŏwn-se-kar', [Fr. pron. brŏwn-sā'kăr',] (ÉDOUARD,) an eminent French physiologist, born in the island of Mauritius in 1818. His father, Mr. Edward Brown, a native of Philadelphia, in the United States, married, in Mauritius, a lady of French extraction, named Séquard, and his son, in accordance with a common French usage, adopted the names of both his parents. He studied in Paris, where he graduated as doctor of medicine in 1840. He acquired distinction by his researches and experiments on physiology, especially on the blood, on animal heat, and the spinal cord. He became professor of physiology at Harvard in 1864; of pathology in the School of Medicine at Paris in 1869; engaged in medical practice in New York in 1873; and was appointed professor of experimental medicine in the College of France in 1878. He wrote a number of valuable medical works. Died April 1, 1894.

Brŏwn'son, (ORESTES AUGUSTUS,) a versatile American writer and theologian, born at Stockbridge, Vermont, in 1803. He joined the Presbyterian Church about 1821, became a Universalist minister in 1825, and a Unitarian pastor a few years afterwards. Having become a resident of Boston, he founded in 1838 "The Boston Quarterly Review," which he edited until 1843. He joined the Roman Catholic Church about 1844. Among his works is "Charles Elwood, or the Infidel Converted," (1840,) a novel. He died April 16, 1876.

See GRISWOLD's "Prose Writers of America."

Brownson-Howard, (GEORGE,) author, born in Howard county, Maryland, in 1884. He engaged in war correspondence and journalism, and is the author of a number of novels and plays, the latter including "The Only Law," "Snobs," "An Enemy to Society," etc.

Bruant, brü'ŏN', (LIBÉRAL,) an eminent French architect, designed the Hôtel des Invalides, Paris. He died about 1697.

Brucæus, broo-sā'ŭs, (HENDRIK,) a Flemish medical writer, born at Alost in 1531; died at Rostock in 1593.

Bruccioli, (A.) See BRUCIOLI.

Bruce, (ALEXANDER BALMAIN,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Aberdalgie in 1831. He was educated in Edinburgh, at the University and the Free Church College. He became a pastor in 1859, and in 1875 a professor of apologetics and exegesis in the Glasgow Free Church College. Among his works are "The Training of the Twelve," (1871,) "The Humiliation of Christ," 1876,) "The Chief End of Revelation," (1876,) and "The Providential Order of the World," (1897.) Died August 7, 1899.

Bruce, (DAVID.) See DAVID II. OF SCOTLAND.

Bruce, (EDWARD,) a younger brother of King Robert Bruce, was a brave warrior, but deficient in prudence. He invaded Ireland in 1315, was proclaimed king, and waged war against the English for several years. Having rashly engaged in battle against a vastly superior force of English, he was killed near Dundalk in 1318.

Bruce, (EDWARD,) a Scottish judge and diplomatist, born about 1549. He was sent to England in 1598 on a mission the object of which was to obtain a recognition of James as the heir to the throne of England. He died in 1611. The Earls of Elgin are descended from him.

Bruce, (Sir FREDERICK,) an English diplomatist, brother of the Earl of Elgin, was born in 1814. He was appointed ambassador to the United States in the early part of 1865. Died at Boston in September, 1867.

Bruce, (JAMES,) a celebrated Scottish traveller, born at Kinnaird, in the county of Stirling, in December, 1730. He was related to the royal family of Bruce. He was appointed in 1762 consul at Algiers by Lord Halifax, who proposed that he should explore the antiquities of Barbary. Departing from Algiers in 1765, he spent a year or more in examining and drawing the ruins of Barbary, and afterwards visited Baalbec and Palmyra. In 1768 he undertook a journey to Abyssinia to discover the source of the Nile. Passing through Cosseir, Jidda, and Masuah or Masowa, he arrived at Gondar in February,

1770. He was kindly treated by the king, and remained in Abyssinia about two years. He discovered the source of the Blue Nile in November, 1770. Returning through Nubia, he encountered great danger and hardships, which he overcame by uncommon energy and courage, and arrived in England in 1774. He published "Travels to discover the Source of the Nile," (5 vols., 1790,) which aroused much adverse criticism. His veracity was questioned by many persons; but more recent researches tend to confirm his statements. He died at Kinnaird in 1794.

See A. Murray, "Life of Bruce," 1805; Chalmers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" Francis Bond Head, "Life of James Bruce, the African Traveller," 1832.

Bruce, (James.) See Elgin, Earl of.

Bruce (James Daniel,) a Russian engineer, of Scottish extraction, born at Moscow in 1670, became grand master of artillery in 1711. Died in 1735.

Bruce, (John,) a Scottish writer on ethics, politics, etc., born in 1744, was professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh. Died in 1826.

Bruce (John C.,) an English antiquary, born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1805, published a "Hand-Book of English History," (1842,) and "The Roman Wall," (1851.) Died April 5, 1892.

Bruce, (Michael,) a Scottish poet, born in the county of Kinross in 1746. He died at the age of twenty-one, leaving a collection of poems of great beauty and pathos.

Bruce, (Peter Henry,) an officer of Scottish extraction, born in Westphalia in 1692, served in Germany and Russia. He died in 1751, leaving "Memoirs" of his travels.

Bruce (Robert,) King of Scots, born on the 21st of March, 1274, was descended from Robert de Brus or Bruis, a Norman, who came over with William the Conqueror. He was the son of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, whose father, also named Robert, was the competitor of John Baliol for the throne. He assumed the title of Earl of Carrick. About 1296 he joined Wallace in resistance to the aggressions of Edward I. of England, but soon after retired from the contest and made peace with the English king. He formed in 1305 a secret compact or compromise with Comyn, the rival, who promised to support him in an effort to liberate Scotland from English domination, on condition that Bruce should give him extensive landed estates. Comyn, however, betrayed the secret to Edward, and was killed by Bruce for his treachery. The latter was crowned at Scone in 1306, and raised a small army, which was quickly routed by the English. After he had performed prodigies of valour, Bruce was forced to take refuge in a small island near the coast of Ireland. His brother Nigel was taken prisoner and executed, and other friends of Bruce were treated with barbarity.

Bruce renewed the contest in the spring of 1307, and defeated a greatly superior force of English at Loudon Hill. After the death of Edward I., which took place in July of that year, he recovered a number of fortresses from the enemy. A series of successful actions rendered him so strong and bold that he invaded England and ravaged the northern counties. At length, in 1314, Edward II. marched into Scotland with an army estimated at 100,000 men, over which Bruce gained a decisive victory at the great battle of Bannockburn, June 24, 1314. The war ended, when the king of England recognized the independence of Scotland. Bruce died in 1329.

See Burton, "History of Scotland," vol. ii., chaps. xxii., xxiii., and vols. iii., iv., "Book of the Bruce."

Bruce, (Stanley Melbourne,) Australian statesman, was born April 15, 1883, at Melbourne. He was educated at Cambridge, became a lawyer, and served with distinction in the World War, at Suvla Bay and in France. He entered the Commonwealth Parliament 1918, represented Australia at the League of Nations 1921, became Treasurer under Hughes, and Premier in 1923.

Bruce, (Thomas.) See Elgin, Earl of.

Bruce de, (Robert,) Lord of Annandale, was the grandfather of King Robert Bruce. In 1291 Lord Annandale and Robert de Bruce were claimants of the throne. Edward I. of England decided in favour of the former. Bruce died in 1295.

Bruce Joy, (George,) a British sculptor, was born at Dublin in 1842. His specialty was portrait busts. Died 1922.

Bruch, (Max, (?)) a German musical composer, born at Cologne Jan. 6, 1838. Among his best works are "Frithjof," the Fifth Symphony, "Arminius," "Odysseus," and the oratorio of "Jeremiah." Died 1920.

Brucioli, broo-cho'lee, or **Bruccioli,** broot-cho'lee, (Antonio,) an Italian translator, born at Florence died about 1525–30. He produced a Tuscan version of the Bible, (1532,) and translated some works of Aristotle (1547–51.)

Brück, brück, (Karl Ludwig,) Baron, a German statesman, born at Elberfeld in 1798, became Austrian minister of commerce and public works in 1848. He resigned in 1851, and was appointed president of finance in 1855. He killed himself in 1860. He was named as the originator or chief director of the enterprising company at Trieste known as the Austrian Lloyds.

Brucker (brook'er, (Johann Jakob,) an eminent German historian, critic, and Protestant divine, born at Augsburg in 1696. He published, besides a number of works, a "Critical History of Philosophy," ("Historia critica Philosophiæ," 5 vols., 1741–44,) a work of immense labour and high reputation. It was the first complete and methodical history of the various systems of philosophy. His biographies of philosophers are especially valuable. The merit of his work consists in the ample collection of materials; for it is deficient in critical analysis. Died at Augsburg in 1770.

See Hoefer's Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bruckman, brook'man, (Franz Ernst,) a German physician and naturalist, born near Helmstedt in 1697; died in 1753.

Bruckner, brook'ner, (Isaac,) an eminent inventor and mechanician, born at Bâle in 1696; died in 1762.

See Rees's Cyclopædia, "Arts, Manufactures, and Inventions."

Brué, brü'ā', Étienne Roman,) a French geographer of merit, born in Paris in 1766; died in 1832. He published several valuable maps of great value, he published a "Universal Atlas."

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire."

Bruehl. See Brühl.

Bruellow. See Brühlow.

Bruere, de la, deh lā brü'ār', (Charles Antoine Leclerc,) a French dramatic writer at Caen in Calvados, or, according to some authorities, at Paris, about 1715, wrote a play entitled "Darmant," (1759.) Died in 1754.

Bruerin, brü'rān', (Jean Baptiste,) a French physician, born at Lyons about 1500, wrote a treatise on diet, entitled "De Peculiaria." He was physician to Henry II. of France.

Brueys d'Aigalliers, brü'ā' dā'gā'lyā', for dā'gā'lyā',) (François Paul,) a French admiral, born at Uzès in 1753. He commanded the fleet which conveyed the army of Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798. In August of that year he was attacked by Admiral Nelson in Aboukir Bay. He was defeated and killed in the action, and his ship, the Orient, caught fire and exploded just after his death.

See Thiers, "Histoire de la Révolution Française."

Brueys, de, deh brü'ā', (David Augustin,) a French dramatic and poetic writer, born at Aix in 1640, wrote "Le Grondeur," ("The Grumbler,") and other comedies. Died in 1723.

Brugea, (John of.) See Eyck, (Jan van.)

Brugeã, van, (Daniel, Van Bruggen, vän brüg'gen,) (Antonio,) a Flemish painter was a pupil of John van Eyck. There are several excellent pictures in the Pinakothek at Munich attributed to him.

Brüggemann or **Bruggemann** brüg'gemän, (Karl Hermann,) a German politician and writer on political economy, born at Hagelen in 1807. D. 1867.

Brugger, van der, vän der brüg'ger, (Jan,) an excellent Flemish engraver, born about 1650.

See Nagler, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Brugiere de Barante. See Barante.

Brugman, brüg'man, sometimes written Brugmans

(JAN,) a celebrated Franciscan preacher of the Netherlands. Died in 1473.

Brugmann, (KARL,) philologist, was born at Wiesbaden, March 16, 1849, and became professor of comparative philology at Leipzig in 1887. He has written much on Greek grammar, classical antiquities, etc. His best known work is the "Indo-Germanic Grammar."

Brugmans, brŭg'mâns, (SEBALD JUSTIN,) a physician, and distinguished professor of natural history in the University of Leyden, born at Franeker in 1763; died in 1819.

See VAN DER BOON MESCH, "Lofrede op S. J. Brugmans," 1825.

Brugnatelli, broon-yâ-tel'lee, (LUIGI GASPARO,) an Italian chemist and natural philosopher, born at Pavía in 1761. He became a professor in the University of Pavía in 1796. Among his works are "Annals of Chemistry," (22 vols., 1790–1805,) and "The Physico-Medical Journal," (20 vols., 1792–96.) Died in 1818.

Brugnot, brün'yo', (JEAN BAPTISTE CHARLES,) a French poet of merit, born in 1798. His life was one long brave struggle with poverty and misfortune. Died in 1831.

Brugsch Bey, broogsh bā, (HEINRICH KARL,) a German archæologist, born at Berlin, February 18, 1827. He went to Egypt in 1853, and in 1854 became a professor at Berlin, and curator of the Egyptian museum. From 1864 to 1868 he was Prussian consul at Cairo. He became professor of Egyptology at Göttingen in 1868, soon after which he entered the Egyptian service as an archæologist, with the title of Bey. He wrote a large number of works, chiefly on the antiquities of Egypt or its old language and literature. Died Sept. 10, 1894.

Bruhier d'Ablaincourt, brü'e-â' dăb'lân'koor', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French medical writer, born at Beauvais, practised in Paris. Died in 1756.

Brühl or **Bruehl, von**, fon brül, (HEINRICH,) COUNT, a German statesman, born at Weissenfels in 1700. He was patronized by Augustus II. of Poland, and, on his death, was instrumental in raising to the throne the Elector Augustus III. He was loaded with distinctions by the latter, who in 1747 appointed him prime minister. He impoverished the country by his extravagance to such a degree that, on the breaking out of the Seven Years' war, Saxony could furnish but 17,000 men. His library of sixty-two thousand volumes forms a principal part of the Royal Library at Dresden. Died in 1764.

Bruin. See BRUYN.

Bruix, brü'e', (EUSTACHE,) a French admiral, born at Saint Domingo in 1759. He was minister of the marine about 1798. By a daring effort he carried relief to Massena, besieged in Genoa. He was appointed commander of the flotilla which Napoleon prepared for the invasion of England in 1804. Died in 1805.

See MAZÈRES, "Notice historique sur E. Bruix," 1805.

Bruix, de, deh brü'e', a French *littérateur*, born at Bayonne in 1728; died in 1780.

Brulart de Sillery. See SILLERY.

Brulliot, brü'le'o', (?) (FRANZ,) a German engraver and writer, born at Dusseldorf in 1780, published a "Dictionary of the Monograms, Initial Letters, etc. by which Artists have designated their Names." He was appointed keeper of the prints of the King of Bavaria. Died in 1836.

Brullof or **Brüllow**, brül'lov, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian architect, brother of Karl, noticed below, built the Observatory of the Academy of Sciences, the Mikhailoff Theatre, etc., at St. Petersburg. Died in 1877.

Brullof or **Brüllow**, (KARL,) an eminent Russian painter, born at Saint Petersburg in 1800. He became court painter to the Czar about 1830. Among his masterpieces is "The Last Day of Pompeii." He excelled in colour and composition. Died in 1852.

Brumidi, broo-mee'dee, (CONSTANTINO,) a fresco-painter, of Greek-Italian descent, born at Rome in 1805, came to the United States in 1852. Among his works are the principal frescos in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and those of the Roman Catholic cathedral in Philadelphia. Died in 1880.

Brum'mel, (GEORGE BRYAN,) "BEAU BRUMMEL," an English fop, born in London in 1778, inherited an easy fortune. He studied at Oxford, learned to write Latin verse, and became noted for his elegant taste in dress. He was a favourite and companion of the Prince of Wales, lived in splendid style in London, and associated with the nobility on equal terms. For many years he was regarded as a leader of *haut ton*, and an oracle in questions of dress, fashion, and etiquette. Having dissipated his fortune, he exiled himself to France about 1815. He died poor at Caen in 1840.

Brumoy, brü'mwâ', (PIERRE,) a French classical scholar and Jesuit, born at Rouen in 1688. He wrote Latin poems; but his reputation is founded chiefly on his "Théâtre des Grecs," (3 vols., 1730,) consisting of translations from Greek dramatists, with analytical remarks which were highly esteemed. Died in 1742.

Brun, brōōn, (FRIEDRIKE SOPHIE CHRISTIANE,) a German authoress, born in the duchy of Gotha in 1765, was the daughter of Balthasar Münter. She was married in 1783 to Constantin Brun. Having visited Russia, Switzerland, and Italy, she published "Letters from Rome," (1808,) and "Episodes of Travel," ("Episoden aus Reisen," 4 vols., 1816.) She also wrote a number of poems and prose essays. She was intimate with Klopstock, Madame de Staël, and other eminent persons of the time. Died in 1835.

See BONSTETTEN, "Briefe an Friedrike Brun," 1829.

Brun, brōōn, (JOHAN NORDAHL,) a Norwegian pulpit orator of high reputation, born near Drontheim in 1745, became Bishop of Bergen in 1804. He wrote lyric poems, and a drama entitled "Zarine," said to have been the first original tragedy written in the Danish language. Died in 1816.

Brun, Le. See LE BRUN, (CHARLES and PIERRE.)

Brun, (MALTE.) See MALTE-BRUN.

Brunacci, broo-nât'chee, or **Brunazi**, broo-nâd'zee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historian and antiquary, born near Padua in 1711; died in 1772.

Brunacci, (VINCENZO,) an Italian mathematician and writer, born at Pisa in 1768. He became professor of the higher mathematics at Pavía about 1800. Among his numerous works is a "Course of Higher Mathematics," ("Corso di Matematica sublime," 4 vols., 1804–10.) Died at Pavía in 1818.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Brunazi. See BRUNACCI.

Brunck, brōōnk, (RICHARD FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE,) a distinguished classical scholar, born at Strasburg in 1729, was educated in Paris among the Jesuits. Entertaining a passionate fondness for the poets of antiquity, and endowed with an exquisite critical taste, his editions of the Greek and Latin authors possess great merit; but, unfortunately, his emendations of the ancient text, though for the most part ingenious and even felicitous, are too often rash and unjustified by the authority of the best manuscripts. Died in 1803. Among his principal works are editions of Aristophanes, Sophocles, Anacreon, Apollonius Rhodius, Terence, and Plautus, and a "Greek Anthology," (1776.)

Brune, brün, (ADOLPHE,) a French painter, born in 1802. He was a pupil of Gros, and was commissioned to decorate various public buildings. Died April, 1880.

Brune, brün, (CHRISTIAN,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1789; died in 1849. His wife, Aimée Pagès, born in 1803, is a painter of history and genre.

Brune, (GUILLAUME MARIE ANNE,) a French general, born at Brives-la-Gaillarde in 1763. He gained the rank of general of division by his services at Arcola and Rivoli, (1796,) and in 1799 commanded an army in Holland, where he gained some victories. He was raised to the rank of marshal about 1804, and became governor-general of the Hanseatic Towns in 1807. Soon after this date he offended Napoleon, who removed him from command. He remained out of service until 1815, when he took a command under Napoleon on his return from Elba. He was assassinated at Avignon by a royalist mob in August, 1815.

See "Notice historique sur la Vie de Maréchal Brune," Paris 1821; "Esquisse historique sur le Maréchal Brune," 2 vols., 1840.

Brune, van, văn brü'nẹh, [Lat. BRUNÆ'US,] (JAN,) a Dutch poet and statesman, born in 1585; died in 1658.

Brunehaut, brün'ho', the daughter of Athanagildus, King of Spain, was married in 568 to Sigebert, King of Austrasia, (or Ostrasie,) one of the four sons of Clotaire I. She was distinguished in her youth by several noble traits of character, as well as by beauty, talents, and courage; but after the assassination of her husband in 575, at the instigation of Fredegonda, Queen of Neustria, she abandoned herself to a reckless desire of vengeance and an unprincipled ambition. Having, after a life of vicissitudes, fallen at last into the hands of Clotaire II., son of Fredegonda, she was barbarously murdered in 613. She was tied to the tail of a wild horse, which, being let loose, tore her to pieces.

Bru-nel', (ISAMBARD KINGDOM,) an eminent British engineer and naval architect, born at Portsmouth in 1806, was a son of Sir Mark Isambard, whose mechanical ingenuity he inherited. He was educated in Paris. He exhibited great energy and skill in the construction of the Thames Tunnel, on which he was employed as assistant or resident engineer. About 1833 he was appointed engineer of the Great Western Railway. He was the chief architect or engineer of the Great Western and Great Eastern steamships, the latter of which was finished about 1859. Among his works is the Hungerford Suspension Bridge over the Thames. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1859.

See "Quarterly Review" for July, 1862.

Brunel, (Sir MARK ISAMBARD,) a celebrated engineer, born at Hacqueville, near Rouen, France, in April, 1769. He displayed great mechanical ingenuity in early youth, joined with an aversion to study and to books, except works on natural philosophy or mathematics. To escape from the reign of terror, (1793,) he emigrated to New York, where he found employment, and built the Bowery Theatre. He removed to England about 1800, and married Miss Kingdom. He invented an excellent machine for the fabrication of block-pulleys, for which the English government gave him more than £15,000. His greatest work is the Thames Tunnel, which is considered one of the most wonderful triumphs of engineering skill in the world. It was commenced about 1825, and completed in 1843. Died in 1849.

Brunelleschi, broo-nĕl-lĕs'kee, (FILIPPO,) a celebrated Italian architect and sculptor, born at Florence in 1377. He learned the art of goldsmith, and studied in Rome the monuments of ancient architecture, the principles of which he resolved to restore and illustrate. At that time the Gothic style prevailed almost exclusively. He returned to Florence about 1407, and was appointed architect of the cathedral Santa Maria del Fiore, which Arnolfo di Lapo had left unfinished, and over which he raised a majestic dome, one of the largest and most beautiful in the world. It was nearly finished at his death. He also designed the churches of San Lorenzo and Santo Spirito at Florence. Died in 1444.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, etc.;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes célèbres;" F. BALDINUCCI, "Vita di F. di Ser Brunellesco," published by D. Moreni, 1812.

Brunet or **Brunetto**. See LATINI.

Brunet, brü'nā', (FRANÇOIS FLORENTIN,) a French theologian, born in Lorraine, wrote "Parallèle des Religions," (5 vols., 1792.) Died in 1806.

Brunet, (JACQUES CHARLES,) a French bibliographer, born in Paris in 1780, published "Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur des Livres," (3 vols., 1810; new edition, 6 vols., 1860–65.) This is probably the most extensive work on the subject, and is called the master-piece of modern bibliography. Died in Paris in November, 1867.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Brunet, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French general, born at Rheims in 1765, distinguished himself in Italy in 1800, and afterwards in Saint Domingo, where he inveigled Toussaint into his power. (See TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.) Died in 1824.

Brunet, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a commander of the army of Italy in 1793, having been suspected of treasonable correspondence with the enemy, was condemned by the Revolutionary tribunal, and executed in November 1793.

Brunet, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French canonist, born at Arles in 1688; died in 1747.

Brunet, (PIERRE,) a French physician and writer, born at Nantes in 1770; died in 1832.

Brunet, (PIERRE GUSTAVE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Bordeaux in 1807; died in 1896.

Brunetière, (FERDINAND,) a French critic, was born at Toulon, July 19, 1849. He became professor at the École Normale, and was made a member of the Academy in 1895. His works include "Études Critiques," "Questions de Critique," "Histoire et Littérature," "Le Roman Naturaliste," "Essai sur la Littérature Contemporaire," etc. Died Dec. 9, 1906.

Brunetti, broo-net'tee, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna about 1609, was a pupil of Guido. Died in 1649.

Brunetto or **Brunetto Latini**. See LATINI.

Brunfels, brōōn'fĕlss, or **Brunsfeld**, brōōns'fĕlt, (OTHO or OTTO,) a German botanist and physician, born near Mentz about 1464. He published, in 1530, "Living Figures (Pictures) of Plants in Imitation of Nature," ("Herbarum Vivæ Icones ad Naturæ Imitationem," etc.,) which is said to be a capital work. Died at Berne in 1534.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Eruditorum."

Bruni, broo'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, became secretary of the Duke of Urbino. He wrote the "Grove of Parnassus," ("Selva di Parnaso," 1615,) "Epistole eroiche," (1626,) and other poems. Died at Rome in 1635.

Bruni, (LEONARDO,) a learned writer of Italy, born in 1369 at Arezzo, whence he was often called LEONARDO ARETINO, (ā-rā-tee'no.) He settled at Florence, of which city he was appointed chancellor. Besides other works, he wrote a "History of Florence," (in Latin,) and the lives of Dante and Petrarch. Died in 1444.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Brunier. See BRUNYER.

Brunings, broo'nings, (CHRISTIAN,) a German Protestant divine, born at Bremen in 1702, wrote a "Compendium of Hebrew Antiquities," (1763.) Died in 1763.

Brünings, brü'nings, (CHRISTIAN,) a distinguished hydraulic engineer, born at Neckarau, in Baden, in 1736, became director-general of the dikes in Holland. He made several useful inventions, among which was the strommesser, an instrument for measuring the rapidity of streams. Died in 1805.

Brunius, broo'ne-ŭs, (KARL GEORG,) a Swedish antiquary and poet, born at Tanum in 1792, became professor of Greek at Lund in 1824, and wrote Latin poems, and works on Northern antiquities. Died in 1869.

Brunn, brōōn, (JOHANN JAKOB,) an eminent physician, and medical professor in the University of Bâle, where he was born in 1591. He published a "System of Materia Medica," ("Systema Materiæ Medicæ,") of which numerous editions have been published. Died in 1660.

See G. SEGER, "Memoria J. J. Brunnii," 1660.

Brunner, brōōn'nĕr, (BALTHASAR,) a German physician, born at Halle, in Saxony, in 1533; died in 1604.

Bruno. See LEO IX.

Bru'no THE GREAT, Archbishop of Cologne, a brother of Otho I., Emperor of Germany, and a man of great influence on the affairs of his age, was a scholar and a patron of learning. Otho committed to him the administration of the duchy of Lorraine. Died in 965.

See RUOTGERUS, "Vita Brunonis," Hanover, 1841.

Bru'no, [Lat. BRU'NUS,] (GIORDANO,) an eminent philosopher, born at Nola, in the kingdom of Naples, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He entered the order of Dominican monks in his youth, but, having found that position irksome to his independent and speculative spirit, he escaped from the convent, and went to Geneva about 1580. He afterwards visited England, France, etc. About 1584 he published "Spaccio della Bestia trionfante," "Della Causa, Principio e Uno," and "Del infinito Universo e Mondi," ("On the Infinite Universe and Worlds.") He returned to Italy in 1592, and settled at Pavia, where he was arrested by the Inquisition and charged with heresy and apostasy, for which he was burned at Rome in 1600. "His system," says Hallam, "may be said to contain a sort of double pantheism.

The world is animated by an omnipresent, intelligent soul, the first cause of every form that matter can assume, but not of matter itself. . . . In his work 'Del infinito Universo,' he asserts the infinity of the universe and the plurality of worlds. That the stars are suns shining by their own light, that each has its revolving planets, were among the enormous and capital offences of Bruno." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Bru'no, (JACOBUS PANCRATIUS,) a medical writer, born at Altdorf in 1629, became professor of medicine in his native city in 1662. Died in 1709.

Bru'no, SAINT, sometimes called "the Apostle of Prussia." After several years spent in converting the heathen, he was killed near Lithuania, together with a number of his coadjutors, in 1008.

Bruno, SAINT, founder of the order of Carthusians, was born at Cologne about 1040. He retired in 1086, with several associates, to a mountain near Grenoble, where he formed a religious order which adopted the rule of Saint Benedict. The convent of La Grande Chartreuse was afterwards erected on this spot. He subsequently founded another Carthusian convent in Calabria, where he died in 1101.

Brunof, **Brunov**, or **Brunow**, broo'nof, (ERNEST PHILIP,) BARON, an eminent Russian diplomatist, born at Dresden about 1796. He negotiated the famous treaty of July 15, 1840, by which England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia agreed to settle the Eastern Question without the consent of France. He was Russian minister at London from 1840 to 1854, and again in 1858. Died in 1875.

Brunov. See BRUNOF.

Brunow. See BRUNOF.

Brunsfeld. See BRUNFELS.

Bruns'wick, HOUSE OF, an ancient princely family of Germany, descended from the princes of Este. ERNEST OF BRUNSWICK, the Confessor, born in 1497, was a zealous Protestant, and founder of the houses of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Died in 1546. His descendant ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, became Elector of Hanover. (See ERNEST AUGUSTUS.)

Brunswick, (CAROLINE OF.) See CAROLINE, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Bruns'wick-Lü'ne-burg, [Ger. BRAUNSCHWEIG-LÜNEBURG, brŏwn'shwīg lü'neh-bŏŏrg',] (KARL WILHELM FERDINAND,) DUKE OF, a celebrated German commander, born in 1735, was the eldest son of Duke Karl, and a nephew of Frederick the Great, for whom he fought in the Seven Years' war. He married Augusta, Princess of Wales, in 1764, and succeeded to the dukedom in 1780. In 1792 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the allied armies of Austria and Prussia, and invaded France to fight against the Republic. He was baffled by Dumouriez, and retired from France. In 1793 he fought several battles against Moreau and Hoche, and resigned the command. Having obtained the chief command of the Prussian army in 1806, he was defeated at Jena in October of that year, receiving a wound of which he died in the following November.

See BYRON'S "Childe Harold," canto iii. stanza xxiii.

Bruns'wick-Oels, ĕls or ōls, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) DUKE OF, brother of the preceding, born at Brunswick in 1740. He wrote "Reflections on Alexander the Great," and other works. Died in 1805.

Brunswick-Oels, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) DUKE OF, born in 1771, was a son of Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand. He fought against the French in 1792 and 1793. In 1815 he joined the allies, and was killed at the battle of Quatre-Bras.

KARL, a son of the preceding, was born in 1804. During his minority Brunswick was governed by George IV. of England, who had married an aunt of Duke Karl. In 1830 the people, provoked by his misrule, revolted, and drove Karl out of Brunswick, which was transferred by an act of the Germanic Confederation to his brother William. Died at Geneva, August 19, 1873.

Brun'ton, (MARY BALFOUR,) a British novelist, born in one of the Orkney Islands in 1778, married, about the age of twenty, the Rev. Mr. Brunton. She wrote two successful novels, entitled "Self-Control," (1811,) and "Discipline," (1814.) Died in 1818.

Bru'nus, [It. BRU'NO,] an Italian surgeon, was a friend of Petrarch, and lived at Padua. He wrote in 1352 a work called "Chirurgia magna," etc.

Brunyer or **Brunier**, brü'ne-ā', (ABEL,) a French physician, born at Uzès in 1573, practised in Paris. He was physician to the children of Henry IV., and was employed by Richelieu in missions to the Protestants. Died in 1665.

Brusantini, broo-šän-tee'nee, or **Brusantino**, broo-šän-tee'no, (VINCENZO,) an Italian poet, born at Ferrara. He wrote "Angelica innamorata," a sequel to "Orlando Furioso," (1550.) Died about 1570.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Brusasorci. See RICCIO.

Brusati, broo-šä'tee, (P. GIULIO CESARE,) a learned Italian professor of theology, philosophy, and logic, born near Novara in 1693; died at Pavía in 1743.

Brusch. See BRUSCHIUS.

Bruschius, brŏŏsh'e-ŭs, or **Brusch**, brŏŏsh, (KASPAR,) a German poet and writer of ecclesiastical history, born in 1518. He was assassinated in 1559 by two persons whom he was suspected of having satirized. He is said to have favoured the doctrines of Luther.

Brush, (GEORGE JARVIS,) an American physicist and mineralogist, born at Brooklyn, New York, December 15, 1831. He studied at Yale College, and at Freiberg, London, and Munich. In 1855 he was appointed professor of metallurgy in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, and in 1864 became professor of mineralogy in the same institution.

Brush, (CHARLES FRANCIS,) electrician, was born at Euclid, Ohio, March 17, 1849. He took part in the invention of the electric dynamo, and invented the Brush arc-lamp. Was made chevalier of the French Legion of Honour in 1881. Died June, 1929.

Brush, (CHRISTINE CHAPLIN,) novelist, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1842. She studied water-colour painting. Died 1892.

Brush, (GEORGE DE FOREST,) artist, was born at Shelbyville, Tennessee, in 1855. He was very successful in pictures of Indian life.

Brusilov, broosee'lof, (ALEXI ALEXEIEVICH,) Russian soldier, was born at Kutais, in the Russian Caucasus, Aug. 19, 1853. He served in the Russo-Turkish War 1877–78, won fame in the invasion of Galacia and in the Carpathians and became Commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, June to Aug., 1917. He later supported the Red cause. Died at Moscow, March 17, 1926.

Brusoni, broo-šo'nee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian historian and poet, born at Legnano in 1610. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Italy from 1635 to 1655," (1656.) Died about 1680.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Brusoni or **Brusonio**, broo-šo'ne-o, (LUCIO DOMITIO,) an Italian professor of civil law, born near Rome, lived in the first half of the sixteenth century. He published "Facetiarum Exemplorumque Libri VII.," (1518,) a collection of anecdotes, etc. from classic authors.

Bruté, brü'tā', (SIMON WILLIAM GABRIEL,) an eminent bishop, born at Rennes, in France, March 20, 1779. He studied both medicine and divinity at Paris, became a priest in 1808, came to the United States in 1810, was president of Saint Mary's College, Baltimore, from 1815 to 1817, and from 1817 to 1824 was professor of natural philosophy at Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Maryland, and professor of theology in the seminary at that place. In 1824 he was consecrated Bishop (Roman Catholic) of Vincennes, Indiana, the first of that title. Died June 26, 1839. He was distinguished for zeal, industry, learning, and virtue. His Life was written by Archbishop Bayley.

Brutel de Larivière, brü'tĕl' dẹh lä're've-air', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a learned Protestant theologian, born at Montpellier in 1667, lived in Holland. Died in 1742.

Bruto, broo'to, or **Bruti**, broo'tee, (GIOVANNI MICHELE,) a distinguished Venetian historian and traveller, born about 1515. He wrote, besides other works of less moment, a history of Florence, in Latin. Died about 1590.

Bru'tus, (DECIMUS JUNIUS,) one of the murderers of

Cæsar, had served under him in Gaul, and had been appointed commander of his cavalry. He was slain (B.C. 33) by Camillus, a Gaul, to whom he had fled for refuge, and whom he had formerly loaded with benefits, and his head was sent to Mark Antony.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome," books xlv. and xlvi.

Brutus, (LUCIUS JUNIUS,) a distinguished Roman patriot, son of Tarquinia, the sister of Tarquin the Proud. The king having put to death the father and elder brother of Brutus, the latter feigned idiocy, gave up all his possessions to his tyrannical uncle, and patiently accepted the reproachful surname of BRUTUS, (*i.e.* "stupid, brutish,") which was destined to become a title of so much glory to his family. Aruns and Titus, the sons of Tarquin, having been sent to Delphi to consult the oracle, took Brutus with them to serve for their amusement. When they were making offerings to the god, Brutus offered a simple staff, which, however, was hollow and contained a gold ring,—a significant emblem of the character of the giver. After the outrage done to Lucretia by Sextus the son of Tarquin, (see LUCRETIA,) Brutus threw aside all disguise, put himself at the head of the people, expelled the reigning family from Rome, and effected the abolition of royalty, (509 B.C.) Shortly after, Titus and Tiberius, the two sons of Brutus, accused of conspiring for the restoration of Tarquin, were brought before the consular tribunal for judgment. Their guilt having been proved, Brutus, then consul, with unconquerable patriotism and inflexible justice, condemned his own sons to death, although the people were willing that he should pardon them. In the year 507 B.C., Tarquin, who had never abandoned the purpose of regaining his kingdom, led an army against Rome, and his son Aruns and Brutus met in the field of battle and slew each other. The corpse of Brutus was carried to Rome in triumph, a statue of bronze was erected to his memory, and the Roman matrons wore mourning a whole year for the avenger of the wrongs of Lucretia.

Brutus, (MARCUS JUNIUS,) a Roman jurist and general, a descendant of Lucius Junius Brutus, was the father of the famous conspirator. He fought for Marius against Sulla in the civil war, and commanded a force which defended Mutina (Módena) against Pompey. He surrendered that place in 77 B.C., and was put to death.

Brutus, (MARCUS JUNIUS,) a noted Roman, son of the preceding, was born in 80 B.C. Cato Uticensis was his maternal uncle, and afterwards his father-in-law, Brutus having married his daughter Porcia. In the civil wars he sided with Pompey. After the battle of Pharsalia he was treated with great kindness by Cæsar, and appears to have been sincerely attached to him for a time. He was, at the instigation of Cæsar's enemies, induced to join the conspiracy against the life of the dictator. Subsequently he and Cassius became the leaders of the republican army against Antony and Octavius. At the battle of Philippi, Brutus, who commanded the right wing, was at first completely successful, and drove the troops of Octavius even to their camp; but Antony, observing the mistake his enemies had committed in pursuing fugitives, instead of assuring the victory to their own friends, turned upon the exposed flank of Cassius and entirely changed the fortune of the day. The republican troops were totally defeated; and Brutus, after seeing many of his bravest and most attached followers lay down their lives in order to prevent his falling into the hands of his enemies, killed himself with his own sword, 36 B.C.

Bruyère, de la, dẹh lȧ brü-e'yaiR' or brü'yaiR', (JEAN,) a distinguished French writer and moralist, born at Dourdan, in Normandy, in 1646. His principal work is entitled "Les Caractères de Théophraste, traduits du Grec, avec les Caractères ou les Mœurs de ce Siècle," ("The Characters of Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, with the Characters or Manners of this Age," 1688,) a satire, (in prose,) exhibiting keen powers of observation, accompanied by a refined and good-humoured wit and an elegant and spirited style. Died in 1696.

"The Greek writer, [Theophrastus,] with no contemptible degree of merit," says Hallam, "has been incomparably surpassed by his imitator." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") The judgment of posterity has pronounced it to be one of the best books in the French language. La Bruyère, according to some critics, is the greatest painter of manners and character that has written in French. Through the influence of Bossuet, he was appointed teacher of history to a grandson of the great Prince of Condé.

Bruyères, brü-e'yaiR' or brü'yaiR', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French officer, born in Languedoc in 1772, distinguished himself at the battle of Jena in 1806, and was in consequence made general, served under Murat in the Russian campaign of 1812, and was killed by a bullet in battle in 1813.

Bruyn, broin, (KORNELIS,) a Dutch traveller and artist, born at the Hague in 1652. He studied painting in Rome and Venice, and subsequently visited Asia Minor, Egypt, and Russia. His "Voyage to the Levant," published in Dutch and French, (1698–1700,) contains more than two hundred engravings. His "Travels through Muscovy, etc." (1711) has three hundred plates, many of them of superior merit.

Bruyn, de, dẹh broin, (ABRAHAM,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Antwerp about 1540.

Bruyn, de, (NICOLAAS,) son of Abraham, born at Antwerp about 1570, was a skilful painter and engraver.

Bruys, de, dẹh brü-e', (PIERRE,) [Lat. PE'TRUS BRU'SIUS,] a French fanatic and iconoclast, suffered death at the stake, in Languedoc, in 1147. Many of his views corresponded with those of the modern Protestants.

See PERRIN, "Histoire des Vaudois."

Bry, bRe, [Flemish pron. brī,] (THÉODORE,) an eminent engraver, born at Liege in 1528; died, in 1598, at Frankfort-on-the-Main. His sons, John Theodore (1561–1620) and John Israel, were able engravers.

Brȳ'an, (GEORGE,) a patriot of the American Revolution, born at Dublin, Ireland, about 1730. Having emigrated to America, he was appointed, in 1778, president of the supreme executive council of the colony of Pennsylvania. Died in 1791.

Brȳ'an, (MICHAEL,) a noted connoisseur in painting, and author of a "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," (1812,) was born at Newcastle, in England, about 1754; died in 1821.

Bryan, (WILLIAM JENNINGS,) was born at Salem, Illinois, March 19, 1860. He graduated at Illinois College in 1881, studied law at Chicago, and practised at Jacksonville, Illinois, and in Nebraska. He was a member of Congress 1891–95, and was nominated in the Democratic convention for United States Senator in 1894, but was defeated in the legislature. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1896, wrote the "silver plank" in its platform, and received the nomination for President in consequence of a notable speech before the convention. He was nominated also by the People's party, but was defeated in the election, receiving one hundred and seventy-six electoral votes to two hundred and seventy-six for McKinley. In 1898 he raised the Third Nebraska Regiment for the war against Spain, and became its colonel. In 1900 he was again nominated for President by the Democratic and People's parties, against his former opponent, William McKinley, but was a second time defeated. In 1908 he was a third time nominated by the Democratic party. Secretary of State under President Wilson, March 4, 1913, he resigned June 8, 1915 when Wilson sent the second "Lusitania" note to Germany. He died July 26, 1925, at Dayton, Tenn., where he assisted the prosecution at the Scopes trial.

Bry'ant, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English soldier and statesman, served with credit under Lord Surrey in 1522, became chief justiciary of Ireland in 1548, and died in 1550.

Bryant, (JACOB,) a learned English antiquary, born at Plymouth in 1715. He became secretary to the Duke of Marlborough in 1756. He wrote numerous works. Died 1804.

Bryant, (SOLOMON,) an American Indian, born in Massachusetts in 1695, resided at Marshpee, where he preached in his own language to the Indians for many years. Died in 1775.

Bryant, (WILLIAM CULLEN,) an eminent American poet, born at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the 3d of November, 1794. About the age of thirteen he wrote two poems, "The Embargo," a political satire, and "The Spanish Revolution," which were printed in 1808. He entered Williams College in 1810, distinguished himself by his proficiency in the languages, and became a student of law about 1812. Having been admitted to the bar in 1815, he practised law for several years. In 1816 he published "Thanatopsis," which is by many regarded as his finest poem, and in 1821 a volume containing, besides other pieces, a didactic poem called "The Ages." He married about this date, removed to New York City in 1825, and became, in 1826, one of the editors of the "Evening Post," which he continued to edit with great ability till his death. A collection of his poems was published in 1832. He visited Europe in 1834, and returned in 1836, and in 1849 travelled in Egypt and Syria. His letters from abroad, contributed to the "Evening Post," were collected into book form as "Letters of a Traveller." Subsequent to 1845 he resided at Roslyn, on Long Island. As editor of the "Evening Post," he opposed the extension of slavery, and efficiently supported the Union during the civil war. He died June 12, 1878.

"No poet," says Griswold, "has described with more fidelity the beauties of the creation, nor sung in nobler song the greatness of the Creator. He is the translator of the silent language of the universe to the world. His poetry is pervaded by a pure and genial philosophy, a solemn and religious tone, that influence the fancy, the understanding, and the heart." ("Poets and Poetry of America.") "All who have read this article," says Professor Wilson, "will agree with what Washington Irving has said of his friend,—that his close observation of the phenomena of nature, and the graphic felicity of his details, prevent his descriptions from becoming general and commonplace." ("Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1832.)

See, also, "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1832; "Democratic Review" for March, 1842.

Bry-ax'is, [Βρύαξις,] a noted Greek sculptor, flourished about 380 B.C.

Brȳce, (DAVID,) an eminent Scottish architect, born at Edinburgh in 1803; died there, May 7, 1876.

Bryce, (JAMES,) a British geologist, born in 1806, was educated at Glasgow University. He taught in the Edinburgh High School, and wrote treatises on geology. Died 1877. He was the father of the following.

Bryce, (JAMES,) 1st Viscount, was born at Belfast, May 10, 1838. He was educated at Glasgow and at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the bar in 1867, and was regius professor of civil law at Oxford 1870–93. He entered Parliament in 1880, and was under-secretary for foreign affairs in 1886, Irish secretary in 1905, and ambassador to the United States 1907–13. He is the author of several important works, including "The American Commonwealth," (1888.) Died 1922.

Brydaine. See BRIDAINE.

Bryden (HENRY ANDERSON,) born at Oxfordshire, England, May 3, 1854, is the author of many works on life and sport in South Africa, and is part author of "Great and Small Game of Africa," (1899.)

Brȳdg'ēs, (Sir SAMUEL EGERTON,) an able English writer, born at Wootton Court, Kent, in 1762. He studied law, but did not practise it. He induced his brother to prefer a claim to the barony of Chandos. The adverse decision of the House of Peers was a severe disappointment to him. He was a prolific writer of sonnets, novels, essays, letters, etc. Among his chief works are "Sonnets and Poems," (1785,) "Censura Literaria, containing Titles and Opinions of Old English Books," (10 vols., 1805–09,) "Res Literariæ," (3 vols., 1821,) and "Letters from the Continent," (1821.) Died near Geneva in 1837.

See "Th. Autobiography, Times, and Opinions of Sir Egerton Brydges," 2 vols., 1834; "Quarterly Review" for March and June, 1834.

Brȳ-en'nI-us, (NICEPHORUS,) [Gr. *Νικηφόρος Βρυέννιος*; Fr. NICÉPHORE BRYENNE, ne'sā'fôr' bre'ĕn',] a Byzantine historian and general, was a favourite minister of Alexis Comnenus, and married Anna Comnena. He wrote "Ὕλη ἱστορίας." Died about 1137.

Buache, bü'ăsh', (PHILIPPE,) an eminent French geographer, born at Paris in 1700, became, when only twenty-nine years old, first geographer to the king. Died in 1773. He wrote several valuable works on geography, especially that department of it which is termed hydrography.

Buache de la Neuville, bü'ăsh' dĕh lā nuh'vēl', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French geographer, a relation of the preceding, born at Neuville-en-Pont in 1741, was the last Frenchman who bore the title of "first geographer to the king," ("premier géographe du roi.") Died in 1825.

See WALCKENAER, "Vies des Hommes célèbres;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Buat-Nançay, bü'ā' nôN'sā', (LOUIS GABRIEL,) often called simply COMTE DU BUAT, a French diplomatist and writer, author of an "Ancient History of the Nations of Europe," (2d ed., 12 vols., 1772,) and other works. Born in Normandy in 1732; died in 1787.

Bubastis. See BAST.

Bube, boo'bĕh, (ADOLPH,) a German poet, born at Gotha in 1802. He published "German Tales," ("Deutsche Sagen,") which had great success, and afterwards "Obolen," (1827,) "Poems," ("Gedichte," 1836,) "New Poems," ("Neue Gedichte," 1840,) and "Naturbilder," (1848.) Died October 17, 1873.

Bubna Littiz, boob'nä lit'tits, (FERDINAND,) COUNT OF, (often called simply **Bubna,**) a very distinguished Austrian general, born at Zamersk, in Bohemia, about 1768, particularly signalized himself in the campaign against Napoleon in 1813. Died in 1825.

Bu-bul'cus, (CAIUS JUNIUS,) a Roman statesman who was thrice elected consul, and became dictator in 302 B.C.

Buc or **Buck,** (Sir GEORGE,) an English antiquary and historical writer, was gentleman of the privy chamber to James I. He wrote a "Life of Richard III.," and other works. Died about 1622.

Buc, du, dü bük, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) born in Martinique in 1717, of a noble Norman family, was appointed by Choiseul chief of the bureaus for the two Indias, and in 1770 retired with the title of intendant of the colonies. Died in 1795.

Bucer, bōō'ser, (MARTIN,) originally KUHHORN, (koo'horn,) a celebrated German reformer, and friend of Luther, born in 1491 near Strasburg, where he was professor of theology for twenty years. He assisted at the Diet of Augsburg in 1548, and strongly condemned the so-called Interim of Charles V. At the invitation of Cranmer, he removed to England in 1549, and became professor of theology at Cambridge. He died about 1550, leaving numerous works in Latin and German, among which is a translation of the Psalms with a commentary. He was an advocate of peace and conciliation among the Protestant sects. His "Commentaries on the Gospels" (1527) are highly esteemed.

Buch, von, fon bōōk, (LEOPOLD,) an eminent Prussian geologist, born at Stolpe, in Uckermark, on the Oder, in 1774. He studied mineralogy under Werner at Freiberg, where Alexander von Humboldt was his fellow-student. In 1797 he published an "Essay towards a Geognostic Description of Silesia," and performed a scientific excursion in Italy in 1798–99. During a second visit to Italy he witnessed the eruption of Vesuvius in 1805, and was converted from the Neptunian to the Plutonic theory. The results of his observations appeared in his "Geognostische Beobachtungen auf Reisen durch Deutschland und Italien," (2 vols., 1802–09.) He afterwards explored Sweden and other countries, generally travelling on foot. He was the first who noticed the gradual elevation of Sweden, and he originated the doctrine of the slow upheaval of continents. Among his more important works is a geological map of Germany, (1824.) He was pronounced by Humboldt to be "the greatest geologist of our age, the first to recognize the intimate connection of volcanic phenomena." Died in Berlin in 1853.

Buchan, bŭk'ăn, (DAVID,) a British navigator born about 1780. He commanded an expedition sent out in 1818 to discover a passage from the Atlantic to the

Pacific Ocean through Behring Strait and the Arctic Sea. Died in 1839.

See BARROW, "Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions."

Buchan, (DAVID STUART ERSKINE,) EARL OF. See ERSKINE.

Buchan, bŭk'ăn, (ELIZABETH or ELSPETH,) the founder of a sect of enthusiasts called Buchanists, was born in Scotland in 1738; died in 1791.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Buchan, (JOHN,) British author, was born at Perth, Scotland, Aug. 26, 1875. He was private secretary to Lord Milner in South Africa 1901–03 and was Director of Information 1917–18. He wrote "John Burnet of Barns," 1898, "History of the Great War," 1922.

Buchan, (JOHN STUART,) EARL OF, born in 1380, was a son of Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, and a grandson of King Robert II. He entered the service of Charles VII. of France in 1420, defeated the English at Bauge, and was appointed Constable of France. Died about 1424.

Buchan, (PETER,) a Scottish antiquary. Died 1854.

Buchan, (WILLIAM,) M.D., born at Ancrum, in Scotland, in 1729; died in 1805.

Buchanan, buk-an'an, (CLAUDIUS,) a Scottish divine, vice-provost of the College of Fort William, in Bengal. Was born 1766. He did much for the propagation of the gospel in India. Died 1815.

Buchanan, (DUGALD,) a Highland (Gaelic) poet, born at Strathire, in Balquhidder, in 1716. He became noted as a writer of hymns (1767) and religious poems, which have great merit. Died at Rannoch, June 2, 1768.

Buchanan, (FRANCIS,) M.D., a Scottish physician, born in Stirlingshire in 1762. Having graduated at Edinburgh, he sailed in 1794 for India, as surgeon in the East India Company's service. He published "Travels in the Mysore," (1807,) which has a high reputation, and a "History of Nepaul," (1818.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of other learned institutions. Died in 1829.

Buchanan, bŭk-an'an, (FRANKLIN,) an American naval officer, born in Baltimore, entered the navy about 1815. He was a captain when the civil war began, resigned in 1861, and commanded the iron-clad Merrimac when she destroyed several Federal ships in Hampton Roads, March, 1862. Having been raised to the rank of rear-admiral, he commanded the iron-clad Tennessee in Mobile Bay, August, 1864, where he was defeated by Admiral Farragut, and taken prisoner. Died in 1874.

Buchanan, (GEORGE,) a celebrated Scottish historian, scholar, and Latin poet, born near Killearn, in the county of Stirling, in 1506, was educated in Paris. He was employed as tutor to the Earl of Cassilis for several years, and returned to Scotland about 1537. Having adopted Protestant opinions, and written a satire against the monks, entitled "Somnium," he was thrown into prison; but he escaped to England, and passed thence to France about 1540. He remained in France until 1547, during which period he taught at Bordeaux and Paris and wrote several Latin tragedies. After he had passed several months in the prison of the Inquisition in Portugal, he returned to France in 1553, and to Scotland in 1560. In 1562 he became classical tutor to Mary, Queen of Scots, and in 1570 or 1571 was appointed preceptor to the young king, James VI. He was an adherent of the regent Murray in the civil war. Among his principal works are a metrical Latin version of the Psalms, (1570,) "Franciscanus," a poetical satire, and a "History of Scotland," ("Rerum Scoticarum Historia," 1582.) The last is said to be deficient in impartiality. His Latin writings are celebrated for the purity and elegance of the style. He died at Edinburgh in 1582, after saying, "I am going to a place where there are few kings." His translation of the Psalms shows him to have been a poet of a high order; though he is perhaps more remarkable for harmony of versification and richness of style than for strength of imagination.

See his "Autobiography," 1608; DAVID IRVING, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan," 1807.

Buchanan, (Sir GEORGE,) an English sanitarian, was born at London, in 1831. As medical officer of St. Giles he introduced new methods of sanitation, and was active in showing the great advantage of drainage and pure water-supply. As medical officer of the local government board he organized the system of defence against cholera invasion and other sanitary precautions. He was knighted in 1892. Died May 5, 1895.

Buchanan, (JAMES,) the fifteenth President of the United States, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1791. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1809, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was elected a member of Congress in 1820, and began his political career as a Federalist. In 1828 he supported General Jackson as candidate for the Presidency, and was again elected to Congress. He was sent as ambassador to Saint Petersburg in 1831, and elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1833. He supported the administration of Van Buren, (1837–41,) and favoured the annexation of Texas to the United States. Having been re-elected, he sat in the Senate until 1845, and was appointed in that year secretary of state in the cabinet of President Polk. He ceased to hold this office in March, 1849, after which he passed four years in private life. He opposed the Wilmot proviso, and, like most other Democratic leaders, raised his voice against the anti-slavery movement. He was minister of the United States at the court of Saint James from 1853 to 1856. In June, 1856, the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati nominated him for President of the United States. His competitors were John C. Fremont, supported by the Republicans, and Millard Fillmore, "American." Buchanan was elected, receiving 174 electoral votes out of 303, which was the whole number. In the first year of his administration, great excitement was produced by an attempt to establish slavery in Kansas, which became the scene of civil war. On this question Buchanan showed himself to be a "Northern man with Southern principles." In his message, December, 1857, he argued that Kansas should be admitted with the "Lecompton Constitution," which the pro-slavery party, aided by executive influence, had framed. The majority of Congress, however, refused to admit Kansas as a slave State.

He used his influence to obtain by purchase the island of Cuba, in order to secure a due balance of power between freedom and slavery. In 1854 he had united with John Y. Mason and Pierre Soulé in the "Ostend Manifesto" on the subject of Cuba. His cabinet was composed principally of disunionists and their friends, namely, John B. Floyd, secretary of war; Howell Cobb, secretary of the treasury; Jacob Thompson, secretary of the interior; Isaac Toucey, secretary of the navy; and Jeremiah S. Black, attorney-general. Before the Presidential election of 1860, a large number of muskets were removed from Northern armories to the South, for the benefit of the disunionists. In his last message, December, 1860, the President cast on the Northern people the blame for the disruption of the Union, which was then imminent, and decided that the Constitution has not delegated to Congress or to the Executive any power to coerce a State or to prevent the secession of a State. "How easy would it be," says he, "for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and restore peace and harmony to this distracted country! They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone. . . . For this [*i.e.* slavery] the people of the North are not more responsible, and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or in Brazil." The movements which were initiated to establish a Southern Confederacy were facilitated by the supineness of the outgoing Federal administration. Mr. Cass resigned the office of secretary of state because the President declined to reinforce Fort Sumter, and nearly all the forts, arsenals, and custom-houses in the seceded States were seized by the insurgents in the winter of 1860–61. Mr. Buchanan, after his retirement, resided at Wheatland, near Lancaster, where he died June 1, 1868. He was never married. He published in 1866 a work entitled "Mr. Buchanan's Administration."

See CURTIS, "Life of James Buchanan" 2 vols., 1883.

Buchanan, (ROBERT WILLIAM,) a British poet and novelist, born at Caverswell, Staffordshire, August 18, 1841. He graduated at the University of Glasgow, and became a journalist of London. Among his volumes of poetry are "Undertones" (1860) and "London Poems," (1866.) His later volumes of poetry include "The City of Dreams," (1888,) and "The Wandering Jew," (1892.) He also wrote a number of plays and a considerable number of novels, including "The Shadow of the Sword," "God and the Man," "Woman and the Man," etc. Died June 10, 1901.

Buchanan, (WILLIAM INSCO,) diplomat, born near Covington, Ohio; was U. S. Minister to Argentina 1894–1900 and to Panama 1903; director-general of the Buffalo Exposition; delegate to the Pan-American congresses of 1901 and 1906 and to the Hague Peace Conference of 1907. Died in 1909.

Bucher, book're, (ADALBERT BRUNO,) a German author, born at Kōslin, April 24, 1826. His works include "Art in Handicrafts," (1872,) "History of Technical Art," (1875,) "Catechism of Art History," (1880,) etc.

Buchez, bü'shā', (PHILIPPE JOSEPH BENJAMIN,) a French publicist, republican, and able philosophical writer, born at Matagne (Ardennes) in 1796. He advanced some original views in his "Science of the Development of Humanity," (1833.) In conjunction with M. Roux, he published "The Parliamentary History of the French Revolution," (40 vols., 1833–38.) His most important work is his "Complete Treatise on Philosophy, from the Catholic and Progressive Point of View." He was president of the Constituent Assembly on the 15th of May, 1848, when that body was invaded by ruffians. He died at Rodez, June 22, 1866.

Buchholz, bōōk'holts, (ANDREW HEINRICH,) a German writer of fiction, born at Schöningen in 1607; died in 1671.

Buchholz, (PAUL FERDINAND FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Altruppin in 1768; died in 1843.

Buchhorn, bōōk'horn, (KARL LUDWIG BERNHARD,) a German artist and amateur, born at Halberstadt in 1770, became professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts at Berlin. He died in 1856, leaving considerable bequests to the Academy.

Buchmann. See BIBLIANDER.

Buchner, bōōk'ner, (AUGUST,) a German scholar, professor of poetry and eloquence in the University of Wittenberg, born in 1591; died in 1661.

Büchner, bük'ner, (FRIEDRICH CARL CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) a distinguished materialistic philosopher, born at Darmstadt, in Germany, March 29, 1824. He studied at Giessen, Würzburg, and Vienna, became a physician, and for a time held a clinical professorship at Tübingen. His most noted works are "Force and Matter," (1855,) "Nature and Spirit," (1857,) "Physiological Sketches," (1861,) "Nature and Science," (1862,) "The Place of Man in Nature," (1869,) "Mind in Animals," (1877,) and "The Power of Transmission," (1882.) Died 1899.

Buchner, (JOHANN ANDREAS ELIA,) born at Erfurt in 1701, was a writer on materia medica, professor of medicine at Erfurt and afterwards at Halle, and consulting physician to the King of Prussia. Died in 1769.

Bucholtzer, bōōk'olt'ser, (ABRAHAM,) a German divine, an intimate friend of Melanchthon, born in 1529. He wrote the "Index Chronologicus," and other works. Died in 1584.

See MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Theologorum."

Bucholz, bōōk'olts, written also **Buchholz,** (SAMUEL,) a German historian, born at Pritzwalk in 1717. He published, besides other works, a "History of the March of Brandenburg," (1759–75.) Died in 1774.

Buchoz, bü'sho', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a physician and botanist, born at Metz in 1731; died in 1807. He published a "Natural History of France," (14 vols., 1776 *et seq.*,) and other works.

Buchwald, bōōk'vâlt, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a poet and *littérateur*, born at Vienna in 1787. He became in 1828 professor of French literature at Kiel. Died 1876.

Buck, (DUDLEY,) an American musical composer, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, March 10, 1839. He studied abroad, and for fifteen years gave organ concerts in the United States. Among his numerous productions is the cantata for the opening of the Centennial Exposition of 1876. He became organist of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. Died in 1909.

Buck, (Sir GEORGE.) See BUC, (Sir GEORGE.)

Bucke, bük, (CHARLES,) an English writer, born in Suffolk in 1781. He wrote "The Beauties, Harmonies and Sublimities of Nature," (new edition, 1837,) an eloquent work, which was praised by Sir James Mackintosh, and "The Book of Human Character." Died in 1847.

Buckeridge, buk'rij, or **Buck'ridge,** (JOHN,) an English ecclesiastic, born in Wiltshire. He became Bishop of Rochester in 1611, and Bishop of Ely in 1626. He wrote "On the Power of the Pope in Temporal Affairs," ("De Potestate Papæ in Rebus temporalibus," 1614.) Died in 1631.

Buckham, (MATHEW HENRY,) born in Leicestershire, England, in 1832, came to the United States in infancy. He was educated at the University of Vermont, and was professor of Greek there till 1871, when he became president of that institution.

Buckhurst, LORD. See DORSET, first EARL OF.

Buckinck, bōōk'kink, (ARNOLD,) a German of the fifteenth century, the first who engraved maps on and printed them from copper. An edition of Ptolemy's geography with copper-plate maps, the first known work of this kind, was published at Rome by Buckinck in 1478.

See WALCKENAER, "Vie de Buckinck," in his "Mélanges."

Buckingham, bŭk'ing-ăm, (GEORGE **Villiers**—vil'yerz,) first DUKE OF, an English courtier, born in Leicestershire in 1592, became in his youth the favourite of James I. He obtained in rapid succession the titles of baron, viscount, earl, and marquis, and the office of lord-admiral of England. He induced Prince Charles to present himself in person at Madrid as a suitor of the Infanta of Spain, and accompanied him in this romantic adventure, (1623.) During his absence on this journey he was created Duke of Buckingham. His ascendency continued unimpaired after the accession of Charles I., of whom the duke was the chief favourite and prime minister. He involved England in a war with France. His insolence, incapacity, and destitution of principle rendered him very unpopular. He was assassinated in 1628 by John Felton.

See H. WOTTON, "Short View of the Life of George Villiers," 1642; MRS. THOMPSON, "Life of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham."

Buckingham, (GEORGE VILLIERS,) second DUKE OF, born in 1627, was the son of the preceding. He possessed the qualities requisite for a successful courtier, and was a man of profligate habits. In the civil war he fought for the king in one action, and subsequently retired to the continent. After the restoration he obtained the favour of Charles II., and promoted the fall of Clarendon, (1667,) of whom he was a bitter enemy. About 1670 he formed the ministry called the "Cabal," of which he was president. Their policy was to make the king absolute, by the aid of Louis XIV. of France. Died in 1688.

Buck'ingham, (JAMES SILK,) an English traveller, born in Cornwall in 1786. He visited Egypt and India in 1813, and in 1816 edited a journal in Calcutta, which, owing to its censures of the government, was soon suppressed. After his return to England he published several volumes of travels in Palestine, Arabia, etc., and subsequently "Travels in the United States and Canada," (9 vols., 1841–43.) He became a member of Parliament for Sheffield in 1832. He was an earnest advocate of temperance and other social reforms. He died in 1855, leaving an unfinished "Autobiography."

See "Quarterly Review" for October and January, 1822, and September, 1841.

Buck'ing-ham, (JOSEPH TINKER,) an American journalist, born at Windham, Connecticut, in 1779. He edited "The New England Galaxy," (1817–28,) "The Boston Courier," (1824–48,) and "The New England Magazine," (1832–36.) He published "Specimens of Newspaper Literature, with Personal Memoirs," (2 vols., 1850,) and "Personal Memoirs and Recollections of Editorial Life," (2 vols., 1852.) Died in 1861.

Buckingham, (WILLIAM ALFRED,) born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1806. He became in early life a merchant at Norwich, and was for many years engaged in the manufacture of carpets. He was elected Governor of Connecticut by the Republicans in 1858, and was re-elected seven times. In 1868 he was chosen a Senator of the United States for six years. Died February 4, 1875.

See HARRIET B. STOWE, "Men of our Times," 1868.

Buck'ingham and Chan'dos, (RICHARD GRENVILLE BRYDGES CHANDOS,) first DUKE OF, an English peer, born in 1776, was the son of the second Earl of Temple. He was distinguished as a politician, and voted with the Conservatives. Died in 1839.

Buckingham and Chandos, (RICHARD TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE,) second DUKE OF, born in London in 1797, was a son of the preceding. He published "Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III.," (3 vols.) Died in 1861.

See "Private Diary of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos," London, 1862.

Buckinghamshire, bŭk'ing-am-shir, (JOHN SHEFFIELD,) DUKE OF, son of the Earl of Mulgrave, born in 1649, learned the art of war under Turenne, became keeper of the privy seal under Queen Anne, and died in 1721. Besides his "Essay on Satire" and "Essay on Poetry," and other poems, he wrote "Memoirs" of the Revolution of 1688.

Buck'land, (CYRUS,) an American inventor, master-machinist to the United States armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, was born at Manchester, Connecticut, in 1799. His principal inventions consist of various kinds of machinery for working the gun-stock, comprising fourteen different machines, which have been introduced into Great Britain and Russia, and a machine for cutting the grooves in the barrel of the new rifled musket, by which eight barrels are turned off in the time required to groove one by the old process, the work being done in a much superior manner. Died February 26, 1891.

Buck'land, (FRANCIS TREVELYAN,) an English naturalist, son of Dr. William Buckland, was born at Oxford in 1826. He wrote, among other works, "Curiosities of Natural History," (1857; 4th series, 2 vols., 1870,) "Fish-Hatching," (1863,) "Familiar History of British Fishes," (1873,) "Log-Book of a Fisherman and Zoologist," (1876,) and edited his father's Bridgewater Treatise on Geology and Mineralogy. In 1867 he was appointed Inspector of Salmon-Fisheries. Died December 20, 1880.

Buckland, (WILLIAM,) D.D., F.R.S., an English geologist, born at Axminster, Devonshire, in 1784, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He obtained the chair of mineralogy at Oxford in 1813, and was appointed reader in geology there about 1818. In 1823 he published "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ." His most important work is the Bridgewater treatise entitled "Geology and Mineralogy considered with Reference to Natural Theology," (1836,) which is highly esteemed. Died Aug. 14, 1856.

"The extraordinary and inestimable facts," says the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1837, "which he has brought under the grasp of the general reader have been illustrated by numerous and splendid embellishments; and, while his descriptions of them are clothed in simple and perspicuous language, the general views to which they lead have been presented to us in the highest tone of lofty and impressive eloquence. We have ourselves never perused a work more truly fascinating or more deeply calculated to leave abiding impressions on the heart." He became Dean of Westminster in 1845.

See, also, "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1823; "Quarterly Review" for April and July, 1823, and April, 1824; "Men I have known," by WILLIAM JERDAN, London, 1866.

Buckle, bŭk'ĕl, (HENRY THOMAS,) a popular English writer, born at Lee in 1822. His father was a wealthy merchant, and the son received, it is said, a "liberal education." He does not, however, appear to have enjoyed the advantages of that thorough mental training which would have been so valuable a preparation for the prosecution of those philosophic inquiries to which his subsequent life was devoted. On the death of his father, in 1840, he inherited an ample fortune, which enabled him to indulge his fondness for books and to give himself up wholly to literary pursuits. He is said to have formed one of the finest private libraries to be found in Europe. In 1857 Mr. Buckle published the first volume of his celebrated "History of Civilization in England." This work, characterized as it was by great boldness of thought and vigour of style, produced no little sensation in America, as well as in Great Britain. By one class of critics it was received with the warmest admiration, while by another class it was severely criticised, and by some it was condemned in unmeasured terms. This wide diversity of opinion respecting the merits of the work was doubtless chiefly due to the great diversity in the preconceived views of its readers, but perhaps also in no small degree to the peculiar genius of the writer. Although not remarkable for the closeness of his reasoning or for the accuracy of his knowledge,* Mr. Buckle had the power of presenting his ideas with extraordinary distinctness and force, so that, however he may fail to convince, he seldom or never fails to arouse attention and awaken thought. If we are not mistaken, his influence upon the minds of his readers is owing not so much to the severity of his logic or the weight of his authorities, as to the ardour of his temperament and the energy of his will. Those who read his pages may be compared to men listening to an earnest and gifted orator, who carries his hearers along with him mainly by the intensity and force of his own convictions. Those alone, it would seem, are able to resist the fascination of his genius who, from prejudice or from philosophy, are predetermined not to yield, or to yield only after their reason is fully convinced. We would not intentionally undervalue Mr. Buckle's extraordinary powers. We freely concede to him the possession of vast stores of information, as well as great affluence of thought. But these seeming advantages may to an ardent mind — especially if it have a strong bias towards controversy† — become an impediment, rather than a help, in its efforts to arrive at the

* Those who have carefully read his History and taken the trouble to examine the facts and authorities which he cites to prove his positions, will scarcely question the justice of these strictures. It may not, however, be superfluous to call attention to one or two examples in support of what we have said above. In attempting to prove his theory respecting the predominant influence of physical circumstances on the character of nations, he contrasts Greece and India. In the former, we are told, the people are self-reliant and aspiring; in the latter, they are the victims of a grovelling superstition. He speaks of the religion of India as "a system of complete and unmitigated terror." "In Greece," says Mr. Buckle, "we for the first time meet with hero-worship, — that is, the deification of mortals," (vol. i. chap. ii.) Now, it so happens that in India, for the last twenty-five hundred years, the deification of mortals has prevailed to an extent wholly unparalleled in the history of the human race. Not only was every Brahman considered to be "something transcendently divine," but he was supposed to possess the highest attribute of godhead, that of creation, — of "framing other worlds" and "giving being to new gods and mortals." (See "Institutes of Manu," chap. ix. 313, 315, 319.) This was the doctrine of Brahmanism. If we look at the great offshoots of that system, viz., the religion of the Booddhists (strictly so called) and of the Jains, the case is still stronger against Mr. Buckle's theory; for with the latter the PRINCIPAL DEITIES, and with the former the ONLY DEITIES, WERE DEIFIED MORTALS. (See "Asiatic Researches," vol. ix. p. 288; Hardy's "Manual of Booddhism;" also article GAUTAMA in the present work.) Mr. Buckle's mistake on this point is the more remarkable, as it has the most vital connection with the fundamental doctrine of his system. It is true, he quotes Mr. Colebrooke to the effect that deified heroes formed no part of the religion of the Vedas; it should, however, be remembered that the religion of the Vedas was that of the Aryans soon after their arrival in India, adopted (as we may reasonably suppose) before the climate and other physical conditions had yet had time to produce their full effect upon the minds of the new inhabitants; and that the "deification of mortals," which Mr. Buckle cites as proof of a self-reliant or anti-superstitious tendency, prevailed to its fullest extent after all the physical conditions belonging to India had had the amplest scope for exercising their utmost influence. From the foregoing facts and considerations the reader can judge of the truth of Mr. Buckle's assertion that "the tendency of Asiatic [*i.e.* Hindoo] civilization was to widen the distance between men and their deities." (!) Mr. Buckle commits an error scarcely less important in regard to Spain. (See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1861.)

As one out of many instances of defective reasoning to be found in his works, we may cite his argument intended to prove that in all the great movements of society the progress is due to the intellect alone. (See vol. i. chap. iv.) Having shown to his own satisfaction that the progress of society must be the result either of the intellect or the moral sentiments, and that it cannot be owing to moral influences alone, he jumps to the conclusion that the intellectual power only is "the real mover" of society, assuming, "so contrary to all we know of nature, that a phenomenon cannot have more than one cause." (See Mill's "System of Logic," book v. chap. iii. 7.)

† "His [Mr. Buckle's] controversial ardour is not only a heat, but a blaze, and frequently dazzles the eye of his understanding." See, in the "Atlantic Monthly" for January, 1863, "Mr. Buckle as a Thinker," an article which is well worthy of perusal by all who would form a just estimate of Mr. Buckle's system of philosophy.

truth. In its eager desire to build up an intellectual system, it will often unconsciously seize with avidity on such facts as may happen to favour its preconceived theories, and as unconsciously reject or ignore those of an opposite character.

In 1861 a second volume of Mr. Buckle's History made its appearance; but it did not excite so great an interest as the first had done. It may be that the novelty which gave attraction to the first was wanting; it is also probable that Mr. Buckle's impaired health prevented him from doing as full justice to his subject as he would have done under more favourable circumstances. In the latter part of 1861, with a view to recruit his failing health, he set out on a tour in the Levant. He died at Damascus on the 29th of May, 1862.

See "Westminster Review," vol. lxviii., 1857; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1858, and July, 1861, pp. 189–90; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1858; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1861; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1862, also October, 1857, and August, 1863; FROUDE, "Lecture on the Science of History," in his "Short Studies on Great Subjects," vol. i., 1867; CHARLES HALE, "Personal Reminiscences of the late Henry Thomas Buckle," published in the "Atlantic Monthly" for April, 1863.

Bückler. See SCHINDERHANNES.

Buck'ley, (ARABELLA BURTON,) an English author, born at Brighton, October 24, 1840. She was a long time secretary to Sir Charles Lyell. She wrote "The Fairy-Land of Science," "Life and her Children," "Winners in Life's Race," etc.

Buckley, (SAMUEL BOTSFORD,) an American botanist, born at Torrey, New York, May 9, 1809. He graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1836. In 1843 he discovered a remarkable shrub or small tree, named after him "Buckleya." Buckley's Peak, in North Carolina, was also named in honor of him. In 1866 he became State geologist of Texas. He published several reports of his geological surveys. Died in May, 1884.

Buck'man, (JAMES,) an English naturalist, born at Cheltenham about 1816, was professor at the Agricultural College of Cirencester for many years. He published several works on botany, geology, &c. D. 1884.

Buck'min-ster, (JOSEPH,) an American orthodox clergyman, born at Rutland, Massachusetts, in 1751, graduated at Yale College in 1770. He was ordained pastor of the North Church of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1779. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and was distinguished for the fervour of his devotional exercises. His sermons produced emotion rather than conviction. Died in 1812.

Buckminster, (JOSEPH STEVENS,) an eloquent Unitarian minister, a son of the preceding, was born in Portsmouth in 1784. He graduated at Harvard with distinction in 1800, and became in 1804 pastor of the Brattle Street Church, Boston, one of the largest and most intelligent congregations in New England. He acquired a high reputation as a preacher and a scholar. In 1806 he made a voyage to Europe for his health. He superintended the publication of Griesbach's "New Testament" in 1808. Died in 1812.

Bŭck'nẽr, (SIMON BOLIVAR,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1844. He was commander of the State Guard of Kentucky in 1861, and took arms against the Union in the autumn of that year. He was one of the generals of the garrison of Fort Donelson when it was attacked by General Grant. The chief command of the fort was transferred by General Floyd to Buckner, who surrendered on the 16th of February, 1862. He commanded a corps at Chickamauga in 1863. He subsequently became prominent in politics, was Governor of Kentucky 1887–91, and candidate for Vice-President of the National Democratic (gold standard) party of 1896. Died January 8, 1914.

Buckridge. See BUCKERIDGE.

Buckstone, (JOHN BALDWIN,) an English comic actor and dramatist, born in the Isle of Wight about 1800. Among his plays are "Jack Sheppard," "The Wreck Ashore," and "Victorine." Died Oct. 31, 1879.

Bucquet, bü'kā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician and chemist, born in Paris in 1746; died in 1780.

Bucquoi, bü'kwā', (CHARLES BONAVENTURE **de Longueval**—dẹh lôNG'vāl',) a celebrated general in the Thirty Years' war, born in 1561, entered early into the Spanish army destined to the war then raging in the Netherlands. Having afterwards passed into the service of Austria, he totally defeated the revolted Protestants of Bohemia, near Prague, in 1620. He was killed while besieging Neuhausel, in Hungary, in 1621.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Bucquoy, van, văn bü'kwā', (JAKOB,) a Dutch traveller, born at Amsterdam in 1693; died in 1760.

Budd, (WILLIAM,) M.D., F.R.S., an English physician, born at North Tawton, Devonshire, in 1811. He was distinguished for his researches into the mode of propagation of contagious diseases, and published a standard work on "Typhoid Fever." Died January 9, 1880.

Buddäus or **Buddaeus,** bŏŏd-dā'ŭs, or **Budde,** bŏŏd'dẹh, (JOHANNES FRANCISCUS,) a German Lutheran theologian, historian, and voluminous writer, born at Anclam, in Pomerania, in 1667, became professor of moral philosophy at Halle, and afterwards of theology at Jena. Died in 1729.

See NICERON, "Mémoires."

Buddäus or **Buddaeus,** written also **Buddeus,** (KARL FRANZ,) a writer on philosophy, etc., son of the preceding, born at Halle in 1695, filled several high offices at Weimar and Gotha. Died in 1753.

See his autobiographic "Denkwürdigkeiten meines Lebens," 1748; J. A. LOEWE, "Gedächtnisspredigt auf den Vice-Kanzler Buddeus," 1753.

Bud'dẹn, (JOHN,) an English scholar, and professor of civil law at Oxford, born in 1566; died in 1620.

Buddha. See BOODDHA.

Budé, bü'dā', (GUILLAUME,) [Lat. GULIEL'MUS BUDÆ'US,] a distinguished scholar, author of a work of great merit on ancient coins, entitled "De Asse," (1514,) was born in Paris in 1467. He was suspected of favouring the Reformation. Budé is said to have been the most learned man in France at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was a friend of Erasmus, and was patronized by Francis I., who appointed him in 1522 master of requests. He was well versed in Greek, and wrote "Commentaries on the Greek Tongue." Died in 1540.

Budée, bü'dā', (ADRIEN QUENTIN,) a French *littérateur* and mathematician, born in Paris in 1748; died in 1826.

Buder, boo'dẹr, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a learned German jurist and historian, born in Upper Lusatia in 1693, became professor of jurisprudence at Jena in 1734, and died in 1763.

Budes, de, dẹh büd, (SYLVESTRE,) a French soldier and companion-in-arms of Du Guesclin. Died in 1379.

Budge, (ERNEST A. WALLIS,) keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, British Museum, is the editor of a large number of Assyrian and Egyptian texts, and author of numerous publications on Babylonian, Assyrian, and Egyptian subjects.

Bŭdg'ell, (EUSTACE,) an English essayist, born near Exeter in 1685, was a relative of Joseph Addison, who procured for him a clerkship in the civil service. He wrote for the "Spectator" numerous papers with the signature of "X," and was suspected of forging the will of Tindal, by which £2000 were bequeathed to Budgell. He lost £20,000 in the South Sea bubble. He drowned himself in 1736.

Bŭdg'ett, (SAMUEL,) a wealthy English merchant and philanthropist, born near Bristol in 1794. His extraordinary talent for business and energy of character enabled him to amass a large fortune, a great part of which he spent in acts of beneficence and in efforts to improve the condition of the poor in the vicinity. Died in 1851.

Budha. See BOODDHA.

Budrio. See LIPPI, (GIACOMO.)

Bueil. See BUIL.

Bueil, de, dẹh bŭ'ye, (JEAN,) Count of Sancerre, (sôN'sair',) a noted French warrior, contemporary with Joan of Arc. He became admiral of France about 1450, and was surnamed "the Scourge of the English."

Bu'el, (JESSE,) an American journalist, born at Coventry, Connecticut, in 1778, established about 1813 the Albany "Argus," a Democratic journal, which has had a

powerful influence in the politics of New York. Having severed his connection with it in 1821, he applied himself to the pursuits of agriculture, and in 1834 published the first number of the Albany "Cultivator," which he conducted for six years. Mr. Buel contributed to promote a taste for agricultural pursuits by his addresses on agriculture in different parts of the country, served repeatedly in the legislature, and was at one time judge of the county court. He was author of "The Farmer's Instructor" and "The Farmer's Companion." Died in 1839.

Bu'ell, (DON CARLOS,) an American general, born in Ohio about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1841. He gained the rank of captain about 1848. In November, 1861, he was appointed commander of the department of Kentucky, with the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He became a major-general in March, 1862, and was ordered to move the army of the Ohio (which he commanded) to Tennessee and to join that of General Grant. He arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the evening of April 6, and contributed to the victory on the 7th of that month. In June, 1862, he moved his army from Corinth towards Chattanooga; but before he reached that place he was required to oppose General Bragg, who invaded Kentucky in September and threatened Louisville. General Buell arrived at Louisville about the 24th of September. On the 1st of October he moved in pursuit of the enemy, who had captured Lexington and Frankfort. An indecisive battle was fought at Perryville, October 8, between the army of General Bragg and a part of Buell's army. General Bragg escaped into Tennessee with immense spoils. General Buell, who was considered dilatory and too "conservative," was removed from the command in October, 1862. He resigned his commission in June, 1864. Died Nov. 19, 1898.

Buelow. See BÜLOW.

Buesching. See BÜSCHING.

Buettner. See BÜTTNER.

Buffalmacco, boof-fȧl-mȧk'ko, (BUONAMICO DI CRISTOFANO,) a Florentine painter, born about 1262, was a pupil of Andrea Tafi. He is celebrated in the "Decamerone" of Boccaccio. Died about 1340.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Buffier, bü'fe-ā', (CLAUDE,) an eminent grammarian and philosopher, born of French parents in Poland in 1661. He entered the order of Jesuits, and settled in Paris. He showed an excellent faculty of analysis in his "French Grammar," which formed part of his "Cours général et particulier des Sciences," (1732.) Among his works (which seem to be more highly esteemed by the British than by the French) is a "Treatise on Primary Truths," (1717.) Died in 1737.

Buffon, de, deh bü'fŏN', [pron. sometimes Anglicized as büf'fon,] (GEORGES LOUIS LECLERC,) COMTE, an illustrious French naturalist and philosopher, born at Montbard, in Burgundy, on the 7th of September, 1707. He was a son of Benjamin Leclerc, a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, from whom he inherited a competent fortune, and was liberally educated. After he left college he travelled, in company with Lord Kingston, in Italy and England. In 1735 he produced a translation of Newton's "Treatise on Fluxions." He tested by experiments the probability of the statement that Archimedes set fire to the Roman fleet by burning-mirrors, and he succeeded in igniting wood at the distance of two hundred French feet. In 1739 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences and appointed intendant of the royal garden, ("Jardin du Roi.") Thenceforth he devoted himself as "the high-priest and interpreter of Nature."

In 1749 he published the first three volumes of his great work, "Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière," in which he was assisted by Daubenton, who had charge of the department of anatomy and of those parts of the work which required patient and minute investigation. All the brilliant passages, all the general theories, the description of the habits and manners of animals and of the grand phenomena of nature, are from the pen of Buffon. Twelve other volumes were issued between 1749 and 1767, after which were added eight volumes containing the History of Birds, in which Daubenton had no share, his place being supplied by Gueneau de Montbelliard and Abbé Bexon. Buffon himself wrote five volumes on Minerals, published between 1783 and 1785. Commenting on this work, Condorcet remarks, "M. de Buffon is poetical in his descriptions; but, like all great poets, he knows how to render interesting the delineation of natural objects by blending with them moral ideas which affect the soul, at the same time that the imagination is amused or astonished." Buffon was elected a member of the French Academy in 1753, and married Mademoiselle de Saint-Belin in 1762. Among his greatest productions is the "Époques de la Nature," ("Epochs of Nature,") contained in the Supplement to his Natural History. Never perhaps was any literary reputation more rapidly or more widely established than that of Buffon after his great work was given to the world. By demonstrating the unity of the human species, Buffon prepared the way for the labours of Camper, Blumenbach, and Cuvier. Among his important contributions to the philosophy of natural history is the law of the geographical distribution of animals depending on climate and other physical conditions. He also has the credit of discovering that the test of a species consists in fecundity, or power to propagate itself. About 1776 he received the title of Count de Buffon from the King of France. He had one son, who served in the army, obtained the rank of major or colonel, and was executed in the reign of terror for the crime of belonging to the aristocracy. Buffon died in Paris on the 16th of April, 1788. He had received from nature an imposing figure and an eminently noble countenance, bearing the impress of high intelligence and wisdom. Besides the works above mentioned, he left, unfinished, a "Dissertation on Style," in which occurs the celebrated phrase, *Le style est l'homme même.*

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Buffon;" CUVIER, "Éloge de Buffon," prefixed to an edition of the "Natural History," 36 vols., 1826; FLOURENS, "Buffon; Histoire de sa Vie et de ses Ouvrages," 1844; enlarged edition of the same, 1850; A. DE CHESNEL, "Vie de Buffon," 1843; ANDRÉ AUDE, "Vie privée de Buffon," 1788.

Bu'ford, (ABRAHAM,) a native of Kentucky, who became a brigadier-general in the Confederate service in 1861. Died by suicide, June 9, 1884.

Buford, (JOHN,) an American major-general, born in Kentucky about 1827. He graduated at West Point in 1848, and gained the rank of captain before the civil war. In the summer of 1862 he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. He obtained command of a brigade of cavalry about August, 1862, served at the battle of Antietam, September 17, and distinguished himself as a cavalry officer in several actions. He rendered important services at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. Died of fever at Washington in December of the same year.

Buford, (NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,) an American general, a half-brother of the preceding, was born in Kentucky in 1807. He graduated at West Point in 1827. He was appointed a brigadier-general in April, 1862, and obtained command of a brigade of Federal cavalry in July of that year. Died March 29, 1883.

Bug'bee, (LUCIUS H.,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Gowanda, New York, November 25, 1830. He graduated at Amherst College in 1854, and became a Methodist preacher. He was president of Upper Iowa University from 1858 to 1860, of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Illinois, in 1865, of Cincinnati Wesleyan College in 1868, and of Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, from 1875 to 1883.

Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, bü'zhō'deh lȧ pe'kon're', (THOMAS ROBERT,) Duc d'Isly, a celebrated French marshal, born at Limoges in 1784. He served in the Spanish campaigns from 1810 to 1814, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He went over to Napoleon on his return from Elba, and in the revolution of 1830 gave in his adhesion to Louis Philippe, by whom he was created marshal of France. Being appointed to a command in Algeria, he gained several victories, and in 1837 he concluded with Abd-el-Kâder the treaty of Tafna. In 1840 he became governor-general of the French possessions in Africa. In the course of the three ensuing years he subjected the whole country from Tunis to Morocco. In 1844 hostilities commenced between the French and the Emperor of Morocco, whom Bugeaud defeated at Isly in the same year. Having been recalled in 1847, he was selected to command the army and national guard at Paris on the 24th of February, 1848. Died in 1849.

Bugenhagen, boo'gĕn-hā'gĕn, (JOHANN,) surnamed POMERA'NUS, a German Protestant reformer, born near Stettin, in Pomerania, in 1485. He became professor of theology, and pastor at Wittenberg, in 1522. He wrote an "Explanation of the Psalms," and other religious works, and assisted Luther in translating the Bible. He was a devoted friend of the great Reformer, and preached his funeral sermon. Died in 1558.

See JAENCKE, "Leben J. Bugenhagen's," 1730; J. C. LANGE, "J. Bugenhagens Leben," 1731; F. C. KRAFT, "De J. Bugenhagii Pomerani Meritis," etc., 1831; BIESNER, "Leben des H. Rubenow und des J. Bugenhagen," 1837; F. KOCH, "Erinnerungen an J. Bugenhagen," 1817.

Bugge, bŏŏg'gĕh, (ELSEUS SOPHUS,) a Norwegian scholar, born at Laurvig, January 5, 1833. In 1864 he became a professor of Old Norse in the national university. Most of his published works are scholarly editions of Old Norse poems and later folk-songs. His works on runic inscriptions are of the first importance. He was less happy in his efforts to show an intimate relationship between the classical mythology and that of Scandinavia. Died July 13, 1907.

Bugge, bŏŏg'gĕh, (THOMAS,) an eminent Danish astronomer, born in 1740 at Copenhagen, where he became professor of mathematics and astronomy in 1777. He published "Elements of Spherical and Theoretical Astronomy," (1796,) "Elements of Abstract Mathematics," and an excellent treatise on Surveying. He was a member of the French Institute, and perpetual secretary of the Society of Sciences of Denmark. Died in 1815.

See JONAS COLLIN, "Mindetale over T. Bugge og C. Colbjoernsen," 1815.

Bugiardini, boo-jar-dee'nee, (GIULIANO,) a mediocre Italian painter, born at Florence in 1480, was an associate or friend of Michael Angelo. Died in 1552.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Buglio, bool'yo, (LUIGI,) a Sicilian Jesuit and missionary, born at Palermo in 1606, went to China in 1637, where he died in 1682.

Bugnyon, bün'yôn', [Lat. BUGNO'NIUS,] (PHILIBERT,) a French advocate and *littérateur*, native of Mâcon. Died in 1590.

Bugrow. See BOOGROF.

Buhle, boo'lĕh, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a learned German writer, born at Brunswick in 1763, became professor of philosophy at Göttingen in 1787, and afterwards taught in his native city. Died in 1821. Besides a multitude of other works, he wrote a "History of Modern Philosophy."

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Buil, boo-eel', or **Bueil,** (BERNARDO,) a Benedictine monk of Catalonia, sent by Ferdinand and Isabella to preach the gospel in the West Indies, of which he is regarded as the first patriarch. He is chiefly known from having been one of the most bitter enemies of Columbus.

Buister, bois'tẽr, (PHILIPPUS,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Brussels in 1595, worked in Paris; died in 1688.

Bujault, bü'zhō', (JACQUES,) a French rural economist, born near Bressuire in 1771; died in 1842.

Bulæus. See BOULAY.

Bu-lar'ĕhus, [Fr. BULARQUE, bü'lärk',] a Greek painter mentioned by Pliny, lived about 700 B.C.

Bülau, bü'lŏw, (FRIEDRICH,) a German writer on history and political economy, born at Freyberg, in Saxony, in 1805. He became professor of philosophy at Leipsic in 1836. He published, besides other works, "Historische Hausbibliothek," ("Historical Family Library,") of which the 36th volume appeared in 1855. Died in 1859.

Bulbun. See BALBAN.

Bul'finch, (STEPHEN GREENLEAF,) D.D., an American Unitarian minister, born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 18, 1809. His father, CHARLES, (1763–1844,) was one of the principal architects of the Capitol at Washington. The younger Bulfinch graduated at Columbian College in 1826. He published a volume of religious "Contemplations," (1832,) "Poems," (1834,) "Harp and Cross," (1857,) and other works. Died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 12, 1870.

Bulfinger, bŏŏl'fing'ẽr, (GEORG BERNHARD,) a German professor of theology at Tübingen, born in 1693; died in 1750.

Bulgarin. See BOOLGARIN.

Bulgari'nus, an Italian jurist of the fifteenth century often confounded with BULGARUS, (q. v.)

Bulgaris. See EUGENIUS BULGARIS.

Bulga'rus, surnamed Os AU'REUM, or "Golden Mouth," the most celebrated of the "Four Doctors of Bologna," and one of the greatest names of mediæval jurisprudence. He was born at Bologna, took a leading part in the Diet of Roncaglia, (1158,) was a trusted adviser of the emperor Frederick I., and died at a great age in 1166. His chief extant work is "De Regulis Juris."

Bŭlk'ley, (CHARLES,) an English dissenting minister born in London in 1719, was a grandson of Matthew Henry the commentator. He published "Discourses on the Parables and Miracles of Christ," (4 vols., 1771.) Died in 1797.

Bŭlk'ley, (PETER,) the first minister of Concord, Massachusetts, was born in Bedfordshire in 1583. He emigrated to America in 1635. Died in 1659.

Bull, (EPHRAIM W.,) an American viticulturist, was born at Boston in 1806. Engaging in grape culture, he raised from seedlings the famous Concord and other varieties of hardy grapes. Died September 26, 1895.

Bull, (GEORGE,) a learned English ecclesiastic, born at Wells in 1634, became Bishop of Saint David's in 1705, and died in 1710. He wrote, besides other works, a "Defence of the Nicene Faith," ("Defensio Fidei Nicenæ," 1685–88,) which has been applauded in all parts of Christendom.

Bull, (JOHN,) an eminent English composer and musician, born in Somersetshire about 1563. He became organist to the Royal Chapel in 1591. The authorship of the anthem "God save the King" is ascribed to him by some writers. He died about 1625.

Bull, bŏŏl, (OLE BORNEMANN,) a celebrated Norwegian violinist, born at Bergen in 1810. Having studied a short time under Spohr, at Cassel, he went to seek his fortune in Paris. Here he was reduced to such distress that he was on the point of committing suicide, when he was relieved by a lady of rank. A concert which he gave soon after furnished him with the means of visiting Italy, where his performances were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Having met with the same brilliant success in Paris, London, and the principal capitals of Europe, he set out about 1845 for America. He purchased about 120,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, where he founded a Swedish colony, which he called Oleona, and which proved a total failure. He was married first in 1836, to Mlle. Villeminot, who died in 1862, and the second time to a German lady residing in Wisconsin He died at Bergen, Norway, August 18, 1880.

Bull, bŏŏl, (WILLIAM,) an American physician, born in South Carolina in 1710, became lieutenant-governor of his native State in 1764. Died in 1791.

Bullant, bü'lôN', (JEAN,) a celebrated French architect, born about 1520. He erected for Catherine de Médicis a palace called at first Hôtel de la Reine, and afterwards Hôtel de Soissons. He was architect of some parts of the Tuileries, was patronized by several kings of France, and contributed much to the restoration of the classical or Roman style. Died in 1578.

Bullard, (HENRY ADAMS,) an American lawyer, born at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1788, removed to Louisiana. He was elected a member of Congress in 1831, and again about 1848. Died in 1851.

Bullard, (ROBERT LEE,) American soldier, was born Jan. 15, 1861 at Youngsboro, Ala. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy 1885. Served in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines during the insurrection period. He commanded the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division of American Expeditionary Force in France, June–Aug., 1917, the First Division Dec. 1917–July, 1918, the Third Corps July–Oct., 1918, and the Second Army Oct., 1918–April, 1919. He was made Major General, N.A., Aug. 5, 1917, and Lt. General Oct., 1918. Retired Jan. 15, 1925. He has been president of the National Security League since 1925.

Bullen, (ANNE.) See BOLEYN.

Buller, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English judge, born in Cornwall in 1745, was a grandson of Allen, Earl Bathurst. He published an "Introduction to the Law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius," (1767; 7th ed., 1817.) Died in 1800.

Buller, (Sir REDVERS HENRY,) an English general, was born in Devonshire in 1839, and entered the army in 1858, where he was successively promoted from lieutenant in 1862 to lieutenant-general in 1891. He served in China in 1860, on the Red River expedition of 1870, in the Ashantee war of 1873–74, the Kaffir war of 1878–79, the Boer war of 1881, the Egyptian war of 1882, and the Soudan campaign of 1884–85, in the latter as chief-of-staff to General Wolseley. After the defeat of the Desert Column, he took command, withdrew it, and defeated the enemy at Abu Klea. From 1887 to 1890 he was quartermaster-general of the army, and in October, 1890, succeeded Lord Wolseley as adjutant-general. In November, 1899, he was sent to South Africa to command the forces in the Boer war, but was superseded as commander-in-chief in December by Lord Roberts, having been defeated at Tugela River, Natal. Died 1908.

Bulleyn, bo͝ol'lin, (WILLIAM,) an English physician in the time of Henry VIII., born about 1500; died in 1576.

Bulliard, bü'le-ȧr', (PIERRE,) a French botanist and artist, born near Langres about 1742; died in 1793. He wrote "Flora Parisiensis," (6 vols., 1774,) a "History of Poisonous Plants," (1784,) and other works.

Bullinger, bo͝ol'ling-ẹr, (HEINRICH,) a Swiss Protestant reformer of high reputation, born in the canton of Aargau in 1504. While pursuing his studies he is said to have supported himself for several years as a street-musician. He was an intimate friend of Zwingle, whom he succeeded as pastor at Zurich in 1531. Several volumes of his sermons have been published. Died in 1575.

Bullion, de, deh bü'le-ôN', (CLAUDE,) a superintendent of the finances under Louis XIII. Under his direction, in 1640, louis-d'ors (the earliest gold coins of France) were first made. Hence, perhaps, the origin of the English term "bullion."

See BLANCHARD, "Histoire des Présidents de Paris."

Bullions, bo͝ol'yonz, (PETER,) a distinguished scholar and educational writer, professor of Greek and Latin in the Albany Academy, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1791. His series of Latin, Greek, and English grammars and readers are among the most popular in use. Died in 1864.

Bullioud, bü'le-oo', (SYMPHORIEN,) Bishop of Soissons, and governor of Milan, born at Lyons in 1480; died in 1533.

Bulmer, bo͝ol'mẹr, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English printer, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1758. He printed, among other works, a magnificent edition of Shakspeare, regarded as equal to anything ever produced in this department of art. Died in 1830.

Bülow, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born in Mecklenburg in 1755, particularly distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815. In the latter he commanded under Blücher; and by the promptitude and celerity of his march to reach the field of Waterloo on the evening of the 18th of June, he contributed materially to the victory gained by the allies on that memorable day. Died in 1816.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Bülow, (HEINRICH,) BARON, a German diplomatist, born at Schwerin in 1790, was a son-in-law of the celebrated William von Humboldt, whom he accompanied to London as secretary of embassy in 1817. He was ambassador to London in 1827, and in 1842 was appointed minister of foreign affairs. He resigned in 1844. Died in 1846.

Bülow, (HENRY WILLIAM,) a talented though eccentric and visionary person, brother of Friedrich Wilhelm, noticed above, born about 1760, became successively a soldier, an actor, and a preacher of Swedenborgianism. After trying his fortune in the United States, he went to France, where he wrote a work on military tactics, which, from its singularity, procured him the name of "Tactician Bülow." He subsequently visited England, and then returned to his native country, where, having incurred the suspicion of the government, he was arrested, and died in prison in 1807, (or, according to Oettinger, in 1816.)

Bülow, von, (BERNHARD,) COUNT, son of Herr von Bülow, foreign secretary of Germany under Bismarck, (1873–79,) was born in 1850, and began his political career in 1873, being successively secretary of embassy at Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, and *chargé d'affaires* in Greece during the Russo-Turkish war. He was appointed minister to Roumania in 1888, and to Italy in 1893, and foreign secretary in 1897. In 1898 he was made minister for foreign affairs, and in 1900 was appointed chancellor of the empire.

Bulow, von, (HANS GUIDO,) a German pianist and conductor of music, was born at Dresden, January 8, 1830. Died 1894.

Bulow, von, fon bü'lo, (JOHANN,) a Danish gentleman, distinguished as a patron of literary men, was born in Funen in 1751. Died 1828.

Bulow, von, (KARL,) German soldier, was born at Berlin, March 24, 1846. He served in the Franco-Prussian War 1870, commanded the Second Army at the outbreak of the World War, and led the invasion of Belgium. He was retired at his own request June, 1916. Died in Berlin, 1921.

Bülow, von, fon bü'lo, (KARL EDUARD,) a German novelist and *littérateur*, born in the duchy of Saxony in 1803. He published in 1834 his "Novellenbuch," containing one hundred tales imitated and selected from the French, Spanish, Italian, etc. He also translated Manzoni's "Promessi Sposi," (1828.) Died September 16, 1853.

Bülow-Cummerow, von, fon bü'lo ko͝om'mẹh-ro, (ERNST,) a German jurist and writer, born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1775. Died April 26, 1851.

Büloz, bü'lo', (FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born near Geneva in 1803. He settled in Paris, and founded in 1831 the "Revue des Deux Mondes," a periodical of high reputation. Died January 12, 1877.

Bul'strode, (EDWARD,) an English jurist, born in 1588, published "Reports in King's Bench." Died in 1659.

Bulstrode, (Sir RICHARD,) a son of the preceding, was a royalist in the civil war. He wrote "Essays on Manners and Morals," (1715.) He is said to have attained the age of one hundred and one years.

Bulteau, bül'tō', (LOUIS,) a French writer, born at Rouen in 1625, published an "Essay on the Monastic History of the East," and other works. Died in 1693.

Bulwer, bo͝ol'wẹr, (EDWARD GEORGE EARLE LYTTON,) Baron Lytton, a distinguished British novelist, was born at Heydon Hall, in Norfolk, in 1803. His father, William Earle Bulwer, who at one time was brigadier-general in the army, belonged to one of the oldest families of Norfolk. His mother, Elizabeth B. Lytton, a wealthy heiress, was descended from an ancient family of Knebworth, in Hertfordshire. Edward was the youngest of three sons, and was carefully educated under the superintendence of his mother, who possessed a decided taste for literature, and is said to have contributed not a little towards giving form and direction to the intellectual powers of her gifted son. He entered Cambridge, and graduated at Trinity Hall in 1826. The chancellor's prize for English verse had been awarded to him for his poem on "Sculpture" in 1825. On his return from a tour through France, he published in 182, his first novel, "Falkland." In 1828 appeared "Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman," a work, in spite of its extravagances, of considerable merit, and evincing powers of no common order. It was followed by "The Disowned," (1828,) "Devereux," (1829,) "Paul Clifford," (1830,) "The Siamese Twins," a satirical poem, (1831,) and "Eugene Aram," (1832.) The hero of the last-named novel had taught, it is said, in the family of Bulwer's grandfather, from which circumstance the author had felt a peculiar and deep interest in his tragic history. About the year 1831 he became editor of the "New Monthly Magazine." He was returned to Parliament the same year as member for Saint Ives, and, after the passage of the Reform Bill, was elected by the city of Lincoln, which he continued to represent in the House of Commons till 1841. "England and the English," sketches of English society and literature, appeared in 1833. His health having failed, in consequence of the

intense application of his mind, he visited Germany and Italy in 1833–34, and soon after he published "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," and "The Last Days of Pompeii;" then followed "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes," (1835.) The same year appeared "The Student," consisting of his contributions to the "New Monthly Magazine." He published in 1837 a work, historical and critical, entitled "Athens: its Rise and Fall." In 1837 also another novel, "Ernest Maltravers," was given to the world; and soon after a continuation of the same, entitled "Alice, or the Mysteries." He had brought out in 1836 an unsuccessful play called "The Duchess of La Vallière." In 1838 appeared his drama entitled "The Lady of Lyons," and soon after another, called "Richelieu," both of which were eminently successful. He also produced a comedy entitled "Money," which had a great popularity. Another novel, called "Night and Morning," was published in 1841. "Zanoni," a fiction abounding in the marvellous, appeared in 1842; then followed "The Last of the Barons," (1843,) "Lucretia, or the Children of the Night," (1846,) designed to show the influence of atheistical (or Lucretian) opinions on the moral character, and "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings," (1848.) "The Caxtons," the first of a new series of novels, was published in 1850, "My Novel: by Pisistratus Caxton," in 1851, and "What will He do with It?" in 1858. The three last-named works made their first appearance in the columns of "Blackwood's Magazine." Although Bulwer is chiefly distinguished as a novelist, he attempted almost every species of literary composition, and wrote with considerable success on a great variety of subjects. In addition to the works already named, he published in 1827 a poem in the Byronic style, entitled "O'Niel, or the Rebel." "The Crisis," (1835,) a political pamphlet advocating liberal views, had an immense success, and caused his influence to be recognized in politics no less than in literature. Passing over less important works, we may mention his poems "The New Timon," (1846,) and "King Arthur," (1848,) which added new laurels to his many-sided fame. His translations of Schiller's poems, (first given to the public in 1844,) though not remarkable for their fidelity to the original, may be regarded on the whole as a decided success. In 1861 appeared "A Strange Story," which by its marvellous incidents reminds one of "Zanoni." "The Coming Race" was published in 1871, "Kenelm Chillingly" and "The Parisians" in 1873, and "Pausanius the Spartan" in 1876. Bulwer's novels have been translated into several of the European languages, and are extensively read throughout the civilized world. He is perhaps, after Scott, the most universally popular of all the British novelists.

Bulwer was made a baronet in 1838. Having, on his mother's death in 1844, come into the possession of the Knebworth estates, he assumed, in compliance with the conditions of the will, the name of Bulwer-Lytton. In 1856 he was chosen lord rector of the University of Glasgow; and other literary distinctions were conferred on him. During the brief term of the Derby ministry in 1858, he held the office of secretary of state for the colonies. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Lytton, in 1866. He had married in 1827 Miss Rosina Wheeler, of Limerick, Ireland; but the union was not a happy one, and the parties were subsequently divorced. He died January 18, 1873. Robert Edward Bulwer Lytton, the only son by that marriage, has obtained distinction as an author, under the pseudonym of "Owen Meredith." (See LYTTON.)

Bulwer, (Sir HENRY LYTTON EARLE,) an English diplomatist, brother of the preceding, was born in 1801. He was employed in missions to Vienna, the Hague, and Brussels, and in 1830 became a member of Parliament for Wilton. From 1834 to 1837 he represented Marylebone in Parliament. He was minister plenipotentiary at Madrid from 1843 to 1848, was sent as minister to Washington in 1849, and as ambassador to Constantinople in 1858. He was created Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath in 1851, and became Baron Dalling in 1871. He published "France, Social, Literary, and Political," "Life of Viscount Palmerston," (1861,) "Historical Characters: Talleyrand, Cobbett, Mackintosh, and Canning," (2 vols., 1868,) etc. Died May 23, 1872.

Bulwer, (JOHN,) an Englishman, who published in 1648 a work to teach deaf people to understand a speaker by observing the motions of his lips.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Bulwer, (ROSINA WHEELER,) afterwards Lady BULWER LYTTON, was born in Ireland in 1807. In 1827 she was married to Bulwer, the celebrated novelist. (See BULWER, EDWARD.) She published numerous works of fiction, among which may be named "Bianca Capello," "Cheveley, or the Man of Honour," and "The Budget of the Bubble Family." She died March 12, 1882.

Bünau, bü′nŏw, (HEINRICH,) COUNT, a German statesman and historian, born at Weissenfels in 1697. He wrote a "History of the German Emperors and Empire," (4 vols., 1728, unfinished,) and a "History of the War between France, England, and Germany," (in French and German, 1763.) His library of 42,000 volumes now forms a principal part of the Royal Library of Dresden. Died in 1762.

Bunbury, bŭn′bĕr-e, (HENRY WILLIAM,) an English artist and caricaturist, born in Suffolk; died in 1811.

Bunbury, (SELINA,) an English authoress of the present century. She has written "Rides in the Pyrenees," (2 vols., 1844,) "Evelyn; a Novel," (1849,) "Life in Sweden," and "Russia after the War," (2 vols., 1857.)

Bunce, (FRANCIS MARVIN,) an American admiral, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, December 25, 1836, and graduated at Annapolis in 1857. He served through the civil war, and was made rear-admiral in 1898. Died October 19, 1901.

Bunce, (OLIVER BELL,) an American author, was born at New York, February 8, 1828. At twenty he was a playwright, several of his plays being successfully produced. A number of historical sketches were published as "The Romance of the Revolution." He afterwards became a publisher, and after 1867 was connected with the firm of D. Appleton & Co. He wrote several novels, and his "Don't," a manual of social regulations, was highly successful. Died May 11, 1890.

Bundokdar. See BIBARS.

Bunel, bü′nĕl′, (JACQUES,) a French painter of history, born at Tours in 1558; died about 1620.

Bunel, (PIERRE,) a French writer, born at Toulouse in 1499; died in 1546.

Bunemann, boo′nẹh-mân′, (JOHANN LUDOLF,) a German bibliographer, born in 1687; died in 1759.

Bunge, von, fon bōōng′ẹh, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian botanist and traveller, born at Kiev in 1803. In 1830 he accompanied a mission to Pekin, and made a valuable collection of the plants of China and Siberia. He was appointed professor of botany at Dorpat in 1836, and published several botanical works. Died in 1890.

Bunn, (ALFRED,) an English theatrical manager. He published "The Stage, both before and behind the Curtain, from Observations taken on the Spot," (3 vols., 1840.) Died in 1860.

Bunner, (HENRY CUYLER,) editor and author, was born at Oswego, New York, August 3, 1855. He joined the editorial staff of the "Arcadian" in 1873, and of "Puck" in 1877. He continued to edit "Puck" until his death, May 11, 1896. His works include "A Woman of Honour," "Airs from Arcady and Elsewhere," "The Runaway Browns," "Made in France," etc.

Bunnik, bŭn′nik, or **Bunnick**, (JAKOB,) a Dutch landscape- and battle-painter, was a brother of Jan, noticed below. Died in 1725.

Bunnik, (JAN,) a noted Dutch landscape-painter, born at Utrecht in 1654, was invited to England by William III. Died in 1707.

Bunon, bü′nôN′, (ROBERT,) a French dentist, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1702, wrote several works on the teeth. Died in Paris in 1748.

Bunsen, (FRANCES,) BARONESS, *née* WADDINGTON, an English lady, the wife of Chevalier von Bunsen, was born in 1791, and married in 1817. She wrote a valuable "Memoir" (1868) of her husband, and died March 19, 1876. (See her "Life and Letters," by A. J. C. HARE.)

Bunsen, von, (CHRISTIAN KARL JOSIAS,) CHEVALIER, an eminent German philologist, diplomatist, and theologian, was born, of poor and obscure parents, at Korbach, in Westphalia, on the 25th of August, 1791. He studied under the famous Heyne at Göttingen, learned Greek, Hebrew, and other languages, and afterwards studied Arabic and Persian in Paris under Silvestre de Sacy. He was appointed secretary to the Prussian embassy at Rome in 1818, through the favour of Niebuhr, who then represented the King of Prussia at that court. He succeeded Niebuhr as Prussian minister at Rome in 1827. In 1841 he was appointed Prussian ambassador at the court of Saint James. He enjoyed a high degree of the favour of the crown prince who became King of Prussia in 1840. He gained a wide reputation as an ecclesiastical historian and Egyptologist. Among his principal works are "The Constitution of the Church of the Future," ("Die Verfassung der Kirche der Zukunft," 1845,) "Egypt's Place in Universal History," ("Ægyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte," 5 vols., 1845–57,) "Hippolytus and his Epoch," (4 vols., 1851,) a revised edition of which appeared under the title of "Christianity and Mankind," (7 vols., 1854,) and "God in History; or the Progress of Man's Faith in a Moral Order of the World," (2 vols., 1868,) translated by Susanna Winkworth. The first and second of these works have been translated into English. He continued to represent Prussia at London until 1854. As he advanced in age, his political principles became more and more liberal. In 1857 he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Freiherr (Baron) von Bunsen. After he left London, he resided at Heidelberg and Bonn, where he died in 1860, leaving a number of children.

Bunsen, von, (ROBERT WILHELM EBERHARD,) a distinguished German chemist, was born at Göttingen, March 13, 1811, and studied chemistry at Göttingen University. In 1833 he was appointed professor in the Polytechnic School of Cassel, and in 1838 became professor extraordinary at Marburg, and full professor in 1841. He went to the University of Breslau in 1851, and to that of Heidelberg in 1852, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1883 he received the high honour of being elected one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences. Bunsen's discoveries were numerous and many of them epoch-making. His first study was of alkarsin, the "Fuming liquor of Cadet," which he prosecuted for years, ending in the discovery of cacodyl, the "organic metal" of which alkarsin is the oxide. He next took up the study of the blast furnace, and from it was led to his method of gas analysis. In 1841 he began his studies of electrolysis and the electric arc, invented the Bunsen battery cell, and by aid of the high temperature produced isolated a number of new metals. Most notable of his labours were his studies of the solar spectrum, in company with Kirchhoff, which led, about 1860, to the signal discovery of spectrum analysis and the invention of the spectroscope. He died at Heidelberg, August 16, 1899.

Bunt'ing, (JABEZ,) an eminent English Wesleyan minister, born in Manchester about 1778, was an eloquent preacher. He published a number of sermons. Died in 1858.

Bŭn'yan, (JOHN,) the celebrated author of "Pilgrim's Progress," was born at Elstow, near Bedford, in England, in 1628. He followed the occupation of his father, who was a tinker, and for some time led a wandering, dissipated life. He married about the age of twenty. During the civil war he served in the army of the Parliament in 1645. Having become deeply impressed with the importance of religion, he joined the Anabaptists of Bedford about 1664, and was distinguished for his zeal. He became a Baptist minister about 1655. After the restoration he was sentenced, as a promoter of seditious assemblies, to transportation for life. This sentence, however, was not executed; but he was detained more than twelve years in prison, from which he was released in 1672. During his imprisonment he wrote part of his immortal work, "Pilgrim's Progress." Besides "Pilgrim's Progress," (1678,) he wrote "The Resurrection of the Dead," "Gospel Truths Opened," (1656,) "The Holy City," (1665,) "Grace Abounding," (1666,) "Justification by Jesus Christ," (1671,) "The Holy War," (1682,) "The Pharisee and Publican," (1685,) and other works. After his release he was minister to a congregation at Bedford, and became extremely popular. Died in 1688.

"He had no suspicion," says Macaulay, "that he was producing a master-piece. He could not guess what place his allegory would occupy in English literature for of English literature he knew nothing. . . . In puritanical circles, from which plays and novels were strictly excluded, the effect was such as no work of genius, though it were superior to the Iliad, to Don Quixote, or Othello, can ever produce on a mind unaccustomed to indulge in literary luxury. In 1678 came forth a second edition, with additions; and then the demand became immense. . . . We are not afraid to say that, though there were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. One of those minds produced the 'Paradise Lost,' the other the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'" (Essay on Southey's edition of "Pilgrim's Progress," 1831.)

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. vii.; IVIMEY, "Life of John Bunyan," 1809; SOUTHEY, "Life of Bunyan;" GEORGE OFFOR, "Life of Bunyan," prefixed to an edition of his works, 3 vols., 1853; "Quarterly Review," vol. xliii., May–October, 1830.

Buol-Schauenstein, von, fon boo'ol shŏw'ẹn-stīn', (KARL FERDINAND,) COUNT, an Austrian statesman, born in Switzerland in 1797. He was sent as ambassador to Saint Petersburg in 1848, and to London in 1851. In 1852 he became minister of foreign affairs (*i.e.* prime minister) of Austria, and in December, 1854, signed a treaty which engaged Austria to favour the allies against Russia. He resigned in May, 1859. Died in 1865.

Buonaccorsi. See PERINO DEL VAGA.

Buonafede, boo-o'nā-fā'dà, (APPIANO,) an Italian writer, and professor of theology at Naples, born at Comacchio in 1716. He published "Poetical, Historical, and Critical Sketches of Various Literary Men," and other works. Died in 1793.

Buonamici, boo-o-nā-mee'chee, (CASTRUCCIO, kăs-troot'cho,) one of the most elegant Latin writers, born at Lucca, in Italy, in 1710. His "Commentaries on the Italian War" ("Commentarii de Bello Italico") is a work of great merit. Died in 1761.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Scrittori d'Italia."

Buonamici or Bonamici, bo-nā-mee'chee, [Lat. BONAMI'CUS,] (LAZZARO,) an Italian scholar and *littérateur*, born at Bassano in 1479; died in 1552.

See JOHANN G. ECK, "L. Bonamicus," 1768; G. B. VERCI, "De Rebus gestis et Scriptis L. Bonamici," 1770.

Buonamico. See BUFFALMACCO.

Buonanni. See BONANNI.

Buonaparte. See BONAPARTE.

Buonarotti. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

Buonarotti, boo-o-nā-rot'tee, or **Buonarrotti,** (FILIPPO,) an Italian republican and revolutionist, born at Pisa in 1761. He was an enthusiastic partisan of the principles of the French Revolution, in which he took an active part. Having gone to Paris in 1792, he was sent to Corsica with extensive powers in 1793. As an accomplice in the conspiracy of Babeuf, he was imprisoned several years, (1797–1800.) Died in 1837.

See TRÉLAT, "Notice sur Philippe Buonarotti," 1838.

Buonarroti, boo-o-nār-ro'tee, (FILIPPO,) a distinguished Italian antiquary; died in 1733.

Buonarroti, (MICHAEL (or MICHELE) ANGELO,) an Italian poet, nephew of the famous Michael Angelo, born at Florence in 1568; died in 1646.

Buoncompagni. See BONCOMPAGNI.

Buonconsigli, boo-ôn-kon-sēl'yee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Vicenza, lived about 1500.

Buoncuore. See BONCUORE.

Buonfigli. See BONFIGLIO.

Buonfigli, boo-ôn-fēl'yee, (GIUSEPPE COSTANTE,) an Italian historian, born at Messina, wrote a "History of Sicily," (1604,) and other works.

Buoni, de', dà boo-o'nee, (BUONO,) a Neapolitan painter; died about 1465.

Buoni, de', (SILVESTRO,) a son of the preceding, was a painter. Died in 1484.

Buoninsegna. See DUCCIO.

Buonmattei, boo-ôn-mât-tā'ee, (BENEDETTO,) an able Italian grammarian, born at Florence in 1581. He wrote a treatise "On the Tuscan Language," (1643,) and other works. Died in 1647.

Buono, boo-o'no, a distinguished Italian architect and sculptor, lived about 1150, and erected, besides other edifices, the famous tower of Saint Mark, at Venice.

Buono, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian architect and sculptor, born at Bergamo. He became architect of the republic of Venice in 1505. Among his greatest works is the "Procuratie Vecchie," at Venice. He also restored the tower of Saint Mark. Died in 1529.

Buononcini, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA.) See BONONCINI.

Buontalenti, boo-ôn-tā-lĕn'tee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, surnamed DELLA GIRANDOLA, (je-rän'do-lä,) born at Florence in 1536. He was appointed by the grand duke Cosimo de' Medici preceptor to his son. Among his master-pieces are the Casino palace at Florence, and the villa of Bratonilo for the grand duke Francis I. de' Medici. Died in 1608.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scoltura."

Buontempi. See BONTEMPI.

Buonvicino. See BONVICINO.

Bu'pa-lus, a Greek sculptor and architect, born in the island of Chios, lived about 550 B.C., and was noted for the enmity between him and the poet Hipponax.

Burâk or **Burâq.** See BORÂK.

Buranello. See GALUPPI.

Burbage or **Burbadge,** bŭr'bij, (RICHARD,) an eminent English actor, was a friend of Shakspeare, whose principal characters he personated. Died in 1619.

Burbank, (LUTHER,) agriculturist, born at Lancaster, Mass., Mar. 7, 1849. Became a student of plant life and in 1875 established the Burbank's Experimental Farms at Santa Rosa, Cal. By crossing and careful selection he has developed many new and useful varieties of plants, flowers, and fruits, including an edible thornless cactus and many others. To aid in his experiments the Carnegie Institution at Washington granted him an annual appropriation of $10,000 for five years. On his farm over a million plants are raised annually for testing. D. 1926.

Bur'beck, (HENRY,) an American officer, born in Boston in 1754. He served as captain in the war of the Revolution, and obtained the rank of brevet brigadier-general in the war of 1812. Died in 1848.

Bur'bidge, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in 1817. He was the friend and schoolmate of Arthur Hugh Clough, and published with him a volume of poems entitled "Ambarvalia," (1849.)

Burchard, bŏŏr'kärt, [Lat. BURCAR'DUS,] sometimes written **Bouchard,** a German theologian, born in Hesse, became Bishop of Worms in 1006. He made a collection of canons, entitled "Magnum Volumen Canonum." Died in 1026.

Burchard, SAINT, first Bishop of Würzburg, born in England; died in 752.

Burchiello, boor-ke-el'lo, (DOMENICO,) a witty Italian poet, published a collection of sonnets, which went through twenty editions. Died in 1448.

See "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. H. STEBBING, London, 1831.

Burckhard. See SPALATIN.

Burckhard, bŏŏrk'härt, (FRANS,) a German philosopher, wrote "De Autonomia," (1586.) Died at Bonn in 1584.

Burckhard, (JAMES, or JAKOB,) a German antiquary, born at Sulzbach in 1681. He wrote (in Latin) "On the Fortunes and Merits of Ulrich Hutten," (1717–23,) and other works. Died in 1753.

Burckhardt, bŏŏrk'härt, (JOHANN KARL,) a German astronomer, born at Leipsic in 1773. He visited Paris in 1797, and acquired the friendship of Lalande, whom he assisted in his scientific labours. He was afterwards appointed adjunct at the Bureau of Longitude, and in 1807 succeeded Lalande as astronomer in the observatory of the Military School. He translated into German a part of Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste," and wrote several astronomical treatises. Died in 1825.

Burckhardt, bŭr'hart, [Ger. pron. bŏŏrk'härt,] (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a celebrated Swiss traveller, born at Lausanne in 1784. Having studied at Göttingen, he visited London, where he was introduced to Sir Joseph Banks and other members of the African Association, then about to send out another traveller to Africa. His services being offered and accepted, he set out in 1809, having prepared himself for the journey by a diligent study of the Arabic language, medicine, chemistry, etc. After spending more than two years in Syria, where he assumed the name of Ibrâhîm and the Oriental dress, he proceeded to Cairo, and, passing through the Nubian desert, arrived in 1814 at Mecca. In the character of a Moslem pilgrim or haji, he performed the pilgrimage to Mount Ararat, and subsequently visited Medina. He returned to Cairo in 1816, and in October, 1817, when about to join the caravan for Fezzan, was attacked with a violent fever, of which he died at Cairo. He was buried by the Mohammedans with distinguished honours. His principal works are entitled "Travels in Nubia," (in English, 1819,) "Travels in Syria and Palestine," (1822,) "Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabees," (1830,) and "Arabic Proverbs," (1831.)

Burdach, bŏŏr'däk, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born at Leipsic in 1776, became in 1811 professor of anatomy and physiology at Dorpat. He wrote a treatise "On the Structure and Life of the Brain and Spinal Marrow," (1819,) and other works. Died in 1847.

Bur'den, (HENRY,) a Scottish mechanician, born at Dunblane in 1791, emigrated in 1819 to America, where he made a number of valuable inventions. Among these are a cultivator, a suspension water-wheel, and a machine for making horse-shoes. Died January 19, 1871.

Bur'der, (Rev. GEORGE,) an English dissenting divine, born in London in 1752. He became in 1803 pastor of the Congregational church in Fetter Lane, London, and soon after editor of the "Evangelical Magazine." He published "Evangelical Truth Defended," (1788,) and "Village Sermons," (6 vols., 1799–1812.) Died in 1832.

Bur-dett', (Sir FRANCIS,) an English Liberal politician, born in 1770. He married Sophia, daughter of Thomas Coutts, a rich banker, and was elected to Parliament about 1795. He opposed the war against France, and advocated reform in representation. In 1807 he was returned for Westminster, which he represented for nearly thirty years. For a publication reflecting on the conduct of Parliament he was committed to the Tower for a few months in 1810. Died in 1844.

Burdett-Coutts, (LADY.) See COUTTS.

Burdette, bur-dĕt', (ROBERT JONES,) an American humorist, born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1844. He was in the Union military service from 1862 to 1865. About 1873 he went to Burlington, Iowa, and became one of the editors of the "Hawkeye." He was afterwards on the "Brooklyn Eagle," and began to lecture in 1876. In 1887 he became a Baptist clergyman, and in 1903 became a pastor in Los Angeles, Cal. Died November 19, 1914.

Bur'don, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on politics, ethics, etc., born in 1764. Died in 1818.

Bure, boo'rĕh, [Lat. BURÆ'US,] (ANDERS,) a distinguished Swedish architect and geographer, born in 1571; died in 1646.

Bure, [Lat. BURÆ'US,] (JOHAN,) a Swedish antiquary, and one of the earliest poets of Sweden, born in 1568, became royal librarian. Died in 1652.

Bure, (KATARINA,) a Swedish scholar and writer, born in 1602, was a daughter of the preceding. Died in 1679.

Bure, de, deh bür, (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a noted French bookseller and bibliographer. Died in 1782.

Buren. See BIREN.

Buren. See EGMOND, (MAXIMILIAN.)

Burette, bü'rĕt', (PIERRE JEAN,) a learned French

physician, born in 1665; died in 1747. He was the author of several valuable dissertations on the gymnastics and the music of the ancients.

Burette, (THÉODORE,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1804. Among his works are a "History of France," (2 vols., 1839,) and "Modern History," (2 vols., 1843.) Died in 1847.

Bürg or **Buerg,** bürg, (JOHANN TOBIAS,) a German astronomer, born in Vienna in 1766. He was professor of astronomy at Klagenfurth, and afterwards astronomer at the observatory in Vienna. He produced valuable lunar tables, and received part of a prize offered by the French Institute for the solution of a problem in regard to the moon's motions. Died in 1834.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Bürger or **Buerger,** bür'gẹr, (GOTTFRIED AUGUST,) a popular German poet, born near Halberstadt in 1748; died in 1794. He particularly excelled in ballads and in romantic poetry. He was thrice married. Among his chief works are "Lenore," (1772,) and "The Wild Huntsman," which have acquired a European celebrity. The former has been translated into English.

Burgess, (DANIEL,) an English dissenting divine, born at Staines in 1645, preached in London many years. He was noted for his facetious sayings. Died in 1713.

Burgess, (GEORGE,) D.D., an American divine, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1809. After graduating at Brown University, he continued his studies in the Universities of Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Maine, becoming at the same time rector of Christ Church at Gardiner. Died in 1866. His brother ALEXANDER (1819–1901) became bishop of Quincy, Illinois, in 1878.

Burgess, (JAMES,) an English archæologist, born in 1832. He studied architecture, and in 1855 became professor of mathematics at Calcutta. There he became very active in investigation of the ancient monuments, and published a number of richly illustrated volumes, "The Rock Temples of Elephanta," "The Cave Temples of India," etc. He was appointed director of the archæological survey of Western India in 1873, and of all India in 1886, retiring in 1889. The result of his studies exists in a considerable number of superb volumes, one of the latest being "Mohammedan Architecture of Gujarat," (1897.)

Burgess, (JOHN BAGNOLD,) an English painter, was born at Chelsea in 1830, studied at the Royal Academy, and was made an academician in 1889. His pictures are numerous, one of the latest being "Rehearsing the Misérére," (1894.) Died in 1897.

Burgess, (JOHN WILLIAM,) college dean, born in Giles county, Tennessee, in 1844. He graduated at Amherst College and was professor there and at Columbia until 1890, when he became dean of the faculty of political science and constitutional law at Columbia University. He is dean also of other faculties and has received honorary degrees from various institutions. He has written "Political Science and Constitutional Law," "The Middle Period," "The Civil War and the Constitution," and "Reconstruction and the Constitution."

Burgess, (Rev. RICHARD,) an English writer, born about 1796. He became rector of Upper Chelsea. Among his works is "Topography and Antiquities of Rome," (2 vols., 1831.) Died April 12, 1881.

Bŭr'gess, (TRISTAM,) an American orator and statesman, born in Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1770. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1799, and rose to great eminence. He became a leader of the Federal party, and chief justice of Rhode Island in 1815. In 1825 he was elected a member of Congress, in which his fervid eloquence, powerful logic, and formidable sarcasm procured for him a national reputation. He continued to serve in Congress until 1835. Died in 1853.

See H. L. BOWEN, "Memoir of Tristam Burgess."

Burggrave, bŏŏrg'grā'vẹh, or **Burgrave,** bŏŏr'grā'vẹh, (JOHANN,) a German physician, born at Darmstadt in 1673; died about 1746.

Burggrave, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a medical writer, son of the preceding, born at Darmstadt in 1700; died in 1775.

Burgh. See BURGHO.

Burgh, bŭr'rẹh, (JAMES,) an estimable moral and political writer, born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1714, was a cousin of Robertson the historian. He wrote, among other works, "The Dignity of Human Nature," and "Political Disquisitions," (3 vols.) Died in 1775.

Burgh, de, (HUBERT.) See BURGHO, or BURGO.

Burgh, de, (ULICK.) See CLANRICARDE, MARQUIS OF.

Burghleigh, or **Burghley.** See CECIL, (WILLIAM.)

Bur'gho, Bur'go, or **Bourgo,** boor'go, written also **Burgh, Bourgh,** and **Burke,** a distinguished Norman family, related to William the Conqueror. Hubert de Burgo was the minister of King John and Henry III.; but, though faithful to the interests of those sovereigns, he boldly opposed their crimes. From another branch of the same family sprang those invaders, or rather ravagers, of Ireland, to whom the poet Campbell alludes in his "O'Connor's Child."*

Burgho, de, de bur'go or boor'go, (RICHARD,) a powerful baron, became master of Connaught, in Ireland. Died in 1243.

Burgho, de, (WALTER,) son and successor of the preceding, obtained by marriage the earldom of Ulster. Died in 1271.

Bürgi, (JOBST.) See BYRGIUS.

Burgkmair, bŏŏrk'mĭr, (HANS,) an eminent German painter and wood-engraver, born at Augsburg about 1473. Among his best pictures are a "Saint Sebastian" and a "Virgin and Child" at Nuremberg, and "Saint John at Patmos" in the Pinakothek at Munich. He also executed a great number of admirable engravings, including a series of one hundred and thirty-five plates called the "Triumph of the Emperor Maximilian I." He was a friend of Albert Dürer, in conjunction with whom he produced several engravings. Died about 1559.

Burgo. See BURGHO.

Bur'gọn, (JOHN WILLIAM,) an English poet and biographer, born at Smyrna, Turkey, in 1813, published a "Life of Sir Thomas Gresham," (1839,) "Petra," a poem, (1845,) etc. Died in 1888.

Burgos, de, dā boor'gŏs, (Don FRANCISCO XAVIER,) a Spanish author and politician, born at Motel, in Andalusia, in 1778. He produced a version of Horace, (4 vols., 1820–23,) which is commended, and wrote several comedies and poems. His "Ode to Reason" is much admired. Died in 1848.

Burgos, de, (PABLO,) a learned Spanish ecclesiastic, born at Burgos in 1353. He was Bishop of Burgos, and wrote several works. Died in 1435.

Burgoyne, bŭr-goin', (JOHN,) an English general and dramatist. He married a daughter of the Earl of Derby, and was elected a member of Parliament in 1761. In the summer of 1777 he obtained command of an army of about 8000 men, with which he marched from Canada towards Albany. Having been repulsed at Stillwater in September, he was forced to surrender at Saratoga in October, 1777. (See GATES, GENERAL.) This event was one of the most important victories gained by the Americans in the war, and produced great exultation among the patriots. He had the reputation of a wit as well as of a brave and generous man. He composed three dramas, "The Maid of Oaks," "Bon Ton," and "The Heiress," (1786,) which enjoyed considerable popularity in their day. Died in 1792.

See HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vol. iii. chap. xxxvi.

Burgoyne, (Sir JOHN,) an English general, who distinguished himself in the principal battles of the Peninsular war, and was subsequently appointed inspector-general of fortifications in England, lieutenant-general, (1851,) and Knight Grand Cross, (1852.) In the Crimean war he served till 1855 as chief of the engineering department in the British army. He obtained the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Died in 1871.

* "For now De Bourgo's sword and flame
Had ravaged Ulster's boundaries,
And lighted up the midnight skies.
* * * * *
And stemmed De Bourgo's chivalry."

Burgrave. See BURGGRAVE.

Burgsdorf, von, fon bŏŏrgs'dorf, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST LUDWIG,) a German naturalist and writer, born at Leipsic in 1747; died in 1802.

Burgundio, boor-goon'de-o, or **Borgondio,** bor-gon'de-o, (ORAZIO,) an Italian Jesuit and scientific writer, born at Brescia in 1679, became rector of the Roman College. Died in 1741.

Burgundy, DUKES OF. With the exception of LOUIS, noticed below, these will be found under their respective names, as CHARLES THE BOLD, JOHN THE FEARLESS, etc.

Bur'gun-dy̆, [Fr. BOURGOGNE, boor'goñ',] (LOUIS,) DUKE OF, Dauphin of France, grandson of Louis XIV., and father of Louis XV., was born at Versailles in 1682. The celebrated Fénelon was appointed his principal preceptor, and was instrumental in effecting a thorough change in his character, of which Saint-Simon gives the following portrait: "This prince was born terrible, and continued terrible through his infancy; incapable of bearing the least resistance, even from time and the elements; obstinate to excess, and given up to all violent passions From the height of the skies he looked down upon men as atoms with whom he had no resemblance; even his brothers scarcely appeared to him intermediate between him and the human race. From this abyss came forth a prince affable, gentle, and humane, humble and austere towards himself." He died in 1712, greatly regretted by the nation.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" ABBÉ FLEURY, "Portrait du Duc de Bourgogne," 1714; J. MARTINEAU, "Recueil des Vertus de Louis de France," 1712; PROVART, "Vie du Dauphin, Père de Louis XV," 2 vols., 1778.

Burhill, bŭr'ril, (Dr. ROBERT,) an English divine, chaplain to Sir Walter Raleigh, whom he is said to have assisted in his "History of the World." Died in 1641.

Buri. See AUDHUMLA, and ODIN.

Burian von Rajecz, boo'rean fon Ra'yets, (STEPHEN,) Count, Austro-Hungarian statesman, was born 1851 at Stampfen. He was Consul-General 1882–86, at Moscow; Finance Minister 1903–12; and Foreign Minister 1915–16, and again in 1918. Died 1922.

Bur'i-dan, (JOHN,) [Fr. JEAN BURIDAN, zhoN bu're'doN',] a schoolman, born at Bethune, in Artois, about 1315, known as the author of the sophism that, if a hungry ass were placed between two measures of oats so that each should make exactly the same impression on his senses, being incapable of making a choice, he must inevitably die of starvation. He was a professor in the University of Paris, and wrote on logic, etc. Died in 1358.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" FROBES, "Disquisitio de J. Buridano ejusque Asino," 1748.

Burigny, de, deh bu'ren'ye', (JEAN LEVESQUE,) a French historian, born at Rheims in 1692. He was the author of a "History of Pagan Philosophy," etc., and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1785.

See DACIER, "Éloge de Burigny," 1786; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Burinski. See BOORINSKI.

Burkard, bŏŏr'kârt, (WALDIS,) a German fabulist of the sixteenth century.

Burke. See BURGHO.

Burke, bŭrk, (ÆDANUS,) a lawyer, born in Ireland in 1743, was appointed a judge of the supreme court of South Carolina in 1778, after which he became a Senator of the United States. He wrote a famous pamphlet against the Society of the Cincinnati. Died in 1802.

Burke or **Bourke,** pronounced alike bŭrk, (EDMUND,) an illustrious orator, statesman, and philanthropist, born in Dublin in 1730, or, according to some authorities, in 1728. His family was of Norman descent, Burke having been originally the same name as Burgh, De Burgh, De Burgho, or De Bourgo.* His father, Richard Burke, was an attorney of the first rank in his profession in Dublin. His mother, whose maiden name was Nagle, was a Roman Catholic, of respectable family. Her great-aunt, Ellen Nagle, was married to Sylvanus Spenser, the eldest son of the immortal poet. Edmund Burke was the second son out of a family of fourteen or fifteen children, all of whom died young except three sons, Garret, Edmund, and Richard, and a daughter named Juliana. Edmund was of a delicate constitution, and, for the sake of country air, was sent at an early age to Castletown-Roche. O'Halloran, the schoolmaster of this place, used to boast to the end of his life that he was the first who put a Latin grammar into the hands of Edmund Burke. Having spent about five years at Castletown-Roche, he returned to Dublin, and not long after he was placed at Ballitore, under the instruction of Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker schoolmaster of superior learning and rare moral worth. At school he formed for Richard Shackleton, the only son of his preceptor, a warm friendship, which continued to the end of his life. It is related that while at school Burke one day saw a poor man pulling down his own hut, which he had been ordered to do because it was too near the highway. The young philanthropist declared that if he were a man in authority the poor should not be thus oppressed. At Ballitore Burke appears to have imbibed that thorough respect for civil and religious liberty for which he was afterwards distinguished. "He had observed," says Prior, "among the Society of Friends, in which he was domesticated, that differences of opinion on those points made neither worse subjects nor worse men. Reflection, and the remembrance that [his] relatives on the side of one parent were Roman Catholics, probably taught him to extend the same liberality of sentiment towards persons of that persuasion." Having spent three years at Ballitore, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner. The range of his studies was remarkable, including the classics, history, philosophy, general literature, and metaphysics, besides less important pursuits. He was accustomed while at college to spend three hours every day in the public library. While he devoted a large part of his time to studies of the severest and most solid character, he did not neglect the lighter kinds of reading, including poetry, novels, and other works of imagination. It is related that when Richard Burke was found one day in a reverie, shortly after his brother had made a great speech in the House of Commons, and was asked the cause, he replied, "I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolize all the talents of the family; but then, I remember, *when we were at play he was always at work.*" Burke graduated as A.B. in 1748. From the first his destination was the bar; and in 1747 his name was enrolled at the Middle Temple. In 1750 he went to London, but in 1751 returned to Ireland, and took the degree of A.M. About the year 1753 he became, it appears, a candidate for the chair of logic in the University of Glasgow, but was not successful. In 1755 Burke felt inclined to try his fortune in America. Several persons whom he consulted on the subject highly approved of it; but his father was strongly averse to the scheme, and it was in consequence abandoned. In 1756 was published, anonymously, his "Vindication of Natural Society." It was an imitation, or rather an ironical criticism, of Lord Bolingbroke's writings against Christianity. "The imitation of Bolingbroke's style and manner was," says Prior, "so perfect as to constitute identity rather than resemblance. It was not merely the language, style, and general eloquence of the original which had been caught, but the whole mind of the noble author." The work purported to be written by a "late noble writer." Many persons, including Lord Chesterfield and Dr. Warburton, believed it to be a genuine production of Bolingbroke. In the same year appeared Burke's "Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful." This work attracted much attention, and was greatly admired by some of the most distinguished critics of that age. Dr. Johnson, it is said, regarded it as a model of philosophical criticism. In 1757 Burke was united in marriage with Mary Jane, daughter of Dr. Nugent, a physician of Bath, whither the young student and author had gone for the re-establishment of his health. This union appears to have been a singularly happy one, since he was accustomed to say that "every care vanished the moment he entered under his own roof." "An Account of the European Settlements in America," a work in two volumes, was published in 1757. There

* As Campbell writes it in his poem of "O'Connor's Child."

is strong reason to believe that it was written principally or wholly by Burke. In 1758–59 he established, in conjunction with the publisher Dodsley, the "Annual Register," a periodical of great merit. His society was now sought by many of the most distinguished men in the kingdom, including, among others, Johnson, Garrick, Reynolds, Lyttleton, Hume, and Warburton. Johnson, as Prior tells us, would submit to contradiction from Burke, though twenty years younger than himself, but would tolerate it from no other person, whatever might be his talents or experience. The admiration which they conceived for each other at their first acquaintance never afterwards suffered any diminution. Johnson used to say that "no man of sense could meet Mr. Burke by accident under a gateway to avoid a shower without being convinced that he was the first man in England." Grattan, the great Irish orator and patriot, considered Burke the greatest man in conversation he had ever met with.

In 1759 Burke was introduced to William Gerard Hamilton, chief secretary to Lord Halifax, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. The secretary, better known in political history as "Single-Speech Hamilton," appears to have employed Burke as his private secretary. In 1763 the latter received from the government a pension of £300 per annum, partly or chiefly through Hamilton's influence; but, finding afterwards that the pension was considered to be the price not merely of his services but of his political independence, he threw it up with indignation, having enjoyed it twelve months only. When the Marquis of Rockingham became prime minister, in 1765, Burke was appointed his private secretary. Not long after he was returned to Parliament for Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, and entered the House of Commons January 14, 1766. He took an active part in the discussion on American affairs, and at once proved himself an able and eloquent speaker. Alluding to his extensive and varied knowledge, General Lee (who afterwards took part in the American Revolution) says, in a letter to the Prince of Poland, "An Irishman, Mr. Burke, has sprung up in the House of Commons, who has astonished everybody with the power of his eloquence and his comprehensive knowledge in all our exterior and internal politics and commercial interests." The Rockingham ministry was dissolved July, 1766; and soon after Burke wrote a sort of manifesto in its defence, with the title of "A Short Account of a Late Short Administration." In the latter part of the same year an attempt was made to enlist him in the ministerial ranks by the Duke of Grafton, who, in addressing Chatham, spoke of Burke as "the readiest man upon all points perhaps in the whole House." But the scheme was not approved of either by the premier or by Burke himself. On the dissolution of Parliament in 1768, Burke was again returned for Wendover. About the same time he purchased, for above £20,000, an estate near Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire. He wrote to Shackleton, "I have made a push, with all I could collect of my own and the aid of my friends, to cast a little root into this country. I have purchased a house, with six hundred acres of land, in Buckinghamshire, twenty-four miles from London."

"About this time," says Prior, "Junius broke forth upon the English world with a vigour and rancour never surpassed." Universal opinion fixed at once upon Burke as the author of the "Letters." Even his own friends at first, Dr. Johnson among the number, believed him to be the true Junius. No one else was supposed to possess either the ability or the knowledge which those letters displayed. His enemies made it a ground for heaping upon him unmeasured abuse. Although he unequivocally and repeatedly denied the accusation, his denial was not generally credited; and it was only after the publication of the "Grenville Papers" that he was completely cleared from suspicion in regard to this charge. In 1770 Burke published a pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents," which is considered one of the most masterly things of the kind in the language. He was rewarded for his thorough acquaintance with American affairs by being appointed, in 1771, agent to the State of New York, a position worth nearly £700 per annum. As the state of the American colonies claimed at this time a large share of the attention of Parliament, Burke became more and more prominent as the ablest member of the opposition. But his extensive information and superior abilities were acknowledged not only in regard to the affairs of the Western colonies, but also those of the remoter East. He had already made himself acquainted with the condition, population, and resources of India. The affairs of the East India Company having fallen into some confusion, in 1772 Sir Charles Colebrooke offered Burke, in the name of the directors, "the first position in a supervisorship of three, empowered to trace out in detail the whole administrative system of India and to remedy all they could find amiss." (Prior's "Life of Burke.") But he declined the offer. The affairs of America were exciting from day to day a deeper interest; his friends appear to have felt that he could not be spared from Parliament; and he himself was probably unwilling to abandon a field for which he felt himself peculiarly fitted, and in which he had already won, and was still to win, so many laurels. In 1772 he accompanied his son Richard (then about fourteen) to France, and placed him at school at Auxerre. He himself spent some time in Paris, where he saw for the first time the young queen Marie Antoinette, of whom he has given so glowing a description in his "Reflexions on the Revolution in France." The state of religion and morals at the French capital filled him even then with apprehension and alarm. Soon after his return, in a speech in Parliament, among other things he uttered these memorable words: "I see propagated principles which will not leave to religion even a toleration, and make virtue herself less than a name." His foresight in regard to affairs in America was scarcely less remarkable. Indeed, he alone, among all the members of Parliament, appears to have fully comprehended the difficulties and dangers which menaced that portion of the empire. He remarked indignantly that a robbery on Hounslow Heath would excite more attention than the incipient insurrection which then threatened to dissever the colonies from the British crown. On the 19th of April, 1774, he made a speech on American taxation. It was considered by many as the greatest effort of oratory that had, till then, ever been put forth in the House of Commons. On this occasion an intelligent American, a friend of Dr. Franklin, (Mr. Sampson,) is said to have exclaimed, "You have got a most wonderful man here; he understands more of America than all the rest of your House put together." On the dissolution of Parliament, which occurred in the autumn of 1774, Burke was returned for Malton. While he was expressing to his constituents his acknowledgments for the honour done him, a deputation of merchants arrived from Bristol, informing him that he had been nominated to represent their city, and urging him to accept the nomination. Having obtained the ready assent of his Malton friends, he proceeded at once to Bristol. After an obstinate and protracted contest, he was returned on the 3d of November. His speech in Parliament, March, 1775, recommending conciliatory measures towards the American colonies, commanded general admiration. Lord Chatham, on being asked his opinion of it, replied that "it was very seasonable, very reasonable, and very eloquent;" and Fox, nearly twenty years afterwards, said, "Let gentlemen read this speech by day and meditate upon it by night: they would there learn that representation was the sovereign remedy for every evil." Lord Erskine observed, at Edinburgh, "It could only proceed from this cause [the corruption of Parliament] that the immortal orations of Burke against the American war did not produce as general conviction as they did unmingled admiration." But the fault lay perhaps still more with the blindness and obstinacy of the king and the people.

At length the arbitrary measures of the government began to produce their legitimate effect. The rejection of all the petitions from the colonies, and the utter disregard not only of the rights but of the feelings of Americans, as exhibited in the furious and insane abuse heaped upon their representative, Dr. Franklin, before the privy council by Wedderburn in 1774, had resulted in a feeling of almost total alienation from the mother-country. Owing, perhaps, to that large foresight which enabled him to realize all the evils and dangers attending such

a contest, Franklin had been among the most reluctant to commit his countrymen to war, and one of the last to abandon all hope of reconciliation. The day previous to his finally quitting London in the spring of 1775, he called on Burke and freely stated his views and feelings in regard to the impending crisis, expressing his deep regret that the unaccommodating and obstinate temper of England seemed to render a separation inevitable. Before he reached America the war had already begun, and the battles of Lexington and Concord (April 19) had been fought. That of Bunker Hill took place in the following June; and yet so great was the reluctance of the Americans to separate themselves from the mother-country that more than a year elapsed before they could prevail upon themselves to take the step which rendered reconciliation hopeless, and even then the Declaration of Independence was carried with difficulty through Congress. There cannot be a reasonable doubt that, had the conciliatory measures recommended by Burke been adopted, the war of the Revolution would not have taken place, or, at least, it might have been indefinitely postponed. In 1780, Burke delivered one of his most admirable speeches, usually known as that "On the Economical Reform." By his advocacy of the claims of the Roman Catholics, and by his opposition to the policy of repressing the trade of Ireland,—a policy strongly favoured by the merchants of Bristol,—he had lost his popularity with many of his constituents in that city: accordingly, at the next election he offered himself as the candidate for Malton, which he continued to represent for the remainder of his political life. Lord North having been compelled to resign his post as prime minister in 1782, the Marquis of Rockingham and his friends again came into power. Burke was made a privy councillor and appointed paymaster-general of the forces. His disinterestedness while in this office gave another illustration of that high principle by which the conduct of his whole life was guided. No man, by the consent of all impartial persons, had rendered greater services to the country than he; and none could with a better right have availed himself of the perquisites of this lucrative office to repair the deficiencies of his private fortune. By the reforms which he introduced into the paymaster's department, he saved to the public revenue £47,000 per annum: of this sum above £25,000 consisted of the usual and acknowledged perquisites which all his predecessors had received. Lord Shelburne having become prime minister on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, (July, 1782,) Burke, and the other friends of the late premier, resigned. By the coalition between Fox and Lord North, the latter came again into power in 1783, and Burke was restored to his former office. He took a prominent part in the debates on India, with the affairs of which he was perhaps better acquainted than any other man in England. One of his greatest speeches was delivered on the East India Bill in December, 1783. The bill passed the House of Commons, but was lost in the upper House. This defeat put an end to Lord North's administration, and Pitt succeeded as prime minister. Burke retired from office, and never afterwards held any position under the government. He had been elected, November, 1783, lord rector of the University of Glasgow, and was re-elected the following year.

Perhaps the most brilliant, and certainly not the least useful, portion of Burke's career was that which he devoted to the cause of India. The affairs of that country had recently occupied nearly all his thoughts. The oppression and cruelty of which Warren Hastings, and other officers of the East India Company, had been guilty, filled his soul with irrepressible pity and indignation. In February, 1785, he made an eloquent and masterly speech on the debts of the Nabob of Arcot. "It was," says Prior, "one of those outpourings of a fertile and vigorous intellect, which, on an unpromising theme, seemed to combine all that could instruct, dazzle, and even overpower the hearer." At the opening of the session in January, 1786, he commenced the most arduous and formidable undertaking of his life,—the prosecution of Hastings. The articles embracing the different charges were delivered in April. They were so numerous and extensive as to occupy no inconsiderable part of the attention of the House for two sessions. In January, 1787, Sheridan made his celebrated speech on the Begum case. A committee of impeachment was then formed. On the 10th of May, Burke, as chairman of the committee, accused Hastings at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons of England. After the necessary preliminary proceedings, and delays from various causes, on the 13th of February, 1788, Westminster Hall was opened in form, and Burke, in full dress, proceeded thither, followed by the other managers, the House of Commons, the clerks of Parliament, the masters in chancery, the sergeants-at-law, the judges, the House of Peers, and the royal family, the Prince of Wales closing the procession. (For a brilliant description of this imposing scene, the reader is referred to Macaulay's article on Warren Hastings.) Two days having been occupied with preliminary business, on the 15th Burke made his opening speech, of which it is enough to say that it was every way worthy of the occasion and of his great reputation. After various delays, some of which at least were unavoidable, extending through a series of years, at length, on the 23d of April, 1795, a verdict of acquittal was passed: the lord chancellor, however, voted with the minority, who thought Hastings guilty. But, although the impeachment was not carried, it would be a great mistake to suppose that the unconquerable zeal and herculean labours of Burke in behalf of India were without avail.* They had the effect of directing the earnest attention of the British nation to the misgovernment and oppression of which the agents of the Company had been guilty, and thus led the way to important reforms in the administrative system of that country.

But, long before the trial of Hastings was concluded, the mind of Burke had been intensely occupied with a far different subject, which, in his view, was closely connected not only with the welfare of England, but with her very existence as a nation. He had for some time beheld with apprehension the dissemination in France of principles which threatened the total overthrow of all religion and all government. As he had been prominent in the eyes of Europe as one of the most zealous friends of liberty, he received from time to time, from those in France who favoured the revolutionary movement, the most glowing accounts of the success of their experiment. It was in reply to one of these communications that Burke wrote his "Reflexions on the Revolution in France." The success of this work has never been paralleled in the history of political literature. It was published in November, 1790, and within a few months more than thirty thousand copies are said to have been sold. The work was immediately translated into French, and was read with avidity in every part of Europe. So great was the influence of his name, combined with the masterly logic and powerful eloquence of the "Reflexions," that his work completely arrested the spread of the revolutionary spirit in England, and contributed greatly to check its progress in other European countries. The startling and terrible events which followed soon after in France, by proving that the foresight of Burke was even more remarkable than his eloquence, raised his fame to the highest point, and seemed fully to justify the eulogium that his letter on the French Revolution was "the most magnificent political prophecy ever given to the world." The uncompromising hostility of Burke to the principles of the French Revolution led not long after, May 6, 1791, to an open rupture between him and Fox, who hailed the revolutionary movement as the dawn of a political millennium. Fox and his followers charged Burke with having abandoned the principles of his party, and with being guilty of great inconsistency, in that, after having shown himself a strenuous friend of liberty during the whole of his former life, he had in his late writings and speeches discountenanced and denounced the struggles which a great nation was

* "Never," says Lord John Russell, "has the great object of punishment—the prevention of crime—been attained more completely than by this trial. . . . Hastings was acquitted; but tyranny, deceit, and injustice were condemned. India was saved from abominations disgraceful to the English name." ("Memorials of Charles James Fox," vol. ii. p. 257.)

making to establish its freedom. Burke published a vindication of his course, entitled "An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs," in which he clearly shows that there is nothing in his recent writings or speeches inconsistent with the political doctrines which had been the guide of his former life.* The truth is, he never had been an advocate of extreme democratic principles; he had no confidence in any political system based solely upon theoretical ideas of right and adopted without reference to experience or to the existing condition and usages of the people among whom it was sought to be established. He may perhaps with more justice be charged with having urged his views with too great vehemence, with an excessive and almost acrimonious zeal. But who shall presume to exactly measure the degree of zeal with which a patriot, who sees, as he believes, his country menaced with imminent and deadly peril, should exert himself in seeking to save her from destruction? It is certain that in regard to personal affronts and injuries Burke often, if not always, manifested a magnanimous forbearance; but in the cause of his country, or in the higher cause of justice and humanity, he displayed a spirit as uncompromising as it was disinterested and lofty. It cannot, however, be denied that after his health had been broken and his nerves shattered by the toils and vexations of a life which was one long battle with the various forms of misgovernment, oppression, and tyranny, he sometimes exhibited an impatience and irritability which were mortifying to his friends and which seriously impaired his political and personal influence. One rather amusing example of this kind may be cited. A rough country gentleman in the House of Commons, seeing Burke rise with papers in his hand, exclaimed, "I hope the gentleman does not mean to read that large bundle of papers, and bore us with a long speech into the bargain." Burke is said to have felt so much irritation that, incapable of utterance, he ran out of the house. "Never before," said the witty Selwyn, "did I see the fable realized,—a lion put to flight by the braying of an ass." His enemies availed themselves of this weakness of the great orator, and when they were wholly unable to answer they often contrived either to reduce him to silence, or to prevent his being heard, by coughing or continual vociferations. This practice was familiarly termed "muzzling the lion."

In 1795 Burke received from the king a pension of £1200 per annum on the civil list, and not long after another of £2500 on the West Indian four-and-a-half per cent. fund. These pensions were granted, it is said, at the express desire of the king, no application having been made on the part of Burke or his personal friends. A part of the design in conferring them was to enable Burke to discharge some serious debts incurred in the performance of a long series of unrequited public services. Nevertheless, his acceptance of this very moderate reward for his great services to his country, caused his conduct to be assailed from every quarter. Even the dignity of the House of Lords did not save him from attacks upon his character by two of the peers. In reply, he wrote in 1796 his "Letter to a Noble Lord," one of the most successful and popular of all the productions of his pen. Burke died July 9, 1797. His only son, Richard, a man of superior talents and great moral worth, had died in 1794. The grief occasioned by this irreparable loss contributed, there is reason to believe, materially to shorten his father's life.

Of Burke, Macaulay says, he was "ignorant, indeed, or negligent of the art of adapting his reasonings and his style to the capacity and taste of his hearers, but in aptitude to comprehension and richness of imagination superior to every orator, ancient or modern." "If we are to praise a man in proportion to his usefulness," says Schlegel, "I am persuaded that no task can be more difficult than to do justice to the statesman and orator Burke. This man has been to his own country, and to all Europe, a new light of political wisdom and moral experience. He corrected his age when it was at the height of its revolutionary frenzy; and, without maintaining any system of philosophy, he seems to have seen farther into the true nature of society, and to have more clearly comprehended the effect of religion in connecting individual security with national welfare, than any philosopher of any preceding age." "Of all the men who are," says the learned Dr. Parr, "or who ever have been eminent for energy or splendour of eloquence or for skill and grace in composition, there is not one who, in genius or erudition, in philanthropy or piety, or in any of the qualities of a wise and good man, surpasses Burke."

Burke's command of language has always been admired. His style is not a mere trick or artifice designed to give dignity to trivial or point to commonplace ideas: it is simply the clothing of great and glowing thoughts in their most natural and appropriate expression. A collected edition of Burke's works and correspondence (8 vols. 8vo) was published in London in 1852. For some excellent observations on Burke as an orator, see the "Quarterly Review" for January and April, 1858, pages 595–98. We select the following passages in regard to Burke and his style of oratory. Referring to his speeches on the Stamp Act, the writer remarks:

"This was the appropriate start of a man who, whether as a statesman, a thinker, or an orator, was without an equal. Pitt and Fox were great, but Burke belongs to another order of beings, and ranks with the Shakspeares, the Bacons, and the Newtons. . . . Though his style is never stilted, it has a rare majesty both in thought and expression. . . . His language was nervous, his sentences polished, his abundant metaphors grand and original. . . . His commonest fault is a monotony of dignity, which wants the relief of passages dressed in a more familiar garb. . . . His innate genius was undoubtedly wonderful, but he improved it to the uttermost. . . . The immense labour which he bestowed on all he did was his constant boast. . . . By the incessant practice of composition, he learned to embody his conclusions in a style more grandly beautiful than has ever been reached by any other Englishman, with either the tongue or the pen." But one result of all this labour was that his speeches were far less interesting and effective when heard in the House of Commons than when read in print. It is related that on one occasion "Erskine crept under the benches to escape a speech which, when published, he thumbed to rags."

See PRIOR, "Life of Burke," 1 vol. 8vo; BISSET, "Life of Burke," 2 vols. 8vo; MCCORMICK, "Memoirs of the Right Honourable E. Burke," 1797; DR. GEORGE CROLY, "Political Life of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke," 2 vols. 8vo, 1840; P. BURKE, "The Public and Domestic Life of Edmund Burke," 1853; LORD JEFFREY, "Miscellanies." For a description of Burke's conversational powers, see MISS BURNEY'S letter to S. Crisp.

Burke, (JOHN,) a English genealogist, born in Ireland in 1786. His chief work is a "Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire," (1826.) The twentieth edition was published by his son, Sir Bernard, in 1858. Died in 1848.

Burke, (Sir JOHN BERNARD,) LL.D., a heraldic writer, a son of the preceding, was born in London in 1815. He was educated at the College of Caen, France, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, was made Ulster King of Arms in 1853, and governor of the National Gallery of Ireland in 1874. He was the author of a large number of works upon heraldry, family history, antiquities, etc. Died December 13, 1892.

Burke, (JOHN DOLY,) an Irishman, who emigrated to the United States in 1797 and became an editor in Boston. He wrote a "History of Virginia." Died in Virginia in 1808.

Burke, (PETER,) an English writer, born in 1811, son of John Burke, noticed above, published works on the law of copyright and patents; also, "The Public and Domestic Life of Edmund Burke," (1853.) Died in 1887.

Burke, (ROBERT O'HARA,) born at Saint Clerans, county of Galway, Ireland, in 1821. He served in the

* Coleridge, referring to the speeches made by Burke at the commencement of the American war, and those made by him at the breaking out of the French Revolution, remarks "that the principles are exactly the same, and the deductions the same; but the practical inferences almost opposite in the one case from those drawn in the other; yet in both equally legitimate, and in both equally confirmed by the results. Whence gained he this superiority of foresight?" Coleridge answers, "Burke possessed, and had sedulously sharpened, that eye which sees all things, actions, and events in relation to the laws that determine their existence and circumscribe their possibility. He referred habitually to principles. He was a scientific statesman, and therefore a seer. For every principle contains in itself the germs of a prophecy." ("Biographia Literaria," chap. x.)

Irish police, in Australia, and in the Crimean War. He returned in 1860 to Australia, became a police-officer, and, with W. J. Wills, led (1860–61) an exploring-party which crossed the continent from south to north. On the return journey both Burke and Wills perished of starvation about June 25, 1861.

Burke, (THOMAS N.,) an Irish pulpit orator, born in Galway, September 8, 1830. He went to Italy about 1847, became a Dominican, and studied five years at Rome. After ordination, he was stationed first in England, and then at Tullagh, in Ireland, whence the fame of his oratorical gifts caused him to be called to Rome, where for five years he was Lenten lecturer in the basilica of Santa Maria del Popolo. He next took charge of Saint Saviour's Church, Dublin. In 1871 he came to the United States, where his impassioned speeches in defence of Ireland against the attacks of Mr. Froude were wonderfully effective. His principal works were "Sermons," (2 vols.,) and "Ireland's Case Stated," an historical compendium. Died in Dublin, July 2, 1883.

Burkhart von Hohenfels, boork'hart fon ho'ẹn-fẽls, a German minnesinger, born about 1200.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Bur'kitt, (WILLIAM,) an English theologian, born at Hitcham in 1650, wrote "Expository Notes on the New Testament," (1739.) Died in 1703.

Burlamacchi, boor-lä-mäk'kee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian revolutionist, who, about 1546, conspired against the party of the pope and the emperor Charles V. The plot being revealed by one of the conspirators, Burlamacchi was executed for high treason.

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1846.

Burlamaqui, bür'lȧ'mȧ'ke', (JEAN JACQUES,) an eminent Swiss jurist, born at Geneva in 1694. He was for many years professor of law in his native city, and a member of the Council of State. His chief works are "The Principles of Natural Law," ("Principes du Droit naturel," 1747,) and "Principles of the Law of Nations," ("Principes du Droit politique," 1751,) both of which were translated into English, German, Italian, and Spanish. Died at Geneva in 1748.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Burleigh, LORD. See CECIL.

Burleigh or Burley, bur'le, (WALTER,) a learned English philosopher and theologian, born in 1275. He was charged with the education of Edward III., who sent him on a mission to Rome in 1327. Died in 1357.

See BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy."

Bur'leigh, (WILLIAM H.,) an American poet and abolitionist, born at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1812. He became a printer and editor of several papers, among which was the "Christian Witness" of Pittsburg. He contributed to "The New Yorker," and published in 1840 a volume of poems. Died March 18, 1871.

Burleson, (RUFUS C.,) D.D., a Baptist clergyman, born near Decatur, Alabama, August 7, 1823. He was educated at Nashville University, and ordained in 1845. In 1851 he was chosen president of Baylor University, in Texas, and in 1861 became president of Waco University.

Burlingame, bur'ling-gâm, (ANSON,) an American diplomatist, born in Chenango county, New York, in 1822. He studied law, which he practised in Boston. He was elected a member of Congress by the Republicans of the fifth district of Massachusetts in 1854, in 1856, and again in 1858. He advocated the election of John C. Fremont in several eloquent speeches, (1856.) In 1861 he was sent as commissioner or minister to China. About the end of 1867 he was appointed ambassador from China to the United States and the great powers of Europe. Died in 1870.

Burlington, EARL OF. See BOYLE, (RICHARD.)

Burl'ton, (PETER HENRY,) an English geographer, born in 1804. While making scientific researches in India, he was killed by the natives in 1829.

Burmann, bür'mȧn, (FRANCISCUS,) a Dutch Protestant divine and scholar, born at Leyden about 1628, became professor of theology at Utrecht. Died in 1679.

Burmann, (FRANCISCUS,) son of the preceding, born in 1671, was professor of divinity at Utrecht. He published, among other works, a "Harmony of the Evangelists," (1713.) Died in 1719.

Burmann, (JAN,) son of Francis the younger, born at Amsterdam about 1707, became professor of botany in that city, and published "Thesaurus Zeylonicus," (1737,) and other botanical works. Died in 1780.

Burmann, (KASPAR,) a legal writer and historian, nephew of Peter the elder; died in 1755.

Burmann, (NIKOLAAS LAURENS,) son of Jan, born at Amsterdam in 1734. He published a "Flora Indica," with sixty-seven plates, (1768,) and other botanical works. Died in 1793.

Burmann, (PIETER,) an eminent philologist, brother of Francis the younger, born at Utrecht on the 6th of July, 1668. He became professor of history, eloquence, and the Greek language at Leyden in 1715, and subsequently obtained the chair of history for the United Provinces. He published editions of Horace, Petronius, Phædrus, Suetonius, Lucan, Quintilian, Virgil, and other classics, a treatise on "The Revenues of the Romans," ("De Vectigalibus Populi Romani," 1694,) and various other works, which are esteemed for their learning and accuracy. Died in 1741.

See DR. JOHNSON'S Works; SCHACHT, "Oratio funebris in Obitum P. Burmanni," 1741; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Burmann, (PIETER,) THE YOUNGER, nephew of the preceding, born at Amsterdam in 1713, became professor of history at Franeker. He published a number of Latin poems, an "Anthology" of the Latin poets, (2 vols., 1759–73,) and several excellent editions of the classics. Died in 1778.

Burmeister, bōōr'mī'ster, (HERMANN,) a German naturalist, born at Stralsund in 1807. He became professor of zoology at Halle in 1842. He published, besides other works, "Manual of Entomology," (1832–44,) "History of Creation," (1843,) and "The Animals of Brazil," (1854–56.) Died at Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1892.

Burn, (RICHARD,) LL.D., an Englishman, author of several popular works on law, born in Westmoreland, was many years vicar of Orton. Died in 1785.

Bur'na-bỹ, (ANDREW,) an English divine and traveller, born in 1732, published "Travels in North America," "Journal of a Tour to Corsica," etc. Died in 1812.

Burnaby, (FREDERICK,) an English soldier, born at Bedford, March 3, 1842. He travelled very extensively, and published "A Ride to Khiva," (3d edition, 1876,) "On Horseback through Asia Minor," (7th edition, 1877,) "A Ride across the Channel," (1882,) etc. He was killed in the battle near Aboo Klea, in Nubia, January 17, 1885.

Burnand, (FRANCIS COWLEY,) an English humorist, born in 1836. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar. He published many burlesque plays, became chief editor of "Punch" in 1874, and is author of many novels, books of burlesque, etc. Among his works are "Happy Thoughts," (1870,) "More Happy Thoughts," (1871,) and "Happy Thought Hall." Died 1917.

Burn'ap, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) an American Unitarian clergyman, born in Merrimack, New Hampshire, in 1802, graduated at Harvard in 1824. He was ordained pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Baltimore in 1827. He published several theological and other works. Died September 8, 1859.

Burne-Jones, (Sir EDWARD,) an English painter, of Welsh ancestry, was born at Birmingham, August 22, 1833. He became a friend of William Morris and Rossetti, and took up the profession of art of the preraphaelite school, producing designs for stained glass, tapestry, and book illustration, and showing the finest powers as a colourist in water-colour painting. About 1870 he took up oil painting, and produced many pictures which were highly praised and purchased at high prices by some, while his method was severely criticised by others. The "Mirror of Venus" sold for five thousand guineas. He was made a baronet in 1894. Died July 17, 1898.

Bur'nel, (ROBERT,) an English lawyer and bishop, became lord chancellor in 1274. He filled that office for eighteen years, and was the chief adviser of Edward I.

He died in 1292. "As a statesman and legislator," says Lord Campbell, "he is worthy of the highest commendation."

See Lord Campbell, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. i.

Burnes, bŭrnz, (Sir Alexander,) a distinguished Orientalist and traveller, born at Montrose, in Scotland, in 1805, was a relative of the poet Burns. At an early age he became a cadet in the Bombay army. He set out in 1832 on an expedition into Central Asia, which he accomplished in about a year. On his return to England he published his "Travels into Bokhara," which had an immense sale and was soon translated into French and German. He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and also of the Royal Geographical Society, which awarded to him the gold medal "for the navigation of the Indus, and a journey across Central Asia." Returning to India in 1835, he was sent in 1836 on a mission to Cabul. On the breaking out of the insurrection in that city in 1841, he was murdered, with several other British residents.

See J. B. Eyriès, "Notice sur A. Burnes," Paris, 1842; Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) J. W. Kaye, "Lives of Indian Officers," vol. ii., London, 1867; "Quarterly Review" for November, 1834.

Bur'nęt, (Gilbert,) a British historian and prelate of great eminence, born in Edinburgh on the 18th of September, 1643. He became minister of Saltoun in 1665, and professor of divinity at Glasgow in 1669. About 1670 he married a daughter of the Earl of Cassilis. Having resigned his professorship in 1674, he removed to London. He published in 1679 the first volume of his "History of the Reformation in England," (3 vols., 1679–1715,) for which he received the thanks of Parliament. Charles II. offered him a bishopric on condition that he should support the measures of the court; but he declined the offer. He published a "Life of Sir Matthew Hale" in 1682. Burnet was a person of much influence in public affairs, and contributed greatly to the revolution of 1688 and the succession of William and Mary. He became chaplain to William III. and Bishop of Salisbury in 1689. "The name of Burnet," says Macaulay, "was odious to the great majority of the Anglican priesthood. . . . This distinction he owed to the prominent place which he held in literature and politics, to the readiness of his tongue and of his pen, and above all to the frankness and boldness of his nature,—frankness which could keep no secret, and boldness which flinched from no danger." The same author adds, "The utmost malevolence of faction could not venture to deny that he served his flock with a zeal, diligence, and disinterestedness worthy of the purest ages of the church." ("History of England.") He published in 1699 an "Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England," which is considered a standard work. His most remarkable work is his "History of his Own Times," (2 vols. 1724–34,) which was severely criticised by Swift, Pope, and other Tories. He was author of an interesting tract entitled "Some Passages in the Life and Death of Lord Rochester," (1680.) Died in 1715.

See "Life of Bishop Burnet," by his son Thomas, prefixed to the "History of his Own Times;" Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" J. Le Clerc, "Life and Character of Bishop Burnet," London, 1715; "Quarterly Review" for April and July, 1823; Guizot, "Monk's Contemporaries."

Burnet, (Gilbert,) a son of the preceding, was chaplain to George I. He wrote some treatises on theology, and died prematurely.

Bur'nęt, (Jacob,) LL.D., an eminent American jurist, born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1770, was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati. He graduated at Princeton College, and afterwards studied law under Judge Boudinot. In 1796 he removed to Cincinnati, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was appointed in 1821 a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, and in 1828 elected to the Senate of the United States. He assisted in founding the Cincinnati College, of which he became the first president, and contributed liberally to the cause of education. He was the author of "Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory." Through the influence of La Fayette, Judge Burnet was elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences. Died in 1853.

Bur'nęt, (John,) a Scottish engraver, born near Edinburgh in 1784. Among his best works are prints after Wilkie's "Blind Fiddler," and "Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo." He published a "Practical Treatise on Painting," "Rembrandt and his Works," (1849,) and "Life and Works of J. M. W. Turner," (1852.) The last-named work was written conjointly with P. Cunningham. He died in 1868.

Burnet, (Thomas,) an English divine and eloquent writer, born at Croft, in Yorkshire, about 1635. He became a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1657, and was elected master of the Charter-House in 1685. He had the moral courage to offer the first opposition to the dispensing power which James II. usurped. His reputation is founded on a fanciful but well-written work, in Latin, entitled "Telluris Theoria Sacra," ("The Sacred Theory of the Earth," 1680,) which he translated into English, (1684.) This work has little scientific merit; but it was greatly admired for the beauty of its imagery and its style. He also wrote "On the State of the Dead," ("De Statu Mortuorum," 1727.) Died in 1715.

See Brucker, "History of Philosophy."

Burnet, (Thomas,) an English theologian, became prebendary of Sarum. He published several works. Died in 1750.

Burnet, (Sir Thomas,) an English judge and political writer, was a son of Bishop Burnet. He edited his father's "History of his Own Times," and wrote a travesty of the first book of the "Iliad." In his youth he was dissipated, and was supposed to be one of the "Mohocks" of Addison's "Spectator." Died in 1753.

Burnet, (William,) a son of Bishop Burnet, was born at the Hague in 1688. He was appointed Governor of New York and New Jersey in 1720, and ruled those provinces with ability for eight years. In 1728 he became Governor of Massachusetts. Died in 1729.

Bur-nett', (Frances Eliza Hodgson,) a popular novelist, born at Manchester, England, November 24, 1849. She removed in 1865 to Knoxville, Tennessee, and was married in 1873 to Dr. S. M. Burnett, of Washington, D.C. Her principal tales are "Surly Tim's Trouble," (1872,) "That Lass o' Lowrie's," (1876,) a story of great power and interest, "Haworth's," (1878,) "A Fair Barbarian," (1881,) "Little Lord Fauntleroy," (1886,) "The One I knew Best of All," (1893,) "A Lady of Quality," (1896,) and "His Grace the Duke of Ormonde." Died at Plandome, L. I., 1924.

Bur'nett, (George,) an English writer, published "Letters on the State of Poland," and other works. Died in 1811.

Burnett, (Gilbert Thomas,) an English naturalist, born in London in 1800, became professor of medical botany at King's College, London. He wrote "Outlines of Botany," (1833,) and was a contributor to the "Journal of Science and Art," and other periodicals. Died in 1835.

Burnett, (James.) See Monboddo.

Bur'nęt, (John,) a Scottish advocate and legal writer, born in 1765, became judge-admiral of Scotland in 1810. He died the same year.

Bur'nęt, (Waldo Irving,) M.D., an American naturalist and microscopist, born at Southborough, Massachusetts, in 1828. He visited Europe about 1850. He contributed to the "American Journal of Science," and other periodicals. Among his works is an "Essay on the Cell: its Physiology, Pathology," etc. Died at Boston in 1854.

Bur'ney, (Charles,) a musical composer and doctor of music, born at Shrewsbury in 1726. His talents and worth procured him the respect and friendship of several of the principal wits of that age,—among others, Dr. Johnson and Burke. In 1773 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His "General History of Music," completed in 1789, is highly esteemed. Died in 1814.

See "Memoirs of Dr. Burney," by his daughter, Madame D'Arblay; Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Burney, (Charles,) a distinguished Greek scholar, second son of the preceding, born at Lynn in 1757; died in 1817.

Burney, (FRANCES.) See D'ARBLAY, MADAME.

Burney, (JAMES,) the eldest son of Dr. Burney the musical composer, born about 1745, entered the naval service at an early age, and accompanied Cook in his last two voyages. He became rear-admiral, and died in 1821. Besides other works, he wrote a valuable "History of Voyages of Discovery in the Southern Ocean," (5 vols., 1804–16.)

Burn'ley, (JAMES,) an English author, born at Shipley, in Yorkshire, in 1842. Among his works are "Idonia, and other Poems," (1869,) "Phases of Bradford Life," (1872,) "Looking for the Dawn," (1874,) "Two Sides of the Atlantic," "Yorkshire Stories Retold," and a number of theatrical pieces.

Burnouf, bür'noof', written also **Bournouf**, (EUGÈNE,) a distinguished French Orientalist, son of Jean Louis, noticed below, born in Paris in 1801. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1832, and the same year succeeded De Chézy as professor of Sanscrit in the College of France. Among his principal works are "Commentaries on the Yaçna, one of the Liturgic Books of Persia," and "Introduction to the History of Booddhism," (1845.) He died in 1852, having previously been appointed perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions.

Burn'ham, (CLARA LOUISE,) an American novelist, resident in Chicago, is the author of "No Gentleman," "Young Maids and Old," "Miss Bagg's Secretary," "Dr. Latimer," "Sweet Clover," etc.

Burnham, (SHERBURNE WESLEY,) an American astronomer, was born at Thetford, Vermont, in 1838. He became an amateur astronomer, was connected in succession with the Chicago and the Lick observatories, and is now professor of practical astronomy, University of Chicago. He is notable for his discovery of double stars, of which he had catalogued twelve hundred and seventy-four up to 1894, when he was made a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of England, and awarded its gold medal.

Burnouf, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French philologist, born at Urville in 1775. He was appointed, in 1817, professor of Latin eloquence in the College of France. He published a "Method of Studying the Greek Language," (1814,) a translation of the complete works of Tacitus, and of Cicero's "De Officiis." He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and librarian of the university. Died in 1844.

Burns, (FRANCIS,) a coloured Methodist bishop, born at Albany, New York, December 5, 1809. He went to Liberia in 1834, was ordained about 1844, and became a teacher, preacher, and editor. He was made Bishop of Liberia in 1858. Died at Baltimore, April 18, 1863.

Burns, (JAMES DRUMMOND,) a Scottish poet, born in Edinburgh, February 18, 1823. He graduated at the Edinburgh University, and studied divinity in the Free Church College. In 1845 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. Among his works are "The Vision of Prophecy," (1854,) and two other volumes of verse, including some good hymns. Died Nov. 27, 1864.

Burns, (JOHN,) an eminent Scottish medical writer, born in Glasgow in 1775. He became regius professor of surgery in the University of Glasgow in 1815. His chief work is "Principles of Midwifery," (10th edition, 1843,) which obtained great success. He also published "Principles of Surgery," (2 vols., 1828–38,) and "Principles of Christian Philosophy," (6th edition, 1846.) He perished in the wreck of the Orion in 1850.

Burns, (JOHN,) an English labour leader, was born at Vauxhall in 1858. He worked as rivet-boy and engineer, early became a Socialist, and attracted attention by his speeches on this subject. He was afterwards an active leader among the labouring class, and it was largely through him that the dock labourers won in their strike of 1889. He was twice elected to the London County Council, and became a member of Parliament in 1892, and president of the local Government Board in 1905.

Burns, (ROBERT,) a celebrated Scottish poet, born near the town of Ayr, January 25, 1759. His father, William Burness, (or Burnes—for the name was variously written,) was the son of a farmer, and "was thrown," says the poet, in one of his letters, "by early misfortunes on the world at large, where, after many years' wanderings and sojournings, he picked up a pretty large quantity of observation and experience, to which I am indebted for most of my little pretensions to wisdom." In early life Burns's father had followed the profession of a gardener; but afterwards he took a lease of a small farm of seven acres, in order to set himself up in the nursery business, and built with his own hands the dwelling in which the poet was born. Although his life appears to have been one long struggle with adversity, William Burness spared no pains that he might give his children a good education. He sent them to school as he had opportunity and sometimes in the evening, after the day's work was done, assisted their studies himself. "I owed much," says the poet, "to an old woman who resided in the family. . . . She had, I suppose, the largest collection in the country of tales and songs concerning devils, ghosts, fairies, brownies, witches, warlocks, . . . enchanted towers, dragons, and other trumpery. This cultivated the latent seeds of poetry." Robert was the eldest son: he possessed, with a strong intellect and acute sensibilities, a robust and active body, so that when he was only fifteen he is said to have done the work of a man. He was early familiarized with those hardships and sufferings to which the poor are so often subject, and which he has occasionally touched upon in his poems with such pathos and power. In the letter already referred to, he says, "My father's generous master died, the farm proved a ruinous bargain, and, to clench the misfortune, we fell into the hands of a factor, who sat for the picture I have drawn of one in my 'Tale of Twa Dogs.' My father was advanced in life when he married; I was the eldest of seven children; and he, worn out by early hardships, was unfit for labour. . . . We lived very poorly. I was a dexterous ploughman for my age, and the next eldest to me was a brother, (Gilbert,) who could drive the plough very well and help me to thrash the corn. A novel-writer might perhaps have viewed these scenes with some satisfaction; but so did not I: my indignation yet boils at the recollection of the factor's insolent, threatening letters, which used to set us all in tears." In a very interesting and touching account which he wrote of their early troubles, his brother Gilbert says, "I doubt not but the hard labour and sorrow of this period of his life was in a great measure the cause of that depression of spirits with which Robert was so often afflicted through his whole life afterwards." When the poet was about fifteen, his father gave up his farm near Ayr, and removed to the parish of Tarbolton. A little before Burns had reached his sixteenth year, he "first committed," he says, "the sin of rhyme." In his case, as in that of Sappho, "it was Love that taught [him] Song." A "bonnie sweet sonsie lass" had been assigned as his partner in the labours of the harvest-field, (it was the custom to join a male with a female partner on such occasions.) She sang sweetly, and "the tones of her voice made his heart-strings thrill like an Æolian harp." Her singing first put into his head the idea of writing songs. Somewhat later, he went to a noted school at a distance from home, to learn mensuration, surveying, etc., where he appears to have made good progress in his studies, until a charming young girl, who lived near by, "overset his trigonometry, and set him off at a tangent from the sphere of his studies. It was," he says, "in vain to think of doing any more good at school." This irresistible attraction towards what he terms "the adorable half of the human species" seemed destined to exert a constant and controlling influence upon his life. To use his own words, "My heart was completely tinder, and was eternally lighted up by some goddess or other." The fame which he had acquired by his verses, added to his rare conversational powers, caused his company to be eagerly sought in the social gatherings of the vicinity: and the promiscuous society into which he was thus thrown appears to have laid the foundation of the irregularities and dissipation which unhappily marked the latter part of his life. In his early youth, as he tells us, he regarded illicit love with horror; but through the in-

fluence of some of his new acquaintance his delicacy of feeling on this subject gradually wore away, and before he had reached his twenty-fourth year we find him speaking of his own unlawful amours lightly and almost boastfully. He had recently been initiated into the mysteries of free-masonry. He was introduced to the lodge at Tarbolton by John Rankin, who, according to Lockhart, was "a very dissipated man, with considerable talents," and who appears to have exerted a most unfavourable influence on the moral character of the poet. Burns afterwards addressed to him a poetical epistle. Burns's father was a worthy and sincerely pious man. In a beautiful tribute to his memory, the poet speaks of him as

> "The tender father and the generous friend;
> The pitying heart that felt for human woe;
> The dauntless heart that feared no human pride;
> The friend of man, to vice alone a foe;
> 'For even his failings leaned to virtue's side.'"

There is reason to believe that these noble lines are not chargeable with any of the proverbial falsity of epitaphs. But, unhappily, at the time above referred to, Burns's character was but too truly expressed by those words of the Roman poet, "Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor."* In proportion as he rejected the restraints of morality, he appears to have cast off his reverence for religion. "Polemical divinity," says he, "about this time was putting the country half mad;" and he appears to have been ambitious to show that, while in argument he was not inferior, in wit he was greatly superior, to most of those whom he encountered. He was one day seen "at the door of a public house, holding forth on religious topics to a whole crowd of country-people, who presently became so shocked with his levities that they fairly hissed him from the ground." (See Lockhart's "Life," page 68.) While in this controversial spirit, he wrote two satirical pieces which excited no little commotion in that part of Scotland, being as much applauded by one party or class as they were condemned by the other. These were "The Twa Herds," (or "The Holy Tulzie,") and "Holy Willie's Prayer." Of the latter, Scott speaks as "a piece of satire more exquisitely severe than any which Burns ever afterwards wrote, but, unfortunately, cast in a form too daringly profane to be received into Dr. Currie's collection."

About the year 1785, Burns formed a *liaison* (which was, as some writers tell us, according to the usage then prevailing in Scotland, a virtual marriage) with a young woman named Jean Armour, somewhat above his own rank in life. She bore him twins. He had previously given her a written acknowledgment of marriage; but this did not appease the anger of her father, as Burns was then wholly unable to support a family. It was his purpose to quit Scotland and seek his fortune in Jamaica. "But, before leaving my native country forever," he says, "I resolved to publish my poems. I weighed my productions as impartially as was in my power. I thought they had merit; and it was a delicious idea that I should be called a clever fellow, even though it should never reach my ears. . . . I can truly say that, *pauvre inconnu* as I then was, I had pretty nearly as high an idea of myself and of my works as I have at this moment, when the public has decided in their favour." The poems were accordingly published, and were so favourably received that, after all expenses had been paid, he cleared about twenty pounds. The success of his first experiment as an author, and the encouragement which he received from some who were not unknown in the world of letters, produced an entire change in his plans; and, instead of going to America, he resolved at once to visit Edinburgh and make the acquaintance of the distinguished men of letters of that city. He was soon introduced to the notice of Dugald Stewart, Dr. Hugh Blair, and many others, eminent in rank and fashion as well as in literature. "The attentions he received," says Stewart, "from all ranks and descriptions of persons, were such as would have turned any head but his own." Scott has left us an extremely interesting account of Burns's appearance at this time, which seems to have made a vivid and deep impression on his youthful mind. "His person was strong and robust, his manners rustic, not clownish, with a sort of dignified plainness and simplicity which received part of its effect, perhaps, from one's knowledge of his extraordinary talents. . . . There was a strong expression of sense and shrewdness in all his lineaments. The eye alone, I think, indicated the poetical character and temperament. It was large and of a dark cast, which glowed—I say literally *glowed*—when he spoke with feeling or interest. I never saw such another eye in a human head, though I have seen the most distinguished men of my time. His conversation expressed perfect self-confidence, without the slightest presumption."

Among the persons of rank who showed him marked favour, the most prominent was Lord Glencairn, whose kindness the poet ever remembered with the deepest gratitude, and to whose memory he has dedicated one of the most beautiful and touching of all his productions,—the "Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn." Under the patronage of the distinguished men whose acquaintance he had made in Edinburgh, he brought out, about the close of 1787, a new edition of his poems, from which he is said to have realized more than five hundred pounds. But, unfortunately, the intoxication of fame, and the continual excitement of his Edinburgh life, furnished a fresh temptation to those irregularities which began some years before. In 1788 he openly declared his marriage with Miss Armour, and soon after was appointed officer of the excise, with a salary of but fifty pounds a year: it was afterwards increased to seventy pounds. In 1791 he removed to Dumfries, where he spent the remainder of his life. His intemperate habits, aggravated by pecuniary distresses, gained more and more the ascendency over him, but not to the extent, as has sometimes been asserted, of rendering him incapable of discharging the duties of his office. One* who knew him well during the latter period of his life, in refuting the charge against him of "habitual drunkenness," says, "He superintended the education of his children with a degree of care that I have never seen surpassed by any parent in any rank of life whatever."

Burns died on the 21st of July, 1796. His funeral was attended by many thousand persons, including those of every rank and condition, some of whom came from a great distance. Nearly twenty years after the poet's death, a costly mausoleum was erected in the churchyard at Dumfries, whither the remains were transferred, June 5, 1815.

The most striking characteristics of Burns's poetry are simplicity and intensity,—an intensity not limited to feeling or passion merely, but belonging equally to his imagination and his thoughts,—in which qualities he is scarcely, if at all, inferior to any of the greatest poets that have ever lived. Some of his expressions are like brilliant flashes of light: in an instant the thought or sentiment is impressed upon the mind, never to be forgotten. His power of concentration is perfectly marvellous. In two short lines—

> "The rank is but the guinea stamp,
> The man's the gowd for a' that,"—

he says more than many able men could do in an elaborate essay. As an amatory poet, Burns has no equal among British bards;

> "For love's own strain to him was given,
> To warble all its ecstasies,
> In Pythian words, unsought, unwilled."†

His "Tam o'Shanter," as has been well observed, is truly an epic, and one of a high order. "In the inimitable tale of 'Tam o' Shanter,'" says Scott, "he has left us sufficient evidence of his abilities to combine the ludicrous with the awful and even the horrible. No poet, except Shakspeare, ever pos-

* "I see the better course and approve it, but I pursue the worse." One can scarcely doubt that he felt at times all the force of those lines in his admirable "Epistle to a Young Friend:"

> "But ne'er with wits profane to range
> Be complaisance extended:
> *An atheist's laugh 's a poor exchange*
> *For Deity offended.*"

* The Rev. James Gray. (See Lockhart's "Life," pp. 334–338.)
† Campbell's "Ode to the Memory of Burns."

sessed the power of exciting the most varied and discordant emotions with such rapid transitions."*

Respecting Burns's moral character little need be added to what is revealed by his life. He had at least the merit of not seeking to defend or excuse his own faults, though he has occasionally suggested palliations, as when he says,

> "What's *done* we partly may compute,
> But not what is resisted."

His sins were rarely if ever the result of "malice aforethought;" and the manner in which he sometimes alludes to them is as full of instruction as of pathos. He could not, indeed, as has been justly observed, have so pathetically enforced the truth of some of his moral lessons had he not preached from the text of his own errors.

See LOCKHART, "Life of Burns," 1 vol. 8vo, 1828; CURRIE, "Life," prefixed to BURNS's "Correspondence;" A. CUNNINGHAM, "Life and Land of Robert Burns," 1840; ALEXANDER PETRKIN, "Review of the Life of Robert Burns;" JOHN WILSON, "Genius and Character of Robert Burns," 1845; S. TYLER, "Robert Burns as a Poet and a Man," 1848; R. CHAMBERS, "Life and Times of Robert Burns;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" CARLYLE, "Miscellanies," article "Burns;" JEFFREY, "Miscellanies." See, also, FITZ-GREENE HALLECK'S beautiful lines on Burns.

Burns, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish author, born at Saltcoats in 1809. He was bred a lawyer, and wrote "The War of Scottish Independence," (2 vols., 1874,) etc. Died at Moffat, August 2, 1876.

Burns, (WILLIAM JOHN,) detective, born at Baltimore, October 19, 1861. He has founded the William J. Burns National Detective Agency and conducted important investigations with phenomenal success; he has remarkable ability in the detection of criminals.

Burn'side, (AMBROSE EVERETT,) an American general, born at Liberty, Union county, Indiana, in 1824, graduated at West Point in 1847. He obtained the rank of first lieutenant, which he resigned about 1853. He became a colonel of volunteers early in 1861, commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21, and was appointed a brigadier-general in August. He directed the expedition which, moving by sea and aided by a large naval force, captured Roanoke Island in February, 1862. He took Newbern in the next month, and was promoted to the rank of major-general. In July, 1862, he moved his army to the James River to reinforce that of General McClellan. He commanded a corps at the battle of South Mountain, September 14, and at that of Antietam, —where he distinguished himself,—September 16, 1862. On the 7th of November he succeeded General McClellan as commander of the army of the Potomac. On the 13th of December he crossed the Rappahannock and attacked Lee's army, which held a strong and fortified position near Fredericksburg. He was repulsed with a loss of 10,243 killed and wounded, and during the night of the 14th retired to the left bank of the river. At his own request, he was relieved of the command on the 26th of January, 1863. In March or April of that year he took command of the department of the Ohio. Moving through Kentucky, *via* Mount Vernon and London, into East Tennessee, he occupied Knoxville about the 2d of September. He defended Knoxville with success against General Longstreet in November, 1863. In April, 1864, he commanded the ninth corps, which fought under General Grant at the battles of the Wilderness, May 5, 6, of Spottsylvania Court-House, May 9–11, and of Cold Harbour, June 3. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1866, 1867, and 1868, and United States Senator in 1875 and 1881. Died September 13, 1881.

Burons. See BORRON.

Buronzo del Signore, boo-ron'zo dĕl sĕn-yo'rā, (CARLO LUIGI,) a learned Italian prelate, born at Vercelli in 1731, became Bishop of Turin in 1797. He discovered a manuscript of the works of Bishop Acto or Atto, "Attonis Vercellensis Ecclesiæ Episcopi Opera," which he published in 1768. Died in 1806.

Bŭrr, (AARON,) an American theologian, born at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1715, was a son-in-law of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. He became in 1748 president of the College of New Jersey, which was removed about 1756 from Newark to Princeton. Died in 1757.

Burr, (AARON,) an American politician, son of the preceding, and a grandson of the great Jonathan Edwards, was born at Newark, New Jersey, in February, 1756. He graduated at Princeton in 1772, entered the army in 1775, and served in the expedition against Quebec. Early in 1776 he was raised to the rank of major, and in July, 1777, he became lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his commission in March, 1779, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1782, and practised with great success in the city of New York. He was a very adroit, plausible, and insinuating speaker. In 1782 he married a widow named Mrs. Prevost. Having become an active Democrat, he was appointed attorney-general of New York State in 1789, and elected to the Senate of the United States in 1791. In 1800, Jefferson and Burr were the Democratic candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, and received an equal number of votes. The election consequently devolved on the House of Representatives, which, after a long and exciting contest, decided that Jefferson should be President and Burr Vice-President. By his effort to supplant Jefferson in this election he lost the favour of the Democrats. In 1804 he presented himself as candidate for the office of Governor of New York, but he was defeated, partly by the agency of General Hamilton, whom with slight provocation he challenged and killed in a duel in July, 1804. This act excited such a storm of popular indignation that he found it expedient to absent himself from the State. After he retired from the Vice-Presidency in 1805 he was suspected of a design to conduct a hostile expedition against Mexico, with the view of establishing a government there which should also include the southwestern part of the United States. He was arrested on a charge of treason, tried at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, and acquitted. In 1808 he went to Europe, where he passed several years in poverty. He resumed the practice of law in New York in 1812, but could not recover his former standing. Died in 1836.

See PARTON, "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," 1858; M. L. DAVIS, "Life of Aaron Burr," 2 vols., 1836–37.

Burr, (ENOCH FITCH,) D.D., an American author, born at Green's Farms, Connecticut, October 21, 1818. He graduated at Yale College in 1839, and studied theology and science in a post-graduate course. In 1850 he became pastor of a Congregational parish at Lyme, Connecticut. Among his works are "Ecce Cœlum," (1867,) "Pater Mundi," (1869,) "Ad Fidem," (1871,) "Evolution," (1873,) "Sunday Afternoons," (1874,) "Thy Voyage," (1874,) "Dio the Athenian," (1880,) "Tempted to Unbelief," (1882,) and "Ecce Terra," (1884.)

Bur'rhus, (AFRANIUS,) the commander of the prætorian cohorts, on the death of the Roman emperor Claudius, caused Nero to be proclaimed his successor. He at first restrained, but afterwards yielded to, the sanguinary tendencies of the new emperor. Died A.D. 62.

Burriel, boor-re-ĕl', (ANDRÉS MARCOS,) a Spanish Jesuit and historian, born in 1719. He published, among other works, a "History of California, and its Temporal and Spiritual Conquest." Died in 1762.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Bŭr'rill, (JAMES,) an American Senator and lawyer, born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1772. He became chief justice of his native State in 1816, and a Senator of the United States in 1817. He opposed the Missouri Compromise and the admission of Missouri as a slave State. Died in 1820.

Bŭr'ritt, (ELIHU,) an American reformer and linguist, called "the Learned Blacksmith," was born in New Britain, Connecticut, in 1810. He worked as a blacksmith in early life, and in the intervals of labour learned numerous languages. He published "Sparks from the Anvil," (1848,) "Thoughts on Things at Home and Abroad," (1854,) "A Walk from John O'Groat's to Land's End," (1865,) "Lectures and Speeches," (1869,) and "Chips from many Blocks," (1878.) Died March 6, 1879.

Burrough, bŭr'ro, (EDWARD,) an English minister of the Society of Friends, was born near Kendal in 1634. He was convinced by George Fox in 1652, began to preach in London in 1654, and published, besides other works, a "Message to the Present Rulers of England,"

* "Quarterly Review," No. 1.

(1659,) and "The Trumpet of the Lord sounded out of Zion." He also wrote many epistles. In the spring of 1662 he was committed to Newgate prison, where he died in the last month of that year.

See "Friends' Library," vol. xiv.

Burrough, (STEPHEN,) an English navigator, made a voyage to the Arctic regions in 1556, of which he wrote an account.

See HAKLUYT, "Voyages and Discoveries."

Burroughes, bŭr'roz, (JEREMIAH,) an English Puritan minister, born in 1599, preached in London. He wrote several works, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1646.

Bur'roughs, written also **Boroughs**, (Sir JOHN,) an Englishman, who wrote "The Sovereignty of the British Seas proved by Records." Died in 1643.

Bŭr'roughs, (GEORGE,) an early New England divine, was executed at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692, for witchcraft.

Burroughs, (JOHN,) an American author, born at Roxbury, New York, April 3, 1837. He became a journalist of New York, and entered the United States Treasury Department in 1863. He has written largely for periodicals. Among his books are "Wake-Robin," (1870,) "Winter Sunshine," (1873,) "Birds and Poets," (1875,) "Locusts and Wild Honey," (1878,) "Pepacton," (1881,) "Fresh Fields," (1884,) "Riverly, Essays on Birds, Trees, Flowers, etc.," (1894,) etc. Mr. Burroughs is an untiring and very careful observer of out-of-door life. His writings are vivacious and idiomatic in style. Died March 29, 1921.

Bŭr'rōw, (Sir JAMES,) an eminent English lawyer; died in 1782. He published "Reports," (5th ed., 5 vols. 1812.)

Burrow, (REUBEN,) an English mathematician, born in Yorkshire, was appointed professor of mathematics at Calcutta in 1782. He died in 1791, leaving a "Treatise on Projectiles," and other works.

Bur'rows, (GEORGE MAN,) an English physician, of London. He published about 1828 "Commentaries on the Causes, Forms, Symptoms, and Treatment of Insanity." He was born in 1771, and died in 1846.

Burrows, (MONTAGUE,) author, was born at Hadley, England, October 27, 1819. He rose in the navy to the rank of commander, and then entered Oxford, where he became a Fellow of All Souls. He has written "Wiclif's Place in History," "The Cinque Ports," "Commentaries on the History of England," etc.

Bŭr'rows, (WILLIAM,) an American naval officer, with the rank of lieutenant, born near Philadelphia about 1784. As commander of the brig Enterprise, he captured the British brig Boxer in September, 1813. He was killed in this action.

Burser, bōōr'sẹr, (JOACHIM,) a German physician and botanist, born in Lusatia in 1593. He wrote several botanical works, in Latin. The name of Bursera has been given to a genus of terebinths. Died in 1689.

Bŭr'ton, (CASSIBELAN,) an English poet, a son of William the antiquary, born in 1609. He made a translation of Martial into English verse. Died in 1681.

Burton, (DECIMUS,) an English architect, born in 1800. He executed a large number of public commissions in London and other cities. Died December 14, 1881.

Burton, (EDWARD,) D.D., an English divine, born in 1794, became in 1829 royal professor of divinity at Oxford. He published a "Greek Testament with English Notes," (1831,) and other works. Died in 1836.

Burton, (HENRY,) an English theologian and dissenter, born in Yorkshire in 1579. He published in 1626 two sermons, for which he was punished with the pillory, the loss of his ears, and an imprisonment of fourteen years. Among his works is "The Baiting of the Pope's Bull," (1627.) Died in 1648.

Burton, (JOHN,) an English philologist and divine, born in Devonshire in 1696, became professor of Greek at Oxford. He published "Opuscula Miscellanea theologica," (2 vols., 1771.) Died in 1771.

Burton, (JOHN,) an English physician and antiquary, born in Yorkshire in 1697, published "The Life and Writings of Boerhaave," (1743,) and other works. Died in 1777.

Bŭr'ton, (JOHN HILL,) a Scottish advocate and miscellaneous writer, born at Aberdeen in 1809, has published "Benthamianæ, or Extracts from the Works of Jeremy Bentham," "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," (1846,) "The History of Scotland from the Revolution to the Extinction of the Jacobite Insurrection," (1853,) and "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688," (1867.) He died August 9, 1881.

Burton, (Sir RICHARD FRANCIS,) a celebrated English traveller, born March 19, 1821. Under the auspices of the Geographical Society of London, he explored Arabia in 1853, and published a "Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah," (1856.) In company with Speke he discovered Lake Tanganyika, Africa. His travels extended to many other regions of the earth. He was knighted in 1886. He was the author of numerous works descriptive of his travels, and in 1885–88 published a literal translation of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," of which Lady Burton afterwards issued an expurgated edition. He died October 20, 1890, his "Life" being afterwards written by his wife, his companion in many of his journeys.

Burton, (ROBERT,) an English philosopher and humorist, born at Lindley, Leicestershire, in 1576, was educated at Oxford. He became vicar of Saint Thomas, Oxford, in 1616, and published in 1621 his famous work "The Anatomy of Melancholy: what it is, with all the Kinds, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostics, and several Cures of it: Philosophically, Medicinally, Historically opened and cut up. By Democritus Junior." He composed this book to cure himself of melancholy. Lord Byron pronounced it "the most amusing and instructive medley of quotations and classical anecdotes I ever perused." Dr. Johnson expressed the following opinion: "There is great spirit and great power in what Burton says, when he writes from his own mind." (Boswell's "Life of Johnson.") Burton obtained the living of Segrave about 1630. Died in January, 1639 or 1640.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1861.

Burton, (WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1575, wrote, among other works, a "Description of Leicestershire, with its Antiquities." Died in 1645.

Burton, (WILLIAM,) an English scholar, born about 1609, taught school at Kingston-upon-Thames, and published "Græcæ Linguæ Historia," (1657.) Died in 1657.

Burton, (WILLIAM EVANS,) a popular English comedian and dramatist, born in London in 1804. He resided in the United States after 1834, and was manager of several theatres in New York and Philadelphia. He published a "Cyclopædia of Wit and Humour," (2 vols., 1858.) Died about 1860.

Bury, bĕr're, (ARTHUR,) an English theologian, was principal of Exeter College in the reign of William III. His work, entitled "The Naked Gospel," was publicly burned in 1690, and the author deprived of his office.

Bury, (Lady CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL,) a British novelist, born in 1775, was a sister of the Marquis of Lorn. She patronized Sir Walter Scott when he was young. Among her works are "The Devoted," and "Flirtation." Died in 1861.

See "Quarterly Review" for January, 1838.

Bury, (ELIZABETH,) an English scholar, noted for her knowledge of Hebrew, was born in Cambridgeshire in 1644. Died in 1720.

See a "Life of E. Bury," by her husband, SAMUEL BURY.

Bury, de, dẹh bü're', (RICHARD,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1730. He wrote, besides other works, "The Heroic and Private Life of Henry IV. of France" (2 vols., 1765.) Died in 1794.

Bury, de, (RICHARD.) See RICHARD DE BURY.

Bus. See BOS.

Bus, de, dẹh büs, (CÉSAR,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Cavaillon in 1544, founded in 1592 the Congregation of Christian Doctrine. Died in 1607.

See J. DE BEAUVAIS, "Vie de César de Bus," 1645; PIERRE DUMAS, "Vie du vénérable C. de Bus," 1703.

Busbecq, bŭs'bĕk or büs'bĕk', **Bousbecq**, or **Boesbec**, boos'bĕk, (AUGIER GHISLEN,) [Lat. AUGE'RIUS GHISLE'NIUS BUSBE'QUIUS,] an eminent Flemish scholar and traveller, born at Commines in 1522, was sent by the emperor Ferdinand as ambassador to Solyman II. He afterwards wrote, in Latin, an interesting narrative of his sojourn at the court of the Sultan, "Legationis Turcicæ Epistolæ quatuor," (1589,) which is replete with valuable information of various kinds. Besides the above work, he wrote "Letters from France to the Emperor Rudolph." Died in 1592.

See SWERT, "Athenæ Belgicæ;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xiii., 1826; J. G. ECK, "Dissertatio de A. G. Busbequio," 1768; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Bŭs'bў, (Dr. RICHARD,) born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1606, became master of Westminster School in 1640, and in the fifty-five years during which he held that station he is said to have educated a greater number of distinguished men than any other teacher that ever lived. He died in 1695. Though a very severe disciplinarian, he was kind-hearted and eminently charitable to the poor.*

Busby, (THOMAS,) an English musician and writer, born at Westminster in 1755, became organist at the church of Saint Mary Wolnoth. He published a "History of Music," a musical dictionary, "The Age of Genius," a poem, and made a translation of Lucretius. Died in 1838.

See "Quarterly Review" for April, 1814.

Busch, bŏŏsh, or **Busel**, boo'zĕl, (AUGUST LUDWIG,) a German astronomer, born at Dantzic in 1804. He was the assistant of Bessel, whom he succeeded as director of the observatory at Königsberg in 1846. Died in 1855.

Busch, (JULIUS HERMANN MORITZ,) a German writer, born in Dresden in 1821. He travelled extensively in the United States and in the East, and published many translations of English and American authors. He afterwards wrote several historical and political works, and engaged in journalism in the interest of the German government. His best-known book is "Count Bismarck and his People," (1878,) written under the supervision of Bismarck himself. Died at Berne November 25, 1895.

Busche, von dem, fon dām bŏŏsh'ĕh, [Lat. BUS'CHIUS,] (HERMANN,) a learned German friend of Luther, born in 1468; died in 1534.

Buschetto, boos-ket'to, surnamed DA DULICHIO, (dā doo-lee'ke-o,) from the place of his birth, a Greek architect and sculptor, built the famous cathedral church of Pisa, which was commenced about 1063.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes célèbres."

Büsching, bü'shing, (ANTON FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German geographer and theologian, born in Schaumburg-Lippe in 1724. He became professor of philosophy at Göttingen in 1759, and in 1761 was invited to Saint Petersburg as preacher to the Protestant congregation. His "Description of the Earth" (1754) was esteemed the most complete work of the kind that had then appeared, and was translated into the principal languages of Europe. He also published a "Magazine for History and Geography," "Biographies of Celebrated Persons," and a "History of the Lutheran Churches in Poland and Russia," (3 vols., 1784–87.) Died in 1793.

See his Autobiography, entitled "A. F. Buschings Lebensgeschichte," 1789.

Büsching, (JOHANN GUSTAV GOTTLIEB,) son of the preceding, born at Berlin in 1783. He was appointed royal archivist at Breslau in 1811, and professor of archæology in 1823. He published many works on German literature, art, and mediæval antiquities. Died in 1829.

Buschmann, bŏŏsh'mān, (JOHANN KARL EDUARD,) a German linguistic scholar, born at Magdeburg, February 14, 1805. He studied at Berlin and Göttingen, and lived for a time in Mexico, (1827–28.) He was afterwards assistant to the Humboldts, and in 1840 became a professor at Berlin. His principal works are devoted to the Malay, Polynesian, and North American (especially native Mexican) languages. Died in 1880.

Busel, See BUSCH.

* "Yet he was kind; or, if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault."
GOLDSMITH'S "Deserted Village."

Busembaum. See BUSENBAUM.

Busenbaum, boo'zĕn-bŏwm', or **Busembaum**, boo'zĕm-bŏwm', (HERMANN,) a famous German Jesuit, born at Nottelen, in Westphalia, in 1600. His work entitled "Marrow of Moral Theology" ("Medulla Theologiæ Moralis," 1645) went through more than fifty editions; but it was condemned to be burnt, by the parliaments of Paris and Toulouse, for countenancing regicide. Died in 1668.

Bush, (GEORGE,) an American theologian and biblical scholar, born in Norwich, Vermont, in 1796. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1818, and was appointed in 1831 professor of Hebrew and Oriental literature in the University of New York. In 1832 he published his "Life of Mohammed," and about the same time an elaborate "Treatise on the Millennium," in which he maintained the millennium to have been the period in which Christianity triumphed over Roman paganism. In 1835 appeared his "Hebrew Grammar," in 1836 "Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures," and in 1840 he began his series of "Bible Commentaries," in 8 vols. In 1847 he embraced the doctrines of Swedenborg. He edited the "New Church Repository," and officiated as Swedenborgian minister until within a few months of his death in 1860.

Bushe, (Sir CHARLES KENDAL,) an eloquent Irish lawyer and judge, born about 1767, was a member of the Irish Parliament. He became chief justice of Ireland in 1822. Died in 1843.

Bush'el, (THOMAS,) an English royalist, born in 1594, was master of the royal mines in Wales, and published several works. Died in 1674.

Bushnell, (ASA SMITH,) was born at Rome, New York, September 16, 1834; engaged in the manufacturing business in Ohio, and was elected governor of that state in 1895, and re-elected in 1897. D. 1904.

Bushnell, bŏŏsh'nel, (DAVID,) an American inventor, born in Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1742, became a captain in the army. He prepared explosive machines which he placed in kegs, that they might be carried by the tide against the British ships in the Delaware. This affair occasioned Hopkinson's ballad of "The Battle of the Kegs." Died in 1826.

Bushnell, (HORACE,) D.D., an eminent American divine, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1802. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, and was afterwards for some time literary editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce." In 1833 he was ordained pastor of the North Congregational Church in Hartford. Dr. Bushnell was long regarded as one of the most eloquent preachers and accomplished writers in Connecticut. He published several volumes and a great number of discourses and addresses on various subjects, chiefly philosophical and theological, including the "Moral Tendencies and Results of Human History," "Unconscious Influence," "Politics the Law of God," "The Age of Homespun," etc. In 1849 he was summoned before the Hartford Central Association of Ministers for the heretical opinions alleged to be contained in his volume entitled "God in Christ." The charge was not sustained; and in reply Dr. Bushnell published (1851) his "Christian Theology," in which he reviews the various shades of belief that have prevailed in the Church, and arrives at the conclusion that exactness in theological science cannot be attained. In 1858 appeared his most important work, "Nature and the Supernatural as together constituting the One System of God." He died February 17, 1876.

Busiri. See BOOSEEREE.

Bu-sī'ris, [Gr. *Βούσιρις*,] in ancient mythology, a king of Egypt, and son of Neptune, who sacrificed to Jupiter all the foreigners who entered his dominions. He was killed by Hercules.

Busk, (Captain HANS,) an English writer on military subjects, born in 1815. He founded the first rifle volunteer club in England, which led the way to the establishment of the Volunteer Army of Great Britain. Among other works, he published "The Rifle, and How to Use it," "Volunteers, and How to Drill them," "The Navies of the World," etc. Died March 11, 1882.

Busleyden, bŭs-lī'dĕn, [Lat. BUSLID'IUS,] (JEROME,) a distinguished patron of literature, and friend of Eras-

mus, born in the province of Luxemburg about 1470; died in 1517.

Buslidius, the Latin of BUSLEYDEN, which see.

Buss, bŏŏs, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) a German jurist, born at Zell in 1803, was professor of law and political economy at Freiburg in 1836. He published "The Methodology of Canon Law," and other works. Died in 1878.

Bussey, bŭz'ze, (BENJAMIN,) a wealthy merchant of Boston, born at Canton, Massachusetts, in 1757. He bequeathed a large sum to Harvard College. Died in 1842.

Bussières, de, dẹh bü'se'air', a French writer and poet, born near Lyons in 1607; died in 1678.

Bussola, boos'so-lȧ, (DIONIGI,) a Milanese sculptor, flourished about 1600–30.

Busson, bü'sôN', (JULIEN,) a French physician, born in Brittany in 1717; died in 1781.

Bussone. See CARMAGNOLA.

Bussy, bü'se', (ANTOINE ALEXANDRE BRUTUS,) a French physician and scientific writer, born at Marseilles in 1794, made several discoveries in chemistry. In 1850 he was admitted into the Institute. Died Feb. 1, 1882.

Bussy d'Amboise, de, dẹh bü'se' dôN'bwâz', (LOUIS DE CLERMONT,) a French nobleman of the time of Henry III., signalized himself by his cruelty during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew. He was at length murdered by the Count of Montsoreau, whose wife he had seduced. His adventures form the subject of Dumas' romance "La Dame de Montsoreau."

See DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle."

Bussy-Rabutin, de, dẹh bü'se' rȧ'bü'tăN', (ROGER,) COMTE, a French satirist, born in Nivernais in 1618. He published "Memoirs" and "Letters," and a work entitled "Amorous History of the Gauls." He was imprisoned a year in the Bastille, and subsequently exiled to his country-seat sixteen years, for writing a satire on Louis XIV. Died in 1693.

See LE BRET, "Mémoires secrets de Bussy-Rabutin," *1767*.

Bustamante de la Camara, boos-tȧ-mȧn'tȧ dȧ lȧ kȧ'mȧ-rȧ, (JUAN,) a Spanish naturalist, born at Alcalá de Henares. He wrote a work on the animals mentioned in the Scriptures, (2 vols., 1595.)

Bustamente, boos-tȧ-men'tȧ, (ANASTASIUS,) a Mexican general, born about 1782. He became President of Mexico in 1830, was soon after banished, was again chosen President in 1837, and was banished a second time in 1841. Died in 1851.

Bustamente or **Bustamante, de**, dȧ boos-tȧ-mȧn'tȧ, (Don CARLOS MARIA,) a Mexican archæologist, born about 1800. He edited, besides other works, Bernardino de Sahagun's "History of New Spain," ("Historia universal de las Cosas de Nueva España," 3 vols., 1839.)

Busti, boos'tee, (AGOSTINO,) a skilful Italian sculptor, sometimes called IL BUSTINO, (èl boos-tee'no,) and BAMBAIA, (bȧm-bī'yȧ,) born in the Milanese in 1470. His chief work was a monument to Gaston de Foix at Milan. Died about 1550.

Bu'ta-dēs, a native of Sicyon, in Greece, born probably about 600 B.C. It is related that his daughter fell in love with a young man of Corinth, and, seeing the outline of his face in a shadow on the wall, she drew the figure there with a pencil. Her father modelled the face upon the outline in clay, and baked the model in the fire. This, according to Greek tradition, was the origin of the art of modelling the human face in terra-cotta. Butades was a tiler by trade; and after the time of this invention it is said that he used to ornament his tiles with men's faces.

Bute, (JOHN PATRICK CRICHTON **Stuart**,) third MARQUIS OF, was born at Mountstuart House, Buteshire, Scotland, September 12, 1847. He succeeded to his father's titles in 1848, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1868 became a Roman Catholic. In 1872 he married a grand-daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. He was supposed to be the hero of Disraeli's novel "Lothair," and was noted for his great wealth and liberality. Died October 9, 1900.

Bute, (JOHN STUART,) EARL OF, a British statesman, born in Scotland in 1713. He became in 1738 one of the lords of the bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and in this station succeeded in obtaining a great ascendency over the mind of that prince's son, afterwards George III. The life of Lord Bute belongs rather to history than to biography. We will merely say here that in 1761 he was made one of the principal secretaries of state, and in May, 1762, he became first lord of the treasury to the young king. As minister he was eminently unpopular; but although he resigned in April, 1763, he still retained the confidence of the king, and continued (as was generally believed) to exert a great influence over the counsels of the cabinet. He passed the last six or seven years of his life in unbroken retirement, and died in 1792. Lord Bute was a liberal patron of literature and the arts. He was fond of the sciences, especially of botany, and published an expensive work, in nine volumes, on the plants of England.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" MACAULAY, "Essay on the Earl of Chatham," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1844.

Butéo, bü'tȧ'o', or **Borrel**, bo'rĕl', (JEAN,) a French geometer and writer, born at Charpey in 1492; died in 1572.

Butin, bü'tăN', (ULYSSE,) an able French painter, born at Saint-Quentin, May, 1838. His fine talents and warm sympathies found their chief exercise in the portrayal of the life of fishermen and their families. His style was usually simple, vigorous, and picturesque. Died in January, 1884.

Büt'ler, (ALBAN,) a learned English Catholic divine, president of the College of Saint-Omer, author of "Lives of the Saints," (5 vols., 1745,) and other works. Born at Northampton in 1710; died in 1773.

See CHARLES BUTLER, "Life of Alban Butler," London, 1799.

Büt'ler, (ANDREW PICKENS,) an American politician, born in South Carolina about 1796. He was a United States Senator for South Carolina for a number of years between 1846 and 1857. His kinsman Preston Brooks assaulted Charles Sumner in 1856, on account of some remarks offensive to Butler. Died in 1857.

Butler, (BENJAMIN F.,) an American lawyer, practised at Albany, in New York State. He was attorney-general of the United States from December, 1831, to June, 1834, in the cabinet of President Jackson. Died in 1858.

Butler, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American politician and general, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, on the 5th of November, 1818. According to Parton, he was "a youth of keen vision, fiery, inquisitive, fearless." He graduated at Waterville College, Maine, about 1838. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised with success. It is said that in fertility of expedients and devices to obtain an acquittal of his client he has seldom if ever been equalled. He was originally what is termed a "hard-shell" Democrat, (*i.e.* one inflexibly devoted to the principles of the party.) He took an active part in politics, and was a delegate to the National Convention which was held in Charleston in April, 1860, and adjourned to Baltimore, where it separated into two bodies. Butler supported Breckinridge for the Presidency in November, 1860, and thus made himself so unpopular in the North that he received only six thousand votes as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in that year.

On the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 he took command of a brigade, which he moved at once towards Washington; but, on hearing of the riot in Baltimore, he made a détour to Annapolis. He occupied Baltimore on the 13th or 14th of May, was appointed a major-general on the 16th, and on the 22d took command of Fortress Monroe, the most important fort in the Union. Three slaves having come to the fort for protection, Butler received them, and applied to them the famous phrase "contraband of war." "An epigram," said Theodore Winthrop, alluding to this expression, "abolished slavery in the United States." Butler commanded the land-forces of the expedition which took Fort Hatteras, North Carolina, in August, 1861. In January, 1862, he obtained command of an army of about 15,000 men sent by sea to co-operate with the navy in the capture of New Orleans. The department of the Gulf was then created, and Butler was appointed commander of the same. Admiral Farragut passed the forts on the 24th of April, and transferred New Orleans to General Butler, who

entered it on the 1st of May. By stern and vigorous measures he reduced the city to order, and, by his wise and strict sanitary regulations, preserved it from the yellow fever in the summer of 1862. He ordered William Mumford to be executed for tearing down the flag of the Union from the mint. To obtain funds for the support of the poor, he exacted money from rich secessionists. A great outcry was made against him for his order "that any female who should insult an officer or soldier should be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town, plying her avocation," which, according to Parton, had a salutary effect. General Butler had gone to New Orleans a pro-slavery Democrat: he came away a decided anti-slavery man and a Radical. He obtained command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina in the latter part of 1863. Having been instructed to operate on the south side of the James River against Richmond, he moved his army, composed of two corps, up the James River on the 4th of May, 1864, and on the 5th occupied City Point and Bermuda Hundred, where he intrenched himself. His army was attacked on the 16th, near Drury's Bluff, and forced back into its intrenchments, where it was safe, but could not operate efficiently against Richmond. He commanded the land-force of an unsuccessful expedition against Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and soon after this date was removed from command by General Grant. He served in Congress as representative from Massachusetts, 1867–75, and was one of the managers selected March 2, 1868, to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson. He was again elected to Congress in 1876, but soon renounced Republicanism. In 1881 the Democrats elected him Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 he was the Greenback candidate for President. Died Jan. 11, 1893.

Butler, (CHARLES,) an English clergyman, scholar, and writer on music, etc., born at High Wycombe in 1559. Among his works are "The Feminine Monarchy, or the History of Bees," (1609,) and "The Principles of Music," (1636.) Died in 1647.

Butler, (CHARLES,) an able and learned English jurist and Roman Catholic writer, a nephew of Alban Butler, noticed above, was born in London in 1750. He completed the edition of Coke upon Littleton which Hargrave left unfinished. Among his principal works are "Horæ Biblicæ," (1797,) "Horæ juridicæ subsecivæ," (1804,) "Historical Memoirs of the English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics," and a continuation of Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints." Died in 1832.

Butler, (CYRUS,) an American merchant, born in 1767, lived at Providence, Rhode Island. He gave forty thousand dollars to endow a hospital for the insane at Providence. Died in 1849.

Butler, (ELIZABETH SOUTHERDEN,) an English painter, whose maiden name was THOMPSON, was born at Lausanne in 1844. She is a sister of Mrs. Alice Meynell, the poetess. Her first great success was "The Roll-Call," (1874.) Her pictures are chiefly cavalry- and battle-pieces, often severely censured, but, in spite of marked faults, well deserving their great popularity. They include "Quatre Bras," "Balaklava," "The Camel Corps," (1894,) and others. She married General Sir William F. Butler in 1877.

Butler, (FRANCES.) See KEMBLE, (FANNY.)

Butler, (JAMES.) See ORMOND, DUKE OF.

Butler, (JAMES,) an American soldier of the Revolution, born in Prince William county, Virginia, settled in South Carolina, where he distinguished himself in partisan warfare against the British. He was killed in the massacre at Cloud's Creek, near the close of the war.

Butler, (JOHN,) Bishop of Hereford, an English political writer, born at Hamburg in 1717. He wrote pamphlets in support of Lord North's measures. Died in 1802.

Butler, (JOHN,) an American tory, born in Connecticut, was notorious as the leader of the party which massacred the settlers of Wyoming Valley in July, 1778.

Butler, (JOSEPH,) an English bishop and writer of high reputation, was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in 1692. He commenced his scholastic education at the grammar-school at Wantage, from which he went to an academy in Gloucestershire, where he had for his fellow-student Secker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. While at this academy "he wrote," says Mackintosh, "private letters to Dr. Clarke on his celebrated 'Demonstration,' suggesting objections that were really insuperable, and which are marked by an acuteness which neither himself nor any other ever surpassed." Not long after, he entered Oriel College, Oxford. He was admitted into holy orders about 1716 or 1717. In 1721 he became rector of Houghton, and obtained the rich living of Stanhope in 1725. In 1726 he published fifteen sermons preached at the Rolls Chapel, which are highly esteemed. He was appointed chaplain to Lord-Chancellor Talbot in 1733, and clerk of the closet to the queen in 1736. His reputation rests chiefly on his admirable "Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature," (1736.) "This," says Sir James Mackintosh, "is the most original and profound work extant in any language on the philosophy of religion." Lord Brougham pronounces it "the most argumentative and philosophical defence of Christianity ever submitted to the world." Butler was appointed Bishop of Bristol in 1738, and Bishop of Durham in 1750. Died in 1752. His character is represented as pure, modest, and amiable.

Butler, (MATTHEW CALBRAITH,) was born near Greenville, South Carolina, March 8, 1836. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and served in the Confederate army from major to major-general, losing his right leg at Brandy Station. He was elected to the South Carolina legislature in 1866; was United States Senator from South Carolina, 1877–89; and served in the Cuban war as major-general of volunteers. Died 1909.

Butler, (NICHOLAS MURRAY,) college president, born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, April 2, 1862. He graduated at Columbia College in 1882, and has since been made honorary LL.D. by many institutions. He was successively fellow, tutor, and adjunct professor at Columbia, and was made professor and dean of the faculty of philosophy in 1890 and president of Columbia University in 1902, also professor of philosophy and education. He is also President of Teachers and Barnard Colleges, and the College of Pharmacy. He has been many times a delegate to the Republican National Conventions, and upon Vice President Sherman's death he took his place on the Republican ticket with Taft and was defeated. Dr. Butler is strongly against the Prohibition Amendment. He has written "The Meaning of Education," "True and False Democracy," "Building the American Nation," etc.

Butler, (PIERCE M.,) COLONEL, born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, in 1798, became Governor of his native State, and was killed at the battle of Churubusco in August, 1847.

Butler, (RICHARD,) a major-general in the American army, was killed while fighting, under General Saint Clair, against the Indians, in 1791.

Butler, (SAMUEL,) a celebrated English wit and poet, the author of "Hudibras," was born in the parish of Strensham, Worcestershire, about 1612. He became in early life a clerk to Mr. Jeffereys, a justice of the peace, and afterwards entered the service of Sir Samuel Luke, an officer under Cromwell. Luke is supposed to be the original of Hudibras. After the restoration, (1660,) Butler was secretary to the Earl of Carbury, who appointed him steward of Ludlow Castle. He married a Mrs. Herbert, who brought him a fortune, which, however, was lost by investment in unsound securities. The first part of his famous poem was published in 1663, the second part in 1664; but the third part did not appear until 1678. He died poor, in London, in 1680.

"'Hudibras,'" says Hallam, "was incomparably more popular than 'Paradise Lost:' no poem in our language rose at once to greater reputation. Nor can this be called ephemeral, like that of most political poetry. . . . The sense of Butler is masculine, his wit inexhaustible, but it is supplied from every source of reading and observation."

Butler, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an English philologist, born in Warwickshire in 1774. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and became Bishop of Lichfield in 1836. He published a valuable edition of "Æschylus,"

"Praxis on the Latin Prepositions," and other works. Died in 1839.

Butler, (SMEDLEY DARLINGTON,) U. S. Marine officer, was born July 30, 1881, at West Chester, Pa. He was appointed to the Marines 1899, and served in the Boxer Rebellion, in Haiti, in France, etc. He was granted leave of absence to serve as Director of Public Safety, Philadelphia, 1924–25, and later was stationed several years in China. He was promoted to brigadier general 1921, and named major general Oct., 1929.

Butler, (THOMAS,) Earl of Ossory, son of James, Duke of Ormond, born in 1634. He was raised to the rank of admiral in 1673, and commanded the English troops in Flanders in the war against the French in 1677. Died in 1680.

Butler, (WEEDEN,) an English divine, born at Margate in 1742, became chaplain to the Duke of Kent. He wrote "The Cheltenham Guide." Died 1923.

Butler, (WILLIAM ALLEN,) an American lawyer and poet, son of Benjamin F. Butler the attorney-general, was born in Albany in 1825. Died 1902.

Butler, (WILLIAM ARCHER,) a philosopher and poet, born at Annerville, near Clonmel, Ireland, about 1814. He contributed several poems to the "Dublin University Magazine." In 1837 he became professor of moral philosophy in Trinity College, Dublin. Died 1848.

Butler, (Sir WILLIAM FRANCIS,) an English general, was born at Suirville, Ireland, in 1838. He entered the army in 1858, served in the Red River and Ashanti expeditions, in Natal, and in the Soudan campaign of 1884–85. He was promoted major-general in 1893. He is the author of "The Great Lone Land," "Wild North Land," etc. Died June 8, 1910. His wife, ELIZABETH THOMPSON BUTLER, gained fame as a battle painter by her "Roll Call" and other works.

Butler, (WILLIAM O.,) **an American general, born in Kentucky about 1793. He served in the war of 1812, and in the Mexican war, (1846–47.) In 1846 he was raised to the rank of major-general. He was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1848, but was not elected. Died in 1880.**

Bu'to, called also **Uat,** oo'ăt', **Uati,** oo'ă'tee, and **Uatiu,** oo-ă'te-oo', an Egyptian goddess, a personification of Lower Egypt. She was the goddess of fire, lived in the sun, and had either the human form or that of a vulture. The serpent called *Uræus* was her symbol.

Butret, de, dẽh bü'trā', BARON, a French horticulturist of Strasburg. He published in 1794 a treatise on the trimming of fruit-trees, "Taille raisonnée des Arbres fruitiers," which was often reprinted. Died in 1805.

Butt, (ISAAC,) an Irish lawyer and politician, born in Donegal county in 1813. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1852. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Kingdom of Italy," Died in 1879.

But'ter-field, (CONSUL WILLSHIRE,) an American author, born at Colosse, New York, July 28, 1824. He studied in the Albany Normal School, and became a teacher and lawyer in Ohio, removing in 1875 to Wisconsin. He has published several local and county histories of value, also "An Historical Account of the Expedition against Sandusky in 1782," (1873,) and "History of the Discovery of the Northwest by John Nicolet," (1881.) He also edited "The Washington-Crawford Letters," (1877,) and "The Washington-Irvine Correspondence," (1882.) Died September 26, 1899.

But'ter-field, (DANIEL,) born in Oneida county, New York, about 1831, became brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers, served at several battles in the Army of the Potomac and Army of the Cumberland, and after the war was at the head of the subtreasury in New York. Died July 17, 1901.

Butterworth, (HEZEKIAH,) was born at Warren, Rhode Island, December 22, 1839. He was the author of "Zig-Zag Journeys," (many volumes,) "Great Composers," etc., and was editor of "The Youth's Companion" after 1870. Died Sept. 5, 1905.

Butt'mann, [Ger. pron. bŏŏt'mân,] (PHILIPP KARL,) a learned and profound German philologist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in December, 1764, became in 1796 secretary and in 1811 librarian of the Royal Library at Berlin. Died in 1829. Buttmann devoted his attention chiefly to the study of the Greek language and antiquities. His large Greek Grammar ("Ausführliche Griechische Sprachlehre") is, so far as it goes, perhaps the best work of the kind that has ever been written. Unhappily, he did not live to complete it. He was a friend of Niebuhr. He edited various Greek classics. Among his principal works are his "Greek Grammar for Schools," (1792,) which is an abridgment of a more extensive work, sometimes called the "Intermediate Greek Grammar," (1819,) "Lexilogus, or Explanation of Greek Words," (1818,) and "Mythologus, or a Collection of Treatises on the Traditions of Antiquity," (2 vols., 1828.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Bütt'ner, (CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) an eminent German philologist and naturalist, born at Wolfenbüttel in 1716. He travelled extensively, and formed rich collections of natural history. He passed many years at Göttingen in researches into the primitive history of nations and the filiation of languages. To him we owe the first essay of a glossography, or geography of languages. Büttneria, a genus of tropical shrubs and herbs, was named in his honour. He published several works. Died at Jena, October 8, 1801.

Buttner, bŏŏt'nẽr, (DAVID SIGISMUND AUGUST,) a German botanist, born in 1724, succeeded Haller in the chair of botany at Göttingen. Died in 1768.

Büt'ton, (THOMAS,) an English navigator, made a voyage to the northeastern part of America in 1612, and discovered the mouth of Nelson River, in about 57° north latitude. He gave the name of Button's Bay to a bay near Nelson River. He is said to have been the first who sailed through Hudson Strait to the western shore of Hudson Bay.

Butts, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in Norfolk, is mentioned by Shakspeare in his play of "Henry VIII.," act v. He was physician to Henry VIII. Died in 1545.

Buttura, boot-too'rå, (ANTONIO,) an Italian critic and *littérateur*, born near Lake Garda in 1771. He became professor of the Italian language and literature at Saint-Cyr, in France, and in 1817 succeeded Ginguené as professor at the Athenæum. Died in 1832.

Buttura, bü'tü'rā', (EUGÈNE FERDINAND,) a landscape-painter, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1812; died in 1852.

Buturlin. See BOOTOORLIN.

Buxbaum, bŏŏks'bŏwm, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German botanist, born at Merseburg in 1694, founded, at the command of the Czar, a botanic garden at Saint Petersburg about 1720, and died in 1730.

Buxhöwden, bŏŏks'hö'dẽn, sometimes written **Buxhoeden,** (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) COUNT, a Russian general, born in Livonia in 1750. He served in the Polish campaign of 1792, and commanded the left wing of the Russians at Austerlitz. Died in 1811.

Buxtehude, (DIETRICH,) a Dutch musician and composer, born about 1635, became organist to Saint Mary's Church at Lubeck. He was esteemed one of the best performers of his time, and composed sacred pieces of great merit. Died in 1707.

Bŭx'ton, (CHARLES,) an English writer, son of T. Fowell Buxton, noticed below, born in 1822. He wrote "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton," (3d edition, 1851.) He became a member of Parliament and of the Liberal party. Died August 10, 1871.

Buxton, (JEDEDIAH,) an English arithmetician of singular powers of calculation, born near Chesterfield in 1705. His intellect was below mediocrity, with the exception of a wonderful facility in solving the most difficult problems. When on a visit to London, he was taken to the theatre, and employed himself in counting the words used by the actors. Died about 1774.

Buxton, (Sir THOMAS FOWELL,) an eminent English philanthropist, born at Castle Hedingham, in Essex, in 1786. He married in 1807 Hannah Gurney, of Earlham Hall, a sister of Joseph John Gurney and Elizabeth Fry. He represented Weymouth in Parliament from 1818 to 1837, acquired much influence in public affairs, and succeeded Wilberforce as the leader of the anti-slavery

movement. About 1838 he produced a "Treatise on the Slave-Trade." Died in 1845.

See a "Life of T. F. Buxton," by his son, CHARLES BUXTON, 3d edition, 1851; A. VON TRESKOW, "Sir T. F. Buxton; ein Bild des Englischen Lebens, etc.," Berlin, 1853; "Quarterly Review" for June, 1848; "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1818.

Buxtorf, bŏŏks'tŏrf, [Lat. BUXTOR'FIUS,] (JOHANN,) a distinguished Hebrew scholar, born at Camen, in Westphalia, in 1564. He became professor of Hebrew at Bâle in 1591, and published a "Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum," (1607,) "Biblia Hebraica Rabbinica," or Hebrew Bible with Rabbinical notes, and several treatises on the writings of the Rabbins. Died in 1629.

See DANIEL TOSSANUS, "Oratio de Vita et Obitu J. Buxtorfii," 1630; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Buxtorf, (JOHANN,) son of the preceding, born at Bâle in 1599, was also celebrated as a Hebraist. In 1630 he succeeded his father as professor at Bâle. He published a "Chaldee and Syriac Lexicon," "Concordance of the Hebrew Bible," (1632,) left unfinished by his father, and other works. Died in 1664.

See L. GERNLER, "Oratio parentalis J. Buxtorfii Memoriæ dicata," 1655; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Buy de Mornas, bü-e' dẹh mor'nȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French geographer, born at Lyons. He published "Methodical and Elementary Cosmography," (1770,) and other works. Died in 1783.

Buys, bois, (PAULUS,) an eminent Dutch statesman, lived about 1550–90. He was honoured with the friendship and confidence of William, Prince of Orange, and held for a considerable time the office of advocate of Holland. During the administration of the Earl of Leicester in the Netherlands, Buys was the leader of the opposition party. He is pronounced by Motley one of the ablest statesmen of Holland.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. x.

Buzanval, de, dẹh bü'zŏn'vȧl', (NICOLAS CHOART,) a French prelate, remarkable for his devotion to the duties of his office and for the apostolic simplicity of his character, born in Paris in 1611, became Bishop of Beauvais in 1650. Died in 1679.

See J. BESOIGNE, "Vies des quatre Évêques engagés dans la Cause de Port-Royal," 2 vols., 1756.

Buzot, bü'zo', (FRANÇOIS LÉONARD NICOLAS,) an eminent French Girondist, born at Evreux in 1760, was an advocate before the Revolution. He was sent as a deputy to the States-General in 1789, and to the National Convention in 1792. In the trial of the king he voted for an appeal to the people. On the 31st of May, 1793, he was proscribed as a royalist with the other chiefs of the Gironde, and fled, first to Calvados; afterwards they attempted to conceal themselves in the south of France. Buzot and Pétion were found dead in a field near Bordeaux in June, 1794. Buzot was an especial favourite of Madame Roland.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Vie de Buzot," prefixed to his "Mémoires sur la Révolution," edited by GUADET, 1823; article on Madame Roland in this work, and "Mémoires de Madame Roland," edited by M. P. FAUGÈRE, 1864.

Byelinsky. See BIELINSKY.

Bȳ'field, (NICHOLAS,) an English Puritan divine, born in Warwickshire about 1578, was vicar of Isleworth. He wrote commentaries on some books of the New Testament. Died in 1622.

Bȳ'ford, (WILLIAM HEATH,) M.D., an American physician, born at Eaton, Ohio, March 20, 1817, graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1844. In 1850 he was appointed professor of anatomy in Evansville Medical College, and in 1852 became professor of theory and practice there. In 1857 he became professor of obstetrics in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in 1859 took the chair of obstetrics in Chicago Medical College. In 1862 he became president of the Woman's Medical College, Chicago, and professor of obstetrics and gynæcology there. In 1880 he was chosen professor of gynæcology in Rush Medical College. Among his works are "Chronic Inflammation of the Cervix," (1864,) "Practice of Medicine and Surgery applied to Diseases of Women," (1865,) and "Theory and Practice of Obstetrics," (1870.) He died suddenly May 21, 1890.

Bylderdyck. See BILDERDIJK.

Bȳlēs, (MATHER,) an American clergyman and noted humorist, born at Boston in 1706. In 1776 he adhered to the royal cause. Died in 1788.

Bynæus, bī-nā'ŭs, (ANTOON,) a Dutch philologist, born at Utrecht in 1654, published several Latin works. Died in 1693.

Byng, bĭng, (GEORGE,) an eminent English naval commander, born in 1663, became rear-admiral in 1703, vice-admiral in 1706, and admiral of the blue about 1708. In 1721 he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Viscount Torrington. Died in 1733.

Byng, (JOHN,) an English admiral, son of the preceding, born in 1704. Having in 1756, in consequence of the improvidence and inefficiency of the English ministry, been unsuccessful in an expedition to relieve Minorca, then blockaded by a French fleet of superior strength, he was accused of cowardice by the ministers, who were anxious to avert the public odium from themselves. By a sentence of extreme rigour, he was condemned to be shot. He met his death with the firmness of a hero, March 14, 1757.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV;" "Correspondance Générale:" J. F. SEVFART, "Leben des Admirals J. Byng," 1757.

Byns or **Bijns**, van, van bins, (ANNE,) a Flemish poetess, born at Antwerp in 1494; died after 1567.

Byrd, (RICHARD EVELYN,) American explorer, was born Oct. 24, 1888, at Winchester, Va. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy Jan., 1912, was retired March, 1916 on account of an incapacity received in service, but during the World War commanded the U. S. Naval Forces in Canadian waters. He was retired again in 1922 as lieutenant commander. He accompanied the Donald B. Macmillan Expedition to Greenland as flight commander, 1925. Byrd and his pilot, Floyd Bennett, were the first to fly over the North Pole. They left King's Bay, Amsterdam Island, Spitzbergen, on the morning of May 9, 1926 in a Fokker monoplane with three Wright air-cooled motors, and flew to the Pole, 680 miles distant and back, in 15½ hours. On June 29, 1927 he took off in an aëroplane from New York with three companions and flew to the coast of France in 42 hours. He sailed in October, 1928 for the Antarctic to explore that region by aëroplane and flew over the South Pole with three others Nov. 29, 1929.

Byrd, (WILLIAM,) COLONEL, F.R.S., a distinguished citizen of the Virginia Colony, was born at Westover, Virginia, March 28, 1674. He was educated in England and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple.

Byrd, (WILLIAM.) See BIRDE.

Byrge, the French of BYRGIUS, which see.

See SAX, "Onomasticon;" ADELUNG, Supplement to JOCHER'S 'Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Byng, bing, (JULIAN HEDWORTH GEORGE,) 1st Viscount, British soldier, was born Sept. 11, 1862. He served in the Soudan 1884, and South Africa 1899–1902. In the World War he commanded the 3rd Cavalry Division in France 1914–15, and the Cavalry Corps until August, 1915. He then led the 9th Army Corps at the Dardanelles. He commanded the Canadian Corps 1917–19, taking Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917. He was governor general of Canada 1921–26, and appointed commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police, 1928.

Bynkershoeck, van, van bin'kers-hook', (CORNELIS,) celebrated jurist, born in Holland 1673.

Byrne, bĭrn, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English engraver, born at Cambridge about 1744; died in 1805.

Bȳ'rǫm, (JOHN,) an English writer and poet, born near Manchester in 1691, contributed several pieces to "The Spectator," and invented a system of short-hand which still bears his name. His pastoral of "Colin and Phebe," published in the "Spectator," No. 603, was generally admired. Died in 1763.

Bȳ'rǫn, (ANNA ISABELLA MILLBANKE,) LADY, an English heiress, born in 1792 or 1793, was the only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbanke, afterwards Noel. She was married in January, 1815, to Lord Byron the poet. They separated the following year. After their separation she inherited the title of Baroness of Wentworth. She was a woman of superior talents. Died in 1860.

BYRON, (GEORGE ANSON,) CAPTAIN, an English naval

officer, born in 1758, was a son of Admiral Byron, noticed below. He rendered important service in the great naval victory gained by Lord Rodney over the French in April, 1782. Died in 1793.

Byron, (George Gordon Noel,) an English poet of rare genius, born in London, January 22, 1788. He belonged to an old family (the name appears to have been originally spelled **Burun** or **Bürün**, afterwards **Biron**, and last of all **Byron**) which traced its origin back to the Norman conquest. His grandfather, John Byron, was an English admiral. His father, Captain Byron, married Catherine Gordon, a Scottish heiress, with whom he lived unhappily, and whose wealth he squandered in a life of vice and dissipation. In 1790 the mother of the poet, having been deserted by her husband, retired to Scotland and took up her residence in Aberdeen. Here her son received the first rudiments of his education at a day-school. Not long after he was sent to the grammar-school of Aberdeen. When he was between six and seven years old his mother took him with her on a visit to the Highlands, the scenery of which is said to have made, even at that early age, a deep and indelible impression on his mind. When he was ten years old he succeeded to the estate and title of William, fifth Lord Byron, his grand-uncle, who had resided at Newstead Abbey, in Nottinghamshire, and had died there in May, 1798. Soon after, his mother took him to London and consulted some able surgeons respecting a congenital deformity and lameness of one of his feet; but the defect proved to be incurable, and continued to the end of the poet's life a source of bitter mortification to him. He was next placed at the school of Dr. Glennie, at Dulwich. During his school-days, Byron exhibited many indications both of the virtues and weaknesses which marked his character in after-life. On the one hand, his sympathetic nature, his generosity and courage, won for him the love and respect of his companions; while, on the other, his morbidly sensitive, wilful, and passionate temper involved him in continual disputes and quarrels. It is related that while at Harrow he saw one day a large tyrannical boy punishing little Peel (the brother of the celebrated Sir Robert Peel) because he refused to be his "fag." Byron was not large enough to resist the tyrant with any hope of success, but, in a voice trembling between terror and indignation, he demanded that he might bear half of the punishment. On another occasion, having seen a small and sickly boy bullied by one much older and stronger than himself, he interfered with success. Soon after he said to his protégé, "If any one bullies you, tell me, and I will thrash him if I can." He kept his word; and they were afterwards inseparable friends. Byron had been with Dr. Glennie rather less than two years, when he left for Harrow. While here he formed a romantic and passionate attachment for Miss Chaworth, the heiress of Annesley, an estate adjacent to Newstead Abbey. Miss Chaworth's father had been killed in a duel (or, as some say, in a drunken fight) by Lord Byron, the poet's great-uncle. This very circumstance may not improbably have tended to inflame young Byron's imagination. Alluding to his love for Miss Chaworth, he says, "Our union would have healed feuds in which blood had been shed by our fathers." He appears to have always regarded this as the deepest and truest passion of his life, and to have fully persuaded himself that if he had married Miss Chaworth he would have been a better as well as a happier man. But she did not return his affection, and not long after she was married to a gentleman named Musters. This union appears, however, not to have been a happy one. In 1805 Byron went to Trinity College, Cambridge, which he left two years after without a degree. During his stay at the University he published a volume of poems entitled "Hours of Idleness," (1807,) which was very severely criticised in the "Edinburgh Review." The poet wrote, by way of retaliation, his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," a caustic and scathing satire, which at the time caused a great sensation, and convinced the critics that Byron's genius was not to be terror-stricken or reduced to silence by "paper bullets of the brain." Little, however, can be said in praise of the justice or discrimination shown in this satiric poem. The author reminds one of Molière's blind man with a club, who lays about him so valiantly, striking down, it may be, friend and foe alike. The satirist is, in fact, scarcely less severe against Scott, who had never injured him, than against Jeffrey, the object of his burning and bitter resentment. Byron himself afterwards sincerely regretted the publication of this poem, and did all in his power to suppress its circulation.

In 1809, accompanied by his friend John Cam Hobhouse, (with whom he had become acquainted at Cambridge,) Byron set out on his travels through Europe, visiting Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and Greece. He was absent from England nearly two years. On his return he published the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," the success of which was so sudden and extraordinary that, as he tells us, "he awoke one morning and found himself famous." Soon after the publication of "Childe Harold" he took his seat in the House of Lords; and he appears to have thought seriously at one time of devoting himself to politics. He addressed the House three times. His most important speech was on the Catholic claims: it is said to have been listened to with much attention. But he seems to have soon lost his interest in politics, and to have abandoned all hopes of making a figure in public life. In 1813 he published "The Giaour," (*i.e.* "Infidel,") an Oriental tale in verse, which contains some of the most exquisite poetry to be found in the English language. Towards the close of the same year appeared "The Bride of Abydos," another poem of the same general character, which added to his already brilliant reputation. In January, 1814, was published "The Corsair," of which, it is said, at least 14,000 copies were sold in a single day. His other most important poems of this period were "Lara," "The Siege of Corinth," "Parisina," and "The Prisoner of Chillon."

On the 2d of January, 1815, Byron married Miss Anna Isabella Millbanke, only daughter of the baronet Sir Ralph Millbanke, afterwards Noel. She was esteemed a great heiress. Byron says, however, "All I have ever received, or am likely to receive, (and that has been twice paid back, too,) was £10,000." The match was a very unhappy one; the incompatibility of their tempers, and, still more, Lord Byron's irregular, not to say licentious, habits, rendered domestic harmony and peace impossible. Lady Byron bore him, December 10, 1815, a daughter, Ada, who became afterwards the Countess of Lovelace. Soon after she left him and went to her father's, taking with her the child; and he never saw either of them again. In the spring of 1816 he left England, with the determination of never more returning to his native land. Having passed through Belgium and visited the field of Waterloo, he proceeded to Switzerland, and resided for some time near Geneva. While here he wrote the third canto of "Childe Harold." He afterwards went to Italy and took up his abode in Venice. He next visited Ravenna: during his sojourn in this city he formed a *liaison* with the beautiful Countess Guiccioli, whose sprightly and imaginative character powerfully attracted him. During his stay at Pisa, in 1822 the tragic death of his friend Shelley, who was drowned in a squall near Leghorn, affected him deeply. In the early part of 1822 he was associated with Shelley and Leigh Hunt in conducting a periodical called "The Liberal;" but, soon after Shelley's death, Byron and Hunt quarrelled, and the journal was discontinued. (See Hunt, Leigh.) In October of the same year he removed to Genoa. Soon afterwards his sympathies for Grecian liberty became strongly excited, and he resolved to devote all his energies to the cause. During his sojourn in Italy, Byron had written several of his most remarkable productions, including the fourth canto of "Childe Harold," "Mazeppa," "Manfred," "Cain, a Mystery," "Marino Faliero," "The Two Foscari," "Sardanapalus," "Werner," and "Don Juan." Having fully embarked in the cause of Grecian freedom, he left Italy in the summer of 1823, and proceeded first to Cephalonia, where he remained some months. He arrived at Missolonghi in January, 1824. He applied himself to business with great energy, manifesting a good sense and practical judgment which many were not prepared to expect from one who had till then been looked upon merely as a poet and a man of pleasure. The exposure

which he incurred while making preparations for the siege of Lepanto, then in possession of the Turks, laid the foundation of the illness of which he died. About the middle of February he had a severe convulsive fit. During the extreme prostration that followed this attack, a crowd of Suliotes, whom he had engaged to fight under him, rose in mutiny, and, bursting into his apartment, brandished their arms and furiously demanded their pay. Byron retained his perfect self-possession, and, by his calm and determined courage, awed them into submission. Count Gamba, (brother of the Countess Guiccioli,) who was almost constantly with Lord Byron during the last few months of his life, says of him, "It is impossible to do justice to the coolness and magnanimity which he displayed upon every trying occasion. Upon trifling occasions he was certainly irritable; but the aspect of danger calmed him in an instant. . . . A more undaunted man in the hour of peril never breathed." Having caught a severe cold on the 9th of April, he was attacked with fever and violent rheumatic pains. At last inflammation seized upon his brain and terminated his life on the 19th of April, 1824.

As a man, Byron certainly had great faults; but in palliation of these it should be remembered that he was not only born with violent passions, but that almost every influence of his early life was adverse to the acquisition of habits of self-denial and self-control. By his mother he was treated at one time with the most foolish indulgence; at another, exasperated with causeless reproaches. The fame which he so easily and suddenly acquired, joined to his distinguished rank, may be said to have completed the miseducation which was begun in the nursery. But, in spite of all the disadvantages of education and hereditary temperament, he exhibited many truly noble traits of character, among which were a princely generosity, and a ready and true sympathy for the suffering even in the humblest condition. We are told, in Moore's "Life," that the "inmates" (domestics) "of his family were extremely attached to him, and would have endured anything on his account," and that "he was most unostentatious in his charities."

With all his professions of liberality in politics, Byron always remained an aristocrat at heart; and he is said to have been more proud of his Norman descent than he was of the rare endowments of his mind.

Among the most remarkable characteristics of Byron's poetry, two are deserving of particular notice. The first is his power of expressing intense emotion, especially when it is associated with the darker passions of the soul. "Never had any writer," says Macaulay, "so vast a command of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair. . . . From maniac laughter to piercing lamentation, there is not a single note of human anguish of which he was not master." The other is his exquisite taste and marvellous felicity in the use of language. Take for example that passage in the "Giaour" beginning with the lines

> "He who hath bent him o'er the dead
> Ere the first day of death is fled," etc.*

Nothing can exceed the delicacy of perception and taste with which the words are chosen. Of course such exquisite propriety in the choice of words implies an equally exquisite perception of the proprieties of thought and sentiment.

See MOORE, "Life of Byron," 2 vols. 8vo; GALT, "Life of Byron;" "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron," by E. J. TRELAWNEY, 1858; the elaborate and excellent article on Byron in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors," containing some interesting recollections of the poet not before published, besides a very complete list of bibliographic references; the notice in the "Biographie Universelle," by M. VILLEMAIN, the celebrated critic; JEFFREY, "Miscellanies;" SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Miscellaneous Prose Works;" "Quarterly Review" for January and July, 1814, October, 1816, April, 1818, July, 1823, and January, 1831; "Edinburgh Review" for December, 1816, August, 1817, and February, 1822; "Atlantic Monthly" for September, 1869; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1869; "The 'True Story of Lady Byron' established," by MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE 1870.

By'ron, (HENRY JAMES,) an English dramatist, a lineal descendant of the grandfather of the poet Lord Byron, was born in Manchester in January, 1834. He studied medicine, and afterwards law, but never practised either profession. He became a dramatic writer in 1858, and produced nearly one hundred and fifty pieces,—comedies, dramas, and burlesque compositions, many of them very successful. He was also a good novelist. Died in London, April 11, 1884.

Byron, (JOHN,) an English naval commander, born in 1723, was a son of William, Lord Byron. He was to have accompanied Lord Anson as midshipman on the Wager in his voyage round the world. The Wager was wrecked on the coast of South America in 1741. He returned to England in 1745. The narrative which Byron published of this shipwreck on his return to England is one of the most interesting works of the kind in the language. He commanded the Dolphin and Tamar in a voyage of discovery in the South Sea in 1764–66. In 1778 he obtained command of a fleet destined to operate against the French in the West Indies. He fought an indecisive battle against D'Estaing off Grenada in July, 1779, and was promoted about that date to the rank of vice-admiral. He was grandfather of the great poet Lord Byron. Died in 1786.

See CHARNOCK'S "Biographia Navalis."

Byström, bü'ström, (JOHAN NILS,) a Swedish sculptor, born at Philipsstadt in 1783. He studied in Rome, and, after his return, produced a colossal statue of the crown prince. Among his works are statues of Gustavus Adolphus and of Linnæus. Died March 13, 1848.

Bythner, bit'ner, or **Büttner**, büt'ner, (VICTORINUS,) a physician and philologist, born in Poland, became professor of Hebrew at Oxford. He published "Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis," (1645.) Died about 1670.

Bzovius, the Latin of BZOWSKI, which see.

Bzowski, bzhov'skee, [Lat. BZO'VIUS,] (ABRAHAM,) a Polish theologian, born in 1567. He became professor of philosophy at Milan, and afterwards of theology at Bologna. He wrote "Lives of Paul V. and Gregory XV.," "Continuation of the Annals of Baronius," and other works. Died in 1637.

C.

Caab or **Cab**. See KAAB.

Ca-bā'dēs or **Ca-vā'dēs**, [in Persian, KOBAD or COBAD, ko-bȧd',] a Persian king, father of the celebrated Chosroes, ascended the throne about 486 A.D. He gained several victories over the Romans between 502 and 505, and died in 531.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Cabakjee Ogloo or **Cabakdji Oglou**, kȧ-bȧk'jee og-loo', an officer of janissaries, one of the ringleaders of the revolt which dethroned Selim III., was assassinated in 1808.

Caballero, kȧ-bȧl-yā'ro, (FERNAN,) the pseudonym of a Spanish novelist, whose maiden name was CÆCILIA BÖHL DE FABER, (böl dẹh fȧ'bẹr.) She was born at Morges, in Switzerland, in 1797, married several times, and resided in Spain. She published "La Gaviota," and other novels, which present brilliant pictures of Andalusian life and are highly seasoned with the "Andalusian wit," ("sal Andaluz.") "No living writer," says the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1861, "has shed so bright a lustre on Spanish literature." She died in 1877.

Caballero, (FIRMIN,) a Spanish journalist and statesman, born at Barajas de Melo in 1800. He first attracted public attention by his witty criticisms on Miñano's "Geographical Dictionary." In 1833 he began to edit the "Boletin del Comercio," and in 1834 established another able journal, the "Eco del Comercio." About 1835 he was elected a deputy to the Cortes, and afterwards became a cabinet minister. He published, besides other

* See remarks on this passage in a critique in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1813.

works, a "Geographical and Administrative Manual of Spain," (1844.) Died at Madrid, June 17, 1876.

Caballero, de, dā kā-bāl-yā'ro, written also **Cavallero,** (Don José Antonio,) a Spanish marquis, of Italian descent, born at Saragossa about 1760. He was one of the ministers of Joseph Bonaparte while King of Spain, and on his deposition in 1814 became an exile in France. Died in 1821.

Caballo, kā-bāl'lo, [Lat. Caval'lus,] (Francesco,) an Italian medical writer, born in Venetia, lived at Padua. Died in 1540.

Cabanel, kā'bā'nĕl', (Alexandre,) a French historical painter, born at Montpellier in 1823. He obtained a first medal in 1855. Died January 23, 1889.

Cabanis, kā'bā'nèss', (Jean Baptiste,) a French advocate, born at Issoudun in 1723. He introduced improvements in cultivation and rural economy, and wrote a valuable "Essay on Grafting," (1764.) Died in 1786.

Cabanis, (Pierre Jean George,) an eminent French philosopher, author, and physician, son of the preceding, was born at Conac, near Saintes, in 1757. He studied medicine under Dubreuil, and settled at Auteuil, near Paris. By a version of some parts of the "Iliad," he gained access to the highest society of Paris, where he was intimate with Diderot, D'Alembert, Condorcet, Franklin, etc. He became the personal and political friend of Mirabeau, whom he assisted with his pen, and whom he attended in his last hours. He wrote an "Account of the Illness and Death of Mirabeau," (1791.) In 1796 he was chosen a member of the Institute, and in the next year professor of clinical medicine in Paris. He married Charlotte, sister of General Grouchy. In 1802 he produced his most important work, "Relation between the Physical System and the Mental Faculties of Man," ("Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme,") which obtained celebrity, and will doubtless hold its place among the noble essays of abstruse philosophy. In early life, and until about the beginning of the present century, Cabanis held the atheistical views so prevalent at the time of the French Revolution. He maintained, among other doctrines, that the brain "secretes thought," as the liver secretes bile. He afterwards modified his views so far as to recognize in the "primal causes" ("les causes premières") of the universe the existence of both *intelligence* and *will*, and that the same power or powers (*i.e.* "les causes premières") command us to practise virtue. Died in 1808.

See Mignet, "Éloge de Cabanis;" also the article "Cabanis" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cabanis-Jonval, kā'bā'nèss' zhôn'vāl', (Pierre,) a French *littérateur*, born at Alais about 1725; died in 1780.

Cabarrus, kā'bā'rüs', (François,) a French merchant, born at Bayonne in 1752, settled in Spain at an early age. By his talents and services as financier he acquired great influence in the government about 1780, and a few years later he was councillor of finances. In the reign of Charles IV. he was made a count, and was sent as minister plenipotentiary to the Congress of Rastadt in 1797. In 1808 he became minister of finances under Joseph Bonaparte. Died in 1810. His daughter Thérèse, a famous *belle*, became Marquise de Fontenay, then Madame Tallien, and lastly Princesse de Chimay.

Cabarrus, (Teresa.) See Chimay, Princess of.

Ca-bas'i-las, (Ni'lus,) [Νεῖλος Καβασίλας,] a Greek archbishop of Thessalonica, wrote an able treatise against the infallibility and supremacy of the pope. Died about 1350.

Nicholas Cabasilas, nephew of the preceding, whom he succeeded as archbishop in 1350, was also a zealous adversary of the Latin Church or hierarchy, and author of several works on theology.

See Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Cabassole, du, dü kā'bā'sol', (Philippe,) born at Cavaillon, in Provence, became bishop of his native town in 1334, and was made cardinal by Urban V. in 1368. He is best known as the friend of Petrarch, by whom he was greatly esteemed for his talents and learning. Died in 1371.

See Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Cabassut, kā'bā'sü', (Jean,) a French priest of the Oratory, born at Aix in 1604 or 1605. Died 1685.

Cabat, ka'ba', (Louis Nicolas,) a skilful French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1912. Died 1893.

Cabel or Kabel, van der, van der ka'bel, (Adrian,) a Dutch painter of landscapes, etc., born 1631. D. 1695.

Cabell, ka'bel (James Branch,) American author, was born April 14, 1874 at Richmond, Va. He graduated from William and Mary College 1898, and was on the staff of the New York Herald, 1899–1901. His first novel, "The Eagle's Shadow," was published in 1904. His other works include "The Cream of the Jest," 1917; "Jurgen," 1919; "Something About Eve," 1927.

Cabestan, kā'bĕs'tôN', or **Cabestaing, de,** deh kā'bĕs'tân', (Guillaume,) a Provençal troubadour, who lived about 1200.

Cabet, kā'bā', (Étienne,) a French socialist, and the leader of the "Icariens," was born at Dijon in 1788. He became an advocate, and lived in Paris. In 1830 he was appointed procureur-général for Corsica, but he was recalled in 1831. He became a radical democrat, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. In 1842 he published his peculiar socialist or communist notions in his romance entitled "Travels in Icaria," ("Voyage en Icarie.") Having made many proselytes to his utopian scheme among the labourers of Paris, he planted a colony in Texas in 1848. After suffering great privations in Texas, Cabet and his Icariens removed in 1850 to the city of Nauvoo, which the Mormons had recently deserted. They held their property in common, and were subject to the sole authority of Cabet. Died at Saint Louis in 1856.

See Quarterly Review" for June, 1848.

Cabeza (or Cabeça) de Vaca. See Nuñez, (Alvarez.)

Ca-bī'rī, written also **Cabeiri,** [Gr. Κάβειροι; Fr. Cabires, kā'bèr',] ancient divinities worshipped in various parts of the world, especially at Samothrace and Lemnos. The fable of the Cabiri is very obscure. Their mysteries were celebrated with great solemnity. They were believed, among other things, to preside over metals. Some writers trace the worship of the Cabiri to the Phœnicians.

Ca'ble, (George W.,) an American novelist, born in New Orleans in 1844. He served in the Confederate army, and then returned to a business career in his native city. Among his works are "Old Creole Days," (1877; new edition, 1883,) "The Grandissimes," "Madame Delphine," "Doctor Sevier," and "John March, Southerner," (1894.) He devoted himself entirely to literary work in 1879, and in 1884 came forward as a public reader and lecturer. Mr. Cable's descriptions of creole life in Louisiana have the charm of novelty, and have been widely read. His merits as a novelist are very generally recognized. Since 1884 he has resided at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he has founded a system of Home-Culture Clubs. D. 1925.

Caboche, kā'bosh', (Simonet,) a butcher of Paris, who became notorious about 1412 as the chief of a ferocious band called *Cabochiens*. They were partisans of the Burgundians in the civil war between these and the Armagnacs, and committed many outrages in Paris.

Caboos, Cabûs, or **Cabous,** kā-boos', surnamed the Sun in its Splendour, a prince, poet, and astronomer, began to reign in Jorjân in 976 A.D. He had a high reputation for virtue, and was a patron of Avicenna. He was deposed in 1012, and died soon after.

Cab'ot, (George,) an American Senator, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1751, was distinguished for his knowledge of political economy and commercial affairs. He was elected in 1789 to the Senate of the United States, in which he acted with the Federalists and gained the confidence of Washington. He was highly esteemed for his probity and sound judgment. In 1814 he was president of the Hartford Convention. Died in 1823.

Cab'ot or **Gabotto,** gä-bot'to, (Giovanni,) a Venetian pilot and navigator, who lived some time in England and distinguished himself in maritime discovery. In 1496 Henry VII. granted a patent to him and his sons for the discovery of unknown regions. (See Cabot, Sebastian.)

Cab'ot, (SEBASTIAN,) [It. SEBASTIANO GABOTTO sā-bās-te-ā'no gā-bot'to,] a son of the preceding, and a navigator of great eminence, was born at Bristol, England, about 1477. He made several voyages with his father, of which we have no authentic account. In 1497 they discovered a part of North America, which some suppose was Labrador, and others Newfoundland. A few years later he sailed southward as far as Cape Florida. From 1512 until 1517 he was in the service of the King of Spain, who made him a member of the Council of the Indies. In 1526 he commanded a Spanish expedition which explored the river La Plata. About 1548 he returned to England, and obtained the favour of Edward VI., who granted him a pension and consulted him in maritime affairs. He became governor of a new company formed to trade with Russia. He was living in 1557, and probably died soon after that date.

See "Memoirs of Sebastian Cabot," by RICHARD BIDDLE, London, 1831; ANDERSON, "History of Commerce;" "Life of S. Cabot," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. ix., First Series.

Cabot, kă'bo', (VINCENT,) an eminent French jurist, born at Toulouse about 1550. He professed law fourteen years at Orléans and twenty-two years at Toulouse. He wrote a "Treatise on Benefices," and other works. Died in 1621.

Cabral, kă-brăl', (PEDRO ALVAREZ,) an eminent Portuguese navigator, was chosen by Emmanuel, King of Portugal, to command the fleet which that prince sent to the East Indies in 1500. He sailed or was driven so far westward that, by a fortunate accident, he discovered Brazil in the same year. Pursuing his voyage, he reached Calicut, made conquests, and established the first Portuguese factories in India. He then sailed homeward, and arrived in June, 1501.

See RAMUSIO, "Voyages;" LAFITEAU, "Conquêtes des Portugais;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cabral de Vasconcellos, kă-brăl' dă vâs-kon-sel'-os, (PAULINO,) a Portuguese poet, who lived about 1780.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Cabrera, kă-brā'rà, (LUIS,) a Spanish historian, published a "History of Philip II.," (1619.) Died about 1655.

Cabrera, (Don RAMON,) a Spanish general, noted for his cruelty and audacity, was born at Tortosa about 1810. In the civil war between the Christinos and Carlists he joined the latter, and waged a successful guerilla warfare among the mountains of Aragon and Catalonia. He obtained command of a large force, took Valencia in 1837, surprised Morella in 1838, and was created Count of Morella by Don Carlos. The victories of Espartero compelled him to retire to France in 1840. In 1848 he returned to Spain and instigated another rebellion, but was defeated and wounded at Pasteral in 1849, after which he lived in exile. Died May 24, 1877.

See LAVALLÉE, "Histoire de l'Espagne;" B. DE CORDOVA, "Vida de R. Cabrera," Madrid, 1844; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1846.

Cabrera, de, dà kă-brā'rà, (JUAN TOMAS HENRIQUEZ,) Duke of Medina del Rio Seco, (mà-dee'nà dĕl ree'o sā'ko,) a Spanish statesman, and admiral of Castile, was related to the royal family. He was prime minister under Charles II. in 1693. In consequence of his attachment to the Austrian interests, he was exiled by Porto Carrero. Died in 1705.

See DE LA TORRE, "Mémoires et Négotiations secrètes."

Cabrillo, kă-brēl'lo, (JUAN RODRIGUEZ,) a Portuguese navigator in the Spanish service. Died in 1543.

Cabrol, kă'brol', (BARTHÉLEMI,) a French anatomist, born at Gaillac about 1535, became professor at Montpellier in 1590.

Caccia, kät'chà, (GUGLIELMO,) a distinguished painter, born in Piedmont about 1568, was usually called IL MONCALVO, because he worked at a place of that name. He was one of the most skilful fresco-painters of his time, and also executed admired pictures in oil, among which is a "Deposition from the Cross." Died in 1625.

Caccianiga, kät-chà-nee'gà, (FRANCESCO,) an able painter and engraver, born at Milan in 1700, worked in Rome, where he died in 1781.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cacciatore, kät-chà-to'rà, (NICCOLÒ,) a Sicilian astronomer, born in 1780, became director of the Observatory of Palermo in 1817. He published several works on astronomy, (1807–28.) Died in 1841.

Caccini, kät-chee'nee, (GIULIO,) an Italian composer and musician, born at Rome about 1560; died in 1635.

Cage'ras, (ANDRES AVELINO,) was born at Ayacucho, Peru, November 11, 1838. He took part in revolutionary movements, fought in most of the battles of the war with Chili, and at its end was made brigadier-general and second vice-president. He was successful in a war with Iglesias, whom the Chilians had made president at Lima, and was elected president. In 1891 he was Peruvian minister to France and Spain.

Cā'cus, a fabulous Italian robber and giant, called a son of Vulcan. He lived in a cave. Having stolen some cattle of Hercules, he dragged them by their tails into his cave, so that they could not be discovered by their tracks; but Hercules heard them bellow, and recovered them, killing Cacus. (See "Æneid," book viii.)

Cadahalso. See CADALSO.

Ca-da-lous', (?) Bishop of Parma, elected pope in 1061, was styled HONORIUS II. He was deposed in 1064.

Cadalso, de, dà kă-dăl'so, written also **Cadahalso,** (José,) a successful Spanish poet and satirist, born at Cadiz about 1740. He wrote "Don Julian," a tragedy of some merit, "Fashionable Learning," a prose satire, and anacreontic verses which were admired. He was colonel in the army, and was killed at the siege of Gibraltar in February, 1782. His "Moorish Letters," a witty and satirical work, has been often reprinted.

Cada Mosto, da, dă kă'dă mos'to, (LUIGI,) a navigator, born at Venice about 1432. In the service of Prince Henry of Portugal, he explored the west coast of Africa as far as the mouth of the Gambia, in 1455 and 1456. His account of the voyage is said to be interesting, and very well written. Died about 1480.

Cāde, (JOHN,) an Irishman and noted rebel in the time of Henry VI., figures in Shakspeare's play as Jack Cade. In 1450, assuming the name of Mortimer, he led a large body of Kentish insurgents towards London, and defeated an army which the king sent against him. The gates of the capital having been opened to him by the citizens or the magistrates, he entered the city and put to death Lord Say, whose political course was obnoxious. After the lapse of a few days, the mob was dispersed by a promise of pardon, and Cade fled to Lewes, where he was killed.

Cadenet, kăd'nà', (ELIAS,) a troubadour, born in Provence about 1156; died about 1280.

Cader-Billah. See AL-KÂDER-BILLAH.

Cadet de Gassicourt, kă'dà' dĕh gă'se'koor', (CHARLES LOUIS,) born in Paris in 1769, was a pharmacist, lawyer, and author, remarkable for his versatile talents and activity. He pleaded some causes with success, espoused the popular side in the Revolution, and in 1806 formed the plan of a new board of health, of which for many years he was secretary. In the campaign of 1809 he accompanied Napoleon, who had appointed him his first apothecary. He published many valuable and successful works, among which are "Memoir of Mirabeau," "The Supper of Molière," a comedy, (1798,) "Domestic Chemistry," (1801,) "History of Templars, Free-Masons, and other Secret Societies," "Dictionary of Chemistry," (1803,) "Travels in Austria, etc.," (1818.) He was a member of many scientific academies. Died in 1821.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cadet de Gassicourt, (LOUIS CLAUDE,) an eminent French chemist, father of the preceding, born in Paris in 1731. He was for some years apothecary-in-chief of the army. About 1765 he was received into the Academy of Sciences, to which he contributed many treatises on chemistry. His collection of drugs was regarded as the finest in France. He was appointed a commissioner of the chemical department at the royal manufactory of Sèvres. Died in 1799.

See BOULLAY, "Notice sur la Vie de L. C. Cadet," 1805; EUSÈBE SALVERTE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de L. C. Cadet," 1822.

Cadet de Metz, kă'dà' dĕh màs, (JEAN MARCEL,) a French mineralogist, born at Metz in 1751; died in 1835.

Cadet de Vaux, kȧ′dȧ′ dẹh vō, (ANTOINE,) a French writer and apothecary, brother of Louis C. Cadet de Gassicourt, born in Paris in 1743. In conjunction with M. Suard, he established, in 1777, the "Journal de Paris." He was noted for practical benevolence, and wrote many useful treatises on domestic and rural economy, among which was an "Essay on the Culture of the Vine," and one "On the Means of Preventing Famine." Died in 1828.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cadijah. See KHADIJAH.

Cadiot, (NOÉMIE.) See ROUVIER.

Cad′mus, [Gr. *Κάδμος*,] a hero or demi-god of Greek mythology, was the son of Agenor, King of Sidon. Having been sent by his father in search of his sister Europa, with the charge not to return unless he found her, he settled in Bœotia and founded the city of Thebes. He is the reputed inventor of sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet. Tradition adds that he killed a dragon and sowed its teeth, from which armed men sprang up. (See Ovid's "Metamorphoses," books iii. and iv.)

Cadmus, a native of Miletus, said to have been the first Greek prose writer, flourished about 550 or 600 B.C. He wrote a "History of Ionia," which is not extant.

Cą-do′gąn, (GEORGE HENRY,) EARL OF, an English nobleman, was born at Durham in 1840. He succeeded his father in the title of earl in 1873. He was parliamentary under-secretary for war in 1875, under-secretary for the colonies, 1878–80, lord privy seal, 1886–92, and lord lieutenant of Ireland after 1895. Died 1915.

Cą-do′gąn, (HENRY,) the son of Charles Sloane, Earl Cadogan, was born in 1780. He entered the army in 1797, became lieutenant-colonel in 1805, and served with distinction in the Peninsular war. He was killed at the battle of Vittoria in 1813. Wellington in his dispatch paid a high tribute to his merit, and the Commons voted a monument to his memory.

Cadogan, (WILLIAM,) Earl and Baron Cadogan, an able English general, was a devoted friend of the Duke of Marlborough, under whom he served at Blenheim (1704) and Ramillies. Having obtained the rank of major-general, he rendered important services at Oudenarde in 1708 and Malplaquet in 1709. He resigned his commission when Marlborough was deprived of the command about 1712. Between 1715 and 1718 he was several times sent as minister to Holland. He was created a baron in 1716, and Earl Cadogan about 1718. In 1722 he succeeded Marlborough as commander-in-chief of the British army. He died without issue in 1726, leaving the title of baron to his brother, General Charles Cadogan, whose son, Charles Sloane, became earl.

Cadogen, (WILLIAM,) M.D., born in London in 1711, was a graduate of Oxford. He published "An Essay on Children," often reprinted, and a "Treatise on Gout."

Cadore, de, DUC. See CHAMPAGNY.

Cadorna, kador′na, (LUIGI,) Italian soldier, was born at Pollanza, Lake Maggiore, Sept. 4, 1850. He entered the Army 1866, and rose to chief of general staff July, 1914. After the Italian defeat at Caporetto he was transferred to the Allied Military Council at Versailles and retired, September, 1918. He was made Marshal November, 1924. Died December, 1928.

Cadoudal, kȧ′doo′dȧ′, (GEORGES,) a famous royalist conspirator, born in Brittany in 1769, fought in the Vendean war in 1793. In 1795 and 1796 he was one of the Chouan chiefs, and was defeated by General Hoche. He instigated another unsuccessful revolt in 1799. It appears that he refused the offers of Bonaparte, who wished to enlist him in his service, in 1800. Having formed with Pichegru a conspiracy to assassinate or dethrone Bonaparte, he went to Paris in 1803, and remained concealed there for several months. In 1804 he was arrested, and after trial was executed with his accomplices.

See THÉODORE MURET, "Vie de G. Cadoudal," 1845; CRÉTINEAU-JOLY, "Histoire militaire de la Vendée;" SCOTT, "Life of Napoleon."

Ca-do′vĭ-us or **Mül′lẹr**, (JAN,) a Dutch theologian and physician, born in 1650, wrote "Memoriale Linguæ Frisicæ Antiquæ." Died in 1725.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Cadroy, kȧ′drwȧ′, (PIERRE,) a French lawyer, born at Saint-Sever in 1753, was a member of the Convention from 1792 to '95, and a moderate Girondist. He opposed the execution of the king. After the fall of Robespierre he was one of the commissaries of the Convention in the south of France, and took effectual measures against the terrorists in Marseilles and Toulon. Died in 1813.

Cadwalader, kad-wol′ą-dẹr, (GEORGE,) an American lawyer and general, born in Philadelphia, May 16, 1806. He served as a brigadier-general in the Mexican war in 1847. In 1861 he was second in command under General Patterson in Virginia, and was appointed a major-general of volunteers in 1862. He died February 3, 1879.

Cadwalader, written also **Cadwallader**, (JOHN,) an American general, born in Philadelphia in 1742. He served as brigadier-general at Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, 1777–78. Died in 1786.

Cadwaladyr, kad-wol′ą-dẹr, the last king of the Britons. Died at Rome in 703 A.D.

Cadwaladyr, a Welsh bard of the sixteenth century.

Cadwallon, kad-wol′lọn, Prince of Wales, the father of Cadwaladyr, was defeated in 622 A.D. by Edwin, and retired to Ireland.

Cā′dy, (DANIEL,) an American lawyer, born in Columbia county, New York, in 1773. He gained distinction as an advocate, became a member of Congress, and afterwards a judge. Died at Johnstown, New York, in 1859.

Cæcilius Calactinus, sē-sil′e-us ka-lak-tī′nus, [*Kaκίλιος Καλακτῖνος*,] a Greek rhetorician, born at Calacte, in Sicily, lived in Rome in the reign of Augustus. He wrote many works on grammar and rhetoric, which were approved by the critics of the first and second centuries, but are not extant.

See PLUTARCH, "Lives of the Ten Orators."

Cæcilius Metellus. See METELLUS.

Cæcilius Metellus, sē-sil′e-us me-tel′lus, a Roman high-priest, (pontifex maximus,) was twice elected consul. He gained a victory over the Carthaginians about 250 B.C., and was chosen dictator in 224 B.C.

Cæcilius Statius, sē-sil′e-us stā′she-us, a popular Latin comic poet, the friend of Ennius, was born at Milan, and was a slave in his youth. He wrote forty comedies, of which short fragments only are extant. Died in 168 B.C. Cicero censures his style of Latinity, but admits that he is perhaps chief among comic poets. Horace appears to have thought him in some respects superior to Plautus and Terence. (Epist. lib. ii. 1.)

See "Quintilian," xi.

Cæcina, sē-si′na, (AULUS,) a Roman orator, was exiled about 48 B.C. for a libellous work against Cæsar. He wrote a book on the "Etrusca Disciplina," which Pliny cites as an authority for his second book.

Cæcina Alienus, sē-sī′na a-le-ee′nus, (AULUS,) a Roman general, called also **A. Licinius Cæcina**. In 68 A.D. he deserted Galba with a body of troops, and entered the service of Vitellius. In the year 69 he marched with a large force from Germany to Italy, and made a junction with the army of Valens. Cæcina and Valens gained a victory over the army of Otho at Bedriacum, which rendered Vitellius master of Italy. Cæcina soon deserted to Vespasian, and a few years later formed a plot against him, for which he was killed by order of Titus in 79 A.D.

See JOSEPHUS, "De Bello Judaico."

Cæci′na Se-ve′rus, (AULUS,) a Roman general, distinguished in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. He was governor of Mœsia in 6 A.D. As legate of Germanicus, he commanded an army in Lower Germany, and defeated Arminius (Hermann) in 15 A.D. He lived five years or more after that date.

Cædmon, kĕd′mọn or kad′mọn, styled "the father of English song," is first mentioned by Bede, who represents him as a "cowherd" attached to the monastery of Whitby. An ode composed by him in praise of the Creator is the earliest specimen of Anglo-Saxon metrical composition extant. Another and longer poem, treating on the creation and fall of man, is attributed to him. He is supposed to have died in 680 A.D.

See THOMAS WRIGHT, "Biographia Britannica Literaria;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" KARL W. BOUTERWEK, "Dissertatio de Cædmone Poeta," 1845.

Cælestius. See CELESTIUS.

Cælius. See CŒLIUS.

Cælius (or **Cœlius**) **Aurelianus**, see'le-us au-re-le-ā'nus, an eminent physician and medical writer, born at Sicca, in Africa, was one of the sect of Methodici. He probably lived between 100 and 300 A.D. He left two valuable Latin works on chronic and acute diseases, which are extant, entitled "De Morbis Chronicis" and "De Morbis Acutis." His writings are said to be more practical than those of any other medical author of antiquity.

See CARL J. KUHN, "Programma de Cælio Aureliano," 1816.

Caermarthen, MARQUIS OF. See DANBY, EARL OF.

Cæsalpin or **Cæsalpinus.** See CESALPINO.

Cæsar, see'zar, [Fr. CÉSAR, sà'zăr'; It. CESARE, chā'sà-rà,] the cognomen of a patrician family of the Julia gens, which was one of the most ancient in the Roman state, and claimed a descent from Iulus, the son of Æneas. The word is derived by some scholars from the Latin *cæsaries*, or the Sanscrit *kêsa*, which signify "hair." No other name has obtained such celebrity in profane history. The first person bearing the name, who occurs in history, was Sextus Julius Cæsar, prætor in 208 B.C. The name was assumed by the emperor Augustus, and by his successors; and, although the family of Cæsar became extinct with Nero, the succeeding emperors retained it as a title. After the time of Hadrian, the title of Augustus was confined to the reigning prince, and that of Cæsar was given to the heir-presumptive.

Cæsar, tsā'zăr, (AQUILINUS JULIUS,) a German historian, born at Grätz in 1720. He wrote a "History of Styria," (7 vols., 1788.) Died in 1792.

Cæsar, (CAIUS.) See CAIUS CÆSAR.

Cæsar, (CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR STRABO VOPISCUS,) a distinguished Roman orator and poet. He commenced his public career by a speech against T. Albucius in 103 B.C. He surpassed all the orators of his time in wit. He composed tragedies, which were rather polished than powerful. In 88 B.C. he was supported by the aristocratic party for consul; but his election was violently prevented by the tribunes. This contest was one of the proximate causes of the civil war between Sulla and Marius. Cæsar was killed at Rome by the partisans of Marius in 87 B.C.

See APPIAN, "Bellum Civile."

Cæsar, (JULIUS,) [Fr. JULES CÉSAR, zhül sà'zăr'; It. GIULIO CESARE, joo'le-o chā'sà-rà; Ger. JULIUS CÄSAR, (or CAESAR,) yoo'le-ŭs tsā'zăr,] or, more fully, **Cā'ius Ju'lius Cæ'sar,** one of the greatest generals and greatest men that ever lived, was born in July, 100 B.C. He belonged to the Julian tribe or family, (Julia gens,) one of the most ancient in Rome, since it boasted its descent from Julus or Iulus, the son of Æneas. Through the influence of Marius, who had married Cæsar's aunt Julia, he was elected priest of Jupiter *(Flamen Dialis)* while yet a mere boy. In 83 B.C. he married Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna. This act gave great offence to Sulla, who commanded him to divorce his wife; and, on his refusing to do so, he was proscribed. He escaped from Rome, and concealed himself for a time in the country of the Sabines. At length, at the intercession of some of Sulla's friends, he was reluctantly pardoned by the dictator, who remarked, it is said, that the young Cæsar would some day be the ruin of the aristocratic party, adding, "In that boy there are many Mariuses." Soon after Cæsar went to Nicomedes, King of Bithynia, and subsequently served with distinction in the Roman army in Cilicia. Having heard, while here, of the death of Sulla, he returned at once to Rome. About 76 B.C., while on his way to Rhodes for the purpose of studying oratory under Apollonius Molo, (who was also the instructor of Cicero,) he was taken prisoner by the pirates with whom the Mediterranean was at that time greatly infested. He was detained by them more than a month, until his friends could raise the sum demanded for his ransom. According to Plutarch, he treated his captors with great contempt, and, whenever he wished to sleep, used to send and order them to keep silence. He even threatened—in jest, as they supposed—to crucify them when he got his liberty. The ransom having at length been paid, he manned some Milesian vessels, pursued and took the pirates prisoners in their turn, and crucified them according to his promise. Having remained for some time in Rhodes, he returned to Rome, and became a candidate for popular favour. His patrimonial estate being insufficient to supply the means for that unbounded liberality by which he sought to ingratiate himself with the people, he borrowed for this purpose vast sums from the usurers. It was cast upon him as a reproach, by his enemies, that he was always in debt, and that his poverty ceased only when he had turned his arms against Rome and robbed the public treasury. "Then for the first time," says Lucan, "Rome was poorer than Cæsar."*

Cæsar was elected quæstor in 68 B.C.; and in the same year his wife Cornelia died. In 67 he married Pompeia, a relative of Pompey the Great, and granddaughter of Sulla the dictator. This was especially intended to conciliate Pompey; and by various other means he sought to ingratiate himself with that great leader. He became ædile in 65 B.C., and purchased the favour of the populace by the exhibition of public games surpassing in magnificence anything of the kind ever before seen in Rome. In 64 B.C. he was elected pontifex maximus. Catiline's conspiracy occurred in 63, and Cæsar was by many suspected of being accessory to it. When Cicero called for the opinion of the senators as to the punishment which should be inflicted on the conspirators, all the others gave judgment in favour of their death, until it came to Cæsar's turn to speak. He contended that it was contrary to justice and to the usage of the Roman commonwealth to put men of their birth and dignity to death without an open trial, except in a case of extreme necessity. He recommended that they should be kept in prison in any of the cities of Italy which Cicero might fix upon, and that these cities should be bound by the severest penalties to keep them safely. Cæsar's arguments had great influence with the senate; but Cato, following in an earnest and powerful speech, in which he accused Cæsar of being connected with the conspiracy, carried most of the senators with him: the conspirators were condemned to death; and Cæsar himself narrowly escaped. As he was leaving the senate-house, his life was threatened by some of the Roman knights; and, had it not been for the fear of the common people, it is probable that he might have been included in the accusation with Lentulus, Cethegus, and the rest.

He became prætor in 62 B.C., and the next year was sent as proprætor to Spain, where he gained no little distinction both as a general and a civil magistrate, and was saluted by his army *imperator*. He was elected consul, with L. Calpurnius Bibulus as his colleague, in 60, and in 59 B.C. entered upon the duties of his office. One of his first measures was to propose an agrarian law, by which a rich tract of public land was to be distributed among the poorer citizens, especially those who had several children. Although this measure was strongly opposed by his colleague Bibulus, it was carried, chiefly through the influence of Pompey and Crassus. In order that he might strengthen his interest with Pompey still more, he gave him his daughter Julia in marriage, although she had previously been affianced to Servilius Cæpio. Soon after Cæsar himself married Calpurnia, the daughter of L. Piso, for whom he procured the consulship the ensuing year. He formed a secret alliance with Pompey and Crassus, known as the first triumvirate. Supported by such influence, Cæsar had no difficulty in carrying through the senate whatever measures he pleased. The government both of Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul, with that of Illyricum, was decreed to him for five years. The following spring, (58 B.C.,) when L. Piso and A. Gabinius were consuls, Cæsar left Rome for Transalpine Gaul, and before winter had ended triumphantly two formidable wars, the one with the Helvetii, and the other with Arioviſtus, a German prince who had some time before crossed the Rhine and, being supported by a powerful army, had established himself in the eastern part of Gaul. The next year he subdued the various Belgic tribes or nations dwelling between the Rhine and the Seine. In 56 B.C., having divided his

* "Pauperiorque fuit tunc primum Cæsare Roma."
Pharsalia, lib. iii. l. 168.

forces, assigning a part of them to his different generals (*legati*) respectively, he overran nearly all the rest of Gaul, besides quelling the insurrections of several nations who had been subdued the year before. In 55 he surprised and cut to pieces two powerful German tribes who had attempted to establish themselves in Gaul. In order more effectually to strike terror into the Germans, he crossed the Rhine by a bridge which he had constructed for that purpose, and, after ravaging the territories of the Sigambri, he recrossed the river and destroyed the bridge. The same year he invaded Britain, and compelled the submission of several of the tribes. The following year he made another expedition into Britain, defeated Cassivellaunus, one of their princes, who had been chosen generalissimo by the different tribes, and, having demanded hostages and fixed the tribute which Britain should pay to the Romans, he returned to Gaul. The ensuing autumn a most formidable revolt occurred among the Eburones, under their king Ambiorix, who succeeded, by stratagem or treachery, in surprising and cutting to pieces a considerable body of Cæsar's troops under the generals Sabinus and Cotta. Fortunately, Cæsar had not yet set out for Italy, as he was accustomed to do on the approach of winter. Ambiorix, whose army had become much increased in consequence of his recent victory, was soon after defeated by Cæsar with great loss; but the latter deemed it most prudent to remain in Gaul through the entire winter. During the summer of 53 B.C. Cæsar was chiefly occupied in repressing an extensive conspiracy which had been formed among the different Gallic nations, and in reducing to subjection such as had broken out into an open revolt. The following year a general insurrection took place among the Gauls. It was headed by Vercingetorix, a young nobleman of the Arverni, who proved himself to be a general of no mean capacity; so that Cæsar's situation was for a time extremely critical. There appeared to be the greatest unanimity among the various Gallic nations. Even the Ædui, who, from the time when Cæsar first obtained the government of Gaul, had been faithful allies to the Romans until now, made common cause with the rest, and joined the revolt. They took Noviodunum, a walled town which Cæsar had made the chief depository of his stores; and he was obliged to retreat to his lieutenant Labienus, beyond the Loire. But, having received reinforcements, he besieged Vercingetorix in Alesia, and at length compelled him to surrender. In the next year (51 B.C.) Cæsar completed the pacification of Gaul. His daughter Julia, the wife of Pompey, had died in 54 B.C. Crassus, the other member of the triumvirate, had lost his life in the war against the Parthians. A coldness had gradually sprung up between him and Pompey, who appears to have become jealous of the recent brilliant successes of his colleague. From his first entrance into public life Cæsar had attached himself to the popular party, and had constantly studied how he might reduce or overthrow the power of the aristocracy. Pompey, on the other hand, a favourite and connection of Sulla, had been one of the staunchest adherents of the senatorial faction, and, after the death of the dictator, was generally regarded as the chief of the aristocratic party. And although, through the arts and influence of Cæsar, he had been induced for a time to take the other side, on the breaking up of their friendship he naturally fell back to his former position. There had been for some time, on the part of the aristocracy, a growing jealousy of Cæsar's power and influence in the state. Some of the more violent were resolved to crush him, if possible, at all hazards. In the year 50 B.C. it was proposed to the senate, by Claudius Marcellus, that Cæsar, having now finished the Gallic war, should be required to lay down his command. But the tribune Curio, whom Cæsar had by large bribes gained over to his interest, interposed his veto. Cæsar was, however, on different pretexts, deprived of two of his legions. Yet, desirous—or seeming to be so—of avoiding a rupture, if possible, he proposed to the senate, through Curio, to resign his command on condition that Pompey would do the same. The senate, however, refused even to consider the proposition. Afterwards, on the motion of Scipio, it was decreed that Cæsar should disband his army against a certain day, otherwise he should be held to be an enemy of the republic. This was a virtual declaration of war; for few, if any, could suppose that Cæsar would give up his army without a struggle. On being informed of the resolution of the senate, he assembled his soldiers and harangued them on the subject of his wrongs. When he found that they eagerly espoused his cause, he determined to strike at once, while his enemies were yet unprepared. With only 5000 infantry and 300 horse—for his other forces were still beyond the Alps—he marched towards the confines of Italy, which, with its then limits, was separated on the east from Cisalpine Gaul by the small river Rubicon. When he arrived at the banks of this stream, as Plutarch informs us, he hesitated for some time, revolving in his mind the arguments for and against the momentous step which he was about to take. At last, exclaiming "The die is cast!" he crossed the river, and, advancing with the utmost expedition, he occupied successively Ariminum, Arretium, Pisaurum, Ancona, Auximum, besides other places. Owing partly to his popularity and partly to the fear which his name inspired, all the towns of Italy seemed ready to open their gates at his approach. His triumphant progress filled Rome with consternation. In the general panic, Pompey, the two consuls, and most of the senators fled from the city in the direction of Capua. Pompey continued his flight to Brundisium, whither he was closely pursued by Cæsar. He escaped, however, to Greece. Cæsar, being unable to follow, for want of ships, returned to Rome, and not long after set out for Spain, where Afranius and Petreius, Pompey's lieutenants, were at the head of a formidable army. In his first engagement with them Cæsar was worsted; but, after encountering for a time great hardships from the want of provisions, he at length triumphed over every obstacle, and compelled Afranius and Petreius to sue for peace, which he granted on condition that they should disband their forces and not again take arms against him during the war. Having overcome all opposition in Spain,—the conquest of which occupied him only about forty days,—and subsequently reduced Massilia, (Marseilles,) he hastened to Rome. During his absence in Spain he had been declared dictator by the prætor M. Lepidus. After eleven days, during which time several important laws had been passed, he abdicated the dictatorship, and immediately set out for Brundisium, where he had ordered his forces to assemble. But he found it impossible to obtain vessels sufficient for their transportation: he was therefore under the necessity of carrying over to Greece only a part of his troops at the first passage. Meanwhile, his situation was critical in the extreme; for Pompey, on account of the multitude of his ships, had command of the sea, and a strict watch was kept upon the movements of Cæsar's vessels, so that the forces of the latter were for a considerable time divided, one part having been landed in Epirus, while the other was compelled to remain in Italy. At length Bibulus, the commander of Pompey's fleet, died; and, his place not being at once supplied, each of the officers acted according to his own judgment and independently of the others. After a time, the vigilance of the blockade having been somewhat relaxed, the remainder of Cæsar's forces were carried over, under the conduct of his faithful friends Mark Antony and Fufius Calenus. In his first encounter with Pompey, near Dyrrachium, Cæsar was repulsed with some loss, and compelled to retreat. He withdrew to Thessaly, whither he was pursued by Pompey. At last the two opposing armies met on the plains of Pharsalia; and although the forces of Pompey (consisting of about 45,000 infantry and 7000 cavalry) were more than double those of his rival, who had about 22,000 foot-soldiers and 1000 horse, they sustained a disastrous defeat. According to Cæsar's own statement, about 15,000 of Pompey's men fell in the conflict, and more than 24,000 were taken prisoners. Pompey escaped to Egypt, where he was treacherously murdered. (See POMPEY.) The result of the civil war may be said to have been decided by the battle of Pharsalia. But there still remained a formidable army of the Pompeians in Africa, under the command of Scipio and Cato. Cæsar did not, however, proceed at once against

these enemies. Having followed Pompey to Egypt, he became involved in a dispute respecting the claims of Ptolemy and his sister Cleopatra to the throne of that country. Captivated by the charms of Cleopatra, he supported her cause against her elder brother, who perished during the war which ensued. Cleopatra was declared Queen of Egypt; but her younger brother, called also Ptolemy, was associated with her on the throne. Before returning to Rome, Cæsar marched against Pharnaces, son of Mithridates the Great, King of Pontus, and totally defeated him near Zela. It was concerning this victory that he wrote to the senate the famous letter comprised in three words, "*Veni, vidi, vici,*" ("I came, I saw, I conquered.") He arrived at Rome in September, 47 B.C., and before the end of that year set out for Africa. The opposing armies met at Thapsus, near the sea-coast, to the southeast of Carthage. The result was the total defeat, and all-but extermination, of the forces under Scipio. The Cæsarean soldiers, exasperated by the obstinacy with which the war had been protracted, cut to pieces all whom they overtook, killing without mercy even those who offered themselves as prisoners, in spite of the remonstrances and entreaties of Cæsar. The cause of the senatorial party having become utterly desperate, Scipio, Juba, Cato, and several others of the leaders, unwilling to fall into the power of the conqueror put an end to their lives with their own hands.

Cæsar returned to Rome, the undisputed master of the world. But he had scarcely completed the celebration of his recent victories, when intelligence arrived that Pompey's sons, Cneius and Sextus, had assembled a powerful army in Spain. Cæsar hastened with his usual promptitude to meet the new danger. He engaged his enemies near Munda, and, after a very severe action, put them to a total rout. According to Plutarch, when Cæsar saw his men hard pressed and making but a feeble resistance, he rushed into the thickest of the fight, exclaiming, "Are you not ashamed to deliver up your general into the hands of these boys?"—alluding to the youth of Pompey's sons. After the battle he said to his friends that he had often fought for victory; but then, for the first time, he had fought for his life. This was the last of Cæsar's wars.

Although he had thus risen to the summit of power on the ruins of the republic, in the exercise of that power he appears never to have lost sight of the true interests of his country and of the world. One of the first subjects that claimed his attention was the regulation of the Roman calendar. For this purpose, though well versed himself both in mathematics and astronomy, he availed himself of the skill of the most eminent mathematicians of that age. The improved mode of computing time introduced by him has, with some slight modifications, been adopted by all civilized nations, and his name has become inseparably associated with the new calendar, both in the name of the month July, and in the phrases "Julian year," "Julian period," etc. He procured the enactment of several important and salutary laws, and was revolving in his mind vast projects of public improvements, including the preparation of a complete digest of the Roman laws, the clearing out and enlarging of the harbour of Ostia, (at the mouth of the Tiber,) the draining of the Pontine marshes, the cutting of a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, and the establishment of public libraries, when death put an end to his labours and undertakings.

After the total overthrow of the partisans of Pompey, he had received from the senate the title of *Imperator* (whence comes our word "emperor") for life; he was also declared dictator, and *Præfectus Morum*, ("prefect of manners," or "customs,") both offices being perpetual. As *pontifex maximus*, or high-priest, he had control of the religion of the state. To all these honours he wished to add the title of king, (*rex*,) and thus to hand down his power and dignities to his successor. Having no legitimate children, he adopted his grand-nephew Octavius, whose mother Atia was the daughter of Julia the sister of Cæsar, as his successor and the inheritor of his name. His devoted adherent Mark Antony, on the occasion of the festival called Lupercalia, perhaps with a view to sound the feelings of the people, publicly offered to Cæsar a regal crown; but he, perceiving that it displeased the multitude, refused it, though, as it was thought, with some reluctance. The name of king, from the time of the Tarquins, had always been, and still was, peculiarly odious to all classes of the Romans; and this consideration encouraged Cæsar's bitter enemies, of whom there were not a few concealed among the aristocracy, to believe that the taking of his life would meet with many approvers even among the people. There was at length formed against him a conspiracy, in which more than sixty persons were implicated. The principal instigator and leader of the enterprise was Cassius, who had distinguished himself as the lieutenant of Crassus in the Parthian war. M. Brutus was also prominent among the conspirators. He appears to have been actuated by a sincere though mistaken patriotism; while Cassius, there is reason to believe, was chiefly influenced by personal animosity. It is said that Cæsar had many warnings of his approaching fate, and that the night before his death his wife Calpurnia dreamed that he was murdered in her arms. In the morning she entreated him with tears not to go to the senate-house, as he had intended. When he had almost decided to stay at home, Decimus Brutus, one of the conspirators, to whom, as well as to M. Brutus, Cæsar had shown many favours, and in whom he had the greatest confidence, came in, and at length prevailed on him to go with him to meet the senate. It had been arranged, as it appears, that while one of the conspirators, L. Tillius Cimber, was presenting a petition to Cæsar, some of the others should crowd around, as if to urge the same request, when an attack upon him should be made by all at once. At first Cæsar resolutely resisted; but, when he perceived the number of his assailants, he wrapped himself in his toga and resigned himself to his fate. According to one account, Cæsar defended himself with spirit until he saw the dagger of M. Brutus among the rest, when he exclaimed, "Et tu, Brute!" ("Thou too, Brutus!") and yielded without any further struggle. Shakspeare, in his tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," appears to have followed scrupulously and minutely the popular traditions respecting the death of Cæsar. After his death it was found that his body had been pierced with twenty-three wounds. He was assassinated on the Ides of March, 44 B.C., in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Cæsar was tall in stature, and of a noble and commanding presence. He was naturally of a delicate constitution; but by continual exercise and by a frequent exposure to hardships, with the aid of an indomitable will, he became so hardy that few if any could surpass him in enduring the fatigues and privations of a military life. It would seem, however, that his unremitting mental exertions and anxieties began at last to tell upon his health; for Suetonius speaks of his suffering from ill health, assigning it as a reason why he was so reckless of the warnings given him by the soothsayers, as if his life had not been worth the trouble necessary for its preservation. He was subject to occasional attacks of epilepsy; but they were so rare that they do not appear to have seriously interfered with his attention to his multitudinous affairs.

Considered as a general, a statesman, and a ruler, we must admit that few, if any,—even among the most remarkable men that ever lived,—have equalled him, especially if we take into account the versatility as well as the greatness of his talents. "As a soldier," says Suetonius, "it is hard to say whether he was more cautious or more daring. He never marched his army where he was liable to any ambush from the enemy without taking all possible precaution by his scouts. Nor did he pass over into Britain until he had made due inquiry respecting the harbours and what convenience there was for landing his troops. Yet when information was brought him of the siege of a camp of his in Germany, he made his way to his men in a Gallic dress through the enemy's guards. He also went over from Brundisium to Dyrrachium in winter in the midst of the hostile fleets." In the fertility of his resources he appears to have been superior to every other commander of whom history makes mention. He rarely if ever repeated the same stratagem; but he seems to have had a new expedient or invention for every

new occasion, and one which was always adequate to the emergency.

Speaking of those extraordinary men who have compelled "nations unaccustomed to control" to bow obedient to their will, Macaulay remarks that "in this class three men stand pre-eminent,—Cæsar, Cromwell, and Bonaparte. The highest place in this remarkable triumvirate belongs undoubtedly to Cæsar. He united the talents of Bonaparte to those of Cromwell; and he possessed also what neither Cromwell nor Bonaparte possessed,—learning, taste, wit, eloquence, the sentiments and the manners of an accomplished gentleman." (See his article on Hallam's "Constitutional History," in the "Edinburgh Review," 1828.) In Cæsar the intellect, the passions, and the will appear to have maintained a perfect equipoise. For, strong and fierce as were his passions, he never allowed them to rule him; thus justifying the well-known line of Pope's "Temple of Fame,"—

"Cæsar, the world's great master, and his own."

He never permitted personal pique or animosity to interfere in any way with the grand purposes of his life. Although he was, it must be confessed, very far from being a virtuous man, even in the pagan acceptation of the word, he possessed some very noble and rare moral qualities. He appears to have shunned, as by "an immortal instinct," everything that was petty, narrow, or vindictive. Generosity and magnanimity seem to have been inseparable parts of his nature. Suetonius, who certainly did not err on the side of partiality, says Cæsar was always obliging and kind to his friends, mentioning as an example that when he was on a journey through a wild country with C. Oppius, and the latter was suddenly taken ill, Cæsar gave up to him the only sleeping-apartment, and lay himself on the ground in the open air. The same writer also observes that he never carried a quarrel so far but that he was always ready to lay it down when a reasonable occasion offered. His clemency and generosity were conspicuous in every part of his life, but especially so towards the conquered party in the civil war. He was not only a perfect master in the use of arms, and a most skilful horseman, but he was accustomed, when occasion required, to swim across rivers rather than permit the slightest delay. In oratory he was, in that age, second only to Cicero; and it is thought that had he devoted himself more fully to the study he might have surpassed Cicero himself. He is said to have been a perfect master of all the learning and science of his time. Besides being a general, statesman, jurist, orator, and historian, he was also a poet, a mathematician, an astronomer, and an architect. As a historian he justly holds a very high rank. His style is distinguished for clearness, ease, and simplicity, and is not without elegance. His historical writings consist of the first seven books of the commentaries relating to the Gallic war and the three books concerning the civil war. Besides the above, he wrote various other works, of which only fragments remain. A few of his letters have been preserved among the letters of Cicero.

See PLUTARCH, "Lives;" SUETONIUS, "Lives of the Twelve Cæsars;" CÆSAR, "Commentaries;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" APPIAN, "Bellum Civile;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" JULIUS CELSUS, "De Vita et Rebus gestis C. J. Cæsaris," 1697; RICHARD DE BURY, "Histoire de la Vie de J. César," 2 vols., 1758; ALPHONSE DE BEAUCHAMP, "Vie de J. César," 1823; NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE, "Précis des Guerres de J. César, écrit par M. Marchand sous la Dictée de l'Empereur," 1836; ENRICO BINDI, "Sulla Vita e sulle Opere di C. G. Cesare discorso," 1844; P. VAN LIMBURG-BROUWER, "Cesar en zijne Tijdgenooten," 4 vols., 1845–46; JACOB ABBOTT, "Life of Julius Cæsar," 1849; NAPOLÉON III., "Histoire de Jules César," 2 vols., 1867–68; LUCAN, "Pharsalia;" also BYRON, "Childe Harold," canto iv., 90th stanza.

Cæsar, see'zär, (Sir JULIUS,) an eminent English civilian, born in 1557. He was the friend of Lord Bacon, and a favourite of James I., soon after whose accession he was made chancellor of the exchequer. He wrote the "Authority and Proceedings of the Court of Requests." Died in 1636.

See EDMUND LODGE, "Life of Sir Julius Cæsar," etc., 1810.

Cæsar, (L. JULIUS,) a Roman senator, was a nephew of the orator Caius Julius Cæsar, and an uncle of Mark Antony the triumvir, who was the son of his sister Julia. He was consul in 64 B.C., and in the next year voted for the death of Catiline's accomplices, among whom was his sister's husband, P. Lentulus Sura. He took no active part in the civil war which began in 49. After the death of the great Cæsar in 44 B.C., he joined the senatorial party against Antony, and was included in the proscription by the triumvirs in 43, but was pardoned through the intercession of his sister Julia.

Cæsar, (L. JULIUS,) a son of the preceding, fought for Pompey in the civil war, and in 46 B.C. had a command at Utica under Cato, who at his death committed his son to his care. Having surrendered Utica, he was pardoned by the dictator.

See CÆSAR, "Bellum Civile."

Cæsarianus, sē-za-re-ā'nus, (CÆSAR,) [It. CESARE CESARIANO, chā'sä-rà chà-sä-re-ä'no,] an architect, born at Milan, translated into Italian Vitruvius's work on Architecture, with a commentary, (1521.) Died in 1542.

Cæsarion, sē-zā're-on, [Fr. CÉSARION, sà'zà're'ôN',] the son of Julius Cæsar and Cleopatra, was born in Egypt in 47 B.C. He probably accompanied his mother to Rome in the year 46. It is said that Antony once declared in the senate that Cæsar recognized Cæsarion as his son. In the year 34 he received from Antony the title of king of kings. He was put to death, by order of Augustus, in 30 B.C.

Cæsarius, sē-zā're-us, [Fr. CÉSAIRE, sà'zâR',] SAINT, an eminent physician, born about 330 A.D., was the son of Gregory Nazianzen, who is styled a Father of the Church. He was first physician to the emperor Constantius at Constantinople until his death in 360. Julian made an exception in his favour when he removed from his court the officers who professed Christianity, and vainly attempted to pervert him from the faith. He was a brother of Saint Gregory Theologus. Died in 369 A.D.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Cæsarius, [Fr. CÉSAIRE,] SAINT, an eminent and influential French prelate, born at Châlons about 470 A.D., was chosen Bishop of Arles in 502. He strenuously opposed Arianism and Semi-Pelagianism. In 505 he was exiled for a short time by Alaric the Goth. He composed a "Rule for Monastic Life," and numerous sermons or homilies, which are still extant. Died in 542.

Cæsius Bassus. See BASSUS.

Caëtan. See CAJETAN.

Caffa, kåf'fä, (MELCHIORE,) an able Italian sculptor, born in Malta about 1632, was called "the Maltese." He worked at Rome. Died in 1687.

Caffarelli. See GAFFARELLI.

Caffarelli, kä'fä'rà'le', (FRANÇOIS MARIE AUGUSTE,) a general in the French service, born at Falga in 1766. He served as general of division at Austerlitz in 1805, and was minister of war for the kingdom of Italy from 1806 to 1810, after which he made several campaigns in Spain. In 1814 he escorted the empress Maria Louisa to Vienna. Died in 1849.

See TRÉLAT, "Notice sur le Général A. Caffarelli," 1850.

Caffarelli du Falga, kä'fä'rà'le' dü fäl'gä', (LOUIS MARIE JOSEPH MAXIMILIEN,) a French general, brother of the preceding, born in Languedoc in 1756. He served in the army before the Revolution, escaped from the proscription of 1793, after a confinement of fourteen months, and distinguished himself near Dusseldorf in 1795. Having obtained the rank of general of division, he went to Egypt with Bonaparte in 1798 as chief of the corps of engineers. After rendering important services, he was killed at the siege of Acre in 1799. He was a member of the Institute, and author of several brief and able scientific treatises. Bonaparte had a high opinion of his merit.

See DEGERANDO, "Vie du Général Caffarelli du Falga," 1802; F. D'ALDÉGUIER, "Étude historique sur la Vie de Caffarelli du Falga," 1849.

Caffaro, kåf'fä-ro, called also TASCHIFELLONE, (täs-ke-fĕl-lo'nà,) a Genoese historian, born about 1080. He joined the crusade in 1100, and fought in Palestine. He wrote a "History of Genoa," in Latin. Died in 1164.

Caffi, kåf'fee, (IPPOLITO,) an Italian painter, born at Belluno in 1814, became a resident of Rome, and devoted himself to monumental views. His scene of the Carnival was exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1855. He wrote a "Treatise on Perspective." Died in 1866.

Caffiaux, kȧ'fe-ō', (PHILIPPE JOSEPH,) a French monk and writer, born in 1712; died in 1777.

Caffieri, kȧf-fe-ȧ'ree, (FILIPPO,) an Italian sculptor, born in Rome in 1634; died in France in 1716.

Caffieri, kȧf-fe-ȧ'ree or kȧ'fe'ȧ're', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French sculptor, born probably in Paris in 1723, was the son of Jacques Caffieri, who also was a sculptor. The son became sculptor to the king, and professor in the Academy of Painting. Among his finest works are a bust of Corneille and a statue of Molière. Died in 1792.

Caf'fyn, (KATHLEEN MANNINGTON,) novelist, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, studied nursing, married, and went to Australia, where she lived for several years. Her writings include "A Yellow Aster," (1894,) "A Comedy in Spasms," (1895,) "A Quaker Grandmother," (1896,) etc.

Cagliari, kȧl'yȧ-ree, or **Caliari**, kȧ'le-ȧ-ree, (BENEDETTO,) a painter of the Venetian school, brother of Paul Veronese, born in 1538. "Saint Agatha in Prison" is called his master-piece. Died in 1598.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cagliari or **Caliari**, (CARLO,) called CARLETTO, son of Paolo, noticed below, was a painter of merit, and imitated the style of his father with success. Died 1596.

Cagliari or **Caliari**, (PAOLO,) a celebrated Italian painter, called PAUL VERONESE, (vȧ-ro-nā'sȧ,) was born at Verona about 1530. He received lessons in art from his uncle Badile, and in the early part of his life went to Venice, where he was very successful, especially in the ornamental style. He afterwards worked in Rome and other cities of Italy. Among his master-pieces are "The Marriage at Cana," (in the Louvre,) "The Pilgrims of Emmaus," and "The Rape of Europa." He was remarkable for richness of imagination, and ranks among the greatest masters as a colorist. Died in Venice in 1588.

"The sixteenth century," says Ruskin, "produced the four greatest *painters*—that is to say, managers of colour—that the world has seen, namely, Tintoret, Paul Veronese, Titian, and Correggio." ("Modern Painters.")

Cagliostro, kȧl-yos'tro, (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, a celebrated charlatan and arch-impostor, whose proper name was GIUSEPPE BALSAMO, (joo-sep'pȧ bȧl'sȧ-mo,) was born at Palermo, in Sicily, about 1745. He assumed the title of count, travelled in many countries under various names, professed alchemy and free-masonry, practised medicine and sorcery, and raised money by various forms of imposture. He was accompanied in his adventures by his handsome wife Seraphina, who was also a mason. "Masonry," says Carlyle, "with its blazonry and mummery, sashes, drawn sabres, brothers Terrible, brothers Venerable, (the whole so imposing by candle-light,) offered the choicest element for him. Accordingly he goes forth prospering and to prosper," (Carlyle's "Miscellanies," vol. iv.) He travelled in his own coach, with a numerous retinue in rich liveries. His fame and fortune culminated at Strasburg in 1783, where he made a dupe of the Prince Cardinal de Rohan. In 1785 this cardinal and Cagliostro were imprisoned in the Bastille, Paris, for complicity in the notorious affair of the Diamond Necklace. Released at the end of nine months, the count went to England, and thence to Rome, where in 1789 he was arrested and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment for being a free-mason. He died in prison in 1795. Schiller's "Geisterseher" was suggested by the history of this personage, who was also the subject of Goethe's drama "Gross-Kophta."

See "Lettres de Mirabeau sur Cagliostro et Lavater," 1786; "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Comte de Cagliostro," 1785; "Compendio della Vita, etc. di Giuseppe Balsamo denominato il Conte Cagliostro," 1790; "Life of Count Cagliostro, with his Trial before the Inquisition," 1791; HILDEBRANDT, "Merkwürdige Abenteuer des Grafen Cagliostro und Anderer," 1839; WILLIAM RUSSELL, "Eccentric Personages," 1866.

Cagnati, kȧn-yȧ'tee, (GILBERTO,) an Italian botanist, born at Nocera, lived about 1550. He published the "Praises of Gardens," ("De Hortorum Laudibus.")

Cagnati, (MARSILIO,) [Lat. MARSIL'IUS CAGNA'TUS,] a learned Italian physician, born at Padua, published several medical works, (1581–1602.) Died about 1610.

Cagniard de la Tour, kȧn'ye-ȧr' deh lȧ toor, (CHARLES,) BARON, a Frenchman, distinguished for his mechanical inventions, was born in Paris in 1777. After 1811 he was attached to the council of state and ministry of the interior. He invented a portable mill for camps; the *sirène*, an acoustic instrument; and other machines. In 1851 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences as successor to Gay-Lussac. Among his works is the suspended aqueduct of Crouzol. Died in 1859.

Cagnola, kȧn-yo'lȧ, (LUIGI,) MARQUIS, an eminent Italian architect, born in Milan in 1762. His principal works are the triumphal arch of the Porta del Ticino at Milan, (once called Porta di Marengo,) the Campanile at Urgnano, (1829,) the churches at Vavallo and Ghisalba, and the marble Porta del Sempione, Milan, commenced in 1807, and finished under the name of "Arco della Pace," ("Arch of Peace,") about 1835. This is the most magnificent of modern triumphal arches, except perhaps the "Arc de l'Étoile" at Paris. He was chamberlain to the Austrian emperor, and president of the Institute of Milan. Died in 1833.

See VALÉRY, "Voyages historiques, etc. en Italie;" N. GIRONI, "Necrologia del Marchese L. Cagnola," 1844.

Cagnoli, kȧn-yo'lee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian geometer, born at Zante in 1743. He passed some years in Paris, where he was attached to the Venetian embassy, and applied himself to astronomy. About 1786 he removed to Verona, where he had an observatory. In 1798 he was chosen professor of mathematics at Módena, and he was president of the Italian Society from 1800 until his death. He wrote an excellent "Treatise on Trigonometry," (1786,) one on "Conic Sections," (1801,) and several other works. He was a member of the Institute of France. Died at Verona in 1816.

See LABUS, "Vita di A. Cagnoli," 1816; CARLINI, "Notizie sulla Vita di A. Cagnoli," 1819; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Cahaignes, kȧ'ȧñ', or **Cahagnes**, kȧ'ȧñ', (JACQUES,) a French medical writer, born at Caen in 1548; died in 1612.

Cahen, kȧ'ŏN', (SAMUEL,) a French Jew and eminent Hebraist, born at Metz in 1796, directed the consistorial school of the Jews in Paris from 1823 to 1836. He published a "Manual of Universal History," (1836,) and other works, the most important of which is a French version of the Old Testament, (1851.) Died in 1862.

Câher-Billah. See AL-KÂHIR-BILLAH.

Cahours, kȧ'oor', (AUGUSTE ANDRÉ THOMAS,) a French chemist, born in 1813. He distinguished himself by his researches in organic chemistry, and was a teacher of chemistry in the Polytechnic School, Paris. He exhibited the actual state of chemical science in a methodical and complete treatise, entitled "Lessons of General Elementary Chemistry," (1856.) Died in 1891.

Cahusac, de, deh kȧ'ü'zȧk', (LOUIS,) a French dramatist, born at Montauban, became a resident of Paris and secretary to the Count of Clermont. He composed tragedies, comedies, and operas, the last of which were successful, aided by the music of Rameau. Died in 1759.

Caianian, a Persian dynasty. See KAIANIAN.

Caiaphas, kā'e-fas, [Gr. *Καϊάφας*; Fr. CAÏPHE, kȧ'èf',] was high-priest of the Jews in 33 A.D. (See Matthew xxvi. 3; Luke iii. 2; John xviii. 13.)

Caiet. See CAYET.

Caietano. See CAJETAN.

Caigniez, kȧn'ye-ȧ', (LOUIS CHARLES,) a French dramatist, born at Arras in 1762, was called the Racine of the Boulevards. His "Judgment of Solomon" and "Pie voleuse" (1815) were translated into several languages. Died in 1842.

Cailhava, kȧ'lȧ'vȧ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French comic writer, was born near Toulouse in 1731. He composed several successful comedies and comic operas, among which are "The Guardian Duped," (1765,) "Harlequin Mahomet," and "Egotism," a comedy in verse, (1777.) He was elected a member of the Institute in 1798. Died in 1813.

Caillard, kȧ'yȧR', (ANTOINE BERNARD,) a French diplomatist, born at Aignan in 1737. He was ambassador at Berlin in 1795, and received the portfolio of foreign affairs during the absence of Talleyrand in 1801. Died in 1807.

Caillau, kā'yō',(JEAN MARIE,) a French medical writer born at Gaillac in 1765; died in 1820.

Caille, de la, deh lā kāl or kā'yę, (NICOLAS LOUIS,) a celebrated French astronomer, born at Rumigny, near Rheims, in Picardy, in March, 1713. He was educated for the church, and obtained the title of abbé, but speedily renounced theology, and applied himself to astronomy under J. Cassini, who gave him a lodging in the observatory at Paris. In 1739 he was employed in the important work of the verification of the meridian, and before the end of the year he finished the triangulation from Paris to Perpignan. By this operation, and others connected with it, he demonstrated that the length of a degree gradually increases from the equator to the pole. In 1740 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Mazarin College, for the use of which he wrote treatises on geometry, mechanics, astronomy, and optics. He died in Paris in 1762.

Caillaux, ka'yo', (JOSEPH MARIE AUGUSTE,) French Minister of Finance 1899–1902, 1906–8, 1911, 1913–14, 1925, and 1926 was born at Le Mans, March 30, 1863. As Prime Minister in 1911–12 he skilfully handled the Agadir crisis. He was made paymaster general at the beginning of the World War, was accused in 1918 by his political enemies of treason, was arrested, and indicted after three years in prison. His political and civic rights were restored in 1924.

Caillé, kā'yā', or **Caillié,** kā'e-yā', (RENÉ,) a French traveller, born at Mauzé (Deux-Sèvres) in 1799. A passion for travel led him to Western Africa as early as 1817. He learned the Arab language, and pretended to be a Mussulman. About 1827 he performed a journey from Sierra Leone to Timbuctoo, from which he crossed the desert with a caravan to Morocco in 1828. He had succeeded with his own small resources in an enterprise that had baffled the efforts of many men aided by their government. On his return to France he received a reward of ten thousand francs promised to any one who should visit Timbuctoo, and he published a journal of his travels. Died in 1838.

See E. F. JOMARD, "Notice historique sur la Vie de René Caillé."

Caillet, kā'yā', (GUILLAUME,) a French peasant, born at Mello, near Beauvais, was the leader of the peasantry who in 1358 made an insurrection against the nobles and burned two hundred castles. They called Caillet "Jacques Bonhomme," and themselves "La Jacquerie." The avowed object of the insurgents, whose number was about 100,000, was to exterminate the nobility. Having been defeated by the dauphin, Caillet was taken and executed in 1359.

Cailliaud, kā'e-yō', (FRÉDÉRIC,) a distinguished French traveller, born at Nantes in 1787. He went to Egypt in 1815, and in the service of Mehemet Ali made explorations along the Upper Nile. He re-discovered in Mount Zabarah the famous emerald-mines which were worked in ancient times, and procured in them ten pounds in weight of emeralds. In 1821 a narrative of his travels, entitled "Journey to the Oasis of Thebes," ("Voyage à l'Oasis de Thebes," etc.,) was published by the government. Having returned to Paris in 1822, he published a "Journey to Meroë, the White River, the Oasis of Siwah," etc., (1823–26,) and "Researches into the Arts and Trades and the Civil and Domestic Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, Nubians, and Ethiopians," (1831,) which are highly interesting works. Died in 1869.

Caillié. See CAILLÉ.

Caillot, kā'e-yo', (JOSEPH,) a popular French comic actor, born in Paris in 1732. He made his *début* at Paris in 1766, and performed many years with success. In 1800 he was chosen a correspondent of the Institute of France. Died in 1816.

Caillouteé, kā'yoo'tā', (LOUIS DENIS,) a French sculptor, born in 1791. His works adorn the Louvre and other palaces of Paris. Died in 1868.

Cailly, de, deh kā'e-ye', (JACQUES,) a French poet, called also **D'Aceilly,** was born at Orléans in 1604; died in 1673.

Cain, kān, [Heb. קַיִן] the eldest son of Adam, was the first who committed homicide. (See Genesis, chap. iv.) In the second century a sect of heretics assumed the name of Cainites.

Cain, (AUGUSTE,) a French sculptor, born in 1822; died in 1894. His best works are "The Eagle defending his Prey" and "The Frogs wishing for a King."

Caine, (THOMAS HENRY HALL,) novelist, was born at Runcorn, England, May 14, 1853. He was trained as an architect, but turned to journalism, and was for six years on the "Liverpool Mercury." He began his literary career in London in 1882, publishing "Sonnets of Three Centuries," "Recollections of Rossetti," "Cobwebs of Criticism," etc. He appeared as a novelist in 1885, writing "Shadow of a Crime," "Son of Hagar," and, in 1887, "The Deemster," which brought him into prominence. Later novels are "The Bondman," (1890,) "The Scapegoat," (1891,) "The Manxman," (1894,) and "The Christian," (1897.) "The Deemster," "The Manxman," and "The Christian" have been dramatized. The most successful of his novels, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," 1913.

Caïphe. See CAIAPHAS.

Caird, (EDWARD,) brother of Rev. John Caird, was born in 1835. He became professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow University in 1866, and master of Balliol in 1893. He wrote "Critical Account of the Philosophy of Kant," (1877,) "Hegel," (1883,) "The Social Philosophy and Religion of Comte," (1885,) etc. Died Nov. 1, 1908.

Caird, (Sir JAMES,) a Scottish agriculturist, born at Stranraer in 1816, published "English Agriculture," etc. He was a Liberal member of Parliament from 1857 to 1865, and (1863) chairman of the royal commission on the sea-fisheries. Died in 1892.

Caird, (Rev. JOHN,) a Scottish minister and eloquent pulpit orator, born at Greenock about 1822. He published "Religion in Common Life," (1856,) and a volume of sermons, (1858.) In 1873 he was made principal of Glasgow University. Died July 30, 1898.

Caird, (MONA,) authoress, was born at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. Her early works were "Whom Nature Leadeth," "One that Wins," (1887,) and "The Wing of Azraël," (1889.) Later productions are entitled "Is Marriage a Failure?" "The Morality of Marriage," "The Daughters of Danaus," (1894,) "Beyond the Pale," (1897,) etc.

Cairnes, kārnz, (DAVID,) an Irish lawyer and officer, who distinguished himself by his bravery at the defence of Derry against the forces of James II. in 1689. He afterwards represented that city in Parliament, and became attorney-general. Died in 1772.

Cairnes, (JOHN ELLIOTT,) an Irish political economist, born at Drogheda in 1824, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. His chief productions were "The Logical Method of Political Economy," "Essays in Political Economy, Theoretical and Applied," and "Some Leading Principles in Political Economy, newly Applied." Died July 8, 1875.

Cairns, kārnz, (HUGH MCCALMONT,) commonly called LORD CAIRNS, an eminent lawyer and orator, born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1819. He was chosen in 1852 to represent Belfast in the House of Commons, and became conspicuous as one of the ablest debaters in Parliament. He was solicitor-general for a short time in 1858, became attorney-general on the formation of a new ministry by Lord Derby in July, 1866, was appointed lord justice of appeal in October, 1866, and lord chancellor of England in February, 1868, but resigned the following December. In February, 1874, he was re-appointed lord high chancellor, and in 1878 was created an earl. Died in 1885.

Cairns, (JOHN,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born in 1818. In 1873 he was appointed professor of apologetics in the theological school of the United Presbyterian Church, and in 1879 its principal. Among his works are "The Scottish Philosophy," "Rationalism," "The Success of Christianity," and several biographies. Died in 1892.

Cairo, kī'ro, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter of the Milanese school, born in 1598, was the favourite pupil of Morazzone, whom he is said to have surpassed in design. Died in 1674.

Caiumers or **Caiumaras.** See PESHDADIAN.

Caius. See GAIUS.

Caius, kā'yus, a Christian writer on theology, lived at Rome about 210 A.D. His works are not extant.

Caius, kā'yoos, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian medical writer, born in Venice, flourished about 1610.

Caius, keez, written also **Kaye, Key,** or **Cay,** (JOHN,) an eminent English physician, born at Norwich in 1510, was a graduate of Cambridge University. After practising in Norwich, he settled in London, and was appointed physician successively to Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He founded at Cambridge the college which bears his name. His talents and learning as a linguist, antiquary, and physician were proved by numerous works in Latin, among which are a "Treatise on the Sweating Sickness," one "On British Dogs," one "On the Antiquity of Cambridge University," and translations from Hippocrates and Galen. Died in 1573.

Caius Cæsar, a Roman prince, born 20 B.C., was the son of M. Agrippa and Julia, the daughter of the emperor Augustus. The latter adopted Caius and his younger brother Lucius as his heirs. In 1 A.D. he was sent as proconsul into Asia, and subdued the revolted Armenians. He died in Lycia in the year 4. Lucius died in 2 A.D., aged about nineteen.

Cajado, kā-zhā'do, (ENRIQUE,) a Portuguese poet, who lived a long time in Italy. He composed Latin poems, ("Eclogæ Silva," etc., 1501,) which were praised by Erasmus. Died in 1508.

Cajetan or **Gaetani,** (BENEDETTO.) See BONIFACE VIII.

Caj'e-tan, (or kā'ye-tăn,) [It. CAJETANO or CAIETANO, kā-yà-tā'no,] (CONSTANTIN,) a learned Italian monk and writer, born at Syracuse in 1560; died in 1650.

Cajetan, sometimes written **Caëtan,** [Fr. pron. kā'-ā'tôN',] (ENRICO,) an Italian prelate, born about 1550. He was made a cardinal in 1585, and sent by Sixtus V. as legate to France, where he united with the League in opposing the accession of Henry IV. When Paris was besieged and suffering famine, about 1590, he urged the inhabitants to hold out, but offered no remedy for their misery except preachings and processions. Died in 1599.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Cajetan, [It. CAJETANO or CAIETANO,] (THOMAS **de Vio**—dà vee'o,) received his surname of CAJETAN from the city Caieta, (Gaeta,) at which he was born in 1469. He entered while young the order of Saint Dominic, of which he became general in 1508. Leo X. made him a cardinal in 1517, and soon after sent him as legate to Germany in order to bring Luther back to fellowship with the Church. He is regarded as the first who maintained the infallibility of the pope without reserve. He was made prisoner at the sack of Rome in 1527. Died in 1534.

See P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Cardinali Cajetano," Upsal, 1761.

Cajetano. See CAJETAN.

Cajot, kā'zho', (Dom JEAN JOSEPH,) a French Benedictine, born at Verdun-sur-Meuse in 1726. He published "The Antiquities of Metz," and other works. Died in 1779.

Çakjamuni. See GAUTAMA.

Çâkya. See GAUTAMA.

Cal or **Cala.** See KALA.

Calaber, (QUINTUS.) See QUINTUS CALABER.

Calabrese. See PRETI.

Calado, kā-lā'do, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese historian, born at Villa Viçosa about 1584; died in 1654.

Calamatta, kā-lā-māt'tā, (LUIGI,) an eminent engraver, born at Civita Vecchia, Italy, in 1802, worked many years in Paris, where he exhibited his first production in 1827. Among his master-pieces are a masque of Napoleon I., (1834,) and a portrait of George Sand, after his own design. He died March 9, 1869.

Calame, kā'lām', (ALEXANDRE,) an excellent Swiss landscape-painter and engraver, born at Vevay in 1810, studied and worked in Geneva from his early youth. He painted Mont Blanc and other Alpine scenes, also "The Ruins of Pæstum," "An Autumn Evening," and "The Lake of the Four Cantons." Among his lithographs and etchings are Views of Lauterbrunnen. Died in 1864.

Cal'a-mis, [Κάλαμις,] a celebrated Greek sculptor and embosser, who flourished at Athens about 450 A.D. He excelled in the imitation of horses, and worked both in marble and in bronze. Among his productions was a colossal bronze statue of Apollo, which was brought to Rome by Lucullus. He executed, in marble, another Apollo, which adorned the garden of Servilius in Rome, and which some suppose to be the same as the Apollo Belvedere.

Căl'a-mỹ, (BENJAMIN,) D.D., a son of Edmund, noticed below, belonged to the High-Church party. He was appointed chaplain to the king in 1677, and in 1683 preached a "Discourse against a Scrupulous Conscience," which made a great sensation. In 1685 he became prebendary of Saint Paul's. His printed sermons are esteemed. Died in 1686.

Calamy, (EDMUND,) an able English divine, born in London in 1600. From 1626 to 1636 he was one of the lecturers of Bury Saint Edmund's. Having separated from the Episcopal Church and become a Presbyterian, he was chosen in 1639 minister of Saint Mary's, in or near London, where he laboured twenty years and was admired for his eloquence. He was one of the five who wrote "Smectymnuus," (1641,) a treatise against Episcopacy. At the restoration he was appointed chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II., and a few years later was committed to Newgate for expressing his mind too freely. Died in 1666.

Calamy, (EDMUND,) an eminent nonconformist divine, grandson of the preceding, born in 1671. He became minister at Blackfriars, London, in 1692, and at Westminster in 1703. He published many sermons, "Baxter's Life and Times," "The Inspiration of the Scriptures," and other esteemed works. Died in 1732.

See his "Autobiography," published by J. T. RUTT, 2 vols., 1830.

Calancha, de la, dà lā kā-lân'chà, (ANTONIO,) a Peruvian chronicler and monk, born at Chuquisaca; died in the seventeenth century.

Caland, kā'lânt, (PIETER,) a Dutch engineer, born at Zierikzee in 1826. He was educated in the military school at Breda, and in 1845 became an officer in the Bureau of Dikes and Drains. In 1873 he was made inspector in that bureau. He published various works on sea-coast engineering, and, as engineer, constructed the great artificial approaches to the port of Rotterdam.

Calandar, kāl-ân-dar', (?) a Mohammedan saint and scholar, died about 1324.

Calandra, kā-lân'drà, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter of mosaics, born at Vercelli in 1568; died about 1646.

Calandrelli, kā-lân-drel'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian astronomer, born at Zagarola in 1749. He became professor of mathematics in Rome in 1774, and was employed by Pius VII. to make astronomical observations. He published several treatises on astronomy and natural philosophy. Died in 1827.

See B. BONCOMPAGNI, "Biografia dell'Abate G. Calandrelli," 1840.

Calandrini, kā-lân-drEE'nee, (JEAN LOUIS,) a Swiss botanist and philosopher, born at Geneva in 1703, wrote various scientific works. Died in 1758.

Calandrucci, kā-lân-drOOt'chee, (GIACINTO,) an Italian painter, born at Palermo in 1646; died in 1707.

Ca-lā'nus, [Gr. Κάλανος,] a Hindoo philosopher, of the sect which the Greeks named Gymnosophists. Plutarch reports that his proper name was SPHINES. Having been persuaded to follow Alexander the Great, he became sick at Pasargada, where, at his own request, he was burned alive on a funeral pile. It is stated that his last words to Alexander were, "I shall soon see you again in Babylon." A few months later, that prince died in Babylon.

See ARRIAN, "Anabasis."

Calas, kā'lâs' or kā'lâ', (JEAN,) a French Protestant, born in 1698, was condemned by eight judges of Toulouse to be broken on the wheel for an alleged crime of which he was innocent, and suffered death in 1762. In consequence of the courageous and generous efforts of Voltaire, the sentence against the family was annulled, and they were partially indemnified. Louis XV. granted them 30,000 livres; but their persecutors were not punished.

Calasanzio, de, dà kà-lä-sän'the-o, (José,) a Spanish priest, born in Aragon in 1556, was noted as the founder of the Pauline Congregation of the Mother of God, an order of regular priests. Died at Rome in 1648.

See Hoffmann, "Leben J. Calasantii," 1753; Bartolotti, "Vita del J. Calasanzio," 1749.

Calasio, de, dà kà-lä'se-o, (Mario,) an Italian linguist, born at Calasio, near Aquila, in 1550, became professor of Hebrew at Rome. He published a Hebrew Dictionary, and spent about forty years in preparing a Hebrew Concordance of the Bible, which is his most important work. Died in 1620.

Cal-a-ti'nus, (A. Atilius,) a Roman dictator and general in the first Punic war. He was consul in 258 B.C., and again in 254. In 249 he was appointed dictator for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the Carthaginians in Sicily. Though the events of his dictatorship were not important, he left an honourable name in history.

Calatrava, kä-lä-trä'vä, (José Maria,) a Spanish statesman, born at Merida in 1781. He became an eminent lawyer, and an eloquent orator of the Liberal party, by which he was elected to the Cortes several times. He was proscribed and exiled from 1814 to 1820, and from 1823 to 1830. After the accession of Isabella, in 1843, he was appointed a senator. Died in 1846.

Calau, kä'low, (Benjamin,) a German painter, born in Holstein in 1724, noted as the discoverer of *éléodorique*, a substance used by ancient painters. Died in 1785.

Calcagni, käl-kän'yee, (Tiberio,) a sculptor, born at Florence, lived about 1570. He was chosen by Michael Angelo to finish some of his last works.

Calcagnini, käl-kän-yee'nee, (Celio,) an Italian philosopher and poet, born at Ferrara in 1479. He was professor of belles-lettres in the University of Ferrara. His chief work is "Three Books of Epistolary Questions," ("Quæstionum epistolicarum Libri tres," 1608,) in which he discussed the great questions of philosophy, and maintained that the earth revolves around the sun. Died in 1541.

See T. C. Calcagnini, "Della Vita, etc. di Celio Calcagnini," 1818; Ginguené, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" P. Giovio, "Elogia."

Calcar or **Calkar, von**, fon käl'kär, or **Calker**, käl'kęr, (Johann,) an eminent painter, born at Calkar, in the principality of Cleves, in 1500. He was a pupil of John de Bruges, and formed his style in Italy, where he worked some years. It is stated that his works can hardly be distinguished from those of Titian, whom he imitated. Among his master-pieces is a "Mater Dolorosa." He died in Naples in 1546.

See Nagler, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" Vasari, "Lives of the Painters;" Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Calceolari, käl-chä-o-lä'ree, or **Cal-ce-o-lä'ri-us**, (Francesco,) an Italian naturalist, lived at Verona about 1550. He wrote a "Journey on Mount Baldo," ("Iter Baldi Montis," 1566.) The genus Calceolaria was named in his honour.

See Éloy, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Cal'chas, [Κάλχας,] a famous Greek soothsayer, who acted a prominent part at the siege of Troy. He was consulted in the most important affairs by the Grecian chiefs.

Calchi, käl'kęe, (Tristan,) a historian, born in Milan in 1462. He was secretary to Duke Francis Sforza and his successors, and wrote a "History of Milan," which is commended.

See Ginguené, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Calcia, käl'chä, (Giuseppe,) an Italian painter of the last century, born at Genoa.

Cal'craft, (John,) an English politician, entered Parliament in 1796, and voted for the Reform Bill in 1831.

Caldani, käl-dä'nee, (Leopoldo Marco Antonio,) an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Bologna in 1725. He professed anatomy with success in his native city, where he published the results of his experiments on Irritability, (1757.) In 1771 he succeeded Morgagni as professor of anatomy at Padua. He wrote a number of treatises on anatomy, physiology, etc., and published a collection of very accurate plates, "Icones anatomicæ," (4 vols., 1801–14.) Died in 1813.

See Tipaldo, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Caldani, (Petronio Maria,) an Italian geometer, brother of the preceding, born probably at Bologna about 1735. In 1763 he became professor of mathematics at Bologna. He wrote several able treatises on geometry, etc. His talents and attainments were highly commended by D'Alembert. Died in 1808.

See Tipaldo, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Caldara, käl-dä'rä, (Antonio,) an Italian composer born at Venice about 1675, composed the music of eight operas of Metastasio. Died in 1763.

Caldara, (Polidoro,) an eminent Italian painter, often called Caravaggio, (kä-rä-vä'jo,) from the name of the place (in the Milanese) where he was born in 1492. He went to Rome while young, received lessons from Maturino, and soon became so skilful an artist that Raphael employed him to paint the friezes in the Vatican. He excelled in landscapes, and painted some admired historical pieces, among which is a "Christ bearing his Cross." The last years of his life were passed at Messina, where he was murdered by his servant in 1543.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters;" Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Caldarone, käl-dä-ro'nà, or **Calderone**, käl-dà-ro'nà, (Giovanni Giacomo,) an Italian chemist and physician, born at Palermo in 1651; died in 1731.

Caldas, de, dà käl'däs, (Francisco José,) a self-taught South American philosopher, born at Popayan, in New Granada, about 1770. He devoted himself to botany, astronomy, and physical geography, assisted Mutis in his exploration, and measured the height of Chimborazo. About 1806 he was appointed director of the observatory at Santa Fé de Bogotá. He published some results of his labours in a periodical named the "Semenario de la Nueva Granada," which he began to edit in 1807. Having joined the movement in favour of national liberty, he was executed by Morillo in 1816.

Caldas Pereira de Souza, käl'däs pà-rā'e-rā dà sō'zā, (Antonio,) a Brazilian poet and ecclesiastic, born at Rio Janeiro in 1762, was educated in Portugal. After his death, which occurred in Brazil in 1814, a volume of his odes and other verses was published, with the title of "Sacred and Profane Poems."

Caldecott, kawl'dę-kǫt, (Randolph,) an English artist, born at Chester in 1846. His great reputation rests largely upon his illustrations for books and periodicals. Died February 12, 1886.

Caldenbach, käl'dęn-bäk', (Christoph,) a German professor, born in Silesia in 1613. He wrote, besides other works, a "Compendium of Rhetoric," ("Compendium Rhetorices,") which was a popular school-book. Died in 1698.

Cal'der, (Alexander Milne,) sculptor, born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1846. Emigrated to Philadelphia, produced a colossal statue of William Penn in bronze, an equestrian statue of General Meade, and other figures and groups in City Hall, etc, Died 1923.

Cal'der, (Robert,) a Scottish Episcopal clergyman, born at Elgin in 1658. Refusing to acknowledge William III., he was deprived of his curacy in 1689, and was imprisoned for nearly a year in Edinburgh jail. He published "The Divine Right of Episcopacy," (1705,) and other works. Died in 1723.

Calder, (Sir Robert,) a British admiral, born at Elgin, in Scotland, in 1745. Having obtained the rank of captain, he contributed to the victory off Cape Saint Vincent in 1797, and was knighted for that service. He was made vice-admiral in 1804. The next year, in July, he fought an indecisive battle against the combined fleets of France and Spain, returning from the West Indies, and ordered a retreat, for which he was censured by a court-martial. He afterwards served as post-admiral in one of the English naval stations. Died in 1818.

See Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Calderari, käl-dà-rä'ree, (Ottone,) Count, an excellent Italian architect, born at Vicenza in 1730. He imitated the style of Palladio with great success, in several palaces and other edifices which he built in Vicenza and its vicinity. The Palazzo Cordellina (1776) is regarded by some as his capital work. Died in 1803.

Calderino, kăl-dà-ree'no, [Lat. CALDERI'NUS,] (DOMIZIO,) an eminent Italian classical scholar, born near Calderio about 1447. He became apostolic secretary to Pope Sixtus IV. He published good editions, with commentaries, of Virgil, Juvenal, Ovid, Martial, and Pausanias. Politian, Valla, and Calderino were associated in a literary triumvirate. Died in 1478.

Calderon, (FRANCISCO GARCIA,) was born at Arequipa, Peru, in 1834. He was admitted to the bar and became professor of jurisprudence at the age of twenty-one, was elected to the Peruvian Congress in 1867, and became minister of the treasury in 1868. Provisional president in 1883, during the war with Chili, he was imprisoned by the Chilians. Was president of the Senate in 1886. He published a "Dictionary of Peruvian Legislation." Died September 21, 1905.

Cal'dẹr-on, (PHILIP HERMOGENES,) an English painter, born at Poitiers, in France, in 1833, of Spanish parentage. Among his works are "The Return from Moscow," and "The Burial of Hampden." Died in 1898.

Calderon, kăl-dà-rōn', (SERAFIN,) a Spanish poet, born at Malaga in 1801. He practised law for some time in his native place, and was appointed civil governor of Logroño in 1836. He has published "Poems of a Solitary," ("Las Poesias del Solitario," 1833,) an ingenious romance called "Christians and Moors," (1838,) and other works. Died in Madrid in 1867.

Calderon, de, COUNT. See CALLEJA.

Calderon de la Barca, kăl-dà-rōn' (or kăl'dẹ-ron) dà lä bar'kä, (PEDRO,) a celebrated Spanish dramatic author, born of a noble family in Madrid about 1600. He received a liberal education at the University of Salamanca. About the age of thirteen he produced a drama named "El Carro del Cielo," ("The Chariot of Heaven.") His precocity was equalled by the fertility of his genius, as it is stated that he produced at least five hundred dramas. Having acquired fame by his early works, he was invited to court in 1636 by Philip IV., who made him a knight of Santiago. He had previously served as a private soldier in several campaigns in Italy and the Low Countries. About 1652 he entered the church, and obtained a canonicate or chaplaincy at Toledo, after which he wrote only sacred pieces, (*autos sacramentales.*) By some critics he is regarded as equal to Lope de Vega, who in the preceding age had held the highest rank among Spanish dramatists. His brilliant imagination is not restrained by conventional rules or dramatic unities, and his works present much that is absurd or extravagant, while abounding in interesting, natural, and sublime passages. Among his most admired productions are "The Constant Prince," ("El Principe constante,") a tragedy, "The Devotion of the Cross," "Heraclius," "Love is no Joke," (which furnished to Molière the idea of his "Femmes savantes,") "The Physician of his own Honour," a tragedy, and "Life is a Dream." Several of his best pieces, including "The Constant Prince" and "Life is a Dream," were translated into German by Augustus Schlegel, and are said to be great favourites on the German stage.

See an elaborate and able critique in the twenty-fifth volume of the "Quarterly Review," quoted and approved by Hallam, from which we extract the following: "His boundless and inexhaustible fertility of invention, his quick power of seizing and presenting everything with dramatic effect, the unfailing animal spirits of his dramas, if we may venture on the expression, the general loftiness and purity of his sentiments, the rich facility of his verse, the abundance of his language, and the clearness and precision with which he embodies his thoughts in words and figures, entitle him to a high rank as to the imaginative and creative faculty of a poet; but we cannot consent to enrol him among the mighty masters of the human breast." "His total want of truth to nature," says Hallam, "even the ideal nature which poetry embodies, justifies at least this sentence." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1683.

See RICHARD C. TRENCH, "The Life and Genius of Calderon," 1856: TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" J. L. HEIBERG, "Commentatio de Poeseos dramaticæ genere Hispanico, præcipue de P. Calderone de la Barca," 1817; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1839; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1849, and April, 1857.

Cal'dẹr-wood, (DAVID,) an eminent Scottish divine, born in 1575, became minister of Crelling in 1604. For his opposition to Episcopacy he was imprisoned about 1617, and afterwards banished. He published, in Holland, "The Altar of Damascus," and returned home in 1625. His "History of the Church of Scotland" was received with favour. Died about 1651.

See CHAMBERS. "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Calderwood, (HENRY,) a Scottish philosopher, born at Peebles in 1830. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he became professor of moral philosophy in 1868. He wrote "The Philosophy of the Infinite," (1854,) "Moral Philosophy," (1872,) "The Relations of Mind and Brain," (1879,) etc. Died in 1897.

Caldora, kăl-do'rä, (JACOPO,) a famous Italian condottiere in the service of the Queen of Naples. He defeated Braccio da Montone at the battle of Aquila in 1424. Died in 1439.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Cald'well, (CHARLES,) an American physician, born in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1772, studied medicine in Philadelphia under Dr. Rush. He became professor of natural history in the University of Pennsylvania about 1816. In 1819 he published "The Life and Campaigns of General Greene." He was professor of medicine in Transylvania University, Kentucky, for many years, ending in 1837. He wrote and translated various works, among which was Blumenbach's "Elements of Physiology," (1795.) Died in 1853.

See his "Autobiography," 1855.

Caldwell, (HOWARD H.,) an American poet, born at Newbury, South Carolina, in 1831. He graduated at South Carolina College in 1851, and settled as a lawyer at Columbia. He has made various contributions to the periodical press, and is the author of two volumes of poems.

Caldwell, (Rev. JAMES,) an American patriot, born in Charlotte county, Virginia, in 1734. He became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and during the Revolution was a zealous and very influential supporter of the popular cause. He served as chaplain in the army, and at the same time fought as a soldier. His wife was shot dead by the enemy in 1780. He was killed by a sentinel in November, 1781.

Caldwell, (JOHN C.,) an American general, born in Vermont in 1831. He became a brigadier-general in June, 1862, after which he served in Virginia.

Caldwell, (JOSEPH,) D.D., for thirty years president of the University of North Carolina, was born in Lamington, New Jersey, in 1773. He graduated at Princeton with distinguished honours in 1791, and for several years acted as tutor to the college. In 1796 he was elected to the principal professorship in the University of North Carolina, and in 1804 was chosen its first president. Died in 1835.

Caldwell, (SAMUEL L.,) D.D., an American educator, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 13, 1820, graduated at Waterville College in 1839, and at Newton Theological School in 1845. He held Baptist pastorates at Bangor and Providence, and became professor of church history at Newton in 1873, and president of Vassar College in 1878. Died September 27, 1889.

Caldwell, (ROBERT,) D.D., LL.D., a British Oriental scholar of much merit, born about 1817. He graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1837, and was ordained in 1842. He went to Tinnevelly as an Anglican missionary, and in 1877 was made a bishop and coadjutor for the diocese of Madras. His writings include a "Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages," (1875,) "History of Tinnevelly," and other works.

Cā'lẹb, [Heb. כָּלֵב,] the son of Jephunneh, a Hebrew warrior, lived about 1500 B.C. He was one of the two Israelite emigrants or fugitives from Egypt that were favoured to enter the promised land. (See Numbers xiv. 24, 30; Deuteronomy i. 36; Joshua xiv. and xv.)

Caled. See KHALED.

Cā'lef, (ROBERT,) a Boston merchant, distinguished for his opposition to the witchcraft delusion, published in 1700 a work entitled "More Wonders of the Invisible

World," in answer to Cotton Mather's "Wonders of the Invisible World." The book excited great indignation, and was ordered to be burned by Increase Mather, the president of Harvard College. Died in 1719.

Calegari, kä-lä-gä'ree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Brescia in 1699; died in 1777.

Calendario, kä-lĕn-dä're-o, (FILIPPO,) a Venetian sculptor and architect. Died in 1355.

Ca-le'nĭ-us, (WALTER,) a Welsh historian, flourished about 1120.

Ca-le'nus, (QUINTUS FUFIUS,) a Roman consul, who was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war, after having served him as legate in Gaul in 51 B.C. In the year 47 he was chosen consul through the favour of Cæsar, after whose death, in 44, he joined the party of Antony. He commanded an army for Antony in Northern Italy, where he died about 40 B.C.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Calenzio, kä-lĕn'ze-o, [Lat. CALEN'TIUS,] (ELISEO,) born in Apulia, was reckoned among the good Latin poets of his time. He was appointed preceptor to Prince Frederick, son of Ferdinand II. of Naples. His works consist of epigrams, elegies, epistles, etc. Died in 1503.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Calepino, kä-lä-pee'no, (AMBROGIO,) an Italian philologist, born at or near Bergamo in 1435, published a good Latin Dictionary, (1502,) on which he laboured nearly all his life. It passed through many editions. The French word *calepin*, signifying memorandum- or scrap-book, is derived from his name. Died in 1511.

See ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER'S "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Caletti, kä-let'tee, (GIUSEPPE,) called IL CREMONESE, [ēl krä-mo-nā'sĕ,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1600. He painted small historical pieces, demi-figures, etc., with skill. Died about 1660.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cā'ley, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in 1763. He was secretary to the National Record Commission from 1801 to 1831, and was joint editor of many works on which the commissioners were employed. He contributed several articles to the "Archæologia." Died in 1834.

Calfhill, kăl'il, written also **Calfill** and **Cawfield**, (JAMES,) an English divine, poet, and distinguished preacher, born in Shropshire in 1530. He was appointed prebendary of Saint Paul's in 1562, and Bishop of Worcester in 1570, but died in the same year. One of his poems is called the "Complaint of the Oxford Academy," ("Querela Oxoniensis Academiæ.")

Calhoun, kăl-hoon', (JOHN CALDWELL,) a distinguished American statesman, born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, in March, 1782, was a son of Patrick Calhoun, an Irishman. He entered Yale College in 1802, graduated with distinction in 1804, and studied law. In 1807 or 1808 he was elected to the legislature of his State, in which he served two years. He was chosen a member of Congress in 1810. He entered public life as a Democrat and leader of the war party, and acquired a national reputation before he had completed his first term in Congress. In 1816 he supported a protective tariff and the United States Bank, for which he reported a bill in Congress. He was appointed secretary of war by President Monroe in October, 1817, and was the only member of the cabinet who expressed the opinion that General Jackson transcended or violated his orders by invading Florida in 1818. Mr. Calhoun, in common with most Southern men, approved the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

In 1824 he was elected Vice-President of the United States by a large majority, receiving the votes of the Jacksonians and also the friends of Adams. Having identified himself with the opposition, (the Jackson party,) he was re-elected Vice-President in 1828, when General Jackson was chosen President. Before this period, the people of South Carolina had adopted the opinion that the tariff was injurious to their interests. Mr. Calhoun changed his course on this question, and became the leader of the party of free trade. To counteract the passage of the tariff-bill of 1828, he asserted the doctrine of the sovereignty of the States, and composed on this subject a paper entitled "The South Carolina Exposition," in which he claimed that a State can nullify unconstitutional laws. During the first term of President Jackson, Calhoun and Van Buren were the prominent competitors for the Presidency. "In the public mind," says Parton, "Calhoun towered above his rival; for he had been longer in the national councils," etc. But General Jackson favoured Van Buren as his successor, and thus incurred the enmity of Calhoun, who was bitterly disappointed by the result.

In 1832 he resigned the office of Vice-President, and was chosen a Senator of the United States. Under his influence and direction, a convention, held in South Carolina about the end of 1832, adopted an ordinance to nullify the tariff, and prepared to resist by force the collection of the revenue. But they were overawed by the firmness of General Jackson, who determined that, on the first overt act of treason, Calhoun should be arrested as a traitor. Mr. Calhoun supported Mr. Clay's compromise tariff of 1833, and acted with the Whigs against General Jackson in relation to the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank. Still aspiring to the Presidency, he thenceforth used the question of slavery as a means of uniting the South in his support. "Calhoun failed," says Parton, "in all the leading objects of his public life except one; but in that one his success will be memorable forever. He has left it on record (see Benton ii. 698) that his great aim, from 1835 to 1847, was to force the slavery issue on the North." He advocated the test-measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and made several speeches on slavery, which he affirmed to be a positive political and social good. In March, 1843, he retired from the Senate, and in March, 1844, was appointed secretary of state by Mr. Tyler. He signed in April of that year a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the Union, and resumed his seat in the national Senate in December, 1845. He spoke against the Mexican war in 1846, and the Wilmot Proviso. He died at Washington in March, 1850. Among his principal writings is a posthumous "Treatise on the Nature of Government," in which he advocates the election of two Presidents, one for the North and one for the South, each having a veto on all acts of Congress.

See JENKINS, "Life of J. C. Calhoun;" VON HOLST, "Life of Calhoun;" BENTON, "Thirty Years' View;" GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" PARTON, "Famous Americans of Recent Times," 1867; "Democratic Review" for April, 1838; "Quarterly Review" for December, 1840.

Cali. See KÂLÎ.

Câlidâsa, (a Hindoo poet.) See KÂLIDÂSA.

Ca-lid'ĭ-us, (MARCUS,) an eminent Roman orator and contemporary of Cicero, whose recall from exile he advocated. He was prætor in 57 B.C., and supported Milo in 52 after the death of Clodius. He joined Cæsar in the civil war which began in 49. Died in 48 B.C. His oratory is highly praised by Cicero. (See "Brutus," 79.)

Calignon, de, dĕh kă'lĕn'yŏN', (PIERRE ANTOINE **d'Ambesieux**—dŏN'bă'ze-uh',) a French priest, born near London in 1729, was educated in Paris. He preached with success at Geneva, Paris, Lyons, etc. Besides other works, he published a "View of the Greatness of God in the Economy of Religion, the Order of Society, and the Wonders of Nature." Died in 1795.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Calignon, de, (SOFFREY,) a French diplomatist and poet, born at Saint-Jean-de-Voiron in 1550. He aided De Thou in the preparation of the edict of Nantes, and was employed by Henry IV. in difficult negotiations. Died in 1606.

Caligny, de, dĕh kă'lĕn'ye', (JEAN ANTENOR HUE,) a French military engineer, born in 1657; died in 1731.

Ca-lig'u-la, (CAIUS CÆSAR,) a Roman emperor, born in 12 A.D., was the son of Germanicus and Agrippina who was a granddaughter of the emperor Augustus. His childhood and youth were passed among the soldiers, with whom he became a favourite. By deep dissimulation he escaped from being a victim to the suspicion of Tiberius, who was the uncle of Germanicus and had adopted the latter as his heir. At the age of twenty-five Caligula succeeded Tiberius, with a general expression

of popular favour. The first acts of his reign gave promise of clemency and moderation. Before many months had elapsed, he became a monster of cruelty, and indulged his vicious passions and appetites to the greatest excess. He caused a temple to be erected to himself, and claimed divine honours. It is said that he wished the Roman people had but one head, that he might decapitate them at a single blow. A conspiracy was formed against him by Cassius Chærea, who assassinated him in the year 41, whereupon his uncle Claudius became his successor.

See SUETONIUS, "Lives of the Twelve Cæsars;" TACITUS, "Annales;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Ca-lix'tus or **Cal-lis'tus** [Fr. CALLISTE or CALIXTE] **I.**, a Bishop of Rome, succeeded Zephyrinus in 219 A.D., and died or was killed in 223. There is a doubtful tradition that he suffered martyrdom.

Calixtus II., son of William, Count of Burgundy, was elected as successor to Gelasius II. in 1119, when the church was disturbed by a quarrel with the emperor Henry V., and when the anti-pope Bourdin or Gregory VIII. was supported by a party. After restoring the peace of the church, Calixtus died in 1124.

Calixtus III., (ALONZO **Borgia**—bor'jȧ,) a Spaniard, born at Valencia, was elected pope in 1455, as successor to Nicholas V. He waged war against the Turks with little success, and died in 1458, when he was succeeded by Pius II. His nephew, Cardinal Borgia, became Pope Alexander VI.

See A. DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Calixtus, kȧ-liks'tŭs, originally **Callisen**, kȧl'le-zĕn, (GEORGIUS,) a Protestant divine, eminent for his learning and tolerance, was born at Meelby, in Holstein, in 1586. He was professor of theology at Helmstedt, and wrote treatises against several doctrines of the Roman Catholics. His moderation exposed him to the charge of crypto-papism, Calvinism, and heresy. Among his works is an "Epitome of Moral Theology," (1634.) He was among the first who attempted to systematize theology; and he had numerous followers, called **Calixtines**. Calixtus was involved in disputes known as the Syncretistic controversy, by which the Lutheran Church was distracted for a long time. Died in 1656. Bossuet called him "the most able Lutheran of our time."

See W. C. DOWDING, "Life of Calixtus," 1864; B. CELLARIUS, "Leichenpredigt auf G. Calixtus," 1656; J. HILDEBRAND, "Abdankung bei Leichbestattung G. Calixti," 1656; HENKE, "G. Calixtus und seine Zeit," 1833.

Calkar. See CALCAR.

Calkoen (sometimes written **Calkon**) **van Beek**, kȧl'koon vȧn bȧk, (JAN FREDERIK,) a distinguished Dutch astronomer, born at Groningen in 1772. He was appointed extraordinary professor of mathematics and astronomy at Leyden in 1799, and ordinary professor of the same in 1804. In 1805 he became professor of those sciences at Utrecht. He wrote an "Inquiry into the Origin of the Mosaic and Christian Religion," to refute Dupuis's "Origine de tous les Cultes," and a treatise on the Beautiful, entitled "Euryalus over het Schone," and other works. Died in 1811.

See J. HERINGA, "Ter Nagedachtenisse van wijlen J. F. van Beek Calkoen," 1813.

Call, (Sir JOHN,) an Englishman, born in 1732, became chief engineer of the Coromandel coast in India. After his return to England, he was elected to Parliament in 1784. Died in 1801.

Call, van, vȧn kȧl, (JAN,) a Dutch designer and engraver, born at Nymwegen in 1655. He visited Rome and Germany, and drew picturesque views of the Rhine and other regions. Having settled at the Hague, he engraved with aqua-fortis his own designs. His works were sold for high prices. Died in 1703.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Call, van, (PIETER,) an able Dutch landscape-painter, son of the preceding. Died in 1737.

Cal'ląn-an, (JEREMIAH JOHN,) an Irish poet, born at Cork in 1795. While a student in Trinity College, Dublin, he produced a prize poem on the accession of George IV. After he left college he was employed as tutor in private families and in the school of Dr. Maginn. He wrote "The Recluse of Inchidony," and several successful lyrics, among which are "The Virgin Mary's Bank" and "Gouzane Barra," a ballad-ode, much admired for its melody of rhythm and its spirit-stirring power. He went in 1827 to Lisbon, where he died in 1829.

Callard de la Duquerie, kȧ'lȧr' dęh lȧ dük're', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician, born in 1630, published an "Etymological Medical Dictionary," ("Lexicon Medicum Etymologicum," 1673.) Died in 1718.

Căll'cŏtt, (Sir AUGUSTUS WALL,) a distinguished English landscape-painter, brother of John, noticed below, born at Kensington in 1779. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1810, when he exhibited his admired view of "Morning." He employed his pencil chiefly in scenes of quiet beauty, and has often been called the English Claude. Among his productions are "Evening," "Returning from Market," "The Ferry," and "Harvest in the Highlands," with figures by Landseer, (1833,) which is esteemed one of his master-pieces He was knighted in 1837, and appointed conservator of the royal pictures in 1844. He died in the same year. (See CALLCOTT, MARIA.) "He painted everything tolerably, and nothing excellently," says Ruskin.

Callcott, (JOHN WALL,) one of the most eminent English composers, brother of the preceding, born at Kensington in 1766. Without a master, he attained great proficiency in music, which he adopted as his profession. He received three of the four gold medals awarded by the Catch Club in 1785, and in 1789 won all the four prizes. He composed many admired anthems, glees, canons, etc., and published a "Musical Grammar," (1805.) About 1806 he became lecturer on music at the Royal Institution, but was soon compelled by ill health to resign that office. He expended much labour on a Musical Dictionary, which was never finished. Died in 1821.

Callcott, (MARIA,) LADY, daughter of Admiral George Dundas, born in 1788, was first married to Captain Thomas Graham, R.N. In 1809 she went with him to India, where she passed two years. She afterwards travelled in Italy and South America, and in 1827 was married to Sir A. W. Callcott, noticed above. She published "Travels in India," (1812,) "Memoirs of Poussin," (1820,) an "Essay towards the History of Painting," (1836,) which is commended, and other works. Died in 1843.

Calleja, kȧl-lā'hȧ, or **Callejas**, kȧl-lā'hȧs, (Don FELIX DEL REY,) Count de Calderon, (dȧ kȧl-dȧ-rōn',) a Spanish general, born in 1750. He commanded the royal forces in Mexico in the civil war which began in 1810, and was appointed Viceroy of Mexico in 1813. Died after 1820.

Callenberg, kȧl'lęn-bĕrg', (GERARD,) a Dutch admiral, born at Willemstadt in 1642. He commanded a vessel in a battle against the French near Sicily, in 1676, when De Ruyter was killed. The command of the fleet devolved on Callenberg, who was made vice-admiral soon after. He gained applause at the battle of Vigo, (1697,) where he had the chief command. About 1704 he bombarded, with the English, the fortress of Gibraltar, which was forced to surrender. Died in 1722.

See CHALMOT, "Biographisch Woordenboek."

Callenberg, kȧl'lęn-bĕrg', (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German author and Lutheran divine, born at Saxe-Gotha in 1694. He became professor of philosophy at Halle in 1727, and professor of theology there in 1739. He was deeply interested in the missionary cause, to promote which he published from his own printing-press many Arabic and Hebrew works. He wrote several works on the subject of missions and on the conversion of the Jews. Died in 1760.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Căl'lęn-dęr, (JAMES THOMPSON,) a political writer, born in Scotland, became editor of a paper in Richmond, Virginia. He was a partisan of Jefferson, and attacked Washington's administration with virulence. Died in 1803.

Callet, kȧ'lȧ', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter and reformer of the French style, born in Paris in 1741; died in 1823.

Callet, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born at Versailles in 1744, was educated in Paris. He was chosen professor of hydrography at Vannes in 1788. In 1792 he returned to Paris, where he acquired a high

reputation as a teacher of mathematics. In 1795 he published a stereotype edition of tables of logarithms, which have been extensively used. Died in 1798.

Calliachi, kăl-le-ä'kee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian scholar, born in Candia in 1645, wrote treatises on the antiquities of Greece and Rome. Died in 1707.

Cal'li-as, [Καλλίας,] a Greek architect, who lived about 300 B.C.

Callias, a Greek historian, who wrote a "History of Sicily" about 310 B.C.

Callias, a Greek dramatic poet, surnamed SCHŒNION.

Cal'li-clēs, [Καλλικλῆς,] a Greek sculptor, born at Megara, lived about 400 or 425 B.C.

Callicles, a Greek painter, who is supposed to have lived about 320 B.C.

Cal-lic'ra-tēs, [Gr. Καλλικράτης; Fr. CALLICRATE, kă'le'krăt',] was distinguished as one of the architects of the Parthenon at Athens, which was finished 438 B.C. This noble and perhaps incomparable specimen of Grecian art, built under the auspices of Pericles and decorated by the genius of Phidias, after serving as a temple to the Athenians, a church to the Christians, and a mosque to the Turks, was ruined by the explosion of a magazine during a siege in 1687. It was built of fine white marble, and surrounded by forty-six columns of the Doric order. (See ICTINUS.)

See VITRUVIUS, "De Architectura;" FÉLIBIEN, "Recueil historique de la Vie des plus célèbres Architectes."

Callicrates, a general of the Achæan League, was noted for his treachery. Died in 149 B.C.

Cal-li-crat'i-das, [Καλλικρατίδας,] a Spartan general, who in 406 B.C. succeeded Lysander in the command of the fleet during the Peloponnesian war. He took Methymne by assault, and gained a naval victory over Conon, the Athenian general, whom he blockaded in Mitylene. The Athenians sent to the relief of Conon a large fleet, which defeated the Spartans near the Arginusæ, where Callicratidas was killed in 406 B.C. He was a plain, blunt Spartan of the primitive stamp.

See MITFORD, "History of Greece;" PLUTARCH, "Life of Lysander."

Callières, de, deh kă'le-aiR', almost kăl'yaiR', (FRANÇOIS,) a noted French writer and negotiator, born at Thorigny in 1645. He became a councillor of the king, and minister plenipotentiary to Ryswick, in 1693. In 1689 he was received into the French Academy in place of Quinault. He published many works on various subjects, among which are "On Wit," ("Du bel Esprit,") a "Treatise on the Manner of negotiating with Princes," (1716,) and "The Knowledge of the World," (1717.) Died in 1717.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv.

Căl-li-er'gus, written also **Calliergi** or **Calloergi**, (ZACHARIA,) a Greek scholar, born in the isle of Crete, was educated in Venice, where in 1499 he published a "Dictionary of the Greek Language," which was highly esteemed. He afterwards lived in Rome, and edited the works of Pindar and Theocritus.

Cal-lim'a-chus, [Gr. Καλλίμαχος; Fr. CALLIMAQUE, kă'le'măk',] an Athenian officer, who commanded the right wing at the battle of Marathon, where he was killed, 490 B.C.

Callimachus, a celebrated Greek sculptor and architect, was probably a native of Corinth or Athens. He is supposed to have flourished about 400 or 450 B.C. The honour of having invented the Corinthian capital is commonly ascribed to him, on the authority of Vitruvius. His statues were remarkable for an exquisite finish; but his style was censured as too artificial.

See VITRUVIUS, "De Architectura."

Callimachus, [Gr. Καλλίμαχος; Fr. CALLIMAQUE, kă'le'măk',] a celebrated Greek poet and grammarian, was born at Cyrene, and flourished at Alexandria between 260 and 240 B.C. He was patronized by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who gave him a place in his museum. He was chief librarian of the famous Alexandrian Library. Among his pupils were Eratosthenes and Apollonius Rhodius. His celebrity surpassed that of nearly all the other Alexandrine scholars and poets. He was a very prolific writer. Besides several important prose works, which are lost, and among which was a history of Greek literature, "Picture or Account of Writings of all Kinds," ("Πίνακες παντοδαπῶν συγγραμμάτων,") in one hundred and twenty books, he composed epic poems called "Hecale" and "Galatea," several tragedies, comedies, elegies, epigrams, and hymns. His hymns and epigrams are the only portion of his works that time has spared. Quintilian ranks him at the head of Greek elegiac poets. Ovid thought he displayed more art than genius: *quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet.* Few ancient authors have had more numerous and able commentators, among whom were Vossius and Madame Dacier.

See VOSSIUS, "De Poetis Græcis;" J. G. ZIERLEIN, "Dissertatio de ingenio Callimachi," 1770; SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1837, and March, 1838; CLEVELAND, "Compendium of Classical Literature."

Cal-lim'a-chus-Ex-pe'ri-ens, (PHILIP,) an Italian historian, born in Tuscany, was a member of the family of Buonaccorsi. Callimachus was an assumed name. About 1473 he emigrated to Poland, where he was appointed preceptor to the sons of Casimir III. Under the reign of John Albert, which began in 1492, he was a powerful favourite at court. He wrote a work on "The Exploits of Attila," a "History of King Vladislaus," and a few other works. Died in 1496.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Callimaque, the French of CALLIMACHUS, which see.

Cal-lim'e-don, [Καλλιμέδων,] an Athenian orator, who lived about 330 B.C. He supported the Macedonian party.

Cal-li-nī'cus, [Gr. Καλλίνικος,] an architect, born at Heliopolis, in Egypt, was the inventor of the Greek fire, the secret of which has been lost. It is said that by this fire he destroyed a Saracen fleet which attacked Constantinople about 670 A.D.

Cal-lī'nus [Καλλῖνος] of Ephesus, the most ancient of Greek elegiac poets, is supposed to have lived more than 600 years before Christ. Among the fragments of his works which have come down to us is part of a martial elegy of great beauty. It may be found in various collections of the "Poetæ Græci minores."

See BRUNCK, "Analecta."

Cal-lī'o-pe, [Gr. Καλλιόπη,] one of the nine Muses, presided over epic poetry, and was represented as holding a closely-rolled parchment or tablets. She was the reputed mother of Orpheus and Linus. (See MUSÆ.)

Cal-lip'pus [Gr. Κάλλιππος] or **Ca-lip'pus** [Gr. Κάλιππος; Fr. CALLIPPE, kă'lèp'] of Athens, was a disciple of Plato, in whose school he became acquainted with Dion of Syracuse. After Dion had become master of Syracuse, Callippus entered his service and obtained his confidence. He assassinated Dion in 353 B.C., and usurped the government. About a year after that event he was expelled from Syracuse, and in 351 was killed by Leptines, one of his officers.

See DIODORUS SICULUS, book xvi.

Callippus or **Calippus** of Cyzicus, a Greek astronomer, lived about 330 B.C., and was the author of the Calippic period. He was acquainted with Aristotle, who mentions him in his works. Perceiving the inaccuracy of the golden number or period of Meton, (nineteen years,) he invented a new cycle of seventy-six years, which was adopted by astronomers. The Calippic period began in 331 B.C.

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne."

Cal-lir'rho-ē, or **Kal-lir'rho-ē**, in Greek mythology, a daughter of Achelous, a river-god, and wife of Alcmæon. Her infant sons, in answer to her prayers, were caused to grow up at once to manhood, that they might avenge their father's death.

Callisen. See CALIXTUS, (GEORGIUS.)

Callisen, kăl'le-sen, (ADOLF KARL PEDER,) a Danish physician, born at Glückstadt in 1786. He became professor in the Academy of Surgery of Copenhagen in 1829, and received the title of councillor of state in 1839. He published an important work, in German, called "Dictionary of Living Physicians, Surgeons, Pharmaceutists, and Naturalists of all Civilized Nations," ("Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon," etc., 33 vols., 1829–35,) which is said to be an indispensable book for every cultivated physician and naturalist. He was a nephew of Hendrik Callisen. He died in 1866.

Callisen, (HENDRIK,) an eminent Danish surgeon, born at Preez, in Holstein, in 1740. He was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the fleet in 1771, and professor of surgery in the University of Copenhagen in 1773. Having acquired a high reputation, he became physician to the royal family in 1801. He published a "System of Modern Surgery," ("Systema Chirurgiæ hodiernæ," 1777,) which is esteemed a standard work, and other professional treatises. Died in 1824.

See ERSLEW, "Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexicon;" RAHLFF, "Laudatio in Memoriam H. Callisenii," 1825.

Callisthène. See CALLISTHENES.

Cal-lis'the-nēs, [Gr. Καλλισθένης; Fr. CALLISTHÈNE, kȧ'lès'tȧn',] a rhetorician, born at Olynthus, in Thrace, about 365 B.C., was the son of Hero, a cousin or niece of Aristotle. Having accompanied Alexander the Great in his invasion of Persia in 334 B.C., he rose to a high degree of favour with that prince, who charged him to write a history of the expedition. This history, which is not extant, is said to have been written in a sycophantic spirit. According to Plutarch, he offended Alexander by his austerity, boldness of speech, and refusal to prostrate himself before the throne. He was charged with complicity in a conspiracy against the king, and some historians state that he was executed for that crime about 328 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Alexander;" A. WESTERMANN, "De Callisthenis Olynthii Vita et Scriptis," 1838.

Callisthenes, [Fr. CALLISTHÈNE, kȧ'lès'tȧn',] an Athenian orator, was one of the eight orators whom Alexander the Great required to be delivered to him after the destruction of Thebes in 335 B.C. On this occasion Demosthenes is said to have applied the fable of the wolf which demanded from the sheep the surrender of their dogs. The orators were saved from that danger by the exertions of Demades, who interceded with the victor.

See ARRIAN, "Anabasis."

Cal-lis'to, [Gr. Καλλιστώ,] a daughter of Lycaon, King of Arcadia, and a companion of Diana. Having lost her chastity, she was transformed into a bear by Diana or Jupiter, and placed among the constellations, under the name of Arctos or Ursa major.

Cal-lis'tra-tus, [Gr. Καλλίστρατος; Fr. CALLISTRATE, kȧ'lès'trȧt',] the son of Callicrates, an Athenian, was one of the most eloquent orators of his time. It was the success and applause which attended one of his forensic efforts (366 B.C.) that inspired the emulation of the youthful Demosthenes and determined him to be an orator. After having performed several embassies, he was exiled from Athens, (in 361,) went to Thrace, and founded the city of Datus, (or Datum.) He returned home without leave, and was put to death.

See THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Callistratus, a Roman jurist, who lived in the reigns of Severus and his son Caracalla, about 200 A.D. Justinian's "Digest" was partly compiled from his writings.

Calloigne, kȧ'lwȧn', (JEAN ROBERT,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Bruges in 1775; died in 1830.

Cal'lon, [Κάλλων,] a Greek sculptor, born in Ægina, lived about 430 B.C.

Callot, kȧ'lo', (JACQUES,) an excellent designer and engraver, born at Nancy, France, in 1593. Having studied in Rome, he returned to his native place, and acquired such a high reputation that, in 1628, he was invited by Louis XIII. to design and engrave the siege of Rochelle and the attack on the Isle of Rhé. He declined a pension of three thousand livres from the King of France. Though he sometimes used the burin, his etchings are the most admired of his works, among which are "The Miseries of War," "The Temptations of Saint Anthony," "The Fair of Florence," and the sieges above named. Died in 1635. He was a great painter of manners, and was surpassed by few in fertility of invention or in the expression of his figures.

See G. H. GREEN, "Description of the Works of Callot;" MAUME, "Recherches sur la Vie, etc de J. Callot."

Cally, kȧ'le', (PIERRE,) a French philosopher and ecclesiastic, born near Argentan, is said to have been the first who professed Cartesianism in France. He was chosen principal of the College of Caen in 1675, and edited, "ad usum Delphini," Boethius "De Consolatione Philosophiæ," ("On the Consolation of Philosophy,") in 1680. He wrote a work entitled "Institutes of Universal Philosophy," ("Universæ Philosophiæ Institutio.") Died in 1709.

Calmeil, kȧl'mȧl' or kȧl'mȧ'ye, (JUSTE LOUIS,) a French physician, born at Poitiers (Vienne) in 1798, was appointed chief physician to the Asylum for the Insane at Charenton. His principal work is "On Insanity considered under the Pathological, Philosophical, Historical, and Judicial Points of View." Died in 1895.

Calmels, kȧl'mèl', (ANATOLE CÉLESTIN,) an eminent French sculptor, born in Paris in 1822. He studied in the School of Fine Arts, and gained in 1839 one of the grand prizes. Among his chief productions are the statue of Denis Papin for the façade of the Hôtel de Ville, and those of Calypso and of Massena for the new Louvre.

Calmet, kȧl'mȧ', (AUGUSTIN,) a French Benedictine monk, born near Commercy (Lorraine) in 1672, was eminent for his learning, and for his labours as a commentator of Scripture. He took the monastic vows in 1689, was appointed abbé of Saint-Léopold-de-Nancy in 1718, and ten years later was transferred to the abbey of Senones, where he passed the rest of his life. Calmet published numerous works, among which are "The Bible in Latin and French, with a Literal and Critical Commentary," (1707–16,) a "Historical and Critical Dictionary of the Bible," (2 vols. folio, 1720,) which is regarded as his best production, and has been translated into English, and "Universal History, Sacred and Profane," (17 vols., 1735–71.) Died in Paris in 1757.

See DOM FANGÉ, "Vie de Dom Calmet," 1763; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Calmette, (GASTON,) born at Montpellier, France, in 1858. Early in life he became connected with "The Figaro," whose policies he governed for almost a generation. Assassinated at his writing desk by Madame Caillaux, wife of the Minister of Finance, March 16, 1914, on account of a political campaign he had been waging against her husband.

Calmo, kȧl'mo, (ANDREA,) a facetious Italian poet and actor, born in Venice about 1510. He composed "Rhodiana" and other comedies, which were popular, and published a collection of sonnets, stanzas, canzoni, etc. Died in 1571.

Calmon, kȧl'mȯn', (MARC ANTOINE,) a French economist, born at Tamniès, Dordogne, March 3, 1815. He became an advocate in Paris, and held various political offices under the Second Empire. M. Thiers in 1871 made him under-secretary of the interior. In 1875 he was chosen a life senator, and was later a vice-president of the senate. He published many remarkable studies in political science, among them "Histoire parlementaire des Finances," (1865,) and "Étude des Finances de l'Angleterre," (1870.) Died October 12, 1890.

Calogera, kȧ-lo-jȧ'rȧ, or **Calogiera,** kȧ-lo-je-ȧ'rȧ, (ANGELO,) an Italian monk, eminent as a philologist, born at Padua in 1699. For many years he was an inmate of the monastery of San Michele, near Venice. With the assistance of P. Zeno, Muratori, and others, he compiled and published a selection from the treatises read at the various scientific and philological academies of Italy. This valuable work, entitled "Raccolta d'Opuscoli scientifici e filologici," ("Collection of Scientific and Philological Tracts,") was issued periodically from 1729 to 1766. Died in 1768.

See ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER'S "Allgemeines Gelehrten Lexikon."

Calogiera. See CALOGERA.

Cal'o-Jo-an'nēs or Joannes II. Com-ne'nus, [Gr. Καλο-Ιωάννης ὁ Κομνηνος; Fr. CALO-JEAN, kȧ'lo' zhȯn', or JEAN COMNÈNE, zhȯn kom'nȧn',] Emperor of the East, born in 1088, was a son of Alexis I., whom he succeeded in 1118. He is said to have been a wise and good prince. He waged successful wars against the Turks and Servians. He was succeeded by his son Manuel.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" NICETAS, "Joannes Comnenus."

Calomarde, kȧ-lo-mar'dȧ, (FRANCISCO TADEO,) a

Spanish minister of state, born at Villel in 1773. He chose the profession of law, became a resident of Madrid, and an adherent of the absolutist party. After holding several inferior offices, he was appointed minister of grace and justice in 1823. For the ensuing ten years he was the most powerful member of the cabinet, and appears to have been partly responsible for the evil policy and misrule of that period. Failing in an attempt to make Don Carlos king as successor to Ferdinand VII. in 1833, he was disgraced and exiled. Died at Toulouse in 1842.

See LAVALLÉE, "Espagne depuis l'Expulsion des Maures jusqu'en 1847;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Calomato, kä-lo-mä'to, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a Venetian painter of the seventeenth century.

Calonne, de, deh kȧ'lon', (ALPHONSE,) a French journalist, born about 1815. He published, in 1852, "Bérangère," a tale, and in the same year assisted to establish the "Revue Contemporaine," an important periodical, with which he was connected until its expiration in 1870.

Calonne, de, (CHARLES ALEXANDRE,) a French courtier and minister of state, born at Douai in 1734. Having studied law, he became master of requests in 1763, and intendant of Metz in 1768. In 1783 he was appointed controller-general of finances, through the influence of Vergennes. The expenses of the state were greater than the revenue. Calonne, who was fertile in resources and possessed great powers of application, adopted the policy of disguising the distress by a show of prosperity and by a profuse expenditure of money. He attempted to supply the deficit by loans and temporary expedients, and in 1786 advised an Assembly of Notables, which met next year, thus unintentionally giving the first impulse to the Revolution. The alarming state of the finances then became known, and Calonne was dismissed in 1787. During the Revolution he lived in exile, chiefly in London, and was a zealous royalist. He published several able political and financial tracts, of which perhaps the most notable are a "View of Europe in November, 1795," and "On the Finances of France." Died in 1802.

See THIERS, "Histoire de la Révolution Française;" J. L. CARRA, "M. de Calonne tout entier," 1788; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Calonne, de, (ERNEST,) a French poet and dramatic author, born in Paris in 1822. He wrote "Love and Psyche," a poem, (1842,) which was received with favour, and a play in prose, "The Doctor in Love," ("Le Docteur amoureux,") which he ascribed to Molière. Died in 1887.

Calov, kȧ'lof, [Lat. CALO'VIUS,] originally **Kalau**, kȧ'lŏw, (ABRAHAM,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Mohrungen, Prussia, in 1612. He lectured on theology at Wittenberg, was a violent opponent of Calixtus, and was much addicted to controversy. Among his works is a "System of Theological Subjects," ("Systema Locorum Theologicorum.") Died in 1686.

Calovius, the Latin of CALOV, which see.

Calprenède, de la, deh lȧ kȧl'preh-nȧd', (GAUTHIER de Costes—deh kost,) SEIGNEUR, a French writer of fiction, born near Sarlat, (Dordogne,) became a resident of Paris about 1632, and gentleman of the chamber to the king in 1650. He wrote "Cassandre," (1642,) "Cleopatra," (10 vols., 1647,) and other romances, which had a temporary popularity, and several tragedies, of which "The Earl of Essex" (1639) is said to be the best. Died in 1663. "Calprenède," says Hallam, "had but a life-estate in the temple of Fame, though he was a poet of no contemptible powers of imagination."

See LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature;" MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ, "Letters."

Cal-pur'nĭ-a, a Roman lady, a daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, (who was consul in 58 B.C.,) was the fourth wife of Julius Cæsar, to whom she was married in 59, and whom she survived. Alarmed by bad dreams, she entreated her husband not to leave home on the fatal Ides of March, 44 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Cæsar."

Calpurnia, a Roman lady, was the wife of Pliny the Younger, and lived in the first century.

Cal-pur'nĭ-us, (TITUS JULIUS,) a Latin poet, who was surnamed SIC'ULUS, and is supposed to have lived in the third century of our era. Little is known of his history. Several of his Eclogues are extant. They have some merit, and slightly resemble those of Virgil in style. His versification is smooth and sonorous, and his diction is nearly pure.

Cal'throp, (SAMUEL ROBERT,) clergyman and author, was born in England, October 9, 1829, was ordained Unitarian minister in 1869, and removed to the United States. He has written "Essay on Religion and Science," "The Rights of the Body," "Gold and Silver as Money," "The Transvaal, Venezuela, and Armenia," "The Wars of 1898," etc.

Caluso. See VALPERGA DI CALUSO.

Calvart or **Calvaert**, kȧl'vȧrt, [Fr. pron. kȧl'vȧr',] written also **Calvert**, [Fr. pron. kȧl'vair',] (DENIS,) an eminent Flemish painter, called by the Italians IL FIAMMINGO, (ēl fe-ä-mēn'go,) "the Fleming," was born at Antwerp in 1555. He went to Italy while young, studied with Fontana and Sabbatini, and opened a school in Bologna, which became very celebrated. The Bolognese regard him as one of the restorers of their school in respect to colouring. His master-pieces are a "Saint Michael" and a "Purgatory." Among his pupils were Guido, Domenichino, and Albani. Died at Bologna in 1619.

Calvé, (EMMA,) operatic singer, was born in France in 1866. She made her début in Brussels in 1882, and appeared in London in 1892, in New York in 1894.

Cal-ve'na, (C. MATIUS,) a learned Roman, usually called MATIUS, was an intimate friend of Cæsar the dictator. After the death of the latter, in 44 B.C., he joined the party of Octavius. Tacitus speaks of the power and influence which Matius possessed. He was also intimate with Cicero, who mentions him in his letters. He was perhaps the same as the C. Matius who translated the "Iliad" into Latin verse and wrote an admired work called "Mimiambi."

Căl'ver-ley, (CHARLES STUART,) an English poet, born at Martley, Worcestershire, December 22, 1831. His family name was originally BLAYDS. He was educated at Harrow, at Balliol College, Oxford, and at Christ College, Cambridge. He published "Fly-Leaves," a translation of Theocritus, and many clever ballads and parodies. He was a man of fine scholarship and rich genius, but wrote very little. Died February 17, 1884.

Căl'vẹrt, (CECIL or CECILIUS,) second Lord Baltimore, was the first proprietor of Maryland, and the son of the first Lord Baltimore. The charter granted to him, June 20, 1632, conferred ample political powers and the ownership of the soil on him and his heirs forever, who, in recognition of their fealty to the British crown, were required to pay annually two Indian arrows and one-fifth of all the gold and silver ore which might ever be found. (See CALVERT, GEORGE.) Lord Baltimore, who never resided in Maryland himself, and probably never saw it, appointed as his lieutenant his brother Leonard, who arrived in the new colony in 1634 with about two hundred persons, mostly Catholics of gentle birth. The colony formed under auspices so favourable, and named in honour of the queen Henrietta Maria, made rapid progress, and for many years enjoyed a remarkable share of peace and prosperity. The proprietor, who was "the heir of his father's intentions not less than of his father's fortunes," discharged his duties to the colonists in a most liberal spirit, and is entitled to a share of the honour which belongs to the pioneers of civil and religious liberty. He died, at an advanced age, in 1676. Leonard Calvert had died in 1647. The heirs of Lord Baltimore for several generations were proprietors of Maryland.

Calvert, (FREDERICK,) Lord Baltimore, born in 1731, was the eldest son of Charles, the sixth Lord Baltimore, who died in 1751. The subject of this article then became proprietor of Maryland. He published in 1767 a "Tour in the East," and soon after became a resident of Naples, where he died in 1771. He was the author of a work composed in Latin, English, and French, entitled "Gaudia Poetica," ("Poetic Joys.")

Calvert, (GEORGE,) Lord Baltimore, the founder and enlightened lawgiver of Maryland, born at Kipling, in Yorkshire, England, about 1580, was descended from a noble Flemish family of the same name. He was educated at Oxford University. By his talents and virtues he gained the confidence of James I., who appointed him in 1619 one of the principal secretaries of state. In 1624, avowing his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, he resigned his office; but the king retained him in the privy council, and raised him to the Irish peerage as Baron of Baltimore, in Longford county, Ireland. He had previously obtained from James I. an extensive grant of land in Newfoundland, where in 1621 he planted a colony named Avalon, which he supervised in person and sustained for a few years at great expense. His motive in this enterprise was partly to obtain liberty of worship for his fellow-professors, who were subject to restraints and disabilities in the mother-country. His first experiment having failed on account of the ungenial climate and the hostilities of the French, he visited Virginia in 1628 and explored the adjacent regions. He returned to England, and received from Charles I. a grant of all the territory included in the present State of Maryland. As Calvert died in 1632, before the grant was legally executed, the charter was issued in the name of his son Cecil, under date of June 20, 1632. This charter, which was doubtless drafted by the first Lord Baltimore himself, guaranteed the civil and religious liberties of the colonists and their exemption from English taxation forever. "Calvert deserves to be ranked," says Bancroft, "among the most wise and benevolent lawgivers of all ages. He was the first in the history of the Christian world to seek for religious security and peace by the practice of justice and not by the exercise of power; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience; to advance the career of civilization by recognizing the rightful equality of all Christian sects." He wrote "The Practice of Princes," several letters of state, and a few other works. Several of his speeches in Parliament were published. (See CALVERT, CECIL.)

See BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vol. i. chap. vii.; J. P. KENNEDY, "Discourse on the Life and Character of George Calvert."

Calvert, (GEORGE HENRY,) an American author, and a great-grandson of Lord Baltimore, was born in Maryland in 1803. He published, besides other works, in prose and verse, "Illustrations of Phrenology," (1832,) "Count Julian, a Tragedy," (1840,) "Scenes and Thoughts in Europe," (1846,) "Ellen, a Poem," (1869,) and "Goethe, his Life and his Works," (1872.) Died May 24, 1889.

Calvert, (Sir HARRY,) a British general, descended from the Calverts of Hertfordshire. In early life he served in the United States under Clinton, Howe, and Cornwallis, and was made prisoner at Yorktown in 1781. He was aide-de-camp to the Duke of York in 1794, in the Low Countries, and became adjutant-general in 1799. After assisting to organize the military colleges at High Wycombe and Marlow, he was made major-general in 1803, a baronet in 1818, and a general about 1821. Died in 1826.

See "Journals and Correspondence of Sir Henry Calvert," by SIR HENRY VERNEY, London, 1853.

Calvert, (JAMES,) an English nonconformist divine, was rector of Topcliffe. Died in 1698.

Calvert, (LEONARD,) the first Governor of Maryland, born about 1606, was a younger son of George, Lord Baltimore. He governed Maryland from 1634 until his death in 1647.

See SPARKS, "American Biography," vol. ix., Second Series.

Calvert, (THOMAS,) an English dissenting minister, born at York in 1606. He became vicar of Trinity, York, and officiated in the cathedral during the rule of the Protector. By the Act of Uniformity (1662) he was ejected from his living. He published "Honey of Heaven," ("Mel Cœli,") an exposition of Isaiah liii., and a few other works. Died in 1679.

Calvi, kål'vee, (LAZZARO,) a Genoese painter, born in 1502; died in 1607, at the age of one hundred and five years. Among his works is "The Continence of Scipio."

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Calvi, (PANTALEONE,) a painter, brother of Lazzaro, noticed above, was born at Genoa; died in 1595.

Calvidius Lætus. See QUILLET, CLAUDE.

Calvin, kål'vin, written also **Caulvin, Cauvin,** and **Chauvin,** (JOHN,) [Fr. JEAN CALVIN, zhŏn kål'văN', (or CHAUVIN, shō'văN';) Ger. JOHANN CALVIN, yo'hân kål-veen'; It. GIOVANNI CALVINO, jo-vân'nee kål-vee'no; Lat. JOHAN'NES CALVI'NUS,] after Luther, the greatest of the Protestant Reformers, was born at Noyon, in Picardy, (now the department of Oise,) on the 10th of July, 1509. His father, Gérard Cauvin, (kō'vân',) secretary of the diocese, and fiscal procureur of the lordship of Noyon, destined him for the church, and gave him a liberal education. When only about sixteen years old, Calvin was appointed curé of Marteville, and, by exchange, of Pont-l'Évêque, two years later, while still pursuing his studies in Paris. His relative Robert Olivetan induced him, while at the university, to read the Bible, and pointed out the contradictions between the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures and the theology taught by the Romish Church. At Bourges, where he was studying law,—having abandoned the purpose of dedicating himself to the church,—Calvin became acquainted with Melchior Wolmar, who instructed him in Greek and confirmed him in the doctrines of the Protestant faith. He began soon after openly to profess and preach the new doctrines. In 1532 he published on Seneca's treatise "De Clementiâ" a Latin commentary, in which he calls himself JOHANNES CALVINUS. The design of this work, it would appear, was to lead the French king (Francis I.) to the practice of clemency or toleration towards the Protestants; but it seems to have had no effect. Having by his zeal for the new faith incurred the displeasure of the Sorbonne, Calvin retired from Paris to Angoulême. For a short period he was protected from persecution by the favour of Margaret of Navarre, sister to Francis I. But being compelled, in 1534, to fly from his native country, he found refuge in Bâle, where he published (1536) his "Institutes of the Christian Religion," ("Christianæ Religionis Institutio,") which, in an eloquently-written preface, he dedicated to Francis I. The object of this —Calvin's most important work—was to explain and vindicate the views of the Reformed Church. It may, indeed, be pronounced the first systematic and thorough defence of Protestantism that had till then appeared.

The doctrines of the Reformation having begun to spread into Italy, Calvin, with the view of aiding in the great work, visited Ferrara, where he was cordially received by the duchess Renée, (Renata,) daughter of Louis XII. of France, and consort of Hercules (Ercole) d'Este. But even her influence was unable to protect him against the power of the Inquisition; and he was again compelled to seek safety by flight. Returning to Noyon for the last time, he sold his paternal estate, and, accompanied by his brother, sister, and several devoted friends, withdrew to Switzerland. In one of his letters written about this time, he says, "I am driven from the land of my birth. Every step towards its boundaries costs me tears. Perhaps it is not permitted to Truth to dwell in France: let her lot be mine." In his flight he had arrived at Geneva, (August, 1536,) intending to proceed to Germany. But Farel, through whose influence, chiefly, the reformed religion had been established at Geneva, (1535,) earnestly entreated Calvin to remain with him, and boldly threatened him with the wrath of Heaven if he "would not help to carry on the work of God." Calvin yielded, and was elected preacher and teacher of theology. Along with Farel, he prepared a confession of faith and a plan of ecclesiastical discipline, which were approved in a general assembly of the people, July, 1537. But the severe doctrines and strict discipline of the Reformers were very unpalatable to a large number of the Genevese; a powerful party was excited against Farel and Calvin, and early in the year 1538 they were banished from the city. Calvin withdrew to Strasburg, where, under his care, a Reformed congregation was established, which afforded a pattern to the Protestants of France. During this period (1538–41) he produced the first of his valuable contributions to exegetical theology. He did not, however, forget the Genevese. During his exile, strenuous efforts were made by Cardinal Sadolet, the champion of the Catholic cause, to bring them back to the Church of Rome. Calvin was

instrumental in thwarting these designs by a masterly and eloquent refutation (1539) of an epistle which had been addressed to them by Sadolet. They already began to regret the absence of the great Reformer; and in 1540 he received from the Genevese senate a pressing invitation to return. He was, moreover, urged to this course by Farel and many others of his friends. Calvin appears to have greatly enjoyed the peaceful life which he led at Strasburg, and was extremely reluctant to return to the scene of his former conflicts; but as he had never ceased to feel the deepest and most affectionate solicitude for the welfare of the church at Geneva, and, above all, as he regarded that city as the post of duty to which Heaven had especially called him, the final decision could not be doubtful with one whose devoted and only aim was, not to please himself, but, by every means in his power, to promote the glory of God. On the 13th of September, 1541, he again entered Geneva, and was received, both by the magistrates and people, "with every demonstration of affection and triumph." During his sojourn at Strasburg he had married (1539) a widow named Idelette de Bures, who is described as a woman of exalted virtues. They had but one child, a son, who died in infancy. Calvin's wife died in 1549.

The remainder of the life of this great man was spent in untiring efforts to establish the Genevese church and government on a firm foundation, and to render the former a model for all other Protestant churches. Calvin died May 27, 1564, aged nearly fifty-five. The effects of his labours in promoting sound morality and learning, to say nothing of religion, are still felt in Geneva, after a lapse of three hundred years. Montesquieu, referring to the great services which Calvin had rendered to that state, says "the Genevese ought to observe the day of his arrival in their city as a festival."

Nothing relating to Calvin is more remarkable than his contempt of riches and the self-denying simplicity o his life. He received from the Genevese only what was sufficient to support him with the greatest parsimony. Although he lived in such poverty, he would never accept a present except for the poor. He repeatedly refused to take anything in addition to his regular stipend. Once, during his sickness, the council advanced him the sum of twenty-five thalers, desiring him to accept it as a gift; but Calvin insisted on repaying it. When some of his friends urged that a person occupying the conspicuous position which he did before all Europe, ought to live in greater style, he replied by simply referring them to the example of Christ and his apostles.

There is in Calvin's history one point which must not be passed without notice, as it has been made by the misinformed and illiberal the ground of much unjust censure. We refer to the part which he took in procuring the condemnation of Servetus. The utmost that can be justly said against Calvin on this head is that in regard to religious toleration he was not in advance of the age in which he lived; nor was he one whit behind it. The doctrine of toleration in its largest sense was not yet recognized, even by men the most liberal and humane.* It must not be forgotten that Calvin was a statesman as well as a preacher of the gospel. The community which he had so admirably organized at Geneva was to him both state and church, over which he felt it his duty to watch with the most jealous care. He had reason to fear that the errors of Servetus, associated as they were with great abilities and an arrogant, reckless spirit, might endanger the welfare of that community to which he had devoted his life.

While deeply regretting this blemish on his character (shared though it was by all the Reformers of that age,) we must not omit to state that, although Calvin approved of the death of Servetus, he did not wish him brought to the stake, dissenting in this from Farel and some of his other friends, who exhorted him to be "firm and severe." Farel at first, in opposition to Calvin, distinctly recommended that the punishment should be death by fire. Afterwards, however, he repented of his severity, and earnestly implored the council to mitigate the sentence of Servetus; but in vain.*

The doctrine of unconditional election and reprobation was the central idea in Calvin's theological system: it is to this doctrine, and others growing immediately out of it, that the term Calvinism is usually applied.

As a theological writer, Calvin is remarkable for clearness, method, and scientific exactness. As a reasoner, he is distinguished for logical acuteness. According to Scaliger, he stood alone among theologians, ("solus inter theologos Calvinus.") Among his numerous works we may name, besides those already mentioned, his "Commentaries on the Harmony of the Gospels," (Geneva, 1561,) his Commentaries on the New Testament, on the Psalms, etc. His other writings consist chiefly of tracts and letters.

See PAUL HENRY, "Life and Times of Calvin," an excellent and exhaustive work; "Letters of Calvin," collected by DR. BONNET; THÉODORE DE BÈZE, "Histoire de la Vie et la Mort de Calvin," 1564; BOLSEC, "Historia de J. Calvini Vita," 1572; MASSON, "Vita J. Calvini," 1598; TISCHER, "Calvin's Leben," 1794; MACKENZIE, "Memoirs of the Life of J. Calvin," 1809; JOHN SCOTT, "Calvin and the Swiss Reformation," 1838; AUDIN, "Histoire de la Vie de J. Calvin," 1840; T. H. DYER, "Life of John Calvin," 1849; MAIMBOURG, "Histoire du Calvinisme:" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" GUIZOT, "J. Calvin," 1844; KAHNIS, "Lutheranische Dogmatik," vol. ii.; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1851.

Cal-vī'nus, (CNEIUS DOMITIUS,) a Roman consul, who entered public life about 62 B.C. In the year 54 he offered himself as a candidate for the consulship, which he obtained by bribery and by the influence of Pompey. He became a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war, and commanded the centre at Pharsalia, (48 B.C.) In the year 40 he was again elected consul, and afterwards commanded an army in Spain for several years.

Calvinus, kål-vee'nŭs, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, whose proper name was KAHL, (kål,) lived about 1630. He published a "Law Dictionary," ("Lexicon Juridicum," 1609,) often reprinted.

Calvinus, (JOHANNES.) See CALVIN, JOHN.

Calvisius, kål-vee'ze-ŭs, (SETH,) a German astronomer and poet, born at Groschleben, in Thuringia, in 1556. His principal work is "Opus Chronologicum," (1605.) Died in 1615.

Calvo, kål'vō, (CARLOS,) diplomat, born at Buenos Ayres in 1824. He served as Argentine ambassador to France, wrote works on international law, and formulated the Calvo Doctrine, an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, prohibiting the collecting of pecuniary claims from nations by force. This was also advanced by Dr. Louis Drago in 1902, in opposition to the blockade of Venezuelan ports to enforce the payment of a debt. Thus it is also known as the Drago Doctrine.

Calvo, kål'vo, or **Calvi**, kål'vee, (JUAN,) a Spanish physician of the sixteenth century, published several useful medical works.

Calvo, (MARCO FABIO,) an Italian physician, born at Ravenna, made one of the first Latin versions of Hippocrates, (1525.) Died at Rome in 1527.

Calvo, de, dĕh kål'vo', (JEAN SAUVEUR,) surnamed THE BRAVE, a French general, born at Barcelona in 1625. He defended Maestricht against the Prince of Orange in 1676. Died in 1690.

Calvör or **Calvoer**, kål'vör, (KASPAR,) a German historian, born at Hildesheim in 1650, wrote, in Latin a work on the early history of Lower Saxony. Died in 1725.

Calvus. See LICINIUS STOLO.

Calvus, (C. LICINIUS MACER.) See LICINIUS CALVUS.

Ca-lȳp'so, [Gr. Καλυψώ,] a nymph or demi-goddess of Greek mythology. She is described by Homer as the daughter of Atlas, and proprietor of the island of Ogygia, on which Ulysses took refuge after a shipwreck. She detained him some years, and promised him immortal youth if he would remain; but he declined it for the sake of Penelope.

Calza, kål'zȧ, (ANTONIO,) a landscape-painter of the

* It should be borne in mind that Calvin died several years before William the Silent, from motives of policy rather than from any higher considerations, recommended toleration as a wise measure of government, and more than a century (and that, too, during a period of almost unexampled progress) before William Penn taught the great truth that for their religious opinions men are responsible to God alone.

* It is a striking proof of the universal intolerance of that age that the gentle and humane Melanchthon approved of the execution of the sentence against Servetus. (See Melanchthon's letters to Calvin and Bullinger on this subject.)

Venetian school, born at Verona in 1653; died about 1714.

Calzolai, kăl-zo-lā'ee, or **Calzolari**, kâl-zo-lā'ree, (PIETRO,) an Italian monk and historian, born in Tuscany about 1500. He wrote a "Historia Monastica," (1561.) Died in 1580.

Cam, kŏwn, (?) (DIOGO,) a Portuguese navigator, who in 1484 explored the west coast of Africa, south of the equator.

Camadeva or **Camadeo**. See KAMADEVA.

Camargo, kâ-mar'go, (ALPHONSO,) a Spanish navigator, who explored the Strait of Magellan in 1540.

Camargo, kă'măr'go', (MARIE ANNE CUPPI,) a famous danseuse, born at Brussels in 1710. She performed in Paris from 1726 to 1751. Voltaire addressed to her verses beginning, "Ah! Camargo, que vous êtes brillante!" Died in 1770.

Camassei, kâ-mâs-sā'ee, (ANDREA,) an able Italian painter and engraver, born at Bevagna in 1601, worked in Rome. Died in 1648.

Cambacérès, de, (ETIENNE HUBERT,) a French cardinal, brother of the jurist noticed below, was born at Montpellier in 1756. He was appointed Archbishop of Rouen in 1802, and the next year became a cardinal and grand cordon of the legion of honour. Died in 1821.

Cambacérès, de, (JEAN JACQUES **Régis**—rà'zhèss',) an able French statesman and jurist, born at Montpellier in 1757. He gained distinction as a lawyer before the Revolution, and in 1792 was elected to the National Convention, in which he performed a prominent part, but with such caution and wisdom that he was accused of moderation and temporizing. He mostly voted with the republicans, except in the trial of the king. After the fall of Robespierre (July, 1794) he was president of the committee of public safety, and used his great influence to terminate the reign of terror. He passed into the Council of Five Hundred in 1796, and was one of the first members of the Institute. In 1799, Bonaparte, then first consul, appointed Cambacérès second consul. Under the empire he enjoyed the confidence of his master, to whom he gave good counsels and adhered with constant fidelity. He was made arch-chancellor, Duke of Parma, president of the senate, president of the council of state, grand eagle of the legion of honour, etc. He had the principal part in the compilation of the Civil Code. During the Hundred Days he reluctantly served his former chief as minister of justice, and in 1816 was exiled, but was permitted to return in 1818. He then recovered his civil rights, with the title of duke, but did not hold office under the Bourbons. Died in Paris in 1824.

See AUBRIET, "Vie de Cambacérès," 1825; THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire."

Cambacérès, de, (MARIE JEAN PIERRE HUBERT,) DUC, a French senator, nephew of the eminent statesman, was born at Montpellier in 1798. He was raised to the peerage in 1837, and appointed a senator in 1851. After that date he became grand master of ceremonies in the imperial household. Died July 12, 1881.

Camberlyn d'Amougies, kâm'ber-lĭn' (or kŏn'bĕr'-lăn') dă'moo'zhe', (JEAN BAPTISTE GUILLAUME,) a Belgian poet, born at Ghent in 1760; died in 1833.

Cambert, kŏn'bair', (ROBERT,) a French musician, who was organist of the church Saint-Honoré in Paris. About 1659 Perrin and he composed a comic opera which had a great success. It was called the "première comédie Française en musique." They afterwards produced others, entitled "Ariane" and "Pomone." He died in England in 1677, aged about fifty.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Cambiagi, kâm-be-ă'jee, (JOACHIM,) a historical writer, born in Tuscany in 1740, became a partner of Gaetano Cambiagi, a noted printer of Florence. He published a "History of Corsica," (1770.)

Cambiaso, kâm-be-ă'so, (LUCA,) also called **LUCHETTO DA GENOVA**, (loo-ket'to dà jà-no'vă,) a celebrated Italian painter, born at or near Genoa in 1527 He received lessons in the art from his father Giovanni, and became remarkably skilful in foreshortening. He painted in fresco the "Rape of the Sabines," which was greatly admired. Invited by Philip II., he went to Spain in 1583, and adorned the Escurial with frescos, one of which represents the celestial paradise. He worked with great facility, both in fresco and oil. "The Martyrdom of Saint George," at Genoa, is called his masterpiece. Died in 1585.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" WINCKELMANN, "Neues Maler-Lexikon."

Cambini, kâm-bee'nee, (ANDREA,) an Italian historian, born at Florence, lived about 1470.

Cambini, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian composer, born at Leghorn in 1746, produced a great number of symphonies, concertos, oratorios, motets, etc. Died about 1832.

Cambis-Velleron, de, deh kŏn'be' vĕl'rŏn', (JOSEPH LOUIS DOMINIQUE,) MARQUIS, a French historian, born at Avignon in 1706; died in 1772.

Cambon, kŏn'bŏn', (JOSEPH,) a French republican financier, born at Montpellier in 1756, was a merchant in early life. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention of 1792, in which he voted for the death of the king. In 1793 he was one of the committee of public safety, and took a prominent part in the government. He concurred in the overthrow of Robespierre in 1794. As a member of the committee on finances, he rendered important services to the republic, and made many able financial reports. He is said to have merited an enduring reputation by that report, which caused the adoption of the great-book, or register of the public debt. In 1795 the rivalry between Cambon and Tallien resulted in a decree for the arrest of the former, who escaped by concealment. Under the reign of Napoleon he lived in a private station, was exiled in 1815, and died in Belgium in 1820.

See DE BARANTE, "Histoire de la Convention nationale."

Cambon, de, deh kŏn'bŏn', (JEAN LOUIS AUGUSTE EMMANUEL,) MARQUIS, a French lawyer, born at Toulouse in 1737. He was first president of the Assembly of Notables in 1787. Died in 1807.

Cambon, (JULES MARTIN,) a French statesman, was born at Paris, April 5, 1845. He studied law, served in the war of 1870, and entered the government service, becoming prefect of several departments. In 1897 he was appointed ambassador to the United States, and in 1898 acted for Spain in drawing up the protocol of peace after the Cuban War. He was Ambassador to Germany from 1907 until the World War and President of the Council of Ambassadors 1920.

Cambray, kon'bra', (BAPTISTE,) a French peasant, noted as the inventor of a cotton or linen stuff called cambric. He lived in Cambresis, or Cambray, in the thirteenth century.

Cambray-Digny, de, deh kon'bra' den'ye', (LOUIS GUILLAUME,) a French physicist, born in Picardy in 1723, became a citizen of Florence.

Cam'bre-leng or **Cam'bre-ling**, (CHURCHILL C.,) an American politician, born in North Carolina in 1786. He became a merchant in New York, served in Congress from 1821 to 1839, was chairman of the committee of ways and means, and was appointed minister to Russia in the latter year. Died in 1862.

Cam'bridge, (ADA,) novelist, was born at St. Germains, Norfolk, England, November 21, 1844. She married Rev. George F. Cross in 1870, and emigrated with him to Australia. Since 1893 she has lived in Williamstown, a port of Melbourne. Her works embrace "My Guardian," (1877,) "A Marked Man," (1891) "A Marriage Ceremony," (1894,) "A Humble Enterprise," (1896,) etc.

Cām'bridge, (ADOLPHUS FREDERICK,) DUKE OF, the seventh son of George III. of England, was born in 1774. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, and was taken prisoner by the French at Hondschoote in 1793. He was appointed Governor of Hanover in 1816, and Viceroy of the same in 1831. Died in 1850.

Cambridge, (GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES,) DUKE OF, a British general, son of the preceding, and a cousin of Queen Victoria, born at Hanover in 1819. He became a major-general in 1845, and succeeded to the dukedom in 1850. In 1854 he commanded a division in the Crimea. He was commander-in-chief of the British army from 1856 to 1895. He died March 17, 1904.

Cambridge, (RICHARD OWEN,) an ingenious English writer, born in London in 1714. He became a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1737. He wrote the "Scribleriad," a heroic poem, which has been much admired; twenty-one of the best papers in "The World;" "The Intruder," a poem; and a "History of the War in India between the French and English from 1755 to 1761." Died in 1802.

Cambronne, de, dẹh kôn'brôn', (PIERRE JACQUES ÉTIENNE,) BARON, a French general, born at Nantes in 1770. He distinguished himself as colonel in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, and accompanied Bonaparte to Elba in 1814. In 1815 he was admitted into the Chamber of Peers. He commanded a division at Waterloo, where, after being surrounded, refusing to surrender, he was severely wounded and taken prisoner.* At the revolution of 1830 he was restored to his rank in the army. Died in 1842.

Cambry, kôn'brē', (JACQUES,) a French *littérateur*, born at L'Orient in 1749, was prefect of the department of Oise. He wrote a variety of learned works, among which are an "Essay on the Life and Works of Poussin," (1783,) and "Travels in Switzerland and Italy." Died in 1807.

Cam-by'sēs, [Gr. Καμβύσης; Fr. CAMBYSE, kôn'bèz',] King of the Medes and Persians, succeeded his father, Cyrus the Great, about 530 B.C. Five years later he invaded Egypt, defeated Psammenitus, its king, took Memphis, the capital, and in a few months completed the conquest of the country. He then marched against Ethiopia; but, having lost many men by famine, he returned without success. The cruelties that he afterwards committed, among which was the execution of his brother Smerdis, are ascribed by some to the loss of his reason. He was accidentally wounded by his own sword, and died in consequence in 521 or 522 B.C., leaving no issue.

Cam'dẹn, (CHARLES PRATT,) first EARL OF, an English judge and statesman of great merit, born in 1714, was the son of Chief-Justice Sir John Pratt. At Eton he formed a lasting friendship with William Pitt. Having graduated at Cambridge, he was called to the bar in 1738. For many years he obtained but little practice, until his success in defending a bookseller charged with a libel on the House of Commons, in 1752, brought him into notice. He was appointed attorney-general about 1758, was returned to Parliament, and became chief justice of the common pleas in 1762. He there found the proper sphere for his eminent judicial talents, and gained great popularity by his decision against the legality of general warrants in the case of Wilkes.

In 1765 he was created Baron Camden, and in the next year became lord chancellor. He held the great seal nearly four years, and performed the duties of that office with dignity, firmness, and integrity. "Among the names that adorn the legal profession," says Lord Brougham, "there are few which stand so high as that of Camden. He was, however, more eminent in the senate than the forum. He brought into Parliament a high professional reputation, and his talents were peculiarly suited to shine in debate." The constant and powerful champion of constitutional liberty, he opposed the policy of Lord North in relation to America, and has been called the right arm of Lord Chatham, for his zealous co-operation with that political chief in his long contest with the court. He was president of the council from the accession of the younger Pitt as premier, until his own death. In 1786 he was created Earl Camden. In 1792 he eloquently and successfully maintained the rights of juries in libel-cases, against Thurlow and all the other law lords. Fox's celebrated Libel Act was then carried through the House of Peers by his exertions. Died in 1794.

Camden, (JOHN JEFFREYS PRATT,) MARQUIS OF, the eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1759. About 1780 he was returned to Parliament, and appointed a teller of the exchequer. From 1789 to 1794 he was one of the lords of the treasury; and in the latter year he inherited his father's title and entered the House of Lords. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland for several years previous to 1798. He afterwards served the public with honour as secretary for the colonies and president of the council, and was raised to the rank of marquis about 1812. Died in 1840.

Camden, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English antiquary and author, born in London in 1551. Having graduated at Oxford, he became second master of Westminster School in 1575. In 1586 he produced, in Latin, his most celebrated work, "Britannia sive Regnorum Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ ex intima Antiquitate Chorographica Descriptio," (a "Description of Great Britain," etc.,) which was the result of his antiquarian studies and researches pursued for many years, and is a very important production. The subsequent editions have been enlarged by various editors, and the book has been translated into English by Gibson and Gough. Camden was made headmaster of Westminster about 1592, and Clarencieux king-at-arms in 1597. He published, besides a few other works, "Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth," written in elegant Latin, and admired for various merits. "It is written," says Hume, "with simplicity of expression very rare in that age, and with a regard to truth. It would not, perhaps, be too much to affirm that it is among the best historical productions which have yet been composed by any Englishman." He died in 1623, having first founded the Camden professorship of history at Oxford. He has been called "the British Pausanias" and "the Judicious Camden."

See THOMAS SMITH, "Life of Camden," 1691; MOLINÆUS, "Oratio de Vita G. Camdeni," 1652; "Retrospective Review," vol ix., 1824.

Camdenu. See KAMADHENU.

Camdeo. See KAMADEVA.

Camelli, kā-mel'lee, or **Kamel,** kā'mẹl, (GEORG JOSEPH,) a German botanist, born at Brunn about 1690. He passed some years as a missionary in the Philippine Islands, the plants of which he described accurately in memoirs sent to the Royal Society of London. Linnæus named the genus Camellia in his honour.

See RAY, "Histoire universelle des Plantes."

Camenæ, ka-mee'nee, [Fr. CAMÈNES, kā'mẹn',] the general name of four divinities or prophetic nymphs in early Roman mythology, viz.: Antevorta, Postvorta, Carmenta, and Egeria or Ægeria. The Roman poets sometimes applied this name to the Muses.

Camènes, the French of CAMENÆ, which see.

Cạ-me-nī-ā'tạ, (JOANNES,) [Καμενιάτα Ἰωάννης,] of Thessalonica, a Greek writer, who witnessed and wrote an account of the capture of that city by the Saracens in 904 A.D.

Camenz, kā'mẹnts, (ERDMANN GOTTFRIED,) a German antiquary, born in Saxony in 1692; died in 1743.

Camerarius, kā-mā-rā're-ŭs, or **Cammermeister,** kām'mẹr-mīs'tẹr, (ALEXANDER,) a physician, born at Tübingen in 1695, was a son of Rudolf Jakob, whom he succeeded as professor. Died in 1736.

Camerarius, (ELIAS,) a son of Elias Rudolf, noticed below, born at Tübingen in 1673, became first physician to the Duke of Würtemberg. He wrote many medical works remarkable for singular ideas. Died in 1734.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Camerarius, (ELIAS RUDOLF,) a German physician and medical writer, born at Tübingen in 1641, was professor of medicine at that city. Died in 1695.

Camerarius, (JOACHIM,) one of the most eminent German scholars of his time, was born at Bamberg in 1500. His proper name was LIEBHARD, (leep'hârt.) He was deputed in 1530 to the Diet of Augsburg, where he took a prominent part as the friend and coadjutor of Melanchthon. In 1535 he became director or principal of the University of Tübingen, and in 1541 reorganized that of Leipsic, of which he was rector for many years. He wrote, besides other Latin works, a "Life of Melanchthon," (1566,) Commentaries on Cicero, Aristotle, and other classics, and "Commentaries on the Greek and Latin Tongues," ("Commentarii Linguæ Græcæ et Latinæ," 1551.) "Budæus, Camerarius, Scaliger, Casaubon," says Hallam, "appear to stand out as the great restorers of ancient learning, and especially of the Greek

* He is said to have disowned the famous phrase, "The Guard dies, and never surrenders," which was attributed to him.

language." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died at Leipsic in 1574.

See P. EKERMAN, "Fata et Merita J. Camerarii," Upsal, 1761; AUGUST W. ERNESTI, "Programma de J. Camerario," 1774; J. F. ECKHARD, "J. Camerarii Memoria," 1774; JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Camerarius, (JOACHIM,) a distinguished physician and botanist, son of the preceding, born at Nuremberg in 1534. He practised medicine in his native city, and obtained possession of the botanical library of Gesner, with fifteen hundred wood-engravings which he left. He published several botanical works, among which are the "Medical Garden," ("Hortus Medicus,") and "Epitome Mathioli de Plantis," etc., (1586.) Died in 1598.

Camerarius, (PHILIPP,) a jurist, son of Joachim I., born at Nuremberg in 1537, was chosen vice-chancellor of the University of Altorf in 1581. He wrote "Leisure Hours," ("Horæ subsecivæ," 3 vols.,) which passed through several editions. Died in 1624.

See J. G. SCHELHORN, "Commentarius de Vita, Fatis ac Meritis P. Camerarii," 1740.

Camerarius, (RUDOLF JAKOB,) a German physician and botanist, son of Elias Rudolf, born at Tübingen in 1665. He was professor of physics at Tübingen from 1689 to 1695, and was then appointed first professor of medicine, including botany, in the same university. In 1694 he published a Latin letter on the sex of plants. "The real establishment of the sexual theory," says Hallam, "is due to Camerarius, professor of botany at Tübingen, whose letter on that subject did much to spread the theory over Europe." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1721.

Camerer, kä'mĕh-rĕr, (JOHANN FREDERIK,) a Danish historian, born at Ettingen in 1720; died in 1792.

Cam-e-rī'nus, a Latin poet, who was a contemporary of Ovid.

Cam'ĕr-on, (Sir ALAN,) a British general, born probably in Scotland. In 1793 he raised at his own expense a regiment of Cameron Highlanders, with which he fought against the French. He served in the Peninsula as brigadier-general in 1808 and 1810. About 1820 he was made a lieutenant-general. Died in 1828.

Cameron, (ARCHIBALD,) M.D., a Scottish Jacobite, born about 1698, was a brother of Donald Cameron of Lochiel. He took an active part in the rebellion of 1745, was tried for treason, and hung in 1753.

Cameron, (Sir CHARLES ALEXANDER,) chemist, was born at Dublin, Ireland, July 16, 1830. He studied chemistry and medicine, became professor of hygiene in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and worked actively for sanitary improvement in that country. He was knighted in 1886, and wrote much on chemistry and hygiene. Died 1921.

Cameron, (DONALD,) of Lochiel, a Highland chieftain, who fought for the Pretender in the rebellion of 1745, was called "the gentle Lochiel." He captured Edinburgh by surprise, and was wounded at the battle of Culloden, after which he escaped to France in 1746. The disaster of Culloden forms the subject of Campbell's spirited poem entitled "Lochiel's Warning." Lochiel died in 1748. He is commended as a type and model of the Highland chivalry.

Cameron, (EMILY LOVETT,) novelist, was born at Walthamstow, England, and married H. Lovett Cameron. She wrote "Juliet's Guardian," (1877,) "Vera Nevill," (1880,) "In a Grass Country," (1885,) etc.

Cameron, (Sir EVAN or EWEN,) of Lochiel, a Scottish chief, called "the Ulysses of the Highlands," was born about 1630. He was a zealous Jacobite, took arms against William III. about 1689, and distinguished himself at Killiecrankie. Died in 1719.

Cameron, (JAMES DONALD,) son of Simon Cameron, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833. He graduated at Princeton, and from 1862 to 1874 was president of the Northern Central Railroad. He was appointed secretary of war in 1895, and was United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1877–97. He became an advocate of free silver, and declined a Republican renomination. Died 1918.

Cameron, (JOHN,) a Scottish divine and statesman, who became keeper of the great seal, and afterwards Bishop of Glasgow, (1426.) He was lord chancellor under James I. and James II., and represented the Church of Scotland at the Council of Bâle about 1431.

Cameron, (JOHN,) a liberal Protestant divine and biblical scholar, born at Glasgow about 1580, became eminent for learning and subtlety as a theologian. He went to France in 1600, lectured on Greek and divinity at Bordeaux, Saumur, and Montauban, and published theological works, one of which is called "Myrothecium Evangelicum." He opposed the Calvinistic dogma of predestination. Died at Montauban in 1625.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Cameron, (Sir JOHN,) a British general, born in 1773, served in Spain with distinction. Died in 1844.

Cameron, (RICHARD,) a Scottish minister, the founder of the sect of Cameronians, or "Covenanters," was born at Falkland. In the reign of Charles II. he boldly opposed the attempt to enforce the Episcopal form of worship, and became an itinerant field-preacher. In 1680, attended by about twenty armed followers, he proclaimed at Sanquhar that Charles Stuart had forfeited the crown. A few weeks after that event he was killed in a fight with the royalist troops at Airdsmoss. The sect of Cameronians has at present numerous churches in Scotland and elsewhere. They call themselves "Reformed Presbyterians."

Cam'ĕr-on, (SIMON,) an American politician, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1799. He learned the trade of printer, and became editor of a Democratic journal at Harrisburg about 1822, after which he acquired a large fortune by operations in banking, railroads, etc. In 1845 he was elected a Senator of the United States for Pennsylvania. His term in the Senate expired March 4, 1849. Having separated from the Democratic party about 1855, he supported Fremont for the Presidency in 1856, and was elected a Senator of the United States about the end of that year. He was secretary of war in the cabinet of Lincoln from March 4, 1861, to January, 1862, and was then appointed minister plenipotentiary to Russia. He returned home in 1863, and was again elected to the Senate of the United States in 1866, and in 1872. Died June 26, 1889.

Cameron, (VERNEY LOVETT,) an English traveller and naval commander, born in Dorsetshire in 1844. He traversed the African continent from east to west in 1872–76, travelled in the southwest of Asia in 1878–79, and in 1882 again travelled in Africa. He published "Across Africa," (1876,) "Our Future Highway," (1880,) etc., and, jointly with Sir Richard F. Burton, "To the Gold Coast for Gold," (1883.) Died March 26, 1894.

Camers, kä'mĕrs, (GIOVANNI,) originally GIOVANNI RICUZZI VELLINI, (jo-vän'nee re-koot'see vĕl-lee'nee,) an Italian monk and Greek scholar, born at Camerino about 1460. He contributed to the revival of learning by publishing editions of Claudian, Florus, Eutropius, and other classic authors. At one time he was professor of philosophy at Padua. Died about 1550.

Ca-mil'la, [Fr. CAMILLE, kä'mēl' or kä'me'yĕ,] a mythical personage, celebrated for swiftness of foot and martial valour, was said to be the daughter of the Volscian king Metabus, and an attendant of Diana. According to Virgil, she fought in the army of Turnus, and was killed by Aruns. (See "Æneid," book xi. 366–830.)

Camille, the French of CAMILLUS and CAMILLA, which see.

Camilli, kä-mēl'lee, (CAMILLO,) an Italian poet, born at Sienna about 1550.

Camillo, kä-mēl'yo, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish historical painter, born at Madrid in 1610; died in 1671.

Camillo, kä-mēl'lo, (JULIUS,) surnamed DELMINIO, (dĕl-mee'ne-o,) an Italian linguist and writer, born at Forlì in 1479. He wrote verses, and treatises on oratory. Died in 1550.

Ca-mil'lus, (LUCIUS FURIUS,) a son of Marcus Furius, noticed below, was chosen dictator of Rome in 350 B.C.

Camillus, [Fr. CAMILLE, kä'mēl' or kä'me'yĕ,] (MARCUS FURIUS,) a celebrated Roman dictator, whose history has been embellished with many fabulous exploits. After serving as military tribune, he was five times chosen dic-

tator, and gained victories over the Falisci, Capenates, Volscians, and Fidenates. In his first dictatorship, which began in 396, he took Veii, after a long siege. About 390 B.C. he was condemned for peculation, and was exiled to Ardea. The Gauls under Brennus having pillaged Rome, Camillus was recalled, and, according to the popular account, gained two decisive victories over the invaders. He was chosen dictator, for the fifth time, in 367. He is said to have dissuaded the citizens from removing *en masse* from Rome to Veii after the former city had been ruined by the Gauls. Died in 364 B.C. Plutarch has written a life of Camillus.

See Livy, "History of Rome;" Niebuhr, "History of Rome," vol. i.; Obrecht, "Dissertatio, M. F. Camillum repræsentans," 1693.

Caminade, kȧ'me'nȧd', (Alexandre François,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1783, was a pupil of David. He gained a grand prize, which procured for him a pension and the privilege of studying in Rome. The "Levite of Ephraim" (1838) is called his best work. Died in May, 1862.

Caminatzin, kȧ-me-nȧt-zeen', (?) a nephew of Montezuma, was Prince of Texcuco. He formed an abortive design to liberate his country from the Spaniards, and was killed at the siege of Mexico in 1521.

Caminer, kȧ-me-nair', (Domenico,) an Italian writer, born in Venice in 1731. He issued a periodical entitled "Literary Europe" ("Europa Letteraria") from 1768 to 1774, when he changed the plan, and called it "The Encyclopedic Journal," ("Giornale Enciclopedico.") He wrote a "Life of Frederick II.," and other historical works. Died in 1796.

Caminha, kȧ-mēn'yȧ, (Pedro de Andrade,) a Portuguese poet, born at Oporto; died in 1594. His poems were published in 1791.

Caminha, de, dȧ kȧ-mēn'yȧ, (Pedro Vaz,) a Portuguese explorer, went to India with Cabral in 1500. He formed part of the expedition which discovered Brazil, and wrote a description of that country, published in 1817.

Cammerhof, kȧm'mẹr-hof', (Johann,) a German philologist and Lutheran minister, born at Brunswick, lived about 1650.

Cammerhoff, kȧm'mẹr-hof, (John Frederick,) born near Magdeburg, Germany, July 28, 1721. He was sent to America in 1746, and became one of the bishops of the Moravian Church. He was eminent for his labours among the Indians. Died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1751.

Cammermeister. See Camerarius.

Camœnæ. See Camenæ.

Camoëns, kȧm'o-ēns, [Port. de Camoens, dȧ kȧ-mo'-ẽns,] (Luis or Luiz,) the most celebrated of Portuguese poets, was born of a noble family, probably at Lisbon. The time of his birth is variously stated at 1517 and 1524. He was educated at Coimbra. Soon after he left school, a lady of honour at court inspired him with a passion which became the source of his misfortunes and perhaps also a stimulus to his genius. In consequence of this amour he was exiled to Santarem, where he sought to beguile the pain of separation by writing elegiac verses. When the King of Portugal sent an expedition against Morocco, Camoens joined it, and distinguished himself by his courage in several battles. Finding that his poetic talents and martial merits were equally neglected and depreciated at court, he embarked for India in 1553, exclaiming, with Scipio, "Ungrateful country! thou shalt not possess my bones!" ("Ingrata patria, non possidebis ossa mea.")

After serving in several warlike enterprises, he was exiled from Goa to Macao for a political satire which he entitled "Follies in India." There he composed his greatest work, "The Lusiad," ("Os Lusiadas,") a heroic poem (first printed in 1572) commemorating the martial and nautical exploits of Vasco de Gama and other Portuguese heroes. "The national glory of the Portuguese," says Madame de Staël, "is there illustrated under all the forms that imagination can devise. The versification is so charming and stately that even the common people know many stanzas by heart, and sing them with delight." In 1569 he returned to Lisbon in great poverty, which continued to be his portion to the end of his life. His misfortunes were aggravated by the degradation and ruin of his country. He died in a hospital in 1579. He has left admired specimens of nearly every species of poetry, among which are numerous sonnets, odes, elegies, and songs.

"Camoens," says Robert Southey, "is the 'well undefiled' of that fine language, which he more than any other author enriched and refined." ("Quarterly Review" for April, 1822.)

See F. Mordani, "Elogio storico di L. Camoens," 1841; John Adamson, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Luis de Camoens," 1820; Souza Botelho, "Vida de Luiz Camoens," 1817; Barreto-Feio, "Vida de Camoens;" Henriques Vilhegas, "Elogio a Memoria de L. de Camoens;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1805.

Camosio, kȧ-mo'se-o, or **Camoti**, kȧ-mo'tee, (Giovanni Battista,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Asolo about 1515. He translated into Latin the "Metaphysics" of Aristotle, and other works. Died in 1581 or 1591.

See De Thou, "Mémoires historiques."

Campagna, kȧm-pȧn'yȧ, (Girolamo,) an Italian sculptor, born at Verona in 1552; died in or after 1623.

Campagnola, kȧm-pȧn-yo'lȧ, (Domenico,) a skilful Italian painter and engraver, born in 1482, is said to have been a pupil of Titian, whom he imitated. He was an excellent colorist. Died in 1550. Among his engravings are a "Holy Family," and an "Adoration of the Magi."

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Campagnoli, kȧm-pȧn-yo'lee, (Bartolommeo,) an Italian violinist of high reputation, born near Bologna about 1750. He composed instrumental pieces, and published "Exercises on the Seven Positions." Died in 1827.

Campailla, kȧm-pȧ-ēl'lȧ, (Tommaso,) an Italian philosopher and naturalist, born in Sicily in 1668. His chief work is "Adam, or the Creation," a philosophic poem, (1709; 5th edition, 1757.) Died in 1740.

Campan, kôn'pôn', (Jeanne Louise Henriette **Genest**—zhẹh-nȧ',) Madame, a French lady, eminent as a teacher, was born in Paris in 1752. At the age of fifteen she was appointed reader to the three daughters of Louis XV. About 1770 she became the wife of M. Campan, and lady of the bedchamber to Marie Antoinette. For nearly twenty years she was the first lady of the chamber, and the most intimate confidante of that queen, and continued to serve her until the attack on the Tuileries by the mob, August 10, 1792, when she narrowly escaped death. She afterwards opened a boarding-school at Saint-Germain, which became celebrated, and was patronized by Bonaparte and Josephine. Hortense and two of Napoleon's sisters were her pupils. About 1806 the emperor founded at Ecouen a school for the daughters and sisters of the officers of the legion of honour, and chose Madame Campan as superintendent. She was deprived of this place in 1814 by the Bourbons, and died in 1822, leaving curious and well-written "Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette," (3 vols., 1822,) and other works.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Campana, kȧm-pȧ'nȧ, (Antonio Francesco,) an Italian physician, born at Ferrara in 1751, obtained a chair of physics at Ferrara, and published several medical works. Died in 1832.

Campana, (Cesare,) an Italian historian, born at Aquila about 1540. Among his works is a "Life of Philip II. of Spain," (1608.) Died in 1606.

Campana, kôn'pȧ'nȧ', (François Frédéric,) a French general, born at Turin in 1771; died in 1807.

Campana, (Pietro,) an Italian engraver, born in 1727; died in 1765.

Campanaio, kȧm-pȧ-nȧ'yo or kȧm-pȧ-nī'o, (Lorenzo di Lodovico,) surnamed Lorenzetto, (lo-rẽn-zet'to,) a Florentine sculptor and architect, born in 1494. As sculptor he was employed at Rome by Raphael, who esteemed him. He was the architect of the Caffarelli palace, and assisted San Gallo in the repair or completion of Saint Peter's at Rome. Died in 1541.

See Cicognara, "Storia della Scultura."

Campanella, kȧm-pȧ-nel'lȧ, (Tommaso,) an Italian philosopher and Dominican monk, born at Stilo, in Calabria, in 1568. His superior mental powers were very early developed. In 1591 he published, at Naples, "Philosophy demonstrated by the Senses," which excited against him the partisans of Aristotle. Charged with heresy and a conspiracy against the government in 1599, he was confined in a dungeon at Naples for twenty-six

years, during which he was put to the rack several times, but confessed nothing. He was released in 1626 by the mediation of Pope Urban VIII., and removed to Rome, where he was well treated. Several of his important works were written or published while he was in prison at Naples, viz., "Introduction to Philosophy," ("Prodromus Philosophiæ instaurandæ," 1617,) "Realis Philosophia Epilogistica," (1623,) to which was annexed "Civitas Solis," ("The City of the Sun, or the Idea of a Philosophic Republic.") The "Civitas Solis" has often been reprinted separately, and translated into several languages. For greater security against the cruelty of the Spaniards, he retired in 1634 to France, where he was kindly treated by Richelieu and pensioned by the king. He died in Paris in 1639. Besides those above named, he was the author of many works, among which are a "Treatise on Metaphysics," (1637,) "The Five Parts of Rational Philosophy," (1638,) and an able "Discourse on the Spanish Monarchy," (1640,) which produced much sensation among politicians. "Campanella," says Hallam, "borrowed his primary theorems from Telesio, but enlarged that Parmenidean philosophy by the invention of his own fertile and imaginative genius. He lays down the fundamental principle that the perfectly wise and good Being has created certain signs and types *(statuas atque imagines)* of himself, all of which, severally as well as collectively, represent power, wisdom, and love, and the objects of these, namely, existence, truth, and excellence, with more or less evidence. . . . The strength of Campanella's genius lay in his imagination, which raises him sometimes to flights of impressive eloquence on this favourite theme," *i.e.* the sensibility of all created beings, including plants and minerals. ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Campani, kăm-pā'nee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) a learned Italian bishop, born at Cavelli in 1427. He wrote epistles, orations, verses, etc., which were printed in 1495. Died in 1477.

Campani, (MATTEO,) an Italian optician, born near Spoleto, was curate of a parish in Rome, in the pontificate of Alexander VII. In 1678 he published a work on the construction of clocks. He surpassed all the artists of his time in polishing telescopic object-glasses of great size, and made for Louis XIV. one of one hundred and thirty-six feet focal length, with which Cassini discovered two satellites of Saturn.

Campanini, (ITALO,) a noted tenor singer on the operatic stage, was born at Parma, Italy, in 1846.

Campanius, kăm-pā'ne-ŭs, (THOMAS,) a Swedish writer, published in 1702 "A Description of the Province of New Sweden, now called Pennsylvania," which contains historical and other details of some interest.

Campano, kăm-pā'no, [Lat. CAMPA'NUS,] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian geometer, who first translated Euclid from the Arabic, (printed at Venice in 1482,) the Greek text having not yet been found in his time. He was a native of Novara, and is supposed to have lived in the eleventh or twelfth century.

Campanus, kăm-pā'nŭs, (JOHANN,) a German Protestant theologian, separated from the Lutherans in 1530, and formed a sect called Campanites.

Campbell, kăm'ĕl,* the name of an ancient and powerful clan of the Scottish Highlands, which has performed an important part in history since the thirteenth century. Their original name is said to have been O'Dubbin. Among the warlike chiefs of the clan was Diarmid, from whom they derive the appellation of the "sons of Diarmid." About the middle of the thirteenth century the chief of the clan was COLIN or CALLUM, surnamed MORE, (the "Great.") NIEL CAMPBELL, a son of Colin, was an adherent of Robert Bruce, whose sister he married. Died in 1316. His son COLIN fought for Edward Bruce in Ireland, and aided King David in the expulsion of the English from Scotland. Died in 1340.

Campbell, kăm'ĕl, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., founder of the religious sect known as the "Disciples of Christ," was born in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, in 1788. He came to the United States in 1809. His mind was early impressed with the importance of religion, but he did not find among the various Christian sects any whose religious system he could entirely adopt. He subsequently declared against all human creeds, and commenced forming religious associations with the Bible as their only rule of faith. In 1841, Dr. Campbell founded Bethany College, in Virginia, of which he was long the president, and established the "Christian Baptist and Millennial Harbinger," which became the organ of his peculiar religious system. Died March 4, 1866.

See RICHARDSON'S "Memoirs of Alexander Campbell," Philadelphia, 1868.

Campbell, (Sir ALEXANDER,) a British general, born in Perthshire in 1759, entered the army about 1776. After serving with distinction for several years in India, he became colonel in 1803, and succeeded Sir Arthur Wellesley in the command of Seringapatam, Mysore, etc. in 1805. He was wounded at Talavera in 1809, obtained the rank of major-general in 1810, and that of lieutenant-general in 1814. In 1820 he was appointed commander-in-chief at Madras. Died in 1824.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Campbell, (Sir ALEXANDER,) born at Hedon, England, in 1822, was educated in Canada. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and made a Queen's counsel in 1856. He was successively postmaster-general, minister of the interior, minister of militia, and minister of justice in the Dominion government, and was made a knight in 1879. Died May 24, 1892.

Campbell, (ANDREW,) inventor, was born near Trenton, New Jersey, in 1821. His inventions were mainly confined to the printing press, on which he took out about fifty patents, several of them of great value. He made the first press that printed, inserted, pasted, folded, and cut in one continuous operation. He died in 1890.

Campbell, (ARCHIBALD,) second Earl of Argyle, was killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513.

Campbell, (ARCHIBALD,) fourth Earl of Argyle, was the son of Colin, and grandson of the preceding. He was a zealous Protestant, and the first of his family that adopted the Reformed religion. Died about 1558. His son ARCHIBALD, fifth Earl of Argyle, was also a strenuous promoter of the Reformation. He fought for Mary Queen of Scots at Langside in 1568, and afterwards became lord chancellor. Died without issue in 1575.

Campbell, (ARCHIBALD,) Marquis of Argyle, a patriotic Scottish peer, born in 1598, was the son of Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle, and was styled "Lord Lorn" in his youth. At the death of his father, in 1638, he became Earl of Argyle, and in the same year avowed himself an adherent of the church in its contest with the court of Charles I., signed the Covenant, and took part in the General Assembly which abolished episcopacy. In 1641 the king visited Scotland, and, in order to strengthen himself against the English Parliament, courted the favour of the Covenanters. Argyle was raised to the rank of marquis. In the civil war that ensued he took arms against the royalists, became the leader of the Covenanters, and commanded the army sent against Montrose, by whom he was defeated in 1644 and 1645. He took a prominent part in the coronation of Charles II. at Scone in 1651, and fought for him against Cromwell. At the restoration of 1660 he was convicted of submission to the usurpation of the Protector, and was executed in 1661. He appears to have possessed political talents of a high order.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" HUME, "History of England."

Campbell, (ARCHIBALD,) Lord Lorn, the eldest son of the preceding, was the ninth Earl of Argyle. He fought for the royal cause at Dunbar in 1650, and on other occasions. In 1663 the title of earl and the estate of his father were restored to him, and he was appointed one of the lords of the council. Being required to take the oath called the Test, in 1681, he added, by way of explanation or reservation, "as far as is consistent with the Protestant faith." For this offence he was condemned to death; but he escaped to Holland. He returned with armed retainers in 1685, was taken prisoner and executed

* Some families who write their name as above pronounce it kăm'bel.

the same year. It is stated that he slept soundly a few hours before his execution.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. v.

Campbell, (ARCHIBALD,) a son of the preceding, tenth Earl of Argyle, was made a lord of the treasury in 1690, and lord of sessions in 1694. He was created Duke of Argyle in 1701, and died in 1703, leaving his title to his son John.

Campbell, (ARCHIBALD,) Earl of Islay, (i'lay,) and third Duke of Argyle, born about 1682, was a brother of John the second duke. He had great influence in the political affairs of Scotland, and was for many years keeper of the great seal. Died in 1761.

Campbell, (ARCHIBALD,) a Scottish divine, who became Bishop of Aberdeen about 1720. Besides other works, he wrote "The Doctrines of a Middle State between Death and the Resurrection."

Campbell, (ARTHUR,) an officer of the American Revolution, born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1742. He served, while a boy, in the frontier wars, was made prisoner by the Indians and adopted by the chief, but escaped after a three years' captivity. He served throughout the Revolution. Died in 1815.

Campbell, (BARTLEY,) an American dramatist, born August 12, 1843, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He became a journalist of Pittsburg, and then of New Orleans. Among his plays are "Through Fire," (1879,) "Fate," "The Virginians," "My Partner," "The Galley-Slave," "Fairfax," "The White Slave," etc. Died 1888.

Campbell, (COLIN,) first Earl of Argyle, was for a long time chancellor of Scotland. He received the title of earl about 1457, and was succeeded by his son Archibald.

Campbell, (COLIN,) third Earl of Argyle, was the son of Archibald. He was justice-general in the reign of James V. Died in 1542.

Campbell, kăm'ĕl, (COLIN,) an English architect, became surveyor of the works at Greenwich Hospital. He published a work on architecture, called "Vitruvius Britannicus," (1715.) Died in 1734.

Campbell, (COLIN,) Lord Clyde, a British general, born in Glasgow in 1792. He entered the army in 1808, served in the Peninsula until 1814, and obtained the rank of major in 1825. In 1842 he became a colonel, and served in the expedition against the Chinese. As general of brigade, he distinguished himself in India between 1848 and 1852. He commanded the Highland brigade in the Crimean war, and contributed to the victories of the Alma and Balaklava in 1854. In this year he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and in 1855 received the grand cross of the Bath. In July, 1857, Sir Colin was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of India, and departed at once to suppress the rebellion of the Sepoys. His relief of Lucknow in November, 1857, is considered a brilliant achievement. He defeated the Sepoys at Cawnpore, and succeeded in crushing the rebellion in 1858. He was the same year raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Clyde. Died at Chatham in 1863.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1858.

Campbell, (DUNCAN R.,) D.D., a divine and educator, born in Perthshire, Scotland, August 14, 1814. He received a university education, and entered the Presbyterian ministry in England. He came to the United States in 1842, and in that year became a Baptist. He was for some time professor of Hebrew in the divinity school at Covington, Kentucky, and was president of Georgetown College from 1849 to 1865. Died at Covington, August 11, 1865.

Campbell, (FRANCIS J.,) an American instructor, born at Winchester, Tennessee, October 9, 1834. When three years old he lost his sight through an accident. At the age of ten years he was sent to the Tennessee School for the Blind, and in 1850 became a music-teacher there. In 1858 he became director of music in the Institution for the Blind in South Boston, Massachusetts. He studied music in Germany, (1869–71,) and in 1872 was chosen principal of the Royal Normal College for the Blind at Upper Norwood, near London. Died June 30, 1914.

Campbell, (GEORGE,) D.D., a Scottish divine, eminent for talents and learning, born at Aberdeen in 1719. He became minister at Aberdeen in 1756, and principal of Marischal College in 1759. He published in 1762 an able "Dissertation on Miracles," in answer to Hume; and in 1766, "Philosophy of Rhetoric," which is highly commended, and said to be his best work. This was followed by a "Translation of the Gospels, with Notes," "Lectures on Ecclesiastical History," etc. Died in 1796.

Campbell, (GEORGE JOHN DOUGLAS.) See ARGYLL, DUKE OF.

Campbell, (GEORGE W.,) born in Tennessee in 1768, embraced the profession of law. From 1803 to 1809 he was a representative in Congress, and for two years chairman of the committee of ways and means. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1811, and was appointed secretary of the treasury in 1815, but the next year resumed his seat in the Senate, in which he served until 1818, when he was sent by Mr. Monroe as minister to Russia. Died in 1848.

Campbell, (Sir GEORGE,) a Scottish jurist, born in 1824. He went to India in 1842, and was admitted to the English bar in 1854. He held very important offices, as judge, Governor of Bengal, etc., in India, and in 1868 became a prominent Liberal member of Parliament. He published "Modern India," "India as it May Be," "Handy-Book of the Eastern Question," and other works. Died February 17, 1892.

Campbell, (Mrs. HELEN STUART,) an American author, born in Lockport, New York, July 4, 1839. Among her books are the "Ainslee Series" for the young, (1864–66,) "His Grandmothers," (1877,) "American Girl's Home-Book," (1883,) "Under Green Apple Boughs," (1883,) etc. In later years she became active in the cause of industrial and social reform, and wrote "Prisoners of Poverty," "Problem of the Poor," "In Foreign Kitchens," etc.

Campbell, (JABEZ PITT,) a coloured Methodist bishop, born at Slaughter's Neck, Delaware, February 6, 1815. Born free, he found himself liable to be sold into slavery, and escaped to Philadelphia in 1828. He was licensed to preach in 1837, became editor of the "Christian Recorder" in 1856, and in 1864 was chosen a bishop of the African M. E. Church. Died August 9, 1891.

Campbell, (JAMES,) an American jurist, born in Philadelphia about 1812. He was appointed in 1841 judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, and in 1852 attorney-general of the State. He became postmaster-general under President Pierce in 1853. Died in 1893.

Campbell, (Sir JAMES,) a British general, entered the army about 1794. Died in 1835.

Campbell, (JOHN,) second Duke of Argyll, (Argyle,) an able commander, born in 1678, was the son of Archibald, first Duke of Argyle. He inherited his father's title in 1703, and in 1705 was created an English peer, as Baron Chatham and Earl of Greenwich. Between 1705 and 1710 he served with distinction at the battles of Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. On the accession of George I., Argyle was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in Scotland. He rendered important services in suppressing the rebellion of 1715, and opposed with success at Dunblane a superior force of the Pretender under the Earl of Mar. He changed sides several times in politics, and was accused of trafficking or intriguing with the Jacobites. He died, without male issue, in 1743, when the dukedom of Argyle passed to his brother Archibald.

See ROBERT CAMPBELL, "Life of the Duke of Argyle," 1745 CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Campbell, (JOHN,) LL.D., a Scottish writer on history, biography, politics, etc., was born in Edinburgh in 1708, and was taken to England in childhood. He adopted the profession of author, in which he obtained considerable success. Among his numerous works are "History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough," "Lives of British Admirals," and "A Political Survey of Britain," which is variously estimated, but said to be his most important work. He made many and valuable contributions to the "Biographia Britannica" and to the "Universal History." Died in 1775. "I

think highly of Campbell," says Dr. Johnson. "In the first place, he has very good parts; in the second place, he has very extensive reading."

See "Biographia Britannica:" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Campbell, (JOHN,) LORD, an eminent British lawyer and statesman, born near Cupar, in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1779, was a son of the Rev. George Campbell, noticed above. He was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1806. In 1830 he entered Parliament as a Whig and an ardent Reformer. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1832, attorney-general in 1834, and lord chancellor of Ireland in 1841. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Campbell, in the latter year. In 1846 he published "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England," (7 vols.) He was appointed chief justice of the queen's bench in 1850. On the accession of the Liberal ministry in 1859 he became lord chancellor of England. He published "Lives of the Chief Justices of England." D. 1861.

Campbell, (REV. JOHN,) born in Edinburgh in 1766, was pastor of the Independent Church in Kingsland from 1804 until 1840, and edited "The Youth's Magazine" for many years. In 1812 he visited the missionary stations of South Africa, and after his return published "Travels in South Africa," (1815.) Died in 1840.

Campbell, (Rev. JOHN,) a Scottish editor and author, was born in Forfarshire about 1794. He was minister of the Tabernacle, Moorfields, London, for many years, until ill health induced him to retire from the pulpit. Subsequently he edited the "British Banner," commenced in 1849. "The Christian Witness," and other successful journals. He also wrote "Jethro," a prize essay, "The Martyr of Erromanga," "Maritime Discovery and Christian Missions," and other religious works. Died March 26, 1867.

Campbell, (LEWIS,) an English classicist, was born September 3, 1830, his father being a cousin of Campbell, the poet. He studied at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford, and in 1858 became vicar of Milford, Hants. In 1863 he was appointed professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews, from which he retired in 1892. He wrote many works on classical subjects, especially on Plato and Sophocles.

Campbell, (Sir NEIL,) a British officer, born about 1770, served with distinction as colonel in the Peninsula from 1810 to 1812. In March, 1814, while charging the French at Fère-Champenoise, he was wounded by a Cossack who mistook him for a Frenchman. In the same year he was chosen as commissioner to attend Bonaparte to Elba, to reside with him as a sort of accredited diplomatist and to act as a spy on his movements. While Campbell was absent on a visit to Florence, in February, 1815, the ex-emperor escaped. About 1816 he was sent to explore the sources of the Niger, and in 1826 was appointed Governor of Sierra Leone, where he died in 1827.

Campbell, (MRS. PATRICK,) actress, born at London in 1867. She appeared on the stage in 1888, and has been successful in many parts, notably in the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" in 1893. She toured the United States in 1901–03.

Campbell, (REGINALD JOHN,) theologian, born at London in 1867. He became a Congregational minister, and in 1903 pastor of the City Temple. His work, "The New Theology," startled the evangelical world in 1907.

Campbell, (SAMUEL,) COLONEL, an American officer, born in New Hampshire in 1738, removed to the State of New York. He served in the French war and in that of the Revolution. Died in 1824.

Campbell, (THOMAS,) an eminent British poet, born at Glasgow in 1777, was the youngest son of a merchant of that city. At the university of his native place he distinguished himself as a superior classical scholar. When in his thirteenth year, he carried off a prize from a competitor twice his age. His translations of the Greek dramatists were regarded as the best any pupil in the university had ever made. In 1799 he produced "The Pleasures of Hope," of which the success has perhaps had no parallel in English literature. It passed through four editions in the first year, and was pronounced by Lord Byron "one of the most beautiful didactic poems in our language." "No poet at such an age," says Moir, "ever produced such an exquisite specimen of poetic mastery,—that is, of fine conception and high art combined. Sentiments tender, energetic, impassioned, eloquent, and majestic are conveyed to the reader in the tones of a music forever varied,– sinking or swelling like the harmonies of an Æolian lyre." Campbell visited the continent in 1800, and witnessed the battle of Hohenlinden, which furnished him with the subject of one of the most exquisite lyrics to be found in any language. On his return to Scotland, after residing for some time in Edinburgh, he removed to London. Soon after his return from the continent he had published "The Exile of Erin," "Ye Mariners of England," "Lochiel's Warning," and other short poems.

In 1803 he married his cousin, Miss Sinclair, and settled near Sydenham. The government (Fox then being prime minister) granted him in 1806 an annual pension of two hundred pounds. In 1809 he published several of his finest poems,—"Gertrude of Wyoming," which surpasses the "Pleasures of Hope" in simplicity, and, if less perfect as a work of art, is perhaps not inferior in imaginative power; "O'Connor's Child," which, for a certain wild, romantic beauty and exquisite pathos, is unequalled by any of his other productions; and "The Battle of the Baltic," one of the most spirited odes in the language. In 1819 Campbell published "Specimens of the British Poets; with an Essay on English Poetry." From 1820 to 1830 he edited the "New Monthly Magazine," which, under the auspices of his distinguished name, was eminently successful. He was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow in 1827, and made a journey to Algiers in 1832. Among his later works are a not very accurate "Life of Mrs. Siddons," "The Life and Times of Petrarch," and "The Life of Frederick the Great." He died in 1844, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

In a conversation with Washington Irving, Scott expressed his regret that Campbell wrote so seldom. "He has," says Scott, "wings that would bear him to the skies, and he does now and then spread them grandly, but folds them up again and resumes his perch, as if he were afraid to launch away. The fact is, Campbell is in a manner a bugbear to himself: the brightness of his early success is a detriment to all his further efforts. *He is afraid of the shadow which his own fame casts before him.*"

See "The Life and Letters of Thomas Campbell," edited by WM. BEATTIE, 1850, 3 vols. 8vo; the "Account of Campbell's Life" in "Frazer's Magazine" for November, 1844; also the excellent critique on Campbell in HAZLITT'S "Miscellaneous Works," vol. v.

Campbell, (WILLIAM,) LORD, a brother of the Duke of Argyle, was the last royal governor of South Carolina. He was expelled by the patriots in 1776, and died in 1778.

Campbell, (WILLIAM,) an American soldier, born in Virginia in 1745. He distinguished himself as a colonel at the battle of Guilford, and was killed at Eutaw Springs in September, 1781.

Campbell, (WILLIAM W.,) born at Cherry Valley, New York, in 1806. He became a judge of the supreme court of New York. He published "The Border Wars of New York," (1831,) and a "Life of De Witt Clinton," (1849.) Died in 1882.

Campbell-Bannerman, (Sir HENRY,) an English statesman, born September 7, 1836, educated at Glasgow and Cambridge. He became a member of Parliament in 1868, chief secretary for Ireland in 1884, war secretary in 1886, Liberal leader in 1899, and prime minister in 1905. He resigned and died in 1905.

Campe, kăm'peh, (JOACHIM HEINRICH,) a German writer and publisher, born at Deensen, Brunswick, in 1746. He published a good "Dictionary of the German Language," (5 vols., 1807–11,) and wrote many juvenile books, which were received with great favour. His "Robinson the Younger" ("Robinson der Jüngere") has been translated into many languages. D. 1818.

Campeggi, kăm-pĕd'jee, (BENEDETTO,) a poet, born

at Bologna, narrated the important events of his time in a Latin poem, "Italidis Libri X.," (1553.) Died in 1566.

Campeggi, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian jurist, born in 1438, wrote numerous works on civil and canon law. Died at Mantua in 1511.

Campeggi or **Campeggio,** kȧm-pȧd'jo, (LORENZO,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born at Bologna in 1474, was made a cardinal by Leo X., who employed him in important missions to Germany and England. Clement VII. sent him as legate to the Diet of Augsburg, famous for its Protestant Confession of Faith, and to England (1528) as one of the judges in the question of the divorce of Catherine of Aragon. He became Archbishop of Bologna. Died in 1539.

See CARLO SIGONIO, "Vita L. Campegii Cardinalis," 1581; AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux."

Campeggi or **Campeggio,** (TOMMASO,) Bishop of Feltri, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1500. He was nuncio from Paul III. to the Conference of Worms in 1540, and was a member of the Council of Trent in 1545. Besides other works, he wrote a "Treatise on the Authority of Councils." Died in 1564.

Campeggio or **Campegio.** See CAMPEGGI.

Campellensis. See CHAMPEAUX.

Campello, kȧm-pel'lo, (BERNARDINO **de' Conti**—dȧ kon'tee,) an Italian *littérateur,* born at Spoleto in 1595. He wrote a "History of Spoleto," (1672,) and other esteemed works, in prose and verse. Died in 1676.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Campello, (PAOLO DE' CONTI,) an Italian scholar, son of the preceding, born at Spoleto in 1643; died in 1713.

Campen. See KAMPEN.

Campen, van, vȧn kȧm'pẹn, (JAKOB,) a Dutch architect, born at Haarlem. Having studied in Rome, he returned and built the Hôtel de Ville at Amsterdam, one of the grandest edifices of Holland, and designed other buildings in that city. Died in 1638.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Campen or **Kampen, van,** [Lat. CAMPEN'SIS,] (JAN,) called also **Van den Campen,** a Dutch philologist, born at Campen in 1490. He was professor of Hebrew at Louvain from 1519 to 1531, and produced a Hebrew Grammar, and a good Latin version or paraphrase of the Psalms, (1532.) Died in 1538.

See FÉLIX NÈVE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Travaux de J. Campensis," 1845.

Campenhaut, van, vȧn kȧm'pẹn-hŏwt', (FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian musical composer, born at Brussels in 1780. He produced several operas, songs, etc., but is chiefly known as the composer of the "Brabançonne," which has become the national air of Belgium. The words are by a certain Jeuneval, who was killed in battle near Antwerp. Died in 1848.

Campenon, kȯN'pẹh-nȯN', (VINCENT,) a French poet, born at Guadeloupe in 1772. He was educated at Paris, and afterwards resided in France. In 1795 he wrote, in verse and prose, a "Journey from Grenoble to Chambéry." He became an intimate friend of the poet Ducis in 1802, soon after which he produced an admired didactic poem called "The Country-House," ("La Maison des Champs.") His "Prodigal Son," a poem, (1811,) was also very successful. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in place of Delille in 1813. Died near Paris in 1843.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Campensis. See CAMPEN, (JAN VAN.)

Camper, kȧm'pẹr, (PIETER,) a distinguished Dutch anatomist and naturalist, born at Leyden on the 11th of May, 1722. He studied medicine under Gaubius and Albinus. Having graduated, in 1746 he visited England and France, associating with the most eminent men of science of both countries. He filled successively the chairs of philosophy, anatomy, and medicine at Amsterdam and Groningen, where he lectured with eminent ability. Among his discoveries is that of the presence of air in the bones of birds, (1771.) He wrote many works on anatomy, physiology, etc., among which are "Anatomico-Pathological Demonstrations," ("Demonstrationes anatomico-pathologicæ," 1760–62,) "Dissertation on the Natural Varieties which mark the Physiognomy of Men of Different Climates," and "The Sense of Hearing in Fishes." In 1785 he was chosen foreign associate of the Academy of Paris,—an honour which had been conferred on only one other Dutchman.* He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died at the Hague in 1789.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Camper;" VIC-D'AZYR, "Éloge de Camper;" A. G. CAMPER, "Levensschets van P. Camper," 1791, and French version of the same; "Notice sur P. Camper," 1803; J. MULDER, "Verdiensten van P. Camper," Amsterdam, 1809; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Camperdown. See DUNCAN, ADMIRAL.

Campesani, de', dȧ kȧm-pȧ-sȧ'nee, (BENVENUTO,) an Italian poet of high reputation, was born at Vicenza about 1260. Only fragments of his works are extant. Died about 1324.

Campesano, kȧm-pȧ-sȧ'no, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian poet, born at Bassano in 1521; died in 1572.

Camphausen, kȧmp'hŏw'zẹn, (LUDOLF,) a Prussian statesman, born at Hünshoven in 1803. He was chosen representative of Cologne in the diet of the Rhenish provinces in 1842, and president of the council of ministers at Berlin in March, 1848. He resigned in June of the same year, and was appointed minister of state, and ambassador to the central power, (*Centralgewalt.*) In politics he was a moderate Liberal. He was the author of the circular of January 23, 1849, which proposed a German confederation under Prussia. Died Dec. 15, 1890.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Camphausen, (OTTO,) a brother of Ludolf, noticed above, was born at Hünshoven in 1812. He has filled several offices in the public service. Died in 1896.

Camphausen, (WILHELM,) a German painter of battles, born at Dusseldorf in 1818. He studied his art while serving in the hussars. Among his works are "Cavaliers and Roundheads," "Charles I. at Naseby," and "Prince Eugene at Belgrade." Died July 18, 1885.

Camphuys, kȧmp'hois, (JAN,) an able Dutch officer, born at Haarlem in 1634. At the age of twenty he entered the service of the East India Company, and in 1684 was appointed Governor-General of the Dutch possessions in India. He wrote a "History of the Foundation of Batavia." Died in 1695.

See ZEEMAN, "Leven en Daden van J. Camphuys," 1833.

Camphuysen, kȧmp'hoi'sẹn, written also **Kamphuizen,** (THEODORUS RAPHAEL,) an eminent Dutch landscape-painter, born at Gorkum about 1580. He is said to have been the first painter of Holland that executed landscapes in the proper manner. His sunset and winter scenes are especially admired. In early life he renounced painting for theology, joined the Socinians, and wrote a few theological works. Died in 1627.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Campi, kȧm'pee, or **Campo,** kȧm'po, (ANTONIO,) a skilful Italian architect and painter, born at Cremona. He published a "History of Cremona," illustrated with engravings designed by himself. His favourite model in art was Correggio, whom he imitated with success. He died in or after 1591.

Campi, (BERNARDINO,) a painter, born at Cremona about 1525, acquired a high reputation for portraits and historical pictures. A "Nativity" in one of the churches of Cremona is among his master-pieces. Died about 1590.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Campi, (GALEAZZO,) a painter, born at Cremona in 1475, was the father of three eminent artists, Giulio, Antonio, and Vincenzo. Died in 1536.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Campi, (GIULIO,) an eminent historical painter, born at Cremona about 1500, was the master of Bernardino and brother of Antonio. He studied under Giulio Romano, and opened a successful school at Cremona. He excelled in colour, grace, and elevation of style. His subjects are mostly taken from sacred history. Died in 1572.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Campi, (MICHELE and BALDASSARE,) two brothers, who were botanists, and lived at Lucca about 1650. They published "Spicilegio Botanico," (1652.)

Campi, (VINCENZO,) an Italian painter, born at Cre-

* Boerhaave.

mona before 1532, was a brother and pupil of Giulio Campi. He was a good colorist, and excelled in portraits and pictures of fruit. He also painted religious subjects. Died in 1591.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Campian. See CAMPION.

Campidoglio, kăm-pe-dōl'yo, (MICHELANGELO,) a skilful painter of fruits and flowers, born at Rome in 1610; died in 1670.

Campiglia, kăm-pēl'yā, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian historian, who lived about 1600. His principal work is a well-written history of Henry IV. of France, (1614.)

Campiglia, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an excellent designer and painter, born at Lucca in 1692, worked at Rome and Florence. The engravings of the "Capitoline Museum" were chiefly designed by him. Died about 1750.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cam'pĭ-ŏn or **Cam'pĭ-ăn,** (EDMUND,) a Catholic priest, eminent for talents and eloquence, born in London in 1540. He took orders in the Anglican Church, and was soon after converted to that of Rome. In 1573 he went to Rome, and joined the Jesuits, who in 1580 sent him to England. Having challenged the Protestants to dispute with him in print, and having, as Hume says, "been detected in treasonable practices," a confession of guilt was extorted from him by the rack, and he was hanged in 1581. He left a "Universal Chronology," a "History of Ireland," and other works.

Campistron, dē, dĕh kŏN'pĕs'trŏN', (JEAN GALBERT,) a French dramatist, born at Toulouse in 1656. He imitated Racine, and produced several successful tragedies, among which are "Andronicus," "Alcibiades," and "Tiridates." His works ran through ten editions. La Harpe says, "His plans are judicious; but he has no well-marked character, no striking situation nor nervous lines." He was for many years secretary to the Duc de Vendôme, and was received into the French Academy in 1701. Died in 1723.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Campo. See CAMPI, (ANTONIO.)

Campoamor y Campoosorio, (RAMON DE,) a Spanish poet and statesman, was born in 1817. He was a devoted royalist, and became counsellor of state under Alfonso XII. As a poet he invented a new form of verse, consisting of little humorous pieces full of sentiment and moral suggestion, called Dolores. These were much imitated by other writers. He published several volumes of poems, also some dramas and philosophical works.

Campo-Basso, da, dä kăm'po bäs'so, (NICCOLÒ,) COUNT, a Neapolitan *condottiere,* who about 1476 entered the service of Charles the Rash of Burgundy, whom he is said to have betrayed.

Campolo, kăm'po-lo, (PLACIDO,) a historical painter, born at Messina, Sicily, in 1693; died in 1743.

Campolongo, kăm-po-lon'go, (EMMANUELE,) an Italian poet and antiquary, born in Naples in 1732. He became eminent as a professor of humanities in Naples, where he began to lecture in 1765. Among his numerous works are "La Polifemeide," and "The Proteus," ("Il Proteo,") a collection of verses in which he assumes the form of various celebrated poets. Died in 1801.

Campomanes, kăm-po-mä'nĕs, (PEDRO RODRIGUEZ,) COUNT, a Spanish author and minister of state, eminent for probity and liberality, was born in Asturias about 1720. Having acquired a high reputation as a jurisconsult, he was appointed in 1765 *fiscal* of the royal council of Castile. He was made president of the same council in 1788, and afterwards minister of state. His writings on political economy acquired for him a European reputation, and were commended by Robertson in his "History of America." On the recommendation of Dr. Franklin, he was chosen an honorary member of the Philosophic Society of Philadelphia. He wrote "A Discourse on the Promotion of Popular Industry," (1774,) "Discourse on the Popular Education of Mechanics," an "Appendix to the Education of Mechanics," (in 4 vols.,) and other works. Died in 1802.

Camporese, (VIOLANTE,) an Italian soprano singer, born at Rome in 1785. About 1830 she retired to private life.

Campos, (ARSENIO MARTINEZ,) a Spanish general, born in 1834. He entered the army, was raised to the rank of general in 1874 for his ability in the war with the Carlists, and on the last day of that year, supported by a few battalions, suddenly proclaimed Isabella's son king of Spain as Alfonso XII. This *coup d'état* was a complete success, and he was equally successful in ending the war with the Carlists and the insurrection in Cuba. In 1879 he became premier of Spain and minister of war, in 1888 governor of New Castile, and in 1895 was sent to Cuba to quell the revolt. He was unsuccessful in this, and was replaced in 1896 by General Weyler. Died in 1900.

Campra, (ANDRÉ,) an eminent French composer, born at Aix in 1660, produced sacred music and many popular operas. Died in 1744.

Camps. See DESCAMPS.

Camps, de, dĕh kŏN, (FRANÇOIS,) a French abbe, born at Amiens in 1643, became grand vicar of Serroni, the Archbishop of Albi. He applied himself to the study of medals, of which he made an excellent collection, and wrote treatises on history and numismatics. Died in 1723.

Camuccini, kä-moot-chee'nee, (VINCENZO,) a distinguished painter of history, born in Rome in 1775. In his youth he copied the works of Raphael and other old masters, and afterwards acquired celebrity by a series of pictures from ancient Roman history, among which were "Horatius Cocles" and "The Continence of Scipio." He also painted "The Conversion of Saul," and other scriptural subjects. He was chosen president of the Academy of Saint Luke, and a member of the Institute of France. His style is rather conventional than natural. Died in 1844.

Camus, kă'müs', (ARMAND GASTON,) a republican legislator and writer, born in Paris in 1740. He published in 1783 a translation of Aristotle's "History of Animals," which procured him admission to the Academy of Inscriptions. Elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1789, he had the principal part in framing the civil constitution of the clergy. He was an active member of the Convention, which appointed him in 1792 one of the committee of public safety. With three other commissaries of the Convention, he attempted in April, 1793, to arrest Dumouriez at the head of his army; but that general sent them prisoners to the Austrian camp. In 1795 he was exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI., and passed into the Council of Five Hundred. He was a member of the Institute, and author of several able works, among which is a "Journey through the Departments recently united." Died in 1804.

See TOULONGEON, "Éloge historique de A. G. Camus," 1806; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Camus, (CHARLES ÉTIENNE LOUIS,) a French mathematician, born at Crécy-en-Brie in 1699. In 1727 he wrote a treatise on the Masting of Vessels, which opened to him the Academy of Sciences. He was one of the Academicians who in 1735 went to Lapland with Maupertuis to determine the figure of the earth. He wrote a work on Hydraulics, and a Course of Mathematics, which was valued at the time. The Royal Society of London elected him a Fellow about 1765. Died in Paris in 1768.

Camus, (JEAN PIERRE,) Bishop of Belley, was born in Paris in 1582. He preached and wrote zealously against the mendicant monks. For this Richelieu reprimanded him, and added, "If it were not for this fault, I should canonize you." Camus replied, "We should then both have what we wish: you would be pope, and I would be a saint." He wrote "Dorothée," and other religious romances, which had great success at the time. Died in 1652.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" DÉPERY, "Notice sur la Vie de J. K. Camus."

Camus, de, dĕh kă'müs', or **des Camus,** dā kă'müs', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French mathematician, born in Lorraine in 1672, became a resident of Paris. He was

admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1716, and published in 1722 a curious "Treatise on Moving Forces." Died in England in 1732.

Camus de Mézières, le, lẹh kȧ'müs' dẹh mȧ'-ze-air', (NICOLAS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1721. He designed the Corn-Market *(Halle au blé)* of Paris, and wrote "The Genius of Architecture," (1780,) and other works. Died in 1789.

Camus, le, lẹh kȧ'müs', (ANTOINE,) a celebrated French physician, born in Paris in 1722. He was appointed professor in the University of Paris in 1762. His reputation was increased by his literary talents and the original character of his medical works, among which are "The Medicine of the Mind," (1753,) and "Maladies of the Region of the Heart." He wrote "Love and Friendship," a comedy, and "The Medical Amphitheatre," a poem, (1745.) Died in 1772.

See BOURRU, "Éloge historique de M. le Camus," 1772.

Camus, le, (ÉTIENNE,) born in Paris in 1632, became Bishop of Grenoble in 1671, and performed the duties of that office with great charity and diligence. On the occasion of a curate's complaining to Camus that he could not prevent the people from dancing on festival-days, the bishop replied, "Oh, permit them at least to give their misery a shake." He received a cardinal's hat in 1686. Died in 1707.

See LALLOUETTE, "Abrégé de la Vie de M. le Camus," 1720.

Camusat, kȧ'mü'zȧ', (JEAN,) a learned French publisher of Paris, was printer to the Académie Française. Died in 1639.

Camusat, (NICOLAS,) a French priest and antiquary, born at Troyes in 1575. He was a canon of the church of Troyes, and author of "Mélanges historiques," (a collection of acts, treaties, and letters, 1619,) and other works. Died in 1655.

Can della Scala. See SCALA.

Canaan, kā'nạn or kā'nȧ-ạn, [Heb. כְּנַעַן,] a patriarch, was a son of Ham, and ancestor of the Canaanites who inhabited Palestine before it was conquered by the Israelites. (See Genesis ix. 18, and x.)

Can'a-chus, [Κάναχος,] a Greek sculptor, born at Sicyon, lived about 400 B.C. He was a brother of Aristocles the artist, and a pupil of Polycletus.

Canal, kȧ-nȧl', or **Canaletto,** kȧ-nȧ-let'to, a Venetian painter, whose proper name was BERNARDO BELOTTO, (bẽR-naR'do 'bȧ-lot'to,) born in Venice in 1724. He was a pupil of his uncle, Antonio Canal, whom he imitated with success. He worked in Dresden, London, and other places, and painted buildings and scenes in the environs of towns. He excelled in perspective. Died at Warsaw in 1780.

Canal or **Canaletto,** (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian painter of perspective views, born at Venice in 1697, was a scene-painter in early life. Having studied in Rome, he returned to Venice, and became a successful artist. His subjects are mostly views of the Venetian palaces, canals, etc., which are highly prized. As he painted with great facility, his works are numerous. He is said to have been the first who used the camera obscura in painting. Died in 1768. His pictures of Venetian buildings, etc. are called admirable by some critics, but by others his art is censured as mere mechanism. "The mannerism of Canaletto," says Ruskin, "is the most degraded I know in the whole range of art." ("Modern Painters.")

Canale, kȧ-nȧ'lȧ, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian admiral, who commanded against the Turks in 1469. He was removed in 1470 for his dilatory conduct or timidity.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Canaletto. See CANAL.

Canani, kȧ-nȧ'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a skilful Italian anatomist, born at Ferrara in 1515. He is said to have observed the valves which indicate the circulation of the blood, about 1545, and wrote an able "Treatise on the Muscles," (1572.) Pope Julius III. appointed him his first physician. Died in 1579.

Canaples, de, dẹh kȧ'nȧpl', SIRE, a brave French officer, who served with distinction in the armies of Francis I. and Henry II., (1520–52.)

Canard, kȧ'nȧR', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born at Moulins, was professor in the Lyceum of Moulins, and wrote a treatise on "Political Economy," (1801,) and a work on "Equations," (1808.) Died in 1833.

Canaveri, kȧ-nȧ-vā'ree, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) Bishop of Vercelli, an Italian prelate, eminent for learning and eloquence, was born at Borgomaro in 1753. He published "Pastoral Letters," and other works. He was chaplain to the mother of Napoleon I. Died in 1811.

Canaye, de, dẹh kȧ'nȧ', (ÉTIENNE,) a French abbé, born in Paris in 1694. He entered the congregation of the Oratory in 1716, and became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1728. The records of this institution contain a few able treatises written by him, one of which is on the Areopagus of Athens. Died in 1782.

Canaye, de la, dẹh lȧ kȧ'nȧ', (PHILIPPE,) Sieur de Fresne, (dẹh frẽn,) a French statesman, born in Paris in 1551. He served Henry IV. in diplomatic missions. Died in 1610.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Can'by, (EDWARD R. S.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1839. He served in the Mexican war in 1846–47, became a captain in 1851, a major in 1855, and a colonel in May 1861. When the civil war began, he was in New Mexico where he defended Fort Craig and defeated the Texan insurgents in February, 1862. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers about March, 1862, and afterwards was raised to the rank of major-general. He succeeded General Banks, as commander of the army in Louisiana and of the departments lying west of the Mississippi River, in May or June, 1864. He invested and took Mobile in April, 1865, for which he was brevetted major-general. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army, July, 1866. He was treacherously murdered by the Modoc Indians in Oregon, April 11, 1873.

Cancellieri, kȧn-chĕl-le-ā'ree, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian antiquary and priest, born in Rome in 1751. Having gained reputation by some learned treatises, he became librarian to Cardinal Antonelli, and, in 1802, director of the printing-press of the Propaganda. As a writer he was very prolific, and displays more learning than judgment. His work "On the Office of the Secretary to the Basilica of the Vatican" (1788) was received with favour. He also wrote treatises on the origin and design of the ceremonies which are performed at Saint Peter's and the Vatican on festival-days. Died in 1826.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" P. V. BARALDI, "Vita di F. G. Cancellieri," 1827; VISCONTI, "Elogio di F. Cancellieri," 1827.

Cancer, kȧn'thẽR, (GERONIMO,) a Spanish writer of comedies and facetious poems, lived about 1620–50. He obtained a place at the court of Philip IV.

Canclaux, de, dẹh kȏN'klō', (JEAN BAPTISTE CAMILLE,) COUNT, a French general, born in Paris in 1740. As lieutenant-general he defended Nantes against the Vendeans in 1793, became commander-in-chief of the army of the west in 1794, and made prudent and successful efforts to pacify the royalists. Under the consulate of Bonaparte he was inspector-general of cavalry, and in 1804 was elected senator. He was created a peer in 1814. Died in 1817.

See DE MUY, "Éloge du Comte de Canclaux," 1818.

Cancrin, kȧn-kreen', [Lat. CANCRI'NUS,] (FRANZ LUDWIG,) a German mineralogist, born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1738. He was appointed in 1783, by Catherine II. of Russia, councillor of the Imperial College, and director of the salt-mines of Staraya-Roossa. He published several works, (in German,) among which is "The Elementary Principles of the Science of Mining and of Salt-Works." This is said to be the most complete work on that subject. Died in 1816.

See MEUSEL, "Lexikon der jetztlebenden Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Cancrin, (GEORG,) COUNT, a distinguished financier, son of the preceding, born at Hanau, in Germany, about 1775. He entered the military administration of Russia in 1796, and was made a councillor of state in 1811. In 1812 he became intendant-general of the army, and in

1815 obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. By his superior talents and probity he gained the confidence of the emperor, who appointed him minister of the finances in 1823. He held this office twenty-one years, and managed the department with decided ability and success. He published, besides other works, "Military Economy in Peace and War," (1822,) which is highly esteemed. Died in Saint Petersburg in 1845.

Can'da-çe, [Gr. Κανδάκη,] the name or title of several ancient queens of Ethiopia, whose court was in the isle of Meröe, and of whom little is known. One of them is mentioned in Acts viii. 27.

Candale, kŏN'dăl', (CHARLES LOUIS **Gaston**—gȧs'tôN',) DUKE OF, born at Metz in 1627, rose to a high command in the army, and passed for the most gallant person of his time. His mother Gabrielle was a daughter of Henry IV. of France. Died in 1658.

Candale, (HENRI **de Nogaret d'Épernon**—dẹh no'gȧ'rȧ' dȧ'pĕr'nôN',) DUKE OF, born in 1591, was the eldest son of the Duc d'Épernon, and an uncle of the preceding. In 1614 he was chosen first gentleman of the chamber of Louis XIII., and in 1621 served with distinction under the Prince of Orange against the Spaniards. Having entered the service of Venice in 1624, he was appointed general-in-chief of the Venetian armies about 1634. Died in 1639.

Candamo, kän-dä'mo, (FRANCISCO **Bances**—bän'thẽs,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born at Sabugo in 1662. He was an imitator of Calderon, and author of several successful comedies, one of which is entitled "The Slave in Golden Chains." Died in 1709.

Can-dau'lēs, [Gr. Κανδαύλης,] King of Lydia, was also called **Myr'silus**. According to Herodotus, he provoked the resentment of his wife by exposing her without a veil to a favourite officer, named Gyges. By offering him the alternative of the throne or a violent death, she induced Gyges to kill Candaules, and then received the former as her consort.

Candeille, kôN'dȧ'yĕ' or kôN'dȧ'yẹ, (AMÉLIE JULIE,) a popular French singer and comic actress, born in Paris in 1767. In 1792 she produced "Catherine la belle Fermière," a comedy, which was very successful and was followed by other dramas. Died in 1834.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Candeille, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a musical composer, born in Flanders in 1744. His opera "Castor and Pollux" (1791) had great success. Died in 1827.

Candiac, de, dẹh kôN'de'ăk', (JEAN LOUIS PHILIPPE MONTCALM,) a precocious French child, brother of the Marquis de Montcalm, was born in 1719. It is said that he could read Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. Died in 1726.

Candiano (kän-de-ä'no) **I.**, (PIETRO,) Doge of Venice, was killed in a battle against the Sclavonians in 887 A.D.

Candiano II. (PIETRO) was elected Doge of Venice in 932 A.D. He extended the boundaries of the republic by conquest. Died in 939.

Candiano III., (PIETRO,) a son of Candiano II., was elected Doge of Venice in 942. Among the events of his administration was the abduction of a party of patrician brides from a church by the pirates of Istria. The pirates were pursued and slain, and the captives recovered.

Candiano IV., (PIETRO,) a son of the preceding, became doge in 959. His tyranny provoked a revolt of the people, by whom he was killed in 976.

Candido, kän'de-do, (PIETRO,) a historical painter and sculptor, whose proper name was PIETER DE WITTE, was born at Bruges between 1540 and 1548. He went to Italy in early youth, and worked in Florence and Rome. He was invited by the Elector of Bavaria to Munich, where he produced his principal works (in fresco) and acquired a high reputation. Died at Munich in 1628.

See MILLIN, "Dictionnaire des Beaux-Arts."

Candido Decembrio. See DECEMBRIO.

Can'dĭ-dus I-sau'rus, [Κάνδιδος Ἰσαυρος,] a Byzantine historian, who lived in the reign of Anastasius, (490–518 A.D.) He was a person of great influence, and wrote a Byzantine history of the period from 457 to 491. His work is lost; but a summary of its contents is preserved by Photius.

Candish. See CAVENDISH, (THOMAS.)

Candito. See CANDIDO, (PIETRO.)

Cand'lish, (ROBERT SMITH,) a popular Scottish preacher of the present era, and one of the most influential ministers of the Free Church. He was appointed to Saint George's Church, Edinburgh, several years before the secession from the Established Church, which occurred in 1843. In the contest which resulted in that disruption he took a prominent part as coadjutor of Dr. Chalmers. He published sermons, "Scripture Characters," a "Treatise on the Atonement," and other works. Died October 19, 1873.

Candolle, de, dẹh kôN'dol', (ALPHONSE LOUIS PIERRE PYRAMUS,) a Swiss botanist, a son of the following, was born at Paris, October 27, 1806. He studied at Geneva, and graduated in law in 1824, but devoted himself to the study of botany, continuing and supplementing the work of his illustrious father. He also published many scientific papers and monographs, and several volumes, three of which are upon botanical geography. Died April 9, 1893.

Candolle, de, dẹh kôN'dol', (AUGUSTIN PYRAMUS,) a distinguished botanist and naturalist, of French extraction, was born at Geneva on the 4th of February, 1778. He was educated at the College of Geneva, where he received lessons in philosophy from the celebrated Saussure. In 1796 he went to Paris, to perfect himself in physical and medical sciences, and became a favourite pupil of the botanist Desfontaines. He also formed intimacies with Cuvier, A. von Humboldt, and Lamarck. His first production was "History of Fleshy (or Succulent) Plants," ("Histoire des Plantes grasses," 1799–1803.) He took his degree as doctor of medicine in Paris in 1804, presenting for his thesis an able "Essay on the Medicinal Properties of Plants." He acquired a European reputation by an improved edition of Lamarck's "Flora of France," which he revised at the request of the author, and the first volume of which appeared about 1805. In 1808 he was appointed professor of botany in the Faculty of Medicine at Montpellier, and director of the Botanic Garden. He published in 1813 his "Elementary Theory of Botany," ("Théorie élémentaire de la Botanique,") which is remarkable for profoundness of views, and is called by some his master-piece. In this work he developed his new classification of plants according to the natural system. In 1816 he resigned his chair and removed to Geneva, the citizens of which founded for him in 1817 a chair of natural history. Having conceived the plan of a great work which should comprise a description of all known plants, he published in 1818 the first volume, with the title of "Natural System of the Vegetable Kingdom," ("Regni vegetabilis Systema naturale.") After the publication of the second volume, (1821,) he discontinued this work, the plan of which was too vast for one man to execute. His "Introduction to the Natural System of the Vegetable Kingdom," which he began to publish in 1824, but did not live to finish, is a modification of the original plan, and is a work of great value. It presents a methodical arrangement of all known plants, by orders, genera, and species. He described the organs of plants, with all their anatomical details, and developed the doctrine of metamorphosis, in his "Vegetable Organography," ("Organographie végétale," 1827.) In 1828 he was elected a foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, being the first botanist since Linnæus who had received that honour. He published many other treatises on botany and physiology, and obtained a high reputation as a lecturer. He died at Geneva in September, 1841. After his death his "Prodromus" was continued by his son and other botanists.

De Candolle occupies the highest rank among the botanists of the nineteenth century; and among those who have propounded new botanical theories there has been none whose works have been more influential in promoting the philosophical tendency of the science.

See FLOURENS, "Éloge historique de P. de Candolle," 1842, and an English version of the same, in the "Smithsonian Report" for 1859, p. 271; DUNAL, "Éloge d'A. P. Decandolle," 1842; MORREN, "Notice sur la Vie d'A. P. Decandolle," 1843; A. BRONGNIART, "Notice sur A. P. Decandolle," 1846; DELARIVE, "A. P. Decandolle, sa Vie et ses Travaux," 1851; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1833.

Cañes, kän'yĕs, or **Cannes**, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish monk, born at Valencia, was for many years a missionary at Damascus. On his return to Spain he published an Arabic Grammar, and a valuable "Spanish-Latin-Arabic Dictionary," ("Diccionario Español-Latino-Arabigo," 1787.) Died in 1795.

Cañete, kän-yā'tā, (MANUEL,) a Spanish poet and dramatist, born at Seville, August 6, 1822. He became an officer of the royal court. His dramas have been much praised; but his poems, ("Poesías," 1858,) though not without the pathetic quality of verses of the old Sevillian school, have a certain strained and declamatory tone. Died November 4, 1891.

Canetta, de, dā kā-net'tā, (Don ANDREA **Hurtado de Mendoza**—OOR-tā'DO dā mĕn-do'thā,) MARQUIS, was appointed Viceroy of Peru about 1550. He restored order, and reduced several turbulent leaders to submission. Died at Lima in 1560.

Canevari, kā-nā-vā'ree, (DEMETRIO,) an Italian physician, distinguished as a writer, was born at Genoa in 1559; died in 1625.

Canga Argüelles, kăng'gā AR-gwĕl'yĕs, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish statesman, born in Asturias about 1770. Under the constitutional régime which was initiated by the revolution of 1820, he was minister of finance for a short period. In 1823 the absolutists obtained the ascendency, and he fled or was exiled to England, where he remained about seven years, and wrote several works. His "Dictionary of Finance" ("Diccionario de Hacienda," 5 vols., 1828) is one of his most important productions. Died in 1843.

Cange. See DU CANGE.

Cangiage. See CAMBIASO.

Cangiamilla, kän-jā-mēl'lā, (FRANCESCO EMMANUELE,) an Italian theologian, born at Palermo in 1702. He wrote "Embryologia Sacra," (1751,) which was translated into several languages. Died in 1763.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Canina, kā-nee'nā, (LUIGI,) CAVALIERE, an Italian architect and antiquary, born at Casal in 1793. He published several esteemed works, among which are a "Topographical Plan *(Indicazione)* of Ancient Rome," (1831,) "Ancient Architecture described and illustrated by Monuments," (9 vols.; 3d edition, 1844,) and "On the Architecture most proper for Christian Temples," ("Sull' Architetture più propria dei Tempj cristiani," 1843.) He was professor of architecture in the Academy of Turin. Died in 1856.

Canini, kā-nee'nee, [Lat. CANIN'IUS,] (ANGELO,) an eminent Italian linguist and grammarian, born in Tuscany in 1521. He taught Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, etc. in Venice, Rome, and Padua, and was afterwards professor in the University of Paris. He published a good Greek Grammar, and a "Grammar of the Syriac, Chaldee, etc.," (1554.) Died in 1557.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Canini, (GIOVANNI ANGELO,) a painter and engraver, born in Rome about 1620, was a pupil of Domenichino. He went to France with Cardinal Chigi, and, under the anspices of Colbert, engraved a collection of portraits of the great men of antiquity. The word "iconografia," ("iconography,") invented by him, was first used in the title of this work. Died in 1665.

Canino, PRINCE OF. See BONAPARTE, (CHARLES LUCIEN.)

Canisius, kā-nee'se-us, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch theologian, born at Nymwegen, was eminent for his learning in church antiquities. He professed canon law at Ingolstadt about twenty years, and died in 1610. His principal work is entitled "Ancient Lessons," ("Antiquæ Lectiones.") He was a nephew of Petrus Canisius.

Canisius, (PETRUS,) a Dutch Jesuit, whose proper name was PIETER DE HONDT, (dĕh hônt,) was born at Nymwegen about 1520. He distinguished himself at the Council of Trent in 1545, and was appointed court preacher to the emperor Ferdinand I. Among his works is "Summa Doctrinæ Christianæ." Died in 1597.

Canisius-Cannius, kā-nee'se-us kăn'ne-us, (NICOLAAS,) a philologist, born at Amsterdam, was a secretary and friend of Erasmus, who employed him in translation from the Greek. Died in 1555.

Canitz, von, fon kā'nits, (FRIEDRICH RUDOLF LUDWIG,) BARON, a German poet, born at Berlin in 1654. He was appointed a councillor of state, and employed in diplomatic missions by the King of Prussia. He died in Berlin in 1699, and his poems, consisting of odes, satires, and elegies, were published in 1700, with the title of "Nebenstunden unterschiedener Gedichte." "The poems of Canitz," says Guizot, "have neither originality nor *verve*; but he had the merit of being simple and natural while a fantastic and rude taste prevailed among his contemporaries." ("Biographie Universelle.")

Canitz und Dallwitz, kā'nits ŏŏnt dāl'vits, BARON, a Prussian statesman and soldier, born in 1787, was minister of foreign affairs from 1846 to 1848. Died in 1850.

Cā'nI-us, (RUFUS,) a Latin poet, born at Cadiz, was a friend of Martial. He was living in 88 A.D.

Cañizares, de, dā kän-ye-thā'rĕs, (JOSÉ,) a popular Spanish dramatist, born in Madrid. He excelled in comedy, and presents, says Velasquez, "a faithful picture of manners in a very spirited style." Died in 1750.

Cannabich, kän'nā-bik, (CHRISTIAN,) a German violin-player, composer, and orchestral conductor, born in 1731 at Mannheim, became in 1765 leader, and in 1775 conductor, of the orchestra at Mannheim, and in 1778 went in the same capacity to Munich. Died in 1798.

Cannabich, kän'nā-bik, (JOHANN GUNTHER FRIEDRICH,) a German geographer, born at Sondershausen in 1777. He wrote a "Manual of Geography," (1816,) which soon ran through twelve editions, and other works. Died at Sondershausen, March 2, 1850.

Cannan, (GILBERT,) novelist and dramatist. Born in 1884. The dramatic critic on the "London Star." His most striking novels are "Around the Corner," "Old Mole," and "Young Earnest."

Canne, kan, (JOHN,) an English preacher, who became the leader of the English Brownists at Amsterdam soon after the restoration of 1660. He published an esteemed edition of the Bible, with marginal notes and references, (1664,) which was often reprinted.

Cannegieter, kän'neh-gee'ter, (HERMANN,) a German jurist, born at Arnheim in 1725, wrote a work on Roman law, ("Observationes Juris Romani," 1768,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1804.

Cannes. See CAÑES.

Can'ning, (CHARLES FOX,) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, a British officer, who was aide-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington in the campaigns of the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, (1815,) where he was killed.

Canning, (CHARLES JOHN,) VISCOUNT, the son of the eminent statesman George Canning, was born at Brompton in 1812. He succeeded to the title of Viscount at the death of his mother in 1837, and joined the Conservative party. In 1841 he was appointed under-secretary of foreign affairs. In 1852 or 1853 he became postmaster-general, and a member of Lord Aberdeen's cabinet. He succeeded Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General of India in 1855. His conduct in the critical period of the Sepoy mutiny was severely censured, in 1858, by Lord Ellenborough, then a cabinet minister; but Canning vindicated himself with such success that his opponent resigned his office. (See ELLENBOROUGH.) He was succeeded by Lord Elgin about August, 1861. Died in England in June, 1862.

Canning, (GEORGE,) a distinguished English statesman, orator, and wit, born in London on the 11th of April, 1770, was the son of George Canning, a lawyer without fortune, who died in 1771. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he gained honours and began to write verses. In 1793 he entered Parliament as a Tory and supporter of Pitt, to whom he adhered constantly, and in 1796 was appointed under-secretary of state. The next year Canning, Ellis, Frere, and others began to issue weekly the famous series of political satires called "The Anti-Jacobin," which some eminent critics have pronounced one of the wittiest books in the language. He married a rich heiress, a daughter of General John Scott, about 1800. His success as a parliamentary debater was very brilliant, and rendered him an efficient leader of his party. On the dissolution of Pitt's ministry, in 1801, he shared the fortunes of that chief, and afterwards opposed

the administration of Addington for several sessions. In April, 1807, he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs in the ministry of the Duke of Portland, and favoured the vigorous prosecution of the war against France. "If ever a man was made for the service and salvation of a party," says Brougham, "Canning seemed raised up for that of the Tories." This party, however, preferred to follow Lord Castlereagh, who was secretary of war. A dispute between these rivals, in 1809, led to a challenge from Castlereagh, and an exchange of shots, by which Canning was slightly wounded. In consequence of this affair he retired or was dismissed from the cabinet. He made, in 1812, eloquent pleas for Catholic emancipation, to which cause at various times he rendered important services; but he constantly opposed parliamentary reform. The city of Liverpool elected him as its representative in 1812, and at several successive elections. He was censured for serving under his successful rival Castlereagh, who in 1814 gave him an unimportant mission to Portugal. He was appointed Governor-General of India in 1822; but, while he was preparing for the voyage, Castlereagh committed suicide, and Canning succeeded his late rival as secretary of foreign affairs in the cabinet of Lord Liverpool, in September, 1822. His policy in the latter years of his life was more liberal than that of other Tory leaders. In April, 1827, he was appointed first lord of the treasury, or premier, in place of Lord Liverpool. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Eldon, and the other ministers having resigned in consequence of that change, Canning was compelled to resort to the support of the Whigs, some of whom accepted office under him. His health had been feeble for some time when he made his last speech in Parliament in June, 1827, and he died in August of that year, leaving a son, Charles John, Lord Canning. He made an important change in the foreign policy of England, in consequence of which that country ceased to be subservient to the designs of the Holy Alliance.

See Robert Bell, "Life of Canning," 1846; A. G. Stapleton, "The Political Life of George Canning," 1831 and 1859; "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. ii.; Brougham, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" W. T. Krug, "Canning's Denkmal, etc.," 1827; Rueder, "G. Canning, seine Leben, seine Politik, etc.," 1827; Rede, "Memoirs of G. Canning," 2 vols., 1828; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1822.

Canning, (Stratford) See Stratford de Redcliffe.

Cannon, kan'on, (Joseph Gurney,) congressman, born at Guilford, North Carolina, May 7, 1836. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and was a member of Congress 1873–91, 1893–1903, 1903–13, and 1915–21. He was Republican speaker of the House 1903–11, and gave much dissatisfaction by his arbitrary rulings. New rules adopted in 1910 decreased his power. Died Nov. 12, 1926.

Cano, kä'no, (Alonzo,) one of the greatest artists that Spain has produced, born at Granada about 1600, was a painter, sculptor, and architect. He has been called the Michael Angelo of Spain. He studied painting under Pacheco and Juan de Castillo, and sculpture under Montanes. Having acquired a high reputation, he went to Madrid, and in 1638 received from Philip IV. the title of painter to the king. He painted many pieces for the churches of Seville, Madrid, Granada, etc. A "Conception of the Virgin," at Granada, is called his master-piece. It is reported that on his death-bed he refused the crucifix presented to him by a priest, on account of its bad workmanship. Died October 5, 1667.

See Quillet, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols;" Bryan, "Dictionary of Painters."

Cano, [Lat. Ca'nus,] (Melchior,) a Spanish theologian, born at Tarancon in 1523, entered the order of Saint Dominic. In 1546 he became professor of theology in the University of Salamanca. He opposed the Jesuits, and discountenanced absurd scholastic questions. His treatise "On Theological Subjects" ("De Locis theologicis") is highly commended for its sentiments and style. He wrote some other works on theology. Died in 1560.

Cano, del, dĕl kä'no, (Sebastian,) a Spanish navigator, born in Guipuzcoa, is said to have been the first who circumnavigated the globe. He was captain of one of the ships under Magellan when the latter was killed at the Philippine Isles, and, returning in the Victory by the Cape of Good Hope, he arrived in Spain in 1522. Died in 1526.

See F. de Navarrete, "Relaciones de Viages," etc.

Cano de Arevalo, kä'no dà â-rà-vä'lo, (Juan,) a Spanish painter, born in 1656; died in 1696.

Canon, von, fon kä'nŏn, (Alfred,) an Austrian painter of history, genre, and portraits, was born at Vienna, March 13, 1829. His hunting-scenes are often excellent, and he has made some noteworthy ecclesiastical pictures. Died in 1885.

Canonica, kä-non'e-kä, (Luigi,) an eminent Italian architect, born at Milan about 1742, designed several theatres in Milan, Mantua, and Brescia. His most remarkable works are the Palazzo Orsini, the Casa Canonica, (his own mansion,) and the amphitheatre of the Porta Vercellina at Milan. Died in 1834.

See Nagler, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ca-non'i-cus, an Indian chief of the Narragansett tribe, was born about 1565. He was a friend of Roger Williams, to whom he gave a large tract of land. Died in 1647.

Canonieri, kä-no-ne-ä'ree, [Lat. Canone'rius,] (Pietro Andrea,) an Italian physician and doctor of law, born at Genoa, flourished about 1600.

Canoppi, kä-nop'pee, (Antonio,) a skilful Italian scene-painter, born in 1773, practised his art for several years in Venice and Mantua. When Italy became subject to the power of the French, whom he had opposed, Canoppi fled to Vienna. In 1807 he removed to Moscow, where he decorated the hall of the senate and some private palaces. He painted for the theatre of Saint Petersburg many scenes, which are greatly admired, and wrote several treatises on art. Died in 1832.

Ca-no'pus or **Ca-no'bus,** a water-god of Egyptian mythology, whose figure was represented on water-vessels.

Canossa, di, de kä-nos'sä, (Luigi,) an Italian cardinal, born at Verona, April 21, 1809. He was made Bishop of Verona in 1861, and in 1877 was created a cardinal-priest. Died March 11, 1900.

Canova, kä-no'vä, (Antonio,) a celebrated Italian sculptor, born at Possagno, in Venetia, on the 1st of November, 1757, was the son of P. Canova, an architect and sculptor. He received lessons in art in the studios of Torretti and Ferrari, of Venice. Having produced about 1778 a group of "Dædalus and Icarus," which was much admired at Venice, he exhibited the same at Rome the next year. Gavin Hamilton, who was a high authority in art, praised his success in copying nature, and encouraged his innate aspirations towards the classic and ideal style. In 1782 he removed his studio to Rome, and increased his celebrity by his group of "Theseus and the Minotaur," which announced the regeneration of modern sculpture. Then followed a monument of Pope Clement XIV., (1787,) and numerous groups of subjects from ancient mythology, among which are "Cupid and Psyche," "The Graces," and "Venus and Adonis." In 1802 he was invited to Paris by Bonaparte, of whom he executed an admirable statue, which came into the possession of the Duke of Wellington. He was chosen an associate of the Institute of France. In 1805 he produced an exquisite figure of "Venus Victorious," with the features of Pauline Bonaparte. In 1810 he went to Paris to make the portrait of the empress Maria Louisa. On his return to Rome he was chosen president of the Academy of Saint Luke. In 1815 the pope sent him to reclaim the works of art of which the French had despoiled the galleries of Italy. Soon after this event he received the title of Marquis of Ischia. He afterwards executed a statue of Washington, which is not unworthy of his fame. Having produced fifty statues, as many busts, besides numerous cenotaphs, groups, etc., he died at Venice in October, 1822, with the reputation of the greatest sculptor of his age.

See Missirini, "Vita di Canova," 1827; Cicognara, "Vita di Canova," 1823; Quatremère de Quincy, "Canova et ses Ouvrages," 1836; "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Canova, by Réveil and De Latouche, 1825; J. S. Memes, "Memoirs of Antonio Canova," Edinburgh, 1825; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" Fernow, "Ueber den Bildhauer Canova," 1806; G. Rosini, "Saggio sulla Vita di A. Canova," 1825.

Canovai, kä-no-vä'ee, almost kä-no-vī', (STANISLAO,) a learned Italian priest, born at Florence in 1740. He taught mathematics at Cortona and Parma. In 1788 he produced a prize essay in support of the claim of Americus Vespucius as the first discoverer of America. Canovai and Gaetan del Ricco translated La Caille's "Elements of Mathematics." He published other esteemed works. Died in 1811.

See POZZETTI, "Elogio di S. Canovai," 1812.

Canovas del Castillo, kä'no-väs dĕl käs-teel'yo, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish statesman, born February 8, 1828, at Malaga. He became a journalist of Madrid, and entered the Cortes in 1852, in which year he was made minister of the interior. Since that time he has held several cabinet positions. He was one of the Legitimist chiefs who called in Alfonso XII. to the throne of his ancestors. He was prime minister, with few intervals, from 1874 to 1892, and again in 1895. He was assassinated by an anarchist, August 8, 1897.

Canrobert, kŏn'ro'bair', (FRANÇOIS CERTAIN,) a French marshal, born in Brittany in 1809. He entered the army about 1828, distinguished himself at the siege of Constantine in 1837, and was rapidly promoted. He fought many campaigns in Algeria, and in 1850 returned to France with the rank of general of brigade. Soon after that date he became aide-de-camp to Louis Napoleon, and was made a general of division in 1853. He commanded the first division of the army sent to the Crimea in 1854, and was wounded at the battle of the Alma. On the death of Saint-Arnaud in September, the chief command devolved on Canrobert, who, in conjunction with Lord Raglan, began the siege of Sebastopol. He was wounded at Inkerman, November 5, 1854. The ill success of the allies, and the difficulty arising from a divided command, rendered his position so painful that he resigned to Pelissier the chief command of the French army in May, 1855. He received a marshal's bâton in 1856, and in the spring of 1859 was assigned to the third corps of the army of the Alps. He commanded the reserve at Solferino, June, 1859. In the Franco-Prussian war he had command of an army corps, was defeated by the Crown Prince of Prussia, August 6, 1870, and on the capitulation of Metz was sent prisoner into Germany. In 1876 he was elected senator. Died Jan. 28, 1895.

Canstein, von, fon kän'stīn, (CARL HILDEBRAND,) BARON, a German philanthropist, born at Lindenberg in 1667, was the founder of the Canstein Bible Society of Halle. Desiring to diffuse Christian principles, he raised a fund to print the Bible about 1712. The enterprise was very successful, and millions of Bibles and New Testaments were printed and sold at low prices. Died in 1719.

See AUGUST H. FRANCKE, "Memoria Canstein iana," 1722.

Cant. See KANT.

Cant, (ANDREW,) an eminent Scottish minister, who in the reign of Charles I. zealously supported the Covenant. In 1640 he was one of the chaplains of the army of Covenanters, and about the same time became minister of Aberdeen. He is said to have been a royalist in the civil war. He died about 1664. According to the 'Spectator," No. 147, the word *cant* originated in his affected tone.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Cant, känt, (AREND,) a Dutch anatomist, died young, at Dort, in 1723.

Cantacuzene. See CANTACUZENUS.

Can-ta-cu-ze'nus, Anglicized as **Can'ta-cu-zēne'** [Gr. Καντακουζηνός; Fr. CANTACUZÈNE, kŏn'tä'kü'zᵹn',] (JOHN,) a Byzantine emperor of superior talents, prime minister in the reign of Andronicus III., who died in 1341, leaving a son, John Palæologus, aged nine years, during whose minority Cantacuzene was regent. Apocaucus and the empress-mother Anne having conspired against him, he appealed to arms, and was proclaimed emperor by his partisans. After a civil war of several years, Anne and her son agreed, in 1347, to receive him as a partner in the empire. The quarrel, however, was renewed a few years later, and the nation fell into such disorder that Cantacuzene abdicated in 1355 and became a monk. He wrote a work on Byzantine History from 1320 to 1357.

See PARISOT, "Cantacuzène Homme d'État et Historien," 1845.

Cantacuzenus, (MATTHEW,) a son of the preceding, born about 1325. He continued the civil war after his father's abdication, was taken prisoner, and compelled by John Palæologus to enter a cloister.

Can-ta-cu-ze'nus or **Can'ta-cu-zēne'**, (SERBAN,) Prince of Wallachia, claimed to be descended from the emperor John Cantacuzene. He designed to liberate Wallachia from the Turkish yoke, and formed an alliance with the Czar of Russia. While he was preparing for hostilities, he died about 1685; and it was reported that he was poisoned by his nephew, Constantine Brancovan Bessaraba.

Cantacuzenus or **Cantacuzene**, (STEPHEN,) a son of Constantine Cantacuzene, became Vaivode of Wallachia in 1714. He was deposed by the Turks, and put to death, in 1716.

Canta-Gallina, kän'tä gäl-lee'nä, (REMI,) an Italian painter and engraver, was, according to some writers, the master of Callot. Died at Florence about 1630.

Cantalicio, kän-tä-lee'cho, [Lat. CANTALYC'IUS,] (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Latin poet, surnamed IL VALENTINO, (ēl vä-lĕn-tee'no,) was born at Cantalice. He wrote a poem of which the "Great Captain" Gonsalvo was the hero, and many epigrams. Died about 1514.

Cantarini, kän-tä-ree'nee, (SIMONE,) an eminent Italian painter and engraver, called THE PESARESE, or SIMONE DA PESARO, (se-mo'nā dä pā'sä-ro,) was born at Pesaro in 1612. He studied under Guido Reni at Bologna, and in some respects rivalled that master. He worked in Rome, Mantua, and Verona, his quarrelsome temper, it is said, preventing him from remaining long in one place. Among his master-pieces are a "San Domenico" and a "Magdalene." He painted portraits with success, and was an excellent colorist. Died at Verona in 1648.

See TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cante del Gabrielli d'Agobbio, kän'tā dĕl gä-bree'lee dä-gob'be-o, an Italian leader of the Guelph party, notorious for his cruelty. He became podesta of Florence in 1301, and banished numerous citizens, among whom was the poet Dante.

Cantel, kŏn'tĕl', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit and scholar, born in 1645, was employed on the editions of Latin authors for the education of the dauphin. He published Justin, (1677,) and Valerius Maximus, (1679,) with notes. Died in 1684.

Cantemir or **Kantemir**, kan'tẹh-mir or kan'tẹh-meer, (ANTIOCHUS,) PRINCE, an eminent writer, born at Constantinople about 1709, was a son of Demetrius Cantemir, noticed below. He was educated in Russia. He wrote a number of satires which are remarkable for good sense and which contributed to polish the Russian language. About 1736 he was sent to Paris as Russian ambassador. He translated several Latin and French works into Russian. He died in 1744, leaving a high reputation as a poet, a diplomatist, and a man. Brockhaus's "Conversations-Lexikon" gives his name as KANTEMIR, (CONSTANTINOS DEMETRIOS.)

See a "Notice sur Cantemir," prefixed to GUASCO's French version of his Satires, 1750.

Cantemir, (DEMETRIUS,) an eminent historian and Orientalist, born in 1673, was a son of the Vaivode or Governor of Moldavia. In 1710 he was appointed Vaivode of Moldavia by the Turkish Sultan, and in 1711 he made an alliance with Peter the Great, then at war with the Turks. He was driven out of Moldavia in the same year, and afterwards lived in Russia. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Origin and Decay of the Ottoman Empire," (in Latin,) which is highly esteemed and has been translated into several languages. Died in 1723.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Canter, kän'tẹr, [Lat. CANTE'RUS,] (THEODORUS,) a Dutch scholar, brother of Willem, noticed below, born at Utrecht in 1545. He became a consul in 1588, and governor in 1594. He published "Various Readings," ("Variæ Lectiones," 1574,) which was commended by Scaliger. Died in 1617.

See "Scaligerana;" BURMANN, "Trajectum eruditum."

Canter, [Lat. CANTE'RUS,] (WILLEM,) an able Dutch critic and philologist, born at Utrecht in 1542, is said to

have had no passion except for study. He became a resident of Louvain, and published several philological works, one of which, entitled "New Readings," ("Novæ Lectiones,") "deserves especial notice as almost the first effort of an art which," says Hallam, "has done much for ancient literature,—that of restoring a corrupt text, through conjecture guided by skilful sagacity, and upon principles which we may call scientific." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He also published good editions of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. Died at Louvain in 1575.

See MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Philosophorum;" DE THOU, "Éloges;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Canterbury, kăn'tẽr-bẽr-e, (CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON,) VISCOUNT, an English statesman, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, born in 1780. He entered Parliament in 1807, and was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1817. He performed the duties of this office with dignity until 1835, and passed into the House of Lords with the title of Viscount Canterbury. He died in 1845, and left his title to his son, Charles John.

Canterzani, kăn-tẽR-dzä'nee, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Bologna in 1734. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Bologna for nearly forty years, beginning at 1760. He wrote able elementary treatises on geometry, arithmetic, etc., and became president of the Institute of his native city. Died in 1819.

See SCHIASSI, "Elogium S. Canterzani," 1819.

Can'tha-rus, [Κάνθαρος,] a Greek sculptor, born at Sicyon, lived about 260 B.C.

Cantillon, kŏN'te'yŏN', (PHILIP,) a merchant, who removed from London to Paris, where he established a banking-house and became rich. It is said he was murdered by his valet in London in 1733. He had written an "Essay on Commerce," and "Analysis of Trade, Commerce, Coin, etc.," which were printed after his death.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance."

Cantipratenus or **Cantipratensis**. See THOMAS CANTIPRATENSIS.

Can-tĭ-uno'u-la, the Latin name of CLAUDE CHANSONNETTE, (klōd shŏN'so'nĕt',) an eloquent lawyer, born at Metz. He studied at Leipsic and Bâle: the latter city, in 1519, founded for him a chair of law. Erasmus praised the purity and dignity of his Latin style. The Emperor of Germany employed him in several important negotiations. He died about 1560, leaving a few legal treatises.

See ERASMUS, "De Cicerone;" MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Jurisconsultorum Germaniæ," etc.

Canton, kăn'ton, (JOHANN GABRIEL,) a German painter, born at Vienna in 1710; died in 1753.

Can'ton, (JOHN,) an English natural philosopher, born at Stroud in 1718, lived mostly in London, where he taught school many years. He was the first person in England who verified Franklin's hypothesis that lightning is identical with the electric fluid, (1752.) He had previously made some discoveries in electricity, which procured him a Fellowship in the Royal Society about 1750. In 1765 that society awarded him a gold medal for his demonstration that water is compressible. He wrote several treatises, which are inserted in the "Philosophic Transactions." Died in 1772.

See "Life of Canton," by his son, in "Biographia Britannica."

Cantoni, kăn-to'nee, (CARLO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Groppello in November, 1840. He studied at Turin, Berlin, and Göttingen, finishing his university course under Trendelenburg and Lotze. In 1866 he was called to a professorship of philosophy at Turin, removing to Milan in 1868, and to the University of Pavía in 1878. He wrote "Corso elementare di Filosofía," (1870–71,) "Letture sull' Intelligenza umana," (1870–71,) "Kant, La Filosofia teoretica," (1879,) etc. Noteworthy among his minor writings is his comparison between the philosophical systems of Mamiani and Lotze, ("Mamiani e Lotze," 1869.)

Cantoni, kăn-to'nee, (SIMONE,) an Italian architect, born at Maggio, became a resident of Milan, where he erected some fine edifices, among which are the Palazzo Serbelloni and Palazzo Mellerio. He also designed the ducal palace at Genoa. Died in 1818.

Cantu, kăn-too', (CESARE,) a popular Italian historian, born at Brivio, near Milan, in 1805. About the age of eighteen he became professor of belles-lettres at Sondrio, and afterwards resided in Milan. He published in 1842 an "Essay on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century." For the liberal ideas expressed in this, he was imprisoned one year. His great work is his "Universal History," ("Storia universale," 20 vols., 1837–42,) which has been very successful and has been translated into English and French. He also wrote a "History of Italian Literature," several popular hymns and poems, and an educational work called "Juvenile Readings," ("Letture giovanili,") which has passed through more than thirty editions, "A History of Italian Independence," (1873,) "Historical Characters," (1881,) etc. He was a liberal in politics. Died in 1895.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cant'well, (ANDREW,) an Irish physician, born in Tipperary, graduated at Montpellier, in France, in 1729. He was received as doctor in the faculty of Paris in 1742, and was chosen professor of surgery in that city in 1750. He wrote several professional treatises. Died about 1764.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Cantwell, (ANDREW SAMUEL MICHAEL,) a son of the preceding, translated into French Gibbon's "History," and other popular English works. He became librarian to the Hôpital des Invalides, Paris, where he died in 1802.

Canuel, kä'nü'ĕl', (SIMON,) a French general, born in Poitou in 1767, was commandant at Lyons under the Directory. Died in 1841.

Canus. See CANO.

Canut, the French of CANUTE, which see.

Canute, kạ-nūt', originally **Cnut**, **Knut**, or **Knud**, [Danish pron. knoot or knood; Fr. CANUT, kä'nü',] the second king of Denmark of that name, and the conqueror of England, was the son of Sweyn, King of Denmark, who, after subjecting a great part of England, died in 1014. Canute was then proclaimed king by the Danish army, and after the death of Edmund Ironside, in 1016, the whole Anglo-Saxon nation submitted to his sway. He married Emma, the widow of Ethelred II., and gained the favour of his subjects by his prudent policy and monastic piety. He founded several monasteries, and made a pilgrimage to Rome. Denmark and Norway were also under the dominion of Canute, who was the most powerful monarch of his time. The memorable manner in which he rebuked the flattery of his courtiers, who said that all things were possible to him, is thus related by Hume: "He ordered his chair to be set on the sea-shore while the tide was rising, and, as the waters approached, commanded them to retire, and obey him who was the lord of the ocean. When the sea still advanced, and began to wash him, he turned to his courtiers, and remarked that power resided with one Being alone, who could say to the ocean, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.'" He died in 1036, leaving three sons, Sweyn, Harold, and Hardicanute.

See HUME, "History of England," vol. i. chap. ii.; FREEMAN, "Norman Conquest," vol. i. chaps. v. and vi.

Canute III., a king of Denmark, known as SAINT CANUTE, was the son of Sweyn II., and grandson of the preceding. He succeeded his elder brother, Harold, in 1080. His partiality to the clergy and severity to the people produced great disaffection, which grew at last into a revolt. Canute was assassinated at Odense in 1086, and left the crown to his brother, Eric the Good.

See ANNIBALE ADAMI, "Vita del Re S. Canuto," 1682; BIRCHEROD, "K. Knud des helliges Historie," 1773; MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER, "Flores Historiarum."

Canute IV. (or **V.** according to some authorities) was son of Prince Magnus, and grandson of Nicholas, King of Denmark. At the abdication of Eric in 1147, Canute and Sweyn (or Suenon) III. disputed for the crown of Denmark by civil war, in which the former was defeated, but retained a part of the kingdom. He was assassinated by order of Sweyn in 1156.

Canute V., King of Denmark, the eldest son of Valdemar I., was born in 1162, and ascended the throne at his father's death in 1182. He subdued Mecklenburg,

and took the title of King of the Slaves and Vandals. He refused to take part in the crusade which the pope promoted about 1186. Afterwards he waged a successful war against Adolph, Duke of Holstein, whom he took prisoner. Under his wise reign Denmark was more prosperous and powerful than it had ever been. He died in 1202, and was succeeded by his brother, Valdemar II.

See HOLBERG, "Dannmarks Riges Historie;" SAXO GRAMMATICUS, "Danorum Regum Historia."

Canute, kȧ-nūt′, of Sweden, was the son of Eric IX., King of Sweden, who was killed in 1160. Charles Sverkerson then reigned, by the choice of the bishops and nobles, until 1168, when Canute defeated him in battle, killed him, and became king. His reign was mostly peaceful. He died in 1199, and left a son, Eric X.

Canuti, kȧ-noo′tee, (DOMENICO MARIA,) a skilful Italian fresco-painter, born at Bologna in 1620, was a pupil of Guido. He excelled in composition and foreshortening, and was a skilful engraver. Died in 1684.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Canz, kȧnts, (ISRAEL GOTTLIEB,) a German philosopher, born at Heinsheim in 1690. "He was," says Guizot, "one of the most profound disciples of Wolf, and was successively professor of eloquence, philosophy, and theology in his native city." According to another account, he occupied these chairs in Tübingen instead of Heinsheim. He published many works, one of which, entitled "The Use or Advantage of the Leibnitzian and Wolfian Philosophy in Theology," ("Philosophiæ Leibnitzianæ et Wolfianæ Usus in Theologia,") contributed much to the diffusion of the philosophy of Leibnitz and Wolf in Germany. Died in 1753.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER's "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Cap, kȧp, (PAUL ANTOINE,) a French pharmacist and naturalist, born at Mâcon in 1788. He published a prize memoir "On the Classification of Medicaments," (1823,) a "History of Pharmacy," (1851,) and a "Museum of Natural History," (1853.) Died November 11, 1877.

Capaccio, kȧ-pȧt′cho, (GIULIO CESARE,) an Italian writer, born at Campagna about 1560, was for thirty years secretary of the city of Naples. He wrote a "History of Naples," "The Secretary," and other works. Died in 1631.

Capanée. See CAPANEUS.

Cap′a-neūs, [Gr. Καπανεύς; Fr. CAPANÉE, kȧ′pȧ′nȧ′,] an Argive hero, was a son of Hipponous, and one of the seven chiefs who led an expedition against Thebes to restore Polynices. The poets relate that he was killed at Thebes by a thunderbolt of Jupiter, whom he had offended by impiety.

Capasso, kȧ-pȧs′so, (NICCOLÒ,) a Neapolitan poet, born at Fratta in 1671, was professor of civil and canon law in the University of Naples. His version of Homer's "Iliad" is called his master-piece, and displays original genius, though not much like the Iliad itself. "His style," says Ginguené, "is regarded as among the most prightly and piquant." Died in 1746.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Capdueil, de, deh kȧp′duI′ or kȧp′du′yę, or **Capduelh**, kȧp′dü′ĕl′, (PONS,) a French troubadour of noble birth, who preached a crusade, in favour of which he also composed poems. He afterwards joined the crusade which was conducted by Philip Augustus about 1190.

Capece, kȧ-pā′chȧ, or **Capecio**, kȧ-pā′cho, [Lat. CAPYÇ′IUS; Fr. CAPÈCE, kȧ′pȧss′,] (SCIPIONE,) an eminent Latin poet, was professor of law in the University of Naples. His principal poem, "On the First Principles of Things," ("De Principiis Rerum," 1546,) was much admired, and compared to the great work of Lucretius. The versification and Latinity are better than the philosophy, which teaches that air is the principle of all things. He also wrote elegies and epigrams, a poem on John the Baptist, and a legal treatise. Died about 1562.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Capece-Latro, kȧ-pā′chȧ lȧ′tro, (GIUSEPPE,) a liberal Italian prelate, born in Naples in 1744, became Archbishop of Tarentum. He wrote a treatise against the celibacy of priests, which attracted much attention, and other works. He was minister of the interior under Joseph Bonaparte and Murat between 1808 and 1815 Died in 1836.

See NICCOLÒ CANDIA, "Elogio storico di G. Capecelatro," 1837 ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Capefigue, kȧp′fĕg′, (BAPTISTE HONORÉ RAYMOND,) a French historian and editor of the royalist party, was born at Marseilles in 1802. He became a resident of Paris in 1821, and edited the "Quotidienne." He also wrote for the "Temps," "Courrier," "Gazette," etc. His principal works are a "History of Philippe Auguste," (1829,) "Europe during the Consulate and the Empire," (1839–41,) "History of the Restoration," (1842,) "Europe since the Accession of Louis Philippe," (10 vols., 1849,) "The First Four Centuries of the Christian Church," (1850,) "The Church in the Middle Ages," (1852,) "The Church during the Last Four Centuries," (1858,) "Mlle. de La Vallière and the Favourites of Louis XIV.," (1859,) "The Duchess of Bourgogne and the Old Age of Louis XIV.," (1867,) "Mme. de Montespan and the Splendours of Versailles," (1868,) and "Isabella of Castile," (1869.) He died December 23, 1872.

Cap′el, (ARTHUR,) LORD, an English cavalier of Hertfordshire, who was elected a member of Parliament in 1640. After acting with the popular party, he turned royalist, and was created Baron Capel in 1641. In the civil war he held a high command in the royalist army, and was appointed a counsellor of the Prince of Wales. After having made peace, or "compounded," with Parliament, he joined another revolt in 1648, was taken by Fairfax, tried for treason, and executed in 1649.

See HUME, "History of England."

Capel, (ARTHUR,) Earl of Essex, the eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1631. He was created Earl of Essex by Charles II. in 1661, and sent on an embassy to Denmark in 1670. In 1672 he was made a privy councillor, and lord lieutenant of Ireland. His eloquence and knowledge of law rendered him one of the most influential members of the House of Lords. He afterwards became an opponent of the court, and in 1683 was committed to the Tower on a suspicion of complicity in the Rye-House Plot. A few days after this event he was found dead, having, according to the verdict of the coroner's inquest, committed suicide.

See MACAULAY's "History of England," vols. i. and iii.

Capel, (THOMAS JOHN,) D.D., MONSIGNORE, an English Catholic preacher, born at Hastings, October 28, 1836. He became in 1854 vice-principal of Saint Mary's College, Hammersmith, was ordained by Cardinal Wiseman, and founded an English mission at Pau. He acquired great reputation as a pulpit orator, and in 1873 was made a domestic prelate of the Pope, with the title of Monsignore. He was afterwards rector of the new Catholic university at Kensington. Monsignore Capel had great success in making converts to his religion. Died October 21, 1911.

Capel Lofft. See LOFFT.

Cap′ell, (EDWARD,) an English critic, born at Troston, Suffolk, in 1713, was distinguished as a commentator on Shakspeare. He lived chiefly at Hastings and London, and spent many years in preparing an edition of Shakspeare, which was published in 1767. The text of this edition is said to be one of the purest extant. He wrote or edited several other works, one of which is "The School of Shakspeare." Died in 1781.

See "Biographia Dramatica;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Capell, de, (BROOKE A.,) was author of "Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Finmark to the North Cape," (London, 1823,) and other works.

See "Quarterly Review" for October, 1823.

Capella, kȧ-pel′lȧ, (GALEAZZO FLAVIO CAPRA,) an Italian historian, born at Milan in 1487. He became secretary of state to Francis Sforza, Duke of Milan, who employed him in important missions. He was the orator of the emperor Maximilian, and was retained in his office when Charles V. became master of Milan. Capella wrote several valuable works, among which are a "History of the Wars of the Milanese from 1521 to 1530," (in Latin,) and a "History of Francis Sforza," (1535.) He died in 1537.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Ca-pel'la, (MARTIANUS MINEUS FELIX,) a Latin writer, of whose personal history nothing is known, is supposed to have lived about 500 A.D. His great work, entitled "Satyricon," was a voluminous compilation, somewhat like an encyclopædia of the seven liberal arts, (Grammar, Dialectics, Rhetoric, Geometry, Astronomy, Arithmetic, and Music,) and was highly esteemed and used in the schools of the middle ages. It was a medley of prose and verse, written in an unclassic, pretentious style. Some persons suppose that Copernicus found the germ of his system in a passage of this work which teaches that Mercury and Venus revolve around the sun.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca mediæ et infimæ Ætatis;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Capellen, van, vän kä-pel'lẹn, (GODARD ALEXANDER GERARD PHILIPPUS,) BARON, an able Dutch statesman, born in 1778. He was appointed minister of the interior in 1809 by Louis Bonaparte, and resigned on the abdication of that king in 1810. In 1814 he became minister of the colonies under William I. He was Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies for five or more years, ending in 1826. In 1838 he attended the coronation of Queen Victoria as ambassador extraordinary, and in 1840 became grand chamberlain to William II. Died in 1848.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Capellen, van, (ROBERT GASPARD BURNE,) one of the chiefs of the popular party in Holland, was born at Zutphen in 1743. He entered the States of Guelderland in 1771, and when the Prince of Orange aspired to absolute power he put himself at the head of the opposition. He was sentenced to death as a traitor in 1788; but he had escaped to France, where he died in 1798.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Capellen, van, (THEODORUS FREDERIK,) a Dutch admiral, of the same family as the preceding, born about 1760. As rear-admiral he commanded in 1799 a Dutch fleet, which, when attacked by the English, he surrendered without a battle. He resided in England from that time until 1813, when he returned home with the Prince of Orange and was made vice-admiral. In 1816 he commanded the Dutch fleet which co-operated with the English in the famous attack on Algiers, and was praised by Lord Exmouth for his conduct in that action. Died in 1824.

Capello. See CAPPELLO, (BERNARDO and MARCO.)

Capello, kä-pel'lo, (BIANCA,) an ambitious and fascinating woman, born of a noble family in Venice. In 1563 she eloped to Florence with Pietro Bonaventuri, who had obtained her consent by false pretences. She soon formed a *liaison* with Francis de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, to whom she was privately married in 1578. This marriage was afterwards avowed by him, and ambassadors were sent from Venice to Florence to solemnize the adoption of Bianca as the daughter of Saint Mark. She is accused of ordering or instigating the assassination of several persons. Died in 1587.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" G. R. DE SAN-SEVERINO, "Storia della Vita e Morte di B. Capello," 1776, and French version of the same, 1779; CICOGNA, "B. Capello; Cenni storici critici," 1828; SIEBENKEES, "Lebensbeschreibung der B. Capello," 1789, and English version of the same, 1797; CARLO BOTTA, "B. Capello," 1838.

Caperan, kăp'rŏn', (ARNAUD THOMAS,) a French Orientalist and priest, born at Dol in 1754, was preceptor of Châteaubriand. He left several works on Oriental languages. Died in 1826.

Ca'pern, (EDWARD,) an English song-writer, born at Tiverton, January 29, 1819. He wrote "Poems," (1856,) "Ballads and Songs," (1858,) "Wayside Warbles," (2d edition, 1870,) "Sunbeams and Shadow-Pearls," (1880,) etc. He died at Braunton June 4, 1894.

Cā'pers, (WILLIAM,) an American Methodist bishop, born in South Carolina in 1790, preached several years at Charleston. He was editor of the "Southern Christian Advocate," and was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1846. Died in 1855.

Cā'pet, (HUGH,) [Fr. HUGUES CAPET,* hüg kā'pĕ',] King of France, was the head of the third dynasty, and the ancestor of thirty-two French kings. He was the son of Hugh the Great, Count of Paris, and was born about 940 A.D. At the death of Louis V., the last of the Carlovingians, in 987, he assumed royal power, and obtained the suffrages of the assembled barons; but his crown was disputed by Charles of Lorraine, the legitimate heir of the last dynasty. Having defeated Charles in battle, he afterwards possessed the throne in peace, and, by moderation and policy, confirmed his power, which at first was hardly superior to that of the nobles whose choice had made him king. Paris was chosen as the capital of his kingdom. His posterity continued to reign in France until the Revolution of 1789. He died in 996, and was succeeded by his son Robert.

See GUILLAUME DE JUMIÈGES; CAPEFIGUE, "Hugues Capet et le troisième Race," 4 vols., 1836; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" DEVISMES, "Hugues Capet; Fragment historique," 1804.

Căp'grāve, (JOHN,) D.D., an English historian, born at Lynn, in Norfolk, April 21, 1393. He studied at Cambridge, Oxford, and London, was an instructor at Oxford, and later became an Augustinian friar at Lynn, where he died, August 12, 1464. He wrote many theological, historical, and biographical works, mostly in Latin. Among his writings are "Nova Legenda Angliæ," (1516,) "The Chronicle of England," (a valuable work, published in 1858,) "Liber de Illustribus Henricis," a "Life of St. Katharine" in English verse, etc.

Capilupi, kä-pe-loo'pee, (CAMILLO,) a native of Mantua, wrote a famous work called the "Stratagem of Charles IX. against the Huguenots," (1572,) in which he justified the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew and argued that it was premeditated. Cardinal Lorraine, who was then in Rome, endeavoured to suppress this book, from motives of policy.

See DE THOU, "Historia."

Capilupi, (LELIO,) an Italian writer, brother of the preceding, born at Mantua in 1498; died in 1560.

Capistrano, da, dä kä-pès-trä'no, written also **Capistran,** (GIOVANNI,) an Italian monk, eminent for his talents and virtues, was born at Capistrano, in the Abruzzi, in 1385. He preached with honour in the chief cities of Italy and Germany, and was employed as legate and nuncio by several popes. When Belgrade was besieged by the Sultan in 1456, he shut himself up in that city, and by his zeal contributed greatly to its successful defence. He wrote "The Mirror of Conscience," ("Speculum Conscientiæ,") and other works on theology. Died in 1456.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Capisucchi, kä-pe-sook'kee, or **Capizucca,** kä-pĕd-zook'kä, (BIAGIO or BIASIO,) Marquis of Monterio, an Italian general, born in Rome. He served under the Duke of Parma in the Low Countries in 1584, and was afterwards lieutenant-general of Ferdinand I. de' Medici, Duke of Tuscany. Died in 1613.

See ADAMI, "Elogj istorici de' due Marchesi Capisucchi fratelli Camillo et Biagio," 1685.

Capisucchi, (CAMILLO,) an Italian general, brother of the preceding, born at Rome in 1537; died in 1597.

See MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. v.

Capisucchi, (PAOLO,) born in Rome in 1479, became Bishop of Neocastro. Clement VII. having referred to him the question of a divorce between Henry VIII. of England and Queen Catherine, Capisucchi made a report against Henry. Died in 1539.

Cap'i-to, (C. ATEIUS,) an eminent Roman jurist, who flourished in the reign of Augustus, and was chosen consul in 5 A.D. He was the rival of Labeo, and founder of a numerous school of lawyers. He wrote books on pontifical law, and other legal works. Died in 22 A.D.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" HOFFET, "Esquisses biographiques sur Capiton," 1850.

Capito, kă'pe-to, [Fr. CAPITON, kă'pe'tôn',] (WOLFGANG FABRICIUS,) an eminent German theologian and Reformer, born at Haguenau about 1480. His original name was WOLFF KOEPSTEIN. He became secretary of Albert, Archbishop of Mentz, who gave him a title of nobility in 1523. About this date he was converted to the Protestant faith, and became intimate with Bucer. He was deputed to the Diet of Augsburg in 1530, and five years later had an interview with Calvin for the pur-

* The name CAPET is said to have been given to him as a nickname; but there is the greatest diversity in regard to its signification. One authority says it signifies "big-headed;" another, a "jester;" and so on.

pose of effecting a union between the Calvinists and the Lutherans. He wrote "Hebrew Institutes," ("Institutiones Hebraicæ,") a "Life of Œcolampadius," "The Six Days' Work of God explained," ("Hexaemeron Dei Opus explicatum," 1539,) and other works. Died at Strasburg in 1541.

Capitolinus. See MANLIUS, and MANLIA GENS.

Cap-I-to-lī'nus, (JULIUS,) a Latin biographer, who wrote about the end of the third century, was one of the authors of the "Historia Augusta." The biographies of the following emperors are ascribed to him: Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, Pertinax, Clodius Albinus, Opilius Macrinus, two Maximins, three Gordians, Maximus, and Balbinus.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" MOLLER, "Dissertatio de J. Capitolino," 1689; G. HEYNE, "Opuscula Academica."

Capiton, the French of CAPITO, which see.

Capivaccio, kä-pe-vät'cho, or **Capo di Vacca,** kä'po de väk'kä, (GERONIMO,) an Italian physician, born at Padua; died in 1589.

Capizucca. See CAPISUCCHI.

Capmani or **Capmany, de,** dā kăp-mä'nee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Spanish author and philologist, born at Barcelona in 1742. He resided in Madrid many years, and held several political offices. When the French obtained possession of Madrid in 1808, he retired to Seville. He compiled a good French and Spanish Dictionary, and wrote a variety of works, among which are "The Sentinel against the French," "Historico-Critical Theatre of Spanish Eloquence," and "Philosophy of Eloquence;" also "Historical Memoirs of Barcelona," (1779–92,) which is commended by Prescott. Died at Cadiz in 1813.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" MEUSEL, "Bibliotheca Historica;" PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i.

Capnio. See REUCHLIN.

Capo de Feuillide, kä'po' dẹh fuh'e-yèd', (JEAN GABRIEL,) a French journalist, born in the Antilles in 1800, removed to France about 1818. He edited several journals of Paris, and was republican and royalist by turns. In 1844 he published a "History of the People of Paris." He was transported to Algeria for opposition to Napoleon's *coup d'état* of December, 1851, but afterwards returned to France. Died in 1863.

Capo d'Istria, kä'po dis'tre-ä, (AUGUSTIN,) COUNT OF, a brother of John, noticed below, was born in Corfù. He was invited to Greece in 1829 by his brother, who gave him a high position in the army. He was elected President of Greece in December, 1831; but the opposition became so strong that he resigned in April, 1832. Died in 1842.

Capo d'Istria or **Capodistrias,** kä'po-dis'tre-äs, (JOHN,) COUNT, and President of Greece, was born in Corfù in 1780. He entered the service of Russia in 1806, as clerk in the foreign office, where he was rapidly advanced. After having been employed by the Czar in several diplomatic missions, he represented Russia in the Congress of Vienna in 1814–15, and signed the treaty of peace at Paris in November, 1815. The next year he was appointed foreign secretary of state, and enjoyed the confidence of the emperor, who found in him an unscrupulous and able minister, devoted to the cause of absolutism. About 1817 he received the title of count, and the cross of the order of Alexander. In April, 1827, he was chosen (probably by Russian influence) President (for seven years) of Greece, which had just thrown off the Turkish yoke. His administration was arbitrary and excited much discontent. He violated the constitution, subverted the liberty of the press, and aimed, it would appear, to make Greece subservient to Russia. Some writers, however, justify or excuse his measures in consideration of the violent and factious character of the Greeks. He was assassinated, October 9, 1831, by George and Constantine Mauromichali.

See S. BULGARI, "Notice sur J. Capodistrias," Paris, 1832; A. PAPADOPOULOS VRETOS, "Mémoires sur le Président de la Grèce," 2 vols., 1838.

Cā'pon, (WILLIAM,) an English architect and scene-painter, born at Norwich in 1757. His most admired productions were the scenic decorations of Drury Lane and Covent Garden. Died in 1828.

Caponi, kä-po'nee, (AGOSTINO,) a citizen of Florence, who in 1513 engaged in a conspiracy with Machiavel and others to subvert the power of the Medicis. A list of the conspirators dropped by him accidentally betrayed the secret, and Caponi was executed.

Caporali, kä-po-rä'lee, (CESARE,) a satirical Italian poet, born at Perugia in 1531. He lived some years at Rome in the service of several cardinals, and wrote poems remarkable for originality and elegance, viz., "A Journey to Parnassus," "The Life of Mæcenas," and "The Gardens of Mæcenas." Died in 1601.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Cappe, kap, (NEWCOME,) an English Socinian minister, born at Leeds in 1732. He preached many years in his native place, and had a high reputation for eloquence. He published a number of sermons, and left "Critical Remarks on many Important Passages of Scripture." Died in 1800.

Cappel, kä'pĕl', (ANGE,) a French Protestant jurist, born in 1537, was related to Louis, noticed below. He became secretary to Henry IV., and wrote a work on the abuses of litigation, ("Abus des Plaideurs," 1604.) He translated several essays of Seneca into French. Died in 1623.

Cappel, (GUILLAUME,) a French theologian, was an uncle of Jacques, who died in 1542. He was rector of the University of Paris in 1491.

Cappel, (GUILLAUME,) born in 1530, was a son of Jacques, and brother of Ange. He translated the works of Machiavel into French. Died about 1586.

Cappel, (JACQUES,) a French jurist, was a councillor of state under Francis I. He was the father of Ange, Jacques, and Louis Cappel. Died in 1542.

Cappel, (JACQUES,) Sieur de Tilloy, (dẹh te'lwä',) a French jurist, born in 1525, embraced the Reformed religion in his youth. He became a counsellor at Rennes, and, during the persecution of 1572, found refuge at Sedan. Died in 1586.

Cappel, [Lat. CAPPEL'LUS,] (JACQUES,) a French Protestant minister, a son of the preceding, was born at Rennes in 1570. He was professor of Hebrew and theology in his native place, and author of several valuable works, among which are "A Treatise on Weights and Coins," (1606,) "A Treatise on Measures," (1607,) and "Notes on the Old Testament." Died in 1624.

Cappel, (JACQUES LOUIS,) born in 1639, succeeded his father Louis in the chair of Hebrew at Saumur. When the edict of Nantes was revoked, (1685,) he took refuge in England, where he died in 1722.

See LOUIS CAPPEL, "De Cappelorum Gente," 1689; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Cappel, (LOUIS,) a French Protestant minister, born in Paris in 1534, was a son of Jacques, (who died in 1542.) He was an intrepid advocate of the Reformation. In the latter part of his life he was professor of theology at Sedan, where he died in 1586.

Cappel, [Lat. CAPPEL'LUS,] (LOUIS,) called THE YOUNGER, an eminent French Protestant divine, son of Jacques Cappel de Tilloy, born at Sedan in 1585. He passed nearly all his life at Saumur, where he was minister and professor of Hebrew and theology. He rendered himself memorable by his new system of sacred criticism announced in his "Secret of Punctuation revealed," ("Arcanum Punctuationis revelatum," 1624,) maintaining that the vowel points are a modern invention. In 1650 he published his principal work, "Critica Sacra," in pursuance of his project to reform the Hebrew text of the Bible. These works, which excited much opposition, are said to form an epoch in sacred philology, and gained for Cappel the title of father of Hebrew criticism. Died at Saumur in 1658.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cappel, kăp'pĕl, (LUDWIG CHRISTOPH WILHELM,) a German medical writer, born in 1772; died in 1804.

Cappellari, kăp-pĕl-lä'ree, (GENNARO ANTONIO,) an Italian writer, born in Naples in 1655. He wrote and spoke Latin with facility and elegance, and published several Latin works, among which are "The Praises of Philosophy," and a poem on the comets of 1664 and 1665. He was executed at Palermo in 1702, on a charge of treason. His innocence was afterwards recognized.

Cappelle, van, vän kăp-pel′lẹh, (JAN PIETER,) a Dutch writer, born at Flushing in 1783, published "Researches for the History of the Netherlands," (1827,) and other works. He became professor of history at Amsterdam in 1819. Died in 1829.

See DAVID JACOB VAN LENNEP, "Gedachtenisrede op J. P. van Cappelle," 1830.

Cappelle, van der, vän dẹr kăp-pel′lẹh, (JAN,) an eminent Dutch painter of marine and river views, supposed to have flourished about 1680. We have no materials to compose his biography. He was an excellent colorist, and his works, which include some winter landscapes, command high prices.

Cappelli, kăp-pel′lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Sassuolo, was one of the best pupils of Correggio. He was living in 1568.

Cappelli, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian Franciscan monk and theological writer, born at Este, was an opponent of Pope Paul V. in the affair of the interdict of Venice. Died about 1630.

Cappello, kăp-pel′lo, (BERNARDO,) an Italian poet, born at Venice about 1500, received lessons from Bembo. Having entered the public service, he was banished in 1540 to the island of Arbe, from which he escaped about 1542 to the Papal States. He was afterwards governor of Orvieto and Tivoli. He produced in 1560 a volume of lyric poems, "Rime" or "Canzonieri," which, says Tiraboschi, "are among the most graceful, noble, and polished that appeared in the sixteenth century." Died at Rome in 1565.

See SERRASSI, "Vita di Bernardo Cappello," prefixed to his "Rime;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Cappello, (MARCO,) an Italian poet and priest, born at Brescia in 1706. He had a talent for improvisation, witticisms, and burlesque composition. Among his satirical or burlesque poems are "The Scarecrow," ("La Befana,") and "The Cats," ("I Gatti.") Died in 1782.

Cappellus. See CAPPEL.

Cap′per, (JAMES,) an English officer in the service of the East India Company. He made the journey from Europe to India by land in 1778, and published "Observations on the Passage to India," (1782.) Died in 1825.

Capperonnier, kăp′ro′ne-ā′, (CLAUDE,) an eminent French linguist and critic, born at Montdidier in 1671, was appointed professor of Greek in the College of France in 1722. He kept this place until his death. He published an edition of Quintilian, and other works. Died in 1744

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Capperonnier, (JEAN,) nephew of the preceding, was born at Montdidier in 1716. He succeeded his uncle as professor at the College of France in 1743, and became librarian to the king. The Academy of Inscriptions was opened to him in 1749. He published editions of Cæsar, Plautus, Justin, and other works. Died in 1775.

Capponi, kăp-po′nee, (GINO,) an Italian statesman, father of Neri, noticed below, born about 1350. He was one of the chief magistrates of the republic of Florence, and directed the military administration with success as decemvir of war. "The conquest of Pisa," (1406,) says Sismondi, "was effected chiefly by him." Died in 1420.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Capponi, (GINO,) MARQUIS OF, an elegant Italian writer, born at Florence in 1792, was a chief of the constitutional party in Tuscany, and was placed at the head of a brief ministry in 1848. He produced a "History of the Popes," and a "Treatise on Education," and wrote memoirs for the Academy Della Crusca. Died in 1876.

Capponi, (GREGORIO ALESSANDRO,) MARQUIS, an Italian scholar, born in Rome about 1685, was noted for his excellent taste in books and antiquities. He formed a rich collection of medals, cameos, etc., and collected a library of rare books, which by his will was added to that of the Vatican. Died in 1746. The Catalogue of the Capponi Library, with notes by Giorgi, is highly prized by bibliographers.

See ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER'S "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Capponi, (NERI,) one of the chief magistrates of the Florentine republic, born in 1388, was eminent for virtue and talents. The victory of Anghieri in 1440 was ascribed to his skill. He wrote a Commentary on his own administration. Died in 1457.

Capponi, (PIETRO,) a grandson of the preceding, filled for many years the highest offices in Florence. In 1494 Charles VIII. of France, having been hospitably admitted with his soldiers into the city, assumed the part of a master. Capponi boldly asserted the freedom of the city, and by a prompt demonstration of a readiness for battle deterred the king from the execution of his audacious purpose. He was killed at a siege in 1496.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Capponi della Porreta, kăp-po′nee del′lā por-rā′tā, (SERAFINO ANNIBALE,) an Italian theologian and monk, born at Bologna in 1536, wrote several works in elucidation of the theology of Thomas Aquinas. Died in 1614.

See PIO, "Vita di S. Capponi," 1625.

Capra. See BENEDICTIS.

Capra. See CAPELLA, (GALEAZZO FLAVIO.)

Capra, kā′prā, (BALDASSARE,) an Italian astronomer, born at Milan. He disputed with Galileo the title of inventor of the compass of proportion. Died in 1626.

Capranica, kā-prā-nee′kā, (DOMENICO,) an Italian cardinal, born in 1400, was eminent for learning and talents, and performed a prominent part in political affairs. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Art of Dying," and one "On Contempt of the World," ("De Contemptu Mundi.") Died in 1458.

See M. CATALANI, "Commentarius de Vita et Scriptis D. Capranicæ," 1793.

Caprara, kā-prā′rā, (ALBERTO,) COUNT OF, an Italian general, nephew of General Piccolomini, born at Bologna in 1631. He entered the service of Austria, and obtained the rank of general. He was a Knight of the Golden Fleece, and was employed in several foreign embassies. He translated portions of Seneca's works into Italian. Died in 1686.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Caprara, (ENEA SYLVIO,) COUNT OF, a distinguished general, born at Bologna in 1631, was a brother of the preceding, and a nephew of the famous Piccolomini. He entered the service of Austria about 1650, and served in forty-four campaigns. He was defeated by Turenne in Germany in 1674, and was victorious over the Turks in Hungary in 1683 and 1685. Died in 1701.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Caprara, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) Archbishop of Milan, and count, was born of a noble family at Bologna in 1733. Having served as nuncio to several capitals of Europe, he was made a cardinal in 1792. In 1801 he was sent as legate to Paris, with a view to restore public worship, and there performed the ceremony with which the Concordat was celebrated in 1802. He officiated at the coronation of Napoleon as King of Italy in 1805. Died in 1810.

Capriata, kā-prē-ā′tā, (PIETRO GIOVANNI,) an Italian historian and lawyer, born at Genoa. He wrote a "History of Italy from 1613 to 1646," (1648,) which is esteemed for its accuracy. Died about 1660.

Caprivi, (GEORG LEO,) GRAF VON, chancellor of Germany, was born in Berlin, February 24, 1831, entered the army in 1849, and fought in the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870, being chief of staff to the tenth army corps in the latter. He was at the head of the admiralty 1883–88, and on Bismarck's fall in 1890 was made imperial chancellor and Prussian prime minister. He resigned in 1894, and died February 6, 1899.

Carabantes, de, dā kā-rā-bän′tēs, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish missionary, born in 1628, published several works. Died in 1694.

See QUIROGA, "Vida y Virtudes de J. de Carabantes," 1705.

Car-a-cal′la, (MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS BASSIANUS,) a Roman emperor, born at Lyons in 188 A.D. He was the son of the emperor Septimius Severus, who dying in 212, left the empire to Caracalla and his brother Geta. The latter was assassinated by order of Caracalla who sought to confirm his power by sacrificing many friends of Geta. Papinian, the jurist, was one of the victims, who, it is said, amounted to thousands. His reign was a series of cruelties, extortions, and follies. He chose

for his chief ministers persons of the vilest character. He led his army into Parthia about 216 A.D., ravaged a part of the country, and retired before he had encountered the Parthian army. A conspiracy having been formed by Macrinus, Caracalla was killed by one of his soldiers near Edessa, in Asia, in 217 A.D., and Macrinus reigned in his stead.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" MEISTER, "Dissertatio de Caracalla," 1792; SPARTIAN, "Vita Caracallæ."

Caracci, kä-rät'chee, or **Carracci**, kär-rät'chee, [Fr. CARRACHE, kä'räsh',] (AGOSTINO,) a celebrated painter and engraver, born at Bologna about 1558, was the brother of Annibal and cousin of Ludovico, noticed below. He studied painting under Prospero Fontana, and engraving under Cornelius Cort. He became the partner of the other Caracci in the Academy at Bologna, and assisted Annibal in the Farnese Gallery at Rome. In invention he was equal or superior to either of his kinsmen. "The Communion of Saint Jerome," at the Louvre, is called the master-piece among his paintings. His engravings are numerous and are highly prized. He wrote a "Treatise on Perspective and Architecture." Died in 1602.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice."

Caracci, (ANNIBAL or ANNIBALE,) one of the great masters of the Bolognese school of painting, brother of the preceding, was born about 1560, and was the pupil of Ludovico Caracci. He had more energy and boldness, but less cultivation, than his brother, and is estimated the greatest painter of the Caracci family. The paintings with which he adorned the Farnese Gallery at Rome (on which he worked eight years) are regarded as his master-pieces, and nearly approach the grace of the works of Raphael. He shares with his cousin and brother the honour of founding a new school, which produced many excellent artists. (See CARACCI, LUDOVICO.) Died at Rome in 1609.

See MALVASIA, "Vite de' Pittori Bolognesi;" BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers."

Caracci, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1583, was a son of Agostino, and a pupil of Annibal, his uncle. He executed some frescos in the Vatican, and an oil-painting of the Deluge, which is much admired. Died in 1618.

Caracci, (FRANCESCO,) a brother of Annibal, born in 1595, was also a painter. After the death of his brothers he opened a school at Bologna in opposition to Ludovico, but was not successful. He died in Rome in 1622.

Caracci, (LUDOVICO,) the founder of the Bolognese school of painting, was born at Bologna in 1555. His instructors were Fontana of Bologna and Tintoretto of Venice. His slowness of execution was such that he obtained the nickname of "the Ox." Having secured the co-operation of his cousins, above noticed, whose education he had partly directed, he opened an academy in Bologna, which became very celebrated, and effected a reform in the style of art, which had become languid and degenerate. He excelled in design, and was remarkable for fidelity to nature and for his aptitude as a teacher of art. Among his pupils were Guido Reni and Domenichino. Of his oil-paintings, "The Preaching of Saint John the Baptist" (in the Louvre) is accounted the master-piece. Died in 1619.

See MALVASIA, "Vite de' Pittori Bolognesi."

Caraccio, kä-rät'cho, (ANTONIO,) Baron of Corano, (ko-rä'no,) an Italian poet, born at Nardo in 1630. He published lyric poems, and an epic poem entitled "The Empire Vindicated," ("L'Imperio vendicato," 1690) much admired by his contemporaries. Died in 1702.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Caraccioli, kä-rät'cho-lee or kä-rät-cho'lee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian theologian, born at Melfi, was a son of Gianni, Prince of Melfi, noticed below. He became abbé of Saint-Victor, in France, about 1543, and afterwards Bishop of Troyes. A few years later he was converted to Calvinism. He wrote "The Mirror of True Religion." Died in 1569.

Caraccioli, (DOMENICO,) MARQUIS, an Italian diplomatist and wit, born at Naples in 1715. From 1770 to 1780 he was ambassador from Naples to the French court, and in the latter year became Viceroy of Sicily. He was chosen minister of foreign affairs in 1786. Died in 1789.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Caraccioli, (FRANCESCO,) PRINCE, an admiral, a relative of the preceding, born at Naples about 1748. He commanded the fleet of the Neapolitan republic in 1799, and repulsed the Anglo-Sicilian fleet between Cumæ and Cape Miseno. Soon after this the royalists prevailed at Naples: he was arrested, tried by a court-martial, and hung by order of Lord Nelson.

Caraccioli, (GIANNI,) a favourite courtier and minister of Joanna, Queen of Naples, exercised almost absolute power for about sixteen years. He was assassinated in 1432.

Caraccioli, (GIANNI,) Prince of Melfi, born in 1480, fought alternately for the French and the Spaniards in the campaigns of 1528–36, and was made a marshal of France in 1544. Died in 1550.

Caraccioli, (LUIGI ANTONIO,) born of a noble Italian family in Paris in 1721, became a member of the order of the Oratory, and tutor of the sons of Prince Rewski in Poland. He afterwards resided in Paris. He published many works, one of which attracted much notice. It purported to be a version of Pope Clement the Fourteenth's letters, but was suspected by many to have originated with Caraccioli. Died in 1803.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance littéraire."

Caraccioli, (ROBERTO,) an Italian theologian and pulpit orator, born at Lecce, in Naples, in 1425, became Bishop of Aquino in 1471. He wrote, in Latin, "The Mirror of the Christian Faith," and other works. Died in 1475.

See DOMENICO DE ANGELIS, "Vita di R. Caraccioli," 1703.

Caracciolo, kä-rät-cho'lo or kä-rät'cho-lo, or **Caracciuolo**, kä-rät-choo-o'lo, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born in Naples, was an admirer of Annibal Caracci, whose works he studied in Rome and imitated with skill. He adorned the churches and palaces of Naples with admired pictures. Died in 1641.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Caracciuolo. See CARACCIOLO.

Cą-rac'tą-cus, King of the Silures, a tribe of ancient Britons. After resisting the Roman arms about nine years, he was defeated by Ostorius, and carried captive to Rome, in 51 A.D. The Romans admired his manly deportment in presence of the emperor Claudius, who spared his life and sent him home with presents. He is supposed to have died about 54 A.D.

See TACITUS, "Annales."

Caradoc, kä-rä'dok, or **Ca-ra'dog**, [Lat. CARAC'TACUS,] a Welsh chronicler, born at Llancarvan. He wrote a "History of the Welsh Princes," not extant, but of which an English translation has been preserved. He died about 1154.

See WRIGHT, "Biographia Britannica."

Caradori-Allan, kä-rä-do'ree al'lan, (MARIA CATERINA ROSALBINA,) an Italian vocalist, born in 1800 at Milan. Her father, Baron de Munck, was an Alsacian; her mother, whose family name she assumed on adopting the stage, was a native of Milan. She appeared in London in 1822, and became one of the leading singers at the King's Theatre. Died October 15, 1865.

Caraduc, kä-rä'duk, an ancient Briton or Welsh bard of unknown period. He wrote a lay, the scene of which is laid at the court of King Arthur.

Caraffa, kä-räf'fä, a noble family of Naples, which, since the thirteenth century, has produced many dukes, cardinals, etc. Paul IV., elected pope in 1555, was a Caraffa. His efforts to exalt and enrich his kindred involved him in a bloody war with Spain. He made his nephew Charles a cardinal, and gave the titles of Marquis of Montebello and Duke of Palliano to his other nephews Antonio and Giovanni, for whose interest he confiscated the estates of several nobles. In 1559 they were disgraced and exiled by the same pontiff. The cardinal was put to death, after a legal process, in 1561.

Caraffa, kä-räf'fä, (ANTONIO,) a third-cousin of Pope

Paul IV., became a cardinal in 1568, and apostolic librarian to Gregory XIII. He edited the Greek Bible of the Septuagint, published in 1587. Died in 1591.

Caraffa, (ETTORE,) Count of Ruvo, born at Naples in 1767, was the heir of the Dukes of Andria. He was arrested in 1796 on account of his liberal opinions, but escaped and left the kingdom. In 1799 he returned with the French army, and as a general fought bravely for the Parthenopean republic. The republicans were soon dispersed, and the whole country fell into the power of the royalists, by whom Caraffa was executed about 1800.

Caraffa or **Carafa,** kä-rä'fä, (MICHELE,) an eminent musician and composer, born in Naples about 1785. He removed to Paris in 1821, and adopted France as his country a few years later. He composed "Le Solitaire," (1822,) "Il Sonnambulo," and other successful operas, among which "Masaniello" (1828) is called his masterpiece. He was a member of the French Institute. Died at Paris, July 26, 1872.

Caraglio, kä-räl'yo, or **Caralio,** kä-rä'le-o, (GIOVANNI GIACOMO,) a celebrated Italian engraver, was born at Verona about 1510. He was a pupil of Marcantonio Raimondi in Rome, and afterwards worked in Verona. He engraved many of the works of Raphael, Titian, Michael Angelo, Giulio Romano, and other masters. Among these are Raphael's "Holy Family" and Titian's "Annunciation." He devoted his latter years to engraving gems, cameos, and medals, with great success, and was patronized in this branch of art by Sigismund I. of Poland. Died about 1570. He sometimes wrote his name Jacobus Veronensis, and Jacobus Caralius.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Engravers;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Caralio. See CARAGLIO.

Caramuel de Lobkowitz, kä-rä-moo-ĕl' dà lob-ko-vĕts', written also **Caramuele** (kä-rä-moo-ā'là) **de Lobkowitz,** (JUAN,) a Spanish ecclesiastic, born in Madrid in 1606, was noted for his learning, but was deficient in judgment. The King of Spain sent him as his agent to the court of Vienna, where he made himself so agreeable that the emperor gave him two abbeys, one of which was at Prague. In 1657 he was made Bishop of Campagna. He wrote many works on theology, logic, metaphysics, mathematics, and other sciences. He pretended to resolve questions in theology by the rules of arithmetic. Died in 1682.

See TADISI, "Memorie della Vita di Caramuele de Lobkowitz," 1760; N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Caraman, de, deh kä'rä'mŏN', (PIERRE PAUL de RIQUET—deh re'kā',) COUNT, a French general, born in 1646, was a son of M. de Riquet, who constructed the canal of Languedoc. He saved the army at a battle in Flanders between Nodoue and Diest in 1705, and distinguished himself at Ramillies in 1706. Died in 1730.

Caraman, de, (VICTOR LOUIS CHARLES DE RIQUET,) DUC, a French general, born in 1762, was a son of Victor Maurice. Died in 1839.

Caraman, de, (VICTOR MAURICE DE RIQUET,) COUNT, father of the preceding, was born in 1727. He displayed talents and courage in all the campaigns of the Seven Years' war, (1756–63,) during which he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1786 he became commandant-general of Provence. He was the principal owner of the canal of Languedoc made by his ancestor, and lost an immense fortune by the Revolution. Died in 1807.

Cara-Mustafa, (or **-Mustapha,**) kä'rä' mŏŏs'tä-fä, written also **Kara-Moustapha,** a famous grand vizier of Turkey, was born at Merzisoor, in Asia Minor, in 1634. He became Pasha of Silistria in 1660, and grand vizier in 1676. He commanded the army of two hundred thousand men which in 1683 attacked Vienna and besieged it for sixty days. John Sobieski, King of Poland, came to the relief of the besieged, and gained a decisive victory over the Turks. Cara-Mustafa was executed the same year, by order of the Sultan, Mahomet IV.

See SALVANDY, "Histoire de J. Sobieski."

Cą-rā'nus, [*Κάρανος* or *Καρανός*,] a Macedonian general in the service of Alexander the Great.

Carascosa, kä-räs-ko'sä, (MICHELE,) BARON, an Italian general, born in Sicily. He served in the army of Joachim Murat from 1808 to 1814, during which period he became a general. In 1820 he commanded a body of insurgents, who were dispersed by the Austrians. He was sentenced to death, but escaped, and went into exile.

Cą-rau'sĭ-us, (MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS,) an adventurer, born at Menapia, in Belgium, about 250 A.D. Having been promoted to the command of a Roman fleet, he made himself master of Great Britain and assumed the title of emperor. After vain efforts to conquer him, Diocletian recognized him by treaty. He was assassinated in 293 A.D.

Caravage. See CARAVAGGIO.

Caravaggio, da, dä kä-rä-vä'jo, [Fr. CARAVAGE, kä'rä'vāzh',] (MICHEL ANGELO,) a celebrated Italian painter, born at Caravaggio, in the Milanese, in 1569. His proper name was MICHEL ANGELO AMERIGHI or MORIGI. He studied in Venice and Rome, imitated no model except nature, and adopted a new manner, which gained him much applause and a crowd of imitators. He was a skilful colorist, especially in the treatment of carnations, but lacks taste and elevation of ideas. Among his master-pieces are a "Supper at Emmaus," and "Christ carried to the Grave by Saint John and Nicodemus." He is said to have been involved by his violent temper in several bloody quarrels. Died in 1609.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Caravaggio, (PIETRO PAOLO,) an Italian poet and geometer, born at Milan in 1617. He taught Greek and mathematics at Milan, and was distinguished as a military architect. He wrote "Inno," a poem, besides several odes and sonnets. Died in 168.

Caravaggio Polidoro. See CALDARA.

Carayon, kä'rä'yôN', (AUGUSTE,) a French Jesuit historian, born March 31, 1813. He published "Documents inédits concernant la Compagnie de Jésus," (18 vols., 1863–75,) "Bibliographie historique de la Compagnie de Jésus," (1864,) "Premières Missions des Jésuites au Canada," (1864,) "Bannissement des Jésuites de la Louisiane," (1865,) etc. Died at Poitiers, May 15, 1874.

Cara-Yoosef (**-Yûsef** or **-Yousef,**) kä'ra' yoo'sef, written also **Kara-Yûsuf,** the first prince of the Turcoman dynasty of the Black Sheep. He made himself master of Diarbekîr, Kurdistân, Azerbaijân, and Irâk about 1410. Died in 1420.

See VON HAMMER, "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman."

Carbajal. See CARVAJAL.

Car'bo, (CAIUS PAPIRIUS,) an eloquent Roman orator and consul. He was a tribune of the people in the time of Tiberius Gracchus, who was his friend. About 120 B.C. he was elected consul. Being accused of peculation by L. Crassus, he committed suicide.

Carbo, (CNEIUS PAPIRIUS,) a nephew of the preceding, was a general and a partisan of Marius in the civil war. He was chosen consul, with Cinna for his colleague, in 86 B.C., and raised forces as fast as possible to resist Sulla, who was expected to return soon from the East. Carbo was again elected consul for the year 82, after the return of Sulla and after several indecisive battles had been fought. In one of these, Carbo and Sulla commanded the respective armies at Clusium. Soon after that action Carbo was defeated by Metellus at Faventia, and fled to Africa. Having been taken prisoner, he was put to death, by order of Pompey, in 82 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Sulla" and "Pompey."

Carbon de Flins. See FLINS.

Carbonara, kar-bo-nä'rà, (LUIGI,) COUNT, an Italian judge, born at Genoa in 1753. In 1803 he was chosen judge of the supreme tribunal of the Ligurian republic, and in 1805 president of the court of appeal. He became a senator and count of the French empire in 1809. After the restoration of the Sardinian king, he was president of the supreme court at Genoa. Died in 1826.

Carbondala, kar-bon-dä'lä, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian surgeon and physician, was born at Santhio, and practised about 1270–1300 at Cremona, Pavia, and Verona. He was professor at Verona in 1298, and wrote a treatise called "De Operatione Manuali."

Carbone, kar-bo'nà, (GIOVANNI BERNARDO,) an excellent painter of portraits and history, born at Albaro,

near Genoa, in 1614. He painted some frescos in Genoa. "His portraits," says Lanzi, "have been mistaken for the works of Van Dyck." Died in 1683.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Carbone, (LUIGI,) a Latin poet and orator, born at Ferrara in 1436; died in 1482.

Carburi. See CARBURIS.

Car-bu'ris or **Carburi,** kar-boo'ree, (JOHN BAPTIST,) a Greek physician of high reputation, born at Cephalonia, was professor of medicine at Turin from 1750 to 1770. About the latter date he accompanied the Countess of Artois to France, where he was appointed physician to the royal family. Died at Padua in 1801.

Carburis or **Carburi,** (MARCO,) COUNT, a chemist, brother of the preceding, born in Cephalonia in 1731; died in 1808.

Carburis or **Carburi,** (MARINO,) COUNT, a Greek engineer, born in Cephalonia, was noted for his mechanical skill. He went to Russia, assumed the name of LASCARIS, and became an officer in the army. He distinguished himself by transporting to the capital, in 1769, an enormous mass of granite, which supports the equestrian statue of Peter the Great. Having returned to his native place, he was killed there, in 1782, by his own workmen, who broke into his house in the night to rob him.

See MAZURAKIS, "Vies des Hommes illustres de Cephalonie."

Carcano, kar-kä'no, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer, born at Milan in 1733, published several esteemed works in prose and verse. Died in 1794.

See CORNIANI, "Elogio del Cavaliere F. Carcano," 1795.

Carcano, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian physician and writer, who was for many years professor in the University of Pavía, and is said to have made some important discoveries in anatomy.

Carcano, (GIULIO,) an Italian author, born at Milan, August 7, 1812. He studied law, took a prominent part in the revolutionary movements of 1848, and was banished. After the war of 1859 he entered the civil service under Victor Emmanuel, and in 1876 became a senator. Among his best novels are "Damiano" and "Gabrei e Camilla." He published tragedies, Shakspeare's plays in Italian, (12 vols., 1843–82,) and some volumes of lyric poetry. Died August 30, 1884.

Carcano, (IGNAZIO,) an Italian physician, grandson of the preceding, born at Milan in 1682; died in 1730.

Carcavi, de, dẹh kär'kä've', (PIERRE,) a French lawyer and bibliographer, born in Lyons. He became a resident of Paris, and a friend of Pascal and Descartes. In 1663 Colbert gave him the charge of the Royal Library. He was one of the first members of the Academy of Sciences, into which he was admitted as a mathematician. Died in 1684.

See BAILLET, "Vie de Descartes."

Car'çi-nus, [*Καρκίνος,*) an Athenian tragic poet, lived about 375 B.C. Only fragments of his works are extant.

Cardan, kar'dạn, [Fr. pron. kär'dôn'; Ger. kar-dän'; It. CARDANO, kar-dä'no; Lat. CARDA'NUS,] (JEROME,) an Italian physician, mathematician, and author, celebrated for his science, self-conceit, and absurd vagaries, was born at Pavía in 1501. He graduated as doctor of medicine at Padua in 1525, and successively professed mathematics and medicine at Milan and Bologna. His reputation as a physician was very extensive. In 1552 he visited Scotland, to attend the Archbishop of Saint Andrew's, whom he cured. A few of the last years of his life were passed in Rome, where he received a pension from the pope. He dealt much in astrology, and was a professed adept in magical arts. Among his numerous writings are "Ars Magna," a treatise on algebra, "On the Subtilty of Things," ("De Rerum Subtilitate,") "On the Variety of Things," ("De Rerum Varietate,") a "Life of Himself," ("De Vita propria,") and several medical treatises. His durable reputation is founded on his discoveries in algebra. In 1545 he published in his "Ars Magna" a method of solving equations of the third degree, which is known by the name of "Cardan's Formula;" but he is said to have obtained this from Tartaglia by unfair means. He was the first that noticed negative roots; and he made other discoveries. "Cardan," says Hallam, "made a great epoch in the science of algebra." Died at Rome in 1576.

See CROSSLEY, "Life and Times of Cardan," 1836; H. MORLEY, "Life of Cardan," 1854; CARDAN, "De Vita propria," 1643; TENNEMANN, "History of Philosophy;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1854.

Cardano or **Cardanus.** See CARDAN.

Car'dẹr, (PETER,) CAPTAIN, an English mariner served under Drake, who, after passing through the Strait of Magellan, (1586,) sent back Carder to report his progress. He was wrecked in this homeward voyage, and after much suffering reached England.

Cardi. See CIGOLI, (LUDOVICO.)

Car'dĭ-gạn, (JAMES THOMAS BRU'DENELL,) EARL OF, a British general, son of the Earl of Cardigan, born in 1797. He bore the title of Lord Brudenell before the death of his father, (1837,) on which event he entered the House of Lords. After passing through the inferior grades with distinction, he was appointed major-general in 1854, and commanded the light cavalry in the Crimean war. His charge at the battle of Balaklava (October, 1854) attracted great applause as a demonstration of reckless courage. Died March 27, 1868.

Cardini, kar-dee'nee, (IGNAZIO,) a Corsican naturalist, born at Mariana in 1562; died about 1600. The monks, whom he had satirized, burned nearly all the copies of a scientific work he had written.

Cardon, kär'dôn', (ANTOINE,) a skilful Flemish engraver, born at Brussels in 1772. In 1792 he settled in London, where he was employed to engrave the works of Rubens and other masters. Died in 1813.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Cardona, de, dà kar-do'nä, or **Cardone, de,** dà kär-do'nà, (RAIMUND,) a Spanish general, was appointed Viceroy of Naples by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1509. He was defeated by the French at the great battle of Ravenna in 1512. Afterwards he was sent to chastise the Florentines and Venetians, whom he treated with great cruelty. He was Viceroy of Naples for some time during the reign of Charles V.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Cardonne, kär'don', (DENIS DOMINIQUE,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1720. He passed twenty years in Constantinople, where he acquired an extensive knowledge of the Oriental languages and customs. After his return, he was professor of Persian and Turkish in the Royal College, interpreter to the king, royal censor, etc. He published a "History of Africa and Spain under the Saracens," and a successful work entitled "Mélanges of Oriental Literature," selected and translated from Arabic and Persian authors. Died in 1783.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cardoso, kar-do'so, (ISAAC,) a learned Portuguese Jew and physician, born about 1620, was one of the so-called "compulsory Christians," and practised medicine with great success at Madrid. He afterwards renounced the Christian faith, and removed to Italy. Died about 1690.

Cardoso, (JORGE,) an eminent Portuguese author and priest, born in 1606. He wrote "Lives of Portuguese Saints," etc., (1651–57,) which is much esteemed. Died in 1669.

Car-do'zo, (ISAAC N.,) an American journalist, born at Savannah, Georgia, in 1786, was editor of the "Southern Patriot," and other journals, in which he advocated free trade. He published "Notes on Political Economy," (1826.) Died August 26, 1850.

Cardross, LORD. See ERSKINE, (HENRY,) and ERSKINE, (DAVID.)

Carducci, kar-doot'chee, or **Carduccio,** kar-doot'cho, in Spanish **Carducho,** (BARTOLOMMEO,) a skilful Florentine painter in fresco and oil, was born in 1560. He was a pupil of Zucchero, whom he accompanied to Spain. There he was patronized by Philip II., for whom he painted frescos in the Escurial and pictures for the palace in Madrid. His most admired production is a "Descent from the Cross," which is in a church of Madrid. After the death of Philip II. he passed into the service of his successor. Died in 1610.

Carducci, (GIOSUÈ,) an Italian poet, born at Val di Castello, July 27, 1836. He studied at Florence and Pisa, and in 1861 became a professor at Bologna. He became a member of the Italian parliament in 1876 and a senator in 1890. Some of his books bear the pseudonym ENOTRIO ROMANO. He published "Inno a Satana," (1865,) "Poesie," (1871,) "Odi barbare," "Juvenilia," (1880,) "Nuove Odi barbare," (1882,) etc., and was the leading poet of the contemporary period of Italian literature. Died in 1909.

Carduccio, (VINCENZO,) a brother of **Bartolommeo,** was an eminent artist, and became painter to Philip III. in 1609. He was the head of a flourishing school, and contributed much to promote the arts in Spain. He painted a gallery in the royal palace of Pardo, and wrote a "Treatise on the Nature and Dignity of Painting," which is highly commended. His illustrations of the life of Saint Bruno are esteemed his best works. Died in 1638.

Carducho, the Spanish spelling of CARDUCCIO. See CARDUCCI.

Card'well, (EDWARD,) D.D., an English divine, born in 1787. He became principal of Saint Alban's Hall, Oxford, in 1831. He published several important works, among which are "Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England," (1839,) and "Synodalia," (Oxford, 1842.) He delivered at Oxford a series of lectures on the coinage of the Greeks and Romans, which were published in 1832, and edited Aristotle's "Ethics." Died in 1861.

See "Quarterly Review" for September, 1843; "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1861.

Cardwell, (EDWARD,) an English statesman, nephew of the preceding, was born at Liverpool in 1813. He studied law, and was called to the bar in 1838. He was returned to Parliament in 1842, and was appointed secretary of the treasury in 1845. From 1852 to 1855 he was president of the Board of Trade, and subsequently represented Oxford in Parliament. He was attached to the Peelite party while it existed. In 1859 he accepted office in the Liberal ministry of Palmerston, as secretary of Ireland, and was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1861, retaining his seat in the cabinet. On the 4th of April, 1864, he became secretary of state for the colonies. He resigned with his colleagues in 1866, and was appointed secretary of war by Mr. Gladstone in December, 1868. Died in 1886.

Caregna, kä-rĕn'yä or kä-rän'yä, (GABRIEL,) a learned physician, born probably in Italy, wrote a compendium of the various questions connected with medical science, published at Bordeaux in 1520.

Carel de Saint-Garde, kȧ'rĕl' deh sȧN'gȧRd', (JACQUES,) a French poet, born at Rouen, wrote an epic poem, of which Childebrand was the hero. Boileau satirized him in these lines:

"Oh le plaisant projet d'un poëte ignorant,
Qui de tant de héros va choisir Childebrand!"

Died about 1684.

Carelli, kä-rel'lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian astronomer, born at Piacenza, lived about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was the author of various astronomical tables published at Venice from 1555 to 1577.

Carême, kȧ'rĕm', (MARIE ANTOINE,) a French adept in the culinary art, was born in Paris in 1784. He became chief cook successively to Talleyrand, the Czar Alexander, and George IV. of England. He published "The French Steward," "The Picturesque Pastry-Cook," ("Le Patissier pittoresque,") and other works. Died in 1833.

Careño. See CARREÑO DE MIRANDA.

Carera, kä-rā'rä, (ANTONIO RAFAELLO,) an Italian writer, born near Milan, lived about 1650. He was the author of a satire against physicians.

Carestini, kä-rĕs-tee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian contralto singer, born at Monte Filatrano, Ancona, about 1705. After singing in Prague, Mantua, Venice, and Rome, he was in 1733 induced by Handel to go to London as a rival to Farinelli, and succeeded in drawing large audiences. In 1735 he left England, and for twenty years continued to enjoy a high reputation on the Continent. He retired from the stage in 1758, and died shortly afterwards.

Carew, kȧ-roo', (BAMFYLDE MOORE,) an English adventurer, called the "King of the Beggars," was born about 1692. He ran away from home in boyhood, and joined a party of gipsies, who elected him king. Died after 1758.

See GOADBY, "Life of Bamfylde M. Carew;" WM. RUSSELL, "Eccentric Personages," 1866.

Carew, (Sir BENJAMIN HALLOWELL,) a British admiral, born about 1760. His family name was Hallowell, to which he added Carew in accordance with the will of a relative. He became a post-captain in 1793, distinguished himself at the battle of the Nile in 1798, and was taken prisoner by the French in 1801. He was made a rear-admiral in 1811, and was employed in the Mediterranean until the peace of 1815. In 1830 he obtained the rank of a full admiral. Died in 1834.

Carew, (GEORGE,) Earl of Totness, and Baron Carew, a British general, born in 1557. In the wars against the Irish rebels he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general and master of ordnance, and about 1600 was appointed one of the lords justices of Ireland. By his courage and prudence he suppressed a formidable revolt, and repulsed a Spanish invasion. He was created Earl of Totness in 1625. A work called "Pacata Hibernia" ("Ireland Pacified") is ascribed to him. Died in 1629.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Carew, (Sir GEORGE,) an English diplomatist, was ambassador to the court of France, from which he returned home in 1609, and addressed to the king "A Relation of the State of France, with the Character of Henry IV., etc." This is said to be an excellent performance. Died about 1612.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Carew, (Sir NICHOLAS,) an English courtier, was related to Queen Anne Boleyn. He became a favourite of Henry VIII., who appointed him master of the horse. He was executed in 1539, on a charge of having conspired with the Marquis of Exeter and others to raise Cardinal Pole to the throne.

Carew, (RICHARD,) an English lawyer, brother of Sir George, noticed above, was born in 1555. He was chosen high-sheriff of Cornwall in 1586, and a member of the College of Antiquaries in 1589. He published in 1602 an excellent "Survey of Cornwall," and translated part of Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata." Died in 1620.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Carew, (THOMAS,) an English nobleman and soldier, born in 1368. He took part in the battle of Agincourt, and other engagements with the French.

Carew, (THOMAS,) an English gentleman, who fought with distinction at Flodden in 1513.

Carew, (THOMAS,) an English poet and courtier, born of a Gloucestershire family in 1589. He was a gentleman of the chamber in the court of Charles I., and wrote sonnets and other short poems, which rendered him a favourite of the literary and fashionable world. "Among the poets that have walked in the same limited path," says Thomas Campbell, "he is pre-eminently beautiful." Died in 1639.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" "Retrospective Review," vol. vi., 1822; "Quarterly Review" for August, 1810.

Carey, (ALICE.) See CARY.

Cā'rey, (GEORGE SAVILLE,) an English song-writer, born about 1743, was the son of Henry Carey, whose musical talents he inherited. He supported himself by entertaining the public in different towns with songs composed and sung by himself. It is said that he never trespassed against decorum or morality. Died in 1807.

Carey, (HENRY,) Earl of Monmouth, born in 1596, was the son of Robert, first Earl of Monmouth, whose title he inherited in 1639. He was learned in modern languages, and published many translations, among which are "Romulus and Tarquin," by Malvezzi, (1637,) "Historical Relations of the United Provinces," by Bentivoglio, (1652,) and "The History of Venice," by Parata, (1658.) Died in 1661.

Carey, (HENRY,) an English poet and musician, was supposed to be the natural son of G. Saville, Marquis of Halifax. He composed the words and music of several

popular songs, and wrote farces and other works, among which are "The Contrivances," and "The Musical Century." Died suddenly, supposed by suicide, October 4, 1743. George S. Carey, noticed above, was his son.

Cā'rey, (HENRY C.,) an eminent American political economist, son of Mathew Carey, noticed below, was born in Philadelphia in December, 1793. He was trained to business in the publishing-house of his father, whom he succeeded in 1821, as the head of the firm of Carey & Lea. In 1824 he initiated the practice of periodical trade-sales as a medium of exchange between booksellers. He retired from mercantile business about 1836, and published in that year an "Essay on the Rate of Wages," which he expanded into "The Principles of Political Economy," (3 vols., 1837–40.) This work attracted much attention in Europe, and was translated into Italian and Swedish. It advocates a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures, and maintains that the real interests of classes are not antagonistic. Mr. Carey produced in 1838 "The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States," and in 1848 a work entitled "The Past, the Present, and the Future," in which he presented some new ideas on the progress of agriculture, wages, and society, and controverted the opinions of Malthus and Ricardo. Among his other important works are "The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial," and "The Principles of Social Science," (3 vols., 1858–59.) He is recognized as the founder of a new school of political economy, which substitutes for the "dismal science" of Malthus and Ricardo a philosophy of physical, social, and political progress. He died at Philadelphia, October 13, 1879.

Cā'rey, (JOHN,) LL.D., an Irish scholar, who published many educational works. He edited fifty volumes of the "Regent's Classics," also "Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary," and "Schleusner's Greek Lexicon." He translated some useful works from the French and German. Died in 1829.

Carey, (MATHEW,) a distinguished bookseller and writer, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1760, learned the trade of printer, and emigrated to Philadelphia in 1784. He founded "The Pennsylvania Herald" in 1785, and published "The American Museum" from 1787 to 1793. He took a prominent part in political affairs, wrote numerous pamphlets, and advocated the United States Bank. To moderate the violence of party spirit, he produced "The Olive-Branch," which passed through ten editions. Among his works are "Essays on Political Economy," and many pamphlets in advocacy of a protective tariff. He was an influential citizen. Died in 1839.

Carey or **Ca'ry**, (ROBERT,) first Earl of Monmouth, a British peer, born about 1560, was a relative of Queen Elizabeth. He left manuscript memoirs of his own life, which were published in 1759 by the Earl of Cork and Orrery. Died in 1639.

Carey, (ROSA NOUCHETTE,) novelist, was born at London, England, and began her career as a novelist in 1868 with "Nellie's Memories." Among her later works are "Barbara Heathcote's Trial," (1871,) "Robert Ord's Atonement," (1873,) "Not Like Other Girls," (1884,) "Men Must Work," (1892,) "Other People's Lives," (1897,) etc. Died in 1909.

Carey, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English Orientalist and Baptist missionary, was born in Northamptonshire in 1761. He went to India in 1794, laboured a few years in Bengal, founded the Serampore mission, and about 1800 became professor of the Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta languages at the College of Fort William. He published a "Sanscrit Grammar," a "Bengalee-English Dictionary," and several other works. He and his associates translated the Bible into Bengalee and many other Oriental dialects. He was a member of the Asiatic Society. Died in 1834.

Carey, (WILLIAM PAULETT,) an Irish writer and critic, brother of Mathew Carey, noticed above, was born in 1768. He became a resident of England, and was an able advocate of political reform. He wrote critical and poetical articles for several periodicals. Died in 1839.

Carez, kȧ'rȧ', (JOSEPH,) a French printer of Toul, who made improvements in the process of stereotype printing, and is said to be the inventor of *clichage*, by which he printed a book in 1786. Died in 1801.

Car'gill, (DONALD,) a zealous and uncompromising Scottish Covenanter, was born in Perthshire about 1610. He became minister of a parish in Glasgow, and on the restoration in 1660 refused to conform to the new ecclesiastical regulations. He afterwards refused to accept the indulgence, and was a partisan of Richard Cameron when the latter took arms against the king in 1680. Cargill was executed for treason in 1681.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Caribert. See CHAROBERT.

Căr'I-bẹrt [Fr. pron. kȧ're'bair'; Lat. CARIBER'TUS] I., the eldest son of Clotaire I., became King of Paris in 561. Died in 567 A.D.

Caribert II., a son of Clotaire II., and a younger brother of Dagobert, became King of Aquitaine in 629. Died in 631 A.D.

Carignano, kȧ-rẽn-yȧ'no, [Fr. CARIGNAN, kȧ'rẽn'yõN',] (CHARLES EMMANUEL FERDINAND JOSEPH MARIE,) PRINCE OF, the only son of Victor Amadeus, was born at Turin in 1770. He was taken to France as a hostage in 1799, and died there in 1800, leaving a son, Charles Albert, who became King of Sardinia in 1831.

Carignano, [Fr. CARIGNAN,] (THOMAS FRANCIS DE SAVOY,) PRINCE OF, born in 1596, was a younger son of Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy. About 1635 he obtained the command of the Spanish army in the Low Countries, and was defeated by the French at Avesnes. He took arms against the widow of Victor Amadeus (his sister-in-law) in 1639, and expelled her from Turin, but was reconciled with her in 1642. He was then appointed general-in-chief of the French and Savoyard armies in Italy, and defeated the Spaniards at Mora in 1645. In 1654 he was made grand master or high-steward of France. He died in 1656, leaving two sons,—Emmanuel, who became Prince of Carignano, and Eugene Maurice, who was the father of the famous Prince Eugene.

See SCLOPIS, "Documenti intorno alla Vita di T. F. Principe de Carignano," 1832; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Carillo, kȧ-rẽl'yo, (ALFONSO,) a Spanish prelate, born at Cuenca in the second half of the fourteenth century, was made a cardinal by the anti-pope Benedict XIII. in 1409. Died in 1434.

Carillo, (BRAULIO,) an able statesman of Central America, born at Cartago in 1800, became Dictator of Costa Rica in 1838. He was assassinated in 1845.

Carillo d'Acunha, kȧ-rẽl'yo (?) dȧ-koon'yȧ, (ALPHONSO,) an ambitious Spanish prelate, of Portuguese descent. He became Archbishop of Toledo in 1446, and was afterwards chief minister of Henry IV. of Castile, who began to reign in 1454. He rebelled against that king in 1465, took an active part in the civil war that ensued, and was the master-spirit of the party of Isabella of Castile. After her accession in 1474 he changed sides, and fought for Joanna until 1478, when he submitted to the successful party. Died in 1482.

See MARIANA, "Historia de España."

Carin. See CARINUS.

Ca-rī'nus, [Fr. CARIN, kȧ'rȧN',] (MARCUS AURELIUS,) a Roman emperor, eldest son of the emperor Carus, who committed to him the government of Italy, Africa, and the West, when he set out on an expedition against Persia in 283 A.D. Carus died, or was killed, in 284, soon after which Diocletian was chosen emperor by the army in the East. A battle was fought between Carinus and his rival near Margum, in Mœsia, in which the latter was successful, and Carinus, who was detested for his cruelty, was killed by his own soldiers in 285.

See VOPISCUS, "Carinus;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Carissimi, kȧ-rès'se-mee or kȧ-ris'se-mee, (GIACOMO or GIOVANNI GIACOMO,) one of the greatest composers of his time, was born at Venice about 1582. He was the first who employed cantatas for religious subjects; and he made other reforms in sacred music. His motets and cantatas are very celebrated. He was appointed master of the pontifical chapel in Rome about 1649. "The Sacrifice of Jephthah" is called his master-piece. He formed many eminent pupils, among whom was Alessandro Scarlatti. Died in or after 1672.

Cariteo, kä-re-tā'o, an Italian poet, was born at Barcelona, and lived at Naples. He was a friend of Sannazar, and manifested his devotion to the house of Aragon by several odes. He died before 1509.

Carl, karl, (JOHANN SAMUEL,) a learned German, born at Oehringen in 1676, was appointed first physician to Christian VI. of Denmark in 1736. He published "Medicina Universalis," (1740,) a treatise "On the Use and Abuse of Bleeding," and many other medical works. Died in 1757.

See BÖRNER, "Jetztlebende Aerzte."

Carl der Grosse. See CHARLEMAGNE.

Carle, kärl, (PIERRE,) a French engineer, born in the Cevennes in 1666. He entered in 1688 the service of William of Orange, who employed him as engineer in several campaigns. About 1701 he passed into the service of Portugal, and in the war of the Spanish succession became lieutenant-general, and chief engineer of the King of Portugal. In 1720 he retired to London, where he died in 1730.

Carlén, kar-lān', almost kar-līn', (EMILIE **Flygare-,**) a popular Swedish novel-writer, whose maiden name was SCHMIDT, (shmit,) born at Strömstad, August 8, 1807. She was married to Mr. Carlén, a lawyer of Stockholm, in 1841, after the publication of her first novel, "Waldemar Klein," which had a decided success. She afterward wrote "The Professor," "The Rose of Tistelön," ("Thistle-Island," 1844,) "Home in the Valley," "Familier i Dalen," 1850,) and other novels of Swedish life, which in English translations have acquired popularity. In 1878 she published "Memories of Literary Life in Sweden." Died February 5, 1892.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" W. and M. HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," 1852, vol. ii. pp. 456–60.

Carleson, kar'lẹh-son, (EDUARD,) a Swedish diplomatist and economist, born at Stockholm in 1704. He was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1757, and president of the council of commerce in 1762. He wrote "Travels in Palestine," (1768,) and other works. Died in 1767.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexikon;" A. SCHOENBERG, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver E. Carleson," 1767.

Carleson, (KARL,) a Swedish jurist, economist, and writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Stockholm in 1703. He was one of the editors of the "Svenska Argus," a useful literary periodical, and wrote a "Dictionary of Economy," and other works. In 1757 he was appointed secretary of state. Died in 1761.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexikon;" P. WARGENTIN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver C. Carleson," 1763.

Carleton, karl'tọn, (Sir DUDLEY,) Lord Dorchester, an English statesman, born in Oxfordshire in 1573. He was sent as ambassador to Venice in 1610, to Holland in 1616, and to France in 1625. In 1628 Charles I. created him Viscount Dorchester, and made him secretary of state. He wrote several political tracts. Died in 1631.

Carleton, (GEORGE,) a learned English bishop, born at Norham Castle, of which his father was governor. He was sent by James I. to the Synod of Dort in 1618, and appointed Bishop of Chichester in 1619. He wrote many works on theology and other subjects, among which are a treatise against Astrology, and one "On Jurisdiction, Regal, Episcopal, etc." Died in 1628.

Carleton, (Captain GEORGE,) wrote "Memoirs of an English Officer," (1728,) which have some historical value, and were once attributed to Defoe or Swift.

Carleton, (Sir GUY,) Lord Dorchester, a British general, born at Strabane, Ireland, in 1724. After serving several years in America, he obtained the rank of major-general in 1772, and was made governor of Quebec, which he defended against the Americans in December, 1775. The next year he commanded the army which invaded New York, and fought with Arnold on Lake Champlain. In 1777 he was superseded by General Burgoyne. He was appointed commander-in-chief, *vice* Sir Henry Clinton, in 1781, and, when the peace was concluded, returned to England. In 1787 he received the title of Lord Dorchester. Died in 1808.

Carleton, (HENRY GUY,) dramatist, born at Fort Union, New Mexico, in 1856. After some service in the army he became a journalist and playwright. The best known of his plays are "A Gilded Fool" and "The Girl from Maxim's." Died Dec. 10, 1910.

Carleton, (MARK ALFRED,) cerealist, born at Jerusalem, Ohio, in 1866; cerealist for Department of Agriculture since 1894. He made plant investigations in Russia and Siberia and introduced to the United States the valuable durum wheat and other new grains.

Carleton, (WILL,) an American poet, born at Hudson, Michigan, Oct. 21, 1845. His poems are largely quaint and pathetic pictures of rural life. They include "Farm Ballads," "Farm Legends," "Farm Festivals," "City Ballads," etc. He became editor of "Everywhere," a Brooklyn magazine. Died Dec. 19, 1912.

Carleton, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Irish novelist, born at Prillisk, County Tyrone, 1794. He published, in 1830, "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," which had great success. After that time he resided in Dublin, and produced "Fardorougha the Miser," (1839,) "The Fawn of Spring Vale," (1841,) "Willie Reilly," (1855,) and other novels. D. Jan. 30, 1869.

Carletti, kar-let'tee, (FRANCESCO,) a Florentine traveller, who between 1597 and 1601 visited India, China, and Japan. Having returned to Florence, he was appointed steward by the duke, Ferdinand I., and wrote a narrative of his travels, which was afterwards printed.

Carletto. See CAGLIARI, (CARLO.)

Carli, or **Carli Rubbi,** kar'lee roob'bee, (GIAN RINALDO,) COUNT, an Italian political economist and antiquary, born at Capo d'Istria in 1720. He became learned in the exact sciences and ancient languages. The Venetian senate founded a chair of astronomy and nautical science, of which Carli was professor from 1744 to 1750. After devoting several years to researches respecting coins and currency, he published in 1754 the first volume of his important work on that subject, "Of Italian Moneys (or Coins,) and of the Institution of Mints in Italy," ("Delle Monete e delle Istituzione delle Zecche d'Italia.") This work made a great sensation in Italy, and its principles were adopted by the courts of Milan and Turin. The court of Vienna having formed at Milan a supreme council of commerce and public economy, Carli was appointed its president. About 1780 he produced two remarkable works, an "Essay on the Natural and Civil Liberty of Man," and "American Letters," which treat of the antiquities of the New World. His "Antichità Italiche" ("Italian Antiquities," 1788) was very successful, and secured for him among antiquaries a rank equal to that which he had attained among political economists. He was author of various other works. Died in 1795.

Carlier, kär'le-ā', (CLAUDE,) a French writer, born at Verberie in 1725. He studied natural history in relation to rural economy, especially to the business of wool-growing. He furnished many articles to the "Journal des Savants," and wrote a "History of the Duchy of Valois," and several treatises on the method of raising sheep and on the production of wool. Died in 1787.

Car'ling, (Sir JOHN,) Canadian senator, was born in 1828. He was receiver-general of Canada in 1862, minister of works and agriculture, Ontario, 1867–71, postmaster-general 1882, minister of agriculture 1885–92, minister without a portfolio 1892–95, member of Senate 1896.

Car'ling-ford, (THEOBALD **Taafe**—tāf,) EARL OF a general who rendered important services to Charles I by his efforts to suppress the rebellion in Ireland about 1640–46. Died in 1677.

Carlisle, kar-līl', (Sir ANTHONY,) an eminent English surgeon, born near Durham in 1768. He went to London to complete his education, and attended the lectures of John and William Hunter. He became a member of the College of Surgeons, professor of surgery and anatomy in London, and surgeon-extraordinary to the prince-regent, (George IV.) In 1800 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, to which he contributed several treatises on physiology, etc. From 1808 to 1825 he lectured on anatomy in the Royal Academy, and in 1829 was chosen president of the College of Surgeons. He published numerous and able treatises on anatomy,

and on various sciences connected with medicine, also one on "Galvanic Electricity." Died in 1840.

Carlisle, EARL OF. See HOWARD, (CHARLES, FREDERICK, and GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK.)

Carlisle, (ISABELLA BYRON,) COUNTESS OF, born in 1721, was the daughter of William, fifth Lord Byron, and first-cousin to the poet Byron's father. In 1743 she was married to Henry Howard, fourth Earl of Carlisle, by whom she had a son Frederick, who was a poet. Died in 1795.

Carlisle, kar-līl′, (JOHN GRIFFIN,) LL.D., an American statesman, born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar of Covington, Kentucky, was sent several times to each branch of the Kentucky Legislature, and was Lieutenant-Governor of the State from 1871 to 1875. He was a member of the congresses from 1877 to 1889, (in three of which he was speaker of the House,) Senator 1890–93, secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet 1893–97. Died July 31, 1910.

Carlisle, (NICHOLAS,) a British writer and antiquary, born in 1771. He published topographical dictionaries of England, of Ireland, and of Scotland, which are said to be valuable and accurate. Died in 1847.

Carlo Alberto. See CHARLES ALBERT.

Carlo Magno. See CHARLEMAGNE.

Carlo Quinto. See CHARLES V., (of Germany.)

Car'lo-man or **Karloman,** [Fr. pron. kȧr'lo'mŏN',] a French prince, was the son of Charles Martel, and elder brother of Pepin le Bref. At his father's death in 741 A.D., he obtained for his share Austrasia, Suabia, and Thuringia. After fighting for these possessions with the Allemanni (or Germans) and others, he renounced his principality in favour of Pepin, went to Rome in 747, and became a monk. Died in 755.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Carloman, the son of Pepin le Bref, and brother of Charlemagne, was born in 751 A.D. At the death of his father, in 768, he became King of Neustria, Burgundy, and part of Aquitaine or South Gaul. He died in 771, leaving two sons; but Charlemagne obtained the dominions of his brother.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Carloman, a Carlovingian prince of the Franks, was the son of Louis le Bègue. In 879 A.D. he was crowned King of Aquitaine and of part of Burgundy, while his brother, Louis III., obtained Neustria, etc. They lived in amity, and their united arms were victorious over the Normans and other foes. He died without issue in 884.

Carloni, kar-lo'nee, written also **Carlone** and **Carlon,** (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Genoese painter, born in 1591. He adorned the churches of Genoa with frescos, which are greatly admired, and worked also in Florence and Milan. He excelled in brilliancy of colour, facility of composition, and grace of design. Died at Milan in 1630.

Carloni or **Carlone,** (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a brother of the preceding, born about 1595, was an excellent painter, especially in fresco. The finest works of the two brothers (who often worked together) are frescos in the church of the Annunziata in Genoa. The compositions are rich and original, and the colours remarkably splendid. The works of these brothers are similar, but those of G. Battista are superior in some respects. He died in 1680, leaving two sons, Giovanni Andrea and Niccolò, who were painters, but not equal to their father. Andrea was born in 1639, and died in 1697.

See TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Car'los, [Spanish pron. kar'lŏs,] DON, Infante of Spain, born at Valladolid in 1545, was the son and heir-apparent of Philip II. and Maria of Portugal. At an early age he manifested a violent and unhappy temper, which his education did not improve. His physical constitution was also diseased, and his reason was perhaps affected by a fit of sickness in his youth. It is said that he was offended at his father because he married Elizabeth of France after having negotiated a proposal of marriage between Carlos and that princess. Carlos attempted to strike the Duke of Alva with a poniard in 1567; but the blow was warded off. The suspicious king, imagining that Carlos had conspired against him, ordered his son to be arrested and judged by the Inquisition. His fate is involved in mystery. Many historians think he was executed, by order of his father, in 1568; others, that he died of disease in prison. His life has furnished Alfieri, Schiller, and others with the subject for a tragedy.

See LUIS DE CABRERA, "Relatio Vitæ Mortisque Caroli Infantis," 1715; SAINT-RÉAL, "Histoire de Don Carlos;" PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vols. i. and ii.

Carlos, DON, Duke of Madrid, a claimant of the Spanish throne, a nephew of the Don Carlos, (1818–61,) Count of Montemolin, previously noticed, and a cousin of King Alfonso XII., was born March 30, 1848. In 1868 his father, Don Juan, abdicated his claims in favour of Carlos. In 1873 the latter entered the north of Spain, and from that time till 1878 waged war, first upon the Republic, and later upon Alfonso XII. The Carlists showed great vigour and stubbornness, but were finally outnumbered and crushed. Towards the end of the struggle they refused to give or take quarter. Don Carlos at last retired to France, but was expelled in 1881 for indiscreet zeal in the cause of the Count de Chambord. Don Carlos died in 1909.

Carlos of Bourbon, (boor'bŏn,) DON, Count de Molina, (dȧ mo-lee'nȧ,) born in 1788, was the second son of Charles IV., King of Spain. During the French empire he was detained in France from 1808 to 1813, when he returned to Spain. He was heir-presumptive to the throne of his brother, Ferdinand VII., until the latter became a father by the birth of Isabella in 1830. The decree of the king settled the succession on his daughter, though the Cortes some years before had restored the Salic law, which excludes females from the throne. At the death of Ferdinand, in 1833, a civil war broke out between the partisans of Isabella and Carlos. The latter was the favourite of the priests and absolutists. In 1839 the Carlist army was compelled to surrender to Espartero, who fought for the queen, and Don Carlos escaped to France. [See ISABELLA.] He abdicated his claim in 1845 in favour of his son. Died in 1855.

Carlos, or, more fully, **Carlos Luis Maria Fernando,** kar'lŏs loo-ĕss' mȧ-ree'ȧ fĕR-nän'do, Count de Montemolin, (dȧ mon-tȧ-mo-lēn',) a son of the preceding, was born in 1818. He was a pretender to the Spanish throne, and a first-cousin of the late queen Isabella. His father abdicated in his favour in 1845, after which the Carlists recognized the son as Carlos VI. In 1848 his friends attempted to renew the civil war, but were quickly defeated. He died January 14, 1861.

Carlos I., King of Portugal, born Sept. 28, 1863; succeeded to throne October 19, 1889. He was killed by revolutionists February 1, 1909. The crown prince was killed with him, and his son Manuel succeeded.

Carlostadt. See CARLSTADT.

Carlota de Bourbon, kar-lo'tȧ dȧ boor-bŏn', (LUISA,) Infanta of Spain, born in 1804, was a daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, and Maria Isabella of Spain. She was an aunt of Isabella, the late Queen of Spain. In 1819 she was married to Don Francisco de Paul, a brother of Don Carlos. Her intrigues, it is said, procured the repeal of the Salic law, and the succession of Isabella in preference to Carlos. She died in 1844, after which her son married Queen Isabella.

Carlotta, kar-lot'tȧ, a daughter of Leopold I. of Belgium, was born June 7, 1840, and in 1857 was married to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, afterwards Emperor of Mexico. In 1866 she left Mexico, and went to Paris to solicit the renewed aid of Napoleon III. for her husband in his increasing troubles in Mexico; but, her mission failing, her reason gave way, and after a time she was removed to seclusion in the Belgian palace of Laeken. Though her recovery was from the first pronounced hopeless, it is said that she was able to prepare materials for a history of her husband's short-lived empire. Died 1927.

Carlowitz, kar'lo-vits', (ALOÏSE CHRISTINE,) BARONESS OF, a French authoress, of German extraction, born at Fiume in 1797. She wrote "Caroline," (1833,) "The Peer of France, or the Divorce," (1835,) and other tales. Her French version of Schiller's "History of the Thirty Years' War" was crowned by the French Academy. Died April 30, 1863.

Carl'son, (FREDERIK FERDINAND,) a Swedish historian, born June 13, 1811, graduated at Upsala in 1833. He was professor of history at Upsala, and minister of public instruction and worship, 1863–71, and 1875–78. His chief work is a "History of Sweden," (6 vols., 1855–81,) supplementary to that of Geijer. Died in 1887.

Carlstadt, kärl'ståt, written also **Carlostadt** or **Carolostadt,** (ANDREAS **Bodenstein**—bō'dĕn-stīn',) a German Reformer, born in Franconia about 1483. He was professor of divinity at Wittenberg in his early life. After his conversion to the doctrines of Luther he became an iconoclast. About 1524 he opposed Luther in relation to the eucharist. Died in 1541.

See B. BIELER, "Gesammelte Nachrichten von Carlstadts Leben," 1758; J. C. FUESSLI, "Lebensgeschichte A. Bodensteins," 1776.

Car-lȳle', (ALEXANDER,) D.D., a Scottish Presbyterian divine, born in 1721. He was appointed minister of Inveresk, near Edinburgh, in 1747, and became the associate of Blair, Hume, John Home, and other eminent authors. He published a number of sermons between 1779 and 1794, and wrote memoirs of his own time, entitled "Autobiography of A. Carlyle," (published in 1860.) Died in 1805.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Carlyle, (JOSEPH DACRE,) an English Orientalist, born at Carlisle in 1759, was a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1794 he was chosen professor of Arabic in that university. About 1800 he went to Constantinople as chaplain to Lord Elgin's embassy, and travelled in Asia. He published "Specimens of Arabic Poetry," (1796,) and undertook a new edition of the Arabic Bible, which he did not live to finish. He died in 1804, leaving a number of admired poems, which were published in 1805.

Carlyle, kar'līl or kar-līl', (THOMAS,) a distinguished British essayist, historian, and speculative philosopher, born at Ecclefechan, in Scotland, in 1795. He entered, in 1809 or 1810, the University of Edinburgh, where he remained about seven years, and distinguished himself in mathematics. He also became well versed in the German language and literature. Having devoted himself to the profession of author, he contributed several biographical articles to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" in 1823, published a well-written "Life of Schiller," (1824,) and a translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," (begun in 1824,) which attracted much attention. About 1825 he married a Miss Welsh, and settled on a farm in his native county. Soon after that year he began to contribute critical essays and biographical notices to the "Edinburgh Review," the "Foreign Quarterly Review," and "Fraser's Magazine." In 1834 he published, anonymously, a remarkable work, entitled "Sartor Resartus," which he professed to have translated from a German treatise on the "Philosophy of Clothes," by Diogenes Teufelsdröckh. "This volume," says Alexander H. Everett, "contains, under a quaint and singular form, a great deal of deep thought, sound principle, and fine writing. . . . The style is a sort of Babylonish dialect, not destitute, it is true, of richness, vigour, and at times a sort of felicity of expression, but very strongly tinged throughout with the peculiar idiom of the German language." ("North American Review," vol. xli., October, 1835.) "Sartor Resartus," which first appeared in "Fraser's Magazine," attained a rapid and wide popularity. In 1834 Mr. Carlyle removed to Chelsea, where he thenceforth resided. He produced in 1837 a "History of the French Revolution," (3 vols.,) which was generally admired. "On the whole, no work of greater genius, either historical or poetical, has been produced in this country for many years." ("Westminster Review" for July, 1837.) Some other critics, however, express a very different opinion. "Never, indeed," says "Blackwood's Magazine" of July, 1843, "was history written in so mad a vein,—and that not only as regards style, but the prevailing mood of mind in which the facts and characters are scanned. That mood is for the most part ironical. . . . In fine, turn which way you will,—to philosophy, to politics, to religion,—you find Mr. Carlyle objecting, denouncing, scoffing, rending all to pieces in his bold, reckless, ironical manner, but teaching nothing." In 1839 he published "Chartism," in which he treats of the social and political condition of the English. In 1840 he delivered in London a course of lectures on "Heroes and Hero-Worship," which were afterwards published. Among his favourite heroes are Cromwell, Napoleon I., Mohammed, and Frederick the Great. In 1839 or 1840 appeared five volumes of his essays, under the title of "Miscellanies," republished from various periodicals. He again assumed the character of social and political reformer in his "Past and Present," (1843,) and "Latter-Day Pamphlets," (1850.) Among the most important of his later works are "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," (1845,) a "Life of John Sterling," (1851,) and "The Life of Frederick the Great," (4 vols., 1858–64.) He was a constant opponent of the anti-slavery movement, and professed a great contempt for the African race. In 1867 he denounced the new English Reform Bill, and the tendency of the nations towards democracy, in a strange chaotic essay called "Shooting Niagara."

Besides his excellent translations from the German, Mr. Carlyle contributed much in various ways to promote a knowledge of German literature among the English; and the nation is doubtless more indebted to his efforts in this respect than to those of any other single person. Respecting the merit of his original productions the greatest diversity of opinion, as might naturally be expected, prevails among critics. Probably there never was a writer to whom the saying, "Ubi bene nemo melius, ubi male nemo pejus,"* could be more justly applied than to Carlyle. Not a few of his thoughts are inestimable gems, (although the setting may seem rude or quaint,) and nearly all his earlier works abound with passages illuminated by flashes of rare insight, or enriched with important truths, which, if not always new, are at least presented in such a manner as to arouse attention and awaken thought. It is scarcely too much to say that no other author of this century has exerted a greater influence not merely upon the literature, but upon the mind, of the English nation, than Carlyle. But, if his merits are of a high order, his defects are, in our judgment, neither few nor small. Not to mention others of less importance, it will be enough to instance his well-known admiration for successful power, however acquired or exercised, and the want of sympathy evinced by him for the oppressed and down-trodden.† The glaring faults of his style are more conspicuous, or at least offend us more, in his later works, because unrelieved by the freshness of feeling and richness of thought by which his earlier writings are distinguished. Died Feb. 5, 1881

See "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1858, and December, 1865; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1859; "Foreign Quarterly" for September, 1840; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1859; "Westminster Review" for January, 1859. For some severe but not unjust strictures on Carlyle's political and moral theories, see "A Letter to Thomas Carlyle," by D. A. WASSON, in the "Atlantic Monthly" for October, 1863; "Thomas Carlyle: the First Forty Years of his Life," by JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE; "Thomas Carlyle, Life in London," by J. A. FROUDE; "Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle," edited by J. A. FROUDE; "Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle;" "Sketch of Carlyle," by MONCURE D. CONWAY.

Car-lȳ'on, (CLEMENT,) an English physician, born at Truro in 1777, was a friend of S. T. Coleridge. He practised at Truro, and published, besides other works, "Early Years and Late Reflections," (4 vols., 1836–58.) Died in 1864.

Carmagnola, kär-män-yō'lä, [Fr. CARMAGNOLE, kär'män'yol',] an able Italian general, whose proper name was FRANCESCO BUSSONE, (frän-chĕs'ko boos-sō'nä,) was born at Carmagnola in 1390. In the service of Visconti, Duke of Milan, he rose to the chief command of the army, and by his military successes restored the declining power of that prince, who made him a count. In 1424, Visconti, prompted by jealousy, deprived him of his command. The general, who had assumed the name of Carmagnola, then passed into the service of

* "When [he writes] well, none [can write] better; when ill, none worse."

† It is a consolation to believe that these moral blemishes proceed from a mistaken theory rather than from an unfeeling or depraved heart. Carlyle's works—at least his earlier ones—afford abundant evidence that he is capable of a true and heartfelt sympathy with heroic suffering; and we can only attribute it to the influence of a false moral system, or to the prejudice of race, that one who could feel such compassion for the misfortunes of a Marie Antoinette, or such generous admiration for the heroism of a Bouillé, should feel only an unsympathizing contempt for the greater misfortunes and sublimer heroism of a Toussaint.

Venice, which declared war against the Duke of Milan in 1426. Carmagnola was chosen captain-general, and defeated the Milanese army in 1427. Having suffered some reverses in the ensuing campaigns, he was perfidiously seized and executed by the Council of Ten in 1432. His life is the subject of Manzoni's tragedy "Il Conte di Carmagnola."

Carmagnole, the French of CARMAGNOLA, which see.

Car'man, (BLISS,) a Canadian poet, was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, April 15, 1861. His books embrace "Low Tide on Grand Pré," "A Sea-Mark," "Behind the Arras," "Ballads of Lost Haven," "Songs from Vagabondia," (with Richard Hovey,) etc.

Carmarthen. See CAERMARTHEN.

Carmath and **Carmatians.** See KARMAT.

Carmeli, kaR-mā'lee, (MICHEL ANGELO,) an Italian monk, noted as a Hebrew and Greek scholar, was born at Cittadella about 1700. He was appointed professor of Oriental languages at Padua in 1744. Among his numerous works are an edition of Euripides with notes and an Italian version, (1743–54,) and a "History of the Various Customs, Sacred and Profane, which have been transmitted from the Ancients to the Present Times," (1750.) Died at Padua in 1766.

Car'men Sylva, the pen-name of Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania, who was born December 29, 1843, and married Prince Charles of Roumania in 1869. Her writings include "Stürme," (1881,) "Leidens Erdengang," (1882,) "Pensées d'une Reine," (1882,) "Meister Manole," (1892,) etc.

Carmichael, kar'mī-kęl, (GERRHOM,) a Scottish professor of moral philosophy, born at Glasgow in 1682; died in 1738.

Carmichael, (RICHARD,) an Irish surgeon and medical writer, born in Dublin in 1779; died in 1849.

Carmignani, kaR-mèn-yä'nee, (GIOVANNI ALESSANDRO,) an Italian jurist, born near Pisa in 1768. He practised law in Florence with success, and was reputed one of the greatest forensic orators of that city. He published "Theory of Civil Laws," (1797,) "Elements of Criminal Law," (1803,) and other works. Died in 1847.

Carminati, kaR-me-nä'tee, (BASSIANO,) an Italian physician, born at Lodi in 1750. He was appointed professor of therapeutics, etc. at Pavía, and afterwards became professor emeritus in the same university. His "Hygiene, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica," written in Latin, is a work of great merit. Died in 1830.

Carmoly, kăR'mo'le', (ÉLIACIN,) a French Jew, born in 1805. He has published a "Biography of the Israelites, Ancient and Modern," (1829,) "Literary History of Jewish Authors from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century," (1850,) and many other works. Died in 1875.

Carmona, kaR-mo'nä, (SALVADOR,) a distinguished Spanish engraver, born at Madrid about 1730, was a pupil of Dupuis of Paris, and was patronized by the King of Spain. Among his works is a "Virgin and Child," after Van Dyck. Died in 1807.

Carmontelle, kăR'mòN'tĕl', an ingenious French dramatic writer, born in Paris in 1717. In 1768 he published "Dramatic Proverbs," (6 vols.,) on which his literary reputation is founded. These short comedies were favourites with the performers of private theatres. This work is said to be a mine from which several comic authors have borrowed freely. He had a talent for painting, and painted portraits of the most distinguished persons of the eighteenth century. Died in 1806.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Carmouche, kăR'moosh', (PIERRE FRÉDÉRIC ADOLPHE,) a French dramatic author, born at Lyons in 1797. He produced many successful plays, among which are the "Honey-Moon," ("Lune de Miel,") "The Vampire," (1820,) and "The Dreams of Matheus," ("Les Rêves de Matheus," 1852.) He also wrote fugitive poems and songs. Died in December, 1868.

Carnall, von, fon kaR'näl, (RUDOLF,) a German mining engineer and mineralogist, born at Glatz, February 9, 1804. He was for many years connected with the Prussian government mining-boards. He wrote many professional papers regarding geognosy, mines, furnaces, and salt-works. Died at Breslau, November 17, 1874.

Car-nar'von, (HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX (mol'e-nooks) HERBERT,) fourth EARL OF, the eldest son of the third earl, was born in 1831. He published in 1860 "The Druses of Mount Lebanon," and in 1875 he edited Dr. Mansel's "Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries." He was secretary of state for the colonies 1866–67, and from 1874 to 1878. Died June 28, 1890.

Carnarvon, (HENRY JOHN GEORGE HERBERT,) third EARL OF, an English author, born in 1800. He published "Don Pedro," a tragedy; "Moor," a poem; and "Notes on Portugal, Galicia, etc." The last work is said to be one of superior ability and interest. Died in 1849.

Carne, karn, (JOHN,) a British traveller and writer, who passed several years in Asia, and wrote "Recollections of Travels in Syria and Palestine," (1830,) and "Letters from the East." Died in 1844, aged about fifty-five.

Carné, de, dęh kăR'nà', (LOUIS Marcein—măR'săN',) COUNT, a French publicist, born at Quimper in 1804. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1839, and at first acted with the opposition against Guizot. In 1847 he accepted in the Foreign Office the place of Drouyn de l'Huys, removed from his functions of director for supporting a motion of Carné himself against Guizot. He was deprived of this office by the Revolution of 1848. He published "Views on Contemporary History," (1833,) and other political works. In 1863 he was elected to the Institute in place of Biot. Died February 12, 1876.

Car-ne'a-dēs, [Gr. *Καρνεάδης*; Fr. CARNÉADE, kăR'nà'ăd',] a Greek philosopher and orator, born at Cyrene, in Africa, about 215 B.C., was the founder of a school called the New Academy. He opposed the dogmas of the Stoics, and maintained that the human mind cannot ascertain the truth. He was celebrated for his subtle and powerful eloquence, which his antagonists were unable to gainsay or successfully resist. In 154 B.C., having been sent as ambassador from Athens to Rome, he charmed the young men of the latter city by his eloquent discourses, so that many were quite possessed with an enthusiastic love of philosophy. After he had harangued one day in favour of justice, on the next day he displayed his specious and audacious eloquence in refuting his former arguments and in confounding the distinctions of good and evil. Cato the Censor took prompt measures to protect the youth from this sophistry, and Carneades was dismissed from the city. He died about the age of ninety.

Carneau, (ÉTIENNE,) a French poet and monk, born at Chartres; died in 1671.

Carneg'ie, (ANDREW,) iron-master, was born in Dumferline, Scotland, November 25, 1837. His father, a weaver, emigrated to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1847. In 1861 he made a lucky speculation in petroleum, and then founded a rolling-mill, from which has developed the largest iron and steel industry in America. His wealth has become enormous, and he has spent freely from his large income in founding public libraries and other institutions, his total benefactions amounting to about $200,000,000. He has written "Triumphant Democracy," "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," etc. Died 1919.

Carneiro, kaR-nā'e-ro, or **Carnero**, kaR-nā'ro, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese historian, born near Elvas. He was commissary and treasurer of the Spanish army sent to Flanders in 1585, and wrote a "History of the Civil Wars of the Low Countries from 1559 to 1609," (1612.)

Carneri, von, fon kaR-nā'ree, (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) an Austrian author, born at Trent in 1821. He published "Pflug und Schwert," and other volumes of poems and sonnets; also "Sittlichkeit und Darwinismus," (1871,) "Grundlegung der Ethik," (1881,) and other works. He has taken an active part, both as a legislator and as a pamphleteer, in Austrian politics.

Carnero. See CARNEIRO.

Carnevale, kaR-nà-vä'là, (BARTOLOMMEO CORRA-

DINO,) a celebrated painter of the Roman school, born at Urbino. Having become a friar, he was usually called FRA CARNEVALE. Died about 1478.

Carnot, kär'no', (MARIE FRANÇOIS **Sadi**-,) a French statesman, a son of Lazare Hippolyte Carnot, was born at Limoges, August 11, 1837, and was bred an engineer. He entered the National Assembly in 1871, where, as later in the Chamber of Deputies, he belonged to the conservative or moderate party, known as the "Union Republican" group. He was minister of public works in 1880–81, and finance minister in 1882 and in 1886. In 1887 he succeeded M. Grévy as president of the republic. He was assassinated, at Lyons, by an anarchist, June 24, 1894.

Carnot, kär'no', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS CLAUDE,) a French jurist, brother of the great statesman Carnot, born at Nolay in 1752. He was a warm friend of the reforms made in 1789, and was appointed attorney-general of his department in 1796. He was judge of the tribunal of cassation from 1801 until 1835. He published valuable commentaries on the penal code, and other legal works. Died in 1835.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Carnot, (LAZARE HIPPOLYTE,) a French radical politician, a son of the famous war-minister of the republic, was born at Saint-Omer in 1801. He spent several years in exile with his father, and returned to France in 1823. In his youth he was a partisan of Saint-Simon, and advocated socialism in the "Revue Encyclopédique." He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the radical opposition in 1839, 1842, and 1846. In February, 1848, he was appointed minister of public instruction by the provisional government, but resigned in July of that year. Carnot and Cavaignac were elected by the republican voters of Paris to the Legislative Assembly in 1852; but, as they refused to take the oath to Louis Napoleon, they were excluded from their seats. After the revolution of September 4, 1870, Carnot returned to public life, and on December 15, 1875, was elected Senator for life by the National Assembly. Died March 16, 1888.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Revolution of 1848."

Carnot, (LAZARE NICOLAS MARGUERITE,) an eminent French statesman, geometer, and military administrator, was born at Nolay, in Burgundy, on the 13th of May, 1753. He received lessons from Monge at the military school of Mézières, which he entered in 1771 and quitted in 1773 with the rank of lieutenant of engineers. In his youth he wrote several poems, which have some merit. He gained a prize for his "Éloge de Vauban" in 1783, and published in the same year an important "Essay on Machines," containing a new theorem on the loss of force, which is ranked among the finest discoveries of mechanical science.

Having espoused with ardour the popular cause, he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly by the voters of Pas-de-Calais in 1791, and acquired a great authority in that body. In 1792 he was elected to the National Convention, in which he voted for the execution of Louis XVI. and kept himself aloof from all intrigues and contentions of party. He was neither a Jacobin nor a Girondist, but an inflexible patriot and republican *pur et simple*. In August, 1793, he was chosen a member of the committee of public safety, and found the proper sphere for his genius in the functions of war-minister of the republic. The formation of plans of the campaigns, the selection of generals, the organization of the army, etc. imposed on him an immense and arduous labour, which he performed with such success that it was said that he had "organized victory." He displayed not only the talents of an administrator of the first order, he showed also the science and genius of a great general in the direction of fourteen armies at once so as to insure co-operative action.

Absorbed in the urgent labours of defending France from invading armies, he had no share in the proscriptions and cruelties of the reign of terror. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1795. After the dissolution of the Convention, he was chosen at one time as representative by fourteen departments. Although he opposed the establishment of the Directory, he was elected one of the Directors in 1795, and again acted as minister of war. Having opposed the measures of Barras and the majority of the Directors, he was proscribed in 1797, and condemned to deportation; but he escaped to Germany. He returned about the end of 1799, and was minister of war for a short time in 1800. In 1802 he became a member of the Tribunat, in which he opposed Bonaparte's assumption of imperial power, deeming it absurd to reward the restorer of liberty by the ruin or subversion of that very liberty. He declined to hold office under the empire until 1814, when he served as governor of Antwerp. The small fortune with which he retired from office is mentioned as an evidence of his rare probity. Carnot was appointed minister of the interior during the Hundred Days of Napoleon, who felt the necessity of giving some pledges to the friends of liberty. He was also a member of the provisional government formed in June, 1815. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was proscribed, and became an exile in Germany. He died at Magdeburg in 1823.

He published several excellent mathematical works, among which are "Reflections on the Metaphysics of the Infinitesimal Calculus," (1797,) and "Geometry of Position," (1803,) in which he gives many entirely new theorems. He was also author of some political treatises.

See D. F. ARAGO, "Biographie de Carnot," 1850; WILHELM KÖRTE, "Das Leben Carnots," 1820; P. F. TISSOT, "Mémoires historiques sur Carnot," 1824; C. DORIS, "Vie privée, politique et morale de Carnot," 1816; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" A. SERIEYS, "Carnot, sa Vie politique et privée," 1816; "North British Review" for 1851.

Carnot-Feulins, kär'no' fuh'lăn', (CLAUDE MARIE,) a French officer, born at Nolay in 1755, was a brother of the preceding. He was a captain of engineers when the Revolution began, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791. In 1792 he was chosen director of the department of fortifications, and performed several important military missions. He was proscribed with his brother in 1797, but was restored on the fall of the Directory in 1799. He obtained the rank of general of brigade, but resigned about 1802, and did not return to the service until the restoration. In 1815 he retired from the army, with the rank and pension of lieutenant-general. Died in 1836.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Caro, kä'ro, (ANNIBALE,) one of the most popular Italian authors of his time, was born at Città Nova, in the March of Ancona, in 1507. In 1543 he became secretary to Farnese, Duke of Parma, and from 1548 until his death he was secretary to Cardinal Farnese. He wrote a pure and elegant Italian style in prose and verse, which spread his reputation throughout Italy. His principal production is a poetical version of Virgil's "Æneid," which is called one of the master-pieces of the language, and is a model of elegance and grace. He wrote also original poems and letters, which were greatly admired. An ode, or canzone, which he composed in honour of the King of France, was criticised by Castelvetro, which occasioned an intemperate and rather scandalous war of words between that critic and the author. Died at Rome in 1566.

See CRASSO, "Elogi d'Uomini letterati;" SEGHEZZI, "Vita del Caro," 1742; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Caro, kä'ro', (ELME MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Poitiers, March 4, 1826. He was one of the editors of the "Revue Contemporaine," and issued (1855) "Moral Studies on the Present Time," (crowned by the Academy,) etc. Died July 14, 1887.

Caro, kä'ro, (JAKOB,) a German historian, born at Gnesen, February 2, 1836. He studied at Berlin and Leipsic, and held professorships in history at Jena and Breslau. Most of his published writings relate to Polish and Hussite history.

Caro, kä'ro, (Don VENTURA or BONAVENTURA,) a Spanish general, born at Valencia about 1742. He received command of the Spanish army in 1793, when war was declared against the French, and obtained some successes on the frontier. In 1802 he was promoted to the high rank of captain-general of the armies. He died in or soon after 1808.

Carolan. See O'CAROLAN.

Carolina Maria, kä-ro-lee'nä mä-ree'ä, Queen of Naples, born in 1752, was the daughter of Francis I. and Maria Theresa of Austria. In 1768 she was married to

Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies. Being ambitious and high-spirited, she acquired a paramount and evil influence over that imbecile prince. She induced him to join the coalition against Bonaparte about 1805, in consequence of which they were expelled from Naples in 1806, and retired to the island of Sicily. She died in Vienna in 1814. Her daughter had become the wife of the Emperor of Austria, Francis I.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Căr'o-līne, Queen of England, was a daughter of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach. She was married in 1705 to the Electoral Prince of Hanover, who became George II. of England. She had great influence over the king as long as she lived, and was popular with the nation. "Her character," says Lord Mahon, "was without a blemish, and her conduct always marked by judgment and good sense." She was the mother of four daughters and two sons, Frederick and William. Died in 1737.

See an excellent notice of her character in "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1868.

Căr'o-līne A-me'lĭ-ą E-liz'ą-beth, Queen of England, born in 1768, was the daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, and Augusta of England, who was the sister of George III. In 1795 she was married to her cousin the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., who was a reluctant party to the union. His aversion became so decided that a complete separation took place in 1796, after the birth of the princess Charlotte. In 1814 she left England, and passed the ensuing years on the continent, until the accession of George IV. in 1820, when she returned to London. The king then instituted against her a trial for adultery, which made a great excitement. The people mostly sympathized with the queen. Caroline was defended by Henry (afterwards Lord) Brougham, who gained great applause by his successful efforts in her behalf, and the government abandoned the prosecution. She died in 1821.

See THOMAS ASHE, "Memoirs of the Life of Princess Caroline," 1812; BROUGHAM'S Works, vols. ix. and x.; "Mémoires et Documents sur la Vie et le Procès de la Reine Caroline," Paris, 4 vols., 1821.

Căr'o-līne Ma-til'da, [Dan. CAROLINE MATHILDE, kâ-ro-lee'neh mâ-til'deh,] Queen of Denmark, born in 1751, was a sister of George III. of England. In 1766 she was married to Christian VII. of Denmark, a weak and profligate prince, by whom she was neglected or ill treated. Struensee, an ambitious physician, acquired great influence over her and the king, and became prime minister. A conspiracy or *coup d'état* in 1772 resulted in the execution of that favourite, and the banishment of Caroline Matilda to Zelle, where she died, asserting her innocence, in 1775. (See STRUENSEE.)

See LENZEN, "Die letzten Stunden der Königin Caroline Mathilde," 1775; HEIMBÜRGER, "Caroline Mathilde Königin von Dänemark," 1851.

Carolostadt. See CARLSTADT.

Carolus Magnus. See CHARLEMAGNE.

Caron. See BEAUMARCHAIS.

Caron, kâ'rŏN', (AUGUSTIN JOSEPH,) a French officer and Bonapartist, born in 1774. He served in the army during the first republic and the empire, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1814. In 1822 he formed a plot to rescue some prisoners who were accomplices in the Béfort conspiracy. He failed, was tried by a council of war, and shot at Strasbourg, in 1822.

Caron, kâ'rŏN', (FRANÇOIS,) born in Holland, of French parents, went to Japan in his youth, and lived there some years. He became a member of the Dutch Council of the Indies. Having entered the service of the French, he was appointed by Colbert director-general of French commerce in India in 1666. In 1674 he was recalled to Europe, and was drowned at Lisbon just as he arrived. He had published a "Description of Japan," (1636.)

Caron, (JEAN CHARLES FÉLIX,) a French surgeon, born at Amiens in 1745. He practised in Paris, and became chief surgeon of the Cochin Hospital in 1782. He wrote treatises on Respiration, on the Croup, etc. Died in 1824.

Caron, (JEAN MARIE,) a meritorious French judge, born at Pornic in 1798. He officiated as judge in several places, and afterwards was justice of the peace *('juge de paix)* at Nantes. He wrote, besides other legal works, one "On the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace." Died in 1841.

Căr'ọn, (RAYMOND,) an Irish Catholic priest, born in 1605, passed some years on the continent. He defended the doctrine of the Gallican Church on the independence of kings and against the infallibility of the pope, in a Latin work entitled "Remonstrance of the Hibernians against the Ultramontane Censures," (1665,) which made much noise at the time. Died in 1666.

Carondelet, kâ'rŏNd'lą' or kâ'rŏN'deh-lą', (JEAN,) a Burgundian prelate and writer, born at Dôle in 1469. He was appointed by Charles V. president of the Council of Brussels in 1527. He subsequently became Chancellor of Flanders, secretary to the emperor, and Archbishop of Palermo. Erasmus, who was his friend, dedicated to him his "Saint-Hilaire." Died in 1544.

See M. C. MURRAY, "Mémoire historique sur la Vie de J. de Carondelet," 1786; FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Caroprese, kâ-ro-prā'sà, (GREGORIO,) a learned Italian writer and critic, born near Cosenza in 1620. He resided mostly in Rome and Naples. He wrote a refutation of Machiavel's "Prince," a letter on "Orlando Furioso," and a few other works. Died in 1715.

Carosellí, kâ-ro-sel'lee, (ANGIOLO,) an Italian painter, born in Rome in 1585. He had a remarkable talent for imitating the manners of different masters. Skilful connoisseurs were deceived by his imitations of Titian, Raphael, etc. He also painted portraits with success Died in 1653.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Carotto, kâ-rot'to, or **Caroto**, kâ-ro'to, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Verona in 1470, was a pupil of A. Mantegna, whom he surpassed in majesty and harmony. He excelled in portraits. Died in 1546.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

GIOVANNI CAROTTO, a younger brother of the preceding, was distinguished as an architect.

Carouge, kâ'roozh', (BERTRAND AUGUSTIN,) a French astronomer, born at Dol in 1741. He went to Paris and associated himself with Lalande, for whom he made calculations which were inserted in Lalande's "Astronomy." He prepared tables for calculating the phases of the moon for sixty years, which were published in the "Connaissances des Temps," (1801.) In 1795 he was appointed *administrateur-général des postes*. Died in 1798.

Carové, kâ'ro'vą', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German critic and philosophical writer, born at Coblentz in 1789; died in 1852.

Carpaccio, kar-pât'cho, [Lat. CARPA'THIUS,] (VITTORE,) an Italian painter, sometimes called SCARPAZZA, born about 1450. He worked in Venice, and was a rival of Bellini. By some writers he is ranked among the first painters of his time.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Carpani, kar-pâ'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet and theologian, born at Rome in 1683. He wrote several Latin tragedies, and other works. Died about 1765.

Carpani, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian dramatic poet, born at Villa Albese, in the Milanese, in 1752. He became editor of the "Gazette" of Milan in 1792, and wrote against the French Revolution. In consequence of the French invasion in 1796, he removed to Vienna, where he settled permanently about 1810. He became a friend of Haydn, whose oratorio of the "Creation" he successfully rendered into Italian. In 1812 he published "Le Haydine," or "Letters on the Life and Works of Haydn," which are commended as elegant and interesting. He produced numerous operas, dramas, and cantatas, among which are "La Camilla," a drama, and "The Judgment of Apollo," a cantata. Died in Vienna in 1825.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Carpeaux, kâr'pō', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French sculptor, born at Valenciennes, May 14, 1827. Toiling amid almost incredible difficulties, and suffering from a disease much aggravated by his domestic distresses, Carpeaux attained a very high place among modern sculptors. Died near Courbevoie, October 12, 1875.

Car'penter, (FRANCIS BICKNELL,) painter, was born at Homer, New York, August 6, 1830. He painted well-known portraits of Presidents Fillmore and Lincoln, and the historical subject, "Signing the Emancipation Proclamation." He wrote "Six Months in the White House with Abraham Lincoln."

Carpenter, (FRANK GEORGE,) author, born at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1855. He travelled very widely as a newspaper correspondent, wrote many descriptive letters, and published "Carpenter's Geographical Readers," "Through Asia with the Children," "How the World is Fed," and other school reading books.

Car'pen-ter, (GEORGE,) LORD, an English general, born in Herefordshire in 1657, entered the army in 1672. In 1707 he commanded the cavalry at the battle of Almanza, Spain, where his conduct was applauded. He was made a lieutenant-general in 1710, and was second in command at the battle of Almenara. In 1715 he commanded the army which defeated the adherents of the Pretender at Preston. A few years later he received the title of Baron. Died in 1732.

Carpenter, (LANT,) an English divine, born at Kidderminster in 1780. From 1805 to 1817 he officiated as Unitarian minister at Exeter, and during that period he published his "Introduction to the Geography of the New Testament," and "Unitarianism the Doctrine of the Gospel." He became minister of the Unitarian church at Bristol in 1817. He died from drowning in April 1840.

Carpenter, (MARGARET GEDDES,) an English portrait-painter, born at Salisbury in 1793. She was married to W. H. Carpenter in 1817. Died in 1872.

Carpenter, (MARY,) an English philanthropist, daughter of Lant Carpenter, was born in 1807. She founded a reformatory institution for females at Bristol, and wrote several works on education, etc. She died June 15, 1877.

Car'pen-ter, (MATTHEW HALE,) an American lawyer, born at Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. He studied at West Point, 1843–44, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and afterwards studied under Rufus Choate. He removed in 1848 to Wisconsin, was blind for some three years, but afterwards recovered his sight, and acquired a great reputation as a lawyer and orator. He was sent to the United States Senate from Wisconsin in 1869 and in 1879. Died at Washington, Feb. 24, 1881.

Carpenter, (NATHANIEL,) an English scholar and clergyman, born in Devonshire in 1588. He published, besides other works, "Philosophia Libera," (1621,) one of the first attacks on the philosophy of Aristotle. He lived some years in Dublin, where he died about 1630.

Carpenter, (WILLIAM,) an English author and biblical critic, born in London about 1798, published several valuable works, among which are "Calendarium Palestinæ," (1825,) "Scripture Natural History," (1828,) and "A Guide to the Practical Reading of the Bible," (1830.) He died April 21, 1874.

Carpenter, (WILLIAM BENJAMIN,) an eminent English physiologist, son of Lant Carpenter, noticed above, was born about 1812. He became a student of medicine in University College, London, in 1833, and graduated in Edinburgh in 1839, before which date he had published a treatise "On the Unity of Function in Organized Beings," and a few other short works. In 1839 he published an important and remarkable work, entitled "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology." About 1840 he settled in Bristol. He produced, in 1846, "Principles of Human Physiology," a work of great merit, and one at that time scarcely equalled by any other on that subject. "We know of no work on physiology from which the student is likely to derive so much advantage." ("British and Foreign Medical Review.") Dr. Carpenter was professor of medical jurisprudence in University College, London, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. Among his publications are "Zoology and Instinct in Animals," (1848,) and "On the Microscope: its Revelations and Uses," (1856.) In 1849 he received a prize of one hundred guineas for an "Essay on Alcoholic Liquors." He began in 1869 to conduct the British government's deep-sea explorations, on which subject he published several reports. Died in 1885. His brother, RUSSELL LANT CARPENTER, was Unitarian minister at Birkenhead, and published memoirs of his father, the Rev Lant Carpenter.

See "Westminster Review" for July, 1863.

Carpenter, (WILLIAM H.,) born in London in 1792, became in 1845 keeper of the prints and drawings of the British Museum. Died July 12, 1866.

Carpentier, kär'pŏn'te-ā', (PIERRE,) a French Benedictine friar and antiquary, noted for his learning, was born at Charleville in 1697. He performed the principal part of the improved edition of Du Cange's "Glossarium mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis," (1736.) In 1766 he published a valuable supplement to the work above named, with the title of "Glossarium novum," etc. Died in Paris in 1767.

See TASSIN, "Histoire littéraire de la Congrégation de Saint-Maur."

Carpi, da, dä kar'pee, (GIROLAMO,) a skilful Italian painter and architect, born at Ferrara about 1500. He imitated Correggio with such success that some of his copies passed for the original works of that artist. He adorned the churches of Bologna and Ferrara with frescos and oil-paintings. "The Adoration of the Magi" is called one of his master-pieces. Died in 1556.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, etc.;" BARUFFALDI, "Vita di G. da Carpi Pittore," 1841.

Carpi, da, (UGO,) an eminent Italian wood-engraver and painter, is said to have been born in Rome about 1486. He is the reputed inventor of *clair-obscur* engraving, or printing in light and shade. Among his works are "Diogenes and his Tub," after Parmegiano, and "Æneas bearing off Anchises," after Raphael. He used three blocks, the first for the outline, the second for the middle tints, and the last for the shadows.

Carpin, kar-peen', or **Carpini**, kar-pee'nee, (JOHANNES DE PLA'NO,) an Italian monk, noted for his travels and adventures among the Tartars or Mongols who had ravaged the eastern parts of Christendom. In 1246 he was sent by Pope Innocent IV. on a mission to Tartary, with the design to pacify those barbarians or convert them to Christianity. With great courage and patience he penetrated to the court of the Grand Khan, whom he calls Kujak, and who dismissed him with a letter to the pope. On his return home, in 1248, he wrote a narrative of his journey, which is considered tolerably faithful and accurate, (making allowance for the prevalent ignorance, etc.,) and imparted to Europeans their first knowledge of the country of the Mongols. Hakluyt translated it, and inserted it in his "Collection of Voyages," etc. Carpini afterwards was provincial of Germany, and preached the gospel in Bohemia, Norway, and Denmark.

See DE GUIGNES, "Histoire générale des Huns."

Carpioni, kar-pe-o'nee, (GIULIO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Venice in 1611. He painted fabulous and fantastic subjects with success. Died in 1674.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Carpocrate. See CARPOCRATES.

Car-poc'ra-tēs, [Fr. CARPOCRATE, kär'po'krät',] a heresiarch of Alexandria, lived in the reign of Adrian, in the second century. He is said to have taught that the world was created by angels, that Christ was only a human being of pre-eminent goodness, and that the souls of men existed before their entrance into this world. He also taught doctrines subversive of morality, a kind of Gnostic Antinomianism, and had numerous followers.

See MATTER, "Du Gnosticisme," 2d edition, 1838.

Carpov, kar'pof, (JAKOB,) a German theologian, born at Goslar in 1699. He lectured at Jena, where he made many enemies by attempting to treat theology according to philosophic methods. Having removed to Weimar, he was there chosen professor of mathematics in 1742. He wrote an "Inquiry whether the Earth is a Machine or an Animal," and other works. Died in 1768.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Carpzov, karp'tsof, [Lat. CARPZO'VIUS,] (AUGUST,) a German diplomatist, son of Benedict, noticed below, born at Colditz in 1612. He became chancellor of the high court of Saxony, and represented that power at the treaty of Westphalia, (1648.) In 1675 he was appointed a privy councillor at Gotha. Died in 1683.

See STURZ, "Commentatio de Vita A. Carpzovii," 1750.

Carpzov, (BENEDICT,) a distinguished German jurisconsult, born in Brandenburg in 1565. He was appointed professor of law at Wittenberg in 1599, and wrote several volumes of "Legal Disputations," ("Disputationes Juridicæ.") He died in 1624, leaving several sons, who gained distinction in the same career.

Carpzov, (BENEDICT,) a son of the preceding, born at Wittenberg in 1595, was a more able jurisconsult than his father. He was a privy councillor to the Elector of Saxony, and author of many works, among which is "Practice in Criminal Causes," ("Practica Rerum criminalium," 1635.) "He deserved to be regarded," says Boissonade, "as the first of German practitioners." Died in 1666.

See LANGE, "Predigt bei der Leichen-Bestattung B. Carpzovii," 1667; KROMAYER, "Programma in B. Carpzovii funere," 1666.

Carpzov, (JOHANN BENEDICT,) a Protestant theologian, brother of the preceding, born at Rochlitz in 1607. He was professor at Leipsic. Died in 1657.

Carpzov, (JOHANN BENEDICT,) an Orientalist, a son of the preceding, born at Leipsic in 1639, was professor of Hebrew, etc. in that city. He wrote treatises on sacred philology. Died in 1699.

His brother, **FRIEDRICH BENEDICT,** (1649–99,) was noted as a philologist. He contributed to the "Acta Eruditorum."

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon;" CYPRIAN, "Programma in funere J. B. Carpzovii," 1699; CRELL, "Oratio F. B. Carpzovii Memoriæ sacra," 1700.

Carpzov, (JOHANN BENEDICT,) a historian and jurist, nephew of the preceding, born at Dresden in 1675. He published several works. Died in 1739.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" ERNST F. HAUPT, "Ueber J. B. Carpzov als Historiker," 1842.

Carpzov, (JOHANN GOTTLOB,) a Lutheran theologian, born at Dresden in 1679. He was professor of Oriental languages at Leipsic from 1719 to 1730, and in the last year removed to Lubeck, where he preached many years. He wrote, besides other works, "Sacred Criticism on the Old Testament," ("Critica sacra Veteris Testamenti.") Died in 1767.

Carpzovius. See CARPZOV.

Carr, (EUGENE A.,) an American general, born in Erie county, New York, about 1830, graduated at West Point in 1850. He became a captain in 1858 and a colonel in 1861, commanded a division at Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was employed in active service against the Indians in the United States cavalry until 1892; was then made brigadier-general. Retired in 1893.

Carr, (GEORGE,) a minister of the Anglican Church, born at Newcastle, England, in 1704. From 1737 to 1776 he was senior clergyman of the Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh. Several volumes of his sermons were published. "To his merits as a preacher, great as they were," says Dr. Beattie, "the lustre of his private character was still superior." Died in 1776.

Carr, (JOHN,) an English architect, born near Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1721. He gained an extensive practice in the north of England, where he erected many fine edifices. Among them are the Town-Hall of Newark, Harewood House, Yorkshire, and the mausoleum of Lord Rockingham at Wentworth. He was chosen lord mayor of York in 1770, and again in 1785. Died in 1807.

Carr, (JOHN,) LL.D., an English schoolmaster, born in the county of Durham in 1732. He taught a grammar-school at Hertford for many years with credit, and made a translation of Lucian's "Dialogues," which is said to be excellent. He also wrote other works. Died in 1807.

Carr, (Sir JOHN,) an English writer of travels, born in Devonshire in 1772, was educated for the law. During the brief peace which followed the treaty of Amiens he visited France, and produced in 1803 "The Stranger in France," which was very successful, partly because for many ensuing years the scenes which he described were inaccessible to English tourists. He afterwards published "Northern Summer, or Travels around the Baltic," a "Tour through Holland," and a few other works. He was knighted about 1806. Died in 1832.

See "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1807.

Carr, (JOSEPH B.,) an American officer, born at Albany about 1825, served in the campaigns of 1861–62, and was made a brigadier-general in 1862. Died in 1895.

Carr, (JOSEPH W. COMYNS,) dramatist, born in England in 1849, became an art critic and director of the New Gallery. He wrote dramas and works on art.

Carr, written also **Carre** or **Ker,** kâr, (ROBERT,) Earl of Somerset, a Scottish courtier, born about 1589. In 1610 his handsome person attracted the notice of the king, James I., of whom he soon became the prime favourite. "James created him Viscount Rochester," says Hume, ". . . and bestowed on him the supreme direction of all his business and political concerns." In 1613 Carr married Lady Frances Howard, lately divorced from the Earl of Essex, and was created Earl of Somerset. He was for some time on very intimate terms with Sir Thomas Overbury; but they afterwards quarrelled, and in 1616 Somerset and his wife were convicted of procuring the death of Overbury by poison, but, through the favour of the king, they escaped the just penalty of their crime. After an imprisonment of several years, he was released, and died in obscurity, in 1645.

See GARDINER'S "History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. ii. chaps. x., xi., and xiii.; HUME'S "History of England," chap. xlvii.

Carr, (Sir ROBERT,) one of the royal commissioners of New England, appointed in 1664 by Charles II. In conjunction with Nicolls, he took New Amsterdam from the Dutch, and changed the name of that city to New York, in honour of the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

Carr, (Rev. WILLIAM HOLWELL,) an English patron of the fine arts, born in 1759. He bequeathed many pictures to the National Gallery. Died in 1830.

Carra, kâ'râ', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French revolutionist, born at Pont-de-Vesle in 1743. He went to Paris in 1789, and became the editor of a journal called "Annales Patriotiques," which was very radical in politics. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and, having joined the Girondists, was proscribed by Robespierre, and executed in October, 1793. "He took refuge in the Gironde," says Lamartine, "to oppose the excesses of the people." He had published several historical and scientific works.

Carra Saint-Cyr, kâ'râ' sân'sêr', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French general, born in 1756. As general of brigade, he contributed to the victories of Marengo and Hohenlinden, (1801.) He became a general of division in 1801, and commanded the army of occupation in Naples in 1805. He was Governor of French Guiana in 1817–19. Died in 1834.

Carracci. See CARACCI.

Carrach, kâr'râK, (JOHANN TOBIAS,) a Prussian jurist, born at Magdeburg in 1702. In 1763 he was chosen rector of the University of Halle, in which he had previously been professor of law. He published many legal treatises. Died in 1775.

Carrache. See CARACCI.

Carradori, kâr-râ-do'ree, (GIOACHINO,) an Italian physician, born at Prato, in Tuscany, in 1758. About 1802 he wrote a prize essay "On Fertility of Land," which is regarded as a classic work. He contributed able scientific articles to the journals of Milan and Pavía, and published a treatise on Galvanism. Died in 1818.

See SILVESTRI, "Elogio de G. Carradori," 1818; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Carranza, kâr-rân'thâ, (BARTOLOMÉ,) a Spanish prelate, born at Miranda in 1503. Charles V. sent him to the Council of Trent in 1546. He accompanied Philip II. to England, where he became confessor to Queen Mary and displayed a fanatical zeal against the Protestants. About 1556 he was appointed Archbishop of Toledo. This promotion appears to have excited the envy of his enemies, who obtained from the Inquisition a censure of a Catechism which he published, and accused him of perverting the mind of Charles V. in his last illness. He was confined in prison ten years or more, and soon after his release he died, in 1576.

See SALAZAR DE MENDOZA, "Vida y Sucesos de B. de Carranza y Miranda," 1788; PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vols. i. and ii.

Carrara, (GIOVANNI MICHELE ALBERTO,) an Italian physician and author, born at Bergamo, was one of the most learned and prolific writers of his time. Among his works are a "History of Italian Affairs in his Own

Times," and a Latin poem "On the Venetian War." In 1488 the emperor Frederick III. made him a count palatine. Died in 1490.

See Vossius, "De Historicis Latinis;" A. Suardi, "Vita di G. M. A. Carrara," 1784.

Carrara, (Pietro Antonio,) a native of Bergamo, published, in 1701, a version of Virgil's "Æneid" in *ottava rima*.

Carrara, (Ubertino,) an Italian poet and Jesuit, born at Sora about 1640. He was for many years professor of belles-lettres in the Roman College, and wrote a heroic poem called "Voyage of Columbus," of which the invention is more poetic than the style. Died in 1715.

Carrara, da, dä kär-rä'rä, a noble family of Italy, which ruled over Padua in the middle ages and adhered to the Guelph party.

Jacopo da Carrara, after commanding the army in the war against Can della Scala, was elected Lord of Padua in 1318. Died in 1324. His nephew, Marsilio, who succeeded, made an alliance with Can della Scala, of Verona, to whom in 1328 he transferred the title of Lord of Padua; but he continued to be the actual ruler. The heirs of Della Scala were expelled in 1337. Marsilio died in 1338, and was succeeded by his nephew, Ubertino. During his government hostilities were renewed with the Lord of Verona, and were terminated by a peace in 1343. He died, without issue, in 1345. Francesco I., a grand-nephew of Jacopo, above noticed, obtained the chief power in 1355, and at the same time was chosen to command the army of the league formed by Ferrara, Mantua, Verona, and Padua against the Visconti of Milan. After several indecisive battles, peace was made in 1358. In 1378 he joined the Genoese in a war against Venice, which brought the latter state to the brink of ruin. About 1387 he was deposed by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, and confined in prison until his death in 1393.

See Sismondi, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Carrara, da, (Francesco II.,) called Novello, (no-vel'lo,) the son of Francesco I., noticed above, recovered the lordship of Padua in 1390, by the favour of the Venetians. He waged war against the Visconti, and, by seizing Verona in 1404, involved himself in war with Venice. Having been vanquished by that power, he was taken prisoner and put to death, with his sons, in 1406, after which Padua was annexed to Venice.

See Sismondi, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Carre. See Carr.

Carré or **Carrée,** kä'rä', (François,) a Dutch painter, father of Hendrik, noticed below, was born in Friesland in 1636; died in 1669.

Carré, kä'rä', (Guillaume Louis Julien,) a French jurisconsult, born at Rennes in 1777. He became professor of law in the Faculty of Rennes in 1806, and gained a high reputation as a lecturer. He published "Laws of Civil Practice," (1824,) and other works of merit. Died in 1832.

See A. Chauveau, "Notice sur Carré," 1841.

Carré, (Hendrik,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born about 1656, was a pupil of J. Jordaens. He became a resident of Amsterdam, where he worked many years with success. Descamps praises his colour and touch. Died in 1721.

See Descamps, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Carré, (Jean Baptiste Louis,) a French writer and tactician, born at Varennes in 1749. Besides other works, he published one entitled "Panoply," (Panoplie," 1795,) a treatise on armour, weapons, and military affairs in general. Died in 1835.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire."

Carré, (Louis,) a French geometer, born at a village in Brie in 1663. After having served Malebranche as amanuensis, he became a teacher of mathematics and philosophy. In 1697 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. His principal work is a "Method for the Measurement of Surfaces, Solids," etc., which was once highly prized. Died in 1711.

See Fontenelle, "Éloge de Carré;" Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Carré, (Michael,) a brother of Hendrik, born about 1658, was a pupil of N. Berghem, and a skilful painter. He was employed by Frederick I. of Prussia, after whose death he returned to Amsterdam. Died in 1728.

Carré, (Narcisse Epaminondas,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1794, was councillor in the Cour Impériale of Paris. He published an edition of the works of Domat, and a "Code des Femmes," (1828.) Died in 1878.

Carré, (Pierre Laurent,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1758, obtained the chair of rhetoric at Toulouse, where he lectured with *éclat*. He wrote an epistle to his friend Delille the poet. He left many odes, epistles, and other poems. Died in 1825.

Carrel, kä'rĕl', (Nicolas Armand,) a celebrated French journalist and publicist, was born at Rouen in 1800. He entered the army as sub-lieutenant about 1820, with sentiments of hostility to the dynasty restored by foreign troops. When the government sent an army to Spain to support the cause of absolutism, he resigned in 1823, and joined the army of Spanish liberals. Having been made prisoner, he was sentenced to death by a council of war; but, on account of informalities in the process, he was released. Finding himself destitute of resources except in his literary talents, he became secretary of the historian Augustin Thierry. He soon quitted this service, which imposed too much constraint on his independent spirit, and began to write for the "Constitutionnel," the "Revue Française," and other journals and reviews of Paris. About 1828 he published a "Résumé of the History of Modern Greece," and a "History of the Counter-Revolution in England," which is highly esteemed. "The reigns of the last two Stuarts," says the "Edinburgh Review," "have been written with the mind of a statesman and the hand of a vigorous writer, by Armand Carrel." In 1830 Thiers and Carrel became chief editors of the "National," a daily journal, which the latter first projected, and which was the organ of the liberal opposition. After the revolution of 1830, (in which Carrel took a prominent part,) Thiers entered the new ministry, and left the chief control of the journal to his late colleague, whose eloquence and judgment soon raised the "National" to the highest point of influence and popularity. He gained much applause by the utterance of his indignant abhorrence of the execution of Marshal Ney, while he was pleading a cause before the Chamber of Peers, the majority of which had pronounced the sentence in that case. He was imprisoned by the government of Louis Philippe on account of his writings, although he was the moderator as well as the champion of the popular party. He was killed in a duel by Émile de Girardin, editor of the "Presse," in July, 1836. "His sterling honesty," says Brougham, "was only exceeded by his brilliant talents."

Carrell, (Alexis,) surgeon, born at Sainte Foy les Lyon, France, in 1873. He practised in Lyons 1896–1905, devoting his time largely to research work, came to America in 1905, being connected with McGill University, Montreal, the University of Chicago, and after 1909 a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He has done remarkable work in successfully transplanting organs or parts of one animal into another, even the leg of a dog to another dog, and of keeping the heart or other organs or parts in vital condition for months separate from the body. He was granted the Nobel prize for medical discovery in 1912.

Carreño de Miranda, kär-rän'yo dä me-rän'dä, (Don Juan,) a skilful Spanish painter of history and portraits, was born in Asturias in 1614. In 1669 Philip IV. gave him the title of First Painter to the King, which he retained under Charles II. His works, which illustrate scriptural subjects, are at Madrid, Toledo, etc. Died in 1685. He was an excellent colorist, in which respect he is ranked by Spaniards between Titian and Van Dyck.

See Quillet, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols;" Bryan, "Dictionary of Painters;" Nagler, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Carrer, kär-rär', (Luigi,) an Italian lyric poet, born at Venice in 1801, wrote, besides other poems, "The Ring of Seven Gems." Died in 1850.

Carrera, kär-rä'rä, (Pietro,) an Italian antiquary, born in Sicily in 1571, wrote "Ancient Syracuse illustrated," and other works. Died in 1647.

Carrera, kär-rā′rä, (RAFAEL,) a statesman, of Indian extraction, born at Guatemala about 1814. In the civil war (1837–39) he fought with success against the Federal government, and became commander-in-chief of the insurgents. He was elected President of Guatemala in 1847, and re-elected in 1851. He died in 1865.

Carreras, kär-rā′räs, (JOSÉ MIGUEL, JUAN, and LUIS,) three brothers, citizens of Chili, who were noted as patriots, and took part in the war of independence against Spain in the 19th century. Juan and Luis were put to death in 1818, and José Miguel in 1822.

Carrere, kȧ′rair′, (JOSEPH BARTHÉLEMI FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born in 1740 at Perpignan. In 1773 he settled in Paris, and was appointed inspector-general of the mineral waters of Roussillon, and royal censor. He published many professional works, among which are "A Manual for the Service of the Sick," a "Treatise on Inflammatory Diseases," (1774,) and a "Biographical Dictionary of Medical Writers," (2 vols., 1776,) which was continued only to "Coivart." Died in 1802.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine;" "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Carrère, (THOMAS,) a French physician, father of the preceding, born at Perpignan in 1714; died in 1764.

Carreri, kär-rā′ree, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO GEMELLI,) an Italian, born in Naples, visited Asia in 1693, and published "Tour of the World," (1699.)

Carrero, kär-rā′ro, (PEDRO GARCIAS,) a skilful Spanish physician, born at Calahorra, lived about 1600, acquired a high reputation, and became physician to Philip III. His commentaries on Galen and Avicenna prove him to have been a man of extensive learning.

Carretto, del, dĕl kär-ret′to, (FRANCESCO SAVERIO,) MARQUIS, a Neapolitan minister of state, born at Salerno. In his youth he served in the army with distinction, and rose to a high rank. He was chosen minister of police in 1831, and rendered himself odious by the severe and tyrannical measures with which he suppressed popular revolts. In consequence of a transient success of the popular party in 1848, he was banished by Ferdinand II.; but he was soon recalled, and loaded with favours, by that king. Died in 1861.

Carrier, kȧ′re-ȧ′, almost kȧ′ryȧ′, (JEAN B.,) a French Jacobin of infamous memory, was born in 1756. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and in the next year was sent to Nantes, to execute the bloody will of the dominant party. He sacrificed great numbers of prisoners and citizens without trial, and spared neither women nor children. Multitudes were crowded into boats and sunk in the river Loire, and others were shot or guillotined. The first mode of destruction was called *republican baptism*. Soon after the fall of Robespierre the public voice called for justice against Carrier, who, after a trial by the tribunal at Paris, was executed in 1794.

Carriera. See ROSALBA.

Carrière, kȧ′re-air′, (DENIS DÉSIRÉ,) a French poet, born at Nancy in 1813; died in 1853.

Carrière, (EUGÈNE,) artist, born at Gournay sur Marne, France, in 1849; has been called "The Modern Madonna Painter"; also has painted striking portraits.

Carrière, (JOSEPH,) a French theologian, born in 1795. He became professor of theology in the seminary of Saint Sulpice, Paris. He published an esteemed work on theology, written in Latin, comprising the following subjects: "On Matrimony," "On Justice and Law," and "On Contracts." Died April 23, 1864.

Carrière, kȧ′re-air′, (MORITZ,) a German philosophical writer, was born at Griedel, in Hesse, in 1817. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Giessen in 1849. Among his principal works are a treatise "On Aristotle the Friend of Plato," in Latin, (1837,) "The Philosophic Contemplation of the World at the Time of the Reformation," (1847,) a poem, "The Last Night of the Girondists," (1849,) and "Æsthetics," (1859.) Died 1895.

Carrières, de, dẽh kȧ′re-air′, (LOUIS,) a French biblical commentator, born near Angers in 1662. His commentary was inserted in the French version of the Bible by Sacy. Died in 1717.

Carrillo, kär-rēl′yo, (MARTIN,) a Spanish historian, born at Saragossa; died about 1630.

Cär′ring-tŏn, (NOEL THOMAS,) an English poet, born at Plymouth in 1777. After serving a short time in the royal navy, which he left about 1797, he taught school at Maidstone and Devonport. He wrote several didactic poems of some merit, among which are "The Banks of Tamar," (1820,) "Dartmoor," (1826,) and "My Native Village." "Dartmoor," which is called his best work was received with great favour. Died in 1830.

See "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iv. chap. ii.

Carrion, kȧ′re-ôn′, (LOUIS,) a Flemish critic, born at Bruges about 1547. He became professor of civil law and of canon law at Louvain, where he died in 1595. Among his works are an edition of the "Attic Nights" of Aulus Gellius, and "Commentaries on Ancient Readings," ("Antiquarum Lectionum Commentarii.")

Carrion, de, dȧ kär-re-ôn′, (MANUEL RAMIREZ,) a learned Spaniard, born about 1590. He attained great success in the instruction of deaf-mutes, and is said to have been the first who, in Spain, taught letters to that class.

Carrion-Nisas, kȧ′re-ôn′ ne′zȧ′, (ANTOINE HENRI FRANÇOIS,) a French author, born at Lézignan in 1794. He published a "Roman History from the Foundation of Rome to the Reign of Constantine," (1815,) "Principles of Political Economy," (1824,) and other works. Died November 23, 1867.

Carrion-Nisas, de, dẽh kȧ′re-ôn′ ne′zȧ′, (MARIE HENRI FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a French politician and military officer, born at Montpellier in 1787, was the father of the preceding. Died in 1841.

Carro, de, dẽh kȧ′ro′, (JEAN,) a Swiss physician, born at Geneva in 1770. He practised many years in Vienna, and was noted for his zealous efforts to propagate vaccination, on which he published a work, (1801.) He lived at Carlsbad from 1825 until his death in 1857.

Cär′rŏll, (CHARLES,) of Carrollton, an American patriot, born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1737. He was educated as a Roman Catholic in France, and studied law in Paris and London. Having returned to America about 1764, he inherited a very large estate in land in his native province, and was reputed to be the richest man in Maryland. Before the Revolution began, he defended, by his writings, the rights of the colonies against the oppressive measures of the British ministry. He was elected a delegate to the Provincial Convention in 1775, and a delegate to Congress in July, 1776. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and, in order to identify himself more fully with the danger as well as honour resulting from that manifesto, wrote his name Charles Carroll of Carrollton, after some one had remarked that there were several persons named Charles Carroll. He was elected a Senator of the United States for Maryland in 1788. In 1810 he retired from public life. He was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. Having attained the age of ninety-five years, he died in 1832.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence;" "National Portrait-Gallery," vol. i., 1839.

Carroll, (JOHN,) a Roman Catholic prelate, born in Maryland in 1735, was a cousin of the preceding. He joined the order of Jesuits. In 1776 he went to Canada, at the request of Congress, in company with Benjamin Franklin and two others, who were sent on a political mission. He was appointed Bishop of Baltimore in 1789, and afterwards received the title of Archbishop. Died in 1815.

Carroll, (LEWIS.) See DODGSON, CHARLES.

Carron, kȧ′rôn′, (GUI TOUSSAINT JULIEN,) ABBÉ, a French priest and moralist, noted for his works of charity and benevolence, was born at Rennes in 1760. Refusing to take the prescribed oath in 1791, he was exiled to Jersey, and thence removed to London. In each of these places he founded schools, hospitals, etc. In 1814 he returned to Paris, and took part in various benevolent enterprises. He published "Christian Thoughts," "Lives of the Just," "The Confessors of the Faith in France," and many other works. Died in 1821.

See "Notice sur Carron," prefixed to his works.

Carroza, kär-rod′zȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician, born at Messina in 1678; died after 1730.

Carrucci. See PONTORMO.

Carruthers, kar-roo'therz, (ROBERT,) a Scottish *littérateur*, born in Dumfries, November 5, 1799. In 1828 he assumed the management of the "Inverness Courier," a weekly journal, of which he became proprietor in 1831. He was the principal editor of "Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature," and published a "Life of Pope," and an edition of Pope's Poetical Works, (3 vols., 1858.) Died at Inverness, May 26, 1878.

Car'son, (ALEXANDER,) LL.D., a celebrated Baptist divine, born near Cookstown, county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1776. He was educated in the Glasgow University, and was for a time the Presbyterian minister of Tubbermore, but became an Independent, and finally a Baptist. Died in Belfast, August 24, 1844. He was the author of many remarkable religious and theological works.

Car'son, (CHRISTOPHER,) commonly known as KIT CARSON, a famous trapper and mountain-guide, born in Kentucky in 1809, passed a large portion of his time in the Rocky Mountains and the adjacent territories. He rendered important services as a guide to Fremont in his explorations. In 1847 he was made lieutenant in the rifle-corps of the United States army. Died in 1868.

Carson, (The Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD HENRY,) leader in Parliament. Born Feb. 19, 1854. Determined opponent of Irish Home Rule. He roused Ulster to a state bordering upon rebellion in the weeks immediately before the European war broke out. Solicitor-General 1900–06.

Car'stairs or **Car'stares**, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish theologian and negotiator, born at Cathcart in 1649. Having received a good education and studied theology at Utrecht, he became chaplain and private secretary to William, Prince of Orange, who sent him to England on a secret mission in the reign of Charles II. As accessary to the conspiracy of Monmouth's friends, he was arrested and put to the torture, which he bore with fortitude, and confessed nothing important. After the Prince of Orange became King of England, in 1688, Carstairs enjoyed his confidence, and had great influence in the affairs of Scotland. It is stated that by strenuous efforts he dissuaded the king from severe and impolitic measures against the Scottish Presbyterians. In 1704 he was chosen principal of the University of Edinburgh, and became minister of the Grey-Friars' Church in that city. Died in 1715.

"William had," says Macaulay, "one Scottish adviser who deserved and possessed more influence than any of the ostensible ministers. This was Carstairs, one of the most remarkable men of that age. He united great scholastic attainments with great aptitude for civil business, and the firm faith and ardent zeal of a martyr with the shrewdness and suppleness of a consummate politician."

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. ix., and vol. iii. chap. xiii.; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" MCCORMICK, "Life of W. Carstairs," 1774.

Carstares. See CARSTAIRS.

Carstens, kar'stens, (ADOLF GOTHARD,) a Danish writer and critic, born at Copenhagen in 1713; died in 1795.

Carstens, (ASMUS JAKOB,) an excellent Danish historical painter, born near Sleswick in 1754. After he left school he was compelled to serve an apprenticeship of five years to a wine-merchant, and on obtaining his liberty went to Copenhagen, in the Academy of which he studied painting a few years. In 1783 he performed a pedestrian journey to Milan, intending to visit Rome; but want of funds compelled him to return before he reached that point. He worked in Lubeck about five years, during which he supported himself by painting portraits, and thence removed to Berlin, where he produced "The Fall of the Angels." The merit of this procured his appointment as professor in the Academy of that city. In 1792 he went to Rome, where he studied with fond admiration the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael and acquired a wide reputation by his compositions. Among his master-pieces are "The Visit of the Argonauts to the Centaur Chiron," and "Œdipus Tyrannus." Died in Rome in 1798. His subjects were mostly taken from the great poets, ancient and modern.

See FERNOW, "Leben des Künstler Carstens," 1806; NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Carsughi, kar-soo'gee, (RANIERO,) an Italian Jesuit and Latin poet, born in Tuscany in 1647; died at Rome in 1709.

Cartagena, de, dà kar-tâ-hā'nâ, (ALONSO,) a Spanish poet, who became Archbishop of Burgos. Died in 1456.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Cartajo, kar-tâ'yo, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian poet, lived about 1530.

Cartari, kar-tâ'ree, (VINCENZO,) an Italian writer, born at Reggio, lived about 1550. Little is known of his life, except that he was in the service of Cardinal Ippolito d'Este. He wrote a popular work, entitled "Images of the Gods of the Ancients," etc., ("Le Immagini degli Dei degli Antichi," 1556.)

See GINGUENÉ, "Hist. Littéraire d'Italie."

Cartaud de la Vilate, kär'tō' deh là ve'lät', (FRANÇOIS,) a French author and priest, born at Aubusson about 1700. He published in 1736 a "Historical and Philosophical Essay on Taste," an ingenious and eloquent work, which attracted much attention. He displayed a fondness for paradox in his "Thoughts on Mathematics." Died in Paris in 1737.

Cartaux or **Carteaux**, kär'tō', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in Franche-Comté in 1751. In 1793 he defeated the royalists at Orange, for which service he was made on the same day general of brigade and of division. He commenced the siege of Toulon, where Bonaparte served under his orders, but was deprived of the command before the place was taken, in 1793. During the empire he was not in active service. Died in 1813.

See THIERS, "Histoire de la Révolution Française."

Carte, kart, (SAMUEL,) an English divine and antiquary, born at Coventry in 1653, became prebendary of Lichfield. He published a "Chronological Table of Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees in England and Wales," also several sermons. Died in 1740.

Carte, (THOMAS,) an English historian, son of the preceding, was born at Clifton in 1686. Having entered into holy orders, he became reader in the Abbey Church, Bath. From his partiality to the house of Stuart, he refused to take the oaths on the accession of George I. In 1715 orders were issued to arrest him as a party to the rebellion; but he escaped to France, where he remained about twelve years. After his return to England, he published a "History of the Life of James, Duke of Ormond," which, says Dr. Johnson, "is considered as a book of authority; but it is ill written. There is no animation, no compression, no vigour." He also wrote a "History of England," (4 vols., 1747–55,) which was coldly received. Hume refers to Carte as an "author of great industry and learning, but full of prejudices." Died in 1754.

Carteaux. See CARTAUX.

Cartellier, kär'tà'le-à', (PIERRE,) an eminent French sculptor, born in 1757 in Paris, was a pupil of C. A. Bridan. His reputation was established by the figure of War which adorns the palace of the Luxembourg. His statues of Aristides and Vergniaud were greatly admired, but exist only in plaster models. In 1810 he was elected a member of the Institute, and about that time produced statues of Napoleon and of Louis Bonaparte. He executed many other excellent works. Several distinguished artists were formed in his school. Died in 1831.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice historique sur la Vie de Cartellier."

Car'ter, (ELIZABETH,) an English lady, distinguished as a profound classical scholar and an authoress, was born at Deal, Kent, in 1717. Her father, Nicholas Carter, D.D., curate of Deal, was a good classical scholar, and instructed her in the learned languages. She also made herself mistress of Italian, German, French, and Spanish. In 1738 she published anonymously a small volume of poems, and the next year acquired reputation by translating a work on Newton's philosophy from the Italian of Algarotti. Her "Ode to Wisdom" (1746) is one of her best poems. At an early period of her authorship she became a friend of Dr. Johnson, for whom she wrote Nos. 44 and 100 of the "Rambler." He once remarked of some eminent scholar, "Sir, he is the best

Greek scholar in England except Elizabeth Carter." Her translation of Epictetus from the Greek (1758) extended her celebrity beyond the limits of her own country. Warton expressed the opinion that "it excels the original." She was never married. Her character was adorned by modesty, piety, and other Christian graces. Several volumes of her Letters have been published. Died in London in 1806.

See PENNINGTON, "Memoirs of E. Carter;" MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England," etc., vol. i., 1843.

Carter, (FRANCIS,) an English writer, who resided some years in Spain, and published "A Journey from Gibraltar to Malaga," (1777.) He left a work in manuscript, entitled "Historical and Critical Account of Early-Printed Spanish Books." Died in 1783.

Carter, (FRANKLIN,) LL.D., an American educator, born at Waterbury, Connecticut, September 30, 1837. Graduated at Williams College in 1862. Was professor of Latin at Williams College from 1865 to 1872, and of German at Yale College from 1872 to 1881, and president of Williams from 1881 to 1901. Died 1919.

Carter, (JAMES COOLIDGE,) an American lawyer, born at Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 14, 1827; graduated at Harvard in 1850; admitted to the bar in New York City in 1853; was on the commission of municipal administration for New York cities in 1875; member of the constitutional convention in 1888; and one of the counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Tribunal in 1892. He wrote "The Codification of our Common Law," (1883,) "The Ideal and the Actual Law," (1890,) etc. Died February 14, 1905. He left a bequest of $200,000 to Harvard University.

Carter, (JOHN,) an eminent architect and antiquary, born in London in 1748. From 1780 to 1794 he issued, in numbers, "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture now remaining in England," which was followed by "Views of Ancient Buildings in England." He was employed more than twenty years on an important national work, entitled "The Ancient Architecture of England," (1795–1816,) which is highly prized by students of that art. Died in 1817 or 1818.

Carter, (JOHN,) a silk-weaver, born at Coggeshall, England, in 1815. By injuries received in falling from a tree, his body below his neck became paralyzed. He lived for eighteen years in this condition, and learned to draw with wonderful skill, holding the brush in his mouth. His chief work is a "Rat-Catcher and his Dogs," the design and execution of which have been full of interest to the leading artists; and all his productions exhibit great æsthetic powers. Died in 1850.

See WILLIAM JAMES DAMPIER, "Memoir of John Carter," London, 1850; FREDERICK J. MILLS, "Life of John Carter," New York, 1868.

Carter, (NATHANIEL H.,) an American writer, born at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1787 or 1788. He became, about 1820, editor of the New York "Statesman," which supported De Witt Clinton. He published, after a visit to Europe, "Letters from Europe," (2 vols., 1827.) Died at Marseilles in 1830.

Carter, (SAMUEL P.,) an American general, born in East Tennessee in 1819, served in the navy in his youth. He was appointed a brigadier-general about May, 1862. He commanded a division under Schofield, in North Carolina, in February, 1865. In 1878 he was made a commodore in the navy, and an admiral (retired) in 1882. Died May 26, 1891.

Car'tęr-et, (Sir GEORGE,) an English naval officer, born about 1600, was an adherent of Charles I. and Charles II. in the civil war. Died in 1679.

Carteret, (JOHN,) Viscount Carteret and Earl Granville, an able English statesman and orator, born in 1690, was the son of George, Lord Carteret, of Bedfordshire. He graduated with high honours at Oxford, and in 1711 entered the House of Lords, where he soon became prominent as a speaker and a supporter of the Whig ministry. He represented England at the Congress of Cambrai in 1720, and was made secretary of state in 1721. Between 1724 and 1730 he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, and after the latter date he acted with the opposition. "Of all the members of the cabinet," says Macaulay, "Carteret was the most eloquent and accomplished. His talents for debate were of the first order; and his knowledge of foreign affairs superior to that of any living statesman. But there was not room in the government for him and Walpole, and Carteret retired." After the defeat of Walpole (1741) he became secretary of state, and for some months was chief minister,—or sole minister. In 1744 he was removed by the influence of the Pelham party. About 1750 he was appointed president of the council. The historian above named says, "His knowledge of modern languages was prodigious. No public man had such profound and extensive learning." His temper was bold, open, and impetuous. Died in 1763.

See MACAULAY, "Essay on Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann," 1833; also his article entitled "Thackeray's History of the Earl of Chatham," 1834.

Carteret, (PHILIP,) CAPTAIN, an English navigator, who, in 1766, commanded one of the two vessels sent out to make discoveries in the South Sea, under the orders of Captain Wallis. Having discovered numerous small islands, one of which bears his name, Captain Carteret returned home in 1769, after which Hawkesworth published an account of the voyage.

Carteromacho. See FORTEGUERRI.

Cartesius, or **Cartes, Des.** See DESCARTES.

Carthaeuser. See CARTHÄUSER.

Car'tha-lo or **Car'tha-lon**, a Carthaginian general of the first Punic war. He commanded a fleet which was sent against the Romans in 249 B.C. Before any general action was fought, the Roman fleet was destroyed by a storm, from which the superior skill of the Carthaginians saved them.

Carthalon, a commander of the cavalry of Hannibal in his invasion of Italy, and at Cannæ in 216 B.C. Soon after that action he was sent to Rome to negotiate for the ransom of prisoners, but was ordered by a lictor to quit the Roman territory before sunset. He was taken prisoner in 208 B.C., and killed by a Roman soldier.

Carthäuser, Carthaeuser, or **Cartheuser**, pronounced alike kärt'hoi'zẹr, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German physician, son of Johann Friedrich, noticed below, was born at Halle in 1734. He became professor of medicine and surgery at Giessen in 1766. He published "Elements of Mineralogy," "Rudiments of Hydrology," (both in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1796.

Carthäuser, Carthaeuser, or **Cartheuser**, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a learned German physician, born at Hayn in 1704. He experimented on many plants and medicaments, and made a reform in the materia medica. In 1740 he was chosen professor of chemistry, pharmacy, etc. in the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He published (in Latin) "Elements of Experimental Chemistry, etc.," (1736,) "Elements of Materia Medica, General and Special," (1749,) and other works. Died in 1777.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine;" "Biographie Médicale."

Carticeya or **Cartikeya.** See KARTIKEYA.

Cartier, kär'tę-ā', (Sir GEORGE ÉTIENNE,) BART., a Canadian statesman, born at Saint-Antoine, Lower Canada, September 6, 1814. In 1835 he became a lawyer of Montreal, and after the troubles of 1837 a price of two thousand dollars was set on his head; but he finally obtained a pardon, and in 1858 became Premier of Canada. Under the Dominion government he was a prominent Liberal leader. Died May 20, 1873.

Cartier, kär'tę-ā', (JACQUES,) a French navigator, the first discoverer of the Saint Lawrence River, was born at Saint-Malo in 1494. Being sent by Francis I. to explore North America in 1534, he entered the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, advanced as far as Gaspé Bay, and returned to France. He renewed the enterprise in 1535, and ascended the river as far as the site of Montreal. Being kindly treated by the natives, he passed the winter in Canada, and arrived at Saint-Malo in July, 1536. A narrative of the voyage was published.

Cartier, (LOUIS VINCENT,) a French physician and writer on surgery, born in Dauphiné in 1768; died at Lyons in 1839.

Car-tĭ-mand'u-ą or **Car-tis-man'du-ą**, Queen of the Brigantes in Britain, lived about 50 A.D. She betrayed Caractacus to the Romans.

Cartouche, kär'toosh',(LOUIS DOMINIQUE,) a French robber of extraordinary skill and audacity, born in Paris in 1693, was executed in 1721.

Cart'wright, (CHRISTOPHER,) a learned Englishman, born in 1602, is said to have been the first who applied the more ancient uninspired writings of the Jews to the illustration of the Bible. He published several theological works, including one on the Targum, (1648.) Died in 1658.

Cartwright, (EDMUND,) the inventor of the power-loom, was born at Marnham, England, in 1743. Having taken orders, he obtained the living of Brampton, and afterwards that of Goadby-Marwood. He wrote a number of poems, among which were "The Prince of Peace" and "Armina and Elvira." The latter, a poetical legend, passed through nine editions. About 1785 he invented the power-loom, the use of which was opposed by the weavers, who destroyed five hundred of his machines. He obtained patents for many other inventions. In 1809 Parliament voted him £10,000 for the service he had rendered the public by the invention of the power-loom. Died in 1823.

See "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Mechanical Inventions of Edmund Cartwright," London, 8vo, 1843; "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. ii., 1839.

Cartwright, (GEORGE,) an English traveller, born at Marnham in 1739. In the Seven Years' war he served in Germany and obtained the rank of captain. He afterwards made several voyages to Labrador, and in 1792 published a "Journal of a Residence of Sixteen Years on the Coast of Labrador." "The annals of his campaigns among the foxes and beavers," says Coleridge, "interested me more than ever did the exploits of Marlborough or Frederick." Died in 1819.

Cartwright, (JOHN,) MAJOR, a brother of the preceding, was born at Marnham in 1740, and passed some years in the royal navy previous to the American war. Prompted by his love of liberty, he refused to fight against the United States, and wrote "Letters on American Independence," (1774,) besides other political tracts. He was a zealous advocate of parliamentary reform and universal suffrage. Charles J. Fox thought him "one whose enlightened mind and profound constitutional knowledge placed him in the highest rank of public character, and whose purity of principle and consistency of conduct commanded the most respectful attention to his opinions." He was a coadjutor of Tooke, Hardy, etc. in the cause of reform. Died in 1824.

See F. D. CARTWRIGHT, "Life of Major J. Cartwright," 1826.

Cart'wright, (PETER,) an eminent Methodist preacher, born in Amherst county, Virginia, in 1785. While he was still a child, his parents removed with him to Kentucky. When scarcely sixteen years old, he was converted, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. At an early age he began to preach, and continued to labour in the cause with great zeal and success for more than fifty years. It is estimated that he preached not fewer than fifteen thousand sermons. Died September 25, 1872.

See "Autobiography of Peter Cartwright, the Backwoods Preacher," edited by W. P. STRICKLAND, New York, 1856.

Cartwright, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan divine, eminent for learning and talents, was born in Hertfordshire about 1535. He became a Fellow of a college at Cambridge in 1560, and professor of divinity there in 1570. A few years later he was deprived of these offices, and imprisoned several times, for his Puritanism. He published a "Body of Divinity," (1616,) a "Directory for Church Government," commentaries on several books of the Bible, and other works. Died in 1603.

See B. BROOK, "Memoir of the Life of T. Cartwright," 1845.

Cartwright, (THOMAS,) born in 1634, is supposed to have been a grandson of the preceding. He became Bishop of Chester in 1686, and was one of the commissioners who seconded James II. in his despotic attempt to impose a Roman Catholic president on the Fellows of Magdalen College. Died in 1689.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vols. ii. and iii.

Cartwright, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born at Northway in 1611. He graduated at Oxford, took orders in 1638, and became an eloquent preacher. Wood calls him "the most florid and seraphical preacher in the university." He was chosen junior proctor of Oxford University, and reader in metaphysics in 1643, and died the same year. He left tragi-comedies and other poems, which were greatly admired by his contemporaries, but are now neglected, except some of his dramas, one of which is entitled "The Ordinary."

Carus, kä'rŭs, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a Protestant German theologian, born at Bautzen in 1770. He acquired distinction as professor of philosophy in the University of Leipsic, (1796 to 1807.) He published, besides other works, a "History of Psychology," and a "History of the Psychology of the Hebrews," which is said to be a profound and well-written work. Died in 1807.

Carus, (KARL GUSTAV,) an eminent German physiologist and physician, born at Leipsic in 1789. He was appointed assistant professor of anatomy in his native city in 1811, and professor of obstetrics at Dresden in 1815. In 1827 he became physician to the King of Saxony, with the title of privy councillor. He also practised painting with success. Among his principal writings are an "Essay on the Nervous System," (1814,) a "Manual of Zootomy," (1818,) "Principles of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology," (1828,) and a "System of Physiology," (1838–40.) Died July 28, 1869.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cā'rus, (MARCUS AURELIUS,) a Roman emperor, born at Narbo, (now Narbonne.) Under the emperor Probus he held the high office of prefect of the prætorium. At the death of Probus in 282 A.D., Carus was elected his successor by the army. In 283 he marched against the Persians, leaving his son Carinus to govern Italy. Having taken Seleucia and Ctesiphon, he was about to pursue his conquests, when he died suddenly, (283,) or, as some report, was killed by lightning.

Carus, (PAUL,) author, was born at Ilsenburg, Germany, July 18, 1852. He was editor of "The Open Court" and "The Monist," Chicago. Died 1919.

Carus, (VICTOR JULIUS,) an eminent German biologist, a grandson of Friedrich August, noticed above, was born at Leipsic, Aug. 25, 1823.

Caruso, ka-roo'so, (ENRICO,) Italian tenor, was born at Naples, Feb. 25, 1873. He sang as a choir boy in Naples, and made his operatic debut there in 1894. After successes in Europe and South America he came to the United States in 1903. He scored great successes in Italian and French operas, including Aïda, Carmen, Pagliacci, and Rigoletto. Died Aug. 2, 1921 at Naples.

Caruso, or **Carusio,** ka-roo'se-o, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian historian, born near Palermo in 1673. He published "Historical Memoirs of Sicily."

Caruso, (LUIGI,) a popular Italian composer of operas, born in Naples about 1750. He died in 1822.

Carutti di Cantogno, kä-root'tee de kän-tōn'yō, (DOMENICO,) an Italian historian, born at Cumiana, November 16, 1821. He took a prominent part in politics, being for years connected either with the home administration or with the diplomatic service. He published histories of Victor Amadeus II. (1856) and of Charles Emanuel III. of Savoy, (1859,) "Storia della Diplomazia di Casa Savoia," (1875; 4th vol., 1880,) "Versi," (1872,) "Dei Principii del Governo libero," and other works, including two treatises (1868 and 1869) on the Latin poet Propertius, and some plays.

Carvajal, kar-vä-häl', or **Carbajal,** kar-bä-häl', (TOMAS JOSÉ GONZALEZ,) a Spanish writer and statesman, born at Seville in 1753. He was chosen president of the junta of finances in 1812. At the restoration in 1814 he was imprisoned for political reasons. In 1819 he produced a Spanish version of the Psalms, which is greatly admired. He afterwards held several high civil offices, among which was that of a member of the Council of the Indies, and became a peer in 1834. He died the same year.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Carvajal, de, dà kar-vä-häl', or **Carbajal** kar-bä-häl', (BERNARDINO,) born at Palencia, in Spain, about 1456, was made a cardinal in 1493. In 1511 he supported the interest of Louis XII. of France against Pope Julius

II., for which offence he was excommunicated. Having confessed his fault, he obtained pardon in 1513. Died in 1523.

See FABRONI, "Vita Leonis X.;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia."

Carvajal, de, or **Carbajal,** (FRANCISCO,) a famous Spanish captain, born about 1464, was conspicuous for courage at the battle of Pavia in 1525, and at the sack of Rome in 1527. He afterwards went to Mexico and Peru, and in 1542 became a major-general. He joined the party of Gonzales Pizarro in his revolt against the King of Spain, and gained several victories over the royalists about 1546. In 1548 he was made prisoner and hung. He was notorious for cruelty.

Carvajal, de, or **Carbajal,** written also **Caravajal, de,** (JUAN,) an eminent Spanish prelate, born at Truxillo, was made a cardinal in 1446. He gained a high reputation by his missions as papal legate in Germany and Hungary. Died at Rome in 1465.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Carvajal or **Carbajal, de,** (LORENZO GALINDEZ,) was born at Placencia in 1472. He was professor of law at Salamanca, was a councillor of Ferdinand and Isabella, and held high offices under Charles V. He left unfinished a "History of Spain," which, with other works, remained in manuscript. Died in 1527.

Carvalho. See FREIRE DE CARVALHO.

Carvalho, kar-vâl'yo, (ANTONIO NUNEZ,) a Portuguese bibliographer, born about 1790, was living in 1855.

Carvalho, (JOZÉ DA SILVA,) a Portuguese minister of state, born in 1782; died in 1845.

Carvalho d'Acosta, kar-vâl'yo dă-kos'tă, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese geographer and priest, born in Lisbon in 1650. He published in 1706 a "Topographical Description of Portugal," which treats of the natural and civil history of the principal places, and is esteemed the best work on that subject. He also wrote a "Compend of Geography," and other works. Died in 1715.

Carvalho e Mello. See POMBAL.

Carvallo, kar-vâl'yo, (MANUEL,) a South American jurist and diplomatist, born at Santiago, in Chili, in 1803, was chargé-d'affaires at Washington.

Carvaxal. See CARVAJAL.

Car'vẽr, (JOHN,) the first governor of Plymouth colony, was born in England. He was one of a company of Puritans who emigrated to Holland, and came over in the Mayflower in 1620. He is said to have been a prudent and able governor. Died in 1621.

Carver, (JONATHAN,) an American traveller, born in Connecticut in 1732, served as captain in the war against the French in Canada. He passed about three years (1766–68) in the exploration of North America, which he crossed to the Pacific Ocean, and published in 1778 "Travels through the Interior Parts of North America." Died in London in 1780.

Carwell, MADAME. See KEROUAL.

Că'rў, (ALICE,) an American authoress, born near Cincinnati, Ohio, April 26, 1820. She first attracted attention by her contributions to the "National Era," under the title of Patty Lee; and she afterwards published several volumes of poems and other works, including three novels,—"Hagar, a Story of To-Day," "Married not Mated," and "Hollywood." Her sketches of Western life, entitled "Clovernook," were very popular both in America and Europe. She died February 12, 1871.

PHŒBE CARY, a sister of Alice, born September 4, 1824, also contributed to periodical literature, and in 1854 published "Poems and Parodies." She died July 31, 1871.

Cary, (ANNIE LOUISE,) singer, was born at Wayne, Maine, October 22, 1842. She made her début in Italian opera at Copenhagen, and afterwards sang leading contralto and mezzo-soprano rôles in Europe and America. She married Charles M. Raymond, of New York, in 1882, and retired from the stage. Died 1921.

Cary, (Colonel ARCHIBALD,) a Virginian patriot, born about 1730. He favoured the cause of independence, and took a prominent part in the Convention of 1776 which framed the constitution of Virginia. He was afterwards a member of the Senate of Virginia. Died in 1786.

Cary, kă're', (FÉLIX,) a French antiquary and numismatist, born at Marseilles in 1699, formed a fine collection of antique medals. His principal production is a "History of the Kings of Thrace and of the Cimmerian Bosphorus," which is regarded as a classic work. In 1752 the Academy of Inscriptions chose him as a correspondent. Died in 1754.

Că'rў, (Rev. HENRY,) an English scholar and writer, son of Henry F. Cary the translator of Dante. He has published "Testimonies of the Fathers," (Oxford, 1835,) and "Memorials of the Great Civil War in England from 1646 to 1652," (1842.) He has also edited his father's version of Dante, "Early French Poets," etc.

Cary, (Rev. HENRY FRANCIS,) an English poet, eminent as the translator of Dante, was born at Birmingham in 1772. While a student at Oxford, he gave much attention to Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, and before he left college he had published a number of sonnets and odes. In 1797 he was appointed vicar of Bromley Abbot's. He produced in 1806 an excellent translation, in blank verse, of Dante's "Inferno," and in 1814 completed the other portions of the "Divina Commedia." This version is highly applauded by the most eminent judges, including Southey, who said it was "a translation of magnitude and difficulty, executed with perfect fidelity and admirable skill." He afterwards published "The Early French Poets, a Series of Notices and Translations," and other works. Died in 1844.

See "Memoir of H. F. Cary," by his son, HENRY CARY, 2 vols., 1847; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1847.

Cary, (JOHN,) of Bristol, an Englishman, published, between 1695 and 1745, "Treatises on Political Economy, etc." His "Discourse on Trade," a work of little merit, was made the basis of a better work, published in French, at Paris, 1755.

Cary, (LOTT,) an African preacher, was born a slave in Virginia, and accompanied the first emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society in 1821. He officiated as pastor, physician, and soldier to the colony, was elected vice-agent in 1826, and on the withdrawal of Mr. Ashmun, whose entire confidence he enjoyed, discharged for about six months the duties of governor. He was killed in November, 1828, by the accidental explosion of a magazine.

Cary, (LUCIUS.) See FALKLAND, LORD.

Cary, (ROBERT.) See CAREY, (ROBERT.)

Cary, (ROBERT,) a learned English clergyman, born in Devonshire about 1615. He became Archdeacon of Exeter in 1662, and wrote an esteemed work entitled "Palæologia Chronica." Died in 1688.

Căr'ўl, (JOHN,) of Sussex, an English dramatic writer, was intimate with Pope the poet. He wrote "The English Princess," a tragedy, and a few other works. He was secretary to Mary, queen of James II., whom he followed into exile in 1688, and who gave him the empty title of Earl Caryl.

Caryl, (JOSEPH,) an English divine of the sect of Independents, born in London in 1602, was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. His principal work is an "Exposition of Job," (in 12 vols.,) which is much praised. Died in 1673.

See NEAL'S "History of the Puritans."

Caryophilus. See GAROFALO, (BIAGIO.)

Casa, della, del'lă kâ'să, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian poet and priest, born near Florence in 1503, was one of the most elegant writers of his time. He became a resident of Rome, and in 1544 Archbishop of Benevento. Paul IV. on his election to the papal see made Casa his secretary of state. He wrote lyric poems in Italian, which were much admired, and were compared to those of Bembo for purity of style. The first edition appeared in 1558. His most popular prose work is "Galateo, ovvero de' Costumi," which treats of the rules of politeness. He translated Plato into Latin, and wrote Latin "Carmina," and other works. Died at Rome about 1556.

See "Life of Della Casa," prefixed to his works, by G. B. CASOTTI, (edition of 1707;) LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" FILIPPO GERARDI, "Biografia di Giovanni della Casa," 1836; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Casabianca, kă'să-be-an'kâ, (LOUIS,) a naval officer, born at Bastia about 1755. He was sent as a deputy to

the French National Convention in 1792, and voted for the detention of the king. In 1798 he was captain of L'Orient, the flagship of the fleet which conveyed Bonaparte and his army to Egypt. At the battle of the Nile, August 1, 1798, after he was mortally wounded, he made a heroic defence of the burning ship, which finally was destroyed by a terrific explosion.

Casabianca, (RAPHAEL,) a French general, brother of the preceding, was born in Corsica in 1738, and became general of division in 1794. In 1806 he was made a count. Died in 1825.

See DE COURCELLES, "Histoire des Généraux Français."

Casa-Irujo, de, dā kā'sā e-roo'HO, (CARLOS MARIA MARTINEZ,) MARQUIS, a Spanish statesman, born at Cartagena in 1765. From 1795 to 1808 he was minister to the United States, where he married the daughter of Thomas McKean. He was plenipotentiary at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, and ambassador to Paris in 1821. In 1823 he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and president of the council. Died in 1824.

Casal, kā-sāl', (GASPAR,) Bishop of Leiria, in Portugal, born at Santarem in 1510. He became counsellor and confessor of John III., whose preceptor he had once been. He wrote a treatise "On the Justification of Man," (in Latin,) and other works. Died about 1580.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Casal, de, dā kā-sāl', or **Cazal,** kā-zāl', (MANUEL AYRES,) a Portuguese geographer, who emigrated to Brazil in his youth, explored parts of that region, and lived for some time in Rio Janeiro. In 1817 he published a valuable "Historical and Geographical Description of Brazil." He died in Lisbon many years after 1817.

Casali, kā-sā'lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Roman antiquary, who published a treatise "On the Sacred and Profane Rites of the Ancients," "The Splendour of Rome and the Roman Empire in Ancient Times," (1650,) and other esteemed works.

Casali, (GIUSEPPE,) an antiquary and priest, born in Rome in 1744. He formed a rich collection of medals and antique remains, was a liberal patron of artists, and wrote a few treatises on numismatics. Died in 1797.

Casanova, kā-sā-no'vā, (FRANCESCO,) a painter, born of Italian parents, in London, about 1728. At the age of twenty-five he went to Paris, where he gained a high reputation for his battle-pieces and landscapes, and was admitted into the Royal Academy. He afterwards worked in Vienna, where the Empress of Russia employed him to illustrate her victories over the Turks. Died in 1805.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Casanova, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Venice about 1725. He was a pupil of R. Mengs, and professor in the Academy of Fine Arts of Dresden. He gained distinction by his "Dissertations on Ancient Monuments of Art." Died in 1798.

Casanova, (GIOVANNI GIACOMO **de Seingalt**—dĕh sĭn'gâlt or dĕh sân'gâlt',) a celebrated Italian adventurer, remarkable for his wit, accomplishments, learning, and intrigues, was born in Venice in 1725, and was a brother of the preceding. His parents were play-actors. For many years he led a wandering and dissipated life in the various capitals of Europe, frequenting the most aristocratic society, and having no regular business. He was confined about two years in the dungeon of Venice, (1755–57,) and escaped by stratagem. In the course of his life he fought several duels. He became librarian to Count Waldstein, a Bohemian grandee, with whom he passed the last fourteen years of his life, and died in 1803, leaving "Memoirs of his Life," which are sprightly and entertaining. He translated the "Iliad" into *ottava rima,* and wrote a few other works.

See CASANOVA, "Memoirs," in German and French, 8 vols., 1830; BARTHOLD, "Die geschichtlichen Persönlichkeiten in J. Casanova's Memoiren," Berlin, 2 vols., 1846; see, also, "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Casanova, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Rome in 1476. He wrote epigrams against Clement VII. Died about 1527.

Cæsar. See CÆSAR.

Casaregi, kā-sā-rā'jee, [Lat. CASARE'GIS,] (GIOVANNI BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian poet, born at Genoa in 1676, was a brother of the jurist noticed below. He lived at Rome and afterwards at Florence, and was a member of the Academy della Crusca. He wrote elegant lyric poems, "Sonnetti e Canzoni," and translated the Proverbs of Solomon into verse. Died in 1755.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Casaregi, [Lat. CASARE'GIS,] (GIUSEPPE LORENZO MARIA,) a distinguished Italian jurist, born at Genoa in 1670. He was reputed a high authority in questions of commercial law, on which he wrote several treatises,—"Discursus legales de Commercio." Died in 1737.

Casaregis. See CASAREGI.

Casas, de las, dā lās kā'sās, (BARTOLOMÉ,) a benevolent Spanish missionary, noted for his zeal in behalf of the oppressed Indians, was born at Seville in 1474. In 1493 he accompanied Columbus in his second voyage to America. Some years later, having become a Dominican friar, he went to Hispaniola as a missionary, preaching the gospel to the natives, and humanity to the Spanish conquerors who had enslaved them. His efforts to ameliorate the condition of this class having been opposed and frustrated, he visited the court of Spain in 1516, and afterwards repeatedly crossed the ocean to plead their cause. He also addressed to Charles V. several letters or treatises on the subject. He was appointed Bishop of Chiapa, in Mexico, some years before 1550. In 1551 he returned to Spain, where he died in 1566, leaving a "History of the Indies," still in manuscript. The charge that he advised the importation of negro slaves as a substitute for Indians appears to be without foundation: "it has," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "been completely refuted by M. Grégoire."

See ARTHUR HELPS, "Life of Las Casas," 1868; RAYNAL, "Histoire philosophique des Deux Indes;" GRÉGOIRE, "Apologie de Las Casas," (published in the "Mémoires" of the Institute;) MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" MICHAEL PIO, "Vie de Las Casas," 1618.

Casati, kā-sā'tee, (PAOLO,) a learned Italian Jesuit, born at Piacenza in 1617. He taught mathematics and theology at Rome, and is said to have converted Queen Christina of Sweden to the Catholic faith. He wrote treatises on Mechanics, on Optics, and on Fire. The last is commended. Died at Parma in 1707.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Ca-sau'bon, [Fr. pron. kā'zō'bôN'; Lat. CASAUBO'NUS,] (ISAAC,) one of the most eminent critics and scholars of his time, was born of French Protestant parents, at Geneva, on the 8th of Febuary, 1559. In 1582 he became a professor of Greek in the College of Geneva, and soon after began to publish the editions of Greek authors which caused his celebrity as a critic. His "Athenæus" (1600) "has always been deemed," says Hallam, "a noble monument of critical sagacity and extensive erudition. In conjectural emendation of the text, no one hitherto had been equal to Casaubon." He married Florence, a daughter of the eminent scholar Henry Étienne, about 1585. He was professor of Greek at Montpellier from 1596 to 1599. In 1600 Henry IV. invited him to Paris to give lessons in Greek, and appointed him royal librarian. He published an excellent edition of Polybius in 1609. In 1610 he removed to England, where he was received with favour by James I., who made him prebendary of Canterbury. Joseph Scaliger once said of Casaubon, "He is the most learned man now living," although he himself was equal to Casaubon in general learning, but not in a critical knowledge of Greek. Casaubon died in London in 1614. He was a moderate Protestant, and wrote a treatise "De Libertate ecclesiastica," ("On Ecclesiastical Liberty.") Among his productions were editions of Aristotle's Works, (1590,) and of the "Characters" of Theophrastus, (1592.)

Casaubonus. See CASAUBON.

Cas'ca, (P. SERVILIUS,) a Roman conspirator, was a tribune of the people when he assisted at the assassination of Cæsar in 44 B.C. He fought at the battle of Philippi, (42 B.C.,) and died shortly afterwards.

Cas-cel'lĭ-us, (AULUS,) an eminent and eloquent Roman jurist, was a contemporary of Cicero and Trebatius. He was a firm and consistent republican, and showed his independent spirit by refusing, in 41 B.C., to

sanction by legal forms the spoliations of the triumvirs. Horace (in "De Arte Poetica," l. 371) speaks of Cascellius as a jurisconsult of rare learning.

Cāse, (JOHN,) M.D., born at Woodstock, England, was noted as a disputant and philosopher. He taught philosophy at Oxford, and published the "Mirror of Moral Questions according to the Ethics of Aristotle," ("Speculum Moralium Questionum in Ethicam Aristotelis,") and other works. Died in 1600.

Case, (JOHN,) a famous English astrologer and quack, born at Lyme-Regis. He flourished in the reign of Queen Anne, (1701–14,) and was the successor of Lilly in astrology. He inscribed on his sign,

"Within this place
Lives Doctor Case,"

and is said to have made more money by that distich than Dryden received for all his works. He published "Compendium Anatomicum," and a few other works.

Casearius, kā-se-ā′re-us, (JAN,) a Dutch botanist, who lived in India about 1670, and was one of the authors of the "Hortus Malabaricus."

Casel. See CASELIUS.

Caselius, kā-zā′le-ŭs, [Ger. CASEL, kā′zęl; Fr. CHESSEL, shā′sĕl′,] (JOHANNES,) an eminent German philologist and writer, born at Göttingen in 1533. He was professor of philosophy in the University of Helmstedt from 1590 to 1613. Died in 1613.

Caselli, ka-sel′lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian priest and physicist, born at Siena, May 25, 1815. He gave special attention to electricity, and invented a telegraph by which messages could be transmitted in the sender's handwriting. Died Oct. 7, 1891.

Casement, (ROGER DAVID,) was born Sept. 1, 1864, near Dublin, and entered the British consular service. He went to Germany at the start of the World War, landed in Ireland from a German submarine in 1916, intending to start a revolt against England, but was captured April 24, convicted of treason, and executed Aug. 3, 1916.

Caseneuve, de, deh kaz′nŭv′, [Lat. CASENO′VA,] (PIERRE,) a French priest and philologist, born at Toulouse in 1591. Died 1652.

Cases, Las. See LAS CASES.

Ca′sey, (ELIZABETH,) an Irish novelist, was born at Slane, County Meath, in 1848. She lost her sight at eleven, but regained it at eighteen, and, under the pen-name of E. Owens Blackburne, wrote "A Modern Parrhasius," "A Woman Scorned," "Molly Carew," and other novels. Died April 4, 1894.

Cā′sey, (SILAS,) an American general, born in Rhode Island in 1807, graduated at West Point in 1826. He served as captain in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a lieutenant-colonel in 1855. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1861, and a colonel of the regular army in October. He commanded a division at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, for which he was appointed brevet brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers. On March 13, 1865, he was promoted to brevet major-general in the regular army. He retired July 8, 1868. Died January 22, 1882.

Casey, (THOMAS LINCOLN,) military engineer, was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, May 10, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1852, was made a lieutenant of engineers, and reached the grade of colonel during the civil war. He was in the engineering department at Washington from 1868 to 1877, when he was put in charge of the erection of the State, War, Navy, and other public buildings, and in 1878 took charge of the completion of the Washington Monument, which was accomplished in 1884. He was president of the Board of Engineers at New York 1886–88, when he was appointed brigadier-general and engineer-in-chief of the United States army. In 1889 he was put in charge of the construction of the Congressional Library building. Died in 1896.

Cas′i-mir [Polish, KAZIMIERZ, kā′ze-me-ȧrzh′] I. of Poland, surnamed THE PACIFIC, was still an infant when his father, Micislaus (Mieczislaw) II., died in 1034. His mother carried him to France, where he took the monastic vows in the abbey of Cluny. Having been invited by the Poles to reign over them, he was crowned in 1041, and married the sister of Yaroslaf, Duke of Russia. His reign promoted the prosperity and civilization of Poland. Died in 1058, leaving the throne to his son, Boleslaus II.

Casimir II., King of Poland, born about 1137, was a younger son of Boleslaus III. In 1177 his brother Micislaus was deposed, and Casimir was chosen king. He is said to have ruled with wisdom, and to have gained the favour of the people. He waged a successful war against the Prussians, who procured peace by paying tribute. He died in 1194, and was succeeded by his son, Lesko V.

Casimir III., surnamed THE GREAT, became King of Poland at the death of his father, Vladislaus, (or Ladislaus,) in 1333. He married Anne, daughter of the Duke of Lithuania. About 1345 he defeated the King of Bohemia, and in 1366 subdued Red Russia. He founded hospitals, colleges, etc. He died in 1370, and was the last of the royal line of Piast. His nephew, Louis of Hungary, was his successor.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Casimir IV. of Poland, born about 1425, was the second son of Vladislaus IV. or V., (who before his accession was Yagello, Duke of Lithuania.) He succeeded his elder brother, Vladislaus, in 1445, and married the daughter of the emperor Albert II. He waged a long war against the Teutonic knights, who were finally defeated in 1466, when Casimir became master of a great part of Prussia. In this reign the constitution of the Diet was changed by the admission of deputies who were not nobles. He died in 1492, leaving five or six sons, three of whom became successively kings of Poland, —John Albert, Alexander, and Sigismund.

Casimir V. of Poland, second son of Sigismund III. and Constance of Austria, was born in 1609. About 1645 he was made a cardinal. In 1648 he was elected king on the death of his brother Vladislaus. He was involved in a war with the allied Cossacks and Russians, whom he defeated. Poland was afterwards invaded by Charles Gustavus of Sweden, who took Warsaw after a victory over the Poles; but his progress was arrested by a coalition of several powers, and peace was concluded in 1660. Weary of contending against his foreign and domestic enemies, he abdicated in 1668, and died in France in 1672.

Casimir-Perier, (JEAN PIERRE PAUL,) was born at Paris, November 8, 1847, and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1871 for military services during the siege of Paris. He entered the legislative chamber in 1874, was vice-president of that body 1885–93, and president in 1893. Was premier of France for six months, 1893–94, and was elected President of France on the assassination of M. Carnot. He resigned in 1895, and died March 12, 1907.

Cas′I-mir Sar-bI-e′vI-us, a Latin lyric poet and Jesuit, born in Poland in 1595, lived some years at Rome. His verses were praised by Rapin the poet. According to Hallam, he obtained a much higher reputation than Sidonius Hoschius. Died about 1640.

Casiri, kā-see′ree, (MICHAEL,) a learned Orientalist and Maronite, born at Tripoli, in Syria, in 1710. He removed to Spain in 1748, and became chief librarian of the Escurial in 1763. His principal work is "Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escurialensis," ("Arabic-Spanish Library of the Escurial,") which is said to be an indispensable treasure to students of Oriental literature. Died in 1791.

Casolani, kā-so-lā′nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1552. He excelled in design and composition. Died in 1606.

Casotti, kā-sot′tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian writer, born at Prato, in Tuscany, in 1669. He was professor of philosophy and history in Florence, and author of several learned works, among which was "Historical Notices of the Life and Works of Giovanni della Casa." Died in 1737.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Caspari, kȧs′pā-ree, (KARL PAUL,) a learned German biblical critic, born at Dessau in 1814. He became *lector* and member of the faculty in the University of Chris-

tiania. He published, besides other works, "Studies of Biblical Theology and Apologetic Criticism," (1842,) and an "Introduction to the Book of Isaiah and the History of his Time," (1848.) Died in 1892.

Caspary, kȧs'pȧ-ree, (ROBERT,) a German botanist, born at Königsberg, January 29, 1818. He studied at Königsberg, Berlin, and Bonn, and in 1858 was made professor of botany in the university of his native town. He wrote chiefly upon water-plants, and upon the geographical distribution of plants. Died Sept. 18, 1887.

Casper, kȧs'pẽr, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a distinguished German physician, born in 1796. He became assistant professor in the University of Berlin in 1825, and *geheim-medicinalrath* in 1834. In 1833 he began to edit the "Weekly Journal of Medicine." He was appointed professor in the University of Berlin in 1839, and was one of the most renowned practitioners of Germany. Among his works is "Essays on Medical Statistics and Officinal Medicine," (1825–37.) Died February 24, 1864.

Cass, (JONATHAN,) an American officer in the war of the Revolution, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1753. He entered the army in 1775, obtained the rank of captain, and served until the end of the war. Died in 1830.

Cass, (LEWIS,) an American patriot and statesman, a son of the preceding, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in October, 1782. He studied law at Marietta, Ohio, and began to practise at Zanesville about 1802. In 1812 he became colonel of a regiment which, under the command of General Hull, invaded Canada. The campaign was ended by the disgraceful surrender of Hull at Detroit in August, 1812. Colonel Cass was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general about March, 1813, and was appointed Governor of Michigan in 1814. While he governed that unsettled territory, he was also for many years Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and negotiated many treaties with the Indians. He resigned the office of Governor in 1831, and was appointed by President Jackson secretary of war the same year. In 1836 he was sent as ambassador to France, and published in 1840 a work entitled "France, its King, Court, and Government." He returned to the United States in 1842, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Michigan in the winter of 1844–45. In his letter to Mr. Nicholson, dated December, 1847, he opposed the Wilmot Proviso, and questioned the power of the Congress to exclude slavery from the territories. "This letter," says Mr. Greeley, "is notable as the first clear enunciation of the doctrine termed "Popular (otherwise Squatter) Sovereignty." ("American Conflict.") Cass was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Baltimore Convention in 1848, but was defeated in the ensuing election by General Taylor, the Whig candidate, who received one hundred and sixty-three electoral votes, General Cass receiving one hundred and thirty-seven. About 1851 he was again elected to the Senate of the United States for six years. He voted for Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854. He was appointed secretary of state by President Buchanan, March, 1857. He resigned this office in December, 1860, on account of his dissatisfaction with the do-nothing policy of Buchanan, who, even after the secession of South Carolina, declined to reinforce the garrison of Fort Sumter. Died in June, 1866.

See H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT, "Life of General Cass," 1848; W. L. G. SMITH, "The Life and Times of Lewis Cass," 1856.

Cassagnac. See GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.

Cassagnes, kȧ'sȧñ', or **Cassaigne**, kȧ'sȧñ', (JACQUES,) a French writer and priest, born at Nîmes in 1636. His early poems opened for him the French Academy in 1662. He was afterwards librarian of the Royal Library, and one of the four first members of the Academy of Inscriptions. He published a translation of Sallust, and a few other works. Died in 1679.

Cassaigne. See CASSAGNES.

Cassana, kȧs-sȧ'nȧ, (GIOVANNI AGOSTINO,) called ABBÉ CASSANA, a successful Italian painter of portraits and animals, born about 1658; died at Genoa in 1720.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cassana, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a historical painter of the Genoese school, father of the preceding, was born at Cassana in 1611. He worked in Venice and Mirandola, and gained a high reputation. Died in 1691.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cassana, (NICCOLÒ,) a portrait-painter, born at Venice about 1656, was the son and pupil of the preceding. Having acquired a high reputation, he was invited to England by Queen Anne, whose portrait he painted, and who appointed him her first painter. Died in 1713.

Cas-san'dẽr, [Gr. *Κάσσανδρος;* Fr. CASSANDRE kȧ'sôNdR',] a Macedonian prince, was the son of Antipater, who, at the death of Alexander the Great, obtained the regency or government of Macedonia. In 318 B.C. Antipater died, having appointed Polysperchon his successor, in preference to his own son. A war ensued between these two parties, and Cassander, aided by Antigonus, soon became master of Athens, where he restored the aristocracy under Demetrius Phalereus about 316. Cassander then invaded Macedonia with success, obtained possession of the infant son of Alexander the Great, and married Thessalonice, the sister of the latter prince. In 311, Antigonus and other generals signed a treaty stipulating that Cassander should be regent of Macedonia and Greece until the young prince should attain his majority. In 309 he put to death that prince and his mother Roxana, and usurped the throne. He died in 297 B.C., and was succeeded by his son Philip

See ARRIAN, "Anabasis;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Cassander, kȧs-sȧn'dẽr, [Fr. CASSANDRE, kȧ'sôNdR', (GEORGE,) a learned theologian, born in the isle of Cadsand, Flanders, about 1515. The emperor Ferdinand referred to him as a mediator the chief points in the controversy between the Reformers and the Catholics; and, with a view to reconcile them, Cassander wrote his famous "Consultation on the Articles of Faith controverted between Papists and Protestants," ("Consultatio de Articulis Fidei inter Papistas et Protestantes controversis.") He was one of the most moderate of the Catholic writers of that time. Died in 1566.

See ARNOLD, "Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Cas-san'drȧ, [Gr. *Κασσάνδρα;* Fr. CASSANDRE, kȧ'sôNdR',] a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was celebrated for her prophetic powers; but, according to tradition, Apollo had ordained that her prophecies, though true, should be disbelieved. During the siege of Troy she predicted the impending calamities, but was treated as a lunatic by Priam and others. Agamemnon became enamoured of her, and took her to Mycenæ, where she was killed by Clytemnestra.

Cassandre. See CASSANDER and CASSANDRA.

Cassandre, kȧ'sôNdR', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, principally known by his excellent translation of Aristotle's "Rhetoric," which was highly prized by Boileau. He wrote several other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1695. His whole life was passed in poverty,—which Voltaire ascribes to his morose temper and unsocial habits.

Cassard, kȧ'sȧR', (JACQUES,) a brave and skilful French naval officer, was born at Nantes in 1672. As captain of a privateer, he took many prizes from the English. Having obtained command of a small squadron, he reduced the Cape Verd Islands and captured Surinam in 1712. After the peace of 1713 he presented claims for money which he had advanced; but they were disregarded, and he was confined in the castle of Ham for offensive language to the minister. Died at Ham in 1740.

See GRAINCOURT, "Hommes illustres de la Marine Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cassas, kȧ'sȧs', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French landscape-painter and architect, born in the department of Indre in 1756. He accompanied to Constantinople the ambassador Choiseul-Gouffier, who employed him to illustrate his "Travels in Greece." He afterwards visited and sketched the monuments of Baalbec, Palmyra, and the Holy Land. In 1799 he began to publish these sketches, in his "Voyage pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Palestine et de la Basse-Egypte." He also published "Picturesque Views of the Principal Sites and Monuments of Greece, of Sicily, and of the Seven Hills of Rome," (1813.) Died in 1827.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Cassel, kås'sęl, (DAVID,) a learned Jewish historian, born at Glogau, in Silesia, March 7, 1818. He was educated at Breslau and Berlin, and became a distinguished instructor. Among his works are "Leitfaden für den Unterricht in der jüdischen Geschichte und Litteratur," "Geschichte der jüdischen Litteratur," (1872–73,) "Lehrbuch der jüdischen Geschichte und Litteratur," (1879,) etc.

Cassel, kås'el, JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German Philologist, born in 1707 at Bremen, where he became professor of eloquence. He published "Historical Notices and Documents of Bremen," (1766,) and other works. Died in 1783.

See CHARLES, "Vie de Cassel;" MEUSEL "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Cassel, (PAULUS STEPHANUS,) a German theologian, born at Grossglogau, February 27, 1821. His parents were Jews who named him SELIG, but after his conversion in 1855 his name was changed. He was sent to the Prussian Parliament in 1866, and afterwards became a Protestant pastor in Berlin, belonging to the evangelical wing of the church. He has published many commentaries, and works on religious archæoligical, and other subjects.

Casserio, kås-sa're-o, (GIULIO) an eminent Italian physician, born at Piacenza in 1556. He became a resident of Padua, where he acquired a high reputation, and in 1609 was appointed professor of surgery in the university. He left, besides other works, a treatise on the anatomy and physiology of the senses, and "Anatomical Plates." Died in 1616. See THOMASINI, "Elogia."

Cassian, kash'e-an, [Fr. CASSIEN, kă'se'ăN'; Lat. CASSIA'NUS,] (JOHN,) a monk, born probably in Provence about 350 A.D. In 415 A.D. he went to Marseilles, where he founded the monastery of Saint-Victor. He wrote an esteemed work on "Monastic Institutions," and a "Treatise on the Incarnation." His doctrines on grace were opposed by Saint Augustine, as a modified Pelagianism. Died about 433.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" PHOTIUS, "Bibliotheca;" LOUIS F. MEYER, "J. Cassien; sa Vie et ses Écrits," 1840.

Cassiani, kås-se-ä'nee, (GIULIANO,) an Italian lyric poet, born at Módena in 1712, became professor of eloquence in the university of his native city. He wrote sonnets and other verses, which were much admired, especially "The Rape of Proserpine," ("Il Ratto di Proserpina.") Died in 1778.

Cas-sĭ-ā'nus Bas'sus, a Greek writer of the third or fourth century, was a native of Bithynia. He is supposed to have been the author of an extant work on agriculture and rural economy, entitled "Geoponica," (printed in Greek in 1539.)

Cassibelan. See CASSIVELAUNUS.

Cassibelaunus. See CASSIVELAUNUS.

Cassien. See CASSIAN.

Cas'sin, (JOHN,) an American ornithologist, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1813. He resided many years in Philadelphia, and was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He published "Illustrations of the Birds of California, Texas, Oregon, British and Russian America," (1855,) "Mammalogy and Ornithology of the United States Exploring Expedition under Lieutenant Wilkes," and "American Ornithology: A General Synopsis of North American Ornithology; containing Descriptions and Figures of all North American Birds not given by former American Authors, etc.," (1856.) Died in January, 1869.

Cassini, kås-see'nee, [Fr. pron. kă'se'ne',] (CÉSAR FRANÇOIS,) usually called CASSINI DE THURY, (dęh tü're',) born in Paris in 1714, was the son of Jacques, noticed below. As an astronomer, he was received into the Academy of Sciences at the age of twenty-one, and in 1756 he became director of the Observatory. His most important contribution to science was the triangulation or geometrical description of France, accompanied with an excellent map of France. This is said to be the greatest piece of topography ever executed. He published "The Meridian of Paris verified, etc.," in 1744; and the records of the Academy contain many of his writings. Died in 1784.

Cassini, kås-see'nee, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO, or JEAN DOMINIQUE,) a celebrated astronomer, born near Nice on the 8th of June, 1625. After leaving college in Genoa, he pursued the study of astronomy with success, and in 1650 became professor of that science in Bologna. In 1665 he made the important discovery that the rotation of Jupiter is performed in nine hours and fifty-six minutes, and soon after ascertained the diurnal periods of Mars, Venus, and the Sun. He published in 1668 his Ephemerides of the satellites of Jupiter, which Biot calls "an immense and admirable work." Colbert wished to enlist the talents of Cassini in the service of the new Academy of Sciences in Paris, whither the latter removed in 1669. For more than one century subsequent to that date, Cassini and his descendants of three generations presided over the Observatory of Paris. His celebrity was extended in 1684 by the discovery of four satellites of Saturn, of which Huyghens had before discovered one. A royal medal was struck to commemorate this event. He was more remarkable for his activity and success as an observer than for his power as a philosopher, and appears to have been the most popular astronomer of his time, because his discoveries were level to the most common capacity. In the latter part of his life he was employed for several years in the measurement of an arc of the meridian. He is reputed the discoverer or first observer of the zodiacal light. His writings on astronomy are numerous. Died in 1712.

See "Vie de J. D. Cassini, écrite par lui-même;" FONTENELLE "Éloge de J. D. Cassini;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" and DR. HOEFER'S article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cassini, (JACQUES,) an astronomer, and a son of the preceding, was born in Paris about 1670. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1694, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1696. In 1712 he succeeded his father as director of the Observatory in Paris, where he made some discoveries respecting the orbits of the moons of Saturn, the obliquity of the ecliptic, etc. He is principally known by his efforts to determine the figure of the earth. About 1700 he co-operated with his father in measuring the arc of the meridian southward to Canigou, and in 1718 he alone continued the work northward to Dunkirk. He published in 1720 a treatise "On the Magnitude and Figure of the Earth," containing results which have since been corrected by La Caille and Delambre. He died in 1756, leaving a few other works, among which is "Elements of Astronomy." His son César François, noticed above, was his successor in the Observatory.

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie moderne;" FOUCHY, "Éloge de J. Cassini," in "Histoire de l'Académie des Sciences."

Cassini, de, dęh kă'se'ne', (ALEXANDRE HENRI GABRIEL,) COUNT, a French botanist, born in Paris in 1784, was the son of Count J. D. Cassini, astronomer royal. Having studied law, he was made in 1810 a judge of one of the Parisian tribunals. In 1816 he became a judge of the royal court. In 1827 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, as a botanist. He wrote several botanical treatises. Died in 1832.

See GOSSIN, "Notice sur A. H. G. de Cassini," 1832.

Cassini, de, (JACQUES DOMINIQUE,) COUNT, a French astronomer, son of Cassini of Thury, was born in Paris in 1748. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1770, and succeeded his father as director of the Observatory in 1784. He was the first of the family that fully adopted the physical principles of Newton. In 1793 the Convention decreed that the direction of the Observatory should be committed to four persons, who should officiate in rotation. Cassini was one of the newly-chosen directors; but, being displeased with this innovation, he resigned in September, 1793. He was imprisoned for several months by the terrorists in the next year, and thenceforth renounced the pursuit of astronomy. Died about 1845.

See DEVIC, "Histoire de la Vie et des Travaux de J. D. Cassini," 1851; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cas-sĭ-o-do'rus, [Fr. CASSIODORE, kă'se'o'dor',] (MAGNUS AURELIUS,) a Latin historian and minister of state, born at Scylacium, (Squillace,) in Italy, about 470 A.D. He held a high office under Odoacer, who was deposed and killed by Theodoric the Goth in 493, and he afterwards became secretary or chief minister of Theodoric. He resigned his office in 524, but was again in

the public service under the successor of Theodoric, and left the reputation of an eminent scholar and wise minister. He wrote a "History of the Goths," of which only an abridgment is now extant, treatises on grammar, logic, arithmetic, music, and other works. He died about the age of one hundred, at the monastery of Viviers, which he had founded.

See SAINTE-MARTHE, "Vie de Cassiodore," 1694; A. OLLERIS, "Cassiodore, Conservateur des Livres de l'Antiquité Latine," 1841.

Cas-sĭ-o-pe'I-a, **Cas-sĭ-e-pe'I-a**, or **Cas-sī'o-pe**, [Gr. Κασσιόπεια, Κασσιέπεια, or Κασσιόπη; Fr. CASSIOPÉ or CASSIOPÉE, kȧ'se'o'pȧ',] the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda. According to classic mythology, she was placed among the stars, forming the constellation which bears her name.

Cassito, kȧs-see'to, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian jurist and *littérateur*, born at Bonito in 1763; died in 1822.

Cassius. See CASSIUS LONGINUS.

Cassius, kash'e-us, an ancient Roman physician, who practised in Rome under the reign of Tiberius and was employed professionally by that emperor. Celsus calls him "the most ingenious physician of his age;" and Galen also highly praises him. Some scholars have ascribed to him the authorship of a medical work called "Medicinales Quæstiones," etc.

Cassius, kash'e-us, [Ger. pron. kȧs'se-ûs,] (ANDREAS,) a German chemist and physician, born at Sleswick. He graduated as doctor of medicine in 1668, and practised at Hamburg with much success. He invented the mode of producing the oxide of gold, which bears his name (purple of Cassius) and affords a fine purple colour to painters on porcelain.

Cassius, (AVIDIUS,) a Roman general, noted for audacity and severity of discipline. He gained several victories over the Parthians in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, against whom he rebelled in 175 A.D. He was proclaimed emperor by his army, but a few months later he was killed by some soldiers who conspired against him.

Cassius, (CHRISTIAN,) brother of Andreas, noticed above, was chancellor of the Bishop of Lubeck, and a friend of Grotius. He performed several diplomatic missions with honour. Died in 1676.

Cassius Chærea. See CHÆREA.

Cassius Dion. See DION CASSIUS.

Cas'sius Fe'lix, surnamed IATROSOPHIS'TA, a Greek medical writer, supposed to have lived in the first century.

Cassius Hemina. See HEMINA.

Cas'sius Lon-gi'nus, (CAIUS,) a Roman, elected consul in 171 B.C., and censor in 154. He erected a theatre which was demolished by the senate.

Cassius Longinus, (CAIUS,) a Roman jurist of high reputation, flourished about 50 A.D., and wrote "De Jure Civili." He was banished by Nero in 66 A.D.

Cassius Longinus, (CAIUS,) a famous Roman patriot and general, who conspired with Brutus against Cæsar. His early zeal for liberty was manifested at school, where he struck Faustus, the son of Sulla, for boasting of his father's absolute power. He married a sister of his friend M. Brutus. He acted as quæstor of Crassus in his disastrous expedition against the Parthians in 53 B.C., and, after the defeat of the Romans, saved the remains of the army by a skilful retreat. Having resumed the offensive, he signally defeated the Parthians in Syria. In the civil war he commanded a fleet for Pompey, and, after the battle of Pharsalia, (48 B.C.,) surrendered to Cæsar. After the fatal event of the Ides of March, 44 B.C., (see CÆSAR and BRUTUS,) he commanded in Syria with success against Dolabella, captured Rhodes, then, effecting a junction with the army of Brutus, was finally defeated at Philippi by Antony, and killed himself in 42 B.C. Brutus is said to have called him "the last of the Romans." Cassius forms a conspicuous character in Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar."

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Brutus;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms."

Cassius Longinus, (LUCIUS,) a Roman judge, noted for his strictness or severity. He became consul in 625 A.U.C., or 127 B.C., and censor two years later. Having been chosen prætor, he was sent in 641 to Numidia, to bring Jugurtha to Rome, in which he was successful. Rigid judges were called, after him, *Cassiani judices*.

Cassius Longinus, (QUINTUS,) a rapacious Roman officer, was quæstor in Spain in 54 B.C., and tribune of the people in 49 B.C. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war. Died about 46 B.C.

Cas'sius Par-men'sis, a Latin poet, whose name is sometimes written **Ca'ius Cas'sius Seve'rus**, was probably born at Parma. By some critics he has been confounded with Cassius Etruscus, who was ridiculed by Horace, (Serm. i. 10, 61.) He was one of the conspirators who killed Cæsar the Dictator, and in the war that ensued fought under Brutus. After the defeat and death of Brutus he entered the service of Antony, and fought against Octavius, by whose order he was put to death about 30 B.C. He wrote epigrams and elegies of some merit, of which only small fragments are extant.

See A. NICOLAS, "De Cassio Parmensi Poeta," 1852; A. WEICHERT, "Commentationes II. de Cassio Parmensi Poeta," 1834.

Cas'sius Se-ve'rus Lon-gu-la'nus, a Roman orator, born at Longula about 50 B.C., was noted for his libels against patricians. He introduced a new style of oratory. It is supposed that the sixth epode of Horace is directed against him.

Cas'sius Vis-oel-li'nus, (SPURIUS,) a Roman general, who was thrice chosen consul, and proposed an agrarian law. On a charge of aspiring to supreme power, he was put to death in 485 B.C.

Cas-sĭ-ve-lau'nus or **Cas-sĭ-be-lau'nus**, sometimes Anglicized as **Cas-sib'e-lan**, a British chief, who ruled the country which lies on the north side of the Thames. He was commander-in-chief of the Britons when Cæsar invaded their island in 54 B.C.; and he made a brave resistance. Having obtained information from the Trinobantes, Cæsar made a successful attack on the capital of Cassivelaunus, which was surrounded with forests, and compelled him to submit and pay tribute.

See CÆSAR, "De Bello Gallico."

Castaglione, kȧs-tȧl-yo'nȧ, or **Castiglione**, kȧs-tèi-yo'nȧ, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian antiquary, born at Ancona; died in 1616.

Castagniza, de, dȧ kȧs-tȧg-nee'thȧ, or **Castaniza**, kȧs-tȧ-nee'thȧ, (JUAN,) a Spanish monk, who became almoner of Philip II., censor of theology, etc., and wrote "The Perfection of the Christian Life," which is said to be the original of a famous work called "Spiritual Conflict." Died in 1598.

Castagno, del, dĕl kȧs-tȧn'yo, (ANDREA,) a celebrated Florentine painter, born at Castagno about 1408. He adorned several churches of Florence with his works, the best of which have been destroyed. He learned from Domenico of Venice the process of oil-painting, which had recently been invented, and then is said to have murdered that artist in the dark. This crime, according to the old authorities, was confessed by him on his deathbed; but late historians reject the whole of this story. He excelled most of his predecessors in perspective and foreshortening. Died August 19, 1457.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters."

Castaldi, kȧs-tȧl'dee, (CORNELIO,) an Italian poet, born at Feltre in 1480; died in 1536.

Cas-ta'lĭ-o or **Castalion**, kȧs'tȧ'le'ôN', sometimes written **Castellio**, (SÉBASTIEN,) a liberal Protestant divine, whose family name was CHÂTEILLON, (shȧ'tȧ'-yôN',) born in Dauphiné about 1515. He became intimate with Calvin, who procured for him a chair in the College of Geneva about 1542. Dissenting from Calvin in relation to reprobation, etc., he resigned or was deprived of this place, and went to Bâle, where he taught Greek. He is said to have written a tract against the persecution of heretics. He published a new Latin version of the Bible, (1551,) which is censured for its deviation from the simplicity of the original. He also wrote "Sacred Dialogues for the Instruction of Youth," and other esteemed works. Died at Bâle in 1563.

See SAINTE-MARTHE, "Elogia Gallorum;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" ARNOLD, "Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie;" J. C. FUESSLI, "Lebensgeschichte S. Castellio's," 1775.

Castalion. See CASTALIO.

Castanheda, kȧs-tȧn-yā'dȧ, (FERNANDO LOPEZ,) a Portuguese historian, born about 1500. He went to India while young, and spent many years in collecting

materials for a history which he published in 1551, viz., "A History of the Conquest of India by the Portuguese." It is esteemed for fidelity.

Castaniza. See CASTAGNIZA.

Castaños, de, dà kȧs-tȧn'yòs, (FRANCISCO XAVIER,) Duke of Baylen, (bī-lĕn',) an able Spanish general, born at Madrid or in Biscay about 1755. He became a lieutenant-general in 1798, soon after which he was exiled from Madrid by Godoy, whom he had opposed. In 1808 he obtained command of a corps, and defeated the French under Dupont at Baylen, where he took about 18,000 prisoners. He was appointed general-in-chief of the fourth corps of the army in 1811, and displayed great skill at the battle of Vittoria, June, 1813. He became captain-general in 1823, and councillor of state in 1825, and favoured a policy of moderation. After the fall of Espartero, in 1843, he was guardian of Queen Isabella. Died in 1852.

Casteels, kȧs'tāls, (PIETER,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Antwerp in 1684, went to England in 1708. He painted birds, flowers, etc. Died in 1749.

Castel, kȧs'tĕl', (LOUIS BERTRAND,) a French mathematician and Jesuit, born at Montpellier in 1688. He became a resident of Paris in 1720, and acquired reputation by his writings, among which are a "Treatise on Universal Gravity," (1724,) and "Universal Mathematics," (1728.) The latter gained for him admission into the Royal Society of London. He wrote many articles for the "Journal de Trévoux," and invented a machine named "ocular harpsichord." Died in 1757.

See ABBÉ DE LA PORT, "Esprit et Singularités de L. B. Castel," 1763.

Castel, (RENÉ RICHARD LOUIS,) a French poet and botanist, born at Vire in 1758, was educated in a Parisian college. He was a moderate member of the Legislative Assembly, (1791.) About 1797 he published a descriptive poem on plants, ("Des Plantes,) which was much admired and gained the decennial prize. He was professor of rhetoric in the Imperial Lyceum of Paris about ten years, and inspector-general of the university from 1808 to 1814. He wrote a poem entitled "The Forest of Fontainebleau," and a few other works. Died in 1832.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Castelar, kȧs-tȧ-lar', (EMILIO,) a Spanish statesman and writer, born in 1832. He founded in 1864 a republican journal, "La Democracia," and was soon after removed from the chair of history and philosophy at Madrid. He was driven from the country after the revolution of 1866, and was one of the republican leaders in 1868. On the abdication of Amadeus (1873) he was made minister of foreign affairs, and for a short time (1873–74) was President of the Spanish Republic. After the coronation of Alfonso XII. he took a seat in the Cortes. Among his works are "Art, Religion, and Nature in Italy," (1874,) and a "History of the Republican Movement," (1875,) besides several novels, biographies, and works upon politics and literary criticism. He withdrew from public life in 1893. Died May 25, 1899.

Castel-Cicala. See RUFFO, (FABRIZIO.)

Castel-Melhor, de, dà kȧs-tĕl-mĕl-yōr', (JOÃO RODRIGO **de Vasconcellos**—dà vȧs-kon-sel'lòs,) COUNT, a Portuguese general, who repulsed the Spanish army in 1643, and was commander-in-chief in 1645. Died in 1658. His son, LUIS SOUZA, was the favourite of Alfonso VI., and prime minister from 1663 to 1667.

Casteleyn, de, dẹh kȧs'tẹh-līn', (MATHIEU,) a Flemish poet, born at Oudenarde, lived about 1550. He wrote an "Art of Poetry," ("De Konst van Rhetoriken," etc., 1555.)

Cas'tell, (EDMUND,) an English Orientalist, was born in Cambridgeshire in 1606. After graduating at Cambridge, he resided there many years, while compiling his great work, a "Lexicon of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, Persian, and Ethiopian Languages," (1669,) on which he spent £12,000, to the ruin of his fortune. "This work," says Dibdin, "has long challenged the admiration and defied the competition of foreigners." In 1666 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and professor of Arabic at Cambridge. Died in 1685.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Castellan, kȧs'tȧ'lŏN', (ANTOINE LOUIS,) a French landscape-painter and architect, born at Montpellier in 1772. Having visited Italy and Greece, he published several interesting works, illustrated by himself, among which are "Letters on the Morea," (1808,) "Manners and Customs of the Ottomans," (1812,) and "Letters on Italy," (1819.) He wrote numerous articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and "Studies on the Château of Fontainebleau, considered as one of the Types of the Renaissance of the Arts in France," (1840,) which is called an excellent work. Died in 1838.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Castellane, de, dẹh kȧs'tȧ'lȧn', (ESPRIT VICTOR ÉLISABETH BONIFACE,) COUNT, a French marshal, born in Paris in 1788. He entered the army as a private in 1804, fought at Eckmühl, Essling, and Wagram, (1809,) and distinguished himself in the Russian campaign, (1812.) After the restoration he served in Spain, became maréchal-de-camp in 1824, and lieutenant-general in 1833. He was raised to the peerage in 1837. Amidst the agitation which followed the revolution of 1848, he maintained order in Rouen by his firmness. He was created a marshal of France in 1852. At the beginning of the war against Austria in Italy, April, 1859, Castellane was appointed commander of the army of Lyons. Died in September, 1862.

See CHARRAS, "Les trois Maréchaux, Saint-Arnaud, Magnan et Castellane," 1853.

Castellani, kȧs-tĕl-lā'nee, (LUIGI FRANCESCO,) an Italian medical writer, born near Mantua, lived about 1770.

Castellanus. See DUCHÂTEL, (PIERRE.)

Castellesi, kȧs-tĕl-lā'see, (ADRIAN or ADRIANO,) an Italian prelate and accomplished Latin writer, born in Tuscany. He published treatises, in Latin, "On True Philosophy," (1507,) and "On the Latin Language," (1513.) He entered into a conspiracy against Leo X., and was detected and fined.

Castelli, the Italian of CHASTEAU, which see.

Castelli, kȧs-tel'lee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian physician, born at Messina, published a "Lexicon Medicum Græco-Latinum," (1607,) often reprinted.

Castelli or **Castellio,** kȧs-tel'le-o, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian monk, and an eminent disciple of Galileo in philosophy, was born at Brescia in 1577. He taught mathematics with honour at Pisa, and at the college di Sapienza, in Rome. He is regarded as the author of a new branch of hydraulics, the theory of running waters. Pope Urban VIII. applied to him for an improved plan of confining the rivers which damaged his territories, on which occasion he wrote a valuable treatise "On the Mensuration of Running Waters," ("Della Misura dell' Acque correnti.") He left other scientific works. Died at Rome in 1644.

See "Vita Benedicti Castelli," Dresden, 1746; TANFOGLIO "Elogio di B. Castelli," 1819.

Castelli or **Castello,** kȧs-tel'lo, (BERNARDO,) an eminent painter, born at Genoa in 1557. He became a resident of Rome, where the pope employed him to paint a picture for Saint Peter's. He was a friend of Tasso, for whose great poem he made some designs, which were engraved by Agostino Caracci. Died in 1629.

See MOSCHINI, "Memoria sulla Vita del Pittore B. Castelli," 1810.

Castelli or **Castello,** (GABRIELLO LANCELOTTO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Palermo in 1727; died about 1792.

Castelli, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA.) See CASTELLO.

Castelli, kȧs-tel'lee, (IGNAZ FRIEDRICH,) a popular German dramatic author, born in Vienna in 1781. He produced a great number of comedies, some of which are said to be imitations of Eugène Scribe. In 1809 he composed war-songs for the Austrian army, which were distributed by the government and were very popular. Died in 1862.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Castelli, (PIETRO,) a learned physician and botanist, born at Messina. He became a professor of medicine in a college of Rome, and afterwards professor of botany in Messina. He wrote several popular works on medicine, chemistry, and botany. Died about 1656.

Castelli, (VALERIO,) born in 1625, was a son of Bernardo, noticed above, and was a successful painter, espe-

tially of battle-pieces. He worked in Genoa, the palaces and churches of which he adorned. His works were in request among the French and English. His design and colour are praised. Died in 1659.

See RATTI, "Vite de' Pittori Genovesi."

Castellio, (BENEDETTO.) See CASTELLI.

Castellio, (SÉBASTIEN.) See CASTALIO.

Castello. See CASTELLI.

Castello, kâs-tel'lo, or **Castelli,** kâs-tel'lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a skilful Italian painter and architect, born at or near Bergamo about 1506, was surnamed IL BERGAMASCO, (êl bĕr-gä-mäs'ko.) He is said to have been a pupil of Michael Angelo. He moved to Madrid, where he died about 1575.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Castello-Branco, kas-tel'lo brăn'ko, (CAMILLO,) a Portuguese author, born at Lisbon, March 10, 1826. He published many volumes, chiefly history. Died 1890.

Castlenau, de, deh kas'tel'no', (EDOUARD DE CURIERES,) French soldier, was born Dec. 24, 1851, at Saint-Affrique, Aveyron. He served in the Franco-Prussian War, and at the start of the World War commanded the Second Army in Lorraine. He became chief of the general staff under Joffre, and in 1918 commanded the army group in the East.

Castelnau, de, deh kâs'têl'nō', (JACQUES,) MARQUIS, a French general, born in 1620, served with distinction in many campaigns against the Spaniards and Imperialists. At Friburg he received six wounds without leaving his post. In 1655 he commanded with success in Hainault, and, in the absence of Turenne, in 1656, commanded the army of Flanders. He obtained a marshal's bâton in 1658, and was killed at Dunkirk the same year.

Castelnau, de, (MICHEL,) an able French diplomatist and general, grandfather of the preceding, was born in Touraine about 1520. In the reign of Henry II. he performed missions to several foreign courts. In the civil wars that began about 1560 he fought against the Protestants at Rouen, Dreux, etc. He was minister to England from 1574 to 1584. After the accession of Henry IV. he obtained a high command in the army. He died in 1592, leaving "Memoirs" of the events from 1559 to 1570, (3 vols., 1731,) which are said to be impartial and trustworthy.

See LE LABOUREUR, "Vie de Michel de Castelnau," 1659.

Castelvetro, kâs-têl-vā'tro, (LUDOVICO,) a celebrated Italian critic, born at Módena in 1505. His severe criticism on a canzone of Caro about 1555 occasioned a notorious and acrimonious controversy between the poet and the critic. About 1558 he was imprisoned in Rome on suspicion of favouring the doctrines of the Reformers. Having escaped by night, he was condemned as a contumacious heretic in 1561, and took refuge in Lyons and Geneva. His greatest work is a commentary on the "Poetics" of Aristotle, (1570,) which, though marred by sophisms and minute subtleties, "may justly claim respect," says Hallam, "not only as the earliest exposition of the theory of criticism, but for its acuteness, erudition, and independence." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1571.

See MURATORI, "Vie de Castelvetro," prefixed to his "Opera varie critiche," 1727; J. B. VENTURI, "Elogio di L. Castelvetro," 1778; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" LEBRET, "Anecdota de L. Castelvetro ejusque Scriptis," 1763; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Castex, kâs'tĕks', (BERTRAND PIERRE,) BARON, a French general, born in Languedoc in 1771; died in 1843.

Casti, kâs'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA, or GIAMBATTISTA,) a popular Italian poet and priest, born in the Roman States in 1721. In his early years he was a professor in an academy at Montefiascone. About 1769 he was presented to Joseph II. of Austria, who was pleased with his witty conversation. Casti accompanied embassies from Vienna to several courts of Europe, and, having returned to Austria, was appointed court poet in 1782. In 1793 he published "Novelle galanti," poetical tales, which are admired for vivacity, originality, and elegance. Between 1790 and 1796 he left Vienna, and became a resident of Florence and Paris. His most celebrated work is a poem called "Speaking Animals," ("Animali parlanti," 1802,) a political satire, which Mr. Rose translated or imitated in his "Court and Parliament of Beasts." He also wrote burlesque dramas, and an amusing poem entitled "The Three Groats," ("I tre Giulj,") which was translated into English, (London, 1826.) Died in Paris in 1803.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Narrative and Romantic Poetry of the Italians," in the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1819.

Castiglione, kâs-têl-yō'nà, (BALDASSARE,) one of the most elegant Italian writers of his time, was born at Casatico, near Mantua, in 1478. In early life he became one of the ornaments of the polished court of the Duke of Urbino, by whom in 1505 he was sent as ambassador to England. He was several times employed on missions to Popes Leo X. and Clement VII. In 1525 the latter sent him as ambassador to Charles V. at Madrid. He died at Toledo in 1529. His principal work is "The Courtier," ("Il Cortegiano," 1528,) which is regarded as excellent in thought and style. He wrote several small poems in Latin and Italian, which are esteemed models of elegance.

See SERASSI, "Vita del Castiglione," in an edition of his poems, Rome, 1760; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" P. GIOVIO, "Elogia;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GIROLAMO FERRI, "De Vita et Scriptis B. Castiglionis," 1780.

Castiglione or **Castiglioni,** kâs-têl-yo'nee, (CARLO OTTAVIO,) COUNT, an eminent Italian linguist and antiquary, born at Milan about 1790. He directed his attention to languages and numismatics, and published in 1819 a "Description of the Cufic Coins of the Museum of Milan." In the same year Angelo Mai and Castiglione published fragments of a Gothic version of the New Testament, by Bishop Ulphilas, which Mai had recently found in palimpsests. Castiglione produced in 1826 a valuable work entitled "Geographical and Numismatical Memoir on the Part of Barbary called by the Arabs Afrikiah." Died in 1849.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Castiglione, (GIOVANNI BENEDETTO,) an excellent Italian painter and engraver, surnamed IL GRECHETTO, (êl grà-ket'to,) was born at Genoa in 1616. He was a pupil of G. B. Paggi and of G. Andrea de' Ferrari. He worked at Florence, Genoa, Venice, Rome, and Mantua, and excelled in history, portraits, landscapes, and animals. As a painter of animals he was not surpassed by any artist of Italy. Among his master-pieces is a "Nativity," in a church of Genoa. He produced numerous admirable etchings, among which are "Diogenes with his Lantern," and "The Entrance of the Animals into the Ark." He died at Mantua in 1670.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" SOPRANI, "Vite de' Pittori Genovesi;" BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Castiglione, (VALERIO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Milan in 1593. He wrote "Clio," a poem, (1616,) a "History of the Revolution of Piedmont," and other works. Died in 1668.

Castiglione, de, DUC. See AUGEREAU.

Castiglioni. See CASTIGLIONE.

Castil-Blaze. See BLAZE.

Castilho, de, dà kâs-têl'yo, (ANTONIO FELICIANO,) a popular Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon in 1800, is sometimes called "the Blind Poet of Portugal." About 1820 he published "Letters from Echo to Narcissus," a poem, which had great success. Among his other works are "Day in the Spring," (1822,) "Night at the Castle," ("Noite do Castello," 1830,) and "Poetical Meditations." He is considered the most pure and harmonious of modern Portuguese poets. He wrote several prose works, one of which is "Historical Portraits of Portugal," ("Quadros historicos de Portugal.") Died June 18, 1875.

Castilhon or **Castillon,** kâs'te'yŏn', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Toulouse in 1720. He wrote for many periodicals, and published numerous works, among which are a "History of Philosophic Dogmas and Opinions from Ancient Times to the Present," (3 vols., 1769,) and "The Last Revolutions of the Globe." Died about 1793.

Castilla, kâs-tel'yä, (Don RAMON,) a Peruvian general and statesman, born at Tarapaca about 1795. He fought against the King of Spain in the war of inde-

pendence which began in 1821. He was made a general of brigade in 1834, and served in the civil war that ensued. In 1845 he was elected President of Peru. He has the credit of restoring order and peace to that country. In 1851 he transmitted the government to his successor, José Rufino Echenique. In 1855 he usurped or obtained the chief power. He was re-elected President in 1858. Died in 1867.

Castille, kăs'tēl' or kăs'te'ye, (CHARLES HIPPOLYTE,) a French political writer and novelist, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer in 1820. He published "The Chase after Chimeras," (1854,) a "History of the Second French Republic," (1855,) in which absolutism and the Revolution are represented as allies, "Parallel between Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon," (1858,) and in 1859 a "History of the Sixty Years from 1789 to 1850." Died in 1886.

Castillejo, de, dà kăs-tēl-yā'ho, (CRISTOVAL,) a Spanish poet, born at Ciudad Rodrigo in 1494. He passed much of his life at the court of Don Ferdinand, brother of Charles V. He wrote canzones of a playful and witty character, and satires. Died in 1556.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Castillo, de, dà kăs-tēl'yo, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1565; died in 1626.

Castillo, de, (ENRIQUEZ,) a Spanish historian, born at Segovia, was chaplain and historiographer to Henry IV., and a member of his privy council. He wrote a "Chronicle of the Reign of Henry IV.," which was recently published by Don J. M. de Flores, secretary of the Spanish Academy of History.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i part i.

Castillo, de, (FERNANDO,) a Spanish Dominican, born at Granada about 1529, wrote a "History of San Domingo and his Order." (1584.) Died in 1593.

Castillo, del, dĕl kăs-tēl'yo, (BERNAL DIAZ,) a Spanish officer, born at Medina del Campo. He assisted Cortez in the conquest of Mexico, whither he went about 1520, and afterwards settled in that country. He wrote a "History of the Conquest of New Spain," which is said to have some merit, though the style is far from elegant.

See "Memoirs of Bernal Diaz del Castillo," by himself, translated by J. INGRAHAM LOCKHART, 1844; PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. ii. book v.

Castillo, del, (José MARIA,) a South American jurist, was appointed by Bolivar president of the council of state, (1828.)

Castillo, del, (JUAN,) a Spanish historical painter, brother of Augustin, noticed above, was born in Seville in 1584, and was the master of Murillo and Alonzo Cano. Died in 1640.

Castillo Solorzano, del, dĕl kăs-tēl'yo so-lor-thā'no, (ALONZO,) a famous Spanish romance-writer and poet of the seventeenth century, who was highly praised by Lope de Vega. He produced numerous works in prose and verse, among which are "La Garduña de Sevilla," and the "Hall of Recreation," ("Sala de Recreacion," 1629,) a novel.

See ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Castillo y Saavedra, del, dĕl kăs-tēl'yo e să-vā'drà, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter of history, portraits, and landscapes, born at Córdova in 1603, excelled in design and composition. In 1666 he visited Seville, where the works of Murillo appeared to him so inimitable that he gave up in despair, and died in less than a year.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Castillon. See CASTILHON.

Castillon, de, dęh kăs'tēl'yŏn' or kăs'te'yŏn', (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO SALVEMINI,) an able geometer, born at Castiglione, in Tuscany, in 1709, became professor of philosophy at Utrecht in 1751. Frederick the Great invited him to Berlin, and made him a professor of mathematics. In 1787 he succeeded La Grange as director of the mathematical class in the Academy of Berlin. He translated into French Locke's "Elements of Physics," Cicero's "Academics," ("Academicæ Questiones,") and other works. Died in 1791.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Castillon, de, dęh kăs'te'yŏn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ LE BLANC,) a French lawyer, eminent for his learning, eloquence, and philosophic spirit, born at Aix in 1719. He became attorney-general of the parliament of Provence. Died in 1800.

Castlemain, kas's'l-mān', (ROGER PALMER,) EARL OF, was the husband of the Duchess of Cleveland, and ambassador from James II. of England to the pope about 1686. He wrote, besides other works, "An Account of the Present War between the Venetians and Turks," (1666.) Died in 1705.

Castlereagh, kas's'l-rā', (ROBERT STEWART,) LORD VISCOUNT, Marquis of Londonderry, a British statesman, born in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1769, was the eldest son of Robert Stewart, first Marquis of Londonderry, and Sarah F. Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford. In 1794 he entered the British House of Commons, with a strong tendency to Toryism. By the promotion of his father in 1796, he became Viscount Castlereagh. He was chosen keeper of the privy seal for Ireland in 1797, and secretary to the lord lieutenant in 1798. He performed a prominent part in the suppression of the Irish rebellion of the latter year. "The union of Ireland with Great Britain," (1800,) says Alison, "was carried in the Irish Parliament chiefly through the powerful abilities of Lord Castlereagh." ("History of Europe.") In 1802 he was appointed by Pitt president of the board of control, and in 1805 secretary of state for the department of war and the colonies. The failure of the Walcheren expedition in 1809 exposed him to censure, and occasioned a duel between him and Canning, his colleague in the ministry. Just before the duel the parties resigned office. In February, 1812, Lord Castlereagh became secretary of state for foreign affairs, (in the ministry of Lord Liverpool,) and the leader of the Tory party, in preference to his rival Canning. He represented England at the peace of Paris and the Congress of Vienna in 1814, at the Congress of Paris in 1815, and at that of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818. He was one of the master-spirits of the coalition against Bonaparte. In 1821, by the death of his father, he became Marquis of Londonderry. After showing symptoms of insanity, he committed suicide in August, 1822. As he left no issue, the title passed to his half-brother Charles. (See LONDONDERRY.) His success as a statesman is ascribed to great talents for business, invincible firmness or moral courage, and adroitness in the management of men. As he had obtained nobility only in the Irish peerage, his parliamentary services were confined to the House of Commons. His "Memoirs and Correspondence" (8 vols., 1848) forms a very valuable contribution to modern history.

See ALISON, "History of Europe;" HARRIET MARTINEAU, "History of the Thirty Years' Peace;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1848, and January, 1862; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1862; "Foreign Quarterly" for July, 1831; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1862; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1848.

Cas'tor and **Pol'lux** or **Pol-ŭ-deū'cēs,** [Gr. Κάστωρ, and Πολυδεύκης,] heroes of the Greek mythology, called also DIOSCU'RI, ("sons of Jove,") were, according to one account, twin-brothers, sons of Leda and Tyndareus, and brothers of Helen, whence they were called Tyndar'idæ. According to another legend, they were the sons of Leda and Jupiter. Castor was an expert horseman and charioteer, and Pollux a renowned pugilist. They took part in the Calydonian hunt, in the Argonautic expedition, and other famous enterprises. The ancient poets feigned that Pollux was immortal, and that when Castor was killed in a fight Pollux offered to share his fate. It was, therefore, permitted that the boon of immortality should be divided between them, and that they should exchange places every day, dying and reviving alternately.

See KEIGHTLEY'S "Mythology."

Castor [Κάστωρ] of Rhodes, a Greek grammarian, who is supposed to have lived about 150 B.C.

Castor, (ANTONIUS,) a Roman or a Greek physician, who lived at Rome one hundred years, from the reign of Augustus to that of Titus, (80 A.D.) Pliny speaks of his high reputation, and of his botanic garden, which is the first mentioned in history.

Castracani. See CASTRUCCIO.

Castrejon, kăs-trà-hōn', (ANTONIO,) a Spanish

painter, born in Madrid in 1625. His "Michael Contending with the Dragon" is one of his master-pieces. Died in 1690.

Castrén, kȧs-trān′ or kȧs-trĭn′, (MATTHIAS ALEXANDER,) an eminent philologist, born in the province of Uleåborg, Finland, in 1813. He was a diligent student of the Finnish language and literature, in the illustration of which he spent his life. In 1838 he travelled through Lapland on foot to obtain information about the ancient mythology and language of that region. In 1841 he produced a Swedish translation, in verse, of the popular Finnish poem "Kalevala," which attracted much admiration. Between 1844 and 1849 he pursued his researches among the Samoieds on the Arctic Sea. In 1851 he was appointed professor of the Finnish language at Helsingfors, where he died in 1852, from the effects of his last journey. He left several works.

Cas-tren'sis, (PAULUS,) an eminent mediæval jurist, educated at Perugia and Avignon. He was professor of law at Vienne in 1380, at Avignon in 1394, at Padua in 1429, and at other periods was called to Florence, Bologna, and Perugia. He was the friend and vicar-general of Zabarella, and was equally distinguished in the civil and the canon law. Died July 20, 1441.

Castries, kȧs′trē′, (CHARLES EUGÈNE GABRIEL **de la Croix**—dẹh lȧ krwȧ,) MARQUIS OF, an able French general, born in 1727. Having distinguished himself in many campaigns, he was made lieutenant-general in 1758, and gained an important victory at Wesel in 1760. He was afterwards Governor-General of Flanders, minister of marine in 1780, and marshal of France in 1783. In the Revolution of 1789 he emigrated, found an asylum with the Duke of Brunswick, and died in 1801.

Castriot, (GEORGE.) See SCANDER-BEG.

Castro, (CIPRIANO,) born in Venezuela in 1858, headed a rebellion in 1900, became provisional president in 1901, and was elected president in 1904. His rule was marked by arbitrary acts and rebellions, and by hostile relations with foreign nations, and during a visit to Europe in 1908 he was suspended from the presidency and forbidden to return to Venezuela. Died 1924.

Castro, (JOSÉ MARIA,) a Costa Rica statesman, born at San José, September 1, 1818. From 1842 onward he held high positions of state, becoming vice-president in 1846, and president in 1847 and again in 1866. Under him Costa Rica withdrew from the Central American Confederacy, and he received the title of "Founder of the Republic of Costa Rica."

Castro, kȧs′trō, (JOSÉ RODRIGO,) a Portuguese Jew and physician, born about 1545, settled in 1596 in Hamburg, where he became professor of philosophy and medicine. He published several valuable works. Died in 1627.

Castro, da, dȧ kȧs′trō, (PAOLO,) an eminent jurisconsult, born at Castro, in Italy. He professed Roman law at Padua, Florence, Bologna, etc., and wrote treatises on the Digest and Code. Died about 1450.

Castro, de, dȧ kȧs′trō, (ALFONSO,) a noted Spanish theologian and pulpit orator, born at Zamora about 1495, entered the order of Saint Francis. He accompanied Philip II. to England when he went to marry Queen Mary. In the latter part of his life he resided in the Low Countries. His principal work is a Latin treatise on "Heresies," (1534,) which was very successful. Died in 1558.

Castro, de, (Don ALFONSO NUÑES,) a Spanish historian, who lived about 1670. He was historiographer to Philip IV., and wrote a "Chronicle of the Goths, Castilians, and Austrians," ("Coronica Gothica, Castillana y Austriaca," 1708.)

Castro, de, (ALVAREZ GOMEZ,) a Spanish writer, born in the diocese of Toledo in 1521. He became professor of Greek in Toledo, and wrote, in prose and verse, numerous works, among which are "The Life of Francis Ximenes," (1569.) Died in 1586.

Castro, de, dȧ kȧs′trō, (ESTEBAN RODRIGO,) a renowned Portuguese physician, born at Lisbon about 1560. He emigrated to Italy, and was professor of medicine in the University of Pisa for twenty-two years. He composed, in Latin, many works, among which are "De Complexu Morborum," (1624,) "Posthuma Varietas," (1639,) and "Medical Consultations," ("Medicæ Consultationes," 1644.) He was styled "the Phœnix of Medicine." Died in 1637.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" VAN DER LINDEN, "De Scriptoribus medicis."

Castro, de, (FELIPE,) an eminent Spanish sculptor, born at Noya (Galicia) in 1711. He studied in Rome, and gained the first prize of the Academy of Saint Luke in 1739. He afterwards worked in Madrid, and was ranked among the greatest Spanish sculptors of the age. Died in 1775.

Castro, de, (GABRIEL PEREIRA,) a Portuguese poet and jurist, born at Braga. He became a senator at Lisbon, and wrote, besides other works, a heroic poem called "Ulisea," (1636.) He has been ranked among the fine geniuses of Portugal. Died in 1630.

Castro, de, (GUILLEM,) a Spanish dramatist, born at Valencia about 1569. He was for some time commander of a citadel in the kingdom of Naples, and passed the latter years of his life in Madrid, where he enjoyed the friendship of Lope de Vega. He acquired a European celebrity by his "Spanish Cid," a drama, which was the original of Corneille's tragedy of the same name. Corneille acknowledged that he owed part of the beauty of his piece to Castro. The latter wrote "Dido and Æneas," "Payar en propria Moneda," and other dramas, a volume of which was printed in 1621. Died in 1631. Some account of his life was published by Lord Holland in 1817.

Castro, de, (INEZ.) See INES DE CASTRO.

Castro, de, (JOÃO,) a celebrated Portuguese general and navigator, born at Lisbon in 1500. He studied mathematics under Pedro Nuñez, and became profoundly versed in that science, as well as in ancient languages. About 1538, as commander of a vessel, he made a voyage to India with the viceroy Garcia de Noronha. He accompanied the expedition which, under Estevão da Gama, explored the Red Sea in 1540. He wrote an exact scientific description of that sea, of which he also made charts. The results of these hydrographic labours were first published in 1833, with the title of "The Log-Book of Don John de Castro on the Voyage which the Portuguese made to the Red Sea," ("Roteiro de Dom Joam de Castro da Viagem que fizeram os Portuguezes ao Mar roxo.") He was appointed Governor of India in 1545, and gained a great victory over the Moors at Diu, after performing prodigies of valour. He received the title of Viceroy of India in 1547, and died in 1548, in the arms of Saint Francis Xavier. He left in manuscript a "Journal of a Voyage from Lisbon to Goa."

Castro, de, (JOSÉ RODRIGO,) a Spanish Orientalist and bibliographer, born in Galicia in 1739. He wrote three poems, (1759,) in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, on the accession of Charles III., to whom he became librarian. In 1781 he published the first volume of "Bibliotheca Española," ("Spanish Library,") which had great success. The second volume appeared in 1786. Died about 1798.

Castro, de, (PEDRO,) a Spanish painter of still life, excelled in colouring and perspective. Died in 1663.

Castro, de, (VACA,) a Spanish officer, born at Leon, became a judge of the royal court at Valladolid. In 1540 Charles V. sent him as governor to Peru, which was then disturbed by the rebellion of Almagro. In 1542 a battle was fought at Chupas, in which Almagro was defeated and made prisoner. By the order of Castro, he was executed on the spot. Castro was superseded in 1544, and returned to Spain, where he was imprisoned several years. Died in 1558.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. i.

Castro-Sarmento, de, dȧ kȧs′trō sar-mĕn′to, (JAGO,) a Portuguese physician, born about 1692, practised in London, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote "Letters on the Diamonds of Brazil," and "Materia Medica," etc., (1758.) Died in 1762.

Castrucci, kȧs-troo′chee, (PIETRO,) an Italian composer, born at Rome about 1690, served Hogarth as the model of his "Enraged Musician." Died in London in 1769.

Castruccio-Castracani, kȧs-troo′cho kȧs-trȧ-kȧ′nee, a chief of the Ghibeline party, born in Lucca about

1282. His family name was ANTELMINELLI or INTERMINELLI. In consequence of a revolution in 1316, he became master or seigneur of Lucca, from which he expelled the Guelphs. He waged a successful war against the Florentines, (1320–25,) gained a great victory over their general, Raymond de Cardona, in 1325, and by his courage and political talents became a powerful prince. The emperor Louis recognized him as Duke of Lucca, Pistoia, Volterra, and Lunigiano, and created him a count palatine. He died in 1328, leaving several minor sons, who did not inherit any share of his power. Macchiavelli has written a romance purporting to be a life of Castruccio, but in which historic truth is not respected. "He joined craft and duplicity," says Sismondi, "to the most brilliant valour and to extraordinary talents."

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" NEGRINI, "Vita Castruccii Castracani," 1496; MACCHIAVELLI, "Vita di Castruccio-Castracani," 1534, and French translation of the same, by DREUX DU RADIER, 1753; ALDO MANUCCI, "Azioni di Castruccio-Castracani," 1590 and 1820.

Caswall, (EDWARD,) an English divine and poet, born July 15, 1814, was educated at Oxford. About 1847 he went over to the Catholic Church, and, becoming a widower in 1849, he joined the oratory of Dr. Newman in 1850. He edited the "Lyra Catholica," (1843,) and published some original hymns. Died January 2, 1878.

Caswall, (HENRY,) D.D., an English clergyman, born at Yateley, Hants, in 1810. He graduated at Kenyon College, in Ohio, and became a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He returned to England in 1842, obtained the passage of an act by which his orders in the church were recognized as valid, and then received some valuable preferments. Died at Franklin, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1870. He did much to develop and confirm the feeling of unity between the English and American Episcopalian Churches. He was the author of "America and the American Church," (1839,) "Scotland and the Scottish Church," "The City of the Mormons," (1842,) and other works.

Caswell, (ALEXIS,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, January 29, 1799, graduated at Brown University in 1822. He became a tutor, and afterwards a professor, in Columbian College, and was ordained to the Baptist ministry. He was professor of mathematics in Brown University from 1828 to 1864, and president of the same from 1868 to 1872. Died at Providence, January 8, 1877.

Caswell, (RICHARD,) an American lawyer and general, born in Maryland in 1729, removed to North Carolina in his youth. He was chosen Governor of North Carolina in 1777, and was re-elected several times. He was a member of the convention which formed the Federal Constitution in 1787. Died in 1789.

Caswini. See CAZWEENEE.

Casy, kȧ'ze', (JOSEPH GRÉGOIRE,) born in 1787, became vice-admiral of France in 1845, and senator in 1852. Died February 19, 1862.

Casyapa. See KÂSYAPA.

Cat, Le. See LE CAT.

Catalan, kȧ'tȧ'lŏn', (EUGÈNE CHARLES,) a French geometer, born in 1814. He acquired distinction as a teacher, and published several approved works, among which are "Elements of Geometry," (1843,) and "Manual for Candidates for the Polytechnic," (1858.) Died in 1894.

Catalani, kȧ-tȧ-lȧ'nee, (ANGELICA,) a famous Italian vocalist, born at Sinigaglia about 1782. She made her *début* at Rome in 1802 with immense success, which was repeated in the principal cities of Italy. Her concerts were applauded with the greatest enthusiasm in Paris and London. She was married to a Frenchman named Valabrègue, and passed many years in England and Paris. She retired from the stage about 1830, after which she resided at Florence. Her merit consisted principally in a voice of extraordinary volume and power. Died in Paris in 1849.

Catalani, (MICHELE,) an Italian antiquary, born at Fermo, in the March of Ancona, in 1750; died after 1800.

Catalano, kȧ-tȧ-lȧ'no, (ANTONIO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Messina in 1560; died in 1630.

Cataldi, kȧ-tȧl'dee, **Cataldo**, kȧ-tȧl'do, written also **Catuldi**, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) an able Italian mathematician, born at Bologna about 1548. He was for many years professor of mathematics in Bologna, and wrote several works, which display an inventive genius and extensive learning. One of them is entitled "Algebra Applicata," (1622.) Died in 1626.

Cataldo. See CATALDI.

Cataneo. See CATTANEO.

Cat'cott, (ALEXANDER,) an English theologian, published in 1762 a "Treatise on the Deluge," and a volume of sermons. He was one of the most eminent of the Hutchinsonian philosophical school.

Catel, kȧ'tĕl', (CHARLES SIMON,) a French musical composer, born at L'Aigle (Orne) in 1773, became professor of harmony in the Conservatory of Paris in 1795. He composed the music of "Semiramis," (1802,) "Wallace," (1817,) and other operas; also a "Traité de Harmonie," (1802.) In 1815 he was chosen a member of the Institute. Died in 1830.

Catel, kȧ'tęl, (FRANZ,) a German painter of landscapes, history, and genre, born at Berlin in 1778; died in 1856.

Catel, (GUILLAUME,) a French historian, born at Toulouse in 1560. He was a councillor in the parliament of Toulouse, and author of an esteemed history of Languedoc. Died in 1626.

Catel, (SAMUEL HEINRICH,) a German scholar, born at Halberstadt in 1758. He was professor of Greek in the French gymnasium of Berlin. He published Bion, Moschus, Anacreon, and Sappho, in German verse, and other works. Died about 1835.

Catelan, kȧt'lŏn', sometimes written **Catalan**, (LAURENT,) a French pharmacist, published a "Discours sur la Thériaque," (1614.) Died after 1639.

Catelani, kȧ-tȧ-lȧ'nee, (ANGELO,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Guastalla, March 30, 1811, wrote on various bibliographical and archæological subjects connected with music. Died at Modena in 1866.

Catelinot. See CATHELINOT.

Catellan-Caumont, de, dęh kȧ'tȧ'lŏn'kō'mŏn', (JEAN ANTOINE,) MARQUIS, a meritorious French judge, born at Toulouse in 1759; died in 1834.

Catellan de la Masquère, kȧ'tȧ'lŏn' dęh lȧ mȧs'kaiR', (CLAIRE PRISCILLE MARGUERITE,) a French poetess, born at Narbonne in 1662; died in 1745.

Catellano, kȧ-tĕl-lȧ'no, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, born at Leghorn; lived about 1750. He produced a version of Anacreon, (1753.)

Catena, kȧ-tā'nȧ, (PIETRO,) an Italian mathematician, born in Venice, wrote several works. Died in 1577.

Catena, (VINCENZO,) a distinguished Italian painter of history, born at Venice in 1470. Several of his works are preserved in Venice. His style resembles that of Giorgione. Died in 1530.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Caterino, kȧ-tȧ-ree'no, (LUIGI,) an Italian scholar, born at Saint Cyprian in 1786; died at Naples in 1834.

Catesby, kāts'be, (MARK,) F.R.S., an eminent English naturalist and artist, born about 1680. He visited Virginia in 1712, and returned home in 1719. Sir Hans Sloane and others persuaded him in 1722 to go to Carolina to delineate its plants and animals. He returned to England in 1726, and in 1731 began to publish his "Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands," with coloured figures drawn and etched by himself,—the finest work of the kind that had appeared in England. He wrote "Hortus Britanno-Americanus," and a few other works. Died in London in 1749.

Catesby, (ROBERT,) an English Roman Catholic and conspirator, who originated the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. He is called "a gentleman of good parts" by Hume, who says he "first thought of a most extraordinary method of revenge, and opened his intention to Percy." When Fawkes was arrested, Catesby and his accomplices hurried down to Warwickshire, where they resolved to make a desperate stand. Catesby was killed in the act of resisting the officers who came to arrest him, in November, 1605. (See FAWKES, GUY.)

Cathala-Coture, de, dęh kȧ'tȧ'lȧ'ko'tür', (ANTOINE,) a French antiquary and jurist, born at Montauban in 1632. He wrote a "History of Quercy," (3 vols., 1785.) Died in 1724.

Cathalan, kȧ'tȧ'lŏn', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit, dis-

tinguished as a pulpit orator, was born at Rouen in 1671; died in 1757.

Catharin. See CATHARINUS.

Ca-tha-rī′nus, [Fr. CATHARIN, kȧ′tȧ′rȧN′,] (AMBROSIUS,) an Italian theologian, born at Sienna in 1483. His original name was LANCELOT POLITUS or POLITI, (po-lee′tee,) which he changed when he became a monk. He acquired celebrity by his numerous writings, among which are "Treatises on Original Sin," and "On Grace." He affected to forsake the beaten routes, and disowned the authority of Saint Thomas and the Fathers. In 1552 he was appointed Archbishop of Conza. Died in 1553.

Cath′cart, (CHARLES MURRAY,) second EARL OF, a British general, eldest son of William, the first Earl, born in 1783. In the Peninsular war he distinguished himself at Salamanca and Vittoria, (June, 1813.) He led a regiment of cavalry at Waterloo, (1815.) He was Governor of Canada some time between 1840 and 1846. Died July 16, 1859.

Cathcart, (Hon. Sir GEORGE,) a brave English general, born in London about 1790, was the third son of the Earl of Cathcart, noticed below. He went to Russia in 1812 as aide-de-camp of his father, who was ambassador to that country. He made the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 with the allied army, and witnessed the battles of Lutzen, Dresden, Leipsic, etc. In 1815 he became aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, whom he attended at Waterloo. He served several years with honour in Jamaica, Canada, etc. In 1852 he was Governor of Cape Colony, and the next year, having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, he was sent to the Crimea. He was killed at Inkerman, November 5, 1854. His "Commentaries on the War in Russia and Germany in 1812–13" are highly commended.

Cathcart, (WILLIAM SHAW,) first EARL OF, a British general and diplomatist, born at Petersham in 1755. He took part in the American war, and in 1778 became aide-de-camp of Sir Henry Clinton. In 1788, and at several subsequent periods, he was chosen one of the representatives of the Scottish peerage. He was made major-general in 1794, and served against the French in Holland, etc. In 1807 he commanded the expedition which captured the fleet and capital of Denmark, and was created a British peer, with the title of Viscount Cathcart. He was ambassador to Saint Petersburg in 1813, and became an earl in 1814. Died in 1843.

Cathelineau, kȧt′le′nō′, (JACQUES,) a French peasant, born near Saint-Florent about 1760, was one of the leaders of the royalist insurrection which broke out in La Vendée in 1793. By his virtue, eloquence, and talent for command he acquired great influence over the insurgents. Just after the Vendéans had gained a great victory at Saumur, (June, 1793,) where they took eighty pieces of cannon, Cathelineau was chosen general-in-chief. A few days later he was killed in an attack on Nantes.

See MURET, "Vie populaire de Cathelineau," 1845.

Cathelinot or **Catelinot,** kȧt′le′no′, (Dom ILDEFONSE,) a French monk, noted for learning, was born in Paris in 1670. He left many works in manuscript. Died in 1756.

Catherine, kath′er-in, [in Russian, ECATARINA, ȧ-kȧ-tȧ-ree′nȧ,] I., Empress of Russia, was born, of poor parents, at Marienburg, in Livonia, about 1688. Several contradictory versions of her romantic story have been published. She was taken captive at Marienburg by the Russians in 1702, after having been married to a subaltern Swedish officer. Her beauty attracted the notice of Peter the Great, who in 1711 recognized her as his wife. She accompanied him in a campaign against Turkey in 1711, and rendered him an important service by negotiating a treaty when the Russian army was in a critical position. Peter caused her to be crowned in 1724. She was proclaimed empress at his death in 1725, and died in 1727. She had several children by her second marriage, one of whom became the empress Elizabeth.

See VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Russie," and "Histoire de Charles XII;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Catherine [in Russian, ECATARINA] II., Empress of Russia, born at Stettin in 1729, was the daughter of the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst. Her original name was SOPHIA AUGUSTA. In 1745 she was married to the nephew of Elizabeth, Empress of Russia, and then took the name of Catherine Alexievna. Her husband, who was much inferior to her in abilities, became emperor in 1762, under the title of Peter III. He had long been estranged from her, and now proposed to repudiate her; but, by a conspiracy of her friends, he was deposed in July, 1762, when she became mistress of the empire. (See PETER III.) Though extremely profligate and cruel, she had too strong a mind to be enslaved by her passions or to allow them to interfere with her ambitious policy. She promoted agriculture, commerce, and education, and liberally patronized scientific men, such as Diderot and Euler. In 1772 she became a party to the infamous partition of Poland, by which she obtained Polotsk and Moheelev, (Mohĭlev.) She waged a successful war against the Turks, and extended her dominions on the Black Sea. In 1793, by a new partition of Poland, she acquired Volhynia and Podolia. She died in 1796, and was succeeded by her son, Paul I. "Her capacity," says Brougham, "was of an exalted order. Her judgment was clear and sure; her apprehension extraordinarily quick; her sagacity penetrating; her providence and circumspection comprehensive. There have been few abler monarchs in any part of the world; and the history of princes affords few examples of such talents and such force of character on a throne, perverted to the working of so much mischief." She wrote "Instructions to the Commission for composing a Code of Laws," and various other works.

See CASTERA, "Vie de Catherine II," 1796; STRUVE, "Vita Catherinæ II.," 1798; TOOKE, "History of Catherine II.," 1803; TANNENBERG, "Leben Catherinens II.," 1797; C. J. DE LIGNE, "Portrait de Catherine II," 1797; SÉGUR, "History;" BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," vol. ii.; AUGUIS, "Histoire de Catherine II et de Paul I," 1813; N. KARAMZIN, "Lobrede auf Catherine II.," translated into German from the Russian by J. G. RICHTER, 1820; JOHANN R. FORSTER, "Kurze Uebersicht des Lebens der Kaiserin von Russland Catharina II.," 1797.

Catherine (or **Catharine**) OF ARAGON, written also **Katharine,** Queen of England, born in 1486, was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. She was married in 1501 to Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII. of England. Arthur died in 1502, and the next year she was affianced to his brother, Prince Henry, who was six years younger than herself. Soon after he ascended the throne (1509) the marriage was solemnized. In 1516 she gave birth to a daughter, Mary, who afterwards became queen. In 1527 Henry raised the question of divorce, which was pending several years. (See HENRY VIII.) She died in 1536, much respected for her many virtues.

See HUME, "History of England;" LINGARD, "History of England;" STRICKLAND, "Queens of England;" FROUDE, "History of England;" SHAKSPEARE, "Henry VIII."

Catherine OF BOURBON, (boor′bŏn,) [Fr. CATHERINE DE BOURBON, kȧt′rĕn′ dĕh boor′bôN′,] Princess of Navarre and Duchess of Bar, born in Paris in 1558, was a sister of Henry IV. of France. She was married to the Duc de Bar in 1599. Died in 1604.

Catherine, OF FRANCE, Queen of England, born in 1401, was the daughter of Charles VI. of France and Isabella of Bavaria. In 1420 she was married to Henry V. of England, and became the mother of Henry VI. Soon after the death of Henry V. (1422) she became the wife of a Welsh gentleman, Owen Tudor; and from this union descended Henry VII. and the house of Tudor Died in 1438.

Catherine, OF PORTUGAL or BRAGANZA, Queen of England, the daughter of John IV. of Portugal, was born in 1638. She was married to Charles II. of England in 1661, but did not succeed in gaining his affection. In 1693, after Charles's death, she returned to Lisbon, and in 1704 was appointed Regent of Portugal by her brother Pedro. (See CHARLES II.) Died in 1705.

See MACAULAY's "History of England," vol. i.

Catherine, SAINT, OF ALEXANDRIA, supposed to have suffered martyrdom under the reign of Maximin, about 307 A.D., was regarded as the patroness of philosophy, learning, and eloquence; and her history has been illustrated by many artists of the middle ages.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art."

Catherine, [It. CATERINA, kȧ-tȧ-ree′nȧ,] SAINT, OF GENOA, born about 1448, was the daughter of Giacopo

Fieschi, who was Viceroy of Naples. She became the wife of Julian Adorno, a dissolute and prodigal patrician, whom, after many years of sorrow, she converted from the error of his ways. She devoted her latter years to the service of the sick in the hospital of Genoa, and died in 1510, leaving two works which were esteemed by the mystics.

See MIRATOLI, "Vita della B. Caterina di Genova," 1580.

Catherine, SAINT, OF SIENNA, born at Sienna in 1347, took the habit of a nun about 1366, and became distinguished for her fervent charity and devotion. She mediated a peace between the Florentines and Pope Urban VI. in 1378. She favoured the same pope when his authority was contested by Clement VII., and made strenuous efforts to terminate the scandalous schism. She died in 1380, and was canonized in 1461. Her letters, and other writings, are admired.

Catherine (or **Catharine**) **Hŏw'ard**, Queen of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Edmund, Lord Howard, who was a son of the Duke of Norfolk. She was married to Henry in August, 1540, and was executed in February, 1542, on the charge of unchastity before her marriage, and adultery afterwards.

Catherine de' Medici, (dà mĕd'de-chee,) [Fr. CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS, kăt'rèn' dẹh mà'de'sèss',] born at Florence in 1519, was the daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, Duke of Urbino, who was a nephew of Leo X. In 1533 she was married to Henry of France, who in 1547 became King Henry II. She had five sons, three of whom became kings of France,—namely, Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III. The death of Francis II., in 1560, rendered her mistress of the kingdom, with the title of regent for Charles IX., who was a minor. She was artful, perfidious, and cruel. To increase her political influence, she corrupted the morals of her sons. She fomented civil war among her subjects, and instigated the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, August, 1572. (See CHARLES IX.) The palace of the Tuileries is a monument of her munificence as a patron of art,—perhaps the only respectable trait of her character. Died in 1589.

See MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands," vol. i. p. 44, and vol. ii. pp. 426 and 559; also his "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. iii. pp. 577 and 578; EUGENIO ALBERI, "Vita di Caterina de' Medici," 1834; German version of the same, by BECK, 1847; J. F. DESTIGNY, "Histoire mystérieuse de Catherine de Médicis," 1847; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1840.

Catherine (or **Catharine**) **Parr**, the sixth and last wife of Henry VIII. of England, was the widow of Lord Latimer when, in 1543, she was married to that king. She once offended him, it is said, by dissenting from his opinions in theology, so that her life was in peril; but she dexterously averted the storm by feigning that she did this to afford him the pleasure of refuting her, and to render their conversation more animated. "Is it so, sweet-heart?" said the king: "then we are perfect friends again." She survived Henry, and in 1548 married Thomas, Lord Seymour, Admiral of England. Died in 1548.

See STRICKLAND, "Queens of England."

Catherine Paulowna, [Ger. pron. kă-tẹh-ree'nẹh pŏw-lov'nă,] Queen of Würtemberg, daughter of Paul, Emperor of Russia, was born in 1788. In 1809 she was married to the Duke of Oldenburg, who died in 1812. She was a favourite sister of the Czar Alexander, and is said to have been endowed with noble and amiable qualities. She was married in 1816 to the Prince of Würtemberg, who became King William I. Died in 1819.

Cath'erwood, (MARY HARTWELL,) novelist, was born at Luray, Ohio, December 16, 1847; married James S. Catherwood in 1887. She has written "Craque-o'-Doom," "Old Caravan Days," "The Romance of Dollard," "The Story of Tonty," "The Days of Jeanne d'Arc," etc.

Cat'i-line, [Lat. CATILI'NA,] (LUCIUS SERGIUS,) a famous Roman demagogue and conspirator, born of a patrician family about 108 B.C. He first appears in history as a partisan of Sulla in the civil war, and rendered himself infamous by his complicity in the murders and robberies that followed the success of his party. In 68 B.C. he was chosen prætor at Rome. Four years later he began to canvass for the consulship, and to organize a faction of desperate and profligate men like himself. A remarkable union of audacity and craft, joined with eloquence and other popular qualities, rendered him a fit leader of such a party. Defeated in the election for consul, he formed a conspiracy against the republic in 63 B.C., (690 A.U.C.) Our knowledge of this affair is derived chiefly from the partial statements of Cicero and from the history of Sallust, who, however, agree in representing that Catiline designed nothing less than a general massacre and conflagration. Cicero, who was then consul, having received notice of the plot from Curius, denounced the treason of Catiline to the senate in October, and the consuls were invested *pro tempore* with absolute power for the emergency. On November 8, Cicero uttered in the senate an oration of great power against Cataline who attempted to reply; but the senate refused to hear him. He then hastily left Rome and joined the army of his partisans, which had been mustered in Etruria, leaving Lentulus and other conspirators in Rome. Certain deputies from Gaul, who had been tampered with, aided Cicero in obtaining more positive evidence, by which Lentulus and others were convicted and executed. The army of the senate overtook the rebels near Pistoria (now Pistoia) in 62 B.C. Catiline animated his men with an eloquent harangue, and fought the battle with skill and determined valour, but was defeated, and fell in the thickest of the fight, with about three thousand of his partisans.

See SALLUST, "Bellum Catilinarium;" CICERO, "Orationes, in Catilinam;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" H. WOLF, "Catilinæ Conjuratio ex Fontibus narrata," 1803; ROSE, "History of Catiline's Conspiracy," 1813; G. F. SIDNEY, "History of Catiline's Conspiracy," 1795; MURSINNA, "Catilina; historisches Gemälde," 1797.

Catinat de la Fauconnerie, kă'te'nà' dẹh là fō'kon're', commonly called simply **Catinat**, (NICOLAS,) a marshal of France, eminent for talents, integrity, and generosity, born in Paris in 1637. He distinguished himself in the campaigns against the Spanish and Austrians in Flanders between 1667 and 1678, and was wounded at Seneffe in 1674. Having been made lieutenant-general, he commanded the army which invaded Savoy, and gained the battle of Staffarda in 1690. In 1693 he received a marshal's bâton. Louis XIV., in reading a list of the marshals, exclaimed, at the name of Catinat, "Here is Virtue crowned!" In 1701 he was placed at the head of the army of Italy, as antagonist to Prince Eugene, but was soon superseded by Villeroi. Died in 1712.

See "Mémoires pour servir à la Vie de Catinat," par M. D. C., Paris, 1775; GUIBERT, "Éloge de Catinat;" LA HARPE, "Éloge de N. de Catinat," 1775; LEBOUYER DE SAINT-GERVAIS, "Mémoires et Correspondance de Catinat," 3 vols., 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Catineau-Laroche, kă'te'nō' là'rosh', (PIERRE MARIE SÉBASTIEN,) a French civil officer, born at Saint-Brieuc in 1772. After holding several offices, he was appointed chief clerk in the bureau of commerce and the colonies in 1826. He published a "Portable Vocabulary of the French Language," (1797,) and an "Account of French Guiana," (1822.) Died in 1828.

Catius, kā'she-ŭs, an Epicurean philosopher, born in Gaul, (Transpadane.) Died about 45 B.C.

Cat'lin, (GEORGE,) an American traveller and artist, born in Pennsylvania in 1796. He acquired distinction by his adventures among the North American Indians, with whom he passed about eight years. He represented the character and life of the red men in a series of paintings, and published "Illustrations of the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians," with engravings, (2 vols., 1841,) which, according to the London "Athenæum," "is a book of extraordinary interest and value." Having exhibited his Indian Gallery and collection in Europe, he published "Notes of Eight Years' Travel and Residence in Europe," (2 vols., 1848.) Died December 22, 1872.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1842.

Cā'to, (DIONYSIUS,) a Latin moralist, for whose biography no materials exist, and respecting whom many conflicting opinions have been adopted. His name is connected with a small work entitled "Disticha de Moribus ad Filium," which was extensively employed

as a catechism of morals in the schools of the middle ages, and was commended for its literary merit by Erasmus and Scaliger. It consists mostly of moral precepts, each of which is expressed in two hexameter verses.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina."

Cato, [Gr. *Κάτων;* Fr. CATON,* kȧ'tôN'; It. CATONE, kȧ-to'nȧ,] (MARCUS PORCIUS,) often called CA'TO CENSO'RIUS, (or CENSORI'NUS,) *i.e.* "Cato the Censor," also surnamed THE ELDER, an eminent Roman patriot and statesman, was born of a plebeian family at Tusculum in 234 B.C. At the age of seventeen he served in the army against Hannibal, and in 209 he took part in the siege of Tarentum under Fabius. He contributed to the victory over Hasdrubal on the Metaurus in 207. In the intervals of war he worked on his Sabine farm, and accustomed himself to a hardy, simple mode of life, disciplined in austere virtues and in all branches of practical and useful knowledge. By pleading causes for the poor, he had become an oracle among his rustic neighbors, when Valerius Flaccus, a liberal patrician, recognized his merit, and persuaded him to seek in the Forum of Rome an ampler sphere of usefulness. He soon gained eminence as an orator, and became a candidate for office. He was elected quæstor (paymaster) in 204, and prætor in 198 B.C., when he obtained Sardinia as his province. In 195 he was raised to the consulship, with his early patron, V. Flaccus, for his colleague, and commanded the army in Spain with ability and success, for which he received a triumph on his return. Elected censor in 184, he reformed many abuses, and enforced his principles of economy and sobriety with a severity which procured him many enemies. He was one of the chief advisers of the third Punic war, and author of the phrase (which he often repeated in the senate) *Delenda est Carthago,* ("Carthage must be destroyed.") He wrote a treatise on agriculture, ("De Re rustica,") which is extant. His son, M. Porcius Cato, became an eminent jurist. Died in 149 B.C. In Plutarch's parallels, Cato the Censor is the counterpart of Aristides. Few names occur in the Latin classics oftener than that of Cato, who was venerated as a model of pristine Roman virtue.

See PLUTARCH, "Lives;" LIVY, "History of Rome;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Cato;" CICERO, "Cato Major, seu de Senectute;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" E. SCHOBER, "De M. P. Catone Censorino," 1825; WEBER, "Programma de M. P. Catonis Vita et Moribus," 1831.

Cato, (MARCUS PORCIUS,) a Roman general, was an uncle of Cato of Utica. He was tribune of the people in 100 B.C., and in that office opposed Apuleius Saturninus. He defeated the Etruscans in the year 90, and was consul in 89 B.C. He was killed in a skirmish with the Marsians.

Cato, (MARCUS PORCIUS,) surnamed THE YOUNGER, and UTICEN'SIS, (*i.e.* "of Utica,") a celebrated Roman Stoic philosopher and patriot, born in 95 B.C., was a great-grandson of Cato the Censor, whom he took for his model in private and public life. He studied the doctrines of the Stoics under Antipater, and inured himself to hardships and privations. His first campaign was in the servile war against Spartacus, (72 B.C.,) in which he gave proof of courage; but martial pursuits did not prove congenial to his taste. After performing the duties of quæstor with honour, he was elected tribune of the people in the same year that Cicero was consul. He appears to have been the only eminent Roman that heartily seconded Cicero in opposing the traitorous designs of Catiline, 690 A.U.C. His sincere devotion to liberty prompted him to strenuously oppose the ambitious coalition of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus; but his success was perhaps hindered by his inflexible and uncompromising policy. In 54 B.C. he was elected prætor, and, by his efforts to prevent bribery at elections, gave great offence to the politicians. He failed in his candidacy for the consulship, because he would not resort to corrupt means to procure his election. When the rivalry of Pompey and Cæsar, whom he vainly attempted to reconcile, ripened into civil war in 49 B.C., Cato joined the party of the former as the lesser evil, and, after the death of Pompey, commanded an army in Africa. He resigned the command to Scipio, who was defeated in the year 46. Cato then wished to defend Utica against the victor; but other counsels prevailed. Unwilling to survive the ruin of the republic, which he had predicted and opposed with all his power, he died at Utica by his own hand, in his forty-ninth year. Cæsar, on hearing of the event, exclaimed, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou hast deprived me of the honour of saving thy life." Cato has generally been regarded as one of the purest and noblest of all the Romans. His lofty and spotless virtue (as virtue was then understood) seemed almost to justify that fine though somewhat extravagant line of Lucan's "Pharsalia:"

"Victrix causa Deis placuit, sed victa Catoni."†

Plutarch makes a comparison between Cato and Phocion, whose virtues, he says, were perfectly similar in form and colour. It may be said, however, that the former excelled in active, the latter in passive, virtues. Cato's son Marcus was killed at Philippi, fighting for Brutus and Cassius.

See TACITUS, "History," iv. 8; VALERIUS MAXIMUS, vi.; DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms," vol. v.

Cato, (VALERIUS,) a Roman poet and grammarian, who flourished at Rome in the first century B.C. He had a high reputation for his skill as a teacher, and wrote several treatises on grammar. His poems entitled "Lydia" and "Diana" were his most celebrated works; but they have not come down to us. There is extant, under his name, a small poem called "Diræ," which some persons ascribe to Virgil.

See SUETONIUS, "De Grammaticis illustribus;" BURMANN, "Anthologia."

Cato Censorius or **Censorinus.** See CATO (M. PORCIUS) THE CENSOR.

Cā'to Lĭ-çin-ĭ-ā'nus, (CAIUS PORCIUS,) a son of Marcus Porcius, noticed below, became consul in the year 114 B.C., and commanded an army in Thrace, where he was defeated. He was afterwards employed as legate in Africa, and was charged with a dishonourable intrigue with Jugurtha.

Cato Licinianus, (MARCUS PORCIUS,) an eminent Roman jurist, was the son of Cato the Censor by his first wife, and was esteemed a wise and virtuous man. He entered the army in his youth, and distinguished himself at the battle of Pydna in 168 B.C., soon after which he devoted himself to the law. He wrote several legal works. Died in 152 B.C.

Cato Uticensis. See CATO (M. PORCIUS) THE YOUNGER.

Caton, the French of CATO, which see.

Ca'ton, (JOHN DEAN,) LL.D., an American author, born in Monroe, Orange county, New York, March 19, 1812. In 1833 he became a lawyer of Chicago. In 1842 he was appointed a judge of the Illinois Supreme Court, and in 1855 was made chief-justice, but resigned in 1864, having acquired great wealth in business operations. He published "A Summer in Norway," (1875,) "The Antelope and Deer of America," (1877,) and "Miscellanies," (1880.) Died in Chicago July 30, 1895.

Catone, the Italian of CATO, which see.

Catrou, kȧ'troo', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and writer, born in Paris in 1659. He edited the "Journal de Trévoux" about twelve years, (1701–12,) with a fair reputation as a critic. He published, besides other works, a "History of Aurung-Zeb," (1702,) and a "Roman History," in twenty-one volumes, which was popular at the time. Died in 1737.

Catrufo, kȧ-troo'fo, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian composer, born at Naples in 1771, composed operas, arias, etc., and wrote a "Méthode de Vocalisation." Died in 1855.

Cats, kȧts, (JAKOB,) sometimes spelled **Catz,** [Lat. CAT'SIUS,] an eminent and popular Dutch poet, born at Brouwershaven, in Zealand, in 1577, holds a conspicuous place among the creators of Dutch poetry and literature. He studied law, which he practised with success; and he performed with credit the highest functions in the public service. He was ambassador to England in 1627 and in 1651. From 1636 to 1651 he served as grand pensionary of Holland. He wrote a poem entitled "Country Life," ("Buitenleven,") and numerous "Mo-

* The manuscripts of Chaucer have *Caton* and *Catoun.* (See the "Tale of Melibeus," and the "Nonnes Prestes Tale.")

† "The victorious cause was favoured by the gods, but the conquered by Cato."

ral Emblems," fables, allegories, songs, etc., which are admired for ease, simplicity, and clearness of style, and display a deep knowledge of the human heart. Bilderdijk, one of the greatest of Dutch poets, says,

"Dear Father Cats,
What endless treasures dost thou not contain!"*

"His imagination," says Hallam, "is gay, his morality popular and useful. No one was more read than Father Cats, as the people call him; but he is often trifling and monotonous." Died in 1660.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" ALSCHE, "Commentatio de J. Catsio," 1828; SIEGENBEEK, "Over de Verdiensten van J. Cats als Staatsman," 1836; FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1854.

Cattaneo, kät-tä'nä-o, (CARLO,) an Italian economist and able writer on philosophy, statistics, and politics, born at Milan about 1815. He was a republican, and took a prominent part in the revolution at Milan in 1848. Among his works are "The Insurrection at Milan in 1848," and "Natural and Political Account of Lombardy." He died in 1869.

Cattaneo, (DANESE,) an Italian sculptor and poet, born at Carrara about 1500. He worked in Venice and Verona, and was eminent as an artist and poet. He was author of a poem called "The Love of Marfisa," ("L'Amor di Marfisa.")

Cattaneo, (FELICE,) an Italian painter, born at Milan, lived about 1730.

Cattaneo or **Cataneo**, kä-tä-nä'o, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) a learned Italian writer, born at Novara, became a resident of Rome. In early youth he composed a commentary on Pliny the Younger, which was admired, and was printed in 1500. He left an unfinished poem on the "Conquest of Jerusalem by the Crusaders." Died about 1528.

Cattani, kät-tä'nee, (GAETANO,) an Italian missionary, born at Módena in 1696. He went to Paraguay in 1729, and afterwards wrote three long letters on that country, which Muratori inserted in his collection with high and merited praise. Died in 1733.

Cattani, (GIOACCHIMO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Brisghella, January 13, 1823. He attained the episcopate in 1868, was made Archbishop of Ravenna in 1879, and in the same year was created a cardinal-priest.

Cattani da Diacceto, kät-tä'nee dä de-ät-chä'to, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philosopher and writer, born at Florence in 1446. He succeeded Marsilio Ficino as professor of philosophy. Died in 1522.

See B. VARCHI, "Vita di F. Cattani da Diacceto," 1561 and 1843

Cattapane, kät-tä-pä'nä, (LUCA,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona, lived about 1500.

Catteau-Calleville, kä'tō' käl'vēl', (JOHANN PETER WILHELM,) a historian and geographer, of French origin, born at Angermunde, in Prussia, in 1759. He became minister of the French Protestant church at Stockholm in 1783, and settled in Paris in 1810. He published a "General Description of Sweden," (1789,) "Travels in Germany and Sweden," (1810,) a "History of Christina, Queen of Sweden," (1815,) and other works. Died in 1819.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cat-tell', (WILLIAM CASSIDAY,) D.D., an American educator, was born at Salem, New Jersey, August 30, 1827. He graduated at Princeton in 1848, and at the Theological School of Princeton in 1852. In 1855 he was appointed professor in Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and was president from 1864 until his resignation, in 1883. Died February 11, 1898.

Cattenburg, van, vän kät'tẹn-bŭRG, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch theologian, born at Rotterdam in 1664. He was one of the chief men of the sect of Remonstrants or Arminians, and author of several works, among which were a "Life of Hugo Grotius," (1727,) and "Treatise on the Wisdom of Moses," ("Syntagma Sapientiæ Mosaicæ" 1737.) Died about 1737.

See FELLER, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Cat'tẹr-mole, (GEORGE,) an eminent English painter, born at Dickleburgh, Norfolk, in 1800. His works are mostly paintings, in water-colours, of subjects derived from history or from the imaginations of Shakspeare and Scott. Among his capital productions is a large picture of "Luther at the Diet of Spire." At the Exposition of Paris in 1855 he received a first-class medal. After that date he painted chiefly in oil. Died in 1868.

Cattermole, (Rev. RICHARD,) an English author, brother of the preceding, became vicar of Little Marlow, in the county of Bucks. He published "The Literature of the Church of England," (2 vols.,) "Illustrated History of the Great Civil War of the Times of Charles I. and Cromwell," (2 vols., 1846–52,) and other valuable works. Died December 6, 1858.

Cattho or **Catto**, kät-to', (ANGELO,) a learned bishop, born at Taranto, became chaplain to Louis XI. of France. He was reputed to be skilful in astrology and the prediction of future events. Died in 1494.

Cattier, kä'te-ā', (ISAAC,) a French medical writer, born in Paris, lived about 1640.

Catuldi. See CATALDI.

Catulle. See CATULLUS.

Ca-tul'lus, [Fr. CATULLE, kä'tül',] (CAIUS VALERIUS,) an eminent Latin poet, born at or near Verona about 77 B.C., (some authorities say 87 B.C.) He went to Rome at an early age, and by his literary merit obtained admission into the society of Cicero, Cæsar, Pollio, and others. His indulgence in vicious and expensive pleasures soon reduced him to poverty, which, however, did not subdue his hilarity. His superior genius as a poet is generally admitted by ancient and modern critics. He wrote numerous poems, which are still extant, including odes and epigrams of great beauty and pathos. He also excelled in heroic verse, and was the first Roman that cultivated lyric poetry with success. His longest poem is "The Nuptials of Peleus and Thetis," in hexameter verse. Some critics estimate the "Atys" as the greatest of his works. "His 'Atys,'" says Professor William Ramsay, "is one of the most remarkable poems in the whole range of Latin literature. Rolling impetuously along in a flood of wild passion, bodied forth in the grandest imagery and the noblest diction, it breathes in every line the fiery vehemence of the Greek dithyramb. . . . We admire by turns, in the lighter efforts of his muse, his unaffected ease, playful grace, vigorous simplicity, pungent wit, and slashing invective." He imitated Greek models, and seemed like a Greek poet writing in Latin. He is supposed to have died about 45 B.C.; though Scaliger maintains that he lived about thirty years after that date.

See SELLAR, "Roman Poets of the Republic," chap. xii.; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1842; "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1849.

Cat'u-lus, (CAIUS LUTATIUS,) a Roman commander, was chosen consul for the year 242 B.C., when the first Punic war had been waged more than twenty years. The Roman navy had been defeated in several battles, and was nearly annihilated. Catulus took command of a new fleet, and gained a decisive victory over Hanno in 241 B.C. He then terminated the war on terms favourable to Rome.

Catulus, (QUINTUS LUTATIUS,) a Roman general and scholar, noted for the purity and grace with which he spoke and wrote Latin. After several repulses, he was elected consul with C. Marius for the year 102 B.C., when Italy was threatened by the victorious Cimbri. Two Roman armies, commanded by Catulus and Marius, united and defeated the Cimbri in a great battle near Vercelli in 101 B.C. Plutarch says the whole honour of the day was ascribed to Marius, although the chief brunt of the battle fell on the army of Catulus. He became a partisan of Sulla in the civil war, was proscribed by Marius in 87 B.C., and killed himself. He left a historical work on the Cimbrian war, and several poems. Except two epigrams, none of his works are extant.

See APPIAN, "Bellum Civile;" PLUTARCH, "Marius" and "Sulla;" CICERO, "De Oratore."

Catulus, (QUINTUS LUTATIUS,) a son of the preceding, was a prominent leader of the aristocracy, and one of the most moderate and pure of the statesmen of his time.

* "Dierbre Vader Cats,
Wat behelst ge niet al schats."

He was consul in 78 B.C., and censor in 65. He was called "illustrious" ("vir clarissimus") by Cicero in his oration "pro Lege Manilia." Catulus was a strong supporter of Cicero in his efforts to defeat the conspiracy of Catiline in 63 B.C. According to Sallust, he urged Cicero to include Cæsar among the conspirators. Died in 60 B.C.

See SALLUST, "Bellum Catilinarium;" TACITUS, "Historia."

Cauche, kōsh, (FRANÇOIS,) a French traveller, born at Rouen, lived about 1650. He passed several years in Madagascar. On his return to France, he published "An Account of the Voyage of F. Cauche to Madagascar," (1651,) which was commended by Du Petit-Thouars.

Cauchois-Lemaire, kō′shwȧ′ leh-mâr′, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) a French journalist, born in Paris in 1789. He wrote for the "Constitutionnel" from 1820 to 1832, and was noted for his bold and sarcastic political articles. In 1832 he became chief editor of the "Good Sense," ("Bon Sens,") a democratic journal. He was imprisoned several times for his writings between 1820 and 1830. He wrote a "History of the Revolution of 1830," and other works, mostly political. Died in 1862.

Cauchoix, kō′shwȧ′, (ROBERT AGLAÉ,) a French optician, born in Seine-et-Oise in 1776. His telescopes are said to be among the best in use.

Cauchon, kō′shôN′, (PIERRE,) Bishop of Beauvais, in the fifteenth century, was a fanatical partisan of the English. He rendered his memory infamous as judge of Joan of Arc (1431) by the perfidious means he used to effect her condemnation and by the atrocious sentence which he pronounced upon her. Died in 1443.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" J. DES URSINS, "Histoire de Charles VII."

Cauchy, kō′she′, (AUGUSTIN LOUIS,) a French mathematician, son of Louis François, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1789. After gaining the first prize for Latin poetry in the Central School, he entered the Polytechnic School as second scholar in 1805. He passed from that to the School of "Ponts et Chaussées," and was afterwards employed as engineer at the port of Cherbourg. In his youth he was distinguished for his researches into difficult questions, and demonstrated Euclid's celebrated theorem respecting polyhedra. In 1815 the Institute awarded him the grand prize for his "Memoir on the Theory of Waves," which was destined to become the basis of an admirable theory of light. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences and professor of mechanics in the Polytechnic School in 1816. He published for his pupils a "Course of Analysis," (1821,) "Lectures on the Differential Calculus," (1826,) and other works. Refusing to swear allegiance to Louis Philippe in 1830, he lost his professorship. In 1833 he became tutor to the Duke of Bordeaux at Prague. He returned to Paris in 1838, and resumed his place in the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote many ingenious memoirs. In 1849 he succeeded Biot as professor of physical astronomy in the Faculty of Sciences. Among his later works was a "Memoir on the Dispersion of Light," (1836.) He displayed considerable poetic power in his verses "On Charles V. in Spain," (1834.) Died in 1857.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cauchy, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, father of the preceding, was born at Rouen in 1755. He composed an "Ode to the First Consul," (1802,) and "The Battle of Austerlitz," (1806,) both in Latin. He was successively archivist of the senate and of the Chamber of Peers. Died in 1847.

Cauer, kŏw′er, (EMIL,) a distinguished German sculptor, born at Dresden, November 29, 1800; died at Kreutznach, August 4, 1867.

Cauer, (KARL,) a German sculptor, a son of the preceding, was born at Bonn in 1828. He attained great renown by his portrait-busts and statues in marble and bronze, and by various classical and ideal groups.

Cauer, (ROBERT,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Dresden, February 13, 1831. He executed many fine figure-compositions. Died in 1893.

Caulaincourt, kō′lȧN′koor′, (AUGUSTE JEAN GABRIEL,) a French general, brother of Armand Augustin Louis, noticed below, born in the department of Somme in 1777. He was wounded at Marengo in 1800, and fought in the Peninsula as general of brigade. For his services in the passage of the Tagus in 1809 he was made a general of division. He was killed at the battle of Borodino, September 7, 1812. He was equally distinguished for courage and talents.

See SÉGUR, "Histoire de la Campagne de Russie."

Caulaincourt, de, deh kō′lȧN′koor′, (ARMAND AUGUSTIN LOUIS,) Duke of Vicenza, (ve-chĕn′zȧ,) a French diplomatist, born of an ancient family of Picardy in 1773. He entered the army as a private soldier, became colonel in 1799, and made the campaign of 1800 under Moreau with distinction. Bonaparte sent him on a mission to Russia in 1801, and after his return employed him as aide-de-camp and grand-equerry of the palace, (1804.) In the latter function he acquitted himself with dignity. About 1808 he was appointed minister to Russia, where he performed his duties with loyalty and address until 1811, when he asked to be recalled. He appears to have warned his infatuated master against the invasion of Russia, in which he took part. The emperor signified his continued confidence by choosing Caulaincourt as his companion in his hurried return to Paris in December, 1812. In 1813 he was chosen minister of foreign affairs, which were in such a desperate state that no diplomacy could avail; but he shared the fortunes of Napoleon to the last, and, after the battle of Waterloo, retired with honour to private life. He had been made Duke of Vicenza in 1808. Died in 1827.

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Caulet, de, deh kō′lā′, (ETIENNE FRANÇOIS,) a French bishop, (of Pamiers,) born in 1610; died in 1680.

Caulfeild. See CHARLEMONT, EARL OF.

Caul'field, (JAMES,) an English writer, born in London about 1764, became a dealer in engravings. He published "Portraits and Memoirs of Remarkable Persons," (1794,) a "Gallery of British Portraits," and other illustrated works. Died in London, April 22, 1826.

Cauliac. See CHAULIAC.

Cauls. See CAUS, (SALOMON.)

Caulvin. See CALVIN.

Caumartin, de, deh kō′mȧR′tȧN′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS PAUL LEFÈVRE,) born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1668, became Bishop of Vannes and of Blois. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1694. Died in 1733.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Caumartin, de, (LOUIS URBAIN LEFÈVRE,) a French statesman, brother of the preceding, born in 1653, was successively master of requests, intendant of finances, and councillor of state. At his château of Saint-Ange, Voltaire first formed the idea of his "Henriade." Died in 1720.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Caumont. See FORCE, (MARSHAL,) and LAUZUN.

Caumont, de, deh kō′môN′, (ARCISSE,) a French antiquary, born at Bayeux (Calvados) in 1802. He founded about 1833 the Scientific Congress, a reunion of savants, who meet annually in different cities of France, and a "Society for the Conservation of Monuments." He published several important works, among which are "Lectures on Monumental Antiquities," (10 vols., 1830,) "History of Art in the West of France," (1831–40,) and "Archæology for Primary Schools," (1868.) Died in 1873.

Caumont, de, (JOSEPH de Seytres—deh sȧ̀tR or sĕtR,) MARQUIS, a French antiquary, born at Avignon in 1688. His various and extensive acquirements caused him to be chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and correspondent of the French Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1745.

Caurroy, du, dü kō′rwȧ′, (FRANÇOIS EUSTACHE,) a French musician and famous composer, born in Picardy in 1549; died in 1609.

Caus, kō, (ISAAC,) a French engineer, a relative of Salomon Caus, noticed below, was born at Dieppe. He published an interesting work, in French, entitled a "New Invention to raise Water higher than its Source," (London, 1644.)

Caus, Cauls, or **Caux, de**, deh kō, (SALOMON,)

celebrated French engineer and architect, born in Normandy. He was in the service of Charles, Prince of Wales, in London in 1612. From 1614 to 1620 he lived at Heidelberg as engineer of the Elector Palatine Frederick. In 1615 he published a work on motive powers, "Les Raisons des Forces mouvantes avec diverses Machines," etc., which contains a theorem on the expansion and condensation of steam. The French maintain that the Marquis of Worcester derived from Caus the discovery of the utility of steam as a motive power. Arago calls him "a man whom posterity will perhaps regard as the first inventor of the *machine à feu*," (steam-engine.) Caus died in Paris, June 6, 1626.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Causeur, kō'zŭr', (JEAN,) a French peasant, noted for longevity, was born at Lanfenot in 1638, and died in 1775, at the age of one hundred and thirty-seven. His habits were temperate.

Caussidière, kō'se'de-aiR', (MARC,) a French radical politician, born at Lyons about 1809. He fought on the side of the revolutionists of Paris in February, 1848, was appointed prefect of police by the provisional government which was then formed, and was afterwards elected to the Constituent Assembly. In August, 1848, the Assembly passed a vote of accusation against him in relation to the revolt of May 15, which he was suspected of secretly favouring. He escaped to London. "His heart was honest and generous," says Lamartine: "one could confide in his nature, if not in his opinions." Died in 1861.

Caussin, kō'sȧN', (NICOLAS,) a French writer and priest, born at Troyes about 1582, joined the Jesuits in 1607. His success as a preacher attracted the notice of Richelieu, who made him confessor to Louis XIII. For attempting to supplant Richelieu in the favour of the king, he was dismissed nine months after his appointment. He published, besides other devotional works, "The Holy Court," (5 vols.,) which had an immense circulation. Died in 1651.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Caussin de Perceval, kō'sȧN' dęh pĕRs'vȧl', (ARMAND PIERRE,) a French Orientalist, son of Jean Jacques Antoine, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1795. He studied and travelled in Turkey and Syria several years, and about 1822 was appointed professor of Arabic in the College of France. In 1824 he became Arabic interpreter to the ministry. He published an "Arabic Grammar," and "Essays on the History of the Arabs before Islamism, during the Time of Mohammed, and down to the Reduction of all the Tribes under his Dominion," (1847.) He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1849. **Died January 15, 1871.**

Caussin de Perceval, (JEAN JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French scholar, father of the preceding, was born at Montdidier in 1759. In 1783 he became professor of Arabic in the College of France, Paris, and in 1809 a member of the Institute. He translated from the Arabic a "Sequel to the Thousand and One Nights," and other works. He published a good edition of the Fables of Lokmân. Died in 1835.

Caut'ley, (Sir PROBY THOMAS,) an English engineer and scientific writer, born at Roydon, in Suffolk, in 1802. Proceeding to India with a commission in the Bengal Artillery, he became projector and designer of the Ganges Canal Works, opened in 1854 under Lord Dalhousie. He was interested in palæontology, and published many scientific papers. Died at Sydenham, January 25, 1871.

Cauvin. See CALVIN.

Cau'vin, (JOSEPH,) an English scholar, chiefly known as an assistant editor of Brande's "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," (1842.) (See BRANDE, W. T.) He published an improved edition of "Lempriere's Classical Dictionary," (1845.)

Caux. See CAUS, (SALOMON.)

Caux, de, dęh kō, (GILLES,) a French poet, born about 1682, was a descendant of the great Corneille. His best works are the tragedy of "Marius," (1715,) and "The Hour-Glass," a small poem. Died in 1733.

Caux de Cappeval, kō dęh kȧp'vȧl', a mediocre French poet, born near Rouen. He published "Parnassus, or an Essay on the Campaigns of the King," (1752,) and other poems, and produced a Latin version of Voltaire's "Henriade." Died in 1774.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance."

Cavacci, kȧ-vȧt'chee, (JACOPO,) a historian and monk, born at Padua in 1567; died in 1612.

Cavaceppi, kȧ-vȧ-chep'pee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a Roman sculptor, who flourished about 1770.

Cavagna, kȧ-vȧn'yȧ, (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Bergamo about 1560. He took Paul Veronese for his model. Died in 1627.

Cavaignac, kȧ'vȧn'yȧk', (GODEFROY,) a French republican chief, brother of General Louis Eugène Cavaignac, was born in Paris in 1801. He fought on the side of the revolutionists in the three days of July, 1830, was one of the founders of the "Society of the Friends of the People," and became one of the most popular leaders of his party. In 1834 he was imprisoned for political reasons but escaped in 1835 and went into exile. He returned to France in 1841, and became assistant editor of the journal called "La Réforme." He died in 1845. "Godefroy Cavaignac," says Lamartine, "was a name equal to the name of Carrel in republican estimation. He had died before the triumph *(avénement)* of his idea, and that idea rendered homage to him [in 1848] in the person of his brother." He published a work called "Cardinal Dubois; or, Every Road leads to Rome."

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cavaignac, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist, born at Gordon in 1762, was the father of General Louis Eugène Cavaignac. In 1792 he represented Haute-Garonne in the Convention, and voted for the death of the king. In the insurrection of the sections of Paris against the Convention, October, 1795, he was chosen to co-operate with Barras in directing the army of the Convention. He was one of the Council of Five Hundred in 1796. The fall of his friend Barras, in 1799, injured his political prospects. He was afterwards councillor of state under Murat, King of Naples. He was exiled from France as a regicide in 1816, and died in Brussels in 1829.

See GONON, "Biographie de J. B. Cavaignac," 1848.

Cavaignac, (LOUIS EUGÈNE,) a distinguished French general and republican statesman, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1802. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1820. In 1828 and 1829 he served in the Morea as captain of engineers. He was sent to Africa in 1832, and soon became eminent for the best qualities of a soldier and an officer. In 1836 he was selected for the perilous post of commander of the garrison of Tlemcen, which he defended with success for more than a year. He became a lieutenant-colonel of zouaves in 1840, and colonel in 1841. For his services at Isly in 1844 he obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp. He was appointed governor of the province of Orân in 1847, and was in Algeria when the revolution of 1848 occurred. In March of that year the provisional government appointed him Governor-General of Algeria, with the rank of general of division. In April, Lamartine, through the mediation of Madame Cavaignac, (who was called "the mother of the Gracchi,") invited General Cavaignac to come to Paris for the defence of the government against the mob. He arrived in Paris on the 17th of May, two days after a great insurrection had begun, and was appointed minister of war when that office was generally considered an unenviable position. As commander-in-chief of the army and of the national guard, he defeated the insurgents in a great battle in Paris which began on the 23d of June and continued three days. He was appointed dictator by the Assembly on the 24th, and displayed great skill and energy on that occasion. Having resigned the dictatorship, he was recalled to power on the 28th of June, with the title of *chef du pouvoir exécutif*, or President of the republic.

He maintained order in the capital, and pursued a moderate policy, by which many ultra-republicans were alienated from his support. The Assembly on the 25th of November declared that he had deserved well of the country. About this time an election for President by

universal suffrage resulted in the choice of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who received about 6,000,000 votes, while Cavaignac received 1,448,302. On the 20th of December, 1848, Cavaignac retired from power, and took his seat in the Assembly among the moderate republicans. He was arrested in December, 1851, and detained a few days. In 1852 he was elected a deputy by the voters of Paris; but, as he refused to swear allegiance to the emperor, he did not obtain the seat, and retired from political life. He was again elected a deputy from Paris to the corps législatif, but died a few weeks later, in October, 1857. He had published in 1839 a work entitled "De la Régence d'Alger." Few men who have possessed the chief power in difficult circumstances have preserved so pure a reputation.

Cavaignac, de, deh kă'văn'yăk', (JACQUES MARIE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Gordon in 1773, was an uncle of the preceding. He served with distinction in the armies of the republic in Italy, and in 1806 was nominated by Napoleon commandant of the legion of honour at the battle of Austerlitz. As general of brigade, he took part in the expedition to Moscow in 1812. He was afterwards raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. The date of his death is unknown.

Cavalca, kă-văl'kă, (DOMENICO,) an Italian ascetic writer, born in Tuscany, was contemporary with Dante. He wrote "The Fruits of the Tongue," and other works, which are cited by the Academy Della Crusca as authority. Died about 1340.

Cavalcabo-Baroni, kă-văl-kă'bo bă-ro'nee, (GASPARO ANTONIO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born near Roveredo in 1682; died in 1759.

Cavalcanti, kă-văl-kăn'tee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian writer, born of a noble family at Florence in 1503. Having removed to Ferrara, he was sent by Cardinal Ippolito II. on a mission to the French court. Pope Paul III. also employed him as a negotiator. He wrote a "Treatise on Rhetoric," (1559,) and other works. Died in 1562.

Cavalcanti, (GUIDO,) a Florentine poet, was a friend of Dante, and an ardent Ghibeline. He was one of the poets of that age who made the nearest approach to a good style. His canzone on "Love" was the most popular of his works. Many of his sonnets and *ballate* were translated by D. G. Rossetti and published in his "Dante and his Circle." Died in 1301.

Cavalcaselle, kă-văl-kă-sĕl'lă, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian art-historian, born at Legnano, January 22, 1820. In 1848 and 1849 he fought against the Austrians and French in Italy. He produced, with the aid of Mr. J. A. Crowe, "Early Flemish Painters," (1857–72,) "History of Painting in Italy," (1864–71,) "Life of Titian," (1877,) "Life of Raphael," (1883.) He afterwards became head of the art department in the ministry of public instruction at Rome.

Cavaleri. See CAVALIERI.

Cavalier, kă'văl-yā', (JEAN,) a French peasant, born at Ribaute in 1679, was the most able and popular chief of the Camisards, (persecuted Protestants of Cévennes,) who revolted in 1702. By his courage and skill he foiled the generals of the king and obtained an honourable treaty from Villars, (1704.) He afterwards entered the service of the English, fought at Almanza in 1707, and became a general in the English army. Died in 1740.

See ANTOINE COURT, "Histoire des Camisards."

Cavaliere, kă-vă-le-ā'rā, or **Cavalieri,** kă-vă-le-ā'ree, an Italian composer, born about 1550, made some improvements or inventions in music. Died about 1600.

Cavalieri, kă-vă-le-ā'ree, or **Cavaleri,** kă-vă-lā'ree, (BONAVENTURA,) an eminent Italian geometer, born in Milan in 1598, was one of the few whose discoveries form an epoch in the history of geometry. He entered the order of Hieronymites or Jesuates, and became a pupil of Galileo at Pisa. Having devoted himself to researches respecting the proportions of different solids, he discovered, about 1626, his method of indivisibles. He conceived that a line is formed of an infinite number of points, a surface of an infinity of lines, etc., and published in 1635 his "Geometry of Indivisibles." A few years earlier he had been chosen professor of mathematics at Bologna. He wrote a "Treatise on Conic Sections," and several other works. Died at Bologna in 1647.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" PAOLO FRISI, "Elogio di Galileo Galilei e di B. Cavalieri," 1776; G. PIOLA, "Elogio storico di B. Cavalieri," 1844.

Cavalieri, kă-vă-le-ā'ree, (KATHARINA,) an Austrian dramatic singer, born in Vienna in 1761. She achieved a great reputation in her native city, but never appeared elsewhere. Died June 30, 1801.

Cavallerii, da, dă kă-văl-lā're-ee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a mediocre Italian engraver, born at Lagherino about 1530, engraved many works after Raphael, Michae Angelo, and Titian. Died in 1597.

Cavallero. See CABALLERO.

Cavallero, kă-văl-yā'ro, or **Caballero,** kă-băl-yā'ro, (Don JUAN,) a Spanish general, born in Naples in 1712, commanded the engineers at the siege of Gibraltar in 1779. Died in 1791.

Cavalli, kă-văl'lee, (FRANCESCO,) born at Venice, was an organist, and one of the first composers of his time. He became chapel-master of the church of Saint Mark, and was one of the first who composed grand operas. Between 1637 and 1669 he produced thirty-eight successful operas. Died in 1676.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Cavallini, kă-văl-lee'nee, (PIETRO,) a celebrated painter and sculptor, born in Rome about 1270, is said to have been a pupil of Giotto. He adorned with frescos the churches of Rome, Florence, and Assisi, where some of them may still be seen. His "Crucifixion" at Assisi is well preserved, and is called his master-piece. Died about 1350.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Cavallino, kă-văl-lee'no, (BERNARDO,) a historical painter, born in Naples about 1620. His works are admired for grace, colouring, and charming expression. He excelled most in pictures of small proportions. Died in 1656.

Cavallo, kă-văl'lo, (TIBERIO,) a philosopher, distinguished for his experiments in electricity, was born at Naples in 1749. In 1771 he went to London, where he passed the most of his mature years. Having made discoveries or inventions in electricity and magnetism, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1779. He invented a micrometer, an electrometer, and a condenser of electricity, and made interesting experiments with a kite in relation to the electric state of clouds. He wrote, besides other works, "A Complete Treatise on Electricity," and a "Treatise on the Nature and Properties of Air." Died in 1809.

Cavalloti, or **Cavallotti,** kă-văl-lot'tee, (FELICE CARLO EMANUELE,) an Italian poet, born at Milan, November 6, 1842. When a mere boy, he began to write, and took an active part with the Garibaldians; and in very early manhood he became a journalist. In 1873–79 he was in Parliament, where he created many stormy scenes. He has published several volumes of verse, and a number of sensational dramas.

Cavallucci, kă-văl-loot'chee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian historical painter and excellent colorist, born at Sermoneta in 1752. A picture of "Saint Bona taking the Veil," at Pisa, is called his master-piece. Died in Rome in 1795

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cavâm-(or Cawâm-)ed-Dowlah, kă-vâm'ed-dŏw'lah, originally **Ket-bo'ga,** Prince of Mosul, a Turkish general, defeated by the crusaders at Antioch in 1098.

Cavanilles, kă-vă-nēl'yĕs, (ANTONIO JOSÉ,) a Spanish priest and eminent botanist, was born at Valencia in 1745. He was professor of philosophy at Murcia, when he was chosen preceptor of the children of the Duke del Infantado, ambassador to Paris. He passed twelve years in Paris, (1777 to 1789,) in which time he produced his dissertations on the class Monadelphia. Having returned to Spain, he published "Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum," etc., an excellent description of Spanish plants, with fine engravings drawn by himself, (6 vols., 1791.) This was followed by "Observations on the Natural History, Geography, etc. of Valencia," (2 vols., 1795–97,) which is said to be the most useful work of that kind ever published in Spain. In 1801 he was

chosen director of the royal botanic garden of Madrid. He adhered to the artificial or Linnæan system of botany. Died at Madrid in 1804.

Cavanilles y Centi, kä-vä-nēl'yēs e sĕn'tee, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish historian, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Coruña in 1805. His principal works are "Historia de la Dominacion española en Portugal," and a very popular "History of Spain," ("Historia de España," 5 vols., 1861–63.) Died January 2, 1864.

Cavarazzi, kä-vä-rät'see, (BARTOLOMMEO,) called CRESCENZI, (krä-shĕn'zee,) an Italian painter, born at Viterbo about 1590; died in 1625.

Cavazzi, kä-vät'see, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian monk, born at Montecuculo. He was sent as a missionary to Congo in 1654. In 1670 he was chosen superior-general of the missions in Congo, Angola, etc., where he laboured many years. He published a "Description of Congo, Angola, and Matamba." Died at Genoa in 1692.

Cave, (EDWARD,) an English printer, born at Newton in 1691, is memorable as the founder of "The Gentleman's Magazine," first issued in January, 1731, under the name of Sylvanus Urban. It was very successful in his hands until his death, and still flourishes, with a high reputation. He patronized Dr. Johnson when the latter was a young and needy author; and Johnson wrote a biography of Cave. Died in 1754.

See DR. JOHNSON'S Works.

Cave, (HENRY WILLIAM,) traveller and author, was born at Brackley, England, in 1854. He founded the commercial house of Cave & Co., Colombo, in 1877; retired in 1887. Has travelled much in Ceylon and India, and explored the ruins of Anaradhopura and Polonnaruwa in 1896. He has written "Colombo and the Kelaric Valley," (1893,) "Kandy and Peradeniya," (1894,) "Nawara Eliya and Adam's Peak," (1895,) and "The Ruined Cities of Ceylon," (1897.)

Cave, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a learned English divine and scholar, born in Leicestershire in 1637, became vicar of Islington in 1662, canon of Windsor in 1684, and vicar of Isleworth in 1690. He devoted much attention to ecclesiastical antiquities, and wrote many esteemed works, among which are "Primitive Christianity," (1672,) "History of Christ and the Apostles," (1675,) "Lives of the Fathers of the Church in the Fourth Century," (1682,) and "Literary History of Ecclesiastic Writers from the Birth of Christ to the Fourteenth Century," ("Scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Historia literaria," 2 vols., 1688–89.) The three first named are said to be the best works on those subjects. Died in 1713.

See "Biographia Britannica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Cavedone, kä-vä-do'nä, (GIACOMO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Sassuolo, near Módena, in 1577. He studied under the Caracci and Guido, and worked at Bologna, both in oil and fresco. He excelled in design and colouring, and had great facility of execution. Among his master-pieces are a "Nativity," a "Virgin and Child borne upon the Clouds," a "Holy Family," and "The Adoration of the Magi." Died at Bologna in 1660.

Caveirac, de, dĕh kä'vä'räk', (JEAN NOVI,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Nîmes in 1713. He wrote, besides other works, "An Apology for Louis XIV. and his Council in Relation to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, with Observations on Saint Bartholomew," (1758.) Voltaire designated this work an "Apology for Saint Bartholomew." Died in 1782.

Cavelier. See LASALLE, (ROBERT.)

Cavelier, kăv'le-ā', (PIERRE JULES,) an eminent French sculptor, born in Paris in 1814, was a pupil of David of Angers and of Delaroche. He obtained in 1842 the grand prize of sculpture, and passed the five ensuing years in Rome. In 1849 he produced "Penelope Asleep," which was greatly admired, and in 1853 a statue of "Truth," which was placed in the palace of Luxembourg. His works are remarkable for elegance of form and grace of attitude. His last work was an allegorical figure of "Sculpture," (1891.) Died January 28, 1894.

Cav'en-dish, (CHARLES,) a younger son of the second Earl of Devonshire, born in London in 1620, was a royalist general in the civil war. He defeated the army of Parliament at Donnington in 1643, and was killed soon after in an engagement with Cromwell.

Cavendish, (FREDERICK CHARLES,) LORD, an English statesman, second son of the Duke of Devonshire, and brother of Lord Hartington, was born in 1836. He was private secretary to Lord Granville and to Mr. Gladstone successively, and in 1873 was appointed to a Lordship in the Treasury, which he held until the resignation of the Gladstone ministry in the following year. In 1880 he was made financial secretary of the treasury, resigning in May, 1882, to accept the appointment of chief secretary of Ireland. On the day of his arrival in Dublin, May 6, he and Mr. Burke, his under-secretary, were assassinated in Phœnix Park. The perpetrators of the crime were discovered and brought to justice in 1883.

Cavendish, (GEORGE,) of Glemsford, an English writer, a brother of Sir William Cavendish, noticed below. He is said to have been the author of a well-written "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," which was once ascribed to Sir William. It was first printed in 1641.

Cavendish, (HENRY,) an eminent English chemist and natural philosopher, born at Nice in 1730 or 1731, was the younger son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and grandson of the Duke of Devonshire. Having been educated at Cambridge, he devoted himself exclusively to scientific pursuits, renounced society, and was remarkable for his eccentric habits. He was a profound mathematician, and ranks among the first of chemical philosophers. He first discovered the distinctive properties of hydrogen gas, laid the foundation of pneumatic chemistry, and demonstrated the proportions of oxygen and nitrogen in common air, (1783.) By burning oxygen and hydrogen in a tight glass vessel, he made the brilliant discovery of the composition of water, in 1784. The results of his experiments (which had never been surpassed in accuracy) were published in the "Philosophical Transactions" from 1766 to 1809. He was chosen an associate of the French Institute in 1803. About 1773 he had inherited an immense fortune from an uncle. He was never married. Died in London in 1810. "Whatever he accomplished," says Sir Humphry Davy, "was perfect at the moment of its production. His processes were all of a finished nature. . . . The accuracy and beauty of his earliest labours have remained unimpaired amidst the progress of discovery, and their merits have been illustrated by discussion and exalted by time." ("Chemical Philosophy.") "He was well versed in high geometry," says Biot, "and made a happy application of this knowledge in a very important question of physics,—the determination of the mean density of our globe."

See G. WILSON, "Life of H. Cavendish;" F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie," tome ii.; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Cavendish, (Lord JOHN,) an English Whig statesman, brother of Frederick, noticed above. He was an opponent of Lord North, whom he succeeded as chancellor of the exchequer in 1782. Died in 1796.

Cavendish, (MARGARET,) an English authoress, was the daughter of Sir Charles Lucas, and wife of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. She wrote various works, among which are poems and plays, remarkable for absurdity and bad grammar. She became a maid of honour to the queen of Charles I. in 1643, and was married in 1645. Horace Walpole calls her "a fertile pedant, with an unbounded passion for scribbling." Died in 1673.

Cavendish, (SPENCER COMPTON,) ninth duke of Devonshire. See DEVONSHIRE.

Cavendish or **Can'dish**, (THOMAS,) an English navigator, born in Suffolk in 1564, was the second of his nation that circumnavigated the globe. In July, 1586, he sailed with three small ships, chiefly fitted out at his expense, with the design to plunder the Spaniards in Peru, Chili, etc. Having taken rich prizes, among which was the Spanish galleon laden with silver, he crossed the Pacific, and, returning by the Cape of Good Hope, reached England in September, 1588. He rendered some services to the sciences of geography and hydrography. He died of grief on his second and very disastrous expedition in 1592.

Cavendish, (WILLIAM,) Duke of Newcastle, an English general and author, born in 1592. He was raised to the peerage about 1620, as Baron Ogle, and in 1643 became Marquis of Newcastle. In the civil war he commanded the king's army in the north, and gained several battles in 1643, especially at Atherton Moor. In 1644 Prince Rupert effected a junction with the army at York, and, pretending positive orders from the king, involved the royalists in a decisive defeat at Marston Moor, against the advice of Newcastle. The latter then abandoned the cause and went to France. He returned home in 1660, and was made a duke in 1664. He wrote a treatise on horsemanship, several bad comedies, and other works. Hume represents him as "the ornament of the court and of his order, polite and elegant in his taste." Died in 1676.

See CLARENDON'S "History of the Great Rebellion."

Cavendish, (WILLIAM,) first Duke of Devonshire, an eminent English statesman, eldest son of the third Earl of Devonshire, was born in 1640. In the reign of Charles II. he represented Derby in the Commons, with the title of Lord Cavendish, and opposed the measures of the court. In 1679 he was chosen one of the new privy council. On the death of his father, in 1684, he became Earl of Devonshire. He promoted the accession of William III., who appointed him lord steward of the royal household in 1689, and created him a duke in 1694. He wrote an "Ode on the Death of Queen Mary," which Dryden is said to have praised, and other works. His mansion at Chatsworth is an admired monument of art and taste. Died in 1707.

See MACAULAY'S "History of England."

Cavendish, (Sir WILLIAM,) the founder of the English house of Devonshire, was born about 1505. After he had served Cardinal Wolsey as gentleman-usher, he became a privy councillor of Henry VIII. about 1546. He is the reputed author of a "Life of Wolsey." (See CAVENDISH, GEORGE.) Died in 1557.

Cavendish, (WILLIAM CHARLES.) See BENTINCK.

Caventou, kȧ'vŏn'too', (JOSEPH BIENAIMÉ,) a French chemist, born at Saint-Omer in 1797, became a resident of Paris. He published a "New Chemical Nomenclature," (1816,) and an "Elementary Treatise on Pharmacy," (1819.) He was associated with Pelletier in the discovery of sulphate of quinine about 1820, for which the Institute awarded them a prize of 10,000 francs. Died May 5, 1877.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Caverot, kȧv'rō', (LOUIS MARIE JOSEPH EUSÈBE,) a French cardinal, born at Joinville, May 26, 1806. In 1849 he was made Bishop of Saint-Dié, and in 1876 was promoted to be Archbishop of Lyons and Vienne and Primate of the Gauls. In 1877 he was made a cardinal-priest. Died January 23, 1887.

Caviceo, kȧ-ve-chā'o, (JACOPO,) an Italian priest, born at Parma in 1443. He wrote "Il Peregrino," a romance. Died in 1511.

Cavino, kȧ-vee'no, (GIOVANNI,) a skilful Italian engraver, surnamed "the Paduan," and "the prince of forgers." Antique medals being sought for with avidity by students in his time, he employed his talents in counterfeiting them with success. About 1565 he and Bassiano fabricated a great number of spurious medals, which were bought as genuine. He was born in 1499; died in 1570.

Cavoie, de, dẹh kȧ'vwȧ', (LOUIS D'OGER,) MARQUIS, a French courtier, born in 1640. He was celebrated for his bravery, honour, and politeness, and was admired at court as "the glass of fashion and the mould of form." He accompanied Louis XIV. in his campaigns, and shared his bounty. He was the friend of Turenne and of Racine. Died in 1716.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Cavolini, kȧ-vo-lee'nee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Naples in 1756. He became professor of zoology in the University of Naples, and was distinguished for his researches in marine polypi. He wrote a "Treatise on Marine Polypi," one on the "Generation of Fish," '1787,) and other works. Died in 1810.

See MONTICELLI, "Vita Philippi Cavolini," 1812; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Cavour, di, de kȧ-voor', (CAMILLO BENSO,) COUNT, an illustrious Italian statesman, born at Turin on the 10th of August, 1810, was a son of the Marquis Michele Giuseppe Benso di Cavour, a merchant of Nice, who acquired a large fortune in trade and was ennobled by King Charles Albert. His mother was a Swiss or French lady of Geneva, named Adelaide Sellon. The French was the language of his infancy. In his youth he assisted his father in the grain-trade, and passed several years in foreign travel. In 1847 he founded, with Count Balbo, a liberal journal, "Il Risorgimento," ("The Uprising,") which was very successful. During the war against Austria in 1848–49, he defended the cause of Italian independence in his speeches and editorial articles. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1849, proved himself to be a powerful debater, and succeeded in uniting the moderate democrats and liberal conservatives in a party of which he became the leader. He was appointed minister of commerce in 1850, and minister of finance in 1851. In 1852 he became president of the council, or prime minister of Sardinia. He secured the liberty of the press, and favoured religious toleration and free trade. Among the important measures of his administration were his rebellion against papal domination, and his alliance with France and England in the war against Russia in 1855. After the close of that war he devoted his efforts to the liberation and unity of Italy, undismayed by the angry fulminations of the Vatican.

With the aid of the French emperor, he waged, in 1859, a war against Austria, which resulted in the annexation of Lombardy, Tuscany, Parma, and Módena to Sardinia. Cavour resigned in July, 1859, because he was displeased with the treaty of Villa-Franca. He resumed the place of premier in January, 1860, and, after the conquests of Garibaldi in Sicily and Naples, was the first minister of the kingdom of Italy. In the new parliament, which met about the beginning of 1861, his policy and ascendency were fully maintained. A serious disagreement occurred between Cavour and Garibaldi on the question of the attack on Venetia which the latter proposed; but they were reconciled by the mediation of Victor Emmanuel. Cavour died, after an illness of a few days, on the 6th of June, 1861. His death was generally deplored as an irreparable loss to Italy. On the next day after his death, Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, paid the following tribute to his memory: "The moral which is to be drawn from the life of Count Cavour is this,—that a man of transcendent talents, of indomitable energy, and inextinguishable patriotism, may, by the impulses which his own single mind may give to his countrymen, aiding a righteous cause, and seizing favourable opportunities, notwithstanding difficulties that at first sight appear insurmountable, confer on his country the greatest and most inestimable benefits." "His greatness," says the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1861, "wore the unassuming garb of common sense,—but a common sense of colossal proportions, exalted by perpetual direction to the pursuit of what was great and lofty." He was never married.

See "Reminiscences of the Life and Character of Cavour," translated from the French by EDWARD ROMILLY; "Cavour, a Memoir," by EDWARD DICEY; "Cavour, sein Leben und Wirken," in the "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon" for 1859, (published by BROCKHAUS, Leipsic;) "Quarterly Review" for July, 1861.

Caw'ein, (MADISON JULIUS,) an American poet, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, March 23, 1865. His works include "Idyllic Monologues," "The Garden of Dreams," "Undertones," "Poems of Nature and Love," "Aceolan of Gaul," etc.

Caw'thorne, (JAMES,) an English poet, born at Sheffield in 1719, became master of Tunbridge School about 1744. Among his poems is "The Perjured Lover." Died in 1761.

Caw'tọn, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan divine and Orientalist, born in Norfolk in 1605. He assisted Walton in his "Polyglot Bible," and Castell in his "Lexicon." He preached for some time in London. Died in 1659.

Caxes or **Cajes,** kȧ'hĕs, (EUGENIO,) a Spanish painter, was born at Madrid in 1577. He obtained the title of painter to the king in 1612. Died in 1642.

Cax'tọn, (WILLIAM,) an English scholar and printer,

celebrated as the first who introduced printing into England, was born in Kent about 1422. He was a prominent merchant of London, and about 1442 visited the Low Countries as a commercial agent. In 1464 he was employed by Edward IV. to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Duke of Burgundy. He received an appointment in the court of the Duchess of Burgundy in 1468, and by her order translated from the French a "History of Troy," which he printed about 1474. This was the first book printed in the English language. The time of his return to England is supposed to have been between 1474 and 1476. He established a printing-office in Westminster Abbey, and printed sixty-four different books, many of which were translated by himself. An attempt was made by Richard Atkyns (1664) to deprive Caxton of the honour of being the first to introduce printing into England; but the documents on which that writer relies to establish his point are, beyond all reasonable question, either erroneous or spurious. Died in 1491.

See J. LEWIS, "Life of Caxton," 1738; CHARLES KNIGHT, "W. Caxton: a Biography," 1844.

Cay. See CAIUS.

Cayet, kā'yā', (PIERRE VICTOR PALMA,) a French theologian, born in Touraine about 1520. He was a Protestant in his youth, and was employed as chaplain by Catherine de Bourbon, who took him to court about 1590. He abjured Calvinism in 1595, and in the next year was chosen professor of Hebrew in the College of Navarre, Paris. He wrote many polemical and other works, among which is a "History of the War under Henry IV. from 1589 to 1598." Died in 1610.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Cayla, kā'lā', (JEAN MAMERT,) a French *littérateur* and journalist, born at Vigan (Lot) in 1812. He published a volume of "European Celebrities," a "History of the City of Constantinople," etc. Died May 2, 1877.

Cay'ley, (ARTHUR,) an English writer, published "The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," (1805,) and a "Memoir of Sir Thomas More," (1808.) Died in 1848.

Cayley, (ARTHUR,) an English mathematician, born at Richmond, Surrey, in 1821, became a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Having studied law, he was called to the bar in 1849, after which he devoted much time to pure mathematics. In 1852 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1863 he was appointed professor of pure mathematics at Cambridge. Among his works is a treatise "On the Theory of Linear Transformations." Died January 26, 1895.

Cayley, (Sir GEORGE,) an English scientific writer, born about 1773. He wrote on aerial navigation, and other subjects. Died in 1857.

Caylus, de, dĕh kā'lüss', (ANNE CLAUDE PHILIPPE **de Tubières**, (dĕh tü'bĕ-air',) **de Grimoard**, (grĕ'mo-ăr',) **de Pestels**, (pĕs'tĕl',) **de Lévi**, (lā've',)) COUNT, Marquis of Esternay, (ĕs'tĕr'nā',) a French author, born in Paris in 1692. He applied himself with success to the study of antiquities and fine arts, of which he was a liberal patron. In 1742 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions, for which he wrote many valuable antiquarian treatises. Among his principal works are a "Collection of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, Roman, and Gallic Antiquities," (7 vols., 1752–67,) "Tableaux drawn from the Iliad, Odyssey, and Æneid," (1757,) and a "Collection of Ancient Paintings after the Designs of Bartoli," with beautiful coloured engravings. Some of his works are illustrated with fine plates engraved by himself. He wrote "Fairy Tales," and other works of fiction. Died in 1765.

See SERIEYS, "Souvenirs du Comte de Caylus," 1805; C. LE BEAU, "Éloge historique de M. le Comte de Caylus," 1766.

Caylus, de, (MARTHE MARGUERITE DE VILLETTE,) MARQUISE, an accomplished French lady, mother of the preceding, born in Poitou in 1673. She was educated at court as the protégée of her aunt, Madame de Maintenon, and in 1686 was married to the Marquis de Caylus, who died in 1704. She left a work, which was edited by Voltaire in 1770, entitled "Souvenirs de Madame de Caylus," in which she relates what she had witnessed, with great candour and *naïveté* and in an agreeable style. Died in 1729.

Cayot-Délandre, kā'yo' dā'lŏNdr', (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French antiquary, born at Rennes in 1796. He wrote on French history and antiquities. Died in 1848.

Cayx, kā, (RÉMI JEAN BAPTISTE CHARLES,) a French historian, born at Cahors about 1795. He published a "History of France in the Middle Ages," (1835,) and an "Epitome of the History of Alexander's Successors," which were approved by the council of the university and used in colleges. About 1840 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1845 was appointed inspector-general of studies. Died September 5, 1858.

Cazal. See CASAL, (MANUEL AYRES.)

Cazalès, de, dĕh kā'zā'lĕs', (EDMOND,) a French writer and ecclesiastic, son of Jacques Cazalès, noticed below, was born at Grenade-sur-Garonne in 1804. He became professor of history at Louvain in 1835, and a deputy to the National Assembly in 1848. He contributed articles on political history and literary criticism to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and wrote "Historical Studies on Contemporary Germany." Died in 1876.

Cazalès, de, (JACQUES ANTOINE MARIE,) an eloquent French royalist, was born at Grenade-sur-Garonne in 1752. In 1789 he was deputed by the noblesse to the States-General, and soon became one of the ablest champions of monarchy. He had never made a public speech in his life until the chance which raised him upon the tribune disclosed to him that he was an orator. He refused to follow his order when it joined the Tiers-État in the National Assembly, but afterwards obeyed the command of that body to take part in its deliberations. His speech in defence of the clergy was one of his most brilliant efforts. "The character of his eloquence," says Lamartine, "was that of a desperate cause. He protested more than he debated; he opposed to the violent triumphs of the Left *(gauche)* his ironical defiance, his bitter indignation." ("History of the Girondists.") He emigrated in 1792, travelled in Italy, England, etc., and returned to France in 1801. Died in 1805.

See M. CHARE, "Notice sur la Vie de Cazalès," prefixed to his speeches, 1821; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cazalet, kā'zā'lā', (JEAN ANDRÉ,) a French chemist, born in Médoc in 1750; died in 1821.

Caze, kāz, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French publicist, born at Montauban in 1781; died at Madrid in 1851.

Cazes, kāz, (PIERRE JACQUES,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1676, was a pupil of Boullongne the elder. He was admitted into the Academy in 1704, and acquired a high reputation, though he did not attain the first rank. He adorned many of the churches of Paris with his works, among which are an "Adoration of the Magi," and "Tabitha raised from the Dead." His composition, design, and colouring are praised. Died in 1754.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Cazotte, kā'zot', (JACQUES,) a French poet, born at Dijon in 1720. His principal works are "Ollivier," a poem, and the "Lord Impromptu," which were successful. His verses entitled "The English Brunette" were ascribed to Voltaire. As a royalist, he was executed by the terrorists in 1792.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Cazweenee or **Cazwînî**, kăz-wee'nee, written also **Cazouyny**, **Cazwyny**, or **Caswini**, (ZACHARIA BEN MOHAM'MED,) an Arabian naturalist, born at Casbin, (or Cazwîn, whence he derived his name,) in Persia, is called "the Pliny of the Orientals." He wrote an important treatise entitled "The Wonders of Nature," designed to be a *résumé* or summing up of all the best previous works on natural science. This plan is executed in such a philosophic spirit that the work is preferred to the originals which treat of the same subjects. Died in 1283.

See HAJI-KHALFA, "Bibliographical Dictionary."

Cean-Bermudez, thā-ăn' bĕr-moo'dĕth, (JUAN AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish writer on art, born at Gijon, in Asturias, in 1749. He became a resident of Madrid, and a student of architecture and design. Having devoted himself to the history of Spanish art, he published a "Dictionary of the most Eminent Professors of the Fine Arts in Spain," ("Diccionario Historico," etc., 6 vols.,

1800,) a "Dialogue on the Art of Painting," "Notices of Spanish Architects and Architecture," (4 vols., 1829,) and other works. He founded an Academy of Painting at Seville. Died about 1830.

See SEBASTIAN DE MIÑANO, "Vie de Cean-Bermudez;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" "Quarterly Review" for March, 1846.

Ceba, chā'bȧ, (ANSALDO,) an Italian writer, born at Genoa in 1565, published many mediocre works in prose and verse, and two popular tragedies, entitled "Alcippo" and "Gemelle Capuane." Died in 1623.

Çe'bēs, [Gr. *Κέβης*; Fr. CÉBÈS, sȧ'bȧs',] sometimes written **Kebes**, a Greek philosopher, born at Thebes, was the disciple and friend of Socrates. He is introduced by Plato as one of the interlocutors in the "Phædon." He wrote several works, one of which is extant, namely, "Pinax," ("The Tablet," or "Picture,") a dialogue on human life, its trials, etc., and which has been often reprinted. Its spirit and style are said to be worthy of a disciple of Socrates.

See A. KNOLL, "Kebes des Thebaners Gemälde;" FLADE, "Ueber den Cebes."

Cecchi, chek'kee, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an eminent Italian comic poet and lawyer, born at Florence in 1517. He wrote ten comedies, which were printed, and a multitude of dramas, (in manuscript.) Among his published plays are "Il Corredo," ("The Feast,") and "Il Donzello," ("The Bachelor.") Died in 1587. "This author," says Ginguené, "is worthy to be placed nearly in the same rank as Machiavel and Ariosto, for truth of character, vivacity of dialogue, and comic power."

See GINGURNÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" NEGRI, "Istoria degli Scrittori Fiorentini."

Cecchini, chĕk-kee'nee, (PIETRO MARIA,) an Italian comic author and actor, born at Ferrara, lived about 1620–50.

Cecco d'Ascoli, chek'ko dȧs'ko-lee, a learned Italian astrologer, originally named FRANCESCO STABILI, (stȧ'-be-lee.) was born at Ascoli. He taught astrology at Bologna, from which he removed to Florence in 1325. He was condemned as a heretic by the Inquisition, and was burnt alive in 1327.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" BERNINI, "Storie degli Eretici," 1707.

Cecil, (EDGAR ALGERNON ROBERT,) 1ST VISCOUNT, British statesman, was born Sept. 14, 1864. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he took up law and became Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1915–16, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 1918, and Minister of Blockade 1916–18. He assisted in forming and supported the League of Nations, and was the first recipient of the Woodrow Wilson Peace Prize.

Cecil, ses'il or sis'il, (RICHARD,) an English clergyman, born in London in 1748. Died 1810.

Cecil, (ROBERT,) Earl of Salisbury, (saulz'bẽr-e,) an able English statesman, born about 1560, was the second son of Lord Burleigh, and first-cousin of Lord Bacon. He was appointed second secretary of state in 1596, after having been initiated in the mysteries of diplomacy and court intrigue. At the death of his father, in 1598, he succeeded him as prime minister. James I., who ascended the throne in 1603, retained Cecil as prime minister, and created him Viscount Cranborne in 1604, and Earl of Salisbury in 1605. In 1608 he succeeded Lord Dorset as lord treasurer of England. He was an adroit negotiator, and was regarded as one of the ablest statesmen of his time. His disposition is said to have been cold and selfish. He is censured for promoting the ruin of Raleigh and Essex, who were his rivals. He is charged with having received a pension from the Spanish government on the conclusion of the peace between England and Spain in 1604. He wrote the "State and Dignity of a Secretary of State." Died in 1612.

See MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands," vol. ii. chap. xviii. p. 359 *et seq.*; GARDNER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," particularly chaps. ii. and x.

Cecil, (Lord ROBERT.) See CRANBORNE, LORD.

Cecil, (WILLIAM,) Baron Burleigh or Burghleigh, (bŭr'le,) an eminent English statesman, who was prime minister of England for about forty years, was born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, in 1520. After graduating at Cambridge, he studied law at Gray's Inn, and married Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, director of the king's studies. He was chosen master of requests in 1547, and secretary of state in 1548 by Lord-Protector Somerset. He refused to co-operate in the exclusion of Mary and Elizabeth from the throne, but signed as a witness an instrument to that effect. On the accession of Mary in 1553 he retired from office and entered Parliament, where he opposed the measures of the court. When Elizabeth became queen, in 1558, she appointed Cecil secretary of state; and from that time until his death he was the principal director of the government. "Sir William Cecil," says Hume, "was the most vigilant, active, and prudent minister ever known in England; and, as he was governed by no views but the interests of his sovereign, his authority over her became every day more predominant." He was created Baron Burleigh in 1571, and lord treasurer in 1572. He died in 1598, leaving two sons, Thomas, Earl of Exeter, and Robert, Earl of Salisbury; also three hundred distinct landed estates. "Lord Burleigh," says Macaulay, "can hardly be called a great man. He was not one of those whose genius and energy change the fate of empires. Nothing that is recorded either of his words or actions indicates intellectual or moral elevation. But his talents, though not brilliant, were of an eminently useful kind. He had a cool temper, a sound judgment, great powers of application, and a constant eye to the main chance. He never deserted his friends until it was very inconvenient to stand by them, and was an excellent Protestant when it was not very advantageous to be a papist." In sagacity and foresight he seems to have been far inferior to Walsingham and other statesmen of that age. Lord Burleigh left numerous state papers, letters, etc., many of which have been published.

See MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands," especially chaps. vi., viii., and xviii.; FROUDE, "History of England," vol. v. chap. xxv.; ARTHUR COLLINS, "Life of William Cecil," 1732; EDWARD NARES, "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of W. Cecil," 3 vols., 1828–32; also HUME, "History of England."

Cécile. See CECILIA.

Ce-çil'I-ą, [Fr. CÉCILE, sȧ'sèl',] SAINT, is supposed to have been a Roman virgin who suffered martyrdom in the second or third century. Fortunatus of Poitiers, the most ancient author that speaks of her, states that she died in Sicily about 180 A.D. She is regarded as the patroness of musicians, and is the subject of celebrated paintings by Raphael and Domenichino.

Cecilianus. See DONATUS, BISHOP.

Cécilius. See CÆCILIUS.

Cécille, sȧ'sèl', (JEAN BAPTISTE THOMAS MÉDÉE,) a French vice-admiral, born at Rouen in 1787. He was raised to the rank of senator in 1852. Died Nov. 8, 1873.

Cécina. See CÆCINA.

Çe'crops or **Ke'krops**, [Gr. *Κέκροψ*; Fr. CÉCROPS, sȧ'krops',] a hero of the Pelasgian race, who, according to ancient legends, was the first king and legislator of Attica. He was regarded as the author of the earliest civilized customs and institutions of the Athenians, whom he instructed in marriage, agriculture, navigation, and the worship of Jupiter. The people of Attica were sometimes called Cecrop'idæ.

See THIRLWALL'S "History of Greece."

Cédmon. See CÆDMON.

Ce-dre'nus, (GEORGIUS,) [*Γεώργιος ὁ Κεδρηνός*,] a Greek monk, supposed to have been the author or compiler of a chronicle from the creation to 1057 A.D., entitled *Σύνοψις Ἱστοριῶν*, "A Synopsis of History." It is written without judgment and in a barbarous style.

Cei, chā'ee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, was born at Florence. His contemporaries ranked him with Petrarch, but his fame has since declined. He wrote sonnets, canzone, etc. He died in or after 1523.

Ceillier, sȧ'ye-ȧ', (RÉMI,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Bar-le-Duc in 1688. He became titular prior of Flavigny, and wrote a "History of Sacred and Ecclesiastic Authors," (23 vols., 1729–63,) which is esteemed for accuracy, and is more complete than that of Dupin. Died in 1761.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Celakowsky, chà-lâ-kov'skee, (FRANTISEK LADISLAW,) a Bohemian poet and philologist, born at Strakonice, or Strakonitz, in 1799. He became an enthusiastic student of the Slavonic languages, and in 1822 began to publish a collection of Slavonic national songs. A few years later he was professor of Bohemian literature in the University of Prague. About 1832 he was deprived of this place for having censured the Czar Nicholas in one of his writings. He translated some Russian national songs, and published popular original poems, one of which is "The Hundred-Leaved Rose." From 1842 to 1848 he was professor at Breslau. He died at Prague in 1852.

Celakowsky, or **Czelakowsky**, (LADISLAW,) an Austrian botanist, a son of the preceding, was born at Prague, November 29, 1834. He was educated at Breslau and Prague, and became a professor of botany in Prague University in 1871, and full professor in 1880. He has written chiefly on morphology and the development of phanerogamous plants, on which subjects he is a high authority.

Celano, de, dà chà-lâ'no, (TOMMASO,) an Italian poet and Franciscan, the companion and biographer of Saint Francis of Assisi, and the supposed author of the celebrated Latin hymn "Dies Iræ." He was born at Celano about 1185, and died about 1255.

Ce'ler, a Roman architect of the first century, employed by Nero. Celer and Severus were the architects of the famous palace called the Golden House, built by order of Nero on Mounts Palatine and Esquiline. Its site was afterwards occupied by the Coliseum.

Céleste, sà'lâst', or **Céleste-Elliot**, (MADAME,) a famous *danseuse* and actress, born in Paris about 1814. At the age of fifteen she made a successful *début* in the United States, where she was married to Mr. Elliot. She next visited England, and performed in London with applause. Subsequent to 1837 she lived in London, taking part in the dramas at Drury Lane and other theatres. She died in 1882.

Celesti, chà-lês'tee, (ANDREA,) CAVALIERE, an eminent painter, born at Venice in 1637. He painted history, landscapes, and genre, (at Venice,) and excelled in richness of colouring and in design. Among his works are "The Pool of Bethesda," and an "Adoration of the Magi." His landscapes are highly prized. Died in 1706.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Célestin. See CELESTINE.

Cel'es-tine or **Cel-es-tī'nus**, [Fr. CÉLESTIN, sà'lês'tăN'; It. CELESTINO, chà-lês-tee'no,] a Roman by birth, was chosen pope in 422 A.D. as successor to Boniface I. By his influence a council was called at Ephesus, and Nestorius was there deposed. He died in 432, and was succeeded by Sixtus III.

Celestine II., POPE, was originally called GUIDO DI CASTELLO, from his birthplace, Città di Castello, in Tuscany. He succeeded Innocent II. in September, 1143, and died in March, 1144.

Celestine III., (GIACINTO **Orsini**—OR-see'nee,) successor of Clement III., was elected pope in 1191, at the age of eighty-five. He crowned the emperor Henry VI., stimulated the princes of Europe to join the crusade, and excommunicated Leopold, Duke of Austria, for detaining in prison Richard Cœur de Lion. Died in 1198.

Celestine IV., a native of Milan, was elected as successor to Gregory IX. in September, 1241, but died about three weeks later, before he had been crowned. His original name was GOFFREDO CASTIGLIONE, (gof-frā'do kâs-tèl-yo'nà.)

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Celestine V. (PIETRO **da Murrone** (dà moor-ro'nà) or **Morone**) was born in Apulia in 1215. After the death of Nicholas IV. the cardinals failed to unite on a successor for twenty-seven months. In 1294 they chose an ignorant monk or hermit, who took the name of Celestine. A few months after his election, he abdicated his office, which was too heavy a burden for him. He was succeeded by Boniface VIII., who confined him in prison until he died, in 1296.

See V. SPINELLI, "Vita del S. Pietro del Morone Papa," 1664; L. MARINO, "Vita di S. Celestino V.," 1637.

Celestino or **Celestinus.** See CELESTINE.

Ce-les'tī-us, written also **Cœlestius** or **Cælestius**, a friend and coadjutor of Pelagius. He went from Rome to Carthage in 409 A.D., soon after which he was condemned by the Council of Carthage for denying the dogma of original sin, and other doctrines. He appealed to the pope, Zosimus, who at first recognized that his confession of faith was Catholic, but afterwards concurred with the Council of Carthage. He found a protector in Nestorius, at Constantinople, and presented himself at the Council of Ephesus in 430 A.D., but was not received. (See PELAGIUS.)

Celio Magno, chā'le-o mân'yo, an eminent Italian lyric poet, who flourished about 1600.

Célius. See CÆLIUS.

Cellamare, chêl-lâ-mâ'rà, (ANTONIO GIUDICE,) Duke of Giovenazzo, (jo-và-nât'so,) Prince of Cellamare, a distinguished politician, born in Naples in 1657. In the war of the Spanish succession, which began in 1701, he fought for Philip V., and in 1712 was made a cabinet minister. He was sent in 1715 as ambassador to France, where he was the master-spirit of a conspiracy against the regent Orléans. Having been detected, he was sent home in 1718, and became captain-general of Old Castile. Died in 1733.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" VATOUT, "La Conspiration de Cellamare, épisode de la Régence," 1832.

Cellarius, sêl-lâ're-ûs, (ANDREAS,) a German geographer and mathematician, originally named KELLER, (kel'lęr,) became rector of the College of Horn. He published "Military Architecture," (1656,) and a "Description of Poland," (1659.)

Cellarius, (CHRISTOPH,) an eminent German philologist and author, whose proper name was KELLER, (kel'lęr,) born at Schmalkalden in 1638, was appointed rector of the College of Weimar in 1673, and professor of eloquence and history in the University of Halle in 1693. He published good editions of many Latin classics, and several original works. His "Antibarbarus Latinus," on the Latinity of the middle ages and subsequent period, appeared in 1695. His most celebrated work is "Ancient Geography," ("Notitia Orbis Antiqui," 1701,) which was more complete and extensive than any previous work on that subject. Died at Halle in 1707.

Cel'lier, (ALFRED,) an English composer, was born at London in 1844. He became a prominent orchestra leader and an active composer of operettas, his best work being the "Sultan of Mocha," produced in 1874. "The Mountebanks" was written in his last illness for a libretto by W. S. Gilbert. He was more given to comic than serious themes, and his melodies were highly popular in England and America. He died December 28, 1891.

Cellini, chêl-lee'nee, (BENVENUTO,) a celebrated Italian artist, born at Florence in 1500. He learned music in obedience to his father's will; but he preferred the arts of gold-worker, engraver, and sculptor, in which he excelled. Having wounded a man in a quarrel, he fled from Florence to Rome, and fought in defence of that city in 1527, when it was stormed by Constable Bourbon, whom he boasted of having killed on that occasion. He was employed by Pope Clement VII. as engraver to the mint, and he engraved medals with great success. He afterwards worked in Paris for Francis I., and in Florence for Cosimo de' Medici. Among his master-pieces is a bronze group of "Perseus and Medusa." He died at Florence in 1570, leaving an entertaining and curious autobiography, ("Vita di B. Cellini," 1720,) which was translated into German by Goethe, (1811,) into French by Farjasse, (1833,) and into English by Roscoe, (1822.)

See, also, B. GAMBA, "Raccordi di B. Cellini," 1831; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Celnart, sêl'nâR', (ELISABETH FÉLICIE,) a French writer of educational works, born at Moulins in 1796.

Cels, sêl, (JACQUES MARTIN,) a French botanist, born at Versailles in 1743. He formed a fine botanic garden near Paris, which furnished Ventenat the subject of his book entitled "Jardin de Cels." He was a member of the Institute, had a large part in the preparation of the rural code, and published "Instructions" on agriculture. Died in 1806.

See SILVESTRE, "Notice sur Cels," 1806.

Celse. See CELSUS.

Celsius, sĕl'se-us or sĕl'she-us, (ANDERS,) a Swedish astronomer, a grandson of Magnus, noticed below, was born at Upsal in 1701. He was chosen professor of astronomy at Upsal in 1730. In 1736 he was selected by the French government to assist Maupertuis and others in the measurement of the length of a degree in Lapland. He afterwards erected an observatory at Upsal, where he extended his reputation by his observations and by his writings on astronomy. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of other learned societies or institutions. Died in 1744.

See HOEPKEN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver A. Celsius," 1745.

Celsius, (MAGNUS NILS,) a Swedish savant, born in Helsingland in 1621. He became professor of mathematics in Upsal, and wrote a treatise on Fish, and another on the Plants of Upsal. Died in 1679.

Celsius, (OLAUS,) a Swedish botanist and divine, born at Upsal in 1670, was the son of the preceding, and the father or uncle of Andrew, above noticed. He became professor of theology and Oriental languages in Upsal, and gained distinction by his researches to identify plants mentioned in the Bible. His capital work, "Sacred Botany," ("Hierobotanicon," 1745,) contains the results of those labours, and displays great erudition. He is regarded as the founder of natural history in Sweden, and had the honour of directing the early studies of Linnæus, whom he received into his family. He published a "Flora of Upsal," and several works on theology, antiquities, etc. Died in 1756.

See A. BAECK, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver O. Celsius," 1758.

Celso. See CELSUS.

Cel'sus, [Fr. CELSE, sĕls; It. CELSO, chĕl'so,] an Epicurean philosopher, who lived in the second century, in the reign of the Antonines, and was probably a Roman. He was a friend of Lucian. He is supposed to be the author of the attack on Christianity called "Λόγος ἀληθής," (a "True Discourse,") which was ably confuted by Origen, and which has not come down to us. Some have regretted that the early Christians in their zeal destroyed the work of Celsus, which might now be used to refute some arguments of infidels. He is said to have been the first pagan author that wrote against the Christian religion, and to have used the weapons of sophistry and irony with formidable power.

See ORIGEN, "Adversus Celsum;" NEANDER, "Geschichte der Christliche Kirche."

Celsus, (AURELIUS CORNELIUS,) a celebrated Latin writer on medicine, of whose history little is known. It is supposed that he lived in Rome in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Of numerous works which he wrote on rhetoric, agriculture, medicine, etc., only one has been preserved,—namely, his excellent treatise "De Medicina," in eight books. His style is elegant, concise, clear, and equal in purity to that of the classic authors of the Augustan age. He adopts mostly the doctrines of Hippocrates and Asclepiades, (of Bithynia,) and treats impartially the prevailing sects of his time, the Empirics, Methodists, and Dogmatics. His treatise has been much used as a text-book in modern times. Fifteen editions were issued in the sixteenth century.

See C. KISSEL, "Celsus, eine historische Monographie," 1844; M. W. SCHILLING, "Quæstio A. C. Celsi Vita," 1824; F. VALORI, "Dissertatio de A. C. Celso," 1835; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medica Practica."

Celsus, (MINOS,) [It. MINIO CELSI, mee'ne-o chel'see,] a learned Italian Protestant, was born at Sienna about 1500. He resided at Bâle as corrector of the press, and published a Latin treatise against the capital punishment of heresy, (1577.)

Celsus, (P. JUVENTIUS,) a Roman jurist of the second century, was the son of Juventius Celsus, who was also a jurist, mentioned by Ulpian. Celsus the Younger was a favourite of Nerva and of Trajan, and was consul the second time in 129 A.D. He wrote a work entitled "Digesta," fragments of which are preserved in the compilation of Justinian.

Celsus, (P. MARIUS,) a Roman general, who became consul in 62 A.D. In the year 68 he obtained command of an army under Galba, after whose death he gained the favour of Otho, whom he served with fidelity in the war against Vitellius. He was one of the generals defeated by Cæcina and Valens at Bedriacum in 69 A.D.

Cel'sus Al-bin-o-vā'nus, a Roman poet, was a friend of Horace, who addressed to him one of his Epistles.

Celtes, tsĕl'tĕs, (CONRAD,) a German poet and scholar, surnamed PROTUCIUS, (pro-tōō'se-ŭs,) was born at Wipfeld in 1459. His family name was MEISSEL, (mīs'sĕl.) He received the title of imperial poet, or poet-laureate, about 1487. He was afterwards professor of eloquence in Vienna. He wrote the "Art of Making Verses," ("Ars Versificandi,") a volume of Odes, a poem on the customs of Germany, ("De Situ et Moribus Germaniæ,") and other works. Died in 1508.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Eruditorum;" P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de C. Celte ejusque Sodalitate literaria," 1763; KLUEPFEL, "Programmata II. de Vita et Scriptis C. Celtis Protucii," 1827.

Cenci, chĕn'chee, (BEATRICE,) a Roman lady of patrician birth, famous for her beauty and tragical fate. Her father was an infamous person, who treated his family with such cruelty that several of them conspired and caused him to be assassinated. She was executed for that crime at Rome in 1599. Her story has been dramatized by Shelley.

See MURATORI, "Annales;" "Vita de B. Cenci tratta dal Manoscritto antico," Rome, 1849.

Cennini, chĕn-nee'nee, (BERNARDO,) a Florentine goldsmith, is reputed to have been the first who introduced the art of printing into Florence. A "Commentary of Servius on Virgil" (1471) is the only extant work printed by him.

See F. FANTOZZI, "Memorie biografiche di B. Cennini," 1839.

Cennini, (CENNINO,) an old Italian painter, born at Colle, in Tuscany, about 1360. He wrote an esteemed "Treatise on Painting," first printed in Rome in 1821. He was living in 1437.

Cen-so-rī'nus, a Latin grammarian, who lived in the reigns of Alexander Severus and Gordian, and wrote, about 238 A.D., a small work, entitled "On the Natal Day," ("De Die natali,") which is useful in chronology. It displays learning and good judgment.

Censorinus, (APPIUS CLAUDIUS,) was chosen by the army Emperor of Rome in 269 A.D., after having been twice consul. He was killed by his mutinous soldiers a few days after his elevation.

Censorinus, (C. MARCIUS,) a Roman general, was a partisan of Marius in the civil war. He killed the consul Octavius in 87 B.C., and commanded an army which was defeated by Pompey in the year 82, soon after which he was taken prisoner and killed.

Cen-tau'rī, [Eng. CEN'TAURS; Fr. CENTAURES, sŏn'tōr'; Gr. Κένταυροι, supposed to be derived from κεντέω, to "pierce" or "goad," and ταῦρος, a "bull," in allusion, perhaps, to their driving off the cattle of the neighbouring districts,] a fabulous race of animals, half men and half horses, said to have been the offspring of Ixi'on and a cloud, (see IXION,) and to have lived in Thessaly. The battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ was a favourite subject with the ancient Greek artists. In the "Iliad" the Centaurs are called φῆρες, *i.e.* θῆρες, or "wild beasts:" the idea of their compound nature—of their being half men and half horse—was the invention of a later age. It has been conjectured that the fable of the Centaurs originated among a people who had never seen men on horseback, and who mistook the horse and rider for one animal. (See Palæphatus, "De Incredibilibus.")

Centenera, thĕn-tà-nā'rà, (MARTIN DEL BARCO,) a mediocre Spanish poet, born in Old Castile. He took part in a military expedition to South America in 1573, and wrote a description of the same in Spanish verse.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Centeno, thĕn-tā'no, (DIEGO,) a Spanish officer, born in Castile in 1505, obtained command of an army in Peru, and was defeated at Guarina (or Huarina) by Gonzalo in 1547. Died in 1549.

Centlivre, sent-liv'ẹr or sent-lee'vẹr, (SUSANNA,) an English dramatic writer, born about 1675, was the daughter of Mr. Freeman, of Lincolnshire. She was thrice married, and her third husband was J. Centlivre, chief cook to Queen Anne. She wrote numerous successful

comedies, among which were "The Busybody," "The Wonder," "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," also "The Perjured Husband," a tragedy. She was noted for wit and beauty. Died about 1723.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO, 1844.

Centofanti, chĕn-to-fän'tee, (SILVESTRO,) an Italian professor and writer, born at Calci, near Pisa. He published a poem "On Perfect Sovereignty," (1814,) in honour of Ferdinand III., "Œdipus," a tragedy, (1830,) "Stanzas on Dante," and other minor works. He acquired a high reputation as professor of history and philosophy in the University of Pisa from 1842 to 1848, but was deprived of the chair on account of his liberal political principles. Died January 6, 1880.

Centorio degli Ortensi, chĕn-to're-o dăl'yee ortĕn'see, (ASCAGNO,) an Italian writer, born at Rome, served in the army many years with honour. He wrote a volume of verses, ("Amorose Rime,") and two esteemed works, entitled "Memoirs of the War of Transylvania," (1565,) and "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe," (1569.)

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Ceo, do, do sā'o, [Fr. DU CIEL, dü se-ĕl',] (VIOLANTE,) a Portuguese poetess, born at Lisbon in 1601, was called "the Tenth Muse." She produced the "Portuguese Parnassus of Divine and Human Poetry," ("Parnaso Lusitaneo de divinos et humanos Versos,") and other admired poems. At the age of sixteen she entered a convent. Died in 1693.

See BOWRING, "Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ceolfrid, chol'frid, (?) or **Ceolfirth**, an Anglo-Saxon writer, born in Northumbria about 642 A.D.; died in 716.

Céphale. See CEPHALUS.

Ce-phā'lī-on or **Ceph-ą-læ'on**, [Κεφαλίων or Κεφαλαίων,] a Greek historian, supposed to have lived in the second century. He wrote an epitome of general history from the time of Ninus to that of Alexander the Great.

Ceph'ą-lus, [Gr. Κέφαλος; Fr. CÉPHALE, sà'făl',] a personage of the Greek mythology, was the husband of Procris. Incited by jealousy, she watched him when he was hunting, and he killed her by accident.

Cephalus, [Κέφαλος,] an eminent Athenian orator, who flourished about 400 B.C. and contributed largely to the overthrow of the Thirty Tyrants. According to some, he was the father of Lysias the orator.

Céphisodore. See CEPHISODORUS.

Ce-phis-o-do'rus, [Gr. Κηφισόδωρος; Fr. CÉPHISODORE, sà'fe'zo'dor',] an eminent Athenian orator, was a disciple of Isocrates, for whom he wrote an apology against Aristotle. He was perhaps the same with Cephisodorus, author of a "History of the Sacred War."

Cephisodorus, a celebrated Greek painter, mentioned by Pliny, is supposed to have lived about 420 B.C.

Céphisodote. See CEPHISODOTUS.

Ceph-ĭ-sod'ọ-tus, [Gr. Κηφισόδοτος; Fr. CÉPHISODOTE, sà'fe'zo'dot',] a celebrated Athenian sculptor, who flourished about 370 B.C. His sister was the wife of Phocion. Pliny speaks with admiration of his works, among which was a group of the nine Muses. His style was more graceful and less majestic than that of Phidias.

Cephisodotus, an Athenian general, whose talent for oratory is praised by Demosthenes. He was sent to negotiate a peace with Sparta about 370 B.C.

Cephisodotus THE YOUNGER, an excellent sculptor of Athens, son of the famous Praxiteles, lived about 300 B.C. In his youth he worked with his brother Timarchus in Athens and Thebes. His statues of Latona, Diana, and Venus were among his master-pieces. He was also distinguished in portrait-sculpture. His works are all lost; but some critics consider the group of two wrestling youths at Florence an imitation of his "Symplegma."

See WINCKELMANN, "Geschichte der Kunst."

Ce-phis'o-phọn, [Κηφισοφῶν,] a Greek actor, was a friend of Euripides, in whose dramas he performed important *rôles*. He is said to have aided Euripides in the composition of his works.

Cephren, sē'fren, also variously written **Chephren**, kē'fren, **Chabrias**, kā'brẹ-ăs, **Souphis**, soo'fis, **Sa-o'phis**, or **Khafra**, khă'frā, a king of Egypt, probably a son or brother of Cheops, whom he succeeded, after the brief reign of Tatefra. Cephren was the builder of the second pyramid of Gizeh. He is said to have reigned fifty years, and to have been a tyrannical ruler.

Ce'pĭ-o, [Fr. CÉPION, sà'pe'ôn',] (QUINTUS SERVILIUS,) a Roman general, defeated by the Cimbri, 105 B.C.

Ceracchi, chā-rāk'kee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian sculptor, born about 1760. When Bonaparte invaded Italy in 1796, he made a statue of the French general. In 1800, having formed, with Arena and others, a design to assassinate the First Consul, he proposed to make another statue; but the plot was detected, and the conspirators were executed, in 1801.

See MONTANARI, "Elogio storico della Vita di G. Ceracchi," 1847.

Cerano. See CRESPI, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA.)

Cerasola. See CERESOLA.

Ceratinus, să-rā-tee'nŭs, (JACOB,) a Dutch scholar and Hellenist, born at Hoorn, was professor of Greek at Tournay and Louvain, and wrote, besides other works, a "Lexicon Græco-Latinum," (1524.) Died in 1530.

Çer'ber-us, [Gr. Κέρβερος; Fr. CERBÈRE, sĕr'bair'; It. CERBERO, chĕr'bā-ro,] the name of the triple-headed dog which guarded the entrance to Hades. (See PLUTO.)

Cerceau. See ANDROUET.

Cerceau, du, dü sĕr'sō', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French poet and Jesuit, born in Paris in 1670. He produced successful dramas, among which were the "Prodigal Son," and the "Inconveniences of Greatness." He increased his reputation by epistles, fables, tales, and various poems. "These poems," says Voltaire, "are of a mediocre quality." His "Conspiracy of Rienzi" (in prose) is commended. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in 1730.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cerda, de la, dà lă sĕr'dă, (Dona BERNARDA **Feireira**—fĕr-rā'e-rā,) a Portuguese poetess, born at Oporto, was learned in languages, philosophy, etc., and music. Philip III. of Spain employed her to teach Latin to the princes Charles and Ferdinand. She wrote "Spain liberated," ("España libertada,") and other poems. Died about 1644.

Cerda, de la, dà lă thĕr'dă, (JUAN LUIS,) an eminent Spanish critic and Jesuit, born at Toledo about 1560, became professor of theology, logic, and eloquence at Toledo. He wrote a voluminous and learned commentary on Virgil, which has many defects. Among his best works is "Sacred Note-Books," ("Adversaria Sacra," 1626,) in which he explains many passages of Scripture. Died at Madrid in 1643.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Cerda y Rico, thĕr'dă e ree'ko, (Don FRANCISCO,) a Spanish scholar, born about 1730. He rendered a service to Spanish literature by making good editions of Lope de Vega, and other old authors. He was one of the principal compilers of the "Cronicas de Castilla." Died in 1792.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Cer'dic, a Saxon chief, invaded Britain, and, after gaining several victories over the natives, founded the kingdom of Wessex about 519 A.D. Died about 534.

Cer'don or **Cer'do**, [Gr. Κέρδων,] a heresiarch or dissenter of the second century, the master of Marcion, was a native of Syria. He is said to have rejected the Old Testament, and to have held other doctrines of the Marcionites. Saint Augustine regarded him as the precursor of the Manichæans.

Céré, sà'rà', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a meritorious French naturalist, born in the Ile de France in 1737, finished his studies in Paris. In 1775 he was chosen director of the royal botanic garden in his native isle, where he propagated the clove-, cinnamon-, and nutmeg-trees with success. He also widely extended the cultivation of these spices in other islands, and wrote scientific treatises which he sent to Buffon and others. Napoleon confirmed him in his office by a decree dated at Austerlitz, 1805. Died in 1810.

See JEAN COUDRAY, "Notice sur M. J. N. Céré," 1819.

Ce-re-ā'lis or **Ce-rĭ-ā'lis**, (PETILIUS,) a Roman

general, a near relative of Vespasian, became a general in the army of that emperor in 69 A.D. In the year 70 he commanded the army sent against Civilis, the renowned chief of the Batavi, who were aided by the Germans. Cerealis defeated Civilis on the Moselle, and in another battle near Cologne, and soon suppressed the revolt. In 71 A.D. he was appointed governor or consular legate of Britain, where he gained several victories over the natives.

See TACITUS, "History."

Ce'rēs, [Fr. CÉRÈS, sā'rĕss' or sā'rȧs',] the Roman name of the goddess of agriculture, and especially of corn or breadstuffs, was the reputed daughter of Cronos (Saturn) and Rhea. The Greeks called her Deme'ter, (Δημήτηρ.) She was the mother of Proserpine, (and, according to some authorities, of Dionysus.) The most remarkable part of the myth of Ceres is the rape of her daughter by Pluto. (See PROSERPINE.)

See STOCKMANN, "Dissertatio de Cerere legifera," 1782; GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825–29, vol. ii. book v. chap. ii.; KEIGHTLEY, "Mythology."

Ceresola, chā-rā-sō'lā, or **Cerasola**, chā-rā-sō'lā, (DOMENICO,) an Italian versifier, born at Bergamo in 1683, imitated with facility the style of Petrarch, and had an excellent talent for improvisation. Died in 1746.

Cerezo, thā-rā'tho, (MATEO,) a skilful Spanish painter, born at Burgos in 1635, was a pupil of Juan Carreño de Miranda, whom he imitated and perhaps equalled. He worked at Madrid, excelled in colour and design, and was distinguished for his facility. Among his master-pieces are a "Visitation of Saint Elizabeth," and the "Miracle at Emmaus." Died in 1685.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Cerialis. See CEREALIS.

Cerini, chā-ree'nee, or **Cerrini**, chĕr-ree'nee, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) sometimes called IL CAVALIERE PERUGINO, (ēl kā-vā-le-ā'rā pā-roo-jee'no,) an Italian painter, born at Perugia in 1606, was a pupil of Guido and Domenichino. Died in 1681.

Cerini, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet and lawyer, born at Solferino in 1738. He became a resident of Milan, where in 1772 he produced "Clary," a drama, which was acted with brilliant success. His reputation was widely extended by a volume of lyric verses, displaying a gay and genial imagination. Died in 1779.

Cérinthe. See CERINTHUS.

Çe-rin'thus, [Gr. Κήρινθος; Fr. CÉRINTHE, sā'rĀNt',] a distinguished heretic of the first century, the founder of a sect called Cerinthians, lived mostly in Asia Minor or Syria. But little is known of his history. He taught that the world was created by angels, and that the presiding spirit among them was so inferior to the Supreme Being as to be ignorant of his character; that Jesus was the son of Joseph and Mary by ordinary generation, and selected to be the Messiah on account of his wisdom and piety; that the righteous would arise from the grave to inherit an earthly paradise or millennium. Irenæus considers him a thorough Gnostic, and states that Saint John wrote his Gospel for the purpose of counteracting the errors of Cerinthus.

See NEANDER, "History of the Church;" LARDNER, "History of Heretics;" PAULUS, "Historia Cerinthi," 1799; MATTER, "Histoire du Gnosticisme," 2d edition, 1838.

Cérisantes, sā're'zŎNt', (MARC DUNCAN,) a French officer and Latin poet, born at Saumur about 1600, was a son of Mark Duncan, a Scottish physician, noticed in this work. Having gained distinction by his Latin poems, he went to seek his fortune at the court of Sweden, and about 1642 was sent by Oxenstiern as envoy to the court of France. He was soon recalled for sending a challenge to the Duke of Candale. He fought for the Neapolitan insurgents under the Duke of Guise, and was killed in battle at Naples in 1648. His poetry is highly praised by the poet Rapin, who says, "his odes combine elevation and purity of style," ("il a joint dans ses odes élévation et pureté.")

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Cerisier, sẹh-re'ze-ā', (ANTOINE MARIE,) a French historian, who was born at Châtillon-les-Dombes in 1749. He was secretary of legation at the Hague, and afterwards published a "History of the United Provinces," (1778,) which is said to be the best French work on that subject. About 1790 he began to issue in Paris the "Gazette Universelle," of which he and Michaud were the editors. He was imprisoned in the reign of terror, and released on the 9th Thermidor, 1794. He wrote several political works, one of which was "The Destiny of America," (1782.) Died in 1828.

Cerisiers, de, dẹh sẹh-re'ze-ā', (RENÉ,) a French writer and Jesuit, born at Nantes about 1695, became almoner to Louis XIV. He wrote numerous historical and religious works, and a kind of spiritual romance, called "The Life of Saint Genevieve of Brabant," (1640.) Died about 1662.

Cérisy. See HABERT.

Cerito, chā-ree'to, (FRANCESCA,) a celebrated Italian opera-dancer, born at Naples in 1823.

Cermenati, de, dā chĕr-mā-nā'tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian, who lived about 1310, and wrote a "History of Milan."

Cernitori, chĕr-ne-to'ree, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian bibliographer, born at Rome in 1746; died in 1816.

Cernuschi, chĕr-noos'kee, (ENRICO,) an Italian economist, born at Milan in 1821. He took an active part in organizing the Roman republic of 1848, but afterwards lived in Paris, as a banker, where in 1871 his life was in great peril from the Communists, whose acts he opposed. He travelled extensively in many parts of the world, and made a noteworthy ethnographical collection in Japan. He published a number of works, chiefly on money-questions, among which are the "Mechanism of Exchange," ("Mécanique de l'Échange," 1855,) "Illusions of Co-operative Societies," ("Illusions des Sociétés coopératives," 1866,) "Silver Vindicated," (1876,) and "Le Bimétallisme à quinze et demi," (1881.) He was one of the principal bimetallists of the time. Died in 1896.

Ceroni, chā-ro'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet, born at Verona in 1773, wrote a poem "On the Capture of Tarragona," (1811.) Died in 1814.

Cerquetti, chĕr-kwĕt'tee, (ALFONSO,) a noted Italian philologist, born at Montecesaro, March 18, 1830. He held professorships of Italian literature. Among his numerous works are "Saggio di Esercitazioni filologiche," (1865,) "Studii lessografici e filologici," (1868,) "Supplimento al Vocabolario della Lingua Italiana," (1870,) etc.

Cerquozzi, chĕr-kwot'see, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born in Rome in 1602, was called MICHELANGELO DELLE BATTAGLIE, ("of battles.") He excelled in battle-pieces and in the familiar scenes called *bambochades*. He is said to have surpassed Laer in figures, and left some etchings, which are highly prized. Died at Rome in 1660.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cerrato, chĕr-rā'to, [Lat. CERRA'TUS,] (PAOLO,) a Latin poet, born in Montferrat, Italy, is said to equal Vida in majesty of style and purity of language. His poem "On Virginity" ("De Virginitate") is one of his principal works. Died about 1538.

Cerretti, chĕr-ret'tee, or **Ceretti**, chā-ret'tee, (LUIGI,) a popular Italian poet, born at Módena in 1738, became professor of history and eloquence in his native city, where he lectured with brilliant success. He favoured the Cisalpine republic in 1796, and went to France in 1799. In 1804 he obtained the chair of eloquence in the University of Pavía. He wrote admired odes, epigrams, and satires, among which is an ode to Posterity. ("Alla Posterità.") Died in 1808.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" FATTORI, "Elogio storico di L. Cerretti," 1808.

Cerrini. See CERINI, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO.)

Certon, sĕr'tŎN', (SALOMON,) a French poet, born at Gien about 1550, became royal secretary. He produced in 1604 a poetical version of the "Odyssey" of Homer, which was favourably received. The Abbé Terrasson published a revised edition of it, with a version of the "Iliad," in 1615. Certon is supposed to have originated the verses called "lipograms," in which a certain letter of the alphabet is omitted by design. Died about 1610.

Ceruti, chā-roo'tee, (FREDERICO,) an Italian scholar and critic, born at Verona in 1541; died in 1579.

Cerutti, chà-root'tee, (GIUSEPPE ANTONIO GIOACHIMO,) an ingenious writer and Jesuit, born at Turin in 1738. He resided mostly in France, and wrote in French. About 1761 he wrote an anonymous essay on ancient and modern republics, which was ascribed to Rousseau, and an "Apology for the Order of the Jesuits," which attracted much notice. He was in Paris in 1789, was chosen a member of the Assembly in 1791, and assisted Mirabeau in his political labours. He wrote poems and many prose works. Died in 1792.

Cervantes, ser-van'tĕs, [Sp. pron. thĕR-vän'tĕs,] or, more fully, **Cervantes Saavedra, de**, dà thĕR-vän'tĕs sä vä'drä, (MIGUEL,) the celebrated author of "Don Quixote," was born at Alcalá de Henares, in Spain, on the 9th of October, 1547. He studied in the Universities of Salamanca and Madrid, and cultivated poetry in his youth without much success. About 1570 he entered as a volunteer the papal army under Marcantonio Colonna, and in 1571 he signalized his courage at the famous battle of Lepanto, where he was wounded. In 1575 he was taken by an Algerine corsair and carried as a slave to Algiers. After risking his life in gallant efforts to liberate his fellow-captives, and after terrible sufferings, he was ransomed in 1580 for five hundred ducats, and returned to Madrid. In 1584 he published "Galatea," a pastoral romance of some merit. The same year he married Catalina de Palacios Salazar y Vozmediano. He wrote numerous dramas, which, he informs us, were performed with success; but neither these nor his other earlier works sufficed to relieve him from poverty. At length, in 1605, he published the first part of the inimitable "Don Quixote de la Mancha," which soon became immensely popular, and ran through four editions in the first year. From this time he continued to reside in Madrid until his death. He produced in 1613 his "Novelas exemplares," ("Moral Tales,") which were much admired, and in 1614 his "Viaje al Parnaso," ("Journey to Parnassus,") a poem which some regard as a master-piece. The second part of "Don Quixote" appeared in 1615. Cervantes died April 23, 1616, N.S., or April 13, 1616, O.S.

"'Don Quixote,'" says Hallam, "is the only book in the Spanish language which can now be said to possess much of a European reputation. . . . It is to Europe in general what Ariosto is to Italy, and Shakspeare to England. Few books of moral philosophy display as deep an insight into the mechanism of the mind as 'Don Quixote.' And when we look also at the fertility of invention, the general probability of the events, and the great simplicity of the story, we shall think Cervantes fully deserving of the glory that attends this monument of his genius."

See T. ROSCOE, "Life and Writings of Cervantes," 1839; LOCKHART, "Life of Cervantes," 1822; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" PRESCOTT, "Miscellanies," article "Cervantes;" PELICER, "Vida de Cervantes," 1800; MAYANS Y CISCAR, "Vida de Cervantes," 1750; FERN. DE NAVARETE, "Vida de Cervantes," 1819; MÉRIMÉE, "Notice sur Cervantes," 1806; VIARDOT, "Notice sur la Vie de Cervantes;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature," vol. ii.; L. S. AUGER, "Essai sur la Vie de Cervantes," 1825.

Cervantes de Salazar, thĕR-vän'tĕs dà sä-lä-thar', (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish *littérateur*, for whose biography we have no materials. He wrote moral works, which were praised by A. Morales, and were published in 1546.

Cervera y Topete, Thĕr-vā'rä ē tō-pā'tā, (PASCUAL,) born at Jerez, Spain, in 1833. He entered the naval service, distinguished himself in Morocco and Cochin-China expeditions; made captain, he blockaded Cuban ports in the insurrection of 1868–78; was recalled and made Secretary of the Navy. He commanded as admiral a squadron in Cuban waters in the war of 1898, was blockaded in the harbor of Santiago, and his ships were destroyed in his attempt to escape. Died Apr. 8, 1909.

Cervetto, chĕR-vĕt'to, (JACOPO BASSEVI,) a famous Italian musician, born about 1680, performed in London. Died in 1783.

Cervole or **Cervolle, de**, dẹh sĕR'vol', (ARNAULD,) a famous French warrior, born in Périgord, was wounded at Poitiers in 1356. He became a chief of brigands, and sometimes fought for the dauphin. Died in 1366.

Cervolle. See CERVOLE.

Cervoni, chĕR-vo'nee or sĕR'vo'ne', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an able general in the French service, born in Sardinia in 1768. As general of brigade, he distinguished himself at Lodi in 1796, and in 1799 became a general of division. He was appointed chief of the staff of Marshal Lannes in 1809, and was killed at Eckmühl in that year.

Césaire. See CÆSARIUS.

Cesalpino, chà-säl-pee'no, [Lat. CÆSALPI'NUS; Fr. CÉSALPIN, sä'zăl'păn', often Anglicized as CÆSALPIN or CESALPINE, sĕs-ăl'pin,] (ANDREA,) a distinguished Italian physiologist, was born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1519. He applied himself particularly to the study of medicine, but was also learned in various sciences, and especially in the philosophy of Aristotle. After having been professor of medicine and botany at Pisa for many years, he became first physician to Pope Clement VIII., (about 1595.) He published "Quæstiones Peripateticæ," (1569,) a treatise on metaphysics, founded professedly on Aristotle's principles, with a tendency to pantheism, and several medical works, one of which is entitled "Ars Medica," (1601.) His most important service to science consists in an improved system of botany, which was developed in his great work "On Plants," ("De Plantis," 1583.) He was the first who attempted to establish a natural order of classification on philosophical principles. He founded it chiefly on the number, figure, and position of the organs of fructification. He announced several new ideas in physiology, including the circulation of the blood, the truth of which was not recognized until a long time afterwards. Died in 1603.

See FUCHS, "Andreas Cæsalpinus, de ejus Ingenio," etc., Marburg, 1798; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SPRENGEL, "Historia Rei herbariæ."

César, the French of CÆSAR, which see.

Cesare, the Italian of CÆSAR, which see.

Cesare, di, dee chā'sā-rā, (GIUSEPPE,) CAVALIERE, an Italian historian, born in Naples in 1783. In 1837 he produced his chief work, "The History of Manfred, King of Sicily and Apulia," which had great success. He published "Roman Letters," an "Essay on the Philosophy of History," and many other works. Died in 1856.

Cesari, chā'sā-ree, (ALESSANDRO,) surnamed THE GREEK, a skilful Italian engraver, who lived about 1500–40. He worked in Rome, and was employed by several pontiffs to engrave medals and gems. Vasari considers the cameo representing the head of Phocion as his master-piece.

Cesari, (ANTONIO,) an able Italian critic and ecclesiastic, born at Verona about 1750. He published good editions of Dante's great poem, of the "Dictionary Della Crusca," and other works. His translations of the Odes of Horace and of the Letters of Cicero are admired. He also wrote popular tales or novels. Died in 1828.

See MANUZZI, "Cenni sulla Vita e sulle Opere di A. Cesari," 1829; G. BONFANTI, "Vita di A. Cesari," 1832; F. VILLARDI, "Vita di P. A. Cesari," 1832; F. MORDANI, "Elogio del P. A. Cesari," 1842.

Cesari, (GIUSEPPE,) a celebrated Italian historical painter, sometimes called IL CAVALIERE D'ARPINO, (ēl kä-vä-le-ā'rà dar-pee'no,) or GIUSEPPINO, (joo-sĕp-pee'no,) and by the French LE JOSÉPIN, (lẹh zho'zā'păn',) born at Arpino or Rome about 1565, (some say 1560.) He was patronized by Pope Gregory XIII. and by several of his successors, and was for many years the most fashionable painter of Rome. He is said to have neglected nature and skimmed the surface of art, thus promoting the depraved taste of the time. His works have an appearance of grandeur and animation in composition, but want correctness of design. He once challenged Annibal Caracci to fight; but that artist replied, "My weapon is the pencil, and not the sword." Among his works are frescos in the Capitol at Rome, representing events of ancient Roman history. Died in 1640.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Cesarini, chà-sà-ree'nee, (GIULIANO,) an Italian cardinal and negotiator. Died in 1444.

Cesarini, [Lat. CÆSARI'NUS,] (VIRGINIO,) an Italian poet, born probably at Rome in 1595. He was remarkable for the universality of his scholarship, and was an eloquent orator. Pope Urban VIII. gave him an office in the pontifical chamber. His Latin and Italian poems were published in 1662. Died in 1624.

See A. FAVORINUS, "Vita V. Cæsarini," 1677; RYCQUIUS, "De Vita V. Cæsarini," 1629.

Césarion, the French of CÆSARION, which see.

Cesarotti, chà-sà-rot'tee, (MELCHIOR,) one of the most celebrated Italian poets and *littérateurs* of his time, was born at Padua in 1730. He became professor of rhetoric in Padua about 1750. In 1762 he removed to Venice, where he produced an admirable translation of Ossian into Italian verse, (1763,) and versions of several tragedies of Voltaire. He was chosen professor of Greek and Hebrew in the University of Padua in 1768. After this date he published a good translation of Demosthenes, and the "Death of Hector." He also made a literal prose version of Homer with notes, which is said to be one of the most complete and exact works by which that poet has been illustrated. Among his best critical works is an "Essay on the Philosophy of Language, applied to the Italian Language," (1785.) His style is remarkably spirited and powerful, but lacks purity and is marred by neologisms. The version of Ossian is regarded by some critics as his master-piece. Died in 1808.

See G. BARBIERI, "Memorie sulla Vita e sugli Studj dell'Abbate M. Cesarotti," 1810.

Céséna, sà'zà'nà', (SÉBASTIEN **Gayet**—gà'yà',) surnamed RHÉAL, a French *littérateur*, born at Beaujeu in 1815. His most important work is a French translation of the complete works of Dante, (1843–53.) Died 1863.

Cesi, chā'see, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1557. He painted after nature, and acquired a high reputation at Bologna and Rome. His subjects were mostly scriptural. Died in 1629.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cesi, (FEDERIGO,) PRINCE, Duke of Acqua-Sparta, an eminent Italian naturalist, born in Rome in 1585. At the age of eighteen he founded in Rome the renowned Lincean Academy for the promotion of natural history and philosophy. During his life he defrayed the expenses of this academy. He first discovered the spores of ferns. He wrote able scientific treatises, among which were "The Theatre of Nature," ("Naturæ Theatrum,") and an "Explanation of Natural Prodigies or Phenomena." Died in 1630.

See B. ORESCALCHI, "Memorie istorico-critiche dell'Accademia dei Lincei e del Principe F. Cesi," 1806; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Cesio, chā'se-o, (CARLO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born near Rome in 1626, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. He painted frescos in several churches of Rome, and, in the gallery of the Quirinal, a picture of the "Judgment of Solomon." He was a correct designer and a skilful etcher. Among his works in this branch of art is the "Gallery of the Farnese Palace" at Rome. Died in 1686.

Cesnola, di, de chĕs-no'là, (LUIGI PALMA,) COUNT, an Italian archæologist, born at Turin, July 29, 1832. He was educated in the Military Academy of Turin, and served in the Crimean war, and in the American war of 1861–65, with the Union army. He was in 1865 appointed American consul at Larnaka, in Cyprus. His great success in collecting archæological remains in that island made him famous. His collection was transferred to the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York, of which he became director in 1879. Published "Cyprus, its Ancient Cities," etc. (1878.) Was awarded in 1897 the congressional medal of honour. D. Nov. 20, 1904.

Cespedes, de, dà thĕs'pà-dĕs, (CARLOS MANUEL,) a Cuban patriot, born at Bayamo, April 18, 1819. He was educated at the university in Havana, where he became an advocate. He took part in various insurrectionary movements in Spain and in Cuba. In 1868 he was declared supreme chief of the Cuban revolution, and soon after freed his slaves and declared the island free and independent. In 1869 he was elected constitutional President of the Republic of Cuba. He was killed by the Spaniards, February 27, 1874.

Cespedes, de, dà thĕs'pà-dĕs, (PABLO,) an eminent Spanish painter, scholar, and writer on art, was born at Córdova in 1538. He was learned in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic. Having studied art in Rome, he returned to Córdova about 1576, and adorned the churches of that city and of Seville with paintings. He excelled in colour, invention, and composition. A "Last Supper," at Córdova, is one of his most admired works. He wrote a poem on Painting, a "Comparison between Ancient and Modern Art," and a few other works. Died at Córdova in 1608.

See QUINTANA, "Tesoro del Parnaso Español."

Cessac, de. See LACUÉE, COUNT.

Cessart, de, dĕh sà'sàr', (LOUIS ALEXANDRE,) a French engineer, born in Paris in 1719. In 1781 he was chosen to direct the great naval works at Cherbourg, where he invented a valuable process of hydraulic architecture. He wrote a treatise on hydraulic works which is highly prized. Died in 1806.

Cessoles, de, dĕh sà'sol', (JACQUES,) a French monk and moralist, who lived about 1280, and wrote, in Latin, "The Game of Chess moralized," which was once very popular. An English version was printed by Caxton, (1474.)

Cesti, chĕs'tee, (MARCANTONIO,) one of the most celebrated musicians of his time, was born at Arezzo or Florence about 1620. He was a pupil of Carissimi, whose cantatas (composed for the church) he adapted or transplanted to the theatre. He produced on the theatre of Venice, between 1649 and 1669, "Titus Argenne," and six other operas, which were very successful. Died about 1680.

Cestoni, chĕs-to'nee, (GIACINTO,) an Italian naturalist, born in the March of Ancona in 1637. He wrote several treatises on natural history, which were the results of his own observations, and were printed with the works of his friend Vallisnieri. Died in 1718.

See SANGIORGIO, "Elogio di G. Cestoni," 1811.

Cetewayo, or **Cetywayo**, kĕtch-wā'o, a king of Zoolooland, South Africa, born about 1838. He was a son of Umpanda, or Panda, a king of that country. After killing one brother and causing the death of six others in battle, Cetewayo in 1859 was made a king, ruling jointly with his father, whom he succeeded in 1873. He soon began to collect and train a large army. Sir Bartle Frere, alarmed at his warlike preparations, called in vain on Cetewayo to desist; whereupon in 1879 a large British army entered Zoolooland. A severe and bloody war followed, the British experiencing some terrible reverses; but the Zooloos were finally overcome, and from 1879 to 1882 Cetewayo was a prisoner in the Colonies and in England. In the latter year he was restored to a part of his old realms as king; but his subjects drove him out of the country in 1883, and he died a prisoner in Natal, early in 1884.

Ce-the'gus, (CAIUS,) a Roman senator, and accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, was a person of infamous character. Convicted on the evidence of his letter to the Allobrŏges, and of numerous deadly weapons found in his house, he was executed by Cicero in 690 A.U.C., (63 B.C.)

Cethegus, (MARCUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman general and orator, was chosen censor in 209 B.C., and consul in 204. In the next year, as proconsul, he commanded in Cisalpine Gaul, where, with the aid of Varus, he defeated Mago, the Carthaginian general. He had a high reputation for eloquence, and was called by Ennius "the Marrow of Persuasion," ("Suadæ Medulla.")

Cetina, de, dà thà-tee'nà, (GUTIERREZ,) a Spanish poet and ecclesiastic, born at Seville, wrote madrigals and anacreontic poems. He is praised by Velasquez and Herrera, the latter of whom compares him to Garcilasso for elegance. Many of his verses appear to have been lost.

Cetti, chet'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian naturalist and Jesuit, born at Como in 1726. He published several treatises on the Quadrupeds, the Fish, and other Animals of Sardinia, (1774–77.) Died about 1780.

Cetti, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Lugano, made several translations from the Russian of Karamzin into Italian. Died in 1817.

Ceulen. See KEULEN.

Ceva, chā'và, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian geometer, born probably at Milan. He published several Latin works of merit, entitled "Opuscula Mathematica," (1682,) "The Geometry of Motion," ("Geometria Motûs," 1692,) "Hydrostatica," (1728,) etc.

Ceva, (TOMMASO,) an Italian poet and distinguished geometer, brother of the preceding, was born at Milan

in 1648, and entered the order of Jesuits in his youth. He invented an instrument to perform the trisection of an angle, (1695,) and published mathematical writings, ("Opuscula Mathematica.") Among his Latin poems is "Philosophia novo-antiqua," which is extolled by Corniani. Died in 1736.

Cevallos, thȧ-vȧl'yōs, (PEDRO,) a Spanish politician, born at Santander in 1764, became minister of foreign affairs under Charles IV. About 1808 he was sent to London on a political mission by the Junta, and published there a work which is said to have had great influence in exciting the Spaniards against Bonaparte. He was successively secretary of state and minister to Vienna between 1814 and 1820, after which he was excluded from political employment. Died about 1838.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Cézelli, sȧ'zȧ'le', (CONSTANCE,) a French lady, noted for her heroic and successful defence of Leucate in 1590.

Chabannes. See PALICE, DE LA.

Chabannes, de, dẹh shȧ'bȧn', (ANTOINE,) Comte de Dammartin, (dẹh dȧ'mȧr'tȧn',) an able and successful French general, brother of Jacques, noticed below, born about 1410. He distinguished himself at the siege of Orléans in 1428, and fought under the banners of Joan of Arc in other battles. He became a favourite of Charles VII., who died in 1461; he was then disgraced and imprisoned by Louis XI. In 1468 he was pardoned, and gained the favour of Louis, who appointed him grand master *(grand-maître)* of France. He was commander-in-chief in the war against Charles the Bold in 1471. Died in 1488.

See DU PLESSIS, "Les Vies de Jacques et Antoine de Chabannes," 1612; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chabannes, de, (JACQUES,) Seigneur de la Palice, (dẹh lȧ pȧ'lèss',) a French general, brother of the preceding, born about 1400. He served with distinction in the wars against the English, and became grand master *(grand-maître)* of France, (1451.) He was mortally wounded at the battle of Castillon in 1453.

See DU PLESSIS, "Les Vies de Jacques et Antoine de Chabannes."

Chabannes, de, (JEAN,) Seigneur de Vandenesse, a brave general, was a nephew of the preceding, and a brother of Marshal de la Palice. (See PALICE.) He was a companion of Bayard, and was surnamed THE LITTLE LION. He contributed to the victory of Marignano in 1515, and commanded the artillery when he was killed with Bayard near the Sesia in 1524.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Chabannes, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE,) MARQUIS, a French politician, born in 1770, was a descendant of Marshal de la Palice. He became a royalist emigrant about 1790. At the restoration in 1815 he was admitted into the Chamber of Peers. He published many political pamphlets, among which was "The Deceitful Beacon," ("Le Phare trompeur, ou la Chartomanie," 1821.) Died in 1835.

Chabannes-la-Palice, de, dẹh shȧ'bȧn' lȧ pȧ'lèss', (ALFRED JEAN EGINHARD,) COUNT, a French general, born in 1799. He served several campaigns in Algeria, was appointed aide-de-camp to the king about 1838, and a general of brigade in 1840. In 1848 he retired, and went into exile with Louis Philippe. Died June 13, 1868.

Chabanon, de, dẹh shȧ'bȧ'nôn', (MICHEL PAUL GUI,) an able French writer, born in the island of Saint Domingo in 1730, became a resident of France. Among his best works are a "Life of Dante," (1773,) and a "Treatise on Music considered in itself and in its Relations with Language, Poetry, etc.," (1785.) His version of the Pythic Odes of Pindar was praised by Voltaire. He also made a good prose version of Theocritus, and left Memoirs of his own life, (1795.) Died in 1792.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Tableau de quelques Circonstances de ma Vie," 1795; FONTANES, "Notice sur Chabanon;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Chabans, de, dẹh shȧ'bôn', (LOUIS **du Maine**—dü mȧn,) BARON, a French writer on morals, lived about 1610. He was killed in a duel by the father of Ninon Lenclos.

Chabas, shȧ'bȧ', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French Egyptologist, born at Briançon in 1817. Most of his numerous writings are either translations or discussions of the literature of the old Egyptians; but he wrote ably and independently upon the prehistoric archæology of Europe. Died at Versailles, May 17, 1882.

Chabaud, shȧ'bō', (ANTOINE,) a French engineer born at Nîmes in 1727. He projected a canal in Picardy which was approved by Turgot, but, owing to the removal of that minister, it was not made. He published a "Memoir on Volcanoes and Earthquakes." Died in 1791.

Chabaud de la Tour, shȧ'bō' dẹh lȧ toor, (ANTOINE GEORGE FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French Protestant legislator, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1767, was an officer in the army when the Revolution began. He was chosen one of the Council of Five Hundred in 1797, a member of the Tribunat about 1800, and of the legislative body in 1807. From 1817 to 1828 he served with credit in the Chamber of Deputies. Died in 1832.

Chabaud-Latour, de, dẹh shȧ'bō' lȧ'toor', (FRANÇOIS ERNEST HENRI,) BARON, a French general, son of the preceding, was born at Nîmes in 1804. He chose the profession of military engineer, and became a captain in 1827. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1827 to 1848, and obtained the rank of general of brigade in 1853. In the war with Germany he was distinguished for his skill as commander of the engineers in the defence of Paris. In 1874–75 he was minister of the interior, and was elected senator for life in 1877. Died in 1885.

Chabert, (THÉODORE,) a French general, born at Villefranche in 1758. He served in Germany and Italy, and in 1808 commanded the vanguard at Baylen, where the French, under Dupont, were defeated with dishonour by the Spaniards, for which he was dismissed from the service. In 1814 he took sides with Bonaparte, who made him a lieutenant-general. Died about 1830.

Chabert, de, dẹh shȧ'bair', (JOSEPH BERNARD,) MARQUIS, an eminent French naval officer, savant, and hydrographer, born at Toulon in 1723. He entered the navy in his youth, and, after important services, became vice-admiral in 1792. His "Account of a Voyage made on the Coasts of North America in 1750" forms part of the records of the Academy of Sciences. He prepared charts of the coasts of the Mediterranean, and made other improvements in hydrography. He was an associate of nearly all the great Academies of Europe. He emigrated in the reign of terror, returned home in 1802, and was chosen a member of the bureau of longitudes in 1803. Died in 1805.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chabot, shȧ'bo', (FRANÇOIS,) a fanatical French Jacobin and demagogue, born in Rouergue in 1759, became a Capuchin monk noted for his vicious morals and shabby attire. About 1790 he was deputed to the Constituent Assembly, in which he acquired influence by his audacity and facility of speech. He was one of the instigators of the massacres of August and September, 1792. The adoption of the term "Montagnards" by his party is said to have been suggested by him. He became obnoxious to Robespierre, by whose orders he was executed in 1794.

See DE BARANTE, "Histoire de la Convention Nationale."

Chabot, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS JEAN,) a French general, born at Niort in 1757, served in Flanders and La Vendée, and became a general of division in 1794. Died in 1837.

See J. RICHARD, "Mémoire biographique sur le Général Chabot," 1844.

Chabot, de, dẹh shȧ'bo', (PHILIPPE,) Comte de Charni, (dẹh shȧr'ne',) sometimes called "Admiral de Brion," a French general, born of a noble family of Poitou. He was a rival of Constable Montmorency, and the head of a party at court in the reign of Francis I. He was made prisoner at the battle of Pavía in 1525, and succeeded Bonnivet (who was killed in that action) as admiral of France. In 1535 he had the chief command in the war against the Duke of Savoy, and was so successful that Turin and nearly all Piedmont submitted. The colony of Canada was planted under his auspices by Cartier. Died in 1543.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Chabot de l'Allier, shȧ'bo' dẹh lȧ'le-ȧ', (GEORGES ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born at Montluçon in 1758. He became a member of the Convention in 1794, and

of the Council of Elders in 1799. Being a member of the Tribunat when the treaty of Amiens was announced, in 1802, he moved that Bonaparte be appointed consul for life. He afterwards served in the legislative body, and was chosen a judge in the court of cassation in 1809. He wrote an esteemed work "On the Law of Successions," (1804.) Died in 1819.

See MOULIN, "Notice biographique sur Chabot."

Chabran, shȧ'brŏn', (JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Cavaillon in 1763. He fought at Marengo in 1800, after which he had the command in Piedmont. He was created a count in December, 1814. Died in 1843.

Chabrée, shȧ'brā', (DOMINIQUE,) a French botanist, born at Geneva, practised medicine at Yverdun about 1650. He supervised the publication of J. Bauhin's "History of Plants," (1651,) which the author left in manuscript; and fifteen years later he published in his own name an abridgment of the same, "Stirpium icones et sciagraphia," (1666.) He is supposed to have died in 1667.

Chā'brĭ-as, [Χαβρίας,] an able Athenian general, who first appears in history as the commander of the army of Athens at Corinth in 392 B.C. He rendered efficient services to Evagoras of Cyprus against the Persians in 388. In a campaign against Agesilaus in 378 he acquired celebrity by the invention of a new manœuvre. He ordered his men to await the charge of the enemy with presented spears, and with the left knee supported against the shield. In 376 he gained a decisive naval victory over the Spartans at Naxos. In the Social war, which began in 357 B.C., he commanded a fleet cooperating with an army under Chares. Having exposed himself rashly at the siege of Chios, he was killed in the same year.

See CARL REHDANTZ, "Vitæ Iphicratis, Chabriæ et Timothei Atheniensium," 1845; PLUTARCH, "Life of Phocion;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Chabrias."

Chabrit, shȧ'brē', (PIERRE,) a French jurist, born about 1740, was an advocate in the Parliament of Paris. He published a work "On the French Monarchy and Laws," (1783,) for which he received from the French Academy a prize founded by Valbelle for the most useful work. Died in 1785.

Chabrol de Crouzol, shȧ'brol' dĕh kroo'zol', (ANDRÉ JEAN,) COUNT, a French minister of state, born at Riom in 1771, was prefect of the Rhone, at Lyons, from 1814 to 1817. He was appointed minister of the marine in 1824, and was minister of finances from August, 1829, till May, 1830. Died in 1836.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chabrol de Volvic, shȧ'brol' dĕh vol'vĭk', (GILBERT JOSEPH GASPARD,) COUNT, a French civil officer, brother of the preceding, born at Riom in 1773. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798, as a member of the commission of arts and sciences. On his return he published a volume "On the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians." He was appointed in 1812 prefect of the department of the Seine, and held that important office eighteen years, during which he constructed in Paris many bridges, markets, churches, schools, and the Bourse. Died in 1843.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chabroud, shȧ'broo', (CHARLES,) a French lawyer and republican, born at Vienne in 1750, was deputed to the States-General in 1789. He took an active part in the National Assembly, of which he was chosen president in April, 1791. From 1794 to 1797 he was a judge of the court of cassation in Paris. Died in 1816.

Chabry, shȧ'brē', (MARC,) a French painter and sculptor, born at Lyons in 1660, worked with success in his native city. The king, after seeing his statue of Hercules, appointed him his sculptor at Lyons. Died in 1727.

Chacaton, shȧ'kȧ'tŏn', (JEAN NICOLAS HENRI,) a French painter of history and landscapes, born at Chézy in 1813. Among his productions are "The Prisoner of Chillon," (1835,) and "Souvenirs of Smyrna," admitted into the great Exposition of Paris in 1855.

Chacon, chȧ-kŏn', [It. CIACONE, chȧ-ko'nȧ; Lat. CIACO'NIUS,] (ALONZO,) a Spanish priest, born in the kingdom of Granada in 1540, was very learned in ecclesiastical history and antiquities. He lived some years in Rome, and was apostolic penitentiary under Gregory XIII. His principal work is a "History of the Popes and Cardinals," (1601.) Died in 1599.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Chacon, [Lat. CIACO'NIUS,] (PEDRO,) a Spanish priest, eminent for his learning, and called "the Varro of his age," was born at Toledo in 1525. He became a resident of Rome, and was employed by Gregory XIII. to revise the Bible and the Fathers. He annotated Isidore, Tertullian, Sallust, Varro, Pliny, etc., and wrote a treatise on the Roman manner of reclining at table, ("De Triclinio Romano,") and other works. His immense erudition was extolled by Vossius, De Thou, and Casaubon. Died in Rome in 1581.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques," etc.

Chacornac, shȧ'kor'nȧk', (JEAN,) a French astronomer, born at Lyons, June 21, 1823; died at Villeurbane, September 23, 1873. He discovered six asteroids.

Chadbourne, chăd'bûrn, (PAUL ANSEL,) D.D., LL.D., an American educator, born at North Berwick, Maine, October 21, 1823. He graduated at Williams College in 1848, and was professor of natural history and chemistry in that institution from 1853 to 1857. From 1859 to 1866 he held a similar professorship in Bowdoin College, was president of the University of Wisconsin from 1867 to 1872, of Williams College from 1872 to 1882, and of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1882–83. Died February 23, 1883. He wrote "Natural Theology," (1867,) "Instinct in Men and Animals," (1872,) "The Relations of Science to Religion," etc. His chief work was performed in the department of natural history.

Chad'ẹr-tŏn, (LAWRENCE,) D.D., an English divine, born in Lancashire in 1546. In 1584 he was chosen first master of Emanuel College, Cambridge. He assisted in the version of the Bible made by order of James I., and wrote a "Treatise on Justification." Died in 1640.

See DILLINGHAM, "Vita L. Chadertoni," 1700.

Chadidscha. See KHADIJAH.

Chad'wick, (EDWIN,) an English reformer and statistician, whose life was devoted to sanitary reforms and the prevention of pauperism, was born in the environs of Manchester in 1801. He removed to London in his youth, and became a student in the Inner Temple. In 1828 he published in the "Westminster Review" an important article "On Life Assurance," and in 1829 in the "London Review" a paper "On Preventive Police," which procured him the friendship of Jeremy Bentham. He was appointed in 1834 secretary to the poor-law commission, and continued in that office until 1847. From masses of evidence collected for this commission he prepared a "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain," (1842,) which produced a great sensation. In consequence of this sanitary movement a public-health act was passed in 1848, and a general board of health was appointed, of which board Mr. Chadwick was a member from 1848 to 1854. Died July 5, 1890.

Chad'wick, (FRENCH ENSOR,) captain in United States navy, was born at Morgantown, West Virginia, February 29, 1844, graduated at the Naval Academy, 1866, and was promoted lieutenant-commander 1868, commander 1884, and captain 1897. He was naval *attaché* at London 1882–89, chief of Bureau of Equipment 1893–97, and commanded the flagship New York and acted as chief of staff to Admiral Sampson in 1898, during the war. Died 1919.

Chadwick, (JOHN WHITE,) an American clergyman, born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, October 19, 1840. He graduated at the Harvard Divinity School in 1864, and in that year became minister of a church in Brooklyn. His teaching represents the most radical or advanced form of Unitarianism. His principal works are "Poems," (1875,) "The Bible of To-Day," (1877,) "The Faith of Reason," (1879,) "Some Aspects of Religion," (1879,) "The Man Jesus," (1881,) "Belief and Life." (1881,) "Origin and Destiny," (1883,) "In Nazareth Town," (1884,) etc. Died December 11, 1904.

Chærea, kee're-ȧ, (C. CASSIUS,) a Roman tribune of the prætorian cohort in the reign of Caligula. Having

been insulted or ridiculed by that tyrant, and perhaps impelled by the love of liberty, he formed a conspiracy and assassinated Caligula in 41 A.D. Within a few days after this event he was executed by Claudius.

See TACITUS, "Annales."

Chæremon, kē-ree'mŏn, [Gr. *Χαιρήμων;* Fr. CHÉRÉMON, kā'rā'môN',] an Athenian tragic poet, who is supposed to have flourished between 400 and 350 B.C. He imitated the defects of Euripides, and displayed the bad taste which belongs to an age of decadence. He excelled in the description of sensuous beauty. Fragments of his plays have come down to us.

See BARTSCH, "De Chæremone, Poeta tragico."

Chæremon, a Stoic philosopher and historian, lived in the first century of our era. He was librarian of the great Alexandrian Library, and afterwards a preceptor of Nero in Rome. His chief work was a "Sacred and Profane History of Egypt," of which only a fragment is extant.

Chærephon, kĕr'e-fon, [Gr. *Χαιρεφῶν;* Fr. CHÉRÉPHON, kā'rā'fôN',] a Greek philosopher, born about 480 B.C., was a friend of Socrates, and is often noticed favourably in the works of Plato.

Chafei, (MOHAMMED-BEN-IDRYS.) See SHÂFEY-IBN-IDREES.

Chaffee, (ADNA ROMANZA,) an American general, born at Orwell, Ohio, in 1842. He served through the civil war, remained in the army, was brigadier-general of volunteers in the Cuban war, and major-general of volunteers in China in 1900. He was made major-general in the regular line in 1901, and lieutenant-general and chief of staff in 1904. Died Nov. 1, 1914.

Chafin, (EUGENE WILDER,) prohibitionist, born at East Troy, Wisconsin, in 1852. He has long been prominent in the prohibition movement, and has been the prohibition candidate for governor of Wisconsin and other offices, also for President in 1908 and 1912.

Chaignet, shàn'yā', (ANTHELME ÉDOUARD,) a French philosopher, born at Paris, September 9, 1819. In 1839 he became professor of ancient literature at Poitiers. He published "La Vie de Socrate," (1869,) "Pythagore et la Philosophie pythagorienne," "La Philosophie de la Science de Langage," (1875,) "La Tragédie grecque," (1877,) etc.

Chaillu. See DU CHAILLU.

Chais, shā, (PIERRE,) a Swiss divine and pulpit orator, born at Geneva in 1701, became minister at the Hague in 1728. He founded a hospital or almshouse at the Hague, and published, besides other works, a "Commentary on the Old Testament," (7 vols.,) and "Theology of the Bible," (1752.) Died at the Hague in 1785.

Chaise, La. See LA CHAISE.

Chaix d'Est-Ange, shā'dà'tôNzh', (VICTOR CHARLES,) an eloquent French advocate, born at Rheims in 1800, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831, 1837, and 1844. About the end of 1857 he became procureur-général at the imperial court of Paris. Died Dec. 14, 1876.

Chalais, de, PRINCE. See TALLEYRAND, (HENRI DE.)

Chalbos, shāl'bo', (FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born at Cubières; died in 1803.

Chal-çid'i-us, a Platonic philosopher, of whose nativity and life nothing is known. He is supposed to have lived between the beginning of the fourth and the end of the sixth century. He produced a Latin version of the first part of Plato's "Timæus," with a learned commentary on the same. It is doubtful whether he was a Christian or a pagan.

Chalcondylas. See CHALCONDYLES.

Chal-con'dy-las, [Fr. CHALCONDYLE, kāl'kôN'dēl' (DEMETRIUS,) a learned Greek, born at Athens abou 1424. Invited by Lorenzo de' Medici, he went to Florence about 1480, and there taught Greek until the death of that prince in 1492. He then became professor of Greek in Milan, where he died about 1510. The first edition of Homer ever printed was edited by Chalcondylas in 1488.

See P. GIOVIO, "Elogia;" C. F. BÖRNER, "Programma de D. Chalcondyle," 1711.

Chalcondyle. See CHALCONDYLAS.

Chal-con'dy-lēs or **Chal-con'dy-las**, (LAON'ICUS or NICOLA'US,) [Gr. *Λαόνικος* or *Νικολάος Χαλκονδύλης,*] an able Byzantine historian and statesman, was a native of Athens, and a relative of Demetrius, noticed above. In 1446 he was ambassador from John VII. Palæologus to Sultan Murad II. He wrote a "History of the Turks and of the Byzantine Empire from 1298 to 1463," which is an important work and considered reliable. His name is sometimes written CHALCOCONDYLES.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" VON HAMMER, "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman."

Chales. See CHALLES, (CLAUDE F. MILLET DE.)

Châles. See CHASLES.

Chalgrin, shāl'grăN', (JEAN FRANÇOIS THÉRÈSE,) an eminent French architect, born in Paris in 1739. His work includes the "Arc de l'Etoile," Paris. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1811.

See VIEL, "Notice sur J. F. T. Chalgrin," 1814.

Chaliapin, shalya'pen, (FEODOR IVANOVICH,) Russian basso, was born at Kazan, Russia, in 1873. After a youth of poverty he became a singer and appeared in grand opera at Leningrad, (St. Petersburg,) in 1894. Since then he has appeared in Paris, London, Milan, and with the Metropolitan Opera Company in the United States. He appeared in "Faust," "Boris," "Ivan the Terrible," "La Kovantchina," etc.

Chalier, sha'le-a', (MARIE JOSEPH,) a violent French Jacobin, born near Suza, Piedmont, in 1747. For plotting to massacre the *aristocrats* he was guillotined.

Chalkhill, chauk'il, (JOHN,) the reputed author of a pastoral poem edited and published in 1683 by Izaak Walton, with the title of "Thealma and Clearchus." Formerly some critics believed this work to have been written by Walton, as his statement respecting the authorship seemed inconclusive, but recent investigations attribute it to Chalkhill.

Challamel, shăl'lă'mĕl', (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE AUGUSTIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1818, published "A Summer in Spain," (1843,) a "Popular History of France, the Revolution, and Napoleon," (1851,) and other works. Died October 19, 1894.

Challan, shăl'lôN', (ANTOINE DIDIER JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French lawyer, born at Meulan in 1754. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1798, was president of the Tribunat in 1802, and served in the legislative body from 1807 to 1814. He was the author or *rédacteur* of the act by which the latter declared that Bonaparte was deposed in 1814. Died in 1831.

Challe, shăl, (CHARLES MICHEL ANGE,) a painter and architect, born in Paris in 1718. He became professor of perspective in the Academy, (1753,) and designer for the cabinet of the king. His fine taste and skill in antique monuments procured for him also the direction of public festivals. Died in 1778.

Challemel-Lacour, shăl'mĕl' lă'koor', (PAUL ARMAND,) a French statesman, born at Avranches, May 19, 1827. He graduated at the École Normale in 1849, and subsequently held philosophical professorships at Pau and Limoges. Banished from France by Napoleon III., he was for a time a French teacher at Zurich. Returning to France in 1859, he became a liberal journalist, and was made prefect of the Rhône in 1870. He was chosen a deputy in 1872, and a senator in 1876. In 1879 he was sent as ambassador to Switzerland, and in 1880 to Great Britain. In 1883 he accepted the portfolio of foreign affairs under Jules Ferry, was vice-president of the Senate in 1890, and President in 1893. He was author of some philosophical works, editor of "La République Française," a democrat of very pronounced views, and an eloquent and effective orator. Died October 26, 1896.

Challes, de, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS MILLIET,) a French mathematician, born at Chambéry in 1621, was professor of mathematics in the Jesuits' College at Lyons. His principal work is a "Course of Mathematics," (1674,) which was highly prized at the time. Died in 1678.

Chăl'lŏn-ĕr, (RICHARD,) an English Catholic writer, born at Lewes, Sussex, in 1691. He was made coadjutor to Petre, the titular Bishop of London, in 1741, and succeeded him in 1758. He wrote a "Church History," the "Grounds of the Old Religion," and other works against the Protestants. Died in 1781.

Chalmel, shăl'mĕl', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French republican and historian, born at Tours in 1756; died in 1829.

Chalmers, chăl'mẹrz or chaw'mẹrz, (ALEXANDER,) a British editor and critic, born at Aberdeen in 1759. About 1778 he came to London, where he wrote for literary periodicals, and edited the "Spectator," "Tatler," and various other works. His edition of Shakspeare (1809) is commended. He edited a "General Biographical Dictionary," (32 vols., 1812–17.) Died in 1834.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for February, 1835; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Chalmers, (GEORGE,) a Scottish writer and lawyer, born at Fochabers in 1742. He resided many years in London, and was a clerk of the board of trade from 1786 until his death. He wrote "Political Annals of the United Colonies," a "Life of Mary Queen of Scots," and various other works. He devoted many years to a great topographical and historical account of Great Britain, called "Caledonia," (1807–24,) which is said to be more elaborate and copious than any work on British history or antiquities which ever came from one author. ("Quarterly Review" for November, 1810.) Died in 1825.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Chăl'mẹrs, [Scottish pron. chaw'mẹrz,] (Rev. THOMAS,) the most eminent Scottish divine of the present century, was born at Anstruther, in Fifeshire, on the 17th of March, 1780. He was a son of John Chalmers, a dyer, ship-owner, and general merchant. He entered the University of Saint Andrew's in 1791, and acquired great proficiency in mathematics, which was his favourite science. Even after he had been enrolled as a student of divinity, (1795,) he gave more attention to geometry than to theology. He was licensed as a minister of the Scottish Church in 1799; after which he passed two winters in attending the lectures of Dugald Stewart, Robison, Playfair, and Hope in Edinburgh. At this time his thirst for literary distinction was greater than his interest in vital religion. In the autumn of 1802 he became assistant professor of mathematics at Saint Andrew's, and "threw himself into the duties of the mathematical classes," says Mr. Hanna, "with all the fervour of an overflowing enthusiasm." He was ordained minister of Kilmany in 1803.

In 1807 he published an "Inquiry into the Extent and Stability of the National Resources," which was received with favour, and in 1809 became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," for which he wrote an excellent article "On Christianity." About this time a great change was effected in his spiritual life, and in his religious principles, which had been anti-Evangelical. He married Miss Grace Pratt in 1812. Having acquired a wide reputation for eloquence and wisdom, he was elected minister of the Tron Church in Glasgow, to which he removed in 1815. In 1816 he delivered, on Astronomy in its Connection with Religion, a series of discourses, which were greatly admired. They were published in 1817, and ran through nine editions within the first year. "To this day," says his biographer, "they command a larger sale than any other portion of Dr. Chalmers's writings." He became the most celebrated pulpit orator of Scotland, or probably of Great Britain, during the eight years which he passed in Glasgow. He appears to have wisely estimated the popular applause which he so largely shared, the dangers of which he thus described: "There is a far-sounding popularity, which is a most worthless article, . . . which, by elevating man above his fellows, places him in a region of desolation, where he stands a conspicuous mark for the shafts of malice, and envy, and detraction,—a popularity which, with its head among storms and its feet on the treacherous quicksands, has nothing to lull the agonies of its tottering existence but the hosannas of a drivelling generation." In 1819 he was translated to the parish of Saint John's, Glasgow. He accepted in 1823 the chair of moral philosophy at Saint Andrew's, where he remained about five years. From 1828 to 1843 he was professor of theology in the University of Edinburgh. During this period he produced many important works, among which are his "Political Economy," (1832,) and the Bridgewater treatise "On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man," (1833.) Dr. Chalmers was the principal chief of the "Evangelical" party in the controversy which resulted in the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843. He and his friends then seceded from the Established Church, and organized what is known as the "Free Church." He was a corresponding member of the French Institute. Died in Edinburgh in May, 1847.

See "Memoirs of his Life and Writings," 4 vols., 1850–52, published by his son-in-law, Mr. HANNA, who has also edited his posthumous works; FRANCIS WAYLAND, "Memoirs of the Christian Labours of Thomas Chalmers;" "North British Review" for August, 1847, February, 1848, May, 1852, and November, 1856; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1852; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1852 "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1853; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1847, and July, 1852; REV. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights."

Chal'on or **Char'lọn**, (JOHN JAMES,) an English painter of genre, brother of the preceding, born about 1785; died in 1854.

Chăl'ọn-ẹr, (EDWARD,) D.D., son of Sir Thomas, born at Chiswick in 1590, became chaplain to James I., and principal of Alban Hall, Oxford. Died in 1625.

Chaloner, (JAMES,) a brother of the preceding, wrote a "Description of the Isle of Man." He was a member of the Long Parliament, and one of the judges who tried Charles I. Died in 1661.

Chaloner, (THOMAS,) a brother of Edward and James, noticed above, became a member of the Long Parliament, and sat as judge in the trial of Charles I. At the restoration (1660) he was excepted as a regicide from the amnesty, and escaped to Holland, where he died, it is supposed, about 1662.

Chaloner, (Sir THOMAS,) an eminent English statesman and author, born in London about 1515. About 1541 he accompanied Charles V. in his disastrous expedition against Algiers, and nearly perished by shipwreck. For his gallant conduct at Musselburgh in 1547 he was knighted. Soon after the accession of Elizabeth (1558) he was employed with credit as ambassador to Ferdinand I. of Germany, and a few years later became minister at the court of Spain. He wrote, in Latin, a work "On the Right Ordering of the English Commonwealth," and some Latin verses. Died in 1565.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Chaloner, (Sir THOMAS,) a son of the preceding, and father of Edward, James, and Thomas, noticed above, was born in 1559. He became a favourite of James I., who appointed him, in 1603, director of the education and household of Prince Henry, which position he held until the death of Henry. He was author of a treatise on the virtue of Nitre. Died in 1615.

Chalotais, de la, dẹh lă shă'lo'tă', (LOUIS RENÉ **de Caradeuc**, dẹh kă'rā'dŭk',) a French lawyer and magistrate, born at Rennes in 1701, became attorney-general at that place. He contributed to the suppression of the Jesuits by a *compte-rendu* which he read before the parliament at Rennes in 1761. It produced much excitement. For his part in a quarrel between the court and parliament he was imprisoned in 1765, and, after a long and famous trial, was exiled to Saintes. He wrote an "Essay on National Education," which was praised by Voltaire and Grimm. Died in 1785.

Chalvet, shăl'vă', [Lat. CALVEN'TIUS,] (MATHIEU,) a French scholar, born in Auvergne in 1528, produced a translation of Seneca. Died in 1607.

Chalybaeus. See CHALYBÄUS.

Chalybäus or **Chalybaeus**, kă-le-bā'ŭs, (HEINRICH MORITZ,) a German philosopher, born at Pfaffroda, in Saxony, in 1796. He published in 1836 a "History of the Development of Speculative Philosophy from Kant to Hegel," which was well received. In 1839 he became professor of philosophy in the University of Kiel. His principal work is a "System of Speculative Ethics, or Philosophy of the Family, of the State, and of Morality as connected with Religion," (1850.) Died Sept. 22, 1862.

Cham. See HAM.

Chambard, shôn'bär', (LOUIS LÉOPOLD,) a French sculptor born at Saint-Amour (Jura) about 1812, gained the grand prize in 1837. Among his works are "A Girl listening to the Murmur of a Shell," and a "Cupid Chained," (1857.)

Chamber, (JOHN,) an English physician who practised in London about 1520. He became physician to

Henry VIII., and was one of the founders of the College of Physicians. Died in 1549.

Chamberlain, (JOSEPH,) an English statesman, born in London in 1836. He inherited great wealth, and in 1874 entered Parliament as a Liberal of advanced views. In 1880 he became president of the board of trade, and in 1886 of the local government board. He warmly advocated church-disestablishment and the secularization of the schools. In 1891 he became leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons, and took office as secretary for the colonies in 1895. As such he showed himself an able colonial administrator, though accused of fomenting war with the Transvaal. He resigned 1903. Died 1914.

Chamberlain, (Sir JOSEPH AUSTEN,) eldest son of the above, was born at Birmingham, Oct. 16, 1863, and educated at Eton and Oxford. A conservative, he was Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1895–1900; Financial Secretary to Treasury 1900–02, Postmaster General 1902–03, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1903–06 and 1919–21. He was Secretary of State for India 1915–17, and a member of the War Cabinet 1918. He has been Minister of Foreign Affairs since 1924, and received credit for the successful adoption of the Locarno Pact.

Chamberlain, (JOSHUA LAURENCE,) was born at Brewer, Maine, Sept. 8, 1828. He entered the army in 1862, was promoted brigadier-general on the battle-field by Grant in 1864, and brevet major-general in 1865. He was Governor of Maine 1866–71, and president of Bowdoin, 1871–73. Died 1914.

Chamberlain or **Chamberlayne,** cham'ber-lin, (ROBERT,) an English poet, wrote epigrams, comedies, pastorals, etc. Died in 1637.

Chamberlain or **Chamberlayne,** (WILLIAM,) an English poet and physician, born in Dorsetshire in 1619.

Chamberlaine or **Chamberlayne,** chām'bẹr-lin, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born in Gloucestershire in 1616, was tutor to the Duke of Grafton. He wrote, besides other works, "The Present State of England," (1668,) partly statistical, often reprinted. Died in 1703.

Chamberlayne. See CHAMBERLAIN and CHAMBERLAINE.

Chamberlayne, chām'bẹr-lin, (ISRAEL,) D.D., an eminent Methodist preacher, born in Otsego county, New York, September 6, 1795. He was eight times chosen a presiding elder. He was the author of "Saving Faith," "Past and Future," "The Australian Captive," and many other works. Died at Lyndonville, New York, March 20, 1875.

Chām'bẹr-len or **Chamberlain,** (HUGH,) an English physician, born in 1664, was the inventor of an obstetric forceps, and practised in London with success. He was noted for his skill as an accoucheur. He wrote several treatises, one of which is named "Practice of Physic." Died in 1728.

Chām'bẹr-lin, (THOMAS CROWDER,) an American geologist, born near Mattoon, Illinois, September 25, 1843. He graduated at Beloit College in 1866, and was made professor of geology there in 1872, and State geologist for Wisconsin in 1876. He was president of the University of Wisconsin 1887–92, and professor of geology in the University of California after 1892. He published "Geology of Wisconsin," (4 vols. and 3 atlases, 1877–83,) and numerous reports and scientific papers.

Chambers, (CHARLES HADDON,) playwright, born at Sydney, New South Wales, in 1860; resided in England since 1882; he has written plays, etc. Died 1921.

Chām'bẹrs, (DAVID,) a Scottish historian, born about 1530. He was an adherent of Queen Mary, who in 1564 created him a privy councillor and lord of session, with the title of Lord Ormond. About 1568 he was removed from office, and retired to France, where he published, in French, a "History of the Kings of France, England, and Scotland," and a few other works. Died in 1592. He is variously styled Chambers, Chambre, Chalmers, and Camerarius Abredonensis.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Chambers, (EDMUND KERCHEVER,) born in Berkshire, England, in 1866; has written much on early English literature.

Chām'bẹrs, (EPHRAIM,) the author of Chambers's "Cyclopædia," was born at Kendal, in England. He served an apprenticeship with Senex, a globe-maker of London. In 1728 he produced the first edition of his "Cyclopædia," in two volumes, which was very successful and speedily procured him a Fellowship in the Royal Society. It was the most complete and extensive work of the kind that had appeared, and suggested the idea of the great French "Encyclopédie" of Diderot. The sixth edition was enlarged by Dr. Rees, (1785,) who also made Chambers's work the basis of a more extensive one, called "Rees's Cyclopædia." Died in 1740.

Chambers, (GEORGE,) an English painter, who excelled in marine views, was born at Whitby about 1780. Having learned the trade of house-painter, he went to London, where he worked seven years on Horner's Panorama of London. He painted battle-scenes, which were much admired, and was appointed marine painter to William IV. and to his queen. Among his works is the "Bombardment of Algiers in 1816." Died in 1840.

Chambers, (ROBERT,) LL.D., a well-known Scottish writer and publisher, born at Peebles in 1802. He became in his youth a bookseller in Edinburgh, and published, in 1824, "Traditions of Edinburgh," which was followed by several popular works on Scottish history. In 1832 he entered into partnership with his brother William in the publication of "The Edinburgh Journal," (published weekly,) which was very successful. (See CHAMBERS, WILLIAM, 2d.) They subsequently issued popular books, entitled "Information for the People," "Chambers's Miscellany," "Papers for the People," etc. Robert published a valuable "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," with portraits, (1835.) He was principal editor of the "Cyclopædia of English Literature: Selections from the Works of English Authors, connected by a Critical and Biographical History," (1844,) and of "The Book of Days." Died in 1871.

Chambers, (ROBERT WILLIAM,) author-artist, was born at Brooklyn, New York, May 26, 1865. He studied art in Paris, and illustrated for "Life," "Truth," etc. His literary works include "In the Quarter," "The Conspirators," "The Maid-at-Arms," "The Firing Line," "Allen Paige," and many other novels.

Chambers, (Sir WILLIAM,) an eminent architect, of Scottish descent, born at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1726. At an early age he settled in London, where he was successful in his profession. George III., who had received lessons in drawing from Chambers, employed him to lay out the royal gardens at Kew. His principal works are Somerset House, in London, Milton Abbey in Dorsetshire, and the Marquis of Abercorn's mansion, near Edinburgh. The first of these, begun about 1775, is greatly admired. He published a "Treatise on Civil Architecture," (1759,) which, says Horace Walpole, "is the most sensible book ever written on that science," and a "Dissertation on Oriental Gardening," (1774.) Died in 1796.

Chambers, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish editor, brother of Robert Chambers, noticed above, distinguished for successful enterprise in the publication of cheap and useful literature, was born at Peebles in 1800. In 1830 he produced "The Book of Scotland," a description of the customs, laws, and institutions of that country. In 1832 William and Robert Chambers began to edit "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal," which obtained a circulation of fifty thousand in 1834. Having entered into partnership, they established a publishing-house, which has become one of the most extensive in Scotland. They have compiled and published numerous works which are well adapted to the wants of the masses. (See CHAMBERS, ROBERT.) Among the most important of their recent publications is "Chambers's Encyclopædia for the People," begun in 1859 and completed in 1868. William was the author of "Things as they are in America," a "History of Peeblesshire," etc. In 1865 he was made lord provost of Edinburgh. Died May 20, 188-.

Chambert, shôN'bair', (GERMAIN,) a French engraver, born in Languedoc in 1784; died in 1821.

Chambolle, shôN'bol', (ADOLPHE,) a French journalist, born at La Châtaigneraye in 1802, was chief editor of the "Siècle" from 1837 to 1848. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1838, and to the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies of 1848. Having voted against President Napoleon, he was exiled for a few months in 1852. Died in Paris, December 4, 1883.

Chambon, shôN'bôN', (ANTOINE BENOÎT,) a French republican, who was deputed from Corrèze to the Convention in 1792. He was one of the proscribed Girondists who escaped from the Convention on the 31st of May, 1793. Having been declared a traitor by the terrorists, he was arrested near Lubersac, and executed, in 1793.

Chambon de Montaux, shôN'bôN' dẹh môN'tō', (NICOLAS,) a French physician, and mayor of Paris, was born at Brevannes, in Champagne, in 1748. Before the Revolution he had been first physician of the army, and inspector-general of the military hospitals. Having become a politician, and a moderate partisan of the new régime, he was elected mayor of Paris in place of Pétion in the autumn of 1792. He resigned his office early in 1793. He published numerous medical treatises, and wrote articles for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." Died in 1826.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Chambord, COMTE. See BORDEAUX, DUC DE.

Chambray, **de**, dẹh shôN'brȧ', (GEORGES,) MARQUIS, a French officer and historian, born in Paris in 1783, served in several campaigns in Germany, and in the Russian campaign of 1812, when he was taken prisoner at Wilna. He returned to France in 1815, and, having been made maréchal-de-camp, he retired from service about 1830. He published an important work, entitled a "History of the Expedition to Russia," (1833,) which was received with great favour in France and foreign countries. Died about 1850.

See RAYMOND-BORDEAUX, "Notice biographique sur le Général de Chambray," 1850.

Chambray, **de**, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) born at Évreux, in France, in 1687, became grand-cross of the order of Saint John, and commandant of the troops of Malta. He was one of the ablest naval officers of his time, and often fought against the Turks and Algerines. Died in 1756.

See HENNEQUIN, "Biographie maritime."

Chambray or **Chambrai**, **de**, (ROLAND FRÉART,) SIEUR, a learned French artist and writer on art, born at Mans. He translated into French Palladio's work on Architecture, and published a "Comparison between Ancient and Modern Architecture," (1650,) which had great success. Died in 1676.

See BLONDEAU, "Les Hommes illustres de Maine."

Chambre, **de la**, dẹh lȧ shôNbR, (MARIN Cureau—kü'ro',) a French physician and philosophic writer, born at Mans in 1594. Having gained a brilliant reputation by his talents and attainments, he was chosen in 1635 a member of the French Academy. He was afterwards physician to Louis XIV., who often consulted him in physiognomy. He published, besides other works, a very successful one, called "The Characters of the Passions," (5 vols., 1640–62,) and another entitled "The Art of Judging Men," (1659.) Died about 1670.

Chambure, **de**, dẹh shôN'bür', (AUGUSTE Lepelletier—lẹh-pĕl'tẹ-ȧ',) a French officer, noted for his daring actions, was born at Vitteaux in 1789; died in 1832.

Chamfort, shôN'for', (SÉBASTIEN ROCH NICOLAS,) a successful and satirical French author, born near Clermont in Auvergne in 1741, lived mostly in Paris. In 1769 his "Éloge" on Molière gained the prize of the French Academy. About 1776 he published a "Dramatic Dictionary," and a tragedy named "Mustapha and Zéangir," which was performed with applause before the court. His eulogy on La Fontaine gained a prize for which La Harpe competed. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1781, and soon after was appointed reader or secretary to Madame Elizabeth, the king's sister. He favoured the Revolution in its first stages, and was a personal and political friend of Mirabeau, who addressed a series of letters to him. In 1790 he commenced a large collection or book called "Tableaux of the Revolution," and was chosen librarian of the National Library. Having been arrested in the reign of terror, he died in 1794, after having failed in an attempt to commit suicide. His "Maxims and Thoughts" is part of an unfinished work which Ginguené thinks would have placed him among the great painters of manners. Mirabeau called him *une tête électrique*.

See GINGUENÉ, "Vie et Écrits de Chamfort," prefixed to an edition of his works, 4 vols., 1795; AUGUIS, "Notice sur la Vie de Chamfort," prefixed to his collected works, 5 vols., 1825; ARSÈNE HOUSSAYE, "Philosophers and Actresses," vol. ii.; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1852.

Chamier, shȧ'me-ȧ', (DANIEL,) a French Protestant theologian, born at Montélimart about 1570, was a very learned and staunch champion of his creed. After preaching some years at Montpellier, he became professor of theology at Montauban in 1612. He was killed in the civil war at the siege of Montauban in 1621. He had written several polemical works, and, according to Varillas, was the chief *rédacteur* of the edict of Nantes. His learning excited the admiration of Scaliger.

See "Memoir of D. Chamier, Minister of the Reformed Church," etc., London, 1852; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Cham'ier, (FREDERICK,) an English novelist, born in London in 1796. He wrote several popular novels, among which are "Ben Brace," (1835,) "The Arethusa," (1836,) and "Trevor Hastings," (1841.) Died in 1870.

Chamillard, shȧ'me'yȧR', (MICHEL,) a French minister of state, born in 1651. He was appointed controller-general of finances in 1699, when his modesty prompted him to decline the honour; but Louis XIV. urged him, saying, "I will second you." In 1701 he became minister of war, probably through the influence of Madame de Maintenon. He proved to be incompetent for that office, and was driven by the force of public opinion to resign the ministry of finances in 1708, and that of war in 1709. Died in 1721.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Chamillart, shȧ'me'yȧR', or **Chamillard**, (ÉTIENNE,) a French Jesuit and antiquary, born at Bourges in 1656, edited Prudentius "ad usum Delphini." Died in 1730.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Chamilly, **de**, dẹh shȧ'me'ye', (NOËL BOUTON,) MARQUIS, an able French general, born at Chamilly in 1636. After passing through all the grades, he greatly distinguished himself in 1675 by the defence of Grave, the siege of which lasted four months. He surrendered at last to the Prince of Orange. In 1703 he obtained a marshal's bâton. Certain love-letters addressed to him by a Portuguese nun added to his celebrity, and were often printed. (See ALCAFORADA.) Died in 1715.

His brother HÉRARD, Count de Chamilly, served under the Prince of Condé in many campaigns, and became lieutenant-general. Died in 1673.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Chamisso, **von**, fon shȧ'me'so', (ADELBERT,) or more properly LOUIS CHARLES ADELAIDE DE CHAMISSO, a popular poet and naturalist, was born in Champagne, in France, in 1781. About 1790 he emigrated with the family to Berlin, where he became a page to the Queen of Prussia, and made himself master of the German language, in which his works are written. Having served several years in the Prussian army, he quitted the profession of arms about 1808, and applied himself to natural sciences. He wrote numerous popular lyric poems, and "Peter Schlemihl," (1814,) a singular and interesting story of a man who lost his shadow. In 1814 he was selected by Count Romanzoff to accompany, as naturalist, a scientific expedition round the world, of which he wrote a valuable account, "Observations during a Voyage round the World," (1827.) He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and author of a "Survey of the Plants of Northern Germany," (1827.) Died in 1838.

See J. E. HITZIG, "Leben und Briefe von A. v. Chamisso," 2 vols., 1839; AMPÈRE, article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for May 15, 1840; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire," (Supplément;) LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1846.

Chamorin, shȧ'mo'rȧN', (VITAL JOACHIM,) BARON, a French general, born at Bonnelles (Seine-et-Oise) in 1773. He had two horses killed under him at Marengo

in 1800. As major he made the campaigns of 1805, '06, and '07, and distinguished himself at Jena and Eylau. He became general of brigade in 1811, and was killed at Campo-Mayor, in Spain, the same year.

See "Notice historique sur le Général Chamorin," Paris, 1844.

Chamorro, chȧ-mor'ro, (FRUTO,) a Central American statesman and general, born at Guatemala in 1806, was elected supreme director, or president, in 1853. Died in 1855.

Chamousset, de, dẹh shȧ'moo'sȧ', (CLAUDE HUMBERT PIARRON,) CHEVALIER, a Frenchman, noted for practical philanthropy, was born in Paris in 1717. He turned his house into a hospital for the poor, for whose benefit he employed physicians, and was instrumental in reforming the public hospital, (Hôtel-Dieu.) He wrote several humanitarian treatises, first proposed fire-insurance companies, and became intendant-general of the military hospitals. Died in 1773.

Champagne, shŏN'pȧñ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1643, was a nephew and pupil of Philippe, noticed below, whom he assisted in many works at Paris. He was employed by Louis XIV. at Versailles. Died in 1688.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Champagne, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French professor, born at Semur in 1751. He was principal of the College of Louis le Grand, in Paris, for about fifteen years, beginning in 1791. A translation of Aristotle's "Politics" opened to him the Institute in 1797. Died in 1813.

Champagne, de, dẹh shŏN'pȧñ', or **Champaigne**, shŏN'pȧñ', (PHILIPPE,) an eminent Flemish painter of history, born at Brussels in 1602, was a pupil of Fouquières. At the age of nineteen he went to Paris, where he was instructed by Nicholas Poussin, became painter to the queen, Anne of Austria, and acquired a high reputation. He worked with great facility, and adorned the royal palaces and the churches of Paris with many works, of which a "Mary Magdalene in the House of Simon the Pharisee" is one of the best. He made excellent portraits of Louis XIII., Cardinal Richelieu, Mazarin, and others. Died in 1674.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur les plus célèbres Peintres."

Champagne, de, (THIBAUD.) See THIBAUD.

Champagney, de, dẹh shŏN'pȧñ'yȧ', (FRÉDÉRIC **Perrenot**—pȧ'rẹh-no',) a Flemish statesman, a younger brother of Cardinal Granvelle, was born about 1530. He was appointed Governor of Antwerp, and head of the Council of Finance in Flanders. Died in 1595.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. i. *et seq.*

Champagny, de, dẹh shŏN'pȧñ'ye', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH MARIE THÉRÈSE,) COUNT, born at Vienna in 1804, was a son of the Duc de Cadore. He was attached to the political and religious school of Montalembert, and contributed to the "Correspondant" and other periodicals. His chief work is a "History of the Cæsars," (1843.) Died April 29, 1882.

Champagny, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE **Nompère**—nŏN'-pair',) Duc de Cadore, (kȧ'dor',) a French courtier and negotiator, was born in 1756. He was deputed by the noblesse of Forez to the States-General in 1789, and, uniting with the Tiers-État, became a prominent and moderate member of the National Assembly. As chairman of the marine committee, he rendered valuable services in 1790 and 1791. Having passed several years in private, he became in 1800 councillor of state, and in 1801 ambassador to Vienna. He gained the favour of Napoleon by his address in negotiation and his pliability of character. In 1804 he was appointed minister of the interior, count of the empire, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He succeeded Talleyrand as minister of foreign affairs in 1807, and the next year was made Duc de Cadore. In the campaign of 1809 he attended Bonaparte in Austria, and negotiated the treaty of Vienna. He ceased to be foreign minister in 1811. During the absence of the emperor in 1812 and 1813, he was secretary of state. In 1819, after passing a few years in private life, he was restored to the Chamber of Peers, where he voted with the Right Centre. Died in 1834.

See his "Souvenirs," 1846; "Mémoires de Mirabeau;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Champaigne. See CHAMPAGNE.

Champe, champ, (JOHN,) an American officer, noted for his daring attempt to capture the traitor Arnold, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, about 1752. In 1780 he was sent by Washington to New York, in the guise of a deserter, for the purpose of bringing off Arnold in time, if possible, to save André. He formed a plan to seize him while walking in his garden, and drag him as a drunken soldier, between two men, to a boat on the Hudson. The plan failed in consequence of Arnold's moving his quarters the day preceding. Died about 1795.

Champeaux, de, dẹh shŏN'pō', [Lat. CAMPELLEN'SIS,] (GUILLAUME,) a celebrated French professor and scholastic philosopher, born at Champeaux. He taught rhetoric, logic, etc., in Paris, with great success, but was eclipsed by his pupil Abelard, who became his rival. In 1113 he became Bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne. He died in 1121, and left some works on theology.

See B. HAURÉAU, "De la Philosophie scolastique;" "Histoire Littéraire de France."

Champein, shŏN'pȧN', (STANISLAS,) a French composer, born at Marseilles in 1753. He composed successful operas. Died in 1830.

Champfleury, shŏN'fluh're', the assumed name of JULES FLEURY-HUSSON, (zhül fluh're'-hü'sŏN',) a French writer of fiction, born at Laon in 1821. He published several dramas and many novels, among which we may name "Les Bourgeois de Molinchart." Died in 1889.

Champier, shŏN'pe-ȧ', (SYMPHORIEN,) an eminent French physician, born in the Lyonnais in 1472. Having graduated as M.D., he settled at Lyons, where he founded a medical college and other useful institutions. He received or assumed the title of physician to Louis XII., and wrote many works on medicine and history, of which the former are the best, especially his "Hortus Gallicus." Died in 1539.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographie Médicale."

Champigny, de, dẹh shŏN'pèn'ye', (JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, published a "History of England," (1777,) and several other historical works, and translated Schlegel's "History of Danish Kings." Died about 1787.

Champin, shŏN'pȧN', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French landscape-painter, born at Sceaux, near Paris, in 1796. He executed numerous fine lithographs, and paintings in water-colours. In conjunction with Regnier, he published "The Homes of Celebrated Persons." Died in 1860.

Cham'pi-on, (ANTHONY,) an English writer, born at Croydon in 1724–25. He was elected to Parliament in 1754, and again in 1761. A volume of his Miscellanies, in prose and verse, was published by his friend Lord Lyttleton in 1801. Died in 1801.

Champion, shŏN'pe-ŏN', (EDME,) a French philanthropist, born in Yonne in 1764; died in 1852.

See C. L. CHASSIN, "La Légende historique du Petit Manteau Bleu," (*i.e.* E. Champion,) 1852.

Champion de Pontalier, shŏN'pe-ŏN' dẹh pŏN'tȧ'le-ȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French priest, born at Rennes in 1731, resided in Paris and Orléans. He wrote, besides other works, "Pious Readings, adapted to all States," (4 vols., 1804,) which is said to be excellent. Died in 1812.

His brother, CHARLES FRANÇOIS CHAMPION DE **Nilon**, (ne'lŏN',) born in 1724, was professor of theology at the Jesuits' College of La Flèche. He wrote an approved catechism, and a few other works. Died in 1794.

Championnet, shŏN'pe-o'nȧ', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) an able French general, born at Valence in 1762. About 1790 he obtained command of a battalion, and, having distinguished himself in the Palatinate in 1793, he was made general of division. From 1794 to 1797 he took part in the principal actions on the Lower Rhine. In 1798 he obtained the chief command of the army sent to defend the Roman republic against Naples. Having defeated General Mack, he entered Naples in triumph in January, 1799, and organized the Parthenopean republic. In August he succeeded Joubert as commander of the army of Italy, and was defeated by a superior force of Austrians at Genola in November. He died of an epidemic in December, 1799, or January, 1800.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français;" CHÂTEAUNEUF, "Histoire du Général Championnet," 1806; HENRI DOUILLE, "Histoire de Championnet," 1839.

Championnière, shŏn'pe'o'ne-aiR', (PAUL LUCAS,) a French jurist, born at Nantes in 1798; died in 1851.

Champlain, sham'plān', [Fr. pron. shŏn'plăn',] (SAMUEL,) the founder of Quebec, and first Governor of Canada, was born at Brouage, in France. For his services in the navy in the war against the Spaniards he was pensioned by Henry IV., under whose auspices he made his first voyage to Canada in 1603. Renewing the enterprise in 1608, he ascended the Saint Lawrence to the site of Quebec, where he planted a colony. In 1610 he discovered the lake which bears his name, and spent several ensuing years in fostering the fur-trade and in exploring the region of the great lakes. In 1620 he was appointed Governor of Canada. The English captured Quebec about 1628, but restored it to the French soon after the treaty of peace which was made in 1629 or 1630. Champlain returned to Quebec in 1633, and died there in 1635. History represents him as brave, honourable, and capable. He wrote several narratives of his voyages and discoveries, which were published in 1632.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHARLEVOIX, "Histoire de la Nouvelle France."

Champlin, shŏn'plăn', (CHARLES JOSUAH,) a French painter, born at Les Andelys, June 8, 1825. He became noted as a painter of nude pictures.

Champ'lin, (JAMES TIFT,) D.D., an American educator, born at Colchester, Connecticut, June 9, 1811. He graduated at Brown University in 1834, was a tutor there, 1835–38, and held a Baptist pastorate in Portland, Maine, 1838–41. He was professor of ancient languages in Waterville College, 1841–57, and was its president, 1857–72. He published English and Greek grammars, editions of Demosthenes "On the Crown," (1843,) Demosthenes' Orations, (1848,) Æschines "On the Crown," (1850,) and text-books of Ethics, Intellectual Philosophy, Political Economy, etc. Died March 15, 1882.

Champmeslé, shŏn'mą'lā', (MARIE **Desmares**—dā'măR',) a popular French actress, born at Rouen in 1644. She acted in Paris with great success from 1670 to 1698, and is said to have created many *rôles*, among which were Berenice, Iphigenia, Monimia, and Medea. Her features were radiant with sensibility, and her voice excelled in the expression of pathos. She was very intimate with the poet Racine. Died in 1698.

Champmeslé, de, dęh shŏn'mą'lā', (CHARLES **Chevillet**—shęh've'lā',) SIEUR, the husband of Marie Desmares, noticed above, was an actor of moderate ability, and author of several dramas, of which "Crispin Chevalier" is called the best. Died in 1701.

Champ'ney, (JAMES WELLS,) an American artist, born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 16, 1843. His art-education was acquired in Antwerp, Boston, Écouen, Paris, and Rome. He became distinguished as an illustrator, and as a genre painter, both in oil and in water-colours, taking a high rank in his profession. He died May 1, 1903.

Champney, (LIZZIE WILLIAMS,) an American author, the wife of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1850. She graduated at Vassar College in 1869, and in 1873 was married. She published "Three Vassar Girls Abroad," (1882,) "Three Vassar Girls in England," (1883,) "Three Vassar Girls in South America," (1884,) etc.

Champollion, sham-pol'le-ọn, [Fr. pron. shŏn'po'-le-ŏN',] (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French savant and linguist, celebrated as the interpreter of the symbols by which ancient Egypt sought to eternize its annals and its institutions, was born at Figeac, in the department of Lot, in December, 1791. In 1807 he went to Paris, where he studied Oriental languages and antiquities. He was appointed assistant professor of history in the Academy of Grenoble in 1809, and then began his researches into the history and language of ancient Egypt. In 1812 he became principal professor of history at Grenoble. He published in 1814 a "Geographical Description of Egypt under the Pharaohs." From the inscriptions of the famous Rosetta stone he derived a key to the hieroglyphic writing, and discovered that the symbols are occasionally used as phonetic signs, and each phonetic sign represents the initial sound of the object signified by the hieroglyphic. Thus, the mouth is the sign of *r*, because in Coptic the mouth is called *Ro*. Having obtained the equivalents of twenty-one letters of the Greek alphabet, he announced his discovery to the Academy of Inscriptions in 1822. It produced a great sensation, and its importance was highly appreciated. In 1824 he published a "Précis du Système hiéroglyphique des anciens Égyptiens," ("Summary of the Hieroglyphic System of the Ancient Egyptians,") in which he proves that the phonetic alphabet was used in the royal legends of all epochs and is the key to the whole hieroglyphic system. In 1826 he was appointed director of the Royal Egyptian Museum of Paris, and in 1828 was employed at the expense of the government in an expedition to Egypt, whose monuments he explored for sixteen months in company with Rosellini, who was sent by the Duke of Tuscany. He was admitted into the Institute (Academy of Inscriptions) in 1830, and a chair of Egyptian antiquities was founded for him in the College of France. He died in March, 1832, while preparing to publish the results of his researches in Egypt. This great work, in which Rosellini co-operated, has since appeared, with the title of "Monuments of Egypt and Nubia, considered in Relation to History, Religion, etc.," (1835–45.) Among his most important productions are an "Egyptian Grammar" and a "Hieroglyphic Dictionary," (published since his death,) which are said to place him in the highest rank of Egyptologists. But little progress has been made in this department of learning since the death of Champollion. The English claim that his great discovery was anticipated by Dr. Young, but admit that the crude notions of Young were corrected by the French savant. Chevalier Bunsen has written in favour of Champollion, and calls his discovery of the Egyptian alphabet the greatest discovery of the century.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice sur Champollion lue à la Séance publique de l'Institut," 1833; ROSELLINI, "Tributo di Riconoscenza alla Memoria di G. F. Champollion," 1832.

Champollion-Figeac, shŏn'po'le-ŏn' fe'zhăk', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French linguist and antiquary, brother of the preceding, was born at Figeac in 1778. He became in his youth professor of Greek at Grenoble, and published, in 1807, "Antiquities of Grenoble." His "Annales des Lagides" ("Chronicles of the Greek Kings of Egypt") obtained a prize from the Institute in 1819. From 1828 to 1848 he was keeper of the manuscripts of the Royal Library, in Paris. He published a "Treatise on Archæology," (1843,) and various other works, and edited several posthumous works of his brother. From 1849 he was librarian to Napoleon III. Died in May, 1867.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Champs. See DESCHAMPS.

Chancel. See LA GRANGE, (JOSEPH DE CHANCEL.)

Chan'cel-lọr, (RICHARD,) an English navigator, who made an exploring voyage to the White Sea in 1553. He was drowned on the coast of Scotland in 1556.

Chanche, shŏnsh, (JOHN MARY JOSEPH,) an American bishop, born October 4, 1795, at Baltimore, of a French family driven out of Hayti by the blacks. He entered a religious life in Saint Mary's Seminary when eleven years old, and was made a priest in 1819. He became a Sulpitian, and a professor in Saint Mary's (Roman Catholic) College, Baltimore, of which in 1834 he was made president. In 1841 he was consecrated Bishop of Natchez. Died at Emmittsburg, Maryland, July 22, 1852.

Chandieu, shŏn'de-uh', or **Sadeel**, sā'dāl', (ANTOINE LA ROCHE,) an eminent Protestant minister, born in the Mâconnais, in France, about 1534. He began to preach in Paris at the age of twenty, and became noted for his zeal and eloquence. He officiated in the army of Henry IV. in 1587, and became professor of Hebrew at Geneva in 1589. Died in 1591.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" J. LECTIUS, "Vita A. Sadeelis," prefixed to his works.

Chand'lęr, (ABIEL,) a Boston merchant, born in Concord, New Hampshire, about 1778. He graduated at Harvard in 1806. Died in 1851. He bequeathed fifty thousand dollars to Dartmouth College for founding a scientific department of instruction, and the remainder of his estate to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

Chandler, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) an American chemist, born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, December 6, 1836. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School, (Harvard University,) and at Berlin and Göttingen. Having returned to the United States, he became in 1864 professor of analytical chemistry in the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York, and in 1874 was made president of the Metropolitan Board of Health. He founded in 1870 the "American Chemist," a periodical, and published many valuable scientific papers and reports.

Chand'ler, (EDWARD,) D.D., an English bishop, born in Dublin. He was nominated to the see of Lichfield in 1717, and translated to Durham in 1730. He published a learned "Defence of Christianity from the Prophecies of the Old Testament," (1725.) Died in 1750.

Chandler, (ELIZABETH MARGARET,) an American poetess and philanthropist, born near Wilmington, Delaware, in 1807. She wrote "The Slave-Ship," and other poems on moral and religious subjects. Died in Michigan in 1834. A volume of her poems, with a memoir of her life, appeared in 1836.

Chandler, (MARY,) an English poetess, born in Wiltshire in 1687, became a resident of Bath. She published a "Description of Bath," and other poems. Died in 1745.

See CIBBER'S "Lives of the Poets," etc.

Chandler, (RICHARD,) D.D., an English antiquary and writer of travels, born at Elson, in Hampshire, in 1738. In 1764, as an agent of the Dilettanti Society, he visited and explored Asia Minor and Greece in company with the artists Revett and Pars. The results of their enterprise appeared in "Ionian Antiquities, or Ruins of Famous Buildings in Ionia," (1769.) He afterwards published "Travels in Asia Minor," (1775,) and "Travels in Greece," (1776,) which are highly esteemed, and other works. He became rector of Tylehurst in 1800, and died in 1810.

Chandler, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an eminent English dissenting minister, born at Hungerford in 1693. In 1716 he became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Peckham. He afterwards removed to London, where he preached many years at the Old Jewry, and gained a wide reputation by his religious writings. His "Critical History of the Life of David" (1766) is regarded by some as his best work. Died in 1766.

Chandler, (WILLIAM E.,) an American statesman, born at Concord, New Hampshire, December 28, 1835. He graduated at Harvard Law School in 1855, and in 1856 began the practice of his profession. In 1859 he became law reporter for the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, in which capacity he published five volumes of reports. In 1865 he was made judge-advocate-general of the United States navy, and from 1865 to 1867 was first assistant secretary of the United States treasury. In 1876 he took an active part in the movements which seated Mr. Hayes in the Presidential chair, being counsel for the Hayes electors; was secretary of the navy under Arthur, (1882–85,) and was elected to the United States Senate in 1887, 1889, and 1895.

Chandler, (ZACHARIAH,) an American statesman, born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10, 1813. In 1833 he removed to Michigan, became a successful merchant of Detroit, and in 1851 was chosen mayor of that city. From 1857 to 1875 he was Senator from Michigan, and in 1879 was chosen to that office again. He was in President Grant's cabinet, as secretary of the interior, 1875–77. Died at Chicago, November 1, 1879.

Chan'dos, (JOHN,) after the Black Prince, the most famous English captain of his time, was lieutenant-general of all the provinces of France which were subject to the English. In 1364 he gained a decisive victory over Du Guesclin at Auray. Chandos and the Black Prince defeated the same able general at Navarette in 1366. He was killed in battle at Leusac in 1369.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Chăn'drā, [common Hindoo pron. chŭn'drą or chŭn'dęr,] called also **So'ma,** in Hindoo mythology, the god or regent of the moon. He is usually represented as riding in a car drawn by antelopes, (or an antelope,) his head being adorned with a crescent.

Chandragupta or **Chandragoupta.** See SANDROCOTTUS.

Chanfary. See SHANFAREE.

Chang and **Eng,** "the Siamese twins," were born, of mixed Chinese and Siamese stock, at Bangesau, Siam, April 15, 1811. In 1820 they were brought to the United States. They long resided near Mount Airy, North Carolina, where they died January 17, 1874. Chang, having been ill for some time of a pulmonary disorder, died first, and Eng's death, some hours later, is supposed to have been caused by the nervous shock which followed his brother's decease. They were united by a connecting band growing from the epigastric region of each.

Chang Tso-Lin, chan'tso leeng, Chinese military leader and former bandit, fought for Japan in the Russo-Japanese War, and has been favorable to Japanese aims in Manchuria. He was for a time dictator of the Chinese Govt. at Peking. Died 1928.

Changarnier, shŏn'gär'ne-ā', (NICOLAS ANNE THÉODULE,) a celebrated French general, was born at Autun in 1793. He distinguished himself as lieutenant in Spain in 1823, and joined the expedition to Algeria in 1830, with the rank of captain. After several remarkable exploits in Africa, he was made a colonel in 1838, and a maréchal-de-camp in 1840. He was wounded near Médeah in 1841, and for his important services in the expedition to the mountains of Ouarencenis he was raised to the rank of general of division in 1843. In 1847 he was appointed by the Duc d'Aumale commander of the division of Algiers. He returned to France soon after the revolution of 1848, and was nominated minister to Berlin, but was detained at Paris by the dangers that menaced the government, and in May went to Algeria as Governor-General in place of Cavaignac. Before the end of 1848 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the national guard of Paris, and of the first military division. He acquired great political influence, and strenuously supported the administration of Louis Napoleon in 1849 and 1850. He is said to have been opposed to the republican form of government, or, at least, to a French republic. In January, 1851, he was deprived of the command of the army by Napoleon, who appears to have regarded him as his rival. His efforts and designs to support the National Assembly were defeated by the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, when he was arrested and sent temporarily into exile. After the breaking out of the war with Germany he was summoned (August 8, 1870) to the headquarters of the French army at Metz, where he rendered important services. Died Feb. 14, 1877

Changeux, shŏn'zhuh', (PIERRE JACQUES,) a French savant, born at Orléans in 1740. He cultivated the exact sciences, made improvements in the barometer, and wrote numerous works, of which the most remarkable is an ingenious "Treatise on Extremes, or Elements of the Science of Reality," (2 vols., 1767.) He died in 1800.

Chan'ler, (AMÉLIE RIVES,) an American novelist, was born at Richmond, Virginia, August 23, 1863. She was married in 1888 to John A. Chanler, of New York. Was subsequently divorced, and married the Russian Prince Troubetzkoy. She wrote "The Quick or the Dead?" "Virginia of Virginia," "Witness of the Sun," "Barbara Dering," "Herod and Mariamne," (a drama,) etc.

Chan'ning, (EDWARD TYRREL,) an American scholar and writer, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1790, graduated at Harvard. He studied law with his brother, Francis D. Channing. About 1815 he aided to found the "North American Review," which he edited for a short time in 1819 and to which he contributed many critical and biographical articles. He was appointed professor of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard University in the latter year, and continued to fill this position about thirty-two years, with much ability. Died in 1856.

Channing, (WALTER,) an American physician, brother of the preceding, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1786. He entered Harvard in 1804, graduated as M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania, studied afterwards in Edinburgh, and began to practise in Boston in 1812. He was professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence at Har-

vard from 1815 to 1854. He published "Etherization in Childbirth," (1848,) "Miscellaneous Poems," (1851,) and other works. D'ed July 27, 1876.

Channing, (William Ellery,) a son of Walter Channing, was born in Boston, June 18, 1818. He studied at Harvard College, and became a journalist. Published "Conversations in Rome," "Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist," and poetic works. D. Dec. 23, 1901.

Channing, (William Ellery,) D.D., a distinguished Unitarian divine, and one of the most eloquent writers America has produced, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, April 7, 1780. Both his parents are said to have possessed rare moral worth as well as superior intellectual powers, and the early influences of his home appear to have been eminently favourable to the development of that delicacy, purity, and elevation of sentiment which formed perhaps the most striking feature of his character. Even as a child he was remarkable for a certain moral dignity which caused his playfellows always to look up to him with respect. Before he had completed his thirteenth year, his father died. The impression made upon his mind by this solemn event, strengthened as it was by the influence of a "revival" which occurred about the same time, may be said to mark the commencement of his religious life. In 1794 he entered Harvard, where he was distinguished for his varied acquirements as well as for the versatility of his powers. At his graduation, the English oration, regarded as the highest honour, was assigned to him. His effort on this occasion was brilliantly successful, and was received by the audience with enthusiastic and tumultuous acclamation.

The range of Channing's studies was very extensive. His mind, indeed, was powerfully attracted by every form of moral beauty or moral grandeur, wherever found, —whether in the stern virtue of the Stoics, the lofty and heroic morality of Fichte, or the divine purity and sublime simplicity of the teachings of the gospel. His favourite poets were Shakspeare and Wordsworth. He appears especially to have sympathized with the power of the latter poet to detect beauty in the simplest of Nature's works, and to recognize greatness under every disguise and in the lowliest situations.

Soon after leaving college, he accepted an invitation to become tutor in a family residing in Richmond, Virginia. He seems to have been very painfully impressed with what he saw of slavery, and declared in a letter that this alone would prevent him from ever settling in the South. During this period his views of the great importance of religion appear to have acquired additional distinctness and force; for he says, in one of his letters, "Religion is the only treasure worth pursuing. I consider the man who recommends it to society as more useful than the greatest sage and patriot who adorns the page of history." In the same letter he says, also, "I long most earnestly to be such a minister as Fénelon describes." The foregoing sentences seem clearly to indicate the purpose of his life. In July, 1800, he returned to Newport. The vessel in which he sailed was damp and leaky, and manned by a drunken captain and crew. From the exposure and hardships of that voyage may be dated that permanent physical derangement with which the remainder of his life was one long unceasing struggle. Having pursued his studies for more than a year at Newport, he removed in the beginning of 1802 to Cambridge. While here, he filled the office of regent in the college, carrying on at the same time his theological studies. He was installed in the Federal Street Church in Boston in 1803. At what time he definitely adopted the theological views which he subsequently taught, it is impossible to say: there is but little question, however, that they were developed gradually, through years of examination and reflection. On one point, indeed, we are not left in doubt; for he expressly tells us that he was "never in any sense a Trinitarian."

His first efforts as a preacher attracted much attention; and it was not long before he was generally acknowledged to be the most eloquent minister and most influential reader among the Unitarians. In 1814 he delivered a discourse on the fall of Napoleon, and "the goodness of God in delivering the Christian world from military despotism," which is regarded as among the most splendid of all his efforts as a pulpit orator. The same year he was married to Miss Gibbs, of Newport. In 1820 he received from Harvard College the degree of doctor of divinity. At the request of his friends, who were anxious that he should have some respite from his arduous and unremitting labours, he sailed for Europe in 1822; and after making in England many interesting acquaintances, among whom were Wordsworth and Coleridge, and visiting France, Switzerland, and Italy, he returned home in the autumn of 1823. Coleridge said of him, "He has the love of wisdom, and the wisdom of love." Dr. Channing took a deep interest in every enterprise having for its object the relief of suffering or the promotion of knowledge and virtue among mankind. He gave his earnest sympathy and support to the peace-movement inaugurated by Noah (afterwards Doctor) Worcester, and in 1816 preached a sermon on war before the Convention of the Congregational ministers of Massachusetts. It was published and extensively circulated, and contributed much to prepare the way for the formation of peace societies in different parts of the United States. He did not, however, take the ground of absolute non-resistance; he did not maintain that war could be wholly dispensed with, in the present condition of the world; but he believed that by dissipating the false ideas of national glory which now prevail,—by enlightening and elevating the minds of the people,—wars must of necessity become less and less frequent as well as less cruel.

In 1828 he published, in the "Christian Examiner," "Remarks on the Life and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte." Probably none of his writings has contributed so much as this to spread his fame to every part of the civilized world. His lectures on "Self-Culture" and on the "Elevation of the Labouring Classes" had an extensive circulation, and were republished in England. Dr. Channing sympathized deeply with the temperance cause and with the anti-slavery movement. Having visited the West Indies for his health in the autumn of 1830, he remained there until the following spring, and during this period he commenced a work on slavery, which was published some years later. In 1837 he addressed a public letter to Henry Clay against the annexation of Texas, the acquisition of which was earnestly advocated by many Southern politicians on the ground that it would afford fresh territory for the extension of slavery. His last public address was delivered, August 1, 1842, at Lennox, Massachusetts, in commemoration of the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies. He died the 2d of October of the same year. He was buried at Mount Auburn, where his grave is marked by a monument designed by his friend Washington Allston.

As a writer, Dr. Channing's merits are of a very high order. His style, always clear, forcible, and elegant, not unfrequently rises into a strain of lofty and spirit-stirring eloquence. A critic in "Fraser's Magazine" remarks, "Channing is unquestionably the finest writer of the age. From his writings may be extracted some of the richest poetry and richest conceptions, clothed in language, unfortunately for our literature, too little studied in the day in which we live." Among his theological discourses, his lecture on the "Evidences of Christianity," delivered at Harvard in 1821, is perhaps the most remarkable. It would, we think, be difficult to point out anything more admirable on the same subject in the whole compass of English literature. Of his character as a man there can be among candid judges but one opinion. A writer, well qualified to form a just estimate of his rare qualities, observes, "Perhaps that which gives the highest idea of his character was the fact that he occupied a constantly growing place in your respect as you knew him more intimately. . . . His writings were not exceptions to his life, but the natural, unforced, and often incidental expression of his ordinary state of mind. His common conversation was more genial and varied, but it was pitched on the same moral key with his writings. . . . His life was a public one; but he had no sensitiveness to public opinion so far as it affected himself. I do not believe there is a line in all his writings which ever received a different colouring from any thought of its

influence on his own reputation. . . . He wrote, not for himself, but as one dedicated to truth." (See Letter from Dr. Peabody, in Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," vol. viii. pp. 376–378.) One of the most beautiful and admirable traits in Dr. Channing's character was his anxiety not to allow the spirit of controversy or pride of opinion to hinder in any way the reception of new truth. For this reason he not only avoided controversy as much as possible, lest it might in some sense "commit" him to the support of certain opinions, but he was most anxious to avoid that personal influence (whether arising from his acknowledged intellectual power, or from his superior power of expression) which might interfere with the perfect freedom of those with whom he conversed. He desired, *not that they should adopt his thoughts and convictions, but be true to their own.* So great was his sense of the sacredness of the human heart and conscience, that he would not willingly force them, even with the gentle force of irresistible persuasion. For illustrations of his extraordinary gentleness, fairness, and magnanimity towards those who were opposed to him, the reader is referred to the "Memoir," by his nephew, (vol. ii. pp. 88–90.)

In addition to his merits as a writer and orator, Dr. Channing is said to have possessed rare taste and judgment in regard to works of art. Washington Allston once said that he valued no one's opinions of his pictures so much as Dr. Channing's.

Channing's collected works have been published in six 12mo vols., (Boston, 1846,) and republished in London, in crown 8vo, (1855.) Several of his essays and other writings have been translated into French and German. A notice of Dr. Channing, from the eloquent pen of M. Laboulaye, appeared in the "Journal des Débats" in 1852.

See "Memoirs of William Ellery Channing, with Extracts from his Correspondence and Manuscripts," by his nephew, the Rev. WILLIAM H. CHANNING, Boston, 1848; SPRAGUE, "Annals of the American Unitarian Pulpit," 1 vol. 8vo, New York, 1865; also "North American Review" for October, 1835, (by ALEXANDER H. EVERETT;) "Fraser's Magazine" for May and September, 1838, (vols. xvii. and xviii.;) "Channing, sa Vie et ses Œuvres, avec une Préface de M. Charles de Rémusat," Paris, 1857; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1840; "Westminster Review" for January, 1849, vol. l.: GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Channing, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an eloquent Unitarian minister, a nephew of William Ellery Channing, and a son of Francis D. Channing, was born in Boston in 1810. He graduated at Harvard College in 1829, after which he studied divinity. He officiated as minister in New York city, Cincinnati, Boston, and in England. He contributed articles to the "Christian Examiner," the "North American Review," and other periodicals. Among his works are a "Memoir of William Ellery Channing," (3 vols., 1848,) a translation of Jouffroy's "Ethics," and a work "On the Christian Church and Social Reform." Died December 23, 1884.

Chantal, de, dĕh shŏN'tȧl', (JEANNE FRANÇOISE **Fremiot**—frĕh-me-o',) a French lady, and a saint of the Roman Church, born at Dijon in 1572, became the wife of Baron de Chantal. She founded and superintended many convents of the order of Visitation, between 1610 and 1630. Died in 1641. Her son was the father of Madame de Sévigné.

See BEAUFILS, "Vie de J. F. Fremiot de Chantal," 1752; MAUPAS DU TOUR, "Vie de J. F. Fremiot de Chantal," 1753; JANNART, "Abrégé de la Vie de Sainte-Chantal," 1752; MARSOLLIER, "Vie de la Mère de Chantal," 1715; WILLIAM H. COOMBES, "History of the Life of S. J. F. Chantal," 2 vols., 1830.

Chanteclair, de, dĕh shŏNt'klȧR', [Lat. CANTOCLA'RUS,] (CHARLES,) a French jurist and distinguished Latin scholar, died in Paris in 1620.

Chantelauze, de, dĕh shŏNt'lōz', (JEAN CLAUDE BALTHAZAR VICTOR,) a French politician, born at Montbrison (Loire) in 1787. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1827, and in May, 1830, was appointed keeper of the seals, or minister of justice. Having shared with Polignac the responsibility of the measures which provoked the revolution of 1830, he was tried by the peers and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was released by the king about 1838. Died in 1859.

See LAMARTINE, "Histoire de la Restauration."

Chantereau-Lefebvre, shŏNt'rō' lĕh-fēvR', (LOUIS,) a learned French antiquary, born in Paris in 1588, wrote on the genealogy of the house of Lorraine. Died in 1658.

Chantonay, de, dĕh shŏN'to'nȧ', (THOMAS PERRENOT,) a courtier, born at Besançon in 1514, was a son of Chancellor Granvelle. He was sent as ambassador by Philip II. of Spain to Paris, in order to watch the designs of Catherine de Médicis. Supported by the Guises, he assumed the part of a minister of state at the French court. Catherine requested that he should be recalled, (1563;) but he remained two years longer. Died in 1575.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Chantreau, shȧN'trō', (PIERRE NICOLAS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1741. Besides other works, he published a Spanish-French Grammar, and "The Science of History," (1803,) containing directions for the study of history. Died in 1808.

Chan'trey, (Sir FRANCIS,) an eminent English sculptor, born at Norton, Derbyshire, in 1782. Having learned the trade of carver in Sheffield, he went to London about 1804, and became a sculptor. Nollekens was among the first to recognize his merit and to promote his success, which soon became brilliant, especially in portraits and monumental sculpture. In 1816 he was chosen an associate, and in 1818 a member, of the Royal Academy. He visited Italy in 1819. He was knighted about 1836. Among his most admired works are a bronze statue of William Pitt, London; a statue of Bishop Heber, at Calcutta; of Canning, at Liverpool; of Washington, at Boston, Massachusetts; and "The Sleeping Children," in Lichfield Cathedral. His busts of eminent contemporaries are very numerous. He died in 1841, leaving a wife, but no children.

See GEORGE JONES, "Life of F. Chantrey," 1850; JOHN HOLLAND, "Memorials of Sir F. Chantrey," 1851; "Men I have known," by WILLIAM JERDAN, 1866; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1850.

Chanut, shȧ'nü', (PIERRE,) an able French diplomatist, born at Riom in 1600, was a friend of Descartes. Died in 1662.

Chanvalon, de, dĕh shŏN'vȧ'lŏN', (JEAN BAPTISTE THIBAUT,) a French savant, born at Martinique about 1725, was educated in Paris, by Jussieu, Réaumur, etc. He published in 1763 a description of his native island, entitled "Voyage à la Martinique." Died in 1785.

Chanzy, shŏN'zē', (ANTOINE EUGÈNE ALFRED,) a French general, born at Nouart, March 18, 1823. He enlisted in boyhood in the navy, but afterwards studied at Saint-Cyr, and was distinguished in Italy and Algeria, becoming a brigadier in 1868. In the war against Germany he had command of a division under Palladines, and afterwards commanded the second army of the Loire; but, in spite of his energy, skill, and vigilance, he was overmastered by the enemy's numbers, and after various defeats was thoroughly beaten at Le Mans, January 12, 1871. In 1873 he was appointed Governor-General of Algeria. In 1875 he was made a life senator, and in 1879 he was sent as ambassador to Russia. Died January 5, 1883. His book "La deuxième Armée de la Loire" (1871) has passed through several editions.

Chao-Hao. See SHAO-HAO.

Chao-Kang. See SHAO-KANG.

Chā'os, [Gr. Χάος,] a name originally applied to the infinite void which the ancients supposed to have existed before the creation of the world. Ovid represents it as a confused heterogeneous mass, containing the primitive elements out of which all the subsequent material creations were formed. According to Hesiod, Chaos was the parent of Erebus and Nox. Some of the poets personified Chaos as the monarch or ruler of the primeval void.

Chapelain, shȧp'lăN', (ANDRÉ,) a French priest of the twelfth or thirteenth century, wrote "De Arte amatoria."

Chapelain, (JEAN,) a French poet and critic, born in Paris in 1595. He was one of a small company of literati who in 1635 organized themselves under the auspices of Richelieu with the title of the "French Academy." The Dictionary of the Academy was planned by him. He was regarded as an oracle in the literary world. His epic poem "La Pucelle" was extolled in advance as the greatest triumph of human genius; but its glory

quickly faded under the sarcastic wit and ridicule of Boileau, and it sank into merited neglect. "He began by being the oracle of authors," says Voltaire, "and ended by being their shame." Died in 1674.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

Chapelier, le, leh shăp'le-ā', (ISAAC RENÉ GUI,) an eminent French lawyer, born at Rennes in 1754, was deputed to the States-General in 1789. He was among the ablest orators of this body, in which he often presided. As a member and reporter of the committee on the first constitution, he drafted the decree which abolished nobility. His political affinities were with the Feuillants, or the friends of the constitution. He was condemned to death on a charge of having conspired in favour of royalty, and executed in 1794.

Chapelle, shă'pĕl', (CLAUDE EMMANUEL **Luillier**—lü-e'ye-ā',) a witty French versifier, born at Chapelle, near Paris, in 1626. Gassendi, who frequented his father's house, gave him lessons in philosophy, to which Molière, the future dramatic poet, was admitted. Chapelle is said to have aided Molière, Racine, and Boileau in the composition of their poems. He wrote some pieces of verse which were much admired. He was one of a famous supper-party of Auteuil who, after copious potations, moralized so eloquently on the miseries of life that they resolved to take their quietus at the bottom of the river. They were diverted from the instant execution of that purpose by Molière's suggestion that broad daylight should shine upon and witness so noble an action. Died in 1686.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge le Chapelle."

Chapelle, La. See LA CHAPELLE.

Chaperon, shă'pe'rôn', (NICOLAS,) a skilful French engraver, born at Châteaudun in 1596. He went to Rome, where he etched the pictures in the Vatican which are known by the name of the "Bible of Raphael." These engravings (fifty-two in number) were published in 1638, and are called good copies. He afterwards worked in Paris, where he died in 1647.

Chā'pin, (AARON LUCIUS,) D.D., LL.D., an American educator, born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 6, 1817, graduated at Yale College in 1837, and subsequently at the Union Theological Seminary. From 1838 to 1843 he was a professor in the New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and from 1850 to 1886 was president of Beloit (Wisconsin) College. Among his works is "First Principles of Political Economy," (1880.) Died in 1892.

Chā'pin, (CALVIN,) D.D., an American divine, for upwards of thirty years secretary to the American Board of Missions, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, about 1764; died at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1851. He was a zealous advocate of temperance, and author of an essay recommending the substitution of water for wine in the Lord's Supper.

Chapin, (EDWIN HUBBELL,) D.D., an American Universalist divine and distinguished orator, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1814. He preached for several years at Charlestown, near Boston, and about 1848 removed to the city of New York. He had remarkable powers of eloquence, alike as preacher and lecturer, and was of high popularity in the pulpit and on the rostrum. Died in 1880.

Chapin, (STEPHEN,) an American Baptist minister, born in Milford, Massachusetts, in 1778, graduated at Harvard in 1804. He was president of Columbian College, at Washington, from 1828 to 1841. Died in 1845.

Chapin, (WILLIAM,) an American teacher of the blind, born in Philadelphia in 1802. He became principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind in 1849, served 39 years, and died September 20, 1888.

Chap'lin, (JEREMIAH,) an American Baptist minister, born at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1776. He was president of Waterville College, Maine, from 1820 till 1832. Died in 1841.

Chap'man, (ALVAN WENTWORTH,) an American botanist and physician, born at Southampton, Massachusetts, September 26, 1809, graduated at Amherst College in 1830. He became a citizen of Appalachicola, Florida, and published "A Flora of the Southern United States," (1860; enlarged edition, 1884.)

Chapman, (FRANK MICHLER,) ornithologist, was born at Englewood, New Jersey, June 12, 1864. He has been engaged in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, since 1887, and has written "Hand-book of Birds of Eastern North America," "Bird Life," etc. He is editor of the "Bird World."

Chapman, chăp'măn, (?) (FREDERICK HENRY,) a Swedish vice-admiral and skilful naval architect, born in 1721. He published a "Treatise on Naval Architecture," (1775,) which was translated into many languages. Gustavus III. appointed him to direct the construction of vessels for his navy. Died in 1808.

See HALLSTROEM, "Minne öfver F. H. Chapman," 1817.

Chap'man, (GEORGE,) an English dramatic poet, and the earliest English translator of Homer, was born in 1557, at what place is not known. Having become a resident of London, and an author by profession, he enjoyed the society and friendship of Spenser and Shakspeare. His most memorable production is the translation of Homer into English verse. The "Iliad" appeared in 1598, the "Odyssey" in 1614. These versions were admired by Dr. Johnson, Pope, and Coleridge. "A daring, fiery spirit," says Pope, "animates his translation, which is something like what one might imagine Homer to have written before he had arrived at years of discretion." He wrote many comedies and tragedies, which are now forgotten. Died in London in 1634.

Chapman, (HENRY CADWALADER,) naturalist, born at Philadelphia in 1845. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1864, became a lecturer in that institution, and in 1880 professor of medical jurisprudence at Jefferson Medical College. He made valuable studies of the ocean flora and fauna of Maine, and wrote "Evolution of Life," "Human Physiology," and other works. Died in 1909.

Chapman, (JOHN,) a learned English divine, born in 1704. He published a work called "Eusebius," (1739,) in answer to Morgan and Tindal. In 1741 he became Archdeacon of Sudbury. He subsequently published numerous sermons, several antiquarian treatises, and a letter to Dr. Middleton, (1744,) in which he corrected some errors committed by that author in his "Life of Cicero." Died in 1784.

Chapman, (JOHN GADSBY,) an American painter, born in Alexandria, Virginia, August 11, 1808. He was for many years a resident of Rome. He painted "The Baptism of Pocahontas" for the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

Chapman, (JOHN JAY,) born at New York in 1862, is a member of the New York Bar, and author of "Emerson and other Essays," "Causes and Consequences," etc.

Chapman, (NATHANIEL,) an American physician, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1780, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1800. He began to practise in Philadelphia in 1804, and obtained the chair of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania in 1813. In 1816 he was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the same institution. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica." He was president of the American Philosophical Society from 1846 until his death. He died January 1, 1853.

See S. D. GROSS, "American Medical Biography;" "Discourse commemorative of Nathaniel Chapman," by DR. S. JACKSON, 1854.

Chapman, (THOMAS,) an English scholar, born in Durham county in 1717, became master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1746. He published an "Essay on the Roman Senate," (1750.) Died in 1760.

Chapone, sha-pōn', (HESTER,) an English authoress of great merit, born in Northamptonshire in 1727, was the daughter of Thomas Mulso. In 1760 she was married to Mr. Chapone, who died ten months after the union. She was the intimate friend of Elizabeth Carter and Mrs. Montague. She contributed to the "Adventurer" the story of "Fidelia," (1753,) and wrote an "Ode to Peace," and other admired poems. Her "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind" (1773) are highly

esteemed. She also published "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," and a few other works. Died in 1801.

See MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," 1843.

Chapour, (a king of Persia.) See SAPOR.

Chappe, shăp, (CLAUDE,) an inventor of a telegraph, born at Brûlon, in France, in 1763, was a nephew of Abbé Chappe d'Auteroche. In 1791 he conceived the project of communicating with his absent friends by means of signals. In 1792 he presented to the National Assembly a machine which he called a *telegraph,* which was tried with success between Paris and Lille, where a dispatch was transmitted through forty-eight leagues in thirteen minutes and forty seconds. The importance of the invention was immediately recognized, and the telegraph soon came into general use. Chappe is regarded as the first who operated successfully with the telegraph, although the idea did not originate with him. Died in 1805.

Chappe d'Auteroche, shăp dōt'rosh', (JEAN,) ABBÉ, a French astronomer, born at Mauriac in 1722. In 1760 the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member, sent him to Tobolsk to observe the transit of Venus which occurred in June 6, 1761. On his return he published a "Narrative of his Journey in Siberia." He went to California to observe another transit of Venus, and died there in 1769.

Chap'pel, (WILLIAM,) a learned English divine, born in Nottinghamshire in 1582, became provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1637, and Bishop of Cork in 1638. He published "The Use of the Holy Scripture," (1653,) and other works, and was one of those to whom "The Whole Duty of Man" has been ascribed. Died in 1649.

See "Vita seipso conscripta," (Autobiography,) 1715.

Chap-pe'lōw, (LEONARD,) an eminent English Orientalist, born in 1683, became professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1720, and promoted the study of Oriental literature in England. Among his works are "Elements of the Arabic Language," and a translation of the "Traveller," an Arabic poem. Died in 1768.

Chappuzeau, shăp'pü'zō', (SAMUEL,) a Swiss *littérateur,* born at Geneva about 1625; died in 1701.

Chapsal, shăp'săl', (C. P.,) a French grammarian, born about 1790, published "Lessons of Logical Analysis," (14th edit., 1842,) and a "New French Grammar," in which he was aided by M. Noël. The latter work made the fortune of the authors. Died in 1858.

Chaptal, shăp'tăl', (JEAN ANTOINE,) Comte de Chanteloup, (shŏNt'loo',) a distinguished French chemist and statesman, born at Nogaret (Lozère) in June, 1756. Having graduated as a physician at Montpellier in 1777, he went to Paris, where he pursued the study of chemistry and other sciences. In 1781 he was appointed professor of chemistry at Montpellier, where he at the same time rendered valuable services to the state by the manufacture of certain chemicals for which France had previously been indebted to foreigners. He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, but was imprisoned by the dominant party in 1793. After a brief detention, he was called to Paris by the government to superintend the manufacture of saltpetre, in which he was very successful. About 1796 he became a member of the Institute, just founded. Bonaparte appointed him a councillor of state in 1800, and minister of the interior in 1801. It is said that this department was never administered more efficiently for the prosperity of France than during the four years of Chaptal's ministry. In 1805 he was made grand officer of the legion of honour, and a senator. A few years later he became a count. He opposed the restoration of the Bourbons, and retired from public service in 1815, but was restored to the Chamber of Peers in 1819. In 1806 he had published "Chemistry applied to the Arts," ("La Chimie appliqué aux Arts,") an excellent work, which was translated into all the languages of Europe and is still much consulted. He also wrote "Elements of Chemistry," a "Treatise on the Culture of the Vine and the Art of making Wine," and other works. Died in Paris in 1832.

See FLOURENS, "Éloge historique de Chaptal," 1835; J. S. JULIA-FONTENELLE, "Éloge de J. A. Chaptal," 1833; THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chapuis, shă'pü-e', (GABRIEL,) a French writer, born at Amboise in 1546. He succeeded Belleforest as historiographer of France, and in 1596 became Spanish interpreter to the king. He translated from the Spanish into French "Amadis de Gaul," and other works. Died in 1611.

Chapus, shă'püs', (EUGÈNE,) a French writer on hunting, horse-racing, etc., was born in Paris about 1800. Among his works are "The Turf," (1853,) and "Le Sport à Paris," (1854.) Died January 18, 1877.

Charas, shă'răs', (MOÏSE,) an eminent French physician and Protestant, born at Uzès in 1618. He taught chemistry for nine years in the Royal College of Paris. The revocation of the edict of Nantes (1685) forced him to emigrate. After practising in England and Holland, he went to Spain to attend Charles II., and was induced by the terrors of the Inquisition to turn Catholic. He returned to Paris about 1692, and died there in 1698. He had published in 1676 a "Pharmacopœia," which was extensively used. Voltaire says, "he was the first who wrote well on Pharmacy."

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine;" CAP, "Éloge de Moïse Charas," 1840.

Chā'rax, a Greek historian and philosopher, was a priest of Pergamus, and lived probably in the first and second centuries of the Christian era. Of his very voluminous Greek histories only fragments remain.

Charbonnel, shăr'bo'nĕl', (JOSEPH CLAUDE MARGUERITE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Dijon in 1775. He displayed skill and courage at Jena in 1806, and in various actions in Prussia, Spain, and Russia. As general of division, he took part in the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, (1813.) He became a peer of France in 1841. Died in 1846.

Charbonnet, shăr'bo'nă', (PIERRE MATTHIAS,) a French *littérateur,* born at Troyes in 1733. In August, 1792, he was intrusted with the surveillance of the royal family confined in the Temple. Died in 1815.

Charbonnières, de, deh shăr'bo'ne'air', (ALEXIS,) CHEVALIER, a French *littérateur,* born in Auvergne about 1778. He composed "The Battle of Austerlitz," a drama, a poem entitled an "Essay on the Sublime," and other works. Died in 1819.

Charcot, (JEAN MARIE,) a French pathologist, born at Paris in 1825, became doctor at the Salpêtrière hospital and a member of the Institute. He made a scientific study of hypnotism, and added much to our knowledge of nervous diseases. His works on these subjects were numerous. Died March 18, 1893.

Chard, (JOHN ROUSE MERRIOT,) an English soldier, born in 1847, became a lieutenant in the engineers, and made himself famous in 1879 by his gallant defence of Rorke's Drift with eighty men against three thousand Zulus. He received the Victoria Cross, was made captain in 1879, and lieutenant-colonel in 1893.

Chardin, shăr'dăN', (JEAN BAPTISTE SIMÉON,) a skilful French painter, born in Paris in 1699. He represented familiar scenes with admirable beauty and fidelity, and was employed to decorate the *salon* of the Louvre. Many of his works have been engraved. Died in 1779.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Chardin, shar'din or shăr'dăN', (Sir JOHN,) a celebrated traveller, born in Paris in 1643, was a jeweller by trade, and a Protestant. In 1664 he made a journey to India and Persia, partly on account of business, and remained six years at Ispahân, where he diligently studied the language, history, politics, customs, etc. of Persia. He was employed by the Persian king as an agent for the purchase of jewels. In 1670 he revisited Paris; but, finding that his religion was an insuperable obstacle to his preferment, he resolved in 1671 to return to the East. He passed the ensuing ten years mostly in Persia, and in 1681 became a resident of London. He was knighted by Charles II., chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was sent on a diplomatic mission to Holland about 1682. In 1686 he published the first part of his "Travels in Persia and the East Indies," (3 vols. 4to, 1686–1711,) which, says Sir William Jones, "is the best account of Mohammedan nations ever published." Died near London in 1713.

Chardon de la Rochette, shär'dôn' dẹh là ro'shĕt', (SIMON,) a French philologist and Hellenist, born in Gévaudan in 1753, was one of the principal contributors to the "Magasin Encyclopédique" of Milan, for which he wrote many able critical dissertations. His most important work is a "Greek Anthology," which cost the labour of twenty-five years and was left unfinished. Died in 1814.

Charenton, shä'rôn'tôn', (JOSEPH NICOLAS,) a French writer and Jesuit, born at Blois in 1649. He was a missionary in Persia for fifteen years. By order of Philip V. of Spain, he made a good French translation of Mariana's "History of Spain," (1725,) with a supplement. His version was so successful that it prevented the publication of two others that were in progress. Died in Paris in 1735.

Chā'rēs, [Χάρης,] an Athenian general, whose extortions provoked the social war which began in 358 B.C. By party influence and corruption, he was chosen general-in-chief in this war, and besieged Chios without success.

Chares, a Greek statuary, born at Lindus, lived about 300 B.C., was a pupil of Lysippus, and the chief founder of the Rhodian school of sculpture. He constructed, near the port of Rhodes, the famous Colossus, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It was a bronze statue of Apollo, seventy cubits in height, (about one hundred English feet,) and was thrown down by an earthquake about 224 B.C., fifty-six years after its erection. The fragments remained on the spot more than nine hundred years.

Chares OF MITYLENE was master of ceremonies, or gentleman-usher, to Alexander the Great. He recorded facts and anecdotes in the life of that prince, in a work of which only small fragments are extant. In 340 he commanded an army sent to aid Byzantium against Philip of Macedon; but he failed to effect his object, and was superseded by Phocian. He was one of the commanders of the Athenians at the battle of Chæronæa, 338 B.C., the loss of which was ascribed to his incapacity. He survived that event five years or more. His character was extremely profligate and corrupt.

See PLUTARCH, "Phocion."

Charette de la Contrie, shä'rĕt' dẹh là kôn'trē', (ATHANASE,) a French royalist chief, nephew of François Athanase, noticed below, was born at Nantes in 1796. He fought for the Bourbons in the west of France in 1815. He went into exile with Charles X. in 1830, and in 1832 raised an unsuccessful revolt in the west. He published a "Military Journal," (1842.) Died in 1848.

See LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans."

Charette de la Contrie, (FRANÇOIS ATHANASE,) a brave Vendean general, born in Bretagne in 1763. He was chosen as their leader by the insurgent peasants in 1793, and displayed remarkable talents for guerilla warfare. He gained several victories over the republicans in 1793–94, and maintained the contest after the other Vendean chiefs had fallen. "All the princes of Europe," says Alison, "looked to him as the only man capable of restoring the royal cause." In April, 1795, he signed a treaty of pacification, which he soon violated. "The renewal of hostilities," says Alison, "was owing to the delusive hopes held out by, and ill-judged assistance of, Great Britain." At the request of Count d'Artois, Charette resumed the command, but was unable to resist General Hoche, who is said to have offered him a million francs to leave the country in peace. He refused these terms, was taken prisoner, and shot in March, 1796.

See LE BOUVIER-DESMORTIERS, "Vie de Charette;" T. MURET, "Vie populaire de Charette," 1845.

Charidème. See CHARIDEMUS.

Char-I-de'mus, [Χαρίδημος,] a Greek general, born in Eubœa about 400 B.C., became the leader of an army of mercenaries. He entered the service of Cotys, King of Thrace, and opposed the Athenians in their attempt to conquer Chersonesus. He obtained command of an Athenian army in 349 B.C.

Charidemus, [Fr. CHARIDÈME, kä're'dẹm',] an Athenian orator, born about 390 B.C., was a political friend of Demosthenes. He was ambassador to the court of Macedon when Philip was killed in the year 336, and was one of the eight orators whom Alexander required to be delivered to him after the reduction of Thebes. To escape this danger, he fled to Persia, where he was put to death by Darius in 333 B.C.

See THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Charis. See CHARITES.

Charisi. See CHARIZI.

Charisius, ka-rish'ẹ-us, (AURELIUS ARCADIUS,) a Roman jurist, supposed to have lived about 350 A.D. He wrote "De Testibus," ("On Witnesses,") and other legal works, extracts of which are preserved in the "Digest."

Charisius, (FLAVIUS SOSIP'ATER,) a Latin grammarian, born in Campania, lived about the fifth century.

Chăr'I-tēs, singular **Cha'ris**, [Gr. Χάρις, Χάριτες; Fr. LES GRACES, là grăss; Lat. GRA'TIÆ,] the Graces of classic mythology, were the daughters of Jupiter. They were supposed to bestow grace, beauty, and refinement, and to preside over social enjoyments, dances, and festivals. They were also patrons of poetry and art. They were three in number,—namely, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia.

See KEIGHTLEY'S "Mythology."

Chăr'I-ton, [Gr. Χαρίτων,] author of a Greek romance entitled "The Loves of Chæreas and Callirrhoë," was a native of Aphrodisias, in Caria. His epoch is unknown; but he lived, it is supposed, in or after the fourth century of our era. The chief merit of his work is in the style.

Charizi, chä-ree'thee, (?) (JUDAH,) a Spanish poet and Jewish rabbi, born at Xeres; died about 1235.

Charke, chark, (CHARLOTTE,) an English actress, was a daughter of Colley Cibber. Died in 1760.

See "Narrative of the Life of Mrs. Charlotte Charke," by herself, London, 1827.

Charlemagne, shar'le-mān', [Fr. pron. shärl'mān'; Ger. CARL (or KARL) DER GROSSE, karl dĕr grōs'sẹh; It. CARLO MAGNO, kar'lo mân'yo; Lat. CAR'OLUS MAG'NUS, *i.e.* "Charles the Great,"] or **Charles I.**, King of France and Emperor of the West, born at the castle of Salzburg, in Bavaria, in 742 A.D., was the son of Pepin le Bref, King of the Franks. At the death of Pepin, in 768, Charlemagne became King of Austrasia, Neustria, etc., while his brother Carloman obtained the rest of his father's dominions. In 771 Carloman died, and Charlemagne became master of the whole. His kingdom then included France and a large part of Germany. He married Desirée or Desiderata, a daughter of Desiderius of Lombardy. In 772 he began a war against the Saxons, who, after a long and obstinate resistance, were finally subdued about thirty years later. Having defeated Desiderius, King of the Lombards, he was crowned King of Lombardy in 774. Having divorced his first wife, he married Hildegarde or Ildegerda. Returning from an invasion of Spain in 778, he suffered a reverse at Roncesvalles, where Roland and other famous paladins fell by the hands of the Saracens. The revolts of his subjects gave him many opportunities for the successful exercise of his military talents. In 800 he was crowned at Rome by Pope Leo III. as Emperor of the West, with the title of Cæsar Augustus. His son Pepin, whom he had made King of Italy, died in 810. In 813 he associated his son, Louis le Débonnaire, with himself in the empire. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle, his capital, in January, 814, leaving a great reputation as a statesman, legislator, and founder of the Germanic Empire. He established churches, monasteries, and schools, and promoted learning, arts, and civilization. He was the most powerful monarch of his time. His empire comprised all the region between the Elbe and the Ebro, extending eastward to Hungary and southward to Calabria. By his will, made in 806, he divided the empire between his three sons, Charles, Pepin, and Louis, the last of whom only survived Charlemagne, and became his successor. His descendants are denominated Carlovingians, constituting the second dynasty of French kings.

See HAURÉAU, "Charlemagne et sa Cour," 1854; GAILLARD, "Histoire de Charlemagne," 1782; ARN. SCHEUFFER, "Caroli Magni Vita togata;" G. P. R. JAMES, "Life of Charlemagne," 1832; DONATUS ACCIAJUOLI, "De Vita Caroli Magni Commentarius;" REINERUS REINECCIUS, "Annales de Gestis Caroli Magni;" EGINHARD, "Vita Caroli Magni," first published in 1521; CAPEFIGUE, "Charlemagne," 1840; THÉODORE NISARD, "Histoire de Charlemagne," 1843; HEINRICH C. VON GAGERN, "Carl der Grosse," 1845; BREDOW, "Carl der Grosse," 1814; SCHROEDER, "Geschichte Carls des Grossen," 1850; DIFFOLD, "Leben Kaiser Carl's des Grossen," 1810; SPORSCHIL, "Carl der Grosse, sein Reich und sein Haus," 1846.

Charlemagne, (JEAN ARMAND,) a French author, born at Bourget in 1759. He served against the British in the American Revolution, and wrote many plays, poems, and tales, besides tracts on social and literary subjects. Died in 1838.

Char'le-mont, (JAMES CAULFEILD,) EARL OF, a literary and patriotic Irish nobleman, born in Dublin in 1728, was the son of Viscount Charlemont, and a friend of Edmund Burke. He was president of the Royal Irish Academy, and author of a "History of Italian Poetry." He had great influence in the public affairs of Ireland. Died in 1799.

See FRANCIS HARDY, "Memoirs of the Political and Private Life of James Caulfeild, Earl of Charlemont," 1810; "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1811; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1811.

☞The following order has been adopted in regard to rulers or princes having the name of CHARLES: first, Emperors; secondly, Kings, (arranged according to the alphabetical order of their respective countries, England being placed first, France next, and so on;) thirdly, Archdukes; fourthly, Dukes.

Charles I., EMPEROR. See CHARLEMAGNE.

Charles II., EMPEROR. See CHARLES THE BALD, King of France.

Charles III., or THE FAT, [Fr. CHARLES LE GROS, shärl lẹh gro,] Emperor of the Franks, born about 832 A.D., was the third son of Louis II., (le Germanique,) and among the German emperors is reckoned Charles III. Louis II., at his death in 876, divided the empire among his sons, Carloman, Louis, and Charles. The first and second having died without lawful issue within six years ensuing, Charles inherited their portions. In 884 he became King or Regent of France, the legitimate heir of which was a minor. His dominions were much too large for his capacity, and his power was little more than nominal. He was unable to relieve Paris from the besieging Normans in 886, except by paying them to transfer their ravages to another part of France. He was deposed by his nephew, Arnulph or Arnolph, in 888, and died the same year.

Charles IV., of the house of Luxembourg, born in 1316, was a son of John de Luxembourg, King of Bohemia. He was elected Emperor of Germany in 1346, as successor to Louis V., whom the pope had excommunicated, and who died in 1347. He is reproached for his subservience to the pope. About 1356 he issued, at Nuremberg, the Golden Bull, which was the fundamental law of the empire for more than four hundred years. This Bull determined that the election of emperor should be made by seven electors, viz., four secular princes and three ecclesiastics. He died in 1378, and was succeeded by his son Wenceslaus.

See PELZEL, "Geschichte Kaiser Karls IV.," 1780.

Charles V., [Ger. KARL (or CARL) DER FÜNFTE, kärl dĕr fünf'tẹh; Fr. CHARLES QUINT, shärl kăn; It. CARLO QUINTO, kär'lo kwĕn'to,] Don **Carlos I.** of Spain, afterwards Emperor of Germany, was the eldest son of the archduke Philip of Austria, and grandson of the emperor Maximilian I. and Mary, Duchess of Burgundy. His mother was Joanna, the daughter and sole heiress of Ferdinand and Isabella, the sovereigns of Aragon and Castile. He was born at Ghent in February, 1500, and educated in Flanders, under the care of William de Croy as governor and Adrien of Utrecht as preceptor. He inherited from his father, who died in 1506, the Low Countries and Franche-Comté. The death of Ferdinand of Spain in January, 1516, rendered Charles master of an empire more vast than any monarch had ruled since Charlemagne. He removed his court from Flanders to Spain in 1517, and dismissed Cardinal Ximenes from the regency. In 1519 Charles was elected Emperor of Germany, as successor to Maximilian, after a long contest with Francis I. of France. Having appointed Adrien of Utrecht Regent of Castile, he departed from Spain, and was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle in October, 1520. In order to concert measures to check the progress of the Lutheran doctrines, he assembled a Diet at Worms in 1521. (See LUTHER, MARTIN.)

Foreseeing that a war was impending between himself and the French king, Charles made a secret alliance with Pope Leo X. and Henry VIII. of England. In his absence the people of Castile, led by Juan de Padilla, revolted against the regent, and were successful in several battles in 1520 and 1521. Charles returned to Spain in 1522, and by a wise moderation ended the civil war. In the mean time hostilities had commenced between the allies and the French, who were driven out from the Milanese in 1522 by Colonna. An imperialist army which invaded Provence in 1524 was repulsed by Francis, who again marched into Italy, and was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Pavía in 1525. The war was suspended by the treaty of Madrid in 1526. (See FRANCIS I.) In 1526 he married Isabella of Portugal, a daughter of King Emmanuel. A league having been formed by Francis I. and the pope, Clement VII., against Charles, the war was renewed in 1527, when the imperial army, under Constable Bourbon, took Rome by assault, made the pope a prisoner, and committed great outrages on the citizens. This event excited general horror in Europe, and influenced Henry VIII. to join the league against the emperor. Peace was restored by the treaty of Cambrai in 1529.

In 1530 Charles attended the Diet of Augsburg, which he had appointed to oppose the progress of the Reformation, and which decreed that severe penalties should be enforced against the Protestants. The emperor, however, after the Protestant chiefs had united in the League of Schmalkalden for a common defence, granted them favourable terms of peace or compromise in 1531. In 1535 he acquired great renown by the defeat of Barbarossa and the conquest of Tunis, with a large armament which he commanded in person. He invaded France from the south in 1536, and besieged Marseilles; but, foiled by the cautious and defensive policy of Montmorenci, he was forced to retreat, after he had lost half of his army. A truce of ten years having been negotiated in 1538, Charles asked and received a safe-conduct to pass through France in 1539. In 1541 he conducted against Algiers an enterprise which, in consequence of a storm at sea, and disease in the army, resulted disastrously.

The truce between Charles and Francis having been broken in 1542, the former courted the favour of the Protestants, from whom he obtained material aid for the war. In 1544 the French gained a decisive victory at Cerisoles, soon after which Charles and Francis made a treaty of peace at Crespy, (Crẽpy,) and secretly agreed to exterminate heresy in their respective dominions. In 1546 he published the ban of the empire against the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse, the chiefs of the Protestant league, who promptly declared war against him. Their offer of battle having been declined by Charles, their armies were dispersed or disbanded in 1547. He then obtained an easy conquest, and subjected the Protestants to cruel oppression and exactions. Maurice of Saxony, who had hitherto fought for Charles, took the field against him in 1552, at the head of a powerful league and supported by Henry II. of France. Surprised by this sudden danger, and unable to resist, his army fled in confusion from Innspruck, and Charles, in August, 1552, signed the memorable treaty of Passau, "which," says Robertson, "overturned the vast fabric in erecting which Charles had employed so many years, and established the Protestant Church upon a firm and secure basis." To the great astonishment of Europe, he resigned with imposing ceremonies the sovereignty of the Netherlands, Spain, and his other hereditary dominions to his son Philip in the autumn of 1555. He assigned as his motive that his vigour was exhausted by an incurable distemper, the gout. He resigned the imperial crown to his brother Ferdinand, and retired to the monastery of Saint Yuste, near Plasencia, in Spain. "He was particularly curious," says Robertson, "with regard to the mechanism of clocks and watches; and having found, after repeated trials, that he could not bring any two of them to go exactly alike, he reflected, it is said, with a mixture of surprise and regret on his own folly in having bestowed so much time and labour on the more vain attempt of bringing mankind to a precise uniformity of sentiment concerning the profound and mysterious doctrines of religion." Unfor-

tunately, this passage, so full of interest and instruction, rests upon no trustworthy foundation, and is inconsistent with the views which Charles is known to have held a little before his death. He died September 21, 1558.

See ROBERTSON, "History of the Reign of Charles V.," 1769; PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II., King of Spain," vol. i. chaps. i. and ix.; ULLOA, "Vita di Carolo V.," 1559; G. LETI, "Vita del Imperatore Carolo V.," 4 vols., 1700; LUIGI DOLCE, "Vita di Carolo V.," 1561; SANDOVAL, "Historia de la Vida de Carlos V.," 1606; MASENIUS, "Historia Caroli V.," 1672; A. PICHOT, "Charles Quint," 1854; STIRLING, "The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V.," 1852 French version of G. LETI's work, above noticed, 1704; JOHANN GUSTAV DROYSEN, "Zwei Verzeichnisse, Kaiser Karls V., seine Lande und seiner grossen Einkünfte," etc., 1854; F. A. A. MIGNET, "Charles V.; son Abdication, son Séjour et sa Mort au Monastère de Yuste," 1854; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1853; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1855; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1857.

Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, born in 1685, was the second son of the emperor Leopold I. Leopold claimed a right to succeed Charles II. of Spain, who was his first-cousin, and who had no issue; but he waived his pretensions in favour of the subject of this article. By the will of the Spanish king, who died in 1700, the French Duke of Anjou was appointed his heir. In the war of the Spanish succession which followed, the claim of Charles was enforced by Austria, England, Portugal, etc., while the French and a majority of the Spaniards fought for his rival, Philip V. Charles entered Madrid with an army in 1706, but was soon driven out of that city. The French gained a decisive victory at Almanza in 1707, and Philip remained master of Spain. In 1711 he succeeded his brother, Joseph I., as Emperor of Germany and King of Hungary. He renounced his claim to Spain, by the treaty of Rastadt, in 1714. He was the last descendant in the male line of the house of Austria, (Hapsburg,) and had no issue except a daughter, Maria Theresa, for whom and her heirs he wished to secure his crowns. With this view, he promulgated in 1724 a new law of succession, the famous "Pragmatic Sanction." In the ensuing years of his reign, all the plans of his cabinet were directed to the settlement of the succession according to the Pragmatic Sanction. A war which Austria waged against France and Spain was terminated in 1735 by a treaty in which Charles ceded Naples to Don Carlos of Spain. He died in October, 1740, and was succeeded by Maria Theresa as Queen of Hungary.

See SCHIRACH, "Biographie Kaiser Karls VI.," 1778; ZSCHACKWITZ, "Leben und Thaten Kaiser Caroli VI.," 1723; PIERRE MASSUET, "Histoire de l'Empereur Charles VI," 1742.

Charles VII. (**Charles Albert,**) Emperor of Germany, born at Brussels in 1697, was a son of Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria. He married a daughter of the emperor Joseph I. in 1722, and succeeded his father as Elector of Bavaria in 1726. In 1740 he became a competitor of Maria Theresa for the throne of Austria, (or part of the dominions attached to it,) and was supported by France, Prussia, and other powers in the war of the Austrian succession. He was elected emperor in 1742. His armies were defeated by the Austrians, and he was driven from Bavaria for a time. He died in 1745, leaving a son, Maximilian Joseph, who succeeded him as Elector.

See J. J. MOSER, "Staatshistorie Deutschlands unter der Regierung Karls VII.," 2 vols., 1743.

Charles I. (**Charles Stuart,**) King of England, the third son of James I. and Anne of Denmark, was born at Dunfermline, Scotland, on the 19th of November, 1600. At the death of his elder brother Henry in 1612, he became heir-apparent to the crown, having previously been styled Duke of York and Cornwall. He succeeded his father March 27, 1625, and in the same year married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France. His father's favourite, the unpopular and incompetent Buckingham, was retained as chief minister, and acquired an ascendency over Charles which involved him in a long series of errors and disasters. The growing spirit of liberty rendered it difficult to govern by the former arbitrary methods, to which the king adhered with fatal obstinacy. In the first year of his reign he was involved in a contest with Parliament, which resolved not to grant supplies without obtaining a redress of grievances, or concessions in favour of liberty. Between June, 1625, and March, 1629, three Parliaments were successively assembled and dissolved. He then resolved to govern without Parliaments, and resorted to new and tyrannical measures for raising money. Patents of monopoly were granted. The Petition of Rights, to which he had given his assent, was violated. The Puritans were imprisoned, whipped, and mutilated for their opinions. Buckingham having been assassinated in 1628, Laud and the Earl of Strafford became his chief advisers. A war with Spain, which had added nothing to British glory, was ended by peace in 1630. In 1637 John Hampden gained celebrity by his resistance to the illegal levy of ship-money. By his attempt to impose the Episcopal liturgy, etc. on the Scottish people, Charles provoked a rebellion and civil war in Scotland in 1638. A new Parliament was assembled in April, 1640, and was violently dissolved in the following May. In August, England was invaded by a victorious Scottish army. Defeat, financial distress, and general disorganization compelled the king to call another Parliament, which met in November, 1640, and became the famous Long Parliament. In 1641 Charles reluctantly consented to the execution of the Earl of Strafford, by which he made himself liable to the charge of ingratitude. In January, 1642, he failed in a rash attempt to seize five members of the Commons, which attempt was the proximate cause of the civil war. (See CROMWELL and HAMPDEN.) "From that moment," says Macaulay, "it must have been evident to every impartial observer, that, in the midst of professions, oaths, and smiles, the tyrant was constantly looking forward to an absolute sway and a bloody revenge." In the first and second years of the war the royalists gained numerous victories; but the tide was turned at Marston Moor in 1644, and the royal army was again defeated in 1645, at the decisive battle of Naseby, where Charles commanded in person. In 1646 he gave himself up to the Scottish army, which delivered him to the English Parliament in 1647. Having been subjected to a form of legal process by the Parliament, he was condemned, and beheaded on January 30, 1649. "It would be absurd to deny," says Macaulay, "that he was a scholar and a gentleman, a man of exquisite taste in the fine arts, a man of strict morals in private life. He was as good a writer and speaker as any modern sovereign has been."

See MACAULAY, Review of Hallam's "Constitutional History;" HUME, "History of England," chaps. i. to lix.; MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. i.; PETER HEYLIN, "Life of Charles I.," 1658; WILLIAM HARRIS, "Life of Charles I.," 1758; DISRAELI, "Life and Character of Charles I.," 1828; SIR PHILIP WARWICK, "Memoirs of the Reign of Charles I.;" LUCY AIKIN, "Memoirs of the Court of King Charles I."

Charles II., King of England, the eldest surviving son of Charles I., was born on the 29th of May, 1630. After the decisive triumph of the Parliament at Naseby, in June, 1645, he retired to Jersey, and the next year he joined his mother in Paris. In 1649 he was proclaimed king by the Scottish Parliament, "on condition of his good behaviour." Having received an invitation from the Covenanters and signed the Covenant, he landed in Scotland in June, 1650, and was crowned at Scone about the first of the next year. The austere religionists of Scotland required him to sign "articles of repentance," and treated him as a captive rather than a king. Cromwell having defeated the royalist army at Dunbar and reduced a great part of Scotland, Charles marched with his Scottish army into England, closely pursued by the enemy. His hopes that the English would rally to his standard were disappointed, and the enterprise terminated in his signal defeat at Worcester, September 3, 1651. Charles escaped by flight, and, after many adventures in various disguises, he embarked in October and found safety in France.

The restoration of Charles to the throne is ascribed to the loyalty and prudence of General Monk, seconded by the favour of the people and the law of reaction. Charles entered London in May, 1660, with ample demonstrations of popular joy. He appointed Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, prime minister. In 1662 he married Catherine of Braganza, daughter of the King of Portugal. Episcopacy was restored, and the Presbyterian clergy were ejected. In 1665 Charles declared war against the Dutch, who, after losing several naval battles, entered the Thames and burned some ships of war at Chatham. Peace was

restored by the treaty of Breda in 1667. The next year, England, Holland, and Sweden formed against Louis XIV. of France a coalition, called the Triple Alliance, which was very popular with the English. The counsels of the ministry called the *Cabal* (a word which the initial letters of their names happened to compose) soon effected a change of policy and a secret treaty with Louis XIV., who supplied Charles with revenues, so that he might reign more absolutely and be independent of Parliaments. War was again declared against the Dutch in 1672, and several doubtful battles were fought at sea. Public opinion in England compelled the court to make peace in February, 1674.

The popularity with which Charles had begun his reign had long been expended. He was suspected of leaning towards popery, and he had actually in secret entered the Catholic communion, which he avowed at the hour of death. A rumoured popish plot in 1678 convulsed the nation with fear and furious excitement. The Parliament, which had existed since 1661, became so insubordinate that the king dissolved it in 1678. In 1679 the habeas-corpus act was passed. About this time the words whig and tory originated, and were applied respectively to the opponents and the partisans of the court. Charles died in February, 1685, without lawful issue, and was succeeded by his brother, James II. His reign was remarkable as an era of libertinism in morals and of servility in politics. He was sensual, indolent, unambitious, and good-tempered. "Honour and shame, to him," says Macaulay, "were scarcely more than light and darkness to the blind."

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. lxiii. to lxix.; MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i.; WILLIAM HARRIS, "Life of Charles II.," 1765; MORLEY, "Character of King Charles II.," 1660; MCCORMICK, "History of King Charles II.," 1740; LORD HALIFAX, "Character of Charles II.," 1750; COUNT GRAMMONT, "Memoirs of the Court of Charles II.;" ARMAND CARREL, "Histoire de la Contre-révolution en Angleterre sous Charles II et James II," 1827; GEORGE BRODIE, "History of the British Empire from the Accession of Charles I. to the Restoration of Charles II.," 1822.

Charles THE BALD, [Fr. LE CHAUVE, lẹh shōv,] or **Charles I.**, King of France, the fourth son of Louis le Débonnaire, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 823 A.D. His father died in 840, after dividing his empire among his sons, Lothaire, Louis, and Charles, the last of whom had all of France lying west of the Rhone. Lothaire having claimed the pre-eminence, the other two united against him, and defeated him at the great battle of Fontenai, in 842. In the reign of Charles the Bald, France was ravaged by the Normans, who took Paris, Rouen, and other cities. Charles, being unable to expel them by arms, was twice reduced to purchase peace from them, in 845 and 861. On the death of Louis II. of Italy without issue, Charles invaded Italy in 875, and was crowned emperor by Pope John VIII., after defeating the army of his brother, Louis le Germanique. He was continually at war with his neighbours or subjects. His empire comprised Italy and all France except Lorraine, Alsace, and part of Burgundy. He died in 877, leaving the throne to his son, Louis le Bègue. As emperor, he is reckoned Charles II.; as King of France, Charles I.

See MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Charles III. of France, called THE SIMPLE, [Fr. LE SIMPLE, lẹh sămpl,] born in 879 A.D., was a younger son of Louis le Bègue, who died in that year. Two elder brothers having died before he had attained his majority, Eudes, Count of Paris, was chosen king by the nobles in 888. Charles was crowned by his partisans in 893, and at the death of Eudes, in 898, he became nominally sole king; but his power was greatly restricted by the growing spirit of feudality. The remarkable event of his reign was the treaty by which Rollo, a Norman chief, acquired the sovereignty of Neustria, (Normandy.) About 920, Robert, Duke of France, aspired to the crown, and a civil war ensued, in which Robert was killed; but his party gained the victory, and elected Raoul or Rodolph of Burgundy king in 923. Charles was treated as a captive until his death in 929. He left a son, Louis Outremer.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" A. BORGNET, "Sur le Règne de Charles le Simple," 1843.

Charles IV. of France, surnamed LE BEL, (lẹh bĕl,) "the Handsome," was the third son of Philippe le Bel, and was Count de la Marche when, on the death of his brother, Philippe le Long, in 1322, he became king. He married Marie, daughter of the emperor Henry VII. He was involved in war with Edward II. of England, from whom he claimed homage for the duchy of Guienne. Edward's queen Isabella, who was the sister of Charles, went to France to negotiate the question, and there obtained the means by which her husband was deposed. The efforts of Charles to procure his election as Emperor of Germany were not successful. He died, without male issue, in 1328, and Philippe of Valois became king.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France."

Charles V., called THE WISE, [Fr. LE SAGE, lẹh sȧzh,] King of France, born at Vincennes in 1337, was the son of John II., who was made prisoner by the Black Prince at Poitiers. He acted as regent while his father was a captive from 1356 to 1360, and at the death of his father, in 1364, became king. He frequently summoned the States-General to obtain subsidies for the war which he waged against the English invaders. This war, after a truce of several years, was renewed in 1370. Charles resolved not to lead his armies in person, and ordered his generals to avoid a general action. This policy was very successful. The French general Du Guesclin gained frequent advantages, and expelled the English from Poitou, Saintonge, and other provinces. Before his death, Charles had recovered nearly all the territory which had been conquered by Edward III., except Calais and Bordeaux. He had married Jeanne de Bourgogne, and had several sons, one of whom succeeded him as Charles VI. He patronized learning, and founded the Royal Library of Paris. Died in 1380.

See E. ROY, "Histoire de Charles V," 1849; MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" LA HARPE, "Éloge de Charles V," 1767; JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY, "Éloge de Charles V," 1770.

Charles VI., called THE WELL-BELOVED, [Fr. LE BIEN-AIMÉ, lẹh be'ĂN' ā'mā',] King of France, born at Paris in 1368, was the son of Charles V. He was the first French prince that bore the title of Dauphin, which he derived from the province of Dauphiné, given to him as an apanage. His reign nominally began in 1380, when his uncles, the Dukes of Anjou, Burgundy, and Berry, disputed with each other for the power of regent. Charles married Isabelle, daughter of the Duke of Bavaria, in 1385, and in the next year he fitted out a great armament against the English. The number of vessels of his fleet is stated at 1287. The designed invasion, however, was quickly abandoned. In 1388 he assumed the functions of royalty, which had before been shared by his uncles. Charles became deranged in 1392, and the prosperity of the kingdom was sacrificed to the rivalry of the Duke of Burgundy and the Duke of Orléans, the king's brother. The former had the ascendency for several years preceding his death, in 1404. His son Jean, inheriting his title and ambition, caused Orléans to be assassinated in 1407, and provoked a civil war which raged between the Burgundians and the Armagnacs. In 1413 the dauphin Louis seized, or attempted to seize, the throne. Henry V. of England, taking advantage of these intestine troubles, invaded France, and in October, 1415, won the great battle of Agincourt. The dauphin having died in 1415, his brother Charles, who favoured the Armagnac faction, became dauphin. The civil war still continued. The Burgundians, supported by Queen Isabelle, with a shameful disregard of the claims of their country, made, in 1420, a treaty with Henry V., which stipulated that he should be King of France on the death of Charles VI. The latter died in 1422.

See DUVAL-PINEU, "Histoire de France sous le Règne de Charles VI," 2 vols., 1842; JUVENAL DES URSINS, "Histoire de Charles VI," 1614; LE LABOUREUR, "Histoire de Charles VI," 1663; DE LUSSAN, (BAUDOT DE JUILLY,) "Histoire de Charles VI;" SAINT-REMY, "Histoire de Charles VI," 1663.

Charles VII., THE VICTORIOUS, [Fr. LE VICTORIEUX, lẹh vĕk'to're'ŭh',] born in 1403, was the son of Charles VI. He became dauphin in 1416, and king in October, 1422, when "malice domestic and foreign levy" grievously afflicted France. (See CHARLES VI.)

Death had just removed his most formidable rival, Henry V. of England; but the son of the latter was recognized by a powerful French faction, who were masters of the capital. In 1428 the English besieged Orléans, which was bravely defended by the citizens, who were loyal Armagnacs, and, after a long siege, was delivered in 1429 by the heroism of Joan of Arc, the "Maid of Orléans." The enthusiasm which she inspired into the French armies rendered them victorious in many succeeding encounters. Charles was crowned again at Rheims in 1429, made peace with the Duke of Burgundy in 1435, and entered Paris without opposition in 1436. Normandy was reconquered in 1450, and Guienne in 1451, and a few years later Calais was the only place in France which the English retained. In the early part of his reign he had married Marie of Anjou. He displayed much political ability in the various difficulties which beset his reign, and is reckoned among the kings to whom France owes great obligations. By the "Pragmatic Sanction" (1438) he protected the liberties of the Gallican Church against papal usurpation. He also made an important reform in the army, which before his time was a scourge to the citizens and peasants of France. He died in 1461, and was succeeded by his son, Louis XI.

See BAUDOT DE JUILLY, "Histoire de Charles VII," 1697 and 1754; P. CLÉMENT, "Jacques Cœur et Charles VII; ou la France au XVe Siècle," 1853.

Charles VIII., King of France, surnamed THE AFFABLE, was the son of Louis XI. and Charlotte of Savoy, and was born at Amboise in June, 1470. He ascended the throne in 1483. During his minority his sister Anne of France was invested with the chief power. In 1491 he married Anne, Duchess of Brittany, who was previously affianced and married by proxy to Maximilian of Austria. The latter, resenting this affront, declared war, and formed a coalition with Henry VII. of England. Charles hastened to settle this difficulty by negotiation, in order that he might be at liberty to pursue his favourite design of the conquest of Naples, which was ruled by a prince of the house of Aragon. In 1494, with an army of 30,000 men, he marched into Italy, found an ally in Ludovico Sforza, and in February, 1495, took Naples without serious resistance. Ferdinand of Spain, the emperor, and several Italian powers, combined against Charles, who, after staying a few months in Naples, marched homeward with 8000 men, and defeated a much larger army of the allies at Fornovo. The small army which he had left in Naples was soon expelled by the Spaniards. Charles is represented as having been amiable and gracious in the highest degree. He died in 1498; and, as he left no children, the crown passed to the Duke of Orléans, Louis XII.

See T. GODEFROY, "Histoire de Charles VIII;" PHILIPPE DE SÉGUR, "Histoire de Charles VIII," 1835; ANTOINE VARILLAS, "Histoire de Charles VIII," 1691; PHILIPPE DE COMINES, "Mémoires."

Charles IX., King of France, the second son of Henry II. and Catherine de Médicis, was born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1550. Succeeding his brother, Francis II., he ascended the throne in December, 1560. During his minority his mother was the master-spirit of the government, and Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre, was lieutenant-general. Before his accession the question of religious reform had arrayed against each other two powerful parties, the Catholics and the Huguenots, the latter of whom had been persecuted in the preceding reign and were determined to assert by force their religious liberty. The Duke of Guise was the leader of the Catholic party, which was supported by the court and the people of Paris. The Protestants, led by the Prince of Condé, by Coligni, etc., formed the majority in the south and west of France.

Catherine, who was jealous of the influence of the Guise family, adopted the subtle policy of holding the balance of power; and her intrigues tended rather to foment the civil war, which began in 1562. The King of Navarre, who commanded the Catholic army, was killed at the siege of Rouen, in the same year. In February of the next year the Duke of Guise was assassinated while pressing the siege of Orléans; and a few weeks later a treaty of peace was signed between the two factions. Charles was declared of age in 1563; but he remained under the control of his mother, who had infused into him her perfidious principles. The war was several times renewed, and suspended by treaties in which neither party had confidence. The Protestants were defeated at Saint-Denis, (1567,) and Jarnac, (1569,) where the Prince of Condé was killed.

In 1570 Charles married Elizabeth, the daughter of the emperor Maximilian II., and made overtures which resulted in a treaty of peace with the Huguenots. The terms were favourable to the latter; but it is generally believed that the treaty was part of a scheme of deeply-meditated treachery, on the part of Catherine at least. If Charles was accessary to the plot, he must have acted the part of a consummate dissembler. He invited Coligni and the other chiefs of that party to court, treated them with favour and apparent cordiality, and succeeded in allaying their suspicions, especially after he had contracted a marriage between his sister Margaret and Henry of Navarre, which was celebrated in August, 1572. While the Protestant chiefs were sharing the nuptial festivities in Paris, on the night of August 24, ("Saint Bartholomew's Day,") the signal for the massacre was given. The fanatical populace of Paris, instigated by princes, nobles, and the high officers of the court, became willing agents in the murderous work. The massacre continued several days in Paris, where the number of victims was computed at about ten thousand; and similar scenes were enacted in the provinces. Charles admitted that he had consented to this enormous crime, but sought to palliate it by affirming that a conspiracy against his life had been detected. His brother, the Duke of Anjou, appears to have been one of the prime managers of the plot. After suffering the agonies of remorse, Charles died, without issue, in 1574, and was succeeded by the Duke of Anjou as Henry III.

See VARILLAS, "Histoire de Charles IX," 1683; SISMONDI and H. MARTIN, "Histoire de France;" WALTER ANDERSON, "History of France during the Reigns of Francis II. and Charles IX.," 5 vols., 1769–82.

Charles X., King of France, born at Versailles in October, 1757, was the son of the dauphin, (who was eldest son of Louis XV.,) and was the youngest brother of Louis XVI. He received at birth the name of Charles Philippe and the title of Comte d'Artois. In 1773 he married Maria Theresa of Savoy, daughter of the King of Sardinia, by whom he had two sons, the Duc d'Angoulême and the Duc de Berry. He constantly opposed all concessions to the Revolution from the first, and was one of the foremost to join in the royalist emigration of 1789. In the ensuing years he visited several courts of Europe, soliciting aid and levying war against the French republic. After the death of Louis XVI. he received the title of *Monsieur*. Having persuaded Charette, the Vendean chief, to renew the civil war, and having obtained an army in England, he commanded the expedition of Quiberon in 1795, which was a disastrous failure Without landing on the soil of France, he returned to England; and Charette wrote to Louis XVIII., "The cowardice of your brother has ruined all."

Bonaparte having ceased to reign, the Count d'Artois entered Paris with the allied army in April, 1814, and exclaimed, "There is nothing changed in France: there is only one Frenchman the more!"* He ascended the throne, September 16, 1824, under favourable circumstances, and his accession was attended with general rejoicing. Villèle and other ministers of the late king were retained; but a conclave of ecclesiastics obtained an ascendency in the royal council, to which the misfortunes of his reign are ascribed. In 1825 the sacerdotal party procured the passage of a law against sacrilege, punishing with death the profanation of "sacred vases" and "holy wafers." This excited much indignation. In 1827 Charles disbanded the national guard, which had shown symptoms of disaffection. In January, 1828, the ministry of Villèle was superseded by that of M. de Martignac, which was formed by a compromise between the extreme royalists and the liberals, and did not enjoy the confidence of the king, who said to them, "Villèle's system was mine; and

* This famous saying was the suggestion of Talleyrand.

I hope you will conform yourselves to it." The ministers having been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, Charles dismissed them in August, 1829, and formed an extreme royalist ministry, at the head of which was the Prince de Polignac, who was also the confidant of the king. The Chamber, which met in March, 1830, voted an address hostile to the ministers, who, having appealed to the country by a new election, were defeated by a large majority. The king and cabinet then resolved on a *coup d'état*. On the 25th of July, 1830, they issued the ordinances which infringed the charter and caused an explosion of the monarchy. After a bloody contest of three days' duration in the streets of Paris, between the people and the army under Marmont, the revolution was completed, on the 30th of July, and the Bourbon dynasty ceased to reign. Charles abdicated in favour of his grandson, the Duc de Bordeaux, retired to England, and died at Göritz in October, 1836. The qualities of his heart are eulogized by Lamartine and others; but his intellectual capacity was small. Lord Brougham represents him as a furious bigot and a declared enemy of liberty.

See VAULABELLE, "Histoire des deux Restaurations;" MONTBEL, "Dernière Époque de l'Histoire de Charles X;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" BAILLEUL, "La France sous le Règne de Charles X," 1824; LORIEUX, "Histoire du Règne de Charles X," 1834.

Charles I. OF ANJOU, King of Naples, Count of Anjou and Provence, born about 1220, was the youngest son of Louis VIII. of France. He married Beatrice, daughter of Raimond Berenger, Count of Provence, who appointed him the heir of his dominions. He joined his brother, Saint Louis of France, in a crusade against the Saracens of Egypt, about 1250. Instigated by Pope Urban IV. and his successor, Clement IV., he attacked Manfred, King of Naples, defeated him in 1266, and obtained his throne. (See MANFRED.) He was an able but tyrannical ruler, and was the head of the Guelph party. His cruelties or extortions provoked the people of Sicily, who revolted, and massacred several thousand Frenchmen at Palermo, on the 30th of March, 1282. This event is called "the Sicilian Vespers." He died in 1285, after he had failed to repress the rebellion in Sicily.

See SAINT-PRIEST, "Histoire de la Conquête de Naples par Charles d'Anjou."

Charles II., King of Naples, the son of the preceding, was born in 1248. He was more humane and just than his father. He married Mary, daughter of the King of Hungary; and their eldest son, Charles Martel, obtained the crown of Hungary in 1290. Charles II. died in 1309, leaving the throne to his son Robert.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Charles III., sometimes called DURAZZO, (doo-rät'so,) King of Naples, was a descendant of Charles II. In 1378 he commanded the army which Louis of Hungary sent against the Venetians. The pope, Urban, invited him to conquer Naples, which was then ruled by Joanna (or Joan) I. He entered Naples with an army in 1381, and, having put Joanna to death, made himself master of the kingdom. About 1385 a party in Hungary offered him the crown of that country, which he accepted. Soon after he had taken possession of his new kingdom, he was assassinated, in 1386.

Charles II., surnamed THE BAD, [Fr. LE MAUVAIS, lẹh mō'vā',] King of Navarre, born in 1332, was the son of Philip, third King of Navarre, and Jeanne of France, who was a daughter of Louis X. He became king in 1350, and married the daughter of King John. He was distinguished for talents, courage, and address. Having allied himself with the King of England, he waged war against Charles V. of France. His life was nearly all passed in wars and plots, which, though not successful, inflicted great calamities on France. Died in 1387.

Charles III., King of Navarre, surnamed THE NOBLE, born about 1360, was the son of Charles the Bad, whom he succeeded in 1387. In 1404 he signed a treaty with the French court, by which he renounced his claims to Champagne, Brie, and Évreux, and obtained Nemours, with the title of duke. Died in 1425.

Charles IV., King of Navarre, born in 1421, was a son of John II. His mother, Blanche, was a daughter of Charles III. He was a good scholar, and translated the "Ethics" of Aristotle into Spanish. Died in 1461.

Charles I., King of Roumania, (named in full CHARLES EITEL FRIEDRICH ZEPHYRIN LUDWIG,) born April 20, 1839. He is a son of Charles Edward, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who in 1849 surrendered the government of his dominions to his relative the King of Prussia. The king's paternal grandmother was of the Murat family, and his maternal grandmother was Stéphanie de Beauharnais, adopted daughter of Napoleon I. In 1866 Charles was proclaimed Prince of Roumania, having been chosen by popular election, and in 1881 assumed the title of king, in accordance with the unanimous vote of the representatives of the nation. His queen, Pauline Elizabeth Ottilia Louisa, was a princess of the house of Wied, (born December 29, 1843,) and is distinguished as a novelist, writing under the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva." The king had an active command in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78, in which the Roumanians bore a distinguished part. Died Oct. 10, 1914.

Charles (Carlos) I. OF SPAIN. See CHARLES V.

Charles (or Carlos) II., King of Spain, the son of Philip IV., was born in November, 1661. He was proclaimed king in October, 1665, under the regency of his mother, Anne of Austria. A war between Spain and France was terminated by the treaty of Nymwegen in 1678, when Charles married Louise d'Orléans, a niece of Louis XIV. He was a feeble and indolent ruler, and left the direction of affairs to his ministers. In 1689 he joined a coalition of the great powers against Louis XIV., his brother-in-law. The peace of Ryswick in 1697 ended this war, in which the Spanish armies had been unfortunate. As he was childless, and as distempers of body and mind foreboded his early death, he became anxious about the succession to his crown. He made a will in favour of the Prince of Bavaria; but the will had scarcely been signed when that prince died. The principal claimants now were Philip of France, Duke of Anjou, and the Archduke Charles of Austria. The court of Madrid was divided, and the dying king was distracted by a long contest between their partisans. At last he signed, in 1700, the memorable testament which recognized the claim of the Bourbon prince, who became Philip V., and caused the long European war of the Spanish succession. Died in November, 1700.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv.; JOHN DUNLOP, "Memoirs of Spain during the Reigns of Philip IV. and Charles II.," 2 vols., 1834; "Spain under Charles II.: Extracts from the Correspondence of Alexander Stanhope," edited by PHILIP HENRY MAHON, 1840; "Leben S. M. Caroli II. Königs in Spanien," Leipsic, 1708.

Charles III., King of Spain, the second son of Philip V. and Elizabeth Farnese, was born in January, 1716. His father ceded to him the crown of the Two Sicilies in 1734. He married Amelia, a Saxon princess. His reign in Naples was rather prosperous and peaceful until he ascended the throne of Spain, left vacant by the death of his elder brother, Ferdinand VI., in August, 1759. He became the ally of France in the war against England in 1762, in accordance with the Family Compact which had been formed between the branches of the house of Bourbon. He directed his attention to the improvement of the condition of his subjects, by promoting industry, arts, and education, in which he was seconded by his ministers Florida, Blanca, and Campomanes. When his reforms excited a sedition among the populace of Madrid, Charles said, "My subjects are like infants, that cry when one goes to wash them." He restricted the power of the Inquisition, and expelled the Jesuits *en masse* from Spain and all his dominions, in 1767. In 1779 Charles declared war against England, which was then involved in a contest with France. The combined fleets and armies of France and Spain failed to capture Gibraltar, after a long siege; but Spain recovered Minorca and Florida from the English. He died in 1788, and was succeeded by his son, Charles IV. His reign appears to have been beneficial to Spain. He possessed a good disposition and sound judgment.

See BECCATINI, "Storia del Regno di Carlo III.," 1796; CABARRUS, "Elogio de Carlos III.," 1789; COXE, "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon," 1813.

Charles IV., King of Spain, the second son of Charles

III. and Maria Amelia of Saxony, was born in Naples in November, 1748. He followed his father to Spain in 1759, and then received the title of Prince of the Asturias. In 1765 he married his cousin, Maria Louisa Theresa of Parma, a woman of very vicious morals. He became king in December, 1788, and retained Florida Blanca as prime minister. In 1792 the latter was disgraced by the influence of the queen, and his place was supplied by her unworthy favourite, the upstart Godoy. In March, 1793, the French republic declared war against Charles, who had shown his hostility by expelling French residents from Spain. The French defeated the Spanish in many battles, and reduced them to sue for peace, which was concluded in July, 1795, when the French conquests in Spain were restored. Charles testified his joy at this result by creating Godoy Prince of Peace, generalissimo, etc. Through the influence of French diplomacy, the Spanish court declared war against England in 1796, and Charles gave up the direction of the government to the queen and her favourite. His son and heir, Ferdinand, in 1807, wrote to Bonaparte complaining of Godoy's misrule and asking protection. After scandalous dissensions in the royal family, Charles resigned the throne in favour of his son in March, 1808. Bonaparte then procured an interview with Charles and his son at Bayonne, and extorted from both a renunciation of the Spanish crown. Charles received a liberal pension, became a resident of Rome in 1811, and died in 1819.

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" SCOTT, "Life of Napoleon Buonaparte."

Charles [Sw. KARL or CARL, kärl] **VII.**, King of Sweden, ought perhaps to have been designated Charles the First. Historians generally agree that the first six Charleses, mentioned by Magnus, are imaginary personages; yet they have followed usage in recognizing their existence. Charles VII. was the son of Sverker I., King of Gothland. King Eric IX. having been assassinated in 1160, the Swedes elected Charles as his successor. He married Christina, a niece of the King of Denmark. Canute, a son of Eric IX., supported by a faction of Swedes, killed Charles in 1168 and reigned in his stead.

Charles VIII., King of Sweden, called CANUTSON or KNUTSON, (knoot'sŏn,) was the son of Canute Bonde, and descended from Eric IX. At the age of twenty-seven he became marshal of the kingdom. Eric XIII. having been dethroned about 1438, Charles was chosen administrator of Sweden in 1440. On the death of Christopher, in 1448, he was elected his successor. Christian, King of Denmark, by the aid of his partisans in Sweden, expelled Charles in 1457, and usurped the throne. Charles was restored in 1467, and reigned until his death in 1470. His successor was Sten Sture, his nephew.

See GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède."

Charles IX., King of Sweden, born in 1550, was the fourth son of Gustavus Vasa. About 1568 he co-operated with his brother John and other nobles in dethroning Eric XIV. When John died, in 1592, Charles became a competitor for the crown against Sigismund, (the son of John,) who was a Catholic and had been chosen King of Poland. In 1593 the legislature decreed that Lutheranism only should be tolerated in Sweden. Charles gained a victory over the army of Sigismund in 1598, and was soon after declared regent. In 1604 he was elected king by the States. He waged war against Russia with success, and founded Gothemburg and other cities. He died in 1611, leaving the throne to his son, Gustavus Adolphus.

See ANDERS FRYXELL, "Carl IX.," 1831.

Charles X., (or **Charles Gusta'vus**,) King of Sweden, born at Nyköping in 1622, was the son of John Casimir, Prince of Deux-Ponts, and Catherine, a daughter of Charles IX. In his youth he learned the art of war under Torstenson, commander of the Swedish army. The Estates of the kingdom, in 1649, in accordance with the will of Christina, the queen-regnant, declared him the heir-apparent. On the abdication of Christina, in June, 1654, he began his enterprising and eventful reign. The genius of his uncle Gustavus Adolphus had raised Sweden to a high rank among European powers. The pretensions made by the King of Poland to the Swedish crown having provoked a war, Charles, in 1655, invaded Poland, took Warsaw, the capital, and in three months became master of the whole kingdom. While he was absent, the Danes attacked Sweden. He then made a rapid march against the new enemy, and, crossing the ice in January, 1658, dictated to the vanquished Danes a treaty of peace, by which he acquired Scania and other provinces. He died in February, 1660, and was succeeded by his son Charles, whose mother was Hedwige Eleonor of Holstein-Gottorp.

See S. PUFFENDORF, "De Rebus gestis Caroli Gustavi," 1696 · LUNDBLAD, "Konung Carl X. Gustaf's Historia," 2 vols., 1823–29.

Charles XI., King of Sweden, the son of Charles X., was born in December, 1655. In 1660 a treaty of peace was made with the restored King of Poland, by which the Swedes retained their conquests on the east shore of the Baltic. Charles began to exercise royal power in 1672, and made an alliance with Louis XIV. of France, which in 1674 involved him in a war with Prussia and other powers. Charles defeated the Danes, who invaded Sweden in 1677, but suffered reverses in his German provinces. In 1679 he concluded a peace, and married Ulrica Eleonora, sister of the King of Denmark. He then resolved to observe neutrality in the wars of Europe, and the rest of his reign was peaceful and prosperous, though rather despotic. He promoted manufactures, commerce, sciences, and arts, subverted the power of the senate, and when he died, in 1697, left a flourishing kingdom to his son, Charles XII.

See JOHN ROBINSON, "Account of Sweden," 1717; E. PUFFENDORF, "Anecdotes de Suède."

Charles XII., King of Sweden, a celebrated conqueror, born at Stockholm, June 27, 1682, was the eldest son of Charles XI. and Ulrica Eleonora of Denmark. He was invincibly obstinate from childhood. The only way of moving his will was through the sentiment of honour. He made himself master of Latin, French, and German. He succeeded his father in April 15, 1697, and followed the counsels of Count Piper, who was in fact, though not in name, the prime minister. An opportunity to exert and develop his extraordinary martial genius was soon presented by the cupidity of three kings, who proposed to take advantage of his youth and to partition his dominions among themselves. These were Peter I. of Russia, Frederick IV. of Denmark, and Augustus, King of Poland, who, in 1700, formed a league against him. With intrepid alacrity he prepared for the unequal contest. He became extremely frugal in his dress, food, and mode of living. His body, by severe exercise, was made proof against fatigue. Denmark having begun the war by attacking the Duke of Holstein, Charles, at the head of his well-disciplined army, left Stockholm (to which he never returned) in May, 1700. Having effected a descent on the isle of Zealand, he besieged Copenhagen until the Danish king sued for peace, which was concluded in August, 1700. Without delay he marched with 20,000 Swedes against the Czar Peter, who, with about 80,000 men, was besieging Narva. Before the arrival of his main army, Charles began the attack with 8000 men, and gained in November, 1700, a complete victory, which filled his adversaries with consternation.

In the next campaign he invaded Poland, and, after several victories, formed the design of deposing Augustus, which, by the aid of a strong domestic faction, he easily effected. He designated for his successor Stanislas (or Stanislaus) Leczinski, who began to reign in 1704. Augustus having retired to Saxony, of which he was Elector, Charles invaded that country, fixed his camp near Leipsic, and in 1707 dictated conditions of peace to the Elector, who then renounced the crown of Poland. He received here the ambassadors of various powers, and among them the Duke of Marlborough, who came to sound his intentions. In September, 1707, with an army of 43,000 men, he marched towards Moscow to dethrone the Czar, whose armies, in the absence of Charles, had seized Ingria and invaded Poland. In June, 1708, he crossed the Berezina, the passage of which Peter disputed. Charles soon gained a decided advantage near Smolensko. The king considered this his handsomest victory, but it was his last. About this time, according to Voltaire, Peter made overtures for

peace, to which Charles answered, "I will treat with the Czar at Moscow."

At Smolensko he changed his course, and marched southward to the Ukraine, where he found an ally in Mazeppa, hetman of the Cossacks. In this march many of his men perished from cold and want of provisions. His operations were suspended in the winter of 1708–09, which was more severe than usual. In the spring his army was reduced to 18,000 Swedes and about as many Cossacks, but he persisted in his design. While he was pressing the siege of Pultowa, and just after he had received a wound in the foot, the Czar, with 70,000 men, came to the relief of the city. In the decisive battle of Pultowa, July 8, 1709, Charles was defeated, with a loss of 9000 killed and 6000 prisoners. With a small body of men he retreated to Turkey, where he was received hospitably by the Sultan, who gave him an asylum at Bender. The agents of Russia urged the Sultan to drive him out of Turkey. When the Turks attempted to remove him, in February, 1713, he fought madly and desperately in resistance, was made prisoner, and taken to Demotica. There, feigning to be sick, he kept his bed about ten months. At last he quitted Turkey, and, passing through Hungary and Germany *incognito*, arrived with one attendant at Stralsund in November, 1714. The Danes, Prussians, and Russians besieged Stralsund, which Charles was forced to surrender in December, 1715. While Sweden was threatened with invasion by the allies, Charles invaded Norway, and was killed by a ball at the siege of Frederikshall on the 11th of December, 1718. He was never married. His sister, Ulrica Eleonora, the wife of Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, was chosen as his successor.

See VOLTAIRE, "Life of Charles XII.;" ADLERFELD, "Histoire de Charles XII," 1740; NORDBERG, "Karls XII. Historia," 1740; SAMUEL FABER, "Ausführliche Lebensbeschreibung König Karls XII. von Schweden," 10 vols., 1705–19; LUNDBLAD, "Konung Carls XII. Historia," 2 vols., 1830; JACOB LE LONG, "Leven van de heldhaftigen Karel XII.," 6 vols., 1722; POSSELT, "Geschichte Carl's XII.," 1804; FREDERICK II. of Prussia, "Réflexions sur les Talents militaires et sur le Caractère de Charles XII," 1786.

Charles XIII., King of Sweden, born October 7, 1748, was the second son of King Adolphus Frederick and of Louisa Ulrica, who was a sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. He was educated for the navy, having been made titular grand admiral in his infancy. In 1772 he seconded his brother, Gustavus III., in the revolution by which he depressed the aristocracy and initiated a more liberal constitution. For this service he was made Duke of Suderm'arla. He commanded the fleet in the war against Russia, 1788–90, and fought several indecisive battles. In 1792 he was chosen regent during the minority of his nephew, Gustavus IV. He favoured the French Revolution, and refused to join a coalition against France. In 1796 he resigned the government to Gustavus IV. By his insane and fanatical conduct the latter provoked the States of Sweden to dethrone him, and Charles was chosen king, June 5 or 6, 1809. As Charles had no heir, the Swedish Diet in 1810 designated as his successor the French general Marshal Bernadotte, who accepted the dignity of crown-prince and was adopted as a son by Charles XIII. In 1812 the King of Sweden acquired Norway by a treaty with Russia and with the assent of several other powers. Died in February, 1818.

See GEYER, "Histoire de Suède;" LINDGRÉN, "Memoria divi Caroli XIII.," 1818.

Charles XIV. OF SWEDEN. See BERNADOTTE.

Charles (or **Carl**) **XV.**, (LOUIS EUGENE,) the son of Oscar I., King of Sweden and Norway, was born in 1826. He married Wilhelmina, a daughter of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, in 1850, and succeeded his father in July, 1859. Died September 18, 1872.

Charles I., (KARL FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER,) King of Würtemberg, a son of King William I., (1781–1864,) and of his third wife and cousin-german Pauline, (1800–73,) was born at Stuttgart, March 6, 1823. He succeeded his father in 1864. In 1846 he married Olga, a daughter of Nicholas I. of Russia. In 1866 he took sides with Austria against Prussia, but his troops were defeated at Tauberbischofsheim, (July 24,) and Würtemberg soon changed sides, and paid Prussia a large sum for indemnity. In 1870–71 the king's troops took an active part against the French. Died October 6, 1891.

Charles I., King of Portugal, son of the late King Louis, was born September 28, 1863, and succeeded to the throne October 19, 1889. He was assassinated February 1, 1908, and was succeeded by his son Manuel.

Charles, (or **Karl**,) Archduke of Austria, a celebrated general, born at Florence in 1771, was a younger son of Leopold II., Emperor of Germany. He joined the army in 1793, fought against the French in Flanders, and commanded a wing at the battle of Neerwinde. In the spring of 1796 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine. In this campaign he defeated the French under Jourdan at Wurtzburg and other places, and, by his skilful generalship, forced Moreau to repass the Rhine. He commanded the Austrians and their allies in Germany and Switzerland in 1799. In 1800 he retired from service on account of ill health. He was commanding in Italy when Bonaparte invaded Austria in 1805, and, on learning the successes of the French, marched his army of 80,000 men to cover Vienna, but did not arrive until after the capture of that city and after the battle of Austerlitz. In 1806 he became chief of the Aulic Council and generalissimo of the Austrian armies. In 1809 he invaded Bavaria, where he encountered Napoleon and was defeated at Eckmühl in April. He was compelled to retreat into Bohemia, while the French army entered Vienna in triumph. He commanded at the battle of Aspern, (May, 1809,) which, says Alison, "was the first great action in which Napoleon had been defeated." He maintained his reputation at the great battle of Wagram, (July, 1809,) where the loss was nearly equal, but the French remained masters of the field. Soon after that event he obtained an armistice from the victor, and resigned the command. He wrote a "History of the Campaign in Germany and Switzerland in 1799," (1819.) Died in 1847. His son, Archduke Albert, has also distinguished himself as a general.

Charles I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, born at Persenberg, Austria, Aug. 17, 1887, was the son of Archduke Otto and Princess Josepha of Saxony. He succeeded to the throne upon the death of his granduncle Francis Joseph I., Nov. 21, 1916. After an unsuccessful rule he was forced from power Nov., 1918, and following the failure of an attempt to regain his throne in Oct., 1921, he was sent to Funchal, Madeira, where he died April 1, 1922.

Charles DE BLOIS, shärl deh blwa, or de Chatillon, deh sha'te'yoN', Duke of Bretagne, (breh-tan',) was a nephew of Philip of Valois, King of France.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles."

Charles, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK. See BRUNSWICK.

Charles THE BOLD, [Fr. CHARLES LE HARDY, (or HARDI,) shärl leh härd'e'; Ger. KARL (or CARL) DER KÜHNE, karl dĕr kü'neh; Lat. CAR'OLUS PUG'NAX, *i.e.* "Charles the Quarrelsome" or "Warlike,"] sometimes called **Charles the Rash**, [Fr. CHARLES LE TÉMÉRAIRE, leh tà'mà'rãr',] Duke of Burgundy, born at Dijon in 1433, was the son of Philippe "the Good" and Isabella of Portugal. He was styled Count de Charolais before the death of his father. In 1467 he succeeded his father, and the next year married Margaret, the sister of Edward IV. of England. His violence and ambition rendered him the scourge of adjoining nations. He waged war against Louis XI. of France, and René, Duke of Lorraine. Having invaded Lorraine, he was defeated and killed in battle near Nancy, in 1477, by René and his Swiss allies. His daughter Mary was the heiress of his dominions, (which included the Low Countries,) and became the wife of the emperor Maximilian I. She was a grandmother of the emperor Charles V.

See KIRK, "History of Charles the Bold," 1863; COMINES, "Mémoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" JULES MICHELET, "Louis XI et Charles le Téméraire," 1853; BECKER, "Karl der Kühne, Herzog von Burgund," 1792.

Charles (DE FRANCE,) shärl deh frŏNss, Charles I. of Lorraine, (lo'rän',) second son of Louis IV. Outremer, was born in 953, and became Duke of Lorraine. He waged war with Hugh Capet for the throne of France, was made prisoner and confined until his death in 993.

Charles II., Duke of Lorraine, born at Toul about 1364, was the son of Jean I., whom he succeeded in 1390. About 1396 he fought for the Teutonic knights against

the King of Prussia, whom he took prisoner. He fought at Agincourt in 1415, after which he was chosen Constable of France. He died in 1431. His daughter and heiress was married to René of Anjou.

Charles III., called THE GREAT, Duke of Lorraine, born at Nancy in 1543, was the son of Francis I., who died in 1545. He married Claude, the daughter of Henry II. of France, in 1559. He died in 1608, leaving the duchy to his son Henry.

Charles I., (or **Charles Frederick**,) Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, (hol'stīn got'tорp,) born at Stockholm in 1700, was the son of Frederick IV., whom he succeeded in 1702. He married, in 1725, Anne of Russia, a daughter of Peter the Great. He lost Sleswick, which was conquered by the Danes. Died in 1739.

Charles OF ANJOU, Count of Maine (mȧn) and Duke of Calabria, a French prince of the fifteenth century, was the son of Charles, Count of Maine, and was a nephew of René, King of Sicily, by whose will, in 1480, he became Count of Provence. Charles died in 1481, and bequeathed Provence to Louis XI. of France.

Charles OF DENMARK, Count of Flanders, was the son of Canute, King of Denmark. At an early age he distinguished himself in the crusade against the Saracens of Palestine, and in 1119 became Count of Flanders, at the death of Baldwin, who chose him for his heir. His reputation for piety and virtue was such that the throne of Jerusalem was offered to him during the captivity of Baldwin II.; but he declined it. He was assassinated in 1127.

Charles OF LORRAINE. See LORRAINE.

Charles (Carlo) II., (LOUIS **de Bourbon**—dẹh boor'bôn',) Prince of Parma, etc., born in 1799, was a son of Louis, King of Etruria, and of Maria Louisa of Spain. He inherited the duchy of Lucca in 1824, and ceded the same to Tuscany in 1847. At the death of Maria Louisa (ex-Empress of France) in 1847, he became Archduke or Prince of Parma. He abdicated in favour of his son, Carlo III., in 1849. Died April 17, 1883.

Charles (Carlo) III., (FERDINAND JOSEPH VICTOR BALTHASAR DE BOURBON,) Duke of Parma, the son of the preceding, was born in 1823. He became duke in 1849, before which he had married a French princess, daughter of the Duc de Berry, and granddaughter of Charles X. He was assassinated in Parma in 1854.

Charles (Carlo) I., Duke of Sav'oy, born in 1458, succeeded his brother, Philibert I., about 1472. Died in 1489.

Charles (Carlo) II., a son of the preceding, born in 1489; died in 1497.

Charles (Carlo) III., Duke of Savoy, was born in Bugey in 1486, and succeeded his brother, Philibert II. He was an uncle of Francis I. of France. In 1521 he married Beatrix, a daughter of Emmanuel, King of Portugal. She was a sister of the queen of the emperor Charles V., and influenced her husband to become the ally of Charles in the war against Francis I. The army of the latter overran Savoy in 1535, and Geneva shook off the yoke of the duke, who thus lost the greater part of his dominions. Died in 1553. He was succeeded by his son, Emanuel Philibert.

Charles I., (CHARLES EITEL FREDERICK ZEPHIRIN LOUIS,) King of Roumania, was born April 20, 1839, the second son of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He was elected prince of Roumania in 1866, and was recognized as such by the Sultan and the guaranteeing powers. He joined the Russians in the war of 1877 and fought at Plevna, where the Roumanians lost heavily. He was crowned king in 1881. He married, in 1869, Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Herman of Wied. Under the name of Carmen Sylva she is a well-known authoress. Died 1914.

Charles, (JACQUES ALEXANDRE CÉSAR,) a French savant, noted for his experiments in electricity and ballooning, was born at Beaugency in 1746. He acquired a wide reputation by repeating Franklin's experiments which proved the identity of lightning with the electric fluid, and became a popular lecturer on physical science in Paris. He made a great improvement in the balloon which Montgolfier invented, by substituting hydrogen gas for heated air. He and M. Robert were the first persons who ventured to ascend in a balloon. They ascended from the Tuileries in December, 1783, to the height of 7000 feet, and came down safely nine leagues from the place of ascent. He was a member of the Institute, and was pensioned by Louis XVI. Died in 1823.

Charles, (ELIZABETH RUNDLE,) a popular English writer, the only child of the late John Rundle, formerly member of Parliament for Tavistock, Devonshire, was born about 1826. She was married about 1851 to Andrew P. Charles, Esq., of London. She published a number of fictitious works, which have enjoyed an extensive and deserved popularity, the most important being the "Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family," (1863,) and the "Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevylyan," (1864.) She also wrote "The Martyrs of Spain and Liberators of Holland," and other works. Died March 28, 1896.

Charles Al'bert, [It. CARLO ALBERTO, kar'lo ål-bĕr'to,] King of Sardinia, born in 1798, was a son of Prince Charles Emanuel of Savoy-Carignan. He married in 1817 Maria Theresa, a daughter of the grand duke Ferdinand of Tuscany. In 1829 he was appointed Viceroy of the island of Sardinia. He succeeded Charles Felix as king in April, 1831, and made some liberal reforms in the government. About the time of the election of Pope Pius IX. he granted a constitution to his subjects, and rendered himself popular. He put himself at the head of the movement for Italian independence in the spring of 1848. After gaining several victories over the Austrians, his army was entirely defeated at Novara, March, 1849. He abdicated in favour of his son, Victor Emanuel, and died in July, 1849.

Charles d'Orléans, shȧRl doR'lȧ'ôN', Comte d'Angoulême, (dôN'goo'lĕm',) born in Paris in 1391, was the son of Louis, Duke of Orléans, who was the brother of Charles VI. of France. In the civil war of the Armagnacs and Burgundians he was a leader of the former. At the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, he was made prisoner, and as such detained in England until 1440. He composed numerous verses admired for elegant simplicity, and is said to have been one of the best writers of his time. He died in 1465, leaving a son, who became King Louis XII.

Charles de Valois, shȧRl dẹh vȧ'lwȧ', Count of Maine and Anjou, born in 1270, was the third son of Philip III. of France. He was reputed one of the greatest captains of his time. He drove out of Florence the Ghibelines, including Dante, waged war against Frederick of Aragon, and conquered part of Sicily. He commanded with success against the English in Guienne a short time before his death, which occurred in 1325.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Charles Edward Stuart, called THE PRETENDER, born at Rome in 1720 or 1721, was a grandson of James II. of England. His father James having resigned his claim to the throne in favour of Charles Edward, the latter passed from France to Scotland, with a few attendants, in July, 1745. His standard was joined by a large body of Highlanders, and he entered Edinburgh on the 17th of September. A few days later they encountered at Preston Pans a royal army, which was seized with a panic and fled in disorder. The Pretender marched south as far as Derby, then retreated to Scotland, pursued by the Duke of Cumberland, who defeated the rebels at Culloden in April, 1746. Charles Edward concealed himself in the Western Isles, had many romantic adventures, and, by the aid of Flora Macdonald, escaped from his pursuers to France in September, 1746. He passed the latter part of his life at Rome, became intemperate, and died in 1788. His wife was afterwards married to Alfieri.

See AMÉDÉE PICHOT, "Histoire de Charles Édouard," etc.

Charles Eman'uel I., Duke of Sav'oy, surnamed THE GREAT, born in 1562, succeeded his father, Philibert Emanuel, in 1580. He married Catherine, the daughter of Philip II. of Spain. He was ambitious and warlike, and waged a long war against Henry IV. of France. Died in 1630.

His son, VICTOR AMADEUS I., succeeded him. Another son, THOMAS, Prince of Carignano, was a distinguished general.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Charles Emanuel II., Duke of Savoy, born in 1634, was the son of Victor Amadeus I., whom he succeeded in 1638. His reign is noted for the enrichment of Turin with fine buildings. Died in 1675.

Charles Emanuel III., King of Sardinia, the son of Victor Amadeus II., was born at Turin in 1701, and succeeded his father in September, 1730. In 1733 he joined France and Spain in a war against Austria, and, at the head of the allied armies, conquered the Milanese. In the general war which began in 1741 he declared for Maria Theresa of Austria, and fought against the French and Spaniards, who defeated him at Coni in 1744. He died in 1773, with the reputation of a wise and able ruler, and left the throne to his son, Victor Amadeus III.

See SEMERIA, "Storia del Rè di Sardegna Carlo Emmanuele," vols., 1831.

Charles Emanuel IV., King of Sardinia, the eldest son of Victor Amadeus III., was born at Turin in May, 1751. In 1775 he married Marie Clotilde, a sister of Louis XVI. of France. In 1792 Savoy and Nice were conquered by the French, who, in 1796, dictated the terms of peace. Charles Emanuel became king in October, 1796, and found the kingdom in a miserable condition. His reign was disturbed by insurrections probably fomented by the French Directory. His fortresses, arsenals, etc. having been seized by French troops, he was compelled to abdicate in December, 1798, when he retired to the island of Sardinia. In 1802 he abdicated in favour of his brother, Victor Emanuel I. Died at Rome in 1819.

See BETTOLI, "Elogio storico di Sua Maesta Carlo Emmanuele," 1814.

Charles Fe'lix [It. CARLO FELICE, kar'lo fȧ-lee'-chȧ] **I.**, King of Sardinia, born at Turin in 1765, was the fourth son of Victor Amadeus III., and was styled Duc de Gênes, (or Genoa.) In 1807 he married Maria Christina, daughter of the King of Naples. When his brother, Victor Emanuel, recovered Piedmont in 1814, Charles Felix remained in the island of Sardinia as viceroy. In March, 1821, a revolution occurred in Piedmont, and Victor Emanuel, rather than accept the constitution offered by the insurgents, abdicated the crown, to which Charles Felix, as the lawful heir, succeeded. He suppressed the revolt by vigorous measures, and reigned in peace until his death in 1831. He left no issue, and was the last king of the elder branch of the house of Savoy. The crown then passed to Charles Albert, Prince of Carignano.

Charles Gustavus. See CHARLES X., King of Sweden.

Charles le Chauve. See CHARLES I. of France.

Charles le Gros. See CHARLES III., Emperor.

Charles le Hardy, (or **Hardi.**) See CHARLES THE BOLD, page 577.

Charles le Mauvais. See CHARLES THE BAD, King of Navarre.

Charles le Sage. See CHARLES V. of France.

Charles le Simple. See CHARLES III. of France.

Charles le Téméraire. See CHARLES THE BOLD.

Charles Mar'tel', [Fr. pron. shȧRl mȧR'tĕl',] King of the Franks, and grandfather of Charlemagne, was born about 694 A.D. He was the son of Pepin d'Heristal, Duke of Austrasia, and mayor of the palace under the last Merovingian kings. About 715 he succeeded his father as mayor of the palace, and king in reality, while Chilpéric II. was only the phantom of royalty. A large army of Saracens from Spain having invaded his kingdom, he gained an important victory over them near Poitiers in 732. He received his surname of MARTEL (hammer) in consequence of this victory, which gave a fatal blow to the power of the Saracens. He was successful in wars against the Saxons and other German tribes. He died in 741 A.D., and was succeeded by his sons Carloman and Pepin le Bref.

See EDUARD CAUER, "Dissertatio de Karolo Martello," 1848; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" BARON DE NILINSE, "Charles Martel: Histoire des Maires du Palais," 1851.

Charles Martel of Hungary, was a son of Charles II. of Naples, and Mary, Princess of Hungary. He obtained the crown of Hungary in 1290, and died in 1295, leaving it to his son Charobert.

Charles Phil'ip, Duke of Suderma'nia, etc., born at Revel in 1601, was the son of Charles IX. and brother of Gustavus Adolphus. The Swedish army having conquered many provinces of Russia, the regency of Novogorod offered the throne to Charles Philip in 1611. After a long delay, he went to Viborg to accept the offer; but Michael Romanow was proclaimed king at Moscow. Charles formally renounced the crown in 1614, and died in 1622.

Charles Quint. See CHARLES V., Emperor of Germany.

Charles Robert. See CHAROBERT.

Charles the Rash. See CHARLES THE BOLD, Duke of Burgundy, page 619.

Charlesworth, charlz'wŏrth, (MARIA LOUISA,) an English author, born in London in 1819. Her numerous works are chiefly fictions for the young, with a strongly religious tendency. Among them are "The Light of Life," "The Sailor's Choice," "Where Dwellest Thou?" and "Oliver of the Mill." Died in 1880.

Charlet, shȧR'lȧ', (NICOLAS TOUSSAINT,) a French painter, designer, and lithographer, born in Paris in 1792. His painting of an "Episode of the Russian Campaign" is highly praised. Died in 1845.

See JULES JANIN, "N. T. Charlet, Artiste," 1847.

Charle'ton, (LEWIS,) an English bishop, (of Hereford,) noted for learning. Died in 1369.

Charle'ton or **Charl'ton**, (ROBERT M.,) an American lawyer and poet, born at Savannah, Georgia, in 1807. He published a volume of poems in 1838, and was elected United States Senator in 1852. Died in 1854.

Charleton or **Charlton**, (WALTER,) F.R.S., an eminent and learned English physician, born at Shepton-Mallet in 1619. Having graduated in 1642, he became physician to Charles I., and practised some years in London. After the restoration (1660) he was physician-in-ordinary to Charles II. In 1689 he was chosen president of the College of Physicians. He wrote, besides professional works, "Epicurus his Morals," "Chorea Gigantum," a treatise on Stonehenge, and "Onomasticon Zoicon," a valuable work, in which he attempts to determine the class, order, genus, and species of animals vaguely designated by authors under diverse names. Died in 1707.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Charleval, **de**, dẹh shȧRl'vȧl', (CHARLES **Faucon de Ris**—fō'kôN' dẹh re,) SEIGNEUR, a French versifier, born in Normandy about 1612. "He was one of those," says Voltaire, "who acquired celebrity by the delicacy of their wit, without devoting themselves *(se livrer trop)* to the public." He wrote fugitive poems, and the famous "Conversation of Marshal d'Hocquincourt with P. Canaye," printed in the works of Saint-Evremond. Died in 1693.

See FELLER, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Charlevoix, **de**, dẹh shȧR-lẹh-vwȧ' or shȧRl'vwȧ', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French Jesuit and author, born at Saint-Quentin in 1682. He went to Canada as a missionary in 1720, explored Lakes Huron and Michigan, descended the Mississippi to its mouth, and returned to France by way of Saint Domingo in 1722. He wrote many years for the "Journal de Trévoux," and compiled a "History and Description of Japan," (1715,) and a "History of Canada," (3 vols., 1744,) the latter containing a journal of his travels. These works are valuable, though not free from partiality and credulity. Died in 1761.

See FELLER, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Charlier, shȧR'lẹ-ȧ', (CHARLES,) a French Jacobin, born at Laon, was a member of the National Convention in 1792. Died in 1797.

Charlier, (JEAN.) See GERSON.

Charlotte (shar'lŏt) of Cyprus, was the daughter of John III. of Lusignan, King of Cyprus. She was married, in 1459, to Louis of Savoy. She failed in her attempt to obtain the throne of Cyprus, of which she was the legal heiress. Died in 1487.

See E. DE LUSIGNAN, "Histoire de Chypre."

Char'lotte Au-gus'ta, Princess of Wales, commonly

known as Princess Charlotte, the daughter of George IV. of England and his queen Caroline, was born at Carlton House in 1796. When a final separation took place between the king and queen, she was regarded as the future queen of England. The English court favoured a marriage between Charlotte and the Prince of Orange; but she preferred Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, to whom she was married in 1816. She died in 1817.

Charlotte Elizabeth. See TONNA, MRS.

Charlton. See CHARLETON.

Charlton, (JOHN,) artist, was born at Bamborough, England, June 28, 1849. He has exhibited regularly since 1870 at the Royal Academy, his paintings being principally of hunting and war scenes. In 1887 he painted for the Queen "The Procession of Royal Princes to Westminster Abbey."

Charma, shär'mä', (ANTOINE,) a French writer, born in the department of Nièvre in 1801, became professor of philosophy at Caen about 1830. He published "Lessons of Social and Logical Philosophy," (1840,) an "Essay on Oriental Philosophy," (1842,) etc. Died August 15, 1869.

Charmeil, shär'mâl' or shär'mâ'ye, (PIERRE MARIE JOSEPH,) a French surgeon, born in 1782; died in 1830.

Charmetton, shär'mâ'tôn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French surgeon, born at Lyons in 1710; died in 1781.

See FIGUET, "Vie de M. Charmetton," 1781.

Char'mĭ-dēs, [Χαρμίδης,] an Athenian philosopher, born about 450 B.C., was a maternal uncle of Plato, and first-cousin of Critias, one of the Thirty Tyrants. He was a pupil of Socrates. Having been appointed one of the ten tyrants whom Lysander established in the Piræus, he was killed in battle by the army of Thrasybu'lus about 404 B.C.

See PLATO, "Charmides;" XENOPHON, "Memorabilia."

Char'mis, a physician, born at Marseilles, settled at Rome in the reign of Nero. His favourite remedy was the cold bath.

Charnacé, de, dẹh shär'nä'sä', (HERCULE GIRARD,) BARON, an able French diplomatist, born in Anjou or, according to some authorities, Bretagne. Through the influence of Richelieu, he was appointed ambassador to Sweden in 1628, and negotiated an important alliance with Gustavus Adolphus. He was killed at the siege of Breda, (1637,) where he fought, with the rank of colonel, for the Prince of Orange.

Charnage. See DUNOD.

Charnes, de, dẹh shärn, (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French abbé, born at Avignon in 1641, was preceptor of the son of Louvois in Paris. He published a "Life of Tasso," abridged from the Italian of G. B. Manso. Died in 1728.

Char'nock, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in 1756. After leaving Oxford, he studied naval and military tactics, and served some time in the navy. He wrote several esteemed works, viz., "Naval Biography," ("Biographia Navalis," 6 vols., 1796,) a "History of Marine Architecture," (1800,) and a "Life of Nelson," (1806.) Died in 1807.

Charnock, (RICHARD STEPHEN,) an English philologist, born in London, August 11, 1820. He was educated at King's College, London, and became an attorney. Among his numerous works are "Local Etymology," (1859,) "Verba Nominalia," (1866,) "Peoples of Transylvania," (1870,) "Prænomina," (1882.)

Charnock, (STEPHEN,) an eminent English nonconformist divine, born in London in 1628. After preaching some time in Dublin, he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. For about fifteen years he was a popular minister of a dissenting congregation in London. He wrote "Discourses on the Existence and Attributes of God," (1682,) a powerful and original work, highly commended by competent critics, and a "Discourse on the Salvation of Sinners." Two volumes of his sermons were published in 1682–83. His style is a model of sententious brevity. Died in 1680.

Charnois, de, dẹh shär'nwâ', (JEAN CHARLES **Levacher**—lẹh-vȧ'shä',) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1750. He was executed in September, 1792.

Charobert, shȧ'ro'bair', **Caribert,** kȧ're'bair', or **Charles Robert,** King of Hungary, was a son of King Charles Martel, and a grandson of Charles II., King of Naples. He began to reign in 1312, and raised Hungary to a high degree of power and splendour. He died in 1342, leaving the throne to his son, Louis I.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Charolais, COUNT DE. See CHARLES THE BOLD.

Chä'ron, [Gr. Χάρων,] the ferryman who conveyed the souls of the dead across the rivers of Hades. The poets represent him as the son of Erebus and Nox.

Charon [Χάρων] of Lampsacus, an ancient Greek historian, who was anterior to Herodotus, and lived probably about 500 B.C. He wrote a "History of Persia," and several other histories, of which only small fragments are extant.

Charon of Thebes was a prominent actor in the conspiracy or revolution which, under the direction of Pelopidas, subverted the power of the aristocratic party in Thebes in 379 B.C. Pelopidas, Charon, and Melon were then chosen chief magistrates of that state.

Charon, shȧ'rôN', (VIALA,) a French general and senator, born in Paris in 1794. He served in Algeria as officer of engineers with distinction from 1835 to 1845, and after the fall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, became general of division. He was afterwards chosen president of the committee of fortifications, and a senator. Died 1880.

Cha-ron'das, [Χαρώνδας,] an eminent Greek legislator, born at Catania, in Sicily, lived about 650 B.C. His laws, which were in verse, were adopted by the Athenians and other nations.

See ARISTOTLE, "Politica;" CICERO, "De Legibus."

Charost, de, dẹh shȧ'ro', (ARMAND JOSEPH **de Béthune**—dẹh bȧ'tün',) DUC, an opulent French philanthropist and economist, born at Versailles in 1728, was a descendant of the statesman Sully. He served in the army from 1745 to 1763, and became a lieutenant-general. He founded hospitals and other benevolent institutions, and made improvements in agriculture, on which he published several treatises. Louis XV. once said, pointing to him, "There is a man who vivifies three of my provinces." In the reign of terror he was imprisoned for six months, ending on the 9th Thermidor, 1794. Died in 1800.

See DE SAINT-AMAND, "Biographie du Duc de Béthune-Charost;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Charpentier, shär'pôN'te-ä', (FRANÇOIS,) a French author, born in Paris in 1620. He became in 1651 a member of the French Academy, of which he was also perpetual director. He was one of the first members of the Academy of Inscriptions, and the principal designer of the medals struck in 1702 to commemorate the events of the reign of Louis XIV. Among his numerous works, which display talents and learning, are "A Life of Socrates," (1650,) "The Excellence of the French Language," (1695,) and "A Journey to the Tranquil Valley," a tale. Died in 1702. He warmly maintained that inscriptions on monuments in France should be in French rather than in Latin.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Charpentier, (FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE,) an ingenious French mechanician, born at Blois in 1734, invented a process for making coloured engravings from paintings, which procured him the title of mechanician to the king; also, a fire-engine, which was generally used. Died in 1817.

Charpentier, (HENRI FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French general, born at Soissons in 1769, entered the army in 1791. For his services at Marengo in 1800 he was made general of division. He made the campaign of Austria in 1809, and contributed to the victories of Lutzen and Bautzen in 1813. Soon after the restoration he was made a grand officer of the legion of honour. Died in 1831.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Charpentier, [Lat. CARPENTA'RIUS,] (JACQUES,) a French physician, born at Clermont in 1524. He became professor of mathematics in the Collége Royal, Paris, in 1566, and physician to Charles IX. As a partisan of Aristotle, he wrote several discourses against Ramus. He published, in Latin, a "Description of Nature, after Aristotle," and other works. Died in 1574.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" JEAN PAPIRE MASSON, "Vita J. Carpentarii," 1574.

Charpentier, (JEAN PIERRE,) a learned and accomplished French critic, was born at Saint-Prest (Eure-et-Loire) in 1797. He was professor of eloquence in the Faculty of Paris for many years. He published, besides other works, an "Essay on the Literary History of the Middle Ages," (*"Moyen Age,"*) (1833,) a "History of the Renaissance of Letters in Europe in the Fifteenth Century," (1843,) and a translation of Virgil's "Bucolics" and "Georgics." Died August 27, 1878.

Charpentier, (LOUIS EUGÈNE,) a French painter, born in 1810. He was very successful in military and historical subjects, and became professor of drawing in the Lycée at Versailles. Died December 17, 1890.

Charpentier, (MARC ANTOINE,) an excellent French musician and composer, born in Paris in 1634. After he had gained a high reputation in Italy, he returned to Paris, where he became a rival of Lully, and director of the music of the Duke of Orléans. He composed the music of "Medea" and other operas. Died in 1702.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Charpentier, [Lat. CARPENTA'RIUS,] (PIERRE,) a French jurist, born at Toulouse. He became a Calvinist, and lectured on law at Geneva. Having quarrelled with Beza, he removed to Paris just before the massacre of 1572, during which he found refuge in the house of Bellièvre. He published in 1572 an apology for the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and was rewarded with the office of royal advocate.

See DE THOU, "Histoire."

Charras, shȧ'rȧs', (JEAN BAPTISTE ADOLPHE,) French officer and military writer, born at Puy-de-Dôme in 1808. He was a republican member of the Constituent Assembly in 1848–49. He wrote a masterly strategic work—"Histoire de la Campagne de 1815—Waterloo," (2 vols. 8vo, 1858; 5th edition, 1863.) Died in 1865.

Charrière, shȧ're-ȧir', (ERNEST,) a French *littérateur*, born at Grenoble in 1805, published "Saint Helena," a lyric poem, (1826,) and a work on political history, entitled "La Politique de l'Histoire," (1842.)

Charrière or **Charrières, de,** deh shȧ're-ȧir', (Madame SAINT-HYACINTHE,) a novelist, who was born in Holland about 1746. She married M. de Charrière, and settled near Neufchâtel, about 1766. She was a friend of Madame de Staël, and was highly gifted, morally and intellectually. She wrote several works of fiction, among which "Calliste" (1786) is said to be the most remarkable. Her pictures of life are faithful and very diversified. Died in 1805.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits des Femmes," 1844.

Charrières. See CHARRIÈRE.

Charrin, shȧ'rȧn', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French dramatist and *littérateur*, born at Lyons in 1784, wrote melodramas, songs, etc. Died at Paris, May 8, 1863.

Charron, shȧ'rôn', (PIERRE,) a French philosopher and Catholic priest, born in Paris in 1531. He became eminent as a preacher, and was successively *théologal*, or lecturer, at Lectoure, Agen, Bordeaux, Cahors, and Condom. He was an intimate friend of Montaigne, from whose Essays he has borrowed largely. In 1594 he published a religious book, called "Treatise on the Three Truths," ("Traité des trois Vérités.") His principal work is a "Treatise on Wisdom," ("Traité de la Sagesse," 1601,) which was censured as irreligious or skeptical by the Jesuits and others, but had great popularity. Died in Paris in 1603. "It becomes difficult," says Hallam, "to estimate the place of Charron as a philosopher, because we feel a good deal of uncertainty whether any passage be his own. He appears to be a man formed in the school of Montaigne,—not much less bold in pursuing the novel opinions of others, but less fertile in original thoughts, . . . with more reading than his model, with more disciplined habits, as well of arranging and distributing his subject as of observing the sequence of an argument; but, on the other hand, with far less of ingenuity in thinking and of sprightliness of language." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" LUCHET, "Analysa raisonnée de la Sagesse de Charron," 1763; BRUCKER, "Historia Philosophiæ."

Charteris, char'tęrz, (ARCHIBALD HAMILTON,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Wamphay in 1835. He was educated at Edinburgh University, where in 1868 he became professor of biblical criticism. Among his works are "Life of James Robertson," (1863,) "Spiritual Independence," (1875,) "Canonicity," (1879,) etc.

Chartier, shȧr'te-ȧ', (ALAIN,) a French poet of great celebrity in his time, was born in Normandy about 1385. He was confidential secretary to Charles VI. and to Charles VII., and appears to have been idolized by cultivated men of that age. A majority of French critics agree that their language owes great obligations to him; and he appears to have contributed to the moral and political reformation of his country. Among his French poems are the "Breviary of the Nobles," and the "Book of the Four Ladies," ("Le Livre des quatre Dames.") He wrote "Le Curial," and other prose works. Died about 1455.

See G. MANCEL, "Alain Chartier: Étude bibliographique," 1850 LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Chartier, (GUILLAUME,) brother of the preceding, born at Bayeux about 1400, became Bishop of Paris in 1447. Died in 1472.

Chartier, (JEAN,) a brother of the preceding, received from Charles VII. the title of historiographer. He published "Chronicles of France," and a "History of the Reign of Charles VII.," both of which are esteemed. Died in or after 1461.

Chartier, (JEAN,) a son of René, noticed below, born in Paris in 1600, graduated in 1634, and became physician to the king. Died in 1662. PHILIPPE, a younger brother of Jean, was also physician to the king, and professor in the Collége Royal. Died in 1669, aged thirty-six.

Chartier, (RENÉ,) [Lat. RENA'TUS CHARTE'RIUS,] a French physician, born at Vendôme in 1572. He graduated at Paris in 1608, was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the king in 1613, and professor of surgery at the Collége Royal in 1617. He acquired a high reputation by an excellent edition, in Greek, of Hippocrates and Galen, with a Latin version and notes, (1639–79.) Died in 1654.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Charton, shȧr'tôn', (ÉDOUARD,) a French *littérateur*, born at Sens in 1807. He established in 1833 the "Pictorial *(Pittoresque)* Magazine," which he conducted more than twenty years. In 1848 he was elected to the National Assembly. He published "Ancient and Modern Voyagers," (4 vols., 1854–57,) "History of France," (2 vols., 2d ed., 1863,) etc. Died February 26, 1890.

Chartran, shȧr'trôn', (J. H. S.,) a French general, born at Carcassonne in 1779. He was made a general of brigade for his services at Culm in 1813, and was put on half-pay by the Bourbons in 1814. He took the field for Bonaparte in 1815, and distinguished himself at Waterloo. He was tried by a military court, and executed in 1816.

Chartres, DUKE OF. Several French princes have borne this title. (See LOUIS PHILIPPE; and ORLÉANS, PHILIPPE, DUKE OF.)

Chartres, de, deh shȧrtr, (RENAUD or REGINALD,) Archbishop of Rheims, was born about 1380. He was appointed chancellor of France in 1428, and acquired great influence with the king, Charles VII. He was jealous of Joan of Arc, whose bold and extraordinary measures did not accord with his mean and tortuous policy, and made no effort to prevent her tragical death. Died in 1444.

Chartres, de, (ROBERT PHILIPPE LOUIS EUGÈNE FERDINAND,) DUC, a grandson of Louis Philippe, and son of the Duke of Orleans, was born at Paris, November 9, 1840. He served in the Union army of the United States in 1861–62, was married in 1863 to his cousin-german Françoise, daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and served with distinction against Germany in the war of 1870–71. In 1883 his name was struck from the army list, and he was deprived of his command and exiled from France as a possible claimant of the throne. Died December 5, 1910.

Chas, shȧs, (J.,) a prolific French writer and compiler of history, biography, etc., was born at Nîmes about 1750; died about 1830.

Chase, (CARLTON,) an American bishop, born at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, February 20, 1794. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817, took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1818, and became rector of a church at Bellows Falls, Vermont. In 1844 he was

consecrated Bishop of New Hampshire, (the first of that title,) and removed to Claremont, New Hampshire, where he died, January 18, 1870.

Chase, (HENRY SEYMOUR,) an American painter, born at Woodstock, Vermont, February 2, 1853. He studied art in New York, Munich, Paris, and the Hague, and quickly took a prominent place among the younger American artists. In 1883 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design.

Chāse, (IRAH,) D.D., a Baptist divine and theologian, born in Stratton, Vermont, in 1793. He was the principal founder, in 1825, of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, Massachusetts, and professor in that institution until 1845. Died in 1864.

Chase, (PHILANDER,) an American Episcopal bishop, born in Cornish, New Hampshire, in 1775, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795. He became rector of a church at Hartford, Connecticut, about 1812, and in 1817 began to labour as a missionary in Ohio, where he planted the Episcopal Church. In 1819 he was elected Bishop of Ohio, and in 1835 became Bishop of Illinois. He founded Kenyon College, in Ohio, and Jubilee College, in Illinois. Died in 1852.

Chase, (PLINY EARLE,) an American physicist and mathematician, born at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 18, 1820. He graduated at Harvard College in 1839, and became in 1871 professor of physics in Haverford College, Pennsylvania. He published a large number of scientific papers. Died December 17, 1886.

Chase, (SALMON PORTLAND,) an eminent American statesman, a nephew of Philander Chase, was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, on the 13th of January, 1808. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826, taught a classical school at Washington, District of Columbia, from 1826 to 1829, studied law under William Wirt, and settled at Cincinnati about 1830. He attained eminence as a lawyer, supported General Harrison in the Presidential election of 1840, and took a prominent part in the formation of the Liberty party about 1841. He was one of the chief promoters of the convention of Free-soilers which met at Buffalo in 1848 and nominated Martin Van Buren for the Presidency. He acted as counsel for the defence of several fugitive slaves.

In February, 1849, he was elected a Senator of the United States by the Democratic members of the legislature of Ohio. He made in the Senate a speech against the Compromise Bill in 1850. On the nomination of Mr. Pierce in 1852, he separated from the Democratic party, which was then committed to the support and extension of slavery. He opposed the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, by which the Missouri Compromise was repealed in 1854, and offered several amendments to the same. He proposed to add a clause that "the people of the territory, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of slavery therein." This amendment was rejected by a vote of ten yeas and thirty-six nays. He advocated the Homestead Bill, and maintained that the Federal Government should aid in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

He was elected Governor of Ohio for two years by the Republicans in October, 1855, and supported J. C. Fremont for the Presidency in 1856. In 1857 he was re-elected Governor. At the National Republican Convention which met in Chicago in May, 1860, Governor Chase received forty-nine votes for the office of President on the first ballot. Having been appointed a member of the Peace Conference which met at Washington in February, 1861, he there made a speech on the subject of fugitive slaves, and proposed that the Northern States should compensate their masters for them. "We cannot surrender [them,"] said he, "but we can compensate." He was appointed secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of Lincoln, March 4, 1861. In January, 1862, he recommended that the notes of the United States should be made a legal tender. When he accepted the office of secretary, the public credit was low, and the public revenue was scarcely sufficient to support the government even in a state of peace. He raised money by the issue of treasury notes, called "greenbacks," which bore no interest, and by loans which were taken at moderate rates, mostly by the people of the United States.

His services as a financier are eulogized by Horace Greeley in these terms: "Governor Chase had filled in the public service, through years of doubt, depression, and disaster, the second place in importance, and the first in the magnitude of its requirements, and had discharged its duties with pre-eminent ability, energy, and courage." ("American Conflict.") He resigned his office on the 30th of June, 1864, about which time his friends made a movement to procure his nomination as candidate for the Presidency, but without success. He was regarded with special favour by the radical Republicans. He supported the re-election of President Lincoln, who appointed him chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, in the place of Roger B. Taney, who died in October, 1864. In the controversy about the reconstruction of the seceded States he did not take a decided or prominent part; but in 1865, after the end of the civil war, he made a tour of observation in several of the Southern States, and made speeches to the freedmen. He identified himself with the Radicals on the question of impartial suffrage. He presided over the court of impeachment (March, 1868) for the trial of President Johnson. He is understood to have favoured the acquittal of the President, and by his course on that occasion gave much offence to the radical Republicans. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in July, 1868. Died May 7, 1873.

See MRS. STOWE'S "Men of our Times."

Chase, (SAMUEL,) an American judge and eloquent lawyer, born in Somerset county, Maryland, in 1741. He became a leader of the patriots of Maryland in the Revolution, was a delegate in Congress from 1774 to 1778, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. In 1791 he was appointed chief justice of the general court of Maryland, and in 1796 was nominated an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was impeached in 1804 for misdemeanour in relation to certain political trials. John Randolph of Roanoke instigated and conducted this impeachment, which resulted in the acquittal of Judge Chase in March, 1805. Died in 1811.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans, vol. iv.; "Encyclopædia Americana."

Chase, (THOMAS,) LL.D., an American educator, brother of Pliny E. Chase, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, June 16, 1827. He graduated at Harvard College in 1848, studied at Berlin, and was for a time professor of ancient languages in Harvard College. He held a similar professorship in Haverford College (Pennsylvania,) and afterwards became president of the college. He published several volumes, chiefly textbooks on classical literature. Died October 6, 1892.

Chase, (WILLIAM M.,) an American painter, born in Franklin township, Indiana, in 1849. In 1869 he went to New York to study in the National Academy. He was afterwards a pupil of Piloty in Munich, and spent a year in Venice, returning in 1878 to New York. He is an able figure-, genre-, and portrait-painter. His notable works include portraits of Piloty's children, "The Court Jester," "The Apprentice." Died Oct., 1916.

Chasles or **Châles,** shāl, (LOUIS,) a French Jacobin and priest, born at Chartres in 1754, was a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) and voted for the death of the king. Died in 1826.

Chasles, (MICHEL,) an eminent French geometer, born at Épernon (Eure-et-Loire) in 1793. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1812. In 1837 he published a *résumé* of his previous works, in a volume entitled "Historical View *(Aperçu)* of the Origin and Development of Methods in Geometry," followed by a "Memoir on two General Principles of the Science, Duality and Homography." In this work he established the basis of a new theory of conic sections and of surfaces of the second order. He was appointed professor of astronomy and mechanics in the Polytechnic School in 1841. He was very successful in researches in pure geometry, several important theories of which he extended and simplified. In 1846 he obtained the chair of higher geometry in the Faculty of Sciences, Paris, and in 1852 published a "Treatise on Higher Geometry," ("Traité de Géométrie supérieure.") He was admitted into the Institute in

1851. By an ingenious algorithm he introduced the principle of signs into pure geometry, and created a new branch of mathematics, characterized by uniformity of method. He died December 18, 1880.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chasles, (VICTOR EUPHÉMION PHILARÈTE,) a successful French *littérateur,* a son of Louis Chasles, noticed above, was born near Chartres in 1798. He was for many years an editor of the "Journal des Débats," and contributed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." His principal articles, written for these and other periodicals, appeared under the general title of "Studies on Comparative Literature," (in 11 vols.,) among which are "Studies on Spain," "Studies on America," etc. In 1841 he was appointed professor of foreign languages and literature in the College of France. He showed himself an able critic of English literature, and reproduced for the "Revue Britannique" many articles from English reviews. He published, in 1862, "Galileo, sa Vie, son Procès et ses Contemporains." He died July 19, 1873. His Memoirs appeared in two vols., (1876–78.)

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Chasles or **Challes, de,** dẹh shȧl, (GRÉGOIRE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1659. He was the author of "Illustrious Frenchwomen," ("Les illustres Françaises," 1713,) often reprinted. Died about 1720.

Chasles de la Touche, shȧl dẹh lȧ toosh, (THÉODORE GASTON JOSEPH,) a French historical writer, born at Le Teil in 1787; died in 1848.

Chassaignac, shȧ'sȧn'yȧk', (CHARLES MARIE EDOUARD,) a French physician, born at Nantes in 1805, published several works on anatomy. Died August 26, 1879.

Chassé, shȧ'sȧ', (DAVID HENDRIK,) BARON, a brave Dutch general, born at Thiel in 1765, entered the French service about 1790. He distinguished himself in the Prussian campaign of 1806, and displayed great bravery in Spain in 1808–09. He was created a baron about 1811, and became a general of division in 1814. He fought for the allies at the battle of Waterloo, (1815,) after which he became governor of Antwerp. His resolute defence of Antwerp against the French in 1832 was much admired. Died in 1849.

Chassel, shȧ'sẽl', (CHARLES,) a French sculptor, born at Nancy in 1612, became a resident of Paris. He received the title of sculptor to Louis XIV., for whom he made a mimic army when that prince was a boy.

Chassel, (RÉMI FRANÇOIS,) a grandson of the preceding, born at Metz in 1666, worked at Nancy, and was successful in monumental sculpture. Died in 1752.

Chasseloup-Laubat, de, dẹh shȧs'loo' lō'bȧ' (FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a French general, born near Marennes in 1754. As chief engineer, he served with applause under Bonaparte in Italy in 1796 and 1797. In 1799 he was raised to the rank of general of division. He was employed for several years in fortifying Mantua, Alessandria, and other cities of Italy. In 1812 he obtained for the seventh time the chief command of the engineers of the grand army. After the restoration he received the title of Marquis. Died in 1833.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Chasseloup-Laubat, de, (JUSTIN PRUDENT,) MARQUIS, a French general, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1802. He became a captain of cavalry in 1830, and a few years later accompanied General Maison as aide-de-camp in an embassy to Vienna. From 1837 to 1848 he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He was made a general of division in 1853. Died in 1863.

His brother, Count JUSTIN NAPOLÉON, a lawyer and Bonapartist, was born in 1805. He was a member of the Assembly in 1849, and afterwards of the Corps Législatif. In November, 1860, he was appointed minister of state for the marine and the colonies. Died March 29, 1873.

Chasseneux, shȧs'nuh', (BARTHÉLEMI,) a learned French judge and legal writer, born near Autun in 1480. He was appointed president of the parliament of Provence in 1532. He wrote, among other works, "Consilia," and "Catalogus Gloriæ Mundi," a work designed to explain and determine questions of rank, precedence, etc. Died in 1541.

Chassepot, shȧs'pō', (ANTOINE ALPHONSE,) a French inventor, born March 4, 1833. He was, like his father, a workman in a small-arms factory, and rose to a high position in the government works. He invented the rifled musket which bears his name, and from its use by the French government he derived great wealth.

Chassériau, shȧ'sȧ're-ō', (THÉODORE,) a French painter, born at Samana, in Hayti, in 1819, worked in Paris, where he received several medals between 1836 and 1855. His works, among which is "The Supper of Macbeth," are said to display a fine imagination. Died in 1856.

Chassignet, de, dẹh shȧ'sẽn'yȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) BARON, was born at Besançon, France, in 1651. Having entered the Austrian service, he quickly rose to a high rank in the army. He became the preceptor of the emperor Leopold's eldest son, (Joseph I.) In 1700 he was sent to Naples to manage a conspiracy against the Spanish government. He failed in this attempt, was arrested and confined in the French Bastille until 1714.

Chassiron, de, dẹh shȧ'se'rôN', (PIERRE CHARLES MARTIN,) BARON, a French economist, noted for his improvements in agriculture, was born at La Rochelle in 1753. He wrote several esteemed letters on agriculture, and articles for Rozier's "Cours d'Agriculture." Died in 1825.

See SILVESTRE, "Notice sur le Baron Chassiron," 1826.

Chasteau, shȧ'tō', [It. CASTELLI, kȧs-tel'lee,] (GUILLAUME,) a French engraver, born at Orléans in 1635. He studied and worked in Italy, and afterwards removed to Paris, where he was patronized by Colbert. He engraved after Poussin, Annibale Caracci, and other masters. Died in 1683.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Chastel. See CHÂTEL.

Chastel, shȧ'tẽl', (PIERRE LOUIS AIMÉ,) BARON, a French general, born at Vergi, in Chablais, in 1774. While serving in the army of Egypt, in 1798, he discovered the zodiac of Denderah. He displayed courage and capacity in the campaigns of Austerlitz and Jena, and, as general of division, distinguished himself at Borodino in 1812. After the campaign of 1815 in Belgium, he retired to private life. Died at Geneva in 1826.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Chastel, du. See DUCHÂTEL.

Chastelain, shȧt'lȧN', (CLAUDE,) a French liturgist, born in Paris about 1640; died in 1712.

Chastelain, shȧt'lȧN', (GEORGES,) a celebrated Flemish chronicler, born in Flanders in 1403. He lived at the court of Philip, Duke of Burgundy, and of his son, Charles the Bold. His chief work is a "General Chronicle of Events from 1420 to 1474." Died in 1475.

Chastelard, de, dẹh shȧt'lȧr', (PIERRE de Boscosel—dẹh bos'ko'zẽl',) a French poet, born about 1540. He became enamoured of Mary Queen of Scots, concealed himself in her bedchamber, and was detected. Having repeated the offence, he was executed at Edinburgh in 1563.

See MIGNET, "Histoire de Marie Stuart;" BRANTÔME, "Mémoires."

Chasteler, du, dü shȧt'lȧ', (JEAN GABRIEL,) MARQUIS, an eminent general in the Austrian service, born at Mons in 1763. He entered the army at the age of fifteen, and, after serving several campaigns in Flanders and Italy, was made quartermaster-general in 1799. In 1805 he was chief of the staff of the Archduke Charles in Italy. In 1808 he commanded in the Tyrol against the French, and in 1813 became general of artillery. About 1815 the emperor appointed him governor of Venice, where he died in 1825.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chastelet or **Châtelet, du,** dü shȧt'lȧ', (PAUL HAY,) SIEUR, an eloquent French lawyer, born in Bretagne in 1592, became attorney-general at Rennes, and councillor of state. He was the first secretary of the French Academy, and wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Du Guesclin." Died in 1636.

Chastellet, du, dü shȧ'tȧ'lȧ', or **Châtelet-Lomont, du,** dü shȧt'lȧ' lo'môN', (FLORENT LOUIS MARIE,) DUC, the son of the following, was born at Semur, France, in 1727. He served with distinction in the army, was created a duke in 1777, and afterwards became colonel of the French guards. In the States-General of 1789

he was a moderate royalist. He was proscribed in the reign of terror, and executed in December, 1793.

Chastellet, du, or **Châtelet,** shât'lâ', (GABRIELLE EMILIE **le Tonnelier de Breteuil**—lẹh ton'le-â' dẹh brẹh-tuĪ' or brẹh-tu'yẹ,) MARQUISE, a celebrated French savante, born in 1706. She was learned in mathematics and other sciences, and in Latin, English, and Italian. In 1740 she published a work on Physical Philosophy, entitled "Institutions de Physique." She afterwards made a good French translation of Newton's "Principia," which was revised by Clairaut. In early youth she was married to the Marquis du Chastellet-Lomont. She lived some years with Voltaire at Cirey between 1735 and 1747. Her *liaison* with Voltaire injured her reputation, and will probably be remembered after her writings are forgotten. Died in 1749.

Chastellux, de, dẹh shâ'tâ'lüks', (FRANÇOIS JEAN,) MARQUIS, a French general and author, born in Paris in 1734. He wrote an admired "Essay on Public Happiness," ("De la Félicité publique," 1772,) which Voltaire preferred to Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws." In 1775 he was admitted into the French Academy. In 1780 he went to the United States, where he served with honour as major-general in the army of Rochambeau for three years. He published, among other works, "Travels in North America," (2 vols., 1786.) He was a personal friend of Washington. Died in 1788.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance Littéraire;" ALFRED DE CHASTELLUX, "Notice sur le Marquis de Chastellux," 1822.

Chastillon. See CHÂTILLON.

Chastillon, de, dẹh shâ'te'yôN', (ALEXIS MADELEINE ROSALIE,) DUC, born in 1680, was a descendant of Gaucher, noticed below, and became maréchal-de-camp in 1719. As lieutenant-general, he commanded the cavalry at Guastalla in 1734. In 1735 he was appointed governor of the dauphin, the son of Louis XV. Died in 1754.

Chastillon, de, (EUDES.) See URBAN II., POPE.

Chastillon, de, (GAUCHER,) Count of Crecy, a French general, born in 1250, fought bravely in "the battle of the spurs" at Courtray in 1302, where the Flemish burghers, led by Guy of Namur, overwhelmed the splendid chivalry of France, under Robert of Artois. He was made Constable of France in the same year. He gained a great victory over the revolted Flemings at Cassel, near Lille, in 1328. Died in 1329.

Chatard, shâ'tẵR', (FRANCIS SILAS,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Baltimore in 1835. He studied at the college in Emmittsburg, Maryland, and at the University of Maryland, where he graduated as M.D. in 1856. He went to Rome, and studied in the College of the Propaganda; took orders and the degree of D.D. in 1862; became vice-rector of the American College at Rome, and afterwards its rector. In 1878 he was made Bishop of Vincennes, Indiana, by appointment of the Pope.

Château. See CHASTEAU, (GUILLAUME.)

Châteaubriand, de, dẹh shâ'tō'bRe'ôN', (FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) VISCOUNT, the most celebrated of the French authors who wrote during the first empire, was born of a noble family, at Saint-Malo, in September, 1768. He was educated at Dol and at Rennes, where he made great progress in the ancient languages and in mathematics. His youth was passed mostly on the shore of the ocean, where his imagination was nourished by lonely reveries among the winds and waves. "A divine breath," says he, "passed over me. I began to lisp forth verses as if they had been my natural language. I wrote for a long time in verse before attempting prose." He was destined for the church, but preferred the army, which he entered as sub-lieutenant in 1786. He was in Paris and a spectator of the capture of the Bastille in 1789, but did not partake of the popular enthusiasm. "I had neither adopted nor rejected the new opinions," says he. "I wished neither to emigrate nor to follow the military profession. I retired." Impelled by a desire to travel, he sailed for the United States in 1791, ostensibly in search of a Northwest passage. He dined in Philadelphia with Washington, of whom he says, "There is virtue in the look of a great man. I felt myself warmed and refreshed by it during the rest of my life." Having traversed the primeval forests from Niagara to Florida, he returned to France in 1792. He had not found a Northwest passage, but he had discovered the germs of a new and romantic literature. To please his sister, he married Mademoiselle de Lavigne, whom he appears not to have found a very congenial companion. In 1792 he joined the army of royalist emigrants, was wounded at Thionville, and left for dead in a ditch. From 1793 until 1800 he was an exile in England, where he was reduced to extreme poverty, and partly supported himself by translations for the booksellers.

Having been converted from skepticism by the death of his mother, in 1798, he began to compose his celebrated work, "The Genius of Christianity," ("Génie du Christianisme.") He returned to France in 1800, and published in 1801 his romance of "Atala," a picture of aboriginal American life, which extorted from Europe a general exclamation of surprise and admiration. In 1802 appeared his "Génie du Christianisme," to which "René," a romance, was attached as an episode. The publication of these brilliant works made a revolution in French literature, and caused him to be recognized as the literary glory of his age. He performed, in 1806 and 1807, a tour through Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Spain, partly with a view to familiarize himself with the regions in which he proposed to lay the scene of a new work. This was a prose epic, entitled "The Martyrs, or the Triumph of the Christian Religion," which appeared in 1809.

In 1811 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and published his "Itinerary from Paris to Jerusalem." His long and implacable enmity to the emperor found utterance in his famous and eloquent pamphlet, "Bonaparte and the Bourbons," (1814.) Under the restoration, from 1814 to 1824, he showed himself an ultra-royalist. He was ambassador to Berlin in 1820, and to London in 1822, after he had fiercely and effectively opposed the Liberal minister Decazes, whose feet, he said, "had slipped in blood." He was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1823, and dismissed by his rival, Villèle, in June, 1824, after which he became a formidable assailant of the ministry in the "Journal des Débats." In 1828 he was sent as ambassador to Rome by Martignac; but he resigned the embassy on the accession of Polignac as prime minister. After the revolution of 1830 he refused to take the oath to Louis Philippe, and defended the exiled Bourbons in several tracts, for which he was prosecuted and imprisoned a short time in 1832. His waywardness and inconsistency in politics were thus indicated in his own words: "I am a Bourbonist by honour, a royalist by reason and conviction, and a republican by taste and character." He died on the 4th of July, 1848, after seeing the advent of the second republic. He left posthumous memoirs, ("Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe,") 1849, which attracted general attention as a rare combination of genius and egotism. He had no children. His last years were passed in retirement and in a despondency which even the charming society and devoted attentions of Madame Récamier could not exhilarate.

See VILLEMAIN, "M. de Châteaubriand, sa Vie, ses Écrits, son Influence," etc., 1858; COUNT DE MARCELLUS, "Châteaubriand et son Temps," 1859; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains illustres," tome i.; SCIPION MARIN, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Châteaubriand," 1833; CESARE CANTÙ, "Châteaubriand, Discorso," Milan, 1835; F. Z. COLLOMBET, "Châteaubriand, sa Vie et ses Écrits," 1851; ANCELOT, "Vie de Châteaubriand," 4to, 1853; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tomes i. and ii.; PRESCOTT, "Miscellanies;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1816; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1837, September, 1849, and July, 1850; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1831, October, 1832, and April and January, 1837; "North British Review" for August, 1858; "Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame Récamier," translated from the French and edited by MISS LUYSTER, Boston, 1867. Sainte-Beuve's edition of Châteaubriand's works is the best.

Châteaubriant, de, dẹh shâ'tō'bRe'ôN', (FRANÇOISE,) COUNTESS, a beautiful French lady, born in 1475, was the daughter of the Count de Foix, and sister of Marshal Lautrec. After her marriage with Seigneur de Châteaubriant, she became an ornament of the court of Francis I., who said that a court without ladies "is like a year without spring and a spring without roses." The current rumour that she was the mistress of Francis is denied by some writers. Died in 1537.

See VARILLAS, "Histoire de François I."

Châteaubrun, de, dẹh shă'tō'brŭn', (JEAN BAPTISTE VIVIEN,) a French dramatist, born at Angoulême in 1686. He composed dramas, which for many years he refused to present on the stage, through fear of displeasing the Duc d'Orléans, to whom he was attached as *maître-d'hôtel*, (steward.) He was received into the French Academy in 1753. The next year his tragedy "The Trojan Women" was performed, and was received with great favour. Died in 1775.

Châteauneuf, de, dẹh shă'tō'nuf', (L'ÉPINE,) a French diplomatist, born about 1753, was a cousin of General Dumouriez. He was consul-general at Tunis in 1787, and minister to Geneva a short time about 1792. He translated the "Idyls" of Theocritus into French verse. Died in 1800.

Châteauneuf-Randon, de, dẹh shă'tō'nuf' rŏn'dôn', (ALEXANDRE,) COUNT, a French Jacobin and regicide, born probably in Gévaudan. In 1789 he was deputed by the noblesse of Mende to the States-General, and in 1792 to the Convention, in which he voted for the execution of the king. He made himself notorious for his cruelty and crimes at Lyons, whither he was sent by the Convention in 1793. Died in obscurity in 1816.

Château-Regnaud, de, dẹh shă'tō' rẹh-nō', also written **Château-Renaud** and **Château-Regnard,** (FRANÇOIS LOUIS DE ROUSSELET,) COUNT, a French vice-admiral and marshal, born in 1637. As *chef-d'escadre*, or commodore, he defeated the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter in 1673. In 1678 he gained a victory near Cadiz over Eversen, a Dutch admiral. He defeated the English in the Bay of Bantry, and was appointed lieutenant-general of the naval armies, in 1688. In 1701 Philip V. of Spain gave him the title of Captain-General of the Ocean. He received a marshal's bâton in 1703. Died in 1716.

Châteauroux, shă'tō'roo', (MARIE ANNE,) DUCHESS OF, was born of the noble family of Nesle. After the death of her husband, the Marquis de la Tournelle, she became the favourite of Louis XV. of France, who gave her the title of Duchess. She retained influence over him until her death in 1744.

Châtel. See DUCHÂTEL.

Châtel or **Chastel,** shă'tĕl', (JEAN,) a Frenchman, born in Paris about 1575. In December, 1594, he entered the Louvre and attempted to kill Henry IV. with a knife, but only inflicted a slight wound. He was arrested, and, when questioned respecting his motive, said that he had been taught at a college of Jesuits that it was lawful to kill a heretical king. He was executed, and the Jesuits were expelled from Paris.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Châtel, du, dü shă'tĕl', (FRANÇOIS,) a skilful Flemish historical painter, born at Brussels in 1626. He was a pupil of Teniers, whose style he imitated with success; and he excelled in design and colouring. A picture of the King of Spain receiving the Oath from the Estates of Flanders in 1666 is one of his most admired works. He often chose for his subject a festival, a social assembly, or a family group.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Châtel, du, (TANGUY or TANNEGUY,) a French general, who served at Agincourt in 1415, and was chief of the Armagnac party. He was appointed Governor of Provence by Charles VII. in 1446. He died at the age of ninety.

Chatelain, shat'ẹh-lān', (?) (JOHN BAPTIST,) a skilful designer and engraver, born in London in 1710. He was reckoned among the best engravers of landscapes, many of which he executed after Gaspard Poussin, N. Poussin, and Cortona. He also engraved his own designs. Died in London in 1771.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Châtelain, (RENÉ THÉOPHILE,) a French writer, born at Saint-Quentin in 1790, served in the army from 1808 to 1815. In 1819 he became chief editor of the "Courrier Français," a paper of liberal politics, and acquired a high reputation as a journalist. His principal work is entitled "Letters of Sidi Mahmoud," (1825.) Died in 1838.

Châtelet. See CHASTELLET and CHASTELET.

Châtelet-Lomont. See CHASTELLET.

Chatham, chat'ăm, (JOHN PITT,) EARL OF, born in 1756, was the eldest son of the great Earl of Chatham. He was first lord of the admiralty in the ministry of his brother, William Pitt, and commanded the unfortunate expedition against Walcheren in 1809. He died, without issue, in 1835.

Chatham, LORD. See PITT, (WILLIAM.)

Chatillon. See CHASTILLON and CHARLES DE BLOIS.

Châtillon, shă'te'yôn', (ANDRÉ MARIE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1782, gained the grand prize *(de Rome)* in 1809. Died September 11, 1859.

Châtillon or **Chastillon,** (NICOLAS CLAUDE,) born at Châlons, in Champagne, in 1547, an able engineer, was employed by Henry IV. and Louis XIII. He built the Pont-Neuf (New Bridge) in Paris, and left a work entitled "French Topography," containing views of castles, cities, etc. Died in 1616.

Chatrian. See ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.

Chat'tẹr-tọn, LADY, a British authoress, *née* GEORGIANA IREMONGER. She published "Rambles in the South of Ireland," (1838,) "A Good Match," a novel, (1839,) "The Pyrenees," (1843,) "The Reigning Beauty," (1858,) etc. Died February 6, 1876.

Chatterton, (THOMAS,) an English poet, celebrated for his genius, precocity, and literary impostures, was born at Bristol in 1752. His father was sexton of Redcliffe Church. In childhood he was averse to study, and was pronounced by his teacher a dull boy. After he attained the age of eight, he made rapid progress, and became fond of antiquarian pursuits. About the age of twelve he wrote verses which evinced talent. In 1767 he was apprenticed to an attorney of Bristol. When the new bridge was opened in 1768, Chatterton published a "Description of the Friars first passing over the Old Bridge," which he professed to derive from ancient manuscripts found in the muniment-room of Redcliffe Church. He soon produced poems, which he ascribed to Rowley, a monk of the fifteenth century, and other ingenious fabrications, which excited among literary men no little sensation. A long and animated controversy ensued respecting the authenticity of the Rowleian poems, which the majority pronounced to be forgeries. In April, 1770, he went to London in search of literary employment, and was at first successful. He was employed by several booksellers, and, in letters to his mother, represented his prospects as extremely brilliant. He wrote sermons, songs, and political articles for the public journals. He soon became despondent, was reduced to a state of starvation, and in August, 1770, was found dead, probably by suicide. It appears that he had shown symptoms of insanity for some years before his death. His principal poems are "The Tragedy of Ella," "The Battle of Hastings," "Ode to Ella," "The Tournament," and a "Description of Canynge's Feast." "This youth," says T. Warton, "was a prodigy of genius, and would have proved the first of English poets had he reached a mature age." "No English poet," says Thomas Campbell, "ever equalled him at the same age. Tasso alone can be compared to him as a juvenile prodigy. His thirst for knowledge was that of a being taught by instinct to lay up materials for the exercise of great and undeveloped powers."

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" JOHN DIX, "Life of T. Chatterton," 1837; GEORGE GREGORY, "Life of T. Chatterton," 1789; "Biographia Britannica;" H. PUETTMANN, "Chatterton," Barmen, 2 vols., 1840; CARY, "Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Kirke White."

Chau'cẹr, [Lat. CHAUCE'RUS,] (GEOFFREY,) the father of English poetry, was born in London in 1328. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge both claim him as their alumnus. He enjoyed the favour of Edward III., and passed much time at court. About 1358 he served in the army which invaded France, where he was made prisoner. In 1373 he was employed on an embassy to Genoa, where perhaps occurred the interview with Petrarch which he mentions in his works. Soon after his return he was appointed comptroller of customs in London. He was elected a knight of the shire for Kent in 1386, and about that time is said to have been persecuted as a Wickliffite. He received an annual pension from 1367 until his death, excepting a few years when he was out of favour. In the latter part of his life

he wrote his principal work, the celebrated "Canterbury Tales," in a language so different from modern English that few persons can now enjoy their beauties. The plot is thought to be taken from the "Decameron" of Boccaccio; and the work purports to be a series of stories told by pilgrims travelling in company to Canterbury. Among his other poems are "The Court of Love," "The Legend of Good Women," "The House of Fame," and "Troilus and Cresseide." He died in 1400.

"Our greatest poet of the middle ages, beyond comparison," says Hallam, "was Chaucer; and I do not know that any other country except Italy produced one of equal variety in invention, acuteness of observation, or felicity of expression." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") "I take unceasing delight in Chaucer," says Coleridge. "His manly cheerfulness is especially delicious to me in my old age. How exquisitely tender he is, yet how free from the least touch of sickly melancholy or morbid drooping!" "Chaucer stands in the first rank," says Southey, "with Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton." He had a son, Sir Thomas, who became Speaker of the House of Commons, and a daughter Alice, who married the Duke of Suffolk. The poet himself had married Philippa Rouet, a maid of honour to the queen, and sister-in-law of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

See W. GODWIN, "Life of Chaucer," 1804; TODD, "Lives of Gower and Chaucer," 1810; H. NICHOLAS, "Life of Chaucer," 1843; H. GOMONT, "G. Chaucer, Poëte Anglais," 1847; VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature;" "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1815; "Retrospective Review," vol. ix., 1824, and vol. xiv., 1826; article on Chaucer (by SIR WALTER SCOTT) in the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1804; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1856.

Chaucerus. See CHAUCER.

Chaudesaigues, shōd′zāg′, (CHARLES BARTHÉLEMI,) a French song-writer, born in Paris in 1799; died in 1858.

Chaudet, shō′dā′, (ANTOINE DENIS,) an eminent French sculptor, born in Paris in 1763, was a pupil of Stouf. In 1784 he gained the grand prize of the Academy for a bas-relief of "Joseph sold by his Brethren." Having studied several years in Rome, he returned to Paris in 1789, and soon acquired the reputation of one of the first of modern sculptors. About 1805 he was chosen a member of the Institute, and one of the committee on the "Dictionary of the Language of the Fine Arts." Among his master-pieces are an "Œdipus," a statue of "Napoleon," "Paul and Virginia," and "Cincinnatus." He was also a skilful painter. Died in 1810.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chaudet, (JEANNE ÉLISABETH,) a French painter, wife of the preceding, born in 1767; died about 1830.

Chaudon, shō′dôN′, (ESPRIT JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born at Valensole (Lower Alps) in 1738. He became a priest of the Oratory, and taught in several colleges of that order. He published a useful work, called "The Library *(Bibliothèque)* of a Man of Taste, or Advice on the Choice of the Best Books in our Language," (1772,) and a "Dictionary of the Latin Names in Ancient and Modern Geography," (1778.) Died in 1800.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Chaudon, (LOUIS Maïeul—mā′yul′,) a brother of the preceding, born at Valensole, near Riez, in 1737, was eminent as a biographer. He was a monk of the fraternity of Cluny, and is usually called DON CHAUDON. In 1766 he produced a "New Historical Dictionary," which was superior to any work of that kind, and was very successful. The ninth edition, enlarged to twenty volumes, appeared about 1810. He afterwards published anonymously the "Anti-Philosophic Dictionary," (2 vols., 1769,) to refute the skeptical doctrines of Voltaire, "Lectures on History and Chronology," (2 vols., 1781,) and other works. He assisted his brother in the "Library of a Man of Taste," (1772.) Died in 1817.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chaudron-Rousseau, shō′drôN′ roo′sō′, (PIERRE GUILLAUME,) a French general, born in 1775, was killed at Chiclana in 1811.

Chaudruc de Crazannes, shō′drük′ dẹh krȧ′zȧn′, (JEAN CÉSAR MARIE,) a French antiquary, born near Saintes in 1782. Died in 1862.

Chauffard, shō′fȧr′, (MARIE DENIS ÉTIENNE,) a French medical writer, born at Avignon in 1796. He published "Works *(Œuvres)* of Practical Medicine," (3 vols., 1848.) Died December 14, 1880.

Chauffepié, de, dẹh shōf′pe-ā′, (JACQUES GEORGE,) a Dutch Protestant minister, of French descent, born at Leeuwarden in 1702. He preached at Flushing and Delft for some years. From 1743 until his death he was employed in Amsterdam. He published in 1750 "A New Historical and Critical Dictionary, supplementary to that of Bayle," (4 vols.,) a valuable work, in which he gives proof of much erudition. He translated, from the English, part of a "Universal History" (46 vols.) composed by a society of literary men. Died at Amsterdam in 1786.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Chauliac, de, dẹh shō′le-ȧk′, (GUI,) an eminent French surgeon, born at Chauliac. He lived in Avignon, where he was successively physician to Popes Clement VI., Innocent VI., and Urban V., between 1340 and 1370. He wrote, in Latin, an excellent treatise on Surgery, ("Inventarium Partis chirurgicalis Medicinæ," 1363,) which for about two centuries was considered a classic and standard work. A French writer, Chaumeton, says he did more than any one to render surgery a regular art. The great Haller observes that "his work may be regarded as an excellent historical sketch of surgery down to his epoch."

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Chaulieu, de, dẹh shō′le-uh′, (GUILLAUME AMFRYE,) a French lyric poet, was born at Fontenay, in Normandy, in 1639. He was patronized by the Dukes of Vendôme, who caused him to be appointed Abbé d'Aumale and procured him other rich benefices. He became distinguished for his wit, fine taste, and Epicurean morals, and was called the "Anacreon of the Temple." "Chaulieu," says Hallam, "was an original genius. His poetry is a happy mixture of a gentle and peaceable philosophy with a lively imagination. His verses flow from the soul, and, though often negligent through indolence, are never in bad taste or affected." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Voltaire praises him in his "Temple du Goût," the presiding genius of which advises Chaulieu not to estimate himself as the first of good poets, but the first of negligent poets, *(poëtes négligés.)* He wrote an "Ode to Inconstancy," "Stanzas on the Solitude of Fontenay," "La Goutte," and other poems. Died in 1720.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance."

Chaulnes, de, dẹh shōn, (HONORÉ d'Albert—dȧl′bair′,) DUC, a French general, a brother of Luynes, the favourite of Louis XIII., became a marshal of France in 1619, and was created Duc de Chaulnes in 1621. He was made Governor of Picardy in 1633, and commanded against the Spaniards in Artois in 1635. Died in 1649.

Chaulnes, de, (LOUIS AUGUSTE d'Albert d'Ailly—dȧl′bair′ dȧ′ye′,) DUC, a French general, born in 1676, was the father of Michel Ferdinand, noticed below. Died in 1744.

Chaulnes, de, (MARIE JOSEPH LOUIS,) DUC, a French savant, son of Michel, noticed below, born in 1741, cultivated the physical sciences with success, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1793.

Chaulnes, de, (MICHEL FERDINAND D'ALBERT D'AILLY,) DUC, a French general, born in 1714. He was noted as a patron and votary of physical science, and spent a large revenue in constructing apparatus and forming collections. In 1743 he was chosen an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote several ingenious treatises, which were published by that academy. Died in 1769.

Chaumeix, de, dẹh shō′mȧ′, (ABRAHAM JOSEPH,) a French critic, born near Orléans about 1730, was noted for his zeal against the skeptical philosophers. He published a refutation of the "Encyclopédie," and was satirized by Voltaire in "The Poor Devil," ("Le pauvre Diable.") Died in 1790.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Chaumeton, shōm′tôN′, (FRANÇOIS PIERRE,) a French physician, eminent as a writer and a critic, born

at Chouzé, on the Loire, in 1775. He devoted much attention to the literary history of medicine, and wrote many able articles for the "Magasin Encyclopédique," the "Bibliothèque Médicale," and other scientific journals. For the "Biographie Universelle" he furnished notices of many eminent physicians. He undertook the "Medical Flora," of which he composed the text as far as the letter G. Died in 1819.

See VIREY, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de Chaumeton."

Chaumette, shō'mĕt', (PIERRE GASPARD,) a French demagogue and Jacobin of infamous memory, born at Nevers in 1763. In 1789 he joined the Cordeliers Club in Paris, and acquired influence over the populace by his violent harangues. As procureur of the commune, (1792,) he was accessary to the worst crimes of that period. He was one of the chiefs of the atheistical faction called Hébertists, and was the author of the Festivals of Reason. As chief priest, he officiated at the profane orgies by which the worship of Reason as the only national religion was inaugurated in the cathedral of Notre-Dame, December, 1793. He was proscribed by Robespierre, and executed in 1794.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Chaumonot, shō'mo'no', (PIERRE MARIE JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit, born in 1611, laboured as a missionary among the Indians of Canada. Died in 1693.

Chaumont, de, dẹh shō'mŏN', (CHARLES d'**Amboise**—dôN'bwâz',) SEIGNEUR, a French general, nephew of the Cardinal d'Amboise, was born in 1473. He was appointed governor of Milan in 1500, and distinguished himself at the battle of Agnadello. In 1510 he invested Pope Julius II. in Bologna, and would have captured him if he had not resorted to negotiations. Died in 1511.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Chaumont, de, (PAUL PHILIPPE,) a French ecclesiastic and author, succeeded his father as keeper of the books of the king's cabinet, (1667.) In 1654 he was admitted into the French Academy, and in 1671 became Bishop of Apt. He wrote an esteemed work entitled "Reflections on the Christianity taught in the Catholic Church," (1693.) Died in 1697.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Chauncey or **Chauncy**, chân'se or chawn'se, (CHARLES,) a distinguished lawyer, born at Durham, Connecticut, in 1747. He taught jurisprudence for many years, and became a judge of the superior court of Connecticut in 1789. Died in 1823.

Chauncey, (CHARLES,) an eminent American lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1777. He removed about 1798 to Philadelphia, where he soon rose to distinction, although he had among his competitors several of the most accomplished lawyers in the United States. Died in 1849.

See an interesting notice of his character as a lawyer and a man, by HORACE BINNEY, in "Wallace's Reports," vol. ii., 1854, p. xii. *et seq.*

Chauncey, (ISAAC,) an American commodore, born in Connecticut about 1772. He obtained the rank of captain about 1806, and was appointed commander of the naval forces on the northern lakes in 1812. His squadron, aided by a land army under General Pike, took York (Toronto) in April, 1813. He defeated the British fleet on Lake Ontario in September, 1813, and gained a high reputation for ability. Died in 1840.

Chauncy, (CHARLES.) See CHAUNCEY, (CHARLES.)

Chauncy or **Chauncey**, chân'se or chawn'se, (CHARLES,) an English Puritan, born in Hertfordshire in 1592, became professor of Greek at Cambridge, and vicar of Ware. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1638, preached some years at Scituate, and became president of Harvard College in 1654. Died in 1672.

Chauncy, (CHARLES,) a writer on theology, a descendant of the preceding, was born in 1705. He was minister of a church in Boston, Massachusetts, for many years. Died in 1787.

Chauncy, (Sir HENRY,) a British antiquary and lawyer, born in 1632, became reader and treasurer of the Middle Temple, and published "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," (1700.) In 1688 he was made a Welsh judge. Died in 1719.

Chaupy, de, dẹh shō'pe', (CAPMARTIN BERTRAND,) a French antiquary and priest, born near Toulouse in 1720. In 1756 he removed to Rome, where he spent ten years in collecting materials for a "Description of Ancient Italy," a part of which was published. Died in 1798.

Chaussard, shō'sȧR', (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE,) an ingenious and prolific French writer, born in Paris in 1766. He was an ardent partisan of the Revolution and obtained the important place of *chef des bureaux* of the committee of public safety about 1792. In 1805 he was appointed professor of literature at Nîmes, and two years later he was authorized by Fontanes to reside in Paris as director of classical studies, retaining his title and salary. He wrote an admired ode "On Industry and Arts," "Theory of Criminal Laws," (1789,) "Esprit de Mirabeau," (2 vols., 1797,) and various other works. In his youth he adopted the name of Publicola. Died in Paris in 1823.

See HÉRAUD, "Notice sur Chaussard."

Chausse. See LA CHAUSSE.

Chausse, de la, dẹh lȧ shōss, (MICHEL ANGE,) a French antiquary, born in Paris about 1660, became a resident of Rome. He gained a high reputation by his antiquarian works, among which are "Romanum Museum," an illustrated treatise on ancient gems, images, insignia, etc., (1690.) Died after 1738.

Chaussée, de la, dẹh lȧ shō'sȧ', (PIERRE CLAUDE NIVELLE,) a French dramatic author, born in Paris in 1692. In 1732, in partnership with La Faye, he wrote an "Epistle from Clio," ("Epître de Clio,") in verse. His pathetic or sentimental comedy "Préjugé à la mode" ("Prejudice à la mode," in verse, 1735) obtained a triumph which time has confirmed. La Chaussée first introduced what the French call the *genre larmoyant*, (pathetic comedy.) He wrote other popular dramas, among which we may name "False Antipathy." He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1754.

See LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature."

Chaussier, shō'se-ȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French physician, was born at Dijon in 1746, and graduated in 1780. He had taught anatomy and chemistry at Dijon for some years, when the government called him to Paris, in 1794, to aid Fourcroy in reorganizing the medical institutions. The result was the "École de Santé," in which he obtained the chair of anatomy. In 1804 he became professor of chemistry in the Polytechnic School, where he lectured until 1815. He wrote many medical and scientific treatises, which were inserted in various periodicals, and rendered important services to legal medicine and physiology. Among his most useful works is a series of "Synoptical Tables on Zoonomy," (1799–1826.) Died in Paris in 1828.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Chauveau, shō'vō', (ADOLPHE,) a French jurist, born at Poitiers, May 29, 1802, became professor of law in Toulouse in 1821. He published a "Theory of the Penal Code," (1834–43,) in which M. Hélie co-operated, and a "General Formulary," (1853.) Died at Toulouse in 1869.

Chauveau, (FRANÇOIS,) a skilful French designer and engraver, born in Paris about 1620. He engraved works of Raphael, Poussin, Giulio Romano, etc. Died in 1676.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Chauveau, (RENÉ,) an ingenious French sculptor and architect, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1663. Louis XIV. employed him in various works for the decoration of his palaces. Died in 1722.

Chauveau-Lagarde, shō'vō' lȧ'gȧRd', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) an eloquent and courageous French lawyer, born at Chartres about 1760. After having gained reputation by defending Miranda and Brissot in times when the advocate shared the peril of the accused, he was designated by the judge to be counsel for Charlotte Corday. He was one of the counsel chosen by the queen Marie Antoinette, for whom he made an unavailing plea, in October, 1793. Soon after this date he was committed to prison, and detained until July, 1794. In the reign of Napoleon he was advocate of the Council of State. He published a "Narrative of the Trial of Marie Antoinette," (1816.) Died in 1841.

See LOUIS AIMÉ MARTIN, "Quelques Esquisses sur la Vie de Chauveau-Lagarde," 1841.

Chauvelin, shōv'lăn', (HENRI PHILIPPE,) ABBÉ, a French lawyer, son of Germain Louis, noticed below, acquired reputation by his bold and successful attacks on the Jesuits, which resulted in the suppression of the order about 1762. He was canon of Notre-Dame, and a counsellor in the Parliament of Paris. Died in 1770, aged fifty-four.

Chauvelin, de, dẹh shōv'lăn', (FRANÇOIS BERNARD,) an able French politician, born in 1766. He favoured the popular party in 1789, and in 1792 he was sent as ambassador to London in company with Talleyrand, who, though not formally accredited, was the real director of the negotiations. When the death of Louis XVI. became known in England, Chauvelin was ordered to leave the island within eight days. Under the régime of Bonaparte he served as member of the Tribunat and prefect of Lys, and received the title of Count. After the restoration (1816) he was for about ten years a prominent member and speaker in the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the Liberals. Died in 1832.

Chauvelin, de, (GERMAIN LOUIS,) an able French minister of state, born in 1685. In 1727 he became keeper of the seals and secretary of foreign affairs. He was thenceforth the second and confidant of Cardinal de Fleury, the prime minister, to whom he is said to have been superior in political talent. He was removed from office in 1737, and died in 1762.

Chauvenet, shō-vẹh-nā', (WILLIAM,) an American mathematician, born at Milford, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1819. He graduated at Yale College in 1840, assisted A. D. Bache in his magnetic observations at Girard College, (1840–41,) and was professor of mathematics in the United States navy, and director of the Naval Academy astronomical observatory. From 1859 to 1868 he held a professorship of mathematics and astronomy in Washington University, Saint Louis. His works are of high practical value, and include "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," (1850,) "Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy," (2 vols., 1863,) "Elementary Geometry," (1870,) etc. Died at Saint Paul, Minnesota, December 13, 1870.

Chauvin, shō'văn', (ETIENNE,) a learned French Protestant divine, born at Nîmes in 1640. He became an exile about 1685, and went to Rotterdam, where in 1688 he taught philosophy in place of Bayle during the long illness of the latter. He published the results of his studies in the history of philosophy, in a work called "Rational Lexicon, or Philosophical Treasury," ("Lexicon Rationale, sive Thesaurus Philosophicus," 1692.) In 1695 he obtained the chair of philosophy in the royal French College of Berlin. Died in Berlin in 1725.

See MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Chauvin, (JEAN.) See CALVIN.

Chavagnac, de, dẹh shă'văn'yăk', (GASPARD,) COMTE, a French officer, born in 1624, published a volume of Memoirs, (1699.)

Chavée, shă'vā', (HONORÉ JOSEPH,) a Belgian linguist, born at Namur in 1815. He attempted to disprove the unity of the human race in his "Lexicologie Indo-Européenne," or Essay on the Knowledge of Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, French, and Russian. Died in 1877.

Chaves, de, dà shă'vẹs, (MANUEL **de Silveyra Pinto de Fonseca**—dà sẹl-vā'e-rā pẹn'to dà fon-sā'kà,) MARQUIS, and Count of Amarante, (à-mà-răn'tà,) a Portuguese general, born at Villareal. He served in the Peninsular war from 1809 to 1814. In the civil war of 1823 he was a prominent partisan of Don Miguel and the absolutists, for whom he gained a victory. He again raised the standard of absolutism in 1827, and was defeated by Villaflor near Coimbra and Oporto. Died in 1830.

Chavignard. See CHAVIGNY.

Chavigny, shă'vẹn'ye', or **Chavignard**, shă'vẹn'yăr', (THÉODORE,) a French diplomatist, and one of the most able negotiators of his time, born at Beaune, in Burgundy, was an uncle of Count de Vergennes. He represented France at the Congress of Ratisbon, and was minister to England in 1731. About 1745 he negotiated, at Frankfort, the treaty of alliance between the emperor Charles VII., the King of Prussia, and other powers. Died in 1771.

Chazal, shă'zăl', (ANTOINE,) a French painter and designer, born in Paris in 1793, was one of the most eminent painters of the Museum of Natural History of Paris. He designed the plates for the "Flore Pittoresque," and for several scientific works. Died 1854.

Chazelles, de, dẹh shă'zẹl', (JEAN MATHIEU,) a French mathematician and hydrographer, born at Lyons in 1657, became, in 1685, professor of hydrography at Marseilles, where he made a chart of the coast of Provence. In 1693 he visited Greece and Egypt, where he measured the Pyramids and observed that the sides of one faced the cardinal points. In 1695 he became an Associate of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1710.

Cheatham, cheet'ăm, (BENJAMIN F.,) an American general, born at Nashville, Tennessee, October 20, 1820. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and commanded a division at Perryville, October, 1862, at Stone River December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. Died in 1886.

Chedeaux, shẹh-dō', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French economist, born at Metz in 1767; died in 1832.

Chedel, shẹh'dẹl', (QUENTIN PIERRE,) a French engraver, born at Châlons, in Champagne, in 1705. He etched landscapes after the best Dutch painters. His works are numerous and much admired. Died in 1762.

Chee'vẹr, (EZEKIEL,) an eminent New England teacher, born in London in 1615. Having received a superior classical education, he came to America in 1638, and assisted in founding the colony in New Haven, of which he was a teacher for twelve years, and in 1646 was a representative in the General Assembly. He was subsequently for eleven years a teacher in Ipswich, Massachusetts, nine years in Charlestown, and thirty-eight years in Boston, where he died in 1708.

Cheever, (GEORGE B.,) an American author and preacher, born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1807, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825. He was ordained minister of a Congregational church at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1832. About 1835 he wrote a satirical allegory called "Deacon Giles's Distillery," for which he was prosecuted on a charge of libel and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days. From 1846 to 1868 he was pastor of the Congregational Church of the Puritans. He was an uncompromising opponent of slavery. Died Oct. 1, 1890. His brother, HENRY THEODORE, (born Feb. 6, 1814,) a Congregational minister, published, besides other works, "The Island-World of the Pacific," (1851.)

Cheffontaines, de, dẹh shà-fŏN'tăn', (CHRISTOPHE,) a French theologian, born in Brittany about 1532, became Archbishop of Cæsarea about 1586. He wrote, besides other works, a "Defence of the Faith of our Ancestors," (1570,) and a "Treatise against certain Dogmas of Scholastic Theology," (1586.) Died at Rome in 1595.

Chégaray, shà'gă'rà', (MICHEL CHARLES,) a French advocate, born at Bayonne in 1802. He became a judge of the court of cassation in 1853. Died January 20, 1859.

Cheiron. See CHIRON.

Cheke or **Cheeke**, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent English scholar and Hellenist, born at Cambridge in 1514. He became in 1540 the first professor of Greek in the university of that city. In 1544 he was appointed Latin tutor to Prince Edward. About 1550 he was knighted by his former pupil, Edward VI., and in 1553 was chosen secretary of state. As a zealous Protestant, he favoured the attempt to raise Lady Jane Grey to the throne. After the accession of Mary he retired to the continent, to escape persecution. In 1556, by order of Philip II. of Spain, he was arrested in Flanders and conveyed to the Tower of London. Being required to choose between death by fire and conversion to the Catholic faith, he accepted the latter. Remorse for this act hastened his death, which occurred in 1557. He had translated several religious works into elegant Latin, and contributed much to the revival of learning in England.

Chekhov, chẹ'hof, (ANTON PAVLOVICH,) also spelled Tchekhov, was born Jan. 17, 1860 at Taganrog. He graduated in medicine at Moscow, but took up writing as a career. His novels and dramas are pessimistic in character. "The Ravine," (1900,) "The Cherry Orchard," (1904,) are among his works. Died 1904.

Chelard, shẹh-lȧr′, (HIPPOLYTE ANDRÉ JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French musician and composer, born in Paris in 1789. His opera "Macbeth" (with words by Rouget de Lisle) was very successful, and procured for him the place of chapel-master to the King of Bavaria. He produced other operas, cantatas, etc. Died Feb. 12, 1861.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Chelmsford, chĕmz′fọrd, (Sir FREDERICK **Thesiger** —thēs′e-jẹr,) LORD, an eminent English lawyer, born in London in 1794. He was returned to Parliament in 1840, after practising some years as leader of the home circuit, became solicitor-general in 1844, and attorney-general under Sir Robert Peel in 1845. He resigned his office in 1846, and was reappointed in 1852. On the accession of the Conservative party in 1858, he was appointed (by Lord Derby) lord chancellor of England, and was raised to the peerage as Lord Chelmsford. He resigned, in consequence of the defeat of the Derby ministry, in June, 1859, and was lord chancellor again from July, 1866, to February, 1868. Died October 5, 1878. His son, LORD CHELMSFORD, (Frederick Augustus Thesiger,) was born May 31, 1827, and entered the army in 1844, served in the Crimean and later wars, and was successively promoted until he reached the rank of major-general in 1868, lieutenant-general in 1882, and general in 1888. He rescued Lieutenant Chard in 1879 when besieged with a small party by three thousand Zulus at Rorke's Drift, Natal. He was lieutenant of the tower 1884–89.

Chemin, du, dü shẹh-mȧN′, (CATHERINE,) a French flower-painter, born in Paris in 1630; died in 1698.

Cheminais de Montaigu, shẹh-me′nȧ′ dẹh mȯN′-tȧ′gü′, (TIMOLÉON,) a French Jesuit, distinguished as a pulpit orator, was born in Paris in 1652. He preached in several pulpits of Paris and Versailles until he was disabled by ill health, but for which he would probably have become one of the greatest orators of his age. Died in 1689. "Many persons," says Bayle, "esteem his sermons as highly as those of Bourdaloue."

Chemineau, shẹh-me′nō′, (JEAN,) a French general, born in La Charente in 1775. He lost a leg at the battle of Lutzen in 1813, and in the same year became a general of division, and governor of Strasbourg. Died in 1852

See GENERAL FOY, "Histoire de la Guerre de la Péninsule."

Chemnitius, (MARTIN.) See CHEMNITZ.

Chemnitz, kĕm′nits, (JOHANN JEROME,) of Magdeburg, a German naturalist and divine, born in 1730. He published, in German, several works which contributed to the progress of natural history, especially of conchology. His "Systematic Cabinet of Shell-Fish," (12 vols. 1776–1800,) says Du Petit-Thouars, "is one of the most beautiful and complete works of that kind." Died in 1800.

Chemnitz, [Lat. CHEMNIT′JUS,] (MARTIN,) an eminent German Protestant divine, born at Treuenbrietzen, in Brandenburg, in 1522. He studied mathematics, astronomy, and theology at Wittenberg, and about 1550 was chosen librarian to Duke Albert of Prussia. In 1554 he became minister of a church at Brunswick. He published in 1565 "Examen Concilii Tridentini," a sound and acute argument against the doctrines asserted by the Council of Trent. He took a prominent part in the formation of the doctrinal system of the Protestant Church. Chemnitz and Mörlin composed the "Corpus Doctrinæ Prutenicæ,"* (1566.) He was chosen superintendent at Brunswick in 1567, and wrote a confession of faith, which was adopted by the churches of Lower Saxony in 1571. His "Theological Topics" ("Loci Theologici," 1591) was esteemed high authority among his contemporaries, and regarded as superior to all similar works in learning and method. He died at Brunswick in 1586, leaving unfinished a "Harmonia Evangelica," which was published about 1600.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" JOHANN H. WOLFF "Programma, M. Chemnitius ipsiusque in Ecclesiam Lutheranam Merita," 1719; JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Chemnitz, (MATTHÄUS FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born at Darmstadt, June 10, 1815. He studied at Kiel, and became a lawyer in Sleswick. His principal noteworthy production is the song "Schleswig-Holstein meerumschlungen." Died at Altona, March 15, 1870.

Chemnitz, von, fon kĕm′nits, (PHILIPP **Bogislav**— bo′gis-lȧv,) a historian, grandson of the preceding, born at Stettin in 1605. He entered the service of Christina of Sweden, who ennobled him and gave him the office of councillor. He wrote, in German, a valuable history of the war waged by Gustavus Adolphus in Germany, (1648–52,) and a political work on the theory or method of government in the German Empire. Died in 1678.

Chemnitzer, kĕm′nit-sẹr, (IVAN IVANOVITCH,) a Russian fabulist, of German descent, born in Saint Petersburg in 1744. After serving for some time in the army, he retired about 1778 from the service, in order to indulge his taste for literature, and then published a part of his fables, which the Russians compare to those of La Fontaine. He excels in vivacity of dialogue and *naïveté* of expression. He was appointed consul-general to Smyrna in 1782, and died there in 1784.

See OTTO, "Lehrbuch der Russischen Literatur."

Chemnizer. See CHEMNITZER.

Chenard, shẹh-nȧr′, (SIMON,) a French actor and singer, born at Auxerre in 1758; died in 1831.

Chenavard, shẹh-nȧ′vȧr′, (PAUL,) an eminent French painter of history, born at Lyons in 1807. He studied some years in Italy, and acquired a reputation by his picture of "Mirabeau replying to the Marquis de Dreux-Brezé." After the revolution of 1848 he received a commission to paint fifty large compositions for the decoration of the Pantheon. Among these are "The Deluge" and "The Passage of the Rubicon." The Pantheon having been restored to the Catholic worship, he was not permitted to finish the task. Died April 12, 1895.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Chênedollé, de, dẹh shĕn′do′lȧ′, (CHARLES JULIEN **Ploult**—pe′oo′,) a French poet, born at Vire in 1769. He emigrated in 1791, served in the royalist army, and returned to France about 1800, before which date he had composed several odes. He became intimate with Fontanes and Châteaubriand. In 1807 he produced "The Genius of Man," ("Le Génie de l'Homme,") a poem, which is admired for elevated thought and brilliant style. He was appointed professor at Rouen in 1810. In 1820 he published a volume of his early odes, with some new poems, among which were "The Last Day of Harvest" and "Moonlight in May," containing fine descriptions of nature. He was chosen inspector-general of the university in 1830. Died in 1833.

See LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans:" CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Revue des Deux Mondes" for June, 1849.

Chen′er-ȳ, (THOMAS,) a British scholar, born at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, in 1826. He was educated at Eton, and at Caius College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar. In 1868 he became professor of Arabic at Oxford, and in 1877 chief editor of the "London Times." He made an admirable translation (1867) of a part of "The Assemblies" of Hareeree, and published the "Machberoth Ithiel" of Alkhazeeree in 1872. Died February 11, 1884.

Chen′e-vix, (RICHARD,) an Irish writer, noted for versatility of talents. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. He published various esteemed works, among which are "Chemical Nomenclature," (1802,) an "Essay on National Character," (published after his death,) and "Henry Seventh," a tragedy, (1812,) "which," says the "Edinburgh Review," "is the most successful imitation of the general style, taste, and diction of our elder dramatists, that has appeared in the present times." Died in 1830.

Che′ney, (CHARLES EDWARD,) clergyman, born at Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1836. He became rector of Christ Church, Chicago, in 1860, and there aided in the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He became one of the bishops of that Church in 1873.

Cheney, (JOHN VANCE,) author, born at Groveland, New York, in 1848. He became teacher, lawyer, and librarian, and wrote "The Old Doctor," "The Golden Guess," (essays,) and several volumes of poems.

* "Body of Prussian doctrine;" so called because it was prepared under the auspices of the Duke of Prussia.

Chénier, shā'ne-ā', (MARIE JOSEPH,) a popular French poet and dramatist, born at Constantinople in 1764, was a brother of André Chénier. He was educated in Paris, where he also resided. He produced in 1789 "Charles IX.," a tragedy, which had prodigious success, especially with the popular party. In 1792 he became a prominent republican member of the Convention. He served the interests of liberty and order in the several Legislative Assemblies of the ensuing ten years. His tragedy of "Timoleon," in verse, (1794,) after being performed once with applause, was prohibited by the ruling powers. He composed other tragedies, and admirable odes, satires, and songs, in which he displayed a great variety of talent. His patriotic "Song of Departure" ("Chant du Départ," 1794) was said to be more popular than any other except the "Marseillaise." He wrote, besides other prose works, an excellent "Historical Treatise (*Tableau*) on the State and Progress of French Literature since 1789," (1808.) He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1811.

See LINGAY, "Éloge de M. J. Chénier;" ARNAULT, "Sur J. Chénier;" DAUNOW, "Notice sur M. J. Chénier," in his Complete Works, 8 vols., 1823–26; FÉLIX PYAT, "M. J. Chénier et le Prince des Critiques, (Jules Janin,)" 1844.

Chénier, de, dẹh shā'ne-ā', (ANDRÉ,) an admirable French poet, born in Constantinople in October, 1762, was the son of Louis Chénier, noticed below. He was educated in Paris, and became an excellent classical scholar. He began his literary career by beautiful eclogues of antique simplicity, and elegies admired for sensibility. In 1787 he went to England as secretary of legation. In the Revolution he pursued a moderate course. Some letters which he published in the "Journal de Paris" rendered him obnoxious to the dominant party; and he was committed to prison as a Girondist "There," says Lamartine, "his ideal reveries found their reality in Mademoiselle de Coigny, confined in the same prison. He addressed to her those immortal verses, 'The Young Captive,' ('La jeune Captive,') the most melodious sigh that ever issued from the crevices of a dungeon." He was executed in July, 1794, two days before the fall of Robespierre. He left unfinished poems, entitled "Hermes," and "America," and a completed poem, "L'Invention," which is praised by Villemain.

See H. DE LATOUCHE, "Notice sur André Chénier;" BIBLIOPHILE JACOB, "Notice sur André Chénier;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iv., and "Portraits contemporains," tome iii. (Sainte-Beuve estimates André Chénier as "the greatest French classic in verse since Racine and Boileau;") article by LEO JOUBERT, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chénier, de, (LOUIS,) a French historian, born at Montfort, in Languedoc, in 1723, was the father of the two poets André and M. J. Chénier. He was consul-general at Constantinople from 1753 to 1764. For several years preceding 1784 he was chargé-d'affaires at Morocco. He composed two works of merit,—viz., "Researches in the History of the Moors," and "Revolutions of the Ottoman Empire," (1789.) Died in 1796.

Chénier, de, (LOUIS JOSEPH GABRIEL,) a French military writer, a nephew of the poet André Chénier, was born in 1800. He published a "Manual for Councils of War," (1831,) and other works on the criminal legislation for the army. Died February 26, 1880.

Chenot, shẹh-no', (CLAUDE BERNARD ADRIEN,) a French engineer, born at Bar-sur-Aube in 1803. In 1832 he invented an apparatus for the fabrication of metallic sponges. About ten years later he began a series of important researches relative to a new system of metallurgy, the first results of which appeared at the Industrial Exhibition of 1849. Died in 1855.

Chenu, shẹh-nü', (JEAN CHARLES,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Metz in 1808. He published "An Essay on the Action of Mineral Waters," (1841,) 'Illustrations of Conchology," (1842–45,) and an "Encyclopædia of Natural History," (1858.) Died in 1879.

Che'ops, [Gr. Χέοψ,] King of Egypt, is supposed to have begun his reign about 1178 B.C. "He changed the government," says Herodotus, "into a despotism, and oppressed his subjects with forced labour in the construction of the great pyramid which bears his name." He was succeeded by his brother, Cephren or Chephren.

Cherbonneau, shẽR'bo'nō', (JACQUES AUGUSTE,) a French Orientalist, born in Indre-et-Loire in 1813. He published "The Fables of Lokmân," (1846,) "Dictionnaire Arabe-Français," (1875,) etc. Died in 1882.

Cherbuliez, shẽR'bü'le-ā', (VICTOR,) a French writer, was born at Geneva July 19, 1829, and lived there as a teacher until 1864, when he joined the staff of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," at Paris. In 1882 he was elected a member of the French Academy. His work as a writer of fiction began with "Le Comte Rostia," in 1863, and was followed by a series of others which lifted him into the front rank of French novelists. He also published political studies on Spain and Germany, and "Men and Things of the Present Age." He died July 2, 1899.

Chéréa, the French of CHÆREA, which see.

Chéreau, shā'rō', (FRANÇOIS,) a skilful French engraver, born at Blois in 1680, executed portraits and historical subjects. He became engraver of the royal cabinet. Died in 1729.

Chérémon. See CHÆREMON.

Chéréphon. See CHÆREPHON.

Chérile. See CHŒRILUS.

Chérin, shā'rẫn', (LOUIS NICOLAS HENRI,) a French general, born in Paris in 1762. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the guard of the Directory in September, 1797, and chief of the staff of the army of the Danube in 1799. He was killed at Zurich in that year.

Chéron, shā'rôn', (CHARLES,) a skilful French engraver, born at Lunéville in 1635. He was invited to Paris by Louis XIV., who gave him a pension, and employed him to engrave the medals which were struck to commemorate his actions. Died in 1698.

Chéron, (ÉLISABETH SOPHIE,) a skilful French artist and poet, born at Paris in 1648. She excelled in music, painting, and engraving, and wrote agreeable verses. She was very successful in portraits and in history. The exact likeness, it is said, was the least merit of her portraits. In 1672 she was admitted into the Academy of Painting. She executed a series of engravings called "Gems drawn from the Principal Cabinets of France." Died in 1711.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" FERMELHUIS, "Éloge de É. S. Chéron," 1712.

Chéron, (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1764. He became director of the "Mercure" in 1815. He composed an ode entitled "Napoléon, ou le Corse dévoilé," ("The Corsican unveiled," 1814,) and a few other works. Died in 1828.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Chéron, (LOUIS,) a French painter and engraver, brother of Élisabeth Sophie, noticed above, born in Paris in 1660. Compelled to leave France as a Protestant about 1690, he went to England, where he was successful as a painter of history and a designer. Died in 1723.

See HEINECKEN, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Chéron, (LOUIS CLAUDE,) a French writer of prose and verse, a brother of François, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1758. In 1791 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, where he supported moderate measures. In 1805 he was chosen prefect of the department of Vienne. He produced, besides other dramas, an imitation of Sheridan's "School for Scandal," entitled "Le Tartufe des Mœurs," which was successful, and translated, from the English, Fielding's "Tom Jones." Died in 1807.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cherrier, de, dẹh shā're-ā', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French officer and writer, born at Neufchâteau (Vosges) in 1785. He published in 1841 a "History of the Contest between the Popes and the Emperors of the House of Suabia." Died July 27, 1872.

Chĕr'rў, (ANDREW,) an Irish actor and comic writer, born in 1762. He produced "The Soldier's Daughter," and other comedies. Died in 1812.

Cher'sĭ-phron, [Gr. Χερσίφρων,] a famous Cretan architect, whose name is sometimes written **Ctesiphon**, flourished about 600 B.C. He was the first architect and designer of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. After his death, the unfinished work was directed by his son Metagenes, and

others. This temple was adorned by one hundred and twenty-seven Ionic columns of solid marble, sixty feet high. Its length was four hundred and twenty-five Roman feet, and its breadth two hundred and twenty. It is said that two hundred years elapsed during its construction. The roof was burned by the agency of Erostratus in 356 B.C.; but the edifice was soon restored to its former splendor.

See HIRT, "Tempel der Diana von Ephesus," 1807.

Chérubin, shà'rü'băn', LE PÈRE, a Capuchin friar of Orléans, France, noted as a geometer and optician, lived in the reign of Louis XIV. He made an improvement in the binocular telescope, and wrote a valuable treatise on "Ocular Dioptrics," (1671.)

Cherubini, kà-roo-bee'nee, (MARIA LUIGI CARLO ZENOBI SALVADOR,) a celebrated Italian musical composer, born at Florence in 1760. He was instructed in music by the Felicis and by Bizzari and Sarti. About the age of fourteen he began to attract attention by his productions. He visited London in 1784, and there produced the successful operas "The Pretended Princess" ("La finta Principessa") and "Giulio Sabino." After 1786 he resided mostly in Paris, where his opera "Lodoiska" was performed with great applause in 1791. Soon after that date he produced "Elisa," "Médée," "Anacreon," etc. As a composer of sacred music he attained the highest rank. Among his best works in this department are his "Requiem," and his mass *à trois voix*. He was a member of the Royal Academy, and a professor in the Conservatory, of which he was director for twenty years. His last dramatic work was the opera "Ali Baba," (1833.) Died in 1842. Haydn and Beethoven pronounced him the first dramatic composer of his time.

Chéruel, shà'rü'ĕl', (AUGUSTE,) a French historian, born at Rouen in 1809, published a "History of Rouen," and a "Historical Dictionary of the Institutions, Manners, and Customs of France," (1855.) Died in 1891.

Chéry, shà're', (PHILIPPE,) a skilful French painter of history, born in Paris in 1759, was a pupil of Vien. He was admitted into the Academy in 1791, when he exhibited the "Death of Alcibiades." In a concourse for the representation of the peace of Amiens, he obtained the prize in 1803. He was patronized by Napoleon, who charged him to paint a scene on the battle-field of Jena. Died in 1838.

Cheryf-Ed-Dyn-Aly. See SHEREEF-ED-DEEN.

Chéseaux, de, dẹh shà'zō', (JEAN PHILIPPE LOYS,) a Swiss savant, born at Lausanne in 1718. He wrote "Essays on Physics," (1743,) "Treatises on Natural History," and several memoirs on astronomy, (1764.) Died in Paris in 1751.

Chesebro', cheez'brọ, (CAROLINE,) an authoress, born at Canandaigua, New York. Among her works is "Dream-Land by Daylight," (1851,) and a novel entitled "Victoria, or the World Overcome," (1856.) Died 1873.

Chĕs'ẹl-dẹn, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English surgeon and anatomist, born in Leicestershire in 1688. He was a pupil of the great anatomist Cowper. About 1711 he began to lecture on anatomy in London, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society before he was twenty-five, (one account says at thirty-three.) He published in 1713 "The Anatomy of the Human Body," which was generally used as a text-book for many years. After that date he was appointed chief surgeon of Saint Thomas's Hospital, consulting surgeon to Saint George's and to the Westminster Hospital, and surgeon to Queen Caroline. He was one of the most skilful operators of his time, and excelled especially in lithotomy. His fame was extended, in 1728, by an operation which restored sight to a young person, whose novel sensations afforded to Locke and Diderot a subject of metaphysical observations. He published in 1733 his "Anatomy of the Bones," a valuable work. Died at Bath in 1752. Pope, who was his intimate friend, says, "He is the most noted and most deserving man in the whole profession of chirurgery."

Chesnaye-Desbois, de la, dẹh lă shà'nă' dă'bwà', (FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE AUBERT,) a French writer, born in Maine in 1699. Of all the compilers of the eighteenth century, he published the greatest number of dictionaries. Among these is a "Military Dictionary," and a "Genealogical and Historical Dictionary," (7 vols., 1757–65.) All his works are mediocre. He died in a hospital at Paris in 1784.

Chesne. See DUCHESNE.

Chĕs'ney, (CHARLES CORNWALLIS,) an English soldier, born September 29, 1826. He entered the engineers as a subaltern in 1845, and became professor of military history in Sandhurst College in 1858, and in the Staff College in 1864. Died March 19, 1876. His chief works are "Military View of Recent Campaigns in Virginia," (1863, 1865,) "Military Resources of Prussia and France," "Recent Changes in the Art of War," "Essays," (by Chesney and Reeve,) "Waterloo Lectures," and "Essays in Modern Military Biography."

Chĕs'ney, (FRANCIS RAWDON,) an officer distinguished for his explorations in the East, was born in Ireland in 1789. About 1830 he began to explore a route from Europe by the Red Sea to India. Having received aid from the government, and having been appointed commander of an expedition, he descended the Euphrates in a steamer, in 1836, from Beer (Bîr) to its mouth. He published "The Expedition for the Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris," (1850,) and a work on "The Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828–29." He obtained the rank of major-general in 1855. He died Jan. 30, 1872.

Chesney, (Sir GEORGE TOMKYNS,) a British officer, born in 1830, joined the Bengal engineers in 1848. He served through the mutiny, and was promoted to the rank of general in 1892 and elected to Parliament for Oxford. He was the author of the realistic "Battle of Dorking," which appeared in 1871, creating a great sensation; also wrote "The Dilemma" and "The Private Secretary." Died March 31, 1895.

Chessel. See CASELIUS.

Ches'tẹr, (JOSEPH LEMUEL,) an American antiquarian, born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1821. He published a volume of poems, and works on educational and other subjects. He afterwards removed to London, where he compiled and published an abstract of the registers of Westminster Abbey, and expended a vast amount of labour in collecting materials from other similar sources, chiefly useful in family and local histories. Died in London, May 28, 1882.

Ches'tẹr-field, (PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE,) fourth EARL OF, an English courtier, orator, and wit, renowned as a model of politeness and an oracle of taste. He was born in London in September, 1694, and was the eldest son of Philip, third Earl of Chesterfield, and Elizabeth Saville, who was daughter of the Marquis of Halifax. Having graduated at Cambridge, he made the tour of Europe in 1714, during which he contracted an inveterate passion for gaming. In 1715, through the influence of his uncle, General Stanhope, he was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, and was elected to Parliament. He supported the party of the heir-apparent in the quarrel between the latter and his father, George I. He was one of the most brilliant and effective debaters of that period. Walpole says that on one occasion Chesterfield made "the finest oration he ever heard." On the death of his father, in 1726, he passed into the House of Lords, and in 1728 was ambassador to Holland. A few years later George II. appointed him lord steward of the household. "He was at the head of *ton*," says Macaulay, "in days when in order to be at the head of *ton* it was not sufficient to be dull and supercilious." In 1733 he married Melusina Schulemburg, Countess of Walsingham. Though a Whig in politics, he was dismissed from office by Walpole in 1734, and joined the opposition. In 1745 he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, where his conduct was discreet and very popular. He accepted the office of principal secretary of state in April, 1746, which he resigned in 1748. He was intimate with Pope, Swift, Voltaire, Montesquieu, etc. His intercourse with Dr. Johnson was abruptly closed by a well-known indignant letter from the lexicographer. Chesterfield's fame as an author is founded chiefly on his "Letters to his Son," which appeared in 1774 and were admired for the beauty of the

style and prized for the knowledge of the world which they teach. "Take out the immorality," says Dr. Johnson, "and it should be put into the hands of every gentleman." Lord Chesterfield wrote two numbers of "The World," and other brief productions, which were published under the title of "Miscellanies" in 1777. He died in 1773. His only son had died in 1768.

Ches'ter-ton, (GILBERT KEITH,) born at Kensington, England, in 1874. He became an art critic and a contributor to various papers, and has written many works,—"The Napoleon of Notting Hill," "What's Wrong with the World," biographies, etc.

Chétardie, de la, dẹh lȧ shȧ'tȧr'de', (JOACHIM JACQUES TROTTI,) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist, born in 1705. He was sent as ambassador to Russia in 1739, and became the favourite of the empress Elizabeth. In 1744 she dismissed him abruptly and ordered him to leave the country. He afterwards had a command in the French army. Died in 1758.

Chĕt'ham, (HUMPHREY,) an English merchant, noted as the founder of a college and public library at Manchester, was born about 1580; died in 1653.

Chet'tle, (HENRY,) an English dramatist, who was a contemporary of Shakspeare, and flourished about 1600. He wrote numerous plays, of which only four have been preserved. One of these is "Hoffman," a tragedy.

Chĕt'wood, (KNIGHTLY,) born at Coventry in 1652, became Dean of Gloucester about 1707. He wrote several biographies and small poems. Died in 1720.

Chetwood, (WILLIAM RUFUS,) an English dramatist. Died in 1766.

Chĕt'wȳnd, (?) (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Somersetshire in 1623, published "Anthologia Historica," (1674.) Died in 1692.

Chevalier. See LECHEVALIER.

Chevalier, shẹh-vȧ'le-ȧ', almost shvȧ'le-ȧ', (ANTOINE RODOLPHE,) a noted French Protestant and Hebraist, born near Vire in 1507. While he was an exile in England he gave French lessons to Queen Elizabeth before her accession. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Geneva, and was employed by Calvin as interpreter of books in that language. He published a Hebrew Grammar. Died in 1572.

Chevalier, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French optician, born in Paris in 1804. He invented and improved instruments used in optics and natural philosophy. Died in 1859.

Chevalier, (ÉTIENNE,) born about 1410, became treasurer of France in 1452. Died in 1474.

Chevalier, (MICHEL,) a celebrated French economist, born at Limoges in 1806. About 1833 he was sent by M. Thiers on a mission to the United States to examine the subject of railroads. In 1836 he published "Letters on North America," which were highly commended. He produced in 1838 an important work "On the Material Interests of France," ("Des Intérêts matériels en France,") which was often reprinted. About 1840 he was chosen a councillor of state, professor of political economy in the College of France, and chief engineer of mines. His "History and Description of the Ways of Communication in the United States" appeared in 1840. He greatly contributed to the triumph of free trade in France. In 1851 he was elected to the Institute, (class of moral and political sciences.) Died November 28, 1879.

Chevalier, (NICOLAS,) a French antiquary and Protestant minister, born at Sedan, emigrated to Holland after the edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685. He was the author of a "History of William III. of England," and other works. Died about 1740.

Chevalier, (PAUL.) See GAVARNI.

Chevallier, shẹh'vȧ'le-ȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE ALPHONSE,) a chemist, was born at Langres, in France, in 1793, and was for many years editor of the "Journal of Medical Chemistry." He gave special attention to questions relative to public hygiene, and published a "Dictionary of Adulterations of Alimentary, Medicinal, and Commercial Substances," (1852.) Died Nov. 30, 1879.

Chevanes, shẹh-vȧn', (JACQUES AUGUSTE,) a French jurisconsult, born at Dijon in 1624; died in 1690.

Che'verĕ, (NORMAN,) M.D., an English surgeon, born at Greenhithe, Kent, April 27, 1818. He graduated at Glasgow in 1839, and practised in London till 1848. In the latter year he removed to India, and served as civil surgeon until 1876, and was principal and professor of medicine in the Calcutta Medical College, etc. He published several treatises and a large number of professional papers of value. Died December 2, 1886.

Chevert, de, dẹh shẹh-vaïr', (FRANÇOIS,) a successful French general, born at Verdun, on the Meuse, in 1695, distinguished himself at Prague in 1742, and was made lieutenant-general in 1748. The victory at Hastembeck, in 1757, was ascribed to him. Died in 1769.

Cheverus, shĕv'ẹ-rŭs, [Fr. DE CHEVERUS, dẹh shẹh-vrüs',] (JEAN LOUIS ANNE MADELEINE LEFEBVRE,) a French cardinal and philanthropist, born at Mayenne in 1768. He visited the United States as a missionary in 1795, and, having spent some time among the Indians of Maine, was made first Bishop of Boston by Pius VII. in 1808. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in Boston he was conspicuous for his efforts in behalf of the sufferers. He afterwards returned to France, and became Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1826, and a cardinal in 1836. He died the same year.

See HUEN-DUBOURG, "Vie du Cardinal de Cheverus," (1838,) and an English translation, by Mr. WALSH, Philadelphia, 1839.

Cheves, cheevz, (LANGDON,) an American statesman, born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, in 1776. He studied law, and became eminent in that profession. He was elected a member of Congress about 1811, and served two or more terms in that body. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the second session of the Thirteenth Congress, (1814–15,) and gave a casting vote against the re-charter of the United States Bank in 1815. The bank having been re-chartered in 1816, he afterwards became its president, which position he held for about three years. Died in 1857.

Chevillard, shẹh-ve'yȧr', (FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, born at Orléans. He excelled in elegiac verse. Died in 1678.

Chevillier, shẹh-ve'ye-ȧ', (ANDRÉ,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born at Pontoise in 1636. He wrote a "Critical Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in Paris," (1694.) Died in 1700.

Chevreau, shẹh-vrō', (URBAIN,) an ingenious French writer, born at Loudun in 1613. He was versed in many languages and sciences, and travelled extensively. About 1652 he was secretary to Christina of Sweden, and afterwards was councillor to the Elector Palatine at Heidelberg. His "History of the World,"(1686,) poems, dramas, and "Chevræana," had a transient popularity. Died in 1701.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Chevret, shẹh-vrȧ', (JEAN,) a French moralist and writer, born at Meulan in 1747; died in 1820.

Chevreul, shẹh-vrŭl', (MICHEL EUGÈNE,) an eminent French chemist, born at Angers in 1786, studied under Vauquelin in Paris. He became successively professor in the Collége Charlemagne, examiner at the Polytechnic School, and professor of special chemistry at the Gobelins. In 1823 he published an analytical treatise, called "Chemical Researches on Fat Substances of Animal Origin," which established his reputation, and announced discoveries that produced important results in the arts. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1826, and succeeded Vauquelin as professor of applied chemistry in the "Jardin des Plantes" in 1829. In 1831 he published "Lectures on Chemistry applied to the Art of Dyeing," and in 1839 a remarkable work "On the Law of the Simultaneous Contrast of Colours, and on the Distribution *(Assortiment)* of Coloured Objects," which is highly esteemed. He contributed many memoirs to the "Annales de Chimie," and to the collections of the Institute. In 1852 the Société d'Encouragement awarded him a prize of 12,000 francs for his work on "Fat Substances," ("Corps gras.)" Died April 10, 1889.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chevreuse, de, dẹh shẹh-vrŭz', (MARIE de Rohan –dẹh ro'ŏn',) DUCHESSE, a fascinating French lady, noted for her political ambition and influence, was born in 1600. She was married to Claude, Duke of Chevreuse, about 1622. Having intrigued against Richelieu, she was sent into exile, from which she returned at his

death. During the troubles of the Fronde she acted with the enemies of Mazarin. Died in 1679.

See RETZ, "Mémoires."

Chevrier, sheh-vre-ā', (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French writer, born about 1720 at Nancy. He removed to Paris in his youth, and indulged too freely his propensity to satire in several pamphlets, by which he made many enemies. He published a libellous book called "Le Colporteur," which had some success, and various other works. Died at Rotterdam in 1762.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance."

Cheyne, chān or cheen, (GEORGE,) an eminent Scottish physician, born about 1670, was a pupil of Dr. A. Pitcairn. About the year 1700 he settled in London. His treatise on Fluxions (1705) procured his election as Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote a work called "Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion." In 1725 he produced his "Essay on Health and Long Life," which was successful, and was followed by a popular work on nervous diseases, entitled "The English Malady," (1733.) His writings are pervaded with a sincerely religious spirit. Died in 1742.

See his Autobiography, "Dr. Cheyne's own Account of Himself," 1743; "Biographia Britannica;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Cheyne, (JAMES,) a learned Scottish philosopher, born in Aberdeenshire. He was professor of philosophy in the Catholic College of Douay, France, and author of several scientific works. Died in 1602.

Cheyne, (JOHN,) a Scottish physician, born at Leith in 1777. He settled in Dublin in 1809, and there practised with great success until 1830, when his health failed. From 1820 to 1830 his annual receipts amounted to about five thousand pounds. He published "Treatises on the Diseases of Children," (1801,) and other medical works. Died in 1836.

Cheyne, (THOMAS KELLY,) religious author, was born at London, September 18, 1841, became fellow of Balliol College in 1869, rector of Tendring, Essex, 1881, professor at Oxford and Canon of Rochester in 1885. His chief books are "The Prophecies of Isaiah," (1880,) "The Book of Psalms," (1888,) "The Origin of the Psalter," (1891,) "Founders of Old Testament Criticism," (1893,) and "Introduction to Isaiah," (1895.) Died February 16, 1915.

Cheyne'll, (FRANCIS,) an English nonconformist divine, born at Oxford in 1608. He became rector of Petworth in 1643, and published "The Rise, Growth, and Danger of Socinianism," (1643,) in which he accused Chillingworth of heresy. He rendered himself notorious by his animosity towards Chillingworth, at whose funeral he made a violent speech. He also threw into the grave a book of the deceased author. Died in 1665.

See DR. JOHNSON'S Works.

Chézy, shà'ze', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French civil engineer, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1718. The canal of Burgundy was one of his works. Died in 1798.

Chézy, de, deh shà'ze', (ANTOINE LÉONARD,) son of the preceding, born at Neuilly in 1773, was an eminent Oriental scholar, and a pupil of De Sacy. He spoke Persian and Arabic with facility, and understood Hebrew, Syriac, Sanscrit, Greek, etc. In 1815 a chair of Sanscrit was founded for him at Paris. W. Humboldt and A. Schlegel were among his pupils. He published admirable translations of "Medjnoun and Leila," and of the Sanscrit poem "Sakoontala," by Calidasa, (1830.) He also left in manuscript an "Analysis of the Ramayana," a "Persian Anthology," a Sanscrit grammar, and other works. Died in 1832.

Chézy, von, (WILHELMINE CHRISTINE,) a German authoress, born in Berlin in 1783. She married the French Orientalist above noticed about 1803, and separated from him in 1811. She produced, in German, romances, tales, etc., among which were "Euryanthe," (1823,) and "Stundenblumen," (1824.) Died 1856.

Chiabrera, ke-ā-brā'rā, (GABRIELLO,) a celebrated lyric poet of Italy, born at Savona, near Genoa, June 8, 1552, was the founder of a new school of poetry. He was educated in Rome, where he resided some years, in the service of Cardinal Cornaro. His poetical genius was not developed early. An admiration of Pindar rendered him an imitator of that great model, after which he formed a style which distinguishes him from other Italian lyric poets. His sublime odes and canzoni soon extended his fame throughout Italy. After he became an author he resided chiefly in Florence and Genoa, and received many honours from several Italian rulers. In allusion to his innovations in style, he compared himself to Columbus, and said, "I resolved to discover a new world or perish in the attempt." He wrote much, and in many varieties of verse. Died at Savona in October, 1637. "He borrowed from Pindar," says Hallam, "that grandeur of sound, that pomp of epithets, that rich swell of imagery, that unvarying majesty of conception, which distinguish the odes of both poets." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He rivalled Anacreon in his lighter odes, which are exceedingly beautiful, graceful, and spirited.

See LARCHER, "Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of Italy;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831; "Vita di G Chiabrera," (written by himself,) Milan, 8vo, 1821; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Chiaramonti, (B. LUIGI.) See PIUS VII.

Chiaramonti, ke-ā-rā-mon'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an agreeable Italian writer, born at Brescia in 1731, published an "Essay on the Paternal Power of the Ancient Romans," (1754,) and other works. Died in 1796.

Chiaramonti, (SCIPIONE,) an Italian astronomer, born at Cesena in 1565, became professor of philosophy at Pisa. He wrote against Tycho Brahe a treatise on comets, entitled "Anti-Tycho," (1621,) a Latin "History of Cesena," (1641,) and other works. Died in 1652.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Chiari, ke-ā'ree, (FABRIZIO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Rome in 1621; died in 1695.

Chiari, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1654, was a pupil of Carlo Maratta, whose style he imitated successfully. Many of his easel-pictures are dispersed in Italy and England. His frescos in the Barberini palace and the Colonna Gallery at Rome are commended. Died in 1727.

Chiari, (PIETRO,) an Italian comic poet and priest, born at Brescia. He produced, in rivalry with Goldoni, many mediocre comedies, among which was "The Chinese Slave." Died about 1788.

Chiarini, ke-ā-ree'nee, (LUIGI,) an Italian ecclesiastic and philologist, born in Tuscany in 1789. He published a "Theory of Judaism applied to the Reform of the Israelites," etc. Died at Warsaw in 1832.

Chiaverini, ke-ā-vā-ree'nee, (LUIGI,) an Italian physician, born at Palena in 1777; died at Naples in 1834.

Chiavistelli, ke-ā-vès-tel'lee, (JACOPO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1618; died in 1698.

Chichele or **Chichely**, chitch'e-le, (HENRY,) an eminent English prelate, born about 1362, was noted as the founder of All Souls' College, Oxford. He performed several diplomatic missions to France. About 1414 he was chosen Archbishop of Canterbury. He opposed the growing pretensions of the court of Rome, and also the principles of Wickliffe. Died in 1443.

See ARTHUR DUCK, "Life of H. Chichele," 1699: O. L. SPENCER, "Life of H. Chichele," 1783: W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. v. chap. xviii.

Chicherin, cheche'ren, (GEORGHY VALENTINOVICH,) Russian politician, was born 1872 of good family. He entered the diplomatic service, but became a socialist, and in 1907 a member of the Berlin Social Democratic Bureau. He was banished from Germany in 1908, but returned to Russia in 1918, upon the accession of the Bolshevik régime. He became Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs March, 1918, and head of the Soviet delegation at Genoa, 1922.

Chich'es-ter, (ARTHUR,) an English military officer, born near Barnstaple. Died in 1624 or 1625.

Chichester, EARL OF. See PELHAM, (THOMAS.)

Chicoyneau, she'kwa'no', (FRANCOIS,) a French physician and botanist, born at Montpellier in 1672, was a son-in-law of Pierre Chirac. Died 1752.

Chicoyneau, (FRANCOIS,) a son of the preceding,

was born in 1699. He succeeded his father as professor of medicine at Montpellier. Died in 1740.

Chiesa, ke-ā′ză, (SILVESTRO,) an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1625; died in 1657.

Chièvres, she′ȧvr′, (GUILLAUME **de Croy**—dẹh krwȧ,) LORD OF, a Flemish courtier and general, born about 1458. He distinguished himself under Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France in the conquest of Naples and Milan. About 1508 he was appointed governor of the prince, afterwards Charles V. He gained the favour of his pupil, and was his prime minister from his accession, in 1516, until 1521. He offended the Spaniards by his avidity for money, and by the preference which he showed for the Flemings. He attended Charles V. to Germany in 1520, and died in 1521.

Chifflet, she′flȧ′, (JEAN JACQUES,) a learned physician, born at Besançon, in France, in 1588. Having become eminent in his profession, he was invited to Spain by Philip IV., whom he attended as his first physician. He wrote a "History of Besançon," political tracts against France, a "Treatise on the Tomb of Childéric I.," discovered in 1653, and other works. He was the most eminent of a family which produced many learned men. Died in 1660.

Chifflet, (PHILIPPE,) a brother of the preceding, born at Besançon in 1597. He published "Notes on the Council of Trent," and translated "The Imitation of Christ" into French. Died about 1658.

Chifflet, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1592, was professor of Hebrew, and keeper of the medals of the King of France. He wrote some religious works. Died in 1682.

Chigi, kee′jee, (FLAVIO,) an Italian cardinal, born of an illustrious house at Rome, May 31, 1810. He was made Bishop of Mira, and sent to the coronation of Alexander II. of Russia, and soon after went as papal nuncio to Bavaria. He was nuncio in Paris, 1862–74, was made a cardinal-priest in 1873, and under Leo XIII. was secretary of Latin letters, secretary of memorials in the papal household, archpriest of the Lateran basilica, and a grand prior of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem. Died at Rome, February 15, 1885.

Child, (FRANCIS JAMES,) an eminent American scholar, born in Boston, February 1, 1825. He graduated in 1846 at Harvard, where he became in 1851 professor of rhetoric, and afterwards professor of English literature. He attained great distinction by his proficiency in Anglo-Saxon and Early English. As a Chaucerian scholar he had few if any superiors, and he was no less distinguished for his extensive acquaintance with the ballad literature of Europe. He contributed the excellent article on "Ballad Literature" to Johnson's "Cyclopædia," (1875,) and published a fine collection of English and Scottish ballads. Died September 11, 1896.

Child, (Sir JOSIAH,) an English merchant, eminent as a writer on commerce and political economy, was born in London about 1630. He became very wealthy, and was one of the directors of the East India Company. In 1668 he published "Observations concerning Trade and the Interest of Money," in which he argues that the rate of interest should be reduced or kept low by legal restrictions. About that time he became chairman and autocrat of the East India Company. He afterwards wrote a "Treatise on the East India Trade," and a few other works. "Some of the principles advanced by Child," says McCulloch, "are so sound, and so forcibly and concisely expressed, that they assume the shape of maxims." Died in 1699.

Child, (Mrs. LYDIA MARIA,) a popular American writer, whose maiden name was FRANCIS, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, in 1802. Her first publication was "Hobomok, an Indian Story," (1824,) which was followed by "The Rebels: a Tale of the Revolution," (1825.) In 1826 she became editor of the "Juvenile Miscellany," which she conducted with ability and success for eight years. She was married in 1828 to Mr. David Lee Child, an able lawyer of Massachusetts. Soon after the commencement of the anti-slavery agitation she published an "Appeal in behalf of that Class of Americans called Africans," esteemed one of the most valuable works on that subject. She was editor of the "National Anti-Slavery Standard" (New York) from 1841 to 1843, during which she wrote her "Letters from New York," (published in 2 vols., 1844.) Among her other productions may be named "The Mother's Book," "The Oasis," "Flowers for Children," "Fact and Fiction," "Philothea: a Grecian Romance," "Autumnal Leaves," (1860,) "Looking toward Sunset," (1860,) and a "Romance of the Republic," (1867.) She also published "Progress of Religious Ideas," (3 vols. 8vo, 1855,) which, though giving proof of some learning and of great diligence, is a work of doubtful merit.* She died October 20, 1880.

Child, (WILLIAM,) an English musical composer, born at Bristol in 1607; died in 1697.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Chil′de-bert [Fr. pron. shèl′dẹh′bair′] **I.,** King of the Franks, was the third son of Clovis and Clotilde. He inherited the kingdom of Paris, and began to reign in 511 A.D. In league with his brothers Clotaire and Clodomir, he conquered Sigismund, King of Burgundy. He died in 558; and, as he left no male issue, Clotaire became sole King of the Franks. This was the first precedent in French history of a custom or regulation which was afterwards recognized as the "Salic law."

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Childebert II., King of Austrasia, born in 570 A.D., succeeded his father Sigebert in 575. His mother, Brunehaut, was regent during a part of his minority. By the will of his uncle Gontran, he acquired Orléans and Burgundy. He died in 596, leaving an infant heir. Thierri, whose kingdom was usurped by Clotaire II.

See MICHELET, "Histoire de la France."

Childebert III., the son of Thierri III., was born about 683 A.D. In 695 he succeeded his brother, Clovis III., as nominal King of France, the real power being exercised by the mayor of the palace, Pepin le Gros. He died in 711, leaving a son, Dagobert III., who was, like his father, one of the *rois fainéants,* (idle or mimic kings.)

Chil′de-brand, [Fr. pron. shèl′dẹh′brŏn′,] a Frankish prince, whose history is very obscure, and on whom much has been written by modern historians and genealogists. He is supposed to have been a son of Pepin le Gros, and a brother of Charles Martel, whom he accompanied in 737 A.D. in an expedition against the Saracens.

See SAINTE-MARTHE, "Histoire généalogique de la France."

Childéric, chil′dẹr-ik, [Fr. pron. shèl′dȧ′rèk′,] **I.,** King of the Franks, is reckoned the fourth king of the Merovingian race. He succeeded his father Mérovée (or Merovæus) in 458 A.D. We have little authentic history of his reign. He is said to have died about 480, leaving the kingdom to his son, Clovis I. His tomb, found near Tournai in 1653, contained his seal, medals, arms, etc., an account of which was published by J. J. Chifflet, (1655.)

Childéric II. was the second son of Clovis II. He inherited the kingdom of Austrasia, and began to reign in 660, at the age of seven. At the death of his elder brother, Clotaire III., he annexed to his realm Neustria and Burgundy. He was assassinated in 673, when his eldest son was also killed. His younger brother, Thierri, then became king.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Childeric III., the son of Chilpéric II., was the last King of France of the first race, (Merovingians.) He is called Childéric II. by some historians. He was per-

* The imaginative and philanthropic writings of Mrs. Child, uniting as they do with fine powers of delineation a most genial, kindly, and liberal spirit, command our heartfelt respect and sympathy. We regret all the more that she should have expended so much time and labour on a work affording little or no opportunity for the exercise of those gifts which have been the delight of so many readers, but demanding qualifications of a totally different kind. To render such a work as the "Progress of Religious Ideas" of any real value, the writer should possess not only accurate, profound, and varied learning, but also a sound critical judgment; because in such an undertaking it is no less important to reject what is false than to present what is true. The work, as we now have it, contains, along with a great deal of correct information, much that is totally untrustworthy; and this intermixture vitiates the whole. As the authorities on which the various statements rest are given only occasionally, the ordinary reader is without the means of forming any correct judgment as to their comparative value, and is quite as likely to accept the false as the true.

mitted, in 742 A.D., to assume the name and form of royalty by Pepin le Bref and Carloman, but was deposed by them about 750, and died in a monastery a few years later.

Chil'ders, (HUGH CULLING EARDLEY,) born in London in 1827, graduated at Cambridge in 1850. He became successively member of Parliament, financial secretary to the treasury, first lord of the admiralty, secretary of war, chancellor of the exchequer, and home secretary. (1886.) Died January 29, 1896.

Childers, (ROBERT CÆSAR,) an English scholar, born in 1838. He was in the Ceylon civil service from 1860 to 1864; published an excellent Pali dictionary, (2 vols., 1872–75.) In 1873 he became professor of Pali at University College, London. Died in London, July 25, 1876.

Chil'dren, (JOHN GEORGE,) an English chemist and electrician, born at Tunbridge in 1777. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1807. He constructed a galvanic battery, with plates of extraordinary size, (four feet long by two wide,) by which he demonstrated that the quantity of electricity is in proportion to the size of the plates, while its intensity depends on the number of plates. Among the results of his interesting experiments with the battery was the formation of steel by the combination of iron with diamond. Died in 1852.

Chil'drey, (JOSHUA,) an English clergyman and natural philosopher, born in 1623; died in 1670.

Childs, (GEORGE W.,) an American publisher, distinguished for his liberality and enterprise, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1829. He came to Philadelphia at an early age, and about 1849 became a member of a publishing firm afterwards known as that of Childs & Peterson. In 1864 he purchased with the Messrs. Drexel the "Public Ledger," which became very successful under his able management. Died February 3, 1894.

Chil'ling-worth, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English writer and divine of the Arminian school of theology, was born at Oxford in 1602. His father, of the same name, was mayor of Oxford. At college he was noted for his subtlety and acuteness as a disputant in theology. About 1630 he was converted to the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church by a Jesuit, John Fisher, alias John Perse, and entered the Jesuit College at Douay. But by the agency of Laud, then Bishop of London, he was restored to the Protestant communion, and he returned to Oxford in 1631. In 1637 he published his great work, "The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation," in answer to a Jesuit named Knott. Although he had scruples against some of the Thirty-Nine Articles, he was induced to subscribe to that creed as a bond of peace and union, and was made chancellor of Salisbury and prebendary of Brixworth. He was a zealous royalist in the civil war. In 1643 he was taken prisoner, and, while thus detained, died, in January, 1644. Lord Mansfield esteemed Chillingworth "a perfect model of argumentation." Tillotson styled him "the incomparable Chillingworth, the glory of this age and nation." "His chief excellence," says Hallam, "is the close reasoning which avoids every dangerous admission," etc. "His work may be understood and appreciated without reference to any other,—the condition perhaps of real superiority in all productions of the mind." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See DES MAIZEAUX, "Life of Chillingworth," 1725; DR. BIRCH, "Life of Chillingworth," prefixed to his works, 1742; "Retrospective Review," vol. vii., 1823; AUGUST NEANDER, "Erinnerung an den evangelischen Gottesgelehrten W. Chillingworth," Berlin, 4to, 1832; KIPPIS, "Biographia Britannica."

Chil'mead, (EDMUND,) an English scholar, born in Gloucestershire about 1610. He was chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, from 1632 to 1648. He wrote a Latin treatise "On Ancient Greek Music," and translated several works from the French and Spanish into English. Died in 1653.

Chi'lo or **Chi'lon,** [Gr. *Χίλων* or *Χείλων,*] a Spartan, who is reckoned as one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. He became one of the ephori of Sparta in 556 B.C., and died of joy caused by the victory of his son at the Olympic games. His recorded maxims justify his reputation for wisdom.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; J. F. BUDDEUS, "Dissertatio de Ethica Chilonis," Halle, 1699.

Chilpéric, chĭl'pĕr-ĭk, [Fr. pron. shĕl'pā'rĕk',] I., King of the Franks, was the youngest son of Clotaire I. After the death of his father he obtained the kingdom of Soissons in 561 A.D. He married the ambitious and wicked Frédégonde, and waged war with his brothers Sigebert and Gontran. Ancient writers called him the Nero and Herod of his times. He was assassinated in 584, at the age of forty-five, and left an infant son, Clotaire II.

Chilpéric II., King of France, the son of Childéric II., was born about 670 A.D. After passing his youth in a monastery, he was proclaimed king in 715. He was defeated in battle in 718 by his rival, Charles Martel, who permitted him to act the part of *roi fainéant* until he died in 720. He left a son, who was Childéric III.

Chimæra, ke-mee'ra, [Gr. *Χίμαιρα;* Fr. CHIMÈRE, she'mair',] a fire-breathing monster of the Greek mythology, having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon. According to Hesiod, she was a daughter of Typhon, and was killed by Bellerophon.

Chimay, de, deh she'mà', (JEANNE MARIE IGNACE THÉRÈSE **de Cabarrus**—deh kà'bà'rüs',) PRINCESS, born at Madrid or Saragossa in 1773, was the daughter of Count Cabarrus, noticed in this work. She was married in 1789 to the Marquis de Fontenay, a French lawyer. Having parted from him, she was going to Spain, to live with her father, in 1793, but at Bordeaux was imprisoned by the terrorists. There her dazzling beauty, her grace and wit, fascinated Tallien, the dreaded representative of the Convention, the arbiter of life and death. Her influence over him rescued many persons from the scaffold and the prisons. In 1794 she herself was imprisoned in Paris, where Josephine Beauharnais was her fellow-captive. Tallien, who then owned her as his wife, stimulated by her peril, conspired with success against Robespierre. On the fall of the latter she was released. Madame Tallien became the friend of Madame Bonaparte, and her *salon* was one of the most fashionable in Paris. She was divorced from Tallien in 1802, and married, in 1805, Count de Caraman, who soon after became Prince de Chimay. She had children by each of her husbands. Died in 1835.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" MADAME D'ABRANTÈS, "Mémoires."

Chimay, de, deh she'mà', (JOSEPH PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS **Riquet de Caraman**—re'kà' deh kà'rà'mŏn',) PRINCE, a Belgian diplomatist, born in 1808; died in 1886.

Chimère. See CHIMÆRA.

Chiminello, ke-me-nel'lo, (VINCENZO,) an Italian natural philosopher, born at Marostica in 1741, lived at Padua. Died in 1815.

Chinard, she'nàr', (JOSEPH,) a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1756, studied in Italy, and in 1786 won a prize offered at Rome for a "Perseus liberating Andromeda." He returned to Lyons about 1790. Among his works are admired busts of General Desaix, of Napoleon, etc. He had much facility, richness of imagination, and good taste. Died in 1813.

See JEAN BAPTISTE DUMAS, "Notice sur J. Chinard," 1814.

Chinchon, chĕn-chŏn', commonly but incorrectly written **Cinchon,** COUNTESS OF, was the wife of the Spanish Viceroy of Peru. On her return to Spain, in 1632, she introduced the Peruvian bark, which she had found to be efficacious in fevers. To perpetuate the remembrance of this important service, Linnæus gave to that plant the name of Cinchona.

See SEBASTIAN BADUS, "Anastasis Corticis Peruviani, seu China Defensio," Genoa, 1661.

Chingis Khan. See JENGIS KHAN.

Chiniac de la Bastide-Duclaux, she'ne'ăk' deh là bàs'tĕd' dü'klō', (PIERRE,) a French writer and lawyer, born at Alassac in 1741. He published an "Essay on Moral Philosophy," (5 vols., 1802.) Died soon after 1800.

Chiocco, ke-ok'ko, (ANDREA,) an Italian physician, born at Verona, wrote a work on natural history, called "Museum Francisci Calceolarii Junioris," (1622,) and "Philosophical and Medical Inquiries." Died in 1624.

Chiodini. See CLAUDINI.

Chi'on, [*Χίων,*] a Greek philosopher of Heraclea, lived about 350 B.C., and was a disciple of Plato.

Chip'man, (DANIEL,) a jurist, born in Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1762. He wrote an "Essay on the Law of Contracts," (1822.) Died in 1850.

Chipman, (NATHANIEL,) a jurist, a brother of the preceding, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1752. He became chief justice of Vermont in 1789, judge of the District Court of the United States in 1791, and a Senator of the United States in 1797. He published "Principles of Government," 1833. Died in 1843.

See D. CHIPMAN, "Life of N. Chipman," 1846.

Chirac, she'rȧk', (PIERRE,) an eminent French physician, born at Conques in 1650, became a professor at Montpellier in 1687. In 1715 he was chosen first physician to the Duke of Orléans. He was made a free associate of the Academy of Sciences, and director of the royal garden about 1718. In 1731 he received the title of chief physician to Louis XV. Died in 1732. He left several medical works, of which the most remarkable is a "Treatise on Malignant Fevers," (1742.)

See FONTENELLE, "Notice sur Chirac," in the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences," 1732; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chirinos, de, dȧ che-ree'nôs, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Madrid about 1565; died in 1620.

Chi'ron or **Chei'ron**, [Gr. Χείρων,] the most celebrated of the Centaurs, said to be a son of Saturn, or Cronos. He was renowned for his skill in surgery, medicine, music, and hunting, and was the instructor of Achilles, Hercules, and Æsculapius.

Chischkof. See SHISHKOF.

Chisholm, chiz'ŭm, (Mrs. CAROLINE,) a philanthropic Englishwoman, born in Northamptonshire in 1810. About 1830 she became the wife of Captain Chisholm, of the army, whom she accompanied to Madras and in 1838 to Australia. She devoted herself to the welfare of young women who arrived at Sydney in search of employment, established the "Female Immigrants' Home," and made journeys into the interior to provide places for them. About 1846 she visited England, and founded there "The Family Colonization Society," to encourage emigration by families. She returned with her husband to Australia in 1854. Died March 25, 1877.

See S. SMILES, "Brief Biographies."

Chīl'hull, (EDMUND,) an English antiquary, born in Bedfordshire. He was chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna from 1698 until 1702, and became rector of South Church, Essex, in 1731. He wrote, besides other works, "Asiatic Antiquities," (1728.) Died in 1733.

Chit'ten-den, (MARTIN,) a son of the following, was born in Connecticut in 1776. He was a member of Congress from 1803 to 1813, and was Governor of Vermont in 1813 and 1814. Died in 1840.

Chittenden, (THOMAS,) an American statesman, born at East Guilford, Connecticut, in 1730. He removed to Vermont in 1774, and was one of the principal founders of that State, of which he was chosen the first Governor in 1778. He was re-elected several times, and held that office (except one year) until his death. He was a man of superior talents and virtues. Died in 1797.

Chit'tў, (JOSEPH,) an eminent English legal author and special pleader, born in 1776. He published numerous highly-esteemed legal works, among which are "Pleadings and Parties to Actions," (1808,) "Law of Nations relative to Belligerents and Neutrals," (1812,) a "Practical Treatise on the Criminal Law," (1818,) "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence," (1834,) said to be an indispensable book, and "General Practice of the Law in all its Departments," (3d edition, 1837–42.) "The last," says Warren, "is well calculated to become a companion to Blackstone's 'Commentaries.'" He was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple in 1816. Died in 1841.

Chitty, (THOMAS,) an English legal writer, son of the preceding, was born in 1802. He was never called to the bar, but practised as a special pleader, beginning at an unusually early age in 1819, and rising rapidly into a large business. He was the editor of "Chitty's Practice," and of Burns's "Justice of the Peace." Died February 13, 1878.

Chiverny, de, dė shė'vĚR'ne', (PHILIPPE **Hurault** —hü'rō',) COUNT, a French statesman, born at Chiverny in 1528. Having rendered services to Henry IV. in the subjection of his revolted capital in 1594, he was rewarded with the office of chancellor, and enjoyed the constant favour of the king. He died in 1599, leaving memoirs, which were published in 1636, under the title of "Mémoires d'Estat," and often reprinted.

Chivot, she'vo', (MARIE ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French linguist, born in Picardy in 1752. He became eminent as professor of humanities in Paris, and devoted his attention chiefly to the study of languages. He died prematurely in 1786, after he had commenced a work entitled "De l'Esprit ou de la Filiation des Langues."

Chladni, klȧd'nee, (ERNST FLORENS FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished philosopher and inventor, born at Wittenberg in 1756. He studied natural philosophy and mathematics, by the aid of which he perfected the theory of sound. He gained a wide reputation by his "Discoveries on the Theory of Sound," (1787,) and his "Treatise on Acoustics," (1802.) He also wrote a "Treatise on Fiery Meteors," (1819,) and other works. He invented the musical instruments called "euphone" and "clavicylinder." Died at Breslau in 1827.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Chlapowski, klȧ-pov'skee, (DESIDERIUS,) a Polish general, born in the duchy of Posen in 1788. He fought with distinction for Napoleon in Spain, Austria, and Russia. Having joined the Polish army in 1830 and obtained a high command, he gained some successes in Lithuania in 1831, and was received as a liberator by the people. Through the incapacity of Gielgud, who assumed the command, the Polish army was defeated, and Chlapowski retired to Prussia in 1831. Died 1879.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chlo'e, [Gr. Χλόη,] a surname given to Ceres by the Athenians, signifies "verdant, or blooming."

Chlopicki, klo-pits'kee, (JOSEPH,) a Polish general, born in Podolia in 1772. He entered the French army about 1796, and commanded four regiments in the Russian campaign of 1812. After the fall of Bonaparte he entered the Russian service (1814) as general of division, but resigned in 1818. At the beginning of the Polish Revolution, in December, 1830, he was chosen dictator. He preferred negotiation to active hostilities, was accounted deficient in zeal, and, on the approach of the Russian army, resigned the dictatorship in January, 1831. He was severely wounded in a battle in February, 1831, and then retired from the service. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Chlo'ris, [Χλωρίς,] the goddess of flowers in the Greek mythology, was identical with the Roman Flora. She was the wife of Zephyrus, (the west wind.) See FLORA.

Chloris, a daughter of Amphi'on and Ni'obe, is said to have escaped when her brothers and sisters were massacred. Another Chloris was the mother of Nestor, the Pylian sage.

Chmel, kmĕl, (JOSEPH,) a German historian, born at Olmutz in 1798, was appointed first archivist of Vienna in 1840. He published "Materials for the History of Austria," (1832–40,) and a "History of Frederick IV.," (1843.) Died in 1858.

Chmelnitzky, kmĕl-nits'kee, (NICOLAÏ IVANOVITCH,) a Russian comic poet, born at Saint Petersburg in 1789. He was Governor of Smolensk, and afterwards of Archangel. He produced successful comedies, among which are "Castles in Spain" and "The Quarantine." Died in 1846.

Chmielnicki, kme-ĕl-nits'kee, (BOGDAN OR THEOPHILUS,) a Cossack chief, born in 1593, induced the Cossacks to revolt against the King of Poland. Died in 1657.

Chnuphis, knoo'fis, or **Khnum**, khnoom, an Egyptian deity, having a ram's head. He was regarded as the soul of the universe, and was the husband of Sati, the goddess of the Nile floods.

Choate, (JOSEPH HODGES,) lawyer and statesman, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, January 24, 1832. He studied law, removed to New York in 1856, and became concerned in many famous cases. He was one of the Committee of Seventy that broke up the Tweed ring, and was president of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1894. In 1899 he was appointed United States ambassador to England. Died 1917.

Choate, (RUFUS,) the most eminent advocate of New England,—if we should say of America, perhaps

the claim would not be disputed,—was born in what was then called Ipswich, (now Essex,) Massachusetts, October 1, 1799. Both his father and mother were noted for quickness of mind as well as for weight of character. Rufus was the second son, and the fourth of six children. As a boy, besides possessing unusual quickness, elasticity, and vigour, he was remarkable for a love of reading, and, before he was ten years old, had about exhausted the village library, though it contained some pretty ponderous works. He entered Dartmouth College in 1815, and soon took his place at the head of what proved to be an able and studious class. No one ever occupied such a position more free from the shafts of envy or with the more hearty votes of his classmates. After graduating, he spent a year at the college as tutor, and then entered upon the study of his profession in the law school at Cambridge, from which he went to the office of Mr. Wirt, then attorney-general of the United States, in Washington. He here enlarged his knowledge of public affairs and fixed his standard of professional excellence. He saw Marshall upon the bench, and heard Pinkney in the Senate and in the court.

After such preparation, he entered upon the practice of the law at Danvers, Massachusetts, from which he removed to Salem, and subsequently to Boston. Before leaving Salem, however, he was chosen to represent the Essex south district in Congress, which he did for one term and part of a second. On taking up his residence in Boston, he devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and soon gained the highest position as a powerful advocate. In 1841 he was chosen Senator in place of Mr. Webster, who had accepted the office of secretary of state under President Harrison. While in the Senate he spoke with great freedom and power on most of the important questions which came before that body. Among the most able of his speeches were those on the M'Leod case, the Fiscal Bank Bill, Oregon, the Tariff, and the Smithsonian Institution. On leaving the Senate in 1845, he returned again to his profession, and thenceforward resisted all temptations to public life. Often solicited, the pressure of his private business compelled him to decline office, though he always gave great attention and interest to questions affecting the country, and especially the welfare of the Union. After Mr. Webster's death, he was acknowledged to be the leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was regarded, especially by the younger members of the profession, with a love equal to their reverence.

During the year 1858 Mr. Choate's health became much impaired, and early the next year he was obliged to withdraw from active business. A voyage was advised by physicians, and he sailed for Europe, accompanied by his son. On reaching Halifax it became evident that he could proceed no farther. He therefore took lodgings, hoping to recover so far as to be able to return to Boston. He seemed to rally, was able to enjoy reading, and was hopeful of soon leaving for home, when he suddenly died, on the 13th of July.

In person, Mr. Choate was tall and commanding, with a countenance capable of uncommon power of expression. In speaking, his voice was rich, musical, and sympathetic, his action often intense, his gestures full of variety and force. Few men had a quicker insight into the character of those he addressed, or a more instinctive knowledge of the methods by which the mind is moved. His speech, often close and exact in argument, was marked by extraordinary amplitude, exuberance, and brilliancy, and was wonderfully persuasive. Whether he addressed a jury of twelve men, or a crowded audience, he seemed to bend their minds almost at will. Mr. Choate's studies were extensive and various. Literature in all its departments was his unfailing solace and delight. Political philosophy, especially as illustrated in history and in the unwritten annals of our own country, was the subject of his constant meditation. A high and unselfish patriotism, the love of the Union, the dangers to which he foresaw, a thorough belief in the future greatness of our national power, provided that passion could be kept obedient to reason and law, and a hope that conciliatory counsels might prevail till the sentiment of union should become so strong that nothing could destroy it,—these were the controlling ideas of his life, especially of the latter years of it. Of gracious and winning manners and a most affectionate temper, he drew to himself his associates with a strange attraction, and his death seemed to almost all who knew him like the loss of a personal friend. With his large and sound learning, his exuberant imagination, the magnetism of his address, his fertility and prodigious resources, there needed only the larger sphere, the graver and more exciting questions of civil commotions, to place him as an advocate and as an orator quite on a level with the most distinguished masters of modern eloquence. ***

See "Works of Rufus Choate, with a Memoir of his Life," by SAMUEL GILMAN BROWN, Boston, 1862; "Life of Rufus Choate;" "Golden Age of American Oratory," by E. G. PARKER, Boston, 1857; "North American Review" for January, 1863.

Chodowiecki, KO-do-ve-ĕts'kee, (DANIEL NIKOLAUS,) an excellent engraver and miniature-painter, born at Dantzic in 1726. He went to Berlin in 1743, and was employed some time as a tradesman's assistant. A few years later he studied design, and became one of the most skilful etchers of his time. He designed most of the figures of Lavater's "Physiognomy," and etched a great number of engravings, frontispieces, vignettes, etc. for the booksellers. His designs display great originality and a satirical genius, on account of which he has been called "the Hogarth of Germany." Died in 1801.

Chodzko, KODZ'ko, (ALEXANDER,) a Polish Orientalist and poet, born at Krzywicze in 1804. He resided in Persia from 1829 to 1841, as consul and dragoman. He afterwards passed some years in France. He published "Specimens of the Popular Poetry of Persia," (translated by him into English, 1842,) "The Theatre in Persia," (in French, 1845,) a "Persian Grammar," (1852,) "Philological Studies in the Kurde Language," (1877,) songs and lays of the Ukraines and Latyches, etc. Died in 1891.

Chodzko, (JACQUES LÉONARD,) a Polish historian, who was born in 1800. He became a resident of Paris in 1826, and was an aide-de-camp of La Fayette in 1830. He was afterwards librarian of the ministry of public instruction. He has published, in French, several useful works, among which are "The Poles in Italy," (1829,) "Tableau of Poland, Ancient and Modern," (1830,) and "Poland, its History, Literature, Monuments, etc.," ("La Pologne, historique, littéraire, monumentale, pittoresque et illustrée," 1834–47.) Died March 12, 1871.

Chœrilus, kĕr'e-lus, [Gr. *Χοιρίλος* or *Χοιρίλλος*; Fr. CHÉRILE, kà'rèl',] an Athenian tragic poet, who flourished between 525 and 475 B.C. He gained the prize thirteen times, and composed one hundred and fifty dramas, none of which are extant. He was a competitor with Æschylus in a tragic contest, and is supposed to have been the first author of written tragedies.

See MEINEKE, "Fragmenta Comicorum Græcorum."

Chœrilus, a Greek bard of little merit, who followed Alexander the Great, and flattered him in bad verses, which Horace intimates were received with favour.

See BRUNCK, "Analecta."

Chœrilus of Samos, a Greek epic poet of high reputation, who lived about 450 B.C. He was an intimate friend of Herodotus, with whom he resided some time. His last days were spent at the court of Archelaus, King of Macedon. He wrote an epic poem on the wars of the Greeks against Xerxes and Darius, of which small fragments are extant.

See SUIDAS, "Chœrilus."

Choffard, sho'fȧr', (PIERRE PHILIPPE,) a French artist, born in Paris in 1730, designed and engraved charming vignettes, etc. for the works of Rousseau, La Fontaine, and others, and wrote a "Historical Notice of the Art of Engraving," (1805.) Died in 1809.

Choffin, sho'fȧN', (DAVID ÉTIENNE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Héricourt in 1703; died in 1773.

Choiseul, de, dẹh shwȧ'zŭl', (CÉSAR,) DUKE, Sieur du Plessis-Praslin, (dü plȧ'se' prȧs'lȧN',) a French general, born in Paris in 1598, distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle in 1628. After gaining several victories over the Spaniards in Italy and Spain, he was made a marshal of France in 1645. During the war of the Fronde he commanded the king's army, and defeated Turenne at Rethel about 1650. He was created duke in 1663. Died in 1675.

Choiseul, de, (CHARLES,) Count of Plessis-Praslin,

an able French general, born in 1563, was the son of Ferri de Choiseul, and an uncle of the preceding. After fighting for the League, he was one of the first Catholic chiefs that recognized Henry IV., who made him captain of his guards in 1594. He became marshal of France in 1619, after which he commanded with success against the rebels. Died in 1626.

See BAZIN, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XIII."

Choiseul, de, (CLAUDE ANTOINE GABRIEL,) DUC, born in 1760, was a relative of the eminent statesman of that name. He became colonel of the royal dragoons in 1789, and in 1791 was chosen to guard the king in his escape to the frontier; but he did not arrive at Varennes until after the king was arrested. He emigrated about 1793, and returned to France about 1804. After the restoration of 1815 he entered the Chamber of Peers, in which he supported constitutional principles. Died in 1838.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration."

Choiseul, de, (ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) Duc de Choiseul et d'Amboise, (dŏn'bwâz',) an eminent French statesman, born in 1719. In his youth he served in the army, and, before he left it, obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. He was appointed ambassador to Vienna in 1756, and minister of foreign affairs in 1758. By the influence of Madame de Pompadour, he soon became the favourite and chief minister of Louis XV., and was created a duke. In 1761 he negotiated with the Bourbon King of Spain a secret treaty called the "Family Compact," which was considered a master-piece of diplomacy. About 1762 he suppressed the order of Jesuits, who were banished from France. In the Seven Years' war (1756–63) the French fought for Maria Theresa against the King of Prussia. By the treaty of Paris, in 1763, he terminated a war with England, which had been disastrous to the French. Though he was popular with the nation, a party at court, aided by Madame du Barry, procured his dismissal from office in 1770. He died in 1785, and left no posterity. He was a liberal patron of literary men.

See "Mémoires de M. le Duc de Choiseul, écrites par lui-même," 2 vols., 1790; SOULAVIE, "Mémoires de M. le Duc de Choiseul;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV;" PAULIN DE CHAMFROBERT, "Notice historique sur le Duc de Choiseul," 1836; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Choiseul, de, (GILBERT,) Bishop of Tournai, born in 1613, was a brother of César, noticed above. In 1682 he co-operated with Bossuet in the celebrated declaration of the clergy of France. Died in 1689.

Choiseul-d'Aillecourt, de, dęh shwâ'zul' dâ'yę'-koor', (ANNE MAXIME URBAIN,) COUNT, a French writer, nephew of Choiseul-Gouffier, born about 1782. He published in 1809 a work "On the Influence of the Crusades on the Condition of European Nations." Died in 1854.

Choiseul-Francières, de, dęh shwâ'zul' frŏn'sę-air', (CLAUDE,) COUNT, a distinguished French general, born in 1632. Having served under Turenne and Condé in Flanders, he was made lieutenant-general in 1676. He commanded with success against the Elector of Bavaria in 1689, and was rewarded with a marshal's bâton in 1693. He died, without issue, in 1711.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Choiseul-Gouffier, de, dęh shwâ'zul' goo'fę-â', (MARIE GABRIEL FLORENT AUGUSTE,) COUNT, a French scholar and traveller, born in Paris in 1752. Having married a rich heiress, he annexed her name (Gouffier) to his own family name. In 1776 he visited Greece and Asia Minor, and on his return published his magnificent work entitled "Picturesque Journey in Greece," ("Voyage pittoresque en Grèce," 1782,) elegantly illustrated. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1779, and of the French Academy, as successor to D'Alembert, in 1784. In the latter year he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, and took with him several artists and savants and the poet Delille. He returned to France in 1802, and produced, a few years later, a second volume of his "Voyage pittoresque," which describes Greece and Asia Minor. After the restoration of 1816 he became a peer and a minister of state. Died in 1817.

See BON JOSEPH DACIER, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. le Comte Choiseul-Gouffier," 1819.

Choisy, de, dęh shwâ'ze', (FRANÇOIS TIMOLÉON,) ABBÉ, a French priest and author, born in Paris in 1644. He published, in 1684, "Dialogues on the Immortality of the Soul," etc., which had much success. He afterwards went to Siam, and made an unsuccessful attempt to convert the king of that country. He published a "History of the Church," (11 vols., 1727.) He was Dean of the French Academy. Died in 1724.

See ABBÉ D'OLIVET, "Vie de M. l'Abbé de Choisy;" D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de l'Abbé de Choisy;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Chokier, sho'kę-â', (JOHN ERNEST,) a Flemish author and ecclesiastic, born at Liege in 1571, wrote "Treasury of Political Aphorisms," ("Thesaurus Aphorismorum Politicorum," 1610,) and other works. Died in 1650.

Cholières, shôl'yâr', LE SEIGNEUR DE, a French author of the early part of the sixteenth century. Little is known of him; but he left two quaint and singular, but ill-written and rather stupid, books, "Les Matinées" and "Les Après-dinées."

Chomel, sho'mĕl', (AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born about 1788. He became eminent as a practitioner in Paris, and in 1827 succeeded Laennec as professor in the École de Médecine. Among his works is a "Treatise on Fevers and Pestilential Diseases," (1821.) Died in 1858.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Chomel, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French physician and writer, born in Paris, lived between 1700 and 1750.

Chomel, (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS,) a French physician, born about 1700, was a son of Pierre Jean Baptiste, noticed below. He wrote several esteemed works, among which is a "Historical Essay on Medicine in France," (1762.) Died at Paris in 1765.

See "Biographie Médicale;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Chomel, (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician and botanist, born in Paris in 1671, was a pupil and friend of Tournefort. In order to assist the latter in a projected history of plants, Chomel in 1700 traversed Auvergne, Bourbonnais, etc. in search of new plants. In 1707 he was appointed by Louis XIV. *médecin de quartier*. His principal work is an "Abrégé de Plantes usuelles," (1712,) a popular treatise on medicinal plants, with directions for their use. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1720. Died in 1740.

Chomiakov or **Chomiakow.** See KHOMIAKOF.

Chompré, shôn'prâ', (NICOLAS MAURICE,) a French scientific writer, born in Paris in 1750. He composed "Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry," and other esteemed works. Died in 1825.

Chompré, (PIERRE,) a French teacher, born near Châlons-sur-Marne in 1698; died in 1760.

Chons, Khons, Chonz, or **Khonsu,** kon'soo, an Egyptian deity, also called **Ne'fer-ho'tep.** He was the overthrower of the proud, the giver of oracles, and the deliverer from evils.

Chopart, sho'pâr', (FRANÇOIS,) a French surgeon, born in Paris about 1750, and graduated in 1770. He and Desault published, in 1789, a "Treatise on Surgical Maladies." Died in 1795.

Chopin, sho'pân', (FRANÇOIS FRÉDÉRIC,) a distinguished pianist and composer, son of Nicolas and Justine Kryzanowska Chopin, was born near Warsaw, March 1, 1809. He became a resident of Paris about 1832. He composed numerous concertos, waltzes, mazurkas, etc. Died in Paris, October 17, 1849.

Chopin, sho'pân', (J. M.,) a French *littérateur*, brother of a distinguished painter who writes his name SCHOPIN, was born about 1800. He published, besides other works, one "On the Present State of Russia." Died in 1870.

Chopin or **Choppin,** sho'pân', (RENÉ,) an eminent French jurist, born near La Flèche in 1537. He united a solid judgment to a prodigious memory. In the reign of Henry III. he was an ardent partisan of the League; but he changed sides when Henry IV. became master of Paris. Among his works are a "Commentary on the Common Law of Anjou," and a "Traité du Domaine." Died in 1606.

See J. PAPIRE MASSON, "R. Chopini Vita," 1606; NICÉRON, "Hommes illustres."

Choppin. See CHOPIN, (RENÉ.)

Choque, shok, (PIERRE,) called BRETAGNE, a French writer, flourished about 1500, and was chief herald and king-at-arms to Anne of Brittany.

Choricius, ko-rish'e-us, [Χορίκιος,] a Greek Sophist, born at Gaza, lived about 520 A.D. He composed orations, some of which were printed at Paris in 1846.

Chorier, sho're-ā', (NICOLAS,) a mediocre French writer, born at Vienne in 1609, wrote a "History of Dauphiné," (1661,) and other works. Died in 1692.

Choris, Ko'ris, (LOUIS,) an eminent Russian painter and traveller, born at Ekaterinoslav in 1795. He accompanied as artist Count Romanzof's expedition under Captain Kotzebue, round the world, 1815–18. Chamisso the author was his companion in this voyage. After his return he worked some years in Paris, where he published, in French, his "Picturesque Voyage round the World," (1821.) It is accompanied with descriptions of mammifera by Cuvier, and illustrated with faithful pictures of human figures, landscapes, etc. by himself. He also published "Views and Landscapes of the Equinoctial Regions," (1826.) In 1827 he visited America. On the way from Vera Cruz to Mexico, he was killed by robbers in March, 1828.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Chorley, (HENRY FOTHERGILL,) an English author, born December 15, 1808. He published, besides other works, "Music and Manners in France and Germany," (1841,) "Pomfret," (3 vols., 1845,) "Memorials of Mrs. Hemans," "The Authors of England," and an "Autobiography," (1873.) Died February 15, 1872.

Chorluli Ali Pasha. See ALEE-CHORLEELEE.

Choron, sho'rôn', (ALEXANDRE ÉTIENNE,) a French musician and writer on music, born at Caen in 1771. He made such progress in mathematics that Monge chose him in 1793 as assistant professor of descriptive geometry in the Normal School. In 1808 he produced his chief work, "Principles of Composition of the Schools of Italy." Died in 1834. Choron and Fayolle published a "Historical Dictionary of Musicians," (1810.)

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" L. E. GAUTIER, "Éloge d'A. É. Choron," Paris, 1846.

Chosroes. See KHOSROO.

Chouan, shoo'ôn', a word signifying "owl," was applied as a surname or nickname to the family of COTTEREAU, (kot'rō',) and adopted by the royalist insurgents of Maine, Bretagne, etc., after Jean Cottereau became their chief. He was a peasant, born in Mayenne in 1757, and became a smuggler. In 1792 he took arms against the French Convention, and was chosen as chief of the undisciplined rustics called "La Chouannerie." He united his troops with the Vendeans after the latter passed the Loire, and he shared their defeat at Mans, December, 1793. He was killed in a fight or retreat in July, 1794.

Choudieu, shoo'de-uh', (PIERRE,) a French regicide and Jacobin, born at Angers; died in 1840.

Chouet, shoo'ā', (JEAN ROBERT,) born at Geneva in 1642, became professor of philosophy in his native city in 1669, and was the first who taught the doctrines of Descartes in Switzerland. He wrote a "History of Geneva," and other works. Died in 1731.

Choul. See DUCHOUL.

Choulant, shoo'lôn', (LUDWIG,) a distinguished German physician, born at Dresden in 1791. He was appointed professor of medicine at Dresden in 1828, and director of the Academy of Medicine in 1842. He was successful as a practitioner and professor, and published many approved works, among which are a "Manual of Special Pathology and Therapeutics," (1831,) and an "Introduction to Practical Surgery," (1836.) Died 1861.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon," (Supplement.)

Choules, chōlz, (JOHN OVERTON,) a writer and Baptist minister, born at Bristol, England, in 1801. He came to the United States in 1824, and settled in New York City in 1841. He edited Neal's "History of the Puritans," and wrote several works. Died at New York in 1856.

Choumara, shoo'mȧ'rȧ', (PIERRE MARIE THÉODORE,) a French military writer, born in 1787, published "Memoirs on Fortifications," and other works. Died 1870.

Chouteau, shoo'tō', (AUGUSTE,) a citizen of New Orleans, who, in conjunction with his brother Pierre, founded the city of Saint Louis, in Missouri, (1764.) Auguste died in 1829, and Pierre in 1849. A son of P. Chouteau, of the same name, born in 1789, became a prominent merchant in the fur-trade at Saint Louis. Died September 8, 1865.

Chouvaloff. See SHOOVALOF.

Chrestien de Troyes, krȧ'te-ân' deh trwȧ, a French poet of the last half of the twelfth century. He was attached to the feudal courts of Flanders, Hainault, and Alsace. He wrote a translation of Ovid, a poem on William the Conqueror, and a number of poems in the Arthurian cycle. Died about 1196.

Chrétien, krȧ'te-ân', sometimes written **Chrestien,** (FLORENT,) a French poet, born at Orléans in 1541, was educated a Protestant. He learned Greek of Henry Estienne, and became the tutor of the Prince of Béarn, (Henry IV.) He wrote an "Ode on the Birthday of the Count de Soissons," the "Judgment of Paris," and part of the "Satire Ménippée." He translated into Latin verse Epigrams selected from the Greek Anthology and other Greek works. Died in 1596.

Chrétien, (GILLES LOUIS,) a French musician, born at Versailles in 1754; died in 1811.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Christ, krīst, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar, born at Coburg in 1700. He became professor of history at Jena about 1730, and professor of poetry at Leipsic in 1740. He wrote able dissertations on philology, and other works. Died in 1756.

Christian, krīs'che-an, or **Christiern,** krīs'te-ĕrn', I. King of Denmark, born in 1425, was the son of Theodoric, Count of Oldenburg, and Hedwige, who was heiress of Sleswick and Holstein. Christopher III. having died without issue in 1448, Christiern was chosen his successor. He attempted to acquire by force the crown of Sweden, from which he expelled his rival, Charles Canutson, in 1456. The latter was recalled by the Swedes about 1465, and, after a war of several years, Christiern renounced his claim to Sweden. Historians give him credit for liberality and humanity. He died in 1481, and was succeeded by his son John.

See HUITFELD, "Historiske Beskrivelse af Konung Christiern I.," 1599.

Christian (or **Christiern**) **II.,** King of Denmark, born in 1481, was the son of John, whom he succeeded in 1513. He married Isabella, sister of the emperor Charles V., in 1515. In 1520 he invaded Sweden, then distracted by intestine dissensions, and made himself master of that kingdom. He disgraced himself by the execution of numerous nobles and senators of Stockholm who were innocent, and by other acts of cruelty, for which he was called "the Nero of the North." Gustavas Vasa liberated Sweden about 1522. Near the close of that year the Danes deposed their tyrant, and elected as his successor his uncle, Frederick I. Christiern retired to Flanders in 1523. He returned with an army in 1531, and, having failed in an attempt to recover the throne, was taken prisoner, and kept in prison until his death in 1559.

See BEHRMANN, "Kong Christiern II. Historie," 1815; C. F. ALLEN, "Commentatio de Rebus Christiani II.," 1844.

Christian (or **Christiern**) **III.,** King of Denmark, the son of Frederick I., was born in 1503, and was educated as a Protestant. Soon after the death of his father, in 1533, he was proclaimed king. He adopted severe measures to suppress the Catholic religion. In 1543 he terminated a war with Charles V. by the treaty of Spire, after which he reigned in peace. He is regarded as a humane and wise ruler. He died in 1559, leaving his throne to his son, Frederick II.

See PONTANUS, "Vita Christiani III.," 1729.

Christian (or **Christiern**) **IV.,** King of Denmark, born in 1577, was the son of Frederick II., whom he succeeded in 1588. He was declared of age in 1596, and married Anne Catherine of Brandenburg in 1598. In 1611 he declared war against Sweden, with which he made peace in 1613. He was chosen, in 1625, commander of the army of the allies in a war against Austria. In 1626 he was defeated by the Austrians, under Tilly, at Lutter, and peace was restored in 1629. From 1641 to 1645 he waged war against Sweden, without decisive

results. He displayed superior talents for war and civil affairs, and acquired the favour of his subjects in a high degree by his magnanimity and other qualities. Died in 1648. His son, Frederick III., was his successor.

See RASMUS NYERUP, "Charakteristik af Kong Christian IV.," 1816; NIELS SLANGE or SLANGEN, "Kong Christiern IV. Historie," 1749; H. NYERUP, "Kong Christiern IV. Dagboger," 1825; F. H. JAHN, "Christiern IV. Krigshistorie," 1822.

Christian (or **Christiern**) **V.**, King of Denmark and Norway, born in 1646, was the son of Frederick III., whom he succeeded in 1670. In 1673 he made a treaty of alliance with the Dutch against France and Sweden. After a war with Sweden, in which he was victorious in Pomerania and was defeated in Scania, peace was concluded in 1679. He published in 1693 a code which bears his name. He died in 1699, of a wound received in hunting, and was succeeded by his son, **Frederick IV.**

See FRIEDENREICH, "Kong Christiern V. Krigshistorie," 1758 to 1765.

Christian (or **Christiern**) **VI.**, King of Denmark and Norway, born in December, 1699, succeeded his father, Frederick IV., in 1730. In 1734 he made a defensive alliance with Sweden, which lasted many years. He improved the condition of the country, promoted industry and commerce, and by his zeal for Protestantism acquired the surname of PIOUS. Alarmed by the elevation of the house of Holstein-Gottorp on the thrones of Sweden and Russia, he formed in 1745 a defensive alliance with France. He died in 1746, leaving the throne to his son, Frederick V.

Christian (or **Christiern**) **VII.**, King of Denmark, born in January, 1749, was the son of Frederick V., whom he succeeded in January, 1766. His mother was Louisa, daughter of George II. of England. He married in 1766 his cousin Caroline Matilda, a sister of George III. of England. His physician, Struensee, who acquired a paramount influence over him, became chief minister in 1770, but was deprived of power and life by a hostile party in 1772. The king, whose reason was impaired by disease, had no part in the government for many years before his death. In 1784 his son Frederick became regent. Christian died in 1808, and was succeeded by the son just named. (See STRUENSEE, and CAROLINE MATILDA.)

See G. L. BADEN, "Christiern VII. Regierings Aarbog," 1833; MYNSTER, "Sörgetale over Kong Christian VII.," 1814.

Christian (or **Christiern**) **VIII.**, King of Denmark, the son of the hereditary Prince Frederick, was born in 1786. About 1812 he was appointed Governor or Viceroy of Norway. The King of Denmark was obliged to cede Norway to Sweden in 1814; but the people of Norway protested against that act, and chose Prince Christian as their king. On the approach of Bernadotte with an army, he abdicated, in October, 1814. He succeeded his cousin, Frederick VI., in 1839, and took measures to prepare Denmark for the free institutions which were established in the next reign. Died in January, 1848, his son succeeding as Frederick VII.

Christian (or **Christiern**) **IX.**, King of Denmark, son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Sleswick-Holstein, etc., was born in 1818. He ascended the throne in November, 1863. In the early part of 1864 he waged a very unequal war against Austria, Prussia, and other German powers which claimed Sleswick and Holstein as part of Germany. In August, 1864, he signed a treaty of peace, ceding the contested states to the victors. D. Jan. 29, 1906, and was succeeded by his son Frederick VIII.

Christian (or **Christiern**) **X.**, King of Denmark, born in 1870; succeeded his father, Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912.

Christian, (ANDREW,) a Danish medical writer, born at Ripen in 1551; died in 1606.

Christian or **Christien Reisen**, (CHARLES,) an excellent engraver of gems, born in London, of Danish parents, about 1695. He is ranked among the first modern engravers of precious stones, and executed many works, which are in great request. Among them is a portrait of Charles XII. of Sweden. Died in 1725.

Chris'tian, (EDWARD,) professor of the laws of England in the University of Cambridge. He published an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," with notes, (1795,) "Origin of the Two Houses of Parliament," (1810,) "Bankrupt Laws," and other legal works. Died in 1823.

Christ'ian Augus'tus, [Ger. CHRISTIAN AUGUST, krĭs'te-ân ŏw'gŏost,] Duke of Sleswick-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, was born at Copenhagen in 1798. He succeeded his father, Frederick Christian, in 1814, and became the chief of a party which attempted to separate Sleswick and Holstein from Denmark about 1848. After the victories of the Danes (1850) he was banished. Died March 11, 1869.

Christian von Hamle, KRĬS'te-ân fon hăm'lẹh, a German minnesinger, who lived about 1250.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Christie, (JAMES,) an English antiquary and auctioneer of London. He published in 1806 a treatise on Etruscan Vases, and in 1815 an "Essay on the Earliest Species of Idolatry, the Worship of the Elements." Died in 1831.

Christie, (JAMES ELDER,) an English artist, born at Guardbridge, January 5, 1847. He received gold medals at South Kensington, (1875,) and the Royal Academy, (1877,) for historical paintings. Among his works are "Tam O'Shanter," "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," "The May Queen," "The Red Fisherman," and "Vanity Fair," (1894.)

Christie, (SAMUEL HUNTER,) F.R.S., an English magnetist, born in London in 1784. He became professor of mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, about 1838. He contributed many papers on magnetism to the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1865.

Christie, (THOMAS,) an ingenious Scottish writer, born at Montrose in 1761, lived in London and Paris. As an adversary of Burke, he wrote "Letters on the French Revolution," (1791.) He also published "Miscellanies, Philosophical, Medical, and Moral," and edited the "Analytic Review," founded by him in 1788. For commercial purposes, he went to Surinam, where he died in 1796.

Christie, (WILLIAM HENRY MAHONY,) astronomer, was born at Woolwich, England, in 1845, and was appointed in 1870 chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. He was appointed astronomer-royal in 1881, succeeding Sir G. B. Airy. He has written "Manual of Elementary Astronomy," and many valuable papers.

Christiern. See CHRISTIAN, (of Denmark.)

Christin, krès'tăN', (CHARLES GABRIEL FRÉDÉRIC,) a French jurist, born at Saint-Claude in 1744; died in 1799.

Christina, Queen of Spain. See MUÑOZ, (FERNANDO.)

Christina, krĭs-tee'nâ, [Fr. CHRISTINE, krès'tèn',] Queen of Sweden, born on the 8th of December, 1626, was the only surviving child of Gustavus Adolphus and Maria Eleonora, Princess of Brandenburg. She received a careful, solid, and masculine education. At the death of Gustavus, in 1632, she was proclaimed queen, and the regency was confided to Oxenstiern and four other dignitaries, who directed her education in accordance with the plan of her father. She learned Latin, Greek, Hebrew, history, politics, and other sciences, neglecting the usual feminine accomplishments. Her favourite recreations were horseback-riding and the chase. Her mind was strong, her character eccentric and impatient of the etiquette of courts. In 1644 she assumed the direction of the government, and, pursuing a pacific policy, took part in the important treaty of Westphalia in 1648, by which Sweden acquired Pomerania, Bremen, and Verden. Her subjects were proud of her, as the worthy daughter of a hero, and desired that she would choose a husband; but she evinced a constant aversion to the conjugal yoke. The States of Sweden, with the assent of Christina, in 1649 designated as her successor her cousin Charles Gustavus, who had aspired to her hand. Soon after this event she proposed to abdicate, but was induced by her ministers to change her purpose or postpone its execution. Her eccentricity appeared in the extravagant patronage of literary men, pedants, buffoons, artists, etc. Among the eminent persons whom she attracted to her

court were Descartes, Grotius, Salmasius, Naudé, Vossius, and Bochart. In June, 1654, she gave, while still in the bloom of youth, a remarkable example of contempt for a throne, by a formal abdication, which is variously ascribed to vanity, levity, or magnanimity. According to Voltaire, "she preferred to live with men who think, rather than reign over men without learning or genius." Some suppose she was ambitious to make a sensation by an extraordinary act of self-denial. She abjured the Protestant for the Catholic religion, and, followed by a numerous suite, became a resident of Rome, where she busied herself in the promotion of arts and in political affairs. On the death of the King of Sweden in 1660, she visited Stockholm, and, it is said, wished to recover the crown; but, receiving no encouragement, she soon returned to Rome. She founded an academy in Rome, and made rich collections of medals and productions of art. Her superior mind and cultivation did not preserve her from chimerical projects and the vain dreams of astrology. She composed a volume of "Maxims and Sentences," and other works. Died in 1689.

Christine de France, krès'tèn' dęh frŏnss, Duchess of Savoy, and daughter of Henry IV. of France, was married in 1619 to Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy. At his death, in 1637, she became regent and governess of the princes. The brothers of the late king rebelled, and drove her out of Turin, to which she was restored by the French in 1640. Died in 1663. She was a very accomplished lady.

Christine de Pisan, krès'tèn' dęh pe'zŏN', a poetess, born at Venice about 1363, was daughter of Thomas de Pisan, who was in the service of Charles V. of France as astronomer. She was educated at the French court, married Étienne du Castel, and lived mostly in France. She gained renown by her poems, ballads, lays, and rondeaux, and wrote some prose works.

See R. Thomassy, "Essai sur les Écrits politiques de Christine de Pisan;" Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Chris'ti-sŏn, (Robert,) a Scottish physician, son of Professor Alexander Christison, born at Edinburgh about 1798. He was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh about 1823, and professor of materia medica in the same in 1832. He attained a high reputation as a teacher of medicine and as a practitioner. In 1829 he published a "Treatise on Poisons," a standard work of the highest authority. He also published a "Dispensatory," (1842,) and several other works. Died January 27, 1882.

Christlieb, krĭst'leeb, (Theodor,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Birkenfeld, in Würtemberg, March 7, 1833. He became a preacher in London, and later in Switzerland, and in 1868 was appointed professor of practical theology at Bonn. Among his works are a "Life of Scotus Erigena," (1860,) "Modern Doubt and Christian Faith," (1867–68,) "The Mission Work of Evangelical Germany," (1876,) etc.

Christman, krĭst'măn, (Jakob,) a learned German philologist and mathematician, born near Mentz in 1554. He was successively professor of Hebrew, of logic, and of Arabic in the College of Heidelberg between 1592 and 1613. He composed several treatises on Chronology, and other Latin works, among which were "Solar Observations," and a "Theory of the Moon," (1611.) Died in 1613.

See Vossius, "De Mathematicis;" M. Adam, "Vitæ Philosophorum Germanorum."

Christmas, krĭs'măs, (Henry,) (name afterwards changed to Henry **No'el-Fĕarn**,) an English clergyman, born in London in 1811. He graduated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and was (1841–48) librarian and secretary of Sion College, and (1854–59) professor of history and archæology to the Royal Society of Literature. He changed his name in 1866, and died in London, March 11, 1868. He was well known as an editor, numismatologist, antiquarian, translator, biographer, and writer of religious books.

Christophe, the French of Christopher, which see.

Christophe, krès'tof', (Henri,) a negro king of Hayti, born in 1767. In the insurrection which began about 1790 he fought against the French, and by his courage and talents attracted the notice of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who made him a general of brigade. After Toussaint had been transported to France, Christophe fought under Dessalines, who assumed the title of emperor in 1804. When, in October, 1806, Dessalines was assassinated, Christophe became ruler of the northern part of the island. A rivalry between him and Péthion, who favoured a representative system, led to civil war. After several indecisive battles, Péthion retained the southwest part of the island, and Christophe in 1811 was crowned King of Hayti, as Henri I. He established the Catholic religion, and, in mimicry of European courts, created a nobility, with such titles as Duke of Marmalade and Count of Lemonade, these names having formerly been those of different plantations. In 1814, Louis XVIII. of France sent emissaries to Hayti with a design to recover that island, but without success. His cruelties having rendered him unpopular, Christophe was unable to suppress a revolt, and shot himself in October, 1820. Boyer then became President of Hayti.

Christophe, krès'tof', (Jean Baptiste,) a French historical writer, born at Amplepuis (Rhone) in 1809. He became curate of a parish near Lyons, and published in 1852 a "History of the Papacy during the Fourteenth Century," which is said to be a work of merit.

Christophe or **Christoph**, krĭs'tof, (Joseph,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht in 1498, was a pupil of Antonio Moro. He painted history and portraits with equal success, and excelled most artists of his time in perspective. He worked some time for John III. of Portugal, at Lisbon, where he died in 1557.

Chris'to-phęr, Emperor of the East, was a son of Romanus Lecapenus, and a brother-in-law of Constantine Porphyrogenitus. He was associated with his father in the empire in 920 A.D. He died in 931, leaving a son, Michael, who became a priest.

Chris'to-phęr, [Gr. *Χριστοφόρος*; Lat. Christophorus; Fr. Christophe, krès'tof',] Saint, a native of Syria or Palestine, supposed to have suffered martyrdom in the third century.

See Siegmund Meyer, "Dissertatio de magno Christophoro" 1688; Mrs. Jameson, "Sacred and Legendary Art."

Chris'to-phęr I., King of Denmark, was the son of Waldemar II. He began to reign about 1250, as successor to his brother Abel, and soon became involved in a contest with rebellious bishops, who owned allegiance to the pope alone. He died in 1259, leaving the kingdom to his son, Eric VII.

Christopher II., King of Denmark, born in 1276, was the son of Eric VI. He succeeded his elder brother, Eric VII., who died in 1319. His subjects revolted and dethroned him in 1326. After fighting for the throne several years against Gerhard of Rendsborg, he died in 1333. His son Waldemar became his successor.

Christopher III. of Denmark was the son of John, Duke of Bavaria, and Catherine, sister of Eric XIII., who reigned over Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. The latter having been deposed in 1439, Christopher was elected his successor in 1440 by the Danes, and soon afterwards by the Swedes and Norwegians. He chose Copenhagen as his capital. His reign was mostly peaceful. He published a code of laws which were in force in Sweden until the eighteenth century. He died, without issue, in 1448, and was succeeded by Christian I.

See Holberg, "Danemarks Riges Historie;" Mallet, "Histoire de Danemarck."

Chris'to-phęr, [Ger. Christoph, krĭs'tof,] Duke of Würtemberg, born in 1515, was a son of Duke Ulric, who was deprived of his dominions in 1519 or 1520. The efforts to restore Ulric were opposed by the emperor Charles V. with success, until the Austrians were defeated at Laufen by the Landgrave of Hesse in 1534. Christopher succeeded his father in 1550, and established the Protestant religion in the duchy about 1552. He is entitled to credit for appropriating the property of the old church to the support of schools and of the clergy, while other Protestant princes converted the church revenues to their own use. Died in 1568.

See J. C. Pfister, "Herzog Christoph zu Würtemberg," 2 vols., 1818–20; J. F. Roeslin, "Leben Herzogs Christoph von Würtemberg," 1739.

Chris'to-phẹr-sọn, (JOHN,) an English bishop and scholar, translated into barbarous English the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, etc. On the accession of Mary, in 1552, he became Bishop of Chichester. Died in 1558.

Christophle, or **Christofle**, krès'tofl', (CHARLES,) a French manufacturer, born in Paris in 1805; died there December 16, 1863. He was the inventor of "Christofle metal," an alloy, and manufactured artistic goods of that material.

Christophorus, the Latin of CHRISTOPHER, which see.

Christopoulos, krès-to-poo'los, (ATHANASIUS,) a modern Greek lyric poet, born at Castoria about 1772. He published a "Grammar of Modern Greek" about 1805, and afterwards his popular lyric and erotic poems, which are his chief title to fame. He lived mostly in Constantinople and Moldavia. Died in 1847.

Christovão de Lisboa, krès-to-vŏwn' dà lès-bo'ä, (FREY,) a Portuguese ecclesiastic, who in 1623 went as a missionary to South America.

Christyn, krĭs-tĭn' or krès'tân', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish jurist, born at Brussels in 1622, became a privy councillor of the King of Spain, whom he represented at the Congress of Nymwegen in 1678. He wrote able works on heraldry, one of which is called "Jurisprudentia heroica," and "Les Délices des Pays-Bas," ("The Delights of the Low Countries.") Died in 1690.

Christyn, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish jurist, born at Brussels in 1635; died in 1707.

Chronicle, krŏn'e-k'l, (WILLIAM,) an American soldier of the Revolution, born in South Carolina in 1755, became a major in 1780, and was killed the same year at the battle of King's Mountain.

Chroscienski, kro-she-ĕn'skee, written also **Chroscinsky**, (ADALBERT STANISLAS,) secretary of Prince James Sobieski, was reputed the best Polish poet of his time. He translated Lucan's "Pharsalia" into verse, and composed poems entitled "Esther," "Joseph Delivered," and "The Victory over the Turks at Vienna," (1684.) Died about 1737.

Chrysander, kre-sän'dẹr or kre-zän'dẹr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German writer on music, born at Lübtheen, in Mecklenburg, July 8, 1826. He has written a "Life of Handel," (3 vols., 1858, 1860, 1867,) and is engaged on an annotated edition of that master's complete works. Chrysander is a violent antagonist of the modern schools of music, and has embodied his views in many critical articles published in the Leipsic "Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung," which he edited from 1868 to 1871.

Chrysander, kre-sän'dẹr or kre-zän'dẹr, or **Goldmann**, golt'män, (WILHELM CHRISTIAN,) a German professor of Oriental languages, philosophy, etc., born at Halberstadt in 1718. Among his works is a poem on the "Memorable Events of 1740," ("Memorabilia Anni 1740.") Died in 1788.

Chrysippe. See CHRYSIPPUS.

Chrȳ-sip'pus [Gr. *Χρυσίππος;* Fr. CHRYSIPPE, kre'zèp'] of Cnidos, a Greek physician, often quoted by Galen, lived in the fourth century B.C. He was a pupil of Eudoxus of Cnidos, and the teacher of Erasistratus.

Chrysippus, an eminent Stoic philosopher, born at Soli, in Cilicia, in 280 B.C., was a son of Apollonius of Tarsus, and was a pupil of Cleanthes. He was noted for his skill in dialectics and his subtlety as a reasoner, and used to say to Cleanthes, "Teach me only your doctrines, and I will find the arguments to defend them." There was a common saying "that, if the gods use any logic, it is doubtless that of Chrysippus." He was partial to the Sorites, which he is said to have invented. He wrote on various subjects several hundred volumes, none of which are extant. Chrysippus was the most eminent philosopher of his sect except Zeno, and was regarded as an oracle by the later Stoics. Died in 207 B.C.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; RITTER, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" J. F. RICHTER, "Dissertatio de Chrysippo Stoico," 1738; F. N. G. BAGUET, "Commentatio de Chrysippi Vita et Doctrina," 1822; C. PETERSEN, "Philosophiæ Chrysippeæ Fundamenta," 1827.

Chrȳs-o-coc'çēs, (GEORGE,) [Gr. *Γεώργιος ὁ Χρυσοκόκκης,*] a learned physician, who lived at Constantinople about the middle of the fourteenth century. He composed, in Greek, a treatise on the astronomy of the Persians, which exists in manuscript in the Imperial Library of Paris, and is a work of some value.

Chrysologue, kre'zo'log', (NOËL ANDRÉ,) a French friar and geographer, born in Franche-Comté in 1728. He published a "Celestial Planisphere," (1778,) which was approved by the Academy, and a very correct "Map of the World." In 1806 he produced "Researches on the Time and Agent of the Actual Arrangement of the Earth's Surface," commended by Cuvier. Died in 1808.

Chrȳs-o-lo'ras, (DEMETRIUS,) [*Δεμήτριος ὁ Χρυσολωρας,*] a Greek theologian and philosopher of superior talents, was a native of Thessalonica, and flourished about 1400. He was employed by the emperor Manuel II. in important affairs of state, and was sent on several foreign embassies. One hundred letters from him to Manuel are extant in manuscript. He wrote several works on theology, among which is a "Treatise on the Procession of the Holy Spirit."

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Chrysoloras, (EMANUEL or MANUEL,) a Greek scholar, memorable as the restorer of Greek literature in Italy, was born of a noble family in Constantinople. After having performed an embassy from the Byzantine emperor to the Western Powers, he became a public teacher of Greek in Florence about 1395. He also taught in Milan, Pavía, Venice, etc., and had many eminent pupils. His Greek grammar was for a long time the only one in use. Died in 1415.

His nephew JOHN, a professor of Greek, died in Constantinople about 1426.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Chrysostom, (DION.) See DION.

Chrȳs'os-tom, [Gr. *Χρυσόστομος*, (*i. e.* "Golden-mouthed;") Lat. CHRYSOS'TOMUS; Fr. CHRYSOSTOME, kre'zos'tom',] (JOHN,) a pre-eminent Greek Father of the Church, was born at Antioch, in Syria, about 350 A.D. His father, Secundus, was commander of the imperial army in Syria. He studied eloquence under the famous orator Libanius, whom he soon surpassed, and subsequently received lessons in philosophy at Athens. At an early age he devoted himself to religion, and in a monastery near Antioch inured himself to a severe ascetic discipline. It is said that he passed two years alone in a damp, unwholesome cavern in committing the Bible to memory.

In 381 he was ordained deacon by Meletius of Antioch, where he soon became noted as an eloquent preacher and writer. He was admitted to the station of priest in 386 by Bishop Flavian, who a few years later appointed him his vicar.

In 397 A.D. he was chosen Archbishop of Constantinople. There he founded hospitals, converted many pagans, and made zealous efforts to reform the morals of the clergy. Socrates the historian represents him as "temperate, sincere, and simple, but peevish, intolerant, and extremely ready to excommunicate." As the style of his preaching was declamation and the tenor of his theology practical, he made many enemies at court and among the higher classes. By the influence of the empress Eudoxia and Theophilus, Patriarch of Alexandria, a synod was assembled at Chalcedon in 403, and Chrysostom was deposed on trivial charges, one of which was that he favoured Origenism. He was exiled first to Nicæa and then to Cucusus. The common people, among whom he was very popular, raised a sedition on his account, and burned the church of Saint Sophia. He died at Comana in 407. His voluminous works consist of commentaries, homilies, epistles, and doctrinal treatises. He has great merit as an expositor of Scripture. His works are also prized for the light they shed on the manners and social condition of the times in which he lived. By Augustine and many others he was regarded as the most illustrious orator and doctor of the early Church. Among the ancient biographers of Chrysostom are Palladius, Photius, and Sozomen.

See, also, GODEFROI HERMANT, "Vie de Saint J. Chrysostome," 1664; J. A. W. NEANDER, "Life of Chrysostom," (in German, 2 vols., 1821;) MÉNARD, "Vie de Saint-Chrysostome," 1665; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PERTHES, "Life of Chrysostom," 1854

Chrysostome. See CHRYSOSTOM.

Chrysostomus. See CHRYSOSTOM.

Chrzanowski, kzhä-nov'skee, (ADALBERT,) a Polish

general, born in the palatinate of Cracow in 1788, entered the Russian army about 1820. He rendered important services to the Poles in their revolt against Russia in 1830 and 1831. His retreat to and from Zamosc was regarded as a masterly movement, and procured him the rank of general of division in 1831. After the capture of Warsaw by the Russians in that year, he went into exile. He commanded the Sardinian army which was defeated by the Austrians at Novara in 1849. Died in 1861.

Chumacero, choo-mȧ-thā'ro, (JUAN,) a Spanish jurist, born in Estremadura about 1610, became president of the supreme council of Castile. Died in 1660.

Chum'nus, (NICEPHORUS,) a renowned Byzantine writer and statesman, held high offices under the emperor Andronicus Palæologus at Constantinople. He wrote several works on philosophy and religion, among which is "De Mundi Natura," ("On the Nature of the World,") and letters which possess historic interest. He is supposed to have died about 1330.

Chun. See SHUN.

Chun-Chi. See SHUN-TCHEE.

Chŭnd or **Chand**, a Hindoo poet, called the "Homer of the Rajpoots." The time when he lived is unknown.

Chundra or **Chundur**. See CHANDRA.

Chungiz. See JENGIS.

Church, (ALFRED JOHN,) an English author, born in 1829. He published "Stories from Homer," "Stories from Virgil," "Poems," etc. These books are well written, and have a permanent value.

Church, (ARTHUR HERBERT,) an English chemist, was born June 2, 1834, educated at London and Oxford, and became professor of chemistry in the Royal Academy of Arts at London in 1879. He discovered turacin, an animal pigment, and several new minerals, and is the author of "Precious Stones," "English Earthenware," "Food Grains of India," and other works. Died 1915.

Church, (BENJAMIN,) an American soldier, born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1639, served with distinction as an officer in the Indian wars. Died in 1718.

Church, (BENJAMIN,) a physician and active Whig politician of Boston, was convicted of a treasonable correspondence with Governor Gage in 1775, and was imprisoned for that offence, but was released in 1776.

Church, (FREDERICK EDWIN,) an eminent American landscape-painter, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1826, was a pupil of Thomas Cole. His earliest productions were views of the Catskill Mountains, among which he resided, and a view of East Rock, near New Haven, which attracted very favourable notice. In 1853 he visited South America, and found in the magnificent scenery of that country materials for several of his most admired pictures. After his return he executed his "View of Niagara Falls from the Canadian Shore," regarded by many as the most successful representation of the great cataract. Among his other works are "The Heart of the Andes," "Cotopaxi," "Morning on the Cordilleras," "Under Niagara," "The Icebergs," and "Sunrise on Mount Desert Island." After a visit to the Holy Land in 1868 he painted "Damascus," (1869,) "Jerusalem," (1870,) "The Parthenon," (1871,) etc. He died April 7, 1900.

Church, (PHARCELLUS,) D.D., a Baptist author, born in Seneca, New York, September 11, 1801. He studied at Hamilton, New York, was ordained in 1825, and held important pastorates. From 1855 to 1865 he edited the "New York Chronicle." He was author of "Philosophy of Benevolence," (1836,) "Antioch," (1842,) "Pentecost," (1843,) "Mapleton," a temperance tale, "Seed Truths," etc. Died at Tarrytown, New York, June 5, 1886.

Church, (RICHARD WILLIAM,) was born at Lisbon, April 25, 1815. He was elected a fellow of Oriel in 1838, rector of Whately in 1853, and dean of St. Paul's in 1871. His works include "The Beginning of the Middle Ages," (1877,) "Dante: an Essay," (1879,) "The Oxford Movement," (1891,) and "Occasional Papers," (1897.) Died December 9, 1890.

Church, (SAMUEL,) a jurist, born in Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1785. He became a judge of the superior court in 1833, and chief justice of Connecticut in 1847. Died in 1854.

Church, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born in 1707; died in 1756.

Church'ill, (CHARLES,) a popular English poet and satirist, born at Westminster in 1731. At school he was the fellow-student and friend of William Cowper. He married a Miss Scott privately when he was about seventeen, and soon after applied for a studentship at Oxford, but was rejected. Against his own inclination, he unwisely adopted the profession of his father, who was a curate. In 1756 he was ordained priest, and began to officiate at Rainham. Two years later he succeeded his father as curate and lecturer of Saint John's, Westminster. It is usually stated that a sudden or total change occurred in his habits at this period, after which he became dissipated and licentious. Macaulay who dissents from this opinion, thinks he never was or professed to be religious, and intimates that, "with violent recoil from the hypocrisies, he outraged the proprieties of life," because his youth had been misdirected to a profession from which his heart was estranged.

Resolving to abandon that profession, he produced, about 1760, two poems, "The Bard" and "The Conclave." His "Rosciad," a pungent satire on the performers and managers of the stage, appeared in 1761, and was successful beyond his most sanguine hopes. He vindicated himself against the malice of the "Critical Reviewers" by the "Apology," a poem, which is much admired. He became very intimate with John Wilkes, the profligate pseudo-patriot, whom he assisted in "The North Briton." In 1763 he produced "The Prophecy of Famine," a political satire on the Scotch, which was immensely popular. "The Conference," a poem, is one of his master-pieces. While on a visit to France, he died in 1764.

Churchill, (JOHN.) See MARLBOROUGH.

Churchill, (LORD RANDOLPH HENRY SPENCER,) son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, was born at Blenheim Palace, February 13, 1849, and educated at Eton and Oxford. He became prominent in Parliament in 1880, as a leader of a band of Conservatives known as the "Fourth Party." He was made secretary for India in Lord Salisbury's cabinet of 1885–86, and was chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons from July to December, 1886. He visited South Africa in 1891, and died January 24, 1895. He was the founder of the Primrose League, of which his widow, Lady Churchill, is vice-president.

Church'ill, (SYLVESTER,) an American officer, born at Woodstock, Vermont, about 1783. He became inspector-general of the army about 1841. Died in 1862.

Churchill, (Sir WINSTON,) born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1620, was the father of the Duke of Marlborough. He was a royalist in the civil war, and was knighted by Charles II. about 1662. Died 1688.

Churchill, (WINSTON,) an American novelist, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, Nov. 10, 1871. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1894, but devoted himself to literature. He has written "The Celebrity," "Richard Carvel," "The Crisis," "The Crossing," "Coniston," "Mr. Crewe's Career," "A Modern Chronicle," etc.

Churchill, (WINSTON LEONARD SPENCER,) son of Lord Randolph Churchill, was born Nov. 30, 1874. He entered the army in 1895, served with the Spanish forces in Cuba, (1895,) with the Nile expedition, (1898,) and in Natal, (1899.) In the latter war he was taken prisoner by the Boers, but escaped from Pretoria and reached Portuguese territory. He was Home Secretary 1910–11, First Lord of Admiralty 1911–15, Minister of Munitions 1917, Secretary of State for War 1918, and Air Minister 1918–21. He became Secretary for the Colonies 1921–22, and since 1925 has been Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Church'man, (WILLIAM H.,) a blind man, born in

Baltimore in 1818, was educated in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind. He has been successively superintendent of similar institutions in Tennessee, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Church'yard, (THOMAS,) an English versifier, born at Shrewsbury about 1520, became a domestic of the Earl of Surrey, after whose death he served in the army. He wrote a "Legend of Jane Shore," and other poems. Died in 1604.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" DISRAELI, "Calamities of Authors."

Churruca y Elorza, de, dā choor-roo'kā e ā-lor'-thā, (C. DAMIAN,) an able and meritorious Spanish naval officer, was born in Guipuzcoa in 1761. He was employed in an expedition sent to survey the Straits of Magellan, and wrote a valuable "Diary of the Exploration of Terra del Fuego," which was published in 1793. He commanded an exploring expedition to the Gulf of Mexico in 1791, from which resulted numerous charts of the coasts. He was killed at the battle of Trafalgar, (1805.)

Chŭr'ton, (EDWARD,) an English theologian, son of Rev. Ralph Churton, born about 1800; died in 1874.

Churton, (RALPH,) an English clergyman, born in Cheshire in 1754. He was appointed Archdeacon of Saint David's in 1805, and published sermons, and several well-written biographies. Died in 1831.

Chwolson, kvol'sŏn, (DANIEL,) a Russian antiquary, born at Wilna, December 10, 1820, of Jewish parents. He studied at Breslau, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, and published works on Sabian, Babylonian, Jewish, Crimean, and other antiquities. In 1855 he became a Christian, and was soon after made Hebrew professor at Saint Petersburg.

Chyr-Shah. See SHER-SHAH.

Chytræus, ke-trā'ŭs, [Fr. CHYTRÉE, she'trā'; Lat CHYTRÆ'US,] (DAVID,) a German Protestant theologian and scholar, whose proper name was KOCHHAFF, (kŏk'-hăf,) was born at Ingelfingen, Suabia, in 1530. He was a favourite disciple of Melanchthon, and became professor of divinity at Rostock in 1551. He published a large number of Latin works, among which are a "History of the Augsburg Confession," (1578,) and a "Chronicle of Saxony," (1593.) Died in 1600.

See ULRICH CHYTRÆUS, "Vita D. Chytræi," 1601.

Chytræus or **Chytræus**, (NATHAN,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Menzingen in 1543. He was professor of Latin and of poetry at Rostock, and author of "Iter Italicum et Gallicum," ("Journey to Italy and France,") and other poems in Latin. Died in 1598.

Ciacone and **Ciaconius**. See CHACON.

Cialderi, chăl-dā'ree, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, born at Urbino in 1593.

Cialdini, chăl-dee'nee, (ENRICO,) an able Italian general, born at Módena, August 10, 1811. He served in the campaign of 1848 against the Austrians, and fought by the side of Charles Albert at Novara in 1849. As general of division, he gained an advantage over the Austrians at Palaestro in June, 1859. He defeated the papal army under Lamoricière at Castelfidardo in 1860, and commanded the Sardinians at the siege of Gaeta, which he took in February, 1861. In June, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-general of Naples, then disturbed by brigands and rebels. He commanded one of the armies operating against the Austrians in 1866, and became chief of the royal staff in August of that year. In 1870 he was engaged in the invasion of the States of the Church and their annexation to the kingdom of Italy, and from 1876 to 1882 was ambassador to Paris. Died in 1892.

Ciampelli, chăm-pel'lee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1578. He was employed by Clement VIII. in the Vatican, and was successful in fresco and oil. His style is noble and his design correct. Died at Rome in 1640.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Ciampi, chăm'pee, (IGNAZIO,) an Italian poet and historian, born at Rome, July 31, 1824. In 1874 he was made professor of modern history in the University of Rome, where he died in 1880. Besides volumes of poems, and some tales, he published several volumes of biography and literary history and criticism. His principal work is "Storia moderna," (1881.)

Ciampi, chăm'pee, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Pistoia in 1769. Among his works are "Memoirs of Cino da Pistoia," and "Carteromaco." Died in 1847.

Ciampini, chăm-pee'nee, (GIOVANNI GIUSTINO,) a learned Italian writer and antiquary, born at Rome in 1633. He obtained an office in the apostolic chancery. He studied sciences and belles-lettres with success, and, under the auspices of Christina of Sweden, founded at Rome, in 1677, an academy of natural and exact sciences. He composed several esteemed works, among which are "The Sacred Edifices built by Constantine," (1693,) and "Vetera Monumenta," a treatise on ancient buildings, mosaics, and rites. Died in 1698.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FABIANI, "Vita di G. G. Ciampini."

Ciampoli, chăm'po-lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian lyric poet, born at Florence in 1589. He studied philosophy under Galileo at Padua. His youthful essays in poetry procured for him the favour of Cardinal Barberini. Having removed to Rome, he was appointed secretary of briefs by Pope Gregory XV. His poems, which appeared in 1628, though marred by inflation and affectation, were received with applause. As an adherent of Galileo, he was disgraced and exiled from Rome in the pontificate of Urban VIII. Died in 1643.

See CRASSO, "Elogi d'Uomini letterati."

Cianchettini, chăn-kĕt-tee'nee, (PIO,) an Italian composer and pianist, born in London in 1799, appeared as an infant prodigy at five years of age, and travelled with his father through Holland, Germany, and France. He performed a concerto of his own composition in London in 1809. After arriving at maturity, he produced various compositions of little merit. Died in 1849.

Cianci, chăn'chee, (IGNAZIO,) a Neapolitan poet and theologian, lived about 1720–60.

Cianfanini, chăn-fă-nee'nee, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian painter, who was esteemed one of the best pupils of Fra Bartolommeo di San Marco.

Ciarpi, char'pee, (BACCIO, bät'cho,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1578; died in 1642.

Ciassi, chäs'see, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian botanist, born at Treviso in 1654. He advanced some sound opinions on the phenomena of germination in his "Meditations on the Nature of Plants," ("Meditationes de Natura Plantarum," 1677.) Died in 1679.

Cib'bẹr, (CAIUS GABRIEL,) a successful sculptor, born in Holstein, (Denmark,) became a resident of London a short time before the restoration of 1660. He executed the bas-reliefs of the London Monument, and the two figures of Madness in Bethlehem Hospital. He was the father of Cibber the dramatist. Died about 1700.

Cib'bẹr, (COLLEY,) a witty English dramatic author and actor, son of the preceding, was born in London in 1671. He became a comic actor in 1689. In 1695 he produced his first play, "Love's Last Shift, or the Fool in Fashion," which was very successful. "The Careless Husband," which is considered his best production, was performed with great applause in 1704, Cibber himself enacting a principal *rôle*. His comedy the "Nonjuror," (1717,) an imitation of Molière's "Tartuffe," procured him a pension of £200 from George I. He was one of the managers of Drury Lane for many years. In 1730 he was chosen poet-laureate. He wrote an amusing "Apology for the Life of Colley Cibber," which Dr. Johnson pronounced "very well done." Cibber is a prominent hero of the "Dunciad." Died in 1757.

See POPE'S "Dunciad," books i., ii., iii.; "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1820.

Cibber, (SUSANNA MARIA,) a celebrated English actress, born probably in London in 1716, was the sister of Dr. Arne the musician. She became the wife of Theophilus Cibber in 1734. She made her *début* in 1736, and was very successful in tragedy. Died in 1766.

Cibber, (THEOPHILUS,) an English comedian, son of Colley Cibber, born in London in 1703. He was a successful actor, but a very immoral and prodigal man. He altered several plays from Shakspeare, and published in 1753 "Lives of the British Poets," said to have been chiefly written by Robert Shiels. Cibber perished by shipwreck in a voyage to Ireland in 1758.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Cibo. See CYBO.

Cibot, se'bo', (FRANÇOIS BARTHÉLEMY MICHEL ÉDOUARD,) a French painter of history and genre, born in Paris in 1799. He died Jan. 10, 1877.

Cibot, (PIERRE MARTIAL,) a French missionary and Jesuit, born at Limoges in 1727, was learned in the sciences and languages. From 1760 to 1780 he was employed at Pekin, where he wrote valuable treatises on the arts, manners, etc. of the Chinese. Died in 1780.

Cibrario, che-brâ're-o, (LUIGI,) an Italian historian and jurist, born at Turin in 1802, was employed by King Charles Albert as a diplomatist. Among his works are a "History of the Princes of Savoy," (1825,) a "History of the Monarchy of Savoy," (1840,) and "Novels," ("Novelle," 1836.) Died October 1, 1870.

Ciccarelli, chêk-kâ-rel'lee, (ALPHONSO,) an Italian physician, born at Bevagna. He was put to death for forgery in 1580.

Cicci, chêt'chee, (MARIA LUISA,) an Italian poetess, born at Pisa in 1760; died in 1794.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Ciccione, chêt-cho'nà, (ANDREA,) an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, born at Naples; died about 1440.

Ciceri, sês're', (PIERRE LUC CHARLES,) a French scene-painter of wide reputation, was born at Saint-Cloud in 1782. He worked in Paris. Died in 1868.

Cic'e-ro, [Gr. Κικέρων; It. CICERONE, che-chà-ro'nà; Fr. CICÉRON, se'sà'rôN'; Ger. CICERO, tsits'ê-ro; Sp. CICERON, the-thà-rôn',] (MARCUS TULLIUS,) often called **Tully** by English writers, an illustrious Roman orator, philosopher, and statesman, was born at Arpinum, (now Arpino,) about seventy miles east-southeast of Rome, on the 3d of January, 106 B.C., (647 A.U.C.) He was a son of Marcus Tullius Cicero, an opulent citizen of the equestrian order, who owned an estate near Arpinum and devoted much time to literary pursuits. His mother's name was Helvia. His early education was directed by Archias the Greek poet, Q. Ælius the grammarian, and other teachers, at Rome. During his minority he composed a number of poems, among which was "Pontius Glaucus," which is lost. His disposition was genial and amiable. He learned to speak Greek fluently, and was profoundly versed in Greek literature and philosophy. Having assumed the manly gown *(toga virilis)* in his sixteenth year, (91 B.C.,) he applied himself to the study of law under Mucius Scævola the Augur, an eminent jurist and statesman.

In the year 89 B.C. he served a campaign under Cneius Pompeius Strabo in the Social war, in obedience to the law which then required every citizen to perform military service. During the six ensuing years after this campaign he passed his life in studious retirement, and took no part in the bloody civil war between Marius and Sulla. He attended the lectures of the Greek philosopher Philo, the chief of the New Academy, studied logic with Diodotus the Stoic, and was instructed in rhetoric by Apollonius Molo of Rhodes. "He had," says Plutarch, "both the capacity and inclination to learn all the arts, nor was there any branch of science that he despised: yet he was most inclined to poetry. . . . In process of time he was looked upon as the best poet as well as the greatest orator in Rome. His reputation for oratory still remains; . . . but, as many ingenious poets have appeared since his time, his poetry has lost its credit and is now neglected." In his admirable oration "Pro Archia," Cicero informs us that Archias the poet exerted great influence over the formation of his taste and the development and direction of his genius. Among his early productions was a heroic poem entitled "Marius," which is not extant: also a treatise on rhetoric, entitled "De Inventione Rhetoricâ."

Having laid a solid foundation for his fame by the severe and systematic discipline of his rare talents, and by assiduous efforts to perfect his elocution by the practice of declamation, he began, at the age of twenty-five, his career as a pleader in the Forum. An argument which he made in 81 B.C. for his client P. Quinctius, in a civil suit, is still extant. The first important criminal trial in which he was employed was that of Sextus Roscius Amerinus, who was accused of parricide by an agent of the dictator Sulla, the dread of whose power and cruelty was so great that all the other advocates declined to appear for the defence. Cicero defended him with success, denounced the malice and iniquity of the prosecutor, and gained great applause by his courage and eloquence. This event occurred in the twenty-seventh year of his age. His physical constitution in his youth was so delicate that his medical friends advised him to abandon the bar. "My body," says he, "was very weak and emaciated, my neck long and small, which is a habit thought liable to great risk of life, if engaged in any fatigue or labour of the lungs." He therefore resolved to improve his health by travel, and to finish his education by visits to the famous seats of learning and art in Greece and Asia. Having departed from Rome in 79 B.C., he spent about six months in Athens, where he pursued his favourite studies with Antiochus of Ascalon, Zeno the Epicurean, and Demetrius Syrus. He also enjoyed in Athens the society of Pomponius Atticus, with whom he formed a lasting and memorable friendship. He afterwards travelled extensively in Asia Minor. "He came back again to Italy," says Middleton, "after an excursion of two years, extremely improved, and changed, as it were, into a new man: the vehemence of his voice and action was moderated, the redundancy of his style and fancy corrected, his lungs strengthened and his whole constitution confirmed."

In 76 B.C. he was elected quæstor (paymaster) by the unanimous suffrage of all the tribes. The quæstors were sent annually into the several provinces, one with every proconsul or governor, to whom he was next in authority. The office of quæstor was the first step in the gradation of public honours, and entitled him to an admission into the senate for life. He officiated as quæstor in Sicily, and performed his duties with such integrity, moderation, and humanity that he won, it is said, the love and admiration of all the Sicilians. As he was returning to Rome (74 B.C.) somewhat elated with his success, and entertaining the idea that the great capital was resounding with his praises, he met one of his acquaintances, a person of eminence, and inquired what they said and thought of his actions in Rome. The answer was, "Why, where have you been, then, Cicero, all this time?" He then perceived that the reports of his conduct and services had been lost in Rome, as in an immense sea, and had added little or nothing to his reputation. About 76 B.C. he married a rich heiress, named Terentia. The law prescribed that five years should elapse after his election to the quæstorship (or that he must attain the age of thirty-eight) before he could hold the office of ædile, which was the next in the ascending scale. The orations which he pronounced during this period have not been preserved. His principal rival in forensic eloquence was Hortensius, whom he soon surpassed. According to Plutarch, "it was not by slow and insensible degrees that he gained the palm of eloquence: his fame shot forth at once, and he was distinguished above all the orators of Rome." He excelled in sarcasm and witty repartees, with which he often seasoned his forensic arguments. All the resources of his genius, his art, his learning and influence were freely devoted to the defence of those whose lives or dignity or reputations were judicially assailed. He received no pay for his services as an advocate. He deviated from his general rule and practice of pleading for the defendant, in the case of the infamous Caius Verres, who in 70 B.C. was impeached by the Sicilians for atrocious acts of cruelty and rapine, but was supported by the most powerful families of Rome, including the Metelli. At the urgent request of the Sicilians, Cicero conducted the prosecution of Verres, who employed Hortensius to defend him; but the evidence against the accused was so overwhelming that his counsel declined to plead, or had nothing to say, the defence suddenly collapsed, and Verres himself, anticipating his sentence, went into exile. Cicero, therefore, actually spoke only two of his seven celebrated orations against Verres; but the others were published, and remain a noble and imperishable monument of his versatile and almost universal genius.

Having acquired great popularity, he was elected to the ædileship, in 70 B.C., by a majority of the voters of

every tribe. As ædile, he had the care of the sacred edifices, and was required by law or usage to gratify the people with public games and shows and costly pageants, partly at his own expense. In the year 67 he offered himself as a candidate for the office of prætor, which was one grade higher than that of ædile, and next in dignity to the consulship. Although he had several eminent competitors, he was elected the first prætor urbanus by the suffrages of all the centuries. The duty of the prætors was to preside as judges in the highest courts, and their jurisdictions were assigned to them by lot, which decided that Cicero should judge in cases of extortion and rapine of which governors of provinces were accused. "As a president in the courts of justice, he acted with great integrity and honour." (Plutarch's "Life of Cicero.") While he held the office of prætor (66 B.C.) he made an important and famous political oration for the Manilian Law, ("Pro Lege Manilia,") the design of which was to appoint Pompey commander-in-chief in the war against Mithridates the Great. This was the first occasion on which Cicero ever mounted the rostrum. The Manilian Law, although strenuously opposed by the nobles, or optimates, and many powerful senators, was adopted. In the same year he defended A. Cluentius, (who was accused of poisoning his father-in-law,) in a plea which is still extant.

At the expiration of his prætorship, Cicero would not accept the government of a foreign province, which, says Middleton, "was the usual reward of that magistracy, and the chief fruit which the generality proposed from it. . . . The glory which he pursued was to shine in the eyes of the city as the guardian of its laws, and to teach the magistrates how to execute, the citizens how to obey them. But he was now preparing to sue for the consulship, the great object of all his hopes." The most formidable obstacle to his ambition was the jealousy of the nobles or aristocrats, who regarded the highest office as their birthright, and who would oppose the election of a "new man," *(novus homo,)* as they called all men whose ancestors were mere private citizens. He offered himself as a candidate for the consulship in his forty-third year, 64 B.C., with six competitors, among whom were P. Sulpicius Galba, C. Antonius, and L. Sergius Catilina. The last two formed a coalition against Cicero, and were favoured by Cæsar and Crassus. During the canvass Cicero uttered a severe invective on the habits and characters of Catiline and Antonius, in his oration "In Togâ Candidâ." The election resulted in the choice of Cicero and C. Antonius, the former of whom received the votes of all the centuries, and was the only "new man" that had been chosen consul in forty years. Among the events of this year was the birth of his only son. He had also a daughter, Tullia, who was born several years earlier and was the object of his warmest affection. She was a very amiable and accomplished woman.

He entered upon the office on the 1st of January, 63 B.C., and found the republic in a very critical and perilous condition, distracted by pestilent laws and seditious harangues and undermined by pervading corruption and traitorous conspiracies. The difficulty was increased by the fact that his colleague Antonius was a man of bad (though feeble) character and was opposed to the policy of Cicero. The latter, however, secured the co-operation, or at least the neutrality, of Antonius, by a bargain that he should have the best and most lucrative of the provinces which were to be assigned to the consuls at the expiration of their term. He promoted the cause of liberty and order by another capital stroke of policy when he induced the senators and the equites (knights) to form a political alliance and unite in a common party. "He was," says Middleton, "the only man in the city capable of effecting such a coalition, being now at the head of the senate, yet the darling of the knights." By an artful and powerful speech he persuaded the people to reject an agrarian law proposed by Rullus, a tribune of the people. According to Niebuhr, this was "one of the most brilliant achievements of eloquence." He defended Rabirius, (accused of the murder of L. Saturninus, who had been dead about forty years,) in an oration which is extant.

The most memorable part of his administration appears in the ability, courage, and elastic energy with which he detected and baffled the nefarious designs of Catiline and his accomplices. Catiline was a candidate for the consulship in the election of 63 B.C., and hired assassins to kill Cicero in the Campus Martius when he should come to preside at the election; but, as the consul came guarded by armed men, the plot failed, and Catiline was not elected. This second repulse rendered him furious. He conspired to seize the chief power by the burning of the city and a general massacre of the senators and the friends of order. His capacity and resources for such an enterprise were very great, and he was abetted by vast numbers of disaffected and desperate men, some of whom were of high rank and great influence. The leaders of this plot met on the 6th of November, and arranged the immediate execution of the same; but their plans were revealed to Cicero by Fulvia, the mistress of one of the conspirators, and when two of them went to his house next morning to assassinate the consul they found it well guarded. On the 8th of November, Cicero delivered in the senate the first of his famous orations against Catiline, who was present, and, at the end of that grand explosion of indignant eloquence, rose to speak; but his voice was drowned by cries of "Traitor!" and "Parricide!" Catiline hastily quitted Rome in the ensuing night, to join his army in Etruria, and Cicero on the next day addressed to the assembled people his second Oration "In Catilinam."

After he had delivered two more orations on the subject, Lentulus, Cethegus, and several other conspirators were condemned to death by the senate, and executed by the order of the consul, who was censured by many for putting citizens to death without a trial. During this perilous crisis, and before Catiline was defeated and killed, Cicero defended Murena against a charge of bribery, in an oration remarkable for wit and good-humoured raillery. For his preservation of the state from this conspiracy Cicero received unbounded honours. He was saluted as the father of his country by Catulus and Cato, and hailed as the saviour of Rome by the people:

"Roma Patrem Patriæ Ciceronem libera dixit."
JUVENAL, Sat. viii.

When he ceased to be consul at the end of the year, he declined the government of a province, and remained at Rome as a private senator. He now purchased an elegant mansion on the Palatine Hill. His favourite country residence was the Tusculan Villa, a few miles from Rome. He also owned villas near Arpinum, Formiæ, Cumæ, and other places.

When P. Clodius was tried for polluting the mysteries of the Bona Dea by his presence, Cicero appeared as a witness against him, and thus incurred his bitter enmity. Soon after this event, Cicero defended the poet Archias, his teacher, in an oration which is much admired. About the end of the year 60, Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus united to form the first Triumvirate, which Cicero was urged to join by one or more of the parties; but he declined, as he regarded the coalition of the triumvirs as dangerous to the public liberty. He was on friendly terms with Pompey, who he hoped would prove loyal. Forsyth, who thinks that Cicero always distrusted Pompey, and that Pompey disliked Cicero, states that the latter "held aloof, determined to temporize." His enemy Clodius, who became tribune of the people in December, 59 B.C., and who was supported by Cæsar and Pompey, now manifested his vindictive malice against Cicero by a law which he proposed, "that whoever has put to death a Roman citizen without due form of trial shall be interdicted from fire and water." According to custom, Cicero put on mourning and appealed to the compassion of the people. It is said that 20,000 young nobles and equites expressed their sympathy with him by a change of dress; but, as the consuls were his enemies, he anticipated the passage of the law, and retired into exile in April, 58 B.C. Several writers censure him for the abject spirit which they say he now exhibited in adversity. He was banished by law, his property was confiscated, and his house on the Palatine Hill was burned by Clodius. He chose Greece as his place of exile, which he did not endure with the fortitude or apathy of a stoic:

on the contrary, he appears from his letters of this period to have been extremely dejected. In a letter to his wife, Terentia, he wrote, "It is not my crimes, but my virtue that has crushed me."

The violence and excessive insolence of Clodius soon produced a reaction: the tribunes who entered office in the year 57 were mostly friends of Cicero, whose recall was demanded by the senate, by Pompey, and by the new consuls. In August a bill for his restoration was approved by the almost unanimous suffrage of the people of all Italy, voting by centuries. "There had never been known so numerous and solemn an assembly of the Roman people as this." (Middleton.) His return to Rome in September, 57 B.C., was like a triumphal progress, and was hailed with almost universal enthusiasm. That day, he said, seemed to him like immortality: "unus ille dies mihi quidem immortalitatis instar fuit, quo in patriam redii." ("Oratio in Pisonem.")

During the period of five years that followed his return, he pleaded a number of causes and wrote two important political works, entitled "De Republicâ," ("On the Republic, or the Principles of Government,") and "De Legibus," a philosophical treatise on the origin, principles, and perfection of law. The former of these treats on the best form of government and the duties of the citizen. This work, which was one of his greatest productions, is lost, except a large fragment discovered by Angelo Mai on a palimpsest about 1820. He also wrote, about 55 B.C., his "De Oratore," a systematic work on oratory, which is extant. In 52 B.C. he composed a celebrated oration in defence of T. Annius Milo, who was tried for killing P. Clodius; but this oration was not actually delivered in the court. He wrote a history of his consulship, in verse, which has not come down to us.

About the end of the year 52 Cicero was appointed proconsul or governor of Cilicia, Pisidia, etc. He accepted this office with reluctance, regarding it as a kind of honourable exile. He had under his command in his province an army of about fourteen thousand men, which he directed in successful operations against some predatory tribes, and was saluted by his soldiers with the title of "Imperator." His administration is extolled as a rare model of purity, moderation, and clemency. Having governed that province for one year, he returned to Rome about the end of 50 B.C., and found the country on the verge of civil war between the senate and Julius Cæsar. He offered himself as a mediator, advising the senate to make concessions to Cæsar; but after the latter had crossed the Rubicon he joined the army of Pompey and the senate, not without much hesitation. "He fluctuated greatly," says Plutarch, "and was in the utmost anxiety; for he says in his letters, 'Whither shall I turn? Pompey has the more honourable cause; but Cæsar manages his affairs with the greatest address, and is most able to save himself and his friends. In short, I know whom to avoid, but not whom to follow.'" When Pompey asked him, "Where is your son-in-law?" (Dolabella,) Cicero answered, "He is with your father-in-law." To one who reproached him for coming late to the camp of Pompey, he said, "By no means late; for I find nothing ready here." He wrote almost daily to Atticus, with whom he always corresponded frequently, (except when they lived at the same place,) and expressed his opinions without reserve.

After the battle of Pharsalia, (August, 48 B.C.,) in which he took no part, Cicero returned to Italy and submitted to the power of Cæsar, who treated him with much clemency and respect. He devoted himself to studious retirement and composition, and produced in the next four years numerous important works on philosophy and rhetoric, which demonstrate his immense intellectual activity and his vast learning, as well as the versatility of his mind. The following works are preserved entire: "De Finibus Libri v.," ("An Inquiry into the Supreme Good,") "Cato Major, seu De Senectute," ("Essay on Old Age,") "Brutus, seu De Claris Oratoribus," (a critical history of Roman orators, in the form of a dialogue,) "De Naturâ Deorum Libri iii.," ("On the Nature of the Gods,") "De Amicitiâ," ("A Dialogue on Friendship,") "Tusculanarum Disputationum Libri v.," (Discussions on various questions in Philosophy,) "Orator, seu de optimo Genere Dicendi," ("The Orator, or on the Best Manner of Speaking,") "De Partitione Oratoriâ," ("Analysis of Oratory," or Rhetorical Catechism,) "De optimo Genere Oratorum," "De Divinatione Libri ii.," ("On Divination,") and "De Officiis Libri iii.," ("On Duties,") an excellent treatise on ethics. He also wrote "Academicorum Libri iv.," and "De Fato," ("On Fate,") both of which remain in a mutilated state. His treatises "De Gloriâ" ("On Glory") and "De Virtutibus" ("On the Virtues") are lost, except small fragments. In philosophy he preferred the principles of the New Academy.

In the year 47 he uttered in the senate a beautiful oration for Marcus Marcellus, and in the next year he defended Ligarius with success before Cæsar, who is said to have trembled and changed colour as he heard this speech. Cicero divorced his wife Terentia in 46 B.C., and married a young lady named Publilia, who was his ward; but he repudiated her also in the year 45. He was not an accomplice in the assassination of Cæsar, (March, 44 B.C.;) but he afterwards applauded that action, which he had witnessed. He boldly denounced the ambitious and corrupt conduct of Mark Antony, in a series of fourteen orations, called Philippics, the first of which was spoken in the senate in September, 44, and is considered one of his master-pieces. The second Philippic was not inferior to the first, but it was not spoken. His favour was courted by young Octavius, with whom he co-operated after Antony had fled from the capital. Between the months of December, 44, and May, 43, B.C., he delivered the last twelve Philippics, which were greatly applauded. "His power at this time," says Plutarch, "was at its greatest height; he carried every point that he desired." The coalition of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, which was formed in November, rendered his patriotic efforts unavailing. He was proscribed by the triumvirs, and was killed by the soldiers of Antony, near his Formian villa, on the 7th of December, 43 B.C. It appears that he made little effort to escape, and met death with fortitude.

Cicero was tall in stature, with features regular and well formed. His gestures were natural and graceful, his presence manly and commanding. No greater master of composition and of the music of speech has ever appeared among men. He invented a style which adapts itself with rare felicity to every class of subjects, and which has been the model of succeeding ages. In his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," Mr. Hallam expresses his admiration of the "consummate grace and richness which enchants every successive generation in the periods of Cicero." His orations display a profound knowledge of human nature, as well as a consummate art in the use of words. His diction is copious and flowing, his periods are sonorous, and the structure of his sentences is eminently ingenious and exact. He amplifies everything, and is more diffuse than Demosthenes. His chief foible was his vanity, manifested in a habit of self-laudation, which he indulged to an excessive degree. But there is a certain grace and charm even in these exhibitions of his vanity. "How shocking soever," says Addison, "this great man's talking of himself might have been to his contemporaries, I must confess I am never better pleased than when he is on this subject." ("Spectator," No. 562.) According to Niebuhr, "the predominant and most brilliant faculty of his mind was his wit. In what the French call *esprit*—light, unexpected, and inexhaustible wit—he is not excelled by any among the ancients." About fifty of his orations are extant, besides fragments of many others. The titles of those which have not been already named in this article are the following: "Pro Scamandro," "Pro C. Mustio," "In Q. Cæcilium," "Pro A. Cæcina," "De Lege Agrariâ," "Pro P. Cornelio Sullâ," "Pro Scipione Nasicâ," "Pro L. Valerio Flacco," "Post Reditum in Senatu," "Post Reditum ad Quirites," "Pro Domo Suâ," "Pro P. Sextio," "Pro M. Cœlio Rufo," "Pro L. Cornelio Balbo," "De Provinciis Consularibus," "In L. Pisonem," "Pro Cn. Plancio," and "Pro Rege Dejotaro." Among his extant works are more than eight hundred letters on politics, literature, domestic affairs, etc., which are considered as equal in value to any of his productions, and are rich in materials for a history of his time. They are

also highly prized as models of exquisite Latinity, and as exhibiting a freshness and vivid reality which are seldom if ever found in a historical narrative. William Melmoth published an English version of about four hundred and twenty "Letters of Cicero to several of his Friends;" and his letters to Atticus have been translated by William Heberden, M.D. Among the best editions of his complete works are those of Ernesti, Halle, 5 vols. 8vo, 1774–77; Elzevir, Leyden, 10 vols., 1642; Olivet, Paris, 9 vols. 4to, 1742; Schütz, Leipsic, 20 vols. 8vo, 1814–23; and Orelli, Zurich, 9 vols. 8vo, 1826–37, which is said to surpass them all.

See CONYERS MIDDLETON, "History of the Life of Cicero," 1741; PLUTARCH, "Life of Cicero;" F. FABRICIUS, "Historia Ciceronia," 1563; FACCIOLATI, "Vita Ciceronis Literaria," 1760; MEIEROTTO, "Ciceronis Vita, ex ipsius ejus Scriptis excerpta," Berlin, 1783; ORELLI, "Onomasticum Tullianum;" PÉRICAUD, "Ciceroniana," 1812; DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" NIEBUHR, "Roman History;" ABEKEN, "Cicero in seinen Briefen," 1835, (one of the best works on the subject;) English version of the same, 1854; WILLIAM FORSYTH, "Life of M. T. Cicero," 2 vols., 1864; MOMMSEN, "Römische Geschichte," 2 vols., 1854; J. MORABIN, "Histoire de Cicéron," 3 vols., 1745; DE QUINCEY, "Historical and Critical Essays," vol. i.; PETER EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Cicerone," 1758; A. F. GAUTIER, "Cicéron et son Siècle," 1842; LINSÉN, "Momenta Vitæ M. T. Ciceronis," 1839; LAMARTINE, "Cicéron," 1852; HOLLINGS, "Life of Cicero," 1839; "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters," (1856,) by LAMARTINE; also the article "Cicéron" in the "Biographie Universelle," (from the masterly pen of M. VILLEMAIN;) "Westminster Review" for October, 1855.

Cicero, (MARCUS TULLIUS,) the only son of the great orator and Terentia, born in 65 B.C. He served in the army of Pompey in the year 49, after which he studied at Athens under Cratippus. After the death of Cæsar he was appointed military tribune by Brutus, and defeated C. Antonius. In the year 30 B.C. he became consul as colleague of Octavius. He is said to have been dissipated and intemperate.

Cicero, (QUINTUS TULLIUS,) a brother of the great Roman orator, was born about 100 B.C. He was elected prætor about the year 62, and obtained the government of Asia, which he held for three years. As legate or lieutenant, *(legatus,)* he accompanied Cæsar to Britain in 55. While commanding a legion in winter quarters (54 B.C.) he defended his camp with great courage and skill against the forces of the Gauls under Ambiorix until the arrival of Cæsar. (See Cæsar, "De Bello Gallico," lib. v.) In the year 51 he served as legate to his brother Marcus in Cilicia. He fought on the side of Pompey in the civil war, and made his peace with Cæsar in 47 B.C. Having been proscribed by the triumvirs, he was killed, by the orders of Antony, in 43 B.C. He had composed several tragedies, which are lost, and a few small poems.

Cicero, (Q. TULLIUS,) a son of the preceding, was born about 66 B.C. His mother was a sister of Pomponius Atticus. He served under his uncle, the great orator, in Cilicia, in the year 51. After the battle of Pharsalia (48 B.C.) he violently denounced his uncle, with the design, it is supposed, of courting the favour of the victor, by whom he was pardoned. Having joined the party of Brutus and Cassius, he was proscribed by Antony, and put to death in 43 B.C.

Cicogna, che-kôn'yâ, (EMMANUEL ANTONIO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Venice in 1789. He published, besides other works, "Venetian Inscriptions," ("Iscrizioni Veneziani," 10 vols.) Died February 22, 1868.

Ciogna, (PASQUALE,) Doge of Venice, succeeded Nicholas da Ponte in 1585. In his reign Henry IV. of France was recognized king by the Venetians, the Rialto was built, and the superb edifices on the Piazza of Saint Mark were finished. Died in 1595.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Cicognara, dà, dâ che-kôn-yâ'râ, (LEOPOLDO,) COUNT, an eminent Italian antiquary and writer on art, was born at Ferrara in 1767. He studied the fine arts in Rome, and settled at Modena about 1795. Between that date and 1808 he was minister from the Cisalpine republic to Turin, and councillor of state. He published in 1808 "Del Bello Ragionamenti," (a "Treatise on the Beautiful.") About this time he was appointed president of the Academy of Fine Arts at Venice, over which he presided many years. His capital work is a "History of Sculpture from the Renaissance of that Art to the Present Century," ("Storia della Scultura dal suo Risorgimento in Italia," 3 vols., 1813–18,) which procured him a European reputation. He afterwards produced two splendidly illustrated volumes of the "Remarkable Edifices of Venice," ("Le Fabbriche più conspicue di Venezia," 1815–20,) and other works. Died at Venice in 1834.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" BECCHI, "Elogio del L. Cicognara," 1837; ZANETTI, "Cenni puramente biografici di L. Cicognara," 1834.

Cicognini, che-kôn-yee'nee, (JACOPO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1610.

Ciconi, che-ko'nee, (TEOBALDO,) an Italian dramatic poet, born at San Daniele, December 20, 1824. He served in the patriot forces in 1848, and afterwards was a journalist and writer of popular comedies. Died at Milan, April 27, 1863.

Cid, sîd, [Sp. pron. thêd,] the Moorish appellation of a celebrated Castilian hero, who was born at Burgos about 1040, and whose proper name was **Rodrigo** or **Ruy Diaz de Bivar.** He was also surnamed CAMPEADOR, (the "Champion.") After he had fought with distinction under Sancho II. of Castile, he was excluded from the favour of his successor, Alphonso VI., who banished him from court. He gained a victory over five Moorish kings who invaded Rioja, and was recalled to court. He afterwards performed many martial exploits, which are celebrated in poems and chronicles and embellished by fabulous inventions. These have furnished Corneille the subject of an admired tragedy. A poem of which the Cid is the subject, composed by "the Homer of Spain," an author whose name is unknown, is thought to be the oldest poem in the Spanish language. Died in 1099.

See "Vie du Cid," 1837, translated from the Spanish of M. J. QUINTANA, whose original work is found in his "Vidas de Españoles celebres," 1807; BELORADO, "Coronica del famoso Cavallero Cid," 1498; ROBERT SOUTHEY, "Chronicles of the Cid," 1808; "Quarterly Review" for February, 1807; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature," vol. i. chap. ii.

Cieça de Leon. See CIEZA.

Ciel. See CEO.

Cienfuegos, *the*-ên-fwā'gŏs, (ALVAREZ,) a Spanish Jesuit, born in Asturias in 1657. He was employed in negotiations by the emperors Joseph I. and Charles VI., and was made a cardinal in 1720. He wrote "The Life of Francis Borgia," and other works. Died in 1739.

Cienfuegos, (BERNARDO,) a Spanish botanist, born at Tarragona in the sixteenth century. He was a professor in the University of Alcalá, and left in manuscript a "History of Plants," with excellent figures.

Cienfuegos, de, dà *the*-ên-fwā'gŏs, (NICASIO ALVAREZ,) a Spanish poet and dramatist of brilliant promise, was born at Madrid about 1764. He was a friend and imitator of Melendez. In 1798 he published a volume of poems, among which were odes, epistles, elegies, etc. His drama "Pitaco" was successful, and opened to him the Spanish Academy. He was editor of the official gazette in Madrid when Spain was invaded by the French in 1808; and, as he refused to comply with the directions of Murat, he was condemned to death. This sentence was commuted into transportation to France, where he died in 1809.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature," vol. iii. chaps. v., vi.

Cieza or **Cieça de Leon,** *the*-ā'thâ dà lā-ôn', (PEDRO,) a Spanish historian, born at Seville about 1520. He served under Pizarro in the West Indies, and resided many years in Peru. He was the author of a "Cronica del Peru," (1553,) which is commended by Prescott. It is said to be more geographical than historical.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Peru," vols. i., ii.

Cifra, chee'frâ, (ANTONIO,) an Italian composer, born about 1575; died in 1638.

Cigna, chēn'yâ, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian physician and anatomist, born at Mondovì in 1734, was a nephew of Beccaria the jurist. In 1770 he became professor of anatomy at Turin. He published treatises on Electricity, Respiration, etc. Died in 1790.

Cignani, chēn-yâ'nee, (CARLO,) COUNT, an eminent Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1628, was a pupil of Albano, whom in some respects he surpassed. He worked in fresco and oil at Bologna, Parma, and Forlì. In design he almost rivalled Correggio. He was a good colorist

and excelled in *chiaroscuro*. In 1708 he was chosen president of the Clementine Academy. His masterpiece is a large fresco at Forlì of the "Assumption of the Virgin." Died at Forlì in 1719.

See ZANETTI, "Vita del gran Pittore C. Cignani," 1722; ERSCH and GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" TARDINI, "Vita di C. Cignani," 1722.

Cignani, (FELICE,) an able painter of Bologna, a son of the preceding, was born about 1660; died in 1724.

Cignani, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter, nephew of Carlo, was born at Bologna in 1709; died in 1764.

Cignaroli, chēn-yā-ro'lee, (GIOVANNI BETTINO,) one of the most renowned Italian painters of his time, born near Verona in 1706, was a pupil of Balestra. He painted almost exclusively in oil. Among his master-pieces are a "Flight to Egypt," at Parma, and a "Transfiguration," at Verona. He declined the invitations of several sovereigns, and passed most of his life at Verona. He composed verses, and wrote short essays on art, which proved him to be a good critic and scholar. Died in 1770.

See BEVILACQUA, "Memorie della Vita di Cignaroli," 1771; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cigoli, da, dä chee'go-lee, (LUDOVICO CARDI,) CAVALIERE, sometimes called **Civoli**, a celebrated painter, born at Cigoli, in Tuscany, in 1559. He was a pupil of Santo di Titi, and a successful imitator of Correggio. He worked at Florence, Rome, etc., and was patronized by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. As a colorist he ranks with Rubens and Van Dyck. His subjects are mostly scriptural. Among his most admired productions are "The Lame Man healed by Saint Peter," at Rome; an "Ecce Homo," and "The Martyrdom of Stephen," both at Florence. He was also an architect, and wrote a treatise on Perspective. He has been called "the Florentine Correggio." Died in 1613.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cilano, de, dē se-lā'no, (GEORGE CHRISTIAN MARTENUS,) a physician, born at Presburg, in Hungary, in 1696. He published Latin treatises on natural philosophy, Roman antiquities, etc. Died in 1773.

Cima, chee'mä, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, called LE CONEGLIANO, (lā ko-nāl-yä'no,) was born at Conegliano, in the March of Treviso, about 1460. He is said to have been a pupil of Bellini, whom he resembles in manner. Among his works are several Madonnas and saints at Venice, Milan, etc. He was living in 1517.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cimabue, che-mä-boo'ä, (GIOVANNI,) a historical painter, celebrated as the restorer of painting in modern times, was born in Florence in 1240. He received his first lessons in design from two Greeks who worked at Florence. Having acquired reputation by his reforms, which tended to a natural style, he was employed to adorn the church of Saint Francis at Assisi. At Florence he painted a Madonna which excited general enthusiasm. He worked in fresco and distemper, and excelled in design and composition, but was ignorant of perspective. A few of his works are still extant. Giotto was his pupil. A noble style, a severe and correct design, and a natural expression are the chief merits of Cimabue. Died about 1300.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters."

Cimador, che-mä-dōr', (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian musician and composer, born in Venice in 1761; died in London about 1808.

Cimaline, che-mä-lee'nà, (GIOVANNI,) a Florentine painter, who flourished about 1300.

Cimarosa, che-mä-ro'sä, (DOMENICO,) a celebrated Italian composer, born in Naples in 1755, was a pupil of Durante. Before he was twenty-five he had obtained many successes on the principal theatres of Italy. His comic operas are especially remarkable for *verve* and originality. "The Secret Marriage" ("Il Matrimonio segreto") is still popular. He also produced admired serious operas, among which are "The Horatii and Curiatii," and "L'Olimpiade." He passed several years at Saint Petersburg, whither he was invited by Catherine II. in 1787. Died at Venice in 1801.

Cim'ber, (L. TILLIUS,) a Roman, who was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war which began in 49 B.C. He entered into the conspiracy against the dictator, and gave the signal for his assassination by seizing Cæsar's robe.

Çi'mon or **Ki'mon**, [*Κίμων*,] an eminent Athenian general and statesman, born about 500 B.C., was the son of Miltiades the victor of Marathon, and Hegesipyle, a Thracian princess. He paid the fine imposed on his father, who died in prison about 489. He distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis. Cimon and Aristides commanded the forces which Athens sent to co-operate with other Greeks against the Persians, 476 B.C. These two Athenians were elected to the chief command by the allies in preference to Pausanias of Sparta; and, as Aristides soon returned to Athens, Cimon became sole general-in-chief. He defeated the Persians on the Strymon, and in 466 B.C. gained another great victory, at the mouth of the Eurymedon, in Pamphylia, where he sunk or captured two hundred ships. On the same day he defeated an army on land, and thus effectually humbled the power of Persia. At home he made a munificent use of his riches, and improved Athens by planting trees, building walls from the city to the Piræus, etc. He opposed the attempts of Themistocles and Pericles to increase the power of the people. In the year 461 he was exiled by ostracism for ten years, but was recalled in 456, with the concurrence of his rival Pericles. In 449 he obtained command of a large fleet destined for Egypt; but he first besieged Citium, in Cyprus, where he died in that year. According to most authors, he died a natural death. He was a liberal conservative in politics, and left the reputation of an honest and able statesman. His life has been written by Plutarch, who draws a comparison between him and Lucullus.

See, also, GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Cimon;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xi. and xii.; C. T. H. LUCAS, "Versuch einer Charakteristik Cimon's," 1835.

Çimon [*Κίμων*] of Cleonæ, a celebrated Greek painter, who lived about 700 B.C. Pliny attributes to him an invention which he calls "catagrapha," and which he explains by these words: "hoc est, obliquæ imagines." By this some understand foreshortening.

Çin'a-don, [Gr. *Κινάδων*,] the leader of a conspiracy against the Spartan oligarchy, was put to death by the ephori in 397 B.C.

Cinamus. See CINNAMUS.

Cinchon. See CHINCHON.

Cincinato. See CINCINNATO.

Cincinnato, chēn-chēn-nä'to, or **Cincinato**, chēn-che-nä'to, (ROMULO or ROMOLO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence about 1525. He was employed many years by Philip II. of Spain, for whom he painted beautiful frescos in the Escurial. His "Circumcision," at Cuenca, is a celebrated picture. Died in Madrid about 1600.

His son, DIEGO ROMULO, was a successful portrait-painter. Died in Rome in 1626.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Cin-cin-nā'tus, (LUCIUS QUINCTIUS,) a celebrated Roman patriot, patrician, and dictator, born about 520 B.C. Having reduced himself to poverty by paying a fine for his son, he was cultivating with his own hands a small farm, when he was chosen consul in 457 B.C. He was a strenuous opponent of the plebeian party. At the end of his official term he returned to his former employment. The Romans, having been unfortunate in war with the Æqui, chose Cincinnatus dictator about the year 456 B.C. He gained a decisive victory, and then abdicated the dictatorship, which he had held only fifteen days. About the age of eighty he again reluctantly acted as dictator, on the occasion of the treason of Spurius Melius, who was promptly defeated and slain. Niebuhr is skeptical as to the cause of his poverty above assigned.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" NIEBUHR, "History of Rome"

Cincius Alimentus, (LUCIUS.) See ALIMENTUS.

Çin'e-ąs, [Gr. *Κινέας*,] a Thessalian orator and negotiator, studied rhetoric under Demosthenes, and was renowned for eloquence. He visited Epirus, and became a favourite minister of King Pyrrhus, with whom he held a well-known conversation respecting his ambitious

projects. After Pyrrhus had gained a victory over the Romans (280 B.C.) he sent Cineas to Rome to negotiate an alliance with them; but his art was baffled by Appius Claudius. On his return he reported to Pyrrhus that the senate appeared to him like an assembly of kings. He was living in 278 B.C., after which he is not mentioned in history.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Pyrrhus."

Cinelli Calvoli, che-nel'lee kål-vo'lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician, born at Florence in 1625. Having free access to the library of the grand duke, he made researches in literary history, the results of which appeared in his "Biblioteca Volante," (1678–82,) which consists of the titles of rare and fugitive works, with notes by the editor. Died in 1706.

See CAGLIARDI, "Vita di G. Cinelli Calvoli," 1736.

Çĭ-ne'sĭ-ăs, [Κινησίας,] an Athenian dithyrambic poet, lived about 400 B.C.

Cingaroli, chèn-gå-ro'lee, (MARTINO,) an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1667, produced admirable landscapes with figures. Died in 1729.

Cin-get'o-rix, a chief of the Treviri, noticed in Cæsar's "Commentaries," ("Bello Gallico," lib. v.)

Cini, chee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian writer of dramas, poems, etc., born at Florence about 1530.

Cin'nạ, (C. HELVIUS,) a Roman poet, was a companion and friend of Catullus, who admired his poetry. He is supposed to be the Cinna favourably mentioned by Virgil in his ninth Eclogue. His chief work was an epic poem called "Smyrna," of which only a few lines are extant. We are not informed what the subject of this poem was. On the day of the funeral of Julius Cæsar, (44 B.C.,) Cinna, though a friend of the dictator, was killed by a Roman mob which met him in the street and mistook him for L. Cornelius Cinna, an accomplice of Brutus.

See SUETONIUS, "De illustribus Grammaticis;" APPIAN, "Bellum Civile;" AUGUST WEICHERT, "Commentationes II. de C. H. Cinna Poeta," 1822–23.

Cinna, (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman demagogue of patrician rank, who, as the partisan of Marius, acted a prominent part in the civil war between the latter and Sulla. Having been elected consul (665 A.U.C.) in 86 or 87 B.C., he attempted to reinstate Marius, who was in exile. A fight between the two parties resulted in the expulsion of Cinna from the city. While Sulla was absent in Asia, Cinna raised an army and besieged Rome in concert with Marius, who had just returned from Africa. Having become masters of the city, they massacred a large number of the opposite party. Cinna was again chosen consul with Marius, and was about to lead an army against Sulla returning from the Mithridatic war, when he was killed by his mutinous soldiers in 668 A.U.C., or 84 B.C. His daughter Cornelia became the wife of Julius Cæsar.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" PLUTARCH, "Pompey," "Marius," and "Sylla."

Cinna, (L. CORNELIUS,) a son of the preceding, was a brother-in-law of the dictator Cæsar, and a son-in-law of Pompey the Great. He was chosen prætor in 44 B.C., and was privy to the conspiracy against Cæsar in that year. His son Cn. Cornelius Cinna was a partisan of Antony in his contest with Octavius, but was pardoned by the latter, and was chosen consul in 5 B.C.

Çin'nạ-mus, written also **Cinamus** or **Sinnamus**, (JOANNES,) [Gr. Ἰωάννης Κίνναμος or Σίνναμος; Fr. CINNAME, se'năm',] an able Byzantine historian and statesman, who flourished between 1140 and 1180. He was an imperial notary of Manuel Comnenus, whom he accompanied in his military expeditions. As a historian he is considered to have surpassed all his contemporaries. His History (in Greek) comprises the reigns of Calo-Joannes and his successor, Manuel Comnenus and the period from 1118 to 1176. It displays great political knowledge and considerable critical ability.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Cino da Pistoia, chee'no då pès-to'yå, a noted Italian jurist and poet, whose family name was SINIBALDI, was born at Pistoia in 1270. He published in 1314 a commentary on the Code, which had a great reputation, and afterwards professed civil law at Perugia and Florence. He wrote verses in praise of a lady named Selvaggia, and was reputed one of the best poets of his time. He was a friend of Dante. Died Dec. 24, 1336.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" S. CIAMPI, "Memoria della Vita di Cino da Pistoja," 1808.

Cinq-Arbres or **Cinquarbres**, sånk'ărbr', (JEAN,) a French Orientalist, born at Aurillac. He translated some works of Avicenna into Latin, (2 vols., 1572,) and taught Hebrew in Paris. Died in 1587.

Cinq-Mars, de, dẹh sånk'mărss', (HENRY **Coiffier de Ruzé**—kwå'fe-å' dẹh rü'zå',) MARQUIS, a French courtier, a son of Antoine, Marquis d'Effiat, (då'fe'å',) born in 1620. He became a favourite of Louis XIII., and was made grand equerry of France at the age of nineteen. Richelieu, hoping to find in him a compliant instrument, favoured his promotion at first; but they soon became rivals and enemies. On a charge of complicity in the treasonable designs of Gaston, the king's brother, Cinq-Mars was executed in 1642.

See ALFRED DE VIGNY, "Cinq-Mars, ou une Conjuration," 1826 CAPEFIGUE, "Richelieu, Mazarin, la Fronde," etc., 8 vols., 1836; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1820.

Cinquarbres. See CINQ-ARBRES.

Cintra, de, då sèn'trå, (GONÇALO,) a Portuguese navigator, discovered the Bay of Cintra, on the coast of Africa. Died in 1445.

Ciofano, cho-få'no, (ERCOLE,) an Italian poet and critic, born at Sulmona, wrote admired "Commentaries on the Works of Ovid," (1575,) and other short works.

Cionacci, cho-nåt'chee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1633; died in 1714.

Cione, (ANDREA.) See ORCAGNA.

Cipelli. See EGNAZIO.

Cipierre, de, dẹh se'pe-air', (PHILIBERT **de Marsilly**—dẹh măr'se'ye',) SEIGNEUR, a French general who served in the Catholic army in the civil war, (1562.) He was governor of the king's son, who became Charles IX. De Thou represents him as an able general and a good man. Died in 1566.

See DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle."

Cipriani, che-pre-å'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a skilful Italian artist, born at Florence about 1730. He removed to London about 1755, after which he devoted himself principally to engraving. He was one of the first members of the Royal Academy of London. His paintings are not numerous. His designs, engraved partly by himself and partly by Bartolozzi, are admired for correctness and grace. Among his engravings are "The Death of Cleopatra," after Cellini, and a "Descent from the Cross," after Van Dyck. Died in 1785.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Çir'çe, [Κίρκη,] a sorceress of the Greek mythology, celebrated for her skill in magic arts, was said to be a daughter of the Sun. She lived on the island Ææa, and tempted voyagers with a beverage which transformed those who drank it into swine. (See the "Odyssey," book x.)

Circignano, chĕr-chèn-yå'no, or **Circignani**, chĕr chèn-yå'nee, (NICCOLÒ,) a painter, born at Pomerance, in Tuscany, in 1516, was called IL POMERANCIO. He painted some halls of the Vatican. His manner was grand, his design pure and correct. Died about 1590.

His son, ANTONIO, was an able painter. He worked at Rome with his father. Died about 1620.

Cirillo, che-rèl'lo, (DOMENICO,) an Italian physician and savant of great merit, born at Grugno in 1734. In his youth he accompanied Lady Walpole to England, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. On his return to Italy he became professor of medicine and an eminent practitioner in Naples. He published an excellent work on botanical philosophy, "Fundamenta Botanica," (1771,) which displays great knowledge of physiology; a Flora of the Kingdom of Naples, ("Plantarum rariorum Regni Neapolitani," 1788–93,) and several other scientific and medical treatises. In 1799 he was chosen a legislator in the new Parthenopean republic; but the royalists recovered power, and he was put to death in the same year. The king offered him his life if he would beg for pardon; but this he refused, saying that he did not fear death.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ciro, the Italian of CYRUS, which see.

Ciro Ferri. See FERRI, (CIRO.)

Cisinge, de, deh se'zĂNzh', (JEAN,) commonly called, in Latin, JA'NUS PANNO'NIUS, a Latin poet, born in Hungary in 1434. At the age of twenty-six he was chosen Bishop of Fünfkirchen. His poems have passed through many editions. Died in 1472.

Cisner, tsis'ner, (NICHOLAS,) a German historian, born at Morbach in 1529. He became professor of law at Heidelberg, and was afterwards councillor of the imperial court at Spire for fourteen years. He wrote good Latin verses, and published historical works, among which is an edition of Krantz's "History of Saxony." Died in 1583.

Cisneros. See XIMENES, CARDINAL.

Cisneros-Betancourt, (SALVADOR,) a Cuban patriot, was born at Puerto-Principe in 1832, inheriting the title of Marquis of Santa Lucia. He was president of the Cuban House of Representatives during the 1868–78 war, and as such signed the decree of emancipation of the slaves. After the outbreak of 1895 he was elected president of the Cuban republic. He died October 22, 1910.

Citois, se'twă', [Lat. CITO'SIUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer, born at Poitiers in 1572; died in 1652.

Citolini, che-to-lee'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian poet, born at Seravalla about 1520.

Citri de la Guette, se'tre' deh lă gĕt, an author whose nationality is unknown, lived about 1680–1700. He published in Paris several esteemed works, viz., "History of the Conquest of Jerusalem by Saladin," (1679,) "History of the Two Triumvirates," (1681,) and "History of the Conquest of Mexico," translated from the Spanish, (1691.)

Cittadella. See LOMBARDI, (ALFONSO.)

Cittadella, chĕt-tă-del'lă, (GIOVANNI,) COUNT, an Italian historian, born at Padua in 1806. His principal work is a "History of the Domination [of the family] of Carrara," ("Storia della Dominazione Carrarese," 1842.)

Cittadini, chĕt-tă-dee'nee, (CELSO,) one of the most learned Italian writers of his time, born in Rome in 1553, published a "Treatise on the Origin and Progress of our Language," "Rime Platoniche del Celso Cittadini," ("Platonic Rhymes," etc.,) and other works. Died in 1627.

See "Vita di C. Cittadini," prefixed to his works by G. GIGLI, Rome, 1721.

Cittadini, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Milan about 1615, and surnamed IL MILANESE, was a pupil of Guido. After painting a few historical pieces, which gave promise of high excellence, he renounced that branch of art, and confined himself to easel-pictures of animals, flowers, fruit, etc. Died in 1681.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Çiva. See SIVA.

Civerchio, che-vĕr'ke-o, (VINCENZO,) an Italian painter and engraver, called IL VECCHIO DI CREMA, (ĭl vek'ke-o dee krā'mă,) was born at Crema, and flourished about 1500–30. He worked mostly at Milan.

Civiale, se've'ăl', (JEAN,) a French physician, born at Thiézac (Cantal) in 1792. He distinguished himself by discoveries or improvements in the operation of lithotrity, and published several works on that specialty, among which is a "Treatise on the Calculous Disease," ("Traité de l'Affection calculeuse," 1838.) He was elected to the Institute in 1847. Died in June, 1867.

Ci-vī'lis, (CLAUDIUS,) a chief of the Batavi, who served twenty-five years in the Roman army, and was converted into an enemy of Rome by the unjust execution of his brother, Julius Paulus, and the ill treatment of himself. His remarkable heroism and exploits are elaborately described by Tacitus, who devotes to the subject a large part of the last two books of his history. While Vitellius and Vespasian contended for the empire of Rome, some partisans of the latter persuaded Civilis to make a show of insurrection, in order to detain in Gaul the Roman army, which was mostly favourable to Vitellius. Having raised a large force, 69 A.D., he rebelled in earnest, was joined by many Germans and Gauls, gained several victories, and was hailed as the liberator of his country. Vespasian sent another army, under Cerealis who, after defeating Civilis in battle, induced him, by a promised amnesty, to desist from hostilities, in 70 A.D. The history of Tacitus ends abruptly in the midst of a speech of Civilis, in his interview with Cerealis, on a bridge across the Vahalis or Nabalia. "There is," says Motley, "more than a fanciful resemblance between Civilis and William the Silent,—two heroes of ancient German stock." ("Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. i.)

See, also, "Levensgeschiedenis van C. Civilis," the Hague, 1841: J. MARCHAL, "Notice sur l'Insurrection de Civilis," 1846.

Civitali, che-ve-tă'lee, (MATTEO,) an eminent Italian sculptor, born at Lucca about 1435. He was a barber until he had attained the age of thirty, after which he became so skilful in art that his works were compared to those of Michael Angelo. He worked in Lucca and Genoa, the cathedral of which contains several statues by him. Died about 1500.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors."

Civoli. See CIGOLI.

Cladel, klă'dĕl', (LÉON,) a French novelist, born at Montauban, March 13, 1835. He published "Les Martyrs ridicules," (1862,) "Les Va-Nu-Pieds," (1873,) "Une Maudite," (1876,) a story which procured him a month's imprisonment as an immoral writer, "Crête-Rouge," (1880,) etc. He belonged to the realistic school of writers. Died in 1892.

Claesson, klās'son, (ARNOLD,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1498; died in 1564.

Clag'ett, (NICHOLAS,) D.D., an English divine, born in 1654, became Archdeacon of Sudbury in 1693. He published "Truth Defended," in answer to Whiston and other works. Died in 1726.

Clagett, (WILLIAM,) D.D., born in 1646, wrote many theological works, chiefly controversial. Died in 1688.

Clag'gett, (JOHN THOMAS,) born in Prince George county, Maryland, in 1742, became in 1792 the first Episcopalian bishop in that State. Died in 1818.

Clai or **Clay**, klī, [Lat. CLA'JUS,] (JOHANN,) a German poet and philologist, born at Herzberg, Saxony, about 1533. He was professor of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew in several colleges in Saxony and Silesia. Among his chief works are a "Grammar of the German Language," the best that had then appeared, and "Alkumistica," (1586,) a poem against the alchemists, prized as a monument of early German poetry. Died in 1592.

Claiborne, klā'burn, (WILLIAM C. C.,) an American statesman, born in Virginia, became Governor of Mississippi Territory in 1801, and in 1803 Governor-General and Intendant of Louisiana. Died in 1817, aged forty-two

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Clairac, de, deh klă'răk', (LOUIS ANDRÉ DE LA MARE,) a French writer and engineer, born about 1690. He wrote a "History of the Revolutions of Persia," and a "Treatise on Fortification." Died in 1750.

Clairault. See CLAIRAUT.

Clairaut or **Clairault**, klă'rō', (ALEXIS CLAUDE,) an eminent French geometer, born in Paris in 1713. About the age of ten he mastered L'Hôpital's analysis of "Infinitesimals," ("Infiniment Petits,") and in his thirteenth year presented to the Academy of Sciences a Memoir on Four Remarkable Curves. In 1731 he produced his "Researches on Curves of Double Curvature." Though under the regular age, he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in the same year. He assisted Maupertuis in measuring a degree of the meridian in Lapland in 1735, and published in 1743 his "Theory of the Figure of the Earth." His "Theory of the Moon derived from the Simple Principle of Attraction" (1750) is another of his titles to celebrity as the successor of Newton. He was the first who applied the theory of Newton to estimate the perturbing influence of planets on the motions of comets. Aided by Lalande and others in his immense calculations of the action of Jupiter and Saturn, he predicted the return of Halley's comet in 1759, and missed the exact time by about twenty-two days,—part of this error being caused by the action of Uranus, then unknown. For this grand demonstration he had prepared the formulas with the simplicity and clearness which

characterize all his works. He published in 1760 a "Theory of the Motion of Comets." In addition to the books which we have named, he published two admirable works, entitled "Elements of Geometry" and "Elements of Algebra." Died in 1765.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Clairé, klā'rā', (MARTIN,) a French poet, born in 1612, wrote elegant Latin hymns. Died in 1690.

Clairfait. See CLERFAYT.

Clairfontaine, de, deh klăr'fŏN'tăn', (PIERRE ANDRÉ **Peloux**—peh-loo',) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1727. He composed about 1750 the tragedy of "Hector," the style of which is admired. Died in 1788.

Clairon, klā'rŏN', (Mademoiselle CLAIRE JOSEPHE **Leyris de la Tude**, lā're' deh lă tüd,) a famous French actress, born near Condé (Flanders) in 1723. She made her *début* at the Opera of Paris in 1743, and before the end of that year at the Comédie Française, where her success was complete. She retired from the stage in 1765, and died in 1803, leaving a volume of "Memoirs," (1799.)

See LEMONTEY, "Notice sur Mlle. Clairon," 1823; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1853.

Clairval, klăr'văl', the assumed name of JEAN BAPTISTE **Guignard**, (zhŏN băp'tēst' gēn'yăR',) a popular French actor, born at Étampes in 1735. He performed in Paris from 1758 to 1792. Died in 1795.

Clairville, klăr'vēl', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS NICOLAIE,) a French dramatist, born at Lyons in 1811. He produced a great number of successful farces, vaudevilles, etc., among which are "Clarissa Harlowe," (1846,) "The Bourgeois of Paris," (1850,) and "The Side-Scenes (*Coulisses*) of Life," (1852.) Died at Paris, February 7, 1879.

Claissens, klā'sŏn', (ANTOINE,) a Flemish painter who lived about 1490, was a pupil of Quentin Matsys of Antwerp. He painted two pictures of the "Judgment of Cambyses." They were taken to the Museum of Paris in the reign of Napoleon I.

Clajus, the Latin of CLAI, which see.

Clamenges, de, deh klă'mŏnzh', or **Clémangis**, klā'mŏn'zhēss', (MATHIEU NICOLAS,) a French theologian, was born at Clamenges, near Châlons, about 1360. He was chosen rector of the University of Paris in 1393. Among his works (in Latin) is one "On the Corrupt State of the Church." He wrote an elegant style, and had as high a reputation as any writer of that age. Died about 1440.

See ADOLPHE MUNTZ, "N. de Clémangis; sa Vie et ses Écrits," 1846; CAVE, "Scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Literaria Historia."

Clam-Martinitz or **Clam-Martinicz**, klăm-măr-tee'nitz, (KARL JOSEPH,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born at Prague in 1792. He accompanied Napoleon to Elba in 1814, and was called to take part in the Congress of Vienna, (1815.) About 1824 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg. He became first aide-de-camp to the Austrian emperor in 1835, and field-marshal-lieutenant in 1837. Died in 1840.

Clan'cy, (MICHAEL,) M.D., an Irish dramatist, wrote "The Sharpers," (1737,) and other plays. Died about 1760.

Clancy, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a bishop, born at Cork, Ireland, about 1790, became in 1829 professor of theology in the Roman Catholic College at Carlow. In 1835 he was consecrated Bishop of Oriense *in partibus*, and made coadjutor-Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina. In 1837 he was made vicar apostolic for British Guiana. Died in Ireland in 1847.

Clanricarde, klan're-kard, (ULICK,) MARQUIS OF, and Earl of Saint Alban's, born in London in 1604, was the chief of the noble family of Burgho or De Burgh. He was appointed governor of Galway in 1641. In the civil war he supported Charles I. and held a high command in Ireland. He died about 1658, leaving "Memoirs respecting the Rebellion in Ireland," (1737.)

Clap, (THOMAS,) a clergyman, born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1703. In 1739 he was elected president of Yale College, to which he rendered important services. Died in 1767.

Claparède, klă'pă'răd', COUNT, a French general, born at Gignac (Hérault) in 1774. He commanded a brigade at Austerlitz, (1805,) and at Jena, (1806.) About 1808 he was made a general of division. He distinguished himself at Ebersberg, Essling, and Wagram, in 1809, and was wounded at the passage of the Berezina in 1812. He became inspector-general of infantry about 1816, and was raised to the peerage by Louis XVIII. Died in 1841 or 1842.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Notice sur le Général Claparède," 1843.

Claparède, klă'pă'răd', (ÉDOUARD,) a Swiss naturalist, born in 1832. He became professor of natural science at Geneva. His works are of high importance in the study of spiders, annelids, worms, and other lower animal orders. Died in 1871.

Clapisson, klă'pe'sŏn', (LOUIS,) a French composer of successful operas, born at Naples in 1809; died in 1866.

Clapp, (THEODORE,) an eloquent Unitarian minister, born in Easthampton, Massachusetts, in 1792, graduated at Yale College in 1814. In 1822 he became pastor of a church in New Orleans, where he preached about thirty-five years, during the prevalence of many fatal epidemics. He published, in 1858, "Autobiographical Sketches." Died in 1866.

Clapp, (WILLIAM W.,) JR., an American journalist, born in Boston in 1826, became in 1847 editor of the Boston "Saturday Evening Gazette." Died Dec. 8, 1891.

Clap'per-ton, (HUGH,) CAPTAIN, a Scottish traveller and explorer of Africa, was born at Annan, Dumfriesshire, in 1788. He served some years in the British navy. In 1822, under the auspices of Lord Bathurst, he was associated with Dr. Oudney and Dixon Denham in an expedition to Timbuctoo. They arrived in February, 1823, at Lake Tchad, where Clapperton parted from Denham and pursued his journey until he reached Sacatoo. From that point he returned homeward by the same route, and arrived in England in 1825. (See DENHAM, DIXON.) In the same year he was raised to the rank of captain, and renewed the perilous enterprise with a more numerous party, among whom was his faithful servant, Richard Lander. Approaching this time from the west, he penetrated the Bight of Benin to Sacatoo in the spring of 1826. There he was detained about a year by the native prince; and he died of dysentery near that town in April, 1827. An interesting journal of his second expedition was published in 1829. Denham and Clapperton made important contributions to the geography of Africa, though they failed in the chief object of their expedition,—to discover the course and termination of the Niger.

See LANDER, "Records of Captain Clapperton," 1830; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Clarac, de, deh klă'răk', (CHARLES OTHON FRÉDÉRIC JEAN BAPTISTE,) COUNT, a French antiquary and artist, born in Paris in 1777. After a visit to South America, from which he brought many designs, he was appointed keeper of the Museum of Antiques in the Louvre about 1816. His most important work is called "Musée de Sculpture," (1826–52,) in which a vast number of antique statues, etc. are reproduced by engravings. Died in 1847.

Claramonte, de, dā klā-rā-mon'tā, (ANDRES,) a Spanish dramatist, whose reputation was founded chiefly on a comedy called "The Brave Negro in Flanders," ("El Negro valiente en Flandes.") Died at Murcia in 1610.

Clare, (ISRAEL SMITH,) historian, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1847. He has produced "Illustrated History of All Nations" (15 vols.); "Unrivaled History of the World," (5 vols.,) and other works.

Clare, (JOHN,) an English peasant and poet, born in Northamptonshire in 1793, was a son of a poor labourer. A "Sonnet to the Setting Sun" (1818) was the first of his works that attracted public attention. He published in 1820 "Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery," which have considerable merit. A small annuity was settled on him by subscription. Died in 1864.

Clare, (JOHN HOLLIS,) EARL OF, a learned nobleman of the seventeenth century, was father-in-law of the famous Earl of Strafford. He wrote comments on Bacon's "Essay on Empire," and other works.

Clarence, DUKE OF. See WILLIAM IV. of England.

Clăr'ĕn-dŏn, (EDWARD HYDE,) first EARL OF, an eminent English historian and statesman, born at Dinton, Wiltshire, in 1608, was the third son of Henry Hyde, of

that place. After leaving Oxford University he studied law, under the direction of his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, who was afterwards chief justice. In 1632 he married Frances Aylesbury, by whom he had several children. In his youth he made it a rule to associate only with persons eminent for rank, fortune, or other advantages. He was elected to Parliament in the spring of 1640, and again to the Long Parliament, which met near the end of that year. During the first year of his political course he acted with the popular party in their efforts for reform, and in the impeachment of Strafford; but in the great crisis of 1642 he espoused with zeal the royalist cause. He soon became one of the confidential advisers of the king, who requested him, with two others, to conduct his affairs in the House of Commons. He was the author of the able state papers issued by the king about the beginning of the civil war, (1642.) In 1643 he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and privy councillor. He was selected in 1645 as a counsellor to the Prince of Wales, whom he followed in his flight to Jersey in 1646. Remaining there when Prince Charles went to France, Hyde began his great work, the "History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars." After the execution of the king he received the title of lord chancellor, and was employed in the service of Charles II., and became his chief adviser while he was an exile in France, Holland, etc.

At the restoration of 1660 Hyde became prime minister of Charles II., lord chancellor of England, and in 1661 Earl of Clarendon. Soon after his promotion it was announced that his daughter, Anne Hyde, was recognized as the wife of the king's brother, the Duke of York. "For some time," says Hume, "no minister was ever possessed of more absolute authority, and all the counsels which he gave the king tended equally to promote the interest of prince and people." In the opinion of Macaulay, "the circumstance that he had long been an exile completely disqualified him for the supreme direction of affairs. . . . His virtues and vices alike contributed to his ruin." By opposing popery he lost the favour of Charles, and by various measures he ruined his popularity with the nation. He was deprived of the great seal in August, 1667, and was impeached by the Commons; but before the case was decided he retired to France, and was doomed by act of Parliament, December, 1767, to perpetual exile. After passing four years at Montpellier, he died at Rouen in December, 1674, leaving his title to his son Henry, noticed below. Two of his granddaughters, Mary and Anne Stuart, became queens of England. His celebrated History was published in 1702. "His majesty and eloquence," says Horace Walpole, "his power of painting characters, his knowledge of the subject, rank him in the first class of writers: yet he has both great and little faults." "His style is prolix and redundant," says Hume, "but it discovers imagination and sentiment, and it pleases us at the same time that we disapprove of it." "He was wise," says the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1839, "neither for himself nor for his country. Belonging to the past rather than the future, he associated himself with causes which must fail and with parties whom he despised."

See "Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon," by himself, 1759; T. H. LISTER, "Life of Lord Clarendon," 3 vols., 1838; MACAULAY, "History of England;" HUME, "History of England;" GEORGE A. ELLIS, "Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Edward Hyde," etc.; CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chancellors;" FOSS, "The Judges of England;" "Monk's Contemporaries," by GUIZOT.

Clarendon, (GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS,) fourth EARL OF, an eminent English statesman, the eldest son of the Hon. George Villiers, who was a younger son of the Earl of Clarendon, was born in January, 1800. He was minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid about five years, (1833–38.) In 1838 he succeeded, by the death of his uncle, to the title of Earl, and in 1840 was appointed lord privy seal in the Whig ministry. He married in 1839 a sister of the Earl of Verulam. He retired from office on the formation of a new ministry by Sir Robert Peel in 1841, and became president of the Board of Trade on the return of the Whigs to power in 1846. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland from May, 1847, until February, 1852. His administration of that country, then greatly agitated, displayed a union of moderation, energy, and prudence. In January, 1853, he accepted the office of secretary of foreign affairs in the ministry of Lord Aberdeen. He maintained his high reputation as a diplomatist in the negotiations which resulted in a coalition against Russia, and was retained in the foreign department when a new ministry was formed by Lord Palmerston in February, 1855. He was the principal negotiator on the part of Great Britain at the Congress of Paris by which peace was concluded between the allies and Russia in 1856. Lord Clarendon resigned office with Palmerston on the defeat of the latter in 1858. He succeeded Earl Russell as secretary of foreign affairs, November 3, 1865. In consequence of the defeat of the Reform Bill, he resigned, with his colleagues, in June, 1866, and refused to take office in the coalition ministry which Lord Derby attempted to form. He was appointed secretary of foreign affairs by Mr. Gladstone in December, 1868. Died in 1870.

Clarendon, (HENRY HYDE,) second EARL OF, the eldest son of the historian, was born in 1638. After the banishment of his father, he opposed the court party. In 1685 his brother-in-law, James II., appointed him lord privy seal, and, a few months later, lord lieutenant of Ireland. His brother, the Earl of Rochester, was then prime minister; but because he refused to renounce his religion he was dismissed in 1687, and Clarendon, though a very obsequious courtier, was involved in his fall. "The dismission of the two brothers," says Macaulay, "is a great epoch in the reign of James." In December, 1688, he deserted James, and joined the party of the Prince of Orange. The next year he refused to take the oath to William III., and in 1690, for complicity in a Jacobite plot, was confined in the Tower about six months. He died in 1709, leaving a son Henry, who was Lord Cornbury. In 1828 was published "The Clarendon Papers," a work of great historical value, consisting of the correspondence of Henry Hyde with his brother, the Earl of Rochester.

Claret de Fleurieu. See FLEURIEU.

Claretie, klă'rẹ-tee', (JULES ARNAUD **Arsène**,) an excellent French dramatic critic and author, born at Limoges, December 3, 1840. He became a journalist of Paris, where his republicanism got him into difficulties under Napoleon III. In 1872 he founded a journal called the "Corsaire." He has published many volumes of history, biography, criticism, and general literature, besides several plays. His admirable "Vie moderne au Théâtre" (2 vols., 1869–75) is considered a high authority. His "Peintres et Sculptres contemporains" and "Histoire de la Révolution de 1870–71" were very successful. His novels were also very popular, especially "Monsieur le Ministre," which had an enormous sale. He produced also several successful plays. He became director of the Théâtre-Francaise in 1885, and an Academician in 1888. Died 1913.

Clari, klä'ree, (GIAN CARLO MARIA,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Pisa in 1669. He composed vocal duets and trios, published in 1720.

Clarici, klä're-chee, (PAOLO BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian botanist and priest, born at Ancona in 1664. He died at Padua in 1724, leaving unfinished works on history and geography, and a valuable treatise on botany, entitled "History and Culture of Plants which are most desirable for the Flowers," etc., (1726.)

Clăr'idge, (RICHARD,) an eminent writer and minister of the Society of Friends, born at Farmborough, England, in 1649. Having graduated at Oxford, he took orders, and became rector of Peopleton in 1673. In 1697 he joined the Society of Friends, among whom he became an esteemed minister. He published several religious works, one of which was entitled "Gospel Light," ("Lux Evangelica.") Died in 1723.

Clarisse, klä-ris'sẹh, (JAN,) a Dutch theologian, born in 1770; died in 1846.

Cla'rĭ-us or **Clario**, klä're-o, (ISIDORE,) a learned Italian, born near Brescia in 1495, was Bishop of Foligno. He distinguished himself by his talents and eloquence at the Council of Trent, (1546,) which followed his advice in recognizing the Vulgate version of Scripture as the most authentic. He published a revised edition of the Vulgate. Died in 1555.

Clark, (ABRAHAM,) an American patriot, born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1726. He was elected in 1776 a delegate to the Continental Congress, in which he signed the Declaration of Independence. He was re-elected to Congress several times. Died in 1794.

Clark, (ALVAN,) an American portrait-painter and mechanician, born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, in 1804. He distinguished himself as a fabricator of telescopes and achromatic object-glasses. Died August 19, 1887. His son, ALVAN GRAHAM CLARK, born 1832, succeeded him, and completed the Lick thirty-six inch refracting telescope in 1886, and the Yerkes forty-inch in 1897. He made many discoveries in double stars. Died June 9, 1897.

Clark, (Sir ANDREW,) a distinguished British physician, was born at Wolfhill, October 28, 1826, and settled in London in 1854, where he gained high reputation for his treatment of diseases of the digestive, respiratory, and renal organs. He numbered among his patients Gladstone and George Eliot. He was made a baronet in 1883, and died November 7, 1893.

Clark, (CHAMP,) congressman, born in Anderson county, Kentucky, in 1850. He became president of Marshall College, West Virginia, in 1873, afterwards practised law, and was a member of Congress from 1889 onward, with few intervals. He was permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention in 1904, became Speaker of the House in 1911, and was a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination in 1912, leading in many ballots but finally losing. Died 1921.

Clark, (CHARLES EDGAR,) rear admiral, born at Bradford, Vt., in 1843. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1863. Was made captain in 1896, and in 1898 brought the battleship "Oregon" from San Francisco to Key West and took part with it in the fight with Cervera's squadron. Was made rear admiral in 1902; retired in 1905. D. 1922.

Clark, (FRANCIS EDWARD,) clergyman, born at Aylmer, Quebec, in 1851. In 1881 he founded the Society of Christian Endeavor, and has since been its president. He has written largely on its work.

Clark or **Clarke**, (GEORGE ROGERS,) an American general, born probably in Virginia about 1752. He took a British fort and garrison at Vincennes in 1779, and built Fort Jefferson, on the Mississippi River. In 1780 he fought against Benedict Arnold in Virginia. He was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in 1781, and, after the end of the war, settled in Kentucky. He died in 1818.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Clark, (Sir JAMES,) a distinguished British physician, born at Cullen, Banffshire, in 1788. He was educated at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and London, practised eight years in Rome, between 1818 and 1826, and settled in London about 1828. In 1829 he published his valuable work "On the Sanative Influence of Climate," which is perhaps the most philosophical treatise on that subject. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1832, and became physician to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria in 1835. His "Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases" (1835) is highly commended. On the accession of Victoria, in 1837, he was appointed her physician-in-ordinary. He was made a baronet in 1838. Died in 1870.

Clark, (LATIMER,) an English electrical engineer, was born at Great Marlow in 1822. He was superintending engineer of the tubular bridge across the Menai Straits, and entered the service of the Electric Telegraph Company in 1850. He made valuable researches in underground and submarine telegraphy, and superintended the submergence of about fifty thousand miles of electric cable. He wrote a number of valuable papers and works on technical telegraphy, and took out about one hundred and fifty patents for inventions in this field. Died October 30, 1898.

Clark, (LEWIS GAYLORD,) an American writer, born at Otisco, New York, in 1810. He became in 1834 editor of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," which he conducted many years. He published, in 1852, "Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table." Died October 3, 1873.

Clark, (THOMAS,) M.D., a Scottish chemist, born at Ayr, March 31, 1801. He was educated in part at the University of Glasgow, was professor of chemistry at Aberdeen from 1833 to 1844, and won distinction as a lecturer and practical chemist. Died at Glasgow, November 27, 1867.

Clark, (THOMAS MARCH,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, July 4, 1812. He graduated in 1831 at Yale College, studied divinity at Princeton, and in 1835 received a license to preach from a Presbyterian body. In 1836 he took orders in the Episcopal Church; held rectorships in Boston, Philadelphia, and Hartford, and in 1854 was consecrated Bishop of Rhode Island. He published "Primary Truths of Religion," "Formation of Character," "The Efficient Sunday-School Teacher," and many sermons, addresses, charges, etc. Died Aug. 7, 1903.

Clark, (WILLIAM,) an American general and explorer, born in Virginia in 1770, was a brother of George Rogers Clark. Captain M. Lewis and he were the leaders of an exploring expedition which by order of the government crossed the continent from Saint Louis to the mouth of the Columbia River in 1804. He was afterwards appointed a brigadier-general, and was Governor of Missouri Territory from 1813 to 1820. Died at Saint Louis, Missouri, September 1, 1838.

See "Quarterly Review" for January, 1815.

Clark, (WILLIAM TIERNEY,) F.R.S., an English civil engineer, born at Sion House, Somerset, in 1783. In 1811 he became engineer of West Middlesex Waterworks. He built a suspension bridge over the Thames at Hammersmith, finished about 1827. The principal monument of his skill is the suspension bridge across the Danube between Buda and Pesth, finished about 1850. Died in 1852.

Clark, (WILLIS GAYLORD,) an American poet, born at Otisco, New York, in 1810, was a twin-brother of Lewis Gaylord, noticed above. He produced in 1833 "The Spirit of Life," his longest poem, and about that time became associate editor of the "Columbian Star." He contributed to the "Knickerbocker Magazine" a series of amusing papers called "Ollapodiana." During the last years of his life he was editor and owner of the "Philadelphia Gazette." Died in 1841.

See GRISWOLD'S "Poets and Poetry of America."

Clark, (WILLIAM SMITH,) LL.D., an American educator, was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, July 31, 1835. He graduated at Amherst College in 1848, and at the University of Göttingen in 1852. He was professor of chemistry in Amherst College from 1852 to 1867; served as a volunteer officer in the civil war, (1861–63,) attaining the rank of colonel; was president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College from 1867 to 1878, being for some part of that time president of the Sapporo Agricultural College in Japan. He made important discoveries in vegetable physiology and kindred sciences. Died March 9, 1886.

Clarke, (ADAM,) LL.D., an eminent Methodist minister, particularly distinguished as a biblical commentator, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1762. He was educated in the principles of the Methodists, and, by the favour of John Wesley, was admitted into a school at Kingswood, near Bristol. In 1782 he became an itinerant preacher, and for more than twenty years he continued to preach with acceptance in various parts of England. About 1805 he settled in London, and began his principal work, a "Commentary on the Holy Bible," which was published between 1810 and 1826, and is a wonderful monument of his learning and industry. Some persons, however, think that he is too fond of innovations, and that many of his comments are exceptionable. He was the author of other esteemed works, among which are a "Bibliographical Dictionary," (1802,) "The Succession of Sacred Literature," (1807,) "Memoirs of the Wesley Family," and "The Eucharist." He had been from childhood eager in the pursuit of knowledge, and had acquired extensive Oriental learning, although he never had the

advantage of a systematic or collegiate education. Died of cholera in London in 1832.

Clarke, (Sir Caspar Purdon,) artist, born at London in 1846. Was specially occupied in collecting art objects and superintending art museums, his latest post being that of director of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, 1905–10. Died March 29, 1911.

Clarke, (Charles Cowden,) an English author, husband of Mary Cowden Clarke, and an intimate friend of Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, Keats, and Lamb, was born at Enfield, near London, in 1787. He published "Tales from Chaucer," (1833,) "Carmina Minima," (1859,) and other works, with a number of critical essays, and in conjunction with his wife brought out several editions of Shakspeare. Died March 13, 1877.

Clarke, (Edward Daniel,) LL.D., a distinguished English traveller, son of the preceding, was born at Willingdon, in Sussex, in 1769. After making preliminary tours in 1799, with Mr. Cripps, he started on the extensive tour by the description of which he acquired celebrity. They were absent more than three years, during which they traversed Northern Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, etc. He published in 1810 the first volume of his "Travels in Various Parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa," (6 vols.,) one of the most delightful and popular books of travel that have ever appeared. In 1808 Cambridge University founded for him a professorship of mineralogy, in which he was well versed, and on which he published a treatise, "The Mineral Kingdom." Having taken orders, he obtained the living of Yeldham about 1810. Died in 1822.

See William Otter, "Life and Remains of Edward Daniel Clarke," London, 1824; "Quarterly Review" for August, 1810, and March, 1813; "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1810, and June, 1826.

Clarke, (Elijah,) an American general, born in North Carolina. He served in the Revolutionary war. Died in Wilkes county, Georgia, December 15, 1799.

Clarke, (George Rogers.) See Clark.

Clarke, klärk, (Henri Jacques Guillaume,) Duc de Feltre, (fĕltr,) an able French general and minister of state, was born at Landrecies in 1765. As lieutenant-colonel he served in the campaign of 1792, and had become general of brigade, when the Convention in 1793 deprived him of his command on account of his being a noble. In 1794, by the influence of Carnot, he was placed at the head of the topographical bureau in the ministry of war. For his important services in this office he was made general of division in 1795. The next year the Directory, alarmed at the success of Bonaparte in Italy, sent Clarke to negotiate with Austria, and to oversee or control the victorious general, who soon won him over to his interest. About 1804 Bonaparte appointed him councillor of state, and employed him in his cabinet as secretary. On the capture of Vienna by the French, (1805,) he was appointed governor of that city and of several Austrian provinces, which he ruled with probity and moderation. In 1806–07 he was governor of Berlin. From 1807 to 1814 he performed the functions of minister of war with such success that he received the title of Duc de Feltre in 1809. Having concurred in the deposition of Napoleon in 1814, he was created a peer by Louis XVIII., whom he served as minister of war in 1815 and 1816, and who made him a marshal of France. Died in 1818.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Clarke, (Henry,) an English mathematician, born at Salford, near Manchester, in 1745. After he had lectured on mathematics and natural philosophy at Manchester, he was chosen professor in the Royal Military College at Marlow about 1802. He published "The Summation of Series," "Practical Perspective," and other works. Died in 1818.

Clarke, (Hyde), an English philologist, born in London in 1815. After years of service as a soldier, engineer, and diplomatist, and as a civil officer in India, he published "Economical Physics," (1848,) a "Life of Wellington," (1849,) an English grammar and dictionary, "Comparative Philology," (1858,) "Prehistoric Comparative Philology," (1875,) and works on the East Indian, African, Hittite, and Peruvian languages. Died in 1895.

Clarke, (James Freeman,) an American writer and Unitarian minister of Boston, born at Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1810. He published "The Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness," (1852,) "The Christian Doctrine of Prayer," (1854,) "Orthodoxy," (1866,) "Steps of Belief," (1870,) "The Ten Great Religions," (1870,) "Common Sense in Religion," (1873,) "Essentials and Non-Essentials in Religion," (1878,) "Memorial and Biographical Sketches," (1878,) "Self-Culture," (1880,) etc. Died at his home in Jamaica Plain, June 8, 1888.

Clarke, (James Stanier,) a brother of Edward D. Clarke, was chaplain to Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, domestic chaplain of George IV., and canon of Windsor. He published "The Progress of Maritime Discovery," "The Life of James II.," etc., and assisted Dr. McArthur in a "Life of Lord Nelson." Died in 1834.

Clarke, (Jeremiah,) an English composer of church music. He became organist of Saint Paul's Cathedra. a few years before 1700. He published "Lessons for the Harpsichord," and composed the admired anthems "I will love thee," and "Bow down thine ear." Having been unfortunate in love, he killed himself in 1707.

Clarke, (John.) See Clark, (John.)

Clarke, (John,) one of the founders of Rhode Island, was born in England. He emigrated to Rhode Island about 1638, and founded at Newport a Baptist church, of which he was pastor. In 1651 he was sent to England with Roger Williams as an agent of the colony, for which he procured a new charter. Died in 1676.

Clarke, (John,) a Scottish engraver of portraits, born about 1650, worked in Edinburgh. Died in 1721.

Clarke, (John,) D.D., an English divine, born at Norwich, was a brother of Dr. Samuel Clarke, (born in 1675.) He became chaplain-in-ordinary to the king, and finally Dean of Sarum. He published "Sermons at the Boyle Lecture," and translated into English Rohault's "Physics" and Grotius on the "Truth of the Christian Religion." Died in 1759.

Clarke, (John,) an American officer, a son of Elijah, noticed above, was born in 1766. He served in the Revolutionary war, and became Governor of Georgia after 1816. Died in 1832.

Clarke, (John Mason,) geologist, was born at Canandaigua, New York, April 15, 1857. He was educated at Amherst and Göttingen, and held professorships in geology at several institutions. He was appointed assistant State geologist of New York in 1894, and State paleontologist in 1898. Has written much on geological subjects. Died 1925.

Clarke, (John S.,) an American actor, born at Baltimore in 1835. He went upon the stage in 1852 in Philadelphia, and won universal recognition, both in the United States and Great Britain, as a comedian of rare excellence. He was a brother-in-law of the tragedian Edwin Booth. Died September 25, 1899. His son Creston Clarke (1865–1910) gained popularity as a tragedian, and Wilfred became a successful comedian.

Clarke, (MacDonald,) an American writer, known for many years in New York as "the Mad Poet," was born in 1798. He published in 1820 his "Review of the Eve of Eternity, and other Poems," which was followed by "The Elixir of Moonshine: a Collection of Prose and Poetry, by the Mad Poet," in 1822. Died in 1842.

Clarke, (Mary Cowden,) an English authoress, born in London in 1809, was a daughter of Vincent Novello, the composer. She was married in 1828 to Charles Cowden Clarke. She published a "Concordance to Shakspeare," (1846,) "The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines," (1850,) "World-Noted Women," (1857,) "Recollections of Writers," (1878,) and various other works. She died January 12, 1898.

Clarke, (Rebecca Sophia,) author, was born at Norridgewock, Maine, February 22, 1833. Under the pen-name of Sophie May she has written a large number of children's stories, also "Drone's Honey," a novel, etc.

Clarke, (Samuel,) an English theological writer, born at Woolston in 1599. He preached successively at Warwick, Alcester, and in London. In 1662 he was ejected

for nonconformity, and thenceforward ceased to appear in the pulpit. He published a "Mirror for Saints and Sinners," (1645,) a "General Martyrology," (1651,) and "Lives of Sundry Eminent Persons," (1683,) which are considered valuable works. Died in 1682.

Clarke, (SAMUEL,) an English scholar and Orientalist, was born at Brackley in 1623. About 1655 he was master of a boarding-school at Islington, and at the same time assisted Walton in his "Polyglot Bible." He published "Various Readings and Notes on the Chaldaic Paraphrase," and other works. Died in 1669.

Clarke, (SAMUEL,) an English divine, son of Samuel, (1599–1682,) born in 1626, was a Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He expended the labour of many years on "Annotations on the Scriptures," (1690,) a work which has been recommended by Owen, Baxter, Howe, and Calamy. Died about 1700.

Clarke, (Dr. SAMUEL,) a celebrated English philosopher, metaphysician, and divine, born at Norwich in October, 1675, was the son of Edward Clarke, alderman of that city. In 1691 he entered Caius College, Cambridge, where he made great progress in mathematics, and about the age of twenty-one, by an ingenious stratagem, substituted the Newtonian for the Cartesian philosophy. He effected this change by producing a more classical Latin version of Rohault's "Physics," (the text book used at Cambridge,) with notes that virtually refuted the text. Having diligently studied theology and the ancient languages, and been ordained, he became chaplain to More, Bishop of Norwich, in 1698. The next year he published three essays on Confirmation, Baptism, and Repentance, which were followed by his "Paraphrase on the Four Gospels," (1701.) About this time he became rector of Drayton. In 1705 appeared his celebrated "Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God," consisting of eight sermons preached at the Boyle Lecture, Oxford, and designed as a confutation of Hobbes and Spinoza by the argument *a priori.* The merit of this performance is variously estimated by orthodox divines; and Pope thus alludes to it in the "Dunciad:"

> "We nobly take the high priori road,
> And reason downward till we doubt of God."

He translated Newton's "Optics" into Latin in 1706. Through the patronage of Bishop More, he became, about 1709, rector of Saint James's, London, and chaplain to Queen Anne. In 1712 he produced a good edition of Cæsar's "Commentaries," and "The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity," which occasioned a long controversy and exposed him to the charge of Arianism. He wrote in defence of the Newtonian philosophy against Leibnitz, with whom he had a discussion on Philosophical Liberty and Necessity. In 1724 he was chosen master of Wigston Hospital, and published a volume of sermons. He contributed mathematical treatises to the "Philosophical Transactions" in 1728, and published in 1729 an edition of Homer, with a Latin version and notes, which long enjoyed a high reputation, and is still used by students of Homer. He died in May, 1729.

Addison calls Dr. Clarke "one of the most accurate, learned, and judicious writers this age has produced." Voltaire regarded him as a mere reasoning-machine, *(un moulin à raisonnement.)* "With a mind," says Dugald Stewart, "far inferior to that of Locke in comprehensiveness, originality, and fertility of invention, he was nevertheless the more wary and skilful disputant of the two."

See HOADLY, "Life of S. Clarke;" WILLIAM WHISTON, "Historical Memoirs of Samuel Clarke," 1748; D. STEWART, "Preliminary Dissertation" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Clarke, (SAMUEL,) D.D., a grandson of Dr. Samuel Clarke of Norwich, was pastor to a congregation of dissenters at Saint Alban's. He published a "Collection of the Promises of Scripture under their Proper Heads." Died in 1769.

Clarke, (SARAH J.) See LIPPINCOTT.

Clarke, (WILLIAM,) an English priest and antiquary, born in Shropshire in 1696. He became rector of Buxted in 1724, and prebendary of Chichester in 1738. He published "The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins." Died in 1771. EDWARD CLARKE, author of "Letters on the Spanish Nation," was his son.

Clark'son, (DAVID,) an eminent nonconformist divine, born at Bradford, England, in 1622. He was ejected from the living of Mortlake in 1662, and succeeded Dr Owen in 1683. Baxter calls him "a divine of extraordinary worth." He published sermons and other theological treatises. Died in 1686.

Clark'son, (ROBERT HARPER,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1826. He graduated at Pennsylvania College in 1844, and from the College of Saint James, in Maryland, in 1848. In 1851 he took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church, and in 1865 was consecrated Bishop of Nebraska, his jurisdiction being that of a missionary-bishop until 1870, when Nebraska became a regular diocese. Died at Omaha, March 10, 1884.

Clarkson, (THOMAS,) an English philanthropist, whose name is memorably identified with the abolition of the slave-trade, was born at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, in 1760. He gained the first prize for a Latin dissertation in Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1784. In the next year his interest was first excited in the question of slavery, when the vice-chancellor announced that the senior bachelors would compete for the prize by Latin essays on this subject: "Is involuntary servitude justifiable?" He composed an essay, which was successful; and he was so deeply impressed with the iniquity and miseries of the slave-trade that he continued to meditate on and investigate the subject, until, from a sense of duty, he resolved to devote himself entirely to the cause of the slaves. His essay led him into communion with William Dillwyn, George Harrison, and a few other "Friends" of London, who as early as 1783 had formed themselves into an anti-slavery committee. The Society of Friends had been the earliest pioneers in this reform, having in 1760 refused the privileges of fellowship to all who took part in the "guilty traffic." Clarkson collected and diffused information on the subject with unwearied zeal and diligence, and never quailed before the violence and threats of those whom self-interest made his enemies. He found a powerful coadjutor in Wilberforce, who in May, 1789, made an eloquent speech in the House of Commons against the traffic. In 1790 he spent several months in Paris, where he conferred with Mirabeau, who asked and received from him ample assistance in composing a speech on the subject. The immense efforts of Clarkson and his friends were often defeated in Parliament; and the triumph of the cause was reserved to the ministry of Fox. In March, 1807, the "Magna Charta of Africa was completed." In 1808 he published "The History of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade," (2 vols.) He was chosen in 1823 vice-president of the Anti-Slavery Society, just formed, and lived to witness the abolition of slavery in the West Indies in 1838. He was the author of a "Portraiture of Quakerism," and of "Memoirs of the Life of William Penn," (1813.) Died in 1846.

See THOMAS TAYLOR, "Life of T. Clarkson;" "Thomas Clarkson: a Monograph," by JAMES ELMES, London, 1854.

Clarus, klä'rŭs, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German physician, born at Buch-am-Forst, in Franconia, in 1775. He was professor of medicine at the University of Leipsic for nearly forty years, beginning in 1810. He published "Views on the Progress of the Cholera," (1831,) and other works.

Clā'son, (ISAAC,) an American poet and actor, born in New York in 1789. He produced a continuation of Byron's "Don Juan," (1825,) and a collection of poems, entitled "Horace in New York," (1826.) He committed suicide in London in 1834.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Classen, klä́s'sẹn, (JOHANNES,) a German scholar, born at Hamburg, November 21, 1805. He studied at Leipsic and Bonn, and became a Greek professor at Heidelberg. His chief work is an edition of Thucydides, (1862, *et seq.*) Died in 1891.

Clauberg, klŏw'bĕRG, (JOHANN,) a Cartesian philosopher, born at Solingen, in Westphalia, in 1622. He taught at Herborn and Duisburg. He was one of the most profound disciples of Descartes. His works were published under the title of "Opera Philosophica," (2 vols., 1691.) Died in 1665.

See MORHOF, "Polyhistor Literarius."

Claude, the French of CLAUDIUS, which see.

Claude, klōd, (JEAN,) an eminent French Protestant minister, born at La Sauvetat, near Agen, in 1619. He preached at Nîmes and Montauban, and in 1666 became pastor of Charenton, near Paris. His eloquence and wisdom rendered him one of the most influential leaders of the Protestant cause in France. He had several disputes with Bossuet and Arnauld on theology. When the edict of Nantes was revoked, (1685,) he retired to the Hague, where he died in 1687. "Bossuet," says Hallam, "was the acknowledged champion of the Roman Church in France; Claude was in equal pre-eminence on the other side." He was the author of a "Defence of the Reformation," (1673,) and many other works.

See ABEL RODOLPHE DE LADERIZE, "Abrégé de la Vie de M. Claude," 1687; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Claude, (JEAN JACQUES,) a grandson of the preceding, was born at the Hague in 1684. He became pastor of the French church in London in 1710, and died in 1712.

Claude de France, klōd dẹh frŏNss, the daughter of Louis XII., was born at Romorantin in 1499. She was married to Francis I. in 1514. Historians praise her eminent virtues. Died in 1524.

Claude de Turin. See CLAUDIUS OF TURIN.

Claude Lorrain,* klaud (or klōd) lor-rān′, [Fr. pron. klōd lo′rÀN′,] the prince of landscape-painters, was born at the Château de Chamagne, in Lorraine, in 1600. His proper name was **Claude Gelée**, (zhẹh-là′.) He went to Rome in early youth, and studied under G. Waals at Naples about two years. He then became a pupil of Agostino Tassi, a landscape-painter of Rome. There is a doubtful tradition that he served Tassi as cook also that he was originally an apprentice to a pastry-cook. He observed with constant attention the Italian scenery, and the phenomena of nature as modified by the ever-changing hours and seasons. After a tour of two years in France and Germany, he returned to Rome in 1627, was patronized by Urban VIII., and rose rapidly to pre-eminence in his department of art. His works are not exact transcripts of real nature, but combinations of picturesque scenes, selected with taste and idealized with inimitable art. "Every period of the day, with all its elemental vicissitudes, has been successfully embodied by his magic pencil." His colouring is rich, delicate, and harmonious. His aerial perspective has probably never been equalled. Among his master-pieces are "Esther and Ahasuerus," "A Seaport at Sunset," and "The Embarkation of Saint Ursula." Died in Rome in 1682.

In respect to the merit of Claude, Ruskin, the "Magnus Apollo" of art and prince of parodox, dissents from the great majority of critics. "Claude's capacities," says he, "were of the most limited kind; but he had tenderness of perception and sincerity of purpose, and he effected a revolution in art. This revolution consisted mainly in setting the sun in heaven. Till his time, no one had seriously thought of painting the sun but conventionally. . . . Claude made the sun his subject, and painted the effects of misty shadows cast by his rays over the landscape, and other delicate aerial transitions, as no one had ever done before, and, in some respects, as no one has done in oil-colour since. There was a certain foolish elegance in his work; but it resembled nothing that ever existed in the world." Reynolds used to say that "there would be another Raphael before there was another Claude."

See RUSKIN, "Modern Painters;" BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters;" DUSSIEUX, "Les Artistes Français à l'Étranger."

Clauder, klŏw′dẹr, (GABRIEL,) a German medical writer, born at Altenburg in 1633; died in 1691.

Claudet, klō′dȧ′, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished photographer, born at Lyons, France, in 1797. He made great improvements upon Daguerre's processes. Died in 1867.

Clau′dĭ-ą Gens, a patrician house of Rome, which produced many dictators, consuls, censors, etc., and from which the emperors Tiberius and Claudius were descended. The surnames of the patrician Claudii were Cæcus, Crassus, Pulcher, Sabinus, etc. They were distinguished for their pride and despotic character.

Clau′dĭ-an, [It. CLAUDIANO, klŏw-de-ä′no; Fr. CLAUDIEN, klō′de-ÀN′,] (CLAUDIUS CLAUDIANUS,) a distinguished Latin epic poet, born at Alexandria about 365 A.D. He became a resident of Rome, and a favourite of Stilicho, who was regent during the minority of Arcadius and Honorius. He acquired by his poems such celebrity that a statue was erected to him in the Forum of Trajan by the emperor and the senate. His principal works are "The Rape of Proserpine," a "Eulogy of Stilicho," ("De Laudibus Stilichonis,") "The War against the Getæ," ("De Bello Getico,") and satires against Eutropius and Rufinus. Some portions of these have been lost. He has a rich imagination, a picturesque style, and harmonious versification. In his religious opinions he appears to have been a pagan. The date of his death is unknown; but he was living in 408 A.D. He is regarded as the last of the Latin classic poets.

See T. MAZZO, "Vita di Claudiano," 1668; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. XXX.; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie," and the prefatory remarks in J. M. GESNER'S edition of Claudian's Works, 1759.

Claudiano. See CLAUDIAN.

Claudien. See CLAUDIAN.

Claudini, klŏw-dee′nee, or **Chiodini**, ke-o-dee′nee (GIULIO CESARE,) an Italian physician, born at Bologna, won a high reputation by his writings, among which are "Crises and Critical Days," (1612,) and "Rational Practice," ("Empirica rationalis," 1653.) Died in 1618.

Clau′dĭ-us, [Fr. CLAUDE, klōd,] or, more fully, **Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero**, fourth Emperor of Rome, born at Lyons in 10 B.C., was the son of Drusus Nero by Antonia Minor, (who was a daughter of Mark Antony,) and was a nephew of the emperor Tiberius. Being feeble in mind and body, he took no part in public affairs during the reign of Tiberius. Caligula, who was his nephew, gave him the office of consul in 37 A.D. On the death of Caligula, in 41, Claudius was proclaimed emperor by the mutinous soldiers; and the senate, though they preferred a republic, acquiesced in the choice of the army. His accession, as usual, was signalized by acts of justice and clemency. He recalled exiles, diminished taxes, and built an aqueduct in Rome. The principal military event of his reign was his successful invasion of Britain in person. His wife, the infamous Messalina, acquired an ascendency over him, and caused senators and other innocent persons to be put to death. After she became so shameless as to marry Caius Silius, she was executed, by the order or permission of Claudius. He afterwards married his niece, Agrippina the Younger, who by a former husband had a son, L. Domitius. Having persuaded him to adopt this son, she poisoned Claudius in 54 A.D., when her son, assuming the name of Nero, became emperor.

See SUETONIUS, "Claudius;" TACITUS, "Annales;" DION CASSIUS, "History."

Claudius, (APPIUS,) surnamed CRASSUS, a Roman decemvir of patrician rank, was elected consul in 451 B.C., soon after which he became one of the decemviri. He was notorious for his nefarious attempt to enslave and dishonour Virginia, who was rescued from his power by a tragical death. (See VIRGINIA.) Appius was imprisoned, and, according to Livy, committed suicide.

Claudius, (MARCUS AURELIUS,) surnamed GOTH′ICUS, an emperor of Rome, was born in Illyricum in 214 A.D. After having a high command under Valerian, he was proclaimed emperor by the army at the death of Gallienus, in 268. The senate confirmed this choice. The same year he defeated the rebel Aureolus in battle. In 269 he gained a decisive victory over the Goths or Scythians near Nissa, in Servia, and assumed the name of GOTHICUS. He died of an epidemic disease at Sirmium in 270, leaving a good reputation for virtue and talents. His brother, Quintilius, was proposed as his successor; but the army preferred Aurelian.

See TREBELLIUS POLLIO, "Claudius," in the "Historia Augusta;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

* The last part of this name is often incorrectly written *Lorraine*. It should be remembered that it is an *adjective*, agreeing with Claude, in the masculine gender, which is always without the final *e*. The whole name signifies "Claude the Lorrainer." In case we should say Claude of Lorraine, it should then be written with the *e*, as reference is made to the province of Lorraine, which is feminine.

Claudius, klŏw'de-ŭs, (MATTHIAS,) surnamed ASMUS, and THE MESSENGER OF WANDSBECK, a popular German poet and prose writer, born at Rheinfeld, near Lubeck, in 1743. He was appointed controller (revisor) of the Bank of Altona in 1778, and resided mostly at Wandsbeck. His works consist of essays, fables, epigrams, humorous and serious poems, etc. He was the author of the famous "Rhine-Wine Song," ("Rheinweinlied.") Died at Hamburg in 1815.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HENNINGS, "Asmus: Beiträg zur Geschichte der Literatur," etc., 1798.

Clau'dĭ-us OF TURIN [Lat. CLAU'DIUS TAURI'NUS; Fr. CLAUDE DE TURIN, klōd dẹh tü'răN'] was born in Spain towards the close of the eighth century. He became the chaplain of Louis le Débonnaire, who appointed him Bishop of Turin. He was very zealous in his efforts to reform the abuses which had gradually crept into the Church, and vehemently opposed the worship of images and of the cross; in consequence of which he has been styled "the Protestant of the ninth century." He was a man of great learning, and wrote commentaries on various portions of Scripture. He was publicly charged with heresy; but his death, which occurred about 840, saved him, probably, from a determined persecution.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs before and after Luther," Philadelphia, 1867; NEANDER, "Church History."

Clau'dius Cæ'cus, (see'kus,) (APPIUS,) a Roman patrician, who was censor from 312 to 308 B.C. During this period he constructed the Appian Way from Rome to Capua. He was afterwards consul, and *interrex*, (or regent,) and became blind, as his surname indicates He wrote a poem, and a legal work in prose.

Claudius Civilis. See CIVILIS.

Claudius Claudianus. See CLAUDIAN.

Claudius Herodes. See HERODES, (ATTICUS.)

Claud'ĭ-us Pul'cher, (APPIUS,) a son of Publius Claudius Pulcher, was chosen prætor in 215 B.C., and in the next year was legate under Marcellus in Sicily. He was elected consul in 212, and commanded an army in the second Punic war. He was killed in a battle with Hannibal at Capua about 210 B.C.

Claudius Pulcher, (APPIUS,) a brother of the Clodius killed by Milo, was prætor in 57 B.C. and consul in 53, after which he misgoverned Cilicia about two years. On his return he was prosecuted by Dolabella, but was acquitted by the influence of Pompey and Hortensius. He became censor in the year 50, and in the exercise of that office expelled Sallust and others from the senate. Having taken the side of Pompey against Cæsar, he obtained command in Greece, where he died about 48 B.C.

Claudius Pulcher, (PUBLIUS,) a Roman general, son of Appius Claudius Cæcus, noticed above, was distinguished for his insolence and pride. He was elected consul in 249 B.C., during the first Punic war. He took command of the fleet, and, though the auspices were unfavourable, attacked the Carthaginians, who gained a decisive victory. Soon after this event he was deprived of office and disgraced.

Claudius Taurinus. See CLAUDIUS OF TURIN.

Claugh'tọn, (Rev. THOMAS LEGH,) an English classical scholar, born about 1808. He was professor of poetry at Oxford from 1852 to 1857, and in 1877 became Bishop of Saint Alban's. Died July 25, 1892.

Claus, klŏwss, (KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German zoologist, born at Cassel, January 2, 1835, was educated at Marburg and Giessen. He held successive professorships in Marburg, (1860,) Göttingen, (1870,) and Vienna, (1873.) His principal investigations have been among the Crustaceans and Cœlenterates. His works include "Die freilebenden Copepoden," (1863.) "Untersuchungen zur Erforschung der genealogischen Grundlage des Krustaceensystems," (1876,) "Grundzüge der Zoologie," and "Kleines Lehrbuch der Zoologie," (1880.)

Claus, (WILHELMINE,) an eminent German pianist, born at Prague, December 13, 1834, has given concerts in Paris, London, and various cities of Germany. She married Friedrich Szarvady in 1857.

Clausade, de, dẹh klō'zăd', (GEORGE JACQUES AMÉDÉE,) a French lawyer and writer, born in 1809. Among his works is a "Voyage to Stockholm." He died in 1847.

Clausberg, klŏws'bĕRG, (CHRISTLIEB,) a German mathematician, born in 1689, was preceptor of the prince-royal at Copenhagen, and published a "Treatise on the Law of Commerce," and an excellent "Demonstrative Arithmetic," (1732.) Died in 1751.

Clausel, klō'zĕl', (BERTRAND,) COUNT, a French marshal, born at Mirepoix (Ariége) in 1772. He became general of brigade in 1799, and general of division about 1804. He served with distinction in Austria in 1809, and commanded with *éclat* at Salamanca (where he was severely wounded) in 1812. Having fought for Napoleon during the Hundred Days, he was forced to fly for his life, and went to the United States in 1815. He returned to France in 1820, obtained command of the army in Africa in 1830, received a marshal's bâton in 1831, and became Governor-General of Algeria in 1835. For his ill success in an expedition against Constantine, he was recalled in 1837. Died in 1842.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Clausel de Coussergues, klō'zĕl' dẹh koo'sẽRG', (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French politician, noted for intolerance, was born in Aveyron in 1759. He emigrated about 1790, and returned about 1800. After the restoration he became an ultra-royalist, and was chosen a judge of the court of cassation in 1815. Died in 1846.

Clausen, klŏw'zẹn, (HENRIK GEORG,) an eminent Danish preacher, born in Sleswick in 1759. He became pastor of a church of Copenhagen in 1797, and continued to preach there about forty years. Died in 1840.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Clausen, (HENRIK NICOLAI,) a Danish theologian and statesman of great ability and influence, a son of the preceding, was born at Maribo, on the island of Laaland, in 1793. He became professor of theology in the University of Copenhagen in 1820, and developed his rationalistic doctrines in many works remarkable for learning and eloquence. Among them are "Augustin. of Hippo the Interpreter of Scripture," ("Augustinus Hipponensis Sacræ Scripturæ Interpres," 1826,) "Popular Discourses on the Reformation," (1836,) and "The Augsburg Confession explained Historically and Dogmatically," (both in Danish, 1851.) In politics he was a champion of liberal principles and Danish nationality. He was elected a deputy to the States in 1840, and was the leader of the movement which resulted in the constitutional reform of 1848. About the end of that year he was appointed privy councillor and minister without a portfolio. He resigned office in 1851. Died March 26, 1877.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Clausewitz, von, fon klŏw'zẹh-vĭts', (KARL,) a distinguished Prussian general and writer on war, born at Burg in 1780. He entered the service of Russia in 1812, served on the staff in the Russian army in 1813, and published in 1814 an "Account of the Campaign of 1813," which was favourably received. He was appointed director of the Military Academy *(allgemeine Kriegschule)* of Prussia in 1818, with the title of major-general. He died in 1831, after which appeared his "Posthumous Works," (10 vols., 1832–37.) Among these is a treatise entitled "On War," ("Vom Kriege,") which is said to be a work of extraordinary merit.

Clausius, klŏw'se-ŏŏs, (RUDOLF JULIUS EMANUEL,) an eminent German physicist, born at Köslin, in Pomerania, January 2, 1822. He was educated at Berlin, and held professorships of physics at Zurich, Würzburg, and Bonn. He discovered the principle of the Virial in mathematical physics, and published "Ueber das Wesen der Wärme," (1857,) and "Die Potentialfunktion und das Potential," (1859.) Clausius asserts, on mathematical and physical grounds, that the existence of a Creator has been proved, and that miracles are, from a scientific point of view, entirely possible. Died in 1888.

Clavena, klä-vā'nä, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian botanist, born at Belluno, lived about 1600.

Claver, klä-vair', (PEDRO,) a Spanish missionary, born about 1582. He laboured in the West Indies, and was noted for his kindness to the slaves. Died in 1654.

See SUAREZ, "Vida del P. P. Claver," 1657; FLEURIAU, "Vie du R. P. Claver," 1751.

Claveret, klȧv'rȧ', (JEAN,) a French dramatist, born at Orléans in 1590; died in 1666.

Claverhouse. See GRAHAM, (JOHN.)

Clavier, klȧ've-ā', (ÉTIENNE,) a French Hellenist and judge, was born at Lyons in 1762. He was judge of the criminal court in Paris under the Directory and under the empire until 1811. When the judges were urged to condemn Moreau to death, and were assured by Murat that the executive would pardon him, Clavier repelled the idea, saying, "But who will pardon us?" In 1809 he was admitted into the Institute. He contributed to the "Biographie Universelle," and published several works, among which is "Pausanias, Description de la Grèce," (6 vols.,) an edition of the Greek text, with a good French version. Died in 1817.

Clavière, klȧ've-air', (ÉTIENNE,) a Swiss financier and author, was born at Geneva in 1735. He removed to Paris, where, before the Revolution, he was engaged in banking. About 1789 he became a political associate of Mirabeau, who had a high opinion of his talents, and who availed himself of those talents in composing his speeches, essays, etc. In 1791 he was chosen deputy *suppléant* to the National Assembly, and was the Girondist minister of finance from March to June in 1792. Having been thrown into prison by the Jacobins, and doomed to die, he killed himself in December, 1793. He wrote treatises on Finance. "He was," says Dumont, "a man of superior intellect, and was the author of almost all Mirabeau's works on finance." ("Recollections of Mirabeau.")

See VILLAUMÉ, "Histoire de la Révolution."

Clavigero, klȧ-ve-hā'ro, (FRANCISCO SAVERIO,) a Mexican historian, born at Vera Cruz about 1720. He was employed about thirty years as a Jesuit missionary among the Indians of Mexico, whose history and traditions he diligently studied. In consequence of the suppression of the Jesuit order about 1767, he went to Europe, and found an asylum at Cesena, Italy, where he published, in Italian, his "Ancient History of Mexico," (1780.) It is the most complete account that has been written of the history, religion, customs, arts, and natural history of that country. Died in 1793.

Clavijo, de, dȧ klȧ-vee'ho, (RUY GONZALEZ,) a Spaniard, who in 1403 was sent by Henry III. of Castile as ambassador to Tamerlane, whom he found at Samarcand. Having returned home in 1406, he published a "History of Tamerlane," with an account of the journey, which is said to be veracious and valuable.

Clavijo y Fajardo or **Faxardo**, klȧ-vee'ho e fȧ-har'do, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish writer, born in one of the Canary Islands in 1726. He published in Madrid a successful periodical, "The Thinker," ("El Pensador,") and was appointed officer or keeper of the archives in the department of state. It appears that about 1764 he was guilty of a breach of promise to Marie Caron, a French lady, whose brother, the famous Beaumarchais, appealing to the code of honour, obtained some revenge or satisfaction and published his version of the affair. This story has been dramatized by Goethe. Clavijo was editor of the "Mercurio," a political journal, from 1773 to 1793. Died in 1806.

See BEAUMARCHAIS, "Fragment de mon Voyage d'Espagne en 1764."

Clavius, klȧ've-ŭs, (CHRISTOPH,) a learned German mathematician and Jesuit, born at Bamberg in 1537. Having visited Rome, he was employed in 1581 by Gregory XIII. to reform the calendar. He enjoyed a great reputation in his time; though he was criticised with much acrimony by Scaliger. He published many works, which were often reprinted, and among which were "Geometria Practica," (1604,) and an "Explanation of the Roman Calendar of Gregory XIII.," in Latin, (1603.) Died in 1612.

Clax'ton, (ALEXANDER,) a commodore in the United States navy, born in Maryland about 1790; died on the coast of Chili in 1841.

Claxton, (KATE,) the stage-name of Mrs. Charles A. Stevenson, was born in New York in 1848. In 1872 she created the part of Louise in "The Two Orphans," in which character she is best known.

Clay, (CASSIUS MARCELLUS,) an American statesman, a son of General Green Clay, noticed below, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1810. He studied law, and was elected a member of the legislature of Kentucky several times between 1835 and 1841. His acknowledged abilities and rare force of character seemed to anticipate a distinguished political career; but his anti-slavery principles prevented the brilliant success he might otherwise have achieved. He raised his voice boldly against slavery, and opposed the annexation of Texas to the Union. He advocated the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency in 1844 by speeches in the Northern States. In 1845 he began to edit "The True American," an anti-slavery paper, published at Lexington, Kentucky. He encountered violent opposition, and defended himself courageously against the mob in several bloody conflicts. He served as captain in the Mexican war with distinction, (1846–47.) About 1850 he separated from the Whig party. He favoured the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860, and received a commission as general of volunteers in 1861. In 1862 or 1863 he was appointed minister to Russia, which position he held until the spring of 1869, when Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his place. His writings and speeches were edited and published by Horace Greeley in 1848. Died July 22, 1903.

Clay, (CLEMENT C.,) an American lawyer and Senator, born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1789, removed to Alabama about 1812. He was elected Governor of Alabama by the Democrats in 1835, and a Senator of the United States in 1837. Died in 1866.

Clay, (CLEMENT C.,) JR., a son of the preceding, born in Madison county, Alabama, in 1819. He practised law, was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1853 by the Democrats, and re-elected about 1857. He was a zealous disunionist in 1860–65. Died Jan. 3, 1882.

Clay, (FREDERIC,) an English musical composer, born in Paris, August 3, 1840, wrote the music for Tom Taylor's "Court and Cottage," (1862,) Gilbert's "Princess Toto," (1875,) and other operas, and produced cantatas and songs. Died November 29, 1889.

Clay, (GREEN,) GENERAL, a pioneer and legislator, born in Powhatan county, Virginia, in 1757. He migrated to Kentucky about 1776, and served many years in the legislature of that State. In 1813 he defended Fort Meigs with success against a strong force of British and Indians. Died in 1826.

Clay, (HENRY,) an eminent American statesman and orator, born in a district called "the Slashes," in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 12th of April, 1777. He was a son of John Clay, a Baptist minister, who died about 1782, and who left but little property to his children. Having acquired the rudiments of education in a common school, Henry became, in 1792, a copying clerk in the court of chancery at Richmond, and there attracted the notice of the eminent judge George Wythe, from whose counsels and influence he derived much benefit. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1797, and removed in the same year to Lexington, Kentucky, where his practice was crowned with a rapid and brilliant success. In 1799 he married a daughter of Colonel Thomas Hart, of Lexington. When the people of Kentucky were about to adopt a State Constitution, in 1799, Mr. Clay, by his writings and speeches, advocated the gradual abolition of slavery. He began his political career as a Jeffersonian Democrat, was elected to the legislature of his State about 1804, and was sent in 1806 to fill for a short term a seat in the Senate of the United States, made vacant by the resignation of a Senator. Having been again chosen a Senator in 1809, he made a speech in favour of the protection of American manufactures, and one against the United States Bank. His term in the Senate having expired in 1811, he was then chosen a member of the House of Representatives, and was elected Speaker of the House in November of that year. He was a zealous advocate of the war of 1812, and probably contributed more than any other man to the success of the war party. He was re-elected Speaker of the House in May, 1813, resigned that office in January 1814, and was then sent to Europe as a commissioner to treat for peace with Great Britain. The treaty of Ghent

having been signed by Mr. Clay and his colleagues in December, 1814, he returned home in September, 1815. In December, 1815, (and thrice afterwards,) he was again elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He supported in 1816 the bill to charter a Bank of the United States, on which question he acknowledged that he had changed his opinions. In 1818 he made a great speech for the recognition of the South American republics. He was one of the most prominent supporters of the Missouri Compromise, by which, in 1821, after a long and exciting contest, Missouri was admitted into the Union with slavery, and slavery was prohibited in the territories north of 36° 30′ north latitude. Before this time he had acquired great popularity as a statesman and an orator. "At thirty," says Parton, "he was, to use the language of the stump, 'Kentucky's favourite son,' and incomparably the finest orator in the Western country. Kentucky had tried him, and found him perfectly to her mind. . . . In familiar conversation he used language of the most Western description; and he had a singularly careless, graceful way with him, that was in strong contrast with the vigour and dignity of his public efforts. During the thirteen years of his Speakership not one of his decisions had been reversed, and he had presided over the turbulent and restive House with that perfect blending of courtesy and firmness which at once restrains and charms."

Mr. Clay was one of the four candidates for the Presidency of the United States in 1824, and received thirty-seven electoral votes. When the election of President devolved on the House of Representatives, he preferred Mr. Adams to General Jackson, and his influence decided the result. He thus gave the partisans of Jackson some pretext for the calumnious charge of "bargain and corruption" which impaired his popularity for a time. In March, 1825, he was appointed secretary of state. In April, 1826, he fought a bloodless duel with John Randolph, who had spoken of the coalition of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay as a "combination of the Puritan and the blackleg." He was elected a Senator of the United States for six years, 1831–37, and was the candidate of the anti-Jackson party in the Presidential election of 1832. He received the votes of only six States, viz., Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky. Mr. Clay was the author of the Compromise Tariff of 1832–33, occasioned by the danger of a violent collision between the nullifiers of South Carolina and the Federal government. Although he was the favourite leader of the Whig party recently organized, he declined to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1836. About the end of that year he was re-elected a Senator of the United States. He supported General Harrison as a candidate for the office of President in 1840. In the Senate he advocated a national bank and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. He resigned his seat in the Senate early in 1842, and retired to his residence at Ashland, near Lexington. The Whig National Convention of May, 1844, with great unanimity, nominated him for the Presidency. He opposed the annexation of Texas, (which was advocated by Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate,) and declared that no earthly power should ever induce him to consent to the addition of one acre of slave territory to the United States. Mr. Clay received one hundred and five electoral votes, cast by Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee; but he was not elected.

He joined the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1847. In December, 1848, he was again elected to the national Senate, in which he afterwards made numerous speeches, especially on the controversy occasioned by slavery. The Compromise of 1850, which postponed for ten years the conflict between freedom and slavery, was chiefly his work. In one of his speeches on the Compromise Bill he said, "I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union,—a subordinate one to my own State." He died at Washington, June 29, 1852. He had five sons and six daughters. "Take him for all in all," says Parton, "we must regard him as the first of American orators; but posterity will not assign him that rank, because posterity will not hear that matchless voice, will not see those large gestures, those striking attitudes, that grand manner, which gave to second-rate composition first-rate effect. . . . His speeches will long be interesting as the relics of a magnificent and dazzling personality, and for the light they cast upon the history of parties; but they add scarcely anything to the intellectual property of the nation."

See PARTON, "Famous Americans of Recent Times," 1867; EPES SARGENT, "Life of Henry Clay," 1844; CALVIN COLTON, "Life of Henry Clay," 2 vols., 1846; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; "North American Review" for October, 1827, October, 1831, (by A. H. EVERETT,) and January, 1866; "Quarterly Review" for December, 1840; EDWARD G. PARKER, "Golden Age of American Oratory," Boston, 1857.

Clay, (JAMES B.,) a son of Henry Clay, was born in 1817. He joined the Democratic party, and was elected a member of Congress in 1857 to represent a district in Kentucky. He was a secessionist in 1861. Died in 1864.

Clay, (JOHANN.) See CLAI.

Clayborne, klā′bȯrn, (WILLIAM,) an early settler and explorer of Virginia, occupied Kent Island, in Chesapeake Bay, about 1631. He was involved in disputes and violent conflicts with Lord Baltimore and Leonard Calvert. He became secretary of state about 1652.

Clay'ton, (AUGUSTIN SMITH,) born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1783, became a judge of the superior court of Georgia in 1819, and a member of Congress about 1832. Died in 1839.

Clay'ton, (JOHN,) an English botanist, born in Kent about 1690. He emigrated in 1705 to Virginia, where he practised medicine and botanized extensively. He wrote articles on the natural history of Virginia, which were published by the Royal Society of London. In 1739 Linnæus and Gronovius published a "Flora of Virginia, exhibiting the Plants which J. Clayton has collected." A genus of herbaceous plants was named *Claytonia* in his honour by Gronovius. Died in 1773.

Clayton, (JOHN MIDDLETON,) an American statesman, born in Sussex county, Delaware, in 1796. He graduated at Yale College in 1815, and studied law, which he practised with success in Delaware. He gained a high reputation as a pleader. In 1829 he was elected a Senator of the United States for Delaware. Having joined the Whig party, he was re-elected to the Federal Senate in 1835. He was chief justice of Delaware from 1837 to 1839, and represented that State in the United States Senate from 1845 to 1849. In March, 1849, he was appointed secretary of state by President Taylor. He negotiated with the British government in 1850 the celebrated "Clayton-Bulwer treaty." He resigned office on the death of President Taylor, July, 1850, and was again elected a Senator of the United States for six years, 1851–57. He married in early life, and had several children, whom he survived. He died in November, 1856, leaving a fair reputation for ability and integrity.

Clay'ton, (ROBERT,) F.R.S., a learned Irish divine, born in Dublin in 1695. He became Bishop of Killala in 1730, of Cork in 1735, and of Clogher in 1745. He published an "Introduction to the History of the Jews," and other works. His "Essay on Spirit" (1751) gave much offence to the Anglican Church by its advocacy of Arian or Unitarian doctrines. Died in 1758.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Cle-an'dėr, [Gr. Κλεάνδρος; Fr. CLÉANDRE, klā′ȯ̃ndr′,] a corrupt prime minister of Commodus, Emperor of Rome, was originally a Phrygian slave. He was put to death about 189 A.D.

Cle-ā'nor, [Κλεάνωρ,] a Greek officer, born in Arcadia, lived about 400 B.C. He entered the service of Cyrus the Younger, and was one of the chiefs of that army of 10,000 whose famous retreat is described by Xenophon.

Cléanthe. See CLEANTHES.

Cle-an'thēz, [Gr. Κλεάνθης; Fr. CLÉANTHE, klā′ȯ̃nt′,] a Greek Stoic philosopher, born at Assos, in Asia Minor, about 300 B.C. He became a resident of Athens, and a pupil of Zeno, with whom he studied many years, supporting himself by drawing water and other hard labour. At the death of Zeno, about 260 B.C., he became his successor as head of the Stoic school. He wrote many works, which are nearly all lost, except a hymn to Jupiter, remarkable for elevation and grandeur of thought.

Chrysippus was his pupil and successor. The original occupation of Cleanthes was that of athlete. He was solid rather than brilliant, practical rather than speculative.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; W. T. KRUG, "Dissertatio de Cleanthe," 1819; CICERO, "De Natura Deorum."

Cle-ar'chus, [Gr. Κλέαρχος; Fr. CLÉARQUE, klā'ärk',] a Spartan general, who, having been condemned to death for crimes committed while he commanded at Byzantium, escaped, and entered the service of Cyrus the Younger. He commanded a body of Greeks in the war between Cyrus and his brother Artaxerxes. After the battle of Cunaxa, in which Cyrus was killed, the King of Persia by treachery obtained possession of Clearchus and the other Grecian generals, and put them to death about 400 B.C. New generals were then chosen, under whose direction the Greeks successfully accomplished the famous retreat known as "the Retreat of the Ten Thousand."

See XENOPHON, "Anabasis."

Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclea, a Greek city of Pontus, had been a pupil of Plato at Athens. After he had reigned twelve years, and committed many acts of cruelty, he was assassinated by Chion and others, about 352 B.C.

Clearchus, an Athenian comic poet, lived probably in the third century B.C.

Clearchus of Soli, a Greek philosopher, and a pupil of Aristotle, wrote on various subjects numerous works which have not come down to us. Among the titles were "On Friendship," ("Philia,") "On Paintings," "On Anatomy," and "On Sleep."

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Cléarque. See CLEARCHUS.

Cleaveland, Cleveland, or **Clieveland**, kleev'land, (JOHN,) an English poet, born at Loughborough in 1613. He was once a tutor at a college in Cambridge. In the civil war he fought for the royal cause. He wrote the "Rustic Rampant," "The King's Disguise," and other poems, which were greatly admired by many in his own time, but are marred by perverse conceits, and are now neglected. Died in 1659.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. xii., 1825.

Cleaveland, kleev'land, (PARKER,) LL.D., an eminent American mineralogist, was born in Massachusetts in 1780. He graduated at Harvard in 1799, and from 1805 till his death was professor of chemistry, mineralogy, etc. in Bowdoin College, Maine. His work on "Mineralogy and Geology," (2 vols. 8vo,) issued in 1816, introduced him to the notice of Sir Humphry Davy, Cuvier, and other illustrious scientific men, with several of whom he corresponded. At his death he was an honorary member of the principal scientific associations in Europe. Died in 1858.

Cleaver, klee'vẹr, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born in 1742, became successively Bishop of Chester, (1787,) of Bangor, (1800,) and of Saint Asaph, (1806.) He was editor of an Oxford edition of Homer, and published, besides other works, Sermons, and "De Rhythmo Græcorum Liber," (1789.) Died in 1815.

Cle'burn or **Cle'burne**, (PATRICK,) a general, born in Ireland about 1828. He was a lawyer in Arkansas before the civil war, in which he fought against the Union. He commanded a division at Stone River, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, September, 1863. He was killed at the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. "The loss of Patrick Cleburne—the 'Stonewall Jackson of the West,'"—says Greeley, "would of itself have been a rebel disaster." ("American Conflict.")

Cleef, van, vän klāf, or **Cleeve**, klā'veh, (HENDRIK,) a skilful Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp about 1510. He spent some years in Italy. Died in 1589.

His brother MARTIN, born about 1520, was a historical painter of merit, and was employed by several landscape-painters to paint the figures of their works. The two brothers sometimes worked on the same piece of canvas.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Cleef, van, (JAN,) an eminent Flemish painter, born at Venloo in 1646, was a pupil of Gaspar de Crayer. He became one of the most skilful Flemish artists of his time, and adorned the churches of Antwerp, Ghent, etc. He excelled many or all Flemish painters in the treatment of drapery. Among his master-pieces is "The Redemption of the Captives." Died in Ghent in 1716.

Cleef, van, (JOOST,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1490. He was an excellent colorist. In the latter part of his life he worked in Madrid, and is said to have become insane.

His father, WILLEM, was a skilful historical painter.

Cleeve. See CLEEF.

Cleg'horn, (GEORGE,) an able Scottish physician, born in Edinburgh in 1716. Having passed thirteen years in Minorca, he published "The Diseases of Minorca," (1751,) which Dr. Fothergill calls "a just model for future writers." It treats on the botany, climate, etc. of that island. In 1751 he settled in Dublin, where he practised with success, and became professor of anatomy in the university. Died in 1787.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Cleisthenes. See CLISTHENES.

Cleitarchus. See CLITARCHUS.

Cleitus. See CLITUS.

Cle'land, (JOHN,) an English writer, born about 1710, was the son of Colonel Cleland, the original of the Spectator's "Will Honeycomb." In his youth he was consul at Smyrna. Besides other works, he wrote "The Man of Honour," and "The Way to Things by Words, and to Words by Things." Died in 1789.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes," etc.

Cle'land, (Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born about 1660, was a zealous Covenanter. He was lieutenant-colonel of Lord Angus's regiment, and was killed in battle at Dunkeld in 1689. His poems were published in 1697.

Clemangis or **Clemangius**. See CLAMENGES.

Clémence Isaure, klā'mônss' e'zōr', a French lady, who lived at Toulouse about 1470. She reanimated the literary spirit of her countrymen by instituting or endowing the Floral Games, (*Jeux floraux*,) which were held annually on the 1st of May at Toulouse. She bequeathed a fund, part of which was to be paid in prizes for the best poems. Her death is supposed to have occurred soon after 1500.

See SALVAN, "C. Isaure, Étude historique," 1853; J. B. NOULET, "Dame Clémence Isaure," etc., 1852; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Clemenceau, kla'manso', (GEORGES,) French statesman, was born at Chateau de l'Aubraie, Feole, Vendée, Sept. 28, 1841. He practised medicine in Paris, lived in the United States from 1865 to 1871, entered the French National Assembly 1871, and the Chamber in 1876, where he became a leader of the extreme Left. He founded several papers, including "L'Aurore," was a brilliant journalist, and became known for his vigorous criticism of ministeries. He was Premier 1906–1909, and in Nov., 1917 became Premier and Minister of War. At the Peace Conference at Versailles he represented France, and was one of the "Big Four," which included Wilson, Lloyd George, and Orlando. The Clemenceau ministry fell in Jan., 1920. He became a member of the French Academy in 1918. Clemenceau visited the United States in 1922. Died November 23, 1929.

Clemencín, klā-mēn-thēn', (DIEGO,) a Spanish statesman and author of merit, born at Murcia in 1765. Soon after he left college he was employed as tutor in the family of the Duke of Osuña, and became a resident of Madrid. He was editor of the Official Gazette in Madrid in 1808, and a member of the Cortes of Cadiz in 1812. When the Constitutional party, with which he was identified, prevailed in 1820, he was elected to the Cortes, of which he became president. In 1823 he was banished from Madrid by the Absolutists. About 1833 he was appointed librarian to the queen and was made a peer of the kingdom. Among his principal writings are a "Eulogy on Isabella of Castile," (1821,) which was then the best work on the subject, and an excellent "Commentary on Don Quixote," (1833.) Died in 1834.

Clemens, klā'mẽns, (FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born in Westphalia about 1800. Among his works are "The Eccentric People," and "The Manifesto of Reason," ("Manifest der Vernunft," 1836.)

Clem'enš, (SAMUEL LANGHORNE,) known as MARK TWAIN, was born at Florida, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He learned the trade of a printer, became in 1855 a pilot on a river-steamboat, and in 1861 was private secretary to his brother, who had been appointed Secretary of Nevada Territory. He afterwards lived in California and Hawaii, and later delivered humorous lectures. Among his works (nearly all marked by a broad humour) are "The Jumping Frog," (1867,) "The Innocents Abroad," (1869,) "Roughing It," (1872,) "A Tramp Abroad," (1880,) "The Prince and the Pauper," (1882,) and "Life on the Mississippi," (1883.) The story and drama each called "The Gilded Age" (1874) were written by him in conjunction with C. D. Warner. The play, especially, had great success. Died April 21, 1910.

Cle'mens, (T. FLAVIUS,) a Roman consul, was a cousin-german of the emperor Domitian, and his colleague in the consulship, 95 A.D. He is reckoned among the Christian martyrs, having been put to death by order of Domitian on a charge of impiety towards the heathen gods.

Clemens Romanus. See CLEMENT I.

Clem'ent [Lat. CLE'MENS, or, more fully, TITUS FLAVIUS CLEMENS; Fr. CLÉMENT, klā'mŏn'] OF ALEXANDRIA, an eminent Father of the Christian church, born about the middle of the second century. According to some writers, he was a native of Athens, and in his youth a disciple of the Platonic philosophy. After studying with various pagan teachers, he became a disciple of Pantænus, who was master of a Christian school in Alexandria. He succeeded Pantænus, and was ordained a presbyter in the church of that city. It is stated that in 202 A.D., to escape from persecution, he retired to Syria, and preached in Antioch and other cities. A few years later we find him again employed as teacher of catechumens in Alexandria. He died about the year 220. Eusebius, Chrysostom, and others extol his learning, wisdom, and virtue. Origen was the most eminent of his pupils. Clement left several esteemed works, written in Greek, which are still extant, and which afford various information on religion, history, and philosophy, viz., "Exhortation to the Greeks," "Pædagogus," and "Stromata," (Gr. Στρωματεῖς.) The last is a medley of Christian thoughts, maxims of philosophy, anecdotes, etc., without methodical arrangement. He is more addicted to speculation, and more favourable to the ancient Greek philosophy, than many of the other Christian Fathers.

See EUSEBIUS, "Ecclesiastical History;" KAYE, "Account of the Writings, etc. of Clement of Alexandria," London, 1835; MATTER, "Essai historique sur l'École d'Alexandrie;" NEANDER, "History of the Church;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" REINKENS, "De Clemente Presbytero Alexandrino," 1851.

Clement I., (or **Cle'mens Roma'nus**,) a bishop of Rome, of whom we have little positive information. According to various authorities, he succeeded Linus in 67 A.D., or Anacletus in the year 91. He is supposed to be the Clement whom Saint Paul calls his fellow-labourer, (Philip. iv. 3.) Eusebius states that he died in 100 A.D., having been bishop nine years. He is reckoned among the martyrs; but there is some doubt whether he died a violent or a natural death. On the occasion of a dissension in the church of Corinth, Clement wrote to that church an excellent epistle, which is still extant, and is highly prized as a monument of antiquity and memorial of the primitive Church. It was often read publicly in the churches as late as the fourth century. Eusebius informs us that the other works ascribed to Clement are not genuine. His epistle is divided into more than fifty chapters. His authority tends to prove the genuineness of certain books of the New Testament which he quotes, viz., Matthew, Luke, and several epistles.

See NEANDER, "History of the Church;" TILLEMONT, "Mémoires."

Clement II., a native of Saxony, whose name was SUID'GER, was elected pope in 1046 as successor to Gregory VI. He crowned as emperor Henry III. in the same year, and died in October, 1047, when Benedict IX. was chosen pope.

Clement III., a Roman by birth, was elected pope at Pisa in December, 1187, after the death of Gregory VIII. Jerusalem having just fallen into the power of Saladin, Clement made successful efforts to enlist the Christians in another crusade against the Saracens, which was led by Richard I. of England and Philip of France. He died in March, 1191, and was succeeded by Celestine III.

Clement IV. (GUY FOULQUES, or GUIDO FULCODI) was born at Saint-Gilles, in France. He had been secretary to Louis IX., whom he served many years in important affairs. In February, 1265, he succeeded Urban IV. He favoured Charles of Anjou in his conquest of Naples, which was then ruled by Manfred, and which the last pontiff had granted or given to Charles. He died in 1268, and was succeeded by Gregory X.

Clement V., Pope of Rome, succeeded Benedict XI. in June, 1305. He was a Frenchman, named BERTRAND DE GOT. In 1299 he had been made Archbishop of Bordeaux. He was crowned as pope at Lyons, and to gratify his patron, Philippe le Bel, he chose Avignon as his residence and the capital of the popedom. This innovation caused great discontent, and was the origin of a long division in the Church. He co-operated with Philippe le Bel in his cruel persecution of the Templars. He is represented as immoral and venal. He died in 1314. John XXII. was chosen as his successor in 1316.

See DE GUASCO, "Histoire du Pape Clément V," 2 vols., 1756.

Clement VI., elected pope in 1342, succeeded Benedict XII. at Avignon. He was a native of Limousin, in France, and was named PIERRE ROGER, (ro'zhā'.) He purchased from Joanna of Naples the sovereignty of Avignon. During his pontificate the famous Rienzi attempted to effect a revolution in Rome, but failed. Clement ordained the celebration of a jubilee every fifty years. He died in 1352, and was succeeded by Innocent VI.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Clement VII., (GIULIO DE' **Medici**—mĕd'e-chee,) a natural son of Giuliano de' Medici, and a cousin of Leo X., succeeded Adrian VI. in November, 1523. In the pontificate of Leo X. he had been made Archbishop of Florence, and received a cardinal's hat. Alarmed at the growing power of Charles V., he made a league against him with the Venetians and Francis I. of France. The army of Charles V., commanded by Constable Bourbon, took Rome by assault in 1527, treated the citizens with great cruelty, and made the pope a prisoner. His dispute with Henry VIII. of England respecting the divorce of Queen Catherine produced results of great political importance. He issued a famous bull against Henry in 1534. He died in September of that year, and was succeeded by Paul III. (See also ROBERT OF GENÈVA.)

See GUICCIARDINI, "Historia d'Italia," 1564; RANKE, "History of the Popes."

Clement VIII. (IPPOLITO **Aldobrandini**—ăl-do-brăn-dee'nee) succeeded Innocent IX. in January, 1592. He was a native of Fano, in Italy, and became cardinal in 1585. He negotiated with Henry IV. of France with respect to his abjuration of Protestantism, which occurred in 1595. During his pontificate commenced the dispute on the doctrine of grace, which caused the long and angry controversy between the Molinists and the Jansenists in the seventeenth century. Clement appears to have been neutral in this question. He annexed the duchy of Ferrara to the Papal States. He died in 1605, and was succeeded by Leo XI.

See CICARELLA, "De Vita Clementis VIII.;" LUC WADDING, "Vita Clementis VIII.," 1723; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis."

Clement IX., elected pope in June, 1667, succeeded Alexander VII. He was born at Pistoia in 1600, and was originally named GIULIO DE ROSPIGLIOSI, (ros-pēl-yo'-śee.) He was made a cardinal by Alexander VII. One of the principal events of his short pontificate was a compromise or transient peace which he made between the Jesuits and Jansenists of France. He died in December, 1669, regretted on account of his probity and other virtues. His successor was Clement X.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Clement X. (EMILIO **Altieri**—ăl-te-ā'ree) succeeded Clement IX. in 1670, at the age of eighty. He was an Italian, and probably a native of Rome. He had been made

a cardinal by the preceding pontiff. Cardinal Paluzzi Altieri had the chief control of affairs in this pontificate, the events of which were not very important. Clement died in 1676, and was succeeded by Innocent XI.

Clement XI. (GIAN FRANCESCO **Albani**—ål-bâ'-nee) was born at Pesaro, in Central Italy, in 1649. He was made a cardinal in 1690, and elected pope in November, 1700, after the death of Innocent XII. About 1707 he was involved in war with the Emperor of Austria, whose army entered the States of the Church and compelled the pope to sue for peace. In his pontificate the Jansenist controversy was renewed in France by the bull *Vineam Domini*, which denounced the Jansenist doctrines as heretical. In 1713 he raised a great commotion among the French religionists by the famous bull *Unigenitus*, which condemned one hundred and one propositions of a book, written by Père Quesnel, on Grace and Predestination. This bull was supported by the Jesuits and the court, and opposed by the Jansenists. The book of Quesnel had been approved by De Noailles, Archbishop of Paris. Clement assisted the Pretender in his attempt to obtain the British crown in 1715, and after his failure received him with regal honours at Rome. He died in March, 1721, leaving a high reputation for morality and learning. He was a liberal patron of art and literature. His successor was Innocent XIII.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes;" LAFITAU, "Vie de Clément XI," 1752; BATTELLI, "Vita Clementis XI.," 1723.

Clement XII. (LORENZO **Corsini**—kor-see'nee) was born at Florence in 1652, and received a cardinal's hat in 1706, before which he had been treasurer of the apostolic chamber. He succeeded Benedict XIII. in July, 1730. He failed in an attempt to make himself master of Parma and Piacenza. He died in 1740, and was succeeded by Benedict XIV.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes Romains;" A. FABRONI, "De Vita et Rebus gestis Clementis XII.," 1760.

Clement XIII. (CARLO **Rezzonico**—rêt-so-nee'-ko?) succeeded Benedict XIV., July, 1758. He was born in Venice in 1693, and became a cardinal in 1737. In 1762 he formally condemned Rousseau's "Emile" as heretical. By impolitic attempts to assert his prerogatives he provoked the hostility of France, Spain, and other powers. After the Jesuits had been proscribed in France and Spain, about 1767 he issued a bull in their favour and for their full justification. He was deprived of Avignon by the French and of Benevento by the King of Naples, and the papal authority in his reign was greatly reduced. His private character is said to have been virtuous. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by Clement XIV.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Clement XIV. (GIOVANNI VINCENZO ANTONIO **Ganganelli**—gân-gâ-nel'lee) was born at Saint Arcangelo, near Rimini, in 1705. Having become eminent for his learning, he was made a cardinal by Clement XIII., whom he succeeded in May, 1769. The Catholic powers watched with great interest this election, which was protracted for several months by party intrigues. He took prompt measures to conciliate the various courts which Clement XIII. had offended, and adopted a more moderate policy. The most memorable act of his pontificate was the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, which, after weighing the subject in the "balance of the sanctuary" for several years, he formally decreed in July, 1773. He died so soon after this event, in September, 1774, that suspicion of poison was excited; but no evidence of the crime was discovered. He had respectable abilities, and was more liberal and enlightened than many of the popes. His habits were moral and simple. The Clementine Museum is an evidence of his munificence and taste for the arts.

See CARACCIOLI, "Vie de Clément XIV," 1775; THEINER, "Geschichte des Pontificats Clements XIV.," 3 vols., 1853, and French version of the same, "Histoire du Pontificat de Clément XIV;" "Quarterly Review" for June, 1848.

Clement VII., ANTI-POPE, was elected by a party of cardinals, as a rival of Urban VI., about 1378.

Clement, a learned Irish ecclesiastic, was one of the scholars whom Charlemagne invited to his court and employed as a teacher. Died after 800 A.D.

Clément, klà'mŏn', (AMBROISE,) a French economist, born in Paris in 1805. He published in 1846 a work entitled "Researches into the Causes of Indigence," which is highly commended. He was one of the chief authors or compilers of the "Dictionary of Political Economy," (1852–53.) Died in 1886.

Clement, (CLARA E.) See WATERS, (C. E.)

Clement, klā'mẹnt, (DAVID,) a bibliographer of great erudition, was born at Hofgeismar, Hesse, in 1701. He became pastor of a church in Hanover in 1743. He published, in French, a work called "Catalogue *raisonné* of Books Difficult to Find," (9 vols., 1750–60.) Died in 1760.

See SAX, "Onomasticon."

Clément, (FÉLIX,) a French composer and writer on musical history and archæology, born in Paris, January 13, 1822. He edited several books of Roman Catholic music, wrote a "General History of Religious Music," (1861,) and compiled a "Dictionnaire lyrique." D. 1885.

Clément, (Dom FRANÇOIS,) a learned French Benedictine, born near Dijon in 1714. He was called by his superiors to Paris to work at the continuation of the "Literary History of France." He afterwards published the twelfth and thirteenth volumes of "The Collection of the Historians of France," and "The Art of Verifying Dates," which was very successful. In 1783–87 he produced an improved edition of the latter work, (in 3 vols.,) which Jourdain calls "the finest monument of erudition of the eighteenth century." He was a "free associate" of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1793.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Clément, (JACQUES,) a fanatical French monk and regicide, born at Sorbonne about 1566. When Henry III was besieging Paris, then occupied by the forces of the Catholic League, Clement conceived a design to assassinate him, in which he was encouraged by his superiors and by the Duke of Mayenne. Having been admitted to the palace as the bearer of a letter to the king, he stabbed him with a knife, on August 1, 1589. The assassin was killed on the spot by the king's attendants.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" DE THOU, "Histoire."

Clément, (JACQUES,) (better known by his nickname of CLEMENS NON PAPA, given to distinguish him from Pope Clement VI.,) a renowned Flemish musical composer of the sixteenth century, whose works were once in great vogue, but have now sunk into oblivion. He succeeded Gombert as chief chapel-master to Charles V.

Clément, (JEAN MARIE BERNARD,) a French *littérateur* and critic, born at Dijon in 1742. He was noted for the severity of his criticisms and for his attacks on Voltaire, who surnamed him "Inclément." Among his best works are an "Essay on Tragedy," and an "Essay on the Manner of Translating Poets into Verse." He also wrote satires and poems. Died in 1812.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance."

Clément, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French historian, born at Draguignan, June 2, 1809. He wrote "Histoire de Colbert," (1846,) "Histoire du Système protecteur en France," (1854,) "Portraits historiques," (1854,) etc. Died at Paris, November 8, 1870.

Clem'ẹnt, (JOHN,) a learned English physician, born about 1490. In 1529 he was sent by Henry VIII. to attend Cardinal Wolsey, who was then sick. He translated some Latin epigrams, and the "Letters of Gregory Nazianzen." Died in 1572.

Clément, (JULIEN,) a French surgeon and accoucheur, born at Arles, was patronized by Louis XIV. Died at Paris in 1729.

Clement, klā'mẽnt, (KNUD JUNG BOHN,) a Danish linguist, born in the isle of Amrum in 1803, settled in 1835 at Kiel, where he lectured several years. He published "On the Origin of the Teutons," (1836,) a "Journey through Holland and Germany," (1847,) "The French and their Language," (1848,) etc. Died in 1875.

Clement, (MARGARET,) an English lady and Latin scholar, born in 1508, was a niece of Sir Thomas More. Died in 1570.

Clément, (NICOLAS,) born at Toul, in France, in

1647, was assistant librarian in the Royal Library. Died in 1712.

Clément, klȧ'mŏn', (PIERRE,) a critic and dramatist, born at Geneva in 1707. Died in 1767.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Clement, (PIERRE,) a French advocate of free trade, and a member of the Institute, was born in the department of Var in 1809. He published in 1846 a "History of the Life and Administration of Colbert," which was crowned by the French Academy. Died Nov. 8, 1870.

Clementel, klamanTel', (ETIENNE,) French politician, was born at Riom, France, March 29, 1862. In 1898 he was elected a deputy, became Minister of Colonies 1905, and has held various economic posts, including Minister of Finance in 1924. During the World War he aided in the supply of raw materials.

Clementi, klȧ-mĕn'tee, (MUZIO,) a celebrated pianist and composer, born in Rome in 1752. At the age of nine or ten his skill was such that he obtained a place as organist in Rome. After this period he became a pupil of Santarelli and Carpini. About the age of thirteen he went to England with Mr. P. Beckford, who made to his father a generous offer in respect to his education. He learned ancient and modern languages and various sciences, without neglecting music. At the age of eighteen he surpassed all his contemporaries on the piano, and composed his "Opera 2," which is regarded as "the basis on which the whole fabric of modern sonatas for the piano has been founded." In 1780 and 1781 he performed with great applause in Paris and Vienna. He played alternately with Mozart before the Austrian emperor. In 1800 he became the head of a firm which was successful in the publication of music and the fabrication of pianos in London. He wrote "Practical Harmony" and "Gradus ad Parnassum," and composed one hundred and six Sonatas. Died in 1832.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Clementi, (PROSPERO,) an eminent Italian sculptor, born at Reggio. Several of the family were noted as sculptors before him. Many of his works are at Reggio, Parma, and Mantua. A monument to Bishop Andreassi is called his master-piece. Died in 1584. He was styled "the Correggio of Sculpture" by Algarotti.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Clementone. See BOCCIARDO.

Clem'mer, (MARY,) an American author, born in Utica, New York, in 1839. She became a correspondent for journals in early life. When very young she married the Rev. Mr. Ames, from whom she was afterwards divorced, and in 1883 she married a Mr. Hudson. Among her works are "Eirene," a novel, "Ten Years in Washington," a biography of Alice and Phœbe Cary, "His Two Wives," a fiction, and "Poems of Life and Nature." Died in Washington, D.C., August 18, 1884.

Clénard, klȧ'nȧr', **Cleynaerts** or **Kleinarts**, klī'-nȧrts, (NICHOLAS,) a Flemish grammarian, born in Brabant in 1495. After he had been professor of Hebrew and Greek in Louvain, he was employed by John III. of Portugal to finish the education of his brother, who was afterwards Henry I. Died in 1542. His Greek Grammar (1530) had great success.

Clen'nell, (LUKE,) an English painter and engraver, born near Morpeth in 1781, was a pupil of Bewick the engraver. He worked in London, and painted history, landscapes, etc. Died in a lunatic-asylum in 1840.

Cle'o-bis and **Bī'ton** [Gr. Κλέοβις and Βίτων] were sons of the priestess of Juno at Argos, and once drew her chariot to the temple. Their mother having prayed that the goddess would reward them with the greatest of blessings, they fell asleep and never awoke.

Cléobule. See CLEOBULUS.

Cle-o-bu'lus, [Gr. Κλεόβουλος; Fr. CLÉOBULE, klȧ'o'-bül',] one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, was King of Lindus, in Rhodes, in the sixth century B.C. He claimed a descent from Hercules. His favourite maxim, Αριστον μέτρον, inculcates "Moderation in all things." Another of his sayings was, "Be swift to hear, and slow to speak." His daughter Cleobuline was celebrated for her skill in enigmas and in poetry.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Cléombrote. See CLEOMBROTUS.

Cle-om'bro-tus or **Kle-om'bro-tus**, [Gr. Κλεόμβροτος; Fr. CLÉOMBROTE, klȧ'ŏN'brot',] the fourth son of Anaxandrides, King of Sparta, was the brother of Leonidas, the hero of Thermopylæ. He commanded the army after the death of Leonidas, 480 B.C. Pausanias, the victor at Platæa, was his son.

Cleombrotus I., King of Sparta, was the son of Pausanias, and grandson of the preceding. He ascended the throne at the death of his brother Agesipolis, 380 B.C. In 371 B.C. he commanded the Spartans at the battle of Leuctra, where he was defeated and killed by the Thebans under Epaminondas. He left two sons, Agesipolis II. and Cleomenes II.

Cleombrotus II. was the son-in-law of Leonidas II., King of Sparta. By the aid of Agis and Lysander, he succeeded in deposing Leonidas about 243 B.C., and reigned for a short time in his place. Leonidas was restored, and his rival was exiled, about 240.

Cleombrotus of Ambracia, a Greek Academic philosopher, drowned himself in the sea after reading the "Phædon" of Plato, in his eagerness to verify the doctrine of a future state.

Cléomède. See CLEOMEDES.

Cle-o-me'dēs, [Gr. Κλεομήδης; Fr. CLÉOMÈDE, klȧ'o'mȧd',] a Greek astronomer, whose birthplace, residence and era are unknown. He is the author of an interesting treatise on astronomy and cosmography, entitled "The Circular Theory of the Heavenly Bodies," ("Κυκλικὴ θεωρία μετεώρων.") He maintains that the form of the earth is spherical, that the number of the fixed stars is infinite, and that the moon's rotation on its axis is performed in the same time as its synodical revolution. The refraction of light is noticed in this work for the first time. He ridicules the physical theories of the Epicureans, and often quotes from Posidonius, who lived in the first century B.C. His work has been printed several times.

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne."

Cléomène. See CLEOMENES.

Cle-om'e-nēs or **Kle-om'e-nēs** [Gr. Κλεομένης; Fr. CLÉOMÈNE, klȧ'o'mȧn'] **I.**, King of Sparta, was the son of Anaxandrides, whom he succeeded about 518 B.C. Demaratus at the same time reigned jointly with him. In 510 he liberated Athens from the rule of the Pisistratidæ, whom he expelled by arms; but he afterwards made an abortive attempt to restore Hippias. In 500 he refused a large bribe offered to induce him to aid the Ionians against Persia. About 491 the Spartans sent him to punish the people of Ægina for giving earth and water as signs of homage to Darius. By tampering with the priestess of Delphi, he caused Demaratus to be dethroned. Herodotus says that he killed himself, in a fit of insanity, in 489 B.C. His half-brother Leonidas succeeded him. Cleomenes was an able though unscrupulous ruler, and his career was marked by rashness, cruelty, and inconstancy.

See HERODOTUS, "History;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Cleomenes II., King of Sparta, of the elder branch, succeeded his brother Agesipolis II. in 370 B.C. He died in 309 B.C., and left the throne to his grandson Areus.

Cleomenes III., King of Sparta, of the Agidæ line, succeeded his father Leonidas II. in 236 B.C. He had before married Agiatis, the widow of Agis IV., and daughter of Gylippus. Having formed a design to restore the ancient Spartan virtue and discipline, he declared war against the Achæan League, with the idea that war was conducive to his purpose. He gained a signal victory over Aratus near Megalopolis in 226 B.C. Finding the powers of the ephori an obstacle to his design, he put them all to death except Agesilaus, who escaped. He then made a new division of property or land, restored the old social system, abolished the office of ephorus, and made his brother Euclidas his partner in the throne. He afterwards defeated the Achæans in several battles, until the latter were reinforced by Antigonus, King of Macedon, who obtained a decisive victory over Cleomenes at Sellasia in 222 B.C. He then fled to Egypt, where he killed himself in the year 220. Plutarch extols his magnanimity, and says, "he showed himself

in all respects the great man." He may be justly accounted the last great man of Sparta.

See PLUTARCH, "Cleomenes" and "Aratus;" FRANZ VAN CAPPELLE, "Dissertatio de Cleomene Lacedæmoniorum Rege," 1845; DROYSEN, "Geschichte der Hellenen."

Cleomenes, [Fr. CLÉOMÈNE,] a Greek sculptor, is mentioned by no ancient author except Pliny, who says the group of Muses placed by Pollio in his house in Rome was the work of Cleomenes. His name would perhaps have been forgotten if it had not been carved on that exquisite type of grace and beauty, the Venus de Medici, thus: ΚΛΕΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΕΠΟΙΗΣΕΝ, "Cleomenes, son of Apollodorus, an Athenian, made [this.]" He is supposed to have lived about 200 or 300 B.C.

See VISCONTI, "Notice critique sur les Sculpteurs Grecs qui ont porté le Nom de Cleomenes."

Cleomenes, a Greek of Naucratis, in Egypt, was appointed by Alexander the Great receiver-general of tribute in Egypt, and was notorious for his rapacity. He was also employed to superintend the building of Alexandria. He was put to death by King Ptolemy about 322 B.C.

Cle'on or **Kle'on**, [Κλέων,] an Athenian demagogue, noted for his insolence, venality, and facility of speech, first appears in history about 428 B.C. He was a favourite and leader of the popular party, or lower classes, while Nicias was the chief of the opposite party. He conducted a successful expedition against the Spartans at Pylos in 425, which raised his credit and filled him with presumption. Though he was ignorant of the military art, he again obtained command of an army sent against the Spartan general Brasidas, by whom he was defeated at Amphipolis in 422 B.C. Cleon and Brasidas both fell in this action.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THUCYDIDES, "History;" PLUTARCH, "Pericles" and "Nicias."

Cleon, a Greek sculptor, born at Sicyon, was a pupil of Antiphanes. He flourished about 388 B.C. Pliny speaks of a statue of Admetus as his master-piece. Cleon made two bronze statues of Jupiter for the temple at Olympia.

Cle'o-pas or **Cle'o-phas**, one of the primitive and immediate disciples of Christ. (See Luke xxiv. 18; John xix. 25.)

Cle-o-pā'tra, [Gr. Κλεοπάτρα,] the daughter of Philip of Macedon and Olympias, was the sister of Alexander the Great. In 336 B.C. she became the wife of Alexander, King of Epirus, her maternal uncle. After the death of her brother she was assassinated by order of Antigonus.

Cleopatra, the daughter of Antiochus the Great, was married to Ptolemy Epiphanes of Egypt in 193 B.C.

Cleopatra, an ambitious queen of Syria, was the daughter of Ptolemy Philometor. She was the wife of three successive kings of Syria,—Alexander Balas, Demetrius Nicator, and Antiochus Sidetes. It is said that she caused the second to be killed.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, a daughter of Ptolemy Epiphanes, was married first to Ptolemy Philometor, and next to Ptolemy Physcon.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, a daughter of the preceding, was married to Ptolemy Physcon. Died 89 B.C. She had a daughter Cleopatra, who became the queen of Ptolemy Lathyrus.

Cleopatra, [Gr. Κλεοπάτρα; Fr. CLÉOPÂTRE, klà'o'pâtr',] a queen of Egypt, celebrated for her personal charms, her various accomplishments, and her dramatic history, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and was born in 69 B.C. Her father died in the year 51, leaving the throne to her in partnership with her brother Ptolemy. She was richly endowed with mental qualities and captivating graces, and was mistress of many languages besides the Greek, her mother-tongue. In 48 B.C., Julius Cæsar, who had entered Egypt with a small army, having been caught "in her strong toils of grace," restored her to the throne, from which her brother had expelled her. War ensued between Cæsar and Ptolemy, who was defeated and killed. She then became the actual sovereign, though her young brother nominally shared the throne She followed Cæsar to Rome in the year 46, and was an inmate of his palace until his death in 44 B.C., when she returned to Egypt. Her brother, above mentioned, was killed about this time,—it is said, by her order. In the year 41 she formed a *liaison* with the triumvir Mark Antony, who became her devoted admirer, and offered, as Plutarch says, at her shrine of luxury the sacrifice of his precious time. The great modern dramatist has described his infatuation and his dalliance with the voluptuous and dusky Egyptian while the empire of the world was passing into the hands of Octavius. Cleopatra was present at the naval battle of Actium, in 31 B.C., and was the first to order a retreat, in which Antony followed. After Antony had killed himself, she became the prisoner of Octavius, with whom she had an interview, and whose favour she failed to gain. Intending to lead her as a captive in his triumph in Rome, he took strict measures to secure her from suicide; but, according to Plutarch, she effected her purpose by means of an asp, which was conveyed to her in a basket of fruit, and died in 30 B.C., leaving a son, Cæsarion, (whose reputed father was Julius Cæsar,) besides several other children. She was the last of her dynasty that reigned in Egypt.

See PLUTARCH, "Antony;" CÆSAR, "Bellum Civile;" GIULIO LANDI, "Vita di Cleopatra," 1551; J. F. KINDERLING, "Hekuba und Cleopatra," 1804; DION CASSIUS, books xlii., xliii., xlviii., and xlix.

Cleopatra surnamed SELE'NE, the daughter of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, was taken to Rome at the death of her parents, 30 B.C. She became the wife of Juba, King of Mauritania.

Cléopâtre. See CLEOPATRA.

Cle-o-phan'tus, [Κλεόφαντος,] a Corinthian, whom Greek tradition commemorates as the first who applied colour to designs. Respecting the time in which he lived we have nothing but conjecture.

Cle'o-phon or **Kle'o-phon**, [Κλεοφῶν,] an Athenian demagogue, who dissuaded the people from accepting the terms offered by the Lacedemonians after the battle of Arginusæ. He was condemned and executed by the senate in 405 B.C.

Cléostrate. See CLEOSTRATUS.

Cle-os'tra-tus or **Kle-os'tra-tus**, [Gr. Κλεόστρατος, Fr. CLÉOSTRATE, klà'o'strât',] a Greek astronomer, born in Tenedos, is supposed to have lived about 500 B.C. He is said to have divided the zodiac into signs.

Clerc, klaiR, (LAURENT,) a deaf-mute teacher, born at La Balme, in France, December 26, 1785. He lost his hearing by an accident when one year old, and became a pupil of Abbé Sicard, the distinguished instructor of the deaf and dumb. In 1816 Clerc was brought to the United States by Gallaudet as a teacher of deaf-mutes, and afterwards resided at Hartford, Connecticut, where he died, July 18, 1869.

Clerc, klair, (NICOLAS GABRIEL,) a French physician, born in Franche-Comté in 1726. He became first physician of the French army in Germany in 1757. A few years later he went to Russia, where he had the title of chief physician to the grand duke. He published several medical works, one of which was very successful, namely, "Medicine restored to its First Simplicity," and a "History of Russia, Ancient and Modern," (6 vols., 1783–94,) which, says M. Weiss, (in the "Biographie Universelle,") "is still the most complete work we have on that subject." Died at Versailles in 1798.

Clerc, Le. See LE CLERC.

Clerc, le, leh klair, (JEAN,) surnamed LE CHEVALIER, (leh sheh-vă'le-à',) a French painter, a pupil of Carlo Veneziano, was born at Nancy in 1587. He worked for many years at Venice. Died in 1633.

Clerck, klĕRk, (KARL,) a Swedish entomologist, and pupil of Linnæus, was the author of esteemed works, entitled "Swedish Spiders," ("Aranei Suecici," 1757,) and "Figures of Rare Insects," ("Icones Insectorum rariorum,") which was highly praised by Linnæus in a note to his "Systema Naturæ."

Clérembault, de, deh klà'rŏN'bō', (PHILIPPE,) Count de Palluau, (pà'lü'ō',) a marshal of France, born in 1606; died in 1665.

Clerfayt or **Clairfait, de**, pron. alike deh klĕR'fà', (FRANÇOIS SEBASTIEN CHARLES JOSEPH **de Croix**—deh krwà,) COUNT, an eminent Austrian general, born near Binche, in Flanders, in 1733. He fought against the Prussians in the Seven Years' war, (1755–62,) and became general-major in 1773. For his victory over the Turks, near Korammeck, he was promoted to the rank of gen-

eral of artillery in 1790. He commanded a division at the battle of Jemmapes, (November, 1792.) The victory of the Austrians at Neerwinden, (1793,) where he commanded the left wing, is attributed to him. He was defeated near Tournay in 1794. He received the bâton of field-marshal, with the command of the army of the Rhine, in 1795, forced Jourdan to repass the Rhine, and gained a victory over another French army at Mentz. In 1796 he was superseded by the Archduke Charles, and became a member of the council of war in Vienna. Died in 1798.

Clérion, klā're'ôN', (JACQUES,) a French sculptor, born near Aix in 1640. His principal works are in the park of Versailles. Died in 1714.

Clérisseau, klā're'sō', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a successful French painter and architect, born in 1720, built the Hôtel of the Government at Metz, and published "Antiquities of France." Died in 1820.

Clerjon, klĕr'zhôN', (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Vienne in 1800, wrote a "History of Lyons," (1831,) and other works. Died in 1832.

Clerk, (JOHN,) a Scottish naval tactician, born at Eldin about 1730. He is the reputed inventor of the manœuvre in naval tactics called "breaking the line," which was first tried with success by Sir George Rodney in April, 1782, when he defeated De Grasse in the West Indies. He published, in 1782, an "Essay on Naval Tactics." Died in 1812.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Clerk, (JOHN,) Lord Eldin, a Scottish judge and eloquent advocate, son of the preceding, born about 1757. He lived in Edinburgh. Died in 1832.

Clerke, (AGNES MARY,) astronomer, was born in Ireland, February 10, 1842. She made astronomical observations at Capetown in 1888, and has written "Popular History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century," (1885,) "The System of the Stars," (1890,) "Astronomy," (1898,) etc. She was awarded in 1893 the Actonian prize of one hundred guineas for her works on astronomy. Died in 1908.

Clerke, (CHARLES,) an able English navigator, born in 1741. He accompanied Captain Cook in his voyages around the world between 1768 and 1776, and upon the death of Cook he became commander of the expedition. He died at sea in 1779.

See COOK, "Voyages;" W. SMITH, "Voyages around the World."

Clermont, de, dẹh klĕr'môN', (LOUIS **de Bourbon Condé**—dẹh boor'bôN' kôN'dā',) COMTE, a French prince, born in 1709. He displayed courage and ability in several campaigns between 1733 and 1750. About 1754 he was admitted into the French Academy. He commanded the army in Hanover in 1758, and was defeated at Crevelt. Died in 1770.

Clermont-Tonnerre, de, dẹh klĕr'môN' to'nair', (AIMÉ MARIE GASPARD,) DUC, a French minister of state, born in Paris in 1780, was a nephew of the cardinal. He entered the Chamber of Peers in 1815, was appointed minister of the marine in 1821, and was minister of war from 1823 until 1827. Died in 1865.

Clermont-Tonnerre, de, (ANNE ANTOINE JULES,) CARDINAL, born in Paris in 1749, was a son of Jules Charles Henri, noticed below. He became Bishop of Châlons in 1782, and acted with the royalists in the States-General of 1789. In 1820 he was made Archbishop of Toulouse, and a cardinal in 1822. Died in 1830.

Clermont-Tonnerre, de, (FRANÇOIS,) a Frenchman, born in 1629, became Bishop and Count of Noyon. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1694, and founded the annual prize of poetry offered by that institution. Died in 1701.

Clermont-Tonnerre, de, (GASPARD,) MARQUIS, a French general, born in 1688. He commanded the left wing at Fontenoy, and had a prominent part in the battle of Laufeld in 1746. In the same year he was made marshal of France. Died in 1781.

Clermont-Tonnerre, de, (STANISLAS,) COMTE, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1747. He was elected by the noblesse of Paris to the States-General in 1789. He was liberal in politics, and was one of those nobles who joined the Tiers-État. By his eloquence and other talents he acquired much influence in the Assembly, but was too moderate to please the party which became dominant. He advocated the absolute veto, and the civic equality of Protestants with all other Frenchmen. He perished in the massacre of August 10, 1792. "Clermont-Tonnerre and Malhouet," says Lamartine, "were statesmen rather than orators: their sure and deliberate speech impressed the reason only. They sought an equilibrium between liberty and monarchy, and believed they had found it in the English system of two chambers." ("History of the Girondists.")

Clerselier, klĕr'sā'le-ā', written also **Clersellier** (CLAUDE,) a French metaphysician, born in 1614, was a partisan of the Cartesian philosophy. He edited the "Principles of Philosophy" and other works of Descartes. Bayle calls him the "ornament and pillar of Cartesianism." Died in 1684.

Cléry, klā're', (JEAN BAPTISTE CANT HANET,) the last servant of Louis XVI. of France, was born at Versailles in 1759. He served that king as valet-de-chambre in prison, and published a "Journal of the Captivity of Louis XVI. in the Temple." Died near Vienna in 1809.

See MADAME CAMPAN, "Mémoires;" VIGÉE LE BRUN, "Souvenirs."

Clesinger, klẹh-zăN'zhā', (JEAN BAPTISTE AUGUSTE,) a successful French sculptor, born at Besançon about 1814. His statue of "A Woman bitten by a Serpent," (1847,) "Rachel as Phèdre," and "The Gypsy Girl," are among his best works. Died January 6, 1883.

Clesse, klĕss, (ANTOINE,) a Belgian song-writer, called the "laureate of the Belgian people," was born at The Hague, May 30, 1816. He was a working armourer at Mons. His songs, through their patriotism and fine spirit, have won great popularity. Died March 7, 1889.

Clève, van, văn klāv, (CORNELIUS,) a French sculptor, of Dutch extraction, born in Paris in 1645. After studying at Rome six years, he returned home in 1677, and worked in Paris with success. He was a member of the Royal Academy. Died in 1732.

Cleveland. See CLEAVELAND.

Cleveland, kleev'land, (CHARLES DEXTER,) an American scholar and writer, born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1802. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1827, and in 1830 was appointed Latin and Greek professor in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. In 1834 he established a Young Ladies' Seminary in Philadelphia, which soon acquired a high reputation. He has published, besides other works, "A Compendium of Grecian Antiquities, with Maps and Illustrations;" "Compendium of English Literature from Sir John Mandeville to William Cowper," (1850;) "English Literature of the Nineteenth Century," (1851;) a critical edition of Milton's Poetical Works, (1853;) a "Compendium of American Literature," (1858;) and a "Compendium of Classical Literature," (1861.) All the last-named works have enjoyed an extensive and deserved popularity. Died in 1869.

Cleveland, (GROVER, christened Stephen Grover,) an American statesman, born at Caldwell, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. He removed in youth with his parents to Fayetteville, New York, studied at Clinton Academy, read law in Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was sheriff of Erie county, N. Y., 1871–73, and in 1881 was elected mayor of Buffalo. He was chosen Governor of New York in 1882, in 1884 was elected to the Presidency of the United States as a Democrat against James G. Blaine the Republican candidate, was defeated for the same office by General Benjamin Harrison in 1888, but in 1892 was re-elected by a large majority of the votes, (132 electoral and 379,066 popular,) Cleveland and Harrison being respectively the Democratic and Republican candidates. Died June 24, 1908.

Clev'ẹn-ger, (SHOBAL L. VAIL,) an American sculptor, born at Middletown, Ohio, in 1812, was a stonecutter in Cincinnati, but removed to Boston, where he made excellent busts of Webster, Clay, and others. He afterwards studied for several years in Italy, and died at sea, while on his passage home, in September, 1843.

Clèves, de, dẹh klāv, (MARIE,) Duchess of Orléans, born in 1426, was a daughter of Adolphus IV., Duke of Clèves. She was married in 1440 to Charles d'Orléans the poet. She wrote ballads and other verses. Her son became Louis XII., King of France. Died in 1487.

Cleyer, klī'ẽr, (ANDREAS,) a German botanist, born at Cassel, passed some years in Java, and enriched the science of botany with his observations and memoirs. Du Petit-Thouars says he visited China and Japan and returned to Europe about 1680.

Cleyn, klīn, (FRANZ,) a Danish painter, born at Rostock, worked in England, and received a pension from James I. Died in 1658.

Cloynaerts. See CLÉNARD.

Clichtove, klĭk'to'vẹh, (JOSSE,) a Flemish theologian, born at Nieuwpoort. He became professor of theology in Paris, and acquired a high reputation as a preacher and writer. His most popular work was an argument against Luther's doctrines, called "Anti-Lutherus," (1524.) His writings were commended by Erasmus as "uberrimus rerum optimarum fons," ("an abundant fountain of the best things.") Died in 1543.

Clicquot de Blervache, kle'ko' dẹh blẽr'văsh', (SIMON,) a meritorious French economist, born at Rheims in 1723, became inspector-general of commerce in 1765. He wrote an "Essay on the State of Commerce in France from Hugh Capet to Francis I.," (1756.) Died in 1796.

Clieveland. See CLEAVELAND.

Clifford. See CLIFFORT.

Clif'ford, (ANNE,) Countess of Dorset, an English lady, eminent for her virtue, intelligence, and high spirit, born at Skipton Castle in 1589, was the daughter of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. She was married first to the Earl of Dorset, and then to Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. She built two hospitals and several churches. In the reign of Charles II. Sir Joseph Williamson nominated to her a candidate whom he wished to be returned to Parliament for Appleby. In reply she wrote this famous letter: "I have been bullied by an usurper, I have been neglected by a court, but I will not be dictated to by a subject: your man sha'n't stand." Died in 1676.

See "Autobiographic Memorials;" L. S. COSTELLO, "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," London, 1844; HARTLEY COLERIDGE, "Lives of Distinguished Northerns," vol. ii.

Clifford, (ARTHUR,) an English writer, born of a noble family in 1778. He was author or editor of several works, among which are "Carmen Seculare," and "State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler." Died in 1830.

Clifford, (GEORGE,) third Earl of Cumberland, born in England in 1558, was famous for his gallantry. He was often the champion of Queen Elizabeth in tournaments. In 1588 he fought as captain against the Invincible Armada. He afterwards commanded several expeditions against the Spaniards. Died in 1605.

See J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845; CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Clifford, (Rev. JAMES,) a compiler of musical books, born in Oxford in 1622, published in 1663 "The Divine Services and Anthems usually sung in the Cathedrals and Collegiate Choirs of the Church of England,"—the first collection of anthems that appeared in London. Died about 1700.

Clifford, (JOHN,) LORD, called BLACK CLIFFORD, an English warrior, notorious for cruelty, fought for the house of Lancaster in the war of the Roses. He was killed in 1461. See Shakspeare's "Henry VI."

Clifford, (MARTIN,) an English writer, published "Observations on Human Reason," and other works. Died in 1677.

Cli'fford, (NATHAN,) an American jurist, born at Rumney, New Hampshire, August 18, 1803. He removed to Maine in 1827. From 1839 to 1843 he was in Congress. In 1846–47 he served as attorney-general of the United States, and he was afterwards United States minister to Mexico for one year. In 1858 he was appointed a justice of the United States supreme court. In 1877 he presided over the Commission which assigned to Mr. Hayes the disputed election to the Presidential chair. Died July 25, 1881. He was a Democrat in politics.

Clifford, (THOMAS,) eighth LORD, an English Lancastrian chief, performed an important part in the war of the Roses. He was the father of the "Black Clifford" noticed above. He was killed at the battle of Saint Alban's in 1455. (See Shakspeare's "Henry VI.")

Clifford, (THOMAS,) LORD, an English politician, born in 1630, became in 1660 a member of Parliament, in which he distinguished himself. In 1668 he was chosen a commissioner of the treasury, and in 1671 he with four others formed the notorious cabinet called the *Cabal* because the initial letters of their names happened to form that word. He was created Baron in 1672, and was lord treasurer for a short time, but resigned office in 1673. Macaulay calls him the most respectable member of the Cabal. Died in 1673.

See MACAULAY'S "History of England."

Clifford, (WILLIAM KINGDON,) an English author, born in Exeter, May 4, 1845. He was educated at King's College, London, and at the University of Cambridge, and was (1871–76) professor of applied mathematics in University College, London. His writings on psychology, biology, the history of science, etc., express opinions of the most advanced and radical character, and his views are presented with great force and ability. Died at Madeira, March 3, 1879.

Cliffort, klif'fort, or **Clifford**, (GEORGE,) a rich banker of Amsterdam, whose name is rendered memorable by his connection with Linnæus. Having a taste for natural history, he formed near Amsterdam a fine garden, with a rich collection of objects in natural history. When Linnæus was a poor student, he was employed to arrange and direct this museum and garden, which he described in his "Hortus Cliffortianus," (1737,) a richly-illustrated work.

Clift, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English naturalist, born near Bodmin in 1775, was employed as artist and clerk by the great John Hunter. He became conservator of the Hunterian Museum about 1800. Died in 1849.

Clif'ton, (FRANCIS,) F.R.S., an English physician, practised in London with a high reputation, and became physician to the Prince of Wales. He translated several treatises of Hippocrates, and wrote "The State of Physic, Ancient and Modern," (1732.)

Clif'ton, (WILLIAM,) an American poet, born in Philadelphia in 1772. He left an unfinished poem, called "The Chimeriad," a "Poetical Epistle to William Gifford," and other poems. Died in 1799.

See GRISWOLD'S "Poets and Poetry of America."

Climacue. See CLIMACUS.

Clim'a-cus, (JOANNES,) [Gr. Ἰωάννης ὁ Κλίμακος; Fr. CLIMAQUE, kle'măk',] a monk, noted for his learning and ascetic writings, was born about 525 A.D., and received the surname of SCHOLASTICUS. He passed many years as a hermit in the deserts of Sinai. In 600 he was chosen abbot of the monastery of Mount Sinai. He wrote (in Greek) several works, one of which is called "Climax, or the Ladder of Paradise," and has often been reprinted. Died in 605.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Clinchamp, klăn'shôn', (FRANÇOIS ÉTIENNE VICTOR,) a French writer and historical painter, born at Toulon in 1787. He published a "Complete Course of Perspective, Linear and Aerial," (1840,) and "The Idiom of Painting," etc. Died September 2, 1880.

Cline, (HENRY,) an English surgeon, born in London about 1750, wrote an esteemed "Essay on the Form and Breeding of Domestic Animals," (1815.) Died in 1827.

Cling'man, (THOMAS L.,) born in Surry county, N. C., served in Congress almost continuously (first as a Whig and later as a Democrat) from 1843 to the civil war, joined the Confederate forces as colonel, became brigadier-general, and surrendered in 1865.

Clin'i-as, the father of Alcibiades, was killed at the battle of Coronea in 447 B.C.

Clinias, a Pythagorean philosopher, and friend of Plato, born at Tarentum, lived about 400 B.C.

Cli-nom'a-chus, [Fr. CLINOMAQUE, kle'no'măk',] a philosopher of the school of Megara, was born at Thurium, and lived about 350 B.C.

Clin'ton, (CHARLES,) COLONEL, the father of Governor George Clinton, was born in 1690 in Longford, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1729, and settled in Ulster county, New York. He was judge of the county court, and a lieutenant under Bradstreet at the capture of Fort Frontenac. Died in 1773.

Clin'ton, (CHARLES JOHN FYNES,) an English clergyman, born in 1799, edited or published "The Literary Remains of Henry Fynes Clinton," (1854.) Died 1872.

Clin'ton, (DE WITT,) an eminent American statesman, born at Little Britain, Orange county, New York, March 2, 1769, was a son of General James Clinton and Mary De Witt. He was a nephew of George Clinton who was chosen Vice-President of the United States in 1804. He graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1786, and studied law, but never practised it to much extent. About 1790 he became private secretary of his uncle, George Clinton, then Governor of New York. "The life of Clinton," says Renwick, "was from this moment one of political strife, into which he threw all the force of his ardent temperament and brilliant talents." He began his career as a Republican or Anti-Federalist. He married, about 1796, Maria Franklin, of New York City. In 1797 he was elected a member of the legislature, and in 1798 a Senator, of the State of New York. Among other pursuits, he applied himself with ardour to the study of natural history and other sciences.

Having become the most influential leader of the Democrats of New York, he was elected a Senator of the United States in 1801 or 1802. He made a powerful speech on the navigation of the Mississippi, and opposed a war against Spain, which disputed the right of the Americans to navigate that river. He possessed in high perfection the gift of commanding eloquence. According to Professor Renwick, "he was on all sides looked up to as the most rising man in the Union," when he was appointed mayor of the city of New York in 1803. This office was then more important than it is at the present time; for the mayor was also the president of the council and chief judge of the common pleas and of the criminal court. He continued to serve as mayor until 1807, was again appointed in 1809, and removed in 1810. He filled the same office from 1811 to 1814 inclusive, and by his wise and efficient administration contributed much to the prosperity of the city. Under his auspices the Historical Society and the Academy of Fine Arts were established. He also served as Lieutenant-Governor for two years, 1811–13. He was one of seven commissioners appointed in 1809 to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson to the lakes.

De Witt Clinton and Aaron Burr were political rivals; and, after the latter fell into disgrace, Daniel D. Tompkins became a competitor for the leadership of the New York Democracy. Tompkins excelled in the art of gaining the favour of the people, while Clinton was deficient in popular arts and found it more difficult to ingratiate himself with strangers. His popularity was impaired by his disagreement with President Madison in relation to the war of 1812, for which he thought the country was not well prepared. He was nominated for the office of President of the United States in 1812, and received eighty-nine electoral votes, cast by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, but was defeated by James Madison.

He was the first president of the Literary and Philosophical Society, founded about 1814. According to Mr. Renwick, "the charge of being opposed to a war with Great Britain, which has been so often urged against him, is devoid of foundation." In 1815 he gave a new impulse to internal improvement by an able memorial in favour of the immediate construction of the Erie Canal. The merit of this memorial, together with his subsequent services, was such as to entitle him to stand first in the list of the promoters of this vast and beneficent enterprise, on which his political prospects and reputation were staked. In the spring of 1817 a bill authorizing the construction of the Erie Canal passed the legislature. Mr. Clinton was almost unanimously elected Governor of New York about May, 1817; but his opponents soon formed against him a powerful party, called "Bucktails," who denounced the projected canal as visionary and impracticable. The canal policy was the chief point at issue in the election of 1820, and Governor Clinton was then re-elected in preference to his old rival, Daniel D. Tompkins; but the opponents of Clinton obtained majorities in both branches of the legislature.

He was pre-eminent among statesmen for his comprehensive views and his liberal patronage of learning and schools. In a message to the legislature he affirmed, It cannot be too forcibly inculcated, nor too generally understood, that in promoting the great interests of moral and intellectual cultivation there can be no prodigality in the application of the public treasure." While he filled the office of Governor he was also president of the Board of Canal Commissioners. Having lost his first wife in 1818, he married Catherine Jones about 1820. He declined to be a candidate for Governor in 1822, and the election of that year resulted in the success of his adversaries, who removed him from the office of canal commissioner in 1824. This act excited the just indignation of the people, who elected him Governor in the autumn of 1824 by a majority of about 16,000, a greater majority than any candidate had ever received. The Erie Canal was completed in 1825, and Governor Clinton lived to witness the unexampled prosperity which it produced. The opening of the canal was celebrated with pomp in October, 1825, when the Governor was conveyed in a barge through a triumphal progress from Lake Erie to the city of New York. He was re-elected Governor for two years in 1826. In 1825 he declined the position of minister to England, offered to him by President Adams. He wrote several short treatises on natural history, which were published in the "Transactions" of the Literary and Philosophical Society, (of New York,) and contributed to the Historical Society a valuable discourse on the history of the Indians of New York. He died at Albany in February, 1828, leaving several sons and daughters. His stature was tall, his person well formed, his manners dignified, and his presence majestic.

See JAMES RENWICK, "Life of De Witt Clinton," 1840; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.; "Life of De Witt Clinton," by WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, 1849; "Memoir of De Witt Clinton," by DAVID HOSACK, 1829; "North American Review" for October, 1829.

Clinton, (EDWARD.) See LINCOLN, EARL OF.

Clinton, (GEORGE,) fourth Vice-President of the United States, youngest son of Colonel Charles Clinton, was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1739. He practised law with success, and became the head of the Whig party in the Colonial Assembly of New York. Elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, he voted for the Declaration of Independence; but, being called shortly after to take command of a brigade of New York militia, his name does not appear among the signers of that instrument. Chosen Governor of New York at the first election under the State Constitution in 1777, he held the office, by successive re-elections, for eighteen years. In 1788 he was chosen president of the convention called to adopt or reject the Federal Constitution, which he opposed, as giving too much power to the central government and too little to the States. Governor Clinton was thenceforth the leader of the Republican party in New York, and at the close of Washington's first term, in 1792, received fifty electoral votes for Vice-President. He was again chosen Governor of New York in 1801, and in 1804 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, with Jefferson as President. In the national canvass of 1808 he was re-chosen Vice-President, James Madison being President. As President of the Senate by virtue of this office, he gave the casting vote against the re-charter of the United States Bank in 1811. Died at Washington in April, 1812.

Clinton, (Sir HENRY,) an English general, born about 1738, was a grandson of Francis Clinton, sixth Earl of Lincoln. He became a captain in the Guards in 1758, and had risen to the rank of major-general in 1775, when he took a prominent part in the battle of Bunker Hill. In January, 1778, he was appointed commander-in-chief instead of General Howe, who was recalled. He evacuated Philadelphia in June, and retired through Jersey to New York City. He sent an expedition against Savannah, which was successful, in 1779, and he led an army against Charleston, South Carolina, which he captured in May, 1780. In the same year he negotiated with General Arnold, and co-operated with him in his treasonable project. He was superseded by General Carleton in 1781, and returned to England in 1782. Died at Gibraltar in 1795.

See BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" "Encyclopædia Americana."

Clinton, (Sir HENRY,) an English general, born about 1765. In 1798 he acted as aide-de-camp of Lord Cornwallis in Ireland. He was made adjutant-general in 1802, and served in the East Indies until 1805. He obtained the rank of major-general in 1810, and served with distinction in several campaigns in the Peninsula under Wellington. As lieutenant-general, he commanded a division at Waterloo in 1815. For his conduct on this occasion he was rewarded with the title of knight of various orders Died about 1830.

Clinton, (HENRY FYNES,) an eminent English classical scholar and writer, born at Gamston, Nottinghamshire, in 1781, was a descendant of the second Earl of Lincoln. He graduated at Oxford in 1805. He represented Aldborough in Parliament for about twenty years previous to 1826. After long and close application to the study of Greek and Roman authors, he produced in 1834 an important work, entitled "Fasti Hellenici: the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece," which is indispensable to students of ancient history. His "Chronology of Rome" ("Fasti Romani," 1845–50) is also highly prized. Died in 1852.

See "Literary Remains of H. F. Clinton," by C. J. F. CLINTON, 1854.

Clinton, (HENRY PELHAM.) See NEWCASTLE, DUKE OF.

Clinton, (JAMES,) a distinguished officer in the American Revolution, fourth son of Colonel Charles Clinton, and father of De Witt Clinton, was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1736. He greatly distinguished himself in the English and French war, was appointed by Congress a colonel at the breaking out of the Revolution in 1775, and the same year accompanied Montgomery in his expedition to Canada. In 1777 he commanded, as brigadier-general, under his brother George, noticed above, at the defence of Fort Clinton against Sir Henry Clinton, with a force of 3000. He afterwards rendered valuable service in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, and was for a long time stationed, in command of the Northern department, at Albany. In 1781 he assisted at the siege of Yorktown. After the war he filled various important civil offices in New York. Died in 1812.

See "Encyclopædia Americana."

Clinton, (JOSEPH J.,) a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1823, was ordained in 1843, and became a bishop in 1856.

Clī'o, [Gr. Κλειώ,] one of the nine Muses, presided over history, and was represented as holding in one hand a half-opened roll, and in the other a harp, (cithara.) See MUSÆ.

Clisson, **de**, deh kle'sôn', (OLIVIER,) a famous French captain, born in Bretagne about 1335. He became in 1370 a companion-in-arms of Du Guesclin, and in 1380 was made Constable of France. In 1382 he commanded the vanguard at the battle of Rosbecq. He was deprived of the command in 1391, and died in 1407, leaving a reputation tarnished by an unscrupulous avidity for money.

See LA FONTENELLE DE VAUXDORÉ, "Histoire d'Olivier de Clisson," 1825.

Clisthène. See CLISTHENES.

Clis'the-nēs, a tyrant of Sicyon, waged war against Argos, and prohibited his subjects from singing the poetry of Homer. Died about 580 B.C.

Clisthenes, **Cleīs'the-nēs**, or **Kleisthenes**, [Gr. Κλεισθένης; Fr. CLISTHÈNE, klès'tăn',] an Athenian statesman, who flourished about 500 B.C., was the grandfather of Pericles, and grandson of the preceding. He made important changes in the constitution, tending to increase the power of the commons, and thus became very popular. He changed the number of tribes of Attica from four to ten. After his rival Isagoras was exiled, Clisthenes was for some time the foremost man in the state. It is said that the mode of banishing by ostracism was instituted by him.

See HERODOTUS, "History," books v. and vi.; GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Cli-tar'chus or **Cleī-tar'chus**, [Gr. Κλείταρχος; Fr. CLITARQUE, kle'tărk',] a son of Dinon the historian, lived about 330 B.C. He followed Alexander the Great in his expedition to Asia, and wrote a history of the same, which has not come down to us. The veracity of this work is discredited by Quintilian and Cicero.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Clitarque. See CLITARCHUS.

Cli-tom'a-chus, [Gr. Κλειτόμαχος,] a Carthaginian philosopher, who about 150 B.C. became a resident of Athens and a disciple of Carneades. At the death of the latter, in 130 B.C., he succeeded him as the head of the Academy. He wrote numerous works, which are not extant. Cicero often quotes him with respect.

See BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy."

Clit'o-phon, [Κλειτοφῶν,] a Greek historian of an uncertain epoch, was born at Rhodes. Plutarch quotes or borrows from several of his works.

Clī'tus or **Cleī'tus**, [Gr. Κλεῖτος,] a Macedonian officer, who accompanied Alexander in the invasion of Persia. He saved the life of that prince at the battle of the Grani'cus, (334 B.C.,) and afterwards obtained command of a division of the royal guards. In the year 328 he was appointed Satrap of Bactria. At a feast given in honour of the Dioscu'ri in that year, an angry dispute arose between Clitus and Alexander, who, being excited with wine, killed the former with a spear.

See PLUTARCH, 'Alexander."

Clive, (Mrs. CAROLINE,) whose maiden name was WIGLEY, and who is known as Mrs. ARCHER CLIVE, an English poet and novelist, born at Shakenhurst, Worcestershire, in 1801. She published "IX. Poems by V.," (1840,) highly praised by Lockhart in the "Quarterly Review," and other volumes of verse, but was best known by her sensational novel "Paul Ferroll," which appeared anonymously in 1855. Her other fictions, "Why Paul Ferroll killed his Wife," a sequel to the former book, "Year after Year," and "John Greswold," were less successful. Mrs. Clive was accidentally burnt to death, July 13, 1873.

Clive, (CATHERINE,) an eminent English actress, born in 1711, made her *début* at Drury Lane about 1730. She performed in comedy for about thirty years, with distinguished success. She was married early to a Mr. Clive, from whom she soon separated. Died in 1785.

Clive, (ROBERT,) LORD, the founder of the British empire in India, an able and successful general and statesman, was born, of rather poor parents, near Market Drayton, Shropshire, in 1725. At school he made little progress in study, and was noted for his fiery passions and propensity to mischief. In his eighteenth year he went to Madras, as a writer in the service of the East India Company, then merely a trading corporation owning but a few acres of Indian ground. As his pay was small and his health was impaired by the climate, he became so weary of life that he attempted to kill himself; but his pistol twice missed fire. About that time war began between the English and French in India; and Clive entered the service of the Company as ensign in 1747. By his courage and sagacity he rose rapidly to distinction. The brilliant successes of the French governor Dupleix alarmed the English, and produced a crisis in the politics of India. Captain Clive, having obtained command of a few hundred men in 1750, turned the tide of fortune at Arcot, and gained several victories over the French and native armies combined. Having married Miss Maskelyne, a sister of the astronomer-royal, he returned to England for his health in 1753, and found himself an object of general favour and applause.

In 1755 the directors sent him back as governor of Fort Saint David. The next year Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal, captured the British garrison of Fort William, and smothered them in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta. Clive was sent to avenge this outrage. He recovered Calcutta, and compelled the nabob to sue for peace in 1757. But the war was quickly renewed, and in June, 1757, the fate of India was decided at the battle of Plassey, where Clive with 3000 men defeated about 60,000 of the enemy. Surajah was deposed, and was put to death by order of Meer Jaffier, who had been raised to the throne of Bengal in place of Surajah Dowlah. In the negotiations which preceded the battle of Plassey, Clive is censured for a breach of faith, which is

not denied by his friends. The directors, on receiving news of his victory, appointed Clive Governor of Bengal. In 1759 he defeated a Dutch armament which had entered the Hoogly. In the next year he returned to England, immensely rich, and was raised to the Irish peerage as Lord Clive, Baron of Plassey. He was elected to Parliament, where he acquired great influence. In 1764 he was again sent to India, with supreme command, and remained about a year and a half. He returned home in ill health in 1767. His enemies arraigned his official conduct, and Burgoyne in 1773 accused him in the House of abusing his power in the acquisition of riches. The result of the inquest was that they "tempered a gentle censure with a liberal eulogy." From his youth he had been subject to fits of constitutional gloom, which were now aggravated by physical maladies. He resorted to the use of opium for relief, and gradually became enslaved by its insidious power. In November, 1774, he died by suicide. "His name," says Macaulay, in a strain of somewhat exaggerated eulogy, "stands high on the roll of conquerors. But it is found in a better list,—in the list of those who have done and suffered much for the happiness of mankind."

Clodd, (EDWARD,) an English author, was born at Margate, July 1, 1840. He wrote a number of popular scientific works, including "Story of Creation," (1888,) "Primitive Man," (1895,) and "Pioneers of Evolution," (1897.)

Clodius, klō'de-ŭs, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German poet and professor, born at Annaberg, in Saxony, in 1738, was a son of Christian Clodius, who published several works in prose and verse. He obtained the chair of philosophy at Leipsic in 1764, and that of logic in 1778. He became professor of poetry in the same city in 1782. His writings display a brilliant imagination, good taste, and extensive knowledge of the ancients. Among his chief works are "Essays on Literature and Morality," (1769,) "Latin Poems," (1787,) and "New Miscellanies," ("Neue vermischte Schriften.") Died at Leipsic in 1784.

See ERNESTI, "Elogium C. A. Clodius;" MEUSEL, "Lexiko der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Clodius, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German Orientalist, who became professor of Arabic at Leipsic in 1724. He published a work on the Arabic language, entitled "Theoria et Praxis Linguæ Arabicæ," and a "Hebrew Lexicon," (1744.) Died in 1745.

Clodius, (JULIANA STÖLZEL,) the wife of Christian August, noticed above, born at Altenburg in 1755, was eminent for her literary talents and attainments. Died in 1805.

Clo'dĭ-us, (LICINIUS,) a Roman historian, who lived probably about 100 B.C., wrote a work called Ἔλεγχος Χρόνων, ("Trial of the Times.")

Clodius, (PUBLIUS,) surnamed PUL'CHER, a Roman demagogue of very profligate character, was descended from the patrician house of Claudia, and was a brother of Appius Claudius Pulcher, noticed in this work. In his youth he served in Asia under Lucullus, his brother-in-law. In 62 B.C. he committed an act of sacrilege by procuring admission to the mysteries of Bona Dea in the disguise of a woman. For this he was tried, but acquitted by means of bribery; and he became a violent enemy of Cicero, who had appeared in evidence against him. He was chosen tribune of the people in 59, and in the next year caused Cicero to be proscribed and driven into exile. (See CICERO.) He raised several bloody riots against the friends of Cicero when they proposed and passed the decree for his restoration, 57 B.C. Milo, who succeeded Clodius as tribune, and was a partisan of Cicero, had several conflicts with the former. While Clodius was a candidate for the prætorship, and Milo for the consulship, they casually encountered each other with their armed retainers, and Clodius was killed, in the year 52 B.C.

See CICERO, "Oratio pro Milone;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms."

Clo'dĭ-us Mā'cer, (LUCIUS,) a Roman general, who, on the death of Nero, raised the standard of revolt in Africa, and aspired to the power of emperor. He was put to death by order of Galba in 68 A.D.

Clo'do-mir, [Fr. pron. klo'do'mèr',] the second son of Clovis, King of the Franks, became King of Orléans in 511 A.D. He was killed in battle with the Burgundians in 524. He left three sons, two of whom were put to death by their uncles, and the third, Clodoald, (Saint-Cloud,) became a monk.

Clodovæus. See CLOVIS.

Clodwig. See CLOVIS.

Clonard, de, dẹh klo'nȧr', (JOSEPH ERNEST,) a French dramatist, born in 1765, wrote numerous comedies. Died in 1816.

Clon-cŭr'rў, (VALENTINE LAWLESS,) LORD, an Irish politician, born at Dublin in 1773, was a member of the Society of United Irishmen, and a friend of Emmet and Grattan. He wrote "Thoughts on the Projected Union between Great Britain and Ireland," (1797.) Died in 1853.

See "Personal Recollections of the Life and Times of Lord Clon-curry."

Clootz, de, dẹh klōts, (ANACHARSIS,) BARON, a Prussian enthusiast, born near Cleves in 1755, was a nephew of Cornelius de Pauw. Having inherited a large fortune, he became a resident of Paris, and a fanatical partisan of the Revolution. Assuming the title of the "orator of the human race," he appeared at the bar of the Assembly in 1790, at the head of a pretended deputation from foreign nations. In 1792 he was elected to the Convention by the dominant party. He was proscribed by Robespierre, and executed in March, 1794.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Clopinel. See MEUN.

Cloquet, klo'kȧ', (HIPPOLYTE,) a distinguished professor of anatomy, was born in Paris in 1787. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Descriptive Anatomy," (1815.) Died about 1840.

Cloquet, (JULES GERMAIN,) an eminent French physician and surgeon, a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1790. He acquired a high reputation as professor, writer, and practitioner. In 1831 he was appointed professor of clinical surgery in the Faculty of Paris. He wrote "Human Anatomy," (5 vols., 1821-30,) and other professional works. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1855. Died in 1883.

Clos. See LACLOS.

Clōse, (FRANCIS,) an eloquent English preacher, born about 1798, was for many years vicar of Cheltenham. He published "Discourses on Genesis," (1826,) several volumes of sermons, and other works, which maintain the doctrines of the Evangelical school. He was appointed dean of Carlisle in 1856. Died in 1882.

Closs, klos, or **Clossius**, klos'se-ŭs, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German physician and poet, born at Marbach in 1735. He wrote several Latin poems on medical subjects. Died in 1787.

Closterman, klos'tẹr-măn', (JOHANN,) a German portrait-painter, born at Osnaburg in 1656, worked in England. Died in London in 1710.

Clot, klo, or **Clot-Bey**, klo bȧ, (ANTOINE,) a French physician, born near Marseilles about 1796. He became chief surgeon of Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, about 1823, and founded a medical school in that country. He published "Observations on Egypt," (2 vols., 1840.) In 1849 he returned to France. Died in 1868.

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1841.

Clot-Bey. See CLOT, (ANTOINE.)

Clotaire, klo'tȧr', [Lat. CLOTA'RIUS,] I., the fourth son of Clovis, King of the Franks, was born in 497 A.D. At the death of Clovis, in 511, he became King of Soissons. He extended his dominions by murdering his nephews, the heirs of the kingdoms of Orléans and Austrasia, and before his death he became ruler over all the territory which Clovis had divided among his sons. Paris was his capital after 558. He died about 560 A.D. leaving four sons,—Caribert, Gontran, Sigebert, and Chilpéric I.

See JEAN BOUCHET, "Histoire et Chronique de Clotaire I," 1584; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Clotaire II., the son of Chilpéric I. and of Frédégonde, was an infant when he became heir to the kingdom of Soissons in 584 A.D. His mother was regent until her death in 597. By dethroning Brunehaut, Queen of Austrasia, whom, with her sons, he put to death, he made himself master of all France about 615. He was

the first who conceded to the mayor of the palace a tenure of office for life. His abilities and success procured him the surname of "the Great." He died in 628, and was succeeded by his son Dagobert.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Clotaire III., the eldest son of Clovis II., King of the Franks, was a minor when his father died, in 655 A.D.; and, the kingdom being divided into two portions, he inherited Neustria and Burgundy. He died, without issue, about the age of eighteen.

Clotaire IV., King of Austrasia, was raised to the throne in 717 A.D. by the policy of Charles Martel, but was only a nominal king. It is not known who was his father. Died in 720.

See AUGUSTIN THIERRY, "Récits Mérovingiens."

Clotho. See PARCÆ.

Clo-til'da, [Fr. CLOTILDE, klo'tēld',] SAINT, Queen of France, the daughter of Chilpéric, King of Burgundy, became the wife of Clovis I. in 493 A.D. By her beauty and virtue she acquired much influence over Clovis, and was instrumental in converting him to the profession of Christianity. She adhered to the Catholic creed in opposition to Arianism, which was then very prevalent. Died in 545.

See RENAUD DE ROUVRAY, "Histoire de Sainte-Clotilde," 1840; J. DESMAY, "Vie de Sainte-Clotilde," 1613; MADAME DE RENNEVILLE, "Vie de Sainte-Clotilde," 1809.

Clotilde. See CLOTILDA.

Clotilde de Vallon-Chalis. See SURVILLE.

Clotz. See KLOTZ.

Cloud, kloo, or **Clo'do-ald**, SAINT, youngest son of Clodomir, became an ecclesiastic, and founded a monastery at Nogent-sur-la-Rivière, since called by his name. Died about 560.

Clouet, kloo'ā', an able French chemist, born at Singly, near Mézières, in 1751, became professor of chemistry at Mézières. He discovered the important secret of making cast steel, which the English had found out before. Having gone to Cayenne to make some scientific inquiries, he died of fever in 1801.

Clouet, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French painter, called **Janet**, (zhă'nā',) born about 1510, was valet-de-chambre and painter to the king. His works are extolled by Ronsard and other poets. Died about 1580. His portrait of Henry II. is regarded as a master-piece. His father, JEAN, (1485–1545,) was also distinguished as a painter.

Clouet, klŏw'ĕt, written also **Clowet**, **Clouvet**, kloo'vā', or **Clovet**, (PETER,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1606. He engraved history, landscapes, and portraits with success, and worked mostly in his native city. The works of Rubens employed much of his time and talent, and the "Death of Saint Anthony" is called his master-piece. Died about 1670. His nephew, ALBERT, born at Antwerp in 1624, was a skilful engraver. He worked in Rome and Florence. Died in 1687.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Clough, klŭf, (ARTHUR HUGH,) an English poet, born in Liverpool January 1, 1819. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, and was a tutor in Oriel College. He produced in 1848 "Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich: a Long Vacation Pastoral," (2 vols.,) which is much admired. Between 1849 and 1852 he was professor of English literature in University College, London. In 1852 he visited the United States, where he gained the friendship of Longfellow and other poets. Among his works are a version of Plutarch's "Lives," (Boston, 5 vols., 1859,) and poems called "Ambarvalia." Died in 1861.

Clough, (JOHN E.,) a Baptist missionary, born near Frewsburg, New York, July 16, 1836, graduated at Upper Iowa University in 1862. In 1864 he went as a missionary to India, and laboured among the Teloogoos with marvellous success. His church had in 1879 over 13,000 communicants; baptisms in 1895 about 2000.

Clouvet. See CLOUET.

Clovet. See CLOUET.

Clovio, klo've-o, (Don GIULIO,) an eminent Italian painter, born in Croatia in 1498, was a pupil of Giulio Romano. He is considered the most excellent miniature-painter that Italy has produced. He also painted some historical works, among which is a "Descent from the Cross." "His portraits," says Landon, "may be compared to those of Titian for vigour and *naturel*." Died in 1578.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Clo'vis [Fr. pron. klo'vèss'; Lat. CLODOVÆ'US] I., called also **Chlodwig** and **Hlodwig**, (which is said to have become corrupted into Ludwig, Ludovicus, Louis, etc.,) King of the Franks, was born about 466 A.D., and educated as a pagan. In 481 he succeeded his father Childeric, who reigned over the Salian Franks at Tournay. By a victory over the Romans and Gauls in 486 he became master of Soissons, which he chose for his capital. In 493 he married Clotilda, a fair Christian princess, and in 496 he became a convert to her religion. This change induced the cities of Armorica to place themselves under his dominion and protection. In 507 he fixed his court at Paris. Alaric, King of the Visigoths, then possessed the region between the Loire and the Pyrenees. Clovis defeated and killed him in a great battle near Poitiers in 507, and added Aquitaine to his kingdom. He died in 511, leaving four sons, Thierri, Clodomir, Childeric, and Clotaire, among whom France was divided. "With the reign of Clovis," says Walckenaer, "commence the glory, empire, religion, laws, and usages of the French." His glory, however, was tarnished by many acts of cruelty. His descendants are called Merovingians, from Merovig, (in Latin, Merovæus,) the grandfather of Clovis.

See VIALLON, "Clovis le grand premier Roi chrétien," 3 vols., 1788; AUG. THIERRY, "Récits Mérovingiens;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Clovis II., the second son of Dagobert I., King of the Franks, was born about 633 A.D., and became King of Neustria and Burgundy in 638. Little is known of his reign, except that by revolts against the royal family of Austrasia he became sole ruler of the heritage of Clovis I. He died in 655, leaving two sons, Clotaire III. and Childeric II.

Clovis III., son of Thierri I., King of France, succeeded his father in 691 A.D., at the age of nine. Pepin le Gros was in reality king, under the title of Mayor of the palace. Clovis died in 695, leaving the title to his brother, Childebert III.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Clowes, klouz, (JOHN,) an English Swedenborgian writer, born at Manchester in 1743. He was rector of Saint John's in Manchester about sixty years. He translated Swedenborg's "Celestia Arcana," and published several works, one of which is "Restoration of the Pure Religion." Died in 1831.

See DE QUINCEY, "Autobiographic Sketches," and "Literary Reminiscences," vol. i.

Clowes, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English surgeon, who practised in London between 1570 and 1600, and was for some years chief surgeon of Bartholomew's Hospital. He published several professional treatises, the principal of which is "The Approved Practice for all Young Surgeons," (1591.)

Clowes, (WILLIAM,) an enterprising English printer born at Chichester in 1779. He became a master-printer in London about 1804, and twenty years later began to print by steam. His establishment eventually became, it is said, the largest and most complete in the world. Among the productions of his presses were the "Penny Magazine" and the "Penny Cyclopædia." He operated more than twenty steam-presses at once. Died in 1847.

Clowes, (WILLIAM LAIRD,) an English author, was born at London, February 1, 1856. He became a correspondent of London papers and a voluminous writer on naval and historical subjects and of fiction. He was part author of "Social England," (6 vols., 1892–97,) "The Royal Navy: A History from the Earliest Times to the Present," (5 vols.,) "The Needs of the Navy," etc. Among his novels are "The Captain of the Mary Rose," (1892,) "The Double Emperor," (1894,) etc. Died Aug. 14, 1905.

Clowet. See CLOUET.

Clubbe, klŭb, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in 1703, was rector of Wheatfield. He published, besides other works, a "History and Antiquities of the Ancient

Villa of Wheatfield or Whatfield," (1758,) an excellent piece of satire, directed against modern antiquaries Died about 1772

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes," etc.

Clubbe, (WILLIAM,) a son of the preceding, was vicar of Brandeston. He published a translation of six Satires of Horace, (1795,) "The Epistle of Horace on the Art of Poetry, translated into English Verse," (1797,) and other works. Died in 1814.

Clugny de Nuis, klün'ye' dẹh nü-e', (JEAN ÉTIENNE BERNARD,) a French financier, succeeded Turgot as controller-general of finances in April, 1776. He counteracted the policy of Turgot, and resorted to a royal lottery as a source of revenue. He died in office in October, 1776.

Cluseret, klü'zẹh-rā', (GUSTAVE PAUL,) a French officer, born in Paris in 1823. He served in the Crimean war, and gained the rank of captain. In 1859 he enlisted in the army of Garibaldi, under whom he fought with the rank of major. He offered his services to the United States, and became a colonel in the Union army about January, 1862. He commanded the advance of Fremont's army at Strasburg and Cross Keys, June, 1862. Returning to Paris, he became noted as a political agitator, and in 1870 he was for a short time at the head of the military operations of the Paris commune. He escaped from France after its suppression, returned under the amnesty of 1880, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1888. Died in 1900.

Clusius. See LECLUSE.

Clutius. See CLUYT.

Clut'tẹr-buck, (ROBERT,) an eminent English antiquary, born in Hertfordshire in 1772. He published a complete "History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford," (1815–27,) with excellent plates. He resided mostly at Watford, his native place. Died in 1831.

Cluver, kloo-vair', or **Cluwer,** [Fr. CLUVIER, klü'-vẹ-ā'; Lat. CLUVE'RIUS,] (PHILIP,) a learned linguist and geographer, was born at Dantzic in 1580. He visited England, France, Germany, and Italy in pursuit of information, and of materials for his works, among which are "Germania Antiqua" and "Italia Antiqua," (1624.) The latter is commended for accuracy. Died in 1623. "His works," says Hallam, "form a sort of epoch in ancient geography." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Cluverius. See CLUVER.

Cluvier. See CLUVER.

Cluyt, kloit, (AUGER,) a Dutch botanist, a son of Theodore, noticed below, was born at Leyden about 1590. After making botanical researches in several countries, he became director of the botanical garden at Leyden. He wrote "Instructions for packing and conveying Trees, Plants, etc. to a Distance," (1631,) and a few other works.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Cluyt, [Lat. CLU'TIUS,] (THEODORE AUGER,) a Dutch botanist, was director of a public botanical garden founded at Leyden in 1577, which became, under his charge, one of the best that then existed. He wrote a "History of Bees," (1598.)

Clym'e-ne, [Gr. *Κλυμένη;* Fr. CLIMÈNE or CLYMÈNE, kle'mẹn',] an ocean nymph, regarded as a daughter of Oceanus, the wife of Japetus, and the mother of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.

Cly'mẹr, (GEORGE,) an American statesman, born in Philadelphia in 1739. He became about 1773 an active supporter of the popular cause, was chosen a member of Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1780 he was re-elected to Congress. He was a member of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was the founder of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. Died in 1813.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Clyt-ẹm-nĕs'trạ, [Gr. *Κλυταιμνήστρα;* Fr. CLYTEMNESTRE, kle'tĕm'nĕstr',] the wife of Agamemnon, and the sister of Castor. Having formed a guilty connection with Ægisthus during the absence of her husband, she murdered the latter on his return from Troy. She was killed by her son Orestes.

Clytemnestre. See CLYTEMNESTRA.

Clyt'I-ạ or **Clyt'I-e,** [Gr. *Κλυτία* or *Κλυτίη,*] a nymph beloved by Apollo, (the sun:) having been deserted by her lover, she was changed into a heliotrope.

See OVID, "Metamorphoses," book iv.

Cnut. See CANUTE.

Cnutzen. See KNUTZEN.

Coad, kōd, (JOHN,) an English carpenter, who was engaged in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth in 1685, for which he was transported to Jamaica. He wrote a curious narrative of his adventures.

Coan, kō-ăn', (TITUS,) D.D., a Congregationalist missionary, born at Killingworth, Connecticut, February 1, 1801. He graduated at the Auburn Theological Seminary in 1833, and in 1834 went as a missionary to Hawaii, where he had great success. He published "Adventures in Patagonia," (1879,) "Life in Hawaii," (1882,) and many valuable papers on volcanoes. Died at Hilo, Hawaii, December 1, 1882.

Coan, (TITUS MUNSON,) M.D., an American author, a son of the preceding, was born at Hilo, in Hawaii, in 1841. He studied at Yale and at Williams College, and was a medical officer of the United States navy in 1863–65. Contributed to periodical literature, and has edited "Topics of the Times" (6 vols., 1883) and written "Ounces of Prevention" (1884) and other works.

Coates, kōts, (FLORENCE EARLE,) poetess, born at Philadelphia, was president of the Browning Society 1895–1903 and 1907–8. Wrote "Poems," "Mine and Thine," "Lyrics of Life," etc.

Coates, (JOSEPH HORNOR,) author, born at Philadelphia; engaged in mercantile business and as managing editor. Wrote (under pen name HORNOR COTES) "The Counterpart," (1909,) "The Spirit of the Island," (1911,) etc.

Cobad. See CABADES.

Cobb, (HOWELL,) an able American politician, born in Jefferson county, Georgia, in 1815. He was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats in 1843, and twice re-elected. In December, 1849, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was Governor of Georgia in 1851 and 1852, and was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Buchanan in March, 1857. He resigned before the end of 1860, was president of the Congress of secessionists which met in February, 1861, and became a major-general in the Confederate service. Died in 1868.

Cobb, (IRVIN SHREWSBURY,) American author, was born 1876 at Paducah, Kentucky. He was a reporter and editor for Paducah newspapers, and in 1904 became a special writer and editor of the humor section of the New York Evening Sun, and later the New York Evening World. He also contributed to numerous magazines. He went to Europe in the World War as a war correspondent for The Saturday Evening Post. His works include "Old Judge Priest," (1915,) "Paths of Glory," (1915,) "Ladies and Gentlemen," (1927.)

Cobb, (SAMUEL,) an English poet, who graduated at Cambridge in 1702. He published a volume of poems, (1707,) "The Oak and Brier," a tale, and the "Female Reign." Died in 1713.

Cobb, (THOMAS R. R.,) a lawyer, born in Jefferson county, Georgia, in 1820, published in 1851 a "Digest of the Laws of Georgia." He became a general in the Confederate service, and was killed at Fredericksburg in December, 1862.

Cobban, (JAMES MCLAREN,) novelist, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, April 24, 1849. His works include "A Reverend Gentleman," (1891,) "The Red Sultan," (1893,) "Her Royal Highness's Love Affair," (1896,) "The Angel of the Covenant," (1898,) etc.

Cobbe, kob, (FRANCES POWER,) a rationalistic writer on religion and morals, a descendant of Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin, was born in that city in 1822. In early youth Miss Cobbe seems to have been left very much to herself. She read not only the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress," but also some books of a very different character. Shelley appears to have been a special favourite with her. We need not be surprised that, with such com-

panions for her solitude, her mind should sometimes become a prey to universal doubt. As she was one day musing on the great problem of existence, she said to herself that, although she knew nothing of God, or of any law beyond her own soul, she would at least be true to that and merit the approbation of her own conscience. This resolution, we are told, brought almost immediatel a renewed faith in God,—"a sense that somehow such an effort must be pleasing to her Creator, who had given her that inner law." From that hour she was a theist. Meeting not long afterwards with some of Theodore Parker's writings, she read them with great avidity and delight. Her mother's death having vividly presented to her mind the great question of a future life, she wrote to Mr. Parker, asking him why he believed in immortality. His "Sermon of the Immortal Life" was his reply. (See PARKER, THEODORE.) Died April 5, 1904.

Among the most important of Miss Cobbe's productions are her "Intuitive Morals," (1855,) "Scientific Spirit of the Age," (1858,) "Darwinism in Morals, and other Essays," (1872,) "The Hopes of the Human Race, Hereafter and Here," (1874,) "Duties of Women," (1881,) and "Autobiography," (1894.) Her works evince strong powers of reasoning, joined with great earnestness of character.

Cob'bett, (JOHN MORGAN,) a son of William Cobbett, was born in 1800. He published a selection of his father's works, in 6 volumes, (1842.) In 1852–65 and in 1872–77 he was a member of Parliament. He wrote "Letters from France," etc. Died in 1877.

Cobbett, (WILLIAM,) a popular and vigorous political writer, born at Farnham, England, in 1762. He was the son of a farmer, and was self-educated. About 1784 he enlisted in the army, and served with honour in North America until 1791. Having left the service, he emigrated to the United States in 1792, and became a resident of Philadelphia, where he issued "Peter Porcupine's Gazette," a Federalist paper. He was fined $5000 for a libel on Dr. Rush. In 1800 he returned to England, and established in London "The Weekly Political Register," which at first was a Tory paper; but after the lapse of several years he became a strenuous opponent of Pitt and of the Tories. For his political libels or satires on members of government he was several times fined heavily, and in 1810 was sentencec to imprisonment for two years. He continued to issue the "Register" for thirty-three years. After two unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament for Oldham, he was finally returned in 1832, and again in 1834. He died in 1835. He was the author of many successful works, among which are "The Emigrant's Guide," "Cottage Economy," "Advice to Young Men and Women," and "Rural Rides." His style is described as "the perfection of the rough Saxon English." He was remarkable for his mastery of the weapons of sarcasm and the resources of common sense, and had great powers of observation and description. "Cobbett," says Hazlitt, "is a very honest man, with a total want of principle. I mean, he is in downright earnest in the part he takes at the time; but in taking that part he is led entirely by headstrong obstinacy, caprice, novelty, pique, or personal motive of some sort. He has no comfort in fixed principles. As soon as anything is settled in his own mind, he quarrels with it. If nobody else can argue against him, he is a very good match for himself."

See the piquant but not ill-natured article on Cobbett, in HAZLITT'S "Miscellaneous Works," vol. v.; "Life of William Cobbett," Philadelphia, 1831; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1807, and February, 1823; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1823; "Fraser's Magazine" for August and October, 1835; "Westminster Review" for October, 1835.

Cob'bold, (RICHARD,) an English divine and author, born in Suffolk in 1797, wrote "Margaret Catchpole," (1845,) "Freston Tower," (1850,) and other novels, besides poems and religious works. Died January 5, 1877.

Cobbold, (THOMAS SPENCER,) M.D., an English helminthologist, born at Ipswich, May 26, 1828. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1851, and held botanical professorships in two of the London hospitals, and a lectureship on geology in the British Museum. He later was made professor of helminthology in the Royal Veterinary College. He wrote various works, chiefly on the Entozoa. Died in 1886.

Cobbs, (NICHOLAS HAMNER,) S.T.D., an American bishop, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, February 5, 1796. He took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1825, held rectorships in Petersburg, Virginia, and in Cincinnati, and in 1844 was consecrated Bishop of Alabama, the first of that title. Died January 11, 1861.

Cob'den, (EDWARD,) D.D., an English divine, who became prebendary of Saint Paul's, and obtained several livings in London. He published Sermons, Poems, and Essays. Died in 1764.

Cobden, (RICHARD,) an eminent English Liberal statesman and economist, was born at Dunford, near Midhurst, Sussex, in June, 1804. He was the son of a farmer who owned a small estate in land. After having been initiated in business in the warehouse of his uncle in London, he removed to Manchester and established a manufactory of fine cotton goods, (prints,) in which he was successful. Between 1834 and 1838 he visited Egypt, Greece, the United States, France, and Germany. He published, about 1836, a pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland, and America," and another on Russia. He became in 1838 a prominent advocate of the free importation of bread-stuffs, and was soon known as the principal champion and orator of the National Anti-Corn-Law League, a powerful political organization, formed in 1839. In 1841 he was elected member of Parliament for Stockport. On this new arena he acquired great influence by his extensive information, oratorical talents, and indomitable energy. He also addressed many public meetings of the Anti-Corn-Law League, until the contest ended in the repeal of the Corn-Laws in June, 1846. On this occasion Sir Robert Peel made a remarkable speech, in which he generously declared that the merit of this important reform belonged to Mr. Cobden more than to any other man. After the close of the session he performed an extensive journey on the continent, and during his absence (1847) was returned to Parliament for the West Riding of Yorkshire, including Leeds and Sheffield. He was an active member of the Peace Congress of Paris in 1849, and of that held at Frankfort in 1850.

Mr. Cobden and John Bright were the leaders of the Manchester party or school, which holds an independent position with respect to the Whigs and Tories. He was in favour of the vote by ballot, of electoral reform, of the French alliance, of a pacific foreign policy, and of non-intervention in foreign quarrels. He opposed the war against Russia, (1854,) and the Chinese policy of Palmerston in 1857, with such a loss of popularity that he was defeated at the election of 1857 as candidate for Huddersfield. He was, however, elected by the voters of Rochdale in 1859. While he was absent on a visit to the United States, in 1859, a new ministry was formed by Lord Palmerston, who offered him a seat in the cabinet, (as president of the Board of Trade,) which he declined. As British commissioner, he negotiated, in 1860, an important commercial treaty with the French, which has greatly increased the trade between England and France. Referring to this treaty, Mr. Gladstone (August, 1866) said, "I don't believe that the man breathed upon earth at that epoch, or now breathes upon earth, that could have effected that great measure, with the single exception of Mr. Cobden." He was one of the few British statesmen who cordially favoured the cause of liberty and humanity in the United States during the civil war. Died April 2, 1865.

See LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "R. Cobden, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; "Life of Richard Cobden," by J. MCGILCHRIST, 1865; JOSEPH GARNIER, "R. Cobden, les Ligueurs et la Ligue," 1846; "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES; "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1866; "North British Review" for March, 1867.

Cobenzl, von, fon ko-bĕnt'sl, or **Cobentzel**, ko-bĕnt'sĕl, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) COUNT, a diplomatist, born at Laybach in 1741; died in 1810.

Cobenzl or **Cobentzel, von**, (KARL,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist, born at Laybach in 1712. He was placed in 1753 at the head of the government of the Austrian Netherlands. Died in 1770.

Cobenzl or **Cobentzel, von**, (LOUIS,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist, son of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1753. He was ambassador to Russia in 1780,

and signed the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797. In 1801 he negotiated the treaty of Lunéville with the French, and became a minister of state at Vienna. Died in 1808.

See Ségur, "Mémoires."

Cobet, ko'bȧ', (Carel [or Charles] Gabriel,) an eminent philologist, born in Paris about 1813. He studied at the Hague, at Leyden, and in Italy, and in 1847 was made professor of philology at Leyden. In 1876 he was chosen to the French Institute. Among his works are "Prosopographia Xenophontea," (1836,) "Variæ Lectiones," (1854,) "Novæ Lectiones," (1858,) "Miscellanea Philologica," and many editions of Greek authors. Cobet takes a very high place among recent Hellenists. Died in 1889.

Cobham, kob'ȧm, (Sir John Oldcastle,) Lord, an English nobleman, was the head of the sect of Lollards, whom the Catholics stigmatized as heretics. "His high character, and his zeal for the new sect," says Hume, "pointed him out as the proper victim of ecclesiastical severity." He was condemned to the flames in 1413, but escaped, and instigated his friends to an open rebellion. Hume states that he designed to seize the king at Eltham. The insurgent Lollards were overpowered in 1414; but Cobham escaped until 1418, when he was hanged. (See Lollard.)

See T. Gapsey, "Life and Times of the Good Lord Cobham," London, 1844.

Cobleigh, kŏb'lę, (Nelson Ebenezer,) D.D., LL.D., a Methodist divine, born at Littleton, New Hampshire, November 24, 1814. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1843, and was a professor in McKendree College in 1853–54, and in Lawrence University from 1854 to 1858. From 1858 to 1863 he was president of McKendree College, was editor of "Zion's Herald" from 1863 to 1867, became president of East Tennessee Wesleyan University in 1867, and was chief editor of the "Methodist Advocate," of Atlanta, 1872–74. Died at Atlanta, February 1, 1874.

Cobo, ko'bo, (Barnabé,) a Spanish missionary, born at Lopera in 1582, passed fifty years in Peru, Mexico, etc. He wrote a work on the natural history of those countries, (still in manuscript.) Died in 1657.

Cobo, (Juan,) a Spanish monk and missionary, born near Toledo. He went to Manilla in 1586, learned the Chinese language, and compiled a dictionary of the same. In 1592 he was sent on a mission to Japan, with the ruler of which he negotiated a treaty favourable to the Spaniards. On his return the ship was wrecked at Formosa, and he was massacred by the natives, in 1592.

Cobourg. See Coburg.

Co'bŭrg, written also **Cobourg**, [Ger. pron. ko'bo͝orG,] (Josias,) Prince, an Austrian general, born in 1737. He commanded the Austrian army which, with the aid of Suwarrow, defeated the Turks in 1789. In the spring of 1793 he was appointed generalissimo of the army of the allies, and gained a victory over the French at Neerwinden. He invaded France the same year, and took Condé and Valenciennes. Having been defeated by Jourdan at Wattignies in October, 1793, he resigned the command. Died in 1815. "He belonged," says Alison, "to the old methodical school of Lacey, and was destitute of either decision or character." ("History of Europe.")

Coccai, (Merlino.) See Folengo.

Coccapani, kok-kȧ-pȧ'nee, (Sigismondo,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Florence in 1585. He was one of the architects employed on the façade of the Duomo of Florence. Died in 1642.

Cocceius. See Coccejus, (John.)

Coc-çe'ius, (kok-see'yŭs,) (Ner'va,) an eminent Roman jurisconsult, who was chosen consul in 22 A.D. He was the grandfather of the emperor Nerva. He obtained the favour and confidence of Tiberius, whose measures, it seems, he did not approve. His legal learning is highly extolled by Tacitus, and he is often cited in the Digest. He died by voluntary starvation about 33 A.D. His son, of the same name, was a distinguished jurist, the author of several treatises, and is supposed to have been the father of the emperor Nerva.

Cocceji. See Coccejus.

Coccejus, von, fon kot-sā'yŭs, or **Coccejī**, kot-sā'yee, (Heinrich,) Baron, a German jurist, born at Bremen in 1644. He was professor of law at Heidelberg and at Utrecht, and wrote, besides other works, a commentary on Grotius "De Jure Belli et Pacis," published by his son, (1744–48.) Died in 1719.

See Lucanus, "Lebensbeschreibung des H. von Cocceji," 1741.

Coccejus, Cocceius, or **Cock**, (John,) an eminent theologian, born at Bremen in 1603. He became professor of Hebrew at Franeker in 1636, and from 1649 to 1669 was professor of theology at Leyden. He was the founder of a school of theologians which became numerous in the United Provinces under the name of "Coccejans." He carried the system of figurative interpretation to the extreme. His fundamental rule of interpretation was that we should understand the words and phrases of Scripture in all the senses of which they are susceptible, and that almost every passage, in addition to its literal meaning, had a figurative signification. "Two natives of Holland," says Hallam, "opposite in character, in spirit, and principles of reasoning, and consequently the founders of opposite schools of disciples, stand out from the rest,—Grotius and Coccejus." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He published "Summa Doctrinæ de Fœdere et Testamento," (1648,) and other works. Died in 1669.

See Joncourt, "Entretiens sur les Coccéiens;" Niceron, "Mémoires;" Mosheim, "Ecclesiastical History."

Coccejus or **Cocceji**, (Samuel,) a German jurist, a son of Heinrich, noticed above, was born at Heidelberg in 1679. He was appointed by the King of Prussia minister of state and of war in 1727, and grand chancellor in 1746. His reputation is founded chiefly on the new code of laws which he composed, by order of Frederick the Great, about 1746. Died in 1755.

See Meusel, "Lexikon der verstorbenen Gelehrten."

Cocchi, kok'kee, (Antonio,) a learned Italian physician, born at Benevento in 1695, was professor of medicine at Pisa, and subsequently of philosophy at Florence. He published several works on medicine and other subjects. Died in 1758. He had been a regular correspondent with Sir Isaac Newton.

Cocchi, (Gioacchino,) an Italian musical composer, born at Padua in 1720, produced "Adelaide," "The Glorious Madman," and other operas. He lived in London for six years as composer to the Opera. Died in Venice in 1804.

Coccia, kot'chȧ, (Carlo,) an Italian composer, born at Naples in 1789. Among his most popular works are the operas "Clotilde" and "Maria Stuart." Died 1873.

Coccius, kŏt'se-o͝os, (Ernst Adolf,) a German oculist, born at Knauthain, September 19, 1825. He studied at Leipsic and Prague, and became a professor of medicine at Leipsic in 1858. Most of his numerous papers and professional works are upon the eye and its diseases. Died November 26, 1890.

Coccopani, kok-ko-pȧ'nee, (Giovanni,) an Italian artist, born at Florence in 1582, was versed in many sciences and arts. In 1622 he was invited to Vienna by the emperor, who employed him as a military engineer. He afterwards designed the palace called Villa Imperiale at Florence. Died in 1649.

Cochard, ko'shȧR', (Nicolas François,) a French *littérateur*, born near Lyons in 1763; died in 1834.

Cochereau, kosh'rō', (Mathieu,) a French painter of genre, born at Montigny, became a pupil of David in 1807. He died at the age of twenty-seven.

Cochet, ko'shȧ', (Jean,) born at Faverges, in Savoy, became professor of philosophy in the Collége Mazarin of Paris. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise on Logic, said to have been the best elementary work on that subject that had appeared in French. Died in 1771.

Cochet, (Jean Bénoît Désiré,) a French abbé and archæologist, born at Sanvic, near Havre, March 7, 1812. He took orders in 1836, won distinction by his interesting discoveries of Roman antiquities in various parts of France, and died at Rouen, June 1, 1875. He published several treatises on the local archæology of Northern France, and others on the old churches and other mediæval antiquities of that region.

Cochin, ko'shȧN', (Charles Nicolas,) a skilful French artist, born in Paris in 1688. He engraved with

the burin and point his own designs, and some works of Lemoine, Coypel, and Watteau. Died in 1754.

Cochin, (CHARLES NICOLAS,) an eminent French designer and engraver, born in Paris in 1715, was the son and pupil of the preceding. He was chosen keeper of the designs of the king's cabinet in 1752. In 1756 he published an excellent work, entitled "Picturesque Journey in Italy," ("Voyage pittoresque d'Italie,") which was often reprinted. Louis XV. granted to him letters of nobility. Cochin etched a great number of his own designs, and some works of Vernet and other masters. The number of his designs and engravings is about fifteen hundred. Died in 1790.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Cochin, (HENRI,) an eminent French advocate and orator, born in Paris in 1687, was admitted to the bar in 1706. Though very eloquent in public, he was taciturn and timid in conversation. Several volumes of his pleas have been published. Died in 1747.

See C. LENORMAND, "Éloge de Cochin," 1825.

Cochin, (JACQUES DENIS,) a French priest, writer, and founder of the hospital which bears his name, was born in Paris in 1726; died in 1783.

Cochlæus. See COCHLÄUS.

Cochläus, KOK-lā'ŭs, [Fr. COCHLÉE, kok'lā'; Lat. COCHLÆ'US,] (JOHANN,) a German theologian and controversialist, born near Nuremberg in 1479. He became a canon of Worms, Mentz, and Breslau. He was a zealous opponent of the Protestant Reformation, and wrote "Remarks *(Commentaria)* on the Actions and Writings of Luther," (1549,) and other works. Died in 1552.

See SECKENDORF, "Historia Lutheranismi;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" DE THOU, "History."

Cochlée. See COCHLÄUS.

Cochon de Lapparent, ko'shôN' dęh lă'pă'rôN', (Count CHARLES,) a French politician, born in 1749. He was a deputy from Poitiers to the States-General in 1789, and afterwards a prominent republican member of the Convention. He was appointed prefect at Antwerp in 1804, and a member of the senate in 1809. Died in 1825.

Coch'ran, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish painter of history and portraits, born at Strathaven in 1738; died at Glasgow in 1785.

Cochrane. See DUNDONALD, EARL OF.

Cochrane, (A. D. BAILLIE.) See LAMINGTON.

Cochrane, (Sir ALEXANDER INGLIS,) a British admiral, brother of Archibald, noticed below, born in 1758. He was made a post-captain in 1782, and rear-admiral in 1804. For his services in a battle against the French in 1806, near Hayti, he was knighted. In 1809 he obtained the rank of vice-admiral, and in 1815 assisted the British land-forces in the attack on New Orleans. He became admiral of the blue in 1819. Died in 1832.

Cochrane, (ARCHIBALD,) Earl of Dundonald, a British chemist, born in 1749, was the son of Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, whom he succeeded in 1778. He published a "Treatise on Coal-Tar," a "Treatise on the Connexion of Agriculture and Chemistry," (1795,) and a valuable work on "The Application of Chemistry to Agriculture." Died in 1831. His son was a distinguished admiral, Lord Cochrane. (See DUNDONALD, EARL OF.)

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Coch'rane, (JOHN,) an American general, born in Montgomery county, New York, about 1813. He was elected a member of Congress by the voters of New York City in 1856 and 1858. He was appointed a brigadier-general about July, 1862. Died in 1898.

Cochrane, (JOHN DUNDAS,) CAPTAIN, an eccentric British naval officer, surnamed "the Pedestrian Traveller," was born about 1780. In 1820 he resolved to perform a journey around the world on foot, in pursuance of which design he traversed Russia and Siberia as far as Kamtchatka. Having married a native of that region, he changed his mind, and returned by way of Russia to England in 1823. Of this journey he published a narrative, which is said to be curious and amusing. Died in South America in 1825.

Cochrane, (Sir THOMAS JOHN,) a British admiral, son of Admiral Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane, born about 1790, served as captain under his father in the war against the United States in 1814. He was elected to Parliament in 1837. Having been made a rear-admiral, he commanded in the East Indies from 1842 to 1846, and became a vice-admiral about 1850. Died in 1872.

Cock, kok, (JEROME,) a Flemish engraver and dealer in prints, was born at Antwerp about 1510. He published several collections of his engravings, among which are many portraits of historical personages. Some of his works are highly prized. Died in 1570.

Cock, (JOHN.) See COCCEJUS.

Cock or **Cocke**, (MATTHEW,) a landscape-painter of Antwerp, born about 1500, was a brother of Jerome, noticed above. He was one of the first Flemish painters that abandoned the Gothic style. Died in 1554.

Cockaine. See COKAINE.

Cockburn, ko'bęrn, (ALISON, or ALICIA,) a Scottish lady, born in Selkirkshire, October 5, 1712. Before her marriage her name was RUTHERFORD. She wrote much, but of all she left only one beautiful ballad, "The Flowers of the Forest," is now prized. Died in Edinburgh, November 22, 1794.

Cockburn, ko'bęrn, (CATHERINE,) an English dramatic writer, whose maiden name was TROTTER, was born in London in 1679. She became in 1708 the wife of the Rev. Patrick Cockburn. She composed successful tragedies, entitled "Agnes de Castro," "Fatal Friendship," etc. In 1747 she produced "Remarks on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue," which was praised by Warburton. Died in 1749.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Cockburn, ko'bęrn, (Sir GEORGE,) G.C.B., a British admiral, born about 1772, was a relative of Lord Cockburn, noticed below. He entered the navy in early youth, and about 1812 obtained the rank of rear-admiral. He took part in the capture of Washington City in 1814, and conveyed Napoleon to Saint Helena in 1815. He was a lord of the admiralty from 1818 to 1828, and sat in Parliament for many years. Died in 1853.

Cockburn, (HENRY THOMAS,) LORD, an able Scottish judge, born in 1779. He was appointed solicitor-general for Scotland in 1830, and became one of the Lords of Session in 1834. He wrote articles for the "Edinburgh Review," and published "The Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey," (1852.) Died in 1854.

See "North British Review" for November, 1856; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1852; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1857 "Blackwood's Magazine" for September and October, 1852.

Cockburn, (PATRICK,) a Scottish linguist, born at Langton, was for some years professor of Hebrew and Syriac in the University of Paris. Having become a Protestant, he returned to Scotland, and preached at Haddington. He was reckoned one of the first scholars of his time, and wrote several religious works in Latin, one of which is "The Utility and Excellence of the Word of God." Died in 1559.

Cockburn or **Cockburne**, (WILLIAM,) an English medical writer, born about 1650; died about 1736.

Cocke, kok, (PHILIP SAINT GEORGE,) a general, born in Virginia about 1808, graduated at West Point in 1832. He took arms against the Union, and became a brigadier-general in 1861. He killed himself in December of the same year.

Cock'ęr, (EDWARD,) an English teacher and educational writer, born in 1631, was a resident of London. His "Arithmetic" obtained a very large circulation, and passed through fifty-five editions between 1677 and 1758. Died about 1677.

Cock'ęr-ell, (CHARLES ROBERT,) an eminent English architect, born in London in 1788. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1836, and became professor of architecture in the Royal Academy in 1840. He designed the New Library at Cambridge in 1840, the University Galleries at Oxford, the College of Lampeter, and other public edifices. He was for some years chief architect of the Bank of England, in which he made considerable alterations. Mr. Cockerell was partial to the classic style of architecture. He was a foreign associate of the Institute of France. Died in 1863.

Cock'ęr-ill, (JOHN,) a Belgian engineer and machinist,

noted for his enterprise and talents, was born of English parents in 1790. He fabricated steam-engines, etc. at the great iron-foundry of Seraing, in which King William of Holland was once a partner. Died in 1840.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cook'son, (THOMAS,) an English engraver of portraits, flourished about 1620–30.

Cock'ton, (HENRY,) an English writer, born about 1808. He published, besides other works, "The Ventriloquist: being the Life and Adventures of Valentine Vox," (1840.) Died in 1853.

Co'clēs, (HORATIUS,) a Roman hero, who acquired renown, about 500 B.C., by the defence of the Sublician bridge against the army of Porsena while the Romans were cutting off the communication with the opposite shore. When the bridge had been made impassable, he plunged into the river and saved himself by swimming. This legend forms the basis of Macaulay's spirited ballad in his "Lays of Ancient Rome."

Coco, ko'ko, (VINCENZO,) an Italian writer, born at Campomarano in 1770, lived mostly in Naples. He published a philosophic romance called "Plato in Italy," (3 vols., 1806,) which was very successful, and a "History of the Revolution of Naples." Died at Naples in 1823.

Cocoli, kok'o-lee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian geometer, born at Brescia in 1747, was for thirty years professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in his native city. He published "Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry," and other works. Died in 1812.

Cocquard, ko'kȧr', (FRANÇOIS BERNARD,) a French poet and prose-writer, born at Dijon in 1700; died in 1772.

Coda, ko'dȧ, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1460; died about 1520.

Codagora, ko-dȧ-go'rȧ, (VIVIANO,) an Italian painter, who lived about 1650, excelled in perspective and in pictures of ruined buildings.

Codazzi, ko-dȧt'see, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian engineer and geographer, born at Lugo in 1792. He emigrated to Santa Fé de Bogotá, in South America, about 1826, and was afterwards employed in the survey of Venezuela. The results of his labours were published in a work on the "Geography of Venezuela," with maps, ("Resúmen de la Geografía de Venezuela," 1841.) Died in 1859.

Cod'ding-ton, (WILLIAM,) the founder of the colony of Rhode Island, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1601. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, and, in consequence of a disagreement with Governor Winthrop on religious subjects, removed with a party of settlers to Rhode Island in 1638. In 1640 he was chosen governor of that colony, which position he held for seven years. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Died in 1678.

Codemo, ko-dā'mo, (LUIGIA,) an Italian poetess, born at Treviso, September 5, 1828. She has published a large number of tales of domestic life, etc.

Co-dī'nus, (GEORGIUS,) [Γεώργιος Κώδινος ὁ Κυροπαλάτης,] surnamed CUROPALA'TES, a Greek compiler, who lived at Constantinople about 1450. He compiled two works, which treat of the public offices in church and state, and of the antiquities of Constantinople.

Codomannus. See DARIUS III.

Co-drā'tus, [Κόδρατος,] a Greek physician and Christian martyr, born at Corinth, was put to death about 258 A.D.

Cod'ring-ton, (CHRISTOPHER,) a British officer, born at Barbadoes in 1668, wrote some Latin verses, and gave £10,000 to form a library at Oxford. Died in 1710.

Codrington, (Sir EDWARD,) G.C.B., an English admiral, born in 1770. He was made a captain in 1794, and received a medal for his conduct at Trafalgar in 1805. He was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in 1814, and served at the battle of New Orleans in 1815. In 1821 he became vice-admiral. He commanded the fleet of the English, French, and Russians which defeated the Turks at Navarino in 1827. He obtained the rank of full admiral in 1837. Died in 1851.

Codrington, (Sir WILLIAM JOHN,) K.C.B., an English general, son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, born in 1804, entered the army in 1821, became colonel in the Coldstream Guards in 1846, and major-general in June, 1854. He distinguished himself at the Alma and at Inkerman, (1854,) and was promoted to the command of the light division. He directed the attack on the Redan of Sevastopol in September, 1855. In November of the same year he succeeded General Simpson as commander-in-chief of the British army in the Crimea, and was appointed governor of Gibraltar in 1859, and became a full general in 1863. Died August 6, 1884.

Codronchi, ko-drōn'kee, (BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian physician and writer, born at Imola about 1550.

Co'drus or **Ko'drus**, [Κόδρος,] the last king of Athens, is supposed to have reigned about 1060 B.C. An oracle having declared that the Dorians would be victorious in war against the Athenians provided they spared the life of the Athenian king, Codrus went in disguise to the Dorian camp and provoked a quarrel, in which he was killed. His son, Medon, became archon of Athens.

Codrus, a Roman poet, was a contemporary of **Virgil**, who mentions him in his seventh Eclogue.

Cody, (WILLIAM FREDERICK,) an American scout and showman, was born in Iowa, February 26, 1846. He won the name of "Buffalo Bill" by his exploits in furnishing buffalo meat to the labourers on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, killing more than four thousand animals in eighteen months. For many years he was in government service as scout and guide, and took part in numerous battles with the Indians. In 1883 he organized the "Wild West Show," of Indians and frontiersmen, with which he traversed the United States and Europe. Died 1917.

Coeberger. See KOEBERGER.

Coeck, (PETER.) See KOECK.

Coëffeteau, ko'ĕf'tō', (NICOLAS,) a French Dominican and theologian, born in Maine in 1574. Henry IV. gave him the title of his preacher. At the request of Gregory XV., he wrote a work to refute A. de Dominis, who had attacked the papal power. In 1617 he became titular Bishop of Dardania. His version of the history of Florus was highly praised as a master-piece of French style. Died in 1623.

Coehorn or **Cohorn**, ko'horn, [Fr. pron. ko'ORN',] (LOUIS,) a French general, born at Strasburg in 1771, was a relative of Menno van Coehorn, noticed below. He was made a general of brigade in 1807, was wounded at Friedland, and displayed great bravery at Ebersberg in 1809. He took part in the battles of Aspern, Wagram, and Lutzen, and was mortally wounded at Leipsic in 1814.

Coehorn, van, vȧn koo'horn, written also **Cohorn**, (MENNO or MENNON,) BARON, a famous Dutch engineer and general, born in Friesland in 1632, or, as some say, in 1641. Having acquired skill in mathematics, he entered the army as captain at an early age, and served with distinction in the campaigns of 1673 and 1674. At the siege of Namur, (1692,) which city he had fortified, he was opposed to the French engineer Vauban. Three years later he was employed as engineer in the recapture of Namur. Among his master-pieces are the fortresses of Nymwegen, Breda, Namur, and Bergen-op-Zoom. He became lieutenant-general in 1703, and published his "New Method of Fortification," an excellent work. Died at the Hague in 1704.

Cœlestinus, POPE. See CELESTINE.

Cœlestius. See CELESTIUS.

Coelho, ko-el'yo, (FRANCISCO ADOLPHO,) a Portuguese philologist, born at Coimbra in 1847. He has published "A Lingua Portugueza," (1868,) "Origem da Lingua Portugueza," (1870,) "Os Dialectos romanicos ou neo-latinos na Africa," (1881,) etc.

Coelho, (JOAQUIM GUILHERME GOMES,) a Portuguese novelist, known by the pseudonym of JULIO DINIZ. He was born at Oporto, November 14, 1839, became a physician, and was (1867–71) a professor in the surgical school of his native town. His first book, "As Pupillas do Senhor Reitor," is also his best, and is deservedly very popular. Died September 12, 1871.

Cœlius. See RUFUS CŒLIUS.

Cœ'li-us or **Cæ'li-us** (see'le-us) **An-tip'ą-ter**, (LUCIUS,) a Roman historian and jurist, who wrote, about 125 B.C., a "History of the Second Punic War," which was highly esteemed until it was surpassed by Livy.

Only fragments of it are extant. Cœlius was the first Roman historian that aimed at the ornaments of style. Marcus Brutus valued his work so highly that he made an abridgment of it.

Coello, ko-ĕl'yo, (ALONZO SANCHEZ,) a skilful Spanish painter, born in 1515. He studied at Rome in the school of Raphael, and was afterwards employed by Philip II. of Spain to adorn the Escurial. He also painted portraits of that king and his courtiers. Died in 1590.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Coello, (CLAUDIO,) a celebrated Spanish painter, born at Madrid in 1621. He was a pupil of Ricci. About 1680 he was chosen painter to the king, (Charles II.) His master-piece is the "Collocation of the Host," which adorns the sacristy of the Escurial, and which is sufficient to immortalize his name. He is said to equal Cano in design, Murillo in colour, and Velasquez in effect. Died at Madrid in 1693.

Coelmans, kool'mȧns, (JACQUES,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1670; died at Aix, France, in 1735.

Coeln. See CÖLN.

Cœlus. See URANUS.

Coen, koon, (JOHN PETERSON or PIETERZON,) a Dutch colonial governor, born at Hoorn about 1587. He founded Batavia in 1619, and was chosen president of Bantam. Died in 1629.

Coenrads. See CONRAD, (ABRAHAM.)

Çœnus, see'nus, [Gr. *Koῖνος*,] an able Macedonian general, a son-in-law of Parmenio, accompanied Alexander the Great in the invasion of Persia, 334 B.C. He distinguished himself at the battle of Issus, and, when Alexander proposed to march beyond the Hyphasis, he insisted on returning. He died in India in 327 B.C.

Coëssin, ko'ȧ'sȧN', (F. G.,) a French ultramontane religionist, born at Lisieux in 1782, was noted for his eccentric mysticism. Died about 1842.

Coëtlogon, de, dẹh ko'ĕt'lo'gȯN', (ALAIN EMMANUEL,) MARQUIS, a French admiral and marshal, born in 1646; died in 1730.

Coëtlogon, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE FÉLICITÉ,) COUNT, a French poet, born at Versailles in 1773. He wrote an epic poem, entitled "David," (1820,) which the royal council of instruction judged worthy to be given as a prize to students. Died in 1827.

Coëtlosquet, de, dẹh ko'ĕt'los'kȧ', (JEAN GILLES,) a French priest, born at Saint-Pol-de-Leon in 1700. He became Bishop of Limoges in 1739, and preceptor of the Duke of Burgundy in 1758. He was also preceptor of the Duke of Berry, afterwards Louis XVI., and a member of the French Academy. Died in 1784.

Cœur, KUR, (JACQUES,) a French merchant and able financier, born at Bourges, acquired an immense fortune. Charles VII. appointed him director of his finances. In 1448 he lent that king 200,000 crowns of gold. It is stated that he transacted more commerce than all the other merchants of France. He was falsely accused of various crimes, and in 1453 was fined 400,000 crowns and banished. He went to Rome, and received from Calixtus III. the command of part of a fleet which he sent against the Turks. He died at Scio about 1456.

Cœur, (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French bishop and eloquent preacher, born at Tarare (Rhône) in 1805. He removed to Paris in 1835, and became a fashionable pulpit orator. He was appointed Bishop of Troyes in 1848. His sermons are compared to those of Massillon. Died 1860.

Cœur de Lion. See RICHARD I.

Coffin, ko'fȧN', (CHARLES,) a French scholar and poet, born at Buzancy in 1676. He succeeded Rollin in the College of Beauvais, at Paris, in 1712, and was chosen rector of the University of Paris in 1718. His "Ode on the Wine of Champagne" was admired. He gained much reputation by the hymns which he composed for the Breviary of Paris. Died in 1749

Cof'fin, (CHARLES CARLETON,) an American author born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, July 26, 1823. Became a journalist and war and European correspondent of the Boston "Journal." Wrote "Days and Nights on the Battle Field," "Our New Way Round the World," "Old Times in the Colonies," etc. Died March 2, 1896.

Cof'fin, (Sir ISAAC,) an English admiral, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1750. He was raised to the rank of admiral about 1814. Died in 1839.

Coffin, (JAMES HENRY,) LL.D., an American mathematician, born at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, September 6, 1806. He graduated at Amherst College in 1828, and was professor of mathematics in Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania from 1846 to 1873. He published "Winds of the Northern Hemisphere," "Winds of the Globe," "Analytical Geometry," "Conic Sections," "Natural Philosophy," etc. Died February 6, 1873.

Coffin, (ROBERT BARRY,) an American *littérateur*, born at Hudson, New York, in 1826. Under the pseudonym of BARRY GRAY, he published various volumes in prose and verse. Died June 10, 1886.

Coffin, (WILLIAM ANDERSON,) an American artist, born at Alleghany, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1855. He is a painter of landscapes and figure-pieces, and has frequently exhibited in Paris and New York, receiving various prizes and medals. His picture, "The Rain," is in the Met. Museum, N. Y. Died 1925.

Coffinhal, ko'fe'nȧl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Jacobin, born at Aurillac in 1754. He became a judge of the Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris in 1793, and a partisan of Robespierre. He was a party to many acts of cruelty, and fought resolutely for Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794. A few days later he was executed.

See THIERS, "Histoire de la Révolution Française."

Cogan, (THOMAS,) an English physician and writer, born at Rowell in 1736. He practised in Leyden, Amsterdam, and London. About 1774 he and Dr. Hawes instituted the Humane Society of London. He published, besides other works, "The Rhine, a Journey from Utrecht to Frankfort," (1794,) a "Philosophical Treatise on the Passions," (1800,) and an "Ethical Treatise on the Passions," (1807,) which are works of considerable merit. Died in 1818.

Cogels, ko'zhĕl', (JOSEPH CHARLES,) a Belgian painter, born at Brussels in 1785; died in 1831.

Coggeshalle, kogz'ȧl, ? (RALPH,) an English monk, who was wounded at Jerusalem when that city was besieged by Saladin. He wrote a "History of the Holy Land," and several other works. Died about 1228.

Cog'gins, (PASCHAL HESTON,) author, born at Philadelphia in 1852. Became a lawyer, and (under pen name SIDNEY MARLOWE) wrote "Harry Ambler" and "Moncasket Mystery." Also wrote "Law," a textbook, (1895,) and "Parliamentary Law," (1909.)

Coghetti, ko-gĕt'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Bergamo in 1804. He painted at Rome, for Prince Torlonia, "The Parnassus of Illustrious Men of all Ages," and other pictures. His fresco which decorates the Basilica of Savona is much admired. Died in 1875.

Cog'lan, (CHARLES F.,) actor, born at London, England, in 1848. He became leading man at the Prince of Wales Theatre, went to the United States in 1880, and took there the leading parts in many plays. Died November 24, 1899. He wrote the plays "Jocelyn" and "Lady Barter" for his sister, ROSE COGLAN, who was born in 1853, and was for many years a popular actress. She was leading lady at Wallack's Theatre, New York, 1880–89, and has since starred in the United States and England.

Coglioni. See COLEONI.

Cognatus, the Latin of COUSIN, which see.

Cogniet, kon'ye-ȧ', (LÉON,) a French painter of history and portraits, was born at Paris in 1794. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1849. Died in 1880.

Cogs'well, (JOSEPH GREEN,) LL.D., an American scholar and instructor, born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, September 27, 1786. In 1820 he was chosen professor of mineralogy and geology at Harvard College. For some time he edited the "New York Review." He made the plans for the Astor Library, of which he was the first superintendent, resigning that place in 1860. Died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1871.

Coguiniceanu, (MICHAEL,) a Roumanian historian and statesman, born at Jassy in 1817, died at Paris in 1891.

Cohausen, ko'hȯw'zen, (JOHANN HEINRICH) a Ger-

man physician, born at Hildesheim about 1670. He wrote several professional works, among which was "Hermippus Redivivus," (1742.) Died in 1750.

Cohen, ko'ŏn', (ANNE JEAN PHILIPPE LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, of Dutch descent, was born at Amersfoort in 1781. Among his works are a "Life of Chevalier Bayard," (2d edition, 1825,) and "Jacqueline de Bavière," (4 vols., 1821.) He translated several works of Washington Irving, Bulwer, and other English authors. Died in 1848.

Co'hen, (JACOB DA SILVA SOLIS,) an American physician, born of Hebrew parents in New York, February 28, 1838. He graduated at the Philadelphia High School in 1855, and at the University of Pennsylvania, as M.D., in 1860. He was a surgeon in the United States army and navy from 1861 to 1865, and in 1866 returned to Philadelphia. His principal works are "A Treatise on Inhalation," "Diseases of the Throat," and "Croup and Tracheotomy."

Cohen Atthar. See KOHEN ATTÂR.

Cohn, kōn, (FERDINAND,) a German botanist, born at Breslau, January 24, 1828. He studied at Breslau and Berlin, and in 1859 was made professor extraordinary in Breslau University, becoming a full professor in 1872. He has given great attention to microscopic vegetation and to the minute structure and the physiology of plants. Among his writings are "Untersuchungen über die Entwickelungsgeschichte der mikroskopischen Algen und Pilze," (1854,) and "Neue Untersuchungen über Bakterien," (1872–75,) the latter a work of much importance.

Cohnheim, kōn'hīm, (JULIUS FRIEDRICH,) a German pathologist, born at Demmin, July 20, 1839. He studied medicine at Berlin, Würzburg, Greifswalde, and Prague. In 1868 he became a full professor of pathology at Kiel, whence he was called successively to Breslau and Leipsic. Normal and pathological anatomy, histology, and experimental pathology were greatly forwarded by his labours. Among his writings are "Ueber die embolischen Prozesse," (1872,) "Ueber die Entzündung," (1873,) a treatise on Tuberculosis, ("Die Tuberkulose vom Standpunkte der Infektionslehre,") and a valued "Introduction to General Pathology," (Berlin, 2 vols., 1877–80; 2d edition, 1882.) Died in 1884.

Cohon, ko'ŏn', (ANTHYME DENIS,) born at Craon, in France, in 1594, became Bishop of Nîmes. Died in 1670.

Cohorn. See COEHORN.

Coictier. See COITIER.

Coignard, kwân'yȧr', (LOUIS,) a French painter of landscapes, born at Mayenne about 1812. He obtained a first medal in 1848. Died in 1883.

Coignet, kwân'yȧ', (GILLES,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1530. He studied in Italy, and returned to Antwerp, where he painted landscapes and figures with success. Died at Hamburg in 1600.

Coigny, de, deh kwân'ye', (FRANÇOIS de **Franquetot**—deh frŏNk'to',) DUKE, a French marshal, born in 1670, gained in 1734 a decisive victory over the Austrians at Parma, and another at Guastalla. In the next year he commanded in Germany, where his adversary, Prince Eugene, would not risk a battle; and the campaign was closed by a treaty of peace. He was created marshal of France in 1741. Died in 1759.

See "La Campagne de Maréchal de Coigny en Allemagne en 1743," Amsterdam, 1761.

Coigny, de, (MARIE FRANÇOIS HENRI DE FRANQUETOT,) DUKE, a French general, grandson of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1737. Having entered the service of Portugal in 1791, he attained the rank of captain-general. He returned to France in 1814, and was made marshal of France in 1816. Died in 1821.

Coimbra, ko-ēm'brȧ, (Don PEDRO,) DUKE OF, a Portuguese prince and poet, born in 1392, was a younger son of King John I. His mother was a daughter of the English Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt. He travelled in Palestine and in many other foreign countries, and was chosen Regent of Portugal in 1439. He was killed in battle against Alphonso V. in 1449, and left a number of admired poems.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" H. SCHOEFFER, "Histoire de Portugal."

Coin-Delisle, kwân deh-lēl', (JEAN BAPTISTE CÉSAR,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1789. Died in 1865.

Coindet, kwân'dȧ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss physician, born at Geneva in 1774. For his discovery of the action of iodine on the goître (1820) he received a prize of 3000 francs from the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Died in 1834.

Cointe, Le, leh kwânt, (CHARLES,) a French historian and priest of the Oratory, born at Troyes in 1611. As chaplain to the French ambassador, he passed several years at Münster, and rendered important services in preparing the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. He afterwards became a resident of Paris, and published his "Ecclesiastical Annals of France," (8 vols., 1665–80,) a work of much erudition. Died in 1681.

Cointre. See LECOINTRE.

Coiny, kwȧ'ne', (JACQUES JOSEPH,) a French engraver, born at Versailles in 1761; died in 1809.

Coislin, de, deh kwȧ'lân', (HENRI CHARLES **de Camboust**—deh kŏn'boo',) DUKE, a French theologian, born in Paris in 1664. He became Bishop of Metz in 1698, chief almoner of the king, and a member of the French Academy. Died in 1732.

Coit, (STANTON,) lecturer and author, born at Columbus, Ohio, in 1857. Became lecturer to the West London Ethical Society and head worker of the New York University settlement. Published "The Spiritual Nature of Man," "National Idealism and a State Church," etc.

Coit, (THOMAS WINTHROP,) clergyman, born at New London, Connecticut, in 1803, graduated at Yale College in 1821, became a clergyman in the Episcopal Church, and was president of Transylvania University, Ky., 1834–39, and in 1852, professor in Berkeley Divinity School; was an able scholar and writer. Died in 1885.

Coiter, koi'tẹr, (VOLCHER,) an eminent Dutch anatomist, born at Groningen in 1534. He studied in Italy under Fallopius and Eustachio, and was for some years surgeon or physician in the French army. He was called one of the creators of pathologic anatomy, and made improvements in osteology and myology. He published several professional treatises. Died about 1600.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Eruditorum;" ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Coitier or **Coictier**, kwȧ'te-ȧ', (JACQUES,) a French physician, born at Poligny, became first physician to Louis XI., over whom he is said to have had great influence. Died about 1505.

Cokaine or **Cokayn**, ko-kān', written also **Cockaine**, (Sir ASTON,) an English Catholic, born in Derbyshire in 1608, was a royalist in the civil war. He composed some worthless plays and doggerel poems, which are only worthy of notice on account of the anecdotes which they furnish of contemporary authors or actors. Died in 1684.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Cokayn. See COKAINE.

Coke or **Cook**, [always pronounced kōōk in his own time, and at present by the members of the English bar,] (Sir EDWARD,) one of the most eminent of English judges and jurists, was born at Mileham, in Norfolk, in 1552. After graduating at Cambridge, he studied law in the Inner Temple, London, and was called to the bar in 1578. He rapidly acquired a very extensive practice, was appointed solicitor-general in 1592, and attorney-general in 1594, although the Earl of Essex strenuously urged the appointment of Francis Bacon to the last office. In 1593 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. He is justly censured for his insolence to Raleigh at the trial of the latter in 1603, and for his cruelty in applying torture to persons charged with crimes. In 1606 he was appointed chief justice of the common pleas, and in 1613 chief justice of the king's bench. From this office he was removed in 1616, because he was not sufficiently obsequious to the court or king. In 1622 he was confined in the Tower many months for his opposition to the court party. He was elected to Parliament in 1625, and again in 1628, when he zealously opposed the arbitrary measures of the court, and was one of the leaders of the popular party. About 1628 he produced his celebrated work called "Coke upon Littleton," or the "First In-

stitute," being the first part of the "Institutes of the Laws of England." It is a work of the highest authority on English law, and a rich mine of legal learning. "He hath thrown together," says Blackstone, "an infinite treasure of learning in a loose desultory order." Died in 1633.

See CHARLES W. JOHNSON, "Life of Sir Edward Coke," 2 vols., 1837; E. FOSS, "The Judges of England;" BRIDGEMAN, "Legal Biography;" GARDINER, "History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief-Justice Coke," 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1863; "Retrospective Review," vol. viii., 1823; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1838.

Coke, (THOMAS,) a zealous Wesleyan missionary, born at Brecon, South Wales, in 1747. About 1780 he was appointed by John Wesley superintendent of the London district, and a few years later was ordained a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He made nine voyages to North America between 1784 and 1814, and incurred danger of violence by preaching against slavery. He died at sea, on a voyage to Ceylon, in 1814. His principal work is a "Commentary on the Old and New Testaments."

See S. DREW, "Life of the Rev. Thomas Coke;" REV. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights," London, 1864.

Coke, (THOMAS WILLIAM.) See LEICESTER, EARL OF.

Cola, di, de ko'lȧ, (GENNARO,) an Italian painter, born in the kingdom of Naples in 1320; died about 1370.

Colalto, ko-lȧl'to, or **Collalto,** kol-lȧl'to, (ANTONIO **Mattiuzzi**—mȧt-te-oot'see,) an Italian actor and dramatic author, born at Vicenza about 1717. His comedy of the "Three Venetian Twins" (1773) was very successful at Paris. Died at Paris in 1778.

Colani, ko'lȧ'nè', (TIMOTHÉE,) a French rationalistic theologian, of Swiss (Romansch) origin, was born at Lemé in 1824. He became professor of theology in the Protestant Divinity School of Strasburg, and the leader of French rationalistic Protestantism. He had great reputation as a preacher and critic, and for years edited various theological and literary reviews. Died in 1888.

Colantonio, di, dee ko-lȧn-to'ne-o, (MARZIO,) an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1662; died in 1701.

Colardeau, ko'lȧr'dō', (CHARLES PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Janville in 1732. In 1758 he produced his "Letter from Heloise to Abelard," imitated from Pope, which was very successful. Among his best works are "The Men of Prometheus," "Epistle to M. Duhamel," and "Astarbé," a tragedy. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1776. His merit consists in the charm and harmony of his versification, rather than in the force or originality of his thoughts. Died in 1776.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Colardeau, (JULIEN,) a French poet, born in Poitou about 1590, wrote a poem on the victories of Louis XIII.

Colas de Rienzi. See RIENZI.

Colaud, ko'lō', (CLAUDE SILVESTRE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Briançon in 1754. In 1801 he was made a senator by the First Consul, on account of his military services. Died in 1819.

Colban, kol'bȧn, (MARIE,) a Norwegian poetess and novelist, born December 18, 1814. Left a widow when thirty years old, she became a translator in Paris, where her "Lettres d'une Barbare" gave her a great reputation. She published "Three Novels," (1873,) "Three New Novels," (1875,) "En gammel Jomfru," ("An Old Maiden," 1879,) and other works. She lived in Paris in winter and in Scandinavia in summer; and her writings, while Norse in spirit, are mostly French in form and finish. Died in 1884.

Colbert, kol'bair', (AUGUSTE MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in Paris in 1777. He went to Egypt as aide-de-camp of Murat in 1798, and, returning with Desaix, distinguished himself at Marengo in 1800. For his conduct at Austerlitz in 1805 he was made general of brigade, and was employed to carry to the emperor Alexander the ultimatum of the victor. He was killed in a battle near Astorga, Spain, in 1809.

Colbert, (CHARLES,) Marquis de Croissy, (krwȧ'se',) brother of the great Colbert, was born in Paris in 1629. He was successively councillor of state, first president of the parliament of Metz, and ambassador to England. He had a prominent part in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, and was afterwards secretary of state. Died in 1696.

Colbert, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French statesman and financier, born at Rheims on the 29th of August, 1619, was the son of Nicolas Colbert, a person of moderate fortune. In his youth he travelled through many provinces of France, giving special attention to the state of commerce and the means of improving it. In 1648 he was introduced to Cardinal Mazarin, who, discerning his merit, took him into his service and confidence, as intendant of his estate. He became a councillor of state at the age of twenty-nine, and secretary to the queen in 1654. In 1661 Mazarin died, commending Colbert to the confidence of Louis XIV. Fouquet, superintendent of the finances, aspired to succeed Mazarin as prime minister; but the king, resolving to be the actual ruler, suppressed the office of prime minister, and that of superintendent. Colbert, having given him proof that the finances were verging to a state of ruin and chaos, was appointed controller-general of finances in 1661. He reduced the *taille*, (land- and income-tax,) and established strict order and economy in all the branches of the revenue and public expenses. Though the people paid more than eighty millions annually, in 1660 only thirty-two millions were received into the treasury; but at the death of Colbert eighty-three millions were received out of a total revenue of one hundred and fifteen millions. Under his auspices the commerce and manufactures of France were so efficiently promoted, and acquired so great prosperity, that, as Voltaire says, "he may be regarded as the founder of commerce and protector of all the arts." He formed a chamber of commerce, opened canals, chartered two companies to trade in the East and West Indies, and planted colonies in Canada, etc. In 1669 he was appointed minister of the marine, in which he made great reforms. The manufactures of glass, silk, woollen stuffs, and other commodities were either originated or much enlarged by him. He also patronized letters and science by founding the Academy of Inscriptions, the Academy of Sciences, (1666,) the Observatory, and other institutions. He was a member of the French Academy. He opposed without success the system of loans proposed by Louvois during the war which began in 1672, and constantly favoured the toleration of Protestants. His austere probity found little sympathy at the court of Louis XIV.; and he was at last supplanted (at least partially) by the more obsequious Louvois, who was minister of war. He died, however, in office in September, 1683, leaving several sons, noticed in this work. His manners were rather cold and reserved, his morals regular. Louis XIV. said he always retained at court the tone and manners of a bourgeois. Probably no minister ever rendered so great services to France as Colbert.

See D'AUVIGNY, "Vie de Colbert;" NECKER, "Éloge de J. B. Colbert;" PIERRE CLÉMENT, "Histoire de Colbert," 1846; A. DE SERVIEZ, "Histoire de Colbert," 1842; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" CHARLES PERRAULT, "Mémoires;" W. SEELIG, "Dissertatio de Colberti Administratione Aerarii," 1844.

Colbert, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) Marquis de Seignelay, (sȧn'yeh-lȧ',) the eldest son of the great financier, was born in Paris in 1651. He inherited a good share of his father's talents and firmness. In 1676 he was appointed secretary of the navy, or minister of the marine, which, under his direction, became one of the most powerful in the world. He was chosen a minister of state in 1689, and died in 1690. His brother, JACQUES NICOLAS, born in Paris in 1654, became Archbishop of Rouen. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1678. He left a fair reputation for talents and conduct. Died in 1707.

Colbert, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) Marquis de Torcy, (tor'se',) a French negotiator, son of the Marquis de Croissy, born in Paris in 1665. About the age of twenty he was sent on a mission to Denmark, and in 1687 performed another to London. Between 1690 and 1700 he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs. He negotiated a separate peace with England about 1712, and took part in the general pacification of Utrecht in 1713. About 1715 he retired from office. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and wrote a treatise on the negotiations from the treaty of Ryswick to the peace of Utrecht. Died in 1746.

Colbert, (JULES ARMAND,) a French general, a son of the eminent statesman, was mortally wounded at the battle of Blenheim in 1704.

Colbert, (PIERRE DAVID,) a French general, born in Paris in 1774. He made the campaign of Austerlitz (1805) as aide-de-camp to Berthier, and became a general of division in 1813. He fought for Napoleon at Waterloo, but entered the service of Louis XVIII. in 1816. In 1838 he was made a peer of France. Died in 1853.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Francais."

Colborne, (Sir JOHN.) See SEATON, LORD.

Colbran, kol-brăn′, (ISABELLA ANGELA,) a Spanish singer, born at Madrid, February 2, 1785. She sang in opera in Milan, Venice, Rome, and Naples. In 1822 she was married to ROSSINI, with whom she went to Vienna. Died at Bologna, October 7, 1845.

Cōl′burn, (WARREN,) a mathematician, born at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1793, graduated at Harvard in 1820. He became a school-teacher in Boston, and published in 1821 his "Mental Arithmetic," which had an immense circulation in Europe as well as in the United States. He also published a Sequel to the above work. Died in 1833.

Colburn, (ZERAH,) a mathematical prodigy, born at Cabot, Vermont, in 1804. Before he was seven years old he displayed such wonderful expertness in mental arithmetic that his father began, in 1810, to exhibit him in public. He could solve with accuracy and rapidity the most difficult questions in involution, evolution, etc., without the use of figures. Being asked the number of seconds in 1813 years, 7 months, and 27 days, he quickly answered, 57,234,384,000. About 1825 he became a Methodist preacher. He lost his faculty of computation as he grew up to manhood. Died in 1840.

See his "Autobiography," 1833.

Colby, (BAINBRIDGE,) was born Dec. 22, 1869, at St. Louis, Missouri. He began the practice of law in New York 1892. In 1912 he supported Roosevelt and later supported the National Progressive Party. He was Secretary of State under Wilson from March, 1920 to March, 1921.

Col'by, (or kol'be,) (THOMAS,) an English engineer, was born at Rochester in 1784. In 1802 he was appointed assistant in the Ordnance Survey, with which his history is inseparably connected. He was raised to the rank of captain in 1807. He evinced great energy and endurance in the survey of Scotland, 1813–17. In 1820 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. D. 1852.

Col'chęs-tęr, (CHARLES ABBOT,) LORD, an English peer and vice-admiral, born in 1798, was postmaster-general during the ministry of Lord Derby in 1858–59. He died October 18, 1867.

Colchester, LORD. See ABBOT, (CHARLES.)

Cōl′dęn, (CADWALLADER,) a physician, born at Dunse, Scotland, in 1688, emigrated to America about 1708. He wrote a "History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada." He was a correspondent of Linnæus, to whom he sent several hundred American plants. He was lieutenant-governor of New York from 1761 until his death in 1776.

Colden, (CADWALLADER D.,) a grandson of the preceding, was born in Queen's county, Long Island, in 1769. He practised law in New York, was elected mayor of that city in 1818, and a member of Congress in 1822. He wrote a "Life of Robert Fulton." Died in 1834.

Coldoré, kol'do'rā′, a French engraver of precious stones, appears to have been the same as JULIEN DE FONTENAY, whom Henry IV., in his letters-patent of 1608, entitles his valet-de-chambre and engraver of gems. His portraits of Henry and others are prized almost as highly as antique gems. He engraved a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, which she preferred to all others.

Cōle, (CHARLES NELSON,) an English legal antiquary, born in 1722; died in 1804.

Cole, (Sir GALBRAITH LOWRY,) an officer of the British army, born in 1772, was a son of the Earl of Enniskillen. He became colonel in 1801, and served with distinction in the Peninsular war, (1808–14.) Died in 1842.

Cole, (HENRY,) an English Catholic theologian, became Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1523. He was chosen provost of Eton in 1554, and had a disputation with Cranmer in that year. He wrote "Letters to Bishop Jewel," and a few other works. Died in 1579.

Cole, (Sir HENRY,) an English art-critic and editor, noted as the promoter of "Art-Manufactures," was born at Bath in 1808. In his youth he became assistant keeper of the public records, and by his writings caused the establishment of a general record office. He was one of the executive committee of the Exhibition of the Crystal Palace in 1851, and contributed much to its success. Mr. Cole was the British commissioner for the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1855. Died April 18, 1882.

Cole, (JOSEPH FRANCIS,) painter, was born at Jay, Maine, November 9, 1837. He studied in Paris 1860–63, and resided alternately in Paris and Boston. Among his best-known works are "Pastoral Scenes in Normandy," "Twilight, Melrose Abbey," "Willow Brook," and "The Weakest Goes to the Wall." He died June 2, 1892.

Cōle, (THOMAS,) an eminent landscape-painter, born in Lancashire, England, in 1801, at an early age accompanied his parents to Ohio. Having had no instructions in art except what he received from an itinerant portrait-painter, he set out in 1822 to seek his fortune. After a short sojourn in Western Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, he arrived in New York City, where his works soon attracted the notice of artists and connoisseurs. His reputation was now established, his landscapes, including views of the Catskills and the White Mountains, were eagerly sought for, and he was soon enabled to visit Europe. He set out in 1829, and, after a residence of two years in London, repaired to Florence and Rome. He returned to New York in 1832, bringing with him a number of Italian landscapes, which, though perhaps no improvement on the style of his previous works, are highly esteemed by many amateurs. Cole, who in one of his letters had said, "Neither the Alps nor the Apennines, nor even Etna itself, have dimmed in my eyes the beauty of our own Catskills," now again devoted himself to his favourite subjects, the result being the production of admirable illustrations of American scenery. His great allegorical series (in four pictures) of "The Voyage of Life" is ranked among his master-pieces. Among his other pictures may be named "The Course of Empire," (in 5 parts,) "View of Mount Etna, taken from Taormina," "Kenilworth Castle," and "Dream of Arcadia." Died in 1848.

Cole, (TIMOTHY,) a noted wood-engraver, born in London, England, April 6, 1852. He early came to America, and established himself as an engraver, first at Chicago, and afterwards at New York, where he pursued his calling with much success. In 1883 he went to Europe, and began a series of engravings from the old masters.

Cole, (GEORGE VICAT,) an English painter, born at Portsmouth in 1833. He was made an associate of the Royal Academy in 1870, and a full member in 1880. His paintings are mostly landscapes. Died April 6, 1893.

Cole, (WILLIAM,) an English botanist, born at Adderbury in 1626. His works are "The Art of Simpling," and "Adam in Eden." Died in 1662.

Cole, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, who graduated in 1666, and practised at Bristol. He published treatises on Fevers, on Animal Secretions, etc.

Cole, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary and divine, born in Cambridgeshire in 1714. He became rector of Bletchley in 1767, and vicar of Burnham in 1774. He contributed to the antiquarian works of Grose, Ducarel, Gough, etc., and collected manuscripts for an account of Cambridge scholars in imitation of Wood's "Athenæ.' Died in 1782.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes," etc.

Colebrooke, kōl′brŏŏk, (HENRY THOMAS,) an eminent Oriental scholar, born in England in 1765. He went to India in 1782, and held several high positions in the service of the East India Company. He published a "Grammar" and a "Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language," (1808,) and "Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal," which, says McCulloch, "is by far the best and most trustworthy work on the subject." He was chosen professor of Sanscrit at the College of Fort William soon after the same was founded, and was at one time a member of the supreme council of Bengal. He wrote valuable treatises, which were inserted in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society. He returned to England before his death, which occurred in 1837.

Cōle'mạn, (WILLIAM,) an American journalist and lawyer, born in Boston in 1766. He settled in New York about 1794, and became in 1801 editor of the "Evening Post," the organ of the Federalists, which he edited with ability for about twenty years. He was intimate with Alexander Hamilton. Died in 1829.

Co-len'so, (JOHN WILLIAM,) an English theologian, born in 1814, graduated at Cambridge in 1836. He became Bishop of Natal, in South Africa, in 1854. He published, besides other works, "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined," (1862,) which was condemned by both houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury in 1864. He denies the inspiration and historical accuracy of several books of the Old Testament. He died June 20, 1883. His cousin, Rev. W. GOLENSO, born at Penzance in 1811, became a missionary in New Zealand, and attained a wide reputation for his valuable researches into the Maori arts, antiquities, myths, and legends, and the natural history of New Zealand. He was the first to identify the fossil remains of the gigantic bird, the Dinornis, and compiled a lexicon of the Polynesian language.

Coleoni, ko-lā-o'nee, or **Coglioni,** kōl-yo'nee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian general, born near Bergamo in 1400. In the war between the Venetians and Milanese he fought for and betrayed both by turns. He was generalissimo of the Venetian state from 1454 until his death in 1475. He passed for the best tactician of that age.

Co'lẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German theologian, born near Langensalza in 1691, published a journal called 'Auserlesene theologik Bibliothek," (1724–36,) in which he gave an analysis of recent works on theology. Died in 1736.

Coleridge, kōl'rij, (Rev. DERWENT,) a son of the celebrated poet S. T. Coleridge, was born at Keswick in 1800, and educated at Cambridge. He was ordained about 1826, and became a prebendary of Saint Paul's, London. In 1839 he published "The Scriptural Character of the English Church considered." He succeeded his sister (Sara H.) as editor of his father's unpublished works. His "Memoir of Hartley Coleridge" is highly praised. He was principal of Saint Mark's College, Chelsea. Died March 28, 1883.

Coleridge, (HARTLEY,) an English poet and prodigy, born at Clevedon, near Bristol, in 1796, was the eldest son of the eminent poet. In 1800 his father removed to Keswick, in the Lake region. Hartley was a deep thinker in childhood, and was in all periods of his life dreamy, wayward, and fantastic. While he was a "baby in his mother's arms," he exclaimed, on seeing the lamps of London, "Oh, now I know what the stars are: they are the lamps that have been good on earth and have gone up to heaven." When he was six years old, Wordsworth addressed to him these lines:

> "O thou! whose fancies from afar are brought,
> Who of thy words dost make a mock apparel,
> And fittest to unutterable thought
> The breeze-like motion and the self-born carol," etc.

He graduated at Oxford with honour in 1818, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. About a year after that event he forfeited the Fellowship by intemperance, which became habitual. The formation of this habit is partly ascribed to physical deformity and a morbid sensitiveness on that subject. His personal appearance is said to have been very grotesque, and his conversational powers most extraordinary. The latter half of his life was passed at Grasmere and Rydal Water, with no occupation but literary pursuits. He wrote articles for "Blackwood's Magazine," and "The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire," which is highly esteemed. A volume of his poems, published in 1833, contains Sonnets which are greatly admired. He also left Essays on various subjects. Southey in one of his letters wrote, "It is impossible to give you any adequate idea of his oddities; for he is the oddest of all God's creatures, and grows quainter every day." He published Lives of Massinger and Andrew Marvel. Died at Rydal, January 6, 1849.

Coleridge, (HENRY NELSON,) an English lawyer and distinguished scholar, born about 1800, was the son of Colonel Coleridge, and a nephew of the celebrated poet. He was a graduate of King's College, Cambridge. In 1825 he made a voyage to Barbadoes with his uncle, Bishop Coleridge, and published "Six Months in the West Indies," which was favourably received. Having been called to the bar in 1826, he acquired extensive practice. In 1830 he published an "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets," which was followed by the "Table-Talk of Samuel T. Coleridge." He also edited his uncle's writings, viz., "Literary Remains of S. T. Coleridge," (1836,) "The Friend," "Biographia Literaria," etc. Died in 1843.

Coleridge, (JOHN DUKE,) LORD, an English jurist son of Sir John T. Coleridge, was born in 1821. He was called to the bar in 1846, represented Exeter in Parliament as a Liberal from 1865 to 1873, became chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1873, and lord chief justice of England in 1880. Died June 14, 1894.

Coleridge, (Sir JOHN TAYLOR,) an English lawyer, a nephew of the eminent poet S. T. Coleridge, was born at Tiverton in 1790. He published an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries" in 1825, and was appointed a judge of the court of king's bench in 1835. In 1858 he was admitted to the privy council. Died in 1876.

See Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.

Coleridge, (SAMUEL TAYLOR,) an eminent English poet, critic, and speculative genius, was born at Ottery Saint Mary, in Devonshire, on the 21st of October, 1772. He was the youngest among many children of John Coleridge, vicar of that parish, and did not inherit the favours of fortune. Before he was fifteen he was deeply interested in metaphysics. He entered Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1791, gained high distinction by his classical attainments, but abruptly left the university without a degree in 1793, in consequence of the rejection of his addresses by a young lady of Cambridge. In a reckless state of mind, and with an empty purse, he enlisted in a regiment of dragoons, under the assumed name of Silas Tomken Comberback; but his friends soon procured his discharge. In 1794 he became intimate with Robert Southey, whose politics and creed were then, like his own, democratic and Socinian. They resolved to emigrate to America and to found on the Susquehanna a Utopian republic or pantisocracy, with a community of goods, the idea of which originated with Coleridge. This romantic reverie, however, was never realized, as they had not sufficient capital even for the outfit.

Coleridge had already begun to write poetry, and to display his marvellous aptitude and passion for lecturing in all places and on all occasions. In 1794 he sold to his generous friend Mr. Cottle, of Bristol, for thirty guineas in advance, the first volume of his poems, which were printed in 1796. Early in 1795 he gave lectures on political and moral subjects at Bristol, and was warmly applauded. In the same year he married Sarah Fricker, a sister of Southey's wife, and took a cottage at Clevedon, whence, after a few months, he removed to Bristol. He formed many literary projects, among which was "The Watchman," a weekly periodical, of which he issued ten numbers in 1796, but it did not pay expenses. For two or three years he lived at Nether Stowey, where he wrote the "Ancient Mariner," a poem, and "Osorio, or Remorse," a tragedy, both of which are greatly admired; also "Lyrical Ballads," in conjunction with Wordsworth, and other poems. He made some essays in preaching for the Unitarians; but his absence of mind, instability, and want of punctuality disqualified him for the regular duties of the pulpit. In 1798 he visited Germany with Wordsworth, and studied German literature, etc. at Göttingen. In 1800 he removed to Keswick, in the Lake district, where Southey and Wordsworth also resided, and from which charming locality the three friends received the appellation of "Lake Poets." About 1805 he renounced Unitarianism for the creed of the Anglican Church. He lectured on Shakspeare and the Fine Arts at the Royal Institution in 1808, and in 1809 published a periodical entitled "The Friend." About 1810, leaving his wife and daughter dependent on Southey, he departed from Keswick, and resumed his wandering habits. Between 1816 and 1825 he produced "Christabel," a "Lay Sermon," (1817,) "Zapoyla," a drama, (1818,) "Biographia Literaria," and "Aids to Reflection," (1825.) His health having failed, he contracted

a habit of using opium in excess, (a pint of laudanum per day,) which increased his natural infirmities and caused much remorse. Some years before his death he was enabled to overcome that pernicious habit. In 1816 he was kindly received in the house of Mr. Gillman, a physician of London, with whom his last years were passed. He died in 1834, after which appeared his "Literary Remains," "Table-Talk," and other works. "Born alike poet and orator, he might in either walk, or in both, have left a fame of the highest rank, but for the disease implanted in his fabric, and an indulgence which operated until the day was far spent in tarnishing the rightful glory of his gifts and acquisitions." ("Quarterly Review.") "He displays," says John Foster, "more of what we mean by the term genius than any mortal I ever saw." The eloquence and affluence of his conversation, or rather monologues, have perhaps never been equalled. As a poet he was one of the most imaginative of modern times, and as a critic his merits are of the highest order.

See JOSEPH COTTLE, "Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey," 1847; JAMES GILLMAN, "Life of S. T. Coleridge," 1838; LORD JEFFREY, critique on Coleridge's "Biographia Literaria," in the "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1817; and "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1848, on Coleridge and Southey; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1868; DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vol. i.

Coleridge, (SARA HENRY,) the only daughter of the preceding, whose genius she inherited, was born at Kes wick in 1803. Her early years were passed in the home of her uncle, Robert Southey, at Keswick, where she enjoyed the society of Wordsworth the poet. In 1822 she produced an excellent version of Dobrizhoffer's Latin work on the Abipones, an equestrian people of Paraguay. She was married in 1829 to her cousin, Henry N. Coleridge, whom she assisted in editing her father's works. She was sole editor of the "Aids to Reflection," and a few others. Her imaginative faculty is displayed in her "Phantasmion," a tale, which is much admired, and has all the charms of a beautiful poem except the form and colour of verse. Died in 1852.

Coleridge, (WILLIAM HART,) D.D., an uncle of Henry Nelson, noticed above, was born in 1790. He was appointed, in 1824, Bishop of Barbadoes, which office he resigned in 1841. Died in 1850.

Cōles, (Captain COWPER PHIPPS,) an English naval officer, born in 1819, was noted as the inventor of shot-proof rafts or floating batteries, and claimed the invention of the turret system first used in the American Monitor. He was lost at sea in 1870.

Coles, (EDWARD,) an American philanthropist, born in Albemarle county, Virginia, December 15, 1786. He graduated at William and Mary College in 1807, and was private secretary to President Madison from 1810 to 1816. He went to Russia on a special mission in 1817. He removed in 1819 to Illinois, where he liberated all his slaves and gave each family a farm. He was Governor of Illinois from 1823 to 1826, and by his firmness and sagacity prevented the establishment of slavery in that State. He lived many years in Philadelphia, where he died, July 7, 1868.

Coles, (ELISHA,) an English teacher, born in Northamptonshire about 1640. He taught school in London, and published, besides other educational works, one on "Short-Hand," an "English Dictionary," and a "Dictionary English-Latin, Latin-English," which passed through eighteen editions between 1677 and 1772.

Col'et, (JOHN,) an eminent scholar, born in London in 1466, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of Dennington in 1485, and Dean of Saint Paul's in 1505. His lectures are said to have contributed to the Reformation, which occurred in the following generation. A few years before his death he founded and endowed Saint Paul's School, London. He published "Daily Devotions," a "Latin Grammar," and other works. Colet was an intimate friend of Erasmus, and was persecuted for his liberal opinions. Died in 1519.

See SAMUEL KNIGHT, "Life of Colet," 1724; "Biographia Britannica."

Colet, ko'lā', (LOUISE,) a popular French poetess, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1810. Her maiden name was RÉVOIL. In 1834 she came to Paris and devoted herself to literature. Her first book, "Fleurs de Midi," consisting of poems of a liberal tendency, appeared in 1836 and made some noise. This was followed, in quick succession, by numerous volumes of poetry, (four of which were crowned by the Institute,) fiction, travel, biography, drama, translation, etc. She acquired further notoriety through several public controversies in which she was involved. Her best-known book, "Lui: Roman contemporain," an autobiography in the guise of fiction, appeared in 1859. She died March 8, 1876.

Coletti, ko-let'tee, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian Jesuit, born in 1727, published a "Geographical Dictionary of South America," (2 vols., 1771,) and other works. Died in 1797.

Coley, ko'le, (JAMES M.,) M.D., an English medical writer, is the author of "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children."

Colfavru, kol'fȧ'vrü', (CLAUDE,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Lyons in 1820, is the author of "A Comparison of the Commercial Law of France and England," and "Marriage and the Marriage Contract in France, England, and the United States." Died in 1891.

Cōl'fax, (SCHUYLER,) an American statesman, born in the city of New York on the 23d of March, 1823, a short time after the death of his father. He was a grandson of General William Colfax, who commanded General Washington's life-guards throughout the Revolutionary war. Owing to the limited circumstances of his widowed mother, he had scarcely any opportunities for obtaining a school education. In 1836 he removed with his mother to Northern Indiana. Not long after he was appointed deputy auditor for Saint Joseph county. He employed his leisure hours in reading law, in which he made great proficiency, although he appears not to have taken up the study with any view of adopting it as a profession. About 1845 he established at South Bend, Indiana, a weekly paper, called the "Saint Joseph Valley Register," which he edited for many years, and which was an able organ of the Whig party. He was secretary of the National Convention which nominated General Taylor for the Presidency in 1848. As a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Indiana in 1850, he opposed the clause which prohibited free coloured men from settling in that State. He was the Whig candidate for Congress in 1851, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1854 he was elected a member of Congress by the voters of the ninth district of Indiana, which he represented until he entered upon his duties as Vice-President. Soon after his entrance into Congress he made an eloquent speech on the Kansas question, of which, according to the New York "Tribune," five hundred thousand copies were printed and circulated.

He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Republicans in December, 1863; and he was afterwards twice re-elected to the same position, each time with an increased majority. In 1867 he was chosen Speaker of the Fortieth Congress. On the 21st of May, 1868, he was nominated as the Republican candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, General Grant being the nominee for President. They received 214 electoral votes against 80 which were given to Seymour and Blair. Died at Mankato, Minnesota, January 13, 1885.

See HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, "Men of our Times," 1868; MOORE, "Life of Schuyler Colfax," 1868; "Life and Public Services of Schuyler Colfax," by E. M. MARTIN, 1868; "Grant and Colfax," by C. A. PHELPS.

Col'gan, (JOHN,) an Irish mendicant friar and writer of religious biographies, was for many years lecturer in the University of Louvain. He wrote the following books in Latin: "Acta Sanctorum veteris et majoris Scotiæ, seu Hiberniæ Sanctorum Insulæ," (1645,) "Acta Triadis Thaumaturgæ sive Divorum Patricii, Columbæ et Brigidæ," and "Tractatus de Vita Joannis Scoti Doctoris Subtilis," (1655.)

Coli, ko'lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1634, was a pupil of P. Cortona. Died in 1681.

Coligni, (FRANÇOIS.) See DANDELOT.

Coligni or **Coligny, de,** dẹh ko'lēn'ye', (FRANÇOIS,) a son of the admiral, was born in 1557. Having escaped the massacre in which his father perished, he took refuge in Geneva in 1572. Two years later he returned, and took part in the war which was renewed between Catho-

lics and Protestants. He was chosen colonel-general by Henry IV. while the latter was fighting against the League. Died in 1591.

Coligni or **Coligny, de,** (GASPARD,) a French general, the father of Admiral Coligni. After the battle of Marignan, (1515,) where he commanded a corps, he was made marshal of France. He married Louise, a sister of the Constable Montmorenci. He had just been appointed commander of the army sent against Spain, when he died, in 1522.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Coligni, ko-leen'ye or ko'lèn'ye', or **Coligny, de,** [Lat. COLIN'IUS,] (GASPARD,) a renowned Huguenot chief and French admiral, son of the preceding, was born at Châtillon-sur-Loing, February 16, 1517. He served first in the campaign of 1543, and was knighted by Condé on the field of Cerisoles in 1544. A few years later he was appointed colonel-general of infantry, and in 1552 admiral of France. He was taken prisoner by the Spaniards at Saint-Quentin in 1557. Soon after this date he was converted to the Reformed religion. When the civil war began in 1562, Coligni was chosen second in command of the Protestant army under the Prince of Condé. He succeeded to the chief command at Jarnac in 1569, after Condé had been killed, and was defeated at Moncontour in the same year. In 1570 the court granted the Protestants peace on terms so favourable that they suspected it to be treacherous. These suspicions, however, were artfully dispelled, and Coligni went to Paris to attend the marriage of Henry of Navarre with the king's sister, in August, 1572. After he had been warmly caressed by the king, he was wounded in the arm, as he passed along the street, by a partisan of the Duke of Guise. Two days later occurred the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, in which Coligni was killed in his chamber in the presence of the Duke of Guise. (See CHARLES IX.) Though not fortunate as a general, his prudence, firmness, and ability rendered him formidable even after defeat.

See BRANTÔME, "Discours sur l'Amiral de Châtillon;" PÉRAULT, "Vie de Coligni;" DE LA PONNERAYE, "Histoire de l'Amiral de Coligni," 1830; JEAN DE SERRES, "Gasparis Colinii Vita," 1575; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" DUFEY, "Coligny, Histoire Française," 4 vols., 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Coligni, de, (GASPARD,) a French general, called Marshal de Châtillon, a son of François, noticed above, was born in 1584. He obtained at an early age the rank of colonel-general of infantry. He became a marshal in 1622, and gained several victories over the Spaniards in Flanders and Piedmont between 1630 and 1640. Died in 1646.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Coligni, de, (HENRIETTE,) Countess de la Suze, (dẹh lȧ süz,) a French poetess, daughter of the preceding, was born in 1618. She became the wife of the Count de la Suze, from whom she was divorced in 1653. She acquired considerable renown by her elegies, odes, songs, etc., and was admired for her personal and mental graces. Died in 1673.

Coligni, de, (ODET,) Cardinal de Châtillon, (shȧ'te'yôN',) a brother of the admiral, born in 1515, became a cardinal in 1533. About 1560 he made an open profession of the Reformed religion. After the battle of Saint-Denis (1567) he retired to England, where he died in 1571.

See BRANTÔME, "Mémoires."

Colignon, ko'lèn'yôN', (FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French engraver, born at Nancy about 1621; died in 1671.

Coligny. See COLIGNI.

Colin, kol'in or ko'lȧN', (ALEXANDER,) an eminent Flemish sculptor, born at Mechlin in 1526. Invited by Ferdinand I., he went to Innspruck in 1563, and executed a magnificent monument to the emperor Maximilian I. It is composed of numerous marble figures in alto-relievo, and is a very admirable specimen of art. He was appointed sculptor to the emperor Ferdinand I., and executed other monuments in Innspruck. Died in 1612.

Colin, ko'lȧN', (JACQUES,) a French poet, born at Auxerre, was secretary to Francis I. He composed verses in Latin and French. His "Dialogue between Venus and Cupid" is an ingenious poem, in French. Died in 1547.

Colines, de, dẹh ko'lèn', (SIMON,) an eminent French printer of the sixteenth century. He became a partner in Paris of Henry Estienne, whose widow he subsequently married. He published many editions remarkable for correctness and elegance. Died about 1546.

Colini. See COLLINI.

Colinius. See COLIGNI.

Colins, ko'lȧN', (PIERRE,) Lord of Heetvelde, a Flemish soldier and historian, born at Enghien in 1560, served under Alexander Farnese from 1581 to 1583. He wrote a "History of the most Memorable Events from 1130 to the Present Time," (1634.) Died in 1646.

Collado, kol-yȧ'do, (DIEGO,) a Spanish missionary, born in Estremadura, went to Japan in 1619, and preached there many years. He published in Rome a valuable "Japanese Grammar" and a "Dictionary of the Japanese Language." Died at sea in 1638.

Collado, (LUIS,) a skilful Spanish anatomist, born at Valencia, lived about 1550. He made discoveries in the structure of the ear, and wrote several professional works.

Collado, (LUIS,) a Spanish military engineer of the first part of the sixteenth century, was the author of a "Practical Manual of Artillery," (1586.)

Colladon, (DANIEL,) a Swiss physicist, born at Geneva in 1802. He became eminent through his researches into the propagation of sounds in water, and the compressibility of liquids, and invented the method of using compressed air in the boring of tunnels. He devised the apparatus used in the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels. Died July 3, 1893.

Collaert, kol'lȧrt', (ADRIAN,) an eminent Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp about 1520. He studied in Italy, where he formed the grand manner which characterizes his works. He published many engravings designed by himself, and others, among which is "The Annunciation." Died at Antwerp in 1567.

His son JOHN, born about 1545, was a skilful engraver, and worked with his father. He executed many admired engravings after Rubens and other masters.

Collalto, kol-lȧl'to, (ANTONIO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Venice about 1750. He obtained the first chair of mathematics at Padua about 1808. He published a work on "Analytic Geometry," (1802.) Died in 1820.

Collalto, (ANTONIO MATTIUZZI.) See COLALTO.

Col'la-mẹr, (JACOB,) LL.D., an American statesman, was born at Troy, New York, in 1792. He served as a lieutenant in the first campaign of the second war with Great Britain, was admitted to the bar in 1813, and rose to eminence in his profession. He was from 1833 to 1841 judge of the supreme court of Vermont, a member of Congress 1842–49, and in March, 1849, was appointed by President Taylor postmaster-general of the United States. On the death of the President, in July, 1850, he resigned, and in the following autumn was again elected judge of the supreme court of Vermont. He was chosen United States Senator in 1854. Died in 1865.

Collanges, de, dẹh kol'lôNzh', (GABRIEL,) a French mathematician, born in Auvergne in 1521. He was valet-de-chambre to Charles IX., and, though a Catholic, was killed in the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew in 1572. He published a work on cabalistic writing.

Collantes, kol-yȧn'tês, (FRANCISCO,) a skilful Spanish painter of landscape and history, was born in Madrid in 1599. He composed with great facility. Among his chief productions are a "Saint Jerome" and a "Resurrection." Died in 1656.

Collard. See ROYER-COLLARD.

Collas, ko'lȧs', (ACHILLE,) born in Paris in 1795, invented about 1836 a machine by which statues can be copied or reproduced on a smaller scale. Died in 1859.

Collas, LE PÈRE, a French Jesuit, born at Thionville about 1730, was well versed in the exact sciences. In 1767 he went as missionary to Pekin, where he was employed by the emperor as mathematician. Died in Pekin in 1781.

Col-la-tī'nus, [Fr. COLLATIN, ko'lȧ-tȧN',] (L. TARQUINIUS,) was a relative of Tarquin, the last King of

Rome, and was the husband of Lucretia, whose tragical fate occasioned a revolution in 509 B.C. Collatinus and L. Brutus were the first consuls of the new Roman state. Before the end of the year he resigned, or was deposed.

See LIVY, books i. and ii.; NIEBUHR, "Commentary on the Story of the Last Tarquinius," in his "History of Rome."

Col-la'tius, (PETRUS APOLLONIUS,) or **Collazio,** kol-lät'se-o, (PIETRO APOLLONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Novara in the fifteenth century. He wrote a poem "On the Destruction of Jerusalem," ("De Eversione Urbis Jerusalem," 1481,) and several other works.

Collé, ko'lā', (CHARLES,) a French comic poet, born in Paris in 1709. He became reader to the Duke of Orléans, and received a pension for his song on the capture of Port Mahon. In 1763 he produced the comedy "Dupuis et Desronais," which was very successful. His "Hunting-Party of Henry IV.," and "Truth in Wine," were much admired. He wrote other dramas and songs. Died in 1783.

Colle, kol'là, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician, born at Belluno in 1558. He practised with success in Venice, and lectured at Padua, where he died in 1630, leaving several able Latin treatises on medicine.

Colle, kol'leh, or **Colli,** kol'lee, (HIPPOLYTE,) written also **Collibus,** a Swiss jurist, born at Zurich in 1561, was professor of law at Heidelberg. Died in 1612.

Colle, kol, (JEAN THÉODORE,) a French general, born in the department of Meurthe in 1734, served in the Seven Years' war, and subsequently in several campaigns of the Revolution. Died in 1807.

Colle, dal, dâl kol'là, (RAFFAELLINO or RAPHAEL,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Colle, in Tuscany, about 1490. He was a pupil of Raphael and of Giulio Romano. The latter had so high an opinion of his skill that he employed his pencil on his own works. Colle's style was noble, his design correct, and his colouring warm and brilliant. He painted frescos in the Vatican, where he is said to have worked under the direction of Raphael. Among his master-pieces is a picture of the Deluge. Died in 1530.

Collenuccio, kol-là-noot'cho, (PANDOLPH or PANDOLFO,) a learned Italian historian and jurist, born at Pesaro in the fifteenth century. He was chosen podesta of several towns, and was employed with honour as a negotiator. His principal work is a "History of the Kingdom of Naples," (1539.) He was strangled in prison by John Sforza about 1500.

Colleoni or **Colleone,** (BARTOLOMMEO.) See COLEONI.

Colleoni, kol-là-o'nee, (GERONIMO,) an Italian writer, born at Correggio in 1742, was learned in languages, history, and philosophy. He was employed in several high offices, and wrote "Notices of the Authors who were Natives of Correggio," (1776.) Died in 1777.

Colleoni, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, born at Bergamo about 1490, went to Madrid, and was patronized by the king.

Collérye, de, deh ko'là'rè', (ROGER,) a French poet of Auxerre, who flourished about 1515. His nickname of "Bontemps" was due to his convivial habits. Many of his songs are of high excellence.

Colles, kol'lis, (CHRISTOPHER,) a philosophic Irish inventor and projector, born about 1738. He emigrated to Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and devised various plans and projects for the public welfare, but never obtained much success. It is stated that he was the first person who proposed to connect the Hudson River with the lakes by a canal. Died in 1821.

Collet. See COLET.

Col'let, (JOHN,) an English humorous painter, born in London about 1725; died in 1780.

Collet, ko'lā', (JOSEPH,) born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1768, entered the French navy, and distinguished himself at the siege of Antwerp in 1814. He was made rear-admiral in 1828, and died the same year.

Collet, (PHILIBERT,) a French writer, born at Châtillon-les-Dombes in 1643. He became an advocate at the parliament of Burgundy, and was author of works on various subjects, among which are a "History of Reason," (in Latin,) and an "Essay on Botany." Died in 1718.

Collet, (PIERRE,) a French theologian, born near Montoire in 1693, wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Holy Mysteries," (1768.) Died in 1770.

Colletet, kol'tā', (GUILLAUME,) one of the first members of the French Academy, was born in Paris in 1598. Richelieu having persuaded him to write for the theatre, he produced "Cyminde," a tragi-comedy. He composed some admired epigrams, an able "Essay on the Epigram," and other works. Died in 1659.

Col'le-ton, (JAMES,) Governor of South Carolina from 1686 to 1690, came from the Barbadoes, and in 1687 procured a change in the fundamental laws of the colony. His unpopular measures resulted in his final expulsion from the office of Governor.

Collett, kol'let, (JACOBINE CAMILLA,) a Norwegian author, a sister of the poet Wergeland, and wife of Peter Jonas Collett, (1813–51,) who was noted as a poet and jurist. She was born at Christiansand, January 23, 1813. She wrote "Amtmandens Döttre," ("The Magistrate's Daughters,") and other powerful novels, chiefly devoted to the cause of woman's rights. Died March 7, 1895.

Colletta, kol-let'tà, (PIETRO,) an Italian historian and general, born in Naples in 1775. He was appointed a general in 1812, and director-in-chief of the military engineers in 1813. He was a warm partisan of the French régime. The revolution of 1820 raised him for a short time to the post of minister of war. Having been exiled in 1821, he retired to Florence, and wrote a "History of the Kingdom of Naples," (from Charles VII. to Ferdinand IV.,) (1834,) which passed through four or more editions. Died in 1833.

Colli, kol'lee, BARON, a Piedmontese general, born at Alessandria in 1760, was made a lieutenant-general in 1792, and gained a victory over the French in 1793. In 1794 he obtained the chief command of the Sardinian army. He was defeated at Mondovì by Napoleon in 1796. Died in 1812. His wife was a sister of the poet Alfieri.

Collier, kol'yer, (ARTHUR,) an English philosopher, born near Sarum, in Wiltshire, in 1680. He obtained the living of Langdorf-Magna about 1704. His reputation is founded on a metaphysical work called "Clavis Universalis, or a New Inquiry after Truth," (1713,) in which he proposes to demonstrate the non-existence of the material world. Died in 1732.

Collier, (HENRY WATKINS,) an American jurist, born in Virginia in 1801. He rose to eminence as a lawyer in Tuscaloosa, Ala., was many years chief justice of that State, and Governor from 1849 to 1853. Died in 1855.

Collier, (JAMES WALTER,) an American actor, was born at New York in 1834. After playing comedy parts for years, with Charlotte Cushman, Maggie Mitchell, and others, he became road manager for the Union Square Company. Died May 13, 1898.

Collier, (JEREMY,) a famous English theologian and non-juring bishop, born at Stow-Quy, in Cambridgeshire, in 1650. He was educated at Cambridge, and ordained a priest in 1677. In 1685 he obtained the office of lecturer at Gray's Inn, London. His talents and attainments were of a high order. In politics he was an ultra-Tory; his religious opinions were nearly identical with modern Puseyism. In 1688 he was so zealous a Jacobite that he renounced his preferments rather than take the oaths to William III.; and he wrote several works against the new régime. In 1696 he gave absolution to Freind and Parkins, as they were about to be executed for treason and attempt to murder. To escape prosecution for this, he absconded, and was outlawed, but continued to reside in London and to write with impunity. In 1698 he published his celebrated work, a "Short View of the Profaneness and Immorality of the English Stage," which, says Macaulay, "threw the whole literary world into commotion. . . . There is hardly any book of that time from which it would be possible to select specimens of writing so excellent and so various. He was complete master of the rhetoric of honest indignation. The spirit of the book is truly heroic." Congreve appeared in defence of the stage, but his answer was a complete failure; and a great reform in the English drama was the result of Collier's work. Between 1697 and 1705 he published, in 3 vols., "Essays on Several Moral Subjects," which

have great merit. He also translated Moréri's "Historical Dictionary." In 1713 he was consecrated as a bishop by Dr. Hickes, a non-juror. Died in 1726. Respecting Collier's character Macaulay says, "We believe him to have been as honest and courageous a man as ever lived."

Collier, (JOHN PAYNE,) an eminent English critic and antiquary, born in London in 1789. He produced in 1820 "The Poetical Decameron, or Ten Conversations on English Poets and Poetry," which is highly prized. In 1831 he published an excellent "History of English Dramatic Poetry to the Time of Shakspeare, and Annals of the Stage to the Restoration," (3 vols.,) and in 1844 an edition of "The Works of Shakspeare, the Text formed from a New Collation of the Old Editions," (8 vols.) His collection entitled "Shakspeare's Library" (1848) is accounted valuable. Great excitement was produced among critics and antiquaries by the publication, in 1852, of his "Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakspeare's Plays." These Emendations he had found in the margin of a copy of Shakspeare printed in 1632. Died September 18, 1883.

Collier, (ROBERT LAIRD,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Salisbury, Maryland, August 7, 1837. He was pastor of Unitarian churches in Boston and Chicago, and became well known as a lecturer and magazine-writer. His principal works are "Every-Day Subjects in Sunday Sermons," and "Meditations on the Essence of Christianity." Died July 27, 1890.

Collignon, ko'lĕn'yôn', (ALBERT,) a French author, born at Metz in 1839. He became a journalist of Paris, and wrote "L'Art et la Vie," (1867,) "Diderot, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," (1875,) and an excellent little book on "Greek Archæology and Mythology."

Collin, kol-leen', (HEINRICH JOSEPH,) a German physician, born at Vienna in 1731, was the father of the poet Heinrich Joseph von Collin, noticed below. He was chief physician of the hospital of Vienna, and wrote several medical works. Died in 1784.

Collin, kol'lin, (JONAS,) a distinguished Danish statesman and economist, born at Copenhagen in 1776. He became chief secretary or first commissioner of the treasury in 1841. He took a prominent part in many public affairs and benevolent institutions, and wrote discourses on rural economy, geography, and statistics, one of which is entitled "For Historie og Statistik især Fædrelandets," (1825.)

Collin, (MATTHÄUS,) a poet and critic, born at Vienna in 1779, was a brother of Heinrich Joseph von Collin, noticed below. He became professor of æsthetics at Cracow in 1808, and, when that city was taken by the Russians, he obtained a chair of philosophy in Vienna. He was chosen preceptor of the Duke of Reichstadt (son of Napoleon I.) in 1815. He wrote "Marius," and other dramas. Died in 1824.

Collin, ko'lăn', (NICOLAS,) a French theologian, born in the early part of the eighteenth century. He wrote a number of religious works. Died in 1788.

Collin, von, fon kol-leen', (HEINRICH JOSEPH,) a German dramatic poet, born at Vienna in 1772. After filling several civil offices with credit, he became aulic councillor, and held a high position in the ministry of finances. He produced six tragedies in verse, among which are "Regulus," (1802,) "Coriolanus," and "Balboa." He also composed several patriotic war-songs, which were much admired. Died in 1811.

Collin d'Ambly, ko'lăn' dôn'ble', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born at Ambly-sur-Meuse in 1759, was the author of many educational works. Died about 1830.

Collin de Bar, ko'lăn' deh băr, (ALEXIS GUILLAUME HENRI,) a French historical writer, born at Pondicherry India, in 1768, was president of the superior court at the capture of that place in 1803, and then removed to France. He wrote a "History of Ancient and Modern India," (1814,) a work of some merit. Died in 1820.

Collin de Plancy, ko'lăn' deh plôn'se', originally **Collin Danton,** (dôn'tôn',) (JACQUES ALBIN SIMON,) a French *littérateur*, a nephew of the famous Danton, was born at Plancy in 1793. Having written several heretical works, among which was "The Infernal Dictionary," he changed his course about 1837, and produced "Legends of the Holy Virgin," "Legends of the Wandering Jew," and other books of like character. Died Jan. 13, 1881.

Collin-Harleville, ko'lăn' harl'vèl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French comic poet, born at Maintenon, near Chartres, in 1755. He produced in 1786 his first drama (in verse,) the "Inconstant," ("Inconstant Lover,") which obtained great success. His master-piece is the "Old Bachelor," which was received in 1792 with general applause. He was admitted into the second class of the Institute. La Harpe thought his "Optimiste" superior to the "Inconstant." Died in Paris in 1806.

Col'lings, (JESSE,) an English reformer, was born in Devonshire in 1831. He became a Birmingham merchant, and was active in the development of a common school system for England. Entering Parliament in 1880, he devoted himself to the cause of the agricultural labourer, and carried through a General Allotments and a Small Holdings bill. He founded the Rural Labourers' League, and has published pamphlets on free education and peasant proprietorship. Died 1920.

Col'ling-wood, (CUTHBERT,) ADMIRAL LORD, an eminent English admiral, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1750. Having entered the navy in 1761, he served at Bunker Hill in 1775, and was made a post-captain in 1780. He contributed to Lord Howe's victory over the French, June 1, 1794, and displayed great skill and courage in the action off Cape Saint Vincent in 1797. In 1799 he obtained the rank of rear-admiral, and in 1804 that of vice-admiral. He was second in command at the battle of Trafalgar, (1805,) and when Nelson was killed he succeeded to the chief command. Soon after this event he was raised to the peerage. He commanded for several years with honour in the Mediterranean, and died at sea near Port Mahon in 1810. He was greatly distinguished as a naval tactician. The memoir of his life published by G. L. N. Collingwood is highly esteemed.

Collingwood, (CUTHBERT,) scientist, was born at Greenwich, England, December 25, 1826. He occupied chairs of botany and biology in Liverpool institutions, and in 1866–67 made a voyage to the Pacific for the study of marine zoology, visiting China, Formosa, and Borneo. The results were given in his "Rambles of a Naturalist," (1868.) He also wrote "A Vision of Creation," "The Travelling Birds," etc.

Collingwood, (THOMAS,) an English physician, noted for his learning and versatile talents, was born near Berwick-on-Tweed in 1751. He practised in Norham, Sunderland, and London. He published "The Hermit," and other poems, and left in manuscript some mathematical works, etc. Died in 1831.

Collini, kol-lee'nee, (COSIMO ALESSANDRO,) an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1727. About 1750 he went to Berlin, where he met Voltaire, whom he served as secretary from 1752 to 1756. In 1759 he became secretary of the Elector Palatine, and director of the Cabinet of Natural History at Manheim. He wrote "My Residence with Voltaire," (1807, in French,) and several historical and scientific treatises. Died in 1806.

Col'lins, (ANTHONY,) an English writer on theology, born of a rich family at Heston, in Middlesex, in 1676, was an intimate friend of John Locke. He studied law, but did not practise it. He published an "Essay on Reason," (1707,) "Priestcraft in Perfection," (1709,) a "Vindication of the Divine Attributes," and a "Discourse on Free-Thinking," (1713.) His "Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion" (1724) excited great commotion among the clergy, some of whom treated him as an infidel. He was a subtle disputant, and a writer of much ability. Died in 1729.

Collins, (ARTHUR,) an English antiquary, born in 1682. He published, besides other works, the "Peerage of England," (3 vols., 1709,) "English Baronage," and "The Life of Lord Burleigh," (1732.) The first work, augmented by Sir E. Brydges to nine volumes, (1812,) is highly prized. Died in 1760.

Collins, (CHARLES,) D.D., a Methodist educator, born at North Yarmouth, Maine, April 17, 1813, graduated with the highest honours at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1837, and was called to the presidency of Emory and Henry College before he was twenty-five years old. From 1852 to 1860 he was president of Dickinson College, and in the latter year was appointed president of the State Female College, Memphis, Tennessee, where he died, July 10, 1875.

Collins, (DAVID,) grandson of Arthur Collins, was born in 1756. He became an officer in the British army, and Governor of Van Diemen's Land. He wrote a curious and interesting "Account of the English Colony of New South Wales," (1798–1802.) Died in 1810.

Collins, (JOHN,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Wood Eaton, near Oxford, in 1624. He published good elementary works on geometry, arithmetic, and navigation, and contributed papers to the Royal Society, of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1667. He was a correspondent of Sir Isaac Newton. Died in 1683.

Collins, (JOHN CHARTON,) author, born in Boarton, England, in 1848, graduated at Oxford, 1872, engaged in literary work, and wrote "The Early Poems of Tennyson," "Bolingbroke and Voltaire in England," etc.

Collins, (JOSEPH WILLIAM,) fish culturist, was born at Islesboro, Maine, August 8, 1839. Died 1904.

Collins, (MICHAEL,) was born in County Cork 1890. In the new Irish Republic Collins was Minister of Finance and head of the Army Intelligence Department and was largely responsible for the Dail's acceptance of the treaty with England. Upon the death of Griffith, Collins became head of the Irish Government, then in civil war. The vigorous and popular leader was ambushed and killed while motoring on Aug. 22, 1922.

Collins, (MORTIMER,) an English poet and novelist, born at Plymouth in 1827. Among his novels the most noteworthy are "Who is the Heir?" (1865,) and "Sweet Anne Page," (1868;) but he is best known by his lyric verses, some of which possess high merit. His longest poem is "The British Birds," (1872.) Died in 1876.

Collins, (SAMUEL,) an English physician, who graduated at Oxford in 1659. Soon after that date he went to Russia, and practised nine years at the court of the Czar. He published in London, in 1671, "The Present State of Russia," and a "Treatise on Anatomy, Physiology, etc.," (1685.) He became physician to the queen, and died about 1700.

Collins, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English lyric poet, born at Chichester in 1720. Having graduated at Oxford, he went to London about 1744, with little resources except his poetical genius. There he became the friend of Dr. Johnson, who speaks well of his character, and adds that "his great fault was irresolution." His excellent odes on "The Passions," "To Mercy," "To Evening," etc. appeared in 1747, but were treated with unmerited neglect. In 1749 he received a legacy of £2000 from his uncle, Colonel Martin. The latter part of his short life was darkened by melancholy, and he was for some time an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Wrote a few other poems, and died in 1756.

Collins, (WILLIAM,) an English landscape-painter, born in London in 1787, was a pupil of Morland. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1820, and visited Italy in 1836. He represented homely rural scenery and views on the sea-coast with great success, and acquired an extensive reputation. Among his most admired pictures are "Cromer Sands," "Prawn-Fishers," and a "Frost Scene," the last of which he sold for five hundred guineas. His works are finely finished, and are admired for fidelity to nature. Died in 1847.

His son, CHARLES ALSTON, born about 1828, is also a painter.

Collins, (WILLIAM WILKIE,) an English novelist, born in London, January 8, 1824, was a son of the landscape-painter above noticed. He published a well-written "Life of William Collins," (his father, 1848,) "Rambles beyond Railways," (1851,) and several successful novels, among which are "Antonina," (2d edition, 1850,) "Basil," (1852,) "The Dead Secret," (1857,) "The Woman in White," (1860,) "No Name," (1862,) "Armadale," (1866,) "The Moonstone," (1868,) "Man and Wife," (1870,) "Poor Miss Finch," (1872,) "Miss or Mrs.?" (1873,) "The New Magdalen," (1873,) "The Law and the Lady," (1875,) "The Two Destinies," (1876,) "Heart and Science," (1883,) "I say No," (1884,) "Little Novels," (1887,) "Legacy of Cain," (1888,) and "Blind Love," (1889.) Died September 23, 1889.

Col'lin-son, (PETER,) an English merchant and naturalist, was born in Westmoreland in 1693, and lived in London. He was a member of the Royal Society, for which he wrote several memoirs, and was a liberal patron of the Philadelphia Library, whose commissions he executed gratis for thirty years. "He was the means," says Southey, "of procuring national advantages for his country, and possessed an influence which wealth cannot purchase. Franklin's first essays on electricity were originally communicated to this good man. They were read in the Royal Society, 'where they were not thought worth so much notice as to be printed in their Transactions;' and his paper in which the sameness of lightning with electricity was first asserted, was laughed at by the connoisseurs." (See FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN.) Collinson was a member of the Society of Friends. Linnæus named the genus Collinsonia in honour of him. Died in 1768.

See "Biographia Britannica;" FOTHERGILL and COLLINSON, "Account of the Late Peter Collinson;" and "Tribute to the Memory of Peter Collinson," by WILLIAM DILLINGHAM.

Col'lī-us, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian theologian, born near Milan about 1590, was the author of two learned works, remarkable for singularity of opinions, one of which is entitled "On the Souls of the Heathens," ("De Animabus Paganorum.") He decides adversely to the salvation of Aristotle. Died in 1640.

Cölln or Coelln, von, fon köln, (DANIEL GEORG CONRAD,) a German rationalistic theologian, born in Lippe-Detmold in 1788; died in 1833.

Collombet, ko'lôN'bȧ', (FRANÇOIS ZÉNON,) a French Catholic writer, born at Sièges (Jura) in 1808, published a "History of Saint Jerome," (1844,) and other works. Died in 1853.

Colloredo, kol-lo-rā'do, (FRANZ G.,) born in 1731, was Austrian ambassador to Spain in 1767, and became vice-chancellor of the empire in 1789. Died in 1807.

Colloredo, (RUDOLPH,) Count of Waldsee, a general of the Imperialist army, born in 1585, distinguished himself in the Thirty Years' war, and in 1648 defended Prague with success against the Swedes. Died in 1657.

Collot, ko'lo', (JEAN FRANÇOIS HENRI,) a French writer, born near Charleville in 1716, was a contributor to the "Encyclopédie" of Diderot, and published other works. Died in 1804.

Collot. See COLOT.

Collot-d'Herbois, ko'lo' dĕR'bwȧ', (JEAN MARIE,) a notorious French Jacobin, born about 1750, was a strolling player before the Revolution, and author of several comedies. He was deputed by the people of Paris to the Convention in 1792, became a partisan of Robespierre, and was one of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793. He rendered himself infamous by his cruelties at Lyons, where many hundred persons perished by his order, in 1793. In this he is said to have been actuated by revenge, having once been hissed on the stage of Lyons. He presided over the Convention on the 9th Thermidor, 1794, and contributed to the ruin of Robespierre. In 1795 he was transported to Cayenne, where he died miserably in 1796.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Collucio. See COLUCCIO.

Cŏll'yẹr, (JOSEPH,) an English engraver, born in London in 1748, was a son of Mary Collyer, the successful translator of Gesner's "Death of Abel." He excelled in the stippled style of engraving. Died in 1827.

Collyer, (ROBERT,) a distinguished pulpit orator, born at Keighley, Yorkshire, England, December 8, 1823, learned in his youth the blacksmith's trade. In 1847 he went to the United States, and became a Methodist preacher, working also at his trade. From 1859 to 1879 he had the pastoral care of a Unitarian church in

Chicago, and in the latter year became pastor of a church in New York. His principal works are "Nature and Life," (1867,) "A Man in Earnest," (1868,) "The Life that Now Is," (1871,) etc. Died Nov. 30, 1912.

Collyer, (WILLIAM BENGO,) an English divine, was minister of the Independent Chapel, Peckham. He published several volumes of lectures "On Scripture Facts," "On Scripture Prophecy," "On Scripture Doctrine," etc., (1807–22.) Died in 1854.

Cōl'man, (BENJAMIN,) an American clergyman, born in Boston in 1673. He became pastor of a church in his native city about 1700, and published sermons, poems, etc. Died in 1747.

Cōl'man, (GEORGE,) an eminent English dramatic author, was born about 1733 at Florence, where his father was British minister. He was a graduate of Oxford. In 1760 he produced "Polly Honeycomb," a drama, which was warmly applauded, and in 1761 "The Jealous Wife," which was also very popular. He made an excellent translation of Terence into verse in 1764. Between 1767 and 1775 he was acting manager of Covent Garden Theatre, and was afterwards proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre. He published a translation of Horace's "Art of Poetry," and several other works. In 1789 he lost his reason. Died in 1794.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Colman, (GEORGE,) "the Younger," a son of the preceding, was born in 1762. He inherited his father's dramatic taste and talent, and succeeded him as director of the Haymarket Theatre in 1785. He wrote many popular comedies and farces, among which are "The Iron Chest," (1796,) "John Bull," "Inkle and Yarico," and "Heir at Law." For "John Bull" he received the largest sum that had ever been paid for any drama. He also composed comic tales, called "Broad Grins" and "Poetic Vagaries," (1812,) and memoirs of his own life, entitled "Random Recollections," (2 vols., 1830.) Died in 1836.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" R. B. PEAKE, "Memoirs of the Colman Family;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1841.

Colman, (HENRY,) a Unitarian minister, and writer on agriculture, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1785. He was pastor at Salem from 1825 to 1831, after which he was appointed agricultural commissioner for the State of Massachusetts. He went to Europe in 1842, and published "European Agriculture and Rural Economy," and other works. Died in London in 1849.

Colman, (SAMUEL,) an American landscape-painter, born at Portland, Maine, in 1832. Among his works are "Lake George," "Barges on the Hudson," and an "Autumn Landscape." Died 1920.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Colmar, kol'mär, (JOHANN,) a German educational writer, born at Nuremberg in 1684; died in 1737.

Colmeiro, kol-mā'e-ro, (MANUEL,) a Spanish writer on political economy, was born at Santiago de Galicia in 1818. He became professor of political economy at Madrid in 1847. Died August 15, 1894.

Colmenar, de, dà kol-mà-nar', (JUAN ALVAREZ,) a historian and compiler, who was the reputed author of two esteemed French works, viz., "Annals of Spain and Portugal," (1741,) and a "Description of Spain and Portugal," (5 vols., 1707.) It is suspected that J. A. de Colmenar was an assumed name of the French compiler.

Colmenares, de, dà kol-mà-nâ'rĕs, (DIEGO,) born at Segovia, in Spain, in 1586, wrote a "History of Segovia and Compendium of the Histories of Castile," (1634.) Died in 1651.

Cöln or Coeln, von, fon köln, (WILHELM,) called MEISTER WILHELM, an excellent German painter, lived at Cologne about 1370. He painted religious subjects in distemper.

Colnet, de, dẹh kol'nȧ', (CHARLES JOSEPH AUGUSTE MAXIMILIEN,) often called **Colnet de Ravel,** a French satirical poet and journalist, born in Picardy in 1768. He became a bookseller at Paris in 1797. In 1810 he produced an ingenious poem, entitled "The Art of Dining Out, *(en ville,)* for the Use of Authors." He wrote editorials for the "Journal de Paris" and the "Gazette de France" between 1811 and 1832. Died in 1832.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Colocci, ko-lot'chee, [Lat. COLO'TIUS,] (ANGELO,) an Italian poet, born near Ancona in 1467, became a resident of Rome and secretary of Leo X. He lived in grand style, and had a fine library, which was burned when Rome was sacked in 1527. He gained a temporary reputation by his Latin poems. Died in 1549.

Colocotroni. See KOLOKOTRONIS.

Cologne, de, dẹh ko'loñ', (PETER,) a Protestant divine, was a native of Ghent. Died in 1558.

Coloma, ko-lo'mȧ, (Don CARLOS,) a Spanish general and historian, born at Alicante in 1573. He rose to the highest rank in the army, and became Governor of the Milanese. He received from Philip IV. the title of Marquis of Espina, and wrote a history of the war in Flanders from 1588 to 1599, ("Las Guerras de los Estados Baxos," 1625,) a work of considerable merit. Died in 1637.

Colomb. See COLUMBUS.

Colomb, ko'lôN', written also **Columb,** (MICHEL,) a French sculptor, born in Bretagne in the fifteenth century. His master-piece is the tomb of Francis II. (Duke of Bretagne) at Nantes, which is much admired.

Co'lomb, (PHILIP HOWARD,) a British admiral, was born in Scotland, May 29, 1831. He entered the navy in 1846 and retired as vice-admiral in 1886. He invented the system of flash signals now used in all navies, and in 1889 secured at the Maritime Conference at Washington an amendment of the rules for preventing collisions at sea. Died in 1899.

Colomba. See COLUMBA.

Colomban. See COLUMBAN.

Colombe, ko'lômb', (MARIE THÉRÈSE,) a famous actress, born at Venice in 1757, made a successful *début* in Paris in 1772. She retired from the stage in 1788, and died in 1837.

Colombel, ko'lôN'bĕl', (NICOLAS,) a French painter of history, born near Rouen in 1646, was the most eminent pupil of Le Sueur. He studied in Rome, and afterwards worked in Paris with success. Died in 1717.

Colombière, de la, (VULSON.) See VULSON.

Colombo, ko-lom'bo, (DOMENICO,) an Italian pastoral poet, born at Gabiano in 1749. He published pastoral Poems, and an "Essay on the Drama and Tragedy of Italy," (1794.) Died in 1813.

Colombo, (REALDO,) [Lat. REAL'DUS COLUM'BUS,] a distinguished Italian anatomist, born at Cremona, succeeded Vesalius, in 1544, as professor at Padua. He afterwards taught in the Universities of Pisa and of Rome. He is said to have first discovered the pulmonary circulation. His reputation is founded on his work "De Re Anatomica," (1559,) a most important contribution to anatomy for that period. Died about 1576.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der Arzneikunde."

Colomby, de, dẹh ko'lôN'be', (FRANÇOIS **Cauvigny**—kō'vẽn'ye',) SIEUR, a French writer, born at Caen about 1588. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and published a translation of Justin's "History." Died about 1648.

Colomiès, ko'lo'me-ĕs', (PAUL,) a French Protestant writer on biography, theology, etc., was born at Rochelle in 1638. He removed to England in 1681, and became librarian to Archbishop Sancroft at Lambeth. He published, besides many other learned works, "Eastern Gaul," ("Gallia Orientalis," 1665,) "Protestant Rome," ("Rome protestante," 1675,) and "Historical Miscellanies," ("Mélanges historiques,") reprinted with the title "Colomesiana." Died in 1692.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Coloni, ko-lo'nee, (ADAM,) THE OLD, a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1634, worked in London. He painted landscapes and rural subjects. Died in 1685.

Coloni, (HENRY ADRIAN,) called THE YOUNG, a painter, son of the preceding, born in 1668; died in 1701.

Colonia, de, dẹh ko'lo'ne'ȧ', (DOMINIQUE,) a French Jesuit, born at Aix in 1660, became professor of rhetoric and theology in Lyons. He composed a "Literary History of Lyons," and several tragedies. Died in 1741.

Colonna, ko-lon'nȧ, the name of an illustrious Roman family, which acquired distinction as early as the twelfth century. They were adherents of the Ghibeline party, and rivals of the Orsini. GIOVANNI COLONNA was made a cardinal in 1216, and took part in the fifth crusade. Died in 1245. His nephew, of the same name, became Archbishop of Messina in 1255. He wrote a "Chronicle, or History of the World," to the time of Louis IX. of France. Cardinal GIACOMO COLONNA was chief councillor of the court of Rome during the pontificate of Nicholas IV., which ended about 1292. He died in 1318. SCIARRA COLONNA was one of the chiefs of a successful conspiracy against Boniface VIII. in 1303. He died in exile about 1328. STEPHEN, a brother of Sciarra, was created Count of Romagna about 1290, and was for many years chief of the Guelphs at Rome. In a conflict with Rienzi he was killed about 1350. OTHO COLONNA was elected pope in 1417. (See MARTIN V.) ANTONIO, a nephew and favourite of Martin V., was made Prince of Salerno and Duke of Amalfi in 1419. In 1431 Pope Eugene IV. declared war against Antonio and his brothers, who had seized the treasury of the late pontiff. Antonio was the father of PROSPER COLONNA.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" O. DI AGOSTINO, "Istoria della Famiglia Colonna."

Colonna, (ANGELO MICHELE,) an Italian painter, born at Ravenna in 1600, was invited to Spain by Philip IV., for whom he painted in the Escurial. Among his master-pieces are "Fortune" and "Prometheus." He died at Bologna in 1687.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Colonna, (ASCAGNO,) an Italian cardinal, born about 1560, became Viceroy of Aragon. He wrote, in Latin, a treatise "On the Sicilian Monarchy." Died in 1608.

Colonna, (EGIDIO,) [Lat. ÆGID'IUS ROMA'NUS; Fr. GILLES DE COLONNE, zhĕl dĕh ko'lon',] a theologian and writer, born at Rome, studied under Thomas Aquinas in Paris. He became preceptor to the Dauphin of France, Philippe le Bel, for whom he wrote a treatise entitled "De Regimine Principis." Died in 1316.

See ANGELO ROCCHA, "Vita Ægidii," prefixed to Colonna's work called "Defensorium," Naples, 1644.

Colonna, (FABIO.) See COLUMNA.

Colonna, (FABRIZIO,) an Italian general, was first-cousin to Prospero, and son of Edoardo, Duke of Amalfi. He served successively Frederick, King of Naples, and Ferdinand the Catholic, who in 1507 appointed him grand constable of the kingdom of Naples. Having passed into the service of the pope, Julius II., he was taken prisoner by the French at Ravenna in 1512. Died in 1520.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Colonna, (Fra FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer, born at Venice about 1435, or, according to another account, in 1449. He became a Dominican monk, and professor of theology at Padua. He acquired celebrity by a fantastic and singular work, entitled "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili," (Venice, 1499,) in which he teaches that all human passions are but dreams. (For a more particular account of this strange production, see "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") The language is a mixture of Italian, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, etc. Tiraboschi designates the work "a confused mélange of fables, history, architecture, and antiquities." Died in 1527.

Colonna, (FRANCESCO MARIA POMPEO,) an Italian alchemist, born about 1650. He lived many years in Paris, and published numerous works, among which was a "Natural History of the Universe," (1734.) He perished by a fire which consumed his lodgings in Paris in 1726.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Colonna, (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) one of the most eminent Italian composers of his time, was born at Brescia. He composed only sacred music. His science was profound and his style brilliant. Died in 1695.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Colonna, (MARCANTONIO,) Duke of Palliano, an Italian general, who obtained in 1570 command of the twelve galleys which the pope sent to aid the Venetians in defence of Cyprus. The chief command of the allies was claimed by Colonna, Doria, and Zeno, neither of whom would yield. To obviate the difficulty and danger arising from this dispute, Philip of Spain gave the command of his ships to Don John of Austria, from whom Colonna consented to receive orders; and they defeated the Turks at Lepanto in October, 1571. "He had the fortune," says Sismondi, "to attach his name to the greatest exploit of the sixteenth century, the battle of Lepanto." He was afterwards appointed Viceroy of Sicily by Philip II. Died in 1584.

Colonna, (POMPEO,) an Italian prelate, nephew of Prosper Colonna, noticed below. He was a turbulent and violent character, and was hostile to Leo X., by whom he had been made a cardinal. After having decided the election in favour of Clement VII., he quarrelled with him, and attempted to seize him with a troop of soldiers. But he served the same pope efficiently when the latter was held in durance by the army of Constable Bourbon. Died in 1532.

Colonna, (PROSPER or PROSPERO,) the son of Antonio, above noticed, was one of the greatest generals that Italy has produced. In 1494 he fought for the French king Charles VIII. in his invasion of Naples. After the expulsion of the French he served under Gonsalvo de Córdova against France. In 1513 he won for Ferdinand of Spain a great victory over the Venetians near Vicenza. He was taken prisoner by the French at Villa Franca by a surprise in 1515. He took Milan in 1521, and defeated Lautrec, a French general, at Bicoque in 1522. Died in 1523.

Colonna, (VITTORIA,) daughter of Fabrizio, above noticed, was illustrious as a poetess and as a woman. She was born in 1490, and was married in 1507 to the Marquis of Pescara, who became a celebrated general. She was extolled as the most eminent of her sex in Italy for beauty, virtue, and talents. After the death of her husband, in 1525, she wrote poetical laments on that subject, and also religious verses. In 1541 she retired into a convent, first at Orvieto and then at Viterbo. She is reputed one of the most successful imitators of Petrarch. "The rare virtues and consummate talents of this lady," says Hallam, "were the theme of all Italy in that brilliant age of her literature." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1547.

Colonne, de, (GILLES.) See COLONNA, (EGIDIO.)

Colot, ko'lo', or **Collot**, the name of several French lithotomists. GERMAIN COLOT, a French surgeon, who lived about 1480, was the first of his countrymen who practised lithotomy. LAURENT settled in Paris in 1556, and was patronized by Henry II. PHILIPPE, a descendant of Laurent, born in 1593, had a high reputation, and was employed at court. Died in 1656. FRANÇOIS, a son or grandson of Philippe, lived about 1690. His reputation attracted patients from foreign countries. He left a "Treatise on Lithotomy."

Co-lo'tēs, [Κολώτης,] a Greek sculptor, a native of Paros, lived about 450 B.C. He assisted Phidias in the colossal statue of Jupiter at Olympia. His master-piece was an ivory statue of Æsculapius.

Colquhoun, (ARCHIBALD ROSS,) an English engineer and official, was born at sea in 1848, and in 1871 became a railway engineer in India, serving in this capacity and as "Times" correspondent until 1889, when he entered the service of the South Africa Company. He was chief magistrate of Mashonaland 1890–91, retired in 1893. He wrote "Across Chryse," (1883,) and "Matabelaland," (1893.)

Colquhoun, ko-hoon', (Lady JANET,) a Scottish authoress, born in 1781, was the daughter of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, and the wife of Sir James Colquhoun. Besides other religious works, she wrote "Impression of the Heart," (1825,) and "The World's Religion contrasted with Christianity," (1839.) Died in 1846.

See JAMES HAMILTON, "Memoirs of Lady Colquhoun," 1849.

Colquhoun, ko-hoon', (PATRICK,) a Scottish political economist and practical reformer, born at Dumbarton in 1745. He became a Glasgow merchant about 1768, and lord provost of Glasgow in 1782. He promoted the fabrication of muslin in Scotland, and developed other resources. In 1789 he removed to London, where he initiated reforms in the police. He published a valuable "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," (1796,) a

"Treatise on the Population, Power, and Resources of the British Empire," (1814,) and other works on manufactures, trade, and education. Died in 1820.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Colquhoun, (Sir PATRICK,) or MAC CHOMBAIC DE COLQUHOUN, a British lawyer, a grandson of the preceding, was born April 13, 1815. He was educated at Westminster, at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and at Heidelberg, and was called to the bar in 1837. He was long engaged in the diplomatic service. His principal works are "Summary of the Roman Civil Law," (4 vols., 1849–60,) and "Mediæval Roman Law." In 1870 he inherited a baronetcy. Died May 18, 1891.

Col'quitt, (ALFRED HOLT,) an American Senator, born in Walton county, Georgia, April 20, 1824. He graduated at Princeton College in 1844, became a lawyer, served in the Mexican war, and was in Congress from 1853 to 1855. In the civil war of 1861–65 he was a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. From 1876 to 1882 he was Governor of Georgia, and from 1883 until his death was United States Senator. Died in 1894.

Col'quitt, (WALTER T.,) an American lawyer and Senator, born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1799. He settled in Georgia, and was elected a member of Congress in 1838 and in 1840. In 1842 he was elected to the Senate of the United States by the Democrats. Died in 1855.

Col'rane, (HENRY HARE,) LORD, an English scholar and collector of prints, books, and antiquities, born in Surrey in 1693; died in 1749.

Colson, kol'sôn', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1785, was a pupil of David.

Colson, (JEAN FRANÇOIS GILLE,) a French painter and architect, born at Dijon in 1733; died in 1803.

Cōl'ston, (EDWARD,) an opulent English merchant and philanthropist, born at Bristol in 1636, was noted for his munificence. He founded and endowed a number of charitable institutions in Bristol. Died in 1721.

Cōlt, (SAMUEL,) an American inventor, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1814. He went to sea as a sailor-boy about the age of fifteen. In 1835 he took out a patent for a pistol, called a revolver, which he had invented. About 1848 he began to manufacture revolvers on a large scale at Hartford, where he built one of the most extensive armories in the world. His revolvers have a high reputation in every part of the world. Died in 1862.

Coltellini, kol-tĕl-lee'nee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1613. He founded in his own house, in 1631, the celebrated academy of Apatisti ("unfeeling men") at Florence. His poems ("Rime piacevole," or "Peaceful Rhymes," etc.) are designed to be humorous, but most of his writings are dull and pedantic, after the manner of the times he lived in. Died in 1693.

Cōl'ton, (CALEB C.,) an English clergyman, vicar of Kew and Petersham. He wrote "Hypocrisy," a Poem, (1812,) and other works, the most remarkable of which was "Lacon," (1820,) an excellent collection of apothegms and sententious precepts. In consequence of his addiction to the vice of gaming, he absconded to America in 1828. He killed himself at Fontainebleau in 1832.

Cōl'ton, (CALVIN,) an Episcopal clergyman and writer, born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, in 1789, graduated at Yale College in 1812. He published, besides other works, "Four Years in Great Britain," and a "Life of Henry Clay," (3 vols., 1844.) He also wrote "Junius Tracts" in support of the Whig party about 1840–44. Died in 1857.

Colton, (GARDNER QUINCY,) scientist, was born at Georgia, Vermont, in 1814. He lectured on electricity and nitrous oxide, and was the first to discover the anæsthetic properties of the latter. Died in 1898.

Colton, (GEORGE HOOKER,) a son of the preceding, was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1818. He wrote a poem entitled "Tecumseh, or the West Thirty Years Since," (1842.) In 1845 he became editor of the "American Whig Review." Died in 1847.

Colton, (WALTER,) an American clergyman and writer, born in Rutland, Vermont, in 1797. He became a chaplain in the navy in 1831, and published, besides other works, "Ship and Shore in Madeira, Lisbon, etc.," (1835,) "Deck and Port," (1850,) and "Three Years in California," (1850.) He established the first newspaper in California, now called the "Alta California." Died in 1851.

See GRISWOLD'S "Poets and Poetry of America."

Coluccio, ko-loot'cho, (SALUTATO,) an Italian writer and friend of Petrarch, born at Stignano in 1330. He became secretary to Pope Urban V. and to the republic of Florence. He acquired renown as a Latin poet, and translated part of Dante's "Divina Commedia" into Latin verse. Died in 1406.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Columb. See COLOMB.

Co-lum'ba, SAINT, called "the Apostle of the Highlanders," was born in Ireland about 520 A.D. He is regarded as the first who preached Christianity in Scotland, which he visited about 565. He founded in Iona, one of the Hebrides, an abbey and college, which became a renowned seat of learning. Died in 597 A.D.

See BURTON'S "History of Scotland," vol. i. chap. vii.; BUTLER "Lives of the Saints;" DR. JOHNSON, "Journey to the Hebrides."

Co-lum'ban, written also **Colomban**, [Lat. COLUMBA'NUS,] SAINT, an eminent Irish monk, born in Leinster about 540 A.D. He preached in France, founded a monastery at Luxeuil, near Besançon, and acquired celebrity as the teacher and author of a monastic rule. "He was the man," says Montalembert, "who gave the greatest impulse to the monasticism of the seventh century." Died in Italy in 615 A.D.

See A. GIANELLI, "Vita di S. Colombano," Turin, 1844.

Columbanus. See COLUMBAN, SAINT.

Co-lum'bus, (DON BARTHOLOMEW,) a younger brother of the great navigator, who in 1488 sent him to solicit the patronage of Henry VII. of England. In 1493 he accompanied his brother in the second voyage to America, and was appointed adelantado, or governor, of Hispaniola. On this island he founded, in 1496, the town of Saint Domingo. He displayed much ability in subduing the revolts of the natives. (See COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER.) "He united in a singular degree," says Irving, "the sailor, the soldier, and the legislator. His portrait has been suffered to remain too much in the shade: it is worthy of being brought into the light as a companion to that of his illustrious brother." He died in Saint Domingo in 1514.

See IRVING, "Life of C. Columbus."

Columbus, (CHRISTOPHER,) [Lat. CHRISTOPH'ORUS COLUM'BUS; It. CRISTOF'ORO COLOM'BO; Sp. CRISTOVAL COLON, krĕs-to'vâl ko-lôn'; Fr. CHRISTOPHE COLOMB, krĕs'tof' ko'lôN'; Ger. CHRISTOPH COLUMBUS, krĭs'tof ko-lōōm'bŭs,] the most illustrious of navigators and discoverers, was born of poor parents, at Genoa, about 1440. His birth is variously dated between 1435 and 1445, (Irving prefers 1435,) and his early history is involved in obscurity. The family name Colombo was Latinized into Columbus by the subject of this article, who afterwards adopted the Spanish form, Cristoval Colon. At an early age he evinced a fondness for geography, and a strong attraction towards the sea and the mysterious regions which his imagination suggested beyond its horizon. At the University of Pavía he pursued for a short time the congenial studies of geometry, astronomy, navigation, etc. According to his own statement, he entered on a nautical life at the age of fourteen. During many years he was employed in the Mediterranean, sometimes in commercial adventures and sometimes in warlike enterprises.

About 1470 he removed to Lisbon, which, under the auspices of Prince Henry, was then the chief seat of nautical science, and there married a lady of Italian extraction,—Felipa Moñis de Palestrello. He sailed with several Portuguese expeditions to the west coast of Africa, and when on shore supported his family by the construction of maps and charts. Amidst a general excitement about maritime discovery, attended with various fanciful theories and fabulous rumours, he gradually matured the idea of his own sublime enterprise. A lofty and religious enthusiasm sustained him in surmounting the difficulties and repulses which he was destined to meet. He expected

that by sailing westward he would reach Cipango, (Japan,) or the eastern part of Asia, after a voyage of moderate length. According to Irving, he meditated the discovery of a western route to India as early as the year 1474. He made a northern voyage, of which we have no memorial except this passage in one of his letters: "In 1477 I navigated one hundred leagues beyond Thule," (supposed to be Iceland.)

Soon after the opportune application of the astrolabe to navigation, he solicited the patronage of John II. of Portugal in the execution of his favourite project. That king, while he protracted the negotiation, secretly sent a vessel to explore the Atlantic; but the timid pilots, after a voyage of a few days, returned to Lisbon. Indignant at this treatment, Columbus left Portugal in 1484, and applied to the court of Spain for assistance. He was then so poor that he begged some bread at the convent near Palos while he was on his way to the court. His project was referred to a council, and by them disapproved. Although tantalized, neglected, and repulsed by the minions of office, he continued to urge his claims with ardour and eloquence. At length, after the capture of Granada, which he witnessed, in 1492, Queen Isabella was induced to furnish him with two small vessels: a third was added by himself or his friends. On the 3d of August, 1492, he sailed from Palos with one hundred and twenty men, in the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Niña.

After passing the Canaries, the propitious trade-wind wafted them swiftly over a tranquil sea for many days. The variation of the needle, then first observed, alarmed his crew, who were also dismayed by the idea of being lost in a shoreless ocean. About the 20th of September they were cheered by the visits of several birds of song; but the farther they advanced the more their impatience increased. Their heroic chief, however, was resolute in "pursuing his dim and perilous way." A few days before the discovery of land his crew became openly mutinous, and talked of throwing him overboard. On the morning of October 12, 1492, his voyage was crowned with triumph by the discovery of San Salvador, (or Cat Island,) one of the Bahama Isles, which he found inhabited. Supposing it to be on the coast of India, he called the natives Indians; and they received their visitants as citizens and messengers of heaven. Having visited Cuba and Hayti, (Hispaniola,) he sailed homeward, and arrived at Palos in March, 1493. In his progress through Spain he was received with rapturous demonstrations and more than regal homage. In accordance with a previous contract, he obtained the titles of Admiral and Viceroy of the New World. "Thus honoured by the sovereigns," says Irving, "and idolized by the people, Columbus for a time drank the honeyed draught of popularity." "His discovery burst with such sudden splendour upon the world as to dazzle envy itself."

In the autumn of 1493 he made a second voyage across the Atlantic, with seventeen ships, and, after the discovery of Jamaica, Porto Rico, etc., returned to Spain in June, 1496. He sailed again in May, 1498, with six vessels, and discovered Terra Firma at the mouth of the Orinoco. Envy and malice had at last produced an ebb in the tide of his popularity, so that in 1500 Ferdinand appointed Francisco de Bobadilla governor in place of Columbus, who was sent to Spain in chains. It has been questioned whether the king had authorized the infamous conduct of Bobadilla; for he pretended to disavow it, after the indignation of the Spanish public had been loudly expressed. Columbus was received with smiles and favour by the king and queen, but was not reinstated in his high office. In May, 1502, he sailed on his fourth voyage, hoping to find a more direct passage to India than that just discovered by Vasco da Gama. He explored the coasts of Honduras, Costa Rica, etc., and, after suffering from famine, mutiny, and other disasters, he returned to Spain in 1504. He died in poverty and neglect, at Valladolid, in 1506.

Columbus was tall in stature, with blue eyes, and an aquiline nose. He possessed a commanding presence and a fluent elocution. His temper was impetuous, though benevolent, and his mind was highly imaginative and poetical. He left two sons, noticed below. He died in ignorance of the real grandeur of his discovery, supposing that Cuba, Terra Firma, etc. were only remote parts of Asia.

See Irving, "Life of Columbus;" Prescott, "Ferdinand and Isabella," chaps. xvi. and xviii. of Part First, and viii. and xviii. of Part Second; Fernando Colon, "Historia del Almirante;" Herrera, "Historia de las Indias Occidentales;" Navarrete, "Coleccion de Viages;" Oviedo, "History of the Indies;" Bernaldez, "Reyes Católicos;" Muñoz, "Historia del Nuevo Mundo;" Benzoni, "Novi Orbis Historia;" Bossi, "Vita di Colombo," 1818; Forester, "Christoph Columbus," (in German,) 1842; Reta, "Vita di Colombo," 1846; Arthur Helps, "Life of Columbus," 1869; A. de Lamartine, "C. Colomb," 1853; H. Roscoe Saint-John, "Life of Columbus," 1850; Bonnafoux, "Vie de C. Colomb," 1853; Schneidawind, "C. Columbus America's Entdecker," 1843; A. Sanguinetti, "Vita di C. Colombo," 1846.

Columbus, (Diego or Giacomo,) was a priest, and a brother of the great navigator. He governed Saint Domingo for a short time in 1500, and soon after that date was sent to Spain, with his brother, in chains. In 1509 he embarked again for the New World with his nephew Diego.

Columbus, (Don Diego,) the eldest son of the great admiral, was born probably at Lisbon about 1472. He was in early youth a page in the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. At the death of his father he urged his claim to the office of viceroy which was promised to Christopher Columbus and his heirs, and about 1509 he obtained the office of Governor of the West Indies. He had married Doña Maria de Toledo, whose father and uncle were the most powerful grandees of Spain. Charles V., about 1520, recognized his right to the office of viceroy. He died in Spain in 1526, leaving two sons. "He appears to have been," says Irving, "a man of great integrity, of respectable talents, and of a generous nature."

See Irving, "Life of Christopher Columbus."

Columbus, (Fernando,) born at Córdova about 1488, was the son of Christopher Columbus and Beatriz Enriquez. He was educated at the court of Isabella of Castile, whom he served as a page. In 1502 he accompanied his father in his fourth voyage to America. He resided some years at Seville, where he formed a rich library and devoted himself to study and authorship. His most important work is a "History of Admiral C. Columbus," ("Vida y Hechos del Almirante D. C. Colon," Madrid, 1530.) Died in 1539.

See Irving, "Life of C. Columbus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Columbus, (Realdus.) See Colombo.

Col-u-mel'la, [Fr. Columelle, ko'lü'mêl',] (Lucius Junius Moderatus,) the author of the most important Latin work on ancient agriculture, was born probably at Cadiz, (Gades,) and wrote in the first half of the first century. He resided at or near Rome, after having travelled over many parts of the Roman empire. He was the owner of a large estate, and was a practical cultivator. His work entitled "De Re Rusticâ" is a voluminous and systematic treatise on rural affairs, in twelve books, of which the tenth is in verse. His Latinity is nearly as pure as that of the Augustan age, and his precepts have much intrinsic value. He is cited by Seneca and eulogized by Pliny.

See Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Latina;" Schoell, "Histoire de la Littérature Romaine;" Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Columelle. See Columella.

Co-lum'na, (Fabius,) [It. Fabio Colonna, fä'be-o ko-lon'nâ,] one of the greatest botanists of his time, was born of a noble family at Naples in 1567. He received a classical education, and attained skill in music, design, painting, etc. From early childhood he manifested a taste for botany. His first work, "Touchstone of Plants," ("Phytobasanos," 1592,) was remarkable for the accuracy of the descriptions and the correctness and beauty of the figures. He was the first to use copper plates to delineate plants. In 1606 he produced the first part of his "Ecphrasis," a history of rare plants, in which he laid down the true basis of the science by recognizing and employing the distinction of genera. About 1616 he went to Rome, and assisted in founding the Academy of Lyncei, which had great influence on the revival of natural philosophy. In his notes to the work of Hernandez he still further developed the principles of botany with great clearness. He appears to have been the only botanist of his time who appreciated the lumi-

nous ideas which Cesalpino had previously presented. Died in Naples in 1650.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" ÉLOY, Dictionnaire de la Médecine;" "Biographie Universelle."

Columna, de, (GUIDO,) or **Guido de Columnis,** the name of a celebrated Italian chronicler. See GUIDO DELLE COLONNE.

Co-lu'thus, [Κόλουθος,] a Greek poet, who lived about the end of the fifth century, was born at Lycopolis, in Egypt. His works are all lost except "The Abduction of Helen," a small poem of little merit.

Col'ville, (Sir CHARLES,) a British general, a younger son of Lord Colville, born in 1770, served in Spain for several years, and was wounded at Vittoria. He commanded a division at Waterloo in 1815, and was made a general in 1837. Died in 1843.

Colville, (Sir HENRY EDWARD,) an English soldier and author, born July 10, 1852. He entered the army in 1870, and took part in numerous military operations. His writings embrace "A Ride in Petticoats and Slippers," (1879,) "The Accursed Land," (1884,) "History of the Soudan Campaign," (1887,) and "The Land of the Nile Springs," (1895.)

Colville, (JOHN,) a Scottish politician, became master of requests about 1580. In 1591 and 1592 he was an adherent of the Earl of Bothwell in an unsuccessful rebellion against the king. He published, in 1600, "The Palinode," and, having become a Catholic, he wrote several treatises against Protestantism. Died in 1607.

Col'vin, (SIDNEY,) an English art-critic, born at Norwood, Surrey, June 18, 1845, became a Fellow of Trinity, 1869, Slade professor of fine arts at Cambridge, 1873, and keeper of the department of prints and drawings in the British Museum, 1884. Among his works are "Children in Italian and English Design," (1872,) the volumes on Landor and Keats in the "English Men of Letters" series, and a treatise on Albert Dürer. Died 1927.

Cŏl'well, (STEPHEN,) an American writer on trade and finance, born in Brooke county, Virginia, in 1800. He practised law several years, and afterwards became a merchant of Philadelphia. Died in 1871.

Comazzi, ko-mät'see, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian moralist, of whom nothing is known except that he wrote an able essay "On the Morals of Princes." An English version appeared in 1729.

Combalot, kôN'bȧ'lo', (THÉODORE,) a French abbé and eloquent preacher, was born at Châtenay (Isère) in 1798. From 1830 to 1840 he was the principal rival of Lacordaire in the pulpits of Paris. He published "The Dogma of the Incarnation regarded as the Final Reason of all that Exists," (1841,) and other works. Died 1873.

Combalusier, kôN'bȧ'lü'ze-ȧ', (FRANÇOIS DE PAULE,) a French physician, born in Vivarais in 1713. He published "Pneumatic Pathology," (1747,) and other works. Died in 1762.

Combe, koom, (ANDREW,) M.D., an eminent Scottish writer, born in Edinburgh in 1797. He began to practise medicine in that city in 1823, having previously become a believer in phrenology. He acquired distinction as a writer on physiology and other scientific subjects. His "Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health" (1834) has been very successful, having passed through about sixteen editions. In 1836 he was appointed consulting physician to the King of Belgium. Among his principal works are "Observations on Mental Derangements" and "The Physiology of Digestion." Died in 1847. He was a brother of George Combe.

Combe, koom or kŏm, (CHARLES,) M.D., an English antiquary, born in London in 1743. He published a "Description of the Ancient Medals in the Cabinet of Dr. William Hunter," and another work on numismatics. Died in 1817.

Combe, (GEORGE,) an eminent phrenologist, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1788, was a brother of Andrew, noticed above. He studied law, and practised in his native place about twenty-five years. In 1816 he heard Spurzheim on the subject of phrenology, in which he soon became a firm believer. He published in 1819 "Essays on Phrenology," a later edition of which was entitled "System of Phrenology." His principal work, "The Constitution of Man considered in Relation to External Objects," (1828,) passed through eight or more editions. He married a daughter of the actress Mrs. Siddons in 1833, and about that time delivered in several places "Lectures on Popular Education," which were published, (3d edition, 1848.) In 1838 he visited the United States, in which he passed two or three years and gave many lectures on phrenology. He afterwards published "Notes on the United States of America," (1841,) and other works. Died in 1858. George Combe has been called the ablest writer that ever advocated the peculiar doctrines of Phrenology.

See "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1826; "North British Review" for May, 1852; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1840.

Combe, (TAYLOR,) an English antiquary, son of Charles Combe, noticed above, born in 1774. He was chosen keeper of the antiquities and coins of the British Museum in 1807, and published, besides other works, "Ancient Marbles in the British Museum," (7 vols., 1812–35.) Died in 1826.

Combe, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born at Bristol in 1751. He spent much of his life in the prisons of London, had a generally disreputable career, and is chiefly noteworthy for his immense literary activity. His writings include essays, poems, satires, travels, caricatures, histories, etc., and are not without a certain merit, though now mostly forgotten. Died in London in 1823.

Combe, La. See LACOMBE.

Combefis, kôNb'fe' or kôN'bẹh-fe', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Dominican friar and Hellenist, born at Marmande in 1605. He undertook to restore the text of the Fathers to its purity, and spent nearly fifty years in this task. He published many learned works. Died in 1679.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Combelle, kôN'bĕl', (JEAN ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born at Pouzat in 1774, served with distinction in Syria and Spain. He was killed at Dresden in September, 1813.

Comber, kŭm'bẹr, ? (THOMAS,) D.D., a learned English theologian, born in Kent in 1644. He obtained the living of Thornton in 1678, and was chosen Dean of Durham in 1691. He wrote a "Companion to the Temple," (3 vols., 1672–75,) and other esteemed works. Died in 1699.

Comber, (THOMAS,) a grandson of the preceding, became rector of Morborne and Buckworth. He wrote a "Vindication of the Revolution of 1688," and a few other works. Died in 1778.

Com'bẹr-mere, (STAPLETON COTTON,) VISCOUNT, an English general, born in 1773, was a son of Sir R. S. Cotton. He served several campaigns in India, joined the army in Spain in 1808, and distinguished himself in many actions. He was second in command at the battle of Salamanca, (1812,) where he was severely wounded. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in India in 1822, and received the title of Viscount for his services in that country about 1825. In 1855 he was made a field-marshal. Died in 1865.

See "Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount Combermere," by LADY COMBERMERE and CAPTAIN W. W. KNOLLYS, London, 1866; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1866.

Combes, kôMb, (CHARLES PIERRE MATHIEU,) a French engineer, born in 1801. He became a member of the Institute, and inspector-general and professor in the Ecole des Mines. He published a "Treatise on the Exploitation of Mines," (3 vols.,) etc. Died Jan. 11, 1872.

Combes, (FRANÇOIS,) a French historian, born at Albi, September 27, 1816. He held professorships of history at Pamiers, Paris, and Bordeaux, and wrote "Histoire générale de la Diplomatie européenne," (1854–55,) "Histoire de la Diplomatie sclave et scandinave," (1856,) "Histoire des Invasions germaniques en France," (1873,) etc. Died at Bordeaux, February 8, 1890.

Comella, ko-mĕl'yȧ, (LUCIANO FRANCISCO,) a popular Spanish dramatic poet, born in 1716; died in 1779.

Comenius, ko-mā'ne-ŭs, or **Komenski,** (JOHN AMOS,) an eminent Slavic educator and bishop, born in Moravia in 1592. His family name, in German, was TÖPFER, (or Potter.) He became a minister of the Moravian sect at Fulnek, whence he was driven by persecution

in 1621. He retired to Lesna, in Poland, where he taught school, and published, in Latin and Bohemian, his "Janua Linguarum reserata," ("The Gate of Languages Unlocked, or a New Method of Learning Languages," 1631,) which procured for him a great reputation. He was invited to several foreign countries for the purpose of reforming the methods of public instruction. He went to England in 1638, and to Sweden about 1642. In 1648 he returned to Lesna, which was pillaged and burnt in 1656, when he lost his books and manuscripts. He then settled in Amsterdam, and published "Didactica magna," and many other works, chiefly educational. The best, if not the only, Life of Comenius is that of Prof. S. S. Laurie, (1884,) with a full discussion of the Comenian theories and ideas. Died in 1671.

Comes Natalis. See CONTI, (NOËL.)

Co-mes'tor, [Fr. pron. ko'mĕs'tor',] (or DEVOURER,) (PIERRE,) (thus surnamed because he *devoured* many books,) a French theologian, born at Troyes, became master of the school of theology in Paris in 1164, and wrote "Scholastica Historia." It was received with great favour, and was for about three centuries esteemed an excellent body of positive theology. Died in 1178 or 1185.

Comet, ko'mā', (CHARLES JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1796, published many medical works. Died in 1869.

Co-me'tas, called SCHOLAS'TICUS, a poet, who lived probably in the ninth century, was the author of six epigrams in the Greek Anthology.

Comettant, kō'mā'tôN', (OSCAR,) a French musician and *littérateur*, born at Bordeaux in 1819, wrote books of travel, fiction, musical criticisms, etc.

Comfort, kŭm'furt, (GEORGE FISK,) educator, born at Berkshire, New York, in 1833, was professor of languages at Allegheny College, Pa., 1865–68, and in 1872 at Syracuse University, N. Y. Became lecturer at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, director of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, and wrote several German text-books. Died in 1910.

Comfort, (WILL LEVINGTON,) novelist, born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1878, served in the Fifth U. S. cavalry during the Spanish-American war and was afterward war-correspondent in China, the Philippines, and Manchuria. Wrote "Routledge Rides Alone," "She Buildeth Her House," etc.

Comiers, ko'me-ā', (CLAUDE,) a French priest, born at Embrun, was professor of mathematics in Paris for some years, and an editor of the "Journal des Savants" in 1676–78. He wrote treatises on astronomy, theology, language, etc. Died in 1693.

Comines, de, dẽh ko'mēn', (PHILIPPE,) Lord of Argenton, an eminent historian, was born near Menin, in Flanders, in 1445. He became a confidential adviser of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and acquitted himself with ability in negotiations. In 1472 he passed into the service of Charles's rival, Louis XI. of France, who loaded him with favours and made him Seneschal of Poitou. After the death of Louis, Comines favoured the party of the Duke of Orléans, and in 1488 was sentenced to banishment. He attended Charles VIII. in his invasion of Italy in 1494, and served him in a diplomatic capacity. Soon after that date he began to write his "Memoirs," which narrate the historical events from 1464 to 1498. This work, which was printed in 1523, is highly prized for its fidelity, candour, sound judgment, agreeable style, and deep insight into men and things. "Comines," says Macaulay, "was one of the most enlightened statesmen of his time." Died in 1509.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i.; VILLEMAIN, "Essais de Littérature;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" FÉLIX VAN HULST, "P. de Comines," Liège, 1845.

Comitolo, ko-me-to'lo, (PAOLO,) an Italian Jesuit and casuist, born at Perugia in 1545; died in 1626.

Commandino, kom-mân-dee'no, written also **Commandine** or **Commandin,** (FEDERIGO,) an eminent Italian mathematician, born at Urbino in 1509. In 1535 he went to Padua, where he studied medicine; but he renounced that profession for mathematics. The latter part of his life was passed at Verona, where he taught mathematics to the Duke of Urbino. He published good editions and Latin translations of many ancient geometers, including Euclid and Archimedes. Montucla calls him the model of commentators for the pertinence and sufficiency of his notes. Died in 1575.

Commelin, kom'lăN', written also **Commelyn,** (JÉRÔME,) a French printer, born at Douai. Having become a Protestant, he removed to Geneva. Some years later he was chosen librarian to the Elector Palatine at Heidelberg. There he published Greek and Latin editions which were noted for correctness. Scaliger and Casaubon praise him highly. Died in 1598.

Commelyn, kom'mĕh-lĭn', written also **Commelin,** (CASPAR,) a Dutch botanist, born at Amsterdam in 1667, was the nephew of John, noticed below. He became professor of botany in his native city, and developed a great knowledge of that science in several works. He published, with fine plates, the second volume of his uncle's work on the "Plants of the Botanic Garden of Amsterdam," and a Flora of Malabar, (1696.) The genus Commelina was named in honour of these botanists. Died in 1731.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Commelyn or **Commelin,** [Lat. COMMELI'NUS,] (ISAAC,) a Dutch historical writer, born in Amsterdam in 1598. He published a "History of the Dutch East India Company," a "Life of William I.," and other works. Died in 1676.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Commelyn or **Commelin,** (JOHN,) an eminent botanist, born in Amsterdam in 1629, was the son of the preceding. He contributed to the advancement of botany as professor in the botanic garden of his native city, and as author of several treatises, among which are a "Catalogue of the Indigenous Plants of Holland," (1683,) and a "Description of the Plants of the Botanic Garden of Amsterdam," (1697.) Died in 1692.

Commendoni, kom-mĕn-do'nee, [Fr. COMMENDON, ko'mŏN'dôN',] (GIAN FRANCESCO,) CARDINAL, born at Venice in 1524, was an able negotiator, and was sent by the pope on a secret mission to England in 1553. About 1561 he was employed as nuncio in Germany in order to check the progress and defeat the designs of the Protestants. He persuaded the King of Poland to accept the decrees of the Council of Trent, and was made a cardinal in 1565. Died in 1584.

Commerell, (Sir JOHN EDMUND,) a British admiral, was born at London in 1820. He entered the navy in 1842, and rose in rank until he reached the grade of vice-admiral in 1881. He was appointed commander-in-chief of North American and West Indies stations in 1882, promoted admiral in 1886, and made admiral of the fleet in 1892. Died May 21, 1901.

Commerson, ko'mĕr'sôN', (PHILIBERT,) an excellent French botanist, born at Châtillon-les-Dombes in 1727. He formed a rich botanic garden at his native place. In 1764 he removed to Paris, and soon after that date was chosen naturalist of the exploring expedition of Bougainville, which sailed in 1767. Having visited South America, and many islands of the South Sea, he explored the Isle of France and Madagascar, where he remained a long time. He died in the Isle of France in 1773, before he was ready to publish the results of his researches. "Commerson," says Cuvier, "was a man of profound science. If he had published his observations, he would hold one of the foremost ranks among naturalists." His manuscripts and collections were deposited in the Jardin des Plantes.

Commire, ko'mĕr', (JEAN,) a modern Latin poet and Jesuit, born at Amboise, in France, in 1625. He was for many years professor of theology, and gained distinction by his Latin poems, consisting of odes, fables, epigrams, etc., published collectively in 1678. They are remarkable for elegance and correctness of style. Died in Paris in 1702.

Commode. See COMMODUS.

Commodi, (ANDREA.) See COMMODO.

Com-mo-dĭ-ā'nus, [Fr. COMMODIEN, ko'mo'de-ăN',] (GAZÆUS, ga-zee'us,) a Christian poet, who lived probably in the third or fourth century. The place of his

birth is not known. He wrote a Latin poem entitled "Instructions against the Gods of the Gentiles," (1650.)

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Commodien. See COMMODIANUS.

Commodo, kom'mo-do, or **Comodi**, kom'o-dee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1560. He had a remarkable talent for copying the most beautiful paintings with such fidelity that it was almost impossible to distinguish the original from the copy. He worked in Florence. The "General Judgment" is called his master-piece. Died in 1638.

Com'mo-dus, [Fr. COMMODE, ko'mod',] (LUCIUS ÆLIUS AURELIUS,) a Roman emperor, born in 161 A.D., was the son of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina. He succeeded his father in 180, and found the empire prosperous. Though he had been carefully educated, he soon exhibited a character which inspires unmixed detestation. He resigned the direction of the government to his favourites Perennis and others, and indulged his cruel temper and evil passions without restraint. He ordered his wife Crispina to be put to death, and took a concubine named Marcia. His subjects were required to offer homage to him as Hercules. Many senators and others were doomed to death by his cruelty. His officers Lætus and Eclectus having conspired with Marcia against him, he was poisoned and strangled in 192 A.D., and Pertinax then became emperor.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" LAMPRIDIUS, "Commodus."

Comnène. See COMNENUS.

Com-ne'nus, [Gr. *Κομνηνός*; Fr. COMNÈNE, kom'nĕN',] the name of an illustrious Byzantine family of Italian origin, which first acquired historical importance in the tenth century, and from which descended six emperors of the East, all the emperors of Trebizond, and many generals, statesmen, etc. (See ALEXIS I., ANDRONICUS I., DAVID COMNENUS, ISAAC I., MANUEL I., and ANNA COMNENA.)

Comnenus, (DEMETRIUS,) born in Corsica about 1750, claimed to be a descendant of David, the last emperor of Trebizond. He was a captain in the French service, and emigrated as a royalist about 1792. He returned to France about 1800, and died in 1820.

Comodi. See COMMODO, (ANDREA.)

Comonfort, ko'mon-fort' or kom'on-fort', (IGNACIO,) a Mexican general and President, was born at Puebla about 1810. He served in several civil wars in his youth, was elected a member of the Mexican Congress in 1842, and a senator about 1848. In 1854 he joined Alvarez in a revolutionary movement against Santa Anna, who was forced to abdicate in 1855. Alvarez having retired or abdicated in December, 1855, Comonfort then obtained the chief power as provisional President. The clergy and conservatives raised a revolt, which was suppressed by an army in March, 1856, soon after which he issued a decree to confiscate the property of the Church. In December, 1857, he was declared constitutional President. The disaffection of the army and the hostility of the clergy rendered his position untenable. The capital was taken by the rebels in January, 1858, and Comonfort went into exile. In 1863 he commanded an army which fought for the Liberal cause against the French. He was murdered by bandits in November of that year.

Comontes, de, dà ko-mon'tĕs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish painter, born at Toledo; died in 1564.

Compagni. See DOMENICO DEGLI CAMEI.

Compagni, kom-pän'yee, (DINO,) an Italian magistrate, born at Florence, wrote a "History of Florence from 1270 to 1312," which is praised for veracity and elegance. He held the office of prior of Florence in 1289 and in 1301. Died at Florence, February 26, 1323.

Compagnon, kôN'pän'yôN', a French traveller, who in 1716 was factor of the French company at Senegal. He ascended the Senegal, and explored Galam and Bambook, which had not then been visited by Europeans. The narrative of his journey was published by Labat. He died in Paris about 1750.

Compagnoni, kom-pän-yo'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an able Italian *littérateur*, born at Lugo in 1754, lived at Venice, Milan, etc. He published an "Essay on the Hebrews and Greeks," "The Evenings of Tasso," ("Le Veglie del Tasso,") a "History of America," and various other works. He was a republican, and held several high offices under the French régime, among which was that of councillor of state at Milan. Died in 1834.

See his Autobiography, "Vita' letteraria di G. Compagnoni," 1834; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Compans, kôN'pôN', (JEAN DOMINIQUE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Salies (Haut-Garonne) in 1769. He served several campaigns among the Alps and in Italy during the republic. He was chief of the staff of Lannes at Austerlitz in 1805, and became a general of division in 1806. In the campaign of Saxony, 1813, his conduct was highly praised by Napoleon. He was taken prisoner at Waterloo, 1815. Died in 1845.

Comparetti, kom-pâ-ret'tee, (ANDREA,) an eminent Italian naturalist and physician, born in Friuli in 1746. He was for many years professor of medicine in the University of Padua. In 1787 he published, in Latin, "Observations on the Refraction of Light," and in 1789 "Observations on the Anatomy of the Ear," which is much esteemed. He produced a celebrated work entitled "Medical Comparisons or Collations of Masked Periodical Fevers," and an Italian treatise "On the Animal Dynamics of Insects," (1800.) Died in 1801.

Comparetti, (DOMENICO,) an Italian philologist, born at Rome, June 27, 1835. In 1859 he became Greek professor at the University of Pisa, whence he was transferred to the superior institute of Florence.

Compte, Le. See LECOMTE.

Compton, (ARTHUR HOLLY,) American physicist, was born 1892 at Wooster, Ohio. He was a fellow in physics at Princeton 1915–16 and at Cambridge 1919–20. He was an instructor at the University of Minnesota 1916–17, research physicist with the Westinghouse Lamp Co. 1917–19, professor of physics at Washington University 1920–23, and since 1923 has been professor of physics at the University of Chicago. He is noted for his discoveries with X-rays, and received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1927.

Comp'ton, (HENRY,) an eminent English prelate, born at Compton in 1632, was the youngest son of Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton. Died 1713.

Compton, (HENRY,) whose real name was **Mackenzie**, an English actor, was born at Huntingdon in 1805. He began his career as a strolling player in 1826, and in 1837 secured an engagement in London at the English Opera-House, after which his success was rapid and assured. He was especially famous for his interpretation of the Shakspearian clowns and buffoons. Died September 15, 1877.

Compton, (SPENCER,) second Earl of Northampton, the son of William Compton, the first Earl, was born in 1601. He attended Prince Charles to Spain in 1622 as master of his robes. In the civil war which began in 1642 he fought for the king, and was killed in 1643 at Hopton Heath, refusing to give or take quarter.

Comstock, (ANTHONY,) an American moral reformer, was born at New Canaan, Connecticut, March 7, 1844. He served in the civil war, and in 1873 became post-office inspector. He was made secretary and special agent of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, and, with his assistants, has destroyed more than 140 tons of obscene matter and brought 3500 criminals to justice. Wrote "Frauds Exposed," "Traps for the Young," "Gambling Outrages," etc. Died 1915.

Comstock, kŭm'stok, (JOHN LEE,) M.D., a compiler of school-books, born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1789. He published, besides other works, a "System of Natural Philosophy," (1831,) and "Elements of Chemistry," which had a large circulation. Died in 1858.

Comte, kôNt, (ACHILLE JOSEPH,) a French naturalist, born at Grenoble in 1802, became professor of natural history in the Collége Charlemagne. He published several popular educational works, among which are "Physiology for Colleges," (1834,) and a "Complete Treatise on Natural History," (1844–48.) Died January 17, 1866. His wife ARABELLA, formerly MADAME LAYA, has written "Julien," (1841,) a comedy called "Veuvage," ("Widowhood,") and several other works.

Comte, (AUGUSTE,) a French philosopher, the founder of the system called *Positivisme*, or Positive Philosophy, was born at Montpellier in January, 1798. His father was a treasurer of taxes. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1814, and gave much attention to mathematics and the physical sciences. About 1818 he became a disciple and coadjutor of Saint-Simon, whose doctrines he undertook to expound in a work entitled "System of Positive Politics," ("Système de Politique positive," 1822.) His connection with Saint-Simon continued about six years, and they separated in 1824, mutually disgusted and completely estranged. Before 1824 he had discovered his law of Social Evolution. He formed a new system, which is described as a combination of the doctrines of Fourier, Saint-Simon, and Hegel, and was developed in his "Cours de Philosophie positive," (6 vols., 1830–42,) a work which exhibits intellectual powers of a high order.

He married in 1825; but the union proved to be unhappy. Soon after this event he was seized with an acute attack of insanity, and attempted to commit suicide by drowning; but he was rescued by a soldier. He rapidly recovered, and was entirely restored to sanity before the end of 1827. His new system of philosophy attracted great attention and was adopted by numerous disciples. In 1832 he was appointed a professor or tutor in the Polytechnic School of Paris. About 1842 he was finally separated from his wife, and two years later he formed a "passionate friendship" with Clotilde de Vaux. He speaks of her as "having inspired him with a happiness of which he had always dreamed, but which he had never hitherto experienced."

He published, besides other works, "Discours sur l'Esprit positive," (1844,) a "Philosophic Treatise on Popular Astronomy," (1844,) "Catéchisme positiviste, ou Sommaire Exposition de la Religion universelle," (1852,) and "Système de Politique positive, ou Traité de Sociologie, instituant la Religion de l'Humanité," (4 vols., 1851–54.) According to Comte, all the knowledge which man can possibly acquire is comprised in six pure sciences, viz., mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology or physiology, and sociology or social science. He proposed to introduce and propagate a new religion,—the worship of humanity,—and assumed the title of chief priest of that religion. "To himself and a few followers," says the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1868, "he appeared the philosopher of the age, who had summed up the course of past thought, the legislator of a new era, the author and chief minister of a new religion, which was to supersede all religions. . . . No one who has studied his great work can be insensible to his services. His undoubted influence lies in certain great conceptions with which he has enriched and illuminated the modern mind. . . . He not only took up the Baconian method, but he purified and extended it. Died in Paris in September, 1857.

See GEORGE H. LEWES, "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences," 1853; HARRIET MARTINEAU, "The Positive Philosophy of Auguste Comte," freely translated and condensed, 2 vols., 1854; JOHN STUART MILL, "Auguste Comte and Positivism," 1865.

Comte, (FRANÇOIS CHARLES LOUIS,) a French publicist, born in the department of Lozère in 1782. He published, in 1826, a "Treatise on Legislation," for which he received the Montyon prize of the Institute. In 1831 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He was perpetual secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Died in 1837.

Comyns, kŭm'ins, (Sir JOHN,) a British jurist, who became lord chief baron of the exchequer, and was author of a "Digest of the Laws of England," (1762–67,) which is considered high authority. Died about 1740.

Conæus, the Latin of CONE, which see.

Co'nant, (ALBAN JASPER,) archæologist, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, in 1821. He was curator of the University of Missouri for eight years, and wrote "The Archæology of the Missouri Valley," "Footprints of Vanished Races in the Mississippi Valley," etc. Died February 3, 1915.

Co'nant, (HANNAH O'BRIEN CHAPLIN,) an American linguist and writer, born at Danvers, Massachusetts, about 1811. She married Thomas J. Conant, a Hebraist, about 1833. She translated some of Neander's commentaries, and published, besides other works, a "History of the English Bible," (1859.) Died in Brooklyn in 1865.

Conant, (HELEN S.,) an American *littérateur*, wife of S. S. Conant, was born at Methuen, Massachusetts, in 1839. She has published "The Butterfly-Hunters" (1866,) and "Primers" of German and Spanish Literature, and contributed to many periodicals.

Co'nant, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Devonshire in 1608. He became professor of divinity at Oxford in 1654, Archdeacon of Norwich in 1676, and prebendary of Worcester in 1681. Several volumes of his sermons were published. Died in 1693.

Conant, (SAMUEL STILLMAN,) an American editor, born in Waterville, Maine, December 11, 1831. He studied at Madison University, Hamilton, New York, and afterwards (1858–60) in Heidelberg and Munich. He was connected for years with various prominent journals, and was executive editor of "Harper's Weekly" from 1869 to 1885, when he mysteriously disappeared. He published "The Circassian Boy," (1875,) from the Russian of Lermontoff.

Conant (THOMAS J.,) D.D., an eminent biblical scholar, born in Vermont in 1802. He graduated at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1823, and afterwards filled professorships in Waterville College, Maine, and in the Baptist Theological Seminaries at Hamilton and Rochester, New York. For many years he was engaged on translations of books of the Bible, of which several from both the Old and the New Testament were published, with notes. His "Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar" is one of the most popular text-books of the kind in use. Died April 30, 1891.

Conca, kon'kâ, (SEBASTIANO,) a skilful Italian painter in oil and fresco, was born at Gaeta about 1678. He studied under Solimena of Naples for sixteen years, and then removed to Rome, where he worked with great success. Clement XI. employed him to adorn the church of Saint Clement. His renown extended beyond the limits of Italy; but modern critics think his merit was overrated. Among his master-pieces is a "Piscina Probatica," ("Pool of Bethesda,") at Sienna. Died in 1764.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Conc'a-nen, (LUKE,) D.D., a bishop, born in Ireland. He became a Dominican in Lorraine, and afterwards was a professor and *theologus casanatensis* at Rome. In 1808 he was consecrated Bishop of New York, the first of that title in the Roman Catholic Church, but was imprisoned by Napoleon's officers, and died at Naples, June 19, 1810.

Conc'a-nen, (MATTHEW,) an Irish writer, who came to London in his youth. He published a volume of poems in 1724. In a public journal he attacked Pope, who took revenge in the "Dunciad." Died in 1749.

Concha, de la, dâ lâ kon'châ, (Don JOSÉ,) MARQUIS DE LA HABANA, a Spanish general, born in Buenos Ayres in 1800, served against the Carlists in several campaigns of the civil war. He was Captain-General of the island of Cuba from 1849 to 1852, and from 1854 to 1856. In 1862 he was sent as minister to France. He became Governor-General of Cuba in 1872, but was recalled in 1875.

Concha, de la, (MANUEL,) a Spanish general, brother of the preceding, was born in Buenos Ayres in 1808. He served with distinction against Don Carlos, (1834–40,) and at the close of the war was rewarded with the rank of field-marshal. In 1843 he overthrew the regency of Espartero, and in 1844 was appointed Captain-General of Catalonia. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1868, Queen Isabella appointed him prime minister, but on her refusal to follow his advice he resigned. He was killed at the battle of Muro, June 28, 1874.

Conchillos-Falco, kon-chêl'yôs fâl'ko, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1641; died in 1711.

Conchylius. See COQUILLE.

Concina, kon-chee'nâ, (DANIELE,) an Italian theologian, born in Friuli about 1686, entered the Dominican order. He gained eminence as a preacher and as author of several works, (in Latin,) one of which is called "Christian Theology, Doctrinal and Practical," (1749.) Died in 1756.

See "Vita di D. Concini," 1768.

Concini. See ANCRE, D', MARSHAL.

Condamine, La, lä kôn'dà'mèn', (CHARLES MARIE,) an eminent French savant and author, born in Paris in 1701. He travelled in the Levant in his youth. Under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences, he went in 1736 with Bouguer to Peru, to determine the size and figure of the earth. He returned in 1745, and published an "Account of a Journey in South America," (1745,) "The Figure of the Earth Determined," (1749,) "Journal of an Expedition made by Order of the King to the Equator," (1751,) and other works. In 1760 he was admitted into the French Academy, in consideration of his high reputation as a traveller and of his literary merit. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. His gayety, courage, and curiosity are said to have never failed. M. Biot praises the elegant facility of his style. Died in Paris in 1774.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de La Condamine;" VOLTAIRE, "Dictionnaire Philosophique," article "Curiosité;" L. BRIGHTWELL, "By-Paths of Biography."

Conde, kon'dà, (ANTONIO JOSÉ,) a Spanish historian and Orientalist, born about 1760. He gave special attention to Hebrew and Arabic, and collected many historical documents in Arabic. He was for many years one of the keepers of the Royal Library, and during the reign of Joseph Bonaparte was chief librarian. In 1814 he became an exile in France. It appears that he returned to Madrid about 1818, and died in 1820 or 1821. His principal work, a "History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain," ("Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes en España," 3 vols., 1820–21,) has acquired a European reputation.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part i.

Condé, de, deh kôn'dà', (HENRI I. **de Bourbon**--deh boor'bôn',) PRINCE, the son and heir of Louis I., Prince of Condé, was born in 1552. He escaped the massacre of August, 1572, (Saint Bartholomew,) by a promise to abjure Calvinism, and fled to Germany. He afterwards joined the Protestant army, was excommunicated (with his cousin, Henry of Navarre) by the pope in 1585, and died by poison, administered by his domestics, in 1588. "He was," says Brantôme, "a liberal, gracious, and eloquent prince, and promised to be as great a captain as his father." ("Vies des Hommes illustres.")

Condé, de, (HENRI II. DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, born at Saint-Jean-d'Angély in 1588, was a son of the preceding, and father of "the great" Condé. He was the first prince of the blood, and was educated at court as a Catholic. During the minority of Louis XIII. he put himself at the head of the malcontents, for which he was arrested by the regent and imprisoned three years at Vincennes. He afterwards obtained command of an army, and took several places from the Spaniards. Died in 1646.

See RENAUDOT, "Abrégé de la Vie du Prince de Condé," 1647; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Condé, de, (HENRI JULES DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, the only son of the great Condé, was born in 1643. He distinguished himself at the siege of Tournay in 1665, and in 1674 took part in the battle of Seneffe, where he is said to have saved his father's life. Saint-Simon gives us a very just but most unfavourable view of his character. Towards the end of his life he became insane, and fancied himself a dead man. Died in 1709.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Condé, de, (JEAN,) a French poet, probably of the thirteenth century. Little is known of him except his writings. Besides two mysteries, and some verses and prose remains, he left a piquant and witty satirical piece, called "Chanoinesses et Bernardines," which gives us in graceful language a graphic picture of the irregularities which prevailed in many of the religious orders at that time.

Condé, de, (LOUIS I. DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, a famous French general, born at Vendôme in 1530, was the youngest son of Charles de Bourbon, Duc de Vendôme, and uncle of Henry IV. His promotion was retarded by the enmity of the Guises. About 1560 he openly avowed himself a Calvinist, and soon became the general-in-chief of the Protestant army in the civil war. He was defeated and made prisoner at Dreux in 1562, and released the next year. After the war had been suspended a few years, Condé fought, in 1567, the indecisive battle of Saint-Denis, where his army was greatly inferior in number to that of the enemy. At Jarnac, in 1569, he lost another battle, was wounded, and then killed after he had surrendered.

See DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle;" DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de la Maison de Condé."

Condé, de, (LOUIS II. DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, styled "the great Condé," a celebrated French general, born in Paris on the 8th of September, 1621, was the first prince of the blood, and the son of Henri II., above noticed, and Charlotte de Montmorenci. He made his first campaign at the age of seventeen, with the title of Duc d'Enghien. In 1641 he married Claire Clémence de Maillé-Brézé, a niece of Cardinal Richelieu. In May, 1643, he gained a great victory over the Spaniards at Rocroi, and in 1645 defeated the Germans, commanded by Mercy, at Nordlingen. He was equally successful at Lens in 1648, where the once invincible Spanish infantry was ruined. During the civil war of the Fronde he commanded the royalists at first, (1649;) but he was arrested by the queen or Mazarin in January, 1650, and imprisoned one year. Burning for revenge, he raised an army and attacked the royalists under Turenne, at Paris, in 1652. Having been sentenced to death in 1653, he entered the service of Spain, and commanded in several campaigns in Flanders, where he was opposed by Turenne, and was far less successful than he had been when he fought for his own country. The treaty between France and Spain in 1659 procured an amnesty for his offences, and he returned to France. In 1672 he received command of an army against Holland, and in 1674 he defeated William of Orange at Seneffe. The next year he retired from the service on account of the gout. "He was born a general," says Voltaire: "the art of war seemed in him a natural instinct." Died in 1686. He possessed an ardent temperament, an admirable *coup-d'œil*, and abundant resources. His education is said to have been brilliant and complete. His funeral oration was pronounced by Bossuet.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii.; DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de Louis Prince de Condé," 4 vols., 1768; "Mémoires du Cardinal de Retz;" "Mémoires du Comte de Grammont;" "Mémoires de La Rochefoucauld;" COUSIN, "Histoire de Madame de Longueville;" LORD MAHON, "Life of the Prince of Condé," 1840; COSTE, "Histoire de Louis Prince de Condé," 1693; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" ADRIEN LEMERCIER, "Histoire du grand Condé," 1844; VOIVREUIL, "Histoire du grand Condé," 1847; "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," by SIR EDWARD CUST, London, 1867.

Condé, de, (LOUIS HENRI JOSEPH,) styled Duke of Bourbon and Prince of Condé, born in 1756, was the last of the line of Condé. He fought in several campaigns against the French Republic between 1792 and 1800. After the restoration, his chief occupation was the chase. He was found dead in 1830, with circumstances that indicated either suicide or assassination. He was the father of the Duc d'Enghien executed in 1804.

See ALBERT DE CALVIMONT, "Le dernier des Condé," 1832.

Condé, de, (LOUIS JOSEPH DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, born in Paris in 1736, was the only son of the Duke of Bourbon who became prime minister about 1724. In the Seven Years' war he signalized his courage at Hastembeck in 1757, and was successful at Johannisberg in October, 1762. Having become obnoxious to the popular party in 1789, he emigrated, and became commander of the emigrants who took arms against the new régime in 1792. He gained a victory at Berstheim in 1793, and shared the defeats of the Austrians in 1796 and 1799. In 1801 he disbanded his corps and retired to England. He returned to France in 1814, and died in 1818, leaving a son, Louis Henri Joseph.

See CHAMBELLAND, "Vie du Prince de Condé," 3 vols., 1820.

Con'der, (JOHN,) an English dissenting minister, who was born in 1714, and preached in London. He published an "Essay on the Ministerial Character," and several sermons between 1755 and 1768. Died in 1781.

Conder, (JOSIAH,) an English author, born in London in 1789, became a bookseller in that city. From 1814 to

1837 he edited the "Eclectic Review" to which Robert Hall, Dr. Chalmers, and other eminent writers contributed. He published many learned works, among which are "The Modern Traveller," (33 vols.,) a "History of Italy," and a "View of All Religions." In the latter part of his life he edited "The Patriot," the organ of the Baptists and Congregationalists. Died in 1855.

See E. R. CONDER, "Life of Josiah Conder," 1857.

Condillac, de, dẹh kôn'de'yăk', (ÉTIENNE **Bonnot**—bo'no',) Abbé de Mureaux, (mü'rō',) an eminent French philosopher and metaphysician, born at Grenoble in 1715. In his youth he was intimate with J. J. Rousseau and Diderot; but this friendship declined or ceased in his mature years. In 1746 appeared his first work, an "Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge," ("Sur 'Origine des Connaissances humaines,") in which he advanced new and ingenious ideas. He produced in 1749 his "Treatise on Systems," ("Traité des Systèmes,") and in 1754 his "Treatise on Sensations," ("Traité des Sensations,") a luminous and admirable work, which extended his celebrity throughout Europe. Soon after this date he was chosen preceptor of the Duke of Parma, for whose use he composed "The Art of Writing," "The Art of Thinking," and other works, forming a series entitled "Cours d'Études." He was admitted into the French Academy in 1768. He has been much praised for his discoveries in relation to the progress and influence of language. According to him, man owes the development of his faculties to the use of signs, and we are able to reflect only because we are able to speak. He was a brother of the Abbé de Mably. Died near Beaugency in 1780. His moral character was virtuous and discreet,—at least according to the French standard. An edition of his works, in 32 vols. 12mo, was published in 1803.

See LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature;" TENNEMANN, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" SACCHI, "Elogio di Condillac," 1819; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Condivi, kon-dee'vee, (ASCANIO,) an Italian painter, born in the March of Ancona about 1520, was a pupil of Michael Angelo, whom, it is said, he never quitted. He wrote a "Life of Michael Angelo," (1553,) which is accounted valuable.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Condorcet, de, dẹh kôn'dor'sā', (MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS **Caritat**—kă're'tă',) MARQUIS, a celebrated French mathematician and philosopher, born at Ribemont, in Picardy, on the 17th of September, 1743. His parents were noble, but not rich. After leaving the College of Navarre he became a resident of Paris in 1762. His "Essay on the Integral Calculus," and that on the "Problem of Three Bodies," opened to him in 1769 the Academy of Sciences, of which a few years later he was chosen perpetual secretary. He was an intimate friend of D'Alembert, and an admirer of Voltaire. In 1782 he was elected a member of the French Academy in preference to Bailly. He wrote in favour of American independence, and sowed in his works the germ of republican principles. He embraced with ardour the popular cause in 1789, published many able political treatises, and was deputed by Paris to the Legislative Assembly in 1791. In the Convention he was one of the most popular and prominent members, and voted generally with the Girondists, but did not vote for the death of Louis XVI.

He was chosen a member of the Committee of Public Safety in 1792. Proscribed as a Girondist in May, 1793, he remained secreted in the house of Madame Vernet, in Paris, for eight months, during which he wrote his treatise "On Human Perfectibility," in which he was a believer. Impelled by a longing to enjoy the open air and the vernal season, he imprudently departed from his asylum in April, 1794. In a few days he was arrested on suspicion, and thrown into prison at Bourg-la-Reine, where he ended his life by poison. His wife was a sister of General Grouchy. (See following article.) As a geometer he stands high in the second rank. He composed admired eulogies on Buffon, D'Alembert, Franklin, and others. His "Historical Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind" ("Esquisse d'un Tableau historique des Progrès de l'Esprit humain," 1795) is called his greatest work. His character was noble and benevolent. "Thus died," says Lamartine, "this Seneca of the modern school. Placed between two camps to combat the old world and moderate the new, he perished in the shock without regret. The day of recognition *(reconnaissance)* has not come for him; but it will come, and will exculpate his memory from reproach." The best edition of his works is that published in Paris, in 12 vols., 1847–49.

See ARAGO, "Notice sur Condorcet," read before the Academy of Sciences in December, 1841; LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1850, vol. lxxxvii.; D. F. ARAGO, "Biographie de M. J. A. N. C. de Condorcet," 4to, 1849; S. F. LACROIX, "Notice historique sur la Vie de Condorcet," 8vo, 1813; ISAMBERT, Notice in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1855, vol. xcvii.

Condorcet, de, (SOPHIE **de Grouchy**—dẹh GROO'she',) MARQUISE, born in 1765, was a sister of Marshal Grouchy, and was one of the most beautiful women of her time. In 1786 she became the wife of the Marquis de Condorcet. In the first years of the new régime she shared with Madame de Staël the homage of the Parisian *salons*. She made a good French translation of Adam Smith's "Theory of Moral Sentiments." Died in 1822. Her daughter married General O'Connor.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Condren, de, dẹh kôn'drŏn', (CHARLES,) an eminent French ecclesiastic, born near Soissons in 1588. He entered the society of the Oratory in 1617, and was elected general of the same in 1629. He modestly refused the rank of cardinal and archbishop. When he died, (1641,) the king exclaimed, "The most holy and disinterested man in the realm is dead." He left a few religious treatises.

See AMELOTTE, "Vie du Père Condren," 1643.

Cōne or **Cōwne,** [Lat. CONÆ'US,] sometimes written **Conei,** (GEORGE,) a Scottish Roman Catholic writer, resided at Rome. He wrote a "Life of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots," (1624.) Died in 1640.

Cōne, (SPENCER HOUGHTON,) an eloquent Baptist minister, born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1785. He was in early life a popular play-actor, and began to preach about 1814. He was pastor of a Baptist church in the city of New York from 1823 till 1841, and was the principal founder of the American Bible Union. Died in 1855.

See "Life of S. H. Cone," by his sons, 1856.

Conecte or **Connecte,** ko'nĕkt', (THOMAS,) a French Carmelite monk and popular preacher, born at Rennes. He declaimed against the disorders of the clergy, and maintained that they should be permitted to marry. He was condemned as a heretic at Rome, and was burnt to death in 1434.

Conegliano. See CIMA.

Conegliano, DUC DE. See MONCEY.

Conei. See CONE.

Co'ney, (JOHN,) an English engraver, born in London in 1786. He published "Ancient Cathedrals of France, Holland, and Germany," with fine engravings, "English Ecclesiastic Edifices of the Olden Time," and other works. Died about 1833.

Conflans, de, dẹh kôn'flŏn', (HUBERT **de Brienne**—dẹh bre'ĕn',) COUNT, a French marshal, born about 1690. He was made a captain in 1734, lieutenant-general in 1752, and vice-admiral in 1756, and afterwards obtained the rank of marshal of France. In 1759 he was defeated with great loss by the English near Quiberon. Died in 1777.

Conflans, de, (LOUIS DE BRIENNE,) Marquis d'Armentières, (dăr'mŏn'te'air',) a French general, born in 1711, was made marshal of France in 1768. Died in 1774.

Confucius, kon-fu'she-us, [the Latinized form of KONG-FOO-TSE or KONG-FU-TSE, kong'foot'sẹh' or kong-foot'sŭh', or KHOONG-FOO-TSE,* written also KOUNG-

* The initial letter of this name (K) is followed by something similar to the aspirate which occurs so frequently in Hindoo words, as *Ghora*, a "horse," (pronounced almost g'ho'ra, but in *two* syllables only.) To indicate this peculiar sound, some writers use an apostrophe after the K,—K'ung. The *tseu* in the French spelling, KHOUNG-FOU-TSEU, is used to indicate a sound expressed by the Germans with *tze*, that is, tsuh or tsŭh. See remarks on Chinese pronunciation in the Introduction.

FOU-TSE, KUNG-FOO-TSZE, and KHOUNG-FOU-TSEU, k'hŏŏng-fōō'tsŭh', sometimes simply KHOONG-TSE or KHOUNG-TSEU. Khoong-Foo-tsze signifies "the master Khoong," Khoong or K'ung being the name of the family: he was also called NE, (or NI,) and CHUNG-NE, (or TCHOUNG-NI,)] the most illustrious of Chinese philosophers, was born, according to the best authorities, 551 B.C., in the kingdom or state of Loo, (included in the modern province of Shan-toong.) His father, Shuh-Liang-Heih, (in French, Chou-liang-hé,) a soldier of extraordinary strength as well as bravery, was descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors. He had had by his first wife nine daughters, but no son. Having become a widower, he married in his old age a young lady of rare virtues, whose only son, the subject of this notice, was destined to acquire a renown scarcely paralleled in the history of the human race. It is related among the legends concerning Confucius that just before his birth the *Ki-lin*, a supernatural being, who never appeared among men except to announce some extraordinary event, left in the garden of the house of Shuh-Liang-Heih a piece of precious stone, on which was written, "A child is about to be born, pure as the crystal wave: he shall be a king, but without any [territorial] domain." The young Confucius was commonly called Kew, or K'ew, (in French, Kieou,) because, as Pauthier informs us, his mother soon after her marriage visited a neighbouring hill, (called Ne-Kew, or Ni-Kieou,—that is, the "hill Ne,") in order to offer her prayers to Heaven that she might be blessed with children. Hence also, as it appears, the sage was called Ne, (or Ni.)* "The venerable Ne" was a title often applied to him after his death.

As a child, Confucius was remarkable for his entire obedience to his mother, for the respect which he always showed to elderly people, and especially for a careful observance of all the requisite ceremonies in honour of the living and the dead. While other children found their diversion in childish sports, it was his favourite pastime, the Chinese historians tell us, to go through all the various forms of politeness observed among persons of high education. At school he was distinguished for his obedience, gentleness, and modesty, as well as for a marvellous quickness of intellect. He acquitted himself with particular credit as a monitor; (for the monitorial system of instruction, commonly supposed to be a modern invention, appears to have been practised in China from a very early period.) At the age of nineteen he married, and about this time he was made a mandarin, though of a subordinate grade. In fulfilling the duties of his office he exhibited extraordinary industry, faithfulness, and intelligence. He superintended the public markets, and took care that nothing should be sold as food that was injurious to the health of the people, and that the poor should not have to pay an unreasonable price for the necessaries of life. He was afterwards put in charge of the public fields and lands, with the care of the sheep and cattle. Through his diligence and sagacity the most extraordinary improvements in agriculture were introduced, so that in a few years the face of the country presented a totally different appearance. Scarcity was followed by abundance, penury by affluence, among the cultivators of the soil.

When about twenty-two, Confucius came forward for the first as a public teacher. He never refused his instruction, however small the fee his pupils were able to pay him. All he required was an earnest desire to learn, joined to a respectable capacity. After he had shown his pupils the paths which lead to wisdom, he expected them to pursue the same, without continually looking to him for further instruction. "When I have presented," he said, "one corner of a subject to any one, and he cannot from it learn the other three, I do not repeat my lesson." When he was only twenty-four years of age, his mother died. After the appropriate ceremonies were performed, he caused her remains to be buried by those of his father, observing that "those who had been united in life should not be parted after death." Following the usage of his country, he mourned for his mother three years, during which time he filled no public office. When in his thirtieth year, he is said to have taken lessons in music under the celebrated master Siang, (or Seang.) The following story will serve to give us some idea of the estimation in which music was held by Confucius and the Chinese of that age, as well as to show us the enthusiastic wonder with which his talents were regarded by his followers. Siang spoke to Confucius of music as the most precious gift conferred by Heaven upon men, on account of its power not only to calm the tumultuous passions, but also to purify and exalt the nobler sentiments of the heart. The master played a piece composed by a former Chinese musician of marvellous skill. Confucius listened as if his very soul would pass into the instrument. Some days afterwards the teacher repeated the same lesson, and his pupil continued to study it with unremitting application. At length Siang told Confucius that, as he had already attained in that particular piece a skill equal to his master's, he had better pass on to something new. But Confucius begged that he might be allowed to study the same lesson a few days longer. At last he told his teacher why he desired to dwell so long on that one piece. After playing it a number of times, he had caught, as he believed, a glimpse of the design and spirit of the composer. As he continued to play, he seemed to be penetrated with the same spirit as that which inspired the author while composing it. At length he seemed not only to hear the voice, but to see the person, of the gifted but unknown musician. Confucius then described his general figure, the expression of his eyes, and even his very features. He was not mistaken. It was the celebrated Wen-Wang, an illustrious sage as well as musician. Siang, astonished beyond measure at his pupil's marvellous powers, prostrated himself before him, saying that he could teach him no longer, but that he himself must in future become the pupil of Confucius. (See Pauthier's "Chine," pp. 128–9.)

Passing over some of the less important events of his life, we find Confucius in 499 B.C. one of the chief ministers of the King or Prince of Loo. The forces of the neighbouring King of Tsi (or Ts'e) had upon some frivolous pretext taken possession of three frontier towns belonging to the King of Loo. In order to settle the dispute, it was agreed between the two princes that they should have a friendly interview on the common frontier of their respective states. Confucius, who is described as possessing a wonderful power of reading the characters of men, suspected the King of Tsi of a design to seize the person of the King of Loo. He therefore ordered that a very strong military force should advance and occupy a position where it would be out of sight and yet within signalling-distance of the place appointed for the interview. The result showed a deep-laid scheme of treachery on the part of the King of Tsi and his ministers; but the foresight, vigilance, and resolute courage of Confucius baffled all their plans, and they were fain to restore the disputed towns to their lawful ruler. (For a particular account of this extraordinary interview, see Pauthier's "Chine," pp. 152, 153, and 154.)

Confucius held for some time the office of minister of crime. A father having brought an accusation against his son, Confucius kept them both in prison for three months. One of the chief men objected that the minister did not act consistently with his own teachings, for he had always taught that filial duty was among the first of human obligations. Confucius replied, "When superiors fail in their duty, and yet go to put their inferiors to death, they are not just. This father has not taught his son to be filial: to listen to his charge would be to slay the guiltless."* After the three months had elapsed, the minister called both father and son before him. The father acknowledged his fault. Confucius said to him, kindly, "Go, and instruct your son in his duties." To the young man he said, "Do not forget that filial piety is the first of all your obligations."

* According to Pauthier, the name of Tchoung-Ni was given in allusion to the hill Ni, (visited by his mother after her marriage,) and to the fact of his being the heir (or eldest son) of his father. See Legge's "Life and Teachings of Confucius," chap. v. p. 58.

* It appears that, according to the old Chinese law, every serious offence against a parent was punishable with death. Even at the present day, to strike a parent is a capital crime.

But the King of Loo found the precepts of the sage too high and difficult for his feeble virtue; and Confucius, perceiving that his services had ceased to be in request, retired from public life, and spent his time in travelling and study. The following passage may serve to show his manner of making any remarkable occurrence the occasion of imparting instruction to those around him. "As he was journeying, one day, he saw a woman weeping and wailing by a grave. Confucius inquired the cause of her grief. 'You weep as if you had experienced sorrow upon sorrow,' said one of the attendants of the sage. The woman answered, 'It is so: my husband's father was killed here by a tiger, and my husband also; and now my son has met the same fate.' 'Why do you not remove from the place?' asked Confucius. On her replying, 'There is here no oppressive government,' he turned to his disciples, and said, 'My children, remember this:—Oppressive government is more cruel than a tiger.'"

After leaving the service of the King of Loo, he appears to have spent the greater part of his time in disseminating his doctrines while travelling from one province to another, on which occasions he was always attended by some of his disciples. On one of these journeys their provisions became exhausted, and they were unable to procure a fresh supply. The disciples were overcome with hunger; and one of them said to the master, "Must the superior man indeed suffer in this way?" The sage replied, "The superior man may indeed have to suffer want; but the mean man, when he is in want, gives way to unbridled license." The last five years of his life were passed in Loo, his native state, in teaching, and in finishing the works which he had before commenced.

Among the pupils of Confucius there were a number who gave promise of becoming distinguished lights of philosophy; but all the warmest affections and fondest hopes of the Chinese sage appear to have been centred in his favourite and gifted disciple, Yen-Hoei, (or Hwuy,) to whom he looked, when he himself should be no more, to uphold and extend those lofty principles of wisdom and virtue which had constituted the one supreme object of his life-long pursuit. All these bright hopes were, however, destined to be crushed by the death of his beloved pupil, cut off in the very flower of his life. In the anguish of this unutterable sorrow, he could only exclaim, from time to time, "Heaven has destroyed me! Heaven has destroyed me!" On this occasion some of his disciples said to him, "Master, your grief is excessive." "Is it excessive?" said he. "If I am not to mourn bitterly for this man, for whom should I mourn?"

The great stress laid by Confucius upon the external forms of politeness and propriety might naturally suggest the idea that he was deficient in the spontaneous affections of the heart. But we have sufficient evidence that this was not the case. He appears, indeed, to have considered the observance of external forms to be not only directly beneficial to society, but also indirectly useful, through their influence upon the minds of those who practised them, on the same general principle that the practice of outward acts of morality tends to give strength and vitality to our moral convictions. We have just seen, in the case of Yen-Hoei, that his affections were so strong that he found the greatest difficulty in conforming his conduct to those principles of propriety which he had always so strongly inculcated. The following anecdote may show how his views of propriety were sometimes modified by the feelings of his heart. Once, as he passed by a house where he had formerly been lodged, learning that the master was dead, he went in to condole with the family. On coming out, he told a disciple to take one of the horses from his carriage and give it as a contribution towards the expenses of the funeral. The disciple remonstrated that the gift was too great for the occasion. The sage replied that, when he entered, his presence caused a fresh burst of grief from the chief mourner, with whose tears he mingled his own. "I dislike," he said, "the thought of my tears not being followed by anything. Do it, my child." (Legge's "Confucius," chap. v. sect. i.)

As he drew near the close of his career, he appears to have felt at times bitterly disappointed that, after all his earnest efforts to reform abuses and exalt the standard of virtue, so little had been accomplished. He seemed to leave society in much the same condition as he found it. Everywhere the rulers and higher dignitaries were devoted to the pursuits of pleasure or ambition, paying little or no regard to the rights or happiness of the people. He once expressed this feeling of disappointment to Yen-Hoei, but modestly suggested that the fault might be in himself, and that perhaps his gifted disciple might be more successful than he had been. In one respect Confucius was more fortunate than many other great benefactors of the human race. Although he frequently experienced ingratitude and neglect, he appears never to have suffered from persecution. It is related that a few days before his death he chanted, sorrowfully,—

> "The great mountain must crumble,
> The strong trees must break, (or fall,)
> The wise man must wither away like a plant."

He died 478 B.C., or about eight years before the birth of Socrates.

Confucius had one son, named Pé-yu, (or Pih-yu,) commonly called Le, (or Li,) from the name of a fish which the King of Loo sent the sage as a congratulatory present on the birth of his child. Le died before his father, leaving one son, K'ung Keih, called also Tse-sse, (or Tsze-sze,) who was a distinguished philosopher, and was the author of a celebrated work called "Chung-Yung," (for an account of which see Legge's "Life and Teachings of Confucius," chap. iv.)

If to exert a great and permanent influence on millions of intelligent minds* through many successive ages is a proof of greatness, we can scarcely deny to the Chinese sage the name of great. If extent of renown constitutes greatness, he was the greatest of the human race; for of all the men that ever lived upon the earth he has enjoyed the widest fame and received the greatest honours. Even the fame of Alexander the Great has not been sounded in the ears of so many millions as that of Confucius. Amid all the changes of dynasty that have taken place in the Celestial Empire, whether caused by foreign conquest or domestic rebellion, his posterity have always been treated with a peculiar respect; and they constitute at this day the only hereditary nobility† in China. His male descendants at the present time number more than eleven thousand persons. Ever since the days of Confucius his writings have formed the chief object of study in all the schools of China. "In many school-rooms," says Dr. Legge, "there is a tablet or inscription on the wall, sacred to the sage; and every pupil is required, on coming to school on the morning of the first and fifteenth of every month, to bow before it the first thing, as an act of worship."

In all that Confucius did or taught, the useful and practical (using these words in an extended sense) formed the sole object of his labours and his thoughts. The end and scope of his philosophy were limited to the present world. There is none of his recorded sayings, either uttered near the close of his life or at any previous time, indicating that he had any distinct belief in a state of existence after death. Dr. Legge inclines to the opinion that, in regard to the belief in a God, Confucius came short of the faith of the older sages. The term *Shang-Te* (*i.e.* "supreme divine Ruler") was anciently used as the name of the Divine Being. Confucius preferred to speak of Heaven. His influence, according to the view of the above writer, has been unfavourable to the development of true religious feeling among the Chinese. (See Legge's "Life and Teachings of Confucius," p. 100.)

The most valuable and trustworthy source of information respecting the character and genius of the Chinese sage is to be found in his "Analects," called in Chinese *Lun-Yu*,—that is, the "digested conversations" of Confucius. The whole of the "Analects" are well worthy of a perusal by every one who wishes to understand the

* In regard to the high intellectual character of the Chinese, and the peculiarity of their civilization, see some excellent remarks in Whitney's "Lectures on Language," pp. 332–334.

† The descendants of Mencius should perhaps form an exception to this statement: they do not, however, rank with the posterity of Confucius. (See LEGGE'S "Chinese Classics," vol. ii. p. 40.)

spirit and scope of the Confucian philosophy.* They seem fully to justify the high eulogiums that have been pronounced upon the wisdom of Confucius. It may well be doubted whether among all the pagan writers of the Western nations anything can be found superior, or even equal, to many of these sayings, in respect either to practical wisdom or high morality.

The following are some of his remarkable sayings:

"He who exercises government by means of his virtue may be compared to the north polar star, which keeps its place, and all the [other] stars turn towards it." "In the book of poetry are three hundred pieces; but the design of them all may be embraced in that one sentence, '*Have no depraved thoughts.*'" "Learning without thought is labour lost; thought without learning (or knowledge) is perilous." Which perhaps may be para phrased thus: The knowledge of facts, without the intellect necessary to apply them wisely, is useless; on the other hand, speculation or thought, however powerful, without a basis of positive knowledge to rest on, or without facts to serve as landmarks to direct its course, is in imminent danger of going astray. "I do not know how a man without truthfulness is to get on." "He who offends against Heaven has none to whom he can pray." "When we see men of worth, we should think of equalling them; when we see men of a contrary character, we should turn inwards and examine ourselves." "Good government obtains when those who are near are made happy and those who are far off are attracted." Being asked what were the essential requisites of government, he replied, "Sufficiency of food, military equipment, and confidence of the people in their ruler." When asked which, in case of necessity, could best be dispensed with, he answered, "The military equipment." When again asked which of the remaining two might best be dispensed with, he said, "Part with the food: from of old, death has been the lot of all men; but if the people have no faith in their rulers there is no standing for the state."

We have in one place a negative statement of the golden rule: "What you do not like when done to yourself, do not do to others." In another place he says, "The man of perfect virtue, wishing to be established himself, seeks also to establish others; wishing to be enlarged himself, he seeks also to enlarge others. To be able to judge of others by what is *nigh*, [*i. e. in ourselves*,] this may be called the art of virtue." "I am not concerned that I have no place, (or office;) I am concerned how I may fit myself for one. I am not concerned that I am not known; I seek to be worthy to be known." "When the accomplishments and solid qualities are equally blended, we then have the man of complete virtue." "The superior man thinks of virtue; the small man thinks of comfort. The superior man thinks of the sanctions of law; the small man thinks of the favours which he may receive." "The superior man is affable, but not adulatory; the mean man is adulatory, but not affable."

One of the disciples of Confucius said of him, "There were four things from which the master was entirely free. He had no foregone conclusions, no arbitrary predeterminations, no obstinacy, and no egoism." He appears to have held that mankind are naturally good, or, at least, that under favourable circumstances they readily become good. (See MENCIUS.) He taught that if rulers were virtuous the people would be virtuous as a matter of course. He said, "If good men were to govern a country for a hundred years, they would be able to transform the violently bad, and dispense with capital punishment." Again, "If a superior man love righteousness, the people will not dare to refuse to submit to his example. If he love good faith, the people will not dare to be insincere." Confucius was very bold in reproving men in power. To a usurping ruler who complained of the multitude of thieves, he said, "If you, sir, were not covetous, although you should reward them to do it, they would not steal." He justly attached great importance to the power of example; but his own later experience might have convinced him that he overestimated its influence. As we have already seen, he bitterly lamented, near the close of his life, that all his teachings, though enforced—if we may trust the unvarying testimony of Chinese writers—by an admirable example, had availed so little towards promoting true virtue among his countrymen. He once said, doubtless in a moment of great discouragement, "I have not seen a person who loved virtue, or one who hated what was not virtuous."

There is a total difference in kind between the philosophy of Confucius and the philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, Bacon, and Locke. The Chinese sage did not aim to investigate the mysteries of the universe, or even the hidden laws of nature or of the human mind. His great object was to lay down such rules as would best promote the happiness and virtue of the community at large. And it must be acknowledged that in the practical wisdom of his precepts, both to rulers and subjects, he has never been surpassed by any philosopher of any age or nation. That wise and beautiful thought which is the basis of Chinese government—that the ruler or officer should be as a father, and the people as children—dates, there is reason to believe, from a very remote antiquity. Confucius did not originate this idea; but he did everything in his power to give it practical efficacy.

But if, on the one hand, he never wasted his thoughts on subjects too high or too profound for the human intellect, it must, on the other, be confessed that his maxims are often deficient in depth and comprehensiveness. While his writings everywhere abound with admirable practical precepts, they rarely contain the statement of any profound principle. He did not pretend or aim to improve upon the wisdom of the ancient Chinese sages, —to attempt which he would have deemed the height of folly and presumption,—but only to expound and enforce those maxims and doctrines which, with the lapse of ages, had become neglected or misunderstood. In explaining and enforcing the teachings of antiquity, he was indeed admirable. In the clearness, simplicity, power, and poetic beauty of his expressions, as well as in the practical wisdom of his views, he excelled all his countrymen, either before or since his time. The great defect of his philosophy is that it does not contain within itself any elements of progress or expansion: hence it is not only immeasurably inferior, even as a practical system, to Christianity, but is in the point above referred to far below most of the philosophies of the Western nations. His moral precepts, having no root in any definite religious faith, are wanting in vitality and power. Confucius was undoubtedly great and noble in his way, —far superior to his system. We need not hesitate to admit what his disciples claimed for him, that "from the birth of mankind till now there has never been [among the Chinese] one like our master." But his intellect appears to have been sagacious and penetrating, rather than comprehensive or profound in the highest sense of these terms. He did not shed any new light upon the great problems respecting the condition and destiny of man. "He did not," says Dr. Legge, "speculate on the creation of things or the end of them. He was not troubled to account for the origin of man, nor did he seek to know about his hereafter. He meddled neither with physics nor metaphysics." (Legge's "Confucius," p. 99.) He was content to follow in the wake of the sages of antiquity: he sought neither to rise above nor to change the course of their teachings. It appears to have never once occurred to him to call in question the wisdom of his ancestors. If he modified at all any of the doctrines or precepts handed down to him, he seems to have done so unintentionally. Even his very virtues—his reverence and humility—contributed, it would seem, to mislead him. Otherwise a man of his rare sagacity and insight could scarcely have failed to see the insufficiency and poverty of that stereotyped conservatism which durst not advance one step beyond the teaching of a remote antiquity, but which required the wheels of civilization to run for all time in the well-worn grooves of the past. A very little force, as is well known, is sufficient to keep a train of cars in motion on a smooth and level or descending track. This may suggest one of the essential points of difference between the system

* These have been presented to the English reader in a convenient form in the excellent version made by the accomplished Chinese scholar, Dr. James Legge, published by Trübner & Co., London, 1867

of Confucius and Christianity. The one never ran counter to, nor ever rose much above, the general tendency of the national character. The other, beginning at a period which was confessedly one of the darkest and most corrupt known in history, moving, not in accordance with, but against, the most cherished prejudices of the people among whom it rose, instead of finding a track ready made and rendered smooth by the attrition of ages, had to make its own way, ever upwards, and over countless obstacles, any one of which would have been insuperable to anything less than divine power.

The influence that Confucius has exerted upon nearly one-third of the human race, during so many successive centuries, in addition to his own inherent greatness, and the fact that, since the opening of the ports of the Celestial Empire to an intercourse with other countries, a new and more general interest in all that relates to China is felt among the nations of the West, must constitute our apology—if any apology be needed—for extending this notice to so great a length.

See, in addition to the works referred to in the foregoing article, P. Regis, "Antiquissimus Sinarum Liber," Stuttgart, 1839; Medhurst's translation of the "Shoo-King;" Collie's translation of the Chinese classical works commonly called "The Four Books," Malacca, 1828; "Mencius et Confucius; Les quatre Livres de Philosophie morale et politique de la Chine," translated from the Chinese by G. Pauthier, Paris, 1851; Rémusat, "L'invariable Milieu," Paris, 1817; Amiot, "Mémoires concernant les Chinois;" "Confucius and the Chinese Classics," by Rev. A. W. Loomis," San Francisco, 1867; Olof Celsius, "Exercitatio historica Confucium Sinarum Philosophum adumbrans," 1710; Cortin, "Disputatio de Confucio," 1749

Conger, (Edwin H.,) an American diplomatist, was born in Knox county, Illinois, March 7, 1843. He served in the civil war, afterwards studied and practised law, became a banker in Iowa, and was appointed state treasurer 1882–85. He was a member of Congress 1885–91, United States minister to Brazil 1891–95 and 1897–98, and was transferred to China in 1898. He was rescued, with the other ministers, by the allied troops, from the attack of the Boxers at Pekin in 1900. Died May 17, 1907.

Congleton, kŏng'gl-tŏn, (Henry Brooke Parnell,) Lord, a British statesman, son of Sir John Parnell, born in 1776. He married Lady Dawson, a granddaughter of the Earl of Bute. In 1806 he became lord treasurer of Ireland. When the Whig party obtained power in 1831, he was appointed secretary at war. From 1835 to 1841 he was paymaster of the forces. He published several treatises on currency, exchange, trade, etc. His principal work is entitled "On Financial Reform," (1830.) Died in 1842.

Congreve, kŏng'grēv, (Richard,) an English author, born at Leamington, September 4, 1818. He was educated at Rugby, and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840, becoming a Fellow and tutor of the same college. He published Aristotle's "Politics," with notes, (1855,) "The Roman Empire of the West," (1855,) "Catechism of Positive Religion," (1858,) "Elizabeth of England," (1862,) "Essays, Political, Social, and Religious," (1874,) and other works. He is an ardent disciple of Auguste Comte.

Congreve, kŏng'grēv, (William,) a popular, witty, and original English dramatic poet, was born near Leeds in 1670. On leaving college he entered the Middle Temple as a student of law, but devoted himself to literature and society. He produced in 1693 "The Old Bachelor," which was performed with brilliant success, and the next year the "Double-Dealer," which was highly extolled by Dryden. "Love for Love," (1695,) and "The Mourning Bride," a tragedy, (1697,) were received with great applause, and rendered Congreve the most popular dramatist of his time. "We believe," says Macaulay, "that no English writer, except Lord Byron, has at so early an age stood so high in the estimation of his contemporaries." Montagu, a member of the ministry, bestowed on him several lucrative offices. For the licentiousness and immorality of his works he received a severe and merited castigation in Collier's "View of the Profaneness, etc. of the English Stage," (1698,) which produced an immense effect. Congreve's defence was admitted to be a complete failure. In 1700 he produced "The Way of the World," which, though brilliantly written, was so coldly received that he renounced the drama in disgust. In 1714 he was appointed secretary of Jamaica. Pope dedicated to him his "Iliad," about 1715,—an evidence that he was still held in high estimation. "The peculiar excellence of Congreve," says Hallam, "is his wit, incessantly sparkling from the lips of almost every character." Died in 1729.

Congreve, (Sir William,) an English officer and engineer, born in Middlesex in 1772, inherited a baronetcy from his father, of the same name, who was a general. He rose in the army to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and distinguished himself in 1808 by the invention of the rocket which bears his name. Died in 1828.

Coninck, ko'nink, (Solomon,) a Dutch painter of history and portraits, born at Amsterdam in 1609. Among his works, which are highly prized, is "David and Bathsheba."

Coninck, de, dẽh ko'nink, (David,) a skilful Flemish painter of animals, flowers, and fruit, born at Antwerp in 1636; died in Rome in 1689.

Coningsloo. See Cooninxloo.

Co'ning-tŏn, (John,) an English classical scholar, born at Boston in 1825, was educated at Oxford. He became professor of Latin at Oxford in 1854. He made a poetical version of Horace's "Odes" in 1863, and translated Homer's "Iliad" into verse, (1866.) Died in 1869.

Conklin, (Edwin Grant,) zoölogist, was born at Waldo, Ohio, in 1863. He has been professor of zoölogy at several institutions, including the University of Pennsylvania, 1896–1908, and Princeton after 1908. He has made valuable scientific researches and is co-editor of the "Journal of Morphology" and "Journal of Experimental Zoölogy."

Cŏnk'ling, (Roscoe,) an American Senator and lawyer, son of Judge Alfred Conkling, was born at Albany in 1829. He settled at Utica about 1846, was elected a member of Congress by the Republicans of Oneida county in 1858, and continued in that office until elected to the United States Senate in 1867. He was re-elected in 1873, and again in 1879, but resigned in 1881, and resumed the practice of law. Died April 18, 1888.

Conn, (Herbert William,) biologist, born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1859, graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1884, and became a specialist on the bacteriology of dairy products. Wrote "Evolution of To-Day," "The Story of Germ Life," etc.

Conneau, ko'nō', (Henri,) a French physician, born at Milan, June 3, 1803. He removed to Marseilles about 1832, and subsequently became the physician of Hortense Bonaparte, who obtained from him a promise that he would never abandon her son, Louis Napoleon. In 1840 he followed the latter to the prison of Ham, and shared his captivity until 1846, when the prince escaped. He continued in the service of Louis Napoleon, and in 1852 became first physician to the emperor. Died Aug. 14, 1877.

Con'nel-lў, (John,) D.D., a bishop, born at Drogheda, Ireland, in 1750, was educated in Belgium and at Rome, and became a Dominican. In 1814 he was consecrated Bishop of New York. Died in New York, Feb. 6, 1825.

Con'nęr, (David,) an American naval officer, born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, about 1792. He served with distinction as lieutenant in the war against England, 1812–14, and became a captain about 1835. Died in 1856.

Cŏn'ọl-lў, (John,) an English physician, born at Market-Rasen in 1795, graduated at Edinburgh in 1821, and became in 1827 professor of the practice of physic in University College, London. He was celebrated as an alienist, and accomplished great reforms in the treatment of the insane. Died at Hanwell, March 5, 1866.

Connor. See O'Connor.

Con'nọr, (Bernard,) F.R.S., an Irish physician, born in Kerry in 1666. He became physician to King John Sobieski of Poland about 1694, and returned to England in 1695. He lectured with success at Oxford and Cambridge, and published, besides other works, "Evangelium Medici," (1697,) an effort to explain on natural principles the miraculous cures performed by Christ. Died in 1698.

Co'non or **Ko'non**, [Κόνων,] an eminent Athenian general, the son of Timotheus. He first appears in history

in 413 B.C., when he commanded a fleet. In 407 he was chosen one of the ten generals, and in 405 was defeated by Lysander at Ægospotami. He then took refuge with Evagoras in Cyprus. Having obtained command of a fleet of allied Persians and Athenians, he defeated the Spartans near Cnidos in 394 B.C., with important results, among which was that Sparta lost the empire of the sea. On his return to Athens he rebuilt the long walls, and afterwards went as ambassador to Persia, where he was imprisoned. Historians differ about the time and manner of his death.

See PLUTARCH, "Artaxerxes;" XENOPHON, "Hellenica;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Conon;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xiii. and xiv.

Conon, born in Eastern Europe, was elected pope in 686 A.D., as successor to John V. He died in 688, and was succeeded by Sergius II.

Conon OF SAMOS, a celebrated Greek geometer and astronomer, who lived at Alexandria about 250 B.C., and was a friend of Archimedes. The latter expresses in one of his works a high admiration of his sagacity and attainments. The works of Conon are entirely lost. He was the inventor of the curve called the "Spiral of Archimedes." Seneca informs us that he collected the observations of solar eclipses made in Egypt; and Virgil mentions him in his third Eclogue. His name is commemorated in the ode of Callimachus "De Coma Berenices."

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne."

Cŏn'rad [Ger. pron. kon'rât; Fr. pron. kôn'răd'; Lat. CONRA'DUS; It. CORKADO, kor-rä'do] **I.**, Emperor of Germany, was elected to the imperial throne in 911, before which date he was Count of Franconia. He waged war against Henry the Fowler, Charles the Simple, and Arnulf of Bavaria. He was killed in battle in 918, and was succeeded by Henry the Fowler.

See SCHWARTZ, "König Conrad I. der Franke," 1850.

Conrad II., called THE SAL'IC, was a son of Henry, Duke of Franconia. He was elected King of Germany in 1024, after which he marched into Italy, and was crowned as emperor by the pope at Rome in 1027. He became master of Burgundy at the death of Rodolph, who was an uncle of Conrad's wife. Conrad is regarded as the author of the written feudal law of Germany. He died in 1039, and was succeeded by his son, Henry III.

See LUDEN, "Histoire de l'Allemagne;" VENNINGEN, "Dissertatio de Conrado Salico," 1783.

Conrad III. of Germany, born in 1093, was a son of Frederick of Hohenstaufen. His mother was a daughter of Henry IV. He was elected emperor in 1138; but his title was disputed by Henry the Proud, Duke of Saxony. A civil war ensued between these competitors. Welf, a brother of Henry the Proud, commanded one of the armies in the battle of Weinsberg, which is memorable as the origin of the party names of Guelph and Ghibeline. The battle-cry of the Saxons was *Welf*, and that of Conrad's men was *Weiblingen*, a town connected with the origin of the Hohenstaufen family. Ghibeline is the Italian version or modification of Weiblingen. Conrad gained a victory at Weinsberg, (1140,) and the war then ended. In 1147 he conducted a large army of crusaders to Palestine. He besieged Damascus, but failed to take it, and returned in 1149. He died in 1152, and was succeeded by Frederick Barbarossa.

See MASCOVIUS, "Commentarius de Rebus Imperii sub Conrado III.," 1753; LUDEN, "Histoire de l'Allemagne;" GUNDLING, "Geschichte und Thaten Kayser Conrads III.," 1720.

Conrad IV., born in Apulia in 1228, was a son of Frederick II., Emperor of Germany and King of Italy. He was crowned King of the Romans in 1237. At the death of his father, in 1250, he took the title of emperor, which was also claimed by William of Holland. The latter was favoured by the Guelphs and by Pope Innocent IV., who excommunicated Conrad, the chief of the Ghibelines. Conrad led an army into Italy in 1251, and took Naples and other places. He died in 1254, leaving a son, Conrad V., or Conradin.

See VON RAUMER, "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen;" GUNDLING, "Geschichte und Thaten Conrads IV.," 1719.

Conrad V., or **Con'ra-din**, [Lat. CONRADI'NUS; It. CONRADINO, kon-rä-dee'no,] born in 1252, was the son and heir of Conrad IV. The kingdom of Naples was usurped by his uncle Manfred, and was offered by the pope to Charles of Anjou, who defeated Manfred in 1265 and made himself master of Naples and Sicily. Conradin attempted to enforce his rights, but was defeated at Tagliacozzo in 1268, taken prisoner, and put to death.

See VON RAUMER, "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen;" W. JAEGER, "Geschichte Conradins II. Königs beider Sicilien," 1785; C. M. RICCIO, "Alcuni Studii storici intorno a Manfredi e Conradino," 1850.

Conrad, Marquis of Tyre and Montferrat, was a famous captain of the crusaders. He defended Tyre against Saladin about 1188, and compelled him to raise the siege. He had just been elected King of Jerusalem, when he was assassinated, at Tyre, in 1192.

Conrad of Kirchberg, a German minnesinger, was a native of Suabia, and lived about 1150–90.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Conrad of Wurtzburg, an eminent German minnesinger or troubadour, of whose life little is known. He wrote, besides other works, an epic poem on the Trojan war. Died in 1287.

Conrad, kon'rât, or Coenrads, koon'râts, (ABRAHAM,) a skilful Dutch designer and engraver, flourished about 1650. His works are mostly portraits.

Con'rad, (CHARLES M.,) a lawyer, born at Winchester, Virginia, about 1804, removed in his youth to Louisiana. He was appointed secretary of war by President Fillmore in August, 1850, and held office till 1853. He was in the Confederate Congress in 1862–64. Died Feb. 11. 1878.

Conrad, (JOSEPH,) born in Poland in 1857, settled in England, became a sailor in the merchant service, and later wrote novels of much power. Among these are "An Outcast of the Islands," "Lord Jim," "Typhoon," and "The Secret Agent." Died Aug. 3, 1924.

Conrad, (KARL IMMANUEL,) a German painter, born in Berlin, March 30, 1810. He studied in Berlin and Düsseldorf, and won a high place as a painter of buildings and interiors, and as an etcher. Died July 12, 1873.

Conrad, (ROBERT T.,) an American dramatist, orator, and judge, born in Philadelphia about 1809. He produced two tragedies, entitled "Conrad of Naples," and "Aylmere," which were performed with success. About 1840 he became a judge of the court of general sessions in Philadelphia. He published a volume of poems in 1852. In 1854 he was elected mayor of Philadelphia by the American party. Died in 1858.

See GRISWOLD'S "Poets and Poetry of America."

Conrad, (TIMOTHY ABBOTT,) an American conchologist and palæontologist, born in New Jersey about 1804. He published, besides other works, "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of North America," (1832,) and "Palæontology of the State of New York," (1838–40.) He was one of the naturalists employed by the State of New York about 1838. Died in 1877.

Conradi, kon-rä'dee, (AUGUST,) a German musical composer, born in Berlin in 1821, produced "Rubezahl," an opera, in 1847. His compositions include symphonies, overtures, dance-music, songs, etc. Died May 21, 1873.

Conradi, kon-rä'dee, (JOHANN WILHELM HEINRICH,) a German physician, born at Marburg in 1780, became in 1837 professor of medicine at Göttingen. He wrote a "Manual of General Therapeutics," (1833,) and other medical works. Died June 17, 1861.

Conradin, kon'rä-dĭn, the last of the Hohenstaufen princes of Germany, a son of the emperor Conrad IV., was born in 1252. He was despoiled of Naples by his uncle Manfred. Being acknowledged by the Ghibellines as emperor, he marched into Italy, was routed by Charles of Anjou at Tagliacozzo, August 23, 1268, and was executed at Naples, October 29 of that year.

Conrart, kôn'răr', (VALENTIN,) born in Paris in 1603, was one of the founders of the French Academy, which first met in his house, and which was chartered in 1635. He was then chosen its perpetual secretary. He was a councillor and secretary to the king. Died in 1675.

Conring, kon'ring, (ELISA SOPHIA,) a German poetess, was a daughter of Hermann Conring, noticed below and wife of the Baron von Reichenbach. She translated into German verse the "Wisdom of Solomon, and wrote other poetry. Died in 1718.

Her sister, MARIA SOPHIA, was also a poetess.

Conring, kon'ring, [Lat. CONRIN'GIUS,] (HERMANN,) a very learned writer on history, law, medicine, etc., was

born at Norden, in East Friesland, in 1606. He was chosen professor of natural philosophy at Helmstedt in 1632. In 1650 he received the title of Physician to Christina of Sweden. He was soon after appointed professor of law at Helmstedt, and by his lectures and writings acquired such renown that he was consulted by several kings on important questions. He published, in Latin, many excellent works, among which are a "Commentary on the Origin of German Law," (1643,) "On the Causes of the Physical Constitution *(corporis habitû)* of the Ancient and Modern Germans," (1645,) and "On the Limits of the German Empire." Died in 1681.

See A. FROELING, "Leichenpredigt auf H. Conringium nebst seinem Lebenslauf," 1682; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Conringius. See CONRING.

Con'ry, written also **Conroy**, [Lat. CON'RIUS,] (FLORENCE,) an Irish theologian, born at Galway in 1560. He became Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, and published a "Compendium of the Doctrines of Saint Augustine," (1634.) Died at Madrid in 1629.

Consalvi, kon-sâl'vee, (ERCOLE,) CARDINAL, an eminent Italian statesman, born in Rome in 1757. At an early age he obtained the office of *auditor de Rota*, a member of the highest civil court. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of state, or first minister, of Pius VII., and in 1801 negotiated the Concordat with Bonaparte in Paris. In compliance with the wish of the French emperor, he was dismissed from office in 1806, and exiled from Rome about 1810. From 1814, when he was reinstated in the office of secretary, to 1823, the Papal States experienced the benefits of his liberal and humane policy. Capital punishment for heresy, and the torture, were abolished, and new codes of law were enacted. Died in 1824.

See BARTHOLDI, "Züge aus dem Leben des Cardinal Consalvi," 1823; "Cenni biografici sul Cardinale Consalvi," Venice, 1824.

Consbruch, kons'brŏŏk, (GEORG WILHELM CHRISTOPH,) a German medical writer, born in Westphalia in 1764.

Conscience, kŏn'se'ŏnss', (HENRI or HENDRIK,) a popular Flemish novelist, born at Antwerp in 1812. He entered the army in 1830, but retired from that service a few years later, after composing some popular songs. In 1837 he produced, in Flemish, a successful romance, "The Year of Miracles, 1566," ("In het Vonderjaer,") and another entitled "Phantasia." His reputation was confirmed by "The Lion of Flanders," (1838,) which was translated into the principal European languages. In 1870 he gained a national prize by his romance "Bavo en Lieveken." Among his other tales are the following, all of which have been translated into English: "The Progress of a Painter," "The Good Mother," "The Curse of the Village," "The Happiness of being Rich," "Count Hugo of Craenhove," "The Conscript," "The Poor Gentleman," and "The Demon of Gold." Died September 11, 1883.

Considérant, kŏn'se'dà'rŏn', (VICTOR,) a French socialist, born at Salins in 1808. He became a disciple of Fourier about 1831, and on the death of the latter, in 1837, was recognized as the chief apostle of Fourierism. In 1845 he began to issue in Paris the "Démocratie Pacifique," a daily political journal. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected to the Assembly, in which he acted with the "Mountain" party. About 1854 he founded a colony in Texas. He wrote, besides other works, "Destinée sociale," (1834–44.) Died December 27, 1893.

Consolini, kon-so-lee'nee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Sinigaglia, June 7, 1807. In 1866 he was created a cardinal-deacon. He became prefect of the Propaganda. Died in 1884.

Con'stą-ble, (kŭn'stą-b'l,) (ARCHIBALD,) an eminent Scottish publisher, born at Kellie in 1776. He opened a shop in Edinburgh in 1795, and in 1802 began to publish the "Edinburgh Review," which he managed twenty-four years. He published Scott's first original work in 1805, and gave that author one thousand pounds for "Marmion" in 1807. Constable & Company also published Scott's prose works, (1813–26.) In consequence partly of his generosity and want of prudence, he failed in 1825 for about £250,000, in which failure Sir Walter Scott was largely involved. Died in 1826.

Con'stą-ble, (HENRY,) an English poet, who graduated at Cambridge about 1580. He published a volume of sonnets, which were commended by Ben Jonson and others.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Constable, (HENRY STRICKLAND,) an English author, born in 1821. His name was originally STRICKLAND. He was educated at Cambridge, and wrote "Travel Thought and Travel Fancies," "Our Medicine-Men," "Fashions of the Day in Medicine and Science," etc.

Constable, (JOHN,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born at East Bergholt, Suffolk, in 1776, was the son of a miller. His early love of art was encouraged by Sir George Beaumont. In 1799 he became a student in the Royal Academy. He exhibited in 1819 a large picture of a "Scene on the River Stour," usually called "The White Horse," which is among his best works. The public and the artists were slow to appreciate his simplicity of style, fidelity to nature, and contempt of conventionalities. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1829. Among his master-pieces are "The Corn-Field," (1826,) and "The Valley Farm," (1835.) Died in 1837.

Constance. See CONSTANTIUS.

Con'stance, Empress of Germany, was a daughter of Roger, King of the Two Sicilies, and was born in 1155. She was married in 1185 to the emperor Henry VI., and became the mother of Frederick II. In 1194 she inherited the throne of her father. Died in 1198.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Constance, Queen of Sicily, was the daughter of King Manfred. She became the wife of Pedro of Aragon in 1261. She reigned in the island of Sicily from 1283 until her death, in 1298.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Con'stance, (FAULCON, FAULKON, or PHAULKON,) an ambitious Greek adventurer, whose proper name was **Con'stan-tin**, was born in Cephalonia about 1648. After having been a trader in the East Indies, he went to Siam, where about 1680 he became prime minister. He made an alliance with Louis XIV. of France, who sent a body of troops to Siam. Having attempted to establish there the Roman Catholic religion and the French domination, he was killed by some natives, who conspired against him, about 1688.

See P. D'ORLÉANS, "Vie de M. Constance;" "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Constance Chlore. See CONSTANTIUS I.

Constancio, kon-stân'se-o, (FRANCISCO SOLANO,) a Portuguese physician and writer on science, born at Lisbon in 1777. From 1820 to 1829 he was minister from Portugal to the United States. Died in Paris in 1846.

Con'stans [Fr. CONSTANT, kŏn'stŏn'] I., (FLAVIUS JULIUS,) the third son of the emperor Constantine the Great and Fausta, was born about 320 A.D. At the death of his father, in 337, he inherited the sovereignty of Italy, Africa, and Western Illyricum. His brother Constantine, having invaded his dominions, was defeated and killed in battle in 340, when the victor became master of the whole Western Empire. He was indolent, weak, and depraved. He favoured Athanasius, who had been proscribed by the Arians. Magnentius having revolted in Gaul, Constans fled towards Spain, but was overtaken near the Pyrenees, and killed, in 350 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Constans II., (FLAVIUS HERACLIUS,) born at Constantinople in 630 A.D., was the son of Constantine III., Emperor of the East, whom he succeeded in 641. He waged unsuccessful war against the Saracens, who conquered Egypt and Rhodes from him. He favoured the Monothelites, and issued an edict which prohibited the discussion of religious questions. In 655 he was signally defeated by the Arabs at sea. His cruelty, avarice, etc. rendered him generally detested. He was assassinated at Syracuse in 668, and was succeeded by his son, Constantine IV., (Pogonatus.)

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" ABOOLFEDA, "Annales;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Constant. See CONSTANS.

Constant, (BENJAMIN,) a French painter, was born at Paris, June 10, 1845. His first picture, "Hamlet and the King," was exhibited in 1869, and was followed by numerous others of note. He was one of the most successful painters of the modern French school. Was promoted officer of the Legion of Honour in 1884. Died May 26, 1902.

Constant, (NOÉMIE.) See ROUVIER.

Constant de Rebecque, kôn'stôn' dẹh rẹh-bĕk', (BENJAMIN,) commonly called simply BENJAMIN CONSTANT, a French publicist, orator, and politician, was born of French Protestant parents at Lausanne in 1767. He was a fellow-student of Erskine and Mackintosh at Edinburgh. In 1795 he entered Paris as a protégé of Madame de Staël, (of whom he was a life-long admirer,) and in 1799 became a member of the Tribunate. His opposition to the First Consul resulted in his removal and banishment in 1801. He visited several courts of Europe during the ensuing years. In 1813 he composed his celebrated pamphlet "On the Spirit of Conquest and Usurpation," which procured him the favour of the allied powers. As an editor of the "Journal des Débats," he denounced Napoleon in 1815, but was persuaded to accept a place in his council during the Hundred Days. After the second restoration he became a popular chief of the opposition, and in 1819 was chosen a deputy for La Sarthe. He was one of the most powerful and witty debaters of that period, and was for some time the leader and moderator of the Liberal party. Just after the revolution of 1830, in which he was not an actor, he was appointed president of the council of state. He died in Paris in December, 1830, leaving, besides many political works, a treatise "On Religion, considered in its Source, its Forms, and its Developments," (5 vols., 1823–31.) He had great facility in composition. His letters are models of grace and *finesse*, but seem very deficient in heart. He has been called a second Voltaire, and was reputed the most brilliant converser among the men of his age. Though a professor of the Protestant religion, he appears to have been profoundly skeptical.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans;" SAINTE-BEUVE, articles in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for 1844 and 1845: DE CORMENIN, "Le Livre des Orateurs;" J. PHARAON, "Notice sur B. Constant," 1830; LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "B. Constant," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Constant de Rebecque, (DAVID,) great-grandfather of Benjamin Constant, was born in 1638. He was a Protestant minister, and lived in Geneva and Lausanne. He wrote an "Epitome of Politics," and edited some of the works of Cicero, Florus, and Erasmus. Died in 1733.

Constant-Prévost. See PRÉVOST.

Constantia, kon-stan'she-ạ, (FLAVIA VALERIA,) a half-sister of Constantine the Great, born about 300 A.D., was married in 313 to the emperor Licinius. The mutual attachment between her and Constantine appears to have continued even after Licinius was killed by his order. She used her influence in favour of the Arian creed. Died about 330.

Constantin. See CONSTANTINE.

Constantin, kôn'stôn'tăn', (ABRAHAM,) a skilful Swiss painter on porcelain, born at Geneva in 1785, worked in Paris. He copied some pictures of Raphael on porcelain.

Constantin, kôn'stôn'tăn', (ROBERT,) a French scholar and eminent linguist, born at Caen. He graduated as a physician in 1564, and practised at Montauban. For the sake of religious freedom he retired to Germany, where he died in 1605. He had compiled a "Lexicon Græco-Latinum," (1562,) which was highly esteemed.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Con'stạn-tine, [Lat. CONSTANTI'NUS; Gr. *Κωνστάντινος*; Fr. CONSTANTIN, kôn'stôn'tăn'; Ger. CONSTANTIN, kon-stân-teen'; It. CONSTANTINO, kon-stân-tee'no; Dutch, KONSTANTIJN, kon-stân-tīn',] (FLAVIUS VALERIUS AURELIUS,) surnamed THE GREAT, the first Christian emperor of Rome, born in 272 A.D., was the son of the emperor Constantius Chlorus and his wife Helena. Before his accession, his talents, courage, and martial services had rendered him a favourite of the army, and an object of jealousy to Galerius, one of the two emperors then reigning. He was at York when his father died there, in July, 306, and was proclaimed emperor by the legions under his command. Galerius accorded to him only the title of Cæsar, and conferred the rank of Augustus on his own son, Severus. At Rome, Maxentius and his father Maximian, in the absence of Galerius, raised a successful revolt, (307,) after which six emperors and Cæsars at one time ruled the provinces of Rome. About 307 Constantine married Fausta, daughter of Maximian; but a war soon ensued between these emperors, and Maximian, having been defeated, was put to death in 309. Galerius died in 311, after which Licinius and Maximin remained masters of the provinces east of Italy. In 312, Constantine, who reigned in Gaul, marched against Maxentius, who was defeated and killed near Rome in that year. About this time, according to tradition, he was converted to Christianity by a miraculous vision, in which he saw in the heavens the sign of a cross, with this inscription, "Thou shalt conquer by this sign," ("In hoc signo vinces.")

Having obtained undisputed supremacy over the West, including Italy and Africa, he began to favour more openly the Christians, and displayed wisdom in the promotion of order and prosperity among his subjects. In 314 he fought in Thrace an indecisive battle against Licinius, his only remaining rival, and then made a peace, which lasted nine years. During this period he was employed in political reforms, and adopted a more humane code of laws, by which Christianity was recognized as the religion of the state, but the pagan worship was still tolerated.

In 323 he gained a complete victory over Licinius near Adrianople, and another opposite Byzantium, after which he was the sole emperor. He assembled at Nicæa in 325 the first general council, in which Arianism was condemned and a famous Catholic creed was adopted. In the next year he was guilty of an act which has left a deep stain on his memory, the execution of his eldest son, Crispus, falsely accused of a crime by Fausta, who was his step-mother. About 328 he transferred his court to Byzantium, which he enlarged, and the name of which he changed to Constantinople,—"City of Constantine." The duration of the Eastern Empire so many centuries after the fall of the Western seems to approve the wisdom of his policy in this affair. A few years before his death he favoured the Arians, and recalled some banished bishops of that party. He died at Nicomedia in 337 A.D., having divided the empire between his three sons, Constantine, Constantius, and Constans. His character is variously estimated; but it is admitted that he had many of the qualities of a great statesman and general. He was far from being a saint, and in the opinion of Niebuhr was not even a Christian, though he permitted himself to be baptized just before his death.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" EUSEBIUS, "Vita Constantini;" VOGT, "Historia Constantini Magni," 1720; TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" JOSEPH FLETCHER, "Life of Constantine the Great," 1852; J. C. F. MANSO, "Leben Constantin's des Grossen," 1817; JAKOB BURCKHARDT, "Die Zeit Constantin's des Grossen," 1853.

Constantine (or **Constantinus**) **II.**, (FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman emperor, the eldest surviving son of the preceding, was born at Arelatum (now Arles) in 312 A.D. In 335 he was intrusted with the administration of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, and at the death of his father, in 337, inherited the sovereignty of the same provinces, with a part of Africa. Having invaded the dominions of his brother Constans, he was defeated and killed in battle near Aquileia in 340. He left no issue.

See EUSEBIUS, "Vita Constantini;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Constantine (or **Constantinus**) **III.**, (FLAVIUS HERACLIUS,) called NO'VUS, Emperor of the East, born in 612 A.D., was the son of the emperor Heraclius and Eudoxia. At the death of his father, in 641, he became a partner in the empire with his half-brother Heracleonas. After a reign of three months, he died, or was poisoned by Martina, his step-mother. He left a son, Constans II.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Constantine (or **Constantinus**) **IV.**, surnamed POGONA'TUS, a Roman emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Constans II., in 668 A.D. A powerful Arabian fleet in 672 blockaded Constantinople, his capital, which

was defended by the Greek fire newly invented. After fighting several years, the Arabs purchased peace by the payment of an annual tribute. In 680 he assembled a council at Constantinople, by which the Monothelites were condemned. He died in 685, and left the throne to his son, Justinian II.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Constantine (or **Constantinus**) **V.**, surnamed CO-PRON'YMUS, [ὁ Κοπρώνυμος,] Emperor of the East, born in 719 A.D., was the son of Leo III., (Isaurus,) whom he succeeded in 741. In 743 he defeated Artavasdes, who had rebelled and had made himself master of the capital. He was a zealous iconoclast and a persecutor of the orthodox. In 754 he assembled a council which condemned the worship of images. He appears to have been unprincipled and superstitious. He died in 775, and was succeeded by his son, Leo IV.

See CEDRENUS, "Compendium;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Constantine (or **Constantinus**) **VI.**, (FLAVIUS,) born in 771 A.D., was the son of Leo IV. At the death of his father, in 780, he became emperor at Constantinople, under the regency of his mother, the ambitious Irene. (See IRENE.) A council held at Nicæa in 787 restored the worship of images. After the end of his minority, Irene, who still wished to rule, was kept in confinement. In 797 she conspired against him with success, and injuries were inflicted on him which caused his death. Irene then became his successor.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Constantine (or **Constantinus**) **VII.**, Emperor of the East, surnamed PORPHYROGEN'ITUS, [Gr. ὁ Πορφυρογέννητος, *i.e.* "Born in Purple,"] the son of the emperor Leo VI., was born in 905 A.D. His father died in 911, soon after which Romanus Lecapenus usurped the government and ruled as emperor until 944. The popular favour then restored Constantine, who in his long seclusion from public life had cultivated learning and science with success. He gained the affection of his subjects by his humanity and love of justice, and composed several valuable works, among which is a "Treatise on the Government of the Empire." He was poisoned in 959 by his son and successor, Romanus II.

See LEICHIUS, "De Vita et Rebus gestis Constantini Porphyrogeniti," 1746; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Constantine (or **Constantinus**) **VIII.** was the son of Romanus Lecapenus the usurper. He and his brother Stephen reigned a few months between the deposition of Romanus Lecapenus and the restoration of Constantine VII., 944 A.D. Died about 946.

Constantine (or **Constantinus**) **IX.**, Emperor of the East, born in 961 A.D., was the second son of Romanus II. In 976 his brother Basil II. and he were proclaimed emperors. He took no part in the affairs of state until the death of Basil, in 1025. His reign was disgraced by cruelty and other vices. He died in 1028, without male heir, and was succeeded by Romanus Argyrus.

Constantine (or **Constantinus**) **X.**, surnamed MO-NOM'ACHUS, [ὁ Μονομάχος,] became Emperor of the East in 1042 by marriage with Zoe, the daughter of Constantine IX. His surname was given on account of his courage in war. A memorable event of his reign was the schism between the Greek and Roman Churches, which began in 1054 and has continued to the present time. Died, without issue, in 1054.

Constantine (or **Constantinus**) **XI.**, surnamed DU'CAS, [Gr. ὁ Δούκας,] Emperor of the East, was chosen as his successor by Isaac Comnenus, who abdicated in 1059 A.D. He had obtained a high reputation as a general, but proved rather incompetent as a ruler. He died in 1067, leaving three minor sons, Michael, Androni'cus, and Constantine; but Romanus Diogenes was his successor. The youngest of the three sons was styled **Constantine XII.**, about 1071; but his reign was only nominal.

Constantine (or **Constantinus**) **XIII.**, surnamed PALÆOLOGUS, (pa-le-ol'o-gus,) the last Emperor of Constantinople, was the fourth son of Manuel II., and was born in 1394. He succeeded his brother, John VII., in 1448. By the encroachments of the Turks the empire had been reduced within a very small compass. In 1453 Mahomet II. besieged the capital with 250,000 men, and, after an obstinate contest of several weeks, took it by storm. Constantine was killed in the fight just as the Turks entered the walls.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Constantine, (or **Constantinus**,) surnamed THE AFRICAN, was a native of Carthage, and was one of the most learned men of his time. He studied at Babylon, visited India, and afterwards lived at Salerno. He published works on medicine and other sciences, and translated into Latin some of the best Greek and Arabic books. Died in 1087.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Constantine, (or **Constantinus**,) POPE, a native of Syria, succeeded Sisinnius in 708 A.D. He is said to have approved the worship of images, in opposition to the Patriarch of Constantinople. He died in 714, and was succeeded by Gregory II.

Constantine, King of Greece, born August 2, 1868; married October 27, 1889, to Princess Sophia, Princess of Prussia, sister of the Emperor Wilhelm II. He succeeded his father to the throne March 18, 1913. Under pressure from the Allies, Constantine left Greece and placed his son Alexander on the throne, but returned Dec., 1920. After the Greek defeats in Asia Minor, Constantine abdicated in favor of his son George. He went to Palermo, and died there Jan. 11, 1923.

Con'stan-tine, (NIKOLAEVITCH,) Grand Duke of Russia, the second son of the Emperor Nicholas, was born Sept. 21, 1827. Died 1892.

Constantine, (PAVLOVITCH,) GRAND DUKE, the second son of the emperor Paul of Russia, was born at Saint Petersburg in 1779. In 1796 he married Juliana, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, an aunt of Queen Victoria. His martial conduct was applauded at Austerlitz, (1805,) where he commanded a corps. In several ensuing campaigns he maintained his reputation for courage. He was appointed generalissimo of Poland in 1814. In 1820, having obtained a divorce from his first wife, he married a Polish lady named Grudzinska, by which he appears to have injured his prospects or forfeited his claim as heir-presumptive to the throne. At the death of Alexander without issue in 1825, Constantine renounced his right in favour of his younger brother Nicholas, who had offered to acknowledge him as Czar. He became Viceroy of Poland, where his tyranny provoked a revolt in 1830. In the war which ensued he acted an inferior part, and died of cholera in 1831.

See HARRO HARRING, "Der Grossfürst Constantin wie er war," 1832.

Constantine Manasses. See MANASSES.

Constantino, the Italian of CONSTANTINE, which see.

Constantino, kon-stân-tee'no, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese historian, born at Funchal, in Madeira, became professor of theology in Rome, and wrote a "History of the Kings of Portugal," (1601.) Died in 1614.

Constantinus, the Latin of CONSTANTINE, which see.

Con-stan-ti'nus, a Greek or Roman jurist, was one of those whom Justinian selected, in 528 A.D., to frame the first Code.

Constantinus, (JULIUS CELSUS,) the author of a well-written commentary on the "Life of Cæsar," which first appeared as an appendage to "Cæsar's Commentaries" in 1473. Walckenaer has endeavoured to prove that he wrote in the tenth century and lived in Constantinople.

Con-stan'ti-us (kon-stan'she-us) I., commonly called **Constantius Chlo'rus**, [Fr. CONSTANCE CHLORE, kôN'stôNs' klôR,] (FLAVIUS VALERIUS,) a Roman emperor, born about 250 A.D., was the son of Eutropius, and father of Constantine the Great. In 292, Diocletian and Maximian, in order to divide the labours of the administration, chose Galerius and Constantius, each of whom received the title of Cæsar. Gaul, Spain, and Britain were allotted to the latter, who was required to repudiate Helena and marry Theodora, the daughter of Maximian. He became emperor in 305, on the ab-

dication of Diocletian, and died at York in 306, leaving the reputation of a just and humane ruler. His son Constantine was his successor.

See EUTROPIUS; AURELIUS VICTOR, "Cæsares."

Constantius [Fr. CONSTANCE, kôn'stôns'] **II.**, (FLAVIUS JULIUS,) the third son of Constantine I., Emperor of Rome, was born at Sirmium in 317 A.D. By his father's will he inherited the Asiatic provinces and Egypt in 337. It is said that he ordered or permitted the massacre of his father's nephews, brother, etc. at the time of his accession. During nearly all his reign he was at war with the Persians, by whom he was often defeated. In 350 the revolt of Magnentius resulted in the death of Constans, Emperor of the West. Constantius turned his arms against Magnentius, whom he defeated at Mursa, on the Drave, in 351, and in Gaul in 353, after which he was master of the whole empire. In 355 he appointed his cousin Julian, Cæsar and commander in Gaul, and in 357 visited Rome for the first time. He favoured the Arians, and banished the orthodox bishops. Julian having been proclaimed emperor by his army in Gaul, Constantius was marching to attack him, when he died near Tarsus in 361, and was succeeded by Julian. His reputation is not high either for talents or for virtue.

See EUSEBIUS, "Vita Constantii;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Constantius III., Emperor of the West, a native of Illyria. His merit had raised him to the rank of general in 411 A.D. He married Placidia, sister of Honorius, who in 421 gave him the title of Augustus and received him as a partner in the empire. He died in 421, leaving a son, who became Valentinian III.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Constanzo, (ANGELO.) See COSTANZO, DI.

Contades, de, deh kôn'tăd', (LOUIS GEORGE ÉRASME,) MARQUIS, born in 1704, became a marshal in 1758, and commanded in Germany, where he took several fortified towns, but was defeated at Minden in 1759, and was soon recalled. Died in 1795.

Contamine, deh, deh kôn'tă'mēn', (THÉODORE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Givet (Ardennes) in 1773. He took part in the battle of Trafalgar, (1805.) Died in 1845.

Contant, kôn'tôn', (PAUL,) a French botanist and poet, born about 1570, established a botanic garden a Poitiers. He described the plants and animals which he had collected, in a poem called "Jardin et Cabinet poétique," (1609.) Died in 1632.

Contant d'Ivry, kôn'tôn' dēv're', (PIERRE,) an eminent French architect, born at Ivry-sur Seine in 1698, studied design under Watteau. He designed the church of Condé in Flanders, that of Saint-Waast at Arras, and the greater part of the Palais Royal of Paris. His plans for the church of the Madeleine were adopted; but he died before it was finished, in 1777.

Contant d'Orville, kôn'tôn' dor'vēl', (ANDRÉ GUILLAUME,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1730. He published an "Account of the Different Nations," etc., (6 vols., 1772,) and other works. Died about 1800.

Contarini, kon-tă-ree'nee, a noble family of Venice, which has produced many doges, senators, etc. DOMENICO was doge from 1043 to 1071. GIACOMO was doge from 1275 to 1280. ANDREA CONTARINI was chosen to that office in 1367. About 1380 the Genoese, having taken Chiozza, threatened the existence of the Venetian state, which Contarini saved in that year by a decisive victory. He died in 1382, aged about eighty. DOMENICO II. became doge in 1659, when the republic was at war with the Turks for the possession of Candia. The celebrated siege of Candia ended in the capitulation of the Venetians in 1667, after the Turks had lost 100,000 men. Died in 1674.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Contarini, (AMBROGIO,) a Venetian senator and traveller, was sent in 1473 as ambassador to the King of Persia. Passing through Poland, Russia, etc., he found the king at Ispahân and made a treaty with him. Having returned to Venice in 1477, he published a curious journal of his mission.

Contarini, (GASPARO,) CARDINAL, born of a noble family at Venice in 1483. He was employed as negotiator in important missions, and was made a cardinal in 1535. He wrote treatises on the "Immortality of the Soul," and other works. Died in 1542.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" L. BECCATELLI, "Vita de Cardinale G. Contarini," 1746.

Contarini, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Venice in 1549, was an imitator of Titian. He excelled in the adornment of arches and ceilings. He worked in Germany for the emperor Rodolph II. Died in 1605.

Contarini, (VINCENZO,) born at Venice in 1577, he came professor of eloquence at Padua at the age of twenty-six. He published a volume of "Various Readings of Classic Authors," and a few other works. Died in 1617.

Contat, kôn'tă', (LOUISE,) a popular French actress, born in Paris in 1760; died in 1813.

Conte. See LECONTE.

Conté, kôn'tă', (NICOLAS JACQUES,) a French painter, chemist, and mechanician, born in Normandy in 1755. In 1798 he followed the French army to Egypt, where he rendered great services, as artist and savant, in the invention or fabrication of arms, tools, machines, etc. Having returned to France, he was selected to direct the execution of the great work on Egypt published by the Egyptian Commission. He invented a machine by which he engraved with surprising facility. Died in 1803.

See E. F. JOMARD, "Vie, Travaux et Services de N. J. Conté, 1852;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Conte, del, dĕl kon'tà, (JACOPINO,) a skilful portrait-painter, born at Florence in 1502, worked in Rome, where he painted several popes and princes. Died in 1598.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Contessa, kon-tes'sâ, (KARL WILHELM SALICE,) a German novelist, born at Hirschberg in 1777, wrote, besides other novels, "The Talisman," (1810.) Died in 1825.

His brother CHRISTIAN, born in 1767, was the author of several tales and dramas in verse. He died in Berlin in 1825.

Conti, kon'tee, (ANTONIO SCHINELLA,) ABBÉ, an Italian poet and philosopher, born at Padua in 1677, removed to Venice in 1699, and became a priest. In 1715 he was admitted, through the influence of Newton, into the Royal Society of London. He studied sciences and philosophy in Paris for several years. He was one of the Italian authors who contributed most to impress a philosophic character on the literature of his country. In 1739 he published the first volume of his works, which were designed to form a grand treatise on the Beautiful, conformed to the doctrine of Plato. It comprised a philosophic poem, entitled "The Sphere of Venus," ("Il Globo di Venere.") Died at Padua in 1749.

See MAZZUCHELLI, "Biografia degli Uomini illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Conti, (FRANCESCO BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Florence, January 20, 1681, held for many years the position of court theorbist at Vienna. He composed sixteen operas, the best-known of which are "Don Chisciotte in Sierra Morena," and "Clotilde." Died in Vienna, July 20, 1732.

Conti, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) sometimes called, in Latin, QUINTIA'NUS STO'A, an Italian author, born at Quinzano, near Brescia, in 1486. He wrote many and various works. Died in 1557.

See COSSANDO, "Vitæ Quintiani Stoæ," 1694; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Conti, (M. ANTONIO.) See MAJORAGIO.

Conti, [Lat. DE COMIT'IBUS,] (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian traveller, born in Venice, travelled twenty-five years, between 1419 and 1444, in India, China, and the Asiatic islands. The narrative of his travels in Ramusio's collection is commended.

Conti, (NOËL,) [Lat. NATA'LIS CO'MES,] a learned Italian writer, born at Milan, lived in Venice. He was the author of Latin odes and epigrams, a "Treatise on Mythology," and a general history of his own time. Died about 1582.

Conti, de, dęh kôn'te', (ARMAND **de Bourbon**—dęh boor'bôn',) PRINCE, a brother of the great Condé, was born in Paris in 1629. In the frivolous civil war of the Fronde he commanded an army in opposition to Condé. He married a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. In 1654 he commanded in Guienne, and took two towns from the Spaniards. He wrote a tract against stage-plays. "He ought rather," says Voltaire, "to have written against civil wars." Died in 1666.

See CARDINAL DE RETZ, "Mémoires;" LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, "Mémoires."

Conti, de, (FRANÇOIS LOUIS DE BOURBON,) PRINCE, a French general, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1664. He became so renowned for his courage and his admirable personal and mental endowments that he was elected King of Poland in 1697; but Augustus of Saxony, chosen by another party, obtained possession. He distinguished himself at Steenkerke in 1698. In consequence of the jealousy or prejudice of the king, he did not obtain command of an army until 1709. He died in the same year, as he was about to open the campaign in Flanders. Saint-Simon, who is sparing of praise, represents him as "the delight of the world and the court, the idol of the soldiers, and the hero of the officers."

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Journal de Dangeau."

Conti, de, (LOUISE MARGUERITE **de Lorraine**—dęh lo'rân',) PRINCESS, a French lady, distinguished for her wit and talents, born in 1577. She was a daughter of Henry, Duke of Guise, and became the wife of a Prince of Conti, after whose death (1614) she was married secretly to Marshal Bassompierre. She wrote a "History of the Amours of Henry IV." Died in 1631.

Conti, de', dà kon'tee, (GIUSTO,) an Italian poet and orator, surnamed DA VAL MONTONE, (dà vâl mon-to'nà,) from the place of his birth, near Rome, is considered one of the most faithful imitators of Petrarch. Died in 1449. A volume of his poems, entitled "The Beautiful Hand," ("La bella Mano,") in honour of the beautiful hand of the lady whose praises the poet sang, was published in 1472.

Contile, kon-tee'là, (LUCA,) an Italian writer, born at Cetone, near Sienna, in 1506. He published a volume of poems, ("Rime," 1560,) several comedies in prose, and other works. Died in 1574.

Contreras, de, dà kon-trā'râs, (HIERONIMO,) a Spanish poet and novelist, born in Andalusia, lived about 1600. He was appointed historiographer by Philip II. Among his works is "Selva de Aventuras."

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Contri, kon'tree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of landscapes and flowers, born at Ferrara about 1680, settled at Cremona. He is the reputed inventor of the art of transferring frescos to canvas. Died in 1732.

Contucci, kon-toot'chee, (ANDREA,) called also **Sansovino,** (sân-so-vee'no,) an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, born at Sansovino, in Tuscany, in 1460. He worked at Florence and Rome, and became one of the first sculptors of his age. His figures of the Virgin and Child, in Rome, were much admired. He built a palace for the King of Portugal, and other edifices. Died in 1529.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors," etc.

Con'verse, (CHARLES CROZAT,) an American musician, born at Warren, Massachusetts, in 1834. He received his education in music and in law at the University of Leipsic, and published many original pieces of music, besides several compilations, etc. His productions bear various anagrammatical pseudonyms, as C. O. NEVERS, KARL REDEN, and E. C. REVONS.

Con'way, (HENRY SEYMOUR,) FIELD-MARSHAL, an English general and statesman, second son of the first Lord Conway, was born in 1720. He was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden in 1746. As lieutenant-general, he commanded in Germany in 1761. From 1765 to 1768 he was secretary of state in the Whig cabinet. In 1782 he became commander-in-chief of the army, and made in Parliament a motion to terminate hostilities against the United States, in allusion to which Burke remarked, "All England, all America, joined in his applause." "He was," says Macaulay, "versed in the learning of his profession, and personally courageous, but wanted vigour and capacity." Died in 1795. Mrs. Damer the artist was his only child. His state papers have been published.

Conway, (MONCURE DANIEL,) author and preacher, born in Stafford county, Virginia, March 17, 1832, entered the Methodist ministry, but afterwards became distinguished as a Unitarian pastor and an active anti-slavery writer and speaker. Among his works are "The Wandering Jew," "Pine and Palm," (1887,) and "Life of Thomas Paine," (1892.) Died in 1907.

Con'way, (THOMAS,) a native of Ireland, removed in 1777 to America, and served a short time in the republican army. He was a partisan of General Gates, and a secret enemy of Washington. He later became a count, a field-marshal, and governor of the French East Indies.

Conway, (Sir WILLIAM MARTIN,) an English mountaineer, was born at Rochester in 1856. He became a University Extension lecturer and professor of art at University College, Liverpool. In 1892 he surveyed two thousand miles of the Himalayas and climbed a peak twenty-three thousand feet high. He traversed the entire Alps in 1894, and explored the interior of Spitzbergen in 1896–97. He has written "Climbing and Exploration in the Karakorum, Himalayas," "First Crossing of Spitzbergen," and "With Ski and Sledge over Arctic Glaciers," (1898.)

Con'well, (RUSSELL H.,) an American clergyman, born at Worthington, Massachusetts, February 15, 1845. After serving in the civil war and as newspaper correspondent, he was ordained to the ministry, and became pastor of Grace Baptist Church, Philadelphia, in 1881. This church, now known as the Baptist Temple, has prospered greatly under his control, and he has founded the Temple College and the Samaritan Hospital.

Conybeare, kŭn'e-bair, (JOHN,) an eminent English theologian, born near Exeter in 1692. He became Dean of Christ Church in 1732, and Bishop of Bristol in 1750. He published an admired "Defence of Revealed Religion," in answer to Tindal, and a number of sermons, which had a high reputation. Died in 1755.

Conybeare, (Rev. WILLIAM DANIEL,) Dean of Llandaff, a distinguished English geologist and divine, born near London in 1787. He graduated at Oxford in 1811, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1819. He discovered the Plesiosaurus, an antediluvian monster, and rendered important services to the science of geology by his writings on the coal-fields and other strata of Britain. He published, in conjunction with W. Phillips, "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales." In 1839 he preached the Bampton Lectures. He was appointed Dean of Llandaff in 1845. Died in 1857.

Conybeare, (Rev. W. J.,) a son of the preceding, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. In 1850–54 he and J. S. Howson produced the "Life and Epistles of Saint Paul," which is highly esteemed. He is said to have translated nearly all the Epistles in this book. He also published some Essays, and Sermons preached in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Born 1815; died 1857.

Conze, kont'sę, (ALEXANDER CHRISTIAN LEOPOLD,) a German archæologist, born at Hanover, December 10, 1831. He was educated at Göttingen and Berlin, and held professorships of archæology at Halle, Vienna, and Berlin. He has published accounts of his travels and explorations in the Thracian islands and in Lesbos and Samothrace, besides treatises on Greek art, Roman and Greek architecture, etc.

Cooghen or **Kooghen, van der,** vân dęr kō'hęn, (LEONARD,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Haarlem in 1610; died in 1681.

Cook, (ALBERT STANBROUGH,) linguist, born at Montville, New Jersey, in 1853, professor of English at the University of California 1882–89, and at Yale after 1889; he has edited numerous English texts and written largely on English literature. Died 1927.

Cook, (CLARENCE CHATHAM,) an American author, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, September 8, 1828

He graduated at Harvard College in 1849, and was for over twenty years art editor and critic for the "New York Tribune." He edited, with notes, a translation of Lubke's "History of Art," (2 vols., 1878,) and wrote "The House Beautiful," (1878,) and other works. Died 1900.

Cook, (DUTTON,) an English writer, born in London January 30, 1829. He was educated at King's College, studied law, practised painting and wood-engraving, and then became a successful journalist, acting also as a dramatic and fine-art critic. He published many novels, and several books on dramatic subjects. Died in 1883.

Cook, (ELIZA,) a popular English poetess, born in Southwark, London, in 1817. At an early age she became a contributor to the "New Monthly Magazine" and other periodicals. A volume of her poems and songs published in 1840 was received with favour. In 1849 she began to publish "Eliza Cook's Journal," which was continued several years. She wrote "The Old Arm-Chair" and "Home in the Heart." Died Sept. 25, 1889.

Cook, (GEORGE,) a Scottish historical writer and theologian, born at Saint Andrew's about 1780, published a "History of the Reformation in Scotland," (3 vols., 1811,) a "History of the Church of Scotland," (3 vols., 1815,) and other works. Died in 1845.

Cook, (Captain JAMES,) a celebrated English circumnavigator, born of poor parents at Marton, Yorkshire, in 1728. He followed the sea, in the coal-trade, for several years, and had attained the position of mate, when in 1755 he entered the royal navy as a volunteer. He served as master of a sloop at the capture of Quebec by Wolfe in 1759, and displayed great skill in the formation of a chart of the river from Quebec to the sea. In 1764 he was chosen marine surveyor of Newfoundland. Four years later he was selected to command a vessel sent by government to the South Pacific to observe the transit of Venus and make discoveries in geography and other sciences. He sailed in August, 1768, stopped at Tahiti to observe the transit, explored the east coast of Australia, and, returning by the Cape of Good Hope, reached home in June, 1771, having performed his mission with ability and success. In 1772 he was again sent, in the Resolution and Adventure, to search for a Southern continent. He circumnavigated the globe in high southern latitudes without finding the *Terra Australis;* but he discovered a large island, which he named New Caledonia. The most southern point he reached was 71°, where his progress was arrested by ice. He arrived at Portsmouth in July, 1775, and published a Journal of his voyage, (2 vols., 1777,) which is a model of simplicity and precision. He had given proof of remarkable courage, sagacity, and nautical skill in this enterprise. In 1776 he was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society, which gave him the Copley Medal for his services in preserving the health of his crew. He sailed the same year on a third voyage, in search of a northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific. In 1778 he discovered the Sandwich Islands, explored Behring Strait, and advanced northward as far as the 70th degree. He returned to winter in the Sandwich Islands. One of the ship's boats having been stolen by the natives of Hawaii, Captain Cook went ashore with a few of his men to recover it. The violent resistance of the natives caused him to retreat towards his boat; and, after firing in self-defence, he and four of his men were killed on the shore, February 14, 1779.

Cook, (JOEL,) an author-journalist, born at Philadelphia, March 20, 1842. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, was war correspondent during the civil war, and since 1865 has been an editor on the Philadelphia "Ledger" and a foreign correspondent of the London "Times." He has written "A Holiday Tour in Europe," "England, Picturesque and Descriptive," "A Visit to the States," "The Siege of Richmond," etc.

Cook, (JOHN,) an American officer, born in Saint Clair county, Illinois, in 1825. He commanded a brigade at Fort Donelson, and became a brigadier-general in 1862.

Cook, (JOSEPH,) an American author and eloquent lecturer, born in Ticonderoga, New York, January 26, 1838. He was educated at Yale and Harvard Colleges, and graduated in 1865, studying afterwards in Andover Seminary (for three years) and in Germany. He published several volumes of his "Boston Monday Lectures,"—viz., "Biology," "Orthodoxy," "Transcendentalism," etc. Died June 25, 1901.

Cook, (THEODORE PEASE,) born at Boston, Massachusetts, December 21, 1844. He served in the Federal army, as an officer of New York volunteers, from 1863 to 1865, and graduated at Columbia College Law School in 1867. He became a journalist of Utica, New York, and is widely known as an effective public speaker, an able Democratic politician, and a writer of prose and verse, chiefly in periodicals and newspapers.

Cook, (THOMAS,) founder of Cook's Excursions, was born at Melbourne, England, in 1808. He began to conduct excursionists on British railways in 1841, and extended this business till in 1872 he established annual excursions around the world. He retired in 1878 in favour of his son, and died July 18, 1892.

Cooke, kōōk, (Sir ANTHONY,) an English scholar, grandfather of Lord Bacon, born about 1506, was eminent for learning and virtue. He was appointed tutor of Edward VI. As a Protestant, he was exiled during the reign of Mary, and returned home about 1558. Died in 1576. His daughters were noted for their classical acquirements. Mildred was married to Lord Burleigh, Anne to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the father of Lord Bacon, and Elizabeth to the son of the Earl of Bedford.

Cooke, (BENJAMIN,) an English musical composer and organist, born in London in 1739, was a pupil of Pepusch. From 1752 to 1789 he was conductor of the Academy of Ancient Music. In 1762 he was appointed organist of Westminster Abbey. He composed anthems and other admired pieces of sacred music, and several popular glees, among which are "How Sleep the Brave," "In the Merry Month of May," etc. Died in 1793.

Cooke, (EDWARD,) D.D., a Methodist preacher and educator, born at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, January 9, 1812, graduated at Wesleyan University (Connecticut) in 1838. He was president of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, from 1853 to 1859, and in 1875 was chosen president of Claflin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Cooke, (EDWARD WILLIAM,) R.A., F.R.S., an English painter, son of George Cooke the engraver, was born in London in 1811. His earlier efforts were illustrations for botanical and other works. He then began painting in water and oils, his subjects being principally coast and marine views. Later he produced scenes from Venice, Spain, Morocco, etc. Died January 4, 1880.

Cooke, (ELIZABETH.) See RUSSELL, LADY.

Cooke, (GEORGE,) a skilful English engraver, born in London in 1781. He engraved numerous landscapes and scenes on the coast of England, and in partnership with his brother, William B., published several illustrated works. Died in 1834.

Cooke, (GEORGE FREDERICK,) a popular English actor, was born in Westminster in 1755. He made his *début* at the Haymarket, in London, in 1778, soon after which he went to Dublin, where he performed with great success for many years. In 1800 he returned to London, and acted Richard III., Iago, etc. with great applause. For several years Cooke and J. Kemble were the chief favourites of the London stage. In 1810 he crossed the ocean to New York, where he died in 1812. His death was hastened by intemperance.

See "Memoirs of the Life of George Frederick Cooke," by WILLIAM DUNLAP, 1813.

Cooke, (GEORGE WINGROVE,) a British lawyer and writer, born in 1814, edited a "Life of Lord Shaftesbury," (1836,) and wrote "Memoirs of Lord Bolingbroke," (2 vols., 1835,) a "History of Party," (2d edition, 1840,) which is commended, and several legal treatises, (1844–52.) After a visit to China in 1857, he published "China and Lower Bengal." Died in 1865.

Cooke, (HENRY,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent Irish Presbyterian divine, born at Grillagh, May 11, 1788. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and for many years was the leading preacher and champion of the orthodox party of his church in the north of Ireland. In 1847 he became president and professor of sacred rhetoric in the Assembly's College, Belfast, where he died, December 13, 1868.

Cooke, (JAY,) an American banker, was born at Sandusky, Ohio, August 10, 1821. He went to Philadelphia in 1838, became in 1842 a partner in a banking-house, and in 1861 established a new firm, of which he was the head. This house was very successful as the government agent for placing war-loans, and after the war acted as agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad. The failure of "Jay Cooke & Co." in 1873 caused a wide-spread panic in business. Mr. Cooke afterwards resumed business with success, retaining a connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad. D. Feb. 16, 1905.

Cooke, kōōk, (JOHN ESTEN,) a novelist and lawyer, son of John Rodgers Cooke, noticed below, was born at Winchester, Virginia, in 1830. Among his works are "Surrey of Eagle's Nest," "The Virginia Comedians," (1854,) "The Last of the Foresters," (1856,) "Life of Stonewall Jackson," (1866,) "Hammer and Rapier," (1870,) "Life of Robert E. Lee," (1871,) "Her Majesty the Queen," (1873,) "History of Virginia," (1883,) "My Lady Pokahontas," (1885,) etc. Died Sept. 27, 1886.

Cooke, (JOHN RODGERS,) an American lawyer, born in Bermuda in 1788. He practised with distinction in Virginia, and in 1829 was associated with John Marshall and James Madison in the committee which drafted the Constitution of Virginia. Died in 1854.

Cooke, (JOSIAH PARSONS,) LL.D., an American chemist, born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 12, 1827, graduated at Harvard College in 1848, and in 1850 became Erving professor of chemistry and mineralogy in that college. His principal books are "Elements of Chemical Physics," "Principles of Chemical Philosophy," "Religion and Chemistry," "The New Chemistry," "Scientific Culture and other Essays," and "Chemical and Physical Researches." He also wrote many valuable scientific papers. Died Sept. 3, 1894.

Cooke, (MORDECAI CUBITT,) an English botanist, born at Horning, Norfolk, July 12, 1825. He became an educator in botany, and his "Structural Botany" has had an extensive sale. He published numerous popular works on botanical subjects, and devoted himself to a special study of the fungi, the chief result being his monumental "Illustrations of British Fungi," (8 vols., 1200 plates, 1881–91.) From 1862 to 1892 he was in the service of the secretary of state for India as a scientific expert, and for twelve years was on special duty at Kew Gardens.

Cooke, (PHILIP PENDLETON,) an American poet, was born at Martinsburg, Virginia, in 1816. He graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, and studied law. He wrote, besides other poems, "Florence Vane," "Rosa Lee," and "Chevalier Merlin." Died in 1850.

Cooke, (PHILIP SAINT GEORGE,) a Union general, the father of the Confederate general John R., and of Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, was born in Virginia in 1809. He graduated at West Point in 1827, served as a dragoon officer against the Indians and in the Mexican war, commanded the cavalry in the Utah expedition, served through the civil war, rising to the rank of brevet major-general, and was retired in 1873. Died March 20, 1895.

Cooke, (ROSE TERRY,) an American author, a cousin of General Terry, was born at West Hartford, Connecticut, February 17, 1827, and in 1873 was married to Mr. R. H. Cooke, of Winsted, Connecticut. She published "Poems by Rose Terry," (1860,) "Happy Dodd," (1875,) "Somebody's Neighbours," (1881,) "Huckleberries," (1891,) etc. Most of her writings are short tales of great power and literary merit. Died July 18, 1892.

Cooke, (THOMAS SIMPSON,) an Irish musician, composer, and singer, born in Dublin in 1782. For nearly twenty years he was the principal tenor singer at Drury Lane Theatre, London. He composed a number of operas and other music. Died February 26, 1848.

Cooke, (WILLIAM,) a poet of considerable merit, born at Cork, became a resident of London and adopted the profession of author. His poem entitled the "Art of Living in London" was received with favour, and was followed by a prose "Essay on the Elements of Dramatic Criticism." In 1796 he produced an admired didactic poem, entitled "Conversation," which is his principal work. Died in 1824.

Cooke, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English minister of the Methodist New Connexion, born at Burslem, July 2, 1806. He is the author of some forty volumes of denominational and religious literature, besides many pamphlets, sermons, etc. Died in 1885.

Cooke, (WILLIAM FOTHERGILL,) an Englishman, born in Middlesex in 1806, was a partner of Professor Wheatstone, and constructed the first magnetic telegraph in England, in 1838–39. Died June 25, 1879.

Cookman, kōōk'măn, (GEORGE G.,) an eloquent Methodist divine, born in Kingston-upon-Hull, England, in 1800, came to America in 1821. He was twice elected chaplain to Congress. In March, 1841, he embarked for Europe in the ocean-steamer President, which was never afterwards heard of.

Coo'ley, (THOMAS MCINTYRE,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in Attica, New York, Jan. 6, 1824.

Coo'lidge, (CALVIN,) 30th President of the United States, was born at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872. He was educated at the Plymouth schoolhouse, the Black River Academy, and St. Johnsburg Academy, and graduated from Amherst in 1895. He studied law at Northampton, Mass., and began practice there 1897. He was a Northampton Councilman 1899, City Solicitor 1900–01, and Mayor 1910–11. He served as a Massachusetts State Senator from 1912 to 1915, was President of the Senate 1914–15, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts 1916–18, and Governor 1919–20. He first gained national prominence by calling out the entire State Guard to settle the Boston police strike. Coolidge was elected Republican Vice-President in 1920 and became President August 3, 1923, upon the death of Harding. He was elected to a second term 1924, his administration being notable for tax reduction and national prosperity. He repeatedly refused to run for a third term.

Coo'lidge, (THOMAS JEFFERSON,) born at Boston, Massachusetts, Aug. 26, 1831. He was U. S. Minister to France 1892–96. Died 1920.

Coomans, ko'mans or ko'mon', (JEAN BAPTISTE NICOLAS,) a Belgian writer, born at Brussels in 1813. He edited the "Journal of Brussels" from 1841 to 1845.

His brother, PIERRE OLIVIER JOSEPH, born in 1816, gained distinction as a painter. Died in 1889.

Coombe, koom, (WILLIAM,) an ingenious English writer, born at Bristol in 1741. Having spent a handsome fortune in fashionable dissipation, he was reduced to the necessity of writing for a subsistence. He excelled in humour and satire, and published several successful works, namely, "The Diaboliad," a poem, "The Dance of Life," "Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," and "Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of a Wife." The last two are in verse. Died in 1822.

Coombs, koomz, (LESLIE,) GENERAL, an American lawyer and soldier, born in Clark county, Kentucky, November 28, 1793. He served with great distinction in the war of 1812–15, and in the Texan war of 1836. Late in life he was prominent as a Whig orator and politician, and subsequently was conspicuous in railroad enterprises. Died at Lexington, Kentucky, August 21, 1881.

Cooninxloo, de, deh kō'ninks-lō', written also **Conigsloo** and **Coningsloo,** (GILLES,) an eminent Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1544. After working some years in Paris, he settled in Antwerp, and was patronized by the King of Spain and the emperor. "He was," says the "Biographie Universelle," "the greatest landscape-painter of his time."

Coo'pẹr, (ABRAHAM,) an English painter, born in London in September, 1787, of humble parentage, became a stable-boy, but learned to paint pictures of horses, and in 1820 became an Academician. His best pieces are battle-scenes and pictures of horses. Died December 24, 1868.

Cooper, (ANTHONY ASHLEY.) See SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF.

Coo'pẹr, (Sir ASTLEY PASTON,) a celebrated English surgeon, was born at Brooke, in Norfolk, in 1768. He went in 1784 to London, where he studied under Mr. Cline, who in 1791 employed him as assistant in his

lectures. In 1792 he attended lectures in Paris. He was chosen surgeon of Guy's Hospital in 1800, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1805. His reputation was greatly extended by the publication of his work on Hernia, (1804–07,) and a few years later he had acquired an immense practice. His annual income is said to have amounted to £21,000. He was employed by George IV. in 1820, and was made a baronet in 1821. In 1822 he published an important work "On Dislocations and Fractures." He was appointed surgeon to the king in 1828. He published the "Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast," and other works. Died in 1841.

Cooper, (BRANSBY B.,) a nephew of the preceding, born about 1792, was for many years surgeon to Guy's Hospital. He published "Lectures on Anatomy," and "The Principles and Practice of Surgery," (1851,) and a "Life of Sir Astley P. Cooper," (1843.) Died in 1853.

Cooper, (CHARLES HENRY,) an English writer, born at Great Marlow, March 20, 1808. He wrote a "Guide to Cambridge," (1831,) "Annals of Cambridge," (4 vols., 1842–52,) "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," (1858; vol. ii., 1861,) "Memorials of Cambridge," (3 vols., 1858–66,) and other works. Died March 21, 1866.

Cooper, (EDWARD HERBERT,) an English novelist and journalist. Paris correspondent of the New York "World" in 1896. He has written "Geoffrey Hamilton," (1893,) "Richard Escott," (1894,) "The Enemies," (1896,) etc.

Cooper, (ELWOOD,) horticulturist, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1829. He went to Santa Barbara, California, in 1870, engaged in fruit culture, and invented machines for manufacturing olive oil and for hulling almonds and English walnuts. He was president of the California State Board of Horticulture after 1885. He wrote "Treatise on Olive Culture" and "Forest Culture and Eucalyptus Trees."

Cooper, (GEORGE,) an English organist, composer, and writer on musical subjects, born at Lambeth, July 7, 1820. He is best known by his various publications on the use of the organ. Died October 2, 1876.

Coo'per, (JAMES,) an American general and Senator, born in Frederick county, Maryland, about 1810. He studied law, settled in Pennsylvania, and was elected to Congress as a Whig about 1840. He represented Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States from 1849 to 1855. He became a brigadier-general of the Union army in 1861, and served in several actions. He died at Columbus, Ohio, in March, 1863.

Cooper, (JAMES FENIMORE,) a popular American novelist, born at Burlington, New Jersey, in September, 1789, was a son of Judge William Cooper. His mother's maiden name was Fenimore. About 1790 his father settled at Cooperstown, which he founded on the shore of Lake Otsego, New York, where he owned a large tract of land, then covered with forests and lying on the frontier of civilization. He entered Yale College in 1802, remained there about three years, and became a midshipman in the navy in 1806. Having retired from the navy in 1811, he married Susan De Lancey, of New York, a sister of Bishop De Lancey. His first literary production was "Precaution," a novel, (1819,) which was inferior to his later works. He published next "The Spy, a Tale of the Neutral Ground," founded on incidents connected with the Revolutionary war, which was very successful and was republished in many parts of Europe. It was translated into several languages. "He has the high praise," says the "North American Review," "and will have, we may add, the future glory, of having struck into a new path,—of having opened a mine of exhaustless wealth. In a word, he has laid the foundations of American romance." In 1823 he produced "The Pioneers" and "The Pilot," which were also very popular. His next novels were "Lionel Lincoln" and "The Last of the Mohicans," (1826,) in which Indian life and character were well represented. During a visit to Europe he published "The Prairie," (1827,) "The Red Rover," (1827,) "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," (1829,) "The Bravo," (1831,) and other works. Alluding to his admirable delineations of life at sea in the "Pilot" and the "Red Rover," the "Edinburgh Review" says, "The empire of the sea has been conceded to him by acclamation." He satirized the foibles of his own countrymen in "The Monikins," (1835,) "Homeward Bound," (1838,) and "Home as Found," (1838,) which were not so popular as his former works. In 1839 he published a "History of the Navy of the United States," which is a work of much labour and some merit. Among his later works are "The Pathfinder," (1840,) "The Deerslayer," (1841,) "Wing and Wing," (1842,) "Wyandotte," (1843,) "Afloat and Ashore," (1844,) "The Chain-Bearer," (1845,) "Oak Openings," (1848,) and "The Ways of the Hour," (1850.) He died at Cooperstown in September, 1851. "His writings," says William H. Prescott, "are instinct with the spirit of nationality. In his productions every American must take an honest pride. For surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery." "The same sort of magical authority over the spirit of romance," says the "North American Review" for July, 1826, "which belongs in common to Scott, Radcliffe, Walpole, and our countryman Brown, is, for us at least, possessed by this writer in an eminent degree." "We consider Mr. Cooper," says the same authority, (April, 1831,) "as possessing in a very high degree the first qualification to which we have adverted,—that of power in description. . . . It is, however, most strikingly displayed in one department, in which nobody has preceded him or has yet attempted to become his rival. Whatever opinion may be entertained of his success in other respects, all will agree that his boldest and most triumphant march is on the mountain wave. He treads the deck with the same conscious pride with which the Highland outlaw stood upon his native heath."

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1816 and 1837; "North American Review" for July, 1822, July, 1826, July, 1828, January, 1838, January, 1852, and October, 1859; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; ALLIBONE's "Dictionary of Authors;" "Atlantic Monthly," January, 1862.

Cooper, (JOHN GILBERT,) an English writer, born in Nottinghamshire in 1723, was educated at Cambridge. His principal works are "The Power of Harmony," a poem, (1745,) a "Life of Socrates," (1749,) and "Letters on Taste," (1754,) which are commended for splendour of style and imagery. Died in 1769.

Cooper, (PETER,) a benevolent and enterprising American manufacturer, born in the city of New York in 1791. He conducted with success various industrial enterprises on a large scale. He founded in his native city the "Cooper Institute," devoted to the instruction and improvement of the working-classes, at a cost of $500,000 or more. He died April 4, 1883.

Cooper, (SAMUEL,) an eminent English miniature-painter, born in London in 1609. He was a pupil of his uncle, John Hoskins. He surpassed all the artists in his line during the Commonwealth and the reign of Charles II., and painted an admirable portrait of Cromwell, which was engraved by Vertue. He visited France, where he painted many celebrated men. His works are still highly prized. Died in 1672.

Cooper, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an eminent American divine, born in Boston in 1725, graduated at Harvard in 1743, and in 1746 succeeded his father as pastor of the church in Brattle Street, Boston. He soon became known as one of the most accomplished orators and scholars in New England. He was intimate with Franklin and Adams, and an influential patriot in the Revolution. He was active in establishing in Boston the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he was chosen the first vice-president in 1780. Died in 1783.

Cooper, (SAMUEL,) an American general, born in the State of New York about 1795, graduated at West Point in 1815. He obtained the rank of captain in 1836, and served in the Mexican war as assistant adjutant-general, 1846–47. In 1852 he became adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel. He resigned his commission in March, 1861, and offered his services to Jefferson Davis, who appointed him adjutant-general. He held throughout the civil war the rank of full general,—the highest in the Confederate army. Died in 1876.

Cooper, (SAMUEL,) a distinguished surgeon and medical writer of London, was born about 1780. He published, in 1807, "First Lines of the Practice of Surgery," which passed through seven or more editions. He afterwards produced a "Dictionary of Practical Surgery," (1809,) and other professional works. Died in 1848.

Cooper, (SUSAN FENIMORE,) an American authoress, a daughter of James Fenimore Cooper, was born in 1813. Among her productions are "Rural Hours," (1850, an attractive and popular work,) "Rhyme and Reason of Country Life," (1854,) etc. Died December 31, 1894.

Cooper or Cou'pẹr, (THOMAS,) a learned English divine and eminent preacher, born at Oxford about 1517, became Bishop of Lincoln in 1570, and of Winchester in 1584. He published some sermons, an "Epitome of Chronicles," and a valuable "Latin Dictionary." Died in 1594.

Cooper, (THOMAS,) a natural philosopher and lawyer, born in London in 1759, emigrated with his friend Dr. Priestley to America about 1792. He was a zealous and active Democrat, and wrote political essays, etc. In 1820 he became president of Columbia College, South Carolina, where he was also professor of chemistry. Died in 1840.

Cooper, (THOMAS,) an English Chartist and author, was born at Leicester, March 28, 1805. He was bred a shoemaker, but acquired a good education, and became a schoolmaster and a Chartist leader. He was imprisoned for sedition in 1842. He wrote in prison "The Purgatory of Suicides," (1845.) Others of his works were "The Baron's Yule Feast," (1846,) "Captain Cobbler," (1850,) "Alderman Ralph," (1853,) an "Autobiography," (1872,) "Poetical Works," (1878,) etc. He was also prominent as a speaker and an opponent of irreligion and unbelief. Died July 15, 1892.

Cooper, (THOMAS ABTHORPE,) an English tragedian, born in 1776, performed with success in England and America. Died in Pennsylvania in 1849.

Cooper, (THOMAS SIDNEY,) an English painter of animals, was born at Canterbury in 1803. He rose from a humble position, and acquired the art of drawing almost without the aid of masters. About 1820 he began to paint scenery for the theatre of Canterbury. Having studied the works of the Dutch and Flemish schools, he devoted himself to animal-painting with great success. His favourite subjects are cattle and sheep, in the representation of which he is perhaps unrivalled by any British artist. He was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy in 1845, and a member in 1867. In 1882 he presented a gallery of art to Canterbury. Died in 1902.

Cooper, (WILLIAM RICKETTS,) an English Assyriologist, born in 1843. He assisted Dr. Birch in founding the Society of Biblical Archæology, of which he became secretary. The valuable series of volumes known as "Records of the Past" was started by him. In 1876 he published "An Archaic Dictionary, Biographical, Historical, and Mythological, from the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments and Papyri." Died November 15, 1878.

Coopmans, kōp'mȧns, (GADSO,) a Dutch physician, son of George, noticed below, born in 1746, was professor at Franeker, Kiel, and Copenhagen. He wrote a Latin poem of merit on the small-pox, "Varis, sive Carmen de Variolis." Died at Amsterdam in 1810.

Coopmans, (GEORGE,) a distinguished Dutch physician, born at Makkum in 1717, published a work entitled "Neurologia," (1789.) Died in 1800.

Coornhert. See CORNHERT.

Coote, kōōt, (Sir CHARLES,) an Irish judge, who promoted the restoration of Charles II. in 1660, and was made Earl of Montrath. Died in 1661.

Coote, (Sir EYRE,) a British general, born in Ireland in 1726. He distinguished himself at the battle of Plassey, in India, in 1757. Returning to England in 1762, he was thanked by the Commons for the capture of Pondicherry. In 1780 he was appointed a member of the supreme council, and commander-in-chief of the army in Bengal. In that year he completely defeated Hyder Ali at Porto Novo. Died near Madras in 1783.

Cootwyk, kōt'wīk, sometimes written **Cootwich,** (JOHN,) a Dutch traveller, born at Utrecht. He travelled in France, Italy, Syria, Palestine, etc., and published in 1619 an account of those countries.

Cōpe, (Sir ANTHONY,) an English scholar, was the author of a "History of Annibal and Scipio," (1544.) Died in 1551.

Cope, (CHARLES WEST,) an English historical painter, born at Leeds about 1812, was the son of a drawing-master. He studied in the Royal Academy, in which he began to exhibit in 1831. His cartoon of "The First Trial by Jury" gained a prize of three hundred pounds awarded by the Royal Commission of the Fine Arts in 1843. After that date he painted with success several frescos in the House of Lords. Among his paintings are "Lear and Cordelia," (1850,) and "Othello relating his Adventures," (1853.) He was elected Royal Academician in 1848. Died August 21, 1890. His son, ARTHUR STOCKDALE COPE, is a painter of portraits, including King Edward VII., Emperor William II., etc.

Cōpe, (EDWARD DRINKER,) an eminent American naturalist, born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1840. He was professor of natural science in Haverford College from 1864 to 1867, and for many years was palæontologist to the United States Territorial surveys. He gave special attention to comparative anatomy, and to the systematic arrangement of fishes, batrachians, and some groups of the reptiles and mammalia. Prof. Cope contributed two important and extensive articles to Johnson's "Cyclopædia,"—"Comparative Anatomy" and "Osteology." Besides some three hundred papers, he published "Primary Groups of Batrachian Anura," (1865,) "Systematic Arrangement of the Lacertilia and Ophidia," and of the class "Reptilia," (1864–70,) "Synopsis of the Extinct Batrachian Reptilia and Aves of North America," (1869–70,) "Systematic Relations of the Fishes," (1871,) "The Extinct Vertebrata of the Eocene Formations of Wyoming," (1873,) describing some of the most remarkable types of mammalia ever discovered, "On the Vertebrata of the Cretaceous Formation," (1875 *et seq.*,) "The Vertebrata of the Tertiary," (1884,) "Origin of the Fittest," (1886,) and "Primary Factors of Organic Evolution," (1896.) He discovered and described over one thousand species of fossil vertebrates, and made extensive geological explorations in various parts of America. Towards the discussion of the theory of evolution he made important contributions. In 1884 he was appointed curator of the National Museum in Washington, became professor of geology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1891, and was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1896. Died April 12, 1897.

Cope, (HENRY,) an Irish physician, who lived about 1690–1740, studied under Boerhaave at Leyden, and practised with success in Dublin.

Cope, (Sir JOHN,) a British general, the time and place of whose birth are unknown. He was commander-in-chief of the army in Scotland when the rebellion of 1745 began. At the first approach of the Pretender's army, Cope retired from the Highlands southward. The rebels took Edinburgh, and a few days later routed the king's army at Prestonpans, September, 1745. General Cope was much censured for his conduct on this occasion, and was superseded in the command. Died in 1760.

Cōpe, (THOMAS PYM,) a distinguished merchant of Philadelphia, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1768. His parents were "Friends," and he was educated in the principles of that society. He commenced business in Philadelphia in 1790. In 1807 he built his first ship, which he named in honour of his native county, Lancaster. In 1821 he established the first regular line of packet-ships between Philadelphia and Liverpool. This line, we may remark in passing, was sustained through all those adverse circumstances which for a time threatened the destruction of the foreign commerce of Philadelphia, and continued in full vigour until the breaking out of the civil war. When Thomas P. Cope retired from business, it passed into the hands of his sons, (Henry and Alfred Cope,) and afterwards into those of the Cope Brothers, (Francis and Thomas P., sons of Henry Cope.)

To the foresight, liberality, and indefatigable energy of Thomas P. Cope, Philadelphia was principally indebted for her first abundant supply of pure water from the Schuylkill before her increasing population rendered the present extensive water-works a necessity. The water was pumped from the river by means of a steam-engine, and conveyed to a reservoir in a building at the intersection of Broad and High Streets, whence it was distributed by pipes to different parts of the city. This plan was first carried into operation in 1801. Mr. Cope was for many years president of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia; he was also one of the originators and principal promoters of the Mercantile Library, of which he was president for more than a quarter of a century. He closed his long and useful life November 22, 1854, leaving a high character for spotless integrity as well as for commercial ability.

Copeland, kōp'lạnd, (THOMAS,) an English surgeon, born about 1780, practised in London, and published several professional works. Died in 1855.

Copernic. See COPERNICUS.

Co-per'nĭ-cus or **Koper'nicus,** the Latinized form of **Kopernik** or **Copernic,** [Fr. pron. ko'pĕr'nĕk',] written also **Zepernic** and **Zopernic,** (NICHOLAS,) a celebrated astronomer, the author of the Copernican System, was born, according to the best authorities, at Thorn, in Prussia, in February, 1473. After learning Greek and Latin at home, he pursued his studies at Cracow, where he gave attention to philosophy, medicine, mathematics, design, and astronomy. At the age of twenty-three he visited Italy, formed an intimacy with Regiomontanus, and obtained at Rome a chair of mathematics, which he filled with high reputation for a few years. Having returned to his native land, he was appointed canon of Frauenburg by his uncle, the Bishop of Warmia. Thenceforth his time was spent in his religious services, in astronomical studies, and in gratuitous visits to the poor who required medical aid.

Observing the complexity and discordance of the systems of astronomy then received, he began to compare them with each other and with the celestial processes of nature, in order to found a system more simple, symmetrical, and stable. He knew that the Pythagoreans favoured the theory that the sun was the centre of the system, and that Philolaus had given the earth a rotation on its axis in addition to its motion around the sun; but these sublime paradoxes were combated by ancient prejudices, and were apparently negatived by the dictates of common sense. After he had adopted his own system, he spent many years in proving it by observations and calculations, and he then expounded his beautiful theory and discoveries, in a work entitled "The Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs," ("De Orbium Celestium Revolutionibus,") which appears to have been finished about 1530. Although he was assured that he had solved the grandest problem which pertains to astronomy, he delayed to publish his work, probably from a presentiment of the persecution which is reserved for great reformers and innovators. His theory, which he was careful to propound as a hypothesis, was accepted as true by several astronomers, and, after much persuasion on the part of his friends, he consented to print the work in 1543, with a dedication to the pope. While it was in the press at Nuremberg, he approached the end of his career; and he died on the same day that he received the first copy, (May 24, 1543,) having only strength sufficient to touch it with his hand. The progress of his system, even among astronomers, was extremely slow, and the clergy and the masses were generally hostile to it. "The whole weight of Aristotle's name," says Hallam, "which in the sixteenth century not only biassed the judgment but engaged the passions, connected as it was with general orthodoxy and preservation of established systems, was thrown into the scale against Copernicus. It must be confessed that the strongest presumptions in favour of his system were not discovered by himself. One of the most remarkable passages in Copernicus is his conjecture that gravitation was not a central tendency, but an attraction common to matter, and probably extending to the heavenly bodies." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") It is proper to observe that the system which bears his name has received important modifications since his time by the genius of Galileo, Newton, etc.

See GASSENDI, "Vita Copernici," 1654; PERCY, "Notice biographique sur Copernic," 1824; SNIADECKI, "Discours sur N. Copernik," Warsaw, 1803; D. SZULK, "Biographie de Kopernik," 1855; L. PROWE, "Zur Biographie von N. Copernicus," 1853; WESTPHAL, "N. Copernicus," Constance, 1822; CZYNSKI, "Kopernik et ses Travaux," 1846; F. ARAGO, "Éloge de Copernic."

Cop'land, (JAMES,) an eminent Scottish physician, born at Deerness, in one of the Orkney Isles, in 1792, settled in London about 1818. He published, besides other works, an excellent "Dictionary of Practical Medicine," (3 vols., 1833–58,) a work of great labour and research. Died in 1870.

Copleston, kop'ĕl-stŏn, (EDWARD,) D.D., an English bishop, born in Devonshire in 1776. He became a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1795, and professor of poetry in the university in 1802. In 1813 he published, in elegant Latin, his "Academic Lectures," ("Prælectiones Academicæ,") which were much admired. He wrote an "Enquiry into the Doctrines of Predestination," (1821.) In 1827 he was appointed Bishop of Llandaff, and Dean of Saint Paul's, London. Died in 1849.

Cop'ley, (JOHN SINGLETON,) an eminent historical painter, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1737. He is said to have had no instructor except nature. He exhibited at the Royal Academy of London, in 1760, a picture of a "Boy and Tame Squirrel," which was greatly admired. In 1774 he visited Italy, and in the next year became a resident of London, where he painted portraits and historical subjects with success. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1783. "The Death of Lord Chatham" is one of his chief productions. He died in 1815, leaving a son, who became Lord Lyndhurst, and chancellor of England.

Copley, (JOHN S.) See LYNDHURST.

Coppée, kop'pā', (FRANCIS [not François] ÉDOUARD JOACHIM,) a French poet, born January 12, 1842. He published "Le Reliquaire," (1866,) "Intimités," (1868,) "Poèmes modernes," (1869,) etc., several volumes of tales in verse, and a number of successful dramas, among them "Le Luthier de Crémone," (1877,) "Madame de Maintenon," (1881,) "Les Jacobites," (1885,) "Le Pater," (1890,) etc. He was made a member of the Academy in 1884, and won fame in another field by his "Contes en Prose," "Vingt Nouveaux Contes," and "Contes Rapides." Died May 23, 1908.

Coppée, kop-pā', (HENRY,) an American author, born at Savannah, Georgia, October 13, 1821, studied in Yale College, and graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1845. He served in the army through the Mexican war, and resigned in 1855, was an instructor at West Point from 1848 to 1855, professor of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania from 1855 to 1866, president of Lehigh University from 1866 to 1875, and in the latter year became professor of history in that institution. In 1874 he was made one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Among his works are "Elements of Logic," (1857,) "Elements of Rhetoric," (1859,) "The Conquest of Spain by the Arab Moors," (1880,) etc. Died March 21, 1895.

Coppetta. See BECCUTI.

Coppinger, (JOHN J.,) an American general, was born in Ireland, October 11, 1834. He served in the army of Rome and in the American civil war, becoming colonel of volunteers in 1865. He continued in the army, and was promoted brigadier-general in 1895, and appointed major-general of volunteers, in command of the Fourth Army Corps, in 1898.

Coppola, (PIER ANTONIO,) a Sicilian musical composer, born in 1792 at Castrogiovanni, produced "Nina pazza per Amore," (1835,) and other popular operas. Died November 14, 1877.

Coquebert de Montbret, kok'bair' dẹh mŏn'brā', (CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) BARON, a French mineralogist and botanist, born in Paris in 1755; died in 1831.

See SILVESTRE, "Notice sur le Baron Coquebert de Montbret," 1832.

Coquelin, kok'lăn', (BÉNOÎT CONSTANT,) a French actor, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, January 23, 1841. On

December 6, 1860, he made a successful first appearance at the Théâtre Français, and speedily rose to the head of his profession. Excelled in light comedy and in melodrama; he appeared in the United States in 1888. Died January 29, 1909.

Coquelin, (ERNEST ALEXANDRE HONORÉ,) actor, a brother of the preceding, was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1848; began playing, with his brother, in 1868, but is best known for his many monologues, which were highly successful, and of which he became a popular reader. Wrote several books of humour.

Coquerel, kok'rĕl', (ATHANASE JOSUÉ,) a French Protestant divine, a son of the following, was born at Amsterdam in 1820. He became the champion of the rationalistic party of the French Protestants in Paris, and in 1864 was suspended from his ministerial functions. He wrote a defence of Renan, (1864,) "Le Catholicisme et le Protestantisme," (1864,) "Libres Études," (1867,) etc. Died at Fismes, July 24, 1876.

Coquerel, kok'rĕl', (ATHANASE LAURENT CHARLES,) a French Protestant divine, born in Paris in 1795. He began to preach in Paris about 1830, and became eminent as a pulpit orator. He was elected in 1848 to the Constituent Assembly, in which he voted with the moderate republicans. His religious opinions were liberal. He published, besides other works, "Sacred Biography," (1837,) "Modern Orthodoxy," (1842,) and many volumes of sermons. Died in 1868.

Coquerel, (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1797. He was one of the founders of the "Revue Britannique," and wrote a "History of English Literature," (1828.) Died in 1851.

Coques, kok, (GONZALES,) a Flemish miniature-painter, born at Antwerp in 1614. He imitated Van Dyck with success, and acquired a high reputation by his portraits. He was employed by Charles I. of England, and other princes. Died about 1684.

Coquilhat, (C.,) born in Belgium in 1853, became vice-president of the Congo Free State, planted the flag of the state among the cannibal Bangolas, with whom Stanley had his hardest fight, lived alone among them for months, taught them industries, and induced them to give up most of their savage customs. They became, under his tutelage, the best soldiers and laborers of the Free State. He died March 24, 1891.

Coquillart, ko'kē'yȧR', (GUILLAUME,) a French lawyer and poet of the fifteenth century. Louis XI. named him commissioner for unifying the laws and taxes of the various provinces, on which occasion Coquillart wrote a light satire called "Les Droits nouveaux." He also wrote a "Monologue du Gendarme cassé," describing the soldiery of that time in coarse and violent language. Coquillart lived mostly at Rheims.

Coquille, ko'kēl' or ko'ke'ye, [Lat. CONCHYLI'IUS,] (GUI,) Sieur de Romenay, a meritorious French jurist, born at Decize about 1524. He advocated civil and religious liberty in his writings, among which are a "Treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church," and several Latin poems. He was a friend of Lord Bacon and of Brantôme. Died in 1603.

Co'ram, (THOMAS,) a benevolent Englishman, born about 1668, was bred to the sea, and became captain of a merchant-vessel trading to the West Indies. He founded in 1740 a "Hospital for Exposed and Deserted Children." In 1756 Parliament voted £10,000 to the institution. The result was a great increase of the number of infants exposed. Died in 1751.

Corancez, de, dẹh ko'rôN'sā', (LOUIS ALEXANDRE OLIVIER,) a French *littérateur* and savant, born in Paris in 1770, was sent in 1802 as consul-general to Aleppo. He published a "Description of the Northern Part of Syria," and other esteemed works. Died in 1832.

Coras, de, dẹh ko'rȧs', (JACQUES,) a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1630, wrote "Jonas, or the Repentance of Nineveh," (1663.) Died in 1677.

Coras, de, (JEAN,) an eminent French jurist, born at Toulouse or Réalmont in 1513. He became chancellor to the Queen of Navarre, and judge in the parliament of Toulouse. Having joined the Protestants, he was killed at the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew in 1572. Among his works is one entitled "Miscellanies of Civil Law," ("Miscellanea Juris Civilis.")

Co'rax, [Gr. Κόραξ,] a famous Sicilian orator, who flourished about 470 B.C. He was called the creator of the rhetorical art, and wrote a treatise on that subject, (not extant.)

Coray, ko'rà', written also **Koray,** and **Korais,** (DIAMANT,) [Gr. Ἀδαμάντιος Κοραῆς,] an eminent modern Greek philologist and patriot, born at Smyrna in 1748. He made himself master of Greek and other languages. In 1782 he began to study medicine in Montpellier, and six years later removed to Paris. Resolving to devote himself to the freedom and regeneration of Greece by means of education, he published good editions of old Greek authors, with notes and translations, and some original political tracts. About 1802 the First Consul employed him to translate Strabo's "Geography." He died in 1833, with the reputation of one of the best Hellenists of his time, and one of the influential restorers of Greek nationality. (See his "Autobiography," entitled "Βίος Ἀδαμαντίου Κοραῆ παρὰ τοῦ ἰδίου," Paris, 1833.)

Corbeil, (GILLES.) See ÆGIDIUS CORBOLIENSIS.

Cor'bet, (JOHN,) an English nonconformist minister, born at Gloucester in 1620; died in 1680.

Corbet, (RICHARD,) an English poet and pulpit orator, born in Surrey in 1582, became a chaplain of James I. He was appointed Bishop of Oxford in 1629, and of Norwich in 1632. Though he was a partisan of the High Church, and required by Laud to act against the Puritans, he was respected for his moderation. He composed humorous poems, among which were a "Journey to France" and "Farewell to the Fairies." Died in 1635.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. xii., 1825.

Corbet, (WILLIAM,) a general, born in Ireland in 1781, served some years in the French army. He went to Greece in 1828, fought against the Turks, and obtained command of the Greek army. Died in 1842.

Corbière, kor'be-air', (ÉDOUARD,) a French novelist, born at Brest in 1793, was a naval officer in his youth. He published "The Banian," (1835,) "The Slaver," and other marine stories. Died October 20, 1875.

Corbiere, di, de kor-be-ā'rà, (PIETRO,) an Italian priest, who, by the authority of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, was elected anti-pope in 1328 as a rival to John XXII. He assumed the title of Nicholas V. Failing to obtain popular support, he abjured his usurpation in 1330, was imprisoned, and died in 1336.

Corbin, (HENRY CLARK,) an American soldier, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, September 15, 1842. He entered the Union army in 1862. After the civil war he entered the regular army, and served for many years in the west. He was secretary of the "Sitting Bull Commission," was appointed major and assistant adjutant-general in 1880, and subsequently adjutant-general; was retired in 1906 with the rank of lieutenant-general. Died Sept. 8, 1909.

Cor'bin, (JOHN,) author, born at Chicago in 1870, was engaged in editorial work in New York 1897–1907, and was literary manager of the New Theatre 1908–10. Wrote "The First Loves of Perilla," "The Cave Man," "An American at Oxford," etc.

Corbineau, (JEAN BAPTISTE JUVENAL,) a French general, brother of the preceding, born at Marchiennes in 1776. For his services in Russia in 1812 he was made aide-de-camp général to Bonaparte. He became general of division in 1813, and is said to have saved the life of Napoleon at Montmirail, 1814. He directed the arrest of Louis Napoleon at Boulogne in 1840. Died in 1848.

Corbinelli, kor-be-nel'lee, (JEAN,) a French writer, of Italian descent, born about 1615, became secretary to Queen Marie de Médicis. He published "The Old Latin Historians reduced to Maxims," and a few other works. Died in 1716.

Corbould, kor'bōld, (EDWARD HENRY,) an English painter in water-colours, born in London in 1815. His subjects are mostly historical. His "Plague of London" (1843) obtained a prize of £100. Among his best productions are "The Fair Rosamond," and "The Eglinton Tournament."

Cor'bu-lo, [Fr. CORBULON, kor'bü'lôn',] (CN. DOMITIUS,) a celebrated Roman commander, who flourished under Claudius and Nero. He commanded with success in a war against the Parthians under Tiridates, and excited the jealousy of Nero, who ordered him to be put to death in 67 A.D. He was reputed the ablest general of his time.

Corbulon. See CORBULO.

Cor'co-ran, (MICHAEL,) an officer in the United States army, born in Ireland in 1827. Having acquired distinction in the campaign of 1861, in Virginia, he was made a brigadier-general in 1862. Died in 1863.

Corcoran, (WILLIAM WILSON,) an American merchant and banker, born at Georgetown, D.C., December 27, 1798. Having gone into business in Washington, he acquired great wealth, and became distinguished for his munificent liberality. His gifts included the Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington and the Louise Home for Indigent Women. Died February 24, 1888.

Corda, kor'dȧ, (AUGUST JOSEPH,) an Austrian botanist, born at Reichenberg, in Bohemia, October 22, 1809. He was keeper of the National Museum at Prague, and gave especial attention to cryptogamic botany. He was drowned at sea in 1849, while returning from a scientific tour in Texas.

Cordaire. See LACORDAIRE.

Cordara, kor-dȧ'rȧ, (GIULIO CESARE,) an Italian Jesuit, born in Piedmont in 1704. He was chosen to continue Orlandini's "History of the Jesuits," of which he published one volume, (Rome, 1750.) The style of this work (in Latin) is pure and elegant. He wrote also Latin and Italian poems. Died in 1784.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Corday d'Armans, de, dẹh kor'dȧ' dȧr'môn', (MARIE ANNE CHARLOTTE,) usually called simply CHARLOTTE CORDAY, born of a noble family, in Normandy, in 1768, was a descendant of the celebrated poet Corneille. She passed several years in a convent at Caen, where, says Lamartine, "she was a model of piety." Her disposition was thoughtful and imaginative. In person she was tall, her face serenely beautiful, her air dignified and commanding. She adopted with enthusiasm the principles of the new régime, and sympathized deeply with the Girondists proscribed in May, 1793. The infamous Marat being then at the zenith of his political influence, she formed a secret resolution to sacrifice herself for the liberties of her country. Once, in spite of the watchful reserve under which she veiled a deep and terrible purpose, a few tears chanced to escape from her. To her aunt, who inquired the cause, she said, "I weep for my country. . . . So long as Marat lives, no one's life is secure for a single day." Soon after, her aunt, accidentally entering Charlotte's chamber, found a Bible open at the tenth chapter of the apocryphal book of Judith, and the passage marked which contains the prayer of the ancients of the city that God would prosper the enterprise of Judith for the deliverance of Israel. Confirmed in her resolution by such meditations, she came to Paris. But Marat, suspicious of attempts against his life, could not readily be approached. She therefore, though with extreme reluctance, resorted to a stratagem, pretending that she was the bearer of important information from the provinces. He received her while in his bath; and, as he was foretelling to her the speedy doom of the surviving Girondists, she stabbed him to the heart, with a knife which she had concealed in her bosom. In prison she wrote an eloquent letter to Barbaroux, manifesting in every line that courageous and lofty spirit which never left her, even on the scaffold. She was executed in July, 1793. "There are deeds," says Lamartine, "so mingled with pure intentions and culpable means, that we know not whether to pronounce them criminal or virtuous." "In beholding her act of assassination, history dares not applaud; nor yet, while contemplating her sublime self-devotion, can it stigmatize or condemn."

See CHÉRON DE VILLIERS, "M. A. Charlotte de Corday d'Armans, sa Vie, son Temps, ses Écrits," etc., Paris, 1865; LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists," book xliv.: and the article "Corday" in the "Biographie Universelle."

Cordeiro or **Cordeyro,** kor-dā'e-ro, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese historian and priest, born in the isle of Terceira in 1641. He wrote a "History of Madeira, Terceira," etc., (1717,) which is commended. Died in 1740.

Cordemoy, de, dẹh kord'mwȧ', (GÉRAUD,) a French historian, born in Paris, became a member of the French Academy. Bossuet employed him as reader to the dauphin, and persuaded him to write a "History of Charlemagne," which is a work of merit, though not attractive in style. He left a few other minor essays. Died in 1684.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Corder, kor'dẹr, or **Cordier,** kor'de-ȧ', [Lat. CORDE'RIUS,] (BALTHASAR,) a Flemish Jesuit, theologian, and Hellenist, born at Antwerp in 1592, became a professor of theology at Vienna. He published several works. Died in 1650.

Corderius, (BALTHASAR.) See CORDER.

Cor-de'rĭ-us, [Fr. CORDIER, kor'de-ȧ',] (MATHURIN,) a celebrated Protestant school-teacher, born in France in 1479. He was the preceptor of Calvin, who dedicated to him one of his works; and he published several popular school-books, among which is "Scholastic Colloquies," ("Colloquia scholastica," 1564,) a work which was long very extensively used. He lived some years in Geneva. Died in 1564.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cordes, kord, or **Cor-de'sĭ-us,** (JEAN,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born at Limoges in 1570, collected a library of 8300 volumes. Died in 1642.

Cordeyro. See CORDEIRO.

Cordier, (BALTHASAR.) See CORDER.

Cordier, (MATHURIN.) See CORDERIUS.

Cordier, kor'de-ȧ', (NICOLAS,) a French sculptor of high reputation, born in Lorraine in 1561, worked in Rome. He made a bronze statue of Henry IV. for the church of Saint John de Lateran. Died in 1612.

Cordier, (PIERRE LOUIS ANTOINE,) a French geologist and mineralogist, born at Abbeville in 1777. As engineer, he accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798, and obtained the grade of engineer-in-chief in 1808. In 1819 he was chosen professor of geology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, and in 1822 was admitted into the Institute in place of Haüy. He published an able "Essay on the Internal Temperature of the Earth," (1827,) and other scientific memoirs. He was made a peer about 1840. Died in March, 1861.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cor'dĭ-nẹr, (CHARLES,) a British antiquary and topographer, born about 1746; died in 1794.

Cordova. See GONSALVO.

Cordova, kor'do-vȧ, (JOSÉ,) a South American general, born at Antioquía, New Granada, in 1797. He fought under Bolivar about 1820, and contributed to the victory of Ayacucho, (1824,) after which he was made general of division. In 1829 he revolted against Bolivar, but was defeated and killed the same year.

Cordova, de, dȧ kor'do-vȧ, (ADRIANO,) a Spanish historical painter and monk; died about 1630.

Cordova, de, (FERNANDO FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish general, born in Madrid in 1792. He opposed Espartero in 1841, and afterwards joined the moderate *Progresistas*. In 1850 he was appointed Captain-General of New Castile, and in 1851 Captain-General of Cuba. He was driven from Spain by the revolution of July, 1854, but returned in 1856, on the fall of Espartero. Died in October, 1883.

Cordova, de, (FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ,) a Spanish navigator, commanded a small expedition which sailed from Havana in 1517, discovered Yucatan, and, in returning, touched at Florida. He died in Cuba, a few days after his return, in 1518.

Cordova, de, (LUIS FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish general, a brother of Fernando Fernandez, noticed above, was born at Cadiz in 1799. He was a favourite of Ferdinand VII., and was sent as ambassador to Berlin about 1828. In the civil war which began in 1833 he was a partisan of Isabella. Having been an unsuccessful rival of Espartero, he retired to Portugal about 1838, and died in 1840.

Cor'dus, (AULUS CREMUTIUS,) a Roman historian, who wrote a "History of the Civil War of Rome and of the Reign of Augustus," (not extant.) He was accused

of treason by Sejanus because he had praised Brutus and Cassius in his history. Being assured that his death was resolved on, he ended his life by starvation in 25 A.D.

See TACITUS, "Annales," book iv.; SENECA, "Suasoria."

Cordus, kor'dŭs, (EURICH or EURICIUS,) a German poet and physician, born at Simtshausen, in Hesse, about 1480. He became professor of medicine at Marburg about 1527. He corresponded with the most distinguished men of his time, and composed Latin poems (1614) and prose works, among which is "Botanologicon, a Dialogue on Plants," (1534.) Died in 1535.

Cordus, (VALERIUS,) an eminent botanist, son of the preceding, born at Simtshausen in 1515. He explored the botanical riches of Germany, and proved himself a good observer. In 1535 he published a valuable "Dispensatory," ("Dispensatorium Pharmacorum,") and in 1542 visited Italy on a botanical excursion. He died prematurely, in Rome, in 1544. The results of his labours appeared in 1561, in a work which was edited by Conrad Gesner and entitled a "History or Description of Plants," etc., ("Historiæ Stirpium Libri quatuor a Conrado Gesnero collectæ.") His merit as a botanist is highly eulogized by Gesner.

Coreal, ko-rà-ăl', (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish traveller, born at Cartagena in 1648. He spent about thirty years in the West Indies and South America between 1666 and 1697, and left an interesting narrative, which was published in French, in 3 vols., 1722. This purported to be a translation from the Spanish.

Corella, de, dà ko-rĕl'yā, (ALFONZO,) a Spanish medical writer, born at Corella, Navarre, lived about 1550.

Corelli, ko-rel'lee, (ARCANGELO,) a famous Italian musical composer and performer, born at Fusignano, near Imola, in 1653. He published in Rome, in 1683, his first work, "Twelve Sonatas for two Violins and a Bass." In 1686 he was leader of an orchestra of one hundred and fifty musicians in an opera performed at Rome under the auspices of Christina of Sweden. His reputation had then extended over Europe. He was patronized by Cardinal Ottoboni, who appointed him director of his music. Among his most popular productions is "Concerti Grossi," (1712.) Died in 1713.

Corelli, (MARIE,) novelist, an adopted daughter of the poet Charles Mackay, was born of Scotch and Italian parentage in 1864. She wrote poetry while still a child. Her first novel, "A Romance of Two Worlds," was a pronounced success. Among her numerous works are "Thelma," (1887,) "Soul of Lilith," (1892,) "Barabbas," (1893,) "The Sorrows of Satan," (1895,) "The Mighty Atom," (1896,) "Jane," (1897,) and "Boy," (1900.) Died 1917.

Corenzio, ko-rĕn'ze-o, (BELISARIO,) a skilful painter, born in Greece, was a pupil of Tintoretto, and settled in Naples about 1590. He was noted for his invention and facility of execution, and worked mostly in fresco. Among his chief productions is "The Feeding of the Five Thousand." His memory is branded with the charge of tyrannical treatment of Guido and other foreign artists at Naples. Died in 1643.

Co-rin'na, [Gr. *Κόριννα*; Fr. CORINNE, ko'rèn',] a celebrated Greek lyric poetess, born at Tanagra, in Bœotia, lived about 500 B.C. Contemporary with Pindar, she is said to have instructed him in poetry, and was five times victorious in competition with him. Pausanias ascribes her triumph partly to her beauty. She was surnamed *Μύια*, ("The Fly.") Only a few fragments of her poems are now extant.

See SUIDAS, "Corinna;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" J. B. SCHUPP, "Corinna die ehrbare und scheinbare Hure," 1660.

Corinne. See CORINNA.

Corio, ko're-o, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian historian, born at Milan in 1459. Under the patronage of Ludovico Sforza, he wrote, in Italian, the "History of Milan," (1503.) Died in 1519.

Coriolan. See CORIOLANO and CORIOLANUS.

Coriolano, ko-re-o-lä'no, or **Coriolan**, ko-re-o-lăn', (BARTOLOMMEO,) CAVALIERE, a skilful Italian designer and engraver, son of Cristoforo, noticed below, was born at Bologna in 1590. He was a pupil of Guido. He dedicated to Pope Urban VIII. many wood-cuts in chiaroscuro, after Guido and the Caracci. Died in 1654.

See HUBER, "Manuel du Graveur."

Coriolano, ko-re-o-lä'no, [Fr. CORIOLAN, ko're'o'lôn',] (CRISTOFORO,) an eminent wood-engraver, born at Nuremberg about 1550. His original name was LEDERER, (lā'dęr-ęr.) He removed to Venice, where he engraved, besides other works, the portraits of Vasari's biographical work. Died at Bologna about 1600.

Coriolano, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a son of the preceding, born at Bologna in 1595, was a painter, and engraver on copper and wood. He engraved many pictures by Guido, the Caracci, and other masters. Died in 1649.

Co-rĭ-o-lā'nus, [Fr. CORIOLAN, ko're'o'lôn'; Ger. CORIOLAN, ko-re-o-lăn', or CORIOLANUS, ko-re-o-lā'nŭs,] (CAIUS (or CNEIUS) MARCIUS,) the hero of an early Roman legend, was said to be a descendant of King Ancus Marcius. According to the poetical traditions on the subject, he obtained the surname CORIOLANUS for his victory over the Volscians at Corioli about 490 B.C. During a famine he advised that corn should not be distributed gratis to the commons unless they gave up their tribunes. For this offence he was banished; and, having obtained command of a Volscian army, he besieged Rome. The Romans were unable to resist him or to avert his anger, until his stern purpose yielded to the tears of Veturia his mother and of Volumnia his wife, who led a deputation of Roman matrons to his tent. He is supposed to have passed the rest of his life among the Volsci, (Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography;") but, according to the popular tradition, he was killed by the Volsci immediately after he abandoned his purpose of taking Rome. This legend is the subject of Shakspeare's drama of "Coriolanus."

Coriolis, ko're'o'lèss', (GASPARD GUSTAVE,) a French mechanician, born in Paris in 1792; died in 1843.

Co-rip'pus, (FLAVIUS CRESCONIUS,) a Latin poet of the sixth century, who is supposed to have been born in Africa and to have been a bishop. He wrote several works, which have some merit and are still extant. Among them is an epic poem called "Johanneis," and a panegyric on the emperor Justin, ("De Laudibus Justini minoris.")

Cork, EARL OF. See BOYLE, (RICHARD.)

Cor'liss, (GEORGE H.,) an American inventor, born at Easton, New York, June 2, 1817. He became a manufacturer of steam-engines at Providence, Rhode Island, and made great improvements in the construction of stationary engines. Died February 21, 1888.

Cormenin, de, dęh korm'năn', (LOUIS,) BARON, a French journalist, son of Louis Marie, born in Paris in 1826. In 1852 he supported the government, and obtained the direction of the "Moniteur Officiel." Died in 1866.

Cormenin, de, (LOUIS MARIE **de la Haye**—dęh lă hā,) VICOMTE, an eminent French political writer and jurist, born in Paris in January, 1788. He was appointed auditor of the council of state in 1810, and master of requests (by Louis XVIII.) in 1815. In 1828 he was elected deputy for Orléans. He was often re-elected by the Liberal party, became a popular pamphleteer, and exercised great influence on political affairs. His pamphlets appeared under the pseudonym of "Timon." He opposed the government of Louis Philippe. In 1838 he published a work called "Studies on Parliamentary Orators," ("Études sur les Orateurs parlementaires," 17th edition, 1854.) He was president of the committee which framed a new constitution in 1848. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he deserted the Liberal party and became a member of Louis Napoleon's council of state. He was admitted into the Institute in 1855. Among his important works are his "Administrative Law," ("Droit administratif," 1822,) and "Letters on the Civil List," (1831,) which passed through twenty-five editions. M. Cormenin also distinguished himself as a practical philanthropist, and took part in founding numerous charitable institutions. Died in May, 1868.

See LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHAPUIS-MONTLAVILLE, "Étude sur Timon," 1848.

Cormontaingne, de, dęh kor'mòn'tâñ', (LOUIS,) an eminent French military engineer, born about 1695.

Between 1734 and 1745 he directed the sieges of Menin, Ypres, Tournay, etc. The great works added in the reign of Louis XV. to the fortifications of Metz and Thionville were constructed on his plans. He obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp. He made improvements in the art of fortification, on which he also wrote several esteemed treatises. Died in 1752.

Cornacchini, kor-nȧk-kee'nee, (Marco,) an Italian medical writer, flourished at Pisa about 1610. His father, Tommaso, was professor of medicine at Pisa, and author of "Tabulæ Medicæ," 1605.

Cornarius. See Cornarus.

Cornaro, (Angelo.) See Gregory XII.

Cornaro, kor-nȧ'ro, (Caterina,) Queen of Cyprus, was born in Venice about 1454. She became the wife of James de Lusignan, King of Cyprus, and was adopted as daughter of Saint Mark by the senate of Venice. At the death of the king, in 1473, she ascended the throne, which she abdicated in 1489, when the Venetians became masters of Cyprus. Died in 1510.

See Daru, "Histoire de Venise."

Cornaro, or **Cornelio**, kor-nā'le-o, sometimes written **Corner**, (Flaminio,) a Venetian senator, eminent for learning, born in Venice in 1693. He published a "History of the Churches of Venice," (1758,) and several religious works. Died in 1778.

Cornaro, (Giovanni I.,) Doge of Venice, succeeded Francis Contarini in 1625. He waged a war against Austria, which he left unfinished when he died in 1629.

Cornaro, (Giovanni II.,) was elected Doge of Venice in 1709. During his administration the Turks made war on Venice, and took the Morea about 1715. He obtained peace in 1718. Died in 1722.

Cornaro, (Luigi,) a Venetian gentleman, born about 1463, gained distinction by his successful experiments on diet and by his writings on the preservation of health. In his youth, by intemperance and sensuality, he ruined his health, which was naturally delicate. About the age of forty he reformed his habits, became very abstemious, and found the results of his change highly satisfactory. After he was eighty years old he published a "Treatise on a Temperate Life," which had a wide circulation, and was translated into English and French. He died, it is said, in his 103d year. Addison, in his "Spectator," No. 195, says Cornaro passed his hundredth year, and commends the good sense and cheerful spirit of his book.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Cornaro-Piscopia, kor-nȧ'ro pès-ko'pe-ȧ, (Elena Lucrezia,) an illustrious Italian scholar and writer, born at Venice in 1646, was a relative of the preceding. Her attainments in languages, philosophy, etc. spread her fame throughout Europe. She made a vow of celibacy, and observed the rules of a monastic order. She composed admired verses and academic discourses. Died in 1684.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires;" M. Deeza, "Vita di E. L. Cornaro-Piscopia," 1686; Antonio Lupis, "L'Eroina Veneta, ovvero la Vita di E. L. Cornaro-Piscopia," 1689.

Cornaros, kor-nȧ'ros, (Vincent,) a Greek poet of the sixteenth century, born in the island of Crete. His life is involved in obscurity. He is styled "the Homer of modern Greece," and wrote a poem in rhymes entitled "Erotocritos," which is admired, and is an interesting monument for the history of the Greek language.

See Brandis, "Mittheilungen über Griechenland."

Cor-na'rus or **Cornarius**, kor-nȧ're-ŭs, the Latinized name of Johann Hagenbutt, (hȧ'gĕn-bo͝ot,) a German physician, born at Zwickau, Saxony, in 1500. He practised at Frankfort and Zwickau, and was professor of medicine at Marburg and Jena. He gained a wide reputation by his Greek edition of Hippocrates, (1538,) and a Latin version of the same, (1546.) He translated some works of Plato, Saint Basil, and other Greek writers into Latin, and wrote several medical treatises. Died in 1558.

Cornazzani, kor-nȧt-sȧ'nee, or **Cornazzano**, kor-nȧt-sȧ'no, (Antonio,) an Italian poet, born at Piacenza or Ferrara, lived about 1500. He wrote lyric poems (printed in 1502) and some prose works.

Cornbury, korn'bĕr-e, (Edward Hyde,) Lord, son of the second Earl of Clarendon, was one of the first of James II.'s officers to desert his standard in 1688 and go over to the Prince of Orange, (afterwards William III.,) who in return for this service appointed him Governor of New York, where he arrived in 1702. His avarice, despotic measures, and frivolous character soon drew upon him the execration of the people, and in 1708 procured his removal from office. Died in 1723.

Cornbury, (Henry Hyde,) Lord, eldest son of the Earl of Clarendon, wrote a comedy called "The Mistakes, or the Happy Resentment," which was printed in 1758. He was killed by a fall from a horse in France in 1753.

Corne, korn, (Hyacinthe,) a French publicist, born at Arras in 1802, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1837. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Civil Courage." Died in 1887.

Corneille, kor'nȧl' or kor'nȧ'yę, (Jean Baptiste,) a French historical painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1646, was a son of Michel, noticed below. He received the grand prize in 1668. Died in 1695.

Corneille, (Michel,) a French painter and engraver, born at Orléans in 1601, was a pupil of Vouet. He painted religious subjects, and was one of the first members of the Academy of Paris. Died in 1664.

Corneille, (Michel,) a skilful French painter, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1642. He studied in Italy, and on his return, in 1663, was received into the Royal Academy. He was employed by the king, and adorned several churches of Paris with his works. Died in 1708.

Corneille, kor'nȧl', [Fr. pron. kor'nȧl' or kor'nȧ'yę,] (Pierre,) a celebrated French dramatic author, the founder of the French drama, and the writer who has perhaps contributed most to the development of the national genius, was born at Rouen on the 6th of June, 1606. He studied law, which he practised a few years without success. His first work, a comedy called "Melite," (1629,) and others which quickly followed, were performed with applause, which they owed partly to the vicious taste of the public. His "Medea" (1635) gave a new tone of grandeur and dignity to the French tragedy, though it contained much bombast and vain declamation. In 1636 he astonished and enraptured the public with the tragedy of "The Cid," (an imitation of a Spanish drama of that name,) which, by nervous eloquence and mastery of dramatic resources, eclipsed everything that had hitherto appeared on the French stage. To silence his detractors, who called him a mere imitator, he produced, in 1639, "Les Horaces," and "Cinna," which were admired for invention and style. Many persons consider "Cinna" as his master-piece; while others prefer "Polyeucte." "A deeper interest," says Hallam, "belongs to 'Polyeucte;' and this is his only tragedy wherein he affects the heart. The beautiful character of Pauline would redeem much greater defects than can be ascribed to this tragedy. It is the noblest, perhaps, on the French stage, and conceived with admirable delicacy and dignity." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") His "Menteur" ("Liar," 1642) was the first comedy of character and intrigue which was an honour to France. His subsequent efforts indicate a decline of his power; but his opera called the "Golden Fleece" ("Toison d'Or") was performed with success in 1661. He had been admitted into the French Academy in 1647. He died in Paris in October, 1684, leaving several children. The French call him the "grand Corneille," not only to distinguish him from his brother Thomas, but from the rest of mankind. Fontenelle who was his nephew, preferred him as a poet to Racine; but Voltaire, La Harpe, and other critics reverse that judgment. It is generally admitted that in impressive declamation, in dignity, in sublime thoughts, in condensed and noble style, he has not been equalled by any succeeding dramatist. In private life his manners were simple and his conversation rather dull. He is represented as a man of pure morals and amiable character. "It is difficult," says a recent French critic, "to draw the portrait of Corneille and to do justice to the subject. His most magnificent eulogy is perhaps in this verse of Voltaire:

"'Le grand Condé pleurant aux vers du grand Corneille.'"•

• "The great Condé weeping at the verses of the great Corneille."

"When the Academy was endeavouring to correct the language which Pascal was destined to fix and Racine to polish, Corneille formed and created it, by giving it force and precision in reasoning, energy and profoundness in discourse, elevation and sublimity in sentiment, dignity and majesty in the utterances of kings and heroes." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Corneille;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires," tome i.; GUIZOT, "Corneille et son Temps," 1852; TASCHEREAU, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Corneille," 1829; JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY, "Éloge de Corneille," 1768; M. J. J. VICTORIN-FABRE, "Éloge de Corneille," 1808; LOUIS SIMON AUGER, "Éloge de Corneille," 1808; "Biographie Universelle;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY, London, 1840; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1852.

Corneille, (THOMAS,) a popular French dramatist, brother of the preceding, was born at Rouen in 1625. On leaving college he became a resident of Paris. His first play, "Engagements du Hasard," appeared in 1647. In the ensuing eight years he produced several other comedies. In 1656 he composed "Timocrate," a tragedy, which was very popular, and was performed eighty times in six months. It was followed by "Darius," "Stilicon," and many other tragedies, which had a transient success. His tragedies "Ariane" and "Earl of Essex" obtained more durable favour, and still keep their place on the stage. He succeeded his brother in the French Academy in 1685. "He was," says Voltaire, "a man of great merit and of vast learning; and, if we except Racine, he was the only French author of his time worthy to be ranked next to his brother." Died in 1709.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature."

Cornejo, kor-nā'ho, (PEDRO,) a Spanish historian, who lived about 1550–80, wrote, among other works, a "Summary of the Civil Wars in Flanders," (1577.)

Cor-ne'lĭ-ą, [Fr. CORNÉLIE, kor'nā'le'; It. CORNIGLIA, kor-nēl'yâ,] a noble Roman matron, the daughter of P. Scipio Africanus, and the wife of T. Sempronius Gracchus. She was eminent for virtue and mental cultivation. After the death of her husband she refused an offer of marriage from Ptolemy, King of Egypt. As the daughter of Scipio and the mother of the Gracchi, she had as high a position as any woman in Roman history. A Campanian dame, having displayed to her the jewels with which she was adorned, expressed her curiosity to see those of Cornelia. The latter, pointing to her sons, Tiberius and Caius, exclaimed, "These are my jewels and ornaments."

See PLUTARCH, "T. Gracchus" and "Caius Gracchus;" L. MERCKLIN, "Programma de Corneliæ, Gracchorum Matris, Vita, Moribus et Epistolis," 1844.

Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, was the first wife of Julius Cæsar the dictator, to whom she was married in 83 B.C. She died young, leaving a daughter, Julia, who became the wife of Pompey the Great.

Cor-ne'lĭ-ą Gens, a patrician family or tribe, which produced more illustrious men than any other in Rome. Among them were the Cinnas, Lentulus, Rufinus, the Scipios, and Sulla.

Cornélie. See CORNELIA.

Cornelio, (FLAMINIO.) See CORNARO.

Cornelis, kor-nā'lis, [Fr. CORNEILLE, kor-nąl', (or kor-nąl'yę,) or CORNILLE; Ger. CORNELIUS, kor-nā'le-ûs,] a famous Dutch painter of history and portraits, was born at Haarlem in 1562. He studied under Porbus and Coignet at Antwerp, and settled in Haarlem. He excelled in design and colouring, and imitated nature with fidelity. Among his master-pieces is a large picture of "The Deluge." Died in 1638. His brother, HENRY, was a sculptor and painter. He was most successful in landscapes and marine views.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Cornelisz, kor-nā'lis, (JACOB,) a Dutch painter of history, born at Oost-Sanen about 1471, worked at Amsterdam, where he died in 1567.

Cornelisz, (LUCAS,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden about 1492, removed to England, and was patronized by Henry VIII. Died in 1552.

Cor-ne'lĭ-us, Bishop of Rome, succeeded Fabianus in 251 A.D. He was a Roman by birth. Novatian, having refused to recognize him, was chosen Bishop of Rome by his partisans; and thus arose the schism of the Novatians. Cornelius was banished to Cività Vecchia by Gallus in 252, and died the same year.

Cor-ne'lĭ-us, (ELIAS,) an American clergyman, born in 1795. He became secretary of the American Education Society in 1826. Died in 1832.

Cornelius, kor-nā'le-ûs, (PETER,) a German composer and writer on music, born at Mayence, December 24, 1824. He composed some unsuccessful operas, but is chiefly known through his advocacy of the musical theories of Wagner and Liszt. Died October 24, 1874.

Cornelius Nepos. See NEPOS.

Cor-ne'lĭ-us Se-ve'rus, (PUBLIUS,) a Latin epic poet, of whose life but little is known. He lived in the reign of Augustus, and died prematurely, leaving unfinished a poem called "The Sicilian War," ("Bellum Siculum,") which is praised by Quintilian. A beautiful fragment on the death of Cicero has been preserved.

Cornelius, von, fon kor-nā'le-ûs, (PETER,) the greatest German painter of his time, born at Dusseldorf on the 16th of September, 1787, was a son of the inspector of the Dusseldorf gallery of paintings. At the age of nineteen his genius revealed itself in painting the cupola of the old church of Neuss. From 1811 to 1819 he studied and worked in Rome, where he formed an intimate friendship with the artist Overbeck, who sympathized with his enthusiasm for the old Italian masters. About 1814 he finished his "Illustrations of Faust," one of his most remarkable productions. His original genius was also displayed in a series of designs illustrating the "Niebelungen-Lied." After the completion of these he devoted himself to fresco-painting, which had been long neglected. He is considered the restorer of this art among the Germans. In 1819 he removed from Rome to Munich, whither he had been invited by the crown-prince, (afterwards King Ludwig,) and was appointed director of the Academy of Dusseldorf. He was commissioned by Prince Ludwig to adorn the Glyptothek of Munich with frescos. In the Hall of Heroes of that edifice he painted on a large scale a series of subjects from the "Iliad" of Homer. Among his grandest productions is a picture of the "Last Judgment," in the church of Saint Louis, in Munich. It is about sixty feet high, and more than thirty feet wide. In the Pinakothek of Munich he illustrated, in a series of frescos, the "History of Painting," with that profoundness of conception which characterizes his genius. At the invitation of the King of Prussia, he went to Berlin in 1841, and painted in the Campo Santo several frescos, among which are "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." Died at Berlin in 1867.

Cor-nell', (ALONZO B.,) a son of the following, was born at Ithaca, New York, January 22, 1832. He entered in early life into the telegraph business, then largely under the control of his father. After the organization of the Republican party he became one of its active supporters. He was surveyor of the port of New York from 1869 to 1872, was repeatedly chosen Speaker of the Assembly in the New York Legislature, was in 1876 made naval officer of the port of New York, and in 1879 was chosen Governor of the State. Died October 15, 1904.

Cornell, (EZRA,) founder of Cornell University, was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. Having acquired great wealth, (largely through his connections with the telegraph business,) he founded in 1865, at Ithaca, New York, his place of residence, the university called after his own name. Died at Ithaca, December 9, 1874.

Cornell, (WILLIAM W.,) an American philanthropist, born in Long Island, January 1, 1823. He became an iron-master of New York, acquiring great wealth. He very liberally assisted the religious work of the Methodist Church, and generously aided Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. Died March 17, 1870.

Corner. See CORNARO, (FLAMINIO.)

Cor'nęr, (JULIA,) an English authoress, born in 1798. She published novels entitled "The Baronet," "Edward Castleton," and a number of useful juvenile works, among which are "Questions on the History of Europe," "The Historical Library," in 13 vols., "Scripture History Simplified," "Little Plays for Little Actors," etc.

Cornet, de, dęh kor'nā', (MATHIEU AUGUSTIN,)

Count, a French politician, born at Nantes in 1750. He promoted the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, 1799, was made a senator the same year, and in 1804 received the title of count. Under the restoration he entered the Chamber of Peers. Died in 1832.

See Thiers, "History of the French Revolution."

Cor'ney, (Bolton,) an English critic and antiquary, born at Greenwich in 1784; died in 1870. "New Curiosities of Literature" (1838) is his best-known work.

Cornhert, korn'hêrt, written also **Coornhert**, (Dierdrik,) a Dutch author and Reformer of great merit, born at Amsterdam in 1522. He was a zealous promoter of the Protestant Reformation, although he was never a sectarian, and dissented from the doctrines of Calvin. He rendered important services to the Prince of Orange in his contest with Spain. He composed, besides other works, a poem "On the Use and Abuse of Fortune," and a "Treatise against the Capital Punishment of Heretics." The national air of "William of Nassau," which was very popular with several generations, is commonly attributed to him; though Motley and some other writers ascribe it to Marnix de Saint Aldegonde. He sometimes supported himself, at Antwerp and Cleves, by his skill as an engraver. In 1572 he was appointed secretary of state in Holland. "He formed with Spiegel and Visscher," says the "Biographie Universelle," "the triumvirate that restored the Dutch language and poetry." Died at Gouda in 1590.

Corniani, kor-ne-â'nee, (Giovanni Battista,) an eminent Italian *littérateur*, born at Orzi-Nuovi in February, 1742, obtained an office in the magistracy. He wrote, besides various other works, an "Analysis of Taste and Morality," (1790,) and a "History of Italian Literature," (9 vols., 1804–13.) The latter contains critical notices of authors who wrote between the eleventh century and the middle of the eighteenth, and is a work of high reputation. "His erudition appears to me considerable," says Hallam, "and his judgments generally reasonable." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died at Brescia in November, 1813.

Cornificius, kor-ne-fish'e-us, (Quintus,) a Latin poet, who lived about 50 B.C., was a friend of Catullus.

Cornificius, (Quintus,) a Roman who supported the party of Cæsar in the civil war, and became governor of Syria. Died about 40 B.C.

Corniglia, the Italian of Cornelia, which see.

Cornille. See Cornelis.

Cornille, kor-neel', or **Corneille**, otherwise called **Cornelius Engelbrechtsen**, (êng'hel-brêkt'sen,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1468. He painted in oil and fresco with success. The famous Lucas van Leyden was his pupil.

His son, Cornille Kunst, born at Leyden, inherited his father's talent for painting. He worked at Leyden and at Bruges. Among his best works is a "Descent from the Cross." He died in 1544, aged fifty-one.

Cor'nish, (Charles John,) an English sportsman, born in 1859. He has written "The New Forest," (1894,) "The Isle of Wight," (1895,) "Life at the Zoo," (1895,) "Wild England of To-Day," (1896,) "Nights with an Old Gunner," (1897,) etc.

Cornu, (Marie Alfred,) a French optician, was born March 6, 1841. He was appointed professor of physics at the École Polytechnique in 1867, and succeeded Becquerel as member of the Académie des Sciences. He is one of the foremost authorities on optical science, and greatly improved Fizeau's mechanical method for the measurement of the velocity of light. His papers on optical subjects are valuable.

Cornu, kor'nü', (Sébastien Melchior,) a French painter, born at Lyons in 1804, obtained at Paris a medal of the first class in 1845. Died in 1870.

Cornuole, delle, del'là kor-noo-o'là, or **Carniole**, kar-ne-o'là, (Giovanni,) an Italian engraver of gems, who worked in Florence about 1580. His productions compare favourably with those of the ancient Greeks. His portrait of Savonarola was celebrated.

Cornut. See Cornuti.

Cornuti, kor'nü'te', or **Cornut**, kor'nü', (Jacques Philippe,) a French botanist and physician, born in Paris. He published a "Description of the Plants of Canada," (1635,) with numerous figures. Died in 1651

Cor-nu'tus, (Lucius Annæus,) a Roman philosopher, born at Leptis, in Africa. He taught the Stoic philosophy in Rome, and counted among his pupils the poets Lucan and Persius. Nero banished him about 68 A.D. He wrote, in Greek, a commentary on Aristotle and other philosophical works.

Cornwall, (Barry.) See Procter, (Bryan W.)

Cornwallis, korn-wŏl'lis, (Caroline Frances,) an English writer on philosophy, religion, etc., was born in 1786. She produced anonymously a series of twenty-two essays, entitled "Small Books on Great Subjects," the last of which, "The State of Man subsequent to the Promulgation of Christianity," was published in 1854. These works are highly esteemed. Died in 1858. A volume of her letters and poems was published in 1864.

Cornwallis, (Charles,) Earl and Marquis, a British general, commonly known as Lord Cornwallis, born in 1738, was the eldest son of the first earl, before whose death he was styled Lord Brome or Broome. He served on the continent as aide-de-camp of the Marquis of Granby in 1761, and inherited his father's earldom in 1762. Though he was an aide-de-camp and favourite of the king, he opposed the measures which caused the American war. He joined the army in 1776, and, as major-general, took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown in 1777, after being foiled at Trenton by Washington. In 1780 he commanded an army in Carolina, and defeated General Gates at Camden. The next year he gained an unimportant advantage over General Greene at Guilford, and invaded Virginia He marched to Yorktown, intending to embark there, but was prevented by a French fleet, while the army of Washington attacked him by land. He surrendered, with about 8000 men, on the 19th of October, 1781.

In 1786 he was appointed Governor-General of Bengal, and commander-in-chief of the army in India. The principal event of his administration was the war against Tippoo Saib. Cornwallis in person took Bungalore in 1791, and defeated the enemy at Seringapatam in 1792. Tippoo then obtained peace by ceding half of his dominions to the British and their allies. Lord Cornwallis, having returned to England in 1793, was made a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he became lord lieutenant of Ireland, which was then in rebellion, and which he pacified by a moderate policy. He negotiated the treaty of Amiens in 1802. In 1805 he was again appointed Governor-General of India, and died the same year at Ghazapore. Without brilliant talents, he filled with credit a prominent place on conspicuous stages in several trying epochs of British history. He is generally admitted to have been by far the ablest British general who took part in the war of the American Revolution.

Cornwallis, (Sir Charles,) an English gentleman, whom James I. sent as ambassador to Spain. He wrote the Life of Henry, Prince of Wales. Died about 1630.

His son, Sir William, published "Discourses upon Seneca," and essays on various subjects, (1600–32.)

Cornwallis, (Frederick,) a son of the Earl of Cornwallis, became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1749, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1768. He published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1783.

Cornwallis, (William,) an English admiral, brother of Lord Cornwallis, born in 1744. After serving in the American war, he commanded a squadron in the East Indies from 1789 to 1793, and was made vice-admiral in 1795. In that year he received the thanks of Parliament for his conduct in an action with the French. From 1801 to 1806 he was commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet. He died in 1819, with a fair reputation for talents and courage.

See "Annual Register."

Corona, ko-ro'nâ, (Leonardo,) an Italian painter of the Venetian school, was born at Murano in 1561. His manner is said to resemble that of Tintoretto. Among his admired works is a "Crucifixion." Died in 1605.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Coronado. See Vasquez.

Coronelli, ko-ro-nel'lee, (MARCO VINCENZO,) a learned Italian geographer and monk, born at Venice about 1650. He passed some years in Paris, where he made globes twelve feet in diameter, (1683.) In 1685 he was chosen cosmographer of the Venetian state. He published many maps and volumes on geography, among which were a "Description of the Morea," (1685,) and "Ancient and Modern Rome," (1716.) Died in 1718.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Coronini-Cronberg, von, fon ko-ro-nee'nee KRON'-bĕRG, (JOHANN,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born at Göritz in 1794. He was chosen preceptor to Francis Joseph (afterwards emperor) in 1836, and obtained the rank of field-marshal in 1849. In 1850 he was made Governor of Servia, and in 1859 Ban of Croatia. In 1867 he became President of Salzburg. Died July 25, 1880.

Corot, ko'ro', (JEAN BAPTISTE CAMILLE,) a successful French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1796. Among his works are "The Roman Campagna," a "Souvenir of the Environs of Florence," "Homer and the Shepherds,' and a "Sunset Scene." He died February 22, 1875.

Corr, (ERIN,) a Belgian engraver of high reputation, born at Brussels in 1803, was a son of an Irishman. He engraved "The Descent from the Cross," after Rubens, and several works of Van Dyck and Da Vinci. Died in Paris in 1862.

Corradi. See GHIRLANDAIO.

Corradi, kor-rä'dee, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna. He copied the works of great masters with success. Died in 1643.

Corradini, kor-rä-dee'nee, (PIETRO MARCELLINO,) an Italian antiquary and jurist, born at Sezza in 1658. He was made a cardinal in 1712. Among his works is "Ancient Latium, Sacred and Profane," ("Vetus Latium profanum et sacrum," 1704.) Died in 1743.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Corrado, the Italian of CONRAD, which see.

Corrado, kor-rä'do, (CARLO,) an Italian painter, born in Naples in 1693, was employed for some years by the King of Spain at Madrid. Died in 1768.

Corrado, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born in the duchy of Módena. He became professor of eloquence at Reggio in 1540, and professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Bologna in 1545. He published in 1537 an interesting work, entitled "Quæstura," in which the life of Cicero is related, and his character vindicated from unjust charges. Died in 1556.

See FILIPPO RE, "Elogio di S. Corrado," 1812; A. FAPPANI, "Elogio di S. Corrado," 1820;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Correa, kor-rä'ä, (D. PAYO PEREZ,) a renowned Portuguese general, was chosen grand master of the order of Santiago in 1242. He gained many victories over the Moors, and was reputed the greatest captain of his time. The old Spanish writers assert that he once arrested the course of the sun, like Joshua. Died in 1275.

See LACLÈDE, "Histoire de Portugal."

Correa, (GASPAR,) a Portuguese historian, served in several expeditions in the East Indies, and wrote a valuable "History of India," ("Historia da India," in manuscript.) Died at Goa about 1560.

Correa, (THOMÉ,) an eloquent Portuguese orator, poet, and grammarian, born at Coimbra in 1537. He professed rhetoric at Rome and Bologna with great success, and wrote treatises on eloquence, grammar, etc., among which was a commentary on Horace's "Art of Poetry." Died in 1595.

Correa de Saa, kor-rä'ä dà sä, (SALVADOR,) a distinguished Portuguese admiral, born about 1594. He was for many years Governor of Brazil, where, between 1625 and 1640, he gained several victories over the Dutch. In 1648 he commanded an expedition to Africa, and conquered Benguela and Angola. Died in 1680.

Correa de Serra, kor-rä'ä dà sĕr'rä, (José FRANCISCO,) a distinguished Portuguese botanist and savant, born at Serpa in 1750. He was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon about 1780. To escape persecution for religion, he retired to France in 1786 and to England in 1796. About 1814 he supplied the place of Mr. Barton as professor of botany in Philadelphia. From 1816 to 1821 he was minister from Portugal to the United States. He was the author of some treatises on vegetable physiology and other subjects, and wrote several articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1823.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Correa Garção, kor-rä'ä gar-sŏwn', (PEDRO ANTONIO,) a Portuguese poet, born about 1750, was the author of lyric poems which are in style excellent imitations of Horace. "No one," says Longfellow, "since Ferreira had approached so near the ancient prototype."

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Correggio, da, dä kor-rĕd'jo, [Fr. LE CORRÈGE, lĕh kor'rązh': it may be observed that in French he is nearly always called LE CORRÈGE, in Italian IL CORREGGIO *i.e.* "the Correggio,"] (ANTONIO **Allegri**—ăl-lä'gree,) an illustrious Italian painter, the founder of a new and original style of art, was born at Correggio (whence his surname) in 1494. We have little positive information respecting him. Vasari and others state that his origin was humble and that his life was passed in poverty; but there is good reason to believe that he enjoyed a comfortable subsistence. Among his supposed teachers in art were his uncle, Lorenzo Allegri, and Francesco Bianchi; but he was the sole former of his own style. He probably never saw Rome or Venice. He worked at his native city and at Parma. He died in 1534.

Correggio not only surpassed all former artists in the magic of the chiaroscuro, but he was also distinguished by his admirable skill in foreshortening. His forms are exquisitely soft and beautiful; his colours are as pure and as delicate as those of Titian. The art which Angelo exalted to sublimity, which Titian enriched with the magic of colouring, and which Raphael inspired with the soul of expression and grace, may be said to have received its complement of perfection in the softness, tenderness, and harmony of Correggio. One of his masterpieces is the Assumption of the Virgin,—a fresco in the Cathedral of Parma. Among his admired oil-paintings are a Holy Family, known as "La Vierge au Panier;" an "Ecce Homo;" a picture of the Nativity, at Dresden, called "Notte," or "Night;" and a Saint Jerome, which Annibal Caracci preferred to Raphael's Saint Cecilia. One of his most remarkable productions is a "Penitent Magdalen," in the gallery at Dresden: for this picture, only about eighteen inches square, one of the Saxon kings is said to have paid 6000 louis-d'ors, (30,000 dollars.) His representations of women and children are especially admirable. Many of his female countenances possess an ineffable and almost divine beauty. Correggio is said to have been remarkably modest. After gazing on a production of Raphael, he exclaimed, exultingly, *Anch'io son' pittore!* ("I also am a painter!") "The harmony of Correggio," says Fuseli, "though assisted by exquisite hues, was entirely independent of colour: his great organ was *chiaro oscuro* in its most extensive sense. The bland light of a globe gliding through lucid demi-tints into rich reflected shades, composes the spell which pervades all his performances." The celebrated Danish poet Oehlenschläger has made Correggio the subject of one of his most successful tragedies.

See "Memorie istoriche di A. Allegri detto il Correggio," Parma, 1817; VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; "Lives of Correggio and Parmegiano," London, 1823; "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Correggio, kor-rä'jo, (GIBERTO,) an able chief of the Guelph party, who in 1303 obtained the sovereignty of Parma. He was expelled in 1316. Died in 1321.

Cor're-us, a chief of the Bellovaci, a tribe of Gaul, who, at the head of an army, encountered Cæsar, and, after a brave resistance, was killed.

Corri, KOR'Ree, (DOMENICO,) an Italian musician and composer, born in Naples in 1744, produced "Alexander in India," "The Travellers," and other operas, besides songs, sonatas, etc. Died in London about 1826.

Cor'rie, (DANIEL,) an English clergyman, born about 1776, became Bishop of Madras in 1834. He translated part of the Bible into Hindostanee. Died in 1837.

See "Memoirs of Daniel Corrie," by his brothers, 1847.

Cor'rĭ-gan, (Sir DOMINIC JOHN,) M.D., an Irish physician and writer, born in Dublin in 1802, published

various lectures and pamphlets on medical subjects, and an entertaining volume, "Ten Days in Athens." Died February 1, 1880.

Cor'ri-gan, (MICHAEL AUGUSTINE,) archbishop, born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1839, graduated at the Catholic college at Emmittsburg, Md., became a clergyman and was made bishop of Newark in 1873, and coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey of New York in 1880; was made archbishop of New York in 1885 and died May 2, 1902.

Corrodi, kor-ro'dee, (HENRY,) a learned Swiss writer, born at Zurich in 1752, published (in German) a number of works on philosophy and theology, among which is a "History of Millenarism," (1781.) Died 1793.

Corrodi, (WILHELM AUGUST,) a Swiss poet, born at Zurich in 1826, published many volumes, largely in verse. Died in 1885.

Corse, (JOHN M.,) an American general, born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1855, graduated at West Point in 1857, but resigned from the army and studied law, re-entered the military service in 1861, won great distinction under Sherman for the gallant defence of Allatoona and was made major-general. In 1867–69 he was collector of internal revenue at Chicago, and in 1866 was appointed postmaster of Boston. Died April 27, 1893.

Corsignani, kor-sēn-yā'nee, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) an Italian historian, born at Celano in 1686; died in 1751.

Corsini, kor-see'nee, (ANDREA,) born at Florence in 1302, was renowned for his piety and ascetic life. He became Bishop of Fiesole about 1360. Died in 1373.

Corsini, (EDOARDO,) an eminent Italian antiquary and monk, born at Fanano in 1702. In 1735 he became professor of logic, and in 1746 of moral philosophy, at Pisa. He published "Fasti Attici," (1744–56, 4 vols.,) a capital work on Grecian chronology and history, and other antiquarian treatises. The writings of Clinton and Ideler have now superseded, to a great extent, those of Corsini. Died at Pisa in 1765.

Cor'son, (HIRAM,) LL.D., a distinguished American scholar, born in Philadelphia, November 6, 1828, became in 1865 professor of moral science, etc., in Girard College, and in 1866 professor of rhetoric, etc., in Saint John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. In 1870 he was appointed professor of Anglo-Saxon, etc., in Cornell University. He has published numerous works, chiefly on Anglo-Saxon and Early English subjects, annotated texts, etc., and has prepared an extensive "Thesaurus of Archaic English." Was distinguished as an expounder of Browning's poetry. Died June 15, 1911.

Cors'sen, (WILHELM PAUL,) a German philologist, born at Bremen, January 20, 1820. He was educated chiefly in Berlin, where for many years he was professor of philology. Most of his books and papers are upon Latin etymologies and the extinct Italian dialects. Died at Lichterfelde, June 18, 1875.

Cort, kort, (CORNELIUS,) a skilful Dutch designer and engraver, born at Horn about 1530. After visiting Venice about 1566, and engraving some works of Titian, he settled in Rome, where he opened a school of engraving. He produced many prints after various masters, among which is "The Transfiguration of Raphael." Died in Rome in 1578.

Cort, de, deh kort, (FRANTS,) a Flemish poet, born at Antwerp, June 21, 1834. He became an editor, and a secretary of the military courts, and wrote "Liederen," (1857–59 and 1868,) "De schoonste Liederen van Robert Burns," (1862,) "Zing-Zang," (1866,) etc. Died December 20, 1877.

Cort, (HENRY,) an English mechanician, who effected great improvements in the manufacture of iron, was born at Lancaster in 1740; died in 1800.

See SMILES, "Industrial Biography."

Cortambert, kor'tôN'bair', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS EUGÈNE,) a French geographer and writer, born at Toulouse in 1805. Died March 5, 1881.

Corte, (CESARE and VALERIO.) See CORTI.

Corte, de la, dā lā kor'tā, (JUAN,) a skilful Spanish painter of landscapes and battles, born at Madrid in 1597; died in 1660. His son, GABRIEL, (1648–94,) was a painter of flowers.

Cortelyou, kor'tel-yū, (GEORGE BRUCE,) cabinet official, born in New York City in 1862, was a law reporter 1883, school principal 1885, afterwards private secretary to government officials, became stenographer to President Cleveland in 1895; was assistant secretary to President McKinley 1898, secretary in 1900, continuing under Roosevelt, who made him Secretary of Commerce and Labor in 1903, Postmaster-General in 1905, and Secretary of the Treasury in 1907. In 1909 he became president of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.

Corte-Murari, della, del'lā kor'tā moo-rā'ree, (GIROLAMO,) COUNT, an Italian poet, born at Mantua in 1747; died in 1832.

Cortenaer or **Cortenaar,** kor'teh-nār', (EGBERT,) a famous Dutch admiral. He distinguished himself as captain in a battle against the Swedes in 1658, and was killed near Lestoff in 1665.

Cortenovis, kor-tā-no'vès, (ANGELO MARIA,) an Italian antiquary, born at Bergamo in 1727, wrote a treatise "On the Purple of the Ancients." Died in 1801.

Corte-Real or **Cortereal,** kor-tā-rā-āl', (GASPAR,) a Portuguese navigator, commanded in 1500 an exploring expedition to the region since called Canada. In 1501 he again sailed from Lisbon towards the Arctic regions, and was never afterwards heard of.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Corte-Real, (JERONYMO,) a Portuguese poet, composed several admired poems, of which the "Shipwreck of Sepulveda" (1594) is the most popular. Died in 1593.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire de la Littérature du Midi de l'Europe"

Cortés. See CORTEZ.

Cortés, (DONOSO.) See DONOSO CORTÉS.

Cortés, kor-tēs', (MARTIN,) a Spanish geographer, who lived at Cadiz, published in 1561 an excellent work on geography and navigation, called "Breve Compendio de la Esfera y de la Arte de navegar."

Cortese. See CORTEZ.

Cortese, kor-tā'sā, (GIULIO CESARE,) an Italian poet, born in the kingdom of Naples about 1570. He wrote several facetious and satirical poems, one of which, called the "Vajasseide," (1604,) passed through sixteen editions in fourteen years.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Cortesi. See COURTOIS, (JACQUES.)

Cortesius. See CORTEZ.

Cor'tez, [Sp. CORTÉS, kor-tēs'; It. CORTESE, kor-tā'sā; Lat. CORTE'SIUS,] (HERNANDO (or HERNAN) or FERNANDO,) the conqueror of Mexico, was born at Medellin, a village of Estremadura, in Spain, in 1485. Resolving to seek his fortune in the New World, he sailed to Hispaniola in 1504, and became a planter. He displayed courage and ability in the conquest of Cuba, which Velasquez began in 1511, and was rewarded with an estate in that island. In 1518 he was appointed by Velasquez commander of an expedition sent against Mexico, which had just been discovered, and which presented a most brilliant theatre for ambition and enterprise. The armada, which consisted of eleven vessels, ten cannon, and about seven hundred men, sailed from Cuba in February, 1519, its primary ostensible object being the conversion of the infidels. This process he initiated by a battle at Tabasco, where he defeated a native army. He next landed on the site of the present Vera Cruz, where he made friendly demonstrations and learned that he had entered the wide empire of Montezuma. The Aztec artists by their picture-writing informed the monarch of the arrival of the Spaniards. Having destroyed his ships, in order that his soldiers might be forced to conquer or perish, Cortez marched to Mexico, or Tenochtitlan, the capital of Anahuac, which, after several bloody victories over the Tlascalans, he entered in November, 1519, without resistance. Montezuma, after receiving them with due hospitality, was made prisoner by his audacious guests in his own palace. He was induced to swear allegiance to the emperor Charles V., and to pay an immense tribute in gold and silver; but he refused to profess the creed of the Spaniards. In the mean time, Velasquez, jealous of the success of Cortez, whom he regarded as a rival or rebel,

sent against him an army of about 1000 men, under Narvaez, who arrived in Vera Cruz in April, 1520. Leaving a small garrison in the capital, Cortez marched with about 250 men against Narvaez, whom he defeated and took prisoner near Zempoalla in 1520. Having persuaded the soldiers of Narvaez to join his standard, Cortez returned to Mexico, which he found in revolt against him. After several days of severe fighting, in which Montezuma was mortally wounded by the natives, the Spaniards were expelled from the city of Mexico, with a loss of several hundred men. The great victory at Otumba in July, 1520, restored the ascendency of Cortez, and in 1521 he again became master of the capital, where he committed acts of infamous atrocity, and the conquest of Mexico was completed. In 1522 he was appointed by the Spanish court Governor and Captain-General of New Spain, (Mexico.) In 1525 he executed Guatemozin, the last emperor of the Aztecs. To vindicate himself from the accusations of his enemies, he returned in 1528 to Spain, where he was graciously received by Charles V.; but when he went again to Mexico, in 1530, he no longer had the supremacy there. An exploring expedition which he fitted out discovered California in 1535. He revisited Spain in 1540, and took part in the disastrous invasion of Algiers in 1541. Died at Seville in 1547. His virtues and vices are thus summed up by Prescott: "He was avaricious, yet liberal; bold to desperation, yet cautious and calculating in his plans; magnanimous, yet very cunning; lax in his notions of morality, yet a sad bigot. The great feature in his character was constancy of purpose."

See Robertson, "History of America;" Prescott, "History of the Conquest of Mexico;" "Despatches of Hernando Cortes," New York, 1843; Antonio de Solis y Ribadeneyra, "Historia de la Conquista del Mexico," 1684; English version of the same, by Thomas Townsend, 1724; Gomara, "Historia de F. Cortez," Rome, 1556; Carl Curths, "F. Cortez der Eroberer Mexiko's," 1818; "Lives of Nuñez de Balboa, Hernan Cortes, and Francis Pizarro," 1847.

Corti, kor'tee, or **Corte**, kor'tà, (Cesare,) a painter of portraits and history, a son of Valerio, noticed below, was born at Genoa about 1554; died about 1612.

Corti, [Lat. Cur'tius,] (Matteo,) an Italian medical writer, born at Pavía in 1475; died in 1542.

Corti or **Corte**, (Valerio,) an Italian portrait-painter of merit, born at Venice in 1530, was a pupil of Titian. Died at Genoa about 1580. His son Marcantonio was an excellent designer.

Corticelli, kor-te-chel'lee, (Salvadore,) an eminent Italian philologist, born at Piacenza in 1690. He produced an excellent Italian grammar, (1745,) which, says Roquefort, "is the best in the language." Died in 1758.

See Tipaldo, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Cortona, da, dà kor-to'nà, (Pietro Berrettini,)[Fr. Pierre de Cortone, pe-air' deh kor'ton',] an eminent Italian painter, born at Cortona about 1600. He painted some pictures in the Pitti palace, Florence, and afterwards settled in Rome, where he worked with success. He excelled in composition, and had a certain freedom and facility of style. Mengs, however, says that he neglected the study of principles founded on reason, and aimed only to gratify the eye of the spectator. He was also architect of several Roman edifices. Died in Rome in 1669. Among his oil-paintings is "The Conversion of Saint Paul." The Barberini palace, Rome, contains one of his principal frescos.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy;" Bryan, "Dictionary of Painters."

Cortone, de. See Cortona.

Cortot, kor'to', (Jean Pierre,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1787, won the first prize of the Institute in 1809. Among his finest works are "The Soldier of Marathon" and the bas-relief which adorns the Chamber of Deputies. Died in 1843.

Cortusi, kor-too'see, (Giacomo Antonio,) an Italian botanist, and director of the botanic garden at Padua. He published a description of the plants growing in that garden, (1591.) Died in 1593.

Cor-un-cā'nĭ-us, (Tiberius,) an eminent Roman jurist and senator, was elected consul in 280 B.C., and pontifex maximus about 254. He was the first plebeian who attained the latter dignity. His talents and virtues are highly praised by Cicero. He was appointed dictator in 246 B.C., soon after which he died.

Corvetto, di, de kor-vet'to, (Luigi Emmanuele,) Count, a financier, born at Genoa in 1756. In 1805 he became a member of Bonaparte's council of state. From 1815 to 1818 he was minister of finance in France. Died in 1822.

See Solari, "Elogio storico del Conte L. E. di Corvetto," 1824.

Corvi, kor'vee, (Domenico,) an Italian painter, born at Viterbo in 1623, excelled in nocturnal scenes. Died in 1703.

Corvin. See Corvinus.

Corvinus, kor-vee'nŭs, (Johann August,) a German engraver, born about 1682, worked for booksellers of Augsburg. Died in 1738.

Cor-vi'nus, [Fr. Corvin, kor'văn',] (Matthias,) King of Hungary, born at Klausenburg in 1443, was the son of John Huniades. He was elected king in 1458. His reign was marked by a series of wars with the emperor Ferdinand III., the Turks, and the Kings of Poland and Bohemia. In the intervals of peace he promoted the arts and sciences. He was eminent for military talents, and made himself master of Austria and Vienna in 1485. He died at Vienna in 1490, leaving the reputation of a wise ruler. Vladislaus, King of Bohemia, was his successor.

Corvisart-Desmarets, kor've'zăr' dā'mă'rà', (Jean Nicolas,) an eminent French physician, born in Champagne in 1755. Having attended the lectures of Petit, Desault, and others, he was received as *docteur-régent* of the faculty in 1782. In 1788 he was chosen professor of clinic at the hospital La Charité, and in 1797 professor of practical medicine in the College of France. He was very successful as a lecturer, and had a rare sagacity in diagnosis. About 1800 he was appointed chief physician to Bonaparte, and a few years later received the title of Baron. He published an "Essay on the Diseases and Organic Lesions of the Heart," (1808,) and other works. Bonaparte once said he "was an honest and able man, but rather blunt," *(brusque.)* Died in 1821.

Cor'vus, (M. Valerius,) a famous Roman general, born about 370 B.C. He was chosen consul in 348, and was re-elected five times. In 343 he gained two important victories over the Samnites near Gaurus and Suessula. He was chosen dictator in 342. Again summoned to the dictatorship in 301 B.C., he defeated the Marsi and Etruscans. He was elected consul the sixth time in 299. Died about 270 B.C.

Cor'win, (Thomas,) an American statesman and orator, born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in July, 1794. His parents removed to Ohio while he was a boy. He studied law, was admitted to the bar about 1818, and soon acquired celebrity as a lawyer and an orator. He supported John Quincy Adams for the Presidency in 1828, was elected a member of Congress by the voters of the Warren district in 1830, and acted with the Whig party. In 1840 he advocated the election of General Harrison by numerous speeches at mass-meetings, for which his popular style of oratory was especially adapted. He was elected Governor of Ohio for two years in October, 1840, and represented that State in the Senate of the United States from 1845 to 1850. He opposed the Mexican war, on which he made an able speech in 1846. In July, 1850, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Fillmore. On his retirement from office, March, 1853, he resumed the practice of law at Lebanon, Ohio. He was elected a member of Congress for the seventh district of Ohio in October, 1858, and again in 1860; but soon after the latter date (in 1861) he was sent as minister to Mexico. He returned home in 1864, and died at Washington in December, 1865.

Cor'y, (Charles Barney,) an American ornithologist, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 31, 1857. He is the author of "A Naturalist in the Magdalen Islands," "Birds of the Bahama Islands," "Hunting and Fishing in Florida," "The Birds of Eastern North America," "The Birds of the West Indies," etc.

Cor'ỹ-at or **Cor'ỹ-ate**, (George,) an English clergyman, noted as a writer of Latin verse, became rector of Odcombe about 1570. Died in 1606.

Coryat or **Coryate**, (THOMAS,) an eccentric Englishman, a son of the preceding, was born at Odcombe rectory in 1577. In 1608 he traversed France, Italy, and Germany on foot, and published, in 1611, "Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Months' Travel, etc." This work was accompanied by numerous pieces of humorous or ironical verse by Jonson, Drayton, Chapman, and many other poets. In his youth he appears to have officiated as court jester, or king's fool, in the service of Henry, Prince of Wales. Between 1612 and 1617 he journeyed on foot through Palestine and Persia to Hindostan. Died at Surat in 1617.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. vi., 1822.

Cor-ȳ-ban'tēs, [Gr. *Κορύβαντες*,] the priests of Cybele, sometimes called also GALLI. They celebrated the festivals of Cybele with orgiastic dances and loud cries, beating on timbrels, clashing cymbals, and cutting their flesh with knives.

Cosa, de la, dȧ lȧ ko'sȧ, (JUAN,) a Spanish navigator, who served Columbus as pilot in his second voyage to America. He was skilful in the construction of maps or charts. He was killed by some natives at Tabasco in 1509.

Cos'grave, (WILLIAM THOMAS,) President of the Irish Free State, was born in 1880, in Dublin. Starting as a grocer, he joined the Sinn Fein movement, was elected a member of Parliament for North Kilkenny 1918, and was made chairman of the Provisional Government August, 1922. After the death of Griffith and Michael Collins, Cosgrave became head of the Government.

Cosimo, koš'e-mo, (JACOPO or GIACOMO,) a celebrated engraver of gems and cameos, was born at Trezzo, in the Milanese. He worked at Madrid for Philip II.

Cosimo, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter of high reputation, also called ROSSELLI, was born at Florence in 1441. He excelled in bacchanalian scenes. Died about 1525.

Cosimo de' Medici. See MEDICI.

Cosin or **Cozen**, kuz'ẹn, (JOHN,) an English divine, born at Norwich in 1594. He became Dean of Peterborough in 1640. During the civil war he retired to Paris, where he preached several years. About 1660 he returned, and was appointed Bishop of Durham. He published "A Scholastic History of the Canon of Holy Scripture," and other works. Died in 1672.

Cosini, ko-šee'nee, (SILVIO,) an able sculptor, a pupil of Michael Angelo, born near Florence, lived about 1550.

Cos'mas, [Gr. *Κοσμᾶς*,] an Egyptian geographer, surnamed INDICOPLEUS'TES, ("Indian navigator,") lived about 540 A.D. In his youth he was a merchant, and made voyages to India and other countries. He afterwards became a monk at Alexandria, and wrote, in Greek, several works, one of which, entitled "Christian Topography," (*Τοπογραφία Χριστιανική*,) is still extant. He argues that the earth is not spherical.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" MANNERT, "Géographie des Anciens."

Cosmas OF JERUSALEM, a poet and monk of the eighth century, wrote thirteen Greek hymns, which are extant.

Cosmas [Fr. COSME, kōm] OF PRAGUE, born in 1045, was the earliest historian of Bohemia whose work has come down to us. He was a priest, and secretary to Henry IV. of Germany. About 1125 he finished his "Bohemian Chronicle," ("Chronicon Bohemorum.") Died in 1126.

Cosme OF PRAGUE. See COSMAS.

Cosme, kōm, (JEAN BASEILHAC,) called FRÈRE COSME, a French surgeon, born in the diocese of Tarbes in 1703, lived mostly in Paris. He was reputed one of the first lithotomists of his time in France, and invented an instrument used in lithotomy. Died in 1781.

Cosmico, kos'me-ko, (NICCOLÒ HELIO,) a Latin poet, born at Padua about 1440; died in 1489.

Cosmo (or **Cosimo**) **de' Medici**. See MEDICI.

Cosnac, de, dẹh kos'nȧk', (DANIEL,) a French bishop, noted for his address, vivacity, and talent for intrigue, was born in Limousin about 1630. He became Archbishop of Aix in 1687. Died in 1708. He left "Mémoires," which were published in 1852.

See ABBÉ CHOISY, "Mémoires," liv. viii.; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires," SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome vi.

Cospéan, de, dẹh kos'pȧ'ŏN', sometimes incorrectly written **Cospeau**, (PHILIPPE,) a Flemish prelate, born in Hainaut in 1568, was eminent as a preacher. Moréri gives him credit for purging the pulpit of quotations from profane authors. He became Bishop of Nantes in 1622. Died in 1646.

Cosquin, (EMMANUEL,) folk-lorist, was born at Vitry-le-François, France, June 25, 1841. He is the author of the important "Contes populaires de Lorraine," (1886,) in which he argues that our folk-tales have come from India within historical times.

Cosroes. See KHOSROO.

Cossa. See JOHN XXIII., (Pope.)

Cossa, kos'sȧ, (LUIGI,) an Italian economist, born at Milan, May 22, 1831. He was educated at Pavía, Vienna, and Leipsic, and in 1858 became professor of national economy in the University of Pavía. He led the way in a revolt from the "rhetorical optimistic" theories of Bastiat, and adopted as his basis the more recent historical or realistic teachings of the German economists. He published "Primi Elementi di Economia politica," (1876,) "Primi Elementi di Scienza delle Finanze," (1876,) "Guido allo Studio dell' Economia politica," (1876,) "Saggi di Economia politica," (1878,) etc.

Cossale, kos-sȧ'lȧ, or **Cozzale**, kot-sȧ'lȧ, (ORAZIO,) an Italian painter, lived at Brescia about 1600.

Cossali, kos-sȧ'lee, (PIETRO,) an Italian geometer and Theatin friar, born at Verona in 1748, was professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Parma, and afterwards of mathematics at Padua. He wrote, besides other works, a "Critical History of Algebra," (2 vols., 1779,) which was highly prized. Died in 1815.

Cossart, ko'sȧr', (GABRIEL,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Pontoise in 1615; died in 1674.

Cossé, de, dẹh ko'sȧ', (ARTHUR or ARTUS,) Comte de Secondigny, (sẹh-kôn'dẽn'ye',) a French general, born about 1512. He became a marshal of France in 1567, after which he served in the civil wars against the Calvinists. Died in 1582.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Cossé, de, (CHARLES,) Comte de Brissac, (bre'sȧk',) an able French general, brother of the preceding, born in Anjou about 1505. Having served in several campaigns in Italy and Flanders, he was made grand master of artillery in 1547. In 1550 he became a marshal of France, after which he fought successfully in Piedmont against the Spaniards. He died about 1564, with the reputation of one of the greatest captains of his age.

Cossé, de, (CHARLES,) Duc de Brissac, a son of the preceding, was a partisan of the League against Henry III., and was the first who employed the Barricades in Paris, (1588.) He was appointed by the Duke of Mayenne governor of Paris, which he surrendered to Henry IV. in 1594. He was afterwards made a marshal and a duke. Died in 1621.

Cossé, de, (LOUIS HERCULE TIMOLÉON,) Duc de Brissac, a French royalist, born in 1734. He was appointed commandant of the royal guard in 1791, and was massacred in September, 1792.

Cossiers, ko'se-ȧ', (JEAN,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1603, was patronized by the King of Spain. Among his best works is a "Presentation in the Temple." Died in 1652.

Cossigny de Palma, ko'sẽn'ye' dẹh pȧl'mȧ', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist, born at Palma, in the Isle of France, in 1730. He published a "Treatise on the Fabrication of Indigo," (1779,) and other esteemed scientific works. Died in Paris in 1809.

Cossin, ko'sȧN', (LOUIS,) a French engraver, born at Troyes in 1633; died at Paris in 1682.

Cossmann, kos'mȧn, (BERNHARD,) an eminent German violoncellist, born at Dessau, May 17, 1822, has performed with distinguished applause in London, Paris, Leipsic, Weimar, and Moscow.

Cos'sus, (AULUS CORNELIUS,) a patrician Roman general, who was appointed dictator in 385 B.C., during the Volscian war. He gained a decisive victory over the Volscians soon after that date, and on his return to Rome committed Manlius Capitolinus to prison.

Cossus, (SERVIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman warrior, who killed in single combat Lar Tolumnius, King of the Veii, about 437 B.C. He was the second person among the Romans that obtained the *spolia opima*. He was chosen consul in 428 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome."

Cossutius, kos-su'she-us, a Roman architect of high reputation, lived about 170 B.C. He was the first Roman who built in the Greek manner. He rebuilt the grand temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens.

See PLINY, "Natural History," book xxxvi.; FÉLIBIEN, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes."

Costa, kos'tȧ, (LORENZO,) THE ELDER, an Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1450; died about 1530.

Costa, (Sir MICHAEL,) an eminent composer, born in Geneva, February 4, 1810. Among his chief works are "Don Carlos," an opera, and "Eli," an oratorio. He lived chiefly in England, and for a long time was director of the Royal Opera. He did much for English music. His compositions are often excellent, yet he was greater as a conductor than as a composer. Died at West Brighton, April 29, 1884.

Costa, (PAOLO,) an Italian writer, born at Ravenna in 1771, was one of the editors of the "Great Dictionary of the Italian Language," (1819–26.) He published two editions of Dante, (1819 and 1830,) and wrote various works, among which is a novel called "Demetrio di Modone." Died in 1836.

See RAMBELLI, "Elogio di P. Costa," 1837; FILIPPO MORDANI, "Biografia di P. Costa," 1840.

Costa, da. See DA COSTA.

Costa, da, dȧ kos'tȧ, (ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ,) a Portuguese historian, born at Setuval in 1656; died in 1732.

Costa, da, dȧ kos'tȧ, (CLAUDIO MANOEL,) a Brazilian poet, born in 1729. He was educated at Coimbra, and returned to Brazil. He wrote "Villarica," and other poems, which are commended. Died in 1789.

Costa-Cabral, da, dȧ kos'tȧ kȧ-brȧl', (ANTONIO BERNARDO,) Count de Thomar, (to-maR',) a Portuguese politician, born in 1803, was several times prime minister between 1838 and 1851.

Costa de Beauregard, de, dẹh kos'tȧ' dẹh bōr'gȧR', (JOSEPH HENRI,) MARQUIS, a general and historian, born in Savoy in 1752, was educated at Paris. He fought against the French between 1792 and 1800. He published (in French) "Historical Memoirs of the House of Savoy." Died in 1824.

Costa e Sylva, da, dȧ kos'tȧ ȧ sèl'vȧ, (JOZÉ MARIA,) a Portuguese poet and critic, born in 1788. He wrote "The Sepulchre of Mary," and other poems. His principal work is a "Biographical and Critical Essay on the Best Portuguese Poets," ("Ensaio biographico-critico sobre os melhores Poetas Portuguezas," 7 vols., 1850–54,) which he did not live to finish. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Costanzi, kos-tȧn'zee, (CARLO,) a skilful engraver on precious stones, born in Naples in 1703, worked in Rome. He copied antique gems with great success, and engraved on diamonds a Leda, and a head of Antinoüs. "Few artists," says the "Biographie Universelle," "have received from their contemporaries so many testimonials of admiration."

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Costanzi, (PLACIDO,) an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1688; died in 1759.

Costanzo, di, de kos-tȧn'zo, (ANGELO,) a popular Italian historian and lyric poet, born at Naples about 1507. He published in 1582 a "History of the Kingdom of Naples from 1250 to 1489," which, says Ginguené, "is regarded as one of the best works on that subject." As a poet he held a high rank among his contemporaries. The Academy of Arcadians, near the close of the seventeenth century, selected him as the best model for imitation. Died about 1590.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Cos'tard, (GEORGE,) an English clergyman, noted as an Oriental and classical scholar, was born in 1710. He became Fellow and tutor of Wadham College, Oxford, about 1733, and vicar of Twickenham in 1764. His principal work is a "History of Astronomy," (1767,) which obtained a wide reputation. Died in 1782.

Coste. See LACOSTE.

Coste, kost, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French physician, born at Ville (Ain) in 1741. He was chief physician of the French army which fought for the United States in 1778–83. In 1790 he displayed courage and firmness as mayor of Versailles. He was physician-in-chief of the grand army in the campaigns of Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau, (1805–09.) He published a treatise on "Military Hospitals," and other able works. Died in 1819.

See "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" REGNAULT, "Notice sur J. F. Coste," 1819.

Coste, (JEAN JACQUES CYPRIEN VICTOR,) a French naturalist, born at Castries in 1807, was professor of embryology (*embryogénie*) in Paris, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1851. He published a "Voyage of Exploration on the Coasts of France and Italy," (1855,) and other works. Died Sept. 19, 1873.

Coste, (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur* and Protestant, born at Uzès in 1668, took refuge in England about 1700. He translated into French Locke's great work, and Newton's "Optics," and edited several French authors. Died in Paris in 1747.

Coste, kost, (XAVIER PASCAL,) a French architect, born at Marseilles in 1787, was employed by the Viceroy of Egypt from 1818 to 1827. He published a magnificent work entitled "Arabian Architecture, or Monuments of Cairo," (1827.) Died February 4, 1879.

Cos-tel'lo, (DUDLEY,) an artist and journalist, a brother of Louisa Costello, noticed below, was born in Ireland in 1803. He was educated at Sandhurst College, studied art in Paris, and for many years was a journalist in London. He wrote some good novels and books of travel; but his chief service was the restoration (with the co-operation of his sister Louisa) of the long-forgotten mediæval art of illuminating manuscripts. Died in London, September 30, 1865.

Costello, (LOUISA STUART,) a popular authoress, was born in Ireland in 1799. She wrote, among other works, "Summer amongst the Bocages and Vines," (1840,) a "Pilgrimage to Auvergne," (1842,) "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," (4 vols., 1844,) and "The Rose Garden of Persia," an admired translation from the Persian poets, (1845.) Died in 1870.

Costeo, kos-tā'o, [Lat. COSTÆ'US,] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician and writer, born at Lodi; died at Bologna in 1603.

Cos'ter, [Lat. COSTE'RUS,] (BERNARD,) a Dutch historical writer, born at Woerden in 1645; died in 1735.

Coster, kos'tȧ', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a meritorious French economist and financier, born at Nancy in 1729, filled the position of chief clerk (*premier commis*) of the finances under eleven successive ministers. He wrote an "Éloge de Colbert," and other works. Died in 1813.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BLAU, "Éloge de M. Coster," 1808.

Coster or Costar, (LAURENT JANSZOON.) See KOSTER.

Coster, (SAMUEL,) M.D., an eminent Dutch dramatic poet, called the founder of the theatre of Amsterdam, was born about 1580 or 1590. He produced five comedies and six tragedies between 1615 and 1644. His "Iphigenia," a tragedy, (1626,) was perhaps the most popular of his works. "His characters," says the "Biographie Universelle," "are well sustained, and his style is often noble and energetic."

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Costha-Ben-Louka. See KOSTA-IBN-LOOKA.

Cos'way, (RICHARD,) a successful English painter, born at Tiverton in 1740, was a pupil of Hudson. He had great skill in miniature-painting, in which he was employed by persons of the highest rank. Died in 1821. His wife, Maria Hadfield, was an excellent portrait-painter and musician. Her musical parties in London were frequented by the noble and fashionable, attracted partly by the paintings and other works of art with which the house was profusely adorned.

Cota, ko'tȧ, (RODERIGO,) a Spanish poet, born at Toledo; died in 1470. He was the reputed author of the famous tragi-comedy "Calisto and Melibea," (some-

times called "Celestina,") and of "Mingo Rebulgo," a satire.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Cotan, ko-tän', (JUAN SANCHEZ,) a Spanish painter of flowers and fruit, born at Alcázar de San Juan in 1561; died in 1627.

Cotelerius. See COTELIER.

Cotelier, kot'le-à', [Lat. COTELE'RIUS,] (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Hellenist of great merit, born at Nîmes in 1627. As professor of Greek in the Royal College of Paris, he officiated with great distinction. He published "Monuments of the Greek Church," (3 vols., 1677–86,) and other works. Died in 1686.

Cōtes, (FRANCIS,) an English artist, born in London in 1725, was one of the founders of the Royal Academy. He was very successful as a portrait-painter, both in oil and in crayon. Died in 1770.

Cotes, (ROGER,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Burbage in 1682. He became Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1705, and Plumian professor of astronomy in 1706. In 1713 he took orders, and published the second edition of Newton's "Principia," with a preface which was greatly admired. His premature death, in 1716, was deeply lamented by the learned. Newton exclaimed, "If Cotes had lived, we should have known something." He left a mathematical work,—"Harmonia Mensurarum," ("Harmony of Measures.")

Cotignola, da, dä ko-tēn-yo'lä, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, lived at Parma about 1520.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Cotin, ko'tăN', (CHARLES,) a French author, born in Paris in 1604, owed the publicity of his name in a great measure to the satires of Boileau and Molière. He was almoner to the king, and a member of the French Academy. He was author of a volume of verses and of several prose works. Died in 1682.

See "Ménagiana."

Cot'man, (JOHN SELL,) an able English artist, born at Norwich in 1780. He gained a high reputation in engraving and architectural drawing. He published "Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk," (1812,) "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," (1820,) and other works. His etchings are highly prized. Died in 1843.

Cotolendi, ko'to'lôN'de', (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Aix or Avignon; died about 1710. He wrote a "Life of Saint Francis de Sales," (1689,) and other works.

Coton. See COTTON.

Cotta, kot'tâ, (BERNHARD,) a distinguished German geologist, born in Thuringia in 1808. He became professor in the school of mines at Freiberg in 1842. He wrote, besides other works, "Letters on the Cosmos of Humboldt," (1848–51,) and "Geological Letters from the Alps," (1850.) His theory of the production of organic bodies may be regarded as a refined exhibition of Epicurean philosophy. He maintains that the higher organisms are developed from the lower. Died Sept. 14, 1879.

Cot'ta, (CAIUS AURELIUS,) a Roman general, noted for his strict discipline, became consul in 252 B.C. He commanded with success against the Carthaginians in Sicily, and was elected consul again in 248.

Cotta, (CAIUS AURELIUS,) a Roman orator, born about 125 B.C. He obtained the consulship in 75 B.C., and the province of Gaul was allotted to him in the year 74. He was one of the most eminent orators of his time, and was one of the interlocutors in Cicero's "De Oratore." Died about 70 B.C.

Cotta, kot'tâ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian poet, born near Verona about 1480. He was for some time in the service of the Venetian general Alviano. "He acquired," says Ginguené, "by a small number of verses (in Latin) a high and merited reputation." Died in 1510. His "Carmina" were published with the poems of Sannazar in 1527.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Cotta, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet and pulpit orator, born at Tende, near Nice, in 1668. He became professor of logic at Florence in 1693, and composed sonnets, hymns, and other poems. Died in 1738.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GIACINTO DELLA TORRE, "Elogio storico di G. B. Cotta," 1738.

Cotta, (HEINRICH,) a German naturalist, father of Bernhard, noticed above, was born in 1763. He published "Principles of the Science of Forests," (1832,) and other scientific treatises. Died in 1844.

Cotta, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German theologian, born at Tübingen in 1701. He was professor of Oriental languages at Göttingen, and subsequently of theology at Tübingen, (1740.) He wrote many works, among which was "Plan of a Complete Church History," ("Entwurf einer ausführlichen Kirchenhistorie," 1768,) and published an edition of Gerhard's "Loci Theologici," (1762–77.) Died in 1779.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Cotta, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) Baron von Cottendorf, (kot'tẹn-dorf,) a distinguished publisher, born at Stuttgart in 1764, was a grandson of the preceding. In 1793 he founded at Tübingen the "Allgemeine Zeitung," an important daily journal, since published at Augsburg. He became intimate with Goethe and Schiller, whose works he published, and with many other authors, of whom he was a liberal patron. He established a steam-press at Augsburg in 1824, and introduced steam-navigation on the Rhine about 1825. Died in 1832.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cotta, (L. AURELIUS,) a brother of C. Aurelius, noticed above, became prætor in 70 B.C., and then procured the passage of the "lex Aurelia," which deprived the senate of the exclusive right to dispense justice. He was consul in the year 65, and supported Cicero against Catiline in 63. Cotta made the first motion in the senate for the recall of Cicero from exile. He sided with Cæsar in the civil war, 49 B.C.

See CICERO, "In Pisonem," Philippic II.

Cotta, (L. AURUNCULEIUS,) a Roman officer, who distinguished himself in Gaul as legate of Julius Cæsar. In 54 B.C. he and Sabinus commanded a body of troops encamped for the winter among the Eburones. He was killed during that winter, in a fight with the Gauls, who attacked his camp.

Cotta, (MARCUS AURELIUS,) a Roman general, was a brother of Caius Aurelius Cotta the orator. He became consul with L. Lucullus in 74 B.C., and obtained for his province Bithynia, then the seat of war against Mithridates, by whom he was defeated with great loss at Chalcedon.

Cotte, kot, (LOUIS,) an eminent French meteorologist, born at Laon in 1740. He was one of the first in France who made and recorded observations on the weather three times a day; and he began to publish the results in 1765. He wrote a "Treatise on Meteorology," (1774,) and other works. Died in 1815.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cotte, de, dẹh kot, (ROBERT,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1656. He was appointed first architect of the king in 1708. Among his works are the colonnade of the Grand Trianon, and the gallery of the Hôtel de la Vrillière, now the Bank of France. Died in 1735.

See PINGERON, "Vies des Architectes."

Cottenham, kot'tẹn-ạm, (CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PEPYS,) EARL OF, an English statesman, born in 1781. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1833, and lord chancellor in the Whig ministry in 1836. Having been superseded in 1841, he again obtained the same office in August, 1846. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Cottenham, in 1836, and created an earl in 1850, when he retired from office. Died in 1851.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" FOSS, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.

Cottereau, (JEAN.) See CHOUAN.

Cot'ter-el, (Sir CHARLES,) an English scholar, was master of requests to Charles II. He translated from the French La Calprenède's romance of "Cassandra," and from the Italian Davila's "History of the Civil Wars of France," (1647.)

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Cottesloe, LORD. See FREMANTLE.

Cottin, ko'tăN', (SOPHIE RISTAUD,) a Protestant French authoress, born at Tonneins in 1773. She was married at the age of seventeen to M. Cottin, a banker of Paris, and was left a widow after the lapse of three years. Gifted with a vivid imagination, she amused her

solitude with composition, without aspiring to literary fame. Her first production was a romance named "Claire d'Albe," which was much admired. She afterwards wrote "Malvina," (1800,) "Amélie Mansfield," (1802,) and other popular novels, of which the best-known is "Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia." Died in 1807.

Cot'tle, (AMOS,) an English poet, brother of Joseph Cottle, noticed below, translated the Icelandic "Edda" into English verse, and wrote some original poetry. Died in 1800.

Cottle, (JOSEPH,) an English poet, born in 1770, was a kind friend to Coleridge and Southey in their early adversities,—

"When friends were few, and fortune frowned."

In his youth he was a bookseller and publisher in Bristol. He published the first poems of the authors just named, in 1796. Southey, many years later, expressed his gratitude and esteem for his benefactor. Cottle was the author of "Malvern Hills," "Alfred," "The Fall of Cambria," and other poems, also of interesting "Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey," (1847.) Died in 1853.

Cot'ton, (CHARLES,) an English translator and humorous poet, born in Staffordshire in 1630, was an adopted son of Izaak Walton. He wrote an addition to the "Complete Angler," made an approved translation of Montaigne's "Essays," and composed several poems, among which are "The Wonders of the Peak," a "Voyage to Ireland," and "Virgil Travestie." The latter is a coarse and disgusting parody. Died in 1687.

See SIR J. HAWKINS, "Life of Cotton;" CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" "Biographia Britannica."

Cotton, (GEORGE,) an English divine of the present century, became Bishop of Calcutta in 1858. He was conspicuous for his zeal in discharging the duties of his office, and for his exertions in the cause of education. He was drowned in the Ganges in 1866.

Cotton, (JOHN,) a learned English Puritan minister, born at Derby in 1585. He became vicar of a church at Boston (England) about 1612, and emigrated to Massachusetts in 1633. He afterwards preached at Boston, where he acquired great influence, and was an antagonist of Roger Williams, in reply to whom he asserted the right of magistrates to interfere in religion. Died in 1652.

See NORTON and MATHER, "Life of J. Cotton."

Cotton, (NATHANIEL,) an English poet and physician, born in 1707, was noted for his skill in the treatment of insanity. The poet Cowper, who was an inmate of his private lunatic-asylum at Saint Alban's, afterwards spoke of him in very favourable terms. He wrote "Marriage, a Vision," and other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1788.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Cotton, ko'tôN', or **Coton**, (PIERRE,) an eminent French Jesuit, born at Néronde in 1564, became a popular preacher, and is said to have converted many Protestants. He was confessor of Henry IV. for some years before the death of that king, whose favour he enjoyed in a high degree. Somebody remarked that Henry "had *cotton* in his ears." He officiated as confessor to Louis XIII. from 1610 to 1617. Died in 1626.

See PÈRE D'ORLÉANS, "Vie de Cotton," 1688.

Cotton, (Sir ROBERT BRUCE,) an eminent English antiquary, the founder of the Cottonian Library, born at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, in 1570, graduated at Cambridge in 1585. He gave special attention to antiquarian researches, and to the collection of historical records and documents. At the accession of James I. (1603) he was knighted. He was often consulted and employed by the king and ministers, by whom he was regarded as an oracle. In 1628 he was a member of Parliament. He died in 1631, leaving to his heirs his valuable library, which was increased by his son, Sir Thomas, and was deposited in the British Museum about 1755. Sir Robert wrote a "Life of Henry III. of England," and many political and historical treatises.

Cotton, (STAPLETON.) See COMBERMERE.

Cotton, (Sir SYDNEY,) an English general, born in 1792, served in India during the mutiny of 1857–58, and was knighted for his services in that crisis. Died 1874.

Cottret, ko'trȧ', (PIERRE MARIE,) a French bishop and writer, born at Argenteuil in 1768; died in 1841.

Cotugno, ko-toon'yo, (DOMENICO,) an eminent anatomist, born at Ruvo, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1736. He became surgeon of the Hospital of Incurables in Naples in 1754, and professor of anatomy in the University in 1766. He was afterwards employed by the royal family. Among his most important works are a "Treatise on the Anatomy of the Internal Ear," (1761,) and one on "Sciatica," (1765.) He made some discoveries in anatomy. Died at Naples in 1822.

See "Biographie Médicale;" FOLINEA, "Elogio del Cavaliere D. Cotugno, 1823.

Co'tys, [Gr. Κότυς,] a king of Thrace, waged war against the Athenians. Died about 356 B.C.

Couailhac, koo'ȧ'lȧk', (LOUIS,) a French dramatist and journalist, born at Cahors in 1810; died in 1885.

Couch, (ARTHUR THOMAS QUILLER,) son of Richard Quiller, was born at Bodwin, England, November 21, 1863. Under the *nom-de-plume* "Q" he has written various novels, including "Dead Man's Rock," (1887,) "The Splendid Spur," (1889,) "The Delectable Duchy," (1893,) "Ia," (1896,) etc.

Couch, (DARIUS N.,) an American general, born in Putnam county, New York, about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1846. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers about August, 1861. He commanded a division at Fair Oaks, May 31–June 1, became a major-general in July, 1862, and directed a corps at Chancellorsville, May 3–5, 1863. He commanded the Department of the Susquehanna, (1863–64,) and subsequently resided in Norwalk, Conn. Died Feb. 12, 1897.

Couch, (RICHARD QUILLAR,) an English naturalist and surgeon, born in Cornwall in 1816. He practised at Penzance, and wrote a number of essays on marine animals, and on the geology of Cornwall. Died in 1863.

Coucke, kŏw'kĕh, (JEAN,) a Belgian landscape-painter of the present century, was born at Ghent. His works are dated from 1808 to 1834.

Coucy, de, dĕh koo'se', (RAOUL or RENAUD,) a French minstrel, who went to Palestine as a crusader, and was killed in battle in 1192. He wrote a number of songs, which were once popular.

See LA BORDE, "Mémoires historiques sur Raoul de Coucy," etc., Paris, 1781.

Coucy, de, (ROBERT,) a famous French architect, born at Rheims (or Coucy, according to some authorities.) He was chief architect of the cathedral of Rheims, a master-piece of the Gothic style, and of the church of Saint-Nicaise, in the same city, both of which had been begun by Libergier. Died in 1311.

See D. MARLOT, "Histoire de la Ville de Reims," 1846.

Couder, koo'dair', (LOUIS CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a French historical painter, born in Paris about 1790, was a pupil of David. He established his reputation by the "Levite of Ephraim," (1817.) His "Soldier of Marathon" is admired for grandeur of style. Among his later productions are "The Battle of Laufeld," (1836,) and "The Oath at the Tennis-Court," (1848.) He was admitted into the Institute in 1839. Died July 23, 1873.

Coudray, du. See TRONSON.

Coudrette, koo'drĕt', (CHRISTOPHE,) a French priest, born in Paris in 1701. He became an adversary of the order of Jesuits, and wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Rise and Progress of the Jesuits," (1761.) Died in 1774.

Coue, kwa, (EMILE,) was born at Troyes, France, Feb. 26, 1857. He studied chemistry and later psychotherapy and became famous as an exponent of auto-suggestion. He established a clinic at Nancy in 1910, and visited the United States in 1923. Died at Nancy 1926.

Coues, kowz, (ELLIOTT,) M.D., an American naturalist, born at Portsmouth, N. H., 1842. He joined the army medical corps, serving until 1881. He was professor of anatomy in the National Medical College at Washington, 1877–87, and during 1883 was professor of biology in the Virginia Agricultural College. His principal works are a "Key to North American Birds," (1872,) "Field Ornithology," (1874,) "Birds of the Northwest," (1874,) "Fur-Bearing

Animals," (1877,) "Birds of the Colorado Valley," (1878,) "Check-List and Dictionary of North American Birds," (1882,) "Biogen," (1883,) "Expedition of Lewis and Clark," (1893,) etc. Died December 25, 1899.

Coulanges, koo'lônzh', (MARIE ANGÉLIQUE **du Gué Bagnoles**—dü gà bän'yol',) a French lady, born in 1641, became the wife of the Marquis de Coulanges, noticed below. She was a friend of Madame de Sévigné, and author of letters which were published. Died in 1723.

Coulanges, de, deh koo'lônzh', (PHILIPPE EMANUEL,) MARQUIS, a French song-writer, born in Paris in 1631, was noted for his wit and bon-mots. He was cousin-german to Madame de Sévigné. Died in 1716.

Coul'dock, (CHARLES WALTER,) actor, was born at London, April 26, 1815. For many years he played leading tragedy and comedy parts, living in the United States after 1849. Among his notable parts was Dunstan Kirke, in the play of "Hazel Kirke." He died September 10, 1898.

Coulomb, de, deh koo'lôn', (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a French savant, eminent for his discoveries in experimental physics and electricity, was born at Angoulême in 1736. His "Theory of Simple Machines" (1779) gained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences, and opened to him the doors of that Institution. In 1784 he was appointed intendant of the waters and springs of France. At an early stage of the Revolution he retired from public service. He wrote for the Academy many able treatises on mechanics, electricity, etc. He invented the Torsion Balance, which he used in successful experiments on the laws of magnetic and electric attraction and repulsion. By the same means he determined the laws of the distribution of electricity on the surface of bodies, and of magnetism in the interior. He was admitted into the Institute about 1796. Died in 1806. M. Biot remarks that the labours of Poisson have illustrated the admirable sagacity of Coulomb as an observer, as well as the accuracy of his experiments.

Coulon de Thévenot, koo'lôn' deh tàv'no', (A.,) the inventor of French *tachygraphie*, or short-hand, was born about 1754. In 1792 he served La Fayette in the army as chief secretary. Died in 1814.

See QUERARD, "La France Littéraire."

Coul'ter, (JOHN MERLE,) an American botanist, was born at Ningpo, China, Nov. 20, 1851.

Coundouriotes, koon'doorya'tes, (PAUL,) Greek statesman, was born April 14, 1855, on the Island of Hydra. He entered the navy and served in the Greco-Turkish War, 1897, and the Balkan War 1912–13. He was Minister of Marine in 1915–16, and again in 1917–19, under Veniselos. He became regent on King Alexander's death, resigned, and was again regent December, 1923. He was proclaimed President April 13, 1924, after Greece became a republic.

Coupe, koo'pa', (JEAN MARIE LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Péronne in 1732. Died in 1818.

Couperin, koop'rân', (FRANÇOIS,) a French organist and composer, called "le Grand," was born in Paris in 1668; died in 1733.

Couplet, koo'plà', (PHILIPPE,) a Flemish missionary, born at Malines about 1628. He went to China in 1659, and became deeply versed in the language and history of that empire. He and several of his colleagues published a Latin version of the works of Confucius. Died at sea in 1692.

Courayer, le, leh koo'rà'yà', or **Courrayer**, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French Catholic priest, born at Rouen in 1681. He published in 1723 a work in favour of the validity of ordinations in the Anglican Church. In consequence of the persecution to which this subjected him, he retired to England, where he died in 1776, without having renounced the Roman Catholic communion. He left a good French version of Sarpi's "History of the Council of Trent," (2 vols., 1736,) and other works.

See "Quarterly Review" for December, 1811.

Courbes, de, deh koorb, (JEAN,) a French engraver, born about 1592, engraved a portrait of Sir Philip Sidney.

Courbet, koor'bà', (GUSTAVE,) a French painter, born at Ornans (Doubs) in 1819. His works are chiefly landscapes and portraits. He died December 31, 1877.

Courbière, de, deh koor'be-air', (WILHELM RENÉ,) Baron de Homme, a Prussian general, born at Groningen in 1733; died in 1811.

Courbon, de, deh koor'bôn', MARQUIS, a French officer, noted for his ability and romantic adventures, was born in 1650. He obtained a high rank in the Venetian army, and was killed at Negropont in 1688.

Courcelles, de, deh koor'sël', [Lat. CURCELLÆ'US,] (ÉTIENNE,) an eminent Protestant divine, born at Geneva in 1586. After preaching at Amiens, he removed to Amsterdam, where he succeeded Simon Episcopius as professor of theology. He translated into Latin the Philosophy of Descartes, and published several theological works. Died about 1660.

Courcelles, de, deh koor'sël', (ÉTIENNE CHARDON,) a French physician, born at Rheims in 1705. He wrote, besides other works, a "Manual of Surgical Operations," (1756.) Died in 1775.

Courcelles, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE JULIEN,) CHEVALIER, a French writer, born at Orléans in 1759. He was the author of a "Historical Dictionary of French Generals since the Eleventh Century," (Paris, 1820–23,) a "Genealogical History of the Peers of France," etc., (1830,) and other works. Died in 1834.

Courcelles, de, (THOMAS,) a French theologian, born in 1400, was one of the judges who condemned Joan of Arc to death. Died in 1469.

Courcillon. See DANGEAU.

Couret de Villeneuve, koo'rà' deh vèl'nuv', (LOUIS PIERRE,) a French *littérateur* and printer, born at Orléans in 1749. He wrote and translated many works, in prose and verse. He was drowned in the Lys in 1806.

Courier, koo're-à', (or **Courier de Méré**—deh mà'rà',) (PAUL LOUIS,) an ingenious and popular French author and pamphleteer, born in Paris in 1772 or 1773, was liberally educated, and was an excellent Greek scholar. He entered the army as engineer in 1792, became a captain in 1795, and fought in the campaign of Rome in 1798. In 1803 he obtained the brevet of chef d'escadron, (major.) During the intervals when active service was suspended, he pursued his literary studies and translated from Cicero, Isocrates, etc. His last campaign was that of Austria in 1809, after which he resigned his commission. He published an excellent edition and version of Longus, (1810,) and translated Xenophon "On the Command of Cavalry," and other classics. (See LONGUS.) In 1814 he married a daughter of Étienne Clavier. He produced numerous political pamphlets and letters which display much humour and satirical power. In politics he was liberal or independent. He was assassinated by one or two of his servants on his own estate in Touraine in 1825. "The merits of his works," says Lord Brougham, "are of a very high order. They abound in strong masculine sense, illustrated with classical allusions and seasoned with wit more brilliant than is almost anywhere else to be found; for it has the keen edge of Swift's satire, and the easy playfulness of Voltaire, without his pertness and flippancy. He is truly a writer of extraordinary powers; and nothing could have prevented him from attaining a very eminent place among the literary men of his age, but his never having composed a work of considerable magnitude on a subject of permanent importance." ("Edinburgh Review.") Armand Carrel pronounced his "Pamphlet des Pamphlets" (1824) "the most finished work in respect to taste, and the most wonderful in respect to art, in the language."

Cournot, koor'no', (ANTOINE AUGUSTIN,) a French mathematician, born in 1801. He published, besides other works, an "Exposition of the Theory of Chances and Probabilities," (1843,) and a French version of Sir J. Herschel's "Treatise on Astronomy." Died in 1877.

Courrayer. See COURAYER.

Courson, de, deh koor'sôn', (AURÉLIEN,) a French historian, born at Port Louis, Ile de France, in 1811, became librarian of the Louvre, Paris. Among his works is a "History of the Breton Peoples of Gaul and the British Isles," (1846.) Died at Paris, Nov. 6, 1889.

Court, koor, (ANTOINE,) a French Protestant divine,

born in Vivarais in 1696. He laboured with success to reorganize the Protestant churches after the civil war, and discouraged a factious resistance to the government. He was president of a theological seminary at Lausanne from 1730 to 1760, and wrote a "History of the War of the Camisards." Died in 1760.

Court, (JOSEPH DÉSIRÉ,) a French historical painter, born at Rouen in 1798, won the grand prize in 1821. His reputation was established by the "Death of Cæsar," (1827,) in the Luxembourg Gallery. Died in 1865.

Court de Gébelin, koor dẹh zhàb'lăN', (ANTOINE,) a French scholar and Protestant, son of Antoine Court, noticed above, was born at Nîmes in 1725. He became a resident of Paris about 1760, and devoted much time to the study of antiquity, mythology, the filiation of languages, etc. Between 1773 and 1784 he published nine volumes of his "Primitive World Analyzed and Compared with the Modern," a work of great learning, which was never completed. The French Academy twice awarded to him the annual prize founded for the most useful work. He co-operated with Dr. B. Franklin and others in editing a periodical called "The Affairs of England and America," (15 vols., Paris, 1776 *et seq.* Died in 1784.

See RABAUD SAINT-ÉTIENNE, "Lettres sur la Vie, etc. de Court de Gébelin," 1784; THÉODORE FOURNIER, "Notice sur A. Court de Gébelin," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Courtais, de, dẹh koor'tà', (AMABLE GASPARD HENRI,) a French general, born at Moulins in 1786, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1842. Soon after the revolution of 1848 he was appointed commander of the national guard of Paris. He was censured and removed because he failed to prevent the invasion of the Chamber by the mob in May, 1848. Died in 1877.

Courtanvaux, de, dẹh koor'tôN'vō', (FRANÇOIS CÉSAR **Letellier**—lẹh-tà'lẹ-à',) MARQUIS, a French savant, was born in Paris in 1718. He was admitted in 1764 to the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote memoirs on chemistry, etc. Died in 1781.

Courtenay or **Courtnay**, kŭrt'ne, (JOHN,) an Irish politician and writer, born about 1740. He was elected in 1780 to the British Parliament, in which he sat many years, and voted with the Whigs. In 1806 he was appointed commissioner of the treasury, and a few months later retired from the public service. He wrote tracts on the French Revolution, "Manners, Arts, and Politics of France and Italy," in verse, and a few other works. Died in 1816.

Courtenay, de, dẹh koort'nà', (PIERRE,) a French count, who succeeded his father in 1183, was one of the most powerful princes of his time. He joined a crusade to Palestine in 1190. In 1216 he was chosen Emperor of Constantinople. He was defeated, made prisoner, and put to death about 1220, by Theodore, a Greek prince.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades."

Courtenay, (THOMAS PEREGRINE,) M.P., an English author, a near relative of the Earl of Devon, was born May 31, 1782. Besides several pamphlets on finance and on politics, he published a "Treatise on the Poor-Laws," (1818,) and a valuable "Life of Sir William Temple," (1836.) Died July 8, 1841.

Cour'thorpe, (WILLIAM JOHN,) an English author, was born near Lewes in 1842. He was educated at New College, Oxford, where he became professor of poetry in 1896. He has written "The Paradise of Birds," (1870,) "Addison," (1884,) "Pope," (1889,) "History of English Poetry," (1895 *et seq.*) Died 1917.

Courtilz de Sandras, de, dẹh koor'tèlz' dẹh sôN'drà', (GATIEN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1644. He published, anonymously, a "Life of Coligny," a "History of the War in Holland," (1672–77,) and many mediocre works, which purport to be memoirs, historical or biographical, but contain much fiction or falsehood. He was imprisoned in the Bastille nine years, (1702–11.) His style is praised by Bayle. Died in 1712.

See NICERON, "Mémoires."

Courtin, koor'tăN', (ANTOINE,) a French negotiator and moralist, born at Riom in 1622. He became private secretary of Christina of Sweden in 1651, and after her abdication was ambassador from Sweden to France. About 1662 he was employed by Louis XIV. in a negotiation with England. He published a number of moral essays. Died in 1685.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Courtin, (EUSTACHE MARIE PIERRE,) a French lawyer and editor, born at Lisieux in 1768, became advocate-general in the imperial court, Paris, in 1811. Between 1824 and 1832 he published the "Encyclopédie Moderne," (24 vols.,) a work of merit. Died in 1839.

Courtivron, de, dẹh koor'tè'vrôN', (GASPARD **le Compasseur de Créqui-Montfort**—lẹh kôN'pà'sur' dẹh krà'ke' môN'for',) MARQUIS, a French scientific writer, born in Burgundy in 1715. He became an officer in the army, and saved the life of Marshal Saxe in 1742. He wrote a "Treatise on Optics," (1752,) and other works. Died in 1785.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de M. le Marquis de Courtivron."

Courtnay. See COURTENAY.

Courtney or **Courtenay**, kŭrt'ne, the name of a noble English family, to which the Earls of Devon belong, and which came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. One of this name was made Earl of Devon by Queen Mary about 1554. He was "nearly allied to the crown," says Hume, and received overtures of marriage with the queen, which he neglected, from his partiality to her sister Elizabeth. (See DEVON, EARL OF.)

Courtney, (LEONARD HENRY,) an English statesman, was born at Penzance, July 6, 1832. He was called to the bar in 1858, and was professor of political economy at University College, London, 1872–75. In politics he was a pronounced Liberal, was elected to Parliament in 1876, and was made successively undersecretary of state and financial secretary to the treasury. In 1889 he was made a privy councillor. D. 1918.

Courtney, (WILLIAM,) a younger son of Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devon, born about 1340, became chancellor of England and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1381. He persecuted the disciples of Wickliffe. Died in 1396. His mother, Margaret, was a daughter of Edward I.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. iv. chap. xvi.

Courtois, koor'twà', (EDME BONAVENTURE,) a French politician, born at Arcis-sur-Aube about 1755, became a member of the National Convention in 1792, and a political friend of Danton. He favoured the triumph of Bonaparte in November, 1799, and became a member of the Tribunate. Died in 1816.

Courtois, [It. CORTESI, kor-tā'śee,] (GUILLAUME,) a distinguished French painter, born in 1628, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. He worked mostly in Rome, and was patronized by Pope Alexander VI. "The Miracle of Joshua suspending the Motion of the Sun" is one of his master-pieces. He aided his brother Jacques in some of his works. Died in Rome in 1679.

Courtois or **Curtois**, (JACQUES,) [It. JACOPO CORTESI, yà'ko-po kor-tā'śee,] an eminent painter of battles and history, often called IL BORGOGNONE, (èl bor-gon-yo'nà,) or LE BOURGUIGNON, (lẹh boor'gèn'yôN',) born at Saint-Hippolyte, in Franche-Comté, in 1621, was a brother of the preceding. He studied with Guido at Bologna, and worked some time in Florence. About 1658 he became a Jesuit or monk, and settled in Rome, where he painted many works, among which are the "Battle of Arbela," and some sacred subjects. He excelled in freedom of design, facility of execution, and in the disposition, variety, and movement of the figures. Died in Rome in 1676.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Courtois, koor'twà', (RICHARD JOSEPH,) a Belgian naturalist, born at Verviers in 1806, was the author of a "Compendium Floræ Belgicæ," (3 vols., 1827–36.) Died in 1835.

Courtonne, koor'ton', (JEAN,) a French architect, born in Paris about 1670; died about 1740.

Cousin, koo'zăN', [Lat. COGNA'TUS,] (GILBERT,) a classical scholar and writer, born at Nozeroy, in Franche-Comté, in 1506. He lived about five years with Erasmus, who employed him as secretary or amanuensis and

treated him as a companion and friend. He afterwards opened a school in his native place. Conrad Gesner states that he was the first who caused learning to flourish in Burgundy. Cousin wrote notes on Lucian, Aristotle, Ovid, etc., and Latin works on theology and other subjects. Suspected of Protestantism, he was imprisoned, and during his trial died at Besançon in 1567.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Cousin, (JACQUES ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French geometer, born in Paris in 1739. He was for many years professor of physics in the College of France. In 1795 he became a member of the Institute, and senator in 1799. He published a "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus," and other works. Died in 1800.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Cousin, (JEAN,) an eminent French painter and sculptor, born at Souci, near Sens, about 1500, worked many years in Paris. He is regarded as the first Frenchman who gained distinction by painting history. The most celebrated of his works was "The Last Judgment," a large oil-painting. His correctness of design was his chief merit. He painted on glass more than in oil. He also wrote able treatises on perspective, geometry, and the proportions of the human body. Died about 1590.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur les Vies des Peintres."

Cousin, (LOUIS,) a French lawyer and learned translator, born in Paris in 1627, became president of the court *des monnaies*. In 1697 he was admitted into the French Academy. He published a "History of the Church," (1675,) a "History of the Empire of the West," (1683,) and other works, all of which are translations from Greek and Latin authors. Died in 1707.

Cousin, (VICTOR,) a celebrated French philosopher and metaphysician, born in Paris on the 28th of November, 1792, was the son of a clockmaker. He gained the first prize of honour at the Lycée Charlemagne in 1810, after which he attended Laromiguière's lectures on philosophy. In 1815 he succeeded Royer-Collard as substitute professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne, where he delivered eloquent and popular lectures on the history of philosophy. He was deprived of the professorship by the government in 1820 or 1821 for his liberal principles, and then commenced a translation of Plato. He published in 1826 an edition of Descartes, in eleven volumes, and "Philosophic Fragments," ("Fragments philosophiques,") an important original work. After being imprisoned six months in Berlin on suspicion of liberalism, he was again appointed professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne in 1828. His lectures displayed an admirable combination of sensibility, imagination, and reason, and he shared with his colleagues, Guizot and Villemain, an immense popularity. The revolution of 1830 opened to him a new career. Retiring from the chair of philosophy, he became councillor of state, and a member of the council of public instruction. He was elected to the French Academy in 1830 in place of Fourier, and was made a peer of France in 1832. M. Cousin was minister of public instruction about eight months in the cabinet formed by M. Thiers in March, 1840. He displayed superior oratorical powers in his speeches in the Chamber of Peers. After the revolution of 1848 he took no part in public affairs. Among his principal works are an excellent French translation of Plato, (13 vols., 1825–40,) a "Treatise on the Metaphysics of Aristotle," (1838,) a "Course of Moral Philosophy" ("Cours de Philosophie morale") from 1816 to 1820, (5 vols., 1840,) a new series of "Philosophic Fragments," (1838–40,) "Lectures on the Philosophy of Kant," (1842,) a "Biography of Jacqueline Pascal," (1845,) and "The True, the Beautiful, and the Good," ("Du Vrai, du Beau et du Bien," 1853.) He published a collective edition of his works, in 22 vols. 18mo, (1847.) His system of philosophy may be briefly characterized as eclecticism, or a union of sensualism and idealism. He is regarded as one of the first philosophical writers of his time. Died in January, 1867.

See MARBACH, "Schelling, Hegel und Cousin;" C. FUCHS, "Die Philosophie von Victor Cousin," 1847; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, critique in the "Edinburgh Review," vol. L; LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "M. V. Cousin, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North British Review" for March, 1867.

Cousin d'Avallon, koo'zăN' dă'vă'lôN', (CHARLES YVES,) a French compiler, born in 1769, published many collections of anecdotes with titles ending in *ana*. His "Pironiana" ran through eleven editions. Died about 1840.

Cousin-Despréaux, koo'zăN' dā'prā'ō', (LOUIS,) French writer, born at Dieppe in 1743, published two esteemed works, viz., a "History of Greece," (16 vols., 1780–89,) and "Lessons on Nature," (1802.) Died in 1818.

Cousinéry, koo'ze'nā're', (ESPRIT MARIE,) a Frenchman noted for his skill in medals, born at Marseilles in 1747, wrote "Letters on the Rosetta Stone," "Travels in Macedonia," (1831,) and several treatises on medals. He was a member of the Institute. Died after 1830.

Cousinet, koo'ze'nā', (ÉLISABETH,) a French engraver, born about 1726.

Cousinot, koo'ze'no', (GUILLAUME,) a French poet and historian, born about 1400; died about 1484.

Coussemaker, de, dẹh koos'mă'kair', (CHARLES EDMOND HENRI,) a French antiquary, born at Bailleul (Nord) in 1805. He wrote a prize essay "On the Harmony of the Middle Ages." Died January 11, 1876.

Cousser, koos'sẹr, or **Kusser,** kōōs'sẹr, (JOHANN SIGISMUND,) a German musician and composer, born at Presburg in 1657, produced "Erindo," (1693,) "Porus," "Pyramus and Thisbe," (1694,) "Scipio Africanus," (1695,) and other operas. Died in Dublin (whither he had removed in 1710) in 1727.

Coustant, koo'stôN', (PIERRE,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Compiègne in 1654. He aided in revising and editing the works of Augustine, and published an edition of Saint-Hilaire, (1693,) in which he showed much critical judgment. Died in Paris in 1721.

Coustou, koos'too', (GUILLAUME,) an able French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1678, was a pupil of his uncle Coysevox. After studying in Rome, he settled in Paris. Among his best productions are two groups, each of which is composed of a horse prancing and a groom, a bronze figure of the river Rhone, and the bas-relief which adorns the entrance of the Hôtel des Invalides. Died in 1746.

His son GUILLAUME, born in Paris in 1716, was also a skilful sculptor. He became in 1746 a professor in the Academy of Arts, of which he was afterwards rector. He made statues of Mars and Venus for the King of Prussia. Died in 1777.

See D'ARGENVILLE, "Vies des Architectes et des Sculpteurs;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Coustou, (NICOLAS,) an eminent sculptor, a brother of Guillaume the elder, was born at Lyons in 1658. Having gained the grand prize, he went to Rome with a pension about 1682. He afterwards settled in Paris, where he was patronized by Louis XIV. Among his most admired works are a group of the junction of the Seine and Marne, the "Berger Chasseur," ("Shepherd Huntsman,") and a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1733.

See COUSIN DE CONTAMINE, "Éloge historique de N. Coustu l'Aîné," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cousturier or **Couturier,** koo'tü'ʀe-ā', (PIERRE,) [Lat. PE'TRUS SU'TOR,] a French monk, who had a dispute with Erasmus respecting the version of the New Testament published by the latter. Died in 1537.

Coutan, koo'tôN', (AMABLE PAUL,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1792. He gained the first prize in 1827. Died in 1837.

Coutelle, koo'tĕl', (JEAN MARIE JOSEPH,) a French engineer and balloonist, born at Mans in 1748; died in 1835.

Couthon, koo'tôN', (GEORGES,) a French Jacobin, born at Orsay, in Auvergne, in 1756. He was a lawyer before the Revolution, and entered the Convention in 1792. He voted for the death of the king, and became a partisan of Robespierre. He has been accused of the crimes and cruelties committed at Lyons, whither he was sent as commissioner in 1793; but Lamartine asserts that he restrained the excesses of his party on that occasion. After the committee of public safety was divided into two parties, Robespierre, Couthon, and Saint-Just formed a triumvirate, which for some time controlled the govern-

ment. He was involved in the fall of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, and was guillotined July 28, 1794.

See DE BARANTE, "Histoire de la Convention Nationale."

Coutinho, kō-tēn'yo, (Dom FRANCISCO,) Count of Redondo, a Portuguese officer, was appointed Viceroy of India in 1561. He was a friend of Camoens, who commemorated, in verse, his virtues and benefactions. Died in 1564.

See LACLÈDE, "Histoire de Portugal."

Couto, de, dā kō'to, (DIOGO or DIEGO,) a Portuguese historian, born in Lisbon in 1542. He went to India about 1556, served in the army several years, and settled at Goa. He received from Philip II. of Spain the title of historiographer of India, and between 1602 and 1616 published a continuation of Barros's valuable work entitled "Decades of Asia," ("Decadas da Asia,") containing an account of the discoveries and conquests of the Portuguese in the East. Died at Goa in 1616.

See S. DE FARIA, "Vida de Diogo de Couto:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Couto-Pestana, do, do kō'to pĕs-tä'nä, (Jozé,) a Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon in 1678. He became controller of the treasury at Lisbon, and wrote a poem entitled "Quitería la Santa." Died in 1735.

Coutts, koots, (ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT,) an English lady noted for wealth and munificence, a daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, was born in 1814. Having become the heiress, in 1837, of a vast fortune left by her grandfather, Thomas Coutts, a banker, she assumed his name. In 1871 she accepted a peerage from government, and in 1881 she was married to Mr. William L. Ashmead-Bartlett. She became highly esteemed through her extensive charitable donations for the benefit of the poor and suffering. Died December 30, 1906.

Coutts, (THOMAS,) an eminent banker of London, born at Dundee about 1733, acquired a very large fortune. Died in 1821 or 1822. He left three daughters, Frances, married to the Marquis of Bute, Sophia, married to Sir Francis Burdett, and Susan, married to the Earl of Guilford.

Couture, koo'tür', (GUILLAUME,) a French architect, born at Rouen in 1732. He was chief architect of the church de la Madeleine, Paris, which he left unfinished at his death, in 1799. It has since been completed, with some variations from his design.

Couture, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer, born at Saint-Aubin in 1651. He was professor of eloquence in Paris, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He wrote an "Abridged History of the Assyrian, Persian, Macedonian, and Roman Empires," (1699,) and some minor works. Died in 1728.

Couture, (THOMAS,) a French painter of history and genre, was born at Senlis in 1815. He produced "The Love of Gold" in 1844, and in 1847 a picture of "The Romans of the Decadence," which obtained the gold medal at the *Salon*. Died March 31, 1879.

Coutures, des, dā koo'tür', (JACQUES **Parrain**—pă'răN',) BARON, a French translator, born at Avranches. He published a French version of Lucretius, (1685,) with notes, and several other works. Died in 1702.

Couvay, koo'vā', (JEAN,) a skilful French artist, born at Arles in 1622. He engraved after Raphael, Guido Poussin, and other masters. "The Martyrdom of Sain Bartholomew," after Poussin, is his *chef-d'œuvre*.

Couvreur. See LE COUVREUR.

Covarruvias, ko-vär-roo'vē-ăs, or **Covarrubias**, (Don ANTONIO,) an eminent Spanish jurist and Hellenist, born in 1524. He was professor of law at Salamanca, and member of the royal council of Castile. He wrote a "Commentary on the Politics of Aristotle." Lipsius calls him "Hispaniæ magnum lumen." Died in 1602.

Covarruvias y Horozco, ko-vär-roo'vē-ăs e o-roth'-ko, (Don JUAN,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Toledo. He became Canon of Seville, and afterwards Bishop of Girgenti, Sicily, where he established a printing-press. He was author of "Moral Emblems," (1591,) "Christian Paradoxes," (1592,) and other works. (In Spanish.) Died in 1608.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Covarruvias y Leyva, ko-vär-roo'vē-ăs e lā'e-vä (DIEGO,) a brother of ANTONIO, noticed above, was born at Toledo in 1512. He became Bishop of Segovia in 1565, president of the council of Castile in 1572, and of the council of state in 1574. He was reputed one of the first jurists or canonists of his time, and wrote several legal works. Died in 1577.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Co'vel or **Co'vell**, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Suffolk in 1638, wrote an "Account of the Greek Church," (1722.) Died in 1722.

Covelli, ko-vel'lee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian chemist and mineralogist, born at Cajazzo in 1790. He investigated the phenomena of Vesuvius by chemical analysis, and published, besides other works, "Prodromo della Mineralogia Vesuviana," (1825.) Died in 1829.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Coventry, kŭv'ĕn-tre, (HENRY,) an English scholar, a Fellow of Magdalene College, was one of the authors of the "Athenian Letters." (See YORKE, CHARLES.) He published "Letters of Philemon to Hydaspes," (on "False Religion,") 1736–44. Died in 1752.

Coventry, (THOMAS,) BARON, an English lawyer, born in Worcestershire in 1578. He became attorney-general in 1621, and lord keeper of the great seal in 1625. He was also made a baron, with the title of Lord Coventry. Died in 1640.

Coventry, (Sir WILLIAM,) M.P., the youngest son of the preceding, was born in 1626. He filled several civil offices with credit, and published "England's Appeal from the Cabal, etc." The "Character of a Trimmer," commonly attributed to Lord Halifax, is by some ascribed to Coventry. Died in 1686.

Cov'ẹr-dāle, (MILES,) an English bishop and Reformer, was born in Yorkshire in 1487. He became an Augustine monk, and entered holy orders in 1514. He was one of the first Englishmen that embraced the Reformed religion, which he zealously promoted. In 1535 he published, with the royal sanction, the first entire Bible which appeared in the English language, translated by himself. He also edited the Cranmer or "Great Bible," in 1539. He was appointed Bishop of Exeter in 1551. In the reign of Mary he was imprisoned two years and then exiled. He returned about 1558, but was not reinstated in the bishopric. Died about 1568.

See "Memorials of the Right Rev. Myles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter."

Covilham or **Covilhão, da**, dä ko-vēl-yŏwn', (Don PEDRO,) a Portuguese explorer, was born about 1450. He was sent by John II. in 1487 to search for Prester John and to explore a route to India. He visited India, and obtained about commerce and geography important information, which he sent home. About 1492 he visited Abyssinia, the prince of which induced or constrained him to remain in his service. He was living there in 1525.

See JOÃO DE BARROS, "Asia," vol. i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Covilhão. See COVILHAM.

Covillard, ko'vē'yăr', written also **Couillard**, (JOSEPH,) a French surgeon, born in Dauphiné, was noted for his skill in lithotomy. He lived about 1630.

Cow'ard, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in 1656, published, besides some medical works, "Second Thoughts concerning the Human Soul," (1702,) which favoured materialism and excited much indignation. It was burned by order of Parliament. Died in 1725.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Cow'din, (ROBERT,) an American officer, born at Jamaica, Vermont, in 1805. He fought in the campaigns of 1861, and became a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862. Died July 9, 1874.

Cow'ell, (EDWARD BYLES,) an English Sanscrit scholar, born at Ipswich in 1826. He was educated at Oxford, and went in 1856 to Calcutta, where he became a college professor. In 1867 he was made Sanscrit professor in Cambridge. He has published many Sanscrit texts and translations from the same.

Cowell, (JOHN,) an English jurist, born in Devonshire in 1554, wrote "The Interpreter." Died in 1611.

Cow'en, (FREDERIC HYMEN,) an English composer, born at Kingston, Jamaica, January 29, 1852. He was

educated in London, and in the Conservatories of Leipsic and Berlin. Among his works are the operas "Pauline," (1876,) "Thorgrim," (1890,) "Signa," (1893,) "Harold," (1895,) and many cantatas, sonatas, etc.

Cow'ie, (BENJAMIN MORGAN,) D.D., an English divine, born at Bermondsey, in Surrey, June 8, 1816, graduated as senior wrangler at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1830. He was principal of the Putney College for Civil Engineers from 1844 to 1851. In 1854 he was appointed professor of geometry in Gresham College. In 1872 he was made Dean of Manchester, and in 1882 Dean of Exeter. Among his works are "Scripture Difficulties," (Hulsean Lectures, 1853, 1854,) "Sacrifice and Atonement," (1856,) and other works, chiefly theological. He has been prominent as a High-Church leader.

Cowles, kōlz, (HENRY,) D.D., an American divine, born at Norfolk, Connecticut, April 24, 1803. He graduated at Yale College and New Haven Theological Seminary, held Congregational pastorates from 1828 to 1835, and was a professor of theology in Oberlin College from 1835 to 1848. He published "Notes" on the Bible, in 16 volumes, and other works. Died September 6, 1881.

Cŏw'ley, [formerly pronounced and sometimes written **Coo'ley**,] (ABRAHAM,) a celebrated English poet, was born in London in 1618. At the age of fifteen he published a volume of poems, called "Poetic Blossoms," and in 1636 entered Trinity College, Cambridge, from which he was ejected as a royalist in 1643. In 1646 he went to Paris with the queen, and was employed as agent of a correspondence in cipher between her and Charles I. He produced in 1647 "The Mistress," a series of poems replete with frigid conceits which then passed for wit. "It is the most celebrated performance," says Hallam, "of the miscalled metaphysical poets." Having returned to England about 1656, he published an edition of poems, including "Pindaric Odes," "Miscellanies," and "The Davideis," an epic. By his contemporaries he was more admired than any other poet of his age. At the restoration he failed to receive the expected reward of his loyalty, and, retiring from the world in disgust, settled at Chertsey as a farmer in 1665. He died in 1667. "His 'Pindaric Odes,'" says Hallam, "contain very beautiful lines; but his sensibility and good sense—nor has any poet more—are choked by false taste. Cowley, perhaps, on the whole, has had a reputation more above his deserts than any English poet." "It may be affirmed," says Dr. Johnson, "that he brought to his poetic labours a mind replete with learning, and that his pages are embellished with all the ornaments which books can supply; that he was the first who imparted to English numbers the enthusiasm of the greater ode and the gayety of the less; and that he was equally qualified for sprightly sallies and for lofty flights." His prose essays are perspicuous and unaffected in style, and are among the earliest English models of good writing.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" DR. SPRAT, "Life of A. Cowley," 1700; "Biographia Britannica;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "North British Review" for February, 1847; "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 2d Series, 1827.

Cowley, (Mrs. HANNAH,) whose maiden name was PARKHOUSE, an English dramatist, born at Tiverton in 1743, was married to Captain Cowley, an officer of the East India Company. She composed, besides other plays, two successful comedies, called "The Runaway" and "The Belle's Stratagem." She also wrote "The Maid of Aragon," and other poems. Died in 1809.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" "Gentleman's Magazine," 1809.

Cowley, (HENRY RICHARD WELLESLEY,) LORD, a British diplomatist, eldest son of Sir Henry Wellesley, first Lord Cowley, and nephew of the Duke of Wellington, was born in 1804. He was appointed secretary of legation to Constantinople in 1831, minister to Switzerland in 1848, and ambassador to Paris in 1852. Lords Clarendon and Cowley represented England in the Congress of Paris which in 1856 concluded peace with Russia. Died July 15, 1884.

Cowley, (HENRY WELLESLEY,) the first LORD, an English diplomatist, born in 1773, was a brother of the Duke of Wellington. He was ambassador at Paris and other courts for many years. Died in 1847.

Cowper, (SPENCER,) an English lawyer, was a younger brother of the first Earl Cowper, (1664–1723,) and grandfather of the great poet. After being tried for the murder of Sarah Stout, and acquitted, he became a judge in the court of common pleas, and a member of Parliament.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. v.

Cowper, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English surgeon and anatomist, born in Hampshire in 1666. He settled in London, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published a treatise on Muscles, entitled "Myotomia Reformata," (1694,) and the "Anatomy of the Human Body." His name has been applied to certain glands of the urethra. Died in 1709.

See THOMPSON, "History of the Royal Society."

Cowper, (WILLIAM,) LORD, an eminent English judge and orator, born in the castle of Hertford in 1664, was the son of Sir William Cowper, and a great-uncle of the poet of that name. He entered the Middle Temple in his eighteenth year, and was called to the bar in 1688. Few men have had finer endowments for that profession; and it appears that in a short time he was the leader of the home circuit. In 1695 he was elected to Parliament, where he acted with the Whig party. "The younger Cowper," says Lord Campbell, "like the younger Pitt, is a rare instance of a member of the House of Commons being considered from his maiden speech a consummate debater." He was appointed king's counsel, and became the leader of the Whig party in the House of Commons. He was made lord chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, in 1705, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Cowper, in 1706. The Tories having come into power in 1710, he resigned the great seal, which was again confided to him on the accession of George I. in 1714. For some years he was the king's chief adviser in political affairs, in which capacity he appears to have acted with wisdom and moderation. He resigned the office of chancellor in 1718, and was created an earl. He died in 1723, leaving several sons. He had a high reputation for integrity.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" Foss, "The Judges of England."

Cowper, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and geometer, born in London in 1713, became Dean of Durham. He was a younger son of Earl Cowper. Died in 1772.

Cow'pẹr, (or koo'pẹr,) (WILLIAM,) one of the most eminent and popular of English poets, was born at Great Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, on the 26th of November, 1731. His father, John Cowper, a nephew of Earl Cowper, was rector of that parish, and chaplain to George II. Having lost his mother, whose maiden name was Donne, at the age of six years, he was then placed at the boarding-school of Dr. Pitman at Market Street, on the line between Bedford and Hertford counties. Here his sensitive spirit and delicate organization suffered much from the cruelty of a larger boy. Between the ages of ten and eighteen he was a student of Westminster School, and became a good classical scholar. He entered the Middle Temple about 1752, and was called to the bar in 1754, but had little if any practice. While he was a student in the Temple, "he was struck," he says, "with such a dejection of spirits, as none but they who have felt the same can have the least conception of. To this moment I had felt no concern of a spiritual kind. Ignorant of original sin, insensible of the guilt of actual transgression, I understood neither the law nor the gospel." Thus it appears that religion was not, as some assert, the original cause of his terrible mental malady. He was tenderly attached to his cousin, Theodora Cowper, who favoured his suit, but whose parents forbade their union,—

'With a little hoard of maxims preaching down a daughter's heart."

In 1763, when his funds were nearly exhausted, he accepted the offer of the place of clerk of the journals of the House of Lords; but, when required to pass an examination before the bar of that House, his morbid nervousness was such that he could not endure the ordeal. After vain and agonizing efforts to brace himself for the trial, he made abortive attempts to commit

suicide, and his miseries produced insanity, which, he says, he had ardently wished for, and during which his dominant idea was despair of his salvation. Under the skilful treatment of Dr. Cotton, at Saint Alban's, he recovered in 1765, and became an inmate in the family of the Unwins at Huntingdon. After the death of Mr. Unwin, in 1767, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin removed to Olney, than which it would be difficult to select a worse locality for an invalid. The adjacent land was low, damp, and miasmatic, and there was no genial society within their reach. Then came a nervous fever, followed by a renewal of his insanity or delusion, which began about 1773, abated in 1776, but did not cease entirely until several years later. He was nursed in this period, as in other times of need, by his constant friend, Mary Unwin.

About 1780 his friends persuaded him to cultivate his poetical powers. "Encompassed by the midnight of absolute despair," says he, "I first commenced as an author." In 1782 he published a volume of didactic poems, entitled "Truth," "Table-Talk," "Hope," "Charity," "Conversation," etc. At the suggestion of Lady Austen, he wrote "John Gilpin," and "The Task," which appeared in 1785 and speedily obtained great and universal favour. It was more popular than any other poem of equal length in the language. He spent about a year in its composition. In 1784 he began the translation of Homer into blank verse,—a labour of six years which were among the happiest of his life. In 1786 he was visited by his cousin, Lady Hesketh, with whom he had corresponded many years, and removed to Weston, a pleasant village about two miles from Olney. Lady Hesketh and others were very assiduous in providing for his comfort. But the last six years of his life were passed in a state of hopeless dejection. He died April 25, 1800. "His familiar letters sparkle with playful humour. They are the pleasantest and most genial ever written." ("North British Review.") "I have always considered the letters of Cowper," says Robert Hall, "as the finest specimen of the epistolary style in our language. To an air of inimitable ease and carelessness they unite a high degree of correctness, such as could result only from the clearest intellect combined with the most finished taste." His version of Homer, considered with respect to fidelity to the original, is perhaps the best that has appeared in English. Besides the works above named, he composed numerous minor poems, and some of the "Olney Hymns," of which his friend John Newton was the principal author. His "Lines on his Mother's Portrait" are exquisitely beautiful and touching. The chief characteristics of his poetry are originality, good sense, simplicity, piety, and warmth of heart. He was emphatically a Christian poet. No English poet, except Shakspeare, is more frequently quoted. "The great merit of this writer," says Lord Jeffrey, "appears to us to consist in the boldness and originality of his composition, and in the fortunate audacity with which he has carried the dominion of poetry into regions that had been considered as inaccessible to her ambition. . . . The great variety and truth of his descriptions, the minute and correct paintings of those home scenes and private feelings with which every one is internally familiar, the sterling weight and sense of most of his observations, and, above all, the great appearance of facility with which everything is executed, and the happy use he has so often made of the most common and ordinary language, all concur to stamp upon his poems the character of original genius, and remind us of the merits that have secured immortality to Shakspeare." ("Edinburgh Review" for April, 1803.)

See T. S. GRIMSHAW, "Life of Cowper," 1835; SOUTHEY, "Life of W. Cowper," 2 vols., 1838; HAYLEY, "Life of W. Cowper," vols., 1803–09; THOMAS TAYLOR, "Life of W. Cowper;" 1833 "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1804.

Cox, (DAVID,) an English landscape-painter, born at Birmingham in 1793. He attained distinction in painting in water-colours, chiefly British scenery. His works, though rather rough and not minutely finished, represent the phenomena of nature and of the weather with eminent success. He published a "Treatise on Painting in Water-Colours," (1814.) Ruskin praises "the purity and felicity of some of the careless, melting, water-colour skies of Cox," and says, "His foliage is altogether exquisite in colour, in its impressions of coolness, shade, and mass." ("Modern Painters.") Died in 1859.

Cox, (FRANCIS AUGUSTUS,) D.D., an English theologian, born about 1783, published, besides other works, a "Life of Melanchthon," (1815,) and "Our Young Men," a prize essay, (1838.) Died in 1853.

Cox, (Sir GEORGE WILLIAM,) BART., an English clergyman, born in 1827, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1849. He took orders in 1850. Among his numerous works are "Tales of Gods and Heroes," (1862,) "Mythology of Aryan Nations," (1870,) "Comparative Mythology and Folk-lore," (1881,) "Lives of Greek Statesmen," (1886,) "Life of Colenso," (1888.)

Cox, (JACOB D.,) an American general, born at Montreal about 1828, was a lawyer before the civil war. He was appointed a brigadier-general in May, 1861, soon after which he commanded a force in Western Virginia. In the autumn of 1862 he became a major-general. He was elected Governor of Ohio by the Republicans in October, 1865, and appointed by President Grant secretary of the interior in March, 1869. He became president of Cincinnati University in 1885, and was dean of Cincinnati Law School 1881–97. He wrote "Atlanta," "The March to the Sea," etc. Died August 4, 1900.

Cox, (JAMES MIDDLETON,) was born in Jacksonberg, O., March, 1870. Raised on a farm, he successively worked in a printer's office, taught school, and was a reporter on the Cincinnati "Enquirer." He purchased the Dayton "Daily News" 1898, The Springfield "Press-Republic," 1903, The Miami "Metropolis," and the Canton "News" 1923. He was a member of Congress 1909–13, Governor of Ohio 1913–15, 1917–19, and 1919–21. He ran for President on the Democratic ticket in 1920, but was defeated by Harding.

Cox, (KENYON,) figure painter, was born at Warren, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1856.

Cox, (LEONARD,) an English classical scholar, who wrote several works in Greek and Latin. Died in 1549.

Cox, (PALMER,) artist, born at Granby, Quebec, Canada, April 28, 1840. He lived in San Francisco 1863–75, when he removed to New York. He originated the "Brownie" books. Died 1919.

Cox, (RICHARD,) an English prelate, born in the county of Bucks in 1499. He was employed as tutor to Prince Edward, after whose accession as Edward VI. he was almoner to the king, and Dean of Westminster. In 1559 he became Bishop of Ely. He translated for the "Bishops' Bible" the four Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans. Died in 1581.

Cox, (Sir RICHARD,) an Irish writer, born in the county of Cork in 1650. He was made lord chancellor of Ireland in 1703. He published a "History of Ireland," and a few other works. Died in 1733.

Cox, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an eminent English Baptist divine, born in London, April 19, 1826. He was educated at Stepney College. His writings include "Salvator Mundi," (1856,) "The Larger Hope," (1891,) and several Bible Commentaries, etc. Died in 1893.

Cox, (SAMUEL HANSON,) D.D., a Presbyterian theologian, born at Leesville, New Jersey, in 1793. He was pastor of a church in Brooklyn, New York, from 1837 to 1854. He wrote "Quakerism not Christianity," and other works. Died October 2, 1881.

Cox, (SAMUEL SULLIVAN,) an American author and Democratic politician, born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824, graduated at Brown University in 1846. He was a Democratic representative in Congress from Ohio from 1857 to 1865, and from the city of New York nearly every term from 1869 till his death. He was an effective speaker and writer. He published "The Buckeye Abroad," (1852,) "Eight Years in Congress," (1865,) "Search for Winter Sunbeams," (1870,) "Why We Laugh," (1876,) "Free Land and Free Trade," (1880,) "Orient Sunbeams," (1882,) etc. Died Sept. 10, 1889.

Cox, (WILLIAM SANDS,) F.R.S., an eminent English surgeon and writer, born at Birmingham in 1802. He

founded Queen's College, and the Queen's Hospital, both in Birmingham. Died December 23, 1875.

Coxcie. See COXIE.

Coxe, koks, (ARTHUR CLEVELAND,) an American Episcopal clergyman, a son of Dr. S. H. Cox, noticed above, was born at Mendham, New Jersey, in 1818. He published, besides other works, "Christian Ballads," (1840,) "Saul, a Mystery," "Impressions of England," (1856,) "Institutes of Christian History," (1887,) "Holy Writ and Modern Thought," (1892.) In 1859 he became rector of Grace Church, in the city of New York, and in 1865 became Bishop of Western New York. Died July 20, 1896.

Coxe, (HENRY OCTAVIUS,) an English clergyman and antiquary, born in 1811. He was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library in 1838, and became chief librarian in 1860. He edited various old manuscripts for the English Historical Society and for the Roxburghe Club. Died in 1881.

Coxe, (TENCH,) an American writer on political economy, commerce, manufactures, etc., was born in 1756; died in 1824.

Coxe, (WILLIAM,) a successful English historian and writer of travels, born in London in 1747. He became curate of Denham in 1771, after which he travelled on the continent as tutor of the Marquis of Blandford and other young members of the nobility. He published "Travels in Russia, Poland, Sweden, and Denmark," (1784,) which are highly prized and interesting, and "Travels in Switzerland," (1789.) He was appointed chaplain to the Tower about 1796, and Archdeacon of Wilts in 1805. Among his most important works are a "History of the House of Austria," (1792,) "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole," (3 vols., 1798,) "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, 1700–1788," (3 vols., 1813,) and "Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough," (1817–19.) Died in 1828.

Cox'e-ter, (THOMAS,) an English critic and collector of rare books, was born in Gloucestershire in 1689. He assisted Ames in his "Typographical Antiquities," and Warton in his "History of English Poetry." He was making a collection of old English poets for publication when he died in 1747.

Coxie or **Coxcie,** kok'see, (MICHAEL,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Mechlin in 1497, was a pupil of Van Orley. After studying the works of Raphael in Rome, he returned home, and acquired a large fortune by his art. He had a fertile invention, a correct design, and a brilliant colouring. Among his best-known works is a copy of Van Eyck's "Adoration of the Lamb," which Coxie made for Philip II. of Spain. He was killed by a fall in 1592.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Cox'well, (HENRY TRACY,) an English aeronaut, was born March 2, 1819. He devised a war balloon for the discharge of aerial torpedoes, but his great achievement was his ascent with James Glaisher in 1862, when the unequalled elevation of seven miles was attained. He was engaged in 1870 to instruct Prussian officers in the use of the military balloon.

Coyer, kwȧ'yȧ', (GABRIEL FRANÇOIS,) ABBÉ, a French writer, born in Franche-Comté in 1707, published "Moral Bagatelles," a "History of John Sobieski," "The Commercial Noblesse," and other works. Died in 1782.

Coyne, koin, (JOSEPH STERLING,) a dramatist, born in King's county, Ireland, in 1805, produced many successful farces. Died in 1868.

Coypel, kwȧ'pĕl', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1661, was the son and pupil of Noël Coypel, with whom he studied in Rome. About 1680 he returned to Paris, where he acquired a high reputation. In 1715 he received the title of first painter to the king. His style, though affected and artificial, was much admired by his contemporaries. He was a skilful engraver. Died in 1722.

Coypel, (NOËL,) a successful French painter, born in Paris in 1628. In 1655 he was employed by the king to adorn the Louvre and other edifices, and was received into the Royal Academy in 1663. Louis XIV. appointed him director of the Academy at Rome in 1672. His *ordonnance* and colouring are admired. To distinguish him from his sons Antoine and Noël Nicolas, he was sometimes called "Coypel le Poussin." Died in 1707.

Coypel, (NOËL NICOLAS,) the son and pupil of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1688. He obtained a high reputation as a historical painter, but his works are now less prized than in his own time. Died in 1734.

Coysevox, kwȧz'voks', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French sculptor, of Spanish origin, born at Lyons in 1640. He studied under Lérambert in Paris, of which he became a resident, and was admitted into the Academy in 1676. Among his celebrated works are two statues of Louis XIV., the tomb of Colbert, and two winged horses surmounted by Fame and Mercury, at the Tuileries. He excelled in busts and portraits. Died in 1720.

Cozen. See COSIN.

Cozza, kot'sȧ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born in Calabria in 1605; died in 1682.

Cozza, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1676; died in 1742.

Cozzens, kŭz'ĕnz, (FREDERICK SWARTWOUT,) an American writer, born in New York in 1818. A volume entitled "Prismatics," made up of his contributions to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," appeared in 1853. He published, also, "Sparrowgrass Papers," in 1856, (originally contributed to "Putnam's Magazine,") besides other works in prose and verse. Died in 1869.

Craanen, krȧ'nĕn, (DIEDRIK,) a Dutch medical writer, lived at Leyden; died in 1688.

Crabb, (GEORGE,) an English philologist, born about 1778, was a graduate of Oxford. He published a number of useful works, among which are "English Synonymes," (1816; 10th edition, 1852,) a "Universal Historical Dictionary," (1825,) and "Mythology of All Nations," (1847.) Died in 1851. "As an etymologist, Mr. Crabb seems to have some dictionary knowledge of many languages, but to be unacquainted with the philosophy, or history even, of language in general." ("Quarterly Review," vol. xxv.)

Crabbe, krab, (GEORGE,) a popular English poet, born at Aldborough, in Suffolk, in 1754. His father filled the humble office of collector of salt-duties. He learned the profession of surgeon, which, however, he abandoned at an early age. Conscious of talents above the common order, he resolved to seek his fortune as an author, and in 1780 went to London with five pounds which he had borrowed. After his first productions had been rejected by the booksellers, he published, on his own account, "The Candidate," a poem, which brought him neither fame nor profit. In great pecuniary distress, he asked and received the generous patronage of Edmund Burke, who gave him a room in his own house, introduced him to Fox, Thurlow, and others, and enabled him, in 1781, to publish "The Library," which was received with favour. He was ordained a priest in 1782, and soon after became chaplain to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle. He published in 1783 "The Village," which confirmed his reputation as a powerful and original poet. At this period he married Sarah Elmy, the object of his early affections. Between 1785 and 1813 he officiated as curate or rector successively at Strathern, Muston, and Parham. After an interval of more than twenty years since his last appearance as a poet, he produced "The Parish Register," (1807,) "The Borough," (1810,) and "Tales in Verse," (1812.) In 1813 he was presented to the living of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, where he passed his last years. About 1819 he received £3000 for his "Tales of the Hall," and for the unexpired term of former copyrights. Died in 1832. His moral character was amiable and excellent. As a poet he is remarkable for vigour, truth in description, and a "Chinese accuracy" of observation. "Mr. Crabbe," says Lord Jeffrey, "is the greatest *mannerist*, perhaps, of all our living poets. The homely, quaint, prosaic style, the eternal full-lengths of low and worthless characters, with their accustomed garnishing of sly jokes and familiar moralizing, are all on the surface of his writings. . . . An unrivalled and almost magical power of observation,—an anatomy of character and feeling not less exquisite and searching, . . . are interspersed by fits and strangely interwoven with the most minute and humble of his details. Add to all this the sure and profound

sagacity of the remarks with which he every now and then startles us; the weight and terseness of the maxims which he drops like oracular responses; and that sweet and seldom-sounded chord of lyrical inspiration, the lightest touch of which instantly charms away all harshness from his numbers and all harshness from his themes."

See "Life of George Crabbe," by his son, 1838, new edition, 1847; JEFFREY, "Miscellanies;" "Quarterly Review" for November, 1810; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1810, and November, 1812; 'Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1819.

Crabet. See CRABETH.

Crabeth or **Crabet**, krā'bet, (THIERRY or DIRK and VAUTIER,) excellent Dutch painters on glass, are supposed to have been born in Gouda. They were brothers. They executed (between 1560 and 1570) on the glass windows of the church of Gouda pictures which were considered inimitable. Dirk died in 1601.

Crab'tree, (LOTTA,) an American actress, born in New York city, November 7, 1847. In 1855 she appeared in public as a singer in California, and in 1858 as an actress. Her vivacity and good humour won great favour with a large proportion of the theatre-going public, and she retired with a fortune. Died 1924.

Crab'tree, (WILLIAM,) an English astronomer, who was associated with Jeremiah Horrox in scientific pursuits. His observations were printed by Wallis in 1672. He died at an early age in 1641.

Cracherode, krash-e-rod', (CLAYTON MORDAUNT,) an English clergyman, bibliophile, and writer of Latin verse, born in 1729, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Died in 1799.

Craddock, (CHARLES EGBERT,) the pseudonym of MARY N. MURFREE.

Crad'ock, (Sir CHRISTOPHER GEORGE FRANCIS MAURICE,) British admiral, was born at Hartforth, Yorkshire, July 2, 1862, and entered the naval service in 1875. He served in the Egyptian War 1882, the Sudanese Expedition 1891, etc. In the World War he commanded the British squadron at the disastrous battle of Coronel and went down with the "Monmouth," his flagship.

Cradock, (JOHN FRANCIS.) See HOWDEN, BARON.

Crad'ock, (JOSEPH,) an English gentleman and author, born at Leicester in 1742. Died 1826.

Cradock, (SAMUEL,) an English nonconformist divine, born in 1620. Died 1796.

Cradock, (ZACHARY,) a brother of Samuel, noticed above, was born probably in England in 1633. He left two sermons which have been greatly admired, the subjects of which are Providence and the Design of Christianity. Died in 1695.

Craesbeke, van, văn krās'bā'kĕh or krās'bāk', (JOSEPH,) a skilful Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1608, was a pupil of Brauwer, whom he imitated. He preferred low and sordid subjects, such as drunken brawls and parties of smokers. Died in 1668.

Craft. See CRATO.

Crafts, (SAMUEL C.,) born at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1768, was a member of Congress from 1816 to 1824, and was chosen Governor of Vermont in 1828, 1829, and 1830. Died in 1853.

Crafts, (WILBUR FISK,) a Methodist preacher, born at Fryeburg, Maine, January 12, 1850, graduated at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1869. He studied theology in Boston University, and became a preacher in 1870. He is author of various popular religious books. His wife, formerly SARAH J. TIMANUS, is also an author of religious works of a popular character, chiefly for the young.

Crafts, (WILLIAM,) a lawyer and poet, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1787; died in 1826.

See S. GILMAN, "Memoir of W. Crafts," 1828.

Craggs, (JAMES,) an English politician, was a friend of Addison, whom he succeeded as secretary of state in 1718. "He was a young man," says Macaulay, "whose natural parts were quick and showy, whose graceful person and winning manners had made him generally acceptable in society, and who if he had lived would probably have been the most formidable of all the rivals of Walpole." ("Essay on the Life and Writings of Addison.") Died in 1720.

Cragius. See CRAIG, (NICHOLAS.)

Craig, (ISA.) See KNOX, (ISA CRAIG.)

Crāig, (JAMES,) a Scottish divine, born in East Lothian in 1682, became one of the most popular preachers of Edinburgh. He published several volumes of sermons and religious poems. Died in 1744.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.

Craig, (JAMES,) an American officer, born in Pennsylvania about 1820, served in the Mexican war, and was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862.

Craig, (JOHN,) a Scottish Reformer, born about 1512, was a monk in early life. He visited Italy, where he was employed as teacher and rector in a school. Having been converted to the Protestant faith and made an open profession, he was sentenced at Rome to die by fire; but in consequence of the death of the pope his prison was broken open by a mob, and he escaped from that doom, and returned to Scotland. He became a prominent coadjutor in the work of reformation in Scotland, and was chosen minister of Aberdeen in 1574. In 1577 he removed to Edinburgh, was appointed chaplain to James VI., and in 1580 composed the "National Covenant." Died in 1600.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Craig, (JOHN,) a Scottish mathematician, the dates of whose birth and death are unknown. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions," (1698–1712,) and published a work on fluxions, entitled "De Calculo Fluentium," (1718,) and a few other treatises. He first made known in England the differential calculus discovered by Leibnitz.

Craig, krāg, [Lat. CRA'GIUS,] (NICHOLAS,) a Danish writer, probably of British extraction, born at Ripen in 1549, became professor of Greek in Copenhagen, and rector of the university. He published a book on the Republic of Sparta, (1593,) which was highly esteemed, and a few other Latin works. In 1598 he was sent on a political mission to England. He was a friend of Scaliger. Died in 1602.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon."

Craig, (Sir THOMAS,) of Riccarton, an eminent Scottish lawyer and antiquary, born in Edinburgh about 1540, was a relative of John Craig, (1512–1600.) After pursuing his studies in Paris, he passed advocate in Edinburgh in 1563, and became a judge (justice depute) in 1564. He wrote several admired Latin poems, one of which is on the birth of James VI. In 1603 he completed his celebrated work on "Feudal Law," ("Jus Feudale,") which was not published until 1655, and which is regarded as an authority all over Europe. He was eminent for modesty and other virtues. Died in 1608.

Craigavon, (JAMES CRAIG,) 1ST VISCOUNT, Irish politician, was born 1871. He fought with the Royal Irish Rifles in the South African War, 1899–1902, became Financial Secretary to the Admiralty in 1920, but resigned to become Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.

Craigie, (PEARL MARY,) author, was born at Boston, Nov. 3, 1867. She married R. W. Craigie in 1887, and wrote under the pseudonym of John Oliver Hobbes. Died 1906.

Crāik, (GEORGE LILLIE,) an able historical and critical writer and editor, born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1799. He became a resident of London about 1824, and produced "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," (1831.) He contributed many historical and biographical articles to the "Penny Cyclopædia." Mr. Craik and C. Macfarlane were the principal editors or authors of the "Pictorial History of England" published by Knight, (1840–49.) He wrote the chapters on religion, commerce, industry, and literature in that work, and other useful works, among which are "Bacon: his Writings and his Philosophy," (3 vols., 1846,) "Romance of the Peerage," (1848–50, 4 vols.,) and a "History of English Literature," (2 vols.) In 1849 he was chosen professor of English literature in Queen's College, Belfast. Died in June, 1866.

Craik, (GEORGIANA M.,) an English novelist, a daughter of the preceding, was born in London in April, 1831. Among her books are "Riverston," (1857,) "Lost and Won," "Only a Butterfly," "Dorcas," etc. She also wrote a number of tales for children. Died in 1895.

Craik, (JAMES,) a physician, born in Scotland in 1731. He accompanied Washington in an expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and served as physician under General Braddock in 1755. After the Revolutionary war he settled near Mount Vernon, and became the family physician of Washington. Died in 1814.

Craik, MRS. See MULOCH.

Crak'an-thorp or **Crakanthorpe,** (RICHARD,) an English divine, born in Westmoreland in 1567.

Cram, (RALPH ADAMS,) authority on mediæval architecture, was born at Hampton Falls, N. H., Dec. 16, 1863, educated in New England, and in 1889 opened an architect's office in Boston. He is the architect for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, the Princeton University Chapel, etc.

Cramail, de, deh kra'mal' or kra'ma'ye, (ADRIEN DE MONTLUC—mon'luk',) COUNT, a French writer, born in 1568, was a grandson of Marshal de Montluc. His farce called "La Comédie des Proverbes," (1616,) was much admired. Died 1646.

Cramb, (J. A.,) M.A.; born 1862, Bucks, England. Professor of Modern History, Queen's College, London, 1893, to time of his death. Publications: "Origins and Destiny of Imperial Britain," 1900; "The End of a Century, an Impression," 1904. Died April, 1914.

Cramer, krâ'mẹr, (ANDREAS WILHELM,) a Danish professor, son of J. Andreas Cramer, the eminent poet, was born at Copenhagen in 1760. He became professor of law in his native city, and wrote several esteemed treatises on law and philology. Died in 1833.

Cramer, krâ'mẹr, (CARL FRIEDRICH,) a *littérateur*, born at Kiel about 1750, was a son of Johann Andreas, noticed below. He was for some time professor of ancient literature in Copenhagen, and removed to Paris about 1795. He translated Schiller's "Joan of Arc," and other German works, into French, and published a good German-French Dictionary, (1805.) Died in Paris in 1808.

Cramer, krâ'mẹr, (DANIEL,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Reetz in 1568. He was professor at Wittenberg and Stettin, and author of several works, among which is "Schola Prophetica," (1606–12.) Died in 1637.

Cramer, krâ'mẹr, (GABRIEL,) an eminent Swiss geometer, born at Geneva in 1704. He cultivated many sciences with success, and in 1750 was appointed professor of philosophy in his native city. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. One of his most important works is "An Analysis of Algebraic Curves." Died in 1752.

Cramer, (JEAN JACQUES,) a Swiss Protestant professor of Hebrew and theology, was born near Zurich in 1673. He wrote, in Latin, "Theology of Israel," (1705.) Died in 1702.

Cramer, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German mineralogist, born at Quedlinburg in 1710, made important discoveries in metallurgy. He published, in Latin, "Elements of the Docimastic Art," (1739,) and in German, "Principles of Metallurgy," (1774–77,) both valuable works. Died in 1777.

Cramer, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) an eminent German poet and prose-writer, born at Jöhstadt, in Saxony, in 1723. He was invited to Copenhagen by Frederick V., and appointed preacher to the court in 1754. In 1765 he became professor of theology in the university of that city. In 1774 he obtained the chair of theology at Biel. Died in 1788.

Cramer, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) an excellent German composer and pianist, was born at Manheim in 1771, and taken to London in infancy. He passed most of his life in England. His "Studies for the Piano" are said to be unsurpassed in richness and harmony. Died in 1858.

Cra'mer, (JOHN ANTONY,) an eminent scholar, born at Mitlödi, Switzerland, in 1793, removed to England in his youth. He became pastor of Binsey in 1822, and professor of modern history at Oxford in 1842. He published a "Description of Ancient Italy," (1826,) a "Description of Asia Minor," (1832,) "Anecdota Græca," (1837,) and other able works. Died in 1848.

Cramer, krâ'mẹr, (NICOLAAS,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Leyden in 1670, was a pupil and imitator of Karl Moor. Died in 1710.

Cramer, (WILHELM,) a German violinist and orchestral leader, born at Mannheim in 1745. He resided in London from 1772 till his death, in 1800, and was especially famous as a leader of musical festivals. He was one of a family of eminent musicians.

Cramm, von, fon krâm, (HELGA,) BARONESS, a German artist, born at Dantzic, May 28, 1840. She is best known to English readers as the illustrator of the poems of Miss F. R. Havergal.

Cramp, (JOHN MOCKETT,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born at Saint Peter's, Kent, England, July 25, 1791. He studied at Stepney College, was ordained in 1818, became in 1844 president of a Baptist college at Montreal, and was president of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, from 1851 to 1853, of its theological department from 1853 to 1860, and again of the college from 1860 to 1869. He published "Text-Book of Popery," (1831,) "The Reformation in Europe," (1833,) "Lectures for the Times," (1844,) "Baptist History," (1868,) and other works. Died at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, December 6, 1881.

Cramp, (WILLIAM,) ship-builder, founded in 1830 the firm of William Cramp & Sons at Philadelphia, now one of the largest ship-building concerns in the world, and the builder of numerous warships for the United States, Russia, and Japan. He died in 1879, and his son, Charles H. Cramp, became head of the firm. He died 1913.

Crampel, (PAUL,) a French explorer, born in 1862. He became secretary to M. de Brazza, governor of French Congo, in 1887, explored the country between the Ogowe and the Benito, and in 1891 set out to open a way from the Congo to Lake Tchad. The party was attacked by the natives, April 9, 1891, and he and nearly all were killed.

Cramp'ton, (Sir PHILIP,) a naturalist and physician, born in Dublin in 1777. He wrote several professional treatises. Died in 1858.

Cranach or **Kranach, von,** fon kran'ak or krâ'nâk, (LUCAS,) a celebrated German painter and engraver, born at Cranach, near Bamberg, in 1472. His family name was SUNDER. He painted history and portraits, and worked about fifty years at Wittenberg in the service of three Electors of Saxony, the last of whom was John Frederick. He was an intimate friend of Luther and Melanchthon, whose portraits he painted and engraved. Among his master-pieces are "The Preaching of John the Baptist," and a "Crucifixion." His works are said to be more admirable for thought or invention than for execution. He was a good colorist, but very deficient in design. Died at Weimar in 1553.

Cranach, von, (LUCAS,) a son of the preceding, born in 1515, was also an eminent painter. He was a burgomaster of Wittenberg. Died in 1586.

Cranborne. See SALISBURY, MARQUIS OF.

Cranbrook, LORD. See HARDY, (GATHORNE.)

Cranch, (CHRISTOPHER PEARSE,) a poet and landscape-painter, a son of William Cranch, noticed below, was born at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1813. He studied theology at Harvard Divinity School, but abandoning the ministry for the pursuit of Art, spent much of his life in Europe. He wrote "The Last of the Huggermuggers," (1856,) and numerous sonnets and minor poems of merit. Died at Cambridge, Mass., January 20, 1892.

Cranch, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., an eminent American jurist, born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1769, graduated at Harvard in 1787. In 1801 he was appointed by President Adams an associate judge of the United States circuit court for the District of Columbia, of which he was made chief justice by Jefferson in 1805. The duties of these two positions Judge Cranch discharged with unwearied assiduity until his death; and, during this period of more than half a century, it is said that only two of all his decisions were overruled by the United States supreme court and sent back for amendment. His legal attainments were varied and profound, and his industry and powers of application were extraordinary. He made careful reports of cases decided in the circuit court for the District of Columbia from 1801

to 1841, published in 6 octavo vols., and, as reporter to the supreme court of the United States, issued 9 vols. from 1801 to 1815, and others in 1835. Died in September, 1855.

Crane, (BRUCE,) an American painter, born in New York city, October 17, 1857.

Crane, (JONATHAN T.,) D.D., a Methodist author and preacher, born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, June 18, 1819. He graduated at Princeton in 1843, was from 1849 to 1858 principal of Pennington Seminary, and has held various pastorates, chiefly in New Jersey. Among his works are "The Right Way," (1853,) "The Arts of Intoxication," (1870,) and "Holiness the Birthright of all God's Children," (1874.) Died February 16, 1880.

Crane, (STEPHEN,) author and journalist, was born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1870. He served as war correspondent for the "New York Journal" in Greece in 1897, and Cuba in 1898, and gained a rapid reputation for his graphic pictures of war in "The Red Badge of Courage," (1895.) He also wrote "Maggie, a Girl of the Streets," "The Little Regiment," "The Eternal Patience," etc. Died June 5, 1900.

Crane, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist minister of Lancashire, wrote a "Prospect of Divine Providence," (1672.) Died in 1714.

Crane, (THOMAS FREDERICK,) folk-lorist, was born at New York, July 12, 1844, and graduated at Princeton in 1864. He was assistant professor of modern languages at Cornell in 1868, professor of Spanish and Italian in 1872, and of Romance languages in 1881. Of his works the best known is "Italian Popular Tales," (1885.)

Crane, (WALTER,) an English painter, born at Liverpool, August 15, 1845. His water-colour pictures are in many cases especially noteworthy. He has illustrated many books, especially for children, and has acquired reputation as a designer of decorations. Died 1915.

Crane, (WILLIAM CAREY,) D.D., LL.D., a Baptist divine and educator, born at Richmond, Virginia, March 17, 1816, graduated at Columbian College, and was ordained in 1838. He has been president of Mississippi Female College, of Semple Broaddus College, of Mount Lebanon College, and of Baylor University, in Texas, to which latter institution he was called in 1863, and in which he won great distinction. He is the author of "Literary Discourses," "Life of Sam Houston," and other works. Dr. Crane is regarded as one of the soundest scholars and ablest divines of his denomination.

Crane, (WILLIAM H.,) an American actor, born at Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1845. He was long associated with Stuart Robson in various successful plays, ending with "The Henrietta." He separated from Mr. Robson in 1889, and afterwards appeared in star *rôles* in "The Senator," "The American Minister," "A Virginia Courtship," etc.

Crāne, (WILLIAM M.,) an American commodore, born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1776. He served with distinction in the war of 1812. In 1827 he was appointed commander of a squadron in the Mediterranean, and in 1842 became chief of the bureau of ordnance. Died in 1846.

Cran'mer, (THOMAS,) Archbishop of Canterbury, an English statesman, divine, and Reformer, was born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1489. He became a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and was learned in Greek, Hebrew, and theology. In 1529 he obtained the favour of Henry VIII. by proposing that the question of his divorce should be referred to the universities. The king appointed him his chaplain, and sent him to Rome to procure the assent of the pope to the divorce. Having failed in this mission, he returned home in 1530, and infringed the rule of his church by marriage with a niece of Osiander. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1533, and became Henry's favourite adviser, or prime minister. He had secretly adopted the principles of the Reformers, and he used his influence to subvert the power of the pope in England and to abolish the monasteries. A few years after his elevation to the primacy he openly favoured the Reformation, assisted in compiling the "Bishops' Book," and in 1538 opposed without success the law of the Six Articles, or "Bloody Statutes." Though he resisted the royal will on this and other occasions, he was protected by Henry when the Catholic courtiers conspired to ruin him in 1544. In 1547 he was chosen one of the regency during the minority of Edward VI. He was the head of a commission which composed the English Liturgy in 1548.

"The man who took the chief part," says Macaulay, "in settling the conditions of the alliance which produced the Anglican Church, was Thomas Cranmer. He was the representative of both the parties which at that time needed each other's assistance. In his character of divine, he was ready to go as far in the way of change as any Swiss or Scottish Reformer. In his character of statesman, he was desirous to preserve that organization which had served the purposes of the bishops of Rome and might be expected to serve equally well the purposes of the English kings and their ministers. His temper and his understanding eminently fitted him to act as mediator." Notwithstanding his general moderation, he went so far as to condemn two persons to death for heresy. By the entreaties of King Edward VI. he was induced in 1553 to sign the patent which settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey, and in the same year was committed to the Tower for treason against Queen Mary. His enemies, in order to subject him to a more cruel punishment, withdrew the charge of treason, and prosecuted him for heresy. He was excommunicated in 1555. Tempted with the hopes of life, and overcome by the fear of torture, he agreed to subscribe to the doctrines of the papal supremacy and the real presence. Repenting of this lapse, which would not have saved him from the stake, he suffered with fortitude martyrdom by fire in 1556.

Cran'tor, [*Κράντωρ,*] a Greek Academic philosopher, born at Soli, or Soles, in Cilicia, lived about 300 B.C. After he had become distinguished in his own country, he went to Athens, and studied in the school of Xenocrates. He is cited by Horace as an eminent moralist. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Affliction," (*Περὶ Πένθους,*) which was highly praised, and from which Cicero borrowed largely in his "Consolatio."

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; KAYSER, "Dissertatio de Crantore Academico," 1841.

Crantz, (ALBERT.) See KRANTZ.

Crantz, krănts, (HEINRICH JOHANN NEPOMUCENUS,) a German botanist, born in 1722, was a professor of medicine at Vienna.

Cran'worth, (ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE,) BARON, an English judge, born at Cranworth, in Norfolk, in 1790. He was elected to Parliament by the Liberals in 1832, appointed solicitor-general in 1834, and a baron of the exchequer in 1839. In 1850 he became vice-chancellor, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Cranworth. On the formation of a ministry by Lord Aberdeen in December, 1852, he was appointed lord chancellor of England. He retired from office when Lord Derby came into power, in February, 1858, was again appointed lord chancellor in July, 1865, and resigned with his colleagues in June, 1866. Died in July, 1868.

See Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. IX.

Cranz, krănts, (DAVID,) a Moravian missionary and historian, born at Neugarten, Pomerania, in 1723. He became secretary of Count Zinzendorf in 1747, after which he laboured in Greenland. He wrote a "History of Greenland," (1765,) and a "History of the Moravians," (1771.) Died in Silesia in 1777.

Crapelet, krăp'lā', (GEORGES ADRIEN,) a French publisher and writer, born at Paris in 1789. He translated into French verse "The Marriage of Thetis and Peleus," by Catullus, (1809,) and wrote "Souvenirs of London," (1817.) Died in 1842.

Crapone, de, dẹh krā'pon', (ADAM,) a French engineer, born at Salon in 1519, was skilled in hydraulic architecture. He constructed the most ancient canal in France, called the "Canal of Crapone," finished about 1560. Died in 1559.

Cras, krăs, (HENDRIK CONSTANTIN,) a Dutch jurist, born at Wageningen in 1739; died in 1820.

See M. KEMPER, "Memoria H. C. Cras," 1825.

Crash'aw, (RICHARD,) an English poet and priest, born in London. He became a Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1637, before which he had published some Latin poems in one of which occurs this much-admired line on the miracle at Cana:

"Lympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit."*

He was ejected from the university in 1644 for refusing to take the Covenant, and went to France, where he was converted to the Roman Catholic faith. In 1646 he published "Steps to the Temple," "Sacred Poems," etc., which display a rich imagination. He was a canon of the church of Loretto, Italy, when he died about 1650.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1820.

Crasset, krȧ'sȧ', (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born at Dieppe in 1618, lived many years in Paris. He published several ascetic works, and a "History of the Church of Japan," (1689.) Died in 1692.

Crasso, krȧs'so, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian jurist of high reputation, lived at Milan in the sixteenth century.

Crasso, (LORENZO,) an Italian author, of whose life we have no details, was born at Naples. His works, in prose and verse, display talent, but are marred by the bad taste of that time. Among the principal of them are "Heroic Epistles," (1655,) and "Eulogies on Literary Men," (1656.)

Crasso, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian historian, born in the sixteenth century, wrote, besides other Latin works, "Eulogies of Illustrious Venetians,"(1612,) and a treatise "On the Form of the Venetian Government," ("De Forma Reipublicæ Venetæ.")

Cras'sus, (LUCIUS LICINIUS,) a famous Roman orator and lawyer, born about 140 B.C., (612 A.U.C.) He was elected consul in 95 B.C., and censor about two years later. He was considered the most excellent orator of his time, and was highly praised by Cicero, who assigned to Crassus a part of the dialogue in his treatise "De Oratore." His orations are not extant. Died in 90 or 91 B.C.

See CICERO, "Brutus" and "De Oratore;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" MEYER, "Oratorum Romanorum Fragmenta."

Crassus, (MARCUS LICINIUS,) a Roman triumvir, noted for his great wealth, was born about 108 B.C. He was chosen prætor in 74 B.C., (680 A.U.C.,) and defeated Spartacus, the leader of a servile revolt. In the year 71 he was chosen consul with Pompey, and a few years later he united with Pompey and Cæsar to form the first triumvirate, which ruined the power of the senate. Crassus and Pompey were elected consuls in 56 B.C., and, while Cæsar commanded in Gaul, Crassus obtained command of Syria for five years. He is said to have manifested extravagant joy at the prospect of increasing his fortune in the East. Having resolved to invade Parthia, he crossed the Euphrates, and, after taking a town in the year 54, returned to Syria, where he passed the winter. The next season he entered Mesopotamia, and was defeated with great loss by the Parthian general Surena near Carrhæ, (the Haran of the Bible.) He was then compelled by his mutinous troops to meet in conference with Surena, who had made overtures for peace, and was there treacherously killed in 53 B.C. His ruling passion was avarice. He was a man of great industry, a keen speculator, and a large dealer in slaves.

See PLUTARCH, "Crassus;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Crassus, (PUBLIUS,) a son of the triumvir Crassus, served as legate of Cæsar in Gaul in 58 B.C. He fought bravely against the Parthians, and was killed at the battle near Carrhæ in 53 B.C.

Crassus, (P. LICINIUS,) a Roman general, who was chosen pontifex maximus in 212 B.C. In 205 he became consul with Scipio Africanus, and gave proof of military talents in the war against Hannibal. Died in 183 B.C.

Crastoni, krȧs-to'nee, or **Crestoni,** krĕs-to'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian Hellenist and monk, born at Piacenza, is said to have compiled the first Greek-Latin Dictionary, printed about 1478.

Cratère. See CRATERUS.

Crat'e-rus, [Gr. Κρατερός; Fr. CRATÈRE, krȧ'tair',] one of the most eminent of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, whom he followed in the invasion of Persia. He was a rival of Hephæstion in the royal favour. His character is said to have been noble and highly esteemed by the king. In 324 B.C. he was selected to conduct the veterans back to Macedonia. At the death of Alexander (323) he was associated with Antipater in the government of Macedonia and Greece. He commanded an army in Cappadocia, where he was defeated by Eumenes, and killed in battle, in 321 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Alexander," and "Phocion."

Crā'tēs [Κράτης] of Athens, an excellent Greek comic poet, who flourished about 450 B.C. In his youth he was the principal actor in the plays of Cratinus. He indulged in personalities less than other writers of the old comedy. Among the titles of his plays are "The Neighbours," (Γείτονες,) and "The Games," (Πλαῦται.) The fragments of his works which have come down to us are admired for purity and elegance of style.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" MEINEKE, "Quæstiones Scenicæ," and his "Fragmenta Comicorum Græcorum."

Crates of Athens, a philosopher of the old Academy flourished about 280 B.C. He was a pupil and intimate friend of Polemo, whom he succeeded in the chair of the Academy. His writings are lost.

Crates of Thebes, a famous Cynic philosopher, was a son of Ascondas. He became a disciple of Diogenes, at Athens, probably about 330 B.C., and was highly esteemed for his probity and wisdom. He was noted for his self-control, abstinence, and preference of poverty to riches. He wrote essays on philosophy, tragedies, which were praised by Diogenes Laertius, and small poems, all of which are lost. Crates was living in 307 B.C.

See BRUCKER, "Historia Philosophiæ;" POSTHUMUS, "Dissertatio de Cratete Cynico," 1823; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Crates, an eminent grammarian and Stoic, born at Mallus, in Cilicia, left, besides many other works, a corrected or annotated edition of Homer, fragments of which are extant. He lived at Pergamos, and about 156 B.C. was sent by the king of that country as ambassador to Rome, where he gave lectures on grammar. He founded a flourishing school of grammar at Pergamos.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SUETONIUS, "De illustribus Grammaticis."

Crą-te'vas, [Κρατεύας,] a Greek botanist, who lived about 80 B.C., is often quoted by Pliny and Dioscorides. He wrote on Materia Medica.

Crą-tī'nus, [Κρατῖνος,] a celebrated Athenian poet of the old comedy, born about 519 B.C., was a son of Callimedes, and a rival of Aristophanes. He was the first comic writer who made the drama an instrument of personal satire, and was noted for the audacity of his sarcasms. Pericles was often the object of his unsparing invective. He produced numerous plays, nine of which gained prizes. None of his works exist in a complete state. In 423 B.C. he obtained a triumph over Aristophanes for his "Wine-Flask." He died in 422, aged about ninety-six. The extant fragments of Cratinus were edited by Runkel, 1827.

See MEINEKE, "Historia Critica," and "Fragmenta Comicorum Græcorum;" C. W. LUCAS, "Cratinus et Eupolis," 1826

Cratippe. See CRATIPPUS.

Crą-tip'pus, [Κράτιππος,] a Greek historian, who lived about 400 B.C., and continued the work of Thucydides.

Cratippus, [Gr. Κράτιππος; Fr. CRATIPPE, krȧ'tĕp', a Greek Peripatetic philosopher of Mitylene. He was a teacher and friend of Cicero, who estimated him as the first philosopher of that age. When Pompey, retreating from Pharsalia, passed through Mitylene, Cratippus conversed with him on Providence. About 48 B.C. he opened a school at Athens, to which Cicero sent his son Marcus. Brutus attended his lectures at Athens in 44 B.C. Cratippus appears to have left only one work, a "Treatise on Divination by Dreams." The date of his death is unknown.

See CICERO, "De Officiis" and "De Divinatione;" PLUTARCH, "Pompey" and "Cicero;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Crato, krȧ'to, or **Craton,** krȧ'ton, (JOHANN,) a German physician, originally named CRAFT or CRAFFT, was born at Breslau in 1519. He studied under Luther and Melanchthon at Wittenberg, and was the favourite pupil of Montano in medicine. He practised many years at

* "The modest water saw its God and blushed."

Augsburg, and became chief physician of the emperors Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. He published "Introduction to Medicine," ("Isagoge Medicinæ," 1560,) and other medical works. Died in 1585.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Medicorum;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Crat'ÿ-lus, [*Κράτυλος*,] a Greek philosopher, who lived in the fifth century B.C., and professed the doctrines of Heraclitus. He was one of the teachers of Plato. His name is given to one of the dialogues of Plato, in which he figures as the principal speaker. This dialogue discusses the origin of names. Hence the name of Cratylus is associated with questions of etymology, as in the famous "New Cratylus" of J. W. Donaldson.

Crauford. See CRAWFORD and CRAUFURD.

Crau'furd or **Craw'furd**, (JOHN,) a British officer, born at Islay, August 13, 1783. He published valuable works on Oriental affairs, among which are a "History of the Indian Archipelago," (1820,) "Siam and Cochin China," (1828,) and a "Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language," (1852.) Died May 11, 1868.

Craufurd, Crau'fọrd, or **Craw'fọrd**, (QUINTIN,) a Scottish author, born in Ayrshire in 1743, went to India in his youth, served the Company as military and civil officer, and about 1780 returned to Europe with an easy fortune. He lived some years in Paris, where he had intimate relations with the queen Marie Antoinette and the empress Josephine. He published "Sketches of the History, Religion, and Manners of the Hindoos," (1790,) "Mélanges of History and Literature," (1809,) and other works, which are commended. Died in 1819.

Crause. See KRAUSE.

Crā'vẹn, (BRAXTON,) D.D., LL.D., a Methodist clergyman of North Carolina, born in 1823, became a minister in 1857. In youth he was chosen principal of the school in Randolph county, North Carolina, which in 1859 took the name of Trinity College. He was president of this college from 1859 to 1863, and returned to the same position in 1865. Died November 7, 1882.

Crā'vẹn, (CHARLES,) became Governor of South Carolina in 1712. He successfully defended the colony against the Yemassee Indians in 1715.

Craven, (PAULINE,) a French authoress, whose maiden name was DE LA FERRONAYS. She was born about 1808, and (1834) became the wife of Augustus Craven, an Englishman, the grandson of Elizabeth, Margravine of Anspach, (q. v.) She published several religious tales and romances, very popular with Roman Catholic readers. Among them are "Récit d'une Sœur," (1866,) "Anne Severin," (1868,) "Le Mot de l'Énigme," (1874,) "Le Travail d'une Âme," (1877,) etc. D. April 2, 1891.

Craven, (THOMAS T.,) an American rear-admiral, born in the District of Columbia, entered the service in 1822. He distinguished himself as commander of the Brooklyn in the victory by which Farragut captured New Orleans in April, 1862. Retired in 1869; died in 1887.

Craven, (TUNIS AUGUSTUS.) an American naval officer, born in New Hampshire, entered the navy about 1829. He became a lieutenant in 1841, and afterwards a captain. He was captain of the iron-clad Tecumseh, and was drowned when it was sunk by a torpedo in the attack on the defences of Mobile, August 5, 1864.

Crā'vẹn, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born in 1731, was professor of Arabic in Cambridge, and published "Sermons on a Future State," and "Discourses in Answer to Hume," (1802.) Died in 1815.

Craveta, krā-vā'tā, (AIMONE,) an Italian jurist, born in Piedmont in 1504; died in 1569.

Craw'fọrd, (ADAIR,) F.R.S., an eminent British chemist and physician, born in 1749. He was professor of chemistry at Woolwich, and a member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. He acquired reputation by an ingenious work entitled "Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat," (1779.) Died in 1795.

Crawford, EARL OF. See LINDSAY, (JOHN.)

Craw'fọrd, Crau'fọrd, or **Craw'furd**, (DAVID,) a Scottish historian, born in 1665. He was appointed historiographer royal for Scotland by Queen Anne, and in 1706 published "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, 1566–81," which is charged with partiality. Died in 1726.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Craw'fọrd, (FRANCIS MARION,) a distinguished novelist, a son of Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, was born in Italy, August 2, 1853. Among his numerous stories are "Mr. Isaacs," (1882,) "Saracinesca," (1886,) "Sant' Ilario," (1889,) "Casa Braccio," (1896,) "Via Crucis," (1899,) etc.

Craw'fọrd, (GEORGE W.,) an American lawyer, born in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1798. He was elected Governor of Georgia in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. He was appointed secretary of war by President Taylor in March, 1849, and resigned, in consequence of the death of the President, in July, 1850.

Crawford, (NATHANIEL MACON,) an American Baptist minister, born near Lexington, Georgia, in 1811, was a son of William H. Crawford, noticed below. He was chosen president of Mercer University, Georgia, in 1854, resigned in 1856, and was re-elected about 1858. He was distinguished as a pulpit orator, and was eminent for his learning. His principal published work was "Christian Paradoxes," (1858.) Died October 27, 1871.

Crawford, (QUINTIN.) See CRAUFURD.

Crawford, (SAMUEL WYLIE,) an American general, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1829. He became a surgeon in the army about 1851, and was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a division at Antietam, September 17, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, participating in all the subsequent operations of the army of the Potomac, and rising to the rank of brevet major-general. In 1873 he was retired.

Crawford, (THOMAS,) an eminent American sculptor, born in New York in 1814. He visited Italy about 1835, and studied under Thorwaldsen at Rome, where he worked many years. About 1840 he produced a statue of "Orpheus," which was much admired. He received in 1849 a commission from the State of Virginia to execute a colossal equestrian statue of Washington, which is at Richmond. Among his numerous works are several religious and mythological subjects, and a colossal statue of the Genius of America for the Capitol at Washington. Died in London in 1857.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists;" "Democratic Review" for May, 1843; "Atlantic Monthly" for July, 1869.

Crawford, (THOMAS JACKSON,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Saint Andrews in 1812. He was educated at Saint Andrews University, and in 1859 was made divinity professor. Among his books are "Presbytery or Prelacy," (1853,) "The Fatherhood of God," (1866,) "The Atonement," (1871,) etc. Died at Genoa, October 11, 1875.

Crawford, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish divine, born at Kelso in 1676, wrote a work entitled "Dying Thoughts." Died in 1742.

Crawford, (WILLIAM HARRIS,) an American statesman, born in Amherst county, Virginia, in 1772, removed with his father to Georgia in his childhood. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1798, and settled at Lexington, Georgia. In 1807 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the Democrats, and in 1813 he was appointed minister to France. He became secretary of war in 1815, and secretary of the treasury in 1816. He continued to hold this position throughout the administration of President Monroe, which ended in March, 1825. In 1824 he was nominated for the Presidency by the Congressional caucus, the right of which to select a candidate was disowned by the majority of the party. His competitors were General Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay. Crawford received only forty-one electoral votes. He was afterwards a circuit judge in Georgia. Died in 1834.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Crawfurd, (DAVID.) See CRAWFORD.

Craw'furd, (GEORGE,) a British historian, of whose life we have few details, born in Scotland; died in 1748. He published a "History of the Family of the Stuarts," (1710,) and the "Peerage of Scotland," (1716.)

Crawfurd, (JOHN.) See CRAUFURD.

Craw'ley, (EDMUND ALBERN,) D.D., a Baptist clergyman, born in England, January 20, 1799, removed in

early childhood to Sydney, in Cape Breton. He graduated at King's College, Nova Scotia, in 1819, was ordained in 1830, and became a professor at Acadia College in 1839, and its president in 1854. Died in 1888.

His son, Rev. ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY, (born 1831, died 1876,) was a successful missionary in Burmah.

Crayer, de, dẹh krī'yẹr or krā'yà, (CASPAR or GASPARD,) a celebrated Flemish historical painter, was born at Antwerp in 1582. He worked for a time at Brussels, and afterwards for many years at Ghent. He adorned the cities of Flanders with many large altar-pieces and other pictures. His design is generally correct, and his colouring good. He nearly equalled Van Dyck in portraits. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Catherine passing up to Heaven," and the "Martyrdom of Saint Blaise," painted in his eighty-sixth year. Died at Ghent in 1669.

Crayon, (GEOFFREY.) See IRVING, (WASHINGTON.)

Crēa'sy, (Sir EDWARD SHEPHERD,) an English historian and lawyer, born at Bexley, in Kent, in 1812. He was called to the bar about 1837, and appointed professor of history in University College, London, in 1850. He published "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," (1852,) which has passed through many editions, "The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution," (1856,) and "History of England," (2 vols., 1869–70.) In 1860 he was appointed chief justice of Ceylon. He died January 27, 1878.

Crébillon, de, dẹh krā'be'yôn', (CLAUDE PROSPER JOLYOT—zho'le-o',) a French novelist, son of Prosper Jolyot, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1707. He wrote several licentious novels which were once in vogue. His own conduct is said to have been strictly moral. Died in 1777.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance;" ABBÉ DE VOISENON, "Anecdotes littéraires et critiques," etc.

Crébillon, de, (PROSPER JOLYOT,) an eminent French dramatic poet, born at Dijon in 1674. He was sent to Paris to study law with a M. Prieur, an amateur of the theatre, who persuaded him to compose tragedies. His "Idoménée" was successful in 1705, and his "Atrée" ("Atreus," 1707) added to his reputation. In 1711 he produced his "Rhadamiste," which is pronounced by La Harpe and others not only his master-piece, but one of the finest tragedies which have appeared on the French stage. His "Pyrrhus" (1726) was much admired. During the twenty-two years which followed, he wrote nothing. In 1731 he was admitted into the French Academy, on which occasion he pronounced a poetical address, in which occurs this applauded line:

"Aucun fiel n'a jamais empoisonné ma plume."*

He produced in 1749 his "Catilina," which had been long expected, and in reference to which the public exclaimed, with Cicero, "How long, O Catiline, wilt thou abuse our patience?" It was performed with immense applause; though critics think it betrays a decline in power. He died in 1762, having won a place among the dramatists of the first order next to Corneille and Racine. He preferred to live in liberty and poverty rather than cringe for favour at the feet of power.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Crébillon;" LA HARPE, "Lycée;" ABBÉ DE LA PORTE, "Biographie de Crébillon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" AMANTON, "Révélations sur les deux Crébillon," 1835; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1851.

Credi, di, de krā'dee, (LORENZO **Sciarpelloni**—shar-pêl-lo'nee,) an excellent Italian painter, born at Florence in 1453. He imitated with success Leonardo da Vinci, his fellow-pupil. A "Nativity" at Florence, and a "Madonna and Child" in the Louvre, are reckoned among his best productions. He died at Florence about 1535. His name is sometimes written LORENZO ANDREA DI CREDI.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Credner, krĕd'nẹr or krēt'nẹr, (HERMANN,) a German geologist, born at Gotha, October 1, 1841. He studied at Klausthal, Breslau, and Göttingen, travelled extensively in North America, and in 1870 became a professor at Leipsic, and director of the royal survey of Saxony. His best-known book is "Elemente der Geologie," (1872.)

* "I ne'er in gall dipt my envenomed pen."

Credner, krĕd'nẹr or krēt'nẹr, (KARL AUGUST,) a German theologian, born near Gotha in 1797, became professor of theology at Giessen in 1832. Among his works are an "Introduction to Biblical Studies" and a "History of the New Testament." He died in 1857.

Creech, (Rev. THOMAS,) an English scholar, eminent as a translator, was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, in 1659. He was educated at Oxford, and became a Fellow of All Souls' College. In 1682 he published his translation of Lucretius, in verse, which is much admired. He also translated Horace, Theocritus, and portions of other classic authors. He committed suicide in 1701. "Creech is a much better translator," says Dr. Warton, "than he is usually supposed to be. He is a nervous and vigorous writer."

Creel'man, (JAMES,) editor and correspondent, was born at Montreal, Canada, November 12, 1859. He served on the New York "Herald" as reporter, correspondent, and editor, 1877–93, represented the New York "World" in the Japan-China war, and the "New York Journal" in the Turko-Greek and Cuban wars. He was among the first to enter the fort of El Caney, Santiago, and was seriously wounded. He was European editor of the "Journal." Died 1915.

Creighton, or **Creichton,** (JOHN,) an Irishman, was born in 1648, fought against the Scottish Covenanters, and wrote "Memoirs" (1731) of events which he witnessed. Died in 1733.

Creighton, (JOHN ORDE,) an American commodore, born in New York City; died in 1846.

Creighton, (MANDELL,) an English ecclesiastic, was born at Carlisle, July 5, 1843. He became vicar of Embleton in 1875, professor of ecclesiastical history at Cambridge in 1884, bishop of Peterborough in 1891, and of London in 1896. Wrote "Simon de Montfort," (1876,) "History of the Papacy during the Reformation Period," (5 vols., 1882–94,) and "Queen Elizabeth," (1897.) Died in 1901.

Creighton, (ROBERT,) an English clergyman, son of the preceding, born in 1639. He had great skill in church-music, and composed the admired anthem for four voices, "I will arise and go to my Father." Died in 1736.

Crell, krĕl, (CHRISTOPH LUDWIG,) a distinguished German jurist, born at Leipsic in 1703. He was professor of law at Wittenberg, and wrote many legal dissertations. Died in 1758.

Crell, (JOHANN.) See CRELLIUS.

Crell, (LUDWIG CHRISTIAN,) a German classical scholar, father of Christoph Ludwig, noticed above, was born at Neustadt in 1671. He became professor of philosophy at Leipsic. Died in 1733.

Crelle, krĕl'lẹh, (AUGUST LEOPOLD,) a German mathematician, born at Eichenwerder, Prussia, in 1780. In 1828 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin. Among his works are an "Essay on a General Theory of Analytic Functions," (1826,) and a "Manual of Geometry," (1827.) He edited the "Journal of Mathematics," (Berlin, 1826–51.) Died in 1855.

Crellius, krĕl'le-ûs, or **Crell,** krĕl, (JOHANN,) a German Socinian theologian, born near Nuremberg in 1590. He became rector of a Socinian school at Cracow, where he died in 1633. His most important work is a "Vindication of Religious Liberty," ("Vindiciæ pro Religionis Libertate," 1637.)

Cremer, krā'mẹr, (JACOBUS JAN,) a Dutch novelist, born at Arnhem, September 1, 1827. He published the "Betuwsche Novellen," remarkable for their originality and realism, also "Daniel Sils," "Dokter Helmond en zijn Vrouw," "Hanna de Freule," "Tooneelspelers," etc., besides some good plays.

Crémieux, (HECTOR,) a French dramatist, born November 10, 1828. His reputation was established by his libretto for Offenbach's "Orphée aux Enfers." Another famous work was "La Jolie Parfumeuse." He wrote other librettos and several plays. Died September 30, 1892.

Crémieux, krā'me-uh', (ISAAC ADOLPHE,) a French politician and eloquent advocate, was born at Nîmes in

1796. He removed to Paris about 1830, and became advocate to the court of cassation. In 1842 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the radical party, *(extrême gauche.)* On the abdication of Louis Philippe, February, 1848, he declared in favour of a republic, and became minister of justice in the provisional government. He retired from office June 7, 1848, and favoured the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he lived as a private citizen until 1870, when he was nominated minister of justice. He was elected senator for life December 15, 1875. Died February 10, 1880.

Cremonese del Paesi. See BASSI, (FRANCESCO.)

Cremonini, krà-mo-nee'nee, (CESARE,) an Italian Peripatetic philosopher, born at Cento in 1550. For forty years he taught philosophy in the University of Padua, and was one of the chiefs of the rigid Aristotelians. He was widely renowned in his day, but his works are now neglected. Died in 1631.

Cremonini, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter of perspective and of sacred history, born at Cento about 1560, worked at Bologna, and was the master of Guercino. Died in 1610.

Cremutius. See CORDUS.

Crenius, krā'ne-ûs, (THOMAS,) a German writer, whose proper name was **Crusius**, (kroo'ze-ûs,) was born in Brandenburg in 1648. He was employed as corrector of the press at Leyden, and published several mediocre Latin works, among which was "Historical and Critical Dissertations," (10 vols., 1691.) Died in 1728.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Cre'on, [Gr. Κρέων,] a fabulous king of Thebes, was a brother of Jocasta. He succeeded Laius, and gave the throne to Œdipus to reward him for liberating Thebes from the Sphinx. He became king again after Œdipus went into exile.

See SOPHOCLES, "Œdipus" and "Antigone."

Cre-o-phȳ'lus, [Κρεώφυλος,] an ancient Greek epic poet, who is supposed to have been a contemporary and friend of Homer.

Crepu, krẹh-pü', (NICOLAS,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1680. He painted flowers, camps, and other subjects with success, in Brussels. Died in 1761.

Créqui, de, dẹh krà'ke', (ANTOINE,) Seigneur de Pont de Rémi, (pôN dẹh rà'me',) a famous French captain, who for a time defended Thérouane against Henry VIII. of England, (1513.) He was killed about 1525.

Créqui, de, (FRANÇOIS DE BONNE,) Duc de Lesdiguières, (lā'de'ge'air',) an able French general, born about 1624, was made a marshal of France in 1668. After Turenne died, in 1675, Créqui was the senior of the marshals. He gained victories over the Duke of Lorraine, in Lorraine and Alsace, in 1677 and 1678. Died in 1687. "He had the reputation," said Voltaire, "of one who was destined to supply the place of Turenne."

Créqui de Blanchefort, de, dẹh krà'ke' dẹh blôNsh'-for', (CHARLES,) MARQUIS, afterwards Duc de Lesdiguières, a French general, who became marshal of France in 1622. He defeated the Duke of Feria in Piedmont in 1625. He was killed at the siege of Brema in 1638.

Créqui de Blanchefort, de, (CHARLES,) DUC, a French general, brother of François, noticed above, born about 1624. He served in several battles in Flanders, and was sent as ambassador to Rome, where he was insulted by the papal guards in 1662. Louis XIV. forced the court of Rome to apologize for this insult. Died in 1687.

Crescence. See CRESCENTIUS.

Crescentini, krà-shẽn-tee'nee, (GIROLAMO,) a famous Italian singer, born at Urbania in 1769, made his *début* at Naples in 1788. In 1809 Napoleon appointed him first singer of his court. Died in 1846.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Crescentius, kres-sen'she-ŭs, [Fr. CRESCENCE, krà'sôNss',] a Roman chief, who obtained the title of consul in Rome in 980 A.D. He attempted, says Sismondi, to restore to Rome its liberty and former glory. His designs, however, were thwarted by Pope Gregory V. and the emperor Otho III., who entered Rome with an army in 998. Crescentius, having capitulated to Otho, was put to death.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Crescenzi, (BARTOLOMMEO.) See CAVARAZZI.

Crescenzi, krà-shẽn'zee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a skilful Italian painter and architect, born in Rome about 1595. He went to Spain in 1617, and was employed by Philip III., for whom he designed the beautiful Pantheon of the Escurial, begun about 1620. He received from Philip IV. the title of Marquis de la Torre. Died at Madrid in 1660.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Crescenzi, Crescenzo, krà-shẽn'zo, or **Crescenzio**, krà-shẽn'ze-o, (NICCOLÒ,) a physician of Naples, lived about 1700, and wrote some valuable medical works.

Crescenzi, de', dà krà-shẽn'zee, (PIETRO,) an Italian senator, called "the restorer of agriculture," was born at Bologna in 1230. He wrote, in Latin, a "Treatise on Rural Economy," ("Opus ruralium commodorum,") —a remarkable monument, says Du Petit-Thouars, "in the history of agriculture." It obtained a great circulation, and was translated into many languages. He became a senator at the age of seventy. Died about 1320.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" FILIPPO RE, "Elogio storico di P. de' Crescenzi," 1812.

Crescimbeni, krà-shẽm-bā'nee, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) a distinguished Italian poet and critic, born at Macerata, in the March of Ancona, in 1663. He was received as doctor of law at the age of sixteen, and in 1681 began to practise law in Rome. He founded there in 1690 the celebrated Academy of Arcadians. After composing a number of lyric poems, he published in 1698 a "History of National Poetry," ("Istoria della volgar Poesia,") a learned and valuable work. In 1719 he took orders, and received several benefices in Rome. Died in 1728. "Crescimbeni," says Hallam, "has made an honourable name by his exertions to purify the national taste" ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" F. M. MANCURTI, "Vita di G. M. Crescimbeni," 1729; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Cresconius. See CORIPPUS.

Cres'i-las, [Κρεσίλας,] an Athenian sculptor, spoken of by Pliny, was a contemporary of Phidias. The name is sometimes improperly written CTESILAS or CTESILAUS.

Crespi, krẽs'pee, (DANIELE,) a historical painter, born in the Milanese about 1590. His works are admired for expression and vigour of colour. He painted at Milan, in fresco, "The Resurrection of Saint Bruno," which is called his master-piece. Died at Milan in 1630.

Crespi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) called IL CERANO, (èl chà-rā'no,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Cerano in 1557. He worked at Milan, and was president of the Academy of that city. Died in 1633.

Crespi, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) CAVALIERE, a skilful Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1665, was a pupil of Cignani. He was surnamed SPAGNUOLO, (spân-yoo-o'lo,) (the "Spaniard,") on account of the magnificence of his dress. He imitated Correggio and the Caracci with success, and had great facility of execution. Among his admired works are an "Ecce Homo," and "Seven Sacraments." He was a capricious artist, and produced many bizarre compositions. Died in 1747. His sons LUIGI and ANTONIO were painters of a different style. Luigi was a writer on Art. Among his works is the "Lives of Bolognese Painters." Died in 1779.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Crespin, krẽs'pân', or **Crispin**, krẽs'pân', (DANIEL,) a Swiss philologist, who lived at Lausanne about 1690. He edited Sallust and Ovid (1681) "ad usum Delphini."

Crespin, (JEAN,) a French Protestant writer, born at Arras. He removed to Geneva in 1548 with Theodore de Beza, and established there a printing-press, from which many excellent editions were issued. He was author of "The Book of Martyrs," ("Le Livre des Martyrs," 1554.) Died in 1572.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" M. ADAM, "Vitæ Eruditorum."

Cres'sey or **Cres'sy**, de, (HUGH PAULIN,) an English Catholic writer, born at Wakefield in 1605. He was chaplain to Lord Wentworth and to Lord Falkland. During a visit to Rome in 1646 he became a Roman Catholic, and afterwards changed his name to SERENUS DE CRESSEY. After the restoration of 1660 he was chap-

lain to the Queen of England. He wrote a "Church History of England," (unfinished,) and several treatises in defence of the Roman Church. Died in 1674.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Cres'son, (ELLIOTT,) president of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, was born in 1796; died in 1854.

Cress'well, (Sir CRESSWELL,) an English jurist, born in 1794, was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, graduating at the latter institution in 1814. He came to the bar in 1819, and entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1837. In 1842 he took a seat on the common pleas bench, and in 1858 became judge of the court for probate and divorce. Died July 29, 1863.

Cress'well or **Cres'well**, (JOHN A. J.,) an American lawyer and Senator, born at Port Deposit, Maryland, in 1828. He was elected a member of Congress in 1862, and a Senator of the United States for a short term in 1865. He supported the Radical policy. In March, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant postmaster-general of the United States. Died December 23, 1891.

Cressy. See CRESSEY.

Cresti. See PASSIGNANO.

Crestoni. See CRASTONI.

Crésus. See CRŒSUS.

Cresswell. See CRESSWELL.

Cres'wick, (THOMAS,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born at Sheffield in 1811. He became a student of the Royal Academy, London, in 1828, and an associate of the same in 1842, and afterwards exhibited many admired views of British scenery. Among his principal works are a "London Road a Hundred Years ago," (1847,) "The Weald of Kent," "Home by the Sands," (1848,) a "Shady Glen," and "Wind on Shore," (1850.) His pictures are mostly faithful transcripts of nature. Died December 28, 1869.

Crétet, krā'tā', (EMMANUEL,) Comte de Champmol, (shôn'mol',) born in Dauphiné, France, in 1747, was minister of the interior from 1807 to 1809. Died in 1809.

Creti, krā'tee, (DONATO,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona in 1671. His master-piece is a Saint Vincent. Died in 1749.

Crétin or **Chrestin**, krā'tăn', (GUILLAUME,) a French poet, whose proper name was DUBOIS. Died about 1525.

Cret'in, (JOSEPH,) D.D., a Roman Catholic bishop, born at Lyons, France, about 1800. He came to the United States in 1838, and was an Indian missionary at Prairie-du-Chien, Wisconsin, from 1843 to 1848. In 1851 he was consecrated Bishop of Saint Paul, Minnesota, the first of that title. After an extremely laborious and successful episcopate, he died February 22, 1857.

Crétineau-Joly, krā'te'nō' zho'le', (JACQUES,) a French historian, born at Fontenay-Vendée in 1803. Among his works is a "History of the Jesuits," (6 vols., 1844–46.) Died January 1, 1875.

Cretté de Palluel, krā'tā' dẹh pă'lü'ĕl', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer on agriculture, born near Paris in 1741. He invented several farming-implements. Died in 1798.

Cre-u'sa, [Gr. Κρέουσα; Fr. CRÉUSE, krā'üz',] a daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas. When Troy was captured by the Greeks, she fled with her husband by night, but was separated from him in the confusion, and mysteriously disappeared.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book ii. 738–794.

Créuse. See CREUSA.

Creutz, (F. K. C.) See CREUZ.

Creutz, krē'ŏŏts, (GUSTAVUS PHILIP,) COUNT OF, a Swedish poet and statesman, born in Finland in 1726. He wrote two admired poems, "Atys and Camilla," and an "Epistle to Daphne." For twenty years he resided as minister at Paris, where he was intimate with Dr. Franklin, with whom he negotiated a treaty in 1783. In that year he became minister of foreign affairs in Sweden. Died in 1785.

See SCHROEDERHEIM, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver Riks Radet Greíve Creutz," 1787; MARMONTEL, "Mémoires."

Creutzfelder, kroits'fĕl'dẹr, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German portrait-painter, born at Nuremberg in 1570; died in 1633.

Creutziger, kroit'sig-ẹr, [Lat. CRU'CIGER,] (GASPARD,) a German theologian, born at Leipsic in 1504. He became a professor at Wittenberg, and aided Luther in his translation of the Bible into German. He wrote (in Latin) "On the Dignity of Theological Studies," and a few other treatises. Died in 1548.

Creuz or **Creutz**, kroits, (FRIEDRICH KARL CASIMIR,) a German didactic poet, born at Homburg-vor-der-Höhe in 1724. His reputation is founded chiefly on "The Tombs," ("Die Gräber," 1760,) a philosophic poem, which is much esteemed. He wrote "Essays on Man," and other prose works. He contributed to the reformation of the style of German literature. Died in 1770.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Creuzé de Lesser, kruh'zā' dẹh lā'sā', (AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French poet and dramatist, born in Paris in 1771. He was a member of the legislative body for six years, (1800–06,) and after the restoration was prefect of Hérault. He published poems entitled "The Knights of the Round Table," (1812,) "Roland," (1814,) and "The Last Man," (1832,) and also several dramas, among which is "The Revenge," (1815.) His "Travels in Italy" (1806) passed through three editions. Died in 1839.

Creuzer, kroit'sẹr, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a learned and ingenious German philologist and antiquary, was born at Marburg in 1771. He became professor of philology and ancient history at Heidelberg in 1804. He acquired a European reputation by his "Symbolism and Mythology of Ancient Peoples, especially the Greeks," ("Symbolik und Mythologie der alten Völker, besonders der Griechen," 1810–12, 4 vols. 8vo; 2d edition, 6 vols., 1820–23.) The opinions and method of this work were attacked by G. Hermann in "Letters on Homer and Hesiod," and by other critics. In 1826 he was appointed privy councillor to the Grand Duke of Baden, and in 1848 he resigned his chair at Heidelberg. He was the author of numerous antiquarian treatises. Died in 1858. A masterly French translation of his "Symbolik" was published by J. D. Guigniaut, 1825–36. Creuzer's theories, though ingenious and suggestive, have never been widely received by scholars.

See his Autobiography, "Aus dem Leben eines alten Professors," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Crevaux, krẹh-vō', (JULES NICOLAS,) a French traveller, born at Lorquin, in Lorraine, April 1, 1847. He entered the navy in 1868, and in 1872 became an army surgeon. From 1877 to 1879 he carried on the systematic exploration of French Guiana, and in 1880 he traversed the less known parts of the United States of Colombia. In 1881 he went from Buenos Ayres with a party of scientists going towards the Bolivian frontiers, but about the end of April, 1882, he was murdered by the Todas Indians near the river Pilcomayo.

Crèvecœur, de, dẹh krăv'kŭr', (HECTOR SAINT-JEAN,) a French writer, born at Caen in 1731. He emigrated to America in 1754, and settled on a farm near New York. In 1782 he published a flattering description of the United States, in "Letters of an American Farmer," and was appointed consul for France at New York. He enjoyed the friendship of Washington and Franklin. Died in France in 1813.

Crèvecœur, de, (PHILIPPE,) an able French general in the service of Louis XI., commanded the French at the battle of Guinegate (or battle of the Spurs) in 1479. He became marshal of France in 1492. Died in 1494.

See COMINES, "Mémoires."

Crévier, krā'vẹ-ā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1693, was a pupil of Rollin. He filled the chair of rhetoric in the College of Beauvais for twenty years with success. He wrote eight volumes in continuation of Rollin's "Roman History." Besides other works, he published a "History of the Roman Emperors down to Constantine." He has merit; but his style is less agreeable than that of Rollin. Died in 1765.

Crew or **Crewe**, kru, (NATHANIEL,) an English divine, born at Stean in 1633, became Bishop of Durham, and an abettor of the arbitrary policy of James II. Died in 1721.

Crichna. See KRISHNA.

Crichton, krī′tŏn, (JAMES,) commonly styled "the Admirable Crichton," a Scottish prodigy, the son of Robert Crichton, of Eliock, Dumfries-shire, (lord advocate of Scotland,) was born August 19, 1560. At the age of fourteen he graduated as A.M. in the University of Saint Andrew's, and before he was twenty could speak ten languages. He was handsome in form and feature, and excelled in drawing, fencing, dancing, music, and other accomplishments. In the course of a continental tour, about 1580, he challenged the doctors and scholars of Paris to dispute with him, at an appointed time, on any question and in any one of twelve specified languages. Having by this means assembled a numerous company of professors and others, he acquitted himself to the general admiration. Proceeding thence to Italy, he repeated his exhibition, and obtained similar triumphs in Rome, Venice, and Padua. Aldus Manutius describes the *éclat* with which he sustained for three days a contest in philosophy and mathematics at Padua. The Duke of Mantua employed Crichton as tutor to his son Vincenzo, a dissolute youth. One night, about 1582, he was attacked by six persons in masks, whom he repulsed. Having disarmed one of them and found it was his pupil, he returned the sword to Vincenzo, who plunged it into the heart of Crichton. He left four short Latin poems, which, says Dr. Kippis, "will not stand the test of a rigid examination." "He was a man of very wonderful genius," says Scaliger, "more worthy of admiration than esteem. He had something of the coxcomb about him, and only wanted a little common sense."

Crillon, de, dẹh krẹ′yŏN′, (LOUIS ATHANASE **des Balbes de Berton**—dā bälb dẹh bĕr′tŏN′,) a brother of the Duc de Crillon-Mahon, was born in 1726. He became a priest, and wrote "Philosophic Memoirs of the Baron de * * *," (2 vols., 1779,) said to be a work of merit. Died at Avignon in 1789.

Crillon, de, (LOUIS DES BALBES (or BALBIS) DE BERTON,) a famous French warrior, born in Provence in 1541. He fought against the Protestants in the civil wars, signalized his courage at Lepanto in 1571, and had a high command in the army of Henry III. during the war of the League, (1580–89.) After the death of that king, he entered the service of Henry IV., who called him the "bravest of the brave." He took part in the battle of Ivry, and commanded in Savoy in 1600. The king wished to make him a marshal, but was dissuaded by the Duchess de Beaufort. Died in 1615.

Crillon-Mahon, de, dẹh krẹ′yŏN′ mȧ′ŏN′, (LOUIS ANTOINE FRANÇOIS **de Paul**—dẹh pōl,) DUC, a Spanish general, the grandson of the following, born in Paris in 1775. He obtained command of a division in 1801, and was chosen Captain-General of Guipuscoa, Alava, and Biscay in 1808. Soon after this he took an oath to Joseph Bonaparte, who appointed him lieutenant-general, and Viceroy of Navarre. Died in 1832.

Crillon-Mahon, de, (LOUIS DE BERTON DES BALBES **de Quiers**—dẹh ke′air′,) DUC, a French general, born in 1718, contributed to the victory of Fontenoy in 1745. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in the Seven Years' war, (1755–62,) he passed into the service of Spain. He took Minorca in 1782, was made Captain-General of Spain, and received the title of Duke of Mahon. He commanded without success in the famous siege of Gibraltar, about 1782. Died in 1796.

Cri-nag′o-ras, [Κριναγόρας,] a Greek poet, who was born at Mitylene and lived in the reign of Augustus.

Crinesius, kri-nee′she-us or krẹ-nē′ze-ŭs, (CHRISTOPHER,) born in Bohemia in 1584, became professor of Oriental languages at Wittenberg and Altdorf. He published "Gymnasium Syriacum," (1611,) a work on the Syriac language, a "Syriac Lexicon," (1612,) and a "Treatise on the Confusion of Tongues," ("De Confusione Linguarum," 1629.) Died in 1629.

Crinito, krẹ-nee′to, [Lat. CRINI′TUS,] (PIETRO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Florence about 1465. He wrote Latin verses, which approach the elegance of Politian, and two popular prose works, "De honesta Disciplina," ("On Honest (or Honourable) Instruction," 1500,) and "Vitæ Poetarum Latinorum," ("Lives of the Latin Poets.") Died about 1504.

Crinitus. See CRINITO.

Crishna. See KRISHNA.

Crisp, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) jurist, was born of American parents at Sheffield, England, January 24, 1845. He was educated in Georgia, served in the Confederate army 1861–64, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, becoming a judge of the superior court in 1877. He entered Congress from Georgia in 1882, succeeded Reed as Speaker of the House in 1891, and was succeeded by Reed in 1895. He died October 20, 1896.

Crisp, (STEPHEN,) an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, born at Colchester about 1628. He was converted to the principles of the Friends in 1655. As a minister of the gospel, he travelled many years in Great Britain, Holland, and Germany. He published a "Plain Pathway Opened," "A Faithful Warning to Friends," several Epistles, and other works. Died in 1692.

See SAMUEL TUKE, "Memoirs of the Life of S. Crisp," 1824.

Crisp, (TOBIAS,) an English theologian, noted as a chief of the Antinomians, was born in London in 1600. He became rector of Brinkworth in 1627. In 1642 he was engaged in a great controversy, on the subject of free grace, with fifty-two opponents. His sermons have been published. Died in 1642.

Cris′pi, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian statesman, born at Ribera, Sicily, October 4, 1819. He took part with the revolutionists at Palermo in 1848, and had to flee to France. In 1859 he organized a successful movement, and returned to Sicily in company with Garibaldi. In the new Italian kingdom he became successively deputy, minister, and prime minister 1887–90, and again in 1894. The Italian disasters in Abyssinia compelled his resignation in 1896. D. Aug. 11, 1901.

Crispin. See CRESPIN.

Crispo, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian writer and priest, born at Gallipoli, (Naples,) was a friend of Tasso and Annibal Caro. Among his works is a "Life of Sannazaro," (1583.) Died in 1595.

Cris′pus, (FLAVIUS JULIUS,) the eldest son of the Roman emperor Constantine I., was born about 300 A.D. He served in the wars against the Franks and against Licinius, and gave proof of courage and abilities. Being falsely accused by his step-mother Fausta of an attempt to seduce her, he was put to death, by his father's order, in 326 A.D.

Cristiani, krẽs-te-ä′nee, (BERTRANDO,) COUNT OF, an Italian statesman of high reputation, born at Genoa in 1702. He was appointed by the empress Maria Theresa grand chancellor of the Milanese. Died in 1758.

Cristofori, krẽs-tof′o-ree, (PIETRO PAOLO,) a celebrated Italian painter in mosaic, adorned the church of Saint Peter at Rome. Died at an advanced age in 1740.

Critias, krish′e-as, [Κριτίας,] or **Critios**, krish′e-os, a celebrated Athenian statuary, who flourished about 470 B.C. Among his master-pieces were statues of Harmodius and Aristogi′ton.

Critias, an Athenian orator and poet, and one of the Thirty Tyrants, was a relative of Plato and a pupil of Socrates. Having been exiled from Athens for an unknown cause about 406 B.C., he returned with the Spartan general Lysander in 404, and became one of the thirty who tyrannized over the state. He put Theramenes and others to death. He was killed in battle when Thrasybu′lus liberated Athens in 404 B.C. His eloquence was highly praised by Cicero. He wrote elegies and other works.

Critios. See CRITIAS.

Crito. See CRITON.

Crit-o-lā′us, [Κριτόλαος,] a Greek philosopher, was a native of Phaselis, in Lycia. He studied at Athens under Ariston of Ceos, became after his death the head of the Peripatetic school in Athens, and acquired a high reputation as a philosopher and orator. About 155 B.C. he was sent to Rome on an important embassy with Carneades and Diogenes. He wrote a treatise to prove the eternity of matter.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Critola'us, an Achæan general and demagogue, was one of the chief authors of the war against Rome which resulted in the destruction of Corinth and the subjugation of Greece. In 146 B.C. he was defeated by Metellus in Locris. As he was never heard of after this action, it was supposed he died by poison.

Cri'ton or **Crito** [Κρίτων] of Athens, was a friend and disciple of Socrates. He tried to persuade Socrates to escape from prison, and attended him in his last hour. He wrote seventeen dialogues on philosophy, which are not extant. Plato gave the name of Criton to one of his books.

See HERMANN, "Geschichte und System der Platonischen Philosophie."

Criton, a Roman physician, who attended the emperor Trajan. He wrote a book "On Cosmetics."

Crit'ten-den, (GEORGE B.,) an American general in the Confederate service, a son of John J. Crittenden, was born in 1812. He commanded as major-general at the battle of Somerset in 1862, where he was defeated by General Thomas. Died November 27, 1880.

Crittenden, (JOHN JORDON,) an American statesman, born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1787. He studied law, gained distinction as an advocate, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1817. His term having expired in 1819, he practised law at Frankfort from that time until 1835, when he was again elected to the Senate for six years by the Whigs. He was a warm friend of Henry Clay, and a constant supporter of his principal measures. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States by President Harrison in March, 1841; but he resigned in the ensuing September because he disapproved the policy of Tyler. In 1843 he was re-elected to the national Senate, and in 1848 was chosen Governor of Kentucky. He was attorney-general in the cabinet of President Fillmore from July, 1850, until March, 1853, after which he was in the Senate of the United States from 1855 to 1861. On the dissolution of the Whig party he joined the American party. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and the disunion movement of 1860. In the session of 1860–61 he performed a prominent part as a mediator and as the unsuccessful mover of a series of resolutions called the Crittenden Compromise. Died in 1863.

Crittenden, (THOMAS L.,) an American general, a son of the preceding, was born at Russellville, Kentucky, about 1819. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army in 1861, commanded a division at Shiloh, April, 1862, was promoted to the rank of major-general, and commanded a corps at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, in September of that year. He was appointed brevet brigadier-general in 1867. After the war he was on frontier duty until retired in 1881. Died in 1893.

Crivellari, kre-vel-la'ree, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an able Italian engraver, born at Venice in 1725; died in 1777.

Crivelli, kre-vel'lee, (ANGELO MARIA,) sometimes called "Il Crivellone," an Italian painter of animals and hunting-scenes, was born at Milan. Died about 1730.

Crivelli, (CARLO,) a Venetian painter of the fifteenth century, was living in 1475.

Crivelli, (GAETANO,) an Italian tenor singer, born at Bergamo in 1774.

Croce, kro'cha, (BALDASSARE,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1553, worked in Rome. Died 1628.

Croce, (BENEDETTO,) Italian philosopher, was born Feb. 25, 1866 at Pescasseroli, Aquila. He was educated at school in Naples and made extensive studies in history and philosophy, forming a philosophy of his own. He has published many works, including "Logic as the Science of Pure Concept," "Philosophy of the Practical, Economic, and Ethic."

Croce, della, del'lâ kro'chà, [Lat. CRU'CIUS,] (VINCENZO ALSARIO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born near Genoa about 1570, lived at Rome.

Crocifissajo. See MACCHIETTI, (GIROLAMO.)

Crock'ett, (DAVID,) an American hunter, noted for his adventures and eccentric habits, was born in Tennessee in 1786. He was elected a member of Congress in 1827, 1829, and 1831, and began his public life as a friend of General Jackson; but he changed sides about 1830. Having joined the Texans in their revolt against Mexico, he was taken prisoner at Fort Alamo, and massacred, by Santa Anna, in 1836.

See his "Autobiography," 1834.

Crockett, (SAMUEL RUTHERFORD,) a Scotch novelist, was born near New Galloway in 1859, and in 1886 became Free Church minister at Penicuik, near Edinburgh. He resigned in 1895 to devote himself to literature. His sketches, "The Stickit Minister," (1893,) brought him fame, and "The Raiders," (1894,) had a great success. Later works are "Men of the Moss Hags," (1895,) "Cleg Kelly," (1896,) "Lochinvar," (1897,) "The Standard Bearer," (1898,) "The Red Axe," (1898,) etc. Died April 20, 1914.

Crocus. See CROKE, (RICHARD.)

Croes, kroos, (JOHN,) D.D., an American bishop was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, June 1, 1762. He became a teacher, took deacon's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1790, priest's orders in 1792, and held rectorships at Swedesborough and at New Brunswick, New Jersey. In 1815 he declined the bishopric of Connecticut, but was consecrated in the same year as Bishop of New Jersey. Died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, July 26, 1832.

Croese, kroo'seh, (GERARD,) a Dutch clergyman, born at Amsterdam in 1642, was the author of a "History of the Quakers," ("Historia Quakeriana," 1695,) and other works. Died in 1710.

Crœsus, kree'sus, [Gr. Κροῖσος; Fr. CRÉSUS, krā-züss',] a king of Lydia, proverbial for his great wealth, born about 590 B.C., succeeded his father Alyattes in 560. He subjugated the Æolians, Ionians, and other peoples of Asia Minor, and about 554 formed an alliance with the Spartans and the King of Egypt against Cyrus of Persia. In the year 546 Crœsus was defeated by Cyrus near Sardis, his capital, and taken prisoner. According to Herodotus, whose story is discredited by some, he was doomed to be burned alive, but was saved by his recalling a saying of Solon, which Cyrus desired him to explain, and afterwards not only delivered him from death, but bestowed upon him distinguished marks of favour.

Croft, (HERBERT,) an English prelate, born in Oxfordshire in 1603, was educated as a Catholic. He was converted to the Anglican Church in 1622, and became Dean of Hereford in 1644, and Bishop of Hereford in 1661. He published "The Naked Truth, or the True State of the Primitive Church," (1675,) which tended to a union of the Protestants and produced much sensation. Died in 1691.

Croft, (Sir HERBERT,) an English writer, of the same family as the preceding, born in 1751. He took orders in 1782, after which he succeeded to a baronetcy. He published "Love and Madness," and other works, and wrote the Life of Young for Dr. Johnson's "Lives of the Poets." About 1792 he issued a prospectus of an improved edition of Johnson's Dictionary, which was never completed. Died in 1816.

Croft, (Sir JAMES,) an English statesman, born about 1530, was appointed lord deputy of Ireland by Edward VI. in 1551. Under the reign of Elizabeth he became comptroller to the household. Died in 1591.

Croft, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated composer of cathedral music, born in Warwickshire in 1677. He became composer to the Chapel Royal and organist of Westminster Abbey in 1708. He published "Divine Harmony," (1712,) and his admirable "Musica Sacra" in 1724. Died in 1727.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Crofts, (ERNEST,) an English painter, was born at Leeds, September 15, 1847. In 1874 he exhibited "The Retreat, an Episode in the German-French War," and has since then produced a large number of pictures, mainly on military subjects. Died in 1911.

Croï, de, deh kro'e', [Lat. CROI'US,] (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister, born at Uzès. He preached at Béziers and Uzès, and wrote, besides other works, "Notes on Origen, Irenæus, and Tertullian," (in Latin, 1652.) Bayle represents him as well versed in languages, criticism, and ecclesiastic antiquities. Died in 1659.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Croiset, krwä′zā′, (JEAN,) a French Jesuit and popular writer, born at Marseilles about 1650, published "The Christian Year," ("Année Chrétienne," 18 vols.,) and "Meditations," 4 vols., both often reprinted. Died in 1738.

Croius. See CROÏ.

Croix. See LACROIX, CRUZ, and CROCE.

Croix, (FRANÇOIS PÉTIS.) See PÉTIS DE LA CROIX.

Croix, (JUAN.) See CRUZ.

Croix du Maine. See LA CROIX DU MAINE.

Croke, krōōk, ? (Sir ALEXANDER,) an English civilian and miscellaneous writer, born at Aylesbury in 1800; died in 1842.

Croke, [Lat. CRO′CUS,] (RICHARD,) an English scholar, born in London, taught Greek at Oxford about 1520. His Latin orations have been published. Died in 1558.

Cro′ker, (Rt. Hon. JOHN WILSON,) an author, critic, and politician, was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1780. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and chose the profession of the law. He was elected to Parliament in 1807, and appointed secretary to the admiralty in 1809. In this year Scott, Croker, and others founded the "London Quarterly Review." He gained literary distinction by a satire called "An Intercepted Letter from Canton," (1807,) "The Songs of Trafalgar," a poem on the battle of Talavera, and other works. His talent for satire and sarcasm was displayed in the "Quarterly Review," to which he frequently contributed for about thirty years or more. He became a member of the privy council in 1828. He opposed the Reform Bill in several able speeches, declared he would never sit in a Reformed House of Commons, and after the passage of the bill in 1832 retired from Parliament. His most important work is his edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," (5 vols., 1831,) which is praised by many critics, but was severely criticized by Macaulay, ("Edinburgh Review," 1831,) who exposes many instances of his "scandalous inaccuracy." Died in 1857.

Croker, (RICHARD,) a New York politician, was born at Black Rock, Ireland, November 24, 1843. He was brought to the United States as an infant, and became successively alderman, coroner, fire commissioner, and city chamberlain in New York. He strongly opposed the Tweed ring, became prominent in Tammany Hall, and was long recognized as its leader. In 1897 his candidate, R. A. Van Wyck, was elected first mayor of Greater New York. Died 1922.

Croker, (THOMAS CROFTON,) a popular Irish writer, born at Cork in 1798. Having served an apprenticeship to a merchant of Cork, he obtained a clerkship in the admiralty about the age of twenty-one. He published "Researches in the South of Ireland," (1824,) "Fairy Legends," "Legends of the Lakes, or Sayings and Doings at Killarney," (1829,) and other works. He was a frequent contributor to "Fraser's Magazine," and was for about thirty years a clerk in the admiralty. Died 1854.

Croll, (JAMES,) an English physicist, was born in 1821. He became self-trained in science, and was on the Scotch Geological Survey 1867–81. His works included "Climate and Time," (1875,) "Stellar Evolution," (1889,) "The Philosophical Basis of Evolution," (1891,) etc. He died December 15, 1890.

Crqll, krŏl, (OSWALD,) a German alchemist, born at Wetter, in Hesse. He became physician to Prince Christian of Anhalt, and a partisan of Paracelsus. He published a curious work, called "Basilica Chymica," (1609,) which was often reprinted. Died in 1609.

Cro′lȳ, (GEORGE,) a popular poet and voluminous author, born in Dublin in 1780. He was for many years, beginning in 1835, rector of Saint Stephen's, Wallbrook, London, and was eminent as a pulpit orator. Besides numerous sermons, he published "The Angel of the World," a tale, (1820,) "Salathiel, a Story of the Past, the Present, and the Future," (1827,) which is admired by many, "Poetical Works," (2 vols., 1830,) a "Personal History of George IV.," (1830,) "Catiline," a tragedy, a "Life of Edmund Burke," (1840,) "Marston," a novel, (1846,) "Scenes from Scripture, with other Poems," (1851,) and various other works. "There can be no doubt that his 'Catiline,' whether considered as a poem or a drama, is a splendid performance." ("Blackwood's Magazine," vol. xi.) But, on the whole, "Salathiel" is his finest production. Died in 1860.

Croly, (JANE CUNNINGHAM,) the wife of David G. Croly, better known by her literary name of JENNIE JUNE. She was born in Leicestershire, England, about 1835, married Mr. Croly in 1856, and has become widely known as an editor and contributor to periodical literature. She died December 23, 1901.

Cromarty, EARL OF. See MACKENZIE, (GEORGE.)

Cro′mer, (EVELYN BARING,) LORD, the "Maker of Egypt," was born at Cromer, England, February 26, 1841. He was private secretary to his cousin, Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, 1872–76, controller-general of Egyptian finance 1879–80, finance minister of India 1880–83, and afterwards consul-general and minister in Egypt. He was raised to the peerage in 1892. To him is largely due the regeneration of Egypt. Died Jan. 29, 1917.

Cro′mer, (MARTIN,) born at Biecz, in Poland, in 1512, held a distinguished place among the historians of his time. His principal work, a Latin "History of Poland," (1558,) was highly esteemed for style and other merits. He became Bishop of Warmia in 1579. Died in 1589.

Cromp′ton, (SAMUEL,) an English artisan, born in Lancashire in 1753, was the inventor of the spinning-jenny or mule which was brought into use about 1778. Died in 1827.

Cromvele or **Cromuelos.** See CROMWELL, (OLIVER.)

Crom′well, (or krŭm′wel,) (HENRY,) a younger son of Oliver, was born at Huntingdon in 1627, and entered the army at the age of twenty. In 1649, with the rank of colonel, he accompanied his father to Ireland, where he displayed courage in several actions. He was chosen a member of Parliament in 1653. In 1657 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, where he became popular by his moderate policy. Soon after his brother Richard ceased to be Protector, April, 1659, Henry resigned his office, and lived as a private citizen in England. Died in 1674.

Cromwell, krŭm′wel or krōm′wel, (formerly almost universally called krŭm′ĕl,) [It. CROMVELE, krom-vā′lā; Sp. CROMUELOS, krom-wā′lōs,] (OLIVER,) one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived, was born at Huntingdon, England, on the 25th of April, 1599. He was the eldest surviving son of Robert Cromwell and Elizabeth Steward. Robert was the son of Sir Henry Cromwell, had sat in Parliament, and owned an estate in land, which Oliver inherited. On April 23, 1616, the day of Shakspeare's death, Oliver entered Sidney College, Cambridge, where he remained until his father's death, in June, 1617. It appears that he studied law in London; but we have no authentic record of this part of his career. In 1620 he married Elizabeth Bouchier, with whom he settled on the hereditary estate in Huntingdon, and passed several years employed in farming and social duties. During this period he lived in intimate fellowship with the Puritans, who were very numerous among the various ranks of society, and he appears to have given his serious and earnest attention to the great questions of religion. In 1628 Oliver represented the borough of Huntingdon in Parliament, which, after passing the Petition of Right, was dissolved in March, 1629, and the leaders of the popular party were committed to prison. In this session he made his first speech against Popery, which was significant of the great idea of his public life. This was the last Parliament that met in England for eleven years, during which period the measures of the government seemed to become every day more arbitrary and tyrannical. In 1637 Cromwell and his cousin Hampden, the great Commoner, resolved to leave their native land, and had actually embarked for North America; but the ship, when about to sail, was arrested by an order of council. They therefore remained in England; and "with them remained," to use the language of Macaulay, "the evil genius of the House of Stuart." In the next Parliament, which met in April, 1640, Cromwell, who then resided at Ely, represented the town of Cambridge, and also in the famous Long Parliament, which met near the end of that year. Sir

Philip Warwick describes his first impressions of Cromwell, whom he saw at this period in the House, and whom, judging by his unfashionable dress and rusticity, he was inclined to regard with contempt. "But," he adds, "I lived to see this gentleman, by multiplied successes and by more converse with good company, appear in my own eye of a comely presence and a great and majestic deportment." One day, as he rose to address the House, Lord Digby asked Hampden who the "sloven" then speaking was. Hampden replied that it was Oliver Cromwell, adding, "That sloven whom you see before you has no ornament in his speech; but, if we should ever come to a breach with the king, that sloven, I say, will be the greatest man in England." On November 22, 1641, after a stormy debate, the Grand Remonstrance passed the House, by a small majority of the popular party.

In January, 1642, Charles I. having failed in an attempt to arrest five members of the House, affairs came to a crisis, and both sides appealed to arms. Cromwell entered the army as captain of cavalry, and soon distinguished himself by his strict discipline, his military talents, and his invincible courage. After the affair at Edgehill he perceived the necessity of having men of high principle, or enthusiasm of some kind, to contend against men of honour such as the Cavaliers; and he used his personal influence in enlisting numerous companies of yeomen among the Puritans of the Eastern counties. Although when he entered the army he was over forty, he never lost a battle; and his victories were always decisive, even when the enemy had a great superiority in numbers. On July 2, 1644, he commanded the left wing at the battle of Marston Moor, which was won chiefly by the irresistible charge of Cromwell's Ironsides. In 1645, as lieutenant-general under Fairfax, he led the right wing at the decisive victory of Naseby, where the king lost his artillery, his private papers, and about 5000 men.

There were two parties among the Parliamentarians, which became more and more widely divergent as the royal cause declined,—namely, the Presbyterians, who had a majority in the Parliament, and the Independents, who controlled the army and owned Cromwell as their leader. At length, in 1647, these came to an open rupture. On June 2, one of Cromwell's officers seized the person of the king and transferred him from the custody of Parliament to that of the army. In August, 1648, at the battle of Preston, Cromwell, with about 8000 men, defeated the royal forces under the Duke of Hamilton, consisting of about 20,000, most of whom were Scotch. Near the close of this year, the majority of the House seeming inclined to treat with the king and restore him to the throne, forty-one members were picked out as they were entering the House, and placed under arrest by the agency of Colonel Pride, one of Cromwell's officers. Cromwell was a member of the court which tried the king in January, 1649, and signed the warrant for his execution. The part taken by Cromwell in the death of Charles has left a shadow on his fame which must always remain unless it can be clearly shown that such an act of severity was necessary to the safety of the cause of liberty. "The murder of the king," says Hume, "the most atrocious of all his actions, was to him covered under a mighty cloud of republican and fanatical illusions." Having been sent as lord lieutenant to Ireland, which was then in a state of riot and anarchy, he defeated the royalists at Drogheda and Wexford, and in less than a year the enemy were generally subdued, though not without the exercise of extreme and perhaps indefensible severity.

In 1650, the Scotch having raised an army with a view to restore Charles II. to the throne, and having induced him to co-operate with them, Cromwell was appointed commander-in-chief, *vice* Lord Fairfax, who resigned his commission. The armies met at Dunbar on September 3, where the Scotch were totally defeated and 10,000 of them taken prisoners. Charles, having recruited his army, marched into England, and was followed by Cromwell to Worcester, where, September 3, 1651, a battle was fought which resulted in the complete overthrow of the royal cause and rendered the victorious general virtually dictator. And who could be more competent for a crisis so difficult, which required the greatest resolution, vigour, and sagacity? At this period there was observed a change in his manner,—"an indescribable kind of exaltation." Clarendon remarks "that his parts seemed to be raised, as if he had concealed his faculties till he had occasion to use them." In 1653 he entered the House of Commons, now reduced to a small remnant, and dissolved it *vi et armis*, exclaiming, "You are no longer a Parliament." At a council of the army in the early part of 1654 he was formally proclaimed Protector of the Commonwealth. The government of the Protector commanded the respect of foreign powers, many of whom vied with each other in courting his alliance. He made liberty of conscience one of the fundamental principles of his policy, and defended the Protestant cause in foreign countries. When Spain solicited his alliance, he required two conditions, one of which was the suppression of the Inquisition. He employed Milton, who had previously served the Parliament in the same capacity, as his Latin secretary. In 1656 a new Parliament was assembled, which voted supplies for the war with Spain and offered the crown to Cromwell; but, though urged by various parties to accept the insignia of royalty, he persisted in refusing it.

Southey, though a Tory, admits that Cromwell's "good sense and good nature would have led him to govern equitably, to promote literature, to cherish the arts, to pour wine and oil in the wounds of the nation;" but the mutinous spirit of his opponents partially frustrated these designs. It is usually affirmed that he became very suspicious near the end of his career, and took extreme precautions against assassination. He died of fever on September 3, 1658, the anniversary of his greatest victories, those of Dunbar and Worcester. He left two sons, Richard and Henry, and four daughters.

It is admitted by all that Cromwell, as a statesman, as a reformer, and as a military leader, displayed abilities of the very highest order. His memory has been subjected to a severe ordeal by the enmity of two opposite parties whose policy he frustrated, one of which denounced him as unfaithful to liberty, and the other found him guilty of treason against the divine right of kings. Many, while admitting his intellectual ability, impeach the sincerity of his motives and deny his claim to any noble or estimable moral qualities. But, after the lapse of two centuries, an impartial public begins to appreciate his meritorious services and moral integrity, as well as his political wisdom and invincible valour. It is acknowledged that under his direction England was prosperous, powerful, and well governed, that his foreign policy was enlightened, magnanimous, and successful. Macaulay has remarked that, "though constantly attacked and scarcely ever defended, the character of Cromwell had yet always continued popular with the great body of his countrymen."

See CARLYLE, "Letters and Speeches of Cromwell;" JOHN FORSTER, "Life of Cromwell," in his "Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," 7 vols., 1840; ROBERT SOUTHEY, "Life of O. Cromwell," 1844; VILLEMAIN, "Histoire de Cromwell," 1819; GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre," and his "Histoire de la République d'Angleterre et de Cromwell," 1854; (and English version of the same;) J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, "The Protector: a Vindication," New York, 1848; PHILARÈTE CHASLES, "O. Cromwell; sa Vie privée," etc., 1847; GREGORIO LETI, "Historia e Memorie recondite sopra la Vita di O. Cromvele," 1692; WILLIAM HARRIS, "Historical and Critical Account of the Life of O. Cromwell," 1762; KARL SEBALD, "Leben O. Cromwells," 1815; DANIEL WILSON, "O. Cromwell and the Protectorate," 1848; J. T. HEADLEY, "Life of O. Cromwell," 1848; MACAULAY, "Essays," (Review of "Hallam's Constitutional History;") CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" HUME, "History of England;" NOBLE, "Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell," 2 vols., 1784; LAMARTINE, "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters," vol. ii., 1856; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1821; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1847; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1856.

Cromwell, (OLIVER,) said to be the last male descendant of the Protector, was the author of "Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell, and of his Sons Richard and Henry," published in 1820.

Cromwell, (RICHARD,) the eldest surviving son of the Protector Oliver, was born at Huntingdon in 1626. He was admitted into Lincoln's Inn in 1647, but appears to have been an indolent student. In 1649 he married Dorothy Major, with whom he passed several years in rural retirement at Hursley, Hampshire. He had a mild,

virtuous, and unambitious character, and inherited little or nothing of his father's mental power. In 1654 Oliver brought him to court and appointed him first lord of trade and navigation, privy councillor, etc. He succeeded his father, September 3, 1658, without open opposition, and was proclaimed Protector by General Monk and the army. A general disaffection, however, was soon apparent, and the republicans and royalists united in hostility to his power. Fleetwood, Lambert, Desborow, and other officers, having formed a cabal against him, demanded the dissolution of Parliament, which was effected in April, 1659. About 1660 he retired to the continent, and resided some years in Paris and Geneva. He returned to England in 1680. Died in 1712.

Cromwell, (THOMAS,) Earl of Essex, an ambitious English courtier and minister of state, born of humble parentage at Putney about 1490. In early life he was a servant or agent of Cardinal Wolsey, whom he defended with spirit and honour in the House of Commons in 1629. A few years later he entered the service of the king, whose confidence he gained, and by whom he was rapidly promoted. He had become an adherent of the Reformation, when, about 1535, he was appointed principal secretary of state and keeper of the privy seal. In 1536 the king's supremacy over the Church was delegated to Cromwell, with the title of Vicar-General. Many monasteries were suppressed, and other reforms were effected, by his agency and that of Cranmer, who was his friend. He was made Earl of Essex in 1539 or 1540, and obtained precedency over all the officers of state. His sudden fall was hastened by his agency in the marriage of Henry VIII. to Anne of Cleves, whom the king quickly resolved to divorce. After a trial for treason and heresy, he was beheaded in July, 1540.

See FROUDE, "History of England," chaps. vi.–xvii.; LINGARD, "History of England," vol. iv. chaps. viii. *et seq.*; MICHAEL DRAYTON, "Historie of the Life and Death of Lord Cromwell," London, 1609; also SHAKSPEARE, "Henry VIII.," Act Third.

Cronaca, Il, ēl krō'nä-kä or kron'ä-kä, the surname of **Simone Pollaiolo** (pol-lī-o'lo) or **Pollajuolo**, an Italian architect, born at Florence in 1454. He acquired celebrity by his design of the Strozzi palace, one of the most magnificent edifices of Florence, and of the church of Saint Francis. He was a zealous partisan or disciple of Savonarola. Died in 1509.

Cronegk, von, fon krō'nĕk, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) BARON, an excellent German poet, born at Anspach in 1731. He was versed in many languages, and had travelled in France and Italy. He wrote elegies, odes, didactic poems, hymns, and several dramas in verse, which display a fine imagination. His tragedy of "Codrus" (1758) abounds in beauties of the first order, and is called his master-piece. He died prematurely in 1758.

Cronholm, krŏn'holm, (ABRAHAM,) a Swedish historian, born at Landscrona in 1809. Among his works are "Memorials of the Ancient North," (2 vols., 1835,) "Political History of Scania," (2 vols., 1846–51,) a "History of the Reign of Gustavus Adolphus," (4 vols., 1857–72,) and an unfinished "History of the Thirty Years' War," (1876–80.) Died at Stockholm, May 27, 1879.

Cronje, (P. A.,) a Boer general, born in Cape Colony about 1840. He became a soldier in the Transvaal army, was second in command at Majuba Hill in 1881, commanded against Jameson in 1895, and in 1899 commanded the army besieging Kimberley. After the relief of Kimberley his army was pursued, brought to bay, and forced to surrender after a gallant defence. He was sent to the island of St. Helena as a prisoner of war. Died Feb. 4, 1911.

Cro'nos, [Κρόνος,] a god of the Greek mythology, represented as the son of Uranus, and the father of Jupiter, Neptune, Ceres, and Juno. He was identified with the Saturn of the Romans.

Cronstedt, krŏn'stĕt, (AXEL FREDRICK,) a Swedish mineralogist, born in Sudermania in 1722. He discovered about 1754 a new metal, which he named "nickel," and published an "Essay on Mineralogy, or on the Classification of the Mineral Kingdom," which was translated into German by Werner. Died in 1765.

Crook, krŏŏk, (GEORGE,) an American general, born near Dayton, Ohio, in 1828, graduated at West Point in 1852. He became a captain in 1861, and a brigadier-general of volunteers about September, 1862. He commanded a corps of Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general. After the civil war he served with great distinction in the campaigns against the Indians. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1866, brigadier-general in 1873, and major-general in 1888. Died March 21, 1890.

Crookes, krooks, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English physicist and chemist, born in London in 1832, studied at the Royal College of Chemistry under Hofmann, and after 1851 devoted himself to original researches in science. He invented the radiometer in 1875, and the otheoscope in 1877, and announced in 1879 his discovery of the fourth or ultra-gaseous state of matter. He has published works on chemistry, dyeing, beet-sugar, and metallurgy, besides a great number of papers. He investigated and announced his belief in the phenomena of spiritualism. In 1859 he became editor of the "Chemical News," and in 1864 of the "Quarterly Journal of Science." Died 1919.

Crooks, (GEORGE R.,) D.D., LL.D., a Methodist divine, born in 1822, became professor in Dickinson College in 1846, and later in Drew Theological Seminary. He published several Latin and Greek text-books, including (with Schem) a "Latin-English Lexicon," (1858.) Died February 20, 1897.

Croon or **Croune**, kroon, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an English scholar, born in London, was the founder of the Croonian Lectures and of a course of lectures on algebra at Cambridge. He published a "Treatise on Muscular Motion." Died in 1684.

Crop'sey, (JASPER FRANCIS,) an American landscape-painter, born near Rossville, Staten Island, February 18, 1823. He learned architecture and painting, and in 1847 became an associate of the National Academy of Design, and was made a full member in 1851. He lived in London from 1856 to 1863. Died June 23, 1900.

Cros'by, (BRASS,) an English politician, born at Stockport-on-Tees in 1725. He was elected lord mayor of London in 1770, and opposed the ministry, who confined him in the Tower. Died in 1793.

Crosby, (FRANCES JANE,) poetess, born at South End, New York. She lost her sight at six months of age; became an instructor in the Institution for the Blind, New York; married Mr. Van Alstyne. She was amazingly prolific as a writer, producing more than six thousand hymns, also numerous songs, including the well-known "There's Music in the Air" and "Hazel Dell." She published several collections of poems.

Cros'by, (HOWARD,) D.D., LL.D., a distinguished divine and educator, born in New York, February 27, 1826. He graduated in 1844 at the University of New York, and was professor of Greek there, and afterwards in Rutgers College. He held Presbyterian pastorates in New Brunswick, N.J., and in New York city, and from 1870 to 1881 was chancellor of the University of New York. He wrote "The Lands of the Moslem," (1850,) "A Bible Manual," (1870,) a "Life of Jesus," (1871,) and "Notes" on the New Testament. Died March 29, 1891.

Crosby, (THOMAS,) was author of a "History of English Baptists from the Reformation to the Reign of George I.," (1740,) said to be the best work on that subject. He was a Baptist minister of London.

Cross, (JOSEPH,) an Episcopalian minister, born in Somersetshire, England, in 1813, removed to the United States about 1825. He published, besides other works, "Headlands of Faith."

Cross or **de la Cruz**, (MICHAEL,) an English painter, flourished between 1640 and 1680. He was patronized by Charles I.

Cross, (Sir RICHARD ASSHETON,) an English statesman, born at Redscar, Lancashire, May 30, 1823. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating at the latter institution in 1846. In 1849 he was called to the bar, and in 1857 entered Parlia-

ment. He was home secretary 1874–80 and 1885–86, and secretary for India 1886–92. Died Jan. 8, 1914.

Crosse, kross, (ANDREW,) an English gentleman, noted for his successful experiments in electricity, was born near Taunton, in Somersetshire, in 1784. He inherited an easy fortune, and lived in retirement. He gave special attention to the formation of crystals by means of a voltaic battery, and spent many years in search of new facts and phenomena, without regard to theories. He obtained numerous mineral crystals similar in form to those produced by nature; also a subsulphate of copper which was entirely new. About 1816 he predicted that, by electrical agency, human thought would be conveyed instantaneously to the farthest parts of the earth. His discoveries were not made public until he explained them before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1836. On introducing him to the Association, Dr. Buckland said, "This gentleman has actually made no less than twenty-four minerals, and even crystalline quartz. He [Dr. Buckland] did not know how he had made them, but he pronounced them discoveries of the highest order." A great sensation was excited in England in 1836 by the apparent generation of insects during his experiments with voltaic action, —a strange phenomenon, which has not yet been satisfactorily explained. Died in 1855.

Cros'well, (EDWIN,) an American politician and journalist, born at Catskill, New York, about 1795. He became, about 1824, editor of the "Albany Argus," a Democratic journal of great influence, which he continued to edit until 1854. He was a prominent member of the Albany Regency. Died June 13, 1871.

Croswell, (HARRY,) an American journalist and clergyman, an uncle of the preceding, was born at West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1778. He edited several Federalist papers. Died in 1858.

Croswell, (WILLIAM,) an Episcopalian clergyman and poet, a son of the preceding, was born at Hudson, New York, in 1804. He was settled in Boston from about 1844 until his death in 1851.

Crotch, (WILLIAM,) a skilful English musical composer, born at Norwich in 1775. He played on the harpsichord marvellously when he was about three years old. In 1797 he was chosen professor of music in the University of Oxford. He published "Styles of Music of all Ages," and composed music for the organ and piano, and for the ode entitled "Mona on Snowdon calls." Died in 1847.

Crouch, (FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLS,) an English composer, was born at London, 1808. Died 1896.

Croune. See CROON, (W.)

Crouzet, kroo'za', (PIERRE,) a French poet and professor of rhetoric, born in Picardy in 1753; died in 1811.

Crowder, (ENOCH HERBERT,) American soldier, was born in Missouri, April 11, 1859, and graduated from West Point, 1881. He was major-judge-advocate 1895, and judge-advocate-general 1911. He served in the Philippines 1898–1901, in Manchuria with the Japanese Army as observer 1904–05, and in Cuba as Secretary of State and Justice 1906–08. As provost-marshal-general May, 1917–July, 1919 he had charge of the draft for the U. S. Army in the World War. He was sent to Cuba as personal representative of President Harding Jan., 1921, and became U. S. Ambassador to Cuba March, 1923. He retired in 1927.

Crowe, (Mrs. CATHERINE,) an English authoress, whose maiden name was STEVENS, was born at Borough Green, Kent, about 1802. Died 1876.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1850.

Crowe, (EYRE EVANS,) an English writer of the present century, published a "History of France," (in 5 vols., 1858–68,) and other works. Died in March, 1868.

Crowe, (JOSEPH ARCHER,) an English historian, brother of the preceding, was born in London, October 20, 1825. He became a journalist, and for a time was British consul-general at Dusseldorf. He was joint author with G. B. Cavalcaselle (q. v.) of the works enumerated under that name. In 1882 he became one of the British secretaries of legation at Paris. Died in 1896.

Crōw'ley, (ROBERT,) an English Protestant divine and poet, became a Fellow of Magdalene College in 1542. He composed many epigrams, and was the first editor of "Piers Plowman's Vision." In 1558 he became prebendary of Saint Paul's, London. Died in 1588.

Crŏwne, (JOHN,) an English dramatist of inferior order, born in Nova Scotia. He removed to England, wrote several successful plays, and obtained some favour at the court of Charles II. Among his works are "City Politiques," (1675,) and "Sir Courtly Nice," a comedy.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Crowquill. See FORRESTER.

Crox'all, (SAMUEL,) an English writer, born at Walton-upon-Thames. He became prebendary of Hereford and Archdeacon of Salop, and published, besides other works, "Scripture Politics," (1735,) and a popular English version of "Æsop's Fables." Died in 1752.

Croy, de, deh krwâ, (EMMANUEL,) DUKE, and Prince de Solre, a French general, born at Condé in 1718, was made marshal of France in 1782. Died in 1784.

Croy, de, (GUILLAUME.) See CHIÈVRES.

Crozat, kro'zȧ', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) Marquis du Châtel, a French general, born in 1695; died in 1750.

Croze. See LA CROZE.

Crozier, kro'zher, (Captain FRANCIS RAWDON MOIRA,) F.R.S., the second officer of Sir John Franklin's last expedition, born at Banbridge, Ireland, about 1795. In 1845 he sailed with Franklin in search of a Northwest passage, after which nothing was heard of the party until 1859, when Captain McClintock found on King William's Island a record, dated April 25, 1848, signed by Captain Crozier, stating that the ships had just been abandoned, and that the crews, under command of Crozier, were about to start for Great Fish River. (See FRANKLIN, Sir JOHN.)

Crozier, (JOHN BEATTIE,) historian, was born in Canada in 1849. He has written "The Religion of the Future," etc.

Crozier, (WILLIAM,) military inventor, was born in Ohio in 1855, and graduated at West Point in 1876. He served three years against the Indians, was instructor in mathematics, West Point, 1879–84, and entered the ordnance department in 1884. With General Buffington he invented the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun-carriage; and also invented a wire-wrapped ten-inch gun, was inspector-general in the Cuban War, and in 1899 was an American delegate to the Peace Conference at the Hague. He became brigadier-general chief of ordnance 1901, and major-general chief of ordnance Oct. 6, 1917. He was a member of the War Council, Dec., 1917–June, 1918.

Cruciger, the Latin of CREUTZIGER, which see.

Cruciger, kroot'sig-er, (GEORG,) a German philologist, born in 1575. He was professor of philosophy at Marburg. Died in 1636.

Crucius. See CROCE, DELIA.

Crucy, de, deh krü'se', (MATHURIN,) a French architect, born at Nantes in 1748, gained the grand prize in 1774. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1826.

Cru'den, (ALEXANDER,) an eccentric Scottish bookseller, born at Aberdeen in 1700. He studied for the church; but symptoms of insanity prevented his ordination. In 1732 he became a resident of London, where he opened a bookstore and received the title of bookseller to the queen. He styled himself "Alexander the Corrector," imagining that he had a mission to reform the manners of the age. In 1737 he published his "Concordance of the Old and New Testaments," the result of his unassisted industry. It was the most complete Concordance that had appeared, and is still esteemed indispensable to biblical scholars. His mental disease manifested itself in whimsical and extravagant actions and writings. He showed his zeal for good morals by effacing with a sponge indecent inscriptions in public places. Died in 1770.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. x., 1824.

Cruger. See KRUGER.

Crüger, (JOHANN,) a Prussian musical composer and writer, born at Gross-Breese, near Guben, in 1598.

Many of his chorals, which were originally published under the title of "Praxis Pietatis Melica," (1649,) have preserved their popularity to this day. Died in 1662.

Cru'ger, (JOHN HARRIS,) born in New York in 1738, became mayor of that city in 1764. In the Revolutionary war he fought on the side of the royalists. Died in London in 1807.

Cruger, (MARY,) novelist, was born at Oscawana, New York, May 9, 1834. She has written "Hyperæsthesia," "A Den of Thieves," "The Vanderheyde Manor-House," "How She did It," and "Brotherhood."

Cruikshank, krōōk'shank, (GEORGE,) an English artist, distinguished for his comic humour and skill in caricature, was born in London about 1792. He acquired popularity about 1820 by designs for William Hone's satirical works, among which is the "Political House that Jack built." His humorous genius and fertile imagination were displayed in illustrations of "Peter Schlemihl," "The Comic Almanac," "Oliver Twist," "My Sketch-Book," and many other books. His series of plates called "The Bottle," illustrating the miseries of intemperance, had great success. Died Feb. 1, 1878.

Cruik'shank, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an eminent Scottish anatomist, born in Edinburgh in 1745. At an early age he went to London, where he was successively the assistant and partner of Dr. William Hunter. He acquired reputation by his lectures, and by his work on "The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels," (1786.) Died in 1800.

Crum'mel, (ALEXANDER,) a negro clergyman, was born at New York in 1819. Finding great difficulty in entering American colleges on account of his color, he went to England, and graduated at Cambridge in 1853. For twenty years he was a missionary in Liberia; was also president of Liberia College. In 1873 he founded St. Luke's Church in Washington, D. C., was its pastor till 1897, and then organized the American Negro Academy in New York. He wrote "The English Language in Liberia," "The Negro Race not under a Curse," "Africa and America," etc. He died September 9, 1898.

Cruquius. See CRUSQUE, DE.

Cru'se, (CHRISTIAN FREDERIC,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Philadelphia in 1794. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1817, served as a Lutheran minister, and for many years was an Episcopalian, and the librarian of the General Theological Seminary in New York. He translated Eusebius's "Ecclesiastical History," etc. He was a man of saintly life and fine scholarship. Died in 1865.

Crusenstolpe, kroo'zẹn-stol'pẹh, (MAGNUS JAKOB,) a popular Swedish novelist and political writer, born at Jonköping in 1795. He published a "Historical Picture of the First Years of Gustavus IV.," (1837,) and a political work called "Ställningar och Förhållanden," ("Positions and Relations,") for which he was imprisoned three years, (1838–40.) His historical romance of "Morianen" (6 vols., 1840–44) was very popular. He also wrote an interesting romance entitled "Charles John [Bernadotte] and the Swedes," (1845,) etc. Died January 18, 1865.

Crusius. See CRENIUS.

Crusius, kroo'ze-ûs or kroo'zhe-ûs, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German philosopher, born at or near Merseburg about 1714. He became professor of theology at Leipsic, and published many works, among which is "Logic, or the Way to Certainty and Confidence respecting Human Knowledge," (1747.) He zealously opposed the philosophy of Wolf. Died in 1775.

Crusius, (MARTIN,) a German philologist and historian, born near Bamberg in 1526, became in 1559 professor of Greek at Tübingen. He published valuable works, among which are a "History of Suabia," ("Annales Suevici," 1594,) and a "Commentary on Homer's Iliad," (1612.) Died in 1607.

Crusque, de, dẹh krŭsk or krŭsk, [Lat. CRU'QUIUS,] (JAMES,) a Flemish scholar, born near Ypres, became professor of Greek and Latin in Bruges in 1544, and published a valuable edition of Horace, with notes, (1578.)

Crut'well, (CLEMENT,) an English divine, born in Berkshire about 1745. He published, besides other works, an elaborate and valuable "Scripture Harmony, or Concordance of Parallels," (1790.) Died in 1808.

Cruveilhier, krü'vȧ'le-ȧ', (JEAN,) a distinguished French anatomist, born at Limoges about 1790, became professor of anatomy in Paris in 1825. In 1835 he obtained the chair of pathological anatomy founded by Dupuytren. His principal works are his "System of Anatomy," (American edition, 1844,) and "Pathologic Anatomy of the Human Body," (1829–40.) Died in 1874.

Cruyl, krōil, (LEVINUS,) a Flemish designer and engraver, born at Ghent about 1640, produced views of Roman scenery.

Cruz. See LA CRUZ and DINIZ DA CRUZ.

Cruz, da, dȧ krooz, (AGOSTINHO,) a Portuguese poet and monk, born at Ponte da Barca in 1540, was a brother of the poet Diogo Bernardes. His family name was PIMENTA. He wrote elegies, odes, and religious poems, which were first printed in 1771. They are ranked among the Portuguese classics. Died in 1619.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Cruz, da, (GASPAR,) a Portuguese missionary, born at Evora, is stated to have been the first monk that preached the Catholic faith in China, which he visited in 1556. After his return to Portugal he published an account of his voyage. Died in 1570.

Cruz, da, (MARCOS,) an eminent Portuguese painter, born about 1649; died about 1678.

Cruz, de la, (JUAN.) See PANTOJA.

Cruz, de la, dȧ lȧ krooth, [Fr. DE LA CROIX, dẹh lȧ krwȧ,] (JUAN,) a Carmelite friar and ascetic writer, born in Old Castile in 1542. He founded several monasteries, and wrote, among other works, the "Dark Night of the Soul," ("Noche obscura del Alma.") Died in 1591.

See DOSITHÉE DE SAINT-ALEXIS, "Vie de Saint Jean de la Croix."

Cruz, de la, dȧ lȧ krooth, (RAMON,) a Spanish dramatist, born at Madrid in 1731. He wrote three hundred dramatic pieces, many of them light and farcical, but full of humour and spirit. Little is known of his life.

Csányi, chȧn'yee, (LASZLO,) a Hungarian statesman, born in 1790, took an active part in the revolution of 1848. He was executed in 1849, by order of the Austrian government.

Csaplovics, chŏp'lo-vitch, (JÁNOS,) a Hungarian writer, born about 1780, published "Topographical and Statistical Archives of the Kingdom of Hungary," (1821.)

Csokonai, cho'ko-nī', (MIHÁLY VITEZ,) a Hungarian poet, born at Debreczin in 1773. At the age of twenty he became professor of poetry at his native place, but was expelled two years later for his irregular habits. He wrote popular love-poems, and other works, mostly comic. He passed his life in poverty. Died in 1805.

Csoma, chō'mŏ, (ALEXANDER,) of Körös, an eminent Hungarian traveller and Orientalist, born at Körös about 1790. In early youth it became the cherished purpose of his life to discover the origin of his race, the Magyars, who were generally supposed to have come from Asia. He visited Thibet about 1822, and studied the Thibetan language for four years (1827–30) at Kanam. He went to Calcutta in 1830, and published an excellent Thibetan-English Dictionary (1834) and a Thibetan Grammar. Having undertaken another journey to Thibet, he died at Darjeeling in 1842, without having solved the question of the origin of the Magyars.

Ctesias, tee'she-ȧs, [Κτήσιας,] a Greek historian and physician, who flourished about 400 B.C., was a native of Cnidos, in Caria. He was for many years physician to Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Persia, and afterwards returned to his native place. He wrote Περσικά, (a "History of Persia,") and a "Description of India." Of these works we have only abridgments in Photius, and extracts preserved by other writers. His accuracy and veracity have been questioned by ancient and modern critics.

Ctesibius, te-sib'e-us, [Κτησίβιος,] a famous Greek mechanician, who lived in Alexandria about 130 B.C. He invented the clepsydra, a pump, and other machines. Pliny and Vitruvius express admiration for his talents and works. Hero the Elder was his pupil.

Ctesidemus, tês-e-dee'mus, [Fr. CTÉSIDÈME, tȧ'ze'dȧm',] a Greek painter, lived about 350 B.C.

Ctesilas. See CRESILAS.

Ctesiphon. See CHERSIPHRON.

Ctesiphon, tĕs'e-phon, [Κτησιφῶν,] an Athenian, who obtained a notice in history by proposing that a crown of gold should be decreed to Demosthenes for his public services. For this he was prosecuted by Æschines, and successfully defended by Demosthenes in his famous oration "On the Crown," 330 B.C.

Ctesiphon, a Greek historian of an uncertain epoch, wrote a "History of Bœotia."

Cubero, koo-bā'ro, (PEDRO,) a Spanish priest, born near Calatayud in 1645. He is said to have been the first who made the tour of the world from west to east, and in part by land, (1670–79.) He published a short account of his voyage, (1680.)

Cubières, de, deh kü'be-aiR', (AMÉDÉE LOUIS **Despans**—dà'pŏN',) a French general and peer, born in Paris in 1786, was a son of Simon Louis Pierre, noticed below. He fought at Austerlitz, (1805,) and at Essling and Wagram, (1809.) He became a colonel in 1813, maréchal-de-camp in 1829, and lieutenant-general in 1835. He was made a peer in 1839, and was for a short time minister of war in 1839–40. Died in 1853.

Cubières, de, (MARIE AGLAÉ **Buffaut**—büf'fō',) the wife of the preceding, born in 1794, wrote "Léonore de Biran," and other novels. The French Academy awarded the Montyon prize to her "Trois Soufflets," (1838.)

Cubières, de, (SIMON LOUIS PIERRE,) MARQUIS, a French naturalist, born at Roquemaure in 1747. Attached to the person of the king as equerry, he served him at the risk of his life in the Revolution. He published a "Description of Shell-Fish and their Habits," and other treatises on natural history. Died in 1821.

Cubillo, koo-bēl'yo, (ALVARO DE ARAGON,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born at Granada about 1590.

Cu'bitt, (THOMAS,) an eminent English architect, born at Buxton, Norfolk, in 1788. He was chief architect of Belgravia, and erected several fine buildings in London and other places. He was employed by the queen to rebuild Osborne on the Isle of Wight, and took an active part in the sanitary improvement of London. Died in 1855.

See "Men I have known," by WILLIAM JERDAN, London, 1866.

Cubitt, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English civil engineer, distinguished as an inventor of machinery, was born at Dilham, Norfolk, in 1785. He invented a treadmill for prisons, and removed to London about 1826, after which he was engineer of the South-Eastern Railway. He superintended the erection of the Crystal Palace of Hyde Park in 1851. Died in October, 1861.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1861.

Cucheval-Clarigny, küsh'vål' klā'rèn'ye', (NARCISSE,) a French journalist, born at Rennes in 1820, became an editor of the "Constitutionnel" in 1845.

Cuddhôdana, (**Suddhodana.**) See GAUTAMA.

Cudena, koo-dā'nā, (PEDRO,) a Spanish traveller, who lived about 1630, wrote a "Description of Brazil."

Cud'lip, (ANNIE HALL,) known as a writer by her maiden name of ANNIE THOMAS and as MRS. PENDER CUDLIP, was born at Aldborough, Suffolk, England, October 25, 1838. Her first novel appeared in 1863. In 1867 she married the Rev. P. H. Cudlip. She is a prolific writer, and her tales have a wide popularity both in England and in the United States.

Cŭd'worth, (RALPH,) an eminent English philosopher and Arminian divine, born at Aller, in Somersetshire, in 1617, was a graduate of Cambridge. He became master of Clare Hall in 1644, professor of Hebrew in 1645, master of Christ College in 1654, and prebendary of Gloucester in 1678. He was one of the chiefs of those who were called "Latitudinarians" in divinity. In 1678 ne produced the first part of his celebrated work, "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," which he left unfinished. "By this," says Hallam, "he placed himself between the declining and rising schools of philosophy,—more independent of authority and more close, perhaps, in argument than the former, but more prodigal of learning and less conversant with analytical and inductive processes of reasoning than the latter. . . . Hobbes is the adversary with whom he most grapples." "The Intellectual System," says Dugald Stewart, "will forever remain a precious mine of information to those whose curiosity may lead them to study the spirit of the ancient theories." "The Intellectual System, his great production," says Mackintosh, "is directed against the atheistical opinions of Hobbes: it touches ethical questions but occasionally and incidentally. It is a work of stupendous erudition, of much more acuteness than at first appears; . . . and it is distinguished, perhaps, beyond any other volume of controversy, by that best proof of the deepest conviction of the truth of a man's principles,—a fearless statement of the most formidable objections to them; a fairness rarely practised but by him who is conscious of his power to answer them." He left several manuscripts, one of which, entitled a "Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality," has been published. His daughter was the well-known Lady Masham, the friend of John Locke. Died in 1688.

See JANNET, "De Cudworthii Doctrinâ," 1849; MACKINTOSH, "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Retrospective Review," vol. vi., 1822.

Cuellar, kwĕl-yaR', (GERONIMO,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born in 1608; died in 1669.

Cuerenhert, van, vån kü'ren-hert, (THEODORE,) a Dutch engraver and writer, born at Amsterdam in 1522; died in 1590.

Cuesta, de la, dà là kwĕs'tà, (GREGORIO GARCIA,) a Spanish general, born in Old Castile in 1740, was defeated by the French, near Medellin, about 1809. He afterwards became Captain-General of Old Castile, and united his force to that of Wellington. He resigned his command about 1810, and died in 1812.

Cueva, de la, (ALFONSO.) See BEDMAR.

Cueva, de la, dà là kwā'và, (BELTRAM,) a Spanish grandee, who passed for the most gallant and handsome man in Spain. In consequence of the favouritism shown to him by Henry IV., many of the nobles revolted against that prince. Cueva commanded for Henry at the indecisive battle of Medina del Campo, (1464,) soon after which peace was restored. He embraced the party of Isabella about 1475, and fought against Joanna, who was supposed to be his natural daughter. Died in 1492.

Cueva, de la, (JUAN,) an eminent Spanish poet, born at Seville about 1550. He composed dramas, lyric poems, and an epic poem called "Betica," (1603,) which Ticknor regards as a failure. A volume of his poems was published in 1582. His "Egemplar Poetico" (1605) was the earliest didactic poem of Spain. "The Spaniards place him," says Villenave, "in the first rank of their poets."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Cuevas, de las, dà lâs kwā'vâs, (EUGENIO,) a Spanish portrait-painter, born at Madrid in 1613; died in 1667.

Cŭff, (HENRY,) an English scholar, born about 1560. He became professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, and afterwards secretary to the Earl of Essex. During the trial of Essex for treason, he accused Cuff of having been the first adviser of his rash measures. Cuff was executed in 1601. He left a work called "The Difference of the Ages of Man's Life," (1607.)

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" FULLER, "Worthies."

Cŭf'fee, (PAUL,) a negro philanthropist, a member of the Society of Friends, was born near New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1759. He accumulated a fortune as a sea-captain, commanded his own vessel, and had a crew composed entirely of negroes. In the latter part of his life he took a deep interest in the subject of African colonization, corresponded with prominent friends of the enterprise in Great Britain, and in 1811 visited Sierra Leone. Died in 1818.

Cugnet de Montarlot, kün'yå' deh mòn'tàR'lo', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French politician and journalist, born in Franche-Comté in 1778; died in Spain in 1824.

Cugnières, kün'ye-aiR', written also **Gugnières** or **Congnières,** (PIERRE DE,) a French jurist, became royal advocate under Philip VI. about 1325.

Cugnot, kün'yo', (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) a French engineer, born in Lorraine in 1725; died in 1804.

Cujacius. See CUJAS.

Cujas, kü'zhàs', [Lat. CUJA'CIUS,] (JACQUES,) a French

jurist of pre-eminent merit, was born at Toulouse in 1520. Having learned Latin and Greek without a teacher, he studied law in Toulouse, and in 1555 became professor at Bourges, the chief seminary of Roman law in France. About 1567 he removed to Valence, where his lectures were extremely popular. After several changes, he returned in 1577 to Bourges, where he passed the rest of his life. His lectures were attended by students from all nations of Europe. His works, published in 1577, made an epoch in the annals of jurisprudence. He was loyal to Henry IV., and took no part in the civil or religious discords of the times. Died in 1590. "This greatest of all civil lawyers," says Hallam, "pursued the track that Alciat had so successfully opened, avoiding all scholastic subtleties of interpretation, for which he substituted a general erudition that rendered the science more intelligible and attractive." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Among his numerous works are commentaries on Justinian's Institutes, on the Pandects and Decretals, and "Observationes et Emendationes."

Culant, de, (PHILIPPE,) a French general, esteemed one of the first captains of his time. He became a marshal in 1441, and took a prominent part in the reduction of Normandy and the expulsion of the English from France. Died in 1453.

Cu'lin, (ROBERT STEWART,) archæologist, was born at Philadelphia, July 13, 1858. He has written much on archæological subjects, especially on the origin of the games of primitive peoples. Was formerly connected with the University of Pennsylvania, now with the Brooklyn Institute Museum.

Cŭl'lĕn, (PAUL,) a Roman Catholic prelate, born in Ireland about 1805. He became Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland in 1850. In 1851 he was translated to the diocese of Dublin. He was the reputed author of a treatise designed to prove that the earth does not move. Died October 24, 1878.

Cŭl'len, (WILLIAM,) one of the most celebrated physicians of the eighteenth century, was born in Lanarkshire, in Scotland, in 1710. Having studied surgery and pharmacy at Glasgow, he went to London in 1729, and sailed thence to the West Indies as surgeon of a merchant-vessel. About 1732 he returned to Scotland, and pursued his medical and literary studies in Edinburgh. In 1736 he began to practise at Hamilton, where he formed a friendship and partnership with William Hunter, the eminent surgeon. The course of events soon dissolved their partnership; but they continued to be friends for life. In 1741 he married Anna Johnstone, and removed to Glasgow in 1745. He became professor of chemistry in the Glasgow University in 1746, and of medicine in 1751. There he developed a remarkable talent for giving science an attractive form, and for treating abstract subjects clearly. In 1756 he obtained the chair of chemistry in Edinburgh. "He claims," says Dr. Thomson, "a conspicuous place (in the history of chemistry) as the true commencer of the study of scientific chemistry in Great Britain." He became professor of theoretical medicine in 1766, and of practical medicine in 1773. He raised the medical celebrity of that university to a great height, and founded a new and ingenious system, which was promptly and generally adopted. His most important works are "First Lines of the Practice of Physic," (1777,) "Synopsis of Methodical Nosology," ("Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ," 2 vols., 1785,) and a "Treatise of the Materia Medica," (2 vols., 1789.) Died in 1790.

Cul'lis, (CHARLES,) physician, was born at Boston, March 7, 1833. He studied medicine, became strongly interested in religious matters, and grew firmly convinced of the physical efficacy of prayer. About 1862 he originated the Faith Cure movement. During his career he raised large sums of money, as he said, solely through prayer, and founded many benevolent institutions, including a number of homes for the diseased, the Faith Cure College in Boston, the Chinese Mission in California, schools in India, etc., the whole costing over $500,000. He died June 17, 1892.

Cŭl'lum, (GEORGE W.,) an American general and engineer, born in the city of New York about 1812, graduated at West Point in 1833. He superintended the construction of many forts before the civil war, and was chief of staff to General Halleck from 1861 to 1864, and superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, 1864–66. He published "Military Bridges with India-Rubber Pontoons," (1849,) "Systems of Military Bridges," (1863,) and a "Biographical Register of the Graduates of West Point," (1868.) Died Feb. 18, 1892.

Cŭl'pep-pẽr, (JOHN,) a surveyor-general and popular leader in the provinces of North and South Carolina, was the head of an insurrection which, in 1678, deposed and imprisoned the royal president and deputies in North Carolina and established a new government.

Cŭl'pep-pẽr, (NICHOLAS,) an English astrologer, born in 1616, published, besides other works, "The English Physician," (1652,) which passed through many editions. Died in 1654.

Culpepper, (THOMAS,) LORD, Governor of Virginia from 1680 to 1683, was one of the persons to whom King Charles II. granted the territory of Virginia about 1673. He was noted for covetousness. Died in 1719.

Cul'vẽrt, (GEORGE,) a Choctaw Indian chief, born in 1744. He served under Washington in the Revolutionary war, and under General Jackson in the Seminole war in 1814, when he became a colonel.

Cumberland, DUKE OF. See ERNEST AUGUSTUS of Hanover.

Cum'bẽr-lănd, (RICHARD,) an eminent English moral philosopher, born in London in 1632. Having graduated at Cambridge, he became rector of Brampton in 1658, and obtained the living of Allhallows, Stamford, in 1667. In 1672 he published, in Latin, a work designed as a refutation of the system of Hobbes, and entitled a "Philosophic Inquiry into the Laws of Nature," ("De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica.") He afterwards produced "Origines Gentium Antiquissimæ," or "Attempts for discovering the Times of the First Planting of Nations," and other works. He was appointed Bishop of Peterborough in 1691. Died in 1718.

See S. PAYNE, "Life and Writings of R. Cumberland," 1720; "Biographia Britannica."

Cumberland, (RICHARD,) an eminent English dramatic author and essayist, born at Cambridge in 1732, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and grandson of Bentley, the renowned critic. He was chosen a Fellow of Trinity College about 1750, and became private secretary to the Earl of Halifax, in whose service he remained many years. About 1776 he was appointed secretary to the board of trade, and in 1780 was sent on a secret mission to Madrid. After his return he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and produced a great variety of works, in prose and verse, among which are several popular comedies, including "The West Indian," "The Wheel of Fortune," etc. In 1785 he published a series of essays under the title of "The Observer," which, says Dr. Drake, "in literary interest and fertility of invention may be classed with the 'Spectator' and 'Adventurer.' . . . I consider it as superior in its powers of attraction to every other periodical composition except those papers just mentioned." Died in 1811.

Cumberland, (WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,) DUKE OF, the third son of George II., King of England, was born in 1721. He commanded the English and allies at the great battle of Fontenoy in 1745, where he was defeated by the French. At the end of this campaign he was recalled to England to resist the Pretender, whom he defeated at Culloden in 1746. He was justly reproached for his cruelty on that occasion, when not only the flying troops of the Pretender, but many spectators, were mercilessly slaughtered; and he became in consequence extremely unpopular. In the Seven Years' war he took command of the English army on the continent, and, after losing a battle at Hastembeck in 1757, disbanded his army and retired from the service. In 1765, at the request of the king, he formed a new Whig ministry, of which he was the main support, when he died suddenly the same year. "With great courage," says Macaulay, "he had the virtues which are akin to courage. He spoke the truth, was open in enmity and friendship, and upright in all his dealings; but his nature was hard, and

what seemed to him justice was rarely tempered with mercy."

Cŭm'ing, (HUGH,) an English naturalist, born in Devonshire in 1791. He passed many years on the coasts of South America and among the islands of the Pacific, where he obtained a rich collection of shells and of plants. Died in London in 1865.

Cum'ming, (CONSTANCE FREDERIKA GORDON,) sister of Roualeyn Gordon Cumming, was born at Altyre, England, May 26, 1837. She travelled extensively, lived two years each in Fiji and Ceylon, and wrote "From the Hebrides to the Himalayas," and other books of travel.

Cum'ming, (JOHN,) D.D., a popular British preacher and theological writer, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1807. In 1832 he became minister of the Scottish church in Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. He distinguished himself as an adversary of the Roman Catholic Church, and as an opponent of the party which under Dr. Chalmers established the Free Church in 1843. Among his works are "Lectures on the Parables," "The Great Sacrifice," "Discourses on the Revelations," and 'The Great Tribulation." He died July 5, 1881.

Cumming, (ROUALEYN GORDON,) of Altyre, a Scottish sportsman, born about 1820. Between 1843 and 1849 he spent about five years in South Africa, where his principal employment was hunting lions, elephants, etc. He published in 1850 a "Hunter's Life in South Africa." He made a collection of the spoils of the chase at Fort Augustus in Scotland, where he died March 24, 1866.

Cum'mings, (JOSEPH,) a Methodist minister, born at Falmouth, Maine, in 1817, became president of Genesee College in 1854, and was president of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., from 1857 to 1874. In 1881 he became president of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., where he died May 7, 1890.

Cum'mins, (ALBERT BAIRD,) senator, born at Carmichaels, Pennsylvania, in 1850, was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1875, removed to Iowa in 1878, became a member of the Iowa legislature in 1888, was governor of Iowa 1902–08, and was elected U. S. senator for unexpired term in 1908 and for full term in 1909. He ranks among the progressive members.

Cum'mins, (GEORGE DAVID,) S.T.D., an American bishop, was born in Kent county, Delaware, December 8, 1822. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1841, and entered the Methodist ministry, but subsequently took orders in the Episcopal Church. In 1866 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, but in 1873 resigned his office and became the first Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Died at Lutherville, Maryland, June 26, 1876.

Cummins, (MARIA S.,) an American novelist, born in Massachusetts in 1827, wrote "The Lamplighter," (1854,) of which about 70,000 copies were sold in the first year, and "Mabel Vaughan," (1857.) Died in 1866.

Cunæus, ku-nā'ŭs, or **Van der Kun,** vȧn dẹr kŭn, (PETRUS,) a Dutch scholar, born at Flushing in 1586, was reckoned among the most learned men of his time, and was the associate of Grotius and Scaliger. In 1611 he was appointed professor of Latin at Leyden, and he afterwards obtained the chair of law in addition. He wrote, in Latin, a "Treatise on the Hebrew Republic," (1617,) which was often reprinted, a number of able orations, and other works. Died at Leyden in 1638.

Cunard, kū-nȧrd', (Sir SAMUEL,) BART., an English engineer, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1787, became a successful merchant, and was at the head of the company which in 1840 established the Cunard line of transatlantic steamers. Died in London, April 28, 1865.

Cunego, koo-nā'go, (DOMENICO,) an excellent Italian engraver, born at Verona in 1727. He worked in Rome the greater part of his life, and engraved many of the productions of Michael Angelo and Raphael, including "The Last Judgment" and "La Fornarina." Gavin Hamilton's "Schola Italica" contains twenty-two engravings of Cunego, after the Italian masters. He worked in Berlin four years, from 1785 to 1789 Died in 1794.

Cu'ne-gonde, [Ger. KUNIGUNDE, koo'ne-gŏŏn'dẹh,] SAINT, was the wife of Henry II., Emperor of Germany. According to the legend, she was delivered from a suspicion of conjugal infidelity by passing unhurt through an ordeal of fire. Died in 1040.

Cunha, da, dȧ koon'yȧ, (JOZÉ ANASTASIO,) a Portuguese, born at Lisbon in 1744, became professor of mathematics at Coimbra in 1774. Died in 1787.

Cunha, da, (NUNO,) a Portuguese, born in 1487, was appointed Governor-General of India in 1528. After several successful enterprises, he was removed from office about 1538, and died at sea during the voyage homeward. His exploits have been sung by Camoëns.

Cunha, da, (Dom RODRIGO,) a patriotic Portuguese prelate, born in Lisbon in 1577. He became Archbishop of Braga and of Lisbon in 1635. He contributed greatly to the success of the revolution of 1640, and wrote Histories of the Churches of Braga and of Lisbon. Died in 1643.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Cunha, da, (TRISTAM,) a Portuguese navigator, the father of Nuno, noticed above, commanded a fleet sent in 1508 to make explorations and conquests. He discovered in the Atlantic three small islands, one of which bears his name, and gained a victory over the King of Calicut. In 1515 he was ambassador at Rome.

Cunha Barbosa, da, dȧ koon'yȧ bar-bo'sȧ, (JANUARIO,) a Brazilian priest and journalist, born in 1780. He founded the "Reverbero Constitucional," a journal which, about 1821, advocated the independence of Brazil. He became canon of the imperial chapel in 1824, and afterwards director of the national library. He founded the Geographical and Historical Institute of Rio Janeiro. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cunha Mattos, da, dȧ koon'yȧ mȧt'tos, (RAYMUNDO JOZÉ,) a Portuguese general, born at Faro in 1776. About 1820 he became commandant of the province of Goyaz, and afterwards obtained the highest rank in the army. He published a valuable work, called "Itinerary from Rio Janeiro to Pará and Maranham," etc., (1836.) Died in 1840.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Cunich, koo'nik, (RAIMONDO,) a Jesuit, noted as a Latin poet, was born at Ragusa in 1719; died at Rome in 1794.

Cunin-Gridaine, kü'nȧN' gre'dȧn', (LAURENT,) born at Sedan, in France, in 1778, was minister of commerce in several cabinets between 1837 and 1848. Died in 1859.

Cunitia. See CUNITZ.

Cunitz, koo'nits, or **Cunitia,** (MARIA,) a learned German lady, born at Schweidnitz, in Silesia. After learning several languages, she gave special attention to astronomy. She was married in 1630 to M. Lewen. Having undertaken to render the tables of Kepler more convenient in practice, she published, in 1650, astronomical tables, under the title of "Urania Propitia." Died in 1664.

Cunningham, kun'ning-ạm, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish historian, born near Selkirk in 1654. From 1715 to 1720 he was British envoy to Venice. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Great Britain from 1688 to 1714," which is said to be valuable, and has been translated into English. Died about 1737.

See "Biographia Britannica;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Cunningham, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish classical scholar, born about 1650. He became professor of law in Edinburgh, and afterwards removed to the Hague, where he published an edition of Horace, (1721,) which is much esteemed. Died about 1730.

Cunningham, (ALEXANDER,) a British soldier and author, a son of Allan Cunningham, was born at Westminster, January 23, 1814. For many years he was actively engaged in the military service in India, attaining the rank of major-general. In 1870 he was made archæological surveyor-general of India. Among his works are an essay "On the Aryan Architecture," (1846,) "The Bhilsa Topes," (1854,) a work on "Ladak," (1854,) "Ancient Geography of India," (1871,) "Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum," (1878,) and many volumes of archæological reports. Died November 28, 1893.

Cunningham, (ALLAN,) a successful Scottish author and critic, born at Blackwood, Dumfriesshire, in 1785. In early youth he was apprenticed to a stone-mason. In 1810 he went to London, where he was employed as reporter for newspapers. From 1814 to 1841 he held the desirable position of clerk or foreman of Sir F. Chantrey's studio. He published an admired dramatic poem, "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," (1822,) and the popular romances "Lord Roldan" and "Paul Jones." In 1829–33 he produced a valuable work entitled "Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects." He also composed several songs, and a "Critical History of the Literature of the Last Fifty Years." Died in 1842. Sir Walter Scott, who was his friend, described him as a "man of genius, who only requires the tact of knowing when and where to stop, to attain the universal praise that ought to follow it."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vol. ii.; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1828; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1832, (with a portrait.)

Cunningham, (EDWARD FRANCIS,) a distinguished Scottish painter, born at Kelso about 1742. After studying in Rome, he worked with success in London, Paris, Saint Petersburg, and Berlin. He painted portraits of several royal personages, and other admired works. His habits were very dissipated. Died in 1793.

Cunningham, kun'ning-am, (GEORGE GODFREY,) an English historian, published a "Biographical History of England, or a History of England in the Lives of Englishmen," (8 vols., 1853.)

Cunningham, (JOHN,) an Irish actor and poet, born in Dublin in 1729. He performed some years in Edinburgh and the north of England, and composed pastora and other poems, which were received with favour. Died in 1773.

Cunningham, (JOHN WILLIAM,) Vicar of Harrow, an English writer, born about 1780, published "The Velvet Cushion," (1814,) which passed through many editions, "De Rance," (a poem,) and other works. Died in 1861.

Cunningham, (PETER,) an English author and critic, a son of Allan Cunningham, the poet, was born in Pimlico, London, in 1816. He became chief clerk in the Audit Office in 1854, and published a "Life of Inigo Jones," (1848,) and a good edition of Oliver Goldsmith's Works, (1854.) He also edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," (1854.) Died May 18, 1869.

See "Quarterly Review" for April and October, 1854.

Cunningham, (WILLIAM,) an English engraver and physician, born at Norwich about 1520; died in 1577.

Cunningham, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a Scottish minister of the Free Church, was born at Hamilton in 1805. He succeeded Dr. Chalmers as principal of the New College, Edinburgh, in 1847. Died in 1861.

Cuno, koo'no, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German poet and botanist, born at Berlin in 1708. He wrote, in German, an "Ode on his Garden," (1750,) and "Letters on Moral Subjects," (in verse; 3d edition, 1766.) Linnæus named the genus Cunonia in honour of him. Died about 1780.

See ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Cup, kŭp, (WILLEM,) a Dutch jurist, born at Bommel in 1604; died in 1667.

Cupani, koo-pä'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian botanist, born in Sicily in 1657. He became a monk in 1681, after which he published two catalogues of the rare or newly-found plants of Sicily. At his death in Palermo, in 1711, he was about to publish an extensive work, called "Description of All the Plants of Sicily," ("Panphytum Siculum.") In 1715 Bonani, who became possessor of his papers, published a volume of this work and claimed it as his own.

See MONGITORE, "Bibliotheca Sicula."

Cuper, kü'pęr, [Lat. CUPE'RUS,] (GISBERT,) a Dutch critic and philologist, born at Hemmendem in 1644. He was for many years professor of history at Deventer, and published several valuable works, among which are "Observations in which many Passages of Authors are Explained," (1670,) and a "History of the Three Gordians," (Emperors of Rome,) (1697.) Died in 1716.

Cu'pid, [Lat. CUPI'DO, (or A'MOR;) Fr. CUPIDON, kü'pe'dôN'; It. CUPIDINE, koo-pee'de-nà,] the name of the god of love in the Roman mythology, corresponding exactly to the E'ROS [Ἔρως] of the Greeks. He is usually regarded as the son of Venus; though respecting his parentage there is considerable diversity among the ancient authors. He is represented as a winged boy armed with a bow and arrows. He is often pictured with a bandage over his eyes, to indicate the blindness or unreasonableness of love. The corresponding Hindoo deity is called KÂMADÊVA or KÂMADÊO, which see.

See KEIGHTLEY'S "Mythology."

Cupidon or **Cupido.** See CUPID.

Curadi. See GHIRLANDAIO.

Curæus. See CURÄUS.

Curaudau, kü'rō'dō', (FRANÇOIS RENÉ,) a French practical chemist and inventor, born at Séez in 1765. He improved the processes of tanning leather, of making soap, beet-sugar, invented stoves, etc. Died in 1813.

Curäus or **Curæus,** koo-rā'ûs, (JOACHIM,) a German historian and physician, born at Freystadt, in Silesia, in 1532, was a friend of Melanchthon. He published, besides several theological treatises, an important work on the "History of Silesia," ("Annales Silesiæ ab Origin Genti," 1571.) Died in 1573.

Curci, koor'chee, (CARLO MARIA,) an Italian theologian, born at Naples in 1810, became about 1825 a Jesuit, and acquired great fame as a pulpit orator. He founded, and in 1865 became editor of, "La Civiltà Cattolica," a journal. In 1877 he was expelled from the Jesuit order. His views concerning the relations between Church and State led to his suspension from priestly functions, but he submitted and was reconciled in 1884. He translated the Bible in large part into Italian and produced some other works. Died in 1891.

Cureau. See CHAMBRE.

Cureton, kūr'tǫn, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English Orientalist, born at Westbury, Salop, in 1808. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, took Anglican orders in 1832, became Canon of Westminster, and received many honours and preferments. He was especially learned in Syriac literature, and published many texts and translations, chiefly from the Syriac. Died June 17, 1864.

Curie, (PIERRE,) physicist, born near Paris in 1859. With his wife Marie (born in Poland in 1867) he analyzed pitchblende and succeeded in discovering the remarkable element radium in 1898. He died by accident in 1906. Madame Curie, who was the leading agent in the discovery, succeeded to his professorship, and in 1910 isolated radium, before known only as a bromide. She received the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1911.

Curio, koo're-o, [Fr. CURION, kü're'ôN',] (CŒMIUS SECUNDUS,) a Protestant theologian, born in Piedmont in 1503. He was professor of belles-lettres at Bâle from 1547 to 1569, and published, besides other works in Latin, "Pasquillus Ecstaticus," an ingenious and satirical work of a controversial character. About 1540 he was confined in various prisons of Italy by the Inquisition, but he escaped by stratagem. Died in 1569.

Cu'rĭ-o, [Fr. CURION, kü're'ôN',] (CAIUS SCRIBONIUS,) a Roman general, a friend of Cicero, was a son of an orator of the same name. He became tribune of the people in 90 B.C., prætor in 82, and consul in 76. He afterwards commanded in Macedonia, and defeated the Dardanians and Mœsians. In 57 B.C. he was chosen pontifex maximus. Died in 53 B.C.

Curio, (CAIUS SCRIBONIUS,) a son of the preceding, was a profligate politician. He had great natural talents for oratory. He became tribune in 50 B.C., soon after which he deserted the cause of the senate and became a partisan of Cæsar. He is considered as one of the principal instigators of the civil war between Pompey and Cæsar. In the year 49 he obtained command in Sicily, from which he expelled the troops of Pompey. Having led an army into Africa, he was defeated by Juba and killed in battle about 48 B.C.

Curion. See CURIO.

Curius Dentatus. See DENTATUS.

Curne, La. See SAINTE-PALAYE.

Curopalates. See CODINUS.

Curradi. See CURRADO and GHIRLANDAIO.

Currado, koor-rä'do, or **Curradi**, koor-rä'dee, (FRANCESCO,) CAVALIERE, a skilful Italian painter, born at Florence in 1570, was a pupil of B. Naldini. Among his works, which are mostly of small dimensions, is "The Three Marys." Died in 1661.

Cur'ran, (JOHN PHILPOT,) a famous Irish orator and barrister, born of Protestant parents at Newmarket, near Cork, in 1750. His mother, whose name was Philpot, was witty and highly gifted. In 1769 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he acquired an extensive knowledge of the classics. He began the study of law in the Middle Temple, London, in 1773, and was called to the Irish bar in 1775. His eloquence, humour, and mastery of sarcasm soon procured him a large practice. In cross-examination he was inimitable: "he argued, he cajoled, he ridiculed, he mimicked, he played off the various artillery of his talent upon the witness." In 1783 he entered Parliament, where he acted with the opposition, of which Grattan was the leader; but he was not so successful there as in the forum. "He had all the qualities," says Phillips, "by which his countrymen are attracted. His imagination was wonderful, his eloquence copious, rapid, and ornate, his powers of mimicry beyond all description. . . . He had another quality, apart from intellect, which the times demanded,—indomitable courage." Among his greatest efforts was the defence of Rowan, indicted for a seditious libel in 1794. He was counsel for Theobald Wolfe Tone and other persons implicated in the rebellion of 1798. He strenuously opposed the union of Ireland and England, which was effected in 1800. On the formation of a Whig ministry in 1806, Curran was appointed master of the rolls in Ireland, a position for which he was not well adapted, and which was quite repugnant to his habits. In his latter years he was subject to great and habitual dejection of spirits. Died in 1817. Among many recorded instances of his ready wit is this anecdote: When a tobacconist desired a Latin motto for his new carriage, Curran proposed "Quid Rides."*

Currer Bell. See BRONTË, (CHARLOTTE.)

Cur'rie, (Sir ARTHUR WILLIAM,) Canadian soldier and educator, was born Dec. 5, 1875 at Napperton, Ontario. He entered business in Canada. In the World War he commanded the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade 1914–15, the 1st Canadian Division 1915–17, and the Canadian Corps in France 1917–19. He then succeeded Sir Julian Byng in command of the Canadian troops. Since 1920 he has been principal of McGill University.

Cur'rie, (Sir PHILIP HENRY,) an English diplomatist, was born in 1834; educated at Eton. He became under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1889, ambassador of Great Britain to Turkey 1893–98, and ambassador to Italy 1898.

Cur'rỹ, (DANIEL,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, born at Peekskill, New York, in 1809, graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1837. He became professor at the Georgia Female College in 1839, president of the Indiana Asbury University in 1854, and editor of the New York "Christian Advocate" in 1864. He wrote a "Life of Wycliffe," a "Life of Bishop Davis W. Clark," etc. Died August 17, 1887.

Curry, (JABEZ LAMAR MONROE,) D.D., LL.D., an American educator, was born in Liberty county, Georgia, June 5, 1825. He graduated in 1843 at the University of Georgia, and at the Law School of Harvard College in 1845. He served in the Mexican war, was in the Alabama Legislature, and was representative in Congress from 1857 to 1861. In the latter year he entered the Confederate Congress, and was in the Confederate army in 1864–65. He was chosen president of Howard College, Marion, Ala., in 1865, and was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1866. From 1868 to 1881 he was professor of English literature in Richmond College, Va., resigning to accept the agency of the Peabody Educational Fund. He was United States minister to Spain 1885–88. Died February 12, 1903.

Curry, (OTWAY,) an American poet and *littérateur*, born at Greenfield, Ohio, in 1804; died in 1855.

Cursor. See PAPIRIUS CURSOR.

Cur'teis, (THOMAS,) an English divine and poet, born about 1690, wrote essays and sermons. Died in 1747.

Curti, (GIROLAMO.) See DENTONE, (GIROLAMO.)

Curtin, (ANDREW G.,) an American statesman, born at Bellefonte, Pa., in 1817. He studied law, and became an active supporter of the Whig party, and subsequently of the Republican party. He was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by the Republicans in 1860, and again in 1863. An earnest supporter of President Lincoln, he was one of the most efficient of the famous "war governors" of that period. From 1869 to 1872 he was minister to Russia. In 1880 he was elected to Congress, retiring in 1887. Died October 7, 1894.

Curtin, (JEREMIAH,) an American author, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1840. He served in Russia as secretary of legation, 1864–70, and as acting consul-general, 1865–66.

Cur'tis, (BENJAMIN R.,) an American lawyer, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1810. He was one of the counsel that defended President Johnson in 1868. Died 1874.

Curtis, (CHARLES,) Vice-President of the United States, was born Jan. 25, 1860 at North Topeka, Kansas. His mother was of French-Indian descent. He made his living in Topeka as a jockey, etc., studied law, was admitted to the bar 1881, and was County Attorney 1884–88. He was a member of Congress 1893–1909, and was elected a member of the Senate from Kansas 1907–13, and from 1915 until his election as Republican Vice-President in 1928. He is a champion of farm relief legislation and favors the prohibition amendment.

Curtis, (CYRUS HERMANN KOTZSCHMAR,) American publisher, was born at Portland, Me., June 18, 1850. He came to Philadelphia in 1876, became publisher of "The Tribune and Farmer," started "The Ladies' Home Journal" 1883, purchased "The Saturday Evening Post" 1897, and "The Country Gentleman" 1911. He entered the daily newspaper field by purchasing the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" 1913, and the New York "Evening Post" 1923. He has been head of The Curtis Publishing Company since organizing it in 1891.

Curtis, (GEORGE TICKNOR,) an American lawyer and eminent legal writer, born at Watertown, Mass., 1812.

Curtis, (GEORGE WILLIAM,) a popular American author and lecturer, born at Providence; Rhode Island, in 1824. He visited Europe about 1846, studied for some time in the University of Berlin, and made an extensive tour in the Levant. He published in 1851 an attractive work entitled "Nile Notes of a Howadji," and in 1852 "The Howadji in Syria." He acquired a high reputation as a writer and speaker, and on anti-slavery grounds he advocated the election of Fremont to the Presidency in 1856 and of Lincoln in 1860. Among his works are "Lotus-Eating," "The Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," and "Trumps." He was the editor of "Harper's Weekly" from 1857 until his death, Aug. 31, 1892.

Curtis, (SAMUEL R.,) an American general, born in Ohio about 1807, graduated at West Point in 1831. He served as colonel in the Mexican War, (1846–47,) after which he settled in Iowa. He represented the first district of Iowa in Congress, 1856–61, and voted with the Republicans. In May, 1861, he became a brigadier-general of volunteers. He gained an important victory at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, 1862. Died 1866.

Curtis, (WILLIAM,) an English botanist, born at Alton, Hampshire, in 1746, was proprietor of botanic gardens at Bermondsey, Lambeth Marsh, and Brompton.

Cur'tiss, (GLENN HAMMOND,) American inventor, was born 1878 at Hammondsport, N. Y. He established a motorcycle factory at Hammondsport in 1902, became interested in aviation and designed aëroplanes and hydroplanes for which he was awarded a prize by the Aëro Club of America in 1912. He started flying schools throughout the country and developed various types of aëronautical motors and aircraft. He is president of Curtiss Aëroplane Co., Curtiss Motor Co., etc.

* *I.e.* "Why do you laugh?" (See Horace's First Satire, l. 69.)

Cur'tiss, (SAMUEL IVES,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Union, Connecticut, February 5, 1844. He graduated at Amherst College in 1867, at the Union Theological Seminary in 1870, and received a degree at Leipsic in 1876 and at Berlin in 1878. He was professor of biblical literature in the Chicago Theological Seminary in 1878–79, and in the latter year became professor of Old Testament literature in the same school. Among his writings are "The Name Machabee," (1876,) "The Levitical Priests," (1877,) "Ingersoll and Moses," (1880,) and various translations, especially of the works of Franz Delitzsch. Died September 22, 1904.

Curtius. See CURTZ.

Curtius, kŏŏrt'se-ŭs, (ERNST,) a German antiquary, born at Lubeck in 1814. He visited Athens in 1837, and became preceptor of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia about 1844. He published "The Acropolis of Athens," (1844,) "Peloponnesus," (1852,) a valuable "History of Greece," 5 vols., (1851–52,) which has been translated into English and other languages, etc. He was appointed professor of Greek and Latin at Göttingen in 1856. Died July 11, 1896.

Curtius, kŏŏrt'se-ŭs, (GEORG,) a German grammarian, brother of the preceding, was born at Lubeck, April 16, 1820. He held professorships at Prague, Kiel, Leipsic, etc., and wrote many learned works, chiefly relating to Greek grammar and etymology. Died in 1885.

Curtius, kur'she-us, (MARCUS,) a Roman youth, celebrated for his patriotic devotion. According to tradition, a gulf opened in the Forum of Rome about 360 B.C., and the soothsayers declared it could not be filled except by the sacrifice of the principal strength of the Roman people. Curtius asked his fellow-citizens if their courage and arms were not the most worthy offerings. Then, having devoted himself to the Dii Manes, he mounted his horse and plunged into the abyss, which immediately closed up.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" PLUTARCH, "Romulus."

Curtius, (MATTHEW.) See CORTI, (MATTEO.)

Curtius, (METIUS,) a Sabine hero, who fought against the Romans in the war caused by the abduction of the Sabine women, and killed Hostus Hostilius in single combat. Having been attacked by Romulus, he took refuge in a marsh which occupied the site of the future Forum of Rome, and which was called Lacus Curtius in memory of that event.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" PLUTARCH, "Romulus."

Curtius, (QUINTUS.) See QUINTUS CURTIUS.

Curtois. See COURTOIS.

Curtz or **Kurtz,** [Lat. CUR'TIUS,] (ALBRECHT,) a German astronomer, born at Munich in 1600.

Cur'zon of Kedleston, (GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON,) 1ST MARQUIS, was born January 11, 1859. He entered Parliament as a Conservative 1886, was Under-Secretary of State for India 1891–92, and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1895. He was Lord of the Privy Seal 1915, President of the Air Board 1916, leader of the House of Lords and a member of Lloyd George's war cabinet. He was Foreign Secretary 1919–24, and presided over the Lausanne Conference 1922–23. Died 1925.

Curzon, (ROBERT.) See DE LA ZOUCHE.

Curzon, de, dẹh kür'zŏn', (PAUL ALFRED,) a French landscape-painter, born near Poitiers in 1820. He obtained a second medal in 1857. Died July 22, 1895.

Cusa. See CUSANUS.

Cu-sa'nus, or **de Cu'sa,** written also **Cuss** and **Cusel,** (NICHOLAS,) a pious and learned prelate, born at Cusa, in the diocese of Treves, in 1401. His family name was KREBS. He was one of the most liberal men of his time, and was at the head of the progressive movements in religion and science. About 1448 he was made a cardinal. He wrote a work in favour of a reform in the Church, and others on mathematics and astronomy. He is said to have been the first modern who favoured the theory of the earth's motion. Died in 1464.

Cusel. See CUSANUS.

Cushing, kŏŏsh'ing, (CALEB,) a distinguished American jurist, politician, and scholar, was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1800. Having graduated at Harvard College, he studied law at Cambridge. He was elected to the State Senate in 1826, and in 1829 visited Europe. He published, soon after, "Reminiscences of Spain," and a "Historical and Political Review of the Revolution in France," (1830.) He represented the North Essex district in Congress for four terms, 1835–43. He acted with the Whigs until 1841, when he united with President Tyler in his hostility to the Whig measures, and went over to the Democratic party. He was nominated by the President in 1843 as secretary of the treasury; but he was not confirmed by the Senate. He was soon after appointed commissioner to China, and in 1844 negotiated the first treaty of the United States with the government of that country. On his return he equipped a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war. As colonel of this regiment, he went to Mexico in 1847, and rose to be brigadier-general. He was appointed in 1852 a justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and was attorney-general of the United States from 1853 to 1857. In 1872 he was counsel for the United States at Geneva in the settlement of the Alabama claims, was appointed minister to Spain in 1873, and in 1874 was nominated by President Grant as chief justice of the United States, but was not confirmed. Died January 2, 1879.

Cushing, (FRANK HAMILTON,) a distinguished American ethnologist, was born at Northeast, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1857. He discovered the ruins of the "Seven Cities of Cibola" in 1881, and excavated among them and the buried cities of Southern Arizona. In 1895 he discovered remains of a sea-dwelling people on the gulf coast of Florida. Died April 10, 1900.

Cushing, (HARVEY,) American surgeon, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, April 8, 1869, and graduated from Yale University and Harvard Medical School. He was associate professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins 1902–12, and professor of surgery at Harvard since 1912. He directed the U. S. Army Base Hospital No. 5 in France 1917–19, and was senior consultant in neurological surgery of the American Expeditionary Force. He has made many important contributions to brain surgery. Among his writings are "The Pituitary Body and Its Disorders," 1912, "The Life of Sir William Osler," 1925.

Cushing, (THOMAS,) an American patriot, born in Boston in 1725. Died in 1788. He was a member of the First and Second Congress.

Cushing, (WILLIAM,) a jurist, born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1733. He became chief justice of the superior court of Massachusetts in 1777, and a justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1789. Died in 1810.

Cushing, (WILLIAM B.,) a brave naval officer, born in Wisconsin about 1842. He performed several daring exploits in the civil war. Among these was the destruction of the iron-clad ram Albemarle in the Roanoke River, on a dark night of October, 1864. Aided by thirteen men, he exploded a torpedo-boat under the Albemarle, while the enemy poured a destructive fire into his little craft. All of his party, except one besides himself, were either killed or captured. He jumped into the river, swam to the shore, and escaped. He was promoted to the rank of commander. "No man in our navy," says J. T. Headley, "at his age has ever won so brilliant a reputation." Died December 17, 1874.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Cushman, kŏŏsh'man, (CHARLOTTE S.,) a distinguished American actress, born in Boston, July, 1816. She made her *début* about 1835, and performed tragic parts with success in New York and other cities of the Union. In 1845 she went to England, where she performed with success for several years. Died February 18, 1876. Her sister SUSAN was also a popular actress.

Cushman, (ROBERT,) one of the founders of Plymouth colony, was born in England about 1580. He emigrated to Plymouth in 1621, before which year he had acted as agent of the colony. He preached, in December, 1621, the first sermon that was printed in America. Died in 1625 or 1626.

Cushman, (THOMAS,) a son of the preceding, was born about 1608. He became in 1649 an elder of the Church of Plymouth. Died in 1691.

Cu'sins, (WILLIAM GEORGE,) an English musician and composer, born in London, October 14, 1833. He published "Royal Wedding Sonata," (1863,) "Gideon," an oratorio, (1871,) two concert overtures, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," (1869,) "Love's Labour's Lost," (1875,) and other compositions. Died August 31, 1893.

Cuspinian, koos-pee'ne-ăn, [Lat. CUSPINIA'NUS; Fr CUSPINIEN, küs'pee'ne'ĂN',] (JOHANN,) a German writer, born in Franconia in 1473. His German name was SPIESHAMMER, (speess'hăm-mẹr.) He was privy councillor to Maximilian I., and wrote, besides other works, a valuable "History *(Commentarius)* of the Emperors from Julius Cæsar to Maximilian I.," (1540.) Died in 1529.

Cuspinianus. See CUSPINIAN.

Cuspinien. See CUSPINIAN.

Cuss. See CUSA.

Cusson, kü'sôn', (PIERRE,) M.D., a skilful French botanist, born at Montpellier in 1727. He was employed in Spain as a botanist by B. de Jussieu in 1754, after which he practised medicine in Montpellier. He wrote a treatise on the family of Umbelliferæ, which was his speciality, but did not live to publish it. Died in 1783.

Cust, (Sir EDWARD,) an English general, born in London in 1794, served under Wellington, and was afterwards a member of Parliament. He published "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," (1867,) and other works. Died January 15, 1878.

Cust, (ROBERT NEEDHAM,) born at Cockayne-Hatley in 1821, held important official positions in India, 1864–69, and wrote works on the modern languages of the East Indies, Africa, and Oceania; also "Linguistic and Oriental Essays," (1880–91,) "Pictures of Indian Life," (1881,) "Evangelization of the Non-Christian World," (1894,) etc.

Cust'er, (GEORGE A.,) an American general, born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1839, graduated at West Point in 1861. He commanded a brigade of cavalry in Northern Virginia in May, 1864, and a division of the army of General Sheridan in the spring of 1865. He took part in the pursuit and capture of General Lee's army, April, 1865. He was killed by the Indians, June 25, 1876. His wife, ELIZABETH BACON CUSTER, who travelled much with him, wrote "Boots and Saddles, or Life in Dakota with General Custer," "Tenting on the Plains," and "Following the Guidon."

Custine, de, dẹh küs'tèn', (ADAM PHILIPPE,) COUNT, an eminent French general, born of a noble family at Metz in 1740. He entered the army very young, and became a colonel about 1760. For his conduct at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781, he was made maréchal-de-camp. In 1789 he was deputed to the States-General, in which he advocated with ardour the cause of reform. Having command of an army on the Rhine in 1792, he conducted bold and successful expeditions against Spire, Mentz, and Frankfort, which he took almost without resistance, and suddenly obtained great popularity. In the campaign of 1793 he failed in an attempt to relieve Mentz, which was recovered by the allies. He was then denounced by the violent Jacobins as a counter-revolutionist, was arrested at the head of his army by a member of the Convention, and taken to Paris, in the beginning of the reign of terror. The popularity acquired by his success, his eloquence and affable manners, excited the jealousy of the Jacobin chiefs. Accordingly, he was condemned and executed in August, 1793.

See LAMARTINE's "History of the Girondists," book xlvi.; "Biographie Universelle."

Custine, de, (ASTOLPHE,) MARQUIS, a French traveller and writer, grandson of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1793. Between 1811 and 1822 he travelled in England, Switzerland, and other countries. He published an account of this tour, entitled "Mémoires et Voyages," (1830,) a successful work called "Russia in 1839," and several novels. Died in 1857.

Custine, de, (RENAUD PHILIPPE,) a son of Adam Philippe, noticed above, was born in 1760. For his intimacy with Condorcet, and his spirited conduct during his father's trial, he was proscribed by Robespierre, and suffered death in January, 1794.

See THIERS, "Histoire de la Révolution."

Cus'tis, (GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE,) an adopted son of General Washington, was born in Maryland in 1781. He was a grandson of Mrs. Martha Washington and her first husband. He was the author of several plays and orations. Died in 1857.

Cŭs'tos, (DOMINIC,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1560, was a son of a painter named Battens He settled in Augsburg, and published several series of portraits engraved by himself. Died in 1612.

Cŭth'bẹrt, SAINT, an English or Anglo-Saxon monk of the seventh century. He was prior of the monastery of Lindisfarne or Holy Isle, near Berwick, and for some time was Bishop of Durham. His memory was greatly venerated, and marvellous legends of his miracles were circulated. He is sometimes styled the "Thaumaturgus of Britain." Died about 686 A.D.

Cut'ler, (MANASSEH,) an American botanist and preacher, born at Killingly, Connecticut, in 1744. He examined and described three hundred and fifty species of plants of New England, and was called the pioneer of botany in that region. He was a leader of a party which settled at Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. Died in 1823.

Cutler, (TIMOTHY,) an American clergyman, born in Massachusetts in 1685. He was chosen president of Yale College in 1719, joined the Episcopal Church in 1722, and became rector of a church in Boston about 1724. Died in 1765.

Cut'ter, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) an American poet, born in Kentucky in 1814. He published in 1857 a volume of "Poems," one of which, the "Song of Steam," has been very popular. Died in 1865.

Cutts, (Lord JOHN,) a brave English general, born in Essex. His gallantry at Buda in 1686 was applauded by Addison in a Latin poem. He served with distinction under William III. at the battle of the Boyne and at the siege of Namur, (1695.) Before the latter date he was rewarded with an Irish peerage and made a major-general. He sat in several Parliaments between 1695 and 1707, and wrote a poem on the death of Queen Mary. Died in 1707.

Cuvier, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French naturalist, born at Montbéliard in 1773, was a brother of the celebrated Cuvier. He removed to Paris about 1797, and devoted himself to the study of natural history. A few years later he became director of the menagerie at the Jardin des Plantes, and professor of comparative anatomy. He published an able treatise on the teeth of Mammalia, (1822.) His most popular and extensive work is a "Natural History of the Mammals," ("Histoire naturelle des Mammifères," (1824,) in which he gives a graphic description of the habits and instincts of those animals, with many curious anecdotes. Died at Strasburg in 1838.

See FLOURENS, "Éloge de F. Cuvier."

Cuvier, kü've-à' or kū've-ẹr, (GEORGE CHRÉTIEN LÉOPOLD FRÉDÉRIC DAGOBERT,) BARON, an illustrious philosopher, statesman, and author, and one of the greatest naturalists of modern times, was born on the 23d of August, 1769, at Montbéliard, then a part of the German Empire, now in Doubs, a department of France. His parents were Protestants, of French origin, who were driven from their native land by religious persecution. His father was an officer in the French service. His early training was directed by an accomplished mother. The favourite amusement of his childhood was to copy and colour the figures of animals in Buffon's works. He was educated at the Academia Carolina of Stuttgart, which he left in 1788 with a very extensive general instruction and the reputation of a prodigious memory. He then became tutor to the son of Count d'Héricy, of Caen, in the vicinity of which he passed in peaceful studies the stormy period of the Revolution. His early essays on natural history attracted the notice of Jussieu and Geoffroy; and when he arrived in Paris in March, 1795, he was looked upon as one destined to give a new impulse to science. He read to the Society of Natural History an essay on the formation and use of methods, and a memoir on the organization of white-blooded animals. On the formation of the central schools he was chosen professor of natural history in Paris, and in July, 1795, became assistant professor of comparative anatomy in the Museum of Natural History. He immediately

began to form his great cabinet of comparative anatomy. In December, 1795, he was chosen a member of the Institute, then just founded. In 1798 Cuvier published his "Tableau élémentaire des Animaux," in which he began to apply his principles on the subordination of characters, and to display his genius for classification. He succeeded Daubenton as professor of natural history in the College of France in 1800, and then commenced the publication of his "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," which proved very successful.

About 1802 he was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and married Madame Duvaucel, the widow of a farmer-general. He contributed to the "Annales du Muséum" a series of memoirs on fossil bones, with plates skilfully designed and engraved by himself. In 1808 he was appointed councillor to the Imperial University, and in several ensuing years presided over commissions charged to visit and organize academies or colleges in Italy, Holland, etc. He published in 1812 a collection of his treatises on fossil bones, with an admirable preliminary "Discourse on the Revolutions of the Surface of the Globe." In this important work he propounds the theory of the correlation of forms in organized beings, and arrives at the following conclusions: that the career of man on this planet began about five or six thousand years ago; that no vestiges of the human species are found among fossil remains; that the present form of the continents was produced by a great revolution which occurred before the origin of existing animal species. Cuvier was appointed by Napoleon master of requests in 1813, and councillor of state in 1814.

He produced in 1817 his celebrated "Animal Kingdom," ("Règne animal distribué d'après son Organisation," in 4 vols.,) by which he made a new arrangement of animals into four divisions, the Vertebrata, the Mollusca, the Articulata, and the Radiata. This work immediately took the highest rank among books of the kind, and became generally the basis or guide of zoological studies throughout Europe. The introduction is a rapid and profound summary of the animal functions, and a clear exposé of the natural method which he first applied to zoology. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1818, and received the title of Baron in 1820. In 1822, as a member of the Lutheran Church, he was appointed superintendent of the Faculties of Protestant Theology. In 1823 he began the publication of his splendid "Natural History of Fishes," of which eight volumes were finished during his life. He wrote many admirable notices of scientific men for the "Biographie Universelle." From 1819 until his death he was president of the committee of the interior, and rendered important civil services to the state. He was made a peer of France in 1831. His great activity was unabated by age, and he died peacefully in May, 1832. He is considered the founder of the science of comparative anatomy, in which he attained such skill that, with a small fragment of a characteristic part of an animal, he could determine the class, order, and even genus to which it belonged. Cuvier also made great improvements in geology. He left unfinished a philosophic work of high order on the history of the natural sciences, which he began in 1830 to develop in a course of lectures in the College of France. As a professor he equalled or surpassed his predecessors in facility of elocution, in clearness of ideas, and in the art of sustaining the attention in philosophic or historical digressions, which revealed the great variety and extent of his attainments. In respect to this almost universal aptitude and excellence, he has been compared to Aristotle; and the comparison would have been more remarkable if the fall of Napoleon had not frustrated a design to confide to Cuvier the direction of the education of the heir of the empire. His head was large, his features regular, and his expression noble and dignified, and indicative of great force. His disposition was social and amiable, and his moral character eminently high-toned.

See PARISOT, "Éloge de Cuvier;" A. DE CANDOLLE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de G. Cuvier;" R. LEE, "Memoir of Baron Cuvier," 1833; DUVERNOY, "Notice historique sur les Ouvrages et la Vie de G. Cuvier," 1833; LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "G. Cuvier, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; FLOURENS, "Cuvier, Histoire de ses Travaux," 1845; "Edinburgh Review" for May, 1811–January, 1836.

Cuvillier-Fleury, kü'vē'yā' fluh're', (ALFRED AUGUSTE,) a French author, born in 1802. He was chosen to the Academy in 1866. Among his works are "Portraits politiques et révolutionnaires," (1851,) "Études historiques," (1854–59,) etc. **Died in 1887.**

Cuyler, kī'lẹr, (THEODORE LEDYARD,) D.D., an able Presbyterian clergyman, born at Aurora, New York, January 10, 1822. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1841, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1846, and held pastorates in Trenton, New York, and Brooklyn. He has published several religious and devotional works. Died February 26, 1909.

Cuyp or **Kuyp**, koip, (ALBERT,) a celebrated Dutch landscape-painter, born at Dort in 1606, was the son and pupil of Jacob Gerritse Cuyp, a painter of much merit. He painted with great success landscapes, cattle, views of rivers, moonlight-scenes, frost-pieces, flowers, etc. No painter perhaps has surpassed him in harmony of colour and in the purity of his aerial tint. He represented by the appropriate tone the different periods of the day, and gave his productions the merit of fidelity to nature. His works are highly prized in England, where as much as two thousand guineas have frequently been paid for one of them. He is said to have lived as late as 1683. Ruskin calls him the principal master of pastoral landscape, and says, "Cuyp can indeed paint sunlight, the best that Holland's sun can show. He is a man of large natural gifts, and sees broadly, nay, even seriously, finds out that there are reflections in water. A brewer by trade, he feels the quiet of a summer afternoon, and his work will make you marvellously drowsy. It is good for nothing else that I know of." ("Modern Painters.")

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Cuyp or **Kuyp**, (JACOB GERRITSE,) THE OLD, a Dutch landscape-painter, father of the preceding, born at Dort about 1575, was a pupil of A. Bloemaert. Died about 1650.

Cuza, koo'zā, or **Cou'za**, (ALEXANDER JOHN,) a Roumanian prince, born at Galatz, March 20, 1820. He became Moldavian war minister in 1858, Prince of Moldavia in 1859, and in the latter year was made Prince of Wallachia also. In 1861 he proclaimed the union of the two countries, under the name of Roumania. His arbitrary measures led to conspiracies, and in 1866 he was expelled the country. Died in exile, May 15, 1873.

Cyaxare. See CYAXARES.

Çў-ax'ą-rēz, [Gr. *Κυαξάρης*; Fr. CYAXARE, se'äks'ăr',] a warlike king of the Medes, the son of Phraortes, ascended the throne about 634 B.C. According to Herodotus, he was defeated by the Scythians, and became tributary to them for many years. A war which he waged for five years against the King of Lydia was terminated about 610 by the terror caused by a total eclipse of the sun, predicted by Thales. The Scythians were driven out of Media in 607 B.C. About 606 he took Nineveh, with the aid of the King of Babylon. He died in 594 B.C., leaving the throne to his son Astyages.

See VOLNEY, "Nouvelles Récherches sur l'Histoire ancienne."

Cyaxares II., King of the Medes, was the son of Astyages, and uncle of Cyrus the Great. According to Xenophon, he became king about 560 B.C.; but Herodotus does not mention him. He is probably identical with Darius the Mede of the Scriptures, who succeeded Belshazzar on the throne of Babylon by conquest about 538 B.C. (See Daniel vi.) He was succeeded by Cyrus.

Cybebe. See CYBELE.

Çў'b'e-le or **Çў-be'le**,* [Gr. *Κυβέλη* or *Κυβήλη*; Fr. CYBÈLE, (se'bȧl',)] called also **Çy-be'be** [Gr. *Κυβήβη*] and **Rhe'a**, [Gr. *Ῥεία*, *Ῥέα*, or *Ῥείη*; Fr. RÉE, rȧ,] a god-

* The best scholars seem to be agreed that the penultimate vowel in Cybele ought to be short; although the fact that CYBEBE, another form of the same name, always has the penultima long, might well suggest the strong probability that the ancients themselves were not uniform in their pronunciation of the vowel. Byron, who is generally extremely accurate in the accentuation of ancient as well as modern names, taking advantage doubtless of this uncertainty, has adopted the more euphonious pronunciation—Cybe'le. Speaking of Venice, he says:

"She looks a sea Cybele, fresh from ocean,
Rising with her tiara of proud towers."
Childe Harold, canto iv. stanza 2.

dess of classic mythology, supposed to be the daughter of Uranus and Terra, (Ge,) was distinguished by the appellation of "Mother of the Gods," or "Great Mother." She was the wife of Saturn, (Cronos,) and mother of Jupiter and the other principal gods. One of the chief places of her worship was Pessinus, a town of Galatia, above which rose Mount Dindymus, whence her surname of DINDYME'NE. She was also called "Berecynthia," or "Berecynthia Mater," (the "Berecynthian Mother,") from the hill Berecynthus, where she had a temple. She is often represented as riding in a chariot drawn by lions, and always has a crown of towers on her head. Her priests were called Corybantes.

See KEIGHTLEY'S "Mythology."

Cybò or **Cibò**, che-bo', (ARANO or AARON,) the ancestor of a noble Genoese family, was born of Greek origin at Rhodes in 1377. He was Viceroy of Naples about 1442, and died in 1457, leaving a son, who became Pope Innocent VIII. in 1485. INNOCENT CYBO was a grandson of that pope, a nephew of Clement VII. and of Leo X. At the age of twenty-two he was made a cardinal, and he afterwards obtained four archbishoprics. His merit is extolled by historians. Died in 1550. ALBERICO CYBO MALASPINA inherited the sovereignty of Massa and Carrara in 1553, and died about 1620.

Cyclopes. See CYCLOPS.

Cȳ'clops, [Gr. Κύκλωψ,] plural, **Cȳ-clo'pēs**, a fabulous race of giants, having each one eye in the middle of the forehead. According to the theogony of Hesiod, they were the sons of Uranus and Gæa, were named Brontes, Steropes, and Arges, and their business was to forge thunderbolts for Jupiter. Homer represents them as a gigantic and lawless race of shepherds and cannibals who lived in Sicily. According to a later tradition, they were assistants of Vulcan, in whose workshop they fabricated armour for gods and heroes.

See the "Odyssey," book ix., and VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book iii. 617–681, and book viii. 370–448.

Cȳc'nus, [Gr. Κύκνος,] a son of Neptune, and the father of Tenes. He fought against the Greeks in the Trojan war, and, though invulnerable by iron, was choked to death by Achilles, and changed into a swan.

Cȳd'I-as, [Gr. Κυδίας,] a Greek painter, born in the isle of Cythnus, lived about 360 B.C.

Cȳ'don, a Greek sculptor, mentioned by Pliny, lived in the time of Phidias.

Cygne, du, dü sèñ, (MARTIN,) a Flemish scholar and writer, born at Saint-Omer in 1619. He taught rhetoric in various colleges with much celebrity. He published "The Art of Rhetoric," ("Ars Rhetorica," 1659,) "The Art of Poetry," ("Ars Poetica,") and other works, which were often reprinted. Died in 1669.

Cyl-le'nI-us, a surname of MERCURY, which see.

Cyna. See CYNANE.

Cynægeirus, sin-ee-jī'rus, [Κυναίγειρος,] an Athenian, remarkable for his courage, was the brother of Æschylus the poet. At the battle of Marathon, 490 B.C., he pursued the Persians to the sea, and seized a ship with his hand, "which," says Herodotus, "was cut off." Other writers add that, having lost both hands, he seized the vessel with his teeth.

Cynæthus or **Cinæthus**, se-nee'thus, [Κίναιθος or Κύναιθος,] a Greek rhapsodist, born at Chios (Scio) at a date which is not ascertained. He was the reputed author of the "Hymn to Apollo" sometimes attributed to Homer. According to Eustathius, he was the first who collected and arranged the poems of Homer.

Cy-nā'nę, **Cȳn'na**, or **Cȳ'na**, [Gr. Κυνάνη, Κύννα, or Κύνα,] a daughter of Philip of Macedon, and half-sister of Alexander the Great. She was married to her cousin Amyntas, who died in 336 B.C. About 322 B.C. she was put to death by order of Perdiccas.

Cynna. See CYNANE.

Cȳn-o-su'ra, [Gr. Κυνοσουρά; Fr. CYNOSURE, se'no'zür'; Eng. CYN'OSURE,] a nymph of Ida, said to have been one of the nurses of Jupiter, who placed her among the stars. The name is applied to Ursa Minor, which includes the North Star.

Cynosure. See CYNOSURA.

Cȳn'thI-a, [Gr. Κυνθία,] a surname of DIANA.

Cȳn'thI-us, [Gr. Κύνθιος,] a surname of APOLLO.

Cȳp'rI-an, [Lat. CYPRIA'NUS; Fr. CYPRIEN, se'prē-ăN',] SAINT, Bishop of Carthage, an eminent Latin Father, who was often called **Thas'cius Cæcil'ius Cypria'nus**, was probably born at Carthage about 200 A.D. In early life he gained distinction as a teacher of rhetoric. He had been converted only a few years when he was chosen Bishop of Carthage, in 248 A.D. About 250 the emperor Decius commenced a persecution, during which Cyprian retired from Carthage and remained in concealment, for which he was censured. In 251 A.D. he assembled a council on the question of reinstating apostates who had lapsed under the pressure of persecution, and he favoured a moderate course. His decision, that baptism performed by heretics and schismatics is null and void, caused a violent controversy between him and the pope, Stephen. He suffered martyrdom under Valerian in 258 A.D. Cyprian was eminent for learning, eloquence, and ascetic zeal, and has left numerous epistles and tracts, which are extant, and afford valuable information on the views and discipline of the early Church. Among them are treatises "On the Unity of the Church," "On Mortality," and "On the Grace of God."

See GERVAISE, "Vie de Saint-Cyprien," 1717; POOLE, "Life and Times of Saint Cyprian," 1840; CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia;" F. W. RETTBERG, "C. Cyprianus, dargestellt nach seinem Leben," etc., 1831.

Cypriani. See CIPRIANI.

Cyprianus or **Cyprien.** See CYPRIAN.

Cȳr'il, (called THE GREAT,) a celebrated instructor in the law-school of Berytus, in Syria. He lived before 500 A.D. Only fragments remain of his works. Another CYRIL was a jurist who lived after the reign of Justinian.

Cȳp'se-lus, [Gr. Κύψελος,] tyrant of Corinth, a semi-fabulous person, who is supposed to have reigned thirty years, and to have died about 625 B.C.

Cyrano. See BERGERAC.

Cy-re'ne, [Gr. Κυρήνη,] a mythical nymph, beloved by Apollo, by whom she became the mother of Aristæus.

See VIRGIL, "Georgica," book iv. 321–548.

Cȳr'il or **Cy-ril'lus**, [Gr. Κύριλλος; Fr. CYRILLE, se'rēl',] SAINT, Bishop of Jerusalem, is supposed to have been born in that city in 315 A.D. He was chosen Bishop or Patriarch of Jerusalem in 351. In that year, it is reported, a great luminous cross appeared in the sky over Golgotha. He had a controversy with Acacius, an Arian bishop of Cæsarea, who caused him to be deposed in 358. After this he was twice banished, and finally restored about 380 A.D. He predicted the failure of Julian's attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem in 363, which attempt was frustrated by eruptions of fire etc., as stated by Ammianus Marcellinus. Died in 386 A.D. His works consist chiefly of eighteen catecheses, or lectures to catechumens, which have great value and interest in the eyes of theologians and antiquaries.

See SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" CEILLIER, "Histoire des Auteurs sacrés;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia."

Cyril or **Cyrillus**, SAINT, an arrogant and turbulent prelate, born in Alexandria, Egypt, became Archbishop of that place in 412 A.D. He manifested his fanatical zeal by driving the Jews out of the city, and quarrelled with Orestes, the governor. He instigated his monks or partisans to murder the celebrated and accomplished Hypatia, whose influence perhaps excited his envy. On the subject of the Incarnation he maintained a long controversy with Nestorius, and presided in 431 over the Council of Ephesus, by which Nestorius was condemned as a heretic. A council convoked by the Patriarch of Antioch in that year excommunicated Cyril. He wrote, in Greek, numerous works, chiefly controversial, which are still extant. Died in 444 A.D.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia;" TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Cyril, SAINT, also called CONSTANTINE, was born at Thessalonica. About 848 A.D. he propagated the gospel among the Slaves and Bulgarians with great success. He had a brother, Method (or Methud) or Methodius, who co-operated with him. He invented the Slavonian alphabet, and translated the Bible, or part of it, into that language. Died about 868 A.D.

See J. DOBROWSKY, "Cyrill und Methud der Slawen Apostel," 1823; JAN HOLY, "Cyrillo-Methodiada," 1837.

Cȳr'il-Lu'car, [Fr. CYRILLE-LUCAR, se'rēl' lü'kăr',

Lat. CYRIL'LUS LUCA'RIS,] a Greek Protestant prelate, born in Candia in 1572. In his youth he visited Germany, and adopted, or at least studied, the Reformed doctrines. Having been chosen Patriarch of Constantinople in 1621, he made an effort to spread Protestant principles in the Greek Church, but was deposed and exiled to Rhodes. He recovered his see, was again expelled, and was strangled, it is said, about 1637.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" J. AYMON, "Lettres anecdotiques de Cyrille-Lucar," etc.

Cyrille, the French of CYRIL, which see.

Cyrillo. See CIRILLO.

Cyrillus. See CYRIL.

Çyr-næ'us, (PIETRO,) an Italian historian, born in Corsica in 1474, wrote a "History of Corsica," (1506.)

Çȳ'rus, [Gr. Κῦρος* or Κῦρος ὁ παλαιός or ἀρχαῖος, (*i.e.* "Cyrus the ancient" or "elder;") It. CIRO, chee'ro; Persian, KAI-KHOSRŌŌ or -KHOSRŪ,] surnamed THE GREAT, the second prince of the Kaianian dynasty, the founder of the Persian empire, and the greatest of the Persian kings and heroes, was the son of Cambyses, a Persian nobleman, and Mandane, the daughter of Astyages, King of Media. His history is supposed to be much embellished with fabulous tales. Herodotus informs us that in his time there were three different versions of that history. According to the account which Herodotus adopted, Astyages, being warned in a dream that his daughter's son would become king, commanded an officer, named Harpagus, to kill the infant. Harpagus, however, ordered one of the herdsmen of Astyages to expose the child on the mountains; but he spared its life, and the future hero was educated as a shepherd. Cyrus was afterwards restored to his parents, and, having incited the Persians to revolt, defeated Astyages, and ascended the throne in 559 B.C. According to Xenophon, he succeeded Cyaxares, his mother's brother. Ecbatana was one of his capitals. He extended his dominions by the conquest of Crœsus, King of Lydia, in 546, and of several princes or states. He marched with a large army against Babylon, the capital of Assyria, whose king was the Belshazzar of the prophet Daniel. Having diverted the course of the Euphrates, after a long siege, he entered the city by the dry channel of the river, while the impious king and court were feasting, in 538 B.C. The capture of Babylon is the epoch at which sacred and profane history form their first connection. (See Daniel v., and Ezra i.–vi.) It was foretold in the remarkable prophecy of Isaiah xlv. 1, "Thus saith the Lord to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him," etc. (See also Isaiah xlvi. and xlvii.) About 536 Cyrus issued an edict that the Jewish captives of Babylon should return home and rebuild the temple of their holy city, and proclaimed, "The Lord God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and he hath charged me to build him an house at Jerusalem," etc. His next important enterprise appears to have been the invasion of the country of the Massagetæ, a Scythian nation who lived north of the Araxes (Arras) and were ruled by Queen Tomyris. After gaining several battles, (says Herodotus,) he was drawn into an ambush, defeated, and killed, in 529 B.C. According to Xenophon and Ctesias, Cyrus died a natural death at Pasargadæ. He was succeeded by his son, Cambyses.

See XENOPHON, "Cyropædia;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books ii., ix., x., xvii., and xxxi.; SCHUBART, "Programma de Cyro," 1743; F. HANSEN, "Disputatio de Cyro majore," 1781; WETZKE, "Cyrus der Gründer des Persischen Reiches," 1849; GERHARD, "Dissertatio de Cyro primo Persarum Monarcha," 1653; ARRHENIUS, "Dissertatio de Cyro Monarcha," 1693; J. L. FREY, "Dissertatio historica de Cyro," etc., 1706.

Cyrus THE YOUNGER was the second son of Darius Nothus, King of Persia, and of Parysatis. During the reign of his father he was appointed (in 407 B.C.) Satrap of Lydia, Phrygia, etc. At the death of Darius, in 404, the eldest son, Artaxerxes Mnemon, succeeded to the throne. Cyrus, having formed a design to dethrone his brother, employed Clearchus, a Spartan, to raise a large body of Greek mercenaries. In the year 401 B.C. he marched from Sardis with an army who were at first kept ignorant of their destination. At Cunaxa, in the province of Babylon, he met the immense army of Artaxerxes. The Greeks of Cyrus gained the advantage in the first attack, until Cyrus, who rashly exposed himself in the front rank, was killed, after wounding his rival. His character is highly praised by Xenophon, who accompanied the army of Cyrus, and who ascribes to him great generosity, and other qualities adapted to win the popular favour.

* This name is said to be derived from *Kohr*, a Persian word signifying "sun."

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" XENOPHON, "Hellenica," and "Anabasis;" PLUTARCH, "Lysander" and "Artaxerxes;" JAMES RENNELL, "Illustrations of the History of the Expedition of Cyrus the Younger from Sardis to Babylon," etc., 1816.

Cyrus, (FLAVIUS,) a Greek or Byzantine poet, born at Panopolis, in Egypt, flourished about 450 A.D.

Cysat, se-sât' or se'zȧ', [Lat. CYSA'TUS,] (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Swiss astronomer, born at Lucerne in 1588; died in 1657.

Çȳ-the'ra, Cȳth-e-re'a, Cytherei'a, or **Çȳ-the'rī-as**, [Gr. Κυθήρα, Κυθέρεια, or Κυθηριάς,] a surname of the goddess VENUS, which see.

Czacki, châts'kee, (THADDEUS,) COUNT, a patriotic Polish statesman and writer, born in Volhynia in 1765. He was for many years a professor in the University of Cracow, and was appointed a member of several commissions by Stanislas Augustus. About 1800 the Czar of Russia made him a privy councillor. He zealously promoted education, by opening primary schools, and other means. He published, besides other works, one on "The Laws of Poland and Lithuania," (1801.) Died in 1813.

See ALOIS OSINSKI, "Histoire de la Vie de T. Czacki," 1816 "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Czacki, (VLADIMIR,) a Polish cardinal, born at Poryck April 16, 1834. He went to Rome, where his elder sister had married Prince Odescalchi, and became a prelate in the papal household, where late in the reign of Pius IX. his ability, culture, and learning found recognition. He performed delicate and important diplomatic services in Germany and Hungary, was nuncio in France from 1879 to 1882, and was made Archbishop of Salamis *in partibus* in 1879, and a cardinal-priest in 1882. He was of the family of Count Thaddeus Czacki. Died in 1888.

Czajkowski, chī-kov'skee, written also **Czaykowski**, (MICHAEL,) SADIK PASHA, a Polish novelist and general, born in Podolia about 1808. He fought against Russia in 1831, and a few years later removed to Constantinople. To avoid being given up on demand of the Russian court, he adopted the Moslem religion, (1851,) and assumed the name of MOHAMMED SADIK. During the war against Russia (1853–55) he had the rank of pasha, and commanded an army. Died in 1886.

Czarniecki, chȧrn-yĕts'kee, (STEPHEN,) a famous Polish general, born in 1599. He performed many daring and successful exploits in the war against Charles X. of Sweden between 1655 and 1660, and was saluted as the liberator of Poland. Polish writers compare him to the French Du Guesclin. He also defeated the Cossacks, (1661,) and had attained the highest rank in the army when he died in 1665.

See M. KRAIKWSKI, "Histoire de Czarniecki."

Czartoryski, char-to-ris'kee, (ADAM CASIMIR,) PRINCE, a Polish nobleman, born at Dantzic in 1731, was the first-cousin of King Stanislas. His rank, fortune, and talents gave him great influence in the affairs of Poland. He became starost-general of Podolia, and afterwards marshal or master of the ordnance in the Austrian army. In 1812 he was president or marshal of the Diet which met to establish a new confederation. Died in 1823.

See CHODZKO, "La Pologne illustrée;" LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Czartoryski, (ADAM GEORGE,) PRINCE, an eminent Polish statesman, son of the preceding, was born at Warsaw in 1770. Having fought against Russia in 1792, he was taken to Saint Petersburg as a hostage, and acquired the favour of the grand duke Alexander, who, soon after his accession to the throne, (about 1802,) appointed him minister of foreign affairs. He attended the Czar at the battle of Austerlitz in 1805, and retired from office about 1808. From 1803 to 1821 he was curator of the University of Wilna. He supported the popular cause in the revolution of 1830, and in January, 1831, was elected

president of the new government, which he directed with ability, until the victories of the Russians compelled him to resign, in August, 1831. He then became an exile, and resided in Paris until his death, in July, 1861.

See J. B. OSTROWSKI, "A. G. Prince Czartoryski," Paris, 1845: "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1861.

Czartoryski, (ISABELLA or ELIZABETH,) the daughter of Count Flemming of Saxony, born in 1743, became the wife of Adam Casimir Czartoryski, noticed above. She gained celebrity and much political influence by her beauty and mental endowments. Died in 1835.

Czartoryski, (MICHAEL FREDERICK,) a noble Pole, born about 1695. By his wealth, energy, and talents, he acquired great political power, and in 1752 was chosen grand chancellor of Lithuania. In his efforts to reform the constitution of Poland, he applied for assistance to the Russian court, and thus unintentionally contributed to the partition of the kingdom which followed in 1772. Died in 1775.

See FERRAND, "Histoire des trois Démembrements de la Pologne."

Czaykowski. See CZAJKOWSKI.

Czech, chĕk, or **Cech,** (SWATOPLUK,) a Bohemian (Czech) poet, born at Ostredek, February 21, 1846. His verse has a fine epic quality, and is regarded as the best fruit of the recent Bohemian renaissance.

Czechowicz, chĕk'o-vitch, (SIMON,) a Polish painter, born at Cracow in 1689; died in 1775.

Czecz, tsĕts, (JÁNOS,) a Hungarian general, born in 1822, served in the battles of 1848, and published in 1850 an account of the campaign of Bem in Transylvania.

Czelakowski, (a Bohemian poet.) See CELAKOWSKI.

Czermak, chĕr'mâk, (JOHANN NEPOMUK,) a Bohemian physician, born at Prague, June 17, 1828. He was professor of comparative anatomy and zoology at Graz in 1855–56, held professorships of physiology at Cracow, Festh, Jena, and Leipsic, and died at the last-named place, September 16, 1873. He wrote biological and physiological treatises, and introduced, if he did not invent, the use of the laryngoscope and rhinoscope as means of diagnosis in disease. His brother JAROSLAV (born 1831 died 1878) was a painter of some eminence.

Czerni-(chĕr'nee) George, or **Kara-**(kâ-râ') **George,** (*i.e.* "Black George,") a Servian chief, born about 1766, was originally a peasant. Having distinguished himself by his courage, he was chosen leader of the Servians in a revolt against the Turks, from whom he liberated Servia in 1807. He ruled that province with rigour until 1813, when, abandoned by his ally the Czar, he was compelled by a Turkish army to fly from Servia. He returned in 1817, was arrested, and put to death.

Czernin, chĕrnin, (OTTOKAR,) COUNT, Austro-Hungarian statesman, was born Sept. 27, 1872. He was Minister to Rumania 1912–16, and Minister of Foreign Affairs 1916–18.

Czerny, tsĕr'nee, (KARL,) a pianist and musical composer, born at Vienna, Feb. 21, 1791. Died 1857.

Czoernig. See CZÖRNIG.

Czörnig or **Czoernig,** chör'nig, (KARL,) BARON, a statistician, born at Czernhausen, Bohemia, in 1804. In 1840 he was chosen director of the bureau of statistics in Vienna, and afterwards became an imperial councillor. In 1852 he published his "Ethnographic Chart of the Austrian Monarchy," with text. Died October 5, 1889.

Csuczor, tsoot'sor', (GEORGE,) a popular Hungarian poet and prose-writer, born at Andód, in the county of Neutra, in 1800. In his youth he was a Benedictine monk. He expressed liberal and national ideas in epic poems entitled "The Battle of Augsburg" (1824) and "John Huniade," and other poems, which exposed him to persecution from his ecclesiastical superiors. In 1844 the Hungarian Academy confided to him the important task of compiling a national dictionary. Having united with Kossuth in the revolution of 1848, he was confined in prison until 1850. Died September 9, 1866.

D.

Daa, dau, (LUDVIG KRISTENSEN,) a Norwegian writer, born in Saltdalen, Nordland, in 1809. Among his works is a "Swedish-Norwegian Hand-Dictionary," ("Svensk-Norsk Haandordbog," 2 vols., 1841.) Died June 12, 1877.

Daae, daw'ĕh, (LUDVIG LUDVIGSSÖN,) a Norwegian historian, born in Aremark, December 7, 1834. He has published local and diocesan histories, valued for thoroughness and impartiality, and collected much material for Norwegian history from Danish sources.

Dab'ney, (RICHARD,) an American poet, born in Louisa county, Virginia, about 1787. His "Poems and Translations" (1812) contain passages of much merit. Died in 1825.

Dach, dâk, (JOHANN,) a German painter, born at Cologne about 1560. He was patronized by the emperor Rudolph II., who sent him to Italy to design antique models. He afterwards worked in Vienna, where he painted many fine pictures for the court. Died about 1650.

See DESCAMPS, "Vie des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Dach, (SIMON,) a German poet, born at Memel in 1605, became professor of poetry at Königsberg about 1638. His hymns were for a long time popular. He also wrote odes and other poems. Died in 1659.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GEBAUER, "S. Dach und seine Freunde als Kirchenlieder-Dichter," 1828.

Daciano, dâ-châ'no, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician, born in Friuli in 1520; died in 1576.

Dacier, dâ'se-à', (ANDRÉ,) an eminent French scholar and critic, born at Castres in 1651, was the husband of Madame Dacier, still more famous as a classical scholar. He studied at Saumur under Tannegui-Lefèvre, father of the lady just named. Having removed to Paris, he was employed as one of the collaborators on the editions of the classics for the use of the dauphin. He edited Pomponius Festus, (1681,) Horace, (1689,) and the "Reflections of M. Antoninus," and translated into French Aristotle's "Poetica," Plutarch's "Lives," (1721,) and other works. He was a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Inscriptions, and librarian to the king. Died in 1722.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Dacier, (ANNE LEFÈVRE,) universally known as MADAME DACIER, the wife of the preceding, born at Saumur in 1654, was instructed by her father, and was a fellow-student with M. Dacier. It is related that while still a child she used to overhear the lessons given to her brother while she was engaged in embroidering, and that even under these disadvantages she greatly surpassed him in learning. One day, as she whispered to him the answer (which he was unable to give) to a question that had been put to him, her father first discovered her extraordinary aptitude for learning, and from that time afforded her the fullest opportunity for cultivating her mind. In 1672, when she was about eighteen, she went to Paris with such a reputation for learning that she was engaged by the Duke of Montausier to edit, for the education of the dauphin, the following Latin authors: Aurelius Victor, Florus, (1674,) and Eutropius, (1683.) She was married in 1683. In 1685 her husband and herself renounced the Protestant for the Catholic religion. She made French versions of Anacreon, (1681,) of Terence, Plautus, Homer's "Iliad," (1699,) and of the "Odyssey," (1708.) Her essays in defence of Homer against La Mothe and Hardouin display an enthusiasm which some thought extravagant; but her zeal for the ancient classics was seconded by Boileau, who took a prominent part in that famous controversy which she began, and who estimated her as a critic far higher than her husband. She was designated to succeed M. Dacier as librarian to the king in case she survived him; but this contingency was not realized, as she died in 1720. She appears to have maintained her fidelity to domestic duties, and the modesty indispensable to her sex, amidst all the homage and celebrity which she merited and won. Although the editions and versions of the Daciers have since been

surpassed, they must ever be entitled to honour and gratitude as the first who enriched the French literature with the immortal productions of Greek and Roman genius. Voltaire, who calls her one of the prodigies of that age, says, "No woman has ever rendered greater services to literature."

See BURETTE, "Éloge de Madame Dacier;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Dacier, (BON JOSEPH,) a French savant, born at Valogne, in Normandy, in 1742, went to Paris in early youth. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1772, and in 1782 was chosen perpetual secretary of that institution, which he enriched with numerous historical dissertations. Though he favoured the cause of the Revolution, Louis XVI. offered him about 1791 the portfolio of finance, which he declined. At the creation of the Institute, in 1795, he was chosen a member of the class of moral and political sciences. He was a useful member of the Tribunate from 1802 until its suppression. In 1822 he was admitted to the French Academy. Died in 1833.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice sur Dacier," 1834; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Da Costa, (CLAUDIO MANOEL.) See COSTA, DA.

Da Costa, dȧ kos'tȧ, (EMANUEL MENDEZ,) was foreign secretary of the Royal Society of London, and author of a "Natural History of Fossils," (1757,) and other scientific works. Died about 1788.

Da Costa, dȧ kos'tȧ, (ISAAC,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam, January 14, 1798, of Jewish family, graduated as doctor of laws at Leyden in 1818, and in 1822 became an orthodox Protestant Christian. He wrote many volumes of poetry of decided merit, and a number of theological works. Died at Leyden, April 28, 1860.

Da Costa, dȧ kos'tȧ, (JACOB M.,) M.D., an eminent physician, born in the Island of Saint Thomas, West Indies, in 1833. He was educated in Philadelphia and in Europe, and in 1872 became professor of the practice of medicine in Jefferson College, Philadelphia. Died in 1900. His son, John Chalmers, born at Philadelphia in 1863, became eminent as a surgeon, and wrote "A Manual of Modern Surgery." Died in 1910.

Da Cunha, (J. A.,) a Portuguese mathematician and poet, lived about 1790.

Daddi, dȧd'dee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian painter, born at Arezzo; died in 1380.

Daddi, (COSIMO,) a painter of the Florentine school, lived about 1600.

Dadin or **Dadine.** See HAUTE-SERRE.

Dadouville, dȧ'doo'vèl', (JACQUES,) a satirical and facetious French poet of the sixteenth century,

Dædalus, dĕd'ȧ-lus, [Gr. Δαίδαλος; Fr. DÉDALE, dȧ'dȧl',] an artist and inventor, celebrated in the Greek mythology, is said to have excelled in sculpture and in architecture, and may be regarded as a personification of artistic ingenuity. Tradition ascribes to him the Labyrinth of Crete, and the invention of the saw, auger, etc. It is said that he made wings, by which he was enabled to fly from Crete to Sicily, and that his son Icarus, who was his companion in this aerial voyage, fell into that sea which has since been named the Icarian Sea.

See PAUSANIAS, i., ii., iii., v., vii., viii., ix.; HYGINUS, "Fabulæ."

Dael, van, vȧn dȧl, (JOHN FRANCIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1764; died in 1840.

Daele, van, vȧn dȧ'lęh, (JOHN,) a Flemish landscape-painter, flourished about 1560.

Daendels, dȧn'dęls, (HERMANN WILLEM,) an able Dutch general, born at Hattem in 1762. He entered the French army about 1792, and as general of brigade served under Pichegru in Holland in 1794. He became a general of division in the service of the Batavian republic about 1796, and exercised great influence in the state until 1803, when he resigned. He was restored to his rank by King Louis, who made him marshal of Holland in 1807. From 1808 to 1811 he was Governor-General of the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, which he ruled with ability. He commanded a division in Russia in 1812. Died in 1818.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" RAFFLES, "History of Java," 1817.

Dagar, dȧ'gȧr', (JACQUES,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1640; died in Denmark in 1715.

Dagg, (JOHN LEADLEY,) D.D., LL.D., a Baptist clergyman, born at Middleburg, Virginia, February 13, 1794, was ordained in 1817, and from 1844 to 1856 was president of Mercer University, Penfield, Georgia. Among his works are a "Manual of Theology," (1857,) "Elements of Moral Science," (1859,) and "Evidences of Christianity," (1868.) Died June 11, 1884.

Dăg'gett, (DAVID,) LL.D., an eminent American lawyer and judge, born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, in 1764, graduated at Yale College in 1783. He was United States Senator from 1813 to 1819. He became instructor in the law school of Yale College in 1824, and was appointed Kent professor of law in 1826. In 1832 he was made chief justice of the State. Died in 1851.

D'Agincourt, dȧ'zhȧn'koor', (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS SEROUX,) a French antiquary, born at Beauvais in 1730, obtained the office of farmer-general. In pursuing the study of archæology, he visited various countries of Europe, and at length settled in Rome, where he employed his time in composing an extensive and valuable work, entitled "History of Art by Monuments from its Decadence in the Fourth Century to its Restoration in the Sixteenth," (6 vols. folio, 325 plates.) The last volume appeared in 1823. Died at Rome in 1814.

Dagnan, dȧn'yŏn', (ISIDORE,) a skilful French landscape-painter, born at Marseilles in 1794, won a gold medal of the first class at Paris in 1831. Among his works are a "View of Lake Geneva," and "The Bridge of Nice," (1843.) Died November 8, 1873.

Dagnan-Bouveret, (PASCAL ADOLPHE JEAN,) a French painter, born at Paris in 1852. He studied with Gérôme, was awarded the Prix de Rome, received a medal of honor at the Paris Exposition of 1889, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1892. Among his best works are "Horses at the Watering Trough" and "The Parental Blessing," which was purchased by the Russian government.

Dagobert. See DAIMBERT.

Dag'o-bęrt (or dȧ'go'bair') [Lat. DAGOBER'TUS] I., King of the Franks, born about 602 A.D., was the son of Clotaire II., whom he succeeded in 628. He died in 638, leaving two minor sons, Sigebert, King of Austrasia, and Clovis II., King of Neustria.

Dagobert II., King of Austrasia, was the son and heir of Sigebert II., who died in 656 A.D. Grimoald, mayor of the palace, sent the infant Dagobert to Scotland, reported that he was dead, and proclaimed his own son as king. Dagobert returned in 674, and recovered the kingdom, but was assassinated in 679.

Dagobert III., King of the Franks, succeeded his father, Childebert III., in 711 A.D. Like several of his predecessors, he had only the name of king, the real power being usurped by Pepin, mayor of the palace, who died in 714. Dagobert died in 715, leaving an infant son, Thierry IV., whom Charles Martel invested with the form of royalty.

Dagobert, dȧ'go'bair', (LUC SIMÉON AUGUSTE,) a French general, born at or near Saint-Lo in 1736. He distinguished himself in the campaign of Italy in 1792, and in 1793 was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the Pyrenees. He defeated the Spaniards near Olette, and took Urgel after a decisive victory, in which he was mortally wounded, in 1794.

Dagoty. See GAUTIER.

Dagoumer, dȧ'goo'mȧ', (GUILLAUME,) a French philosopher, born at Pont-Audemer, was the author of a "Course of Philosophy," (in Latin, 1701–03.) Died in 1745.

Daguerre, dȧ'gair', (LOUIS JACQUES MANDÉ,) a French artist, whose name has been rendered memorable by the invention of the Daguerrotype,—a picture formed on a metallic plate by the chemical action of light,—was born at Cormeilles in 1789. After acquiring great skill as a scene-painter in Paris, he co-operated with Bouton in the invention of the diorama, about 1822, which they exhibited with decided success in Paris and London until 1839, when their building and its contents were destroyed by fire. About 1830 he began to make

researches and experiments in photography in conjunction with Niepce, who died in 1833. His patience and ingenuity at length perfected the grand desideratum of rendering indelible the authentic image and signature of nature. The invention announced by Arago in the Academy of Sciences, in 1839, produced a profound sensation. A pension of 6000 francs was granted by the Chamber of Deputies to Daguerre, on condition that the process should be made public. Talbot, in England, also, by independent experiments, obtained photographic pictures by a different process; but the honour of priority is conceded to M. Daguerre. He continued to make improvements in the art as long as he lived, and published two short treatises on the subject. Died in 1851.

See LERBOURS, "Traité de Photographie;" A. GAUDIN, "Traité pratique de Photographie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for July and October, 1866.

Daguesseau. See AGUESSEAU.

Daguet, dȧ′gȧ′, (ALEXANDRE,) a Swiss historian and distinguished teacher, was born at Freiburg, March 12, 1816. At first an Ultramontane in politics, he finally went over to the Radical side. His chief work is "Histoire de la Confédération suisse," (1851; 7th edition, 1879.) Died May 21, 1894.

Dahl, dȧl, (JOHN CHRISTIAN CLAUSEN,) a Norwegian landscape-painter, born at Bergen about 1788, settled in Dresden in 1818, and acquired a high reputation. He chose the subjects of his master-pieces among the grand and sombre scenery of Northern Europe. His marine views are much admired. Died in 1857.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Dahl, (KONRAD,) a Norwegian clergyman, born near Drontheim, June 24, 1843. He has published several tales illustrating life in the far north of Norway.

Dahl, dȧl, (MIKAEL,) a Swedish portrait-painter, born at Stockholm in 1656, studied in Paris and in Italy, and settled in London in 1688. He became a fashionable artist, and was patronized by the royal family. Died in 1743.

Dahl, dȧl, (VLADIMIR IVANOVITCH,) a popular Russian novelist of the present century, was born at Saint Petersburg. He published, under the name of "Kosak Luganski," several novels, among which is "The Dream and the Awaking." He served some years in the army, from which he retired about 1835. He excels in the delineation of the characters and manners of the lower classes. Died at Moscow, November 3, 1872.

Dahlberg, dȧl′bĕrg, (ERIC,) an eminent Swedish engineer and general, born in 1625, became director-general of all the fortresses. He planned the successful expedition of Charles Gustavus when the latter marched over the ice against the Danes in 1658. In the reign of Charles XI. he was made Governor-General of Livonia, field-marshal, and count. He formed the plan and drew the designs of the work entitled "Ancient and Modern Sweden," ("Suecia antiqua et hodierna," 1700.) Died in 1703.

Dahlbom, dȧl′bom, (ANDERS GUSTAF,) a distinguished Swedish entomologist, born at Forssa, in East Gothland, in 1806. He is the author of numerous Latin works on insects, among which is "The Hymenoptera of Northern Europe," ("Hymenoptera Europea præcipue Borealia," 2 vols., 1845–52.) He became professor of natural history at Lund about 1844. Died in 1859.

Dahlgren, dȧl′grĕn, (FREDRIK AUGUST,) a Swedish poet, born in Wermland, Sept. 20, 1816. He published some volumes of popular lyrics, some translated and original dramas, a "History of the Swedish Stage," and other works, historical and philological. Died in 1895.

Dahlgren, dȧl′grĕn, (JOHN A.,) a rear-admiral, of Swedish extraction, born in Philadelphia in 1809. He became a lieutenant about 1838. He devoted several years to experiments under the direction of the bureau of ordnance, made important changes in naval armament, and invented the shell-gun which bears his name. In 1855 he obtained the rank of commander. He took command of the navy-yard at Washington in May, 1861, and was appointed chief of the bureau of ordnance in July, 1862. In June, 1863, he became commander of the South Atlantic squadron, employed in the siege of Charleston. He attacked Fort Sumter by night in September, 1863, and attempted to take it by storm, but was not successful. Died in 1870.

Dahlgren, dȧl′grĕn, (KARL JOHAN,) a Swedish poet, born near Norrkjöping in 1791, was minister of a church in Stockholm. He published "Juvenile Writings," ("Ungdomskrifter," 1829,) and "Collected Writings or Works," ("Samlade Skrifter," 1834.) Died in 1844

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Dahlgren, (Colonel ULRIC,) an American officer, born in 1842, was a son of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, noticed above. He became aide-de-camp successively to Generals Sigel, Burnside, and Hooker, and distinguished himself by heroic courage in several actions. In July, 1863, he led a charge at Hagerstown, where he lost a leg. He commanded a body of cavalry in a raid against Richmond, the outer works of which he assaulted, but was repulsed. He was killed in his retreat, March 4, 1864.

Dahlmann, dȧl′mȧn, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born at Wismar, in Mecklenburg, in 1785. He became professor of political science at Göttingen in 1829, and published an important work called "Original Documents for German History," ("Quellenkunde der Deutschen Geschichte," 1830.) Having protested boldly against the subversion of the constitution of Hanover in 1837, he was deprived of his chair at Göttingen. In 1840–43 he published his excellent "History of Denmark," (3 vols.) He was appointed professor of history and political science at Bonn in 1842. In 1848 he was elected to the Parliament of Frankfort. Died December 5, 1860.

Dahlstjerna, dȧl-shĕr′nȧ, (GUNNO,) a Swedish poet, originally surnamed EURELIUS, was born in Ohr, Dalecarlia, September 7, 1661, and was educated at Upsala. He was for years at the head of the land-survey of Sweden, Livonia, and Pomerania, and prepared many maps and scientific papers. But his poems—("Kungascald," (1697,) "The Goth's Battle-Song," (1701,) etc.—afford his best title to fame. Much of his poetry is of a very high order, but it is extremely unequal. Died September 7, 1709.

Dahm, dȧm, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German jurist, who was professor at Mentz. Died about 1772.

Dahn, dȧn, (FELIX,) a versatile German historian, born at Hamburg, February 9, 1834. He studied law at Munich and Berlin, and in 1863 became law-professor at Würzburg. In 1872 he was transferred to Königsberg. He published "Die Könige der Germanen," (6 vols., 1861–71,) and a number of minor studies of German history, also a "History of the Migration of the Nations," (1880–81,) and an "Ancient History of the Germanic and Romanic Peoples." (1881–83.) He has also written some works on the philosophy of law, several volumes of poems, and a number of romances, besides libretti, plays, etc. Died 1912.

Daignan, dȧn′yŏn′, (GUILLAUME,) a French physician, born at Lille in 1732. Under the republican régime he became first physician to the armies. He published many able medical works. Died in 1812.

Daigue, dȧg, (ÉTIENNE,) a French naturalist, born about 1490, wrote on Tortoises, Frogs, Snails, etc. Died about 1560.

Daillé, dȧ′yȧ′, [Lat. DALLÆ′US,] (JEAN,) an eminent French Protestant divine, born at Châtellerault in 1594. From 1626 to 1670 he ministered at the church of Charenton, near Paris. He was one of the most learned and eloquent Protestants of his time, and published several works on theology, among which are a celebrated "Treatise on the Right Use of the Fathers in Deciding Religious Disputes," (1628,) and an "Apology for the Reformed Churches," (1633.) The former is called by Hallam "a well-timed and important book." "He was the first who boldly attacked the new school of historical theology in their stronghold." Died in 1670.

See "Abrégé de la Vie de Daillé," by his son ANDRÉ, prefixed to a volume of his Sermons, 1670.

Daillon, dȧ′yŏn′, (JACQUES,) a French Protestant minister, born at Anjou in 1645; died in London in 1726.

Dailly. See AILLY.

Daimbert, dȧn′bair′, or **Dagobert,** dȧ′go′bair′

commanded the Pisan and Genoese army in the first crusade, and arrived in Palestine soon after the conquest of Jerusalem, (1098,) of which he became the first Latin patriarch. He aspired to the throne at the death of Godfrey; but his rival, Baldwin I., was preferred. Died in Sicily in 1107.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades."

Daire, dâr, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French writer and monk, born at Amiens in 1713, wrote a "History of Amiens," and other works. Died in 1792.

Dairval. See BAUDELOT.

Daityā, dīt'yą, (English plural, DAITYAS,) in Hindoo mythology, the sons of DITI, (which see.) They are regarded as evil beings or demons, and, according to some writers, are the same as the Asuras.

Da'kins, (WILLIAM,) one of the English translators of the Bible in the time of James I., was employed on the Epistles of Paul, and other Epistles. Died in 1607.

Dăk'shā, [common Hindoo pron. dŭk'sha,] a Hindoo deity, usually regarded as an avatar (but by some as a son) of Brahma. Daksha having offended Siva, the latter killed him by cutting off his head: he afterwards restored him to life, but the head, having accidentally been burnt up, was replaced by that of a goat. This explains why Daksha is usually represented with a goat's head.

Dalayrac, dȧ'lą'rȧk', (NICOLAS,) a skilful French musician and composer, born at Muret in 1753, went to Paris in 1774, and worked twenty-eight years for the Comic Opera. He was very successful in various kinds of music. Among his master-pieces are "The Little Savoyards," "Camille," and "Nina." Died in 1809.

Dalberg, dȧl'bĕRG, (NILS,) a Swedish physician, was president of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. The genus Dalbergia was named in honour of him by Linnæus. Died in 1820, aged about eighty.

Dalberg, von, fon dȧl'bĕRG, (EMERIC JOSEPH,) DUKE, a German diplomatist, born at Mentz in 1773, was a son of Wolfgang Heribert. He was made a peer of France and councillor of state by Napoleon in 1810. Died in 1833.

Dalberg, von, (JOHANN CAMERER,) a German bishop, was born at Oppenheim in 1445. He became Bishop of Worms in 1482, two years before which he founded at Heidelberg the most ancient academy of Germany, called "Societas Literaria Rhenana." He contributed much to the progress of learning among the Germans. Died in 1503.

Dalberg, von, (KARL THEODOR ANTON MARIA,) an eminent German author and prelate, was born of a noble family at Herrnsheim in 1744. He was appointed governor of Erfurt by the Elector of Mentz in 1772. In 1802 he became Archbishop of Mentz, and arch-chancellor of the empire. He received from Napoleon the titles of Prince Primate of the Confederation of the Rhine, (1806,) and Grand Duke of Frankfort in 1810. On the fall of Napoleon he was deprived of these dignities, but retained the archbishopric of Ratisbon. He was author of several popular works, among which are "Contemplations on the Universe," ("Betrachtung über das Universum," 1777,) and "The Influence of the Sciences and Fine Arts on the Public Tranquillity," (1793.) Died in 1817.

See ZAPF, "Dalberg Grossherzog von Frankfurt," 1810; CRAMER, "Karl Theodor von Dalberg 1821; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Generale."

Dalberg, von, (WOLFGANG HERIBERT,) BARON, a German poet, born in 1750, was a brother of the preceding. He was a liberal patron of arts and sciences. He wrote dramas entitled "Cora," (1780,) and "Montesquieu," (1787,) and others translated or imitated from Shakspeare. Died in 1806.

D'Al'bert, (EUGENE,) pianist and composer, born at Glasgow, Scotland, April 10, 1864. He gave concerts with great success in all parts of Europe and in the United States. He produced the operas "The Ruby," "Ghismonda," "Gernot," and "The Departure," and many minor musical works.

Dalborgo, dȧl-bor'go, (FLAMINIO,) an Italian jurist and historian, born at Pisa in 1706, was for many years professor of Roman law in the university of that city. His principal work is a volume of "Essays on the History of Pisa." Died in 1768.

D'Albret. See ALBRET.

Dal'by, (ISAAC,) an English mathematician, born in Gloucestershire in 1744, received a very defective education, and is numbered among the self-taught men who have attained eminence under great disadvantages. He went to London in 1772, and engaged as a teacher in Archbishop Tenison's school. From 1787 to 1790 he assisted General Roy in a trigonometrical survey for the purpose of connecting the meridians of Greenwich and Paris. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the Royal College of High Wycombe in 1799. He published a valuable "Course of Mathematics," (2 vols., 1805.) Died in 1824.

Dale. See VAN DALE.

Dāle, (DAVID,) a Scottish philanthropist, born at Stewarton in 1739, was the first proprietor of the Lanark Mills, well known as the scene of experiments in social economy, made by Robert Owen, who married the daughter of Mr. Dale. The latter was noted for his benevolence to his operatives. Died in 1806.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen, vol. v.

Dale, (ROBERT WILLIAM,) an English Congregationalist divine, born in London, December 1, 1829. He was educated at Spring Hill College, Birmingham, and graduated at the University of London in 1853. He published "Week-Day Sermons," "Life of J. A. James," "The Ultimate Principle of Protestantism," "The Atonement," and other works. Died in 1895.

Dāle, (RICHARD,) an American commodore, born near Norfolk, Virginia, in 1756. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and obtained the rank of captain in 1794. He resigned his commission in 1802. Died in 1826.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Dāle, (SAMUEL,) F.R.S., an English physician and botanist, born in 1659, practised medicine at Bocking. He published a work on "Materia Medica," (1693,) the "Antiquities of Harwich and Dover Court," (1730,) and treatises on botany, etc. Died in 1739.

Dale, (THOMAS,) an English divine and poet, born in London in 1797. He produced in 1818 "The Widow of Nain," and in 1824 a version of Sophocles. He became canon of Saint Paul's in 1843, and vicar of Saint Pancras, London, in 1846. Several volumes of his sermons have been published. He wrote other popular religious works, among which is the "Sabbath Companion," (2d Series, 1844.) Died in 1870.

See "Quarterly Review" for December, 1824; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1820.

Dale, (Sir THOMAS,) an English magistrate, who was sent to Virginia in 1611 with a number of colonists, and founded the town of Henrico, on the James River.

Dalechamps, dȧl'shôN', (JACQUES,) a learned French physician and botanist, born at Caen in 1513. In 1552 he settled at Lyons, where he practised with success until his death. He formed a project to unite in a single work all previous acquisitions in botanical science, and after expending thirty years on it, left the completion of it to Desmoulins. The result was a "General History of Plants," (1586,) a work of much merit, containing 2731 figures. He also published editions of Pliny and Athenæus, and several medical treatises. Died in 1588.

See SPRENGEL, "Historia Botanica;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

D'Alembert. See ALEMBERT, D'.

Dal-e-mi'lus, written also **Dalemile,** was born at Mezritsch, in Bohemia, and wrote in verse a history of his country, which was finished in 1314, and is one of the oldest monuments of the Bohemian language.

Dalen, van, vän dȧ'lęn, (CORNELIS,) a skilful Dutch engraver, born at Haarlem in 1640. He engraved historical pictures after Rubens and other masters, and portraits of eminent persons.

Dalens, van, vän dȧ'lĕns, (DIRCK or THIERRY,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1659, painted landscapes with success. Died in 1688.

Dal-gairns', (JOHN DOBREE,) (in religion, BERNARD,) a British theologian, born in the island of Guernsey in 1818. He was a disciple of Newman in the Tractarian movement, and followed his leader into the Roman

Catholic Church in 1845. His principal works are "The Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus," (1853,) and "The Holy Communion, its Philosophy, Theology, and Practice," (1861.) Died April 6, 1876.

Dal-gar'no, (GEORGE,) born at Aberdeen about 1626, taught a private grammar-school in Oxford for about thirty years. In 1661 he published his "Art of Signs," ("Ars Signorum," etc.,) from which, it appears, Bishop Wilkins derived the idea of his "Essay toward a Real Character." He wrote also "The Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor," (1680,) and has the credit of inventing the first manual alphabet. Died in 1687.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1835.

Dalgas, dăl'gâs, (CARL FREDERIC ISAAC,) a Danish writer on agriculture, born at Fridericia in 1787.

Dalhousie, EARL OF. See PANMURE, LORD.

Dalhousie, dăl-hoo'ze, (GEORGE RAMSAY,) ninth EARL OF, a Scottish general, born in 1770, was a son of the Earl of Dalhousie. He fought under Wellington in the Peninsular war, was made a major-general in 1813, and distinguished himself at Waterloo. He was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1819, and commanded the army in India from 1829 to 1832. Died in 1838.

Dalhousie, (JAMES ANDREW RAMSAY,) first MARQUIS OF, a British statesman, son of the preceding, was born near Edinburgh in 1812. He was returned to Parliament for Haddington in 1837. On the death of his father, in 1838, he became tenth Earl of Dalhousie, and entered the House of Lords. His political principles are designated as Liberal-Tory. About 1845 he was appointed, by Sir Robert Peel, president of the Board of Trade, in which department he displayed so much practical ability that when a new Whig ministry was formed, in 1846, he was retained in office. He was appointed Governor-General of India in 1847. His administration appears to have been generally approved by the British. He waged a successful war against the Sikhs, annexed the Punjâb, Pegu, Oude, etc. to the British dominions, and developed the resources of Hindostan. In 1849 he was created Marquis Dalhousie. He constructed railroads, promoted manufactures, and made various public improvements. He returned to England in 1856, and died, without male issue, in December, 1860. His cousin, Lord Panmure, succeeded to the earldom of Dalhousie.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1863; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1856; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1855.

Dalibard, dă'le'bär', (THOMAS FRANÇOIS,) a French botanist, born at Crannes about 1703. He published in 1749 a work on the plants growing near Paris,—"Floræ Parisiensis Prodromus,"—and was the first botanical writer of France that adopted the system of Linnæus, who named in honour of him the *Rubus Dalibarda*. He was the first Frenchman who employed the lightning-rod, the idea of which he obtained from Franklin's writings. He erected at Marly an iron rod, with which he drew the electric fluid from the sky in May, 1752, one month before Franklin's experiment with the kite. Died in Paris in 1779.

See B. HAURÉAU, "Histoire littéraire du Maine;" "Biographie Médicale."

Dalibray or **Dalibrai,** dă'le'brā', (CHARLES VION,) SIEUR, a French poet, born in Paris about 1590. He made poetical versions of Tasso's "Aminta" and "Torismena," and of other Italian and Spanish works. He also wrote some original verses. Died in 1654.

Dalin, von, fon dă'lin, (OLOF,) an eminent Swedish historian and poet, born at Winberga in 1708. He became librarian to the king in 1737, and acquired reputation by a poem on Swedish liberty in 1743. He was soon after employed by the Diet to write a history of Sweden, which was issued from 1747 to 1762 and was received with favour. About 1750 he was appointed preceptor to the heir of the crown, afterwards Gustavus III. He received a title of nobility and the order of the Polar Star, and in 1763 was appointed chancellor of the court. His writings, among which are several odes, and a tragedy named "Brunehilde," form a new era in Swedish literature, which before his time was almost uncultivated. Died in 1763.

Dall, dăl, (CAROLINE HEALEY,) an American author born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1824. In 1844 she was married to Charles Henry Apple Dall, a Unitarian minister. She became distinguished as an advocate of woman's rights and an opponent of slavery. Her works include "College, Market, and Court," "Woman's Right to Labour," "Essays on Confucius," "Essays on Biblical Criticism," "Patty Gray's Journey," etc.

Dall, (WILLIAM HEALEY,) an American author and scientist, a son of the preceding and of Rev. Charles H. A. Dall, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 21, 1845. He was a pupil of Prof. Agassiz, and in 1866–68 visited Alaska in a telegraphic expedition. He was on the United States Coast Survey, Alaska, 1871–84, and palæontologist on the Geological Survey, 1884–98; also was attached to the National Museum after 1880, and professor in the Wagner Free Institute of Science after 1893. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences. As a naturalist, he has given much attention to the mollusks and brachiopods, and especially to the limpets. He has published "Alaska and its Resources," (1870,) a volume of "Contributions to North American Ethnology," (1877,) "Meteorology and Bibliography of Alaska," (1879,) "Coast Pilot of Alaska," (1884,) and "Tribes of the Extreme Northwest," besides a large number of scientific papers. Died 1927.

Dallæus. See DAILLÉ.

Dallamano, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born at Módena in 1679; died in 1758.

Dăl'las, (ALEXANDER JAMES,) an American statesman and lawyer, born in the island of Jamaica in 1759. He emigrated to Philadelphia in 1783, acquired distinction as a lawyer, and became an active supporter of the Republican party. In 1801 he was appointed district attorney of the United States by President Jefferson. He became secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of Madison in October, 1814, when, in consequence of the war against Great Britain, the financial condition of the country was extremely depressed. Mr. Dallas at once recommended to Congress, in a report which is still regarded as one of the ablest ever issued from the treasury department, the establishment of a national bank. The energy which he brought to his branch of the public service enabled him in a few months to procure a loan on favourable terms, and in January, 1815, United States treasury notes were negotiable at par with interest added. In March he undertook the additional trust of secretary of war. In November, 1816, Mr. Dallas retired from public life, and resumed his profession in Philadelphia Died in 1817. He edited for some time the "Columbian Magazine," and in 1790 published "Reports of Cases in the Courts of the United States and Pennsylvania," (4 vols. 8vo,) which, says Lord Mansfield, "do credit to the court, the bar, and the reporter." He also published the "Laws of Pennsylvania from 1700 to 1801," (4 vols. 8vo,) "Exposition of the Causes and Character of the Late War," (1815,) and various other works.

Dăl'las, (ALEXANDER ROBERT CHARLES,) an English clergyman, first-cousin of George M. Dallas, and a son of Robert Charles, noticed below. After serving as an officer in the army for some years, he became a priest of the Anglican Church at Wonston. He published, besides other works, "The Pastor's Assistant," (1842,) and "The Cottager's Guide to the New Testament," (6 vols., 1839–45.) He was a missionary in the west of Ireland between 1844 and 1852. Died Dec. 12, 1869.

Dallas, (Sir GEORGE,) M.P., an English political writer, brother of Sir Robert, noticed below, was born in London in 1758. About 1776 he went to India as a clerk in the service of the East India Company, where he published the "India Guide," a poem. Having returned home, he wrote a pamphlet in defence of Warren Hastings, (1789,) and "Remarks on the Policy of a War with France," (1793.) His "Letters to Lord Moira on Ireland," published in the "Anti-Jacobin," attracted much attention, and were approved by Mr. Pitt. He was knighted in 1798. Died in 1833.

Dallas, (GEORGE MIFFLIN,) an American statesman, a son of Alexander J. Dallas, was born in Philadelphia

in July, 1792. He graduated at Princeton College in 1810, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In 1831 he was elected by the Democrats to the Senate of the United States, in which he advocated a protective tariff and the recharter of the United States Bank. In 1837 he was appointed minister to Russia, from which he returned in 1839. He was elected Vice-President of the United States when James K. Polk was chosen President in 1844. In 1846 he gave in the Senate a casting vote for a new tariff-bill, which was obnoxious to the protectionists and was designed merely for revenue. In February, 1856, he was appointed minister to England, and was recalled in 1861. Died in December, 1864.

Dallas, (Sir ROBERT,) M.P., an English judge, was the eldest son of Robert Dallas of Kensington. Having gained reputation as a lawyer, he was employed as counsel for Warren Hastings in 1785. He was first returned to Parliament in 1802, and appointed president of the court of common pleas in 1818. Died in 1824.

Dallas, (ROBERT CHARLES,) a brother of A. J. Dallas, noticed above, a British author, born in Jamaica in 1754, was educated in London. He eventually settled in England, where he published many able works on various subjects, among which are "Miscellaneous Writings," (1797,) a "History of the Maroons," (1804,) and "Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron. Died 1824.

Dăl'ŀą-way, (JAMES,) an English divine and author, born at Bristol in 1763, became vicar of Leatherhead in 1801. He published an essay on the "Origin and Progress of Heraldry," (1793.) Having accompanied an embassy to Turkey as chaplain, he produced, on his return, "Constantinople, Ancient and Modern," (1797.) He wrote an esteemed work on "English Architecture," a "Treatise on Ancient Sculpture," (1816,) and other antiquarian works. Died in 1834.

Dallemagne, dăl'mañ', (CLAUDE,) BARON, a French general, born at Périeux in 1754, served in the United States about 1778–82. He subsequently distinguished himself at Castiglione and Roveredo, and in 1798 took command of the army of Rome. Died in 1813.

Dallery, dăl're', (CHARLES,) a French organ-builder, born at Amiens in 1710; died in 1780.

His nephew, PIERRE DALLERY, born in 1735, was an eminent organ-builder. Among his works was the organ of Notre-Dame, Paris. Died in 1800.

Dallery, (THOMAS CHARLES AUGUSTE,) an ingenious French mechanician, son of Charles, noticed above, was born at Amiens in 1754. He constructed a steamboat in 1803, and ruined his fortune by experiments in steam navigation. Died in 1835.

Dal'linger, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English scientist, born at Devonport in 1841, pastor of a church at Liverpool for twelve years, then governor of Wesley College, Sheffield, afterwards lecturer on biology in several institutions, and in 1883 president of the Royal Microscopical Society. His researches have been in the life histories of the minutest organisms and the changes in the cell nucleus. His works include "Minute Forms of Life," "The Origin of Life," etc. Died in 1910.

Dal'ling-ton, (Sir ROBERT,) an English writer, born at Geddington about 1560, became secretary to the Earl of Rutland. He wrote a "Survey of Tuscany," a "Method for Travel," and other works. Died 1637.

Dall' Ongaro, dăl ong'gä-ro, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, born at Oderzo in 1808. He became a priest, but was suspended for his extreme independence of speech, and renounced his profession. He afterwards was a journalist at Trieste, but was expelled in 1847 for liberalism. After the failure of the revolution of 1848 he was driven out of Italy, and until 1859 lived chiefly in Switzerland, Belgium, and Paris, earning his living by lectures and journalism. He wrote many spirited songs, dramas, tales, and novels, and takes rank among the first of recent Italian lyric poets. In 1859 he went back to Italy, and held professorships of literature in Milan and Naples. Died at Naples, January 10, 1873.

Dalloz, dă'lōz', (VICTOR ALEXIS DÉSIRÉ,) a French advocate and jurist, born at Septmoncel (Jura) in 1795, practised with *éclat* at the bar of Paris. He published an important "Methodical and Alphabetical Repertory of General Jurisprudence," which has been translated into other languages. Died January 12, 1869.

Dalmasio, dăl-mä'se-o, (LIPPO,) an Italian painter, who worked at Bologna between 1376 and 1410.

Dalmatia, DUKE OF. See SOULT, MARSHAL.

Dalmatin, dăl-mä-teen', ? (GEORGE,) born in Slavonia, became a Lutheran minister at Laybach. He made a Slavonian translation of the Bible, which the Archduke Charles in 1580 forbade him to publish in the Austrian dominions; but it was printed at Wittenberg in 1584. He was exiled for his religion in 1598.

Dalmatius, dal-mā'she-ŭs, (FLAVIUS JULIUS,) a Roman prince, born in Gaul, was the nephew of the emperor Constantine, who invested him with the title of Cæsar in 335 A.D. Soon after this date he commanded in Thrace and Macedonia. He was killed in 338 by his soldiers, who, it is said, were instigated by Constantius.

Dal'rym-ple, (dăl'rim-pl,) (ALEXANDER,) F.R.S., an eminent Scottish hydrographer, born at New Hailes in 1737, was a brother of Lord Hailes, and seventh son of Sir James Dalrymple. He entered the service of the East India Company at Madras, as writer, at the age of sixteen. In 1759 he resigned his clerkship, made a voyage of observation from Madras to the Eastern Archipelago for the promotion of commerce, and returned to England in 1765, after which he published charts of the Eastern seas. In 1779 he was appointed hydrographer to the East India Company, and in 1795 obtained a similar office from the admiralty. He published an "Account of the Discoveries in the Southern Ocean," (1767,) and other valuable works on navigation and geography. Died in 1808.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dalrymple, (Sir DAVID,) a Scottish lawyer, the youngest son of Viscount Stair, was created a baronet in 1700. He was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1709, and died in 1721, leaving a son James, who was the father of David, (Lord Hailes.)

Dalrymple, (Sir DAVID,) afterwards Lord Hailes, an eminent British judge and antiquary, born in Edinburgh in 1726, was the son of Sir James, and a great-grandson of the first Viscount Stair. He was admitted as an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1748, and became a judge of the court of session in 1766, when the title of Lord Hailes was conferred on him. Ten years later he was appointed a lord of justiciary. He published a number of able works on history and antiquities, of which the most important and popular is his "Annals of Scotland," (1779,) a "book which," says Dr. Johnson, "will always sell; it has such a stability of dates, such a certainty of facts, and such punctuality of citation." His "Remains of Christian Antiquity," a work of great erudition, was also admired. He left no issue, except two daughters. Died in 1792.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Dalrymple, (Sir HEW,) a Scottish judge, born in 1652, was the third son of the first Viscount Stair. He was admitted an advocate in 1677, and was appointed president of the court of session in 1698. Died in 1737.

His son, HEW DALRYMPLE, was made a lord of session in 1726, with the title of Lord Drummore. Died in 1755.

Dalrymple, (Sir HEW WHITEFORD,) of Highmark a British general, born in 1750, was a descendant of Sir Hew Dalrymple, noticed above. After several campaigns in the war against France, he was appointed in 1808 to command the British army in Portugal, where he entered into the convention of Cintra with Junot. He was made a general in 1812, and a baronet about 1815. He wrote a Memoir of his proceedings in Portugal. Died in 1830.

Dalrymple, (JAMES,) first Viscount Stair, an eminent Scottish statesman and jurist, born at Dummurchie, Ayrshire, in 1619, was the son of James Dalrymple of Stair, and was the ancestor of many distinguished men. In 1641 he obtained a chair of philosophy in the University of Glasgow. He studied law, was admitted an advocate in 1648, and became eminent in the profession. In 1657 Cromwell appointed him a judge of the court of session, and in 1661 Charles II. made him one of the lords of session. He was president of the court of ses-

sion from 1671 to 1681. In the latter year he published "Institutions of the Law of Scotland," an excellent and authoritative work, which is still the great text-book of Scottish lawyers. In consequence of his refusal to take the test-oath in 1681, he was deprived of office, and suffered so much persecution that he preferred exile, and retired to Holland in 1682. Returning with the Prince of Orange in 1688, he again became president of the court, and in 1690 was raised to the peerage, as Viscount Stair. He died in 1695, leaving four sons,—John, James, Hew, and David.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii. chap. xiii.; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Dalrymple, (JOHN,) first Earl of Stair, a son of the preceding, born in 1644, was admitted an advocate in 1672, and appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1685. After the lapse of a year he exchanged this office for that of lord of session, but in 1690 resumed the former function. From 1691 to 1695 he was secretary of state, and incurred great odium by his complicity in the massacre of Glencoe, of which he was regarded as the chief author. He inherited his father's title in 1695, and was made an earl in 1703. He died in 1707, leaving a son, John, the great general.

Respecting the guilt of the Earl of Stair in relation to Glencoe, see MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv. chap. xviii.; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1868; J. PAGET, "New Examen," London, 1861.

Dalrymple, (JOHN,) second Earl of Stair, an able general, a son of the preceding, born in Edinburgh in 1673, entered the army in 1692. In 1702 he served as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders. He inherited his father's title in 1707, and was chosen one of the representative peers in the first British Parliament. He commanded the Scottish Greys at the battles of Oudenarde, Malplaquet, (1709,) and Ramillies, where his conduct was much applauded. On the accession of George I. (1715) he was made a privy councillor, and was appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland. He performed with credit a diplomatic mission to Paris, whence he returned in 1720 and lived many years in retirement. In 1743 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Great Britain. He died without issue in 1747, when a son of his brother William became heir to the earldom.

See ANDREW HENDERSON, "Life of John, Earl of Stair," 1748; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dalrymple, (Sir JOHN,) of Cranston, a Scottish lawyer and author, born in 1726, was a great-grandson of Viscount Stair. He was a baron of exchequer in Scotland from 1776 to 1807. He gained much reputation as a historian by his "Essay towards a General History of Feudal Property," (1757,) and his admirable "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland from 1681 to the Battle off La Hogue," (1771.) From the records of the French foreign office he obtained evidence which convinced him that Algernon Sidney and other Whigs were in the pay of Louis XIV. Died in 1810. He had a son who became Earl of Stair.

Dal'rym-ple, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and oculist, born at Norwich in 1804, began to practise his profession in London in 1827. He published in 1834 an excellent treatise on the "Anatomy of the Human Eye," and in his later years gave his attention chiefly to ocular surgery. He wrote a treatise on the "Eye of Fishes," and other papers on natural history, which procured his election as F.R.S. in 1850. Died in 1852.

Dal'ton, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Cumberland in 1709, became prebendary of Worcester and rector of Saint Mary-at-Hill, London. He adapted Milton's "Comus" for the stage, and wrote a number of sermons, (1745–55,) and some short poems. Died in 1763.

Dalton, (JOHN,) an English chemical philosopher, celebrated as the author of the atomic theory, was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, September 5, 1766. He was the son of Joseph Dalton, a farmer. From 1781 to 1793 he was employed as usher in a school at Kendal, where he was assisted in his scientific studies by Mr. Gough, a blind philosopher. Through the influence of this friend he obtained in 1793 the chair of mathematics in New College, Manchester, which thenceforth was his permanent residence. He devoted his leisure to observations and experiments in various branches of physics, published "Meteorological Essays," (1793,) and an account of a singular defect in his vision, in consequence of which certain colours—red, blue, and green—appeared to him alike. This peculiarity of vision has since been termed "Daltonism." After the New College was removed to York, (1799,) Dalton taught mathematics and philosophy in private schools, and gave public lectures on physical science at Manchester, London, and other cities. In 1802 he propounded his important theory of "The Constitution of Mixed Gases," (in a contribution to the "Transactions of the Manchester Society,") which is now universally adopted. In 1803 he began to develop the most important and fundamental principles of chemical philosophy, in connection with the atomic theory, which he announced in a lecture in London in 1804, and explained in the first volume of his "New System of Chemical Philosophy," (1808.) This discovery contributed immensely to perfect the processes of chemical analysis and synthesis, which have since attained almost mathematical precision. From this theory, which supposes that each body is composed of atoms of definite size and weight, he deduced the following laws of combination: 1, each compound consists invariably of the same constituents; 2, the elements of every compound unite in definite and constant proportions; 3, when elements combine in more proportions than one, those proportions are multiples, etc. About 1821 Dalton was elected Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1826 that body unanimously awarded him one of two gold medals which the king ordered to be given to those who had most distinguished themselves by discoveries in science. He was a foreign associate of the French Institute. An annual pension of £300 was settled on him in 1836. In 1827 he published the third volume of his "System of Chemical Philosophy." Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote many which were inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions," "Nicholson's Journal," etc. He died in July, 1844. He excelled in generalization, and had an extraordinary sagacity in tracing the relations of natural phenomena.

Dal'ton, (JOHN C.,) a distinguished American physiologist, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 2, 1825, graduated at Harvard in 1844, and in 1847 took the degree of M.D. in the medical department of that university. His "Essay on the Corpus Luteum," &c. (1851) won the prize of the American Medical Association. His "Treatise on Human Physiology" (1st edition, 1859; 4th edition, revised and enlarged, 1867) placed him at once in the first rank of physiologists. He afterwards wrote a "Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene for Schools, Families, and Colleges," (1868,) etc. Died Feb. 12, 1889.

Dalton, (MICHAEL,) M.P., an English lawyer, born in 1554, was chiefly noted as the author of "The County Justice," a standard legal work. Died about 1650.

Dalton, (RICHARD,) an English artist, was a brother of the Rev. John Dalton, (1709–63.) He studied painting in Rome, travelled in the Levant, and, on his return, became keeper of the medals and pictures of George III. He published "Antiquities and Scenery in Greece and Egypt," (1791.) Died in 1791.

Dalton, (WILLIAM,) an English journalist, born in Yorkshire in 1821. He went to London, and was for a long time chief editor of the "Daily Telegraph." His principal books are fantastic tales of adventure written for boys. Among them are "The Wolf-Boy of China," (1857,) "The English Boy in Japan," (1859,) "The War-Tiger," (1859,) "Lost among the Wild Men," (1866,) "The Powder-Monkey," (1874,) etc.

Da'ly, (AUGUSTIN,) dramatist, was born at Plymouth, North Carolina, July 20, 1838. He became a dramatic critic, an adapter of French and German plays, and a theatrical manager, in which latter occupation he was very successful. He controlled several successive theatres in New York, establishing Daly's Theatre in 1879. His original plays included "Under the Gaslight," "Divorce," "Pique," and others. He died at Paris, June 7, 1899.

Da'ly, (CHARLES PATRICK,) an American jurist, born at New York, October 31, 1816, began life as a

sailor, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. In 1844 he was appointed judge in the Court of Common Pleas of New York city, and was its chief justice for twenty-seven years. Retired in 1886. He was president of the American Geographical Society from its origin in 1864, and the author of "What we Know of Maps and Map-Making before Mercator," "History of Physical Geography," and other historical works. He died September 19, 1899.

Dalyell, dȧ-ēl′, ? (Sir JOHN GRAHAM,) a Scottish naturalist and author, born in 1777. He published, besides other works, "Fragments of Scottish History," (1798,) "Monastic Antiquities," (1809,) and "Rare and Remarkable Animals of Scotland," (1847.) The last is highly commended. Died in 1851.

Dalzell, dȧl′, (ANDREW,) F.R.S., a Scottish professor eminent as a Greek scholar, was born at Gateside, October 6, 1742. He was professor of Greek in the Edinburgh University, and secretary of the Royal Society of that city. He published selections from Greek authors, with the titles of "Analecta Græca Minora" and "Collectanea Græca Majora," (1802,) which were, and still are, extensively used in schools. He also translated Chevalier's "Plains of Troy," (1791.) Died in 1806.

Damain, dȧ′mȧn′, (JACQUES,) a French Catholic priest, born at Orléans about 1530, wrote an "Account of the Events at Orléans during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew" in 1572. His humanity was conspicuous in that dreadful crisis. Died in 1596.

Damas, dȧ′mȧs′, (ANGE HYACINTHE MAXENCE,) BARON, a French general and statesman, born in Paris in 1785, was minister of war in 1823, and afterwards of foreign affairs from 1824 to January, 1828. Died in 1862.

Damas, (FRANÇOIS ÉTIENNE,) a French general, born in Paris in 1764. As general of brigade, he distinguished himself at the passage of the Rhine in 1795. He served as chief of the staff of Kleber in Egypt in 1798–99, and as general of division at the battle of Heliopolis. He returned to France in 1801, and was appointed military commandant of the grand duchy of Berg in 1807. He maintained his reputation in the Russian campaign of 1812, and after the restoration of 1815 was employed as inspector in the army. Died in 1828.

Damas, de, deh dȧ′mȧs′, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS LOUIS CHARLES CÉSAR,) DUC, a French peer, born in 1758. As colonel of dragoons, he was charged with the important duty of expediting the passage of the royal family in their attempt to escape to the frontier in 1791. On this occasion he was deficient in energy and presence of mind. He emigrated about 1792, and became aide-de-camp of the Count d'Artois, (Charles X.) After the restoration, Louis XVIII. made him a peer and lieutenant-general. Died in 1829.

See CHASTELLUX, "Éloge du Général de Damas," 1829.

Damas, de, (ROGER,) COMTE, a brother of the preceding, born in 1765. As France was at peace with all nations, he indulged his martial passion in the service of Russia against the Turks. He fought with the royalists against the French republic from 1793 to 1797. In 1798 he entered the service of the King of Naples, and obtained command of a division. In 1814 he returned to France, and recovered his titles. Died in 1823.

Damascène. See DAMASCENUS.

Dam-as-ce′nus, (JOANNES,) [Gr. Ἰωάννης Δαμασκηνός; Fr. JEAN DAMASCÈNE, dȧ′mȧs′sȧn′, or DE DAMAS, deh dȧ′mȧs′,] a noted theologian, born in Damascus about 700. He succeeded his father in the office of councillor to the caliph. In the prime of life he retired to the monastery of Saint Saba, near Jerusalem, where he became well versed in dialectics, philosophy, and theology, and gained a great reputation by his writings, of which the principal is entitled "Summary of the Orthodox Faith." This served as a model to several generations of Schoolmen. He also wrote a treatise against Iconoclasts. He first applied to scholasticism the philosophy of Aristotle. Died about 760, though some say 780 A.D.

Damascenus, (NICOLAUS,) [Νικόλαος Δαμασκηνός,] a Greek historian and philosopher, born in Damascus in 74 B.C., was a contemporary of the emperor Augustus, and a friend of Herod, King of Judea, at whose court he lived. He wrote a "Universal History," of which fragments are extant, and other works, including poems. His History is praised for its style and other merits.

Damascius, dȧ-mash′e-us, [Gr. Δαμάσκιος,] a pagan philosopher, born in Damascus about 480 A.D. He studied under Isidorus and others, at Athens, where he afterwards taught the Neo-Platonic philosophy. Justinian having in 529 prohibited the pagans from teaching, Damascius retired to the court of Chosroes, King of Persia. He wrote a work called "Doubts and Solutions of the First Principles," which is still extant, and is accounted an important contribution to the history of philosophy.

Damase. See DAMASUS.

Damas-Hinard, dȧ′mȧs′ he′nȧr′, (JEAN JOSEPH STANISLAS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Madrid in 1805, produced French versions of Calderon, (1841–44,) of Lope de Vega, (1842,) of "Don Quixote," (1847,) and edited the "Poem of the Cid," (1858.) He was private secretary of the empress Eugénie. Died October 10, 1891.

Da-mas′tēs [Δαμάστης] OF SIGÆUM, a Greek historian, who lived in the fifth century B.C.

Dam′a-sus [Fr. DAMASE, dȧ′mȧz′] I., a Spaniard by birth, was elected Bishop of Rome, as successor to Liberius, in 366 A.D. A competitor named Ursinus was also chosen by a party of the clergy; and this double election gave rise to violent tumults, in which many persons were killed. Damasus was recognized by the bishops and by the emperor Valentinian, who exiled Ursinus. He called councils at different times to oppose the Arians and other schismatics. Saint Jerome, who was his secretary, speaks favourably of his character. He died in 384, and was succeeded by Siricius.

See CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia;" TILLEMONT "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Damasus II., POPPO or POPPON, Bishop of Brixen, was elected pope in 1048 in place of Benedict IX. He died about three weeks after his election.

Dambourney, dȯN′boor′nȧ′, (LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French chemist and botanist, born at Rouen in 1722, was intendant of the botanic garden of that place. He made useful experiments and discoveries in vegetable dyes, and wrote a treatise on the "Colours which Indigenous Plants of France impart to Wool," which was printed at the expense of the state, (1789.) Died in 1795.

Dambray, dȯN′brȧ′, (CHARLES HENRI,) chancellor of France, born at Rouen in 1760, removed to Paris in 1779. Having acquired distinction as an eloquent advocate, he was appointed in 1788 attorney-general in the Parliament of Paris. He favoured the royalist cause, and during the reign of terror lived in retirement. In 1814 he was appointed chancellor of France by Louis XVIII., and was raised to the rank of a peer. The seals were taken from him in 1815, after which he was president of the Chamber of Peers for some years. His character is represented as excellent. Died in 1829.

See DE LAPORTE-LALANNE, "Notice sur Charles Henri Dambray, etc.," Paris, 1830; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration."

Dā′me-as, [Δαμέας,] written also **Damias**, a Greek statuary, born in Arcadia, lived about 410 B.C.

Dā′mer, (ANNE SEYMOUR,) an English lady, eminent as a sculptor, born in 1748, was the daughter of General Conway, and the friend of David Hume and Horace Walpole. In 1767 she became the wife of Hon. John Damer, who killed himself in 1776. She then devoted her time to sculpture, and produced a statue of George III., a bust of Nelson, and other works. Died in 1828.

See CUNNINGHAM's "Lives of Painters, Sculptors," etc.

Damer, Hon. MRS., an English writer of the present age, and a descendant of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, published an interesting "Diary of her Tour in Greece, Turkey, and the Holy Land," (1841.)

Damerow, dȧm′e-rō, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated German alienist, born at Stettin, December 28, 1798. In 1830 he became a professor of medicine in the University of Greifswalde, and in 1836 was made director of the Provisional Asylum for the Insane at Halle. Most of his writings are official reports on insanity. Died at Halle, September 22, 1866.

Damery, dȧm′re′, (WALTER,) a Flemish painter, born at Liege in 1614. His "Translation of Elijah" is highly commended. Died in 1678.

Damesme, dȧ′mĕm′, (EDOUARD ADOLPHE MARIE,) a French general, born in 1807, was killed in June, 1848.

Damfreville. See AMFREVILLE, D'.

Damiani, dȧ-me-ȧ′nee, (FELICE,) called FELICE DA GUBBIO, (goob′be-o,) a painter of the Roman school, born at Gubbio about 1550; died after 1606. His picture of the "Decapitation of Saint Paul" is highly praised.

Damiani, [Fr. DAMIEN, dȧ′me′ăN′,] (PIETRO,) an Italian prelate, born at Ravenna about 988 A.D. In 1057 the pope appointed him Cardinal Bishop of Ostia. He made zealous efforts to reform the evil practices of the clergy, especially simony, and, as legate of the pope, performed several missions with success, and had great influence in the Church. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1072.

Damianics or **Damjanics**, dȧm-yȧ′nitch, (JÁNOS,) a Hungarian general, born in 1804. In the insurrection of 1848 he obtained a command, and gained several victories. Having been raised to the rank of general, he distinguished himself at Nagy Sarlo and Comorn in April, 1849. He surrendered to the Russians at Arad, and was hung by the Austrians in August, 1849.

See BALLEVDIER, "Histoire de la Guerre de Hongrie."

Da-mĭ-ā′nus, [Gr. *Δαμιανός,*] a celebrated rhetorician of Ephesus, lived about 200 A.D., and was a pupil of Ælius Aristides.

Damianus, a physician, said to have been born in Arabia. In company with his brother Cosmas, he suffered martyrdom about 310 A.D.

Damien, the French of DAMIANI, which see.

Damien, (JOSEPH,) a Roman Catholic missionary, known as Father Damien, was born in Belgium, January 3, 1840. He was admitted to holy orders at the age of nineteen, and spent a life of remarkable self-sacrifice. In 1873 he sought the leper settlement of the Hawaiian Islands, and for twelve years was physician, teacher, and general aid to those unfortunates. Then the disease attacked him, but he worked on in noble devotion till his death on April 15, 1889.

Damiens, dȧ′me′ăN′, [Anglicized pron. dā′me-ẹnz,] (ROBERT FRANÇOIS,) a French fanatic, born in the diocese of Arras about 1714, became a domestic in Paris. He was repeatedly dismissed by his employers for vicious conduct. He became violently excited on the subject of a controversy between the pope and the Jansenists, which then distracted the Church. In January, 1757, as Louis XV. was entering a coach, Damiens darted through the guards and wounded him slightly with a knife. He was seized and put to the torture, but persisted in denying that he had any accomplice. On his trial he said he did not wish to kill the king, but to induce him to do right. He was condemned to be broken alive by horses, which doom was carried into effect.

Damilaville, dȧ′me′lȧ′vēl′, (ÉTIENNE NOËL,) a French infidel writer, born about 1721, was a correspondent of Voltaire. He wrote "Christianity Unveiled," which provoked even the censure of Voltaire, who called it "Impiety Unveiled." Died in 1768.

Damini. See DAMINO, (PIETRO.)

Damino, dȧ-mee′no, or **Damini**, dȧ-mee′nee, (GIORGIO,) an Italian portrait-painter, was a brother of Pietro, noticed below. Died about 1630.

Damino or **Damini**, (PIETRO,) a Venetian painter and self-taught artist, born at Castel-Franco in 1592. He worked in Padua and Venice, and acquired a wide reputation, but died prematurely in 1631. His "Crucifixion," in a church of Padua, is considered his master-piece.

Damiri. See ADDEMEERE.

Damiron, dȧ′me′rôN′, (JEAN PHILIBERT,) a French philosopher, born at Belleville (Rhône) in 1794, studied in Paris under Cousin. About 1830 he became professor of philosophy in the Faculty of Letters, Paris. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1836. He published an "Essay on the History of Philosophy in France in the Nineteenth Century," (1828,) and an "Essay on the History of Philosophy in France in the Seventeenth Century," (2 vols., 1846.) Died in Paris in 1862.

See LOUANDRE et BOURQUELOT, "Littérature Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Damjanics. See DAMIANICS.

Damm, dȧm, (CHRISTIAN TOBIAS,) a German scholar, born near Leipsic in 1699. He was rector of the gymnasium of Berlin for about twenty years, ending in 1764. He published a valuable Greek Lexicon, (1765,) and translated into German the poems of Homer, (1769–71,) and other classics. Died in 1778.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Dammartin. See CHABANNES, DE, (ANTOINE.)

Dā′mo, [Gr. *Δαμώ,*] a daughter of Pythagoras, to whom he intrusted the writings containing the secrets of his philosophy. Though suffering from extreme poverty and tempted with liberal offers of money, she adhered to her father's injunctions, and handed down the precious documents inviolate to her daughter Bistalia.

Dam′o-clēs, [Gr. *Δαμοκλῆς,*] a Syracusan courtier, whose admiration of the luxury and pomp of royalty is said to have been cured by Dionysius, who invited him to a sumptuous repast, over which a sword was suspended by a hair. This anecdote is related by Cicero.

Dạ-moc′rạ-tēs or **De-moc′rạ-tēs**, [Gr. *Δαμοκράτης* or *Δημοκράτης,*] a Greek physician, who lived at Rome about 50 A.D., was commended by Pliny.

Damoiseau, dȧ′mwȧ′zō′, (MARIE CHARLES THÉODORE,) a French astronomer, born at Besançon in 1768. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and wrote on the Lunar theory. Died in 1846.

Dā′mon [*Δάμων*] of Athens, an eminent Greek musician, was the teacher of Pericles and Socrates, both of whom respected him highly. His penetration and finesse are praised by Plato in his "Republic." Plutarch intimates that he was a "politician who, under the pretence of teaching music, concealed his great abilities from the vulgar." He was ostracised in the latter part of his career, from jealousy of his political influence.

See PLUTARCH, "Pericles;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Damon and **Pȳth′ĭ-as** or **Phin′tĭ-as** were two Syracusans, and disciples of Pythagoras, who exhibited a remarkable instance of faithful friendship. It is said that Pythias was condemned to death by Dionysius, and obtained leave to go and settle his affairs, while Damon remained as a hostage for his return. Pythias, having returned punctually, was pardoned by the astonished king, who desired to be admitted into their friendship.

See DIODORUS SICULUS; JAMBLICHUS, "Vita Pythagoræ."

Da-moph′ĭ-lus [Gr. *Δαμόφιλος;* Fr. DAMOPHILE, dȧ′mo′fēl′] or **De-moph′ĭ-lus**, a Greek painter and sculptor of uncertain date, who adorned the temple of Ceres, in Rome.

Dam′o-phon, [*Δαμοφῶν,*] a Greek sculptor, born in Messenia or Messene, flourished probably between 300 and 400 B.C. He was the only famous sculptor that Messenia produced. After he had gained a high reputation, he was chosen to restore or repair the ivory statue of Jupiter which was the master-piece of Phidias.

See PAUSANIAS, iv. and viii.

Damoreau, dȧ′mo′rō′, (LAURE CINTHIE,) originally named **Montalant**, (môN′tȧ′lôN′,) a French vocalist, called in Italian MADEMOISELLE CINTI, (chĕn′tee,) born in Paris in 1801, became a public favourite about 1822. She died February 25, 1856.

Damours, dȧ′moor′, (LOUIS,) a French jurist, born at Lude about 1720; died in 1788.

Dạ-mox′e-nus, a Greek pugilist of Syracuse, now chiefly remembered as the subject of one of the finest extant specimens of ancient Greek sculpture.

Dampe, dȧm′pẹh, (JACOB JACOBSON,) a Danish philosopher, born at Copenhagen in 1790. He became principal of a school in his native city, and wrote, besides other works, one "On the Harmony of Liberty with the Spirit of Christianity," (1819.) He was imprisoned for his liberal doctrines from 1821 to 1841. Died in 1850.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Dăm′pier, (WILLIAM,) an enterprising English navigator, born in Somersetshire in 1652, served in the navy in the war with Holland about 1673. He afterwards sailed with an expedition to Campeachy to cut logwood, and in 1678 returned to London with a journal of his observations. In 1679 he joined a party of filibusters, who cruised about the Isthmus of Darien and infested the Spanish settlements for several years. About 1685

he made a voyage to the East Indies, in which he had some perilous adventures. Returning to England in 1691, he published an interesting narrative of his "Voyage round the World." In 1699 the admiralty gave him command of a vessel, and sent him to make discoveries in the South Sea. He explored the western coast of Australia, the coasts of New Guinea and other islands, and passed through the straits which bear his name. He returned home in 1701, and published the results of his voyage. He went to sea again, but not in the service of government. A remarkable faculty for description renders his writings valuable and attractive. Died 1715.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ix., 1824.

Dampierre, dŏn'pe-air', (JEAN,) a French poet, born at Blois; died in 1550.

Dampierre, de, dẽh dŏn'pe-air', (AUGUSTE HENRI MARIE PICOT,) a French general, born in Paris in 1756. In 1791 he was aide-de-camp to Marshal Rochambeau. He commanded a division at Jemmapes, (1792,) the victory of which was attributed partly to his bravery and skill. He distinguished himself in several other actions under Dumouriez. When he learned the defection of that general, (April, 1793,) he decided in favour of the republic, and was made commander-in-chief in place of Dumouriez. He was killed in battle near Vicogne in May, 1793.

Dampierre, de, (GUI,) Count of Flanders, was born in 1225, and began to reign in 1280. He became involved in war with Philip V. of France, who conquered Flanders about 1300 and kept Gui in prison. The Flemings revolted, and gained a victory at Courtrai in 1302. Gui died in prison in 1305.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Dampmartin, de, dẽh dŏn'mär'tăn', (ANNE HENRI,) a French *littérateur*, born at Uzès in 1755, served in the army as colonel before the Revolution. He returned from the emigration about 1800, and in 1810 was appointed imperial censor of books. In 1813 he was a deputy to the legislative body, and in 1814 was reinstated in the office of censor by Louis XVIII. He wrote a "History of the Rivalry between Carthage and Rome," (1789,) essays on education, and other works. Died in 1825.

Damrémont. See DANRÉMONT.

Damrosch, dăm'rosh, (LEOPOLD,) a German musical director, born at Posen, October 22, 1832. He first studied medicine, and then music. He became a director at Breslau, and in 1871 removed to New York, where he took a very prominent place in musical circles. Died in New York, February 15, 1885. His son, WALTER JOHANNES DAMROSCH, born in 1862, became the leading American conductor in oratorio and grand opera. He composed some notable music, including an opera based on Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

Dan, a prince who, according to Malte-Brun, founded the kingdom of Denmark about the end of the third century, and from whose name are derived the words 'Dane" and "Danemark," (*i.e.* country of Dan.) There is, however, no doubt that Dan is a purely mythical, or eponymic, character.

Dā'na, (CHARLES ANDERSON,) an American editor, born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, August 8, 1819. He studied at Harvard College, and was from 1842 to 1844 a member of the Brook Farm community. He was one of the editors of "The Harbinger," (1844–47,) was connected with the "New York Tribune," (1847–61,) was assistant secretary of war, 1863–65, edited "The Chicago Republican," 1866–68, and in 1868 became editor of the "New York Sun." With George Ripley, he edited Appleton's "American Cyclopædia." Died October 17, 1897.

Dā'na, (FRANCIS,) LL.D., an American statesman and jurist, son of Judge Richard Dana, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1743. He graduated at Harvard in 1762, was admitted to the bar in 1767, and was engaged as counsel in many of the most important trials of that stirring period. As a member of the "Sons of Liberty," he took a prominent part in the discussions on the Stamp Act and other aggressive measures that produced the Revolution. He served in the first provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1774. From 1776 to 1780 he was a member of the Massachusetts council, at that time the supreme authority in the State. He was a delegate in the Congress which formed the Confederation in 1777, and in the Congress of 1778 was chairman of the committee charged with the responsible duty of reorganizing the army. In November, 1779, he embarked for Europe as secretary to John Adams in his embassy to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Having been appointed minister to Russia, Mr. Dana, in July, 1781, proceeded to Saint Petersburg; but, failing to obtain a recognition of the claims of America, he returned to Boston in 1783. He was again a delegate to Congress in 1784. In January, 1785, he was appointed by Governor Hancock judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and from 1791 to 1806 was chief justice of the State. Mr. Dana was in the National Convention which met at Annapolis in 1786, and was chosen a delegate to the convention that framed the Federal Constitution in 1787; but ill health and judicial duties prevented his attendance. He served in the Massachusetts convention for ratifying the Federal Constitution in 1788, and was among its most prominent supporters. Died at Cambridge in 1811. Judge Dana combined eminent talents with thorough attainments and rare excellence of character. He was throughout a zealous Federalist.

Dana, (JAMES DWIGHT,) a distinguished American naturalist, born at Utica, New York, February 12, 1813, graduated at Yale College in 1833, and in 1837 published the first edition of a "System of Mineralogy," of which the sixth edition, greatly enlarged, was issued in 1892. As geologist and mineralogist he joined the United States Exploring Expedition (1838–42,) under Captain Wilkes, in connection with which he prepared a "Report on the Geology of the Pacific," (1849,) a "Report on Zoophites," (1846,) and a "Report on the Crustacea," (1852–54,) all elaborately illustrated with atlases of plates. In 1844 he married a daughter of Professor Benjamin Silliman, and in 1846 he became one of the editors of Silliman's "American Journal of Science." In 1850 he was elected to the chair of natural history in Yale College, (changed to that of geology and mineralogy in 1864,) a like position having previously been offered him by the trustees of Harvard. One of his most important works is his excellent "Manual of Geology," (1862, 1874, 1880, and 1895.) He also published "A Text-Book of Geology," (1864, 1874, and 1883,) and "Coral and the Coral Islands," (1873.) Professor Dana combined with the faculty of close and accurate observation, intellectual powers which placed him in the very highest rank of philosophic naturalists. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and of other learned societies. Died April 14, 1895.

Dana, (JAMES FREEMAN,) born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1793, studied medicine, and was appointed professor of chemistry at Dartmouth College about 1819. He published an "Epitome of Chemical Philosophy," (1825.) Died at New York in 1827.

Dana, (NAPOLEON J. T.,) an American general, born in Maine in 1822, graduated at West Point in 1842. He became a brigadier-general about February, 1862, and served in several battles near Richmond in June of that year. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and disabled. In July and August, 1863, he commanded the defences of Philadelphia. He resigned in May, 1865. Died July 15, 1905.

Dana, (RICHARD,) an able American lawyer, the father of Francis Dana, noticed above, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1699. He practised law with great distinction at Boston, and, as a supporter of the cause of liberty, took a prominent part in the movements which preceded the Revolution. Died in 1772.

Dana, (RICHARD HENRY,) an American poet and essayist, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in November, 1787, was a son of Chief-Justice Francis Dana. He was educated at Harvard College, which he left without a degree in 1807, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Boston in 1811. In 1814 he began to contribute to the "North American Review," of which he became associate editor in 1818. He produced the "Dying Raven," a poem, (1821,) and "The Buccaneer," (1827,) which was highly commended by

Professor Wilson in "Blackwood's Magazine" of 1835. "We pronounce it," says he, "by far the most powerful and original of American poetical compositions. The power is Mr. Dana's own; but the style—though he has made it his own too—is coloured by that of Crabbe, of Wordsworth, and of Coleridge. He is no servile follower of those great masters, but his genius has been inspired by theirs, and he almost places himself on a level with them by this extraordinary story,—we mean on the level on which they stand in such poems as the 'Old Grimes' of Crabbe, the 'Peter Bell' of Wordsworth, and the 'Ancient Mariner' of Coleridge." In 1833 he published an edition of his poems and prose writings, including "The Buccaneer," with some new poems and essays, which originally appeared in "The Idle Man," a periodical issued in 1821–22. "The Idle Man," says W. C. Bryant, "notwithstanding the cold reception it met with from the public, we look upon as holding a place among the first productions of American literature." ("North American Review" for January, 1828.) He delivered a course of ten lectures on Shakspeare in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia in the winter of 1839–40. Died February 2, 1879.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets of America," and "Prose Writers of America;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature."

Dana, (RICHARD HENRY,) JR., an American lawyer and author, a son of the preceding, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in August, 1815. He was educated at Harvard, which he entered in 1832. Having been compelled to suspend his studies by an affection of the eyes in 1834, he performed as a common sailor a voyage to California, of which he wrote an admirable narrative in his "Two Years before the Mast," (1840,) which obtained a wide celebrity. He graduated at Harvard in 1837, studied law under Judge Story, and was admitted to the bar of Boston in 1840. He afterward attained eminence as an advocate. In 1841 he published "The Seaman's Friend, containing a Treatise on Practical Seamanship, etc." Mr. Dana was one of the founders of the "Free-Soil party," and acted with the Republicans in the Presidential election of 1856. Died Jan. 7, 1882.

Dana, (SAMUEL LUTHER,) an American chemist and writer on agriculture, born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1795. He became chemist of the Merrimac Print Works at Lowell in 1833, and invented a mode of bleaching cotton goods, which was generally adopted. He acquired distinction as a writer on agriculture, and discovered that phosphate of soda has the property of fixing mordants. Died in March, 1868.

See "American Journal of Science," May, 1868.

Dan'ạ-e, [Gr. Δανάη,] a daughter of Acrisius, King of Argos, who confined her in a brazen tower or cell because an oracle had declared her son would kill her father. In spite of his precaution, she became the mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who is fabled to have obtained access to her apartment in the form of a golden shower.

Danæus. See DANEAU.

Da-nā'ī-dēē, [Gr. Δαναΐδες,] the fifty daughters of Danaus, were married to their cousins, the sons of Ægyptus. By the order of their father, each of them killed, on the wedding-night, her bridegroom, except Hypermnestra, who spared her husband, Lynceus. (See next article.)

Dan'a-us, a son of Belus, after his father's death reigned conjointly with his brother Ægyptus on the throne of Egypt. Jealous of the power of the fifty sons of Ægyptus, or, as some say, terrified by an oracle, he gave his fifty daughters in marriage to the sons of his brother, with a secret command that they should kill their husbands on the wedding-night. (See DANAIDES.) Danaus is said to have reigned fifty years.

See KEIGHTLEY, "Mythology."

Dânăvă, dā'nạ-vạ, (Hindoo Myth.,) a demon or evil spirit, one of the children of Danu.

Danby, EARL OF. See DANVERS.

Dan'by, (FRANCIS,) an eminent landscape-painter, born near Wexford, Ireland, in 1793. He became a resident of England in his youth, and about 1824 produced a "Sunset at Sea after a Storm," which was much admired. Between 1825 and 1829 he gained a high reputation by historical landscapes, among which was the "Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus," (1827.) Among his later works are "The Deluge," "Departure of Ulysses from Ithaca," and "Caius Marius amidst the Ruins of Carthage," (1848.) He is regarded by some as unrivalled in historical or poetic landscapes among the English artists. Died in 1861. His son THOMAS, a successful landscape-painter, died March 25, 1886.

Dan'by, (THOMAS OSBORNE,) EARL OF, Marquis of Caermarthen, Duke of Leeds, an English statesman, born in 1631. He entered Parliament about 1660, supported the measures of the court, and acquired the favour of the king. In 1673 he obtained the chief direction of affairs, as lord treasurer, and in 1674 was created Earl of Danby. Having been accused of treason, he was committed to the Tower by the Commons in 1678, and was detained there five years. In 1689 he was appointed president of the council by William III. "In practical ability and official experience," says Macaulay, "he had no superior among his contemporaries. . . . Yet the Whigs regarded him with unconquerable distrust and aversion. Even in becoming a rebel he had not ceased to be a Tory." ("History of England," vol. iii. chaps. xi., xv., and xvi.) He was made Duke of Leeds in 1694. Died in 1712.

Dancarville. See HANCARVILLE.

Dance, (GEORGE,) an English architect, who held the office of city surveyor of London. He was the architect of the Mansion House, built about 1740, and of several churches in London. Died in 1768.

Dance, (GEORGE,) JR., an English architect, son of the preceding, born probably in London in 1740, succeeded his father as city surveyor. He was one of the first members of the Royal Academy, in which he was professor of architecture. His reputation is founded chiefly on the erection of Newgate prison, which was begun in 1770. He also designed the front of Guildhall, and other buildings in London. Died in 1825.

Dance, (Sir NATHANIEL,) an English painter, brother of the preceding, was born in 1729. After acquiring some reputation as a painter, he married a rich Mrs. Dummer, and assumed the name of Holland. He was made a baronet in 1800. Died in 1811.

Dan'cẹr, (DANIEL,) a notorious English miser, born about 1715, subjected himself to extreme privations while he had large sums of money hoarded. Died in 1774.

See "Memoirs of Celebrated Misers."

Danchet, dŏN'shȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French dramatic poet, born at Riom in 1671, studied in Paris, where he resided after 1696. He wrote four tragedies, one of which is entitled "Cyrus," and numerous operas, which were more successful, especially "Hésione," which is ranked by La Harpe above those of Duché and Fontenelle. Danchet was a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1748.

See SABATIER, "Les trois Siècles de la Littérature."

Danckelmann. See DANKELMANN.

Danckert, dănk'kẹrt, almost dănk'kẹrt, or **Danckerts**, dănk'kẹrts, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch engraver, born in Amsterdam in 1561, treated with success portraits, landscapes, and history. He settled in Antwerp as a dealer in engravings, and was the head of a family who were long eminent in the same art.

Danckert, (PETER,) a son of the preceding, born in Antwerp in 1600, surpassed his father as an engraver, and used the burin and the etching-point together. He engraved after Berghem and Wouwerman, and also his own designs. Died about 1660. Peter left two sons, Henry and John, who were skilful artists, and settled first in Amsterdam. John afterwards went to England, where he engraved in partnership with Hollar.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Danckerts. See DANCKERT.

Danckerts de Ry. See DANKERS.

Dancks or **Danks**, dănks, almost dănks, (FRANCIS,) a Dutch painter of history and portraits, born at Amsterdam in 1650; died about 1700.

Dancourt, dŏN'koor', (FLORENT CARTON,) a popular French comic author, born at Fontainebleau in 1661. He chose the profession of law, in which he acquired some reputation, but, falling in love with an actress, La Thorillière, he exchanged the bar for the stage in 1685, as one of the king's comedians. He was successful both

as an actor and an autnor. Having a mind fertile in invention, he produced "Le Chevalier à la Mode," and about sixty other plays,—chiefly farces, in which the dialogue is spirited, humorous, and piquant. Voltaire observed, "What Regnard was in respect to Molière in the high comedy, Dancourt was in the farce." Died in 1726.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance;" HIPPOLYTE LUCAS, "Molière et Dancourt;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dandelin, dŏnd'lăn', (GERMINAL PIERRE,) a French engineer and scientific writer, born near Paris in 1794, became a citizen of Belgium in 1816. Died in 1847.

Dandelot, dŏnd'lo', (FRANÇOIS **de Coligny**—ko'lĕn'ye',) an able French general, born at Châtillon-sur-Loing in 1521, was a brother of the admiral Coligny. For his conduct at Cérisoles he was knighted on the field. As general of infantry he took a prominent part in the battle of Saint-Quentin in 1557. He was a warm adherent of the Reformed Church, and in the civil war between Protestants and Catholics which began about 1562, he fought at Dreux, at Chartres, and at Jarnac, (1569,) a few days after which battle he died of fever.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Dandini, dän-dee'ne, (CESARE,) a painter, born at Florence about 1595; died in 1658.

Dandini, (ERCOLE FRANCESCO,) an Italian jurist and legal writer, born at Ancona in 1695, became professor of law at Padua, where he died in 1747.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Dandini, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Cesena in 1554, professed philosophy in Paris, and theology at Padua. In 1596 he was sent by the pope on a mission to the Maronites of Mount Lebanon, of which he published an account. Died in 1634.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Dandini, (PIETRO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Florence in 1647, was the son of Vincenzo. He painted with equal success in fresco and in oil, (at Florence,) and acquired distinction by the brilliancy of his colouring and the richness of his composition. Died in 1712.

Dandini, (VINCENZO,) a successful painter, born at Florence about 1607, was a pupil of Cortona, and a brother of Cesare, noticed above. He was patronized by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Died in 1675.

Dandolo, dän'do-lo, (ANDREA,) a Venetian historian and doge, born about 1306. Having acquired a high reputation for ability and virtue, he was elected doge in 1342. He was a friend of Petrarch, and was author of a valuable Latin Chronicle of Venice, terminating in the year 1339. He waged war against the Genoese for several years between 1348 and 1354. Died in 1354.

See MARINO SANUTO, "Vite de' Duchi."

Dandolo, (ENRICO,) a renowned Venetian statesman and general, who greatly increased the maritime power of Venice, was born about 1105. He was elected doge in 1192, before which he had become nearly blind. At this period the Venetian state was the greatest commercial and naval power in the world. In 1201 the leaders of the fourth crusade applied for means of transport to the Venetians, who, through the influence of the doge, furnished ships and made an alliance with the crusaders. Their combined forces, commanded by Dandolo, reduced Zara, which had revolted against Venice, and next attacked Constantinople, which was ruled by a usurper. That city was taken by storm in 1204, and the throne was offered to Dandolo, who declined it, but accepted the office of despot of Romania. He obtained the cession of several islands and ports of the Levant to the Venetian state. He died in 1205. Byron calls him

> "blind old Dandolo,
> Th' octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe."
> *Childe Harold*, canto iv.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades;" DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" MARINO SANUTO, "Vite de' Duchi;" A. DANDOLO, 'Chronicon," in the "Collection" of MURATORI.

Dandolo, (FRANCESCO,) was Doge of Venice from 1328 to 1339. During his administration the Venetians extended their dominion over the adjacent terra firma, by annexing Treviso, etc.

Dandolo, (GIOVANNI,) was Doge of Venice from 1280 to 1289, during which period the cities of Pirano and Isola were added to the republic, and Trieste shook off its allegiance.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Dandolo, (VINCENZO,) COUNT, an Italian chemist and economist, born in Venice in 1758. He united and digested the recent discoveries of French chemists, in a work called "Fondamenti della Fisico chimica," etc., ("Principles of Physical Chemistry," 1796.) When Venice was annexed to Austria (1797) he removed to Milan, and was there appointed a member of the grand council. From 1804 to 1809 he was governor or *proveditor* of Dalmatia under Napoleon. He wrote valuable treatises on the production of wine, wool, and silk, and on other subjects of rural economy. Died in Venice in 1819.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyclopaedie;" M. BONAFOUS, "Éloge historique de V. Dandolo," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

D'Andrada. See ANDRADA, D'.

Dandré, dŏn'drà', (ANTOINE BALTHASAR JOSEPH,) born at Aix in 1759, was appointed in 1814 by Louis XVIII. director of the police and steward *(intendant)* of his domains. Died in 1827.

See VAULABELLE, "Histoire des deux Restaurations."

Dandré-Bardon, dŏn'drà' bär'dŏn', (MICHEL FRANÇOIS,) a French painter and writer on art, born at Aix in 1700, founded an academy of painting at Marseilles. He published a "Treatise on Painting and Sculpture, with a Catalogue Raisonné of the Most Famous Artists of the French School," also an illustrated work on the costumes of ancient nations. Died in 1783.

Dane, (NATHAN,) an American jurist, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1752, graduated at Harvard in 1778. He was one of the most eminent lawyers in New England. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1785–87. In the last-named year he framed the important ordinance for the government and organization of the Northwest Territory, and inserted a clause prohibiting slavery. He published "An Abridgment and Digest of American Law," (9 vols., 1823–29.) Died in 1835.

Daneau, dă'nō', [Lat. DANÆ'US,] (LAMBERT,) a French Calvinistic divine, born at Beaugency in 1530, preached at Geneva, Castres, and other places. He published many treatises on theology, which were once esteemed. Died at Castres in 1596.

See MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Theologorum Exterorum;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Danedi, dä-nā'dee, (GIOVANNI STEFANO,) an Italian historical painter, called MONTALTO, born at Treviglio in 1608. He adorned many edifices of Milan with his works, which display a rich imagination. Died in 1689.

Danedi, (GIUSEPPE,) brother of the preceding, born in 1618, was also a skilful painter, and a pupil of Guido. He worked in Milan and Turin, sometimes in company with Giovanni Stefano, his brother. Died in 1689.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Daneo, dä'nà-o, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian poet, born at Aosta, May 16, 1824. He was educated at Genoa, and entered the civil service. Among his writings are "I Dolori dell' Intelletto," (1869,) "Canto all' Italia," (1870,) "Un Sogno," (1879,) "Della Potenza del Linguaggio articulato," (1881,) etc.

Danès, dă'nĕs', (PIERRE,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1497. In 1530 Francis I. appointed him first professor of Greek in the Royal College, and in 1545 ambassador to the Council of Trent. In the reign of Henry II. he was preceptor to the dauphin, afterwards Francis II., and in 1557 he was made Bishop of Lavaur. He published an edition of Pliny, a few letters, etc. Died in 1577.

See DE THOU, "Éloges, avec les Additions de Teissier;" P. H. DANÈS, "Vie de P. Danès," 1731.

Danet, dă'nă', (PIERRE,) a learned French priest, born in Paris about 1650. The Duke of Montausier selected him, with others, to edit classic authors for the use of the dauphin, and assigned Phædrus to him. He gained more reputation by his "Latin and French Dictionary for the Use of the Dauphin," (1685.) Died in 1709.

See FELLER, "Biographie Universelle."

Dangeau, de, dẹh dŏN′zhō′, (LOUIS de COURCILLON —dẹh koor′se′yŏN′,) ABBÉ, a brother of the Marquis of Dangeau, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1643. Descended from Du Plessis-Mornay, he was educated a Protestant, but was converted by Bossuet. He was employed as reader to Louis XIV. from 1671 to 1687 and was admitted into the French Academy in 1682. "He was," says Voltaire, "an excellent academician." He was a candidate for the office of preceptor to the Duke of Burgundy; but Fénelon was preferred. He wrote several treatises on grammar, and some other works. Died in 1723.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloges;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires.

Dangeau, de, (PHILIPPE DE COURCILLON,) MARQUIS, an accomplished French courtier and officer, born in 1638. He became a favourite of Louis XIV., and colonel of the king's regiment in 1655. In 1667 he was governor of Touraine. He afterwards attended the king as aide-de-camp in several campaigns. He was elected to the French Academy in 1668, partly in consideration of his facility in composing verses, *(vers de société.)* He died in 1720, leaving in manuscript a voluminous "Journal of the Court of Louis XIV.," (comprising the period from 1684 to 1720,) said to contain much important and curious matter. It has since been published, (1854.)

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" MADAME DE GENLIS, "Abrégé du Journal de M. de Dangeau," 4 vols., 1817; VOLTAIRE, "Journal de la Cour;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1864.

Danger, dŏN′zhā′, (FERDINAND PHILIP,) a French chemist, born in 1802, gained distinction by experiments on arsenic and mercury. Died in 1855.

Dangeville, dŏNzh′vĕl′, (MARIE ANNE BOTOT,) a French actress, born in Paris in 1714; died in 1796.

Danhaver, dän′hä′vẹr, a German portrait-painter of great merit, born in Suabia, settled in Saint Petersburg, where he was patronized by Peter the Great. He died in Saint Petersburg about 1735.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Danhawer or **Danhower.** See DANNHAUER.

Danican, dȧ′ne′kŏN′, (FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) surnamed PHIL'IDOR, a French composer and famous chess-player, born at Dreux in 1727. In early youth he was a chorister in the chapel of Louis XV. He wrote for the Comic Opera of Paris with success. About 1777 he visited London, where he published a "Treatise on the Game of Chess," to which in his later years he was almost exclusively addicted. He found no equal in the chess-clubs of Paris and London, and was the victor in three simultaneous games which he played blindfolded against skilful opponents. Died in 1795.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" GEORGE ALLEN, "Life of Philidor," 1866.

Danicic, dän′ị-chĭch, (GEORGE,) a Slavic philologist, born at Neusatz, Hungary, April 4, 1825, studied at Pesth and Vienna. He was professor of Slavic philology at Belgrade from 1863 to 1865 and from 1873 to 1882. Among his works are "Rjecnik iz knjizernih starina srpskih," (3 vols., 1864, an Old Servian dictionary,) histories of Servian and Croatian literature, Servian and Croatian dictionaries, and the Old Testament in Servian. Died at Belgrade, November 17, 1882.

Daniel, dan′yel, [Heb. דָּנִיֵּאל,] one of the four greater Hebrew prophets, was a member of the tribe of Judah. In his childhood, about 605 B.C., he was carried captive to Babylon, where he was educated at the court of Nebuchadnezzar and became proficient in learning and wisdom. (See Daniel i. 17.) Having by divine inspiration interpreted an important dream of the king, he was promoted to be ruler of the province of Babylon and chief of the Magi. About 580 he interpreted another dream of Nebuchadnezzar. The next event recorded of Daniel is that he read and explained the handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's feast, (chap. v.,) about 538 B.C. Shortly after that date he obtained the favour of Darius the Mede, (Cyaxares,) and became the first of three presidents who had authority over the one hundred and twenty princes or satraps of the empire. For an account of his miraculous preservation in the lions' den, see Daniel, chap. vi. After the death of Darius, Daniel "prospered in the reign of Cyrus the Persian," (chap. vi. 28,) and saw his last recorded vision in 534 B.C. He is generally believed to have been the author of the book which bears his name, and which has been designated "the last form of prophecy and the first philosophy of history." His high character as a prophet appears to be attested by the Saviour, in Matthew xxiv. 15.

See, also, Ezekiel xiv. 14, and xxviii. 3; BITTELMAIER, "Disputatio de Vita Danielis," 1676.

Daniel, dȧ′ne-ĕl, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born at Halle in 1753, published several medical works. Died in 1798.

Daniel, dȧ′ne′ĕl′, (GABRIEL,) a French author and Jesuit, born at Rouen in 1649, lived in Paris, and obtained from Louis XIV. a pension of 2000 francs, with the title of historiographer of France. He wrote a "Reply to Pascal's Provincial Letters," which was admired by the Jesuits, and many other works, of which the most important is his "History of France," (1713.) Walckenaer thinks this is justly celebrated; but he admits that there is some foundation for the severe criticisms of Voltaire and others, who charge him with being partial and inaccurate. Died in 1728.

See LAMBERT, "Histoire littéraire du Règne de Louis XIV; JOLY, "Éloges de quelques Auteurs Français."

Daniel, dan′yel, (GEORGE,) an English poet and antiquary, born about 1790. He published "The Modern Dunciad, and other Poems," (1835,) and "Merry England in the Olden Time," (2 vols., 1842.) Died in 1864.

Daniel, dȧ′ne-ĕl, (HERMANN ADALBERT,) a German geographer and theologian, born at Cöthen, November 18, 1812, was educated at Halle, where from 1834 to 1870 he was a professor in the Pædagogium. He published "Tatian der Apologet," (1837,) "Thesaurus Hymnologicus," (5 vols., 1841–56,) and "Codex Liturgicus Ecclesiæ Universæ," (5 vols., 1847–56,) besides a "Lehrbuch der Geographie," (1845; 54th edition, 1880,) "Leitfaden für den Unterricht in der Geographie," (1850; 136th edition, 1881,) etc. Died at Leipsic, September 13, 1872.

Daniel, (JOSEPH HENRI,) a French sculptor, born at Nantes in 1804. He obtained several gold medals for his works, among which are a marble statue of Cleopatra, (1847,) and a group representing Music, ordered for the Louvre.

Daniel, dan′yel, (PETER V.,) a lawyer, born in Stafford county, Virginia, about 1785. He was a member of the privy council from 1812 to 1830, and became an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1840. Died May 31, 1860.

Daniel, (PIERRE,) a French antiquary and scholar, born at Orléans in 1530; died in 1603.

Daniel, (SAMUEL,) a meritorious but neglected English poet, born at Taunton in 1562, was educated at Oxford. He became tutor to Anne Clifford, who was afterwards the Countess of Pembroke, and he lived some years in London, where he associated with Shakspeare, Marlowe, and other poets. The report that he succeeded Spenser as poet-laureate is doubted by some; but it is evident that he was highly appreciated by his contemporaries. He wrote "The Tragedy of Cleopatra," (1594,) a "History of England," (1613–18,) a historical poem on "The Civil Wars of York and Lancaster," (1595,) "Musophilus," (1599,) and other poems. "Though very rarely sublime," says Headley, "he has skill in the pathetic; and his pages are disgraced by neither pedantry nor conceit." Hallam thinks "his English is eminently pure, free from affectation and pedantic innovation, with very little that is now obsolete." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1619.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" FULLER, "Worthies of England;" "Life of S. Daniel," prefixed to his "Poetical Works," 2 vols., 1718; HEADLEY, "Beauties of Ancient English Poetry;" "Retrospective Review," vol. viii., 1823.

Daniel, (WILLIAM BARKER,) an English clergyman and writer, produced a work on "Rural Sports, or Treatises on Hunting," etc., (2 vols., 1801.) Died in 1833.

Daniele, dä-ne-ä′lā, or **Danieli,** dä-ne-ä′lee, (FRANCESCO,) a Neapolitan antiquary, born near Caserta in 1740. Having written a work called "Codice Fredericiano," he was appointed historiographer royal in 1778. In 1787 he became perpetual secretary of the Herculanean (or Ercolanese) Academy, founded for the publication of discoveries made at Herculaneum and Pompeii. He

was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Among his works are a "Dissertation on the Candine Forks," (1778,) and one on the "Ancient Coins of Capua," (1802.) Died in 1812.

See CASTALDI, "Vita di Francesco Daniele," 1812; CIAMPITTI. "De Vita F. Danielis Commentarius," 1818.

Danieli. See DANIELE.

Dan'iell, (JOHN FREDERICK,) an eminent English natural philosopher, born in London in 1790. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1814. He produced an important work entitled "Meteorological Essays," (1823,) and an "Essay on Artificial Climate," (1824.) He was professor of chemistry in King's College from 1831 until his death. For his invention of the pyrometer, the Royal Society in 1832 awarded him the Rumford medal, and in 1837 he received the Copley medal for an improvement in the Voltaic battery. In 1839 he published his admirable "Introduction to Chemical Philosophy." Died in 1845.

Daniell, (SAMUEL,) an English artist, born in 1777. He spent a few years at the Cape of Good Hope, and after his return home published "African Scenery and Animals," (1808.) He also visited Ceylon, and illustrated its scenery and animals. Died in Ceylon in 1811.

Daniell, (THOMAS,) R.A., an eminent landscape-painter and engraver, born about 1750, was an uncle of William Daniell, noticed below. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Antiquarian Society. Died in 1840. (See next article.)

Daniell, (WILLIAM,) R.A., an English landscape-painter and engraver, born in 1769, went to India with his uncle Thomas in 1784, and spent ten years in sketching the magnificent scenery of that region. They engraved a great number of views, which were published in several volumes, entitled "Oriental Scenery," (1808.) He also painted in oil several Indian landscapes. From 1814 to 1825 he was employed in drawing and engraving views for a great work entitled "Voyage round Great Britain." Died in 1837.

Daniello, dä-ne-el'lo, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian critic, who wrote "La Poetica," (1536,) translated Virgil's "Georgics" into verse, (1556,) and wrote a "Commentary on Dante," (1558.) Died in 1565.

Daniels, (CHARLES,) an American jurist, born about 1826, son of a poor shoemaker. Left an orphan, he studied law under great difficulty, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and was a justice of the supreme court of New York from 1867 to 1891, and was elected to Congress in 1892 and 1894. He dealt effectively with cases growing out of the Tweed and Erie Canal frauds. Died December 20, 1897.

Daniels, (JOSEPHUS,) lawyer, editor and cabinet officer, born May 18, 1862, at Washington, N. C. Admitted to North Carolina bar, 1885. Edited various newspapers. Secretary of the Navy in cabinet of President Wilson, 1913–21. Also author of "Life of Woodrow Wilson," 1924.

Daniels, dăn'yĕls, (WILLIAM HAVEN,) an American author, born at Franklin, Massachusetts, May 18, 1836. He studied at Wesleyan University, and for some years was a Methodist preacher. He published "D. L. Moody and his Work," (1875,) "The Temperance Reform," (1878,) "Moody, his Words, Work, and Workers," (1879,) "A Short History of the People called Methodists," (1882,) etc.

Daniels, von, fon dä'nĕ-ĕls, (ALEXANDER JOSEPH ALOYS REINHARDT,) an eminent German jurist, born at Dusseldorf, October 9, 1800, was educated at Heidelberg and Bonn. After holding important positions as judge, he was in 1844 called to Berlin as professor of the history of German law and of the Code Napoléon. He afterwards held important positions as a Conservative statesman and counsellor in the national affairs of Prussia. His numerous writings deal largely with French, Rhenish, and Prussian legal administration. Died at Berlin, March 4, 1868.

Danilefsky, dä-ne-lĕf'ske, (GRIGORII PETROVITCH,) a Russian novelist, born April 14, 1829, in the Kharkov government. His novels often illustrate Russian history and ethnography, of which he made special studies. Among his works are "Freedom," (1864,) "The Old Times on the Ukraine," (1866,) "The Ninth Wave," (1874,) "Mirovitch," (1879,) etc.

Danilo (dä-nee'lo) **I.,** Prince of Montenegro, (name in full, DANILO PETROVICH NIEGOSH,) was born May 25, 1826. On the death of his uncle, Peter II., in 1851, Danilo came to the succession. He at once declared the line of hereditary prince-bishops at an end, and began to rule as a secular prince. Long and bloody wars followed with Turkey, which claimed authority in Montenegro. Danilo did much to improve the laws and social condition of the Montenegrins. He was mortally wounded by assassins, and died August 13, 1860.

Dankelmann, dănk'ĕl-măn, or **Danckelmann,** dănk'kĕl-măn, (ERHARD CHRISTOPH BALTHASAR,) a Prussian minister of state, born in Lingen in 1643. He became in 1663 preceptor to Prince Frederick, son of the Elector. His pupil, having ascended the throne in 1688, appointed Dankelmann prime minister. He founded the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and the University of Halle. By the intrigues of the courtiers, he was dismissed in 1697, and unjustly imprisoned until 1713. Died in 1722.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Dankers (dănk'ĕrs) or **Danckerts** (or **Danckaerts**) **de Ry,** dănk'kĕrts dĕh rī, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch architect, born at Amsterdam in 1561. He held for forty years the office of architect of his native city, where he erected many public buildings. The most remarkable of these is the Exchange, finished in 1613. Died in 1634.

See PINGERON, "Vies des Architectes."

Danks. See DANCKS.

Danloux, dôN'loo', (PIERRE,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1745. During the Revolution he retired to England, where he painted history and portraits, among which is a portrait of the poet Delille, who complimented him in his poem on "Pity." Died in Paris in 1809.

Dannecker, von, fon dăn'nĕk-kĕr, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a celebrated German sculptor, born at or near Stuttgart in 1758. He was educated in the school of design at Ludwigsburg with Schiller, who became his friend. About 1780 he was appointed sculptor to the Duke of Würtemberg. He studied in Paris under Pajou in 1783 and 1784. In 1785 he visited Rome, where he remained about five years and associated with Goethe, Herder, and Canova. On his return to Stuttgart in 1790 he was chosen professor of plastic arts in the Academy of that place. He made admirable busts of Schiller, Lavater, Gluck, and others. In 1809 he commenced a statue of Ariadne, which is highly commended. Among his greatest works are a colossal statue of Christ, finished in 1824, and a statue of John the Baptist. Died in 1841.

Danneley, dăn'ĕl-lĕ, (JOHN FELTHAM,) an English musician and compiler of works on music, born at Oakingham in 1786. He published in 1825 "An Encyclopædia or Dictionary of Music." Died in London in 1836.

Dannemayer, dăn'nĕh-mī'ĕr, (MATTHÄUS,) a German theologian, born in Suabia in 1741; died in 1805.

Dannenberg, dăn'nĕn-bĕrg', (GEORG,) the pseudonym of BERTHA HEYN FRIEDRICH, a German novelist, known also as GOLO RAIMUND, who was born at Magdeburg in 1823. Died 1885.

Dannreuther, dan'roi-ter, (EDUARD,) a German musician and writer on musical subjects, born 1844.

D'Annunzio, dannoo'ntsyo, (GABRIELE,) an Italian poet and novelist, was born in 1864 on shipboard in the Adriatic. He became a member of the Italian Chamber, and published "Primo Vera," (1880,) "Canto Novo," (1882,) "San Pantoleone," (1886,) "Il Trionfo del Morte" (English translation 1896,) "Notturno," (1921.) In the World War he served with distinction successively in the infantry, the navy, and the air service. In September, 1919, rather than have Italy lose Fiume by treaty, he occupied the city with troops and held it against the Italian Government until January, 1921. He was made Prince of Montenevoso, 1924.

Danrémont, de, dĕh dôN'rà'môN', (CHARLES MARIE DENIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Chaumont

(Haute-Marne) in 1783. He entered the army in 1804, became a lieutenant-general in 1830, and was made a peer of France in 1835. In February, 1837, he was appointed Governor-General of Algeria. He was killed in October of that year, at the siege of Constantine, where he was commander-in-chief.

See "Revue des Deux Mondes" for August 15, 1845.

Dansse. See VILLOISON.

Dantal, dŏN'tăl', (PIERRE,) a French grammarian, born at La Souchère in 1781; died in 1820.

Dantan, dŏN'tŏN', (ANTOINE LAURENT,) a French statuary, born at Saint-Cloud in 1798. Having gained the first prize in 1828, he went to Rome as a pensioner. He returned in 1833, and worked in Paris with success. Among his works are a bas-relief of Silene, and a bust of Josephine of France. Died May 25, 1878.

Dantan, (JEAN PIERRE,) a distinguished sculptor, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1800. He displayed a remarkable talent for caricature in grotesque figures of celebrated contemporaries, and attained pre-eminence in this novel branch of art. He produced busts of Cherubini, (1847,) Maine de Biran, (1850,) Rosa Bonheur, and other persons, which are good likenesses without caricature. Died September 6, 1869.

Dăn'te, [It. pron. dân'tà; Fr. DANTE, dŏNT or dânt,* or, more fully, **Durante† Alighieri,** (or **Alighieri,**) doo-rân'tà â-le-ge-ā'ree, [Lat. DAN'TES ALIGE'RIUS,] an illustrious Italian poet, regarded as the greatest poetical genius that flourished between the Augustan and the Elizabethan age, was born in Florence in May, 1265. He was instructed in liberal studies and arts by Brunetto Latini and other eminent scholars, and became well versed in Latin, philosophy, and theology. He also acquired skill in music, painting, and other accomplishments. He is said to have studied at Padua, Bologna, and Paris. In early youth (1274) his spiritual life and imaginative faculty were awakened by his love for Beatrice Portinari. This passion inspired his first poetic efforts, and exerted on his mind a profound and lasting influence. In his "Vita Nuova," a beautiful reverie, written about 1290 in alternate prose and verse, he has commemorated this tender passion, which, it appears, was not unrequited, though, for some unknown reason, they were not united. The tradition that she married another is not confirmed by any passage in his writings. After her death (in 1290) his friends persuaded him to marry Gemma Donati, a lady of a noble family; but the parties were so uncongenial that they finally separated. She complained of his unsocial habits.

Florence and Italy were then distracted by the implacable feuds of the Guelphs and Ghibelines. Dante's family being Guelphs, he espoused their cause with characteristic ardour, and fought for it at Campaldino, in 1289, with signal bravery. His eloquence and address were displayed in several political missions to foreign courts. In 1300 he was elected to the high office of Prior of Florence, where the Guelph party was divided between two factions, called Bianchi and Neri, (Whites and Blacks.) The Donati were the leaders of the Neri, and Dante favoured the Bianchi. The Neri prevailed, and in 1302 condemned Dante, with many others, to perpetual banishment, and the confiscation of his estate, on a charge of peculation. From this time he wandered without a home, and suffered much from poverty in addition to his other afflictions. It appears that his wife and children did not follow him in exile.

The events of his life subsequent to his banishment are mostly involved in uncertainty. Like his fellow-exiles, he joined the Ghibeline party, and made unsuccessful attempts to recover his rights. Among the princes whose hospitality he enjoyed in his exile were Cane Grande de la Scala, of Verona, and Guido Novello, of Ravenna, to the former of whom he dedicated his "Paradiso." About 1316 the privilege of returning to Florence was offered to him, on condition that he would pay a fine and confess his guilt. This offer he rejected with indignation; though he expressed a desire to be restored on any terms "consistent with the fame and honour of Dante." He died at Ravenna, September 14, 1321. The following lines inscribed on his tomb are supposed to be his own composition:

"Hic claudor Dantes patriis extorris ab oris,
Quem genuit parvi Florentia mater amoris."‡

Soon after his death appeared his sublime and unique poem, the "Divina Commedia," which is supposed to have been written during his exile; but the time and place of its origin are not ascertained. It was first printed in 1472. The subject of this poem is the author's own experience, real or imaginary, and the scene is laid in the infernal regions, purgatory, and paradise. It is certainly a surprising phenomenon to appear in that dark period of transition between ancient and modern literature.

"Dante," says Hallam, "is among the very few who have created the national poetry of their country. Of all writers he is the most unquestionably original. . . . No poet ever excelled him in conciseness and in the rare talent of finishing his pictures by a few bold touches,—the merit of Pindar in his better hours. . . . The great characteristic excellence of Dante is elevation of sentiment, to which his compressed diction and the emphatic cadences of his measure admirably correspond." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

"I suppose," says Ruskin, "that the powers of the imagination may always be tested by accompanying tenderness of emotion; and thus (as Byron said) there is no tenderness like Dante's, neither any intensity nor seriousness like his,—such seriousness that it is incapable of perceiving that which is commonplace or ridiculous, but fuses all down into its white-hot fire."

"Ah, from what agonies of heart and brain,
What exultations trampling on despair,
What tenderness, what tears, what hate of wrong,
What passionate outcry of a soul in pain,
Uprose this poem of the earth and air,
This medieval miracle of song!"
LONGFELLOW'S "Divina Commedia."

Dante was taciturn, inclined to solitude, and familiar with but few. Voltaire, who did not appreciate his genius, wittily says, "His reputation will go on increasing, because scarcely anybody reads him." To this it may be replied that he is read, if not by ordinary readers, at least by all those who can appreciate originality and power in the expression of human passion. Dante wrote, in Latin prose, a political work "On Monarchy," ("De Monarchia,") and "De Vulgari Eloquio," a treatise on the structure of the Italian language; also, in Italian prose, "Il Convito," a mystical commentary on three of his odes. The style of his prose is pure, elegant, and nervous; that of his verse is still more admirable. Two of his sons, Pietro and Jacopo, had literary tastes, and wrote valuable commentaries on their father's poem. Cary's translation of the "Commedia" into English blank verse is highly commended. We have also an excellent English version of the "Divina Commedia" by Longfellow, remarkable for its literalness.

See BOCCACCIO, "Vita di Dante," 1544; CHABANON, "Vie de Dante," 1773; FABRONI, "Elogj di Dante, di Poliziano," etc., 1800; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire de Dante," 1841; R. DE VERICOUR, "Life and Times of Dante," 1858; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" FAURIEL, "Dante et les Origines de la Langue et la Littérature Italiennes," 2 vols., 1854; AMPÈRE, "Voyage Dantesque" in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," 1839; MACAULAY, "Essay on Milton;" F. X. WEGELE, "Dante's Leben und Werke," 1852; CESARE BALBO, "Vita nuova di Dante," 1839; English version of the same, by BUNYAN, 1852; MISSIRINI, "Vita di Dante Alighieri," 1840; EMIL RUTH, "Studien über Dante Alighieri," 1853; UGO FOSCOLO, "Discorso sul Testo di Dante," 1825; REV. HENRY STEBBING, "Lives of the Italian Poets," London, 1831.

Dante, dân'tà, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian mathematician, born at Perugia, lived about 1500. He attempted to fly with artificial wings, but fell, and broke his leg.

Dante or **Danti,** dân'tee, (GIROLAMO,) a Venetian painter of the sixteenth century, was a pupil of Titian.

Dante or **Danti,** (IGNAZIO,) an Italian geometer, born at Perugia in 1537, entered the Dominican order. Cosimo I. invited him to Florence to teach mathematics. In 1583 he was made Bishop of Alatri. He wrote several

* Chaucer has DAUNT or DAUNTE, (Wyf of Bathes Tale,) which seems to be merely an English representation of the French pronunciation.

† Durante, his original name, was contracted in popular parlance into Dante.

‡ Literally, "Here [I] Dante, whom Florence, a mother of little love, bore, am enclosed, an exile from my native country."

treatises on astronomy and mathematics, and was the first modern who made a gnomon by which the equinoxes and solstices could be determined. His "Mathematical Science reduced to Tables" is a work of great erudition. Died in 1586.

Dante or **Danti**, (PIETRO VINCENZO,) an Italian poet and mathematician, born at Perugia, wrote a commentary on the Sphere of Sacrabosco, (1544,) and verses in imitation of the great poet Dante. Died in 1512.

Dante or **Danti**, (VINCENZO,) an eminent Italian architect and sculptor, born at Perugia in 1530, was employed by the grand duke Cosimo de' Medici. His statue of Julius III. at Perugia is esteemed a masterpiece. He was a near relative of Ignazio, noticed above. He made for the Escurial designs which Cosimo I. sent to Philip II. of Spain. Died in 1576.

Dantine, dôn'tèn', or **D'Antine**, (FRANÇOIS,) a French Benedictine monk, born in the diocese of Liege in 1688, lived some years in Paris. He was one of the editors of Du Cange's "Glossary," (1733,) and the first principal editor of the "Art of Verifying Dates," a valuable work on chronology. Died in 1746.

Danton, dan'tọn or dôn'tòn', (GEORGES JACQUES,) one of the great leaders of the French Revolution, born at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1759, was a lawyer by profession. With a large, muscular frame, a passionate temperament, a dauntless spirit, and the voice of a Stentor, he was well constituted for a political orator. "Nature has given me," said he, "the athletic form and the harsh expression of liberty." He instituted the club of Cordeliers, perhaps even more intemperately radical than that of the Jacobins, and became the chief orator of the Parisian populace. He is believed to have directed the sanguinary insurrection of the 10th of August, 1792, which subverted the French monarchy. The supreme power then fell into the hands of Danton, Marat, and Robespierre, the first of whom, obtaining the office of minister of justice, had the chief control of the capital.

In the alarm caused by the invasion of France by the Prussians, he spoke with confidence, and urged the adoption of a bold and resolute policy. Like certain other remarkable men whom destiny appears to have adapted for a particular crisis, Danton seems to have seen with the clear insight of genius just what was demanded by the times. On one occasion, when many thought the prospects of the republic almost desperate, he uttered those words, afterwards so famous, which seemed to fire like an electric flash the expiring patriotism and enthusiasm of the people: "Il nous faut de l'audace, et encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace."* He appears not to have been responsible for the massacre of the imprisoned royalists in September, 1792, although he made little effort to protect them. On his election to the Convention he resigned the office of minister of justice, became the leader of the Mountain, and voted for the death of the king. His power soon declined, for he was opposed by the more fanatical extremists, and his success seems to have excited the jealousy of Robespierre. He used to say, "All will go well as long as men say, 'Robespierre and Danton;' but woe to me if ever they should say, 'Danton and Robespierre.'" In 1793 he was chosen a member of the committee of public safety, but when he had made that committee supreme in power he voluntarily left it. At the crisis of his struggle with the extreme terrorists, Danton's decision failed. Though he knew his death was resolved on, he declined to fly or to strike the first blow. In March, 1794, he was arrested, with Lacroix and others, and taken before the fatal tribunal which he had himself instituted. Little formality was observed at his trial,—or rather his condemnation; for the judges refused to hear his defence. When the judge asked him his name, residence, etc., he answered, "My name is Danton; my dwelling will soon be in annihilation; but my name will live in the Pantheon of history." He maintained his usual lofty bearing at the scaffold, where he perished April 5, 1794. According to Lamartine, "Nothing was wanting to make Danton a great man, except virtue." Most of the more recent writers on the French Revolution regard Danton as a man of lofty and steadfast patriotism, with perhaps too much of fervour and enthusiasm. His general policy towards his political adversaries was one of clemency and conciliation. He was far above the suspicion of any design to enrich himself at the public expense. A splendid orator, a consummate politician, and a man of robust will, he at last either trusted too much to Robespierre's good intentions and ability to save him and his country, or, what is more probable, he despaired of his own ability to control the course of events, and submitted to the inevitable without a struggle.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" MICHELET, "Histoire de la Révolution Française;" VILLAUMÉ, "Histoire de la Révolution;" LORD BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" BARANTE, "Histoire de la Convention;" DES JARDINS, "Vie de Danton," 1851; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Danton, (JOSEPH ARSÈNE,) a French editor, nephew of the preceding, was born at Plancy (Aube) in 1814. In 1840 he was employed by M. Villemain, minister of public instruction, as *chef de cabinet*. He edited in 1839 "Cousin's Lectures on Philosophy." Died in 1869.

Dantz or **Danz**, dânts, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German Orientalist, born near Gotha in 1654, was professor of Oriental languages, and afterwards of theology, at Jena. He published grammars of the Hebrew and Syriac languages, and many works on the history and antiquities of the Jews. Died in 1727.

Dantzio, DUKE OF. See LEFEBVRE.

Dănu, [Hindoo pron. dŭn'ŏŏ,] in Hindoo mythology, a daughter of Daksha, and the mother of the Dânavas. (See DANAVA.)

Dan'vęrs, (HENRY,) Earl of Danby, an English officer and courtier, born in Wiltshire in 1573, served as captain in the army which Elizabeth sent to aid Henry IV. of France, and was knighted for his conduct in that war. He was afterwards major-general under the Earl of Essex in Ireland. Charles I. created him Earl of Danby and a member of the privy council. He founded a botanic garden for the University of Oxford. Died in 1644.

Danville. See ANVILLE, D'.

Danz. See DANTZ.

Danzi, dânt'see, (FRANZ,) a German composer of operas and church-music, was born at Manheim in 1763; died in 1826.

Daph'ne, [Gr. Δάφνη,] a nymph of classic mythology, beloved by Apollo. According to the poetical legend, she fled from Apollo, who pursued her, and was transformed into a laurel-tree, which was afterwards sacred to Apollo.

Daph'nis, [Gr. Δαφνίς,] a shepherd and hero of Sicily, the reputed inventor of pastoral poetry, was called a son of Mercury. The poets relate that he was the favoured lover of a Naiad, who punished him with blindness for his infidelity to her.

See the First Idyl of THEOCRITUS and the Fifth Eclogue of VIRGIL.

Da Ponte, dâ pon'tà, (LORENZO,) an Italian poet, born at Ceneda in 1749. Having been banished from Venice for some satirical verses, he went to Vienna, where he became Latin secretary to Joseph II. Here he wrote several operas for the Italian theatre. After the death of Joseph II. he passed some years in London, whence, in 1805, he emigrated to New York. About 1829 he was appointed professor of Italian in Columbia College. He wrote "Don Giovanni" (or "Don Juan") and other dramas, and sonnets. Died August 17, 1838.

Da Ponte, (LORENZO,) a son of the preceding, born in London in 1805, became professor of belles-lettres in the University of New York. He wrote a "History of the Florentine Republic," (1833.) Died in 1841.

Dapper, dâp'pęr, (OLIVER or OLFERT,) a Dutch physician and geographer, published several extensive and interesting works, among which are a "Description of Africa," (1668,) a "Description of the Chinese Empire," and a "Description of Asia." His works contain many maps and excellent plates. Died in 1690.

Daquin or **D'Aquin**. See AQUIN, D'.

Daquin, dȧ'kăn', (JOSEPH,) a noted physician, born at Chambéry in 1757, wrote, besides other works, "La Philosophie de la Folie." ("The Philosophy of Insanity," 2d ed., 1804.) Died in 1815.

* "What we need is daring, (or boldness,) and again daring, and forever daring."

Dârâ or **Dârâb**, the Persian of DARIUS, which see.

Dârâ-Shikôh, dâ'rȧ shĭ-kōh', written also **Dara-Chékouh**, a Hindoo prince, born in 1616, was the favourite son of Shâh Jehân. He was defeated in battle by his brother Aurung-Zeb, and put to death by his order in 1643.

Daran, dȧ'rŏN', (JACQUES,) a skilful French surgeon, born at Saint-Frajon in 1701, practised with success in Milan, Turin, and Messina. At the last place he gained credit by his professional services and humanity during the plague. He was settled at Marseilles, when the fame of his skill in disorders of the urethra induced the king to invite him to Paris, where he resided until his death. The king granted him letters of noblesse in 1755. Daran invented the bougies which bear his name, and wrote a few professional works. Died in 1784.

See "Biographie Médicale."

D'Arblay, dar'blā or dȧr'blā', MADAME, (originally FRANCES BUR'NEY,) a celebrated English novelist, born at Lynn-Regis in 1752, was the daughter of Dr. Charles Burney, an eminent musician and author of the "History of Music." She was a shy and silent child, and at the age of eight did not know her letters. Her mother having died when Frances was about ten, no teacher or governess was provided for her; but her fond father's negligence was compensated by her own efforts in self-education. In 1760 Mr. Burney removed to London, where he gained admission into the highest literary society, and his house was frequented by Johnson, Burke, Garrick, and many others. His concerts, at which the greatest Italian vocalists performed gratis, attracted a throng of the most noble as well as the most fashionable of the metropolis. By such social influences, rather than by books and schools, was her mind trained and matured; though she seldom performed any part on this scene but that of a silent and diffident observer. About 1776 her novel "Evelina"—commenced some years before—was ready for the press. Observing a strict secrecy respecting the authorship of the book, she sent the manuscript to Dodsley without her name; but he refused to publish it on such conditions. After much delay, it was sold for twenty pounds, and appeared anonymously in 1778. The admiration and applause with which it was received were much increased when the secret transpired that the author was a reserved, obscure young woman. Her book was warmly eulogized by Burke, Johnson, Gibbon, and Sheridan, the first of whom sat up all night to read it, and the second pronounced her superior to Fielding. "She found herself," says Macaulay, "on the highest pinnacle of fame." Her second book, "Cecilia," (1782,) did not disappoint the high expectations of the public. "It was placed," says Macaulay, "by general acclamation, among the classical novels of England." In 1786 she had the misfortune to be appointed second keeper of the robes to Queen Charlotte, with a salary of two hundred pounds. This situation was peculiarly and extremely irksome to a person of her fine sensibility, as she was debarred from all congenial society and subject to the constant restraints of despotic etiquette. For five years, in deference to her father's wishes, she sacrificed her health and domestic happiness for the privilege of standing in the presence of royalty. In 1793 she married Count D'Arblay, an amiable and estimable French officer, then an exile. From 1802 to 1816 she resided with her husband in France. She died at Bath in 1840. Besides the above-named works, she wrote "Camilla," and other fictions. Her "Diary and Letters" (7 vols., 1842–46) is a work of rare interest.

See MACAULAY, "Essay on Madame D'Arblay."

Darboy, dȧr'bwȧ', (GEORGES,) a French prelate, born at Le Fayl-Billot, January 16, 1813, was ordained to the priesthood in 1836, and became in 1839 professor of philosophy, and in 1841 of dogmatic, in the seminary of Langres. In 1859 he was made Bishop of Nancy, and in 1863 Archbishop of Paris; at the Vatican Council he was one of the first to submit to the dogma of papal infallibility, which he had strongly opposed. During the rule of the communists in Paris in 1871 he was seized as a hostage, and, with the other hostages, was murdered (May 27, 1871) while in the act of blessing his enemies. He was eminent for works of charity. He published some religious and devotional works, and a "Life of Saint Thomas à Becket," (1859.)

Dar'bў, (JOHN NELSON,) born in London, November 18, 1800, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the bar, but afterwards entered the Episcopalian ministry, which he left in 1832. He became a travelling preacher, and was one of the founders of the religious sect called "Plymouth Brethren." He published a large number of books on religious questions. Died at Brighton, April 28, 1882.

Dar'bў, (WILLIAM,) an American geographer, born in Pennsylvania. He published a valuable and interesting work, entitled a "View of the United States," with a particular account of the various river-basins, and other information. Died in 1854.

Daro, (JOAN.) See JOAN OF ARC.

Darcet, dȧr'sȧ', (JEAN,) a distinguished French chemist and physician, born at Doazit, in Guienne, in 1727. About 1742 he acquired the friendship of Montesquieu, who employed him as tutor to his son in Paris. After the death of that patron, Darcet devoted himself to chemical researches in concert with Count de Laugarais. He made successful experiments in the fabrication and improvement of porcelain, the components of which he discovered by analysis about 1766. At the death of Macquer (1784) he was chosen in his place a member of the Academy of Sciences, and director of the manufactory of Sèvres. He was also inspector-general of the assay-office, and a professor in the College of France. He demonstrated that the diamond is combustible, and invented the metallic alloy which bears his name, and which is fusible at the temperature of boiling water. He was the author of several chemical treatises. Died in 1801.

See J. J. DIZÉ, "Précis historique sur la Vie de J. Darcet," 1802; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Darcet, (JEAN PIERRE JOSEPH,) an eminent chemist, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1777. He was appointed assayer of the mint in 1801, and afterwards founded or directed several manufactories of chemical products which he improved, and among which were soda and soap. In 1823 he succeeded Berthollet as chemist in the Academy of Sciences. He wrote many useful treatises on sanitary and economical questions, one of which is "On the Principal Salt-Mines of Europe," (1824.) Died in 1844.

Darçon. See ARÇON, D'.

D'Ar'cў, (PATRICK,) COUNT, an Irish engineer and scientific author, born at Galloway in 1725, removed to France in early youth, and served in the French army in 1744. He was skilled in mechanics and other sciences, and wrote an "Essay on Artillery," a "Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight," and other works. Condorcet composed his eulogy in the Academy of Sciences. Died in Paris in 1779.

Dar'dą-nus, [Gr. Δάρδανος,] a mythical or semi-fabulous personage, who is represented as a son of Jupiter and Electra, and the ancestor of the Trojans. Homer reckons five generations between Dardanus and Priam.

Dardel, dȧr'dĕl', (ROBERT GUILLAUME,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1749; died in 1821.

Dardi, dar'dee, (BEMBO,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Venice about 1560, translated the works of Plato into Italian. Died about 1640.

Dareau, dȧ'rō', (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born near Guévet in 1736; died about 1783.

Daremberg, dȧ'rŏN'bairg', (CHARLES VICTOR,) a French physician, born at Dijon in 1817. He published (in French) "Select Works of Hippocrates," (1843,) an edition of Galen, (1854,) and other works. In 1849 he became librarian of the Mazarin Library. Died in 1872.

Dā'rēs [Gr. Δάρης; Fr. DARÈS, dȧ'rĕs'] of Phrygia, a priest of Vulcan, is mentioned in the "Iliad" of Homer who praises his wisdom. He is supposed to have been present at the siege of Troy. There existed in the early ages a history of the destruction of Troy, which was regarded as the work of Dares, and as older than Homer's "Iliad." A prose work in barbarous Latin has come down to us which purports to be a version of that of Dares. It was popular in the fifteenth century, and was often printed with the work of Dictys Cretensis.

Dareste, dȧ'rĕst', (ANTOINE ELISABETH CLÉOPHAS,) a French historical writer, born in Paris in 1820; died at Lucenay-lès-Aix, August 3, 1882.

Daret, dȧ'rȧ', (PIERRE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1610, published a collection of the portraits of eminent persons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which was highly prized, also a "Life of Raphael, translated from the Italian," (1651.) Died in 1675.

Dar'gan, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Irish engineer and contractor, born in Carlow county about 1800. He superintended the construction of several railways and canals in Ireland. He was the chief promoter of the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, on which he expended many thousand pounds of his own money. Died in 1867.

Dargaud, dȧR'gō', (JEAN MARIE,) a French writer, a friend and imitator of Lamartine, born at Paray-le-Monial in 1800, published, among other works, "Solitude," (1838,) a "History of [Queen] Mary Stuart," (1850,) and poetical versions of Job and the Psalms of David. Died January 5, 1866.

D'Argenson. See ARGENSON, D'.

D'Argental. See ARGENTAL, D'.

D'Argentré. See ARGENTRÉ, D'.

D'Argenville. See DEZALLIER.

Dargomyski, dar'go-mĭs'ke, (ALEXANDER SERGIOVITCH,) a Russian musical composer, born near Toola, Smolensk, in 1813. His operas "Esmeralda," (1847,) "Rusalka," (1856,) and "Kozaak" have been successful. Died January 17, 1868.

D'Argonne. See ARGONNE, D'.

Daries, dȧ're-ēs, or **Darjes**, dar'yēs, (JOACHIM GEORG,) a German jurist and philosopher, born at Güstrow in 1714. He began in 1738 to teach philosophy at Jena, and in 1763 was appointed by Frederick the Great professor of law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with the title of privy councillor. He published many able works, among which are "The First Principles of Finance," (in German, 1756,) and "Institutes of Universal Jurisprudence," (in Latin, 1766.) Died in 1791.

See J. H. FICHTE, "Beiträge zur Charakteristik der Neueren Philosophen;" C. R. HAUSEN, "J. G. Daries als academischer Lehrer geschildert," 1791.

Da-rī'us* [Gr. *Δαρεῖος*; It. DARIO, dȧ-ree'o; Persian, DARA, dȧ'rȧ, or DARAB, dȧ-rȧb'] **I.**, or **Da-rī'us Hȳs-tas'pis**, (known as GUSHTÂSP (gōōsh-tȧsp') in the legendary history of Persia,) King of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes, a member of the noble family of Achæmenidæ. In 521 B.C., having killed the usurper Smerdis, he ascended the throne recently vacated by the death of Cambyses. He first organized the extensive empire which Cyrus and Cambyses had acquired by conquest, and divided it into twenty grand satrapies. After suppressing a revolt of the Babylonians, he led a great expedition against the nomadic Scythians of Europe, which was not successful. To chastise the Athenians for aiding some Ionian insurgents, he sent Datis and Artaphernes with a large army, which was completely routed at Marathon in 490 B.C. He was preparing to renew the contest, when he died in 485, and was succeeded by his son **Xerxes**. Darius was a ruler of superior ability.

See HERODOTUS; GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" CARL L. STRUVE, "Feldzug des Darius gegen die Scythen," 1812; JUSTIN, books i., ii., and vii.

Darius II., called **Da-rī'us O'chus** or **No'thus**, was the natural son of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who gave him in marriage his daughter Parysatis. Having deposed Sogdianus, who had killed Xerxes II., the lawful heir, he became king in 424 B.C. He died in 405, leaving two sons, Artaxerxes Mnemon and Cyrus the Younger, the former of whom was his successor.

See XENOPHON, "Hellenica" and "Anabasis."

Darius III. or **Cod-o-man'nus**, the last king of the ancient Persian monarchy, was a descendant of Darius Nothus. He began to reign at the death of Arses, in 336 B.C. In the second year of his reign Persia was invaded by Alexander of Macedon, who gained a victory at the river Grani'cus. Darius, having taken command of his army, was defeated at Issus in 333, and at Arbela in 331 B.C. He then retreated towards Bactriana, pursued by the Macedonians, who were on the point of taking him prisoner, when he was killed by Bessus, one of his own satraps, in 330. With his expiring breath he expressed his thanks to the victor for his humane treatment of the royal captives, his wife and daughters. Alexander married his daughter Statira.

Darius Hystaspes. See DARIUS I.

Darius Ochus. See DARIUS II.

Darius the Mede, of the Bible, is supposed to be the Cyaxares II. of profane history.

See Daniel vi.

Darjes. See DARIES.

Darke, dark, (WILLIAM,) an American officer, born in Pennsylvania in 1736. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Died in 1801.

Dar'ley, (FELIX O. C.,) an eminent American designer, born in Philadelphia in 1822. He removed to New York about 1848. He has illustrated Irving's "Sketch-Book," "Knickerbocker's New York," "Rip van Winkle," and other humorous works, with success; also the novels of Cooper and Dickens. His outline illustrations of Judd's "Margaret" are greatly admired. After visiting Europe he published "Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil," (1868.) Died March 27, 1888.

Dar'ley, (GEORGE,) a poet and mathematician, born in Dublin in 1785, removed to London in 1825. He gained distinction by his critical contributions to the "Literary Gazette" and "Athenæum," and wrote several poems, one of which is called "Sylvia, or the May Queen," (1827,) and treatises on geometry and algebra. Died in 1849.

Dar'ling, (GRACE,) an English heroine, born at Bamborough in 1815, was the daughter of the keeper of the Longstone light-house, on one of the Farne Islands. The Forfarshire steamer having been wrecked in that vicinity, September 6, 1838, she went out in a small boat, at the imminent peril of her life, and rescued nine persons who were clinging to a rock. A public subscription of about £700 was raised by the people of the United Kingdom as a testimonial to her heroic conduct. Died in 1842.

Dar'ling, (HENRY,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian clergyman, born at Reading, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1824. He graduated at Amherst College in 1842, studied theology at the Union and Auburn Seminaries, and from 1847 to 1881 held pastorships in Hudson, N.Y., Philadelphia, and Albany. In 1881 he was appointed president of Hamilton College. Among his works are "A Closer Walk," "Christian Union," "Conformity to the World," etc. Died April 20, 1891.

Darling, (JAMES,) an English bibliographer, born in 1797, was for many years a bookseller in London. He published (1852–57) a valuable work, entitled "Cyclopædia Bibliographica: a Library Manual of Theological and General Literature," (2 vols.) Died in 1862.

Dar'ling-ton, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an eminent American botanist, born in Birmingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1782. He practised medicine at West Chester, and was elected a member of Congress in 1814 by the voters of his native county, which he also represented for two other terms, (1819–23.) He published a valuable work on the plants of Chester county, entitled "Flora Cestrica," (1837,) which was commended by eminent botanists of Europe; also, "Memorials of John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall," (1849.) Died in 1863.

See "Obituary Notice of William Darlington," read before the American Philosophical Society, February 19, 1864, by T. P. JAMES.

Darluc, dȧR'lük', (MICHEL,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Grimaud in 1707 or 1717, obtained the chair of botany in the University of Aix. He wrote the "Natural History of Provence," (3 vols., 1782–86,) and several medical works. Died in 1783.

Darmagnac, dȧR'mȧn'yȧk', (JEAN BARTHÉLEMI,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Toulouse in 1766, distinguished himself at Austerlitz in 1805, and, as general of division, rendered important services at Vittoria (June, 1813) and Toulouse, (1814.) Died in 1855.

Darmaing, dȧR'mȧN', (JEAN JÉRÔME ACHILLE,) a French journalist, born at Pamiers in 1794, began in 1825

* Darius, in Persian Dârâ or Dârâb, and in Hebrew Daryavesh, signifies "prince," or "lord:" hence Darius Hystaspis would signify the "lord or king [son of] Hystaspes or Gushtâsp." (See GUSHTÂSP.)

to publish the "Gazette des Tribunaux," which was very successful. About 1832 he became chief editor of the "Constitutionnel." Died in 1836.

Dar'mesteter, (JAMES,) a Jewish author, was born at Château-Salins, in Lorraine, in 1849. He became professor of Zend at the École des Hautes Études, at Paris, in 1877, and at the Collége de France in 1885. He wrote works on the Zend-Avesta, and "Essays on English Literature." Died in 1894. He married the English poetess, AGNES M. F. ROBINSON, *q.v.*

Darn'ley, (HENRY STUART,) LORD, a Scottish noble, born in England about 1545, was the son of the Earl of Lenox and Margaret Douglas, a niece of Henry VIII. of England. His father was descended from the house of Stuart, and his mother was a half-sister of James V. His relation to the royal family and his comely person caused him to be selected in 1565 as the husband of Queen Mary. She treated him at first with much kindness, but was soon disgusted by his stupidity, insolence, and profligacy. He instigated the murder of Rizzio, which she deeply resented and resolved to revenge. During a fit of illness Darnley lodged in an isolated house called the Kirk in the Field, which was blown up by gunpowder, Darnley being killed, February 9, 1567. Respecting the responsibility of this crime, see MARY STUART.

Darondeau, dȧ'rôn'dō', (STANISLAS,) a French painter of genre and religious subjects, born about 1800; died in 1842.

Darquier de Pellepoix, dȧr'ke-ȧ' dėh pėl'pwȧ', (AUGUSTIN,) a French astronomer, born at Toulouse in 1718, had an observatory at his own house, and hired persons to calculate. He wrote a "Uranography," (1771,) which Lalande commended, "Astronomical Observations," (1777–82,) and a few other scientific works. He was an associate of the Institute. Died in 1802.

Darracq, dȧ'rȧk', (FRANÇOIS BALTHASAR,) a French legislator, born at Mont-de-Marsan about 1750, was a member of the Council of Five Hundred, (1795–99.) Died about 1808.

Darrigol, dȧ're'gol', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French priest, born in 1790. He wrote an able "Critical Dissertation on the Basque Language." In 1829 he won a prize from the French Academy for his "Analysis Raisonnée of the Grammatical System of the Basque Language," when William Humboldt was a competitor. Died in 1829.

Dart, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, flourished about 1725, and wrote "Antiquities of Westminster Abbey," (2 vols., 1723.) Died in 1730.

Darthé, dȧr'tȧ', (AUGUSTIN A. J.,) a French Jacobin, born at Saint-Pol in 1769. He was executed as an accomplice of Babeuf in 1797.

Dartmouth, LORD. See LEGGE, (GEORGE.)

Dartois de Bournonville, dȧr'twȧ' dėh boor'nôn'vėl', (FRANÇOIS VICTOR ARMAND,) a French dramatist, born at Beauvais in 1788, wrote many vaudevilles and plays, now mostly forgotten. Died in 1867.

Daru, dȧ'rü', (MARTIAL NOËL PIERRE,) BARON, born in Paris in 1774, was a brother of Count Pierre Antoine Noël. He was commissary of war during the republic, and gained distinction as an able administrator under Napoleon I., who appointed him intendant of Vienna in 1809, and intendant of the crown at Rome in 1811. He left in manuscript an unfinished "History of Rome during the French Occupation." Died in Paris in 1827.

Daru, (NAPOLÉON,) COUNT, a son of Count P. A. N. B. Daru, was born in Paris in 1807. He served as captain in Algeria, became a peer in 1832, was a republican under the empire, and was senator from 1876 to 1879. Died February 20, 1890.

Daru, (PIERRE ANTOINE NOËL BRUNO,) COUNT, an eminent French statesman and author, born at Montpellier in 1767. About 1790 he wrote "Washington," an epic poem. He favoured the Revolution, and in 1791 became a commissary in the army of Brittany. While imprisoned during the reign of terror, he translated into French verse the Odes and Epistles of Horace. About 1800 he was appointed secretary of war, and in 1802 a member of the Tribunate, in which he advocated the cause of public instruction. Between 1804 and 1806 Bonaparte made him a councillor of state, a count of the empire, and intendant-general of the imperial household. In the campaigns of 1806 and the ensuing years he accompanied Bonaparte, who had much confidence in his ability and employed him as commissary-general, financier, and negotiator. Having become chief minister of state in 1811, he opposed the Russian expedition, but, when other counsels prevailed, made extraordinary exertions to meet its exigencies. In 1815 he was chosen president of the French Academy, an office for which he was well adapted by his dignity, his good taste, his sonorous voice and lucid diction. As an author his merit is conspicuous. His "History of Venice" (1819) is esteemed the best work on that subject, and his poems and eulogies on Volney and others are admired. Died in 1829.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" LAMARTINE, "Éloge du Comte Daru;" VIENNET, "Notice sur Daru," prefixed to his "Histoire de Venise;" ARMAND MARRAST, "Notice sur M. Daru," 1829; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1825.

Darvieux. See ARVIEUX.

Dar'win, (CHARLES,) a son of Erasmus Darwin the poet, was born at Lichfield in 1758. While a student of medicine at Edinburgh, he gained a first-prize medal. Died in 1778.

Darwin, (CHARLES ROBERT,) F.R.S., an eminent English naturalist, a grandson of the poet Dr. Darwin, was born at Shrewsbury, February 12, 1809. He accompanied Captain Fitzroy in the Beagle in a voyage of exploration, 1831–36, and recorded his observations respecting geology, etc. in his "Voyage of a Naturalist round the World," which obtained great popularity. "The author," says a writer in the "Quarterly Review" for December, 1839, "is a first-rate landscape-painter with the pen, and the dreariest solitudes are made to teem with interest." In 1839 he published a "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of Countries visited by H.M.S. Beagle." His "Monograph of the Family Cirripedia" (1851–53) is a remarkable work. He produced arguments against the immutability of species, in a work entitled "The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection," (1859,) which attracted great attention. Among his other works are "The Fertilization of Orchids," (1862,) "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," (1868,) "Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex," (1871,) "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," (1872,) "Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants," (2d ed., 1875,) "Insectivorous Plants," (1875,) "Cross and Self Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom," (1876,) "Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the Same Species," (1877,) "The Power of Movement in Plants," (1880,) and "Earthworms," (1881.) Mr. Darwin's views as to the origin of species, when first enunciated, met with great opposition; but his theories, variously modified, are now held by the great majority of naturalists. Died April 19, 1882.

Darwin, (ERASMUS,) M.D., an ingenious English poet and physiologist, born at Elton, near Newark, in 1731. Having graduated at Cambridge, he settled at Lichfield, where he married, and practised with success until 1781, when he removed to Derby. His principal poem, "The Botanic Garden," (1791,) had a great popularity among his contemporaries, which has since rather declined. It was composed on an original plan, and displayed great powers of description; but the style is too ornate. His "Phytologia" (1800) presented many novel ideas and analogies in physiology, some of which are now received as true. He also wrote "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," "The Temple of Nature," a poem, and other works. A writer in the "Edinburgh Review" for 1803 says of the "Botanic Garden," "The novelty of its plan, an imposing air of boldness and originality in his poetical and philosophical speculations, and a striking display of command over the sources of poetical embellishment, were sufficient to secure him the approbation of even fastidious readers." Died in 1802.

Darwin, (FRANCIS,) a son of Charles Darwin, born in 1848, was joint author with his father of "The Power of Movement in Plants," (1880,) and lecturer on botany at Cambridge in 1884. He edited the "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin," (1887.)

Darwin, (GEORGE HOWARD,) an English astronomer, a son of Charles Darwin, was born in 1846. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as second wrangler, in 1868, and became a Fellow of his college, was called to the bar in 1872, and in 1879 was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1883 he was elected Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge. Of his publications the most notable were those on the effects of tidal friction on the earth and the moon, given in his "The Tides and Kindred Phenomena in the Solar System," (1898.) Died 1912.

Darwin, (ROBERT WARING,) an English physician, brother of Erasmus Darwin. He published "Principia Botanica, or an Introduction to the Sexual System of Linnæus," (3d edition, 1810.) Another Dr. ROBERT WARING DARWIN, F.R.S., (born in 1766; died Nov. 13, 1849,) his nephew, was a son of Erasmus Darwin, and was the father of Charles Darwin, the great naturalist.

Das, das, (CHITTA RANJAN,) Indian politician, was born at Calcutta, Nov. 5, 1870. He practised law in Calcutta, and became leader of the Bengal Swaraj party. He was opposed to western domination. Died 1925.

Daschkow or **Daschkoff.** See DASHFOK.

Da'sent, (GEORGE WEBBE,) a British writer, born in 1820, translated "The Norsemen in Ireland," (1855,) etc. He was knighted in 1876; died in 1896.

Dash, THE COUNTESS. See SAINT-MARS, MARCHIONESS OF.

Dashkof or **Daschkow,** dăsh'kof, written also **Dashkov,** (EKATERINA ROMANOVNA,) a Russian princess, eminent for her talents and achievements, born in 1744, was the daughter of Count Roman Woronzof. About the age of sixteen she was married to Prince Dashkof. In 1762 she was the master-spirit of the conspiracy which dethroned Peter III. and made his wife autocrat as Catherine II. Having lost the favour of the empress, she travelled several years in foreign countries, and returned in 1782, when she was appointed president of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg. Under her auspices was founded the Russian Academy, (literary,) of which she became the first president in 1784. She planned and in part compiled the Dictionary published by this academy, and wrote several plays, etc. On the accession of the emperor Paul, in 1796, she was deprived of her offices and banished from the capital. Died in 1810. She left "Memoirs of her Life," which were published (in English) in 1840.

Dass, dăs, (PETTER,) "the father of Norwegian poetry," the son of Peter Dundas, a Scotchman, was born in the isle of Nord Herö, Norway, in 1646. He became a Lutheran priest, and died in August, 1708. Among his works are the famous "Nordlands Trompet," (1739,) "Den norska Dale-Vise," (1696,) and "Aandelig Tidsfordriv," (1711.)

Dassier, dă'se-ā', (JOHN,) a Swiss engraver of medals, was born at Geneva in 1677. The medals which he executed of many eminent persons in the age of Louis XIV. have been used as models by other artists. Died in 1763.

His son, JACOB ANTHONY, born at Geneva in 1715, was also a skilful engraver, and was employed about 1740 in the London Mint as second engraver. He then removed to Saint Petersburg, where he worked for some time. He engraved medals of the most illustrious men of science, which are highly prized. Died in 1759.

Dassouci, dă'soo'se', (CHARLES COYPEAU,) a French burlesque poet and musician, born in Paris about 1604; died after 1675.

Dat'a-mēs, [Gr. Δατάμης; Fr. DATAME, dă'tăm',] a Persian general, distinguished for his military talents, revolted against Artaxerxes Mnemon, and was killed about 362 B.C.

Dathe, dā'tĕh, [Lat. DA'THIUS,] (JOHANN AUGUST,) an able German Orientalist and theologian, born at Weissenfels, Saxony, in 1731, obtained the chair of Oriental languages at Leipsic in 1762. His capital work is a Latin version of the Old Testament, (published in separate parts from 1773 to 1789,) which is commended for fidelity and for elegance of style. Died in 1791.

See AUGUST W. ERNESTI, "Elogium J. A. Dathii," 1792.

Datheen, dā-tān', [Lat. DATHE'NUS,] (PETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Ypres, became a Protestant minister at Frankfort in 1555, and returned to the Low Countries about 1566. He acquired great celebrity as a preacher, and composed a Dutch poetical version of the Psalms, which was used in the churches of Holland for about two centuries. In consequence of his seditious speeches against the Prince of Orange, he exiled himself, took the name of P. Montanus, and practised medicine with success at Stade and Elbing from 1585 until his death in 1590.

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. I.; DE VRIES, "Histoire de la Poésie Hollandaise."

Dati, dā'tee, (AGOSTINO,) an eminent Italian orator and writer, was born at Sienna in 1420. He opened a school of rhetoric in that city, and was often chosen to make public orations in Latin by his fellow-citizens, who also raised him to high offices in the republic. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Sienna," and other works, historical and religious, among which is a "Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul." Died in 1478.

See N. BANDIERA, "De Augustino Datho," Rome, 1733; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Dati, (CARLO ROBERTO,) usually called simply CARLO DATI, an eminent Italian scholar, born at Florence in 1619, was a descendant of Goro Dati. He studied geometry under Galileo. In 1638 he formed an intimate friendship with Milton, who visited Florence in that year, and who has commemorated their friendship in Latin epistles. Dati was one of the most learned of Italian philologists. He was appointed professor of Greek and Latin literature at Florence in 1648. He published, besides other works, a "Discourse on the Necessity of Speaking one's own Language correctly," (1657,) and "The Lives of Ancient Painters," ("Vite de' Pittori antichi," I vol., 1667,) "which," says Ginguené, "is one of the best works on ancient painting." Died in 1676.

See G. NEGRI, "Istoria degli Scrittori Fiorentini;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" F. FONTANI, "Elogio di C. R. Dati," 1794.

Dati, (GIULIANO,) an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1445; died in 1524.

Dati, (GIULIO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1560, wrote "La Contessa di Parione," (1596.) Died about 1630.

Dati, (GORO DI STAGGIO,) a noble Florentine, born in 1363, was one of the priors of the republic in 1425, and gonfalonier in 1428. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Visconti, First Duke of Milan," which was not printed until 1735. Died in 1436.

Dati, (LEONARDO,) an Italian ecclesiastic of high reputation, brother of the preceding, was born at Florence about 1360. He was employed by the republic of Florence as ambassador to various courts between 1409 and 1422. Died in 1425.

Dā'tis, [Gr. Δᾶτις,] a Persian general, who, in conjunction with Artaphernes, commanded the army which was defeated at Marathon, 490 B.C.

D'Attaignant. See ATTAIGNANT.

Daub, dowp, (KARL,) a German theologian, born at Cassel in 1765, became professor of theology at Heidelberg about 1795. He published volumes of lectures entitled "Daub's Vorlesungen," (1838,) "Prolegomena to Moral Theology and the Principles of Ethics," (1839,) and "The System of Christian Dogmatics," (1841,) and other works. Died in 1836.

See ROSENKRANZ, "Erinnerungen an C. Daub," 1837.

Daubanton, dō'bŏN'tŏN', (ANTOINE GRÉGOIRE,) French judge and jurist, born in Paris in 1752, wrote a "Dictionary of the Civil Law," a "Dictionary of the Commercial Code," and other legal works. Died in 1813.

Daubasse, dō'bāss', (ARMAND,) a French poet, born in Quercy in 1664. His works were all improvised. Died in 1727.

Daubenton, dō'bŏN'tŏN', (GUILLAUME,) a French Jesuit, born at Auxerre in 1648. About 1700 Louis XIV. appointed him confessor to his grandson, Philip V. of Spain, over whom he acquired a great influence. Ac-

cording to Voltaire, Daubenton revealed, in a letter to the French regent, the secret of Philip's intended abdication, and the regent sent the letter to Philip. The latter then showed it to his confessor, who fainted, and soon after expired, in 1723.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV."

Daubenton, (LOUIS JEAN MARIE,) a celebrated French naturalist, born at Montbar on the 29th of May, 1716, was sent to Paris by his father to study theology; but he preferred medicine. Having graduated as M.D. in 1741, he returned home with the intention to practise. Buffon, who was also a native of Montbar, and his former schoolmate, having been chosen intendant of the Jardin du Roi at Paris, (now Jardin des Plantes,) engaged Daubenton in 1742 to assist him in his projected scientific works. By his sound judgment, invincible patience, and unerring accuracy, he was admirably qualified for such a task. In 1745 he was appointed curator and demonstrator of the cabinet of natural history. He enriched Buffon's "Natural History" with an immense number of facts and descriptions, cautiously avoiding the bold hypotheses to which Buffon was rather prone. In 1778 he obtained a chair of natural history in the College of France. He wrote many articles on that science for the first "Encyclopédie," and for the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences." He made great improvements in the cabinet of natural history, of which he had charge fifty years. About 1794 the Jardin du Roi was converted into a school, styled the Museum of Natural History, in which he was appointed professor of mineralogy. He merited public favour by promoting the propagation of Spanish sheep, and wrote several popular treatises on the subject, one of which is entitled "Instruction for Shepherds." In 1799 he was elected a senator. He died January 1, 1800.

See CUVIER, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Daubenton," in the "Mémoires de l'Institut," tome iii.; LACÉPÈDE, "Éloge historique de Daubenton," 1799; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Daubenton, (MARGUERITE,) cousin and wife of the preceding, born at Montbar in 1720, was married in 1749. Her romance of "Zélie in the Desert" is written in a natural style, and was received with favour. Madame Buffon was her niece. Died in 1818.

Daubeny, dôb'ne or dawb'ne, (CHARLES,) D.D., an English divine, born in 1744, became prebendary of Salisbury in 1784, and Archdeacon of Sarum in 1804. He published a "Guide to the Church," and other works on theology. Died in 1827.

Daubeny, (CHARLES GILES BRIDLE,) an English chemist and naturalist, born at Stratton in 1795, was for many years professor of botany and rural economy in the University of Oxford. In 1824 he published an "Essay on the Geology and Chemical Phenomena of Volcanoes." He wrote an important work called "Description of the Active and Extinct Volcanoes, with Remarks on their Origin," (1826,) treatises on the Geology of North America and Italy, and several memoirs on chemistry. He was president of the British Association in 1856. Died in December, 1867.

D'Aubigné, dô'bèn'yà', (JEAN HENRI MERLE,) a Swiss divine and popular historian, was born at or near Geneva in 1794. His father, Louis Merle, was descended from the French Calvinist family of D'Aubigné. He was educated for the church, and was pastor of a French church in Hamburg for five years. Between 1823 and 1830 he preached at Brussels. About 1830 he became professor of Church history in a college at Geneva. He published in 1835 the first volume of his capital work, "History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century," which obtained a great popularity. Among his other works are "The Protector, (Cromwell,) a Vindication," (1848,) "Germany, England, and Scotland," (1848,) "Character of the Reformer and the Reformation of Geneva," (1862,) and "History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin," (8 vols., 1862–75.) He died at Geneva, October 24, 1872.

D'Aubigné, (THÉODORE AGRIPPA.) See AUBIGNÉ, D'.

Daubigny, dô'bèn'ye', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1817. He has produced many pictures of French scenery, some of which have been purchased by the emperor and the ministers of state. Among his works are a "View of the Seine at Charenton," and a "Sunset." Died February 19, 1878.

Daubigny, (PIERRE,) a French painter in miniature, was born in Paris in 1793; died July 15, 1858.

Daubrée, dô'brà', (GABRIEL AUGUSTE,) a French geologist, born at Metz in 1814; died in 1896.

Daubus, dô'büs', written also **Daubuz,** (CHARLES,) a French Protestant, born at Auxerre, lived about 1625, and was for a long time minister at Nérac. He published "L'Échelle de Jacob," ("Jacob's Ladder," 1626,) and "Bellarmin reformé," ("Bellarmin Reformed," 1631.)

Daubuz. See DAUBUS.

Daubuz, dô'büz', (CHARLES,) a French Protestant divine, born about 1670, removed to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, (1685,) and became vicar of Brotherton. He was author of a "Commentary on Revelation," (1712,) which is much esteemed. Died June 14, 1717.

Daucourt, dô'koor', (BONAVENTURE,) a French geologist, who lived about 1630, and wrote a treatise on volcanoes, deluges, etc.

Daude, dôw'dęh, (ADRIAN,) a German historian, born in Franconia, wrote a "Universal History," (4 vols., 1748–58.) Died in 1755.

Daudé, dô'dà', (PIERRE,) a French Protestant minister and writer, born in 1681; died in England in 1754.

Daudet, dô'dà', (ALPHONSE,) a French novelist and dramatist, born at Nîmes, May 13, 1840, was after 1857 a journalist at Paris. Wrote various popular novels, poems, and the amusing "Tartarin" extravaganzas. Died December 16, 1897. His brother Ernest, born at Nîmes in 1837, wrote novels and other works, and his son Leon, born in 1869, wrote a number of novels.

Daudiguier. See AUDIGUIER, D'.

Daudin, dô'dăN', (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French naturalist, born in Paris about 1774, was in childhood afflicted with an infirmity which almost entirely deprived him of the use of his legs. His wife assisted him in the composition of his works, for which she designed the figures. His principal works are a "Treatise on Ornithology," (1800,) which was never finished, and a "Natural History of Reptiles," (1802.) The latter, according to Cuvier, was the most complete work on that class of animals which had then appeared. Died in 1804.

Daugier, dô'zhe-à', (FRANÇOIS HENRI EUGÈNE,) COUNT, a noted French admiral, born at Courtezon in 1764. He commanded one of the four grand corps of the flotilla destined for the invasion of England in 1804, and distinguished himself at the battle of Baylen in 1808. Died in 1834.

Daullé, dô'là', (JEAN,) a skilful French engraver with the burin, born at Abbeville about 1705. He removed to Paris, and engraved portraits and history with a high reputation. Among his master-pieces are a portrait of the Countess of Feuquières, and a "Magdalene," after Correggio. Died in 1763.

D'Aulnoy, (MARIE CATHERINE JUMELLE DE BERNEVILLE,) countess, a French authoress, born about 1650. She wrote many tedious romances and some worthless historical memoirs, but her "Contes des Fées" (Fairy Tales) are simple and charming in style, and the "White Cat," "The Yellow Dwarf," and others are favorites in European nurseries and familiar figures in pantomime. Died in 1705.

Daum, dŏwm, [Lat. DAU'MIUS,] (CHRISTIAN,) an eminent German teacher, born at Zwickau, Saxony, in 1612. He became regent of the College of Zwickau in 1642, and rector of the same in 1662. He published editions of several Latin authors, and left, in manuscript, unfinished works, among which was a "History of the Poets." Died in 1687.

D'Aumale. See AUMALE, D'.

Daumas, dô'mâs', (MELCHIOR JOSEPH EUGÈNE,) a French general and writer, born in 1803. He went to Algeria in 1835, and learned the Arabic language. About 1841 he was placed by General Bugeaud at the head of the political affairs *(affaires indigènes)* of Algeria, which he managed with credit. He published an "Exposé of the Actual State of Arab Society and Government," (1845,) "Manners and Customs of Algeria," and other works

of merit. In 1850 he was chosen director of affairs of Algeria in the ministry of war. He obtained the rank of general of division in 1853. Died in 1871.

Daumat. See DOMAT.

Daumer, dŏw'mẹr, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born at Nuremberg in 1800. He was professor at Nuremberg a few years between 1822 and 1830. He published a "System of Speculative Philosophy," (1831,) "Philosophy, Religion, and Antiquity," (1833,) translations from the Persian poet Hâfiz, (1846,) and other works. His system resembles the pantheism of Hegel. Late in life he became a Roman Catholic. Died at Würzburg, December 14, 1875.

Daumesnil, dō'mȧ'nēl', (PIERRE,) a brave French general, born at Périgueux in 1777, served in Italy and Egypt from 1795 to 1800, and became chef d'escadron about 1806. He lost a leg at Wagram in 1809. In 1812 he was made general of brigade and governor of Vincennes castle, which he defended obstinately against the allies in 1814 and 1815. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1831. Died in 1832.

Daumont. See AUMONT, D'.

Daun, von, fon dŏwn, (LEOPOLD JOSEPH MARIA,) COUNT, an able Austrian general, born at Vienna in 1705. He made his first campaign against the Turks. About 1748 he obtained the rank of field-marshal. He commanded at the battle of Kolin, June 18, 1757, where Frederick the Great was defeated with great loss. In the same year the Austrians, under Charles of Lorraine and Daun, lost a great battle at Leuthen. Having surprised the Prussian king at Hochkirchen, (1758,) Daun gained a victory, for which he was rewarded with 300,000 florins, a sword from the pope, and many honours. He was defeated in turn by Frederick at Torgau in 1761. After the peace of 1763 he became president of the Aulic Council, and enjoyed great favour at court until his death in 1766.

See ARCHENHOLZ, "History of the Seven Years' War," 1793; "Memoirs of Count Von Daun," by A. HENDERSON, London, 1757.

Daunou, dō'noo', (PIERRE CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a meritorious French statesman and author, born at Boulogne in 1761, entered the order of Oratorians. In 1792 he was elected to the National Convention, in which he supported moderate measures, opposed the proscription of the Girondists, and was one of the framers of the constitution of the year III., (1795.) He was the first president of the Council of Five Hundred, and a member of the committee appointed to frame the constitution of the year VIII., (1800.) In 1807 he was chosen keeper of the archives of France. He was chief editor of the "Journal des Savants" from 1816 to 1838, and about 1818 obtained a chair of history in the College of France. He contributed many articles to the "Biographie Universelle." In 1838 he was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1839 was created a peer. Among his numerous useful works are an "Essay on the Temporal Power of the Pope," (1810,) and a "Course of Historical Studies," in 20 vols., the first of which was published in 1842. Died in 1840. "He was so simple, so modest, so firm and consistent," says Villenave, "that envy was compelled to pause, and criticism reduced to silence, before the renown of his talents and his virtues."

See A. H. TAILLANDIER, "Documents biographiques sur Daunou," 1841; VICTOR LECLERC, "Notice sur Daunou;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" WALCKENAER, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de M. Daunou," 1841.

Daunt or **Daunte.** See DANTE.

Dauphin, dō'fȧN', (AUGUSTIN ANNE,) a mediocre French poet, born at Niort about 1759; died in 1822.

Daurat. See DORAT.

Dausque, dōsk, (CLAUDE,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Saint-Omer in 1566; died in 1644.

Dauvergne. See AUVERGNE, D'.

Dauvigny. See AUVIGNY, D'.

Dauxiron. See AUXIRON, D'.

Dauz, dŏwts, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German Orientalist, born near Gotha in 1654, is known as the author of a system of Hebrew grammar. Died in 1727.

Dauzats, dō'zȧ', (ADRIEN,) a French painter and lithographer, born at Bordeaux in 1808. As a painter of genre, he obtained medals of the first class in 1835, 1848, and 1855. Died in Paris, February 18, 1868.

Daval, dȧ-vȧl', ? (PETER,) an English mathematician, was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1763.

Davanzati Bostichi, dȧ-vȧn-zȧ'tee bos-tee'kee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian writer and merchant, born at Florence in 1529. He cultivated literature with success, and filled several civil offices with credit. The perfection of the Tuscan language was his favourite pursuit. His most remarkable work is an Italian version of Tacitus, (1658,) which, says Ginguené, "is a master-piece of purity of style, of vigour, precision, and elegance." It is said to be more concise than the original. He also wrote a treatise on "The Tuscan Cultivation of the Vine and other Trees," (1600.) Died in 1606.

See G. NEGRI, "Istoria degli Scrittori Fiorentini;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Dav'ẹn-ant, (CHARLES,) LL.D., an English writer on finance and political economy, a son of Sir William Davenant, was born in 1656. In 1685 he was returned to Parliament, and appointed inspector of plays. In 1695 he gained reputation by his "Essays on the Ways and Means of Supplying the War," which was followed by several treatises on the revenues, trades, etc., the merit of which was variously estimated. In 1703 he was appointed inspector-general of exports and imports. Died in 1714.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. iii.; "Biographia Britannica."

Davenant, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in London in 1576. In 1618 James I. sent him to attend the Synod of Dort, and in 1621 appointed him Bishop of Salisbury. He had previously been professor of divinity in Cambridge University. He published an excellent "Exposition of Paul's Epistles," (in Latin, 1627,) and several other works. Died in 1641.

Davenant, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English dramatic poet, born at Oxford in 1605. Having written "Albovine" and another tragedy, he was chosen poet-laureate in 1637 as successor to Ben Jonson. He was a royalist in the civil war, and was knighted by Charles I. in 1643. He was confined in the Tower about two years for political reasons, and owed his safety to Milton. His principal production is "Gondibert," an unfinished epic poem, which was much admired by Cowley, Waller, and others, but is now neglected. He was associated with Dryden in an alteration of Shakspeare's "Tempest." He died in 1668, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

See SOUTHEY, "British Poets;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820.

Davenant, (WILLIAM,) a son of the preceding, translated La Mothe le Vayer's work on the Greek and Latin historians. He was drowned near Paris in 1681.

Dav'ẹn-pōrt, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English Catholic friar, born at Coventry in 1598, assumed the name of Sancta Clara, and was chaplain to Queen Henrietta. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1680.

Dav'ẹn-pōrt, (EDWARD LOOMIS,) an American actor, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1816. He went upon the stage in 1836, and won distinction in both hemispheres as an actor of versatile talent. He was successful alike in comedy and tragedy. Died at Canton, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1877. His wife, *née* FANNY VINING, (born 1833, at London; died July 20, 1891,) was also an actor of merit.

Davenport, (FANNY LILY GIPSY,) a daughter of the preceding, was born at London in 1851. Her *début* was made in Boston in 1865. In 1879 she married Mr. E. H. Price, an actor. Died in 1898.

Davenport, (JOHN,) an English Puritan, born at Coventry in 1598, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637. He was the first minister of New Haven, Connecticut, where he preached about thirty years, and had much influence in the civil affairs of the colony. Died in 1670.

Davenport, (RICHARD ALFRED,) an English editor and biographer, born about 1780, published, besides other works, a "Dictionary of Biography," (1 vol. 12mo, 1831.) Died about 1852.

Daverhoult, dȧ'vẹr-hŏwlt', [Fr. pron. dȧ'vĕR'hoo',] (JEAN ANTOINE,) a native of Holland, was a member of the French Legislative Assembly in 1791–92. He was

one of the founders of the club of Feuillants. Died in 1792.

Davey, (RICHARD PATRICK BOYLE,) journalist and author, born in Norfolk, England, in 1848. He was connected with various newspapers, wrote works of travel, including "The Sultan and his Subjects," a work of much merit, and several novels and plays.

Dā'vid, [Heb. דּוִד or דָּוִיד; Gr. *Δαβίδ* or *Δαυίδ*; Arabic, DÂOOD or DÂÛD, dā'ōōd',] a celebrated Hebrew poet, prophet, and king, a son of Jesse, was born at Bethlehem about 1090 B.C. He was a shepherd in his youth, and an excellent musician. About the age of twenty-two he entered the service of King Saul, whose morbid spirit he soothed by playing on the harp, and he was anointed by the prophet Samuel as king in the place of Saul. Soon after this event he killed, in single combat, Goliath, a Philistine giant, and married Michal, a daughter of Saul. The king, however, regarded him with jealous malignity, and made several attempts against his life. David, therefore, fled for safety to Achish, King of Gath, where he feigned insanity. After many perilous adventures, he ascended the throne about 1055 B.C. He reigned seven years at Hebron as King of Judah, and on the death of Saul's son was recognized as king by all the tribes of Israel. By victories over the Philistines, the Moabites, the Syrians, the Edomites, etc., he greatly extended the boundaries of his kingdom, which, under his rule, attained a high degree of prosperity and power. His reign was disturbed by a rebellion of his son Absalom, and by conspiracies of other sons. He died about 1015, and was succeeded by his son Solomon. David was the author of many of the Psalms which bear his name, and which give proof of poetical genius of the highest order. Though not without human infirmities, by which he was more than once betrayed into great sins, he was, on the whole, distinguished for magnanimity and a tenderness of heart rare in one so constantly engaged in the pursuits of war. (See I. Samuel xxvi. 7–12, and I. Chronicles xi. 13, 14.)

See also I. Samuel, chap. xv.; II. Samuel, *passim*; I. Chronicles, chaps. xi.–xxix.; CHANDLER, "History of the Life of David," 1758; EWALD, "Geschichte des Volkes Israel;" DROSTE, "Leven van Koning David," 1716; HANSER, "Historia Davidis," 1780; DELANY, "Life and Reign of David, King of Israel," 3 vols., 1742.

Dā'vid, a Christian emperor of Abyssinia, born about 1500, succeeded his father Nahu in 1507. His realm was invaded and partly conquered about 1514 by the Turkish Sultan Selim I. David formed an alliance with Portugal about 1520. Died about 1540.

Dā'vid III., a celebrated king of Georgia, was the son of George II., whom he succeeded in 1089. The Turks had subjected the greater part of Georgia, and even Teflis, the capital, was in their power. David raised an army, defeated the Turks, and recovered Teflis in 1121. Several battles were fought afterwards, in which the Georgians were victors. He died in 1124, and left the throne to his son, Demetrius II.

David, an Armenian philosopher. See DAVID OF NERKEN.

Dā'vid I., King of Scotland, sixth son of Malcolm III., succeeded his brother, Alexander I., in 1124. Before this event he had married Maud, the great-niece of William the Conqueror, and obtained Northumberland as her dowry. Having refused to acknowledge Stephen as King of England, and supported the claim of Matilda, who was his niece, he was involved in war with that prince. In 1137 David invaded England, and was defeated at Northallerton. He died in 1153, and was succeeded by his grandson, Malcolm IV.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chap. xiii.; BUCHANAN, "History of Scotland."

David II. or **David Bruce**, King of Scotland, was the son of Robert Bruce, and was a minor when his father died in 1329. In 1332 Edward Baliol invaded Scotland, defeated an army commanded by the regent Mar, and was crowned at Scone. David then took refuge in France. His subjects maintained the contest against Baliol and his English ally, and in 1342 he recovered the throne. In 1346 he invaded England, was defeated and taken prisoner, and did not obtain his liberty until 1357. Died in 1371, and was succeeded by his nephew, Robert Stuart, or Robert II.

David, dȧ'vĕd', (CHARLES,) a French engraver, born in Paris about 1600; died about 1660.

His brother JÉRÔME was a skilful etcher with aqua-fortis.

David, dȧ'vid, (CHRISTIAN GEORG NATHAN,) a popular Danish journalist and statesman, born at Copenhagen in 1793. He wrote some successful works on political economy, became a leader of the Liberal party, and was a member of the Diet from 1848 to 1853, and was afterwards finance minister. Died June 18, 1874.

See J. B. SCHICK, "Professor David und sein Vaterland," 1835.

David, (FÉLICIEN,) a French musical composer, born at Cadenet (Vaucluse) in 1810. He became in 1830 a pupil of Lesueur, Fétis, and Reber, in the Conservatoire of Paris. In 1831 he quitted the Conservatoire and joined the Saint-Simonians, by whom he was employed to set hymns to music. On the dispersion of that society he visited the Levant, where he collected popular melodies, etc., and returned to Paris in 1835. He produced "The Rebel Angel," "The Swallows," and other melodies, which failed to render him famous. His "ode-symphonie" called "The Desert," performed in 1844, first revealed to the public his superior talent, and procured for him a European reputation. In 1847 he produced "Christopher Columbus," an "ode-symphonie," which was very successful. Died at St.-Germain-en-Laye, Aug. 29, 1876.

David, dȧ'vit, (FERDINAND,) a German composer and violinist, born at Hamburg in 1810. He became concertmeister at Leipsic about 1836. Died in 1873.

David, (FRANÇOIS ANNE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1741, was a pupil of Le Bas. In youth he became engraver of the cabinet of Monsieur, (Louis XVIII.) He published "The Antiquities of Herculaneum," and illustrated works on the history of England and other nations. Died in 1824.

David, dȧ'vĕd' or dā'vid, (JACQUES LOUIS,) a celebrated French historical painter, born in Paris in 1748, was a pupil of Vien. Having obtained the grand prize of the Academy for his "Antiochus and Stratonice," in 1775, he went to Rome with Vien, and was affected to tears by the superiority of the classical antique style, and the conviction that he must begin anew the study of his art. When Vien saw his "Triumph of Paulus Æmilius," he exclaimed, "You are destined to ruin or regenerate the school." He returned to Paris in 1780, composed his "Belisarius," and was received as academician in the Royal Academy, with the title of painter to the king, in 1783. The next year he again visited Rome, where he produced the "Horatii," which was highly applauded and made a great sensation among the Parisians. He had become the chief of the French painters when the Revolution began. Elected to the Convention in 1792, he voted for the death of the king, and disgraced himself by complicity in the crimes of Robespierre. On the fall of this leader, (1794,) David was imprisoned several months. He was the chief manager of the great national festivals and spectacles of the republic. About 1795 he produced his "Rape of the Sabines," which is called his master-piece, and was sold for 60,000 francs. Napoleon patronized him, and appointed him his first painter. At the restoration he was exiled as a regicide, and lived in Brussels until his death, in 1825. He was a member of the Institute. He had a vivid imagination, an ardent and susceptible temperament, and was not devoid of magnanimity. As an artist he was deficient in colouring, but attained the highest rank by his design, which, in the opinion of his admirers, is inimitably beautiful and true

David, dȧ'vĕd', (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE,) D.D., a bishop, born near Angers, in France, in 1761; became a Roman Catholic deacon in 1783, and a priest in 1785; was a theological professor at Angers; went in 1792 to Baltimore; held professorships in Maryland and in Kentucky. In 1819 he was consecrated Bishop of Mauricastro and made coadjutor of the distinguished Dr. Flaget, of Kentucky. Died July 12, 1841.

David, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French surgeon, born at Gex in 1737. He obtained prizes for several treatises, one of which was "On the Mechanism of Respiration," (1766.) He shared the labours of the surgeon Lecat, who chose him as his successor. Died in 1784.

David, (MAXIME,) a French miniature-painter, born

at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1798. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1841. Died at Passy, Sept. 24, 1870.

David, (PIERRE,) a French poet and diplomatist, born near Falaise in 1771. As consul at Smyrna, he saved the lives of many Greeks during an insurrection. Among his poems is "The Siege of Athens," (1827.) Died in 1846.

David, (PIERRE JEAN,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Angers in 1789. He went to Paris in 1808, and, having won the first prize (with a pension) in 1811, was enabled to pursue his studies in Rome. About 1824 he established his reputation by a statue of the Prince of Condé. He was elected to the Institute in 1826, and in 1831 was ordered by the government to adorn the Pantheon with sculptures. He preferred to exercise his talent on republican subjects and on persons who have been useful to society. Among his works are busts of Washington, La Fayette, Lamartine, Arago, Lamennais, and Goethe. He produced statues of Jefferson, (at New York,) Cuvier, Racine, and many others. He was a republican member of the Assembly in 1848. Died in 1856.

See GUSTAVE PLANCHE, "Portraits d'Artistes;" ADRIEN MAILLARD, "Étude sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de David d'Angers," 1839.

Dā'vid, SAINT, the patron of Wales, born in Cardiganshire about 490 A.D., founded several monasteries, for which he composed rules. He was the author of Homilies, and other works. Died in 544.

Dā'vid ap Gwil'lym, a famous Welsh bard of the fourteenth century, is said to have courted the favour of the fair Morvid in one hundred and forty-seven poems. Notwithstanding these demonstrations, or perhaps in consequence of them, she married another.

David Bruce. See DAVID II.

Dā'vid Com-ne'nus, the last emperor of Trebizond, usurped the throne at the death of his brother John. When his capital was attacked by Mahomet II. in 1461, he surrendered on condition that this Sultan should marry his daughter Anna. David and his sons were reduced to choose between death and the Moslem religion, and preferred the former, in 1462.

Dā'vid de Po'mis, a Jewish rabbi and physician, born at Spoleto, in Italy, in 1525. He produced a Hebrew Lexicon, (1587.) Died about 1600.

Dā'vid-George, a noted fanatic and impostor, born at Delft about 1500, had some natural eloquence and cunning. After associating with the Anabaptists, he formed a new sect, called Davidists, and, according to some accounts, professed that he was the Messiah. To escape persecution, he fled about 1542 to Bâle, where he lived in disguise eleven years. In 1553 he endeavoured to save Servetus, and wrote in favour of toleration. He published a "Wonderbook," and other works. Mosheim thinks he had more virtue than his opponents give him credit for. Died in 1556.

David of Nerken, an eminent Armenian philosopher of the Platonist school, lived about 460–490 A.D. He studied at Athens under Syrianus, the master of Proclus, and wrote a number of works, among which is "The Foundations of Philosophy." He is said to have translated into Armenian the works of Plato and Aristotle.

David Rubeni, dā'vid roo-bā'nee, a Jewish fanatic, lived towards the end of the fifteenth century, and predicted that the Messiah would come in 1500. He pretended that he had a mission to conduct the Jews of Europe to Palestine.

Davide, dā've-dà,(LUIGI ANTONIO,)an Italian painter, born at Lugano in 1648; died about 1730.

Dav'I-dis, (FRANZ,) a Socinian minister, born in Hungary about 1510; died in 1579.

Davidof, dā-vee'dof, **Davydow,** or **Davuidof,** dāv-wee'dof, (DENIS VASILIEVITCH,) a Russian general and poet, born at Moscow in 1784; died in 1839.

Dā'vids, (ARTHUR LUMLEY,) an English Orientalist, born in Hampshire in 1811. He published a Turkish Grammar, (1832.) Died in 1832.

Davids, (THOMAS WILLIAM RHYS,) an English Orientalist, born at Colchester, May 12, 1843, was educated at the University of Breslau, and in 1866 entered the Ceylon civil service. In 1877 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He is author of able works on Booddhism, etc., and has made important translations from the Pali.

Da'vid-son, (GEORGE,) a distinguished astronomer, was born at Nottingham, England, May 9, 1825, and brought to the United States in childhood, where he was educated in the high school of Philadelphia. He was appointed on the United States Coast Survey in 1845, and among his many duties made a survey for a ship-canal across the isthmus of Darien, surveyed the coast of Alaska, and in 1869 observed the total eclipse of the sun in Alaska. He also was in charge of the transit of Venus expeditions to Japan in 1874 and to New Mexico in 1882. He computed the transit factors of many thousands of stars, was sent to Europe and Asia to report on their methods of irrigation, and in 1880 observed the total solar eclipse from an elevation of six thousand feet. His work in the triangulation of the Pacific coast was extensive, occupying many years. In 1873 he became a professor in the University of California, was its regent from 1877 to 1884, and president of the California Academy of Sciences after 1874. His active and varied labors gave rise to a large number of works and papers.

Davidson, (JOHN,) a Scotch author, was born at Barrhead, Renfrewshire, April 11, 1857. He taught in various Scotch towns, and in 1890 went to London, where he published numerous works, mainly of poetry, including "In a Music Hall," (1891,) "Fleet Street Eclogues," (1894,) "The Last Ballad and other Poems," (1898,) etc.

Davidson, (LUCRETIA MARIA,) an American poetess, born at Plattsburg, New York, in 1808. She wrote verses before she was six years old, and composed with great facility. It is stated that she wrote two hundred and seventy-eight poems, besides many which were destroyed. Died in August, 1825. A collection of her poems was published, with a Memoir by S. F. B. Morse, in 1829.

Davidson, (RANDALL THOMAS,) archbishop, born in 1848. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford, held various positions in the Anglican Church, was Clerk of the Closet to Queen Victoria and King Edward, and was bishop of Rochester 1891–95, of Winchester 1895–1903, and Archbishop of Canterbury after 1903.

Da'vid-son, (REV. SAMUEL,) an Irish dissenter and biblical critic, born at Ballymena about 1808. He published "Sacred Hermeneutics Developed," (1843,) "Biblical Criticism," (new ed., 1852,) "An Introduction to the New Testament, Critical, Exegetical and Theological," (1868,) "Canon of the Bible," (1877,) etc. Died in 1898.

Davidson, (THOMAS,) a philosopher, born near Fetterangus, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, October 25, 1840; graduated at Aberdeen in 1859, and after 1867 resided in the United States, engaged as editor and teacher. Afterward studied archæology in Greece. In his "Philosophical System of Rosmini-Serbati" he vigorously assails materialism. Died October 16, 1885.

Davidson, (THOMAS,) a poet, born near Jedburgh, Scotland, in July, 1838. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and preached for a time in the Orkneys. Wrote a humorous "Life of a Scotch Probationer." Died in 1867.

Davidson, (WILLIAM,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania in 1746. He was killed in battle at Cowan's Ford, in North Carolina, in 1781.

Dā'vie, (WILLIAM RICHARDSON,) born in England in 1756, came to America about 1762. He served as colonel under Generals Greene and Sumter in the Revolutionary war, was a member of the convention which formed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was chosen Governor of North Carolina in 1799. He was sent as envoy to France in 1799 or 1800. Died in 1820.

See SPARKS, "American Biography," vol. xv., Second Series, "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Daviel, dā've'ĕl', (JACQUES,) a skilful French oculist, born in Normandy in 1696. He settled in Paris in 1746, and received the title of oculist to the king in 1749. He invented a method to cure cataract by extraction, which was successful. Died in 1762.

Davies, dā'vēz, (CHARLES,) an American mathematician, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1798. He became professor of mathematics at West Point about 1824. He published "Elementary Algebra," (1839,) "Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry," (1840,) "Practical Mathematics," (1852,) and other works, which have been extensively used as text-books in colleges and academies. Having resigned his chair at West Point, about 1837, he subsequently was appointed a professor in Columbia College, New York. Died Sept. 18, 1876.

Dā'vieš, (EDWARD,) a Welsh divine, born in 1756, was rector of Bishopston and chancellor of Brecon. He wrote, besides other works, "Celtic Researches, or the Origin, Traditions, and Language of the Ancient Britons," (1804,) and a treatise on Druidism, which is commended. Died in 1831.

Dā'vieš, (Lady ELEANOR,) born in 1603, was the daughter of the Earl of Castlehaven, and wife of Sir John Davies. She gained notoriety as a prophetess, and published some strange predictions in 1649. Died in 1652.

Davies, (JOHN,) a learned Welsh divine, who graduated at Oxford in 1593, and became a canon of Saint Asaph's. He was well versed in the antiquities of his nation, and published a work on "Ancient British Languages." Died in 1644.

Davies, (JOHN,) a Welsh writer, born in 1625, translated several works from the French. Died in 1693.

Davies, (JOHN,) D.D., an English philologist, born in London in 1679, was appointed prebendary of Ely in 1711. He edited the works of Cicero, Cæsar, and other Latin authors. Died in 1732.

Davies, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent English poet and judge, born in Wiltshire in 1570, graduated at Oxford. In 1599 he acquired reputation by his poem entitled "Nosce Teipsum," ("Know Thyself.") In 1603 he was appointed solicitor-general of Ireland, and soon after attorney-general. He was knighted in 1607. In 1612 he published an excellent work on the political state of Ireland. He was returned to the English Parliament in 1621, and obtained the dignity of lord chief justice in 1626, but died suddenly the same year. In reference to the poem above noticed, Hallam remarks, "Perhaps no language can produce a poem, extending to so great a length, of more condensation of thought, or in which fewer languid verses will be found."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" G. CHALMERS, "Life of Davies;" Foss, "The Judges of England;" "Biographia Britannica;" "Retrospective Review," vol. v., 1822.

Davies, (JOHN LLEWELYN,) an English clergyman of the Established Church, was born at Chichester, February 26, 1826, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He published "Theology and Morality," (1873,) and other works, poetical, bibliographical, etc.

Davies, (Sir LOUIS HENRY,) a Canadian legislator, was born in Prince Edward Island in 1845. He held important positions on Prince Edward Island 1867–82, and was a member of the Dominion House of Commons after 1882. He was counsel for Great Britain in the Fisheries Arbitration of 1877, delegate to Washington on the Behring Sea seal question 1897, and a member of the Joint High Commission between Canada and the United States 1898. Became a member of the Privy Council of Canada in 1896, and was made minister of marine and fisheries. Died 1924.

Davies, (MYLES,) a Welsh writer or compiler, lived about 1715. He published "Athenæ Britannicæ," (3 vols., 1716.)

Davies, (ROBERT,) a Welsh poet, born in 1770, was the author of a good Welsh grammar, and of some admired poems. Died in 1836.

Davies, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine and distinguished pulpit orator, born at New Castle, Delaware, in 1724. He was instrumental in founding the College of New Jersey, and in 1758 succeeded Jonathan Edwards as president of that institution. Died in 1761, leaving several volumes of sermons.

Davies, (THOMAS,) an English actor and bookseller, born about 1712. He made his *début* on the stage about 1736, and soon after opened a bookstore in London, where he acquired the friendship of Dr. Johnson. Returning again to the stage, he married Miss Yarrow, a beautiful actress. The satire of Churchill in the "Rosciad" induced him to quit the theatre and resume the book-trade. He wrote a "Life of Garrick," (1780,) which procured for him both fortune and reputation, and was author of several other biographies. Died in 1785. Johnson and Boswell met for the first time in his house.

See BOSWELL'S "Life of Johnson."

Davies, (THOMAS ALFRED,) born in Saint Lawrence county, New York, in 1809, served in the campaigns of 1861, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862.

Davies, (Rev. WALTER,) a British author, born in 1761, wrote an esteemed treatise on the "Agriculture and Domestic Economy of Wales," (1811,) and other works. Died about 1848.

Daviess, dā'vis, (JOSEPH HAMILTON,) U. S. attorney for Kentucky, volunteered in an expedition against the Indians in 1811, and was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7 of that year. His wife was a sister of Chief-Justice Marshall.

Davila. See AVILA.

Davila, dā've-lā, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish theologian, born at Avila, was a Dominican. Died in 1604.

Davila, dā've-lā, (ENRICO CATERINO,) a celebrated Italian historian, born at Sacco, near Padua, in 1576, was the son of Antonio Davila, who, like several of his ancestors, had been Constable of Cyprus. About the age of seven he was taken to Paris, where he was educated, and became a page at the French court. From 1594 to 1598 he served with distinction in the army of Henry IV., and collected materials for his history. In 1599 he returned to Padua. About 1606 he engaged in the service of the Venetian senate, and commanded several military expeditions with success. In 1630 he produced his "History of the Civil Wars of France from 1559 to 1598," ("Historia delle Guerre civili," etc.,) which is unanimously regarded as authentic, and generally impartial, excepting his favouritism towards Catherine de Médicis, to whom his family was indebted. His style is graphic, spirited, and concise, and free from the prevalent defects of his time. The narration is remarkably varied and picturesque. In 1631 Davila was appointed governor of Crema. As he was performing the journey thither, he was involved in a dispute with an insolent official, who refused to furnish accommodations that Davila had a right to demand. Davila was shot dead by this person, who was instantly killed by the son of the historian.

See "Life of Davila," prefixed to an edition of his works published by APOSTOLO ZENO, Venice, 1733; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Davila, (Don PEDRO FRANCO,) a Spanish naturalist, born at Guayaquil, removed about 1748 to Paris, where he formed an extensive cabinet. In 1767 he sold this for 800,000 reals, and in 1769 went to Madrid, and was chosen perpetual director of the cabinet of natural history, which he made one of the richest in Europe. Died in 1785.

Davila y Padilla, dā've-lā e pā-dēl'yā, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish or Mexican monk, became Bishop of Saint Domingo. He wrote a "History of the Province of Santiago de Mexico," (1596.) Died in 1604.

Davin, dā'vân', (FÉLIX,) a French novelist, born at Saint-Quentin in 1807; died in 1836.

Da Vinci. See VINCI.

Davini, dā-vee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian physician, born at Camporgiano in 1562; died in 1633.

Dā'vis, (ANDREW JACKSON,) a clairvoyant and spiritualist, born in Orange county, New York, in 1826, published "Principles of Nature, her Divine Revelations," etc., (1845,) and several other works, including "The Great Harmonia," (in 4 vols.,) advocating the doctrines of Spiritualism. Died January 13, 1910.

See "The Magic Staff: an Autobiography of A. J. Davis;" "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848.

Davis, (CHARLES HENRY,) an American naval commander, born in Boston in 1807. He entered the navy in 1823, was appointed superintendent of the "Ephemeris" and "Nautical Almanac" about 1850, and gained the rank of commander in 1854. He served as chief of staff and captain of the fleet at the capture of Port Royal by Dupont in November, 1861. In May, 1862, he took command of the Mississippi flotilla. He gained a victory over the ram Louisiana and several gunboats

on the 10th of May, and another near Memphis in June. He was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in February, 1863, and was superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington from 1865 to 1867, and from 1870 to the time of his death, which occurred February 18, 1877.

Davis, (CHARLES HENRY STANLEY,) was born at Goshen, Connecticut, March 4, 1840. He studied medicine, and wrote on the training of feeble-minded children. He is editor of "Biblia," a journal of Oriental archæology, and has edited the Egyptian "Book of the Dead," and written "History of Egypt in the Light of Modern Discoveries," "Grammar of the Old Persian Language," etc.

Davis, (CUSHMAN KELLOGG,) an American legislator, was born at Henderson, New York, June 16, 1838. He removed to Wisconsin, studied law, and served in the civil war. Was a member of the Minnesota legislature in 1867, district attorney for Minnesota 1868–73, Governor 1874–75, and was elected United States Senator from that State in 1877, 1893, and 1899. Was a member of the Paris Peace Commission in 1898. Died November 28, 1900.

Davis, (DAVID,) an American lawyer, born in Cecil county, Maryland, March 9, 1815. He graduated at Kenyon College, and from the Yale College Law School, and in 1876 became a resident of Bloomington, Illinois; was thrice elected judge in a State court, holding that position from 1848 to 1862; was a justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1862–77; United States Senator from Illinois, 1877–83; and was president *pro tempore* of the Senate, 1881–83. Died June 26, 1886.

Davis, (DWIGHT FILLEY,) American statesman, was born at St. Louis in 1879, and educated at Harvard. He was national doubles tennis champion 1899–1901, and in 1900 donated the Davis Cup, emblematic of international tennis supremacy. He was active in civic work, was decorated for extraordinary heroism in the World War, became Assistant Secretary of War 1923–25, Secretary 1925–29, and has been Governor of the Philippines since 1929.

Da'vis, (EDWARD,) an English buccaneer, was a companion of Dampier. He became the chief of a band of filibusters who plundered the Spanish colonies in Peru about 1684.

Davis, (GEORGE WHITEFIELD,) an American general, was born at Thompson, Conn., Nov. 26, 1839. Served through the Civil War, took part in the Cuban War, and was military governor of Porto Rico 1899–1900. Was made brigadier-general U. S. A. in 1901, major-general in 1902, retired in 1903. Served in the Philippines, was manager of the Nicaragua Canal 1900–03, governor of the Panama Canal Zone 1904–05, and has served the government in other engineering duties.

Davis, (HENRY,) D.D., an American divine and scholar, born at East Hampton, New York, in 1770.

Davis, (HENRY WINTER,) an eloquent American statesman, born at Annapolis, Maryland, about 1817. He was elected a member of Congress in 1854, 1856, and 1858. In the crisis of 1861 he gave proof of ardent loyalty to the Union, and became a radical Republican. He represented a part of Baltimore in the Thirty-eighth Congress, (1863–65,) in which he served as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Died in 1865.

Davis, (JAMES JOHN,) Secretary of Labor, was born at Tredegar, South Wales, Oct. 27, 1873. He came with his parents to the United States in 1881, was employed as an iron puddler's assistant in works at Sharon, Pa., and Pittsburgh, and worked in steel mills at Elwood, Indiana. He was city clerk of Elwood, 1898–1902, and recorder of Madison County 1903–07. He was appointed Secretary of Labor by Harding, March, 1921, reappointed by Coolidge in 1925, and by Hoover in 1929.

Davis, (JEFFERSON,) an American statesman and military leader, born in Christian county, Kentucky, in 1808. He studied at Transylvania College, and subsequently at the Military Academy of West Point, where he graduated in 1828. He served in the Black Hawk war on the Northwest frontier, 1831–32, and in the campaigns against the Pawnees and other Indian tribes, 1833 to 1835. Having settled in Mississippi, he was elected to Congress by the Democratic party in 1845. On the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, he resigned his seat in Congress, and as colonel of a regiment of volunteers joined General Taylor on the Rio Grande. He took a prominent part in the engagements of Monterey and Buena Vista, and his conduct on the latter occasion was noticed in General Taylor's dispatch of March 6 in high terms of commendation. He was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate in 1847, and in 1848 elected to the same office for the remainder of the term. It is said that John Quincy Adams, on hearing Mr. Davis's first speech in the Senate, observed to his friends, "That young man, gentlemen, is no ordinary man: he will make his mark yet." While in the Senate he was one of the most prominent among the advocates of slavery and State rights. As Democratic candidate for Governor of Mississippi in 1851 he was defeated by H. S. Foote, the Union candidate. He was secretary of war during Mr. Pierce's administration, from March, 1853, till March, 1857. At the latter date he again became a Senator of the United States. Having taken a prominent part in the secession movement in 1860–61, he resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States in February of the latter year, and was soon after elected President of the provisional government formed by the secessionists. In November, 1861, he was elected without opposition President (for six years) of the Confederate States, and was inaugurated February 22, 1862. Upon the capture of Richmond by General Grant in April, 1865, Mr. Davis fled southward, and was taken prisoner in Southern Georgia in May. He was confined in Fortress Monroe two years, and was then released on bail, though not included in the general amnesty of December 25, 1868. He settled at Beauvoir, Mississippi. In 1880 he published a "History of the Civil War." Died December 6, 1889.

Davis, (JEFFERSON C.,) an American general, born in Clarke county, Indiana, in 1828. He served in the Mexican war, 1846–47; was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter when it was bombarded in April, 1861; and commanded a division at the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. He led a corps of the army of Sherman in the march from Atlanta to the sea. Died November 30, 1879.

Davis, (JOHN.) See DAVIES, (JOHN.)

Davis, (JOHN,) an eminent English navigator, born at Sandridge, in Devonshire. Between 1585 and 1587 he made three voyages for the discovery of a Northwest passage, in which he discovered the strait that bears his name, and advanced as far as the 72d degree of north latitude. In 1591 he served as captain in Cavendish's expedition to the South Sea, and afterwards made five voyages to the East Indies. He was killed by the Japanese in 1605. He had published an account of his Northwestern discoveries, and a work entitled "The World's Hydrographical Description," (1595.)

Davis, (JOHN,) an American jurist, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1761, graduated at Harvard in 1781. He was appointed comptroller of the treasury of the United States in 1795, and in 1801 a judge of the district court, which office he held for forty years. Died in 1847.

Davis, (JOHN,) an American Senator, born in Northborough, Massachusetts, in 1787, graduated at Yale College. He was elected a member of Congress in 1824, and re-elected several times. In 1834 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts. He represented his State in the United States Senate from 1835 to 1841. He acted with the Whig party, and was a prominent advocate of a protective tariff. He became Governor of Massachusetts again in 1841 or 1842. His reputation for integrity was such that he was commonly called "Honest John Davis." He was again elected a Senator of the United States about 1845. Died at Worcester in April, 1854.

Davis, (JOHN CHANDLER BANCROFT,) an American statesman, born at Worcester, Massachusetts, December 29, 1822. He was educated at Harvard College, and became a lawyer; was United States secretary of legation in London, 1849–52; assistant secretary of state, 1869–

71, 1873–75, and again in 1881; was United States minister to Germany in 1875, and in 1877 became a judge of the United States court of claims. He was reporter of the supreme court after 1883.

Davis, (Sir JOHN FRANCIS,) an English officer and writer on China, was born in London in 1795. He was governor of Hong-Kong from 1841 to 1847. In 1841 he produced "Sketches of China." Died Nov. 13, 1890.

Davis, (JOHN WILLIAM,) American lawyer and politician, was born April 13, 1873 at Clarksburg, Va. He graduated from Washington and Lee University A. B. 1892, and LL.B., 1895, and practised law in Clarksburg from 1897 to 1913. He was a delegate at the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis 1904, was elected to Congress 1911–15 from the 1st West Virginia District, and resigned 1913, to become Solicitor General of the United States. He was ambassador to Great Britain 1918–21, and Democratic candidate for President in 1924. He was defeated by Coolidge.

Davis, (MATTHEW L.,) an American writer, born in 1766, was an intimate friend of Aaron Burr. Died 1850.

Davis, (NATHAN,) an English traveller and antiquary, born about 1815. Died in 1882.

Davis, (NATHAN SMITH,) M.D., LL.D., born at Greene, New York, Jan. 9, 1817. In 1849 he removed to Chicago, and was afterwards professor of the principles and practice of medicine in Chicago Medical College. His principal works are a "History of Medical Education in the United States," (1851,) "History of the American Medical Association," (1855,) "Clinical Lectures," (1873,) and "The Practice of Medicine," (1884.)

Davis, (NOAH KNOWLES,) LL.D., an American educator, born in Philadelphia, May 15, 1830, graduated in 1849 at Mercer University, Penfield, Georgia, became in 1852 professor of natural science in Howard College, Marion, Alabama, in 1868 president of Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky, and in 1873 professor of moral science in the University of Virginia. He published in 1880 "The Theory of Thought," and has published several later works.

Davis, (REBECCA HARDING,) an American novelist, born at Wheeling, West Virginia, about 1840. In 1863 she married Mr. L. C. Davis, of Philadelphia. Among her works are "Life in the Iron-Mills," (1861,) "Waiting for the Verdict," (1867,) "Dallas Galbraith," (1868,) etc. Died September 29, 1910.

Davis, (RICHARD HARDING,) an American novelist and war correspondent, was born at Philadelphia in 1864, the son of the preceding. Served as correspondent in the Santiago campaign and the Boer and World Wars, and has written "Gallagher and other Stories," "Soldiers of Fortune," "Cuba in War Times," "Vera, the Medium," "The Man Who Could Not Lose," etc.; also several plays. Died 1916.

Da'vis, (THOMAS,) an Irish poet and political writer, born at Mallow in 1814. He was a leader of the party called "Young Ireland," and in favour of a repeal of the Act of Union. Died in 1845.

Davis, (THOMAS FREDERICK,) D.D., an American bishop, born near Wilmington, North Carolina, February 8, 1804, graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1822, took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1832, was consecrated Bishop of South Carolina in 1853, and died December 2, 1871.

Davis, (WILLIAM MORRIS,) was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1850. He graduated at Harvard University, was assistant at the Argentine National Observatory 1870–73, became a teacher at Harvard in 1876, and professor of physical geography in 1890. He has written "Elementary Meteorology," "Whirlwinds, Cyclones, and Tornadoes," and "Nimrod of the Sea, or the American Whaleman."

Dā'vĭ-sŏn, (FRANCIS,) an English poet, son of William, noticed below. He published in 1602 "The Poetical Rhapsody," which contains, besides his own verses, selections from the writings of contemporary poets.

Davison, (WILLIAM,) an English statesman in the service of Queen Elizabeth. After having performed embassies to Holland and Scotland, he was appointed privy councillor, and one of the principal secretaries of state, about 1586. Hume says, "He was a man of parts, but easy to be imposed on, and who for that very reason had been made secretary." The queen ordered him privately to draw a warrant for the execution of Mary Stuart, which she signed. After the execution (1587) she disowned the act, and threw the odium on Davison, who was confined in the Tower a number of years.

See SIR N. H. NICHOLAS, "Life of William Davison," 1823.

Da'vitt, (MICHAEL,) an Irish patriot, born at Straid, county Mayo, in 1846. He joined the Fenian movement, and in 1870 was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Released in 1877, he began a crusade against the landlords which gave rise to the Land League. He was imprisoned again for over a year, was elected to Parliament in 1892, but unseated, and was again elected in 1895. Died in 1906.

Davoust or **Davout**, dȧ'voo', (LOUIS ALEXANDRE EDME FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French officer, brother of Marshal Davoust, was born at Étivey (Yonne) in 1773 He served at the battles of Saint-Jean-d'Acre and of the Pyramids, and became aide-de-camp to his brother in 1800. For his services at Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram he was made a baron in 1809, and general of brigade in 1811. Died in 1820.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Davoust, more correctly **Davout**, pronounced alike dȧ'voo', (LOUIS NICOLAS,) Duke of Auerstadt and Prince of Eckmühl, an able and successful French marshal, born near Noyers (Yonne) in 1770, was a fellow-student with Bonaparte at Brienne. In 1791 he became a colonel, or chef-de-bataillon, in the republican army, and in 1793 made a daring attempt to seize Dumouriez, the general-in-chief. In the same year he obtained the rank of general of brigade. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, fought several battles under Desaix, and contributed to the victory of Aboukir, 1799. The next year he returned to France, and was promoted to the grade of general of division by Bonaparte, of whom he was an ardent admirer. He commanded the cavalry of the army of Italy in 1800. In 1804 he was made major-general of the imperial guard, and marshal of the empire. He led the right wing of the army at Austerlitz in 1805, where his services were very conspicuous, and defeated the Prussians at the great battle of Auerstadt, which was fought on the same day as that of Jena, October 14, 1806. "This last success," says Alison, "put the keystone to the arch of Marshal Davoust's fame." He was created Prince of Eckmühl in 1809 for his success at the village of that name. After taking part in the Russian campaign, 1812, and being wounded at Borodino, he defended Hamburg against the allies for several months, and excited loud complaints by his extortions and severity to the inhabitants. He was Napoleon's minister of war during the Hundred Days, 1815, and after the battle of Waterloo was appointed by the provisional government general-in-chief of the French armies; but he retired from the command in the same year. In 1819 he was a member of the Chamber of Peers. Died in 1823.

Davout. See DAVOUST.

D'Avrigny. See AVRIGNY.

Dā'vў, (Sir HUMPHRY,) one of the most eminent chemists that Great Britain has produced, was born at Penzance, in Cornwall, December 17, 1778. His father was a carver of wood. Endowed by nature with an ardent and fertile imagination, he early manifested a decided taste for works of fiction, and especially for poetry. It is stated that when about eleven years old he commenced an epic poem, of which Diomede, the son of Tydeus, was the hero: whether the work was ever fully completed, we are not informed; but enough, at least, was written to prove the soaring fancy and inexhaustible invention of the youthful poet. He appears subsequently to have limited his efforts to fugitive poetry, of which he has left some very respectable and interesting specimens. When he was sixteen (1795) he lost his father. Not long after, Gregory Watt, son of the celebrated James Watt, visiting the west of England for his health became a lodger in the house of Mrs. Davy, the mother of Humphry. A warm friendship, the result of congenial tastes, sprang

up between the young men, and appears to have had an important influence in directing the studies and determining the subsequent career of Davy. But the cause of science is especially indebted to Mr. Davies Gilbert for the early encouragement which he afforded to Davy, and afterwards for introducing him to the notice of the Royal Institution in London. In 1798 he became associated with Dr. Beddoes in the "Pneumatic Institution" which the latter had founded at Bristol. In the following year the young chemist gave to the world his first contributions to science,—viz., "Essays on Heat and Light, with a New Theory of Respiration," etc., (these essays forming part of a volume published by Dr. Beddoes.) His "Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide and its Respiration," appeared in 1800, and attracted great attention in the scientific world. He was not only the first to discover and make known the peculiar exhilarating or intoxicating properties of nitrous oxide gas, but his "Researches" contain also the results of a number of most interesting though hazardous experiments on the respiration of carburetted hydrogen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbonic acid, and nitrous gases. In 1801 he gave his first lecture before the Royal Institution, (London,) in which he was the following year appointed professor. As a lecturer he was eminently successful. "His youth, his simplicity, his natural eloquence, his chemical knowledge, his happy illustrations and well-conducted experiments, excited universal attention and unbounded applause." ("Life o Sir Humphry Davy," by Dr. Paris, p. 90.) In his second Bakerian lecture before the Royal Society in 1807, he announced his great achievement,—the decomposition by galvanism of the fixed alkalies,—whereby he demonstrated that these alkalies are simply metallic oxides. Davy's account of this grand discovery has been justly pronounced the most important contribution made to the "Philosophical Transactions" (of the Royal Society) since the time of Sir Isaac Newton. It is to be regretted that one possessing such rare intellectual endowments should not have been proof against the intoxication of success. It is, however, too true that, after his sudden rise to distinction, Davy occasionally betrayed a spirit o arrogance, especially towards younger aspirants to fame, unworthy of a great man, and certainly not to have been expected in one who had himself owed so much to the generous patronage of men of science. In 1812, Davy was knighted; and shortly afterwards he married Mrs. Apreece,—a widow who possessed, with many accomplishments, a considerable fortune. He was made in 1818 a baronet, in consideration of the great services which he had rendered his country and mankind,—among which one of the most important was his invention of the safety-lamp. In 1820 he was chosen president of the Royal Society, and for seven successive years was elected to the same office,—which, however, in 1827 he was compelled to resign on account of his health. He died at Geneva in May, 1829.

Our limits will permit us to mention only a very few of Davy's numerous and important publications. Among the principal are his "Elements of Chemical Philosophy" (1812) and his "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," (1813;) to which may be added his papers relating to "Fire-Damp," etc., and those giving an account of his researches concerning "Oxymuriatic Acid" (chlorine) and "Fluoric Compounds." His "Consolations in Travel," published after his death, consists principally of speculations and reflections on religious subjects.

Davy has been styled by Dumas "the greatest chemical genius that ever appeared." He seems, indeed, to have possessed in the largest measure all the endowments requisite for a profound and successful investigator of nature. To an intellect in the highest degree penetrating and comprehensive, he joined an invention inexhaustible in resources, and an enthusiasm for science which no difficulties or discouragements could repress.

See "Life of Sir Humphry Davy," by DR. J. A. PARIS," 1831; 'Memoirs of the Life of Sir Humphry Davy," by his brother, DR. JOHN DAVY, 1836; J. AYRTON, "Life of Sir H Davy," 2 vols., 1831; H. C. VAN DER BOON MESCH, "Redevoering over H. Davy," 1837; KIRZEVSKY, "Histoire des Législateurs-chimistes: Lavoisier—Berthollet—H. Davy," 1845; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1814, and April, 1836; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1812.

Davy, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born near Exeter about 1770; died in 1824.

Davy, (JOHN,) M.D., an English chemist and physiologist, was a younger brother of Sir Humphry Davy. Died 1868.

Davydow or **Davuidof**. See DAVIDOF.

Dawe, dau, (GEORGE,) an eminent English portrait-painter, born about 1775, acquired a European reputation. Died in London, 1829.

Dawes, dauz, (CHARLES GATES,) American statesman, was born at Marietta, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1865. He graduated from Marietta College 1884, and Cincinnati Law School 1886. He practised law in Lincoln, Neb., from 1887 until 1894. In 1894 he became interested in the gas business at Evanston, Ill., and in other cities. He was a member of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee 1896, and Comptroller of the Currency 1897–1902. He organized the Rufus F. Dawes Hotels in Chicago and Boston for poor men, and the Mary Dawes Memorial Hotel for women. He has been the head of the Central Trust Co. of Illinois in Chicago since he organized it in 1902. Upon the entry of the United States into the World War Dawes enlisted in the army and rose to Brigadier-general in October, 1918. He was chairman of the General Purchasing Board and General Purchasing Agent for the American Expeditionary Force in France and, in 1918, was U. S. member of the Military Board of Allied Supply. He was a member of the Liquidation Committee of the A. E. F. in 1919, and resigned from the army in August. He was appointed Director of the Federal Budget System 1921. As chairman of the Allied Reparations Committee, 1923, which was appointed to investigate Germany's budget and currency, he was instrumental in framing the "Dawes Plan," which made the reparation payments of Germany dependent on the condition of the German exchange. He was elected Republican Vice-President on the ticket with Calvin Coolidge for the term 1925–29. President Hoover appointed him Ambassador to England, 1929.

Dawes, dauz, (HENRY L.,) a lawyer, born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1816. He represented a district of Massachusetts in Congress from 1857 to 1871, acting with the Republicans. He was in the United States Senate from 1875 to 1893. Died Feb. 5, 1903.

Dawes, (RUFUS,) an American poet, born in Boston, 1803, studied law, but never practised it.

Dawkins, (WILLIAM BOYD,) a British geologist, born at Welshpool, in Wales, December 26, 1838, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford. He went upon the Geological Survey in 1862, became professor in Owens College, now Victoria University, Manchester, in 1874, and in 1882 became an honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford. Among his works are "Cave-Hunting," (1874,) and "Early Man in Britain," (1880.)

Daw'son, (GEORGE,) an English writer on law, published "The Origin of Laws," ("Origo Legum," 1694.) Died in 1700.

Dawson, (GEORGE,) an English lecturer, author, and divine, born in London, February 21, 1821. He joined the Baptist ministry, and officiated for some years at Birmingham, but in 1847 renounced all doctrinal or sectarian views in favour of the broad principles of Christianity. A congregation gathered around him and built the Church of the Saviour, at Birmingham, where he continued until his death, November 30, 1876.

Dawson, (Sir JOHN WILLIAM,) LL.D., a distinguished geologist, born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, October, 1820, was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He became in 1850 superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and in 1855 principal of McGill University at Montreal. In 1882 he was chosen president of the Royal Society of Canada. Among his works are "Acadian Geology," "Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America," (2 vols.,) "Archaia," (1858,) "Story of the Earth and Man,' (1872,) "The Dawn of Life," (1875,) "The Origin of the World," (1877,) "Fossil Men," (1878,) "The Change of Life in Geological Time," (1880,) "Egypt and Syria," (1885,) and "The Meeting-place of Geol-

ogy and History," (1894.) He has been somewhat prominent among the eminent scientists of recent times for his rejection of the Darwinian theory of evolution. He was knighted in 1884. He retired from McGill University in 1893, and died November 29, 1899. His son, GEORGE M. DAWSON, born 1849, was appointed on the Geological Survey of Canada in 1875, and became its director in 1895. He has published valuable works and papers on Canadian geology.

Dawson, (WILLIAM JAMES,) an English author and Methodist minister, born November 21, 1854. He has lectured widely, and has written "The Makers of Modern English," (1890), "A Social Story," (1891), "The Story of Hannah," (1896,) etc.

Daxenberger, (SEBASTIAN FRANZ,) a German poet, born at Munich in 1809, assumed the name of KARL FERNAU.

Day, (FRANCIS,) a British ichthyologist, was born in 1830, became an army surgeon, and while in Asia studied the fishes, publishing his results in "The Fishes of Malabar," (1865.) He afterwards visited all the important rivers of India, and in 1878 published "The Fishes of India," in which thirteen hundred and forty species were described. He wrote also "The Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland" and other works.

Day, (HENRY NOBLE,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born at New Preston, Connecticut, August 4, 1808; graduated at Yale College in 1828; was a college tutor, 1831–34; a Congregationalist pastor, 1836–40; professor of rhetoric in Western Reserve College, 1840–58; president of Ohio Female College, 1858–64. His chief works are "Art of Elocution," (1844,) "Art of Rhetoric," "Logic," "English Literature," "Æsthetics," "Psychology," "Ethics," "Ontology," (1878,) etc. Died January 12, 1890.

Day, (JEREMIAH,) president of Yale College, was born in New Preston, Connecticut, in 1773. He graduated at Yale College in 1795, studied theology, and became in 1801 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at that college. He succeeded Dr. Dwight as president in 1817, and continued to hold that position until 1846. He published, besides other works, "An Introduction to Algebra," (1814,) and "Navigation and Surveying," (1817,) which were highly esteemed. Died in 1867.

Day or **Daye**, (JOHN,) an English printer, born at Dunwich in 1522, established a printing-office in London in 1544. He perfected the Greek types, and was the first who printed with Saxon characters in England. By his editions of the Bible and other books he promoted the Reformation. Died in 1584.

Day, (STEPHEN,) an English printer, born in 1611, removed to Massachusetts in 1638, and established at Cambridge the first printing-press in New England. Died in 1668.

Day, (THOMAS,) an English author and philanthropist, born in London in 1748, inherited an ample fortune. He studied law, but did not practise at the bar. In 1773 he attacked the slave-trade in a poem entitled "The Dying Negro." Died in 1789.

Day, (WILLIAM R.,) an American statesman, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, April 17, 1849, and graduated at the University of Michigan in 1870. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, became a judge in Ohio, and was appointed judge of the United States district court, northern district of Ohio, in 1889, but resigned on account of failing health. He was appointed assistant secretary of state in 1897, succeeded John Sherman as secretary of state in April, 1898, and was succeeded by John Hay on becoming chairman of the United States Peace Commission at Paris at the close of the war with Spain. Was U. S. circuit judge in the sixth district 1899–1903, and was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1903. Died 1917.

Daye. See DAY.

Day'ton, (ELIAS,) an American officer, born in 1737, was a native of New Jersey. He fought in the American Revolution, became colonel in 1778, and afterwards a general. Died in 1807.

Dayton, (JONATHAN,) an American statesman, born at Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, in 1760. He was a member of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was elected to Congress by the Federalists of New Jersey in 1791. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives for two terms between 1793 and 1797, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1799. Died in 1824.

Dayton, (WILLIAM LEWIS,) an American statesman, born at Baskingridge, Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1807. He was liberally educated, studied law, and was admitted to the bar about 1830. He was appointed in 1842 a Senator of the United States by the Governor of New Jersey, to fill a vacancy. He also represented New Jersey in the national Senate for a full term of six years, (1845–51,) during which he acted with the Whig party and opposed the extension of slavery. He also disapproved the Fugitive Slave bill. In 1851 he returned to the practice of law at Trenton. In 1856 he was nominated as Republican candidate for Vice-President by the convention which nominated J. C. Fremont for the Presidency. They received the votes of the New England States, and of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In 1857 he became attorney-general of New Jersey. He was appointed minister to France in the spring of 1861. He died in Paris in December, 1864.

Dazille, dȧ'zēl' or dȧ'zē'yę, (JEAN BARTHÉLEMY,) a French physician, became honorary physician to the king in Saint Domingo in 1776. He wrote a "Treatise on the Diseases of Warm Climates," and other valuable medical works. Died in Paris in 1812.

Dazzi, dȧt'see, (ANDREA,) born in Florence about 1470, was professor of ancient literature in his native city, and wrote a number of Latin poems. Died in 1548.

Deageant, dȧ'zhŏN', a French courtier and writer, born at Saint-Marcellan, was author of historical "Mémoires," printed in 1668. Died in 1639.

Deák, dā-āk', (FRANCIS,) a Hungarian orator and statesman, born at Kehida in 1803. He was elected to the Diet about 1830, and became a leader of the moderately liberal party. In 1848 he was appointed minister of justice; but he retired from that office when Kossuth obtained the ascendency in September, 1848. On the approach of General Windischgrätz in 1849, Deák was selected to negotiate with him. The important address or manifesto of the Diet in answer to the imperial rescript in the summer of 1861 was drawn by Deák. He died January 28, 1876.

De Amicis, (EDMONDO,) a popular Italian writer, was born at Oneglia, October 21, 1846. He took part in the military operations of the revolution, and subsequently engaged actively in literary labours, becoming best known by his lively and attractive books of travel, including "Constantinople," "Morocco," "Holland," etc. Died March 14, 1908.

Dean, (AMOS,) LL.D., an American lawyer, born at Barnard, Vermont, January 16, 1803. He became a lawyer of Albany, New York, where he was a professor in the law-school. Besides several works on law, he published "Philosophy of Human Life," (1839,) a "History of Civilization," (7 vols., 1868–69,) etc. Died at Albany, January 26, 1868.

Deane, deen, (JAMES,) M.D., an American physician and naturalist, and one of the first discoverers of the fossil footprints in the valley of the Connecticut, was born in Coleraine, Massachusetts, in 1801; died in 1858. He was author of numerous papers on fossil footprints and other scientific subjects.

Deane, (SILAS,) an American diplomatist, born at Groton, Connecticut. He was a member of Congress in 1774, and was sent to France as a political and financial agent in 1776. He deviated from his instructions, and by profuse promises induced so many French officers to enter the service of the United States, that Congress was dissatisfied with his conduct, and recalled him in 1777. Died in England in 1789.

Deane, (Sir THOMAS,) an Irish architect, born at Cork in 1792, executed important public commissions in Cork and other cities. Died in Dublin, October 2, 1871.

Dēar'born, (HENRY,) an American general, born in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1751. He served as captain at the battle of Bunker Hill, and as major at the capture of the army of Burgoyne in 1777. In 1781 he took part in the capture of the British army at Yorktown. He was secretary of war for eight years, (1801-09.) In the spring of 1813 he captured Yorktown, in Canada. He was sent as minister to Portugal in 1822, and returned in 1824. Died in 1829.

Dearing. See DERING, (EDWARD.)

Dear'mer, (PERCY,) clergyman and author, born at London in 1867. He has been a voluminous author on social, religious, and other topics, his works including "Body and Soul," "The Church and Social Questions," and many others.

Debacq, dėh-bȧk', (CHARLES ALEXANDRE,) a French painter of history and portraits, was born in Paris in 1804. Among his works are "Mary Stuart departing from France," and "The Death of Molière." Died in 1850.

Debay, dėh-bȧ', (AUGUSTE HYACINTHE,) a French painter and sculptor, born at Nantes in 1804. He gained the first prize for painting in 1823, and won several medals of the first class. Among his paintings is "Lucretia in the Forum of Collatia," (1831.) As a sculptor he produced an admired group called "The Primitive Cradle, or Eve and her Two Infants." Died in 1865.

Debay, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) the father of the preceding, born at Malines in 1779, was a skilful sculptor. He worked at Nantes and Paris. Among his works are a group of the "Three Parcæ," (1828,) and a statue of Pericles, (1833.) Died June 14, 1863.

Debelle. See BELLE, DE.

DeBildt. (BARON,) Swedish diplomat and writer, born at Stockholm in 1850. Was Swedish minister at London 1903-05, at Rome 1906 and after. He wrote works of history, travel, archæology, etc., in Swedish, German and Italian.

Deb'o-rah, [Heb. דְּבוֹרָה,] a Hebrew prophetess and judge, who lived in the thirteenth century before Christ. She was instrumental in delivering the people from Jabin, King of Canaan, and his captain Sisera. (See Judges, chap. iv.) She is supposed to have been the author of the sublime hymn or lyric poem which forms the fifth chapter of Judges.

De Bōw, (JAMES DUNWOODY BROWNSON,) an American writer and statistician, born at Charleston in 1820. In 1845 he established in New Orleans "De Bow's Commercial Review." He was chosen professor of political economy and statistics in the University of Louisiana in 1847. In 1853 appeared his "Industrial Resources of the South and West." Died in 1867.

De Brosses. See BROSSES, DE.

Debry, dėh-brē', (JEAN ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French lawyer, born at Vervins about 1760, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and was a prominent supporter of the moderate republican party. He was one of the committee of public safety in 1793, and became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1796. In 1798 he was sent, with two others, as minister plenipotentiary to Rastadt. As they were departing from that place, in 1799, on their return home, a party of Austrian soldiers massacred his colleagues; but he escaped by favour of the darkness. He was prefect of Doubs from 1801 till 1814. Died in 1834.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Debs, (EUGENE VICTOR,) labor leader, was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, November 5, 1855. He was a locomotive fireman, 1870-74, and became secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, 1880-93, president of the American Railway Union, 1893-97, and after 1897 chairman of the National Council Social Democracy of America. As president of the American Railway Union he won a large strike on the Great Northern Railroad. While managing the strike of western roads in 1894 he was charged with conspiracy and acquitted, but was imprisoned for six months for contempt of court. He engaged in efforts to establish socialistic communities, and was the Presidential candidate of the Social Democracy in 1900 and of the Socialists in 1904, 1908, and 1912. Died 1926.

Debure, (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a French bookseller and bibliographer, born in Paris in 1731. He published a "Bibliographie Instructive," (7 vols., 1763-68,) which was the most important work on the subject of rare books that had then appeared. Died in 1782.

Decaen, dėh-kȯn', written also **De Caen**, (CHARLES MATHIEU ISIDORE,) a French count, born near Caen in 1769, became general of brigade in 1796. As general of division, he contributed to the victory of Hohenlinden in 1800. In 1802 he was appointed captain-general of the French possessions in India. He defended with ability the Isles of France and of Bourbon against the English for eight years, and returned home in 1811. For his success against the Spaniards he was created count in 1813. In 1815 he commanded at Bordeaux for Louis XVIII., but joined the army of Napoleon when he returned from Elba. After the restoration of 1815 he was excluded from the service. Died in 1832.

Decaisne, dėh-kȧn', (HENRI,) a historical painter of much merit, born at Brussels in 1799. Many of his works are in the Musée of Versailles, and in various public buildings of Paris. Died October 17, 1852.

Decaisne, (JOSEPH,) an eminent botanist and horticulturist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1808. He removed to Paris in his youth, and in 1830 became aide-naturaliste under Adrien de Jussieu in the Museum of Natural History. In 1850 he succeeded Mirbel as professor of culture and director of the famous botanical garden of Paris. He wrote treatises on Madder, the Yam, Rice, etc., and published a well-known "Treatise on Systematic Botany," (by himself and M. Le Maout.) Died February 10, 1882.

Decamps, dėh-kȯn', (ALEXANDRE GABRIEL,) an eminent French painter of landscapes, history, and genre, was born in Paris in 1803. He studied nature in Italy and in the Levant. His style is regarded as original. Among his principal works are "The Defeat of the Cimbri," a "Souvenir of Turkey in Asia," and other pictures of Oriental scenes and customs. At the Exposition in Paris in 1855 he divided the public favour with Vernet and Delacroix. His pictures show great vigour of colouring and mastery of the effects of light. Died in 1860.

Decamps, (FRANÇOIS.) See CAMPS, DE.

Decamps, (J. B.) See DESCAMPS, (J. B.)

De Candolle. See CANDOLLE, DE.

De Cassagnac. See GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.

De Castro. See CASTRO, DE.

De-cā'tur, (STEPHEN,) a celebrated American commodore, born at Sinnepuxent, Maryland, in January, 1779. He entered the navy in 1798, and obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1799. In February, 1804, he commanded a small party which entered the harbour of Tripoli and burned the American frigate Philadelphia, which had been captured. For this daring exploit he was promoted to the rank of captain. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he commanded the frigate United States, forty-four guns, with which he captured the British frigate Macedonian in October of that year. He was blockaded by a superior force in the harbour of New London for several months, 1813-14. In January, 1815, he sailed from New York in the President, which, after being injured by striking a bar, was pursued by four British vessels and forced to surrender. In May, 1815, he took command of a squadron sent against the Algerines, who had committed hostile acts on the commerce of the United States. He captured two Algerine war-vessels, and dictated a treaty of peace to the Dey of Algiers, in June, 1815. He was renowned for extraordinary resolution and cool intrepidity. He was killed in a duel near Bladensburg, Maryland, by Commodore James Barron, in March, 1820.

See "Life of S. Decatur," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. ii., second series; S. PUTNAM WALDO, "Life and Character of S. Decatur," 1821, 2d edition; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; "Encyclopædia Americana."

Decazes, dėh-kȧz', (ÉLIE,) a French statesman and peer, born at or near Libourne (Gironde) in 1780. He became a resident of Paris under the régime of Napoleon,

and was banished thence because he was a royalist during the Hundred Days. On the restoration of 1815 he was appointed minister of police instead of Fouché. By his address and tact he was well qualified for that office, which was highly important in those critical times. He gained the confidence of the king, so that when the ministers resigned, in December, 1818, and the king resolved to have a Liberal ministry, he consulted Decazes, by whose advice General Dessolles was appointed premier; and the subject of this article became minister of the interior. In the next year he became prime minister. In February, 1820, he resigned in consequence of calumnies which had obtained currency and which charged him with complicity in the death of the Duke of Berry. The king, whose favourite he remained to the last, then gave him the title of duke, and appointed him ambassador to London. "M. Decazes," says Lamartine, "won his political fortune by his courage, confirmed it by his urbanity, merited it by the sagacity of his views, and lost it finally by a tragical event of which he was innocent. He was the statesman of concord, of impartiality, and of the charter." In 1834 he was chosen grand referendary of the Chamber of Peers. Died in October, 1860.

Dèce, the French of DECIUS, which see.

Décébale. See DECEBALUS.

De-çeb'ą-lus, [Gr. Δεκέβαλος; Fr. DÉCÉBALE, dā'sā'bāl',] King of the Dacians, born in the first century, was for a long time a formidable enemy of the Romans. He waged a successful war against the emperor Domitian, who was compelled to become tributary to him about 90. When Trajan became master of the empire, (98 A.D.,) he refused to pay tribute, and in the war which ensued Decebalus was defeated. He killed himself in 105 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Decembrio, dā-chĕm'BRE-o, (ANGELO,) an Italian writer, born in the duchy of Milan; died about 1500.

Decembrio, (PIETRO CANDIDO,) an Italian writer, born at Pavía in 1399, was a brother of Angelo. He was elected president of the Milanese republic in 1447. When Milan had been conquered by Francis Sforza, he went to Rome, where Pope Nicholas V. made him apostolic secretary. He wrote numerous works, among which are a "Life of Francis Sforza" and a "Life of Petrarch," and translated some of the works of Plato, Aristotle, and others. Died in 1477.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Dechalles or **Dechasles**. See CHALLES, DE.

Dechamps, (VICTOR,) a Belgian cardinal, a brother of the preceding, was born at Melle, December 6, 1810. He studied divinity at Tournay, Mechlin, and Louvain, and later taught theology at Saint-Trond and Wittem. A Liberal in youth, he entered the Redemptorist order and became an Ultramontane leader. In 1865 he was created Bishop of Namur, and in 1867 Archbishop of Mechlin. In 1875 he received a cardinal's hat. He had a high reputation as a pulpit orator. Died September 29, 1883.

De Charmes, de charmz, (RICHARD,) an American author and Swedenborgian minister, born in Philadelphia in 1796. He graduated at Yale College in 1826. His principal publications are the "New Churchman Extra," devoted to polemics and church history, and several volumes of sermons. Died March 20, 1864.

Dechazelles. See CHAZELLES, DE.

Dechen, von, fon dĕk'ęn, (ERNST HEINRICH KARL,) a German mineralogist, born at Berlin, March 25, 1800. In 1834 he was appointed to a professorship of mining engineering at Berlin. He was for many years officially connected with the superintendence of Prussian mines, and wrote many valuable works on mining, metallurgy, geognosy, and mineralogy. Died February 15, 1889.

Decio, dā'cho, [Lat. DE'CIUS,] (FILIPPO,) an eminent Italian jurist, born at Milan in 1454. He professed civil and canon law with great reputation at Pisa, Pavía, Sienna, and Rome. Having been excommunicated by Julius II., he went to France, and was chosen professor at Valence. After Leo X. became pope, Decio returned to Italy, and died in 1535. He wrote a legal work entitled "Consilia."

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" P. GIOVIO, "Elogia."

Decius. See DECIO.

Decius, dee'shę-us, [Fr. DÈCE, dąs,] (CAIUS MESSIUS QUINTUS TRAJANUS,) a Roman emperor, born in Pannonia about 200 A.D. He was Governor of Mœsia, under Philip, when his army proclaimed him emperor. A battle followed between the two rivals, in which Philip was defeated and killed, 249 A.D. Decius persecuted the Christians with great cruelty. In a battle with the Goths, who had invaded his dominions, he was killed in 251.

De'cius Ju-bel'li-us, a general sent by the Roman senate to guard the city of Rhegium during the invasion of Italy by Pyrrhus. He treacherously massacred the male citizens of that city, and revolted against the Roman republic. Died about 270 B.C.

De'cius Mus, (PUBLIUS,) a Roman consul, celebrated for his patriotic devotion. In a battle against the Latins, 337 B.C., he devoted himself formally to the Dii Manes, then, rushing into the midst of the enemy, was instantly killed. His son, P. Decius Mus, also a consul, imitated his example in 296 B.C.

Decken, von der, fon dĕr dĕk'kęn, (KARL KLAUS,) BARON, a German explorer, born at Kotzen, in Prussia, August 8, 1833. He served in the Hanoverian army. In 1857 he began his African travels. While ascending the river Juba with steamboats, he was attacked and killed by the natives, October 3, 1865.

Decker, dĕk'kęr, **Dekker**, or **Deckers**, dĕk'kęrs, (JOHN,) a Dutch chronologist and theologian, born at Haasbroek about 1555; died in 1619.

Decker, (Sir MATTHEW,) a writer on political economy, born in Amsterdam. In 1702 he settled in London, where he became an eminent merchant, was made a baronet in 1716, and elected to Parliament in 1719. He published "Serious Considerations on the Several High Duties which the Nation labours under," (1743.) A work on the "Causes of the Decline of the Foreign Trade" is by some ascribed to him. Died in 1749.

Deck'ęr, Dek'kar, or **Dek'kęr**, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, who lived in the reign of James I. He wrote several plays in partnership with Ford, Rowley, and others. Among the works which he composed alone are "Fortunatus, or the Wishing-Cap," and "The Gull's Horn-Book," the latter of which presents a curious picture of the manners of his time. Died about 1638.

Decker van. See DEKKER, DE.

Decker, von, fon dĕk'kęr, (KARL,) a German writer on war and tactics, was born in Berlin in 1784. He served some years in the Prussian army, and rose to the rank of general-major, (1842.) He wrote many works, among which are "Bonaparte's Campaigns in Italy," and "Tactics," etc., (1834.) Died in 1844.

Declé, (LIONEL,) a French explorer and author, was born at Rocourt, St. Quentin, May 16, 1859. He travelled extensively from early youth, visiting many parts of the East, and from 1891 to 1894 made a journey across Africa from the Cape to Uganda and thence to Zanzibar. He subsequently travelled widely in Africa as a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." He wrote "Three Years in Savage Africa."

De Columnis. See GUIDO DELLE COLONNE.

De Cos'ta, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American author, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1831. He wrote several historical works, including "Sailing Directions of Henry Hudson," "Verrazzano, the Explorer," and "Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen."

Decrès, dęh-krà', (DENIS,) DUC, a French naval officer, born at Chaumont, in Champagne, in 1761, entered the navy at the age of seventeen, and obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1798. For his conduct in a fight with the English near Malta in 1800, he received a sabre of honour from the First Consul. In 1801 he was appointed minister of the marine, which he directed with ability for thirteen years. In 1815 he retired from the service. In 1820 he was killed by his valet, who designed to rob him.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dédale, the French of DÆDALUS, which see.

Dedecker, dā'dĕk'kęr, (PIERRE JACQUES FRANÇOIS,)

a leader of the Catholic or clerical party in Belgium, was born at Zele in 1812. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1839, and was one of the chief editors of the "Revue de Bruxelles" from 1837 to 1851. In 1855 he formed a new ministry. Died at Brussels, Jan. 5, 1891.

Dedekind, dā′dęh-kĭnt′, (CONSTANTINE CHRISTIAN,) a German poet, born at Rheinsdorf, wrote dramas on scriptural subjects, and other works. Died in 1713.

Dedekind, (FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born at Neustadt about 1530. He was inspector of the Protestant churches of the diocese of Lubeck. He wrote, besides other works, a humorous satire in Latin verse, entitled "Grobianus, de Morum Simplicitate," (1549,) which was often reprinted. An English version appeared, with the title of "Grobianus, or the Compleat Booby." Died in 1598.

See HEGEL, "Geschichte der komischen Literatur."

Dedelay. See DE DELLEY.

De Delley, dęh-dȧ′lȧ′, written also **Dedelay**, (CLAUDE PIERRE,) a meritorious French economist, born at Romans (Dauphiné) in 1750. He wrote valuable treatises on agriculture and the public revenue, and founded a hospital and free school. He became a senator in 1800, and was made a count under the empire. Died in 1827.

De Dominis. See DOMINIS.

Dee, (ARTHUR,) M.D., an English alchemist, son of John Dee, noticed below, born at Mortlake in 1579, became physician to Charles I., and wrote a treatise on alchemy, called "Fasciculus Chymicus," (1631.) Died in 1651.

Dee, (JOHN,) a famous English astrologer and mathematician, remarkable for his versatile talents and learning, was born in London in 1527. He was educated at Cambridge, where he made great progress in astronomy and other sciences. About 1550 he lectured on geometry in Paris or Rheims, and returned to London in 1551. In the reign of Mary he was imprisoned on a charge of magic. He was patronized by Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have employed him as her secret agent or "intelligencer." In 1564 he produced his "Monas Hieroglyphica," and some years later wrote an able treatise on the reformation of the calendar. Having associated with himself Edward Kelley and a Polish noble named Laski, for the purpose of conversing with spirits, they passed some years in Bohemia and Poland. In 1595 the queen appointed him warden of Manchester College. He died in 1608, leaving many curious works, some of which are still in manuscript.

See DISRAELI, "Amenities of Literature;" DIBDIN, "Bibliomania;" THOMAS SMITH, "Vita J. Dee," London, 1707.

Deems, (CHARLES FORCE,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born at Baltimore, December 4, 1820. He graduated at Dickinson College, and entered the Methodist ministry in North Carolina; held professorships in the University of North Carolina and in Randolph-Macon College, and acted successively as president of Greensborough College, of Centenary College, and of Rutgers Female College, New York. He subsequently became pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York; edited "The Sunday Magazine," and published "Annals of the Methodist Church South," "Life of Clark," "Triumphs of Peace," and various other religious works. Died November 18, 1893.

Deering, deer′ing or dē′ring, (KARL,) a German physician and botanist born in Saxony, emigrated to England. He published a catalogue of the plants growing near Nottingham. Died about 1750.

Defermon des Chapelières, dęh-fĕr′môn′ dā shăp-le-air′, (JOSEPH,) COUNT, an able French minister of state, born at Rennes in 1756, was educated for the law. As a member of the National Assembly, he favoured a moderate reform, and was chosen president of that body in 1791. In the Convention he voted against the death of the king, and in 1795 passed into the Council of Five Hundred. Bonaparte appointed him councillor of state in 1800, and minister of state in 1807. Soon after this date he was made a count of the empire, and one of the directors of the finances. Died in 1831.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Deffand or Deffant, du, dü dȧ′fôN′, (MARIE de **Vichy-Chamroud**—dęh ve′she′shôN′roo′,) MARQUISE, a literary French lady, born in 1697. She became at an early age the wife of the Marquis du Deffand, from whom she soon separated. Though intelligent, witty, beautiful, and accomplished, she was much disposed to ennui. Her house in Paris for fifty years was frequented by authors and statesmen of the highest eminence, and the most noble and fashionable were attracted to her parties. She corresponded many years with Horace Walpole, D'Alembert, and Voltaire. She became nearly blind at the age of fifty-four. She was inclined to skepticism, and was remarkable for egotism. Her letters are much admired for literary merit and soundness of criticism. (See her "Letters to Walpole and Voltaire," published in 4 vols., 1810.) Died in 1780. (See ESPINASSE, MADEMOISELLE.)

See MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" GRIMM, "Correspondance;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1810 February, 1811, and October, 1859.

Deffant. See DEFFAND.

De Fōe or **Defoe**, (DANIEL,) a popular English author and original genius, born in London in 1661, was the son of James Foe, a butcher. The particle De was prefixed to the name by Daniel himself. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, but did not pursue that vocation. In 1685 he enlisted in the service of the Duke of Monmouth in rebellion against James II., and on the failure of that attempt became a merchant or tradesman. He produced an "Essay on Projects" in 1697, and a poetical satire entitled "The True-Born Englishman," (about 1700,) which had a very large sale and procured him the favour of the king. For the publication of his ironical pamphlet entitled "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters," (1702,) he was condemned by the House of Commons to be fined, pilloried, and imprisoned two years. During his confinement and after his release he produced works on various subjects with great industry and rapidity. In 1706 he was sent to Scotland by the queen's ministers to promote the Union, and in 1709 published his admired "History of the Union." His political works, in which he defended the principles of the Whigs and dissenters, exposed him to much suffering and pecuniary loss, which he summed up in this couplet:

"No man has tasted differing fortunes more;
And thirteen times I have been rich and poor."

The number of his works amounts to about two hundred and ten, among which the principal are "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," (1719,) "Memoirs of a Cavalier," "The History of the Plague of 1665," "The Fortunes of Moll Flanders," "Religious Courtship," (1722,) "Adventures of Roxana," "Captain Singleton," a "Treatise on Apparitions," and a "Plan of English Commerce." The above are chiefly fictitious, but produce a lively impression of truth and reality. De Foe was a pithy writer, an accurate observer of social phenomena, and was remarkable for his versatility of mind and fertility of invention. "Perhaps there exists no work in the English language," says Sir Walter Scott, "which has been more generally read and more universally admired than the Adventures of Robinson Crusoe." Died in 1731

See "Life of Defoe," by WALTER WILSON, 1830; J. FORSTER "Essay on Defoe;" SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Biography" prefixed to De Foe's Works; W. HAZLITT, "Memoirs of De Foe," 1843 GEORGE CHALMERS, "Life of Defoe," London, 1790; WILLIAM LEE, "Life of Daniel Defoe," 3 vols., 1869, including a portion of his unpublished writings; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1845 "Retrospective Review," vols. iii. and vi., 1821–22; also, an elaborate article on "Defoe," in the "British Quarterly" for October, 1869; and "Defoe," by WILLIAM MINTO.

De Forest, (LEE,) American inventor, was born Aug. 26, 1873 at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, 1896, and became a pioneer in the development of wireless telegraphy in America. Among his most important inventions are the audion amplifier and audion oscillator, which have made possible long distance wireless telephone both by wireless and by wire. Since 1913 he has been vice-president of the Radio Telephone Co., and the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Deforis, dęh-fo′rès′, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French priest born at Montbrison in 1732, wrote in 1762 a Refutation of Rousseau's "Émile," and published an edition of Bossuet's works. He was guillotined in 1794.

Defregger, dĕh-frĕG'gẹr, (FRANZ,) an eminent genre painter, born at Stronach, in the Tyrol, April 30, 1839. He was a pupil of Piloty. His best works are representations of peasant-life in the Tyrol.

Defrémery, dĕh-frăm're', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French Orientalist of high repute, born at Cambrai in 1822. He translated numerous works from the Arabic and Persian, and was made Ph.D. in 1875. Died in 1883.

Degas, (HILAIRE-GERMAIN EDGARD,) was born at Paris, July 19, 1834, and gained high rank in the "impressionist" school of painters. Died 1917.

Degenfeld, von, fon dā'gẹn-fĕlt', (CHRISTOPH MARTIN,) BARON, a German general, fought for Gustavus Adolphus, and for the Venetians against Pope Urban VIII. Died in 1653.

Deger, dā'gẹr, (ERNST,) an eminent German historical painter of the Dusseldorf school, born near Hildesheim in 1809. His subjects are mostly scriptural.

De Gerando. See GERANDO.

Degrave. See GRAVE.

Deguerle, dĕh-gȧrl', (JEAN NICOLAS MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Issoudun in 1766, became professor of eloquence at Paris in 1809. He translated the "Æneid" into prose, and wrote several admired poems. Died in 1824.

De Haas, dĕh hȧs, (WILLIAM FREDERICK,) a distinguished painter, born at Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, in 1830. He removed to New York in 1854, and won distinction as a painter of marine pictures. Died at Fayal, July 16, 1880. He was a brother of Frederick Henry De Haas. (See HAAS, DE.)

De Hā'vẹn, (EDWIN J.,) an American naval officer, born in Pennsylvania in 1819. He commanded an expedition sent out from New York in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. Died in 1865.

Deheem, dĕh-hām', (JOHN DAVID,) a Dutch painter of flowers, fruit, etc., born at Utrecht about 1604; died in 1674.

Dehn, (SIEGFRIED WILHELM,) a Prussian musical writer, born at Altona in 1796. He wrote "A Theoretical and Practical Science of Music," (1840,) and edited a number of compilations. Died at Berlin in 1858.

De-hon', (THEODORE,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Boston, Massachusetts, December 8, 1776, graduated at Harvard in 1795, took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1800, and in 1812 was consecrated Bishop of South Carolina. Died August 6, 1817. His "Sermons" (2 vols.) had a large sale in England.

Deianira or Deianeira. See DEJANIRA.

Deidier, dȧ'de-ȧ', ABBÉ, a French mathematician, was born at Marseilles in 1696. He published in 1739 "New Elements of Mathematics," and "The Theory and Practice of Geometry," both of which are praised for clearness and precision. Died in 1746.

Deidier, (ANTOINE,) a French physician, born at Montpellier. He became professor of chemistry in that city in 1696. In 1732 he removed to Marseilles. He published many works on medicine, chemistry, and physiology, abounding in paradoxical ideas. Died in 1746.

Deiman, dī'măn, or **Deimann**, (JOHN RODOLPH,) a Dutch physician and chemist, born in 1743. He was the soul of the reunion known as "the Dutch Chemists," by whom the olefiant gas was discovered. The academic collections of Holland are filled with memoirs on chemistry, etc. which attest the extent and soundness of his knowledge. About 1806 he became physician to the king, Louis Bonaparte. Among his works is a "Treatise on Medical Electricity." Died in 1808.

See JEROME DE BOSCH, "Lofrede op J. R. Deiman," 1808; DOORNIK, "J. R. Deiman gedacht in eene Redevoering," 1808; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Deimier, de, dĕh dȧ'me-ȧ', (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur* and critic, was born at Avignon about 1570, died about 1618.

Deinarchus. See DINARCHUS.

Deinhardstein, dīn'hart-stīn', (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German dramatist, born in Vienna in 1794. He was professor of æsthetics in the University of Vienna in 1827–32. His dramas "Floretta," "Hans Sachs," and others were received with favour. He published a volume of Poems, (1844,) and two volumes entitled "Dramas of Artists," ("Künstlerdramen," 1845.) Died in 1859.

Deinocrates. See DINOCRATES.

De-I-ot'ạ-rus or **De-jot'ạ-rus**, [Gr. Δηϊόταρος,] King of Galatia, was the ally of the Romans in their war against Mithridates, and was involved in the vicissitudes of the civil wars which followed. He fought for Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia, 48 B.C., and was successfully defended by Cicero in an oration ("Pro Rege Deiotaro") against the charge of a design to assassinate Cæsar. In the civil war between Octavius and Antony, Deiotarus aided the former. He lived to a great age.

Dej-ạ-nī'rạ, Deianira, or **Deianeira**, [Gr. Δηϊάνειρα or Δηάνειρα; Fr. DÉJANIRE, dȧ'zhȧ'nèR',] a daughter of Œneus, King of Ætolia, and the wife of Hercules. She was persuaded by the dying centaur Nessus to preserve some of his blood as a love-charm, and applied it to a tunic of Hercules, who was fatally poisoned by it.

Déjanire. See DEJANIRA.

Dejaure, dĕh-zhōR', (JEAN ÉLIE BEDENC,) a French dramatist, born in 1761. He composed several successful comedies and operas, among which are "The Shade (*Ombre*) of Mirabeau," (1791,) "Lodoiska," an opera, (1791,) and "Montano and Stéphanie," an opera, (1799.) Died in 1799.

Dejazet, dĕh-zhȧ'zȧ', (PAULINE VIRGINIE,) a popular French actress, born in Paris in 1798; died in 1875.

Dejean, dĕh-zhŏN', (JEAN FRANÇOIS AIMÉ,) COUNT, a French general, born at Castelnaudary in 1749. In 1800 he became a councillor of state, and performed a mission to Genoa with ability. He was chosen minister of war in 1802, and first inspector-general of engineers in 1808. In 1814 he was created by the Bourbons a peer of France, and governor of the Polytechnic School. In 1815 he served Napoleon as aide-de-camp. Died in 1824.

See HAXO, "Notice historique sur le Comte Dejean," 1824.

Dejean, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) COUNT, a son of the preceding, was born at Amiens in 1780. He became general of division in 1814, and distinguished himself at Waterloo in 1815. He acquired distinction as an entomologist, and published a "History of Coleoptera," (7 vols., 1825–39.) Died in 1845.

Dej'o-çēs, [Gr. Δηϊόκης,] the first king of the Medes, reigned about 700 or 650 B.C. He was wise and just.

Dejotarus. See DEIOTARUS.

Dejoux, dĕh-zhoo', (CLAUDE,) an eminent French sculptor, born near Arbois (Jura) in 1731, was apprenticed to a carpenter. About 1756 he went to Paris, and became the pupil of G. Coustou the younger. After studying at Rome from 1768 to 1774, he returned to Paris, where he executed admired statues of Catinat, Desaix, Achilles, and others. He was chosen a member of the Institute about 1796. Died in 1816.

De Kălb, (JOHN,) (self-styled BARON, but his name was simply JOHANN KALB,) a German soldier, born at Hüttendorf, June 29, 1721. He was a peasant's son. Becoming an officer in the French service, he came to America with La Fayette in 1777, was appointed a major-general by Congress in the same year, and served in the army of Washington in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1780 he was second in command under General Gates in Carolina. He was killed at the battle of Camden, August, 1780.

De Kay, (CHARLES,) an American poet and *littérateur*, born at Washington, D.C., in 1848. He has published "The Bohemian, a Tragedy of Modern Life," (1878,) "Hesperus, and Other Poems," (1880,) "Vision of Nimrod," (1881,) "Vision of Esther," (1882,) etc.

De Kay, (JAMES E.,) an American physician and naturalist, born about 1792. Having made a tour of Europe in 1831–32, he published on his return "Sketches in Turkey." He also wrote the five volumes of the "Natural History of New York" devoted to Zoology. Died in 1851.

Deken, dā'kẹn, (AGATHA,) a popular Dutch authoress, born near Amsterdam in 1741. She associated herself in literary pursuits with Marie Bosch, and afterwards with Madame Wolff, *née* Bekker. They exercised much influence on the national character by the publication of popular works, among which are "Letters on Various Subjects," (1780,) "Sara Burgerhart," a romance, (1782,) "History of William Leevend," (8 vols., 1784,) and "Pro-

menades in Burgundy," in verse, (1789.) A. Deken also wrote "Songs for Country-people," ("Liederen voor den Boerenstand.") Died in 1804.

Dekkar and **Dekker.** See DECKER.

Dekker, dĕk'kẹr, (EDWARD DOUWES,) a Dutch author, born at Amsterdam, March 2, 1820. He went to Java, and was for some time assistant resident at Lebak, where he became involved in difficulties which he set forth in a romance describing the abuses of the coffee-trade of the Dutch mercantile companies, "Max Havelaar of de Koffijveilingen der Nederlandsche Handelmaatshappij," (1860,) written under the pseudonym of MULTATULI. He wrote many books on philosophical, political, social, and other questions, besides dramas etc. Died in 1887.

Dekker, de, dẹh dĕk'kẹr, or **Van Decker,** vän dĕk'kẹr, (JEREMIAS,) an eminent Dutch poet, born at Dort about 1610, passed his life in mercantile pursuits in his native city, and wrote poetry for recreation. In 1656 a collection of his verses was published, among which are numerous epigrams, "Good Friday," and "The Morning Dawn." His style is pure, and his sentiments devout. "The Praise of Avarice," a satire which is compared to Erasmus's "Praise of Folly," is one of his last and principal productions. It is much admired, and indicates great knowledge of human nature. Died in 1666.

De Ko'ven, (HENRY LOUIS,) composer, born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1861, graduated at Oxford in 1880, studied in several European cities, and has produced numerous operas, including "The Begum," "Don Quixote," "Robin Hood," "The Golden Butterfly," etc., also many songs and much instrumental music. He is the musical editor of the "New York World," and Conductor of the Washington Symphony Orchestra.

De Koven, (JAMES,) clergyman, born at Middletown, Conn., in 1831. Entered the Episcopal ministry, was warden of Racine college, 1859–79, and was very successful both as preacher and instructor. Died in 1879.

De la Beche, dẹh lẽ bāsh, (Sir HENRY THOMAS,) F.R.S., an eminent English geologist, born near London in 1796. In 1817 he became a member of the Geological Society, of which he was chosen president about 1847. He explored the geology of Wales, Devonshire, and Jamaica, on which he produced several works. He published a "Geological Manual," (1832,) and "How to Observe Geology," (1835.) He was appointed chief director of the geological survey of England ordered by the government, and president of the Museum of Practical Geology, now the School of Mines. He was knighted in 1848, and became a correspondent of the Institute of France in 1853. Died in 1855

Delaborde. See LABORDE.

Delaborde or **De Laborde,** d'lẽ'bord' or dẹh lẽ'bord', (HENRI,) a French historical painter, son of Henri François, noticed below, was born at Rennes in 1811. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1847. Among his works is "Hagar in the Desert."

Delaborde, (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Dijon in 1764, was made a peer by Bonaparte during the Hundred Days. Died in 1833.

Delacépède. See LACÉPÈDE.

Delacour, dĕl-ạ-koor', (JAMES,) an Irish poet, born near Blarney in 1709, studied for the clerical profession. He wrote "Abelard and Eloisa," a poem in imitation of Pope, and "The Prospect of Poetry," (1733.) Died in 1781.

Delacroix. See LACROIX.

Delacroix or **De Lacroix,** d'lẽ'krwå' or dẹh lẽ'krwå', (FERDINAND VICTOR EUGÈNE,) a celebrated French historical painter, born at Charenton, near Paris, in 1799. He was a son of Charles Delacroix, a republican member of the Convention, and minister of foreign affairs in 1797. He was a pupil of P. Guérin, but soon renounced the principles of the classic school taught by that artist. In 1822 he exhibited a picture of "Dante and Virgil," which produced a great sensation and was severely criticised. His reputation was increased by the "Massacre of Scio," (1824,) after which he was regarded as the chief of the romantic school. He displayed original genius and energy in "Mephistopheles appearing to Faust," "Sardanapalus Dying," "The Prisoner of Chillon," (1835,) and "Medea," (1838.) Among his master-pieces is the "Women of Algiers," (1834,) which procured him a high reputation as a colorist; but his colouring is powerful rather than harmonious. He has decorated one of the halls of the Palais Bourbon, and some interior portions of the Louvre, the Luxembourg, and other public buildings. He was admitted into the Institute in 1857. Died in 1863.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" GUSTAVE PLANCHE, "Portraits des Artistes contemporains."

Delacroix, (JACQUES VINCENT,) a distinguished French lawyer and voluminous writer, born in Paris in 1743. He revived the "Spectateur Français," founded by Marivaux, of which he issued many volumes, (1771–1820.) During the Revolution he was professor of public law in the Lycée, and published a successful work on the "Constitutions of Europe," (1790.) He wrote political tracts and moral essays, and a "History of France from Clovis to Louis XIV.," (3 vols., 1813.) Died in 1832.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Delacroix, (NICOLAS,) a French antiquary and deputy, born in Meuse in 1785. He wrote a work called "Statistics of the Department of Drôme," which gained the Montyon prize medal in 1835. Died in 1843.

Delafosse. See LAFOSSE.

Delafosse, d'lẽ'fos', (GABRIEL,) a French naturalist, a member of the Institute, born about 1795, wrote several scientific works. Died October 13, 1878.

Delahaye, d'lẽ'hẽ', (GUILLAUME NICOLAS,) a French map-engraver, born in Paris in 1725, engraved all the works of D'Anville. Died in 1802.

Delaistre, dẹh-lẽtr', (LOUIS JEAN DÉSIRÉ,) a successful French engraver of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1800; died March 1, 1871.

Delalande. See LALANDE.

Delalande, d'lẽ'lŏnd', (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French naturalist, born at Versailles in 1787. He published in 1822 a brief "Account of his Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope." Died in 1823.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Delamalle, d'la'mal', (GASPARD GILBERT,) a French advocate and orator, born in Paris in 1752. As an opponent of the Revolution he was proscribed and imprisoned in 1793. He was appointed by Bonaparte counsellor to the University in 1808, and councillor of state in 1811. He retained these offices under the Bourbons. In 1820 he obtained the prize offered by the French Academy for an essay on eloquence. He wrote a work on Oratory, entitled "Essai d'Institutions oratoires," (1816,) and other works. Died in 1834.

Delamarche, d'la'marsh', (C. F.,) a French geographer, born at Paris in 1740; died in 1817.

De La Mare, (WALTER,) British poet and novelist, was born April 25, 1873 at Charlton, Kent. He was educated at St. Paul's Cathedral Choir School, and worked for an oil concern, but later devoted himself entirely to literary work. His writings include, "Songs of Childhood," 1902; "Peacock Pie," 1913; "Ding Dong Bell," 1924; "The Connoisseur and other Stories," 1926, etc.

Delambre, dẹh-lŏmbr' or dẹh-lŏn'b'r, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a celebrated French astronomer and author, born at Amiens on the 19th of September, 1749, was a pupil of the poet Delille, at the College of Amiens. Having gained the highest prizes, and attained great proficiency in the classics, he pursued the study of rhetoric and philosophy in Paris. When he left college he was destitute of resources, and suffered much privation. He supported himself for several years by teaching, and employed his leisure in the study of Greek and mathematics, which he had neglected at college. Having acquired command of the resources of ancient and modern learning, he began, about 1780, to devote himself to astronomy, and received lessons from Lalande, who became his friend and soon employed him as an assistant. In 1787 he resolved to calculate the observations of Jupiter and Saturn, and two years later produced tables

of those planets, which were remarkable for precision. His "Tables of the Orbit of Uranus" were crowned by the Academy in 1790, and have since been used for half a century. In 1792 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, which in the same year awarded him a prize for his "Tables of Jupiter's Satellites," respecting which La Place had just offered a new theory. Between 1792 and 1799 Delambre and Méchain were employed to measure the arc of the meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona; and the former published the results in his "Basis of the Decimal System of Measure." On presenting this work to Bonaparte, the latter said, "Conquests pass away, but these operations remain." He was admitted into the Institute at its formation in 1795, and was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1803. His eulogies on departed members were admired for an elegant simplicity of style. He married Madame Pommard in 1804. In 1807 he succeeded Lalande as professor of astronomy in the College of France. He wrote for the "Biographie Universelle" the articles on Hipparchus, Kepler, and other great astronomers. In 1814 he produced an important work, entitled "Theoretical and Practical Astronomy," ("Astronomie théorique et pratique," 3 vols.) After the immense labours of thirty years devoted to observations and calculations, he began to write the "History of Astronomy" from the earliest times, of which he completed five volumes. This excellent work was issued in three parts, viz.: "History of Ancient Astronomy," (1817,) "History of Mediæval Astronomy," (1819,) and "History of Modern Astronomy," (1821.) His character was virtuous, sincere, and disinterested. He presents a remarkable instance of the union of high literary attainments with an extraordinary capacity for the abstract sciences. Died in Paris in August, 1822. The celebrated naturalist Cuvier pronounced a discourse over his tomb.

Delamet. See LAMET.

De Lan'cey, (WILLIAM HEATHCOTE,) an American Episcopalian bishop, born in Westchester county, New York, in 1797. He was ordained a priest in 1822, was provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1828 to 1833, and became rector of Saint Peter's Church in Philadelphia about 1836. In 1838 he was chosen Bishop of the diocese of Western New York. Died in 1865.

Deland', (MARGARET W.,) a popular American writer of prose and verse, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1857, and after her marriage settled in Boston. She has published "The Old Garden and other Poems," (1886,) "John Ward, Preacher," (1888,) "Florida Days," (1889,) "Sidney," (1890,) "The Story of a Child," (1892,) "Philip and his Wife," (1894,) etc.

Delandine, d'lŏN'dèn', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Lyons in 1756. He published, in conjunction with Chaudon, the "New Historical Dictionary," (eighth edition,) and wrote numerous works, among which are "Academic Crowns," and a "History of the National Assemblies of France," (1788.) Died in 1820.

De-lane', (JOHN THADDEUS,) an English lawyer, late editor of the London "Times," was born about 1818. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1841 became chief editor of the "Times," from which he resigned in 1877, and was succeeded by Mr. Chenery. Died Nov. 22, 1879.

Delane, (WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,) an English journalist, father of the preceding, born about 1795, was for many years the chief editor or manager of the London "Times." It is said that he wrote but little himself, but displayed judgment in directing the talents of others, and was an able and successful administrator. Died in 1857.

Delangle, d'lŏNgl, (CLAUDE ALPHONSE,) a French advocate and senator, born at Varzy (Nièvre) in 1797. He became advocate-general in the court of cassation in 1840, and attorney-general in the cour royale in 1847. After the revolution of 1848 he supported Louis Napoleon, who appointed him in 1852 first president of the imperial court of Paris, and added the dignity of senator. He wrote a "Treatise on Commercial Companies," *(les Sociétés commerciales,)* and became minister of the interior in 1858, and minister of justice in 1859. Died in 1869.

Del'a-no, (AMASA,) an American traveller, born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1763. He died in 1817, leaving a "Narrative of Voyages and Travels in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, comprising Three Voyages around the World," etc., (Boston, 1817.)

De'lano, (COLUMBUS,) was born at Shoreham, Vermont, June 5, 1809. He was called to the bar in 1831, and elected to Congress as a Whig in 1844. He was again elected in 1864 and 1866, was appointed commissioner of internal revenue in 1869, and secretary of the interior in 1870. He died in 1896.

De-lā'-nў, (PATRICK), a learned Irish divine, born about 1686, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1744 became Dean of Down, was an intimate friend of Dean Swift. In 1743, he married Mary, daughter of Lord Lansdowne, whose published letters were much admired. He wrote "Revelation examined with Candour," (3 vols., 1732–63,) and a "Life of David, King of Israel," (3 vols., 1740–42.) Died 1768.

Delany, (PATRICK BERNARD,) electrician, born in Ireland in 1845, learned telegraphy at Hartford, Conn., and invented numerous electrical appliances, which include synchronous multiple telegraphy, by which six messages can be transmitted simultaneously over one wire. His system of automatic telegraphy permits the sending and recording of 3000 words per minute over a single wire.

Delaram, (FRANCIS,) a skilful engraver, born in London about 1590. He engraved portraits of many eminent persons of the time, among which is "John, Bishop of Lincoln." Died in 1627.

De la Ramé, dẹh lȧ rȧ'mȧ', (LOUISE,) a novelist, known by the pseudonym of OUIDA, was born at Bury Saint Edmunds, England, in 1840. She was of French descent on her father's side. Among her numerous works are "Granville de Vigne," (1861,) "Strathmore," (1865,) "Folle-Farine," (1871,) "Pascarel," (1873,) "Ariadne," (1877,) "Moths," (1880,) "In Maremma," (1882,) "Wanda," (1883,) "Guilderoy," (1889,) "The Silver Christ," (1891,) and "The Massarenes," (1897.) Died in extreme poverty Jan. 25, 1908.

Delaroche or **De Laroche,** d'lȧ'rosh', (HIPPOLYTE, called PAUL,) an excellent painter, born in Paris in 1797. He was a pupil of Baron Gros, and formed for himself a mixed style between the classic and the romantic. In 1824 he produced "Joan of Arc interrogated in Prison," and in 1826 "The Death of Queen Elizabeth." He acquired great popularity in the early part of his career, and became the recognized chief of a school called the Eclectic. In 1832 he was elected to the Institute. His "Cromwell gazing on the Corpse of Charles I." (1832) is greatly admired. In 1837 he was ordered to decorate the hemicycle of the Palais des Beaux-Arts, where he represented the artists of all ages, in a large and admirable composition. Among his other master-pieces are "The Death of the Duke of Guise," (1835,) "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," (1840,) "Bonaparte at Saint-Bernard," (1850,) and "The Girondists in Prison," (1855.) His colouring is brilliant and harmonious, and his design correct. He married a daughter of Horace Vernet. Died in 1856.

Delarue, d'lȧ'rü', (GERVAIS,) ABBÉ, an eminent French antiquary, born at Caen in 1751. Having been driven into exile in 1793, he went to London, and made extensive researches in the literary history of the middle ages. In 1808 he became professor of history at Caen. He published in 1834 "Historical Essays on the Norman Bards and Trouvères," (3 vols.) Died in 1835.

De La Rue, (WARREN,) an English scientist, born in the island of Guernsey, January 18, 1815. He acquired wealth as a manufacturing stationer and inventor in London. He gave much time to astronomy, chemistry, physics, and sun-photography. He was one of the authors of "Researches in Solar Physics," (1865–70,) and published a large number of scientific papers of importance. Died April 19, 1889.

Delatour. See LATOUR.

Delatour, d'lȧ'toor', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1727, published "Essays on the Architecture of the Chinese, their Gardens, Manners, Customs, etc.," (1803.) Died in 1807.

Delaulne, d'lōn, (ETIENNE,) a French designer and engraver, born at Orléans in 1520; died about 1595.

Delaunay. See LAUNAY.

Delaunay, d'lō'nà', (CHARLES EUGÈNE,) a French mathematician, and member of the Institute, born at Lusigny (Aube) in 1816. He wrote several valuable works on astronomy and mechanics, and in 1870 was appointed successor to M. Leverrier as director of the Paris Observatory. Died August 5, 1872.

Delaunay, (JULES ELIE,) a French painter, born at Nantes, June 12, 1828. He was awarded the grand Prix de Rome in 1856, received medals from the Paris Expositions of 1878 and 1889, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honour and a member of the Institute. His portraits are considered masterpieces. Of his figure pieces may be named "Diana," and "The Death of the Centaur, Nessus." He died September 5, 1891.

Delaunay, (LOUIS ARSÈNE,) a French actor, was born at Paris, March 21, 1826. He was one of the most accomplished actors of the Thèâtre Français, from which he retired in 1887.

Delauney. See ENTRAIGUES, COMTE D', and LAUNEY.

Del-a-văl', (EDWARD HUSSEY,) an English chemist and philosopher, born in 1729, was a Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote an "Experimental Inquiry into the Cause of the Change of Colour in Opaque and Coloured Bodies," (1744,) and several other treatises. Died in 1814.

Delaval, d'lă'văl', (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1790, won a gold medal in 1817, when he exhibited "Clotilde exhorting Clovis.' Among his works are "Saint Louis carrying the Oriflamme," and a portrait of Châteaubriand. Died in 1868.

Delavigne or **De Lavigne,** d'lă'vēñ', (GERMAIN,) a French dramatist, brother of the poet noticed below, was born at Giverny (Eure) in 1790. He assisted Scribe in many successful plays and operas. Among these are "The Somnambulist," (1819,) "The Old Bachelor," (1822,) and "The Diplomate," (1827.) Died in 1868.

Delavigne, (JEAN FRANÇOIS CASIMIR,) a popular French poet and dramatist, born at Havre on the 4th of April, 1793, was the son of a merchant, and was educated at Paris. In 1811 he wrote a poem on the birth of Napoleon's son, which procured him the patronage of François de Nantes. Soon after the restoration of 1815 he successfully invoked the spirit of French nationality by his admirable *Messéniennes*,—the general title of several poems, one of which was on the subject of Waterloo. The government appointed him librarian of the chancery, although his political opinions were those of the liberal opposition. His next performance was an elegy on Joan of Arc. In 1819 he produced "The Sicilian Vespers," a drama, which was performed with great applause. In 1825 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and refused the offer of a pension of 1200 francs. On the occasion of the revolution of 1830 he wrote a song, "La Parisienne," which was received with extraordinary favour. Besides the above-named, he is the author of numerous dramas, of which the most important are "The School of Old Men," ("L'École des Vieillards," 1823,) "Marino Faliero," (1829,) and "Louis XI.," (1832.) He died at Lyons in December, 1843.

Delawarr or **Delaware,** (THOMAS WEST,) LORD, was appointed governor of Virginia in 1609, returned to England in 1611, and re-embarked for Virginia in 1618, but died at sea. The Delaware River, into which he was driven by contrary winds, was named in his honour.

De la Zouche, del-a-zooch', (ROBERT CURZON,) LORD, an English nobleman, born March 16, 1810. He lived many years at Constantinople, where he was an attaché of the British legation. He succeeded his mother in the ancient baronage of Ashby-de-la-Zouche in 1870, and died in August, 1873. His "Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant" (1849) has become almost an English classic.

Delbrück, dĕl'brük, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH FERDINAND,) a German philosophic writer, born at Magdeburg in 1772. He became counsellor of the regency and professor of eloquence at Königsberg in 1809. In 1818 he was appointed to similar functions at Bonn. Among his principal works are "Xenophon, a Defence of his Reputation against Niebuhr," (1829,) and "Discourses," ("Reden," 1831.) Died in 1848.

See NICOLOVIUS, "J. F. F. Delbrück's Leben," 1848.

Delbrück, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB,) a brother of the preceding, born at Magdeburg in 1768, became professor of theology in Magdeburg. Between 1800 and 1809 he superintended the education of the two princes of Prussia, sons of Frederick William III. Died in 1830.

Delbrück, dĕl'brük, (MARTIN FRIEDRICH RUDOLPH,) a German statesman, born at Berlin, April 16, 1817. He read law at Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, and entered the civil service, becoming director of the bureau of commerce in 1849, and rendering great service in the organization of the Zollverein. In 1867 he was named president of the federal chancery, became minister of state for Prussia in 1868, and in 1871 president of the imperial chancery, from which he retired in 1876.

Deldevez, dĕld'vā', (ERNEST,) a French musician, composer, and writer on musical subjects, born in Paris in 1817. He has published "Anthology of Violinists," and many other works, original and compiled.

Deleau, d'lō, (NICOLAS,) a French physician, born at Vézelise in 1797. He published "Researches on the Diseases of the Ear," (1834,) etc. Died Nov. 30, 1862.

Delécluse, d'lā'klüz', (ÉTIENNE JEAN,) an able French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1781. He wrote editorial articles on art for the "Moniteur" and the "Journal des Débats" for many years, and published, besides several novels, a "Treatise on Painting," (1828,) and "Roland, or Chivalry," ("Roland, ou la Chevalerie," 2 vols., 1845.) Died July 12, 1863.

Delen, van, văn dā'lĕn, (DIRCK or THIERRY,) a Dutch painter, born at Heusden in 1635, was a pupil of F. Hals. He preferred to paint churches, public edifices, and interiors, and excelled in perspective and colouring. Among his works is a "Game of Foot-Ball," in the Louvre. Died at Arnemuyden about 1700.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Delepierre, d'lā'pę-air', (JOSEPH OCTAVE,) a Belgian historical antiquarian and miscellaneous writer, born at Bruges, April 12, 1802. In 1847 he was appointed secretary of legation and consul-general for Belgium in London, where he resided until his death, August 18, 1879. He wrote both in French and English, and among his many works the principal are "Les Traditions et Légendes de Flandre," (1834,) translated into English by himself, in 1845, under the title of "Old Flanders," "Macaronea, ou Mélanges de Littérature des différents Peuples de l'Europe," (1852,) "A Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature," (1860,) etc.

Delescluze, d'lā'klüz', (LOUIS CHARLES,) a French communist, born at Dreux, October 2, 1809. Early in life he became a journalist and political agitator. He was often in prison, and in 1858–59 lived in Cayenne as a convict. In the war of the Paris Commune he fought the troops of the Versailles government with the utmost fury, and was killed in a street-battle, May 26, 1871.

Delessert, d'lā'sair', (BENJAMIN,) a French financier and philanthropist, born in Lyons in 1773. He was chosen regent of the Bank of France about 1802. Soon after that date he established a model spinning-mill for the fabrication of cotton stuffs. He founded saving-funds, and contributed largely to other provident institutions. Having cultivated botany and collected 86,000 species, he associated with De Candolle in the publication of "Select Figures of Plants," ("Icones selectæ Plantarum," 5 vols., 1820–46.) He sat in the Chamber of Deputies *(centre gauche)* from 1827 to 1843. Died in 1847.

See ALPHONSE DECANDOLLE, "Notice sur B. Delessert," 1847; CHARLES DUPIN, "Travaux et Bienfaits de B. Delessert," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Delessert, (FRANÇOIS,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1780, was an eminent banker, regent of the Bank of France, a member of the Institute, and a liberal patron of arts and sciences. Died October 15, 1868.

Deleuze, d'luz, (JOSEPH PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist, born at Sisteron in 1753. He was chosen aide-naturaliste to the Museum of Natural History in 1795, and librarian to the same in 1828. He

translated Thomson's "Seasons" into French, and wrote several other works. Died in 1835.

Deleyre, d'lār, (ALEXANDRE,) a French writer, born near Bordeaux in 1726. On the suppression of the order of Jesuits, with which he was connected, he went to Paris, where he associated with Diderot, Rousseau, etc. He published an "Analysis of Bacon's Philosophy," (1755,) which is said to be written with ability, and was one of the editors of the "Encyclopédie." He was one of the first members of the Institute. In 1793 he was a republican member of the Convention, and voted for the death of the king. Died in 1797.

See J. LEBRETON, "Notice sur la Vie d'A. Deleyre," 1797.

Delfau, dĕl'fō', (Dom FRANÇOIS,) a French Benedictine monk, born in Auvergne in 1637, was charged by his order to edit the works of Saint Augustine. Died in 1676.

Delfico, dĕl'fe-ko, (MELCHIOR,) an Italian statesman and able writer on political economy, born in the Abruzzo in 1744. During the political troubles that followed the French Revolution he found refuge in the republic of San Marino. From 1806 to 1815 he was councillor of state at Naples, and acquired a high reputation for ability and integrity. The restored king Ferdinand in 1815 made him president of the commission of the archives of the kingdom. His most important works are a "History of San Marino," "Researches into the True Character of Roman Jurisprudence," (1791,) and "Thoughts on the Uncertainty and Inutility of History," etc., ("Pensieri su' la Storia e su' la Incertezza ed Inutilità della medesima," 1806.) He also wrote an Essay in favour of Free Trade. Died at Teramo in 1835.

Delfino, dĕl-fee'no, (GIOVANNI,) Doge of Venice, elected in 1356, was previously procurator of Saint Mark. He found the republic at war with Louis, King of Hungary, who obtained the advantage and imposed the conditions of peace in 1358. Died in 1361.

Delfino, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian cardinal and poet, born about 1618 of a patrician family in Venice. He wrote "Cleopatra," and other tragedies, in verse, the style of which is praised by Ginguené. Died in 1699.

Delfosse, dĕl'foss', (NOËL JOSEPH AUGUSTE,) a Belgian advocate, born at Liege about 1810, was president of the Chamber from 1852 to April, 1855. Died in 1858.

Delft, (GILLES DE.) See DELPHUS.

Delft, dĕlft, or **Delff**, dĕlf, (JACOB WILLEM,) a Dutch portrait-painter, lived at Delft; died in 1601.

Delft, (JACOB WILLEMSZOON,) a skilful Dutch portrait-painter, a grandson of the preceding, was born at Delft in 1619; died in 1661.

Delgado, dĕl-gä'do, (JUAN PINTO,) a Spanish Jew and poet, wrote poems on Ruth and Esther, (1627.)

De l'Huys. See DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

Deliberatore, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter, born at Foligno, flourished about 1460.

Delibes, (LEON,) a French composer of comic operas, was born at St. Germain du Val in 1836. He became a director at the Grand Opera in 1868, and a professor at the Conservatoire in 1880. Died in 1891.

Delille or **De Lille**, dẹh-lèl' or d'lèl, (JACQUES,) L'ABBÉ, an eminent French didactic poet, born at Aigueperse, near Clermont in Auvergne, in 1738, was educated in Paris. Soon after leaving college he became professor of humanities at Amiens, where he began his translation of the "Georgics" of Virgil, which he published in 1769. It was deemed a wonderful performance in respect to the magnitude of the difficulties that had been overcome; and the French were enraptured to learn that their language was so capable of reproducing the grace, harmony, and variety of Virgil. Voltaire was so well pleased with the work that he wrote to the Academy in favour of the election of Delille. He was received into the French Academy in 1774, in the place of Condamine. In 1780 he produced "The Gardens," ("Les Jardins,") a poem abounding with picturesque descriptions: it was received with great favour, and translated into many languages. For several years before the Revolution he was professor of belles-lettres in the University of Paris, and of Latin poetry in the College of France. To escape from the anarchy of the new régime, he retired in 1794 to Saint-Dié, and afterwards to Switzerland, where he found the calm seclusion most congenial to the spirit of poetry. During this period of absence, part of which was passed in London, he meditated or matured several poems worthy of his high reputation. Returning to Paris in 1801, he published in rapid succession a poem on Pity, (1803,) "Virgil's Eneid translated into French Verse," (1804,) a poetical version of "Paradise Lost," (1805,) and "Imagination," a poem, (1806.) The last three are among the most successful of his works. His version of the "Eneid" is regarded as the best in the language. "No French work," says the "Biographie Universelle," "presents a greater number of rich and beautiful images, or more harmonious and ingenious verses, than his poem on the Imagination." He had a perfect mastery of the art of ennobling words by their application, of giving a brilliant colour to thoughts and a sustained harmony to language. Died in Paris in May, 1813.

See LINGAY, "Éloge de Delille," 1814; CAMPENON, "Éloge de Delille," 1813; BERVILLE, "Éloge de J. Delille," 1817; FILIPPO MORDANI, "Elogio storico di G. Delille," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1806.

Deliniers, dẹh-le'ne-air', (JACQUES ANTOINE MARIE,) Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, was born at Niort, France, in 1756. He entered the French navy, became a captain, and was sent on a mission to South America. Having taken command of a Spanish army, he captured Buenos Ayres from the British in 1807, gained great popularity, and became viceroy. About 1809 the Junta of Spain sent Cisneros to supersede him. In a revolutionary movement which followed, Deliniers supported the royalist cause, was made prisoner, and shot in 1810.

Delisle or **De Lisle**, dẹh-lèl' or d'lèl, (CLAUDE,) a French writer on history and geography, born at Vaucouleurs in 1644. After practising law some years, he removed to Paris, where he gave lectures on history. He published a "Historic Relation of Siam," an "Introduction to Geography," and a few other works. Several of his sons became eminent in science. Died in 1720.

Delisle, dẹh-lèl', [sometimes anglicized in pronunciation dẹ-līl',] (GUILLAUME,) a French geographer of great celebrity, born in Paris in 1675, was the son of the preceding. In early youth he conceived the project of reforming the system of geography; and, having accomplished this difficult task, he published, in 1700, a map of the world, celestial and terrestrial globes, and other valuable works, which procured his admission into the Academy of Sciences. According to Walckenaer, he is the principal author of the modern system of geography. He published afterwards numerous maps, ancient and modern, which obtained a European reputation; and he wrote many memoirs on geography, which were inserted in the Collection of the Academy. Louis XV. received lessons from Delisle, and rewarded him with the title of first geographer to the king. He died in 1726, and Fontenelle composed his eulogy.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographie Universelle."

Delisle, (JOSEPH NICOLAS,) an eminent French astronomer, born in Paris in 1688, was the son of Claude, noticed above. In 1710 he obtained permission to occupy the dome of the Luxembourg, which he used as an observatory. Received into the Academy of Sciences in 1714, he communicated to it his observations. In 1724 he visited London, and by the influence of Newton was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. About 1725, at the solicitation of the empress Catherine, he went to Saint Petersburg to found a school of astronomy, and wrote several elementary treatises for his pupils. He returned to Paris in 1747, and resumed his observations. Among his principal works is a "Historical Essay on the Progress of Astronomy and Geography," (1738.) Died in 1768.

See LALANDE, "Notice sur De Lisle," in the "Nécrologe et Bibliographie Astronomique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Delisle, (LOUIS,) a brother of the preceding, was an astronomer and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He accompanied his brother Joseph to Saint Petersburg in 1725. Having traversed Siberia, he embarked in 1741 with Captain Behring on an exploring voyage, but died the same year. He had written a "Treatise on the Proper Motion of the Fixed Stars," and other works.

De Lisle, (ROUGET.) See ROUGET DE LISLE.

Delisle de la Drévetière, dẹh-lēl′ dẹh lā drāv′-te-air′, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatic author, born in Dauphiné; died in 1756.

Delitzsch, dā′litsh, (FRANZ,) a German theologian, born at Leipsic in 1813, published a "History of Jewish Poetry," (1836,) "Christian Apologetics," (1869,) and many other works of high value. Died March 4, 1890.

Delitzsch, (FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar, a son of the preceding, was born September 3, 1850. He published "Assyrian Studies," (1876,) "Assyrian Reading Exercises," (2d edition, 1878,) and "Wo lag das Paradies?" (1881.) He was made professor of Assyriology in Leipsic University.

Delius, a name of APOLLO, which see.

Delius, dā′le-ŭs, (CHRISTOPH TRAUGOTT,) a German mineralogist, born in Saxony about 1730, became counsellor for the department of mines and of the mint in Vienna. He published "Directions for the Working of Mines," (1773.) Died in 1779.

Delius, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Wernigerode, Saxony, in 1720; died in 1791.

Delius, (NIKOLAUS,) a German Shakspeare critic, born at Bremen, September 19, 1813. He was educated at Bonn and Berlin, and in 1855 was called to a professorship of the Sanscrit, Romance, and English literatures at Bonn. Besides valuable works on Shakspeare, he produced treatises and papers on various points in Provençal literature, the Sardinian dialects, etc. Died in 1888.

Della Maria, del′lä mä-ree′ä, (DOMINIQUE,) a composer of operatic music, was born at Marseilles in 1768; died in Paris in 1800.

Delling or **Dellinger**. See NÖRVI.

Dello, del′lo, a Florentine painter, born in 1372, resided for some time in Spain, where he obtained a high reputation. Died in 1421.

Dellon, dā′lôn′, (C.,) a French physician and traveller, born about 1650, made a voyage to the East Indies in 1668. He was persecuted and imprisoned for two years by the Inquisition at Goa. He returned home in 1677, and published a "Narrative of his Voyage," (1685.)

Del Mar, (ALEXANDER,) an American author, was born at New York, August 9, 1836. He edited several periodicals, was director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, member of the United States Monetary Commission, etc. Some of his writings are "Gold Money and Paper Money," "History of the Precious Metals," "Money and Civilization," "Ancient Britain," "The Middle Ages Revisited," etc.

Delmas, dēl′mäs′, (ANTOINE GUILLAUME,) an able French general, born near Tulle in 1768. He became general of brigade in 1793, and took command of a division, with which he obtained several successes in 1794. He served a few years in Italy, where he was the second in command under Joubert in 1799. In 1802 he offended the First Consul, and was dismissed from service. The cause of this disgrace was supposed to be a reply which he made when Bonaparte asked him what he thought of the ceremony performed in honour of the Concordat. "A piece of mummery," *(capucinade,)* said Delmas: "nothing is wanting but the million of men who have perished in order to overthrow what you have now re-established." In 1813 he again commanded a division, and was killed at the battle of Leipsic.

Delmas, (JEAN FRANÇOIS BERTRAND,) a French Jacobin, born near Toulouse in 1754, entered the Legislative Assembly in 1791. In the Convention he voted for the death of the king, (1792,) and for the destruction of Robespierre in 1794. He was afterwards chosen president of the Jacobins. Died in 1798.

Delmas, PÈRE, a French priest and poet, born in Rouergue in 1733, professed rhetoric, etc. in the College of Toulouse. He published an admired Latin poem on the pastoral office, entitled "Art of Arts," etc., ("Ars Artium," etc.) Died in 1790.

Delmatius, [Fr. DELMACE.] See DALMATIUS.

Delminio. See CAMILLO.

Delmont, dēl′môn′, (DEODAT,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Saint-Tron in 1581, is said to have been a pupil and friend of Rubens. Descamps praises his design, composition, and colouring. Among his works is an "Adoration of the Kings." Died at Antwerp in 1634.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Delmotte, dēl′mot′, (HENRI FLORENT,) a Belgian *littérateur*, born at Mons in 1779, was a member of the Academy of Brussels, and author of a great number of works on different subjects. Died in 1836.

See HENNEBERT, "Notice sur la Vie de H. F. Delmotte," 1837.

De Lolme, dẹh-lolm′, (JOHN LOUIS,) a Swiss lawyer and author, born at Geneva in 1740. Having offended the government by a political pamphlet, he consulted his safety by emigrating to England, where he lived many years. He became very indigent, and received aid from the literary fund. In 1771 he published "The Constitution of England," originally written in French, which was much celebrated, and often reprinted. A few years later he published an English edition of this work. It was commended by Lord Chatham and Chief-Justice Story. The author of "Junius" called it "a performance deep, solid, and ingenious." De Lolme wrote a few other minor works. Died in Switzerland in 1806.

See CHARLES COOTE, "Notice of De Lolme," prefixed to his work, "The Constitution of England," 1807.

De Long, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) an American naval officer, born in New York in 1844. He studied in the United States Naval Academy, and entered the regular service. In 1874 he served on an expedition to Northern Greenland under Captain Braine. Lieutenant De Long in 1879 was given command of the steamer Jeannette, which set sail from San Francisco July 8, and penetrated the Arctic Ocean *via* Behring's Strait; but the ship was crushed in the ice, June 12, 1881. De Long reached the delta of the river Lena, in Siberia, where he died, October 30, 1881. His remains were sent to the United States in 1884.

Delord, d'lor, (TAXILE,) a French editor, born at Avignon in 1815. He became chief editor of the "Charivari," a satirical paper of Paris, in 1842, and contributed to the "Siècle" and other journals. Died in 1877.

Delorme, d'lorm, (CHARLES,) born at Moulins, France, in 1584, succeeded his father, Jean, as physician to Louis XIII., and was very eminent in his profession. He acquired the friendship of Richelieu and Chancellor Seguier, who granted him a pension. Died in 1678.

Delorme, (JEAN,) a French physician, born at Moulins in 1547, was the father of the preceding. He was for some time professor at Montpellier. He became physician to Henry IV. in 1606, and afterwards to his successor, Louis XIII. He resigned his office in 1626, and died in 1637.

Delorme, (MARION,) a famous French beauty and courtesan, born at Châlons, in Champagne, about 1612. She is said to have been extremely witty and intelligent. Her salon was the rendezvous of princes, courtiers, etc., including Richelieu, De Grammont, and Saint-Evremond. Died in 1650.

See GRAMMONT, "Mémoires;" "Vie de M. Delorme," Paris, 1805.

Delorme, (PHILIBERT,) an eminent French architect, born at Lyons about 1518, studied art in Rome, and returned home in 1536. After erecting several fine edifices in Lyons, he went to Paris, where he was patronized by Catherine de Médicis, for whom, about 1564, he designed the palace of the Tuileries, which is regarded as his best production. She appointed him almoner to the king, and gave him several benefices in the church. He was architect of the Château de Meudon and the Château d'Anet, which were much admired. He published a work on architecture, and a treatise entitled "New Inventions for Building well at Little Expense," (1561.) "He divested his art of Gothic habiliments," says Milizia, "and arrayed it in those of ancient Greece." Died in 1577.

See MILIZIA, "Mémoires sur les Architectes;" PINGERON, "Vies des Architectes anciens et modernes;" COLLET, "Notice sur P. Delorme;" FLACHERON, "Éloge de P. Delorme."

Delorme, (PIERRE CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1783. Among his works are "The Death of Hero and Leander," (1814,) "Eve

Plucking the Forbidden Fruit," (1834,) and a "Repose in Egypt," (1850.) Died in 1859.

Delort, d'lor, (JACQUES ANTOINE ADRIEN,) BARON, a French general, born at Arbois in 1773. He commanded with *éclat* in 1812 at the battle of Castalla, and became general of division in February, 1814. He distinguished himself at Waterloo in 1815, and in 1837 was made a peer. Died in 1846.

Delort, (JOSEPH,) a French historian, born at Mirande (Gers) in 1789. Among his works is a "History of the Man in the Iron Mask," (1825.) Died in 1842.

Deloy, d'lwȧ, (JEAN BAPTISTE AIMÉ,) a French poet, born near Lure in 1798; died in 1834.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains."

Delpech, dĕl'pȧsh', (FRANÇOIS SÉRAPHIN,) a skilful French designer, born in Paris in 1778; died in 1825.

Delpech, (JACQUES MATHIEU,) a French physician and skilful surgeon, born at Toulouse about 1775. He was chosen professor of clinical surgery in the faculty of Montpellier, (1812,) where he lectured with success, and published several treatises on surgery, among which is an important work, entitled "Summary of Diseases called Surgical," ("Précis des Maladies réputées chirurgicales," 1815.) He was murdered in 1832 by a man named Duceptos.

See F. BUISSON, "Parallèle de Delpech et Dupuytren," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Delphinus. See DELFINO.

Del'phus, (ÆGIDIUS,) sometimes called **Gilles de Delft**, was professor of theology in Paris in 1507. Erasmus praised his talent for Latin poetry. Among his works are a Latin poetical version of Saint Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and a commentary on Ovid's "De Remedio Amoris."

Delpit, dĕl'pē', (ALBERT,) a French author, born at New Orleans, Louisiana, January 30, 1849. His father, a rich tobacconist, sent him to France to school, and he became a *protégé* of the elder Dumas. He served against the Germans in 1870–71, and produced "L'Invasion," (a poem, 1872,) some plays, and many romances, including "Les Compagnons du Roi," (1873,) "Jean Nu-Pieds," (1874,) "Les Fils de Joie," (1877,) "Le Mariage d'Odette," (1880,) etc. Died about January 1, 1893.

Delpon de Livernon, dĕl'pôn' dẹh le'vĕr'nôn', (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French writer and antiquary, born in 1778, wrote an "Essay on Liberty of Worship," and other works. Died in 1833.

Delporte, dĕl'port', (FRANÇOIS,) a French agriculturist, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1746; died in 1819.

Delrieu, dĕl're-uh', (ÉTIENNE JOSEPH BERNARD,) a French dramatic author, born in 1761, was for a long time regent of rhetoric at Versailles. He wrote numerous dramas, which had a moderate success, and gained a durable reputation by his tragedy of "Artaxerxes," (1808,) which procured him a pension of two thousand francs. Died in 1836.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Delrio, dĕl-ree'o, (MARTIN ANTOINE,) a learned Jesuit, born at Antwerp in 1551, was master of ten or more languages. He became procureur-général of Brabant in 1578, removed to Valladolid in 1580, and obtained the chair of philosophy at Douay in 1589. He wrote "Notes on Claudian's Poems," and other critical works. His "Essay on Magic" (1599) was once popular. Died in 1608.

Delsarte, dĕl'sȧrt', (FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE NICOLAS CHÉRI,) a French singer and teacher of elocution, was born at Solesmes, December 19, 1811. He was trained at the Conservatory of Paris, and won a high repute as a teacher of dramatists and as a singer of declamatory music. He published "Archives de Chant," works on voice-culture, and a number of novels. Died at Paris, July 19, 1871.

Delta. See MOIR, (DAVID MACBETH.)

Deluc, d'lük, (GUILLAUME ANTOINE,) a brother of the celebrated geologist noticed below, born at Geneva in 1729, was associated with his brother in his geological excursions and other scientific labours. He wrote numerous treatises on mineralogy and geology, which were inserted in the "Journal de Physique" and other periodicals. They indicate accurate observation and a philosophic mind. Died in 1812.

Deluc or **De Luc**, dẹh-lōōk', [Fr. pron. d'lük,] (JEAN ANDRÉ,) an eminent natural philosopher, born at Geneva in 1727. In early life he was engaged in commerce, and employed his leisure in the study of geology and other sciences. He improved the thermometer, and measured the height of mountains more exactly than any one had previously done, by means of the portable barometer which he invented. In 1772 he published his "Researches on the Modifications of the Atmosphere," an excellent work, which was then the most complete on that subject. About 1773 he visited England, and was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society, and reader to the queen, who gave him a lodging in Windsor Castle. In 1778 he produced his great work on geology, "Letters, Physical and Moral, on the History of the Earth and of Man," in which he maintains the accordance of the Mosaic history with the facts of geology. The theories advanced in this excited much opposition, but were supported at one time by Cuvier. He ascribed the formation of the present continents to causes no longer operative, to a great and sudden revolution which occurred four or five thousand years ago. His "Letters to Blumenbach on the Physical History of the Earth" (1798) increased his reputation as a geologist. He wrote a large number of works, (in French,) among which are a "Summary of Bacon's Philosophy," and "Geological Journeys in Northern Europe," (1810.) Died at Windsor in 1817.

See SENKBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève," tome iii.; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Delvaux, dĕl'vō', [Lat. VALLEN'SIS,] (ANDRÉ,) a Belgian jurist and canonist, born in 1569; died in 1636.

Delvig, dĕl'vig, a Russian poet, born in 1798; died in 1831.

Delvincourt, dĕl'vȧn'koor', (CLAUDE ÉTIENNE,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1762. When the schools of law were reorganized, in 1805, he obtained a chair in the capital, and began the first public course on the new civil code. In 1810 he became dean of the faculty in the University. At the restoration in 1814 he retained this place, and was chosen royal censor. He published in 1808 "Institutes of French Law," which is highly commended. Died in 1831.

See DE PORTETS, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de M. Delvincourt," 1832.

Delzons, dĕl'zôn', (ALEXIS JOSEPH,) a brave French general, born at Aurillac in 1775, joined the expedition to Egypt, (1798,) where he obtained the rank of general of brigade in 1801. As general of division, he commanded the army of Illyria in 1811. In 1812 he fought at Borodino, and was killed in battle during the retreat from Moscow in the same year.

See SÉGUR, "Campagne de la Russie."

Demabuse. See MABUSE.

Demachy, d'mȧ'she', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1728. He wrote, among other works, "Elements of Chemistry," (2 vols., 1766,) and refused to adopt the theories of Lavoisier. Died in 1803.

Démade. See DEMADES.

De-mā'dēs, [Gr. Δημάδης; Fr. DÉMADE, dȧ'mȧd',] an Athenian orator and demagogue, noted for his witticisms, venality, and profligacy. He entered public life about 350 B.C., became an opponent or enemy of Demosthenes, and acquired great influence by his eloquence, wit, and other talents. He usually spoke extempore. After the battle of Chæronea he acted with the party of the King of Macedon, by whom he was bribed; and he was one of the chief authors of the peace between Philip and the Athenians. He was convicted of receiving a bribe from Harpalus, and for a subsequent offence was sentenced to exclusion from political functions; but a few years later he was sent on an embassy to Antipater. He was put to death by the order of Antipater, (or, according to Plutarch, of Cassander,) in 318 B.C.

See DIODORUS SICULUS, books xvi., xvii., and xviii.; PLUTARCH, "Demosthenes;" SUIDAS, Δημάδης; RUHNKEN, "Historia critica Oratorum Græcorum;" FREYTAG, "De Demade," 1752; H. LHARDY, "Dissertatio de Demade Oratore," Berlin, 1834.

De Maistre. See MAISTRE.

Demante, dẹh-mônt', (ANTOINE MARIE,) a French

jurist, and professor of civil law at Paris, was born in that city in 1789. He published an excellent work entitled "Programme du Cours de Droit civil Français," (3 vols., 1830.) Died in 1856.

Démarate. See DEMARATUS.

Dem-a-rā'tus, [Gr. Δημαράτος,] a native of Corinth, emigrated to Etruria about 650 B.C., and became a prince. He was the father of Aruns and Lucumo.

Demaratus, [Fr. DÉMARATE, dā'mȧ'rȧt',] King of Sparta, began to reign jointly with Cleomenes about 510 B.C. He quarrelled with his colleague, who caused him to be deposed about 491, on the ground that he was not a son of the late king Ariston. He retired to Persia, where he was favourably received by Darius I. He gave wise counsels to Xerxes on the invasion of Greece, and is said to have secretly informed the Spartans that such an event was impending.

See HERODOTUS, books v., vi., vii.; XENOPHON, "Hellenica."

Dembarrère, dŏN'bȧ'rair', (JEAN,) COUNT, a French general and engineer, born at Tarbes in 1747, became a general of division in 1794, and obtained the chief command of the engineers in Italy. In 1805 he was chosen a senator, and retired from the army. Died in 1828.

Dembinski, dĕm-bin'skee, (HENRY,) a Polish general, born in the palatinate of Cracow in 1791. In 1830 he took arms for Polish independence, obtained command of a brigade, and distinguished himself in several actions. He made a masterly retreat from Lithuania in July, 1831, and went into exile in the autumn of that year. In February, 1849, he was appointed by Kossuth commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army; but in consequence of the refusal of Görgei, and other officers, to serve under a Pole, he was soon superseded. He accepted the post of quartermaster-general under Meszaros, and commanded at Temesvar, (August, 1849,) where the Hungarians were finally defeated. Died in 1864.

Dembowski, dĕm-bov'skee, (EDWARD,) a Polish writer, born in Plock about 1810; died in 1846.

Dembowski, (LOUIS MATHIEU,) BARON, a general in the French army, born at Gora in 1769; died in 1812.

Demeste, dẹh-mĕst', (JEAN,) a Flemish surgeon and chemist, born in 1743, lived at Liege; died in 1783.

De-me'tẹr, [Δημήτηρ,] the name of one of the principal Greek divinities, identified with the Ceres of the Roman mythology. (See CERES.)

De-me'trĭ-us, [Δημήτριος,] an Athenian poet of the old comedy, lived in the fifth century B.C.

Demetrius, a Greek sculptor, flourished about 350 B.C. Among his chief works was a statue of Minerva, called "Musica," because the motion of the serpents on the Gorgon's head produced a musical sound, when struck, much like the sound of a lyre. He was blamed by the ancients for too closely copying nature in his works.

Demetrius I. See DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES.

Demetrius II., son of Antigonus Gonatas, became King of Macedon in 243 B.C., as successor to his father. He married first a daughter of Antiochus Theos, and then Phthia, a daughter of the King of Epirus. After a reign of ten years, he died, and left the throne to his son, Philip III.

Demetrius, a Macedonian prince, grandson of the preceding, born in 207 B.C., was the second son of Philip III., and brother of Perseus, (Perses.) When Philip was defeated by the Romans, Demetrius was delivered to the victors as a hostage. Having returned home, he was sent as an ambassador by Philip to defend him against certain charges before the Roman senate, whose favour he gained by his ingenuous modesty. Perseus, by false accusations, induced his father to put Demetrius to death about 180 B.C.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books xviii., xx., xxiii., and xxiv.

Demetrius I. and **II.,** (Kings of Syria.) See DEMETRIUS SOTER, and DEMETRIUS NICATOR.

De-me'trĭ-us II., King of Georgia, succeeded his father, David III., in 1126. He waged a long war with the Turks, who fought for the possession of Armenia and sometimes invaded Georgia. He died in 1158, and left the throne to his son, David IV.

Demetrius III., King of Georgia, the son and successor of David V., reigned from 1272 to 1289, and was succeeded by his son, David VI.

De-me'trĭ-us, [Russ. DMITRI, dmee'tree,] Czar of Russia, usually styled "the False Demetrius," claimed to be the son of Ivan IV. The latter, at his death, left a minor son, who was reported to have died, or to have been killed, in 1591. During the reign of Boris in Russia, about 1603, Demetrius raised an army of Poles, invaded Russia, and fought several battles with various success until Boris died, in 1605, when Demetrius obtained the throne without further opposition. His subjects, offended by his partiality to foreign customs, and by the insolence of his Polish soldiers, revolted and put him to death in 1606. Prince Shuisky (or Schuiskoi) was then proclaimed Czar, as Basil III.

See DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle;" KARAMZIN, "Histoire de l'Empire de Russie;" PROSPER MÉRIMÉE, "Episode de l'Histoire de Russie; les faux Démétrius," 1852.

Demetrius, [Russ. DMITRI,] THE FALSE, the second of that name who made pretensions to the Russian crown. Soon after the accession of Shuisky, this person asserted that he was the Czar Demetrius. He found many partisans, was recognized by the wife of the late Czar, and was enabled to besiege Moscow with an army, but was killed in 1610 by some Tartars who served in his guard. Schiller and Pushkin have dramatized the story of these impostors.

See PROSPER MÉRIMÉE, "Episode de l'Histoire de Russie; les faux Démétrius," 1852.

Demetrius of Alexandria, a Peripatetic philosopher, lived about 150 B.C.

Demetrius of Apamea, a Greek physician of unknown date, who is often cited by Cœlius Aurelianus.

Demetrius of Byzantium, a Greek historian, lived about 280 B.C.

Demetrius of Magnesia, a Greek grammarian, who flourished about 60 B.C. He was author of an important critical and historical work which treated of authors that bore the same name, ("Peri homonymōn Poietōn kai suggrapheōn.")

Demetrius of Scepsis, a Greek grammarian, who lived about 150 B.C.

Demetrius of Sunium, a Greek Cynic philosopher, who acquired celebrity as a teacher in the first century. He lived some time at Corinth, visited Rome in the reign of Nero, and was banished from Italy by Vespasian. He is eulogized by Seneca, who quotes his maxims.

De-me'trĭ-us Çÿ-do'nĭ-us, a Greek or Byzantine theologian and writer, held high offices under John Cantacuzene. He entered a cloister in 1355.

De-me'trĭ-us Mos'chus, a Greek poet, who lived about 1450, and wrote a poem on the "Marriage of Paris and Helen," printed in 1510.

De-me'trĭ-us Nĭ-cā'tor, [Νικάτωρ,] King of Syria, was the son of Demetrius Soter, and ascended the throne in 146 B.C., after defeating the usurper Balas. He married Cleopatra, an Egyptian princess. In a war with the Parthians he was taken prisoner, and in his absence his brother, Antiochus Sidetes, usurped the throne. On his release from captivity, he again obtained the kingdom, but his misgovernment provoked a general revolt of his subjects, and he was assassinated at Tyre in 126 B.C., at the instigation of his wife Cleopatra.

See JUSTIN, books xxxv., xxxvi., and xxxviii.

De-me'trĭ-us Pep-a-gom'e-nus, [Δημήτριος Πεπαγόμενος,] a Greek physician, who lived in the thirteenth century, composed a work on the gout, which has some merit. It was printed in Greek in 1558. He was physician to the emperor Michael Palæologus, who reigned from 1260 to 1282.

De-me'trĭ-us Pha-le'reŭs, (or fa-lee're-us,) [Fr. DÉMÉTRIUS DE PHALÈRE, dā'mā'tre'üs' dẹh fȧ'lair',] a distinguished Grecian orator and philosopher, born at Phale'rum, in Attica, about 345 B.C., was a pupil of Theophrastus in philosophy. It is said that he was condemned to death with Phocion, but saved himself by flight. About 316 B.C. Cassander appointed him governor of Athens, which for ten years enjoyed prosperity under his wise and popular administration. Three hundred and sixty statues were erected to him by the Athenians. When Athens was taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, in 306, he retired to the court of Ptolemy, King of Egypt. He died in Egypt about 284 B.C. He wrote historical and philosophical works, which are all

lost. Cicero and other ancient writers extol his merit as an orator and a statesman.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; CICERO, "Brutus," and "De Oratore;" H. DOHRN, "De Vita et Rebus Demetrii Phalerei," 1825; BONAMY, "Vie de Démétrius de Phalère," in the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions," tome viii.

De-me'trĭ-us Pol-I-or-çe'tēs, [Gr. Δημήτριος Πολιορκητής; Fr. DÉMÉTRIUS POLIORCÈTE, dā'mā'trē'üs' po'le'-or'sĕt',] born about 335 B.C., was the son of Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals and successors. From his great success as a commander, he was surnamed POLIORCETES, or "taker of cities." He delivered Athens from the dominion of Cassander, and commanded his father's army in the war against Ptolemy. About 306 he gained a great naval victory over Ptolemy, and took Cyprus. At the siege of Rhodes he displayed great skill as engineer, but was baffled in his attempt to take the city. After his father was killed at the battle of Ipsus, (299 B.C.,) he formed an alliance with Seleucus, and again made himself master of Athens. Having been invited to mediate in a dispute between two claimants to the throne of Macedon, he killed one, and usurped the throne himself, in 294. Pyrrhus and Lysimachus declared war against him, and expelled him from Macedon. He died about 283, leaving a son, Antigonus Gonatas. Demetrius possessed military talents of a high order. Plutarch draws a parallel between him and Mark Antony.

See PLUTARCH, "Demetrius," and "Pyrrhus;" APPIAN, *passim*; ROLLIN, "Ancient History;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books XIX., XX., and XXI.; JUSTIN, books XV. and XVI.; J. C. DE WIT, "Dissertatio de Demetrio Poliorcete," 1840.

De-me'trĭ-us So'tẽr, [Δημήτριος Σωτήρ,] King of Syria, was the son of Seleucus Philopator, and was born about 185 B.C. At the age of ten he was sent to Rome as a hostage, where he was detained many years, while his uncle Antiochus Epiphanes obtained the throne at the death of Seleucus in 175 B.C. In 161 Demetrius escaped from Rome, and was proclaimed king by the Syrians. The Maccabees bravely and successfully maintained the cause of the Jews against the army of this prince. Alexander Balas, pretending to be the son of Antiochus, entered Syria with an army, and, in a battle that followed, Demetrius was killed, 150 B.C. His son, Demetrius Nicator, became king a few years afterwards.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books XXXI., XXXII., and XXXIII.; APPIAN, "Syriaca;" JUSTIN, book XXXV.

Demetz, dẹh-mȧs', (FRÉDÉRIC AUGUSTE,) a French philanthropist, born in 1796, became a judge in Paris. In 1836 he visited the United States with De Tocqueville, to examine the prisons of that country. He founded about 1840, at Mettray, near Tours, an institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders, which has been very successful and has become the model after which others are formed. His system is very popular in England, where it has been tried near London. Died Nov. 2, 1873.

Demeulemeester, dẹh-mŭh'lẹh-mās'tẹr, ? (JOSEPH CHARLES,) a Belgian engraver, born at Bruges in 1771. He engraved some frescos of biblical subjects painted by Raphael in the Vatican. Died in 1836.

Démeunier, dā'mŭh'nẹ-ā', or **Desmeunier**, dā'-mŭh'nẹ-ā', (JEAN NICOLAS,) an able French writer, born at Nozeroy in 1751. He was secretary of Monsieur (afterwards Louis XVIII.) when the Revolution began, was elected to the States-General in 1789, and became a senator in 1802. He translated several histories and voyages of discovery from the English, and wrote, besides other works, an "Essay on the United States," (of North America,) (1786,) and a "Treatise on the Customs of Various Nations, ("Esprit des Usages," etc., 1776,) which induced Voltaire to write him a flattering letter. Died in 1814.

Demidof, dĕm-e-dof' or dĕm'e-dof, **Demidov**, or **Demidow**, the founder of the noble and wealthy Russian family of Demidof, was a native of Toola, (Tula.) He became skilful in the manufacture of arms, and gained the favour of Peter the Great. He established the first iron-foundry in Siberia. His descendants, about 1725, discovered the gold-mines of Kolyvan.

Demidof, Demidov, or **Demidow**, (ANATOLI,) COUNT, a rich Russian capitalist, a son of the following, was distinguished as a patron of science and literature. He was born at Florence about 1812. In 1839 he published, in French, "Travels in Southern Russia and the Crimea, through Hungary," etc., the result of an exploring expedition performed by him in company with several artists and savants. He married in 1840 Mathilde, a daughter of Jerome Bonaparte. Died in 1870.

Demidof, Demidov, or **Demidow**, (NIKOLAI,) COUNT, a learned Russian noble, noted for benevolence, born near Saint Petersburg in 1774, inherited from his father a fortune in mines and forges. He studied the sciences, and travelled in pursuit of knowledge, which he applied in the promotion of the industrial arts. He made great improvements in the processes of mining and in the manufacture of iron, and established for his vassals an academy of fine arts. He died at Florence in 1828, leaving two sons, Paul and Anatoli. He had been chosen a privy councillor by the emperor Paul I.

See V. MÜLLER, "Notice sur la Vie privée de N. Demidof," 1830.

Demidof, Demidov, or **Demidow**, (PAUL,) of the same family as the preceding, was born at Revel about 1738. He cultivated natural history, and made a rich collection of specimens, which he presented to the University of Moscow. He founded the Demidof Lyceum at Yaroslav about 1800. Died in 1826.

Demidof, Demidov, or **Demidow**, (PROKOP,) born in Moscow about 1730, was the proprietor of gold-mines in the Ural Mountains, the product of which, it is said, made him the richest subject of Russia. He was the uncle of Count Nikolai, noticed above. Died in 1786.

De Mille, (HARRY CHURCHILL,) an American dramatist, born in North Carolina in 1850. He wrote, in collaboration with others, "The Main Line," "Lord Chumley," "The Charity Ball," and "Men and Women." Died February 10, 1893.

De Mille, dẹ-mĭl', (JAMES,) a Canadian novelist, born at Saint John, New Brunswick, August, 1837, graduated at Brown University in 1854. He was professor of the classical languages in Acadia College, 1860–65, and professor of history and rhetoric in Dalhousie College, 1865–80. Among his numerous works are "Helena's Household," (1858,) "The Dodge Club," (1866,) "The American Baron," (1870,) "A Comedy of Terrors," (1871,) "The Cryptogram," (1871,) also a work on rhetoric, (1878,) and several stories for boys. Died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, January 28, 1880.

Demme, dĕm'mẹh, (HERMANN CHRISTOPH GOTTFRIED,) a popular German moralist and novelist, born at Mühlhausen in 1760. His *nom-de-plume* was KARL STILLE, (stil'lẹh.) He became superintendent-general at Altenburg in 1801. Among his works are "The Farmer Martin and his Father," (2 vols., 1793,) and "Abendstunden," (2 vols., 1804.) Died in 1822.

Demmin, dĕm-meen', (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German art-critic, born at Berlin, April 1, 1823. Until 1872 he lived chiefly in Paris, travelling extensively in various countries. He published many art-criticisms, articles on political economy, works on ceramics, heraldry, monograms, etc. Died June 16, 1898.

Démocede. See DEMOCEDES.

Dem-o-çe'dēs, [Gr. Δημοκήδης; Fr. DÉMOCÈDE, dā'-mo'sĕd',] an eminent Greek physician of Crotona, born about 550 B.C. He was taken prisoner at Samos by the Persians, and carried to Darius Hystaspes, whose favour he gained by his medical skill. The king rewarded him richly, but refused him permission to return home. The queen Atossa, who had been cured by him, promised to aid him in escaping from captivity, and persuaded Darius to send him with a small party of Persians to explore the coasts of Greece with hostile designs. When they arrived at Tarentum, the Persians were arrested, and Democedes escaped to Crotona.

De-mo-eh'a-rēs, [Gr. Δημοχάρης; Fr. DÉMOCHARÈS, dā'mo'kȧ'rĕs',] an Athenian orator, was a nephew of Demosthenes. His public career began about 322 B.C., soon after which he became one of the leaders of the anti-Macedonian party. After the restoration of democracy in Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes in 307, Demochares was the chief of the patriotic party. He was exiled about 295, but returned in 287 or 286 B.C., and managed the finances with ability and success. He was living in 280 B.C. He left a history of his own time, which has not come down to us.

Démocrate. See DEMOCRATES.

De-moc'rą-tēs, [Gr. *Δημοκράτης*; Fr. **DÉMOCRATE**, dā'mo'krăt',] an Athenian orator, who lived about 350 B.C., was a contemporary of Demosthenes. Aristotle has preserved one of his orations.

Démocrite or Democrito. See DEMOCRITUS.

De-moc'rĭ-tus, [Gr. *Δημόκριτος*; Fr. **DÉMOCRITE**, dā'mo'krĭt'; It. and Sp. **DEMOCRITO**, dā-mok're-to,] a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Abdera, in Thrace, was the son of a man of large fortune. The date of his birth is variously given between 490 and 460 B.C. He received early lessons from some Chaldean Magi left by Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, and is thought to have been a disciple of Leucippus. Having inherited one hundred talents upon the division of his father's estate, he travelled in Egypt, Greece, Persia, and India, in pursuit of knowledge. When his patrimony was spent, he returned to Abdera, and read in public one of his works, which, according to Diogenes Laertius, procured him a large present of money and great honours from the people. His love of study and of solitude induced him to decline the political preeminence which the citizens of Abdera offered to him. There is a prevalent tradition that he was habitually laughing at the follies of mankind.

Democritus possessed a profound and original genius for philosophy. He was versed in geometry, logic, physics, natural history, and ethics, and wrote many works on these subjects: but none of them has come down to us. Cicero informs us that his style was as charming as that of Plato. His atomic philosophy presents in some respects a great analogy to that which prevails in the present time. He supposed that the universe is composed of empty space and of indivisible atoms, which are infinite in number, and which by their different motions and affinities produce the various phenomena of nature. He taught that matter is eternal, and that the mind or soul is the motion of round fiery atoms. He ascribed sensation to images or emanations flowing from its objects. Many of his theories were adopted by Epicurus, and illustrated by Lucretius in his poem "De Rerum Natura." Democritus lived to the age of one hundred years or more. He is not mentioned in any work of Plato, who was his contemporary.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; TENNEMANN, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BURCHARD, "Commentatio critica de Democriti de Sensibus Philosophia," 1830; F. G. A. MULLACH, "Democriti Operum Fragmenta," or "De Philosophi Vita Scriptis et Placitis," 1843.

Demogeot, dĕm'o-zho', (JACQUES CLAUDE,) a French author, born in Paris, July 5, 1808. He became a noted instructor, and for many years was a professor in the Sorbonne. His principal works are an excellent "Histoire de la Littérature française," (1852,) and a "Histoire des Littératures étrangères," (1880.) Died Jan. 9, 1894.

Demoivre, dẹh-mwâvr', (ABRAHAM,) an eminent mathematician, born at Vitry (Champagne) in 1667, was the son of Protestant parents. In consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, he emigrated to London, where he taught mathematics, and acquired the friendship of Newton. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an Associate of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. His reputation was so high that he was one of a committee appointed to decide on the claims of Newton and Leibnitz to the invention of the method of fluxions. He published in 1730 "Analytical Miscellanies," ("Miscellanea Analytica," etc.,) which presented ingenious and original ideas on the subject, also "The Doctrine of Chances," and "Annuities on Lives." Died in 1754.

See MATY, "Mémoire sur la Vie de Abraham Demoivre;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Demolombe, dẹh-mo'lôNb', (JEAN CHARLES FLORENT,) a French jurist, born in 1804; died in 1887.

De'mon, [*Δήμων*,] an Athenian orator, who lived about 330 B.C., was a nephew of Demosthenes.

De-mo'nax, [*Δημώναξ*,] a Cynic philosopher, born in Cyprus, lived at Athens about 150 A.D., and was intimate with Lucian. The latter esteemed him as one of the best or wisest philosophers of that time.

Démons, dā'môN', (CLAUDE,) a French poet, born at Amiens in 1591; died after 1628.

Demont, dẹh-môN', COUNT, a French general, born at Courbevoie. He obtained the rank of general of division for his conduct at Austerlitz. Died in 1826.

De-moph'ą-nēs, [Gr. *Δημοφάνης*; Fr. **DÉMOPHANE**, dā'mo'făn',] a Greek Platonic philosopher of Megalopolis, aided Aratus to restore liberty to Sicyon.

Demophilus. See DAMOPHILUS.

De-moph'ĭ-lus, [*Δημόφιλος*,] a Greek historian, lived about 320 B.C. He wrote a continuation of the history of Ephorus, who was his father.

Demophilus, [Fr. **DÉMOPHILE**, dā'mo'fēl',] a Pythagorean philosopher of uncertain epoch. He left a work on morality called "*Βίου Θεράπευα*," of which fragments are extant.

Demophon. See DAMOPHON.

Dem'o-phon or De-moph'o-on, [Gr. *Δημοφῶν* or *Δημοφόων*,] a son of Theseus and Phædra, was betrothed to Phyllis. (See PHYLLIS.) Having become King of Athens, he aided the Heraclidæ in war against Eurystheus.

Demophoon. See DEMOPHON.

De Mor'gan, (AUGUSTUS,) an English mathematician, born in the town of Madura, in India, in 1806. About 1828 he became professor of mathematics in the University of London, (now University College, London.) He contributed largely to the "Penny Cyclopædia," the "North British Review," and other periodicals, and obtained a high reputation by many mathematical works, among which are "Elements of Algebra," an "Essay on Probabilities," (1838,) "Formal Logic, or the Calculus of Inference Necessary and Probable," (1847,) and "Arithmetical Books from the Invention of Printing to the Present Time," (1847.) Died in 1871.

Demostene or Démosthène. See DEMOSTHENES.

Demosthenes, de-mos'the-nēz, [Gr. *Δημοσθένης*; Lat. DEMOS'THENES; Fr. **DÉMOSTHÈNE**, dā'mos'tain'; It. DEMOSTENE, dā-mos'tā-nā; Sp. DEMOSTENES, dā-mos'tā-nĕs,] regarded by almost universal consent as the greatest orator that ever lived, was born in the *demos* ("district") of Pæania, near Athens, in Greece, about 382, or, according to some authorities, 385 B.C. His father, whose name was also Demosthenes, was a cutler and cabinet-maker: he died when his son was seven years old, leaving a fortune of fifteen talents (above 15,000 dollars) to be shared between him and his sister. His guardians converted to their own use a large part of his property, and neglected to improve the remainder. Demosthenes studied rhetoric with Isæus, and, according to some accounts, received lessons in philosophy from Plato. Cicero states that Demosthenes was the pupil of the orator Isocrates; but this is discredited by many critics.

When about eighteen years old, Demosthenes prosecuted his unfaithful guardians, and pleaded his own cause. The case was decided in his favour; but he recovered only a part of his just claim. Some years previously, it is said, his emulation had been excited by the forensic triumphs of Callistratus, and he resolved to devote all his energies to the study of eloquence, although he laboured under great physical disadvantages. His constitution was delicate, his breath short, his voice feeble and stammering. It is said that he remedied these defects by running up-hill and speaking with pebbles in his mouth; that he declaimed on the sea-shore, in order to accustom himself to the noise and tumult of popular assemblies; and that he usually spoke his orations before a mirror, in order to discover and correct any awkwardness of gesture. According to Plutarch, his first address before a popular assembly was a failure. The people laughed at his ungraceful gestures, his confused periods, and his defective elocution. But Satyrus the actor encouraged him, and gave a proper direction to his indomitable resolution, by showing him the importance of appropriate action and of a distinct and well-modulated utterance. Demosthenes then shut himself up in a subterranean study, and laboured with unremitting diligence in order to perfect himself as an orator. He is said to have shaved one side of his head, that he might be absolutely prevented from going into society. He improved his style by transcribing Thucydides, the concentrated thought and energy of whose writings were the objects of his especial emulation. Some writers state

that he copied the history of Thucydides no less than eight times.

At the age of about twenty-seven (355 B.C.) he again came forward to compete for the palm of eloquence in his oration against Leptines, and was completely successful. Soon afterwards he appeared on a more conspicuous stage, and became one of the principal actors in the history of that period. "He had a glorious subject for his political ambition," says Plutarch,—"to defend the cause of Greece against Philip. He soon gained great reputation both for eloquence and for the bold truths which he spoke." Amidst the general venality of the Grecian orators, Demosthenes alone was proof against the seductions of Macedonian gold; and his political foresight was not inferior to his integrity or patriotism. Had the watchful sagacity with which he penetrated the deep-laid schemes of Philip been ably seconded by the other Athenian leaders, and had their armies been led by competent generals, the liberties of Greece would, in all probability, never have succumbed to the arts or arms of the King of Macedon. Between the years 352 and 340 B.C. Demosthenes pronounced his eleven (or, as some say, twelve) celebrated orations against Philip. Four of these are especially denominated "Philippics." In 338 B.C. Demosthenes was one of the fugitives from the disastrous battle of Chæronea; but he still preserved his controlling influence in the state; and Ctesiphon proposed that the people should confer upon him a crown of gold as the reward of his eminent public services. This measure caused between him and his rival Æschines a contest which, after the lapse of several years, resulted in the triumph of Demosthenes in 330 B.C., when he made his famous speech "On the Crown," (*Περὶ Στεφάνου*,) regarded by many critics as the greatest of all his achievements as an orator.

When Harpalus, the unfaithful steward of Alexander, sought refuge in Athens, Demosthenes was accused by his enemies of having received a bribe from the Macedonian, and was condemned to pay a heavy fine. In the opinion of the best historical critics, however, his guilt is very far from having been established. Unable to pay the penalty imposed, he retired to Ægina. He remained in exile till the death of Alexander, when he returned in triumph to Athens. His last efforts for liberty having failed, and his death having been decreed by the victorious Antipater, he took poison and died at Calauria, in 322 B.C.

Sixty orations and about sixty-five introductions (*i.e.* exordial fragments of speeches) ascribed to Demosthenes have been preserved; but of these several are considered to be spurious. There is no reason to suppose that all the orations were spoken in the exact form in which they have come down to us: it is, indeed, probable that many of them were revised after they were delivered. Demosthenes seldom spoke in public without careful preparation; and he appears to have been extremely averse to extemporaneous speaking, although, according to some authorities, his unpremeditated speeches were superior in spirit and boldness to his more elaborate efforts. The extraordinary success of his oratory was due in no small measure to the steadfastness with which he kept the attention of his hearers riveted on the one great object which he had in view. Nothing superfluous, nothing which did not contribute to that object, was admitted into his discourse. There was no striving after ornament, no effort at mere display. "He uses language," says Fénelon, "as a modest man uses his dress,—simply to cover him. We think not of his words: we think only of the things which he says. He lightens, he thunders, he is a torrent which sweeps everything before it. We can neither criticise nor admire, because we have not the command of our own faculties." "His style," observes Hume, "is rapid harmony exactly adjusted to the sense; it is vehement reasoning without any appearance of art; it is disdain, anger, boldness, freedom, involved in a continued stream of argument; and of all human productions his orations present the models which approach the nearest to perfection." "Such was the first of orators," says Lord Brougham: "at the head of all the mighty masters of speech, the adoration of ages has consecrated his place, and the loss of the noble instrument* with which he forged and launched his thunders, is sure to maintain it unapproachable forever."

See Grote, "History of Greece," vol. xi. chap. lxxxvii.; Thirlwall, "History of Greece;" Plutarch, "Lives;" Fénelon, "Letter to the French Academy on Rhetoric, Poetry," etc.; Hume, "Essay on Eloquence;"† Brougham, "Dissertation on the Eloquence of the Ancients;" Cicero, "De Oratore," iii.; H. Wolf, "Vita Demosthenis et Æschinis," 1572; Aimé Boullée, "Vie de Démosthène," 1834; F. Thremin, "Demosthenes und Massillon," 1845; P. Ekerman, "Demosthenes Oratorum Princeps," 1740; René Rapin, "Comparaison de Démosthène et de Cicéron," 1676; E. Pistor, "Demosthenes als Staatsbürger, Redner, etc.," 1830; Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1820, and February, 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Demosthenes, an able Athenian general, who was a conspicuous actor in the Peloponnesian war. In 425 B.C. he defended Pylos against the Spartans with skil[1] and success, and compelled the enemy to capitulate; but Cleon, who had assumed the command, claimed the honour of this exploit. In the year 413 he and Eurymedon commanded the army sent to reinforce Nicias at Syracuse. Demosthenes disapproved the dilatory conduct of Nicias, and attacked the heights of Epipolæ by night, but was repulsed with loss. After another defeat in the harbour, the Athenians raised the siege, and retreated by land; but they were compelled to surrender, and Demosthenes was put to death, 413 B.C.

See Thucydides, books v., vi., and vii.; Grote, "History of Greece;" Thirlwall, "History of Greece;" Plutarch, "Alcibiades," and "Nicias."

De-mos'the-nēs Phil-a-le'thēs, a Greek physician, who lived probably about the beginning of the Christian era, and was a skilful oculist.

Demours, dẹh-moor' or d'moor, (Antoine Pierre,) a French surgeon, son of Pierre, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1762. He directed his attention chiefly to ocular surgery, in which he became very expert. He received the title of oculist to the king from Louis XVIII. and from Charles X. In 1818 he published the results of his multiplied researches and long experience, in a "Treatise on Diseases of the Eyes," (3 vols.,) which was the most complete work that had appeared on that subject. Died in 1836.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire."

Demours, (Pierre,) a French oculist, born at Marseilles in 1702. In 1730 he obtained the place of demonstrator and curator of the cabinet of natural history in the Royal Garden. He assisted Antoine Petit in his anatomical researches, and acquired skill in diseases of the eye. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, royal censor, and oculist to the king. He wrote a few treatises on ocular surgery. Died in 1795.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire."

Demoustier, dẹh-moos'te-ā', (Charles Albert,) a French writer, born at Villers-Cotterets in 1760, was descended by his father from Racine, and by his mother from La Fontaine. His "Letters to Emilia on Mythology" (1786) had a great temporary popularity; but the style is pretentious and offends against good taste. He wrote several comedies and operas, which were successful, but are now neglected. Among these are "Alceste," and "Les Femmes," ("Women,") both comedies in verse. Died in 1801.

Demp'stẹr, (George,) a Scottish lawyer, born at Dundee in 1736, was a member of Parliament from 1762 to 1790, and was a political friend of Fox. He published the "Magnetic Mountains of Cannay," "Letters on Agriculture," and a few other works. Died in 1818.

Demp'stẹr, (John,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born at Florida, New York, January 2, 1794. He was instrumental in founding the Biblical schools of Concord, New Hampshire, and Evanston, Illinois, and died at the latter place, November 28, 1863.

Dempster, (Thomas,) a Scottish writer, noted for his learning and violent temper, was born at Muiresk in 1579, and studied at Paris and Rome. It is said that he was regent of the College of Navarre in Paris at the age of seventeen; he was afterwards professor of law

* The Greek language.

† The passage above cited is found only in the later editions of Hume's "Essays."

and belles-lettres at Toulouse, Nîmes, Pisa, and Bologna. His quarrelsome temper often involved him in scenes of armed violence. He wrote numerous works, of which the best-known is "Historia Gentis Scotorum," which is a biographical dictionary of Scottish authors. Baillet accuses him of literary forgery. Died in 1625.

Den'by, (CHARLES,) was born at Mount Doy, Virginia, in 1830. He became a lawyer in Indiana, served through the civil war, becoming colonel of volunteers, and was United States Minister to China 1885–98. He was appointed in 1898 on the commission to investigate the conduct of the war with Spain, and in 1899 on the Philippine Commission. D. Jan. 13, 1904.

Denby, (EDWIN,) was born Feb. 18, 1870 at Evansville, Ind., and educated at Evansville High School and the University of Michigan. He was employed in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service 1887–94, and practised law in Detroit 1896. He served in the navy during the Spanish-American War and the Marine Corps in the World War. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy by Harding 1921, and resigned 1924, on account of the Teapot Dome oil leases, although he was exonerated from any part whatever in the negotiations leading up to the leases. He died Feb. 8, 1929.

Denham, den'am, (Colonel DIXON,) a British officer and traveller, born in London in 1786, served in the Peninsular War in 1811, and in Belgium in 1815. He became governor of Sierra Leone, and died there, 1828.

Denham, den'am, (Sir JOHN,) a British poet, born in Dublin in 1615, was the only son of Sir John Denham, baron of the exchequer, who brought him to London while in his infancy. He studied law; but his success was hindred by an extravagant passion for gaming. In 1641 he produced "The Sophy," a tragedy, which was very successful, and which drew from Waller the following expression: "He broke out like the Irish rebellion, threescore thousand strong, when nobody was aware or in the least suspected it." His reputation was increased by his poem of "Cooper's Hill," (1643.) Died in 1668.

Denifle, den'e-fla, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH SUSO,) a learned Dominican divine, born in the Tyrol, 1844. He became a monk in 1861 and a priest in 1866.

Denikin, dyenye'ken, (ANTON,) Anti-bolshevist leader, was born Dec. 4, 1892. He was a lieutenant-general in the World War. In 1919 his army in Southern Russia was a menace to the Soviet Government, but was defeated by Budenny.

Denina, dā-nee'nā, (GIACOMMARIA CARLO,) an eminent Italian historian and priest, born at Revello, in Piedmont, in 1731. Having written an approved work on the "Study of Theology," about 1758, he was chosen professor of humanities and rhetoric in the Superior College of Turin. In 1769 he published the first volume of his "History of the Revolutions of Italy," ("Istoria delle Rivoluzioni d'Italia,") which was received with favour and is his principal work. Two other volumes of it appeared soon after. In 1782 he went to Berlin, by invitation from Frederick II., and there wrote numerous works on history, etc. In 1804 he was appointed librarian to the emperor Napoleon, and resided in Paris from that time until his death. In 1809 he produced a "History of Western Italy." He was author of an important work entitled "The Vicissitudes of Literature," ("Vicende della Letteratura," 1760.) Died in 1813.

Denis, (King of Portugal.) See DINIZ.

Denis, deh-ne' or d'nè, (FERDINAND,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1798. He made a voyage to Brazil, and on his return published "Brazil, or the History, Manners, and Customs of the Inhabitants of that Region," (1822, 6 vols.) He also wrote "A Compendium of the Literary History of Portugal and Brazil," (1826,) "The Travelling Brahmin, or Popular Wisdom of all Nations," (1832,) and many other works. He contributed to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" many of the notices of eminent Portuguese. Died August 2, 1890.

Denis, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician, born in Paris, obtained the title of consulting physician to Louis XIV. In 1673 he was invited by Charles II. to England, where he remained but a short time. He published in 1672 a "Collection of Memoirs and Conferences on the Arts and Sciences presented to the Dauphin." He practised the transfusion of blood. Died in 1704.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Denis, dā'nis, (JOHANN MICHAEL COSMUS,) a German poet and bibliographer, born at Schärding, Bavaria, in 1729. He published a learned "Introduction to the Knowledge of Books," comprising bibliography and literary history, (1777.) In 1791 he was appointed chief librarian of the Imperial Library, Vienna. He rendered important services by his efforts to reform and polish the German language and poetry, and took Ossian and the Northern bards as his models. He wrote, in German verse, an "Epistle to Klopstock," (1764,) odes on public events, Souvenirs, (1794,) and other admired poems, among which is a version of Ossian. Died in 1800.

See "M. Denisii Commentariorum de Vita sua libri v.," in German, 1802; CARL ANTON VON GRUBER, "Sineds Tod," Vienna, 1800.

Denis, (LOUIS,) a French geographer and engraver, published, among other works, a "Physical, Political, and Mathematical Map of the World," (1764.)

Denis, (NICOLAS.) See DENYS.

Denis, SAINT. See DIONYSIUS.

Denis or **Denys**, SAINT, the patron saint of France, and the first bishop of Paris, was sent from Rome about the middle of the third century to evangelize the Gauls. It is said that he converted numerous idolaters, and built a church in Paris. He suffered martyrdom during the persecution of Valerian, about 272 A.D.

See VERCELLY, "Vie de S. Denis, premier Évêque de Paris," 1854; TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques;" MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Den'ison, (AARON L.,) watchmaker, was born at Freeport, Maine, March 12, 1812. He learned watchmaking, and in 1835 conceived the idea of making all the parts of watches mechanically. He invented the standard gauge known by his name, organized the Warren Watch Company, and placed the first machine-made watch on the market in 1853. The factory was removed to Waltham in 1854, and has grown immensely. In 1850 no watches were made by machinery in the United States. In 1895, as a result of his energy, the output was six thousand five hundred movements a day. He died January 9, 1895.

Denison, (GEORGE TAYLOR,) military author, was born at Toronto, Canada, August 31, 1839, entered the Canadian militia and rose to the command of the governor-general's body-guard. His "History of Cavalry" won the prize of five thousand rubles offered by the Czar of Russia. He wrote also "Manual of Outpost Duties," "Modern Cavalry," etc. Died 1925.

Den'i-son, (JOHN EVELYN,) an English legislator, and a member of the Liberal party, born in 1800. He represented Newcastle, Hastings, and Malton in Parliament, and was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1857 to 1872, when he was made a peer, with the title of Lord Ossington. Died March 6, 1873.

Den'is-toun or **Den'nis-toun**, (JAMES,) a Scottish biographer and writer on art, born about 1802. He published, besides other works, "Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino," (London, 1850.) Died in 1855.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1851.

Denman, (THOMAS,) first Lord Denman, an English judge, born at London in 1779, son of a notable physician. He was educated at Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1806. Having attained eminence in his profession, he was returned to Parliament for Wareham in 1818. From 1820 to 1831 he represented Nottingham, and supported electoral reform and other liberal measures. In 1820 he was employed as solicitor-general for Queen Caroline, and was associated with Brougham in her defence. He became attorney-general in 1830, and chief justice of the king's bench in 1832. In 1834 he was raised to the peerage, and in the upper house advocated the abolition of slavery. Having discharged the duties of judge with credit, he resigned his office in 1850, and died in 1854.

See Foss, "The Judges of England."

Denne, dĕn, (JOHN,) an English divine and antiquary

born at Littlebourne, in Kent, in 1693, became Archdeacon of Rochester in 1728, and rector of Lambeth in 1731. He contributed to Lewis's "Life of Wicklif," and published a volume of sermons. Died in 1767.

Derne, (SAMUEL,) a son of the preceding, born at Westminster in 1730, became vicar of Darent in 1767. He wrote the "History and Antiquities of Rochester," and other antiquarian treatises. Died in 1799.

Denne-Baron, dĕn'bȧ'rôn', (PIERRE JACQUES RENÉ,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1780, wrote "Hero and Leander," an epic poem, (1806,) and made translations from other languages. Died in 1854.

Denne-Baron, (RENÉ DIEUDONNÉ,) a musical composer, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1804. He contributed to Didot's "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" most of the notices of musicians, and wrote a history of music in France. Died October 23, 1865.

Denner, dĕn'nẹr, (BALTHASAR,) an eminent German portrait-painter, born at Hamburg in 1685. He worked in several countries, gained a brilliant reputation, and painted many portraits of kings and princes. His works are chiefly remarkable for extreme minuteness of finish. Died in 1747.

Denner, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a maker of musical instruments, born at Leipsic in 1655. He made flutes of superior quality, and is said to have invented the clarionet. Died in 1707.

Dennery, dĕn'rē', (ADOLPHE PHILIPPE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1812, composed successful dramas, vaudevilles, and comic operas, among which are "The Market of London," (1845,) and "The Bohemians of Paris."

Den'nie, (JOSEPH,) an American critic, author, and ournalist, born in Boston in 1768. He studied law, out did not practise it. He edited "The Farmers' Museum" at Walpole, New Hampshire, 1795–98, and wrote the "Lay Preacher" in that periodical. He removed to Philadelphia in 1799, and founded "The Portfolio," a literary magazine, which he edited from 1801 till 1812. He had a high reputation as a writer among his contemporaries. Moore, the poet, in a note to one of his "Poems relating to America," speaks in terms of high commendation of Dennie's taste and literary attainments. Died in Philadelphia in 1812.

Denniée, (ANTOINE,) BARON, a French officer, born at Versailles in 1754. Under the empire he was made secretary of the war department. Died in 1829.

Den'ning, (WILLIAM FREDERICK,) astronomer, was born near Bath, England, November 25, 1848. He became self-taught in astronomy, and devoted himself especially to the observation of meteors, publishing a paper in 1890 which gave the positions of nine hundred and eighteen radiant points of meteoric showers. No other observer has equalled him in this field of observation.

Dennis. See DINIZ.

Den'nis, (JOHN,) an English writer and critic, born in London in 1657, acquired notoriety as a politician, pamphleteer, and dramatist. His habits were improvident, and his temper quarrelsome, if not malevolent. He made many enemies by his defamatory or satirical attacks on authors and public functionaries. The most successful of his dramas were "Liberty Asserted," and "A Plot and No Plot." He published some offensive criticisms on Pope, who took his revenge in the "Dunciad." His vanity and hatred of the French caused him to imagine that the French king would not make peace with England except on the condition that the latter power should deliver him up to the former. The proverbial expression of "stealing one's thunder" is said to owe its origin to Dennis. Having invented a new artificial thunder for one of his own plays, he found the managers of Drury Lane employing it in "Macbeth," when he exclaimed, "These rascals have stolen my thunder!" Died in 1734.

Dennistoun. See DENISTOUN.

Den'nỹ, (Sir ANTHONY,) an English courtier and favourite of Henry VIII., who appointed him a privy councillor and one of the executors of his will. Died in 1550. Sir John Cheke honoured his memory by a poem.

Denon, dẹh-nôn', (DOMINIQUE VIVANT,) an eminent French artist and author, remarkable for his various accomplishments, was born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1747. In early youth he obtained a place in the retinue of the ambassador to Russia. About 1774 he was patronized by the Count de Vergennes, minister of state, who employed him on a mission to Switzerland. On his way thither he visited Voltaire at Ferney, and drew his portrait. From 1782 to 1787 he was chargé-d'affaires at Naples, and after the latter date exchanged diplomacy for the arts of design. He became a member of the Royal Academy in 1787, and during the Revolution received from Robespierre a commission to design republican costumes. In 1798 he was invited by Bonaparte to join the expedition to Egypt, and eagerly embraced an opportunity which afforded him so rich a field for artistic studies. He made drawings of the monuments and other objects of interest in that country. He was one of the favourite attendants whom Bonaparte selected when he returned to France, and was the first to gratify the public curiosity by a description of what he had witnessed, which appeared in 1802 with the most flattering success. About 1802 he was appointed director-general of the museums. He accompanied Bonaparte in several of his campaigns, displayed intrepidity by making designs in the midst of battles, and had great influence in deciding questions relative to works of art and public monuments. Denon was made a baron, an officer of the legion of honour, and member of the Institute. The title of his principal work, above referred to, is "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte," ("Voyage dans la haute et la basse Égypte pendant les Campagnes du Général Bonaparte.") He also contributed to the great work published by the Commission of Egypt. Died in 1825.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" COUPIN, "Notice sur Denon," 8vo, 1825; AMÉDÉE DE PASTORET, "Éloge historique de M. le Baron Denon," 1851.

Denores. See NORES.

Dens, dĕns or dôn, (PETER,) a Flemish Roman Catholic theologian, born near Antwerp about 1690. He published several religious works. Died in 1775.

Dent, (JOHN H.,) a naval officer, born in Maryland, entered the United States navy in 1798. He commanded a vessel of the squadron under Commodore Preble in the war with Tripoli in 1804, and became a captain in 1811. Died in 1823.

Den-tā'tus, (LUCIUS SICINIUS,) a Roman tribune, noted for his bravery and extraordinary services. He took part in one hundred and twenty battles, received about forty wounds in the breast, and obtained fourteen civic crowns, besides other honours. Appius Claudius the decemvir, whom he had offended, caused him to be assassinated about 450 B.C.

Dentatus, (MANIUS CURIUS,) a Roman consul, renowned for his military exploits and frugal mode of life. He was surnamed DENTATUS, it is said, because he was born with teeth. He was consul in 290 B.C., and terminated a long war against the Samnites by a signal victory. In 275 B.C. he gained a decisive victory over Pyrrhus near Beneventum. He was consul for the third time in 274, and, after the expiration of his term, retired to his farm, where he once proved his integrity by refusing rich presents from a Samnite embassy. While holding the office of censor, in 272, he supplied Rome with water from the Anio by an aqueduct. Died about 270 B.C.

See ROLLIN, "Roman History;" NIEBUHR, "History of Rome:" POLYBIUS, book ii.

Den'tọn, (JOHN,) an English nonconformist minister and writer, born in 1625, became prebendary of York. Died in 1708.

Denton, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born in Cumberland in 1724, published two poems in imitation of Spenser, viz., "Immortality," and "The House of Superstition," (1762.) Died in 1777.

Denton, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born at Stowe, in Bucks, in 1605. He was appointed physician to Charles I. in 1636, and after the restoration served Charles II. in the same capacity. He wrote a few discourses against the Catholics. Died in 1691.

Den'ton, (WILLIAM A.,) was born at Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1815. He published in 1877 "Montenegro: Its People and their History," and wrote many theological works.

Dentone, dĕn-to'nà, (ANTONIO,) an Italian sculptor, lived in Venice about 1470.

Dentone, Il, ēl dĕn-to'nà, (GIROLAMO **Curti**—koor'-tee,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1576. He was skilful in vertical perspective, and was distinguished as a painter of theatrical decorations. His works were adorned with figures by Antonio Caracci and Guercino. Died in 1631.

See MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice."

Dentrecolles, dŏNTR'kol', (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French Jesuit, born at Lyons in 1664, went as missionary to China, where he laboured many years, became superior-general of the mission, and published many religious books in the Chinese language. Died in Pekin in 1741.

Denuelle, dĕh-nü'ĕl', (DOMINIQUE ALEXANDRE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1818. Died in 1879.

Denys. See DENIS and DIONYSIUS.

Denys, dĕh-ne', (JACQUES,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1645. He studied in Rome and Venice, and acquired the noble style of the Italian masters. He painted historical pictures, at Mantua, for the Duke of Mantua, and was successful in portraits. After a residence of fourteen years in Italy, he returned to Antwerp, where he soon after died. Among his works, which are nearly all in Italy, is an "Ecce Homo."

Denys or **Denis**, dĕh-ne', (NICOLAS,) a Frenchman, born at Tours, was appointed Governor of Canada and Acadia in 1632. He wrote a "Description of the Coasts of North America," etc., (2 vols., 1672.)

Denys, SAINT. See DENIS, (SAINT.)

Denys d'Halicarnasse. See DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS.

Denys l'Ancien. See DIONYSIUS THE ELDER.

Denys le Jeune. See DIONYSIUS THE YOUNGER.

Denys le Périégète. See DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES.

Deodati. See DIODATI.

D'Éon. See ÉON, D', (CHEVALIER.)

Déparcieux, dà'pär'se-uh', sometimes written **De Parcieux**, (ANTOINE,) an able French mathematician, born near Nîmes in 1703, went to Paris, where he supported himself by tracing sun-dials, in which he was very skilful. He had much mechanical talent, and invented several useful machines. He became royal censor, and a member of the Academy of Sciences, to which he contributed sixteen treatises. By his zeal for the public good he merited the title of citizen-philosopher which Voltaire gave him. He published an "Essay on the Probability of the Duration of Human Life," (1746,) "Astronomical Tables," and other works. Died in 1768.

Déparcieux or **De Parcieux**, (ANTOINE,) a nephew of the preceding, born at Cessoux-le-Vieux in 1753, acquired distinction as a writer and lecturer on mathematics and physical sciences. On the formation of the central schools he was chosen professor of chemistry and physics at the Pantheon. He published a "Treatise on Annuities," (1781,) and left in manuscript an able work called a "Complete Course of Physics and Chemistry," in which he demonstrated the intimate connection of chemistry with other sciences. Died in 1799.

Deperthes, dĕh-pàrt', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French artist and writer on art, born at Rheims in 1761, lived in Paris. In 1818 he published his "Theory of Landscape-Painting," ("Théorie du Paysage,") which was followed by a "History of the Art of Landscape-Painting from the Renaissance of Art to the Eighteenth Century." Both of these works are highly appreciated. Died in 1833.

Depew, (CHAUNCEY MITCHELL,) was born at Peekskill, New York, April 28, 1834. He graduated at Yale College in 1856, became a prominent railway lawyer, was elected vice-president of the New York Central Railroad in 1882, and president in 1885; and also became president of the West Shore Road. He served as secretary of state for New York, and minister to Japan, and in 1884 declined the United States senatorship offered him by the New York legislature. He received one hundred votes for president in the Republican National Convention of 1888. He was U. S. Senator from New York 1899 to 1911. He was a famous orator and noted for the rich vein of humour in his speeches. As chairman of the board of the New York Central he was active until his death April 5, 1928.

De Peyster, (ABRAHAM,) an eminent New York merchant, son of Johannes de Peyster, was born in 1658. He was mayor of New York, chief justice of the province, and president of the king's council, in which capacity he officiated as governor in 1691. Died in 1728.

De Peyster, (A. SCHUYLER,) grandson of the preceding, was born in New York in 1736. He served in the French War of 1755 under his uncle, Colonel Peter Schuyler, and held various commands in the royal army during the Revolution. Largely through his efforts the Indians were detached from the American cause.

De Peyster, (JOHANNES,) one of the early settlers of New York, was born at Haarlem, in Holland. He became mayor of New York after it had passed into the power of the English. Died in 1685.

De Peyster, (JOHN WATTS,) LL.D., an American military critic, born in New York city, March 9, 1821; was educated at Columbia College; entered the State militia service; in 1851 received the brevet of brigadier-general, and in 1866 that of major-general. He wrote a "Life of Torstenson," (1855,) "The Dutch at the North Pole," (1857,) "Life of Cohorn," (1860,) "History of General Philip Kearney," (his cousin,) (1869,) "History of the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac," and many other works. Died May 5, 1907.

Deplace, dĕh-plàs', (GUY MARIE,) a French writer born at Roanne (Loire) in 1772; died in 1843.

Deponthon, dĕh-pôN'tôN', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French general, born at Éclaron in 1777, served at the battles of Moskwa, Lutzen, and Bautzen, (1813.) He became a peer of France in 1846. Died in 1849.

Dep'ping, (GEORGE BERNARD,) an eminent scholar and *littérateur*, born at Münster in 1784, became a resident of Paris about 1803, and was afterwards naturalized. He pursued the vocation of author and translator with industry and success, and produced some popular juvenile works, among which is "Les Soirées d'Hiver," or "Evening Entertainments," (3d edition, 1832.) He obtained the prize offered by the Institute for his excellent work on "The Maritime Expeditions of the Normans in the Tenth Century," (1826,) which was followed by a "History of Normandy," (1835,) and other historical works. He wrote several important articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and was associated with Malte-Brun in the "Annales des Voyages." Died in 1853.

Deprès. See DESPRÈS, (JOSQUIN.)

Depretis, dà-prà'tees, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian statesman, born near Stradella, January 31, 1813. He became an advocate, and in 1849 was made governor of Brescia. After 1861 he was often a member of the Italian cabinet, and in 1876, in 1878, and in 1881 was appointed prime minister. Died in 1887.

De Quin'cey, (THOMAS,) an eminent English author, sometimes called "The English Opium-Eater," was born in a suburb of Manchester on the 15th of August, 1785. He was a younger son of a rich merchant, who died about 1792, leaving to his widow and six children a clear fortune of £1600 a year. His childhood was passed in rustic solitude. He thanked Providence that "his infant feelings were moulded by the gentlest of sisters, instead of horrid pugilistic brothers." About the age of twelve he was sent to the grammar-school of Bath, where he attained such proficiency in Greek that his teacher said he could harangue an Athenian mob. In July, 1802, he eloped from the Manchester Grammar-School, and, after a pedestrian tour in Wales, went to London, resolving to hide himself from his guardians until they should cease to have any control over his actions. He passed several months in London in abject poverty and strange adventures, of which he has given an almost incredible narrative in his "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater." "It is probable," says a critic in the "Quarterly Review" of July, 1861, "that the story, as we now have it, represents the exaggerated shape in which his reminiscences came back upon him under the influence of the favourite drug." He entered in 1803 the University

of Oxford, (Worcester College,) where he remained about five years, during which he contracted a habit of eating opium. He was noted at this period for his rare conversational powers and for his vast and varied stock of information. In 1808 or 1809 he formed an intimate acquaintance with Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, and took up his abode at Grasmere Cottage, recently vacated by Wordsworth. He relieved the embarrassments of Coleridge by a present of £500. He continued to reside at Grasmere about twenty years, married in 1816, and devoted his time to literary pursuits. He produced good translations from Lessing and Jean Paul Richter, and contributed many articles on biography, philosophy, and metaphysics to several periodicals, including "Blackwood's" and "Tait's Magazine." After he had indulged in the excessive use of opium for many years, he overcame the habit, by a desperate and long-continued effort, about 1820. In 1821 he produced a great sensation by the "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater," which purports to be an autobiography. After he quitted Grasmere he resided in Glasgow and Edinburgh, in which city he passed the latter years of his life.

De Quincey, though a voluminous writer, published few books under his own name. He projected a great work to be entitled "On the Improvement of the Human Intellect," ("De Emendatione Humani Intellectus,") which he never finished. "He himself," says a writer in the "Quarterly Review," "never finished anything except his sentences, which are models of elaborate workmanship. But many of his essays are literally fragments. . . . He left us his most precious ideas in the condition of the Sibyl's leaves after they had been scattered by the wind. Hence those who approach him with any serious purpose are only too likely to come away disappointed. . . . It is in the region of pure speculation that he is most at home. . . . The authors about whom he has written most are Milton, Pope, Wordsworth, and Coleridge. Of the first, third, and fourth he was a devoted admirer and champion. But the second seemed to him the very incarnation of the worst epoch of our literature." According to the same critic, "We might search in vain for a writer who, with equal powers, has made an equally slight impression upon the general public. His style is superb, his powers of reasoning unsurpassed, his imagination is warm and brilliant, and his humour both masculine and delicate. Yet, with this singular combination of gifts, he is comparatively little known outside of that small circle of men who love literature for its own sake." (See "Quarterly Review" for July, 1861.)

The first edition of his collected works was that published in Boston by Ticknor & Fields, (18 or 20 vols., 1851–58.) Volume I. contains "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater" and "Suspiria de Profundis;" II., "Biographical Essays on Shakspeare, Pope, Lamb, Göthe, and Schiller;" III., "Miscellaneous Essays;" IV., "The Cæsars;" V., "Life and Manners," "Early Days," "London," "Ireland," "Premature Manhood," etc.; VI. and VII., "Literary Reminiscences;" VIII. and IX., "Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers;" X., "Essays on the English Poets;" XI. and XII., "Historical and Critical Essays on the Philosophy of Roman History, the Essenes, Plato's Republic, Cicero," etc.; XIII. and XIV., "Essays on Philosophical Writers and other Men of Letters;" XV., "Letters to a Young Man whose Education had been neglected;" XVI. and XVII., "Theological Essays, and other Papers;" XVIII., "The Note-Book of an English Opium-Eater." It is stated that this edition of his works was published with the concurrence of the author, who also began about 1855 to issue another edition or selection in Great Britain. He died in Edinburgh on the 8th of December, 1859.

See the excellent article on De Quincey in the "Quarterly Review" for July, 1861; "Westminster Review" for April, 1854; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1852, and January, 1861; "British Quarterly" for July, 1863; "Atlantic Monthly" for September, 1863; and his "Life," by MR. JAPP, ("H. A. PAGE,") 1876.

Der'by, (or dar'be,) (CHARLES STANLEY,) EARL OF, the son of James, the seventh earl, was Lord of Man and of the Isles. He wrote a work entitled "The Protestant Religion is a Sure Foundation of a True Christian and a Good Subject," etc., (1669.)

Derby, (EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY,) fourteenth EARL OF, an eminent British statesman and orator the eldest son of Edward, Lord Stanley, (afterwards the thirteenth Earl of Derby,) was born in Lancashire in March, 1799. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1820 was elected to Parliament, in which he soon attained great eminence as a debater, and represented successively Stockbridge, Preston, Windsor, and North Lancashire. He married, in 1825, Emma Caroline, a daughter of Lord Skelmersdale. From 1830 to 1833 he was chief secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the cabinet of Lord Grey. On the succession of his father to the earldom, in 1834, he received the title of Lord Stanley. Having served as colonial secretary a short time, he retired from office in 1834, and joined the Tory or Conservative party. On the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power, in 1841, Lord Stanley was appointed secretary for the colonies. He was created Baron Stanley, and entered the House of Lords, in 1844. He resigned in the autumn of 1845, because he would not support Sir Robert in the repeal of the Corn-Laws; and when the Conservative party was divided into two parts—the Peelites and the Protectionists—about 1846, he became the leader of the latter, and directed the opposition to the ministry of Russell, 1846–51. On the death of his father, in June, 1851, he succeeded to the earldom. After the defeat of Russell in the House, in February, 1852, Lord Derby formed a ministry, in which he was first lord of the treasury; but, failing to obtain the support of a majority for his financial measures, he resigned in December, 1852, and was succeeded by Lord Aberdeen. He was "sent for" by the queen, in 1855, to construct a Conservative ministry; but he declined, thinking probably that he could not command a sufficient number of votes in the House of Commons. He maintained a general opposition to the ministry of Palmerston, who was compelled to resign in February, 1858. Lord Derby then accepted the place of premier. Among the important measures of his administration was the reorganization of the government of India. He manifested more sympathy with Austria in the Italian question than was conducive to his popularity. The agitation of the question of electoral reform also tended to make his position untenable, and, by a combination of Liberals, Peelites, and the Manchester party, he was driven from power in June, 1859. (See DISRAELI.) In June, 1866, the Liberal ministry resigned, because the Reform bill was rejected by the House of Commons, and Lord Derby again became prime minister. He attempted to form a coalition with certain Whig leaders, among whom was Lord Clarendon; but his overtures were coldly received, and he was compelled to appoint an exclusively Tory cabinet. During his administration a Reform bill, giving the right of suffrage to all householders in boroughs, became a law, and was signed by the queen in August, 1867. He resigned on the 25th of February, 1868, and was succeeded by Disraeli. Lord Derby produced a translation of Homer's "Iliad" in blank verse, (1865.) This version, says the "Edinburgh Review," "is far more closely allied to the original, and superior to any that has yet been attempted in the blank verse of our language." Died in October, 1869.

Derby, (EDWARD HENRY SMITH STANLEY,) fifteenth EARL OF, the son of the fourteenth of the title. He was born at Knowsley Park, July 21, 1826, and was educated at Rugby and Cambridge. In 1852 he became under-secretary for foreign affairs, in 1858 secretary for the colonies, and in the same year president of the board of control and commissioner of Indian affairs. He was made foreign secretary in 1866, and again in 1874, resigning in 1878. In 1879 he abandoned the Conservative party, and in 1882 entered Mr. Gladstone's ministry as colonial secretary, holding that office until 1885. In 1886 he took the Unionist side of the Irish question against Irish Home Rule. Died April 21, 1893.

Der'by, (ELIAS HASKET,) an American merchant, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1739, made important improvements in shipbuilding. At the commencement of the Revolution he loaned to the government a large portion of the supplies for the army, and took a conspicuous part in equipping the 158 private armed ships fitted out at Salem during the war. Died in 1799.

See HUNT'S "Lives of American Merchants," 1858.

Derby, (HENRY,) EARL OF, the title of Henry IV. of England in his early life. (See HENRY IV.)

Derby, (JAMES STANLEY,) seventh EARL OF, an English nobleman, born about 1600, was the nephew of the fifth earl, and son of William Stanley. He fought for Charles I. in the civil war, and was eminent for bravery as well as loyalty. After the ruin of the royal cause he retired to the Isle of Man, of which he was proprietor. He afterwards joined the standard of Charles II., was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and executed in October, 1651. His wife, Charlotte de Tremouille, was the last person in the three kingdoms who submitted to the Parliament. She died about 1660.

Der'by, (ORVILLE ADELBERT,) geologist, was born at Kelloggsville, New York, July 23, 1851. He graduated at Cornell University, became professor of geology there, resigned to join the geological commission of Brazil, and afterwards became curator of the National Museum. He is the highest authority on the geology and physical geography of Brazil, and has published many valuable papers on these subjects.

Der'çe-to, Der'ke-to, or **Der'çe-tis,** a Syrian goddess, supposed to be the same as ASTARTE, (which see.) She was worshipped under the form of a fish.

Der-çÿl'lī-das, [*Δερκυλλίδας,*] a Spartan general, who in 399 B.C. was appointed commander of an army employed to protect the Asiatic Greeks against the Persians. He took nine cities of Æolia in eight days, and reduced Atarneus in 398. He was recalled in 396 B.C.

Der-çÿl'lus or **Der'çÿ-lus,** [Gr. *Δέρκυλλος* or *Δερκύλος,*] an Athenian orator, was one of the ten ambassadors sent in 347 B.C. to negotiate a peace with King Philip.

Derenbourg, dà'ron'boorg', (JOSEPH,) a learned Jewish Orientalist, born at Mentz, Germany, August 21, 1811. His German name was DERNBURG. He was educated at Giessen and Bonn, and in 1839 removed to Paris, where he became in 1877 professor of rabbinical Hebrew at the École pratique des hautes Études. He published texts and translations from the Arabic, etc. Died in 1895. His son, HARTWIG DERENBOURG, born at Paris, June 17, 1844, graduated at Göttingen in 1866, and in 1879 became a professor of Arabic at the École des Langues orientales. He has published works on Arabic grammar, besides various texts and translations.

Derfflinger, von, fon dĕrf'fling-ẹr, or **Dörfling,** dor'fling, (GEORG,) a German general, born in Bohemia in 1606. He served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, after whose death he entered the service of the Elector of Brandenburg. He commanded with success against the Swedes about 1675–78. Died in 1695.

Derham, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an eminent English divine and philosopher, born near Worcester in 1657, became rector of Upminster in 1689, and canon of Windsor in 1716. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, to which he contributed several able scientific treatises. His principal works are "Physico-Theology," (1713,) "Astro-Theology," (1714,) and "Christo-Theology," (1730,) (consisting of sermons which he had delivered at the Boyle Lecture,) which are highly commended, and have been translated into other languages. He edited the works of Ray the naturalist, and published the philosophical experiments of Robert Hook. Died in 1735.

Derick, dĕr'ik, sometimes written **Deryck,** (PETER CORNELIS,) a skilful Dutch landscape-painter, born at Delft in 1568; died in 1630.

De'ring or **Dear'ing,** (EDWARD,) an English Puritan divine, eminent for his eloquence, born in Kent, became professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1567. He obtained the rectory of Pluckley in 1569. In 1573 he was suspended from the ministry for his opposition to episcopacy. He published "Lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews." Died in 1576.

Dering, (Sir EDWARD,) an English politician, born in Kent about 1598. He became about 1640 a member of the Long Parliament, in which he acted at first with the popular party, but in the civil war he was a royalist. Died in 1644.

Dering, (RICHARD,) an English musician and composer of the seventeenth century. In 1625 he was appointed organist to Queen Henrietta Maria. His published works consist of anthems and hymns. Died in 1630.

Deriot, dẹh-re'o', (ALBERT FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French general, born in 1766, was appointed chamberlain to Napoleon in 1813. Died in 1836.

Derivaux, dẹh-re'vō', (ACHILLE,) a French general, born at Senones in 1776; died in 1843.

Derjavine. See DERZHAVIN.

Dẹr'mo-dȳ, (THOMAS,) an Irish poet, born at Ennis in 1775, wrote poems about the age of twelve, which were printed in 1792. When young, he enlisted in the army; but his promotion was hindered by intemperance. He published two volumes of poems about 1802, also "The Battle of the Bards," a poem. Died in 1802.

See J. G. RAYMOND, "Life of T. Dermody," 2 vols., 1806.

Derodon, dẹh-ro'dôn', (DAVID,) a French writer, born in Dauphiné about 1600, was eminent for his skill in dialectics. He taught philosophy at Orange, Nîmes, and Geneva, and was a zealous opponent of the doctrines of Descartes. In 1630 he was converted from Calvinism to the Catholic faith, and afterwards returned to Calvinism. He wrote treatises on "Metaphysics," "Logic," "Philosophy," and other subjects. His "Tombeau de la Messe" (1654) caused his banishment, and was often reprinted. Died in 1664.

See HAAG, "La France protestante;" DE GERANDO, "Histoire de la Philosophie moderne;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Derosne, dẹh-rōn', (CHARLES,) a French chemist, born at Paris in 1780; died in 1846.

Derossi, dà-ros'see, (GIOVANNI GHERARDO,) an Italian poet, born in Rome in 1754. He wrote a "Treatise on the Dramatic Art," "Memoirs on the Fine Arts," (1792,) and numerous comedies, fables, and epigrams. He was chosen a correspondent of the French Institute in 1812. Died in 1827.

Deroulède, dẹh-roo'lȧd', (PAUL,) a French poet, a nephew of Émile Augier, was born at Paris, September 2, 1848. He studied law, and served against the Germans in 1870–71. His "Chants d'un Soldat," (1872,) "Nouveaux Chants d'un Soldat," and his plays were successful largely on account of their expressions of fierce hate for everything German. Died January 30, 1914.

Derrand, dȧ'rôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and architect, born in 1588, designed the church of Saint-Louis, Paris. Died in 1644.

Der'rick, (SAMUEL,) an Irish author, born in 1724, came to London about 1751. In 1761 he succeeded Beau Nash as master of ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge. His habits were extravagant and dissolute. He wrote "A View of the Stage," and other works. Died in 1769.

Derschawin. See DERZHAVIN.

De Ruyter. See RUYTER.

Der'vish PASHA, (pā'shā',) a Turkish statesman and general, born at Leskowatz, in Servia, in 1817. He was bred an engineer under the imperial patronage, and became professor of chemistry and physics in the military school of Constantinople. He was much employed in the affairs of the Danubian provinces. He commanded with success in Montenegro in 1862. In 1878 he defended Batoom against the Russians, but was afterwards compelled by treaty to take the town from its own inhabitants and deliver it to the Russians. In 1880 he performed a similar service at Dulcigno, and in 1882 he was sent as special commissioner to Egypt. Died in 1896.

Dẹr'went-wā-tẹr, (JAMES RADCLIFFE,) EARL OF, an English Catholic, born in Northumberland in 1689, inherited his title from his father. He was a zealous adherent of the house of Stuart, and a leader of those who fought for the Pretender in 1715. With a small army of insurgents under the command of Forster, he marched to Preston, where they were defeated and taken prisoners. After trial for treason, he was executed in March, 1716.

Derzavin. See DERZHAVIN.

Derzhavin, dĕr-zhā'vin, written also **Derzavin, Derjavine,** or **Derschawin,** (GABRIEL ROMANOVITCH,) a celebrated lyric poet of Russia, born at Kazan in 1743. He entered the army as engineer in 1760, and became a colonel about 1778. In 1784 he was made a councillor of state, and in 1791 secretary of state. He was successively advanced to the dignity of senator in 1793, imperial treasurer in 1800, and minister of justice in 1802

Before this date he had produced a number of admirable odes, one of which is an "Ode to the Deity," ("Oda Bogu.") This sublime and original poem has been translated into Latin and Chinese. Four volumes of his works were published in 1810. He also wrote an excellent treatise on lyric poetry, and a few other prose works. Died in 1816.

See OTTO, "Lehrbuch der Russischen Literatur."

De Sacy. See SACY.

Desaguliers, dą'zą'gü'le-ą', (JOHN THEOPHILUS,) an eminent natural philosopher, born at Rochelle, France, in 1683, was the son of a Protestant who emigrated to London about 1685. Having studied at Oxford, and entered into orders, he settled in London, and began about 1712 a course of lectures on natural philosophy, which, on account of their novelty and other merits, were very successful. In 1714 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He obtained the living of Edgeware, and was for some time chaplain of the Prince of Wales. He wrote a "System of Experimental Philosophy," (1719,) besides other works. Died in 1744.

Desaix* de Veygoux, deh-są' deh vą'goo', commonly called simply **Desaix**, (LOUIS CHARLES ANTOINE,) an eminent and gallant French general, born of a noble family at Saint-Hilaire-d'Ayat, near Riom, in Auvergne, in 1768, entered the army at the age of fifteen. He favoured the Revolution, but not the crimes which its more violent partisans committed. In 1792 he was chosen aide-de-camp by General Victor de Broglie. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned, and narrowly escaped death. His military talents were displayed in several campaigns on the Rhine, and procured for him a rapid promotion. As general of division, he contributed to the good order of the famous retreat made by Moreau in 1796. In 1798 he was quartermaster-general or chief of the staff under Bonaparte when the latter proposed the invasion of England. Having received command of a division in the expedition to Egypt, he pursued Mourad Bey into Upper Egypt, and gained a decisive victory at Sidiman, October 7, 1798. He governed that conquered province with such wisdom and moderation that the natives gave him the title of "the Just Sultan." When Bonaparte embarked on his homeward voyage, he left orders that Desaix should follow him; and the latter arrived at the army in Italy in June, 1800, a few days before the battle of Marengo. The French were retiring in disorder at four o'clock, when Desaix brought up his reserve, and by an impetuous charge converted defeat into a signal victory. In this charge he received a mortal wound, and almost instantly expired. One account, which is rather apocryphal, represents him as saying, "Tell the First Consul that my only regret in dying is to have perished before having done enough to live in the recollection of posterity." His grave was made at Saint-Bernard, near the summit of the Alps, and two monuments were erected to his memory in Paris. "The tomb of Desaix," said Napoleon, "shall have the Alps for its pedestal, and the monks of Saint-Bernard for its guardians."

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" J. LAVALLÉE, "Éloge historique du Général Desaix," 1801; COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Histoire des Généraux Kléber et Desaix," 1801; ALLEMAND, "Essai sur le Général Desaix," 1845; BECKER, COMTE DE MONS, "Le Général Desaix, Étude historique," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

De Sanctis. See SANCTIS, (DE.)

Desani, dà-sâ'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1595; died in 1657.

Desargues, deh-zärg', (GASPARD,) an able French geometer, born in Lyons in 1593. He fought at the siege of Rochelle, where he formed a friendship with Descartes. After the peace he quitted the army, and resided in Paris, where he associated with Gassendi and Pascal. He was the author of a "Treatise on Perspective," (1636,) and a "Treatise on Conic Sections," (1639.) Died in 1662.

Desart, dĕz-art', (WILLIAM ULICK O'CONNOR **Cuffe**,) EARL OF, an Irish nobleman, born July 10, 1845. He was educated at Eton and Bonn, succeeded to the earldom in 1865, and served for a time in the army. He wrote various novels, "Only a Woman's Love," (1868,) "Beyond the Voices," (1870,) "Children of Nature," (1877,) "Kelverdale," (1878,) etc. Died in 1898.

Désaugiers, dą'zō'zhe-ą', (MARC ANTOINE,) a French composer of songs, born at Fréjus in 1752; died in 1793. He had excellent talent as a musician, but his work is full of technical errors.

Désaugiers, (MARC ANTOINE MADELEINE,) a French song-writer, son of the preceding, was born at Fréjus in 1772. He composed, besides many popular songs, successful theatrical pieces or vaudevilles. He was for a long time the foremost among French chansonniers, until Béranger appeared. He died, greatly regretted, in 1827.

See DÉCOUR, "Notice sur M. A. M. Désaugiers," 1827.

Desault, deh-sō', (PIERRE,) a French physician, born in Béarn in 1675; died about 1740.

Desault, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) an eminent French surgeon, born near Lure, in Franche-Comté, in 1744. After passing a few years in the military hospital of Béfort, he went to Paris in 1764, and received lessons from Antoine Petit. He gained a high reputation by his lectures on anatomy, and made improvements in surgery, before he was admitted into the College of Surgery in 1776. In 1782 he was chosen chief surgeon of the hospital La Charité. On the appointment of chief surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu, in 1788, he was preferred to many eminent competitors. His reputation and practice increased, until he had the treatment of almost all the important cases in the capital. He continued to lecture, and the school founded by him was frequented by students from many foreign countries. In 1794 he was appointed professor of clinic surgery in the École de Santé, then just instituted. The French estimate him the most skilful surgeon of his time. Bichat published "Surgical Works" which contain the doctrines of Desault. Died in 1795.

See PETIT, "Éloge de Desault," 1795; CAILLAU, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de Desault," 1800; BICHAT, "Notice sur Desault," in the "Magasin Encyclopédique."

De Saussure. See SAUSSURE, DE.

Desbarreaux. See BARREAUX, DES.

Desbarres, dà-bâr', ? (JOSEPH FREDERICK,) an English hydrographer, of French descent, born in 1722. He rose to the rank of colonel in the army, was aide-de-camp to General Wolfe at Quebec, and was made governor of Prince Edward's and Cape Breton Islands about 1784. He published, at the expense of the government, "The Atlantic Neptune," (1777,) which is said to be the finest collection of charts, plans, and views ever issued. He taught navigation to Captain Cook. Died in 1824, aged one hundred and two years.

Desbillons, dą'be'yôn', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH TERRASSE,) a French Jesuit, born in Berry in 1711, excelled in Latin poetry. He professed rhetoric at Nevers, Caen, and La Flèche, and wrote (in Latin verse) numerous fables, ("Fabulæ Æsopicæ,") the "Art of being Well," (or "Art of Preserving Health,") ("Ars bene Valendi,") and other poems. After the dissolution of his order he retired to Manheim. Died in 1789.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" FELLER, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Desbœufs, dą'bu', (ANTOINE,) a French sculptor and engraver on gems, born in Paris in 1793, was a pupil of Cartellier. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1843. He produced statues of History and Science for the Chamber of Peers, one of Voltaire, etc. Died in 1862.

Desbois. See CHESNAYE.

Desbois de Rochefort, dą'bwą' deh rosh'for', (LOUIS,) born in Paris in 1750, became physician to the hospital La Charité, where he lectured to a large class with eminent ability. He left a work on "Materia Medica," (1789,) which was for a long time the best on that subject. Died in 1786.

Desbordes-Valmore, dą'bord' vąl'mor', (Madame MARCELINE,) a popular French writer, born at Douai in 1787; died in 1859. She has left romances, and several beautiful poems indicating true poetic feeling and deep religious sentiment.

Desborough. See DESBOROW.

Desborow or **Desborough**, dez'bŭr-uh, an English republican general in the time of Charles I., was a brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. He strenuously opposed the project to make the Protector king, in 1657.

* In Scott's "Life of Napoleon" this name is everywhere erroneously spelled Dessaix.

Soon after the death of Oliver, he joined the cabal of the Wallingford House, and by threats induced Richard Cromwell to dissolve the Parliament in 1659. The succeeding Parliament cashiered him soon after that date.

Desbrosses, dā′brŏss′, (MARIE,) a French comic actress, born in Paris in 1764; died after 1855.

Desbureaux, dā′bü′rō′, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born at Rheims in 1755; died in 1835.

Descamps, dā′kŏN′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter and writer, born at Dunkirk in 1714. He was chosen director and professor of a free school of design at Rouen, and a member of the Royal Academy of Paris. He was moderately successful as a painter of familiar scenes, but derives his reputation chiefly from a work entitled "Lives of Flemish, German, and Dutch Painters," ("Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais, et Allemands," 4 vols., 1753–63,) which, however, is incomplete and often inaccurate. He also published a "Picturesque Journey in Flanders and Brabant," (1 vol., 1769.) Died at Rouen in 1791.

See DESCAMPS, "Notice sur J. B. Descamps, Peintre du Roi," 1807.

Descartes, dā′kärt′, (RENÉ,) [Lat. RENA′TUS CARTE′SIUS,] an illustrious French philosopher and mathematician, born at La Haye, in Touraine, March 31, 1596. He was educated at the College of La Flèche, where he formed a lasting friendship with Mersenne, and cherished a partiality for mathematical science, in which he was destined to make most important discoveries. On leaving college, at the age of nineteen, his first step was to renounce all his books, to efface from his mind all scholastic dogmas and prejudices, and then to admit nothing that could not bear the test of reason and experiment. It is difficult to realize at the present day how bold was such an attempt, how arduous such a task, at a time when the philosophy of Aristotle still maintained despotic sway, and when to question his decisions was generally deemed by learned men the height of arrogance. To perfect his education, he resolved to travel; and, as it was usual in that age to make the military profession subservient to such a design, he entered the Dutch army in 1616, and passed into the service of the Duke of Bavaria in 1619. He gave proof of courage at the battle of Prague in 1620, but soon after renounced a profession that was not congenial to his favourite studies. He continued his travels for several years in France, Italy, etc., and in 1629 settled in Holland, (where he hoped to find more freedom and seclusion than in France,) to meditate on metaphysics, chemistry, mathematics, and astronomy. Some years passed before he published any extensive work on mathematics; but his genius for this science had often been manifested by the facility with which he resolved the most difficult questions. In 1637 he produced his celebrated "Discourse on the Method of Reasoning well, and of investigating Scientific Truth," ("Discours sur la Méthode pour bien conduire sa Raison, et chercher la Vérité dans les Sciences,") which contains treatises on metaphysics, dioptrics, and geometry. The last treatise announced important discoveries in algebra and geometry, among which are the employment of algebraic formulæ in the construction of curves, and the application of the notation of indices to algebraic powers. "One man," says Hallam, "the pride of France and wonder of his contemporaries, was destined to flash light upon the labours of the analyst and point out what those symbols, so darkly and painfully traced, might represent and explain. The theory developed by Descartes in this short treatise displays a most consummate felicity of genius." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") His treatise on Dioptrics affords ingenious geometric applications, and announces the first discovery of the law of the refraction of light. His style is so admirably pure, clear, and concise that he is entitled to a high rank among the creators and reformers of the French language.

In 1641 he published, in Latin, his great metaphysical work, "Meditationes de Prima Philosophia," the speculations of which gave a wonderful impulse to philosophical inquiry in his own and succeeding times. They manifest an original, daring, and independent genius, endowed with great force and subtlety of thought. He performed the same service in the philosophy of mind that Bacon performed in natural science. Taking his departure from universal doubt, he found the basis of all positive knowledge in self-consciousness expressed by this enthymem, "Cogito; ergo sum," "I think; therefore I exist." His bold innovations and brilliant paradoxes excited much hostility as well as admiration. His book was condemned by the College of Cardinals at Rome; and Voet, a professor of Utrecht, accusing Descartes of atheism, instigated the civil power to persecute him, but his malice was partially frustrated. Cartesianism became modified by his admirers into systems quite dissimilar or opposite. Thus, Spinoza derived from it his pantheism, and Berkeley his pure idealism.

He published in 1644 "Principles of Philosophy," ("Principia Philosophiæ,") in which he propounds his theory of the world, and the doctrine of Vortices. He supposed that the sun is the centre of a vortex of an all-pervading ethereal fluid, whose whirling motion produces the revolution of the planets. In 1647 the French court granted him a pension of 3000 livres. Soon after this date Christina, Queen of Sweden, offered him an asylum at her court, which he accepted. There he was treated with much honour; but the change in his habits, together with the rigour of the climate, was too much for his constitution, which was always delicate. He died at Stockholm in February, 1650. He was never married. His works, including some not named above, were published in nine volumes, (1690,) with the title of "Opera Omnia." His influence, which was almost universal in the seventeenth century, has declined since Gassendi reformed the philosophy of mind and Newton demonstrated his more simple physical principles. But he still has just and various claims to celebrity, in the noble thoughts, the precious truths, the wise maxims, which, along with some brilliant errors, he has transmitted to posterity. "He worked a more important change in speculative philosophy," says Hallam, "than any who had preceded him since the revival of learning; for there could be no comparison in that age between the celebrity and effect of his writings and those of Lord Bacon." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See BRUCKER, "Historia Philosophiæ;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" MERCIER, "Éloge de Descartes;" THOMAS, "Éloge de Descartes," 1765; ADRIEN BAILLET, "Vie de Descartes," 2 vols., 1691; PIERRE BOREL, "Vitæ Ren. Cartesii Compendium," Paris, 1656; G. H. GAILLARD, "Éloge de Descartes," 1765; BORDAS-DUMOULIN, "Le Cartésianisme," 2 vols., 1843; BOUILLIER, "Sur la Philosophie Cartésienne," 2 vols., 1854; GARNIER, "Descartes;" D. NIZARD, "Descartes et son Influence," etc., in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," December 1, 1844; CARL E. HOCK, "Cartesius und seine Gegner," 1835; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1852.

Descemet, dā′s′mā′ or dā′sẹh′mā′, (JEAN,) a learned French physician and anatomist, born in Paris in 1732, discovered the internal lamina of the cornea. He practised medicine with success. Died in 1810.

Deschamps, dā′shŏN′, (ANTOINE,) a French poet, brother of Emile, was born in Paris in 1800. He published a translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia," (1829,) and several volumes of poems. Died in 1869.

Deschamps, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French priest, born at Orléans in 1745, devoted his talents and fortune to the instruction of deaf-mutes, in which he followed the system of Pereira. He published an "Elementary Course of Education for Deaf-Mutes," (1779,) and a few other treatises on that subject. Died in 1791.

Deschamps, (ÉMILE,) a popular French poet and dramatist, born at Bourges in 1791. He produced in 1818 two comedies, called "Selmours et Florian," and "Le Tour de Faveur," both of which had great success. With Victor Hugo and others, he founded the "Muse Française" in 1827. He published a collection of poems entitled "French and Foreign Studies," ("Études françaises et étrangères," 1828,) which contains some translations, and a volume of "Poésies complètes," (1840,) which were received with favour. He also wrote several tales and critical articles for the journals. Died in 1871.

Deschamps, (EUSTACHE,) sometimes called **Morel**, a French poet, born about 1320. Among his works is the "Miroir du Mariage." Died about 1400.

Deschamps, (JEAN MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1750, was secretary to the empress Josephine, and remained in her service until her death, (1814.) He

was the author of "Piron with his Friends," and other dramatic pieces, and published a translation, in verse, of Monti's "Bard of the Black Forest." Died in 1826.

Deschamps, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French physician, born at Chartres in 1740. He succeeded Desault as surgeon-in-chief of the hospital La Charité in 1788. When Corvisart became first physician to Napoleon, Deschamps was chosen one of his consulting surgeons. In 1811 he became a member of the Institute. He published a "Treatise on Cystotomy." Died in 1824.

Deschanel, dā'shā'nĕl', (ÉMILE AUGUSTIN ÉTIENNE Martin-,) a French publicist. He was elected to the Chamber in 1876, and made a life Senator in 1881.

Deschanel, da'shanel', (PAUL EUGENE LOUIS,) French statesman and writer, was born 1856 at Brussels. Besides politics he wrote on Mme. de Sévigné, Lamartine, Gambetta, etc., and was elected to the Academy 1899. He was president of the French Chamber 1898–1902 and 1912–20, and President of France 1920. He resigned the same year due to ill health and died 1922.

Deschizeaux, dā'she'zō, (PIERRE,) a French botanist, born at Mâcon in 1687; died about 1730.

D'Esclot, (BERNAT.) See ESCLOT.

Deseine, dĕh-sân', (FRANÇOIS,) a French bookseller and writer, born in Paris, became a resident of Rome. He was author of a work entitled "Rome, Ancient and Modern," (10 vols., 1713,) which is prized for its accuracy. Died at Rome in 1715.

Deseine, (LOUIS PIERRE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1750; died in 1827.

Desenne, dĕh-sĕn', (ALEXANDRE JOSEPH,) an eminent French designer, born in Paris in 1783. After the death of Moreau, in 1814, he occupied perhaps the first place in his art. He embellished the works of Rousseau, Delille, Boileau, Voltaire, etc. Died in 1827.

Desericius. See DESERIZ.

Deseriz or **Deseritz**, dā'zĕh-rits, [Lat. DESERIÇ'IUS,] (JOSEPH INNOCENT,) a Hungarian cardinal, born at Nitra in 1702, was the author of several works, of which the principal treats on the origin and early history of the Hungarians, "De Initiis ac Majoribus Hungarorum," (1748.) Died in 1765.

See HORANYI, "Memoria Hungarorum."

Desessarts, dā'zā'sȧR', (NICOLAS **Lemoyne**—lĕh'-mwân',) a French *littérateur*, born at Coutances in 1744, lived in Paris. He published, besides other works, "Celebrated Trials," ("Causes célèbres," 196 vols., 1773–89,) and a "Dictionary, Historical and Critical, of all French Writers to the End of the Eighteenth Century," (Siècles littéraires de la France, ou Nouveau Dictionnaire historique, critique et bibliographique," etc., 6 vols. 8vo, 1800.) Died in 1810.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Desèze. See SÈZE, DE.

Desfaucherets, dā'fōsh'RĀ', (JEAN LOUIS BROUSSE,) a French dramatic writer, born in 1742; died in 1808.

Desfontaines, dā'fôN'tȧn', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS FOUQUES DESHAYES,) a French dramatist, born at Caen in 1733, became librarian of Monsieur, (Louis XVIII.) He produced numerous successful comedies, among which were "The Marriage of Scarron," and the "Traveller Incog.," ("Le Voyageur inconnu.") Died in 1825.

Desfontaines, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS GUYOT,) ABBÉ, a French critic, born in Rouen in 1685. In 1724 he was invited to Paris to write for the "Journal des Savants," to which he imparted new vitality. Devoting his pen to polemic criticism, he issued successively several periodicals, such as "Le Nouvelliste du Parnasse," (1731,) and "Judgments on New Works," (1745.) His critiques involved him in a quarrel with Voltaire, which was prosecuted with much rancour. Desfontaines published a "Neologic Dictionary," (1726,) and other works. His version of the "Æneid" (1743) is said to be the best prose version in the French language. Died in 1745.

See DE LA PORTE, "L'Esprit de l'Abbé Desfontaines," 4 vols., 1757; CHARLES NISARD, "Les Ennemis de Voltaire; Desfontaines, Fréron et Beaumelle," 1853.

Desfontaines, (RENÉ LOUICHE,) an eminent French botanist, born at Tremblay, in Bretagne, about 1752. He studied medicine in Paris, and made such progress in botany that he was receive ! into the Academy of Sciences in 1783. Through the influence of Lemonnier, the government furnished him with means to make a botanical excursion in Barbary, from which, after two years' absence, he returned in 1785. He was appointed by Buffon professor of botany in the Jardin des Plantes in 1786. About 1795 he was admitted into the Institute. In 1798 he published his most important work, the result of his researches in Africa, entitled "Flora Atlantica," (2 vols. 4to.) Vegetable physiology is indebted to him for the valuable discovery of the difference in the growth and structure of monocotyledons and dicotyledons. He published "Lectures on Botany," a "Description of the Trees and Shrubs of France," (1809,) and numerous treatises on new genera which he discovered. Died in November, 1833.

See "Biographie des Naturalistes," in the "Dictionnaire universelle des Sciences naturelles;" A. P. DE CANDOLLE, "Notice historique sur la Vie et les Travaux de M. Desfontaines," 1834; PIERRE FLOURENS, "Éloge historique de R. L. Desfontaines," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desforges, dā'forzh', (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE CHOUDARD,) a French dramatic writer, born in Paris in 1746, was a comic actor in his youth. He retired from the stage in 1782, and then produced "Tom Jones at London," a comedy in verse, of which La Harpe says, "The situations are interesting, the dialogue is rapid and animated, and the style ingenious and easy." He was author of many other comedies, and of successful operas, among which is "Joconde." Died in 1806.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desfourneaux, dā'foor'nō', (EDME ÉTIENNE BORNE,) a French general, born in 1767, commanded an expedition to Saint Domingo, from which he expelled the British in 1796 or 1797. In 1802 he was sent back to that island, though not as general-in-chief, and gained some advantages over the negro insurgents. Died in 1849.

Desgallards, dā'gȧ'lȧR', (NICOLAS,) a Protestant theologian, born about 1520, became minister in Geneva about 1552, and planted a French church in London in 1560. He was much esteemed by Calvin, and was appointed preacher to the Queen of Navarre in 1571. He translated several of Calvin's works into French, and published an edition of Saint Irenæus, (1570.)

Desgenettes, dȧzh'nĕt' or dȧ'zhĕh-nĕt', (NICOLAS RENÉ DUFRICHE,) BARON, an eminent French physician, born at Alençon in 1762. He became chief physician of the army of Italy about 1794, and in 1798 served in the same capacity in Egypt, where he displayed great skill and courage. He attended the grand army during the empire, and at Waterloo in 1815. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he lost his position in the army, and in 1823 he was dismissed from a chair of medicine which he had obtained in Paris about 1800. He was chosen chief physician of the Invalides in 1832. He published, besides other medical works, "The Medical History of the Army of the East," (1802,) and wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1837.

See PARISET, "Éloge du Baron R. Desgenettes," 8vo, 1838; DESGENETTES, "Souvenirs de la Fin du 18me Siècle et des Commencements du 19me, ou Mémoires de R. D. G.," 2 vols., 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desgodets, dā'go'dā', (ANTOINE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1653, was chosen pensioner of the king at the Academy of Rome in 1674. On his return he published, by order of Colbert and at the public expense, "The Ancient Edifices of Rome, designed and measured accurately," a work of considerable merit. Died in 1728.

Desgoffe, dā'gof', (ALEXANDRE,) a French historical and landscape painter, born in Paris in 1805. Among his works are "The Roman Campagna," and "The Sleep of Orestes," (1857.) Died July 29, 1882.

Desgranges, dā'grônzh', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French medical writer, born at Mâcon in 1751; died in 1831.

Deshauterayes, dā'zōt'rā', (MICHEL ANGE ANDRÉ LE ROUX,) a French linguist, born near Pontoise in 1724, was a nephew and pupil of Étienne Fourmont, who taught him Hebrew, Arabic, Chinese, etc. From 1752 to 1784 he was professor of Arabic in the Collége Royal, Paris. He wrote a "Life of Fourmont," and published some letters on Oriental languages. Died in 1795.

Deshayes, dā'zā' or dā'hā', (LOUIS,) Baron of Cour-

memin, a French diplomatist, born about 1590. He was sent by Louis XIII. on a mission to the Levant in 1621, and on his return published a "Journey to the Levant," an interesting and valuable work. Having joined in some intrigues against Richelieu, he was beheaded in 1632.

Deshays, dā'zā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French historical painter, born at Rouen in 1729. He studied under Vanloo, and afterwards visited Rome. In 1758 he was admitted to the Royal Academy of Paris, on which occasion he exhibited his "Venus embalming the Body of Hector." This established his reputation as one of the best painters of his time. His "Saint Benedict Dying" is also much admired. Died in 1765.

See C. N. COCHIN, "Lettres sur la Vie de Deshays," 1765.

Deshoulières, dā'zoo'le-air', MADAME, (*née* ANTOINETTE **du Ligier de la Garde**—dü le'zhe-ā' d'lē gärd,) a French poetess, born in Paris about 1634. She was beautiful, graceful, and learned. In 1651 she became the wife of Seigneur Deshoulières, an officer in the army. She was much caressed and complimented by the poets, who called her the tenth Muse. Voltaire said that "she was the most successful of all the French ladies who have cultivated poetry." Her idyls, one of which is entitled "Les Moutons," are said to be the best in the language, and are more admired than her other poems, among which are eclogues, odes, elegies, etc. Her "Moral Reflections" are also much esteemed. A pension of two thousand francs was granted her in 1688. Her works were often read in the public sessions of the French Academy. She was a faithful wife and mother, and did not sacrifice her domestic duties to literary fame. She wrote a tragedy, "Genseric," which was so unsuccessful that some one, alluding to her pastoral above named, applied to her the popular proverb, "Retournez à vos moutons," ("Return to your sheep.") Died in 1694.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV," and "Le Temple du Goût;" A. PÉRICAUD, "Les deux Deshoulières," 1853; P. E. LEMONTEY, "Notice sur Madame Lafayette et Mesdemoiselles Deshoulières," 1822.

Deshoulières, (ANTOINETTE THÉRÈSE,) the daughter of the above, born in Paris in 1662, was also a poetess. In 1687 she gained the prize of the French Academy for her ode on the following subject: "The Care which the King bestows on the Education of the Nobility." M. Caze, her accepted lover, having been killed in battle in 1692, she composed elegiac verses to his memory. She also wrote songs and epistles. Died in 1718.

Desideri, dā-se-dā'ree, (IPPOLITO,) an Italian missionary, born at Pistoia in 1684, went to Thibet about 1715, and passed ten years in Lassa. He translated into Latin the "Kangiar," the sacred book of Thibet. Died at Rome in 1733.

Desiderio da Settignano, dā-se-dā're-o dā sĕt-tēnyā'no, an eminent Italian sculptor, born in Tuscany in 1457. Among his works is a mausoleum of Carlo Marsuppini in the Santa Croce at Florence. Died in 1485.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Des-i-de'ri-us, [Fr. DIDIER, de'de-ā',] the last king of the Lombards, was Duke of Istria at the death of Astolph, whom he succeeded in 757 A.D. In 770 Charlemagne married his daughter; but he repudiated her the next year. In 772 Desiderius was involved in war with Pope Adrian, in whose defence Charlemagne marched an army into Italy and besieged Desiderius in Pavía. The latter surrendered in 774, and was confined in a monastery, where he ended his days.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Desjardins, dā'zhär'dăn', (JACQUES,) a French general, born at Angers in 1757. He served as general of division in 1794 under Pichegru in Holland. He was mortally wounded at Eylau in 1807.

Desjardins, [Lat. HORTEN'SIUS,] (JEAN,) born near Laon, in France, became one of the physicians of Francis I., and had so great a reputation that it was believed he could cure all diseases, provided the fatal hour had not arrived. Some punster applied to him this proverb: "Contra vim mortis, non est medicamen in hortis." Died in 1549.

Desjardins, dā'zhär'dăn', (MARTIN VAN DEN BOgaert—bo'gärt,) a skilful Dutch sculptor, born at Breda in 1640, removed to Paris, where he made a colossal group in honour of Louis XIV., which was destroyed in the Revolution. Died in 1694.

Deslandes, dā'lŏnd', (ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS **Boureau** boo'rō',) a skeptical French writer, born at Pondicherry in India, in 1690, came to France in his youth. His "Critical History of Philosophy" (1737) had great success. Voltaire criticised the style of this, and called the author "un vieux écolier précieux, un bel-esprit provincial," ("an affected pedant, a provincial witling.") Deslandes also wrote "Reflections on Great Men who have died jestingly," and other works. Died in 1757.

Deslaudes, (RAYMOND,) a French dramatist, born at Yvetot, July 12, 1825. Of his plays one of the best was the comic drama "L'Amant aux bouquets." His greatest success was with "Antionette Rigaud." Died March 20, 1890.

Deslys, dā'lēss', (CHARLES COLLINET-,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1821; died March 13, 1885.

Desmahis, dā'mā'e', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS ÉDOUARD **de Corsembleu**—dẽh kor'sôn'bluh',) a French poet, born at Sully-sur-Loire in 1722. At the age of eighteen he went to Paris, and by the favour of Voltaire obtained access to the society of the *élite*. He wrote "Le Voyage de Saint-Germain," and other fugitive poems, which had considerable popularity, and several comedies, one of which, "The Impertinent," (1750,) was performed with success. "It sparkles with wit," says La Harpe, "but at the expense of naturalness," (*naturel.*) Died in 1761.

Desmaiseaux, dā'mā'zō', (PIERRE,) a learned writer, born in Auvergne, France, in 1666, emigrated to England in his youth, and there associated with eminent authors. He was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote, in English, a "Life of Boileau," (1712,) and a "Life of Bayle," (1722,) and translated into English Bayle's "Dictionary," Fénelon's "Telemachus," and other works. His writings are said to be valuable for literary history. Little is known of the events of his life. Died in London in 1745.

Desmarais. See REGNIER-DESMARAIS.

Desmares. See CHAMPMESLÉ.

Desmares, dā'mär', (TOUSSAINT GUI JOSEPH,) a French Jansenist preacher and writer, born at Vire in 1599; died in 1687.

Desmarets. See MAILLEBOIS, MARSHAL DE.

Desmarets or **Desmarais**, (FRANÇOIS SÉRAPHIN REGNIER.) See REGNIER-DESMARAIS.

Desmarets, dā'mā'rā', (NICOLAS,) a French statesman and financier, was the nephew and pupil of Colbert. He became director of finances in 1702. The resources of France were exhausted by long wars, and the financial fabric raised by the skill of Colbert was falling to ruin, when Desmarets was appointed controller-general in 1708. His administration was wise, honest, and partially successful. On the death of Louis XIV., in 1715, he was deprived of office. Died in 1721. His son became distinguished as the Marshal de Maillebois.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Desmarets, (NICOLAS,) a French natural philosopher and geologist, born at Soulaines in 1725. In 1753 he wrote a prize essay on the ancient junction of Great Britain with the continent. He was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1771. He was one of the editors of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." His "Treatise on the Origin and Nature of Basalt," in the opinion of Cuvier, who wrote his eulogy, should secure for him a durable reputation. Died in 1815.

Desmarets, [Lat. MARE'SIUS,] (ROLAND,) born in Paris in 1594, was a brother of Jean Desmarets de Saint-Sorlin. He wrote "Latin Letters" in verse, (1625,) often reprinted. Died in 1653.

Desmarets, (SAMUEL,) a French Protestant divine, born at Oisemont in 1599, preached at Laon, Sedan, Bois-le-Duc, Groningen, etc. He wrote many works on theology, which are praised by Bayle. Died in 1673.

Desmarets de Saint-Sorlin, dā'mā'rā' dẽh sân-sor'lăn', (JEAN,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1595, was one of the first members of the French Academy. He wrote successful dramas, entitled "Aspasia," and

"The Visionaries;" and "Clovis," an epic poem, (1657,) which was justly ridiculed by Boileau. Desmarets was prominent in the party that studiously depreciated the ancients, and was a fanatical opponent of the Jansenists. He pretended to be inspired, and wrote some visionary devotional works. Died in 1676.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Desmars, dȧ-mȧr′, a French writer on medical topography and natural history, lived at Boulogne-sur-Mer. Died in 1767.

Desmasures, dȧ′mȧ′zür′, (LOUIS,) a mediocre French poet, born at Tournay about 1516, made a translation of the "Æneid" into French verse. Died about 1580.

Desmeunier. See DÉMEUNIER.

Desmichels, dȧ′me′shĕl′, (LOUIS ALEXIS,) BARON, a French general, born at Digne in 1779, fought as captain at Austerlitz, (1805,) and as colonel at Waterloo, (1815.) He became lieutenant-general in 1835, and was afterwards Governor of Corsica. Died in 1845.

Desmichels, (OVIDE CHRYSANTHE,) a French historian, born in the department of Var in 1793, was professor of history in Paris from 1818 to 1831. His "History of the Middle Ages" (1825; 12th edition, 1846) is regarded as a classic work. Died January 2, 1866.

Desmolets, dȧ′mo′lȧ′, (PIERRE NICOLAS,) a learned French compiler, born in Paris in 1678, became a priest of the Oratoire. He was employed as editor or compiler of many useful works, among which were a new and improved edition of Lami's "Apparatus Biblicus," (1723,) and "The Continuation of Memorials of History and Literature, by Sallengre," (11 vols., 1726–31.) Died in 1760.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Desmonceaux, dȧ′môN′sō′, ABBÉ, a French oculist, born in Paris in 1734, wrote a "Treatise on Diseases of the Eyes and Ears," and other works. Died in 1806.

Dĕs′mond, (CATHERINE FITZGERALD,) COUNTESS OF, an Irish lady, the wife of James XIV., Earl of Desmond, was born in the county of Waterford. She was presented at the court of Edward IV., danced with his brother, Richard III., and lived through five subsequent reigns. It is said that she reached the age of one hundred and forty, and died after the accession of James I., (1603.)

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO, London, 1844; "London Quarterly Review" for March, 1853.

Desmoulins, dȧ′moo′lăN′, (ANTOINE,) a French naturalist, born at Rouen in 1796. He wrote a "Natural History of the Human Races of Northern Europe and Asia," etc., (1826,) and published in a short treatise the results of researches in the nervous system, (1824.) Died in 1828.

Desmoulins, (CAMILLE,) a prominent French democrat and political writer, born at Guise, in Picardy, in 1762, was educated in Paris, where Robespierre was his schoolmate. An enthusiastic partisan of the Revolution, he took an active part in the storming of the Bastille, became a devoted follower of Danton, and acquired distinction by his pamphlets, which were written with great ability. He assumed or received the title of "Attorney-General of the Lamp-post," for his share in the death of those who were hung by the mob in the street. He had an impediment of speech, which prevented his success as an orator. In 1791 he married an amiable lady named Lucile Duplessis. Some writers accuse him of complicity in the massacre of September, 1792, but add that on that occasion he saved the lives of several worthy persons. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king and the destruction of the Girondists, but subsequently advocated milder measures, for the promotion of which he began to issue the "Vieux Cordelier," a periodical which had much celebrity and is still admired for its literary merit. He incurred the implacable enmity of the fanatical Saint-Just by saying that this demagogue "carried his head like the holy sacrament," and was involved in the proscription of his friend Danton, with whom he was executed, April 5, 1794. His wife soon after shared the same fate. "The talent which he displayed as a writer," says Lord Brougham, "may not be of the highest order, were we considering the merit of one who was a mere author. But he also played a great part among the actors in the scenes of the time, and of those he stands certainly highest as a master of composition." "No one," says Lamartine, "could so well personify the populace, with its tumultuous movements, its mobility, its inconstancy, and its quick transitions from fury to pity for its victims. A man at once so ardent and so volatile, so trivial and so inspired, so undecided between blood and tears, must have influence over an insurgent people in proportion as his nature is congenial with theirs." ("History of the Girondists.") "A fellow of endless wit and soft lambent brilliancy," says Carlyle; "a man for whom art, fortune, or himself would never do much, but to whom Nature had been very kind."

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" CARLYLE, "French Revolution;" E. FLEURY, "Biographie de C. Desmoulins," 1850, and "Études révolutionnaires," etc., 1851; CARLYLE, "Miscellanies;" BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III."

Desnoiresterres, dȧ′nwȧr′tair′, (GUSTAVE **le Brisoys**—lẹh brĕ′zwȧ′,) a French novelist and critic, born at Bayeux in 1817. He wrote "Entre deux Amours," (1845,) "Un Amour en diligence," (1853,) "Les Talons rouges," (1854,) "Les Etapes d'une passion," (1882,) etc. Died January 11, 1892.

Desnoyer, dȧ′nwȧ′yȧ′, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS CHARLES,) a prolific French dramatist, born at Amiens in 1806; died in 1858.

Desnoyers, dȧ′nwȧ′yȧ′, (AUGUSTE GASPARD LOUIS BOUCHER,) BARON, a celebrated French engraver and designer, was born in Paris in 1779. He studied under Lethière and Darcis, and gained distinction by a copper-plate engraving of "La belle Jardinière" of Raphael, (1804,) which he afterwards surpassed in works after various masters. He produced in 1808 a portrait of Napoleon, by Gérard, and in 1814 one of Raphael's Madonnas, ("Vierge à la Chaise.") In 1816 he was elected to the Institute. He afterwards devoted his burin chiefly to the works of Raphael, with a success which perhaps has never been surpassed. Among his master-pieces is "The Transfiguration," (1840.) He received the title of baron in 1828. Died in 1857.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Archives des Musées Impériaux."

Desnoyers, (JULES PIERRE FRANÇOIS STANISLAS,) French geologist and antiquary, born at Nogent-le-Rotrou (Eure-et-Loir) in 1800. He was chosen librarian of the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1834. He has written, besides other works, "Observations on the Tertiary Formations of the West of France," (1832,) and "Ecclesiastic Topography of France," (1853.) D. 1887.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desnoyers, (LOUIS CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born at Replonges (Ain) in 1805. He founded in 1832 the "Charivari," which he edited with success until 1836, in which year he became one of the proprietors of the "Siècle" in Paris. He also wrote several popular tales, among which are "The Adventures of Jean P. Choppart," (1836,) and "Gabrielle, or Every Road leads to Rome," (1846.) Died at Paris, December 17, 1868.

Desor, dẹ-zōr′, (EDOUARD,) a Swiss archæologist and geologist, born at Friedrichsdorf, Hesse-Homburg, February 11, 1811. He studied at Giessen and Heidelberg, at first giving his attention to law. Taking part in some republican movements, he was forced in 1832 to flee to Paris, removing in later years to Neufchâtel. He lived in the United States from 1847 to 1852, taking part in the coast and other surveys. In 1852 he was appointed professor of geology at Neufchâtel. He travelled in North Africa, and afterwards made extensive studies in the prehistoric archæology of Switzerland, and published treatises on glaciers, on palæo-zoology, on lake-dwellings, on orography, and other branches of science. Died February 23, 1882.

Desorgues, dȧ′zorg′, (JOSEPH THÉODORE,) a satirical French poet, born at Aix in 1764; died in 1808.

Desormeaux, dȧ′zor′mō′, (JOSEPH LOUIS RIPAULT,) a French historian, born at Orléans in 1724, lived in Paris. He wrote a "History of Spain and Portugal," (1758,) and a "Life of the Marshal de Luxembourg," (1764,) which were very successful. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1771. Died in 1793. (See DINGÉ, ANTOINE.)

Desormeaux, (MARIE ALEXANDRE,) a French physician and professor of obstetrics, born in Paris in 1778; died in 1830.

De Soto, dā so'to, (HERNANDO or FERNANDO,) a Spanish explorer, born in Estremadura about 1500, served with distinction under Pizarro in Peru. He conducted an expedition from Spain to Florida in 1539, discovered the Mississippi River, and died in Louisiana in 1542.

See LAMBERT A. WILMER, "Life, Travels, and Adventures of Ferdinand de Soto," Philadelphia, 1858; BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vol. i.

Des'pard, ? (EDWARD MARCUS,) an Irish conspirator, born in Queen's county. He became a colonel in the British army, but was afterwards suspended or disgraced. He formed a conspiracy to kill the king, for which he was executed in 1803.

Despars or **Desparts,** dā'pȧr', (JACQUES,) a French physician, born at Tournay, graduated in Paris in 1409, and practised there with great reputation. He became first physician to Charles VII., founded and endowed a medical school in Paris, and wrote a "Commentary on Avicenna." Died in 1457.

Desparts. See DESPARS.

Despautère, dā'pō'tair', (JEAN,) a noted Flemish grammarian, born at Ninove about 1460, was the author of a Latin work on grammar, ("Commentarii Grammatici,") which was very popular, and was used in the schools of France. "Too long," says Boinvilliers, "it caused the despair of youth, who shed many tears over its obscurities." His Flemish name was VAN PAUTEREN. Died in 1520.

Despaze, dā'pāz', (JOSEPH,) a French satirical poet, born at Bordeaux in 1776, lived in Paris. Died in 1814.

Despeisses, dā'pāss', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French jurisconsult, born near Alais in 1594, was one of the authors of a "Treatise on Successions." Died in 1658.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Despence. See ESPENCE, D'.

Despencer, le, (HUGH.) See EDWARD II.

Desperiers, dā'peh-re-ā', or **Desperriers,** dā'pā'-re-ā', (BONAVENTURE,) a French skeptic, born at Arnay-le-Duc, was valet-de-chambre of Marguerite, sister of Francis I. He wrote, in French, a work called "Cymbal of the World," ("Cymbalum Mundi,") the object of which was to throw ridicule on revealed religion. He also wrote poems and tales—"New Recreations," ("Nouvelles Récréations")—which were admired. Died in 1544.

See "Les vieux Conteurs Français," 1840; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" CHARLES NODIER, "B. Desperriers et Cyrano de Bergerac," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desperriers. See DESPERIERS.

Desplaces, dā'plȧss', (LOUIS,) a skilful French engraver, born in Paris in 1682. He engraved after Rubens, Paul Veronese, and other Italian masters. Died in 1739.

Despois, dā'pwȧ', (EUGÈNE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1818. He contributed able articles to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Died in 1876.

Desport, dā'por', (FRANÇOIS,) a French surgeon, born about 1700. Having practised with success in the army for several years, he was chosen surgeon-in-chief of the army of Corsica in 1738. He passes for one of the greatest military surgeons that France has produced. He wrote a "Treatise on Gun-Shot Wounds," (1749,) which was then the most complete on the subject. Died about 1760.

Desportes, dā'port', (AUGUSTE,) a French poet, born at Aubenas (Ardèche) in 1797. He made a good poetical version of the "Satires" of Persius, (1841,) and wrote "Molière at Chambord," a comedy, (1843.) Died 1866.

Desportes, (CHARLES ÉDOUARD **Boscheron**—bosh'rŏn',) a French lawyer and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1753. He embraced the royal cause in the Revolution, for which he suffered in prison and in exile. In 1814 he became president of the imperial court of Orléans. Died in 1832.

See BUZONNIÈRE, "Notice sur C. E. Boscheron Desportes," 1832.

Desportes, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, a son of the following, whom he imitated, died in 1774.

Desportes, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French painter, born in Champagne in 1661, resided in Paris. He was received into the Royal Academy in 1699, when the king gave him a pension. He painted portraits with skill; but he excelled in representing dogs and other animals. He executed many works of this kind for Louis XIV. and for his successor. Died in 1743.

Desportes, (JEAN BAPTISTE POUPÉE,) a French physician, born in Bretagne in 1704, practised in Saint Domingo. He wrote a "History of the Diseases of Saint Domingo," in 3 vols., (1770,) one of which is devoted to botany. Died in 1748.

Desportes, (PHILIPPE,) a French poet, born at Chartres in 1545 or 1546, was an uncle of the satirist Regnier. He enjoyed the favour of Henry III., who gave him rich benefices and chose him for reader in his cabinet. He wrote elegies and erotic poems, and excelled in Anacreontic verse. "Desportes wrote more purely than Ronsard," says La Harpe, "and removed the rust which covered our versification." "He rejected," says Hallam, "the pedantry and affectation of his predecessors, and gave a tenderness and grace to the poetry of love." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1606.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Tableau de la Poésie Française au seizième Siècle;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Despréaux. See BOILEAU.

Despréaux, dā'prā'ō', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a popular French dramatist and song-writer, born in Paris in 1748; died in 1820.

Desprémény. See ESPRÉMESNIL.

Després, dā'prā', (JEAN BAPTISTE DENIS,) an accomplished French writer, born at Dijon in 1752. In 1805 he became secretary of Louis, King of Holland, who made him a councillor of state. About 1810 he was chosen a member of the council of the University of Paris. He wrote several dramas, among which are the "Alarmiste" and the "Satiric Poet." Died in 1832. Després and Campenon made an elegant version of Horace.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Desprès, dā'prā', or **Deprès,** written also **Desprez,** dā'prā', (JOSQUIN,) a famous Flemish musician, born in Hainault about 1450 or 1460. He was a singer in the pontifical chapel under Pope Sixtus IV., after whose death he was attached to the court of Louis XII. of France. He composed masses, motets, and songs. Died about 1530. "Many poems and epitaphs," says Denne-Baron, "attest the regret caused by the death of this musician, whom all Europe proclaimed the greatest composer of his time."

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Despretz, dā'prā', (CÉSAR MANSUÈTE,) a French savant, born at Lessines (Hainault) in 1792. He taught physical sciences in the Collége Henri IV., Paris, and was appointed professor in the Sorbonne about 1837. He published an "Elementary Treatise on Physics," (1825,) which was adopted by the Council of Public Instruction, and "Elements of Chemistry," (1830.) He produced from carbon or charcoal minute black crystals, said to be a good substitute for diamond-dust in polishing precious stones. Died in 1863.

Desprez, (JOSQUIN.) See DESPRÈS.

Desprez, dā'prā', (JULIAN FLORIAN FÉLIX,) a French cardinal, born at Ostricourt, April 14, 1807. In 1851 he was consecrated Bishop of Saint-Denis, Isle of Réunion, was translated to the see of Limoges in 1857, and in 1859 was promoted to be Archbishop of Toulouse. In 1879 he was made a cardinal-priest. Died in 1895.

Desprez, dā'prā', (LOUIS,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1799. He obtained the grand prize in 1828 for "The Death of Orion." Among his other works are a statue of General Foy and a bronze statue of Diana, (1845.) Died November 15, 1870.

Desprez, (LOUIS JEAN,) a French artist, born in Lyons about 1745, was appointed painter and architect to Gustavus III. of Sweden. He displayed a rich imagination as a painter. The "Battle of Suenskund" is one of his master-pieces. Died in 1804.

Desprez de Boissy. See BOISSY.

Desrenaudes, dā'rẹh-nōd', (MARTIAL BORYE,) an able French *littérateur*, born at Tulle in 1755, became grand vicar of the Bishop of Autun, (Talleyrand,) whom he served as secretary. He is the reputed author of

the famous report on public instruction presented by Talleyrand in 1791. He was imperial censor under Napoleon I. Died in 1825.

Desrochers, dā′ro′shā′, (ÉTIENNE **Jehandier—**zhŏN′de-ā′,) a French engraver of portraits, was born at Lyons; died in Paris in 1741.

Desroches, dā′rosh′, (JEAN,) a learned historian of Belgium, born at the Hague in 1740. In 1783 he published a well-written Latin "Epitome of Belgian History," (2 vols.,) and left (unfinished) an "Ancient History of the Austrian Netherlands," (1787.) Died in 1787.

Desroches de Parthenay, dā′rosh′ dẹh pärt′nā′, (J. B.,) a French historian, born at La Rochelle, published, besides other works, a "History of Denmark," (6 vols., 1730,) and a "History of Poland under Augustus II.," (4 vols., 1734.) Died in 1766.

Desrotours, dā′ro′toor′, (NOËL FRANÇOIS MATHIEU **Angot—**ŏn′gō′,) a French numismatist and writer, born at Falaise in 1739, was chief clerk of the administration of the mint before the Revolution. Died in 1821.

Dessaix, dā′sā′, (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French general, born at Thonon, Savoy, in 1764. As major he served in Italy in 1796, was a deputy to the Council of Five Hundred in 1798, and became a general of division in 1809. For his conduct at Wagram (1809) he was made a count of the empire. He was chosen grand officer of the legion of honour in 1811. He joined the army of Napoleon in March, 1815, and was in consequence excluded from office after the restoration. Died in 1834.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Dessaix, (de Veygoux.) See DESAIX.

Dessalines, dā′sā′lēn′, (JEAN JACQUES,) a negro emperor of Hayti, born in or near Guinea about 1760, was brought to Hayti as a slave. In the servile war which followed the French Revolution he was distinguished for his courage and cruelty, and became first lieutenant of Toussaint L'Ouverture. He massacred all the whites and mulattoes who fell into his power. In 1802 he made a desperate resistance to the French army under Leclerc, especially at Saint-Marc. After Toussaint was transported to France, Dessalines became general-in-chief of the blacks, and expelled the French from the island in 1803. He ordered a general massacre of the white residents, who had remained under a promise of protection. In October, 1804, he assumed the title and power of emperor. Two of his officers, Christophe and Pétion, conspired against him and assassinated him in 1806, when the former became President of Hayti.

See LOUIS DUBROCA, "Vie de J. J. Dessalines," 1804.

Dessalles, dā′sāl′, (JEAN LÉON,) a French philologist, born at Le Bugue (Dordogne) in 1803; died in 1878.

Dessau, (Prince LEOPOLD.) See ANHALT-DESSAU.

Dessen van Cronenburg. See DESSENIUS.

Des-sē′nĭ-us, [Ger. pron. dĕs-sā′ne-ŭs,] or **Dessen van Cronenburg**, dĕs′sẹn vän kro′nẹn-bŭrg, (BERNARD,) a skilful Dutch physician, born at Amsterdam in 1510, practised at Cologne. He published a work "On the Compounding of Medicines," ("De Compositione Medicamentorum," 1555,) and another on the Plague. Died in 1574.

Dessolles, dā′sol′, (JEAN JOSEPH PAUL AUGUSTIN,) MARQUIS, an able French general and statesman, born at Auch in 1767, served several campaigns under Bonaparte in Italy between 1793 and 1797, and in 1799 became general of division. He served under Moreau in 1800, and contributed to the victory of Hohenlinden, (1801.) In this year he was made councillor of state and secretary of war. From 1808 to 1810 he commanded a division in Spain. In 1814 he was appointed by the provisional government general-in-chief of the national guard of Paris, with command of the first military division. On the first restoration of Louis XVIII. he became minister of state and a peer of France. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs and president of the council, or premier, on the formation of the Liberal ministry in December, 1819. The ultra-royalists, whose policy he opposed, procured his dismissal from power in 1820. Died in 1828.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

De Staël. See STAËL, DE.

D'Estaing. See ESTAING, D'.

Destaing, dĕs′tăN′, (JACQUES,) a French general, born at Aurillac in 1764, commanded the light infantry at the battle of Aboukir, and was made a general of division in 1801. He returned to France, and was killed in a duel by General Reynier in 1802.

Destandoux. See CAILHAVA.

Destouches, dā′toosh′, (PHILIPPE **Néricault—**nā′re′kō′,) a popular French dramatic writer, born at Tours in 1680, is said to have been an actor in his youth. His comedy "Le Curieux impertinent" was performed in 1710 with success. He was sent on a mission to England in 1717, and married an English lady. In 1723 he was received into the French Academy. He gained great eminence among comic authors by his "Married Philosopher," (1727,) which is his master-piece, "The Boaster," ("Le Glorieux,") and many other comedies. Died in 1754.

See VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de la Littérature au dix-huitième Siècle;" D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Destouches," 1755; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

D'Estrées. See ESTRÉES, D'.

Destutt de Tracy. See TRACY.

Des Vergers. See NOËL DES VERGERS.

Desvignoles, dā′vèn′yol′, (ALPHONSE,) a French Protestant minister, born in Languedoc in 1649, preached at Lausanne, Berne, Berlin, and Brandenburg. He became a member of the Royal Society of Berlin in 1701, and one of the editors of the "Bibliothèque Germanique" in 1711. In 1738 he published a "Chronology of Sacred History," which was esteemed one of the best works on that subject. Died in 1744.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Desyveteaux or **Des Yveteaux**, dā′zèv′tō′, (NICOLAS **Vauquelin—**vōk′lăN′,) SEIGNEUR, a Frenchman, born near Falaise about 1560, was preceptor to the Duke of Vendôme, and to the dauphin, (Louis XIII.,) for the former of whom he wrote a poem called "The Education of a Prince." In 1611 he was dismissed from court on account of his immoral habits. Died in 1649.

Detaille, (JEAN BAPTISTE ÉDOUARD,) a French painter, born at Paris, October 5, 1848. He is chiefly noted for his military scenes, which take high rank in the modern French school. Among them are "Skirmishing near Paris," in the Vanderbilt collection, New York, and "French Cuirassiers bringing in Bavarian Prisoners," in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington. Died December 24, 1912.

Detharding, dĕt′har′ding, [Lat. DETHARDIN′GIUS,] (GEORG,) a learned German physician, born at Stralsund in 1671. He became professor of medicine at Rostock in 1697, and at Copenhagen in 1732. He gave evidence of a philosophic and ingenious mind in numerous works, (in Latin,) among which are a "Guide to Long Life," ("Dissertatio de Manuductione ad Vitam longam," 1724,) "Principles of Semiology," (1740,) and "Principles of the System or Art of Healing," ("Fundamenta Methodi Medendi," 1743.) Died in 1747.

Detharding, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a son of the preceding, born at Rostock in 1699, was professor of medicine at Copenhagen from 1747 to 1760. He wrote many dissertations on medicine. Died in 1784.

Detmold, dĕt′molt, (JOHANN HERMANN,) a German statesman, born at Hanover in 1807, was elected to the National Assembly in 1848, and was in 1849 for a short time minister of justice and of the interior for the empire. He wrote several satirical works. Died in 1856.

De Tocqueville. See TOCQUEVILLE, DE.

De Trobriand. See TROBRIAND, DE.

Detroy, dẹh-trwä′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French portrait-painter, born at Toulouse in 1645, worked in Paris. Died in 1730.

Deŭ-cā′lĭ-on, [Gr. Δευκαλίων,] a personage of the Greek mythology, was said to be a son of Prometheus. According to popular tradition, he escaped in a ship with his wife Pyrrha from a general deluge, and landed on Parnassus; after which they threw stones behind them, which were transformed into men and women.

See OVID'S "Metamorphoses," book i.

Deurhoff, dur'hof, (WILLEM,) a Dutch writer on theology, born at Amsterdam in 1650; died in 1717.

Deus, de, dā dā'ŏŏs, (JOÃO,) one of the best lyric poets of recent years in Portugal, was born at São Bartolomeu de Messines, March 8, 1830. He was educated at Coimbra, where he studied law and letters, and in 1862 became an editor. He published "Flores do Campo," (1870,) "Ramo de Flores," (1870,) "Folhas soltas," (1876,) etc., besides books and papers explaining his new methods of elementary education.

Deus, de, (JOÃO.) See DIEU, DE, (JEAN.)

Deusdedit. See DIEUDONNÉ.

Deusing, doi'zing, (ANTON,) a learned German physician, born at Meurs, in Westphalia, in 1612. He was versed in Oriental languages, philosophy, etc. In 1646 he became first professor of medicine at Groningen. He published, in Latin, "The Universal Theatre of Nature," (1645,) a "Synopsis of Medicine," (1649,) "The Economy of the Animal System," (1660,) and other works. Died in 1666.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAMUEL MARESIUS, "Oratio in Obitum A. Deusingii," 1666; "Biographie Médicale."

Deusing, (HERMANN,) born in 1654, was a son of the preceding, and a partisan and admirer of Cocceius. He wrote an "Allegorical History of the Bible," (1690,) and other works on theology. Died in 1722.

Deutsch, doitsh, (CHRISTIAN,) a pseudonym of J. H. A. EBRARD.

Deutsch, doitsh, (EMANUEL OSCAR MENAHEM,) a German Orientalist, born at Neisse, October 28, 1829, of a Jewish family, was educated at Berlin. In 1855 he became an assistant in the library of the British Museum, where he remained nearly all the rest of his life. Died at Alexandria, Egypt, May 12, 1873. He had a marvellous linguistic faculty, and great energy and industry. His "Literary Remains" (1874) is a work containing only a small part of his published papers.

Deutsch, doitsh, (NICOLAS EMANUEL,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Berne in 1484. His engravings are more prized than his paintings, and both are rare. His most remarkable work is a series of six engravings representing the Wise and Foolish Virgins. Died in 1530.

His son, JEAN RODOLPHE, produced engravings which are valued as showing the picturesque state of the great cities of Europe in the sixteenth century.

DEVA, dā'vą,* a Sanscrit word signifying "god," and forming part of several compound names in the Hindoo mythology, as Kâmadêva, the "god of love," Mahâdêva, the "great god," (one of the many names applied to Siva,) etc. The feminine of Dêva is Dêvî, (dā'vee,) which signifies simply a "goddess," but is more usually applied to Pârvatî, the consort of Siva.

Devaines, dęh-vąn', (JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, born before 1750, was chief clerk of the treasury under Turgot. Died in 1803.

De Valera, davalera, (EAMON,) Irish politician, was born of Spanish-Irish parentage in New York City Oct. 14, 1882, and educated in Dublin. He joined the Easter rising, 1916, was president of the Irish Republic 1917–22, and president of Sinn Fein 1924–26.

Devarius. See DEVARIS.

Devaux. See VAUX, DE.

Devaux, dęh-vō', (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lunéville in 1712, enjoyed the constant friendship of Voltaire. In 1752 he produced a successful comedy, "Rash Promises," ("Engagements indiscrets.") Died in 1796.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance de 1739 à 1761;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Devaux, (GABRIEL PIERRE FRANÇOIS **Moisson**—mwâ'sŏn',) a French botanist, born at Caen in 1742, formed near Bayeux a garden which became well known as the "Jardin Devaux." Died in 1802.

See LAIR, "Notice historique sur Moisson-Devaux," 1803.

Devaux, (JEAN,) a skilful French surgeon, born in Paris in 1649, practised in that city for sixty years with a high reputation. He was author of a popular treatise on the "Art of Preserving Health by Instinct," (1682,) and other able professional works. He also translated several foreign medical books. Died in 1729.

See SUE, "Éloge historique de Devaux," etc., Amsterdam, 1772.

Devaux, dęh-vō', (PAUL LOUIS ISIDORE,) a Belgian statesman, born at Bruges in 1801. He was one of the leaders of the party called "Doctrinaire" before the revolution of 1830. In the congress which met soon after that event, he took an important part in framing the constitution of Belgium, and promoted the election of Leopold. He exercised great influence as editor of the "Revue Nationale." Died January 30, 1880.

Devaux, (PIERRE,) BARON, a French general, born at Vierzon in 1762. He distinguished himself at Lutzen in 1813. Died in 1818.

Dev'ens, (CHARLES,) an American officer, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1820, distinguished himself at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and became brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862. He was afterwards a judge in Massachusetts. Died January 7, 1891.

Deventer, van, văn dĕv'ęn-tęr or dā'vĕn-tęr, (HENDRIK,) an eminent Dutch physician, born at Deventer in the second half of the seventeenth century. He was repeatedly called to attend the King of Denmark, Christian V. He published some esteemed works on obstetrics. Died in 1739.

De Vere, dę veer, (Sir AUBREY,) an Irish poet and dramatist, born in 1788. He published "The Song of Faith," (1842,) "The Waldenses," (1842,) "Mary Tudor," a drama, (1847,) and other works. Died in 1846.

De Vere, (AUBREY THOMAS,) an Irish poet and author, third son of Sir Aubrey de Vere, was born at Curragh Chase, county of Limerick, January 10, 1814. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1851 became a Roman Catholic. Among his works are "Poems," (1843,) "Irish Odes," (1869,) "Alexander the Great," (1874,) "Saint Thomas of Canterbury," (1876,) "The Foray of Queen Meave," (1882,) and other volumes of verse, besides prose writings, including "Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey," (1850,) and "Constitutional and Unconstitutional Political Action," (1881.) Died January 21, 1902.

De Vere, (EDWARD.) See VERE.

De Vere, (MAXIMILIAN SCHELE,) a writer and scholar, born in Sweden in 1820. He came to the United States, and in 1844 was appointed professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in the University of Virginia. His principal works are his "Outlines of Comparative Philology," "Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature," and "Americanisms."

Devereux. See ESSEX, EARL OF.

Devergie, dęh-vĕr'zhe', (MARIE GUILLAUME ALPHONSE,) an eminent French physician, born in Paris in 1798, became professor of chemistry, etc. in 1825. His most important work is "Legal Medicine, Theoretical and Practical," (3 vols., 1836.) Died October 2, 1879.

Devéria, dęh-vā're'ā', (EUGÈNE FRANÇOIS MARIE JOSEPH,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1805. Among his works are "Marco Bozzaris at Missolonghi," and "The Flight into Egypt." Died in 1868.

Devéria, (JACQUES JEAN MARIE ACHILLE,) a French painter and lithographer, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1800. He produced, among other historical paintings, a "Repose of the Holy Family," and a "Visitation." About 1849 he became keeper of engravings in the Imperial Library. Died in 1857.

Devèze, dęh-vāz', (JEAN,) a French physician, born at Rabastens in 1753, went to Hayti in 1775. He escaped from massacre in 1793 by going to Philadelphia, where he had charge of a hospital during the prevalence of the yellow fever. Returning to France, he became physician-in-ordinary to the king. Died in 1829. He wrote able "Treatises on the Yellow Fever."

Dêvî, dā'vee, [the feminine form of the Sanscrit Dêvă, a "god,"] a common Hindoo word, signifying "goddess," but usually applied to Pârvatî (or Kâlî) *par excellence*. (See PÂRVATÎ.)

Devienne, dęh-ve'ĕn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French musician and composer, born at Joinville in 1759; died in 1803.

De Vigny. See VIGNY.

* This word is etymologically related to the Latin *Deus* and *Divus*; in some of the popular dialects it is changed to *Deo*: hence we have Kamadeo and Mahadeo, instead of Kamadeva, Mahadeva, etc.

Dev'is, (ARTHUR WILLIAM,) an English historical painter, born in 1762; died in 1822.

Dev'on, (EDWARD COURTNEY or COURTENAY,) EARL OF, an accomplished English nobleman, born about 1526, was the son of Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devon, whose mother was a daughter of Edward IV. He was confined to the Tower from 1538 till 1553, for fear that he might avenge his father, who had been unjustly executed. Queen Mary released him and restored to him the earldom. According to several historians, she was inclined to marry him, but he treated her advances with indifference, because he was attached to her sister Elizabeth. He was again confined for a short time in the Tower during Mary's reign, and then obtained leave to go abroad. He died at Padua in 1556.

Devonshire, first DUKE OF. See CAVENDISH, WILLIAM.

Devonshire, (ELIZABETH HERVEY,) DUCHESS OF, a beautiful and accomplished English lady, born in 1759, was the daughter of the Earl of Bristol. She married as her second husband W. Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, who died in 1814. After this event she resided in Italy, and published an elegant edition of the Fifth Satire of Horace, and other works. Died at Rome in 1824.

Devonshire, (GEORGIANA,) DUCHESS OF, an English lady, eminent for her beauty, talents, and accomplishments, born in 1757, was the daughter of Earl Spencer. In 1774 she was married to William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire. She wrote some admired poetical effusions, one of which is "The Passage of Mount Saint Gothard." She was a personal and political friend of Charles James Fox, for whom, it is said, she purchased votes by granting electors the privilege of kissing her. Died in 1806.

Devonshire, (SPENCER COMPTON CAVENDISH,) eighth DUKE OF, Marquis of Hartington till the death of his father in 1891, when he succeeded to the title. He was born July 23, 1833, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854, entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1857, was made under-secretary of war in 1863, secretary of war 1866, and postmaster-general 1868. He was appointed secretary for Ireland 1871, secretary for India 1880, secretary of war 1882. Became lord president of the Council in 1895. Died in 1908.

Devos or **De Vos**, dĕh-vos', or **Van Vos**, văn vos, (MARTIN,) a skilful Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1534. He studied at Rome and Venice, and cooperated with Tintoretto, who employed him to paint the landscapes of his pictures. He returned to Antwerp about 1559, and produced historical paintings and portraits of great merit. Among his works is a picture of the great rivers of Asia and Africa. Died in 1604.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Devosges, dĕh-vozh', (FRANÇOIS,) a French designer, born at Gray in 1732. He founded at Dijon a free school of design, which was successful with aid from the government. "He ought to share with Vien," says M. Weiss, "the honour of contributing to the study of the antique and the imitation of nature." Died in 1811.

Devrient, dĕv're-ŏn', (GUSTAV EMIL,) an eminent German actor, of French extraction, nephew of Ludwig Devrient, was born in Berlin in 1803. He made his *début* at an early age, and performed in Berlin and other cities of Germany with great success, both in tragedy and comedy. Died at Dresden, August 7, 1872.

Devrient, (LUDWIG,) a popular German actor, uncle of the preceding, born in Berlin in 1784. He became the chief favourite of the public of Berlin, where he first performed in 1815, and received the surname of "the German Garrick." He excelled both in tragedy and comedy, and performed many parts in the tragedies of Shakspeare. Died in 1832.

Devrient, (PHILIPP EDUARD,) an actor and dramatic writer, brother of Gustav Emil, noticed above, was born in Berlin in 1801. Among his works are the comedies of "The Little Gray Man" and "The Favour of the Moment," and a "History of the Dramatic Art in Germany," (1848–51.) Died October 6, 1877.

Devrient, (WILHELMINE.) See SCHRODER.

Devuez, dĕh-vü'ā', (ARNOULD,) an excellent painter of history, born near Saint-Omer in 1642. He worked in Rome, and afterwards in Paris, where he was patronized by Louvois. "His compositions are in the manner of Raphael," says the "Biographie Universelle," "and his design is correct." Died at Lille in 1724.

Dew, (THOMAS R.,) an American writer, born in Virginia in 1802, became professor of political economy, history, and metaphysics in William and Mary College in 1827, and president of that institution in 1836. His principal works are "The Policy of the Government," (1829,) an "Essay in Favour of Slavery," (about 1833,) and a "Digest of the Laws, Customs, etc. of Ancient and Modern Nations." Died in 1846.

Dewaal. See WAEL, DE.

Dewailly. See WAILLY, DE.

De-war', (JAMES,) a British physicist and chemist, born at Kincardine in 1842. He was educated at Edinburgh and Ghent, and became professor of physics at the University of Cambridge, and professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution. He gave much attention to the condensation of gases, and in 1899 achieved the signal success of reducing hydrogen to the liquid and solid states. Died 1923.

De-wees', (WILLIAM POTTS,) an American physician, born at Pottsgrove, Pennsylvania, in 1768. He was chosen professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania in 1834. He published a "System of Midwifery," etc. Died in 1841.

De Wet, (CHRISTIAN,) a Boer general, born in the Transvaal in 1853, was one of the ablest leaders in the Boer war, and in 1907 became minister of agriculture in the Orange River Colony. Died 1922.

De Wette. See WETTE, DE.

Dewey, dū'e, (CHESTER,) an American botanist, born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, in October, 1784. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Williams College for seventeen years, and became in 1836 principal of the Collegiate Institute at Rochester, New York. He was eminently successful as a teacher. He contributed to the "American Journal of Science" a series of papers on Caricography, (or the Carices of North America,) which was continued, with few interruptions, for forty-two years. Died in December, 1867.

Dew'ey, (GEORGE,) a distinguished American naval commander, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, December 26, 1837. He entered the naval academy at Annapolis, graduated in 1858 as passed midshipman, and was attached to the steam frigate Wabash, on the Mediterranean station, till the beginning of the civil war. He was commissioned lieutenant, April 19, 1861, and attached to the sloop-of-war Mississippi, which formed part of Farragut's squadron when he forced the passage of the lower Mississippi in April, 1862. In a subsequent engagement the Mississippi grounded under the guns of the land batteries, and was fired and abandoned. Dewey showed the greatest coolness and courage in this affair. He afterwards served in several vessels of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and continued in the service after the war, being promoted commander in 1872, captain in 1884, and commodore in 1896. In January, 1898, he was placed in command of the Asiatic squadron, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain was ordered to proceed to the Philippine Islands and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. On May 1, 1898, he entered Manila Bay, attacked this fleet and the forts sustaining it, and became victor in one of the most remarkable naval combats on record, the entire Spanish fleet being destroyed without the loss of a man on the American side. For this signal victory Dewey was immediately promoted rear-admiral, and in February, 1899, was given the rank of admiral, previously held only by Farragut and Porter. He took part with his squadron in the capture of Manila, served on the Philippine Commission of 1899, and on his return to the United States was received with a splendid ovation.

Dewez, (LOUIS DIEUDONNÉ JOSEPH,) a Belgian writer, born at Namur in 1760. In 1821 he was

chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Brussels. He wrote a "General History of Belgium," (1805–07,) and other historical works. Died in 1834.

De Windt, (HARRY,) an explorer, born at Paris in 1856. He travelled overland from Peking to France in 1887, rode from Russia to India, *via* Persia, in 1889, visited and inspected the prisons of Siberia, 1890 and 1894, and in 1895 attempted to travel from New York to Paris by land, nearly perishing in Behring Straits. Explored the Klondike gold-fields in 1897. He has written "On the Equator," (1882,) "A Ride to India," (1890,) "The New Siberia," (1895,) "Through the Gold-Fields of Alaska to Behring Straits," (1898,) etc.

De Winter. See WINTER, VON.

De Witt, dę wit, (CORNELIUS or KORNELIS,) a Dutch naval officer and statesman, born at Dort, was an elder brother of John de Witt. At an early age he was chosen burgomaster of Dort and governor of Putten. In 1666 he held a high command under De Ruyter when the latter burned the English shipping in the Thames. He displayed skill and courage in the great naval battle of Solebay in 1672, soon after which he returned home, sick. A man of infamous character accused him of attempting to bribe him to poison the Prince of Orange. Though no proof was found to convict him, the judges condemned him to banishment. The populace then assembled round his prison, and he fell a victim to their rage. (See DE WITT, JOHN.)

De Witt, (EMANUEL,) a Dutch painter, born at Alkmaar in 1607, excelled in perspective and architectural views. Died in 1692.

De Witt or Wit, (JAKOB,) a Dutch painter of history, born at Amsterdam in 1695; died in 1744.

De Witt, (JOHN,) one of the most eminent statesmen that the Dutch nation has produced, was born at Dort in 1625. His father, Jacob, was a burgomaster of Dort and a deputy to the States of Holland. At the age of twenty-three he wrote a "Treatise on Curve Lines," which evinced his profound knowledge of mathematics. About 1650 he was chosen pensionary of Dort. His political principles were republican, and hostile to the encroachments of the house of Orange. He opposed without success the war against the English which began in 1652. The great losses of the Dutch in this war rendered his pacific policy so popular that in 1653 he was elected (for a term of five years) Grand Pensionary of Holland, by virtue of which office he became the president or most influential member of the States-General. He was now the leader of the republican or anti-Orange party, and had the chief direction of the government in the United Provinces. The Stadtholder had died, and his heir (William III.) was then an infant. In 1654 De Witt negotiated a treaty of peace with Cromwell, which contained a secret article that no member of the Orange family should ever be made Stadtholder. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected in 1658, and again unanimously in 1663. Having failed in his efforts to prevent the renewal of war with England in 1664, he conducted it with energy and ability. When the Dutch admiral Opdam was defeated and killed, De Witt took command of the fleet, and gave proof of great capacity for naval affairs. In 1666 the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter entered the Thames and burned several English ships of war, soon after which peace was restored. About this time the young Prince of Orange placed himself under the tuition of De Witt. When Louis XIV. in 1667 began to assert his claim to Flanders, De Witt formed an alliance with England and Sweden to resist him. But the French king, having seduced Charles II. to favour his design, invaded Holland in 1672 with a large army, which the Dutch could not effectually resist, and several towns were taken by the invaders. The fickle populace imputed the blame of these disasters to De Witt, and William of Orange was chosen captain-general of the army, and Stadtholder. The pensionary thereupon resigned his office.

His brother Cornelius, charged with a conspiracy against the life of the Prince of Orange, had been acquitted. The pensionary visited him in his prison, on which occasion the infuriated mob, probably instigated by the dominant party, burst into the prison and murdered them both, August 20, 1672.

De Witte, (PIETER.) See CANDIDO.

Dewē'bur-ȳ, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English minister of the Society of Friends, was born at Allerthorpe, in Yorkshire, probably about 1620. In order to obtain relief from spiritual conflicts, and actuated by a zeal for religious liberty, he entered the army of the Parliament in 1642, but soon, from a sense of duty, renounced the use of carnal weapons. In 1651 he met George Fox, whose doctrines he recognized as the true gospel which had been already revealed to himself, and of which he soon became a powerful preacher. He was imprisoned in Warwick jail nearly eight years, ending in 1671, and again in the same place from 1678 to 1685 on the charge of being a Jesuit. "I entered prisons," said he, "as joyfully as palaces, telling my enemies to hold me there as long as they could." In 1688 he preached in London an impressive sermon, which is preserved in Sewel's "History of the Quakers." Died in 1688.

Dex-ip'pus or **Di-ox-ip'pus**, [Gr. Δέξιππος or Διώξιππος; Fr. DEXIPPE, dĕk'sĕp', or DIOXIPPE, de'ok'sĕp',] a Greek physician of Cos, lived in the fourth century B.C., and was a disciple of Hippocrates.

Dexippus, [Δέξιππος,] a Greek philosophic writer of the fourth century of our era. He composed a commentary on the "Categories" of Aristotle, which is extant, and is said to be interesting.

Dexippus, (PUBLIUS HERENNIUS,) a Greek historian, born in Attica, flourished in the third century of our era. He wrote "Chronike Historia," a history from the fabulous times to Claudius Gothicus, and "Σκυθικά," a history of the invasion of the Scythians or Goths, fragments of which are extant. He was a soldier, and commanded against the Goths in 262 A.D. Died about 280 A.D.

Dex'tęr, (HENRY MARTIN,) D.D., an American Congregationalist minister, born at Plympton, Massachusetts, August 13, 1821. He graduated at Yale College in 1840, and at Andover Seminary in 1844, and held pastorates, chiefly in Boston. He was an associate editor of the "Congregationalist Quarterly," and also of the "Congregationalist," of which in 1867 he became editor-in-chief. Among his works are "Street Thoughts," (1859,) "Congregationalism, What It Is," etc., (1865; 4th edition, 1876,) "The Church Polity of the Pilgrims the Polity of the New Testament," (1870,) "As to Roger Williams," etc., (1876,) "The Congregations of the Last Three Hundred Years," etc., (1880,) "Hand-Book of Congregationalism," (1880,) etc., besides many minor writings. Died November 13, 1890.

Dex'tęr, (SAMUEL,) an American jurist, born in Boston in 1761, graduated at Harvard in 1781, and was admitted to the bar in 1784. He joined the Federalist party, and was chosen a Senator of the United States in 1798. He was appointed secretary of war in 1800, and secretary of the treasury about January, 1801. In 1801 or 1802 he retired from political life, and resumed the practice of law in Boston. He was highly distinguished as a lawyer and as an advocate before the supreme court at Washington. In 1812 he supported the war against Great Britain, disagreeing with the Federalists on that question. Died in 1816.

Deyeux, dā'yuh', (NICOLAS,) a French chemist and apothecary, born in Paris in 1753; died in 1837.

Deyling, dī'ling, (SALOMON,) a German Orientalist, born at Weida in 1677. He wrote "Observationes Sacræ," (4 vols., 1708–36.) Died in 1755.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Deyns. See DENYS, (JACQUES.)

Deynum, van, vän dī'nŭm, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish miniature-painter, born at Antwerp in 1620.

Deyster, dī'stęr, (ANNE,) a painter, born at Bruges, was a daughter of Louis de Deyster, whose works she copied skilfully. Died in 1746.

Deyster, de, dę dī'stęr, (LOUIS,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Bruges in 1656. He studied in Rome and Venice, and worked in his native place, painting mostly scriptural subjects, among which is "The Apparition of Christ to the three Marys." This is praised by

Descamps, who considered Deyster as equal to the great Flemish masters in chiaroscuro. Died in 1711.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Deyverdun, dā'vĕr'dŭn', (GEORGE,) a Swiss writer, born at Lausanne about 1735. He was a friend of the historian Gibbon, whom he assisted in his literary labours. He wrote "Literary Memoirs of Great Britain for the Years 1767 and 1768." Died in 1789.

Dezallier d'Argenville, dĕ-zăl'le-à' där'zhŏn'vèl', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a mediocre French writer, born in Paris in 1680, published a "Treatise on Gardening," another on "Conchology," and "The Lives of Celebrated Painters," with portraits, (1745.) This contains the lives of one hundred and eighty painters. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1765.

His son, ANTOINE NICOLAS, published "Lives of Architects and Sculptors," (1787,) which is said to be incomplete and inexact. Died in 1794.

Dezobry, dĕ-zō'brē', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French writer, born at Saint-Denis (Seine) in 1798. He published in 1835 a historical and antiquarian work called "Rome in the Augustan Age, or A Journey of a Gaul to Rome," (4 vols.,) which is accounted a very successful representation of the life and manners of the ancient Romans. He edited a "General Dictionary of Biography and History," (2 vols., 1857.) Died August 16, 1871.

Dezoteux, dĕ-zō'tuh', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician and surgeon, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1724. He was a zealous promoter of inoculation. He wrote with Valentin an able "Historical Treatise on Inoculation." Died in 1803.

Dhaher, dā'hẽr, a famous Arab sheik of Palestine, who at first possessed only the little town of Safed, to which he added Tiberias and Acre. For thirty years he waged war against various parties, and extended his power by courage and policy. In 1771 Dhaher and Ali Bey defeated the Turkish pasha of Damascus. He was afterwards defeated and killed about 1775.

See VOLNEY, "Voyage en Égypte et en Syrie."

Dharmasoka, Dharmaçoka, or Dharmashoka See ASOKA.

D'Hozier, dō'zē-ā', (CHARLES RENÉ,) a son of Pierre, noticed below, was born in 1640. He was well versed in heraldry, and wrote several works by order of Louis XIV. Died in 1732.

D'Hozier, (PIERRE,) a French genealogist, born at Marseilles in 1592, was noted for his knowledge of heraldry. He was appointed judge of arms of France in 1641, steward of the king's household in 1642, and councillor of state in 1654. He wrote "The Genealogy of the Principal Families of France," (in 150 vols.,) and several other works. Died in 1660. Boileau wrote a few verses under his portrait, one of which is,

"Ses talents surprendront tous les ages suivants."*

D'Huxatime, dük'sā'tèm', a French poet, born in Dauphiné, lived about 1470.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Dī-a-du-me-nĭ-ā'nus, [Fr. DIADUMÉNIEN, de'ā'dü'mā'ne'ăn', or DIADUMÈNE, de'ā'dü'mĕn',] (MARCUS OPILIUS ANTONINUS,) was the son of the Roman emperor Macrinus, who began to reign in 217 A.D., and then conferred the title of Cæsar on the subject of this article, at Antioch. After a reign of about a year, Macrinus was defeated by Elagabalus, and the son, who was still a minor, was put to death in 218. He is sometimes reckoned among the emperors, as some of his medals bear the title of Augustus.

Diago, de-ā'go, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish historian and friar, born at Bibel, in Valencia. He received from Philip III. the title of historiographer, and wrote, besides other histories, "Annals of the Kingdom of Valencia," (1613.) Died in 1615.

Dī-ag'o-ras, [Διαγόρας,] a Greek poet and philosopher, born in the island of Melos, lived about 420 B.C. He is said to have been a disciple of Democritus of Abdera, and was commonly stigmatized as an atheist, because he dissented from the popular notions about the gods. He fled from Athens about 411 B.C., to avoid prosecution for impiety, and a reward was offered to any one who should kill him. His moral character appears to have been good. His works are not extant.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" REUTHEN, "De Atheismo Diagoræ," 1812; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" J. L. MOUNIER, "Dissertatio de Diagora Melio," 1838.

Diamante, de-ā-măn'tà, an Italian painter and Carmelite monk, born at Prato, in Tuscany, was a pupil of Filippo Lippi. He was esteemed a good artist by his contemporaries, and promoted the renaissance of art in Italy. Died about 1440.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Diamante, de-ā-măn'tà, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a popular Spanish dramatist, lived about 1640. Among his works are "The Siege of Zamora," ("El Cerco de Zamora,") and "The Jewess of Toledo," ("La Judia de Toledo.")

See TICKNOR'S "History of Spanish Literature."

Diamantini, de-ā-măn-tee'nee, (GIOVANNI GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter and engraver, born in the Romagna about 1650. He settled in Venice, where he painted many works, among which is an "Adoration of the Magi." He left many fine engravings after his own designs. He died about 1715.

Dī'an, a poetical form of DIANA. See DIANE.

Dī-an'a, [Fr. DIANE, de'ăn',] the Roman name of the goddess of the chase, corresponding to the **Ar'te-mis** ['Αρτεμις] of the Greeks. She is often called Delia, from the island Delos, her birthplace. She was represented as the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the counterpart of her brother Apollo, like whom she appeared armed with a bow and arrows. She was also the goddess of the moon, in which character she is called Phœbe, Cynthia, and other names. She was regarded as the patroness of chastity; and all her attendants were virgins. There was at Ephesus a magnificent temple of Diana, which was regarded as one of the wonders of the world.

See GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825–39, vol. ii. book iv. chap. iv.; ARNOLDI, "Commentatio de Diana Ephesia," 1708; MEYER, "Dissertatio de Diana Taurica et Anaitide," 1835; KEIGHTLEY, "Mythology."

Diana, de-ā'nā, (BENEDETTO,) a painter of the Venetian school, lived in the fifteenth century.

Dī-an'a of France, [Fr. DIANE DE FRANCE, de'ăn' dĕh frŏnss',] a daughter of Henry II. and Philippa Duc, was born in 1538, and became in 1557 the wife of François de Montmorency, afterwards marshal. She had much influence with her brother, Henry III., and in 1558 mediated successfully between him and the King of Navarre, who was then recognized as the heir to the French crown. Davila praises her prudence and political ability. Died in 1619.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis."

Diane, (Anglicized as DI'AN.) See DIANA.

Diane de France. See DIANA OF FRANCE.

Diane de Poitiers, de'ăn' dĕh pwâ'te-à', a beautiful French lady, born in 1499. Having been left a widow in 1531, she soon after gained the affection of the king's son, who in 1547 ascended the throne as Henry II. and gave her the title of Duchess of Valentinois. She had a complete ascendency over the king, who allowed her to exercise royal power and to control even the foreign policy of the government. De Thou attributes to her the misfortunes of Henry's reign and the persecution of the Protestants. By her graces and talents she retained her influence over Henry until his death in 1559. Died in 1566.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BRANTÔME, "Femmes galantes."

Dias. See DIAZ.

Dias Gomes, dee'ăs go'mĕs, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon in 1745, wrote odes, elegies, tragedies, etc., some of which are commended for correctness and classic taste. Died in 1795.

Diaz, dee'ăz, (ABBY MORTON,) an American author, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 22, 1821. She lived for a time in the Brook Farm community, of which her father (Mr. Morton) was a member. She was educated at the Bridgewater Normal School, and married a Cuban gentleman named Diaz. She has written many successful and humorous books for the young, among which are "King's Lily and Rosebud," "William

* "His talents (or attainments) will surprise all succeeding ages."

Henry Letters," "William Henry and His Friends," "Christmas Morning," "Polly Cologne," "The Schoolmaster's Trunk," etc. She died April 1, 1904.

Diaz, dee'ăz or dee'ăs, or **Dias**, (ANTONIO GONÇALVEZ,) a Brazilian poet, born at Caxias, August 10, 1823. He published a volume of poems in 1846, "Segundos Cantos" in 1848, "Ultimos Cantos" in 1850, and other works. He was drowned at sea in September, 1864.

Diaz, (ARMANDO,) Italian soldier, was born Dec. 6, 1861 at Naples. He served in the Italian-Turkish War 1914, and in the World War replaced Cadorna as Commander-in-chief of the Italian Armies after the disaster of Caporetto, 1917. Diaz stemmed the Austrian advance at the Piave River, reconstructed his armies and defeated the enemy at Vittorio Veneto, Oct., 1918. He was created Marshal in 1924. Died Feb. 29, 1928.

Diaz, dee'as or dee'az, or **Dias**, (BALTHAZAR,) a Portuguese poet, born in the island of Madeira, lived about 1550. He wrote plays called "Autos sacramentales."

Diaz or Dias, (BARTOLOMEU,) a Portuguese navigator, discovered the Cape of Good Hope 1487. He perished by shipwreck in 1500.

See JOÃO DE BARROS, "Asia, Decada I.;" RAMUSIO, "Voyages;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Diaz, dee'ath, or **Dias**, dee'ăs, (DIEGO VALENTIN,) a Spanish painter, born at Valladolid; died in 1660.

Diaz or **Dias**, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish missionary, born in Old Castile, went to the Philippine Isles in 1632. He afterwards preached in China, and was killed in 1646.

Diaz, (GASPAR,) a Portuguese painter, who flourished about 1530, was a pupil of Raphael. But little information can be found respecting him. He was called "the Portuguese Raphael." In the estimation of Boissonade, he was a great painter and expressed the passions admirably. His subjects were religious. Died in 1571.

Diaz or **Dias**, (JUAN MARTIN,) a Spanish general, urnamed EL EMPECINADO, ĕl ĕm-pā-the-nā'dho, (a word which literally signifies "covered with pitch" or "shoemaker's wax,"—supposed to have been applied to him because most of the inhabitants of his native village were shoemakers,) was born at Castrillo in 1775. He became in 1808 the leader of a band of guerillas, and fought against the French invaders with such success that he obtained the rank of general under the regency. In 1814 he was deprived of his command by Ferdinand. He favoured the Constitution of the Cortes in 1820, for which he fought against the absolutists. He commanded a division of the army of Placencia in 1823. After the triumph of the absolutists, he was executed for treason, in 1825.

See "Military Exploits, etc. of Don Juan Martin Diaz," London, 1823; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Diaz or **Dias**, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish captain, born in Aragon, was a companion of Columbus. He discovered a gold-mine in Hayti. Died about 1514.

Diaz or **Dias**, (PEDRO,) a Spanish missionary, born near Toledo in 1546; died at Mexico in 1618.

See MACHADO, "Vida del P. P. Diaz," 1632.

Diaz, (PORFIRIO,) a President of Mexico, born at Oaxaca, September 15, 1830. He studied law, was a sub-lieutenant in the American war of 1847, and acted as brigadier-general at the victory over the French at Puebla, May 5, 1862. He was military governor of the State of Vera Cruz in 1863, commanded the armies of the South in Puebla and Oaxaca in 1863–65, was taken prisoner at the capture of Oaxaca in February, 1865, and sent to France, but soon escaped, resumed command of the army of the South, took Puebla, April 2, 1867, and captured the city of Mexico, June 21, 1867, thereby closing the war against France and Maximilian. He headed a rebellion in 1871–72. In 1876 he overthrew President Lerdo de Tejada and became President under a modified constitution. He was President continuously from 1884 to 1910, when a successful revolution forced him to resign. He made great public works and ruled rigidly. Died at Paris, 1915.

Diaz de la Peña, dee'ath dā lā pān'yā, (NARCISSE,) a French historical painter, of Spanish extraction, born at Bordeaux in 1809, gained the first medal in 1848. Among his works are "The Nymphs of Calypso," (1840,) and "The Dream," (1841.) Died November 19, 1876.

Diaz de Lugo, dee'ath dā loo'go, (JUAN BERNARDO,) a Spanish jurist, born at Seville, was appointed a member of the grand council of the Indies by Charles V., and became Bishop of Calahorra. Died in 1556.

Diaz (or **Dias**) **de Novaes**, dee'ăs dā no-vā'ĕs, (PAULO,) a Portuguese general, was a grandson of Bartolomeu, and commanded an expedition sent in 1574 to Angola, where he planted a colony. Died in 1589.

Diaz del Castillo. See CASTILLO.

Dib'din, (CHARLES,) an English bard, actor, and dramatist, born at Southampton in 1745, went to London about the age of sixteen. His essays as a performer on the stage were not successful. About 1778 he became musical manager of Covent Garden Theatre. In 1789 he began to give musical entertainments in which he was the sole performer, and which were accompanied by popular songs of his composition. The success of this enterprise enabled him to open the Sans-Souci Theatre in 1796. His fame is derived chiefly from his songs, which amount to one thousand or more. His sea-songs especially have obtained durable popularity, and "have been the solace of sailors in long voyages, storms, and battles." "Tom Bowling" and "Poor Jack" are two of his most popular ballads. Died in 1814.

See "The Professional Life of C. Dibdin," by himself, 4 vols. 1803; WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866.

Dibdin, (THOMAS,) son of the preceding, born in 1771, was also an actor and a dramatic writer. About 1791 he joined a company of strolling players, and after the lapse of several years returned to London. He then performed in Covent Garden, and wrote numerous comedies, farces, etc., some of which were successful. In 1828 he published "Reminiscences," (of the Theatre.) Died in 1841.

Dibdin, (THOMAS FROGNALL,) D.D., an eminent English bibliographer, born in Calcutta in 1776, was the nephew of Charles Dibdin, noticed above. He was educated at Oxford, and entered the priesthood in 1804. In 1809 he produced his amusing work entitled "Bibliomania," which was favourably received. The next year he began to issue a new and improved edition of "Ames's Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain," which is perhaps his most important performance. He instituted in 1812 the Roxburghe Club, devoted to bibliography, of which he was chosen vice-president. In 1817 appeared his "Bibliographical Decameron, or Ten Days' Pleasant Discourse on Illuminated MSS.," which is greatly admired by amateurs. Another admirable and costly specimen of typography was furnished by his "Bibliographic, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany." Died in 1847.

See DIBDIN'S "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," 2 vols., 1836, "Quarterly Review," vol. xxxii.; WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866.

Di-bu'ta-dēs [Fr. DIBUTADE, de'bü'tăd'] of Sicyon, a Greek artist of uncertain epoch, is said to have invented the art of modelling bas-reliefs.

Dicæarchus, di-sē-ar'kus, [Gr. Δικαίαρχος; Fr. DICÉARQUE, de'sā'ărk',] an eminent Greek Peripatetic philosopher and writer, born at Messina, in Sicily, was a disciple of Aristotle, and lived about 300 B.C. He wrote numerous works on geography, history, etc., which are lost except small fragments. It is said he denied the immortality or existence of the soul. Cicero highly praises him as a sage, an excellent citizen, a great man, an able historian, and one of the most eloquent disciples of Aristotle. Among his principal works was a treatise on Greek geography, history, institutions, and politics, entitled "The Life of Greece," ("Ἑλλάδος βίος.")

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" BRUCKER, "Historia Philosophiæ."

Dicéarque. See DICÆARCHUS.

Diç'e-to, de, (RALPH,) an English historian, was Dean of Saint Paul's, London. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of the Kings of Britain." Died in 1283.

Di'cey, (EDWARD,) an English journalist, born in May, 1832. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854. In 1870 he was editor of the London "Daily News," and afterwards of "The Observer." Among his writings are "The Schleswig-Holstein War," "The Morning Land," (1870,) and "Bulgaria, the Peasant State," (1895.) Died in 1911.

Dick, (Sir ALEXANDER,) a Scottish physician, born in 1703, wrote a treatise on Epilepsy, ("De Epilepsia," 1725.) Died in 1785.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dick, (JOHN,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Aberdeen in 1764, was a minister of the United Secession Church. He wrote an esteemed work on the "Inspiration of the Scriptures," "Lectures on Theology," and other religious books. Died in 1833.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dick, (THOMAS,) LL.D., a Scottish author, born near Dundee in 1772, was in early life a minister of the Secession Church at Stirling. He exchanged this avocation for that of a school-teacher, which he pursued at Perth for a number of years. He devoted much attention to physical sciences, and wrote many popular scientific and religious works, viz.: "The Christian Philosopher," "The Philosophy of Religion," "The Philosophy of a Future State," "Celestial Scenery," "The Solar System," and other works. Died in 1857.

Dick'ens, (CHARLES,) one of the most popular of English novelists, born at Landport, Portsmouth, in February, 1812, was a son of John Dickens, who served in the navy pay department and afterwards became a reporter of Parliamentary debates. Young Dickens was designed for the profession of the law, and was placed in the office of an attorney, after he had studied in a college near Rochester. Finding the pursuit of law uncongenial to his taste, he soon abandoned it, and became a reporter for the daily press of London. He began his literary career by "Sketches of Life and Character," which first appeared in the "Morning Chronicle," and were published collectively as "Sketches by Boz," (2 vols., 1836.) These exhibit great acuteness of observation, and were received by the public with much favour. In 1837 he produced a work called "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," which in a certain department of humour is probably unrivalled by anything in the English language. The success of this work was almost without example; and it is still perhaps the most popular of all Mr. Dickens's productions. In 1838 he married a daughter of George Hogarth, a musical critic. He published in rapid succession "Oliver Twist," a novel, (3 vols., 1838,) "The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby," (3 vols., 1839,) "Master Humphrey's Clock," (1840–41,) and "Barnaby Rudge," (2 vols., 1841.) Having visited the United States in 1841, he published in 1842 "American Notes for General Circulation." His next work was the "Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit," (3 vols., 1843–44.) About the end of 1845 he became the chief editor of the "Daily News" of London, a Liberal paper, then just founded; but he held this position for a short time only. Among his later works (most of which were first issued as serials) are "Dombey and Son," (1847–48,) "The Personal History of David Copperfield," (4 vols., 1850,) "Bleak House," (1852,) "Hard Times," (1854,) "Little Dorrit," (1857,) "A Tale of Two Cities," (1860,) "Great Expectations," (1862,) and "Our Mutual Friend," (1864–65.)

In 1850 he began to issue, weekly, a periodical called "Household Words," which had a large circulation. In 1859 he began to publish "All the Year Round," a weekly literary paper. He revisited the United States in 1867, and gave in the principal cities of the Union public readings which attracted crowded audiences. He died of apoplexy in 1870, leaving an unfinished work, entitled "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

"One of the qualities we most admire in him," says the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1838, "is his comprehensive spirit of humanity. The tendency of his writings is to make us practically benevolent,—to excite our sympathy in behalf of the aggrieved and suffering in all classes, and especially in those who are most removed from observation. . . . We think him a very original writer, well entitled to his popularity, and not likely to lose it, and the truest and most spirited delineator of English life, amongst the middle and lower classes, since the days of Smollett and Fielding."

"He [Dickens] has revived," says Mr. Whipple, "the novel of genuine practical life, as it existed in the works of Fielding, Smollett, and Goldsmith; but at the same time he has given to his materials an individual colouring and expression peculiarly his own. . . . Dickens's eye for the forms of things is as accurate as Fielding's, and his range of vision more extended; but he does not probe so profoundly into the heart of what he sees, and he is more led away from the simplicity of truth by a tricksy spirit of fantastic exaggeration." ("North American Review" for October, 1849.) His Life was written by his friend John Forster.

Dick'in-son, (ANNA ELIZABETH,) an American female orator and writer, born in Philadelphia, October 28, 1842, was originally a member of the Society of Friends. She gained great distinction during the civil war by her public speeches against slavery and disunion, and became one of the most popular public lecturers in the United States. She afterwards appeared upon the stage as an actress. Her principal published writings are "What Answer?" (1868,) "A Paying Investment," (1876,) and "A Ragged Register of People, Places, and Opinions," (1879.)

See "Eminent Women of the Age," 1868.

Dickinson, (DANIEL STEVENS,) an American Senator, born in Goshen, Connecticut, in September, 1800. He was educated in Central New York, whither his parents removed when he was a child. He studied law, became an active Democrat, and in 1836 was elected to the Senate of New York. In 1842 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of New York for two years, and was United States Senator 1844–51. He gained distinction as a debater, and was recognized as the leader of the "Hunker" Democrats in New York. Resided at Binghamton in the latter part of his life. In 1861 he was elected attorney-general of the State of New York. During the civil war he cordially supported the Federal government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and acted with the Union Republican party. Was appointed district attorney for the southern district of New York by President Lincoln about March, 1865. Died Apr. 1866.

Dickin'son, (DONALD M.,) lawyer, born at Port Ontario, New York, in 1846. Studied law, practised in Detroit and Washington, and took part as a Democratic politician in the Greeley and Tilden presidential campaigns. Was postmaster-general of the United States 1887–89, senior U. S. counsel in the Fur Seal Arbitration of 1896–97, and member of the board of arbitration between the United States and Salvador in 1902.

Dick'in-son, (EDMUND,) an eminent English physician, born at Appleton in 1624, gained reputation by the publication of "Delphi Phœnizicantes;" but it appears that the real author was Henry Jacob. He settled in London in 1684, practised there many years, and became physician to Charles II. and James II. Died in 1707.

See "Account of the Life, etc. of Edmund Dickinson," London, 1739.

Dickinson, (JACOB MCGAVOCK,) secretary of war, born at Columbus, Mississippi, in 1851, was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1874, was assistant attorney-general of U. S. 1895–97, and Secretary of War, March, 1909 to May, 1911. He died Dec. 13, 1928.

Dickinson, (JOHN,) an English author, born about 1554. Among his works is "Speculum Tragicum." Died in 1606.

Dickinson, (JOHN,) an American statesman and lawyer, born in Maryland in 1732. He was chosen a member of the Continental Congress in 1774, and wrote several important state papers issued by that body. In June, 1776, he opposed the Declaration of Independence, which he thought premature. Having declined to sign that declaration, he impaired his popularity, and lost his election to the next Congress. He afterwards served as a private soldier against the British. In 1779 he was again elected to Congress from Delaware. He was President of Pennsylvania about three years, 1782–85. He was an able debater, and distinguished for his elegant manners and superior culture. Died in 1808.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vol. viii.

Dickinson, (JONATHAN,) a Presbyterian minister, born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1688, graduated at Yale College in 1706. He preached for many years at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and acquired distinction as

a writer on theology. He was elected president of the College of New Jersey in 1746. Died in 1747.

Dickinson, (PHILEMON,) a patriot of the American Revolution, was born in New Jersey about 1740. He took an active part in the struggle for independence, and at the battle of Monmouth displayed great spirit and gallantry in command of the New Jersey militia. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1782 and 1783, and a United States Senator from 1790 to 1793. Died in 1809.

Dickinson, (WILLIAM HOWSHIP,) M.D., an English physician, born at Brighton, June 9, 1832. He became a prominent physician of London, wrote much on pathology, therapeutics, and physiology, and published "On Albuminuria," (1869,) "Diseases of the Kidneys," (vol. i., 1875,) etc.

Dick'ons, MRS., an English singer, whose maiden name was POOLE. Died in 1833.

Dick'see, (FRANK,) an English painter, born November 27, 1853. In 1875 he gained the Royal Academy gold medal for his historical painting, "Elijah confronting Ahab and Jezebel in Naboth's Vineyard." He was elected to the Royal Academy in 1891.

Dick'son, (ADAM,) a Scottish clergyman, born in East Lothian. From 1750 to 1770 he was minister of Dunse. He wrote a valuable "Treatise on Agriculture," and "The Husbandry of the Ancients," (1788,) which, says McCulloch, "is the best work on the subject in the English language." Died in 1776.

Dickson, (DAVID,) an eloquent Scottish preacher, born at Glasgow in 1583, became professor of divinity at Glasgow in 1643, and afterwards in the University of Edinburgh. He published an "Exposition of all the Epistles," an "Exposition of the Gospel of Saint Matthew," and other works, which were received with favour. Died in 1663.

Dick'son, (SAMUEL HENRY,) an American physician and writer, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1798, graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. In 1858 he was appointed professor of the practice of medicine in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He died in that city, March 31, 1872.

Dicquemare, dĕk'mĭr', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist and priest, born at Havre in 1733, became professor of natural history in that city. He made discoveries in the nature and habits of Radiata and other marine animals, on which he wrote many treatises inserted in the "Journal de Physique." He also published "The Knowledge of Astronomy rendered Easy." Died in 1789.

Dic'tys Cre-ten'sis, [Fr. DICTYS DE CRÈTE, dēk'tēs' dẽh krĕt,] a Greek, who is said to have followed Idomeneus to the siege of Troy, and to have written a narrative of the same. There exists in Latin prose a "History of the Trojan War," which purports to be a version of the work of Dictys, and has little literary merit. The works of Dictys and Dares were the chief channels through which the heroic legends of the Greeks and Trojans passed into the literature of the middle ages, and were often printed in the fifteenth century.

Dictys de Crète. See DICTYS CRETENSIS.

Dic'uil, an Irish monk and geographer, wrote, about 825 A.D., a treatise "On the Measurement of the Earth," ("De Mensura Orbis Terræ,") which was published by Walckenaer in 1807.

Diday, de'dȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss painter, born at Geneva in 1812, exhibited several Alpine landscapes. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1841. Died in 1877.

Diderot, dēd'ro', (DENIS,) an eminent French philosopher and savant, born at Langres, in Champagne, in 1712 or 1713, was the son of a cutler, who gave him a good education. Having quitted the study of law in disgust, he went to Paris in his youth, with a ruling passion for literary pursuits. He was obliged to support himself by teaching and translating, and passed many years in poverty and obscurity, but contented in his ample intellectual resources. About the age of thirty he married a Miss Annette Champion. In 1746 he published "Philosophic Thoughts," ("Pensées philosophiques,") which produced considerable sensation. The book was condemned to the fire by Parliament, its doctrines being thought unsound. A few years before this period he had formed a friendship with J. J. Rousseau and with D'Alembert. He was imprisoned a few months in 1749 for the publication of his "Letter on the Blind, for the Use of those who see."

In partnership with D'Alembert, he commenced the great work on which his reputation is founded, the "Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et Métiers." The project was one of immense labour and difficulty, and was accomplished chiefly by the ardent zeal and resolution of Diderot. He wrote the articles on ancient philosophy and on the arts and trades, *(arts et métiers,)* and, in conjunction with D'Alembert, supervised the other parts of the work. The first volume was issued in 1751, and attracted great attention. Its publication was suspended several times by government, and D'Alembert retired from the enterprise in 1759; but it was completed about 1765. Much complaint was made, and not without reason, of the infidel tendency of the work, and its partiality to the new philosophy. It has also other defects, arising from the incompetence and haste of some of the contributors. Catherine II. of Russia settled a handsome pension on Diderot in 1765, and invited him to her capital, which he visited in 1773; but he soon returned to Paris. He is the author of numerous works, among which are two novels, "The Nun," and "James the Fatalist," ("Jacques le Fataliste,") and two dramas, entitled "The Father of a Family," and "The Natural Son."

His "Essay on the Reigns of Claudius and Nero," chiefly devoted to the vindication—or rather eulogy—of Seneca, is esteemed by some as one of his ablest productions. He also contributed largely to some of the most popular French works of his time, such as Raynal's "Philosophic History," "L'Esprit," by Helvetius, and "The System of Nature," by D'Holbach. As a writer he displays talent and eloquence, but is deficient in judgment and taste. "He has written fine passages," says Marmontel, "but could not produce a good book." Grimm thought "he had perhaps the most encyclopedical head that ever existed." He is regarded as the chief of the skeptical school known as Encyclopedists; and it is asserted that he was a professed atheist. But F. Genin ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale") defends him from this charge. It is said that he taught his daughter to read the Bible. In reference to this fact, Voltaire wrote, in 1767, "I am displeased with 'Tonpla,'" (anagram of *Platon*, (Plato:)) "they say he permits his daughter to be educated in the principles which he detests." The doors of the Academy were kept closed against him, although Voltaire solicited his election. He died in Paris in July, 1784.

See DE VANDEUL, "Notice sur Diderot;" NAIGEON, "Mémoires sur Diderot," 1821; GRIMM, "Correspondance;" "Vie de Diderot," prefixed to his "Select Works," ("Œuvres choisies," 2 vols.;) CARLYLE, "Essay on Diderot;" DAMIRON, "Mémoire sur Diderot;" 1852; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1833.

Didier, (King of the Lombards.) See DESIDERIUS.

Didier, de'dē-ā', (CHARLES,) a French writer and traveller, was born at Geneva in 1805. He published, besides other works, "Helvetian Melodies," (1830,) and "Subterranean Rome," ("Rome souterraine," 1833.) Died at Paris, March 13, 1864.

Didier, did'ĭ-er; Fr. pron. de'dē-ā', (EUGENE LEMOINE,) an American author, born at Baltimore, December 22, 1838. He was educated at Loyola College, Baltimore. He engaged in journalism and literary work, and was for some time private secretary to Chief-Justice Chase. He wrote a "Life of Edgar A. Poe," (1876,) "Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte," (1879,) "A Primer of Criticism," (1883,) etc. Died September 8, 1913.

Did'i-us, (JULIANUS SEVERUS,) a Roman emperor, born at Milan in 133 A.D., was the son of Petronius Didius Severus. He served in the army with distinction, and was made consul with Pertinax. After the murder of this emperor, in 193, the Prætorians offered the empire at public auction to the highest bidder. The chief competitors were Sulpitianus and Didius, who was immensely rich. The latter made the highest bid, (6250 drachmas for each soldier,) and was proclaimed emperor. But Septimius Severus and other generals refused to recognize him, and, after a reign of about two months,

he was killed by the soldiers in his palace. Severus was his successor.

Didius, (TITUS,) a Roman general, was consul in 98 B.C., after which he gained some victories in Spain.

Dī'do, [Gr. *Διδώ;* Fr. DIDON, de'dôn',] called also **E-lis'sa** or **E-lī'sa,** [Fr. ÉLISE, ā'lēz',] a Phœnician princess, celebrated as the founder and queen of Carthage. Her story forms a beautiful episode in the "Æneid" of Virgil, who commits an anachronism when he represents her as a contemporary of Æneas. Tradition teaches that she was a sister of Pygmalion, King of Tyre, who put to death her husband, Acerbas or Sichæus. After this event she embarked secretly with a party of friends, and founded Carthage, in the ninth century before Christ.

Didon. See DIDO.

Didon, (HENRI,) a noted French Dominican preacher and author, born at Touvet, March 17, 1840. He published many volumes of sermons and an interesting work on Germany, but is best known by his "Life of Jesus," published in 1890, which has had an immense sale. Died March 13, 1900.

Didot, de'do', (AMBROISE FIRMIN,) a son of Firmin, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1790. He was a printer, engraver, and type-founder, and became in 1827 the head of the great publishing-house of Firmin Didot Frères. He published many important works, among which are the "Dictionary of the French Academy," Estienne's "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ," (improved,) and a "New General Biography," ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale," 46 vols., 1857–66.) The processes and specimens of this house obtained the first medal in many annual expositions. Died February 22, 1876.

Didot, (FIRMIN,) a celebrated French publisher, typographer, and engraver of types, son of François Ambroise, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1764. In 1794 he invented or improved the process of stereotype printing, which differs from that now used. He issued beautiful editions of Virgil and of Horace, and many other works, and translated into French verse the "Bucolics" of Virgil and the "Idyls" of Theocritus. These versions have considerable merit. He was a chevalier of the legion of honour, and became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1827. He was for some time in partnership with his elder brother Pierre. Died in 1836. His sons Ambroise, Firmin, and Hyacinthe became celebrated printers and publishers of Paris.

Didot, (FRANÇOIS AMBROISE,) an eminent French printer and type-founder, born in Paris in 1730, was the son of François Didot, the first printer of this name. He brought the art of printing to a high degree of perfection, and produced correct and elegant editions of various works. Louis XVI. employed him to print a series of French classics for the dauphin. He was succeeded in his business by his sons Pierre and Firmin. Died in 1804.

Didot, (PIERRE,) a son of François Ambroise, born in 1760. He published magnificent editions of the Latin classics, called "du Louvre," ("of the Louvre.") His "Racine" was pronounced by a jury "the most perfect typographic production of all ages." He translated into verse the fourth book of Virgil's epic, and the first book of the Odes of Horace. Died in 1853.

Didron, de'drôn', (ADOLPHE NAPOLÉON,) an eminent French archæologist, born at Hautvillers (Marne) in 1806. He began in 1844 to issue a periodical devoted to mediæval art and antiquities, with the title of "Annales archéologiques." His most important work is "Christian Iconography," ("Iconographie chrétienne," 1843,) which is highly prized. Died November 13, 1867.

Didyme. See DIDYMUS.

Did'y-mus, [Gr. *Δίδυμος;* Fr. DIDYME, de'dēm',] a celebrated grammarian of Alexandria, surnamed CHALCEN'TERUS, born about 62 B.C., was remarkable for his fecundity as a writer. According to Seneca, he wrote four thousand treatises on various subjects, mostly frivolous, among which were inquiries respecting the native place of Homer, the mother of Æneas, and the morals of Anacreon. None of his works are extant. There were several other ancients of this name, one of whom was an Academic philosopher who wrote a work on the "Solution of Probabilities."

Didymus OF ALEXANDRIA, [Fr. DIDYME D'ALEXANDRIE, de'dēm' dă'lĕk'sôn'dre',] a teacher of the Alexandrian Church, born about 308 A.D., lost his sight in childhood, but became eminent for his attainments in theology, philosophy, and in various sciences, and numbered among his disciples Saint Jerome, Isidore, and Rufinus. He was the author of numerous works, of which four have been preserved, viz.: "On the Trinity," "On the Holy Spirit," "Against the Manicheans," and "On the Canonical Epistles." Died about 395.

See SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Diebitsch, dee'bitch, or, more fully, **Diebitsch Sabalkanski,** dee'bitch să-bâl-kăn'skee, (HANS KARL FRIEDRICH ANTON,) a Russian count and field-marshal, born at Grossleippe, in Silesia, in 1785, was the son of a major-general in the Russian service, which he also entered at an early age. In 1805 he was wounded at the battle of Austerlitz. Attached to the staff of Count Wittgenstein in 1812, he performed important services, and was raised to the rank of major-general. He gave proof of skill at the battles of Dresden and Leipsic, and was made a lieutenant-general at the age of twenty-eight. In 1814 he urged the advance of the allies to Paris. About 1820 he was appointed chief of the imperial staff, and was a constant attendant on the emperor in his journeys until the death of the latter in 1825. He took Varna from the Turks in 1828, and in the next year, being appointed general-in-chief, gained several victories, and performed the famous passage of the Balkan, which procured him the title SABALKANSKI ("Trans-Balkanian") and the rank of field-marshal. A treaty of peace was soon after signed at Adrianople. In January, 1831, he commanded the army sent to subdue the revolted Poles, with whom he fought indecisive battles near Praga and Ostrolenka. His success was hindered by bad weather, sickness, etc.; and he died of cholera in June, 1831.

See SCHUEMBERG, "Graf Diebitsch-Sabalkanski," Dresden, 1830 STURMER, "Der Tod des Grafen Diebitsch," 1832.

Diebolt, de'ă'bol', ? (GEORGES,) a French statuary, born at Dijon in 1816, gained the grand prize at Paris in 1841. Died in 1861.

Dieckhoff, deek'hof, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German Lutheran divine of the strict-confessional school, was born at Göttingen, February 5, 1823. In 1854 he was called to Rostock as a divinity professor. Among his works are "Die Waldenser im Mittelalter," (1851,) "Civilehe und kirchliche Trauung," (1881,) "Die Menschwerdung des Sohnes Gottes," (1882,) "Justin, Augustin, Bernhard und Luther," (1882,) etc.

Diecman, deek'măn, (JOHANN,) a German divine and philologist, born at Stade in 1647, was professor of theology at Kiel. He wrote good prefaces to five editions of Luther's version of the Bible, and many dissertations, one of which is "On Naturalism," ("De Naturalismo," 1683.) Died in 1720.

Diederichs, dee'dĕh-rĭks', (JOHANN CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) a distinguished German Orientalist, born at Pyrmont in 1750, became professor of Oriental languages at Königsberg in 1780. He published a Hebrew grammar, and other works. Died in 1781.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Diedo, de-ā'do, (GIACOMO,) an Italian historian, born in Venice in 1684, published a "History of the Republic of Venice," (1751,) which is esteemed for its style and just reflections. Died in 1748.

Diefenbach, dee'fĕn-bâk', (LORENZ,) a German philologist, born at Ostheim (Hesse) in 1806, published works entitled "On Life, History, and Language," (1835,) "Celtica," (5 vols., 1839–42,) a "Comparative Lexicon of the Indo-Germanic Languages," (1846–51,) and several small poems. Died March 28, 1883.

Dieffenbach, deef'fĕn-bâk', (ERNST,) a German naturalist, born at Giessen in 1811, visited New Zealand, and wrote "Travels in New Zealand," (1843.) Died October 1, 1855.

Dieffenbach, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a skilful Prussian surgeon, born at Königsberg in 1794. He graduated in 1822, and settled in Berlin, where he practised surgery and soon acquired a wide reputation. About 1832 he became professor in the University of Berlin. He was very

skillful in the formation of artificial noses, lips, etc., and in the cure of strabismus. His chief work is "Operative Surgery," ("Die operative Chirurgie," 1844–48.) Died in 1847.

Diego y Moreno, de-ā'go e mo-rā'no, (FRANCISCO GARCIA,) born at Lugos, Mexico, about 1799. In 1832 he was appointed prefect for the Indian missions of California, and in 1840 was consecrated Bishop (Catholic) of both Californias. Died at Santa Barbara, California, April 13, 1846.

Diel, deel, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH ADRIAN,) a German pomologist and physician, born at Gladenbach in 1756. He wrote a "Systematic Nomenclature or Description of the Finest *(vorzüglichsten)* Fruits of Germany," (1818,) and other works on pomology. Died in 1839.

Diel du Parquet, (JACQUES.) See DUPARQUET.

Dielhelm, deel'hĕlm, (JOHANN HERMANN,) a German antiquary, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He published "The Antiquary of the Rhine," (1739,) and a "Dictionary of all the Rivers of Germany," (1741.) Died in 1764.

Dielman, deel'măn, (FREDERICK,) an American artist, of German descent, was born at Hanover, in Germany, December 25, 1847. He was educated at Calvert College, in Maryland, studied art in Munich, and on his return to New York took a very prominent place as a painter of genre and an illustrator.

Diels, (HERMANN,) was born at Hamburg, Germany, May 18, 1848. He became a professor in the University of Berlin in 1880, and a member of the Berlin Academy. Of his works on classical subjects the most notable is the epoch-making "Doxographi Græci."

Diemen, van, vän dee'mĕn, (ANTHONY,) a Dutch officer, born at Kuilenburg in 1593, went to India as a cadet, and rose rapidly from grade to grade. In 1631, as admiral, he conducted the fleet to Holland, and in 1636 was appointed Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, which he governed with ability until his death. In 1642 he sent out an exploring expedition under Abel Tasman, who discovered the island of Van Diemen. Died at Batavia in 1645.

Diemerbroeck, van, vän dee'mẽr-brŏŏk', (ISBRAND,) a skilful Dutch physician, born at Montfort in 1609, became professor of medicine and anatomy in the University of Utrecht, of which he was twice chosen rector. He published able treatises on Anatomy, on the Plague, and other diseases. His "Anatome Corporis Humani" appeared in 1672, and was often reprinted. Died in 1674.

Dien, de'ăN', (CLAUDE MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1787, obtained the first medals in 1838 and 1848. Among his works are a "Holy Family," after Raphael, and a "Madonna," after Murillo. He died April 22, 1867.

Diepenbeck, van, vän dee'pĕn-bĕk', written also **Diepenbeke**, (ABRAHAM,) an eminent Dutch historical painter, born at Bois-le-Duc about 1606, was one of the best scholars of Rubens. He was chosen director of the Academy of Antwerp in 1641, and acquired a high reputation by his skill in composition and colouring. He also excelled in painting on glass, and made many designs for the booksellers. Among his chief works is a series of fifty-eight designs, called "The Temple of the Muses," a "Life of Saint Paul," on glass, at Antwerp, and a "Virgin and Child," in oil, at Berlin. Died in 1675.

Diepenbeke. See DIEPENBECK.

Dièreville or **Dierville**, de-air'vĕl', a traveller, born in Normandy, sailed in 1699 to Acadia, (Nova Scotia,) and, after his return in 1700, published a Description of that region. Tournefort, the botanist, named the genus Diervilla in honour of him.

Dieringer, dee'ring-ẽr, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Rangendingen in 1811, became professor of theology at Bonn in 1843. Died 1876.

Dies, deess, (ALBRECHT,) a German landscape-painter, born at Hanover in 1755, studied in Rome, and settled in Vienna. Died in 1822.

Dies, (GASPAR.) See DIAZ.

Diesbach, von, fon dees'bȧK, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an Austrian general, born at Freyburg in 1677, was made a field-marshal in 1723. Died in 1751.

Diesbach, von, (NICHOLAS,) an able Swiss statesman, born at Berne in 1430, was employed about 1470 to negotiate with Louis XI. of France. Died in 1475.

Diesel, dee'zel, (RUDOLF,) a German engineer, born in Paris March 18, 1858. He invented the Diesel oil engine. Died 1913.

Dieskau, von, fon dees'kow, (LUDWIG AUGUST,) a German officer in the French service, went in 1755 to Quebec as maréchal-de-camp. Died 1767.

Di-es'pĭ-tẽr, a surname of JUPITER, which see.

Diest, deest, (HEINRICH,) a German theologian and Hebrew scholar, born at Altena in 1595; died in 1673.

Diest, van, vän deest, (ADRIAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at the Hague in 1655, worked in England. Died in 1704.

Diesterweg, dees'tẽr-wĕg', (FRIEDRICH ADOLPH WILHELM,) a German teacher, born at Siegen in 1790, taught at Berlin, and wrote many educational works. Died at Berlin, July 7, 1866.

Dieterich. See DIETRICH.

Dieterichs, dee'tẽh-rĭKs', (JOACHIM FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German writer on veterinary science, born at Stendal in 1792. Died in 1858.

Dieterici, dee'tẽh-reet'see, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist, eldest son of K. F. W. Dieterici, was born at Berlin, July 6, 1821. He studied at Halle, Berlin, and Leipsic, and travelled extensively in the East. In 1850 he took a professorship in the University of Berlin. He has published various Arabic texts, with translations and commentaries; also "Propädeutik der Araber," (1865,) "Die Logik und Psychologie der Araber," (1868,) "Die Philosophie der Araber," (1876–79,) "Arabisch-deutsches Handwörterbuch," (1881,) and many other works. Died August 19, 1903.

Dieterici, dee'tẽh-reet'see, (KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a Prussian economist and statistician, born in Berlin in 1790. He entered the civil administration about 1815, and became a privy councillor in 1831. In 1834 he obtained a chair of political economy in Berlin, and in 1844 was appointed director of the national bureau of statistics. He published, among other works, "Statistics of the Principal Objects of Commerce and Consumption in Prussia," etc., (1842–51,) and a work called "Public Welfare in the Prussian States," ("Der Volkswohlstand im Preussischen Staate.") Died 1859.

Dietmar, deet'mȧR, or **Dietmar von Ast**, deet'mȧR fon ȧst, a German minnesinger of great merit, lived about 1180.

Dietrich, dee'trĭK, (ALBRECHT,) a German botanist of the present age, became professor of botany in the University of Berlin. He published a "Flora of the Kingdom of Prussia," (1833–44.) Died in 1856.

Dietrich, written also **Ditrich** and **Dietricy**, de-treet'see, (CHRISTIAN WILHELM ERNST or JOHANN WILHELM ERNST,) an excellent German painter, born at Weimar in 1712. He was a pupil of Alexander Thiele, and was patronized in the early part of his career by Augustus, King of Poland, who enabled him to visit Rome about 1744. Having returned to Dresden, he gained a high reputation by his skill in imitating various masters in history and landscape. His touch is broad and mellow, and the verdure of his landscapes rivals that of Claude. Among his finest works is an "Adoration of the Magi." He also produced many etchings of historical subjects. He was chosen professor in the Academy of Dresden in 1763. Died at Dresden in 1774.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" J. F LINCK, "Monographie der von dem vormals königlich Polnischen Hofmaler, C. W. E. Dietrich," etc., Berlin, 1846.

Dietrich, (DAVID NATHANAEL FRIEDRICH,) a German botanist, and director of the botanic garden of Jena, was born near Jena in 1798. He published a "Flora of Germany," (7 vols.,) and an "Encyclopædia of Plants," with engravings. Died in 1888.

Dietrich, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB,) a German horticulturist, born in 1768. He published a "Dictionary of Botany and Gardening," (10 vols., 1802–10,) and other works. Died at Eisenach in 1850.

Dietrich or **Dieterich**, dee'tẽh-rĭK, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German philologist and historian, eminent for learning, was born at Butzbach in 1612. He became

professor of Greek at Giessen in 1653, and was author of numerous Latin works, among which are a "History of the German Emperors of Saxon Race," (1666,) and "Greece in Exile," ("Græcia exulans.") Died in 1669.

Dietrich, de, deḥ dee'trik, (PHILIPPE FRÉDÉRIC,) BARON, a mineralogist, born at Strasburg in 1748, held several civil offices, among which was that of mayor of his native city. He translated into French Scheele's chemical treatise on air and fire, and wrote a valuable "Description of the Deposits of Ore and the Forges of France," (3 vols., 1786–1800.) He was guillotined at Paris by the Jacobins in 1793. Rouget de Lisle lodged in the house of Dietrich when he wrote the "Marseillaise" hymn.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Dietrichson, dee'trik-sǫn, (LORENTZ HENRIK SEGELCKE,) a Norwegian poet, born at Bergen, January 1, 1834, was educated at Christiania and Upsala. He became in 1875 professor of art-history in Christiania University. Besides works on Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian literature, he has published plays, poems, and biographical studies. His wife, JOHANNE MATHILDE, *née* BONNEIR, born at Christiania, July 12, 1837, has gained a fair reputation as a genre painter.

Dietrichstein, von, fon dee'trik-stīn', (ADAM,) a German diplomatist, born in 1527, was employed by the emperor Maximilian. Died in 1590.

Dietrichstein, von, (FRANZ,) PRINCE, a son of the preceding, was born at Madrid in 1570. He became a cardinal, and president of the council of state of the Emperor of Germany. Died in 1636.

See his Life, by VOIGT, 1792; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Dietricy. See DIETRICH.

Dietzsch, deetsh, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German landscape-painter, born at Nuremberg in 1710; died in 1769.

Dieu, de, deḥ de-uh', (LOUIS,) a Dutch Protestant minister and Orientalist, born at Flushing in 1590. In 1619 he became assistant professor in the Walloon College, Leyden. He wrote a "Grammar of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic Languages," (1628,) "Rudiments of the Persian Tongue," (1639,) and several commentaries on Scripture, ("Critica Sacra," 1693.) His Persian Grammar was for a long time the only one existing in Europe. Died in 1642. His father, DANIEL, was an eloquent minister of Brussels and Flushing, and a good linguist.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" POLYANDER, "L. de Dieu Oratio funebris," 1643.

Dieu, de, deh de-uh', (SAINT-JEAN,) a devout Portuguese, born at Monte-Major-el-Novo in 1495, was a shepherd at the age of forty, when he consecrated himself to works of charity. In 1540 he opened a house in Granada for the reception of the indigent sick, which was the origin of the order of charity since widely propagated. He died in 1550, and was canonized by the pope in 1690.

Dieudonné, de-uh'do'nā', [Lat. A DE'O DA'TUS or DE'US DE'DIT,] I., was elected pope in 614 A.D. as successor to Boniface IV. He was a native of Rome. He died in 618 or 617, and was succeeded by Boniface V.

Dieudonné II., elected pope in 672, was a Roman by birth. He died in 677.

Dieudonné, de-uh'do'nā', (JACQUES AUGUSTIN,) a French sculptor and engraver of medals, born in Paris in 1795. Died March 2, 1873.

Dieulafoy, de-uh'lā'fwā', (JOSEPH MARIE ARMAND,) a French dramatist, born at Toulouse in 1762, wrote successful comedies, etc. Died in 1823.

Dieve, van, vän dee'veḥ, (PETER,) a Flemish historian, born at Louvain in 1536; died in 1591.

Diez, deets, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German professor, regarded as the founder of Romance (Romanisch) philology, was born at Giessen in 1794. He produced in 1825 a work on Provençal poetry, "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Romantischen Poesie," and in 1829 "The Life and Works of the Troubadours." He was appointed professor of modern literature in Bonn in 1830, and published a "Grammar of the Romance Language," (1842.) Died in 1876.

Diezel or **Diez.** See TETZEL.

Dig'by, (Sir EVERARD,) an English Catholic, born in 1581, inherited a fortune from his father, Everard Digby, who was author of "Theoria Analytica" and other learned works. The son was knighted in 1603. Hume says "he was as highly esteemed and beloved as any man in England." In 1605 he was induced by mistaken zeal to become an accomplice in the Gunpowder Plot, to which he contributed largely in money, arms, etc. For this crime he was tried and executed in 1606.

See HUME'S "History of England."

Digby, (GEORGE,) Earl of Bristol, son of John Digby, noticed below, was born in Madrid in 1612. He was remarkable for his inconsistency in politics. At the trial of Strafford he deserted from the popular party to that of the court. As a royalist he was exiled, and went to France and Spain, where he became a Catholic. After the restoration he returned home, and sat in the House of Lords, having inherited his father's title of earl. Among his rash and violent actions was his impeachment of Lord Clarendon, in 1663, which impaired his own credit. He published several letters, and "Elvira," a comedy. Died in 1676. Horace Walpole speaks of him as "a singular person, whose life was contradiction."

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Digby, (Sir HENRY,) an English admiral, born about 1770; died in 1843.

Digby, (JOHN,) Earl of Bristol, born in 1580, was descended from a Warwickshire family. He was knighted in 1606, sent as ambassador to Spain in 1611, and to the Emperor of Germany in 1621. The next year he was employed by James I. to negotiate a marriage between the king's son Charles and the Infanta of Spain, and was created Earl of Bristol. His efforts for the Spanish match were frustrated by the Duke of Buckingham. Hume represents Digby as an able negotiator. He was the author of several minor poems. He favoured the cause of Charles I. in the civil war, was exiled, and died in Paris in 1653.

See HUME, "History of England;" GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," chaps. x., xi.

Digby, (Sir KENELM,) F.R.S., an English courtier and author, son of Sir Everard, noticed above, was born in Buckinghamshire in 1603. In the reign of Charles I. he was gentleman of the bedchamber, and filled other high offices. He married the famous beauty Venetia Anastasia Stanley. In the civil war he favoured the royalist cause, and retired to France, where he associated with Descartes and other learned men. He was reputed to be versed in occult philosophy, on which and other subjects he wrote numerous treatises. Among these are a "Treatise on the Nature of Bodies," (1644,) "Institutiones Peripateticæ," (1651,) "The Body and Soul of Man," and "Chemical Secrets." "He possessed," says Lord Clarendon, "all the advantages which nature and art and an excellent education could give him." After the restoration he returned to England, where he died in 1665.

See "Private Memoirs of Sir Kenelm Digby," by himself, 1827; "Biographia Britannica."

Dig'by, (KENELM HENRY,) a British author, born in 1800, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1823, and soon after became a Roman Catholic. Among his works are "The Broad Stone of Honour," (1826–27,) "Mores Catholici," (3 vols., 1844–47,) "Compitum," (1851,) "The Children's Bower," (2 vols., 1858,) and "The Chapel of Saint John," (1861.) Died March 22, 1880.

Digeon, de'zhôn', (ALEXANDRE ELISABETH MICHEL,) a French general and viscount, born in Paris in 1771. For his conduct at Austerlitz he received the badge of the legion of honour in 1805. As general of brigade he was sent to Spain in 1808, and in 1812 was appointed commandant of Córdova and Jaen. He became a general of division in 1813. Died in 1826.

Digges, digz, (Sir DUDLEY,) a son of Sir Thomas Digges, born in 1583, was eminent as a politician and a writer. He went as ambassador to Russia in 1618, and in 1621 was elected to Parliament, where he displayed talents and zeal for the rights of the people. He

wrote a "Defence of the East India Trade," (1615,) "Political Discourses," and "The Complete Ambassador," (1655,) a collection of diplomatic letters respecting the marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou. Died in 1639.

Digges, (DUDLEY,) a son of the preceding, born about 1612, wrote a tract on "The Unlawfulness of Subjects taking Arms against their Sovereign." Died in 1643.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Digges, (LEONARD,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Barham, Kent, was educated at Oxford. He wrote "Tectonicum," (a work on mensuration, 1556,) a military treatise named "Stratioticos," and a few other ingenious works. Died about 1574.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Digges, (LEONARD,) grandson of the preceding, and son of Thomas Digges, born in 1588, translated from the Latin Claudian's "Rape of Proserpine," and from the Spanish a work named "Gerardo." The author of "Athenæ Oxonienses" says he was "a great master of the English language, a good poet, and no mean orator." Died in 1635.

Digges, (THOMAS,) the son of Leonard, (the first of that name,) and father of Sir Dudley Digges, was one of the greatest geometers of his time. After graduating at Oxford, he was appointed commissary-general of the troops sent by Queen Elizabeth to aid the Dutch. He edited his father's works, and wrote several original treatises, viz., a "Description of the Celestial Orbs," (1592,) a "Treatise on Military Arithmetic," (1599,) and "England's Defence." Died in 1595.

Dilherr, dil'hĕr, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German philologist and Protestant divine, born at Themar (Saxe-Meiningen) in 1604. He wrote many learned works on sacred philology and ethics. Died in 1669.

Dilke, dilk, (CHARLES WENTWORTH,) an English editor and critic, born in 1789. He edited in 1814 a collection of old English plays, (6 vols.) About 1830 he purchased the "Athenæum," of which he became editor, and which he rendered a flourishing and able literary journal. He retired from that position in 1846, and was manager of the "Daily News" until 1849. Died in 1864.

Dilke, (Sir CHARLES WENTWORTH,) BART., a son of Sir C. W. Dilke, (1810–69,) was born at Chelsea, England, September 4, 1843. He entered Parliament as a Radical and Republican in 1868, and was under-secretary in the foreign office, 1880–82. In 1882 he became president of the local government board, with a seat in the cabinet. He wrote "Greater Britain," (1868,) "Problems of Greater Britain," (1890,) "Army Reform," (1898,) "The British Empire," (1898,) and other works. His wife, EMILIA F. (STRONG) DILKE, is an art critic of ability, and has written "The Renaissance of Art in France," "Claude Lorrain, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," "Art in the Modern State," etc. Died January 26, 1911.

Dil'lęn, [Lat. DILLE'NIUS,] (JOHANN JAKOB,) an eminent botanist, born at Darmstadt in 1687, was a graduate in medicine. In 1719 he gained a wide reputation by his "Catalogue of Plants growing near Giessen," with plates. Having been invited by William Sherard, a rich amateur of botany, he went to London in 1721, and prepared a new edition of Ray's "Synopsis of British Plants," which appeared in 1724. In 1732 he produced his "Hortus Elthamensis," with figures drawn and engraved by himself. This was one of the most excellent botanical works that had then appeared, both in respect to the text and the figures, and was highly commended by Linnæus. His reputation was raised still higher by his "History of Mosses," (1741,) which, says Du Petit-Thouars, "is a fundamental work, and will always be consulted." Dillen obtained the chair of botany in Oxford, founded by his friend Sherard, about 1728. Died in 1747. Linnæus gave the name Dillenia to a genus of Indian trees.

Dillis, von, fon dil'lis, (GEORG,) a German artist, born in Upper Bavaria in 1759, became teacher of landscape-painting in the Academy at Munich, (1805.) Died in 1841.

Dillmann, dil'mân, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German Orientalist, born at Illingen, Würtemberg, April 25, 1823. In 1853 he became a theological professor at Tübingen, was called to Kiel in 1859, to Giessen in 1864, and to Berlin in 1869. His specialty was the Geez, or old Ethiopic language, of which he published a "Grammar," (1857,) a "Lexicon," (1865,) and a "Chrestomathy," (1866.) He also edited many Ethiopic texts, with translations. Died in 1894.

Dil'lon, (ARTHUR,) COUNT, born in Roscommon county, Ireland, in 1670, was the third son of Theobald, Lord Dillon, who fought for James II. in the civil war of 1688. He entered the service of Louis XIV. of France, as colonel, at the age of twenty, gained a rapid promotion by his brilliant conduct, and became a lieutenant-general at thirty-six. He was employed under Marshal Villars in 1708, and under Marshal Berwick in 1709. In the last year he commanded in chief a corps, and gained a victory near Briançon. He died in 1733.

His son JAMES was killed at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. Another son, EDWARD, fell at Laufeld. ARTHUR RICHARD, the youngest, became Archbishop of Toulouse, and then of Narbonne, and was twice president of the General Assembly of the French clergy. Died in 1806.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dillon, de'lôn', (ARTHUR,) COUNT, a French general, born in 1750, was the grandson of Count Arthur, noticed above. He commanded a regiment in the West Indies in 1777, and took part in the capture of Grenada, Tobago, and Saint Christopher. He was governor of Tobago when he was chosen a deputy to the States-General in 1789. In 1792 he was appointed to the command of a corps-d'armée under Dumouriez, and, although he was disaffected towards the new régime, he consented to defend France from foreign invasion, and obtained some successes in the forest of Argonne. He was recalled in 1793, imprisoned, and perished on the scaffold in April, 1794.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Dillon, (JACQUES VINCENT MARIE DE LACROIX,) born at Capua, in Italy, in 1760, was of Irish descent. Having studied engineering, he was appointed professor of arts and trades in Paris. He displayed his skill as an engineer in the construction of the Pont des Arts, the first iron bridge made in France, and was chosen chief engineer of bridges and roads. Died in 1807.

Dil'lon, (JOHN,) an Irish patriot, son of John Blake Dillon, who was exiled 1848–55, was born in New York in 1851. He was educated at Dublin, became a follower of Parnell, and was elected to Parliament from County Tipperary in 1880. He became notable in Parliament for violent language, and was three times imprisoned for speeches delivered in Ireland. He was one of the chief promoters of the "Plan of Campaign," and in 1896 succeeded Justin McCarthy as head of the Anti-Parnellite party.

Dil'lon, (PETER,) a British navigator, who in 1827 visited Vanikoro and found evidence that La Pérouse was wrecked there. Died in 1847.

Dillon, (ROGER HENRI,) ABBÉ, born at Bordeaux in 1762, was a brother of Arthur, noticed above. He published a "Universal History," (10 vols., 1822,) and other works. Died in 1829.

Dillon, dē, dęh de'lôn', (THÉOBALD,) COUNT, a brother of Arthur Dillon, was born in Dublin about 1744. He entered the French army at an early age, and obtained the grade of maréchal-de-camp in 1783. He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, and served under Rochambeau on the frontier of Flanders. While moving his division from Lille to Tournay, in April, 1792, he met a division of the enemy, and, in obedience to the orders of his superiors, declined a battle. A panic seized his soldiers, who ascribed his conduct to treachery and fled in confusion to Lille, abandoning their cannon. During this retreat, or on the arrival at Lille, he was massacred by his own mutinous troops.

Dillon Wentworth. See ROSCOMMON, EARL OF.

Dill'wŷn, (LEWIS W.,) an English naturalist, born in 1778. He published a "Synopsis of British Confervæ," (1802–09,) and (with D. Turner) "The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales." Died in 1855.

Dil'worth, (THOMAS,) an English school-teacher of Wapping, published several popular school-books, among which were an "Arithmetic" and a "Spelling-Book." Died in 1780.

Dī'man, (JEREMIAH LEWIS,) D.D., an American Congregationalist minister, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, May 1, 1831. He graduated at Brown University in 1851, studied in the German universities, and in 1856 was ordained. In 1864 he was appointed professor of history in Brown University. His principal published works are "The Theistic Argument," a treatise of great ability, (1879,) and "Orations and Essays," (1882.) Died at Providence, February 3, 1881.

Dimitry, dę-mē'tre, (CHARLES,) an American novelist and poet, born at Washington, D.C., in 1857. He has published "Guilty or Not Guilty," "The House in Balfour Street," etc.

Di'mond, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and dramatist, born at Bath about 1780. His short poem "The Mariner's Dream" is the only one of his many productions that has survived. Died about 1837.

Dims'dale, (THOMAS,) M.D. and F.R.S., an eminent English physician, born in Essex in 1712, practised at Hertford. Having gained distinction by inoculation for the small-pox, he was invited to Russia about 1768 by the empress Catherine, who rewarded his professional services to her by the titles of baron and first physician and a pension of £500 per annum. He returned to England, and published, in 1776, a treatise on "Inoculation." He afterwards became a London banker, and a member of Parliament. Died in 1800.

Dī-nar'ĕhus or **Deī-nar'ĕhus,** [Gr. Δείναρχος; Fr. DINARQUE, de'nȧrk',] a Greek orator, born at Corinth about 360 B.C. About the year 335 he removed to Athens, and connected himself with the Macedonian party and Demetrius Phalereus. He gained a high reputation for eloquence by writing arguments, especially when Demosthenes and other orators were in exile. Accused in 307 of an attempt to subject Athens to the Macedonian yoke, he fled to Chalcis, where he remained fifteen years, and then returned to Athens, 292 B.C. He is reckoned the last of the ten Athenian orators. Three only of his orations are extant, of which one is against Demosthenes for his transactions with Harpalus.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" PLUTARCH, "Vitæ Decem Oratorum;" J. G. ADLER, "Dissertatio de Dinarchi Oratoris Vita et Dictione."

Dinarque. See DINARCHUS.

Dinaux, de'nō', (ARTHUR MARTIN,) a French antiquary and writer, born at Valenciennes in 1795. He published, among other works, "The Trouvères, Jugglers, and Minstrels of the North of France," (1833–43,) and furnished articles for Michaud's "Biographie Universelle." Died May 15, 1864.

Dincklage-Campe, von, fon dĭnk'lȧ-gęh kȧm'pęh, (EMMY, or more correctly AMALIE EHRENGARTE SOPHIE WILHELMINE,) a German novelist, born at Campe, in Hanover, March 13, 1825, of a noble family. She travelled extensively, and in 1866 became the head of a kind of convent or community of ladies of high birth. She has published many romances, tales, and local sketches, marked by a strongly realistic quality.

Dindorf, din'dorf, (LUDWIG,) a German philologist, born in 1805. He published good editions of Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus, and other Greek authors. He assisted his brother Wilhelm as editor of the series of Greek classics published by Firmin Didot. Died September 6, 1871.

Dindorf, (WILHELM,) a distinguished German philologist, born at Leipsic in 1802, was a son of a professor of Oriental languages. From 1828 to 1833 he was professor of literary history in Leipsic, after which he was associated with his brother Ludwig and M. Hase in the renovation of Stephanus's Greek "Thesaurus." He produced an excellent edition of Demosthenes for the University of Oxford, (1849,) and commentaries on Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. Died Aug. 8, 1883.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Dinez da Cruz. See DINIZ DA CRUZ.

Dingé, dȧN'zhȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur* of great learning, born at Orléans in 1759. According to Villenave, he was the author of several popular works which appeared under the name of J. R. Désormeaux, viz., "History of the House of Bourbon," "Life of Condé," etc. He published several poems, one of which is called "Henry IV. on the Pont-Neuf," (1818.) He left voluminous manuscripts, among which are a "Universal Biography," numerous poems, and various other works. Died in 1832.

Dingelstedt, ding'ęl-stĕt', (FRANZ,) a German poet, born at Halsdorf, in Hesse, in 1814. He acquired much popularity among the German Liberals by his political poems called "Lieder eines kosmopolitischen Nachtwächters," ("Songs of a Cosmopolitan Night-Watch," 1840.) In 1843 he received from the King of Würtemberg the title of councillor, and the office of librarian at Stuttgart. He published several novels, one of which is called "Heptameron," (1841,) a tragedy, entitled "The House of Barneveldt," (1850,) and "Night and Morning," a poem, (1851.) In 1876 he received the title of baron from the Emperor of Austria. Died in 1881.

Ding'ley, (NELSON,) an American editor and legislator, was born at Durham, Maine, in 1832. In 1856 he purchased the Lewistown "Weekly Journal," and added a daily edition in 1865. He served several terms in the Maine Legislature, was Governor of the State 1874–76, and in Congress from 1881 to his death. He was the originator of the tariff bill of 1897, known as the Dingley tariff bill. Died January 13, 1899.

Ding'ley, (ROBERT,) an English writer and Puritan minister, born about 1620; died in 1659.

Dini, dee'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian scholar and prelate, born at Florence about 1570; died in 1625.

Diniz, de-nēz', anglicized as **Den'nis** or **Den'is I,** King of Portugal, born in 1261, was the son of Alfonzo III. He ascended the throne at the age of eighteen, and married Elizabeth of Aragon in 1282. The kingdom prospered under his wise government. In 1290 he founded the University of Lisbon. He built many cities and fortresses, and planted the forest of Leiria, which, two centuries later, furnished materials for the naval power of Portugal. He was reputed the most liberal and magnificent prince of his time. He died in 1325, and was succeeded by his son, Alfonzo IV.

See FARIA Y SOUZA, "Europa Portugueza;" SCHOEFFER, "History of Portugal," (in German,) 5 vols.

Diniz (de-nēz') or **Dinez da Cruz,** de-nēz' dȧ KROOZ, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese lyric poet and lawyer, born at Castello de Vide in 1730. He was a good classical scholar, and associated himself with some friends to form the Society of Arcadians in Lisbon, which made successful efforts to improve the language and literary taste of the nation. In 1759 he composed an admired ode on the subject of an attempt against the life of the king. He afterwards wrote epistles, sonnets, idyls, and a mock-heroic poem entitled "Goupillon." Some critics estimate him the greatest Portuguese poet of the eighteenth century. He was a member of the supreme council of the colonies. Died at Rio de Janeiro, October 12, 1799.

Dino, dee'no, [Lat. DI'NUS,] a famous Italian jurist, born at Mugello. He was professor of law in Bologna, and was employed by Boniface VIII. in the compilation of the sixth book of "Decretals." Died in 1303.

Dinocourt, de'no'koor', (PIERRE THÉOPHILE ROBERT,) a French writer, was born at Doullens in 1791. His "Cours de Morale sociale" ("Lectures on Social Morality") obtained the Montyon prize in 1840. Died in 1862.

Dinocrate. See DINOCRATES.

Dī-noc'rą-tēs or **Deī-noc'rą-tēs,** [Gr. Δεινοκρατης; Fr. DINOCRATE, de'no'krȧt',] an eminent Greek architect, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and proposed to cut Mount Athos into a statue of that prince which should hold in one hand a large city. Alexander employed him in the building of Alexandria, about 332 B.C. It is said that he rebuilt the temple of Ephesus, burnt by Erostratus.

See PLUTARCH, "Alexander."

Dinocrates, a profligate Messenian politician, was an enemy of Philopœmen, for whose death he was chiefly responsible. He killed himself in 182 B.C.

Dī'non, [*Δείνων* or *Δίνων*,] a Greek historian, lived in the fourth century B.C. He wrote a "History of Persia."

Di-nos'tra-tus, [Gr. *Δεινόστρατος*; Fr. DINOSTRATE, de'no'strȧt',] a Greek geometer, who lived about 400 B.C. His works are all lost. According to Proclus, he was a pupil of Plato.

Dinoth, de'not', (RICHARD,) a French Protestant historian, born at Coutances, wrote "De Bello Civili Gallico," (1582.) Died about 1590.

Dinouart, dee'noo-ȧr', (JOSEPH ANTOINE TOUSSAINT,) a mediocre French compiler and translator, born at Amiens in 1716; died in 1786.

Dinter, din'tẹr, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH,) a meritorious German teacher and writer on education, was born at Borna, in Saxony, in 1760. He became minister of a church at Görnitz in 1807, and professor of theology in Königsberg in 1822. He laboured zealously to promote reforms in popular instruction, and published many popular books, among which are "Malvina, a Book for Mothers," (1819,) and a "Bible for the Use of Schoolmasters," ("Schullehrerbibel," 1825–28.) Died in 1831.

See his Autobiography, "G. F. Dinter's Leben," 1829.

Dinus. See DINO.

Din-wid'die, (ROBERT,) born in Scotland about 1690, was Governor of Virginia from 1752 to 1758. He was incompetent and unpopular. Died in 1770.

Dio Cassius. See DION CASSIUS.

Dī'o-clēs, [*Διοκλῆς*,] a Syracusan, celebrated for his code of laws, lived about 410 B.C., and was a leader of the democratic party of Syracuse.

Diocles, a Greek poet of the old comedy, lived in the fifth century B.C.

Diocles, a Greek geometer, of whom nothing is known except that he solved the problem of the duplication of the cube. Eutocius has preserved this solution, which consists in describing in a circle a curve called the "cissoid."

Dī'o-clēs Ca-rȳs'tĭ-us, [*Διοκλῆς ὁ Καρύστιος*,] an eminent Greek physician, born in Eubœa, lived in the third century before Christ, and belonged to the sect of Dogmatics. He was ranked by the ancients next to Hippocrates. He wrote several works, of which some fragments are extant.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" A. RIVINUS, "Programma de Diocle Carystio," 1655.

Diocletian, dī-o-kle'she-an, [Lat. DIOCLETIA'NUS; Fr. DIOCLÉTIEN, de'o'klȧ'te-ȧn',] or, more fully, **Cai'us Vale'rius Aure'lius Diocletia'nus**, a Roman emperor, was born of obscure parents at Dioclea, in Dalmatia, about 245 A.D. He entered the army young, served under Aurelian, and obtained a high command under Probus. He accompanied Carus in his expedition against Persia, and at the death of that prince, in 283, he became commander of the imperial guards of his successor, Numerianus. The latter having been assassinated by Aper, the army at Chalcedon proclaimed Diocletian emperor in 284. In 286 he adopted Maximian as his colleague in the empire, and gave him the title of Augustus. They were successful in suppressing revolts in Gaul and other parts of the empire. About 292 they nominated two Cæsars to divide the labours of the administration,—namely, Galerius and Constantius Chlorus. Diocletian reserved to himself Asia and Egypt, and fixed his court at Nicomedia. He assigned Italy and Africa to Maximian, Gaul and Spain to Constantius, and Thrace and Illyricum to Galerius. The supremacy of Diocletian was recognized by the other three, and general prosperity resulted from this arrangement. One design of this policy was to prevent the revolt of the armies in favour of their commanders, by which so many emperors had been ruined. After this division the Roman arms were successful in Egypt, Persia, and Britain. In 297 a peace was made with Persia, which was maintained forty years. The Christians had enjoyed the favour and protection of Diocletian; but in 303 Galerius, by false accusations, persuaded him to issue an edict against them. This persecution, to which he unwillingly assented, is the chief error of a reign otherwise honourable and happy. In 304 he had a long attack of sickness, and in the next year he abdicated in favour of Galerius, and retired to Salona, where he turned his attention to the cultivation of a vegetable-garden, and died in 313. His political talents were superior, and entitle him to a place among the most eminent Roman emperors.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Cæsaribus;" J. C. SICKEL, "Diocletianus et Maximinus," 1792.

Dioclétien. See DIOCLETIAN.

Diodati, de-o-dȧ'tee, or **Deodati**, (CHARLES,) born in London about 1608, was of Italian extraction, and a nephew of John Diodati. He was Milton's most intimate companion at school, and his correspondent in later years. He became a physician, and practised in Cheshire. On hearing of his death, in 1638, Milton wrote, in Latin, "Epitaphium Damonis."

Diodati, de-o-dȧ'tee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Naples in 1736. His principal work is an ingenious essay, "De Christo Græce loquente," (1767,) in which he endeavoured to prove that Greek was the vernacular language of Christ and the apostles. Died in 1801.

See "Vita di D. Diodati," Naples, 1815; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Diodati, de-o-dȧ'tee, (JOHN,) a Protestant theologian, of Italian extraction, born at Geneva in 1576. He made so great progress in the study of ancient languages that Beza thought him qualified, at the age of twenty-one, to fill the chair of Hebrew in the University of Geneva. In 1609 he was chosen professor of theology, and in 1618 was deputed by the Church of Geneva to the Synod of Dort, in which he performed an important part. He made Italian and French translations of the Bible, (1644,) and a French version of Sarpi's "History of the Council of Trent," (1621.) He also wrote several treatises against the doctrines of the Roman Church, and "Annotations on the Bible," (1607.) Died in 1649.

See BRANDT, "History of the Reformation;" SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève;" LIPENIUS, "Bibliotheca Theologica," 1685; SCHOTEL, "J. Diodati," 1844.

Diodore de Sicile. See DIODORUS SICULUS.

Dī-o-dō'rus [Gr. *Διόδωρος*; Fr. DIODORE, de'o'dor'] of Antioch, a Christian bishop and writer of high reputation, was appointed to the see of Tarsus about 375 A.D. He wrote commentaries on the Scriptures, and other works, which are all lost.

Diodorus surnamed PERIEGE'TES, a Greek historian, lived about 320 B.C. He wrote "Περὶ δήμων."

Diodorus of Sinope, an Athenian poet of the new comedy, lived about 350 B.C.

Diodorus of Tyre, a Peripatetic philosopher, flourished about 130 B.C. He succeeded Critolaus as the head of the Peripatetic school at Athens.

Dī-o-dō'rus Cro'nus, a Greek logician and philosopher of the school of Megara, lived about 300 B.C., and was one of the masters of Zeno the Stoic. His skill in dialectics is praised by Cicero. He was the reputed author of a famous sophism against motion.

Dī-o-dō'rus Sic'u-lus, [Fr. DIODORE DE SICILE, de'o'dor' dẹh se'sēl',] often called simply **Diodorus** an eminent historian, was born at Agyrium, in Sicily, and lived in the first century B.C. He travelled many years in Europe and Asia to collect materials for a universal history, and then settled in Rome, where he produced his "Historical Library," in Greek, ("Βιβλιοθήκη ἱστορική,") which contained, in forty books, the history of the world from the earliest times to 60 B.C. Only fifteen of these books have been preserved entire. He is supposed to have finished this history about 10 B.C. His merit as a historian is not estimated very highly, but his work supplies many important facts which would otherwise have been lost to posterity. He is very deficient in criticism and judgment.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca:" SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque:" HEYNE, "De Fontibus Historiarum Diodori," 1782.

Dī-od'o-tus, [Gr. *Διόδοτος*; Fr. DIODOTE, de'o'dot',] a Stoic philosopher, lived at Rome, and taught dialectics to Cicero. Died in 59 B.C.

Diogène. See DIOGENES.

Diogène d'Apollonie. See DIOGENES OF APOLLONIA

Diogène Laerce. See DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Di-og'e-nēs, [Gr. *Διογένης*; Fr. DIOGÈNE, de'o'zhȧn'; It. DIOGENE, de-o'jȧ-nȧ,] a Cynic philosopher, born at Sinope, in Asia Minor, lived for some time at Athens, where he was a disciple of Antisthenes. He affected an extravagant contempt for the comforts of life and for the customs of society, and inured himself to severe privations, relying on alms for the supply of his simple wants. It is said that he lodged in a cask or tub. He was noted for witty and sarcastic sayings. When Alexander the Great visited him, and inquired, "What can I do for you?" Diogenes replied, "Stand from between me and the sun." Alluding to this interview, Juvenal thus moralizes:

> "Sensit Alexandrum testa quum vidit in illa,
> Magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic qui
> Nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem."
>
> Sat. xiv.

Plato having defined man as a featherless biped, the Cynic plucked a fowl, and exclaimed, "Behold the man of Plato!" It is stated that he was taken by pirates and exposed for sale in the market of Crete, and, being asked what he could do, he replied, "I can govern men: therefore sell me to some one who needs a master." He was purchased by Xeniades, a rich citizen of Corinth, by whom he was kindly treated. He is said to have died in 323 B.C., aged about ninety. If he wrote any works, as some assert, they have not been preserved.

See LUCIAN, "Cynicus," and "Dialogues of the Dead;" GRIMALDI, "La Vita di Diogene Cinico," 1777; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy."

Diogenes OF APOLLONIA, [Fr. DIOGÈNE D'APOLLONIE, de'o'zhȧn' dȧ'po'lo'ne',] a Greek philosopher, born in Crete, was a disciple of Anaximenes, and was probably born about 500 B.C. He taught philosophy at Athens, and wrote a work on cosmology, of which Diogenes Laertius has preserved a fragment. Like his teacher, he considered air as the first principle of all things.

See G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy."

Diogenes THE BABYLONIAN, an eminent Stoic philosopher, was a native of Seleucia. He studied under Chrysippus at Athens, and became the master of the Stoic school in that city. He was associated with Carneades in a memorable embassy to Rome in 155 B.C. He wrote on various subjects, but his works are not extant.

See C. F. THIERRI, "Dissertatio de Diogene Babylonico," 1830.

Diogenes of Tarsus, a Greek Epicurean philosopher, is supposed to have lived in the first or second century before Christ. His works are lost.

Di-og'e-nēs La-er'tī-us, (la-er'she-us,) [Gr. *Διογένης ὁ Λαέρτιος*; Fr. DIOGÈNE LAERCE, de'o'zhȧn' lȧ'ȧrss',] a Greek author, who was so called because he was born at Laërtes, in Cilicia. Some suppose that he lived in the reign of Severus or Caracalla, 211–235 A.D.; but nothing is known of his history, except that he wrote a very important work on the lives and doctrines of the ancient philosophers. He evidently lacked the critical ability and judgment to do justice to such an enterprise; but at the same time he has collected and preserved valuable contributions to the history of philosophy. The title of it is "*Βίοι καὶ Γνῶμαι τῶν ἐν Φιλοσοφίᾳ εὐδοκιμησάντων*." He appears to have been a mere compiler, who knew little about the principles of philosophy. His work is neither well planned nor well digested; but it contains valuable extracts from works which are lost.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" KLIPPEL, "De Diogenis Laërtii Vita et Scriptis," 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Diogo Bernardes. See BERNARDES.

Diomed and **Diomède.** See DIOMEDES.

Dī-o-me'dēs, often anglicized **Dī'o-mēde** and **Dī'o-med**, [Gr. *Διομήδης*; Fr. DIOMÈDE, de'o'mȧd',] a hero of the early Grecian legends, was a son of Tydeus, and is hence called TYDI'DES. He became King of Argos, and acted a prominent part in the siege of Troy. He was accounted the bravest of the Grecian chiefs next to Achilles, and was a favourite of Minerva. According to Homer, he was so audacious as to attack Mars himself. His adventures after the capture of Troy are variously related.

Diomedes, [Eng. DI'OMEDE,] a king of the Bistones, in Thrace, is said to have fed his horses on human flesh. He was killed by Hercules.

Dī-om'e-don, [*Διομέδων*,] an able Athenian general, who appears first in history in 412 B.C. He then commanded a fleet which defeated the Chians and recovered Lesbos. In 411 he declared for the democracy, and promoted the recall of Alcibiades from exile. He was one of the ten generals appointed in place of Alcibiades in 407, and contributed to the victory at Arginusæ. Soon after this event he was unjustly put to death, in 405 B.C.

See XENOPHON, "Hellenica."

Dī'on [Gr. *Δίων*] of Syracuse, an eminent statesman and patriot, born about 410 B.C., inherited from his father Hipparinus an immense fortune. His sister Aristomache having become the wife of King Dionysius, Dion through this connection and his own merit acquired much influence at court. The lessons of Plato, who was then teaching in Syracuse, made so deep an impression on him that he became an intimate friend and one of the most eminent disciples of that philosopher. Soon after the accession of Dionysius the Younger, Dion persuaded him to invite Plato again to the Syracusan court. The courtiers of the young king, the companions of his vicious pleasures, who were jealous of Dion's influence and were reproved by his pure example, prevailed on their master to banish him. Dion retired to Athens, where he was received with the greatest honour. When he learned that Dionysius had confiscated his estate and forced his wife to marry another man, he resolved to avenge himself and to liberate Syracuse by an appeal to arms. In 357, against the advice of Plato, he led a small body of soldiers to Syracuse, which he entered without resistance, seconded by the popular favour. By the intrigues of Heraclides, an unscrupulous demagogue, Dion was expelled for a time; but he was soon recalled. He was assassinated by Calippus about 354 B.C. Plutarch has thought him worthy to be the subject of a comparison with Marcus Brutus, the noble Roman.

Dion or **Dio** surnamed CHRYS'OSTOM, ("Golden-mouthed,") born at Prusa, in Bithynia, about the middle of the first century, was a Greek sophist or rhetorician. He was living in Moldavia when Domitian was killed, and by his eloquent harangue persuaded the army to remain loyal to the senate. This act procured for him the favour of Nerva and Trajan, the latter of whom gave him a seat in his chariot when he made a triumphal entry into Rome. About eighty of his orations are extant, the chief merit of which is beauty and simplicity of style.

See L. ÉTIENNE, "Dio Philosophus," 1849; BREQUIGNY, "Vies des Orateurs Grecs;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" PHILOSTRATUS, "Vitæ Philosophorum."

Dī'on Cas'sĭ-us (kash'e-us) or **Dio Cassius**, or, more fully, **Cas'sius Dī'on Cocceia'nus**, (kok-se-yā'nus,) an eminent historian, born at Nicæa, in Bithynia, about 155 A.D., was the son of a Roman senator, and descended by his mother from Dion Chrysostom. He lived in Rome, was a senator in the reign of Commodus, and governor of Smyrna and Pergamos under Macrinus. By the favour of Alexander Severus, he was elected consul with that emperor in 229 A.D. He wrote in Greek several works, the principal of which is his "History of Rome" ("*Ῥωμαϊκὴ Ἱστορία*") from the arrival of Æneas in Italy to the year 229 A.D., in eighty books, of which the first thirty-five are lost except fragments, and the last twenty exist only in the abridgment of Xiphilinus. As a historian he is esteemed for elegance of style, accuracy in dates, and diligence in search of the truth, for which his official position afforded him facilities. His work is a rich collection of documents on the later years of the republic and the first ages of the empire. His knowledge of Roman institutions was more exact and extensive than that of previous historians.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" REIMARUS, "De Vita et Scriptis Cassii Dionis," 1752; SCHLOSSER, "Dissertation on Dion Cassius," prefixed to LORENZ's German version of Dion, 1826; NIEBUHR, "Lectures on Roman History."

* Literally, "When Alexander beheld the noble dweller in that tub, [*i.e.* the tub of Diogenes,] he perceived (or felt) how much happier [was] he who desired nothing, than he who demanded for himself the whole world."

Dī-o'ne, [Gr. Διώνη,] a female Titan, according to some authorities a daughter of Uranus, according to others of Oceanus or Æther. The poets feigned that she was beloved by Jupiter, by whom she became the mother of Venus.

Dionigi, de-o-nee'jee, (MARIANNA,) an Italian artist, born in Rome in 1756. She acquired skill in painting, and gave much attention to archæology, especially to the researches of Cyclopean walls. She wrote a successful work, entitled "On the Five Cities of Latium said to have been founded by Saturn," ("Sulle cinque Città del Lazio che diconsi fondate da Saturno.") Died in 1826.

Dionis, de'o'nèss', (PIERRE,) an eminent French surgeon, born in Paris, became first surgeon to the queen Maria Theresa and the dauphin. Louis XIV. appointed him professor of anatomy in the Jardin des Plantes. He possessed great learning, and wrote several excellent works, among which are a "Treatise on Operations," and a Treatise on Anatomy, ("Anatomie de l'Homme, suivant la Circulation du Sang," 1690.) Died in 1718.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Dionis du Séjour, de'o'nèss' dü sà'zhoor', (ACHILLE PIERRE,) a French geometer, born in Paris in 1734. In 1765 he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, which he enriched with many treatises on eclipses, comets, on Saturn's ring, etc. He afterwards published these collectively, with the title of "Analytical Treatise on the Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies," (1786,) "which," says Nicollet, "is a monument raised to the glory of astronomy, and will form an epoch in the history of that science." Died in 1794.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dionisi, de-o-nee'see, (FILIPPO LORENZO,) an Italian antiquary and priest, born at Rome in 1712; died in 1789.

Dionisi, (GIOVANNI GIACOMO,) an Italian philologist, born at Verona in 1724. He published an edition of Dante's "Divina Commedia," 1795.) Died in 1808.

Dionysius, dī-o-nish'e-us, [Gr. Διονύσιος,] THE ELDER, [Fr. DENYS L'ANCIEN, deh-nee' lôN'se'ÀN',] a celebrated tyrant of Syracuse, was born about 430 B.C. The Carthaginians having invaded Sicily and threatened Syracuse, (which was then a republic,) he was appointed one of the generals; and in 405, by his artful policy, he persuaded the people to invest him with the supreme direction of the government. He confirmed his power by increasing the pay of the troops, suppressed several revolts, and in 397 declared war against Carthage, which held some cities in Sicily. The fleet of Dionysius was defeated, and the victorious army of Himilco or Imilkon encamped under the walls of Syracuse; but a pestilence broke out in the besieging army, and a successful attack from the Syracusans completed their ruin. Dionysius then subjected several towns of Sicily, made some conquests on the Italian peninsula, and became one of the most powerful princes of his time. Many anecdotes are related to show how suspicious he was, and what precautions he observed against personal danger, as that his bedchamber was surrounded by a wide ditch crossed by a drawbridge. His brother-in-law, Dion, persuaded him to invite Plato to his court; but the king was so offended by the philosopher's lectures that he soon sent him away, directing the captain of the ship to sell him as a slave in the first port which he should enter. Ambitious of literary fame, he sent some verses to the Olympic games; but his offerings were rejected with contempt. One of his tragedies, however, gained a prize at Athens, by which he was much elated; and, during a feast which he gave on the occasion, he died suddenly, in 367. His death was ascribed by some to intemperance, by others to poison.

See GROTE, "History of Greece," part ii. chaps. lxxxi.-lxxxiii.; DIODORUS SICULUS; THORKIL BADEN, "Res gestæ Dionysii Syracusii recognitæ," 1795; F. W. ROLOFF, "Dissertationes de Dionysiis Siciliæ Tyrannis," 1736.

Dionysius THE YOUNGER, [Fr. DENYS LE JEUNE, deh-nee' leh zhUN',] a son of the preceding, succeeded him without opposition in 367 B.C. He was inferior to his father in political ability, and was early addicted to licentious habits, from which Dion endeavoured to reclaim him. Dion also prevailed on Plato to exert his eloquence for this purpose. The latter was received with honour, and for a time seemed to exercise a beneficial influence; but evil counsels effected the banishment of Dion, and Plato soon followed him. The capricious prince, it is said, induced Plato to return to Syracuse, on condition that his friend should be restored from exile; but this promise was not fulfilled. In 357 Dion led a successful expedition against Dionysius, who, not being supported by his subjects, was expelled from Syracuse and retired to Locri. (See DION.) After tyrannizing over the Locrians several years, he recovered possession of Syracuse about 346. To assist them in expelling Dionysius and in repelling a threatened invasion of the Carthaginians, the Syracusans invoked the aid of the Corinthians, who sent Timoleon with an army in the year 344. Dionysius was again deposed, and banished to Corinth, where, it is said, he employed himself in teaching school.

See GROTE, "History of Greece," part ii. chaps. lxxxiv.-lxxxv.; PLUTARCH, "Life of Dion;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xv., xvi.; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Tyrannide Dionysii utriusque Syracusani," Upsal, 1757.

Dionysius THE AREOPAGITE is said to have been a judge of the Areopagus in Athens when the Apostle Paul appeared before that tribunal. (See Acts xvii. 19.) He was converted to Christianity by Paul, (Acts xvii. 34.) Tradition adds that he was appointed first Bishop of Athens, and that he suffered martyrdom about 95 A.D.

See RITTER, "History of Christian Philosophy;" BAUMGARTEN-CRUSIUS, "Programma de Dionysio Areopagita," Jena, 1823; ÉTIENNE BINET, "Vie de S. Denys l'Aréopagite," 1624.

Dionysius OF BYZANTIUM, a Greek writer, of whom little is known. He is supposed to have lived before 200 A.D., and is mentioned by Suidas as the author of the "Voyage of the Bosphorus," ("Ἀνάπλους Βοσπόρου.")

Dionysius [Fr. DENYS] THE CARTHUSIAN, a monk, born near Liege, was eminent for learning. He entered a monastery at Ruremonde in 1423, and wrote a large number of works. His "Mirror of the Conversion of a Sinner" (1473) is said to be the first book printed in Belgium with a date. Died in 1471.

Dionysius surnamed CHAL'CUS, [ὁ Χαλκοῦς,] an ancient Attic poet and orator, flourished about 450 B.C. He was surnamed Chalcus because he advised the Athenians to coin brass money. His poems (including elegies) are quoted or noticed by Aristotle and other critics.

Dionysius OF COLOPHON, a celebrated Greek painter of the age of Pericles, lived about 450 B.C. He excelled in portraits, and imitated the style of his contemporary Polygnotus with success. "Polygnotus," says Aristotle "painted portraits more beautiful than the originals Pauson made them worse, and Dionysius painted exact likenesses." Another Dionysius flourished as a painter at Rome in the first century before Christ, and is favourably mentioned by Pliny.

Dī-o-nȳs'I-us EXIG'UUS, a learned Christian theologian, canonist, translator, and chronologist of the sixth century, a Scythian by birth. He died at Rome about 545 A.D. Most of his writings have perished, and he is chiefly remembered for having introduced into chronology the date of Christ's birth as a time from which dates are reckoned.

Dionysius OF HALICARNASSUS, [Gr. Διονύσιος ὁ Ἁλικαρνασσεύς; Lat. DIONYS'IUS HALICARNAS'SEUS or HALICARNASSEN'SIS; Fr. DENYS D'HALICARNASSE, deh-nee' dà'le'kàR'nàss',] a Greek historian and critic of high reputation, born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, about 70 B.C. All our knowledge of him is derived from his writings, which inform us that he came to Rome in 30 B.C. and spent more than twenty years there in studying Latin and composing his history (in Greek) entitled "Roman Antiquities," ("Ῥωμαϊκὴ Ἀρχαιολογία.") It embraces the period from the origin of Rome to the year 265 B.C. The greater part of this work is extant. He is accused of partiality to the Greeks, and is not esteemed a high authority as a historian. He also wrote a "Treatise on Rhetoric," another on the eloquence of Demosthenes, a "Criticism on the Style (ἰδιωμάτων) of Thucydides," and other critical works, which are highly appreciated. Some

persons assign him a place in the first rank of ancient critics.

See article by JACOBS, in ERSCH und GRUBER's "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" NIEBUHR, "Lectures on Roman History;" C. J. WEISMANN, "De Dionysii Halicarnassensi Vita," 1837; BUSSE, "De Dionysii Halicarnassensi Vita," 1848; P. F. SCHULIN, "De Dionysio Halicarnassensi historico," 1821; F. MATTHÄI, "De Dionysio Halicarnassensi," 1779.

Dionysius OF HERACLEA, [Fr. DENYS D'HÉRACLÉE, deṇ-ne' dà'rĭ'klà',] a Greek philosopher, lived about the end of the third century B.C. He was a Stoic in his youth, and afterwards an Epicurean.

Dionysius surnamed IAM'BUS, a Greek poet, lived about 300 B.C.

Dionysius OF MILETUS, an early Greek historian, who wrote about 500 B.C. Among his principal works, which are all lost, was a "History of Darius I. of Persia."

Dionysius, [Fr. DENYS,] SAINT, a disciple of Origen, was a native of Alexandria, and in the year 248 A.D. was made patriarch of that city. During the persecution of the Christians by Valerian in 257 he was exiled to Libya, whence he was restored in 260. He wrote numerous letters and treatises against various errors in doctrine that prevailed; but they have not been preserved. Died in 265 A.D.

Dionysius surnamed THRAX, or "the Thracian," an eminent Greek grammarian, was a disciple of Aristarchus. He taught rhetoric at Rome with great distinction about 80 B.C., and composed many works on grammar, etc. His "Τέχνη γραμματική," ("Art of Grammar,") which has come down to us, was a standard work for centuries, and served as a basis to many other treatises.

Dionysius Cato. See CATO, (DIONYSIUS.)

Dī-o-nȳs'ĭ-us (dī-o-nish'e-us) **Pe-rī-ē-gē'tēs** [Fr. DENYS LE PÉRIÉGÈTE, deṇ-ne' leṇ pà're'à'zhàt'] is the author of a Greek poem entitled "Περιήγησις τῆς Γῆς," ("Journey round the Earth.") Nothing is known respecting the time and place of his birth; but he probably lived between the Augustan age and the fourth century. His poem was once popular, and has been often reprinted and translated.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" UKERT, "Geographie der Griechen;" MATTHÆI, "De Dionysio Periegeta," 1788.

Dī-o-nȳ'sus, [Διώνυσος or Διώννσος,] the original name in Greek mythology of the god of wine, afterwards called BACCHUS, which see.

Dī-oph'ą-nēs, [Gr. Διοφάνης; Fr. DIOPHANE, de'o'fȧn',] a Greek orator, born at Mitylene. He taught at Rome, where Tiberius Gracchus was his pupil.

Diophante. See DIOPHANTUS.

Dī-o-phan'tus [Gr. Διόφαντος; Fr. DIOPHANTE, de'o'fǒNt'] OF ALEXANDRIA is the author of the most ancient treatise on algebra which is extant. The time in which he lived is very uncertain. The question has been much discussed whether he was the inventor of algebra, or whether he derived it from the Hindoos. Lagrange favoured the former opinion. Hypatia, who lived about 400 A.D., wrote a commentary on Diophantus. Of the thirteen books which composed his remarkable work, seven have been lost.

Diophantus, an Athenian orator, a contemporary of Demosthenes, lived about 350 B.C.

Dī-o-pī'thēs, [Διοπείθης,] an Athenian general, the father of the poet Menander, lived about 344 B.C.

Dioscore. See DIOSCORUS.

Dioscoride. See DIOSCORIDES.

Dioscorides, (a Greek artist.) See DIOSCURIDES.

Dī-os-cor'ĭ-dēs, [Fr. DIOSCORIDE, de'os'ko'rèd',] a Greek historian, a disciple of Isocrates, lived in the fourth century B.C. He wrote "Οἱ παρ'Ὁμήρῳ νόμοι," a treatise on the customs and laws recognized in the Homeric poems.

Dioscorides of Alexandria, a Greek poet of an unknown epoch. He is author of numerous epigrams preserved in the Greek Anthology.

Dī-os-cor'ĭ-dēs Pe-dā'nĭ-us, [Διοσκουρίδης Πεδάνιος,] a Greek botanist, born at Anazarbus, in Cilicia, lived about the first century A.D., and is the author of a celebrated Greek work on Materia Medica, in which more than five hundred plants are described or named. A passage of his book informs us that he traversed Asia Minor, Greece, and a part of Italy, to qualify himself for such a task. For sixteen centuries this book was considered the highest authority, and was universally studied by medical students and botanists. It is composed without regard to order in the arrangement of the matter, and is defective in other respects, but is still highly prized as a memorial of the state of science in that age. Galen speaks of Dioscorides in very high terms, and says that he surpassed all who wrote before him on plants. His work became the basis of modern treatises on botany, which science derives nearly all its nomenclature from him.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der Botanik;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Dī-os'co-rus [Gr. Διόσκορος; Fr. DIOSCORE, de'os'kor'] was chosen Patriarch of Alexandria in 444 A.D., as successor to Cyril. Having sided with Eutyches, who was deposed for heresy by Flavian of Constantinople, he obtained the convocation of a council at Ephesus in 449. Dioscorus was president of this council, by which Flavian was condemned, and which was conducted with such violence that it was stigmatized as a scene of robbery, (*Latrocinium Ephesinum.*) A schism resulted, and Pope Leo decided against Dioscorus, who was exiled in 451, and died in 454 A.D.

Dī-os-cu'rĭ, [Gr. Διόσκουροι; Fr. DIOSCURES, de'o'skür',] *i.e.* "sons of Jupiter," a name applied to CASTOR and POLLUX, which see.

Dī-os-cu'rĭ-dēs or **Dī-os-cor'ĭ-dēs,** a Greek artist, who lived at Rome in the reign of Augustus, was reputed the greatest gem-engraver of ancient times. He engraved the portrait of Augustus, which was one of his master-pieces.

Diotallevi, de-o-tȧl-lā'vee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian pulpit orator and religious writer, born at Rimini in 1648; died in 1721.

Dī-o-tī'mus, [Gr. Διότιμος; Fr. DIOTIME, de'o'tèm',] a Greek poet of uncertain epoch, author of numerous epigrams preserved in the Greek Anthology.

Diotisalvi, de-o-te-sȧl'vee, a celebrated Italian architect, designed the beautiful baptistery of Pisa, commenced about 1152 and finished in 1161. It is one of the earliest examples of the renaissance of the art in Italy.

Diphile. See DIPHILUS.

Diph'ĭ-lus, [Gr. Δίφιλος; Fr. DIPHILE, de'fèl',] an eminent Athenian comic poet of the new comedy, was a native of Sinope, and flourished about 300 B.C. He produced about one hundred comedies, of which some fragments remain. His style is admired for simplicity and elegance.

Diplovatazio, de-plo-vȧ-tȧt'se-o, (TOMMASO,) a jurist, born at Corfu in 1468. He published "Synopsis Juris Græci," and other works. Died at Pesaro in 1541.

Dippel, dip'pel, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German alchemist, noted for his aberrations and vagaries, was born near Darmstadt in 1673. He studied medicine, and professed to be an adept in the hermetic arts. He was addicted to wandering habits and to theological controversy, and was imprisoned at various places. By accident he discovered the valuable pigment prussiate of potash, or Prussian blue. About 1710, to escape the power of the law, he took refuge in Holland, and practised medicine for several years. After many adventures in Denmark, Sweden, etc., he died in 1734.

See "Biographie Médicale;" HOFFMANN, "Leben und Meinungen J. C. Dippel's," 1783.

Diræ. See EUMENIDES.

Dircks, (HENRY,) an English author and engineer, born at Liverpool, August 26, 1806. His principal works are an excellent "Life of the Marquis of Worcester," (1865,) "Memoir of Samuel Hartlib," (1865,) "Worcesteriana," (1866,) "Inventors and Inventions," (1867,) "Joseph Anstey," (a novel, 1863,) and "Naturalistic Poetry," (1872.) Died in 1873.

Dirichlet, de'rèsh'lȧ', (GUSTAV LEJEUNE or PETER GUSTAV,) an eminent German geometer, born at Düren, in Rhenish Prussia, in 1805. He became professor of mathematics in Berlin in 1828, and a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1832. He wrote dissertations on the most difficult parts of mathematics, and was esteemed one of the first mathematicians of the age. In 1855 he

succeeded Gauss as professor at Göttingen. Died in May, 1859.

Dirk or **Dirck**, (dirk,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem, was living in 1462. He was one of the ablest artists of his time.

Diroys, de'rwȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French theologian, born in 1620, became canon of Avranches. He wrote "Proofs and Presentiments *(Préjugés)* in favour of the Christian and Catholic Religion," (1683.) Died in 1691.

Discepoli, de-shĕp'o-lee or de-shā'po-lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Lugano in 1590; died in 1660.

Disdier, de'de-ȧ', (HENRI FRANÇOIS MICHEL,) a skilful French surgeon, professor of anatomy, and writer, was born at Grenoble in 1708; died in 1781.

Diā'ney, (JOHN,) a learned English divine, born at Lincoln in 1677, studied law, and for many years discharged the duties of magistrate with much credit. In 1719 he was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church, and in 1722 became Vicar of Saint Mary, Nottingham. He wrote "Essays on Laws against Immorality and Profaneness," and other works. Died in 1730.

Disraeli, diz-rā'ĕl-e, (BENJAMIN,) a distinguished English statesman and author, a son of Isaac, was born in London, according to his own account, December 21, 1805. Other writers, however, place the date of his birth one year earlier. He produced in 1826 his first work, "Vivian Grey," followed by "The Young Duke," (1830,) and "Contarini Fleming," (1832.) In 1829 and 1830 he visited Greece, Egypt, Syria, and other parts of the Levant. He commenced his political life as a radical, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Parliament in 1831. Having become a Tory candidate for Taunton, he was again defeated in 1835; but he was returned by the Conservatives of Maidstone in 1837. His ambitious maiden speech was a complete failure, and excited the ridicule of the House. On this occasion he exclaimed, "I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me!" In 1839 he married the rich widow of Wyndham Lewis. He represented Buckinghamshire in Parliament from 1847 to 1876. He gradually attained success as a parliamentary debater, and about 1841 became the leader of the "Young England" party. Among his most brilliant efforts were his speeches against the Free-Trade measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1845 and 1846, in which he displayed great powers of invective and sarcasm. In 1844 he published "Coningsby, or the New Generation," a political novel, which was very successful. He became about 1848 the recognized leader of the Protectionist party in the House of Commons. He was chancellor of the exchequer in the Tory ministry of Lord Derby, which lasted from March to December of 1852. On the defeat of Palmerston in February, 1858, power passed into the hands of the Tories, and Disraeli again became chancellor of the exchequer in the Derby-Disraeli ministry. (See DERBY, EARL OF.) He introduced an electoral Reform bill, which was rejected by the House in March, 1859, and resigned with his colleagues in June of that year. A Tory writer in the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1860, ascribes to Disraeli "unrivalled powers for conducting his party into the ditch," and adds, his Reform bill "had that fatal and damning defect, that the complication of its details exposed it to the suspicion of stratagem and finesse. It was not statesmanlike: it was only ingenious." He is said to have annoyed his party by voting for the admission of Jews into the House of Commons. "Gradually, almost imperceptibly," says the London "Times," "Mr. Disraeli has weaned his party from their most flagrant errors. He has taught them to profess, at any rate, and probably to feel, a sympathy for the great body of their countrymen." He opposed the bill for electoral reform which Russell and Gladstone introduced, and which was defeated in June, 1866. In consequence of this defeat the Liberal ministers resigned, and Disraeli again became chancellor of the exchequer. Derby and Disraeli then exhibited a surprising change of front on the subject of electoral reform, and supported a more liberal or radical bill than that which they opposed in 1866. As leader of the House of Commons, Disraeli was the chief author and manager of the Reform bill of 1867, which extends the right of suffrage to every householder in a borough, every forty-shilling freeholder, etc. This bill was signed by the queen, August 15, 1867.

Mr. Disraeli became premier in 1868, and with his party opposed the resolutions which Mr. Gladstone moved to abolish or disendow the Irish Church as a state establishment. On this important question he was defeated in the House by a majority of fifty-six votes, April 3, 1868, and again on the 1st of May by a majority of sixty-four, and, the Liberal party having gained a decisive victory in the general election of November of the same year, Disraeli and his colleagues resigned on the 2d of December. While out of office in 1870 he published "Lothair," a novel, which was marked by most of the merits and defects of its predecessors. In 1873 he was chosen lord rector of Glasgow University, and in 1874 he returned to power as prime minister. In 1876 he was elevated to the peerage, and in 1877 took his seat in the House of Lords as Earl of Beaconsfield. Still premier, he was the guiding spirit of his cabinet till his retirement in 1880. He was LL.D. of Edinburgh and D.C.L. of Oxford. He died April 19, 1881.

See "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1853; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1854; "Fraser's Magazine" for January and February, 1847, and February, 1852; "Westminster Review" for September, 1844; SAMUEL SMILES, "Brief Biographies."

Disraeli, (ISAAC,) an English *littérateur*, born at Enfield, near London, in 1766, was the son of a Venetian merchant of Jewish extraction, who left him a large fortune. He preferred literature to all other professions or pursuits, and, directing his attention to literary history and anecdotes, he produced in 1790 the first volume of "Curiosities of Literature," which was received with favour and followed by several other volumes of the same work. He published "Calamities of Authors," (1812,) "Quarrels of Authors," (1814,) "The Life and Reign of King Charles I.," (1828,) "Amenities of Literature," (1841,) and a few other works. "The numerous editions which have been printed of the 'Curiosities of Literature,'" says T. H. Horne, "amply attest the value of this instructive and amusing work." Lord Byron denominates him "that most entertaining and searching writer, whose works in general I have read oftener than perhaps those of any other English writer whatever." Died in 1848. He was the father of the eminent statesman Benjamin Disraeli.

See B. DISRAELI, "Notice of I. Disraeli," prefixed to his "Curiosities of Literature," Boston, 4 vols., 1858; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1812.

Dissen, dis'sẹn, (GEORG LUDOLF,) a distinguished German philologist, born near Göttingen in 1784, studied philology under Heyne, and became professor of classical literature at Göttingen in 1813. He published good editions of Pindar (1830) and of Tibullus, (1835.) He gave especial attention to the philosophy of the ancients, and wrote a work on the moral philosophy of Socrates, as handed down to us in the writings of Xenophon. Died in 1837.

Ditch'field, (PETER HAMPSON,) an English clergyman and author, born in Lancashire, April 20, 1854. His works are mainly historical, and include ten volumes of the National Church Series of histories, "Our English Villages," (1890,) "Story of our English Towns," (1897,) etc.

Dithmar or **Ditmar**, a German chronicler, born about 978, was chosen Bishop of Merseburg in 1009. He wrote a Latin chronicle of the reigns of the emperors Henry I., Otho I., Otho II., Otho III., and Henry II., which was edited by Leibnitz. Died in 1018.

Dithmar or **Ditmar**, (JUSTUS CHRISTOPH,) a German historical writer, born at Rottenburg (Hesse) in 1677, became successively professor of history and of natural law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He published a "Life of Pope Gregory VII.," (1710,) "Tacitus's Germany, with a Commentary," (1725,) and other works. Died in 1737.

Diti, dīt'ī, in the Hindoo mythology, the mother of the Daityas, or demons. She was one of the wives of Kâsyapa, (or Kâçyapa,) and would seem to be opposed to Aditi, whose children, the Adityas or Suras, are in eternal antagonism to the Daityas or Asuras.

Ditmar. See DITHMAR.

Ditmar, dit'mär, (THEODOR JAKOB,) a Prussian historian, born in Berlin in 1734, was professor of history in his native city, and wrote a "Method of Teaching Universal History," and other works. Died in 1791.

Ditmer, dit'mẹr, or **Ditmar,** (JAN,) a Dutch engraver, born about 1538; died in 1603.

Ditrich. See DIETRICH.

Ditters von Dittersdorf, dit'tẹrs fon dit'tẹrs-dorf', (KARL,) a celebrated German composer, born in Vienna in 1739. He formed a friendship with Metastasio, and composed the music of four oratorios of that poet, viz., "Isaac," "David," "Job," and "Esther." He composed many successful operas, symphonies, etc. His masterpieces are "Esther," an oratorio, (1785,) and "The Doctor and Apothecary," (1786,) a comic opera. Died in 1799.

Dit'tẹs, (FRIEDRICH,) a German educator, born at Irfersgrün, Saxony, September 23, 1829. He studied at Leipsic, and, after a brilliant career as a teacher, became prominent as a reconstructor of the Austrian school-system. He served (1873–79) in the Austrian Reichsrath. He has written "Praktische Logik," (1872,) "Lehrbuch der Psychologie," (1873,) "Methodik der Schule," (1874,) "Schule der Pädagogik," (1876,) and other works, chiefly on education.

Ditt'mẹr, (or **dẹt'mair',**) (ADOLPHE,) a French *littérateur,* born in London in 1795. He wrote, with M. Cavé, "Les Soirées de Neuilly," dramatic and historic sketches, (1827,) which had great success. Died in 1846.

Dit'tọn, (HUMPHREY,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Salisbury in 1675, became minister of a dissenting church at Tunbridge. Having attained great proficiency in mathematics, he attracted the notice of Sir Isaac Newton, by whose influence he was chosen mathematical master of Christ's Hospital. He gained a high reputation by his writings, among which are "Laws of Nature and Motion," (1705,) a "Treatise on Fluxions," (1706,) "Synopsis Algebraica," (1709,) a "Treatise on Perspective," (1712,) and a "Discourse on the Resurrection of Christ." Died in 1715.

Divini, de-vee'nee, (EUSTACHIO,) an Italian optician, born at San Severino about 1620, excelled in the fabrication of telescopes.

Divino, El. See MORALES, (LUIS.)

Divitiac. See DIVITIACUS.

Div-I-ti'a-cus, [Fr. DIVITIAC, de've'te'ăk',] a chief of the Ædui, a tribe of Gaul, was the friend of Cæsar, and the brother of Dumnorix. His tribe, being attacked by the Germans, sent him to Rome to solicit aid. He rendered services to Cæsar in his war against Ariovistus and against the Belgæ.

Dix, (DOROTHEA L.,) an American philanthropist, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts. In her youth she supported herself by teaching school, but about 1830 inherited sufficient property from a relative to relieve her from the necessity of daily toil. Previous to this she had become deeply interested in the condition of criminals, lunatics, and paupers. She visited almost every State in the Union in her efforts to relieve the unfortunate and the wretched. Her exertions contributed largely towards the establishment of lunatic-asylums in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and several other States; and, by her heroic persistency in memorializing Congress, a bill was finally passed in 1854, appropriating 10,000,000 acres of the public lands to endow hospitals for the indigent insane. But the bill was vetoed by President Pierce. Besides tracts for prisoners, memorials to legislatures, etc., she published several anonymous works, among which are the "Garland of Flora," issued in 1829, "Evening Hours," etc. Died July 19, 1887.

Dix, (JOHN A.,) an American general and statesman, born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1798. He became a lawyer, and a resident of Cooperstown, New York. Having joined the Democratic party, he was elected secretary of state in 1833, and represented the State of New York in the Senate of the United States from 1845 to March, 1849. From January 11 to March 4, 1861, he held the position of United States secretary of the treasury in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet. In May, 1861, he was appointed a major-general, and took command at Fortress Monroe in July, 1862. In June, 1863, he moved an army up the York River, threatened Richmond, and cut Lee's communications. He commanded the department of the East in 1864. He was sent as minister to France early in 1867, but resigned in 1868, and returned to New York. In 1872 he was elected by the Republicans Governor of New York by a majority of more than fifty thousand, but failed of a re-election in 1874. He published "A Winter in Madeira," (1851,) "A Summer in Spain and Florence," (1855,) and two volumes of his speeches, (1864.) Died April 21, 1879.

Dix, (MORGAN,) S.T.D., an American clergyman, a son of General John A. Dix, was born in New York city, November 1, 1827. He graduated at Columbia College in 1848, and took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1853. In 1855 he became an assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, and in 1862 was chosen rector of the same church. Among his works are a "Commentary on Romans," (1864,) a "Commentary on Galatians and Ephesians," (1866,) "Lectures on Pantheism," (1868,) etc. He died April 29, 1908.

Dixie, dix'e, (Lady FLORENCE,) an English author and traveller, was born at London, May 24, 1857. She travelled in Patagonia 1878–79, and was war-correspondent of the "Morning Post," in the Boer war of 1880–81. She wrote "Across Patagonia," "In the Land of Misfortune" (Africa), etc. Died Nov. 7, 1905.

Dix'on, (GEORGE,) CAPTAIN, a British navigator, who discovered a number of small islands near the northwest coast of America, and a strait called Dixon's Entrance. He published a "Voyage round the World, 1785–88." Died about 1800.

Dixon, (HAROLD BAILEY,) son of William Hepworth Dixon, was born at London, August 11, 1852. He studied chemistry at Oxford, and devoted himself to researches upon the gases. In 1886 he became professor of chemistry at Owens College, Manchester. For several years after 1891 he was engaged in studying the explosive quality of dust in coal mines. He wrote various treatises on the explosion and the chemistry of gases.

Dixon, (SAMUEL GIBSON,) bacteriologist, born at Philadelphia, March 23, 1851, studied law and medicine, became a professor of hygiene at the University of Pennsylvania in 1888, and of bacteriology at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1890, and president of that institution in 1896. He was appointed Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania in 1905 and has brought the health department of that State to a high condition of efficiency.

Dixon, (WILLIAM HEP'WORTH,) an able and popular English writer and critic, born in the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1821. He became a resident of London in 1846, and published a "Life of John Howard" in 1850, a work of decided merit. In 1851 appeared his "William Penn, a Historical Biography," in which Penn is ably and successfully defended against the charges of Macaulay. In 1853 he became chief editor of the "Athenæum," a position which he held till 1869. He wrote a "Personal History of Lord Bacon," which appeared in 1861, and in 1864 he made a long journey through Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, the literary result of which was the publication of "The Holy Land," (1865.) He spent the summer and autumn of 1866 in the United States, and embodied the result of his observations in two works, entitled "New America," (1867,) and "Spiritual Wives," (1868.) He next visited Northern Europe, and published "Free Russia" in 1870. In 1872 appeared "The Switzers," and in 1873–74 his "History of Two Queens, Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn," (4 vols.) He subsequently issued "White Conquest," (1875,) "Diana, Lady Lyle," a novel, (1877,) "Ruby Grey," a novel, (1878,) and "British Cypress," (1879.) In his later years he was an active Liberal in politics. Died in 1879.

Dix'well, (JOHN,) COLONEL, an English republican, born in 1608. He was one of the judges of Charles I. When his party lost power, he escaped to New England and changed his name. Died in 1689.

Diziani, dĕt-ze-ä'nee, (GASPARO,) an Italian painter, born at Belluno in the seventeenth century; died in 1767.

Djaafar or **Djafar**. See MANSOOR.

Djami or **Djamy**. See JÂMEE.

Djannaby. See JANNABEE.

Djayadeva. See JAYADEVA.

Djehan-Guir, (or **-Guyr**.) See JAHÂN-GEER.

Djehan-Guire. See JAHÂN-GEER.

Djelal-Eddin-Roumi. See JELÂL-ED-DEEN.

Djem. See JEM.

Djemchyd or **Djemchid**. See JEMSHEED.

Djemlah. See JUMLAH.

Djemschid or **Djemschyd**. See JEMSHEED.

Djenghiz or **Djenghis**. See JENGIS KHAN.

Djenguiz or **Djenguyz**. See JENGIS KHAN.

Djerir. See JEREER.

Djévhéry. See JEVHERY.

Djezzar. See JEZZAR.

Djihanguire. See JAHÂN-GEER.

Djihan-Guyr, (or **-Guir**.) See JAHÂN-GEER.

Djordjani. See JORJÂNEE.

Dlugosz, dloo'gosh, [Lat. LONGI'NUS,] (JAN,) an eminent Polish historian, born at Brzesnica in 1415. He was employed by Casimir IV. as ambassador to several foreign courts, and as preceptor of his sons. He opened a new era in Polish historical literature by his Latin "History of Poland," a work of much merit, which consists in the matter rather than the style. It was not all printed until 1711. He died in 1480, soon after he had been chosen Archbishop of Lemberg.

See ISLEMBIOWSKI, "Les Historiens Polonais," 1826; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dmitri. See DEMETRIUS, Czar of Russia.

Dmitrief or **Dmitriev**, dmee'tre-ĕf, (IVAN IVANOVITCH,) a Russian poet, born in Simbeersk (Simbirsk) in 1760, served some years in the army, and passed into the civil service. In the reign of Alexander he became minister of justice and privy councillor. He cultivated literature in the intervals of his public employments, and produced popular odes, poetical tales, satires, and fables. His fables are among the best in the language. Died at Moscow in 1837.

See OTTO, "Lehrbuch der Russischen Literatur."

Dmochowski, dmo-KOV'skee, (FRANCIS XAVIER,) a Polish poet and historian, born in 1762. He translated the "Iliad" and "Paradise Lost" into Polish. Died in 1808.

Doane, dōn, (GEORGE HOBART,) MONSIGNOR, an American clergyman, a son of Bishop G. W. Doane, noticed below. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 5, 1830, graduated at Burlington College in 1850, became a Roman Catholic in 1855, studied divinity at the Collegio Pio, Rome, and was ordained a priest in 1857. He was afterwards pastor of the Cathedral church at Newark, New Jersey, served as vicar-general, and was made a domestic prelate to the Pope in 1880. Died January 22, 1905.

Doane, dōn, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) an American poet and ecclesiastic, born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1799. He was ordained an Episcopalian priest in 1821, and preached for several years in New York City and Boston. In 1832 he was elected Bishop of New Jersey. He founded Burlington College in 1846. He published several theological works, and a volume of poems, (1824.) Died in 1859.

See GRISWOLD'S "Poets and Poetry of America."

Doane, (WILLIAM CROSWELL,) S.T.D., LL.D., an American bishop, a son of the preceding. He was born at Boston, March 2, 1832, graduated at Burlington College in 1850, and took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1856. In 1869 he was consecrated Bishop of Albany. His principal published work is a treatise on the Eucharistic scriptures. Died May 12, 1913.

Dob'bin, (JAMES COCHRANE,) an American statesman of the Democratic party, born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1814. He graduated at the University of North Carolina, and in 1845 represented the Raleigh district in Congress. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1852, and was active in promoting the nomination of Franklin Pierce, who in 1853 appointed him secretary of the navy. Died in 1857.

Dob'bin, (THOMAS,) a native of Ireland, who removed to Baltimore in 1790 and published the Baltimore "Telegraph," the first daily newspaper of that city.

Do-bell', (SYDNEY,) an English poet, born in Kent or in a suburb of London, in 1824, was first known as SYDNEY YENDYS. He was employed for some years in the counting-house of his father, who was a wine-merchant at Cheltenham. He produced in 1850 "The Roman," a poem, and in 1854 "Balder," which were admired by some and censured by others. Mr. Dobell and Alexander Smith published in 1855 a volume entitled "Sonnets on the War." Among his other poems is "England in Time of War," (1856.) Died Aug. 22, 1874.

Döbereiner or **Doebereiner**, dö'bĕh-rī'nẽr, (JOHANN WOLFGANG,) an eminent German chemist, born at Hof, in Bavaria, in 1780. He became professor of chemistry at Jena in 1810, and, aided by Goethe, made some useful and curious discoveries, among which is the property of spongiform platinum to inflame hydrogen. He published, besides other works, "Essays on Physical Chemistry," (1824–36,) and "Principles of General Chemistry," (3d edition, 1826.) Died in 1849.

See AUGUST VOGEL, "Denkrede auf J. W. Döbereiner?" 1849.

Dobner, dob'nẽr, (FELIX JOB, otherwise called GELASE,) a Bohemian historian and monk, born at Prague in 1719. He taught in the colleges of his order in Vienna, Prague, etc., and left works on the history of Bohemia and Moravia which are prized for extensive research and judicious criticism. The most important of these is "Historical Monuments of Bohemia," ("Monumenta historica Bohemiæ," 6 vols., 1764–86.) Died in 1790.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Do-bree', (PETER PAUL,) an English critic, born in Guernsey in 1782, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a friend of Porson. He superintended the publication of the notes on some Greek authors, which Porson left at his death, and became professor of Greek at Cambridge about 1823. He left an edition of Demosthenes unfinished at his death in 1825.

Döbrentei, do'brĕn-tī', or **Döbrentey**, do'brĕn-tī', (GÁBOR,) an eminent Hungarian author, born at Nagy Szöllös in 1786, became about 1820 a resident of Pesth, where he held several public offices. He edited a valuable magazine called the "Transylvanian Museum," ("Erdélyi Muzéum,") wrote odes, elegies, and other poems, and translated several of Shakspeare's dramas. His principal work, "Ancient Monuments of the Magyar Language," is highly commended. Four volumes of it were published between 1825 and 1850. He was engaged on this work when he died in 1851.

Döbrentey. See DÖBRENTEI.

Dobrizhoffer, do'brits-hof'fẽr, (MARTIN,) a Jesuit missionary, born at Grätz, in Styria, in 1717. He went to Paraguay in 1749, and laboured about eighteen years among the natives, one tribe of whom were called Abipones. In 1784 he published at Vienna, in Latin, a "History of the Abipones, an Equestrian and Warlike Nation," (3 vols.,) a work of some interest for history and geography. It was translated into English by Sara Coleridge. Died in 1791.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dobrowski, do-brov'skee, (JOSEPH,) an eminent Bohemian author and philologist, born near Raab in 1753, was the most learned of those who have cultivated Bohemian literature. He was educated at Prague, and joined the Jesuits. He assisted Pelzel in his "Biographies of Bohemian Authors and Artists," and gained distinction by his researches into the language and literature of the Slavonic nations. He wrote numerous works, of which the most important are a "Grammar of the Bohemian Language," a "History of the Bohemian Language and Literature," (1792,) a "German and Bohemian Dictionary," and "Principles of the Old Slavic Dialect," ("Institutiones Linguæ Slavicæ Dialecti Veteris," 1822,) which is highly prized by the Russians. He was subject to frequent attacks of insanity, and in 1801 was in a lunatic-asylum. Died in 1829.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" F. PALACKY, "J. Dobrowski's Leben und Wirken," 1833.

Dobson, (HENRY AUSTIN,) an English poet, was born at Plymouth, January 18, 1840, and entered the

British civil service in 1856. He published "Vignettes in Rhyme," etc., (1873,) "Proverbs in Porcelain," (1877,) and many occasional poems, chiefly graceful lyrics, often cast in French rather than English forms. In prose he has written lives of Fielding, Steele, Goldsmith, Walpole, and Hogarth, "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," (1892–96,) with other works and encyclopædia contributions. Died 1921.

Dob'son, (GEORGE EDWARD,) zoologist, was born in Ireland in 1844, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and devoted himself actively to zoological study. He has written monographs on the Insectivora and the Asiatic Chiroptera, and contributed various articles on the mammalia to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Dob'son, (MATTHEW,) F.R.S., an English physician, who practised at Liverpool and Bath. He wrote a "Medical Commentary on Fixed Air" and some other scientific treatises. Died in 1784.

Dobson, (WILLIAM,) a successful English painter of portraits and history, born in London in 1610, was apprenticed to a picture-dealer. Van Dyck introduced him to Charles I., whose portrait he painted. After the death of Van Dyck, Dobson succeeded him as court painter, and was considered the most excellent English portrait-painter of his time. Died in 1646.

Dobson, (WILLIAM CHARLES THOMAS,) a British painter, born at Hamburg in 1817. His father was an Englishman, and the younger Dobson since boyhood has lived in England. In 1872 he was made a full Academician. His works are mainly on historical and scriptural subjects. Died in 1898.

Docampo, do-kăm'po, (FLORIAN,) a Spanish historian, born at Zamora in 1513, became canon of the metropolitan church of Granada. At the request of Charles V., he undertook to write a history of Spain, and published in 1578 "The First Five Books of a General Chronicle of Spain," which throws much light on the origin and antiquities of that nation. It appears that he left the work unfinished when he died in 1590.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Doccum, van, văn dok'kŭm, or Doccom, (JAN,) a Dutch jurist, born at Doccum; died in 1540.

Doche, dosh, (JOSEPH DENIS,) a French composer of airs, etc., born in Paris in 1766; died in 1825.

Dochnahl, dok'năl, (FRIEDRICH JAKOB.) a German pomologist, born at Neustadt-on-the-Hardt, March 4, 1820. He wrote much on gardening, pomology, wine-making, and other branches of rural economy. He also introduced improved methods in wine-making.

Dóczi, dōt'see, (LOUIS,) in Hungarian **Dóczi** LAJOS, a Hungarian poet, born at Oedenburg in November, 1845. He became a lawyer and journalist, and a member of the Austro-Hungarian ministry. He wrote the tragedy "Utolsó Próféta," ("The Last Prophet," 1868,) and the celebrated comedy "Czók," ("The Kiss,") besides songs, novels, and translations from the German. His family name was formerly written DUX.

Dod, (ALBERT BALDWIN,) D.D., an American divine, son of Daniel Dod, noticed below, was born in Mendham, New Jersey, in 1805. He graduated at Princeton in 1822, and became tutor in that college in 1827, and professor of mathematics in 1830. Died at Princeton in 1845. Dr. Dod was an eloquent preacher, and one of the ablest contributors to the "Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review." A collection of his writings has been published.

Dod, (CHARLES ROGER,) an English journalist, born in 1793. For about twenty years he was connected with the London "Times," for which he wrote notices of eminent men who died in that period, and reported debates in Parliament. He published an annual called "The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain," (1840–56.) Died in 1855.

Dod, (DANIEL,) an American machinist, born in Virginia in 1788. He built the engine for the Savannah, which in 1819 made the first voyage across the Atlantic ever accomplished by steam. He was killed by a boiler-explosion on the East River, New York, in 1823.

Dod, (JOHN,) an English Puritan divine, born at Shotledge, in Cheshire, in 1547, ministered at Hanwell for about twenty years, and was suspended for nonconformity about 1598. He excelled in the knowledge of Hebrew, and is often called "the Decalogist," from his "Commentaries on the Decalogue," (1606.) In 1624 he became rector of Fawesley. Fuller, in his "Worthies," says, "John Dod was by nature a witty, by industry a learned, and by grace a godly divine." Died in 1645.

Dodart, (DENIS,) an eminent French physician, born in Paris in 1634, became physician to Louis XIV. He was chosen a professor of pharmacy in 1666, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1673. He contributed to this institution several treatises on natural history, medicine, etc., and made many experiments on insensible perspiration, the results of which were published in a work called "Statica Medicina Gallica," (1725.) He wrote the preface of a work which the Academy published on the "History of Plants." Died in 1707.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Dodart," 1707.

Dodd, (RALPH,) an English engineer, born in Northumberland about 1756, resided in London. He was the first projector of the Thames Tunnel, which, however, was not made in his time. He also planned the Surrey Canal, Vauxhall Bridge, and other works of public utility, and wrote an "Account of the Principal Canals in the World." Died in 1822.

Dodd, (ROBERT,) a skilful English painter of marine views, born in 1748. Among his works is "The Storm which sunk the Jamaica Fleet in 1782." Died about 1810.

Dodd, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English clergyman, born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, in 1729, was ordained in 1753, and became an eloquent and fashionable preacher of London. He was appointed chaplain to the king and preceptor to Philip Stanhope (Earl of Chesterfield) about 1764. He gained reputation by his writings, among which are "Reflections on Death," "The Visitor," "Sermons," "The Beauties of Shakspeare," and "Commentaries on Scripture." In 1777 he was convicted of forging the signature of Lord Chesterfield to a bond for £4000, for which he was executed. While confined for this offence, he wrote a poem entitled "Thoughts in Prison."

Dodd'ridge, written also **Doderidge**, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent English lawyer, born at Barnstaple in 1555. He was appointed the king's principal sergeant-at-law in 1607. From 1613 until his death he was a judge of the court of king's bench. He was a good scholar and a learned antiquary, and author of several works, among which are "The Lawyer's Light," "The English Lawyer," and "The Laws of Nobility." Died in 1628.

Doddridge, (PHILIP,) an eminent English dissenting minister, born in London in 1702, was a relative of the preceding, and was the twentieth child of a London merchant. After finishing his studies in a theological seminary at Kibworth, he began to preach at the same place in 1722. In 1729 he opened an academy for the education of candidates for the ministry at Northampton, where he was also employed as the minister of a dissenting church from that date until his death. He married a Miss Maris in 1730. As a minister, he was remarkable for his earnestness, fidelity, and fervent devotion. He wrote a large number of excellent and popular religious works, of which the most important are "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," (1744,) and "The Family Expositor," (3 vols., 1738,) which is an exposition of the Bible. These have been translated into many languages. The Rev. Robert Hall, in one of his letters, says, "Doddridge is now my prime favourite among divines." His work on the "Evidences of Christianity" has long been used as a text-book at Cambridge, England. He composed some of the best hymns which are used in the dissenting churches. In 1751 he visited Lisbon for his health; he died there the same year.

Dodd'ridge, (PHILIP,) an American lawyer, born in Brooke county, Virginia, in 1772. He acquired distinction as an advocate in trials by jury. In the Constitutional Convention of 1829–30 he represented several counties of western Virginia, and was the leader of the party which preferred a white basis of representation. Died in 1832.

Dodds, (ALFRED AMÉDÉE,) a French general, was born at Saint Louis, Senegal, in 1842. He entered

the marine infantry in 1864, and took part in the Franco-German war and the Cochin China and Tonking expeditions. In 1892 he was given chief command of the expedition against Dahomey. He served in Tonking in 1896. Was promoted grand officer of the Legion of Honour in 1892.

Doderidge. See DODDRIDGE.

Döderlein or **Doederlein,** (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) an eminent German Protestant divine and critic, born at Windsheim, in Bavaria, about 1746, was versed in the Oriental languages. He was chosen professor of theology at Altdorf in 1772. He made from the Hebrew text a Latin version of Isaiah, with notes, (1775,) which, says Silvestre de Sacy, "is written in an elegant style." Among his chief works are a "Summary of the Instruction of a Christian Theologian," ("Summa Institutionis Theologi Christiani," 1782,) and (in German) "The Christian Doctrine adapted to the Wants of our Time," (1785.) He contributed to introduce a new theological system opposed to the doctrines of the first Reformers. In 1782 he became professor of theology at Jena. Died in 1792.

Döderlein or **Doederlein,** (LUDWIG,) a son of the preceding, born at Jena in 1791, was a distinguished philologist. He became professor of philology at Erangen in 1827. He published "Latin Synonyms and Etymologies," (6 vols., 1826–38,) a "Manual of Latin Synonymy," (1839,) an edition of "Tacitus," (1847,) and other works. Died in 1863.

Dodge, (EBENEZER,) D.D., LL.D., a Baptist educator, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, April 21, 1819, graduated at Brown University in 1840, and at Newton Theological Institution in 1845. He became in 1853 a professor in the theological department of Madison University, Hamilton, New York, and in 1868 president of the university. He published "Evidences of Christianity," "Theological Lectures," etc. Died Jan. 5, 1890.

Dodge, (MARY ABIGAIL,) a popular and piquant American writer, born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, about 1838. Among her works, written under the pseudonym of GAIL HAMILTON, are "Country Living and Country Thinking," (1862,) "Gala Days," (1863,) "A New Atmosphere," (1864,) "Woman's Wrongs: a Counter-Irritant," (1868,) "Battle of the Books," (1870,) "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness," (1871,) "Twelve Miles from a Lemon," "Sermons to the Clergy," (1875,) "What Think Ye of Christ?" "Wool-Gathering," "Our Common School System," (1880,) etc. Died August 17, 1896.

Dodge, (MARY MAPES,) an American author, born in New York city, a daughter of Professor J. J. Mapes. In 1873 she became editor of "Saint Nicholas," a magazine for children. Her writings include "The Irvington Stories," (1865,) "A Few Friends," (1869,) "Rhymes and Jingles," (1875,) "Along the Way," (poems, 1879,) "Donald and Dorothy," (1883,) etc. Died August 21, 1905.

Dodge, (THEODORE AYRAULT,) an American soldier, born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, May 28, 1842. He received a military education in Berlin, and studied at University College, London, and at Heidelberg, graduating from the University of London. He enlisted as a private volunteer soldier in 1861, serving, chiefly in Virginia, with great distinction, and attaining the rank of major and brevet-colonel. He served in the regular army, 1866–70, and was then retired. He published an excellent "Bird's-Eye View of the Civil War," (1883,) and other works. Died Oct. 26, 1909.

Dodg'son, (CHARLES LUTWIDGE,) an English author, famous for his writings under the *nom-de-plume* of "Lewis Carroll," was born in 1833, graduated from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1854, took orders in 1861, and was mathematical lecturer in his college from 1855 to 1881. His "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," (1865,) and "Through the Looking-Glass," (1872,) have become juvenile classics and have been widely translated. He wrote other works in the same vein and a number of mathematical treatises. He died January 14, 1898.

Dod'ing-ton, (GEORGE BUBB,) Lord Melcombe, an English courtier and politician, born in 1691. He was elected to Parliament in 1715, and sent as ambassador to Spain. In 1820 he inherited a large fortune from his uncle, George Dodington, whose name he then assumed. In 1724 he became a lord of the treasury and a partisan of Walpole, whom he deserted in 1740. In 1761 he was raised to the peerage, as Lord Melcombe. He wrote some poetical pieces, and left a Diary, which gives an insight into the cabals and intrigues of his time, together with a candid exposure of his own venality and egotism. He was the patron of Young, Thomson, and Fielding. Died in 1762.

Dodoens, do-doons', [Lat. DODONÆ'US; Fr. DODONÉE, do'do'nā',] (REMBERT,) an eminent botanist and physician, was born at Malines, or, according to some authorities, in Friesland, about 1518. He was one of those who contributed most to the progress of botany in the sixteenth century. He became physician to the emperor Maximilian II. in 1570, and to Rodolph II. in 1576. About 1580 he was chosen professor of medicine at Leyden. Before that date he had published several works on botany, with fine figures. The plates of some of these were lent to him by L'Ecluse. In 1583 he summed up his previous labours in a "History of Plants," ("Stirpium Historiæ Pemptades,") a work of great erudition, illustrated with 1300 engravings. He was author of "Praxis Medica," and other works. Died in 1585.

Do-do-næ'us, a surname of JUPITER, which see.

Dodonée or **Dodonæus.** See DODOENS.

Dodsley, (ROBERT,) a noted English bookseller and author, born near Mansfield in 1709, lived in London. He was a footman in early life, and in 1732 published a volume of verses entitled "The Footman's Miscellany." His drama "The Toyshop" gained him the friendship of Pope, and was performed with great success in 1735. He then opened a bookstore in Pall Mall, which was much frequented by authors and literary amateurs. He prospered in business, and became one of the principal booksellers in London. In 1737 he produced the farce of "The King and the Miller of Mansfield," which was greatly applauded. The popular and ingenious "Economy of Human Life," which appeared anonymously in 1750, is generally ascribed to him. His tragedy of "Cleone" was performed in 1758 with complete success. Dr. Johnson said, "If Otway had written it, no other of his pieces would have been remembered." He published a "Select Collection of Old Plays," which is highly prized. He purchased Dr. Johnson's poem of "London" (1738) for ten guineas, and his "Vanity of Human Wishes" for fifteen guineas. Dodsley was the author of other works, not named above, and was the projector of literary enterprises in which the most eminent talents of the time were enlisted. Died in 1764.

See "Biographia Britannica;" JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets."

Dod'son, (JAMES,) an English mathematician, published various works on mathematics. Died in 1757.

Dodsworth, (ROGER,) an English antiquary, born in Yorkshire in 1585, wrote 122 volumes on antiquities, which remain as manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. He co-operated with Dugdale in the "Monasticon Anglicanum." Died in 1654. He was patronized by General Lord Fairfax, who bequeathed the above-mentioned manuscripts to the Bodleian Library.

Dodvens. See DOUDYNS.

Dod'well, (Colonel EDWARD,) a British antiquary and artist, produced in 1818 a "Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece," richly illustrated, which is esteemed one of the best works on that subject. It was followed by a costly volume, entitled "Thirty Views in Greece," (1821.) From 1800, when he left college, until his death, he passed the most of his time on the continent. He died in Rome in 1832, leaving drawings of "Cyclopean or Pelasgic Remains in Greece and Italy," which have since been published.

Dodwell, (HENRY,) a theologian and chronologist, born in Dublin about 1642, settled in London in 1674, and adopted the profession of author and critic, in which he displayed great learning and industry. In 1688 he was chosen Camden professor of history at Oxford; but, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William III., he was removed about 1691. He wrote several works on theology and chronology, among which are "Annals of Thucydides and Xenophon," (1696,) "Annotations on

the Greek Geographers," "Dissertations on the Ancient Cycles of the Greeks and Romans," etc., (1701,) and a discourse proving that the soul is naturally mortal, and that the bishops have the power of giving immortality, (1706.) The last work excited much controversy, and naturally gave especial offence to the dissenters. Died in 1711.

See BROKESBY, "Life of Henry Dodwell," 1715; MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii.

Dodwell, (WILLIAM,) a son of the preceding, born in 1709, became prebendary of Salisbury and Archdeacon of Berks. He published sermons and treatises on theology, among which is "The Sick Man's Companion." Died in 1785.

Doebereiner. See DÖBEREINER.

Doederlein. See DÖDERLEIN.

Doellinger. See DÖLLINGER.

Doenniges. See DÖNNIGES.

Doerfel. See DÖRFEL.

Doerflinger or **Doerfling.** See DERFFLINGER.

Doeringk. See DÖRINGK.

Does, van der. See DOUSA.

Does, van der, vän der doos, (ANTOON,) a Dutch engraver, born at the Hague in 1610; died about 1680.

Does, van der, (JACOB,) called THE ELDER, a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam about 1620, was a pupil of N. Moyaert. He finished his studies in Rome, and settled at the Hague. He imitated Van der Laer with success, and painted animals and figures with skill. Died in 1673 at Amsterdam.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Does, van der, (JACOB,) THE YOUNGER, a Dutch painter of history, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1654. He studied under Dujardin and Lairesse. Died in Paris in 1693.

Does, van der, (PETER,) a Dutch admiral, who acted a brilliant part in the war which liberated the Dutch from Spanish domination. About 1598 he obtained command of a large fleet, with which he attacked the coast of Spain and pillaged several colonies. Died in the island of Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, in 1599.

See VAN DER AA, "Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden."

Does, van der, (SIMON,) a son of Jacob the elder, born at Amsterdam in 1653, was a skilful landscape-painter. He worked at the Hague, Antwerp, and other places. His works have found their way into the cabinets of various foreign countries. Died about 1700.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Doeveren, van, vän doo'vẹr-en, (WOUTER,) a Dutch medical writer, born in Zealand in 1730, became professor of medicine at Leyden in 1771. Died in 1783.

Dog'gett, (DAVID SETH,) D.D., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, born in Virginia in 1810, was educated at the University of Virginia. He began to preach in 1829, and was afterwards a professor in Randolph Macon College. He was chosen a bishop in 1866, and died in Richmond, Virginia, October 25, 1880.

Dog'gett or **Dog'get,** (THOMAS,) an Irish actor, born in Dublin; died in 1721.

Dogiel, dôg'yĕl, (MATTHEW,) a Polish historian, born about 1715, became rector of a college at Wilna. He wrote an important work on Polish diplomacy, "Codex Diplomaticus Regni Poloniæ," (1758.) Died in 1760.

Doglioni, dôl-yo'nee, (GIOVANNI NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian historical writer, born at Udine, published in 1598 a "History of Venice from its Origin to 1597."

Dohm, dōm, (CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) a German diplomatist and historical writer, born at Lemgo in 1751. He entered the civil service of Prussia about 1778, became privy councillor in 1783, and was employed in several missions. He represented Prussia in the Congress of Rastadt in 1797. In 1807 he entered the council of state of Jerome Bonaparte. He wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of my Time," (1814–19, 5 vols.,) which is regarded as an important work. Died in 1820.

Dohna, von, fon dō'nȧ, (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born in 1661, was governor of the prince Frederick William who became King of Prussia. He was afterwards appointed first minister of Frederick I. and Frederick William II. Died in 1728.

Dohna, von, (CHRISTOPH,) born in Prussia in 1702, was made lieutenant-general in 1751, and served with distinction in the Seven Years' war. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Zorndorf, and defeated Haddik in 1758. Died in 1762.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Dohrn, dōrn, (ANTON,) a German zoologist, a son of K. A. Dohrn, was born at Stettin, December 29, 1840. He studied at Königsberg, Bonn, Jena, and Berlin, and in 1870 founded the great zoological station at Naples, which before 1880 had become one of the most noted schools and laboratories of natural science in the world. His earlier studies were devoted to insects, his later mainly to marine invertebrates. He wrote many valuable papers on natural science. Died Sept. 29, 1909.

Dohrn, (HEINRICH,) a brother of Anton Dohrn, was born at Brunswick, April 16, 1838. Educated in Bonn, Zurich, and Berlin, he travelled extensively, and acquired fame as a student of malacology. He was (1874–79) in the Prussian House of Deputies, and has since been several times elected to the German Reichstag as a liberal.

Dohrn, (KARL AUGUST,) a German entomologist, the father of Anton Dohrn, was born at Stettin, January 27, 1806. Besides making great collections in science, he published several volumes of plays from the Spanish, and many songs from the Swedish. He has also been active in politics.

Doig, (DAVID,) a Scottish writer and classical scholar, born in 1719, taught school at Stirling. He contributed several articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and addressed to Lord Kames two "Letters on the Savage State," (1792.) Died in 1800.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Doigny du Ponceau, dwȧn'ye' dü pôn'sō', a French poet, born in Maine about 1750; died in 1830.

Doissin, dwȧ'sȧn', (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit, born in America in 1721, excelled in Latin poetry. He wrote, besides other works, "Sculptura, Carmen," (1752,) a poem on sculpture, and "Scalptura," a poem on engraving. Died in Paris in 1753.

Dökkalfar. See ELVES.

Dol-ą-bel'lą, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman of patrician rank and profligate habits, born about 70 B.C. He married Cicero's daughter Tullia. He was an adherent of Cæsar in the civil war, and fought for him at Pharsalia. He obtained the consulship soon after the death of Cæsar, 44 B.C. At first he favoured the senate against Antony; but he soon went over to the interest of the latter, who probably gave him a large bribe. He commanded an expedition to Syria, where he was defeated by Cassius, and, being besieged in Laodicea, committed suicide, 43 B.C.

Dolabella, do-lȧ-bel'lȧ, (TOMMASO,) an Italian painter, born at Belluno in 1570, worked in Cracow. Died in 1650.

Dōl'bēar, (AMOS EMERSON,) an American physicist, born at Norwich, Connecticut, November 10, 1837, graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1866, and at the University of Michigan in 1867. He was professor in Kentucky University, 1867–74, and in 1874 became professor of physics and astronomy in Tufts College. He made a number of inventions in telegraphy, and published "Chemical Tables," "Art of Projecting," "The Speaking Telephone," "Matter, Ether, and Motion," "Natural Philosophy," etc. Died in 1910.

Dol'bẹn, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born at Stanwick in 1625. He fought for the king at Marston Moor and at York in the civil war. In 1656 he was ordained, and officiated at Oxford several years. He was rewarded with several benefices at the restoration, (1660,) became Bishop of Rochester in 1666, lord high almoner in 1675 and Archbishop of York in 1683. A few of his sermons were printed. Died in 1686.

Dolce, dol'chȧ, or **Dolci,** dol'chee, (CARLO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Florence in 1616, was a pupil of Jacopo Vignali. He confined his talents to religious subjects, except a few portraits. The Emperor of Germany invited him to his court, where he painted several portraits of the imperial family. Among his master-pieces are "Christ on Mount Olivet," and a

"Holy Family." His works have an exquisite finish, a soft and harmonious colouring, and are remarkable for a tender and sentimental expression. His pictures are prized as ornaments in many well-chosen collections. Died at Florence in 1686.

Dolce, (LUIGI,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Venice in 1508. He translated Cicero's Orations, and other ancient authors, and wrote, among other works, "Jocasta," a tragedy, (1549,) a "Life of Charles V.," (1551,) and a Dialogue on Painting, called "Aretino," (1557.) Died about 1568.

Dolci. See DOLCE, (CARLO.)

Dole, (NATHAN HASKELL,) author, was born at Chelsea, Massachusetts, August 31, 1852. He engaged in educational and journalistic work, translated various novels from the Russian, Spanish, French, and German, and published some volumes of poems, "History of the Turko-Russian War of 1877–78," etc. His brother, CHARLES FLETCHER DOLE, is the author of "The American Citizen," "The Coming People," and other works.

Dole, (SANFORD BALLARD,) was born in the Hawaiian Islands, of American parentage, April 23, 1844. He studied law in the United States, engaged in practice in Honolulu, and became a member of the Hawaiian legislature and judge of the supreme court 1887–93. He was a leader in the reform movement of 1887, and after the revolution of 1893 was made president of the new republic. The annexation of Hawaii to the United States, accomplished in 1898, was advocated by him, and he was made governor of the islands. In 1903 he was appointed U. S. district judge of the Territory of Hawaii. Died 1926 at Honolulu.

Dolet, do'lā', (ETIENNE,) a learned Frenchman, born at Orléans in 1509, gained a wide reputation by his writings on theology, literature, etc., which also exposed him to persecution. He lived for some time at Lyons, where he established a printing-press and published some of his own works, for which he was imprisoned. In 1543 the Parliament condemned his books to be burned, as too favourable to the new doctrines. About 1546 the author himself, on a false charge of atheism, suffered death by fire. Among his works, in Latin, are a "Dialogue on the Imitation of Cicero," written against Erasmus, a "Commentary on the Latin Language," (1536,) and "Summary of the Acts of Francis I.," (1540.) He was a friend of Bonaventure Desperiers. "The French language," says A. F. Didot, "owes him much for his treatises, translations, [from Cicero and Plato,] and poesies."

Dolgoruki or **Dolgorouki**, dol'go-roo'kee, (IVAN MIKHAILOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian poet, born at Moscow about 1760, attained high dignities in the public service. From 1802 to 1812 he was Governor of Vladimir. He wrote many articles for literary journals, and gained a high reputation by his poetical epistles and satires. Died in 1823.

Dolgoruki, (VASSILI VLADIMIROVITCH,) a Russian prince and field-marshal, born in 1667. He was sent as ambassador to France and Germany by Peter the Great. In 1726 Catherine I. appointed him general-in-chief, and sent him on an expedition against Persia. Peter II. raised him to the rank of field-marshal in 1728. Soon after this date he lost the favour of the court, and was imprisoned, but was restored in 1741. Died in 1746.

Dolgoruki, (YAKOF FEODOROVITCH,) a Russian prince, born in 1639. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1696 and 1697 against the Turks, and obtained the rank of general. In 1700 he was made prisoner at Narva by the Swedes, who detained him ten years. He was made a senator by Peter I. Died in 1720.

Dollinger or **Doellinger**, (IGNAZ,) a German physiologist, born at Bamberg in 1770. In 1826 he became professor of anatomy at Munich. Among his principal works are "Elements of Physiology," (1835,) and "On the Importance of Comparative Anatomy." Died in 1841.

Döllinger or **Doellinger**, (JOHANN JOSEPH IGNAZ,) a learned Catholic theologian, son of the preceding, born at Bamberg in 1799. He became professor of ecclesiastical history and canon law at Munich in 1826. He has published "Origin of Christianity," (1833–35,) a "Treatise on the History of the Church," (1838), "The Papacy and the State of the Church," (1861,) and "Papal Myths of the Middle Ages," (1869.) He was always an active opponent of papal aggressions, and by his opposition to the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope he incurred a sentence of excommunication in 1871. He was looked upon as a leader of the so-called Old Catholics, and presided over their conference in 1874. Died Jan. 10, 1890.

Dol'li-ver, (JONATHAN PRENTISS,) senator, born in Preston county, West Virginia, in 1858. He was elected to Congress in 1889, appointed senator in 1900 and elected 1901 and 1907. He was distinguished for fine oratorical powers and became a leader of the "insurgent" senators. Died October 15, 1910.

Dol'lond, (JOHN,) an eminent English optician, born in London in 1706. A silk-weaver by trade, he employed his leisure in study, and became a profound mathematician and a good linguist. About 1752 he retired from the trade of weaver, and became a practical optician in partnership with his son. They made improvements in the art, and became celebrated for their telescopes. About 1757 he made an important discovery respecting the dispersion (or aberration) of light, and wrote a treatise on the subject, for which the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal. The result of this discovery was the achromatic telescope. In 1761 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and became optician to the king. He published various scientific papers. Died September 30, 1761.

See JOHN KELLY, "Life of J. Dollond."

Dollond, (PETER,) a son of the preceding, born about 1730, was a worthy successor of his father, under whose tuition he attained great proficiency in mathematics. From 1766 until 1804 he and his brother John were partners, and maintained a high reputation by their skill as opticians. In 1804 John died, and Peter took as a partner his nephew, George Huggins, who then changed his name to Dollond. Peter died in 1820. George died in 1852. The former had improved Hadley's quadrant, and written a treatise on telescopes.

Dolomieu, de, deh do'lo'me-uh', (DÉODAT GUI SYLVAIN TANCRÈDE DE **Gratet**—grā'tā',) a celebrated French geologist and mineralogist, born at Dolomieu, in Dauphiné, in 1750, was the son of the Marquis of Dolomieu. He was admitted into the order of Malta, in which he remained until about 1770, when he killed one of his companions in a duel. While confined for this offence, he became a student of the natural sciences. After his release he formed a friendship with La Rochefoucauld, by whose influence he was chosen a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences. About 1777 he returned to Malta, where he was promoted to some offices in the order. From Malta he made scientific excursions to Sicily and Italy for several years, during which he wrote treatises on volcanoes. He returned to France in 1791, composed some important articles on geology for the "Journal de Physique," and traversed on foot all parts of that country, with the geologist's hammer in his hand.

In 1796 he was appointed professor in the School of Mines, and was chosen a member of the Institute. He was one of the savants selected to attend Bonaparte in his expedition to Egypt in 1798, and was delighted with such an opportunity to pursue his favourite studies in a new field of inquiry. After a hasty survey of a part of Lower Egypt, he sailed for France in March, 1799, and was taken prisoner by the Neapolitans, (then at war with the French,) who kept him in a dungeon and treated him with great cruelty. Efforts were vainly made by several sovereign powers for his release, which could not be obtained until the victory of Marengo compelled Naples to make a treaty in which his liberation was positively stipulated. He arrived at Paris in March, 1801, and found that he had been appointed professor of mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History. He delivered one course of lectures, then made a journey to the Alps, and died in November, 1801. During his imprisonment, though deprived of pen and ink, he wrote a "Treatise on Mineralogical Philosophy"

and a "Memoir on Mineral Species," using the smoke of his lamp as a substitute for ink.

See notice, by CUVIER, in the "Biographie Universelle;" LACÉPÈDE, "Notice historique sur la Vie de Dolomieu," 1802; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1804.

Dolscius, dols'tsɔ-ûs, (PAUL,) a German Hellenist, born at Plauen in 1526, was a friend of Melanchthon. Died in 1589.

Domairi. See ADDEMEERE.

Domairon, do'mȧ'rŏN', (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Béziers in 1745, wrote "The General Principles of Belles-Lettres," (1785,) and other works. Died in 1807.

Domard, do'mȧR', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French engraver of medals and gems, born in Paris in 1792; died in 1858.

Domat, do'mȧ', or **Daumat**, dō'mȧ', (JEAN,) an eminent French jurist, born at Clermont in Auvergne in 1625. He had intimate relations with the recluses of Port-Royal, especially with Pascal, who at his death intrusted to him his private papers. The details of his virtuous and useful life have not been recorded. His reputation is founded on a great systematic work entitled "The Civil Laws in their Natural Order," (1689.) Many persons had attempted to systematize the confused and ill-digested materials of Roman law; but no one succeeded so perfectly as Domat, who is considered the most eminent jurist of his age. He received a pension from Louis XIV. D'Aguesseau, a most competent judge, spoke of him with profound respect. Domat was for many years king's advocate in the presidial court of Clermont. Died in Paris in 1695.

See EUGÈNE CAUCHY, "Études sur Domat," 1852; VICTOR COUSIN'S article in the "Journal des Savants," 1843; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Port-Royal;" CARRÉ, "Notice historique sur Domat," prefixed to his works, Paris, 1822. WILLIAM STRAHAN'S translation (1722) of the writings of Domat has been often reprinted.

Dombay, von, fon dom'bī, (FRANZ,) an Austrian Orientalist, born in Vienna in 1758, was appointed interpreter to the court for Oriental languages in 1792. He published "Geschichte der Scherifen," a "History of the Shereefs," (princes of Morocco,) (1801,) a "Persian Grammar," (1804,) and other works, which are commended by Silvestre de Sacy. Died in 1810.

Dombey, dôN'bȧ', (JOSEPH,) a French botanist and physician, born at Mâcon in 1742, studied botany at Paris under Jussieu. He received a commission from Turgot, the prime minister, to visit South America and collect such useful plants as could be profitably cultivated in France, and arrived at Callao in 1778. He traversed Peru, Chili, etc., discovered mines of gold and quicksilver, and had many romantic adventures. Returning home, he landed at Cadiz in 1785 with an immense collection, of which, it is stated, the Spanish officials confiscated half and damaged the other half. Buffon procured for him a pension of six thousand livres. Dombey was living at Lyons when it was besieged in 1793, after which he obtained a mission to the United States. On the voyage thither he was taken by privateers, and imprisoned in Montserrat, where he died about 1794. The French regard him as one of the most enterprising and successful explorers of the domain of botany in the eighteenth century. As he was unable to defray the expense of publishing the results of his researches in Peru, he placed his herbal in the hands of L'Héritier, who prepared a Flora of Peru, which he left in manuscript.

See DELEUZE, "Notice sur Dombey," in the "Annales du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dombrowski, dom-brov'skee, (JOHN HENRY,) an able Polish general, born in the palatinate of Cracow in 1755. In the effort for independence which the Poles began about 1791, he took a prominent part, and obtained the rank of general. He was compelled to surrender to Suwarrow in November, 1794, when his nation ceased to exist. In 1797 he entered the service of the Cisalpine Republic, for which he formed and commanded a Polish legion. He displayed great valour and ability at Trebbia, (1799,) where he commanded a wing of the French army. After the battle of Jena (1806) Bonaparte called him to Poland, where he raised an army of 30,000 Poles. As general of division, Dombrowski gained victories at Dirschau and at Bromberg in 1809. He was wounded at Berezina in 1812, but continued to fight for Bonaparte until 1814. Died in 1818.

See L. CHODZKO, "Histoire des Légions Polonaises en Italie," 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Domenech, dom'ę-nĕk', (EMMANUEL HENRI DIEUDONNÉ,) a French priest, born at Lyons, November 4, 1825. He was a missionary in Texas and Mexico, and was afterwards a chaplain and almoner in the service of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. He published various works respecting Texas, Mexico, and the Western plains. His "Manuscrit pictographique américain," (1860,) which he declared to be the reproduction of a document in a native Mexican ideographic style of writing, and his "Histoire du Méxique, Juarez et Maximilien," (3 vols., 1868,) were both the subjects of severe criticism. Died in 1886.

Domenichi, do-mĕn'e-kee or do-mā'ne-kee, (LUIGI,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Piacenza, lived at Venice and at Florence, where he was patronized by Duke Cosimo I. He translated into Italian Plutarch's "Lives," (1555,) Pliny's "Natural History," (1561,) and other works. He also wrote several original works, among which are "The Nobility of Women," ("La Nobilità delle Donne,") and "The Court Lady," ("La Donna di Corte.") Died in 1564.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Domenichi, da, dȧ do-mĕn'e-kee or do-mā'ne-kee, (DOMENICO,) a learned prelate, born in Venice in 1416, lived many years in Rome. He was made referendary by Calixtus III., nuncio by another pope, and Bishop of Brescia by Paul II. He wrote a "Treatise on the Episcopal Dignity," and many other works on theology. Died in 1478.

Domenichino, do-mĕn-e-kee'no, [Fr. DOMINIQUIN, do'me'ne'kȧN',] an eminent Italian painter, whose proper name was DOMENICO ZAMPIERI, do-mĕn'e-ko dzȧm-pe-ā'ree, was born at Bologna in 1581. He studied under Annibal Caracci in Rome, where he remained some years and was patronized as a painter and architect by Gregory XV. He afterwards worked in Naples, where he died in 1641. He painted in oil and in fresco, was a good colorist, and excelled both in history and landscapes. Among his master-pieces are "The Martyrdom of Saint Agnes," and the "Communion of Saint Jerome," finished about 1612, which is to be seen in the Vatican opposite Raphael's "Transfiguration." Some judges, as Caracci and N. Poussin, estimate him as scarcely inferior to any painter except Raphael, Correggio, and Titian.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MALVASIA, "Felsina Pittrice;" BOLOGNINI-AMORINI, "Vita di Domenico Zampieri," 1839; BELLORI, "Vite de' Pittori;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" LECARPENTIER, "Notice sur D. Zampieri," 1812.

Domenici, do-mĕn'e-chee or do-mā'ne-chee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Treviso, lived about 1530, and died at the age of thirty-five. He is called one of the best pupils of Titian.

Domenico. See DOMINIC, SAINT.

Domenico, do-mĕn'e-ko, (ALEXIS,) [Fr. DOMINIQUE LE GREC, do'me'nèk' lęh grĕk,] called IL GRECO, (ęl grā'ko,) an artist, born in the Greek Archipelago about 1547, was a pupil of Titian in Venice. He excelled in painting, sculpture, and architecture, and imitated the manner of Titian with success. In his later years he worked in Toledo and other cities of Spain, where he produced many admired paintings and formed some able pupils. He designed a church in Toledo, and adorned it with sculptures and pictures. Died in 1625.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Domenico d'Asciano. See BARTOLO, (DOMENICO.)

Domenico de' Barbieri, do-mĕn'e-ko dȧ bar-be-ā'ree, or **Domenico Fiorentino**, (fe-o-rĕn-tee'no,) a painter, sculptor, and engraver, born at Florence in 1506; died in 1560.

Domenico degli Camei, do-mĕn'e-ko dȧl'yee kȧ-mā'ee, an Italian artist, born at Milan, derived his surname from his skill in engraving gems in relief, or cameos. His family name was COMPAGNI. Vasari speaks with admiration of his portraits of Ludovico Sforza and other princes, which are among the most precious monuments of modern iconography. Died about 1490.

Domenico Veneziano, do-mĕn'e-ko vā-nĕt-se-ä'no, or DOMENICO OF VENICE, an Italian painter, born about 1408, is said to have been the first who painted in oil at Florence. He was assassinated by Castagno, the painter, about 1462. (See CASTAGNO.)

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Domergue, do'mĕrg', (FRANÇOIS URBAIN,) a French grammarian, born at Aubagne in 1745, settled in Paris about 1790, and a few years later was chosen a member of the Institute. He was the author of "Orthographic Exercises," and other grammatical works. Died in 1810.

Dom'ett, (ALFRED,) an English poet, born at Camberwell Grove, Surrey, May 20, 1811, was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1841, and lived in New Zealand from 1842 to 1871, holding high offices under various colonial governments. He returned in 1871 to England. Among his works are "Poems," (1832,) "Venice, a Poem," (1839,) "Ranolf and Amohia," (1872,) "Flotsam and Jetsam," (1877,) and some writings on the laws and public affairs of New Zealand. He is understood to be the hero of Robert Browning's poem "Waring." Died in 1887.

Dom'ett, written also **Domott**, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English admiral, born in Devonshire about 1754, served under Rodney and Nelson against the French. Died in 1828.

Domingo, do-mĕng'go, (LUIS,) a Spanish painter and sculptor, born at Valencia in 1718; died in 1767.

Domingo de Guzman. See DOMINIC, SAINT.

Dom'I-nic, [Sp. DOMINGO DE GUZMAN, do-mĕng'go dā gooth-män'; Fr. DOMINIQUE, do'me'nēk'; It. DOMENICO, do-mĕn'e-ko,] SAINT, the founder of the order of Dominicans, was born at Calahorra, in Old Castile, in 1170. Having become noted for his zeal and eloquence as a preacher, he was admitted in 1198 into the chapter of the Bishop of Osma, whom he assisted in his efforts to convert the Albigenses in France. According to the Catholics, he performed many miracles, and offered to sell himself as a slave in order to raise money for charitable purposes. He appears to have been one of the instigators of the crusade against the Albigenses about 1212, in which many thousands of those people perished. In 1215 he founded the order of Preaching Friars, or Dominicans, which was approved by the pope in 1216 and was rapidly multiplied in Christendom. Their rules exact rigorous fasting and total abstinence from flesh. The design of the founder was to make the conversion of heretics their special pursuit. In France they were often called Jacobins. Dominic became the first general of the order. The pope created in his favour the office of Master of the Sacred Palace, which is always filled by a Dominican. He died in 1221, and was canonized by Gregory IX. in 1234.

See TOURON, "Vie de Saint-Dominique," 1739; CASTILLO, "Historia del Santo Domingo," 1612–22; LACORDAIRE, "Vie de Saint-Dominique," 1840; BOTTONI, "Vita di San Domenico," 3 vols., 1789.

Dominici, dä, dä do-mee'ne-chee, (BERNARDO,) a Neapolitan artist, published "The Lives of Neapolitan Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (3 vols., 1742–45.)

Dominikus, do-mee'ne-kŭs, (JAKOB,) a German historian, born at Rheinbergen in 1764. Among his works, which are highly commended, are "Ferdinand, Duke of Alva," (1796,) and "Henry IV. of France," (2 vols., 1797.)

Dominique. See DOMENICO and DOMINIC, SAINT.

Dominique Barrière, do'me'nēk' bă're-ăir', a French engraver, born at Marseilles in 1622, worked at Rome.

Dominique le Greo. See DOMENICO, (ALEXIS.)

Dominiquin. See DOMENICHINO.

Dominis, de, dä dom'e-nēss, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian theologian, born in the isle of Arba, near Dalmatia, in 1566. He gained early distinction as professor of philosophy and mathematics at Padua, and became Archbishop of Spalatro. Before this promotion he wrote a curious treatise on light, "On the Rays of Light and Vision in Perspective Glasses and in the Rainbow," ("De Radiis Visus et Lucis in Vitris perspectivis et Iride," 1611,) in which the phenomenon of the rainbow was explained for the first time. About 1615 he removed to England, turned Protestant, and was appointed Dean of Windsor by James I. He published arguments against Popery in his work "On the Ecclesiastical Republic," ("De Republica Ecclesiastica," 1617.) He returned to Italy in 1622, and abjured the doctrines of that work. On a suspicion that he was about to recant again, he was imprisoned at Rome, and died in prison in 1624.

See VOLTAIRE, "Lettres philosophiques;" LIMBORCH, "Historia Inquisitionis."

Domitian, do-mish'ē-an, [Lat. DOMITIA'NUS; Fr. DOMITIEN, do'me'sē'ăN',] or, more fully, **Ti'tus Fla'vius Domitia'nus**, a Roman emperor, the second son of Vespasian, born in 51 A.D., succeeded his brother Titus in 81. Though his character was depraved and cruel, he at first affected a zeal for public virtue and justice. He was defeated by the Dacians, and made a disgraceful treaty, by which he bound himself to pay them tribute. His armies were generally unsuccessful, except in Britain, which was conquered by Agricola. He married Domitia Longina, to whom he gave the title of Augusta. Many innocent persons fell victims to his suspicions, his cruelty, or his rapacity. He banished the philosophers and literati, among whom was Epictetus. One of his favourite pastimes was hunting and killing flies. A conspiracy was formed among his guards and courtiers, and he was killed in his palace in 96 A.D., when the senate chose Nerva as his successor.

See TACITUS, "Historia;" SUETONIUS, "Domitianus;" NIEBUHR, "Römische Geschichte," vol. ii.; J. ARRHENIUS, "Vita Imperatoris Domitiani," 1696.

Domitianus. See DOMITIAN.

Domitianus, do-mish-e-ā'nus, (LUCIUS DOMITIUS,) a Roman general, who assumed the title of emperor in the reign of Diocletian. He was put to death in 288 A.D.

Dom-I-til'la or **Domitia**, do-mish'e-ä, the wife of the emperor Vespasian, was the mother of Titus and Domitian. She died before the accession of Vespasian.

Domitius Afer. See AFER.

Domitius Ahenobarbus. See AHENOBARBUS.

Dommartin, do'mär'tăN', (ELZÉARD AUGUSTE,) a French general, born in 1768, distinguished himself at the battle of the Pyramids and at El Arish. He was killed at Rosetta in 1799.

Domnus. See DONUS.

Don, (DAVID,) a Scottish botanist, born at Forfar in 1800. He went to London in 1819, and gained reputation by a "Monograph on the Genus Saxifraga." In 1822 he was appointed librarian of the Linnæan Society to which he contributed several able botanical treatises. In 1825 he produced a valuable work on the plants of Nepaul, "Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis." He became professor of botany in King's College, London, in 1836. Died December 8, 1841.

Don, (GEORGE,) father of the preceding, born about 1770, was proprietor of a nursery and botanic garden at Forfar, and was a good botanist. Died in 1814.

Don, (Sir GEORGE,) a British general, born in 1754; died in 1832.

Don, (GEORGE,) a botanist, born in 1798, was a brother of David Don, noticed above. He made scientific excursions to Africa and South America, and published an excellent "System of Gardening and Botany," (4 vols., 1831–38.) Died in 1856.

Don'ald I., King of Scotland, is said to have been the first Christian king of that country. Died about 216 A.D.

Donald II., King of Scotland, reigned about four years, and died about 864 A.D.

Donald IV. or **VI.**, King of Scotland, reigned from 892 to 904 A.D.

Donald VIII., sometimes called **Donald Bane**, usurped the throne of Scotland in 1093. He was deposed by Edgar Atheling in 1098.

Donaldson, (JAMES,) LL.D., a Scottish author, born at Aberdeen, April 26, 1831. He was a professor in Aberdeen University 1881–86, and principal of the University of St. Andrews and of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard after 1886. He published "Lyra Græca," (1854,) "Critical History of Christian Literature," (1864–66,) etc. Died 1915.

Don'ald-son, (JOHN,) a skilful Scottish portrait-

painter, born in Edinburgh in 1737, lived some years in London. He published an "Essay on the Elements of Beauty," and a volume of poems. He was a very successful artist, especially in miniature. Died in 1801.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Don'ald-son, (Professor JOHN,) an eminent British agriculturist of the present age. He published a "Treatise on Manures and Grasses," (1842,) "Cultivated Plants of the Farm," (1847,) and "Agricultural Biography," (London, 1854,) which is said to be an excellent work.

Don'ald-son, (Rev. JOHN WILLIAM,) an English philologist, born in 1812, published Greek, Latin, and Hebrew grammars, and other works. Died about 1861.

Donaldson, (THOMAS LEVERTON,) an English architect, born in London about 1795. He published a "Collection of Doorways from Ancient and Modern Buildings in Greece and Italy," (1833.) In 1843 he became professor of architecture in University College, London. He was architect of All-Saints Church, London, and of other churches in or near that city. D. 1885.

Donaldson, (WALTER,) a Scottish writer, born at Aberdeen about 1575, published "Synopsis Œconomica."

Donat. See DONATUS.

Donatello, do-nȧ-tel'lo, (DONATO DI BELTO DI BARDO,) an eminent sculptor, born in Florence in 1383, worked in Florence, Venice, Rome, and Padua, and was highly successful. He was patronized by the famous Cosimo de' Medici. Among his best productions are bronze figures of Saint George, of Saint Mark, and of "Judith holding the Head of Holofernes." He excelled in the representation of historical events by bas-reliefs. His character was noble and liberal. Died in 1466. His works are commended for correctness of form, for propriety of attitude, and for power and truth of expression, sometimes reaching the pathetic and sublime.

See ANDREA FRANCIONI, "Elogio di Donatello," 1837; NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Donatello, (SIMONE,) a Florentine sculptor, brother of the preceding. He was invited to Rome in 1431 by Pope Eugene, and spent about twelve years in adorning one of the doors of Saint Peter's with bas-reliefs.

Donati, do-nȧ'tee, a noble and powerful Guelph family of Florence, which flourished about the end of the thirteenth century. Gemma Donati, the wife of Dante, was a member of this family.

Donati, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian Jesuit, poet, and antiquary, born at Sienna in 1584, professed rhetoric in Rome with distinction. He wrote, in Latin, a poem on the "Poetic Art," an epic poem named "Constantinus," (1640,) and an excellent work on the edifices of Rome, ("Roma vetus et recens," 1633,) which was perhaps superior to anything previously written on the antiquities of that city. Died in 1640.

Donati, (ANTONIO,) a Venetian naturalist, born in 1606; died in 1659.

Donati, do-nȧ'tee, (BINDO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence, wrote in the Tuscan language. He was ranked by Crescimbeni among the first writers of his time. Died about 1300.

Donati, (CORSO,) a Florentine noble, who was a leader of the Guelphs. By his talents and rank he acquired great influence in public affairs. About 1300 the people of Florence were divided into two factions, the Neri and Bianchi, (Blacks and Whites.) Corso Donati was the chief of the former party, which, by the aid of foreign troops under Charles de Valois, obtained power in 1301, when they banished or killed their principal rivals, of whom Dante was one. Donati soon lost his influence with his own party, was accused of tyrannical designs, and, failing to appear at the trial, was condemned in 1308, and destroyed himself.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Donati, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian astronomer, born at Pisa, December 16, 1826. He discovered in 1858 the great comet called by his name, and in 1864 became director of the Florentine Observatory. Died at Florence, September 20, 1873.

Donati or **Donato**, do-nȧ'to, (MARCELLO,) Count di Ponzano, (de pon-zȧ'no,) an Italian physician, born at Correggio in 1538. He wrote "De Medica Historia mirabili," (1586.) Died in 1602.

Donati, (VITALIANO,) an Italian physician, eminent as a naturalist, was born at Padua in 1713. Prompted by a passion for botany and other natural sciences, he traversed Italy for about eight years, and was employed by Pope Benedict XIV. to make collections for his college. He then explored Illyria, and undertook a description of the productions of the Adriatic. In 1750 an outline of his intended work on the "Natural History of the Adriatic" was published. He also visited Syria and Egypt for scientific purposes, and sent home many objects of natural history. On his voyage homeward he perished by shipwreck in 1763.

See GENNARI, "Elogio di V. Donati," 1839.

Donato. See DONATELLO.

Donato, do-nȧ'to, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian philologist, was born at Zano, near Verona. He was professor of Greek at Padua about 1532. He translated Xenophon's book "On Economy," and other Greek works. He was the first editor of "Chrysostom on Saint Paul" in Greek. Died about 1550.

Donato, (FRANCESCO,) Doge of Venice, was elected in 1545, and died in 1553, leaving a good reputation for eloquence and wisdom. He maintained the neutrality of Venice in the war between Charles V. and Henry II. of France.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Donato or **Donati**, (GERONIMO,) a Venetian statesman, negotiated a peace between the pope and Venice in 1510. His abilities were extolled by Erasmus. Died in 1513.

Donato, (LEONARDO,) was Doge of Venice from 1606 to 1612. He firmly resisted Pope Paul V., who wished to deprive the republic of its jurisdiction over the clergy, and who laid the state under an interdict in 1606. This was finally removed without any concession on the part of Venice. Died in 1612.

See ANDREA MOROSINI, "Vita Leonardi Donati," 1628; PIERRE MARCEL, "Vitæ Donatorum."

Donato, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian diplomatist, born in 1705. He wrote "L'Uomo di Governo," ("The Statesman,") which was translated into French by Robinet. (1767.) Died in 1765.

Donato, (ZENO,) an Italian painter, born at Verona, flourished about 1500.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Do-nā'tus, [Fr. DONAT, do'nȧ',] Bishop of Casæ Nigræ, in Numidia, the chief author of the schism of Donatists, which began about 305 A.D., disturbed the church for more than a century, and filled Africa with dire calamities. With an affected zeal for discipline, he formed a party against Cecilianus, Bishop of Carthage, as being identified with some who, through fear of persecution, had given up the sacred books and were hence called "Traditores." He taught that the Church was not infallible; but it does not appear that he made innovations in doctrine. This party became very numerous in Africa, and, it is said, burned the churches of the Catholics and massacred the members of that party. At the Council of Arles, in 314, the question was decided in favour of Cecilianus. The Donatists, however, increased until 410, when the emperor Honorius convoked a council at Carthage, which condemned them as heretics. This result is ascribed chiefly to the efforts of Saint Augustine. They became divided into several sects, and about the sixth century had sunk into insignificance.

See SAINT AUGUSTINE, "De Hæreticis;" TILLEMONT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Donatus, the second of this name, was elected Bishop of Carthage in 316 A.D. by the Donatists, of whom he became the master-spirit. He is said to have been learned and eloquent, but haughty. His partisans gave him the surname of MAGNUS, (the "Great.") He died in exile about 355. The Donatists in his time were nearly as numerous in Africa as the Catholics.

See PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies."

Donatus, [Fr. DONAT, do'nȧ',] (ÆLIUS,) a celebrated Latin grammarian, born about 333 A.D. He taught rhetoric in Rome, and was a teacher of Saint Jerome, who speaks highly of his talents. His "Elements of Grammar" ("Ars Grammatica") served as the basis of

nearly all subsequent elementary works on that subject, and was generally used in the schools of the middle ages. He also wrote an able commentary on Terence, which is extant.

See L. Schopfen, "De Terentio et Donato," 1824.

Donckers. See Donkers.

Don'ders, (Frans Cornelis,) a Dutch physician, born at Tilburg, May 27, 1818. He was educated at Utrecht, where he became a professor of physiology, histology, and ophthalmology in 1847, and full professor in 1863. Among his works are "Micro-Chemical Researches on Animal Tissue," (1849,) "Forms, Combinations, and Functions of Primitive Tissue," "A Study of the Movements of the Eyes," (1847,) "Astigmatism," (1862,) a masterly treatise on "Anomalies of Refraction and accommodation," (1865, well known in the English translation,) "On the Nature of the Vocal Function," and other works of value. Died March 27, 1889.

Dondi, don'dee, (Giacomo,) born at Padua, was eminent as a philosopher and physician. He wrote "Storehouse of Medicine," ("Promptuarium Medicinæ,") and made a famous clock in Padua in 1344.

Dondi, (Giovanni,) a son of the preceding, born in 1318, was a physician and mathematician, and the friend of Petrarch, who addressed to him several letters. He invented a celebrated clock, which was placed in Pavía and procured for him and his descendants the surname of Horologius, or Dall' Orologio. Died in 1389.

See Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Dondi dall' Orologio, don'dee dâl-lo-ro-lo'jo, (Carlo Antonio,) Marquis, an Italian naturalist, was born of a noble family of Padua about 1750. He devoted his life chiefly to natural history and chemistry. He wrote an "Introduction to the Natural History of the Euganean Hills," (1780,) and a few other scientific works. Died in 1801.

Dondini, don-dee'nee, (Guglielmo,) an Italian poet and Jesuit, born at Ancona in 1606, was professor of eloquence in Rome for many years. Among his works are a Latin poem "On the Birth of the Dauphin of France," (1639,) and a "History of the Actions, in France, of Farnese, Prince of Parma," (1673.)

Donducci, don-doot'chee, (Giovanni Andrea,) an Italian painter, surnamed Il Mastelletta, ēl mâs-tel-let'tâ, was born at Bologna in 1575. "He had a rich imagination," says Auguis, "a pure design, and vigorous colour." His reputation was high in his own time, but has since declined. He died in 1637, or, according to another account, in 1655.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Doneau, do'nō', [Lat. Donel'lus,] (Hugues,) an able French jurist and Protestant, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1527. He was teaching jurisprudence at Bourges in 1572, when, by the aid of his scholars, he escaped the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew and fled from France. He afterwards professed law at Heidelberg, Leyden, and Altorf, where he died in 1591. He is the author of voluminous and esteemed commentaries on civil law.

See Taisand, "Vies des Jurisconsultes;" Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique;" Zeidler, "Spicilegium Observationum Vitam H. Donelli illustrantium," 1766.

Donellus. See Doneau.

Don'el-lў, (Sir Ross,) a British admiral, who entered the navy at an early age. He fought with distinction under Lord Howe in June, 1794, and commanded the squadron before Toulon in 1803. For his conduct at Montevideo in 1807 he received the thanks of Parliament. He was made rear-admiral in 1814, and full admiral in 1838. Died in 1841.

Don'gan, (Thomas,) a colonial governor of New York, afterwards Earl of Limerick, was born at Castletown, county of Kildare, Ireland, in 1634. He was a nephew of the Earl of Tyrconnel, and became a colonel, at first in the British and then in the French service. Charles II. made him lieutenant-governor of Tangier, and in 1682 the Duke of York appointed him governor of New York. Dongan in 1686 gave the city of New York its charter. He resigned his office in 1688, returned to England in 1691, and in 1698 inherited the earldom of Limerick. Died in London, December 14, 1715.

Dongelberge, de, dẹh dong'ẹl-bêrg'ẹh, (Henri Charles,) a Belgian historian, born probably at Brussels in 1593; died in 1660.

Dongois, dòn'gwâ', (Nicolas,) a French jurist, born in Paris about 1634, was a nephew of the poet Boileau, and an acquaintance of Voltaire. Died in 1717.

Doni, do'nee, (Adone,) an able painter of the Roman school, born at Assisi, worked about 1540. He is reputed the greatest painter that Assisi ever produced.

Doni, (Antonio Francesco,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Florence about 1508. He lived a wandering life, and gained a scanty subsistence by his writings, some of which were facetious, humorous, or satirical, and had a temporary vogue. Among his works is a treatise on painting and sculpture, entitled "Disegno partito in più Ragionamenti," "The Gourd," ("La Zucca," 1551,) "The Marbles of Doni," (1552,) and "La Libraria del Doni," (1550,) a bibliographical work, which passed through many editions, but is very defective. Died in 1574.

Doni, (Giovanni Battista,) an eminent Italian scholar and antiquary, born in Florence in 1593. The study of antiquities became his ruling passion, and he made an immense collection of rare objects. In 1623 he removed to Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Barberini and was made secretary of the Sacred College. He returned to Florence in 1640, and was chosen professor of eloquence. He wrote several Latin poems, ("Carmina," 1628,) and treatises on ancient music, one of which is named "Lyra Barberina," (1773.) Died in 1646.

See Bandini, "De Vita et Scriptis J. B. Donii," 1755.

Doni d'Attichi, do'ne' dȧ'te'she', ? (Louis,) a French bishop and biographer, born in 1596; died in 1664.

Donini, do-nee'nee, (Girolamo,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Correggio in 1681, was a pupil of Carlo Cignani, and worked at Bologna. He excelled in design and colour, and is said to have finished his works with greater care and delicacy than any eminent painter except Carlo Dolce. Died about 1740.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Donis, do'nis, (Nikolaus,) a German monk and geographer, lived in the monastery of Reichenbach about 1450. He produced a Latin version of Ptolemy's Geography, to which he added graduated maps, and an original treatise (in Latin) "On the Wonders of the World. He presented a copy of this work to the pope in 1471.

Donizetti, don-e-zet'tee or do-nid-zet'tee, (Gaetano,) an excellent Italian musical composer, born at Bergamo in 1798, studied music under Mattei at Bologna. He served several years in the army, which he quitted about 1822. After many essays, he produced in 1830, at Milan, his opera "Anna Bolena," which was much admired. It was followed by many other operas, which were very successful and still retain their popularity, among which are "Lucrezia Borgia," (1833,) "Lucia di Lammermoor," (1835,) and "Linda di Chamouni," (1842.) In the latter part of his life he was professor of counterpoint in the Royal College of Naples, and chapel-master and composer to the court of Vienna. Died at Bergamo in 1848.

See A. de Lafage, "Notice sur Donizetti;" Scudo, "Donizetti et l'École Italienne depuis Rossini;" Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Donkers, donk'ẹrs, or **Donckers,** (Jan or Pieter,) a Dutch painter, born at Gouda about 1610, died prematurely. His works are highly praised.

Donkers, Donckers, or **Doncker,** (Pieter,) a Dutch painter of history and portraits, born at Gouda about 1612. He worked at Rome. Died in 1668.

Donn or **Donne,** don, (Abraham,) an English mathematician, born at Bideford in 1718; died in 1746.

Donnadieu, do'nȧ'de-ụh', (Gabriel,) a French general, born at Nîmes in 1777; died in 1849.

Donn'dorf, (Karl Adolf,) a German sculptor of high repute, born at Weimar, February 16, 1835. In 1877 he became professor of sculpture in the art-school of Stuttgart.

Donné, do'nȧ', (Alfred,) a French savant, born at Noyon in 1801. He wrote treatises on the physiology of milk, blood, mucus, and saliva. Died March 7, 1878.

Donne, don, or **Donn,** (Benjamin,) an English mathematician of Bideford, born in 1729, published several treatises. Died in 1798.

Donne, (JOHN,) an eminent English poet and divine, born in London in 1573, was educated in the Catholic religion, which he renounced in favour of the Church of England. He was secretary to Lord-Chancellor Egerton, when he privately married a niece of that nobleman and consequently lost his office. In 1610 he wrote the "Pseudo-Martyr," which procured him the favour of James I., who persuaded him to take holy orders about 1614, and made him one of his chaplains. He gained celebrity for his eloquence as a preacher, and in 1621 was appointed Dean of Saint Paul's. Donne was the first and Cowley the second of the school which Johnson denominates "metaphysical poets," who laboured after conceits and novel turns of thought. "Donne," says Hallam, "is the most inharmonious of our versifiers. Of his earlier poems many are very licentious; the later are chiefly devout. Few are good for much; the conceits have not even the merit of being intelligible." Dryden styles him "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation." He wrote satires, elegies, and other poems. His Sermons, published in 1640, are much admired for learning and subtlety. He died in 1631. His life was written by Izaak Walton, (1640.)

Donneau de Vizé, do'nō' dęh ve'zà', (JEAN,) a French critic and journalist, born in Paris in 1640. He wrote several successful comedies, and founded about 1680 the "Mercure galante," a monthly review, in which he attacked Racine and Molière and published news of the court, etc. This was probably the earliest French journal or newspaper. Died in 1710.

Don'nel-lў, (IGNATIUS,) an American author, born in Philadelphia, November 3, 1831. He graduated at the Central High School of that city in 1849. He became a journalist of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and was Lieutenant-Governor of that State, 1860–63. He was in Congress, 1863–69, and was State Senator, 1873–78. His principal books are "Atlantis," (1882,) "Ragnarok," (1883,) "Cæsar's Column," and "The Great Cryptogram." In the last he claimed to have discovered a word-cipher in the plays of Shakspeare which proved that they were written by Francis Bacon. Died Jan. 1, 1901. His sister, ELEANOR CECILIA DONNELLY, became noted as a Catholic poetess and story-writer, publishing many volumes of poems and sketches.

Donner, don'nęr, (GEORG RAPHAEL,) a skilful German sculptor, born at Essling in 1695; died in 1741.

Donnet, do'nà', (FERDINAND FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) a French prelate, born in 1795, became Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1837, and a cardinal in 1852. Died in 1882.

Dönniges or **Doenniges,** dön'nig-ęs, (WILHELM,) a German publicist, born near Stettin in 1814. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the German Empire in the Fourteenth Century," (1842.) Died in 1872.

Donnino, don-nee'no, (AGNOLO,) a painter, born at Florence, lived about 1500. He is praised by Vasari.

Donnissan, de, dęh do'ne'sŏn', MARQUIS, a French royalist officer, who took a prominent part in the civil war of La Vendée in 1793. He died on the scaffold about the end of 1793.

Dono, (PAOLO DI.) See UCCELLO, (PAOLO.)

Donoli, do-no'lee, (ALFONSO FRANCESCO,) an Italian medical writer, born in Tuscany in 1635; died in 1724.

Donoso, do-no'so, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born in New Castile in 1628, worked in Madrid, several churches of which he adorned with paintings. His manner is said to resemble that of Paul Veronese. Died in 1686.

Donoso Cortés, do-no'so kor-tĕs', (JUAN,) Marquis de Valdegamas, (vâl-dà-gâ'mâs,) a Spanish statesman and writer, born in Estremadura in 1809. He was a classical scholar, and displayed poetical talents at an early age. He at first favoured the Liberal party in politics. At the death of Ferdinand VII. (1833) he supported the cause of Isabella and her mother, Christina, against Carlos. About 1840 he was secretary to the queen-mother Christina, then an exile in France. In 1844 he was chosen secretary to the queen Isabella, and was made Marquis of Valdegamas. In his later years he became conservative, and wrote political works which are admired for their literary merit. In his "Essay on Catholicism, Liberalism, and Socialism" (1851) he appears as a zealous champion of the Catholic Church. He was sent as minister to Berlin in 1848, and was Spanish minister at Paris when he died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Donoughmore. See HUTCHINSON, (RICHARD HELY.)

Don'o-van, (EDWARD,) an English naturalist, author of an esteemed "Natural History of British Insects," (16 vols., 1792–1816.) About 1797 he produced a "Natural History of British Birds." Between 1798 and 1805 he issued a series of works on the insects of China, India, and other parts of Asia, which were favourably received. "A great number of species," says Swainson, "are here delineated for the first time." He also wrote "Descriptive Excursions through South Wales," and edited a periodical called "The Naturalist's Repository." Died in 1837.

Do'nus I., or **Dom'nus,** a native of Rome, was chosen pope in 677 A.D., as successor to Dieudonné II., (Adeodat.) Died in 678.

Donus II., or **Domnus,** elected pope in 974, according to some authorities was the successor of Benedict VI He is supposed to have died in December, 975.

Donzelli, don-zel'lee, (IPPOLITO and PIETRO,) Italian painters, who were brothers, and worked at Naples about 1460–90.

Donzellini, don-zĕl-lee'nee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian medical writer, born in the province of Brescia; died at Venice about 1560.

Donzello. See DONZELLI.

Doo, (GEORGE THOMAS,) an eminent English historical engraver, was born in Surrey in 1800. He was elected Royal Academician about 1857, having previously received the title of historical engraver to the queen. Among his works, which are mostly line engravings, are the "Ecce Homo," after Correggio, the "Infant Christ," after Raphael, and "Italian Pilgrims coming in Sight of Rome," after Eastlake. D. Nov. 13, 1886.

Doo'dў, (SAMUEL,) an English botanist, born in Staffordshire, was director of a botanic garden at Chelsea. He made discoveries in cryptogamous plants, and contributed to the "Synopsis" of Ray, who was his friend. Died in 1706.

Doo'lit-tle, (MARY ANTOINETTE,) an American religionist, born in New Lebanon, New York, September 8, 1810. She became a member of the Shaker society in 1824, and an "eldress" of that society in 1838. Her lectures on religious subjects, delivered in various cities, attracted much attention. She was one of the editors of the "Shaker and Shakeress," and author of an "Autobiography," and of a series of remarkable "inspirational songs." Died December 31, 1886.

Doo'lit-tle, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist minister, was born at Kidderminster in 1630. He wrote "The Complete Body of Practical Divinity," and other approved works. Died in 1707.

Doo'lў, (JOHN MITCHELL,) an American judge, was born in Georgia about 1772. He embraced the profession of law, and became judge of the Western Circuit of Georgia in 1816. He was afterwards twice elected judge of the Northern Circuit of Georgia. Died in 1827. Judge Dooly was a noted wit and humorist.

Doppelmayr, dop'pęl-mīr', written also **Doppelmaier** and **Doppelmayer,** (JOHANN GABRIEL,) a German mathematician, born at Nuremberg in 1671. He was professor of mathematics at Nuremberg from 1704 until 1750. In 1713 he was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was skilful in polishing mirrors and grinding lenses for telescopes. Among his principal works are an "Introduction to Geography," (1714,) a "Celestial Atlas," in Latin, (1742,) and "Electric Phenomena recently discovered," (1744.) Near the end of his life he distinguished himself by his electrical experiments. Died in 1750.

Doppert, dop'pĕrt, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1671; died in 1735.

Doppet, do'pà', (FRANÇOIS AMÉDÉE,) a physician and general, born at Chambéry in 1753. He entered the army of the French republic about 1792, became general-in-chief of the army of the Alps, and directed the siege of Lyons in 1793. He exerted his power to prevent

carnage and pillage at the capture of this city, and afterwards commanded in Spain. On account of ill health, he retired from service in 1794. He wrote medical and political treatises, romances, and memoirs of his own life. The last is his best work. Died about 1800.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dop'ping, (ANTHONY,) Bishop of Meath, was born in Dublin about 1642; died in 1697.

Doppler, dop'pler, (CHRISTIAN,) a German mathematician, born at Salzburg in 1803, became professor of experimental physics at Vienna in 1851. Died in 1854.

Do'ra d'Is'trĭ-a, the pseudonym of HELEN, Princess Koltzoff-Massalsky, (born HELEN Ghika.) She was born at Bucharest, in Roumania, of the princely house of Ghika, January 22, 1829, and in 1849 was married to a Russian prince. She afterward resided in Russia, Italy, Greece, Belgium, and Switzerland. Among her works are "La Vie monastique dans l'Église orientale," (1855,) "Les Héros de la Roumanie," "I Rumeni ed il Papato," "Les Femmes en Orient," (1858,) "Des Femmes, par une Femme," (1864,) etc. She also won distinction as a landscape-painter. Died Nov. 19, 1888.

Do'ran, (JOHN,) an English author, born in London in 1807. He was tutor of several young members of the English nobility, and passed some years in France. In 1822 he produced "The Wandering Jew," a melodrama. He contributed many articles in prose and verse to the periodicals, and wrote, among other works, "Table Traits," (1854,) "Habits and Men," "Knights and their Days," and "Monarchs Retired from Business," (1857,) which were favourably received. Died January 25, 1878.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1855.

Dorange, do'rônzh', (JACQUES NICOLAS PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Marseilles in 1786; died in 1811.

Dorat, do'rȧ', (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1734, inherited an easy fortune, and had no profession but that of author. He wrote "Zulica," and other tragedies, some of which were moderately successful, several comedies, and numerous odes, poetical tales, and fugitive verses, which were favourably received. His "Theatrical Declamation" is considered his best poem. He was severely criticised by contemporary writers for his mannerism and *persiflage*. Died in 1780.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance;" MADAME DE GENLIS, "Mémoires;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Dorat or **Daurat**, do'rȧ', [Lat. AURA'TUS,] (JEAN,) a French poet, born at Limoges, in Limousin, about 1500. In 1560 he was appointed professor of Greek in the Royal College at Paris. Scaliger thought him a judicious critic. Dorat was one of the celebrated poetic "Pléiade," *i.e.* one of the seven most admired poets of the age. He wrote, in Latin, epigrams, odes, anagrams, etc. Charles IX. gave him the title of poet-royal. Died in 1588.

See "Ménagiana;" J. B. VITRAC, "Éloge de J. Dorat," 1775.

Dorat, (MADELEINE,) a daughter of the preceding, born in 1548, was versed in Greek, Latin, and other languages. Died in 1636.

Dorbay, dor'bȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born in Paris, was a pupil of L. Levau. He directed the execution of his master's designs for the College of Quatre-Nations, and was employed as architect on the Louvre and the Tuileries. He also gave the designs of several churches of Paris. Died in 1697.

Dordoni, dor-do'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian artist, born at Busseto, near Parma, in 1528, was one of the most excellent gem-engravers of his time. His works are very rare. Died in Rome in 1584.

Doré, do'rȧ', (PAUL GUSTAVE,) a French engraver and designer, born at Strasbourg in 1832, acquired great popularity as an illustrator of the Bible and other works, among which are Tennyson's "Idylls," "Don Quixote," Dante's "Inferno," Rabelais, La Fontaine's "Fables," "Paradise Lost," "The Ancient Mariner," "The Raven," etc. He was remarkable for the power and richness of his imagination, but his conceptions were more distinguished for strength than for delicacy. Died January 23, 1883.

See "North British Review" for September, 1867.

Doré, (PIERRE,) [Lat. PE'TRUS AURA'TUS,] a French theologian, born at Orléans about 1500, was a violent adversary of Protestantism. Died in 1559.

Doreid. See IBN-DOREID.

Dörfel or **Doerfel**, dör'fĕl, (GEORG SAMUEL,) a German astronomer and clergyman, born at Plauen, October 11, 1643. He wrote "Observations on the Comet of 1680," and discovered that the orbit of each comet is a parabola, of which the sun occupies the focus. Died at Weida, August 6, 1688.

Dorfeuille, dor'fuĭ' or dor'fuh'ye, (ANTOINE,) a French Jacobin, born about 1750, rendered himself infamous by the massacre of a multitude of people at Lyons in 1793. He was killed in 1795.

Dörfling. See DERFFLINGER.

Dörfling or **Doerfling, von**, fon dör'fling, (GEORG,) a German general, born at Dorf, in Bohemia, in 1606. He fought for the Elector of Brandenburg, distinguished himself in many campaigns against the Poles, Swedes, and French, and was raised to the rank of field-marshal in 1670. Died in 1695.

Doria, do're-ȧ, one of the four most noble and powerful families of Genoa. The Dorias and Spinolas were Ghibelines, and the Grimaldi and Fieschi were Guelphs. The family of Doria was distinguished in the twelfth century. In 1339 these four families, which had long disturbed the state by their rivalry, were all exiled, and the nobles were excluded from power.

LAMBA DORIA was admiral of the Genoese fleet in 1298, when he gained a decisive victory over the Venetians near Corzola.

PAGANINO DORIA, a famous admiral, commanded in the third war against Venice. In 1352 a great naval battle was fought near Constantinople, between Admiral Doria and the Venetian admiral Pisani, in which the former was the victor. Doria gained another victory over Pisani in 1354.

PIETRO DORIA commanded the fleet in 1379, when he attempted to take Venice, but was defeated and killed in January, 1380.

Doria, (ANDREA,) known in English Histories as ANDREW DORIA, the restorer of Genoese liberty, born at Oneglia in 1468, was of the same family as the preceding. After serving several years in the armies of France and Naples, he entered the French navy about 1490, and soon acquired the reputation of the first admiral of his time. He commanded the fleet of Francis I. in his war with Charles V., and gained an advantage over the Imperialists at Marseilles. In 1528, suspecting the French court of treacherous designs against his country and himself, he made a treaty with Charles V., and stipulated for the liberation of Genoa, which was subject to the misrule of two rival factions,—the Adorni and Fregosi. He entered Genoa, was received with joy by the citizens, and gave them a free constitution, which has lasted, without any important change, until the present century. The senate voted to him the title of "Father of his Country." He declined the office of doge, that he might serve Charles V. as admiral against the Turks. In 1541 he commanded the fleet in Charles's unfortunate expedition against Algiers. That emperor rewarded him with the order of the Golden Fleece, and the titles of Prince of Melfi and Marquis of Tursi. At the age of eighty-five he conducted his fleet to the relief of Corsica, invaded by the French, from whom he took the sea-port of San Fiorenzo. He died, without issue, at Genoa, in November, 1560.

See CAPELLONI, "Vita del Principe Doria," 1565; CARLO SIGONIO, "De Vita et Gestis Andreæ Doriæ," 1586; ANDRÉ RICHER, "Vie d'André Doria," 1789; J. B. GIRALDI, "De Gestis Andreæ Doriæ," 1696; ANTONIO BIANCHINI, "Elogio del Principe Andrea Doria," 1781.

Doria, (ANTONIO,) a Genoese officer, who served with distinction under Charles V. He wrote an account of events which occurred in his time, "Compendio d'A. Doria," (1571.)

Doria, (OBERTO,) a Genoese admiral, commanded the fleet which gained a decisive victory over the naval force of Pisa in 1284.

Doria, (PAOLO MATTEO,) a philosopher, born at Naples in 1675, wrote, besides other works, "The Idea of a Perfect Republic," (suppressed by government.) Died in 1743.

Dorigny or **Dorigni**, do'rēn'ye', (LOUIS,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1654, was the son of Michel, noticed below, and was a pupil of Le Brun. He studied in Rome, and painted with success in Venice

and Verona. In 1711 he was invited to Vienna, where he adorned the palace of Prince Eugene. His frescos in the cathedral of Trent are much admired. Died about 1742.

Dorigny or **Dorigni**, (MICHEL,) a painter and engraver, born at Saint-Quentin in 1617, was the pupil and son-in-law of Simon Vouet. He engraved with aqua-fortis, after Vouet and other masters. He died in 1663, leaving two sons, Louis and Nicolas, who were artists.

Dorigny, (Sir NICOLAS,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1657, was the son of the preceding. He studied his art in Rome, where he remained twenty-eight years and engraved many master-pieces, among which are "The Transfiguration," by Raphael, and "The Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian," by Domenichino. In 1711 he was invited to England, where he engraved the Cartoons of Raphael in Hampton Court, and was knighted by George I. In 1725 he was chosen a member and professor of the Academy of Painting in Paris. Died in 1746. He was perhaps second only to G. Audran among French engravers of history. He is praised as a "noble artist" in Addison's "Spectator," No. 226.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Dorimon, do're'môn', a French comic author and actor, flourished between 1650 and 1690.

Döring or **Doering**, dö'ring, (GEORG CHRISTIAN WILHELM ASMUS,) a German novelist, born at Cassel in 1789; died in 1833.

Döringk or **Doeringk**, written also **Döring** and **Dörink**, dö'rink, (MATTHÄUS,) a German theologian, born in Thuringia. He wrote a Chronicle of Misnia and Thuringia. Died about 1464.

Doriole or **Doriolle**, do're'ol', (PIERRE,) a French statesman, born at La Rochelle in 1407, was employed by Louis XI. in important missions. He became chancellor of France in 1472. Died in 1485.

Doriolle. See DORIOLE.

Dorion, do're'ôn', (CLAUDE AUGUSTE,) a French poet, born at Nantes about 1770. He produced in 1809 "The Battle of Hastings," an epic poem, which obtained an honourable mention in the report on the decennial prizes. He also wrote "The Conquest of Palmyra," a poem, and several odes and idyls. Died in 1829.

Do'ris, [Gr. Δωρίς,] a goddess of the sea, was a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and the wife of Nereus. The name was sometimes applied by the poets to the sea itself.

Dorislaus, do'ris-lā'ŭs, (ISAAC,) a Dutch lawyer, who removed to England and in the civil war acted with the republicans. He was employed by them at the trial of Charles I., and in 1649 was sent as minister to Holland. Soon after his arrival at the Hague he was murdered by some English royalists, in 1650.

Dorival, do're'vàl', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) surnamed PLUME D'OR, (plüm dor,) a French jurist, born at Besançon in 1656; died in 1733.

Dorléans, dor'lā'ôn', or **D'Orléans**, (LOUIS,) a Frenchman, born in Paris in 1542, was a partisan of the League, and wrote libels against Henry IV. Died in 1629.

Dorléans or **D'Orléans**, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French historian, born at Bourges in 1644. He professed belles-lettres in various colleges of the Jesuits, and was employed in preaching. Voltaire has remarked that he was the first historian who chose revolutions as his special subject. He produced in 1693 a "History of the Revolutions of England," which was esteemed even by fastidious critics, and was followed by a "History of the Revolutions of Spain." He had the art of discerning what events were most worthy of notice, and of narrating them in an agreeable manner. Died in 1698.

Dorléans de la Mothe, dor'lā'ôn' deh lā mot, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS GABRIEL,) Bishop of Amiens, was born at Carpentras in 1683; died in 1774.

Dormans, de, deh dor'môn', (JEAN,) a French cardinal, born at Dormans. He was Bishop of Beauvais when Charles V., about 1364, appointed him chancellor of France and keeper of the seals. In 1368 he was made a cardinal. He founded the College of Beauvais at Paris in 1370. Died in 1373.

Dorn, dorn, (HEINRICH LUDWIG EDMUND,) a Prussian musician, composer, and writer, born at Königsberg, November 14, 1804. He produced the "Nibelungen," (1854,) and other operas, but is chiefly known as a musical critic and a leading opponent of Wagner's theories. His "History of my Life" ("Aus meinem Leben," 6 vols.) appeared in 1870–79. Died in January, 1892.

Dorn, dorn, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German bibliographer, born at Schleusingen. He published "Bibliotheca theologico-critica," (2 vols., 1721.) Died in 1752.

Dornau, dor'nŏw, (CASPAR,) a German physician and writer, born in Thuringia in 1577; died in 1632.

Dor'nẹr, (ISAAC AUGUST,) D.D., an eminent Protestant theologian, born at Neuhausen-ob-Eck, in Würtemberg, June 20, 1809. He studied theology and philosophy at Tübingen. In 1832 he became substitute for his father, who was pastor at Neuhausen-ob-Eck. He was appointed in 1838 professor extraordinary of theology at Tübingen, and afterwards held professorships in the same department at Kiel, Königsberg, Bonn, and Göttingen. In 1862 he became professor and member of the high consistory at Berlin. Died at Wiesbaden, July 9, 1884.

Among his writings may be mentioned a "History of the Development of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ," (1839,) an admirable and exhaustive work, and a "History of Protestant Theology," (1868,) which displays not only profound learning but great critical ability. In 1879–80 appeared his great work, a "System of the Doctrine of Christian Faith," ("Christliche Glaubenslehre,") in which the study and thought of his life found their fullest expression. In regard to the influence which Dorner is destined to exert upon the mind of Protestant Christendom, we may quote the words of a recent able writer: "To all who are interested in the religious life of the present, the work of Dorner may bring inspiration. It may bring the inspiration of greater faith in the advancing thought of the world, and the inspiration of a more tender regard for the past. It may bring to all a fresh confidence in the possibility of a science of religion, and a fresh interest in the more profound problems of Christian thought. The church has reached that point where criticism should be the instrument of construction, where the negative should give place to the positive. We need not merely theological opinions, but theological thought. This thought should be free, reverent, and devout." (See the article by Prof. C. C. Everett in the "Unitarian Review" for January, 1885, also Newman Smyth's introduction to "Dorner on the Future State," 1883.)

Dornmeyer, dorn'mī'ẹr, (ANDREAS JULIUS,) a German critic and philologist, born at Lauenstadt in 1674. His chief work is "Philologia Sacra." Died in 1717.

Dor-o-the'a, [Fr. DOROTHÉE, do'ro'tā',] SAINT, a Christian virgin of Alexandria, lived about 310 A.D. She is said by some writers to have suffered martyrdom; but Eusebius states that she was deprived of her property and banished. Her life has furnished the subject of Massinger's drama of "The Virgin Martyr."

See EUSEBIUS, "Ecclesiastical History;" MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Dorothée. See DOROTHEA and DOROTHEUS.

Do-ro'the-us, [Gr. Δωρόθεος; Fr. DOROTHÉE, do'ro'tā',] a Greek author, of whom little is known. He wrote a "History of Alexander the Great," which is quoted by Athenæus.

Dorotheus, an eminent jurist, lived at Ber'ytus, and was one of the compilers of Justinian's "Digest." He flourished about 533 A.D.

Dorotheus OF SIDON, a Greek poet, lived probably before the Christian era.

Dorow, do'ro, (WILHELM,) a German antiquary, born at Königsberg in 1790. He visited Italy in 1827, and made a large collection of Etruscan antiquities, which are now in the museum of Berlin. He published "Monuments of Ancient Art and Language," (1824,) "Etruria and the Orient," (1829,) and other works. Died in 1846.

Dorpius, dor'pe-ŭs, (MARTIN,) a Dutch scholar, born at Naeldwyck about 1480. He professed eloquence and philosophy at Lille, and was the head of a college in Louvain when he died in 1525. He was highly esteemed by Erasmus, who wrote his epitaph. Dorpius left a discourse in praise of Aristotle, and a few other small works.

Dorr, (JULIA CAROLINE RIPLEY,) an American author, born at Charleston, South Carolina, February 13,

1825. Her maiden name was RIPLEY. Her principal books are novels,—"Farmingdale," (1854,) "Lanmere," (1856,) "Sibyl Huntington," (1869,) and "Expiation," (1873.) She has also published "Poems," (1872,) "Friar Anselm, and other Poems," (1879,) and other works. She has mostly resided in Vermont. Died Jan. 18, 1913.

Dorr, (THOMAS W.,) an American politician, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1805. He became the leader of the suffrage party, which in 1841 framed a new Constitution, under which he was elected Governor. These movements were treated as seditious by the government acting under the old charter, and both parties appealed to arms, (1842.) Dorr was arrested, convicted of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was pardoned in 1847. Died in 1854.

Dorsanne, dor'sän', (ANTOINE,) a French priest, born at Issoudun, was a friend of Cardinal De Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, who appointed him a canon of his church. He took a prominent part against the Jesuits and the bull Unigenitus, and was employed by Cardinal de Noailles in the negotiations with which he amused the court of Rome and France. Dorsanne left a "Journal of what passed at Rome and in France on the Subject of the Bull Unigenitus." Died in 1728.

Dorsch, dorsh, (EVERARD,) a German engraver of gems, born at Nuremberg in 1649; died in 1712.

Dorsch, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German gem-engraver, son of the preceding, born in 1676; died in 1732.

Dorsenne, dor'sĕn', (JEAN MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French officer, born at Ardres (Pas-de-Calais) in 1773. In 1809 he became a general of division, and in 1811 commanded an army in the north of Spain. Died in 1812.

Dor'set, (CHARLES SACKVILLE,) sixth EARL OF, son of Richard, Earl of Dorset, born in 1637, was a distinguished courtier, wit, and patron of letters. In youth he bore the title of Lord Buckhurst, and was a decided libertine; but his courage, good nature, and other redeeming qualities rendered him a general favourite. He had too little ambition, or too much indolence, to raise himself to the highest political positions to which his talents were adequate. "He became," says Macaulay, "an intellectual voluptuary, and a master of all those pleasing branches of knowledge which can be acquired without severe application. . . . Such a patron of letters England had never seen. His bounty was bestowed with equal judgment and liberality. Dryden owned that he had been saved from ruin by his princely generosity." In 1665 he served as volunteer in the naval war against the Dutch, during which he wrote the admired song beginning "To all you ladies now on land." He became Earl of Dorset at the death of his father in 1677, after which he married the daughter of the Earl of Northampton. At the accession of William III. (1689) he accepted the office of lord chamberlain, which he resigned in 1697. Died in 1706. He was the author of a few songs and satires, which, says Macaulay, "sparkle with wit as splendid as that of Butler."

Dorset, (EDWARD SACKVILLE,) fourth EARL OF, born in 1590, was the grandson of the first earl. He was sent on an embassy to France in 1621. In 1624, by the death of his brother Richard, he became Earl of Dorset. He was chosen president of the council in 1641. In the civil war he was a royalist, and fought bravely at Edgehill. He died in 1652, leaving his title to his son Richard. A number of his speeches were published between 1620 and 1644. He was an excellent master of speech and composition. Clarendon says "his wit was pleasant, sparkling, and sublime." ("History of the Rebellion.")

See, also, ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Dorset, (RICHARD SACKVILLE,) third EARL OF, the eldest son of Robert, Earl of Dorset, was born in London in 1589. In 1609 he married Anne Clifford, who was eminent for her noble spirit, attainments, and munificence, and was afterwards known as the Countess of Dorset and Pembroke. (See CLIFFORD, ANNE.) He died in 1624, when the title passed to his brother Edward.

Dorset, (RICHARD SACKVILLE,) fifth EARL OF, born in 1622, was the father of Charles, the celebrated courtier and patron, and the son of Edward, Earl of Dorset, noticed above. He wrote a "Poetical Address to the Memory of Ben Jonson." Died in 1677.

Dorset, (THOMAS SACKVILLE,) first EARL OF, an English statesman and poet, born at Buckhurst in 1536, was the son of Sir Richard Sackville. He was a graduate of Cambridge, and a lawyer by profession. In his youth he cultivated poetry with success. He wrote the much-admired "Induction to the Mirror for Magistrates," (see BALDWIN, WILLIAM,) and the tragedy of "Gorboduc, or Ferrex and Porrex," (1565,) which, says Sir Philip Sidney, "is full of stately speeches and well-sounding phrases, climbing to the height of Seneca's style, and as full of notable morality." It was the first regular or respectable tragedy that appeared in the English language. He was created Lord Buckhurst in 1566, and was minister to France in 1570. In 1587 he was sent to the Netherlands to inquire into the difficulties between the States and Leicester, the governor-general. He fulfilled this mission with great sagacity and impartiality; but, having expressed a judgment unfavourable to Leicester, he was banished from court and imprisoned in his own house till the death of that favourite. (See Motley's "United Netherlands," chaps. xv. and xvi.) In 1598 he succeeded Lord Burleigh as lord treasurer of England, which office he retained with honour until his death, in 1608. He had been created Earl of Dorset by James I., and left the title to his son Robert.

Dor'sey, (JAMES OWEN,) an American ethnologist, was born at Baltimore, October 31, 1848. He engaged in missionary work among the Indians of Dakota in 1871, was ethnologist to the geological and geographical survey of the Rocky Mountains, and was subsequently connected with the United States Bureau of Ethnology. He published numerous papers on the Indian languages, folk-lore, and customs. Died February 4, 1895.

Dor'sey, (JOHN SYNG,) M.D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Philadelphia, was born in that city in 1783. He studied in London, where he attended the lectures of Humphry Davy, the distinguished chemist; he afterwards attended the medical schools of Paris. In 1813 he was appointed to the chair of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1818 succeeded Wistar as professor of anatomy, but died the same year. His "Elements of Surgery" (1813) had a European reputation, and was long popular in this country. Dr. Dorsey was a nephew of the celebrated Dr. Physick.

Dorsten, dor'stĕn, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German medical writer, born at Marburg in 1643; died in 1706.

Dorthes, dort, (JACQUES ANSELME,) a French entomologist, born at Nîmes in 1759; died in 1794.

Dortoman, dor'to-măn', (NICOLAAS,) a physician born at Arnheim, in Holland, became professor of medicine at Montpellier, and afterwards physician-in-ordinary to Henry IV. of France. Died in 1596.

Dortous. See MAIRAN.

Do'rus, [Gr. Δῶρος,] a mythical person, from whom the Dorians claimed their descent. He was commonly regarded as a son of Hellen.

Dorvigny, dor'vĕn'ye', (LOUIS,) a French comic writer, born at Versailles in 1743. His comedy of "Janot, ou les Battus payent l'Amende," (1779,) obtained great success. Died in 1812.

Dorville. See CONTANT D'ORVILLE.

Dorvo, dor'vo', (HYACINTHE,) a French poet and dramatic writer, born at Rennes in 1769. He wrote many popular comedies. Died in 1851.

Dosi, do'see, (GIROLAMO,) an eminent Italian architect, born at Carpi in 1695, was a pupil of Fontana. He went to Rome, and became the architect of Pope Clement XII. He displayed his talents on the Villa Cibo, the Lazaretto of Ancona, the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, and other edifices. Died in 1775.

Do-sĭ'a-das OF RHODES, a Greek poetaster of an unknown epoch, is mentioned by Lucian. He wrote a poem in the figure of an altar, which is extant.

Dosio, do'se-o, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian sculptor, born in 1533. He made statues and bas-reliefs for the Belvedere palace, Rome. Died about 1600.

Do-sith'e-us OF COLONE, a Greek geometer, lived about 220 B.C. Archimedes dedicated to him several treatises.

Dositheus, [Fr. DOSITHÉE, do'ze'tā',] a Jewish impostor or magician of Samaria, lived in the first century. He pretended to be the Messiah.

Dositheus surnamed MAGIS'TER, a Greek grammarian, lived about 300 A.D.

See SMITH'S "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Dosma-Delgado, dos'mȧ dĕl-gȧ'DO, (RODRIGO,) a Spanish theologian and linguist, born at Badajos in 1533; died in 1607.

D'Ossat. See OSSAT.

Dossi, dos'see, (DOSSO,) an Italian painter, born at or near Ferrara in 1474, was the friend of Ariosto, who has commemorated him among the eminent artists of that age. He painted an admirable portrait of Ariosto. He had a brother Giobattista, who worked with him in Ferrara and was an excellent landscape-painter. As Dosso excelled in the human figure, they were often employed on the same picture. Dosso died in 1558. Among their master-pieces is an oil-painting of the four Fathers Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome consulting together.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Dos'sie, (ROBERT,) an English apothecary or chemist, who lived in London, published "Institutes of Experimental Chemistry." Died in 1777.

Dost-Mo-ham'med, Emir of Cabool, an Affghan chief, was born about 1798. He began to reign at Cabool about 1826, was expelled by a British army in 1840, and was restored in 1843. He was an ambitious and warlike ruler. Died in 1863.

Dos-to-yef'skў, (FEODOR MIKHAILOVITCH,) a Russian novelist, born at Moscow in 1822. He studied five years in the school of engineers at Saint Petersburg, and entered the army, but soon left it. His first story, "Poor People," (1846,) was full of realism, and aimed to show the facts regarding the condition of the peasantry. Other novels in a similar genre followed, and their socialistic tendency procured his banishment to Siberia, whence he was recalled in 1856. Among his later works are "Zapiski iz Mertvago Doma," ("Memoirs from a Morgue," 1858,) "Unizennyje i Oskorblennyje," (1861,) "Prestuplenije i Nakazanije," ("Guilt and Penalty," 1868,) etc. He died January 28, (O.S.,) 1881. His characters are criticised as being of a deformed and diseased type, and his patriotism, though intense, was full of unreasonable hatred of European ideas.

Do'ten, (LIZZIE,) born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1829. She published two volumes of poetry, which attracted some attention, partly due to their unusual merit, and partly to the claim that they were dictated to their writer by spirits.

Dotteville, dot'vĕl', (JEAN HENRI,) a French translator, born at Palaiseau in 1716, produced a translation of Sallust, (1749,) which is commended, and a version of the "Annals" of Tacitus, (1774.) Died in 1807.

Dotti, dot'tee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian satirical poet, born at Valcanonico in 1642, lived some years in Venice. His personal satires gave great offence. He published a volume of verses called "Rime e Sonnetti," ("Verses and Sonnets,") and wrote "The Carnival" and other satires. He was assassinated in 1712.

Dottori, di, de dot-to'ree, (CARLO,) COUNT, an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1624, wrote "Aristodemo," a tragedy, often reprinted, and other poems. Died in 1686.

Dotzauer, dot'sŏw-ĕr, (JUSTUS JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German musician and composer, born at Hildburghausen, January 20, 1783. He produced "Graziosa," an opera, in 1841. Died at Dresden, March 9, 1860.

Dou, (GERARD.) See DOW.

Douaren, doo'ȧ'rŏN', or **Duaren**, dü'ȧ'rŏN', [Lat. DOUARE'NUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born in Bretagne about 1509. He professed law at Bourges for some years, and in 1548 began to practise in Paris. He was reputed one of the most learned jurists of his time, particularly in civil law, and published many legal works. He also wrote a curious treatise on Plagiaries. Died at Bourges in 1559.

See ZEIDLER, "Vita Douareni," 1768; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Doub'le-day, (dŭb'l'dā), (ABNER,) an American general, born in Saratoga county, New York, about 1820, graduated at West Point in 1842. He was a captain before the civil war, and was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter, April, 1861. He commanded a division at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and a corps at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863. In 1867 he was made colonel in the regular army. Died January 26, 1893.

Doub'le-day, (EDWARD,) an English naturalist, born in 1810. He visited the United States for scientific purposes. After his return home he was one of the curators of the British Museum, where he gave much attention to the study of insects. His principal work is "On the Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," which he continued to issue in parts until his death. He also published a treatise on the "Nomenclature of British Birds," and other works. Died in London in 1849.

Doubleday, (THOMAS,) an English manufacturer and prolific author, wrote a "Financial History of England," (1847,) "True Law of Population," (1853,) "Life of Sir Robert Peel," (1859,) "Matter for Materialists," (1870,) besides a novel, poems, dramas, etc. Died at Burham, December 18, 1870.

Doublet, doo'blȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Chartres in 1751. In 1794 he was appointed professor of pathology in the École de Santé, Paris. He wrote medical articles for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," a treatise on "Reform in Prisons," and one on "Puerperal Fever." Died in 1795.

Douce, dŏwss, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary, born in 1757. He was a diligent collector of rare and curious books, prints, coins, etc., was a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and at one time keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum. He wrote several papers for the "Archæologia," and published "Illustrations of Shakspeare," (1807.) Died in 1834.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866.

Doucet, doo'sȧ', (CHARLES CAMILLE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1812; died in 1895.

Doucin, doo'sȧN', (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Vernon in 1652. He gained a reputation by his writings, among which are a "History of Nestorianism," (1693,) and a "History of Origenism," (1700.) These are said to be interesting and well written. He took a prominent part as the supporter of the bull "Unigenitus" against Jansenism. Died in 1726.

Doud'ney, (SARAH,) novelist, was born at Portsmouth, England, January 15, 1843. She has published "A Woman's Glory," (1885,) "The Missing Rubies," (1886,) "Katherine's Keys," (1895,) and various other tales for girls, with several volumes of verse.

Doudyns, dŏw'dĭns, or **Dodvens**, (WILLEM,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1650. He studied in Rome for twelve years, after which he returned to the Hague and worked with great success. Descamps praises his composition, design, and colour. One of his works represents "Time, which discovers Truth and Deception." Died in 1697.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Doueli-al-Basri. See DUALI-AL-BASREE.

Douffet or **Douffeit.** See DUFFET.

Dougados, doo'gȧ'dos', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, born at Carcassonne in 1763. In his youth he turned monk, and assumed the name of PÈRE VENANCE.

Dougherty, (DENIS J.,) American Cardinal, was born Aug. 16, 1865 at Girardville, Pa. He was first American Roman Catholic Bishop of Nueva Segovia, Philippine Islands 1903; Bishop of Jaro, P. I. 1908; Bishop of Buffalo 1915; and Archbishop of Philadelphia and Province of Pennsylvania 1918. He was made Cardinal by Pope Benedict XV in 1921.

Doughty, (CHARLES MONTAGU,) British writer and traveller, was born Aug. 19, 1843. He was educated at Kings College, London, and at Cambridge. He travelled extensively through Europe and North Africa. His experiences in Arabia are given in his masterpiece, "Travels in Arabia Deserta," published 1888. He also wrote poetry. Died 1926.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Douglas, dug'lass, an ancient noble family of Scotland, which traces its ancestry as far back as the twelfth century. The Earls of Douglas, the Earls of Angus, and the Earls of Morton belonged to this family. Sir James Douglas, surnamed THE GOOD, was the founder of their fame and grandeur. He commanded the left wing at Bannockburn in 1314, and was killed by the Saracens in Spain about 1330, in a pilgrimage to Palestine, whither he was going to deposit the heart of Robert Bruce. As he left no lawful issue, he was succeeded by his brothers Hugh and Archibald. The latter, who was killed at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, left a son William, who became the first Earl of Douglas and married for his third wife the heiress of the Earl of Angus. He died in 1384, leaving two sons, James, second Earl of Douglas, and George, Earl of Angus. James, second Earl, married Margaret, a daughter of King Robert II. He was a famous warrior, and was killed at the battle of Otterburn in 1388. As he left no male issue, the earldom passed to Archibald the Grim, third Earl, who fought for the French at Poitiers and died about 1400. He was succeeded by his son Archibald, fourth Earl, who married a daughter of King Robert III. He displayed great courage at the battle of Shrewsbury, (1403,) where he fought against Henry IV., and rendered important military services to Charles VII. of France, who rewarded him with the duchy of Touraine. He was killed at the battle of Verneuil, in France, in 1424. His son Archibald, the fifth Earl of Douglas, was chosen a member of the regency at the death of James I., (1437.) He died in 1438, leaving his title to his son William, the sixth Earl, who was born about 1425. William, charged with ambitious designs or contempt for the authority of the infant king, was beheaded in 1440 or 1437.

Douglas, (ANDREW ELLICOTT,) an American archæologist, born at West Point, New York, November 18, 1819. He obtained from Indian mounds in Florida over twenty-two thousand specimens of aboriginal art, which he donated to museums in New York City. Died in 1901.

Douglas, (ARCHIBALD,) fifth Earl of Angus, grandson of George, above named, was lord chancellor about the end of the fifteenth century. He was a powerful, ambitious, and lawless subject. He was called "the Great Earl of Angus," and also surnamed "Bell-the-Cat." He had several sons, one of whom was Gavin, the poet and bishop. (See separate notice below.) Died about 1514. Archibald VI., grandson of the fifth Earl of Angus, and son of George, was lord chancellor about 1527. He married in 1514 Margaret, queen-dowager of James IV. and sister of Henry VIII. He died in 1567, leaving a daughter, who was the mother of Lord Darnley. George, a nephew of the sixth Earl, inherited his title, and had a younger brother, who became Earl of Morton, afterwards Regent Morton in the time of Queen Mary Stuart. William, the son of the tenth Earl of Angus, in 1633 was created Marquis of Douglas, and his son Archibald was created Earl of Ormond by Charles II.

Douglas, (Sir CHARLES,) a Scottish naval officer, the father of General Sir Howard Douglas. He commanded a squadron in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence in 1775. In 1781 he was appointed first captain to Admiral Rodney, and contributed to the victory gained by him over the French in the West Indies, April 12 of that year. In 1787 he was made rear-admiral. Died in 1789.

Douglas, (DAVID,) an eminent Scottish botanist, born at Scone, in Perthshire, in 1798. He served an apprenticeship as a gardener, and worked in the botanic garden of the University of Glasgow. About 1823–24 he was employed by the London Horticultural Society as a botanical collector in the United States, and extended his researches as far as Oregon and California. He returned in 1827 with many valuable acquisitions for English flower-gardens. A few years later he sailed for America on a similar mission, and visited the Sandwich Islands, where he was killed, in 1834, by a wild bull which had been entrapped in a pit, he himself having soon after accidentally fallen into the same pit.

Douglas, (GAVIN or GAWIN,) a Scottish poet, born about 1474, was the third son of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus. He finished his education in the University of Paris, and entered the Church. In 1515 he was appointed Bishop of Dunkeld. His reputation as a poet is founded chiefly on his translation of Virgil's "Æneid" into Scottish verse, (1513,) which was the first version of a classic into any British language. "This translation," says Warton, "is executed with equal spirit and fidelity. The several books are introduced with metrical prologues, which are often highly poetical." His principal original poem is "The Palace of Honour." Died in 1522.

See IRVING, "Lives of the Scottish Poets;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Douglas. See MORTON, EARL OF.

Douglas, dŭg'lass, (Sir HOWARD,) a British general, born at Gosport, in Hampshire, in 1776, was a son of Admiral Sir Charles Douglas. He served in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1812, and published an "Essay on Military Bridges," (1816.) His "Treatise on Naval Gunnery," approved by the admiralty, was published in 1819, (4th edition, 1855.) He was Governor of New Brunswick from 1823 to 1829, was elected to Parliament in 1842, and obtained the rank of general in 1851. Died in November, 1861.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1863.

Douglas, (JAMES,) ninth and last EARL OF, a brother of William the eighth Earl, raised an army against the king, but was taken prisoner, and confined until his death in 1488.

Douglas, (JAMES,) M.D., an eminent Scottish anatomist, born in 1675, resided and practised in London. He gained a high reputation as a surgeon and a writer on anatomy, and became physician to the king. He lectured many years on anatomy and surgery. Haller, who visited him, calls him a "learned and skilful person." He published a "Description of the Peritonæum," "Myographiæ comparatæ Specimen," (1707,) and other works. Died in 1742.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Douglas, (JOHN,) a brother of the preceding, was surgeon to the Westminster Infirmary. He was distinguished as a lithotomist, and was the author of several professional works, among which is a "Treatise on the Utility of Bark as a Remedy for Mortification."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Douglas, (JOHN,) F.R.S., a Scottish bishop, born in Fifeshire in 1721. He was eminent for learning and literary ability. In 1750 he published a "Vindication of Milton from Lauder's Charge of Plagiarism," and in 1754 "The Criterion of Miracles," in which he refuted the sophistries of Hume. He was appointed one of the king's chaplains in 1761, Bishop of Carlisle in 1787, and of Salisbury in 1791. As a member of Dr. Johnson's Club, he is noticed in Goldsmith's "Retaliation" in these terms:

> "Here Douglas retires, from his toils to relax,
> The scourge of impostors, the terror of quacks."

Died in 1807.

See a "Memoir of Bishop Douglas," prefixed to his Select Works by W. MACDONALD, 1820.

Douglas, (ROBERT KENNAWAY,) a British Sinologist, born near Ottery Saint Mary, August 23, 1838. He was, 1858–64, in the British service in China, and afterwards was put in charge of the Chinese library in the British Museum. In 1873 he was appointed professor of Chinese in King's College, London. He wrote a "Life of Jenghiz Khan," (1877,) "Confucianism and Taouism," (1880,) "China," (1882,) and other works.

Douglas, (STEPHEN ARNOLD,) an American politician, born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, in April, 1813. He studied in an academy at Canandaigua, New York, from 1830 to 1833. He adopted the profession of law, removed to Illinois in 1833, and began to practise at Jacksonville. He soon became an active politician and a popular orator of the Democratic party, who, in allusion to his small stature, gave him the name of "the Little Giant." He was nominated for Congress in 1838, but was defeated by a small majority. In the canvass for President in 1840 he distinguished himself as a "stump speaker." He was elected a judge of the supreme court of Illinois in February, 1841. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress, in which he advocated the annex-

ation of Texas to the Union. He represented Illinois in the Senate of the United States from March, 1847, to 1853, during which term he was chairman of the committee on territories. He married a Miss Martin in 1847.

He supported Clay's "Compromise measures" of 1850, and in relation to the extension of slavery in the territories maintained that Congress should not interfere, but that the people of each territory should be permitted to decide whether it should be a free State or a slave State. This was called the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," of which Douglas was the reputed author. He was re-elected a Senator of the United States for a term of six years, 1853–59. In January, 1854, he reported from the committee on territories an important bill to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. This bill, which was afterwards passed, and by which the Missouri Compromise was repealed, produced a great excitement, and was denounced by many Northern Democrats, who on this account separated from their party.

In the National Democratic Convention of 1856, Buchanan and Douglas were rival candidates for the nomination, which the former obtained. Douglas opposed the admission of Kansas in 1857 under the Lecompton Constitution, and was thus involved in a controversy with President Buchanan and a majority of his party in the Senate. This affair caused a division in the Democratic party, and those who acted with Douglas were styled Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Henceforth Buchanan and Douglas were bitter enemies. In 1858 Illinois was the arena of a memorable contest between Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, who were competitors for the office of Senator of the United States, and canvassed the State in joint discussions at various places. (See LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.) Douglas gained his election as Senator, receiving 54 votes out of 100.

He was supported by a majority of Northern Democrats as candidate for President at the National Convention which met at Charleston in April, 1860. This convention adopted a platform which was in accordance with his policy and was not satisfactory to the extreme Southern politicians. The delegations of Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida then withdrew from the convention. On the first ballot Douglas received 145 votes, and no other candidate received more than 42. Having taken more than fifty ballots without effecting a nomination, the convention adjourned, to meet in Baltimore in June. He received 181 votes at Baltimore, and was declared the regular nominee. The seceders nominated John C. Breckinridge, and thus rendered the election of Douglas almost hopeless. The latter, however, advocated his cause by many public speeches in the Northern and Southern States. At the end of the contest Douglas received only twelve electoral votes. After the rebellion began, he supported the government in efforts to suppress it. On the 25th of April, 1861, he made a patriotic speech at Springfield, Illinois, before the legislature. He died at Chicago in June, 1861, leaving several children.

See J. W. SHEAHAN, "Life of Stephen A. Douglas," 1860.

Douglas, (SYLVESTER,) Lord Glenbervie, a Scottish lawyer, born at Ellon in 1743, lived in England. He attained eminence in his profession, and published "Reports in King's Bench," which are high authority. He was appointed secretary for Ireland in 1793, was made Lord Glenbervie in 1800, and held several high civil offices. His wife was a daughter of the celebrated Lord North. He was repeatedly elected to Parliament. Died in 1823.

Douglas, (WILLIAM,) Lord of Nithsdale, called "the Black Douglas," was a formidable enemy to the English. He was assassinated by Lord Clifford, about 1390.

Douglas, (WILLIAM,) eighth EARL OF, was an imperious and turbulent person. Having defied the royal authority, he was killed by King James II. during a conference in 1452.

Douglas, (WILLIAM,) first MARQUIS OF, the son of the tenth Earl of Angus, was created a marquis in 1633. His son Archibald became Earl of Ormond; his second son, William, was made Earl of Selkirk, and, after his marriage with the Duchess of Hamilton, obtained the title of Duke of Hamilton. (See HAMILTON.) The third Marquis of Douglas was made Duke of Douglas, and died in 1761, when the dukedom became extinct, and the marquisate devolved on the seventh Duke of Hamilton. The Dukes of Queensberry are also a branch of the house of Douglas.

Douglas, (Sir WILLIAM,) Knight of Liddesdale, was a natural son of "the good Sir James," and was called "England's scourge and Scotland's bulwark." He was assassinated in 1353.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Douglas, (Sir WILLIAM,) of Glenbervie, a son of Archibald "Bell-the-Cat," was killed at the battle of Flodden, (1513.) His brother GEORGE, Master of Angus, was also killed in the same battle.

Douglas, (Sir WILLIAM FETTES,) a British artist, born at Edinburgh, March 29, 1822. He died July 20, 1891.

Douglass, dŭg'lăss, (DAVID BATES,) LL.D., an American engineer, born in Pompton, New Jersey, in 1790. He was for many years professor of natural philosophy, engineering, etc. at West Point. He was chief engineer in projecting the New York Croton Aqueduct in 1833–34, and president of Kenyon College, Ohio, from 1840 to 1844. Died in 1849.

Douglass, dŭg'lăss, (FREDERICK,) a distinguished American orator, originally a mulatto slave, born in Talbot county, Maryland, about 1817. He escaped from his master in 1838, and went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. About 1841 he began to deliver lectures against slavery, which attracted much attention throughout the Northern States. He published his Autobiography in 1845, after which he visited England, where he made anti-slavery speeches and drew large audiences by his earnest and brilliant eloquence. He edited at Rochester, N. Y., a paper called "The North Star." He became successively secretary of the commission to Santo Domingo, (1871,) member of the Council of the District of Columbia, United States marshal for the District, (1877–81,) recorder of deeds, (1881–86,) and minister to Hayti, (1889–91.) Died February 20, 1895.

See "My Bondage and my Freedom," by FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Doujat, doo'zhȧ', (JEAN,) an eminent French scholar and jurist, born at Toulouse in 1606. In 1650 he was received in the French Academy, and in 1655 was appointed doctor-regent of the Faculty of Law in Paris.

See TAISAND, "Vies des Jurisconsultes."

Doulcet. See PONTECOULANT.

Doulet-Shah or **Douletschah**, dow'let-shah', a Persian of the fifteenth century, who wrote "Memons of Persian and Arabian Poets," (1487.)

Doultreman. See OULTREMAN, D'.

Doumergue, doo'merg', (GASTON,) President of France, was born at Aigues-Vives, Aug. 1, 1863. He studied law and held the office of magistrate in Indo-China 1890–92 and in Algiers 1893. He was a deputy for Nines 1893, Minister for the Colonies 1902–05, and Minister of Commerce 1906–08. He was Minister of Education 1908–10, Senator for Gard 1910, and Premier 1913–14. He held at the same time the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was elected President of the Senate 1923, and President of France, 1924.

Dounot, doo'no', a French mathematician and jurist, born at Bar-le-Duc, produced the first complete French version of "Euclid," (1610.) He was highly esteemed by Descartes. Died in 1640.

Dourga. See DURGA.

Douri, doo're', (FRÉMIN,) a French scholar and poet, born in Normandy in 1512; died in 1578.

Dousa, or **Van der Does**, vȧn dĕr doos, written also **Douza**, (JAN,) Lord of Noordwyck, a distinguished Dutch Protestant statesman and scholar, born at Noordwyk in 1545. He concurred in the efforts to liberate Holland from Philip II. of Spain, and was governor of Leyden in 1574 when it was besieged by the Spaniards. He displayed wisdom and firmness in this memorable siege. After the siege was raised, the University of Leyden was founded by his agency, and he was chosen first curator. In 1585 he was appointed keeper of the archives of Holland. Dousa and his son John wrote the "Annals of Holland," in Latin verse and prose,

(1601,) which added to his high reputation. He was a diligent student of history, and wrote Latin odes for recreation. He also published notes on Horace and other classics. Died in 1604.

Dousa, (JAN,) a son of the preceding, born in 1571, was proficient in the languages and sciences. He was chosen librarian of the University of Leyden in 1591, assisted his father in the "Annals of Holland," and wrote the first part of an admired Latin poem on astronomy, ("Rerum Cœlestium Liber,") which was not finished when he died prematurely in 1596. Joseph J. Scaliger lamented his death in an "Epicedium."

Douven, dŏw'vẹn or doo'vẹn, (JOHN FRANCIS,) a skilful portrait-painter, born at Roermont, near Cleves, in 1656. He removed to Dusseldorf about 1684, and afterwards worked in Vienna, Denmark, and Florence. He received the title of first painter to the emperor Leopold, and is said to have painted three emperors, five kings, and seven queens. Died at Prague in 1710.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Douville, doo'vēl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French traveller, born in Manche in 1794. He returned to France in 1831, after an absence of some years, with an account of pretended discoveries in Congo, and published a book called "Travels in Congo," (1832,) which was at first received with favour by the learned, who were soon convinced that they had been deceived. He visited in 1833 the valley of the Amazon, where he is supposed to have been killed.

Douvre, de, dẹh doo'vẹr, (THOMAS,) born in 1027, became Archbishop of York in 1070. Died in 1100.

Douw. See DOW.

Douza. See DOUSA.

Dovalle, do'văl', (CHARLES,) a distinguished French poet, born at Montreuil-Bellay in 1807, was the author of an admired poem, entitled "L'Oratoire du Jardin," and a song on Liberty, which was commended by Béranger. He was killed in a duel by M. Mira in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dove, do'vẹh, (ALFRED,) a German historian, a son of H. W. Dove, was born April 4, 1844. He studied at Heidelberg and Berlin, and in 1874 was called to Breslau as professor of history. A large part of his writings is devoted to the history of Italy in the early Middle Ages.

Dove, do'vẹh, (HEINRICH WILHELM,) an eminent German meteorologist, born at Liegnitz, in Silesia, in 1803, became professor of physics in the University of Berlin in 1829. He made extensive observations and researches into the laws of climate and atmospheric phenomena, and published many works, among which are "Meteorological Researches," (1837,) a "Treatise on the Electricity of Induction," (1843,) and "On Electricity," (1848.) Died at Berlin, April 4, 1879.

Dover, LORD. See ELLIS, (GEORGE J. WELLBORE AGAR.)

Dovizi or **Dovizio.** See BIBBIENA.

Dŏw, (ALEXANDER,) COLONEL, a Scottish writer, born at Crieff, became secretary to the Governor of Bencoolen. He published a "History of Hindostan," (1767,) from the Persian of Ferishta, preceded by an "Inquiry into the State of Bengal," and an "Essay on the Origin and Nature of Despotism in Hindostan." Died in 1779.

Dow or **Douw,** dŏw, (GERARD,) a celebrated Dutch painter, was born at Leyden in 1613. In the school of Rembrandt he made himself expert in colouring and chiaroscuro. He sought the ideal perfection in minute precision and exquisite delicacy of finish, which he bestowed on all the most trivial accessories of the picture. It is said that he spent three days in finishing a broom-handle. It is only by the aid of a microscope that one can appreciate his exact imitation of nature in all its minutiæ. His works are marvels of technical skill, but not of inventive genius. He chose his subjects from the scenes of common life. Among his master-pieces are "The Dutch Cook," "The Dropsical Woman," "The Charlatan," and "The Village Grocer." His paintings, though of small dimensions, command high prices. Mieris was his most noted pupil. Dow resembled Rembrandt in harmony of colour, and is said to have obtained Rembrandtesque effects notwithstanding his excessive elaboration. Died at Leyden in 1680.

Dow, (JOHN MELMOTH,) naturalist, was born at New York in 1827. For nearly thirty years he cruised as a sea captain along the Pacific coast of America, during which he made active explorations, and discovered and named about two hundred new species of fishes, also a new species of tapir in Guatemala. Died November 4, 1892.

Dŏw, (LORENZO,) an eccentric Methodist preacher, born in Coventry, Connecticut, in 1777. He preached in many parts of the United States and in England. He was noted for his earnestness and courage, as well as for some singularities of dress and expression. He died in 1834, leaving a journal of his life and travels.

Dow, (NEAL,) the originator of the celebrated "Maine Law," was born at Portland, Maine, about 1803. He was elected a member of the legislature of Maine, in which he procured the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits. He was twice mayor of Portland. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862. He died October 2, 1897.

Dŏwd'all, (GEORGE,) was appointed Archbishop of Armagh by Henry VIII. in 1543. The pope refused to confirm this nomination; but Dowdall occupied the see for some years. Died in 1558.

Dow'den, (EDWARD,) LL.D., an Irish scholar and poet, born at Cork, May 3, 1843. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he became professor of oratory and English literature in 1867. He has published "Shakespere, his Mind and Art," (1872,) the invaluable Shakespere primer, (1877,) "Studies in Literature," (two series, 1878–95,) "Introduction to Shakespere," (1893.) Died April 4, 1913.

Dowie, dou'e (J. A.,) a religious fanatic, born in Scotland, who claimed to be a reincarnation of the prophet Elijah. He founded an industrial society, on a communistic basis, at a place called Zion, near Chicago. The industry (lace-making) was highly successful. In 1903 he made an unsuccessful religious crusade to New York, and in 1906 was deposed from his position as head of the community on a charge of polygamy. Died in 1907.

Dŏw'land, (JOHN,) an English musician, born in or near London in 1562, was a friend of Shakspeare. He composed songs, airs, etc., and wrote several treatises on music. Died after 1625.

Dŏw'lẹr, (BENNET,) an American physician, born in Ohio county, Virginia, in 1797, graduated in the University of Maryland in 1827. He settled in New Orleans about 1835, and, by his numerous experiments on the human body, made discoveries in relation to muscular contractility, capillary circulation, etc. Died in 1879.

Dowling, (RICHARD,) an Irish novelist, born at Clonmel, June 3, 1846. He became a journalist. Among his works are "The Mystery of Killard," (1879,) "The Weird Sisters," etc. Died in 1898.

Downame. See DOWNHAM.

Downe, dŏwn, (JOHN,) an eminent English divine, was a nephew of Bishop Jewel. He published sermons, (1633,) and other works.

Downes, dŏwnz, [Lat. DUNÆ'US,] (ANDREW,) an English scholar, born in Shropshire about 1550, became professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1586, and was one of the translators of the Bible. He published "Prelections on Lysias," (1593.) Died in 1627.

Downes, dŏwnz, (JOHN,) an American naval officer, born at Canton, Massachusetts, in 1786. He served as lieutenant in the Essex, under Captain Porter, in the war against Great Britain, (1812–14,) after which he fought with distinction against the Algerines. About 1817 he became a captain. He obtained in 1832 command of a squadron in the Pacific Ocean, and destroyed Quallah Batoo, in Sumatra, in retaliation for an outrage committed on an American vessel. Died in 1855.

Dow'ney, (EDMUND,) born at Waterford, Ireland, July 24, 1856, has published many stories under the *nom-de-plume* of F. M. Allen. Some of these are "Through Green Glasses," (1887,) "Round Tower of Babel," (1892,) "Pinches of Salt," (1895,) and "The Ugly Man," (1896.)

Downham, dŏwn'am, or **Down'ame,** (GEORGE,)

an English theologian, born at Chester. He professed logic at Cambridge, was chaplain to James I., and was appointed Bishop of Derry in 1616. He wrote "The Pope the Antichrist," ("Papa Antichristus," 1603,) a "Treatise on Justification," (1623,) and other works. Died in 1634.

Downham, (JOHN,) a brother of the preceding, was a clergyman, and author of several approved religious works, one of which is "The Christian Warfare," (1609–18.) Died in 1652.

Dŏwn'ing, (ANDREW JACKSON,) a distinguished American landscape-gardener and pomologist, born at Newburg, New York, in October, 1815. He was the son of a nurseryman, and his tastes early led him to the study of botany, rural architecture, and kindred pursuits. About 1841 he published an excellent "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape-Gardening," which was received as a standard work on the subject of which it treats. His "Fruits and Fruit-Trees of America" (1845) was very successful, and had passed through fourteen editions in 1852. He also produced a work called "Cottage Residences," and was editor of "The Horticulturist," a monthly published at Albany, from 1846 until his death. He was a passenger on the North River steamboat Henry Clay on the 28th of July, 1852, and was drowned while attempting to escape from the burning vessel. In 1854 a collection of his "Rural Essays" was published, with a Memoir of the author by George W. Curtis. As a landscape-gardener Mr. Downing stood pre-eminent among his countrymen; and he probably had few superiors in this department even in Europe. His writings have contributed greatly to the introduction and diffusion of a taste for rural architecture and other rural improvements in America.

Dŏwn'man, (HUGH,) M.D., an English poet, born near Exeter in 1740. He was a graduate of Baliol College, and practised medicine at Exeter. He wrote several dramas, and "Infancy, a Poem," (1774–88,) which ran through seven editions in his lifetime. Died in 1809.

Doyen, dwâ'yŏN', (GABRIEL FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1726, was a pupil of Vanloo. He gained the grand prize of painting in 1746 studied in Rome about seven years, and returned to Paris, where he produced a successful picture of the "Death of Virginia," and was admitted into the Academy in 1758. His reputation was increased by the picture of "Sainte-Geneviève des Ardents," which is called his master-piece. About 1790 he went to Saint Petersburg, where the empress Catherine employed him to adorn her palaces. Died in Saint Petersburg in 1806.

Doyle, (ARTHUR CONAN,) novelist, was born at Edinburgh, May 22, 1859. He studied and practised medicine, but devoted himself wholly to authorship in 1890. His ingenious detective stories, "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" and "Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes," gave him a wide-spread reputation. His other works are mainly historical novels, and include "Micah Clarke," "The White Company," "The Refugees," "Brigadier Gerard," etc.

Doyle, doil, (Sir CHARLES WILLIAM,) a general, born in Ireland, entered the British army about 1793. He distinguished himself in Spain between 1808 and 1812, and obtained the rank of general in the Spanish army. For his conduct at Valenciennes and Lannois he was made a knight-commander of the Guelph in 1819. He became a major-general in 1815, and lieutenant-general in 1837. Died in 1843.

Doyle, (FRANCIS HASTINGS,) an English poet, was born near Tadcaster, August 22, 1810. He filled the chair of poetry at Oxford 1867–77, and published several volumes of verse. Died June 8, 1888.

Doyle, (JAMES,) a learned Irish Catholic priest, born about 1786, was appointed Bishop of Kildare in 1819. He wrote a "Letter to Daniel O'Connell on the Poor-Laws of Ireland," a "Vindication of the Religious and Civil Principles of the Irish Catholics," (1823,) and several polemical treatises. Died in 1834.

Doyle, (Sir JOHN,) a British general, born in Dublin about 1756. He made several campaigns in America. In 1796 he was made a colonel, and soon after was secretary-at-war in Ireland. He served as brigadier-general in Egypt in 1800. He was made a lieutenant-general in 1808, and obtained the rank of full general several years later. Died in 1834.

Doyle, (RICHARD,) an English artist, distinguished in caricature, was born in London in 1826. He was a son of Mr. John Doyle, an artist. He contributed humorous and satirical designs to the London "Punch" for some years, and illustrated Thackeray's "Newcomes," "The Continental Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," etc. Died December 11, 1883.

D'Oyly, doi'le, (GEORGE,) D.D., an English clergyman, born in 1778. He became rector of Buxted in 1815, of Lambeth and Sundridge in 1820. He made contributions to the "Quarterly Review," and published several volumes of sermons. Dr. D'Oyly and the Rev. R. Mant prepared an annotated Bible, published in 1814 by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which had a large sale. Died in 1846.

Dozy, do'ze, ? (REINHART,) a Dutch Orientalist, born at Leyden in 1820. He became professor of history at Leyden in 1850, and wrote several works which attest his extensive attainments and critical judgment. Among these is "Researches into the Political and Literary History of Spain in the Middle Ages," (1849.) Died in 1883.

Drabicius, drâ-bit'se-ŭs, (NIKOLAUS,) a German visionary or impostor, born in Moravia in 1587, pretended to be a prophet. He was executed at Presburg in 1671.

Drachmann, drâk'mân, (HOLGER HENRIK HERHOLDT,) a Danish poet, born at Copenhagen, October 9, 1846. He published "Digte," (1872,) "Dämpede Melodier," (1875,) and other volumes of verse, besides various novels, among which are "Ungt Blod" (1876) and "Derovre fra Gränsen," (1877.) Died in 1908.

Drā'co or **Drā'con**, [Gr. Δράκων; Fr. DRACON, drâ'kôN',] an Athenian legislator, celebrated for his sanguinary penal code, was archon in the 39th Olympiad, about 624 B.C. He was the author of the first written laws among the Athenians, and made even the least theft a capital crime, so that, as Demades remarked, "his laws seemed to be written with blood instead of ink."

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" CARL F. HERMANN, "Disputatio de Dracone Legislatore Attico," 1849.

Draconites, drâ-ko-nee'tês, (JOHANN,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Carlstadt in 1494; died in 1566.

Dracontius, dra-kon'she-ŭs, a Latin poet of Spain, wrote a poem called "Hexaemeron," describing the creation of the world. Died about 450 A.D.

Draeseke. See DRÄSEKE.

Draeseke, drâ'sẹh-kẹh, (FELIX,) a German musical composer and writer, born at Coburg in 1835. He has published a number of piano-forte pieces, etc., and a treatise on modulation. His works are at times eccentric, but show fine talents. He is one of a circle known as "the New German School."

Draexler-Manfred. See DRÄXLER.

Draghi, drâ'gee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian composer of dramatic music, born at Ferrara in 1642, was noted for prolific talent. Died in 1707.

Draghi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Genoa; died in 1712.

Drago, (LOUIS.) See CALVO.

Drą-go'mą-nof, (MIKHAIL,) a Malo-Russian author and politician, born in 1841 at Gadjatsch, in the Ukraine. He belonged to a noble family of "Little Russian" and Cossack origin. He studied at Kiev, where in 1870 he was chosen a professor, but in 1876 he had to leave the country. He went to Geneva and began the publication of socialistic books, at the same time giving great attention to the language, literature, history, and ethnography of his native Malo-Russian district. He is one of the leaders of the anti-Russian movement in the Ukraine.

Dragoncino, drâ-gon-chee'no, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet, flourished about 1500.

Dragonetti, drâ-go-net'tee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian player on the double bass, born at Venice in 1763. After performing in various Italian cities, he went to London in 1794, and was received with so much favour that he

remained there, with only an occasional visit to the continent, until his death, April 16, 1846.

Dragonetti, drȧ-go-net'tee, (LUIGI,) an Italian literary journalist, born at Aquila about 1800; died in 1871.

Dragut, drȧ'gut, a Turkish corsair, born in Natolia, rose to high command in the navy under Barbarossa. He committed many piracies against the Spaniards and Italians, and was once taken prisoner by the Genoese admiral Doria, but was liberated after a few years' detention. He gained a victory over the Spaniards at Gerbes in 1560, and was killed at the siege of Malta in 1565.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" BRANTÔME, "Vie de Dragut;" PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. ii.

Drāke, (CHARLES DANIEL,) an American jurist, born at Cincinnati, April 11, 1811. He was a son of Daniel Drake. He entered the navy, but in 1833 was admitted to the Cincinnati bar, and soon removed to Saint Louis. He was United States Senator from Missouri, 1867–71, and became chief-justice of the United States Court of Claims in 1871. His writings include the "Law of Attachments," (1854,) and a "Life of Daniel Drake," (1871.) Died in Washington, D. C., March 31, 1892.

Drāke, (DANIEL,) M.D., an American physician and author, was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1785. He took the degree of M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1816. He was connected at different periods with the schools of medicine in Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, and Philadelphia. It was chiefly through his efforts that the Medical College of Ohio was founded at Cincinnati in 1819. Dr. Drake was distinguished as a lecturer. He edited for many years the "Western Journal of Medical Science," published at Cincinnati. He was also author of various medical and other works, the most important of which is his "Systematic Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, as they appear in the Caucasian, African, Indian, and Esquimaux," (2 vols. 8vo, 1850–54.) Died at Cincinnati in 1852.

See E. D. MANSFIELD, "Life of D. Drake," 1855; S. D. GROSS, "American Medical Biography."

Drāke, (Sir FRANCIS,) a celebrated English navigator and naval hero, born in Devonshire about 1540. After learning navigation in the coasting-trade, he commanded a vessel in Sir John Hawkins's disastrous expedition to the Spanish Main in 1567, in which he lost all his property. In 1570, with a commission from the queen, he cruised with some success against the Spaniards in the West Indies. In 1572 he sailed with two vessels on a marauding expedition against the Spanish shipping and settlements of America, from which he returned next year with prizes of great value. From the Isthmus of Darien he had obtained a view of the Pacific Ocean. With five small vessels, in December, 1577, he embarked on a buccaneering enterprise to the Pacific through the Straits of Magellan. He obtained immense treasures by plunder on the coast of Chili and Peru, and, in the hope of finding a passage to the Atlantic, sailed northward as far as 48 degrees north. Failing in this design, he returned to San Francisco, and thence steered across the ocean to the Moluccas, and came home by the Cape of Good Hope in 1579, having circumnavigated the globe. Drake was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, who dined on board his vessel at Deptford and directed the ship to be preserved as a monument of his memorable achievement. He was appointed commander of a fleet in 1587, and sent to "singe the King of Spain's beard,"—that is, to burn his ships in the Spanish harbours. In the port of Cadiz he burnt, sunk, or captured one hundred vessels destined for the invasion of England. In the next year, as vice-admiral, he contributed to the victory of the English over the Invincible Armada. He was elected to Parliament in 1592. In 1595 an expedition was fitted out against the West Indies, and the command was divided between Drake and Hawkins, who disagreed and consequently failed. After losing many men by disease, Drake died near Puerto Bello in 1595.

See BARROW, "Life, Voyages, etc. of Sir Francis Drake," 1843; SAMUEL CLARKE, "Life of Sir Francis Drake," 1671; CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. ii. chap. xi.; SAMUEL JOHNSON, "Life of Sir Francis Drake," London, 1767; J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1844.

Drake, (FRANCIS,) an English surgeon and antiquary of York. He published "The History and Antiquity of the City of York," (1736.) Died in 1770.

Drake, (FRANCIS SAMUEL,) an American author, son of S. G. Drake, noticed below, was born at Northwood, New Hampshire, February 22, 1828. Among his works are a "Dictionary of American Biography," (1872,) "Memorials of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati," (1873,) "Life of Henry Knox," (1873,) "The Town of Roxbury," (1878,) "Indian History for Young Folks," (1883,) "The Indian Tribes of the United States," (1884,) etc. Died February 22, 1885.

Drake, drȧ'kẹh, (FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German sculptor, born at Pyrmont in 1805. He became a pupil of Rauch in Berlin. One of his early works, a "Madonna and Child," was purchased by the Empress of Russia. His reputation was increased by his allegorical group of the "Eight Provinces of Prussia," (1844,) and by marble statues, busts, and statuettes of eminent Germans, among which are the Humboldts, Rauch, Oken, and Frederick William III. Died April 7, 1882.

Drake, (JAMES,) M.D., an English physician and political writer, born at Cambridge in 1667. He published in 1702 "The History of the Last Parliament," and soon after "Historia Anglo-Scotica," which gave great offence to the Scots and was burnt by the hangman. He wrote several other works in favour of Toryism; also a "New System of Anatomy," a work of merit. Died in 1707.

Drake, (JOSEPH RODMAN,) an American poet, born in the city of New York in August, 1795, was educated at Columbia College. He studied medicine, and married Sarah Eckford about 1816. In 1819 he wrote humorous and satirical verses which were published in the "Evening Post" under the signature of "Croaker." He was an intimate friend of Fitz-Greene Halleck. His principal works are "The Culprit Fay," a beautiful imaginative poem, and the much-admired verses on "The American Flag,"* (1819.) He died prematurely in September, 1820, in New York, leaving one daughter, who afterwards became the wife of Commodore De Kay. Halleck wrote a poetical tribute to his memory.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature."

Drake, (NATHAN,) M.D., an English critic and essayist, born at York in 1766. From 1792 until his death he practised medicine at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, and produced numerous excellent literary works, among which are "Literary Hours," (1798,) "Essays illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian," (1805,) and "Shakspeare and his Times," (1817.) Of the last, Archdeacon Nares says, "No work has hitherto appeared in which so much of agreeable and well-digested information on this subject will be found, as in this masterly production. It may be considered as a magnificent temple dedicated to the genius of Shakspeare." He published some professional treatises. Died in 1836.

Drake, (SAMUEL ADAMS,) an American author, a son of S. G. Drake, was born in 1833. He has published "Around the Hub," "Old Landmarks and Historic Personages," "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast," etc. Died December 4, 1905.

Drake, (SAMUEL GARDNER,) an American writer, born at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, in 1798, became a bookseller in Boston. He published "Indian Biography," (1832,) "The Book of the Indians, or History and Biography of the Indians of North America," (1833,) and other works. Died in 1875.

Drakenberg, drȧ'kẹn-bẽrg', (CHRISTIAN JACOBSEN,) a Norwegian, remarkable for longevity and strength, born at Blomsholm in 1626. He served as a common sailor about fifty years, and was held as a slave by the Algerines and others about sixteen years. At the age of one hundred and ten he married, and several years later was able to perform long journeys on foot. Died in 1772, aged one hundred and forty-five.

Drakenborch, drȧ'kẹn-bork', (ARNOLD,) an eminent Dutch scholar, born at Utrecht in 1684. He was educated at Utrecht and Leyden. In 1704 he wrote "De Præfectis

* The last four lines of "The American Flag" were written by Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Urbis," a treatise on the office of prefect in Rome, by which he gained a high reputation. In 1716 he became professor of history and eloquence in Utrecht, where he remained till his death. He published an edition of Silius Italicus, and one of Livy, which is a master-piece of accuracy and erudition. Died in 1747.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Dran, Le. See LEDRAN.

Drant, (THOMAS,) D.D., an English divine, known as the first English metrical translator of Horace, in 1567. He published sermons and other works. Died about 1578.

Draparnaud, drȧ'pȧr'nō', (JACQUES PHILIPPE RAYMOND,) a French naturalist and linguist, born at Montpellier in 1772. He was professor of natural history at Montpellier, and wrote many scientific memoirs, some of which were commended by the Institute of France. Among his principal works is "The Natural History of Mollusks." Died in 1805.

Dra'per, (ANDREW SLOAN,) was born at Westford, New York, June 21, 1848, studied law, and began practice in Albany. He was state superintendent of public instruction in New York 1886–92, superintendent of instruction in Cleveland 1892–94, and became president of the University of Illinois in 1894. In 1898 he was elected superintendent of schools in Greater New York, but declined. He has written various works on the subject of education in the United States. Died in 1913.

Drā'pẹr, (HENRY,) M.D., LL.D., an American scientist, a son of J. W. Draper, (q. v.,) was born in Virginia, March 7, 1837. His mother was a Portuguese lady of noble family. He studied in the New York University, and graduated as M.D. in 1858. In 1860 he became professor of physiology in the academic department of New York University, and in 1866–73 held the professorship of the same science in the medical school of the university. He built and equipped an astronomical observatory, and accomplished much in photographic astronomy and the investigation of solar and stellar spectra. Died in November, 1882.

Draper, (JOHN CHRISTOPHER,) M.D., LL.D., an American chemist, a son of Dr. J. W. Draper, noticed below, was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, March 31, 1835. He graduated in the medical department of the University of New York in 1857, and held a professorship of chemistry in that university, 1858–71, and in the medical school of the same institution after 1866. Among his works are "Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene," (1871,) "Hand-Book of Natural Science," (1872,) "Laboratory Course in Medical Chemistry," (1882,) "Medical Physics," (1884,) etc. Died in 1885.

Drā'pẹr, (JOHN WILLIAM,) M.D., a distinguished chemist and physiologist, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1811. He came to America in 1833, and in 1836 graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1839 he accepted the chair of chemistry in the University of New York. He took a prominent part in establishing the medical department of that institution in 1841, and subsequently became president of the scientific and medical departments. Professor Draper devoted much attention to the chemical action of light, and wrote able treatises on this subject. He made numerous contributions to the "Edinburgh Scientific Journal." Among his most important works are his "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical, or the Conditions and Course of Life in Man," (8vo, 1856,) and his "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," (1863,) a work which has received much warm praise as well as severe criticism. He also wrote "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America," (1865,) a "History of the American Civil War," (2 vols., 1867–68,) and "A History of the Conflict between Religion and Science," (1874.) He died January 4, 1882.

Draper, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British officer, born at Bristol in 1721, commanded as colonel at the capture of Manilla from the Spaniards in 1763. He is best known by his controversy with Junius, against whom he undertook to defend the Marquis of Granby in 1769. Four of the letters of Junius were addressed to Draper, who, being foiled by the keen wit and sarcasm of his opponent, endeavoured to provoke him to a duel. The intemperate and somewhat scurrilous letters of Draper are published with those of his antagonist. Died in 1787.

Drapeyron, drȧ'pȧ'rôn', (LUDOVIC,) a French historian, born at Limoges, February 26, 1839. He studied at the Normal School of Paris, and became an instructor in history. He wrote "L'Empereur Héraclius et l'Empire Byzantine," (1869,) "Les Origines de la France et de l'Allemagne," (1868–69,) "Organisation de l'Austrasie et la Création de l'Allemagne," (1869,) etc.

Drāseke or **Draeseke,** drā'zẹh-kẹh, (JOHANN HEINRICH BERNHARD,) a distinguished German pulpit orator born at Brunswick in 1774. He became first preacher of the cathedral of Magdeburg in 1832. He published numerous sermons, and "Faith, Love, and Hope," (1813; 6th edition, 1834.) Died in 1849.

Draud, drŏwt, (GEORG,) a German bibliographer, born at Dauernheim in 1573, published "Bibliotheca Classica," (1611,) the most complete and methodical bibliography of printed books that had then appeared. Died about 1630.

Draw'baugh, (DANIEL D.,) an American inventor, born in 1828. In 1860 he began to experiment on the electric transmission of speech, and later claimed to be the original inventor of the telephone, bringing an unsuccessful suit against Alexander G. Bell. He made other inventions. Died in 1911.

Dräxler, drĕx'lẹr, (KARL FERDINAND,) known also by the pseudonyms of MANFRED and DRÄXLER-MANFRED, an Austrian poet, born of a Slavic family at Lemberg, June 17, 1806. He studied at Vienna and Leipsic, and afterwards was a journalist and theatrical manager in Germany. He wrote "Gedichte," (1838,) "Freud und Leid," (1858,) "Romanzen, Lieder und Sonette," (1826–29,) and "Sonnenberg: Kunden und Sagen," (1845.) Died at Darmstadt, December 31, 1879. His works never had a high literary value, but his later poems are noteworthy by reason of their perfection of form.

Drāy'ton, (MICHAEL,) an English poet, born at Hartshill, in Warwickshire, in 1563. The events of his early life are nearly all unknown. He was patronized in youth by Sir Walter Aston, and in the decline of life he found a comfortable home at the seat of the Earl of Dorset. About 1596 he published historical poems, entitled "The Barons' Wars" and "England's Heroical Epistles." His principal production, "The Poly-Olbion," (1613,) is greatly admired, and is regarded as good authority in reference to English antiquities. It is a poetical description of all the rivers, tracts, mountains, forests, etc. of Great Britain, with notices of traditions and stories connected with them. "Drayton is a sweet poet," says Coleridge, "and Selden's notes to the earlier part of the 'Poly-Olbion' are well worth your perusal." He received the title of poet-laureate in 1626. The next year he published several short poems, among which is his admirable "Nymphidia," a fairy poem. Died in 1631.

Drāy'ton, (PERCIVAL,) an American naval officer, born in South Carolina about 1812, entered the navy about 1828. He obtained the rank of commander in 1855, and maintained his loyalty to the Union in the civil war. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1862, and commanded the monitor Passaic in the attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1863. He was highly esteemed by Admiral Farragut, who selected him to command his flag-ship in his operations against the defences of Mobile Bay, August, 1864. Died in August, 1865.

Drayton, (WILLIAM,) a judge, born in South Carolina in 1733. He became, after the Revolution, an associate justice of his native State, and a judge under the Federal government. Died in 1790.

Drayton, (WILLIAM,) an American politician, born in South Carolina. He was from 1825 to 1833 a representative in Congress. Originally a Federalist, he was the leader of the Union party in the nullification movement of South Carolina in 1830. He succeeded Nicholas Biddle as president of the United States Bank in 1839. Died in 1846.

Drayton, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American patriot and judge, born on Ashley River, in South Carolina, in 1742. He became chief justice of South Carolina in 1776, and delivered to the grand jury an able charge, which

gave an impulse to the popular cause. He was an active and prominent member of Congress, when he died suddenly in Philadelphia in 1779.

See "Encyclopædia Americana."

Drebbel, van, van drĕb'bel, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch philosopher, born at Alkmaar in 1572.

Dreiser, (THEODORE,) American author and journalist, was born Aug. 27, 1871 at Terre Haute, Ind. He was educated at the Warsaw public schools and Indiana University, and started newspaper work with the Chicago "Globe" 1892. He was editor of "Every Month" 1895–98; "Smith's Magazine" 1905–06, and editor-in-chief of Butterick Publications 1907–10. His novels include "An American Tragedy," 1925.

Drelincourt, drĕh'lăn'koor', (CHARLES,) an eminent French Protestant minister, born at Sedan in 1595. He became minister of Charenton, near Paris, in 1620, and acquired great popularity as a preacher. He wrote against the Church of Rome a number of polemical treatises, which had great influence in confirming his fellow-professors. His work entitled "Consolations against the Fear of Death" (1651) was translated into English and German, and often reprinted. He also published "Charitable Visits," etc., ("Les Visites charitables pour toutes Sortes de Personnes affligées," 5 vols., 1669.) His sermons were especially remarkable for their unction. Died in Paris in 1669.

Drelincourt, (CHARLES,) a son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1633, was a physician and author of high reputation. He took his degree as doctor in 1654, soon after which he was appointed first physician to the army of Turenne. In 1663 he became physician-in-ordinary to Louis XIV., and in 1668 obtained the chair of medicine at Leyden. He was an eloquent and learned writer. Among his works are "Præludium Anatomicum," (1670,) and "Homericus Achilles," (1693.)

Drelincourt, (LAURENT,) a brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1626, became minister at Rochelle and Niort, and was distinguished as a preacher. He published Sermons, and "Christian Sonnets." Died in 1680.

Dre-pā'nĭ-us, (LATI'NUS PACA'TUS,) a poet and orator, born at Bordeaux or Agen, in France, was deputed to Rome, in 388 A.D., to congratulate Theodosius on his victory over Maximus, and then pronounced a panegyric on that emperor, which is still extant. His poems, which are praised by Ausonius, have not been preserved.

Drepanius Florus. See FLORUS.

Dres'ser, (HENRY ERLES,) ornithologist, was born at Thirsk, Yorkshire, England, May 9, 1838. He became an earnest student of bird life, and was made president of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, secretary of the British Ornithologists' Union, and a member of the council of the Zoological Society of London. He has published "A History of the Birds of Europe," in eight quarto volumes, and "A Monograph of the Bee-Eaters."

Dres'ser, [Lat. DRESSE'RUS,] (MATTHÄUS,) a learned German professor, born at Erfurt in 1536, was a disciple of Luther, and studied at Wittenberg. He succeeded Justus Lipsius as professor of history at Jena in 1574. In 1581 he became professor of humanities at Leipsic, where by his influence the Confession of Augsburg was adopted in the University. He wrote, besides other Latin works, a "Treatise on Rhetoric," (1585,) and a "Life of Luther," (1598.) Died in 1607.

Dresserus. See DRESSER.

Dressler, drĕs'lẹr, (ERNST CHRISTOPH,) a German musician and writer of songs, was born at Greussen in 1734; died in 1779.

Dreux du Radier, drüh dü ră'dē-ā', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French lawyer and writer, born at Châteauneuf-en-Thymerais in 1714. He wrote a "Historical and Critical Library of Poitou," (1754,) which is regarded as an excellent work, "Historical and Critical Memoirs and Anecdotes of France," (1764,) and "Recreations, Historical, Critical, and Moral," (1767.) Died in 1780.

Drevet, drẹh-vā', (PIERRE,) an excellent French engraver, born in Lyons in 1664. After receiving lessons from Germain Audran, he went to Paris, where he devoted his talents to portraits. Among his best works are portraits of Louis XIV., Cardinal Fleury, the dauphin, and Boileau. He was perhaps unrivalled by any engraver of his time except his son, who surpassed him.

Drevet, (PIERRE,) a son and pupil of the preceding, born in Paris in 1697. Died 1739.

Drew, (JOHN,) was born at Philadelphia Nov. 13, 1853, and educated at the Episcopal Academy. His first appearance was at the Arch Street Theatre, Phila. He starred in "Diplomacy" 1878–79, "Rosemary" 1896–97, "The Liars" 1898–99, "Trelawney of the Wells" 1925–27, etc. Died July 9, 1927.

Drew, (LOUISA LANE,) an American actress, mother of the above, was born at London, England, Jan. 10, 1820. Besides acting, she was manager of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, for over thirty years. She married three times, her last husband being John Drew, an actor. Died Aug. 31, 1897. Three of her children, John Drew, Sidney Drew, and Ethel (Drew) Barrymore, became actors.

Drew, (SAMUEL,) an English writer, born in Cornwall in 1765, was converted from infidelity in early life. He published "The Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul," (1802,) and other religious works, and became editor of the "Imperial Magazine" in 1819. Died in 1833.

Drex'el, (ANTHONY JOSEPH,) born at Philadelphia in 1826, succeeded his father as the head of the banking firm of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and related firms in London and Paris. He founded the Drexel Institute at Philadelphia, an important educational institution. Died June 31, 1893.

Drex-e'li-us, (JEREMIAS,) a German Jesuit and pulpit orator, born at Augsburg in 1581, wrote some ascetic works. Died in 1638.

Dreyer, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) a German poet, born at Hamburg in 1716; died in 1769.

Drey'fus, (ALBERT,) a French artillery captain, born in Alsace, of Jewish parentage, and the victim of a most remarkable example of judicial injustice. Charged in 1894 with having sold French military secrets to a foreign power, he was tried by secret court-martial, condemned on the strength of documents which neither he nor his counsel were permitted to see, and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island, a tropical station off the coast of French Guiana. Gradually facts became known favouring his innocence, Zola, the novelist, contested the justice of his sentence, one of the documents in the case was acknowledged to be a forgery, and the demand for a new trial became almost universal. This at length was granted. Dreyfus was brought back and tried again by court-martial in 1899. But the general staff of the army was determined on his condemnation, the trial was an utter perversion of justice, and he was again found guilty on the most insufficient evidence. The new verdict aroused the indignation of the world, and the case ended in a pardon by the French president, and the retirement of Dreyfus to private life.

Dreyschock, (ALEXANDER,) a celebrated pianist, born in Bohemia in 1818. He acquired distinction by his concerts. Died at Prague, April 1, 1869.

Driander. See DRYANDER.

Dridoens. See DRIEDO.

Driedo, drẹ'do', or **Dridoens**, drẹe'doons, (JAN,) a Flemish theologian and prominent adversary of Lutheranism. He was a canon of the church of Louvain, and wrote several works, one of which is "On the Writings and Doctrines of the Church," ("De Scripturis et Dogmatibus ecclesiasticis.") Died in 1535.

See POSSEVIN, "Apparatus Sacer."

Driesche. See DRUSIUS.

Drink'ẹr, (ANNA,) an American poetess, who wrote under the assumed name of EDITH MAY, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1827, but resided chiefly in Montrose, Pa. She published "Poems by Edith May," (1854); "Tales and Verses for Children," (1855), etc.

Dris'ler, (HENRY,) educator, was born on Staten Island, New York, December 27, 1818. He graduated at Columbia College in 1839, and was associated with that college for many years, becoming professor of Latin in 1857, of Greek in 1867, and dean of the faculty of arts in 1889; retired in 1894. He was associated for years with Professor Anthon in the preparation of a series of classical text-books. Died November 30, 1897.

Drivère, dre'vair', [Lat. THRIVE'RUS,] (JEREMIAS,) born at Braeckel, in Flanders, in 1504, became professor of medicine at Louvain. He wrote many medical works, besides commentaries on Hippocrates. Died in 1554.

Drolling, (MICHEL MARTIN,) a skilful historical painter, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1786. He gained the first prize in 1810 for a picture of "The Wrath of Achilles." Among his best productions is "Orpheus losing Eurydice," (1817.) He also painted many portraits. Died in 1851.

See SAINT-MAURICE-CABANY, "M. M. Drolling, Peintre," 1851.

Drollinger, drol'ling-ẹr, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, was born at Durlach in 1688. His odes on "The Immortality of the Soul," and "On Divine Providence," were much admired. Died in 1742.

Dro'mon, [Δρομών,] an Athenian comic poet, lived in the fourth century B.C.

Drooch-Sloot, drōk'slōt, (J. C.,) a Dutch painter, born at Gorcum about 1600. Among his works are views of Holland and of village festivals.

Drossander, dros-sân'dẹr, (ANDERS,) a Swedish physician and philosopher, born at Upsal in 1648. He wrote several scientific works. Died in 1696.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Drost, drost, (GERAERT,) a skilful Flemish painter, and a pupil of Rembrandt. Died in 1690.

Droste zu Vischering, von, fon dros'tẹh tsoo fish'ẹr-ing, (CLEMENS AUGUST,) FREIHERR, a German Catholic prelate, born near Münster in 1773. He became Archbishop of Cologne in 1835. Died in 1845.

See STOEVEKEN, "C. A. Droste zu Vischering in seinem Leben," etc., 1846.

Drouais, droo'ȧ', (HUBERT,) a French painter, born in Normandy in 1699, was a grandfather of Jean Germain, noticed below. He excelled in portraits. Died at Paris in 1767.

Drouais, (JEAN GERMAIN,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1763, was the son of Henri Drouais, a portrait-painter, who died in 1775. In 1780 he became a pupil of David. About the age of twenty-one he gained by a unanimous vote the grand prize of the Academy by his picture of the "Woman of Canaan at the Feet of Christ," which established his reputation. He then went to Rome, where he painted "Marius at Minturnæ," and died prematurely in 1788. Goethe, in one of his works, expresses his admiration of the last-named picture.

See CHAUSSARD, "Notice sur Drouais;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Drouet, droo'ȧ', (ÉTIENNE,) a French editor and compiler, born in Paris in 1715. He published the last and best edition of Moreri's Dictionary, (10 vols., 1759,) and a new edition of Lenglet-Dufresnoy's "Method for the Study of History," (15 vols., 1772.) Died in 1779.

Drouet, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist, born at Sainte-Menehould in 1763, was the son of the postmaster of that town. He acquired notoriety by his agency in the arrest of Louis XVI. at Varennes in 1791. In 1792 he was elected a member of the Convention, in which he voted for the death of the king and the destruction of the Girondists. Soon after Bonaparte obtained the chief power, Drouet was appointed sub-prefect of Sainte-Menehould. In 1807, as he gave him the cross of the legion of honour, the emperor said to him, "You have changed the face of the world." Died in 1824.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Drouet, droo'ȧ', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE,) a famous Dutch flute-player and musical composer, born at Amsterdam in 1792. He visited many of the principal cities in Europe and America. Died in 1873.

Drouet d'Erlon, droo'ȧ' dẽr'lôN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) COUNT, and Marshal of France, born at Rheims in 1765. He entered the army as a private in 1782, served under Hoche in 1797, and was made a general of brigade in 1799. He became a general of division in 1800, and contributed by a skilful movement to the victory at Jena, (1806.) In March, 1815, he was arrested on a charge of being an accomplice of Lefèbvre-Desnouettes in his design to seize the Bourbon family, and in the ensuing June he was created a peer by Napoleon, for whom he commanded a corps at Waterloo. He passed ten years in exile, returned to France in 1825, and was restored to his rank in the army in 1830. He was chosen Governor-General of Algeria in 1834, and obtained the rank of marshal in 1843. Died in 1844.

See "Notice sur la Vie militaire de Drouet d'Erlon," by himself, 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Drouineau, droo'e'nō', (GUSTAVE,) a French dramatist and novelist, born at La Rochelle in 1800. He produced "Rienzi," (1826,) a tragedy, and "Ernest," (1829,) a novel, both of which were popular. About 1830 he became one of the editors of the "Constitutionnel." He was author of other dramas and tales. Died in 1835.

Drouot, droo'o', (ANTOINE,) COUNT, an able French general of artillery, born at Nancy in 1774. He fought as captain at Hohenlinden in 1800, and gave proof of courage and skill at Wagram, (1809,) and at Borodino, (1812.) For his conduct at Lutzen and Bautzen, (1813,) where he commanded the artillery of the imperial guard, he was made a general of division and aide-de-camp to Napoleon, whom he followed to Elba, of which he was chosen governor. He was at the side of Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo, June, 1815, soon after which he was commandant of the imperial guard at Paris. After the restoration he lived as a private citizen. Died in 1847. "France was astonished in 1814 to learn," says C. Héquet, "that she had possessed for a long time the best officer of artillery in Europe." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") He was surnamed by Napoleon "the sage of the grand army," ("le sage de la grande armée.")

Drouyn de Lhuys, droo'ȧn' dẹh lü-e', (ÉDOUARD,) a French diplomatist and minister of state, was born in Paris in 1805. He became in 1833 chargé-d'affaires at the Hague, where he gave proof of high diplomatic ability. In 1840 he was appointed director of commercial affairs in the ministry of foreign affairs. He was brought into frequent contact with Guizot, whose policy he disapproved. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies, he voted against the ministry in 1845, and was dismissed from office. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1848, and became minister of foreign affairs in the first cabinet of President Louis Napoleon. In June, 1849, he was sent as ambassador to London. He was a conservative member of the National Assembly in 1851, and again became foreign minister in July, 1852. His diplomatic letters on the occasion of the establishment of the empire added to his reputation. He represented France at the Conference of Vienna in 1855, at the close of which he retired from office. In October, 1862, he was again appointed minister of foreign affairs, but resigned in 1866, and was appointed a member of the Privy Council. After the revolution of 1870, he withdrew to Jersey, where he resided one year. He died March 1, 1881.

Drovetti, dro-vet'tee, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Leghorn in 1775. He was consul in Egypt, where he formed two rich collections of antique objects. The King of France purchased one of these collections for 250,000 francs. Died in 1852.

Drown, (THOMAS MESSINGER,) educator, was born at Philadelphia, March 19, 1842. He was educated at various universities at home and abroad, and was professor of analytical chemistry at Lafayette College 1874–81, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1885–95. Became president of Lehigh University in 1895. Was president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers 1897–98. Died November 16, 1904.

Droysen, droi'zen, (GUSTAV,) a German historian, a son of J. G. Droysen, was born at Berlin, April 10, 1838, and educated in Jena, Berlin, and

Göttingen. He held professorships of history in Göttingen and Halle. Among his works is "Gustav Adolf," (1869–70.) Died June 19, 1894.

Droysen, droi'zĕn, (JOHANN GUSTAV,) a German historian, born at Treptow, in Pomerania, in 1808. He obtained the chair of history at Kiel in 1840, before which he had been professor in Berlin. In 1851 he became professor of history at Jena. His "History of Prussian Politics" ("Geschichte der Preussischen Politik," 12 vols., 1855–76) is called his most important work. He has also published a "History of Alexander the Great," (1833,) a "History of Hellenism," ("Hellenismus," 2 vols., 1836–43,) "History of Danish Politics from Acts and Documents," (1850,) and a "Life of Field-Marshal Graf York von Wartenburg," (1851.) Died in 1884.

Droz, drō, (ANTOINE GUSTAVE,) a French novelist, born at Paris, June 9, 1832. His father, Jules Antoine Droz, (born in 1807, died January 26, 1872,) was a noted sculptor. Gustave Droz early studied the fine arts, but in 1864 became a journalist. Among his most brilliant works are "Monsieur, Madame et Bébé," (1866,) "Entre Nous," (1867,) "Le Cahier bleu de Mademoiselle Cibot," (1868,) "Babolein," (1872,) "Les Étangs," (1875,) and "Une Femme gênante," (1875.) Died Oct. 22, 1895.

Droz, drō, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER JOSEPH,) a French writer and moralist, born at Besançon in 1773. He served in the republican army from 1792 to 1796, and became a resident of Paris in 1803. After several unsuccessful attempts as an author, he published in 1806 an "Essay on Happiness," ("Essai sur l'Art d'être heureux,") which was received with more favour. He became a contributor to several journals. In 1824 he gained the Montyon prize for his treatise "On Moral Philosophy," and in the next year was admitted to the French Academy. His "History of the Reign of Louis XVI." (3 vols., 1839–42) is esteemed his most important work. "A mild solemnity of tone," says Sainte-Beuve, "was the habitual rhythm of his thoughts." In conjunction with Picard, he wrote "Memoirs of Jacques Fauvel," (1823,) which is represented as a Gil Blas less witty but more moral than that of Le Sage. He became in 1832 a member of the class of Moral and Political Sciences in the Institute. Died in 1850.

See F. A. MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. Droz," 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Droz, drō, (HENRI LOUIS,) a son of Pierre Jacquet, noticed below, born in 1752, inherited his mechanical and inventive talent. He produced an automaton in the form of a girl, which played tunes on the harpsichord and at the end of the performance would rise and salute the company. He also made artificial hands. He lived some years at Geneva, where he was much esteemed for his character as well as his talents. Died in 1791.

Droz, (JULES ANTOINE,) a sculptor, a son of Pierre Jean, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1807. Among his works are the marble statues of Winter and Summer which adorn the palace of the Luxembourg. Died 1872.

Droz, (NUMA,) a Swiss statesman, born at La Chaux-de-Fonds, January 27, 1844. He was self-taught, and very early became an instructor, and editor of a radical newspaper. He became President of Switzerland in 1881. His administration showed great tact and energy. He published two historical novels and various other works.

Droz, (PIERRE JACQUET,) a skilful mechanician and watchmaker, born in Neufchâtel in 1721. He improved the pendulum by using two metals of unequal expansibility, and made a writing automaton which displayed great ingenuity. Died in 1790.

Droz, (PIERRE JEAN,) a Swiss engraver of coins and medals, born at Chaux-de-Fond in 1746. He settled in Paris in 1766, and invented a method to engrave stamps for the coinage of money with celerity. About 1790 Watt and Boulton took him into their service, and his skill was exercised in the fabrication of English coins. He returned to France, and during the empire was the chief engraver of public medals and coins. His portraits of Napoleon are praised. Died in 1823.

Druey, drü'ā', (CHARLES,) a Swiss politician, born about 1800, was a leader of the radicals, or the party of progress. In 1845 he was chosen president of the provisional government formed after the resignation of the council of state. Under the new constitution adopted in 1848, he was one of the chiefs of the executive power. Died in 1855.

Drumann, droo'mân, (KARL WILHELM,) a German historian and philologist, born near Halberstadt in 1786, became professor of philology at Königsberg in 1817. His capital work is a "History of Rome," ("Geschichte Roms," 6 vols., 1834–44,) which is highly commended. Died in 1861.

Drümel or **Druemel**, drü'mĕl, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German writer, born at Nuremberg in 1707; died in 1770.

Drum'mond, (ALEXANDER,) a British traveller, who was consul at Aleppo in 1744, and published "Travels in Germany, Greece, and Asia," (1754.) Died in 1769.

Drum'mond, (GEORGE,) a Scottish officer, noted for public spirit, was born in 1687. He fought against the Pretender at Sheriffmuir in 1715. He was chosen lord provost of Edinburgh in 1725 and at several subsequent periods. The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh was founded chiefly by his efforts in 1736. Died in 1766.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Drummond, (HENRY,) a British author, was born at Stirling, August 17, 1851. He studied at Edinburgh, and in 1884 became professor of natural science at the Free Church College in Glasgow. He travelled widely, and wrote "Tropical Africa" and other works of travel. His "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," (1883,) an attempt to reconcile theology and evolution, brought him wide fame. "The Ascent of Man," (1894,) had a similar purpose. He wrote also "The Greatest Thing in the World," "Pax Vobiscum," etc. He died March 11, 1897. His scientific writings were more effective from their rhetoric than their logic.

Drummond, (JAMES,) Earl of Perth, was appointed lord chancellor of Scotland in 1684. He was a cruel persecutor of the Covenanters. On the expulsion of James II. from the throne he was exiled. Died in 1716.

Drummond, (MAURICE,) the ancestor of the Scottish family of that name, was a grandson of Andrew, King of Hungary. He was a resident of England at the Norman conquest, (1066,) and he followed Edgar Atheling to Scotland about 1068, and was made seneschal of Lennox. Annabella Drummond, his descendant, was married to Robert III., King of Scotland.

Drummond, (THOMAS,) CAPTAIN, known as the inventor of the "Drummond Light," was born in Edinburgh in 1797. In 1813 he entered, as cadet, Woolwich Military Academy, where he displayed superior talents for mathematics and mechanics. He became one of the royal engineers, and was employed in the trigonometrical survey of Scotland about 1824, when he conceived the idea of using the incandescence of lime, instead of the argand lamp, for rendering distant stations visible. The experiment was very successful. In 1825 he invented the heliostat, and, through the influence of Lord Brougham, received a pension of £300 a year. In 1835 he was made under-secretary for Ireland. Died in 1840.

Drummond, (WILLIAM,) of Hawthornden, an eminent Scottish poet, born of a noble family in 1585. He studied civil law at Bourges, in France, but soon renounced that profession for literature. In 1610 his father, Sir John, died, and left him his beautiful seat at Hawthornden, remarkable for picturesque scenery. He was of a melancholy temperament, and inclined to retirement. In 1619 Ben Jonson performed a journey of several hundred miles for the purpose of visiting Drummond, who has preserved some curious and famous notes of the conversation which passed between them. These were published after his death, and are perhaps more known and read than any of his works. Drummond has been censured for leaving these notes and betraying the confidence of his guest; but his friends say he did not intend them for publication. Southey represents Drummond as the first Scottish poet who wrote well in English. Among his most admired productions are "The River Forth Feasting," "The Praise of a Solitary Life," and his sonnets. "The sonnets of Drummond," says Hallam, "are polished and elegant, free from conceit and bad taste,

in pure, unblemished English." In his forty-fifth year he married Elizabeth Logan. Died in December, 1649.

See P. CUNNINGHAM, "Life of W. Drummond;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ix., 1824; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Drummond, (Sir WILLIAM,) of Logie Almond, a British scholar and ingenious writer, was returned to Parliament for Saint Mawes in 1795, and a few years later was minister to Naples. About 1802 he was ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. He published, besides other works, a good translation of Persius's Satires, (1798,) "Academical Questions," (1805,) "Odin," a poem, and "Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of Several Empires, States, and Cities," (4 vols., 1824–29,) a critical work of considerable merit. Died at Rome in 1828.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1805; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Drum'mond de Mel'fort, (LOUIS HECTOR,) COUNT OF, born in 1726, was the descendant of Maurice Drummond, noticed above. He served with distinction in the French armies as colonel, inspector-general, and lieutenant-general. He published in 1776 a valuable "Treatise on Cavalry." Died in 1788.

Dru'ry, (DREW,) an English naturalist, published a work on entomology called "Illustrations of Natural History," (1770,) which was commended by Linnæus and others. "The exquisite work of Drury," says Sir James Edward Smith, "displays the complete insect in a degree of perfection that leaves nothing to be desired." Died in 1803.

Drury, (Rev. JOSEPH,) an English scholar, born in London in 1750, was head-master of Harrow from 1785 to 1805. Lord Byron, who was his pupil, has expressed in his works gratitude and respect for him. Died in 1834.

Drury, (ROBERT,) an English sailor, born about 1687. He was shipwrecked in 1702 on the coast of Madagascar, where he was kept a captive fifteen years. He returned to England and published (1722) a journal of his adventures, and an account of Madagascar, regarded as authentic.

Dru-sil'la, a daughter of Herod Agrippa, King of Judea, became the wife of Felix, the Roman governor of Judea. She was present when Saint Paul preached before Felix, in 60 A.D. (See Acts xxiv. 24.) Tacitus says that Drusilla the wife of Felix was a granddaughter of the famous Cleopatra.

Drusilla, (LIVIA.) See LIVIA DRUSILLA.

Drusius, drüi'se-ŭs, (JAN,) a Flemish Protestant scholar and eminent biblical critic, whose proper name was VAN DEN DRIESCHE, (drees'kĕh,) was born at Oudenarde in 1550. He professed Oriental languages at Oxford, in England, from 1572 to 1576, and obtained a similar chair at Leyden in 1577. He was professor of Hebrew at Franeker from 1585 until his death, in 1616. He wrote commentaries on Scripture, and several treatises on grammar, one of which is a Hebrew Grammar, entitled "Grammatica Linguæ sanctæ nova."

See ABEL CURIANDER, "Vita J. Drusii," 1618; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Drusius, (JAN,) a son of the preceding, born at Leyden in 1588, was a prodigy of learning and of precocity. At the age of nine he could read Hebrew without points, and at seventeen he addressed the King of England in a Latin oration. Scaliger thought he excelled his father in Hebrew. Died in 1609.

Dru'sus, a Roman prince, was the second son of Germanicus and Agrippina, and a brother of the emperor Caligula. His disposition, according to Tacitus, was violent and unruly. He appears to have been a victim of the ambitious intrigues of Sejanus. Having been condemned to death by the senate, he was confined by Tiberius, who permitted him to die by starvation in 33 A.D.

Drusus, (CLAUDIUS NERO,) a Roman general, born 38 B.C., was the son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia, whose second husband was the emperor Augustus. He married Antonia, the daughter of Mark Antony. In the year 13 B.C. he commanded an army on the Rhine, and defeated several German tribes. Horace composed an admired ode in honour of this victory, (lib. iv. 4.) In the ensuing campaigns he extended his conquests as far as the Elbe, after which the senate gave him the surname GERMANICUS. He died at the age of thirty, leaving a fair reputation for talents and virtue. The emperor Tiberius was his brother. It is said that Augustus intended to give a portion of the empire to Drusus, who was born a few months after the marriage of the former with Livia. Drusus left two sons, Germanicus, and Claudius who became emperor.

See DION CASSIUS, books xlviii. and liv.; TACITUS, "Annals;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Drusus, (MARCUS LIVIUS,) a Roman tribune, was a colleague of Caius Gracchus in the tribuneship in 122 B.C. The senate, alarmed at the innovations of Gracchus, procured the election of Drusus because he was popular and eloquent, in order to undermine the influence of Gracchus. Drusus founded many colonies, and courted the popular favour with success, at the same time promoting the interests of the optimates. He was chosen consul for 112 B.C., obtained Macedonia as his province, and defeated the Thracian Scordisci.

See PLUTARCH, "Caius Gracchus;" LIVY, "Epitome," book lxiii.; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome."

Drusus, (MARCUS LIVIUS,) a son of the preceding, and uncle of Cato Uticensis, was called Drusus Junior. He was an ambitious politician, and a champion or *patronus* of the senate, which at that period was involved in a contest with the equites respecting the judicial power. In 91 B.C. he was chosen tribune of the people, whose favour he gained by largesses and agrarian laws. The consul Philippus was arrested by his order, and the senate voted that the laws of Drusus were null. He became the leader of a conspiracy or party which designed to give the right of citizenship to the Italiotes and to make other changes. He was assassinated by an unknown hand in 91 or 90 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" CICERO, "Brutus," "De Officiis," and "Pro Milone;" APPIAN, "De Bello Civili;" BEMMEL, "Dissertatio de M. L. Drusis Patre et Filio," 1826.

Dru'sus Cæ'sar, (see'zar,) sometimes called DRUSUS JUNIOR, a son of the emperor Tiberius, married Livia, a sister of Germanicus. His character was depraved by cruelty and other vices. Died in 23 A.D., from poison.

See TACITUS, "Annals."

Drŭth'mar' or DROOT'MĂR', (CHRISTIAN,) a monk and grammarian, who lived at Corbie, France, about 850 A.D.

Drȳ'ad, [Gr. *δρυάς*, plural *δρυάδες*, (from *δρῦς*, an "oak" or any "tree;") Lat. DRY'ADES; Fr. DRYADES, dre'ăd'.] The dryads, in classic mythology, were nymphs or goddesses presiding over woods and groves. The HAM'ADRY'ADS [from the Greek *ἅμα*, "together with"] were supposed to be attached to some particular tree, with which they lived and died.

See "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Dryades. See DRYAD.

Dryander, dre-ăn'der, (JOHANN,) or **Eichmann,** ĪK'măn, a German astronomer, born at Wetteren, in Hesse. He published esteemed works, among which are "De Cylindro" and "The Terrestrial Globe." Died in 1560.

Dryander, dre-ăn'der, (JONAS,) a Swedish naturalist, born in 1748, was a pupil of Linnæus. About 1780 he removed to England, where he made an excellent Catalogue of Sir Joseph Banks's Library, (1798.) He wrote some botanical treatises, and was one of the founders of the Linnæan Society. Died in London in 1810.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Drȳ'den, (CHARLES,) the eldest son of the great poet, was educated as a Catholic. In 1692 he obtained an office in the palace of Pope Clement XI., but resigned it to his brother John, and returned to England. He was the author of some fugitive poems. He was drowned, while swimming in the Thames, in 1704.

Dryden, (JOHN,) a celebrated English poet, born at Aldwinckle, in Northamptonshire, on the 9th of August, 1631. He was the eldest son of Erasmus Driden, a rigid Puritan of gentle birth. After passing under the discipline of Dr. Busby at Westminster, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1650. He left college in 1657, and became a citizen of London. One of his first poetic essays was "Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell," (1658,) of whom he was at that time an admirer. He

hailed with alacrity the restoration of 1660, in a poem named "Astræa Redux." In 1662 he produced his first drama, "The Wild Gallant," which did not make much impression on the public mind. About 1663 he married Lady Howard, the daughter of the Earl of Berkshire. In 1667 appeared his "Annus Mirabilis," or "Year of Wonders," and a tragi-comedy entitled "The Indian Emperor." He succeeded Davenant as poet-laureate in 1668, and published his excellent prose "Essay on Dramatic Poesy," which entitled him, as Dr. Johnson observed, to be considered the father of English criticism. He afterwards produced many successful comedies and tragedies, among which are "Marriage à-la-Mode," "All for Love," (1678,) "Aurengzebe," and "Don Sebastian," (1690.) His dramas are eminent examples of genius perverted, and abound in passages of disgusting indecency. He also acquired great celebrity in satire and in lyric poetry. His "Absalom and Achitophel" (1681) is a poetical satire against the party of which Lord Shaftesbury was the master-spirit and the Duke of Monmouth the nominal head. It had a prodigious success. In reference to this poem, Hallam remarks, "The spontaneous ease of expression, the rapid transitions, the general elasticity and movement, have never been excelled." About 1686 he avowed himself a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, which was then favoured at court, and wrote "The Hind and the Panther," an allegory in verse. The subject is the controversy between the Romish Church (the Hind) and the Church of England, represented by the Spotted Panther.

In the latter part of his life he gradually ceased to write for the stage, and acquired with a purer taste a more natural style. "He had turned his powers in a new direction," says Macaulay, "with success the most splendid and decisive. His taste had gradually awakened his creative faculties. The first rank in poetry was beyond his reach, but he secured the most honourable place in the second. . . . His command of language was immense. With him died the secret of the old poetical diction of England,—the art of producing rich effects by familiar words. . . . Dryden was an incomparable reasoner in verse."

Among his later productions are translations of Juvenal and Virgil, (1697,) and the celebrated "Ode for Saint Cecilia's Day," (about 1700,) which Macaulay pronounces "his greatest work, and a master-piece of the second class of poetry." Some critics esteem it the finest ode in the language. "His translation of Virgil," says Pope, "is the most noble and spirited translation I know in any language." Brougham speaks of his prose as "the matchless prose of Dryden, rich, various, natural, animated, pointed," etc. He died on the 1st of May, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Life of Dryden," prefixed to an edition of Dryden's works, 18 vols., 1808; MACAULAY, "Essays," articles "Dryden" and "Comic Dramatists of the Restoration;" also, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. vii. and vol. iv. chap. xx.; MALONE, "Life of Dryden;" VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de la Littérature au dix-huitième Siècle;" PROF. JOHN WILSON, "Critique on Dryden," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, March, and April, 1845; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1855; "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1820; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1854, and August, 1865; "Westminster Review" for April, 1855.

Dryden, (JOHN,) son of the preceding, born about 1668. He translated the 14th Satire for his father's version of Juvenal, and wrote a comedy, "The Husband his own Cuckold," (1696.) Died at Rome in 1701.

ERASMUS HENRY, the third son of the great poet, inherited the title of baronet from a kinsman of his father, and died in 1710.

Drÿē'dale, (JOHN,) D.D., a Scottish divine and eloquent preacher, born at Kirkaldy in 1718. In 1766 he was appointed one of the ministers of the Tron Church in Edinburgh. Died in 1788. His sermons were published in 1793.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dschafer or Dschaafar. See MANSOOR.

Dschami. See JÂMEE.

Dschehan- or Dschahan-Ghir. See JAHÂN-GEER.

Dschelal-Eddin. See JELÂL-ED-DEEN.

Dschemschid. See JEMSHEED.

Dschengis. See JENGIS KHAN.

Dschihan-Ghir. See JAHÂN-GEER.

Dschingis. See JENGIS KHAN.

Duali- (or Douali-) al-Basree, (or -Basrí,) dōō-âl'e âl bâs'ree, written also **Dueli- (Doueli-) and Duwali-el-Basrí, (Abool- (or Abû-l-) Aswed-Zâlim- (or Sâlim-) Ibn-Amroo-Ibn-Sofyân,** â'bōōl âs'wed zâ'lim ĭb'n âm'rōō ĭb'n so-fe-ân',) an eminent Arabian grammarian and miser, born at Bassora (Basra) about 600 A.D., (or 630, according to some authorities;) died at the age of eighty-two.

See HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber;" IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary."

Du-ān', (WILLIAM,) an American politician, born near Lake Champlain, New York, in 1760. He learned the trade of printer, and went to India about 1784. He afterwards passed several years in England. Having returned to the United States about 1795, he became editor of "The Aurora," a Democratic paper which was published at Philadelphia, and acquired much influence. He edited "The Aurora" for many years. Died in 1835. Parton, in his "Life of Jackson," says that "Jackson formed a very high idea of his character and talents."

Du-ān', (WILLIAM J.,) an eminent lawyer and statesman, born at Clonmel, Ireland, in 1780, was a son of the preceding. He was admitted to the bar in 1803, and practised in Philadelphia. About 1821 he represented that city in the legislature of Pennsylvania. He was the legal adviser of Stephen Girard, whose last will he wrote in 1831. He was appointed secretary of the treasury in January or June, 1833, and was ordered by President Jackson to remove the deposits of public money from the Bank of the United States. Having refused to comply with this order, he was removed from office in September, 1833. He passed the rest of his life as a private citizen. He published "The Law of Nations Investigated in a Popular Manner," (1809.) Died in Philadelphia in 1865.

Duaren. See DOUAREN.

Duarte I., King of Portugal. See EDWARD.

Duault, dü'ō', (FRANÇOIS MARIE GUILLAUME,) a French poet, born at Saint-Malo in 1757, translated "The Vicar of Wakefield," and wrote elegiac poems which are commended. Died in 1833.

Duban, dü'bŏN', (FÉLIX LOUIS JACQUES,) a French architect, and member of the Institute, born in Paris about 1798. He finished the Palace of Fine Arts, commenced by Debret, and was chosen architect of the Louvre in 1848. Died December 20, 1870.

Du Bartas. See BARTAS.

Dubayet. See AUBERT DU BAYET.

Dubbs, (JOSEPH HENRY,) D.D., an American clergyman, (a son of Rev. Dr. J. S. Dubbs,) was born in North Whitehall, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1838. He graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and at the Mercersburg Theological Seminary in 1859. He held pastorates in the German Reformed Church, 1859–75, and in 1875 became professor of history and archæology at his *alma mater*. He has published "Early German Hymnology," "Otterbein and the Reformed Church," "Historic Manual of the Reformed Church," etc., and has contributed much to current literature.

Dubellay. See BELLAY.

Dubeux, dü'bŭh', (LOUIS,) an Orientalist, born of French parents in Lisbon in 1798. He wrote a work entitled "Persia," ("La Perse," 1841,) and became professor of Turkish in Paris in 1848. Died in 1863.

Dübner or Duebner, düb'nẹr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born in 1802, published an edition of Justin, (1831.) He afterwards edited for Firmin Didot's "Bibliotheca Græca" several authors, among whom are Arrian and Maximus of Tyre. Died October 13, 1867.

Duboc, dü'bok', (ÉDOUARD,) a German author, born of a French family at Hamburg, September 17, 1822. He has published a great number of meritorious romances, novels, lyric poems, plays, etc., partly under the pseudonym of ROBERT WALDMÜLLER.

Duboc, (JULIUS,) a brother of Édouard Duboc, was born at Hamburg, October 10, 1829. He studied at Giessen, Leipsic, and Berlin. He published "Die Psychologie der Liebe," (1874,) "Das Leben ohne Gott,"

(1875,) "Reben und Ranken," (1879,) "Der Optimismus als Weltanschauung," (1881 *et seq.*)

Duboccage. See BOCCAGE.

Dubois, dü'bwȧ', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French surgeon and physician, born at Gramat (Lot) in 1756. He was chosen royal professor in the School of Surgery in Paris in 1790, and in 1802 surgeon-in-chief of the hospital which bears his name, the Hospice Dubois. He possessed rare sagacity and dexterity, and was regarded by the French as one of the first physicians of Europe. He attended the empress Maria Louisa on the occasion of the birth of her son. His medical principles have been published by several of his pupils. Died in 1837.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dubois, du-bois' or dü'bwȧ', (EDWARD,) an English satirical writer, born about 1775, published, besides other works, "The Wreath," (1799,) an edition of Boccaccio's "Decameron," (in English, 1804,) and "My Pocket-Book," a satire, (1807.) Died in 1850.

Dubois, (FRANÇOIS NOËL,) a French botanist, born at Orléans in 1752; died in 1824.

Dubois, (FRÉDÉRIC,) an able French medical writer, born at Amiens about 1796, succeeded Pariset in 1847 as perpetual secretary of the Academy of Medicine, Paris. Among his works is a "Treatise on General Pathology," (2 vols., 1837.) Died January 10, 1873.

Dubois, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a Swiss naturalist and traveller, born in 1798, published "Travels in the Crimea, Colchis, and Georgia," and became professor of archæology at Neufchâtel in 1843. Died in 1849.

Dubois, (GUILLAUME,) a French troubadour, surnamed CRETIN, wrote a "History of France" in French verse, (still in manuscript.) A collection of his songs, etc. was published in 1527. Died in 1525.

See LONGFELLOW's "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Dubois, (GUILLAUME,) a French cardinal and minister of state, born at Brive-la-Gaillarde, in Limousin, in 1656. In the reign of Louis XIV. he was appointed preceptor to the Duc de Chartres, (afterwards Duke of Orléans and Regent of France,) whose favour he gained by pandering to his baser passions and appetites. The appointment of his pupil to the regency in 1715 favoured the ambitious designs of Dubois, who was then made a councillor of state, although the regent's mother entreated him not to employ one whom she stigmatized as a most arrant knave. He displayed great address and astuteness in political intrigues, and had an important part in the triple alliance of 1717. Soon after this he became minister of foreign affairs, and, in spite of his scandalous life, Archbishop of Cambray. After much opposition, he obtained a cardinal's hat in 1721, and was made prime minister the next year. He exiled all who resisted his will, and he retained power until his death in 1725.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DUCLOS, "Mémoires secrets sur les Règnes de Louis XIV et XV;" PAUL LACROIX, "Mémoires du Cardinal Dubois," 4 vols., 1829.

Dubois, [Lat. SYL'VIUS,] (JACQUES,) a learned French physician, born at Amiens in 1478. He lectured on medicine in Paris, and in 1550 became a professor of medicine in the Collége Royal. He wrote several able professional treatises. Died in 1555.

Dubois, (JEAN,) D.D., a bishop, born at Paris, France, August 24, 1764. He was educated at the Collége Louis-le-Grand, was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1787, and in 1791 came to the United States. In 1809 he became a Sulpitian. He founded the college at Emmittsburg, Maryland, and in 1826 was consecrated Bishop of New York. Died December 20, 1842.

Dubois, (JEAN ANTOINE,) ABBÉ, a French missionary, who laboured many years in Hindostan, was born in Ardèche in 1765. He wrote, in English, "The Character, Manners, Customs, and Institutions of the People of India," which was published by the East India Company in 1816. It is said to be one of the best works on that subject. Died in Paris in 1848.

Dubois, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer, born in Burgundy in 1753, resided for a time in Poland, where he became a councillor at court. Having returned to Paris, he became the friend and assistant of Malesherbes. After the reign of terror he held a high office in the ministry of the interior. Died in 1808.

Dubois, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lisieux in 1773, published a voluminous treatise on Agriculture, entitled "Cours complet d'Agriculture, (1825–32.) Died in 1855.

Dubois, (PAUL,) an eminent French sculptor, was born at Nogent-sur-Seine, July 18, 1829. Among his best-known works are "A Florentine Singer of the Fifteenth Century" and the tomb of General la Moricière, one of the master-pieces of modern statuary. He also studied painting, and produced some fine portraits and copies of the old masters. Died 1905.

Dubois, (PAUL FRANÇOIS,) a French journalist and professor, born at Rennes in 1795. He was one of the editors of the "Globe," a liberal daily journal of Paris, for several years, ending in 1830, and sat in the Chamber of Deputies from 1831 to 1848. He became professor of French literature in the Polytechnic School in 1834, and succeeded Victor Cousin as director of the Normal School in 1840. Died June 12, 1874.

Dubois, (PHILIPPE GOIBAUD—gwȧ'bō',) a French writer, born at Poitiers in 1626, was tutor of the Duc de Guise, (Louis Joseph.) He made translations of the works of Saint Augustine, and of Cicero "De Officiis," "De Senectute," etc., which procured his admission into the French Academy in 1693. Died in 1694.

Du Bois, (WILLIAM EWING,) an American writer on numismatics and kindred subjects, in which department he may be said to stand pre-eminent, was born at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1810. In 1836 he became assistant assayer in the United States Mint in Philadelphia, which position he held till the death of his chief, Mr. Eckfeldt, whom he succeeded as assayer in 1872. Besides many less important contributions to the science of numismatics, he wrote "A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations," (1842–51.) Although he joined the name of Mr. Eckfeldt with his own on the title-page, Mr. Du Bois was the sole literary author of that important work. The extensive numismatic collection in the Philadelphia Mint is wholly due to the intelligence, skill, and untiring industry of Mr. Du Bois. He was also largely the author of "A Description of Ancient and Modern Coins," (1860,) Director J. R. Snowden having intrusted to him a large part of the preparation of that work, which is recognized as a standard authority on the subjects of which it treats. Died July 14, 1881.

Dubois de Crancé, dü'bwȧ' deh krŏN'sȧ', or **Dubois-Crancé**, (EDMOND LOUIS ALEXIS,) a French general and Jacobin, born at Charleville in 1747. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, became a partisan of Danton, and was one of the first members of the committee of public safety. He directed the siege of Lyons, from which he was recalled by the Convention on the charge of *modérantisme* in 1793. He was inspector-general and minister of war in 1799, but lost all his offices when Bonaparte obtained power. Died in 1814.

Dubois de Jancigny, dü'bwȧ' deh zhŏN'sèn'ye' (ADOLPHE PHILIBERT,) a French writer, a son of Jean Baptiste Dubois, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1795. He spent many years in British India, and was sent on a mission to China in 1841. He wrote several books on India, China, etc. Two of these, namely, "India," (1845,) and "China and the Birman Empire," (1850,) form part of Firmin Didot's series entitled "L'Univers." Died at Chandernagore, in Bengal, March 20, 1860.

Dubois [Lat. SYL'VIUS] **de la Boë**, dü'bwȧ' deh lȧ bo'ȧ', (FRANCISCUS,) a German or Dutch physician, of French extraction, eminent for learning and eloquence, was born at Hanau in 1614. He practised about fifteen years at Amsterdam, and obtained the chair of practical medicine at Leyden in 1658. He gave an impulse to the study of chemistry by his zeal and eloquence. "It is to Dubois," says Fournier, "that we owe the first idea of clinic instruction and the initiative in the study of pathologic anatomy." He published several works, among which is "Disputationum Medicarum decas," (1663.) Died in 1672.

Dubois-Fontanelle, dü'bwȧ' fŏN'tȧ'nĕl', (JEAN GASPARD,) a French dramatist and *littérateur*, born at Grenoble in 1737; died in 1812. His drama of "Éricie," against monastic vows, was prohibited by the censor.

Dubois-Pigalle, dü'bwâ' pē'gȧl', (PAUL,) a French sculptor, born at Nogent-sur-Seine, July 18, 1829. He studied law, but abandoned that profession for art. His sculptures of women and children are especially fine, and the same may be said of his portraits in oil.

Du Bois-Reymond, dü'bwâ' rī'mŏn', (EMIL HEINRICH,) a German physiologist, born at Berlin, November 7, 1818, became in 1858 professor of physiology in the University of Berlin. He later was made *rector magnificus* of that institution. He acquired distinction as a student of the phenomena of the physical forces as seen in living organisms, and has published works on animal electricity, the reactions of muscular fibre, etc. Died 1896.

Dubos, dü'bo', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in 1661; died at Luçon in 1724.

Dubos, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer and negotiator, born at Beauvais in 1670. He studied public law, and was employed in many important and secret negotiations with foreign courts by De Torcy and Dubois. He wrote, besides other works, the "History of the League of Cambray," (1712,) which Voltaire said was "profound, politic, and interesting," and "Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting," (1719,) which the same critic praised as "the most valuable book ever written on those subjects in any nation of Europe." He was chosen in 1722 perpetual secretary of the French Academy, into which he had been admitted in 1720. Died in 1742.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" AUGUSTE MOREL, "Étude sur l'Abbé Dubos," 1851; V. TREMBLAY, "Notice sur l'Abbé Dubos," 1848.

Dubosc. See BOSC, DU.

Duboscq, dü'bosk', (JULES,) a French optician, born in 1817, invented or improved several instruments, among which is the stereoscope.

Duboulay. See BOULAY, DU.

Dubouloz, dü'boo'lo', or **Dubouleau**, dü'boo'lō', (JEAN AUGUSTE,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1800. Died August 23, 1870.

Dubourcq, dü'boork', (PIETER LODEWIJK,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and genre, born at Amsterdam in 1815.

Dubourg, dü'boor', (WILLIAM LOUIS,) a bishop, born at Cape François, now Cape Haytien, in Hayti, February 14, 1766, was educated in France. He came to the United States in 1794, and in 1795 became a Sulpitian priest. From 1796 to 1798 he was president of Georgetown College. In 1815 he was consecrated Bishop of New Orleans. After years of successful labour, he was translated to the see of Montauban, in France, and in 1833 he was enthroned as Archbishop of Besançon. Died December 12, 1833.

Dubourg-Butler, dü'boor' büt'lair', (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French general, born in Paris in 1778. He took an active part against Charles X. in July, 1830. Died in 1850.

Duboury, dü'boo're', (LODEWIJK FABRICIUS,) a skilful Dutch painter and engraver, born at Amsterdam in 1691. His *tableaux de boudoir* are highly prized. Died in 1775.

Dubraw, doo'brȧv, (JOHANN,) a Bohemian historian, born at Pilsen. His family name was SKALA. He became Bishop of Olmutz, and wrote, in Latin, a "History of Bohemia," (1552,) which is accounted accurate. Died in 1553.

Dubreton, dü'brẹh-tŏn', (JEAN LOUIS,) BARON, a French general, born in Bretagne in 1773; died in 1855.

Dubreuil, dü'brul' or dü'bruh'yę, (ALPHONSE,) a French horticulturist, born at Rouen in 1811. He founded at Rouen the *École d'Arbres fruitiers*, the first of the kind. In 1846 he published a work on the culture of trees, entitled "Cours d'Arboriculture," (2 vols.,) which has been often reprinted and translated. D. 1890.

Dubreul, dü'brul', (JACQUES,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1528, wrote on the Antiquities of Paris. Died in 1614.

Dubufe, dü'büf', (CLAUDE MARIE,) a French painter of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1790. He was a fashionable portrait-painter for many years. Died in 1864.

Dubufe, (ÉDOUARD,) a successful French portrait-painter, born in Paris, March 30, 1820; died August 13, 1883.

Dubuisson, dü'bü-e'sôn', (FRANÇOIS RENÉ ANDRÉ,) a French naturalist, born at Nantes in 1763. He became in 1810 director of the Museum of Natural History at Nantes, where he made a rich collection of minerals. He published an "Essay of a Geological Method," (1819.) Died in 1836.

Dubuisson, (PAUL ULRICH,) a mediocre French writer of dramas, etc., was born at Laval in 1746. He was guillotined in 1794.

Duby, dü'be', (PIERRE **Ancher Tobiesen**—ŏn' shair' to'be'zŏn',) a Swiss linguist and medallist, born in the canton of Soleure in 1721, received the title of interpreter to the Royal Library of Paris. He wrote a treatise on Medals relating to Sieges, entitled "Recueil de Pièces obsidionales." Died in 1782.

Duc. See LEDUC and DUCQ.

Duc, dük, (JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1802, gained the grand prize in 1825. In 1854 he enlarged the Palais de Justice. Died January 22, 1879.

Duc, du, dü dük, (FRONTON,) a French Jesuit, born at Bordeaux in 1558, was professor of theology at the College of Clermont in Paris. He published a good edition of the works of Chrysostom, (1609–24,) edited the works of some other Fathers, and wrote a curious book on the Maid of Orleans, entitled "The Tragical History of the Pucelle de Domremy, newly divided into Acts and represented by Personages," (1581.) Died in 1624.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Duca, del, dĕl doo'kȧ, (GIACOMO,) an Italian architect of the sixteenth century, born in Sicily, was a pupil of Michael Angelo.

Du Camp, dü'kŏn', (MAXIME,) a French writer and artist, a son of Theodore J., was born in Paris in 1822. He travelled extensively in the East, and published several finely-illustrated volumes descriptive of his travels. He also wrote poems and criticisms, and an important work on "Paris: its Organs, its Functions, and its Life," (6 vols., 1869–75.) He became a member of the Academy in 1880. Died February 9, 1894.

Du Camp, (THÉODORE JOSEPH,) a skilful French surgeon, born at Bordeaux in 1793, improved the method of treating diseases of the urinary organs. Died in 1824.

Ducancel, dü'kŏn'sĕl', (CHARLES PIERRE,) a French dramatist and lawyer, born in 1766; died in 1835.

Du Cange or **Ducange**, dü'kŏnzh', (CHARLES **du Fresne**—dü'frĕn',) Sieur du Cange, a French historical writer, born at Amiens in 1610. He was educated for the law, but did not practise it long. He was learned in the languages, history, geography, law, antiquities, etc., and wrote a great number of works, among which are a "History of the Empire of Constantinople under the French Emperors," "Byzantine History Illustrated," and "Glossary of Latin Words used in the Dark and Middle Ages," ("Glossarium ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis,") which is highly prized. He left many manuscripts on various subjects. In 1668 he became a resident of Paris. "One is appalled," says Voltaire, "at the immensity of his learning and his labours." Died in 1688.

See DUFRESNE D'AUBIGNY, "Mémoires historiques pour servir à l'Histoire de C. du Fresne du Cange;" HARDOUIN, "Essai sur la Vie, etc. de Du Cange;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ducange or **Du Cange**, (VICTOR HENRI JOSEPH **Brahain**—brȧ'ăn',) a French novelist and dramatist, born at the Hague in 1783. For the liberal political opinions expressed in his novel of "Valentine," (1821,) he was imprisoned six months. He wrote, among other works, two novels, entitled "Léonide" (1823) and "La Luthérienne," (1825,) and many dramas. Died in 1833.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Ducarel, du'kȧ-rĕl' or dü'kȧ'rĕl', (ANDRÉ **Coltée**—kol'tȧ',) a learned antiquary, born at Caen, in Normandy, about 1714. He passed his mature life in England, and was appointed commissary of Saint Catherine's and commissary of Canterbury about 1755. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Besides other works, he wrote a "Treatise on the Anglo-Gallic Medals of the Ancient Kings of England," (1757,) and "Anglo-Norman Antiquities," (1767,) which is esteemed valuable. Died in London, May 29, 1785.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Ducarla-Bonifas, dü'kär'lä' bo'ne'fäs', (MARC,) a French physicist, born at Vabre in 1738; died in 1816.

Du Cart, dü kärt, or **Ducart**, (IZAAK,) a Dutch painter of flowers, born at Amsterdam in 1630. He painted flowers on satin and vellum with a fidelity at that time unequalled. His productions are still prized by amateurs. Died in 1694.

Ducas. See CONSTANTINE DUCAS.

Du'cas, (MICHAEL,) [*Μιχαὴλ ὁ Δοῦκας*,] a Greek historian, who was descended from the imperial family of Ducas, and flourished about 1450. He wrote a "History of the Decadence of the Byzantine Empire, 1355 to 1453," which forms part of the collection called "Historia Byzantina." It is esteemed judicious and impartial, but is written in a barbarous style. He was living at Lesbos in 1462.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Ducasse, dü'käss', (FRANÇOIS,) a French doctor of theology, eminent as a canonist; died in 1706.

Ducasse, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a successful French naval officer, born in Béarn. He was a captain in the marine when he was appointed Governor of Saint Domingo in 1691. He defended that island against the English and Spaniards, and defeated Admiral Benbow in 1702, near Sainte-Marthe. In 1703 he was made chief of a squadron, and retired from the office of governor. He was raised to the grade of lieutenant-general, and commanded the fleet which invested Barcelona in 1714. Died in 1715.

See VAN TENAC, "Histoire de la Marine;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ducasse, (JEAN MARIE AUGUSTE,) a French physician and writer, born at Toulouse in 1786; died in 1859.

Ducaurroy de la Croix, dü'kō'rwä' deh lä krwä, (ADOLPHE MARIE,) a French jurist, born in Normandy in 1788. He published "The Institutes of Justinian newly explained," (4 vols., 1835; 8th edition, 1851,) which had a great and durable success. Died in 1850.

Duccio di Buoninsegna, doot'cho de boo-ōn-ēn-sän'yä, an eminent Italian painter, born in or near Sienna, flourished between 1280 and 1340. He was a pupil of Segna or Boninsegna, and was one of the most famous artists of his time. About 1310 he produced his great work, the altar-piece of the Sienna cathedral, which represents the Virgin and many saints.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Ducerceau. See ANDROUET DU CERCEAU.

Du Chaillu, dü shä'yü', (PAUL,) a French traveller, born July 31, 1835, became a citizen of the United States. He travelled in the interior of Africa in 1855–56, and again in 1864–65, and published "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa," (1861,) "A Journey to Ashango-Land," (1867,) "Stories of the Gorilla Country," (1868,) "Wild Life under the Equator" and "Lost in the Jungle," (1869,) "My Apingi Kingdom," (1870,) "The Land of the Midnight Sun," (1881,) and "The Viking Age," (1889.) Died April 30, 1903.

Duchalais, dü'shä'lä', (ADOLPHE,) a French antiquary and numismatist, born at Beaugency in 1814; died in 1854.

Duchange, dü'shŏnzh', (GASPARD,) a skilful French engraver, born in Paris in 1662, was a pupil of Jean Audran. He was especially successful in reproducing the works of Correggio, after whom he engraved "Leda" and "Danaë." Died in 1756.

Duchanoy, dü'shä'nwä', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French physician and writer, born at Vauvilliers in 1742; died in 1827.

Duchat, Le, leh dü'shä', (JACOB,) a French critic and editor, born at Metz in 1658. He became a Protestant exile in 1700, and retired to Berlin, where he was appointed a judge. He published valuable editions of the works of Rabelais, (1711,) of the "Apology for Herodotus" by Stephanus, (1735,) and of other old French works. Died in 1735.

See J. H. S. FORMEY, "Ducatiana," 2 vols., 1738; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Duchâtel, dü'shä'tĕl', (CHARLES MARIE **Tanneguy**—tän'ge',) COMTE, a French minister of state, born in Paris in 1803, was a son of a peer of France. In September, 1836, he became minister of finance, and in April, 1837, retired with Guizot, whose political opinions he approved. He was minister of the interior from October, 1840, until the revolution of 1848. Died Nov. 5, 1867.

Duchâtel, (FRANÇOIS.) See CHÂTEL, DU.

Duchâtel, (GASPARD,) a French Girondist, born in 1766, was a deputy from Poitou to the National Convention in 1792. In the trial of the king he voted for banishment, as the most practicable mode of saving his life. He was one of the twenty-two Girondists proscribed by the Jacobins and executed in 1793.

Duchâtel, [Lat. CASTELLA'NUS,] (PIERRE,) a French bishop and scholar, born at Arc, in the diocese of Langres. In his youth he worked with Erasmus at Bâle on editions of Greek authors. Curiosity led him to visit Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. On his return he became reader to Francis I., who said, "He is the only man of letters that I have never exhausted in discourse." He was appointed Bishop of Mâcon in 1544, grand almoner in 1547, and Bishop of Orléans in 1551. He died in 1552, leaving the reputation of a virtuous and tolerant prelate and one of the most learned and eloquent men of his age. He opposed the persecution of the Vaudois and Protestants.

See GALLAND, "Vita Castellani," 1674; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duchâtel, (TANNEGUY.) See CHÂTEL, DU.

Du Châtelet. See CHASTELLET, (GABRIELLE ÉMILIE.)

Duché, du-shā', (JACOB,) D.D., an Episcopal clergyman, distinguished for his talents and eloquence, was born in Philadelphia about 1739. He graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1757. On the assembling of the first Continental Congress, in 1774, he was elected chaplain; and his opening prayer was remarkable for its earnestness and pathos, and contributed much towards reconciling the discordant elements of that body. He was subsequently chosen chaplain of several successive Congresses. Yet, when the British had taken Philadelphia, he not only made his peace with England, but wrote a letter to Washington urging him to follow his example. This letter Washington laid before Congress. Duché was declared a traitor, and fled to England. He afterwards returned to Philadelphia, and died in 1798.

Duché de Vancy, dü'shä' deh vŏn'se', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1668. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and a friend of Jean Baptiste Rousseau. Among his best productions are the tragedy of "Absalom," which La Harpe pronounced a work of merit, and the opera "Iphigenia in Tauris," of which Voltaire said, "It recalls a grand idea of what was most excellent in the Greek tragedy." Died in December, 1704.

Duchemin. See DUCLOS.

Duchenius. See DUCHESNE.

Duchesne, dü'shĕn', [Lat. DUCHE'NIUS or QUERCETA'NUS,] (ANDRÉ,) one of the most learned historians of France, was born in Touraine in 1584. After finishing his studies in Paris, he became geographer and historiographer to the king. His numerous and valuable works have procured for him the title of "the father of French history." Among them are "The Antiquities and Researches of the Grandeur of the Kings of France," (1609,) "Ancient Historians of the Normans," in Latin, (1619,) and "Contemporary Writers of the History of the Franks," ("Historiæ Francorum Scriptores coetanei," 1636–49.) He was run over by a carriage and killed, near Paris, in 1640.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" LELONG, "Bibliothèque Historique."

Duchesne, (ANTOINE NICOLAS,) a learned French naturalist, born at Versailles in 1747, wrote a "Manual of Botany," (1764,) and other works. Died in 1827.

Duchesne, (FRANÇOIS,) a son of André, noticed above, born in Paris in 1616, cultivated history with zeal, and obtained the title of historiographer. He wrote a "History of the Chancellors of France," (1680,) and published editions of several works of his father, viz.: "The Antiquities of the Cities and Castles of France," (1647,) and "The History of the Popes," (1653.) Died in 1693.

Duchesne, (HENRI GABRIEL,) a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1739, published, conjointly with M. Macquer, a "Naturalist's Manual," (1771,) and a "Dictionary of Industry," (3 vols., 1776.) Died in 1822.

Duchesne, (JOSEPH,) a French physician and chemist, born in Armagnac about 1544. In 1593 he went to Paris, where he became physician-in-ordinary to Henry IV. He published "Pharmacopœia dogmaticorum restituta," and other medical works. Died in 1609.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Duchesne de Gisors, dü'shĕn' dẹh zhe'zor', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French miniature-painter, born at Gisors (Eure) in 1770. He became court painter during the restoration, and painted on ivory the portraits of the royal family. In 1840 he was employed to continue for the Louvre a collection of enamels begun by Petitot. Among his master-pieces are miniatures of Napoleon I. and of the Duchess of Berry. Died in 1856.

Duchesnois, dü'shạ'nwȧ', (CATHERINE JOSEPHINE,) a popular French tragic actress, whose proper name was RAFIN, was born near Valenciennes in 1777. She made her *début* at the Théâtre Français in 1803, with complete success, and continued to be a favourite actress until she retired in 1820. Died in 1835.

See A. DINAUX, "Notice biographique sur Mademoiselle Duchesnois," 1836.

Duchoul, dü'shool', [Lat. CAU'LIUS,] (GUILLAUME,) a French antiquary, born at Lyons, lived about 1550. He wrote a "Discourse on the Religion of the Ancient Romans," (1555.) His son JEAN was a naturalist, and published several treatises.

Ducis, dü'sĕss', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French dramatic poet, born at Versailles in August, 1733. He produced in 1769 a version of Shakspeare's "Hamlet," which was very successful. His "Romeo and Juliet" (1772) was received with equal favour. He succeeded Voltaire in the French Academy in 1778, after which he produced imitations of "King Lear" and "Macbeth," (1784.) He favoured the Revolution of 1789, but took no active part in it. His "Othello" was performed by Talma with great success in 1792. In 1795 he composed an original drama, "Abufar, or the Arab Family," which is called his master-piece. He refused a pension offered to him by Bonaparte. "Ducis," says Villemain, "was one of those men most adapted to impress the imagination and to leave a long remembrance. Amidst that sort of uniformity which involves the secondary minds of an epoch, he had something rare and original. . . . He meddled not with the petty affairs of the world, nor was his life infested with petty ambitions. A distinctive trait in his character was a noble independence. He submitted to no yoke, not even to that of his age; for in that skeptical age he was very religious. His taste and solitary choice was the reading of the Bible and Homer. This explains how he resisted the influence of the eighteenth century, and was an original thinker compared with his contemporaries." Died at Versailles in March, 1816.

See VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature;" M. O. LEROY, "Études sur Ducis," 1832; CAMPENON, "Essais de Mémoires, ou Lettres sur la Vie et les Écrits de J. F. Ducis," 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ducis, (LOUIS,) a French historical painter, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1775. He was a pupil of David, and was one of the artists employed in 1814 to restore pictures in the palace of Versailles. About 1817 he produced "Francis I. knighted by Bayard," which is in the palace of Compiègne, and "The Death of Tasso." He painted portraits of Napoleon I., Talma, and many others. His uncle once said to him, "I have sought to be a painter in verse; I see with pleasure that you aim to be a poet on canvas." Died in 1847.

See GUYOT DE FÈRE, "Biographie des Artistes Français."

Duck, (ARTHUR,) an eminent English civilian, born near Exeter in 1580. He became chancellor of London, and master of requests. In the civil war he adhered to the royal cause. He wrote a treatise on the Civil Law of the Romans. Died in 1649.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Duck, (STEPHEN,) an English peasant-poet, born at Charlton, in Wiltshire. He was self-taught, became a clergyman, and published rude specimens of poetry. In a fit of insanity, he drowned himself in the Thames in 1756.

See JOSEPH SPENCE, "Life of S. Duck."

Ducker. See DUKER.

Duckwitz, dŏŏk'vits, (ARNOLD,) a German political economist, born at Bremen in 1802, wrote on the commerce and customs of Germany. Died in 1881.

Duck'worth, (Sir JOHN THOMAS,) an English admiral, born at Leatherhead, in Surrey, in 1748. He entered the navy in 1759, and became post-captain in 1780. In June, 1794, he won great distinction by his skill and courage in Lord Howe's victory over the French. About 1800 he was made rear-admiral, and two years later was commander-in-chief at Jamaica. In 1806 he defeated the French near Saint Domingo, for which Parliament voted him thanks and a large pension. As vice-admiral, he performed a daring exploit by entering the Dardanelles in 1807. He was knighted in 1813. Died in 1817.

Duclerc, dü'klair', (CHARLES THÉODORE EUGÈNE,) a French statesman, was born in Hautes-Pyrénées in 1812. He was appointed minister of finance in 1848, was elected a representative in 1871, vice-president of the National Assembly in 1878, and in the same year a senator for life. Died July 21, 1888.

Duclercq, dü'klair', (JACQUES,) a French chronicler of the events of his times, born in 1420; died after 1467.

Duclos, dü'klo', (CHARLES **Pineau**—pe'nō',) a witty and ingenious French writer, born at Dinan in 1704, was liberally educated in Paris. He acquired reputation by his romances "The Baroness of Luz," (1741,) and "Confessions of Count * * *," a series of tableaux and satirical portraits. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1739, and into the French Academy in 1747, and was chosen perpetual secretary of the latter in 1755. His most admired work is a series of moral essays, entitled "Considérations sur les Mœurs de ce Siècle," (1750.) He wrote a "History of Louis XI.," (about 1744,) and obtained the title of historiographer of France. D'Alembert said of him, "He has more wit in a given time than any man I know." Rousseau designated him as one who was at the same time *droit et adroit*, ("upright and adroit.") His "Secret Memoirs of the Reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV." are highly praised. Died in 1772.

See AUGER, "Notice sur Duclos;" VILLENAVE, "Notice sur Duclos," prefixed to his works, published by BELIN, 1821; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome ix.; "Mémoires sur la Vie de Duclos, écrites par lui-même;" ROUSSEAU, "Confessions."

Duclos, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1705, wrote an ode on Enthusiasm, and translated portions of Tibullus and Horace into verse. Died in 1752.

Duclos, afterwards **Duchemin,** dü'shẹh-măn', (MARIE ANNE,) a French actress, born in 1664. She married an actor named Duchemin. Died in 1748.

Duclos, (SAMUEL **Cotreau**—kot'rō',) a French physician, born in Paris, was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1666, and was at one time physician-in-ordinary to the king. He wrote "Observations on the Mineral Waters of France." Died in 1715.

Ducloz-Dufresnoy, dü'klo' dü'frạ'nwȧ', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) a French financier, born at Montcornet in 1734. He was elected alternate deputy to the States-General by the citizens of Paris in 1789. He wrote several able treatises on the public finances, (1790.) He perished on the scaffold in 1794. He was the putative father of the savant Walckenaer, who wrote an article on him in the "Biographie Universelle."

Ducornet, dü'kor'nȧ', (LOUIS CÉSAR JOSEPH,) a French painter, born at Lille in 1806. Having been born without arms, he learned to paint with his feet, and received a pension of 1200 francs in 1824. Among his works, which have gained several prizes, are "The Parting of Hector and Andromache," and "Saint Louis dispensing Justice." Died April 27, 1856.

Ducos, dü'ko', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French republican, born at Bordeaux in 1765. He was a deputy to the Convention from the department of Gironde in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. When the Girondist leaders were proscribed in May, 1793, he was at first omitted from the list; but, having bravely asserted their innocence in the Convention, he was consigned to the same prison with them. He suffered death, with his brother-in-law Fonfrède and others, in October, 1793.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Ducos, (NICOLAS,) a French general, brother of Roger Ducos, noticed below, was born at Dax in 1756. He fought bravely at Arcola, etc. in 1796, and obtained the rank of general of brigade in 1802. He served with *éclat* in the campaigns from 1805 to 1808. Died in 1823.

Ducos, (ROGER,) a French lawyer and politician, born at Dax about 1750. Deputed to the Convention by the department of Landes in 1792, he was a moderate partisan of the new régime, and sat with the members of the Plain. He voted, however, for the death of the king. In 1796 he was elected to the Council of Elders, and in 1799 was chosen a member of the Directory. He appears to have favoured Siéyès in his intrigues against their colleague Barras, and he co-operated with Bonaparte in the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire, (November 9,) 1799, after which Ducos became Third Consul; but he soon resigned this office, and was made a senator. He was exiled as a regicide in 1816, and died the same year.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ducos, (THÉODORE,) a French minister of state, a nephew of the preceding, born at Bordeaux in 1801. He was elected in 1834 to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the opposition. In the Constituent Assembly of 1848 he opposed socialism, and caused to be inserted in the constitution this phrase: "The republic is based on the family, property, and public order." He supported Louis Napoleon, and was minister of marine from December, 1851, until his death in April, 1855.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ducq or **Duc, Le,** lęh dŭk or dük, (JAN,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at the Hague in 1636, was a pupil and imitator of Paul Potter. His subjects are mostly animals, robbers, and guard-rooms. In 1671 he became director of the Academy at the Hague. Died about 1695.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Duoq, dŭk or dük, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian painter, born at Ledeghem in 1762. He gained several prizes at the expositions of Paris, where he lived many years. In 1815 he became court painter to the King of the Netherlands. Among his master-pieces is "Venus rising from the Sea." Died at Bruges in 1829.

Ducray-Duminil, dü'krȧ' dü'me'nėl', (FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME,) a popular French novelist, born in Paris in 1761; died in 1819.

Ducrest, dü'krȧ', (CHARLES LOUIS,) born near Autun in 1747, was a brother of Madame de Genlis. He became a colonel in the army, and wrote on political economy. Died in 1824.

Ducrest de Villeneuve, dü'krȧ' dęh vėl'nuv', (ALEXANDRE LOUIS,) a French admiral, born near Vitré in 1777; died in 1852.

See SALVANDY, "Notice sur Ducrest de Villeneuve," 1852.

Ducreux, dü'kruh', (FRANÇOIS,) a French historian, born at Saintes in 1596, wrote a "History of Canada," ("Historia Canadensis," 1664.) Died in 1666.

Ducreux, (GABRIEL MARIN,) a French priest, born at Orléans in 1743, wrote a history of Christianity, entitled "Siècles chrétiens," (10 vols., 1775.) Died in 1790.

Ducreux, (JOSEPH,) a French portrait-painter, born at Nancy in 1737; died in 1802.

Ducros, dü'kro', (PIERRE,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born in 1745. He removed to Rome, where, with the assistance of Volpato, he produced fine views of Roman scenery and monuments. In partnership with Montagnani, he published admirable views of Sicily and Malta. Died in 1810.

Ducrot, dü'kro', (AUGUSTE ALEXANDRE,) a French general, born at Nevers, February 24, 1817. He served in Algeria, commanded a brigade in the Italian campaign, and became a general of division in 1865. He fought at Sedan, and when MacMahon was wounded took the chief command. Refusing, after the surrender, to accept the favours extended to French officers, Ducrot was placed under arrest. He escaped, and fled to Paris, where he was put in command of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Army Corps. He participated in the indecisive battles of Rueil, La Jonchère, and Buzenval, and in several of the sorties, including the final and disastrous one of January 19, 1871. After the fall of Paris he was elected to the National Assembly, but subsequently resigned in order to devote himself to military duties. He published "The Truth about Algeria," "The Day of Sedan," and other works. Died August 16, 1882.

Du Deffand. See DEFFAND, DU.

Dudevant, MADAME. See SAND, (GEORGE.)

Dudevant, dü'dęh-vŏn', (MAURICE,) known as MAURICE SAND, a French author, a son of George Sand, (Madame Dudevant,) was born at Paris in 1823. He painted pictures with success. He published various plays, also several romances, including "Calliroë," (1864,) "Raoul de la Chastre," (1865,) "Miss Mary," (1868.) and "Mademoiselle de Cérignan," (1874.) Died in 1889.

Dudik, doo'deek, (BEDA FRANZ,) an Austrian historian, born at Kojetein, in Moravia, January 29, 1815. In 1836 he became a Benedictine monk, and in 1840 a priest. He published "Allgemeine Geschichte Mahrens," ("General History of Moravia," 1862; 10th vol., 1882,) partly written in German and partly in Slavic. He also wrote and compiled a large number of other works, chiefly bearing on the history of Moravia. Died in 1890.

Dudinck, dü'dink, (JOSSE,) a learned Dutchman, published a work on bibliography, entitled "Palatium Apollinis et Palladis," ("The Palace of Apollo and Minerva.")

Dudith, doo-deet', (ANDREW,) a Hungarian Reformer, born at Buda in 1533. About 1560, Ferdinand II. gave him the bishopric of Tina. In 1562 he was sent by that emperor and the clergy of Hungary to the Council of Trent, in which he spoke eloquently in favour of the marriage of priests and other reforms. He married Reyna Strazzi, resigned his bishopric, was excommunicated, and became an avowed Protestant. He was learned in languages and sciences, and wrote numerous Latin works on theology, etc. Among them are a treatise on comets, and several poems. He translated Dionysius of Halicarnassus into Latin. Died at Breslau in 1589.

See REUTER, "Vita Dudithi," prefixed to his Orations, 1610; SAMUELFY, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis A. Dudithi," 1743; NICÉRON, "Memoires."

Dud'ley, (AMBROSE,) Earl of Warwick, a son of the Duke of Northumberland, was born about 1530. He was condemned to death as an accomplice in his father's treason in 1553, but was pardoned. In 1557 he fought with distinction for the Spaniards at Saint-Quentin. After the accession of Elizabeth he was created Earl of Warwick, and held several high offices. Died in 1590.

Dud'ley, (BENJAMIN WINSLOW,) M.D., an American surgeon, born in Virginia in 1785. He took the degree of M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1806, and afterwards pursued his professional studies in London and in Paris. On his return to America, in 1814, he established himself as a surgeon in Lexington, Kentucky. He was successful in a multitude of difficult operations in surgery, and contributed various essays to medical journals. Died in 1870.

Dudley, (CHARLES EDWARD,) a Senator of the United States, born in Staffordshire, England, in 1780. He became a resident of Albany, New York, about 1812, and represented New York in the Federal Senate from 1828 to 1833. He erected at Albany the Dudley Observatory, to which his widow gave seventy thousand dollars or more. He died in 1841.

Dudley, (EDMUND,) an English lawyer, notorious as the minister employed by Henry VII. in extorting money from his subjects, was born in 1462. He was chosen Speaker of the Commons in 1504. Soon after the accession of Henry VIII., Dudley and Empson were tried on a charge of treason, and, to appease the popular clamour, were executed in 1510. His son JOHN became Duke of Northumberland.

Dudley, (Lord GUILFORD,) the fourth son of the Duke of Northumberland, married Lady Jane Grey in 1553. He was beheaded, with his wife, in February, 1554.

Dudley, (Sir HENRY BATE,) an English clergyman, eminent as a magistrate and journalist, born at Fenny Compton in 1745. He established the "Morning Post" (1775,) and the "Morning Herald," (1780,) and wrote "The Rival Candidates," (1775,) and other plays. He became rector of Willingham in 1812, and prebendary of Ely in 1816. In 1812 he was rewarded for his services as magistrate by a baronetcy. Died in 1824.

Dudley, (Lady JANE.) See GREY.

Dudley, (JOHN,) Duke of Northumberland, born in 1502, was the son of Edmund Dudley, noticed above. He was created Viscount Lisle in 1542, and was afterwards appointed by Henry VIII. lord high admiral of England. On the accession of Edward VI. (1547) he became Earl of Warwick. Two years later he formed a successful conspiracy against the Protector Somerset, obtained the chief control of the government, and was made Duke of Northumberland in 1551. He persuaded Edward VI. to appoint Lady Jane Grey successor to the crown. At the death of Edward (1553) he vainly resisted the accession of Mary, and was executed for treason. Robert, Earl of Leicester, was his son.

See FROUDE, "History of England," vols. v. and vi.; also HUME's and LINGARD's Histories of England.

Dudley, (JOHN WILLIAM WARD,) a son of Viscount Dudley Ward, was born about 1781. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1802, and distinguished himself by his talents for business. At the death of his father, in 1823, he entered the House of Lords. He was secretary of state for a few months in the ministry of Canning formed in April, 1827. He was a friend of the poet Byron, and author of a "Life of Horne Tooke." Died in 1833.

Dudley, (JOSEPH,) born in Massachusetts in 1647, was a son of Thomas, noticed below. He became chief justice of Massachusetts in 1686, chief justice of New York in 1690, and was governor of his native province from 1702 to 1715. Died in 1720.

Dudley, (PAUL,) F.R.S., chief justice of Massachusetts, a son of the preceding, was born in 1675. He graduated at Harvard College in 1690, and, having completed his law studies at the Temple in London, was attorney-general of Massachusetts from 1702 to 1718. In 1745 he was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts. Died in 1751. He was a man of eminent talents and powerful eloquence. Upon a bequest of his was founded the Dudleian Lecture at Harvard.

Dudley, (RICHARD M.,) D.D., a Baptist clergyman, born in Madison county, Kentucky, September 1, 1838, graduated in 1860 at Georgetown College. He edited the "Western Recorder" of Louisville, Ky., 1865–71, became professor in Georgetown College in 1872, and was its president from 1880 until his death in 1893.

Dudley, (ROBERT,) Earl of Leicester, a son of John Dudley, noticed above, was born about 1532. He married Amy Robsart about 1550. Soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558, he became her chief favourite. This partiality is attributed to his handsome person, polite address, and skill in the arts of a courtier. She made him Earl of Leicester and privy councillor, and bestowed on him titles and estates with a lavish hand. His wife died in 1560, not without the strongest suspicions that she perished by violence and that Leicester was privy to her murder. In 1578 he married the widow of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, by which act he excited the violent anger of the queen. He was suspected by many of having hastened the death of Essex. In 1585 the Earl of Leicester commanded an army sent to aid the Low Countries, which gave him the title of Governor. His operations there were not successful, and proved his incapacity as a general. When England was threatened by the Spanish Armada, in 1588, he was appointed lieutenant-general. He died in the same year. According to Hume, "he was proud, insolent, ambitious, without honour, without generosity, without humanity, and atoned not for these bad qualities by such abilities or courage as could fit him for that high trust and confidence with which she [the queen] had honoured him." Motley, while admitting that Leicester was vain, arrogant, and often unjust, says he was "always generous as the sun."

See MOTLEY's "United Netherlands," chaps. vi. to xvi., particularly chap. vii. vol. i., and chap. x. vol. ii.; also FROUDE's "History of England," vols. vii., viii., ix., x.

Dudley, (Sir ROBERT,) born in Surrey in 1573, was the illegitimate son of the Earl of Leicester and Lady Douglas Sheffield. He was knighted for his conduct at the capture of Cadiz in 1596. Having been outlawed for the abduction of Miss Southwell, he settled at Florence, where he lived in grand style, assumed the title of Earl of Warwick, and was made a duke of the Holy Roman Empire. He wrote a treatise on navigation, entitled "Dell' Arcano del Mare," and a few other works, and improved the harbour of Leghorn. Died in 1639, or, according to some authorities, in 1649.

See CAMPBELL's "Lives of British Admirals."

Dudley, (THOMAS,) one of the early governors of Massachusetts, was born in Northampton, England, in 1576. He served for some time in the army, but, having joined the nonconformists, came to America in 1630 as deputy-governor of Massachusetts. He was zealous in promoting the temporal and religious interests of the colony, and was governor from 1634 to 1640, and again from 1645 to 1650. Died in 1652.

Dudley, (THOMAS UNDERWOOD,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Richmond, Virginia, September 26, 1837. He graduated at the University of Virginia in 1858, was professor of ancient languages in that institution, and was a commissioned officer of the Confederate army. In 1868 he took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church, became assistant bishop of Kentucky in 1875, and diocesan bishop in 1884. Died January 22, 1904.

Dudoyer. See DOLIGNY.

Duebner. See DÜBNER.

Duelli, doo-el'lee, (RAIMOND,) a German priest and antiquary, born about 1670, published, besides other works, a "History of the Teutonic Knights Hospitalers of Jerusalem," (1727.) Died in 1740.

Duentzer. See DÜNTZER.

Du'er, (JOHN,) LL.D., an eminent American jurist and legal writer, born at Albany, New York, in 1782. His father, Colonel William Duer, was a soldier of the Revolution. After serving two years in the army, he embraced the profession of law, and commenced practice in Orange county, but removed to New York City about 1820. He was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the State in 1825. In 1849 he was elected judge of the superior court of the city of New York, and in 1857 succeeded Chief-Justice Oakley as presiding judge. Died August 8, 1858. His "Law and Practice of Marine Insurance" is highly commended.

Duer, (WILLIAM ALEXANDER,) a jurist, brother of the preceding, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1780. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, became a judge of the supreme court of New York in 1822, and was elected president of Columbia College in 1829. He wrote a "Treatise on the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States," (1856.) Died in 1858.

Duernhoffer. See DÜRNHOFFER.

Du Fail, dü'fäl' or dü'fä'ye, (NOËL,) a French writer of tales, lived about 1550.

Dufau, dü'fō', (FORTUNÉ,) a French historical painter, born in Saint Domingo. He became a pupil of David in Paris, and a partisan of the Revolution. Among his most admired works is "Ugolino in Prison." Died in 1821.

Dufau, (PIERRE ARMAND,) a French author, born at Bordeaux in 1795. He wrote, with Guadet, a "History of France from Charles IX. to Henry IV.," (7 vols., 1821,) and other historical works. He also published a "Treatise on Statistics," which was crowned by the Academy of Sciences in 1841, and several works on political economy. From 1840 to 1855 he was director of the Royal Institution for the education of the blind. Died in 1877.

Dufaure, dü'fōr', (JULES ARMAND STANISLAS,) a French orator and minister of state, born at Saujon (Charente-Inférieure) in 1798. He practised law in Bordeaux, and in 1834 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the opposition. In 1839 he became minister of public works in the coalition ministry of Soult, which was dissolved in March, 1840. He afterwards exerted much influence in the Chamber as the chief of a third party. Under the republic of 1848 he was a leader of the moderate democrats, and became minister of the interior. During the empire of Napoleon III. he practised at the bar, but after the fall of the empire he became minister of justice under M. Thiers in 1871, and again under M. Buffet in 1875. In 1876 he was elected a senator, and became president of a new ministry in 1877. Died June 27, 1881.

Dufay, dü'fȧ', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS de Cisternay—dĕh sès'tĕrn'ȧ',) a French savant, born in Paris in 1698, served for a time in the army. Having been admitted into the Academy of Sciences, he retired from the service, and wrote treatises on chemistry and five other sciences, which the Academy thought worthy to be published. He originated the theory of two kinds of electricity, namely, vitreous and resinous. About 1732 he was chosen director of the Jardin des Plantes, which he greatly enlarged and rendered the finest in Europe. Died in 1739.

See FONTENELLE, "Eloge de Dufay."

Dufay, (GUILLAUME,) a French or Flemish composer, lived about 1400, and made important improvements in the art of music.

Duff, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., a Scottish Presbyterian missionary, born in Perthshire about 1806. In the service of the Church of Scotland he went to India in 1830, and laboured zealously as a missionary. He published, besides other essays, a volume entitled "On India and India Missions," (1839,) which is highly esteemed. He adhered to the Free Church, organized in 1843, and became the chief agent of the mission sustained by that church at Calcutta, where he laboured as a missionary for many years with devoted zeal and eminent success. He visited the United States in 1854, sailed a second time for India in 1855, and returned to England in 1863. Died February 12, 1878.

Duff, (Sir MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE GRANT,) called GRANT DUFF, a British politician, born February 21, 1829. In 1857 he was elected to Parliament, as a Liberal, for Elgin. He was appointed under-secretary for India in December, 1868, and from 1881 to 1886 was Governor of Madras. He was president of the Royal Geographical Society 1889–93, and of the Royal Historical Society 1892. He published "Studies in European Politics," (1866,) "Miscellanies, Political and Literary," (1879,) "Ernest Renan," (1893,) "Notes from a Diary," (1897–98,) etc. Died 1906.

Duf'fer-in, LADY, a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and a sister of Mrs. Norton. Her maiden name was SELINA SHERIDAN. She composed a number of popular ballads, among which is "The Irish Emigrant's Lament." She was married in 1825 to Baron Dufferin, (Price Blackwood,) who died in 1841. Died in 1867.

Dufferin, (FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD,) LORD, a British peer, author, and scholar, only son of the preceding, was born at Florence about 1826. He published "Letters from High Latitudes," (1856.) He was Governor-General of Canada from 1872 to 1878, and was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1879, to Constantinople in 1881, and to Cairo in 1882. In 1884 he was made Viceroy of India, in 1888 ambassador at Rome, and in 1891 ambassador at Paris. Died Feb. 12, 1902.

Duffet, dü'fȧ', **Douffet**, or **Douffeit**, doo'fȧ', (GERARD,) an eminent Flemish painter of history and portraits, born at Liege about 1600. He studied and worked some years in Rome, and returned to Liege, where he acquired a high reputation. Among his master-pieces are a "Discovery of the Holy Cross," (at Dusseldorf,) and a picture of himself and B. Flemael employed in painting each other's portraits. His works are admired for originality of composition, boldness of design, beauty of colour, and variety of expression. Died about 1660.

Duf'fy, (CHARLES GAVAN,) an Irish journalist, and a leader of Young Ireland, was born in Ulster in 1816. In 1842 he founded in Dublin a journal called "The Nation," which supported the policy of O'Connell. In 1848 he was tried for treason-felony and acquitted. In 1856 he emigrated to Australia, and held important positions in the government. He was knighted in 1873, and returned to Europe in 1880. His "Ballad Poetry of Ireland" is a household book in his native country. He also wrote "Young Ireland" and "Four Years of Irish History." Died February 9, 1903.

Duflos, dü'flo', (CLAUDE,) a French engraver with the burin, born in Paris in 1678, was the most skilful rival of François Poilly. His works, after various Italian and French masters, are engraved with great neatness. Among them is "The Pilgrims of Emmaus," after Paul Veronese. Died in 1747.

Du Fossé. See FOSSÉ.

Dufouart, dü'foo'ȧr', (PIERRE,) a skilful French surgeon, born in the department of Bigorre in 1737, was chosen in 1791 inspector-general of the hospitals of Paris. He published an excellent treatise on gun-shot wounds, entitled "Analyse des Blessures d'Armes-à-feu, et de leur Traitement," (1801.) Died in 1813.

Dufour, (GEORGES JOSEPH,) a French general, born in Burgundy in 1758; died in 1820.

Dufour, dü'foor', (GUILLAUME HENRI,) a Swiss general, born at Constance in 1787, entered the French army in 1809. He wrote a "Manual of Tactics," (1842,) and other military works. The unity and integrity of the Swiss republic having been menaced by the Sonderbund, a Catholic faction, he was appointed in 1847 commander-in-chief of the Swiss federal army. He quickly suppressed the rebellion, after giving proof of his moderation as well as military skill. He died July 14, 1875.

Dufour, (LÉON,) a French naturalist, born about 1782, practised medicine at Saint-Sever. He published "Anatomical and Physiological Researches on the Hemiptera," (1833,) and other works. He died April 18, 1865.

Dufour, (LOUIS.) See LONGUERUE.

Dufour, (PHILIPPE,) a French Protestant antiquary born at Manosque in 1622. His family name was SYLVESTRE, which he exchanged for DUFOUR, his mother's name. He formed a cabinet of medals, and corresponded with many eminent literati. He wrote, among other works, "Moral Instructions of a Father for his Son," (often reprinted.) Died in 1687.

Dufrénoy, dü'frȧ'nwȧ', (ADELAÏDE,) an eminent French poetess, whose maiden name was GILLETTE-BILLET, born in Paris in 1765. She lived mostly in Paris, where her soirées were frequented by Condorcet, La Harpe, etc. Her husband having lost his fortune, she resorted to authorship for a living, and wrote several poems which entitle her to a place in the first rank of the female poets of France. Her poem "The Last Moments of Bayard" was crowned by the Institute in 1815. Among her works are odes, elegies, tales, dramas, etc., whose merit consists in the genuine expression of a loving and suffering heart. Died in 1825.

Dufrénoy, (CHARLES ALPHONSE.) See DUFRESNOY

Dufrénoy, (PIERRE ARMAND,) an eminent French geologist, a son of Adelaïde, born at Sevran (Seine-et-Oise) in 1792. In conjunction with Élie de Beaumont, he was ordered in 1823 to make a geological survey of France, the important result of which was a large geological map, with three volumes of explanatory text, (1841.) This text develops the theories of the two authors, which are entirely accordant. He published, besides other works, an excellent "Treatise on Mineralogy," (4 vols., 1847.) A new theory propounded in his memoir "On the Volcanic Formations of the Vicinity of Naples" has become one of the laws of geology. He was a member of the Institute, inspector-general of mines, and for many years professor of mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History. Died in March, 1857.

Dufresne. See FRANCHEVILLE and QUINAULT.

Dufresne, dü'frĕn', (BERTRAND,) a French financier, born in Béarn in 1736. He was chief clerk of finance under Necker, who made him director of the public treasury about 1790. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned by the Jacobins. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, and in 1800 was appointed director-general of the treasury, which prospered under his skilful management. Died in 1801.

Dufresnoy. See DUFRESNY.

Dufresnoy. See LENGLET-DUFRESNOY and DUCLOZ.

Dufresnoy, dü'frȧ'nwȧ', (ANDRÉ IGNACE JOSEPH,) a French physician, born at Valenciennes in 1733. He was appointed physician-in-chief of the army of the North in 1793, but was soon discharged for an act of humanity to a royalist. He was the first who cultivated in France the *Rhus radicans*, and in one of his letters he expressed his impatience to see his dear *rhus*. This letter was intercepted by certain officious patriots, who denounced him to the Tribunal for a traitorous correspondence with the Russians. He was arrested on this charge, but was released from danger by the revolution of the 9th Thermidor. Died in 1801.

Dufresnoy, written also **Dufrénoy**, (CHARLES ALPHONSE,) a French historical painter and poet, born in Paris in 1611, was the son of an apothecary. Having received lessons from Perrier and Vouet, he visited Rome and studied the works of Raphael. He went to Venice in 1653, and returned to France in 1656. He had a fair reputation for correctness of design, and was a good colorist. He wrote, in Latin verse, a critical treatise on painting, "De Arte Graphicâ," which was much admired, and was translated into English by Dryden. Died in 1665.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" LECARPENTIER, "Notice sur A. Dufresnoy," 1812

Dufresny, dü'frȧ'ne', or **Dufresnoy**, dü'frȧ'nwȧ', (CHARLES RIVIÈRE,) a witty French dramatist and artist, born in Paris in 1648, was a great-grandson of Henry IV., and a valet-de-chambre of Louis XIV. He had a natural talent for music and painting, excelled in landscape-gardening, and was appointed controller of the royal gardens. He wrote several successful comedies, among which are "The Spirit of Contradiction," in prose, (1700,) "The Village Coquette," in verse, (1715,) and "Le Faux-sincère." "He sparkles with wit," says La Harpe, "and his wit is perfectly original." ("Cours de Littérature.") Died in 1724.

See VOLTAIRE, "Écrivains du Siècle de Louis XIV;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dufresse, dü'frȧss', (SIMON CAMILLE,) BARON, a French general, born at La Rochelle in 1762; died in 1833.

Dufriche-Valazé. See VALAZÉ.

Dufrische. See FRISCHE.

Duganne, du-gan', (AUGUSTINE JOSEPH HICKEY,) an American poet and *littérateur*, born in Boston in 1823, published, among other works, a "Comprehensive Summary of General Philosophy," (1845,) and "Class-Book of Governments and Civil Society," (1859.) He also wrote "Home Poems," (1844,) "The Iron Harp," (1847,) and "The Lydian Queen," a tragedy. Died October 20, 1884.

Du-gard', (WILLIAM,) an eminent English teacher, born in Worcestershire in 1605, became master of the Merchant-Tailors' School, London, about 1642. He published a Greek grammar, a "Lexicon Græci Testamenti," and other school-books. Died in 1662.

Dugas-Montbel, dü'gȧs' môn'bĕl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an excellent French Hellenist, born at Saint-Chamond in 1776, was a merchant of Lyons in early life. At the age of thirty he began to study Greek, and settled in Paris in 1810. He produced a translation of Homer, (1815–18,) which is regarded as the best prose version in the French language. A copious commentary accompanies it. He was a free associate of the Academy of Inscriptions. He represented Lyons in the Chamber of Deputies in 1831–33. Died in 1834.

See J. B. DUMAS, "Éloge de Dugas-Montbel," 1835; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dugazon, dü'gȧ'zôn', (JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI **Gourgault**—goor'gō',) a popular French comedian, born at Marseilles in 1743; died in 1809.

His wife, LOUISE LEFÈVRE, born at Berlin in 1755, was a successful actress. Died in 1821.

Dug'dale, (Sir WILLIAM,) an eminent English antiquary, born at Shustoke, in Warwickshire, in 1605. He became a resident of London in 1638, and was appointed a pursuivant-at-arms, by the name of Blanch Lyon. In 1640 he was made rouge-croix pursuivant-in-ordinary. He was a royalist in the civil war. In 1655 Dugdale and Dodsworth published the first volume of their great and celebrated work on English monasteries, "Monasticon Anglicanum," (3 vols., 1655–73.) This contains a record of the history and descent of the greater part of the landed property of England. He wrote several other valuable works, among which are "The Antiquities of Warwickshire," (1656,) "Origines Juridiciales," (1666,) and "The Baronage of England," (1675.) In the reign of Charles II. he was knighted, and obtained the office of Norroy king-at-arms. Died in 1686.

See "Life, Diary, and Correspondence of W. Dugdale," edited by HAMPER, 1827; "Biographia Britannica."

Dugès, dü'zhȧ', (ANTOINE LOUIS,) an eminent French physician, born at Mézières (Ardennes) in 1797. He became professor of pathology and operative medicine at Montpellier about 1825, and published, besides other works, a "Manual of Obstetrics," (1826,) and an able "Treatise on the Comparative Physiology of Man and Animals," (3 vols., 1838.) He was a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1838.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dughet, dü'gȧ', (GASPARD,) a distinguished landscape-painter, sometimes called LE GUASPRE, (lĕh gȧspr,) or GASPRE POUSSIN, (poo'sȧN',) was born of a French family at Rome in 1613. He was a pupil of the famous Nicolas Poussin, who married his sister. It is stated that he hired four houses at the same time near Rome and Tivoli, that he might observe a great diversity of scenes. He had great executive facility, and a vague, agreeable manner. His works present a great variety of composition and of effects. He painted many real scenes in the vicinity of Rome, enriched with details of his own invention. He excelled in the treatment of clouds and the foliage of trees, which he represented in their characteristic forms. Among his master-pieces is "Abraham and Isaac going to the Sacrifice." Died in Rome in 1675.

See PASCOLI, "Vite de' Pittori e Scultori moderni," 1730–36; BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dughet, (GIOVANNI,) a younger brother of the preceding, born about 1615, was also a pupil of N. Poussin. He renounced painting at an early age, and devoted himself to engraving with the burin and point. He worked in Rome, and engraved many works of N. Poussin, among which is "The Seven Sacraments."

Dugommier, dü'go'me-ȧ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS **Coquille**—ko'ke'yç,) a French general, born in the isle of Guadeloupe in 1736. He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, and went to Paris in 1792. As general of division, he commanded at the successful siege of Toulon in 1793, where Bonaparte acted under his orders. The next year he was appointed to command the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and gained advantages over the Spaniards at Saint-Elme and other places. He was killed in November, 1794, at the battle of Sierra Negra, near Figuières, where the Spaniards were defeated. Bonaparte mentioned him in his last will, *honoris causâ*, and left a legacy to his son.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Dugua, dü'gü'ȧ', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Valenciennes in 1744. For his services at the siege of Toulon in 1793 he was made a general of division. In 1798 he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt. In the absence of Kleber, who had been wounded, Dugua commanded his division at the battle of the Pyramids. He went to Saint Domingo in 1801 as chief of the staff of Leclerc, and died there in 1802.

See A. DUMÈGE, "Mémoires du Général Dugua," 4 vols., 1838.

Duguay-Trouin, dü'gȧ' troo'ȧN', (RENÉ,) a brave and successful French admiral, born at Saint-Malo in 1673. Having obtained command of a privateer frigate in 1691, he performed several daring exploits, and took many prizes from the English. In 1694 he was taken prisoner by an English squadron and carried into port, but soon escaped, and returned to France. He entered the royal marine in 1697, and displayed great skill and prudence as captain in the war of the Spanish succession, which began in 1702. Between 1703 and 1705 he cruised on the coasts of England, defeated a Dutch fleet, and captured several ships. In 1707 his squadron, united to that of Forbin, intercepted a large English convoy and took three of the ships of war by which it was escorted. He gained great glory by the capture of Rio Janeiro in 1711. In 1715 he was appointed vice-admiral, and lieutenant-general in 1728. His disposition was modest and generous. He died in 1736, leaving Memoirs of his life, which were published in 1740 and translated into English in 1742.

See, also, M. DE LA LANDELLE, "Histoire de Duguay-Trouin," 1844; ADRIEN RICHER, "Vie de R. Duguay-Trouin," 1784 and 1835; ANTOINE THOMAS, "Éloge de Duguay-Trouin," 1761; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duguernier, dü'gĕr'ne-ȧ', (LOUIS,) a French portrait-painter, born about 1550, acquired celebrity in miniatures, which he painted on vellum. He painted the

portraits of the most distinguished personages of his time.

Duguernier, (LOUIS,) a son of the preceding, was a skilful portrait-painter, and worked in Paris. Nagler states that he was exiled on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, (1685;) but, according to another account, he died in Paris in 1659. He left three sons who were painters, one of whom, named Pierre, was reputed the best painter on enamel of his time.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Du Guesclin or **Dugueslin**, dü´g¸´klăn´, (BERTRAND,) a famous French captain, born near Rennes about 1314. He distinguished himself in fighting against the English, who then held many places in France. In 1356 he defeated the Duke of Lancaster at Rennes, and forced him to raise the siege. About 1364 Charles V. gave him command of an army, with which he defeated the King of Navarre. The next year he led a large army against Pedro the Cruel of Castile, who was unable to resist him until the English Black Prince came to his assistance. In a battle that followed in 1367 the Black Prince was the victor, and took Du Guesclin prisoner, but soon released him. In 1369, when the war was renewed between the French and the English, he was appointed Constable of France. After he took the command the English ceased to conquer, and in 1374 he had expelled them from nearly every province of France. Died in 1380. "He seems to have been," says Hume, "the first consummate general that had yet appeared in Europe."

See FROISSART, "Chronicles;" CLAUDE MENARD, "Histoire de B. Dugueslin," 1618; GUYARD DE BERVILLE, "Vie de Dugueslin," 1767; JAMISON, "Life of Dugueslin," 1864; FRÉMINVILLE, "Histoire de Bertrand Dugueslin," 1841.

Duguet, dü´gă´, (JACQUES JOSEPH,) a French theologian, born at Montbrison in 1649. He became a priest of the Oratory in 1667, and was attached to the principles of the Jansenists. He published many esteemed works on religion and morality, among which are "Conduct of a Christian Lady," (1725,) "The Work of Six Days," (1732,) and a "Treatise on the Principles of the Christian Faith," (1736.) Died in 1733.

See ANDRÉ, "L'Esprit de J. J. Duguet," etc., Paris, 1765.

Du Haillan. See HAILLAN, D'.

Duhalde, dü´hălď, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Jesuit, born in Paris in 1674. He was employed by his superiors to digest and edit the letters received from the foreign missionaries of the Society. The result of his labours is a work entitled "Lettres édifiantes et curieuses écrites des Missions étrangères," which contains much interesting and valuable information. In 1735 he published a "Historical, Geographical, and Physical Description of the Chinese Empire," the first work in which China had been described with such detail and exactness by a European. Died in 1743.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Duhamel or **Du Hamel**, dü´hă´mĕl´, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French philosopher and savant, born at Vire in 1624, became curate of Neuilly-sur-Marne. He was a diligent student of natural philosophy and other sciences, and gained reputation in 1660 by a treatise on Astronomy, ("Astronomia Physica.") At the formation of the Academy of Sciences (1666) he was chosen perpetual secretary. He published an interesting "History of the Royal Academy of Sciences," (1698,) a "Treatise on the Old and New Philosophy," for the use of colleges, (1678,) and other scientific works, which were once highly prized, but are not much read at present. Died in 1706. The above-named works are all in Latin, which he wrote with great purity and elegance.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FONTENELLE, "Eloges des Académiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Du Hamel, (JEAN MARIE CONSTANT,) a French mathematician, born in 1797, became in 1851 professor in the Faculty of Sciences. He succeeded Poisson as member of the Institute in 1840. He wrote a work on analysis, ("Cours d'Analyse de l'École Polytechnique," 1841.) Died April 29, 1872.

Duhamel or **Du Hamel**, (JEAN PIERRE FRANÇOIS **Guillot**—gē´yo´,) a French savant and metallurgist, born at Nicorps in 1730. He made improvements in the art of mining and working metals; and, when the School of Mines was founded, about 1787, he was chosen professor of metallurgy, etc. In 1786 he was received into the Academy of Sciences. About 1795 he was chosen a member of the Institute and inspector-general of mines. He was a savant of the old school,—profound, practical, unassuming. He wrote, besides other works, a manual for miners, entitled "Subterranean Geometry," (1788,) "which," says Cuvier, "is an indispensable work, and is at the present time the manual of all who practise the art of mining in France." Died in 1816.

See CUVIER, "Éloges historiques," tome iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duhamel du Monceau, dü´hă´mĕl´ dü môN´sō´, (HENRI LOUIS,) an eminent economist and botanist, born in Paris in 1700, was one of the most remarkable French savants of the eighteenth century, in respect to the extent, variety, and utility of his researches in botany, physiology, agriculture, etc. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1728, after which he wrote more than sixty memoirs, nearly all on important subjects. He published, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Culture of Land," (1751,) a "Treatise on the Trees and Shrubs which grow in France in the Open Ground," (1755,) and one entitled "De la Physique des Arbres," (1758,) treating of the structure, anatomy, and physiology of plants. This is regarded as his most important work. Died August 23, 1782.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Duhan, dü´hôN´, (CHARLES GILLES,) a French Protestant, born in Champagne in 1685, removed to Berlin, where he became preceptor to the prince-royal, (Frederick the Great.) After the accession of that prince (1740) Duhan was made a privy councillor. Died in 1746.

Duhan, (LAURENT,) a French philosopher, born at Chartres about 1656, published "Philosophus in utramque Partem," (1694.) Died in 1726.

Duhem, dü´ôN´ or dü-hĕm´, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French Jacobin, born at Lille in 1760, was a member of the Convention, 1792–95. Died in 1807.

Duhesme, dü´hĕm´, (PHILIPPE GUILLAUME,) COUNT, a French general, born in Burgundy in 1766. He was made general of division in 1794 for his services at Granjean and Maestricht. His passage of the Rhine at Diersheim, in 1797, was much applauded. He afterwards commanded in Italy and Spain, where he gained several victories, and received the title of count in 1814. In the Hundred Days he took arms for Napoleon, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Waterloo, where he was massacred by a Prussian soldier, June 18, 1815.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dühring, dü´ring, (EUGEN KARL,) a German philosopher, born at Berlin, January 12, 1833. He studied law. He wrote much on national economy, adopting in the main the theories of Henry C. Carey. His philosophic system is an "abstract materialism with an optimistic colouring." Among his works are "Kritische Geschichte der Philosophie," (1869,) "Kritische Geschichte der allgemeinen Principien der Mechanik," (1872,) "National- und Social-Oekonomie," (1873,) "Neue Grundsätze zur rationellen Physik und Chemie," (1878,) "Logik und Wissenschaftstheorie," (1878,) etc.

Duigenan, dōōg´e-năn, (PATRICK,) an Irish civilian, born in 1735, in the county of Leitrim. He was a judge, privy councillor, and member of Parliament, and wrote several political pamphlets. He promoted the Union, and opposed Catholic emancipation. Died in 1816.

Du-il'I-us or **Du-il'Ii-us**, (CAIUS,) a Roman general, elected consul in 261 B.C., is noted as the first Roman who obtained a naval victory over the Carthaginians. In the first Punic war he built a number of ships after the model of one captured from the enemy. This fleet under his command defeated that of Carthage, near the Lipari Islands, in 260, on which occasion the Romans used with great advantage the new invention of grappling-irons, and boarded the ships of the enemy. He afterwards commanded the land-army, and defeated the Carthaginians in Sicily.

See POLYBIUS, book I.; DIODORUS SICULUS, book xxiii.

Duilius, (MARCUS,) a Roman tribune, who, about

450 B.C., persuaded the people to assume an attitude of determined hostility to the decemvirs by withdrawing to Mons Sacer.

Duisburg, doo'is-bo͝orG, written also **Duisbourg**, (PETER,) a German chronicler, lived about 1320. He wrote a "History of Prussia."

Duiven, doi'vĕn, (JAN,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Gouda in 1610; died in 1640.

Dujardin, dü'zhȧr'dȧN', (BÉNIGNE,) a French author who assumed the name of BOISPRÉAUX, (bwȧ'prȧ'ō',) flourished about 1740.

Dujardin, (FÉLIX,) a French naturalist, born at Tours in 1801. He cultivated geology, botany, and zoology, and became professor of mineralogy at Toulouse in 1839. Among his chief works are a "Natural History of Infusoria," (1841,) and a "Manual of the Observer with the Microscope," (1843.) Died in April, 1860.

Dujardin, dü'zhȧr'dȧN', sometimes written **De Jardyn**, (KAREL,) an eminent Dutch painter, was born in Amsterdam about 1640. He is called the most excellent pupil of Berghem. He studied and worked in Rome, and returned to his native place, where he was very successful. He painted history, animals, pastoral scenes, and other familiar subjects. He excelled in colour, expression, and chiaroscuro. Some of his works are regarded as master-pieces, and bring high prices. His "Charlatan" is said to be one of the most highly-prized tableaux of that kind which the gallery of the Louvre contains. Having visited Italy a second time, he died at Venice in 1678.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Duke, (RICHARD,) an English clergyman, born in Devonshire, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Gloucester. He wrote several mediocre poems, and published sermons which are commended. He co-operated with others in the translation of Ovid and Juvenal. Died in 1711.

Duker, doo'kẹr, (KARL ANDREAS,) a German scholar, born at Unna, Prussia, in 1670. He studied under Perizonius at Franeker. In 1716 he was associated with Drakenborch in the chair of history and eloquence at Utrecht vacated by Burmann. His principal work is an edition of Thucydides, (1731,) which attests his profound knowledge of Greek and was for a long time the best edition of that author. He also edited Florus, (1722.) He resigned his chair in 1734. Died at Mydrecht in 1752.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" C. SAXIUS, "Laudatio C. A. Dukeri," 8vo, 1788.

Duker, doo'kẹr, (KARL GUSTAVUS,) a Swedish general, distinguished in the wars of Charles XII. He fought at Pultowa in 1709, when he was made prisoner. In 1712, as lieutenant-general, he commanded a corps in the isle of Rügen, and surrendered Stralsund after a brave defence in 1715. He was afterwards made a field-marshal, senator, and count. Died in 1732.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Charles XII."

Dulac. See ALLÉON.

Dulard, dü'lȧr', (PAUL ALEXANDRE,) a French poet, born at Marseilles in 1696; died in 1760.

Dulauloy. See RANDON.

Dulaure, dü'lōr', (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French republican, known as an able and prolific writer, was born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1755. In 1788 he published the first volumes of a "Description of France." Elected to the Convention in 1792, he voted for the death of the king. He wrote many political pamphlets, was proscribed as a Girondist in 1793, and saved his life by flight. He was one of the Council of Five Hundred in 1796–98. He produced a "History of Paris from the Earliest Times," (10 vols., 1821,) and "Historical Sketches of the Revolution," (6 vols., 1825.) Died in 1835.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" TAILLANDIER, "Notice sur J. A. Dulaure."

Du Laurens or **Dulaurens**, dü'lō'rȯN', (ANDRÉ,) a learned French physician, born at Arles about 1550, became first physician to Henry IV. in 1606. He published several professional works in Latin, one of which was very successful, viz., "Anatomical Description of the Human Body," (1595.) Renauldin praises the elegance of its style. Died in 1609.

See H. RODRIGUES, "Notice sur Dulaurens," etc., Montpellier, 1842.

Dulaurens, (HENRI JOSEPH,) a French writer and abbé, born at Douai in 1719. Among his works are a "Satire against the Jesuits," (1761,) and "The Evangile of Reason." In 1767 he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment as author of anti-religious works. Died in 1797.

Dulaurier, dü'lō'rẹ-ȧ', (ÉDOUARD,) a French Orientalist, born at Toulouse in 1807, became professor of the Javanese and Malay languages at Paris. Died 1881.

Dulcino, dool-chee'no, [Lat. DULCI'NUS,] an Italian theologian, and leader of a sect called Dulcinists, was born at Novara. He was put to death in 1307.

Dulcis, dül'sĕss', (CATHERIN,) a Protestant noted as a linguist, was born in Savoy in 1540. He was professor of modern languages at Wittenberg and at Cassel, and wrote "Principles of the Italian Languages," and other works.

Dulcken, do͝ol'kẹn, (Madame LOUISE, *née* DAVID,) a celebrated German piano-forte-player, born at Hamburg, March 20, 1811. In 1828 she went to London, where she won a great reputation both as performer and teacher. She remained there till her death, April 12, 1850.

Dulin, dü'lȧN', (PIERRE,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1670, gained the grand prize in 1696, and died in 1748.

Du Lis, dü lĕss, or **Dulis**, (CHARLES,) a Frenchman descended from a brother of Joan of Arc, was born about 1560. He was a privy councillor of Henry IV. He wrote a valuable notice of the genealogy, actions, and arms of Joan of Arc, (1610.) Died about 1632.

Dulk, do͝olk, (FRIEDRICH PHILIPP,) a German chemist, born at Schirwindt, in Prussia, in 1788, became professor of chemistry at Königsberg. He published a "Manual of Chemistry," (1834,) and other works. Died in 1851.

Dullaert, dül'lȧRt, (HEYMAN,) a skilful Dutch painter of history and portraits, born at Rotterdam in 1636. He was a pupil of Rembrandt, whose manner he imitated with such success as to puzzle Houbraken and other connoisseurs. His "Hermit Kneeling" is an instance of this imitation. In consequence of feeble health, he did not produce a great number of pictures. He was skilled in many languages, wrote verses with facility, and translated Tasso's epic poem. Died in 1684.

Duller, do͝ol'lẹr, (EDUARD,) a popular German poet and historian, born in Vienna in 1809. He produced a successful drama, "Master Pilgrim," (1828,) and "The Prince of Love," a poem, (1842.) He settled in Mentz (Mayence) in 1849, after which he devoted himself to history. Among his works are a "History of the German People," (2 vols., 1840,) and a continuation of Schiller's "History of the Revolt of the Netherlands," (3 vols., 1841.) He published a volume of poems, "Gesammelte Gedichte," (1845.) Died in 1853.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" WEBER, "Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur."

Dulon, doo'lon, (LUDWIG,) a Prussian performer on the flute, born in 1769, became blind in infancy. He composed music for the flute. Died in 1826.

Dulon, doo'lon, (RUDOLF,) a German preacher, born at Stendal, April 30, 1807. He became a German Reformed pastor, and afterwards was one of the leaders of the "free-religious movement" in Germany. He went in 1853 to America, became a teacher in New York, and died there, April 13, 1870.

Dulong, dü'lȯN', (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French chemist and natural philosopher, born at Rouen in 1785. He studied chemistry with Berthollet, and discovered the chloride of nitrogen in 1812. In co-operation with Berzelius, he analyzed water, and made researches in the animal heat produced by respiration and the combustion of carbon in the lungs. He succeeded Petit as professor of physique in the Polytechnic School, and in 1823 was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote memoirs on the theory of heat, the elastic force of steam, etc. Died in Paris in 1838.

See ÉTIENNE ARAGO, "Dictionnaire de la Conversation;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dulong de Rosnay, dü'lôn' dẹh ro'nȧ', (LOUIS HENRI,) COMTE, a French general, born in Champagne in 1780; died in 1828.

Du Lorens, dü lo'rôn', (JACQUES,) a French satirical poet, born at Châteauneuf in 1583; died about 1650.

Dumaniant, dü'mȧ'ne'ôn', (ANTOINE JEAN,) a French comic author, whose family name was BOURLIN, (boor'lăn',) born at Clermont in Auvergne, or Clermont-Ferrand, in 1754. He lived in Paris, where for some time he performed on the stage. He wrote many comedies, some of which were successful, especially his "Open War, or Ruse against Ruse," (1786.) Died in 1828.

Dumanoir, dü'mȧ'nwȧr', (PHILIPPE,) a French dramatist, born in Guadeloupe in 1808. Died at Pau in 1865.

Dumanoir le Pelley, du'mȧ'nwȧr' lẹh pȧ'lȧ', (PIERRE ÉTIENNE RENÉ MARIE,) COUNT, a French admiral, born at Granville in 1770. As chef-de-division he conducted the convoy attached to the army which invaded Egypt in 1798. The next year he commanded one of the two ships which escorted Bonaparte back to France, and was made a rear-admiral. At the battle of Trafalgar in 1805 he commanded the vanguard, and escaped with four ships, which were taken a few days later. He was made a count in 1814, and vice-admiral in 1819. Died in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumaresq, du-mȧ-rêsk', (HENRY,) a brave British officer, born in 1792, served in the Peninsula, was severely wounded at Waterloo, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1817. Died in 1838.

Dumarest, dü'mȧ'rȧ', (RAMBERT,) a skilful French engraver of medals, born at Saint-Étienne, in Forez, in 1750. He resided in Paris, and became a member of the Institute. About the time of the Revolution his medal of J. J. Rousseau gained the first prize. He engraved the medal which the Institute gives to each of its members, and one for the Peace of Amiens. Died in 1806.

Dumarsais, dü'mȧR'sȧ', (CÉSAR CHESNEAU,) an eminent French grammarian, born at Marseilles in 1676, became a citizen of Paris about 1702. His works are more highly appreciated by posterity than they were by his contemporaries, and his "Treatise on Tropes or Figures" is especially commended. He also wrote a "Treatise on Logic," and "Principles of Grammar." "He was," says Voltaire, "one of those obscure sages who judge soundly of all," etc. Died in 1756.

See DE GERANDO, "Eloge de Du Marsais," 1805; D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Du Marsais," in the "Encyclopédie," tome vii.

Dumas, dü'mȧ', (ADOLPHE,) a French poet, cousin of Alexandre, noticed below, born at Bompas (Vaucluse) in 1806; died in 1861.

Dumas, (ALEXANDRE,) a celebrated French novelist and dramatist, born at Villers-Cotterets (Aisne) in 1803. His early education was very defective. At the age of twenty he went to Paris to seek his fortune, and by the favour of General Foy obtained a clerkship in the bureau of the Duke of Orléans. He produced in 1828 "Henri III," a drama, the great success of which was a triumph of the new romantic school over the classic. He wrote many other successful dramas, among which are "Antony," a tragedy," (1831,) and "Mdlle. de Belle Isle," a comedy, (1837.) The immorality of "Antony" was pronounced scandalous even by the French. He excels in the construction of plots, and exhibits a marvellous example of literary fecundity. Dumas also obtained great popularity as a novelist. Among his principal romances are "The Three Musketeers," ("Les trois Mousquetaires," 1844–45, 30 vols.,) and "The Count of Monte-Christo," ("Le Comte de Monte-Christo," 1845, 12 vols.) These are much admired for the *verve* and faculty of improvisation which they display. He made, it is said, a free use of the assistance of other writers in the composition of his works. Died in December, 1870.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Notice sur M. A. Dumas," 1845; ALEXANDRE DUMAS, "Mémoires," Paris, 10 vols., 1850–52; EUGÈNE DE MIRECOURT, "Fabrique de Romans: Maison A. Dumas et Compagnie," 1846; CHARLES ROBIN, "Notice sur A. Dumas," 1848.

Dumas, (ALEXANDRE,) a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1824 and is widely known as a romancer and comic author. Among his romances are "Césarine," (1843,) and "Trois Hommes forts," (4 vols., 1850.) He produced in 1852 "La Dame aux Camélias," a comedy, which was highly applauded. His comedy "Demi-Monde" (1855) was also very successful. His works are censured as immoral. Died Nov. 27, 1895.

Dumas, (ALEXANDRE DAVY DE LA **Pailleterie**—pȧ'yẹh-tre',) a French general, born at Jérémie in 1762, was the father of Alexandre, noticed above. His mother was a negress, named Dumas. He was made a general of brigade in July, 1793, and general of division in September of that year. He defeated Wurmser at Mantua in 1796, and for his services in the Tyrol in 1797 was saluted by Bonaparte with the title of "the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol." In 1798 he commanded the cavalry in Egypt, and was at the battle of the Pyramids. He died in 1806, having been disabled by ill health for several years.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumas, (CHARLES LOUIS,) an eminent French physician, born in Lyons in 1765, graduated at Montpellier. In 1795 he obtained the chair of anatomy and physiology in that city. He was afterwards chosen professor of clinic medicine, dean of the Faculty, a corresponding member of the Institute, member of the legion of honour, etc. He wrote many learned works, of which the most important are "Principles of Physiology," (4 vols., 1800,) "The Future Progress of the Science of Man," (1804,) and "Doctrine of Chronic Diseases," (1812.) The last is highly praised. Died at Montpellier in April, 1813.

See PRUNELLE, "Éloge de C. L. Dumas," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumas, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French chemist and senator, born at Alais (Gard) in July, 1800. He went about 1814 to Geneva, where he studied chemistry and botany and became the scientific associate of Prévost. Having removed to Paris in 1821, he was chosen tutor of chemistry in the Polytechnic School in 1823. He married the daughter of the celebrated chemist A. Brongniart. He acquired a wide reputation by his researches on isomerism, the law of substitutions, the atomic weights of elements, and other parts of chemical philosophy. His labours have contributed greatly to simplify the study of organic chemistry. He was elected to the Institute in 1832, and became professor of organic chemistry in the School of Medicine in 1834. He published many important works, among which are a "Treatise on Chemistry applied to the Arts," (8 vols., 1828–45,) and "Lectures on Chemical Philosophy," ("Leçons sur la Philosophie chimique,"(1837.) His works are remarkable for elegance of style. From October, 1849, to January, 1851, he was minister of agriculture and commerce. He was nominated senator and vice-president of the council of public instruction about the end of 1851. France is indebted to him for the organization of a system of instruction in agriculture, and the institution of a European sanitary congress. Died at Cannes, April 11, 1884.

See "Galerie historique des Membres du Sénat;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumas, (LOUIS,) a French musician, born at Nîmes in 1676. He wrote "The Art of Music, taught and practised by the Method of the Typographic Bureau," and "La Bibliothèque des Enfants." He was tutor of the Marquis de Montcalm who fell at Quebec. Died in 1744.

Dumas, (MATHIEU,) COUNT, a French general and historian, born at Montpellier in 1753. He was aide-de-camp of Count de Rochambeau in the United States, where he served three campaigns, 1780–82. In the revolution of 1789 he was identified with the party of La Fayette, and was charged with several important missions. In 1791 Colonel Dumas commanded the troops which guarded Louis XVI. on his return from Varennes, and was raised to the rank of maréchal-de-camp. He was a moderate member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791 and 1792, and was condemned to death in the reign of terror, but escaped to Switzerland. About 1800 he obtained the rank of general of brigade, and was appointed councillor of state. He became a general of division in 1805, and, as aide-major-général of Napoleon, made the campaigns of Ulm and Austerlitz, and that of Austria in 1809. He accompanied the grand army to Moscow

[1812) as intendant-général of the administrative service. In 1814 he entered the service of Louis XVIII., and in the Hundred Days accepted a command from Napoleon. He published a narrative of the French campaigns from 1798 to 1807, entitled "Précis des Evénements militaires," (19 vols., 1816–26,) which is highly prized. He co-operated with La Fayette in the revolution of 1830, after which he was created a peer of France. Died in Paris in October, 1837.

See his autobiographic memoirs, entitled "Souvenirs," 3 vols., 1839, and English version of the same; "Histoire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumas, (RENÉ FRANÇOIS,) a French Jacobin, born at Lons-le-Saulnier in 1757, was notorious for cruelty as president of the Revolutionary Tribunal in 1793. As a partisan of Robespierre, he was guillotined, July 28, 1794.

Du Maurier, dü mō'rē-ā', (GEORGE LOUIS PALMELLA BUSSON,) an artist, born in Paris, March 6, 1834. He was educated at University College, London, and in art by Gleyre of Paris. He is chiefly distinguished for his designs for "Punch," and for his novel "Trilby," (1894,) a work of exceptional ability. Died October 8, 1896.

Dumay, dü'mā', (LOUIS,) a French publicist, born in the first part of the seventeenth century. He published, besides other works, "The Science of Princes, or Considerations on Coups d'État by Naudé, with Reflections," (1673,) which was greatly esteemed. Died in 1681.

Dumay, (PAUL,) a French poet, born at Dijon in 1626, associated or corresponded with the most eminent scholars, and wrote admired Latin verses. His poem in honour of the Duc d'Enghien, entitled "Enguinneis," (1643,) was praised by Gronovius. Died in 1711.

Dumée, dü'mā', (JEANNE,) a French astronomer, born in Paris in the seventeenth century. She published a "Discourse on the Opinion of Copernicus respecting the Mobility of the Earth," which has some merit.

Dumerbion, dü'mĕr'be'ôn', (PIERRE J.,) a French general, born at Montmeillant in 1734; died in 1797.

Duméril, dü'mā'rĕl', (ANDRÉ MARIE CONSTANT,) a French physician and naturalist of high reputation, born at Amiens on the 1st of January, 1774, was a pupil of Cuvier. He was chosen professor of anatomy *à la faculté* in Paris in 1800, and admitted into the Institute about 1815. For four years he supplied the place of Cuvier as professor of natural history in the École Centrale. In 1822 he exchanged his chair of anatomy for that of physiology, and in 1825 succeeded Lacépède as professor at the Jardin des Plantes. He published in 1803 a "Treatise on Natural History," a fourth edition of which was entitled "Eléments des Sciences naturelles," (2 vols., 1846.) His greatest work is a "Natural History of Reptiles," ("Erpétologie générale," 9 vols., 1834–54,) in which Bibron co-operated. About 1830 he became professor of medical pathology in the Faculty of Medicine at Paris. Died at Paris, August 2, 1860.

Duméril, (AUGUSTE HENRI ANDRÉ,) a French naturalist, a son of A. M. C. Duméril, was born at Paris, November 30, 1812. His chief publication was "Histoire naturelle des Poissons," (1865–70.) Died at Paris, November 12, 1870.

Duméril, (EDELESTAND PONTAS,) a French scholar, born at Valognes in 1801. He published a treatise on the Runes, (1844,) "Origines latines du Théâtre moderne," (1849,) "Histoire de la Comédie," (1864–69,) and writings on the origin of the French language; but his best services were the publication of Gallo-Latin, Old French, and mediæval texts, chiefly of romances and poems. Died at Passy, May 24, 1871.

Dumesnil, (JEAN BAPTISTE.) See GARDIN-DUMESNIL.

Dumesnil, dü'mā'nēl', (LOUIS ALEXIS LEMAÎTRE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1783, wrote a "History of Philip II. of Spain," (1822,) and other historical works. Died in 1858.

Dumesnil, (MARIE FRANÇOISE,) a celebrated French actress, born near Alençon in 1711. She made her *début* in Paris in 1737. She was most successful in tragedy, and in the expression of fierce or sublime passions. It has been said that she created the *rôle* of Mérope in Voltaire's tragedy of that name. Voltaire, La Harpe, and other poets have paid tributes of admiration to this actress. Dorat, in his poem "Theatrical Declamation," speaks of her in high terms. She retired from the stage in 1776, and died February 20, 1803.

Dümichen, dü'mik-ĕn, (JOHANNES,) a German Egyptologist, born at Wissholtz, Silesia, October 15, 1833, was educated at Breslau and Berlin. He made extensive journeys and explorations in various parts of the Nile valley at the expense of the German government, and was appointed professor of Egyptology in the University of Strasburg. He published numerous works upon Egyptian antiquities. Died February 7, 1894.

Dum'mer, (JEREMIAH,) an American writer, born in Boston about 1680. He was sent to England as an agent of Massachusetts, and became a friend of Lord Bolingbroke. He wrote an able defence of the charters of New England, (1721,) and other works. Died in 1739.

Dümmler, düm'lĕr, (ERNST LUDWIG,) a German historian, born at Berlin, January 2, 1830. He was educated at Bonn and Berlin, and in 1858 took a professorship of history at Halle. Among his numerous publications is the valuable "Geschichte des ostfrankischen Reichs," (1862–65.) He also published "Poetæ Latini Ævi Carolini," ("Latin Poets of the Times of Charlemagne," vol. i., 1881.)

Dum'no-rix, an ambitious chieftain of the Ædui, a nation of Gaul, was the brother of Divitiacus. He figures largely in the "Commentaries" of Cæsar, who, for the sake of Divitiacus, once pardoned Dumnorix for a conspiracy against the Romans. Having subsequently disobeyed the order to follow Cæsar in the invasion of Britain, he was killed by Cæsar's soldiers about 59 B.C., exclaiming, with his latest breath, "I am a free citizen of a free state."

See CÆSAR, "De Bello Gallico."

Dumolard, dü'mo'lăr', (JOSEPH VINCENT,) a French politician, born in Dauphiné in 1766; died in 1820.

Dumolin. See DUMOULIN.

Dumolinet, dü'mo'le'nā', (CLAUDE,) a French priest and antiquary, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1620, wrote a "History of the Popes by their Medals," and dissertations on several points of antiquity. Died in 1687.

Dumon, dü'môn', (PIERRE SYLVAIN,) a French statesman, born at Agen in 1797, became minister of finance in 1847. Died at Paris, February 24, 1870.

Dumonceau, dü'môn'sō', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French general, born at Brussels in 1760. He entered the French army in 1792, and in 1794 fought in Holland under Pichegru, who gave him command of the Hague. He became general-in-chief in the service of the Batavian republic in 1805, obtained a marshal's bâton in 1806 or 1807, and repulsed the English at Walcheren in 1809. In 1813 he gained a victory over the Russians at Pirna. Died in 1821.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Dumont, dü'môn', (ANDRÉ,) a French Jacobin, born in Picardy in 1764, was a member of the Convention, 1792–95. He took side against Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. Died in 1836.

Dumont, (AUGUSTIN ALEXANDRE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1801. He gained the grand prize in 1823, and went to Rome with a pension. He executed marble statues of Poussin, (for the Institute,) Saint Louis, (for the Luxembourg,) and of several other Frenchmen. In 1838 he was chosen a member of the Institute. Among his later works are figures of Glory and Immortality and of Sculpture and Architecture for the Louvre, (1857,) and of Prudence and Truth for the new Palace of Justice. He died in January, 1884.

Dumont, (CHARLES ALBERT AUGUSTE EUGÈNE,) a French archæologist, born at Scey-sur-Saône, January 21, 1842. He was educated at the École normale supérieure and the French school at Athens, of which in 1875 he was made director. In 1879 he was made minister of superior instruction. Among his numerous works are two treatises on Greek ceramics, (1871, 1873,) one on Greek vases, (1873,) and a volume on the present peoples of the Balkan peninsula. Died August 13, 1884.

Dumont, (CHARLES HENRI FRÉDÉRIC,) a French writer, born near Abbeville in 1758, was the author of a "Manual for Mayors," a "Dictionary of Forests," ("Dictionnaire forestier," 1802,) etc. Died in 1830.

Dumont, COMTE DE GAGES. See GAGES.

Du-mŏnt′, (EBENEZER,) an American general, born at Vevay, in Southern Indiana, about 1815, was a lawyer before the civil war. He became a brigadier-general about September, 1861, and gained a victory at Lebanon, Kentucky, in May, 1862. He represented the sixth district of Indiana in Congress in 1863–67, having been elected by the Republicans. Died April 16, 1871.

Dumont, (FRANÇOIS,) a sculptor, born in Paris in 1688. He gained the first prize of the Academy at an early age, and was received as a member of the same in 1712, when he produced in marble his "Thunderstruck Titan," ("Titan foudroyé.") Died in 1726.

Dumont, (GABRIEL,) a learned Protestant minister and Orientalist, born in Dauphiné in 1680; died in 1748.

Dumont, (GABRIEL MARTIN,) a French architect, born in Paris about 1720. He was living in 1790.

Dumont, (GEORGE,) a statistical writer, born in Paris in 1725; died in 1788.

Dumont, (JACQUES EDME,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1761, was a grandson of François Dumont, noticed above, and the father of Augustin Alexandre. He adorned the Louvre, Luxembourg, and other public edifices with statues and bas-reliefs, among which are statues of Marceau, Colbert, (1808,) and Malesherbes, (1829.) Died in 1844.

Dumont, (JEAN,) a historian, born in France about 1650, became a resident of Vienna. The Emperor of Germany appointed him historiographer, and gave him the title of baron. He wrote a "History of the Treaties of Peace of the Seventeenth Century," ("Corps universel diplomatique du Droit des Gens," 8 vols., 1726,) a "Collection of Treaties made from the Time of Charlemagne to the Present Time," and other works. Died in 1726.

Dumont, (JEAN,) a French historical painter, called "the Roman," was born in Paris in 1700, and studied in Rome. "His talent," says Auguis, "was not equal to his reputation." He was admitted into the Academy of Paris in 1728. Died in 1781.

Dumont, dü′mŏn′, (PIERRE ÉTIENNE LOUIS,) an eminent Swiss author, born of a French family at Geneva in 1759. He was ordained minister of a Protestant church in Geneva in 1781. In consequence of the defeat of the Liberal party in the Swiss state, he emigrated about 1782, and went to Saint Petersburg. There he gained reputation as an eloquent preacher; but, after a residence of eighteen months, he accepted an invitation from London to become the tutor of the sons of Lord Shelburne. He became intimate with Bentham and Romilly. In 1789 and 1790 he was in Paris, where he was patronized by Mirabeau, whom he assisted in composing his speeches and reports. About 1792 he returned to England, and, as secretary or coadjutor of Bentham, he began the important task of polishing and popularizing his great works on legislation, which were then in a rude and confused state. "M. Dumont was admirably qualified," says Macaulay, "to supply what was wanting in Mr. Bentham. In the qualities in which the French writers surpass those of all other nations,—neatness, clearness, precision, condensation,—he surpassed all French writers." Among the works of Bentham edited by Dumont (in French) are "Traités de Législation," (1802,) and "Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses," (1810.) From 1814 until 1829 he lived in Geneva, where he became a member of the representative council. He died in Milan in 1829, leaving "Recollections of Mirabeau," ("Souvenirs sur Mirabeau,") since published, which, remarks Macaulay, "is a very amusing and instructive book, and a relic of a wise and virtuous man."

See MACAULAY, Review of Dumont's "Recollections of Mirabeau;" A. F. DECANDOLLE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de M. Dumont," 1829.

Dumont de Courset, dü′mŏn′ dĕh koor-sā′, (GEORGES LOUIS MARIE,) BARON, a French botanist, born near Boulogne in 1746. At his château De Courset he formed gardens famous for their extent and beauty. He wrote a successful work entitled "Le Botaniste-Cultivateur," (1798, 5 vols.,) containing a description of 8700 foreign and indigenous plants. Died in 1824.

Dumont d'Urville, dü′mŏn′ dür′vĕl′, (JULES SÉBASTIEN CÉSAR,) a celebrated French navigator and botanist, born at Condé-sur-Noireau, Normandy, in 1790, entered the navy in 1807. Having been raised to the rank of captain, he commanded the corvette Astrolabe, which was sent in 1826 to obtain tidings of La Pérouse and to make hydrographic observations. In this voyage he made coast-surveys of New Zealand, New Guinea, New Britain, etc., and found evidence that La Pérouse had been wrecked on one of the Solomon Islands named Vanikoro. The results of the expedition, which made rich contributions to natural history, were published under the title of "Voyage de Découvertes autour du Monde," (22 vols., 1832–34.) In 1837 he sailed with the Astrolabe and Zélée on a voyage of Antarctic discovery. In January, 1840, he discovered land, which he named Terre Adélie, situated in latitude 66° 30′ south and longitude 138° 21′ east. On his return in November, 1840, he was made a rear-admiral, and began the publication of his "Voyage au Pôle sud et dans l'Océanie," (24 vols., 1841–54. Eleven volumes of this work were written by the other naturalists of the expedition. He was killed by a railway-accident near Versailles in May, 1842.

See DE BARINS, "Vie et Voyages de l'Amiral Dumont d'Urville,' 1844; LESSON, "Notice historique sur Dumont d'Urville," 1846.

Dumortier, dü′mor′te-ā′, (BARTHÉLEMY CHARLES,) a Belgian botanist, was born at Tournay in 1797. He took a leading part in Belgian public affairs. Died July 9, 1878.

Dumoulin, dü′moo′lăN′, or **Dumolin,** dü′mo′lăN′, [Lat. MOLINÆ′US,] (CHARLES,) an eminent French jurist, born in Paris in 1500, was a relative of Queen Anne Boleyn. He embraced the Protestant religion, for which he was often persecuted and was once driven out of France by violence. He resided at Paris, Orléans, Lyons, etc. In 1564 he published a work against the acts of the Council of Trent, which made a great sensation. The French estimate him as one of the greatest jurisconsults and most learned men of his time. "His name," says De Thou, "was venerated not only for his solid judgment and profound learning, but also for his probity and purity of character." He died in December, 1566, leaving several volumes of legal works.

See BRODEAU, "Vie de Dumoulin," prefixed to his works, dated 1681, 5 vols. folio; notice by DUPIN aîné in "Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde;" HENRION DE PANSEY, "Éloge de C. Dumoulin," 1769; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" HELLO, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de C. Dumoulin," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumoulin, (ÉVARISTE,) a French journalist, born in the Gironde in 1776, favoured the popular cause in the Revolution. In 1815 he removed to Paris and became one of the editors of the "Constitutionnel," a new journal which opposed the government. His articles contributed greatly to the popularity of this journal. Next to Thiers he took the most prominent part in the protest of the journalists against the ordinances of July, 1830. Died in 1833.

Dumoulin, (PIERRE.) See MOULIN.

Dumouriez, dü′moo′rē-ā′, (ANNE FRANÇOIS **Dupérier**—dü′pā′rē-ā′,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1707. He was appointed commissary of war in 1732, and intendant of the army of De Broglie in 1759. He wrote "Richardet," a poem in imitation of Forteguerri, (1766,) and other poems. Died in 1769.

Dumouriez, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French general and statesman, born at Cambrai in 1739, was a son of the preceding. In early youth he was initiated in the arts of diplomacy by an uncle who was in the foreign office. At the close of the Seven Years' war (1763) he had obtained the rank of captain and received twenty-two wounds. He served with distinction as quartermaster-general in the expedition against Corsica in 1768. About 1770 the Duke of Choiseul sent him on a secret political mission to Poland, whence he was soon recalled in consequence of the dismissal of that minister. He was then confined nearly a year in the Bastille for some political reasons or pretexts, and was released in 1774. Before the Revolution he was for more than ten years commandant of Cherbourg, where he ably directed the construction of the port and the great naval works which he had planned.

In 1790 he favoured the moderate or constitutional party, and became intimate with the Girondist leaders,

who discerned in him a rare combination of the qualities requisite for those critical times, both as a general and a diplomatist. His mind was at once powerful, flexible, and resolute. He possessed, besides, a spontaneous, direct, and captivating eloquence. In March, 1792, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and became the master-spirit of the government. He gained the confidence of the king, to whom he appears to have been loyal. A few weeks after Dumouriez became minister, war was declared against Austria. In June, 1792, he resigned his office, and in August of the same year became general-in-chief of the army in place of La Fayette. He defended the passes of the forest of Argonne against a superior Prussian force which was marching in triumph towards Paris. It is now admitted that the dilatory movements of the Prussian general were caused by secret negotiations pending between him and Dumouriez for the restoration of Louis XVI.

The Prussians having abandoned the invasion of France in October, Dumouriez undertook a campaign against Flanders with about 100,000 men. In November, 1792, he defeated the Austrians at the battle of Jemmapes, (the first pitched battle that had been gained by the republican army,) which was followed by the speedy conquest of Belgium. At this period, as Lamartine says, Dumouriez "was the virtual dictator of all parties." But from loyalty to the Bourbons, hostility to the Jacobins, or some other cause, he paused in the career of victory, and plotted a counter-revolution in concert with the Austrians. Rumours of his defection having reached Paris, the Convention sent four commissioners, in April, 1793, to summon him to their bar. On his refusal to obey this summons, they ordered his soldiers to arrest him. "This is too much!" exclaimed Dumouriez. "It is time to resist such audacity!" and the deputies were instantly seized by his hussars and taken as prisoners to the Austrian camp. His army, however, refusing to join in his designs, he was compelled to escape with a few adherents, and passed the rest of his life in exile. He was pensioned by England, and died near Henley-on-Thames, in Buckinghamshire, in 1823, leaving memoirs of his life and several political treatises.

See "Mémoires de Dumouriez," written by himself, 2 vols., 1794, and an English translation of the same, by JOHN FENWICK; also, LEDIEU, "Dumouriez et la Révolution Française," 1826; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dumoustier, dü'moos'te-ā', (PIERRE,) COUNT, a French general, who was born at Saint-Quentin in 1771. For his conduct at Pultusk he was made general of brigade about 1806. After he had served several campaigns in Spain, he became general of division in 1811. He took part in the battle of Lutzen, (1813.) Died in 1831.

Dumoutier, dü'moo'te-ā', (DANIEL,) a skilful French portrait-painter, was born in Paris about 1550. He holds a high rank among the early French artists, and has left portraits of several kings, from Henry II. to Louis XIII. Died in 1631.

Dun, LORD. See ERSKINE, (DAVID.)

Dunæus, the Latin of DOWNES, which see.

Dunant, du-nänʹ, (JEAN HENRY,) a Swiss philanthropist, born at Geneva in 1848. He gained distinction by organizing in 1864 the Red Cross Society. He spent all his fortune in works of charity, and in 1901 received the Nobel Prize for his service in the cause of peace. Died October 31, 1910.

Dŭn-barʹ, (GEORGE,) a Scottish scholar, born in 1774. He was professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh from 1805 until 1851. He published several useful educational works, of which the most important was a "Greek and English Lexicon," (1840.) Died in Edinburgh, December 6, 1851.

Dunbar, (PAUL LAURENCE,) an American author of African descent, born at Dayton, Ohio, June 27, 1872, the son of a former slave. He is the author of several volumes of lyrics of considerable merit, "Oak and Ivy," "Majors and Minors," "Lyrics of Lowly Life," etc. Also "Folks from Dixie" (short stories) and "The Uncalled," (a novel.) He was given a position in the Congressional Library, Washington, in 1897. Died February 9, 1906.

Dunbar, (WILLIAM,) one of the greatest of the early Scottish poets, was born at Salton about 1465. He became a Franciscan friar and itinerant preacher. He was afterwards employed by James IV., probably as clerk or secretary of embassy, and in 1500 he received the grant of a small pension, which was eventually increased to £80. In 1503 he produced "The Thistle and the Rose," an allegory in honour of the marriage of James IV., which is one of his best works. He excels in allegory and in didactic and humorous poetry. Sir Walter Scott thought him "unrivalled by any poet that Scotland had yet produced." Among his principal poems are "The Golden Terge or Targe," "The Merle and Nightingale," "The Dance in the Queen's Chalmer," (chamber,) and "The Jousts between the Tailor and Souter," (cobbler.) Died about 1530.

Dŭnc'an I., King of Scotland, was the son of Beatrix, who was a daughter of King Malcolm II. After a reign of a few years' duration, he was murdered at Elgin about 1040 by Macbeth, whose story has been dramatized by Shakspeare. Duncan's son, Malcolm III., became king.

Dŭnc'an, (ADAM,) Viscount of Camperdown, an able British admiral, born at Dundee in 1731. He entered the navy about 1746, and was made a post-captain in 1761. He distinguished himself at Cape Saint Vincent in 1780, and was made a rear-admiral in 1789, and vice-admiral in 1795, when he commanded in the North Sea. During the war against the Dutch, an alarming mutiny broke out in the English navy in 1797, and Duncan was deserted by nearly all his ships. The mutineers having returned to their duty, he gained a decisive victory over the Dutch near Camperdown in October, 1797, for which he was created Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. Died in 1804. He had married the daughter of Lord-President Dundas, and left two sons.

Duncan, (ANDREW,) a Scottish physician, born in Edinburgh in 1744. He delivered clinical lectures in the University of Edinburgh from 1773 to 1776, and wrote some medical treatises. Died in 1828.

Dŭnc'an, [Fr. pron. dŭnʹkŏnʹ,] (DANIEL,) an eminent French physician, of Scottish descent, born at Montauban in 1649. After graduating about 1673, he lived some years in Paris. In 1685, to escape persecution as a Protestant, he retired to Geneva, and thence to Berne, where he was professor of anatomy. He practised a number of years at the Hague, and about 1714 settled in London, where he died in 1735. He was author of "La Chimie naturelle," (1680,) and of several other works.

Duncan, (HENRY,) D.D., a Scottish minister and author, born near Dumfries in 1774, was presented to the church of Ruthwell in 1799. He was the founder of savings-banks, and author of several works, among which are "The Cottage Fireside," and "The Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons," (4 vols., 1836.) Died in 1846.

Duncan, (JOHN,) D.D., grandson of Daniel, noticed above, was born in 1721. He published an "Essay on Happiness," a poem, and other works. Died in 1808.

Duncan, (JOHN,) LL.D., a Scottish divine, born at Gilcomston, Aberdeenshire, in 1796. He graduated at Aberdeen in 1814, and became professor of Hebrew in New College, Edinburgh, where he died, February 26, 1870. He was noted for his great learning, for profundity and keen insight as a philosopher.

Dŭnc'an, (JOHNSON K.,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania, graduated at West Point in 1849. He took arms against the Union, and commanded Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, below New Orleans. He surrendered those forts about April 29, 1862, after the Union fleet had passed them. Died in 1863, aged about thirty-six years.

Duncan, (JOSEPH,) an American general and politician, born in Kentucky about 1790. He served with credit in the second war with Great Britain, and at its close settled in Illinois. While in the legislature of that State, he was chiefly instrumental in the passage of the law establishing common schools. He was afterwards Governor of Illinois, and from 1827 to 1835 a representative in Congress. Died in 1844.

Duncan, (MARK,) a Scottish physician, was the ancestor of Daniel, noticed above. He became principal of the Calvinist college at Saumur, France, and wrote

a treatise on Logic, ("Institutiones Logicæ," 1612.) Died in 1640.

His son MARK was a distinguished poet and soldier (See CERISANTES.)

Duncan, (PHILIP BURY,) an English scholar and philanthropist, born in South Warnborough in 1772. He lived mostly at Oxford and Bath, was a Fellow of New College, Oxford, and keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. He contributed largely to charitable purposes. He wrote "Essays on Various Subjects," etc. Died in 1863.

Duncan, (SARA JEANNETTE,) a Canadian authoress, born at Brantford in 1861. She began her literary work as a newspaper correspondent, her letters of travel being republished as "A Social Departure." She wrote also "An American Girl in London," "His Honor and a Lady," "A Voyage of Consolation," (1898,) etc.

Duncan, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish writer, born at Aberdeen in 1717. He became a resident of London about 1740. His translation of Cicero's "Select Orations," with notes, and his "Elements of Logic," (1748,) were esteemed and often reprinted. In 1752 he was chosen professor of philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen. Died in 1760.

Duncker, dŏŏnk'kẹr, or **Dunker,** (BALTHASAR ANTOINE,) a painter and engraver, born at Saal, in Pomerania, in 1746. He studied and worked some years in Paris, where he painted history and landscapes. He also made etchings of paintings in the cabinet of the Duc de Choiseul. Died at Berne in 1807.

Duncker, (MAXIMILIAN WOLFGANG,) a German historian, born in Berlin in 1812. He became professor of history at Halle about 1840, and was a prominent member of the National Assembly of Frankfort in 1848. He published "Origines Germanicæ," (1840,) a "History of Antiquity," ("Geschichte des Alterthums," 1852,) and other works. Died at Anspach, July 22, 1886.

Dun'cọmbe, (Rev. JOHN,) an English writer, born in 1730, became vicar of Herne. He published a few sermons, "The Feminead," a poem, and a version of the emperor Julian's works. Under the signature of "Crito," he contributed to the "Gentleman's Magazine" for many years. Died in 1785.

Duncombe, (THOMAS SLINGSBY,) an English radical legislator, born in 1796. He was elected to Parliament in 1826, and represented Finsbury (London) from 1834 until his death. He was a witty and fluent speaker, and very popular with the voters. No man ever sat so long for any metropolitan borough. He constantly advocated the vote by ballot, extended suffrage, and other reforms. In 1858 he carried an important motion, which resulted in the relief of the Jews from political disabilities. Died in November, 1861.

Duncombe, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, father of the Rev. John Duncombe, noticed above, was born in London in 1690. He published several successful works, among which are a translation of Racine's "Athalie," a poetical version of Horace, (in which he was assisted by his son,) and "L. J. Brutus," a tragedy. Died in 1769.

Dŭn-dăs', (Sir DAVID,) a British general, born in or near Edinburgh about 1735. He entered the army in 1752, was aide-de-camp to General Elliott in 1761, and obtained the rank of colonel in 1781. In 1788, after studying tactics in Prussia, he wrote "Principles of Military Movements," which were adopted as rules for the royal army. He obtained the grade of major-general in 1790, and distinguished himself at Tournay in 1794. In 1804 he was made governor of Chelsea Hospital and knight of the Bath, and in 1809 he succeeded the Duke of York as commander-in-chief of the British army. Died in 1820.

Dundas, (HENRY,) Lord Melville, a Scottish lawyer and statesman, born about 1740. He was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1775, and treasurer of the British navy in 1783. He was one of Pitt's most useful and steadfast supporters. He became a member of the cabinet as secretary of state for the home department in 1791, and a few years later exchanged that office for the place of secretary at war. Having resigned this office at the dissolution of Pitt's ministry, he was raised to the peerage, as Viscount Melville, in 1802. Lord Brougham says "he was an admirable man of business, and a skilful debater." In 1804 he was appointed first lord of the admiralty. The next year the Commons impeached him for misapplication of the public money, for which he was tried by the Lords and acquitted. Died in 1811, leaving the title to his son, Robert Saunders, who died in 1851.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III."

Dundas, (Sir JAMES WHITLEY DEANS,) a British admiral, born in 1785, was a son of Dr. James Deans. He assumed the name of Dundas about 1808. He became rear-admiral in 1841, and commanded the fleet which operated against Russia in the Black Sea in 1854, but did not perform any important action. He resigned, or was recalled, about the end of 1854, and Sir E. Lyons succeeded to the command. Died in 1862.

Dundas, (RICHARD SAUNDERS,) a British admiral, born at Melville Castle, Scotland, in 1802, was a son of the second viscount Melville. He entered the navy in 1817, and became a post-captain in 1824. About 1840 he served with distinction in the Chinese war. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1853, and the command of the fleet in the Baltic, *vice* Sir Charles Napier, in February, 1855. His principal exploit was the very effective bombardment of Sweaborg in 1855. He was made a vice-admiral in 1858. Died in 1861.

Dundas, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish lawyer, born in 1685, was the father of Lord Melville. He was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1720, and lord president of the court of session in 1748. Died in 1753.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dundas, (ROBERT,) a Scottish lawyer, son of the preceding, was born in 1713. After filling other high offices, he was appointed president of the court of session in 1760. Died in 1787.

Dundee. See GRAHAM, (JOHN.)

Dundonald, EARL OF. See COCHRANE, (ARCHIBALD.)

Dun-don'ald, (THOMAS COCHRANE,) tenth EARL OF, a distinguished British admiral, born in 1775, was the eldest son of Archibald, Earl of Dundonald. (See COCHRANE, ARCHIBALD.) He entered the navy in 1793, and obtained the rank of post-captain in 1801, after capturing many prizes from the French. In 1809 he commanded the fire-ships that destroyed the French fleet in the Basque Roads, and was rewarded with knighthood for that daring and successful exploit. About this time he was elected by the Whigs to Parliament, where he was an active opponent of the ministry. In 1814 he was accused of spreading a false report of Napoleon's death, which caused a great rise in the funds, and by the influence of party spirit was convicted, fined £1000, sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and dismissed from the naval service. Before the expiration of his term of imprisonment, his constituents, believing him to be innocent, re-elected him to Parliament. The injustice of his condemnation was recognized many years before his death. He commanded the fleet of Chili from 1818 to 1822, and that of Brazil in 1822 and 1823. In 1827 he distinguished himself as admiral of the Greeks in their revolt against Turkey. He inherited the earldom in 1831, and was restored to his rank in the navy in 1833. He was made vice-admiral of the white in 1851, and full admiral about 1854. Died in 1860. His "Autobiography of a Seaman" has since appeared. "He performed greater actions with smaller means," says the "North British Review" for February, 1861, "than any other captain or commander recorded in history. He combined the chivalrous audacity of Sir Sydney Smith and the calculated dash of Nelson, with an originality of conception to which neither of them so much as approximated."

See, also, "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1860.

Dunfermline, BARON. See ABERCROMBY, (JAMES.)

Dungal, dŭn-gaul', a scholar and teacher, supposed to have been a native of Ireland, became a resident of France. Charlemagne having consulted him respecting an eclipse of the sun which occurred in 810, he answered in a long letter, which is extant.

Dunglison, dŭng'glĭ-sŏn, (ROBLEY,) M.D., a physician and author, distinguished for his profound and varied learning, as well as for his numerous valuable contributions to medical literature, was born at Keswick, county of Cumberland, England, January 4, 1798. His medical education, begun at Keswick, was carried on in London. He subsequently attended a course of lectures at the University of Edinburgh, and also a course at the École de Médecine of Paris. He graduated in medicine in 1823 at the University of Erlangen, in Germany. In 1824 he was engaged by the University of Virginia, then newly established, to fill a chair of medicine (including anatomy and physiology) in that institution, and, in accordance with this arrangement, he came to America in the autumn of the same year. He held this position until October, 1833, when he accepted the professorship of materia medica, therapeutics, etc. in the University of Maryland. In the summer of 1836 he was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in the Jefferson College of Philadelphia, that chair having been newly created for him. He continued to fulfil the duties of this position with the highest credit to himself and to the institution until within a year of his death. It was owing in a great measure to his talents, reputation, and personal influence that the Jefferson College rose rapidly, from the inferior position which it had held before his accession to its faculty, to the very first rank among the medical schools of America. He died the 1st of April, 1869.

Dr. Dunglison enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the ex-Presidents Jefferson and Madison, both of whom he attended in the capacity of medical adviser. To Mr. Madison he dedicated his first important work,—his "Human Physiology." Although assiduous in the cultivation of the sciences more immediately connected with his profession, he found time to give a share of his attention to a great variety of subjects, including philology and general literature. Among the many objects of his benevolence, he took a particular and deep interest in the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind, and gave liberally of his time and services, that he might lighten the privations and enhance the enjoyments of that unfortunate class for whose sake it had been established.

As a man, Dr. Dunglison was distinguished for his freedom from prejudice, for a dispassionate fairness in all his judgments of men and things, as well as for a liberal and kindly spirit which constantly prompted him to acts of courtesy and beneficence. His character commanded the universal respect, esteem, and confidence of that large circle who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship.

Among his numerous works we may name his "Human Physiology," (1832,) his "Dictionary of Medical Science," (1833,) which has had a phenomenal success, "Elements of Hygiene," (1835,) "General Therapeutics, or Principles of Medical Practice," (1836,) "Medical Student," (1837,) "New Remedies," (1839,) and his "Practice of Medicine," (1842.)

Dunham, dŭn'ăm, (S. ASTLEY,) LL.D., an English author of the present century. He wrote the following able works: "History of Poland," (1830,) "History of Spain and Portugal," (1832,) "History of Europe during the Middle Ages," and "History of the Germanic Empire," (1837.) Died in 1858.

Duni, doo'nee, (EGIDIO,) a Neapolitan composer, born at Matera in 1709. He settled in Paris, and composed successful operas. Died in 1775.

Dünkelberg, dün'kĕl-bĕRG, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German agriculturist, founder of the modern system of technical instruction in agriculture, was born at Schaumburg on the Lahn, May 4, 1819, and was educated at Giessen as a chemist. He was long associated with the public management of the forests and technical schools. In 1871 he became director of the agricultural academy at Poppelsdorf. He published "Der Wiesenbau in seinen landwirthschaftlichen und technischen Grundzügen," and "Encyklopädie und Methodologie der Kulturtechnik," (1883.)

Dunker. See DUNCKER.

Dŭnk'ĭn, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an Irish poet, was a friend of Dean Swift. He published a volume of Epistles in 1741. After his death his Poetical Works were published in 2 vols., (1774.)

Dŭn'lap, (WILLIAM,) an American painter and author, was born at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in 1766. He was a pupil of Sir Benjamin West in London. On his return to America he devoted himself to portrait-painting and dramatic composition in New York, and was manager of the Park Theatre from 1798 till 1805. Thenceforth his efforts were variously directed to his profession as an artist, to literature, to the career of a theatrical manager, etc. In 1821, when Dunlap was in his fifty-fifth year, appeared his first great painting, "Christ Rejected," (18 feet by 12,) after the plan of West's picture on the same subject, and in 1828 he painted "Calvary," (18 feet by 14,) both of which were exhibited with success in the principal cities of the United States. His "History of the American Theatre" was published in 1833, and his "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States" appeared in 1834. He also wrote a "Life of Charles Brockden Brown." Died in 1839.

Dŭn'lop, (ALEXANDER,) a distinguished scholar, of Scottish extraction, born in 1684. He was appointed professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow in 1720. His Greek Grammar was long used in the Universities of Scotland. Died in 1742.

Dunlop, (JOHN,) a British author, born probably in Scotland. He published a "History of Fiction," (London, 1814,) which passed through several editions, a "History of Roman Literature," and "Memoirs of Spain during the Reigns of Philip IV. and Charles II.," (1834,) said to be a work of merit. Died in 1834.

See "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1814; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1815.

Dunlop, (JOHN BOYD,) the inventor of the pneumatic tire, was a veterinary surgeon, born in Scotland in 1840. The profits of the Dunlop company were £220,000 in 1895, and it was sold to a syndicate in 1896 for £3,000,000. Died in Dublin 1921.

Dunlop, (WILLIAM,) a brother of Alexander, noticed above, was born at Glasgow in 1692. He was an eloquent preacher, and became professor of divinity in the University of Edinburgh in 1716. He published a valuable "Collection of Confessions of Faith, Catechisms, Books of Discipline," etc. Died in 1720.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Dunn, (MICHAEL,) reformer, was born at Manchester, England, in 1826, of poor parents, and became a thief while a boy. He committed crimes of all kinds against property, and spent much of his life in prison in various parts of the world. He was converted to Christianity while in Sing Sing prison, and on his release in 1879 established in Water Street, New York, an industrial home for convicts, and afterwards similar homes in other cities. These institutions proved of great utility, their industry being the manufacture of brooms. He was seeking to extend their usefulness when he died, February 22, 1892.

Dŭnn, (SAMUEL,) an English mathematician, born at Crediton. He taught mathematics at Crediton and Chelsea, and published several works on astronomy and navigation, (1759–93.) Died in 1792.

Dunne, (FINLEY PETER,) author, born at Chicago in 1867. He has served on various newspapers as reporter and editor, and is known for his humorous "Mr. Dooley" sketches, of which several volumes have been published.

Dun'ning, (JOHN,) Lord Ashburton, an eminent English lawyer, born at Ashburton in 1731. He was called to the bar in 1756, and a few years later was recorder of Bristol. In 1767 he was appointed solicitor-general, and soon after was returned, by the borough of Calne, to Parliament, in which he acted with the Whigs. He was very successful in his profession, and was regarded by many as the first advocate in England at that time. His style of oratory was brilliant, witty, and sarcastic; but his gestures were not graceful, and his person was the reverse of imposing. In 1780 he married Elizabeth Baring. He was raised to the peerage, as

Baron **Ashburton**, in 1782, and was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Died at Exmouth in 1783.

Dunod, dü'no', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French antiquary, born near Saint-Claude in 1657; died in 1725.

Dunod de Charnage, dü'no' dẹh shȧr'nȧzh', (FRANÇOIS IGNACE,) a French jurist, born at Saint-Claude in 1679. He was appointed professor of law at Besançon in 1720. He wrote a "History of Burgundy," (1735,) which was much esteemed, and several able legal works. Died in 1752.

Dunod de Charnage, (SOPHIE ÉDOUARD,) a French administrator, born at Besançon in 1783; died in 1826.

Dunois, dü'nwȧ', (JEAN,) the "Bastard of Orléans," a famous French captain, born in Paris in 1402, was a natural son of Louis, Duke of Orléans, who was a brother of the king, Charles VI. He defeated the English at Montargis in 1427, and shared with Joan of Arc the honour of raising the siege of Orléans in 1429. In 1436 he made himself master of Paris. Having obtained the chief command, with the title of lieutenant-general, he conquered Normandy from the English about 1448, and expelled the same enemy from Guienne in 1453. In reward for these services, Charles VII. declared him a prince of the blood, with the title of Count of Orléans. Dunois is one of the most popular names among the national heroes of France. Died in 1468.

He left a son FRANÇOIS, Count of Dunois and Longueville, ancestor of the celebrated Duc de Longueville.

Dunoyer, dü'nwȧ'yȧ', (ANNE MARGUERITE PETIT,) MADAME, a French writer of fiction, born at Nîmes about 1663, was a Protestant, and became an exile. She wrote "Lettres historiques et galantes," (7 vols., 1704.) Died in 1720.

Dunoyer, (CHARLES BARTHÉLEMI PIERRE,) a French economist, born at Carennac (Lot) in 1786. During the restoration he edited (with Charles Comte) the "Censeur," an able and liberal periodical. He was admitted into the Institute in 1832, and was prefect of La Somme from 1833–37. His chief work is "On the Liberty of Labour," (3 vols., 1845.) Died December 4, 1862.

Dunraven, (WINDHAM THOMAS,) Earl of, born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1841. He succeeded his father as fourth earl in 1871, was under-secretary for the colonies (1885-87,) wrote "The Great Divide," "The Soudan," and other works, and three times contested for the America's cup with the New York Yacht Club.

Duns Escoto. See DUNS SCOTUS.

Duns-Scot. See DUNS SCOTUS.

Dŭns Sco'tus, [Fr. DUNS-SCOT, dŭn'sko'; It. DUNS ESCOTO, doons ẽs-ko'to,] (JOHN,) surnamed THE SUBTLE DOCTOR, a famous theologian and metaphysician, supposed to have been born about 1265 at Dunse, in Scotland. The Irish and English, however, claim him as their countryman. He was a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and a Franciscan friar. In 1301 he was chosen professor of theology at Oxford, where he is said to have lectured to an immense class. About 1307 he professed theology in Paris. He wrote many works on metaphysics, theology, etc., and was reputed one of the greatest doctors of his time. He founded a new school, the Scotists, which for several centuries maintained a rivalry with the Thomists, or disciples of Aquinas. Died at Cologne in 1308. "The greatest of the Schoolmen," says Hallam, "were Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus. They were founders of rival sects, which wrangled with each other for two or three centuries." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Dunstable, dŭn'stȧ-bl, or **Dunstaple**, (JOHN,) an English musical composer, born at Dunstable about 1400; died in 1458.

Dŭn'stan, SAINT, an eminent and ambitious English prelate and statesman, born at Glastonbury in 925 A.D. He became noted for monkish austerity, and obtained the chief power in the reign of Edred, which began in 946. King Edgar made him Bishop of London, and in 959 Archbishop of Canterbury. Dunstan exerted his paramount influence in this and the next reign to secure the papal supremacy. He exalted and enriched the monks at the expense of the secular clergy, who were expelled from their livings. On the accession of Ethelred II., in 978, Dunstan lost his political power. Died in 988.

Dŭn'stẹr, (CHARLES,) an English clergyman, was for many years rector of Petworth. He published "Notes on Paradise Regained," and other works. Died about 1816.

Dunster, (HENRY,) an English divine, who on his arrival in Massachusetts in 1640 was chosen the first president of Harvard College. He was an excellent Oriental scholar, but was compelled to resign in 1654 for preaching against infant baptism. Died in 1659.

Dŭn'tọn, (JOHN,) an eccentric English author and bookseller, born at Graffham in 1659. Having served an apprenticeship to a London bookseller, he opened a shop of his own in London about 1685. He married an aunt of the celebrated John Wesley. He failed in business once, or oftener. He wrote a great number and variety of curious books, among which are "The Athenian Mercury," (20 vols., 1690–96,) "The Dublin Scuffle," (1699,) and "The Life and Errors of John Dunton, with the Lives and Characters of a Thousand Persons," (1705.) He was a dissenter, a supporter of the Whig party, and a person of great fertility in projects. Died in 1733.

Düntzer, dŭnt'sẹr, or **Duentzer**, (JOHANN HEINRICH JOSEPH,) a German writer and philologist, born at Cologne in 1813. Among his numerous works are "The Faust of Goethe," (2 vols., 1836,) "Homer and the Epic Cycle," (1839,) and a "Commentary on the Poems of Horace," (5 vols., 1840–44.)

Dunz, dõõnts, (JOHANN,) a skilful Swiss painter of portraits and flowers, was born at Berne in 1645; died in 1736.

Dupain-Montesson, dü'pȧN' mõN'tȧ'sõN', a French geometer and writer on military tactics, born about 1720; died about 1790.

Du Pan. See MALLET DU PAN.

Dupanloup, dü'põN'loo', (FÉLIX ANTOINE PHILIBERT,) a distinguished French bishop, born at Saint-Félix, Savoy, in 1802. He was naturalized in 1833, and made Bishop of Orléans in 1849. In 1854 he was elected to the French Academy. Among his works are a popular treatise on Education, (3 vols., 1855–57,) "The Higher Intellectual Education," (1866,) "Christian Marriage," (1868,) and pastoral letters, etc. Died October 11, 1878.

Duparquet, dü'pȧR'kȧ', (JACQUES DIEL,) a French officer, was appointed Governor of Martinique in 1638. In 1650 he planted a colony in Grenada, and soon after purchased those two islands, together with Saint Lucia, from the King of France, who gave him the title of lieutenant-general. He is praised for his kind and generous treatment of the aborigines. Died in 1658.

Dupasquier, dü'pȧs'ke-ȧ', (GASPARD ALFONSE,) a French chemist, born at Chassy (Rhône) in 1793; died in 1848.

Dupaty, dü'pȧ'te', (CHARLES MARGUERITE JEAN BAPTISTE MERCIER,) a French *littérateur* and magistrate, born at Rochelle in 1746. He was successively advocate-general and president *à mortier* in the parliament of Bordeaux. He wrote a valuable work called "Historical Reflections on the Criminal Laws," (1788,) and "Letters on Italy," (1788,) which had a brilliant success and were often reprinted. La Harpe designated the latter as "a mélange of good sense and false wit." Died in 1788. Two of his sons became eminent, one as sculptor and the other as author.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance."

Dupaty, (CHARLES MERCIER,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Bordeaux in 1771, was a son of the preceding. He was a pupil of Lemot in Paris, where in 1799 he gained the grand prize for sculpture for his "Pericles visiting Anaxagoras." He studied several years at Rome, and adopted the antique style with great success. In 1816 he was chosen a member of the Institute. He was patronized by the government, for which he executed a statue of Louis XIII. His "Ajax pursued by Neptune" is considered his principal work. Died in November, 1825.

See COUPIN, "Notice sur Charles Dupaty," 1825. "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dupaty, (LOUIS EMMANUEL CHARLES MERCIER,) a French poet, brother of the preceding, was born in the Gironde in 1775. He produced a successful comedy,

"The Military Prison," (1803,) several comic operas, and a poem entitled the "Informers," ("Délateurs," 1819.) He was elected to the French Academy in 1835. Died in 1851.

Dupérac, dü'pā'rāk', (ÉTIENNE,) a French architect and painter, born in Paris, published a work "On the Antiquities of Rome," which is highly prized. Died in 1601.

Duperche, dü'pĕrsh', (J. J. M.,) a French dramatist and able translator, born about 1775. He produced many successful dramas and novels. Died in 1829.

Dupérier, dü'pā're-ā', (CHARLES,) a French poet, born at Aix, in Provence, became a resident of Paris. His verses in honour of the king gained the prizes of the Academy in 1681 and 1683, and he acquired still higher reputation by his Latin poems. He excelled most in the ode. Ménage calls him the prince of the lyric poets of his age. Died in 1692.

See "Ménagiana."

Duperray, dü'pā'rā', (MICHEL,) a French jurist and advocate of high reputation, born at Mans about 1640; died in 1730.

Duperré, dü'pā'rā', (VICTOR GUY,) BARON, an able French admiral, born at La Rochelle in 1775. He was made captain of a frigate in 1806, and in 1808 defended himself with success against two English ships near L'Orient. In 1809 he was sent to India with one frigate, and captured several vessels of the enemy. He became baron and rear-admiral in 1810, and vice-admiral in 1826. He commanded the fleet of one hundred and three vessels of war which Charles X. sent in 1830 to attack Algiers. (See BOURMONT.) For his services in the capture of Algiers he was raised to the peerage and to the rank of admiral in 1830. Died in 1846.

See F. CHASSERIAU, "Vie de l'Amiral Duperré;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duperret, dü'pā'rā', (CLAUDE ROMAIN LAUS,) a French republican, born about 1746. In the Convention of 1792 he acted with the Girondists, and voted for the banishment of the king. He was elected as deputy, says Lamartine, as the most honest man, against his own wish. He shared the proscription of his party, and was executed in October, 1793.

Duperrey, dü'pā'rā', (LOUIS ISIDORE,) a French navigator and savant, born in Paris in 1786. He served as hydrographer in the Uranie, under De Freycinet, who made explorations in the North Pacific, 1817–20. He commanded an expedition sent out in 1822 to explore the hydrography and natural history of the islands in the Pacific. He surveyed parts of Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, etc., discovered several groups of islands, one of which received the name of Duperrey, and returned, without the loss of a man, in April, 1825. His "Voyage around the World in the Corvette La Coquille" (1826–30) is considered a very valuable contribution to the sciences. Duperrey wrote the historical part of this work, and the volumes on hydrography and physical science. He was elected to the Institute in 1842. He died at Paris September 10, 1865.

See "Notice sur les Travaux de M. L. I. Duperrey," 1842.

Duperron. See ANISSON-DUPERRON.

Duperron. See ANQUETIL-DUPERRON.

Duperron, dü'pā'rôN', (JACQUES DAVY,) a learned and eloquent French cardinal, was born at Saint-Lo, in Normandy, (or, as some assert, near Berne, in Switzerland,) in 1556. He was educated as a Protestant, but became a Catholic in his youth. He acquired the favour of Henry IV., who appointed him Bishop of Evreux in 1591; and he was the chief agent in the conversion of that king to the Roman communion. He was very skilful in disputation, and in 1600 gained an advantage over Du Plessis-Mornay in a famous conference. (See MORNAY.) He obtained a cardinal's hat in 1604, and died in Paris in 1618, leaving several theological works and short poems.

See PELLETIER, "Vie du Cardinal Duperron," 1618; "Perroniana," by C. DUPUY, 1669; SULLY, "Mémoires;" LÉVESQUE DE BURIGNY, "Vie du Cardinal Duperron," 1768; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Dupetit-Thouars, dü'pĕh-te' too'ăR', (ABEL Aubert—ō'bair',) a French admiral, born about 1792. In 1837 he commanded the Venus, sent on a voyage of circumnavigation, at the end of which in 1839 he was made a rear-admiral. He obtained command of the naval forces in the Pacific Ocean. Having received some provocation from the natives of Tahiti, he seized that island in 1842, but he was recalled by Guizot, who disavowed his act. He afterwards published a "Voyage round the World in the Frigate Venus," (10 vols.) He was appointed a member of the board of admiralty in 1848. Died in 1864.

See "L'Amiral Dupetit-Thouars," Paris, 1844.

Dupetit-Thouars, (ARISTIDE AUBERT,) a French naval officer, born near Saumur in 1760. In 1792 he commanded a vessel sent out in search of La Pérouse, but was taken prisoner by the Portuguese, and the enterprise failed. He passed about three years in the United States, (1794–97.) In Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt he was captain of the Tonnant, which carried his friend Dolomieu the geologist. He displayed heroic courage at the battle of the Nile, in which he was killed, August 1, 1798. His character is said to have been very noble.

See J. DE LA GRAVIÈRE, "Guerres maritimes de la République," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dupetit-Thouars, (LOUIS MARIE AUBERT,) an eminent French botanist, brother of the preceding, was born at Saumur, in Anjou, about 1756. In 1792 he made a botanical excursion to the Isle of France, where he expected to join his brother, but was disappointed. He remained there and in Bourbon about nine years, and returned home with his collections in 1802. He was elected a member of the Institute about 1820, and lived mostly in Paris. Among his publications are a "History of Plants collected in the Isles of France, Bourbon, and Madagascar," (1804,) "The French Orchard," a treatise on the culture of fruit-trees, a "Flora of the Southern Isles of Africa," and "Mélanges of Botany and Travels," (1811.) He wrote for the "Biographie Universelle" many articles on botanists and physicians. Died in May, 1831. He was author of an "Essay on the Organization of Plants," (1805,) and other treatises on vegetable physiology. He originated a new and ingenious theory of the formation of annual layers of wood, and of the production of buds.

See P. FLOURENS, "Éloge historique de A. Dupetit-Thouars," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duphot, dü'fo', (LÉONARD,) a French general, born at Lyons about 1770. He accompanied Joseph Bonaparte in an embassy to Rome in 1797, and was killed the same year, in a conflict between the papal soldiers and some Roman citizens who favoured a revolution.

Dupin, dü'pĂN', (ANDRÉ MARIE JEAN JACQUES,) an eminent French lawyer, orator, and legislator, born at Varzy (Nièvre) in February, 1783. He was one of the counsel for Marshal Ney in 1815, and signalized his courage and eloquence in the defence of many persons tried for political offences, among whom was Béranger, (1821.) In 1826 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he continued to sit for many years. He was the reporter *(rapporteur)* of the famous address of the two hundred and twenty-one deputies in March, 1830, and firmly opposed the ordinances which caused the revolution of 1830. He was appointed procureur-général of the court of cassation, and a member of the first cabinet of Louis Philippe, to whose elevation he contributed perhaps more than any other man. Between 1832 and 1848 he was chosen president of the Chamber eight times. On the 24th of February, 1848, he presented the infant Count of Paris to the deputies and proposed that he should be recognized as successor to the throne just abdicated. He acquiesced, however, in the republic, and in the Constituent Assembly he took a prominent part in defending social order, and was president of the committee of legislation. He displayed great firmness and coolness as president of the Assembly in the stormy period of 1849–50. M. Dupin retired from public life in 1852. He had been elected to the French Academy, in place of Cuvier, in 1832. He was author of many legal and political works, among which are "Principia Juris Civilis," (5 vols., 1806,) and "Mémoires et Plaidoyers," (20 vols., 1806–30.) "He is the greatest reviser of trials," says an anonymous French biographer, "the greatest redresser of wrongs, in the world. . . . If he be

not the most eloquent he is certainly the most original of our orators. At times his bonmots have created a majority or upset a cabinet." He was reappointed procureur-général of France in 1857. He died in November, 1865.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" ORTOLAN, "Notice sur Dupin," 1840; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dupin, (CLAUDE,) a French economist, born at Châteauroux probably about 1700. He wrote "Œconomiques," (3 vols., 1745,) and several other works. He died at an advanced age in 1769.

His second wife, *née* MADEMOISELLE FONTAINE, was distinguished for wit and beauty. Her house in Paris was the resort of Fontenelle, Marivaux, and other authors. She employed J. J. Rousseau, when he was yet unknown to fame, as the preceptor of her son; but she was so little aware of his talents that she never invited him to her assemblies. Died about 1800.

The authoress Madame Dudevant (George Sand) was a descendant of Claude Dupin.

See J. J. ROUSSEAU, "Confessions;" GEORGE SAND, "Histoire de ma Vie."

Dupin, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS ETIENNE,) BARON, a French writer, born at Metz in 1767, was the author of several able works on the Statistics of the Department of Deux-Sèvres. He married the widow of Danton in 1796. Died in 1828.

Dupin, (FRANÇOIS PIERRE CHARLES,) BARON, a distinguished French geometer and senator, brother of André, noticed above, was born at Varzy (Nièvre) in 1784. He entered the navy as an engineer in 1803. In 1813 he founded the Maritime Museum at Toulon. He volunteered to defend his friend Carnot by his pen and voice in 1815; but his client avoided the trial by going into exile. In 1816 he obtained leave to visit England in order to examine the public works and military resources of that country. He published the results of these observations in an important work entitled "Travels in Great Britain between 1816 and 1821," (6 vols., 1820–24,) which was received with great favour on both sides of the Channel. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1818, and became professor of mechanics in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers about 1820. His lectures were published (in 1825–26) in three works, entitled "Geometry applied to the Arts," "Mechanics applied to the Arts," and "La Dynamie," or "Science of Force," which were very successful.

M. Dupin made an application of statistics to moral and political questions in his work "On the Productive and Commercial Power of France," ("Sur les Forces productives et commerciales de la France," 2 vols., 1827,) which was popular with the Liberal party. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1828, and acquired distinction as a speaker. In 1831 he became a councillor of state, and in 1834 was minister of marine for the space of three days. He was created a peer of France in 1837. In the Assembly of 1848 and 1849 he voted with the majority, and in 1852 was appointed a senator. He died at Paris, January 18, 1873.

See "Notice historique sur M. le Baron C. Dupin," Paris, 1837.

Dupin, (LOUIS ELLIES,) a French theologian and historian of great merit, was born in Paris in 1657. He became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of philosophy in the Royal College. He composed, besides other works, a complete history of theological literature, —at least within the limits of the Church,—entitled "Bibliothèque universelle des Auteurs ecclésiastiques," (58 vols., 1686–1704.) "It is unquestionably," says Hallam, "the most standard work of that kind extant. The immense erudition requisite for such an undertaking may have rendered it inevitable to fall into some errors. . . . Integrity, love of truth, and moderation distinguish this history perhaps beyond any other." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") The pope, in a letter to Louis XIV., called Dupin, who had written against the papal supremacy, "a man of pernicious doctrine." He was a Jansenist. Died in Paris in June, 1719.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dupin, MADAME. See DUPIN, (CLAUDE.)

Dupin, (PHILIPPE,) born at Varzy in 1795, was an able lawyer. He practised in Paris many years, and was elected a deputy in 1830 and in 1842. He was a brother of the celebrated lawyer and legislator. Died at Nice in 1846.

Dupin de Francueil, dü'pǎN' deh frŏN'kuI' or frŏN'-kuh'yę, (MARIE AURORE,) a French lady, born in 1750, was the daughter of the famous Marshal Maurice de Saxe. After the death of her first husband, Count de Horn, she was married to Dupin de Francueil, the son of Claude Dupin, noticed above. The issue of this marriage was Maurice Dupin, the father of the well-known authoress Madame Dudevant, (George Sand.) The latter in her infancy was under the care of the subject of this article, who died in 1821.

Dupinet, dü'pe'nȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French Protestant, lived in Lyons and Paris. He made a French version of Pliny's "Natural History," (1542,) which was highly praised by Bayle, and wrote "The Conformity of the Reformed Church of France with the Primitive Church," (1565,) besides a few other works. Died in 1584.

Duplanil, dü'plȧ'nèl', (J. D.,) a French medical writer, born in 1740; died in 1802.

Dupleix, dü'plȧ', (JOSEPH,) MARQUIS, an enterprising Frenchman, born about 1695, was the son of a director of the East India Company. Having received a liberal education and made great progress in the exact sciences, he was appointed in 1720 a member of the council at Pondicherry. Ten years later he became director of the factory at Chandernagore, in Bengal, which speedily prospered under his management. He made a large fortune by commercial operations. In 1742 he was appointed Governor of Pondicherry and of all the French possessions in India. His aspiring and capacious mind was the first that formed the project of founding a European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy. By intrigues with native princes and a few battles he became master of the Carnatic, and about 1750 was the greatest potentate in India. The English, alarmed at his success, resolved to counteract him by force, and gave the command of their troops to Captain Clive, who gained several victories over the French and their allies. Dupleix was not supported by his employers in France, who disapproved his policy. Having been superseded in 1754, he returned to Paris, where he died poor in 1763. He had spent his own fortune in the service of the Company, who refused to repay him. About 1748 he had been rewarded with the title of Marquis for his able defence of Pondicherry against the English fleet under Boscawen.

See MILL, "History of British India;" COLLIN DE BAR, "Histoire de l'Inde ancienne et moderne," 1814; CLAUDE NOËL LE FÈVRE, "Éloge de Dupleix," 1818.

Dupleix, (SCIPION,) a French historian, born at Condom in 1569. About 1619 Louis XIII. gave him the title of historiographer, and charged him to write a general history of France. He produced a voluminous work on that subject, (1621–43,) which was soon supplanted by better histories. Died in 1661.

Duplessis. See RICHELIEU, CARDINAL.

Duplessis, dü'plȧ'se', (JOSEPH **Siffrein,** se'frǎN',) a skilful French portrait-painter, born at Carpentras in 1725. He studied several years in Rome under Subleyras, and settled in Paris in 1752, where he painted with success. He was admitted into the Royal Academy in 1774. Among his best works are portraits of Dr. Franklin, Necker, and Marmontel. Died in 1802.

Duplessis, (MICHEL TOUSSAINT CHRÉTIEN,) a French monk and historian, born in Paris in 1689, was an inmate of the abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés. He wrote a "Historical Notice of Upper Normandy," (1740,) and other works. Died in 1767.

Duplessis, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE **Gratet**—grȧ'tȧ',) a French scholar and bibliographer, born at Janville in 1792, was professor in several colleges. He published "The Flower of French Proverbs," (1851,) and a good edition of La Rochefoucauld's "Reflections and Maxims." Died in 1853.

Duplessis-Mornay. See MORNAY.

Duplessis-Praslin. See CHOISEUL.

Duponceau, du-pon'sō, [Fr. pron. dü'pŏN'sō',] (PETER S.,) a lawyer and scholar, born in the Isle of Rhé, on the coast of France, in 1760, came to America in 1777

with Baron Steuben, whom he served as secretary and aide-de-camp. He quitted the army in 1780, on account of ill health, and studied law, which he practised in Philadelphia, and became eminent in his profession. Besides treatises on philology and essays on various subjects, he published a "Dissertation on the Nature and Extent of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States," (1824.) He received a prize of the French Institute for a "Memoir on the Indian Languages of North America," (1835.) He was for some years president of the American Philosophical Society. Died in Philadelphia in 1844.

See "Discourse in Commemoration of Peter S. Duponceau," by R. Dunglison, M.D., Philadelphia, 1844.

Dupont, dü'pŏn', or, more fully, **Dupont de L'Eure**, dü'pŏn' dẹh lur, (Jacques Charles,) a French Liberal legislator, born at Neubourg (L'Eure) in 1767. He was a judge under the first republic and the empire, and became president of the imperial court at Rouen in 1811. From 1817 to 1848 he constantly represented his native department in the Chamber of Deputies. He was appointed minister of justice in August, 1830, but resigned about the end of that year, after which he sat with the opposition in the Chamber. His long services and his high character for integrity caused him to be chosen president of the provisional government formed in February, 1848. He retired from public life in 1849, and died in 1855. He was respected by all parties.

See Louis Blanc, "Histoire de dix Ans."

Dupont, (Pierre,) a popular French song-writer, born at Lyons in 1821. He produced about 1842 a poem entitled "The Two Angels," which was crowned by the French Academy. Among his popular productions are the "Song of Bread" and the "Song of the Workers." In many of his songs he manifests republican or socialistic tendencies. Died July 24, 1870.

See C. Baudelaire, "Notice sur P. Dupont," 1849; E. de Mirecourt, "P. Dupont," 1854.

Dupont, or, more fully, **Dupont de l'Étang**, dü'pŏn' dẹh lā'tŏN', (Pierre,) a French general, born at Chabannais in 1765. He became a general of division in 1797. About 1801 he defeated the Austrians under Bellegarde near the Mincio. He rendered important services at Jena in 1806, and at Friedland. In 1808 he commanded an army in Spain, and obtained some successes; but in July of that year he was defeated at Baylen, where he surrendered about 18,000 men as prisoners of war. For this disaster he was disgraced by Napoleon and condemned to an indefinite imprisonment. He was minister of war under Louis XVIII. from April to December, 1814. "In the whole French army," says Alison, "there was not a general of division who bore a higher character than Dupont," [before his Spanish campaign.] ("History of Europe.") Died in 1838.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" Vedel, "Précis des Opérations militaires en Espagne."

Dupont, or, more fully, **Dupont de Nemours**, dü'pŏn' dẹh nẹh-moor', (Pierre Samuel,) a French author and economist, born in Paris in 1739. As a disciple of Quesnay, he applied himself to the study of commerce and political economy, and gained reputation by his writings on those subjects. The prime ministers Turgot and Vergennes enlisted his talents in the public service. During the ministry of Calonne he was made councillor of state, and in 1787 he was secretary of the Assembly of the Notables. He was a member of the National Assembly in 1790, of which he was twice chosen president, and defended the king at the peril of his own life in the insurrection of August 10, 1792. He was chosen one of the Council of Elders, and a member of the Institute about 1796. From 1798 to 1802 he resided in New Jersey, United States, whither he retired to escape from persecution. He refused all the public offices that Napoleon offered him. Having emigrated in 1815 to Delaware, he died there in 1817. He had composed for the Institute many treatises on public economy, natural history, etc., and published "Philosophie de l'Univers," (1796.) His sons were proprietors of the powder-mills near Wilmington, Delaware.

See Dacier, "Éloge de Dupont de Nemours," in "Recueil de l'Académie des Inscriptions;" Aimé Boullée, "Notice biographique sur P. Poivre et Dupont de Nemours," 1835.

Du-pŏnt', (Samuel Francis,) an able American rear-admiral, born at Bergen Point, New Jersey, in 1803, was a grandson of the preceding. He entered the navy at an early age, and gained the rank of commander in 1845. In the summer of 1861 he obtained command of the Atlantic blockading squadron. He commanded the large naval expedition which gained possession of Port Royal harbour, South Carolina, by a victory over two forts at the entrance, in November, 1861. In July, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. He commanded the fleet of iron-clad vessels which attacked Fort Sumter in April, 1863, and was defeated, with the loss of the monitor Keokuk sunk. Four other monitors were disabled. The flag-ship of Dupont in this battle was the Ironsides. He was relieved of the command in June, 1863, and died in June, 1865. Dupont was a man of imposing presence and great personal dignity.

See J. T. Headley, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Duport, dü'por', (Adrien,) an eminent French lawyer, born about 1758. He was deputed by the noblesse of Paris to the States-General in 1789, and was a prominent partisan of the new régime in the first years of the Revolution. In the National Assembly Barnave and Duport were leaders of the popular party for a time; but after the arrest of the king at Varennes, June, 1791, they became decided royalists. It is stated that he was chiefly instrumental in introducing the trial by jury into French legislation. Duport was president of the Criminal Tribunal of Paris when the insurrection of August 10, 1792, forced him to fly. He died in exile, at Appenzel, in 1798. His speech against capital punishment in 1791 is highly praised by Lamartine for its profound logic.

See Lamartine, "Histoire des Constituants;" Thiers, "History of the French Revolution."

Du-pōrt', (James,) D.D., born at Cambridge, England, in 1606. He became eminent as a Greek scholar, and was chosen regius professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1632. After the restoration he was chaplain to Charles II., and Dean of Peterborough. He published "Gnomologia Homeri," Sermons, and other works. Died in 1679.

Duport, (Jean Louis,) a famous French violin-player and musical composer, born at Paris, October 4, 1749; died in 1819.

Duport, (Paul,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1798, wrote popular comedies. Died Dec. 25, 1866.

Duport-Dutertre, dü'por' dü'tȧrtr', (Marguerite Louis François,) a minister of state, born at Paris in 1754. In the constitutional ministry formed in November, 1790, he was minister of justice. He was attached to the party or principles of Barnave and Adrien Duport. Removed from office in March, 1792, and proscribed by the dominant party, he escaped by flight until the next year. He was condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal and executed in 1793.

See Lamartine, "History of the Girondists."

Duportail, dü'por'tā'y' or dü'por'tā'yę, (Louis Lebègue, leh-bȧk',) a French officer, served with distinction in the United States under La Fayette, with whose political opinions he agreed. By the influence of La Fayette he was appointed minister of war in November, 1790. The hostility and violence of the Assembly induced him to resign in December, 1791. In the reign of terror he escaped death by exile to America about 1794. He embarked for France in 1802, but died during the passage.

Dup'pa, (Brian,) an English divine, born at Lewisham in 1588. He was appointed chaplain to Charles I. in 1634, and tutor to the Prince of Wales in 1638. He became Bishop of Salisbury in 1641, and of Winchester about 1660. He published sermons and other religious works. Died in 1662.

Duppa, (Richard,) an English lawyer and writer, born about 1766. He published several books of travels in Europe, "The Life and Works of Michael Angelo," (1806,) "The Life of Raphael," (1816,) a "Translation of Virgil's Bucolics," and other works. Died in 1831.

Duprat, dü'prȧ', (Antoine,) a cardinal and chancellor of France, born at Issoire in 1463. He became first

president of the Parliament of Paris in 1507, and chancellor in 1515. As the favourite minister of Francis I., he rendered himself the object of the popular odium by subverting civil and religious liberty. He procured the passage of atrocious laws against the Reformers. In 1527 he obtained a cardinal's hat. Died in 1535.

See DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle."

Duprat, (JEAN,) a French merchant of Avignon, was a Girondist member of the Convention, in which he voted for the death of the king in 1792. He was condemned by the Jacobins, and executed with the leaders of his party, in October, 1793, aged about thirty-six.

Duprat, (PARDOUX, pär'doo',) an eminent French jurist, born at Aubusson about 1520. He resided some years in Lyons, and wrote esteemed works on Roman law. Died in or before 1570.

Duprat, (PASCAL,) a French republican journalist, born in the department of Landes in 1812. Soon after the revolution of 1848 he co-operated with Lamennais in founding the journal entitled "Le Peuple Constituant," and was elected to the National Assembly. He was one of the chiefs of the party which made Cavaignac dictator in 1848, and was banished about 1852. In 1870 he re-entered France, and became an active politician and journalist. His principal books are "Les Encyclopédistes," (1865,) and a treatise on "Revolutions," (1870.) D. 1885.

Dupré, dü'prà', (JEAN, or GIOVANNI,) a sculptor of remote French origin, born at Sienna, Italy, March 1, 1817. His work has a markedly religious quality. Died January 10, 1882.

Dupré, (JULES,) an eminent French landscape-painter, born at Nantes in 1812. He became extremely skilful as a colorist, and his drawing is correct, but bold and strong. His work is usually far more refined and poetic than that of most of his contemporaries. Died in 1889.

Dupré, (LÉON VICTOR,) a French painter, born at Limoges, was a brother of the more celebrated Jules Dupré. He died October 31, 1879.

Dupré d'Aulnay, dü'prà' dō'nà', (LOUIS,) a French writer of fiction, born in Paris about 1670; died in 1758.

Dupré de Saint-Maur, dü'prà' dẹh sân'mōr', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, who promoted a taste for English literature in France, was born in Paris in 1695. The success of his version of "Paradise Lost" opened for him the doors of the Academy in 1733. He afterwards produced a useful work, entitled "Essay on Money, or Reflections on the Relations between Money and Articles of Food," (1746,) and "Tables of Mortality," which Buffon praised and inserted in his works. Died in 1774.

Duprez, dü'prà', (GILBERT LOUIS,) a French tenor singer of great celebrity, was born in Paris in 1806. After performing in Italy for some years, he made a successful *début* in Paris in 1837. He became the chief favourite of the Parisians, and was especially admired in the opera of "William Tell." Died Sept. 23, 1896.

Dupuis, dü'pü-e', almost dü'pwe', (CHARLES,) born in Paris in 1685, was esteemed one of the best engravers of his time. He worked some years in England, and returned to Paris. The "Marriage of the Virgin," after Vanloo, is called his master-piece. Died in 1742.

Dupuis, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French philosopher and savant, born at Trie-le-Château (Oise) in 1742. He was educated in Paris, and in 1766 became professor of rhetoric in the College of Lisieux. For several years he attended the astronomical lectures of Lalande, with whom he was very intimate. He directed his researches to the origin of the figures or symbols which represent the constellations of the zodiac. The new theory which he formed was explained in a volume entitled "Memoir on the Origin of the Constellations, and on the Explanation of Mythology by Astronomy," (1781.) This work attracted much attention among the learned. A few years later he was appointed professor of Latin eloquence in the College of France, and in 1788 was admitted to the Academy of Inscriptions. As a member of the Convention, 1792–95, he acted and spoke with moderation. In 1794 he produced his celebrated "Origin of all *Cultes*, or Universal Religion," which excited much controversy by the novelty and boldness of its speculations. It is stated that the interest excited by this work caused the appointment of the scientific commission which accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt. Dupuis was one of the first members of the Institute. In Bonaparte's consulate he was president of the legislative body. Among his later works is a "Memoir on the Zodiac of Tentyra," to which he assigns a date anterior by many centuries to the first historical period. The researches of Champollion, however, appear to have fully disproved this opinion. Died near Dijon in 1809.

See DACIER, "Notice sur Dupuis," 1812; "Notice sur la Vie de Dupuis," by his widow, 1813; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dupuis, (NICOLAS GABRIEL,) a French engraver, brother of Charles, noticed above, and a pupil of Duchange, was born in Paris in 1695. His style is pure and correct. Among his admired works are "Æneas saving his Father from Burning Troy," after Vanloo, and "The Adoration of the Kings," after Paul Veronese. Died in 1771.

Dupuis, du-pwee', (THOMAS SAUNDERS,) a musical composer, born in London in 1733. He was an excellent performer on the organ. In 1779 he was appointed organist and composer of the royal chapel. He died in 1796, after which his select works were published by John Spencer, nephew of the Duke of Marlborough.

Dupuy, dü'pü-e', (CHARLES ALEXANDRE,) a French statesman, born at Le Puy, November 5, 1851. After a career as an educator, he entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1885, where he played an active part. He was premier of France from 1893 to 1895, and again for an interval in 1898. Died 1923.

Dupuy, du-pwee', (ELIZA ANN,) an American novelist, born at Petersburg, Virginia, about 1820. She published "The Conspirator," "Celeste," "Concealed Treasure," and many other novels. Died in 1881.

Dupuy, dü'pü-e', [Dutch, VAN DER PUTTE, vän der pŭt'tẹh,] (HENRY,) [Lat. ENRI'CUS PUTEA'NUS,] a Dutch scholar, was born at Venloo in 1574. He succeeded his teacher, Justus Lipsius, in the chair of belles-lettres at Louvain, which he filled from 1606 to 1646. He wrote many learned works on history, philosophy, etc., among which are "Historia Insubrica," and "Belli et Pacis Statera," (1633.) Died in 1646.

Dupuy, dü'pü-e', (LOUIS,) a French scholar of great learning, born in Le Bugey in 1709. He became principal editor of the "Journal des Savans," which he directed for thirty years with much critical ability. In 1756 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was made perpetual secretary in 1773, and to which he contributed many treatises. He wrote "Observations on Infinitesimals, and the Metaphysical Principles of Geometry," and other mathematical works. Died in 1795.

Dupuy, (PIERRE,) a French historical writer, born at Agen in 1582, became successively councillor and librarian to the king. He wrote a "Treatise on the Rights and Liberties of the Gallican Church," (1639,) a "History of the Most Illustrious Favourites, Ancient and Modern," and other works. Died in 1651.

Dupuy-Demportes, dü'pü-e' dôN'pōrt', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*. Died in 1770.

Dupuy des Islets, dü'pü-e' dȧ'ze'lȧ', CHEVALIER, a French poet, born in Hayti about 1770; died in 1831.

Dupuy-Montbrun. See MONTBRUN.

Dupuytren, dü'pü-e'trôN', (GUILLAUME,) BARON, a celebrated French surgeon and anatomist, born at Pierre-Buffière, near Limoges, in 1777. He was educated in Paris, where, in 1803, he obtained the place of second surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu. He was appointed inspector-general to the University in 1808, professor of surgery in 1811, and chief surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu about 1816. On the accession of Charles X. he became first surgeon to the king. His practice was very lucrative, and his reputation more extensive than that of any French surgeon of his time. He made improvements in surgical operations, invented some valuable instruments, and was an eloquent and popular lecturer. He did not publish any extensive work, but his lectures were printed in the medical periodicals, and his opinions were reported in the works of Royer-Collard, Sanson, etc. Dupuytren was a member of the Academy of Sciences. His contribu-

tions to the knowledge of morbid anatomy form perhaps his chief title to a durable reputation. Died in Paris in February, 1835.

See VIDAL DE CASSIS, "Essai historique sur Dupuytren," 1835; PARISET, "Éloge de Dupuytren," 1836; CRUVEILHIER, "Vie de Dupuytren," 1841; BARDINET, "Notice sur Dupuytren," 1853; ISIDORE BOURDON, "Illustres Médecins et Naturalistes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duquerie. See CALLARD DE LA DUQUERIE.

Duquesne, dü'kĕn', (ABRAHAM,) a French naval hero, born at Dieppe in 1610. He had acquired a reputation for courage and talents when, in 1637, he was chosen to command a ship in the war with Spain. He rendered important services at Tarragona in 1641, and at the Cape de Gates in 1643. A few years later, as vice-admiral of the Swedish fleet, he gained several victories over the Danes. About 1650 he was made a commodore. He fought under D'Estrées against the Dutch under De Ruyter in May, 1673. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, he defeated the Dutch near Catanea in 1676, where the admiral De Ruyter was killed. The king once avowed to Duquesne that his religion (Protestantism) was an obstacle to his promotion. For this reason he never received a marshal's bâton, though he was the most able and successful admiral that France had then produced. He was, however, created a marquis, and was excepted from the operation of the decree which revoked the edict of Nantes. Died in 1688.

See E. SUE, "Histoire de la Marine;" ANDRÉ RICHER, "Vie du Marquis Duquesne," 1783; FERET, "Esquisse de la Vie de Duquesne," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duquesne, (ABRAHAM,) a son of the preceding, was an able seaman. In 1690 he commanded an expedition to the East Indies, of which Challes published an account, (3 vols., 1721.)

Duquesne, (ARNAUD BERNARD **d'Icard**—de'kär',) a French priest, writer, and doctor of the Sorbonne, born in Paris about 1732; died in 1791.

Duquesne, (HENRI,) a son of Abraham, (the first of the name,) was born in 1652, and became a captain in the navy in 1675. He served with distinction at the battle near Catanea in 1676. When the edict of Nantes was revoked, (1685,) he withdrew to Switzerland. He wrote "Reflections on the Eucharist," (1718.) Died in 1722.

Duquesnoy, dü'kā'nwā', (ADRIEN,) a French lawyer, born in 1759, was deputed to the States-General by Barle-Duc in 1789, and acquitted himself with credit. He edited a journal called "The Friend of the Patriots," which was issued until August 10, 1792. In the reign of terror he was arrested, but was saved by the fall of Robespierre. Died in 1808.

Duquesnoy, dü'kā'nwā', (FRANÇOIS,) an excellent Flemish sculptor, born at Brussels in 1594, was better known by the name of FRANÇOIS FLAMAND. About 1619 he went to Rome, where he became an intimate friend of Nicolas Poussin and worked many years. He excelled in the representation of infants, and was considered by some as the best sculptor of his time. Among his master-pieces are statues of Saint Susanna (in Rome) and of Saint Andrew, (in the basilica of Saint Peter's.) He was on his way to Paris, whither he had been invited by Richelieu, when he died at Leghorn in 1646.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Duquesnoy, (JÉRÔME,) a skilful sculptor, brother of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1612. He worked some years at Rome, and was appointed sculptor to Philip IV. of Spain in 1645. He was executed for some alleged crime at Ghent in 1654.

Duræus. See DURY.

Duram or **Durão,** doo-rŏwn', (ANTONIO **Figueira** fe-gā'e-rā,) a Portuguese Latin poet, born in Lisbon about 1617; died in 1642.

Duram or **Durão,** doo-rŏwn', (JOZÉ DE SANTA RITA,) a Brazilian epic poet, born near Mariana in 1737. He was educated in Portugal, where he resided nearly all his life, and became a monk. He wrote a popular and national epic poem, entitled "Caramurú, or the Discovery of Bahia," (1781.) Died in Lisbon in 1783.

See ADOLFO DE VARNHAGEN, "Epicos Brazileiros," 1845; PEREIRA DA SYLVA, "Plutarco Brazileiro."

Duramano, doo-rä-mä'no, (FRANCESCO,) a Venetian painter of flowers, flourished about 1750.

Durameau, dü'rā'mō', (LOUIS JEAN JACQUES,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1733. His "Continence of Bayard" and "Saint Louis washing the Feet of the Poor" are admired. Died in 1796.

Duran, doo-rän', (Don AUGUSTIN,) an eminent Spanish author and critic, born in Madrid, Oct. 14, 1789. He obtained an office in the department of public instruction in 1821, but was removed in 1823 for his liberal opinions. In 1828 he published an "Essay on the Influence which Modern Criticism has exercised on the Decline of the Old Drama," *(teatro antiguo,)* which produced a revolution in favour of the romantic school. His "Romancero de Romances Moriscos," (5 vols., 1828–32,) (a collection of old ballads,) had great success. About 1835 he was appointed secretary or librarian in the National Library of Madrid. Late in life he wrote an important history and bibliography of the Spanish drama. Died December 1, 1862.

Duran, dü'rŏn', (CAROLUS, or correctly CHARLES AUGUSTE ÉMILE **Durand,**) a French painter, born at Lille, July 4, 1837. His widest reputation is that of a portrait-painter and instructor. He also worked at sculpture. His wife, PAULINE MARIE, (*née* CROIZETTE,) has won distinction by excellent pastel-work.

Durand, dü'rŏn', a learned French Benedictine, born at Neubourg about 1012, acquired much influence, and was consulted by William the Conqueror. He promoted a taste for religious music. Died in 1089.

Durand, (Madame ALICE MARIE CÉLESTE HENRY,) an eminent French novelist, known by the pseudonym of HENRY GRÉVILLE. She was born in Paris, October 12, 1842. Her father, M. Jean Fleury, a French teacher in the University of Saint Petersburg, took her to the Russian capital when she was fifteen years old. Here she married M. Durand, her father's colleague in the French professorate. In 1872 she returned to France. Her best tales are of Russian life, and most of them have been translated into English. Among them are "Dosia," (1876,) "La Princesse Ogherof," (1876,) "Les Koumiassine," (1877,) "La Maison de Maurèze," (1877,) "Niania," (1878,) and others, there being more than twenty in all. Died May 21, 1902.

Du-rand', (ASHER BROWN,) an eminent American painter and engraver, born at Jefferson, New Jersey, in 1796. He engraved Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence," a number of portraits for "The National Portrait-Gallery," and other works. About 1835 he began to devote himself exclusively to painting. He became an excellent landscape-painter, and produced many pictures of American mountain-scenery. Among his paintings are "The Capture of Major André," "Primeval Forest," and "Franconia Mountains." Died at Maplewood, (formerly Jefferson,) N. J., September 17, 1886.

See H. T. TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists," 1867.

Durand, (CATHERINE **Bédacier**—bā'dā'se-ā',) a French novelist and poetess, wrote the "Comtesse de Mortane," (1699,) and other works. Died in Paris in 1736.

Durand, (CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) a French architect, born at Montpellier in 1762. He restored the ancient temple at Nîmes called "Maison carrée." Died in 1840.

Durand, (DAVID,) a learned French Protestant writer, born in Languedoc about 1680. After being chaplain to a French regiment in Spain, he went about 1714 to London, where he preached about fifty years. He wrote "The Religion of Mohammed," (1721,) a "History of the Sixteenth Century," (6 vols., 1725–29,) and other works. Died in London in 1763.

See A. A. BARBIER, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de D. Durand," 1809; MM. HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Durand, (FRANÇOIS JACQUES,) an eloquent French Protestant preacher, born near Alençon in 1727. He became professor of history at Lausanne, and published Sermons, a "Treatise on the Statistics of Switzerland," an "Epitome of Sciences and Arts," (1762,) which had great success, and other works. Died in 1816.

Durand or Duranti, doo-rän'tee, (GUILLAUME,) a French jurist, born at Puymisson about 1230, was surnamed the "Spéculateur." In 1287 he became Bishop of Mende. He wrote a work on canon law, called "Speculum Judiciale." Died in 1296.

Durand, (JACQUES,) a French historical painter, born at Nancy in 1699; died in 1767.

Durand, (JEAN NICOLAS LOUIS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1760. Having received lessons from Panseron, he became draughtsman to Boulée, the king's architect. In 1780 he gained a prize in the Royal Academy. He also obtained several of the prizes offered by the Convention in 1793 for public structures. About 1794 he was appointed professor of architecture in the Polytechnic School, for the use of which he published an important work, entitled "A Collection and Comparison of Edifices of all Kinds, Ancient and Modern," (1800,) and "Lectures on Architecture," (2 vols., 1802,) also an excellent performance. Died in 1834.

See RONDELET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de J. N. L. Durand," 1835.

Durand, (Dom LÉOPOLD,) a French architect and monk, born in Lorraine in 1666; died in 1749. He was also a versatile author.

Durand, (PIERRE BERNARD,) a French botanist, born in Calvados in 1814; died in 1853.

Durand-Brager, dü'rôn' brȧ'zhȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI,) a distinguished French marine and landscape painter, born near Dol (Ile-et-Vilaine) in 1814. In 1840 he went to Saint Helena on the staff of Prince de Joinville, and after his return published a "Description of Saint Helena," richly illustrated, (1844.) He produced a Panorama of Rio Janeiro, and received a commission to paint the principal actions and scenes of the campaign against Morocco, in which he took part about 1845. He died April 25, 1879.

Durand de Maillane, dü'rôN' dẹh mȧ'yȧn', (PIERRE TOUSSAINT,) a French lawyer, born at Saint-Remi in 1729. Elected to the States-General in 1789, he was one of the committee who framed the civil constitution of the clergy. In the Convention of 1792 he opposed the execution of the king, and voted for his banishment. During the reign of Bonaparte he was a judge at Tarascon and Aix until 1809. He was author of several esteemed treatises on canon law. Died in 1814.

See "Notice sur Durand de Maillane," prefixed to his "Histoire de la Convention Nationale."

Durand de Saint-Pourçain, dü'rôN' dẹh sȧN'poor'-sȧN', (GUILLAUME,) a French scholastic doctor and bishop, born in Auvergne; died in 1334.

Durande, dü'rôNd', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French botanist, born at Dijon, became professor of botany in that city. Died in 1794.

Durandi, doo-rȧn'dee, (JACOPO,) an Italian poet and antiquary, born near Vercelli in 1739. He wrote numerous operas, some of which were performed with success at Turin; "Arianna," an admired pastoral; and several works on history and geography. Died in 1817.

See DE GREGORI, "Vita di J. Durandi," 1817.

Durando, doo-rȧn'do, (GIACOMO,) an Italian general born at Mondovì in 1807. He was minister of war at Turin during the Crimean war, 1854–55, commanded a division at Solferino, June, 1859, and became minister of foreign affairs under Ratazzi in 1861. Died in 1894.

Durando, (GIOVANNI,) a brother of the preceding, and an eminent Italian general, born June 23, 1804, commanded the first corps-d'armée against the Austrians and was wounded at Custozza in June, 1866. Died in 1869.

Durant, dü'rôN', (GILLES,) a French poet and advocate, was born at Clermont about 1550, and settled near Paris. He is supposed to have written part of the "Satire Ménippée," which promoted the cause of Henry IV. by ridiculing the League. His works, which were much admired, consist of odes, sonnets, songs, etc. Died in 1615.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionaire Historique,"

Durante, doo-rȧn'tȧ, (CASTORE,) an Italian botanist, born at Gualdo, became physician to Pope Sixtus V., and wrote many works, which were once esteemed. Died at Viterbo in 1590.

Durante, (FRANCESCO,) one of the most celebrated Italian composers, was born in Naples in 1693. He was the pupil of Scarlatti, and is regarded as the founder of the modern school which produced Sacchini, Pergolesi, etc. His style was severe, his harmony pure, and his modulations natural. He confined himself mostly to sacred music. Died in Naples in 1755.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Durante Alighieri. See DANTE.

Durante da Gualda, doo-rȧn'tȧ dȧ goo-ȧl'dȧ, (PIETRO,) an Italian poet, born about 1460.

Duranti. See DURAND, (GUILLAUME.)

Duranti, doo-ran'tee, (DURANTE,) COUNT, a popular Italian poet and orator, was born of a noble family at Brescia in 1718. His memory was such that he could repeat a poem which he had read or heard but once. He imitated Ariosto in satirical epistles with success, and wrote lyric verses which were celebrated through all Italy. In the latter part of his life he resided at the court of the King of Sardinia, as gentleman of the chamber. Among his principal works is a satirical poem entitled "Custom," or "Fashion," ("Uso," 1778.) Several of his orations were printed. His moral character is said to have been pure. Died in 1780.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Duranti, dü'rôN'te', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a French judge, born at Toulouse about 1534, became first president of the parliament of Toulouse in 1581. For his fidelity to the king he was massacred by a mob of furious partisans of the Catholic League in 1589. He was author of a book "On the Rites of the Catholic Church," ("De Ritibus Ecclesiæ," 1581.)

See PONSARD, "Éloge de J. Étienne Duranti," 1770; DE THOU, "Histoire."

Duranton, dü'rôN'tôN', (ALEXANDRE,) a French jurist, born at Cusset (Bourbonnais) in 1782, was the author of a "Course of French Law," (4th edition, 22 vols., 1844.) Died in 1866.

Durão. See DURAM.

Duras. See DURFORT, (GUI ALPHONSE and LOUIS.)

Duras, de, dẹh dü'rȧs', (CLAIRE Lechat de Kersaint—lẹh-shȧ' dẹh kẽr'sȧN',) DUCHESS, a French authoress, born at Brest in 1778, was a daughter of the Count de Kersaint, who was a member of the Convention and executed in 1793. She became the wife of the Duc de Duras, and the friend of Madame de Staël. After the restoration she was one of the ornaments of the French court. She produced two novels "Ourika," (1823,) and "Édouard," which had prodigious success. Died in 1828.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits des Femmes;" BARANTE, "Notice sur Madame la Duchesse de Duras," 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duras, de, (JACQUES HENRI de Durfort—dẹh dür'-for',) DUKE, a French marshal, born of a noble family of Guienne about 1624, was a nephew of the famous Turenne. He fought at the battle of Nordlingen and the capture of Landau. As lieutenant-general, he served with distinction in Italy and Flanders. He was created a marshal of France in 1675, and a duke in 1689. Died in 1704.

Duras, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) DUKE, a son of the preceding, was born in 1684. He rendered important services in the war of the Spanish succession, (1701–12.) and was made lieutenant-general in 1720. He afterwards became marshal of France, and in 1745 defeated the enemy at Etlingen. Died in 1770.

Durastanti, doo-rȧ-stȧn'tee, (MARGHERITA,) an Italian vocalist, born about 1695. In 1720 she appeared in opera in London, at the Haymarket Theatre, under Handel's management, and continued to be the favourite prima donna until supplanted by Cuzzoni. She retired from the stage in 1734.

Durazzo, doo-rȧt'so, a noble family of Genoa, which furnished many doges to the republic, and several cardinals to the Church, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Durbach, (ANNE LOUISE.) See KARSCH.

Dur'bin, (JOHN PRICE,) an American Methodist minister, born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1800, graduated at the Cincinnati College in 1825. He was elected chaplain of the Senate of the United States in 1831, and president of Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, in 1834. After a visit to Europe, he published "Observations in Europe, principally in France and Great Britain," (2 vols., 1844,) and "Observations in Egypt, Palestine,

Syria, etc.," (2 vols., 1845.) He resigned the presidency of Dickinson College in 1845. From 1850 to 1872 he was secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to his exertions that society owes much of its success. Died October 19, 1876.

Durdent, dür'dŏn', (RENÉ JEAN,) a prolific French writer, born at Rouen about 1776. He had great facility in composition, and wrote for the booksellers mediocre works of fiction, history, criticism, etc., which had a temporary success. Died in 1819.

Durdik, dōōr'dik, (JOSEPH,) an Austrian (Czech) poet and philosopher, born at Horvitz, Bohemia, in 1837. In 1874 he became professor of philosophy in the Prague University. He has written works on æsthetics, on psychology, on Herbart's philosophy, etc., and is the author of several dramas. His writings are partly in the German, but chiefly in the Czech language.

Dureau de la Malle, (or **de Lamalle**,) dü'rō' dẹh lẹ̈ mȧl, (ADOLPHE JULES CÉSAR AUGUSTE,) a learned French poet and antiquary, born in Paris in 1777. He produced in 1807 a poem entitled "The Pyrenees," and in 1811 a poetical version of the "Argonautica" of Valerius Flaccus. In 1818 he was elected to the Academy of Inscriptions, which he enriched with many antiquarian treatises. Among his principal works are "Bayard, or the Conquest of the Milanese," a poem, (2 vols., 1823,) and "The Political Economy of the Romans," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1857.

See LOUANDRE et BOURQUELOT, "La Littérature Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dureau de la Malle, (or **de Lamalle**,) (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH RENÉ,) a French scholar and eminent translator, father of the preceding, was born in Saint Domingo in 1742. He was educated in Paris, where he afterwards resided. His house was the resort of the most eminent authors, namely, Delille, D'Alembert, Marmontel, and La Harpe. In 1790 he produced an admired version of Tacitus, superior to any previously made in French. He was also successful in translating Sallust, and began a version of Livy, which, interrupted by his death, was finished by M. Noël. He was chosen a member of the legislative body in 1802, and of the French Academy in 1804. Died in 1807.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Durel, (DAVID.) See DURELL.

Du-rel', (JOHN,) D.D., a learned English theologian, born in the isle of Jersey in 1626, was an adversary of the Puritans. He passed many years in France during the English civil war and the Commonwealth. About 1660 he became preacher at the French Church in London. He was appointed Canon of Windsor in 1663 or 1664, and Dean of Windsor in 1677. He wrote, besides other theological works, a "Defence of the Church of England," (1669.) Died in 1683.

Du-rell' or **Durel**, (DAVID,) D.D., an English biblical critic, born in the isle of Jersey in 1728. He became a Fellow of Hertford College, (Oxford,) and principal of the same in 1757. His "Critical Remarks on Job, Psalms, Proverbs," etc. (1772) are commended. He also published "The Hebrew Text of the Parallel Prophecies of Jacob and Moses relating to the Twelve Tribes," (1764.) Died in 1775.

Dürer or **Duerer**, dü'rẹr, (ALBERT or ALBRECHT,) a celebrated German painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg on the 20th of May, 1471, was the son of a goldsmith, who designed that he should learn the same occupation. He became in 1486 a pupil of Michael Wohlgemuth, a painter of Nuremberg. In 1490 he began a tour, in the course of which he visited various countries of Germany. He returned to Nuremberg in 1494, and, to please his father, entered into an ill-assorted marriage. Soon after his return he produced a drawing of "Orpheus," which was much admired. In 1505 he visited Venice, where he remained eight months, and painted the "Martyrdom of Saint Bartholomew," and other works, for which "he received," says Ruskin, "the rarest of all rewards granted to a good workman, and for once in his life was understood." During his visit to Italy he formed a friendship with Raphael. About 1508 he was appointed court painter to Maximilian I., for whom he painted "The Virgin with many Angels," and other historical pictures. He was also patronized by Charles V. as court painter.

Dürer surpassed all the painters and engravers of Germany in exuberance of imagination and in sublimity and correctness of design. He was successful in history, portraits, and landscapes. Vasari expresses the opinion that he would have equalled the great masters of Italy if he had been a native of Tuscany and had studied in Rome. Some critics regret the absence of the ideal in his works. Among his master-pieces in painting are a "Crucifixion," (1511,) "Adam and Eve," an "Adoration of the Magi," and portraits of Raphael, Erasmus, and Melanchthon, who were his friends. He is the reputed inventor of the art of etching and the art of printing wood-cuts in two colours. His engravings (on copper) of "Adam and Eve," "The Knight and Death," and the "Revelation of Saint John" (on wood) are very celebrated. All his engravings are after his own designs, and are finished with great neatness and refinement. He wrote several works on geometry and perspective, and contributed to polish and purify the German language, in which those works are written. It appears that he favoured the doctrines of the Reformation. He died at Nuremberg in April, 1528. His death is said to have been hastened by domestic misery. His wife, covetous, insatiable, and imperious, would neither permit him to work in peace and quietness nor to recreate himself in the society of his friends. His gentle disposition and delicate sensibility rendered him especially liable to be thus victimized. "This artist," says Michiels, "has become the symbol of his epoch. An inexhaustible imagination, an intelligence which could observe life in its most delicate shades, a profound sentiment of grace, *naïveté*, and sublimity, and an earnest spirit joined to the courage required for protracted studies, were the qualities which distinguished him."

See J. HELLER, "Das Leben und die Werke A. Dürers," 1827-31; NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" A. MICHIELS, "Études sur l'Allemagne;" LEOPOLD SCHEFER, "An Artist's Married Life;" G. C. NAGLER, "A. Dürer und seine Kunst," 1837; ROTH, "Leben A. Dürers," 1791; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1833; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1861.

Duret, dü'rȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French naturalist and linguist, born at Moulins; died in 1611.

Duret, (FRANCISQUE,) an eminent French sculptor, born in Paris about 1805. He studied in Rome, and about 1831 gained a prize by his statue of "Mercury." He adorned several churches and public edifices of Paris with statues, among which are those of Molière, (in the Hall of the Institute,) Richelieu, and Châteaubriand. At the Exposition of 1855 he received a grand medal. He was a member of the Institute. Died May 25, 1865.

Duret, (JEAN,) born in Paris in 1563, was a skilful physician, and a bitter partisan of the League against Henry of Navarre. He succeeded his father as professor of medicine in the Royal College, and became physician to the queen Marie in 1610, after the death of Henry IV. Died in 1629.

Duret, (LOUIS,) an eminent French physician, father of the preceding, was born at Bagé in 1527. He came to Paris in youth, and graduated in 1552. From 1568 to 1586 he was a professor in the Royal College, and was successively physician to Charles IX. and Henry III. His most important work is a commentary on Hippocrates, (1588,) which Boerhaave called "an inestimable book." Died in 1586.

See CHOMEL, "Éloge de L. Duret, Médecin célèbre," 1765; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographie Médicale."

Duret, (NOËL,) a French astronomer, born at Montbrison in 1590, was a professor of mathematics in Paris, and obtained the title of cosmographer to the king. He wrote a "New Theory of the Planets," (1635,) and other works. Died about 1650.

Dur'fee, (JOB,) an American jurist, born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1790. He was elected a member of Congress in 1820, and became chief justice of Rhode Island in 1835. He wrote a poem, entitled "What Cheer?" (1832,) on the adventures of Roger Williams. Died in 1847.

D'Urfey, dur'fe, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist and wit, born at Exeter, in Devonshire. He was a favourite

at the court of Charles II., and author of several successful and licentious dramas. He wrote popular songs and odes, which were published with the title "Laugh and be Fat." According to Addison, his ode entitled "Joy to Great Cæsar" "gave the Whigs such a blow as they were not able to recover that whole reign." Died in 1723.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Durfort, de, dẹh dür'fȯr', (GUI ALPHONSE,) Duke of Lorges, (lȯrzh,) a French marshal, born in 1628, was a younger brother of the first Duke of Duras. He served as lieutenant-general in the army of his uncle Turenne, whose talents in a great measure he inherited. In 1692 he gained the battle of Pfortzheim. He had received a marshal's bâton in 1676. Died in 1703.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Durfort, de, (LOUIS,) sometimes called **Durfort-Duras,** (dü'râs',) COUNT, the youngest brother of the preceding, emigrated to England, where Charles II. gave him the title of Baron Duras. At the time of the peace of Nymwegen (1678) he was ambassador at the court of France. He was created Earl of Feversham, and became general-in-chief of the army of James II., which defeated the Duke of Monmouth in 1685 at Sedgemoor.

Durfort-Duras. See DURAS.

Durfort-Duras, de, dẹh dür'fȯr' dü'râs', (EMMANUEL FÉLICITÉ,) DUC, born in 1715, inherited the title of duke from his father, Jean Baptiste. He became first gentleman of the chamber, a knight of the Golden Fleece, one of the forty members of the French Academy, and marshal of France. As lieutenant-general, he made all the campaigns of the Seven Years' war. He was a finished model of a courtier. Died in 1789.

Durgâ, dȯȯr'gâ, a Sanscrit word signifying "difficult of access," "impregnable," and forming the name of Siva's consort in her character of active virtue. (See PÂRVATÎ.)

Durham, dür'ạm, (JAMES,) an eminent Scottish divine, born in 1622. He became minister of Blackfriars' Church, Glasgow, about 1647, and was a very popular preacher. In 1650 he was appointed professor of divinity in the College of Glasgow. He was chaplain to Charles II. about 1650, and in 1651 preached a sermon before Cromwell, who rebuked him for meddling with political affairs in the pulpit. He wrote "Commentaries on Revelation," (1660,) often reprinted, "Expositions of the Ten Commandments," (1675,) and several religious treatises. His works were highly esteemed. Died in 1658.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Durham, dür'ạm, (JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON,) EARL OF, an able English statesman, born at Lambton Castle, Durham, in 1792, was a son of William Henry Lambton. He married Miss Cholmondeley in 1812, and the daughter of Earl Grey in 1816. In 1813 he was returned to Parliament, where he acted with the Whig party, of which he was one of the most liberal members. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Durham, in 1828. In 1830 he became lord privy seal in the cabinet of Lord Grey, and was one of the four persons who prepared the Reform bill of the ensuing year. He made an eloquent speech in favour of the second Reform bill. He resigned his place in the ministry in 1833, and was then created Earl of Durham. He was sent on a special mission to Russia in 1833, and was appointed ambassador to Russia in 1836. In 1838 he was sent as Governor-General to Canada, with extraordinary powers, to restore peace and order in that province, then disturbed by rebellion. He returned suddenly in December, 1839, in consequence of his disagreement with the ministry at home. He died in July, 1840, and was succeeded by his son, George Frederick, (born about 1828; died in 1879.) Lord Durham was a great favourite with the advanced Liberals.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Durham, (JOSEPH,) an English sculptor, born in London in 1814. Among his works are a bust of Jenny Lind, and "Paul and Virginia," (1857.) Died in 1877.

Durham, (Sir PHILIP CHARLES CALDERWOOD,) a British admiral, born in Fifeshire in 1763; died in 1845.

See A. MURRAY, "Life of Admiral Durham," 1846.

Duringer, doo'ring-ẹr, (MELCHIOR,) professor of ecclesiastical history at Berne, was born about 1647; died in 1723.

Düringsfeld, von, (IDA.) See REINSBERG.

Du'ris [Δοῦρις] OF SAMOS, a Greek historian, a brother of Lynceus, was born about 350 B.C. His most important work was a history of Greece, entitled "Macedonica and Hellenica," or "ἡ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν Ἱστορία," of which fragments are extant. He became chief ruler of Samos. Died after 280 B.C.

Du'ri-vage, (FRANCIS ALEXANDER,) an American *littérateur*, born in Boston in 1814. He contributed poems and humorous articles to the leading magazines, and in 1849 published a collection of his papers under the signature of "The Old Un." He also compiled a "Cyclopædia of History." Died in 1881.

Durival, dü're'vâl', (JEAN,) a French writer, brother of Nicolas L., noticed below, was born at Saint-Aubin in 1725. He was minister to Holland in 1777. About this date he assisted Mirabeau in translating Watson's "Philip II." into French. Died in 1810.

Durival, (NICOLAS **Luton**—lü'tȯn',) a French writer, born at Commercy in 1733, published a "Description of Lorraine," (4 vols., 1778–83,) which is regarded as a model for works of that kind. Died in 1795.

Durivier, dü're've-ā', (JEAN,) a French engraver of medals, born at Liege in 1687. He settled in Paris, received the title of engraver to the king, and was admitted to the Academy. Died in Paris in 1761.

Dürnhoffer or **Duernhoffer,** dürn'hof'ẹr, (LORENZO,) a German poet and pastor, born at Nuremberg in 1532, was a friend of Melanchthon. Died in 1594.

Duroc, dü'rok', (GÉRARD CHRISTOPHE MICHEL,) Duke of Friuli, a favourite officer of the court and camp of Bonaparte, was born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1772. In the early wars of the republic he was aide-de-camp of General Lespinasse; and in 1796 he became aide-de-camp of Bonaparte, whom he followed to Egypt in 1798. During the consulate and the empire he was employed on important missions, and was sent successively to the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Saint Petersburg. In these difficult affairs he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of Napoleon, who ever treated him with confidence, and who made him marshal of his palace and Duke of Friuli. "Duroc loved Napoleon for himself," says Alison, "and possessed perhaps a larger share of his confidence than any of his other generals." He accompanied the emperor in the campaigns of 1805–06 and 1807, and was killed by his side at Mackersdorf, in Saxony, May, 1813. Bonaparte wept as he pressed the hand of the dying man, and said, "Duroc, there is another world, where we shall meet again."

See "Memorial de Saint-Hélène;" ALISON, "History of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Durocher. See GUÉRIN DU ROCHER.

Duroi. See DUROY.

Duroi, dü'rwâ', (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German botanist, born in 1741; died in 1786.

Durosnel, dü'ro'nêl', (ANTOINE JEAN AUGUSTE HENRI,) born in Paris in 1771, became in 1809 a general of division, and aide-de-camp to Napoleon. During the Hundred Days he was second in command of the national guard of Paris. He was aide-de-camp to Louis Philippe in 1832, and was made a peer in 1837. Died in 1849.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Duroy, dü'rwâ', or **Deroy,** [Lat. REGIUS,] (HENDRIK,) a Dutch physician, born in 1598 at Utrecht, where he was professor of medicine for forty years, ending at his death. He wrote, in Latin, works on Physiology, (1641,) Natural Philosophy, (1651,) and Medicine. He was involved in a quarrel with Descartes, who charged him with plagiarism. Died in 1679.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Du Rozoir, dü ro'zwâr', (CHARLES,) a French editor and historical writer, born in Paris in 1790, became professor of history in the college Louis-le-Grand in 1818. He was one of the editors of Michaud's "Biographie Universelle," and of other valuable works. He published a "Programme of Roman History." Died in 1844.

Durri. See DOORREE.

Durrieu, dü'rē-ụh', (ANTOINE SIMON,) BARON, a French general, born at Grenade (Landes) in 1775; died in 1862.

Durrius, dŏŏr'rē-ŭs, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German author, born at Nuremberg in 1625, wrote, besides other works, a "Compendium of Moral Theology," which was often reprinted. Died in 1677.

Duruflé, dü'rü'flā', (LOUIS ROBERT **Parfait**—pȧr'fā',) a French poet, born at Elbeuf in 1742; died in 1793.

Durutte, dü'rüt', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born at Douai in 1767; died in 1827 or 1837.

Duruy, dü'rü-e', (VICTOR,) a French historical writer, born in Paris in 1811, became professor of history at the Lycée Napoléon, and published, for the use of schools, many popular historical works, among which are a "History of the Romans," (1844,) a "History of France," (1852,) a "History of Ancient Greece," (1852,) "Modern History," (1863,) "Popular History of France," (1863,) and "General Introduction to the History of France," (1865.) He was minister of public instruction from 1863 to 1869, and became senator in 1869. Died Nov. 25, 1894.

Durvâsas, dŏŏr-vȧ'sȧs, an irascible and famous Hindoo sage, who was, in his own estimation, "a very mine of penitential merit." Sakoontalâ, the heroine of Kâlidâsa's drama "The Lost Ring," having failed to show Durvâsas the respect he deemed his due, he cursed her; and on this curse the plot of the story turns.

Durville. See DUMONT D'URVILLE.

Du'ry, [Lat. DURÆ'US,] (JOHN,) a Scottish clergyman, who laboured and travelled many years to effect a union between the Lutherans and the Calvinists. He wrote "An Earnest Plea for Gospel Communion," (1654,) and other works. Died after 1674.

Duryea, dur-yā', (ABRAM,) an American officer, born in New York City in 1815. He commanded a regiment of zouaves at the battle of Great Bethel in 1861, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers. Died, 1890.

Duryer or **Du Ryer**, dü'rē-ȧ', (ANDRÉ,) a French scholar, born at Marcigny, in Burgundy, lived about 1640. He was consul at Alexandria, and lived many years in the East. He published a translation of the "Gulistan" of Saadi, (1634,) and one of the Koran, (1647,) which was very successful.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," edition of Desmaiseaux.

Duryer, (PIERRE,) a French dramatist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1605. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1646, when the celebrated Corneille was his competitor. Before that year he had produced several successful tragedies, and in 1647 appeared the tragedy of "Scévole," which is esteemed his best work. He published bad versions of the works of Cicero and of other Latin authors. Died about 1658.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Dusart, dü'sȧrt', (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1665. He was a pupil and successful imitator of Van Ostade. His favourite subjects were the life, actions, and manners of villagers and peasants. Died in 1704.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Dusaulchoy de Bergemont, dü'zō'shwȧ'dẹh bȧrzh'-mŏN', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS NICOLAS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Toul in 1761. He edited several journals between 1790 and 1800, and was imprisoned in the reign of terror. He wrote spirited songs and other agreeable verses, among which are "The Victories of the French Armies," (1808,) and "The Poetic Nights," (1825.) Among his prose works is "The Censor," (2 vols., 1818.) Died in 1835.

Dusaulx. See DUSSAULX.

Dusch, dŏŏsh, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German poet, born at Zelle, Hanover, in 1725. He became in 1766 director of a college in Altona, where he taught philosophy and mathematics. Died at Altoona in Dec., 1787.

Duse, doo'za, (ELEONORA,) Italian actress, was born in Lombardy, Oct. 3, 1859. She scored successes in "Camille," "Magda," "Thérèse Raquin," etc. She retired in 1909, but returned to the stage in 1921. She starred in plays by Ibsen and D'Annunzio. She died at Pittsburgh, April 21, 1924.

Duseigneur, dü'sȧn'yuR', (JEAN BERNARD,) a distinguished French sculptor, born in Paris in 1808. Among his successful works is "Roland Furieux," or "Orlando Furioso," (1831.) Died March 6, 1866.

Du Séjour. See DIONIS.

Dush-yăn'tă, [modern Hindoo pron. dŏŏsh-yŭn'tạ,] a celebrated king of India, the hero of Kâlidâsa's drama of "Sakoontalâ, or the Lost Ring."

See "Sakoontalâ," translated by PROFESSOR M. WILLIAMS, of Oxford, 1856.

Du Sommerard, dü som'rȧR', (ALEXANDRE,) a French antiquary, born at Bar-sur-Aube in 1779. He was appointed a member of the *cour des comptes* in 1807, and *conseiller référendaire* of the same in 1823. He devoted much time to the study and search of monuments of mediæval arts, and made a rich collection of manuscripts, arms, costumes, etc., which he deposited in the Hôtel de Cluny, now a public museum. He published, besides other minor works, "The Arts of the Middle Ages," ("Les Arts au Moyen Age," 5 vols., 1839–43,) which is highly commended. Died in 1842.

See LOUANDRE et BOURQUELOT, "La Littérature Française."

Dussault, dü'sō', (JEAN JOSEPH,) an able French journalist and critic, born in Paris in 1769. He was a tutor in the college Du Plessis until the Revolution deprived him of that place. During the first republic he wrote for Fréron's "Orator of the People." In 1800 he became one of the editors of the "Journal des Débats," then just established, which position he held until 1817. Died in 1824.

Dussaulx or **Dusaulx**, dü'sō', (JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Chartres in 1728. Having published a good prose version of Juvenal, he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1776. He adopted the principles of the Revolution, and as a member of the Convention acted with moderation and opposed the execution of the king. In 1796 and 1797 he was one of the Council of Elders. He wrote several "Essays on the Passion for Gaming," and other works. Died in 1799.

See "Mémoires sur la Vie de Dussaulx," by his widow, 1801; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dussek, dŏŏ'shĕk, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) an eminent German composer and pianist, was born at Czaslau, in Bohemia, about 1760. He performed in Paris, London, and other cities, and composed for the piano numerous symphonies, etc. From 1806 until his death in 1812 he was in the service of Talleyrand as director of music.

Dussieux, dü'sẹ-ụh', (ÉTIENNE LOUIS,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1815, published "Historical Geography of France," (1844,) "Essay on the Invasion of Europe by the Huns," (*Hongrois*,) "Genealogy of the Bourbon Dynasty, 1256–1869," (1869,) "General History of the War of 1870," (1874,) etc. Died in 1894.

Dutems, dü'tŏN', (JEAN FRANÇOIS HUGUES,) better known as ABBÉ DUTEMS, born in Franche-Comté in 1745, became a doctor of the Sorbonne. He wrote a "Historical Picture of the Archbishops, Bishops, etc. of France," (4 vols., 1775,) and a "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," (3 vols., 1808.) Died in 1811.

Dutens, dü'tŏN', (JOSEPH MICHEL,) a French political economist, nephew of Louis, noticed below, was born at Tours in 1765. He was sent to England in 1818 by the government, to examine the inland navigation of that country, and published, in 1819, "Memoirs on the Public Works of England." His most important work is "The Philosophy of Political Economy," (2 vols., 1835,) which was severely criticised by the disciples of Adam Smith. He agrees with Quesnay in the opinion that the riches of a nation proceed from agriculture rather than from manufactures or trade. Died in 1848.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dutens, (LOUIS,) a French Protestant writer, born at Tours in 1730. In his youth, for the sake of religious liberty, he emigrated to London. He learned Greek and several Oriental languages. About 1760 he became chargé-d'affaires at the court of Turin, where he wrote "Researches on the Origin of Discoveries attributed to the Moderns," (1766,) which was received with favour. About this time he was presented to the rich living of Elsdon. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Inscriptions at Paris

He published many valuable works, among which are a "Treatise on Greek and Phœnician Medals," (1773,) and "Journal of Travels to the Principal Cities of Europe," (1775.) Died in London in 1812.

See his "Mémoires d'un Voyageur qui se repose," 2 vols., 1806; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1806.

Dutertre. See DUPORT-DUTERTRE.

Dutertre, dü'tâRTR', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Dominican, born at Calais in 1610. He was sent in 1640 as missionary to the Antilles, where he laboured eighteen years, and composed a "General History of the Antilles inhabited by the French." Died in Paris in 1687.

Dutheil de la Porte, dü'tâl' (dü'tâ'yę) deh lẽ port, (or **Laporte du Theil,**) (FRANÇOIS JEAN GABRIEL,) a French Hellenist, son of Jean Gabriel, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1742. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1770, and published translations of Callimachus (1775) and Æschylus, (2 vols., 1794.) In conjunction with Coray and Gosselin, he was employed by the government to translate the Geography of Strabo, which was half finished when he died in 1815.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice abrégé sur la Vie de M. de Laporte-Dutheil," 1816.

Dutheil de la Porte, (JEAN GABRIEL,) a French diplomatist, father of the preceding, was born about 1683. In 1735 he was minister to Vienna, and in 1748 he was ambassador extraordinary to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. Died in 1755.

Duthillœul, dü'te'yül', (HIPPOLYTE ROMAIN JOSEPH,) a French bibliographer, born at Douai in 1788, wrote several biographies, and other works. Died in 1862.

Dutillet, (JEAN.) See TILLET.

Dutour, dü'toor', (ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) a French savant, born at Riom in 1711, was a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences, and author of treatises on Magnetism, Electricity, the Diffraction of Light, etc. Died at Riom in 1784.

Du Tramblay. See DUTREMBLAY.

Dutremblay or **Du Tramblay,** dü'trôN'blâ', (ANTOINE PIERRE,) BARON, a French writer, born in Paris in 1745, was the author of numerous fables. Died in 1819.

Dutrochet, dü'tRo'shâ', (RENÉ JOACHIM HENRI,) a French physiologist and natural philosopher, born at the château de Néon, Poitou, in 1776. He graduated as M.D. in 1806, and became military physician to Joseph Bonaparte in Spain in 1808, but returned to France in 1809. He published a series of essays on physiology, which present new ideas, and among which are "Observations on the Structure of Feathers," (1819,) and "Researches in Endosmosis and Exosmosis," (1828.) His former works appeared revised in a collection called "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire anatomique et physiologique des Végétaux et Animaux," (1837.) Died in Paris in 1847.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" ADOLPHE BRONGNIART, "Notice sur H. Dutrochet," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Dutt, dŭt, (TORU,) a Hindoo poetess and novelist of remarkable precocity, daughter of the Baboo Govin Chunder Dutt, was born at Calcutta, March 4, 1856. In her thirteenth year her father took her and an elder sister to Europe, placed them in a French school in 1869, and travelled with them through Italy and England. In 1876 she published at Bhowanipore "A Sheaf gleaned in French Fields," being translations into English from the modern French poets. She died August 30, 1877. Two volumes from her pen have appeared posthumously, —"Le Journal de Mademoiselle d'Arvers," a romance, (1879,) and "Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindostan," edited, with a memoir, by E. W. Gosse, (1882.)

Duvair, dü'vâR', (GUILLAUME,) a French writer and moralist, distinguished for learning and probity, was born in Paris in 1556. He opposed the League, and became first president of the parliament of Provence in 1599. In 1616 he was chosen keeper of the seals. He made a French version of Epictetus, and wrote several excellent treatises on philosophy and other subjects, among which is one on "French Eloquence." He was regarded as one of the best writers of his time. Died in 1621.

See C. A. SAPEY, "Essai sur la Vie, etc. de Du Vair," 1847.

Duval. See ESPRÉMÉNIL.

Duval, dü'vâl', (ALEXANDRE VINCENT **Pineu**—pe'nuh',) a popular French dramatist, born at Rennes in 1767. He produced in 1802 "Edward in Scotland," a political drama, which was warmly applauded. He excelled in invention, in dialogue, and in variety of effects. His works are numerous, and consist chiefly of comedies and comic operas. He was elected to the French Academy in 1812 in the place of Legouvé. Died in 1842.

His brother, HENRI CHARLES, born in 1770, wrote a "History of France in the Reign of Charles VI.," (1842,) and a few other works. Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BALLANCHE, "Discours de Reception à l'Académie Française."

Duval, (AMAURY PINEU,) a French *littérateur*, brother of the preceding, was born at Rennes in 1760. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1811. In 1816 he was selected by the Academy of Inscriptions to replace Ginguené in the commission of the "Histoire Littéraire de France," for which work he wrote many articles. Died in 1839.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duval, (CHARLES,) a French architect, born at Beauvais in 1800. Died in 1870.

Duval, (EUGÈNE EMMANUEL AMAURY,) a French painter of history and portraits, son of Amaury Pineu, noticed above. Born near Paris in 1808; died in 1885.

Duval, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French legislator and advocate, who, elected to the Convention in 1792, opposed the execution of the king, was proscribed as a Girondist, and escaped by concealment. When the Convention was dissolved, in 1795, he passed into the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1819.

Duval, (JULES,) a French publicist, born at Rodez in 1813. He became a lawyer and editor at Oran, in Algeria, and edited "L'Économiste Français" for some years. He wrote many works on political and social economy, among them a "Histoire de l'Émigration," (1862.) Died at Plessis-lès-Tours, September 20, 1870.

Duval, dü'vâl', (NICOLAAS,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1644. He was employed at Loo by William III. of England. Died in 1732.

Duval, (PIERRE,) a nephew of Nicolas Sanson, was born at Abbeville, France, in 1618. He cultivated and taught geography with success, and received the title of royal geographer. Among his numerous works are "The World, or Universal Geography," and a "Description of France," (1691.) Died in 1683.

Duval, (VALENTINE **Jameray**—zhẽm'râ',) was born of poor parents in Champagne in 1695. In early youth he became a servant of certain hermits near Lunéville, and contracted a passion for study. The Duke of Lorraine (Leopold) sent him to college, and founded for him a chair of history at Lunéville, where Duval lectured with success. About 1730 he became librarian to Francis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and in 1748 he was appointed director of the imperial cabinet at Vienna. He wrote two treatises on medals and coins. Died in 1775.

See "Vie de Duval," 1788; L. BRIGHTWELL, "Bypaths of Biography;" CARL DIELITZ, "V. J. Duvals höchst merkwürdige Lebensgeschichte," 1839.

Duval, (VINCENT,) a French physician, skilled as an orthopedist, was born in Eure in 1796; died in 1876.

Duval le Camus, dü'vâl' leh kẽ'müss', (PIERRE,) a skilful French painter, born at Lisieux (Calvados) in 1790. He painted portraits, genre, landscapes, and familiar scenes. Among his works are "L'Ennui," (1827,) and "The Passage of the Ford," (1837.) Died in 1854.

Duval Leroy, (or **le Roy,**) dü'vâl' leh-rwâ', (NICOLAS CLAUDE,) a French mathematician, born at Bayeux about 1730, published "Elements of Navigation," and other works. Died in 1810.

Duvau, dü'vō', (AUGUSTE,) a French botanist and *littérateur*, born at Tours in 1771, contributed to the "Biographie Universelle" the articles on Tournefort, Schiller, Lessing, Wieland, Wallenstein, and many others. Died in 1831.

Duvaucel, dü'vō'sĕl', (ALFRED,) an able French naturalist, born in Paris in 1792, was a step-son and pupil of the illustrious Cuvier. He had a great facility in acquiring languages, and made extensive attainments in natural history. In 1817 he went, with the title of naturalist to

the king, on a scientific excursion to India, which he explored about six years with M. Diard. They made rich collections of animals, minerals, etc. for the Museum of Paris. He died at or near Madras in 1824.

See CUVIER, "Notice sur les Voyages de M. Duvaucel," in the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences."

Duvaucel, (CHARLES,) a French astronomer, born in Paris in 1734; died in 1820.

Duvenède, van, vän dü'vĕh-nād', (MARC,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges about 1674, was a pupil of Carlo Maratta in Rome. He returned to Bruges, and painted pictures for churches. His "Martyrdom of Saint Lawrence" is praised by Descamps. Died in 1729.

Duverdier, dü'vĔR'de-ā', (ANTOINE,) a French bibliographer, was born at Montbrison in 1544. He was counsellor to the king, and gentleman of the chamber. He is chiefly known by his "Bibliothèque de A. Duverdier," (1585,) a catalogue of French authors. Died in 1600.

Duverdier, (GILBERT **Saulnier**—sō'ne-ā',) a French historian, who died in Paris in 1686.

Duvergier, dü'vĔR'zhe-ā', (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE,) a French jurist, born at Bordeaux in 1792, published a "Complete Collection of Laws, Decrees, etc.," (24 vols., 1824–28.) In 1855 he became a councillor of state. In 1870 he became a senator. Died in 1877.

Duvergier de Hauranne, dü'vĔR'zhe-ā' dĕh hō'rȧn', Abbé of Saint-Cyran, (se'rŏN',) a noted French Jansenist theologian, was born at Bayonne in 1581. He formed a friendship with Jansenius at Louvain, and afterwards became a resident of Paris. He acquired great distinction and influence by his ascetic life and his zeal for reforms. In 1620 he was chosen Abbé of Saint-Cyran. Among his friends or disciples were Arnauld and other recluses of Port-Royal. He published several tracts against the Jesuit Garasse. In 1638 he was imprisoned by Richelieu at Vincennes. He was released in 1642, and died in 1643.

See LANCELOT, "Mémoires touchant la Vie de Monsieur de Saint-Cyran;" RACINE, "Histoire de Port-Royal;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Histoire de Port-Royal."

Duvergier de Hauranne, (JEAN MARIE,) a French legislator, born at Rouen in 1771. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from September, 1815, until 1823, and supported liberal principles. He wrote several legal works. Died in 1831.

Duvergier de Hauranne, (PROSPER,) an eminent French statesman, a son of the preceding, was born at Rouen in 1798. He was identified with the Doctrinaires in politics, and in 1831 entered the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acquired much influence. He was one of the master-spirits of the coalition formed by several shades of opposition in 1837, and maintained the maxim "The king reigns, but does not govern." He was one of the chief agitators of electoral reform in 1846 and 1847, and in the Assembly of 1848 acted with the conservatives. Having opposed the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he was exiled for a few months. He wrote a "History of Parliamentary Government in France," (10 vols., 1857–73.) Died May 19, 1881.

Duvernet, dü'vĔR'nā', (THÉOPHILE,) ABBÉ, a French writer, born at Ambert in 1730, wrote a "Life of Voltaire," which had a large sale, but has not much merit. Died in 1796.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance."

Duverney, dü'vĔR'nā', (JOSEPH **Guichard**—gē'shȧR',) an eminent French anatomist, born at Feurs, in Forez, in August, 1648. He went to Paris in his youth and soon became distinguished as an eloquent lecturer on anatomy. His elocution was so graceful and impressive that famous actors attended his course to receive instruction in their art. He was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1676, and was appointed professor of anatomy in the Jardin du Roi in 1679. He wrote an excellent treatise "On the Organ of Hearing," (1683,) and other anatomical works. Died in 1730.

See "Biographie Médicale;" FONTENELLE, "Éloges des Académiciens."

Duvernoy, dü'vĔR'nwȧ', (GEORGES LOUIS,) an eminent French zoologist and anatomist, born at Montbéliard in 1777. About 1802 he was employed by Cuvier as editor of his "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," and he published the last three volumes of that work in 1805. He practised medicine at Montbéliard nearly twenty years, and became professor of natural history at Strasbourg in 1827. In 1837 he succeeded Cuvier as professor in the College of France, and in 1850 he exchanged that place for the chair of comparative anatomy. He wrote numerous and important works on anatomy and zoology, among which is "Lectures on the History of Organized Bodies," (1842,) and contributed to the "Dictionary of Natural Sciences." Died in Paris in 1855.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Duvernoy, (JEAN GEORGES,) a French anatomist and writer, born at Montbéliard in 1691. He became professor of medicine at Tübingen in 1715, and in 1725 obtained the chair of anatomy and surgery in the Academy of Saint Petersburg, which he filled until 1746. Died in 1759.

Duveyrier, dü'vȧ're-ā', (AIMÉ HONORÉ JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1787. He wrote, under the assumed name of MÉLESVILLE, many successful comedies and vaudevilles. Died in 1865.

Duveyrier, (CHARLES,) a brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1803, wrote "La Marquise de Senneterre," (1837,) and other comedies. Died in 1866.

Duveyrier, dü'vȧ're-ā', (HENRI,) a French African traveller, born at Paris, February 28, 1840. He made extensive explorations, chiefly in the Sahara, and wrote "Exploration du Sahara," (1864,) etc. In 1884 he was made an officer in the Legion of Honour. Died in 1892.

Duviquet, dü've'kā', (PIERRE,) a French critic, born at Clamecy in 1766. In the Revolution he acted with the popular party, and in 1798 was one of the Council of Five Hundred. From 1814 to 1830 he was employed as editor of the "Journal des Débats," for which he wrote able critiques on the drama. Died in 1835.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duvivier, dü've've-ā', (FRANCIADE FLEURUS, frŏN'se'ăd' flüh'rüss',) a French general, born at Rouen in 1794, served with distinction in Algeria from 1830 to 1840. On the formation of the republic, in 1848, he became a general of division. He was mortally wounded in a fight with the insurgents of Paris in June, 1848. He wrote several military works.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Duvoisin, dü'vwȧ'zȧN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French bishop, born at Langres in 1744. He was a professor in the schools of the Sorbonne before the Revolution, and was an exile from 1792 till 1802. About the latter date he became Bishop of Nantes. He was one of the four bishops chosen to reside with the pope during his captivity in France. Besides other works, he published "Evangelical Demonstration," and "Defence of Social Order against the Principles of the French Revolution," (1798.) Died in 1813.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Duyckinck, dī'kĭnk, (EVERT AUGUSTUS,) an American essayist and critic, born in the city of New York in 1816. He founded the "Literary World" in 1847, and edited it for several years. In conjunction with his brother GEORGE L., he published a valuable work entitled "Cyclopædia of American Literature, embracing Personal and Critical Notices of Authors," (2 vols., 1856; new edition, with supplement, 1866.) Died in 1878.

Duyckinck, (GEORGE LONG,) an essayist and scholar, brother of the preceding, was born in New York in 1823. He contributed to the "Literary World" and the "Cyclopædia of American Literature," and wrote a "Life of George Herbert," (1858.) Died March 30, 1863.

Duyse, van, vän doi'zĕh, (PRUDENS,) a Dutch antiquary and poet, born at Dendermonde, 1805; died 1859.

Duzi, doot'see, or **Ducci**, doot'chee, (VIRGILIO,) an Italian painter, born at Città di Castello, lived about 1600. His pictures are full of grace and charm.

Dvorák, dvor'shāk', (ANTON,) a Bohemian (Czech) musical composer, born at Mühlhausen, September 8, 1841. He wrote dance-music, serenades, etc. D. 1904.

Dwapâyana. See VYÂSA.

Dweng'er, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an American bishop,

born in Auglaize county, Ohio, in 1837, was educated at Mount Saint Mary's College, Cincinnati, and when twenty-two years old was ordained a Roman Catholic priest. He held a professorship of dogma and moral theology, and was a member of the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood. In 1872 he was consecrated Bishop of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dwight, dwīt, (EDMUND,) an American merchant and patron of learning, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1780, graduated at Yale College in 1799. He was a partner of the firm which established large cotton-mills at Chicopee Falls and Holyoke. He is said to have been the first who proposed to establish normal schools in Massachusetts, and he subsequently gave ten thousand dollars towards their support. Died in 1849.

Dwight, (HARRISON GRAY OTIS,) an American missionary, born about 1803. He published "Christianity Revived in the East," (1850.) Died in 1862.

Dwight, (JOHN SULLIVAN,) an American musical critic, born at Boston, May 13, 1813, graduated at Harvard College in 1832, and at the Divinity School of Cambridge in 1836. He became a Unitarian minister, but soon left the clerical profession. In 1842 he joined the Brook Farm Association. In 1852 Mr. Dwight founded the "Musical Journal" in Boston, by means of which he did much to elevate the popular taste in regard to music. He was also an admirable literary critic, a successful lecturer, and a good translator. The patriotic song "God Save the State," to which he gave its current form, is worthy of special note. Died September 5, 1893.

Dwight, (SERENO EDWARDS,) D.D., an American divine, son of President Dwight, was born at Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, in 1786. He graduated at Yale in 1803. After practising law for nearly ten years, he studied divinity, and was several years pastor of Park Street Church, but afterwards taught school in New Haven and Boston. From 1833 to 1836 he was president of Hamilton College, New York. Died in 1850. Dr. Dwight edited the works of his great-grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, (10 vols. 8vo,) to which he added a life of the author. A volume of his discourses, with a memoir of his life, has been published by W. T. Dwight.

Dwight, (THEODORE,) an able American journalist, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1765, was a brother of Timothy Dwight, noticed below. He gained distinction as a lawyer, and was a prominent leader of the Federal party. He edited "The Hartford Mirror," an organ of the Federalists, was secretary of the Hartford Convention in 1814, and founded, about 1817, the "New York Daily Advertiser," which he edited with great ability until 1836. Died in 1846.

Dwight, (THEODORE WILLIAM,) an American lawyer, born at Catskill, New York, July 18, 1822. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1840, studied law at New Haven, became professor of law in Hamilton College, and after 1858 was head of the law school of Columbia College. In 1874 he was made a member of the appeals commission of New York.

Dwight, (TIMOTHY,) an eminent American divine and scholar, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 14th of May, 1752, was a son of Timothy Dwight, a merchant. His mother, Mary Edwards, a daughter of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, was a woman of talents and rare worth. In 1765 he entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1769. He acted as tutor in that college for six years, from 1771 to 1777. In 1774 he finished "The Conquest of Canaan," an epic poem, (printed in 1785.) He married a lady named Woolsey in 1777, was licensed to preach, and became a chaplain in the army the same year. Having left the army in October, 1778, he worked on a farm in Northampton for five years, during which he aided to support his mother, and preached occasionally at several adjacent villages. In 1783 he was ordained minister of the Congregational church of Greenfield, Connecticut. His salary being insufficient for the support of his family, he opened an academy, (at Greenfield,) which had a high reputation.

He was chosen president of Yale College in 1795, and was annually appointed professor of theology there for ten years. This appointment was made permanent in 1805. He also performed the functions of preacher at the chapel of the college. He published "Greenfield Hill," a poem, (1794,) and a number of occasional sermons at different times. He continued to preside over Yale College until his death, and rendered important services as a teacher of youth, for which he was eminently qualified. His principal works are "Theology Explained and Defended in a Series of One Hundred and Seventy-three Sermons," (5 vols., 1818,) which is highly esteemed, and "Travels in New England and New York," (4 vols., 1821.) "This work," says Southey, "though the humblest in its pretences, is the most important of his writings, and will derive additional value from time." Died at New Haven, January 11, 1817. His grandson, of the same name, born at Norwich, Connecticut, November 16, 1828, became president of Yale in 1886, and resigned in 1898. He was one of the American committee for the revision of the Bible.

See his Life in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. iv., second series, by WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE; "Life of Dr. Dwight," by his son, SERENO E. DWIGHT; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," and "Prose Writers of America;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; SPRAGUE, "Annals of the American Pulpit."

Dwight, (WILDER,) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, a brave American officer, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1833, was a brother of General William Dwight. He died of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.

See "Life and Letters of Wilder Dwight," 1868.

Dwight, (WILLIAM,) an American general, born in Massachusetts. He served in Louisiana in May, 1863, and took part in the battle of Pleasant Hill, under General Banks, April, 1864. Died April 21, 1888.

Dȳce, (Rev. ALEXANDER,) a British editor and critic, born in Edinburgh about 1798. He became a resident of London in 1827, after which he gave proof of his critical ability in editions of Webster, Middleton, Beaumont and Fletcher, Marlowe, and other old dramatists. In 1858 he published an excellent edition of Shakspeare, in 6 vols., "which is," says the Athenæum, "the most perfect text now to be obtained, with brief annotations sufficient for all practical purposes." He wrote the lives of Shakspeare, Pope, and Akenside in a collection called the "Aldine Poets." Died in May, 1869.

See "Quarterly Review" for January, 1859.

Dyce, (WILLIAM,) R.A., a painter of history, was born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, about 1806. He began to exhibit in the Royal Academy in 1827. His picture of "Joash shooting the Arrow of Deliverance" (1844) procured him a high reputation and admission into the Royal Academy as associate. He was one of the artists employed to decorate the new Houses of Parliament, and painted in the House of Lords a fresco of the "Baptism of Ethelbert," which is much admired. Among his oil-paintings are a "Madonna and Child," (1846,) and "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," (1850.) Died in 1864.

Dȳche, (THOMAS,) an English teacher and educational writer. Died in 1750.

Dyck, van, (ANTHONY.) See VANDYKE.

Dyck, van, vän dīk, (FLORIS,) born in Haarlem in 1577, was a skilful painter of history and of fruits. The Museum of the Louvre contains two of his works, representing scenes in the life of Hagar.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Dyck, van, (PHILIP,) an excellent painter, born in Amsterdam in 1680, is regarded by the Dutch as the last of their great painters. He was a pupil of Arnold Boonen. In 1710 he settled at Middelburg, where he gained a high reputation, and imitated Gerard Dow with success. He afterwards worked at the Hague, and was employed as painter by the States of Holland. He painted portraits, history, and cabinet pictures, imitated nature with fidelity, and finished his work with care. Among his works are "Susanna and the Elders," and a portrait of the Prince of Orange. Died in 1752.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Dȳ'ẹr, (Sir EDWARD,) an English poet, born about 1540. He was employed in several embassies by Queen Elizabeth, who knighted him. He associated with the

famous Dr. Dee, and was reputed a Rosicrucian. His works consist of pastoral odes and madrigals.

See ELLIS, "Specimens of the Early English Poets."

Dyer, (GEORGE,) an English scholar, antiquary, and divine, born in London in 1755. Having officiated as a Baptist minister at Oxford, he became a resident of London in 1792, and applied himself with success to literary pursuits. He wrote a "History of the University of Cambridge," and edited the Greek Testament, and several plays of Euripides. He contributed the original portions (except the preface) of "Valpy's Classics," (141 vols.,) on which he was employed from 1819 to 1830, and published some poems and other works. Charles Lamb, who was his friend, has commemorated his merit as an author and a man, in his Essays. Died in 1841.

Dyer or **Deyer**, (Sir JAMES,) an English jurist, born at Roundhill in 1511. He became eminent in his profession, and in 1552 was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. From 1560 until his death, in 1582, he was chief justice of the common pleas. His Reports were recommended to students by Lord Coke.

See Foss, "The Judges of England."

Dyer, (JOHN,) a British poet, born in 1700, was the son of a Welsh solicitor. In his youth he was an itinerant painter. In 1727 he produced his "Grongar Hill," which is regarded as his best poem. "The scenes which it displays," says Dr. Johnson, "are so pleasing, the images which they raise are so welcome to the mind, that when it is once read it will be read again." He went to Italy to study painting, and wrote there "The Ruins of Rome," a poem, which was much admired. After his return he took orders, married Miss Ensor, and obtained the livings of Calthorpe, Coningsby, Bedford, and Kirkby. In 1757 he published his longest poem, "The Fleece," which was unfavourably criticised by Johnson. Dr. Drake, on the other hand, thinks "it contains a vast variety of landscapes, drawn and coloured in the most spirited and fascinating style." Dyer was a man of pure morality and amiable temper. Died in 1758.

See JOHNSON'S "Lives of the English Poets."

Dyer, (MARY,) a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, who suffered death for her religion. She was hanged on Boston Common in 1660.

See HILDRETH'S "History of the United States," vol. i. chap. xii.

Dyer, (SAMUEL,) an English scholar, born about 1725, was noted for his wit and convivial habits. He was a member of the literary club composed of Dr. Johnson and his friends. About 1758 he revised the English edition of Plutarch's "Lives," for which he made new translations of the lives of Pericles and Demetrius. Died in 1772.

Dyer, (SIDNEY,) Ph.D., a Baptist minister, born at White Creek, New York, in 1814. He entered the United States army in 1831, and served nearly ten years. In 1842 he was ordained, and for a time was a missionary to the Choctaws. He has written many books, chiefly for the young, including "Voices of Nature," and other volumes of verse, "Great Wonders in Little Things," "Black Diamonds," "Boys and Birds," "Ocean Gardens," etc.

Dyer, (THOMAS HENRY,) an English historian, born in London, May 4, 1804. He published a "History of Pompeii," (1849,) "Life of Calvin," (1850,) "History of Modern Europe," (1861,) "History of the City of Rome," (1865,) "Ancient Athens," (1873,) etc. Died in 1888.

Dyer, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, who, in 1662, was ejected from Cholesbury, in Buckinghamshire, for nonconformity. His Sermons, printed in 1663–66, are said to resemble the style of Bunyan. He afterwards joined the Society of Friends. Died in 1696, aged sixty.

Dyherrn, von, fon dē'hĕrn, (GEORG,) a German lyric poet, born at Glogau, January 1, 1848. He studied at Breslau, intending to become a Protestant minister, but in 1875 he joined the Roman Catholics. He published various collections of verses and tales of merit. He was betrothed to the novelist the Countess of Ballestrem. Died at Rotenburg, in Lusatia, September 29, 1878.

Dȳke, (DANIEL,) an eminent English Puritan divine, who wrote a treatise "On Repentance," (1631,) and Sermons, which were highly praised by Bishop Wilkins. Died about 1614.

Dȳkes, (Rev. JOHN BACCHUS,) Mus. Doc., an English musician and composer of sacred music, born in Hull in March, 1823. His best-known hymn-tunes are "Nearer, my God, to Thee," and "Jesus, Lover of my Soul." Died January 22, 1876.

Dȳ'mond, (JONATHAN,) an eminent English moralist and writer, born at Exeter in 1796, was a member of the Society of Friends. He became a linen-draper in his native city. He advocated the principles of peace in an able work entitled an "Inquiry into the Accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity," (1823.) He also wrote "Essays on the Principles of Morality, and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of Mankind," (1829,) which has passed through numerous editions. Commenting on this work, Professor George Bush remarks, "Whether we regard the soundness and lucidness of his reasonings, the temper, candour, and wisdom of his conclusions, the elegance of his style, the felicity of his illustrations, or the singularly excellent spirit which pervades the whole, the Essays of Dymond are entitled to rank high in the highest class of ethical productions." (See Preface to the American edition of Dymond's "Essays," New York, 1834.) Died in 1828.

See a Review of Dymond's Essays, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1831, vol. xliv.; "Christian Examiner," vol. xviii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Dzahabi, dzäh'hą-bee, or **Dzehebi**, (**Ahmed**, ăh'med,) a famous Arabian historian and jurist, born at Damascus in 1275; died in 1347.

Dzatee or **Dzati**, dzä'tee, surnamed ROUMI, (roo'mee,) a Turkish poet, born at Carasi; died in 1546.

Dzondi, dzon'dee, (CARL HEINRICH,) a German medical writer, born in Saxony in 1770; died in 1835.

E.

Eachard. See ECHARD.

Eachard, ētch'ard, (JOHN,) D.D., an English clergyman, born in Suffolk in 1636. He became a Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in 1658, and Master of the same in 1675. He displayed a talent for ridicule in his works, among which were "The Ground and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into," (1670,) and a "Dialogue on Hobbes's State of Nature," (1672.) "I have known men happy enough at ridicule," says Dean Swift, "who upon grave subjects were perfectly stupid; of which Dr. Eachard was a great instance." Died in 1697.

See THOMAS DAVIES, "Life of J. Eachard;" "Biographia Britannica."

Eadgar. See EDGAR.

Eadie, ee'de, (JOHN,) a Scottish Presbyterian divine and biblical critic, born at Alva, in the county of Stirling, May 9, 1810. He published several popular works, among which are the "Biblical Cyclopædia," (6th edition, 1857,) a "Life of Dr. Kitto," and a "Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures," (20th edition, 1860.) He succeeded Dr. Mitchell as professor of biblical literature to the United Presbyterian Church in 1843. He was pastor of a congregation in Glasgow. Died June 3, 1876.

Eadmer, ĕd'mẹr, or **Edmer**, an English historian and monk, was the friend and companion of Bishop Anselm. He wrote the "Historia Novorum," or "History of his own Times" from 1066 to 1122, which contains valuable information, and the "Life of Anselm." He was elected Bishop of St. Andrew's in 1120. Died about 1124.

Eadmund. See EDMUND.

Eadred. See EDRED.

Eads, eedz, (JAMES BUCHANAN,) an American civil engineer, born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, May 23, 1820.

He removed in 1833 to Saint Louis. Having devoted himself to the raising of sunken steamers on the Western rivers, he invented effective appliances for that purpose. In 1861 he constructed eight iron-clad and heavily-armed river steamers for the United States government, finishing, arming, and equipping them in less than one hundred days. Later he built several iron war-vessels with turrets, having heavy guns managed by steam. He also constructed the celebrated steel bridge over the Mississippi at Saint Louis, (1867–74,) and afterwards built the great jetties by which the Southwest Pass, or mouth of the Mississippi River, was deepened. Still later he began the construction of a ship-railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Died Mar. 8, 1887.

Eagan, ē'găn, (CHARLES PATRICK,) an American general, was born in Ireland in 1841. He entered the army in 1862, and was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army in 1866. Was brigadier- and commissary-general during the war of 1898, and was tried by court-martial in 1899 for remarks derogatory to General Miles. Was suspended for six years, and later was placed on the retired list. Died 1919.

Eakins, ee'kinz, (THOMAS,) an American artist, born in Philadelphia, July 25, 1844. He graduated as A.B. from the Philadelphia High School, and studied art in Paris, under Gérôme, at the École des Beaux-Arts, and with Bonnat. He also studied sculpture under Dumont. Returning to Philadelphia, he was appointed professor of drawing and painting in the Academy of Fine Arts. Among his noted pictures are "Dr. Gross in his Clinic," "William Rush carving an Allegorical Figure," "Lady Singing," "The Chess-Players," "Mending the Net," "The Writing-Master," "The Zither-Player," and "A Study of Negroes." He has also produced many portraits, small sculptures, sporting-pictures, etc. D. 1916.

Eames, ēmz, (EMMA,) prima donna, was born at Shanghai, China, of American parentage, Aug. 13, 1867. She made her *debut* as a singer at the Paris Grand Opera in 1889, appeared in New York and London in 1891, and has since sung regularly in those cities. She was married in 1891 to Julian Story, an artist.

Eaque, the French of ÆACUS, which see.

Earhart, er'hart, (AMELIA,) first woman to fly the Atlantic Ocean, was born at Atchison, Kansas, in 1898. She studied at Columbia University and the University of Southern California, became a social worker, and in 1918 took up aviation. She flew from Trepassy, Newfoundland, to Burry Port, Wales, June 17, 1918, in 20 hours, 40 minutes, in a tri-motored monoplane with pontoons, piloted by Wilmer Stultz, with L. F. Gordon as mechanician. She wrote "20 Hrs., 40 Min."

Earle, erl, (ALICE MORSE,) an American writer, was born in 1853. She married Henry Earle, 1874. Died 1911.

Earle, erl, (JAMES,) an American portrait-painter, born in Massachusetts, studied in London. Died in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1796. He held a high rank among American artists of his time.

Earle, erl, (JOHN,) an English bishop, born at York in 1601, graduated at Oxford in 1624, and became chaplain and tutor to Prince Charles, (afterwards Charles II.,) whom he followed into exile. In 1662 he was appointed Bishop of Worcester, and in 1663 transferred to the see of Salisbury. He wrote a popular work entitled "Microcosmography," a delineation of character and manners, and translated into Latin the "Eikon Basilike." Died in 1665.

Earle, (JOHN,) an English clergyman and philologist, was born at Elston, South Devon, January 29, 1824. He became professor of Anglo-Saxon at the University of Oxford in 1876. Among his numerous publications are "The Philology of the English Tongue," (1871,) "Anglo-Saxon Literature," (1884,) "English Prose: its Elements, History, and Usage," (1890,) "The Psalter of 1539," (1894,) "A Simple Grammar of English now in Use," (1898,) etc.

Earle, (PLINY,) physician, was born at Leicester, Massachusetts, December 31, 1809, graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, (1837,) and was connected with several institutions for the insane, studying the methods of treatment in Europe and publishing many valuable books on the subject. D. 1892.

Earle, (THOMAS,) an American writer and philanthropist, was born at Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1791. He practised law in Philadelphia for many years. He was one of the most influential members of the State Constitutional Convention of 1837, and in 1840 was the candidate of the Liberty party for the Vice-Presidency. Died in 1849.

Earlom, er'lŏm, (RICHARD,) one of the most eminent English engravers of his time, a pupil of G. B. Cipriani, was born in London in 1743. He has probably never been surpassed as a mezzotinto engraver. Among his master-pieces is "The Royal Academy." He engraved the works of many Italian and Flemish painters; he also left fruit- and flower-pieces, after Huysum, and a collection of prints after Claude Lorrain, entitled "Liber Veritatis," (3 vols., 1777–1804.) Died in 1822.

Early, er'le, (JOHN,) an eminent American divine. Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born in Virginia in 1785, became an itinerant preacher and was chosen bishop in 1854. Died November 5, 1873

Early, (JUBAL A.,) an American general, born in Virginia, Nov. 3, 1816, graduated at West Point in 1837. He commanded a division of General Lee's army at Gettysburg, July 2–3, 1863. In July, 1864, he invaded Maryland, threatened Washington, and sent a body of cavalry on a raid to Chambersburg, which they burned. He was confronted by Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and several times defeated. He practised law after the war and died in 1894.

East, (Sir ALFRED,) an English landscape painter, born at Ketterling, December 15, 1849. He produced many notable works. Died 1913.

East, (Sir EDWARD HYDE,) an Englisn jurist, born about 1764, published "King's Bench Reports, 1800–1812," which are highly commended, and another excellent legal production, entitled "Pleas of the Crown," (1803.) Died in 1847.

Eastlake, (Sir CHARLES LOCK,) an eminent English historical painter, born at Plymouth in 1793. He became a pupil of Fuseli in the Royal Academy, and visited Italy and Greece about 1818, after which he passed some years in Rome. In 1828 he produced a remarkable picture of "Pilgrims to Rome first coming in Sight of the Holy City." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1830, and president of the Royal Academy in 1850. His picture of "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem" was greatly admired for a union of refinement with earnest religious feeling. He has enriched the literature of art with valuable works, among which are a version of Goethe's "Theory of Colours," (1840,) and "Materials for a History of Oil-Painting," (1847.) Died December 24, 1865.

Eastlake, (ELIZABETH RIGBY,) LADY, wife of the preceding, to whom she was married in 1849. Among her works are "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic," (1841,) and "Livonian Tales."

East'man, (CHARLES G.,) an American poet and journalist, born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1816. He became about 1846 editor of the "Vermont Patriot," published at Montpelier, and produced a volume of poems in 1848. Died at Burlington, Vermont, in 1861.

Eastman, (JULIA ARABELLA,) an American author, the daughter of a Congregationalist minister, was born in Fulton, New York, July 17, 1837. She became a successful teacher and writer of stories for the young. Among them are "Short Comings and Long Goings," (1870,) "Beulah Romney," (1872,) "Striking for the Right," (1873,) "Young Rick," (1876,) etc.

Eastman, (MARY HENDERSON,) an American writer, born at Warrenton, Virginia, about 1818. She published, besides other works, "Romance of Indian Life," (1852,) and "Aunt Phillis's Cabin," designed as a reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Eastmann, (GEORGE,) inventor, born at Waterville, New York, in 1854. He invented a process for making photographic dry plates in 1880, and the Kodak camera

in 1888, also a machine for making rollable transparent film in 1890.

Eastmann, (JOHN ROBLIS,) astronomer, born at Andover, N. H., in 1836. He has been engaged in astronomical work since 1862 and was professor of astronomy at the U. S. Naval Observatory 1865–98. Retired as captain 1898; promoted rear-admiral 1903. First president of Washington Acad. of Sciences. Died 1913.

East'wick, (EDWARD B.,) an English Orientalist, born in Berkshire in 1814. He was employed in India as interpreter in the service of the East India Company. About 1845 he became professor of Oriental languages in the College of Haileybury, England. He published, besides other works, "Dry Leaves from Young Egypt," (1849,) a version of "Gulistan," from the Persian, (1852,) "Lights of Canopus," (1854,) and a version of "The Four Dervishes," a Persian tale. Died July 16, 1883.

Eaton, ee'tŏn, (AMOS,) a distinguished American naturalist, born in 1777, graduated at Williams College, studied law in early life, and was admitted to the bar. He became principal of the Rensselaer Institute in 1828 and held this post till his death in 1842. He published works on botany and geology, and did much to promote the study of natural science in the United States.

Eaton, (DANIEL CADY,) an American botanist, a grandson of Amos Eaton, was born at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, September 12, 1834. He graduated at Yale College in 1857, studied botany in the scientific school of Harvard, and in 1864 was chosen professor of botany in Yale. His published writings are chiefly on the ferns. Died June 29, 1895.

Eaton, (DORMAN BRIDGEMAN,) was born at Hardwick, Vermont, June 27, 1823. He became active in civil service reform, and was a member of the Civil Service Commission in 1873–75 and 1883–86. Author of "Civil Service in Great Britain" and "The Independent Movement in New York," and editor of the seventh edition of "Kent's Commentaries." Died December 23, 1899.

Eaton, (JOHN,) educator, was born at Sutton, New Hampshire, December 5, 1829. He was superintendent of the schools of Toledo, Ohio, 1856–59, served in the civil war, and became brevet brigadier-general. He was state superintendent of schools for Tennessee 1867–69, commissioner United States bureau of education 1871–86, president Sheldon Jackson College 1895, and inspector of education for Porto Rico 1898. Died February 9, 1906.

Eaton, (JOSEPH O.,) an American painter of figure-subjects, portraits, and landscapes, in oil and in water-colours. He was born in 1829; died 1875.

Eaton, (WILLIAM,) an American soldier, born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1764. He was sent as consul to Tunis in 1798, and was involved in a series of negotiations and disputes, which he conducted with great ability and courage. After hostilities had begun between the United States and Tripoli in 1801, he made an attempt to revolutionize Tripoli by means of an army which he commanded; but a treaty of peace in 1805 rendered his attempt abortive. Died in 1811.

Eaton, (WILLIAM W.,) a noted lawyer and Democratic politician, born in Tolland, Connecticut, October 11, 1816, studied law with Judge Waldo, of his native town, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He early became prominent in the politics of his section. He was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1847 and in 1848, and in 1850 was chosen State Senator. Shortly afterwards he removed to Hartford, and from 1853 to 1875 he frequently represented that city in the State legislature. During the civil war he was a pronounced "peace Democrat." He succeeded ex-Governor Buckingham to the United States Senate, (1875–1881,) and in 1883–85 was a member of the United States House of Representatives. Died in 1898.

Ebben, ĕb'bĕn, or **Ebbon,** ĕb'bŏn, a German monk of the twelfth century, wrote a "Life of Otho, Bishop of Bamberg."

Ebbesen, ĕb'bĕh-sen, (NIELS, or NICHOLAS,) a Danish patriot, who took arms against Count Gerard, a petty tyrant, whom he killed. He afterwards defeated the army of Gerard, but lost his life in the action, in 1340.

Eb'bon, [Fr. pron. ā'bôN',] a French ecclesiastic, born about 775 A.D. He became Bishop of Rheims in 816, and aided Lothaire in rebellion against Louis le Débonnaire. Died in 851.

E'bed Je'su, a Syrian writer, who became Nestorian Bishop of Nisibis about 1290. Died in 1318. Among his numerous works is "The Book of the Pearl," a treatise on the truth of the Christian religion.

Ebel, ā'bĕl, (HERMANN WILHELM,) a German philologist, born at Berlin, May 10, 1820, was educated in languages and music at Halle and Berlin under Boeckh, Marx, and Pott, graduating in 1842. He made special studies of the Celtic, Slavic, and Persian languages, and became professor of comparative philology at Berlin. He left many learned contributions to linguistic science, and especially to Celtic philology. Died at Misdroy, August 19, 1875.

Ebel, ā'bĕl, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German geologist, born at Züllichau in 1764. He wrote a popular "Guide to Travellers in Switzerland," (1793,) an able treatise on the geology of the Alps, ("Ueber den Bau der Erde in den Alpen-Gebirgen," 1808,) and other works. Died in 1830.

Ebel, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German writer, born in 1592; died in 1627.

Ebel, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German divine, born at Passenheim, March 4, 1784. He became pastor at Königsberg, and was at the head of a sect or community of religious mystics known as "Mucker" (or hypocrites) and Ebelians. The grossest immoralities were charged against these people, but in all probability the charges are not well founded. He died at Ludwigsburg, August 18, 1861.

Ebeling, ā'bĕh-ling', (CHRISTOPH DANIEL,) a German historian and scholar, born in Hildesheim, Hanover, in 1741, was for many years professor of history and of Greek at Hamburg. His principal work is a valuable "History and Geography of North America," (7 vols., 1796–1816.) Died in 1817.

Ebelmen, à'bĕl'mŏN', (JACQUES JOSEPH,) an eminent French chemist, born at Beaume-les-Dames in 1814. He became professor of docimacy in the École des Mines in 1845. In 1847 he was appointed an engineer of the first class, and director of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres, the products of which he raised to a higher state of perfection. He wrote for the "Annales des Mines" and "Annales de Physique et de Chimie" many treatises, among which was one "On the Decomposition of Rocks," (1848.) He died in 1852, a few days after he had been appointed engineer-in-chief of mines.

See M. CHEVREUL, "Notice sur Ebelmen," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eber, ā'bĕr, [Lat. EBE'RUS,] (PAUL,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Ritzingen in 1511, was a friend of Melanchthon, with whom he attended the Conference of Worms in 1541. He became professor of Hebrew at Wittenberg in 1556, and wrote, among other works, (in Latin,) an "Exposition of the Gospels," and a "History of the Jews," (1561.) Died in 1569.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Eruditorum;" BALTHASAR MENZ, "Oratio de Vita et Rebus gestis P. Eberi," 1581; G. H. SIXT, "P. Eber, der Schüler, Freund und Amtsgenosse der Reformatoren," 1843.

Eb'er-ard, a son-in-law of the emperor Lothaire, obtained about 845 A.D. the duchy of Friuli, then one of the most important fiefs of Italy. He was the father of Berenger, King of Italy.

Eberhard, ā'bĕr-hart' or ĕb'ĕr-hart', (AUGUST GOTTLOB,) a German savant and writer, born at Belzig, Prussia, in 1769. Among his prose works are stories entitled "Ferdinand Werner," (1802,) and "Hannchen and the Chickens," which had a great success. His poem "The First Man and the Earth" ("Der erste Mensch und die Erde," 1828) is praised for its noble style. Died in 1845.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Eberhard, (CHRISTOPH,) a German natural philosopher, born in 1655; died in 1730.

Eberhard, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German philosopher and elegant writer, born at Halberstadt in 1739. He published in 1772 an "Apology for Socrates," which exercised

great influence in the propagation of that theological system popularly known as neology or rationalism. This work was severely criticised by Lessing and others, and hindered Eberhard's advancement in the Church. He was appointed professor of history at Halle in 1778. In philosophy he was a staunch partisan of Leibnitz, and an adversary of Kantism. He wrote, among other works, a "History of Philosophy," (1788,) and a "Dictionary of German Synonyms," (6 vols., 1793–1802,) which was universally admired. Died in 1809.

Eberhard, (KONRAD,) a distinguished German sculptor, born at Hindelang in 1768. He became professor of sculpture in the Academy of Munich in 1816. Among his works are "Leda and the Swan," and a statue of Saint Michael. Died at Munich in 1859.

Eb'ẹr-hard or **Evrard de Bethune,** a Flemish grammarian of the twelfth century, wrote a Latin Grammar.

Eberhard im Bart, ā'bẹr-hart' im bart, (*i.e.*, EBERHARD THE BEARDED,) the first Duke of Würtemberg, was born December 2, 1445. He was a son of Count Ludwig I., and succeeded to the countship in 1457. Dissolute in early life, his character gradually underwent a marked elevation. In 1477 he founded the University of Tübingen. Later he reconstructed the constitution of Würtemberg, and in 1488 he took a leading part in forming the Swabian League. In 1495 he received the title of duke. Died at Tübingen, February 25, 1496. He is regarded by the people of Würtemberg as the father of his country.

Eberl, ā'bẹrl, (ANTON,) an Austrian pianist and composer, born at Vienna in 1766. He produced "La Marchande de Modes," (1787,) and other operas, "Pyramus and Thisbe," a melodrama, (1794,) etc. Died March 11, 1807.

Eberle, ā'bẹr-lẹh, (ADAM,) a German painter, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1805; died at Rome in 1832.

Eb'ẹr-le, (JOHN,) an American medical writer, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1788, graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. He published about 1822 a "Treatise on Therapeutics," took a prominent part in establishing the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and became a professor in that institution. Died in 1838.

Eberlin, ā'bẹr-leen', (DANIEL,) a German musician, born at Nuremberg about 1630. He became successively soldier, chapel-master, and banker. Died at Cassel in 1685.

Eberlin, (JOHANN ERNST,) a German musician and composer of sacred music, born in Bavaria in 1702; died in 1762.

Ebers, ā'bẹrs, (EMIL,) a German painter, distinguished for humour and comic talent, was born at Breslau in 1807. Among his subjects are smugglers, outlaws, etc.

Ebers, (GEORG,) a German novelist, born at Berlin, March 1, 1837, was educated at Göttingen and Berlin, and in 1870 became professor of Egyptology at Leipsic. Among his principal works are "An Egyptian Princess," (1864,) "Scientific Journey to Egypt," (1869–70,) "Through Goshen to Sinai," (1872,) an able treatise on the "Papyrus Ebers," (2 vols., 1872,) "Uarda," (1877,) a very successful romance, "Egypt, Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque," (1878,) "The Burgomaster's Wife; a Tale," (1882,) "Cleopatra," (1894,) "In the Fire of the Forge," (1895,) etc. A stroke of paralysis, which completely disabled him from walking, and from active study in Egypt, seems to have greatly stimulated his productivity as a novelist. Died August 8, 1898.

Ebersberger, ā'bẹrs-bẽRG'ẹr, or **Ebersperger,** ā'bẹrs-pẽRG'ẹr, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German engraver of maps, born at Lichtenau in 1695; died in 1760.

Eberstein, von, fon ā'bẹr-stīn', (WILHELM LUDWIG,) BARON, a German metaphysical philosopher, born in 1762; died in 1805.

Ebert, ā'bẽRt, (ADOLF,) a German scholar, born at Cassel, June 1, 1820. He studied at Marburg, Leipsic, Göttingen, and Berlin, and held professorships of Romance literature in Marburg and Leipsic.

Ebert, a'bert, (FRIEDRICH,) German politician, was born Nov. 4, 1870 at Heidelberg. A tailor's son, he became a saddler, a Social Democrat, journalist, and a member of the Reichstag in 1912. He was chairman of his party 1913, and a Majority Socialist leader in the 1918 Revolution. Upon the collapse of the monarchy he became chancellor, and was elected, Feb., 1919, first President of the German Republic, holding office until his death, Feb. 28, 1925.

Ebert, (JOHANN ARNOLD,) a German poet, born at Hamburg in 1723. He was for a long time professor in the Carolinum of Brunswick. His German version of Young's "Night Thoughts" (1790–95) is praised by Guizot. He translated other English works, and wrote lyric verses of some merit. Died in 1795.

Ebert, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German philosopher, born at Breslau in 1737, became professor of mathematics at Wittenberg. He published "Principles of Practical Philosophy," (1784,) and other works for the instruction of youth. Died in 1805.

Ebert, (THEODOR,) a German Hebraist, who was professor of Hebrew at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He published several works. Died in 1630.

Ebert, von, fon ā'bẽRt, (KARL EGON,) an Austrian poet, born at Prague, June 5, 1801. He wrote some prose works, many epic and lyric pieces, and a large number of dramas. Died in Prague, October 24, 1882.

Eberus, (PAUL.) See EBER.

Eberwein. See EBROIN.

E'bi-on, the supposed founder of the **E'BIONITES,** a sect of heretics who existed in the East in the first century. They rejected the New Testament and observed the Mosaic law, but professed to be Christians. Origen and some others, however, derive the name of Ebionites from a Hebrew word signifying "poor."

See MATTER, "Histoire du Gnosticisme."

Eblé, ẽb'lā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French general, born in Lorraine in 1758. As general of brigade, he directed the sieges of Ypres, Nieuwpoort, Bois-le-Duc, etc. He was made a general of division in 1793. In 1795 he made the campaign of the Palatinate, under Moreau, and in 1800 commanded the artillery at the victory of Hohenlinden. In the Russian campaign of 1812 he was chief commandant of the pontoon-train, and rendered great services at the passage of the Berezina, where it is said Bonaparte was saved by his energy and skill. He died from the effects of cold and exposure on this occasion, just as he was appointed inspector-general and commander-in-chief of the artillery of the grand army.

Ebn. See IBN.

Ebn-Koteybah. See IBN-KOTEYBAH.

Ebner, ẽb'nẹr, (ERASMUS,) a German poet, born at Nuremberg in 1511, was a pupil of Melanchthon. He wrote Latin epigrams which were printed with those of Melanchthon, and discovered that cadmium and copper fused together produce brass. Died in 1577.

Ebner-Eschenbach, (MARIE,) BARONESS VON, an Austrian novelist, was born at Zdislavic, Moravia, in 1830. She made an earnest but unsuccessful effort to reform the German theatre, and recorded her disappointments in the story, "Ein Spätgeborener," (1873.) Others of her works are "Bozena," (1876,) "Aphorismen," (1880,) "Lotti Uhrmacherin," (1886,) etc.

Eboli, ẽb'o-lee or ā'bo-lee, (**AÑA de Mendoza**—dà mẽn-do'thà,) PRINCESS OF, a Spanish lady, born about 1535 or 1540, became the wife of Ruy Gomez de Sylva, Prince of Eboli. She was, it is said, the mistress of Philip II., and was suspected of being an accomplice of Antonio Perez in the assassination of Escovedo. She was arrested in 1579 and imprisoned, but was soon released.

Ebrard, ā'brārt, (JOHANN HEINRICH AUGUST,) a prominent German Protestant theologian, born at Erlangen in 1818. He became professor of theology at Erlangen in 1847. He edited a review called "The Future of the Church," (1845–47,) and wrote, besides other works, "Christian Dogmatics," (2 vols., 1852,) and "The Divine and Human *(Gottmenschlichkeit)* in Chris-

tianity," (1844.) Many of his sermons have been published. He was from 1851 to 1861 preacher and councillor of the Consistory at Spire. Died July 23, 1888.

Eb're-mar, written also **Evermer**, third Patriarch of Jerusalem, was born near Thérouanne. He was raised to the dignity of patriarch in 1103. Died after 1122.

E'broin, [Lat. EBROI'NUS,] written also **Eberwein**, a powerful and ambitious Frank, was mayor of the palace under Clotaire III. (King of Neustria) and under Theodoric III. He was killed in 681 A.D.

Ebu. See ABOO.

Ebu-Beker. See ABOO-BEKR.

Ebu-Thalib. See ABOO-TÂLIB.

Ecatarina. See CATHERINE, Empress of Russia.

Ecbert. See EGBERT.

Eccard. See ECKHART.

Eccard, (JOHANNES,) a German composer of sacred music, born at Mühlhausen, in Thuringia, in 1553. Some of his hymns and chorals are still in use. Died in 1611.

Eccelino da Romano. See ROMANO.

Ecchelensis. See ECHELLENSIS.

Eccius. See ECK.

Eccles, ĕk'klz, (AMBROSE,) an Irish critic, published editions of "Cymbeline," "King Lear," and the "Merchant of Venice," with copious notes and critical essays on these dramas by himself and others. Died in 1809.

Eccles, ĕk'klz, (JOHN,) an excellent English musical composer, set some of Congreve's songs to music, with a success that gained great applause. Died in 1735.

Eccles, (SOLOMON,) an English musician, father of the preceding, was born in 1618; died in 1683.

Ecgberht or Ecgbert. See EGBERT.

Échard, ā'shȧr', (JACQUES,) a French Dominican friar, born at Rouen in 1644, wrote a work on the authors who had been members of his order, entitled "Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum recensiti," (1721,) which is highly commended. Died in 1724.

Echard, etch'ard, (Rev. LAWRENCE,) an English historian, born in Suffolk about 1670, obtained Alford and other livings in Suffolk. He is the author of a "General Ecclesiastical History," (1702,) and of a "History of England to 1688," (3 vols., 1707–18,) which was once quite popular, but has ceased to be read since the publication of Rapin. Died in 1730.

Echegary, (JOSE,) a Spanish dramatist, born at Madrid in 1832. He was at first a professor of physics, but after 1874 devoted himself to play-writing, producing over thirty plays, of which the one entitled "Folly or Saintliness" is most esteemed. Died 1916.

Ech-el-len'sis, (ABRAHAM,) a learned Maronite, born at Eckel, Syria. After professing Syriac and Arabic at Rome, he came to Paris about 1630 to assist in the edition of Le Jay's Polyglot Bible, and received the title of interpreter to the king. He returned to Rome in 1653. He wrote an "Oriental Chronicle," and translated several works from the Arabic. Died in 1664.

Echeverri, de, dȧ ĕtch-ĕ-vĕr-ree', sometimes written **Etcheverri**, (JUAN,) the most famous of the Basque poets, born at Tafalla, in Navarre, about 1550, wrote the "Mysteries of the Faith," and other religious poems.

Echeverria, ȧ-chȧ-vĕr-ree'ȧ, (ESTÉBAN,) a South American poet, born at Buenos Ayres in 1809. He wrote "Consuelos," (1834,) "Rimas," (1837,) "Guitarra," (1842,) etc. His "Insurreccion del Sud" (1849) caused his banishment by the tyrant Rosas to Montevideo, where he died in 1851.

E-chid'na, [Gr. Ἐχιδνα,] in the Greek mythology, a daughter of Tartarus, represented as a monster, half woman and half serpent, was the mother of the Chimæra, Cerberus, the Sphinx, and other monsters.

Echinus, (SEBASTIAN.) See ERIZZO.

E-chī'on, [Ἐχίων,] a Greek painter and statuary, who lived about 350 B.C., is ranked by Pliny among the great painters, and is praised by Cicero.

E'cho, [Gr. Ἠχώ,] a nymph of classic mythology, and an attendant of Juno, was called a daughter of the Air. The poets feigned that Juno, offended by her unruly tongue, changed her into an echo, and ordained that she should not be able to speak until another had spoken, nor be silent after another had spoken to her. She was disappointed in her love of Narcissus, and pined away until nothing remained of her but her voice.

Echtler, ekt'ler, (ADOLF,) painter, born at Zantzig, Germany, in 1843. Studied in Venice, Vienna and Munich, and has painted many pictures of life in Italy and France. One of his best productions is "The Gamblers."

Eck, ĕk, (HEINRICH,) geologist, born at Gleiwitz, Silesia, in 1837, served on the Prussian geological survey, and in 1871 became professor of mineralogy and geology at the Polytechnic Institute of Stuttgart. He gave special attention to and wrote upon the Triassic deposits.

Eck, ĕk, **Eckius**, ĕk'ke-us, or **Eccius, Echius**, ā'ke-ŭs, (JOHANN,) a German theologian, famous as an able antagonist of Luther, was born at Eck, in Suabia, in 1486. He disputed against Luther at Leipsic and Augsburg and wrote a "Manual of Controversy." Died in 1543.

Eck or Eckius, (LEONARD,) a German jurist, born in 1480, acquired a great reputation as a lawyer, and was employed by Charles V. Died at Munich in 1550.

Eck, van, vȧn ĕk, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch jurist, born at Arnheim. He became professor of civil and modern law at Utrecht in 1692. He wrote "Principles of Civil Law," ("Principia Juris Civilis," 1689,) and other works. Died in 1732.

Eckard. See ECKHARD and ECKHART.

Eckard, ĕk'kȧrt, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a German portrait-painter of high reputation, born at Hamburg in 1769; died in 1794.

Eckardt, ĕk'art, (JULIUS,) a Russian-German author, born at Volmar, in Livonia, Aug. 1, 1836.

Eckartshausen, von, fon ek'karts-how'zen, (KARL,) a German writer, born in Bavaria in 1752, became aulic councillor at Munich. He wrote, besides other works, "God is the Purest Love." Died in 1803.

Eckener, (HUGO,) German dirigible balloon expert, was born 1868 at Flensburg, Germany. He had a universal training in Germany, specializing in philosophy and meteorology. He became staff correspondent for the Frankfurter Zeitung, manager of the Aviation Service Co. in 1909, and director general in 1912. During the World War he was instructor for commanders in the naval airship department and in 1922 became general manager of the Zeppelin Construction Works, and president in 1928. He commanded the dirigible "Graf Zeppelin" which flew around the world in the record time of 20 days, 4 hours, and 18 minutes in August–September, 1929.

Eckermann, ek'ker-man', (JOHANN PETER,) a German *litterateur*, born at Winsen, Hanover, in 1792. In 1832–33 he published the posthumous works of Goethe, in accordance with his last will. His "Conversations with Goethe" ("Gespräche mit Göthe," 3 vols., 1836–48) has been often translated. Died 1854.

Eckersberg, ĕk'kẹrs-bĕRG', (CHRISTOPH WILHELM,) an eminent Danish painter, born in Holstein about 1782, studied in Paris and Italy. He painted history, portraits, and marine pieces with great success. Among his works is "The Death of Balder." Died in 1853.

Eck'ert, (CARL ANTON FLORIAN,) a Prussian musician, composer, and conductor, born at Potsdam, December 7, 1820. He produced "William of Orange," and other operas, and in 1869 became director of the court opera at Berlin. Died October 14, 1879.

Eckert, (THOMAS THOMPSON,) telegrapher, was born at St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 23, 1825. He was superintendent of the military telegraph during the Civil War and assistant secretary of war 1864–66. In 1881 he became vice-president and 1892 president of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Died in 1910.

Eck'ford, (HENRY,) a distinguished naval architect, born in Scotland in 1775. He served an apprenticeship to a shipbuilder in Quebec, and in 1796 established himself in business in New York. He was soon distinguished for the superiority of his vessels in strength and speed, and in the second war with Great Britain was employed

by the government to furnish fleets for the lakes. He afterwards built many vessels of war for foreign nations, established a professorship of naval architecture at Columbia College, and in 1831 accepted the appointment of naval constructor for the Ottoman Empire. Died at Constantinople, November 12, 1832.

See HENRY HOWE, "Lives of Eminent American Mechanics," etc., 1847.

Eckhard, ĕk'hȧrt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Quedlinburg in 1723, wrote many literary treatises. Died in 1794.

Eckhard, (JOHANN GEORG.) See ECKHART.

Eckhard, (TOBIAS,) a German Hellenist, born at Delitzsch in 1558; died in 1652.

Eckhard, (TOBIAS,) a distinguished German philologist, born at Jüterbock, Saxony, in 1662. He was rector of the Academy of Quedlinburg. He published (in Latin) a treatise on logic, "Ars Rationis," (1714,) "Technica Sacra," (1716,) a treatise on philosophy, (1717,) "Testimonies to Christ by those who were not Christians," (1725,) and other works. Died in 1737.

See C. H. ECKHARD, "Vita T. Eckhardi," 1739.

Eckhart or **Eckhard, von**, fon ĕk'hȧrt, written also **Eccard** and **Eckard**, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German historian, born at Duingen in 1674. Through the influence of Leibnitz he obtained a chair of history at Helmstedt in 1706. He succeeded Leibnitz as librarian at Hanover. To escape his creditors he retired to Cologne, where he joined the Roman Catholic Church. He afterwards became librarian and counsellor to the Bishop of Würtzburg. He was author of several Latin histories, which are valued for research and criticism, viz., a "History of the Princes of Upper Saxony," (1722,) "History of the Middle Ages," ("Corpus historicum medii Ævi," 1723,) and a work "On the Origin of the Germans," ("De Origine Germanorum," 1750.) Died in 1730.

Eckhart, ĕk'hȧrt, (JOHANNES, or HEINRICH,) known as MEISTER ECKHART, ("the Master Eckhart,") one of the greatest of the German speculative mystics. He was born about 1250; but very little is known of his life. He was a Dominican, and a professor of theology at Paris. He was called to Rome in 1302, and was made Provincial of Saxony in 1304, and Vicar-General of Bohemia in 1307. He later preached in Cologne and Strasburg, and in 1327 was summoned before the Inquisition at Cologne, where he conditionally recanted certain alleged errors in his theology. He died about 1328. His teaching is a very profound Christian pantheism, consistent and logical, and wrought out with great ingenuity. The best account of him and of his writings (of which only the Sermons and some tractates remain) is Lasson's "Meister Eckhart," (1868.)

Eckhel, ĕk'hĕl, (JOSEPH HILARY,) a pre-eminent Austrian numismatist, born at Enzersfeld in 1737, entered the order of Jesuits. Having made extensive researches in Italy and attained great proficiency in the knowledge of medals, he was appointed, in 1774, director of the imperial cabinet of medals at Vienna, and professor of antiquities. In 1775 he published an excellent work on medals, entitled "Numi Veteres." His capital work is "Doctrina Numorum Veterum," (8 vols., 1792–98,) a systematic treatise on the science of numismatics, which the perfection of the plan, the extent of the researches, and the soundness of the criticism render perhaps the best work, on the whole, which is to be found on that subject. Died in 1798.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" AUBIN LOUIS MILLIN, "Notice historique sur J. H. Eckhel," Paris, 1798; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eckhof, ĕk'hof, (CONRAD,) one of the most celebrated German actors, was born at Hamburg in 1720. He excelled in tragedy, and was called "the Garrick of Germany." He produced "The Desert Isle," and other comedies. Died in 1778.

Eckhout. See EECKHOUT.

Eckmühl, PRINCE OF. See DAVOUST.

Eckstein, ĕk'stīn, (ERNST,) a humorous German writer and poet, was born at Giessen, February 6, 1845. He published "Schach der Königin," (1870,) "Pariser Silhouetten," (1873,) "Guttæ in Lapidem," (1880,) and "Prusias," (1883,) a historical romance. His "Der Besuch im Carcer" in 1883 had gone through fifty-one editions.

Écluse. See LÉCLUSE.

Écluse des Loges, de l', deh lȧ'klüz' dȧ lozh, (PIERRE MATHURIN,) born at Falaise, France, in 1715, was a doctor of the Sorbonne. His reputation rests chiefly on his edition of Sully's "Memoirs." Died about 1783.

Ecolampade. See ŒCOLAMPADIUS.

Ec-phan'tĭ-dēē, [*Ἐκφαντίδης*,] an Athenian comic poet, who lived about 450 B.C. His works are not extant.

Ecquevilly, d', dĕk'vel'ye', (ARMAND FRANÇOIS,) COUNT and MARQUIS, a French general, was born of a noble family of Champagne in 1747. He emigrated in 1791, and served under the Prince of Condé, as quartermaster-general of cavalry, in 1794. Returning to France with the king, he was made lieutenant-general in 1814, and marquis in 1820. Died in 1830.

Ed'dy, (HENRY TURNER,) engineer, was born at Stoughton, Massachusetts, June 9, 1844. He held professorships at Cornell, Princeton, and Cincinnati till 1890, when he was elected president of the University of Cincinnati. He became president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, 1891–94; and was professor of mechanics and engineering, University of Minnesota, after 1894. He was author of several works on engineering subjects.

Eddy, (MARY BAKER GLOVER,) founder of the doctrine of Christian Science, was born at Bow, New Hampshire. She was thrice married, and began advocating the doctrines of Christian Science in 1867. She organized the Church of Christ, Scientist, at Boston in 1879, was ordained to the ministry in 1881, founded the Massachusetts Metaphysical College at Boston in 1881, and issued the "Christian Science Journal" in 1883. She has written "Science and Health," and other works on the subject of Christian Science. Died 1910.

Eddy, (RICHARD,) Universalist minister and prohibitionist, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, June 21, 1828. He has edited the "Universalist Quarterly Review" and "Universalist Register," and written "History of Universalism in America," "Alcohol in History," "Alcohol in Society," etc.

Edelinck, ĕd'ĕl-ink or ā'dĕh-link', (GERARD,) a celebrated Flemish engraver, born in Antwerp in 1649, removed to Paris at an early age, and received the title of engraver to the cabinet of Louis XIV. Among his master-pieces are "The Holy Family," after Raphael, the "Crucifixion," after Lebrun, the "Virgin," after Guido, "The Combat of Cavalry," after Leonardo da Vinci, and portraits of many eminent men. His works are highly finished, and are characterized by freedom of touch, fidelity of design, and perfect harmony of execution. Died in 1707. He is reckoned among the engravers of the first class. His brothers CASPAR and JOHN and his son NICOLAS were also engravers of some note.

Edelmann, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German deist, born in Saxony in 1698. He wrote "The Divinity of Reason," (1742.) Guizot calls him a *fameux esprit-fort*. Died in 1767.

E'dĕn, (Lady EMILY,) an English novelist, a daughter of Lord Auckland, was born in 1795. She published "Portraits of the Princes and People of India," (1844,) two clever novels, "The Semi-Detached House" and "The Semi-Attached Couple," "Up the Country," (1866,) and "Letters from India," (1872.) Died in Richmond, England, August 5, 1869.

E'dĕn, (Sir FREDERICK MORTON,) an English diplomatist and writer on political economy, published in 1797 "The State of England," which, says McCulloch, "is the grand storehouse of information respecting the labouring classes of England." He also wrote "Friendly Societies," "Maritime Rights of Great Britain," and other works. From 1792 to 1796 he was ambassador to Berlin, Vienna, and Madrid. Died in 1809.

Eden, (GEORGE.) See AUCKLAND, LORD.

Eden, (Sir MORTON,) an English diplomatist, who was ambassador to several continental courts in the

eighteenth century. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Henley, and died in 1830.

Eden, (RICHARD,) an Englishman, who was the first to publish collectively the results of maritime enterprise which followed the discovery of America. He translated, from the Latin, "Decade of Voyages," by Vertomanus, (1576,) and other works on navigation and geography. His "History of Travel in the West and East Indies" is partly original and partly translated. He is by some considered as superior to Hakluyt. Died in 1577.

Eden, (WILLIAM.) See AUCKLAND, LORD.

Eder, ā'dẹr, (GEORG,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Freysingen in 1524. He was rector of the University of Vienna, and a councillor of the emperor Ferdinand. He wrote "Economy of the Scriptures," ("Œconomia Bibliorum," 1568,) often reprinted, and other works, mostly polemical. Died in 1586.

Ed'gar or **Eadgar**, a Saxon king of England, surnamed THE PEACEABLE, was the son of Edmund I. and Elgiva, and was born in 943 A.D. He ascended the throne at the death of his brother Edwy, in 959. Dunstan, Bishop of London, and afterwards primate, early acquired an ascendency over Edgar, and retained during the whole reign the chief control of affairs, which he directed to the aggrandizement of the church and clergy. Consequently, Edgar is pompously eulogized by the monkish chroniclers, though his morals were depraved. He married first Elfleda and then Elfrida, and founded many monasteries. It is usually said that he extirpated the wolves from England. He died in 975, and was succeeded by his son, Edward the Martyr.

See HUME'S "History of England," chap. ii.

Edgar or **Eadgar Atheling**, a Saxon prince, was a grandson of King Edmund Ironside. His father Edward was exiled by Canute in 1017, and went to Hungary, where Edgar was born. At the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1066, Edgar was the nearest heir to the throne, and was proclaimed at London just after the battle of Hastings; but he submitted to William the Conqueror, who spared him in consideration of his feeble character. He was induced to engage in several unsuccessful revolts against the Norman king, and took refuge in Scotland at the court of Malcolm, who had married his sister. About 1091 he was received in peace at the court of William Rufus. Died about 1120.

Ed'gar, King of Scotland, was the nephew of the preceding, and the son of Malcolm III., who died in 1093. Donald Bane then usurped the throne, until Edgar Atheling raised an army and deposed him, in 1097, when Edgar became king. His sister Matilda became the wife of Henry I. of England. Edgar, after a peaceful reign, died in 1107, and was succeeded by his brother, Alexander I.

Edgar, (Sir JAMES DAVID,) a Canadian statesman and author, was born at Hatley, Quebec, August 10, 1841. He was elected to the Dominion House of Commons in 1872, and became speaker of the House in 1896. He has written "The White Stone Canoe," "This Canada of Ours, and Other Poems," "Canada and its Capital," (1898,) and several law-books and political pamphlets.

Edgeworth, (ABBÉ.) See FIRMONT.

Edgeworth, ĕj'wŏrth, (MARIA,) a popular English authoress, born near Reading, Berkshire, January 1, 1767, was the daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth (see below) and his first wife, Miss Elers. In 1782 she removed with her father to his paternal estate at Edgeworthstown, in Ireland, where she continued to reside nearly all the remainder of her life. She was associated with her father in several literary labours, the first result of which was a "Treatise on Practical Education," in 1798, followed by an "Essay on Irish Bulls," (1802,) which was very successful. In 1801 she began to issue a series of novels of superior merit and of good moral tendency, which were received with general and lasting favour, viz., "Castle Rackrent," "Belinda," (1801,) "Patronage," (1814,) "Ormond," (1817,) "Helen," etc., (1834.) In 1823 she made a visit to Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, who greatly admired her writings, and once said, "If I could but hit Miss Edgeworth's wonderful power of vivifying all her persons and making them live as beings in your mind, I should not be afraid." In addition to her novels she published several other works.

Edgeworth, (RICHARD LOVELL,) an ingenious English author and philosopher, born at Bath in 1744, was the father of Maria Edgeworth, the popular novelist. Besides the works in which his daughter co-operated, (see EDGEWORTH, MARIA,) he wrote "Professional Education," "Letter on the Telegraph," and Memoirs of himself, and contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" treatises on mechanics and natural philosophy. Died in 1817.

Edgeworth, (ROGER,) an English Catholic divine, was chancellor of Wells in 1554. He published a volume of sermons. Died about 1560.

Ed-gī'va or **Ogive**, Queen of France, was a daughter of Edward, King of the West Saxons, and a granddaughter of Alfred the Great. She was married to Charles the Simple of France in 919. Louis d'Outre-Mer was her son.

Ed'green, (ANNA CHARLOTTE,) novelist, born in Sweden in 1849. She wrote a number of very popular novels, including "Pictures of Life," "True Women," etc., also a drama, "How to do Good."

Ed'hem Pasha, a Turkish soldier and statesman, was born at Scio in 1823. He was sold as a slave in boyhood and educated by his master in Paris; on his return to Turkey was made a captain in the army, and rose to be captain-general of the imperial guard and general of division. He subsequently entered civil life, and became successively minister of foreign affairs, ambassador to several courts, and in 1877 grand vizier. In military affairs he distinguished himself at Plevna, and in 1897 was commander-in-chief in the war with Greece, in which he displayed great ability, and brought the war to an end by the utter defeat of the Greek army. Died October 6, 1905.

Edinburgh, DUKE OF. See ERNEST, DUKE OF SAXE-GOTHA.

Ed'i-son, (THOMAS ALVA,) an American electrician, born at Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1847, in very humble life. He acquired the art of telegraphing from a station-master, and for several years he was employed as an expert electrician and inventor. Among his inventions are duplex, quadruplex, and multiplex telegraphs, a telephone, a tasimeter, the microphone, megaphone aerophone, phonograph, a complete system of electric lights, kinetoscope, magnetic ore separator, etc. He has been granted approximately 1150 patents, and made numerous war inventions for the U. S. Government. President Hoover attended, in 1929, the 50th anniversary of his invention of the incandescent lamp.

Ed'i-tha, SAINT, daugnter of Edgar, King of England, and Wilfrida, took the monastic vows at the age of fifteen, and died about 984 A.D., aged twenty-three.

Editha or **E'dith**, an Anglo-Saxon queen, was a daughter of Earl Godwin, and was married in 1044 to King Edward the Confessor. Her virtues and accomplishments have been highly celebrated by historians and poets. King Edward is said to have treated her with neglect and severity. She died in 1075.

Edmer. See EADMER.

Ed'mẹs-tọn, (JAMES,) an English hymn-writer, born at Wapping, September 10, 1791; died January 7, 1867. He published several volumes of prose and verse, the latter containing nearly two thousand hymns.

Edmondes, ĕd'mŭnz, or **Ed'mọnds**, (Sir CLEMENT,) an English writer, born in 1566, obtained some places at court. He wrote "Observations on the Commentaries of Cæsar," (1600–1609.) Died in 1622.

Edmondes or **Edmonds**, (Sir THOMAS,) an English statesman, born at Plymouth in 1563, was employed with success in negotiations with several European courts in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In 1616 he was chosen privy councillor. His letters and papers were published by Dr. Birch. Died in 1639.

Edmonds. See EDMONDES.

Ed'monds, (FRANCIS W.,) an American painter, born in Hudson, New York, in 1806. In 1835 he commenced sending paintings in oil to the exhibitions of the Academy. Among these were "Sparking," "The City and Country Beaux," "Dominie Sampson," etc. He was a bank-cashier in New York for many years. Died in 1863.

Edmonds, (JOHN WORTH,) an American jurist and advocate of spiritualism, born at Hudson, New York, in 1799. He graduated at Union College, and subsequently practised law in New York. Being appointed, in 1843, one of the inspectors of State prisons, he effected an important reform in prison-discipline. He became one of the circuit judges of the State in 1845. He published in 1853 his principal work, entitled "Spiritualism," (2 vols.) Died April 6, 1874.

See LIVINGSTON'S "Portraits of Eminent Americans."

Ed'mond-son, (HENRY,) an English scholar, born in 1607, wrote "Lingua Linguarum," (1655,) and a work on Latin Homonyms and Synonyms. Died in 1659.

Edmondson, (JOSEPH,) an English writer and antiquary, was appointed Mowbray herald-extraordinary in 1764. He wrote a "Companion to the Peerage," (1776,) a "Complete Body of Heraldry," (1780,) and several other esteemed works. Died in 1786.

Edmonstone, (Sir ARCHIBALD,) a British writer born in 1795, published a "Journey to Two of the Oases of Upper Egypt," (1822,) "The Progress of Religion," a poem, (1842,) and other works. Died March 13, 1871.

Ed'mund THE MARTYR, King of the East Angles, born in 840 A.D., began to reign in 855. In 870 he was defeated in battle by the Danes under Hinguar and Hubba, who took him prisoner and put him to death.

Edmund or **Eadmund I.**, King of the Anglo-Saxons, born about 922, was the son of Edward the Elder and Edgiva his wife, and grandson of Alfred the Great. He succeeded his half-brother, Athelstane, in 941, and married Elgiva. His brief reign gave evidence of his courage, prudence, and other kingly qualifications. He was assassinated by Liof, an outlaw, at a feast in 946. He left two infant sons, Edwy and Edgar, and was succeeded by his brother Edred.

Edmund or **Eadmund II.**, surnamed IRONSIDE, a king of England of the Saxon dynasty, born in 989 A.D., was the son of Ethelred II., who died in 1016. Before this event, Edmund had signalized his valour in battle against the Danish invaders under Canute, and at his accession he found the greater part of the kingdom in the power of that enemy. After the Danes gained a victory at Assandun, Edmund and Canute agreed by a treaty to divide the kingdom, of which the former received the southern and the latter the northern part. Edmund survived this treaty about a month, and, as Hume thinks, was murdered in 1016, when Canute became master of the whole kingdom. Edmund's half-brother, Edward the Confessor, afterwards became king. Freeman calls Edmund "a true king of men, a hero worthy to wield the sword of Ælfred [Alfred] and Æthelstan."

See FREEMAN, "History of the Norman Conquest," vol. i. chap. v., p. 419; HUME, "History of England," chap. iii.; TURNER, "History of the Anglo-Saxons."

Edmund OF LANGLEY, Duke of York, born in 1341, was the fifth son of Edward III. of England, and was the head of the house of York, famous in the war of the Roses. He married Isabella of Castile, and left two sons, Edward and Richard. Died in 1402.

Edmund, SAINT, an English prelate, sometimes called EDMUND RICH and EDMUND OF PONTIGNY, born at Abingdon, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1234. He is said to have been the first who taught logic at Oxford. He died in 1242, and was canonized by Innocent IV. in 1249.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. iii. chap. iii.

Ed'mund Plan-tag'e-net, Earl of Kent, the son of Edward I. of England, was born in 1301. In the reign of Edward II. he aided the queen, Isabella, to depose the king and to crown the young prince Edward III. He was executed on a charge of treason in 1330.

Edmunds, (GEORGE FRANKLIN,) an American statesman, born at Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. He became a lawyer, and was United States Senator from Vermont 1866–91. He was recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican party in that body, and was president *pro tempore* of the Senate during Arthur's term as President. He was the author of the anti-polygamy act of 1882. Died 1919.

Edom, a name of ESAU, the son of Isaac. See ESAU.

Ed'red or **Eadred**, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the younger son of Edward the Elder, and brother of Edmund I., whom he succeeded in 946 A.D. In this reign the ambitious Dunstan acquired the ascendency which he maintained through several ensuing reigns. He died in 955, and was succeeded by his nephew Edwy.

Edrees or **Edrîs**, ed-rees', **I.**, a descendant of Alee, son-in-law of Mohammed, was the founder of the dynasty of the Edrisites or Edrisides, which reigned in Africa nearly two hundred years. When his party was defeated by the Abbassides in 784 A.D., he fled to Barbary, or Mauritania, where he was recognized as imam, or chief, about 789. He was poisoned in 793 by an emissary of Haroun-al-Raschid.

Edrees or **Edrîs II.**, a son of the preceding, born in 793, succeeded to the throne, and is represented as a learned, wise, and just ruler. He founded the city of Fez, and reigned in peace. He died in 828, and was succeeded by his son Mohammed.

Edreesee or **Edrîsî**, ed-ree'see, an eminent Arabian geographer, born at Ceuta, Africa, about 1100, was a descendant of the dynasty above named, which ceased to reign in 919. He lived at the court of Roger II. of Sicily, for whom he made a silver terrestrial globe and wrote his celebrated treatise on Geography, (1154.)

Ed'ric, Duke of Mercia, was a treacherous minister of Ethelred II. When England was invaded by the Danes, he deserted, and fought against the Anglo-Saxon king. He was put to death by Canute in 1017.

Ed'ridge, (HENRY,) an English painter of landscapes and miniatures, born at Paddington in 1768, died in 1821.

Edrîs. See EDREES.

Edrîsî. See EDREESEE.

Ed'son, (CYRUS,) physician, born at Albany, New York, in 1857. He studied at Columbia College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and became assistant sanitary inspector and afterwards health commissioner of New York City. In 1883 he was made health commissioner of the State. He has invented several surgical instruments and written on sanitary and medical topics.

Ed'ward or **Eadward I.**, surnamed THE ELDER, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the third son of Alfred the Great and Alswitha. At the death of Alfred, in 901 A.D., he was acknowledged as his successor by the Wittenagemote. He inherited his father's military talents, and found abundant occasion to exercise them. He defeated his cousin Ethelwald, who raised an army to contest his title to the throne, and waged a successful war against the Northumbrians and Danes. He married two or three wives, the last of whom was Elgiva, and left three sons, Athelstane, Edmund, and Edred, who all reigned successively. Died in 925.

Edward or **Eadward II.**, surnamed THE MARTYR, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the eldest son of Edgar, and great-grandson of the preceding. He was born about 960 A.D., and succeeded his father in 975. His step-mother, Elfrida, took measures to obtain the crown for her son Ethelred; but she was defeated by Saint Dunstan, the primate of England. A council having been assembled during this reign at Calne to decide between the secular clergy and the monks of Saint Dunstan, the part of the floor on which the former sat suddenly gave way. The monks claimed this as a miracle in their favour, and consequently prevailed. Edward was assassinated by order of Elfrida in 978, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Ethelred II.

Edward or **Eadward III.**, surnamed THE CONFESSOR, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the son of Ethelred II., (by his second wife, Emma of Normandy,) and was half-brother of Edmund Ironside. He was

born at Islip about 1004. When England was invaded by the victorious Danes, Edward and his mother found refuge with the Duke of Normandy, and remained there till 1040. Canute, having conquered England, married Edward's mother, Emma, in 1017. When Hardicanute died, in 1042, Edward, who was the half-brother of the late king, was proclaimed his successor. In 1044 he married Editha, daughter of Earl Godwin, but with the express condition that she should not share his bed: hence he was canonized with the title of "Confessor." He showed partiality to the Normans, and in his reign a powerful Norman party was formed in the island. He died, without issue, in January, 1066, and was succeeded by his wife's brother, Harold, whose title was disputed by the Duke of Normandy. Edward was the last of the Saxon line that reigned in England.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. iii.; JEROME PORTER, "Life of Saint Edward, King and Confessor," 1710.

Edward I., King of England, surnamed LONGSHANKS, born at Westminster in 1239, was the eldest son of Henry III. and Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence. He was married in early youth to Eleanor of Castile. In 1263 he took a prominent part in the civil war between his father and the barons under the Earl of Leicester, who took him prisoner in 1264. Having escaped from custody in 1265, he gained a complete victory over Leicester at Evesham. After the end of this civil war, his next important enterprise was a crusade to the Holy Land in 1271, where he maintained his reputation for prowess. On his homeward journey he found that his father had died, in 1272, and he was crowned soon after his arrival, in 1274. He began the conquest of Wales in 1277, and completed it in 1282, when Llewellyn, prince of that country, was slain in battle. In 1291, the numerous competitors for the throne of Scotland, then vacant, having referred their claims to Edward as lord paramount, he decided in favour of John Baliol, and received from him the oath of fealty, thus paving the way to the conquest of that kingdom. The Scotch in 1294 took arms to regain their independence; but Edward speedily overpowered them, dethroned Baliol, and seized the kingdom. The celebrated and heroic William Wallace renewed the contest in 1297, gained a victory at Stirling, and expelled the English troops from all the Scotch fortresses. The war was alternately suspended by truce and feebly prosecuted until 1303, when Edward invaded Scotland with a large army and effected its temporary subjection. Wallace was taken, and hanged in London in 1305. Edward died in 1307, while on his march to Scotland, where Robert Bruce had again raised the national standard against him. He was one of the most able, ambitious, and politic princes that ever filled the English throne; but his character was deeply disgraced by his vindictive treatment of Wallace and by other acts of injustice. His reign is rendered memorable by the confirmation of the Great Charter, the institution of the House of Commons, and great improvement in common law.

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. xiii. and xiv.; also, the character of Edward I. in GARDINER'S "History of England from 1603 to 1616," pp. 15 and 16; BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chaps. xviii.–xxii.

Edward II., King of England, the eldest surviving son of the preceding, was born at Caernarvon, Wales, in 1284. In his minority he became subject to the pernicious influence of his favourite, Piers Gaveston, who was banished in 1300 by Edward I. In 1301 Edward was created Prince of Wales, and in July, 1307, he became king. One of his first acts was to recall Gaveston from exile and create him Earl of Cornwall. In 1308 he married Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. of France, a corrupt and ambitious woman. The insolence of Gaveston, who had acquired a complete ascendency over his imbecile king, provoked the barons to form a league against that favourite, who was executed in 1312. In 1314 Edward invaded Scotland with a large army, which in the same year was routed with great loss by Bruce at Bannockburn, and Scottish independence was thus secured. The king's new favourite, Hugh Spencer or Despencer, involved him in another quarrel with his barons. The queen, who hated the favourite and despised her consort, put herself at the head of a powerful party, who took arms in 1326 with the avowed purpose of removing Spencer from power. The king being generally deserted, the queen's party easily prevailed; Spencer was executed, and Edward was dethroned and confined in prison. The king's son, a minor was proclaimed in Parliament as Edward III., under the regency of Isabella and her favourite, Roger de Mortimer, the latter of whom is charged with causing the murder of the deposed king, which was perpetrated, with circumstances of great atrocity, in Berkeley Castle in 1327.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xiv.; FALKLAND, (HENRY CARY,) "History of King Edward II.," 1680.

Edward III., King of England, born at Windsor in 1312, was the eldest son of Edward II. and Isabella of France. He was proclaimed king on January 25, 1327, under the nominal regency of twelve nobles and bishops, while the queen and Mortimer exercised the power in reality. In 1328 Edward married Philippa of Hainault, and concluded a treaty of peace with Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. In 1330 the young king ordered the arrest of Mortimer, who after trial was put to death. The queen-mother was at the same time confined to her own house, and ceased to exercise political power. After the death of King Robert, Edward, in violation of the treaty, supported Edward Baliol in his pretensions to the Scottish throne, and in 1333 defeated the Scotch at Halidon Hill, when Baliol became for a time master of Scotland. But repeated invasions by the English were required in the ensuing years to prevent his expulsion; for the Scotch detested him as a vassal and partisan of the English king.

The attention of Edward was diverted from Scotland by a new and important project, namely, the conquest of France, the crown of which he claimed by inheritance, as nephew of the late king, Charles IV., (who left no male issue,) while Philip VI. was recognized as the lawful heir by the French people. Hostilities began in 1340 by a sea-fight in which the English were victorious, after which a long truce was concluded. Renewing the war in 1346, Edward, with his son the Black Prince, invaded France and gained a great victory at Crécy. After a long siege, Calais was surrendered to the English king, (1347,) who was prevented from a disgraceful act of vengeance against six citizens, who offered their lives as a sacrifice for the city, only by the entreaties of Queen Philippa. A truce of about eight years followed the reduction of Calais.

In September, 1356, the Black Prince gained a complete victory at Poitiers, where the French king John was taken prisoner. In 1360 a treaty of peace was made, by which Edward retained several French provinces. Charles V., having become King of France, renewed the war in 1370, and in a few years recovered nearly all that the English had conquered. The Black Prince died in 1376, and King Edward in 1377, leaving the crown to his grandson, Richard II. The reign of Edward, though arbitrary, was very popular with his subjects, elated with the glory which attended his military enterprises, and favoured with domestic peace and prosperity.

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. xv. and xvi.; ROBERT HOWARD, "History of the Reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.," 1690; WILLIAM LONGMAN, "Life and Times of Edward III.," 2 vols., 1869; VIDALIN, "Édouard III et la Régence, ou Essai sur les Mœurs du XIVe Siècle," Paris, 1843.

Edward IV., King of England, born at Rouen in 1441, was the son of Richard, Duke of York, who was a grandson of Edmund of York, a younger son of Edward III. This Richard also inherited from his mother the title of Earl of March, and with that title all the right to the throne transmitted by Lionel of Clarence, another son of Edward III. The subject of this article, then styled the Earl of March, first appears on the scene of the civil wars of York and Lancaster in 1460, when his army defeated the Lancastrians near Northampton, and took the king (Henry VI.) a prisoner. In the same year his father, the Duke of York, was defeated and killed in the battle of Wakefield, at which Edward was not present. Having gained a battle at Mortimer's Cross, he entered London, was received with favour and acclamation, and was proclaimed king, March 4, 1461. His bravery, personal beauty, affability, and other popular qualities contributed much to his success.

But Margaret of Anjou, the ambitious and indomitable queen of Henry VI., soon raised another army to renew the contest. At Towton, in 1461, the Lancastrians were defeated with great loss, and Margaret escaped to Scotland. In 1464 the Lancastrian army was again defeated, at Hexham, Henry VI. was made prisoner, hostilities were suspended for several years, and the war appeared to be terminated. In 1464 Edward married Elizabeth Woodville, a person of rather obscure condition, by which he gave great offence to the nobility, especially to the Earl of Warwick, "the King-Maker," a great leader of the Yorkist party. This nobleman, conspiring with Queen Margaret, compelled Edward to retire to Holland in 1470, when Henry VI. was released from the Tower to assume again the form of royalty. The next year Edward returned with an army, gained a victory at Barnet, where Warwick was slain, and recovered the throne. At the great battle of Tewkesbury, May, 1471, the Lancastrians were finally defeated, and Margaret, with her son, fell into the hands of the victor. She was confined in the Tower, and her son was murdered in Edward's presence. The subsequent events of this reign were unimportant. Edward died in 1483, leaving the crown to his son, Edward V.

Edward V., King of England, the eldest son of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, was born in Westminster in 1470, and succeeded his father on the 9th of April, 1483. His uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, by the will of the late king, became regent during the minority. This wicked and crafty usurper, aspiring to wear the crown himself, obtained possession of the young king and his brother, whom he secretly ordered to be put to death. They disappeared in June, 1483; and it is generally reported and believed that they were suffocated with pillows in the Tower of London.

Edward VI., King of England, born at Hampton Court, October 12, 1537, was the only surviving son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour. He succeeded his father January 28, 1547, the government during his minority being confided, by the will of Henry VIII., to sixteen executors, who elected for their president the young king's uncle, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford. The latter, who was created Duke of Somerset and assumed the title of lord protector, led an army against the Scotch in order to compel the fulfilment of a certain treaty by the marriage of Edward VI. with Mary Stuart. The English gained a victory at Pinkie in 1547, but did not effect their purpose. Somerset favoured the Protestant religion, and used effectual measures to establish it. The "Bloody Statute," and other acts, of the former reign were repealed in Parliament, images were removed from the churches, and the Book of Common Prayer was ordered to be used, (1548.) About 1550 the Protector was supplanted by John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, whose son married Lady Jane Grey, a member of the royal family of Tudor. When the death of the young king was evidently at hand, he was induced by Northumberland to settle the succession in favour of Lady Jane Grey. Died in 1553.

Edward VII., King of England, was born November 9, 1841, the eldest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. After bearing for nearly sixty years the title of Prince of Wales and marrying Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Denmark, he succeeded to the throne on the death of his mother, January 22, 1901. Prominent events of his reign were the closing of the Boer war and annexation of the South African republics, an alliance with Japan, a commercial and naval rivalry between Great Britain and Germany, and political dissensions in England, tending to limit the power of the House of Lords. Through these he showed great discretion. Died April 6, 1910, his son George V. succeeding. See ALBERT EDWARD.

Ed'ward [Port. DUARTE, doo-ar'tă] I., King of Portugal, was a son of John I., whom he succeeded in 1433. His mother was an English princess, Philippa of Lancaster. He is said to have been a moderate, wise, and enlightened prince; but his reign was not prosperous. He died young, in 1438, leaving the throne to his son, Alfonzo V.

Edward, Prince of Wales, surnamed THE BLACK PRINCE, (so called from the colour of his armour,) a heroic and idolized representative of the spirit of chivalry, was the eldest son of Edward III. and Philippa of Hainault. He was born at Woodstock in 1330, and at the age of fifteen accompanied his father in the invasion of France. He commanded the main body of the English at the victory of Crécy, the glory of which was ascribed to him, and then adopted the motto *Ich dien*, ("I serve,") which is still worn by his successors. In 1356 he alone commanded at the battle of Poitiers, where he won applause both by his military skill and his humanity to the vanquished. He married his cousin Joanna daughter of the Earl of Kent, in 1361, and, being created Prince of Aquitaine, held his court at Bordeaux. On account of his declining health, he returned to England in 1371, and died in 1376. His son became King Richard II.

Edward, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King George and Queen Mary, was born June 23, 1894. After training for the Navy, he entered Magdalen College, Oxford, 1912. During the World War he served in France 1914–15, in Egypt 1916, and the remainder of the war on the Eastern and Italian fronts. During his extensive travels he twice visited the United States. He is a noted sportsman.

Edward, (CHARLES,) THE PRETENDER. See CHARLES EDWARD.

Ed'ward, (THOMAS,) a British scientist, born of Scottish parents at Gosport, England, in 1814. He became a cobbler at Banff, at the same time studying the habits of animals of all classes with great attention. He made many valuable discoveries, especially in the study of crustaceans. In 1876 he became a royal pensioner. (See his "Life," by Samuel Smiles, 1876.) Died in 1886.

Ed'ward Plan-tag'e-net, born in 1475, was a son of George, Duke of Clarence, and was styled Earl of Warwick. He was confined in the Tower by Henry VII. in 1485, and executed, as an accomplice of Perkin Warbeck, in 1499.

Ed'wardes, (ANNIE,) an English novelist, the author of more than a score of novels, of which the first was issued in 1858. Among them are "Archie Lovell," (1866,) "Ought we to Visit Her?" (1871,) and "The Adventuress," (1894.)

Edwardes, ĕd'wardz, (Sir HERBERT BENJAMIN,) a distinguished English officer, born in Shropshire in 1819 or 1820. He entered the army of the East India Company in 1840, and fought at Moodkee and Sobraon in 1845. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant, he gained a decisive victory over the Dewan Moolraj, near the Chenab, in 1848. For this service he was made an extra Companion of the Bath. He published in 1851 "A Year on the Punjaub Frontier in 1848–9." He was knighted in 1866. Died December 23, 1868.

Ed'wardĕ, (AMELIA BLANDFORD,) an English author and Egyptologist, born in 1831. She wrote numerous popular novels, some popular histories, and other excellent books for children, and a very noteworthy book upon Egypt, entitled "A Thousand Miles up the Nile." She was L.H.D. of Columbia College. Died April 16, 1892.

Ed'wardŝ, (BELA BATES,) an American theologian, born in Southampton, Massachusetts, in 1802, graduated at Amherst College in 1824. He founded the "American Quarterly Observer" in 1833, edited the "Biblical Repository" from 1835 to 1838, and the "Bibliotheca Sacra" from 1844 to 1852. In 1837 he became professor of Hebrew, and in 1848 professor of biblical literature, at Andover Seminary. Died in 1852.

Ed'wardŝ, (BRYAN,) M.P., an English writer, born at Westbury in 1743, removed in 1759 to Jamaica, where he remained many years and became a wealthy planter. He published in 1793 a "History of the British Colonies in the West Indies," an interesting and well-written work, which acquired great popularity. He also wrote a "History of Saint Domingo." Returning to England, he was elected to Parliament in 1796, and died in 1800.

Edwards, (EDWARD,) an English artist, born in London in 1738, was an excellent draughtsman. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1773, and

teacher of perspective in that institution in 1788. He wrote a "Treatise on Perspective," (1803,) and "Anecdotes of English Painters," (1808.) Died in 1806.

Edwards, (EDWARD,) an English bibliographer, born in London in 1812, published about 1860 a valuable work entitled "Memoirs of Libraries, together with a Practical Hand-Book of Library Economy." He wrote many other works on public libraries. Died in 1886.

Edwards, (GEORGE,) an eminent English naturalist and artist, born at Westham or Stratford, Essex, about 1693. Having travelled on the continent, he applied himself after his return to the study of natural history, supporting himself by drawing and colouring figures of animals. In 1743 he began to issue his excellent "Natural History of Birds," with coloured plates, which was received with favour and procured his admission to the Royal Society in 1757. He wrote, also, "Gleanings of Natural History," (1763.) Died in 1773.

Edwards, (GEORGE,) M.D., an English writer on politics and political economy, born in 1751, lived in London. Among his numerous productions are "Political Interests of Great Britain," and "Means adequate to the Present Crisis." Died in 1823.

Edwards, (GUILLAUME FRÉDÉRIC,) M.D., a brother of Milne-Edwards, born in Jamaica in 1777, was a distinguished physiologist and ethnologist. He lived in Bruges and in Paris. His "Physiological Characters of Human Races considered in Relation with History" (1839) placed him in the first rank of French ethnologists. He became a member of the Institute in 1832. He wrote (in French) "On the Influence of Physical Agents on Life," (1824,) and other scientific works. Died 1842.

Edwards, (HENRI MILNE.) See MILNE-EDWARDS.

Edwards, (HENRY,) actor, born at Ross, England, August 27, 1830. He was manager and actor in Australia and San Francisco and actor in old man characters in Wallack's Theatre, New York. He was an ardent entomologist, and made an unsurpassed collection of lepidoptera. Died June 9, 1891.

Edwards, (HENRY SUTHERLAND,) an English author, born at London in 1828. He published "History of the Opera," (1862,) "Private History of the Polish Insurrection," (1864,) "The Prima Donna," (1888,) "The Romanoffs," (1890,) a few novels, and many plays.

Edwards, (JOHN,) D.D., a learned English Calvinistic divine, born at Hertford in 1637, was a son of Thomas Edwards, author of "Gangræna." He became minister of Trinity College Church, Cambridge, in 1664. He wrote numerous works. Died in 1716.

Edwards, (JONATHAN,) the greatest metaphysician that America has produced, and one of the greatest that ever lived, was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, the 5th of October, 1703. His father, Timothy Edwards, was the minister at East Windsor, and was a man of rare learning for those times. Jonathan was the only son out of thirteen children. He began the study of Latin when he was but six years old. At a very early age he wrote essays and other compositions, indicating an inquiring mind and reasoning powers of an uncommon order for one so young. When he was ten, he wrote a paper ridiculing the idea, which some one had advanced, of the materiality of the soul. While still a child, he was the subject of deep and earnest religious impressions. In a letter written at the age of twelve, he speaks of "a very remarkable outpouring of the Spirit of God" in his native place, in which event he evidently felt a deep interest. He entered Yale College in 1716, and before leaving that institution as a graduate, in 1720, he is said to have completely reasoned out for himself his great doctrine of the freedom of the will. After his conversion, which, according to his view of the subject, did not take place until his seventeenth year, the whole universe seemed changed in his sight; God's excellency, wisdom, purity, and love were revealed to him "in the sun, moon, and stars, in the clouds and blue sky, and in the grass, flowers, and trees, in the water and in all nature." After taking his degree, he remained two years in New Haven, studying for the ministry; and before he had completed his nineteenth year he began to preach to a Presbyterian congregation in the city of New York. In less than a year he returned to New Haven, and in September, 1723, took his degree of master of arts. In 1724 he became a tutor in Yale College, where he remained about two years. In February, 1727, he became pastor of a church at Northampton, and not long after was married to Miss Sarah Pierrepont, of New Haven, who in her unaffected and fervent piety, in the purity, sweetness, and elevation of her character, and in her entire devotion to what she felt to be right, may be said to have been his perfect counterpart. After many years of comparative happiness,—not that happiness which results from the enjoyment of indolent ease, but from duties laboriously, conscientiously, and faithfully performed,—his faith and virtue were destined to undergo a great trial. A lax custom had crept into the Church of admitting to the communion-table all those professing with the congregation, without inquiring whether they were truly regenerate, and without regard to the spiritual consistency of their life or character. Edwards believed it to be required of him to insist on a purer and higher standard. At length, after years of opposition, he was driven forth, like Calvin, (whose religious views and entire devotion to duty he so ably represented,) from his chosen field of gospel labour, not knowing whither he should go, and without any outward means of support for his numerous family. He was soon after offered the situation of missionary to the Housatonnuck Indians at Stockbridge. His friends in Scotland sent, it is said, a considerable contribution for the support of his family, and his scanty income was eked out by the industry of his wife and daughters, whose delicate handiwork was sent to Boston to be sold. It was during this period of his life that he elaborated and wrote out his celebrated work on the Freedom of the Will. In this work he exhibits a power of close and subtile reasoning which perhaps has never been equalled by any other writer. Whatever we may think of his doctrine that philosophic necessity is compatible with freedom of the will, rightly defined, and with human responsibility, we may safely assume that, as the ultimate interests of truth are necessarily promoted by all true philosophic investigation, they must be best promoted by that investigation which is the most thorough and exhaustive. In the reasoning of Edwards we see what the perfection of human logic can accomplish, and are thus enabled to discern more clearly its just limitations and necessary deficiencies.

About the close of 1757 Edwards left his field of labour among the Indians, and reluctantly accepted the position of president of Princeton College, in New Jersey. He died there, of the smallpox, in March, 1758.

In person, Edwards was tall (above six feet) and slender. He is said to have been, in middle life, much emaciated by intense and constant application to study. "He had," says his grandson, "a high, broad, bold forehead, and an eye unusually piercing and luminous; and on his whole countenance the features of his mind—perspicacity, sincerity, and benevolence—were so strongly impressed, that no one could behold it without at once discovering the clearest indications of great intellectual and moral elevation." (See "Life," by Sereno E. Dwight.)

He left a great number of miscellaneous writings. The titles of his principal works are the following: "A Treatise concerning the Religious Affections," (published in 1746;) "An Inquiry into the Qualifications for Full Communion in the Church," (1749;) "An Inquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions respecting that Freedom of the Will which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency," etc., (1754;) (this is his most celebrated work, of which we have spoken above;) "The Great Christian Doctrine of Original Sin Defended," (about 1757;) "The History of Redemption," (1774;) "A Dissertation concerning the End for which God created the World," (1789;) and "A Dissertation concerning the True Nature of Christian Virtue," (1788.)

See SERENO EDWARDS DWIGHT, "Life of Jonathan Edwards," 1830; SAMUEL HOPKINS, "Life of Jonathan Edwards;" SAMUEL MILLER, "Life of Jonathan Edwards," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. viii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Edwards, (JONATHAN,) an eminent minister, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1745, was a son of the preceding. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1765, and was tutor at Princeton College for two years, (1767–68.) In 1769 he became pastor of the church at White Haven, near New Haven, Connecticut, where he remained until 1795, when he was dismissed on account of his religious opinions. He was appointed president of Union College, Schenectady, in 1799. He was a man of superior talents and great penetration. He published a number of sermons and treatises on theology. Died at Schenectady in August, 1801.

Edwards, (JONATHAN W.,) an eminent American lawyer, grandson of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1772. He graduated at Yale, with distinguished honours, in 1789. On taking his second degree, in 1791, he attacked with so much ability the law granting a double portion of an estate to the eldest son (if the father died intestate) as to cause its repeal. He practised at Hartford. Died in 1831.

Edwards, (JUSTIN,) D.D., an American divine and author, born in Westhampton, Massachusetts, in 1787. He graduated at Williams College in 1810, and was afterwards for fifteen years pastor at Andover, and two years in Boston, when he resigned his ministerial charge and devoted himself to the cause of temperance, the observance of the Sabbath, and to educational and literary labours. He was for six years president of the theological seminary at Andover. As secretary of the American Temperance Society, he prepared the "Temperance Manual," of which about two hundred thousand copies have been printed. He was also one of the founders of the Boston Tract Society. Died in 1853.

Edwards, (MATILDA BETHAM-.) See BETHAM-EDWARDS.

Edwards, (NINIAN,) an American judge and Senator, born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1775. He became chief justice of Kentucky, and Governor of Illinois in 1809. He represented Illinois in the Senate of the United States from 1818 to 1824, and became Governor of that State in 1826. Died in 1833.

Edwards, (RICHARD,) an English dramatic poet, born in Somersetshire in 1523, was a Fellow of one of the Oxford Colleges. He was the principal contributor to the "Paradise of Dainty Devises," and author of "Damon and Pythias," a tragedy, acted in 1566. His poems were once popular. Died about 1566.

Edwards, (THOMAS,) an English Presbyterian theologian, was a violent opponent of the Independents, against whom he wrote his "Gangræna," (1646,) a very vituperative work. He also wrote a "Treatise against Toleration," (1647.) He was driven out of the country, and died in Holland in 1647.

Edwards, (THOMAS,) an English critic, born in or near London in 1699, was a student of law, but did not practise. He gained distinction by his "Canons of Criticism," (1747; 7th edition, 1765,) in which he amused the public at the expense of Warburton on the subject of an edition of Shakspeare published by the latter. Died in 1757.

Edwards, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born at Coventry in 1729, became rector of a church in that place in 1758, and vicar of Nuneaton about 1770. He published, besides other works, a "New English Translation of the Psalms from the Original Hebrew," (1755,) and "Selecta Theocriti Idyllia," (1779.) Died in 1785.

Edwards, (WILLIAM HENRY,) naturalist, was born at Hunter, New York, March 15, 1822. He graduated at Williams College in 1842, was admitted to the New York bar, and in 1846 made a voyage up the Amazon, collecting natural history objects. Published "Voyage up the Amazon," (1847,) "The Butterflies of North America," (three series: 1879, 1884, 1897,) and "Shaksper, not Shakespeare," (1899.) Died April 3, 1909.

Ed'win, King of Northumbria, was the son of King Ella, who died about 590 A.D. He began to reign in 617, and became one of the most powerful princes of the island. In his reign Christianity became the established religion. He was defeated in battle and slain by Penda, King of the Mercians, in 633 A.D.

See HUME'S "History of England," chap. i.

Ed'win, (JOHN,) an excellent English comedian, born in London in 1749, first appeared on the public stage in 1765. He performed many years with success, especially in ludicrous characters. Died in 1794.

See J. WILLIAMS, "Eccentricities of John Edwin," London, 1781.

Ed'wy, written also **Eadwig,** King of the Anglo-Saxons, born about 938 A.D., was the eldest son of Edmund I., who died in 946. Edwy became king at the death of his uncle Edred in 955. He appears to have incurred the enmity of Dunstan and the monks by marrying Elgiva, who was rather nearly related to him by blood. Edwy banished Dunstan, and the friends of the latter retaliated by murdering Elgiva and instigating a successful rebellion in favour of the king's brother, Edgar. Died or was killed in 958.

See HUME'S "History of England," chap. ii.

Edzardi, ĕt-SAR'dee, (ESDRAS,) a German Orientalist, born in 1629 at Hamburg, where he taught Hebrew with a high reputation. Died in 1708.

His son GEORG ELEAZAR (1661–1727) was an eminent professor of Oriental languages at Hamburg.

Edzardi, (SEBASTIAN,) a German theologian, brother of the preceding, born at Hamburg in 1673; died in 1736.

Eeckhout, van den, vän den āk'hŏwt, written also **Eckhout,** (ANTON,) a Flemish painter of flowers and fruit, born at Bruges about 1656. He went with Louis de Deyster to Italy, where he produced many pictures, the figures of which were painted by Deyster. He afterwards worked with success in Lisbon, where he was assassinated in 1695. The author of the deed was never discovered. His works present an immense variety of flowers, and are highly prized.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Eeckhout, van den, (GERBRAND,) an excellent Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1621. He was a pupil and successful imitator of Rembrandt, and excelled both in history and portraits. His compositions, in the opinion of Descamps, are rich and judicious. He had a rare and superior talent for expressing the character in the countenances of his portraits. Among his master-pieces are "Christ in the midst of the Doctors," "Abraham dismissing Hagar," "Haman and Mordecai," "Sportsman with Hounds," and a portrait of his own father. Died at Amsterdam, October 22, 1674.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Ēète, the French of ÆETES, which see.

Effen, van, vän ĕf'fĕn, (JUSTUS,) a popular Dutch *littérateur,* born at Utrecht in 1684. In 1711 he began to issue, weekly, in imitation of Addison's "Spectator," "The Misanthrope," in French, which was continued to the end of 1712. He was chief editor of the "Literary Journal," an able review, published in French at the Hague, (1715–18.) He was employed as secretary of embassy to London in 1715, and again about 1727, and made successful French translations of "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Tale of a Tub." From 1731 to 1735 he issued, in Dutch, the "Hollandsche Spectator," another happy imitation of the model English essayist, which obtained more permanent popularity than his other works. The most of his publications were anonymous. Died in 1735.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1854.

Effiat, (HENRY COIFFIER.) See CINQ-MARS.

Effiat, d', dă'fe-ä', (ANTOINE **Coiffier—kwä'fe-ä',**) MARQUIS, a French general and statesman, born in 1581. After serving several years in the army, he was sent as ambassador to London in 1624, and was appointed superintendent of finances in 1626. As lieutenant-general, he commanded in Piedmont in 1630, and was made marshal of France the next year. He was a friend of Lord Bacon, who left him a legacy. He died in 1632, leaving a high reputation for civil and military talents. He had three sons, one of whom was Henry, Marquis of Cinq-Mars.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français," chap. xxiii.

E'gan, (MAURICE FRANCIS,) an American author, was born at Philadelphia, May 24, 1852. He became a journalist, and subsequently professor of English language at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and of English language and literature at the Catholic University, Washington. He has published a number of novels and volumes of poems, also "Modern Novelists," etc. Died Jan. 15, 1924.

Egan, (MICHAEL,) D.D., a bishop, born in Ireland, became a Franciscan of the Strict Observance, removed in 1802 to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was consecrated in 1810 as Bishop of Philadelphia. Died July 22, 1814.

Egan, (PIERCE,) an English humorist, of Irish descent, born in 1772. His "Life in London; or, The Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn and Corinthian Tom," illustrated by George Cruikshank, enjoyed at one time a great popularity. A companion work, "Real Life in London," appeared in 1821–22. Died August 3, 1849.

Egan, (PIERCE,) a son of the preceding, an English novelist, artist, and journalist, born in London in 1814. He published more than thirty novels, among which are "Robin Hood," "The Flower of the Flock," "Imogen," and "The Poor Girl." Died July 6, 1880.

E-gar', (JOHN HODSON,) D.D., a clergyman, born at Upwell, Cambridgeshire, England, March 15, 1832, was ordained to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church in Wisconsin in 1857. His principal works are "Doctrine of the Trinity Defended," (1864,) "Threefold Grace of the Holy Trinity," (1870,) "The Eucharistic Controversy," etc. He has made large contributions to the periodical literature of his Church.

Eg'bert, Ec'bert, or **Ecgbert**, an Anglo-Saxon prelate, born about 678 A.D., was a brother of the King of Northumberland. He became Archbishop of York in 732. Died in 766.

Egbert or **Ecgbert**, surnamed THE GREAT, King of the West Saxons, (Wessex,) was a descendant of Cerdic, the first king of Wessex. After passing some years at the court of Charlemagne, he became king in 800 A.D. In 823 he defeated the Mercians at Ellendune, and in a few years completed the conquest of Mercia and Northumbria. By his prudent policy and military success all the states of the Heptarchy were first united into one kingdom, whose limits were nearly identical with those of England proper. This occurred in 827. In 835 an army of Danes invaded the island and were defeated by Egbert. He died in 836, or, according to Hume, in 838, leaving the throne to his son, Ethelwulf.

Egede, ĕg'ẹh-dẹh, (HANS,) the founder of the Danish missions of Greenland, was born at Harstad, in Norway, in 1686, and was ordained pastor of Vaagen in 1707. Having for many years cherished the desire of converting the Greenlanders, he obtained the assistance of the king, Frederick IV., and a trading-company was formed to co-operate with the mission. In 1721 Egede sailed with one ship and forty-five persons. They were kindly received by the natives, many of whom were converted. The Danes were unable to subsist without frequent supplies from the mother-country, and the trading-company was dissolved in 1727. Egede pursued his purpose with constancy through great hardships and privations, until the death of his wife in 1735. Some Moravian missionaries having arrived to continue the work, he then returned to Copenhagen, where he became superintendent of a seminary for the Greenland mission, with the title of bishop, and wrote a narrative of his enterprise. Died in 1758.

Egede, (PAUL,) a son of the preceding, born in 1708, was a fellow-labourer in the mission above named, and remained in Greenland until 1740. He then returned to Copenhagen, was chosen a member of the College of Missions in 1775, and Bishop of Greenland in 1776. Died in 1789.

Égée, the French of ÆGEUS, which see.

Egenod, ĕzh'no', (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist born at Orgelet in 1697; died in 1783.

Égéon, the French of ÆGÆON, which see.

E-ge're-a, sometimes, but very rarely, written **Ægeria**, [Fr. ÉGÉRIE, ā'zhā're',] a nymph in Roman mythology, and one of the Camenæ, was regarded as a prophetic divinity, from whom Numa derived inspiration or instruction in relation to religion and forms of worship. According to tradition, Numa had interviews with her in a grove, and when he died she melted away in tears into a fountain.

Égérie. See EGERIA.

Egerton, (FRANCIS HENRY.) See BRIDGEWATER EARL OF.

Eg'ẹr-tọn, (FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER,) Earl of Ellesmere, an English nobleman and author, born in London, January 1, 1800, was the second son of the first Duke of Sutherland. His family name was GOWER. He assumed the name of Francis Egerton, instead of his patronymic Francis Leveson Gower, in 1833, on becoming heir to part of the estates of the last Duke of Bridgewater. He became a lord of the treasury in 1827, secretary for Ireland in 1828, and secretary at war in 1830. He gained literary distinction by translations of "Faust" and of several poems of Schiller and Körner, and published admired original poems, among which are the "Camp of Wallenstein" and "The Pilgrimage." His gallery of paintings in London was one of the richest owned by any individual in the kingdom. In 1846 he was created Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley. Besides the poems and translations above named, he wrote "Mediterranean Sketches," (1843,) and other works. Died in 1857.

Egerton, (GEORGE,) the pen name of Mrs. Mary C. Golding Bright, born at Melbourne, Australia, and three times married, 1888–1901. Her works include "Keynotes," "Discords," "Young Ofeg's Ditties," "The Wheel of God," "Flies in Amber," etc.

Egerton, (JOHN,) an excellent English prelate, born in London in 1721, was the son of Henry Egerton, Bishop of Hereford, and a descendant of Lord Ellesmere the chancellor. He was appointed Bishop of Bangor in 1756, of Lichfield in 1768, and of Durham in 1771. Died in 1787. He was the father of the Earl of Bridgewater, the patron or originator of the "Bridgewater treatises."

See F. H. EGERTON, "Life of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, with a Sketch of John Egerton, Bishop of Durham," etc.

Egerton, (SCROOP,) first Duke of Bridgewater, an English nobleman, born in the seventeenth century, was a descendant of Lord-Chancellor Egerton. By inheritance he was the fourth Earl of Bridgewater, and in 1720 he was raised to the rank of duke. His son FRANCIS, who inherited his title, became eminent for his services in inland navigation.

Egerton, (THOMAS,) Lord Ellesmere, lord chancellor of England, born in Cheshire in 1540, was the son of Sir Richard Egerton. Having become eminent in his profession, he was chosen solicitor-general in 1581, and attorney-general in 1592. After holding several other high offices, he attained the dignity of keeper of the great seal in 1596. He enjoyed a high degree of favour with Queen Elizabeth to the end of her reign. After the accession of James I., in 1603, he was created Baron of Ellesmere and lord high chancellor. He was made Viscount Brackley in 1616. In 1617 he resigned the great seal, and was succeeded by Lord Bacon. He was esteemed an excellent judge and a great orator, "especially when he was provoked." During his last illness the king offered him the title of Earl of Bridgewater, with a pension; but he declined both, saying, "These things were now to him but vanities." Died in 1617. His son JOHN became the first Earl of Bridgewater.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" Foss, "The Judges of England;" F. H. EGERTON, "Life, etc. of Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere."

Egg, (AUGUSTUS,) A.R.A., an English painter, born in London in 1816. He has illustrated with success comic scenes from the works of Shakspeare, Le Sage, and others. Among his works are "Peter the Great sees Catherine, his Empress, for the First Time," and the "Life and Death of Buckingham," (1855.) Died in 1863.

Egg, ĕk, (JOHN CASPAR,) a Swiss economist, born at Ellikon in 1738; died in 1794.

Eggeling, ĕg'gẹh-ling' or ĕk'eh-ling, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Bremen in 1639, became professor of history in his native city. His principal work is a "Treatise on Various German Anti-

quities," ("De Miscellaneis Germaniæ Antiquitatibus," 1694–1700.) Died in 1713.

Eg'ge-ling, (JULIUS,) a German Sanscrit scholar, born at Hecklingen, July 12, 1842, was educated at Breslau and Berlin. He was librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1869–72, and professor of Sanscrit in University College, London, 1872–75, and in the University of Edinburgh, 1875 *et seq.* He has published various East Indian texts, as well as commentaries and English translations.

Egger, à'kair' or ĕg'zhair', (ÉMILE,) a French linguist, born in Paris in 1813. He published editions of Varro, Longinus, and other classics, and wrote, besides other works, "Elementary Notions of Comparative Grammar," which reached the fifth edition in 1854 and is highly commended. In 1855 he was chosen professor of Greek at the Faculté des Lettres, Paris. Died in 1885.

Eggers, eg'gers, (JACOB,) a Swedish or Livonian engineer and military officer, born at Dorpat in 1704. He published a military lexicon of engineering, artillery, etc., entitled "Kriegs-Ingenieur-Artillerie-See- und Ritter-Lexikon," (2 vols., 1757.) Died in 1773.

Eggestein, eg'ges-tīn', (HENRI,) an eminent printer, worked at Strasburg in 1471.

Eggleston, ĕg'gĕlz-tŏn, (EDWARD,) D.D., an American author, born at Vevay, Indiana, December 10, 1837, entered the Methodist ministry, and afterwards was pastor of "a church without a creed" in Brooklyn, New York. His principal stories are "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," (1871,) "The Circuit-Rider," (1874,) "Roxy," (1878,) "The Graysons," (1888,) "The Faith Doctor," (1891,) "Household History of the United States," (1888,) "The Beginners of a Nation," (1896,) etc. He retired from the ministry in 1879, and devoted himself to literature. Died September 3, 1902.

Eggleston, (GEORGE CARY,) an American author, a brother of the preceding, was born at Vevay, Indiana, November 26, 1839. He was educated at Indiana Asbury University and at Richmond College, Virginia, and studied at a law-school in Lexington, Virginia. He became a journalist of New York, and published numerous books, including tales for the young. Died in 1911.

Egidio Antonini. See ÆGIDIUS OF VITERBO.

Egidius. See ÆGIDIUS.

Eg'il, an Icelandic poet and warrior of the tenth century, who was captured by Eric, King of Norway, and saved his own life by improvising an ode on the exploits of that king, which Malte-Brun says is still extant.

Eg'ill, a Scandinavian warrior of the seventh or eighth century, who is said to have performed, at the command of a tyrant, a feat of archery exactly like the celebrated exploit of William Tell.

Egilsson, ā'gils-son, (SVEINBJÖRN,) D.D., an Icelandic scholar, born at Innri-Njardvik in 1791. He studied at Copenhagen, and became priest and rector of Reykjavik. He prepared a valuable Icelandic "Lexicon Poeticum," (1854–60,) and a translation of Homer. Died August 17, 1852.

Eginard. See EGINHARD.

Egineta or **Egina,** PAUL OF. See PAULUS ÆGINETA.

Eg'in-hard, written also **Eginard, Eginhardt,** and **Einhard,** ān'hard, an eminent French historian of the ninth century, was born in Austrasia, or East France. He was a pupil of Alcuin, and was appointed secretary to Charlemagne. The romantic story of his courtship and marriage of Charlemagne's daughter Emma is now discredited. (See EMMA.) After the death of that king he passed into the service of his successor, Louis le Débonnaire, and spent many of his last years in a monastery. He wrote the "Life of Charlemagne," "Annals of the French Kings from 741 to 829," and numerous Letters. Died about 844.

See SMINCKIUS, "De Vita et Scriptis Eginhardi," 1711; TEULET, "Notice sur Éginhard," prefixed to an edition of his works, 1840; J. FRESE, "De Einhardi Vita et Scriptis Specimen," 1846.

Eginhardt. See EGINHARD.

Eg'in-ton, (FRANCIS,) an English artist, born about 1737, was distinguished for his skill in painting on glass, and made improvements in that art. He executed many admired historical works in the English cathedrals. Died in 1805.

Ægisthe, the French of ÆGISTHUS, which see.

Egizio, à-jēt'se-o, (MATTEO,) COUNT, an Italian savant, born in Naples in 1674, was well versed in law and antiquities. In 1735 he was secretary of embassy in Paris, and on his return to Naples was chosen keeper of the Royal Library. He wrote a few antiquarian treatises. Died in 1745.

Eglantine. See FABRE D'EGLANTINE.

Egli, ĕg'lee, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss geographer, born at Laufen, May 17, 1825. Though self-educated, he became in 1883 a professor in the University of Zurich. Besides a series of very popular geographies in the German language, he prepared the excellent "Nomina Geographica," (1872.) Died August 24, 1896.

Eglinger, ĕg'ling'ẹr, (NICHOLAS,) a Swiss medical writer, born at Bâle in 1645; died in 1711.

Eglinger, (SAMUEL,) a Swiss medical writer, born at Bâle in 1638; died in 1673.

Eg'lin-tŏn and Win'tŏn, (ARCHIBALD WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE,) fifteenth EARL OF, a British peer, born at Palermo in 1812, succeeded to the earldom in 1819. He produced a great sensation by a famous tournament at Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire, in 1839, in which Louis Napoleon took part, with many of the British nobility. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland during the short administration of Lord Derby, 1852–53, and again in 1858–59. In politics he acted with the Conservatives. Died in 1861.

Egloff, ĕg'lof, (LOUISE,) a Swiss poetess, born at Baden in 1803, was either born blind or became so in infancy. A volume of her poems was published in 1823. Died in 1834.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Egloffstein, von, fon ĕg'lof-stīn', (KARL AUGUST,) a German general, born at Egloffstein in 1771. He entered the French army in his youth, and served with distinction in Germany and Spain. He commanded a brigade in the Russian campaign of 1812. Died in 1834.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Égly, ā', dà'glē', (CHARLES PHILIPPE **Monthénault**—mŏn'tà'nō',) born in Paris in 1696, wrote a History of Naples. Died in 1749.

Egmond. See EGMONT, (LAMORAL and PHILIP.)

Egmond, van, vân ĕg'mŏnt, (JUSTUS,) a Dutch historical painter of high reputation, born at Leyden in 1602. He worked in France, and was patronized by Louis XIV. Died at Antwerp in 1674.

Eg'mŏnd or Eg'mŏnt, van, [Dutch pron. vân ĕg'mŏnt; Fr. D'EGMOND, dĕg'mŏN',] (KAREL,) a Dutch prince, born at Gâvre in 1467, was the son of Adolph, Duke of Gelderland. He began to rule that duchy in 1492, and defended it successfully against Maximilian of Germany. In 1507 he invaded Brabant, and took several cities; but his progress was arrested by the treaty of Cambrai. Nearly all his life was spent in war against the Austrians, which he conducted with great ability, and ended in 1528 by rendering homage to Charles V. Died in 1538.

See PONTANUS, "Historia Geldricæ;" DUJARDIN, "Histoire des Provinces unies."

Egmond, van, (MAXIMILIAN,) Count of Buren, an able general of Charles V., was born probably in Flanders. He commanded an imperial army in 1536 against Francis I., and took Saint-Pol. "He was," says De Thou, "great in war and great in peace." He died in 1548, leaving no issue but a daughter, who was the first wife of William, Prince of Orange.

See DE THOU, "Histoire," vol. v.

Egmont, EARL OF. See PERCEVAL, (JOHN.)

Eg'mŏnt, (JOHN,) COUNT OF, and Duke of Gelderland, formed a conspiracy against the Count of Holland about 1415, and was condemned to death, but escaped by flight. Died in 1452.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Egmont or **Egmond,** [Fr. pron. ĕg'mŏN',] (LAMORAL, lā'mo'rāl',) COUNT OF, Prince de Gâvre, and Baron of Fiennes, one of the most illustrious nobles of the Low Countries, was born in Amsterdam in 1522. He was a descendant of the Dukes of Gelderland. In 1546 Charles V. conferred on him the order of the Golden Fleece.

He married at an early age Sabina, Duchess of Bavaria. Appointed commander of cavalry in the Spanish army, he defeated the French at Saint-Quentin in 1557, and the next year gained the important victory of Gravelines. Though he continued constant in his support of the Catholic Church, he used his great influence in favour of peace and moderate measures in the contest between the Spanish court and the Reformers. This conduct, together with his extraordinary popularity, provoked the vindictive jealousy of Philip II., who sent to Flanders, with vice-regal power, the Duke of Alva, Egmont's personal enemy. Egmont was arrested, with Count Horn, tried for treason, and executed, in 1568, after several German princes had made earnest efforts to save his life. His death became the signal of a general revolt against Philip II., which resulted in the independence of the United Provinces. It is also the subject of an admired tragedy by Goethe. Motley, who has had access to the most various and ample sources of information, takes a less favourable view of Egmont's character than most other historians. (See "Rise of the Dutch Republic," more especially the remarks on Egmont's character near the end of chap. ii. Part iii.)

See BERCHT, "Geschichte des Grafen Egmond," 1810; P. J. BRUNELLE, "Éloge du Comte d'Egmont."

Egmont, (PHILIP,) COUNT OF, son of the preceding, born in 1558, served in the army of Philip II., who sent him at the head of a small force to fight for the League against Henry IV. of France. When in Paris a certain official made to him a public address and began to eulogize his father, Egmont checked him by saying, "Say no more of that rebel: he deserved his fate." He was killed at the battle of Ivry in 1590.

His brother CHARLES, Count of Egmont, married Marie of Lens, Baroness of Aubignies, became a chevalier of the Golden Fleece, and was constantly attached to the cause of the Prince of Orange. He died at the Hague in 1620. The posterity of Lamoral became extinct in the person of Procope François, Count of Egmont, a general in the French army, who died in 1707, aged thirty-eight.

Egnatius. See EGNAZIO.

Egnazio, ĕn-yät'se-o, [Lat. EGNA'TIUS,] the assumed name of GIOVANNI BATTISTA **Cipelli,** (che-pel'lee,) an Italian orator and author, born at Venice about 1475. He was professor of eloquence in Venice about thirty years, (1520–50.) His lectures were very popular, and are said to have attracted a class of five hundred students. He edited the poems of Ovid, and wrote, in Latin, several works, including an "Epitome of the Lives of the Roman Emperors," which has some merit. Died in 1553.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Eg're-mont, (GEORGE O'BRIEN WYNDHAM,) EARL OF, an English nobleman, born in 1751, inherited that title at the age of twelve. He was eminent for his public spirit and his liberality as a patron of native artists. Died in 1837.

Eguía, de, dà à-gee'à, (FRANCISCO RAMON,) a Spanish general, born at Durango in 1750; died in 1827.

Égyptus, the French of ÆGYPTUS, which see.

Ehingen, von, fon ā'ing-ẹn, (GEORGE,) a German traveller and knight-errant, born about 1435. He fought with distinction against the Moors in Spain and Portugal. He wrote a narrative of his travels in Europe, Palestine, etc., (1600.)

Ehinger, ā'ing-ẹr, (ELIAS,) a German theologian, born in 1573, was professor and rector at Augsburg, and published several theological works. Died in 1653.

See JACOB BRUCKER, "Commentatio de Vita et Scriptis E. Ehingeri," 1724.

Ehlers, ā'lẹrs, (MARTIN,) a German novelist, born in Holstein in 1732, became professor of philosophy at Kiel in 1776. His chief work is "Considerations on the Morality of our Enjoyments and Pleasures," (2 vols., 1790.) "All his thoughts," says Guizot, "are those of a wise man. He presents a number of important truths with clearness and simplicity." ("Biographie Universelle.") Died in 1800.

See MEUSEL, "Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750–1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Ehninger, en'ing-ẹr, ? (JOHN W.,) an American painter, born in the city of New York in 1827, studied in Paris. His forte is genre. Among his works are "The Foray," "Ars celare Artem," "Lady Jane Grey," and familiar rural scenes. Died in 1889.

See H. T. TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Ehrenberg, ā'rẹn-bĕRG', (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German naturalist, celebrated for his microscopic researches, was born at Delitzsch, in Prussian Saxony, in 1795. He studied medicine at Leipsic, and took his degree in 1818. His first writings were treatises on fungi and other cryptogamous plants. At the expense of the Berlin Academy, he made with Dr. Hemprich a scientific excursion to Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, in which they spent about six years, (1820–26.) On his return to Berlin he was appointed adjunct professor of the Faculty of Medicine. He published his observations in "Scientific Travels through Northern Africa and Western Asia," (1828,) and in several special treatises entitled "Physical Symbols of Birds, Insects," etc., ("Symbolæ physicæ Avium, Insectorum," etc., 1828–34.) In 1829 he accompanied Humboldt in an excursion to the Ural and Altai Mountains. Having turned his attention to the study of animalcula, he made remarkable discoveries with the microscope. He published in 1838 a description of the structure and habits of infusoria, in his great work "The Infusoria as Perfect Organisms," ("Die Infusionsthierchen als vollkommene Organismen.") He wrote other works, in which he announced that cretaceous and calcareous strata and large portions of mountains are composed of the skeletons of infusoria or microscopic organisms. His "Mikro-Geologie," (1854–56,) treating of this department of geology, is among his most important works. Died June 27, 1876.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ehrenberg, (FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian, born at Elberfeld in 1776, became court preacher in 1834.

Ehrenheim, ā'rẹn-hīm', (FREDRICK WILHELM,) BARON OF, a Swedish statesman, born at Broby in 1753. In 1794 he was minister at the court of Denmark, and a few years later he obtained the portfolio of foreign affairs. When Gustavus IV. was dethroned, in 1809, Ehrenheim retired from the public service. He wrote an excellent treatise on "General Physics and Meteorology," and a few other works. Died in 1828.

Ehrenmalm, ā'rẹn-mälm', (ARVID,) a Swedish traveller, who published in 1742 a "Journey through Nordland and Lapland," etc.

Ehrenpreus, ā'rẹn-prē-o͞os, (CARL,) a Swedish statesman, born at Œrebro in 1692. He was employed by Charles XII. as secretary at Bender about 1710, and after his return to Sweden was made a senator and a count. Died in 1760.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ehrenschild, ā'rẹn-shĭlt', (CONRAD BIERMAN,) a Danish statesman, born in 1629; died in 1698.

Ehrenschöld or **Ehrenschoeld,** ā'ren-shölt', or **Ehrenskjold,** ā'rens-chölt', (NILS,) a Swedish admiral, born in 1674. In 1714 or 1715 he commanded the Swedish fleet which was defeated in the Gulf of Finland by a superior Russian fleet, in which Peter the Great served as rear-admiral. Died in 1728.

Ehrensteen. See EHRENSTEN.

Ehrensten, ā'rẹn-stĕn', written also **Ehrensteen** (EDUARD,) a Swedish statesman and author, born at Locknevid in 1620, was the son of Philip Bononius. In 1653 he became secretary of the king, Charles Gustavus, and, having subsequently received letters of nobility, he took the name of Ehrensten. He was appointed secretary of state in 1659, and chancellor of the court in 1671. He wrote "De Forma Substantiali," (1642,) and other works, which are commended. Died in 1686

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ehrenstral, ā'rẹn-strâl', (DAVID CLÖCKER,) a painter of history and portraits, born at Hamburg in 1629, studied in Italy. In 1661 he was appointed painter to the court of Sweden. Died in 1698.

Ehrensvärd. See EHRENSWÄRD.

Ehrenswaerd. See EHRENSWÄRD.

Ehrenswärd or **Ehrenswaerd,** ā'rẹn-swêrd', (AU

GUST,) COUNT OF, a Swedish field-marshal, born in 1710, made himself famous by devising and organizing a new plan of national defence,—a fleet of transport-vessels and gun-boats,—which was employed with success on several occasions. He also planned the fortifications of Sveaborg. Died in 1773.

See GEYER, "History of Sweden;" AXEL M. ARBIN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver A. Ehrenswaerd," 1774.

Ehrenswärd or **Ehrenswaerd,** (CARL AUGUST,) a Swedish admiral and artist, a son of the preceding, was born about 1745. He visited Italy about 1780, and after his return published an account of his travels, illustrated with fine engravings by himself. He was admiral of the fleet in 1789, and fought against the Russians. Died in 1800.

Ehret, ā'rĕt, (GEORG D.,) a German artist, distinguished for his skill in drawing and painting plants, was born in Baden in 1710. He worked some time in Bâle, from which he removed to Paris, where he was employed by Bernard de Jussieu. He became intimate with Linnæus in Holland, and designed the figures of his beautiful "Hortus Cliffortianus," (1737.) In 1740 he went to England, where he worked for the Royal Society and published a series of engravings of plants, (1748–59.) Died in 1770.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ehrhardt, ār'hart, (SIGISMOND JUST,) a German historian and preacher, born in 1733. He wrote on the early history of Lower Saxony, and "On the Origin and Antiquities of Schmalkalden." Died in 1793.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ehrhart, ār'hart, (BALTHASAR,) a German botanist, was born at Memmingen. His chief work is an "Economical History of Plants," of which five volumes had appeared at his death in 1756. It was continued and completed by P. F. Gmelin.

Ehrhart, (FREDERICK,) a Swiss botanist, born at Holdarbanc about 1745. Died 1795.

Ehrlich, air'lĭg, (PAUL,) German bacteriologist, was born March 14, 1854 at Strehlen, Silesia. He was a pioneer in hæmatology, and in 1910 discovered salvarsan, a cure for syphilis. He received, with Mechnikov, the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1908. Died 1915.

Ehrmann, ĕr'mŏn' or ār'mān, (FRÉDÉRIC LOUIS,) a French writer, born about 1740, published "Elements of Physics," (1779.) Died in 1800.

Ehrmann, ār'mān, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German medical writer, born at Strasburg in 1740; died about 1800.

Ehrmann, ār'mān, (MARIANNE,) a Swiss authoress, whose maiden name was BRENTANO, (brĕn-tā'no,) born at Rapperschwyl in 1755. She was married to T. F. Ehrmann, a geographer. She wrote works for the instruction of women, among which were "Amelia, a True Story," (1787,) and "The Solitary of the Alps," (1794.) "Her style is clear and easy," says Guizot; "her reflections are always just, and often new. All her writings are pervaded by an excellent morality." Died in 1795.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Eichendorff, von, fon ī'kĕn-dorf', (JOSEPH,) BARON, a popular German poet and novelist, born at Lubowitz, near Ratibor, in 1788. He became *referendar* of the government at Breslau in 1816, and afterwards councillor *(regierungsrath)* at Königsberg and Berlin. He wrote several tragedies and novels, some of which are considered master-pieces. Among the latter are "Presentiment and Reality," (1815,) and "Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts," ("From the Life of a Good-for-Nothing," 1824: translated into English by C. G. Leland in 1866.) His songs are admired for melody and tenderness. Died in 1857.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Eichens, ī'kĕns, (FRIEDRICH EDUARD,) an eminent German engraver, born in Berlin in 1804. He pursued his studies in Paris and Italy, where he acquired reputation by engravings of "The Daughter of Titian," Raphael's "Vision of Ezekiel," and "Adoration of the Magi." He returned to Berlin about 1832, and was admitted into the Royal Academy. Died May 5, 1877.

Eichhoff, ā'kof', (FRÉDÉRIC GUSTAVE,) a French philologist, born at Havre in 1799. He studied Sanscrit and other Oriental languages, and wrote, among other works, a "Comparison of the Languages of Europe with those of India," (1836.) In 1855 he was chosen inspector-general of the classes of living languages in the lyceums *(lycées)* of France. Died May 10, 1875.

Eichhorn, īk'horn, (HEINRICH,) a German medical writer, graduated in 1822; died in 1832.

Eichhorn, (JOHANN ALBRECHT FRIEDRICH,) born in Prussia in 1779, was minister of public instruction and worship from 1840 to 1848. Died in 1856.

Eichhorn, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German naturalist, born at Dantzic in 1718, wrote on aquatic animals. Died in 1790.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Eichhorn, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) an excellent German scholar and biblical critic, born at Dörenzimmern, Hohenlohe-Oehringen, on the 16th of October, 1752. He was professor of Oriental languages at Jena from 1775 to 1788. In the latter year he obtained the chair of Oriental and biblical literature at Göttingen, where he taught until his death. He edited a periodical called a "General Repository of Biblical Literature," (10 vols., 1787–1801,) and published many important works, among which are an "Introduction to the Old Testament," (3 vols., 1783,) and an "Introduction to the New Testament," (2 vols., 1804–10.) His "Primitive History" ("Urgeschichte," 3 vols., 1790–93) is admired for style and erudition. He left a "Universal History," (5 vols., 1799,) a "History of Literature from its Origin to the Most Recent Times," (6 vols., 1806–12,) "The Primitive History of the House of Guelph," (1817,) and other historical works. As a biblical critic he favours rationalism or philosophic skepticism. Died in 1827.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" T. C. TYCHSEN, "Memoria J. G. Eichhorn," 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eichhorn, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) an eminent Prussian jurisconsult and historian, born at Jena in 1781, was a son of the preceding. He became professor of German law at Berlin in 1811, and at Göttingen in 1817. In 1828 he resigned his chair on account of ill health. About 1833 he was appointed a member of the council of state at Berlin, and of the commission of legislation. Among his principal works is a "History of the States and Law of Germany," (4 vols., 1808–18,) which has passed through eight editions, and an "Introduction to German Civil Law," *(Privatrecht.)* Died at Cologne in 1854.

Eichler, īk'lẹr, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German botanist, born at Neukirchen, Hesse, April 22, 1839. He was educated at Marburg. In 1871 he was made a professor of botany at Gratz, whence he was called successively to Kiel and Berlin. He published valuable monographs and scientific papers. Died in 1887.

Eichler, īk'lẹr, (GOTTFRIED,) a German painter of portraits and history, was born at Augsburg about 1675. He studied under Carlo Maratta in Rome, and returned to Augsburg, where he received the title of court painter. Died in 1757.

Eichler, (GOTTFRIED,) a son of the preceding, born in 1715, was a skilful designer and engraver on copper. Died in 1770.

Eichler, (MATTHIAS GOTTFRIED,) a son of the preceding, born in 1748, lived at Berne. He engraved "The Deluge," after Poussin, and many other historical pieces and landscapes. Died about 1818.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Eichmann. See DRYANDER, (JOHANN.)

Eichner, īk'nẹr, (ERNST,) a German musician and composer, born at Manheim in 1740; died in 1777.

Eichrodt, īk'rōt, (LUDWIG,) a German humorous poet, born at Durlach, February 2, 1827. He became a lawyer and magistrate. He began to write for "Fliegende Blätter" in 1848, and afterwards published many volumes of verse, mostly comic. Died in 1892.

Eichstad, īk'stât, (LORENZ,) a German medical writer, born at Stettin; died in 1660.

Eichstädt, īk'stät, (HEINRICH KARL ABRAHAM,) a German philologer, born at Oschatz in 1772. He was professor of eloquence at Jena, edited the "Literary Ga

zette," and published "Questiones Philologicæ," (1796,) and an edition of Lucretius, (1801.) Died in 1848.

Eichthal, d', dàk'tâl', (GUSTAVE,) a French publicist and critic, born of Jewish family at Nancy in 1804. He became a Saint-Simonian, and spent a large fortune in trying to establish the principles of his sect. He published "The Gospels," (a work of criticism, 1863,) "Étude sur la Philosophie de la Justice," (1864,) and various ethnological and archæological papers. Died in 1886.

Eichwald, ĭk'vȧlt, (EDWARD,) a Russian naturalist of German extraction, born at Mittau in 1795. He was appointed professor of zoology and obstetrics at Kazan in 1823, after which he made an excursion to the Caspian Sea and Persia. About 1838 he became professor of mineralogy and zoology in Saint Petersburg; he afterwards explored the scientific resources of parts of Russia and Italy. He wrote a treatise, in German, "On the Natural History of Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia," (1830,) a "Fauna Caspio-Caucasia," (1841,) "The Primitive World of Russia," ("Die Urwelt Russlands," 4 vols., 1840–47,) and other works. Died at St. Petersburg, November 26, 1876.

Eiffel, (GUSTAVE,) a distinguished French engineer, was born at Dijon, December 15, 1832. He was among the first to utilize air caissons in bridge-building, and constructed a number of large bridges and viaducts. His greatest work, however, was the Eiffel Tower, nine hundred and eighty-five feet high, erected at Paris in 1887–89. In 1893 he was condemned to two years' imprisonment and a fine of twenty thousand francs for breach of trust in connection with the Panama Canal.

Eimmart, īm'mȧrt, or **Eimart**, ī'mȧrt, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German painter, born in 1597; died at Ratisbon in 1660.

Eimmart, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) an ingenious German artist and astronomer, born at Ratisbon in 1638. He painted portraits and history with success at Nuremberg, where he settled in 1660. He made astronomical observations, and left many volumes of manuscripts on astronomy, meteorology, etc. Died in 1705.

Einari, ī-nȧ're, (GISSUR,) the first Protestant Bishop of Skalholt, Iceland, received lessons from Luther at Wittenberg, and, returning home, became the leader of the Reformation in that island.

Einari, written also **Einarson**, (HALFDAN,) an Icelandic savant, became in 1755 rector of the Latin School at Holum. His most important work is "Sciagraphia," or "Sketch of the Literary History of Iceland," in which he notices four hundred and five writers. Died in 1784.

Einarson. See EINARI.

Einem, von, fon ī'nęm, (JOHANN JUSTUS,) a German writer and teacher, published a "Sketch of the Life of Luther," (1730,) and other works.

Einhard. See EGINHARD.

Einstein, in'shtin, (ALBERT,) physicist and astronomer, was born of Jewish parents at Ulm, May 14, 1879. He was examiner of patents at Berne, became a Swiss citizen, and professor of physics at Zurich and Prague, and director of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Physical Institute in Berlin. He set forth the theory of relativity which promises to revolutionize conceptions of space, time, and gravity. He has received many honors, including the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921.

Eioub or **Eiub**. See AIYOOB.

Eira, ī'rȧ, or **Eir**, īr, [etymology unknown,] in the Norse mythology, the goddess of medicine,

Eirene, ī-ree'ne, [Gr. *Εἰρήνη*; Lat. PAX; Fr. LA PAIX, lȧ pȧ,] the goddess of peace, in classic mythology, was called a daughter of Jupiter and Themis. Altars and statues were raised in her honour at Athens, and a magnificent temple was erected to her in Rome by Vespasian.

Eisen von Schwarzenberg, ī'zęn von shwȧrt'sęnbêrg', (JOHANN GEORG,) a German physician and writer on theology, etc., was born at Bolsingen in 1717. He promoted the abolition of serfdom in Livonia. Died in 1779.

Eisengrein, ī'zęn-grīn', (MARTIN,) a German theologian, born in 1535, lived at Ingolstadt. Died in 1578.

Eisenhart, ī'zęn-hȧrt', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German jurist, born at Spire in 1720. He published "Institutes of German Private Law," ("Institutiones Juris Germanici privati," 1753,) and other legal works. "His style is clear and precise," says Guizot, "his dicussions are animated, and give proof of equal sagacity and judgment." ("Biographie Universelle.") Died in 1783.

See J. C. WERNSDORF, "Memoria J. F. Eisenharti," 1783.

Eisenlohr, ī'zęn-lōr, (AUGUST,) a German Egyptologist, born at Mannheim, October 6, 1832. He studied at the Universities of Heidelberg and Göttingen, and in 1872 was called to a professorship of Egyptology at Heidelberg. In 1885 he became honorary professor at the University of Heidelberg. He has published various texts and translations of papyri, and other works.

Eisenlohr, (WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) a German physicist, born at Pforzheim, January 1, 1799. He was educated at Heidelberg, and for many years taught mathematics and physics in Mannheim and Carlsruhe. His "Lehrbuch der Physik" has often been reprinted. Died at Carlsruhe, July 9, 1872.

Eisenmann, ī'zęn-mȧn', (GOTTFRIED,) a German medical writer and liberal politician, born at Würtzburg in 1795. He was imprisoned for political reasons from 1832 to 1841. Among his works is a treatise "On Rheumatism," (3 vols., 1841–43.) Died May 23, 1867.

Eisenmenger, ī'zęn-mêng'ęr, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German philologist and Hebraist, born at Manheim in 1654. He became professor of Oriental languages at Heidelberg in 1700, and published "Judaism Unveiled," (1700,) which is regarded as a libellous work by the Jews and others. Died in 1704.

Eisenschmid, ī'zęn-shmit', (JOHANN KASPAR,) a skilful mathematician, born at Strasburg in 1656, was chosen in 1699 an associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He wrote a treatise on "The Figure of the Earth," and several other works. Died in 1712.

Eisinga, ī'sing-hȧ, (EISE,) born in Holland in 1744, was a councillor of state, and noted as the inventor and maker of a remarkable planetarium. He died at Franeker in 1828.

Eiyub. See AIYOOB.

Ekama, ā'kȧ-mȧ, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch mathematician, born in Friesland in 1773; died in 1826.

Ekber. See AKBAR.

Ekeberg, ēk'ęh-bêrg', (ANDERS GUSTAF,) an eminent Swedish chemist, born at Stockholm in 1767. He made some chemical discoveries, and taught chemistry at Upsal. Died in 1813.

Ekeberg, (CARL GUSTAF,) a Swedish captain and savant, born in 1716, made several voyages to India and China, and gained distinction by his useful observations. He published an "Account of the Rural Economy of the Chinese," (1754,) and a "Voyage to India in 1770–71." For his treatise on Inoculation he received medals and pensions from several foreign powers. Died in 1784.

See A. SPARRMAN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver C. G. Ekeberg," 1791.

Ekeblad, ek'ęh-blȧd', (CLAUDIUS,) COUNT OF, a Swedish statesman, born about 1700, was chosen in 1761 minister of foreign affairs. His opponents, styled the party of Caps, prevailed in 1766, and he lost his place, but recovered it in 1769, when the Hats, or French party were in the ascendant. Died in 1771.

Ekström or **Ekstroem**, ēk'ström, (DANIEL,) a Swedish mechanician and mathematician, born at Ekesog in 1711. He made excellent mathematical instruments. Died in 1755.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" P. WARGENTEN, "Gedächtniss auf Daniel Ekstroem."

Elagabale. See ELAGABALUS.

El-a-ga-bā'lus or **El-a-gab'a-lus**, or **He-li-o-ga-bā'lus**, [Fr. ÉLAGABALE, ȧ'lȧ'gȧ'bȧl', or HÉLIOGABALE, ȧ'le'o'gȧ'bȧl',] (MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS,) a Roman emperor, born at Antioch in 204 A.D., was supposed to be the natural son of Caracalla. His original name was Varius Avitus Bassianus; but, having become priest in the Temple of the Sun, (the Syrian Elagabal he adopted the name of that idol. In 218 he was proclaimed by the army as successor to Caracalla, and having defeated his rival Macrinus, he assumed the name

of M. A. Antoninus. His reign was short, and was disgraced by cruelty, extravagance, and infamous vices. He was assassinated by his soldiers in 222, and was succeeded by Alexander Severus.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LAMPRIDIUS, "Elagabalus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Elbée, d', dĕl'bā', (GIGOT, zhe'go',) a Vendean general-in-chief, born of a French family at Dresden in 1752. He resided in France when the Revolution began, and put himself at the head of a body of royalists in March, 1793. His army joined that of Cathelineau and defeated the republicans at Fontenay and Saumur. On the death of Cathelineau, in June, Elbée was chosen general-in-chief. He was defeated at Luçon, and gained a decisive victory over Marceau at Chantonnay. He lost a great battle and was desperately wounded at Chollet, in October. Having been taken prisoner, he was shot, by order of a court-martial, in January, 1794.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" DE COURCELLES, "Histoire des Généraux Français."

Elbene. See DELBENE.

El'bert, (SAMUEL,) an American officer, born in South Carolina in 1743, served with distinction as colonel in the Revolutionary war, and was chosen Governor of Georgia in 1785. Died in 1788.

Elbeuf or Elbœuf, d', dĕl'bŭf', (CHARLES,) DUKE, born about 1556, was a son of René de Lorraine, noticed below. Died in 1605.

Elbeuf, d', (CHARLES,) a son of the preceding, born in 1596, became Duke of Elbeuf, and married in 1619 an illegitimate daughter of Henry IV. Died in 1657.

Elbeuf, d', (EMMANUEL MAURICE,) PRINCE, a grandson of the preceding, born in 1677, entered the service of the Emperor of Germany. He became owner of a villa at Portici, and there ordered some excavations which resulted in the discovery of Herculaneum. Died in 1763.

Elbeuf, d', (**René de Lorraine**—dĕh lo'rĕn',) MARQUIS, a son of Claude, Duc de Guise. Died in 1566.

Elbœuf. See ELBEUF.

Elburcht, van, vän ĕl'bŭrkt, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Elburg about 1500, worked at Antwerp. He painted landscapes, storms at sea, and scriptural subjects. Died at Antwerp in 1551.

Elchingen, DUKE OF. See NEY.

El'cho, (FRANCIS WEMYS CHARTERIS,) EARL OF, a Scottish politician, born in Edinburgh in 1818. As Lord Elcho he was for many years a member of Parliament. He succeeded his father as ninth earl in 1883.

Elcho, ĕl'KO, (RUDOLF,) a German author, born near Coblentz, March 3, 1839. He led a roving life, and served under Garibaldi in some of his later Italian campaigns. He also served in the American war of 1861–65 in the Federal army. He afterwards was an actor. In 1868 he returned to Germany, and became a writer chiefly of plays.

Elci, ĕl'chee, (ANGELO,) COUNT, an eminent Italian philologist, born of a noble family in Florence in 1764. He published a fine edition of Lucan's "Pharsalia," and some satires of his own. Died in 1824.

El'dad the Danite, a Jewish traveller, lived in Arabia in the ninth century. He travelled in China, Persia, and other countries, and wrote a narrative of his travels.

El'der, (WILLIAM HENRY,) D.D., an American archbishop, born at Baltimore, March 22, 1819. He was educated at the college in Emmittsburg, Maryland, and at the Propaganda in Rome, where he received the doctorate in 1846. He was director of the theological seminary at Emmittsburg, 1846–57. In 1857 he was consecrated Bishop of Natchez; in 1880 he was made titular Bishop of Avara, and appointed coadjutor of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, and in 1883 he succeeded as archbishop of that see. Died October 31, 1904.

El'don, (JOHN SCOTT,) EARL OF, lord chancellor of England, was born at Newcastle in 1751. His father, William Scott, was a prosperous "coal-fitter," or dealer in coal. John Scott was educated at Oxford, where in 1771 he gained a prize of £20 for a prose essay on the "Advantages and Disadvantages of Foreign Travel." In 1772 he ran away with and married Elizabeth Surtees, a lady of exquisite beauty. He began the study of law in the Middle Temple in 1773, where, by the most intense application, he laid the foundation of the unrivalled reputation which he acquired as a judge. In 1776 he was called to the bar, and practised in London and on the northern circuit. His great excellence as a lawyer was publicly recognized in 1780 in the case of Acroyd *vs.* Smithson before Lord Thurlow. From this time his success was rapid and uninterrupted. In 1783 he was returned to Parliament, in which he took a prominent part as a supporter of the ministry of Pitt. Though not a brilliant orator, he often spoke with great effect. In 1786 he warmly defended Warren Hastings in the House.

In 1788 he was appointed solicitor-general, and received the title of baronet. From 1793 until 1799 he officiated as attorney-general amidst the excitement of the French Revolution. He prosecuted Hardy, Horne Tooke, and others for treason, who were defended by Erskine and acquitted. In 1799 he obtained the office of chief justice of the common pleas, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Eldon, a title derived from a manor in the county of Durham. Lord Kenyon congratulated the profession on this appointment, and predicted that Eldon would prove to be "the most consummate judge that ever sat in judgment." It is admitted that he performed the duties of this station admirably.

In April, 1801, on the accession of Addington as prime minister, Lord Eldon was raised to the dignity of lord chancellor, which he ascribed to the favour of the king. The latter, having sent for Eldon, drew the seals out from his bosom, saying, "I give them to you from my heart!" He retained the great seal for the period of twenty-six years, excepting an interval of about a year in 1806–07, when Erskine succeeded him. He possessed great influence in the cabinet and in the Upper House. It may, however, be mentioned as his reproach that he constantly supported the Conservative party, that he opposed the abolition of the slave-trade, the Reform bill, and nearly every other change, whether of useful reform or useless innovation. When Canning became prime minister, in 1827, Eldon was superseded by Lord Lyndhurst, and retired from public life. A few years before this he had been created Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon. Died in 1838.

See "The Public and Private Life of Lord Eldon," by HORACE TWISS, 3 vols., 1844; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" FOSS, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.; "Quarterly Review" for December and June, 1844; "Westminster Review" for December, 1844; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1844.

Eleanor, ĕl'a-nor, [Sp. LEONORA, là-o-no'rà,] OF ARAGON, Queen of Portugal, was a daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon. She was married in 1428 to a Portuguese prince, who became in 1433 King Edward I. He died in 1438, leaving her guardian of her minor son, Alfonso V., and regent. Died in 1445.

Eleanor [Fr. ÉLÉONORE, à'là'o'nor'] OF AUSTRIA, a sister of the emperor Charles V., was born at Louvain in 1498, and was married in 1519 to Emanuel, King of Portugal, who died about two years later. In 1530 she became the consort of Francis I. of France, in accordance with the first clause of the treaty of Cambrai. She had two children, who were the issue of her first marriage. She survived Francis, and died in Spain in 1558.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Eleanor OF CASTILE, a daughter of Ferdinand III. of Castile, was married in 1254 to the Prince of Wales, who became Edward I. of England. Died in 1290.

Eleanor [Fr. ÉLÉONORE, à'là'o'nor'] OF GUIENNE, Queen of France, and afterwards Queen of England, was born about 1122. She was daughter and heiress of the last Duke of Aquitaine. In 1137 she married Louis VII. of France, whom she followed on a crusade in 1147. Having been divorced in 1152, she married Henry II. of England. In order to revenge his infidelity to her, she is said to have instigated the king's sons to rebel, for which she was imprisoned about fifteen years. She was regent while her son, Richard I., was absent on a crusade. Died in 1203.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Eleanor or **Ellinor** [Port. ELEONORA, or, more fully, ELEONORA TELLEZ, à-là-o-no'rà tel'lĕz] OF PORTUGAL,

a beautiful Portuguese lady, born about 1350. She became the queen of Ferdinand I. of Portugal. She was artful and unscrupulous, and is said to have caused the death of her sister. Died in 1405.

See Laclède, "Histoire de Portugal."

Eleanor of Provence, Queen of England, was a daughter of Raimond Berenger IV., and was married to Henry III. of England in 1236. She was mother of Edward I. Died in 1291.

Eleono'ra of Este, an Italian princess, a sister of Alfonso II. of Ferrara. She was born June 19, 1537, and is noteworthy as the lady whom the poet Tasso is said to have loved. She died February 10, 1581.

El-le-ā'zar, [Heb. אלעזר,] a high-priest of the Hebrew church, was a son of Aaron, whom he succeeded in the high-priesthood about 1452 B.C.

See Exodus xxviii. 1; Numbers xx. 28, xxxi. 6; Joshua xxiv. 33.

Eleazar, a Jewish high-priest, who about 277 B.C. sent to Ptolemy, King of Egypt, (in compliance with his request,) seventy-two wise men to translate the Mosaic law into Greek.

Eleazar, a Jewish warrior, was a brother of Judas Maccabæus. He was killed in battle in 163 B.C.

Eleazar, an eminent Jewish scribe, who resisted the tyrannical orders of Antiochus Epiphanes, and was put to death in 167 B.C.

Eleazar, a son of Ananias, a fanatical Jew, instigated his countrymen to revolt against the Romans. During the siege of Jerusalem by Titus (70 A.D.) he was the leader of one of the hostile factions of that city.

See Josephus, "History."

Eleazar, a Jewish warrior, noted for his obstinate defence of Massada against the Romans in 70 A.D. When resistance was no longer practicable, to avoid capture he and his men killed themselves.

Eleazar or **Eliezer** of Garmiza or of Worms, an eminent Hebrew rabbi, lived about 1240.

El-lec'tra, [Gr. Ἠλέκτρα,] one of the Pleiades, was regarded as the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Dardanus.

Electra, [Gr. Ἠλέκτρα; Fr. Électre, ā'lāktr'; It. Elettra, ā-lĕt'trā,] a daughter of Agamemnon, and a sister of Orestes, was sometimes called **Laodice**. Her story has been dramatized by Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

Electre. See Electra.

El-lec'trȳ-on, [Gr. Ἠλεκτρύων,] a son of Perseus and Andromeda, was King of Mycenæ, (or, as some say, of Argos,) and father of Alcmena. Returning victorious from war, he was accidentally killed by Amphitryon, who was betrothed to his daughter Alcmena.

Eleonora Tellez. See Eleanor of Portugal.

Elettra. See Electra.

El-leū'sis, [Gr. Ἐλευσίς,] a mythical person, called a son of Mercury or of Ogyges. The town of Eleusis in Attica is supposed to have derived its name from him.

El-leū-the'rĭ-us or **El-leū'the-ros**, [Fr. Éleuthère, ā'luh'tair',] a native of Nicopolis or Epirus, in Greece, was elected pope or bishop of Rome in 177 A.D. He died in 192, and was succeeded by Victor I.

El-fle'da or **Eth'el-fle'da**, daughter of Alfred the Great of England, and sister of Edward the Elder, inherited some of her father's royal qualities. She became about 890 the wife of Ethelred, Count of Mercia, after whose death she defended her dominions against the Danes with courage and ability. Died in 922.

Elfric. See Alfric.

Elgar, (Sir Edward,) composer, born at Broadheath, England, in 1857. He won reputation by his "Black Knight," "Lux Christi," "Cockaigne," etc.

Elger. See Elliger, (Otmar.)

El'gin, (James Bruce,) Earl of, son of Thomas, noticed below, a distinguished British statesman, was born in 1811, and educated at Oxford. In 1841 he succeeded his father in the earldom of Elgin and Kincardine. From 1842 to 1846 he was Governor of Jamaica, and in the latter year he was appointed Governor-General of Canada. In this position his policy was liberal, and his administration obtained the general approbation of the colonists and of the central government. In 1849 he was created an English peer. He left Canada in 1854 and was sent in 1857 to China on a special mission, which he performed with ability and success, and after the capture of Canton negotiated the treaty of Tien-Tsien or Tientsin, (1858.) In June, 1859, he became postmaster-general in the cabinet of Palmerston. He went as ambassador to China in 1860, and, after the success of the British army, entered Pekin in triumph. He returned home in the spring of 1861, and was appointed Governor-General of India. Died in 1863. His son, Victor Alexander Bruce, ninth earl, was born May 16, 1849, and was Viceroy of India from 1893 to 1898.

Elgin, (Thomas Bruce,) Earl of, seventh Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, born in Scotland in 1777, was descended from King Robert Bruce. He succeeded to the peerage in childhood, entered the army at an early age, and rose to the rank of general. In 1795 he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Berlin, and in 1799 was sent in the same capacity to Constantinople. While engaged in the latter mission, he availed himself of the opportunity to procure, with great labour and expense, at Athens, a large collection of statues, bas-reliefs, medals, monuments, and other remains of ancient art, which were purchased by the government in 1816, and now form part of the British Museum, under the name of the "Elgin Marbles." The government paid him £35,000 for these treasures, for removing which he was severely satirized by Lord Byron. Died in 1841.

El-gi'va, ? Queen of Edmund I., King of the Anglo-Saxons, and mother of Edgar.

E'lī, [Heb. עלי,] a Hebrew high-priest and judge, who flourished about 1170 B.C. He judged Israel forty years, and was succeeded by Samuel.

Elia. See Lamb, (Charles.)

Elian. See Ælian.

Elias, (of Scripture.) See Elijah.

Elias, ā-lee'ās, (Matthäus,) a German painter, born near Cassel in 1658, worked at Paris. Among his works is a "Transfiguration." Died in 1741.

E-lī'as Le-vi'ta, a Jewish rabbi, born probably in Italy in 1472, was one of the most celebrated writers and skilful grammarians among the modern Jews. He taught Hebrew in Rome and Venice, and published many works, among which were a "Hebrew Grammar" and a "Chaldaic, Talmudic, and Rabbinical Lexicon." His critical notes on the text of Scripture, entitled "Massorah," (1538,) are highly prized. Died at Venice in 1549.

See Basnage, "Histoire des Juifs."

Elias, (Ney,) an English traveller, who in 1871 made an overland journey through Central Asia from Peking to St. Petersburg. He subsequently traversed Chinese Turkestan, the Pamirs, and other Asiatic countries. Died May 31, 1897.

Elichmann, ā'lik-mān', (Johann,) a German Orientalist and physician, born in Silesia, practised at Leyden, where he died in 1639. In the opinion of Salmasius, he understood Persian better than any European of his time.

Élie, the French of Elijah, which see.

Élie de Beaumont, ā'le' dẽ bō'mŏn', (Anne Louise **Morin-Dumesnil**—mo'răn' dü'mā'nèl',) an authoress, born at Caen in 1729, was the wife of Jean Baptiste Jacques, noticed below. She wrote a novel entitled "Letters of the Marquis de Roselle," (2 vols., 1764.) Died in 1783.

Élie de Beaumont, (Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Léonce,) a French geologist, born at Canon (Calvados) in 1798. He studied in the École Polytechnique and the École des Mines. In 1823 he was sent with M. Dufrénoy on a scientific excursion to Great Britain. He afterwards co-operated in a great geological map of France. (See Dufrénoy, P. A.) He became professor of geology in the College of France in 1832, chief engineer of mines in 1833, and a member of the Institute in 1835. Though not a politician, he was appointed a senator in 1852. He succeeded Arago in 1853 as perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. Among his principal works are a "Glance at Mines," ("Coup-d'Œil sur les Mines," 1824,) "Researches in some of the Revolutions of the

Surface of the Globe," (1829,) and "Lectures on Geology," (3 vols., 1845 *et seq.*) Died Sept. 22, 1874.

See "Galerie historique des Membres du Sénat."

Elie de Beaumont, (JEAN BAPTISTE JACQUES,) a French lawyer, grandfather of the preceding, was born at Carentan in 1732. He acquired a European reputation by his judicial "Mémoires." In reference to his memoir of "les Calas," Voltaire pronounced him a true philosopher. He died in 1786.

Elien, the French of ÆLIAN, which see.

Eliezer. See ELEAZAR.

E-lī-e'zẹr, a Jewish rabbi and writer, surnamed THE GREAT, lived in Palestine about 100 A.D.

Eligius. See ELOI.

Eligoum. See ELIKOOM.

E-lī'jạh [Heb. אליהו or אליה] THE TISHBITE, an eminent Hebrew prophet, whose name is written ELIAS in the New Testament, [Fr. ÉLIE, à'le'.] He was a native of Thisbe. The first recorded fact in his history is that he predicted to Ahab a great drought. (I. Kings xvii. 1.) He made zealous efforts to convert the people from idolatry, and was the honoured instrument in the most signal manifestations of miraculous power. Finally, favoured with an exemption from the common doom of mortality, he was translated to heaven about 895 B.C.

See I. Kings xviii., xix., xx., xxi.; II. Kings i., ii.; Matthew xi. 14, xvii. 3; Luke i. 17; also, F. KORN, "Der Prophet Elias; ein Sonnen-Mythus," 1837; KRUMMACHER, "Elijah the Tishbite."

Elikoom or **Elikoum** (el-e-koom') I., written also **Eligoum**, a Christian prince of the Orpelian race in Georgia. About 1168 he entered the service of the Sultan of Azerbaijân, who made him governor of Ispahan and other cities and in 1172 ceded to him part of Armenia. He had one son, Libarid, who succeeded him.

Elio, ā'le-o, (FRANCISCO XAVIER,) a Spanish general, born at Pampeluna in 1769. In 1805 he took Buenos Ayres from the English, and in 1811 defended the royalist cause against the insurgents of Montevideo. Recalled to Spain about 1812, he was appointed general of an army, fought against the French, aided to restore Ferdinand VII., and was made Captain-General of Valencia and Murcia in 1814. He was imprisoned by the insurgents in 1820, and executed at Valencia in 1822.

See SOUTHEY'S "History of the Peninsular War."

El'I-ọt, (CHARLES WILLIAM,) LL.D., an American educator, born at Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1834. He graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and was an assistant professor of mathematics and chemistry there from 1858 to 1863. He was professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1865–69. He was president of Harvard 1869–1909, and president emeritus from 1909 until his death, Aug. 22, 1926. He wrote manuals of chemistry, memoirs, essays, etc.

Eliot, (GEORGE.) See EVANS, (MARY ANN,

El'I-ọt, (JARED,) an American preacher and botanist, born in Connecticut in 1685, was a grandson of John Eliot, the Apostle of the Indians. Died in 1763.

Eliot, (JOHN,) called "the Apostle of the Indians," was born in England in 1604, and was educated at Cambridge. He emigrated to Boston in 1631, and soon became minister of the church of Roxbury. He learned the language of the Indians, and began about 1646 to preach to the aborigines of Massachusetts in their own tongue. In the prosecution of his missionary work he travelled extensively, amidst great privations and dangers, and acquired great influence over the Indians, many of whom were converted by him. He translated the Bible into the Indian language, (1661–63.) Died in 1690.

See a "Life of John Eliot," by CONVERS FRANCIS, in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. v., 1st series.

Eliot, (JOHN,) an American biographer and minister, born in Boston in 1754, was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He published the "New England Biographical Dictionary," (1809,) and other works. Died in 1813.

El'I-ọt, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent English statesman and orator, born at Port Eliot, in Cornwall, in April, 1590, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He left college in 1610, soon after which he travelled in France and Italy. In 1623 he was elected a member of Parliament, in which he became a leader of the popular party and an eloquent debater. "For quickness and completeness of classical allusion," says Forster, "Eliot had no rival in Parliament." In the second Parliament of Charles I. he made a great speech on grievances. He was the chief author of the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham, against whom he uttered a powerful philippic, (1626.) For this speech he was committed to the Tower, from which, however, he was released about ten days later. "He had in great perfection," says Forster, "some of the highest qualities of an orator,—singular power of statement, clearness and facility in handling details, pointed classical allusion, keen and logical argument, forcible and rich declamation." In 1629 Eliot again offended the king by his remonstrance against arbitrary impositions, tonnage and poundage. The Parliament was suddenly dissolved by the king, and Eliot, with many other patriots, was committed to prison. As he refused to make dishonourable concessions, he was confined in a dark and cheerless apartment and treated with a severity that ruined his health. He died in the Tower in November, 1632. During this imprisonment he wrote a philosophical work entitled "The Monarchy of Man," (unpublished,) which is highly commended.

See JOHN FORSTER, "Sir John Eliot: a Biography," 2 vols., 1864; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1864.

Eliot, (SAMUEL,) an American historian, born in Boston, December 22, 1821. He graduated at Harvard with the highest honours of his class in 1839, and afterwards spent several years in Europe. While in Rome, in 1845, he formed the plan of writing "The History of Liberty," of which two volumes appeared in New York and London, in 1849, under the title of "The Liberty of Rome." Part II., entitled "The Early Christians," was published in 1858. In 1856 he published "A Manual of United States History from 1492 to 1850." He was chosen president of Trinity College, Hartford, in 1860. He died September 15, 1898.

Elisabetta, the Italian of ELIZABETH, which see.

Elisæus, el-e-see'us, [Fr. ÉLISÉE, à'le'zà',] an eminent Armenian historian, was secretary of Vartan, general of the Armenian and Georgian armies. In 449 he became a bishop. He wrote a history of the war of Vartan against Persia, a work of superior merit, which has been often reprinted and translated into English, French, and Italian. Died in 480 A.D.

Élisée, the French of ELISHA, which see,

Élisée, à'le'zà', (JEAN JACQUES COPEL,) known as FATHER ÉLISÉE, a noted French pulpit orator, born at Besançon in 1726, preached in the fashionable churches of Paris. His sermons were published and much admired. Died in 1783.

Élisée, (MARIE VINCENT **Talachon**—tà'là'shôn',) a French surgeon, born at Lagny in 1753. He emigrated in 1792, and became chief surgeon of the royalist army. In 1797 Louis XVIII. chose him as his first surgeon. Died in 1817.

E-lī'shạ, [Heb. אלישע; Fr. ÉLISÉE, à'le'zà',] the son of Shaphat, an eminent Hebrew prophet, was a disciple of Elijah, whose mantle he inherited and by whom he was anointed. (See I. Kings xix. 16–21.) He performed many miracles between 890 and 840 B.C.

See II. Kings ii., iii., iv., v., vi., vii., viii., and xiii.

Elisio, à-lee'se-o, [Lat. ELYS'IUS,] (GIOVANNI,) a Neapolitan physician, who lived about 1550.

Elissa. See DIDO.

E-liz'ạ-bẹth or **E-liā'ạ-bẹth**, of Scripture, was the wife of Zacharias and the mother of John the Baptist.

Eliz'abeth or **Isabeau** (e'zà'bō') OF ANGOULÊME was a daughter of Aimar, Count of Angoulême. She was married in 1200 to King John of England. Died in 1245.

Eliz'abeth [Ger. ELISABETH, à-lee'zà-bêt] OF AUSTRIA, Queen of France, born in 1554, was a daughter of the emperor Maximilian II., and a granddaughter of Charles V. She was married in 1570 to Charles IX. of France, and had one child, a daughter, who died young. She expressed abhorrence of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew. It is stated that after the death of Charles IX. she declined an offer of marriage from Philip II. of Spain. Died in Vienna in 1592.

Eliz'abeth OF BOSNIA was the wife of Louis the Great, King of Hungary and Poland, who, dying in 1382, left her regent during the minority of his daughter Maria. She was put to death by Giornard of Croatia in 1386.

Eliz'abeth of ENGLAND, or OF YORK, a daughter of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, was born in 1466. She was married to Henry VII. in 1486, and became the mother of Arthur and Henry VIII.

Elizabeth, [Sp. ISABEL, e-sȧ-bĕl'; It. ELISABETTA, ȧ-le-sȧ-bet'tȧ,] Queen of England, the daughter of Henry VIII. and of Anne Boleyn, was born at Greenwich on the 7th of September, 1533. In 1535 her father opened a negotiation for a marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Angoulême, son of Francis I. of France; but the alliance was not effected. In 1548 she was addressed by the ambitious Lord Seymour, with whom she indulged in a brief flirtation. She was endowed with superior mental powers, which were diligently improved by study, and, under the tuition of Roger Ascham, she attained a proficiency in classical learning. Before the age of seventeen she was mistress of the Latin, French, and Italian languages, and had read several Greek works. She was attached by her education to the Protestant Church. Her sister, Queen Mary, who regarded her with jealousy, committed her to the Tower in 1554, on the pretext that she was concerned in Wyatt's rebellion. Much apprehension was felt by the people that attempts might be made upon her life; but she was released from the Tower after the lapse of a few months, and removed to Woodstock. In 1558 she declined an offer of marriage from Eric, King of Sweden.

On the 17th of November, 1558, Mary died, and Elizabeth, with the general approbation, was proclaimed queen. Her popularity was doubtless increased by the contrast between her and the late sovereign. She acted with politic caution in her design of restoring the Protestant religion, retaining a number of Romanists in her privy council. She appointed William Cecil secretary of state, and Nicholas Bacon keeper of the great seal. She began the religious reform by ordering that a large part of the service should be read in English, and forbade the host to be elevated in her presence. The Catholic bishops refused to officiate at her coronation, excepting the Bishop of Carlisle, who, it seems, acted his part reluctantly. When Parliament met in 1559, a bill was passed which vested in the crown the supremacy claimed by the pope; the mass was abolished, and the liturgy of Edward VI. restored. "Thus," says Hume, "in one session, without any violence or tumult, was the whole system of religion altered by the will of a young woman." At her accession Elizabeth found England at war with France and in alliance with Philip of Spain, who made her an offer of marriage, which she declined. In 1559 Francis II. (King of France) having assumed the arms and title of England in right of his wife, Mary Stuart, Elizabeth retaliated by sending an army to Scotland, which drove the French out of that kingdom. In 1562 she supported with money and troops the French Huguenots, who were then engaged in civil war with the Catholics. The next year the Parliament, anxious respecting the succession, voted an address to the queen, in which they entreated her to choose a husband; but she returned an evasive answer, and was equally averse to decide in favour of any claimant to the succession or of any suitor for her hand. Besides the suitors already named, she gave encouragement to the Archduke Charles of Austria, the Duke of Anjou, and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the last of whom was the chief favourite from the early part of her reign until his death in 1588.

After the treaty with the French in 1564, England was at peace with foreign nations for more than twenty years,—a period of national prosperity and progress, in which commerce flourished and the naval power of the kingdom was greatly increased. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, was Elizabeth's prime minister and adviser during the greater part of her reign. For an account of her rivalry with the Queen of Scots, who was executed in 1587, see MARY STUART.

As the representatives of opposite interests in religion, Elizabeth and Philip of Spain had long felt a mutual hostility, which in 1588 resulted in the famous enterprise of the Invincible Armada, fitted out by Philip for the invasion of England. This armament, which consisted of more than 130 vessels and about 30,000 men, was commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia. The English harassed the Armada in the Channel by partial attacks, and defeated the Spaniards in a general action on the 8th of August. The Spanish admiral then retreated northward, intending to sail home by that circuitous route; but, a violent storm having arisen near the Orkney Isles, more than fifty of the ships were wrecked and their crews perished. The Spanish loss was probably not less than 20,000 men. (Motley.) About this time Elizabeth began to show a decided partiality for the Earl of Essex. (See ESSEX.) Hostilities still continued between the English and Spaniards; and, while Philip subsidized the French Catholics, Elizabeth sent an army to aid Henry IV. in 1590 and in several ensuing years.

The reign of Elizabeth was considered eminently beneficial and glorious to the nation. It was illustrated by such names as Spenser, Shakspeare, Sidney, Bacon, and Raleigh. Her personal character was deformed by selfishness, inconstancy, deceit, heartlessness, and other unwomanly faults; but she has generally been regarded as a ruler of eminent ability as well as courage. She died in 1603, after signifying her will that King James of Scotland should succeed her. (For a more particular account of Elizabeth's character, both as a woman and a queen, see Froude's "History of England," vols. vii. to x., and Motley's "United Netherlands," chaps. vi., vii., viii. *et seq.*)

See, also, DR. THOMAS BIRCH, "Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," 1754; CAMDEN, "History of Queen Elizabeth," ("Annales Rerum Anglicanarum," etc., 1625;) LUCY AIKIN, "Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth," 1818; HUME, "History of England," chaps. xxxviii. to xliv.; GREGORIO LETI, "Historia ovvero Vita di Elisabetta, Regina d'Inghilterra," 1693; FR. VON RAUMER, "Die Königinnen Elisabeth von England und Maria von Scotland," 1836; ROBERT NAUTON, "Fragmenta Regalia, or Observations on the Late Queen Elizabeth," 1642; also an article entitled "Elizabeth and Mary," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1867; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1854, and October, 1863; "Fraser's Magazine" for October and November, 1853.

Eliz'abeth (or **Élisabeth**) or **Isabelle**, e'zȧ'bĕl', OF FRANCE, born in Paris in 1389, was a daughter of Charles VI., and became the consort of Richard II. of England. Died in 1409.

Élizabeth OF FRANCE, daughter of Henry IV., was born in 1602, and was married to Philip IV. of Spain in 1615. Died in 1644.

Eliz'abeth, SAINT, OF HUNGARY, born at Presburg in 1207, was a daughter of Andrew (András) II., King of Hungary. She was married to Louis, Landgrave of Thuringia, in 1221, and was eminent for her fervent piety and ascetic life. Died in 1231.

See "History of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary," London, 1632; SCHOPPE, "Leben Elisabeth's der heiligen," 1834; CHARLES DE MONTALEMBERT, "Vie de S. Élisabeth de Hongrie," 1836.

Elizabeth, (**Élisabeth**,) (PHILIPPINE MARIE HÉLÈNE,) a French princess, usually called MADAME ÉLISABETH, a sister of Louis XVI., was born at Versailles in 1764. During the reign of terror she shared the dangers and adversities of the king with fortitude, was imprisoned in August, 1792, and executed in May, 1794.

See PARISOT, "Vie de Madame Élisabeth de France," 1814.

Elizabeth, daughter of the King of Poland, married Charobert, King of Hungary, in 1319. She was mother of three sons, one of whom, Louis, inherited his father's throne. By her intrigues and influence over her brother, Casimir of Poland, she procured for Louis also the throne of Poland in 1370. She was Regent of Poland from 1370 to 1378. Died in 1381.

Elizabeth OF VALOIS, a daughter of Henry II. of France, was born in 1545, and married to Philip II. of Spain in 1559. She died at Madrid in 1568.

Elizabeth, (CHARLOTTE.) See TONNA, MRS.

Elizabeth, PRINCESS PALATINE, the daughter of Frederick V. of Bohemia and Elizabeth Stuart of England, was born in 1618. She received lessons in philosophy from Descartes, who is reported to have said that he "found none, except her, who thoroughly understood his works." She was instructed in religion by William Penn, whose friendship she highly valued. Having

declined an offer of marriage from the King of Poland, she retired to Hervorden, where she died in 1680. The famous Prince Rupert was her brother, and George I. of England was her sister's son.

See PRUDHOMME, "Biographie des Femmes célèbres."

Eliz'abeth Alexiev'na, (ā-lĕks-e-ĕv'nā,) Empress of Russia, born in 1779, was a princess of Baden, whose original name was LOUISA MARIA AUGUSTA. In 1793 she became the consort of Alexander I., then grand duke. Her character is represented as very amiable. Died in 1826.

Elizabeth (Elisabeth) Christi'na or **Christi'ne,** (krĭs-tee'nạ,) Queen of Prussia, born at Brunswick in 1715, was a daughter of Ferdinand Albert, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. In 1732 or 1733 she was married to Frederick the Great. She had a literary taste, and was distinguished for modesty, piety, and many virtues. She translated several religious works into French. Died in 1797.

See VON HAHNKE, "Elisabeth Christine, Königin von Preussen," Berlin, 1848.

Elizabeth Christina or **Christine,** Empress of Germany, born in 1691, was a daughter of the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. She was the wife of Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, and the mother of Maria Theresa. Died in 1750.

Eliz'abeth Farnese, (far-neez'; It. pron. faR-nā'sĕ,) a daughter of Odouard II., Prince of Parma, was born in 1692. She was married in 1714 to Philip V. of Spain, and, being crafty and ambitious, soon acquired a complete ascendency over that indolent, timid, and uxorious king. (See PHILIP V.) Charles III. was her son. Died in 1766.

Eliz'abeth Petrovna, (or **Petrow'na,**) pā-trov'nā, Empress of Russia, the daughter of Peter the Great and Catherine I., was born in 1709. In 1740 Ivan, the infant son of the Duke of Brunswick, was proclaimed emperor, in accordance with the will of the late empress Anna. By a successful conspiracy of Elizabeth's partisans, of whom her surgeon, Lestocq, was the leader, she obtained the throne in 1741. In the Seven Years' war, which began in 1756, she co-operated with the enemies of Frederick the Great so successfully that her army entered Berlin in 1760; and he was probably saved from ruin only by her death. She died in the winter of 1761–62, and was succeeded by her nephew, Peter III.

See LECLERC, "Histoire de la Russie moderne;" LOMONOSOF, "Panegyricus Elizabethæ Imperatricis," 1749; WIEDEMEYER, "Die Regierung der Kaiserin Elisabeth Petrowna," 2 vols., 1834.

Eliz'abeth Stu'art, Queen of Bohemia, born in 1596, was the daughter of James I. of England and Anne of Denmark. She was distinguished for beauty and captivating manners. In 1613 she became the wife of the Elector Palatine Frederick V. In 1619 she prevailed on him to accept the offered crown of Bohemia. This step involved him in war; he was defeated in 1620, and lost even his hereditary state. Among her numerous children was Prince Rupert, the famous Cavalier. Died in England in 1662.

Eliz'abeth Wood'ville, a daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, was distinguished for her personal beauty. She was married to Sir John Gray, and after his death to Edward IV. in 1464. She was the mother of Edward V. and of Elizabeth, the queen of Henry VII. Died in 1488.

El'kinā, (HENRY W.,) an American artist, born at Vershire, Vermont, May 30, 1847. He was self-taught. In 1856 he removed to Chicago. Among his pictures are "Mount Shasta," "The Thirty-Eighth Star," "Storm at Shasta," "New Eldorado," "The Crown of the Continent," etc. Died at Georgetown, Col., July 25, 1884.

Elkins, (STEPHEN B.,) statesman, born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1841. He became prominent in New Mexico and represented it in Congress 1873–77, afterwards became largely interested in coal mines and railroads in West Virginia, and was U. S. Senator from that State 1895–1911. Died in 1911.

El'la, (JOHN,) an English musical composer and writer, born at Thirsk in 1802. He is the author of "Musical Sketches Abroad and at Home." In 1855 he was appointed lecturer on music at the London Institution, and many of his lectures have been published. D. in 1888.

Ellain, ā'lăN', (NICOLAS,) a French physician and poet, born in Paris in 1534; died in 1621.

Ellenborough, el'lẹn-bŭr'rŭh, (EDWARD LAW,) LORD, an eminent English lawyer, born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, in 1750, was a son of Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle. After practising some years with success, and becoming the leader of the northern circuit, he was employed in 1785 as leading counsel for the defence in the trial of Warren Hastings, after Erskine had refused to act on that side. Although he could not compete with Burke or Fox in eloquent declamation or in logical argument, he managed the case with a certain skill and success. In 1801 Law was appointed attorney-general. On the death of Lord Kenyon, in 180-, he became lord chief justice of the king's bench, and was created Baron Ellenborough. In the House of Lords he opposed all measures for the relief of Catholics, and voted for the impeachment of Lord Melville in 1805. He is said to have been extremely grieved by the acquittal of William Hone, the popular author, in 1818, at whose trial he presided. He died in 1818, and left his title to his son, the present Earl of Ellenborough. As a judge, Lord Brougham says, "no one could accuse him of partiality. He despatched business with great celerity, and for the most part with success."

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" FOSS, "The Judges of England;" BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III."

Ellenborough, (EDWARD LAW,) first EARL OF, a Tory statesman, and a son of the preceding, was born in 1790. He inherited the title of baron in 1818, and was appointed lord privy seal in 1828. During the brief ministry of Sir Robert Peel in 1835 he was president of the Board of Control. He was appointed Governor-General of India in 1842, and, having annexed Scinde and Gwalior by conquest, was recalled in 1844 and raised to the rank of earl. He was first lord of the admiralty in 1845 and 1846. On the accession of the Derby-Disraeli ministry, in February, 1858, he became president of the Board of Control. The publication of a despatch in which he condemned Lord Canning's conduct in India, gave so much offence that Ellenborough resigned a few months after his appointment. The House of Lords, by a majority of nine, rejected a motion to censure him for his conduct in this affair. Died 1871.

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1845.

Ellenrieder, el'lẹn-ree'dẹr, (MARIA,) a German painter of history and genre, was born at Constance in 1791. She visited Italy, and lived at Munich and Carlsruhe. She is considered by the Germans the most skilful female artist of her time. Among her works is a picture of "Faith, Hope, and Charity." Died in 1863.

Eller, el'lẹr, (JOHANN THEODOR,) a German physician and chemist, born at Pleskau in 1689. He was physician to Frederick the Great, who made him a privy councillor in 1755. He wrote "Observationes de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis," ("Observations on the Diagnosis and Cure of Diseases," 1762,) and other medical works. Died in 1760.

See ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

El'ler-tọn, (JOHN LODGE,) an English musical composer, born in Cheshire, January 11, 1807. He essayed nearly every species of musical composition. Died January 3, 1873.

El'lẹr-ȳ, (WILLIAM,) an American patriot, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1727, was educated at Harvard College. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native city for some years, and began the practice of the law in 1770. Having established a character for integrity, good sense, and firm attachment to public welfare and liberty, he was chosen a delegate to the memorable Congress of 1776, in which he signed the Declaration of Independence. Placing himself by the side of Secretary Thompson, he observed the expression and manner of each member in the act of signing his name, and was convinced that the men were equal to the crisis. He continued to serve in Congress (with the exception of two years) until the end of 1785, being rather eminent for his talents for business than for his powers as a debater. Retiring from public service in 1785

he found himself reduced in fortune by his patriotism, as his dwelling had been burnt by the enemy. In 1790 he was appointed to the office of collector of customs in Newport, which he retained to the end of his life. His political sympathies were with the Federal party. Died in 1820.

Ellesmere, EARL OF. See EGERTON, (FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER.)

Ellesmere, LORD. See EGERTON, (THOMAS.)

El'let, (CHARLES,) an American engineer, born at Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He constructed the wire suspension bridge at Fairmount, Philadelphia, (the first made in America,) and that which crosses the Niagara River below the Falls. He was employed as engineer of several railroads. After the civil war began, he became a colonel of engineers, and converted several steamers into rams for military operations on the Mississippi River. He received in a naval battle near Memphis a wound, of which he died in June, 1862.

Ellet, (ELIZABETH FRIES,) an authoress, whose maiden name was LUMMIS, was born at Sodus Point, New York, in 1818. She published, besides other works, a volume of poems, (1835,) "Women of the American Revolution," (1848,) and "Summer Rambles in the West," (1853.) She died June 3, 1877. She was the wife of WILLIAM HENRY ELLET, (1804–1859,) professor of chemistry in South Carolina College, and discoverer of a method of preparing gun-cotton.

Elleviou, ĕl've'oo', (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS,) a French singer and composer, born at Rennes in 1769; died in 1842.

El'lice, (EDWARD,) an English politician of the Whig party, born about 1786, was a merchant of London, and for many years an influential member of Parliament. In 1830 he became secretary of the treasury, and was secretary of war from April, 1833, to December, 1834. His wife was a sister of the first Earl Grey. Died in 1863.

Ellicot. See ELLICOTT.

El'li-cott, (ANDREW,) surveyor-general of the United States, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1754, served as an officer in the Revolution, and throughout the greater part of his life filled important positions under the Federal and State governments. In 1790 he laid out the Federal metropolis. He was appointed surveyor-general in 1792; from 1796 to 1801 he acted as commissioner in settling the southern boundary of the United States, and from 1812 till his death, in 1820, was professor of mathematics, engineering, etc. at West Point. He made valuable contributions to the Transactions of philosophical societies of Europe.

El'li-cott or **El'li-cot**, (CHARLES JOHN,) an English theologian, born near Stamford about 1820. He became professor of divinity in King's College, London, in 1858, and Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1863. He published, besides other works, "Commentaries on the Epistles of Saint Paul to the Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians," etc. Died October 16, 1905.

Ellies-Dupin. See DUPIN, (LOUIS.)

Elliger, el'ĭe-ger, (OTTOMAR,) a skilful Swedish painter, born at Gottenburg in 1633. He became painter to the Elector Frederick William at Berlin. Died in 1679. His son, of the same name, excelled in architectural pictures. Died in 1732.

Ellinger, el'ling-er, (ANDREAS,) a German physician, born in Thuringia in 1526, was professor at Leipsic. He wrote "Hippocratis Aphorismi" in Latin verse, (1579.) Died in 1582.

El'li-ot, (DANIEL GIRAUD,) ornithologist, was born at New York, March 7, 1835. He travelled widely in pursuit of zoological knowledge, and in 1896 led an expedition to East Africa, and in 1898 to the Olympic Mountains, in the interest of the Field Columbian Museum, in which he is curator of zoology. He has published a number of handsomely illustrated works on the birds of North America and elsewhere, also "The Cats," "Wolf's Wild Animals," etc.

El'li-ot, (GEORGE,) an English admiral, born in 1784, commanded the fleet which operated against the Chinese in 1840, and became vice-admiral in 1847. Died in 1863.

El'li-ot or **El'i-ott**, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS,) Lord Heathfield, born at Stobbs, in Scotland, in 1718, entered the army at an early age. From 1740 to 1748 he served in Germany as lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp of George II. He was second in command at the capture of Havana. In 1775, having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, the defence of which was his last and most memorable achievement. During the siege, which commenced in 1779 and continued more than three years, he successfully resisted the combined armaments of France and Spain, displaying great prudence and humanity, as well as high military talents. After peace was restored, he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Heathfield of Gibraltar. Died in 1790.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

El'li-ot, (GEORGE THOMSON,) an American physician, born in New York, May 11, 1827. He studied in New York, Dublin and Edinburgh, became professor of obstetrics in Bellevue Medical College and wrote "The Obstetric Clinic." Died in 1871.

Elliot, (Sir GILBERT,) sometimes styled LORD MINTO, was a Scottish judge, who was born in 1651, and died May 1, 1718. He became lord justice clerk, and was distinguished for his patriotic efforts in favour of the Protestant succession.

Elliot (Sir GILBERT) of Minto, a British orator, grandson of the preceding, was the father of the first Earl of Minto, and was eminent as a parliamentary speaker. He wrote an admired pastoral beginning thus:

> "My sheep I neglected, I broke my sheep-hook,
> And all the gay haunts of my youth I forsook."

He was born in 1722, and died in 1777.

Elliot, (Sir GILBERT,) the first Earl of Minto, an eminent Scottish statesman, born in Edinburgh in 1751, was the son of the preceding. Entered parliament, supported Fox for several years, but about 1790 changed to the side of the ministry. He was made Baron Minto in 1796 and Earl of Minto in 1813, and was governor general of India 1806–14. Died in 1814.

Elliot, (GILBERT ELLIOT MURRAY KYNINMOUND,) second Earl of Minto, a son of the preceding, was born in 1782. Entered Parliament in 1806 and the House of Lords in 1814, was sent as ambassador to Berlin in 1832, made first lord of the admiralty in 1835 and lord privy seal in 1846. Died in 1859.

Elliot, (Miss JANE,) a sister of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, wrote "The Flowers of the Forest," a dirge for the slain of Flodden. Born in 1727; died in 1805.

Elliot, (JOHN,) an American artist, born in England in 1858; married Maud Howe, daughter of Julia Ward Howe; has done notable work in portraits and mural decorations, including the "Triumph of Time," ceiling decoration in Boston Public Library. His wife, born in Boston in 1854, is the author of various works of travel, etc.

Elliot, (WILLIAM,) an English designer and engraver, born at Hampton Court in 1717. He excelled in landscapes. Died in 1766.

El'li-ot-son, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an eminent English physician, born in London about 1791. He became physician to Saint Thomas's Hospital in 1822. By new prescriptions of prussic acid and creosote, and other innovations in medical practice, he excited much hostility among a portion of the medical profession. He was chosen professor of medical science in University College, London, in 1831, and afterwards became president of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He was the author of valuable works entitled "Principles and Practice of Medicine," (1839,) and "Human Physiology," (1840.) Died in London, July 29, 1868.

Elliott. See ELIOT, ELIOTT, and ELYOT.

El'li-ott, (CHARLES,) a Methodist minister, born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, in 1792, emigrated to Ohio about 1818, and edited the "Western Christian Advocate" for many years. Died January 6, 1869.

Elliott, (CHARLES LORING,) an American portrait-painter, born in Scipio, New York, in 1812. He lived many years in New York City, and painted portraits of many eminent persons. His works are remarkable for fidelity of likeness and vigorous colouring. Died in August, 1868.

Elliott, (CHARLES WYLLYS,) an American author, a descendant of John Eliot, "the Apostle of the Indians," was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1817. He published a "History of New England from the Discovery of the Continent by the Northmen, in 986, to 1776." Died August 20, 1883.

Elliott, (CHARLOTTE,) an English poet and hymn-writer, born March 18, 1789. She was a grand-daughter of Henry Venn, and sister of E. Bishop Elliott and H. V. Elliott. Died September 22, 1871.

El'li-ott, (EBENEZER,) an English poet, called "the Corn-Law Rhymer," was born at Masborough, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, on the 17th of March, 1781. His father was a clerk in an iron-foundry, with a small salary, and was a strict Calvinist. The son, after having made small progress at school, where he passed for a very dull boy, was set to work in the foundry above mentioned, in which he was employed many years. A love of nature and of books counteracted the tendency to intemperance and other vices usual among his associates. In his seventeenth year he began to write verses, the first of which were the "Vernal Walk," and "Night." In 1821 he removed to Sheffield, where he gained a competence in the iron-trade. Soon after this change of residence he wrote his most popular poem, the "Corn-Law Rhymes," urging the repeal of duties on corn, which excited general admiration. He wrote also "The Village Patriarch," (1829,) "Byron and Napoleon," (1831,) "Love," and a few other poems. The poet Montgomery says, "I am quite willing to hazard my critical credit by avowing my persuasion that in originality and power he might have measured heads beside Byron in tremendous energy, Crabbe in graphic description, and Coleridge in effusions of domestic tenderness; while in intense sympathy with the poor, in whatever he deemed their wrongs or their sufferings, he excelled them all." Died in 1849.

See J. SERLE, "Life, Character, and Genius of Ebenezer Elliott," 1850; "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES, 1860; JOHN WATKINS, "Life, Poetry, and Letters of E. Elliott," 1850; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1832, and October, 1834; "Westminster Review" for January and April, 1850.

Elliott, (EZEKIEL BROWN,) an American scientist, born in Sweden, New York, July 16, 1823. He graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1844, and for a number of years was employed in the civil service of the United States government. He prepared many papers, statistical reports, and tables, of high value, relating to life-insurance, annuities, coinage, weights and measures, electricity, astronomical physics, etc. The importance of his researches has been recognized in Europe as well as in the United States. Died May 24, 1888.

Elliott, (JESSE DUNCAN,) an American naval officer, born in Maryland in 1782. He was second in command under Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, September, 1813, and was raised to the rank of captain in 1818. Died in 1845.

Elliott, (MAXINE,) actress, born at Rockland, Maine, in 1873. She has taken Shakespearian and many other parts, and became proprietor and manager of Maxine Elliott's Theatre, New York, where she has played in "The Chaperon" and other parts.

Elliott, (ROBERT WOODWARD BARNWELL,) D.D., an American bishop, a son of Bishop Stephen Elliott, was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, August 16, 1840. He graduated at South Carolina College in 1861, served as an officer in the Confederate army, took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1868, and in 1874 was consecrated Bishop of Western Texas. Died August 26, 1887.

Elliott, (STEPHEN,) an American naturalist, born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1771, graduated at Yale College in 1791. He became president of the Literary Society and of the Philosophical Society of South Carolina, and professor of natural history at Charleston. He was the author of a valuable work entitled "The Botany of South Carolina and Georgia," (2 vols., 1821–24.) Died in 1830.

Elliott, (STEPHEN,) D.D., son of the preceding, was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1806. He became professor of sacred literature in South Carolina College. He was ordained in 1835, and was constituted Bishop of Georgia in 1841. Died December 21, 1866.

Elliott, (WILLIAM,) a politician and writer, born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1788. He opposed nullification in 1832, and afterwards wrote against secession. (1851.) Among his works are "Fiesco," a tragedy, (1850,) and several short poems. Died in 1863.

El'lis, (ALEXANDER JOHN,) an English writer, originally named SHARPE, was born at Hoxton, June 14, 1814, and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He wrote many works on phonetics, acoustics, music, orthoepy, mathematics, philology, and the theory of education. His writings on philology and phonetics are of especial value. Died in 1890.

El'lis, (CLEMENT,) an English divine, born in Cumberland in 1630, was appointed prebendary of Southwell in 1693. He was the author of several approved works on theology. Died in 1700.

See JOHN VENERR "Life of Clement Ellis," 1738.

Ellis, (EDWARD SYLVESTER,) author, born at Geneva, Ohio, in 1840. Engaged in teaching at Trenton, N. J., and has written school histories and other text books and many juvenile stories. Died 1916.

Ellis, (GEORGE,) F.R.S., a witty and accomplished English writer, born in 1745. During the French Revolution he gained distinction as one of the authors of the "Rolliad," (a political satire against Pitt and his ministry,) for which he wrote the "Birth-Day Ode" and the "Ode on Dundas." In 1790 he published "Specimens of the Early English Poets," which is thought to have rendered an essential service to the national literature. Ellis was distinguished for his refined taste as well as for his literary attainments. In 1800 he became the friend of Sir Walter Scott, who addressed to him the fifth canto of "Marmion," and who is reported to have said "he was one of the most accomplished scholars and delightful companions he had ever known." In 1797–98 he wrote many articles for "The Anti-Jacobin," a weekly paper under the auspices of Canning. Died in 1815.

El'lis, (GEORGE EDWARD), divine and author, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1814, graduated at Harvard, became pastor in Charlestown, and was professor of theology at Harvard from 1857 to 1864. Wrote "The Red Man and the White Man" and other works. Died in 1894.

Ellis, (GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR,) Lord Dover, an English author, born in 1797, was educated at Oxford. He was elected to Parliament in 1818 and at several subsequent periods. In 1831 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Dover, and the next year was chosen president of the Royal Society of Literature. Among his principal works are "Life of Frederick II. of Prussia," (1831,) and "The Ellis Correspondence, illustrative of the Revolution of 1688." He also contributed to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. Died in 1833.

Ellis, (HENRY,) an English navigator, born in 1721. He accompanied an expedition which sailed from England in 1746 in search of a Northwest passage. Captains Moore and Smith commanded this expedition, Ellis being employed as naturalist and agent of the committee which sent it out. He published a narrative of his voyage, (1748,) and was afterwards Governor of New York and Georgia. Died in 1806.

Ellis, (Sir HENRY,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1777. He became assistant librarian of the British Museum in 1805. In 1823 he published the first series of "Original Letters illustrative of English History," (3 vols., second series, 1827; third series, 1846, 4 vols.) He was principal librarian of the British Museum from 1827 to 1856. Among his valuable works are "Elgin Marbles of the Classic Ages," (2 vols., 1847,) and "The Townley Gallery of Sculpture," (1847.) Died in January, 1869.

Ellis, (Sir HENRY,) K.C.B., an English officer, who in 1816 accompanied Lord Amherst as secretary of embassy to China with dormant credentials as minister

plenipotentiary, and published an interesting "Journal of the Embassy, with Observations on China and the Chinese." Died in 1855.

Ellis, (HENRY HAVELOCK,) editor and author, was born at Croydon, England, February 2, 1859. He edited the Mermaid Series of Old Dramatists 1887–89, and has since been general editor of the Contemporary Science Series. His books include "The New Spirit," (1890,) "Man and Woman," (1894,) "Sexual Inversion," (1897,) etc.

Ellis, (JOHN,) a literary scrivener, born in London in 1698, was a particular favourite of Dr. Johnson, who said, "The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed was at the table of Jack Ellis the money-scrivener, with whom, at one period, I used to dine generally once a week." He wrote "The South Sea Dream," (1720,) a poem, and often exercised his talent in poetical squibs. He also translated Ovid's "Epistles," and other Latin poems. Died about 1791.

Ellis, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an eminent English naturalist, born in London about 1710, was a merchant in early life. In 1754 he published an "Essay towards the Natural History of Corallines," in which the opinion was first advanced that they are of animal origin. He also wrote treatises on "Coffee," the "Bread-Fruit Tree," and other subjects. Died in 1776.

Ellis, (SARAH,) a popular English authoress, whose maiden name was STICKNEY, was born about 1812. She was married to William Ellis, author of "Polynesian Researches," in 1837, before which she had published a successful work, "The Poetry of Life." She rendered important services to female education by numerous works, among which are "The Women of England," (1838,) "The Daughters of England," (1842,) "The Wives of England," (1843,) "The Mothers of England," (1843,) "Family Secrets," (1841–43,) and "Pictures of Private Life," (3 vols., 1844.) Died June 22, 1872.

Ellis, (WILLIAM,) an English surgeon, who accompanied Captain Cook in his third voyage, (1776–79,) and published a well-written narrative of that voyage, (2 vols., 1782.) Died at Ostend in 1785.

Ellis, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an eminent English missionary and author. He was sent by the London Missionary Society to the South Sea Islands in 1816, and returned home in 1825. In 1829 he published his very interesting "Polynesian Researches," (2 vols. 8vo.) and in 1838 a "History of Madagascar," (2 vols.) "Here is a work as copious, as comprehensive, as minute, and, as far as we can judge, as accurate, as it would be possible to produce." ("London Eclectic Review.") He married Sarah Ellis, noticed above, in 1837. Died June 9, 1872.

Ellis, (WILLIAM,) an English economist and writer on social science, was born near London in 1800. He distinguished himself by successful efforts to introduce the study of political economy into schools. He wrote "Outlines of Social Economy," "Phenomena of Industrial Life," "Progressive Lessons in Social Science," and other works. Died in 1881.

Ellissen, el'lis-sen, or **Ellisen**, (ADOLF,) a German critic and historian, born at Gartow, Lüneburg, in 1815, was a moderate democratic member of the parliament of Frankfort in 1848. He translated Montesquieu's "Esprit des Lois," (1844.) Among his works are an "Essay of a Polyglot of European Poetry," ("Versuch einer Polyglotte der Europäischen Poesie," 1846,) and one "On the History of Athens since the Loss of its Liberty," (1848.) Died November 5, 1872.

Ell'is-ton, (ROBERT WILLIAM,) a celebrated English actor, born in London in 1774, ran away from school, and appeared on the stage for the first time at Bath in 1791. After obtaining success in the provinces, he made his *début* at the Haymarket in 1796. In 1803 he was principal actor and acting manager of that theatre, where he acquired great popularity. When Drury Lane was rebuilt after the fire, Elliston became one of its leading performers. He was the lessee of the theatre last named from 1819 to 1826, when he became insolvent. He was very successful in a great variety of characters; and he is generally regarded as the most excellent comedian that the English nation has produced. Died in 1831.

Ellsworth, (EPHRAIM ELMER,) a brave American patriot, born at Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, New York, in 1837. He removed to Chicago before he was of age, and studied law. He organized about 1859 a zouave corps which became noted for the excellence of its discipline. In March, 1861, he accompanied President Lincoln to Washington, and in April he went to New York City, where he organized a zouave regiment of firemen, of which he became the colonel. He was ordered to Alexandria, where he saw a rebel flag floating over a hotel. He ascended to the roof and took down the flag, for which act Jackson, the keeper of the hotel, immediately shot him dead, in May, 1861. Jackson was instantly afterwards killed by one of the soldiers of Ellsworth.

Ellsworth, (OLIVER,) Chief Justice of the United States, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. He graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1766, was admitted to the bar in 1771, and chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777. He was a member of the Convention which in 1787 formed the Federal Constitution, and was elected in 1789 to the Senate of the United States. He acquired distinction as a debater, and acted with the Federal party. According to John Adams, "he was the firmest pillar of Washington's whole administration in that body." He was appointed chief justice of the United States by Washington in 1796. His official conduct in this position was generally approved. He was sent to Paris in 1799 as envoy extraordinary, and, with his colleagues Davie and Murray, negotiated a treaty with France. He died in 1807, leaving a high reputation for ability and integrity.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.; "Encyclopædia Americana."

Ell'wood, (THOMAS,) an English author, born at Crowell, in Oxfordshire, in 1639, adopted at an early age the religion of the "Friends," or Quakers, among whom he became a prominent member and a public minister. In 1662, having a desire to improve himself in learning, he procured, by the mediation of Isaac Penington and Dr. Paget, the place of reader to the poet Milton, who was then blind and resided in London. Ellwood says, "he kept always a man to read to him, which usually was the son of some gentleman, whom in kindness he took to improve in his learning. . . . I went every day in the afternoon, (except on the first days of the week,) and, sitting by him in his dining-room, read to him in such books in the Latin tongue as he pleased to hear." Thus they went on pleasantly together for six weeks, when ill health compelled Ellwood to leave London. The world is indebted to his suggestion for Milton's second epic poem, "Paradise Regained." In 1665 Ellwood paid a visit to Milton at Giles-Chalfont, where, says he, "after some common discourse had passed between us, he called for a manuscript of his, which he delivered to me, bidding me take it home with me and read it at my leisure, and, when I had done so, return it to him with my judgment thereon." He found it was "Paradise Lost," and, when he returned it, was asked by the author how he liked it and what he thought of it. Ellwood "modestly and freely" answered this question, and added, "Thou hast said much here of Paradise Lost; but what hast thou to say of Paradise Found?" "He made no answer, but sat some time in a muse." Ellwood published a "Sacred History," (1705,) and a poem called "Davideis," (1712.) He died in 1713, leaving interesting "Memoirs of his own Life," (1714.)

See, also, "The Penns and Peningtons," by MARIA WEBB, London, 1867; "Retrospective Review," vol. xiii., 1826.

El'lys, (ANTHONY,) an English divine, born in 1693, became Bishop of Saint David's in 1752. He wrote "Tracts on the Liberty, Spiritual and Temporal, of Subjects in England," and a few other works. Died in 1761.

Ellys or **El'lis**, (Sir RICHARD,) a grandson of the English patriot Hampden, was a member of Parliament from 1715 to 1734. He excelled in Hebrew, Greek, and biblical criticism, on which he published a work called "Fortuita Sacra," (1728.) Died in 1742.

Elmacin, ĕl-mā-seen', (GEORGE,) [Lat. GEOR'GIUS ELMACI'NUS,] written also **Elmakin** (ĕl-mā-keen') and

Almakin, an Oriental historian and Christian, born in Egypt in 1223, became secretary to the court of the Sultans of Egypt. He wrote, in Arabic, a history of the world from the creation to 1118 A.D., which obtained European celebrity, and part of which was translated by Erpenius about 1625. Died in 1273.

See HOTTINGER, "Bibliotheca Orientalis."

Elmacinus, (GEORGIUS.) See ELMACĪN.

Elmakin. See ELMACĪN.

El'mĕn-dorf, (JOHN JAY,) D.D., an American scholar, born in New York city, June 27, 1827. He graduated at Columbia College in 1847, entered the priesthood of the Episcopal Church, was for a time professor of mental philosophy in Columbia College, and in 1867 became professor of English literature in Racine College. His principal works are "Rites and Ritual," (1867,) a "History of Philosophy," (1876,) and "Outlines of Logic," (1884.)

Elmenhorst, ĕl'mĕn-horst', (GEVERHARD, GERHARD, or GERHART,) a distinguished German critic, born at Hamburg, published notes on Arnobius, (1603,) Minucius Felix, and other old authors. Died in 1621.

Elmenhorst, (HEINRICH,) a German poet and pastor, born at Parchim in 1632, wrote "Spiritual Songs," and 'Dramatologia antiquo-hodierna," (1688.) Died in 1704.

Elmer. See AYLMER.

Elmes, ĕlmz, (HARVEY LONSDALE,) an eminent English architect, born near Chichester about 1814, was the son of James Elmes, noticed below, with whom he entered into partnership in London. His reputation as an architect is chiefly founded on the erection of Saint George's Hall, Liverpool, his design for which was preferred to those of about eighty competitors. This edifice, which is esteemed the principal ornament of Liverpool, and one of the finest specimens of the Corinthian order in England, was finished about 1855. It is 490 feet long by 165 feet wide. Before its completion Mr. Elmes's health failed; he died in Jamaica in 1847.

Elmes, (JAMES,) the father of the preceding, was born in London in 1782. He was architect of several public and private buildings of London, and acquired distinction as a writer. He published "The Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren," (1823,) "School of the Fine Arts," (3 vols., 1825,) "Ecclesiastical and Civil Dilapidations," (3d edition, 1829,) "Thomas Clarkson, a Monograph," (1854,) and other works. Died in 1862.

El'more, (ALFRED,) an Irish painter, born at Clonakilty, county of Cork, June 18, 1815. His family removed to London in his twelfth year. In 1832 he became a student at the Royal Academy, where he exhibited his first picture in 1834. Subsequently he travelled in Europe, and on his return to England he painted a number of historical pictures. He was elected Royal Academician in 1856. Died January 24, 1881.

El'more, (FRANKLIN HARPER,) an American financier and politician, was born in Laurens district, South Carolina, in 1799. He was a member of Congress in 1837–39, and was president of the Bank of the State of South Carolina from 1840 to 1850. In this year he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Senate of the United States caused by the death of John C. Calhoun. Died in May, 1850.

Elmā'ley, (PETER,) an eminent English critic, and one of the first Greek scholars of his time, was born in 1773. He wrote articles for the early numbers of the "Edinburgh Review" about 1802. In 1819 he was chosen to assist Sir Humphry Davy in unrolling the Herculanean manuscripts. After this date he lived chiefly at Oxford, where, in 1823, he became professor of history. He published excellent editions of several dramas by Euripides and Sophocles, which gained him a European fame. Southey, speaking of the Edinburgh Reviewers, said, "Elmsley has more knowledge and a sounder mind than any or all of them." Died in 1825.

Éloi, à'lwà', [Lat. ELIG'IUS,] a French benefactor, born near Limoges in 588 A.D., became a favourite minister of King Dagobert, and founded monasteries and hospitals. He was appointed Bishop of Noyon in 640. Died in 659.

See SAINT-OUEN, "Vita Eligii;" BARTHÉLEMY, "Vie de Saint-Eloi."

Elorza. See CHURRUCA Y ELORZA.

Éloy, à'lwà', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a Flemish physician, born at Mons in 1714, was employed professionally by Prince Charles of Lorraine. He wrote a "Historical Dictionary of Medicine, Ancient and Modern," (4 vols., 1778.) Died in 1788.

Elphege, ĕl'fe-ge, ? written also **Alphege**, an English prelate, born in 954 A.D., became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1006. He was killed by the Danish pirates in 1011.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i., 1860.

El'phin-stŏn, (ARTHUR,) Lord Balmerino, a Scottish Jacobite, born in 1688. On the accession of George I. he took arms for the Stuart cause, and fought at Sheriffmuir. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Culloden in 1745, and, after trial, was executed in 1746.

Elphinston, (JAMES,) an eccentric Scottish grammarian, born in Edinburgh in 1721, was for many years principal of a successful school at Kensington, near London. He associated with Dr. Johnson, by whom he was highly esteemed, and he made versions of certain Latin mottoes of the "Rambler," which were adopted by the editor of that work. He published, among other works, "Education," a poem, (1763,) "Propriety ascertained in her Picture," and "English Grammar reduced to Analogy," (1765,) in which he advocated a reform of orthography on phonetic principles. Died in 1809.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Elphinston, (JOHN,) an able naval officer, born in the Highlands of Scotland in 1722. In 1768 his government placed him at the disposal of Catherine, Empress of Russia, who employed him as admiral of the fleet sent against the Turks in 1770. After fighting one battle near Scio, and burning a Turkish fleet, he quarrelled with Orloff, the Russian general-in-chief, and left the service. Died in 1785.

See RULHIÈRES, "Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne."

El'phin-stone, (GEORGE KEITH,) Viscount Keith, a distinguished British admiral, born in Scotland in 1746, was the son of Viscount Elphinstone. As post-captain he served in America about 1776. In 1795 he obtained the rank of vice-admiral, and captured Cape Town. In 1800 he was commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he took Malta and Genoa. For his services in Egypt he was raised to the British peerage, as Baron Keith, (1801,)—having for four years already had the same title in the Irish peerage,—and obtained the rank of admiral. In 1814 he was created a viscount of the United Kingdom. He was a son-in-law of the noted Mr. Thrale. Died March 10, 1823.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Elphinstone, (GEORGE WILLIAM KEITH,) C.B., a British general, born about 1782, was descended from the noble Scottish family of Elphinstone. After serving in many campaigns, he became lieutenant-colonel in 1813, and gained distinction at Waterloo. In 1837 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. He commanded the army which was defeated in Afghanistan, a short time before his death, which occurred in 1842.

Elphinstone, (Hon. MOUNTSTUART,) a British historian and statesman, born in 1779, was the fourth son of the eleventh Lord Elphinstone. He entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1795, became secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley in 1803, and ambassador to the court of Cabool in 1808. He published in 1815 an "Account of the Kingdom of Cabool," a standard historical work of great merit. From 1810 to 1817 he was resident at the court of Poona. He was appointed commissioner of that province in 1817, and Governor of Bombay in 1819. "His policy, so far as India is concerned," says Bishop Heber, "appeared to me peculiarly wise and liberal." The same writer adds, "Mr. Elphinstone is in every respect an extraordinary man, possessing great activity of mind and body, remarkable talent for and application to public business," etc. He resigned his office in November, 1827, and returned to England in 1829. In 1836 he declined the offer of the Governor-Generalship of India, on account of his health. His "History of India: the Hindoo and Mohammedan Pe-

riods" (2 vols., 1841) is highly commended. He was never married. He died in November, 1859.

See "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," vol. xviii. part ii. p. 221; J. W. KAYE, "Lives of Indian Officers;" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1815, and September, 1841.

Elphinstone or **Elphinston**, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Scottish statesman and prelate, founder of King's College, Aberdeen, was born at Glasgow about 1431. He was professor of law in France, and was chosen bishop of Aberdeen in 1484. In 1492 he was appointed lord privy seal. He wrote a book of canons and a "History of Scotland." Died in 1514.

El'ring-ton, (THOMAS,) D.D., a skilful Irish mathematician, born near Dublin about 1760. He became professor of mathematics in Dublin University in 1795, provost of Trinity College in 1811, Bishop of Limerick in 1820, and of Leighlin and Ferns in 1822, published editions of Euclid and Juvenal. Died in 1835.

Elsasser, ĕl'sȧs'sẹr, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German landscape-painter, born at Berlin in 1810; died at Rome in 1845. Among his works is the "Grotto of Sirens" at Tivoli.

Elsevier. See ELZEVIR.

Elsheimer, ĕls'hī'mẹr, or **Elzheimer**, ĕlts'hī'mẹr, (ADAM,) an excellent German landscape-painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1574, was known among the Italians by the name of IL TEDESCO, (*i.e.* "the German.") He worked mostly in Rome, where he acquired a high reputation by his good taste and his fidelity in the imitation of nature. He excelled in colour and chiaroscuro. His works are of small dimensions and very highly finished. Besides many landscapes, he painted a "Flight into Egypt," which is much admired, "Ceres in Search of her Daughter," and other historical and mythological pieces. Died in Rome in 1620.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers;" J. D. PASSAVANT, "A. Elsheimer, Maler aus Frankfurt," 1847.

Elshoecht, ĕl'so'ĕkt', or **Elshoëct**, (CARLE,) a skilful French statuary, born at Dunkirk in 1797, was a pupil of Bosio. He gained a gold medal for his statue of "Innocence," (1825.) He adorned several buildings of Paris with busts of Mirabeau, Molière, Poussin, and Claude Lorrain, and the Tuileries with a group representing the Genius of Asia. Died in 1856.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Elshoëct. See ELSHOECHT.

Elsholtz. See ELSHOLZ.

Elsholz, von, or **Elsholtz**, fon ĕls'holts, (FRANZ,) a German comic poet, born in Berlin in 1791, obtained in early life an office of secretary in the public service at Cologne. He produced "The New Achilles," and a successful drama called "Come here," ("Komm her," 1824.) His comedy "The Lady at Court" ("Die Hofdame") attracted much attention. Died Jan. 22, 1872.

Elsholz or **Elsholtz**, (JOHANN SIGISMUND,) a German botanist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1623. He became physician to the Elector of Brandenburg in 1656, and lived in Berlin. He published, besides other works, "Flora Marchica," (1663.) Died in 1688.

Elsner, ĕls'nẹr, (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a German medical writer, born at Königsberg in 1749; died in 1820.

Elsner, (JAKOB,) a learned German Protestant theologian, born at Saalfeld, in Prussia, in 1692. He became in 1722 rector of the College of Joachimsthal, in Berlin, and afterwards first preacher to the court. He published, besides other works, a commentary on the New Testament, ("Observationes sacræ in Novi Fœderis Libros," 2 vols., 1720–28.) Died in 1750.

See ADELUNG's Supplement to JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten Lexikon."

Elsner, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a noted German economist, born at Gottesburg, in Silesia, in 1784. He was a practical farmer, and studied rural economy in various countries. Among his many works are a "Manual for the Propagation of Merino Sheep," (1832,) and a "Shepherd's Catechism," (1841.) Died at Waldenburg, June 5, 1869.

Elsner, (JOSEPH,) an Austrian musical composer, born at Grodgrau, in Silesia, in 1769. He produced operas, melodramas, and instrumental music of many kinds. Died in 1854.

El'son, (LOUIS CHARLES,) musical critic and lecturer, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1849, edited the "Vox Humana," was musical critic of the Boston "Advertiser" and editor of the "Musical Herald." He has written songs and many works on musical subjects, and was editor-in-chief of the "University Encyclopædia of Music." (10 vols. 1911.) Died in Boston, 1920.

Elss'leṛ, (FANNY,) a German danseuse, born in Vienna in 1811. She performed with great applause in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London. In 1841 she visited the United States. Died at Vienna, November 27, 1884.

El'stęr, (KRISTIAN,) a Norwegian novelist, born March 4, 1841. His publications are "Tora Trondal," "Farlige Folk," (1881,) a fascinating tale of rare excellence, and the posthumous volume "Solskyer," (1882,) including his biography, by Alexander Kielland. Elster died April 11, 1881.

El'stob, (ELIZABETH,) an English linguist, sister of William, noticed below, was born at Newcastle in 1683. She was noted for her knowledge of the Saxon language. She translated Scudéry's "Essay on Glory," and published a "Saxon Grammar," (1715,) and "Saxon Homilies." From 1739 to 1756 she was governess to the children of the Duchess of Portland. Died in 1756.

Elstob, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary, born at Newcastle in 1673, was a Fellow of one of the Oxford colleges, and an excellent Saxon scholar. He became rector of Saint Swithin, London, in 1702. He published an edition of "Ascham's Latin Letters," "An Essay on the Affinity, etc. between the two Professions of Law and Divinity," and began an edition of Saxon laws, which was finished after his death by Wilkins. Died in 1714.

Elsynge, ĕl'sinj, ? (HENRY,) an English civil officer and writer, born at Battersea, Surrey, in 1598. After leaving college and travelling a few years, he obtained the office of clerk of the House of Commons, which he kept during the Long Parliament, and resigned in 1648. "Mr. Elsynge," says Whitelocke, "was the best I ever knew to take the sense of the House and put it into apt terms." He published a much-esteemed work on the "Manner of Holding Parliaments in England." Died in 1654.

El'ton, (Sir ARTHUR HALLAM,) an English writer, son of Charles Abraham, noticed below, and a nephew of Henry Hallam the historian, was born in 1818. He wrote a tale entitled "Below the Surface."

Elton, (CHARLES ABRAHAM,) an English poet, born in 1778, published a volume of poems in 1804, and a poetical version of the remains of Hesiod, (1809,) which is highly praised by the "Edinburgh Review." In 1814 he published "Specimens of the Classic Poets from Homer to Tryphiodorus, translated into English Verse," (3 vols.,) in which there are many brilliant and spirited passages. Died in 1853. CHARLES ISAAC ELTON, his son, born in 1839, is the author of "The Tenures of Kent," (1867,) "Custom and Tenant Right," (1882,) "Origins of English History," a work of much merit, (1882,) "The Career of Columbus," (1892,) etc.

Elvenich, ĕl'vẹh-nik', (PETER JOSEPH,) a German Catholic philosopher, born at Embken in 1796, is called the chief of Hermesianism, on which he wrote several treatises. Died at Berlin, June 16, 1886.

Elves, [Norse, ALFAR, ȧl'fȧr, in the singular, ALFI, signifying "Spirit,"] the name given in the Norse mythology to a class of subordinate beings or deities who are supposed to inhabit that part of the atmosphere which is nearest the earth's surface and the interior of the earth. The former are aerial beings, and are called light-elves, (Ljosalfar:) they preside over the plants on the surface of the earth. The latter dwell in the bowels of the earth, and are distinguished as dark-elves, (Dökkalfar or Svartalfar:) they have charge of the ores and minerals lying within the earth, and are skilful workers in metal. The Dwarfs (Dwergar) nearly resemble the dark-elves: they work in the interior of the earth, and possess magic or supernatural powers.

El'vey, (Sir GEORGE JOB,) Mus. Doc., an English musical composer, born at Canterbury, March 27, 1816. He composed anthems, hymn-tunes, and an oratorio,—"The Resurrection and the Ascension." Died in 1894.

Elvius, ĕl've-ŭs, (PEHR,) the Elder, a Swedish writer and savant, lived in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Elvius, (PEHR,) a scientific Swedish traveller, son of the preceding, was born at Upsal in 1710. He was employed in the survey and exploration of Sweden about 1745, of which he wrote an account. Died in 1749.

Elwart, (ANTOINE,) a French composer of operas, symphonies, etc., born in Paris in 1808, gained the grand prize of the Institute in 1834. Died in 1877.

El'well, (FRANK EDWIN,) sculptor, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, June 15, 1858. He studied the art of sculpture in the United States and Paris, and has executed various notable works, including "The Awakening of Egypt," "Death of Strength," "Dickens and Little Nell," "Intelligence," etc.

E'ly, (RICHARD THEODORE,) an American economist, was born at Ripley, New York, April 13, 1854. He graduated at Columbia College, studied in Europe, and became professor of political economy at Johns Hopkins University in 1881, and at the University of Wisconsin in 1892. His works include "French and German Socialism in Modern Times," "Taxation in American States and Cities," "Socialism and Social Reform," "Trusts and Monopolies," (1900,) etc.

Elye, ee'lĭ or ā'le', (ELIAS,) a Swiss philologist, born at Laufen about 1400, was the first who introduced the printing-press into Switzerland. Died about 1475.

El'y-ot, (Sir THOMAS,) an English diplomatist and author, eminent for his profound learning, was sent by Henry VIII. on a mission to Rome about 1532, and to the court of Charles V. a few years later. He composed admired works entitled "The Governor," (1531,) and "The Castle of Health," (1534.) His "Latin Dictionary" (1538) passed through many editions. Died in 1546.

Elysium, or **Elysian Fields**. See PLUTO.

Elze, ĕlt'sẹh, (FRIEDRICH KARL), a German philologist, born at Dessau, May 22, 1821. He studied at Leipsic, Berlin, London, and Edinburgh, and in 1875 became a professor of English philology at Halle. He wrote commentaries and essays on Shakspeare and other dramatists, biographies of Scott, Byron, and Shakspeare, translations from various English and American poets and play-writers, and some poetry. Died in 1889.

Elzevier. See ELZEVIR.

Elzevir, ĕl'zẹh-vir, [Dutch, ELZEVIER or ELSEVIER, ĕl'zẹh-veer',] the name of a family of Dutch printers and publishers, who were celebrated for the beauty of their typography, and rendered great services to literature by the publication of classic authors. The most distinguished are the following:

Elzevir, (LEWIS, or LODEWIJK,) the first eminent member of the family, was born about 1540, and settled at Leyden. Some of his publications are dated 1592. He died about 1617, leaving four sons, Matthew, Lewis, Gilles, and Bonaventure, who were publishers. Matthew died in 1640, and left sons named Isaac, Abraham, and Bonaventure. The last two were partners, and published at Leyden the master-pieces of typography which rendered the name of Elzevir famous. Among these are the works of Virgil, Pliny, Livy, and Cicero. They both died between 1650 and 1660.

LEWIS III., a son of Lewis II., established a press at Amsterdam in 1638, and produced fine editions of many uthors. He died about 1670.

DANIEL, a son of Abraham, (or, as others say, of Bonaventure,) was the last of the family that excelled in the art of printing. He lived at Leyden, and died in 1680.

El'zey, (ARNOLD,) an American general, was born in Maryland about 1815. He served in the Mexican war, and, on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1861, entered the Confederate army. He was made brigadier-general in 1862.

Elzheimer. See ELSHEIMER.

Emâdee or **Emâdi**, ẹ-mā'dee, a celebrated Persian poet, surnamed SHEHERIARI, because he resided in Sheheriar, lived in the reign of Malek II., one of the Seljukides. He published a divan, or a collection of four thousand verses, and died in 1177.

See D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale."

Emanuel. See EMMANUEL and MANUEL.

Eman'uel-ben-Sal'omon, a Jewish poet, born at Rome about 1250, lived at Rome and at Fermo. He wrote "Mechabberoth," consisting of songs, odes, and poems, marked by lively fancy, correct finish, and boldness of treatment. He also wrote commentaries on the Scriptures, and a Hebrew grammar. Very little is known about him.

Emanuele, à-mâ-noo-ā'là, (surnamed FRA COMO, from the place of his birth,) an Italian painter, born at Como in 1625; died in 1701.

Embury, ĕm'bẹr-e, (EMMA CATHERINE,) an American writer, daughter of Dr. James R. Manley, of New York, was married to Daniel Embury, Esq., of Brooklyn, in 1828. She published "Guido, and other Poems," "Constance Latimer, or the Blind Girl," and "Nature's Gems, or American Wild-Flowers." Died in 1863.

Embury, (PHILIP,) generally regarded as the earliest Methodist preacher resident in America, was born of German parents at Ballygarran, Ireland, September 21, 1729. He became a Methodist preacher in 1758, came to New York in 1760, and worked as a carpenter, but began to preach in 1766. In 1769 he removed to Camden, (now Salem,) Washington county, New York, where he died, August, 1775.

Emelraet, ā'mẹl-rāt', a Flemish landscape-painter born at Brussels about 1612. He passed some years in Rome, and afterwards settled in Antwerp. He worked principally for the churches, painted often the landscape for the pictures of other artists, and was regarded as one of the best landscape-painters of Flanders.

Emeri. See EMERY.

Émeriau, àm're'ō', (MAURICE JULIEN,) a French admiral, born in Bretagne in 1762. He commanded a ship at Aboukir in 1798, where he was wounded and made prisoner. He became a rear-admiral in 1802, a count in 1810, and a vice-admiral in 1811. About 1812–15 he was commander-in-chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and resisted the English with success. He was placed on the retired list in 1816. Died in 1845.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Emeric. See EYMERIC.

Émeric-David, àm'rèk' dā'vĕd', (TOUSSAINT BERNARD,) a French archæologist and writer on art, was born at Aix (Provence) in 1755. He practised law at Aix in his youth, and sat in the legislative body from 1809 to 1814. In 1815 he was elected to the Academy of Inscriptions, for which he wrote memoirs on Greek mythology, etc. He was author of a "Historical Discourse on Modern Painting," (1807,) of a "History of Painting in the Middle Ages," (1842,) and of many articles in the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1839.

Émerigon, àm're'gôN', (BALTHASAR MARIE,) a French jurist, born about 1714, published an excellent "Treatise on Assurances (or Sureties) and Contracts," etc., (1784,) and other works. Died in 1785.

Em'ẹr-sọn, (GEORGE B.,) a distinguished American teacher and writer on education, was born in York county, Maine, in 1797. He taught in Boston for many years, and was president of the Boston Society of Natural History. He wrote "Lectures on Education," and a "Report of the Trees and Shrubs growing naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts," (1846.) Died in 1881.

Emerson, (RALPH WALDO,) an American essayist, poet, and speculative philosopher, was born in Boston in 1803. He entered Harvard in 1817, and took the degree of A.B. in 1821. While at college he is said to have spent much of his time in the library, and, although not distinguished for his proficiency in the regular studies of the curriculum, he was superior to most of his classmates in his knowledge of general literature. His health failing about 1827, he spent the ensuing winter in Florida. In 1829 he was ordained at the Second Unitarian Church of Boston, as colleague of Henry Ware; but he resigned this position in 1832, because he could not accept the views of his Church in regard to the

Lord's Supper. In December of the same year he sailed for Europe, and returned to his native land in the autumn of 1833. Soon after, he commenced his career as lecturer, his discourses embracing almost every variety of topic, from simple "Water" to "Milton," "Human Culture," and universal "Nature." A volume of his "Essays" appeared in 1841, and, by its freshness and originality of thought and sparkling beauty of expression, excited much attention. In 1840, on the establishment of the "Dial," (the organ of the New England Transcendentalists,) he became one of the contributors to that periodical, and was afterwards its editor from 1842 to 1844. A second volume (or series) of "Essays" made its appearance in 1844. It was characterized by the same striking peculiarities of thought and expression that had previously attracted so many readers, and soon procured for him a multitude of admirers on both sides of the Atlantic. A collection of his poems was published in 1846. In the following year he visited England, in order to fulfil an engagement which he had made to deliver a series of lectures before various institutes and societies in that country. In 1850 he issued a small volume, entitled "Representative Men," one of the most important of all his publications: it is doubtless that upon which his permanent reputation as a thinker will principally rest. It consists of a series of characters or mental portraits, each of which is designed to represent a class: 1. Plato, or the Philosopher; 2. Swedenborg, or the Mystic; 3. Montaigne, or the Skeptic; 4. Shakspeare, or the Poet; 5. Napoleon, or the Man of the World; 6. Goethe, or the Writer. It is scarcely necessary to say that the judgments formed of Mr. Emerson's writings, and more especially of the last-named work, must vary according to the habits of thought and prepossessions of the critic; the more so as our author does not attempt to establish his positions by any process of reasoning; he simply announces his views, leaving his reader to accept them or not, as he may have the capacity to do so, in accordance with the scriptural saying, "He that is able to receive it, let him receive it." His last volume of poems, "May-Day, and Other Pieces," was published in 1867. His other works are "Miscellanies," (1849,) containing a selection from his lectures and addresses, including the famous essay on "Nature," originally published anonymously in 1836, "The Conduct of Life," (1860,) "Society and Solitude," (1870,) and "Letters and Social Aims," (1875.) He also edited a collection of poems entitled "Parnassus," (1874.) Died April 27, 1882.

"See Westminster Review" for March, 1840, and October, 1856; "Frazer's Magazine" for May, 1867; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" GRISWOLD "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Em'ẽr-son, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Hurworth, near Darlington, in 1701. Among his numerous works (which for some time were probably the best mathematical works in the language, except those of Simpson) are "Doctrine of Fluxions," (1748,) "Principles of Mechanics," (1754,) and "Method of Increments." Died in 1782.

Em'ẽr-ton, (EPHRAIM,) historian, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1851. He became professor of ecclesiastical history at Harvard in 1882. Best known among his works are "Introduction to the study of the Middle Ages" and "Mediæval Europe."

Emerton, (JAMES H.,) naturalist, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1847. He has specially studied American spiders and has written valuable works on that subject.

Émery, (JACQUES ANDRÉ,) a French Catholic divine, born at Gex in 1732, entered the community of Saint-Sulpice, Paris, about 1750. In 1782 he was chosen superior-general of his order. He is commended for his wise, firm, and moderate conduct during the reign of terror, in which he was twice imprisoned. He wrote "The Spirit of Leibnitz," (1772,) the "Christianity (*Christianisme*) of Lord Bacon," (1799,) and other learned works. Died in 1811.

Em'ẽr-ỹ, (JOHN,) an English comic actor, born at Sunderland in 1777; died in 1822.

Emile or **Emili,** (PAUL.) See EMILIO.

Emilian. See ÆMILIANUS.

Émilien, the French of ÆMILIANUS.

Emilio, à-mee'le-o, (PAOLO,) or **Emili,** à-mee'lee, (PAUL,) [Lat. PAU'LUS ÆMIL'IUS; Fr. PAUL ÉMILE, pōl à'mēl',] an Italian historian, born at Verona, removed to Paris about 1495, and, by the order of the king, wrote a Latin "History of France," ("De Rebus gestis Francorum," 1516–19,) which was admired and often reprinted. The style is pure and concise. Erasmus expressed a high opinion of Emilio's learning. Died in Paris in 1529.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Emilius. See ÆMILIUS, and PAULUS.

Emilius Macer. See MACER.

Emin, à-meen', ? (FEODOR ALEXANDROVITCH,) a Russian historian and novelist, born about 1735. His chief work is a "History of Russia to 1213," (1767.) Died in 1770.

E'min Pasha, an Egyptian official and African traveller, was born at Neisse, Silesia, March 29, 1840, of Jewish parents, his original name being Eduard Schnitzer. He studied medicine, and went to Turkey, where he adopted the Mohammedan faith. After 1876 he was in the Egyptian service, taking the name of Emin, and successively gaining the titles of bey and pasha. In 1878 he was appointed by General Gordon governor of the Equatorial Province, was cut off from Egypt by the Mahdi outbreak, and remained there until 1889, when Stanley made a memorable expedition for his rescue. He accompanied Stanley to Zanzibar, but soon after returned to the Victoria Nyanza, and was slain by Arabs, October 20, 1892, while on an expedition to the west coast. A linguist and scientist, he added greatly to our knowledge of African languages, ethnology, zoology, etc., and made rich collections of plants and animals. He was a bitter foe to the slave-dealers, and did much to civilize the natives of his province.

Em'ine, (NIKITA OSSIPOVICH,) an Armenian historian, was born near Ispahan, Persia, about 1815. The son of a wealthy man, he was educated in Calcutta, and subsequently in Moscow, where he proved a brilliant student. He continued in Moscow, recognized as an illustrious scholar, and translated all the Armenian historians into Russian. He is best known by his great work in French, "The History of Armenia." He died January 7, 1891.

Emly, LORD. See MONSELL.

Em'lẽr, (JOSEPH,) a Bohemian historian, born at Liban, January 10, 1836. He was educated at Vienna, and became professor of historical science at Prague. He has published many volumes of the materials and documents for Bohemian history, and is one of the authors of the "Dějepis vseobecny," a universal history in the Czech language.

Em'lỹn, (HENRY,) an English architect, born about 1730; died in 1815.

Emlyn, (THOMAS,) an English Unitarian minister, born at Stamford in 1663. In 1691 he settled in Dublin, where he preached a number of years. He was fined and imprisoned about two years for his doctrines. He wrote a "Life of Dr. Samuel Clarke," (1731,) and several controversial works. Died in 1743.

See "Life of Thomas Emlyn," by his son.

Em'ma, a daughter of Charlemagne, who, according to a doubtful legend, was married to Eginhard. It is reported that before their marriage she once carried Eginhard from the palace, lest his traces in the snow might betray the secret of his visit. Died in 837 A.D.

See J. C. DAHL, "Ueber Eginhard und Emma," 1817; EGINHARD, "Vita Caroli Magni."

Em'ma, Queen of England, was a daughter of Richard I., Duke of Normandy. She was married first to Ethelred II., and became mother of Edward the Confessor. About 1017 she was married to Canute the Great, by whom she had a son, Hardicanute. Died in 1046.

Em-man'u-el, [Port. MANOEL, mâ-no-ĕl',] surnamed THE GREAT, King of Portugal, born at Alconcheta in 1469, was the son of Ferdinand, Duke of Viseu, a younger

branch of the reigning family. Upon the death of John II., in 1495, he succeeded to the throne. He married the widow of the late prince-royal, Alonzo or Alphonso, Isabella of Castile, whose consent he obtained only on the condition that he should banish the Moors and Jews from the kingdom, which was repugnant to his own more liberal principles. During his reign the glory and power of Portugal attained their greatest height by the discoveries and victorious expeditions of Vasco da Gama, Almeida, Albuquerque, and Alvares de Cabral. From 1497 to 1520 these famous captains maintained the ascendency of the Portuguese arms in India and Brazil. In 1519 Emmanuel married Eleonore, sister of the emperor Charles V. He died in 1521, and was succeeded by his son, John III.

See A. DE VARNHAGEN, "Retratos e Elogios des Personagens illustres de Portugal," 1842; LACLÈDE, "Histoire générale de Portugal;" H. OSORIO, "De Rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitaniæ gestis," 1571; translated into English by JAMES GIBBS, 1752.

Em-man'u-el Phil'i-bert, surnamed TÊTE DE FER, têt dĕh fair, (*i.e.* "Iron-headed,") Duke of Savoy, an Italian general of great ability, born at Chambéry in 1528, was a son of Charles III. of Savoy. He entered the service of the emperor Charles V. in 1548, and in 1553 obtained the chief command of the imperial army in the war against the French. He gained a great victory over them at Saint-Quentin in 1557. In 1559 he married Margaret, a sister of Henry II. of France, and recovered part of his paternal dominions, which had been seized by the French. In 1574 he obtained from Henry III. the evacuation of all Piedmont, the condition of which was greatly improved by his wise statesmanship. Died in 1580. He was succeeded by his son, Charles Emmanuel.

See G. TOSI, "Vita Emmanuelis Philiberti," 1596; BRUSLÉ DE MONTPLAINCHAMP, "Histoire de Emmanuel Philibert," 1692; DE THOU, "Historia."

Emmerich, ĕm'mĕh-rik, (GEORG,) a German physician, born at Königsberg in 1672, wrote several able treatises. Died in 1727.

Emmery, ĕm're', (JEAN LOUIS CLAUDE,) Count of Grozyeulx, a learned French lawyer and legislator, born at Metz in 1752, was a member of the National Assembly in 1790. He became a senator in 1802. Died in 1823.

Em'met, (ROBERT,) an eloquent Irish enthusiast, born in Cork in 1780, was a brother of Thomas Addis Emmet. He was an ardent but misguided partisan of Irish independence, and appears to have been a sincere patriot. Like his brother, he was one of the chiefs of the "United Irishmen." In July, 1803, he rashly put himself at the head of a party of insurgents consisting of the rabble of Dublin, who murdered the chief justice, Lord Kilwarden, and others, but were quickly dispersed by the military. Emmet was arrested, was tried, and, after an eloquent and impassioned speech in vindication of his course, suffered with intrepid courage a felon's death, September, 1803. The poet Moore commemorated his tragic fate and his attachment to Miss Curran in two of his "Irish Melodies."

See MADDEN, "United Irishmen," vol. iii.; JOHN W. BURKE, "Life of Robert Emmet;" "Life of Emmet" by the COUNTESS D'HAUSSONVILLE, translated by J. P. LEONARD; "Life of Robert Emmet," by R. MADDEN, 1847, etc.

Emmet, (ROSINA,) an American artist, born in New York city, December 13, 1854. Her twin-brother, ROBERT T. EMMET, became an officer in the army. One of her designs won Prang's thousand-dollar prize. She has illustrated various popular books, etc.

Emmet, (THOMAS ADDIS,) an eloquent Irish lawyer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Cork in 1764. He was liberally educated, was called to the bar in 1790, and became a leader of the "United Irishmen." He was arrested in 1798, and imprisoned in a dungeon for about three years. In 1804 he emigrated to New York, where he practised law with great success, and became attorney-general of the State of New York in 1812. He died in 1827. "That he had great qualities as an orator," says Judge Story, "cannot be doubted by any one who has heard him. His mind possessed a good deal of the fervour which characterizes his countrymen. It was quick, vigorous, searching, and buoyant." He wrote pieces of Irish history illustrative of the condition of the Catholics of Ireland, (1807.)

See "Memoirs of Thomas Addis Emmet," by CHARLES GILDDEN HAYNES, 1829; a sketch of Emmet's character in the Miscellaneous Works of JOSEPH STORY; T. MCGEE, "O'Connell and his Friends."

Emmius, ĕm'me-ŭs, (UBBO,) a Dutch scholar and historian, born in 1547, was eminent for his knowledge of ancient languages and history, and for modesty and other virtues. After teaching many years in Norden and Leer, he was chosen in 1614 professor of history and Greek in the University of Groningen, of which he was also rector. He wrote a "History of Friesland," (1596,) a "General Chronology," (1619,) "Ancient Greece Illustrated," ("Vetus Græcia illustrata," 1626,) a valuable work on the history and topography of Greece, and a few other works. Died in 1625.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" N. MULERIUS, "Elogium U. Emmii," 1628; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Em'mons, (EBENEZER,) M.D., an American geologist, born in Middlefield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1798, became professor of natural history in Williams College in 1833. When the geological survey of New York was ordered by the government, he was appointed one of the geologists-in-chief. Several volumes of his Reports were published in the "Natural History of New York." He advanced the novel opinion that beneath the oldest member of the Silurian system there is a series of fossiliferous rocks, to which he applied the term "Taconic." He died in North Carolina in October, 1863.

Emmons, (NATHANIEL,) an American theologian, born in East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1745, preached for many years at Franklin, Massachusetts. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1840.

Emmons, (SAMUEL FRANKLIN,) geologist, born at Boston in 1841, became geologist on the United States Geological Survey in 1867 and held that position for many years. He wrote many works on geological subjects. Died in 1911.

Emo, ā'mo, (ANGELO,) an able Venetian statesman and admiral, born in 1731. Having served with success against the Algerine pirates, he was made vice-admiral in 1765, and compelled the Dey of Algiers to sign a treaty favourable to Venice. He then obtained the rank of captain-general and admiral of all the maritime forces. In 1772 he was appointed a senator, and about 1780 a member of the Council of Ten. He afterwards held other high offices with credit. Died in 1792.

Em'or-y, (JOHN,) an American Methodist bishop, born in Queen Anne county, Maryland, in 1789. He was elected a bishop about 1832. He wrote several controversial treatises. Died in 1835. His son, Robert (1814-48), wrote on the discipline of the Methodist Church.

Emory, (WILLIAM H.,) an American general, born in Maryland about 1812, graduated at West Point in 1831. He became a lieutenant of topographical engineers about 1839, and gained the rank of captain in 1851. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers early in 1862, and commanded a division under General Banks in Louisiana in 1863, and a corps in 1864. He fought with distinction at Pleasant Hill, April 7, at Opequan Creek, September 19, and at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. He retired in 1876; died in 1887.

Empecinado. See DIAZ, (JUAN MARTIN.)

Em-ped'o-clēs, [Gr. Ἐμπεδοκλῆς; Fr. EMPÉDOCLE, ɒN'pā'dokl'; It. EMPEDOCLE, ĕm-pā'do-klà,] a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Agrigentum, Sicily, flourished about 450 B.C. It is not known who were his teachers. He excelled in medicine and poetry as well as philosophy. By these merits he acquired great influence in his native state, which he is said to have transformed into a republic, after refusing to accept the offer of royalty. He originated or adopted the theory that nature consists of four elements,—fire, air, earth, and water. He appears to have taught the Hindoo philosophy that the soul has been banished into the body in order to punish it, and that it migrates through animal and vegetable bodies until it shall be entirely purified. The popular tradition that he threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna to immortalize his name is probably fabulous. His greatest work

was a poem on the "Nature and Principles of Things, of which fragments are extant. Lucretius, in his great poem, "De Rerum Naturâ," expresses his admiration of Empedocles.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; SCINA, "Memorie sulla Vita de Empedocle," 2 vols., 1813; J. G. NEWMANN, "Programma de Empedoclo Philosopho," 1690; HEINRICH STEIN, "Dissertatio de Empedoclis Scriptis," 1851.

Empereur, L', lôn'pĕh'rur', (CONSTANTIJN,) a Dutch Orientalist, born at Oppyck, was one of the most eminent pupils of Erpenius. He obtained the chair of Hebrew in Leyden in 1627, and became councillor to Maurice of Nassau in 1639. He translated portions of the Talmud and other Jewish writings, and published, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Forensic Laws of the Hebrews," and a "Key to the Talmud," ("Clavis Talmudica," 1634.) Died in 1648.

See TRIGLAND, "Oratio in Obitum C. L'Empereur," 1648.

Empiricus Sextus. See SEXTUS.

Empis, ôn'pe', (ADOLPHE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1795. He produced successful comedies and operas, which in 1847 opened to him the doors of the French Academy. Among his works are "Joan of Arc," an opera, (1822,) and "A Change in the Ministry," a comedy, (1831.) Died in Paris, December 12, 1868.

Empoli, ĕm'po-lee, (JACOPO CHIMENTI,) an Italian painter in oil, usually called L'EMPOLI, was born at Empoli in 1554. He worked mostly in Florence, the churches of which contain many of his pictures. Among his chief productions are "Saint Yves," "The Virgin with Saint Nicholas," and an "Annunciation." His design and colour are commended. He also painted portraits with success. Died in 1640.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Empoli, d', dĕm'po-lee, (GIOVANNI,) a Florentine, who lived about the year 1500, in the service of the Portuguese king, sailed with Albuquerque to India in 1503, and wrote a brief account of the voyage.

See LAFITEAU, "Histoire des Conquêtes des Portugais."

Em-po'rĭ-us, a Latin grammarian, who lived in the fifth or sixth century, left some extant works on rhetoric.

Empson, (RICHARD.) See DUDLEY, (EDMUND.)

Emp'sŏn, (WILLIAM,) an English editor and writer on various subjects, born about 1790. He was for several years editor of the "Edinburgh Review," to which he contributed many articles between 1823 and 1850. Died in 1852.

Emser, ĕm'sẹr, (HIERONYMUS,) a German Catholic theologian, noted as an adversary of Luther, was born at Ulm in 1477. He became secretary of Duke George of Saxony, who gave him a benefice in Dresden. In 1523 he published a criticism on Luther's version of the New Testament. He also made a German translation of the New Testament, (1527,) which was adopted by the Catholics. Died in 1527.

See WALDAU, "Nachricht von H. Emser's Leben," 1783.

Enambuc, d', dà'nôn'bük', (PIERRE **Vandrosque Diel**—vôn'drosk' de'ēl',) an able French mariner and colonial governor, who, with the permission of Richelieu, planted a colony in the isle of Saint Christopher in 1625. He also formed the first settlement in the isle of Martinique, in 1635. He died in 1636, and was succeeded as governor by his nephew, Diel Duparquet.

Encélade. See ENCELADUS.

En-çel'ą-dus, [Gr. Ἐγκέλαδος; Fr. ENCÉLADE, ôn'sà'lăd',] a son of Tartarus, and one of the giants that rebelled against Jupiter. According to one tradition, he was buried under the island of Sicily or Mount Ætna, and his struggles caused earthquakes.

Encina. See ENZINA, (JUAN DE LA.)

Encinas or Enzinas, ĕn-thee'nās, often called **Dryander**, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish Reformer, born at Burgos about 1520. Having been converted to Lutheranism, he went to Wittenberg about 1541, and acquired the friendship of Luther and Melanchthon. He produced a Spanish translation of the New Testament, (1543,) which he presented to Charles V. at Brussels. For this offence he was imprisoned about a year. Having escaped from prison, he went to England. Died in 1552.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary

Encinas, (JUAN,) a brother of the preceding, born at Burgos, was also a Protestant. He went to Rome, or was sent thither by his father. There he openly avowed his principles, and suffered death by fire in 1545.

See MRS. CHARLES, "Martyrs of Spain," etc.

Enciso, de, dà ĕn-thee'so, (DIEGO XIMENES,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born at Seville, lived about 1620–40. He wrote "El Principe Don Carlos," and other dramas, which display superior talents.

Enciso, de, (Don MARTIN FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish geographer, accompanied the expeditions to Central America, and published "Suma de Geografia," (1519.)

Encke, ĕnk'kẹh, (JOHANN FRANZ,) an eminent German astronomer, born at Hamburg in 1791. He gained distinction by his determination of the orbit of the comet of 1680, and of the distance of the earth from the sun, and published "The Distance of the Sun," ("Die Entfernung der Sonne," 2 vols., 1822–24.) He afterwards made important and successful investigations into the orbit and period of the comet of Pons, since known as Encke's comet. About 1825 he became director of the Royal Observatory of Berlin, and secretary of the Academy of Sciences. After 1830 he published the "Astronomische Jahrbücher," and other works. Died in 1865.

See G. HAGEN, "Memoir of Encke," in the "Smithsonian Report" for 1868.

Encontre, ôn'kôntr', (DANIEL,) a French Protestant divine, eminent for talents and learning, born at Nîmes in 1762, was ordained, but was unable to preach, on account of a defect in the vocal organs. He became in 1808 professor of sciences in the Academy of Montpellier, and in 1814 he accepted the chair of theology at Montauban. He wrote an "Essay on the Theory of Probabilities," "Elements of Plane Geometry," a "Dissertation on the True System of the World," (1807,) and many other works. Died in 1818.

See JUILLERAT-CHASSEUR, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de Daniel Encontre," 1821.

Ende, von, fon ĕn'dẹh, (FRIEDRICH ALBRECHT,) BARON, a German general, born at Celle in 1765; died in 1829.

Ender, ĕn'dẹr, (JOHANN,) a German painter, born in Vienna in 1793. He went to Rome as imperial pensioner in 1820, and afterwards worked in Vienna with success in portraits and history. Died in 1854.

Ender, (THOMAS,) a landscape-painter, brother of the preceding, was born in Vienna about 1794. He went about 1817 with a scientific expedition to Brazil, from which he brought home many designs. He accompanied Metternich to Italy, where he worked some years. His landscapes are admired for the vigorous effects of light which they display. Died at Vienna, Sept. 28, 1875.

En'dẹr-bĭe, (PERCY,) a British author, published a mediocre history of Wales, (1661.)

En'dĭ-cŏtt, (JOHN,) one of the first colonial Governors of Massachusetts, born at Dorchester, England, in 1589. In 1636 he conducted an expedition against the Pequot Indians. He was several years Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1644 was chosen Governor. He was again Governor in 1649, and, with the exception of 1650 and 1654, was regularly re-elected to the same office till his death in 1665. Governor Endicott was a zealous Puritan, and was especially severe in executing the laws against those who differed from the prevailing religion.

Endlicher, ĕnt'lik-ẹr, (STEPHEN LADISLAUS,) an eminent botanist and linguist, born at Presburg, in Hungary, in 1804. Having studied Oriental languages and natural sciences, he was appointed director of the Imperial Library, Vienna, in 1828, and professor of botany in the University in 1840. He liberally expended his fortune in the promotion of science, and was one of the founders of the Academy of Vienna. He published, in Latin, many works on botany, the most important of which is his "Genera of Plants arranged in the Natural Order," (1836–40,) and "Rudiments of Chinese Grammar," (1845,) with various other well-written works. He sympathized with the people in the insurrection of 1848. Died in 1849.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

En-dȳm'I-on, [Gr. *Ἐνδυμίων*,] in the Greek mythology, was represented as a beautiful youth, a darling of Diana, (Selene,) and a perpetual sleeper. One of the various traditions announces him as a king of Elis. His eternal sleep is ascribed to different causes.

See SMITH'S "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Enea, the Italian of ÆNEAS, which see.

Eneas. See ÆNEAS.

Eneas Sylvius. See PIUS II.

Enée, the French of ÆNEAS, which see.

Enemann, ĕn'ẹh-män', (MIKAEL,) a Swedish Orientalist, born at Enköping in 1676; died in 1714.

Enfant, L'. See LENFANT.

Enfantin, ôn'fôn'tăn', (BARTHÉLEMI PROSPER,) a French arch-socialist, born in Paris in 1796, is called one of the founders of Saint-Simonism. He began to propagate the doctrines of Saint-Simon about 1825, and in 1830 had united numerous followers into an association founded on community of property. A disagreement between him and Bazard resulted in a schism, after which Enfantin assumed the name of "the Living Law and the Messiah." Charged with corruption of public mora's, he was condemned to imprisonment for one year in 1832. After that event his disciples were dispersed, and he was employed as director of the Paris and Lyons Railway. Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

En'field, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., an English author and dissenting minister, born at Sudbury in 1741, officiated successively in the Unitarian churches of Liverpool, Warrington, and Norwich. He published several volumes of popular sermons, a "Preacher's Directory," which was highly esteemed, and said to be the best work of the kind, and largely assisted Dr. Aikin in his "General Biographical Dictionary." Besides several educational works, he published in 1791 a "History of Philosophy from the Earliest Periods to the Present Century," abridged from Brucker's History. Died in 1797.

See AIKIN, "Memoirs of Enfield," prefixed to his "Sermons."

Engau, ĕng'gŏw, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a German jurisconsult, born at Jena in 1708. He became professor of law in the University of Jena in 1740, and councillor of the court of Saxe-Weimar in 1748. "His numerous writings," says Guizot, "attest his vast knowledge, and are highly esteemed in Germany." Among them are (in Latin) "Elements of German Civil Law," (1736,) and "Elements of Criminal Law," (1738.) Died in 1755.

See "Biographie Universelle;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Engel, ĕng'ẹl, (ERNST,) a distinguished German statistician, born at Dresden, March 26, 1821. He for many years had the direction of the Prussian and German statistics, and published many reports and treatises based upon the results of statistics, and discussing pauperism, the land-question, etc. Died December 8, 1896.

Engel, (FRANZ,) a German traveller, born at Röbel, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, July 21, 1834. He travelled (1857–63) in the United States of Colombia, where he made valuable scientific collections. He published "Studien unter den Tropen Amerika's," (1878,) etc.

Engel, ĕng'ẹl, (JOHANN,) a German astronomer, born in Bavaria; died in 1512.

Engel, (JOHANN JAKOB,) an excellent German author, born at Parchim (Mecklenburg) in 1741. He was professor of belles-lettres in Berlin from 1776 to 1787, and was preceptor of the prince Frederick William, who ascended the throne in 1787. His comedy "The Grateful Son" (1770) was very successful. In 1775 he published "The Philosopher for the World," ("Der Philosoph für die Welt," 2 vols.,) which is admired for great clearness, facility, and elegance. He afterwards produced "Lorenz Stark," (1795,) a romance, which was very popular, and a "Mirror for Princes," ("Fürstenspiegel.") His works are characterized by an excellent judgment, and by a refinement of taste and purity of diction which are rare among the Germans. His works of criticism are the best he wrote. Died in 1802.

See F. NICOLAI, "Gedächtnisschrift auf J. J. Engel," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Engel, (JOSEPH,) a German anatomist, born at Vienna, January 29, 1816. He held professorships of anatomy and pathological anatomy at Zurich, Prague, and Vienna, and takes rank as one of the ablest pathologists of recent times. Most of his numerous writings are upon pathological and microscopical anatomy.

Engel, (KARL,) a German-English author, born at Thiedenwiese, Hanover, July 6, 1818. After receiving a thorough musical education, he went in 1846 to Manchester, and in 1850 to London. He published a "Pianist's Hand-Book," (1853,) "Reflections on Church Music," (1856,) "Musical Myths and Facts," (1876,) "Literature of National Music," (1879,) and other works.

Engel, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a dramatist, brother of Johann Jakob, was born at Parchim in 1752. He wrote "Biondetta," a comedy, and a metaphysical essay, entitled "Nous nous reverrons," ("We shall see each other again," 1787,) which caused a great sensation. Died in 1801.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Engel, ĕng'ẹl, (SAMUEL,) a Swiss geographer and economist, born at Berne in 1702, wrote an "Essay on the Question, 'When and how was America peopled?'" (1767,) and several works on rural economy. Died in 1784.

Engel, von, fon ĕng'ẹl, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) an Austrian historian, born at Leutschau, in Hungary, October 17, 1770. He was for many years in the public service, and wrote a useful "History of Hungary," (5 vols., 1813.) Died at Vienna, March 20, 1814.

En-gel-ber'gą, sometimes written **Engelberta** and **Angilberga**, Empress of Germany, was married in 856 A.D. to Lewis II. of Germany. Having been accused of conjugal infidelity by two courtiers, she was about to be subjected to the ordeal of fire and water, when Boson, Count of Arles, came forward as her champion. He defeated her accusers in single combat, and forced them to retract. Died in 890 A.D.

Engelbert, ĕng'ẹl-bẽrt', a German historian, born in the thirteenth century. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of the Roman Empire." Died in 1331.

Engelbert, SAINT, Archbishop of Cologne, became tutor to Henry, a son of the emperor Frederick II., about 1220. He was assassinated by his cousin in 1225.

Engelberta or **Engelberda**. See ENGELBERGA.

Engelbrecht, ĕng'gẹl-brẽkt', (ENGELBRECHTSON, ĕng'gẹl-brẽkt'son,) a Swedish statesman and general, was born in Dalecarlia about 1390. When Eric XIII. was deposed, Engelbrecht was selected to administer the government jointly with Charles Canutson; but the former was soon after assassinated by Magnus Bengtson, in 1436.

See J. J. PALM, "Dissertatio de Meritis Engelbrechti," 1802.

Engelbrecht, ĕng'ẹl-brẽkt', (JOHANN,) a German visionary and fanatical religionist, born at Brunswick in 1599; died in 1642.

Engelbrechtsdatter, ĕng'ẹl-brẽkts-dăt'ter, (DORTHE,) a Norwegian devotional poetess, the daughter (as her name indicates) of Engelbrecht Jörgenson, Dean of Bergen, where she was born in January, 1634. She was the wife of one Hardenbech, a preacher and author, who died in 1683. Her writings include "Sjaelens Sangoffer," (1678,) "Taaroffer," and other works. Her pieces had an immense popularity, which they hardly deserved. Died in 1716.

Engelbrechtsen or **Enghelbrechtsen**, ĕng'hẹl-brẽkt'sẹn, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1468, was the first of his nation who used oil-colours. He is considered one of the ablest painters of his time. Among his master-pieces are a "Descent from the Cross," (in Paris,) "The Lamb of the Apocalypse," (at Utrecht,) and "The Sacrifice of Abraham," (in Paris.) Died in 1533.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Engelgrave, ĕng'ẹl-grā'vẹh, (HENDRIK,) a learned Jesuit and preacher, born at Antwerp in 1610. He became rector of colleges at Cassel, Bruges, and Antwerp. His sermons were often reprinted, under the title of "Gospel Light," ("Lux Evangelica," 1648.) Died in 1670.

Engelhardt, ĕng'ẹl-hart, (JOHANN GEORG VEIT,) a

German theologian, born at Neustadt (an-der-Aisch) in 1791. He became professor of theology at Erlangen in 1822. Among his principal works is a "History of Dogmas," ("Dogmengeschichte," 1839.) Died in 1855.

Engelhardt, (KARL AUGUST,) a German writer, born at Dresden in 1768. He published "The Friend of Children," ("Der Kinderfreund," 12 vols., 1797–1814,) "Poems," ("Gedichte," 3 vols., 1820–23,) and other works. Died in 1834.

Engelmann, ĕng'ĕl-măn, (GEORGE,) M.D., an eminent German-American botanist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, February 2, 1809. He studied at Berlin and at Heidelberg, came in 1832 to the United States, and in 1835 became a physician of Saint Louis, where he afterwards edited a German paper. His botanical writings are mostly brief monographs, but their scientific value is very great. The oaks, cacti, pines, dodders, euphorbiæ, rushes, and other difficult groups of flowering plants received luminous and highly original treatment from his pen. Died at Saint Louis, February 11, 1884.

Engelmann, ôN'zhĕl'môN' or ĕng'ĕl-măn', (GODEFROY,) one of the inventors or improvers of lithography, was born at Mulhouse, (Haut-Rhin,) in Alsace, in 1788. In 1816 he founded the first important and successful lithographic establishment in Paris, in which he was aided by Vernet, Girodet, Isabey, and other artists. He published a "Treatise on Lithography,"(1839.) Died in 1839.

En'gels, (FRIEDRICH,) a German socialist, was born at Barmen in 1820, and from 1842 lived mostly in Manchester and London. He was a fellow-labourer with Karl Marx in advancing the doctrines of Socialism. Died in 1896.

Engelschall, ĕng'ĕl-shâl', (JOSEPH FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born at Marburg in 1739. He wrote short lyric poems, epistles, epigrams, and prose essays, which, in the opinion of Schoell, entitle him to a prominent place among German authors of the second rank. Died in 1797.

Engelstoft, ĕng'ĕls-toft', (CHRISTIAN THORNING,) a learned Danish theologian, born at Næsberg in 1805. He became professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1845, and Bishop of Funen in 1851. He was an industrious writer on church history, etc. Died Jan. 24, 1889.

Engelstroem. See ENGESTRÖM.

Engenio, d', dĕn-jā'nę-o, (CESARE **Caracciolo**—kâ-rât-she-o'lo,) an Italian historian, flourished about 1600. He wrote a "Description of the Kingdom of Naples," (1618.)

Engerth, von, fon ĕng'ęrt, (WILHELM,) an eminent Austrian engineer, born at Pless, in Prussian Silesia, May 26, 1814. He became professor of engineering, first at Vienna and then at Gratz, and acquired fame by his improvements in locomotives, railway-cars, and railway-construction. Died September, 4, 1884.

Engeström or **Engestroem,** ĕng'ĕĝh-strŏm', written also **Engelstroem,** (GUSTAF,) a Swedish savant, born at Lund in 1738. He was president of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and wrote several treatises on chemistry and mineralogy. Died in 1815.

Engeström or **Engestroem,** (LARS,) a Swedish statesman, brother of the preceding, was born at Stockholm in 1751, and entered the civil service in 1770. Appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1776, he displayed superior diplomatic talents, and was sent as ambassador to London, Berlin, and other courts, between 1788 and 1798. In 1809 he became minister of foreign affairs, and received the title of baron. In 1816 he was raised to the rank of count. Died in 1826.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Enghelbrechtsen. See ENGELBRECHTSEN.

Enghelrams, ĕng'hęl-rămz', (CORNELIS,) an able Flemish painter, born at Malines in 1527. Among his works is "The Conversion of Saint Paul," at Hamburg. Died in 1583.

Enghien, d', dôN'ĝe-ăN', (LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI **de Bourbon**—dęh boor'bôN',) DUC, a French prince, born at Chantilly in 1772, was the son of the Duke of Bourbon, and related to the royal family. He emigrated in 1789, and, after travelling a few years, entered the army under his grandfather, the Prince of Condé, and fought bravely against the republic from 1793 until 1801, when the army was disbanded. He then retired to Ettenheim, in Baden, where he was arrested, though on neutral territory, in 1804, on suspicion of conspiracy, and taken to the castle of Vincennes, near Paris. After a hurried trial before a military tribunal, he was sentenced and shot in March, 1804. This deed excited general and deep indignation against Bonaparte, and is commonly regarded as one of the worst crimes by which his memory is stained. (See BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON.)

Engilbert. See ANGILBERT.

England, ing'glănd, (JOHN,) a Catholic theologian, born at Cork, Ireland, in 1786. He was in 1820 appointed the first Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, where he founded an academy and the "Charleston Catholic Miscellany." He wrote many treatises on theology, etc. Died in 1842.

En'gle-field, (Sir HENRY CHARLES,) M.P., an English antiquary and astronomer, born in 1752, was a person of extensive and accurate attainments in science. In 1788 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote a treatise on the Orbits of Comets, a "Walk through Southampton," (1801,) and "Beauties, Antiquities, etc. of the Isle of Wight," (1816.) Died in 1822.

English, ing'glish, (GEORGE BETHUNE,) an American adventurer and linguist, born in Boston in 1789. About 1820 he entered the army of the Pasha of Egypt, and served as an officer in an expedition against Sennaar. He wrote several works on theology, etc. Died in 1828.

English, (THOMAS DUNN,) an American poet and novelist, born in Philadelphia in 1819. He published several volumes of poems and fiction, and is best known for his popular ballad "Ben Bolt." Was in Congress from New Jersey 1891–95. Died April 1, 1902.

Engramelle, ôN'grà'mĕl', (MARIE DOMINIQUE JOSEPH,) a French naturalist and musician, born in Artois in 1727. He published "The Butterflies of Europe," (8 vols., 1779–93.) Died in 1781.

Engström or **Engstroem,** ĕng'strŏm, (JOHAN,) a Swedish poet and novelist, born in 1794. He published "The Æolian Harp," (1830,) etc. Died in 1870.

Enjedin, ĕn'yęh-deen', or **Enyedin,** [Lat. ENJE'DIUS,] (GEORGE,) a noted Unitarian writer, born at Enyed, in Transylvania, was superintendent of the churches in the province above named. Died in 1597.

Enjedius. See ENJEDIN.

Enk von der Burg, ĕnk fon dęr bŏŏRG, (MICHAEL LEOPOLD,) an acute Austrian critic and thinker, born at Vienna, January 29, 1788. He became a priest against his better judgment, and, finding himself out of his proper sphere, he committed suicide, June 17, 1843. He wrote philosophic romances and books on psychology. As an art-critic, and especially as a dramatic critic, he had a great influence. A single didactic poem of his ("Die Blumen," 1822) is still prized.

Ennebel, ĕn'nęh-bĕl', (LOUIS,) a Belgian theologian and canonist, born at Louvain in 1652; died in 1720.

Ennemoser, ĕn'nęh-mo'zęr, (JOSEPH,) an eminent German physician and writer on magnetism and physiology, born in the Tyrol in 1787. He was professor at Bonn from 1820 to 1841, after which he practised at Munich. Among his works are "Magnetism in its Relations to Nature and Religion," (1842,) and "Der Magnetismus," (1844,) which was translated into English by William Howitt, ("History of Magic," 1854.) Died in 1854.

Ennery, (ADOLPHE.) See DENNERY.

Ennery, d', dĕn're', (MICHELET,) a French antiquary, born at Metz in 1709, made a large collection of medals and coins. His cabinet at Paris, which contained over twenty thousand medals, was sold and dispersed after his death. Died in 1788.

En'nes, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese dramatist, born at Lisbon in 1848. He became a journalist in 1872. His plays include "Os Lazaristas," (1874,) "Eugenia Milton," (1874,) "Os Trovadores," (1875,) "O Saltembanco," (1876,) "A Emigração," (1878,) "Um Divorcio," (1879,) etc.

En'nI-us, (QUINTUS,) a Roman epic poet of great celebrity, born of a Greek family at Rudiæ, in Calabria, about 239 B.C. In early life he became a citizen of Rome,

where he obtained the patronage and friendship of Cato, Scipio, and others. He contributed perhaps more than any other early Latin writer towards forming the national literature of Rome. His principal work, called the "Annals," a historical epic, was for a long time the most popular poem in the language. He also wrote several tragedies and comedies. He is said to have first introduced from the Greek the heroic hexameter into Latin poetry. His works are all lost, except some fragments quoted by Cicero and others. "He stands out prominently in that early time," says Professor Sellar, "as a man of true genius and of a great and original character. . . . Whatever in the later poets is most truly Roman in sentiment and morality, appears to be conceived in the spirit of Ennius. . . . The variety and extent of his works bear witness to remarkable learning as well as a strong productive energy." He was a great favourite of Cicero, who often quotes him, and he was highly eulogized by Lucretius, Propertius, Aulus Gellius, and Ovid. Died in 169 B.C.

En-no'dĭ-us, (MAGNUS FELIX,) SAINT, one of the Fathers of the Latin Church, and a distinguished writer, born at Arles about 473 A.D. He obtained the bishopric of Pavía (Papia) about 511. He wrote a "Panegyric on King Theodoric," an "Apology for Pope Symmachus," "The Fourth Council of Rome," and a "Life of Saint Epiphanius of Pavía." He was sent to Constantinople by the pope in 515 and again in 517 to negotiate a union between the Eastern and Western Churches, but did not succeed in effecting that object. Died in 521.

Enobarbus. See AHENOBARBUS.

E'noch, [Heb. חֲנוֹךְ; Ger. ENOCH, ā'nŏk, or HENOCH, hā'nŏk,] an antediluvian patriarch, born in the year 3378 B.C., was the son of Jared, and father of Methuselah. He was pre-eminently favoured by a holy life and immunity from death. At the age of three hundred and sixty-five he "was translated that he should not see death." (Hebrews xi. 5; Genesis v. 24.) The apocryphal book of Enoch, quoted in the Epistle of Jude, is extant in the Ethiopic, and is well known in the English translation of Archbishop Laurence. It probably dates from the second century B.C., and is a document of great interest and value.

Énoch, ā'nŏk', (LOUIS,) a French Hellenist and grammarian, born at Issoudun, became principal of the College of Geneva in 1556. Died about 1570.

His son ENOCH was a poet. Died about 1590.

Enrico OF PORTUGAL. See HENRY.

Enriquez Gomez, ĕn-ree'kĕth go'mĕth, (ANTONIO,) or ENRIQUEZ DE PAZ, (dā pāth,) a Spanish poet and writer of fiction, lived about 1650. Among his works is "The Pythagorean Age."

Ens, ĕns, (JAN,) a Dutch theologian and writer, born in 1682, preached at Utrecht. Died in 1732.

Ens, ĕnss, (KASPAR,) a prolific and mediocre German writer in Latin, born about 1570.

Ense. See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE.

Ensenada, de, dā ĕn-sā-nā'dā, (ZENON SILVA,) MARQUIS, a Spanish statesman, born near Valladolid in 1690. He was appointed first minister of state by Ferdinand VI., who began to reign in 1746, and at the same time was created a marquis. The administration of Ensenada was wise and economical, and improved the condition of Spain. Died in 1762.

En'sor, (GEORGE,) an Irish writer, born in Dublin about 1769. He published, besides other works, "The Independent Man," (1806,) and "Defects of the English Laws and Tribunals," (1812.) Died in 1843.

Ent, (Sir GEORGE,) an eminent English physician, born in Kent in 1604, acquired a large practice, and was knighted by Charles II. He wrote a defence of Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood. Died in 1689.

En-tel'lus, a celebrated athlete and a friend of Æneas, is mentioned in Virgil's "Æneid" (book v.) as having conquered Dares in the funeral games of Anchises.

En'tick or **En'tinck**, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in 1713, was employed by the booksellers to compile several histories and other works. His Latin and English Dictionary was successful, and has been reprinted. Died in 1773.

Entinck. See ENTICK.

En-tin'o-pus, an architect, born in the island of Candia, is noted as the founder of Venice. It is reported that he built the first house there, in 405 A.D.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Entius. See ENZIO.

Entraigues or **Antraigues, d'**, dôN'trāg', (EMMANUEL LOUIS HENRI **de Launey**—dẹh lō"nā',) COUNT, a French politician, born in Vivarais. He published in 1788 an eloquent "Memoir on the States-General," which was extremely revolutionary. Having been deputed by the noblesse to the States-General in 1789, he changed his course, and acted with the royalists. He emigrated about 1790, and was assassinated near London by one of his servants in 1812.

Entrecasteaux, d', dôNTR'kăs'tō', (JOSEPH ANTOINE **Bruni**—brü'ne',) a French navigator, born at Aix about 1740, entered the navy young, and soon distinguished himself by his talents and steady courage. In 1785 he was appointed commander of the naval forces in India, and in 1791 was sent, with the rank of rear-admiral, in search of the lost navigator La Pérouse. Although he failed in this object, he made important discoveries. Died 1793.

Entrecolles. See DENTRECOLLES.

Enver Pasha, a young Turk leader in the revolution of 1908, was born 1881 at Apana. He became Minister of War 1914, but fled to Russia 1918, and joined in revolutionary movements. Died 1922.

E-nȳ'o, [Ἐνυώ,] the Greek name of the goddess of war. (See BELLONA.)

Enzina or **Encina, de la**, dā lä ĕn-thee'nä, (JUAN,) a popular Spanish poet, born in Old Castile about 1468, is regarded as the founder of the Spanish theatre. He was patronized by Ferdinand the Catholic. He published in 1496 the first edition of his works, comprising odes, comedies, and a poem called "A Vision of the Temple of Fame." His "Art of Making Verses" ("Arte de Trovar") was received with favour, and his "Placida y Victoriano" is called a master-piece of dramatic art. His works are characterized by purity of style, brilliant ideas, and natural imagery. He was also distinguished as a musician, and became musical director to Pope Leo X. He went as a pilgrim to Palestine in 1519. Died about 1534.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Enzinas. See ENCINAS, (FRANCISCO.)

Enzio, ĕn'ze-o, or **Enzo**, ĕn'zo, [Lat. EN'TIUS,] a nominal king of Sardinia, born about 1224, was a natural son of the emperor Frederick II. He distinguished himself in the war which his father waged against the pope and the Guelphs. He gained a great naval victory over the Genoese in 1241. In 1249 he was made prisoner at Fossalto by the Guelphs, who kept him in prison until his death, in 1272.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Enzo. See ENZIO.

Eoban, ā'o-băn, (HELIUS,) [Lat. EOBA'NUS HES'SIUS,] a German poet, born at Bockendorf, in Hesse, in 1488. He was professor of rhetoric and poetry at Nuremberg seven years, between 1526 and 1533, after which he obtained a similar position at Erfurt and Marburg. He translated into Latin verse Homer's "Iliad" and the Idyls of Theocritus, and wrote Latin eclogues, and other poems. His "Iliad" was often reprinted. Died in 1540.

See LOSSIUS, "H. Eoban und seine Zeitgenossen;" M. ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum."

Eobanus. See EOBAN.

Eoetvoes. See EÖTVÖS.

Eole, the French of ÆOLUS, which see.

Éon de Beaumont, d', dā'ôN' dẹh bō'môN', (CHARLES GENEVIÈVE LOUISE AUGUSTE ANDRÉ TIMOTHÉE,) styled CHEVALIER D'ÉON, a famous French diplomatist, born at Tonnerre in 1728. Having gained reputation by writing an Essay on the Finances of France, he was employed about 1755 on a mission to the court of Russia, with which he negotiated an advantageous treaty. In 1759 he served with credit as captain in the French army in Germany. A few years later he was minister plenipotentiary to London, but was superseded soon after his appointment. On his return to France, about 1777, the government, for some mysterious reason, required him

to assume the female dress, which he wore for the rest of his life. Being reduced to poverty, he supported himself in his later years by giving lessons in the art of fencing. He was author of many historical and political essays. Died in 1810.

See "Mémoires du Chevalier D'Éon," by F. GAILLARDET; GRIMM, "Correspondance;" BACHAUMONT, "Mémoires."

E'os, [Gr. Ἠώς,] of the Greek mythology, corresponds to the Latin Aurora, the goddess of morning. She was supposed to be a daughter of Hyperion, a sister of Diana or Selene, and the wife of Tithonus.

Eosander, ā-o-zăn'dẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German architect, of Swedish origin, born towards the end of the seventeenth century, was employed by the Elector Frederick on a palace in Berlin, and on other edifices. That prince also sent him as ambassador to Charles XII. of Sweden. Among his works is the palace of Schönhausen, Berlin. Died in Dresden in 1729.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Eötvös or **Eoetvoes**, ā'ött-vösh, (JOSEPH,) a popular Hungarian author and statesman, born at Buda (or Ofen) in 1813. He produced about 1833 "The Critics," a comedy, and "The Revenge," a tragedy. His reputation was increased by "The Carthusian," a novel, (1838-41.) He defended Kossuth in a pamphlet (1841) which proved that he possessed polemical abilities of a high order. He was afterwards one of the chief orators of the popular party in the Diet. His political novel "The Village Notary" (1844-46) had great popularity, and was translated into English and German. From February, 1867, until his death, in 1871, he was Hungarian minister of worship and public instruction.

E-pam-ĭ-non'das, [Gr. Ἐπαμεινώνδας or Ἐπαμινώνδας,] an illustrious Theban statesman and general, a son of Polymnis, was born about the year 412 B.C. He received instruction from Lysis of Tarentum, a Pythagorean philosopher. He first distinguished himself on the field of Mantinea, where he and his friend Pelopidas performed prodigies of valour, under the standard of Sparta, (385.) In youth he loved retirement and study, and, it is said, preferred poverty from principle. The aristocrats of Thebes, aided by Spartan soldiery, gained the ascendency, and banished Pelopidas and other popular chiefs; but Epaminondas, being regarded as a speculative philosopher, was not included in the proscription. When he was about forty years of age, at a congress of deputies from the Grecian states he spoke eloquently against the encroachments of the Spartan power, and acquired the reputation of one of the best orators of Greece. When, soon after this, Sparta declared war against Thebes, Epaminondas was nominated commander-in-chief of the Theban army, consisting of 6000 foot and 500 horse, to which Sparta opposed 10,000 foot and 1000 horse. The armies met at Leuctra, where the Spartans were totally routed, with a loss of 4000 men, in 372 B.C. This battle was a fatal blow to the supremacy of Sparta, and became forever memorable for the profound and skilful combinations in the military art of which Epaminondas gave the first example. He invaded Peloponnesus in 369, and threatened Sparta, which was defended with firmness and success by Agesilaus. He commanded the Thebans at the battle of Mantinea, (July 4, 363,) and had just achieved a glorious victory, when he received a mortal wound. Some writers date this event in 362 B.C. Cicero maintains that Epaminondas was the greatest man that Greece has produced; and all parties admit that he was one of the most perfect models of the statesman, warrior, patriot, and sage.

See PLUTARCH, "Pelopidas;" GROTE, "History of Greece," chaps. lxviii., lxix., lxx.; SERAN DE LA TOUR, "Histoire d'Epaminondas," 1739; A. G. MEISSNER, "Epaminondas," (in German, 1801;) CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Epaminondas;" DIODORUS SICULUS, book xv.; E. BAUCH, "Epaminondas und Theben's Kampf um die Hegemonie," 1834.

Ep'ą-phras, a primitive Christian minister of Colosse, was a fellow-prisoner with the Apostle Paul in Rome about 66 A.D.

See Colossians i. 7, iv. 12; Philemon, 23d verse.

E-paph-ro-dī'tus, [Fr. ÉPAPHRODITE, ā'pā'frō'dēt',] one of the primitive Christians, was a companion and "fellow-soldier" of the Apostle Paul.

See Philippians ii. 25 and iv. 18.

Epée, de l', dẹh lā'pā', (CHARLES MICHEL,) a French abbé, born at Versailles in 1712, was distinguished for his successful devotion to the instruction of the deaf and dumb. He refused, as a Jansenist, to sign a formulary, and thus hindered his success in the church at Paris; but he afterwards obtained a canonicate in the church of Troyes. He had inherited an income of seven thousand francs, when, casually meeting with two sisters who were deaf-mutes, he thenceforth devoted his life and fortune to the gratuitous instruction of that class. His institution acquired a wide reputation, and at his death passed into the hands of Abbé Sicard. He wrote several treatises on the subject of his pursuits. He has the credit of being the first who used natural signs or gestures in the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Died in 1789.

See J. VALETTE, "Vie de l'Abbé de l'Épée," 1857; BÉBIAN, "Éloge de C. M. de l'Épée;" E. MORÉL, "Notice sur l'Abbé de l'Épée," 1833; F. BERTHIER, "L'Abbé de l'Épée, sa Vie, son Apostolat, etc.," 1852.

Épernon, d', dā'pĕr'nôn', written also **Espernon**, (JEAN LOUIS DE **Nogaret de la Vallette**—no'gā'rā' dẹh lā' vă'lĕt',) DUC, sometimes called CAUMONT, a noted French courtier, born in Languedoc in 1554. He was a favourite of Henry III., who created him Duke of Espernon and in 1587 appointed him admiral of France. In the next two reigns he also held high offices. He was in the carriage of Henry IV. when that king was assassinated, and was suspected of complicity in the crime. Died in 1642.

See G. GIRARD, "Histoire de la Vie du Duc d'Espernon," 1654, translated into English by CHARLES COTTON, 1670.

Ephialte. See EPHIALTES.

E-phī-al'tēs, [Gr. Ἐφιάλτης; Fr. ÉPHIALTE, ā'fe'ălt',] in the Greek mythology, a giant, supposed to be the son of Neptune and Iphimedi'a. He and his brother Otus are said to have grown nine inches every month. When only nine years old, they attempted to scale the heavens by piling Mount Ossa on Olympus and Pelion upon Ossa; but they were slain by Apollo, (or, as one account says, by Diana.)

Ephialtes, an Athenian orator, lived about 350 B.C. He was one of the ten orators whom Alexander the Great required to be delivered to him. They were saved by the intervention of Demades.

Ephialtes, a Greek traitor, who, while Leonidas was defending the pass of Thermopylæ, guided the Persian invaders through a defile, by which they turned the position of the Greeks.

Ephialtes, an Athenian statesman and general, was a political friend of Pericles. He was the principal author of a law which diminished the power of the Areopagus and changed the government into an unmixed democracy. Several ancient historians commend his integrity and other virtues. He was assassinated by the aristocrats in 456 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" PLUTARCH, "Pericles;" CICERO, "De Republica."

E-phīp'pus, [Ἔφιππος,] an Athenian poet of the middle comedy, lived about 340 B.C. The titles of some of his plays have been preserved by Athenæus.

Ephippus of Olynthus, a Greek historian who wrote an account of Alexander the Great, which is lost.

Éphore. See EPHORUS.

Eph'o-rus, [Gr. Ἔφορος; Fr. ÉPHORE, ā'fôr',] an eminent Greek historian, born probably about 400 B.C. He studied rhetoric with Isocrates, who persuaded him to devote himself to history in preference to oratory. His principal work was a general history of Greece and of the Barbarians from the siege of Troy to 340 B.C., only a few fragments of which have not come down to us. He has a good reputation for sincerity and veracity as a historian. His style is clear and elegant, but rather feeble and diffuse. He is supposed to have died about 330 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Lives of the Ten Orators;" C. MÜLLER, "De Ephoro," in his "Fragmenta Historicorum Græcorum."

E'phra-em or **E'phra-im**, [Lat. EPHRAE'MUS,] written also **Ephrem**, THE SYRIAN, an eminent ecclesiastical writer of the fourth century, born at Nisibis. In youth he adopted the monastic life in a cave near Edessa, where he improved his time in study and writing. He zealously opposed Arianism with his voice and pen.

The bishopric of Edessa was offered to him, but was declined. According to some accounts, he renounced his solitary way of life many years before his death. He was venerated as a prophet by his contemporaries. He wrote, in Syriac, numerous sermons, hymns, commentaries, etc., which were very popular, and are still extant. Died about 378 A.D. Gerard Voss published a Latin version of his works, (1586–97.) An edition of his works in Syriac and Greek was published by the Assemani at Rome, (6 vols., 1732–46.)

See VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de l'Éloquence chrétienne au quatrième Siècle;" CAVE, "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia;" LENGERKE, "Commentatio critica de Ephraemo Syro," 1828.

E'phra-im, [Heb. אֶפְרַיִם,] one of the Hebrew patriarchs was the second son of Joseph, and a favourite grandson of Jacob.

See Genesis, chap. xlviii.

Éphraïm [Fr. pron. à'frȧ'ăN'] DE NEVERS, a French monk, who was sent as missionary to India about 1645, and laboured many years at Madras. He was confined in prison by the Inquisitors of Goa, and liberated by the King of Golconda about 1650.

Ephrem. See EPHRAEM.

Épicharme. See EPICHARMUS.

Ep-ĭ-char'mus, [Gr. *Ἐπίχαρμος;* Fr. ÉPICHARME, à'pe'shȧRm',] a Greek poet and philosopher, born in the island of Cos, passed the greater part of his life at Syracuse, to which he removed about 485 B.C. He was a disciple of Pythagoras, and is called by Aristotle the inventor of comedy. Plato designates him as the first of comic writers. His productions, of which scarcely anything remains but the titles, were partly political dramas, and partly parodies of mythological subjects. He was an elegant and original writer. He wrote also treatises on philosophy and morality. He died about 450 B.C., aged ninety or more. Some of his philosophical ideas were adopted by Plato.

See O. MÜLLER, "The Dorians;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; H. HARLESS, "De Epicharmo," 1822; GRYSAR, "De Doriensium Comœdia," 1828.

E-pic'ra-tēs, [Gr. *Ἐπικράτης,*] an Athenian orator, who lived about 390 B.C., belonged to the democratic party.

Epicrates, an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy, flourished about 360 B.C. Fragments of his plays are extant.

Épictète. See EPICTETUS.

Ep-ic-te'tus, [Gr. *Ἐπίκτητος;* Fr. ÉPICTÈTE, à'pèk'tȧt'; Ger. EPIKTET, ȧ-pik-tāt'; It. EPITETTO, ȧ-pe-tet'to,] a celebrated Stoic philosopher, was born at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, about 60 A.D. He was a freedman of Epaphroditus, a favourite servant of Nero. He retired from Rome to Nicopolis, in Epirus, in consequence of an edict by which Domitian banished the philosophers, in 89 A.D. Few other events of his life are known. He acquired a great reputation as a teacher of philosophy, which he made subservient to practical morality. His life was an example of temperance, moderation, and other virtues. His temper and principles were less austere, and more allied to the spirit of the gospel, than those of the early Stoics. He left no written works; but his doctrines were recorded by his disciple Arrian in eight books, four of which have come down to us. No heathen philosopher taught a higher or purer system of morality. "The maxim *suffer and abstain* (from evil)," says Professor Brandis, "which he followed throughout his life, was based with him on the firm belief in a wise and benevolent government of Providence; and in this respect he approaches the Christian doctrine more than any of the earlier Stoics, though there is not a trace in the *Epictetea* to show that he was acquainted with Christianity." (Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology.") His "Enchiridion," or "Manual," has been translated into English by Mrs. E. Carter.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" J. F. BEVER, "Ueber Epiktet und sein Handbuch der Stoischen Moral," 1795; G. BOILEAU, "Vie d'Épictète et sa Philosophie," 1655, and English version of the same, by J. DAVIES, 1670.

Épicure and Epicuro. See EPICURUS.

Ep-ĭ-cu'rus, [Gr. *Ἐπίκουρος;* Fr. ÉPICURE, à'pe'kür'; It. EPICURO, ȧ-pe-koo'ro; Ger. EPIKUR, ȧ-pe-koor',] an eminent Greek philosopher, the founder of the Epicurean sect, was born in the island of Samos about 340 B.C. He was the son of Neocles, an Athenian; he studied under Pamphilus in Samos, and under Xenocrates in Athens, which he visited at the age of eighteen; but he professed to be self-taught, *(autodidactos.)* He then travelled in Ionia, and spent several years in Mitylene and Lampsacus. Here he began to teach new doctrines, and made numerous disciples. In the year 309 he removed to Athens, where he bought a garden, and founded a new school of philosophy, which bears his name. His school became very popular, and exerted an important influence on many succeeding ages. Diogenes Laertius says that Epicurus "had so many friends that even whole cities could not contain them." It is said that he objected to a community of property, as tending to excite mutual distrust. Gassendi has ably defended Epicurus against the accusations of the Stoics and the prejudices of the Schoolmen with respect to his doctrines and his private life; though he recognizes a mixture of error in his system.

His principles are the reverse of Stoicism, and form a system of materialism founded on utility. (See ZENO.) He taught that the gods live forever, far remote from human affairs, in a state of passionless repose, indifferent alike to the virtues and the crimes of mankind. Cicero supposes that Epicurus had no belief whatever in any gods, but that he nominally acknowledged their existence that he might not offend the prejudices of the Athenians. (See his "De Natura Deorum," i. 30.) When he proposed pleasure or happiness as the supreme good, he qualified this doctrine by the maxim that temperance is necessary in order to enjoy the noble and durable pleasures which are proper to human nature. Chrysippus, an opponent, admits the purity of his moral character, but insinuates that it was owing to his insensibility. He took no part in political affairs, seeking in self-reliance and internal resources a compensation for the loss of national liberty.

He derived the basis of his philosophy, both his psychology and his physics, from Democritus, who taught that the universe consists of space (or vacuum) and of matter, which is composed of eternal indivisible atoms of various kinds; and that everything—the soul as well as the body—is formed by the fortuitous concurrence of these atoms; that all our knowledge is derived from sensations; that sensation is produced by images or emanations flowing from external objects. Lucretius was a follower of the Epicurean philosophy, which is fully explained in his admirable poem "De Rerum Naturâ." (See LUCRETIUS.) Of the voluminous writings of Epicurus nothing now remains but a few letters preserved in the works of Diogenes Laertius, and fragments of his treatise on Nature found at Herculaneum. Died in 270 B.C.

See GASSENDI, "De Vita et Moribus Epicuri," 1647; and "Syntagma Philosophiæ Epicuri," 1659; RONDEL, "La Vie d'Épicure," 1679; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" MACKINTOSH, "Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" C. MALLET, "Épicure," in his "Études philosophiques," 1843.

Ep-ĭ-çȳ'dēs, [Gr. *Ἐπικύδης,*] a Syracusan general, who served with distinction under Hannibal in Italy. In 214 B.C. he and his brother Hippocrates took Syracuse, of which they had command when it was besieged by Marcellus, 213 B.C.

Épigène. See EPIGENES.

E-pĭg'e-nēs, [*Ἐπιγένης,*] an Athenian poet of the middle comedy, lived probably about 375 B.C.

Epigenes, [Fr. ÉPIGÈNE, à'pe'zhȧn',] a Greek astronomer, who is supposed to have lived before the Christian era. He is mentioned by Seneca and Pliny.

Épigones. See EPIGONI.

E-pig'o-nī, [Gr. *Ἐπίγονοι;* Fr. ÉPIGONES, à'pe'gon',] a term which signifies "heirs" or "descendants," was applied to the sons of the seven chiefs who conducted an expedition against Thebes to restore Polyni'ces, and who were all killed except Adrastus. Ten years later, the Epigoni—namely, Alcmæon, Thersander, Diomedes, Ægialeus, Promachus, Sthenelus, and Euryalus—renewed the enterprise and took Thebes. The war

of the Epigoni was celebrated by several ancient epic and dramatic poets.

Epiktet, the German of EPICTETUS, which see.

Epikur. See EPICURUS.

Ep-ĭ-men'ĭ-dēs, [Gr. *Ἐπιμενίδης*; Fr. ÉPIMÉNIDE, ā'pe'mā'nèd',] an eminent Greek poet and prophet, born in Crete, is supposed to have lived about 600 B.C. By some writers he was reckoned among the seven wise men of Greece. A tradition was current that in early youth he fell asleep in a cave, and remained in that state more than fifty years, after which he was reputed to be an inspired prophet, and was noted for his skill in medicine. About 596 B.C. he accepted the invitation of the Athenians to come and purify their city, then visited by the plague. He wrote a poem on the Argonautic expedition, which is not extant. Other works were ascribed to him by the ancients.

See C. F. HEINRICH, "Epimenides aus Creta," 1801; GRABENER, "Dissertatio de Epimenide," 1742.

Épiméthée. See EPIMETHEUS.

Ep-ĭ-me'theūs, [Gr. *Ἐπιμηθεύς*; Fr. ÉPIMÉTHÉE, ā'pe'mā'tā',] a mythical personage, said to be a son of Iapetus, a brother of Prometheus, and the husband of Pandora. (See PROMETHEUS.) His name signifies "afterthought."

Épinac or **Espinac**, d', dā'pe'nāk', (PIERRE,) a French prelate, born at the château d'Épinac in 1540, was made Archbishop of Lyons in 1574. He was a violent partisan and instigator of the Catholic League against Henry III. and Henry IV. Died in 1599.

Épinat, ā'pe'nā', (FLEURY,) a French landscape-painter, born at Montbrison in 1764, was a pupil of David. Among his works is "The Lady of the Lake." Died in 1830.

Épinay, d', dā'pe'nā', (LOUISE FLORENCE **Pétronille de la Live**—pā'tro'nēl' deh lă lēv,) MADAME, a French authoress, born about 1725. She was married in youth to M. d'Épinay, who deserted her. She afterwards formed *liaisons* with Grimm and with J. J. Rousseau, for whom she built the hermitage at Montmorenci about 1755. She wrote a work on education, called "Conversations of Emilie," (1783,) which was crowned by the French Academy. Died in 1783. Her autobiographic Memoirs were published in 1818, (3 vols.)

See ROUSSEAU, "Confessions;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Edinburgh Review" for December, 1818.

Épiphane. See EPIPHANIUS.

Ep-ĭ-phā'nĭ-us, [Gr. *Ἐπιφάνιος*,] a Greek philosopher and founder of a sect, was a son of Carpocrates, noticed in this work, and lived between 150 and 200 A.D.

Epiphanius OF ALEXANDRIA, a Greek mathematician, who lived about the second century of our era.

Epiphanius, [Fr. ÉPIPHANE, ā'pe'fān',] SAINT, a dogmatical bishop, born near Eleutheropolis, in Palestine, about 310 A.D., passed a part of his youth in Egypt, where he imbibed ascetic notions. Returning to Palestine, he became a disciple of Hilarion. About 368 he was chosen Bishop of Constantia, formerly called Salamis, in the island of Cyprus. He exhibited a rather violent zeal against Origen and the Arians, which involved him in many contentions, and he took a prominent part in the deposition of Chrysostom. He wrote "Panarium," a treatise against heresies, and several other works, in Greek. They contain many errors, but are valued for passages quoted from other authors whose works are lost. Died in 402 A.D.

See NEANDER, "History of the Church;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Ep-ĭ-phā'nĭ-us Scho-las'tĭ-cus lived about 510 A.D., and was a friend of Cassiodorus. He translated into Latin the Ecclesiastical Histories of Sozomen, Socrates, and Theodoret, and other Greek works.

Ep-is-co'pĭ-us, (SIMON,) a Dutch divine, whose proper name was BISSCHOP, (bis'kop,) born in Amsterdam in 1583. He was eminent for his learning, charity, and liberality, and became the principal pillar of the Arminian party, or Remonstrants. He was professor of theology in the University of Leyden from 1612 until 1618, when the Synod of Dort banished him from Holland for his opinions. Having passed some years in France, he returned to his native land in 1626, and in 1634 became rector of a college in Amsterdam. He wrote the "Confession of the Remonstrants," a treatise on Predestination, and other theological works. Died in 1643.

See J. KONIJNENBURG, "Laudatio Simonis Episcopii," 1791; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" P. VAN LIMBORCH, "Leven van S. Episcopius," Amsterdam, 1693; FREDERICK CALDER, "Memoirs of Simon Episcopius."

Epitetto, the Italian of EPICTETUS, which see.

Epo or **Epona**. See HIPPONA.

Ep-o-nī'na, a woman of Gaul, noted for her conjugal devotion, was the wife of Julius Sabinus, a chief of the Lingones, who revolted against Vespasian. She was put to death, with her husband, in 78 A.D.

Eppendorf, von, fon ĕp'pen-dorf', (HEINRICH,) a German writer, an adversary of Erasmus, was born in Misnia. Died about 1554.

Éprémésnil. See ESPRÉMESNIL.

Epstein, (JACOB,) sculptor, born in New York Nov. 10, 1880, of Russian-Polish parents, has raised much controversy by his eccentric work. He has done a bronze figure of Christ (1919,) busts of Mrs. Epstein, Joseph Conrad, etc.

Eraclito, the Italian of HERACLITUS, which see.

E-ra'clĭ-us, a Roman painter of the tenth or eleventh century, wrote an essay on the "Arts of the Romans," in which he treats of painting in oil and on glass.

Érard. See ERRARD.

Érard, ā'rār', (JEAN BAPTISTE ORPHÉE PIERRE,) a nephew of the following, was born in Paris in 1794. He repaired in 1850 the organ of the Tuileries, which had been damaged by the populace in 1830. Died in 1855.

Érard, (SÉBASTIEN,) a French inventor of musical instruments, born at Strasburg in 1752. In 1780 he began, in Paris, the manufacture of pianos, (then almost unknown,) in which he made improvements. His piano-factory, in which his brother John Baptist was a partner, became the most celebrated in Europe. His harp with double action, invented about 1811, had a great sale. In 1823 he produced the grand piano with repeating movement, *(à double échappement.)* He finished in 1830 an organ for the chapel of the Tuileries, which is his master-piece. Died in 1831.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Érasistrate. See ERASISTRATUS.

Er-a-sis'tra-tus, [Gr. *Ἐρασίστρατος*; Fr. ÉRASISTRATE, ā'rā'ze'strāt',] a celebrated Greek physician and anatomist, supposed to have been born at Iulis, in the island of Ceos. He was, according to Pliny, a grandson of Aristotle, and lived between 300 and 250 B.C. He gained much credit at the court of Seleucus Nicator by discerning and remedying the secret malady of his son Antiochus, who pined with a hopeless passion for Stratonice, his own step-mother. He practised chiefly in Alexandria, with a high reputation as a teacher of anatomy and medicine, and was regarded as the first anatomist of his time. His most important discoveries were those of the *vĭæ lacteæ*, and the functions of the brain and nervous system. For blood-letting and cathartics he substituted dieting, bathing, and exercise. His writings are not extant.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" LECLERC, "Histoire de la Médecine."

Érasme, (DIDIER.) See ERASMUS, (DESIDERIUS.)

E-raz'mus, (DESIDERIUS,) [Fr. DIDIER (or DÉSIRÉ, dā'ze'rā') ÉRASME, de'dē-ā' ā'rāsm',] surnamed ROTERDA'MUS or ROTERDAMEN'SIS, a celebrated Dutch scholar and philosopher, pre-eminent as a restorer of learning, was born at Rotterdam on the 28th of October, 1465, or, according to some authorities, in 1467. He was a natural son of Gerard Praet, a resident of Gouda, who by a false report of the death of Margaret (the mother of Erasmus) was induced to enter the priesthood.

The subject of this article, at first named GERHARDUS GERHARDI, or Gerard son of Gerard, was educated at Utrecht and Deventer. He studied at Deventer about six years, and made rapid progress under the tuition of Alexander Hegius. Having become an orphan about the age of thirteen, he was urged by his guardians (who defrauded him of his patrimony) to enter a monastery; but he felt a decided aversion to that mode of life. At length he was enticed or compelled, in 1486, to become a monk and an inmate of the convent of Stein. Here he

pursued the study of the classics and acquired a reputation as a Latin scholar. He was employed as secretary by the Bishop of Cambray for five years, 1492–96, and at the latter date obtained permission to go to Paris, where he passed some time in the Collége de Montaigu. He earned a subsistence in Paris by acting as tutor. It is related that while in the French capital, being almost in rags, he wrote to a friend, "As soon as I get money I will buy, first Greek books, and then clothes."

In 1498 he visited England, where he formed friendships with Sir Thomas More and John Colet, and studied Greek at Oxford. He returned to the continent in 1499, and in 1506 went to Italy, where he associated with the most eminent scholars, passed several years in travel and in the study of Greek, and obtained from the pope a dispensation from his monastic vows. He accepted in 1510 an invitation to visit England, and was employed for a few years as professor of divinity and of Greek at the University of Cambridge. In 1510 he produced and dedicated to Sir Thomas More his "Praise of Folly," ("Encomium Moriæ,") a witty satire against all professions, but especially against the mendicant monks. It met with a rapid sale, and was received with almost universal applause.

Erasmus was now at the head of the literary world, and made zealous efforts to dispel the inveterate ignorance and prejudices which then prevailed. The greatest monarchs solicited the honour of his presence in their capitals. About 1515 the Archduke Charles, (afterwards Charles V.,) whose court was at Brussels, gave Erasmus the title of royal councillor, with a pension of 400 florins, which enabled him to gratify his inclination to travel. It appears that he never remained long in one place. Among his remarkable works is a collection of proverbs, etc., entitled "Adagia," which was published about 1500, and is a monument of his immense and multifarious learning.

In 1516 he published an excellent edition of the Greek Testament, with Latin version and notes,—the first edition ever printed,—a work for which he was eminently qualified. By his witty and satirical writings against the abuses and corruptions of the Roman Church he contributed greatly to the success of the Reformation; and at one time he was favourable to the Protestants. But he was offended at the radical course of Luther, some of whose tenets he did not approve, and the timidity or moderation of his character prevented his open revolt against the pope and the Church of Rome. His "passionless moderation" and neutral position in the latter part of his life exposed him to annoyance from the zealots of both parties, who considered him lukewarm or heretical. In 1521 he removed to Bâle, where, the next year, appeared his celebrated "Colloquies," professedly intended for the instruction of youth in Latin and morals, but aiming many hard blows against the Roman Church. In one year twenty-four thousand copies of this work were printed, all of which were sold. His alienation from the Reformers, however, increased, and he engaged in 1524 in a dispute on Free Will with Luther, who denounced him in severe language. He died at Bâle on the 12th of July, 1536.

His epistles are very voluminous, and contain rich stores of materials for literary history. He is considered the greatest wit and most eminent scholar of the age in which he lived, and one of the most conspicuous and successful among those who have laboured to restore classical learning and sound philosophy. His views on the subject of war appear to have been perfectly accordant with those of Penn and Barclay. His complete works were published in nine volumes (1541) by Beatus Rhenanus.

See Burigny, "Vie d'Érasme," 1757; Lives of Erasmus, by Adolph Müller, (in German, 1828,) and Jortin, (in English, 1758;) Knight, "Life of Erasmus," 1726, and notice in Bayle's "Dictionary;" also, Charles Butler, "Life of Erasmus," 1825; Merula, "Vita D. Erasmi," 1607; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1859; "Retrospective Review," vol. v., 1822.

E-raz'mus Jo-an'nis, [Fr. Érasme de Jean, à'rȧsm' dęh zhŏn,] a Dutch theologian and Unitarian of the sixteenth century. He had a dispute with Socinus at Cracow. Died after 1593.

Eraso, à-rȧ'so, (Don Benito,) a Spanish general, born in Navarre in 1789, was a colonel in the army at the death of Ferdinand VII., (1833.) He then took arms in favour of Don Carlos, obtained the rank of general, and commanded in several engagements during the civil war. Died in 1835.

Erasth. See Erastus.

E-ras'tus or Erasth, à-rȧst', (Thomas,) a Swiss physician, whose family name was Lieber, (lee'ber,) born at Baden in 1524. He was a skilful practitioner of medicine, on which he wrote several treatises. For many years he was professor of medicine at Heidelberg, with the title of physician to the Elector, Frederick III. In 1580 he removed to Bâle, where he obtained the chair of moral philosophy. His name is identified with certain opinions on the relation of church and state, since called Erastianism. His "Theses on Excommunication," published after his death, became the subject of much disputation. He proposed that offences against morality should be punished by the civil power, rather than by the church. Died in 1583.

See "Biographia Britannica;" Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique;" Wordsworth, "Ecclesiastical Biography."

Erath, ā'rȧt, (Anton Ulrich,) a German historian, born at Brunswick in 1709, wrote a "History of Brunswick," (in Latin, 1745.) Died in 1773.

Erath, von, fon ā'rȧt, (Augustin,) a German theologian, born in Suabia in 1648, published the "Noble Order of the Golden Fleece," ("Augustus Velleris Aurei Ordo," 1694,) and other works. Died in 1719.

Er'a-to, ['Ερατώ,] in Greek mythology, was one of the nine Muses, and presided over erotic poetry and pantomimic performances. She was represented with a lyre in her hand.

Eratosthène. See Eratosthenes.

Er-a-tos'the-nēs, [Gr. 'Ερατοσθένης; Fr. Ératosthène, à'rȧ'tos'tȧn',] a famous Greek geometer and astronomer, born at Cyrene in 276 B.C., was a pupil of Ariston of Chios, and of Callimachus the poet. He was for many years superintendent of the great library of Alexandria in the reigns of Ptolemy Evergetes and his successor. He acquired durable celebrity by his astronomical labours, and is recognized by Delambre as the first founder of genuine astronomy. Among his remarkable operations was the measurement of the obliquity of the ecliptic, which he computed to be 23° 51′ 20″. He also made a memorable attempt to ascertain the dimensions of the earth by a method which has been used with success in modern times, and which was invented by him. He rendered important services to the science of geography, and wrote works on philosophy, grammar, etc., which are not extant. Died about 196 B.C.

See Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca;" Delambre, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne."

Erauso, ā', dȧ-rŏw'so, (Catalina,) a Spanish heroine, surnamed la Monja Alferez, (lȧ mon'hȧ ȧl-fā'rĕth,) ("the Ensign Nun,") was born at Saint Sebastian, in Biscay, in 1592. She was placed when an infant in the convent of her native town, from which she effected her escape at the age of fifteen. Disguised as a man, she embarked for South America, and, after various romantic adventures, entered the army and acquired a high reputation for courage. On her return to Spain, in 1624, she obtained a pension from Philip III., and was received with great favour by Pope Urban VIII. The time of her death is not known. Her Memoirs, by herself, were published by Don J. M. Ferrer, (Paris, 1829.)

See, also, De Quincey's account of the Spanish Nun, in "Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers," vol. i.

Erb, ĕrb, (Wilhelm Heinrich,) a German physician, born at Winnweiler, Bavaria, November 30, 1840. He studied medicine at Heidelberg, Erlangen, and Munich, and in 1869 became a special professor of pathology, diagnostics, electro-therapy, and nervous diseases at Leipsic. In 1883 he became professor of pathology and therapeutics at Heidelberg. He has published useful treatises on peripheral diseases of the nerves, (1874,) of the spinal cord, (1876–78,) and electro-therapy, (1882.)

Erben, ĕr'ben, (Joseph,) a Bohemian geographer, born at Adlercosteletz in 1830. He has written many good special geographical and statistical treatises in Czech and German, but is best known by his excellent maps.

Er'chem-bert [Lat. ERCHEMBER'TUS] or **Er'chem-pert**, a monk and historian, lived about 860–900 A.D. He wrote a "Chronicle of the Lombards," of which a part is extant.

Er-chin'o-ald was elected mayor of the palace of Neustria in 640 A.D., in the reign of Clovis II., and governed the kingdom for many years. Died about 660.

Ercilla y Arteaga, de, dà ĕr-thēl'yä e ar-tà-ä'gä, (FORTUNIO GARCÍA,) a Spanish jurist, who flourished about 1550, was the father of the following.

Ercilla y Zuñiga, ĕr-thēl'yä e thoon-yee'gä, (ALONSO,) the first epic poet of Spain, born at Bermeo about 1530, was the son of Fortunio Garcia, Lord of Ercilla. In early youth he was a page of Philip II. of Spain, whom he attended in a voyage to England in 1554. In the same year he enlisted as a volunteer in an expedition against the Araucanians, a brave native tribe of South America. Amidst the tumults and dangers of this war, in which he performed a conspicuous part, he composed his "Araucana," which is thought to be the best heroic poem that Spain has produced, and is at the same time a historical record of events that the author witnessed. It was first printed in 1577, and has acquired a European reputation. He died in obscurity and poverty in Spain about 1600.

Erckmann-Chatrian, ĕrk'mŏN' shȧ'tre'ŏN', the name of a literary partnership which became celebrated as the source from which proceeded a series of interesting works on the customs of the Germans, and on the history and romance of the wars of the French Revolution and Empire. Among these works are "Mme. Thérèse," (1863,) "Friend Fritz and the Conscript of 1813," (1864,) "The Invasion" and "Waterloo," (1865,) "The Blockade of Phalsbourg," (1867,) etc. They wrote several successful plays, including "The Bells," (1869,) "L'Ami Fritz," (1876,) "Les Rantzau," (1882,) and "La Guerre," (1885.) Of this partnership ÉMILE ERCKMANN was born in 1822, at Phalsbourg, France, died 1899; ALEXANDRE CHATRIAN (1826–90) was born at Abreschwiller.

Ercolani, ĕr-ko-lä'nee, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian poet and prelate, born at Sinigaglia about 1690. He wrote two admired poems, entitled "Maria," (1725,) and "La Sulamitide;" also a treatise on architecture, (1744.) Died at Rome about 1760.

Erdélyi, ĕr-dāl-yee, (JÁNOS,) a Hungarian poet, born in 1814. He gained distinction by a volume of lyric poems, published in 1844, and "Legends and Popular Tales of Hungary," (5 vols., 1845–48.) Died in 1868.

Erdl, ĕrtl, (MICHAEL PIUS,) a skilful German anatomist and physiologist, born in 1815, was professor of physiology and comparative anatomy at Munich. He wrote a treatise on the Eye, "On the Circulation of Infusoria," (1841,) "The Development of Man and of the Chick in the Egg," (1846,) and other works. Died in 1848.

Erdmann, ĕrt'mân, (JOHANN EDUARD,) a German philosopher and disciple of Hegel, born at Volmar, in Livonia, in 1805. He became professor of philosophy at Halle about 1836. Among his principal works are an "Essay of a Scientific Exposition *(Darstellung)* of the History of Modern Philosophy," (4 vols., 1834–51,) "Nature and Creation," (1840,) "Elements of Psychology," (3d edition, 1847,) and "On Ennui," ("Ueber die Langweile," 1852.) Died June 12, 1892.

Erdmann, (OTTO Linné—lin-nā',) a German chemist, born at Dresden in 1804, published a valuable "Manual of Chemistry," (1828,) etc. Died in 1869.

Erdt, ĕrt, (PAULIN,) a German monk, born at Wertach in 1737, published a "Literary History of Theology," ("Historia literaria Theologiæ," 1785.) Died in 1800.

Érèbe. See EREBUS.

Er'e-bus, [Gr. Ἔρεβος; Fr. ÉRÈBE, à'rĕb',] in classic mythology, was represented as a son of Chaos. The name was also applied to the dark and gloomy region or space under the earth. (See PLUTO.)

Érechthée. See ERECHTHEUS.

E-rech'theŭs, [Gr. Ἐρεχθεύς; Fr. ÉRECHTHÉE, à'rĕk'tà',] a fabulous or semi-fabulous hero, supposed to have been a son of Vulcan and the father of Cecrops. According to another tradition, he was a son of Pandíon. He is considered by many critics as the same as Erichthonius. Homer mentions him as a king of Athens. The Erechtheum, a temple of Minerva on the Acropolis, is said to have been built by him.

Eredia, d', dà-rà-dee'ä, (LUIGI,) a Sicilian poet, born at Palermo; died in 1604.

Eremita. See ERMITE, (DANIEL L'.)

Erevantsi, ĕr-e-vȧnt'see, (MELCHISEDEC,) an eminent Armenian doctor and monk, born in 1550, wrote an "Analysis of Aristotle's Philosophy." Died in 1631.

Erhard, ĕr'hȧrt, (HEINRICH AUGUST,) a German archæologist, born at Erfurt in 1793. He practised medicine in early life, and became archivist at Magdeburg in 1824. In 1831 he obtained a similar office at Münster. Among his works are a "History of the Revival of Literature in Germany down to the Reformation," (1827–32,) and a "History of Münster," (1837.) Died in 1851.

Erhard, (JOHANN BENJAMIN,) a German philosopher and physician, born at Nuremberg in 1766; died in 1827.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Denkwürdigkeiten des Philosophen und Arztes J. B. Erhard," 1830.

Erhardt, ĕr'hȧrt, (SIMON,) a German philosopher, born at Ulm in 1776, wrote "The Idea and Object of Philosophy," (1817,) and other works. Died in 1829.

Er'i-bert, [Lat. ERIBER'TUS,] an ambitious Italian prelate, obtained in 1018 the archbishopric of Milan, and the highest rank among the princes of Italy. He procured the crown of Italy for Conrad the Salic, who in return made him Lieutenant of Lombardy. In 1035 Eribert was involved in a civil war against the Vavasseurs, with whom Conrad united. An important result of this war was the edict of Conrad which rendered fiefs hereditary and settled the public law of Europe. Died in 1045.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Er'ic or **Er'ik I.**, surnamed THE GOOD, King of Denmark, began to reign about 1095. It was by his request that the pope gave Denmark an archbishop. He was noted for piety, and undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but died on the way, in the island of Cyprus, in 1103. His brother, Nicholas, obtained the throne in 1105. Eric I. left three sons, Harold, Canute, and Eric.

Eric II., King of Denmark, who was probably a son of Eric I., succeeded to the throne about the year 1135. He was involved in a war with the Vandals, occasioned by their piratical habits. He was assassinated in 1137, and was succeeded by his son, Eric III.

Eric III., King of Denmark, surnamed THE LAMB, a son or nephew of the preceding, began to reign about 1138. He retired into a monastery at Odensee, where he died in 1147.

Eric IV., **V.**, and **VI.**, Kings of Denmark in the thirteenth century, reigned during a period fruitful in revolutions and disorders. Powerful vassals aspired to independence, and the clergy admitted no supremacy but that of the pope. Eric IV. began to reign in 1241, and died by violence in 1250. Eric V. succeeded his father, Christopher I., in 1259, and was assassinated in 1286. His son, Eric VI., began to reign in 1286, waged war against Norway, and died in 1319, leaving the throne to his brother, Christopher II.

Eric VII. and **VIII.** of Denmark. See ERIC XIII. of Sweden.

Er'ic or **Er'ik I.** to **VIII.**, the name of a series of kings who reigned in Sweden during the ninth and tenth centuries, of whose history little is known. Eric VIII. ascended the throne about 954 A.D. It is said that he instituted the rank and title of earl among the Swedes.

Eric IX., surnamed SAINT, was elected King of Sweden in 1152. Being animated with zeal for the conversion of infidels, he conducted a crusade against the Finns, who made a successful resistance. Soon after his return he was killed by Magnus, a Danish prince, who invaded Sweden with an army about 1160. He left a son, Canute, (Knut,) who became king in 1168.

Eric X., King of Sweden, grandson of the preceding, reigned from 1210 to 1216. He was son of Knut, or Canute, and is regarded as the first king of Sweden who was solemnly crowned. He was succeeded by John I.

Eric XI. of Sweden, son of Eric X., ascended the throne in 1222, and died, without issue, in 1250, when the throne passed to the house of Folkungar.

Eric XII., King of Sweden, was the son of King Magnus and Blanche of Namur. In 1344 he was declared a colleague of his father by a powerful party of clergy and nobles. A civil war that followed was terminated by a partition of the country between Magnus and Eric. Died in 1359.

Eric XIII., King of Sweden, reckoned Eric VII. or VIII. of Denmark, was born in 1382. He was the son of the Duke of Pomerania, and grand-nephew of Queen Margaret of Waldemar, who had united the crowns of Denmark and Sweden. After her death, in 1412, he succeeded to the throne. He married Philippa, daughter of Henry IV. of England. By his oppressive measures and lack of kingly qualities he alienated his subjects, who revolted and drove him from the kingdom about 1438. He retired to the island of Rügen, where he died about 1450.

Eric XIV., King of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, was born about 1535, and succeeded his father in 1560. He patronized science, and founded literary institutions. His proposal of marriage to Queen Elizabeth of England having been declined, he resolved to wed Catherine Mansdoter, the daughter of a corporal, and gave her the title of queen. His violent character and misgovernment rendered him so unpopular that his brothers, with other nobles, conspired against him, and in 1568 he was deposed from the throne and confined in prison, where he died, or was killed, in 1577. His brother John was his successor.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" OLOF CELSIUS, "Konung Eriks Historia," 1774, (translated into French by GENEST, 1777.)

Eric the Red, a Scandinavian navigator, the reputed discoverer of North America. He emigrated to Iceland about 982 A.D., after which he discovered Greenland, where he planted a colony. He sent out, about 1000 A.D., an exploring party under his son Lief, who discovered a continent, part of which they called Markland, and another part Vinland, (supposed to correspond to the southern portion of New England.) Tradition adds that he or his son formed a settlement in Vinland.

Eric Olai, ĕr'ik o-lā'e, or **Eric OF UPSAL**, a Swedish historian of the fifteenth century, was a doctor of theology in Upsal. He composed, by order of Charles VIII., a Latin history of Sweden.

Ericeira or **Ericeyra**, ā-rē-sā'e-rā, (FERNANDO **de Menezes**—dà mà-nā'zĕs,) COUNT OF, an eminent Portuguese author and statesman, born at Lisbon in 1614, was distinguished for his learning and for his civil and military services. He wrote a "History of Tangier," a "History of Portugal," and other esteemed works. Died in 1699.

Ericeira or **Ericeyra**, (FRANCISCO XAVIER DE MENEZES,) COUNT, a Portuguese general and author, born at Lisbon in 1673, was the son of Luiz, noticed below. The Portuguese rank him among their most eminent men as a writer and public functionary. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He wrote an epic poem entitled "Henriqueida," (1741,) and many occasional poems; he also made a translation of Boileau's "Art of Poetry," which was admired by the author of the original. Died in 1743.

See J. BARBOZA, "Elogio do I. Conde da Ericeira," 1785.

Ericeira or **Ericeyra**, (LUIZ DE MENEZES,) COUNT, the father of the preceding, was born at Lisbon in 1632. He gained distinction as a statesman, general, and author. He wrote an esteemed "History of Portugal" (in Latin) from 1640 to 1668, and various other works. In a fit of insanity he committed suicide in 1690.

Ericeyra. See ERICEIRA.

Erichsen, ĕr'ik-sĕn, (JOHN,) an eminent English surgeon of the present age, published an important work entitled "The Science and Art of Surgery," (1853,) which has been reprinted in the United States. He was for some time professor of surgery in University College, London. Died at Folkestone, September 23, 1896.

Er-ich-tho'nī-us, [Gr. 'Ερεχθόνιος,] a fabulous king of Athens, called a son of Vulcan, was regarded by some writers as identical with ERECHTHEUS, (which see.) According to tradition, he was the successor of Amphictyon, and the father of Pandi'on.

Ericius. See ERIZZO, (SEBASTIANO.)

Er'ics-son, (JOHN,) an eminent Swedish engineer, inventor of the caloric engine, was born in the province of Vermeland in 1803. After he had served several years in the army, he removed to England about 1826, and made unsuccessful experiments with an engine which he proposed to run without steam. He produced in 1829 a locomotive which ran fifty miles per hour on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. About 1833 he exhibited in England a caloric engine, which attracted much attention among scientific men. He also invented the important application of the screw or propeller to steam navigation, and about 1840 came to the United States, where he received aid from government in reducing his inventions to practice. He built the ironclad steamer Monitor, which successfully opposed the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. During the later years of his life he was engaged in the development of a motor worked by solar heat. Died in New York, March 8, 1889.

E-rig'e-na, (JOANNES SCOTUS,) [Fr. JEAN SCOT ÉRIGÈNE, zhôN sko tà'rĕ'zhàn',] a philosopher and intellectual giant, was a native of Ireland, or Erin, as his name indicates, and lived about 850 A.D. He passed the most of his mature life in France, at the court of Charles the Bald, who liberally patronized him. He was celebrated for classical learning and subtlety as a disputant in scholastic theology. Hallam thinks "he was, in a literary and philosophical sense, the most remarkable man of the dark ages: no one else had his boldness and subtlety in threading the labyrinths of metaphysical speculations." His writings on theology were considered heterodox by the Roman Church. He translated from the Greek the works of Dionysius Areopagita, and wrote a "Treatise on Predestination." His principal production is entitled "On the Division of Nature," ("De Divisione Naturæ,") and treats of theology, metaphysics, etc. It was printed at Oxford in 1681. He is supposed to have died about 875 A.D.

See S. RENÉ TAILLANDIER, "Jean Scot Érigène et la Philosophie scolastique."

Érigène. See ERIGENA.

E-rig'o-ne, [Gr. 'Ηριγόνη,] a daughter of Icarius, beloved by Bacchus. It was fabled that she killed herself from grief for the death of her father, and was placed among the stars as the constellation Virgo.

Erik. See ERIC.

E-rin'na, [Gr. 'Ηριννα; Fr. ÉRINNE, à'rèn',] a Greek poetess, who lived about 600 B.C., was a contemporary and friend of Sappho, and a native of Rhodes or Telos. She died unmarried at the age of nineteen, leaving a poem, called "The Distaff," in three hundred hexameter verses, few of which are extant. Some ancient critics thought her verses compared favourably with those of Homer.

See RICHTER, "Sappho und Erinna;" BODE, "Geschichte der Hellenischen Dichtkunst."

Érinne. See ERINNA.

E-rin'nys, plural **E-rin'nў-es**, [Gr. 'Ερινυς, 'Ερίνυες,] a name applied to the Furies, or Eumenides, personifications of the avenging spirit. (See EUMENIDES.)

E-riph'i-le, sister of Adrastus, King of Argos, and wife of Amphiaraus. She was bribed by Polynices to discover the hiding-place of her husband, who was unwilling to accompany the Argives in their expedition against Thebes. Amphiaraus, before his departure, charged his son Alcmæon to murder his mother, which order was obeyed.

E'ris, [Gr. 'Ερις; Lat. DISCOR'DIA; Fr. ÉRIS, à'rèss', or DISCORDE, dès'kord',] the goddess of discord, in classic mythology, was called a daughter of Night.

Erizzo, à-rèt'so, (FRANCESCO,) a Venetian general and doge, born about 1570. After he had obtained the rank of commander-in-chief, he was elected doge in 1632. In 1645 the senate gave him supreme command of a large armament which they prepared to resist the victorious progress of the Turks in Candia; but just as he was ready to sail he died, in January, 1646.

See M. TREVISANO, "Vita di F. Erizzo," 1651; DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Erizzo, [Lat. ERIÇ'IUS or ECHI'NUS,] (SEBASTIANO,)

a noble Italian, born in Venice in 1525, was eminent as an antiquary, author, and senator. He was an excellent classical scholar, and had a remarkable memory. His "Discourse on Ancient Medals" (1559) had such success that three editions were issued in one year, and it opened a new era in the science of numismatics. He wrote other works, and translated several Dialogues of Plato. Died in 1585.

See NANI, "Storia Veneta."

Erk, ĕrk, (LUDWIG CHRISTIAN,) a German musician, born at Wetzlar, January 6, 1807. He published the "German Song Treasury," ("Deutscher Liederhort,") and other collections of popular songs harmonized by himself. Died November 25, 1883.

Erlach, ĕr'läk', [Ger. pron. ĕr'läk,] or **D'Erlach**, dĕr'läk', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a Swiss general, born at Berne in 1746; died in 1798.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Erlach, d', (JEAN LOUIS,) a successful Swiss general, born at Berne in 1595. After making several campaigns in Germany, he entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, who made him quartermaster of his army and in 1632 appointed him a councillor. At the death of the Duke of Weimar, Erlach became commander of his army, and passed into the service of the French king. In 1648 he fought at the battle of Lens under the Prince of Condé, who, on presenting him to Louis XIV. after the action, said, "Sire, behold the man to whom you owe the victory of Lens." On the defection of Turenne, the king gave to Erlach the chief command, and soon after a marshal's bâton. He died soon after in 1650.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" A. D'ERLACH, "Mémoires concernant le Général J. L. d'Erlach," 1784.

Erlach, d', (JEAN LOUIS,) an able admiral in the Danish service, born at Berne in 1648, became commodore in 1672, and vice-admiral in 1678. He was employed in the war which Denmark and France waged against the Swedes in 1678. Died in 1680.

Erlach, d', (JÉRÔME,) a skilful Swiss general, born in 1667, entered the service of the emperor Leopold in 1702, and was employed in the wars of the Spanish succession. In 1712 he was created a count of the German Empire. Died in 1748.

Erlach, d', (SIGISMUND,) a Swiss general, born at or near Berne in 1614, served in the French army under his uncle Jean Louis, noticed above, (the first of the name.) He obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1650, and was afterwards general of the Helvetic army. Died in 1699.

Erlon. See DROUET D'ERLON.

Erman, ĕr'mân, (ADOLF,) born at Berlin, Germany, became professor of Egyptology at the Royal Museum in 1892, and has done valuable work in Egyptian grammar. His works on this subject are important and his "Life in Ancient Egypt" is of much interest.

Erman, ĕr'mân, (GEORG ADOLF,) a German natural philosopher, born in Berlin in 1806. He performed (1828–30) a voyage around the world, and made a series of magnetic observations which served as the basis of Gauss's theory of terrestrial magnetism. He published, in German, a "Voyage around the World through Northern Asia and the Two Oceans," (1833–42,) and was afterwards professor of physics in Berlin. Died in 1877.

Erman, (JOHANN PETER,) a German writer, the father of Paul, noticed below, was born at Berlin in 1733. He became principal of the French College in his native city, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote "Historical Memoirs of the French Refugees in Prussia," (9 vols., 1782–94.) Died in 1814.

See P. BUTTMANN, "Denkschrift auf Herrn Erman, Vater," 1814.

Erman, (PAUL,) the father of Georg Adolf, noticed above, was born in Berlin in 1764. He was professor of physical science in the University of Berlin, and a secretary of the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote treatises on galvanism and other subjects. Died in 1851.

Ermenald. See ERMOLDUS.

Ermengarde, ẹr'mẹn-gard, or **Hermengarde**, Queen of Provence, was a daughter of Louis II., Emperor of Germany, and Engelberga. She was born in 855, and was married in 877 A.D. to Boson, brother-in-law of Charles the Bald of France, who gave Boson the government of Provence. She persuaded her husband to assume the title of King of Arles. Her ambition involved Boson in a disastrous war with Louis III. of France. After the death of her husband (888) she governed Provence as guardian of her minor son Louis.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Er'mens, [Fr. ĕr'mŏN',] (JOSEPH,) born at Brussels in 1736, left in manuscript a "Bibliography of the Low Countries," or "Catalogue Raisonné" of all books which treat of the history of that country. Died in 1805.

Er'mẹ-ric [Lat. ERMERI'CUS] or **Her'menric**, King of the Suevi, invaded Spain, and obtained Galicia by conquest in the reign of Honorius. He repulsed an attack of Gonderic the Vandal in 419 A.D. Died in 440.

Ermite, l', lĕr'mĕt', [Lat. EREMI'TA,] (DANIEL,) a Flemish writer, born at Antwerp about 1584, was a friend or protégé of Scaliger. He entered the service of Cosimo de' Medici, who employed him as secretary and sent him on missions to several courts. He wrote "Iter Germanicum," (a "Journey to Germany," 1637,) and an essay on "Court Life and Civil Life," ("Aulicæ Vitæ ac civilis Libri IV.,") which is praised for style and other merits. It was published by Grævius in 1701. Died at Leghorn in 1613.

Er-mol'dus or **Er'me-nald**, (NIGEL'LUS,) a French monk and writer of the ninth century, composed a Latin poem on the military and other acts of Louis le Débonnaire, (826,) which is valued for the historical facts which it records.

Ernest, ẹr'nest, [Ger. ERNST, ĕrnst,] Prince of Anhalt, born at Amber in 1608, was mortally wounded at Lutzen, where he fought for Gustavus Adolphus, in 1632.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ernest, (Ernst,) Archduke of Austria, born at Vienna in 1533, was a son of Maximilian II. In 1592 he was appointed Governor of the Low Countries by Philip II. He was generally considered an incapable governor. Died in 1595.

See PRESCOTT, "Philip II."

Ernest, (Ernst,) Duke of Austria, born in 1378, was the third son of Leopold V. He ruled over Carinthia, Styria, and Carniola. Died in 1424.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ernest, (Ernst,) Margrave of Austria, was a son of Albert the Victorious. He took arms against the emperor Henry IV. as an ally of Otho of Bavaria, and was killed in battle in 1075.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ernest, (Ernst,) Duke of Bavaria, succeeded his father, John, in 1397. Died in 1438.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ernest (Ernst) of Bavaria, Archbishop of Cologne, born in 1554, was a younger son of Albert V. of Bavaria. He became Archbishop of Cologne, and Elector in 1583. Died in 1612.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ernest, (Ernst,) Prince of Holstein-Schauenburg, was born in 1569; died in 1622.

Ernest, (Ernst,) Archbishop of Magdeburg, son of the Elector of Saxony, was born in 1466. He was elected archbishop in 1476. Died in 1513.

Ernest (Ernst) OF MANSFELD. See MANSFELD.

Ernest, (Ernst,) Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the eldest brother of Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, was born in 1818, and began to reign in 1844. Died August 22, 1893, and was succeeded by Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria, who died July 30, 1900, and was succeeded by his nephew Leopold, Duke of Albany.

Ernest, (Ernst,) surnamed THE PIOUS, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, born in 1601, was a brother of Bernard of Saxe-Weimar. He fought for Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' war. At the battle of Lutzen, after Gustavus fell, Ernest defeated Pappenheim. He obtained the duchy of Gotha in 1640, and became the founder of the house of Saxe-Gotha. Died in 1675.

Ernest, (Ernst,) Duke of Saxe-Gotha, born about 1745, began to reign in 1772. He was a distinguished astronomer, and founded an observatory at Seeberg, near

Gotha. The measurement of an arc of the meridian by Zach was made under his auspices. Died in 1804.

Ernest, (Ernst,) Elector of Saxony, and head of the branch called Ernestine, was born in 1441, and was the eldest son of Frederick II., whom he succeeded in 1464. He inherited Thuringia at the death of his uncle in 1482. Died in 1486, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick III.

Ernest (Ernst) I. of Zell, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, born at Ultzen in 1497, was one of the first proselytes of Luther. He abolished the Romish worship in his duchy, and signed in 1529 the famous protest against the decree of the Diet of Spire. He joined the league of Schmalkalden about 1532, and rendered great services to his party in the wars that followed. Died in 1546.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Er'nest Au-gus'tus, [Ger. ERNST AUGUST, ĕrnst ŏw'gŏŏst,] the first Elector of Hanover, born in 1629, was a son of George, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. He married Sophia, a daughter of Frederick, King of Bohemia, and had a son who became George I. of England. He joined the coalition against Louis XIV. of France, and distinguished himself in several battles between 1675 and 1690. He obtained the dignity of Elector in 1692. Died in 1698.

Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, born in 1771, was a younger son of George III. of England. He was styled the Duke of Cumberland before his accession to the throne, and obtained the rank of field-marshal in the British army. He married in 1815 Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. On the death of William IV., in 1837, he succeeded to the throne of Hanover. He died in 1851, and left the throne to his son, George V.

Er'nest Cas'I-mir, [Ger. ERNST KASIMIR, ĕrnst kä'ze-mēēr,] Count of Nassau, born at Dillenburg in 1573, was a son of John, Count of Nassau. In 1597 he entered the service of the United Provinces as captain. He fought against the Spaniards in many sieges and battles, was raised to the rank of general, and gained several victories. He was killed at Roermonde in 1632.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ernesti, ĕr-nĕs'tee, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a philologist, born at Frohndorf (Thuringia) in 1733, was a nephew of the celebrated J. A. Ernesti. He succeeded his uncle as professor of eloquence at Leipsic in 1770. He spoke and wrote Latin with elegance and facility, and filled the chair above-named with great distinction. His most important work is an edition of Livy, (3 vols., 1769.) Died in 1801.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ernesti, (JACOB DANIEL,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Rochlitz in 1640; died in 1707.

Ernesti, (JOHANN AUGUST,) one of the most celebrated critics that Germany has produced, was born at Tennstedt, in Thuringia, in August, 1707. He was a son of Johann Christoph, pastor of Tennstedt, and was educated at Wittenberg and Leipsic. In 1734 he became rector of the school of Saint Thomas, in Leipsic. He was chosen professor of ancient literature in the university of that city in 1742, after he had published an excellent edition of the works of Cicero, (in 5 vols., 1737–39,) which is his principal title to celebrity. In the same university he obtained the chair of eloquence in 1756, to which the chair of theology was added in 1758. He edited the works of Homer, (1759–65,) Polybius, and Tacitus, (1752.) He developed a new system of biblical criticism in his "Institutes of an Interpreter of the New Testament," ("Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti," 1761,) which is regarded as a work of great merit. In theology he belonged to the rationalistic school. Ernesti imitated the style of Cicero with success, and was considered by many judges the first Latinist of his time. He was author of other theological and philological works. Died in 1781.

Ernesti, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB,) a German scholar and critic, born at Arnstadt in 1756, was a nephew of the preceding, and cousin of August Wilhelm. He became professor of philosophy at Leipsic in 1782, and published, among other works, a good edition of Silius Italicus, (1791,) a valuable "Lexicon of Greek Rhetorical Technology," (1795,) and an elegant German version of Cicero's best works, "Spirit and Art of Cicero," ("Ciceros Geist und Kunst,' 1799–1802.) Died in 1802.

Ernst, the German of ERNEST, which see.

Ernst, ĕrnst, [Lat. ERN'STIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a learned Danish jurist, born at Helmstedt in 1603, wrote, in Latin, many able works on law, religion, and other subjects, among which are "Sabbatismos," and "Introduction to the True Life," (1643.) Died in 1665.

Ernst, (OSWALD HERBERT,) an American general, was born near Cincinnati, June 27, 1842, and graduated at West Point in 1864. He served as assistant engineer till the end of the civil war, and in 1870 was an astronomer on the expedition to observe the total solar eclipse in Spain. He was an instructor at West Point 1870–78, and was engaged in river and harbour improvements in the West till 1889, including the deepening of the harbour of Galveston from twelve to twenty-six feet. He was in charge of public buildings at Washington 1889–93, was superintendent of the military academy 1893–98, was promoted brigadier-general in 1898, and took part in the Porto Rico campaign.

Ernst August. See ERNEST AUGUSTUS.

Ernst Kasimir. See ERNEST CASIMIR.

Ernsting, ĕrn'sting, (ARTHUR CONRAD,) a German botanist, born at Sachsenhagen in 1709, published a "Description of the Families of Plants," (1762,) and other works. Died in 1768.

Ernstius. See ERNST.

Ernulph. See ARNULF.

Erolés, de, dà à-ro-lĕs', BARON, a Spanish general, noted for energy and audacity, born in Catalonia in 1785, took an active part in the guerilla war against the French in 1809–10. He was a partisan of the royalists in 1820, and in 1822 a member of the Supreme Regency, formed during the king's captivity. In the same year he commanded at two battles, in which the royalists were totally defeated by Mina. Died in 1825.

Erope, the French of AEROPE, which see.

E'ros, [Ἔρως,] the Greek name of the god of love, corresponding to the Cupido of the Romans. He was generally regarded as a son of Aphrodite, (Venus,) and was personified as a beautiful boy with wings and armed with a bow and arrows. (See CUPID.)

Erostratus. See HEROSTRATUS.

Erotianus, e-ro-she-ä'nus, [Ἐρωτιανός,] a Greek writer, who lived in the first century of our era, in the reign of Nero, is sometimes called HERODIANUS. He wrote, in Greek, a glossary of Hippocrates, which explains some obscure terms found in that writer. It was first printed in Paris in 1564.

Er'o-vant II., King of Armenia, occupied the highest rank among the Armenian generals in the reign of Sanadrook, (Sanadrouk.) At the death of that prince, 68 A.D., he usurped the throne. In 78 he founded a new and splendid capital, which he named Erovantaschad. Ardasches II., the son of Sanadrook, having raised an army in Persia, came back to recover his throne. In the battle that followed Erovant was defeated and killed in the year 88.

Er-pe'nI-us, or **Van Erpen,** vän ĕr'pen, (THOMAS,) a celebrated Orientalist, born at Gorkum, in Holland, in 1584, graduated at Leyden in 1608, and afterwards pursued his favourite studies in England, France, Italy, etc. In 1613 he was chosen professor of Arabic and other Oriental languages, except Hebrew, in the University of Leyden. In 1619 a second chair of Hebrew was founded in his favour. He kept an Arabic press in his own house. His labours have rendered important services to Oriental learning, and have scarcely been surpassed in the same department, although his career was closed by a premature death. His most important works are an "Arabic Grammar," (1613,) the first composed in Europe, a "Collection of Lokmân's Arabic Proverbs," translated into Latin, an Arabic version of the New Testament, and "Historia Saracenica," an edition of Elmacin's history, with Latin version, (1625.) Died in 1624.

Errante, ĕr-rän'tà, (GIUSEPPE,) a skilful Italian historical painter, born at Trapani in 1760, passed the greater part of his life in Milan. Among his works are "Endymion" and "Psyche." Died in 1821.

Errard. See ÉRARD.

Errard, à'rȧr', (CHARLES,) a French painter, born at Bressuire about 1570. He received the title of painter to the king. Died about 1635.

Errard, (CHARLES,) a French painter and architect, a son and pupil of the preceding, was born at Nantes in 1606. He painted historical subjects, among which is "Saint Paul restored to Sight." In 1646 he began to decorate the Palais Royal for Louis XIV. He afterwards adorned the Louvre, Tuileries, the château of Versailles, and other palaces. He was one of the twelve artists who founded the Academy of Painting at Paris in 1648. He had the principal part in the foundation of the French Academy of Art in Rome in 1666, and was director of that institution until 1683. He published (with Chambray) a "Comparison of Ancient with Modern Architecture," (1666.) Died at Rome in 1689.

See MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti," etc.

Errard or **Érard,** à'rȧr', (JEAN,) a French military engineer, born at Bar-le-Duc, was employed by Henry IV., who called him the first of engineers. He wrote an able treatise on Fortification, (1594.) Died about 1620.

Er-Rasheed or **Er-Rashîd.** See AR-RASHEED and HÁROUN-AL-RASCHID.

Er'rett, (ISAAC,) an American divine, of the Christian or Campbellite denomination, was born in New York city, January 2, 1820. He became a preacher in 1840, was editor of the "Christian Standard," Cincinnati, in 1866, and for a time was president of Alliance College. Died December 19, 1888.

Erri, degli, dàl'yee ĕr'ree, (PELLEGRINO,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Módena in 1511, produced an Italian version of the Psalms of David, (1573.) Died in 1575.

Errico, ĕr-ree'ko, or **Enrico,** ĕn-ree'ko, (SCIPIONE,) a popular Italian poet and priest, born in 1592 at Messina, where he obtained the chair of moral philosophy and the title of poet-laureate. He wrote "The Wars of Parnassus," (a history of literary quarrels, 1643,) "Deidamia," a drama, (1644,) and other works. Died in 1670.

See MONGITORE, "Bibliotheca Sicula."

Ersch, ĕrsh, (JOHANN SAMUEL,) an eminent encyclopædist, and founder of German bibliography, was born at Gross Glogau, in Silesia, in 1766. He published between 1793 and 1809 a "General Repertory of Literature," (8 vols.,) and a work entitled "Literary France," ("Das gelehrte Frankreich," 5 vols., 1797–1806.) About 1800 he was chosen librarian of the University of Jena, and in 1803 professor of geography at Halle. His principal work is the great "Encyclopædia of Sciences and Arts," ("Allgemeine Encyklopaedie der Wissenschaften und Künste,") by Ersch and Gruber, of which he edited 17 vols., (1818–28.) After the death of Ersch (1828) it was continued by Gruber and others.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Erskine, ẹr'skin, (DAVID,) Lord Dun, an eminent Scottish lawyer, born at Dun in 1670, became lord of session in 1711, and was a commissioner in the court of justiciary from 1713 to 1750. He published a valuable work, styled "Lord Dun's Advices." Died in 1755.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (DAVID STEWART,) Earl of Buchan, and Lord Cardross, a literary Scottish nobleman and antiquary, born in 1742, was the eldest son of Henry David, tenth Earl of Buchan, and was a brother of Lord-Chancellor Erskine. About 1766 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and appointed secretary to the British embassy in Spain. In 1780 he took the principal part in founding the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and in 1791 instituted an annual festive commemoration of the poet Thomson. He wrote several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1829.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (EBENEZER,) the founder of a sect in Scotland designated as Seceders, born in 1680, was a son of Henry Erskine, noticed below. From 1703 to 1731 he ministered at Portmoak, in Kinross, where he became eminent and popular as a theologian, preacher, and writer. In 1731 he accepted a call from the church of Stirling. About 1732 a controversy arose in the Church of Scotland respecting lay patronage, on which subject Mr. Erskine opposed the action of the General Assembly, and was suspended from the ministry. In 1736 Erskine and his friends organized the "Secession Church." His sermons and other writings have been often reprinted, and are much admired. Died in 1754. The Secession Church in 1847 formed a union with the Relief Synod, and took the name of the United Presbyterian Church.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (HENRY,) a Scottish clergyman, father of the preceding, was born in 1624. He became pastor at Cornhill, was ejected in 1662, and banished about 1682. He was imprisoned in 1685. Died in 1696.

Erskine, (HENRY,) an eminent Scottish patriot, born about 1650. He was third Lord Cardross, eldest son of the second Lord Cardross, and ancestor of Lord-Chancellor Erskine. Having been persecuted by fine and imprisonment on account of his religion, he emigrated about 1680 to South Carolina, whence he was driven by the Spaniards. He next went to Holland, enlisted in the service of the Prince of Orange, and returned with him to England in 1688. He was restored to his estates and made a privy councillor. Died in 1693.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (Hon. HENRY,) an able Scottish lawyer, born in Edinburgh in 1746, was the second son of David, tenth Earl of Buchan, and brother of the lord chancellor. He was called to the bar in 1768, and appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1782. On the accession of Pitt as premier he was removed, but obtained the same high office in 1806 under the Whig ministry, and was elected to Parliament. He was an eloquent and witty advocate, and for some years was considered the leader and brightest ornament of the Scottish bar. Probably none of his competitors equalled him in professional tact, in suavity of temper, or in fascination of manner. As a statesman he constantly supported the Whig or Liberal party. He died in 1817, leaving two sons, Henry and George, the former of whom was Earl of Buchan, (died in 1857.) "In his long and splendid career at the bar," says Lord Jeffrey, "he was distinguished not only by the peculiar brilliancy of his wit and the gracefulness and vivacity of his eloquence, but by the still rarer power of keeping those seducing qualities in perfect subordination to his judgment."

Erskine, (JOHN,) Baron of Dun, an eminent Scottish Reformer, born near Montrose about 1508. At an early age he became one of the leaders of the Protestants in Scotland. He first introduced, it is said, the study of the Greek language into the schools of Scotland, about 1534. In 1557 he was appointed a commissioner to attend the marriage of Queen Mary in France. About 1560 he was ordained as a minister. He assisted in compiling the Second Book of Discipline in 1577. Died in 1591.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (JOHN,) COLONEL, a Scottish officer, born in 1661, was the third son of Lord Cardross. Having served in Holland under the Prince of Orange, he was appointed in 1688 lieutenant-governor of Stirling Castle, and afterwards governor of Dumbarton Castle. In 1707 he was elected to the British Parliament. His son JOHN was an eminent jurist. Died in 1743.

Erskine, (JOHN,) eighteenth Lord Erskine, and eleventh Earl of Mar, an ambitious and corrupt Scottish politician, born at Alloa in 1675, was the son of Charles, tenth Earl of Mar. At the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702, he joined the Tories, and in 1708 was chosen secretary for Scotland, and became one of the most powerful leaders of the Jacobites. In September, 1715, he raised the standard of the Pretender, and, though destitute of military skill, assumed the command of the insurgents, amounting to 12,000 men. He was defeated by Argyle at Dunblane in November, and soon after escaped with his master to the continent, where he continued to plot for several years, and died in 1732.

Erskine (JOHN) of Carnoch, an eminent Scottish jurist, born in 1695, was the son of Colonel John Erskine, and a cousin of Lord-Chancellor Erskine. In 1737 he was chosen professor of Scottish law in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1754 published "Principles of the Law of Scotland," which became a leading authority in the courts. He retired from his chair in the university in 1765, and died at his estate of Cardross in 1768. He left an extension of the above work, which appeared in 1773, entitled "An Institute of the Law of Scotland." It is a standard work of great merit, whose authority is as unquestionable as "Coke upon Littleton."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (JOHN,) D.D., an eminent Scottish divine, son of the preceding, was born in 1721. In 1744 he was ordained minister of Kirkintilloch, near Glasgow. From 1753 to 1758 he preached at Culross, and in the latter year removed to the New Grey-Friars', a church of Edinburgh. He was for many years the leader of the popular or orthodox party in the Church,—the same which in 1843 seceded and formed the "Free Church." In 1767 he became a colleague of Dr. Robertson in the Old Grey-Friars' Church, Edinburgh. Among his writings on theology—which are numerous and highly prized—are "Theological Dissertations," (1765,) and "Sketches and Hints of Church History," (1790.) Died in 1803.

See SIR H. MONCRIEFF WELLWOOD, "Life of John Erskine," 1818; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Erskine, (RALPH,) an eminent Scottish divine, born at Monilaws in 1685, was the brother of Ebenezer Erskine, noticed above. He was ordained in 1711 as minister of Dunfermline, and acquired a high reputation as a preacher and writer on theology. About 1736 he co-operated with his brother, and joined the Seceders. (See ERSKINE, EBENEZER.) He published sermons and "Gospel Sonnets." Died in 1752.

Erskine, (THOMAS,) LORD, an illustrious British orator and advocate, born in Edinburgh in January, 1750, was the youngest son of Henry David, Earl of Buchan. He received his education at the high-schools of Edinburgh and of Saint Andrew's. As his father could not afford to defray the expense of preparing him for a learned profession, he entered the navy in 1764 as midshipman. After the lapse of four years, being disappointed in his hope of promotion, he purchased an ensign's commission in the army. In 1770 he married the daughter of Daniel Moore, M.P., with whom he lived in uninterrupted harmony. The same year his regiment was ordered to Minorca, where he spent two years profitably in the systematic study of English literature. Returning home in 1772, he passed several months in London, where he produced a sensation in the higher circles by his graceful volubility, his genial temper, and his charming social qualities. Rendered restless by the consciousness of grand dormant powers and faculties, he happened one day, in 1774, to enter court, in which Lord Mansfield, the presiding judge, invited him to sit by his side. Thinking that he could make a better speech than any that he heard in that trial, he resolved to study law. In 1775 he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1776 was matriculated at Cambridge, as the degree of A.M. would shorten the term required to qualify him for the bar,—to which he was called in 1778.

The first cause in which he was engaged was that of Captain Baillie, tried for a libel on the Earl of Sandwich, a member of the cabinet. "Then was exhibited," says Lord Campbell, "the most remarkable scene ever witnessed in Westminster Hall. It was the *début* of a barrister, wholly unpractised in public speaking, before a court crowded with the men of the greatest distinction, belonging to all parties in the state. And I must own that, all the circumstances considered, it is the most wonderful forensic effort of which we have any account in our annals." The impression made on the audience was such that before he left the court a large number of retainers were presented to him by the attorneys who flocked around him. He had risen at one bound to the highest rank in his profession. In 1781 he made a great and successful plea in defence of Lord George Gordon, indicted for treason, in which logic and passion were combined with consummate art.

In 1783, by the influence of the Whig leaders, Erskine obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where his success was not equal to the high expectations that had been raised. In the election of 1784 he lost his seat. He could not adapt himself to the tenor of parliamentary debate with the same success that attended him in the forum. In 1789, in the trial of Stockdale, he vindicated the freedom of the press by another triumph of eloquence. In 1790 he was again returned to Parliament for Portsmouth, and continued to support the principles of Fox, even in the crisis of the French Revolution, by which the Whigs were divided. In 1794 Erskine appeared as the champion of public liberty in the state trials, when the ministry attempted to put down the friends of reform by the law of "constructive treason." He spoke seven hours in defence of Hardy, who was acquitted, amidst the rapturous applause of the popular party. Next came the case of John Horne Tooke, which had a similar result. In 1802 he was made chancellor of the duchy of Cornwall. On the formation of the Grenville ministry, in January, 1806, he became lord chancellor and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle. In consequence of a change in the ministry, he retired from office in 1807. Lord Campbell, late chancellor of England, gives it as his opinion that "as an advocate in the forum he is without an equal in ancient or modern times." He did not aim at wit or ornament in his speeches, though his diction was pure, simple, and full of variety. "But he spoke as his clients respectively would have spoken, being endowed with his genius; and those who heard him seemed to be inspired with a new, ethereal existence." Died in November, 1823. His principal publications are "Armata," a political romance, and a "View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France," which ran through forty-eight editions. He left several daughters, and three sons, of whom the eldest, David Montague, inherited the title of Lord Erskine.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.; LORD BROUGHAM, "Speeches of Lord Erskine, with a Prefatory Memoir;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1858.

Erskine, (THOMAS,) of Linlethan, a member of the Scottish bar, distinguished as a biblical scholar, wrote "Remarks on the Internal Evidence for the Truth of Revealed Religion," (3d edition, 1821,) an "Essay on Faith," and "The Doctrine of Election Illustrated," (1837.) Died March 20, 1870.

Erskine, (THOMAS ALEXANDER,) sixth Earl of Kellie, a musical composer, born in 1732, was the son of the fifth Earl of Kellie. He devoted his attention chiefly to music, studied with Stamitz at Manheim, and gained distinction as a composer and performer. Died in 1781.

Erslev. See ERSLEW.

Erslew or **Erslev,** ĕr'slĕv, (THOMAS HAN'SEN,) a Danish bibliographer, born at Randers in 1803. He was appointed director of the archives of the ministry of worship in 1849. His most important work is a "General Dictionary of the Authors of Denmark," ("Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexicon for Danmark," etc., 3 vols., 1841-53,) to which he added a supplement. He died in 1870.

Ertborn, van, vän ĕrt'born, (JOSEPH CHARLES EMMANUEL,) BARON, a Belgian linguist and writer on art and literature, born at Antwerp in 1778, wrote "Historical Researches on the Academy of Antwerp and the Artists which it produced," (1806.) Died in 1823.

Ertinger, ĕr'tăn'zhā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French engraver, born at Colmar in 1640, engraved after Rubens and Poussin. Died in Paris in 1700.

Ertmann, ĕrt'män, (DOROTHEA CÄCILIA, *née* GRAUMANN,) BARONESS, a German pianist, born towards the end of the eighteenth century. She was the intimate friend of Beethoven and Mendelssohn. Died at Vienna in 1848.

Ertogrul, ĕr'to-grōōl, a Turkish chief, son of Soliman Shah, and father of Othmân, the founder of the Ottoman Empire. He ruled a tribe of Carismians, on the Sangara River, near the Black Sea, for the space of fifty years, and preached the Moslem religion with a sword in his hand. He took the city of Kutaia from the Greeks in 1281, and died soon after that date.

Erwin, ĕr′ŵin, (JOHN,) a German architect, who succeeded his father, Erwin von Steinbach, as architect of the cathedral of Strasburg. Died in 1339.

Erwin von Steinbach, ĕr′ŵin fon stīn′bȧK, a German architect, born at Steinbach, near Bühl. He was the chief architect of the doorway and tower of the Strasburg cathedral, one of the most imposing and admirable specimens of the modern Gothic style. He commenced this tower in 1275, and died in 1318, after which it was continued by his son John, who died in 1339. It has a greater altitude than any other structure in Europe, being about 436 French feet, or more than 465 English feet, in height.

See MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti;" PINGERON, "Vies des Archtectes anciens et modernes;" JOSEPH BADER, "Meister Erwin von Steinbach und seine Heimath," 1844.

Erxleben, ĕrks′lā-bẹn, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP,) an eminent German naturalist, born at Quedlinburg, Saxony, in 1744. He was chosen professor of philosophy at Göttingen in 1771. He gained a high reputation by his works, some of which are said to be models of accuracy. He published "Elements of Natural History," (1768,) "Elements of Natural Philosophy," ("Naturlehre," 1772,) and "Systema Regni Animalis per Classes, Ordines, Genera, Species, Varietates, cum Historiâ Animalium; Classis I., Mammalia," ("System of the Animal Kingdom by Classes, Orders, Genera," etc., 1777.) "There exists not in zoology," says the "Biographie Universelle," "a more exact and complete treatise than this history of the mammalia." Died in 1777.

His mother, DOROTHY LEPORIN, born in 1715, was eminent for her attainments in medical science. She received a diploma from the University of Halle in 1754, and practised medicine. Died in 1762.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Eryceira. See ERICEIRA.

Er-ў-çī′nạ, [Fr. ÉRYCINE, ȧ′re-sēn′,] a surname of Venus, derived from Mount Eryx, in Sicily, where she had a temple.

Érycine. See ERYCINA.

E′rўx, [Gr. Ἔρυξ,] a son of Butes and Venus, killed by Hercules in a combat with the cestus. (See Virgil's "Æneid," book v., lines 402-12.) A mountain in Sicily, near Drepanum, was named Eryx, from his having been buried there.

Erzberger, erts′bẹrgẹr, (MATTHIAS,) German political leader, was born Sept. 20, 1875 at Buttenhausen. He was Secretary of State without portfolio 1918, and led the German Armistice Commission. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer 1919, and was assassinated Aug. 26, 1921.

Erzilla. See ERCILLA.

Es, van, van es, (JACOB,) a Flemish painter, born in Antwerp about 1570. He is praised by Descamps.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Esa de Queiroz, a′sa da ka-e-roz′, (JOZE MARIA,) a Portuguese novelist, born Nov. 25, 1845.

Esaias. See ISAIAH.

E-sā′I-as of Egypt, a monk, who lived in Egypt in the fourth century, and wrote, in Greek, a number of works, some of which were published in 1684.

E′sau, [Heb. עֵשָׂו,] the eldest son of Isaac and Rebecca, born about 1836 B.C., lived in Mount Seir or Edom. He was sometimes called EDOM, which signifies "red," and was the ancestor of the Edomites.

See Genesis xxv. 25; xxvii., xxxii., xxxiii., and xxxvi.

Escalante, ĕs-kā-län′tā, (JUAN ANTONIO,) a Spanish historical painter, born at Córdova in 1630, lived in Madrid, and adorned the churches of that city with his works, among which is "The Life of Saint Gerard." He imitated Tintoret and Titian with moderate success. Died in 1670.

Escalante, d', dĕs-kā-län′tā, (JUAN,) was one of Cortez's principal officers when he undertook, in 1518, the conquest of Mexico. He received from Cortez the command of the colony or town founded by him at Vera Cruz. He was killed in a battle against a Mexican chief in 1519.

See PRESCOTT'S "Conquest of Mexico."

Escala. See SCALA.

Escarbot. See LESCARBOT.

Eschasseriaux, ā′shȧs′re′ō′, (JOSEPH,) BARON, a French Jacobin, born near Saintes in 1753. He was an active member of the Convention, 1792–95, and of the Tribunate, 1800–04. Died in 1823.

Eschasseriaux, (RENÉ,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1754, was an able and moderate member of the Convention, and of various legislative assemblies in succession. In 1798 he made an important report on the subject of supplying horses for the cavalry. Died in 1831.

Eschels-Kroon, ĕsh′ẹls-krōn′, (ADOLPHUS,) a Danish traveller, born in 1736, passed many years in the East Indies, where he was agent of Denmark from 1782 to 1784. He wrote a "Description of Sumatra," (1782,) and other works. Died in 1793.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Eschenbach, ĕsh′ẹn-bȧK′, (ANDREAS CHRISTIAN,) a learned German writer, born in 1663 at Nuremberg, where he became professor of Greek in 1695. He published an edition of the works of Orpheus, (1689,) "Epigenes on Orphic Poetry," ("Epigenes de Poesi Orphicâ," 1702,) "Dissertationes Academicæ," (1705,) and other works. Died in 1705.

Eschenbach, (CHRISTIAN **Ehrenfried**—ā′rẹn-frēt′,) a German physician, born at Rostock in 1712, wrote "Elements of Surgery," (1745,) "Medicina Legalis," 746,) and other professional works. Died in 1788.

Eschenbach, von, fon ĕsh′ẹn-bȧK′, (WOLFRAM,) a famous German poet or minnesinger, was born in Bavaria, and flourished about 1200. According to the custom of the mediæval bards, he wandered from castle to castle, and found a welcome at the courts of several princes. His principal poems are entitled "Titurel" and "Parcival." He is generally admitted to have been the greatest German poet anterior to the revival of German literature.

See GERVINUS, "Geschichte der poetischen National-Literatur," 1837; SAN MARTE, "Wolfram von Eschenbach," Magdeburg, 2 vols., 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eschenburg, ĕsh′ẹn-bo͝ōRG′, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a German *littérateur*, born at Hamburg in 1743. He was professor in a college of Brunswick, and aulic councillor. He produced good German prose versions of Shakspeare's Dramatic Works, (14 vols., 1775–87,) and of other foreign works; he also wrote a "Life of Handel," (1785.) His "Manual of Classical Literature" reached the eighth edition in 1837. Died in 1820.

Eschenmayer, ĕsh′ẹn-mī′ẹr, (KARL ADOLF,) a German philosopher, metaphysician, and mystic, born at Neuenberg, in Würtemberg, in 1768. He became in 1811 professor of philosophy and medicine at Tübingen. From 1818 to 1836 he filled the chair of practical philosophy in the same university. Among his chief works are a "System of Moral Philosophy," (1818,) and "Philosophy of Religion," (3 vols., 1818–24.) Died in 1854.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Escher, ĕsh′ẹr, (F. A.,) a German scholar, known as the translator of Horace, was born in 1777; died in 1802.

Escher, ĕsh′ẹr, (HENRY,) a Swiss statesman, born at Zurich in 1626, acquired by his talents and virtues great influence in the state. Died in 1710.

Escher, (JEAN HENRI ALFRED,) a prominent Swiss statesman, born at Zurich in 1819, acted with the Liberals against the Jesuits and the Sonderbund. In 1847 he was president of the grand council, and advocated a reform of the federal system, tending to a greater centralization. He was chosen president of the new council of regency in 1848, and vice-president of the national council in 1856. Died December 6, 1882.

Escher, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss magistrate, born at Zurich in 1678. He was employed in various important negotiations. Died in 1762.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" DAVID WYSS, "Lebensgeschichte J. C. Eschers," 1790.

Escher, (JOHANN CONRAD,) surnamed VON DER LINTH, (fon dẽr lĭnt,) a Swiss geologist, born at Zurich in 1768, gained much credit by the improvement of the channel of the river Linth, whence his surname is derived.

He published "Geological Observations on the Alps," (1795,) and "The Formation of the Great Chain of the Jura," (1820.) Died in 1823.

Escherny, d', dȧ'shĕr'ne', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) COUNT, a French *littérateur*, born at Neufchâtel in 1733. He went to Paris in 1762, and became intimate with Diderot, D'Alembert, and Rousseau. His principal works are an "Essay on Equality," and "Lacunæ of Philosophy," (1783.) Died in 1815.

Eschil. See ESKIL.

Eschine, the French of ÆSCHINES, which see.

Eschines. See ÆSCHINES.

Eschricht, ĕsh'rikt, (DANIEL FREDERIK,) a Danish physician and physiologist, born at Copenhagen in 1798. He became professor of medicine in the University of Copenhagen in 1836, and published several valuable works on physiology, zoology, etc. Died in 1863.

Eschscholtz, ĕsh'sholts, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist and traveller, born at Dorpat in 1793. He accompanied Kotzebue as physician in his voyage of discovery, 1815–18, and in a second voyage about 1823. He wrote a description of two thousand animals, which was published with Kotzebue's narrative in 1830, and published "Entomographien," (1823,) and a "Zoological Atlas," (1829–33.) Died in 1831. The genus **Eschscholtzia** was named in honour of him by Chamisso.

Eschyle, the French for ÆSCHYLUS, which see.

Eschylus. See ÆSCHYLUS.

Esclava, de, dȧ ĕs-klȧ'vȧ, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish writer of romances, born in Aragon about 1570.

Esclot, ĕs-klōt', **Sclot**, or **d'Esclot**, dĕs-klōt', (BERNAT,) a Spanish (Catalan) historian, who flourished in the latter part of the thirteenth century. His "Crónica del Rey En Pere" ("Chronicle of King Don Pedro") dates from about 1285, and is of high value historically, but is especially important as the principal extant document in the early Catalan language.

Escobar, de, dȧ ĕs-ko-bȧr', (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese *littérateur*, born at Coimbra, wrote many and various works. Died in 1681.

Escobar, de, dȧ ĕs-ko-bȧr', (BARTOLOMÉ,) a Spanish missionary and writer, born at Seville in 1562, preached in the West Indies and at Lima. Died at Lima in 1624.

Escobar y Mendoza, ĕs-ko-bȧr' e mĕn-do'thȧ, (ANTONIO,) a famous casuist and Jesuit, born at Valladolid, in Spain, in 1589. He was a popular preacher, and a learned writer on theology, but was severely censured by Pascal and others for teaching a lax morality. He wrote, in Latin, "Moral Theology," (1646,) a "Treatise on Justice and Law," and another on "Cases of Conscience," ("Summula Casuum Conscientiæ," 1626.) It was to refute the doctrines and sophisms broached in the last work that Pascal wrote the fifth and sixth of his admirable "Provincial Letters." Died in 1669. In the dictionary of the French Academy ESCOBAR is a synonym for an "adroit hypocrite."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Escobe'do, (MARIANO,) a Mexican soldier, born at New Leon in 1828. He took an active part in all the wars and insurrections of his country, and in 1865 besieged and captured Maximilian in Queretaro. He was president of the supreme military court of justice 1882–83. Retired in 1883 and died in 1902.

Escoiquiz, ĕs-ko-e-kĕth', sometimes written **Escoiquitz**, (DON JUAN,) a Spanish priest and courtier, born in Navarre in 1762, was appointed preceptor of the king's son, afterwards Ferdinand VII. The latter employed him in secret negotiations with Napoleon, and when he became king, in 1808, made him a councillor of state. He had a paramount influence with Ferdinand, whom he accompanied to France; and he was his principal agent or adviser in the conferences at Bayonne, which resulted in his forced abdication. Escoiquiz returned to Spain with Ferdinand in 1814, and was appointed minister; but he was dismissed the same year, and exiled from court. He wrote an epic poem of little merit, entitled "The Conquest of Mexico," (1802,) and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into Spanish. Died in 1820.

Escosura, de la, dȧ lȧ ĕs-ko-soo'rȧ, (DON PATRICIO,) a Spanish author and politician, born at Madrid in 1807. He became secretary of state about 1843, after which he was a member of the Narvaez ministry. He retired from office in 1846, and was minister of the interior in 1854–55. Among his works are romances entitled "El Conde de Candespina," (1832,) and "Ni Rey ni Roque," (1835,) several dramas, a "Manual of Mythology," (1843,) etc. Died at Madrid, January 22, 1878.

Es'cott, (THOMAS HAY SWEET,) an English author, born at Taunton, April 26, 1844. Graduated at Oxford in 1865, and became a journalist. He is best known as the author of "England, its People, Polity, and Pursuits," (1879.) Has written various later works.

Escousse, ĕs'kooss', (VICTOR,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1813. He produced "Farruck the Moor," ("Farruck le Maure,") a drama, (1831,) which was applauded, and some songs. He committed suicide in February, 1832, in company with his friend Lebras.

Escudier, ȧ'kü'de-ȧ', (LÉON and MARIE,) French authors, brothers, born at Castelnaudary: Léon was born June 27, 1819, and died June 22, 1881; Marie was born September 17, 1821, and died at Paris, April 17, 1880. They were authors of a "Dictionnaire de Musique," (1844,) and other works on musical subjects.

Esdras of Scripture. See EZRA.

Es'dras, an Armenian, was chosen Patriarch of Armenia in 628 A.D. In concert with Heraclius, the Greek emperor, he called a council in 629, approving the reunion of the Armenian and Greek Churches; but the bishops of Persian Armenia opposed the measure. Died in 639.

Es'en-wein, (JOSEPH BERG,) editor, born at Philadelphia in 1867. Engaged in educational and literary work, was manager of "Booklovers' Magazine" 1903–05, and editor of "Lippincott's Magazine" after 1905. He has written "Songs for Reapers," "Modern Agnosticism," "Writing the Short Story," etc.

Esiodo, the Italian of HESIOD, which see.

Es'kil, written also **Eschil** or **Eskild**, an ambitious Swedish prelate, became in 1138 Archbishop of Lund and Primate of Denmark. He founded several monasteries, took part in political contests, and was sometimes in open war with the king. He performed a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and wrote a work on Ecclesiastic Law. Died in 1187 or 1181.

Eslava, ȧs-lȧ'vȧ, (MIGUEL HILARION,) a Spanish musician and composer, born near Pampeluna, October 21, 1807. He published operas, masses, psalms, etc., but is chiefly known as editor of the "Lira Sacro-Hispaña," ("The Sacred Spanish Lyre," 10 vols., 1869,) a collection of Spanish church music from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, with biographies. Died July 23, 1878.

Es'ler, (ERMINDA RENTOUL,) an English novelist, born in Ireland, married Robert Esler in 1883. She has written "The Way of Transgressors," (1890,) "The Way they Loved at Grimpat," (1894,) "Mid Green Pastures," (1895,) etc.

Es'march, (JOHANNES FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German surgeon, born at Tönning, Sleswick-Holstein, January 9, 1823. He studied at Kiel and Göttingen, and became a distinguished army surgeon. In 1857 he became professor of surgery at Kiel, and in 1870 he was made physician-general of the German army. He introduced bloodless operations in surgery, and made great improvements in the care of the wounded on the battlefield and in hospitals. Died in 1908.

Esmarch, (KARL,) a German jurist, born at Sonderburg, December 3, 1824. He studied at Kiel, Bonn, Heidelberg, and Berlin, and held professorships of Roman law at Cracow and Prague. Besides various able works on law, he published several volumes of poems and metrical translations. Died Jan. 21, 1887.

Esmark, ĕs'mȧrk, or **Esmarch**, (JENS,) a Danish geologist and mineralogist, born in 1763, published several works on mineralogy. He became professor of metallurgy at Christiania in 1814. Died about 1838.

See "Biografi öfver J. Esmark," Stockholm, 1839.

Esmenard, ĕs'mẹh-nȧr', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) born in

Provence, in France, in 1772, served many years in the army, and became lieutenant-colonel. During the restoration he resigned his commission, and rendered important services to the republic of Colombia. He afterwards became an editor of the "Gazette de France," "Journal des Débats," and "Mercure." Died in 1842.

Esmenard, (JOSEPH ALPHONSE,) a French didactic poet, born at Pélissanne (Bouches-du-Rhône) in 1769, was a brother of the preceding. He emigrated as a royalist in 1792, returned to Paris about the end of 1799, and associated himself with La Harpe and Fontanes as an editor of the "Mercure de France." About 1801 he accompanied General Leclerc as secretary in the expedition to Hayti. He published in 1805 "La Navigation," a poem, which was composed at sea and is admired for the fidelity of its descriptions and the harmony of its versification. His opera of "Trajan" was performed with applause in 1808. He was elected to the Institute (class of French literature) in 1810. He was thrown out of his coach and killed near Naples in June, 1811.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Éson, the French of ÆSON, which see.

Esop. See ÆSOP.

Ésope, the French of ÆSOP, which see.

Espagnac, d', dĕs'pän'yăk', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH **Damazit de Sahuguet—dă'mă'ze' dẹh sȧ'ü'gȧ',**) BARON, a French general, born at Brive-la-Gaillarde in 1713. He served several campaigns in Germany, became aide-major-général under Marshal Saxe, and obtained the grade of lieutenant-general in 1780. He wrote a "Life of Marshal Saxe," and an "Essay on the Science of War," (1751.) Died in 1783.

Espagnandel, L', lĕs'pän'yŏn'dĕl', (MATHIEU,) a French sculptor, born in 1610, adorned several churches in Paris with his works. Died in 1689.

Espagne, d', (Don CARLOS.) See ESPAÑA.

Espagne, d', dĕs'păñ', (CHARLES,) a valiant French warrior, was made Constable of France in 1350, and became a great favourite with the king. He was assassinated in 1354 by Charles, King of Navarre.

Espagne, d', (JEAN,) a French Protestant theologian, born in Dauphiny in 1591. He preached in Holland, and afterwards settled in London, where he was pastor of a French church. He published many works, which were often reprinted, the best-known of which is "Popular Errors in the Knowledge of Religion," (1648.) Died in London in 1659.

Espagne, d', (JEAN LOUIS BRIGITTE,) COMTE, a French general of division, born at Auch (Armagnac) in 1766. He defeated the Austrians at San Michele, in Italy, and distinguished himself at Heilsberg in 1807. He was killed at the battle of Essling, in 1809.

Espagne, d', [Sp. DE ESPAÑA, dà ĕs-pän'yȧ,] or **De la Cerda,** dà lȧ thĕr'dȧ, (LOUIS,) was a grandson of Ferdinand de la Cerda, a Spanish prince, and a brother of Charles, noticed above. He became admiral of France in 1341, and fought for Charles de Blois in the war for the succession of Brittany.

Espagnet, d', dĕs'pän'yȧ', (JEAN,) a French alchemist of Bordeaux, lived about 1610–40. He wrote two Latin works which were regarded as classic, viz., "Secret of the Hermetic Philosophy," ("Arcanum Philosophiæ Hermeticæ," 1623,) and a "Manual of the Restored Philosophy," (1633.)

Espagnoletto. See SPAGNOLETTO.

España. See ESPAGNE, D', (LOUIS.)

España, de, dà ĕs-pän'yȧ, [Fr. D'ESPAGNE, dĕs'păñ',] (Don CARLOS,) COUNT, a Spanish general, born in France in 1775. He fought against the French in the war which began in 1808, and rendered important services at Badajoz, Albuera, Salamanca, etc., for which he was rewarded with the place of Captain-General of Aragon. He was assassinated in 1839.

Esparbès. See AUBETERRE.

Espartero, ĕs-pär-tā'ro, (Don BALDOMERO,) **Duke** de la Vittoria, (dà lȧ vĕt-to're-ȧ,) a Spanish statesman and general, born at Granatula, La Mancha, in 1792 or 1793, was the son of a mechanic. He enlisted in the army in 1808, and went in 1815 to South America, where he fought against Bolivar, and became a colonel in 1822. He returned to Spain in 1825, with the rank of brigadier. When the civil war began, in 1833, he took arms for the young queen Isabella, and was appointed commandant-general of Biscay. He became a lieutenant-general in 1835, and commander-in-chief of the army of the North in 1836. In 1837 he defended Madrid from an attack of the Carlist army, which he drove back across the Ebro. He gained victories at Burgos and other places in 1838 and 1839, for which he was made a grandee of the first class, as Duke de la Vittoria y Morella. The war terminated by the submission of the Carlists in 1840. In May, 1841, Espartero was appointed by the Cortes Regent of Spain during the minority of Isabella. Unable to repress the revolution of 1823, he was exiled and passed several years in England. Another revolution in 1854 restored him to power and he became prime minister, holding this post until 1856. In 1857 he resigned his dignity as Senator. After the revolution of 1868, which ended in the expulsion of Queen Isabella, he gave his hearty adhesion to the provisional government, and in 1875 supported the cause of King Alfonso XII. Died January 9, 1879.

Espejo, ĕs-pā'ho, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish traveller, born at Córdova, was the leader of a small expedition which in 1582 explored the regions north of Mexico and discovered New Mexico. The account of his journey is preserved in Hakluyt's collection.

Espen, van, vän ĕs'pẹn, (ZEGER BERNARD,) a Flemish casuist and priest, born at Louvain in 1646, was eminent for skill in canon law. He obtained in the University of Louvain a chair of law, which he filled many years. His connection with the party of Port-Royal caused him to lose this place about 1728. He published several works, of which the most important is his "Universal Ecclesiastical Law." Died in 1728.

Espencæus. See ESPENCE, D'.

Espence, d', dĕs'pŏnss', [Latin, ESPENCÆ'US,] (CLAUDE,) a French priest, born near Châlons-sur-Marne in 1511, became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and rector of the University of Paris. Dupin expresses a favourable opinion of him. He wrote many and various works, among which is the "Education of a Christian Prince," (1548.) Died in 1571.

Esper, ĕs'pẹr, (EUGEN JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German entomologist, born at Wunsiedel, Bavaria, in 1742. became professor of philosophy at Erlangen in 1782. He published "The Butterflies of Europe, figured after Nature," (1777–1807,) and a work on Zoophytes, ("Die Pflanzenthiere in Abbildungen nach Natur," 1788–1809.) Died in 1810.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Esper, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist, brother of the preceding, was born at Drossenfeld in 1732. He wrote "The Marvellous Adventures of many Travellers," (2 vols., 1762,) and other works. Died in 1781.

Espercieux, ĕs'pĕr'se-uh', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a skilful French sculptor, born at Marseilles in 1758, worked in Paris. Among his works are statues of Molière, Racine, Napoleon, (1810,) and Voltaire, (1814.) Died in 1840.

Esperiente. See CALLIMACHUS EXPERIENS.

Espernon. See ÉPERNON.

Espiard, ĕs'pe-ȧr', (FRANÇOIS IGNACE DE LA BORDE,) born at Besançon in 1707, wrote an "Essay on the Genius and Character of Nations," (1743.) Died in 1777.

Espic, ĕs'pĕk', (JEAN BARTHÉLEMY,) a French poet and teacher, born in Languedoc in 1767; died in 1844.

Espinac. See ÉPINAC.

Espinas, es'pe'nȧs', (ALFRED,) sociologist, born at St. Florentin, France, in 1844. He served as professor of philosophy in several institutions and was professor of social economy at the University of Paris after 1894. His works are numerous, including "To Be or Not to Be, the Postulate of Sociology," "History of Economic Doctrine," "Social Philosophy of the 18th Century and the Revolution," etc.

Espinasse, ĕs'pe'nȧss', (ESPRIT CHARLES MARIE,) a French general, born at Saissac, in Aude, in 1815, became aide-de-camp to Napoleon III. about 1852. In the Crimean war, in 1855, he served with distinction at the Tchernaya and other places, and was made general of division. In 1858 he acted for a few months as

minister of the interior. He was killed at the battle of Magenta, June, 1859.

Espinasse, de l', dẹh lẽs'pe'nȧss', (AUGUSTIN,) COUNT, a French general, born at Pouilly-sur-Loire in 1736, commanded the artillery, under Bonaparte, at the siege of Mantua, and at Arcola in 1796. Died in 1816.

Espinasse, de l', (CLAIRE FRANÇOISE or JULIE JEANNE ÉLÉONORE,) a French lady, remarkable for her talents, imagination, and sensibility, was born in 1732. In 1752 she became the protégée of the witty Madame du Deffand, with whom she lived in Paris about ten years, until her patroness was induced by jealousy to dissolve the connection. Having gained the special favour of D'Alembert, she formed a brilliant literary circle in her own *salon*, which was the resort of the élite of Paris. Her death was hastened by her excessive sensibility and unhappy attachments. She died in 1776, "leaving on the minds of almost all the eminent men of France," says Lord Jeffrey, "an impression of talent and of ardour of imagination which seems to have been considered as without example." Her letters to M. de Guibert (2 vols., 1809) are admirable in style and spirit.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Aux Manes de Mlle. Lespinasse;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" and critique, by LORD JEFFREY, in the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1810.

Espinel, ẽs-pe-nẽl', (VINCENTE,) a popular Spanish poet, born at Ronda about 1544, was ordained a priest, but, never receiving any valuable preferment, passed his life in great poverty. He was thoroughly versed in the ancient and modern languages. He acquired a high reputation, and was considered one of the best poets of his age for purity of style and fertility of imagination. He translated into Spanish verse Horace's "Art of Poetry" and Odes, and wrote "The House of Memory," ("La Casa de Memoria,") and numerous songs. Died in 1634. His novel "Marcos de Obregon" (1618) is said to be seasoned with fine pleasantry. Le Sage derived from the last-named work some materials for his "Gil Blas."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Espino, ẽs-pee'no, (ROMUALDO ALVAREZ,) a Spanish author, born at Seville in 1839. He became professor of philosophy at Cadiz. He wrote "Ensayo histórico-crítico del Teatro español," and some works on philosophy.

Espinosa, ẽs-pe-no'sȧ, (JACINTO GERONIMO,) an excellent Spanish painter, born at Cocentayna, in Valencia, in 1600. He excelled in chiaroscuro, in correctness of design, and in the expression of his figures. He worked mostly in Valencia, the churches of which he adorned with many pictures. Among his works are a "Mary Magdalene," a "Nativity of the Saviour," and a "Holy Family." Died at Valencia in 1680.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

Espinosa, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter and engraver, born at Valencia in 1721; died in 1784.

Espinosa, (JUAN,) a Spanish poet and soldier, born at Bellovado about 1540, became secretary of Gonzales de Mendoza, Captain-General of Sicily. He wrote, besides other works, a poem on "The Praise of Women," (1580,) which contains beautiful passages and was received with favour. Died about 1595.

Espinosa, (NICOLAS,) a Spanish poet, born at Valencia about 1520, wrote a continuation of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," (1555.)

Espinosa, (PEDRO,) a Spanish poet and critic, born at Antequera about 1582. He became almoner to the Duke of Medina-Sidonia. He displayed his taste in a collection of specimens of Spanish poets, "Tesoro de Poesias," (1605,) on which his reputation chiefly rests. He wrote the "Concealed Treasure," ("Tesoro escondido," 1644,) and other poems. Died in 1650.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Espinosa, de, dȧ ẽs-pe-no'sȧ, (Don DIEGO,) an eminent Spanish statesman and cardinal, born in Old Castile in 1502. His ability and fame as a lawyer insured his rapid promotion to the highest dignities and to the favour of Philip II., who made him president of the royal council (the highest place in the kingdom) and Inquisitor-General. In 1568 he was created a cardinal. He was an intolerant and relentless enemy of religious liberty and reform. For a few years he exercised almost unbounded influence over the king; but he lost the royal favour by his arrogance. Philip announced to him his disgrace by saying, "Cardinal, remember that I am the president." Espinosa died shortly after this blow, in 1572. The death of the king's son, Don Carlos, is imputed to him by some writers.

See AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux;" PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. iii. book vi. chap. i.; MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. ii.

Espremesnil, d', (or **Éprémésnil**, d',) dȧ'prȧ'mȧ'nèl', (JACQUES DUVAL,) a French economist, a son-in-law of the famous Dupleix, became chief of the supreme council of Madras about 1746. Died in France in 1767.

Esprémesnil, d', (or **Éprémésnil**, d',) (JEAN JACQUES DUVAL,) a French advocate, a son of the preceding, was born at Pondicherry, in India, in 1746. He was richly endowed with personal and mental advantages. In 1787 he was one of the most eloquent and prominent members of the Parliament of Paris, and in 1789 he was one of the chief agitators of the popular party. In a contest between the court and the Parliament he asserted the rights of the latter so boldly that he was committed to custody. Having been deputed to the States-General by the noblesse of Paris, he changed his course, and in 1790 defended bravely the royal cause in the Assembly. He retired from that body in 1791. He was condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and executed in 1794.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Esprit, ẽs'pre', (JACQUES,) usually called the ABBÉ ESPRIT, born at Béziers, in France, in 1611. By his agreeable manners and conversation he gained the favour of Seguier and the Prince of Conti, who each gave him a large pension. Although only a mediocre writer, he was in 1639 admitted into the French Academy. The work called "Falsity of Human Virtues" is supposed to have been written by him. Died in 1678.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TALLEMANT, "Historiettes."

Espronceda, de, dȧ ẽs-pron-thȧ'dȧ, (JOSÉ,) a popular Spanish poet and politician, born near Almendralejo, in Estremadura, in 1810. In early youth he devoted himself to poetry and politics, and became so obnoxious to government by his radical principles, or his connection with a secret society, that he was imprisoned about the age of fifteen, and banished a few years later. He passed several years in London. In 1830 he fought with the popular party at the barricades of Paris. On the death of the Spanish king, in 1833, he returned to Madrid and entered the queen's body-guards. Again banished to Cuellar for a too free expression of his opinions, he there wrote his popular novel "Sancho Saldaña, or the Castellan of Cuellar," (1834.) A new régime having succeeded, he obtained his liberty, and returned to Madrid about 1835. He took an active part in the revolutionary contests of 1835–36. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of embassy to the Hague, and was elected a member of the Cortes, but died prematurely in 1842. The Spanish critics highly extol his "Hymn to the Sun," "Pirate," "Executioner," and "The Devil World," ("El Diablo-Mundo,") which was left unfinished. His poetry has some characteristics of the Byronic school. Among his works are poems entitled "El Pelayo," and "The Student of Salamanca."

See KENNEDY'S "Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain."

Es'pў, (JAMES P.,) an American meteorologist, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1785. He published "The Philosophy of Storms," (1841,) and, among other opinions, maintained that rain might be produced by human agency in all kinds of weather. Died in 1860.

Esquirol, ẽs'ke'rol', (JEAN ÉTIENNE DOMINIQUE,) a French physician, born at Toulouse in 1772. He founded at Paris in 1799 an asylum for the insane, which became a model institution. In 1817 he commenced a course of clinical lectures for mental maladies. He appears to have rendered important services to humanity, and to have promoted a reform in the harsh régime to

which the insane were subjected. He was chosen chief physician of the asylum at Charenton in 1826. In 1838 he published a work on insanity, "Des Maladies mentales," (2 vols.,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1840.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" PARISET, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie de Médecine;" LEURET, "Notice sur M. Esquirol," 1841.

Esquiros, ĕs'ke'ros', (HENRI ALPHONSE,) a French socialist, poet, and novelist, born in Paris in 1814. He published "Charlotte Corday," a novel, (1840,) "The Evangel of the People," "Songs of a Prisoner," (1841,) and a "History of the Mountain," *(Montagnards,)* (1847.) He was exiled for his political radicalism about December 2, 1851. Died May 10, 1876.

Esquivel de Alava. See ALAVA.

Esra. See EZRA.

Ess, van, vän ĕs, (KARL,) a Catholic theologian and Benedictine monk, born at Warburg, in Westphalia, in 1770. In co-operation with his cousin, Leander van Ess, he published a German version of the New Testament, (1807,) which was often reprinted. Died in 1824.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ess, van, (LEANDER,) a theologian, born at Warburg in 1772; died October 13, 1847.

Essarts, des, dā zā'sär', (CHARLOTTE,) Countess of Romorentin, (ro'mo'rŏN'tăN'.) After being the mistress of Henry IV. of France, she became, in 1630, the wife of Marshal L'Hôpital. Died in 1651.

Essarts, des, (PIERRE,) a French politician, born about 1360, became provost of Paris in 1408, and superintendent of finances. He deserted the Duke of Burgundy, and joined the faction of Orléans. He was executed in 1413.

Essé, d', dā'sā', (**ANDRÉ de Montalembert**—dĕh mŏN'tă'lŏN'bair',) one of the most valiant French captains of his time, was born in Poitou in 1483. He served in the Italian campaigns with such distinction that Francis I. chose him as his comrade in the tournament of 1520. In 1543 he defended Landrecy with success against Charles V., and in 1548 commanded in Scotland, where he gained some advantages over the English. He was killed at the siege of Thérouanne in 1558.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Essen, ĕs'sĕn, (HANS HENRIK,) COUNT OF, a Swedish field-marshal, born in West Gothland in 1755. He was made governor of Stockholm about 1796, and grand equerry in 1800. He defended Stralsund against the French in 1807. Charles XIII., who came to the throne in 1809, appointed him a councillor of state, with the title of count, and sent him on an embassy to Paris. For his success against the Norwegians in 1814 he was made a field-marshal, and Governor of Norway. He was reputed one of the greatest Swedish generals of his time. Died in 1824.

See THIERS, "Histoire de l'Empire."

Essenius, ĕs-sā'ne-ŭs, (ANDREAS,) a Dutch divine, born at Bommel in 1618. He became professor of theology at Utrecht in 1653, and wrote, among many works, "Systema Theologicum," (1659.) Died in 1677.

Ess'ser, (HEINRICH,) a German musical composer and conductor, born at Mannheim in 1818; died in 1872.

Essex. See CAPEL, (ARTHUR,) and CROMWELL, (THOMAS.)

Es'sex, (JAMES,) an English architect, born at Cambridge in 1723, was educated at King's College. He acquired distinction by his skill in Gothic architecture, and by restoring the chapel of King's College. He also repaired other colleges in Cambridge, and the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln. He wrote several approved works on Architecture. Died in 1784.

Essex, (ROBERT DEVEREUX,) second EARL OF, born at Netherwood in 1567, was the eldest son of Walter, the first Earl. He was educated at Cambridge. In 1587 he served as captain-general of cavalry in the army commanded by his stepfather, the Earl of Leicester. On the death of the latter, in 1588, Essex, whose person and manners were very agreeable, and who was endowed with many virtues, became the special favourite of the queen, and the rival of Raleigh. In 1590 he married a daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, and widow of Sir Philip Sidney. He displayed courage and capacity in the victorious expedition against Cadiz in 1596, of which he commanded the land-forces, and Lord Effingham the navy. The next year he was named earl marshal of England. In 1598 he quarrelled with the queen, and, receiving from her a box on the ear, he indulged his pride and resentment so far as to withdraw from court for several months. In 1599 he was unsuccessful in an expedition against the Irish rebels, and again incurred the displeasure of the queen, who ordered him to be confined, intending to correct rather than ruin him. Having been examined before the privy council, he was suspended from office. Trusting to his general popularity, and led by his impetuous temper, he attempted to compel the queen by force to dismiss his enemies. For this purpose he marched with about two hundred retainers into London, and vainly invoked the aid of the citizens; he was arrested, convicted of treason, and executed in 1601. Elizabeth signed the warrant for his execution very reluctantly, and was inconsolable for his loss. He is admitted to have been by nature noble and generous; but his vanity, ambition, and imprudence rendered these advantages of no avail.

See W. B. DEVEREUX, "Lives and Letters of the Earls of Essex," etc.; HUME, "History of England;" CLARENDON, (EDWARD HYDE,) "The Characters of Robert, Earl of Essex, and George, Duke of Buckingham," 1700; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1853.

Essex, (ROBERT DEVEREUX,) third EARL OF, son of the preceding, was born in London in 1592, and restored to his father's rank and titles by James I. In 1605 he married Lady Frances Howard, who was only thirteen years of age. She indulged a passion for Lord Rochester, and procured a divorce from Essex, whom she hated. After several years spent in retirement at his country mansion, in 1620 he served in the army of the Elector Palatine in Holland, where he gave proof of military talents. Having inherited a share of his father's noble qualities, he became a popular favourite, and, in the troubles of Charles I.'s reign, encouraged the opposition. The king, however, in 1641 appointed him lord chamberlain, and lieutenant-general of a part of the army. When Charles fled from London, he ordered Essex to follow him; but the earl refused to do so, and was deprived of his commission. He was now the most popular leader of the Presbyterian party.

In 1642 the Parliament gave him the chief command of the army. The same year he fought the indecisive battle of Edgehill, and in 1643 besieged and took the fortified town of Reading. After suffering reverses in Cornwall, the army of Essex defeated the royalists at Newbury in 1644. He was considered too slow and vacillating by the more zealous republicans, who thought he was averse to a decisive triumph of their cause. They therefore passed the "Self-denying Ordinance," by which members of both Houses were excluded from command in the army, and Essex resigned in 1644. A pension of £10,000 was settled on him. At his death the title became extinct. Died in 1647.

See HUME, "History of England;" R. CODRINGTON, "Life of Robert, Earl of Essex," 1646; "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," by SIR EDWARD CUST, London, 1867.

Essex, (THOMAS CROMWELL,) EARL OF. See CROMWELL.

Essex, (WALTER DEVEREUX,) first EARL OF, an English statesman and commander of superior ability, born in Caermarthenshire about 1540. He inherited, at the age of nineteen, the title of Viscount Hereford, and married Lettice Knollys or Knolles. To reward his military services against the "rebellion of the north" in 1569, he was created Earl of Essex in 1572. He became a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth, and was appointed commander of an army sent in 1573 to subdue the insurgents in Ulster. His success in this enterprise was hindered by the intrigues of his rival Leicester, or by the acts of the lord deputy. He resigned his command in 1575, but was persuaded to return with the title of earl marshal of Ireland. He died at Dublin in 1576. His widow Lettice married the Earl of Leicester.

See HUME, "History of England."

Essling, PRINCE OF. See MASSENA.

Estaço, ĕs-tă'so, (ACHILLE,) [Lat. ACHIL'LES STA'TIUS,] a Portuguese poet and scholar, born at Vidigueira in 1524. He studied at Louvain and Paris, became emi-

nent for learning, and obtained a chair in the college di Sapienza, at Rome. About 1562 Pope Pius IV. appointed him secretary of the Council of Trent. He also acted as Latin secretary to Pius V. He published a collection of elegant Latin verses, ("Sylvæ aliquot," 1549,) and notes on Horace's "Art of Poetry," on Catullus, Cicero, and other classic authors. Died in 1581.

See GASPAR ESTAÇO, "Familia dos Estaços;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis."

Estaing, ĕs'tăn', [It. STAGNO, stăn'yo,] an ancient and noble family of Rouergue, in France. CHEVALIER D'ESTAING in 1214 saved Philip Augustus from imminent peril at the battle of Bouvines. FRANÇOIS, born in 1460, became Bishop of Rhodez in 1501, and died in 1529. JOACHIM, Count d'Estaing, born about 1617, was noted for military talents. He wrote a "Genealogical Account" of his family. Died in 1688.

Estaing, d', dĕs'tăn', (CHARLES HECTOR,) COUNT, a French admiral, was born in Auvergne in 1729. He served in India under De Lally about 1758. In 1763 he was chosen lieutenant-general of the naval armies, though his experience was gained in the land-service. In 1778, as vice-admiral, he commanded the fleet sent to aid the American republic. Just as this fleet met that of Lord Howe, near Rhode Island, in August, 1778, a violent storm separated them, with much damage to the French. Having captured the isle of Grenada, in 1779, he returned to France in 1780, and, as commandant of the national guard of Versailles in 1790–91, co-operated with La Fayette in efforts to save the lives of the king and queen. He was guillotined in April, 1794.

See LEBOUCHER, "Histoire de la Guerre de l'Indepeudance des États-Unis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Estampes. See ÉTAMPES.

Estampes-Valençay. See ÉTAMPES-VALENÇAY.

Estancelin, ăs'tôNs'lăN', (LOUIS,) a French writer on commerce, etc., born at Eu in 1777; died in 1858.

Est'cōurt, (RICHARD,) an English actor, born at Tewkesbury in 1668, performed in London with success as a comedian, and excelled in mimicry. He was purveyor of the Beefsteak Club, and is favourably mentioned in the "Tatler" and "Spectator." He wrote "The Fair Example," a comedy. Died in 1713.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Este, ĕs'te or ĕs'tà, one of the most illustrious sovereign houses of Italy, and perhaps the most ancient among those which have preserved their power and titles to the present time. The following are a few of the prominent persons who have inherited the marquisate of Este, or the duchies of Ferrara and Módena. Among the first who appears on record is OBERTO I., who possessed fiefs in Tuscany and Lunigiana, and married the daughter of Otho, King of Italy. He died about 972, and left a son, OBERTO II., who ruled Lunigiana and Obertenga. ALBERTAZZO II., who succeeded about 1020, added to the above the fiefs of Este, Rovigo, and other small towns of Lombardy, and married a princess of the great German house of Guelph or Welf. Their son, styled GUELPH IV., was invested in 1071 with the duchy of Bavaria, and is the ancestor of the royal line of Brunswick and Hanover. OBIZZO, who began to reign in 1137, was the first who assumed the title Marquis of Este. In 1208 the citizens of Ferrara, then a republic, elected AZZO VI., Marquis of Este, as their sovereign. During the civil war which raged between the Guelphs and Ghibelines in the thirteenth century, the Marquis of Este, AZZO VII., was the chief of the former faction. He reigned with glory from 1215 to 1264. OBIZZO II. succeeded in 1264 to the titles of Marquis of Este and Lord of Ferrara. In 1288 a deputation from Módena offered to him the perpetual sovereignty of their city,—an example which was followed by Reggio. Died in 1293. ALFONZO I., Duke of Ferrara and of Módena, a son of Ercole I., was an able statesman and warrior. He reigned from 1505 to 1534, and married the famous Lucretia Borgia. He was involved in war with the pope Julius II., who took from him Módena and Reggio; but Charles V. in 1531 confirmed his rights over those cities. His son, ERCOLE (or HERCULES) II., succeeded him in 1534, and married Renée, daughter of Louis XII. of France. He died in 1559. Cardinal IPPOLITO, a brother of Alfonzo I., was accounted the greatest patron of learning in his time. Died in 1520. ALFONZO II., who succeeded his father in 1559, tarnished his fame by the imprisonment of Tasso, who had been an ornament of his court. Having died without issue in 1597, and named his cousin Cesare as heir, the pope claimed Ferrara as devolved to the see of Rome, by which it has since been held. CESARE, Duke of Módena, transferred the court from Ferrara to Módena. He died in 1628, and was succeeded by his son, ALFONZO III., who, after a short reign, abdicated and turned monk. FRANCIS I., son of Alfonzo III., succeeded in 1629, and died in 1658, leaving the duchy to his son, ALFONZO IV. The latter had a daughter, Mary, who was married to James II. of England, and a son, FRANCIS II., who succeeded in 1662. He died without issue in 1694, when his uncle, Cardinal RINALDO, became the heir. By the marriage of the latter with Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, two branches of the house of Este, which had been separated since 1070, were reunited. He died in 1737. His son, FRANCIS III., Duke of Módena, etc., born in 1698, commanded the Spanish armies in Italy in the war of the Austrian succession. Died in 1780. ERCOLE III., (1727–1803,) a son of the preceding, married the Duchess of Massa-Carrara, and left an only child, Maria Beatrice, who became the wife of Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. In 1797 the duchy of Módena was annexed to the Cisalpine republic by the treaty of Campo Formio. By the peace of Paris, (1814,) FRANCIS IV., son of Maria Beatrice, recovered his dominions, which he left at his death, in 1846, to his son, FRANCIS V. (See FRANCIS V.)

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" POMPEO LITTA, "Famiglie celebri Italiane;" CRAWFURD, "History of the House of Este," London, 1681.

Este, ĕs'te, (Rev. CHARLES,) an English writer, born in 1753, was ordained in 1777, and became one of the chaplains at Whitehall. He was one of the editors of "The World," a daily journal, and published a "Journey through Flanders, Germany," etc., (1795.) Died in 1829.

Este, d', dĕs'tà, (Cardinal IPPOLITO,) an Italian prelate, born in 1479, was a brother of Alfonzo I., Duke of Módena, and was noted as a patron of learned men. Ariosto passed a long time in his service. Died in 1520.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Esterhazy or **Eszterházy**, ĕs-tẹr-hă'ze, a noble family of Hungary, which traces its origin to Paul d'Esteras, who lived in the tenth century, and has produced in the space of eight hundred years many eminent men. The most celebrated of these was PAUL ESTERHAZY DE GALANTHA, son of Nicholas, born at Kis-Martony (or Eisenstadt) in 1635. He displayed literary talents at a very early age, and served in the Austrian army with such success that he was made a field-marshal before he was thirty years old. In 1681 Count Esterhazy was elected Governor-General or Palatine of Hungary, and in 1686 took Buda from the Turks. He co-operated with the Austrian court in the subversion of civil and religious liberty. He was created a prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1687. He used his great wealth in the liberal patronage of art and literature. Died in 1713.

Esterhazy or **Eszterhazy**, (NICHOLAS JOSEPH,) grandson of Paul, born in 1714, succeeded in 1762 to his titles and estates. He was a knight of the Golden Fleece, privy councillor, and field-marshal-general. In 1783 the dignity of prince, which was previously confined to the eldest son of the family, was extended to all his descendants. He patronized literature and the arts, especially music, and collected at his palace of Eisenstadt the first musicians of his time. Died in 1790.

Esterhazy de Galantha, ĕs-tẹr-hă'ze dà gă-lăn'tă, (NICHOLAS,) PRINCE, a magnate of Hungary, born in 1765, was a son of the preceding. He married in 1783 the Princess of Lichtenstein. In 1792, as ambassador to the election of Francis II., he displayed extraordinary magnificence. For his alacrity in defending the Austrian throne against the French, about 1797, he was made a field-marshal and privy councillor, and was employed in diplomatic missions to Paris, London, and Saint Petersburg from 1801 to 1816. His immense revenues enabled him to support a liberal, or rather a prodigal, expenditure. Died in 1833.

Esterhazy de Galantha, (PAUL ANTONY,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1786. He represented Austria at the court of London from 1815 to 1818 and from 1830 to 1838. He favoured the national and liberal movement which preceded the revolution of 1848, and held office for a short time in the Batthyányi ministry, but resigned before the war. He owned larger estates in land than any other subject of Austria. Died in 1866.

Esther, ĕs'tẽr, [Heb. אֶסְתֵּר,] a Jewess, whose original name was HADAS'SAH, (or, according to some writers, EDISSA,) and who is supposed to have lived about 450 B.C. at Susa, (Shushan,) the capital of Persia. She was a cousin and adopted daughter of Mordecai, and on account of her beauty was selected as the queen of Ahasuerus, King of Persia, who is supposed to be the Artaxerxes Longimanus of profane history. She has the honour of giving her name to a canonical book of the Bible. The authorship of this book is not ascertained.

See A. NICCOLAI, "L'Ester, *Dissertazione*," Florence, 1765.

Estienne. See ÉTIENNE.

Es'ti-us or **van Est,** vän ĕst, (WILLEM,) a Dutch Catholic divine, born at Gorkum in 1542, was a professor of theology in Douay. He wrote commentaries on the Epistles, and other theological works. Died in 1613.

Estocart, L', lĕs'tō'kär', (CHARLES,) a French sculptor, who worked in Paris about 1650.

Estocq. See LESTOCQ.

Estoile. See ÉTOILE, DE L'.

Estor, ĕs'tor, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German jurist and legal writer, born in Hesse in 1699, became professor of law at Jena in 1735. Died in 1773.

Estourmel, d', dĕs'toor'mĕl', (ALEXANDRE CÉSAR LOUIS,) COMTE, a French legislator, born in Paris in 1780. He was one of the twenty-nine deputies who gave the influence of their names to the insurgents who dethroned Charles X. In 1833 he was sent on a mission to the United States. Died in 1852.

Estourmel, d', (FRANÇOIS DE SALES MARIA JOSEPH LOUIS,) COMTE, a French traveller, brother of the preceding, born in 1783; died in 1852.

Estourmel, d', (LOUIS MARIE,) MARQUIS, born in Picardy, France, in 1744. As a member of the Constituent Assembly, he opposed the Revolution. He afterwards served in the army of the Rhine, and became a general of division. In 1805 and in 1811 he was chosen a member of the legislative body. Died in 1823.

Estouteville, d', dĕs'toot'vĕl', (GUILLAUME,) a French prelate, born in 1403. He obtained successively six bishoprics, some of which were in Italy, and was at the same time Archbishop of Rouen. He built the towers of the cathedral of Rouen. Died in 1483.

Estrada, de, dā ĕs-trä'dä, (BARTOLOMÉ RUIZ,) a Spanish pilot, who served under Pizarro in South America. He conducted Pizarro and Almagro to the Rio Peru about 1525.

Estrades, d', dĕs'träd', (GODEFROI,) COMTE, an able French general and negotiator, born at Agen in 1607, was employed in several foreign missions from 1637 to 1647. As lieutenant-general, he commanded at the siege of Dunkirk in 1652, and at Rochelle in 1653. He was sent as ambassador to England in 1661, and obtained the cession of Dunkirk to France. For his military services in Holland from 1672 to 1675 he was created marshal of France. He negotiated on the part of France the peace of Nymwegen in 1678, and was chosen governor of the Duke of Chartres in 1685. He was reputed one of the ablest negotiators of his time. Died in 1686.

See MIGNET, "Négociations relatives à la Succession d'Espagne;" 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" and his "Lettres, Mémoires," etc., published by J. AYMON, 5 vols., 1709.

Estrées, d', dĕs'trā', (ANTOINE,) a son of Jean, (the first of that name,) noticed below, was at one time grand master of artillery, and defended Noyon against the Duke of Mayenne in 1593. Henry IV. for this service appointed him Governor of the Isle of France.

Estrées, d', (CÉSAR,) CARDINAL, a son of François Annibal, and grandson of the preceding, was born in 1628. Soon after graduating in the Sorbonne, he was appointed Bishop of Laon. Having been made a cardinal, he was sent as minister to Rome, where he concurred in the election of Innocent XI. in 1676. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1714.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie."

Estrées, d', (FRANÇOIS ANNIBAL,) a French general and peer, born in 1573, was the son of Antoine, and brother of Gabrielle. He was for a short time Bishop of Noyon, but exchanged the church for the army, in which his talents and services procured for him a marshal's bâton in 1626. Richelieu sent him to Rome as envoy extraordinary in 1636. He officiated as constable at the coronation of Louis XIV., who soon after created him Duke of Estrées. Died in 1670.

See BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII;" J. CHASSEBRAS, "Éloge de F. A. Duc d'Estrées," 1687.

Estrées, d', (GABRIELLE,) a beautiful French lady, born about 1571, was the daughter of Antoine, and a sister of the preceding, the first Duke of Estrées. She became the mistress of Henry IV., who designed to marry her and raise her to the throne; but she died suddenly in 1599. It is said that he was more attached to her than to any other woman, and that his partiality was merited by her amiable qualities.

See TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" LAMOTHE-LANGON, "Mémoires de G. d'Estrées," 2 vols., 1829.

Estrées, d', (JEAN,) a skilful French officer, born in 1486 of a noble family in Picardy. He followed Francis I. to the battles of Marignao, (1515,) Pavía, (1525,) and Cerisoles, (1544.) In 1550 he was chosen grand master and captain-general of the artillery. He embraced the Reformed doctrines, and became attached to the cause of Henry of Navarre. Died in 1571.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Estrées, d', (JEAN,) COMTE, a French marshal, a son of François Annibal, was born in 1624. As lieutenant-general, he commanded a corps-d'armée at Valenciennes in 1655. Having entered into the marine service, he became a vice-admiral in 1670, and commanded the French fleet at Solebay against De Ruyter in 1672. He gained advantages over the Dutch at Cayenne and Tobago in 1676–77, and was made a marshal of France in 1681, being the first naval officer who ever obtained that rank. Died in 1707, leaving a son, Victor Marie.

See LÉON GUÉRIN, "Les Marins illustres de la France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Estrées, d', (JEAN,) a French courtier and priest, nephew of Cardinal d'Estrées, was born in Paris in 1666. He was ambassador to Spain in 1703, and succeeded Boileau in the French Academy in 1711. The king appointed him in 1716 successor to Fénelon as Archbishop of Cambray; but he died before his consecration, in 1718.

Estrées, d', (LOUIS CÉSAR Letellier—lĕh-tā'lē-ā',) COMTE, born in 1697, was a nephew (sister's son) of Victor Marie, and was styled in youth CHEVALIER DE LOUVOIS. He was a grandson of the famous minister Louvois. In 1739 he assumed the name of Comte d'Estrées. As lieutenant-general, he served with distinction in Flanders from 1744 to 1748. In 1756 he became a marshal of France, received the chief command of the army in Germany, and defeated the Duke of Cumberland near Hastenbeck in 1757. He died, without issue, in 1771.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Estrées, d', (VICTOR MARIE,) DUC, an admiral, the son of Jean, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1660. He obtained in 1684 the reversion of the vice-admiralty possessed by his father. At the death of his uncle, in 1687, he inherited the title of duke. In 1690 he destroyed the fleet of the English admiral Torrington. In the war of the Spanish succession he commanded the fleet sent to aid Philip V. of Spain. He was made a marshal of France in 1703, and a member of the French Academy about 1714. He was a good scholar and a patron of learning. Died in 1737.

See L. GUÉRIN, "Les Marins illustres de la France;" HENNEQUIN, "Biographie maritime;" RENÉ BIET, "Éloge de M. le Maréchal d'Estrées," 1739.

Estrella, ĕs-trĕl'yä, (JUAN CRISTOVAL Calvete—käl-vā'tä,) a Spaniard, who wrote a "Narrative of the Voyage of Philip of Spain to Flanders in 1549."

Estrup, ĕs'trŏŏp, (HEKTOR FREDERIK JANSON,) a Danish writer, born about 1794; died in 1846.

Eszterhazy. See ESTERHAZY.

Étampes, ā'tôNp', or **Estampes**, ā'tôNp', (ANNE,) DUCHESS OF, called at first MADEMOISELLE DE HEILLY, a French lady, born in 1508. She was a mistress of Francis I., over whom her beauty and talents acquired great influence. She was complimented as "the fairest among the learned, and the most learned among the fair." Died about 1576.

Étampes or **Estampes**, d', (JACQUES,) Marquis de Ferté-Imbaut, a French general, born in 1590. He displayed skill and courage in many campaigns in Flanders, and was lieutenant-general at the battle of Lens in 1648. He became a marshal of France in 1651. Died in 1668

Étampes or **Estampes-Valençay**, d', dā'tôNp' vă'lôN'sā', (HENRI,) a naval officer, born in Paris in 1603, commanded the French squadron which blockaded Rochelle under the orders of Richelieu. In 1652 he was sent as ambassador to Rome by Louis XIV., and in 1670 was chosen grand prior of France. Died in 1678.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Etchegoyen, ā'chā'go'e'ĕn', a French philosopher, born near Pau (Béarn) about 1786. He published a work entitled "On Unity, or a Philosophic Treatise on the Identity of the Principles of Mathematics, General Grammar, and the Christian Religion," (4 vols., 1836–42,) which is highly commended. Died in 1843.

Etcheverri. See ECHÉVERRI.

Étéocle. See ETEOCLES.

E-te'o-clēs, [Gr. *Ἐτεοκλῆς*; Fr. ÉTÉOCLE, ā'tā'okl',] a son of Œdipus, after whose death he and his brother Polynices agreed to reign alternately at Thebes. Eteocles having usurped the sole power, his brother fled to Adrastus, who espoused his cause and led the expedition of the Seven against Thebes. Eteocles was killed by Polynices in a single combat.

Étex, ā'tĕks', (ANTOINE,) a successful French sculptor, born in Paris in 1808, executed statues of Charlemagne at the Luxembourg, Saint Augustine at the Madeleine, busts of Châteaubriand and Cavaignac, and two colossal groups for the Arc de l'Étoile. Died July 17, 1888.

Eth'el-bald, King of Mercia, who began to reign in 716 A.D., was one of the most eminent princes who ruled this part of the Heptarchy. He was defeated by Cuthred, King of Wessex, in 754 and in 757, and soon after was killed by Beornred, one of his officers.

Ethelbald, King of Wessex, or of the Anglo-Saxons, was the eldest surviving son of Ethelwolf, and brother of Alfred the Great. While his father was absent from the kingdom in 855, Ethelbald aspired to the throne with such success that Ethelwolf, for the sake of peace, ceded to him the kingdom of Wessex. He married his father's widow, Judith of France. Died in 860, and was succeeded by his brother Ethelbert.

Eth'el-bẹrt, King of Kent, son of Hermenric, began to reign about 560 A.D. By a victory over Ceaulin, King of Wessex, he obtained the ascendency in the Heptarchy. Before the death of his father he married Bertha of Paris, a French princess, who was a zealous Christian and gained great influence over the king and people. The conversion of Ethelbert, with many of his subjects, was completed by the agency of a Roman monk, Augustine, who arrived in 597. Under Ethelbert's wise reign the kingdom was prosperous. He was the author of the first written laws among the Anglo-Saxons. Died in 616.

See LINGARD'S "History of England."

Ethelbert, King of the Anglo-Saxons, a son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald in 860 A.D. During the life of his father, in 852, he had been made king or regent of Kent, Essex, and Sussex, to which Wessex was added at the death of Ethelbald. The kingdom was infested by the Danes during his reign. He died in 865 or 866, and left the throne to his brother, Ethelred.

Ethelfleda. See ELFLEDA.

Eth'el-frid or **A'dẹl-frid**, King of Northumbria, began to reign in 593 A.D. He was killed in battle fighting against Redwald in 617.

Eth-ẹl-ĝi'vạ, an ambitious concubine of Edwy, King of the Anglo-Saxons. Her influence over Edwy excited the jealousy of his subjects, who put her to death in 958 A.D.

Ethelnoth. See AGELNOTH.

Eth'ẹl-red I., written also **Æthelred**, King of Wessex, and head of the Saxon Heptarchy, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, became king in 866 A.D. In the same year a large army of Danes invaded the island, and in a few years had conquered about half of the kingdom. In 870 the English under Alfred defeated the Danes at Ash-Tree Hill. The next year the Danes defeated the English at Merton, where Ethelred received a mortal wound. His brother, Alfred the Great, was his successor.

Ethelred II., written also **Æthelred**, surnamed THE UNREADY, King of the Anglo-Saxons, was the son of Edgar and Elfrida. He was born about 968 A.D., and succeeded his half-brother, Edward the Martyr, in 978. The crimes of Elfrida rendered the people disaffected to her son, who was accepted only because there was no other heir. His reign was perhaps the most disastrous and inglorious in English history. The kingdom was repeatedly ravaged by the Danes, who, after extorting large sums of money as the price of peace, soon returned for more, and demanded each time a larger tribute. In 1002 Ethelred ordered a general massacre of the Danish settlers in his realm, which was avenged by Sweyn, King of the Danes, who took London in 1014. Ethelred then fled to the court of the Duke of Normandy, whose sister Emma he had married. He died in 1016, leaving two sons, Edmund Ironside and Edward the Confessor, who became kings.

See HUME, "History of England," vol. i. chap. ii.; FREEMAN, "Norman Conquest," vol. i. chap. v.

Eth'ẹl-werd or **Eth'ẹl-ward**, an Anglo-Saxon writer of the eleventh century, wrote a "History of the Anglo-Saxons," in Latin.

Eth'ẹl-wold, a learned Anglo-Saxon prelate, born about 925, was a friend of Dunstan. He became Bishop of Winchester in 963, founded several monasteries, and made a reform in the monastic orders by the expulsion of married priests. Died in 984.

Eth'ẹl-wolf, (eth'el-wo͝olf,) King of Wessex, or of the Saxon Heptarchy, the eldest son of Egbert, began to reign in 836 A.D. The country in this reign was harassed by frequent invasions of the Danes, who in 851 plundered London. Soon after this they were defeated with great loss at Okeley by Ethelwolf. He had five sons, Ethelstan, (who died before his father,) Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred the Great. In 856 he married Judith of France, daughter of Charles the Bald, and resigned Wessex to Ethelbald. Died in 858.

See WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY, "De Gestis Regum Anglorum."

Ethelwolf, an Anglo-Saxon monk of the eighth and ninth centuries, born before 770, wrote a metrical history of the Abbots, etc. of the monastery of Lindisfarne, which is of some historical value, and has some interest as the only specimen of Anglo-Latin poetry of that period.

Eth'ẹr-ẹ̆ge or **Etheridge**, (Sir GEORGE,) an English wit and dramatic author, born about 1636, wrote several licentious and successful comedies, among which are "Love in a Tub," and "Sir Fopling Flutter, or the Man of Mode." James II. sent him as minister to Ratisbon about 1687. Died about 1690.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Etheridge. See ETHEREGE.

Eth'ẹr-idĝe, (JOHN WESLEY,) an English scholar, born at Newport, Isle of Wight, February 24, 1804. He became a Wesleyan preacher, and died at Camborne, May 24, 1866. He wrote several learned books, chiefly on Oriental subjects. His knowledge of languages, and especially of the Semitic tongues, was very remarkable.

Ethicus. See ÆTHICUS.

Éthra, the French of ÆTHRA, which see.

Eth'rẏĝ, written also **Etheridge**, [Lat. EDRY'CUS,] (GEORGE,) was professor of Greek at Oxford in 1553. He published a Latin version of Justin Martyr, and several other works. He was a zealous Catholic.

Étienne, ā'te'ĕn', written also **Estienne**, (ANTOINE,) son of Paul, noticed below, was born in Geneva in 1594. In 1614 he obtained the title of printer to the King of France, with a pension of 500 livres, and published many valuable editions of ancient authors. Died in 1674.

Étienne, ā'te'ĕn', or **Estienne**, (CHARLES,) a scholar and physician, born in Paris about 1504. In 1551 he engaged in printing in Paris, and was appointed printer to the king. His editions were models of typography and accuracy. He compiled several dictionaries, a "Thesaurus Ciceronis," (1557,) and other works. Died in 1564.

Étienne, (CHARLES GUILLAUME,) a French dramatic poet, born at Chamouilly in 1778. He produced in 1807 the successful comedy of "Brueys et Palaprat." His comedy of "Two Sons-in-Law" ("Deux Gendres") opened to him the French Academy in 1811. After the restoration he became editor of the "Constitutionnel," which he rendered one of the most popular of the liberal organs of Paris. His "Letters on Paris," which appeared in the "Minerve," were read with avidity. He sat in the Chamber of Deputies from 1822 to 1839, when he was raised to the peerage. He was author of numerous comedies and operas. Died in 1845.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" LÉON THIESSÉ, "M. Étienne; Essai biographique et littéraire," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Étienne or **Estienne**, [Eng. STE'PHENS; Lat. STEPH'ANUS,] (HENRY I.,) born in Paris about 1470 or 1460, was the head of a remarkable family of printers and scholars, who greatly promoted the progress of learning by the issue of good editions of classic authors. He began to print books about 1503, and chose the device "Plus olei quam vini," ("More oil than wine.") His publications were chiefly scientific or theological. He died in 1520, leaving three sons, Francis, Robert, and Charles. Simon de Colines married his widow, and continued the business in partnership with Francis.

Étienne or **Estienne**, (HENRY II.,) son of Robert Étienne, (the first of that name,) born in Paris in 1528, is considered by some the most eminent of the whole family. In childhood he showed a remarkable aptitude in acquiring the Latin and Greek languages, and about the age of eighteen he began to assist his father in his business. In 1547 he visited Italy, where he passed three years in the search of ancient literary treasures. He established a press in Paris about 1556, and adopted as his emblem the olive-tree. At the death of his father, in 1559, Henry appears to have removed to Geneva and to have taken charge of his father's establishment. The number of works which he printed and edited is immense. His celebrated Greek "Thesaurus," or "Dictionary," (1572,) would alone insure him an enduring reputation. The learned bestowed on this the highest eulogies; but the sale of it was retarded by its great price, (especially after an abridgment was published by Scapula,) and the author was involved in pecuniary difficulties. He published, among others, editions of Herodotus, Æschylus, Plato, Horace, Virgil, Pliny, and Plutarch. In the latter part of his time he led a wandering life, passing several years in Paris, and in other parts of France. He professed the Reformed religion, and was one of the most learned men that have ever lived. He died in Lyons in 1598, leaving one son, Paul, and a daughter, who was the wife of Isaac Casaubon.

See MAITTAIRE, "Stephanorum Historia," 1709; RENOUARD, "Annales des Estienne," 1843; FIRMIN DIDOT, "Observations sur Henri Estienne," 1826; LÉON FEUGÈRE, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de H. Estienne," 1853; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1865; also AMBROSE FIRMIN DIDOT'S notice in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Étienne or **Estienne**, (HENRY III.,) son of Robert, (the second of that name,) became treasurer of the French royal palaces. He had a son Henry, who had some reputation as a poet, and was the author of the "Art of making Devices" and "The Triumphs of Louis the Just," (1649.)

Étienne or **Estienne**, (PAUL,) son of Henry Étienne, (the second of that name,) born at Geneva in 1566, applied himself to the same pursuits in which his ancestors had acquired such fame. After travelling for several years in various countries of Europe, he returned to Geneva, and became successor to his father in 1599. He produced fine editions of Euripides, Sophocles, and other classic authors. Died about 1627.

Étienne or **Estienne**, (ROBERT I.,) born in Paris in 1503, was one of the most celebrated printers of this family, and one of the most excellent scholars of his time. He was well versed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. In 1526 he established a press, from which he issued editions of the classics that were superior to all former editions and in many cases were enriched with notes and prefaces by himself. In 1532 he published an edition of the Bible in Latin, and in the same year an important original work, "Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ," which has often been reprinted. In 1539 he was appointed printer to the king. As Étienne was a Protestant, this favour excited the jealousy of the doctors of the Sorbonne, who instigated a charge of heresy against him; but he was protected by Francis I. as long as the latter lived. After the accession of Henry II., (1547,) the vexations to which he was subjected by the Catholics, who wished to stop the sale of his Bible, induced him to remove to Geneva in 1552. He compiled the first "Latin-French Dictionary," (1543,) which was much esteemed. His contemporaries ranked him among the greatest scholars that ever lived. He died in 1559, leaving three sons Henry, Robert, and Francis.

See MAITTAIRE, "Stephanorum Historia," 1709; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" A. F. DIDOT'S article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" and his "Essai sur la Typographie;" also "Quarterly Review" for April, 1865.

Étienne or **Estienne**, (ROBERT II.,) son of the preceding, born in Paris about 1530. As he preferred the old religion, he refused to follow his father to Geneva, and opened a printing-office in Paris about 1556. In 1561 he received the title of printer to the king. Died in 1571, leaving two sons, Robert and Henry.

Étienne or **Estienne**, (ROBERT III.,) son of the preceding, was born in Paris, and commenced business as a printer in 1572. He was a man of talents and cultivation, and author of several poetical pieces. He translated the "Rhetoric" of Aristotle into French. Died about 1630.

See GRESWELL, "Parisian Greek Press;" A. A. RENOUARD, "Annales des Estienne," 1843; DIDOT, "Essai sur la Typographie."

Étienne de Blois. See STEPHEN, King of England.

Étienne de Tournay, ā'te-ĕn' dẹh toor'nā', a French prelate, born at Orléans in 1132; died in 1203.

Étoile or **Estoile, de l'**, dẹh lā'twâl', (CLAUDE,) born in Paris about 1597, was the son of Pierre, noticed below. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and enjoyed the favour of Cardinal Richelieu. His principal productions were "The Fair Slave," a tragi-comedy, and some fugitive poems. Died in 1651.

Étoile or **Estoile, de l'**, (PIERRE,) a French chronicler, born in Paris about 1544, was a crier *(grand audiencier)* of the chancery. He left a promiscuous journal of events, anecdotes, manners, customs, etc. during the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV., (1574–1610,) which was published, the first part in 1621 and the second part in 1719. It is highly prized by antiquaries and students of history, and appears to have been written with candour. Died in 1611.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Ettingshausen, von, fon ĕt'tings-hŏw'zẹn, (ANDREAS,) a German mathematician, born at Heidelberg, November 25, 1796. He studied at Vienna, and was professor of physics at Innspruck and professor of higher mathematics at Vienna. He published mathematical treatises, works on physics, electro-magnetism, etc. Died May 25, 1878.

Ettingshausen, von, (KONSTANTIN,) an Austrian botanist and geologist, born at Vienna, June 16, 1826. He studied at Vienna, and held professorships in Vienna and Gratz. He gave special attention to living and fossil plants and to the evolution of recent plant forms, and published many scientific works. Died Feb. 3, 1897.

Ettmüller, ĕt'mül'lẹr, (ERNST MORITZ LUDWIG,) a German philologist, born at Gersdorf, near Löbau, in 1802. He is distinguished for his researches in ancient German literature. In 1833 he became professor of German at Zurich. He published, besides editions of old German poets, several epic poems, among which is "The Chiefs of the Royal German Houses," ("Deutsche Stammkönige," 1844,) also an "Anglo-Saxon Lexicon." (1852.) Died at Zurich, April 5, 1877.

Ettmüller, (MICHAEL,) an eminent German physician, born at Leipsic in 1644. He graduated in 1668, and be-

came a member of the Faculty of Medicine in 1676. He acquired great popularity as professor of botany and surgery in Leipsic. His works were often reprinted, with the title of "Opera Omnia." Died in 1683.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Et'tў, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English historical painter, born at York in 1787, was a pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence. He visited Italy in 1816, and again in 1822, and copied with rapidity many of the old masters. His picture of "Cleopatra arriving in Cilicia," exhibited in the Academy in 1821, was very successful. In 1824 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. His favourite subjects were nude female figures. He attained a high rank among English painters, and is considered unrivalled as a colorist. Among his best productions are "Pandora crowned by the Seasons," (1824,) "The Combat: Woman pleading for the Vanquished," (1825,) "Joan of Arc," etc. Died in 1849.

Eu, d, dŭh, (LOUIS PHILIPPE MARIE FERDINAND GASTON D'ORLÉANS,) COUNT, a Franco-Brazilian prince, a grandson of Louis Philippe, and son of the Duc de Nemours. He was born at Neuilly, April 28, 1842, and married in 1864 the Princess Isabella, heir-apparent of the crown of Brazil. He commanded the army against Paraguay, 1869–70, and proclaimed the abolition of slavery in Paraguay. After 1865 he took charge of all affairs in the absence of the emperor, and on his deposition in 1889 went with him to Europe. Died at sea, 1922.

Eubœus, ū-bee'us, [*Εὐβοιος*,] OF PAROS, a celebrated Greek writer of parodies, lived about 350 B.C. His works are not extant.

Eubulide. See EUBULIDES.

Eū-bu'lĭ-dēs, [Gr. *Εὐβουλίδης*; Fr. EUBULIDE, uh'bü'lĕd',] a Greek philosopher of the Megaric school, was a native of Miletus and an adversary of Aristotle. He flourished probably about 350 B.C. He was the reputed author of several sophistical syllogisms, among which was the *sorites*, and was one of the successors of Euclid in the school of Megara.

Eubulides, [*Εὐβουλίδης*,] a Greek statuary of uncertain date. He made a group of statues of Apollo, Athena, Zeus, and the Muses, which he dedicated in a temple at Athens. This group was found in 1837.

Eū-bu'lus, [*Εὔβουλος*,] an eminent Greek comic poet of the middle comedy, lived at Athens about 375 B.C. He composed many comedies on mythological subjects, and in simple, elegant language. Small fragments of his works are extant.

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici."

Eu-che'rĭ-us, [Fr. EUCHER, uh'shair',] a native of Gaul, became Bishop of Lyons about 434 A.D. He wrote several religious works, which are extant. Died about 450 A.D.

Eucken, oi'ken, (RUDOLF CHRISTOFF,) philosopher, was born at Aurich, East Friesland, in 1846, and became professor of philosophy at Jena in 1874. He has written on the history of philosophy and on practical idealism in ethics. Died at Jena, 1926.

Eucleides or Euclides. See EUCLID.

Eū'clid, Eū-clī'dēs, Eū-klī'dēs or **Eū-cleī'dēs**, [Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*; Fr. EUCLIDE, uh'klĕd',] OF ALEXANDRIA, a celebrated Greek geometer, whose name is nearly synonymous with geometry, but of whose life we have only scanty information. He taught mathematics in the capital of Egypt in the reign of the first Ptolemy, (323–283 B.C.,) and appears to have been a disciple of the Platonic philosophy. Having been asked by Ptolemy if geometry could be mastered by some easier method than the ordinary one, he returned the witty and celebrated answer, "There is no royal road to geometry." He was the editor or author of the most ancient systems of geometry which are extant, and surpassed all competitors in the luminous exposition of his theorems and the rigorous order of his demonstrations. For about two thousand years no improvement was made on his labours, and his Elements were considered an almost perfect standard.

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Euclid, Euclides, Euklides, or **Eucleides**, [Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*; Fr. EUCLIDE,] OF MEG'ARA, a Greek philosopher, an eminent disciple of Socrates, flourished about 400 B.C. He also derived some of his doctrines from the Eleatic school. On the death of Socrates, 399 B.C., he removed to Megara, where he founded the school called Megaric or Dialectic. He appears to have combined in his system the ethics of Socrates with the ontology or metaphysics of the Eleatics. In the fifteenth century he was often confounded with Euclid the great geometer.

See MALLET, "Histoire de l'École de Mégare;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" "Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques."

Euclide. See EUCLID and EUCLIDES.

Eū-clī'dēs or **Eū-cleī'dēs** [Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*; Fr. EUCLIDE, uh'klĕd'] was archon of Athens in 403 B.C. During his archonship the ancient laws of Solon were restored.

Euclides, an Athenian sculptor, mentioned by Pausanias, lived about 372 B.C.

Euclides, a Spartan general, a brother of Cleomenes III., was killed at the battle of Sellasia, 223 B.C.

Euclides, (the geometrician.) See EUCLID OF ALEXANDRIA.

Euclides, (the philosopher.) See EUCLID OF MEGARA.

Eū'crą-tēs, [Gr. *Εὐκράτης*; Fr. EUCRATE, uh'krāt', an Athenian general, a brother of Nicias, lived about 420 B.C. He was put to death by the Thirty Tyrants.

Eucratide. See EUCRATIDES.

Eū-crat'ĭ-dēs, [Gr. *Εὐκρατίδης*; Fr. EUCRATIDE, uh'krą'tĕd',] a powerful king of Bactria, reigned probably between 180 and 150 B.C., and was contemporary with Mithridates I. of Parthia. He waged war against Demetrius, King of India, and made extensive conquests in the northern part of that empire. He was assassinated by his own son.

Eūc-te'mon, [*Εὐκτήμων*,] an Athenian astronomer, who lived about 432 B.C., was a friend and associate of Meton, the inventor of the cycle of nineteen years. He corrected the time assigned by Hesiod for the heliacal setting of the Pleiades.

Eudæmon, ū-dee'mon, (JOHANNES ANDREAS,) born in the isle of Candia about 1560, came to Rome in his youth, and joined the Jesuits in 1581. He was a professor of philosophy and rector of the Greek College in Rome. He wrote an apology for Henry Garnet, an English Jesuit, which was answered by Isaac Casaubon, and he was the reputed author of a libel against Louis XIII. of France, "Ad Ludovicum XIII. Admonitio," (1625.) Died in 1625.

Eū-dam'ĭ-das, [*Εὐδαμίδας*,] a Spartan general, who lived between 400 and 375 B.C.

Eudamidas, a king of Sparta, a son of Archidamus III., began to reign about 330 B.C.

Eudème. See EUDEMUS.

Eū-de'mus [Gr. *Εὔδημος*; Fr. EUDÈME, uh'dąm'] of Rhodes, a Greek Peripatetic philosopher, who flourished about 330 B.C. He was one of the principal disciples of Aristotle, and rendered important services as editor and commentator of the works of his master. Several modern critics ascribe to Eudemus certain works which others suppose to have been written by Aristotle himself. He was the author of a "History of Geometry and Astronomy," which is not extant.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Eudemus, [Gr. *Εὔδημος*; Fr. EUDÈME,] a general of Alexander the Great. He obtained command of the army left in India, and, after the death of Alexander, conquered the dominions of Porus, whom he killed by insidious means. He joined Eumenes in a war against Antigonus, by whom he was put to death about 316 B.C.

Eudemus, a celebrated Greek anatomist, who lived probably in the third century B.C. According to Galen, he was a contemporary of Erasistratus.

Eudes. See EUDO.

Eū'dēs, ? [Fr. pron. ud,] Count of Paris, was the eldest son of Robert, Duke of France. In 885 A.D. he ably defended Paris against the Normans for nearly a year. At the death of Charles le Gros, in 888, Eudes was elected King of France by many of the nobles. The throne being contested by Charles III., Eudes made peace by ceding

to him the country between the Seine and the Rhine. Died in 898.

Eudes I., Duke of Burgundy, succeeded his brother, Hugh (Hugues) I., in 1078. He once attacked Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, with the design to rob him, but was so affected by his venerable aspect that he changed his mind. He afterwards departed on a crusade to Palestine, and died in Cilicia in 1103.

Eudes II., Duke of Burgundy, was the son of Hugh II., whom he succeeded in 1142. In 1143 he compelled Thibaut of Champagne to render homage for the county of Troyes and other fiefs. Died in 1162, and left the duchy to Hugues III.

Eudes III., grandson of Eudes II., became Duke of Burgundy in 1190. He refused the chief command of the crusaders in 1201, and remained at home. In 1214 he commanded a wing of the French army at the battle of Bouvines. Died in 1218. His son, Hugh IV., was his heir.

Eudes IV., Duke of Burgundy, was the son of Robert II., and succeeded his brother, Hugh V., in 1315. He married in 1318 the daughter of Philip, King of France. In a long and prosperous reign he was a powerful support to the throne of Charles the Fair, who was his nephew, and of Philip of Valois, who married Eudes's sister. Died in 1350.

Eudes, Count of Champagne, was an ambitious and warlike baron, and one of the most powerful feudatories of the kingdom. In an attempt to make himself master of Lorraine, he was defeated and killed in 1037.

Eudes, ud, (JEAN,) a French priest, born at Ry, near Argentan, in 1601, was a brother of Mézeray the historian. About 1645 he founded for the promotion of missions a new community called Eudistes, which was dissolved at the Revolution. He wrote several devotional works. Died in 1680.

Eudes de Mézeray. See MÉZERAY.

Eū'do [Fr. EUDON, uh'dôN'] or **Eudes**, Duke of Aquitaine and Vasconie, (Gascony,) born in 665 A.D., succeeded his father Boggison about 681. He added to his dominions large tracts obtained by conquest from the Kings of Austrasia and Neustria. In 720 a large army of Saracens invaded his dominions, and were signally defeated near Toulouse, the capital of Eudo. About 732 Aquitaine was invaded by Abderrahman the Saracen, who defeated Eudo. The latter then solicited the aid of his former enemy, Charles Martel, who gained an important victory over the Saracens at Poitiers. Died in 735 A.D.

Eudocia, ū-do'she-a, [Gr. *Εὐδοκία*; Fr. EUDOCIE, uh'do'se',] sometimes called **Eudoxia**, a Roman empress, distinguished for her beauty and talents, the wife of Theodosius II., was born at Athens about 394 A.D., and was called ATHENAÏS before her conversion to Christianity. She was married in 421 A.D. Theodosius became jealous, and banished her in 449 to Palestine, where she died in 460 or 461. She wrote several poems, among which was a Paraphrase of the first Eight Books of the Old Testament.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Eudocia. See EUDOXIA.
Eudocie. See EUDOCIA.
Eudokia. See EUDOCIA.
Eudon. See EUDO.

Eū-do'rus, [Gr. *Εὔδωρος*; Fr. EUDORE, uh'dor',] a Greek philosopher, who lived probably before the Christian era, and was a commentator on Aristotle's "Metaphysics."

Eudoxe. See EUDOXUS.
Eudoxia. See EUDOCIA.

Eu-dox'I-a, [Gr. *Εὐδοξία*; Fr. EUDOXIE, uh'dok'se',] sometimes called **Eudocia**, Empress of the East, was of French origin, and was married to Arcadius in 395 A.D. She acquired a complete ascendency over that feeble prince, and procured the exile of Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople. Her son reigned as Theodosius II. She died in 404.

Eudoxia or Eudocia, a Roman empress, daughter of Theodosius II. and Eudocia, noticed above, became the wife of Valentinian III. Petronius Maximus, having assassinated the emperor and usurped the throne, (455 A.D.,) compelled Eudoxia to be his wife. She avenged herself by inviting Genseric the Vandal, who sacked Rome and carried her to Africa.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Eudoxia or Eudocia was the wife of Constantine Ducas, who became Emperor of Constantinople in 1059. He died in 1067, leaving three minor sons, Constantine, Michael, and Andronicus, under the tutelage of their mother. She married Romanus Diogenes in 1068, and three years later was forced to resign the royal power to her son Michael. She was the author of a learned work, entitled "Ionia," on the genealogy and metamorphoses of gods, heroes, and heroines.

Eudoxie. See EUDOXIA.

Eū-dox'I-us, a native of Armenia. He embraced the doctrines of Arius in their full extent, and was chosen Bishop of Antioch about 356, and Patriarch of Constantinople in 360. Died in 370.

Eudoxius, surnamed HEROS, or THE HERO, a Roman jurist, who lived about the fifth century.

Eū-dox'us, [Gr. *Εὔδοξος*; Fr. EUDOXE, uh'doks',] a celebrated Greek astronomer, born at Cnidus, in Caria, lived about 370 B.C. He was a pupil of Archytas, and a friend or disciple of Plato. He opened a school in Athens, which was very flourishing. Pliny informs us that he approximately determined the length of the year at 365¼ days. Eudoxus is also said to have originated the doctrine of the concentric solid crystalline spheres, by which the apparent motions of the sun, moon, and planets were explained. Cicero thought him the greatest astronomer that had ever lived. His works are not extant.

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne."

Eudoxus, an Athenian comic poet of the new comedy, is supposed to have lived in the third century B.C.

Eudoxus OF CYZICUS, a Greek navigator, who lived about 130 B.C., and was sent by Ptolemy Evergetes on an exploring or trading expedition to India, from which he returned with success. It is supposed he afterwards attempted to reach India by sailing round Africa, but that he failed in that enterprise. He made no important discoveries.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BOEHMER, "Dissertatio de Eudoxo," 1715; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eū-ga-le'nus, (SEVERIN,) a Dutch physician, born at Dokkum, wrote a "Treatise on the Scurvy," (1588,) which was often reprinted.

Eū'ga-mon, [*Εὐγάμων*,] a Greek epic poet of Cyrene, lived probably about 560 B.C. He wrote a poem called "Telegonia," which was designed as a continuation of the "Odyssey:" it is not extant.

Eugen, the German of EUGENIUS and EUGENE, which see.

Eugène, the French of EUGENIUS, which see.

Eū-gēne', [Fr. EUGÈNE, uh'zhȧn'; Ger. EUGEN, oi-gān',] PRINCE, (or, more fully, FRANÇOIS EUGÈNE de **Savoy**—deh sȧ'vwȧ',) one of the most celebrated generals of modern times, born in Paris in 1663, was the grandson of the Duke of Savoy. His father was Eugene Maurice, Count de Soissons, and his mother Olympia Mancini, a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. He was destined for the church, but, disliking the study of theology, he applied to Louis XIV. for the command of a regiment, which was refused. Deeply resenting this refusal, he offered his services, in 1683, to the Emperor of Austria, by whom he was so rapidly promoted in the war against the Turks that he was général-major at the siege of Belgrade, in 1688. In 1691 he was appointed to command the Imperial army in Piedmont, where he gained advantages over the French, and received the commission of field-marshal.

About 1694 he rejected the offer of a marshal's bâton, with a large pension, which Louis XIV. proposed to him as an inducement to return to the French service. He received the command of the Austrian army of Hungary, and in 1697 gained a decisive victory over the Turks at Zenta. The war of the Spanish succession soon called him to a more arduous and brilliant career. In 1701 he commanded in Italy, where he outgeneralled the able French marshal Catinat, and, by an act of successful audacity, surprised Villeroi in Cremona and made him a prisoner. Vendôme, having taken the command, proved himself a more equal match for Eugene, who at the indecisive

battle of Luzara, in 1702, lost the best part of his army. At the end of this campaign he was made president of the council of war in Vienna. Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough being associated in the command of the allies, their congenial qualities and hearty co-operation contributed greatly to their success. On the 13th of August, 1704, they defeated the French at the famous battle of Blenheim. To check the victorious French army, he was again sent to Italy in 1705, and, engaging with the Duke of Vendôme, was wounded and defeated at the battle of Cassano. But in 1706 he gained a complete victory at Turin, and drove the French out of Italy. He returned to Vienna in 1707, and was received with great applause. Appointed to command the Imperial army in Flanders, he co-operated with Marlborough in the victory of Oudenarde, (1708,) and in the great battle of Malplaquet, (1709,) which the allies claimed as a victory, although they lost 25,000 men. Eugene, who advised the attack against the opinion of the Dutch deputies, was censured for temerity in this affair.

In 1712 he performed a diplomatic mission to London, but did not succeed in preventing the defection of the English from the alliance against France, or in restoring Marlborough to the command from which he had just been dismissed. He returned to the army in Flanders in 1712, and, having made another campaign with little success, began to think of peace. In March, 1714, he signed with Marshal Villars a treaty of peace at Rastadt. In 1716 and 1717 he gained great victories at Peterwaradin and Belgrade over the Turks, who were vastly superior in number. After the end of this war he was employed many years in civil affairs, and was treated with great honour and confidence by Charles VI. of Germany. He died, having never been married, in 1736. He was regarded by some as the greatest general of his time, though he made no remarkable improvements in the art of war. His success was due not so much to skill in strategy as to his audacity and decision, the admirable rapidity of his *coup-d'œil*, and his promptitude to perceive and rectify his errors.

See JOHN CAMPBELL, "Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough," 2 vols., 1736; "Histoire du Prince Eugène," by MAUVILLON, 5 vols., 1740; DUMONT et ROUSSET, "Histoire militaire du Prince Eugène," 1729-43; FERRARI, "De Rebus gestis Eugenii," 1747; PRINCE DE LIGNE, "Vie du Prince Eugène," 1809; MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; F. VON KAUSLER, "Leben des Prinzen Eugen von Savoyen," 2 vols., 1838-39.

Eugène de Beauharnais. See BEAUHARNAIS.

Eū-ġen'ĭ-cus, an eloquent Greek theologian, became Archbishop of Ephesus in 1436 A.D. He opposed the union of the Greek with the Latin Church, with great eloquence and vehemence, at the Council of Florence, (1438.) Died in 1447.

Eugénie, uh'zhā'ne', (or, more fully, EUGÉNIE MARIE **de Montijo**—dẹh môn'te'zho',) Empress of France, a daughter of the Count of Montijo, a Spanish grandee, was born at Granada, Spain, on the 5th of May, 1826. Her mother, Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, was of Scottish extraction. Eugenie received the title of Countess of Teba, and was educated in France and England. In 1851 she appeared at the festivals of L'Elysée, Paris, where her beauty and graces attracted the notice of Louis Napoleon, to whom she was married in January, 1853. At the commencement of the Franco-German war she was appointed regent, (July 27, 1870,) and on the downfall of the empire fled to England and took up her residence at Chiselhurst. Died in Madrid, 1920.

Eū-ġe'nĭ-us, a Greek physician, mentioned by Galen, lived probably about the first century.

Eugenius, a Gaul, who was noted for his rhetorical talents, and was proclaimed emperor about 392 A.D. He was defeated by Theodosius and put to death in 394.

Eugenius [Fr. EUGÈNE, uh'zhān'; Ger. EUGEN, oi-gān'] I., a native of Rome, was elected pope in 654 as successor to Martin I., who was banished by the emperor Constans II. Died in 658.

Eugenius II., a Roman by birth, was elected pope in 824 A.D. in place of Pascal I. He held a council at Rome in 826 for the reformation of the clergy. This council issued an injunction that the believers should learn to read and write. He died in 827, and was succeeded by Valentinus.

Eugenius III., (BERNARD OF PISA,) elected pope in 1145, as successor to Lucius II., was a native of Pisa, and a disciple of Saint Bernard. At this period the Roman senate and people, excited by the preaching of Arnaldo da Brescia, were in a state of revolt against the papal power. The pope, therefore, retired to Viterbo, and then to France, where he favoured the second crusade by the offer of indulgences. He returned to Rome about 1152, and died in 1153. Anastasius IV. succeeded him.

Eugenius IV., (GABRIELE CONDOLMERO,) born at Venice about 1383, was chosen pope in 1431. He was soon involved in a contest with the Council of Bâle, which had been convoked by the late pope, Martin V., for the reformation of the Church, and which refused to own his supremacy. Having failed in an attempt to dissolve this council, he ordered them to transfer their sessions to Ferrara. They summoned him to appear before the council in sixty days; and he answered by a bull declaring the council dissolved, and calling another at Ferrara in 1437. The council then deposed the pope for contumacy, (1438,) and elected in his stead Amadeus of Savoy, who assumed the name of Felix V. Eugenius, however, persisted in his course, and anathematized the bishops who remained at Bâle. Thus a great schism in the Church was produced, which continued until the death of Eugenius. A formal but insincere convention was signed in 1439 by Eugenius and John Palæologus for the reunion of the Latin and Greek Churches. He waged war against the Duke of Milan and the King of Aragon, and instigated the Kings of Poland and Hungary to violate their treaty with the Turks. He died in 1447, when Nicholas V. was chosen his successor, and Felix V. resigned.

See PLATINA, "Vitæ Pontificum;" ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes;" GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. lxvi.

Eugenius, SAINT, [Fr. SAINT-EUGÈNE, sân'tuh'zhān'; Ger. SANKT EUGEN, sânkt oi-gān',] was chosen Bishop of Carthage about 480 A.D., when the church was divided between the Catholics and the Arians, the latter of whom were favoured by the Vandal king Huneric. A few years later the Arians persecuted their opponents, and exiled Eugenius. He wrote an "Exposition of the Catholic Faith," and other works. Died in 505 A.D.

Eū-ġe'nĭ-us or **Eū-ġe'nĭ-os Bul-gā'rĭs**, a Greek prelate, born at Corfù in 1716. He taught philosophy at Corfu, Yánina, and Constantinople. His reputation having spread to the court of Russia, the empress Catherine, in 1775, made him Archbishop of Slavonia and Cherson. His writings, which are in Greek, have contributed much to the revival of learning and science in Greece. He published a "Treatise on Logic," (1766,) and a poetical Greek version of Virgil, (1786-94.) It is stated that his scientific works are written in ancient Greek, and the others in modern. Died in 1806.

Eū'ġe-on OF SAMOS, an ancient Greek historian, lived about 500 B.C.

Euhemerus. See EVEMERUS.

Euklides. See EUCLID and EUCLIDES.

Eū-lā'lĭ-a, [Fr. EULALIE, uh'lā'le',] SAINT, a Christian martyr, born at Merida, in Spain, about 290 A.D. She perished at the stake under the reign of Maximian, aged about fourteen.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Eulenberg, oi'lẹn-bĕRG, (HERMANN,) a German physician, born at Mülheim, July 20, 1814. He studied at Bonn and Berlin, and published works on cretinism, (1857,) state medicine, hygiene, etc.

Eulenburg, oi'lẹn-bo͝oRG, (ALBERT,) a German physician, born at Berlin, August 10, 1840. He studied at Berlin, Bonn, and Greifswalde, and in 1874 was called to a professorship at the last-named university. In 1882 he went to Berlin, where he gave special attention to nervous diseases, in the treatment of which he acquired a great reputation.

Eulenspiegel, oi'lẹn-spee'ġẹl, (TILL,) also called in English TYLL OWLGLASS, and in Latin TY'LUS SAXON'ICUS, a half-mythical German jester, who was born at Kneitlingen, near Schoppenstadt, and who is said to have died in 1350. His name is perpetuated by a famous chap-book, once very popular with the peasantry of many

nations, and containing many ludicrous stories. This book was probably written by THOMAS MURNER, (q. v.)

Euler, yoo'lẹr, [Ger. pron. oi'lẹr,] (CHRISTOPH,) a son of Leonard, born in 1743, became a major in the Russian army, and cultivated astronomy with success. He was selected with others by the Academy of Saint Petersburg to observe the transit of Venus in 1769.

Euler, (JOHANN ALBRECHT,) the eldest son of Leonard Euler, born in Saint Petersburg in 1734, inherited a good share of his father's talents for mathematics. Having resided some years in Berlin, he returned to Saint Petersburg about 1766, and obtained a chair of philosophy. He afterwards served as secretary of the Imperial Academy, and councillor of state. In 1762 he shared with Clairaut the prize proposed by the Academy of Saint Petersburg on the theory of comets. He assisted his father in a treatise on the theory of the moon, which obtained the prize of the Academy of Paris in 1770. He wrote many other treatises on astronomy, optics, and physics. Died in Saint Petersburg in 1800.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Euler, (KARL,) second son of the great geometer, born in Saint Petersburg in 1740, graduated at Halle. Returning to Saint Petersburg in 1766, he was appointed physician to the court and to the Imperial Academy. He gained the prize proposed by the Academy of Paris in 1760 for a treatise on the Mean Velocity of the Planets.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Euler, (LEONARD,) a celebrated Swiss geometer, born at Bâle on the 15th of April, 1707, was the pupil of John Bernoulli in his native city. About 1727 he accompanied Nicholas and Daniel Bernoulli to Saint Petersburg, whither they had been invited to teach in the new Academy, in which he obtained a place as assistant professor. In 1733 he succeeded Daniel as professor of mathematics. Here he composed an immense number of memoirs, which display a profound, inventive genius and an extraordinary fecundity of mind. It is stated that he wrote more than half of the forty-six volumes published by the Academy of Saint Petersburg from 1727 to 1783. From 1741 to 1766 he lived in Berlin, having been invited by Frederick the Great to assist in the formation of the Berlin Academy, which he enriched with his writings. In 1755 he was chosen an associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, which awarded him several prizes. Returning to Saint Petersburg, he published, in French, his popular work on physical philosophy, "Letters to a German Princess," (1768.) He greatly improved the integral calculus, the indeterminate analysis, and the science of mechanics by analysis, and is reckoned one of the greatest mathematicians of the eighteenth century. Among his principal works are "Mechanics; or the Science of Motion analytically explained," ("Mechanica; sive Motus Scientia analyticé exposita," 2 vols., 1736,) "Introduction to the Analysis of Infinites," ("Introductio in Analysin Infinitorum," 1748,) a "Treatise on Naval Science," (1749,) a Treatise on the Integral Calculus, ("Institutiones Calculi Integralis," 1768,) a "Treatise on Dioptrics," (1771,) and a "Theory of the Moon's Motion," (1772.) He was blind during the last sixteen years of his life. He died in September, 1783. He left several sons, who became eminent in science. "His genius," says Condorcet, "was equally capable of the greatest efforts and of the most continuous labour. He multiplied his productions marvellously, and yet was original in each. His brain was always active, and his soul always calm." Euler's memory was so extraordinary that he knew, it is said, the "Æneid" by heart. He was a man of deep and earnest religious convictions, and had family worship daily in his own house.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de L. Euler;" NICHOLAS VON FUSS, "Éloge de L. Euler;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," article "Euler."

Eumathius or **Eumathe**. See EUSTATHIUS.

Eumèle. See EUMELUS.

Eū-me'lus, [Gr. Εὔμηλος; Fr. EUMÈLE, uh'mȧl',] a son of Admetus and Alcestis, was one of the chiefs of the Greek army which besieged Troy. His horses were distinguished for fleetness.

Eumelus [Εὔμηλος] of Corinth, a very ancient Greek epic poet, flourished about 750 B.C. His works are lost.

Eumelus, a Greek painter, who lived probably about 200 A.D. His picture of Helen was placed in the Forum at Rome.

Eumène. See EUMENES.

Eū'mẹ-nēs, [Gr. Εὐμένης; Fr. EUMÈNE, uh-mȧn',] a favourite officer and confidential secretary of Alexander the Great, was born at Cardia, in the Thracian Chersonesus, about 360 B.C. He attended Alexander in his expedition against Persia about 330 B.C., commanded a division of the army, and was highly esteemed by that prince for his bravery and military talents. When the conquests of their departed chief were divided among the Macedonian generals, Eumenes received Cappadocia, Pontus, and Paphlagonia. He was an ally of Perdiccas in the war between the latter and Ptolemy, and gained a complete victory over Craterus in the year 321. In this action Craterus was killed. After the death of Perdiccas (321) Antipater and Antigonus combined against Eumenes, who defended himself for several years. The Macedonians were jealous of Eumenes because he was an alien. At length, by means of treachery, Antigonus took him prisoner and put him to death in 317 or 316 B.C. He was one of the few among Alexander's officers who continued loyal to the royal family.

See "Life of Eumenes," in PLUTARCH, who compares him with Sertorius; CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Eumenes;" ARRIAN, "Anabasis;" B. GEER, "Specimen historicum de Eumene Cardiano," 1838; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Eumenes [Fr. EUMÈNE] **I.**, King or Governor of Pergamus. He began to reign about 262 B.C., defeated Antiochus Soter near Sardis, and died about 240 B.C. He was succeeded by his cousin, Attalus I.

Eumenes II., King of Pergamus, a son of Attalus I., began to reign in 197 B.C. He was a faithful and efficient ally of the Romans in their war against Antiochus the Great about 190, and was rewarded by the addition to his kingdom of Mysia, Lydia, and Phrygia. By his political sagacity he greatly increased the importance of his kingdom, which prospered in a long peace. He patronized the arts and sciences, and founded at Pergamus a celebrated library, which became a rival to that of Alexandria. He died about 159 B.C.

See POLYBIUS, "History;" APPIAN, "Syriaca;" LIVY, "History of Rome."

Eū-men'ī-dēs [Gr. Εὐμενίδης; Ger. EUMENIDEN, oi'meh-nee'dẹn] or **E-rin'nȳ-ēs**, often called, in Latin, **Fu'rī-æ** and **Di'ræ**, the Greek name of the Furies, or goddesses who punished crimes in this world and after death, and pursued the guilty with burning torches. Some writers limit the number of Furies to three, namely, Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra.

Eū-me'nĭ-us, a Latin grammarian and rhetorician, born at Autun about 260 A.D. He taught rhetoric in Rome, and then in Autun. Four of his discourses are extant, one of which is a panegyric on Constantine, spoken in his presence.

Eumolpe. See EUMOLPUS.

Eū-mol'pus, [Gr. Εὔμολπος; Fr. EUMOLPE, uh'molp',] a Thracian, who was regarded as a priestly bard and founder of the Eleusinian mysteries, was called a son of Neptune and Chione. According to one tradition, he fought for the people of Eleusis against the Athenians, and was killed in battle.

Eunape. See EUNAPIUS.

Eū-nā'pĭ-us, [Gr. Εὐνάπιος; Fr. EUNAPE, uh'nȧp',] a heathen Sophist and physician, born at Sardis, in Lydia, about 347 A.D. He lived at Athens, was a Neoplatonist, and a violent opponent of Christianity. He wrote, in Greek, a work entitled "Lives of Philosophers and Sophists," which is extant. "It is of great importance for literary and philosophic history," says Boissonade, "as without it there would be an immense void in the history of Eclecticism." He left a continuation of Dexippus's history from 270 to 404 A.D., which has not come down to us.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Eū-nī'cus, [Εὔνικος,] an Athenian comic poet, who lived in the fifth century B.C.

Eunome. See EUNOMUS.

Eū-no'mĭ-us, [Gr. Εὐνόμιος,] the founder of an Arian sect called Eunomians, was born at Dacora, in Cap-

padocia, and was a man of superior talents. About 360 A.D., Eudoxius, Bishop of Antioch, ordained him Bishop of Cyzicus, but afterwards deposed him for heresy. He was an ultra-Arian, and opposed the worship of martyrs and relics. He was several times banished by successive emperors, and suffered persecution with firmness and constancy. His writings are nearly all lost, except a "Confession of Faith." Saint Basil, and Saint Gregory of Nyssa, wrote books to refute his doctrines. Died in 394 A.D.

See RITTER, "History of Christian Philosophy."

Eū'no-mus, [Gr. *Εὔνομος;* Fr. EUNOME, uh'nom',] one of the early kings of Sparta, supposed to have lived nine hundred years or more B.C. According to some writers, he was the father of Lycurgus. Simonides calls him a brother of Lycurgus.

Eū'nus, a native of Syria, was the leader of the insurgents in the servile war which broke out in Sicily in 135 B.C. He defeated several Roman armies in succession, but was captured about 133 B.C., and died in prison soon afterwards.

Euphante. See EUPHANTUS.

Eū-phan'tus [Gr. *Εὔφαντος;* Fr. EUPHANTE, uh'fänt'] of Olynthus, a Greek poet and Pythagorean philosopher, who wrote about 330 B.C. He was a preceptor of Antigonus I. of Macedonia, to whom he dedicated a work, Περὶ Βασιλείας, ("On Royalty,") which was highly commended. He composed also numerous tragedies.

Eū-phe'mĭ-ą, (FLAVIA ÆLIA MARCIA,) an empress of the East, was originally a slave named Lupicina, and was married to a Thracian of obscure condition, who in 518 ascended the throne of Constantinople as Justin I.

Euphorbe. See EUPHORBUS.

Eu-phor'bus, [Gr. *Εὔφορβος;* Fr. EUPHORBE, uh'forb',] a brave Trojan warrior, killed by Menelaus. Pythagoras professed that his soul was the same which had animated Euphorbus.

Euphorbus, a physician, who lived at Rome in the reign of Augustus, was a brother of Antonius Musa. He was employed professionally by King Juba, who in honour of him named a certain plant Euphorbia, which is still the name of a numerous genus.

Eū-pho'rĭ-on, [*Εὐφορίων,*] a tragic poet of Athens, was the son of Æschylus. He is said to have gained the prize four times with his father's posthumous tragedies. He wrote several of his own, one of which was crowned in competition with Sophocles and Euripides.

Euphorion, an eminent Greek poet and grammarian, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa, about 275 B.C. He lived some years at Athens, and became librarian to Antiochus the Great about 220 B.C. He wrote epic poems entitled "Hesiodos," "Mopsopia," and "Chiliades," (*Χιλιάδες;*) also several epigrams. His poems were very popular among the Romans of the Augustan age; but his style was censured by Cicero and others as affectedly obscure. He was author of a celebrated treatise on grammar, and of other prose works. Only small fragments of his writings are extant.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" A. MEINEKE, "Dissertatio de Euphorionis Vita et Scriptis," 1823.

Euphorion, a Greek statuary, whose works were not extant in the time of Pliny, by whom he is mentioned.

Euphræus, u-free'us, or **Eū-phrā'tēs**, [Gr. *Εὔφραιος* or *Εὐφράτης,*] a native of Oreus, in Eubœa, was a disciple of Plato, and became a favourite of Perdiccas, King of Macedonia. After the death of the latter he returned to Oreus and opposed the party of Philip of Macedon.

Eū-phrā'nor, [*Εὐφράνωρ,*] a celebrated Greek painter and sculptor, born in Corinth, flourished between 365 and 325 B.C. He was pupil of Ariston, and a contemporary of Apelles and Praxiteles. It appears that he worked in Athens, as Pliny ranks him among Athenian artists. He was the first artist who represented heroes with proper dignity. He painted in encaustic and worked in marble and bronze, and was equally successful in painting and sculpture. Pliny and Plutarch highly applaud his productions. Among his master-pieces in painting are "The Twelve Gods," "The Battle of Mantinea," and the "Feigned Insanity of Ulysses;" and in sculpture, a statue of Paris, and colossal statues of "Valor" and "Greece."

See PLINY, "Natural History."

Euphrate. See EUPHRATES.

Euphrates. See EUPHRÆUS.

Eū-phrā'tēs, [Gr. *Εὐφράτης;* Fr. EUPHRATE, uh'frät',] an eminent Stoic philosopher, lived in the reign of Hadrian, in the second century. He was a native of Syria or Egypt, and a friend of Pliny the Younger, who eulogizes his virtues and talents, (Epist. i. 10.)

Euphrates, a heretic, who, in the second century, founded the sect of Ophites.

Eū'phron, an Athenian comic poet of the new comedy, lived about 300 B.C.

Eū-phros'ў-ne, [Gr. *Εὐφροσύνη,*] one of the Three Graces, (in Greek, "Charites,") supposed to be the offspring of Venus. The Greeks personified in her the genius of Mirth or Joy. (See CHARITES.)

Euphrosyne, an empress, was the wife of Alexis III., who in 1195 obtained the throne of Constantinople by a conspiracy of which she was a chief instigator. By her courage and talents she acquired a nearly absolute ascendency over Alexis, but exposed herself to public contempt by her immoral excesses. She died in exile about 1215.

Eū'po-lis, [*Εὔπολις,*] an excellent Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, was born about 446 B.C., and was a rival of Aristophanes. Several of his plays obtained the honour of a triumph. He is ranked by Horace with Cratinus and Aristophanes, (see Satires, book i. iv. 1,) and in the opinion of some critics he surpassed Aristophanes in the graces of diction. He often chose political subjects, and severely satirized the persons and conduct of eminent men then living. Only small fragments of his works are extant. He is supposed to have died about 410 B.C. According to one account, he was killed in a naval action.

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SUIDAS, "Eupolis;" C. W. LUCAS, "Cratinus et Eupolis," Bonn, 1826; STEVENART, "Étude sur le Poëte Eupolis," 1850.

Eupompe. See EUPOMPUS.

Eu-pom'pus [Gr. *Εὔπομπος;* Fr. EUPOMPE, uh'pôмp'] of Sicyon, a celebrated Greek painter, a contemporary of Zeuxis, lived about 350–370 B.C., and was the master of Pamphilus. He is called the founder of a new school, the Sicyonian. In answer to the young sculptor Lysippus, who consulted him on the choice of a model, he said, "Follow nature."

Eū'rĭc [Lat. EURI'CUS] or **Ev'a-rĭc**, [Lat. EVARI'CUS,] an able and warlike king of the Visigoths, began to reign in 466 A.D. He enlarged his dominions by conquest until they extended from the Loire to the Pyrenees and from the Rhone to the ocean. His alliance was courted by Franks, Romans, Vandals, and other nations. Died in 484.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Euripide. See EURIPIDES.

Eū-rip'ĭ-dēs, [Gr. *Εὐριπίδης;* Fr. EURIPIDE, uh're'pèd',] one of the three great tragic poets of Greece, was born at Salamis in 480 B.C. According to a popular tradition, he was born on the day of the battle of Salamis. His parents, Mnesarchus and Clito, were Athenians who sought refuge at Salamis from the Persian invaders. He studied rhetoric under Prodicus, and philosophy or physics under Anaxagoras. About the age of twenty-five he produced his "Peliades," the first of his dramas which was performed. He maintained an animated rivalry with Sophocles, (who was his senior,) and gained the first prize in several dramatic contests. He was a friend of Socrates, who, it is said, seldom went to the theatre except when the tragedies of Euripides were performed. Euripides composed seventy-five — or, as some say, ninety-two — tragedies, of which eighteen are still extant. Among his most admired works are "Hecuba," "Ion," "Alcestis," "Medea," "Helena," "Iphigenia in Aulis," "Hippolytus," and "Bacchæ." His other extant dramas are "Heraclidæ," "The Suppliants," ("Supplices,") "Hercules Furens," "Orestes," "Troades," "Electra," "Andromache," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Rhesus," and "Phœnissæ." His style is distinguished by elegance, perspicuity, and harmony. Cicero and Milton were great admirers of Euripides, and Aristotle calls him "the most tragic of poets." "When we look only at the highest excellences of Euripides," says

Hallam, "there is perhaps a depth of pathos and an intensity of dramatic effect which Racine himself has not attained." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") About the year 408 he retired from Athens, where a violent and unscrupulous faction was arrayed against him, and found repose at the court of Archelaus, King of Macedon, who treated him with much favour. According to a prevalent but doubtful tradition, he was killed by a pack of hounds in 406 B.C.

See C. HASSE, "De Euripide Poeta," 1833; JODRELL, "Illustrations of Euripides," 3 vols., 1781; F. JACOBS, "Animadversiones in Euripidis Tragœdias," 1790; ZIRNDORFER, "De Chronologia Fabularum Euripidearum," Marburg, 1839; HARTUNG, "Euripides Restitutus," 2 vols., 1844; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BOUTERWEK, "De Philosophia Euripidis," 1819; J. LAFAUME, "De Euripidis Vita et Fabulis Dissertatio," 1848; REUTER, "Dissertatio de Æschylo, Sophocle et Euripide," 1831; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1838; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1840.

Eū-ro′pa, [Gr. *Εὐρώπη;* Fr. EUROPE, uh′rop′,] in classic mythology, a daughter of Agenor, King of Phœnicia, and a sister of Cadmus. The poets feigned that she was carried off by Jupiter, who previously assumed the form of a bull. She became the mother of Minos and Rhadamanthus.

Europe. See EUROPA.

Euryale. See EURYALUS.

Eū-rī′a-lus, [Gr. *Εὐρύαλος;* Fr. EURYALE, uh′re′äl′,] a son of Mecisteus, was one of the ARGONAUTÆ, and one of the EPIGONI, (which see.) He was distinguished for his bravery at the siege of Troy, where he was a companion of Diomede.

Euryalus, a beautiful young Trojan mentioned by Virgil. (See "Æneid," books v. and ix.)

Eū-rȳ-clī′das, [*Εὐρυκλείδας,*] an Athenian orator, lived about 220 B.C.

Eū-rȳd′ĭ-çe, [Gr. *Εὐρυδίκη,*] the wife of Orpheus, was bitten by a serpent as she fled from ARISTÆUS, and died. The poets feigned that Orpheus descended to the lower regions and persuaded Pluto to restore her to life on condition that she should walk behind her husband and he should not look back until they had arrived in the upper world. But Orpheus, unable to resist his longing to see her again, turned back, and thus lost her forever. (See ORPHEUS.)

See VIRGIL'S "Georgics," book IV. 454–527.

Eurydice, [*Εὐρυδίκη,*] the wife of Amyntas, King of Macedonia, was the mother of Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, all of whom became kings; the last was the father of Alexander the Great. She is charged with attempting the life of her husband, and with taking the life of her eldest son, about 365 B.C.

Eurydice, a Macedonian princess, a daughter of Antipater, became the queen of Ptolemy, son of Lagus, about 320 B.C., and mother of Ptolemy Ceraunus. Her niece Berenice having gained her husband's affections, Eurydice retired to the court of Seleucus, King of Syria.

Eurydice, sometimes called **Ade′a**, a daughter of Amyntas III. of Macedonia. Her mother was Cynane, a half-sister of Alexander the Great. About 322 B.C. she was married to Arrhidæus, a son of King Philip. She was a rival competitor for the regency with Olympias, by whose order she was put to death, 316 B.C.

Eū-rȳl′o-chus, [*Εὐρύλοχος,*] a Spartan general, who was defeated and killed in battle by the Athenians about 426 B.C.

Eū-rȳm′e-don, [*Εὐρυμέδων,*] an Athenian general, who took part in the Peloponnesian war. He and Sophocles commanded an army and fleet sent against Sicily in 425 B.C.; but their operations were arrested soon after their arrival by a peace or truce negotiated by Hermocrates. In conjunction with Demosthenes, Eurymedon commanded an armament sent against Syracuse in 414. He was killed in a naval battle in the harbour of that city in 413 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Nicias."

Eū-rȳ-phon, [*Εὐρυφῶν,*] an eminent Greek physician of Cnidos, said to have lived in the time of Hippocrates, about 350 B.C. He is quoted by Galen.

Eurysthée. See EURYSTHEUS.

Eurysthène. See EURYSTHENES.

Eū-rȳs′thę-nēs, [Gr. *Εὐρυσθένης;* Fr. EURYSTHÈNE, uh′rès′tȧn′,] a son of Aristodemus, King of Sparta, had a twin-brother, Procles. As their mother refused to say which was the eldest, the oracle of Delphi decided that they should reign jointly. After their death the throne continued to be shared between two kings, one of whom was descended from Eurysthenes and the other from Procles.

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici;" MÜLLER, "The Dorians."

Eū-rȳs′theŭs, [Gr. *Εὐρυσθεύς;* Fr. EURYSTHÉE, uh′rès′tȧ′,] a fabulous king of Argos and Mycenæ, was a son of Sthenelus. Juno hastened his birth that he might have the advantage over Hercules, as the younger of the two was ordained by Jupiter to serve the other. He was a severe taskmaster, and imposed on Hercules the well-known twelve labours. (See HERCULES.) He was slain by Hyllus, a son of Hercules.

Eūs′dęn, (Rev. LAWRENCE,) an English poet and clergyman, was born in Spotsworth, Yorkshire. Having written an epithalamium on the marriage of the Duke of Newcastle, the latter procured his appointment as poet-laureate in 1718. He wrote a few articles for the "Spectator," and some occasional poems, and was noticed in Pope's "Dunciad." Died in 1730. His version of Claudian's "Court of Venus" was highly praised by one of the editors of the "Guardian," in which it was inserted. (See "Guardian," Nos. 127 and 164.)

Eusèbe, the French for EUSEBIUS, which see.

Eū-se′bĭ-ą, (AURELIA,) a Roman empress, was married to Constantius about 353 A.D. She patronized learning, and is charged with favouring Arianism. She died childless in 360.

Eū-se′bĭ-us, [Gr. *Εὐσέβιος;* Fr. EUSÈBE, uh′zȧb′,] Bishop of Emesa, in Phœnicia, was born near Edessa about 300 A.D. He refused the bishopric of Alexandria, from which Athanasius was deposed in 341, and soon afterwards became Bishop of Emesa. He is said to have favoured the doctrines of the Semi-Arians. His numerous works were once admired for learning and eloquence, but are nearly all lost. Died about 360.

Eusebius OF DORYLÆUM, [Fr. EUSÈBE DE DORYLÉE, uh-zȧb′ dęh do′re′lȧ′,] a Greek theologian of the fifth century. He became Bishop of Dorylæum, and a zealous opponent of Eutyches.

Eusebius OF NICOMEDIA, [Fr. EUSÈBE DE NICOMÉDIE, uh′zȧb′ dęh ne′ko′mā′de′,] an eminent and ambitious Arian prelate, was a friend of Eusebius Pamphili. He became Bishop of Berytus and of Nicomedia. At the Council of Nice, 325 A.D., he refused to sign the condemnation of Arius, and was consequently banished; but, finding a powerful patron in Constantia, sister of the emperor, he was restored to his see. Having acquired paramount influence at court, he assembled a council at Tyre in 334, by which Athanasius was condemned. He also procured the restoration of Arius, and, after his death, became the chief of the Arian party, who were also called Eusebians. In 339 he obtained the bishopric of Constantinople. His name is identified with a modified form of Arianism, (*i.e.* the Homoiousian doctrine.) Died in 342 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques;" NEANDER, "History of the Church;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Eusebius PAM′PHILI, [Fr. EUSÈBE PAMPHILE, uh′zȧb′ pŏN′fēl′,] an eminent writer and theologian, called "the Father of Ecclesiastical History," was born in Palestine, probably at Cæsarea, about 266 A.D. He assumed the surname PAMPHILI in memory of his friend Pamphilus the Martyr. He was appointed Bishop of Cæsarea about 314, and retained that dignity until his death. At the Council of Nice, summoned in 325 to condemn Arius, he was selected by the emperor Constantine to deliver the opening address; but he objected to some of the terms of the creed therein adopted. He was afterwards charged with favouring Arianism, and actually used his influence to reinstate Arius. At the Council of Tyre, in 334, he was one of the bishops who censured Athanasius, the orthodox leader, and was chosen by his colleagues to defend their decision before the emperor, who was his friend. He was a man of superior talents and of great learning. His most important works (which are written in Greek) are an "Ecclesiastical History" from the Christian era to 324 A.D., a "Universal History or Chronicle," a "Life of Constantine," "Gospel

Preparation," ("Preparatio Evangelica,") and a work "On the Proof or Demonstration of the Gospel," ("De Demonstratione Evangelica." He wrote many other works, which have not been preserved. His History is written in a moderate and impartial spirit, and is highly prized; but his merit as a man and a Christian is variously estimated. Jerome calls him the "Prince of the Arians." The manuscript of his "Universal History" was found at Constantinople about 1818. Died about 340.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" NEANDER, "History of the Church;" GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eusebius of Samosata, an eminent orthodox prelate, so named from the place of his birth, (the modern Sumeisat,) on the Euphrates. He was bishop of his native place in 361 A.D., and perhaps before that date. Having been intrusted with the documents which proved the election of Meletius as Bishop of Antioch, he firmly refused to give them up to the Arians, who wished to annul the election, although their wish was seconded by the order of the emperor. He was banished by Valens about 371, and restored to his see in 378 A.D. About 379 he was killed by an Arian who threw a stone on his head from the roof of a house.

Eusebius, POPE, succeeded Marcellus I. in 310 A.D., and died after a pontificate of a few months. He was a Greek by birth.

Eusebius, Bishop of Vercelli, born in Sardinia in the fourth century, was noted for his zeal against Arianism. Soon after the Council of Milan, 355 A.D., he was banished to Palestine by Constantius; but on the accession of Julian, in 361, he was relieved from persecution. He co-operated with Athanasius in the Council of Alexandria in 362. Two of his pastoral letters are extant. Died about 370.

See CHILLIER, "Histoire des Auteurs sacrés," etc.

Eustace or **Eustache**. See EUSTASIUS.

Ēūs'tace, (JOHN CHETWODE,) an English writer and Roman Catholic priest, born about 1765. He published, besides other works, "An Elegy to Burke," (1797,) and a "Classical Tour through Italy," (2 vols., 1813,) which was received with favour, but is said to be inaccurate. The sixth edition was published in 4 vols., 1821. A supplement to this work was published by R. Colt Hoare in 1819. Eustace died at Naples in 1815.

See "Quarterly Review" for October, 1813.

Eustache, uh'stăsh', (DAVID,) a French Protestant minister, born in Dauphiné. He published numerous sermons and controversial works. Died about 1660.

Eustachi or **Eustachio**. See EUSTACHIUS.

Ēū-stā'chĭ-us, [It. EUSTACHIO, ĕ-oo-stä'ke-o, or EUSTACHI, ĕ-oo-stä'kee,] (BARTOLOMMEO,) a pre-eminent Italian anatomist, was born at San Severino, in the March of Ancona. He studied medicine in Rome, where he also settled as a practitioner, and was professor in the college di Sapienza in 1562. But, though patronized by Cardinal Borromeo and widely celebrated as an anatomist, he did not obtain pecuniary success, and died, as he lived, in poverty. He was perhaps the greatest anatomist of his time; and probably no other anatomist, ancient or modern, has made so many discoveries. His most important work, "On the Controversies of Anatomists," ("De Anatomicorum Controversiis,") was announced by him as ready for the press, but was not published, and is not now extant. His anatomical plates, about forty in number, engraved in 1552, after having been lost a century and a half, were published in 1712, being a valuable acquisition to science, as well as a most interesting relic of their illustrious author. He also published an edition of Erotianus's Lexicon, and several treatises collected with the title "Opuscula Anatomica." A part of the ear derives from him the name of "the Eustachian tube." Died in 1574.

Ēū-stā'sĭ-us (ū-stā'shē-ŭs) or **Eu-stā'chĭ-us**, [Fr. EUSTACE, us'tăss', or EUSTACHE, us'tăsh',] Abbé of Luxeu, (now Luxeuil,) was born in Burgundy about 560 A.D. He was employed by Saint Columbanus as teacher or director of his school at Luxeu. Died in 625.

Eustathe. See EUSTATHIUS.

Ēū-stā'thĭ-us [Gr. *Εὐστάθιος*; Fr. EUSTATHE, uh'stăt'] of Cappadocia, a Neoplatonic philosopher, was a pupil of Jamblichus, and lived about 350 A.D. He was celebrated for his eloquence.

Eustathius, Archbishop of Thessalonica, celebrated as a commentator on Homer, lived at Constantinople. He was one of the most learned men of his time. He became Bishop of Myra, in Lycia, about 1175, and afterwards Archbishop. His voluminous commentary on Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" is an immense and valuable store of ancient erudition, consisting chiefly of extracts from the earlier scholiasts, as Apion, Porphyry, and Demosthenes of Thrace. It was first printed in 1542. He also wrote a commentary on Dionysius Periegetes, which is extant, and one on Pindar, which has been lost. Died about 1200.

Eustathius, sometimes written **Eumathius**, a Greek novelist, who is supposed to have lived in the twelfth century. His name appears as author of a licentious work in Greek called "The Drama of Hysmine and Hysminias."

Eustathius, [Gr. *Εὐστάθιος*; Fr. EUSTATHE,] SAINT, born at Sida, in Pamphylia, became Bishop of Berea, from which he was translated to the see of Antioch. He opposed with zeal the doctrine of Arius, and spoke eloquently on the subject at the Council of Nice, 325 A.D. Eusebius, the Arian leader, caused him to be deposed and exiled about 330. His writings are lost. Died about 337, or, according to some, in 360 A.D.

Eu-sta'thi-us Ro-ma'nus, a celebrated Byzantine jurist, who flourished at Constantinople between 950 and 1000 A.D.

Eus'tis, (JAMES BIDDLE,) an American statesman, born at New Orleans, August 27, 1834. He served as judge advocate in the Confederate service during the civil war, was a member of the Louisiana legislature, United States Senator 1877–79, professor of civil law in the University of Louisiana 1879–84, and in the Senate again 1885–91. He was ambassador to France 1893–97, and died September 9, 1899.

Ēūs'tis, (WILLIAM,) an American physician and politician, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1753. He served as a surgeon in the army during the Revolutionary war, and was elected a member of Congress in 1800. He was appointed secretary of war by President Madison in 1809, resigned in 1812, and was sent as minister to Holland in 1814. In 1823 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts. Died in 1825.

Eustratius, ū-strā'shē-ŭs, Bishop of Nice, lived in the twelfth century, and wrote a commentary on Aristotle.

Eū-ter'pe, [Gr. *Εὐτέρπη*,] a name given by the ancient Greeks to one of the nine Muses. She presided over lyric poetry, and was represented with a flute.

Euthycrate. See EUTHYCRATES.

Eū-thȳc'ra-tēs, [Gr. *Εὐθυκράτης*; Fr. EUTHYCRATE, uh'te'krăt',] a Greek sculptor, who lived about 300 B.C., was a son and pupil of Lysippus. His works were more remarkable for correctness and severity than for grace.

Euthydème. See EUTHYDEMUS.

Eū-thȳ-dē'mus, [Gr. *Εὐθύδημος*; Fr. EUTHYDÈME, uh'te'dȧm',] a Greek sophist, whom Xenophon mentions as an opponent in argument of Socrates. He afterwards became a disciple of that philosopher, by whose wisdom he had been confounded.

Euthydemus, an Athenian general, who had a high command in the army which besieged Syracuse in 413 B.C.

Euthydemus, a powerful king of Bactria, formed an alliance with Antiochus the Great about 210 B.C. Silver coins of this king (with Greek inscriptions) have been found at Bokhara and Balk.

Euthyme. See EUTHYMIUS.

Eū-thȳm'ĭ-us, [Fr. EUTHYME, uh'tèm',] SAINT, an Armenian priest, born in 377 A.D., lived in Palestine, built several monasteries, and converted the empress Eudocia. Died in 473.

Eū-thȳm'ĭ-us Zig-a-be'nus, a Byzantine monk, lived about 1100. He wrote, in Greek, a work in defence of the orthodox faith, which was printed in 1536.

Euting, oi'ting, (JULIUS,) a German Orientalist, born at Stuttgart, July 11, 1839. He studied at Tübingen, Paris, London, and Oxford. In 1880 he was made first librarian and professor in the University of Strasburg. He has travelled extensively, and is regarded as the highest authority on Punic, Phœnician, and Cypriote inscriptions.

Eutocius, ū-to'she-us, [Gr. Εὐτόκιος,] a Greek geometer of Ascalon, in Palestine, lived about 550 A.D., and was the pupil of Isidorus the architect. The only extant works of this author are Commentaries on Apollonius and Archimedes. His comments on Archimedes's "Treatise on the Sphere and Cylinder" are interesting and valuable. He gives various modes for solving the problem of the duplication of the cube.

Eutrope. See EUTROPIUS.

Eū-tro'pĭ-us, [Fr. EUTROPE, uh'trop',] sometimes called **Fla'vius Eutro'pius**, a Latin historian of the fourth century. He was secretary to the emperors Constantine and Julian, the latter of whom he attended in his expedition against the Parthians. He wrote an "Epitome of Roman History" ("Breviarium Rerum Romanorum") from the foundation of the city to the time of Valens, which has been popular for many centuries and extensively used as a school-book in modern times. The language is pure, and the style clear and simple. Little is known of the author's life.

See SUIDAS, "Eutropius;" GENNADIUS, "De Viris illustribus;" MOLLER, "Disputatio de Eutropio," 1685.

Eū'tȳ-chēs, [Gr. Εὐτύχης,] the founder or head of a heretical sect called Eutychians, born about 375 A.D., became noted for his piety and ascetic zeal, and was superior of a monastery near Constantinople. In warmly opposing a doctrine ascribed to Nestorius, he erred in the opposite extreme, teaching that there is only one nature in Christ,—that is, the divine. For this he was condemned by the Council of Constantinople in 448. His opinion, however, was adopted by the empress Eudocia and others in high station, and Theodosius II. assembled in 449 a council at Ephesus, which reversed the former decision. The Œcumenical Council of Chalcedon in 451 annulled the acts of the Council of Ephesus. This sect became numerous in the East, and received the name of Monophysites.

See PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies;" ALTHUSIUS, "Historia Eutychiana," 1659; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Eutyches or **Eū-tȳ'ch'ĭ-us**, a Latin grammarian, a disciple of Priscian, lived in the sixth century.

Eū-tȳ'ch-ĭ-ā'nus, [Fr. EUTYCHIEN, uh'te'ke-ăN',] Pope or Bishop of Rome, was a native of Tuscany. He succeeded Felix I. in 275 A.D., and died in 283.

Eū-tȳ'ch'ĭ-dēs [Εὐτυχίδης] OF SICYON, a Greek sculptor, who lived about 300 B.C., was a pupil of Lysippus. He made a statue of the Eurotas, which is mentioned by Pliny, "in quo artem ipso amne liquidiorem plurimi dixere," ("in which many said the art showed itself more liquid than the river itself.")

Eutychien. See EUTYCHIANUS.

Eū-tȳ'ch'ĭ-us, [Gr. Εὐτύχιος,] born at Fostât, in Egypt, in 876 A.D., became Patriarch of Alexandria in 933. He was learned in theology, history, and medicine, on which he wrote several works. His "Universal History" acquired a high reputation among the Orientals. J. Selden published a part of this, with a Latin version. Died about 940.

E-vag'o-ras, [Gr. Εὐαγόρας; Fr. ÉVAGORE, à'vă'gor',] King of Salamis, in Cyprus, was descended from Teucer, son of Telamon. He reigned from 410 to 375 B.C. Aided by the Athenians and the King of Egypt, he carried on a war ten years against the King of Persia, whose army invaded Cyprus, and he obtained peace on not unfavourable terms in 376. He was assassinated in 374, and left the throne to his son Nicocles. Isocrates the orator describes Evagoras as an able ruler. EVAGORAS II., supposed to have been a son of the preceding, became King of Salamis after the death of Nicocles, and was dethroned by Protagoras.

See XENOPHON, "Hellenica."

Évagore. See EVAGORAS.

Évagre. See EVAGRIUS.

E-vā'grĭ-us [Fr. ÉVAGRE, à'văgr'] OF ANTIOCH. During a schism in the Church, Evagrius and Flavian were respectively elected to the dignity of Patriarch of Antioch by the two different parties in 388 A.D. Evagrius translated into Latin a "Life of Saint Anthony" by Athanasius. Died after 392.

Evagrius, [Gr. Εὐάγριος,] surnamed PON'TICUS, [Fr. ÉVAGRE DE PONT, à'văgr' dẹh pôN,] a monk, born near the Euxine Sea, in the fourth century, was noted for piety and learning. He removed to Egypt, and passed many years in the monastery of Nitria. He wrote, besides other works, "Monachus" and "Gnosticus." Died about 400.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Evagrius, surnamed THE SCHOLASTIC, born at Epiphania, in Syria, in the sixth century, became an eminent advocate of Antioch, and obtained the dignity of quæstor. He wrote, in Greek, an ecclesiastical history from 431 A.D. to 593, which is a respectable work in point of authenticity and style.

Evald. See EWALD.

Evald or **Ewald**, ā'vŵlt, (JOHANNES,) the most eminent Danish poet of the eighteenth century, was born in Copenhagen in 1743. He was educated for the church; but, finding such studies uncongenial to his romantic and ambitious ideas, he furtively enlisted in the Prussian service about the age of sixteen. Failing to obtain a more eligible rank than that of a private in the infantry, he soon deserted to the Austrian standard, under which he fought several battles in the Seven Years' war. Disenchanted from his youthful illusions of military glory, he returned home to study theology; but a disappointment in love soon diverted him from this pursuit and rendered him weary of life. He appears to have been unconscious of his poetical genius until he was employed to write a poem on the death of Frederick V., (1766,) which excited general admiration. His reputation was increased by his "Temple of Fortune," his tragedy of "Rolf" or "Rollo," (1770,) and the "Death of Balder," a drama, (1773.) The last is considered his masterpiece, and was superior to any Danish drama which had then appeared. He also wrote "Harlequin Patriot," a satirical comedy, "The Fisherman," an opera, (1778,) a beautiful elegy, entitled "Hope and Memory," and several other works. His writings are pervaded by a high moral tone.

E-van'dẹr, [Gr. Εὐανδρος; Fr. ÉVANDRE, à'vôndr',] a semi-fabulous Grecian hero, supposed to have been a son of Hermes. He emigrated from Arcadia to Italy, where he founded Pallantium and became an ally of Æneas against Turnus. He was the father of Pallas. (See Virgil's "Æneid.")

E-van'dẹr Au-lĭ-ā'nus, an Athenian sculptor, who worked at Rome about 40 B.C.

Evandre. See EVANDER.

Ev'ans,* (ABEL,) an English wit, was a graduate of Oxford in 1699, and had a great reputation as an epigrammatist. He wrote "Vertumnus," "The Apparition," and other small poems. His name occurs in the following couplet:

"Alma novem genuit celebres Rhedycina poetas,
Bubb, Stubb, Cobb, Crabb, Trapp, Young, Carey, Tickell, Evans."

Evans, (ARTHUR JOHN,) an English anthropologist, son of Sir John Evans, was born at Nash Mills, Herts, in 1851. He travelled in Finland, Lapland, and the Balkan countries, making archæological researches, and in 1884 was made keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. In 1893 he engaged in archæological researches in Crete with considerable success. He has published a number of works descriptive of his discoveries.

Evans, (AUGUSTA JONES,) novelist, was born at Columbus, Georgia, May 8, 1835. Married L. M. Wilson in 1868. She has published "Inez," "Beulah," "Macaria," "Vashti," "Infelice," and "At the Mercy of Tiberius." Died May 9, 1909.

Evans, (CALEB,) D.D., an English Baptist minister, born at Bristol in 1737, preached in his native city. He

* The name EVANS is variously pronounced, both in England and America,—often iv'anz, but perhaps still more frequently ĕv'anz.

published several sermons, and a letter to John Wesley in which he defends the rights of the American colonies Died in 1791.

Ev'ans, (Sir DE LACY,) K.C.B., a general of the British army, born at Moig, Ireland, in 1787. He fought as a commissioned officer in the Peninsula from 1810 to 1813, and against the Americans at Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans in 1814. He took part in the battle of Waterloo, 1815, and in 1835 took command of an army to suppress the Carlists in Spain, defeating them in several actions. In 1846 he became a major-general, and in 1854, as lieutenant-general, obtained command of a division of the army in the East. Distinguished himself at the Alma and Inkerman, 1854. Died in 1870.

Evans, (EDWARD PAYSON,) author, born at Remsen, New York, in 1831, was educated in the University of Michigan, and was professor of English there 1862–67. Resided in Europe after 1870, engaged in journalistic and literary work. His works include "First Historical Transformation of Christianity," "Evolutionary Ethics and Animal Psychology," "The Criminal Prosecution and Capital Punishment of Animals," and several others.

Evans, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) a religionist and reformer, born at Bromyard, Herefordshire, England, June 9, 1808. He came to America in 1820, and adopted the socialistic and materialistic views of his brother, George H. Evans. In 1830 he joined the Shakers, at Mount Lebanon, New York, of whom in later years he became the principal elder. He wrote various works on the doctrines of the Shakers. Died in 1893.

Evans, (GEORGE HENRY,) born at Bromyard, March 25, 1805, was one of the earliest advocates of land-reform in the United States. He agitated for inalienable homesteads, general bankrupt laws, laborers' liens, women's rights, abolition of slavery, and a limitation in the right of any person to hold lands. In several respects his theories anticipated those of Mr. Henry George. Died at Granville, New Jersey, February 2, 1855.

Evans, (HENRY CLAY,) was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1843. He became an iron manufacturer at Chattanooga, was twice mayor of that city, member of Congress 1889–91, assistant postmaster-general 1889–93, was elected Governor of Tennessee on face of returns, but was unseated in a contest, stood second on the ballots for vice-president in the Republican convention of 1896, and was appointed commissioner of pensions of the United States in 1897. Died 1921.

Ev'ans, (HUGH DAVEY,) an eminent American lawyer, born at Baltimore, April 26, 1792. For many years he was prominent in the councils of the Episcopal Church. He wrote a number of works on legal and Episcopal subjects. Died July 16, 1868.

Evans, (JOHN,) D.D., an English dissenting divine, born at Wrexham in 1680, became successor to Daniel Williams in London. His "Discourses on Christian Temper" (4th edition, 1729) were highly commended by Dr. Watts, Dr. Doddridge, and others, and have often been reprinted. Died in 1730.

See "Life of John Evans," by DR. JOHN ERSKINE.

Evans, (JOHN,) LL.D., born at Usk, in Monmouthshire, in 1767, was minister of a General Baptist congregation in London from 1792 to 1827. He wrote a "Brief Sketch of the Different Denominations of Christians," (1794,) which passed through eighteen editions and was translated into several languages. He sold the copyright for ten pounds. Died in 1827.

Evans, (Sir JOHN,) an English antiquary, was born November 17, 1823. He wrote works on the ancient stone and bronze implements, the flint implements of the drift, the coins of the ancient Britons, etc., and was president at intervals of the Geological, Anthropological, and Antiquarian Societies, and of the Numismatic Society from 1875.

Evans, (MARY ANN,) better known under her assumed name of GEORGE ELIOT, an English writer of remarkable power, the daughter of Robert Evans, a surveyor. She was born at Griff, near Nuneaton, November 22, 1819. In 1846 she translated Strauss's "Life of Jesus," which was followed in 1853 by Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity." She subsequently published in "Blackwood's Magazine" a series of stories entitled "Scenes of Clerical Life," in which she first took the name of George Eliot. In 1858 appeared her "Adam Bede," followed by "The Mill on the Floss," (1859,) "Silas Marner," (1861,) "Romola," (1863,) "Felix Holt," (1866,) "The Spanish Gypsy," a poem, (1868,) "Agatha," a poem, (1869,) "Middlemarch," (1872,) "Daniel Deronda," (1876,) and "Impressions of Theophrastus Such." She was married in the spring of 1880 to a Mr. Cross, and died at Chelsea, December 22 of the same year.

Evans, (OLIVER,) an American inventor and mechanist, born at Newport, Delaware, in 1755. He is said to have invented the first steam-engine constructed on the high-pressure system, the drawings and specifications of which he sent to England about 1795. He projected a railroad to connect New York and Philadelphia, but lacked the means to realize it. Died in 1819.

Evans, (ROBERT WILSON,) an English author, born at Shrewsbury about 1790, was vicar of Heversham. He published several esteemed works, among which is "The Rectory of Valehead," (15th edition, 1852.) Died 1866.

Evans, (ROBLEY DUNGLISON,) an American naval officer, was born in Floyd county, Virginia, in 1846, and graduated at the Naval Academy in 1863. He took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was in command of the Yorktown at Valparaiso, Chili, during the troubles with that country in 1891, gaining there his popular name of "Fighting Bob Evans." He commanded the battleship Iowa off Santiago in 1898, and took an active part in the battle with the Spanish fleet. Died January 15, 1912.

Evans, (SEBASTIAN,) an English poet, lawyer, and journalist, born at Market-Bosworth, March 2, 1830. He graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1853. He devoted himself to decorative art, but in 1867 became a journalist. Among his poetical works are "Brother Fabian's Manuscripts," (1865,) and "In the Studio," (1875.)

Evans, iv'anz, (THOMAS,) an eminent controversial writer and minister of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, born in Philadelphia in 1798. In 1827 and 1828 he opposed the Unitarian views of Elias Hicks, in a series of able papers in "The Friend." He also published (1828) an "Exposition of the Faith of the Religious Society of Friends," etc., which is probably the most complete exhibition extant of the doctrines of the early Quakers in relation to the divinity and offices of Christ. From 1837 to 1854 he edited, in conjunction with his brother, William Evans, "The Friends' Library," a collection of the standard religious writings of the Society, in fourteen volumes. He died May 25, 1868.

Evans, (THOMAS WILLIAMS,) a distinguished dentist, was born at Philadelphia, December 23, 1823. He studied dentistry, and became so expert that in 1848 he was sent for from France to treat the teeth of Napoleon III., as the most skilful of American dental surgeons. He worked for all the royal houses of Europe and gained a fortune of several million dollars. After the popular revolution of September, 1870, he aided the Empress Eugênie to escape from Paris. Died in 1897, leaving the bulk of his wealth to found a museum and dental institute in Philadelphia.

Evaric. See EURIC.

Évariste. See EVARISTUS.

Ev-a-ris'tus, [Fr. ÉVARISTE, à'vă'rèst',] SAINT, a Greek by birth, was chosen Bishop of Rome in 100 A.D. as successor to Saint Clement. He suffered in Trajan's persecution, and is honoured as a martyr by the Church, though history does not inform us of the manner of his death, which occurred in 109 A.D.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Ev'arts, (JEREMIAH,) an American editor, born in

Sunderland, Vermont, in 1781, studied law. He became editor of "The Panoplist," a religious paper of Boston, about 1810, and of the "Missionary Herald" in 1820. In 1821 he was chosen corresponding secretary of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Died in 1831.

See E. C. TRACY, "Memoirs of J. Evarts," 1845.

Evarts, (WILLIAM M.,) an eminent American lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1818. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, studied law at Harvard University, and began to practise in the city of New York about 1840. He became an active member of the Republican party. In the trial of President Johnson, in the spring of 1868, he was the principal counsel for the respondent. On the accession of President Hayes in 1877 he was made secretary of state, and was United States senator from New York from 1885 to 1891. Died Feb. 28, 1901.

Eve, eev, [Heb. חוה, *Hevah* or *Chavah;* Arab. HAWA, hâ'wâ; Gr. Εὔα; Lat. E'VA,] the wife of Adam, and the original mother of the human race.

See Genesis ii., iii., and iv.; II. Corinthians xi. 3; I. Timothy ii. 13.

Eve, (PAUL FITZSIMONS,) M.D., an eminent surgeon and lithotomist, born near Augusta, Georgia, June 27, 1806, graduated in arts at the University of Georgia in 1826, and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. He studied also in Europe, and held surgical professorships in Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville, and other Southern cities, and devoted much attention to the periodical literature of his profession. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, November 3, 1877.

Éveillon, à'vâ'yôn', (JACQUES,) a French priest, born at Angers in 1572, was learned in canon law, and wrote several theological works. Died in 1651.

Ev'e-lyn, (JOHN,) an English author and gentleman, eminent for his accomplishments, public services, and honourable life, was born at Wotton, in Surrey, on the 31st of October, 1620, and educated at Oxford. In 1644 he visited the continent, where he passed seven years in travel and in the diligent study of natural philosophy and the fine arts. Returning to England in 1652, he settled at Say's Court, near Deptford, with his wife, whose maiden name was Browne. After the restoration he was employed in important public services, as member of the Board of Trade, commissioner for the rebuilding of Saint Paul's, etc. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, formed in 1662. In 1664 he published his most important and popular work, "Sylva, or a Discourse on Forest-Trees," which widely diffused a taste for rural occupations, and gave an effectual impulse to the propagation of timber. "Evelyn's 'Sylva,'" says Scott, "is still the manual of British planters, and his life, manners, and principles, as illustrated in his Memoirs, ought equally to be the manual of English gentlemen." Sir Walter here refers to his Diary from 1641 to 1705, a work of great historical interest and value. Evelyn also wrote "Sculptura, a History of the Art of Engraving," (1662,) a "Treatise on Architecture," (1664,) several treatises on Horticulture, and various other works. His "Sylva" was the first book printed by order of the Royal Society. Died in February, 1706.

See "Biographia Britannica;" EVELYN'S "Diary;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1818; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1854.

Evelyn, (JOHN,) a son of the preceding, born at Say's Court about 1655, was an elegant scholar. He translated Plutarch's Life of Alexander the Great, and wrote some original verses. Died in 1698.

Évémère. See EVEMERUS.

E-vem'e-rus or **Eū-hem'e-rus,** [Gr. *Εὐήμερος;* Fr. ÉVÉMÈRE, à'vâ'mair',] a Greek philosopher, who lived about 300 B.C., and was a friend of Cassander, King of Macedonia. He wrote a Sacred History, (Ἱερὰ Ἀναγραφή,) in which he expressed his dissent from the established polytheism, and aimed to prove that the pagan deities were mortals. This work was very popular with the Epicureans, and was translated into Latin by Ennius. The original and version are both lost.

E-ve'nor, [Εὐήνωρ,] a Greek painter, was the father and master of Parrhasius. He lived about 420 B.C.

E-ve'nus, [Εὔηνος,] a Greek poet of Paros, who wrote about 450 B.C., and from whom Socrates is said to have taken lessons in poetry. He is supposed to have been the author of numerous epigrams found in the Greek Anthology.

Everaerts. See EVERARD.

Everard. See EVERARDI, (ANGELO.)

Everard, ā'veh-rart', or **Everaerts,** ā'veh-rârts, (EGIDIUS,) a Dutch physician, born at Berg-op-Zoom, practised at Antwerp, where he published in 1583 a treatise "On the Marvellous Virtues of the Peruvian Weed called Tobacco."

Everard, (JOANNES SECUNDUS,) a popular poet, son of Nicolaas, noticed below, was born at the Hague in 1511. He studied law, and about 1533 went to Spain, where he became Latin secretary to the emperor Charles V. He gained an extensive reputation by his Latin poem entitled "Basia." Died in 1536.

Everard or **Everardi,** à'veh-rar'dee, (NICOLAAS,) an eminent Dutch jurist, born at Grypskerk in 1473, was a friend of Erasmus. He was president of the supreme court, or grand council, of Holland, at the Hague, from 1509 to 1527, and was eminent for learning and probity. He published "Topica Juris," (1516.) Died in 1532.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Everard, (NICOLAAS GRUDIUS,) a Latin poet, son of the preceding, was born at Louvain about 1515. He was a councillor to Philip II., and secretary of the order of the Golden Fleece. He wrote admired poems called "Negotia, sive Poemata Sacra," (1566,) and "Otia, sive Poemata Profana," (1612.) Died at Venice in 1571.

His brother, ADRIAN MARIUS, also gained distinction as a Latin poet. His verses were printed in 1612 with those of Nicolaas and Joannes. Died in 1568.

Everardi. See EVERARD.

Everardi, à-và-rar'dee, [Fr. ÉVERARD, à'veh-râr',] (ANGELO,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia in 1647, died prematurely in 1678.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Everdingen, van, vân êv'er-ding'en or ā'ver-ding'-hen, (ALDERT,) an excellent Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born at Alkmaar in 1621, studied with Savery and Peter Molyn, both of whom he surpassed. He travelled in Norway, the wild, rugged, and picturesque scenery of which afforded many subjects for his art. He excelled also in marine views and storms, and executed admirable engravings in aqua-fortis. Died at his native place in 1675.

His brother CÆSAR, born at Alkmaar in 1606, was a skilful painter of history and portraits, and an able architect. Died at Alkmaar in 1679.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Ev'erest, (Sir GEORGE,) an English geographer, born at Gwerndale, Breconshire, Wales, July 4, 1790, was sent to India in 1806 as a cadet in the army, was chiefly employed in surveys and engineering works, and was surveyor-general of India, 1830–43. He wrote important professional papers and reports. Died at Greenwich, December 1, 1866. His name has been given to Gaurisankar, the highest known mountain in the world.

Ev'er-ett, (ALEXANDER HILL,) an American scholar and diplomatist, born in Boston in 1792, was a brother of Edward Everett, noticed below. He graduated at Harvard University in 1806, and studied law under John Q. Adams, whom he accompanied to Russia as secretary of legation about 1809. He published in 1821 a work entitled "Europe, or a General Survey of the Principal Powers," etc. In 1825 he was appointed minister to the court of Spain, where he remained several years. He published "America, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the Several Powers of the Western Continent." Having returned home about 1830, he became editor of the "North American Review," to which he contributed many literary and political articles. He conducted this review for about five years with great ability. He became an adherent of the Democratic party and a political friend of General Jackson about 1832, after which he was nominated several times as a candidate for Congress, but was not elected. In 1845 he published a volume of poems. He was appointed com-

missioner to China in 1845, and died at Canton in May, 1847. He had married Lucretia Peabody about 1816.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Everett, (CHARLES CARROLL,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Brunswick, Maine, June 19, 1839, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, and at Harvard Divinity School in 1859. He became a professor of modern languages in Bowdoin College, held a Unitarian pastorate in Bangor, Maine, and in 1869 was made a professor of divinity in Harvard University. His principal works are "Science of Thought," (1869,) "The Religions before Christianity," (1883,) and "Fichte's Science of Knowledge," (1884.) Died October 17, 1900.

Everett, (EDWARD,) a distinguished American orator, scholar, and statesman, was born in Dorchester, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, on the 11th of April, 1794. His father, the Rev. Oliver Everett, was for a number of years the minister of the New South Church, in Boston, and in 1799 was appointed judge of the circuit court. While preparing for college, Edward Everett attended a school kept by Ezekiel Webster, brother of the celebrated Daniel Webster, who on one occasion, during Ezekiel's absence, took charge of the school for a week. It was thus that the acquaintance began between two individuals who were afterwards destined to act together a distinguished part in their country's history. Edward Everett entered Harvard in the summer of 1807, and graduated, with the highest honours of his class, in 1811. He immediately commenced the study of divinity under President Kirkland. In February, 1814, he was ordained as minister of Brattle Street Church, Boston. In 1815 he was called to the chair of the Greek professorship at Harvard; but, in order more fully to qualify himself for the position, he visited Germany, and went through a course of study at the University of Göttingen. He afterwards made the tour of Europe. Returning, after an absence of four years, to his native country, in 1819, he entered upon the duties of his professorship, and gave to the study of Greek literature an impulse the influence of which is still felt in America. In 1822 he married the daughter of the Hon. Peter Chardon Brooks. In 1824 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat in the House of Representatives, in 1825, as a supporter of John Quincy Adams. He continued in Congress ten years. In 1835 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts. During the four years of his official term the Board of Education was organized, the normal schools founded, and other important public measures adopted or carried on. In the gubernatorial election of 1839, Mr. Everett failed to be re-elected by a single vote only. Thus released from public duty, he visited Europe the second time in the summer of 1840, and passed the winter in Italy. On the election of General Harrison to the Presidential chair, Webster became secretary of state, and, chiefly through his influence, Everett was appointed minister at the court of Saint James. Several important questions, including that of the north-eastern boundary, were then agitated between the two countries. Mr. Everett performed his difficult diplomatic duties in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon himself and distinguished honour upon the administration with which he was connected. Having returned home in 1845, he was soon after elected president of Harvard University. He resigned this position in 1849. In 1852 Mr. Everett was called by President Fillmore to the office of secretary of state, left vacant by the death of Daniel Webster; he held this place, however, only four months,—that is, until the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, March 4, 1853. Previously to his retiring from the cabinet he had been elected, by the legislature of Massachusetts, to the Senate of the United States. Although in feeble health, he applied himself assiduously, during that exciting period, to the discharge of his public duties. In May, 1854, in compliance with the earnest recommendation of his physician, he resigned his seat in Congress, and withdrew to private life. As soon as his health was somewhat restored, he commenced his labours in behalf of the Mount Vernon Fund, the object of which was to purchase the home and burial-place of the immortal Washington, (then in the possession of his nephew, Bushrod Washington,) in order that it might for all future time belong to the American people as a place of public resort and pilgrimage. The sum collected for this noble purpose by the efforts of Mr. Everett (as the result of his lectures, writings, etc.) amounted to scarcely less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Everett was by temperament and mental constitution strongly conservative. This tendency was perhaps strengthened by the obvious consideration that, without a measure of the spirit of conciliation and mutual concession, the government of a free people, spread over a vast extent of territory and having a great diversity of interests, would necessarily be exposed to continual jars, if not fatal collisions. His tastes and his principles alike made him averse to all discord and violence; and, like many others, he was led to hope that, by a moderate and conciliatory policy on the part of the North, the spirit of Southern slavery—that great source of peril to the nation—might be rendered more mild and less aggressive. When at length the assault committed by Brooks upon Mr. Sumner in the Senate, and the subsequent outrages of the pro-slavery party in Missouri and Kansas, had excited deep and general indignation among the people of the non-slaveholding States, Mr. Everett's anxiety seemed to increase, with the increasing danger, to avert, if possible, the dreadful scourge of civil war from his hitherto prosperous and happy country. With this view, he allowed his name to go before the people as a representative of the party of conciliation and compromise, by which party he was chosen in the summer of 1860 a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, John Bell, of Tennessee, being the nominee for President. In the ensuing election they received only thirty-nine electoral votes, and Mr. Lincoln was chosen President by a large majority. The events of the next few months showed that the Southern leaders had for many years been making preparations for a separation from the Union, and that the election of Mr. Lincoln merely furnished them with a plausible pretext before the people for carrying their schemes into effect. When Mr. Everett perceived that war was inevitable, and that the nation could only be preserved by putting down the rebellion by force of arms, he gave all his energies and influence towards the support of the Federal government. He died of an affection of the lungs, terminating in apoplexy, on the 15th of January, 1865.

His literary productions consist chiefly of his elaborate public speeches and addresses delivered on various occasions. He also contributed several important articles to the "North American Review." His published speeches and addresses are perhaps not surpassed in value by those of any other American orator, if, in addition to the grace and elegance of the style, we take into consideration the correct and valuable information which they contain.

For some excellent remarks on the character of Mr. Everett, both as a gentleman and a scholar, see "Character and Characteristic Men," by E. P. WHIPPLE, pp. 243–252; see, also, "A Memoir of Edward Everett," Boston, 1865; "Christian Examiner" for November, 1850; GRISWOLD'S "Prose Writers of America;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.; "Golden Age of American Oratory," by EDWARD G. PARKER, Boston, 1857.

Ev'erett-Green, (EVELYN,) an English author, born at London, November 17, 1856. She has written several novels and a large number of stories for young people.

Ev'ermann, (BARTON WARREN,) an American naturalist, was born in Monroe county, Iowa, October 24, 1853. He graduated at Indiana University in 1886, was professor of biology at Indiana State Normal School 1886–91, was ichthyologist to the Fur-seal Commission 1892, and has since been connected with the U. S. Fish Commission, being chief of the Alaska Fishing service since 1910. He has published "The Fishes of North and Middle America," (4 vols.,) "The Natural History of Porto Rico," and other works on fishes and natural history.

Evermer. See EBREMAR.

Evers, ā'vers, (CARL,) a German pianist and composer, born at Hamburg in 1819; died in Vienna in 1875. His piano-forte sonatas are much esteemed.

Ev'ẹrẽ-ley, (CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE,) VISCOUNT, an English legislator, born in London in 1794. His family name was SHAW. He was elected to Parliament as a Whig in 1830, and became Speaker of the House of Commons in 1839. He was re-elected to that office in 1841, in 1847, and in 1852, and ceased to be Speaker in 1857, when he was raised to the peerage, as Viscount Eversley. His official conduct was highly approved by both parties. Died in 1888.

Everts, (NICOLAAS.) See EVERARD.

Ev'erts, (WILLIAM WALLACE,) D.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born in Granville, New York, March 13, 1814. He graduated at Madison University in 1837, and at its theological school in 1839. He held important pastorates, chiefly in New York and Chicago, and published various works. Died September 25, 1890.

Evertsen, ĕv'ẹrt-sẹn, a Dutch family which produced several distinguished naval officers, of whom five were brothers. Cornelius, a vice-admiral, was killed in battle with the English, July, 1666. His brother John, holding the same rank in the navy, was killed in the ensuing month. Cornelius, the son of John, attained the rank of vice-admiral, and died in 1679.

See J. C. DE JONGE, "Vie des Amiraux de Zélande J. et C. Evertsen," 1817.

Évesque. See LÉVESQUE.

Evliya or **Evleea,** ĕv-lee'â, (EFFENDI,) a noted Turkish traveller, born in Constantinople in 1611, passed the greater part of his mature life in travel through Asia and Europe. He often accompanied military expeditions or diplomatic missions as secretary. He wrote several volumes of Travels, which, although they display more credulity than judgment, are well adapted to give an insight into the Turkish character and mode of thought. Died about 1680.

E-vo'dI-us, an intimate friend of Saint Augustine, was born at Tagaste, (Africa.) He became Bishop of Uzalis, near Utica, about 396 A.D. He wrote letters to Saint Augustine, which are extant.

Évremond, ȧvR'môN', (CHARLES **de Saint-Denis**—dẹh sȧN'dẹh-ne',) Seigneur de Saint-Évremond, a French courtier, wit, and *littérateur,* born at Saint-Denys-le-Guast, near Coutances, in 1613. He entered the army at an early age, and, by his bravery, wit, and polite accomplishments, attracted the notice of Turenne and Condé, with the latter of whom he became intimate. In the war of the Fronde, about 1650, he supported the royal cause, and was promoted by the king. For some political offence, Louis XIV. ordered him to be confined in the Bastille in 1661; but he escaped to England in 1662, was received with great favour at court, and never returned to France. Charles II. granted him a pension of £300. His letters, essays, dramas, etc. (in French) gained him much temporary reputation; but they are mostly of a trifling character, and have little merit except the natural and graceful style. Died in 1703.

Ewald, ā'vȧlt, (CARL,) a Danish novelist and poet, born in Schleswig in 1856. His novels, "The Old Room" and the sequel "Cordt's Son," are vivid though somewhat morbid in handling. He also wrote satires, comic stories, and books for the young. Died in 1908.

Ewald, ā'ẇȧlt, (GEORGE HEINRICH AUGUST,) an eminent German Orientalist and biblical critic, was born at Göttingen in 1803. He was professor of philosophy and afterward of Oriental languages at Göttingen and of theology at Tübingen. He published a good Hebrew grammar and wrote "The Poetical Books of the Old Testament," "The History of the People of Israel," "The Prophets of the Old Testament," etc. Died May 4, 1875.

"Revue des Deux Mondes," November 15, 1855; CARL WEX, "Professor Ewald als Punier gewurdigt," Rostock, 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ewald, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German Protestant theologian and writer, born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1748. After he had preached rationalism some years at Offenbach, he avowed his conversion to evangelical doctrines. In 1781 he became court preacher at Detmold. In 1796 he removed to Bremen, and to Heidelberg in 1805. He published many works. Died in 1822.

Ewald, (JOHANNES.) See EVALD.

Ewald, ā'vȧlt, or **Evald,** (JOHN,) a Danish general, born at Cassel in 1744. He fought for the British in the United States in 1776–82, and entered the Danish service in 1788. Having risen to the rank of general, he distinguished himself in defence of the neutrality of Denmark about 1806. He was author of an able and very successful treatise, "Instructions in War," ("Belehrungen über den Krieg," 1798.) Died in 1813. Malte-Brun represents him as a brother of the poet Evald.

Ew'art, (Sir JOHN ALEXANDER,) an English general, born June 11, 1821. He entered the army in 1838 as ensign, served in many campaigns, and was made major-general in 1872, lieutenant-general in 1877, and general in 1884. He was colonel of the Gordon Highlanders 1884–95.

Ewart, (JOHN COSSAR,) a Scotch zoologist, was born at Penicuik, Midlothian, November 26, 1851. After holding various educational positions, he became regius professor of natural history at Edinburgh University in 1882. His scientific work was largely in connection with the fisheries, on which he wrote a number of works. He also wrote "The Development of the Limbs of the Horse," (1894,) "Zebra-Horse, Hybrids, Telagony and Reversion," (1898,) etc.

Ew'art, (yoo'art,) (WILLIAM,) an English Liberal legislator, born in Liverpool in 1798, was educated for the law. He represented the burghs of Dumfries district in Parliament for many years, beginning in 1841. About 1850 he procured the passage of an act to establish free public libraries, and laboured for the abolition of capital punishment. Died in 1869.

Ew'bank, (THOMAS,) a writer on practical mechanics, born in the county of Durham, England, in 1792, emigrated to New York about 1820, and was appointed commissioner of patents in 1849. Among his works are a "Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and other Machines, Ancient and Modern," (1842,) and "Thoughts on Matter and Force," (1858.) Died in 1870.

Ew'ell, (yoo'el,) (RICHARD STODDARD,) an American general, born in the District of Columbia about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1840. He became a captain about 1849, resigned his commission in 1861, and took arms against the Union. He commanded a division in several battles near Richmond in June, 1862, and lost a leg in August near Bull Run. Having been raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, he commanded a corps of Lee's army at Gettysburg, July, 1863. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House, May, 1864. He was taken prisoner near the Appomattox River, April 6, 1865. Died Jan. 25, 1872.

Ew'er, (yoo'ẹr,) (FERDINAND CARTWRIGHT,) S.T.D. an American clergyman, born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, May 22, 1826, graduated at Harvard College in 1848. In 1849 he went to California and became an editor. In 1852, after years of doubt and estrangement from a religious life, he returned to the Episcopal Church, in which he took priest's orders in 1858. He held important rectorships in San Francisco and in New York, where in 1872 he founded Saint Ignatius Church. He wrote a number of religious works. Died at Montreal, October 10, 1883.

Ew'ing, (yoo'ing,) (ALEXANDER,) D.C.L., a Scottish bishop, born at Aberdeen, March 25, 1814. He studied in the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, was Episcopal minister of Forres, 1841–46, and in 1846 was made Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. Died May 22, 1873. He was in his time the most eminent representative of the "Broad Church" element in the Scottish Episcopal communion. His chief works are "Revelation considered as Light," and a treatise on the "Cathedral Church of Iona," (1865.) He wrote many essays and pamphlets.

Ew'ing, (yoo'ing,) (Rev. GREVILLE,) a Scottish theologian, born in Edinburgh in 1767, was for many years pastor of an Independent church in Glasgow. He gained distinction as an expositor of Scripture, and published a "Greek and English Lexicon," (1802,) "Letters to the Jews," and several religious treatises. Died in 1841.

Ew'ing, (JAMES ALFRED,) a British physicist, was born at Dundee, March 27, 1855. He assisted Lord Kelvin as an engineer, in 1878 was appointed by the Japanese government professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Tokio, in 1883 became professor of engineering in University College, Dundee, and in 1890 professor of mechanics at Cambridge. He made a careful study of earthquake phenomena in Japan, and has written many papers on magnetism. He published a treatise on "Steam Engines and other Heat Engines" in 1894.

Ew'ing, (JOHN,) an American Presbyterian minister, born in Maryland in 1732. He became pastor of a church in Philadelphia in 1759, and provost of the University of Pennsylvania in 1779. He contributed to the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. Died in 1802.

Ewing, (THOMAS,) an American statesman, born in Ohio county, Virginia, in December, 1789. He was taken to the State of Ohio about 1792 by his father, who was not able to give him much education at school. After he was twenty-one years of age, he entered the Ohio University at Athens. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and practised with success in the courts of Ohio and in the supreme court of the United States. He represented Ohio in the Senate of the United States from March, 1831, to March, 1837, during which period he acted with the Whig party. He supported General Harrison for the Presidency in 1840, and became secretary of the treasury in March, 1841. In September, 1841, he resigned because President Tyler vetoed a bill for a national bank (for the regulation of exchanges) of which Mr. Ewing was in part the author. He was secretary of the interior from March, 1849, until the death of President Taylor, July, 1850. In the latter part of 1850 he was appointed a Senator of the United States, to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of Thomas Corwin to a seat in the cabinet. He opposed Clay's Compromise bill and the Fugitive Slave bill. After his retirement from the Senate, March, 1851, he resumed the practice of law at Lancaster, Ohio. Died in 1871.

Exauvillez, d', dĕk'sō've'yà', (PHILIPPE IRÉNÉE **Boistel**—bwâs'tĕl',) a French Catholic, born at Amiens in 1786, wrote "The Good Curate," (1827,) and other popular religious works. He made a French version of Sir Walter Scott's works, from which he omitted all passages contrary to Roman Catholicism.

Excelmans, ĕk'sĕl'mŏn', or **Exelmans**, (RÉMI JOSEPH ISIDORE,) BARON, an eminent French general, was born at Bar-le-Duc in 1775. He entered the army young, and became aide-de-camp to Murat in 1801. For his gallant conduct at Austerlitz, in 1805, he was made a colonel. He served with distinction at Eylau, where he won the rank of general of brigade, and at Friedland, in 1807. In 1811 he was grand equerry of Murat, then King of Naples; but in 1812 he returned to France, was created a baron, and commanded a division in the campaign of Russia. He displayed great courage and skill at Borodino, and in the campaign of 1814 in France. At Waterloo he commanded a corps of cavalry of the reserve. After an exile of four years, he returned to France in 1819. He was restored to his rank as a peer in 1831, and became a marshal of France about 1850. Died in 1851 or 1852.

See J. NOLLET-FABERT, "Notice sur M. le Maréchal Exelmans," 1851; "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français."

Exelmans. See EXCELMANS.

Exeter, BISHOP OF. See PHILLPOTTS, (HENRY.)

Exímeno, ĕk-se-mā'no, (Don ANTONIO,) a learned Spanish Jesuit and ingenious author, born at Balbastro, in Aragon, in 1732. On the suppression of his order he removed to Rome. He wrote the "Military History of Spain," (1769,) the style of which is admired, and a treatise on the "Origin and Principles of Music, with a History of its Progress," etc., (1774,) which is his chief production. Died in Rome in 1798.

Exmouth, ĕks'mŭth, (EDWARD PELLEW,) VISCOUNT, an eminent English admiral, born at Dover in 1757, entered the navy in 1770. He took a conspicuous part in the battle of Lake Champlain in 1776, and became a post-captain in 1782. During the war against France he captured a number of the enemy's ships, for which service he was knighted about 1794. He was elected member of Parliament in 1802, and obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1804, with a command in the East Indies. As vice-admiral, he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean in 1810. In 1814 he was created Baron Exmouth and promoted to the rank of full admiral. In 1816 Lord Exmouth commanded a perilous expedition against the Algerines, who had violated a treaty for the abolition of Christian slavery. The English and Dutch fleets attacked Algiers on the 26th of August, and directed their fire with such skill and effect that the Dey, after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to submit on the same day, and about twelve hundred captives were liberated. In this action the admiral's coat was torn by a cannon-ball. On his return to England, Lord Exmouth was received with unbounded applause, and was raised to the rank of viscount. He retired from public service in 1821, and died in 1833.

Exner, ĕks'nẹr, (FRANZ,) a German philosopher, born in Vienna in 1802, was professor of philosophy at Prague from 1831 to 1848. He wrote, among other works, one "On Nominalism and Realism," (1841,) and the "Doctrine of the Unity of Thought and Existence," (1845.) Died at Padua, June 19, 1853.

Exner, (WILHELM FRANZ,) an Austrian technologist, born at Gänserndorf, April 9, 1840. In 1875 he was called to a professorship in Vienna. He has written various works on machines, on materials, and on trades, especially those in which wood is employed as a raw material.

Expilly, ĕks'pe'le', (CLAUDE,) a French lawyer and councillor of state, born at Voiron in 1561. He was employed by Henry IV. and Louis XIII. as negotiator in Piedmont and Savoy, and became president of the Parliament of Grenoble. He wrote a "Life of Chevalier Bayard," (1650.) Died in 1636.

See J. C. MARTIN, "Histoire et Vie de Claude Expilly," 1803.

Expilly, (JEAN JOSEPH,) ABBÉ, a French geographer born at Saint-Remi, Provence, in 1719, performed many journeys in the public service, and others, for the purpose of collecting materials for his works. He was a prolific and accurate writer, and published, between 1750 and 1770, treatises on geography, which were among the best of that period. Among these is a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary of Gaul and of France," (6 vols., 1762–70.) Died in 1793.

Eyb, von, fon īp, (ALBRECHT,) a German ecclesiastic of high reputation, born about 1420, became chamberlain to Pope Pius II. He published a compilation from ancient authors, entitled "The Poetic Pearl," ("Margarita poetica," 1472,) often reprinted. Died about 1478.

Eybler, von, fon ī'blẹr, (JOSEPH,) an Austrian musician and composer, born at Schwechat, near Vienna, in 1765. He is best known by his sacred music. Died July 24, 1846.

Eyck, van, vän īk, (HUBERT,) a famous Flemish painter, born in 1366, was a brother of Jan, with whom he worked in partnership at Bruges and Ghent. They sometimes painted together on the same picture,—for example, the altar-piece of a church in Ghent representing the Adoration of the Lamb, which is called their master-piece. To these brothers is ascribed the invention of oil-painting, or, more properly, an improved method of preparing the pigments. (See EYCK, JAN VAN.) Died in 1426.

Eyck, van, (JAN,) a celebrated Flemish painter, sometimes called JOHN OF BRUGES, was born at or near Maaseyck about 1390, and was a pupil of Hubert, his brother. He worked mostly at Ghent and Bruges. About 1425 he obtained the favour of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, who employed him as an artist and ambassador. He had received from nature the qualities requisite for a great painter. He and his brother were the first who attained to great success in oil-painting, having discovered a new vehicle of colour, composed of siccative oils and resins. His pictures preserve to the present time an admirable freshness and brilliancy of colour. "His colour," says Émeric-David, in the "Bio-

graphie Universelle," "though inferior in harmony to that of modern master-pieces, has more vivacity." Among his works are The Adoration of the Magi," a "Virgin and Child," and a "Saint Jerome." Died about 1440.

See A. Michiels, "Histoire de la Peinture Flamande;" Carton, "Les trois Frères Van Eyck," etc., 1848.

Eyck, van, (Kaspar,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, lived in the second half of the seventeenth century. He painted marine views with skill. Died in 1673.

Eyck, van, (Margaret,) a sister of Hubert and Jan, was a successful painter. She refused an offer (or offers) of marriage because she preferred to devote herself to art. She probably worked with her brothers in Bruges and Ghent.

Eyck, van, (Nicolaas,) a Flemish painter, born in Antwerp about 1627, acquired a great reputation for battle-pieces. The particulars of his life are not known. Died in 1677.

Eyckens. See Eykens.

Eyer. See Ayrer, (Jacob.)

Eye, von, fon ī'ẹh, (Johann Ludolf August,) a German art-historian, born at Fürstenau, Hanover, May 24, 1825. He was educated at Göttingen. Among his numerous works is "Das Reich des Schönen," (1878,) an able treatise on æsthetics.

Eyke de Rebkow. See Rebkow.

Eykens, ī'kẹns, or **Eyckens,** īk'kẹns, (Jan,) a son of Pieter, noticed below, was a skilful painter of flowers and fruits. Died in 1669.

Eykens or Eyckens, (Pieter,) called the Elder, a skilful Flemish historical painter, born in Antwerp about 1600. He worked in his native city, the churches of which contain the most of his paintings. Among them are a "Last Supper," a "Saint Catherine Disputing," and "Elijah Ascending in a Chariot of Fire." His design, colour, and expression are praised by Descamps. He sometimes painted figures for the works of landscape-painters.

Eymar, d', dȧ'mȧr', (Ange Marie,) Comte, a French *littérateur*, born at Marseilles about 1740; died at Geneva in 1803.

Eymer. See Hymir.

Eymeric, ȧ-mȧ-rēk', (Nicolas,) a native of Gerona, in Spain, born about 1320, entered the Dominican order, and was accounted the greatest canonist of his time. He was made Inquisitor-General in 1356, and wrote "The Inquisitor's Directory," the atrocious maxims of which became the guide of Torquemada. Died in 1399.

Eynard, ȧ'nȧr'. (Jean Gabriel,) a merchant, born at Lyons in 1775, removed to Geneva in his youth. About 1824 he devoted himself to the cause of Greek nationality, and in 1829 he loaned or advanced 700,000 francs to the Greek treasury. Died at Geneva, February 5, 1863.

Eynde, van den, vȧn den īn'dẹh, [Lat. Eyn'dius,] (Jakob,) a Dutch writer, born at Delft about 1575, published a volume of Latin poems, (1611,) and a "Chronicle of Zealand," (1634.) Died in 1614.

Eynden, van, vȧn īn'dẹn, (Jacob,) a Dutch painter of animals, flowers, etc., born at Nymwegen in 1733; died there in 1824.

Eynden, van, (Roland,) a Dutch writer and painter, born at Dort in 1748, published, in conjunction with Vander Villigen, a "History of the Painters of the Low Countries," from the middle of the eighteenth century. (1816–42.) This work is of very great value. Died at Dort in 1819.

Eyndius. See Eynde, van den.

Eyre, air, (Charles,) D.D., a Roman Catholic archbishop, born at Askam Bryan, in Yorkshire, in 1817, was educated at Ushaw and in Rome. In 1868 he was made titular Archbishop of Anazarba and delegate apostolic for Scotland, and in 1878 was declared Archbishop of Glasgow and Metropolitan of Scotland. His principal writing is a "History of Saint Cuthbert." Died 1902.

Eyre, air, (Edward John,) an Englishman, distinguished as an explorer of Australia, was born about 1818. He published in 1845 "Discoveries in Central Australia." In 1864 he was appointed Governor of Jamaica. He was censured for the severity with which he suppressed an insurrection in October, 1865, and was removed soon after that date.

Eyre, (Sir James,) an English judge, born in Wiltshire in 1734. After practising law in London, he became recorder of that city in 1762. He was appointed a baron of the exchequer in 1772, and first commissioner of the great seal in 1792. He held the office of lord chief justice of the court of common pleas from 1793 until his death in 1799.

See Foss, "The Judges of England."

Eyriès, ȧ're-ès', (Jean Baptiste Benoît,) a French geographer and translator, born at Marseilles in 1767. He translated from the English and German many works on geography and narratives of voyages, was one of the founders of the Geographical Society of Paris, and editor of the "Annales des Voyages." He wrote many articles for Michaud's "Biographie Universelle," and published with Pinkerton an "Abridgment of Modern Geography," (2 vols., 1827.) Died in 1846.

Eysel, ī'zẹl, (Johann Philipp,) a German physician and writer, born at Erfurt in 1652; died in 1717.

Eytelwein, ī'tẹl-wīn', (Johann Albrecht,) a Prussian engineer born at Frankfort in 1764. He published a "Manual of the Mechanics of Solid Bodies and Hydraulics," (1801,) a "Manual of Perspective," (1810,) and other works. Died August 18, 1848.

Eytinge, ī'ting, (Rose,) an American actress, born at Philadelphia, November 21, 1838. She has appeared in many of the leading characters of Shakspeare's and later plays, and dramatised several of Dickens's novels. Died 1911.

Eytzing, von, fon it'sing, (Michael,) a German historian of the sixteenth century, published a history of events in the Low Countries from 1559 to 1583, entitled "On the Belgic Lion," ("De Leone Belgico," etc., 1583.)

Ezéchias, the French of Hezekiah, which see.

Ézéchiel. See Ezekiel.

Ez-ed-deen or **Ez-ed-dîn,** ez-ed-deen', an Arabian poet, born in 1181; died in 1261.

E-ze'kĭ-el, [Heb. יְחֶזְקֵאל; Fr. Ézéchiel, ȧ'zȧ'she'ĕl or ȧ'zȧ'ke-ĕl'; Ger. Ezechiel, ĕt-sā'ke-ĕl,] one of the four greater prophets, was a contemporary of Daniel. During the first Babylonian captivity he was removed, with other captives, about 600 B.C., to the river Chebar, an affluent of the Euphrates. He began to prophesy and to proclaim the judgments of God against idolatry and other sins in 595 B.C. His prophecies are generally considered obscure, but are remarkable for bold and magnificent imagery. Many critics concede to him considerable poetical genius and great energy of character. The data of his external life are very deficient. The only important event of his personal history noticed in his writings is the death of his wife, (chap. xxiv. 18.) The New Testament contains no mention of Ezekiel, nor any quotation from the book which bears his name.

See C. F. Boerner, "Dissertatio de Ezechiele Propheta," 1719.

Ezekiel, a Jewish poet, who lived at Alexandria, and wrote, in Greek, a drama on the Exodus from Egypt.

E-ze'kĭ-el, an Armenian astronomer, born about 673 A.D. After travelling in Greece, he opened in his native place in 710 a school, which became flourishing. He wrote a "Treatise on the Zodiac," and other works. Died in 727.

E-ze'kĭ-el, (Moses Jacob,) an American sculptor, born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1844. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, and after 1869 studied art in New York, Cincinnati, Berlin, Rome, and Paris. Among his best-known works are a group in honour of "Religious Liberty" at Philadelphia, "Eve," "Israel," "Pan and Amor," a "Martyr," etc. He also furnished a drawing for an equestrian monument to General Lee. Died 1917.

Ezengatsi, ez-en-gȧt'see, written also **Ezenkantsi,** (Hovan, *i.e.* John,) an eminent Armenian writer and priest. Died about 1325.

Ez'nig, Ez'nag, or **Ez'nik,** an Armenian writer and theologian, born in 397 A.D.; died in 478. He is known as Eznig of Golp, (or Koghb.)

Eznik. See Eznig.

Ezquerra, ĕth-ker'rȧ, or **Esquerra,** ĕs-ker'rȧ, a Span-

ish poet and priest, born in Biscay about 1568. His reputation is founded on his "Epistle to Bartholomew Argensola," the style of which is a model of elegance, purity, and grace. Died in 1641.

Ez'ra, [Heb. עֶזְרָא; Lat. **Es'dras**; Fr. **Esdras**, **ĕs'drȧs'**; Ger. **Es'ra** or **Es'dras**,] an eminent Jewish scribe and reformer, was the author of the canonical book which bears his name, and perhaps of the two books of Chronicles. He was probably born in Babylon. After the temple had been rebuilt at Jerusalem, Ezra received authority from the King of Persia, about 458 B.C., to lead a large number of captive Jews back to their fatherland. (See Ezra vii., viii., ix., and x., and Nehemiah viii.) He was Governor of Judea until 445 B.C. He is called the "Restorer of the Scriptures," which he appears to have revised

Ezzelino, (da Romano.) See Romano.

F.

Fabbra, della, dĕl'lȧ fȧb'brȧ, (Luigi,) a distinguished professor of medicine in the University of Ferrara, born in that city in 1655; died in 1723.

Fabbrizi, de', dȧ fȧb-brēt'see, (Luigi Cinzio,) an Italian writer, born in Venice about 1450, published "Origine de' volgari Proverbi," (1526.) Died about 1526.

See Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Fabbroni. See Fabroni.

Faber. See Fabre, Le Fèvre, and Fèvre.

Faber, (Antoine and Claude.) See Favre.

Faber, fȧ'bẽr, (Basil,) a German scholar and Protestant writer, born at Sora, or Sorau, in 1520. His chief work is "Treasury of Scholastic Learning," ("Thesaurus Eruditionis scholasticæ," 1571,) often reprinted. Died about 1575.

Faber, (Felix,) an author and itinerant preacher, whose original name was Schmidt, born at Zurich about 1442; died at Ulm in 1502.

Fā'bẽr, (Frederick William,) a Roman Catholic priest and writer, nephew of George Stanley Faber, noticed below, was born in England in 1815. Died in 1863.

See Bowden, "Life of F. W. Faber," 1869.

Faber, (George Stanley,) an eminent English theologian, born near Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1773. He studied at University College, Oxford. Having graduated in 1803, he rose through several preferments to be a prebendary in the cathedral of Salisbury in 1831. Among his principal works we may name his "View of the Mosaical Records," ("Horæ Mosaicæ," 1801,) "On the Mysteries of the Cabyri, or the Great Gods of Phœnicia," (1803,) "Difficulties of Infidelity," (1824,) (a masterly production,) "Difficulties of Romanism," (1826,) "View of the Prophecies relating to Judah and Israel," and "The Sacred Calendar of Prophecy," (3 vols., 1828.) His productions evince great learning and research and a spirit of fervent piety, and are regarded by competent critics as among the most valuable that have been written on those subjects. Died in 1854.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1854; Allibone, "Dictionary of Authors."

Faber, fȧ'bȧ', Fabre, fȧbr, or **Le Fèvre,** lẽh fĕvr, (Jean,) a celebrated French lawyer and jurist, born in Angoulême; died in 1340.

Faber, fȧ'bẽr, (Johann,) surnamed the Hammer of Heretics, a German theologian and zealous adversary of Luther, was born at Leutkirch, in Suabia, about 1475. He became a Dominican monk. He published, besides other polemical works against the Protestants, the "Hammer of Heretics," ("Malleus Hæreticorum," 1524.) In 1531 he became Bishop of Vienna. Died in 1541.

See Kettner, "Dissertatio de J. Fabri Vita et Scriptis," 1737.

Faber, (Johann,) a German Catholic theologian and controversialist, born at Heilbronn about 1500; died about 1560.

Faber, (Johann,) a German botanist and physician, born at Bamberg about 1570, practised in Rome, and was physician to Pope Urban VIII.

Faber, (Johann Ernst,) a German Orientalist and writer, born at Simmerthausen in 1745; died in 1774.

Faber, (Pierre,) a French classical scholar, born in Auvergne about 1530; died about 1615. He wrote commentaries on Cicero, (1601.)

Faber, (Samuel,) a Swiss writer, born at Altorf in 1657. His chief work is "The World in a Nutshell," ("Orbis Terrarum in Nuce.") Died in 1716.

Faber Stapulensis. See Lefèvre d'Estaples.

Fabert, fȧ'bẽr or **fȧ'bair',** (Abraham,) a noted ornamental printer, born at Metz about 1560; died in 1638.

Fabert, (Abraham,) a famous French general, a son of the preceding, was born at Metz in 1599. After having distinguished himself in several battles, he was created marshal of France by Louis XIV. in 1658, and at the same time was appointed governor of Sedan, at which place he died in 1662. His exploits and good fortune were so extraordinary that they were by many ascribed to magic.

See Courtilz de Sandras, "Vie du Maréchal Fabert," 1697; J. de la Barre, "Vie du Maréchal Fabert," 1752; Voltaire, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" Bégin, "Éloge du Maréchal Fabert," 1837.

Fā'bĭ-an or **Fabyan,** (Robert,) a noted merchant and sheriff of London, born about 1450, was the author of "Concordance of Histories," or "Fabian's Chronicle," (1516,) which treats of English history. Died in 1512.

See Dibdin, "Typographical Antiquities."

Fā'bĭ-ăn, [Lat. Fabia'nus; Fr. Fabien, fȧ'be-ĕn',] Saint, was elected pope in 236 A.D., and suffered martyrdom under the emperor Decius in 250.

Fa-bĭ-ā'nus, (Papir'ius,) a Roman philosopher of the first century, wrote numerous treatises on philosophy. The two Senecas expressed a high opinion of his works.

Fabii, fȧ'be-ī, a powerful patrician house of ancient Rome, which became conspicuous soon after the establishment of the republic. Three brothers named Fabius obtained seven successive consulships between 486 and 479 B.C.

Fa-bĭ-o'lȧ, Saint, a Roman lady of the illustrious house of Fabius, was celebrated for her piety and benevolence, and was the founder of hospitals in Italy. Died about 400 A.D.

See Baillet, "Vies des Saints."

Fā'bĭ-us Am-bus'tus, (Marcus,) a general, was consul in 360, in 356, and in 354 B.C., and afterwards dictator of Rome about 351 B.C. He was the father of Fabius Maximus Rullianus, noticed below. He defeated the Hernici and Tarquinians.

Fā'bĭ-us Max'ĭ-mus, (Quintus,) a son of the following, and grandson by adoption of Paulus Æmilius, was chosen consul 122 B.C. Having the department of Transalpine Gaul, he carried on a successful war against the Arverni and the Allobroges. On one occasion he defeated the enemy, who lost 120,000 men, while the loss of the Romans was very small. For this victory he received the surname of Allobrogicus.

Fā'bĭ-us Max'ĭ-mus Æ-mĭl-ĭ-ā'nus, (Quintus,) son of the consul Paulus Æmilius, passed by adoption into the house of Fabius. He was elected consul of Rome 147 B.C. He carried on a successful war in Spain against Viriathus, a famous general commanding the Lusitanians. Like the great Fabius Cunctator, he pursued in his wars the defensive policy.

Fā'bĭ-us Max'ĭ-mus Gur'gēs, (Quintus,) a son of Fabius Maximus Rullianus, was consul in 292 B.C., and again in 276. He was the grandfather of the great Fabius Cunctator.

Fā'bĭ-us Max'ĭ-mus Rul-lĭ-ā'nus, (Quintus,) a famous general, was five times consul (322–295 B.C.) and twice dictator of Rome. He also held many other high offices. He gained victories over the Samnites in 325, in 322, and in 296 B.C. He was reputed the greatest Roman general of his time.

See Niebuhr, "History of Rome;" Livy, "History of Rome;" Valerius Maximus, "History of Rome;" Aurelius Victor, "Viri illustres."

Fā'bĭ-us Max'ĭ-mus Vĕr-ru-cō'sus, (QUINTUS,) surnamed CUNCTA'TOR, the greatest of the Fabian line, was consul for the first time in 233 B.C., when he conquered the Ligurians and had the honour of a triumph. After the Carthaginians had taken Saguntum, the Romans sent Fabius to Carthage at the head of their ambassadors. After the defeat of the Roman armies at Thrasymene in 217, a dictator being thought necessary, Fabius was chosen to that office. He marched against Hannibal, and firmly adhered to the policy of carrying on only a defensive war, in which he was so successful that the Carthaginian general was unable to obtain any advantage over him. Minucius, master of the Roman cavalry, at one time obtaining command of part of the army, engaged with Hannibal, and would have been entirely defeated if Fabius had not hastened to assist him, after which Minucius gave up his command to Fabius. The dictatorship of Fabius having expired, Paulus Æmilius and Terentius Varro were appointed consuls, and, pursuing a different method, were totally defeated at the battle of Cannæ, in 216 B.C., after which the Romans returned to the defensive policy of Fabius. He was chosen consul for the fifth time in 209 B.C. His uniform success against the most formidable enemy of Rome justly won for him the name of Maximus. Ennius spoke of him as one "qui nobis cunctando restituit rem." Died about 203 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Lives;" LIVY, "History of Rome," books xx.–xxiv. and xxvi.–xxx.; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" POLYBIUS, book iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fā'bĭ-us Pic'tor, (CAIUS,) a Roman painter, was the grandfather of the historian Fabius Pictor. He painted the temple of Salus ("Safety") about 304 B.C.

Fabius Pictor (QUINTUS) was the first Roman historian, and is sometimes called "the father of Latin history." His works are known as the "Annals of Fabius Pictor." He lived at the time of the second Punic war, and died after 216 B.C. His History, which was highly esteemed by the ancients, is lost, except small fragments.

See WHISTE, "De Fabio Pictore cæterisque Fabiis historicis," 1832; MÖLLER, "De Q. Fabio Pictore," 1690.

Fabius Planciades Fulgentius. See FULGENTIUS.

Fā'bĭ-us Vĭb-u-lā'nus, (KÆSO,) a Roman commander, was chosen consul in 484, in 481, and in 479 B.C. He rendered himself very popular with the plebeians, and gained victories over the Veientes and Æqui. During his third consulship the Fabian family volunteered to make a campaign against the Veientes without the aid of other citizens. Kæso led out three hundred and six Fabii, (among whom was his brother Marcus,) attended by their clients or servants, and occupied a fortified post on the Cremera, which enters the Tiber near Rome. They gained several victories, but at length were surprised and all killed in 477 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" LIVY, "History of Rome;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fabius Vibulanus, (MARCUS,) a Roman general, was a brother of the preceding. He was consul in 483 and 480 B.C. He was killed at Cremera in 477. (See preceding article.)

Fabius Vibulanus, (QUINTUS,) a son of Marcus, was the only one of the Fabii who escaped from being massacred at Cremera by the Veientes in 477 B.C. The different branches of the great Fabian house were descended from him. He was consul in 467, 465, and 459 B.C., and defeated the Volsci. Appius Claudius and Q. Fabius Vibulanus were the chiefs of the decemvirate formed in 450, and were exiled for their tyrannical acts.

Fabre, fȧbr, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS HIPPOLYTE,) a French medical writer, born at Marseilles in 1797. He edited the "Lancette Française," and won a medal of the Institute in 1833 for a work on cholera. Died in 1853.

Fabre, (DENIS,) a French advocate, born at Montpellier, was a member of the Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. He was killed in a battle against the Spaniards in January, 1794.

Fabre, (FERDINAND,) a French author, born at Bédarieux in 1830. He studied theology, but did not follow the clerical profession. He wrote "Scènes de la Vie cléricale," (including "Les Courbezon," 1862, and "Julien Savignac," 1863,) "La petite Mère," (4 vols. 1876–78,) and other works, mostly descriptive of the lives of the recent French clergy. Died in 1898.

Fabre, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER PASCAL,) an able French painter, born at Montpellier in 1766, was a pupil of David. He worked many years at Rome and Florence. Among his best works are "The Judgment of Paris," "The Preaching of John the Baptist," and a portrait of Alfieri. He died at Montpellier in 1837.

Fabre, (JEAN,) "the honest criminal," was born at Nîmes, France, in 1727. His father having been condemned to the galleys as a Protestant, Jean took his place, and endured great sufferings, but was released in 1762. He died at Cette, May 31, 1797. Falbaire's play, "L'honnête Criminel," procured his release and pardon. Fabre's autobiography was printed in 1865.

Fabre, (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in Paris in 1668. He wrote a continuation of Fleury's "Ecclesiastic History," (16 vols., 1734,) and other works. Died in 1753.

Fabre, fȧbr, (JEAN HENRI,) French entomologist, born Dec. 21, 1823 at St. Léons, taught and studied in Provence. His works include "The Wonder Book of Plant Life," etc. Died 1915.

Fabre, (JEAN RAYMOND AUGUSTE,) a French poet, born at Jaujac in 1792. Died 1839.

Fabre, (MARIE JOSEPH VICTORIN,) a distinguished French poet and orator, born at Jaujac in 1785. He produced in 1808 a "Eulogy on Corneille," (in prose,) which was crowned by the Institute. Among his finest works are "The Death of Henry IV.," a poem, (1808,) an "Ode on Tasso," a "Eulogy on Montaigne," (1812,) and "Literary History of France in the Eighteenth Century," ("Tableau littéraire de la France au dix-huitième Siècle," 1810.) Died in 1831.

See SABBATIER, "Vies de Victorin et d'Auguste Fabre," 1832. "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fabre de l'Aude, fȧbr dĕh lōd, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French statesman, born at Carcassonne in 1755. He was proscribed during the reign of terror, but in 1795 was named deputy to the Council of Five Hundred, and became commissioner of finance. At the coronation of Bonaparte, Fabre, as president of the tribunes, delivered a congratulatory address to the emperor. He was appointed senator in 1807, and received the title of count of the empire. He was afterwards chosen a member of the grand council of administration of the senate. Died in 1832.

Fabre d'Églantine, fȧbr dā'glŏN'tēn', (PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS NAZAIRE,) one of the leading French Jacobins, born at Carcassonne in 1755. At the commencement of the Revolution he leagued himself with Danton, La Croix, and Camille Desmoulins, and participated in all the excesses of this party. He was chosen as deputy from Paris to the National Convention. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. without appeal, and was elected a member of the committee of public safety. He was one of the instigators of the decree which ordered that no English or Hanoverian prisoners should be made. He was accused of royalist principles, or *modérantisme*, and, with Danton, was executed in 1794. He had writ ten numerous comedies.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Fabre d'Olivet, fȧbr do'le'vȧ', (M.,) a French philologist and fanciful *littérateur*, born at Ganges (Languedoc) in 1768. He produced numerous plays, poems, treatises on philology, history, etc. He found, it is said, allegories or mystic meanings in every word, syllable, and figure. Died in 1825.

Fabretti, fȧ-brĕt'tee, (RAFAEL,) an excellent Italian antiquary, born at Urbino about 1615. He was secretary to Pope Alexander VIII., and in the pontificate of Innocent XII. was appointed keeper of the archives in the castle of Saint Angelo. His principal works are "De Columna Trajani," ("On the Column of Trajan," 1683,) and "Inscriptionum Antiquarum Explicatio," ("Explanation of Ancient Inscriptions," 1699.) Died at Rome in 1700.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Fabri. See PEIRESC, (FABRI DE.)

Fabri, fä'bree, (ALESSANDRO,) a noted scholar and author, born near Bologna in 1691. He wrote with great elegance, both in Latin and Italian. Died in 1768.

Fabri, fä'bre', (HONORÉ,) a learned French Jesuit, born about 1607, wrote numerous works, among which are a "Treatise on Plants and the Generation of Animals," (1666,) and "Synopsis Optica," (1667.) Died in 1688.

Fabri de Hilden. See FABRICE DE HILDEN.

Fabriano, da, dä fä-bre-ä'no, (GENTILE,) a skilful painter of the Roman school, born at Fabriano, in the March of Ancona, about 1370. He worked at Venice and in Rome, where he painted the history of Saint John in the church of San Giovanni Laterano. He is called one of the best painters of his time. Died in 1450.

Fabrice. See FABRIZIO.

Fabrice de Hilden, fä'brèss' deh hil'den, [Lat. FABRIC'IUS HILDA'NUS,] called also **Fabri** (fä'bree) **de Hilden,** (WILHELM,) a skilful surgeon and writer, derived his surname from a village near Cologne, where he was born in 1560. Died in 1634.

Fabrice, (GEORGE FRIEDRICH ALFRED,) COUNT VON, was born at Quesnoy, France, in 1818, son of a Saxon major in the army of occupation. He rose to high rank in the army of Saxony, was chief of staff in the Schleswig-Holstein war and in the Bohemian campaign of 1866, minister of war in 1870, and took part in the Franco-German war, being governor of Versailles during the occupation. He was reappointed minister of war, June, 1871, made general of cavalry in 1872, prime minister in 1876, minister of foreign affairs in 1882, and was created count in 1886. Died March 25, 1891.

Fabricius, fä-bree'se-us, (ANDREAS,) a Roman Catholic divine, born near Liege in 1520. He wrote "Harmony of the Augustinian Confession," ("Harmonia Confessionis Augustinianæ," 1573.) Died in 1581.

Fabricius, fä-brit'se-ûs, (DAVID,) a German astronomer, born at Essen in 1564. He is said to have discovered spots in the sun. Among his works are 'Letters to Kepler." Died in 1617.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Fabricius, (FRANZ,) a theological writer, called also LEFÈVRE, born in Rhenish Prussia in 1524; died in 1573.

Fabricius, fä-brit'se-ûs, (FREDERICK ERNEST,) a German or Swedish nobleman, who was a companion or attendant of Charles XII. at Bender. He wrote "Anecdotes of the Residence of the King of Sweden at Bender," ("Anecdotes du Séjour du Roi à Bender," 1760.) Died after 1727.

Fabricius, or **Goldschmidt,** (GEORG,) a German philologist and Latin poet, born at Chemnitz in 1516. He was president of the College of Meissen from 1553 to 1571. Among his works are a "Description of Rome," (1550,) and "Res Germaniæ et Saxoniæ memorabiles," (1609.) Died in 1571.

Fabricius, (JEAN LOUIS,) a Swiss theological writer, born at Schaffhausen in 1632; died in 1696.

Fabricius, (JOHANN,) a German astronomer, son of David, noticed above, wrote a treatise on the spots of the sun, ("De Maculis in Sole observatis," 1611.) Died in 1625.

Fabricius, (JOHANN,) a German Orientalist, born at Dantzic in 1608, was professor of Hebrew at Rostock, and published "Specimen Arabicum," (1638.) Died in 1653.

Fabricius, (JOHANN,) a German Protestant writer and professor of theology, born at Altorf in 1644. Among his works is "Amœnitates theologicæ," (1699.) He taught theology at Altorf for many years. Died in 1729.

Fabricius, (JOHANN ALBRECHT,) a German scholar and writer, eminent for his profound and various learning, born at Leipsic on the 11th of November, 1668, was a son of Werner the composer. He became professor of eloquence and philosophy at Hamburg about 1700. He published numerous and excellent works, among which are "Bibliotheca Latina, sive Notitia Scriptorum Veterum Latinorum," (3 vols., 1697,) "Bibliotheca Græca," (14 vols. 4to, 1705–28,) containing notices of all the Greek authors who lived before the subversion of the Eastern Empire; "Bibliographia Antiquaria," (1713,) and "Bibliotheca Latina Ecclesiastica," (1718.) He passed the greater part of his mature life at Hamburg, where he died in April, 1736.

See REIMAR, "De Vita et Scriptis J. A. Fabricii Commentarius," 1737; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Fabricius, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German scholar and teacher, born at Dodendorf in 1696, published an "Abridgment of General Literary History," (3 vols., 1752–54.) Died in 1769.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Fabricius, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) the most eminent entomologist of his time, born at Tondern, in the duchy of Sleswick, in January, 1743, studied under Linnæus at Upsal. In 1775 he was appointed professor of natural history at Kiel, and about the same time published his "Systema Entomologiæ." In this work, at the suggestion of Linnæus, he made an arrangement of insects according to the organs of the mouth. Besides the treatise mentioned above, he wrote "Philosophia Entomologia," (1778,) "Supplementum Entomologiæ," (1797,) and others of a similar nature. Died at Kiel in 1807.

See "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fabricius, (KAREL,) a Dutch painter, born at Delft in 1624, excelled in perspective and portraits. Died in 1654.

Fabricius, (THEODOR,) a German Reformer and theologian, born at Anholt in 1501, wrote several religious works. He taught Hebrew at Wittenberg, and acquired the friendship of Luther. Died in 1570.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Fabricius, (THEODOSIUS,) a Lutheran theologian, and nephew of the preceding, born at Nordhausen in 1560, was professor of theology at Göttingen. His work entitled "Harmony of the Four Evangelists" was published in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and German languages. Died in 1597.

Fabricius, (VINCENZ,) a German physician, jurist, and Latin poet, born at Hamburg in 1612; died in 1667.

Fabricius, (WERNER,) a composer and musician, born in Holstein in 1633, was the father of Johann Albrecht, noticed above. He lived at Leipsic. Died in 1679.

Fabricius Hildanus. See FABRICE DE HILDEN.

Fa-briç'i-us (fä-brish'e-us) **Lus-çi'nus,** (CAIUS,) a Roman statesman, celebrated for his great integrity and simplicity of life, became consul 282 B.C. About 280 he was sent on an embassy to Pyrrhus, who was encamped with an army near Tarentum. His conduct on this occasion was a celebrated theme of ancient historians and poets. He refused the rich presents or bribes which Pyrrhus offered him. According to tradition, the physician of Pyrrhus proposed to poison his master, expecting a reward from the Romans, but Fabricius not only rejected his offer, but exposed his treachery to Pyrrhus. Fabricius gained victories over the Samnites, the Bruttii, and other allies of Pyrrhus, about 277 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" PLINY, "Natural History," book xxxiv.

Fa-briç'i-us Vei-en'to, a Latin author. Having written a satirical work entitled "Codicilli," which was supposed to be directed against the senators and priests, he was banished by Nero in 62 A.D. After Nero's death he returned to Rome, and was received with great favour by Domitian.

Fabrini, fä-bree'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian grammarian, born in Tuscany in 1516; died about 1580.

Fabris, fä'brèss, (NICCOLÒ,) an ingenious Italian mechanician, born at Chioggia in 1739; died in 1801.

Fabrizio, fä-brèt'se-o, (GERONIMO,) [Lat. HIERON'YMUS FABRIÇ'IUS AB ACQUAPENDEN'TE; Fr. FABRICE, fä'brèss',] an eminent Italian anatomist and surgeon, was born at Acquapendente, near Orvieto, in 1537. He was a pupil of Fallopius, whom he succeeded in 1562 as professor at Padua. He wrote many short treatises on anatomy and surgery. Among his pupils was the celebrated Dr. Harvey, whose great discovery was perhaps suggested by some new observations which Fabrizio made on the valves of the veins. He obtained great

success and celebrity as a teacher of anatomy. Died in 1619.

See THUILIUS, "Memoria H. Fabricii ab Acquapendente," 1619; CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" SALVADORI, "Notitiæ de H. Fabricio," 1837.

Fabrizzi, fä-brēt'see, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian painter, born at Perugia in 1594, was a pupil of Annibal Caracci. Died in 1649.

Fabroni, fä-bro'nee, or **Fabbroni**, fäb-bro'nee, (ANGELO,) an eminent Italian biographer and Latin scholar, born at Marradi in September, 1732. He produced in 1766 the first volume of the "Lives of Italians eminent for Learning who flourished in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," ("Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium qui Sæculis XVII. et XVIII. floruerunt," 20 vols.,) which is his principal work. In 1767 he was appointed prior or president of the church of San Lorenzo, Florence. He is sometimes called "the Plutarch of Modern Italy." Died at Pisa in 1803.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum," etc., vol. xx.

Fabroni or **Fabbroni**, (GIOVANNI VALENTINO,) an Italian naturalist and writer on physical science, was born at Florence on the 13th of February, 1752. He applied various physical sciences to objects of general utility. He was director of the Museum of Florence, and wrote many useful treatises on botany, chemistry, rural economy, etc. Cuvier characterized him as a "living encyclopædia." Died in December, 1822.

See CUVIER, "Éloges historiques," tome iii.; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" G. FABRONI PELLI, "Biografia del Cavaliere G. Fabroni," 1837.

Fabrot, fä'bro', [Lat. FABRO'TUS,] (CHARLES ANNIBAL,) a celebrated French jurist, born at Aix in 1580. He was professor in the University of Aix, and the author of several legal treatises, one of which is entitled "Basilicon." Died in Paris in 1659.

See C. GIRAUD, "Notice sur la Vie de C. A. Fabrot," 1833.

Fabry, fä'brē', (JEAN BAPTISTE GERMAIN,) a French writer, born at Cornus in 1780. He was editor of the "Spectateur Français," (12 vols., 1805–12,) and wrote a history of the Hundred Days, entitled "Itinéraire de Bonaparte de l'Isle d'Elbe à Sainte-Hélène," ("Account of the Journey of Bonaparte from Elba to Saint Helena," 1817.) Died in 1821.

Fabvier, fä've-à', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) BARON, a French general, born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1782. He served with distinction in Germany and Spain, and was severely wounded at Moscow in 1812. In 1814 he signed with Colonel Davis the capitulation of Paris. In 1823 he went to the assistance of the Greeks, and rendered essential service in organizing an army. After his return he was created in 1839 lieutenant-general, and in 1845 a peer of France. He was the author of several military and historical treatises. Died in 1855.

Fabyan. See FABIAN.

Facchetti, fäk-ket'tee, (PIETRO,) an Italian portrait-painter, born at Mantua in 1535; died in Rome in 1613.

Facciardi, fät-chär'dee, (CRISTOFORO,) an Italian Capuchin and eloquent preacher, born near Rimini, lived about 1570–90.

Faccini, fät-chee'nee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian painter of architecture, born at or near Ferrara about 1520; died in 1577.

Faccio. See FATIO.

Facciolati, fät-cho-lä'tee, or **Facciolato**, fät-cho-lä'to, [Lat. FACCIOLA'TUS,](GIACOMO,) an eminent Italian philologist, born at Torreglia, near Padua, in 1682. He was a professor of logic or classical literature in the University of Padua. He published an improved edition of a dictionary called "Calepino," (1731,) wrote several works on grammar and logic, and commenced an excellent Latin Lexicon, which was finished by his pupil FORCELLINI, (which see.) Died at Padua in 1769.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" G. B. FERRARI, "Vita J. Facciolati," 1799; GIUSEPPE GENNARI, "Vita di J. Facciolati," Padua, 1818.

Facini, fä-chee'nee, or **Faccini**, fät-chee'nee, (PIETRO,) an able Italian painter, born at Bologna about 1560, was a pupil and afterwards a rival of Annibal Caracci. His chief merits were a vivacity of attitude, and skill in colouring, especially in carnation. Died in 1602.

Fa-cūn'dus, a Latin theologian and bishop, who lived in Africa about 550 A.D. He defended the decision of the Council of Chalcedon against the decree of the emperor Justinian.

Fadeyev, fä-dā'yĕf, or **Fadejew**, (RASTISLAV ANDRIEYEVITCH,) a Russian general, born in 1824. He early entered the military service, and was rapidly promoted, becoming a major-general in 1864. He served with distinction in the Russo-Turkish wars, both as an officer and diplomatist. In 1880 he entered the civil service. He wrote "Sixty Years of War in the Caucasus," (1860,) "Letters from the Caucasus," (1865,) "The Military Resources of Russia," (1868,) and other works, strongly panslavistic. Died in 1884.

Fadhl-Ibn-Yahya-Al-Barmakee, (**-Barmakī** or **-Barmekī**,) fäd'l ĭb'n yäh'he-ä äl bar'mĕk-ee, vizier of Haroun-al-Raschid, was born about 762 A.D. He was a brother of Jaafar, and one of the BARMECIDES, which see. Died about 807 A.D.

See ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici."

Fadlalla or **Fadlallah**, fäd-läl'läh, a Persian historian, born at Hamadan, lived about 1290. He wrote a "History of the Moguls."

Fadl-Ibn-Rabee, (**-Rabī**,) fäd'l ĭb'n räb'ee, became vizier of Haroun-al-Raschid about 803 A.D., which position he continued to hold until the death of that sovereign. In the contest between the caliph's sons Ameen and Mâmoon, Fadl sided with the former, and was consequently obliged to fly when Mâmoon ascended the throne. Died about 824 A.D.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary."

Fadl-Ibn-Sahal, (or **-Sahl**,) fäd'l ĭb'n säh'hal, (or sah'l,) a descendant of the ancient kings of Persia, and vizier of the celebrated caliph Mâmoon, was clothed with absolute power by this prince. He was assassinated by an opposite faction in 818 A.D.

Faed, fād, (JOHN,) a Scottish painter, a brother of Thomas Faed. He was born at Burley-Mill in 1820, and went to Edinburgh in 1841, and to London in 1864. His principal works are "Shakspeare and his Contemporaries," and illustrations of "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and "The Soldier's Return." D. 1902.

Faed, fād, (THOMAS,) a Scottish painter, born at Burley-Mill in 1826. He settled in London about 1852. Among his works are "Walter Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," "Home and the Homeless," "Highland Mary," and "Sunday in the Backwoods." Died in 1900.

Faerna, fä-ĕr'nä, or **Faerno**, fä-ĕr'no, [Fr. FAERNE, fä'ĕrn',] (GABRIELE,) a celebrated modern Latin poet, born at Cremona, in Italy. His most important work was his Collection of a Hundred Fables in Latin verse, (1564,) the subjects of which were taken from Æsop or Phædrus. He was patronized by Pope Pius IV. Died in 1561.

See JAN HENDRIK KROON, "Commentatio de Fabulis G. Faërni," 1824; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Fagan, fä'gŏn', (CHRISTOPHE BARTHÉLEMI,) a French writer of comedies, born at Paris in 1702; died in 1755.

Fage, fäzh, (DURAND,) a French Protestant, called "the Prophet of the Cévennes," born at Aubais in 1681, was one of the Camisards.

Fage, La. See LA FAGE, (RAIMOND.)

Fagel, fä'hĕl, (FRANS NICOLAAS,) nephew of Kaspar, noticed below, was a distinguished military commander. He was successively general of infantry in the service of the States-General, and lieutenant-field-marshal to the Emperor of Germany. His greatest exploits were at the battle of Fleurus in 1690, the defence of Mons, the siege of Namur, the capture of Bonn in 1703, and several other battles in Flanders. Died in 1718.

Fagel, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch politician, born in 1706, was an adherent of the Prince of Orange. A translation of Lady Montagu's Letters (published in 1764) was ascribed to him. Died in 1790.

Fagel, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch diplomatist, born at the Hague, was an adherent of the house of Orange. Having been sent as minister to London, he signed a treaty between Holland and Great Britain in 1814. He became secretary of state in 1824. Died in 1834.

Fagel, (KASPAR,) a celebrated Dutch statesman, born at Haarlem in 1629. In 1670 he was elected master of the rolls of the States-General, and in 1672 was created grand pensionary. It was partly by his influence that William III. was placed upon the throne of England. In 1682 Count d'Avaux, ambassador of France in Holland, made great efforts to win Fagel to the French interests, and even offered a large bribe, which was nobly refused. Died in 1688.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. v.; LENTING, "Specimen historico-politicum de G. Fagelio," 1849.

Faggiuola, fâd-joo-o'lâ, (UGUCCIONE, oo-goot-cho'nà,) a celebrated Italian general, chief of the Ghibelines, and Lord of Pisa. He won several battles over the Neapolitans and Florentines; and in August, 1315, he gained the memorable victory of Monte-Catini. He, however, made himself so odious to the Pisans by his severity that he was driven from Pisa and from Lucca. He died at the siege of Padua in 1319.

Faggot, fâg'got, (JAKOB,) a distinguished engineer and metallurgist, born in the province of Upland, in Sweden, in 1699, was secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and published a valuable work on rural economy. Died in 1778.

Fagiuoli, fâ-joo-o'lee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a celebrated comic and burlesque poet, born at Florence in 1660. His works were very voluminous. Died in 1742.

Fagius, fâ'je-us or fâ'ge-ûs, (PAUL,) a learned Protestant theologian and Hebraist, born in the Palatinate in 1504. His family name was BÜCHER, (Beech,) which, according to the custom of that age, he changed into its Latin equivalent. He studied at Heidelberg under the celebrated Wolfgang Capito, whom he succeeded in 1544 as professor of Hebrew at Strasburg. In 1549, at the solicitation of Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, he visited England, where he was appointed to the chair of theology at Cambridge; but his sudden death prevented him from performing the duties of that office. Eight years after his death his body was burnt, by the order of Queen Mary. Fagius was the author of numerous classical and critical works. Died about 1550.

See "De Vita, Obitu et Combustione Buceri et P. Fagii," 1562; FEUERLEIN et SEYFRIED, "Tentamen historicum de Vita P. Fagii," 1736.

Fagnan, fân'yôN', (MARIE ANTOINETTE,) a French romancer, born in Paris, wrote "The Mirror of Oriental Princesses," (1755,) and other tales. Died about 1770.

Fagnani, fân-yâ'nee, (GIOVANNI MARCO,) an Italian poet and scholar, born at Milan in 1524; died in 1609.

Fagnani or **Fagnano,** fân-yâ'no, (GIULIO CARLO,) Marquis of Toschi, an eminent Italian mathematician, born at Sinigaglia in 1682, or, as some say, in 1690. He published a collection of mathematical treatises, ("Produzioni matematiche," 2 vols., 1750.) Died in 1766.

Fagnani, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian-American portrait-painter, born at Naples, December 24, 1819. He came to the United States in 1851, after spending some time in the Austrian, French, and Spanish capitals. Died in New York, May 22, 1873. He painted a vast number of portraits of celebrated persons in Europe.

Fagnani, (PROSPERO,) an eminent Italian canonist, born in 1598, wrote a "Commentary on the Decretals," (1661.) Died in 1678.

Fagon, fâ'gôN', (GUI CRESCENT,) a distinguished French physician and botanist, born in Paris in 1638. He became first physician to Louis XIV. in 1693. Died in 1718.

Fahie, foy, (Sir WILLIAM CHARLES,) a British admiral, born in 1763; died in 1833.

Fahlcranz, fâl'krânts, (CARL JOHANN,) a celebrated Swedish landscape-painter, born in the province of Falun in 1774. He painted many excellent pictures of the wild, mountainous scenery of Sweden and Norway. Died 1861.

Fahlcranz, (CHRISTIAN ERIK,) a Swedish poet and ecclesiastic, brother of the preceding, born in 1790. He is the author of a witty piece entitled "Noah's Ark," and "Ansgarius," an epic poem. He became Bishop of Westerås, and in 1839 associate editor of the "Ecclesiastic Journal," ("Ecclesiastik Tidskrift.") Died in 1866.

Fah-le'nĭ-us, (ERIC,) a noted Swedish scholar, lived about 1700. He was professor of Oriental languages at Pernau, in Livonia.

Fahrenheit, fâr'ẹn-hīt' or fâ'rẹn-hīt', (GABRIEL DANIEL,) an eminent German natural philosopher and maker of philosophical instruments, born at Dantzic, May 14, 1686. He became a resident of Amsterdam, and invented the thermometer which bears his name. He is said to have been the first who used mercury in the construction of thermometers. He fixed the zero of his scale at the point to which the mercury sank in the winter of 1709, and reproduced the same degree of cold by a mixture of sal-ammoniac, common salt, and snow. Died September 16, 1736.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Faider, fī'dẹr, [Fr. pron. fȧ'dair',] (CHARLES,) a Belgian jurist and writer, born September 6, 1816. He was minister of justice from 1852 to 1855. Died in 1893.

Faidherbe, fȧ'dêrb', (LOUIS LÉON CÉSAR,) a French general, born at Lille, June 3, 1818. He served with distinction in Senegambia and Algeria, and in 1870 took command of the northern army against the Germans, suffering severe defeats, as at Bapaume and Saint-Quentin. He published geographical and palæographical works on Northern Africa, and an account of his "Campagne de l'Armée du Nord," (1876.) Died in 1889.

Faidit. See FAYDIT.

Faiguet de Villeneuve, fȧ'gȧ' dẹh vèl'nŭv', (JOACHIM,) one of the earliest French writers on political economy, born at Moncontour, in Brittany, in 1703. Died about 1780.

Faille, de la, dẹh lȧ fȧl or fȧ'yẹ, (GERMAIN,) a French historian, born at Castelnaudary in 1616; died in 1711. He wrote "Annals of Toulouse," (2 vols., 1687–1701.)

Faillon, fȧ'yôN', (MICHEL ÉTIENNE,) a French priest and historian, born at Tarascon in 1799. He visited Canada in 1854 as inspector of the Sulpitian houses and schools. He published a very elaborate history of the French in Canada, (3 vols., 1865–66, unfinished,) and several volumes of religious biography. Died at Paris, October 25, 1870.

Failly, de, dẹh fȧ'yè', (PIERRE LOUIS CHARLES ACHILLE,) a French general, born at Rozoy-sur-Serre, January 21, 1810. He served with distinction in the Crimea and in Italy; but his misfortunes while in command of the Fifth Corps in the early part of the Franco-German war (1870) were especially marked; and after the battle of Sedan he had no public employment. He published "Marches et Opérations du cinquième Corps," (1871.) Died in 1892.

Fain, fȧN, (AGATHON JEAN FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French historian, born in Paris in 1778. He attended Napoleon I. in his campaigns in the capacity of secretary, *(secrétaire-archiviste.)* He wrote "Historical Memoirs of the Last Three Years of the Reign of Napoleon," (1823–27.) Died in 1837.

Faipoult. See FAYPOULT.

Fair'bairn, (ANDREW MARTIN,) a Scotch theologian, born near Edinburgh, November 4, 1838. In 1878 he became principal of the Airedale Congregational College at Bradford, and principal of Mansfield College at Oxford in 1888. He published brilliant essays in the "Contemporary Review," and various able works, including "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," (1876,) "Religion in History and in the Life of To-Day," (1884,) "Christ in Modern Theology," (1894.) Died 1912.

Fair'bairn, (PATRICK,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Greenlaw in 1805. He was educated at Edinburgh, and held professorships of theology at Aberdeen and at the Free Church College in Glasgow. His works include "The Typology of Scripture," (1847,) various commentaries, and a work on "Prophecy," (1856.) Died August 6, 1874.

Fair'bairn, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a British civil engineer and mechanician, born at Kelso, on the Tweed, in 1789. He is distinguished for the introduction of iron water-wheels and other iron machinery, and as one of the first constructors of iron ships, which he began to build about 1835. He wrote several works, one of which

is entitled "Mills and Mill-Work," and made important contributions to the Philosophical Transactions and the Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Manchester. Died August 18, 1874.

Fairbanks, (CHARLES WARREN,) Vice-President of the United States, born near Unionville Centre, Ohio, May, 11, 1852. He graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1872, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1874. In the same year he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he afterward resided, engaged in the practice of law. He served as chairman of the Republican Convention of Indiana in 1892 and 1898, and as delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896, and was a member of the British-American Joint High Commission of 1898. He was elected to the U. S. Senate 1897, and elected Vice-President on the Republican ticket with President Roosevelt 1904. He was defeated for the Vice-Presidency 1916. Died 1918.

Fairbanks, (THADDEUS,) an American inventor, born at Brimfield, Massachusetts, January 17, 1796. He established extensive works at Saint Johnsbury, Vermont, for the manufacture of platform scales, which he invented in 1830. He received some forty patents for inventions and improvements in apparatus for refrigeration, steam-heating, ventilation, etc. Died April 12, 1886.

Fair'child, (DAVID GRANDISON,) botanist, born in Michigan. He has been a botanist since 1889 and an agricultural explorer since 1896, having taken part in government service in various expeditions in search of economic plants. Since 1903 he has been in charge of exploration for the Department of Agriculture and since 1906 of the office, of plant introduction and distribution, organized by him in 1897.

Fair'child, (JAMES HARRIS,) D.D., an American educator, born in Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 25, 1817. Graduated at Oberlin College 1838, professor of languages in that college, 1842–47, professor of mathematics, 1847–58, became professor of moral philosophy and theology in 1858, and was president of the college 1866–89. D. 1902.

Fairclough. See FEATLY.

Fair'fax, (EDWARD,) a celebrated English poet, son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, was born at Denton, in Yorkshire, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. His principal work is a translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," (1600,) which he rendered, verse for verse, with a fidelity and facility rarely equalled. He also wrote a "History of Edward the Black Prince," in verse, and a treatise on "Demonology." Died in 1632.

Fairfax, (THOMAS,) LORD, one of the most conspicuous actors in the rebellion against Charles I. of England, and general of the parliamentary forces, was born at Denton, in Yorkshire, in January, 1611. He was the son of Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax, and Mary, daughter of Edmund Sheffield, Lord Mulgrave. Having strong inclinations for a military life, he went to Holland, and served as a volunteer under Horace, Lord Vere, whose daughter he afterwards married. When Charles endeavoured to form a body-guard at York, the people, fearing that he would raise an army, deputized Fairfax to present a petition to him entreating him not to do it. Although the king tried to shun him, Fairfax succeeded in presenting the petition, in the presence of about one hundred thousand persons. When the civil war broke out, (1642,) the father of Lord Fairfax received from Parliament the commission of commander-in-chief of the Northern forces, and he himself that of general of cavalry. He distinguished himself in this war by his activity and bravery, particularly at Marston Moor, where he commanded the right wing and where the king's army was totally defeated, (July 2, 1644,) and at the capture of York. Fairfax was appointed commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces early in 1645, with Cromwell as his lieutenant-general. On the 14th of June the battle of Naseby was fought, on which occasion Lord Fairfax gained a decided victory. On the 16th he besieged Leicester, which surrendered on the 18th. He afterwards defeated Lord Goring, took Bridgewater by assault, and made himself master of several other places. On the 10th of September he forced Bristol to surrender. In September, 1646, he captured Oxford, the last stronghold of the king, who fled for protection to Scotland. Lord Fairfax then went to London, where he was complimented and thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and was immediately sent with two hundred thousand pounds to Scotland to obtain the king, the Scotch having agreed to deliver him up for that sum. Soon after this he yielded to the superior genius of Cromwell, and when on his father's death, which took place about March, 1648, he succeeded to all his titles, he still continued to fight for Cromwell. He was nominated one of the judges of the king; but he refused to serve in that trial. In the spring of 1649 he was appointed commander of all the forces in England and Ireland. He resigned his commission in June, 1650. About the end of 1659 he joined General Monk against Lambert, was appointed councillor of state, and also chairman of the committee delegated by the Chamber of Commons to go to the Hague and persuade Charles II. to return and take the royal functions. He was received by that prince, whose restoration to the throne was partially owing to the sincere efforts of Lord Fairfax. After these events, he retired to his estates, where he died of a fever in February, 1671, at the age of sixty years.

See HUME, "History of England;" VILLEMAIN, "Histoire de Cromwell;" GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre;" "Monk's Contemporaries," by GUIZOT, London, 1865; HARTLEY COLERIDGE, "Lives of Distinguished Northerns;" RICHARD BELL, "Fairfax Correspondence—Memorials of the Civil War," etc., 2 vols., 1849; SIR EDWARD CUST, "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," London, 1867.

Fair'fax, (THOMAS,) LORD, of the same family as the preceding, was born about 1691. Owning large estates in Virginia, he left England and settled in that colony, in the county of Frederick. He was a patron and friend of General Washington in his younger days; and in the Revolutionary war the hospitality and noble qualities of Lord Fairfax caused him to be held in so much veneration that his property was equally respected by the Americans and the English. Died in 1782.

Fair'field, (SUMNER LINCOLN,) an American poet, born at Warwick, Massachusetts, in 1803. He published in 1830 "Abaddon, the Spirit of Destruction, and other Poems." In "The Last Night of Pompeii" he claimed to have suggested the leading ideas in Bulwer's famous novel of "The Last Days of Pompeii," which appeared about two years later. Died in 1844.

See a Memoir of his Life, by his widow, 1846; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature."

Faisal Al Husain, fa'zal al hoozan', King of Irāq, was born at Taif 1885. He joined the Arab National Movement, aided the Arab revolt in 1916, and commanded the Arab forces under the victorious British general, Sir Edmund Allenby. He was elected king of Irāq, 1921.

Faith'full, (EMILY,) an English lady, born in Headley, Surrey, in 1835. Becoming interested in the status of the working-women of London, she in 1860 established a printing and publishing business in which only women are employed. She lectured extensively in England and the United States, and published books and periodicals devoted to philanthropic subjects. Died May 31, 1895.

Fai'thorne, (WILLIAM,) an English engraver, born in London about 1616. He was an adherent of the royalists, and was for a time imprisoned in London. Having refused, after his release, to take the oath of obedience to Cromwell, he was banished from England, and went to France, where he studied engraving under Champagne. About 1650 he returned to England, where he died in 1691. His engravings of "Christ at Prayer in the Garden of Olives," and of the "Marriage of Cana in Galilee," were among his principal works. He was also the author of a "Treatise on the Art of Engraving."

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Faithorne, (WILLIAM,) a son of the preceding, engraved portraits in mezzotint. He died about 1686.

Fakhr-Eddaulah. See FAKHR-ED-DOWLAH.

Fakhr-ed-Deen or **Fakhr-ed-Dīn**, (or **-Dyn**,) făk'r-ed-deen, (*i.e.* the "Glory of the Religion.") There have been many Moslem doctors of this name, the most cele-

brated of whom is the Imâm Fakr-ed-Deen-Razee, (or -Razy,) who was born at Rei, a city of Persia, about 1150 A.D. He is esteemed one of the ablest Mohammedan doctors that ever lived. He composed numerous works on theology, philosophy, and mathematics. Died in 1210.

Fakhr-ed-Deen, better known as **Facardin Ameer**, (or **Amîr**,) Prince of the Druzes, born in 1574, was conquered by Amurath IV. and taken to Constantinople, where he was put to death in 1635.

Fakhr-ed-Deen Binakeetee, or **Fakhr-ed-Dîn Binakiti**, făk'r ed-deen bin-a-kee'tee, (ABOO SOLYMÂN DÂOOD,) a Persian historian, born at Binakeet (Binakit) in 1329.

Fakhr-ed-Dowlah or **-Eddaulah**, făk'r ed-dŏw'lah, (ALEE,) a prince who ruled over part of Persia towards the close of the tenth century. Died in 997 A.D.

Falaize, fă'lăz', (CAROLINE PHILIBERTE,) originally named JACQUEMAIN, (zhăk'măN',) a French authoress, born at Châteauroux in 1792; died in 1852.

Falb, (RUDOLPH,) a German meteorologist, was born at Obdach, in Styria, April 13, 1838. He studied theology, but after two years in the priesthood he began the study of science in 1869, became a Protestant, and in 1877 travelled in America. Among his works are "Wetterbriefe," (1883,) "Das Wetter und der Mond," (1887,) etc.

Falbaire, de, deh făl'bâr', (CHARLES GEORGE **Fenouillot**—feh-noo'yo',) a French dramatist, born at Salins in 1727. Among his most successful plays were "The Honest Criminal" and "The Two Misers." Died in 1800.

Falcand, făl'kŏN', [Lat. FALCAN'DUS,] (HUGO,) a historian of the twelfth century, supposed to have been born in Normandy, wrote, in Latin, a "History of Sicily" from 1146 to 1169. Falcand witnessed the events which he has recorded. His work is highly commended by Gibbon.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. lvi.; VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis."

Falcieri, făl-che-ā'ree, (BIAGIO,) a skilful painter of the Venetian school, born at San Ambrogio in 1628. Among his master-pieces is "The Council of Trent." Died in 1703.

Falck, fălk, (ANTOON REINHARD,) a distinguished Dutch statesman, born at Utrecht in 1776. He became secretary of state in 1814, after the fall of Napoleon. In 1818 he was appointed minister of public instruction, and in 1832 received the title of minister of state. He wrote a treatise "On the Influence of Dutch Civilization on the Nations of Northern Europe." Died in 1843.

Falck, fălk, (JEREMIAS,) a German engraver of history and portraits, born at Dantzic in 1629, worked in Holland and Sweden. Died about 1710.

Falck, (JOHN PETER.) See FALK.

Falck or **Falk**, fălk, (NIELS,) a Danish jurist, born near Tondern in 1784, was elected president of the Diet in Sleswick-Holstein in 1838. He published a treatise "On the Duchy of Sleswick in its Present Relations to Denmark and Holstein." Died in 1850.

Falckenstein, făl'kĕn-stīn', (JOHANN HEINRICH,) the author of numerous historical and antiquarian works, is supposed to have been born in Silesia in 1682; died in 1760.

Falckenstein, von, fon făl'kĕn-stīn', (ERNST FRIEDRICH EDUARD VOGEL,) a German general, born at Breslau, January 5, 1797. In 1813 he entered the army, and served with great distinction. In 1858 he was made a lieutenant-general, and in 1863 chief of staff and military governor of Jutland. He commanded with brilliant success in Hanover and Bavaria in 1866. During the French war of 1870–71 he was chief commander of the home troops. Died in 1885.

Falco. See CONCHILLOS-FALCO.

Falco, di, de făl'ko, (BENEDETTO,) a learned Italian writer, born at Naples, lived about 1530.

Fal'cŏn-bĕrg or **Fal'con-bridge**, (fau'kŏn-brij,) (MARY,) COUNTESS OF, a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, born about 1636, became the wife of Viscount Falconberg. She was a person of superior talents. Died in 1712.

Falconbridge, fau'kŏn-brij, (ALEXANDER,) an English traveller who visited Africa, was the author of a treatise "On the Slave-Trade of the African Coast, (1789.) Died in 1792.

His wife, ANNA MARIA, who accompanied him, wrote "Two Voyages to Sierra Leone," (1791.)

Falcone, făl-ko'nā, (ANIELLO or ANGELO,) an Italian painter, born at Naples in 1600, excelled in painting battles. He was the master of Salvator Rosa. Died in 1680.

Falcone, di, de făl-ko'nā, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian chronicler, born at Benevento, lived in the twelfth century.

Falconer, faw'kŏn-ĕr or fawk'nĕr, (Sir DAVID,) a Scottish jurist, born in 1639, was lord president of Scotland, and author of "Decisions of the Lords of Council," (1701.) Died in 1685.

Falconer, (HUGH,) M.D., a British naturalist and palæontologist, born at Forres, Scotland, about 1808. He was a surgeon in the service of the East India Company, and discovered numerous fossils in the Sivalik Hills, which are described in the "Fauna antiqua Sivalonis," (1846,) of which Falconer and T. Proby Cautley were joint authors. Died in January, 1865.

Falconer, (THOMAS,) an English lawyer and able writer, a grandson of Dr. William Falconer, was called to the bar about 1830, and was appointed a judge of county courts in Wales in 1851. Died in 1882.

Falconer, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born at Edinburgh about the year 1735. He early became an orphan, and, owing to the narrowness of his resources, passed but little time at school. He afterwards went to sea as a common sailor,—a position which was little calculated to develop his poetical genius. At the age of eighteen he embarked as boatswain on the ship Britannia, which was wrecked on the passage from Alexandria to Venice. Falconer and two of his companions were the only ones who were saved. This disaster furnished him with the subject of a poem, called "The Shipwreck," which he published in London in 1762, and which at once acquired for him a high reputation as a poet. Falconer returned to Scotland after the publication of his peom, and remained some time at Gladsmuir, with his relation the celebrated historian Robertson. In 1769 he embarked as treasurer in the frigate Aurora for the East Indies, and is supposed to have been shipwrecked; for nothing was heard from the vessel after it left the Cape of Good Hope. Besides the work previously mentioned, Falconer wrote a "Nautical Dictionary," a poem "Upon the Death of Frederick, Prince of Wales," and an ode entitled "The Demagogue," a political satire.

See J. MITFORD, "Memoir of Falconer," prefixed to an edition of his poems, 1836; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Falconer, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English physician, born at Chester about 1743. He was the author of an "Essay upon the Waters of Bath," "Observations" relating to the Gout, "Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, etc. on the Disposition and Temper, Manners, Laws, and Customs, Government and Religion, of Mankind," (1781,) and a "Dissertation on the Influence of the Passions on the Disorders of the Body," (1788.) He resided many years at Bath. Died in 1824. He left an only son, the Rev. THOMAS FALCONER, born in 1772; died in 1839.

See notice of W. Falconer in the "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie" of ERSCH und GRUBER.

Falconet, făl'ko'nā', (ANDRÉ,) a distinguished French physician, born at Roanne in 1611 or 1612. He was medical counsellor to the King of France, and the author of a work on the treatment of scurvy. Died in 1691.

Falconet, (CAMILLE,) a distinguished physician and medical writer, son of Noël, noticed below, was born at Lyons in 1671. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, to which he contributed several dissertations. Died in Paris in 1762.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Falconet, (ÉTIENNE MAURICE,) a distinguished French sculptor, born at Paris in 1716, was a pupil of Lemoine. His statue of Milo of Crotona opened to him

the Academy of Paris in 1745. Having been invited by the empress Catherine II., he went to Saint Petersburg in 1766, and spent about twelve years on a colossal bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great, which is his principal work and is generally admired. He returned to France in 1778. He wrote a Commentary on the books of Pliny which treat on sculpture and painting, and several treatises on art. Died in Paris in 1791.

Falconet, (NOËL,) a noted physician and medical writer, son of André, noticed above, was born at Lyons in 1644. He was appointed consulting physician to the king. Died at Paris in 1734.

Falconetto, fâl-ko-net'to, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Verona, flourished about 1500.

Falconetto, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian architect, brother of the preceding, born at Verona in 1458, built the Rotunda of Padua, and other admired edifices in that city. His master-piece is the palace of Louis Cornaro, his intimate friend, with whom he resided many years. Died in 1534.

Fal-co'nĭ-a, (PROBA,) a Latin poetess, who lived in the latter part of the fourth century. She composed a poem upon the "Civil Wars of Rome," which is lost, and a "Cento Virgilianus," which is extant. The subject of the latter is sacred history.

Falconieri, fâl-ko-ne-ā'ree, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Florence in 1646; died in 1676.

Falconio, (DIOMEDE,) cardinal, born at Rescocostanzo, Italy, in 1842. Entered Franciscan order, was sent as missionary to the United States in 1865; made a citizen there in 1868; was apostolic delegate to the United States 1902–11, and was elevated to the cardinalate November 27, 1911.

Falcucci, fâl-koot'chee, (NICCOLÒ,) or **Nicholas of Florence,** a celebrated Italian physician, supposed to have been born about 1350. His medical skill procured for him the title of "the Divine." Died in 1411.

Falda, fâl'dâ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a skilful Italian engraver, born in the Milanese about 1640. He engraved some monuments at Rome. Died about 1700.

Faldoni, fâl-do'nee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of landscapes, and an excellent engraver, was born in the March of Treviso about 1690.

Faleiro, fâ-lā'e-ro, or **Falero,** fâ-lā'ro, (RUY,) a Portuguese geographer and mathematician. Having formed an agreement with Magellan in a project to discover a new route to the Moluccas, he offered his services to Charles V. in 1518. His offer was accepted; but a difficulty arose between Faleiro and Magellan, who departed without him. Died in 1523.

Faletti, fâ-let'tee, or **Falletti,** fâl-let'tee, (GERONIMO,) Count of Trino, an Italian writer, born at Trino, in Montferrat, about 1518. He was the author of an "Account of the War in Germany in the Time of Charles V.," (1552,) in verse, and other historical works. Died in 1564.

Falguiere, (JEAN ALEXANDRE JOSEPH,) a French painter and sculptor, was born at Toulouse, September 7, 1831. He studied under Jouffroy, and won the Prix de Rome in 1859. His works in sculpture and painting alike are numerous and highly esteemed. He was elected a member of the Academy in succession to his master, Jouffroy, in 1882. Died April 19, 1900.

Falieri, fâ-le-ā'ree, or **Faliero,** fâ-le-ā'ro, (MARINO,) became Doge of Venice in 1354. He incited the plebeians to a conspiracy against the nobles, in which the latter were to have been massacred; but, the plot being revealed, Falieri was tried for his crime and beheaded in April, 1355. This event forms the subject of Byron's well-known drama "Marino Faliero." In the hall of the Grand Council of Venice the portraits of the doges are placed, but instead of that of Falieri there is represented a ducal throne covered with a pall, with this inscription: "Here is the place of Marino Falieri, beheaded for his crimes." He was about eighty years old.

Falieri or **Faliero,** (VITALE,) became Doge of Venice about 1084. He increased the power and commercial prosperity of the republic. Died about 1096.

Faliero, fâ-le-ā'ro, (ANGELO,) an eminent Venetian senator, who persuaded his fellow-citizens to reject the proposition made by the doge Pietro Ziani, in 1225, to remove the seat of government to Constantinople.

Faliero, (ORDELAFO,) a Venetian general, who was elected doge in 1102. In the same year he conducted a fleet to aid Baldwin I. and the Crusaders in the conquest of Palestine. He was killed at the siege of Zara in 1117.

Falk, fâlk, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German *littérateur* and philanthropist, born at Dantzic in 1770. He founded at Weimar an institution for the education of destitute children, known as Falk's Institute. Among his works we may cite a satire in verse, entitled "Men and Heroes," (1796,) and his dramatic poem "Prometheus," (1804.) Died in 1826.

Falk, fâlk, (JOHAN PEHR,) a Swedish physician and distinguished botanist, born in 1727. He was employed by Linnæus as tutor to his son, and became, about 1765, professor of botany or pharmacy in Saint Petersburg. He was one of the naturalists appointed in 1768 to make a scientific exploration of Russia, and wrote "Memoirs on the Topography of the Russian Empire," (3 vols., 1784–86.) Died by suicide in 1774.

Falk, fâlk, (PAUL LUDWIG ADALBERT,) a German statesman, born at Metschkau, Silesia, August 10, 1827. He was educated at Breslau, became a lawyer, and in 1862 a judge. In the Prussian, North German, and Imperial Legislatures he took a prominent place. He was minister of public worship for Prussia, 1872–79, and caused the enactment of what were called the Falk laws for the repression of the Roman Catholic clergy.

Falke, fâl'kĕh, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB,) a German historian, born at Ratzeburg, April 20, 1823. His chief works are a "History of German Commerce," (1859,) "The Hansa," (1862,) a "History of Augustus of Saxony."

Falkenhayn, falkenhin, von, (ERIC,) German general, was born Sept. 11, 1861 at Burg Belchau. He was Prussian War Minister, 1913, chief of the general staff Dec., 1914 to Aug., 1916, commanded the offensives against Warsaw 1915, Serbia 1915–16, and Rumania 1916–17. Died 1922.

Falkland, (LUCIUS CARY,) second VISCOUNT, eldest son of Henry, Viscount Falkland, is supposed to have been born at Burford, in the county of Oxford, in 1610. He studied at Dublin, and afterwards at Cambridge. Possessing a good memory, great talents, and a passionate love of literature, he progressed so rapidly in the study of the classics that, besides the Greek historians, he had read all the Greek and Latin poets before he had arrived at the age of twenty-three. In 1633, at the death of his father, he became gentleman of the chamber of the king, and in 1639, although he was disappointed in the hope which had been held out to him of a command in the army sent against the Scotch, he went as a volunteer. In 1640 Lord Falkland was chosen member of Parliament, in which capacity he distinguished himself by his efficiency. In the contest between Charles I. and the people, he at first acted with the latter, and favoured the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford; but, becoming convinced that the popular party were going too far, he attached himself to the interests of the king, to whom he afterwards adhered with exemplary fidelity, and by whom he was appointed secretary of state. After the battle of Edgehill, where the royal army was victorious, Lord Falkland exposed himself to imminent danger in saving the lives of his enemies who had laid down their arms. He was killed at the battle of Newbury, on the 20th of September, 1643, where, having insisted on going in the first rank of Lord Byron's cavalry, he was shot at the first charge: his body was not found until the next day. He was the author of a work entitled "A Discourse on the Infallibility of the Church of Rome," and is supposed to have assisted Chillingworth in his "History of Protestantism."

Falkner, fauk'nẽr, (THOMAS,) an English missionary, born at Manchester, studied surgery in London and Cadiz, where he was persuaded to become a Jesuit and to go to South America. He exercised his ministry in

the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres and as far south as the Rio de la Plata, where his great ability as a physician and surgeon was very useful to him. After remaining forty years in that country, he returned to England, where he published a work in 1774, entitled "Descriptions of Patagonia and the Adjoining Countries." Died in 1784.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Fallaro, fäl-lä'ro, (GIACOMO,) a painter of the Venetian school, flourished about 1530. He is praised by Vasari.

Fallati, fäl-lä'tee, (JOHANN,) a German writer, of Italian extraction, born at Hamburg in 1809, published an "Introduction to the Science of Statistics," (1843,) and other treatises. Died in 1854.

Falle, faul or fäl, (PHILIP,) born in the isle of Jersey in 1655, was the author of a learned work entitled "An Account of the Island of Jersey." Died in 1742.

Fallet, fä'lä', (NICOLAS,) a French dramatist and poet, born at Langres in 1753; died in 1801.

Falletti. See FALETTI.

Fallieres, fal'yär', (CLEMENT ARMAND,) president of France, born at Mezin, France, in 1841. He was mayor of Nerae 1870-73, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876 and to the sénate in 1890, was an able debater and served as president of the senate 1899–1906, when he was elected president of the French republic.

Fallmerayer, fäl'mẹh-rī'ẹr, (PHILIPP JACOB,) a distinguished German linguist and historian, born in the Tyrol in 1791. He performed several journeys to Palestine, Egypt, Greece, etc. Among his works are a "History of the Morea in the Middle Ages," (1830–36,) and "Fragments from the East," (1845.) Died in April, 1861

Falloppio, fäl-lop'pe-o, sometimes written **Fallopio**, [Lat. FALLO'PIUS; Fr. FALLOPE, fä'lop',] (GABRIELLO,) a celebrated Italian surgeon and anatomist, born at Módena about 1523. He at first studied at Ferrara under Antonio Musa Brasavola, and afterwards at Padua. About 1550 he became professor of surgery and anatomy at Padua, where he succeeded Vesalius. He was the author of several valuable anatomical works, of which only his "Anatomical Observations" (1561) was published before his death. He was one of the three anatomists who, according to Cuvier, restored, or rather created, the science of anatomy in the sixteenth century. Died at Padua in 1562. Discovered or first described several parts of the human body which bear his name.

Falloux, de, dẹh fä'loo', (FRÉDÉRIC ALFRED PIERRE,) VICOMTE, a French statesman and able writer, born at Angers in May, 1811. He published a "History of Louis XVI." in 1840, and favoured the formation of a republic in 1848. He was minister of public instruction from December 20, 1848, to October, 1849. He became a member of the French Academy in 1857. In 1859 he published "Madame Swetchine, her Life and her Works," and he also edited that lady's letters and other writings. In 1882 he published his political writings. D. in 1886.

Falloux du Coudray, de, dẹh fä'loo' dü koo'drä', (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French cardinal, a brother of the Count de Falloux, was born at Angers, August 15, 1815. He became a canon of the Papal court at Rome, and in 1861 was made regent of the apostolic chancery. In 1877 he was created a cardinal-deacon. He is said to have been in possession of the handkerchief called Veronica, famous in legendary history, and bearing the miraculous likeness of the face of Christ, and he collected a large amount of documentary evidence relative to the genuineness of that relic. Died in 1884.

Fäl'lōwẽ, (FEARON,) born about 1790, became astronomer-royal at Cape Town in 1821. Died in 1831.

Fallows, fäl'lōz, (SAMUEL,) D. D., a clergyman, born at Pendleton, England, Dec. 13, 1835. In 1845 he was taken by his parents to Wisconsin. He graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1859, served in the Methodist ministry, and was (1861–65) a United States volunteer soldier, attaining the rank of colonel and brevet brigadier-general. He was president of Illinois Wesleyan University, 1874–75, entered the ministry of the Reformed Episcopal Church in 1875, and was made a bishop in 1876.

Falret, fäl'rä', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French physician, born in 1794, wrote on mental maladies. Died in 1870.

Fals, fäls, (RAYMOND,) a Swedish engraver of medals, born at Stockholm in 1658; died in 1703.

Falsen, fäl'sẹn, (CHRISTIAN MAGNUS,) a Norwegian historian and jurist, born near Christiania in 1782, wrote a "History of Norway under Harold Haarfager and his Male Descendants." Died in 1830.

Fäl'staf, Fas'tolff, or **Falstolf**, (Sir JOHN,) a famous English captain, born in Norfolk about 1377. He distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, (1415,) and other actions in France. After the death of Henry V. he was Governor of Anjou and Maine. Died in 1459.

Falster, fäl'ster, (CHRISTIAN,) a Danish critic and poet, born about 1690, lived at Flensburg. He produced a number of satires, which were favourably received; also "Amœnitates Philologicæ," (3 vols., 1729–32,) and other works. Died in 1752.

See JENS HANSEN, "Programmata II. de Vita et Rebus gestis C. Falsteri," 1769–71.

Famin, fä'măn', (STANISLAS MARIE CÉSAR,) a French historical writer, born at Marseilles in 1799. Among his works, which are highly commended, are "A History of the Invasion of Italy by the Saracens in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Centuries," (1843,) and "Histoire monétaire du Portugal," (in manuscript.) Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fanachen. See ACHEN.

Fancelli, fän-chel'lee, (JACOPO ANTONIO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Rome about 1630.

Fancelli, (PIETRO,) an eminent Italian historical painter, born at Bologna in 1764; died in 1850.

See MASSINI, "Cenno biografico di P. Fancelli," 1850.

Fan'cōurt, (SAMUEL,) an English dissenting minister of Salisbury, born about 1678, commenced in London the first circulating library that was established in England. Died in 1768.

Fane, (Sir HENRY,) a British general, born in 1778, commanded a brigade of cavalry at Talavera (1810) and other battles in the Peninsula. He became commander-in-chief in India about 1835. Died in 1840.

Fane, (JULIAN CHARLES HENRY,) an English poet, born in London in 1827. A volume of his poems appeared in 1852. In conjunction with Edward Robert Bulwer ("Owen Meredith"), he published in 1861 "Tannhäuser, or the Battle of the Bards." Died in 1870.

Fanelli, fä-nel'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian advocate, born at Venice, wrote a "History of Athens," (1707.)

Fanelli, (VIRGILIO,) a Florentine sculptor, who died at Toledo, in Spain, in 1678.

Faneuil, popularly pronounced fün'el, (PETER,) founder of Faneuil Hall, Boston, was born in New Rochelle, New York, in 1700. About 1740 he erected for the town, at his own expense, the building which has since been famous as the scene of the most memorable public meetings held in Boston. Died in 1743.

Fanfani, fän-fä'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian philologist, born at Pistoja, April 21, 1815. He was (1859–73) director of the Marucellian Library at Florence. He published a valuable work on "Etruria," (1851–52,) a "Tuscan Vocabulary," (1863,) commentaries on the "Divina Commedia," and excellent tales for the young. Died March 4, 1879.

Fangé, fŏN'zhä', (AUGUSTIN,) a French Benedictine, born near Verdun about 1720; died about 1791.

Fannière, fä'nè-air', (FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE and FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) two excellent French metal-workers, carvers, and engravers, born at Longwy in 1818 and 1822 respectively. They have worked for the most part together, and are generally considered the best artists in metal-work since Cellini.

Fan'nin, (JAMES W.,) COLONEL, an officer in the Texan war of independence, a native of North Carolina, was one of the three hundred and fifty-seven massacred at Goliad by order of Santa Anna, March 27, 1836.

Fan'ning, (DAVID,) an American outlaw, notorious for his daring exploits and for his barbarity, was born in North Carolina about 1756. He became the leader of a band during the Revolution. Died in 1825.

Fan'nĭ-us, (CAIUS,) surnamed STRABO, a Roman consul, during whose administration (161 B.C.) a law, called from him "Lex Fannia," was passed, to restrain the luxury of the people.

Fannius, (CAIUS,) son of the preceding, and a friend of Scipio Africanus, was elected consul 122 B.C. He was one of the most celebrated orators of his age.

Fannius, (CAIUS,) a Latin historian and orator, and a friend of Pliny the Younger. He commenced a work entitled "Exitus occisorum aut relegatorum a Nero," but died after he had completed only three volumes. A few fragments of his writings remain.

Fan'nĭ-us Ce'pĭ-o, one of a party who conspired against the emperor Augustus; but his design was detected, and he was put to death. He forms the subject of one of Martial's epigrams.

Fan'nĭ-us Quad-rā'tus, a Latin poet, whose bust and works were placed in the library founded by Augustus, and who was the subject of the fourth satire of Horace.

Fano, dä fä'no, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a painter of the Roman school, born about 1460; died after 1534. His son POMPEO was a painter.

Fanoli, fä'no-lee, (MICHELE,) an Italian painter and lithographer, born near Venice in 1807. Died in 1876.

Fansaga, fän-sä'gä, (COSIMO,) an Italian architect and sculptor, born in 1591; died at Naples in 1678.

Fan'shawe, (ANNE HARRISON,) wife of Sir Richard Fanshawe, noticed below, was born in 1625. She was distinguished for her talents and accomplishments, and left interesting autobiographic "Memoirs," (1829.) Died in 1680.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1829.

Fanshawe, (CATHERINE,) a literary English lady, born in 1765; died in 1834. She associated with Scott, Southey, Joanna Baillie, and other authors, and wrote verses, among which is an enigma on the letter H.

Fanshawe or **Fanshaw**, (Sir RICHARD,) an English diplomatist and poet, born in Hertfordshire in 1608, studied at Cambridge. He was sent as minister-resident to the court of Spain by Charles I. At the commencement of the revolution he joined the king's party, and was taken prisoner in 1651 at the battle of Worcester, and detained in confinement for several years. After the restoration he was made privy councillor for Ireland, then envoy extraordinary, and afterwards ambassador to Portugal, where he negotiated the marriage of Charles II. with the princess Catherine. In 1664 he was sent as ambassador to Spain, where he died in 1666. Notwithstanding the cares of office and the troubles of that period, Fanshawe found time for literary pursuits. He was the author of several translations into English poetry, among which were the "Pastor Fido" of Guarini, and the "Lusiad" of Camoens.

See "Biographia Britannica;" "Westminster Review" for October, 1829.

Fant, fänt, (ERIK MICHAEL,) a Swedish historian, born in Sudermanland in 1754. He became professor of history at Upsal in 1781, and made a collection of materials for Swedish history. He commenced a work entitled "Mediæval Writers of Swedish History," ("Scriptores Rerum Suecicarum Medii Ævi,") the first volume of which was published in 1818. Died in 1817.

Fantetti, fän-tet'tee, (CESARE,) a Florentine engraver, born about 1660, engraved, at Rome, thirty-seven of Raphael's subjects from the Bible.

Fantin des Odoards, fŏN'tăN' dä'zo'do'ăR', (ANTOINE ÉTIENNE NICOLAS,) a French historian, born at Pont-de-Beauvoisin in 1738. Among his works is a "History of the French Revolution," (6th edition, 1817.) Died in 1820.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fantoni, fän-to'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician, son of Giovanni Battista, noticed below, born at Turin in 1675. He was professor of anatomy in his native city, and wrote many anatomical works, which are remarkable for their pure and elegant Latin style. Died in 1758.

Fantoni, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian lyric poet, born at Fivizzano, Tuscany, in 1755. He was a man of unstable character, and was successively a monk, a captain in the French army, and professor of eloquence at Pisa. He produced "Horatian and Anacreontic Odes," ("Odi Oraziane ed Anacreontiche," 1785,) and other works. Died in 1807.

See "Autobiographic Memoirs," prefixed to an edition of his Poems, 3 vols., 1823; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri," vol. i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fantoni, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a medical writer, born in Piedmont in 1654, became professor of medicine at Turin. Died in 1692.

Fantosme, fan'tom, ? (JORDAN,) a poet and historian, lived in England in the twelfth century. He wrote, in verse, a history of the wars and events which he witnessed in 1173 and 1174. It was published about 1840.

Fantucci, fän-toot'chee, or **Fantuzzi**, fän-toot'see, (MARCO,) COUNT, an Italian *littérateur* and antiquary, born at Ravenna in 1745. He published "Monuments of Ravenna," etc., ("Monumenti Ravennati de' Secoli di mezzo," 6 vols., 1801–04,) and "On Honest People," ("De Gente honesta.") Died in 1806.

Fantuzzi, fän-toot'see, a family of Bologna, which produced several distinguished writers. GIOVANNI BATTISTA published a work on the Peripatetic Philosophy in 1536. GIOVANNI FANTUZZI, born at Bologna, lived about 1780. He contributed much to the literature of Bologna by his work entitled "Notices of the Bolognese Authors," ("Notizie degli Scrittori Bolognesi," 9 vols. fol., 1781–94.)

Fantuzzi, fän-toot'see, (ANTONIO,) sometimes called ANTONIO DA TRENTO, an Italian painter and skilful engraver, born at Trent, worked at Fontainebleau with Primaticcio. Died about 1550.

See TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Fanucci, fä-noot'chee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian historian, born at Pisa in 1756, wrote a "History of the Three Great Maritime Nations of Italy, the Venetians, Genoese, and Pisans," (4 vols., 1817–22.) Died in 1834.

Fanzoni, fän-zo'nee, or **Fenzoni**, fĕn-zo'nee, (FERRAU,) called also FERRAU DA FAENZA, a skilful painter of the Bolognese school, was born at Faenza in 1562; died in 1645.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fa Presto. See GIORDANO, (LUCA.)

Făr'a-day, (MICHAEL,) F.R.S., an English chemist and natural philosopher of great eminence, was born at Newington, in the county of Surrey, in 1791. He was the son of a blacksmith, by whom he was apprenticed to a bookbinder and stationer at an early age. His education, consequently, was not very liberal. During his apprenticeship he employed his leisure time in the construction of an electric machine and other apparatus. Having attended four lectures on chemistry delivered by Sir H. Davy, and taken notes of them, he wrote a letter to that great chemist, enclosing a copy of the notes, and soliciting his patronage in order to obtain scientific employment. This occurred in December, 1812. In 1813, by the influence of Davy, he obtained the position of assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. In the same year he accompanied Sir H. Davy in a journey on the continent. The celebrity of Faraday is chiefly founded on his discoveries in electricity and electromagnetism. He discovered the rotation of a magnet on itself produced by an electric current properly directed. As Ampère had made magnets by electricity, so Faraday produced electrical phenomena by magnets. He is considered as the founder of the science of magneto-electricity. In 1831 he commenced a series of memoirs on these subjects, which appeared first in the "Philosophical Transactions," and have since been collected in three volumes, entitled "Experimental Researches in Electricity," (1839–1844–1855.) He received the Rumford medal and royal medal in 1846 for his discovery of diamagnetism. Among the results of his chemical experiments are the condensation into a solid form of carbonic acid gas and other gases, and the production of excellent optical glass. His researches and writings have contributed to establish the theory that electricity, caloric, and light are modifications of the same power or principle and are convertible into each other. These speculations conducted him to the surprising discovery of the action of electricity on light.

From 1827 until his death, Faraday delivered annual

lectures on chemistry, etc. at the Royal Institution, in which he was appointed professor of chemistry in 1835. His lectures were rendered very attractive and popular by his graceful elocution and his admirable tact as an experimenter, joined with his genius as an interpreter of nature. "Nothing," says Professor de la Rive, "can give a notion of the charm which he imparted to these improvised lectures, in which he knew how to combine animated and often eloquent language with a judgment and art in his experiments which added to the clearness and elegance of his exposition. He exerted an actual fascination upon his auditors; and when, after having initiated them into the mysteries of science, he terminated his lecture, as he was in the habit of doing, by rising into regions far above matter, space, and time, the emotion which he experienced did not fail to communicate itself to those who listened to him, and their enthusiasm had no longer any bounds.

"Faraday was, in fact, thoroughly religious; and it would be a very imperfect sketch of his life which did not insist upon this peculiar feature which characterized him. His Christian convictions occupied a great place in the whole of his being; and he showed their power and sincerity by the conformity of his life to his principles. It was not in arguments derived from science that he sought the evidences of his faith. He found them in the revealed truths at which he saw that the human mind could not arrive by itself alone, even though they are in such great harmony with that which is taught by the study of nature and the marvels of creation. Faraday had long and justly perceived that scientific data, so movable and variable, cannot suffice to give to man a solid and impregnable basis for his religious convictions; but he at the same time showed by his example that the best answer which the man of science can give to those who assert that the progress of science is incompatible with these convictions, is to say to them, 'And yet I am a Christian.'" (See "Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution" for 1867, pp. 227–245.) He was one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, an honour reserved exclusively for savants of the highest rank and merit. English and foreign writers concur in ascribing to him an honourable character, free from jealousy, and animated with a disinterested love of science. Among his later works is "Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics," (1859.) Died in August, 1867.

See JOHN TYNDALL, "M. Faraday as a Discoverer," 1868; "Quarterly Review" for December, 1846; "British Quarterly Review" for April, 1868.

Faraj or **Faradj**, fär'aj, written also **Farage** and **Ferruj**, became Sultan of Egypt about 1399. His army was defeated by Taimoor near Haleb (Aleppo) in 1400. He was assassinated at Damascus in 1412.

Farcy, fär'se', (FRANÇOIS CHARLES,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1792, was chief editor of the "Journal des Artistes" from 1827 to 1835. Died in 1867.

Farcy, (JEAN GEORGES,) a French poet and prose-writer, born in 1800, was a friend of M. Cousin, who dedicated to him his translation of the laws of Plato. He left a volume of *mélanges* in prose and verse, which are highly commended. He was killed in Paris, fighting for the popular cause, in July, 1830.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Critiques et Portraits littéraires."

Fardella, far-del'lä, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian general, born in 1762; died in 1836.

Fardella, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian philosopher, professor of theology and geometry at Rome, and of astronomy and medicine at Padua, was born at Trapani, in Sicily, in 1650. He left some valuable mathematical and philosophical works. Died in 1718.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MANCUSO, "Elogio del Cavaliere M. Fardella," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Far'dulf or **Far-dul'fus**, a favourite of Desiderius, the last king of the Lombards, was appointed by Charlemagne abbot of Saint-Denis in 790.

Fare, de la, deh lä fär, (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) MARQUIS, a French soldier and writer, born in Ardèche in 1644, was the author of a work entitled "Memoirs of the Principal Events of the Reign of Louis XIV." Died in 1712.

Farel, fä'rĕl', (GUILLAUME,) one of the most distinguished Protestant Reformers in France, was born near Gap in 1489. He studied in Paris under Lefèvre d'Étaples, and in 1524 publicly maintained at Bâle a number of theses on controverted points. He afterwards visited successively the principal towns of Switzerland, where his impetuous and fervent eloquence made numerous converts to the Protestant cause. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Reformed religion at Geneva about 1532; and through his influence Calvin was induced to remain in that city. Farel had a share in the confession of faith and plan of ecclesiastical discipline drawn up by Calvin in 1537. The following year, however, they were compelled to leave Geneva, and Farel repaired to Neufchâtel, where he organized a church. (See CALVIN.) He died in 1565, leaving a number of religious works. He was more eminent as a preacher than as a writer.

See D. ANCILLON, "Vie de G. Farel," 1691; CHOUPART, "Histoire de Guillaume Farel;" VON KIRCHHOFER, "Das Leben W. Farels," Zurich, 1831; C. SCHMIDT, "Études sur Farel," 1834; REV. WILLIAM M. BLACKBURN, "William Farel and the Story of the Swiss Reform," Philadelphia, 1865; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" HAAG, "La France protestante;" G. GOGUEL, "Vie de G. Farel Réformateur," 1841.

Farelli, fä-rel'lee, (GIACOMO,) a painter of the Neapolitan school, born in 1624; died in 1706.

Faret, fä'rä', (NICOLAS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Bourg-en-Bresse about 1600. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and author of several works in prose and verse. "He had," says Pelisson, "much purity and neatness in style, and much genius for language and eloquence." Died in 1646.

See PELISSON, "Histoire de l'Académie."

Fā'rey, (JOHN,) an English geologist and surveyor, born at Woburn in 1766. He wrote a "General View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire," (2 vols., 1811.) Died in 1826.

Farey, (JOHN,) an English civil engineer and draughtsman, son of the preceding, was born at Lambeth in 1791. He received a gold medal for the invention of a machine for drawing ellipses. Died in 1851.

Farge. See LA FARGE, (MADAME.)

Far'gus, (FREDERICK JOHN,) an English novelist, born in Bristol in 1847. He is best known by the pseudonym of HUGH CONWAY. Among his works are "Called Back" and "Dark Days." Died in 1885.

Faria, de, dā fä-ree'ä, (MANOEL SEVERIM,) a Portuguese antiquary and theologian, born at Lisbon in 1581 or 1582, was the author of some able historical and political works, among which are "The Lives of João de Barros and Luiz de Camoens," (1624,) and "Noticias de Portugal," (1655.) Died in 1655.

Faria, de, (THOMÉ,) a Portuguese Carmelite, born at Lisbon, made a translation of the "Lusiad" of Camoens into Latin poetry, which has been much admired for its elegance and purity. Died in 1628.

Faria y Souza, (or **Sousa**,) de, dā fä-ree'ä e sō'zä, (MANOEL,) a distinguished Portuguese historian and poet, born at Pombeiro or Souto in 1590. He became secretary of the Spanish embassy at Rome about 1630, and returned to Spain in 1634, after which he resided at Madrid. His histories are written in the Spanish language. Among his numerous works are a "Commentary on the Lusiad of Camoens," (2 vols., 1639,) "Asia Portuguesa," (3 vols., 1666,) a History of Portugal to 1557, ("La Europa Portuguesa," 3 vols., 1667,) and "Various Poems," or "Fuente de Aganippe." As a poet, he belongs to the school of Gongora. Died in 1649.

See his life, in Portuguese, by F. MORENO PORCEL, 1733; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Farina. See LA FARINA.

Farina, fä-ree'nä, (FABRIZIO,) a Tuscan sculptor, who flourished about 1600, and worked in porphyry.

Farina, fä-ree'nä, (SALVATORE,) an Italian novelist, born at Sorso, in Sardinia, January 10, 1846. He studied law at Sassari, Pavia, and Turin. He published many romances, and has been called "the Italian Dickens." He is the most popular and original of recent Italian novelists. His later works are charming in style, and have a high ethical standard, without assuming a didactic tone. Among his works are "Due Amori," (1869,)

"Capelli biondi," (1876,) "Frutti proibiti," (1878,) "Il Marito di Laurina." (1881,) "Fante di Picche," "Ora nascosto," etc. Died 1918.

Farinacci, fä-re-nät'chee, or Farinaccio, fä-re-nät'-cho, (PROSPERO,) an Italian lawyer, celebrated for his talents and his vices, was born at Rome in 1544 or 1554. Died in 1618. His numerous legal writings were collected and published at Antwerp in 1620.

See TAISAND, "Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes."

Farinato, fä-re-nä'to, (ORAZIO,) a skilful painter and engraver, born at Verona about 1500.

Farinato, (PAOLO,) an eminent Italian painter, son of the preceding, born at Verona about 1525, was a pupil or imitator of Titian and Giorgione. He painted in oil and fresco, and excelled in design. Among his best works is "The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes." Died in 1606.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Farinelli, fä-re-nel'lee, (CARLO,) a celebrated Italian soprano singer, whose proper name was CARLO BROSCHI, was born at Naples in 1705. He was a pupil of Porpora. He performed with great applause in London in 1734 and 1735. About 1737, invited by the Queen of Spain, he went to Madrid, in order to soothe the nervous agitation or melancholy spirit of King Philip V. He succeeded in this effort, and became the favourite attendant and adviser of the king. He enjoyed equal favour with Philip's successor, Ferdinand VI. Died at Bologna in 1782.

Făr'ing-dŏn or **Făr'in-dŏn,** (ANTHONY,) an eloquent preacher of the Anglican Church, born at Sunning, Berkshire, in 1596. He became vicar of Bray in 1634, was ejected during the rebellion, and was subsequently pastor of Saint Mary Magdalene, London. He published a volume of Sermons, (1647,) which are highly esteemed. Died in 1658.

Făr'ing-tŏn, (GEORGE,) an English painter, born in Lancashire in 1754, was a pupil of West. Died in India in 1788. His brother JOSEPH, a landscape-painter, died in 1818.

Farini, fä-ree'nee, (CARLO LUIGI,) a popular Italian statesman, historian, and orator, born at Russi, in the Roman States, in October, 1812. He studied medicine, and wrote several medical treatises. About 1842 he was proscribed for his political opinions, (which, however, were moderate rather than radical,) and went into exile. He was elected a member of Parliament for Faenza in 1848, and was minister of public instruction in Piedmont about nine months in 1850. In 1859 he was dictator at Módena after the expulsion of the duke. He was minister of commerce in the last cabinet of Cavour, and president of the council (prime minister) from December, 1862, to March 24, 1863, when he resigned on account of ill health. His chief works are "Il Stato Romano," (a History of Rome from 1815 to 1850,) and a continuation of Botta's "History of Italy." Died in 1866.

Farini, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian mathematician, born near Ravenna in 1778; died in 1822.

Farjat, fär'zhä', (BENOÎT,) a French engraver, born at Lyons in 1646, worked in Rome. Among his best works are the "Baptism of Jesus Christ," and the "Communion of Saint Jerome."

Farjeon, far'jŏn, (BENJAMIN LEOPOLD,) a British author, of Jewish descent, born in London, May 12, 1833. He was for some years a journalist and theatrical manager of New Zealand. In 1869 he returned to London, and became known as a successful novelist, dramatist, lecturer, and reader. He married in 1877 a daughter of Joseph Jefferson, the actor. Died July 23, 1903.

Farlati, far-lä'tee, (DANIELE,) an Italian monk and historian, born at Friuli in 1690; died in 1773.

Farley, (JAMES LEWIS,) an Irish author, born at Dublin, September 9, 1823. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, became a bank-accountant at Beyroot, and in 1860 accountant-general of the State Bank of Turkey. He published a large number of works on Turkey and Syria, including "Two Years in Syria," (1858,) "Druses and Maronites," (1861,) "Turkey," (1866,) "Egypt, Cyprus, and Asiatic Turkey," (1878,) "New Bulgaria," (1880,) etc. Died Nov. 12, 1885.

Farley, (JOHN MURPHY,) cardinal, born at Newton Hamilton, Ireland, in 1842. Studied in Roman Catholic seminaries in Ireland and New York and in the American College, Rome, and was ordained priest in 1870. He was secretary to Archbishop McCloskey 1872–84, private chamberlain to Leo XIII. 1884, vicar-general diocese of New York 1891, auxiliary bishop of New York 1895, archbishop of New York 1902, and was elevated to the cardinalate 1911. Died 1918.

Far'lŏw, (WILLIAM GILSON,) M.D., an American botanist, born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 17, 1844. He graduated in arts at Harvard College in 1866, and as M.D. in 1870, and, after studying in Europe, became one of the professors of botany in Harvard College, in which he afterwards took the chair of cryptogamic botany. He has written "Marine Algæ of New England," (1881,) and other works on the Algæ and Fungi.

Far'mer, (HUGH,) an eminent English dissenting minister and eloquent preacher, was born near Shrewsbury in 1714. He preached in London, and published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Miracles," (1771,) an "Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament," (1775,) and "Worship of Human Spirits in the Ancient Heathen Nations," (1783.) Died in 1787.

Farmer, (MOSES GERVISH,) electrician, was born at Boscawan, New Hampshire, February 9, 1820. He studied electricity, and became an active inventor, producing a minature electric railway, a printing telegraph, a system of duplex telegraphy, in 1874 an electric light, in 1881 an electric motor, and many other inventions. In 1851 he introduced in Boston the first telegraph fire alarm. Died in 1893.

Farmer, (RICHARD,) a learned and ingenious English author and critic, born at Leicester in 1735. His principal work was his "Essay upon the Learning of Shakspeare," (1766,) in which he maintains that Shakspeare derived his knowledge of classic authors from translations. He became prebendary of Canterbury in 1782, and canon of Saint Paul's in 1788. Died in 1797.

Far'na-bў or **Far'na-bie,** (THOMAS,) a grammarian, born in London about 1575, obtained a high reputation and great success as a teacher, and was the author of several critical and grammatical works. Died in 1647. According to Anthony Wood, "he was the chief grammarian, poet, Latinist, and Grecian of his time, and his school was so much frequented that more churchmen and statesmen issued thence than from any school taught by one man in England."

Farnese, far-nā'sà, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian diplomatist, born in 1520, was a grandson of Pope Paul III. He became Bishop of Parma, and was employed by Paul III. in missions to France and Germany. Died in 1589.

Farnese, far-neez', [It. pron. far-nā'sà; Lat. FARNESIUS,] (ALEXANDER,) Duke of Parma, a celebrated general, born in 1546, was a nephew of Philip II. of Spain, and the eldest son of Ottavio Farnese and Margaret of Austria. In 1565 he married Mary, niece of King John of Portugal. When his mother was made Regent of Flanders, he accompanied her to that country; he afterwards fought under Don John of Austria, and distinguished himself by his great courage and presence of mind, particularly at the naval battle of Lepanto, (1571.) Upon the death of Don John, (1578,) Farnese was invested with the government of the Low Countries, where he gained many important victories. He was appointed to the command of the Invincible Armada in 1588; but, being shut up in Antwerp by the Dutch fleet, he was unable to take any part in the action which resulted so disastrously to Spain. During the civil war in France he marched against Henry IV. and compelled him to raise the siege of Paris, (1590.) After this he successfully opposed, at the same time, two of the greatest generals of that period, Henry IV. of France, and Maurice of Nassau. He received a wound in December, 1592, of which he died in Arras at the age of forty-seven. While in the midst of his military career, upon receiving information of the death of his father, he asked permission of Philip II. to return to Italy, in order to take possession of his dukedom; but, as his services were invaluable to that monarch, his request

was not granted, so that he never entered his provinces after he became their sovereign. "He possessed," says Motley, comparing him with Don John of Austria, "far greater power for governing men, whether in camp or cabinet. . . . Cool, incisive, fearless, artful, he united the unscrupulous audacity of a *condottiere* with the wily patience of a Jesuit."

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," part vi. chaps. i.-vii.; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" STRADA, "De Bello Belgico;" G. DONDINI, "De Rebus in Gallia gestis ab Alexandro Farnesio," 1671.

Farnese, (ODOARDO,) a son of Ranuccio, noticed below, succeeded him in authority in 1622. He took part with France in a war against Spain, and afterwards fought against Pope Urban VIII. He died in 1646, and was succeeded by his son, RANUCCIO II., who was born about 1630 and reigned from 1646 until 1694. FRANCESCO succeeded his father, Ranuccio II.; on the death of this prince, in 1727, his brother ANTONIO followed him as the eighth Duke of Parma and Piacenza. Died in 1731. Antonio was the last of the family of Farnese who occupied the ducal throne.

Farnese, (OTTAVIO,) a son of Pietro Luigi, noticed below, was born about 1520. He married Margaret of Austria, natural daughter of Charles V., and became the second Duke of Parma and Piacenza upon the death of his father. He appears to have governed with as much mildness and discretion as his father did with despotism. Died in 1586.

Farnese, (PIETRO LUIGI,) was created first Duke of Parma and Piacenza in 1545 by his father, Pope Paul III. He was notorious for his vices and tyranny. He was assassinated in 1547.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" POMPEO LITTA, "Vita di Pier Luigi Farnese," 1821.

Farnese, (RANUCCIO,) a son of Alexander, the celebrated Duke of Parma, noticed above, was born in 1569, and began to reign in 1592. He was notorious for tyranny and cruelty. Died in 1622.

Farnesius. See FARNESE, (ALEXANDER.)

Farnes'worth or **Farne'worth,** (ELLIS,) an English divine of the eighteenth century, born in Derbyshire. He translated into English, from the Italian, Davila's "History of the Civil Wars in France," and the works of Machiavel. Died in 1763.

Farn'ham, (ELIZA W.,) (originally MISS WOODSON,) an American authoress and philanthropist, born in Rensselaerville, New York, in 1815. In 1836 she was married to Thomas J. Farnham, noticed below. She was for four years matron of the female department of the State prison at Sing Sing, and was highly successful in her efforts to govern by kindness. She published "Life in Prairie-Land," "California Indoors and Out," and "My Early Days." She died in 1864.

Farnham, (THOMAS J.,) an American traveller and writer, born in Vermont in 1804, published "Travels in Oregon Territory," (1842,) and "Travels in California and Scenes in the Pacific," (1845.) Died in California in 1848.

Farochon, fȧ'ro'shôn', (JEAN BAPTISTE EUGÈNE,) a French statuary and engraver of medals, born in Paris in 1807. Died July 1, 1871.

Farquhar, far'kar, (GEORGE,) a distinguished dramatic writer, born at Londonderry, in Ireland, in 1678, was educated at the University of Dublin, and afterwards settled in London. Among his principal productions were "Love and a Bottle," (1698,) "Twin Rivals," (1703,) and "The Beaux Stratagem," (1707.) Died in London in 1707.

See a notice of his life, by LEIGH HUNT, prefixed to Farquhar's Works, 1849; "Lives of the British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.

Farr, (SAMUEL,) an English physician, born at Taunton in 1741. He wrote, besides other works, "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence," (1788.) Died in 1795.

Farr, (WILLIAM,) M.D., F.R.S., an English writer on statistics and public health, born at Kenley, in Shropshire, in 1807. He promoted sanitary reform by a number of works, among which are "Vital Statistics," (1837,) and "Statistical Nosology." Died April 14, 1883.

Făr'ra-gut, (DAVID GLAS'GOW,) a celebrated American admiral, born near Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 5th of July, 1801. His father was a Spaniard, a native of Minorca, who fought for the United States in the Revolution and attained the rank of major. He entered the navy in 1812, became a lieutenant in 1821, and was assigned to duty at Norfolk navy-yard in 1824. He remained there until 1833, and married Virginia Loyall, of Norfolk. In 1841 he received a commission as commander. Besides being well versed in naval science, he spoke fluently, it is said, several modern languages. He was appointed commander of the navy-yard at Mare Island, California, about 1854, and obtained the rank of captain in 1855. In April, 1861, he went to Washington and offered his services to fight for the Union; but the government had no ship for him to command, as Toucey, the late secretary of the navy, had scattered the navy over distant parts of the world. He was employed for some time as a member of the naval retiring board.

In January, 1862, the government fitted out for the capture of New Orleans an armament, of which Farragut was appointed commander. He sailed from Hampton Roads about the 3d of February to Ship Island, which was used as a rendezvous. The expedition was accompanied by a land-army under General B. F. Butler. New Orleans was defended against attacks from the Gulf by Fort Jackson and Fort Saint Philip, about seventy miles below the city, and by many gunboats and steam-rams. On the 18th of April, Farragut, who had selected the Hartford as his flag-ship, and whose fleet consisted of wooden steamers and bomb-vessels or mortar-boats, began to bombard Fort Jackson. The sides of some of his vessels were protected by an armour of heavy chain cables. He bombarded the fort for six days without success, and then resolved to try the perilous experiment of running past the forts in the darkness. Before daylight on the 24th, his fleet advanced in two columns, one of which was composed of the Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond, Scioto, Iroquois, Itasca, etc.; the other of the Cayuga, Pensacola, Mississippi, and five others. A grand and terrific spectacle was then exhibited when the guns of both the forts opened on the Union fleet, which was also assailed by the iron-clad ram Manassas, and by a number of gun-boats and fire-rafts rushing down the river. Of the seventeen Union vessels engaged in this action, thirteen passed the forts safely, and sunk or burned the fleet of the enemy, including the Manassas. Farragut lost in this battle, which lasted about one hour and a half, 36 killed and 135 wounded. Captain Craven, of the Brooklyn, silenced Fort Saint Philip as he passed it. "The passing of the forts Jackson and Saint Philip," says Farragut, "was one of the most awful sights and events I ever saw or expect to experience. The smoke was so dense that it was only now and then you could see any thing but the flash of the cannon and the fire-ships or rafts, one of which was pushed down upon us (the Hartford) by the ram Manassas, and in my effort to avoid it ran the ship on shore, and then the fire-raft was pushed alongside, and in a moment the ship was one blaze all along the port side. But, thanks to the good organization of the fire-department by Lieutenant Thornton, the flames were extinguished, and at the same time we backed off and got clear of the raft." (Letter to G. V. Fox, dated April 27, 1862.) He moved up to New Orleans, which, being entirely indefensible against the guns of the fleet, was evacuated by the rebel army. According to the "Rebellion Record" and other authorities, the city surrendered on the 25th, but Farragut, in the letter just cited, says, "I demanded the surrender of the city yesterday of the mayor. His reply was that the city was under martial law, and he would consult General Lovell. His lordship said he would surrender nothing, but at the same time he would retire and leave the mayor unembarrassed." The capture of New Orleans was one of the most important victories of the war.

Farragut was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in July, 1862, having previously obtained command of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. About the end of June he attacked the batteries at Vicksburg, which were found to be impregnable to an attack on the river-front. Having been ordered to co-operate with General Grant against Vicksburg, he attempted, in March, 1863, to pass

the batteries of Port Hudson. The Hartford and Albatross, which were lashed together, succeeded, after a desperate contest; but the Richmond and others were disabled, and dropped down the river. His next great enterprise was directed against the defences of Mobile, the port of which the government desired to close against the ingress of blockade-runners. The entrance to Mobile Bay was defended by Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, and the insurgents had in the bay a powerful iron-clad ram, called the Tennessee, besides three gunboats. Co-operating with a land-army under Generals Canby and Granger, the fleet of Farragut, consisting of fourteen wooden steamers and gunboats and four iron-clad monitors, passed Fort Morgan on the 5th of August, 1864, and entered the bay. The admiral lashed himself near the maintop of the Hartford, (according to one account,) in order that he might be able to overlook the whole scene. He states in his report that he "had an elevated position in the main rigging, near the top." In the early part of the action the monitor Tecumseh was sunk by a torpedo. Just after his fleet passed the forts, it encountered the Tennessee; and "then began," says Farragut, "one of the fiercest naval combats on record. The monitors, and such of the wooden vessels as I thought best adapted for the purpose, were immediately ordered to attack the ram, not only with their guns, but bows on at full speed." The Tennessee was "sore beset," and never fired a gun from the time the Hartford struck her until her surrender. A few days after this victory the Union forces took Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, with their garrisons, and rendered the access of blockade-runners to Mobile impossible. The Congress which met in December, 1864, recognized the obligations of the country to Farragut by creating for him the grade of vice-admiral. His character is described by the "United States Service Magazine" for January, 1865, in the following terms: "The stainless honour, the straightforward frankness, the vivacity of manner and conversation, the gentleness, the flow of good humour, the cheerful, ever-buoyant spirit of the true man,—these will be added to the complete education, the thorough seamanship, the devotion to duty, and, lastly, the restless energy, the disdain of obstacles, the impatience of delay or hesitation, the disregard of danger, that stand forth in such prominence in the portrait, deeply engraven on the loyal American heart, of the GREAT ADMIRAL." He was promoted to the rank of admiral July 25, 1866, and held a higher rank than any other officer of the United States navy. Died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 14, 1870.

Făr'rant, (RICHARD,) an English composer of church music, was a gentleman of the Chapel Royal. His anthems are regarded as master-pieces. Died about 1585.

Făr'rar, (ELIZA ROTCH,) the wife of John Farrar, noticed below, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1792. Among her works are a "Life of Lafayette," "Recollections of Seventy Years," (1865,) etc. Died at Springfield, Massachusetts, April 22, 1870.

Făr'rar, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) D.D., commonly known as CANON FARRAR, an English author and clergyman, born at Bombay, August 7, 1831. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854 and became a Fellow in 1856. In 1876 he became canon of Westminster, archdeacon in 1883, chaplain to the House of Commons in 1890, and dean of Canterbury in 1895. He was a productive author, his early works being school-boy stories and works on philology and education, also a popular "Life of Christ," (1874,) "Life of St. Paul," (1879,) "Early Days of Christianity," (1882,) "Lives of the Fathers," (1889,) "The Bible, its Meaning and Supremacy," (1897,) "The Life of Lives," (1899,) and other theological works. He also wrote "Darkness and Dawn," (1892,) and "Gathering Clouds," (1895,) historical novels of ancient times. Died March 22, 1903.

Făr'rar, (JOHN,) an American mathematician, born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, in 1779, graduated at Harvard in 1803. He became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in that college in 1807. He translated Lacroix's "Elements of Algebra," and other French works, and contributed some articles to the "North American Review." Died in 1853.

Far'ren, (ELIZA,) a popular English actress, and Countess of Derby, born in 1759, was the daughter of a surgeon of Cork. She performed with great applause at the theatres of Liverpool and London. In 1797 she was married to Lord Derby. Died in 1829.

Făr'rer, (HENRY,) a painter, a brother of T. C. Farrer, was born in London, March 23, 1843. In 1863 he came to New York, where he became distinguished at first chiefly as a water-colourist, but soon took rank as one of the best landscape-painters in the country. Among his best pictures are "The Old Homestead: Twilight," (1875,) "A Windy Day," (1876,) "A Quiet Pool," (1878,) "Sweet is the Hour of Rest," (1881,) "Now came Still Evening on," (1882,) "Sweet Restful Eve," (1883,) "Autumn," (1883,) "When the Silver Habit of the Clouds comes down upon the Autumn Sun." D. Feb. 25, 1903.

Farrer, (THOMAS CHARLES,) an English painter, born in London, December 16, 1838. His father would not permit him to learn to read till he was seventeen years old. He learned drawing in a free school established by Mr. Ruskin, and in 1858 came to New York, where he became a very successful teacher of art. He served for a time as a soldier in the Federal army in the war of 1861–65, returning in 1869 to England. His influence upon American art was great and wholesome.

Farsetti, făr-set'tee, a noble Italian family, one branch of which settled at Florence and another at Venice. GIUSEPPE TOMMASO FARSETTI, a chevalier of the order of Malta, was the author of numerous miscellaneous works. He collected a large number of poems in Latin and Italian of great taste and elegance, by requesting all the poets of his time to compose and send one or more pieces of the best quality for the collection. Died about 1775.

Farsetti, (FILIPPO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Venice in 1705; died in 1774.

Farulli, fä-rool'lee, (GIORGIO ANGELO,) a voluminous Italian historical writer; died at Florence in 1728.

Farwharson, far'hwär-sŏn, a Scottish mathematician, whom Peter the Great, when he visited England in 1698, induced to return with him to Moscow. In 1701 he founded in that city the first Russian school of marine, and in 1716 became professor of mathematics at Saint Petersburg. Farwharson is said to have been the first to introduce the Arabic figures into Russia. Died in 1739.

Fasch, fäsh, (AUGUSTIN HEINRICH,) a German medical writer, born in Thuringia in 1639; died in 1690.

Fasch, (KARL FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German musical composer, born at Zerbst, in Anhalt-Dessau, in 1736. His "Kyrie and Gloria" for sixteen voices is esteemed one of the most exquisite productions of its kind. Fasch was the founder of the Academy of Singing at Berlin, *(Berliner Singakademie.)* Died in 1800.

Fäsch or **Faesch**, fĕsh, (SEBASTIAN,) a Swiss antiquary, born at Bâle in 1647; died in 1712.

Fascitelli, fä-she-tel'lee, (ONORIO,) a Latin poet, born at Isernia, Naples, in 1502; died in 1564.

Fasolato, fä-so-lä'to, (AGOSTINO,) a Venetian sculptor, lived about 1700, and made a famous group of "The Fall of Rebellious Angels" at Padua.

Fasolo, fä'so-lo, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian painter, a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, born at Pavia, lived about 1540.

Fasolo or **Fassolo**, fäs'so-lo, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, pupil of Paul Veronese, was born at Vicenza in 1528; died in 1572.

Fassin, de, dẹh fă'sĂn', (NICOLAS HENRI JOSEPH,) a skilful Belgian landscape-painter, born at Liege in 1728, worked at Geneva, Brussels, and Liege. Died in 1811.

See F. VAN HULST, "Biographie de N. H. J. de Fassin," 1837.

Fassolo. See FASOLO.

Fastolf. See FALSTAF.

Fatah- (or **Fat'h-**) **Abu-Nâsr.** See ALFATH.

Fateh-Alee- (or **Alĭ-**) **Shâh**, fät'ẹh ä'lee shäh, written also **Futteh-Aly-Shah** and **Feth-Ali-Shah**, (called, before his accession to the throne, **Bâbâ-Khân**, bä'bä kăn,) King of Persia, born about 1762, began to reign in 1798. About 1802 war broke out between Persia and Russia, who fought for the possession of Georgia. This war was ended in 1813 by a treaty in which Fateh-Alee-

Shah ceded Georgia to Russia. A dispute about boundaries occasioned a renewal of the war in 1826, when the Persians were again defeated. Peace was restored in 1828. Died in 1834.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia;" W. G. OUSELEY, "Travels in Various Countries of the East," 1823; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fathime. See FATIMAH.

Fathimites. See FATIMITES.

Fâtimah, fä'te-mah, [Fr. FATHIME, fä'tèm; Ger. FATIME, fä-tee'meh,] written also **Fathimet,** the only daughter of Mohammed, was born at Mecca before her father assumed the character of a religious teacher. While still very young, she was married to her cousin Alee, who was surnamed the "Lion of God." Fâtimah died about six months after her father.

See ABOOLFEDA, "Vie de Mahomet."

Fatime. See FÂTIMAH.

Fatimides or **Fatimiden.** See FATIMITES.

Fât'i-mites, sing. **Fât'i-mite,** [Fr. pron. fä'te'mèt'; Ger. FATIMIDEN, fä-te-mee'den; Lat. FATIM'IDÆ or FATIMI'TÆ,] the name of a celebrated Moslem dynasty, the rulers of which claimed to be descended from Fâtimah, the daughter of Mohammed. The Fatimite caliphs ruled in Egypt about two hundred years,—that is, from about 970 to 1170. The founder of this dynasty was the Sheeite Al-Mahdee-Aboo-Mohammed Obeydallah, (often called simply Obeydallah,) who about 910 overthrew the dynasty of the Benee-Aghlab (the seat of whose power was at Tunis) and conquered a large part of Eastern Africa. He died in 934. One of his descendants, Moez or Mŏŏiz, nearly forty years later, subdued Egypt and Western Africa, and established his throne at Cairo. Al-Adhed, the fourteenth and last caliph of this dynasty, was dethroned by the celebrated Saladin (Sala-ed-Deen) the Aiyoobite. From Al-Mahdee's name of Obeydallah his successors are often called Obeydites.

Fatio (or **Faccio**) **de Duillers,** fä'te-o (or fät'cho) de dwee'yà, (NICOLAS,) a celebrated mathematician, astronomer, and religious enthusiast, was born at Bâle in 1664. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1688. Among his discoveries were a method for forming glasses for telescopes, one for measuring the velocity of vessels, and one for the perfect regulation of watches. He was the author of numerous mathematical works. Died in England in 1753. He pretended to be able to work miracles.

See SÉNEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Fatouville, de, deh fä'too'vèl', a French dramatic writer of Normandy, lived about 1670.

Fattore, Il. See PENNI.

Faucci, fŏwt'chee, (CARLO,) an Italian engraver, born at Florence in 1729, settled in London.

Fauchard, fō'shär', (PIERRE,) a celebrated dentist, born in Brittany about 1680, is regarded as the founder of the art of dentistry. He wrote a valuable work entitled "The Surgeon-Dentist; or, Treatise on the Teeth," (1728.) Died in Paris in 1761.

Fauche, fōsh, (HIPPOLYTE,) a French Oriental scholar, born at Auxerre, May 22, 1797. He produced many volumes of translations from Sanscrit classics. Died at Juilly, February 28, 1869.

Fauche-Borel, fōsh bo'rĕl', (LOUIS,) born at Neufchâtel in 1762, was a zealous adherent of the royal family during the Revolution. After the accession of Napoleon he was engaged in several attempts to restore the Bourbons. Died in 1829.

See LOUIS FAUCHE-BOREL, "Mémoires," 4 vols., 1828.

Faucher, fō'shà', (CÉSAR and CONSTANTIN,) French generals, born at La Réole in 1759, were twin brothers. They served with distinction in the army of the republic in La Vendée in 1793, fighting side by side. During the empire they were engaged in civil pursuits; but in March, 1815, they accepted office under Napoleon. Having been falsely accused of treason, they were shot at Bordeaux in September, 1815.

Faucher, (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister and polemical writer; died at Nîmes in 1628.

Faucher, (LÉON,) a French minister of state and able writer on political economy and finance, was born at Limoges in September, 1803. He contributed many articles to the "Courrier Français" and the "Revue des Deux Mondes." In the Chamber of Deputies, to which he was elected in 1846, he acted with the *gauche.* He was minister of the interior from December, 1848, to May, 1849, and from April to October, 1851. He was liberal in politics, but not a republican. Among his works are "Studies on England," (1845,) and "Miscellanies of Political Economy and Finance," ("Mélanges d'Économie politique et de Finances," 2 vols., 1856.) Died at Marseilles in December, 1854. He resolutely declined to hold any office under Louis Napoleon after the latter had usurped imperial power.

Alluding to the conduct of Faucher on this occasion, a writer in the "Edinburgh Review" remarks, "We do not remember an example in political history of greater sacrifices made by an ambitious and ardent man to his sense of public duty and personal dignity."

See LAVERGNE, "Biographie de Léon Faucher," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," January 1, 1855; LÉON FAUCHER, "Correspondance. Vie parlementaire," 2 vols., 1868; and article on "Léon Faucher" in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1868.

Fauchet, fō'shà', (CLAUDE,) a French historical writer, born in Paris about 1530, published "Gallic and French Antiquities," (1579,) and "Origin of Dignities and Magistrates in France." Died in 1601.

Fauchet, (CLAUDE,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Nivernais in 1744. He joined the revolutionary party in 1789, and delivered in favour of their cause his "Discourse upon the National Religion," and "Civic Eulogy on Franklin." He became constitutional Bishop of Calvados in 1791. He was opposed to the death of the king, and showed great courage in condemning those who favoured it. Having been accused as an accomplice of Charlotte Corday, he was condemned and executed as a Girondist in October, 1793.

See ABBÉ VALMERON, (JARRY,) "Vie de l'Abbé Fauchet."

Faucheur, Le, leh fō'shur', (MICHEL,) an eloquent French Protestant minister; died in Paris in 1657.

Faucit, (HELEN.) See MARTIN, (HELEN.)

Faugère, fō'zhair', (ARMAND PROSPER,) a French *littérateur,* born at Bergerac in 1810. He gained, three times, the prize of eloquence offered by the French Academy. One of these prizes was awarded for his "Eulogy on Pascal," (1842.) He also edited the works of Pascal, "Pensées, Fragments et Lettres de Blaise Pascal," (2 vols., 1844.) This is said to have been the first correct and complete edition of Pascal's "Thoughts." In 1864 he published a revised edition of the "Memoirs of Madame Roland." Died in 1887.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Faujas de Saint-Fond, fō'zhàs' deh sän'fŏn', (BARTHÉLEMY,) an eminent French geologist and traveller, born at Montélimart in 1741. He was a friend of Buffon, by whose influence he obtained the place of *adjoint-naturaliste* in the Museum of Paris, and that of commissioner of mines. He explored France, England, Germany, Italy, etc. In 1793 he became professor of geology in the Jardin des Plantes. Among his numerous works are "Mineralogy of Volcanoes," (1784,) "Travels in England and Scotland," (1797,) and an "Essay on Geology, or Memoirs subservient to the Natural History of the Globe," (2 vols., 1803–09.) Died in 1819.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" LOUIS DE FREYCINET, "Essai sur la Vie, etc. de B. Faujas de Saint-Fond," 1820; "Nou-

Faulcon, fō'kŏn', (MARIE FÉLIX,) a French politician and jurist, born at Poitiers in 1758; died in 1843.

Faulhaber, fŏwl'hä'ber, (CHRISTOPH ERHARDT,) a German mathematician, born at Ulm in 1708; died in 1781.

Faulhaber, (JOHANN,) a German mathematician and engineer, born at Ulm in 1580, was the author of "Inventions for the Delineations of Redoubts and Fortifications," and other treatises. Died in 1635.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Faulkner, fauk'ner, (GEORGE,) the first Irish printer of any note, born about 1700, was apprenticed to the celebrated Bowyer, and established himself in Dublin in 1727. He enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Dean Swift, Lord Chesterfield, and other celebrated men of the time. Died in 1775.

Fau'na, a goddess of ancient Italy or Latium, said to be a daughter of Picus, and wife of Faunus. She was sometimes identified with the Bona Dea and with Ops.

Faunce, (DANIEL WORCESTER,) D.D., an American divine, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, January 3, 1829, graduated at Amherst College in 1850. He was ordained a Baptist pastor in 1853. He published "The Christian in the World," "A Young Man's Difficulties with his Bible." etc.

Faunce, (W. H. P.,) educator and Baptist minister, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, January 15, 1859. He graduated at Brown University and at Newton Theological Seminary, officiated as pastor in Springfield, Massachusetts, in New York, and at Harvard University, was an instructor at Brown 1881–82, and at Chicago University in 1894, and was elected president of Brown University in 1899.

Fau'ni, [Eng. FAUNS; Fr. FAUNES, fōn,] mythical beings whom the ancient Romans represented as having human bodies with the legs and feet of the goat. They were sportive and frolicsome, and presented some analogy to the Satyrs of the Greek mythology.

Fau'nus, [Fr. FAUNE, fōn,] a rural divinity and king of the ancient Latins, was supposed to be the son of Picus and the father of Latinus. He was worshipped as the god of fields and shepherds, and was considered as one of the founders of the religion of Latium. He was sometimes identified with the Arcadian Pan of the Greeks.

Fauques, fōk, (MARIANNE AGNÈS,) a French authoress, born at Avignon about 1720. Having visited London, she became a teacher of the French language, and numbered among her pupils the celebrated linguist Sir William Jones. She wrote numerous works in French and English, among which are "The Triumph of Friendship," (1751,) and "The Viziers, or the Enchanted Labyrinth." She was living in 1777.

See PRUDHOMME, "Biographie des Femmes célèbres."

Faur, du, (GUI.) See PIBRAC.

Faure, fōR, (FRANÇOIS FELIX,) a French statesman and soldier, was born in Paris, January 30, 1841. In the Franco-German war he commanded a body of volunteers and gained the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. He was chosen to the Assembly in 1881, served in the cabinets of Gambetta, Favre, Tirard, and Dupuy, and was elected president of the republic on the resignation of Casimir-Périer in 1895. Died February 16, 1899.

Faure, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French barytone singer in grand opera, was born at Moulins, January 15, 1830, and retired in 1876 from the stage. His wife, CONSTANCE CAROLINE, known on the stage as MDLLE. CONSTANCE LEFEBVRE, was born in Paris, December 21, 1828, and won great fame by her sweet and well-trained voice and her good acting. She left the stage in 1864. Died 1914.

Fauriel, fō're-ĕl', (CLAUDE CHARLES,) an eminent French philologist and historian, born at Saint-Étienne in 1772, was a nephew of the Abbé Siéyès. He was intimate with Guizot, Manzoni, and Madame de Staël, who characterized him as "inexhaustible in knowledge and kindness." Among his principal works are a "History of Southern Gaul under the Rule of the German Conquerors," (1836,) and "History of Provençal Literature," (1846.) A chair of foreign literature was founded for him in Paris in 1830. His "Popular Songs of Modern Greece" (with a French version, 1825) had great success. In the opinion of E. Renan, "Fauriel is without contradiction the man of our age who has put into circulation the most ideas." Died in Paris in July, 1844.

Faus'set, (ANDREW ROBERT,) a British clergyman, born at Silver Hill, county of Fermanagh, Ireland, October 13, 1821. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1843. In 1848 he became a presbyter of the English Church. He has published various text-books, with notes, of the Greek and Latin classics, and several religious works, but is best known for his commentaries, and especially for his "Englishman's Bible Cyclopædia," (1871,) finished in 1878.

Faust, fōwst, or **Fust**, fōōst, (JOHANN,) a wealthy citizen of Mentz, supposed to have shared in the invention of printing. Having, after his law-suit with Gutenberg, gained possession of his printing-apparatus, he carried on the business with his son-in-law, Peter Schöffer, who made important improvements in the art. (See GUTENBERG.) Died in 1460.

Faust, fōwst, or **Faus'tus**, (Dr. JOHN,) a famous magician and astrologer, born in Würtemberg in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The German tradition is, that, after spending a large fortune in his astrological studies, he made a league for twenty-four years with the devil, who gave him a spirit named Mephistopheles for his servant. Having lived luxuriously through the appointed time, and astonished the world by his wonderful performances, he was destroyed by the fiend at midnight. It is the general opinion that Dr. Faust really existed, and, by his jugglery and magical arts, deluded people into the belief that he was leagued with evil spirits. This legend has formed the subject of numerous dramas, romances, and poems: the most celebrated of these are Goethe's "Faust," Lessing's poetical fragment entitled "Faust and the Seven Spirits," and Marlowe's tragedy "The Life and Death of Dr. Faustus."

See DÜNTZER, "Die Sage von Dr. Faust untersucht;" H. HEINE, "La Légende de Faust," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," February, 1852; MEYER, "Studien zu Göthe's Faust," 1847.

Faus'ta, (FLAVIA MAXIMIANA,) a Roman empress, the daughter of Maximian, became the wife of Constantine the Great in 307 A.D. She is said to have procured the death of Crispus, her step-son, by a false accusation. His innocence having become evident, she was put to death in 326.

Faus'ta Cor-ne'li-a, a daughter of the Roman dictator Sulla, was born about 88 B.C. She was married about 55 to T. Annius Milo, and was notorious for her conjugal infidelity.

Faus-ti'na, (AN'NIA,) daughter of the following, and wife of Marcus Aurelius. The infamy of her conduct even surpassed that of her mother. Died in Cappadocia in 176 A.D.

Faustina, [Fr. FAUSTINE, fōs'tēn',] (ANNIA GALERIA,) a daughter of Antoninus Verus, one of the Roman consuls, was born in 105 A.D. She became the wife of the emperor Antoninus, and was notorious for her licentiousness. She died in the third year of her husband's reign, 141 A.D.

Faustina Bordoni, fōw-stee'nȧ bor-do'nee, (or **Bordone**, bor-do'nȧ,) an Italian singer, born in 1702, was married in 1730 to Jean Adolphe Hasse. Died in 1783.

Fausto, fōws'to, (SEBASTIANO,) surnamed DA LONGIANO, a learned Italian author, who lived in the sixteenth century. He made numerous translations from the Latin and Greek.

Faus'tus OF BYZANTIUM, Bishop of Cappadocia, born at Constantinople about 320 A.D. His principal work, entitled "Byzantine History," is written in Armenian. His style was far from elegant; but his history contains valuable information not to be found elsewhere.

Faus'tus, surnamed REIENSIS or REGENSIS, a monk, born in Bretagne, became Bishop of Riez about 470 A.D. He was a chief of the Semi-Pelagians. Died about 490.

Fauveau, fō'vō', [Lat. FUL'VIUS,] (PIERRE,) born in Poitou, was the author of Latin poems, which were published in the "Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum." Died in 1562.

Fauveau, de, dẹh fō'vō', (FÉLICIE,) a sculptor, born at Florence, of French parents, about 1802. Among her works is a monument of Dante and a statue of Sainte-Geneviève.

Fauvel, fō'vĕl', a French antiquary, born in 1753; died in 1838.

Fauvelet, fōv'lā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter of genre and of flowers, born at Bordeaux in 1822. He was a pupil of Delacour and an imitator of Meissonier's genre.

Fava, fä'vȧ, (PIETRO ERCOLE,) COUNT, an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1669; died in 1744.

Favard de Langlade, fȧ'vȧr' dẹh lŏn'glȧd', (GUILLAUME JEAN,) a French jurist, born in 1762; died in 1831.

Favart, fȧ'vȧr', (ANTOINE PIERRE CHARLES,) a French dramatist and painter, born in Paris in 1784.

Favart, (CHARLES SIMON,) a popular French dramatist

and voluminous writer, born in Paris in 1710, was the grandfather of the preceding. Among his best works is his comedy of "Solomon II., or the Three Sultans." Died in 1792. His Memoirs and Correspondence were published in 1809, in 3 volumes.

Favart, (MARIE, or PIERRETTE IGNACE,) a very popular French actress, was originally named PINGAUD, but received the name of Marie Favart from her foster-father, M. Favart. She was born at Beaune, February 16, 1833, and has become chiefly distinguished in the classical drama.

Favart, (MARIE JUSTINE BENOÎTE **Duronceray**—dü'rôNss'rà',) wife of Charles Simon, noticed above, and one of the most celebrated actresses of her time, was born at Avignon, in France, in 1727. In her plays she was distinguished by her grace and versatility of power. She is supposed to have been the authoress of three works which appeared under her husband's name, viz., "Annette and Lubin," "Bastien and Bastienne," and the "Fête of Love." Died in 1772.

See "Mémoires de C. S. Favart," 1809.

Favart d'Herbigny, fȧ'vȧr' dĕr'bĕn'ye', (NICOLAS RÉMI,) a French military engineer, and general in the corps of engineers, born at Rheims in 1735. He distinguished himself in the defence of Belle-Isle against the British in 1761, and wrote a valuable work, entitled "Memoirs on the Defence of Coasts and upon Military Reconnoissances." Died in 1800.

Favé, fȧ'vȧ', (ILDEPHONSE,) a French officer and military writer, born at Dreux in 1812; died in Paris in 1894.

Favelet, fȧv'lȧ', (JEAN,) a Flemish physician, and medical professor in the University of Louvain, born near Antwerp in 1674; died in 1743.

Favereau, fȧv'rō', (JACQUES,) a French advocate and poet, born at Cognac in 1590. He was the author of a number of small poems which won for him a considerable reputation. Died in 1638. "La Milliade," a satire in verse against Richelieu, was ascribed to him.

Favier, fȧ've-ȧ', (JEAN LOUIS,) a celebrated French writer on civil law and politics, born at Toulouse about 1720. He published a "Historical and Political Essay upon the Government of Holland," (2 vols., 1748,) and other works. Died in 1784.

Fa-vo'lĭ-us or **Favoli,** fȧ-vo'lee, (HUGO,) a Dutch physician, of Italian extraction, born at Middelburg in 1523. He visited Turkey and Greece, and published an account of his travels, entitled "Hodoeporicon Byzantium," (1563,) written in Latin hexameter verse. Died in 1585.

Fa-vo'nĭ-us, (MARCUS,) a Roman senator, was a partisan of the Optimates, a friend of Cato Uticensis, and an opponent of Pompey. He was elected prætor in 49 B.C., and fought against Cæsar in the civil war. He was nicknamed "the ape of Cato," whom he took as his model. Having joined the army of Brutus and Cassius, he was taken prisoner at Philippi and put to death in 42 B.C.

Fav-o-rī'nus or **Phavori'nus,** [Φαβωρῖνος,] a Greek writer, a native of Arles, in Gaul, removed to Rome, where he became celebrated under the reigns of Trajan and Adrian for his learning and literary productions. Of his numerous works but a few fragments are now extant. Favorinus was a friend of Plutarch, from whom he received the dedication of a work.

See PHILOSTRATUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum:" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; MARRES, "Dissertatio de Favorini Vita," 1853.

Favorinus, known also as **Va-ri'nus** or **Guarino,** gwȧ-ree'no, Bishop of Nocera, born near Camerino, in Italy. He was noted for his learning, and as the preceptor of Giovanni de' Medici, afterwards Pope Leo X. Died in 1537.

Favoriti, fȧ-vo-ree'tee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian priest and Latin poet, born at Lucca in 1624; died in 1682.

Favras, de, deh fȧv'rȧs', (THOMAS **Mahi**—mȧ'e',) MARQUIS, born at Blois in 1745. He entered the French army, and became lieutenant in the Swiss body-guards of the Count of Provence. He afterwards had the command of a legion in Holland. In 1789 he was accused by the revolutionary party of conspiracy, and crimes of which he was innocent. He was condemned to death and executed in 1790.

Favrat, fȧv'rȧt, (FRANZ ANDREAS,) a Prussian general, noted for his physical strength, born in 1730; died in 1804.

Favre, fȧvR, [Lat. FA'BER,] (ANTOINE,) an eminent French jurist, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1557, was for many years a judge and senator at Chambéry. He published several valuable works. Died in 1624.

Favre, (CLAUDE DE.) See VAUGELAS.

Favre, (JULES GABRIEL CLAUDE,) an eloquent French republican and orator, born at Lyons in 1809, became an advocate in Paris. On the formation of the republic, in February, 1848, he became secretary-general of the ministry of the interior. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly of 1848. During the rule of Napoleon III. M. Favre was a leader of the opposition. He was elected a member of the Corps Législatif in 1858 and in 1869, and was admitted into the French Academy in 1868. After the downfall of the empire he became minister of war, 1870–71, and in 1876 was elected a senator. Died January 19, 1880.

Favre, (PIERRE,) a learned Jesuit, born in the diocese of Geneva in 1506. He was the companion of Loyola, to whom he rendered important aid in establishing the order of the latter through Europe. Many stories are told of his great piety and miraculous performances. Died in 1546.

Favre, (PIERRE ÉTIENNE LAZARE,) L'ABBÉ, a French linguist, born at Joinville, February 12, 1812. He became a priest in 1838, and for many years was a missionary in Indo-China. His works include a "Javanese Grammar," (1866,) a "Javanese-French Dictionary," (1870,) a "Malay-French Dictionary," (1875,) a "Malay Grammar," (1876,) a "French-Malay Dictionary," (1879,) and (in English) an "Account of the Wild Races of Malaisia," (1855.) Died in 1887.

Favyn, fȧ'vȧN', (ANDRÉ,) a French historical writer, born in Paris between 1550 and 1590. Among his works were a "History of Navarre," (1612,) and a "History of the Military Orders of Christian Kings and Princes."

Faw'cet, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English general and writer, born in Yorkshire in 1728. He served with distinction on the continent during the Seven Years' war. He translated from the French the "Reveries" of Count de Saxe, (1757,) and from the German "Rules for the Prussian Cavalry and Infantry," (1759.) Died in 1804.

Faw'cett, (EDGAR,) an American poet, novelist, and critic, born in New York city, May 26, 1847. He graduated at Columbia College in 1867, and devoted himself to literary pursuits in New York and afterwards in London. Among his books are "Short Poems for Short People," (1871,) "Purple and Fine Linen," (a novel, 1874,) "An Ambitious Woman," (1883,) "A Demoralizing Marriage," (1889,) "Songs of Doubt and Dream," (1891,) "An Heir to Millions," (1892,) "The New Hero," (1893,) "Agnosticism and Other Essays," and other works. He also wrote some successful plays. Died May 2, 1904.

Faw'cett, (HENRY,) an eminent English political and social economist, was born at Salisbury in 1833. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, graduating in 1856 with high honours. In 1858 he lost his sight by an accident. In 1863 he became professor of political economy at Cambridge, sat often in Parliament as an extreme Liberal, and in 1880 became postmaster-general. He fulfilled the duties of this office with great ability. Among his works are a "Manual of Political Economy," (1863,) "Economic Position of the British Labourer," (1865,) "Pauperism," (1871,) "Free Trade and Protection," (1878,) etc. Died November 6, 1884.

Fawcett, (JOHN,) an English composer of sacred music, born at Bolton-le-Moors, in Lancashire, in 1789; died in 1867. His son, JOHN FAWCETT, Jr., born about 1824, a composer of much promise, died in 1857.

Fawcett, (MILLICENT,) wife of Henry Fawcett, was born in 1847. She married Professor Fawcett in 1867, and greatly assisted him in his labours. Among her works are "Political Economy for Beginners," (1869,) "Tales in Political Economy," (1874,) "Some Eminent Women of Our Time," (1889,) and "Life of Queen Victoria," (1895.) With her husband she published "Essays and Lectures," (1872.)

Fawkes, fauks, (FRANCIS,) an English poet and *littérateur*, born in Yorkshire about 1725. He was the author of "Bramham Park," and other poems, and made good translations from Anacreon, Sappho, Theocritus, and Musæus. Died in 1777.

Fawkes, (GUY or GUIDO,) one of the chief conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot in the reign of James I., was a Catholic, and a native of Yorkshire. In 1604, Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, Guy Fawkes, and others conspired to blow up, with gunpowder, the House of Parliament and kill the king, with the Lords and Commons, their motive being a fanatical zeal against the Protestants. They hired a vault under the House of Lords, placed in it thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, and arranged that Fawkes should explode it on the 5th of November, 1605. Before that time arrived, Lord Mounteagle, a Catholic peer, received an anonymous letter advising him to absent himself from Parliament and intimating that a great catastrophe was impending over that body. This excited the suspicion of the king and others, who searched the cellars in the vicinity and found Fawkes with matches and a dark lantern about midnight, November 4. He was tried and executed in January, 1606.

See HUME, "History of England;" GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," chap. v.

Faxardo. See SAAVEDRA.

Fay. See DUFAY.

Fáy, fī or fā'e, (ANDRÁS,) a Hungarian novelist, poet, and dramatic writer, born at Kohany in 1786. As a prose writer he may be ranked among the best his country has produced. Died July 26, 1864.

Fay, (THEODORE SEDGWICK,) an American writer, born in New York in 1807. He produced, besides other works, "Norman Leslie," a novel, (1835,) a poem entitled "Ulric, or the Voices," (1851,) and a "History of Switzerland," "Great Outlines of Geography," (1867,) and "The Three Germanys," (1889.) He was sent as minister-resident to Switzerland in 1853, and subsequently lived in Berlin, where he died November 17, 1898.

Fayderbe or **Fay-d'Herbe**, fā'dȧrb', (LUCAS,) an able Flemish sculptor and architect, born at Malines in 1617, was a pupil of Rubens. Died in 1694.

See G. A. VANDERPOEL, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de L. Fay-d'Herbe," 1854.

Faydit or **Faidit**, fā'de', (ANSELME or GANCELM,) a French troubadour, born in Limousin. After he had led for some time the strolling life of a buffoon and juggler, he found a patron in Richard Cœur-de-Lion, whom he accompanied in his crusade to the Holy Land. Died in 1220.

See "Histoire littéraire des Troubadours;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Faydit, (PIERRE,) a French priest and theological writer, born in Auvergne. He is particularly noted for the part he took in the dispute between France and Pope Innocent XI., on which occasion he preached against the pontiff with great boldness. Died in 1709.

Faye. See LAFAYE.

Faye, fā'yĕh, (ANDREAS,) a Norwegian preacher and writer, born at Drammen in 1802, published a "History of Norway," (1831,) and several educational works.

Faye, fā, (HERVÉ AUGUSTE ÉTIENNE ALBANS,) a French astronomer and writer, born in the department of Indre in 1814. He became a member of the Institute. He discovered in 1843 a new comet, which bears his name.

Faye, (JACQUES,) Lord of Espeisses, a jurist, born in Paris in 1542. When the Duke of Anjou was elected King of Poland, he accompanied that prince to Warsaw, and rendered him efficient service in conciliating some of the principal inhabitants. Upon the death of Charles IX., when the Duke of Anjou mounted the throne of France as Henry III., Faye still retained his confidence, and held many stations of importance under him. Upon the death of this prince he joined Henry IV. He greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Paris, but died soon after, in 1590, of a fever. He was the author of some political works.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" TAISAND, "Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes."

Fayette, de la, dĕh lȧ fā'ĕt', (GILBERT **Motier—**mo'te-ā',) was appointed marshal of France in 1428 by the regent, afterwards Charles VII. Died in 1464.

Fayette, de la, (MARIE MADELÈNE **Pioche de la Vergne**—pe'osh' dĕh lȧ vȧrñ,) COUNTESS, a distinguished French writer of romances, born in 1632. The most important of her works were "Zaïde" and "The Princess of Cleves." She also wrote a historical romance, entitled "History of Henrietta of England." Died in 1693.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits of Celebrated Women."

Fayette, La, GENERAL. See LA FAYETTE.

Fayolle, fa'yol', (MARIE EMILE,) French soldier, was born May 14, 1852 at Puy (Haute-Loire.) In 1914 he commanded the 70th Reserve Division, in 1915 the 23d Corps, in 1916 the 6th Army, in May, 1917, the army group on the Verdun and Champagne fronts, and in March, 1918, the Reserve Army Group. He led the French Army of Occupation Dec., 1918. Made a marshal in 1921. Died Aug. 27, 1928.

Fayot, fā'yo', (ALFRED CHARLES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1797. Among his works is a "History of France from 1793 to the Accession of Charles X.," (16 vols., 1830.) Died in 1861.

Faypoult de Maisoncelle, fā'poo' dĕh mȧ'zôN'sĕl', (GUILLAUME CHARLES,) an able French statesman, born in Champagne in 1752, became minister of finance in 1795, and minister plenipotentiary at Genoa in 1796. His services here were recognized by a medal which the Genoese senate ordered to be struck in honour of Bonaparte and Faypoult. He was minister of finance in Spain under Joseph Bonaparte about 1810–13. Died in 1817

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fay'rer, (Sir JOSEPH,) an English physician, born at Plymouth, December 6, 1824. He studied medicine at King's College, London, and at the University of Edinburgh, taking the degree of M.D. at the University of Rome in 1849. In 1850 he went to India, where he won great distinction. In 1859 he was made professor of surgery in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Among his works are "Clinical Surgery in India," (1866,) "Clinical and Pathological Observations," (1873,) "Poisonous Snakes of India," (1872,) "Tropical Disease," (1881,) "The Tiger," etc.

Fazaree or **Fazary, Al**, ȧl fȧ-zā'ree, or **Fezari**, (MOHAMMED IBN IBRÂHEEM,) a Moslem astronomer of the eighth century, translated some important Indian mathematical tables into Arabic.

Fazelli, fȧd-zel'lee, (TOMMASO,) an Italian historian, and professor of philosophy at Palermo, born at Sacca, in Sicily, in 1498. His chief work is his "History of Sicily," (1558,) esteemed for its accuracy and elegance of style. Died in 1570.

Fazio, fȧt'se-o, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a distinguished Latin scholar and historian, born in the republic of Genoa. He was patronized by Alfonso of Aragon, King of Naples, whose history he wrote. His most important work was a "History of the Illustrious Men of his own Time," ("De Viris Ævi sui illustribus Liber," 1745.) Died in 1457.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis."

Fazio degli Uberti, fȧt'se-o dȧl'yee oo-bĕr'tee, a famous Italian poet, born at Florence in the fourteenth century, was an ardent Ghibeline. He wrote a long descriptive poem entitled "Dittamondo," or "Il Dittamondo," in which he proposed to imitate or rival Dante. It was printed in 1474. Died in 1367.

Fazy, fā'ze', (JEAN JACQUES,) a Swiss statesman and journalist, born at Geneva in 1794. He edited several liberal journals at Paris between 1826 and 1835. Having returned to Geneva, he became the leader of the democratic party, which triumphed in the revolution of 1846. He was afterwards president of the council of state of his canton, and had the chief control of its affairs for many years. Died November 6, 1878.

Fazzini, fȧt-see'nee, (LORENZO,) an Italian natural philosopher, born in 1787; died in 1837.

Fea, fā'ȧ, (CARLO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Pigna, in Piedmont, in 1753. Among his works we may name the "Philological, Critical, and Antiquarian Miscellany," (1790,) and "Descrizione de Roma e dei Contorni con

redute," (3 vols., 1824,) which are said to have great merit. Died about 1834.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Fearn, fẹrn, (JOHN,) an English metaphysician, published a "Review of Berkeley, Reid, and Stewart," (1813,) "Primary Vision," (1815,) and a work on "The Human Mind." Born in 1768; died Dec. 3, 1837.

Fearne, fẹrn, (CHARLES,) an English jurist and writer of high reputation, born in London in 1742. His chief work is an "Essay on Contingent Remainders," (1772; 4th edition, enlarged, 1791.) Died in 1794. "It was reserved for Mr. Fearne," says Judge Story, "to honour the profession by a treatise so profound and accurate that it became the guide of the ablest lawyers, yet so luminous in method and explanations that it is level to the capacity of every attentive student. He has in fact exhausted the subject, and this *chef-d'œuvre* will forever remain a monument of his skill, acuteness, and research."

Fearnley, fẹrn'le, (THOMAS,) a Norwegian landscape-painter, born at Frederickshall in 1802. Among his master-pieces are "The Glacier of Grindenwald," and 'A Scene in Norway," which was purchased by Thorwaldsen. Died in 1842.

Featherstonehaugh, fẹth'er-stọn-hau', (GEORGE W.,) an American traveller, published a "Geological Report of the Elevated Country between the Missouri and Red Rivers," (1835,) and other works. Died September 28, 1866.

Featly, feet'le, or **Fairclough**, (DANIEL,) a learned English theologian and controversialist, born at Charlton, in Oxfordshire, in 1582. His "Ancilla Pietatis" (1626) was very popular. He also wrote "Clavis Mystica," (1636,) and a treatise against the Anabaptists, entitled "The Dippers Dipt," (1647.) Died in 1645.

Febre or **Febvre, Le**, lẹh fĕvR, (VALENTINE,) a skilful Flemish painter and engraver, born at Brussels in 1642 or 1643. He worked mostly in Venice, and imitated Paul Veronese. He engraved numerous works of Titian and Paul Veronese. Died about 1700.

Fébure, fȧ'bür', or **Fèvre**, (MICHEL,) a French missionary and Orientalist, lived about 1650–80. Among his works are "The Present State of Turkey," (1674,) and a "Treatise on the Manners and Customs of the Ottomans," etc.

Fechner, fĕk'nẹr, (GUSTAV THEODOR,) a German natural philosopher and poet, born near Muskau in 1801. He obtained the chair of physics at Leipsic in 1834, and distinguished himself by researches in galvanism. He published a number of able works on organic chemistry, anthropology, etc., also humorous essays, which were very popular. Died November 18, 1887.

Fecht, fĕkt, (JOHANN,) a learned Lutheran theologian, writer, and professor of Hebrew, theology, and metaphysics, was born at Saltzburg in 1636; died at Rostock in 1716.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Fechter, fĕk'tẹr, (CHARLES ALBERT,) an actor, born of French parents (the father of German descent) at London, October 23, 1824. He studied sculpture in his youth, but gave more attention to the stage, on which he appeared when very young, but won no great success until 1846. After that time, in spite of a total disregard of the traditions of the stage, he won remarkable triumphs in nearly all the great parts essayed by modern actors, in both French and English drama. Died at Quakertown, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1879.

Feck'en-ham, dę, (JOHN,) an English Catholic theologian, whose original name was HOW'MAN, born in Worcestershire about 1516. He was appointed chaplain to Bonner, Bishop of London, and when that prelate was deprived of his bishopric, under Edward VI., he was sent to the Tower. Upon the accession of Mary to the throne, (1553,) Feckenham was appointed her chaplain, and was sent to Lady Jane Grey a short time before her death, to endeavour to reclaim her to the Catholic faith; but without success. During the bloody persecutions that followed, he used all his influence in favour of moderation towards the suffering Protestants. He even went so far as to intercede with the queen for her sister, the princess Elizabeth, who, when she became queen, offered him the archbishopric of Canterbury if he would conform to the rules of the Episcopal Church,—which, however, he refused to do. After having opposed the Reformation in the House of Lords, where he was the last mitred abbot, he was imprisoned in 1560. He died in prison in the island of Ely in 158[illegible].

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Fed-chen'ko, (ALEXIS PAULOVITCH,) a Russian explorer, born at Irkootsk, Siberia, February 7, 1844. He was trained as a geologist and biologist at the University of Moscow. His "Journeys in Turkestan," "The Khanate of Khokhand," and "Botanical Discoveries," were all posthumous. He perished on Mont Blanc, (in the Alps,) September 15, 1873.

Fedele, fȧ-dā'lè, (CASSANDRA,) an Italian lady, celebrated for her great learning and accomplishments, was born in Venice in 1465. She possessed the friendship of Pope Leo X., Louis XII. of France, and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain: the latter tried to draw her to the court of Castile, but without success. Died about 1558.

See F. TOMASINI, "Vita della Signora C. Fedele," 1636.

Fedelissimi, fȧ-dȧ-lès'se-mee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet and physician, born at Pistoia, lived about 1620.

Feder, fā'dẹr, (JOHANN GEORG HEINRICH,) a learned German, who was professor of philosophy at Göttingen, born near Bayreuth in 1740; died in 1821.

Federici, fȧ-dȧ-ree'chee (CAMILLO,) originally **Giovanni Battista Viassolo**, (ve-as'so-lo,) one of the most popular Italian dramatists of recent times, born in Piedmont in April, 1749. Among his best pieces are comedies called "The Sculptor and the Blind Man," "Henry IV. at the Passage of the Marne," and "I falsi Galantuomini." Died at Padua in December, 1802.

Federici, (CESARE.) See FEDRICI.

Federici, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian republican general, born at Naples in 1748. He obtained the chief command at Naples in 1799. Having surrendered to the royalists as a prisoner of war, he was treacherously put to death in 1799.

Federici, (LUIGI,) an Italian poet and jurist, born at Brescia about 1540; died about 1607.

Federmann, fā'dẹr-mȧn', (NIKOLAUS,) a German, born at Ulm, in 1501, commanded an expedition which explored New Granada about 1537. Died in 1550.

Fedrici, fȧ-dREe'chee, or **Federici**, fȧ-dȧ-ree'chee, (CESARE,) a Venetian merchant and traveller, spent many years in the East Indies. He published, on his return, an interesting book, entitled "Voyage to the East Indies," etc., (1587.)

Fedrigotti, fȧ-dRe-got'tee, (GERONIMO,) an Italian lyric poet of superior merit, born in 1742; died in 1776.

Fée, fȧ, (ANTOINE LAURENT APOLLINAIRE,) a French physician and eminent botanist, and first professor at the military hospital of Strasbourg, was born in 1789. He published a "Flora of Virgil," or "Critical Nomenclature of the Plants, Fruits, etc. mentioned by Virgil," (1822,) "Méthode lichénographique," (1824,) being a description of lichens, (regarded as the best work on this subject,) and other scientific works; also, a "Life of Linnæus," (1832.) He died May 21, 1874.

Fee'han, (PATRICK,) archbishop, born at Tipperary, Ireland, in 1829, came to the United States in 1852, and became a priest in St. Louis. He was afterwards made bishop of Nashville. Here he showed great organizing ability and in 1889 was made the first archbishop of Chicago. He founded the order of Catholic Knights of America. Died July 12, 1902.

Fehling, fā'ling, (HEINRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German painter, born at Sangerhausen in 1653; died in 1725.

Fehr, fȧR, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a learned German physician, born in Franconia in 1610, became imperial physician to Leopold I. Died in 1688.

Fehrmann, fȧR'mȧn, (DANIEL,) a Swedish engraver of medals, born in Stockholm in 1710; died in 1780.

Fei, fā'ee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian historical painter called DEL BARBIERE, was born in Florence in 1543.

Feijou. See FEVJOO.

Fein, fīn, (EDUARD,) a German jurist and legal writer, born at Brunswick in 1813, became professor of Roman law at Jena in 1845. He published, among other works, a continuation of Glück's "Complete Explanation of the Pandects," (44th vol., 1851.) He became professor of law at Tübingen in 1852. Died in 1857.

Fein, (GEORG,) a German democrat and revolutionist, brother of the preceding, was born at Helmstedt in 1803. He was connected with secret political societies, and was often banished and expelled from various states in which he sought refuge. Died January 18, 1869.

Feitama, fī'tâ-mâ, (SIBRAND,) a Dutch dramatic writer, born in Amsterdam in 1694. Among his works are two tragedies, "Fabricius," and the "Triumph of Poetry and Painting." He made excellent translations of Fénelon's "Télémaque" and Voltaire's "Henriade" into Dutch verse, and of several plays of Lamotte, Corneille, and other French writers. Died in 1758.

See JAN DE KRUYFF, "Leven van S. Feitama," Leyden, 1782.

Feith, fīt, [Lat. FEI'THIUS,] (EVERARD,) a distinguished Dutch scholar, born at Elburg about 1597 Among his principal works are "Athenian Antiquities" and "Antiquities of Homer," (1677,) the latter of which was highly esteemed. The death of Feith is enveloped in mystery. As he was walking one day in Rochelle, a citizen invited him to enter his house. He entered, and was never seen or heard of afterwards, notwithstanding the thorough search of the magistrates. He was young when he disappeared.

Feith, (RHIJNVIS or RHYNVIS,) one of the most eminent Dutch poets of modern times, born at Zwolle, in Overyssel, in 1753. He studied law at Leyden, where he graduated in 1770. Among his best productions are his didactic poem "The Grave," ("Het Graf," 1792,) the tragedies of "Inez de Castro," (1793,) "Thirza," and "Johanna Gray," and numerous hymns and odes of great beauty. His "Letters on Various Subjects" ("Brieven over verscheiden Onderwerpen," 6 vols., 1784–94) are among his most admired prose writings. Died in 1824.

His son PETER RUTGER was also a poet.

See "Gedenkzuil voor Mr. R. Feith," 1825; CORNELIS LOOTS, "Hulde aan de Nagedachtenis van Mr. R. Feith;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Feizee or **Feizi**, fī'zee, written also **Fyzee** and **Feyazi**, (**Abool-Feiz-Hindee**,) an eminent poet, born at Agra, in India, in 1547, was a brother of the famous Abool-Fazl. He wrote in Persian. Died in 1595.

Fejer, fâ-yār, (GYÖRGY,) a distinguished Hungarian writer, born at Keszthely in 1766. His chief production is entitled "Codex diplomaticus Hungariæ ecclesiasticus ac civilis." This valuable work is composed of twenty-eight (or twelve) large volumes relating to the history of Hungary, published in 1829–44. He became librarian of the University of Pesth in 1824. Died July 2, 1851.

Feldbausch, fĕlt'bŏwsh, (FELIX SEBASTIAN,) a German scholar and educational writer, born at Manheim in 1795. Died at Carlsruhe, February 1, 1868.

Feldmann, fĕlt'mân, (LEOPOLD,) a German dramatist, of Jewish extraction, born at Munich in 1802, was the author of popular comedies. Died at Vienna, March 26, 1882.

Felekee or **Feleki**, fĕl'e-kee, a distinguished Persian poet, whose true name was **Abool-Nizâm-Mohammed**; but, having devoted himself to astronomy and astrology, he received the title of Felekee, ("Celestial.") Died in 1182.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der schönen Redekünste Persiens."

Féletz, de, deh fâ'lâs', (CHARLES MARIE DORIMOND,) ABBÉ, a French critic, born near Brives-la-Gaillarde in 1767. He contributed a number of learned and elegant essays to the "Journal des Débats" and the "Mercure de France." He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1827, and was also director of that institution. Among his works is "Mélanges de Philosophie et Littérature," (6 vols., 1828.) He wrote for the "Journal des Débats" about twenty-five years, and defended the classical against the romantic school. Died in 1850.

See M. DELPIT, "Notice sur M. de Féletz," 1852; VILLEMAIN, "De M. de Féletz et de quelques Salons de son Temps," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Félibien, fâ'le'be-ăN', (ANDRÉ,) a French architect and able writer on art, born at Chartres in 1619. He was one of the first eight members of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1673 became keeper of the Royal Cabinet of Antiquities. He wrote, besides other works, "Conversations on the Lives and Works of the Most Excellent Painters, Ancient and Modern," ("Entretiens sur les Vies et sur les Ouvrages des plus excellents Peintres," etc., 5 vols., 1666–88,) which was translated into various languages. Died in 1695.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Félibien, (JACQUES,) a Roman Catholic theologian and writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Chartres in 1636; died in 1716.

Félibien, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) an architect, son of André, noticed above, was born about 1658. He possessed his father's taste for the fine arts, and left several works on the subject, the principal of which is entitled "Historical Collection of the Life and Works of the Most Celebrated Architects," (1687.) Died in 1733.

Félibien, (MICHEL,) a Dominican, brother of the preceding, was born at Chartres in 1666. He wrote a "History of the Royal Abbey of Saint-Denis in France," and a "History of the City of Paris." Died in 1719.

Felice, fâ-lee'chà, (COSTANZO,) [Lat. CONSTAN'TIUS FELIÇ'IUS,] an Italian of the sixteenth century, born near Ancona, wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Conspiracy of Catiline."

Felice, (FORTUNATO BARTOLOMMEO,) a celebrated Italian author, and professor of philosophy at Naples, was born at Rome in 1725. He published in 1770 his greatest work, entitled "Encyclopædia, or an Accurate Universal Dictionary of Human Knowledge," (42 vols.,) in which he was assisted by several eminent savants, including Haller. Died in 1789.

See FELLER, "Biographie Universelle," edited by WEISS.

Feliciano, fâ-le-chā'no, (FELICE,) surnamed ANTIQUARIO, an Italian antiquary, born at Verona about 1420. He collected inscriptions, medals, and other antiquities, and wrote a number of epigrams.

Feliciano, (GIOVANNI BERNARDINO,) an Italian scholar and physician, born at Verona about 1490. He translated a number of medical and philosophical works from the Greek and Latin. He was living in 1550.

Feliciano, or **Feliciani**, fâ-le-chā'nee, (PORFIRIO,) an Italian bishop and Latin poet, born in Vaud in 1562; died in 1632.

Fe-liç'i-tas, SAINT, a Roman lady and Christian martyr of noble birth, lived under the reign of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. She suffered martyrdom in 164 A.D., having previously witnessed the death of her seven sons.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art."

Felino, de, deh fâ-lee'no, (GUILLAUME LÉON du Tillot—dü te'yo',) MARQUIS, born at Bayonne, in France, in 1711. Being appointed in 1759 prime minister of Parma, he commenced a series of reformations which added greatly to the prosperity of the country. He expelled the Jesuits, founded a university, and liberally patronized education. In 1765 he was created Marquis of Felino. Died at Paris in 1774.

Felinski, fâ-lin'skee, (ALOYS,) a Polish poet and political essayist, born at Ossow in 1773, was secretary of Kosciusko about 1794. In 1809 he was appointed professor of poetry and rhetoric at Krzemicniec. Died in 1822 or 1820.

Fe'lix, (ANTONIUS,) a profligate Roman officer, a freedman of the emperor Claudius, became Governor of Judea about 60 A.D. According to Tacitus, "he exercised the sovereign power with the character of a slave." He was removed from office in 62 A.D.

See Acts xxiii. 24, and xxiv. 24, 27.

Fe'lix I., SAINT, was elected pope in 269. At this time the Christians suffered persecutions under the emperor Aurelian, and Saint Felix himself was condemned to death. He died, however, in prison, in 274.

Felix II., POPE, or, as some say, ANTIPOPE, was chosen by the Arians, or the emperor Constantius, in 355, to succeed Liberius, who had been banished. Upon the return of Liberius, in 358, Felix was driven from the city.

Died in 365. He was canonized as a saint of the Roman Church.

Felix II. or **III.**, a native of Rome, was chosen pope in 483. He is said to have been a great-grandfather of Gregory the Great. In 484 or 485 he condemned Acacius, Patriarch of Constantinople, who was accused of heresy but was protected by the emperor. This act of Felix occasioned the first schism between the Eastern and the Western Church. Died in 492.

Felix III. or **IV.** became pope in 526. He was appointed by Theodoric, King of the Goths, against the wishes of the clergy and people of Rome. Died in 530.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Felix V., POPE OR ANTIPOPE. See AMADEUS VIII. of Savoy.

Fe'lix, Bishop of Urgel, in Catalonia, lived in the eighth century. He advanced the doctrine that our Saviour, according to the human nature, was only the adopted Son of God. This doctrine was condemned in several councils, and Felix was sent to Rome, where he abjured it before Pope Adrian; but when he returned to his diocese he relapsed into his former opinion. He was deposed and banished about 800. His doctrine was called Adoptionism. Died about 818.

See EGINHARD, "Annales;" BARONIUS, "Annales."

Félix. See RACHEL, (MADEMOISELLE.)

Felix, (CASSIUS.) See CASSIUS FELIX.

Felix, fā'lĕss', (CÉLESTIN JOSEPH,) a French pulpit orator, born at Neuville-sur-l'Escaut, June 28, 1810. He entered the Jesuit order, and became a professor of rhetoric. He was preacher at Notre-Dame, in Paris, from 1853 to 1869, and afterwards was made superior of the Jesuits, first at Nancy and then at Paris. Many volumes of his conferences and other writings have been published. Died at Lille, July 6, 1891.

Felix, (MINUCIUS.) See MINUTIUS.

Felix, surnamed PRATENSIS, a native of Tuscany, and son of a Jewish rabbi, became a Christian, and translated the Hebrew Psalms and other books of the Old Testament into Latin. Died in 1557.

Félix, SAINT, a French prelate, born about 512 A.D., became Bishop of Nantes in 549. He is said to have displayed much political ability, and to have constructed useful public works. Died about 583.

Felix, SAINT, Bishop of Ravenna, incited the people of that city to revolt against Justinian II., who punished him with the loss of his eyes. Died in 716 A.D.

Félix de Tassy, fā'lĕss' dĕh tă'se', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a skilful French surgeon, born in Paris, was appointed first surgeon to Louis XIV. Died in 1703.

Felix of Valois, SAINT, a French hermit, born in the Valois district, April 19, 1127. With his distinguished pupil, Saint John de Matha, he founded the Trinitarian order for the redemption of captives, and established a monastery at Cerfroi, where he died, November 4, 1212.

Fell, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born at Longworth, in Berkshire, in 1625, was a son of Samuel Fell, noticed below. He became Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, about 1660, and Bishop of Oxford in 1676. He wrote a number of works, including a "Life of Henry Hammond," (1660,) and an edition of the New Testament in Greek, (1675,) which was favourably received. Died in 1686.

See "Biographia Britannica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Fell, (JOHN,) an English dissenting theologian, born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in 1735. Among his works we may mention his "Genuine Protestantism, or the Inalienable Rights of Conscience defended," (1773.) Died in 1797.

Fell, (SAMUEL,) an English clergyman, born in London in 1594, was the father of John Fell, Bishop of Oxford. He became Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford in 1626, and Dean of Christ Church in 1638. Died in 1648.

Felle, fĕl, (GUILLAUME,) a French traveller and Dominican monk, born at Dieppe in 1639; died in 1710.

Fel'ĕn-bĕrg, von, [Ger. pron. fon fel'ĕn-bĕRG',] (PHILIP EMANUEL,) a celebrated Swiss philanthropist, was born at Berne in June, 1771. His mother was a descendant of the Dutch admiral Van Tromp. He travelled in his youth for the purpose of obtaining information. About 1799 he founded at Hofwyl, near Berne, an institution designed to supply a practical education to poor children by means of a model farm, a manual-labour school, and a normal school. His institution acquired a high reputation, and, together with his writings, exercised an extensive influence. He was the author of many works on agriculture and education. Died in November, 1844.

See HAMM, "Fellenbergs Leben und Wirken," 1845; E. ROCHHOLZ, "Gespräche über E. von Fellenberg und seine Zeit," 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for December, 1818.

Feller, fel'lĕr, (JOACHIM,) a German scholar, born at Zwickau in 1628. He wrote a number of Latin poems, and contributed to the "Acta Eruditorum." Died in 1691.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Feller, (JOACHIM FRIEDRICH,) son of the preceding, born at Leipsic in 1673, was the author of several valuable historical works, and assisted in Leibnitz's "History of the House of Brunswick." Died in 1726.

Feller, de, dĕh fel'lĕr or fā'lair', (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a learned Jesuit, born at Brussels in 1735, was the author, among other works, of a "Historical Dictionary," in French, which passed through numerous editions. This was written with a view to serve the Roman Catholic Church, and is censured for lack of impartiality. Died in 1802.

See DESDOVARTS, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Feller," 1802.

Fellon, fā'lôN', (THOMAS BERNARD,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Avignon in 1672, published funeral orations on Louis XIV., Louis, Dauphin of France, and others. Died in 1759.

Fel'lōwēs, (Sir CHARLES,) an English traveller and antiquary, born in Nottingham in 1799. He explored in 1838 various parts of Asia Minor, and discovered the ruins of Xanthus, the capital of ancient Lycia. In 1839 he published his "Journal written during an Excursion in Asia Minor." As an agent of the British Museum, he visited Lycia again in 1839, and discovered many other ruined cities with beautiful sculptures, which he described in "An Account of Discoveries in Lycia," (1841.) Having obtained from the Sultan of Turkey a firman permitting him to remove works of art, he conducted a party of explorers to the valley of the Xanthus in 1841, and brought home a collection of Xanthian marbles, which are now in the British Museum. Died in 1860.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for January, 1861.

Fellowes, (Rev. ROBERT,) an English writer on theology, born in Norfolk in 1770, was a friend of the famous Dr. Parr. He published, besides other works, "Christian Philosophy," (1798,) a "Guide to Immortality," (3 vols., 1804,) and a "Body of Theology," (2 vols., 1807.) He withdrew from the Anglican Church, of which he had been ordained a priest, and became editor of the "London Critical Review." Died in 1847.

Felsing, fĕl'sing, (JAKOB,) an excellent German engraver, born at Darmstadt in 1802. He studied and worked for about ten years in Italy, and returned in 1832 to Darmstadt, where he obtained the title of engraver to the court. Among his master-pieces are "The Marriage of Saint Catherine," after Correggio; a "Holy Family," after Overbeck; and a "Violin-Player," after Raphael. Died June 9, 1883.

Felt, (JOSEPH BARLOW,) LL.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Salem, Massachusetts, December 22, 1789, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1813. He published "Ecclesiastical History of New England," "Annals of Salem," etc. Died at Salem, September 8, 1869.

Fel'tham or **Fell'tham**, (OWEN,) a learned English writer under the reign of James I., was born about 1608. He was a zealous royalist in the civil war. He is chiefly celebrated as the author of a work entitled "Resolves, Divine, Moral, and Political," (2d edition, 1628.) Died about 1678. "He is one of our worst writers in point of style," says Hallam, who thinks him "not only a laboured and artificial, but a shallow, writer." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See, also, "Retrospective Review," vol. x., 1824.

Fel'ton, (CORNELIUS CONWAY,) LL.D., a distinguished American scholar and author, was born at West

Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1807. He graduated at Harvard with high honours in 1827. He was appointed Latin tutor in that institution in 1829, Greek tutor in 1830, and professor of Greek in 1832. In 1834 he was selected to fill the chair of Eliot professor of Greek literature, which position he held until 1860, when he succeeded Dr. Walker as president of the university. He contributed many articles to "The North American Review," "The Christian Examiner," "Bibliotheca Sacra," and other leading reviews and journals of the country. Of his numerous classical works, his "Iliad" of Homer, issued in 1833, "Greek Reader," (1840,) "Panegyricus" of Isocrates, (1847,) "Agamemnon" of Æschylus, (1847,) "The Clouds" of Aristophanes, and "The Birds" of Aristophanes, have each passed through several editions, and the two last have been reprinted in England. Among his most important works is "Greece, Ancient and Modern: Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute," (2 vols., 1867.) Died in 1862.

Fel'ton, (HENRY,) an English divine, born in London in 1679. He became rector of Whitewell, Derbyshire, in 1711, and principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1722. He published, besides a number of sermons, a "Dissertation on reading the Classics and forming a Just Style," (1711.) Died in 1740.

See WILLIAM FELTON, "Life of Henry Felton," 1748.

Felton, (JOHN,) a native of Ireland, notorious for having assassinated, in 1628, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I.

See HUME, "History of England."

Felton, (NICHOLAS,) an English divine, born at Yarmouth about 1563, was appointed Bishop of Bristol in 1617, and translated to the see of Ely in 1619. He was one of the persons employed by James I. in the translation of the Bible. Died in 1626.

Feltre, DUKE OF. See CLARKE.

Feltre, da, dä fĕl'trà, (MORTO,) ("the dead man of Feltre,") an Italian painter of merit, born at Feltre in 1474. His real name is said to have been PIETRO LUZZO, and his sad disposition gained him the name of MORTO, "the dead." He was fond of working in catacombs and old grottos, whence he borrowed that style of decoration called *grotesque*. He was killed in battle at Zara, about 1519.

Feltrino, fĕl-tree'no, (ANDREA,) a painter of the Florentine school, born about 1490; died about 1554.

Fenaroli, fä-nä-ro'lee, (CAMILLA Solar d'Asti—solar' däs'tee,) an Italian poetess, born at Brescia about 1705; died in 1769.

Fenaroli or **Feneroli**, fä-nä-ro'lee, (FEDELE,) an Italian composer, born at Lanciano, in the Abruzzi, in 1732, was professor of music at Naples. Died in 1818.

Fenaruolo, fä-nä-roo-o'lo, (GERONIMO,) an Italian poet, a native of Venice, died about 1570.

Fendi, fĕn'dee, (PETER,) an eminent German painter of history and portraits, born at Vienna in 1796, was also an engraver. He painted many subjects of German history, and the portraits of the eminent numismatists of Europe. Died in 1842.

Fen'dler, (AUGUST,) a German botanist, born near Königsberg in 1813. He came to the United States, and was employed in 1846 in collecting plants in Texas and New Mexico. He lived a somewhat ascetic life in various places, and died in the island of Trinidad, November 27, 1883. He published "The Mechanism of the Universe," a singular work.

Fénel, fä'nĕl', (JEAN BAPTISTE PASCAL,) a French abbot, born in Paris in 1695, was the author of several historical and antiquarian essays. Died in 1753.

Fénelon, fĕn'ĕh-lŏn or fän'lôn', (FRANÇOIS **de Salignac de la Mothe**, (or **la Motte**)—dĕh sä'lèn'yäk' dĕh lä mot,) Archbishop of Cambray, an illustrious French prelate and author, born at the château de Fénelon, in Périgord, August 6, 1651. He was sent about the age of twelve to the College of Cahors, from which he passed to the college Du Plessis in Paris, and devoted himself to the study of philosophy and theology. At the age of fifteen he preached his first sermon, which elicited so much applause that his uncle, the Marquis de Fénelon, fearing it would have a bad effect on one so young, sent him to the seminary of Saint-Sulpice. He was ordained as a priest about 1675, after which he was employed for ten years in Paris as superior of a community called "Nouvelles Catholiques," founded for the instruction of new converts. Among his earliest publications was an argument against the Protestant religion, entitled "Traité du Ministère des Pasteurs." Soon after the edict of Nantes was revoked, (1685,) Louis XIV. sent Fénelon to convert the Protestants of Poitou. In this mission he employed mildness and persuasion in preference to military power.

In 1689 Fénelon was appointed preceptor to the Duke of Burgundy, a grandson of Louis XIV., and the presumptive heir to the throne, a prince of violent and irascible temper. He performed the duties of this highly responsible position with great ability, and, it appears, effected a decided improvement in the temper and conduct of his pupil, for whom he composed "Dialogues of the Dead," and other works. He gained the favour and confidence of Madame de Maintenon. In 1693 he was admitted into the French Academy. He was appointed Archbishop of Cambray in February, 1695, and accepted the office on condition that he should reside for nine months of the year in his diocese and devote three months to the instruction of the Duke of Anjou and the Duke of Berry, grandsons of the king. Fénelon excited general admiration at court by his ready and brilliant wit and the graceful amenity of a character in which, it has been remarked, "the apostle and the great lord seemed to be strangely united."

About this time great excitement was produced in the religious world of France by the mystical sentiments and writings of Madame Guyon, of whom Fénelon was an intimate friend. His sympathy with her involved him in a long controversy with Bossuet, who condemned the quietism of Madame Guyon and somewhat arrogantly insisted that Fénelon should define his position on the subject. The latter accordingly wrote his "Explication des Maximes des Saints," (1697,) which was regarded as an indirect apology for Guyonism. Fénelon was denounced by Bossuet to the king, and was dismissed from court in disgrace. He appealed to the judgment of the pope, who, after long hesitation, yielding to the imperious will of Louis XIV. and the menaces of his agents, decided against the "Maximes des Saints" in March, 1699. Fénelon submitted with dignity, and publicly expressed his acquiescence in this decision. He might perhaps have been restored to favour at court, if a book, which he wrote to amuse the Duke of Burgundy, had not been made public, in 1699, through the infidelity of a servant whom he employed to transcribe the manuscript. This was "Les Aventures de Télémaque," his most celebrated production, and one of the most popular works in the French language. Louis XIV. suspected that this was a covert satire against his despotic régime, and endeavoured to suppress it. While Fénelon was thus proscribed at the French court, he was so highly honoured for his Christian virtues and wisdom among the nations of Europe, that, when adjacent parts of France were ravaged by hostile armies, the diocese of Cambray was protected from spoliation by the orders of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. His eloquence and wisdom in conversation are highly extolled by Saint-Simon and other contemporaries. "We feel the power and ascendency of his rare genius," says La Bruyère, "whether he preaches without preparation, or pronounces a studied discourse, or explains his thoughts in conversation." He died on the 7th of January, 1715. Besides the above-named works, he wrote "Dialogues on the Eloquence of the Pulpit," a "Demonstration of the Existence of God," "On the Temporal Power of the Mediæval Popes," an excellent "Treatise on the Education of Girls," and a number of political treatises. He ranks among the most excellent masters of graceful and eloquent diction that France has produced.

"He had all the qualities," says Sir James Mackintosh, "which fit a man to be the preceptor of a prince, and which most disable him to get or to keep office. Even birth and urbanity and accomplishments and vivacity were an insufficient atonement for his genius and virtue." The same writer remarks, in another place, "Fénelon

in his writings exhibits more of the qualities which predispose to religious feelings than any other equally conspicuous person: a mind so pure as steadily to contemplate supreme excellence; a heart capable of being touched and affected by the contemplation; a gentle and modest spirit, not elated by the privilege, but seeing its own want of worth as it came nearer to such brightness, and disposed to treat with compassionate forbearance those errors in others of which it felt a humbling consciousness." "There was indeed," says Macaulay, "one Frenchman who has discovered those principles which it now seems impossible to miss,—that the many are not made for the use of one; that the truly good government is not that which concentrates magnificence in a court, but that which diffuses happiness among a people. These were the doctrines which Fénelon taught." (See review of Dumont's "Recollections of Mirabeau," in Macaulay's "Essays.")

See, also, RAMSAY, "Vie de Fénelon;" CARDINAL DE BAUSSET, "Histoire de Fénelon," 4 vols., 1808; GOSSELIN, "Histoire littéraire de Fénelon," 1843; MACKINTOSH, "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" CHARLES BUTLER, "Life of Fénelon," 1810; ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, "Fénelon," Paris, 1854; HENRI LEMAIRE, "Vie de Fénelon," 1826; THOMAS C. UPHAM, "Life of Fénelon;" J. F. DE LAHARPE, "Éloge de F. Salignac de Lamotte-Fénelon," 1771; JEAN SIFFREIN MAURY, "Éloge de Fénelon," 1771; ROY, "Histoire de Fénelon," 1842.

Fénelon, de, dĕh fā'nĕh-lôN' or fān'lôN', (**BERTRAND de Salignac**—dĕh sā'lĕn'yăk',) MARQUIS, a distinguished French soldier, writer, and ambassador of Charles IX. at the court of England. His master having charged him to apologize to Queen Elizabeth for the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, he answered, "Sire, address yourself to those who have advised you to it." He was the author of several diplomatic works. Died in 1589.

Fénelon, de, (GABRIEL JACQUES DE SALIGNAC,) MARQUIS, nephew of the illustrious Archbishop of Cambray, was lieutenant-general of the French armies, and ambassador from Louis XV. to the States of Holland. He wrote several diplomatic memoirs. He was killed by a cannon-ball at the battle of Rocour in October, 1746.

Fénelon, de, (J. B. A. SALIGNAC,) a French ecclesiastic and philanthropist, born in Périgord, was appointed almoner to the queen of Louis XV. The young Savoyards of Paris interested him so much that he received the title of "Bishop of the Savoyards." During the Revolution he was arrested as a suspected person, and, although his innocence was proved, he was beheaded in July, 1794.

Fen-ĕs-tel'la, (LUCIUS,) a Roman historian, born 49 B.C., was the author of "Annals" which were esteemed by his contemporaries and are often quoted by Pliny and others. Few fragments only are extant. Died in 21 A.D.

Fenn, (Lady ELEANOR,) an English writer of educational works, whose assumed name was MRS. LOVECHILD, was born about 1744; died in 1813.

Fenn, (GEORGE MANVILLE,) an English author, was born at Pimlico in 1831. After a period spent in teaching and journalism, he became a successful sketch-writer, following this up with the writing of boys' stories, of which he wrote a large number, many of them attaining a wide circulation. He wrote also numerous novels and Christmas stories, with several dramas and farces, being one of the most voluminous of modern authors. Died in 1909.

Fenn, (HARRY,) a painter, born at Richmond, Surrey, England, September 14, 1838. At the age of eighteen he came to the United States, and in later years travelled in all parts of the world. He won great distinction as an illustrator of books, such as "Picturesque America," etc. Died April 22, 1911.

Fenn, (Sir JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in Norwich in 1739, published a work entitled "Original Letters written under the Reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III.," which were the productions of different persons of distinction, and contained many curious and interesring anecdotes. Died in 1794.

Fenner von Fenneberg, fĕn'nĕr fon fĕn'nĕh-bĕRG', (DANIEL,) a German revolutionist, born in the Tyrol in 1820. He was a leader in the Bavarian insurrection of 1848, and after the failure of that movement went to New York and became a journalist. Died in 1863.

Fenoillet, fĕh-nwā'yà', or **Fenouillet,** fĕh-noo'yà', (PIERRE,) a French prelate, born at Annecy, was chaplain to Henry IV., and Bishop of Montpellier. He wrote, among other treatises, "Remonstrances to the King against Duels." Died in 1652.

Fenollar, fā-nol-yăr', (BERNARDO,) a Spanish poet, born at Valencia in the thirteenth century.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus."

Fenouillot. See FENOILLET and FALBAIRE.

Fen'rir or **Fen'ris,** called also **Fenrisulfr** or **Fenrisulf,** (fĕn'ris-ŏŏlf',) in the mythology of the Northmen, the name of a monster, regarded as the most terrible enemy of the Æsir. He was the offspring of Loki, the god of evil, and the female Jötun Angurboda, (Angrboða, the "anguish-boding.") When he was young, the gods with great difficulty succeeded in binding him, (for an account of this, see TYR;) but at the approach of Ragnarök or Ragnaröck (the twilight of the gods) he will at length break loose. He will then rush forth with gaping mouth, his upper jaw touching heaven and his nether jaw the earth, and if there were room he would gape even more widely. He will first devour the sun, causing a severe loss, as may well be supposed, to mankind. Immediately afterwards, in the great battle with the gods, he will swallow Odin, but will the next moment be slain by Vidar. Some writers suppose that by the wolf Fenrir is typified volcanic fire. The name is probably derived from the same root as fen, a "marsh" or low place. Fenrir may signify the inhabitant of the lower world or the abyss. The monsters of the deep destined to destroy the beneficent gods (Æsir) may denote the blind and terrible powers which reside in the elements, and which, when they once break loose, are so destructive to the products of human intellect and industry; "because," says Schiller, "the elements hate the creations of the human hand."*

See the account of Ragnarök in THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 80, 81, 82; also p. 181 *et seq.*; MALLET'S "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., fable xxxii.; KEYSER'S "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN'S "Nordisk Mythologi."

Fen'ton, (EDWARD,) an English navigator, born about 1550. In 1577 he accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher on his second voyage to the North Seas, as the commander of a small vessel. After making two voyages in the unsuccessful attempt to discover a passage by the northwest to the South Seas, he was given the command of four vessels to continue his explorations. He sailed first towards Africa, and then towards the Strait of Magellan. He fell in with three Spanish ships, one of which he succeeded in sinking, after a severe engagement. He then returned to England, and obtained the command of a vessel in the armament sent against the famous Armada in 1588, on which occasion he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery. Died in 1603.

See FULLER, "Worthies of England;" J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign."

Fenton, (ELIJAH,) a distinguished English poet, born near Newcastle, Staffordshire, in 1683. He graduated at Oxford about 1704. He was secretary to the Earl of Orrery, who appointed him preceptor to his only son. He assisted Pope, whose esteem and friendship he possessed, in the translation of the "Odyssey," his portion being the first, fourth, nineteenth, and twentieth books. Among his other works were the tragedy of "Mariamne," (1723,) which was successful, and brought him about £1000, a "Life of Milton," (1727,) which is highly praised by Johnson, and several poems. Died in Berkshire in July, 1730.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets."

Fenton, (Sir GEOFFREY,) an able statesman and translator, was a brother of Edward, noticed above. He produced "Golden Epistles from Guevara and other Authors," (1575,) and an English version of Guicciardini's "History of the Italian Wars," (1579.) He was for many years secretary of state in Ireland in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Died in 1608.

* "Denn die Elemente hassen
Das Gebild' der Menschenhand."
Das Lied von der Glocke.

Fen'ton, (REUBEN E.,) an American lawyer and legislator, born at Carroll, Chautauqua county, New York, in July, 1819. He represented the thirty-third district of New York in Congress for four successive terms, from December, 1857, to March, 1865, and acted with the Republican party. He distinguished himself by his talents for business. In November, 1864, he was elected Governor of New York for two years. He was re-elected in 1866, and was chosen a Senator of the United States in 1869. Died August 25, 1885.

Fen'wick, (BENEDICT JOSEPH,) D.D., an American bishop, born near Leonardtown, Maryland, September 3, 1782. He was educated at Georgetown College, D.C., and in the Sulpitian school in Baltimore. In 1806 he joined the Jesuits, and in 1808 entered the priesthood. In 1817 he became president of Georgetown College, and in 1825 was consecrated Bishop of Boston, where he died, August 11, 1846.

Fenwick, (EDWARD D.,) D.D., an American Catholic bishop, born in Saint Mary's county, Maryland, in 1768. He was educated in Belgium, and became a Dominican. In 1806 he founded a monastery in Kentucky, and became a travelling missionary. In 1822 he was consecrated Bishop of Cincinnati. After a life of extreme labours, he died at Wooster, Ohio, September 26, 1832. He was a brother of Bishop B. J. Fenwick.

Fen'wick, (GEORGE,) the proprietor of a plantation near Saybrook, Connecticut, came to America in 1636. Having returned to England, he was appointed one of the judges in the trial of Charles I. Died in 1657.

Fenwick, (GEORGE,) an English theologian of the Hutchinsonian school, was rector of Hallaton, Leicestershire. He published "Thoughts on the Hebrew Titles of the Psalms," (1749.) Died in 1760.

Fenwick, (Sir JOHN,) a Roman Catholic agitator and conspirator during the reign of William III., was born in England near the middle of the seventeenth century. He was highly connected, having married a sister of the Earl of Carlisle. In 1696 he was arrested for high treason; but the government failed to convict him, in consequence of one of the chief witnesses having been prevailed upon by Fenwick's friends to hide himself on the continent. Thereupon he was tried under a bill of attainder, which, after an extraordinary excitement and conflict, passed both Houses of Parliament and received the royal assent. He was executed the 28th of January, 1697. He was the last person who suffered death in England by an act of attainder. For an extremely interesting account of his trial, see Macaulay's "History of England," vol. iv. chap. xxii.

Fen'wicke, (JOHN,) an Englishman, born in 1618, noted as the founder of a colony in New Jersey, was a member of the Society of Friends. He obtained in 1673 a grant of land in West Jersey, emigrated in 1675, and settled in Salem. His claim to the proprietorship was disputed by Governor E. Andros, who arrested him in 1678 and confined him in prison for two years. He died poor in 1683, after he had conveyed or transferred his claim to William Penn.

See L. Q. C. ELMER, "History of the Early Settlement of Cumberland County, New Jersey," 1869.

Fenyes, fĕn-yĕsh, (ALEXIUS,) a Hungarian geographer, born in the county of Bihar in 1807. He published two valuable works, entitled "Present Condition of Hungary and the Adjacent Countries in their Geographical and Statistical Relations," (6 vols., 1839,) and "Statistics of Hungary," (1849.) Died July 23, 1876.

Feo, fā'o, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian composer, born at Naples about 1699. He produced a number of masses, litanies, etc., and a successful opera, entitled "Ipermnestra."

Feodor, fā'o-dor, sometimes written **Fëdor, I.,** (IVANOVITCH,) Czar of Russia, the last of the dynasty of Rurik, was born in 1557, and ascended the throne in 1584. Under his reign the Church of Russia was declared independent of the Patriarch of Constantinople; and from that time it had a separate patriarch. Died in 1598.

Feodor or **Fëdor II.,** (ALEXIEVITCH,) elder brother of Peter the Great, became Czar of Russia in 1676, and distinguished his reign by passing some important laws of a reformatory character. Died in 1682.

Feodor or **Fëdor,** fā'o-dor, (IVANOVITCH,) a Russian or Kalmuck painter and engraver, born about 1765, near the frontier between Russia and China. He studied at Rome, became a skilful draughtsman, and accompanied Lord Elgin to Athens about 1800. He made drawings of the bas-reliefs and other antique monuments of Athens, called the Elgin Marbles. Died in 1821.

Feofan or **Feophan,** fā-o-fān', an eminent Russian prelate and writer, born at Kiev in 1681. He became Bishop of Pleskov and Narva about 1716, and Archbishop of Novogorod in 1721. He co-operated with Peter the Great in his projects of improvement and civilization. Died in 1736.

Fer, de, dĕh fair, (NICOLAS,) a French geographer, born in 1646; died in 1720.

Fer de la Nouerre, de, dĕh fĕR dĕh lă noo'air', a French captain of artillery, and the author of "Science of Navigable Canals." Died about 1790.

Ferabosco, fā-rā-bos'ko, (ALFONSO,) a composer, born at Greenwich about 1550, was a son of an Italian musician. He composed madrigals, and acquired a high reputation.

Feraldo. See FÉRAUD, (RAIMOND.)

Féraud, fā'rō', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French grammarian, born at Marseilles in 1725, published a valuable "Grammatical Dictionary of the French Language." Died in 1807.

Féraud or **Feraudi,** fā'rō'de', sometimes written **Feraldo** or **Ferrando,** (RAIMOND,) a Provençal poet, who died about 1324.

Ferber, (EDNA,) American novelist and playwright, was born Aug. 15, 1887 at Kalamazoo, Mich. After a high-school education she became a reporter on the Appleton (Wis.) "Daily Crescent," was employed on the Milwaukee "Journal," and Chicago "Tribune," and began magazine short story writing. Her works include "Dawn O'Hara," 1911; "Fanny Herself," 1917; "Half Portions," 1919; "So Big." 1924; "Show Boat," 1926; "Mother Knows Best," 1927. She is co-author of the play "The Royal Family."

See MEUSEL, "Lexikon der vom Jahre 1750–1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Ferchault de Réaumur. See RÉAUMUR.

Fer'dĭ-nand [Ger. pron. fĕR'de-nänt'] **I.,** (KARL LEOPOLD FRANZ,) Emperor of Austria, born at Vienna in 1793, was the eldest son of Francis I., and uncle of Franz Joseph, the present emperor. He married, in 1831, Maria Anna Carolina, a daughter of Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia. He ascended the throne on the 2d of March, 1835. As he was subject to a chronic disorder by which his mind was impaired, the government was directed chiefly by Metternich as prime minister. In consequence of the revolutionary agitations which prevailed in 1848, he abdicated in favour of his nephew, Franz Joseph, in December of that year. Died June 29, 1875.

Ferdinand I., Emperor of Germany, and younger brother of Charles V., was born at Alcalá, in Spain, in 1503. His mother was a daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. Having married Anne, sister and heiress of Louis, King of Hungary and Bohemia, upon the death of that monarch, in 1526, he laid claim to both crowns, and was recognized by the Bohemians; but in Hungary he met with opposition. John Zápolya, Vayvode of Transylvania, having been elected king by some of the Hungarian lords, called in the Turks to assist him, and defeated Ferdinand, who had marched against him. After this a compromise was effected, each retaining part of the kingdom. He obtained in 1521 the sovereignty of the German provinces of Austria by the consent of Charles V. Ferdinand was elected King of the Romans in 1531, and succeeded Charles V., who abdicated the imperial throne in August, 1556. His title was confirmed by the Diet in 1558. As a monarch, he was distinguished for his moderation and justice, and was a liberal patron of learning. Died in Vienna in July, 1564. He was succeeded by his son, Maximilian.

Ferdinand II., Emperor of Germany, son of Charles, Duke of Styria, and grandson of Ferdinand I., was born in July, 1578. Through the influence of his cousin, the emperor Matthias, he was crowned King of Bohemia in 1617, after having promised religious liberty to the

Bohemian Protestants. Frederick, Elector Palatine, resolved to oppose him; and, as Ferdinand had refused to protect his Protestant subjects against the Catholics, the Bohemians declared that he had broken his oath and that the throne was vacant. This led to the famous Thirty Years' war. At the time that Ferdinand lost the crown of Bohemia, he was recognized King of Hungary, and, upon the death of Matthias, was elected emperor, in 1619. Frederick, after some hesitation, accepted the crown of Bohemia, which had been offered to him by the States, and leagued himself with all the enemies of the house of Austria. At the battle of Prague, which was fought in 1620, the Palatine was defeated by the army of Ferdinand under Maximilian of Bavaria, and he lost both his new and his old dominions; and in 1623 the emperor gave Maximilian full power in the Palatinate. In 1624 another Protestant league was formed against Ferdinand, with the King of Denmark at its head; but the latter was defeated by the imperialist general Wallenstein, and was forced to accept peace on humiliating terms. Ferdinand, thinking that the time had now arrived to extinguish Protestantism in his empire, as he could command an army of 150,000 men, while the league could muster only 30,000, was preparing to execute this design, when a new league was formed, about 1630, by Sweden, France, and Venice, with Gustavus Adolphus at its head, who gained many brilliant and important victories over the emperor. But at the battle of Lutzen, (1632,) where the Protestant arms were crowned with the most splendid success, the Swedish monarch was killed. The league was then directed by Chancellor Oxenstiern; and Ferdinand, more fortunate with his arms, succeeded in making peace with some of the allies, and procured the election of his son, Ferdinand Ernest, as King of the Romans. As a monarch, Ferdinand possessed great ability, but was tyrannical and bigoted. Died in February, 1637.

See SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" J. P. SILBERT, "Ferdinand II., Römischer Kaiser," 1836; FRIEDRICH HURTER, "Geschichte Kaiser Ferdinand's II.," 4 vols., 1850–53.

Ferdinand III., born in 1608, succeeded his father, Ferdinand II., in 1637, on the imperial throne of Germany. The crowns of Bohemia and Hungary having been secured to him, he was elected emperor with little opposition; but during the first years of his reign he met with continual reverses. The Swedes, led on by their general, Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, and assisted by the French, were scarcely less successful than they had been under Gustavus Adolphus; but the Duke of Saxe-Weimar died in the midst of his victories,—as some suppose, by poison. The war was still urged with such vigour by Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu that the Austrians were beaten in nearly every battle until October, 1648, when, after the death of the French monarch and his prime minister, the emperor signed the treaty known as the Peace of Westphalia, which secured religious liberty to the Protestants. Ferdinand died in 1657, deeply regretted by his subjects, and was succeeded by his son, Leopold I.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Ferdinand [Sp. FERNANDO, fĕr-nän'do] **I.**, King of Aragon and Sicily, surnamed THE JUST, born in 1373, was the second son of Juan I. of Castile. He became King of Aragon in 1412, and died in 1416, leaving the throne to his son, Alfonso V.

Ferdinand II. of Aragon. See FERDINAND V. of Castile.

Ferdinand (Fernando) I., King of Castile, a son of Sancho III., was crowned in 1035. In 1038 his brother-in-law, Bermudo, King of Leon, having invaded Castile, Ferdinand defeated him in a battle, in which Bermudo was slain. Ferdinand thus became King of Leon and the most powerful monarch in Spain. He afterwards carried on a successful war against the Moors, and forced the Kings of Saragossa and Toledo to become his tributaries. Historians speak in high terms of the ability and virtues of this prince. Died in 1065. He left Castile to his son Sancho, and Leon to his second son, Alfonso.

See FERRERAS, "Historia general de España."

Ferdinand (Fernando) II. of Leon, a son of Alfonso VII., mounted the throne of Leon in 1157, at the same time that his brother, Sancho III., became King of Castile. It was under the reign of this monarch that the famous order of the Christian knights of Saint James was founded. Ferdinand carried on successful wars against the Moors, in which he displayed great generalship and intrepidity. Died in 1187. He was particularly noted for his generosity.

Ferdinand (Fernando) III., called THE SAINT, a son of Alfonso IX., King of Leon, and Berengaria, Queen of Castile. He became King of Castile in 1217, and succeeded his father in 1230. In his Moorish wars he conquered the kingdom of Baeza, took Córdova, Seville, and several other rich and important places, and made the Kings of Granada and Murcia his tributaries. He died in 1252, and was succeeded by his son, Alfonso X.

See MIGUEL DE HERRERA, "Cronica del Rey Fernando III.," 1554; H. FLOREZ, "Elogio del S. Rey Fernando III.," 1754.

Ferdinand (Fernando) IV., King of Castile and Leon, born at Seville in 1285, was the son of Sancho IV., whom he succeeded in 1295. Like the preceding, he gained many victories over the Moors. He was vindictive, passionate, and unjust. He died in 1312, and left the throne to his son, Alfonso XI.

Ferdinand (Fernando) V., King of Castile and Aragon, surnamed THE CATHOLIC, was born at Sos on the 10th of March, 1452. He was the son of Juan II., King of Aragon. At this time Juan's son Carlos, Prince of Viana, was the presumptive heir to the throne of Aragon and Navarre. In 1461 the Prince of Viana died, and soon after the Aragonese tendered the oaths of allegiance to Ferdinand, as heir-apparent to that monarchy. In very early life he was trained to the use of arms, and was schooled in all the military science of that age, and, while yet a boy, exhibited great discretion and superior prowess on the field of battle. In 1469 he married the infanta Isabella, on whom had been fixed the succession to the throne of Castile. The glory of their reign and the commencement of the highest prosperity and grandeur of the Spanish monarchy are chiefly to be attributed to the eminent qualities of this princess. Spain at this period was divided into the kingdoms of Castile, Aragon, Navarre, and Granada, the latter of which was still possessed by the Moors; but Ferdinand and Isabella, before the close of their reign, by energetic and politic measures united the four sovereignties under their sway. In 1474 Henry IV. of Castile died, and Isabella was proclaimed queen at Segovia. Her title, however, was disputed by the princess Joanna, whom Henry had acknowledged to be his legitimate daughter. Joanna received assistance from several of the Castilian grandees and her uncle, Alfonso of Portugal, who invaded Spain to defend her cause. Ferdinand soon placed himself at the head of an army, and gained a decisive victory over the Portuguese at Toro, which caused Alfonso to withdraw to his own dominions. In a short time the entire kingdom of Castile submitted to Isabella, and finally, in 1479, a treaty of peace was ratified at Lisbon. The same year Ferdinand was crowned King of Aragon at the death of Juan II. The two sovereigns immediately commenced a course of salutary reforms, especially in Castile, where during the reign of Henry oppression and rapine had been carried to great excesses by the nobility. Various courts of justice were also formed, over which the king and queen frequently presided in person. A successful attempt was likewise made for reducing the power of the great feudal lords, who had frequently held the authority of their sovereigns in contempt. In 1480 an indelible stain was fastened on the otherwise unsullied fame of Isabella by the establishment of the Inquisition. Ferdinand subsequently gave his consent for its introduction into Aragon. After the king and queen had fully established their authority at home, they turned their attention towards the conquest of Granada, the most fertile portion of Spain. The invasion of that kingdom was, however, anticipated by the Moorish sovereign, who in 1481 surprised and captured the fortress of Zahara, in Andalusia. Soon after the Castilians took the strongly-fortified city of Alhama, in the heart of the Moorish dominions. This exploit struck the Moslems with terror, while it greatly

inspirited the Christians. The war was now vigorously urged forward by Ferdinand, who commanded in person, and by Isabella, who was untiring in her efforts to encourage the nation and to keep in the field an efficient army. She imparted to the people her own zeal and heroic enterprise, which wavered not until the capitulation of the royal city of Granada, in November, 1491. In 1486 Columbus visited the court of Spain, to solicit from the sovereigns the assistance which would enable him to prosecute a voyage of discovery. At this time their treasury was drained, and the Moorish war engrossed their entire attention: so that they were unable either to fit out the armament which he wished, or to decide on the policy of the adventure. However, when the war was finished, Isabella made those arrangements with the illustrious Genoese which opened to the Castilians a far greater empire than the one just obtained. In 1492 an edict was issued for the expulsion of all Jews from the kingdom. In 1493 Columbus returned from his successful voyage to the New World. The same year they obtained a papal bull by which their titles were confirmed to all territories which they should discover in the Western hemisphere. Ferdinand and Isabella next turned their attention to the education of the Spanish youth. They invited learned men to settle in their dominions, and founded universities throughout the kingdom. In 1495 Charles VIII. of France invaded Italy and took possession of Naples. The proximity of so powerful an army to his Sicilian possessions filled the mind of Ferdinand with apprehension. He fitted out an army to assist the Neapolitan king, the command of which he gave to Gonsalvo de Córdova, known in history as the "Great Captain," who landed in Italy in May, and, after a series of brilliant victories gained over much larger forces, expelled the French and firmly established the King of Naples on his throne. Subsequently treaties of marriage were formed by the Spanish monarchs for their only son, Prince Juan, with Margaret, the daughter of the emperor Maximilian, and for the princess Joanna with the emperor's son Philip; and, to cement their friendship with England, their youngest daughter, known as Catherine of Aragon, was married to Arthur, Prince of Wales.

In 1497 the nation sustained a great calamity in the death of Prince Juan. Two years later, his sister, the Princess of Portugal, died. In 1501, the Moors having revolted, Ferdinand compelled them all either to be baptized or to leave the kingdom. The majority chose the former alternative. In 1500 Ferdinand concluded a treaty with Louis XII. of France, by which they divided the kingdom of Naples equally between them. The Great Captain had previously sailed for Italy with a powerful army, and in a short time the division was made. Disputes, however, soon arose between the invaders, which, after a war of four years, resulted in the complete overthrow of the French in Italy, and the firm establishment of the authority of Ferdinand over all the kingdom of Naples. In November, 1504, Queen Isabella died, and Ferdinand was appointed Regent of Castile, on account of the insanity of his daughter Joanna, the heir-apparent to that throne. In 1505 Ferdinand married Germaine de Foix, niece of Louis XII. In 1508 the treaty of Cambray was signed by the Emperor of Germany, the King of Aragon, the King of France, and the pope, for the division of the Venetian republic. After a decisive battle gained by the allies, the Spanish monarch received several cities as his share, which were incorporated into the kingdom of Naples. In 1511 a treaty was formed by the Spanish king and the Emperor of Germany for driving the French from Italy, which was accomplished after the battle of Ravenna. Jean d'Albret, King of Navarre, having leagued himself, offensively and defensively, with Louis of France, the King of Aragon invaded his dominions, drove him from the throne, and in 1513 completed the entire subjugation of that kingdom. Ferdinand died in January, 1516. As a sovereign, he was brave, affable, indefatigable in business, temperate in his habits, and strongly attached to the Catholic religion; but he was bigoted, cruel, selfish in the extreme, and ungenerous to those to whom he was greatly indebted. For shrewdness and policy he excelled every other monarch of his age. He was succeeded by Prince Carlos, celebrated as Charles V. of Germany, son of Philip of Austria and Joanna.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," 3 vols., 1838; MARIANA, "Historia de Rebus Hispaniæ;" HERNANDO DEL PULGAR, "Crónica de los Señores Reyes Católicos," 1545; BALTHASAR GRACIAN, "El político D. Fernando el Católico," 1641.

Ferdinand (Fernando) VI. of Spain, surnamed THE WISE, son of Philip V. and Mary of Savoy, was born at Madrid in 1713, and ascended the throne in 1746. The early part of his reign was distinguished by the many wise and just laws which he enacted, by the encouragement that he gave to commerce, manufactures, and the arts, and by the successful efforts he made to promote literature and science in Spain. Ferdinand was subject to long fits of melancholy, which materially interfered with his various plans for the welfare of his subjects. He died, without issue, in 1759, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles III.

Ferdinand (Fernando) VII., son of Charles IV., King of Spain, and Maria Louisa of Parma, was born in 1784. When he was six years of age, he was proclaimed Prince of Asturias and heir-apparent to the Spanish crown. He was kept in servile subjection by the queen and Godoy, the court favourite, but was provided with competent instructors. In 1802 Ferdinand married Maria Antoinette, daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of the Two Sicilies. This princess, possessing much talent and energy, attempted to raise her husband to his proper station at court; but, being unsuccessful, they were both obliged to go into retirement. She died in 1806, under circumstances which created a belief that Godoy had caused her to be poisoned. The favourite afterwards accused Ferdinand of plotting against the life of the king, and caused him to be thrown into prison; but he was liberated not long after. In 1808 Charles IV., alarmed by the French invasion, abdicated in Ferdinand's favour; but Napoleon succeeded by intrigue in drawing them to France, where he detained them for several years and caused them both to resign their authority. In 1813, when Joseph Bonaparte had been repeatedly driven from his capital, Napoleon restored Ferdinand to power. His reign was subsequently disturbed by the disputes of the two parties called the Liberals, or those who favoured the Constitution of 1812, and the Absolutists, or Apostolical party, the monarch favouring the latter. Ferdinand had two daughters by his fourth wife, Maria Christina, daughter of Francis, King of the Two Sicilies. The eldest of these, Maria Isabella, became Queen of Spain upon her father's death in 1833.

See SOUTHEY, "History of the Peninsular War;" DE PRADT, "Mémoires sur la Révolution d'Espagne," 1816; GENERAL FOY, "Guerre de la Péninsule," 4 vols.; GODOY, "Memoirs," 4 vols.

Ferdinand I., II., and III. of Bohemia. See FERDINAND I., II., and III., Emperors of Germany and Austria.

Ferdinand [It. FERDINANDO, fêr-de-nân'do] **I.**, King of Naples, natural and only son of Alfonso, King of Aragon, was born in 1423, legitimized by Pope Eugene IV., and crowned King of Naples in 1458. The false and cruel character of Ferdinand soon caused a general revolt of his subjects, who invited John of Anjou to take possession of the throne. At first Ferdinand met with some severe losses; but, assisted by Pope Pius II. and the Duke of Milan, he gained, in August, 1462, at Troia, a decisive victory over the French, by which success his power was completely restored. In 1485 the barons, assisted by Pope Innocent VIII., revolted against Ferdinand, who obtained peace only on granting their demands; but as soon as they disarmed he caused the barons to be arrested and put to death. For this treacherous proceeding he was excommunicated by the pope. Ferdinand died in 1494, detested by his subjects, and was succeeded by his son, Alfonso II.

See MARIANA, "Historia de Rebus Hispaniæ;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" GUICCIARDINI, "Istoria d'Italia;" PONTANO, "Historia Neapolitana ab Anno 1458 ad Annum 1494," 1617.

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) II., grandson of the preceding, and son of Alfonso II., was born about 1468, and ascended the throne of Naples in January, 1495. The Neapolitans, having a long time conceived a hatred for

the house of Aragon, now revolted, and Ferdinand was obliged to leave Naples, which was shortly afterwards invested by the French under Charles VIII. But, on obtaining assistance from the King of Aragon, who sent him troops commanded by the great captain Gonsalvo de Córdova, Ferdinand succeeded in driving the French from Naples. He died, without issue, in 1496.

See GUICCIARDINI, "Istoria d'Italia;" PHILIPPE DE COMINES, "Chronique."

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) III. of Naples. See FERDINAND V. of Castile.

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) IV., King of Naples, afterwards called **Ferdinand I.** of the United Kingdoms of the Two Sicilies, was born in 1751. He was a younger son of Charles III. of Spain. He began to reign when he was but eight years old. The Marquis Tanucci, who possessed much ability as a minister, was appointed regent. He, however, totally neglected the education of the young prince. In 1768 Ferdinand married Maria Carolina of Austria, daughter of Maria Theresa, who, being a princess of great ambition, cruelty, and energy, misgoverned Naples under her husband's name. In 1777, Tanucci, who had been created prime minister, was dismissed, and John Acton, an Englishman, came into power. His administration was even far less beneficial than Tanucci's. In 1792 the court of Naples joined the allies against France, but four years later purchased a peace from the French Directory. In 1798 it formed a secret alliance with Russia, Austria, and England, and the Neapolitan army marched against the French, by whom they were defeated about the end of 1798. The queen, becoming alarmed, fled to Sicily, whither she was followed by the king in 1799. The successes of the allies in 1799 restored to power Ferdinand and his queen, who, by the aid of Lord Nelson, inflicted a treacherous and bloody revenge on the republicans. Many of the best and noblest citizens of Naples were then executed. Ferdinand formed a treaty of peace with France in 1801, but in 1805 entered another secret alliance. Napoleon I. then declared that the Bourbon dynasty had ceased to reign at Naples, and created Murat sovereign of that kingdom. Ferdinand retired to Sicily, where he was protected by the British until the overthrow of the French emperor. In 1812 he was induced to resign his authority into the hands of his son Francis. On the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, he was restored to the throne of Naples. In 1816 he united the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily under the same form of government. He died, generally detested, in 1825, and was succeeded by his son, Francis I.

See BOTTA, "Storia d'Italia dal 1789 al 1814;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution," and his "History of the Consulate and of the Empire."

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) II., King of the Two Sicilies, born in 1810, was a son of Francis I. He began to reign in November, 1830, and married Maria Theresa, an Austrian princess, in 1837. His oppressive and despotic reign provoked a series of conspiracies and insurrections, which were suppressed with great cruelty. He was nicknamed "Bomba." He died in 1859, and was succeeded by his son, Francis II.

See GLADSTONE, "Letters to Lord Aberdeen," 1851; FARINI, "Il Stato Romano," and English version of the same, by W. E. GLADSTONE, 1851.

Ferdinand (or **Fernando**) **I.**, King of Portugal, son of Peter the Cruel and Constance of Castile, born at Coimbra in 1345, ascended the throne in 1367. He engaged in a war with Henry II. of Castile, who invaded Portugal, and, after gaining two victories, compelled Ferdinand to sue for peace, the articles of which were signed in 1371. Died in 1383. Ferdinand left behind him the reputation of a just and beneficent prince.

Ferdinand (or **Fernando**) **II.**, King of Portugal, a younger son of Queen Maria II., was born about 1838. He succeeded his brother, Pedro V., in November, 1861.

His father, FERDINAND AUGUSTUS, of Saxe-Coburg, titular King of Portugal, had married the Portuguese queen Maria II., after whose death, in 1853, he was for a short time regent of the kingdom. He was born in 1816; died in 1885.

Ferdinand [It. FERDINANDO, fêr-de-nän'do] **I. de'** Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, born in 1549, was a younger son of Cosimo I. He succeeded his brother, Francesco, in 1587. Died in 1609.

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, born in 1610, was a son of Cosimo II., whom he succeeded in 1620. He was a liberal patron of literature and art. He died in 1670, and was succeeded by his son, Cosimo III.

Ferdinand (Ferdinando) III. of Tuscany, born in 1769, was a son of Pietro Leopoldo, and a brother of Francis II., Emperor of Germany. He began to reign in 1791, was expelled by the French about 1800, and restored in 1814. He was more liberal and mild than the other Italian princes of that period. Died in 1824, and was succeeded by his son, Leopold II.

Ferdinand I., ex-King of Bulgaria, was born at Vienna, Feb. 26, 1861, the son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg. In 1887, after the deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, he was offered and accepted the vacant throne. After his army's defeat in 1918 he abdicated Oct. 4, 1918, his son, Boris III., succeeding.

Ferdinand, (Ferdinando,) Duke of Parma, born in 1757, was a son of Philip of Bourbon. His mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of Louis XV. of France. He began to reign in 1765, and left the direction of affairs to the Marquis de Felino. Died in 1802.

Ferdinand, (Fernando,) son of James II., King of Aragon, born at Valencia in 1228.

Ferdinand I., King of Rumania, son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was born Aug. 24, 1865 at Sigmaringen, Prussia. He ascended the throne Oct. 11, 1914, and led his armies against the Central Powers. He died July 20, 1927, being succeeded by his grandson Michael.

Ferdinand, or **Fernando**, Infante of Portugal, born in 1402, was a younger son of John I. He accompanied a Portuguese army which invaded Barbary in 1437 and was defeated. He remained as a hostage in the power of the Moors, and died at Fez in 1443.

Ferdinand (Fernando) of Aragon, Archbishop of Saragossa, and grandson of Ferdinand the Catholic, was born at Madrid in 1514. He wrote, besides other works, a valuable history of the kings and prelates of Aragon. Died in 1575.

Ferdinand of Bavaria, Archbishop of Cologne, and Prince-Bishop of Liege and Münster, was born in 1577. He commanded a body of troops which fought against the Protestants in the Thirty Years' war. During his reign there were a series of bloody revolts at Liege. Died in 1650.

Ferdinand (Fernando) of Córdova, celebrated for his universal knowledge, was born about 1420. He signalized his bravery under John II. of Castile in the war against the Moors; but, preferring the pen to the sword, he retired from the army, and occupied the chair of professor in several Spanish universities. He stood high in the favour of Ferdinand and Isabella, who granted him a pension. He was the author of several works on theology, etc. He is supposed to have died about 1480.

Ferdinand (CHARLES JOSEPH) OF ESTE, Archduke of Austria, born in 1781, was a son of Ferdinand Charles Anton Joseph, and a nephew of the emperor Leopold. He commanded an army against the French, and afterwards against the Poles, in both instances unsuccessfully. Died in 1850.

Ferdinand (Fernando) OF SPAIN, CARDINAL, born in 1609, was the third son of Philip III. of Spain. He became Governor of the Low Countries in 1633, and invaded France in 1636. Died in 1641.

Ferdinand (Fernando) de Jesus—dā hā-soos', a Spanish Carmelite and ecclesiastical writer, born at Jaen in 1570. He wrote, besides other works, "Commentaries on Aristotle." Died at Granada in 1644.

Ferdinand de Talavera—dā tä-lä-vā'rä, a Spanish monk, and confessor to Queen Isabella of Castile, was born at Talavera de la Reyna in 1445. He was appointed Archbishop of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella. Died in 1507.

Ferdinandi, fêr-de-nän'dee, (EPIFANIO,) a distinguished Italian philosopher and physician, born at Mi-

sagna, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1569. He was the author of numerous philosophical and medical works, among which is "Centum Historiæ, seu Observationes et Casus Medici," (1621, often reprinted.) Died in 1638.

Ferdinandi, fêr-de-nän'dee, or **Fernandi**, fêr-nän'-dee, (FRANCESCO,) called IMPERIALI, a painter of the Roman school, who worked at Rome in 1730.

Ferdoucy or **Ferdousi**. See FIRDOUSEE.

Ferdusi. See FIRDOUSEE.

Fereedoon, Feridoun, or **Ferîdûn**, fêr'ee-dōōn', a king of ancient Persia, of the Peshdadian dynasty, was a son of the famous Jemsheed, (or Jamshid.) He is regarded by the Persians as a model of every virtue.

See ATKINSON'S "Abridgment of the Shâh-Nâmeh of Firdausî," London, 1832; and "A Short History of Persia," in vol. v. of SIR WILLIAM JONES'S Works.

Feretrius, a surname of JUPITER, which see.

Ferg, fêRG, (PAUL FRANZ,) an excellent German landscape-painter, born at Vienna in 1689; died about 1740.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Fer'gus I., King of Scotland, was engaged in wars with the Romans and Britons. Died about 450 A.D.

Fergus II. succeeded Eugene VII. in 764. He was killed in 767.

Fer'gus-on, (ADAM,) a distinguished Scottish writer and metaphysician, born in Perthshire in 1724, studied at the University of Saint Andrew's and at that of Edinburgh. He filled for some years the office of chaplain in a Highland regiment. In 1759 he was appointed to the chair of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, where in 1764 he became professor of moral philosophy. In 1767 he published his first work, an "Essay on the History of Civil Society," which was translated into several languages. In 1778 he was appointed secretary to the five commissioners sent to the United States to effect a reconciliation. Of his numerous works the most important is his "History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic," (3 vols., 1783.) Died in 1816.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1867.

Ferguson, (JAMES,) an eminent self-taught astronomer and mechanician, born near Keith, in the north of Scotland, in 1710. His father, though a day-labourer, succeeded in teaching all his children to read and write. Ferguson's mechanical genius was first developed when he was but seven or eight years old. The roof of their cottage had partly fallen in, and his father, in order to raise it, used a lever and fulcrum. It appeared almost incredible to young Ferguson that one man could raise such a great weight. He began to experiment with levers of different sizes. To these he added the wheel and axle, and drew up a short treatise on the subject. His father having placed him with a farmer to take charge of sheep, he began to study the stars at night, and to construct models of mills, spinning-wheels, etc. in the daytime. He afterwards went to live with a farmer named Glashan, who treated him with great kindness and allowed him leisure for his studies. He also made the acquaintance of Mr. Grant, a gentleman who soon took Ferguson into his service and placed him under the instruction of his butler, Robert Cautley, an ingenious and well-informed man, from whom he acquired some knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. In order to amuse himself during an illness, he constructed a wooden clock, which was a good time-keeper. He also formed a wooden watch with a whalebone spring, and began to earn small sums by repairing and cleaning clocks. He turned his attention to drawing patterns for needle-work, copying pictures, and taking portraits in India-ink. In the last employment he was so successful that he was induced to go to Edinburgh, where, through the patronage of the Marchioness of Douglas, he gained a sufficient sum to support himself and to assist his parents. He followed this profession, as a means of obtaining a livelihood, for about twenty-six years. He invented an orrery on a less intricate plan than those formerly constructed. In 1743 he removed to London. In 1747 he published a "Dissertation on the Phenomena of the Harvest Moon," and in 1748 commenced lecturing on astronomy and mechanics. He was patronized by the Prince of Wales, afterwards George III., who, after he ascended the throne, granted Ferguson a pension of fifty pounds a year from his privy purse. Ferguson said that the best machine he ever invented was the Eclipsareon, which showed the time, quantity, duration, and progress of solar eclipses in all parts of the earth. Among his most important works we may mention "Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles, and made easy to those who have not studied Mathematics," (2 vols., 1821,) and "Lectures on Subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics," etc. Died in 1776.

Ferguson, (JAMES,) an astronomer, born in Perthshire, Scotland, August 31, 1797. He was brought in 1800 to the United States, and became an engineer and astronomer to the United States navy and the coast survey. He discovered the asteroids Euphrosyne, (1854,) Virginia, (1857,) and Echo, (1860.) Died September 26, 1867.

Ferguson or **Fergusson**, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born in Edinburgh in 1750. He published a volume of poems in 1773. His habits were very dissipated. He became insane and died in 1774.

Ferguson, (ROBERT,) a British poet and prose writer, born at Carlisle about 1820. He published a collection of poems, entitled "The Shadow of the Pyramid," (1847,) and "The Pipe of Repose; or, Recollections of Eastern Travel," (1848.)

Ferguson, (SAMUEL D.,) a missionary and bishop, born at Charleston, South Carolina, January 1, 1842. He was of African descent, and in childhood removed with his parents to Liberia. In 1868 he took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church, and in 1884 he was chosen Bishop of Cape Palmas.

Ferguson, (Sir SAMUEL,) Q.C., LL.D., an Irish poet, born at Belfast in 1810. He was educated at Dublin University, and in 1838 was called to the bar. In 1878 he was knighted, and he was afterwards put in charge of the Irish records. Among his works are "Lays of the Western Gael," (1865,) "Congal, a Poem," (1872,) "Poems," (1880,) and "Shakesperian Breviates," (1882.) Died in 1886.

Fer'gus-on, (JAMES,) a celebrated architect, born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1808. After spending ten years in India and China, he returned to England and employed his time in literary and scientific studies. In 1849 he brought forward a new theory in regard to fortifications, in which he advocated the superiority of round forts to those formed of angles, and the use of earth-work for masonry, and of terraces. His plan was at first ridiculed; but after the siege of Sebastopol, where Mr. Fergusson's suggestions had produced important results, it was received far more favourably. He is the author of numerous works upon architecture and fortifications, among which we may cite "An Essay on the Ancient Topography of Jerusalem," (1847,) "Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan," (1848,) "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored," (1851,) "Illustrated Hand-Book of Architecture," (1855,) "History of Ancient and Modern Architecture," (1865,) and "The Temples of the Jews and the other Buildings on the Harem Area at Jerusalem," (1875.) Died January 9, 1886.

Fergusson, (Sir JAMES,) a British statesman, was born at Edinburgh, March 18, 1832. He succeeded as sixth baronet in 1849, entered the army in 1854, and was wounded at Inkermann. He represented Ayrshire in Parliament in 1854–57, was in the cabinet 1866–68, and 1886–91, Governor of South Australia 1868–73, of New Zealand 1873–74, and of Bombay 1880–85. He was postmaster-general 1891–92, and died in the earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1907.

Fergusson, (Sir WILLIAM,) BART., an eminent British surgeon, born at Preston Pans, Scotland, March 20, 1808. He was educated at Edinburgh, and became professor of surgery in London. Died in Peeblesshire, February 10, 1877. His chief works are "Practical Surgery," and "The Progress of Anatomy and Surgery in the Nineteenth Century," (1867.)

Ferhâd- (fer-hâd') **Pasha**, a Turk, who became grand vizier of Amurath III. in 1581. He was defeated near Nicopolis, for which he was put to death in 1596.

Ferichtah. See FERISHTA.

Ferid-eddin-Attâr, (or **-Athar.**) See ATTÂR-FEREED-ED-DEEN.

Feridoun or **Ferîdûn.** See FEREEDOON.

Fériol or **Ferriol.** See PONT-DE-VEYLE.

Ferishta, Ferischtah, or **Ferichtah,** fĕr'ish-tạh, (**Mohammed-Kâsim,** mo-hăm'med kā'sim,) an eminent Persian historian, born at Astrabâd about 1550, or, according to some accounts, 1570. His great work was a "History of India," commencing about the close of the tenth century; though in the introduction he gives a short account of Indian history previous to the invasion of the Mohammedans. It was translated into English by Alexander Dow, (2 vols., 1768.) A better English version was published by General Briggs, "History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India," (London, 4 vols. 8vo, 1829.) He is supposed to have died about 1625.

See VON HAMMER, article in the "Wiener Jahrbücher," vol. li. BRIGGS, Preface to Translation of the "History of the Mahomedan Power in India."

Ferland, fĕr'lŏn', (JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE,) a Canadian priest and historian, born in Montreal, December 25, 1805. He was ordained in 1828, and became a professor in Laval University, Quebec. He published several works, the chief of which was an unfinished history of Canada. Died in Quebec, January 8, 1864.

Ferloni, fĕr-lo'nee, (SEVERINO ANTONIO,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born in the Papal States in 1740, was a partisan of Napoleon. Died in 1813.

Fermanel, fĕr'mă'nĕl', a French traveller, visited Palestine and other parts of Asia Minor in 1630, and published, after his return, a "Voyage to Italy and the Levant."

Fermat, de, dĕh fĕr'mă', (PIERRE,) a celebrated French mathematician and lawyer. According to several biographers, he was born at Toulouse in 1595; but Dr. Hoefer states that he was born near Montauban in 1601. He was one of the counsellors of the parliament of Toulouse, and cultivated mathematics as a recreation. He corresponded with Descartes, Roberval, Mersenne, and others. The French savants claim that he is entitled to a great part of the honour of the discovery of the differential calculus, which is generally awarded to Newton. He made important discoveries in the theory of numbers, and invented a method of finding maxima and minima. According to La Place, Fermat shares with Pascal the honour of the invention of the calculus of probabilities. He died at Toulouse in January, 1665, leaving several works, which were published by his son Samuel, under the title of "Varia Opera," (1679.)

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" GENTY, "De l'Influence de Fermat sur son Siècle," 1784; "Revue des Deux Mondes" for May, 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fermat, de, (SAMUEL,) a French lawyer and poet, a son of the preceding, born at Toulouse in 1632, was a counsellor to the parliament. He wrote several treatises on law and other subjects. Died in 1690.

Ferme, fĕrm, (CHARLES,) a Scottish divine, born in Edinburgh, became minister at Fraserburgh about 1600. He wrote a Latin Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, (1651.) Died about 1618.

Fermin, fĕr'min or fĕr'măn', (PHILIPPUS,) a Dutch physician and traveller, born at Maestricht. He visited Surinam in 1754, resided there nearly ten years, and published several works relating to the geography and natural history of that colony.

Fermo, da, dă fĕr'mo, (LORENZINO,) an able Italian painter, born at Fermo, flourished about 1660.

Fermor, fĕr'mor, (WILHELM,) COUNT OF, a Russian general, born at Pleskov in 1704, served with distinction in the Seven Years' war and against the Turks, and was subsequently created a count. He commanded the Russian army which Frederick the Great defeated at Zorndorf in 1761. Died in 1771.

Fern, (FANNY.) See PARTON.

Fer'nald, (CHARLES HENRY,) zoologist, was born on Mt. Desert Island, Maine, March 16, 1838. He served in the navy during the civil war, and afterwards became a teacher. He was professor of natural history in the Maine State College 1871–86, and in 1886 became professor of zoölogy at Massachusetts Agricultural College. He has published "The Butterflies of Maine," "The Grasses of Maine," "The Sphingidæ of New England," "The Gypsy Moth," etc.

Fernand, [Lat. PHERNAN'DUS,] **Ferrand,** or **Frenand,** (CHARLES,) a teacher of theology and philosophy in the University of Paris, was born at Bruges about 1450. He became blind in childhood. He was the author of several ecclesiastical works. Died in 1496.

Fernand, fĕr-nănd', or **Fernan,** fĕr-năn', (GONZALEZ,) a famous Castilian hero or cavalier, born about 910 A.D., was the first Count of Castile. He gained several victories over the Moors. His adventures were favourite subjects of Spanish writers of romance. Died after 950.

Fernand Nuñez, (or **Nuñes,**) **de,** dĕ fĕr-nănd' noon'yĕth, (or noon'yĕs,) COUNT, a Spanish noble, born in Madrid in 1778. As a partisan of Ferdinand VII., he was declared a traitor to France and Spain by Napoleon I. He escaped, however, the vengeance of the emperor, and when Ferdinand returned to his kingdom, in 1814, Fernand Nuñez was sent as ambassador to England, and subsequently to Paris. Died in 1821.

Fernandes, fĕr-năn'dĕs, (ALVARO, ăl'vā-ro,) a distinguished Portuguese navigator, explored the west coast of Africa about 1448.

Fernandes, fĕr-năn'dĕs, or **Ferdinand,** fĕr'de-nănt, (VALENTIN,) a German printer and translator, lived at Lisbon about 1500. He translated part of Marco Polo's Travels into Portuguese, (1502.)

Fernandes or **Fernandez,** (VASCO,) an eminent Portuguese painter, born at Viseu in 1552. Little is known of his life.

Fernandez. See HERNANDEZ.

Fernandez, (ANTONIO **de Arias**—dā ā're-ăs,) a celebrated Spanish painter, born at Madrid. His pictures had once a high reputation. Died in 1684.

Fernandez, (DIEGO,) a Spanish historian and soldier, born at Palencia. He embarked for Peru in 1545, and entered the service of the viceroy Hurtado de Mendoza, as historiographer, in 1555. He wrote a "History of Peru," (1571,) which is said to be the best contemporary work on that subject.

Fernandez, fĕr-năn'dĕz, (DINIZ,) a Portuguese navigator, born in Lisbon, sailed about 1446 on an exploring expedition to Africa, and discovered the mouth of the Senegal, and the promontory at the extreme western part of Africa, to which he gave the name of Cape Verd.

Fernandez, (FRANCISCO,) a celebrated Spanish painter, born in Madrid in 1605; died in 1646.

See QUILLIET, "Vies des Peintres Espagnols."

Fernandez, (JOÃO,) a Portuguese traveller, who about 1446 visited the west coast of Africa. He is supposed to have been the first European who penetrated into the interior of that continent, which he entered at the mouth of the Rio do Ouro.

Fernandez, (JUAN,) a Spanish captain and navigator, entered in 1533 the service of Alvarado in South America. He accompanied Antonio de Sedeno in an expedition to Venezuela. Died in 1538.

Fernandez, (JUAN,) a Spanish pilot and navigator, discovered in 1563 the two islands which bear his name, and planted a colony on the larger island, which is eighteen miles long. The adventures of Alexander Selkirk on this island are supposed to have formed the basis of De Foe's story of "Robinson Crusoe." Other discoveries in the Southern Ocean are ascribed to him. Died in 1576.

See ANSON, "Voyage round the World," etc.

Fernandez, (LUIS,) a Spanish painter and disciple of Eugenio Caxes, was born in Madrid about 1594; died in 1654.

Fernandez de Córdova. See GONZALVO.

Fernandez de Laredo, fĕr-năn'dĕth dā lā-rā'DO, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter in fresco, born at Madrid in 1632; died in 1692.

Fernandez Navarete. See MUDO, EL.

Fernandez Villareal, fĕr-năn'dĕz vil-lā-rā'ăl, (MA-

NOEL,) a Portuguese writer, born in Lisbon, published a curious work on the imprisonment of the Portuguese prince Duarte in Germany, "El Principe vendido," etc., (1643.) He was accused of observing the Mosaic law, and was strangled in Lisbon in 1652.

Fernandez y Gonzalez, fĕr-nän'dĕth e gon-thä'lĕth, (MANUEL,) a popular and prolific Spanish novelist, born at Granada in 1830. Besides "Poesías," (1850,) and "Poesías varias," (1858,) he published many plays and eccentric tales, such as "El Montero de Espinosa," (1869,) "La Leyenda de Madrid," (1882,) and "Las cuatro Barras de Sangre," (1883.) Died in 1888.

Fernandi. See FERDINANDI.

Fernau, fĕr'nŏw, (KARL,) originally SEBASTIAN FRANCIS DAXENBERGER, a German *littérateur*, born at Munich in 1809, wrote "Mythical Poems," and several dramas, among which is one called "Bianca Capello."

Ferne, fẽrn or farn, (HENRY,) a learned English prelate, born at York in 1602, was one of the first who openly defended by his writings the cause of Charles I. After the restoration he was made Bishop of Chester, in 1660. Died in 1661.

Fernel, fĕr'nĕl', [Lat. FERNE'LIUS,] (JEAN,) an eminent French physician, surnamed THE MODERN GALEN, was born at Clermont in Beauvoisis in 1497. He practised in Paris, and acquired a high reputation as a practitioner, a professor, and an elegant writer. About 1547 he received the title of first physician to Henry II. He was the teacher of Vesalius. He wrote numerous works on anatomy, pathology, therapeutics, etc., among which are "De abditis Rerum Causis," (1548,) and "J. Fernelii Medicina," (1554,) often reprinted. Died in April, 1558.

See G. PLANTIUS, "Vita Fernelii;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Fernkorn, fĕrn'korn, (ANTON DOMINIK,) a German sculptor, born at Erfurt, March 17, 1813. He became a successful founder of bronze statuary and director of the government works in Vienna, and executed some remarkable pieces of statuary in that capital. He became insane, and died November 16, 1878.

Fern'ow, (BERNHARD EDWARD,) forester, was born at Inowraclaw, Prussia, January 7, 1851. He studied forestry and law, was employed in the Prussian forestry service, took part in the war with France, and went to the United States in 1876. In 1886 he was made head of the forestry division of the department of agriculture.

Fernow, fĕr'no, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German author and critic, born at Blumenhagen, in Prussia, in 1763. He studied the theory and history of art at Rome under the direction of his friend Carstens, whose life he wrote, (1806.) Among his works are "Roman Studies," ("Römische Studien," 1806–08,) "Ariosto's Lebenslauf," (1809,) and "Francesco Petrarca," (1818.) Died in 1808.

Féron, fä'rôN', (FIRMIN ÉLOI,) a painter, born in Paris in 1802, gained the grand prize in 1825, and the decoration of the legion of honour in 1841. Died April 24, 1876.

Fe-ro'nĭ-a, [Fr. FÉRONIE, fä'ro'ne',] an ancient Italian divinity, whose worship originated with the Sabines.

Feroze or **Ferose.** See FYROZ.

Ferracino, fĕr-rä-chee'no, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a celebrated Italian mechanician and engineer, was born near Bassano in 1692. Among his inventions were a saw driven by the wind, a hydraulic engine which raised water to the height of thirty-five feet, and a bridge over the Brenta at Bassano, which won for him a high reputation. The inhabitants of Bassano raised a monument to his memory. Died in 1777.

See F. MEMMO, "Vita di Bartolommeo Ferracino."

Ferracuti, fĕr-rä-koo'tee, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian landscape-painter, born at Macerata, flourished about 1700. He was a pupil of Claude Lorrain.

Ferraiuoli or **Ferrajuoli,** fĕr-rä-yoo-o'lee, (NUNZIO,) a Neapolitan landscape-painter, born in Nocera, near Salerno, in 1661; died in 1735.

Ferramola, fĕr-rä-mo'lä, (FIORAVANTE,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia; died in 1528.

Ferrand, fä'rôN', a French traveller and physician, born about 1670. He became medical adviser to the Khan of the Tartars of Crimea, and wrote several works relating to that country.

Ferrand, (ANTOINE,) a distinguished French writer of epigrams, born in Paris in 1678; died in that city in 1719.

Ferrand, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS CLAUDE,) COUNT, a French writer on politics, history, etc., was born in Paris in 1751. He emigrated as a royalist in 1789. In 1814 he became director-general of the post-office. He was chosen a member of the French Academy by the king in 1816. Among his works is "The Spirit of History," ("L'Esprit de l'Histoire," 1802; 6th edition, 4 vols., 1826.) Died in 1825.

See CASIMIR DELAVIGNE, "Discours de Réception" at the French Academy.

Ferrand, (JACQUES,) a French physician and writer, born at Agen, lived about 1620.

Ferrand, (JACQUES,) a distinguished French general, born in 1746; died in 1804.

Ferrand, (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) a French painter, born in Joigny about 1653, was a member of the Royal Academy of Painting, and the author of a work entitled "Art of the Fire, or Manner of Enamelling." Died in 1732.

Ferrand, (LOUIS,) a French advocate and writer on theology, born in Toulon in 1645, was versed in Hebrew and other Oriental languages. He was the author of numerous works, among which is "Reflections on the Christian Religion," (1679.) Died in 1699.

Ferrand, (MARIE LOUIS,) a French general, born in Besançon in 1753, accompanied Leclerc in his expedition against Hayti in 1802, and, on the death of that general, succeeded to the chief command. Having failed in an attempt to suppress a revolt in Saint Domingo, he shot himself in 1808.

Ferrand de la Caussade, fä'rôN' dẽh lä kō'säd', (JEAN HENRI **Bécays**—bä'kä',) a French general, born in Mont-Flanquin, in Agenois, in 1736, served under Dumouriez at the defence of Valenciennes, where he greatly distinguished himself. Died in Paris in 1805.

Ferrando, fĕr-rän'do, (GONSALVO,) a Spaniard, born at Oviedo in the fifteenth century, introduced *lignum Guaiacum* into Europe, and wrote a tract on it.

Ferrandus, (FULGEN'TIUS,) [Fr. FULGENCE FERRAND, fül'zhŏnss' fä'rôN',] a Christian writer, born in Africa, was a deacon of the Church of Carthage. Among his works is "Breviatio Canonum." Died about 550 A.D.

Ferrantini, fĕr-rän-tee'nee, (GABRIELE,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna about 1580, was called GABRIELE DEGLI OCCHIALI, (dàl'yee ok-ke-ä'lee.) He excelled in frescos. Among his pupils was Guido Reni.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fer'rar, (NICHOLAS,) a learned English gentleman, born in London in 1592, had a high reputation for piety. He formed at Little Gidding a community called "the English nunnery," the inmates of which were his relatives. The whole book of Psalms was repeated by them every day, and this devotion was practised by them every hour of the night. Died in 1637.

See P. PECKARD, "Life of N. Ferrar," 1790.

Ferrar, (ROBERT,) an English divine, born in Yorkshire, was appointed Bishop of Saint David's by Edward VI. in 1548. On the accession of Mary he was condemned as a heretic, and burnt, in 1555.

Ferrara, fĕr-rä'rä, (ALFEO,) a distinguished physician, born in Sicily in 1777, was the author of a "Memoir upon the Waters of Sicily," and other works. Died at Paris in 1829.

Ferrara, (ANDREA,) an Italian, celebrated as a sword-smith, lived about 1520–50. He worked in Spain.

Ferrara, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian economist and writer on statistics, born at Palermo in 1810. He published, besides other works, "The Importance of Political Economy," (1849.)

Ferrara, (MICHELE,) an Italian chemist and writer on pharmacy, born in Terra di Lavoro in 1763; died in 1817.

Ferrara, (RENÉE,) DUCHESS OF. See RENÉE OF FRANCE.

Ferrara, da, dä fĕr-rä'rä, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of the school of Ferrara, flourished about 1450.

Ferrara, da, (ERCOLE.) See GRANDI.

Ferrari, fĕr-rä′ree, (ANTONIO,) surnamed GALATEO, [Lat. GALATE'US LECCEN'SIS,] an Italian physician and antiquary, born in Galatina, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1444, was the author of several philosophical and historical works. He passed the latter part of his life at Lecce, where he died in 1516.

Ferrari, (ANTONIO FELICE,) an Italian painter of the school of Ferrara, born in 1668; died in 1719.

Ferrari, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian religionist, born at Milan in 1497. He founded the religious order or institution of Barnabites. Died in 1544.

Ferrari, (BARTOLOMMEO,) a Venetian sculptor, born in 1780. He executed a number of superior works in marble, bronze, and wood, and completed the restoration of the bronze winged lion which adorns the Piazzetta at Venice. Died in 1844.

Ferrari, [Lat. FERRA′RIUS,] (FRANCESCO BERNARDINO,) a learned Italian, born at Milan in 1577, became librarian of the Ambrosian Library about 1609. He wrote several ecclesiastical and antiquarian works, among which is "De Ritu sacrarum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ Concionum," (1612.) Died in 1669. He collected the manuscripts and books which formed the commencement of the Ambrosian Library.

Ferrari, (GAUDENZIO,) an eminent painter and sculptor of the Milanese school of Leonardo da Vinci, was born at Valduggia in 1484. He studied under B. Luini. In 1516 he aided Raphael in painting frescos in the Vatican at Rome. He worked mostly at Varallo. His style is somewhat Raphaelesque; but he is deficient in taste and harmony of colour. He is regarded as the greatest painter of the Milanese school after Leonardo da Vinci. His subjects are all religious. Died at Milan in 1550.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" G. BORDIGA, "Vita di Gaudenzio Ferrari," 1821; LOMAZZO, "Idea del Tempio della Pittura;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Ferrari, (GIACOMO GOTIFREDO,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Roveredo in 1759. He published operas, ballets, and many other works. Died in 1842.

Ferrari, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian Orientalist and naturalist, born at Sienna in 1584, wrote "Nomenclator Syriacus," (1622,) and other works. Died in 1655.

Ferrari, (GIOVANNI MATTEO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born near Milan; died in 1472.

Ferrari, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian philosopher, born at Milan in 1811, became a resident in France. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Strasbourg in 1841. Among his works are "Vico and Italy," (1839,) and an "Essay on the Principle and Limits of the Philosophy of History," (1847.) Both are in French. Died in 1876.

Ferrari, (GREGORIO,) a skilful painter of the Genoese school, born in 1644; died in 1726. His son LORENZO, called ABBÉ FERRARI, was also a painter. He was born in 1680, and died in 1744.

Ferrari, (GUIDO,) an Italian scholar and Jesuit, born at Novara in 1717. He wrote several antiquarian and historical works. Died in 1791.

Ferrari, (LUCA,) an Italian painter, born at Reggio in 1605, studied under Guido Reni, and imitated his style successfully. Died in 1654.

Ferrari, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Bologna in 1522, was a pupil of the celebrated Cardan. He discovered the mode of resolving equations of the fourth degree which is called by his name. Died in 1565.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Ferrari, (LUIGI,) son of the sculptor Bartolommeo Ferrari, born at Venice in 1810, is ranked among the most distinguished sculptors of the present time. His figures of "Melancholy" and "The Lotos-gathering Nymph" are esteemed master-pieces. Died in 1894.

Ferrari, (LUIGI MARIA BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Bologna, born at Milan in 1747. He was the author of various works upon religious subjects and upon hydraulics. Died in 1820.

Ferrari, (ORAZIO,) a Genoese painter, born at Voltri in 1606; died in 1657.

Ferrari, (OTTAVIANO,) an Italian scholar, born at Milan in 1518, published a treatise "On the Origin of the Romans," (1607,) and other critical and antiquarian works. Died in 1586.

Ferrari, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian antiquary, nephew of Francesco Bernardino, noticed above, was born at Milan in 1607. He became professor of philosophy and Greek literature at Padua in 1634. Among his chief works is "Sources (or Elements) of the Italian Language," ("Origines Linguæ Italicæ," 1676.) Died in 1682.

See J. FABRICIUS, "Vita Ferrarii," 1710.

Ferrari, (PAOLO,) an Italian dramatic poet, born at Módena, April 5, 1822. He became professor of history at Milan in 1860. Among his many writings are "Goldoni e le sue sedici Commedie," (1852,) "Il Tartufo moderno," "Causi ed Effetti," (1872,) "L'Antonietta," (1880,) etc. Died March 10, 1889.

Ferrari, de', dà fĕr-rä′ree, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) a Genoese painter of history, landscapes, and animals, was born about 1600; died in 1669.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Ferraris, fĕr-rä′ris, (JOSEPH,) COUNT OF, a celebrated commander, born at Lunéville in 1726. He served in the war of the Austrian succession, and afterwards in the Seven Years' war. About 1777 he published the twenty-five-sheet map of the Netherlands which is called by his name. He was appointed vice-president of the imperial council of war in 1798, and in 1801 field-marshal. Died in 1807.

Fer′rars, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born in Warwickshire, was the author of several dramas, which have been lost. Died in 1564.

Ferrars or **Ferrers,** (GEORGE,) an English lawyer, poet, and historian, born near Saint Alban's about 1512. He became a favourite courtier of Henry VIII., and wrote a "History of the Reign of Queen Mary." He contributed to "The Mirror for Magistrates" six tragedies or poems, among which are "The Fall of Robert Tressilian" and "The Tragedy of King Richard II." Died in 1579.

See "Biographia Britannica;" WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Ferrars, (HENRY,) a relative of Edward, noticed above, born about 1560, was the author of several treatises on antiquities and heraldry. He was a friend of the celebrated Camden. Died in 1633.

Ferrata, fĕr-rä′tä, (ERCOLE,) an eminent Italian sculptor, born near Como about 1610; died in 1685.

Ferrato Sasso. See SALVI.

Ferraud, fä′rō′, or **Féraud,** fä′rō′, a French deputy to the National Convention, born in Armagnac in 1764, was an adherent of the Girondists, and voted for the death of the king. While resisting the populace, who were endeavouring to force the doors of the Convention, in May, 1795, he was killed by a pistol-shot.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ferrein, fä′răN′, (ANTOINE,) a distinguished French anatomist and physician, born near Agen in 1693; died in 1769. He was author of several anatomical works.

Ferreira, fĕr-rā′e-rä, (ALEXANDRE,) a Portuguese historian, born in Oporto. He wrote a "History of the Knights Templars," which is highly esteemed. Died in 1737.

Ferreira, fĕr-rā′e-rä, (ALEXANDRE RODRIGUES,) a Brazilian naturalist and traveller, born at Bahia in 1756. He spent nine years in exploring Brazil, from 1784 to 1793. Died in 1815.

Ferreira, (ANTONIO,) a celebrated poet, sometimes called "the Portuguese Horace," was born at Lisbon in 1528. He became a professor at the University of Coimbra, and wrote, besides numerous sonnets, odes, epistles, and epigrams, a tragedy of "Inez de Castro," which ranks among the most beautiful productions in the Portuguese language. He was one of the principal promoters of classical taste in Portuguese poetry. His epistles (*Cartas*) are regarded by some critics as his best works. Died in 1569.

See F. DENIS, "Résumé de l'Histoire littéraire du Portugal;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" J. M. DA COSTA E SYLVA, "Ensaio sobre os melhores Poetas Portuguezes," 1852.

Ferreira, (CHRISTOVÃO,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born about 1580 at Torres-Vedras, went as a missionary to Japan, where he remained twenty-four years, and suffered martyrdom at Nagasaki about 1652.

Fer'rel, (WILLIAM,) a self-taught meteorologist, born at Fulton, New York, January 29, 1817. While a teacher he wrote important papers on the winds and currents of the ocean, which attracted attention and gained him a position on the Coast Survey. In 1882 he was made professor of meteorology in the signal office in Washington. His papers were numerous and valuable. He published "A Popular Treatise on the Winds," (1889.) Died September 18, 1891.

Ferrer, fĕr-rair', (BARTOLOMÉ,) a Spanish navigator, was chief pilot of an expedition which, under Cabrillo, explored the coast of California in 1542. He succeeded to the command on the death of Cabrillo, January, 1543.

Ferrer, (J. GUARDIA FRANCISCO,) educationalist, born at Abella, Spain, in 1859. He developed unusual ability as a teacher, and founded what is known as the Modern School in Spain, in which the most liberal sentiments were taught. His anarchistic views led to exile, and in 1909 to his arrest as the alleged instigator of a revolutionary outbreak at Barcelona. He was hastily and secretly tried and executed, an act that created the deep indignation of liberals throughout the world, who regarded him as a martyr to clerical hatred.

Ferrer, (JAYME,) a Spanish cosmographer, was summoned to court in 1496, and employed to fix a line of demarcation which should separate the Spanish from the Portuguese possessions in the New World.

Ferrer, fĕr-rair', (VINCENZO,) in Latin, **Vincentius Ferrerius**, known as SAINT VINCENT FERRER, a Spanish Dominican, born at Valencia, January 23, 1357. He published a "Tractatus de Moderno Ecclesiæ Schismate," and was famous throughout Christendom for his miracles, his preaching, and his success in converting Jews and Saracens. Died at Vannes, in France, April 5, 1419.

Ferreri, fĕr-rā'ree, (ANDREA,) an Italian sculptor and painter, born at Milan in 1673; died in 1744.

Ferreri, (ZACCARIA,) a Latin poet, born in 1479 in Vicenza, Italy, was appointed by Pope Leo X., in 1519, Bishop of Guardia, in the kingdom of Naples. Died about 1530.

Ferreras, de, dà fĕr-rā'rās, (JUAN,) a learned Spanish ecclesiastic and historian, born near Astorga in 1652. He assisted in compiling the great Spanish Dictionary; but his principal work is his "Historical and Chronological Synopsis of Spain," (16 vols. 4to.) It comes down to 1588, and is highly esteemed for its accuracy. Died in 1735.

Ferrero, fĕr-rā'rō, (GUGLIELMO,) historian, born at Portici, near Naples, in 1872. He lectured on Militarism and Roman history, and collaborated with Lombroso in the "Female Offender." His history of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome" is a work of high merit and throws new light on Roman history.

Ferrers, (GEORGE.) See FERRARS.

Ferreti, fĕr-rā'tee, or **Ferreto,** fĕr-rā'to, [Lat. FERRE'TUS,] an Italian historian and poet, born at Vicenza about 1296, wrote a History of Italy from 1230 to 1318.

Ferreti, (EMILIO,) a distinguished Italian jurist and legal writer, born in Tuscany in 1489, was secretary to Pope Leo X. He afterwards became counsellor to the Parliament of Paris, and French ambassador to Charles V. of Germany, whom he afterwards accompanied on his African expedition. Died in 1552.

Ferreti, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian antiquary, born at Vicenza in 1639. He wrote "Musæ Lapidariæ Antiquorum in Marmoribus Carmina," (1672.) Died in 1682.

Ferreti, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Florence in 1692. His design is correct, and his colouring vivid. Died after 1750.

Fĕr'rey, (BENJAMIN,) an English architect, born at Christ Church, in Hampshire, in 1810, was a pupil of A. Pugin. Among his principal structures are churches at Taunton and Eton, and Saint Stephen's Church, Westminster. He is the author of a treatise "On the Antiquities of the Priory of Christ Church," (1834.) His works are mostly in the Gothic style. Died in 1880.

Ferri, fĕr'ree, or **Ferro,** fĕr'ro, [Lat. FER'RIUS,] (ALPHONSO,) an Italian physician, was first surgeon to Pope Paul III., and the author of several medical and surgical works. Died about 1580.

Ferri, fĕr'Ree, (BALDASSARE,) an Italian soprano singer, one of the most famous of the *evirati* vocalists, was born at Perugia, Dec. 9, 1610. He sang in Italy, Poland, Germany, and Sweden, and was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. Died at Perugia in 1680.

Ferri, (CIRO,) a distinguished Italian painter and architect, born in Rome in 1634, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona, whose style he imitated successfully. He excelled as a fresco-painter, and assisted Pietro da Cortona in many of his great works. He is said to have been an almost universal artist. Died in 1689.

Ferri, (GERONIMO,) a learned Italian writer, born in Romagna in 1713. He was appointed professor of rhetoric in the University of Ferrara by Pope Clement XIV. He was the author of various works. Died in 1766.

Ferri, (PAUL.) See FERRY.

Fer'rĭ-ar, (JOHN,) an English physician, born at Chester in 1764, wrote "Medical Histories and Reflections," (3 vols., 1792–98,) and "Illustrations of Sterne," (1798.) Died in 1815.

Fer'rier, (DAVID,) a Scotch physician, was born at Aberdeen in 1843, and graduated in the University of Edinburgh in 1870. He accepted a professorship in King's College, London, in 1873, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1876. He is specially known by his researches upon the brain, and his success in localizing its functions. His results are given in "The Functions of the Brain," (1876,) and "The Localization of Cerebral Disease," (1879.) Our knowledge of the conditions of brain-disease, epilepsy, etc., is very largely due to his researches.

Fĕr'rĭ-er, (JAMES F.,) a British writer on moral philosophy, born in Edinburgh about 1808, was a son-in-law of Professor John Wilson. He was appointed professor of moral philosophy and political economy in the University of Saint Andrew's in 1845. His most important work is "Institutes of Metaphyics, the Theory of Knowing and Being," (1854,) which was favourably received. Died in 1864.

Ferrier, (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born at Rodez in 1619, wrote against the Jansenists. He became confessor to Louis XIV. in 1670. Died in 1670 or 1674.

Ferrier, sometimes called erroneously **Ferrière,** (LOUIS,) a French poet, born in Arles in 1652; died in 1721.

Ferrier, (SUSAN E.,) a Scottish novelist, born in Edinburgh about 1782. She produced a number of successful novels, among which are "Marriage," (1818,) "The Inheritance," (1824,) and "Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter," (1831.) Died in 1854.

Ferrier, du, dü fà're-ā', (ARNAUD,) a French jurist, born at Toulouse about 1506. He represented Henry II. of France at the Council of Trent, where he gave offence by his liberal sentiments. He afterwards avowed himself a Protestant, and became chancellor of Henry of Navarre. Died in 1585.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Ferrière. See LA FERRIÈRE.

Ferrières or **Ferrière, de,** deh fà're-air', (CLAUDE,) a distinguished French lawyer, born in Paris in 1639, was the author of numerous legal works. Died in 1714.

Ferrieri, fĕr-re-ā'ree, (INNOCENZO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Fano, September 14, 1810. In 1861 he was created a cardinal-priest. He became prefect of the congregation of bishops and regular clergy, and of that of the discipline of the regular clergy, and a head of the examination of bishops in the sacred canons. D. 1887.

Ferro, del, (SCIPIONE,) an Italian mathematician, born at Bologna about 1465. He discovered a method to resolve equations of the third degree. Died about 1525, or after that date.

Ferron, Le, lẹh fą'rŏN', (ARNOUL,) a French jurist and historian, born at Bordeaux in 1515. He wrote, in elegant Latin, a continuation of Paolo Emilio's "History of France," (1554.) Died in 1563.

Ferroni, fĕr-ro'nee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Milan in 1687.

Ferrucci, fĕr-root'chee, (ANDREA,) an Italian sculptor, born at Fiesole. He died at an advanced age in 1522.

Ferrucci, (FRANCESCO,) surnamed DEL TADDA, a Florentine sculptor, who worked in porphyry. Died in 1585.

Ferrucci, (NICODEMO,) a skilful painter of the Florentine school, born at Fiesole; died in 1650.

Ferrucci, (POMPEO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Fiesole, lived at Rome. Died about 1625.

Ferry, fą'ree', (JULES FRANÇOIS CAMILLE,) a French statesman, born at Saint-Dié, April 5, 1832. He became an advocate in Paris in 1854, and early won notice by his opposition to the empire. He was also active as a journalist. In 1869 he attained a seat in the Corps Législatif. In the republic of 1870 he was government secretary, and took an active part against the communists. He was minister to Athens from 1872 to 1873, and minister of public instruction from 1879 to 1880. He was premier from 1880 to 1881, and in 1883 assumed the offices of premier and minister of public instruction. In 1890 he was made a senator. Died March 17, 1893.

Fĕr'rĭ, (ORRIS S.,) an American Senator, born at Bethel, Connecticut, in 1823, became a lawyer, and settled at Norwalk. He was elected a member of Congress for the fourth district of Connecticut in 1859. Having entered the army as colonel in 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general about March, 1862. He was elected to the Senate of the United States by the legislature of Connecticut for six years, March, 1867–73. Died 1875.

Ferry or **Ferri,** [Lat. FER'RIUS,] (PAUL,) an eloquent French Protestant minister, born at Metz in 1591. He preached in his native place more than fifty years, and acquired great influence. He wrote many theological works, among which is "Scholastici Orthodoxi Specimen," (1616.) Died in 1669.

Fer'ry, (THOMAS WHITE,) an American legislator, was born at Mackinaw, Michigan, June 1, 1827. He was a member of the Michigan State legislature 1850, of the Senate 1856, of Congress 1864–71, and United States Senator 1871–83. He was several times president *pro tem.* of the Senate, and became acting vice-president of the United States on the death of Henry Wilson in 1875. Died October 14, 1896.

Fersen, von, (AXEL,) a Swedish general and senator, born about 1715. He was an active and prominent member of the Diet, and opposed the policy of Gustavus III. Died in 1794.

Fersen, von, (AXEL,) COUNT, marshal of Sweden, a son of the preceding, born at Stockholm in 1750. He entered the French service, and fought for the United States, 1778–82. In the disguise of a coachman, he conducted Louis XVI. and his family out of Paris in his flight to Varennes, 1791. He returned to Sweden, and was appointed marshal of the kingdom about 1801. He was murdered in 1810 by a mob, who suspected him of complicity in the death of Prince Christian.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ferstel, von, fon fĕR'stęl, (HEINRICH,) BARON, an Austrian architect, born in 1828; died in 1883.

Ferté-Imbaut, de la, dęh lą fĕR'tą' ŏN'bō', MARQUISE, a celebrated French lady, was a daughter of Madame Geoffrin. She was married in 1733 to the Marquis de la Ferté-Imbaut.

Ferté, La. See LA FERTÉ.

Fertiault, fĕr'te'ō', (FRANÇOIS,) a French poet and *littérateur*, born at Verdun in 1814.

Ferus, fā'rŭs, (JOHANN,) a learned German ecclesiastic, whose original name was WILD, (vĭlt,) born at Metz in 1494. He wrote commentaries on the books of the Old and New Testaments, which are commended by Dupin and Bayle. Died in 1554.

Férussac, de, dęh fą'rü'sāk', (ANDRÉ ÉTIENNE JUST PASCAL JOSEPH FRANÇOIS d'Audebard—dōd'bąr',) BARON, a French naturalist, the son of Jean Baptiste Férussac, noticed below, was born in 1786 or 1784. He published an important work, entitled "Natural History of Terrestrial and Fluviatile Mollusca," (1817,) and other treatises on natural history. He founded and edited a valuable scientific journal, called "Bulletin universel des Sciences," (1823–30.) Died in Paris in 1836.

Férussac, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS D'AUDEBARD,) BARON, a French naturalist, born at Clérac, in Languedoc, in 1745. He was a captain in the navy before the Revolution. He wrote a work on fresh-water mollusca, (1807.) Died in 1815.

Fesca, fĕs'kā, (ALEXANDER ERNST,) a German musical composer, a son of F. E. Fesca, was born at Carlsruhe, May 22, 1820. He possessed superior and original talents. Died at Brunswick, February 22, 1849.

Fesca, fĕs'kā, (FRIEDRICH ERNST,) a German musician and composer, born at Magdeburg in 1789. He produced a number of symphonies, overtures, etc., and two operas, entitled "Cantemira," and "Omar and Leila." Died in 1826.

Fesch, fĕsh, (JOSEPH,) born in Corsica in 1763, was half-brother to the mother of Napoleon. Soon after the concordat concluded by Bonaparte with Pius VII. in 1801, Fesch was created Archbishop of Lyons, and in 1803 was made a cardinal. In 1805 he was appointed grand almoner, and senator of the empire. When offered the archbishopric of Paris, in 1809, Cardinal Fesch, offended by Bonaparte's unkindness to the pope, refused the promotion, and in the Council of Paris, in 1810, boldly condemned the conduct of the emperor. For this he was banished to Lyons, where he remained until 1814. After the battle of Waterloo he took refuge at Rome, and died there in 1839. His celebrated collection of pictures, medals, etc. was sold at auction.

See "Le Cardinal Fesch, Fragments biographiques," Lyons, 1841; THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire."

Fessard, fą'sąr', (PIERRE ALPHONSE,) a French statuary, born in Paris in 1798; died in 1844.

Fes'sen-den, (THOMAS GREEN,) an American satirical poet, born in Walpole, New Hampshire, in 1771, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796, and studied law. He produced a poem called "The Country Lovers," which was very popular, went to England in 1801, and there published, in 1803, his humorous poem "Terrible Tractoration," (on the Metallic Tractors of Dr. Perkins.) He settled in Boston about 1804, and became the editor of the "New England Farmer." Died in 1837.

See DUYCKINCK'S "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Fessenden, (WILLIAM PITT,) an American Senator, a son of the Hon. Samuel Fessenden, was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, on the 16th of October, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, studied law, and began to practise at Portland, Maine, about 1828. In 1840 he was elected a member of Congress by the Whigs of Maine. He served in the legislature of that State in 1845 and 1846, after which he passed several years in the practice of his profession. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Maine in 1853 or 1854, and about that time joined the Republican party. He acquired a high reputation as a debater, was re-elected a member of the United States Senate in 1859, and was appointed chairman of the committee on finance. In July, 1864, he was appointed to the office of secretary of the treasury, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Chase. He resigned this post about February, 1865, and in March of that year resumed his seat in the Senate, to which he had again been elected for a term of six years. He was one of the seven Republican Senators who decided that President Johnson was not guilty of high crimes or misdemeanours, May 16, 1868. Died in September, 1869.

Fess'ler, (IGNAZ AURELIUS,) a historian and novelist, born in Lower Hungary in 1756, was professor of Oriental languages at Lemberg about 1784. His principal work is a "History of Hungary," (10 vols., 1812–25.) He also wrote several historical romances, and an interesting autobiography, (1826.) Died at Saint Petersburg in 1839.

Fess'ler, (JOSEPH,) a Tyrolese theologian, born at Lochau, December 2, 1813. He was ordained a Catholic priest in 1837, held professorships of history and canon

law at Brixen and in Vienna, and was called to Rome in 1861 as a consultor regarding the Oriental rites. In 1862 he was named Bishop of Nyssa, and in 1865 was translated to the see of Sanct Pölten in Austria. In 1869 he was made secretary of the Vatican Council. He made important contributions to the literature of the Vatican Council and the controversies which followed it. Died April 25, 1872.

Festa, fĕs'tä, (CONSTANTINO,) an Italian musician and composer of madrigals, became a singer in the pontifical chapel at Rome in 1517. Died in 1545.

Fes'tus, (PORCIUS,) a Roman officer, who in 62 A.D. succeeded Felix as Governor of Judea. He gained an honourable and durable distinction by his conduct in the case of the Apostle Paul, who was arraigned before him by the Jews. (See Acts xxiv. 27, xxv. and xxvi.)

Festus, (SEXTUS POMPEIUS,) a Latin grammarian, supposed to have lived in the third or fourth century. His name is attached to a glossary entitled "De Significatione Verborum," ("On the Signification of Words,") which, though not preserved entire, is very important for the explanation of Latin grammar and Roman antiquities. It is an epitome of a work by M. Verrius Flaccus, which is lost. The epitome, however, contains valuable notes and criticisms added by Festus.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina."

Feth-Ali-Schah. See FATEH-ALEE- (or ALI-) SHAH.

Feti, fä'tee, (DOMENICO,) sometimes called IL MANTUANO, an eminent Italian painter, born at Rome in 1589, was a pupil of Cigoli. He worked at Mantua and Venice, injured his health by dissipation, and died in 1624. His works are chiefly oil-pictures of religious subjects.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fétis, fä'tèss', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a Belgian composer, critic, and biographer, born at Mons in 1784. He became professor of composition in Paris in 1821, and founded in 1827 the "Revue Musicale," which was regarded as high authority. He composed several operas and pieces of sacred music. In 1833 he was appointed director of the Conservatory of Brussels. He published, besides several treatises on music, a "Universal Biography of Musicians," (8 vols. 8vo, 1834–44,) which is the most complete work on the subject. He also published, in 1869, a "General History of Music from the Earliest Times down to the Present," in 8 vols. Died in 1871.

See a notice of M. FÉTIS, in his "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" GOLLMICK, "Herr Fétis als Mensch, Kritiker, etc.," 1852.

Feuchère, fuh'shair', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1807; died in 1852.

Feuchères, de, dĕh fuh'shair', (SOPHIE,) BARONNE, born in the Isle of Wight in 1795. Her maiden name was DAWES. She was the mistress of the Duc de Bourbon, who was found dead in his chamber in 1830. She was suspected of being accessory to his death, but after trial was acquitted. Died in 1841.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Feuchtersleben, von, fon foiK'tĕrs-lā'bĕn, (EDUARD or ERNST,) a German philosopher and physician, born in Vienna in 1806. He published, besides other works, "Zur Diätetik der Seele," (1838.) Died in 1849.

Feuerbach, foi'ĕr-bäK', (ANSELM,) eldest son of the eminent jurist Paul Johann Alselm, noticed below, was born in 1798. He was the author of a work entitled "The Apollo of the Vatican," and other archæological treatises. Died in 1851.

Feuerbach, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) an Orientalist, brother of the preceding, was born in 1806. He wrote "Religion of the Future," (1843–47.) Died Jan. 24, 1880.

Feuerbach, (LUDWIG ANDREAS,) a speculative philosopher and skeptic, a son of the celebrated jurist, was born at Anspach in 1804. He published, besides other works, a "History of Modern Philosophy from Lord Bacon to Spinoza," (1833,) and "The Essence of Christianity," ("Das Wesen des Christenthums," 1841.) He was a disciple of Hegel. Died September 13, 1872.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Feuerbach, (PAUL JOHANN ANSELM,) an eminent German jurist and reformer of criminal law, born at Jena in 1775. His first important work was entitled "Anti-Hobbes, or on the Limits of Civil Power, and the Compulsory Right of Subjects against their Sovereigns," (1798;) and the same year he published his "Examination of the Crime of High Treason." In his "Review of the Fundamental Principles and Ideas of Penal Law," (2 vols., 1799,) and the "Library of Penal Law," he entirely remodelled the science of criminal jurisprudence, and introduced into it most important and salutary reforms. In 1804 he brought out his "Critique of a Project of a Penal Code for Bavaria," in consequence of which he was soon after commissioned to draw up a criminal code for that kingdom, which also formed the basis of a reform in the penal codes of other German states. In 1812 he published "Considerations on the Jury," in which he censures the defects of French legislation, and in 1828 his "Exposition of Remarkable Crimes," one of his most celebrated works. Feuerbach was appointed about 1817 first president of the court of appeal at Anspach. In 1832 appeared his treatise entitled "Kaspar Hauser: an Instance of a Crime against a Soul," (*Verbrechens am Seelenleben,*) in which he gives the result of his investigations in that remarkable case. He was a firm opposer of all civil and ecclesiastical aggressions, and especially deserves the gratitude of mankind for the humanity he has infused into legislation. Died at Frankfort in 1833.

See "Leben und Wirken Anselm von Feuerbach," by his son, 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Feuerlein, foi'ĕr-līn', (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German physician and writer, born at Nuremberg in 1694 or 1695; died in 1756.

Feuerlein, (JAKOB WILHELM,) a German theologian, born at Nuremberg in 1689; died in 1776.

Feuerlein, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a German jurist, born at Wöhrd in 1725; died at Nuremberg in 1788.

Feugère, fuh'zhair', (LÉON JACQUES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Villeneuve-sur-Yonne in 1810; died in 1858.

Feuillade, de la, dĕh lä fuh'yäd', (FRANÇOIS d'Aubusson—dō'büs'sŏN',) VICOMTE, chevalier of the order of Saint Louis, distinguished himself in the wars against the Spaniards and the Turks, and in 1675 was created by Louis XIV. marshal of France. Died in 1691.

Feuillade, de la, (LOUIS,) DUC, son of the preceding was created marshal of France in 1724. Died in 1725.

Feuillet, fuh'yà', sometimes written **Feuillée**, (LOUIS,) a French botanist and astronomer, born near Forcalquier, in Provence, in 1660. He was the companion of J. Cassini in a geographical and hydrographical voyage to the Levant. Between 1703 and 1712 he travelled in South America. He published a "History of the Medicinal Plants of Peru and Chili," (3 vols., 1714,) and a "Journal of Observations, Mathematical and Botanical, made on the Eastern Coasts of South America and in the West Indies," (2 vols., 1714.) Died at Marseilles in 1732.

Feuillet, (OCTAVE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Lo (Manche) in 1821, wrote many popular novels, the best-known of which are "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," (1858,) "The Story of Sybille," (1862,) "M. de Camors," (1867,) and "Julia de Trécœur," (1872,) and a number of plays, most of which are dramatizations of his novels. He was elected to the French Academy in 1862. Died December 29, 1890.

Feuquières, de, dĕh fuh'ke-air', (ANTOINE de Pas—dĕh pä,) MARQUIS, a distinguished French general, grandson of the following, was born in Paris in 1648. He served with eminent ability from 1667 until 1697. He wrote an able work on military tactics, entitled "Mémoires sur la Guerre," (4 vols., 1731.) Died in 1711.

Feuquières, de, or **Feuquière**, (MANASSES DE PAS,) MARQUIS, a French general and diplomatist, born at Saumur in 1590. Having been sent on a mission to Germany after the death of Gustavus Adolphus, he formed an alliance with that country against Austria. He was killed at the siege of Thionville in 1640.

His son ISAAC, also a general and ambassador, was appointed Viceroy of America in 1660. Died in 1688.

Feutry, fuh'tre', (AIMÉ AMBROISE JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lille in 1720; died in 1789.

Féval, fä'vāl', (PAUL,) a popular French novelist,

born at Rennes in November, 1817. In 1844 he produced, under the assumed name of Sir Francis Trolopp, "The Mysteries of London," (11 vols.,) followed by "Captain Spartacus," (1845,) "The Iron Man," (1856,) "The Duke's Motto," (1863,) etc. Died in 1887.

Feversham, EARL OF. See DURFORT, (LOUIS.)

Fèvre. See LE FEBVRE and LE FÈVRE.

Fèvre, Le, (ANNE.) See DACIER, MADAME.

Fèvre, Le, lẹh fȧvr or lẹh fȧvr, (CLAUDE,) a French portrait-painter and engraver, born at Fontainebleau in 1633, was patronized by Louis XIV. He painted some subjects of sacred history. Died in London in 1675.

Fèvre, Le, (JACQUES,) a French polemical writer on theology, born at Lisieux. He wrote against the Protestant doctrines. Died in 1716.

Fèvre, Le, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) or **Lefebvre de Villebrune,** a French philologist, born at Senlis in 1732. He was master of many ancient and modern languages. Among his chief works is a translation of Athenæus. He became professor of Hebrew and Syriac in the College of France in 1792. Died in 1809.

Fèvre, Le, (NICOLAS,) [Lat. NICOLA'US FA'BER,] a French scholar, born in Paris in 1544, published a valuable edition of Seneca, with notes. As a critic he is highly commended by Lipsius and Scaliger. Died in 1611.

Fèvre, Le, (ROLAND,) a French portrait-painter, born about 1605, worked in England, where he died in 1677.

Fevret, fẹh-vrȧ', (CHARLES,) a learned and distinguished French jurist, born in 1583 at Semur-en-Auxois. He wrote several works on canon law, one of which is entitled "Traité de l'Abus," (1653.) Died in 1661.

His son PIERRE, born in 1625, founded the public library of Dijon. Died in 1706.

Fevret de Fontette, fẹh-vrȧ' dẹh fôn'tĕt', (CHARLES MARIE,) a learned French lawyer, a great-grandson of Charles Fevret, noticed above, was born at Dijon in 1710. He commenced a new edition of Lelong's "Bibliothèque historique de la France," and published one volume of that important work. Died in 1772.

Few, (WILLIAM,) COLONEL, an American patriot, born in Maryland in 1748, removed to Georgia about 1776. He was elected a member of Congress in 1780, and was a member of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution in 1787. He served with distinction in several battles with the British and Indians. He was United States Senator from 1789 to 1793. Died in 1828.

Feydeau, fȧ'dō', (ERNEST AIMÉ,) a French author, born at Paris, March 16, 1821. He became a son-in-law of the economist Blanqui. Among his writings are "Sylvie," a work of much merit, "Fanny," (1858,) a clever novel, many licentious tales, and several plays, a "Histoire générale des Usages funèbres," (3 vols., 1857–61,) "Le Secret du Bonheur," (2 vols., 1864,) and "L'Allemagne en 1871," (1872.) His tone is generally morbid and unwholesome. He was of the realistic school. Died in Paris, October 28, 1873.

Feydeau, fȧ'dō', (MATHIEU,) a zealous French Jansenist, born in Paris in 1616, was one of the ecclesiastics expelled by the faculty of the Sorbonne for refusing to condemn Arnauld. He was the author of "Reflections on the History and Harmony of the Gospels," (2 vols., 1673.) Died at Annonay in 1694.

Feyerabend, fī'ẹr-ȧ'bĕnt, (SIGISMOND,) a German painter, engraver, and bookseller, born at Frankfort about 1526; died after 1585.

Feyjoo (or **Feijoo**) **y Montenegro,** fȧ-e-hō' e montȧ-nā'grō, (FRANCISCO BENITO JERONIMO,) a learned Spanish moralist and critic, sometimes called "the Spanish Addison," was born at Cardamiro in 1676, or, as others say, in 1701. He became a Benedictine monk, and abbot of the monastery of Oviedo. He attacked prevailing errors and prejudices in a series of essays, entitled "Teatro critico sobre los Errores comunes," (16 vols. 8vo, 1738–46.) He also published "Cartas eruditas y curiosas," (8 vols. 8vo, 1746–48.) His works contributed much to the diffusion of science and good morals. Died at Oviedo in 1764.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" CAMPOMANES "Vida de Feyjoo," prefixed to an edition of the works of Feyjoo, 33 vols., 1780.

Feynes, de, dẹh fȧn, (HENRI,) a French traveller, born in Provence in the sixteenth century. He spent nearly eighteen years in Asia, and on his return published an account of his travels.

Fezensac, de, dẹh fẹh-zôn'zȧk', (RAYMOND ÉMERY PHILIPPE JOSEPH **de Montesquiou**—dẹh môn'tĕs'ke-oo',) DUC, a French general of division, born in 1784, wrote "Souvenirs militaires de 1804 à 1814," (Paris, 1863,) which has a high reputation. Died in 1867.

See VAPEREAU, "Dictionnaire universel des Contemporains, 1858; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1868.

Ffoulkes, fōks, (EDMUND SALUSBURY,) an English divine, born at Eriviatt, in Denbighshire, January 12, 1819. He was educated at Oxford, became a tutor of Jesus College, and took orders. In 1855 he entered the Roman Catholic Church, but in 1870 again became a clergyman of the English Church. He published a "Manual of Ecclesiastical History," "Difficulties of the Day," and other works, including several controversial brochures. Died in 1894.

Fiacchi, fe-ȧk'kee, (LUIGI,) an able Italian critic and poet, born at Scarperi, in Tuscany, in 1754, was sometimes called CLASIO. Died in 1825.

Fiacco, fe-ȧk'ko, or **Flacco,** flȧk'ko, (ORLANDO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Verona, lived about 1550.

Fiala, fe'al-a, (ANTHONY,) explorer, born at Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1889 He was war correspondent and soldier in the Cuban war, photographer of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition 1901–02, and commander of the Ziegler polar expedition 1903–05, reaching 82° 4′ n. lat.

Fialetti, fe-ȧ-let'tee, (ODOARDO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1573, was a pupil of the celebrated Tintoretto. Died in 1638.

Fialho, fe-ȧl'yo, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese historian, born at Evora in 1659. He wrote a history of Evora, entitled "Evora gloriosa," (1728.) Died in 1718.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Fialho-Ferreira, fe-ȧl'yo fẽr-rā'e-rȧ, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese traveller and captain, was born at Macao. He commanded a fleet in 1633, after which he travelled by land from India to Lisbon, and returned by sea. He published a narrative of his travels in 1643.

Fiamma, fe-ȧm'mȧ, (GALVANEO,) an Italian historian, born at Milan in 1283, wrote a "History of Milan from the Origin of the City until the Year 1336." Died in 1344.

Fiammingo, fe-ȧm-min'go, (ARRIGO,) a Flemish painter, whose name is not known. He worked in Rome for Pope Gregory XIII. Died about 1600.

Fiammingo, Il, ēl fe-ȧm-min'go, (or **Fiamingo,**) ("the Fleming,") the name given by the Italians to several artists of the Netherlands. See CALVART, (DENIS,) and DUQUESNOY, (FRANÇOIS.)

Fiard, fe'ȧr', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) ABBÉ, a French priest, born at Dijon, November 28, 1736. He wrote much to prove the agency of evil spirits in influencing the course of history and of individual lives. Among his books are "Lettres philosophiques sur la Magie," (1803,) and "La France trompée par les Magiciens," (1803.) Died at Dijon, September 30, 1818.

Fiasella, fe-ȧ-sel'lȧ, (DOMENICO,) a painter of the Genoese school, born at Sarzana in 1589; died in 1669.

Fibonacci. See LEONARDO DA PISA.

Fichard, fe'shȧr' or fik'ȧrt, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Frankfort in 1512; died in 1591.

Ficherelli, fe-kȧ-rel'lee, or **Ficarelli,** fe-kȧ-rel'lee, (FELICE,) a skilful Florentine painter, born at San Gemigiano about 1605, was surnamed RIPOSO. Died in 1660.

Fichet, fe'shȧ', (ALEXANDRE,) a French Jesuit and scholar, born in Savoy in 1588; died in 1659.

Fichet, (GUILLAUME,) a French theologian and rhetorician, born at Aunay, near Paris. He became rector of the University of Paris in 1467, and was employed in diplomacy by Louis XI. About 1470 he established in the Sorbonne a printing-press,—probably the first used in Paris.

Fichte, fik'tẹh, (IMMANUEL HERMANN,) son of the eminent philosopher Johann Gottlieb, was born at Jena in 1797. He studied at Berlin, and became in 1842

professor of philosophy in the University of Tübingen. He is the chief of a school which affects, it has been said, a *juste milieu* between mysticism and materialism. He wrote numerous works relating to metaphysics, theology, etc., in some of which he sought to defend and explain the views of his father. His "Speculative Theology," in 3 vols., appeared in 1847. Died August 8, 1879.

Fichte, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) the second in order of the four great teachers* of intellectual and moral philosophy in Germany, was born near Bischofswerda, in Upper Lusatia, in 1762. He studied at the Universities of Jena, Leipsic, and Wittenberg. He afterwards spent several years as private teacher in Zurich, where he formed a friendship with the celebrated Pestalozzi. Leaving Switzerland, he visited Leipsic, Warsaw, and lastly Königsberg, where he became acquainted with Kant, and published anonymously his first important work, entitled an "Attempt at a Criticism of all Revelation," ("Versuch einer Kritik aller Offenbarung,") which attracted much attention and was at first generally attributed to Kant himself. The fame of this work procured Fichte a call to the chair of philosophy at Jena, where he developed his system of metaphysics, to which he gave the name of "Wissenschaftslehre," ("Doctrine or Principles of Science.") Having been accused of holding atheistical opinions, he resigned his professorship about 1799, and soon after made to the public an "Appeal against the Charge of Atheism," ("Appellation gegen die Anklage des Atheismus.") This, however, was considered by many not to be a successful refutation of the objections which had been made to his doctrines. He appears to have held that God was not a Being, properly so called, but a supreme Law, or rather a system of laws, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, without what we call "personality," or personal consciousness; although there are passages in his works which seem to indicate that sometimes, at least, his views approximated those of the Theists. He was afterwards for a few months professor of philosophy at Erlangen; but when Germany became the theatre of war he withdrew for a time to Königsberg. In 1810 he was made professor of philosophy in the new University at Berlin.

Fichte took a deep interest in the cause of German independence, and employed all his influence and eloquence to stir up the patriotism of his countrymen against the domination of the French, during the contest which terminated in the fall of Napoleon in 1813. He died in January, 1814. Besides the different publications expounding his peculiar system of philosophy, his most important works are "On the Destination of Man," ("Ueber die Bestimmung des Menschen,") "Foundation of Natural Right," ("Grundlage des Naturrechts,") and his "System of Ethics," ("System der Sittenlehre.") His "Addresses to the German Nation" ("Reden an die Deutsche Nation") are replete with eloquence and fervid patriotism. His collected works were published in 8 vols., (Berlin, 1845–46.)

"Among the illustrious four whose names are most intimately associated with the recent movement in German philosophy," says Professor Hedge, "his [Fichte's] function is that of moralist; a preacher of righteousness. . . Few philosophers have so honoured their theories with personal illustrations. He carried his philosophy into life and his life into philosophy, acting as he spoke, from an eminence above the level of the world." ("Prose Writers of Germany.")

See, also, IMMANUEL HERMANN FICHTE, "J. G. Fichte's Leben," etc., 2 vols., 1830; CARL BEYER, "Zu Fichte's Gedächtniss," 1835; WILLIAM SMITH, "Memoir of J. G. Fichte," 1846; WILHELM BUSSE "J. G. Fichte und seine Beziehung zur Gegenwart des Deutschen Volkes," 2 vols., 1848–49; "Leben des Philosophen und Professors J. G. Fichte," Bautzen, 1851; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy:" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy:" DE RÉMUSAT, "De la Philosophie Allemande;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1845.

Fichtel, fĭk'tĕl, (JOHANN EHRENREICH,) a distinguished mineralogist, born at Presburg, in Hungary, in 1732. He wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs upon the Mineralogy of Transylvania." Died in 1795.

Ficino, fe-chee'no, (MARSILIO, mar-see'le-o,) [Lat. MARSIL'IUS FICI'NUS; Fr. MARSILE FICIN, mär'sēl' fe'săN',] a celebrated Italian philosopher and scholar, born at Florence on the 19th of October, 1433. He was educated by Cosimo de' Medici, studied Greek, and became an admirer of the Platonic philosophy. He was the president of the Platonic Academy founded at Florence by Cosimo de' Medici about 1450, and produced a Latin translation of the works of Plato about 1484. "This version," says Hallam, "has the rare merit of being at once literal, perspicuous, and in good Latin." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Plato," "Theologia Platonica de Immortalitate," (1488,) and "On the Christian Religion," ("De Religione Christiana," 1510.) Died in 1499.

See GIOVANNI CORSI, "Vita Ficini," written in 1506, published in 1772; SCHELHORN, "Commentarius de Vita et Scriptis M. Ficini;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy;" A. M. BANDINI, "Commentarius de Vita M. Ficini," 1771.

Fick, (ADOLF,) a German biologist, born at Cassel, September 3, 1829. He graduated in 1852 as M.D. at Zurich, where he was professor of physiology from 1856 to 1868, and afterwards held a professorship at Würzburg. His writings relate chiefly to anatomical and physiological subjects.

Fick, (AUGUST,) a German philologist, born at Petershagen, May 5, 1833. In 1876 he was appointed to a professorship of comparative philology at Göttingen, and at Breslau in 1887. Retired in 1891. He published a valuable Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-European languages, and other important works.

Ficoroni, fe-ko-ro'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar and antiquary, born near Rome in 1664. He was the author of numerous works, chiefly on Roman antiquities. Died in 1747.

Ficquelmont, fe'kĕl'mŏN', (KARL LUDWIG,) a distinguished general and diplomatist, born in Lorraine in 1777. He served in the Austrian army in the principal campaigns against the French, and became lieutenant-field-marshal in 1830. Died in 1859.

Ficquet, fe'kā', (ÉTIENNE,) a distinguished French engraver, born in Paris in 1731; died in 1794.

Fidani, fe-dä'nee, (ORAZIO,) a Florentine painter, born about 1610; died after 1642.

Fidanza, fe-dän'zä, (FRANCESCO,) a skilful painter of landscapes and marine views, born in 1747, belonged to the Roman school. Died in Milan in 1819.

His brother GREGORIO was also a landscape-painter. Died about 1821.

Fiddes, fidz or fid'dĕs, (RICHARD,) an English writer, and a priest of the Anglican Church, born near Scarborough in 1671. He became rector of Halsham about 1694. He published a "System of Divinity," (2 vols., 1718–20,) and a "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," (1724,) in which he showed himself so unjust to the Reformers that he was suspected of being a Roman Catholic. Died in 1725.

Fidelis, fe-dā'lĕss, (FORTUNIO,) an Italian physician, born in Sicily about 1550, wrote a work on legal medicine, (1602.) Died in 1630.

Fide'lis of Sigmaringen, SAINT, a German monk, originally named MARCUS ROY. He was born at Sigmaringen in 1577, became a lawyer at Ensisheim in 1611, and in the same year took the vows of a Capuchin. He preached with zeal in Switzerland and the Tyrol. He was murdered by peasant insurgents, April 22, 1622.

Fidenza or **Fidanza,** (JOHN.) See BONAVENTURA SAINT.

Field, (BARRON,) an English lawyer and botanist, born probably in London about 1786. He published "An Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries," (1811,) and "Memoirs of New South Wales," (1826.) Died in 1846.

Field, (CYRUS W.,) an American merchant, distinguished by his successful efforts to open telegraphic communication between Europe and America, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1819. He acquired a fortune by trade in the city of New York, whither he had removed before he was of age. About 1854 he procured a charter for a telegraph from the American continent to Newfoundland, designing to connect it with a submarine

* Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel.

Atlantic cable. To this arduous enterprise he devoted his time and fortune during many years. He organized the "Atlantic Telegraph Company" in 1856, and accompanied the expeditions sent out from England to lay the cable in 1857 and 1858. After two failures, Mr. Field and his coadjutors succeeded, and began to operate with the Atlantic telegraph, in 1866. Died July 12, 1892.

Field, (DAVID DUDLEY,) an American jurist, a brother of the preceding, born at Haddam, Connecticut, in 1805, was educated at Williams College. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and commenced the practice of law in New York City. He gained distinction by his writings on law reform, was chosen a commissioner on practice and pleadings by the legislature in 1847, and in 1857 was appointed president of a commission to digest political, penal, and civil codes. Died April 13, 1894.

Field, (EUGENE,) an American poet and journalist, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, September 2, 1850. He became connected with the Chicago "Daily News," and published "A Little Book of Western Verse," "A Little Book of Profitable Tales," "With Trumpet and Drum," etc. His poems of child life became widely popular. Died in 1895.

Field, (GEORGE,) an English chemist and writer on various subjects, born about 1777. He published "Chromatics, or Harmony of Colours," (new edition, 1845,) "Outlines of Analytical Philosophy," (2 vols., 1839,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Field, (HENRY MARTYN,) D.D., an American clergyman, a brother of Cyrus West Field, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 3, 1822. He graduated at Williams College in 1838, held Presbyterian and Congregational pastorates, and in 1854 became editor and proprietor of the "New York Evangelist." Wrote various books of travel, etc. Died in 1907.

Field, (JOHN,) an English astronomer, said to have been the first in England that adopted the Copernican system. Died about 1587.

Field, (JOHN,) a skilful musician and composer for the piano, born at Dublin in 1782. He visited successively France, Germany, and Russia, where his performances were greatly admired. Died at Moscow in 1837.

Field, (KATE,) an American author and journalist, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, about 1840. She was a correspondent of several journals, and published "Kate Field's Washington," (1889–95.) She wrote a number of works. Died May 19, 1896.

Field, (MARSHALL,) merchant, was born at Conway, Massachusetts, in 1835. He established a large business in Chicago, and after the Columbian Exposition of 1893 founded, with a gift of one million dollars, the Field Columbian Museum. D. Jan. 16, 1906.

Field, (NATHANIEL,) an English actor, born about 1570. While still very young, he appeared on the stage, and at length became a member of Shakspeare's company of players. He was the author of two spirited comedies, entitled "A Woman is a Weathercock," and "Amends for the Ladies."

Field, (STEPHEN DUDLEY,) inventor, born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1846. He invented many electric devices, was the pioneer of the trolley railway, made the first application of the dynamo machine to telegraphy, and invented a dynamo quadruplex telegraph.

Field, (STEPHEN J.,) an American jurist, a brother of David Dudley, born in 1816, was chief justice of the supreme court of California from 1859 to 1863. He was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1863. An attempt was made to assassinate him in California in 1889 by Judge Terry, a disappointed litigant. He died April 9, 1899.

Field'ing, (COPLEY VANDYKE,) a celebrated English landscape-painter, born about 1787. He was one of the first to distinguish himself in water-colour paintings, of which he produced a great number. He held for a long time the office of president of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. He represented British mountain-and lake-scenery and the downs of Southern England with a success which has perhaps not been equalled by any other artist. Died in 1855.

Fielding, (HENRY,) a celebrated English novelist, born at Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, on the 22d of April, 1707. He was the son of Edmund Fielding, who served as lieutenant-general under the Duke of Marlborough, and great-grandson of William, third Earl of Denbigh. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of law at Leyden; but, owing to financial difficulties, he returned to London at the expiration of two years, where he abandoned himself to the wildest dissipation. At this period he published the comedy entitled "Love in Several Masques," which met with some success and was followed by numerous other plays. In 1734 he married a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, by whom he obtained £1500. Continuing his excesses, in a short time he was reduced to poverty. He now recommenced the study of law with great assiduity, and would doubtless have succeeded well in that profession had not violent attacks of the gout prevented him from attending the circuits. He therefore applied himself to literature as a means of support, and soon after became the editor of a paper called "The Champion." In 1742 he published the novel "Joseph Andrews," which was intended as a satire on Richardson's "Pamela." In 1749 appeared "Tom Jones," the greatest of his works, and in 1751 "Amelia" was issued, of which Dr. Johnson has observed that it "was perhaps the only book of which, being printed off betimes one morning, a new edition was called for before night." In 1750 he was appointed justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which position he distinguished himself by his ability and activity. He was successful in extirpating numerous gangs of robbers which had previously been a terror to the inhabitants of the metropolis. The best-known of his works are "Joseph Andrews," "Tom Jones," and "Amelia," which have justly placed him in the highest rank of British novelists. His greatest strength appears to have been in portraying characters of those in the lower orders of society. His works display much wit and vigour, and his delineations are remarkable for their fidelity to nature. Though it is claimed that his writings have a moral tendency, the coarseness and vulgarity of many of his characters render their utility extremely problematical. Fielding was the author of numerous works in addition to those mentioned above. Among these were a "History of Jonathan Wild the Great," "The Journey from this World to the Next," and some important legal treatises. Died in 1754.

See MURPHY, "Life and Genius of Fielding;" LAWRENCE, "Life of Fielding," 1855; SIR W. SCOTT, Miscellaneous Prose Works; DISRAELI, "Quarrels of Authors;" WILLIAM WATSON, "Life of H. Fielding," London, 1808; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1856; E. P. WHIPPLE, critique in the "North American Review" for January, 1849; "North British Review" for November, 1855.

Fielding, (Sir JOHN,) a half-brother of the great novelist, whom he succeeded as justice of the county of Middlesex. Although blind for many years, he fulfilled the duties of his office with much ability; and he received the order of knighthood in 1761. He was the author of three works, viz., "Extracts from the Penal Laws," (1761,) "Universal Mentor," (1762,) and "Description of the Cities of London and Westminster," (1777.) Died in 1780.

Fielding, (SARAH,) an English authoress of great learning, sister of the novelist, was born in 1714. Her principal works were a novel, entitled "The Adventures of David Simple," and an excellent translation of Xenophon's "Memoirs of Socrates, with the Defence of Socrates before his Judges." Died at Bath in 1768.

Fields, (JAMES T.,) an American *littérateur*, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 31, 1817. He became a partner successively in several Boston bookfirms, retiring finally from business in 1870. He was for several years editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," and, besides numerous poems, he published "Yesterdays with Authors," (1873,) and, in conjunction with E. P. Whipple, edited "A Family Library of English Poetry." (1877.) He died at Boston, April 24, 1881.

Fiennes, fenz, ? (NATHANIEL,) a son of William, Lord Saye, born at Broughton, Oxfordshire, in 1608. Having joined the army of Parliament in the civil war, he was appointed governor of Bristol, which he surrendered to

Prince Rupert in 1643. For this act he was sentenced to death, but was pardoned. He afterwards became a prominent member of Parliament, and a partisan of Cromwell, who in 1654 or 1655 appointed him lord keeper of the great seal. He was one of the lords of the Upper House convened in 1658. Died in 1669.

See "Biographia Britannica;" NOBLE, "Memoirs of Cromwell."

Fiennes, (WILLIAM,) Lord Saye and Sele, an English statesman, born in Oxfordshire in 1582, was created a viscount in 1624. He co-operated with Hampden and Pym in opposition to the arbitrary government of Charles I. At the commencement of the rebellion (1642) he took sides with the Parliament. About 1650 he left the Presbyterians and joined the Independents. Lord Saye exerted a great influence in public affairs, and was an intimate friend of Cromwell. At the restoration he was appointed lord privy seal and chamberlain of the royal household by Charles II. Died in 1662. "He was," says Whitelocke, "a person of great parts, wisdom, and integrity."

See LLOYD, "State Worthies;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Fiennes, de, deh fe'ĕn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an Oriental scholar, born at Saint-Germain, near Paris, in 1669, became professor of Arabic in the College of France in 1714. He was also interpreter to the king. Died in 1744.

Fiennes, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE HÉLIN,) an Orientalist and diplomatist, son of the preceding, was born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1710. He became interpreter to the king for Oriental languages in 1746, and professor of Arabic at the College of France in 1748. Died in 1767.

Fiennes, de, (MAXIMILIEN FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in 1669, took part in many battles in Flanders, and commanded an army about 1712–14. Died in 1716.

Fiennes, de, (ROBERT,) a French commander, rendered important services to King John and Charles V., and was rewarded with the office of Constable of France in 1356. Died about 1382.

Fieschi. See INNOCENT IV.

Fieschi, fe-ĕs'kee, singular **Fiesco,** fe-ĕs'ko, [Fr. FIESQUE, fe'ĕsk',] Counts of Lavagna, the name of one of the four principal families of Genoa or Liguria. The Fieschi in the twelfth century aspired to supreme power, and resisted the republic of Genoa without success. Among the eminent members of this family were Popes Innocent IV. and Adrian V. The Fieschi were attached to the Guelph party.

Fieschi, (JOSEPH MARCO,) born in Corsica in 1790, was the inventor of the so-called infernal machine, and the principal agent in the attempt on the life of the French king, Louis Philippe. His machine, consisting of twenty-four musket-barrels, was discharged in July, 1835, while the king, at the head of a military procession, was going to a review. Louis Philippe was very slightly injured; but ten others, including Marshal Mortier, were instantly killed. Fieschi, with his accomplices, was executed in February, 1836.

See LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans."

Fiesco, fe-ĕs'ko, (GIOVANNI LUIGI,) sometimes written **Fieschi,** Count of Lavagna, born in 1525. He was the chief of one of the most powerful families of Genoa, and aspired to supreme power. In this he was prevented by the more influential house of Doria, against which he formed a powerful conspiracy. He received assistance in this enterprise from Pope Paul III., the court of France, and Pietro Luigi Farnese, Duke of Parma and Piacenza. Fieschi endeavoured to procure the assassination of Andrew Doria, the chief of that family, and his nephew Giovannino, while they were at a banquet. In this, however, he was unsuccessful. Having resolved on another attempt, the arrangements were made with so great caution that no suspicions were aroused against the conspirators. On the night of the 2d of January, 1547, after the city had become quiet, Fieschi sent part of his followers to seize the palace of the Doria. He proceeded to the harbour to capture his enemy's galleys. As he was passing from one ship to another, the plank broke under him, and, encumbered by his armour, he was unable to save himself. His companions did not perceive the accident until too late to rescue him. In the attack on the palace, Giovannino Doria was killed, but his uncle escaped. As a consequence of this conspiracy, most of the family of Fieschi were put to death. Schiller wrote a tragedy on the conspiracy of Fiesco.

See E. VINCENS, "Histoire de la République de Gènes;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" A. MASCARDI, "Congiura del Conte G. L. de Fieschi," 1627, (translated into English by HUGH HARE, 1693.)

Fiesole, da, dà fe-ā'zo-là or fe-ĕs'o-là, (FRA GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, whose original name was SANTI TOSINI, or, according to Vasari, GIOVANNI GUIDO, was born at Mugello, in Tuscany, in 1387. He was surnamed FRA ANGELICO or BEATO ANGELICO, and was one of the most eminent among the restorers of painting in Italy. He is highly praised by Ruskin, who says, "In Angelico you have the entirely spiritual mind, incapable of conceiving any wickedness or vileness whatever." ("Modern Painters," vol. v. p. 300.) He was employed by Pope Nicholas V. to paint his private chapel in the Vatican, and the chapel of Saint Lorenzo. His easel-picture representing the "Coronation of Mary," which is considered a master-piece, now adorns the entrance-hall of the Louvre at Paris. He devoted himself exclusively to sacred subjects; and the purity and deep religious feeling which characterize all his works are a faithful reflection of his own life and character. Among his chief works are an "Annunciation," and the "Last Judgment." Died about 1455.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Fiévée, fe'ā'vā', (JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur* and politician, born in Paris in 1767. He wrote for the "Journal des Débats" and other journals, published several successful novels and political treatises, and was appointed censor in 1805. About 1808 he became master of requests. Died in Paris in 1839.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome v.

Figino, fe-jee'no, or **Figine,** fe-jee'nà, (AMBROGIO,) an Italian painter, born at Milan about 1550, excelled in portraits. Died after 1595.

Figliucci, fêl-yoot'chee, (FELICE,) an Italian philosopher and voluminous writer, born at Sienna, made translations from Plato and Aristotle, and wrote several commentaries on the works of the latter. Died about 1590.

Figrelius, fe-grā'le-ŭs, called also **Griepenhielm** or **Greifenhelm,** (EDMUND,) a Swedish antiquary, and professor of history in the University of Upsal. He was preceptor of Charles XI., by whom he was created baron, senator, and chancellor of the court. Died in 1676.

Figueiras. See FIGUEIRA.

Figueras y Moracas, fe-gā'rās e mo-rā'kās, (ESTANISLAO,) a Spanish liberal statesman, born in Barcelona, November 13, 1819. He was a liberal journalist, entered the Cortes in 1851, and under the republic (1873) was minister of the interior, and for a brief time acted as President of the republic. Under Alfonso XII. he retired from active political life. Died at Madrid, November 11, 1882.

Figueiredo, de, (ANTONIO PEREIRA.) See PEREIRA.

Figueiredo, de, dà fe-gà-e-rā'do, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese savant and scientific writer, born near Lisbon in 1568; died about 1630.

Figueroa, de, dà fe-gà-ro'à, (BARTOLOMÉ CAYRASCO,) a Spanish poet, born at Logroño about 1540. He was the first to introduce into Spanish poetry the measure termed *esdruxolos*, or the *sdruccioli* of the Italians.

Figueroa, de, (CRISTOVAL SUAREZ,) a distinguished Spanish poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Valladolid about 1586. He translated into Spanish the "Pastor Fido" of Guarini, and was the author of a pastoral entitled "La constante Amarilis." Died in 1650.

Figueroa, de, (FRANCISCO,) a celebrated Spanish poet, surnamed THE DIVINE, born at Alcalá de Henares about 1540. He entered the army young, and served in Italy and Flanders. He wrote pastorals in imitation of the Italians. He caused most of his poems to be burnt a short time before his death; but the few that remain attest the superiority of his poetical genius. Died about 1620.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Figueroa, de, (GARCIAS Y SILVA, gar-*thee*'às e sèl'và,)

a Spanish diplomatist, born at Badajos in 1574. In 1618 he was ambassador at the court of Shah Abbâs, in Persia. On his return he published an interesting account of his travels in India and Persia. Died about 1625.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Figueroa, de, (Don LOPEZ,) a Spanish officer under Philip II., born at Valladolid about 1520. He was conspicuous for his bravery in the war against the Moors, and at the naval battle of Lepanto, where he served under Don John of Austria. Died in 1595.

Figueira, fe-ğe-ā'rā, or **Figueiras,** fe-gā'rās, (GUILLEM,) a celebrated Provençal troubadour, was born at Toulouse about 1190.

Figuier, fe'ğe-ā', (LOUIS GUILLAUME,) a French chemist, was born at Montpellier in 1819. He became professor in the School of Pharmacy in Paris in 1853. Among his numerous and valuable works may be named his "Exposition and History of the Principal Modern Scientific Discoveries," (3 vols.,) "Vies des Savants illustres," and "The Insect World." Died in 1894.

Fig'u-lus, (P. NIGID'IUS,) a Roman Pythagorean philosopher, born about 100 B.C., was celebrated for his learning. He was a friend of Cicero, and was one of the senators appointed in 63 to receive testimony in the case of Catiline. He became prætor in 59 B.C., and was a partisan of Pompey in the civil war. Died in 44 B.C.

Filamondo, fe-lā-mon'do, (RAFAEL MARIA,) Bishop of Suessa, born at Naples about 1650; died in 1716.

Filangieri, fe-lân-je-ā'ree, (CARLO,) an Italian general, son of Gaetano, noticed below, was born at Naples in 1785. He commanded the army which took Messina in 1848 and Palermo in 1849, after which he was Governor of Sicily. Died at Portici, October 14, 1867.

Filangieri, (GAETANO,) an Italian writer on political economy, and one of the most celebrated publicists of his time, was born at Naples in 1752. In 1771 he commenced two works, one upon private and public education, and the other entitled "Morality for Princes," neither of which was finished. He rendered important services to humanity and legislative reform by his great work entitled "Scienza della Legislazione," the first volume of which appeared in 1780 and gave him an enviable reputation throughout Europe. In 1787 he was appointed by Ferdinand IV. a member of the board of finance. He died in 1788. His "Science of Legislation," which was not quite finished at his death, passed through numerous editions, and was translated into German, French, English, and Spanish. At the request of Dr. Franklin, the author sent a number of copies to America.

See SALVI, "Life of Filangieri," in a French translation of his works published in Paris in 1822; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DONATO TOMMASI, "Elogio storico del Cavaliere G. Filangieri," 1788; CARNEVALI, "Vita del Cavaliere G. Filangieri;" G. BIANCHETTI, "Elogio di G. Filangieri," 1819.

Filarete, fe-lā-rā'tā, (ANTONIO,) a Florentine architect and sculptor, flourished about 1450. Among his works was the grand hospital of Milan, built in 1456.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors."

Filastre or **Fillastre,** fe'lâstr', (GUILLAUME,) a French prelate and Greek scholar, born in Maine about 1347. He translated some works of Plato, and wrote commentaries on Ptolemy. Died at Rome in 1428.

Fil'des, (LUKE,) an English artist, born at Liverpool, October 14, 1844. In 1869 he illustrated "Edwin Drood" for Mr. Dickens. His "Fair, Quiet, and Sweet Rest" (1872) and "The Casual Ward" (1874) attracted much attention. His wife is also a painter of distinction.

Filelfo, fe-lel'fo, [Lat. PHILEL'PHUS; Fr. PHILELPHE, fe'lêlf',] (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Italian philologist and poet, born at Tolentino in 1398. He became an eminent Greek scholar, and obtained the chair of belles-lettres at Florence in 1429. Having written satires against the Medici and made many enemies among the literati, he was obliged to quit Florence in 1434. He became professor at Milan in 1440. About 1466 he removed to Rome, where he taught philosophy. His habits are said to have been very licentious. He wrote a poem, "La Sforziade;" "Epistles," ("Epistolarum Libri XVI.," 1485;) Latin Odes, (1497,) and other works. Died at Florence in 1481.

See C. ROSMINI, "Vita di Filelfo," 3 vols., 1808; MEUCCI, "Philelphi Vita," 1741; LANCELOT, "Vie de Philelphe;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Filesac, fêl'sāk', (JEAN,) a learned French theologian, born in Paris about 1550. He was chosen rector of the University of Paris in 1586. His chief work is a "Treatise on the Authority of Bishops," (1606.) Died in 1638.

Filhol, fêl'yol', (MICHEL ANTOINE,) a French engraver, born in 1759, published "Complete Gallery of the Napoleon Museum," ("Galerie complète du Musée Napoléon," 10 vols., 1804–14.) Died in 1812.

Filiassi, fe-le-âs'see, (GIACOMO,) COUNT, an Italian physician, born at Venice in 1750, published a "Treatise upon the Prevailing Winds in the Venetian Marshes," and other works. Died in 1829.

Filicaia or **Filicaja, da,** dâ fe-le-kā'yā, (VINCENZO or VINCENZIO,) a celebrated Italian lyric poet, and senator of Florence, was born in that city in 1642. He published numerous poems in Latin and Italian, which were remarkable for their spirit and elegance. His "Ode on the Victory over the Turks" gained for him the reputation of the first Italian poet of his time. He married Anna Capponi in 1673, and was patronized by Queen Christina of Sweden. Among his most admirable compositions are sonnets entitled "La Providenza" and "L'Italia," which are sublime in thought, imagery, and style. His moral character is represented as excellent. He died at Florence in September, 1707. "At Paris," says Macaulay, "Addison eagerly sought an introduction to Boileau; but he seems not to have been at all aware that at Florence he was in the vicinity of a poet with whom Boileau could not sustain a comparison,—of the greatest lyric poet of modern times, of Vincenzio Filicaja. This is the more remarkable because Filicaja was the favourite poet of the all-accomplished Somers, under whose protection Addison travelled." ("Review of the Life and Writings of Addison," in Macaulay's "Essays.")

See NEGRI, "Istoria dei Fiorentini Scrittori;" FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831; "Retrospective Review," vol. x., 1824.

Filipowski, fêl-e-pov'ske, (HERSCHEL,) a Jewish mathematician, born in Poland in 1817. In 1840 he became an instructor in the Jews' College, London, and afterwards was an actuary in Edinburgh. He published a work on "Anti-Logarithms," (1849,) and a "Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon," (1854,) based upon that of Menahem ben Saruk, besides various perpetual almanacs and works on assurances and annuities. He also advocated the idea of a universal language. His linguistic attainments were very great. Died July 12, 1872.

Filippi, fe-lêp'pee, (CAMILLO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1510; died in 1574.

Filippi, de, dā fe-lêp'pee, (FILIPPO,) a naturalist, son of Giuseppe, noticed below, was born at Milan in 1814. He published "The Three Kingdoms of Nature," ("I tre Regni della Natura," 1852,) etc. Died February 9, 1867.

Filippi, de, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian medical writer, born in Piedmont in 1781. He was chief physician of the Italian army in 1814. Died in 1856.

Filippini, fe-lêp-pee'nee, (ANTONIO PIETRO,) an ecclesiastic, born in the island of Corsica in 1529, wrote a "History of Corsica."

Fil'lans, (JAMES,) a Scottish sculptor, born in Lanarkshire in 1808, was apprenticed to a weaver, and afterwards to a stone-mason. About 1836 he settled in London as a sculptor. Among his best works are a bust of John Wilson, "The Blind Teaching the Blind," and a "Boy and Fawn." Died in Glasgow in 1852.

See PATERSON, "Life of James Fillans," 1854.

Filleau, fe'yō', (JEAN,) a French lawyer, noted as an adversary of the Jansenists, was born at Poitiers in 1600. He wrote an "Account of the Proceedings and Doctrines of the Jansenists." Died in 1682.

Filleul, fe'yul', or **Filleuil,** (NICOLAS,) a French poet and dramatist, born at Rouen about 1530.

Fill'more, (MIL'LARD,) the thirteenth President of the United States, was born in Cayuga county, New York, on the 7th of January, 1800. He was not liberally

educated; but, after learning the trade of a fuller, he studied law, and supported himself for several years by teaching school. In 1821 he removed to Erie county, New York, where he practised law with success. He married Abigail Powers in 1826, and was elected to Congress in 1832 by the Anti-Jackson party. He was re-elected as a Whig in 1836, 1838, and 1840, and distinguished himself by his talents for business and diligent attention to it. In the session of 1841–42 he was chairman of the committee of ways and means, and was the chief author of the tariff of 1842. He was nominated for the office of Governor of New York in 1844, but was not elected. In 1847 he was elected comptroller of that State. Having been nominated as the Whig candidate for Vice-President, he was elected in November, 1848, when General Taylor was chosen President. He was raised to the office of President by the death of President Taylor on the 9th of July, 1850. He appointed Daniel Webster secretary of state, and approved Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill of 1850. Many of the Northern Whigs were offended by his signature of the act for the rendition of fugitive slaves. He was an unsuccessful candidate for president in 1856. Died March 8, 1874.

Fil'mer, (Sir ROBERT,) an English political writer, born in the county of Kent. He was a staunch advocate of absolute monarchy, and endeavoured to prove that this was the true and natural form of government. Locke wrote two treatises to refute this theory. Filmer wrote, among other works, "The Anarchy of a Limited and Mixed Monarchy," and "Patriarcha." Died in 1688.

Filon, fe'lôN', (CHARLES AUGUSTE DÉSIRÉ,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1800. He published, besides other works, a "History of Europe in the Sixteenth Century," (1838,) a "History of the Roman Senate," (1850,) and "The English Alliance in the Eighteenth Century," (1860.) Died in 1875.

Fim'bri-a, (CAIUS FLAVIUS,) a Roman general, who was a violent partisan of Marius. Having been chosen lieutenant *(legatus)* to the consul Valerius Flaccus, who was sent to Asia to replace Sulla, Fimbria corrupted the soldiers, caused the consul to be assassinated, and took the command of the army, in which he was sanctioned by the Roman senate. After committing great outrages, he was surrounded by the army of Sulla. Fimbria, perceiving that it would be impossible to resist, as his soldiers were deserting him, put an end to his own life, in 85 B.C.

Finæus. See FINE.

Finch, (ANNE,) Countess of Winchelsea, an English poetess, born in the seventeenth century. Of her poems we may cite "The Spleen" and the tragedy of "Aristomenes." Died in 1720.

Finch, (DANIEL,) second Earl of Nottingham, born in 1647, was a son of Heneage Finch. He was one of the privy councillors who upon the death of Charles II. proclaimed the Duke of York king. Upon the accession of William and Mary (1689) he refused the office of lord high chancellor, but was appointed secretary of state. He rendered so much service to William that James II., in making a declaration in regard to his intended invasion, excluded Finch from the general pardon. He resigned office in 1694, and again became secretary in 1702. He wrote a work on the Trinity, (1721,) for which he was thanked by the University of Oxford. Died in 1730.

See WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors;" MACAULAY, "History of England."

Finch, (FRANCIS MILES,) an American poet and lawyer, born at Ithaca, New York, June 9, 1827, graduated in 1849 at Yale College, and became a lawyer of his native town. He wrote a remarkably fine poem on Nathan Hale, the patriotic spy, and many lyrics, including "The Blue and the Gray," etc. Died July 31, 1907.

Finch, (HENEAGE.) See NOTTINGHAM.

Finch, (HENRY,) an English jurist, born in Kent about 1550; died in 1625.

Finch, (ROBERT,) a distinguished English antiquary and traveller, born in London in 1783. He died at Rome in 1830, leaving his valuable library and collection of antiquities to the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford.

Finch, (WILLIAM,) an English traveller, who lived about 1610, visited India and Africa, where he obtained much valuable geographical information, which was published after his return.

Finck, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated German song-composer, who lived (1492–1506) in the Polish court at Warsaw, and died at Wittenberg. He was a Saxon.

Finck, (HENRY T.,) music critic, born at Bethel, Missouri, in 1845. Since 1881 he has been on the staff of the "New York Evening Post" and the "Nation" and has written much on the subject of music and musicians, also "Primitive Love and Love Stories," etc.

Finck, (HERMANN,) a German song-composer, born at Pirna, in Saxony. In 1506 he became chapel-master at Warsaw, and after 1553 lived at Wittenberg. He published "Wedding Songs," (1555,) and a celebrated and valuable work called "Practica Musica," (1557.) He was a nephew of Heinrich Finck, with whom he is often confounded.

Finck, (THOMAS,) a Danish mathematician, physician, and first professor of rhetoric and medicine at Copenhagen, born in South Jutland in 1561. He was the author of various scientific and medical works. Died in 1656

Fin'den, (WILLIAM,) a skilful English line-engraver, born in 1787. He engraved illustrations for numerous books, among which is "Don Quixote." He also published many illustrated works, entitled "The Byron Gallery," "The Gallery of the Graces," "The Gallery of British Art," etc. Died in 1852.

Find'lay, (ROBERT,) a Scottish divine, born in 1721, published a "Vindication of the Sacred Books and of Josephus against Voltaire," (1770,) etc. Died 1814.

Fine, fên, sometimes written **Fine,** (ORONCE, o'rôNss',) [Lat. ORON'TIUS FINÆ'US,] a celebrated French mathematician, born at Briançon in 1494. In 1530 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Royal College. Among his mechanical inventions was a clock of peculiar construction. He was the author of numerous scientific works. Died in 1555.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie au Moyen-Age."

Finelli, fe-nel'lee, (CARLO,) an able Italian statuary, born at Carrara in 1780, was a pupil of Canova. Among his master-pieces are statues of Raphael and of the archangel Michael. Died in 1854.

Finelli, (GIULIANO,) an Italian sculptor and architect, born at Carrara in 1602; died about 1658.

Finet, fe-net' or fe'nȧ', (Sir JOHN,) an English author and wit, born near Dover in 1571. His principal work was "Fineti Philoxenus," which treated of the etiquette of the English court. Died in 1641.

Fingal, fing'gal or fing'gaul, King of Morven, a province of ancient Caledonia, and father of the poet Ossian, by whom he was celebrated for his heroic exploits, was born in 282. A great part of his time was devoted to the wars against the Romans, who then held sway over a large portion of Britain.

Fing'er, (GOTTFRIED,) a German musical composer, born at Olmutz, Moravia. He went to England about 1685, and was appointed chapel-master to James II., but returned to Germany in 1702. He composed operas, sonatas, etc.

Finiguerra, fe-ne-gwĕr'rȧ, (TOMMASO or MASO,) an Italian sculptor and goldsmith, who is believed to have been the inventor of the art of taking engravings from metallic plates on paper. Died in 1475.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Fink, fĭnk, (GOTTFRIED WILHELM,) a German writer, born at Sulza in 1783, published several works on theology and music, and in 1827 was editor of the "Universal Musical Gazette." Died in 1846.

Fink, von, fon fĭnk, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a Prussian general, born in Mecklenburg in 1718. In 1759 he was sent by the king, Frederick II., to oppose Marshal Daun, by whose greatly superior force he was defeated at Maxen. For this he was imprisoned and dismissed from the army. Died at Copenhagen in 1766.

Finkenstein, von, fon fĭnk'en-stīn', (CARL WILHELM FINCK,) COUNT, a Prussian minister of state, born in 1714. He was minister of foreign affairs for many years between 1750 and his death. Died in 1800.

Fin'lay, (fin'le,) (GEORGE,) a British historian, bor-

at Faversham, Kent, December 21, 1799, resided many years at Athens. Among his works are "Greece under the Romans," (1843,) "History of the Byzantine and Greek Empires from 1057 to 1453," (1854,) and "Greece under the Othman and Venetian Dominion from 1453 to 1821." Died at Athens, January 26, 1875.

Finlay, (JOHN,) a Scottish poet and prose writer, born at Glasgow in 1782. Among his works are "Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie," (1802,) a "Life of Cervantes," and a "Collection of Scottish Ballads, Historical and Romantic," (1808.) Died in 1810.

Fin'lay-sŏn, (GEORGE,) a Scottish surgeon, born at Thurso about 1790, accompanied an embassy to Siam and Hue in 1822. He published "The Mission from Bengal to Siam and Hue," (1822.) Died in 1823.

Finlayson, (JAMES,) a Scottish Presbyterian minister, born about 1750. He was appointed professor of logic in the University of Edinburgh about 1788, and afterwards became, as minister, the colleague of Dr. Blair. He had great influence in the affairs of the church. Died in 1808.

Fin'ley, (JAMES BRADLEY,) a Methodist minister and author, born in North Carolina in 1781. He became chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary in 1845. Died in 1856. His "Prison Life," "Autobiography," and several of his other works have had an extensive circulation.

Finley, (JOHN,) an American poet, born at Brownsburg, Virginia, in 1797. His short poem "Bachelor's Hall" has been widely circulated. Died in 1866.

Finley, (MARTHA,) author under the *nom-de-plume* of Martha Farquharson, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 26, 1828. She wrote "The Elsie Books" (23 vols.) and other juveniles, also "Wanted, a Pedigree," "Signing the Contract," etc. Died 1909.

Finley, (ROBERT,) born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1772, was for many years a tutor in Princeton College. He is regarded as the founder of the American Colonization Society. He was pastor at Baskingridge, New Jersey, from 1795 to 1817. Died in 1817.

Finley, (SAMUEL,) a Presbyterian minister, born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1715, came to America in 1734. He was chosen president of the College of New Jersey in 1761. Died in 1766.

Finn, (HENRY J.,) a popular American comic actor, born at Sydney, Cape Breton, about 1784. He performed in London and New York, and wrote several humorous works. He was lost in the steamer Lexington, which was burned in 1840.

Fin'ney, (CHARLES G.,) an American theologian and popular preacher, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1792. From 1852 to 1866 he was president of Oberlin College. Died Aug. 16, 1875.

Fino, fee'no, (ALEMANIO,) an Italian historian and elegant writer, born at Bergamo. Among his works are "The History of Crema," (1566,) and "The War of Attila, the Scourge of God," (1569.) Died about 1586.

Fino Fini, fee'no fee'nee, surnamed ADRIANO, an eminent Italian scholar and Orientalist, born in the diocese of Adria in 1431; died in 1517.

Finoglia, fe-nŏl'yä, (PAOLO DOMENICO,) an able Italian painter, born at Orta, (Naples;) died in 1656.

Finsch, fĭnsh, (OTTO,) a German zoologist, born at Warmbrunn, Silesia, August 8, 1839. He travelled extensively, and published "New Guinea and its Inhabitants," (1865,) and other works.

Fin'sen, (NIELS RYDBERG,) a Danish physician, born at Thorsham in 1860. He has developed a system of treating skin diseases by the action of light upon the body; also cancer, with the addition of the X-ray. It is known as the Finsen Light Cure.

Fioravanti, fe-o-rä-vän'tee, (LEONARDO,) an Italian physician and surgeon, was a native of Bologna. He wrote, among other works, "The Mirror of Universal Science." Died in 1588.

Fioravanti, (VALENTINO,) an Italian composer, born at Rome about 1765, produced successful operas, among which were "I Virtuosi ambulanti" and "Il Furbo contra Furbo." Died in 1837.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Fiore, del, dĕl fe-o'rà, (JACOBELLO,) a painter of the Venetian school, flourished from 1400 to 1436. He was a son of a painter named FRANCESCO DEL FIORE. The beauty and grace of his figures are praised. His masterpiece is a "Coronation of the Virgin."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fiore, del, (NICCOLÒ ANTONIO,) often called COLANTONIO DEL FIORE, a Neapolitan painter, born at Naples in 1352. He painted in distemper. Died in 1444.

Fiorelli, fe-o-rel'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian archæologist, born in Naples, June 8, 1823. He was distinguished for his zeal and activity as superintendent of the excavations at Pompeii. His published writings relate to those discoveries. Died January 29, 1896.

Fiorentini, fe-o-rĕn-tee'nee, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian historian, born at Lucca about 1610; died in 1673.

Fiorentino, fe-o-rĕn-tee'no, (AGOSTINO,) a Florentine sculptor, flourished from 1442 to 1461.

Fiorentino, (PIETRO ANGELO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Naples in 1810. He became a resident of Paris about 1835, and contributed to the "Moniteur" and other journals. He died May 31, 1864.

Fiorentino, (STEFANO,) called STEFANO DA PONTE-VECCHIO, and, also, LO SCIMMIA, ("The Ape,") a Florentine painter, born in 1301, was a pupil of Giotto. He is highly praised by Vasari. Only one of his works is extant,—a fresco of Christ at Florence. Died in 1350.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Fiörgyn, Fiörgvin, or **Fiörgynn.** See HLODYN.

Fiori, (FEDERIGO.) See BAROCCI.

Fiori, fe-o'ree, (GIORGIO,) a noted Italian lawyer, born at Milan about 1450. He wrote a history, in Latin, of the Italian and German wars of his time. Died about 1512.

Fiori, (GIUSEPPE,) a Sicilian poet. Died in 1646.

Fiori, de', dà fe-o'ree, (MARIO,) an Italian flower-painter, born in 1603; died in 1673.

Fiorillo, fe-o-rèl'lo, (JOHANN DOMINICUS,) a German artist and writer upon art, born at Hamburg in 1748. He produced several good pictures, but is chiefly known as the author of two excellent works, entitled "History of the Arts of Design from their Revival to the Most Recent Times," (5 vols., 1798–1808,) and "History of the Arts of Design in Germany and the Netherlands," (4 vols., 1815–20.) He was for many years professor of art in the University of Göttingen. Died in 1821.

Fiorini, fe-o-ree'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Bolognese painter, flourished about 1560–90. He worked in partnership with Cesare Aretusi, who coloured the works which were designed by Fiorini.

His son GABRIELLO was a sculptor.

Fiorini, (PIETRO,) an able Italian architect, a son of Gabriello, began to work in 1581. He designed several churches of Bologna. Died in 1622.

Firdousee or **Firdausî,** fĭr-dŏw'see or fĕr-dŏw'see, written also, but less correctly, **Firdûsî, Firdousi,** and **Ferdoucy,** fir-doo'see, the surname by which the greatest of the Persian poets, **Abool-Kâsim-Mansoor,** (**Abû'l Kâsim-Mansûr,** or **Abou'l-Casim-Mansour,** ä'bo͞ol kä'sim män-so͞or',) is generally known. He was born at or near Toos, (Tûs,) in Khorassân, about 940 A.D. His surname FIRDOUSEE is supposed by some to have been given him because his father was a gardener, from the Persian *firdous* or *firdaus*, signifying a "garden," also "paradise;" according to others, the name implied a lofty eulogium on his poetry, as being worthy to be sung in Paradise, or because when it was recited at the court of Mahmood the hearers imagined themselves to be in Paradise. Firdousee had made himself intimately acquainted with the early history of Persia as it was known through the ancient chronicles and traditions. With these as a basis, he composed his great poem the "Shah-Namah" or "Shah-Nameh," (shäh nä'mah,) or "Book of Kings." As originally written, it is said to have contained 60,000 distichs or couplets; but none of the existing manuscripts have more, it is stated, than about 56,000 distichs. When the fame of Firdousee became known, the Sultan Mahmood invited him to his court at Ghiznee, (Gazna;) and he is said to have been charmed with the wit and genius of the poet. While the latter was writing the "Shah-Namah," Mahmood directed that he should

be paid out of the royal treasury a thousand pieces of gold for every thousand couplets that he should compose; but, through the envy or jealousy of influential courtiers, he received but a very small part of what was due to him. When at last, after a labour of thirty years, his immortal poem was completed, Mahmood, in an impulse of generous admiration, ordered, it is said, that an elephant-load of gold should be given to the poet. But afterwards, either repenting of his too great liberality, or else influenced by the representations of Firdousee's enemies, he revoked the order, and sent him 60,000 dirhems (small silver coins) instead. The money arrived while the poet was in one of the public baths. Enraged and rendered utterly reckless by this illiberal treatment, he gave one-third of the coins to the man who brought them, another third to a seller of refreshments, and the remainder to the keeper of the bath. When Mahmood learned how his gift had been received, he was filled with wrath, and ordered that the poet should be trampled to death under the feet of an elephant. Firdousee, in the greatest consternation, hastened into the king's presence, and, falling at his feet, implored his forgiveness, at the same time reciting a poem in which he spoke in terms of the most glowing eulogy of the glories of Mahmood's reign. The king pardoned him, and, according to some accounts, sought to make reparation for his former unworthy treatment. But the wound inflicted upon the mind of the poet was too deep to be forgiven. With a truly Oriental duplicity, he obtained from the royal librarian the copy of the "Shah-Namah" which he had presented to the king, ostensibly for the purpose of making some correction, and wrote in it a most scathing satire on Mahmood; he then fled from Ghiznee and sought refuge in Bagdâd. When the caliph learned that Firdousee was residing in his capital, he invited him to his court, and treated him with the greatest honour and liberality. Firdousee added to his great poem 1000 distichs in praise of the caliph, who gave the poet 60,000 pieces of gold. Some authors say that Firdousee sent the satire to Mahmood by the hand of a friend, who supposed it to be a petition of some sort.

The events of his life, however, are very differently related by different authors. According to one story, Mahmood after a time not only repented of his injustice and permitted the poet to return to Toos, his native city, but severely punished those courtiers by whose counsel he had been misled, and finally, as a tardy reparation for his wrongs, sent Firdousee 100,000 pieces of gold. Meanwhile, the days of the immortal bard were drawing to their close. He one day heard a child singing in the streets of Toos some of his own verses, which so vividly recalled his bitter wrongs and sufferings that he was seized with faintness, and, having been carried to his house, he soon after expired. It is said that while the mortal remains of the poet were passing through one of the gates of Toos to the cemetery without the city, the train of camels bearing the munificent but tardy present of the sultan was entering by another. One of the daughters of the deceased, to whom the gold was offered, rejected it with indignant disdain; but her sister consented to accept it in order to construct a work of public utility which her father had long had at heart: this was the erection of a stone dike to prevent the overflow of the river near his native town. Thus his wish was at last fulfilled, though not until after his death. When Firdousee died, he was eighty, or, as some authorities say, eighty-two years of age. Although to a European mind many of the incidents related in the "Shah-Namah" would appear extravagant, it is, nevertheless, of all the great Mohammedan poems that which corresponds most nearly to the taste of the Western nations and to the principles of European criticism. Sir William Jones styles the "Shah-Namah" "a glorious monument of Eastern genius and learning, which, if it should ever be generally understood in its original language, will contest the merit of invention with Homer himself." (See article "Firdousi" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," and the bibliographic references subjoined. Of these, perhaps the most valuable for the English reader are the preface to Julius von Mohl's translation and commentary of the "Shah-Namah," Sir W. Gore Ouseley's "Biographical Notices of the Persian Poets," and the biographical notice prefixed to the "Abridgment of the Shah-Nameh," by J. Atkinson, London, 1832.)

See, also, J. VAN WALLENBURG, "Notice sur le Schâh Nâmeh de Ferdoussi," 1810; DE SACY, article in the "Magasin Encyclopédique," 1813; VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der schönen Redekünste Persiens," and an article in the "Wiener Jahrbücher," vol. ix.; ALEXANDER ROSS, "Essay on the Life and Genius of Firdousi," in the "Annals of Oriental Literature," 1820; ROBINSON, "Sketch of the Life and Writings of Ferdoosee," in "Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester," 2d series, 1824; DE STARKENFELS, "Vie de Firdousi;" E. NAZARIANZ, article on the "Life and Writings of Firdousee," (in Russian,) 1851; "Retrospective Review," vol. iv., 1821.

Firenzuola, fe-ren-zoo-o'lȧ, (AGNOLO,) a celebrated Italian writer, born at Florence in 1493. He was the author of satirical poems, sonnets, prose essays, novels, and dramas. His two comedies entitled "I Lucidi" and "La Trinuzia" are greatly admired, and both his prose writings and poems are ranked among the Italian classics. Died about 1545.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" G. NEGRI, "Istoria de' Fiorentini Scrittori."

Firkowitsch, fĕĕR'ko-vitch', (ABRAHAM,) a Jewish (Karaite) scholar, born at Lootsk, in Volhynia, Russia, September 27, 1786. He was educated at Eupatoria, and became a rabbi. He travelled extensively in Russia, Armenia, and Persia, and found a vast number of ancient manuscripts, chiefly Jewish, which were sold to the Czar and placed in the Imperial Library of Saint Petersburg. Died at Choofoot-Kaleh, in the Crimea, June 7, 1874. It has been asserted that Firkowitsch forged these manuscripts with his own hand.

Fir-mā'nus, (TARUTIUS,) a Roman astronomer, was a contemporary and friend of Cicero.

Firmenich, fĕR'mĕh-nĭk', (JOHANNES M.,) a German poet, born at Cologne in 1808; died in 1889.

Firmian, von, fon fĕĕR'me-ân, (KARL JOSEPH,) COUNT, an Austrian statesman, born in the Tyrol in 1716. He was a member of the aulic council at Vienna in the reign of Charles VI., after whose death he was Governor of Austrian Lombardy, to which he rendered important services. He founded libraries, and liberally patronized artists and men of letters. Died in 1782.

See PAOLO FRISI, "Elogio di T. Pomponio Attico," 1780; ANGELO TEODORO VILLA, "C. Comitis Firmiani Vita," 1783.

Fir'mĭ-cus Mą-ter'nus, (JULIUS or VILLIUS,) an ecclesiastic of the fourth century. By some he is supposed to have been Bishop of Milan. The work by which he is chiefly known was addressed to the Roman emperors Constantius and Constans, entitled "De Errore Profanarum Religionum." His treatise is a forcible and striking exposition of the excellence and purity of the Christian religion as contrasted with the immoralities and absurdities of paganism. It was printed by Matthias Flaccius in 1562. There is also extant a work on astronomy, called "Mathesis," by Firmicus Maternus.

See HERTZ, "Dissertatio de J. Firmico Materno," 1817.

Fir-mĭl'ĭ-ąn, [Fr. FIRMILIEN, fĕr'me'le-ĀN',] SAINT, Bishop of Cesarea. He was successful in quelling the Novatian doctrines, and united with Saint Cyprian against Pope Stephen in the dispute in relation to the re-baptism of heretics. Firmilian was the intimate friend of Origen, and was distinguished even among the Christian Fathers for his exemplary piety. He presided at the Council of Antioch in the trial of Paul of Samosata. Died at Tarsus in 269 A.D.

See EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Fir'min, (GILES,) an English physician and nonconformist minister, born in Suffolk in 1617, wrote a work entitled "The Real Christian." Died in 1697.

Fir'min, (THOMAS,) a distinguished English philanthropist, born at Ipswich in 1632. Though a Socinian, he was held in high estimation by many of the ecclesiastics of the Established Church, especially by Archbishop Tillotson. He founded two houses to supply the poor with work, and liberally contributed to many of the benevolent institutions of his time. He published a work entitled "Proposals for the Employing of the Poor, and for the Prevention of Beggary." Died in 1697.

See CORNISH, "Life of T. Firmin," 1780.

Fir'mŏnt, de, |Fr. pron. dẹh fẽr'mȯN',| (HENRY ESSEX EDGEWORTH,) a Catholic priest, vicar-general of the church of Paris, born at Edgeworthstown, in Ireland, in 1745, removed to France when quite young. He performed the office of confessor to Louis XVI., and accompanied that unfortunate monarch to the scaffold. Firmont died in 1807, greatly lamented by the royal family. Louis XVIII. composed his epitaph.

Fir'mus or **Fir'mI-us,** a native of Seleucia, in Syria. Having obtained great wealth and power, he seized Alexandria, was proclaimed Augustus, and formed an alliance with Zenobia. The emperor Aurelian, having defeated and taken him prisoner, ordered him to be crucified.

Fischart, fish'ärt, (JOHANN,) surnamed MENTZER, a celebrated German satirist, was born at Mentz or Strasburg about 1545. His satires in prose and verse are distinguished for their moral tone as well as caustic wit, and give a faithful picture of the manners of his time. He wrote a descriptive poem, called "Glückhafft Schiff," (1576,) which was much admired. Died about 1590.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Fischbach, fish'bȧK, (FRIEDRICH,) a German decorative artist, born at Aix-la-Chapelle, February 10, 1839. Among his works are the highly esteemed "Ornaments of Tapestry," (a large folio, with 160 coloured plates,) "History of Textile Art," (1883,) etc. He was for a long time an originator of ornamental patterns and designs, and in 1882 became director of the school of industrial art in Saint-Gall.

Fischer, (FRANZ JOSEPH LUDWIG,) a German bass-singer, born at Mayence in 1745. He made successful appearances in Munich, Vienna, Paris, and Berlin. Died at Berlin, July 10, 1825. His wife, his son, and his two daughters were all well-known singers.

Fischer, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH JONATHAN,) a German jurist and historian, born at Stuttgart in 1750. His chief work is a "History of German Commerce," (1791.)

Fischer, (GOTTHELF,) a German naturalist and chemist, born at Waldheim in 1771 or 1775, became professor of natural history at Moscow about 1804. He wrote on anatomy, natural history, etc. Died in 1853.

Fischer, (GOTTHELF AUGUST,) a German mathematician and scientific writer, born in 1763; died in 1832.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Fischer, (HEINRICH,) a German zoologist and mineralogist, born at Freiburg, in Breisgau, December 19, 1817. He studied at Freiburg University, where in 1854 he became a professor of mineralogy. He published a noted work on "Nephrite and Jade," (1875,) etc.

Fischer, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German physician, born at Erfurt in 1667. He wrote "Iliad in a Nutshell, or Synoptic Medicine," ("Ilias in Nuce, seu Medicina synoptica," 1716,) and other works. Died in 1729.

Fischer, (JOHANN EBERHARD,) a German historian and antiquary, born at Essling in 1697; died at Saint Petersburg in 1771.

Fischer, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German philologist, born at Coburg in 1726, resided chiefly at Leipsic. He edited Anacreon, Justin, Ovid, and other classics, and wrote works on biblical criticism. Died in 1799.

Fischer, (JOSEPH EMANUEL,) an architect, born about 1680, was a son of J. B. Fischer von Erlach, noticed below. He is said to have constructed in 1727 a steam-engine for carrying water in the garden of Schwarzenberg.

Fischer, (KUNO, koo'no,) a German writer of great merit, chiefly known as a philosophical critic and historian, was born at Sondewalde, in Silesia, in 1824. In 1856 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Jena, and in 1872 at Heidelberg, from which he had been removed in 1853 on a charge of pantheism in his important "History of Modern Philosophy," (1852–93.) His other great work is his "Logik und Metaphysik," (1852.) He wrote works on Bacon, Kant, Descartes, Goethe, etc. Died July 4, 1907.

Fischer, von, fon fish'ẹr, (KARL,) a noted German architect, born at Manheim in 1782, became professor of architecture at Munich about 1809. Died in 1820.

Fischer von Erlach, fish'ẹr fon ẽR'lȧK, (JOHANN BERNHARD,) BARON, a celebrated German architect, born at Prague (or, according to some authorities, at Vienna) in 1650. He built the Schönbrunn palace and the church of San Carlo Borromeo at Vienna, and other public edifices. He was court architect to Joseph I. and to his successor, Charles VI. Died about 1730.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Fisen, fee'zẹn or fe'zȯN', (BARTHÉLEMY,) a Belgian Jesuit and historian, born at Liege in 1591; died in 1649.

Fish, (HAMILTON,) an American statesman, born in the city of New York, August 3, 1808, graduated at Columbia College. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, and was elected a member of Congress in 1842. In 1848 he was chosen Governor of New York by the Whig party. He was a United States Senator from 1851 to 1857, opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and joined the Republican party. He was secretary of state under President Grant from 1869 till the change of administration in 1877. Died Sept. 7, 1893.

Fish, (SIMON,) an English lawyer and author, born in Kent about 1520, wrote "The Supplication of Beggars," a satire on the Roman Catholic clergy. Died about 1534.

Fish'er, (ALVAN,) an American painter, born in Needham, Massachusetts, in 1792. His rural and domestic scenes are much admired. He also painted many portraits. Died at Dedham, Massachusetts, February 16, 1863.

Fisher, (CHARLES,) an actor, was born at Suffolk, England, in 1816. After 1852 he resided in the United States, where he was a favourite in old man characters. Died June 10, 1891.

Fisher, (CLARA,) an actress, was born at London, England, July 14, 1811. She became a child actress at the age of six, and continued on the stage until 1889, principally in the United States. She was married to J. G. Maeder in 1834, but played under her maiden name. Died November 12, 1898.

Fish'er, (EDWARD,) a Calvinistic writer, born in Gloucestershire, England, was distinguished for his knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages and ecclesiastical history. His principal work was entitled the "Marrow of Modern Divinity," (1646.) Died 1695.

Fisher, (ELIZA JEFFERSON,) an American actress, was born at Philadelphia in 1810. She was an aunt of the actor Joseph Jefferson, and was a favourite support of Edwin Forrest, who highly praised her Lady Macbeth. Died November 18, 1890.

Fisher, (GEORGE PARK,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine, born at Wrentham, Massachusetts, August 10, 1827, graduated at Brown University in 1847, and studied divinity at Andover, New Haven, and Halle. He was chosen professor of divinity in Yale College in 1854, and professor of ecclesiastical history in 1861. Among his works are "Essays on the Supernatural Origin of Christianity," (1865,) a "Life of Benjamin Silliman," (1866,) "History of the Reformation," (1873,) "The Beginnings of Christianity," (1877,) "The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief," (1884,) etc. He became one of the editors of the "Yale Review" in 1892. D. 1909.

Fisher, (JOHN,) |called in Latin ROFFEN'SIS, (from *Roffa*, the Latin name of Rochester,)| a learned English prelate, born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, England, in 1459. Margaret, Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII., chose him as her confessor. In 1501 he was appointed chancellor of the University of Cambridge. In 1504 he became Bishop of Rochester, and the year following accepted the presidency of Queen's College. While in this position, he invited Erasmus to Cambridge and had him appointed professor of Greek. Fisher took an active part against the Lutheran doctrines, writing several treatises upon the subject. When Henry VIII. attempted to procure a divorce from Catherine of Aragon, Fisher sided with the queen, thus incurring the king's displeasure. He was soon deprived of his bishopric, and after the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn, refusing to take the oath of allegiance, he was thrown into the Tower. The king was still further exasperated by Pope Paul III. having conferred the title of cardinal

upon Fisher, and resolved to put him to death. He was soon after brought to trial, and executed in June, 1535.

Fisher, (JOHN ARBUTHNOT,) 1ST BARON, born 1841. Entered the navy in 1854, and was First Sea Lord 1904–10 and 1914–15. He was opposed to the Dardanelles expedition. He died July 10, 1920, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Fisher, (SYDNEY GEORGE,) an American author, was born at Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1856, studied law at Harvard, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1883. He has published several historical works, including "The Making of Pennsylvania," "Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times," "The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States," "The True Benjamin Franklin." Died 1927.

Fisk, (CLINTON BOWEN,) was born at Griggsville, New York, December 8, 1828. He entered the civil war as a private, and left it as brevet major-general of volunteers. He subsequently held positions in the Freedman's Bureau and elsewhere, in 1886 was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of New Jersey, and in 1888 for President of the United States. He was one of the founders of Fisk University, Tennessee. Died July 9, 1890.

Fisk, (WILBUR,) D.D., a distinguished Methodist divine, born in Brattleborough, Vermont, in 1792. He became president of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1831, and was instrumental in 1832 in establishing the Indian mission in Oregon. In 1835–36 he visited Europe, and on his return published a volume of travels. Died in 1839.

Fiske, (AMOS KIDDER,) author and journalist, was born at Whitefield, New Hampshire, May 12, 1842. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1868, entered journalism, and was for twenty-two years on the editorial staff of the New York "Times." He wrote "Midnight Talks at the Club," "Beyond the Bourn," "The Myths of Israel," "The West Indies," etc.

Fiske, (JOHN,) an American author, born at Hartford, Connecticut, March 30, 1842, graduated at Harvard College in 1863, and at the Dane Law School in 1865. He was a lecturer on philosophy in Harvard University, 1869–71, and in 1870 a tutor in history, and was assistant librarian there, 1872–79. His works include "Myths and Myth-Makers," (1872,) "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy," (1874,) "The Unseen World," (1876,) "Darwinism, and other Essays," (1879,) "Excursions of an Evolutionist," (1883,) "The Destiny of Man," (1884,) etc. These were followed by a series of works on American history, including "American Political Ideas," (1885,) "The Critical Period of American History," (1888,) "The American Revolution," (1891,) "The Discovery of America," (1892,) "Old Virginia and her Neighbors," (1897,) "Dutch and Quaker Colonies," (1899,) etc. Died July 4, 1901.

Fitch, (ASA,) M.D., a distinguished entomologist, born at Fitch's Point, New York, February 24, 1809. He became a physician and agriculturist, but abandoned his profession in 1838. He published papers on insects, and in 1854 was made State entomologist of New York. His fourteen State reports on entomology are of high value, and won for him many foreign honours. Died April 8, 1879.

Fitch, (CLYDE,) author and playwright, was born at New York, May 2, 1865. He produced several novels, and a considerable number of plays, including "Beau Brummel," "Frederick Lemaître," "Nathan Hale," etc. Died September 4, 1909.

Fitch, (EBENEZER,) D.D., an American divine, first president of Williams College, Massachusetts, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1756; died in 1833.

Fitch, (JOHN,) an American inventor, born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1743. He became a brass-founder, and afterwards a silversmith. About 1780 he removed to Kentucky, where he was appointed deputy-surveyor, and was captured by the Indians, who took him to Detroit and detained him until he was exchanged. In 1785 he began to devote himself to the application of steam to navigation, and constructed a model of a steamboat. Having petitioned the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia for aid, without success, he formed in 1786 a private company for navigation by steam. In August, 1787, he made with a small steamboat an experiment on the Delaware River, with partial success. He built another boat, which, in 1790, plied as a passenger-boat on the Delaware at the rate of about seven miles an hour. Fitch, however, gained no profit from his enterprise, and afterwards wandered about in poverty, and was regarded by some as an insane projector. He died in Kentucky in 1798.

Fitts, (JAMES FRANKLIN,) author, was born at Lockport, New York, in 1840. He served in the civil war, rising from private to major, and became an active writer, among his many novels being "A Modern Miracle" and "Captain Kidd's Gold." He was a popular Democratic campaign orator. Died January 11, 1890.

Fitz-ġĕr'ald, (EDWARD,) LORD, an Irish revolutionist, born in 1763, was a younger son of the Duke of Leinster. He served in the British army in America in 1781, and in 1784 obtained a seat in the Irish Parliament. The sufferings of Ireland, added perhaps to the neglect with which he conceived himself to be treated, rendered him disaffected to the English government. He took his seat with the opposition, and aspired to rival Grattan and Curran in eloquence. He visited Paris in 1791 to consult and fraternize with the republicans. In 1792 he married the beautiful and accomplished Pamela, the protégée and supposed daughter of Madame de Genlis. In 1796 he joined the United Irishmen, who sent him as their agent to the continent to procure French aid in liberating Ireland. A few months before the time set for the insurrection in 1798, the secret was divulged to the English ministry. He resisted the officers who arrested him, was wounded, and died in prison in 1798.

Fitzgerald, (EDWARD ARTHUR,) was born in Connecticut, May 10, 1871, of English parentage. He has been an ardent mountain-climber, climbing the Alps "from end to end" with Sir Martin Conway, visiting the New Zealand Alps in 1894–95, where he discovered the Fitzgerald Pass, and later climbing Aconcagua and Tupungato, in South America. He has published "Climbs in the New Zealand Alps" and "The Highest Andes."

Fitzgerald, (PERCY HETHRINGTON,) an Irish author, born at Fane Valley, county of Louth, Ireland, in 1834. He was educated at Stonyhurst, Lancashire, and at Trinity College, Dublin, and became a lawyer. He has published many novels, biographies, and books for youth.

Fitzgerald, (THOMAS.) See KILDARE, EARL OF.

Fitz-ĝib'bon, (JOHN,) Earl of Clare, an Irish nobleman, born in 1749. He rose to be lord high chancellor of Ireland in 1789, and was afterwards appointed vice-chancellor of the University of Dublin. He was a zealous advocate for the Union. Died in 1802.

Fitzharris. See MALMESBURY, (EARL,) and HARRIS, (JAMES.)

Fitz-hẹr'bẹrt, (Sir ANTHONY,) a distinguished English lawyer under the reign of Henry VIII. In 1523 he became one of the justices of the court of common pleas. He wrote several able works, among which are "The Grand Abridgment," (1514,) and the "Office and Authority of Justices of the Peace," (1538.) Died in 1538.

Fitzherbert, (MARIA,) born in 1756, was the daughter of Waller Smythe, of Hampshire. Having become a widow the second time, she was privately married in 1785 to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV After the king's separation from the princess Caroline, Mrs. Fitzherbert lived with him for a time, but at length retired to Brighton, where she died in 1837.

Fitzherbert, (NICHOLAS,) grandson of Sir Anthony, mentioned above, was born about 1550. He wrote, among other works, a "Treatise on the Antiquity and Duration of the Catholic Religion in England," (1608.) Died in 1621.

Fitzherbert, (THOMAS,) an English Jesuit, born in Staffordshire in 1552, was appointed rector of the Eng-

lish College at Rome. Among other works, he wrote a "Treatise concerning Polity and Religion," (1606–10,) and a "Refutation of some of the Principles of Machiavel." Died in 1640.

Fitzherbert, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English jurist, a relative of the preceding, born in Derbyshire in 1748, wrote a "Dialogue on the Revenue Laws." Died in 1791.

Fitzinger, fit'sing-ẹr, (LEOPOLD JOSEPH FRANZ JOHANN,) an Austrian zoologist, born at Vienna, April 13, 1803. He published "Neue Klassifikation der Reptilien," (1826,) "Systema Reptilium," (1843, unfinished,) "Wissenschaftlich populäre Naturgeschichte," (1855; 6th vol., 1861,) "Die Darwin'sche Theorie bei bengalischer Beleuchtung," (1873,) and other works against Darwinism. Died in 1884.

Fitzjames, (JAMES.) See BERWICK, DUKE OF.

Fitzjames, de, dẹh fẽts'zhăm' or fe'zhăm', (CHARLES,) DUKE, Marshal of France, and grandson of James II., King of England, born in 1712. He served chiefly in the wars in Germany. Died in 1787.

Fitz-James, de, (ÉDOUARD,) COMTE, a French general, born in 1715, was a son of the Duke of Berwick. Died at Cologne in 1758.

Fitz-James, de, (ÉDOUARD,) DUC, a French peer and politician, born in 1776, was a grandson of Marshal Fitz-James. He was a partisan of the Bourbons. Died in 1838.

Fitz-pat'rick, (BENJAMIN,) a lawyer, born in Green county, Georgia, in 1802, removed to Alabama, of which he was Governor from 1841 to 1845. He became a Senator of the United States in 1848, and was re-elected in 1853. Died November 25, 1869.

Fitzpatrick, (JOHN BERNARD,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Boston, of Irish family, November 1, 1812. He studied in Montreal College, (where he held the professorships of rhetoric and belles-lettres,) and at the Sulpitian Seminary of Paris, took priest's orders in the Roman Catholic Church in 1840, and in 1844 was consecrated coadjutor-bishop of Boston, succeeding to the position of diocesan in 1846. Died in Boston, February 13, 1866.

Fitzpatrick, (WILLIAM JOHN,) an Irish author, born at Dublin, August 31, 1830. He was educated in the College of Clongowes Wood and in the Dublin University. Among his works are biographies of Lord Cloncurry, (1855,) Lord Edward Fitzgerald, (1859,) Lady Morgan, (1860,) Bishop Doyle, (1861,) Archbishop Whateley, (1864,) Charles Lever, (1879,) Father Tom Burke, (1884,) and Daniel O'Connell, (1888.) Also "Secret Service under Pitt," (1892,) and other works. Died December 24, 1895.

Fitz-roy', (ROBERT,) an English navigator, meteorologist, and rear-admiral, born in 1805, was a son of General Lord Charles Fitzroy. As captain of the Beagle, he was employed in the survey of the west coast of South America in 1828–30. He also commanded the Beagle in a voyage round the world performed between 1831 and 1836, which expedition Charles Darwin accompanied as naturalist. The results of this expedition appeared in a "Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H.M.S Adventure and Beagle between 1826 and 1836, etc.," (1839,) written by Captain Fitzroy and Captain King. In 1855 he was appointed chief of the meteorological department of the Board of Trade. Died in 1865.

Fitz-si'mons or **Fitz-si'mon**, (HENRY,) an Irish Jesuit, noted as a polemical writer, born in Dublin in 1569. He took an active part in the rebellion of 1641. Died in 1644.

Fitz-ste'phen, (WILLIAM,) a learned English monk and historian of the twelfth century. He was an intimate friend of Thomas a Becket, of whose murder he was an eye-witness. He wrote the "Life and Passion of Archbishop Becket," in Latin, to which was prefixed his "Description of the City of London," one of the earliest and most valuable accounts of that capital. Died about 1191.

Fitz-wil'liam, (CHARLES WILLIAM WENTWORTH,) EARL OF, a Liberal peer, born in London in 1786, was the eldest son of William Wentworth, noticed below. Before the death of his father, in 1833, he was styled Lord Milton. He was a warm friend of the Reform bill. Died in 1857.

Fitzwilliam, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Southampton, a celebrated naval commander, born about 1490. He served against the French in 1513 and in 1523, and was raised to the rank of admiral. In 1537 he received the title of Earl of Southampton, and was made lord privy seal in 1539. Died in 1542.

Fitzwilliam, (WILLIAM WENTWORTH,) EARL OF, an English statesman, nephew of the Marquis of Rockingham, was born in 1748. He began his public life as a friend of Fox, but separated from him on the issue of the French Revolution, and became president of the council under Mr. Pitt in July, 1794. In 1795 he was for a short time Viceroy of Ireland. He was again appointed president of the council in 1806, and retired from office in 1807. Died in 1833.

Fiurelli, fe-oo-rel'lee, (TIBERIO,) a famous Italian comedian, surnamed SCARAMOUCHE, was born at Naples in 1608. In early life he removed to Paris, where he died in 1694.

Fix, fiks or fẽks, (THÉOBALD,) a Swiss philologist, brother of Théodor, noticed below, was born at Soleure in 1802. He contributed to the new edition of Stephens's "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ," and published several editions of Greek classics. Died Sept. 21, 1874.

Fix, (THÉODOR,) a Swiss writer on political economy, born at Soleure in 1800. He made contributions to several journals of Paris, and was a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science. Died in 1846.

See THÉOBALD FIX, "Notice sur M. T. Fix," 1846.

Fixlmillner, fiks'l-mil'nẹr, or **Fixmillner**, fiks-mil'nẹr, (PLACIDUS,) an eminent German astronomer, born at Achlenthen, near Linz, in 1721. His principal work is "Decennium Astronomicum," (1776,) which is the record of his observations for ten years. He was a monk of the monastery of Kremsmünster. Died in 1791.

Fizeau, fe'zō', (HIPPOLYTE LOUIS,) a French natural philosopher, born in Paris in 1819. He distinguished himself by his researches into the properties and motion of light, and received in 1856 the grand prize of the Institute, 10,000 francs. He married a daughter of Adrien de Jussieu.

Fizes, fẽz, (ANTOINE,) a French physician, and professor of medicine and mathematics at Montpellier, was born in that city in 1690. He published "Opera Medica," a "Treatise on Fevers," (1749,) a "Treatise on Physiology," and other works. Died in 1765.

Flac-çil'la, (ÆLIA,) wife of the Roman emperor Theodosius I., and mother of Arcadius and Honorius, was born in Spain, and became empress in 379 A.D. She left a high reputation for piety, virtue, and moderation. Died about 386.

Flac'cus, (CAIUS VALERIUS,) a Roman poet, born probably at Padua. He wrote a poem on the Argonautic expedition, ("Argonautica,") which is a free imitation of Apollonius of Rhodes, and contains beautiful passages and descriptions. The style is rather obscure and artificial. It is supposed that several of the last books of this poem are lost, or else it was left unfinished. Eight books are extant. He died about 88 or 90 A.D. Quintilian referred to his death in terms like these: "We have recently lost much in Valerius Flaccus." The critics are far from being agreed as to the merits of his poem.

See the Preface of BURMANN'S edition of the "Argonautica," 1724. "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Flaccus, (CALPURNIUS.) See CALPURNIUS.

Flaccus, (HORATIUS.) See HORACE.

Flaccus, (L. VALERIUS,) a Roman general, was a partisan of Marius, and commanded an army in Asia. He was killed by Fimbria about 86 B.C.

Flaccus, (M. FULVIUS,) a Roman officer, who was consul in 125 B.C., and a political friend of the Gracchi. Carbo, Caius Gracchus, and Flaccus were the triumviri for the division of lands. Having taken arms for Caius Gracchus, he was put to death by Opimius in 121 B.C.

Flaccus, (PERSIUS.) See PERSIUS.

Flaccus, (Q. FULVIUS,) a Roman general, who was elected consul in 237 B.C. Having been re-elected in

212, he obtained command of an army, and defeated Hanno at Beneventum. Died about 200 B.C.

See Livy, "History of Rome."

Flaccus, (Q. Fulvius,) a son of the preceding, commanded with success in Spain in 181 B.C.

Flaccus, (Verrius,) a Roman grammarian, lived in the reign of Augustus. He wrote many and various works, which are not extant.

Flaccus Illyricus. See Francowitz.

Flach, (Matthias.) See Francowitz.

Flachat, flȧ'shȧ', (Jean Claude,) a French merchant, who lived and traded many years in Constantinople, and published "Observations on the Commerce and Arts of Europe, Asia," etc., (2 vols., 1766.) Died in 1775.

Flacius. See Francowitz.

Flacourt, de, dẹh flȧ'koor', (Étienne,) born at Orléans, in France, in 1607, was nominated commander of Madagascar in 1648. He returned to France in 1655, and published in 1658 a "History of Madagascar," which was written with much care and accuracy and contained the first general description of that island. Died in 1660.

Flaget, flȧ'zha', (Benedict Joseph,) bishop, born at Contournat, France, in 1763. He became a professor at Nantes, came to the United States in 1792, was made bishop of Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1810, and of Louisville in 1841. Died in 1850.

Flagg, (Edmund,) an American writer, born at Wiscassett, Maine, in 1815, became a lawyer, and edited several journals. He published a few novels, and "Venice, the City of the Sea, 1749–1849." Died in 1890.

Flagg, (George Whiting,) an American painter, a nephew of Washington Allston, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 26, 1816. He painted genre and historical pictures and some portraits.

Flagg, (James Montgomery,) artist, born in Westchester Co., New York, in 1877. He became illustrator for "St. Nicholas Magazine" in 1890, and has since been notable as a magazine and book illustrator.

Flagg, (Jared Bradley,) D.D., an American clergyman, brother of the preceding, was born in New Haven, June 16, 1820, and took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1854. He has painted many pictures, a large part of his art-production being portraits.

Flagg, (Wilson,) an American author, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, November 5, 1805. He studied at Harvard College, and from 1844 to 1848 was a custom-house officer in Boston. Among his works are "Studies in the Field and Forest," (1856,) "Woods and By-Ways of New England," (1872,) and "Birds and Seasons of New England," (1872.) Died May 6, 1884.

Flahault de la Billarderie, de, dẹh flȧ'ō' dẹh lȧ bēl'yȧrd're', (Auguste Charles Joseph,) Count, a French general, born in Paris in 1785. He became colonel in 1809, distinguished himself in the campaign of Russia, and was aide-de-camp to Napoleon in 1813. For his conduct at the battle of Leipsic (1813) he was made a general of division, and a count. He fought for Napoleon at Waterloo. The revolution of 1830 restored him to his rank as a peer and general. He was ambassador to Vienna from 1841 to 1848, and became a senator in 1853. Died in 1870.

Flahaut, Countess. See Souza, Adèle de.

Flamael. See Flémalle.

Flam'bard, (Ralph,) an English prelate, who was chief minister of William Rufus. He became Bishop of Durham in 1099. Died in 1128.

Flameel. See Flémalle.

Flamel, flȧ'mĕl', (Nicolas,) a scribe, a dealer in manuscripts, and a famous alchemist, who lived in Paris about 1350, was the subject of many marvellous stories which have exercised the public credulity. He is supposed to have acquired by some means great wealth, which he spent partly in the erection of churches and in works of charity. There are several treatises on alchemy which are ascribed to him. Died in 1418.

See "Histoire critique de N. Flamel," anonymous, 1761.

Flamen, flȧ'mẹn, (Albert,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Bruges, lived in the seventeenth century.

Flamen, or **Flamin**, (Anselme,) a French sculptor, born at Saint-Omer in 1647, worked in Paris. Died in 1717.

Flameng, (François,) a French painter, born at Paris in 1859. He received the second-class medal at the Salon of 1879, a medal of honour at the Exposition of 1889, and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour. His important pictures are "The Girondins Summoned," "The Bowlers," and "Grolier and Aldus." Died at Paris, 1923.

Flameng, flȧ'mĕng, (Leopold,) a Flemish engraver and etcher, born at Brussels, November 22, 1831. He has chiefly lived at Paris. Though very happy in some of his original designs, Flameng has a strong leaning towards the school of Rembrandt.

Flam-i-ni'nus, (Lucius Quintius,) a Roman admiral, born about 240 B.C., was a brother of Titus. He commanded a fleet sent against Philip of Macedon in 198 B.C. Died in 170.

Flamininus, (Titus Quintius,) sometimes called **Fla-min'i-us**, a distinguished Roman general, was chosen consul 198 B.C., and obtained the province of Macedonia, then the seat of war with Philip of Macedon. He defeated the army of Philip in Epirus, and recovered possession of Thessaly. After the year of his consulship had expired, he was continued in the command of that province by the senate. All attempts to negotiate a peace having failed, the two armies again met at Cynocephalæ, in Thessaly. The phalanx of Philip having been broken by the elephants of the Romans, a panic seized his whole army, of whom 8000 were killed. After this victory, in a general concourse of Greeks assembled at the Isthmian Games, 196 B.C., Flamininus proclaimed liberty and independence to the people of Corinth, Phocis, Locris, Thessaly, etc. In 183 he performed a mission to Prusias, King of Bithynia, to demand the surrender of Hannibal, who frustrated that design by suicide.

See Plutarch, "Life of Flamininus;" Livy, "History of Rome," books xxxi.–xxxix.; Niebuhr, "Roman History."

Flaminio, flȧ-mee'ne-o, (Giovanni Antonio,) an Italian writer, born at Imola about 1464. He was professor of belles-lettres at Seravalla and Bologna, and wrote Latin poetry with moderate success. He also wrote, in prose, a Dialogue on Education, and a treatise "On the Origin of Philosophy," which are better than his poems. Died in 1536.

Flaminio, (Marcantonio,) an eminent Latin poet, son of the preceding, was born at Seravalla in 1498. He was patronized by Cardinal Pole, with whom he lived for many years, and whom he accompanied to the Council of Trent in 1545. He translated thirty Psalms into Latin verse, (1558,) and wrote hymns and other Latin poems, "which," says Ginguené, "join to a rare elegance something sweet and amiable, like his own character." Died in Rome in 1550.

Fla-min'i-us, (Caius,) a Roman general, noted for his valour, became tribune of the people in 232 B.C., and procured the passage of an agrarian law which was violently opposed by the Optimates. In 225 or 223 he was elected consul, and led an army against the Gauls. Having been chosen consul a second time, he commanded at the battle of Lake Thrasymene, where, after a brave and desperate resistance, the Romans were defeated by Hannibal, and Flaminius was slain, in 217 B.C. During this battle an earthquake destroyed the greater part of several cities of Italy; but it is said the armies were entirely unconscious of its shock. The "Via Flaminia," a great highway, was made during his censorship, and named in his honour.

His son Caius was consul in 185 B.C., and defeated the Ligurians.

Fla-min'i-us, (Nobilius,) an Italian critic and theologian, born at Lucca in 1532; died in 1590.

Flam'ma, (Calpurnius,) a Roman officer, noted for one heroic or daring action in the first Punic war.

Flamma, (L. Volumnius,) a Roman general, who commanded in the Samnite war, 296 B.C.

Flammarion, flȧ'mȧ'rẹ-ôn', (Camille,) a French author, born at Montigny-le-Roi, February 25, 1842. He studied divinity, was a pupil at the Astronomical

Observatory of Paris, 1858–62, and became noted as a popular writer on astronomical subjects. Among his works are "The Atmosphere," (1873,) "The Planet Mars," (1892,) "Popular Astronomy," (1894,) "Lumen," (1897,) etc. He founded the Astronomical Society of France in 1887.

Flam'steed, (JOHN,) **an eminent English astronomer,** and the first astronomer royal, was born at Denby, near Derby, on the 19th of August, 1646, and began the study of the stars at an early age. He was ordained, and obtained the living of Burstow, in 1684. He appears to have been the first modern astronomer who understood the theory of the equation of time, on which subject he published a practical demonstration about 1667. He made observations at Denby from 1668 to 1674, soon after which he went to London and associated with Newton, Halley, and Hook. About 1675 Charles II. appointed him astronomer royal, and gave him the direction of the new observatory of Greenwich, which was finished in 1676. Here he passed the remainder of his life in patient observation, and determined the position of 2884 stars. The results of his labours were published in 1725, with the title of "Celestial History," ("Historia Cœlestis.") This work surpassed all previous performances of the kind, contained the first accurate catalogue of the stars, and is one of the richest contributions ever made to practical astronomy. An imperfect edition was published, without his consent, in 1712. He died in December, 1719.

See "An Account of the Rev. John Flamsteed," 1835, derived from his own manuscripts, which details a celebrated quarrel between Newton and Flamsteed: BREWSTER, "Life of Sir Isaac Newton;" J. B. BIOT, "Notice sur Flamsteed," Paris, 1827; WHEWELL, "Newton and Flamsteed," 1836; "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1835; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1836.

Flandin, flŏN'dăN', (CHARLES,) a French physician, born at Aubues (Nièvre) in 1803. He wrote several treatises on arsenic, and became a member of the Conseil de Salubrité, in Paris, in 1845. His most important work is a "Complete Treatise on Poisons," (3 vols., 1846–53.) Died in 1891.

Flandin, (EUGÈNE NAPOLÉON,) a French painter and antiquary, born at Naples in 1809. He visited Italy and Algeria, and witnessed the attack on Constantine, which he painted in 1838. Under the auspices of the Academy, he was attached to the Persian embassy, and explored the antiquities of Persia, 1839–41. The results of this mission were "Studies on Persian Sculpture," (3 vols.,) "Studies on Modern Persia," (100 plates,) and a "Narrative of a Journey to Persia," (2 vols., 1843.) In 1844 he was sent to the supposed site of Nineveh, where he made many designs, which were published by the government, (1845–54.) He died in 1876.

Flandrin, flŏN'drăN', (AUGUSTE,) a French painter, born in Lyons in 1804; died in 1842.

Flandrin, (JEAN HIPPOLYTE,) a French historical painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1809, and was one of the best pupils of Ingres. He studied in Rome from 1833 to 1838, and settled in Paris. Among his works are "Euripides writing Tragedies," "Dante conducted by Virgil," (1836,) "Mater Dolorosa," (1845,) and "Napoléon Législateur," (1847,) ordered for the Council of State. His composition and design are highly praised. He excelled also in portraits. He was admitted into the Institute in 1853. Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Flandrin, (JEAN PAUL,) a skilful landscape-painter, brother of the preceding, with whom he studied in Rome, was born at Lyons in 1811. He is called one of the representatives of classic landscape in France. Among his works are "The Campagna of Rome," "The Promenade of Poussin on the Tiber," (1843,) a "View of Rivoli," (1844,) and "The Rhone near Avignon," (1846.)

Flandrin, (PIERRE,) a French veterinary writer, born at Lyons in 1752; died in 1796.

Flangini, flăn-jee'nee, (LUIGI,) an Italian writer, born in Venice in 1733, was made cardinal in 1789. In 1801 the Austrian emperor conferred on him the titles of Patriarch of Venice, count of the empire, and councillor of state. He translated from the Greek the "Apology of Socrates" by Plato, and the "Argonautica" of Apollonius Rhodius into verse, (2 vols., 1791–94.) Died in 1804.

Flassans. See RAXIS.

Flat'man, (THOMAS,) a lawyer, poet, and a skilful painter, born in London in 1633. He wrote songs, Pindaric odes, and other small poems, which procured for him a temporary popularity. Died in 1688.

Flatters, flät'tĕrs, a German sculptor, born at Crevelt in 1784; died in 1845.

Flaubert, flō'bair', (GUSTAVE,) a French novelist, born at Rouen, December 12, 1821. He became a physician, and afterwards turned his attention—with little success—to poetry. His "Madame de Bovary," (1857,) an indecent novel, met with wonderful success. His other chief works are "Salammbo," (1862, a novel,) "L'Éducation sentimentale," (1869, a romance,) "La Tentation de Saint-Antoine," (1874, a kind of drama,) and "Trois Contes," (1877.) Died May 9, 1880.

Flaugergues, flō'zhărg', (HONORÉ,) a French astronomer, born at Viviers in 1755. In 1815 the Academy of Nîmes awarded him a prize for a treatise on the tails of comets. Died in 1835.

Flaugergues, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French lawyer, born at Rodez about 1760. He was an active member of the legislative body in 1813, and was one of the committee of three who prepared the address on the state of the nation to Napoleon in December of that year. Died in 1836.

Flav'el, (JOHN,) an eminent English nonconformist and Calvinist divine, born in Worcestershire about 1627. He became rector of Dartmouth in 1656, and was ejected for nonconformity in 1662; after which he preached in private houses. His character is represented as excellent. Among his works, which are highly esteemed, are "Husbandry Spiritualized," (1669,) "Divine Conduct," (1678,) and "Method of Grace," (1698.) His "Token for Mourners," says Dr. Doddridge, "is inimitable." Died at Exeter in 1691. An edition of his works, in six volumes, was published in 1820.

See a "Life of Flavel," in an edition of his select works, 1833.

Flā'vĭ-an, [Lat. FLAVIA'NUS; Fr. FLAVIEN, flă'veăN',] Bishop of Antioch, is called a saint by the Roman Catholics. He was an adversary of Arianism, and was elected in 381 A.D. to the see of Antioch. The pope and the Western bishops recognized Paulinus, who had been chosen Bishop of Antioch by another party. Died in 404 A.D.

Flā'vĭ-an or **Flā-vĭ-ā'nus,** Patriarch of Constantinople, was chosen Pontiff of the Greek Church in A.D. 447. By his influence Eutyches was condemned as a heretic in a council held in 448. At another council, assembled at Ephesus in 449, the Eutychian party prevailed, and deposed or condemned Flavian. He died in 449, in consequence, it is said, of personal violence received from the hostile sect.

See SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" SOZOMEN, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Flavigny, flă'vèn'ye', (VALÉRIEN,) a French Hebraist, born near Laon, was a doctor of the Sorbonne. He became professor of Hebrew in the Collége de France in 1630. He was chiefly occupied with philological discussions respecting the Hebrew text of the Bible, and was involved in a long dispute with Abraham Echellensis. Died in 1674.

Flavio, flă've-o, (BIONDO,) or **Biondo Flavio,** [Lat. FLA'VIUS BLON'DUS,] an Italian historian and antiquary, born at Forlì in 1388. He was secretary to Pope Eugenius IV. and to three succeeding pontiffs. He illustrated the antiquities of Italy and Rome in three works, viz., "Italia Illustrata," (1474,) "Ten Books of Rome Triumphant," ("Romæ Triumphantis Libri X.," 1482,) and "Three Books of Rome Restored," ("Romæ Instauratæ Libri III.," 1482.) These works were excellent for the time, and are still consulted. Died in 1463.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis.

Flā'vĭ-us, (CAIUS or CNEIUS,) a Roman senator, of plebeian birth, who held the office of ædile about 303 B.C. He acquired great popularity by publishing legal formulas and technicalities, the knowledge of which the patricians and pontiffs wished to be confined to themselves. His collection of legal rules was called "Jus Flavianum."

Flavius, (CLEMENS.) See CLEMENS.

Flavius, (JOSEPHUS.) See JOSEPHUS.

Flā'vus, (TITUS LARTIUS,) the first Roman dictator, appointed to that office in 498 B.C.

Flavy, de, deh flā've', (GUILLAUME,) a famous and powerful French captain, born at Compiègne about 1398. He had command of Compiègne when Joan of Arc was captured there, (1430,) and was suspected of treachery in that affair. He was notorious for his audacity and crimes, and was assassinated in 1449.

Flax'man, (JOHN,) an English sculptor of great eminence, was born at York in 1755. His father, who was a moulder of figures, brought him to London in infancy. About the year 1770 he became a student in the Royal Academy, where he distinguished himself by his industry and received a silver medal. In 1782 he married Miss Denman, with whom he lived happily until her death in 1820. In 1787 he removed to Rome, where he executed his admirable and sublime compositions (in outline) illustrative of the prominent events of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" and of the great poems of Æschylus and Dante. His success in these subjects was such as to acquire for him a very high celebrity, especially for invention and composition. After remaining in Rome about seven years, he returned home, and in 1797 was unanimously elected an associate of the Royal Academy. About this time he executed monuments of Lord Mansfield and Lord Nelson, which are much admired, and numerous marble groups of scriptural subjects, for which he was peculiarly qualified by his genius and his piety. In 1810 he became professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy. Among his latest productions are the "Shield of Achilles," his "Psyche," and the group of the "Archangel Michael and Satan." He died in 1826. Canova and other competent judges have pronounced him the greatest sculptor of modern times. "There was Flaxman," says Ruskin, "another naturally great man, with as true an eye for nature as Raphael;—he stumbles over the blocks of the antique statues, wanders in the dark valley of their ruins to the end of his days." ("Modern Painters.")

See CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Flechère or **Flechière.** See FLETCHER, (JOHN WILLIAM.)

Fléchier, flā'she-ā', (ESPRIT,) an excellent French pulpit orator, born at Pernes, (Vaucluse,) June 10, 1632. Having gained distinction by his Latin verses, eloquent conversation, and funeral orations, he was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1673. He was appointed Bishop of Lavaur in 1685, and Bishop of Nîmes in 1687. As an orator, he was admired for his graceful style, noble thoughts, and harmonious periods. He was considered by his contemporaries as equal or only second to Bossuet; but his reputation has since declined. Among his best works are an "Oration on Turenne," (1676,) and a "Life of Theodosius the Great," (1679.) Died at Montpellier in February, 1710.

See LABITTE, "La Jeunesse de Fléchier," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," May, 1843; D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie," tomes i. and ii.; FABRE DE NARBONNE, "Discours sur la Vie de Fléchier," prefixed to an edition of his works, 10 vols., 1825.

Fleck, flĕk, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH FERDINAND,) a celebrated German actor, born at Breslau in 1757, was especially admired for his personation of the prominent characters in Shakspeare. Died in 1801.

Fleck'noe, (RICHARD,) an English poet and dramatist, who lived in the reign of Charles II., in the time when Dryden was poet-laureate. Dryden's ridicule, and that of Pope, seem to have preserved Flecknoe's name from oblivion more than his own writings. He wrote "Fashionable Young Ladies," ("Damoiselles à la Mode," 1667,) and other plays, which were not successful. Died about 1680.

See MALONE, "Life of Dryden;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Fleet'wood, (CHARLES,) an English general, born in Lancashire, is commonly described as a fanatic or enthusiast of small capacity. He was returned to Parliament in 1645, and became a zealous republican and Puritan. As lieutenant-general, he distinguished himself at Dunbar and at the battle of Worcester, September, 1651. After the death of Ireton, (1651,) Fleetwood married his widow, Bridget, a daughter of Cromwell, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland. He was also lord deputy of Ireland in 1654 and 1655. The Protector afterwards gave him the first place among the major-generals whom he appointed in 1656. After the restoration he lived in obscurity until his death, about 1692. His promotion is ascribed to his remarkable gift for praying and preaching extempore.

See HUME, "History of England;" GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre."

Fleetwood, (JOHN,) an English writer on theology, published "The Christian Dictionary," (1773,) and "The Life of Christ, and Lives of the Apostles," etc., (1813.)

Fleetwood, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an eminent English divine, born in London on the 1st of January, 1656. After graduating at Cambridge, he became chaplain of King William III. He was chosen Bishop of Saint Asaph in 1708, and was promoted to the Bishopric of Ely in 1714. His sermons, of which a large number were published, were greatly admired, and he was probably the most eminent preacher in the Anglican Church of his time. Among his works are an "Essay on Miracles," (1701,) and "Chronicon Preciosum: an Account of English Money, the Price of Corn, Wages, etc., for the Last Six Hundred Years," (1707.) He published in 1712 four sermons, with a preface which, though condemned by the House of Commons to be burnt, was inserted in the "Spectator," No. 384, with commendatory remarks by the editor. He advocated Whig principles in this preface. Died in August, 1723.

See POWELL, "Life of Fleetwood" prefixed to his Works; "Biographia Britannica;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Fleetwood, (WILLIAM,) an English lawyer, became recorder of London about 1569. He wrote some legal and historical works. Died in 1593.

Fleischer, flī'shĕr, (HEINRICH LEBERECHT,) an eminent German Orientalist, born at Schandau, in Saxony, in 1801. In 1835 he succeeded Rosenmüller as professor of Oriental languages at Leipsic. He published an edition of Abulfeda's "Anteislamica," with a Latin translation, (1831,) and a valuable commentary on the "Koran of Beidhawi," (1844.) Died in 1888.

Flémalle, flā'mäl', written also **Flamael,** flä-mäl', **Flemael,** and **Flameel,** (BERTHOLET, bĕr'to'lä',) a Flemish painter, born at Liege in 1614. He worked in Paris some years. Died in 1675.

Flem'ing, (ABRAHAM,) an English classical scholar and translator, born in London, lived about 1580. He translated Virgil's "Bucolics," (1575,) Ælian's "History," (1576,) Virgil's "Georgics," (1589,) and other classic works. Died in 1607.

Fleming, (CALEB,) an English Socinian minister, born in 1698, succeeded the eloquent James Foster at Pinners' Hall, London, in 1752. He published many theological writings. Died in 1779.

Fleming, (CHARLES,) a philologist, born at Perth, Scotland, in 1806. He became professor of English at the Collége Louis-le-Grand, Paris, in 1829, and at the Polytechnic School in 1844. With M. Tibbins he published an "English-French and French-English Dictionary," (1840,) which is considered one of the best dictionaries of the two languages extant. He died in 1875.

Fleming or **Flemming,** flĕm'ming, (CLAUDIUS,) Constable of Sweden, born in Finland, commanded in that province when Sigismond inherited the throne at the death of his father, John III., in 1591. In the civil war that followed, Fleming supported Sigismond with fidelity, and defeated the insurgents. Died in 1597.

Fleming, (GEORGE.) See FLETCHER, CONSTANCE.

Flem'ing, (JOHN,) an eminent Scottish naturalist, born near Bathgate, in Linlithgowshire, in 1785, became a minister of the Church of Scotland. He preached at Flisk, in Fifeshire. He produced, about 1822, the "Philosophy of Zoology," which was highly esteemed, and obtained the chair of natural philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1828 or 1832. His "History of British Animals" is a work of high authority. He was author of a work on "Molluscous Animals, including Shell-

Fish," (1837,) and of many minor scientific treatises. Having identified himself with the Free Church, organized about 1843, he resigned his chair at Aberdeen. He became professor of natural history or natural science in the Free Church College of Edinburgh about 1845. Died in November, 1857.

Flem'ing, (PATRICK,) an Irish monk, born in the county of Lowth in 1599, received at baptism the name of CHRISTOPHER. He taught philosophy at Rome and Louvain, and theology at Prague, and wrote "Lives of Irish Saints." He was murdered near Prague by some fanatical peasants in 1631.

Fleming, (ROBERT,) a Scottish theologian, born at Yester in 1630. He wrote the "Fulfilling of Scripture," (1681,) and other works. He preached many years at Rotterdam after 1676. Died in 1694.

Fleming, (ROBERT,) Jr., a learned Scottish author and clergyman, son of the preceding, preached in Holland and London, and published sermons, poems, and discourses on the prophecies of Scripture, which are highly esteemed. In 1701 he issued a "Discourse on the Rise and Fall of the Papacy," containing predictions which it is thought have been remarkably verified. He expected that 1848 would be an important era in the subversion of the papal power. Died in 1716.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Flemming, flĕm'ming, (HANS HEINRICH,) COUNT, born in Pomerania in 1632, distinguished himself at the siege of Vienna in 1683, and was made count of the empire. He obtained the rank of field-marshal about 1688. Died in 1706.

Flemming, (JAKOB HEINRICH,) an able general, born in Pomerania in 1667. He entered the service of Augustus of Saxony, who became King of Poland. He had a high command in the war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and was appointed field-marshal and chief minister of Augustus about 1712. He defeated the Swedes under Steinbock in Pomerania, and was afterward victorious over the revolted Poles in 1715. Died in 1728.

Flemming, (PAUL,) one of the most celebrated German poets of his time, was born at Hartenstein, in Saxony, in 1609. His "Spiritual and Secular Poems" (1642) are greatly admired for their melody of versification, and his sonnets display merit of a high order. He went with an embassy sent by the Duke of Holstein to Persia in 1636. Died at Hamburg in 1640.

Flemming or **Flemmynge,** (RICHARD,) born at Crofton, was appointed in 1420, by Henry V., Bishop of Lincoln. Having zealously opposed the opinions of Wycliffe, he received from the pope the appointment to the Archbishopric of York; but Henry did not permit him to occupy it. He founded Lincoln College, Oxford. Died in 1430.

Flemming, (ROBERT,) a nephew of the preceding, became Dean of Lincoln in 1451. He published a Greek and Latin Dictionary, and a Latin poem in praise of Pope Sixtus IV. Died in 1483.

Flers, flair, (CAMILLE,) a French landscape-painter, born at Paris in 1802. He revolted against academical traditions, and aimed to paint nature in its simplicity. He mostly painted French scenery. Died June 27, 1868.

Flers, de, deh flair, (CHARLES,) a French general, born in 1756. In 1793 he commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and had several engagements with the Spaniards. Being accused of treason, he was arrested by order of the Convention and condemned to death in 1794.

Flesselle, de, deh flă'sĕl', (PHILIPPE,) a French physician, who graduated in 1528. He was employed professionally by Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., and Charles IX. Died in 1562.

Flesselles, de, deh flă'sĕl', (JACQUES,) a French civil officer, one of the first victims of the Revolution, was born about 1724. He held the office of provost of the merchants of Paris, the functions of which are similar to those of mayor. On the day the Bastille was stormed, July 14, 1789, he was charged with hostility to the popular cause and shot by one of the mob.

Fletch'er, (ABRAHAM,) a self-taught English mathematician and physician, born at Little Broughton in 1714, wrote the "Universal Measurer and Mechanic," (1762.) Died in 1793.

Fletcher, (ALEXANDER,) a British divine, born about 1787, was minister of Finsbury Chapel, London. He published a "Guide to Family Devotion, containing 730 Hymns, 730 Prayers," etc., which passed through many editions, "Addresses to the Young," (1851,) and other works. Died in 1860.

Fletch'er, (ANDREW,) an able Scottish republican writer and orator, often called FLETCHER OF SALTOUN, was born at Saltoun in 1653. He was elected to the Scottish Parliament, in which he opposed the arbitrary measures of the court. Having been outlawed about 1680, he retired to the continent, and fought against the Turks. At the revolution of 1688 he returned home, and again became member of Parliament. He published several political treatises, among which are "Two Discourses concerning the Affairs of Scotland," (1698.) Lockhart praises the "undaunted courage and pathetic eloquence" with which he exposed the oppression to which Scotland was subjected. Died in London in 1716. Although a determined foe to despotism, Fletcher appears to have had little confidence in the capacity of the common people for self-government.

Fletcher, (ANDREW,) Lord Milton, a Scottish judge, nephew of the preceding, was born in 1692. He became a lord of session in 1724, and keeper of the signet in 1748. He was the confidential agent of the Duke of Argyll when the latter had the chief management of Scottish affairs. He is commended for his services in the promotion of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. Died in 1766.

Fletcher, (CONSTANCE,) an English novelist and dramatist, (under the pseudonym of George Fleming,) born in 1858.

Fletcher, (FRANK FRIDAY,) American admiral, was born Nov. 23, 1855 at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy 1875. Commanded successively the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Divisions of the Atlantic Fleet, and on April 21, 1914 led the naval forces that occupied the city of Vera Cruz. He was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet 1914; a member of the War Industries Board 1917; and the President's Aircraft Board 1925. Made admiral 1915.

Fletcher, (GILES,) born in Kent, was the brother of Bishop Fletcher, and father of the poets Giles and Phineas. In 1588 he was ambassador to Russia.

Fletcher, (GILES,) a son of the preceding, born about 1588, wrote "Christ's Victory and Triumph in Heaven and Earth Over and After Death" 1610. Died 1623.

Fletcher, (HENRY PRATHER,) American diplomat, was born at Green Castle, Pa., April 10, 1873. He was admitted to the bar 1894. Served with the 1st U. S. Cavalry Volunteers, known as the "Rough Riders," in 1898, and with the Infantry in the Philippines 1899–1901. After several diplomatic secretarial posts he was appointed ambassador to Chile 1914–16, to Mexico 1916–20, to Belgium 1922–24, and to Italy 1924–29. He was Under-Secretary of State 1921–22.

Fletcher, (HORACE,) sociologist, born at Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1849. He devoted himself especially to the study of human nutrition, and originated the system known as "Fletcherism" or thorough mastication of food. Died 1919.

Fletcher, (JAMES,) an English writer and school teacher, born in 1811, lived in London. He published "The Siege of Damascus," "The Gem, and other Poems," and a "History of Poland," (1831.) In a fit of insanity, he committed suicide in 1832.

Fletcher, (JAMES COOLEY,) an American clergyman, born at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1823. He graduated at Brown University in 1846, and studied divinity at Princeton, Paris, and Geneva, where he married a daughter of Dr. A. H. C. Malan. He was for some time a Presbyterian chaplain in Brazil, and afterwards secretary of the United States legation there, and was, with Dr. Kidder, author of "Brazil and the Brazilians."

Fletcher, (JOHN,) an eminent English dramatic author, born in Northamptonshire in 1576, was a son of Richard, Bishop of Bristol and London. He was edu-

rated at Cambridge, and became the friend of Francis Beaumont, with whom his name is inseparably associated as a partner in authorship. The unity of feeling and identity of genius between them were such that critics are unable to assign their respective shares in their works. Among the dramas of Beaumont and Fletcher, which had immense success, are "The Maid's Tragedy," (before 1611,) "Philaster," (1611,) and "The Loyal Subject," (1618.) Fletcher was sole author of "The Faithful Shepherdess," "The Scornful Lady," (1616,) "The Spanish Curate," comedy, (1622,) "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," a comedy, (1624,) and many other comedies, or tragi-comedies, in verse. Dryden informs us that in his time the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher were performed oftener than those of Shakspeare. "Fletcher," remarks Hallam, "is as much superior to Shakspeare in his knowledge of the stage, as he falls below him in that of human nature. . . . His sentiments and style, where not concealed by obscurity, are very dramatic. His thoughts are noble, and tinged with the ideality of romance; his metaphors vivid, though sometimes too forced. . . . Yet we are seldom arrested by striking beauties: good lines occur in every page, fine ones but rarely." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") The same critic censures the "protracted indecency" of these authors. (See BEAUMONT, FRANCIS.) Died in 1625.

See LANGBAINE, "Account of the English Dramatic Poets," 1691.

Fletcher or **Fléchère**, (JOHN WILLIAM,) a divine, born at Nyon, in Switzerland, in 1729. He removed to England in his youth, became a priest of the Anglican Church, and obtained the living of Madeley, in Salop, in 1760. He was a religious associate of John Wesley, and author of several works, some of which were directed against Calvinism. His works were published in 8 vols., (1803.) He died in Shropshire in 1785. "No Church," says R. Southey, "has ever possessed a more apostolic minister."

See J. BENSON, "Life of J. W. Fletcher."

Fletcher, (JULIA CONSTANCE,) a daughter of James C. Fletcher, born about 1859, has published various novels, among which are "Kismet," "The Head of Medusa," "Mirage," and "Vestigia."

Fletcher, (MARIA JANE.) See JEWSBURY.

Fletcher, (PHINEAS,) an English poet, born in 1584, was the son of Giles Fletcher the ambassador. He was educated for the church, and obtained in 1621 the living of Hilgay. He wrote "The Locustæ, or Apollyonists," "Sicelides, a Drama," and other poems. His reputation as a poet rests on "The Purple Island, or the Isle of Man," (1633,) an allegorical description of the human body, faculties, and passions. Milton is said to have admired and imitated him. "He is entitled," says Headley, "to a very high rank among our old English classics." Hallam thinks him deserving of praise, but that his poem "from its very nature is insufferably wearisome." (See FLETCHER, GILES.) Died about 1650.

See JOHNSON and CHALMERS, "Lives of the English Poets;" "Biographia Britannica;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820.

Fletcher, (RICHARD,) an English prelate, born in Kent, was the father of John the dramatist. He became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, who directed him in 1586 to attend Mary Stuart at her execution; but she declined to listen to his exhortations. He was appointed Bishop of Bristol in 1589, of Worcester in 1592, and of London in 1594. Died in 1596.

Fleuranges, de, dẹh flůh'rônzh', (ROBERT de la **Marck**—dẹh lẽ mȧrk,) SEIGNEUR, a brave French officer, born of a noble family at Sedan in 1491, offered his services to Louis XII. at an early age, and became the companion of the Count of Angoulême, afterwards Francis I. At the battle of Novara, or Asti, he is said to have received forty-six wounds. In 1525 he was taken prisoner with Francis I. at the battle of Pavía. A few years after this he was promoted to the rank of marshal of France. He wrote a "History of Memorable Events which occurred from 1499 to 1521." Died in 1537.

Fleuriau, flůh're-ō', (JÉRÔME CHARLEMAGNE,) Marquis de Langle, (dẹh lôNgl,) a French writer, born in Brittany about 1742; died in 1807.

Fleurieu, de, dẹh flůh're-ůh', (CHARLES PIERRE **Claret**—klȧ'rȧ',) COUNT, a skilful French hydrographer and statesman, born in Lyons in 1738. He entered the navy in his youth, acquired skill in naval tactics, and became director-general of the ports and arsenals in 1776. He was minister of marine from October, 1790, until May, 1791, after which he was chosen a member of the Institute. He planned the naval operations of the war against the British, 1778 to 1783, in which he displayed great strategical skill. He published, besides other writings, a valuable work, entitled a "Voyage around the World, made by Étienne Marchand," (4 vols., 1798,) with notes and many charts. He became councillor of state in 1799, and intendant-general of the emperor's household, and a senator, in 1805. Died in 1810.

See DELAMBRE, "Notice sur la Vie, etc. de M. le Comte de Fleurieu;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fleuriot-Lescot, flůh're'o' lês'ko', (J. A. C.,) born in Brussels about 1760, was a violent Jacobin, and acted for a short time as mayor of Paris, until the fall of Robespierre, his patron, with whom he was executed in 1794.

Fleury, flůh're', (ABRAHAM JOSEPH **Bénard**—bȧ'. nȧr',) a French comedian, born at Chartres in 1751. He performed in Paris with success from 1778 to 1818. Died in 1822.

See "Mémoires de Fleury," by J. B. LAFITTE, 1835.

Fleury, (CLAUDE,) ABBÉ, a pious and learned ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1640, practised law several years before he entered the priesthood. In 1672 Louis XIV. chose him for tutor to the Princes de Conti. He was associated with Fénelon about sixteen years (1689–1705) as sub-preceptor of the Dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berry. After their education was finished, the king gave him the rich priory of Argenteuil. In 1696 Abbé Fleury was elected a member of the French Academy in the place of La Bruyère. Contemporary writers agree in extolling his moral qualities, his profound learning, and his literary merit. He published a work on the "Morality of Christians," another on "Ecclesiastical Law," and a "Historical Catechism," (1683,) which had great success. His greatest work is his "Ecclesiastical History," ("Histoire ecclésiastique," 20 vols., 1691–1723,) comprising a period of about four centuries. His style is pure, clear, and concise, and his spirit liberal and candid. He was confessor to Louis XV. from 1716 to 1722. Voltaire said, "His history of the Church is the best that has been written." Died in July, 1723.

See RONDET, "Notice sur Abbé Fleury" prefixed to an edition of his "Opuscules," 5 vols., 1780; C. E. SIMONETTI, "Der Charakter eines Geschichtsschreibers in dem Leben und aus den Schriften des Abbts C. Fleury," 1746; JAEGER, "Notice sur C. Fleury considéré comme Historien de l'Église," 1847; A. MARTIN, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Fleury," 1837.

Fleury, (ÉMILE FÉLIX,) a French general, born in Paris in 1815. He served in Algeria, became a senator in 1865, and was sent as ambassador to Russia in 1869. Died in 1884.

Fleury, (JULIEN,) a French philologist, born about 1650. He edited Apuleius "ad usum Delphini," (1688.) Died in 1725.

Fleury, de, dẹh flůh're', (AIMÉE de **Coigny**—dẹh kwȧn'ye',) DUCHESSE, a literary French lady, born in Paris about 1776. In 1794 she was confined in the same prison with André Chénier, and was the subject of his ode "La jeune Captive." She wrote a novel entitled "Alvar," (1818.) Died in 1820.

Fleury, de, (ANDRÉ HERCULE,) CARDINAL, an eminent French statesman, born at Lodève, in Languedoc, on the 22d of June, 1653, was educated at Paris. To superior mental faculties and wit he added high literary attainments and persuasive eloquence. In 1677 he was chosen almoner to the queen, and after her death, in 1683, he served in the same capacity Louis XIV., who in 1698 nominated him Bishop of Fréjus. Just before the death of Louis XIV., by a codicil to his will, he appointed Fleury preceptor to the heir-apparent, aged about six years, who in 1715 succeeded as Louis XV. He performed the duties of this office in such a manner that he gained the affection and respect of the young king, who in 1726 raised him to the dignity of prime minister,—an

event which occasioned ample demonstrations of popular joy. In the same year he received from the pope a cardinal's hat. Adopting a pacific and economical policy, he exercised his power with wisdom and fidelity until his death. He maintained peace with Spain and England until 1740, when France, in spite of his efforts, was involved in the general war. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in Paris in January, 1743.

Fleury, de, (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS **Joly.**) See JOLY.

Fleury de Chaboulon, fluh're' dṣh shă'boo'lôN', (PIERRE ALEXANDRE ÉDOUARD,) a Frenchman, born in 1779. He became private secretary of Napoleon on his return from Elba, and wrote "Memoirs of the Private Life and Reign of Napoleon in 1815," (2 vols., 1819,) which had a great success. Died in 1835.

Flex'ner, (SIMON,) physician, born at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1863. He became professor of pathological anatomy at Johns Hopkins University and in 1899 of pathology of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1903 he was appointed director of laboratories in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York. He is the author of many papers on medical topics.

Fliedner, fleed'ner, (THEODOR,) a German philanthropist, born at Eppstein in 1800. Became a pastor at Kaiserswerth, where he entered upon the work of prison reform. In 1826 he founded the first prison society in Germany and in 1833 a refuge for discharged women convicts, which developed greatly under his care. In 1849 he resigned his pastorate and devoted himself to works of benevolence. Died in 1864.

Flin'dĕrs, (MATTHEW,) an English navigator, born in Lincolnshire, March 16, 1774. He made a voyage to Australia in 1795, and, in company with George Bass, discovered, in 1798, the strait since called Bass's Strait. As captain of the Investigator, he explored the southern coast of Australia, and discovered the Gulfs of Spencer and Saint Vincent. On a homeward-bound voyage, being compelled to put in to the Isle of France, he was detained a prisoner by the French about six years, 1803–10. He died in England in 1814, just after he had published his "Voyage to Terra Australis," (2 vols., 1814.)

Flink or **Flinck,** flink, (GOVAERT, go'vȧRt,) a skilful Dutch painter of portraits and history, born at Cleves in 1616, was a pupil of Rembrandt, whose style he imitated with success. He worked at Amsterdam, and was patronized by the Elector of Brandenburg. Among his works are "Solomon praying for Wisdom," and a "Virgin and Child." Died in 1660.

Flins des Oliviers, de, dṣh flăN dȧ'zo'le've-ȧ', (CLAUDE MARIE LOUIS **Carbon**—kȧR'bôN',) a French poet, born at Rheims in 1757. He wrote "The Awaking of Epimenides," ("Le Reveil d'Epiménide,") a drama, and many other poems. Died in 1806.

Flint, (AUSTIN,) a distinguished American physician and medical writer, born in Petersham, Massachusetts, in 1812, graduated as M.D. at Harvard in 1833. He was one of the founders of the Buffalo Medical College in 1847. After having been a professor in several medical colleges in the United States, he was appointed in 1861 professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Bellevue College Hospital, New York, and of pathology and practical medicine in the Long Island College Hospital. He published "Practical Treatise on the Pathology, etc., of Diseases of the Heart," (1859,) "The Practice of Medicine," (1866,) etc. Died 1886.

Flint, (AUSTIN,) a son of the preceding, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1836, studied at Harvard, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1857. He became professor of physiology in the University of Buffalo in 1858, and in the Long Island College Hospital in 1861, and surgeon-general of New York in 1874. His essay on the Excretory Function of the Liver received from the Institute of France a prize of 1500 francs. He has published "The Physiology of Man," (5 vols., 1866–74,) "A Text-Book of Human Physiology," (1875,) "On the Source of Muscular Power," (1878,) and other works.

Flint, (ROBERT,) theologian and author, was born at Dumfries, Scotland, March 14, 1838, ordained in 1859, and became professor of moral philosophy at Saint Andrew's in 1864 and of divinity at Edinburgh in 1876. His reputation as a writer was gained by his "Philosophy of History," (1874,) rewritten as "Historical Philosophy in France and Switzerland" in 1894. He wrote also "Theism," "Anti-Theistic Theories," "Vice," "Socialism," etc. Died in 1910.

Flint, (TIMOTHY,) an American author and traveller, born at North Reading, Massachusetts, in 1780. In 1815 he went as a missionary to the Valley of the Mississippi. In 1826 he published "Recollections of Ten Years passed in the Valley of the Mississippi." He also wrote "Geography of the Mississippi Valley," (2 vols., 1828,) "Arthur Clenning" (1828) and other novels, and made contributions to several periodicals. He died in Massachusetts in 1840.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Flin'toff, (OWEN,) a British legal writer of the present century. He published an excellent work on "The Law of Real Property," (1839,) also "The Rise and Progress of the Laws of England and Wales," and an "Introduction to Conveyancing," (1840.)

Flipart, flē'pȧR', (JEAN JACQUES,) a skilful French engraver and designer, born in Paris in 1723, was an associate of the Royal Academy. He engraved a "Holy Family," after Giulio Romano, and some works of Greuze and Vernet. Died in 1782.

Flocco, flok'ko, or **Floke,** a Norwegian or Swedish pirate, who acquired reputation by his enterprise in navigation. In 865 A.D. he visited Iceland, and gave it the name which it now bears.

Flodoard, flo'do'ȧR', a French historian and priest born at Épernay in 894 A.D., wrote a history of the Church of Rheims, and a chronicle of events that occurred in France from 919 to 966. He was canon of Rheims when he died, in 966.

Floerke. See FLÖRKE.

Flögel or **Floegel,** flö'gĕl, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born in Silesia in 1729, became professor of philosophy at Liegnitz in 1774. He wrote a "History of the Human Intellect," (1776,) a curious work, of great research, "The History of Comic Literature," (4 vols., 1784–86,) which is commended, and a few other works. Died in 1788.

Floke. See FLOCCO.

Flood, flŭd, (Rt. Hon. HENRY,) an eloquent Irish orator, born in 1732. He was elected in 1759 to the Irish Parliament, where he became one of the chiefs of the opposition, and a rival of Grattan, with whom he was formerly intimate. They had a personal dispute in the House in 1783, which was a remarkable display of the power of invective on both sides. Flood challenged his opponent; but the meeting was prevented by the authorities. About that date Flood became a member of the English Parliament, in which he sat until 1790. He died in 1791.

Flood, (ROBERT.) See FLUDD.

Floquet, flo-kā', (CHARLES THOMAS,) a French politician, was born at Saint-Jean-de-Luz, October 5, 1828. He was called to the bar in 1851, and was concerned in many prominent political cases. He suffered a brief imprisonment in 1871, on the charge of being connected with the Commune, but subsequently was elected to the municipal council and to the Assembly, becoming vice-president of the Chamber in 1881, and afterwards president. He fought a duel with Boulanger in 1888, severely wounding him. In 1889 he was again elected president of the Chamber, but was defeated in 1893, in consequence of the Panama scandal. Died in 1890.

Floquet, flo'kȧ', (ETIENNE JOSEPH,) a French composer, born at Aix in 1750; died in 1785.

Floquet, (PIERRE AMABLE,) a French historical writer and advocate, born at Rouen in 1797. His principal works are a "Eulogy on Bossuet," (1827,) and a "History of the Parliament of Normandy," (7 vols. 1840–43.) He died August 6, 1881.

Flor, de, dẹh flor, (ROGER,) a famous military adventurer, born about 1264. In his youth he fought with the crusaders against the Saracens. About 1303 he entered the service of the emperor Andronicus, for whom he gained several victories over the Turks. He was assassinated, by order of the emperor, in 1306 or 1307.

Flo'ra, [FR. FLORE, flor,] an ancient Italian divinity, the goddess of flowers, appears to have been worshipped in the time of Numa, or earlier. Her annual festival *(Floralia)* was celebrated from April 28 to May 1. The Flora of the Romans corresponded to the Greek Chloris.

Flore, (FRANC.) See FLORIS, (FRANS.)

Flor'ence OF WORCESTER, (wŏŏs'tẹr,) a learned monk, was the first chronicler who wrote in England after the Norman Conquest. His chronicle (in Latin) was printed in 1592. Died in 1118.

Flor'ence, (WILLIAM JERMYN,) an American actor, born at Albany, New York, July 26, 1831. He went upon the stage first in 1849, at a theatre in Richmond, Virginia, and soon acquired distinction as a versatile and broadly comic actor. He married Melvina Pray, a sister of Mrs. Barney Williams. Among his best-known parts are Bardwell Slote, in "The Mighty Dollar," and Captain Cuttle. Died Nov. 19, 1891. Mrs. Florence won great success as Mrs. General Gilflory, and in other parts.

Florencourt, von, fon flo'rŏn'koor', (FRANZ **Chassot—**shȧ'so',) a German journalist and political writer, of aristocratic principles, was born at Brunswick in 1804; died at Paderborn, September 10, 1886.

Florencourt, von, (WILHELM CHASSOT,) a German antiquary and writer on numismatics; born about 1800.

Florent, flo'rẽnt, or **Floris,** flo'ris, I., Count of Friesland, was killed in battle by the men of Brabant in 1061.

Florent II., Count of Friesland and Holland, succeeded his father, Thierry V., in 1091, at the age of ten. Died in 1122.

Florent III., Count of Holland, was a son of Thierry VI., whom he succeeded in 1157. He waged war against the Count of Flanders, and in 1189 followed the emperor Frederick I. in a crusade. He died at Antioch in 1190.

Florent IV. of Holland, born in 1210, began to reign in 1223. In his reign a great storm and inundation of the sea covered a populous district now occupied by the Zuyder Zee, which was then first formed. He was assassinated in 1235.

Florent V., a grandson of the preceding, was about two years old at the death of his father, in 1254. He waged a long war against the revolted West Frisians and against the Flemings. He was assassinated in 1296.

Florent-Chrétien. See CHRÉTIEN.

Florentino. See FIORENTINO.

Flo-ren-ti'nus, a Roman jurist, who had a high reputation, but of whom little is known. He is supposed to have lived in the time of Ulpian, (who died in 228 A.D.,) or later. He wrote many books of "Institutiones."

Flores, (ANTONIO,) statesman, was born at Quito, Ecuador, in 1833. He was minister from Ecuador to the United States in 1861 and in 1868–69, and President of Ecuador 1888–92.

Flores, flo'rẽs or flor, (LOUIS,) born at Ghent in 1570, became a monk, and went as a missionary to the Philippine Isles. The Dutch imprisoned him, and then delivered him to the Japanese, who put him to death in 1622. He wrote an "Account of the State of Christianity."

Flores, de, dȧ flo'rẽs, (JUAN,) a Spanish novelist, who flourished about 1510. He wrote "The History of Cerisel and Mirabella," ("La Historia de Cerisel y Mirabella," 1524,) which was very popular.

Florez, flo'rẽth, (ENRIQUE,) a Spanish monk, and an excellent historian and numismatist, born at Valladolid in 1701, devoted his life to the investigation of history, especially that of Spain. His first essay, entitled "Key to History," ("Clave historical," 1743,) was very successful. He wrote a voluminous work on the Ecclesiastical History of Spain, ("España sagrada," in 29 vols., 1747–70.) After his death it was continued and completed, in forty-six volumes. This work has a high character for veracity and literary merit. He was also author of a learned antiquarian treatise on medals. Died in 1773.

Florian, (DOCAMPO.) See DOCAMPO.

Flo'ri-an, (in Latin, **Mar'cus** (or **An'nius**) **Flori'nus,**) a Roman emperor, who was a half-brother of the emperor Tacitus. At the death of the latter, Florian was proclaimed his successor by a part of the army, while the legions of the East supported the claims of Probus. A few months after this event, Florian was killed by his own soldiers, in 276 A.D.

Florian, de, dẹh flo're'ŏn', (JEAN PIERRE **Claris—**klȧ're'ss',) a French novelist and poet, was born at the château de Florian, in the department of Gard, in March, 1755. In youth or childhood he often visited the house of Voltaire, who encouraged his literary aspirations. He became gentleman-in-ordinary to the Duc de Penthièvre, who treated him with much favour and confidence. In 1783 he published the romance of "Galatea," which was very popular, and was followed by "Numa Pompilius," (1786,) "Estelle," (1788,) and several comedies and fables, which obtained the public favour. He translated "Don Quixote" into French. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1788. During the reign of terror he was imprisoned several months, but was released by the *coup d'état* of 9th Thermidor. Among French fabulists he is considered next to La Fontaine. Died near Paris in 1794.

See ROSNY, "Vie de Florian," 1798; LACRETELLE, "Éloge de Florian," 1812; "Jeunesse de Florian, ou Mémoires d'un jeune Espagnol," 1807; VIANCIN, "Éloge de Florian," 1833.

Floriani, flo-re-ȧ'nee, (FRANCESCO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Udine, flourished about 1570.

Florida, de la, dȧ lȧ flo-ree'dȧ, (MARQUIS,) a Spanish general, born in Madrid about the year 1646. He distinguished himself by his military talents in the reigns of Charles II. and Philip V., defended Milan in 1706 against Prince Eugene, and commanded under the Duke of Vendôme at the important battle of Almanza, in 1707, where the French and Spaniards defeated the English and their allies. Died in 1714.

Florida Blanca, flo-ree'dȧ blȧn'kȧ, (José **Moñino—**mŏn-yee'no,) COUNT OF, an eminent Spanish statesman, born at Helin, in Murcia, in 1728, belonged by birth to the middle class. After studying law at Salamanca, he practised several years with increasing reputation, and filled the office of fiscal of the Council of Castile. About 1770 he was appointed ambassador to Rome, where he displayed great diplomatic ability, and remained until the resignation of the prime minister Grimaldi, who, having the privilege of naming his successor, selected Moñino, who had recently been created Count of Florida Blanca. He entered the office in February, 1777, soon after which Charles III. of Spain formed an alliance with France against England. Moñino carried on the war with vigour, ability, and credit; and, though his efforts to recover Gibraltar were frustrated, the Spaniards captured Florida, Minorca, the Bahamas, and a fleet of fifty-five merchant-vessels. Peace having been made with England in January, 1783, he promoted the cause of popular education, patronized arts and sciences, and made several wise reforms in the domestic policy of Spain. Just before the death of Charles III., in 1788, he testified his confidence in his minister by commending him to the favour of his successor, Charles IV., who retained him in his service until the intrigues of the queen and the notorious Godoy effected his dismissal in 1792. His disposition is said to have been amiable, and his moral character high. Died in 1808.

See COXE, "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon," 5 vols., 1815.

Floridor, flo're'dor', (JOSIAS **de Soulas—**dẹh soo'-lȧs',) Sieur de Prinefosse, a popular French comedian, was born of a noble family in Brie in 1608. Floridor was a fancy name which he assumed when he became an actor. He performed the principal *rôles* in tragedy and high comedy, and was a great favourite with the public. Died about 1671.

Floridus, flo-ree'dŏŏce, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philologist, born about 1500. He removed to Paris at the request of Francis I., who gave him a pension. He made a translation into Latin verse of eight books of the "Odyssey," (1545,) which had a great success. His death prevented the completion of it. He wrote an

Apology for the Latin Language," (1537,) and other works. Died in 1547.

Florigerio, flo-re-jā're-o, or **Florigorio**, flo-re-go'-re-o, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian painter of the Venetian school, born at Udine, lived about 1535.

Florimond de Remond, flo're'mŏN' dẹh rẹh-mŏN', a French Roman Catholic theologian, born at Agen; died in 1602.

Florio, flo're-o, (DANIELE,) COUNT, an Italian poet, born at Udine in 1710; died in 1789.

Florio, flo're-o, (JOHN,) surnamed THE RESOLUTE, a philologist and grammarian, born in London, of Italian parents, about 1545. He was professor of French and Italian in the University of Oxford, and in the reign of James I. was appointed to teach those languages to Prince Henry. He married a sister of Samuel Daniel the poet. He published an "Italian and English Dictionary," (1597,) the most copious then extant, a translation of Montaigne's "Essays," (1603,) and several other works. Shakspeare, it is supposed, ridiculed him in the character of Holofernes in "Love's Labour Lost." Died in 1625.

Floriot, flo're-o', (PIERRE,) a French moralist, born in 1604, became confessor to the recluses of Port-Royal. He wrote a pious work entitled "La Morale du Pater," or "La Morale chrétienne," ("Christian Morality," 5 vols., 1672,) which was much esteemed. Died in 1691.

Floris, flo'ris, (FRANS,) [FR. FRANC-FLORE, frŏNk flor,] an excellent Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1520, was surnamed THE RAPHAEL OF FLANDERS. His proper name was FRANS DE VRIEND, (vreend.) He studied the works of Michael Angelo in Rome, and returned to Antwerp. He was eminent for boldness of design, richness of invention, and facility of execution. Among his master-pieces are a "Nativity," a "Crucifixion," and "The Last Judgment." He is said to have been very intemperate. Died in 1570.

Floris, flo'ris, (PIETER WILLEMSZOON,) a navigator, born at Dantzic. He sailed to the East Indies as factor of the English Company in 1610, before which he had visited those regions in the service of the Dutch. He returned in 1615, and wrote, in Dutch, an interesting journal of his voyage, a version of which was published by Purchas. Died in 1615.

Flörke or **Floerke**, flör'kẹh, (JOHANN ERNST,) a German author, born at Altenkalden in 1767; died in 1830.

Flo'rus, (DREPA'NIUS,) a theologian and poet, who probably wrote about 850 A.D., and was a canon or deacon of the church of Lyons. He composed, besides Latin poems, a commentary on the Epistles of Saint Paul, and a refutation of Erigena on predestination.

Flo'rus, (GESSIUS,) a Roman officer, who became governor of Judea in 64 A.D. His cruelty and rapacity provoked the last revolt of the Jews, which resulted in the destruction of Jerusalem, 70 A.D.

Florus, (JULIUS,) a celebrated orator of Gaul, born about 20 B.C., practised at the Roman bar, and afterwards in his native country. Quintilian speaks highly of his eloquence. Died about 55 A.D.

Florus, (LUCIUS ANNÆUS,) a Latin historian, who lived in the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian, and, according to some authors, was a native of Spain. He wrote an "Epitome of Roman History," ("Epitome de Gestis Romanorum,") from the origin of Rome to the time of Augustus, compiled probably from historians whose works are lost. Critics observe that he deals rather largely in panegyric, but give him credit for being an agreeable writer and generally exact. His style is elegant, but somewhat declamatory.

Flotow, von, fon flo'to, (FRIEDRICH,) a German composer, born at Teutendorf in 1812. He composed many popular operas, among which are "Stradella," (1844,) "Albin," (1856,) "Martha," (1858,) and "L'Ombre," ("The Phantom," 1869.) Died January 24, 1883.

Flotte, flot, (PIERRE,) a French lawyer, who performed an important part in the quarrel between King Philip the Fair and Pope Boniface about 1300. He was sent to Rome with an answer to the pope's bull, and is said to have used insulting language to Boniface. He was killed at the battle of Courtray, in 1302.

Flotte, de, dẹh flot, (ÉTIENNE Gaston—gȧs'tŏN',) BARON, a French *littérateur*, nephew of Lantier the poet, was born near Marseilles in 1805. He wrote, besides other poems, the "Exile of Dante," (1833,) and "La Vendée," (1845.) Died August 23, 1882.

Flottes, flot, (JEAN BAPTISTE MARCEL,) ABBÉ, a French writer and professor of philosophy, born at Montpellier in 1789; died in 1864.

Flottwell, flot'wĕl, (EDUARD HEINRICH,) a Prussian statesman, born at Insterburg in 1786, was appointed minister of state in 1844. Died May 24, 1865.

Flourens, floo'rŏN', (GUSTAVE,) a son of M. J. P. Flourens, was born at Paris, August 4, 1838. He published "Histoire de l'Homme" and "Science de l'Homme," (1869,) and was a radical revolutionist and communist. He took part in the Cretan insurrection in 1866. He served as a colonel of the troops of the Paris commune, and was killed in a conflict with the forces of the Versailles government, at Rueil, April 3, 1871.

Flourens, floo'rŏN', (MARIE JEAN PIERRE,) an eminent French physiologist and author, born near Béziers in 1794. He took his degree in medicine in 1813, and became a resident of Paris in 1814. In 1822 he produced "Researches on Irritability and Sensibility." He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1828, after he had published an able work called "Researches on the Properties and Functions of the Nervous System in Vertebrate Animals," (1824.) He became professor of comparative anatomy in the museum in 1832, and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1833. Among his chief works are "Course of Comparative Physiology," (3 vols., 1854,) and "Human Longevity and the Quantity of Life on the Globe," (1854,) a very popular book. He was elected to the French Academy in 1840. Died in 1867.

Flow'er, (BENJAMIN ORANGE,) author and publisher, was born at Albion, Illinois, October 19, 1858. He edited the "American Sentinel" until 1888, and later founded the "Arena," which he edited until 1896, subsequently editing "The Coming Age." He has published "Civilization's Inferno," "The Century of Sir Thomas More," "Persons, Places, and Ideas," etc.

Flower, (Sir WILLIAM HENRY,) an English zoologist, born at Stratford-on-Avon, November 30, 1831. He studied at University College, London, and the Middlesex Hospital, and served as assistant surgeon in the Crimea. In 1861 he became conservator of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in 1869 Hunterian professor of comparative anatomy and physiology, and in 1884 natural history director at the British Museum. He was knighted in 1892. His works on zoological subjects are highly esteemed. Among them are "Introduction to the Study of Mammals, Living and Extinct," (1891,) "The Horse: A Study in Natural History," (1892,) and "Essays on Museums," (1898.) Died in 1899.

Floyd, (JOHN,) an English writer on theology, born in Cambridgeshire, became a Jesuit about 1593. He was banished after that date.

Floyd, (JOHN,) an American officer, born in Virginia in 1769. He removed to Georgia in 1791, and became a major-general in the second war with Great Britain. From 1827 to 1829 he was a member of Congress. Died in 1839.

Floyd, (JOHN B.,) an American lawyer and general, born in Pulaski county, Virginia, in 1805. He was appointed secretary of war by President Buchanan in March, 1857. To aid the cause of disunion, he transferred more than one hundred thousand muskets and rifles, besides a great number of cannon, from Northern armories to the South, in 1860. He resigned about December 25, 1860, after which he was accused of being a defaulter, but was not brought to trial. Having joined the army of the Confederates, he commanded at Fort Donelson when it was attacked by General Grant, February, 1862. When the capture of the fort became inevitable, he turned the command over to Pillow, and escaped by flight. Died in 1863.

Floyd, (WILLIAM,) an American patriot, born in

Suffolk county, New York, in 1734. He was chosen in 1774 a delegate to the first Continental Congress, in which he continued to serve about eight years, and signed the Declaration of Independence. Died in 1821.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Floy'ẹr, (Sir JOHN,) a skilful English physician, born at Hinters in 1649. He published several professional treatises, and translated the "Sibylline Oracles" from the Greek. His learning and piety were commended by Dr. Johnson, who had been under his medical care. He was a strenuous advocate of cold baths. Died in 1734.

Flückiger, flü'ki-gẹr, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a Swiss pharmacist and chemist, born at Langenthal, Schwytz, May 15, 1828. He published the first two editions of the "Pharmacopœia Helvetica," and in 1881–82 helped to revise the "Pharmacopœia Germanica." He wrote other works and held professorships of pharmacognosy in Berlin, and pharmacy in Strasburg.

Fludd, [Lat. DE FLUC'TIBUS,] (ROBERT,) an English physician and writer, born at Milgate in 1574, was reputed a man of great learning, especially in occult sciences, and was an adept in the Rosicrucian philosophy. He published treatises on various subjects, abounding in abstruse philosophy and visionary theories, with some original ideas. Kepler and Gassendi wrote refutations of his system. Died in 1637.

Flüe, de, dẹh flü'ẹh, (NICOLAS,) a Swiss patriot and hermit, born at the village of Saxeln in 1417, was revered by his countrymen for his piety and wisdom. When the confederacy was in great peril from civil dissension, he restored harmony on the basis of the Covenant of Stantz formed in 1481. He lived in solitude for many years, eating nothing but the eucharistic elements. Died in 1487.

Flügel, flü'gẹl, (GUSTAV LEBRECHT,) a German Oriental scholar, born at Bautzen in 1802. His most important work is the edition of the large encyclopædic-bibliographical Dictionary of Haji (Hadschi) Khalfa, with a Latin translation and commentary, six volumes of which were completed in 1852. He was professor at Meissen from 1832 to 1850. Died July 5, 1870.

Flügel, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a distinguished German lexicographer, born at Barby, on the Elbe, in 1788. He brought out in 1830 his "Complete English-German and German-English Dictionary," (2 vols.,) and in 1840 his "Triglotte, or Merchant's Dictionary, in German, English, and French," (3 vols.) He lived at Leipsic. Died in 1855.

Flus'ser, (CHARLES W.,) an American naval officer, born in Maryland about 1832. He gained the rank of lieutenant in 1855. He commanded the gunboat Miami, and was killed in a battle against the iron-clad Albemarle, in Roanoke River, April, 1864.

Flygare-Carlén. See CARLÉN.

Flynt, (JOSIAH,) sociologist, born at Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1869, his real name being Willard. He wandered in the rôle of a tramp in the United States, and afterwards in several European countries, studying the habits of the lower stratum of society. He wrote "Tramping with Tramps," etc. Died in 1907.

Foa, fo'a', (EUGENIE,) originally named GRADIS, a French authoress, born at Bordeaux about the end of the eighteenth century. She wrote "Le Petit Robinson de Paris," (1840,) etc. Died 1853.

Foch, fosh, (FERDINAND,) French Marshal, was born Oct. 2, 1851 at Tarbes. He went through the École Polytechnique and the École de Guerre. He became a professor at the École de Guerre 1894, and later its commander. In August, 1914, Foch commanded the 20th Corps in Lorraine, and later as commander of the 9th Army aided in the victory of the Marne. He then commanded the Armies in the North, was relieved after the battle of the Somme 1916, became Chief of the French General Staff May, 1917, and Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in France March, 1918. He then directed the offensives that resulted in Germany's defeat. He was made a Field Marshal of France 1918; a member of the French Academy 1918; a British Field-Marshal 1919, and president of the Inter-Allied Military Commission. He died March 20, 1929.

Fock, (OTTO,) a German historian, soldier and journalist, born 1819. Died 1872.

Fodere, fo'da'ra', (FRANCOIS EMANUEL,) an eminent physician, born in Savoy 1764. Died 1835.

Fodhail, fo-dīl' or fo-dāl', (**Aboo-Alee** or **Abû Alî**, ä'bōō ä'lee,) a Mussulman saint, born at Samarcand or in Khorassân. He was a highway-robber in his youth. Many of his sententious sayings have been preserved. Died in 803 A.D.

See IBN-KHALLIKÂN, "Biographical Dictionary;" ABOOLFEDA, "Annales."

Foe, De. See DE FOE.

Foelix, fä'lèks', (JEAN JACQUES GASPARD,) a French jurist, born at Oberstein in 1791. He published a "Treatise on Private International Law," ("Traité du Droit international privé," 1843.) Died in 1853.

Foerster. See FÖRSTER.

Foës, fo'ẽs', (ANUCE,) [Lat. ANU'TIUS FOE'SIUS,] an eminent French physician, born at Metz in 1528, studied in Paris, and became an excellent Greek scholar. About 1556 he began to practise medicine in Metz, of which city he was chosen public physician. He received offers of patronage from several foreign princes, but declined them. He acquired a wide reputation by his excellent edition of Hippocrates, with a Latin translation, (1595,) and by another valuable work, entitled "Œconomia Hippocratis," (1588,) which explains obscure terms used by that writer. Died in 1595.

See WILLAUME, "Notice sur A. Foës," 1823.

Fogarasy, fo'gŏh-rŏsh-e, (JÁNOS,) a Hungarian jurist, born at Käsmark in 1801. He wrote, besides other important works, a "Hungarian-German Dictionary," (1836,) "Principles of the Civil Law of Hungary," (1839,) and "The Spirit of the Magyar Language," (1845.) Died June 11, 1878.

Fogelberg, fo'gẹl-bĕRG', (BENGT,) a Swedish sculptor, born at Gothenburg in 1787. He went in 1820 to Italy, which became his adopted country. He produced admired statues of Odin, Thor, and Balder. A statue of Psyche is called his master-piece. Died at Trieste in 1854.

Foggazzaro, fod-ya-za'ro, (ANTONIO,) an Italian novelist, born at Vicenza, in 1842. His first publications were of poems, but his chief fame rests upon his novels, of which "Saniele Cortis" is most esteemed. His "Il Santo" was condemned by the Church, but he made no retraction of its statements. Died in 1910.

Foggia, fod'jä, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian musician, born in Rome in 1604. He was chapel-master of San Giovanni Laterano, Rome, from 1636 to 1661, and composed motets, masses, and other sacred music. He was the first Italian that wrote the tonal fugue. Died at Rome in 1688.

Foggini, fod-jee'nee, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar and priest, born at Florence in 1713. He held high offices at Rome in the gift of the popes, and became keeper of the Vatican Library in 1775. He wrote several theological treatises, and published a famous manuscript of Virgil, (1741,) which is or was preserved in the Medicean Library, Florence. Died in 1783.

See "Elogio di P. F. Foggini," Florence, 1784.

Fogliani, fôl-yä'nee, or **Fogliano**, fôl-yä'no, [Lat. FOLIA'NUS,] (LUIGI,) an Italian writer on music, born at Módena; died about 1540.

Foglietta, fol-yĕt'tä, or **Foglieta**, fol-yā'tä, (UBERTO,) an admired Italian historian, born of a noble family in Genoa in 1518. In 1559 he issued at Rome a historical essay on the Republic of Genoa, which gave so much offence to the aristocracy that they condemned him to exile and confiscated his property. He found a liberal patron in Cardinal Este, who received him as an inmate of his house in Rome. Here he composed, in pure and elegant Latin, his most important work, a "History of Genoa from the Earliest Times to 1527," (1585,) on which he was employed at his death. He also wrote portions of the history of the emperor Charles V., and other works. Among the Italian writers of that age he is esteemed one of the most classical. Died in 1581.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Fogolino, fo-go-lee'no, (MARCELLO,) an excellent painter of the Venetian school, born at Vicenza, was living in 1530. He painted history and landscapes with equal skill. "The Adoration of the Magi" is called his master-piece.

Fo-Hi See FOU-HER.

Fohr, fōr, (KARL PHILIPP,) a German landscape-painter, born at Heidelberg in 1795, studied at Rome under Koch. Among his works are two pictures of rare excellence, one of which represents a rocky landscape with a waterfall. He was drowned in the Tiber in 1818.

See J. P. DIEFFENBACH, "Leben des Malers C. Fohr," 1823.

Foinard, fwȧ'nȧr', (FRÉDÉRIC MAURICE,) a learned French priest, born at Conches about 1685, published a translation of Genesis with critical notes, and a few other works. Died in 1743.

Foisset, fwȧ'sȧ', (JEAN LOUIS SÉVERIN,) a French author, born at Bligny-sous-Beaune in 1796. In 1820 he was engaged as assistant editor of the "Biographie Universelle," for which he wrote a great number of articles, including those on Mirabeau and Petrarch. Died in 1822.

Foix, de, deh fwȧ, (CATHERINE,) Queen of Navarre, born in 1470, was the daughter and heiress of Gaston de Foix, Prince de Viane, and Madeleine of France. She was married in 1484 to Jean d'Albret, to whom she brought Navarre as her dowry. She was a great-grandmother of the famous Henry of Navarre. Died in 1517.

Foix, de, (GASTON II.,) COMTE, succeeded his father in 1315. He rendered important services to the French king in the war against the English, (1337.) Died in 1343.

Foix, de, (GASTON III.,) COMTE, Vicomte de Béarn, born in 1331, was a son of Gaston II., and was surnamed PHŒBUS. He married Agnes, a daughter of the King of Navarre and a sister of Charles the Bad. During the revolt of La Jacquerie, 1358, he assisted in the rescue of the dauphin. He afterwards waged with success a war against Count d'Armagnac. His ruling passion was the love of the chase, on which he wrote a treatise, called "Miroir de Phébus des desduicts de la Chasse." According to Froissart, he was a brave, violent, and magnificent representative of the age of chivalry. He died, without an heir, in 1391, and left his domain to the King of France.

Foix, de, (GASTON IV.,) succeeded his father, Jean de Grailly, in 1436. He married a daughter of Juan II. of Aragon and Navarre, who in 1455 appointed him successor to the throne of Navarre. He was a minister of Charles VII. of France, and an ally of Louis XI. Died in 1472.

Foix, de, (GASTON,) Duc de Nemours, a brave French prince, born in 1489, was a son of Jean de Foix, Viscount of Narbonne, and the nephew of Louis XII. of France, who in 1505 created him Duc de Nemours. In 1512 he commanded the army of Italy with brilliant success against the Spaniards, and in the same year, after he had won the great victory of Ravenna, he was killed in the pursuit.

Foix, de, (GERMAINE,) Queen of Aragon, born about 1488, was a niece of Louis XII. of France. She was married in 1506 to Ferdinand V. of Castile and Aragon, her grand-uncle. She had one son, who died in infancy. Died in 1538.

Foix, de, (LOUIS,) a French architect and engineer, born in Paris, was employed by Philip II. of Spain; and it is supposed he was one of the architects of the Escurial. He erected the remarkable tower of Cordouan, at the mouth of the Garonne, used as a light-house, which was commenced in 1584 and finished in 1610. It is one hundred and eighty feet high, and was long regarded as the most magnificent light-house ever erected.

Foix, de, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French Jesuit, born at the château de Fabas in 1627, was noted as a preacher and wrote a few learned treatises, one of which is entitled the "Art of Preaching the Word of God." Died in 1687.

Foix, de, (ODET.) See LAUTREC.

Foix, de, (PAUL,) an eminent French jurist and statesman, born in 1528, was descended from the noble family of Foix. After a profound study of law, he was appointed a judge in the Parliament of Paris. By counselling moderation towards the Protestants in 1559, he rendered himself obnoxious to some persons in power, and in 1561 resigned his office. He became a councillor of state about 1565, was employed by Charles IX. as ambassador to England, Venice, etc., and was considered one of the ablest negotiators of his time. In 1576 he was made Archbishop of Toulouse. Died in 1584.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MONTAIGNE, "Essais;" MARC ANTOINE MURET, "Oratio in funere P. Foxii," 1584.

Foix, de, (RAIMOND ROGER,) COMTE, an able French captain, succeeded his father in 1188. In 1191 he led his vassals in a crusade against the infidels in Palestine. After his return he took arms in defence of the Albigenses, but without success. He died in 1222, and left his domain to his son, Roger Bernard.

Foix, de, (ROGER,) COMTE, a French nobleman, inherited his title and estate in 1070. He joined the crusade and went to Palestine in 1095. Died in 1125.

Foix, de, (ROGER BERNARD II.,) COMTE, surnamed THE GREAT, was an ally of Raymond, Count of Toulouse. He waged war against the crusaders who, under De Montfort, invaded the county of Foix. Died in 1241.

Fokker, fo'ker, (ANTHONY HERMAN GERARD,) Dutch aëroplane builder, born 1890. Made planes for the German army in the World War from his factories in Germany and is now active in commercial aviation.

Folard, de, deh fo'lȧr', (JEAN CHARLES,) a French officer and tactician, born at Avignon in 1669, entered the army at an early age, and made himself proficient in tactics and engineering. He served as aide-de-camp to the Duc de Vendôme in Italy in 1702, and was wounded at the battle of Cassano in 1705. The freedom with which he offered advice sometimes gave offence to his superiors; but the court twice recognized the value of his services by granting him a pension. In 1709 he was severely wounded at Malplaquet. He accompanied Charles XII. of Sweden in his last campaign, (1718.) Folard acquired reputation by his version of the History of Polybius, with Commentaries, (6 vols., 1727–30,) which illustrate the tactics of the ancients. Died in 1752.

See "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Vie de Folard," Paris, 1753; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Folengo, fo-len'go, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian monk and scholar, born at Mantua about 1500. He wrote a few Commentaries on Scripture, which were approved by the Protestants. Died in 1559.

Folengo, (TEOFILO,) (better known by the name MERLINO COCAJO or COCCAI,) a whimsical Italian poet, a brother of the preceding, was born of a noble family near Mantua in 1491. He entered a Benedictine convent at the age of sixteen, but soon exchanged that for a dissolute life. He was gifted with vivacity and great facility in versification, and published licentious and burlesque poems, in a style which he called Macaronic, the language being a mixture of Latin and Italian. He returned to the convent in 1526. Died in 1544.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie;" A. DALMISTRO, "Elogio di T. Folengo," 1803.

Foley, (JOHN HENRY,) an eminent sculptor, born in Dublin in 1818, studied in the Royal Academy of London. His "Ino and Bacchus" (1840) placed him in the first rank of modern British sculptors. Among his works are "Lear and Cordelia," "Venus rescuing Æneas," "Egeria," a statue of Selden, a statue of John Hampden at the new palace of Westminster, and a bronze statue of Viscount Sir H. Hardinge at Calcutta. Died in 1874.

Foley, (Sir THOMAS,) an English admiral, born in Pembrokeshire in 1757. He distinguished himself as captain at the battle of Cape Saint Vincent in 1797, and had the honour of leading the fleet of Nelson into action at the battle of the Nile, in August, 1798. He took a prominent part in the battle of Copenhagen, (1801,) and became a vice-admiral in 1812. At this battle Sir Hyde Parker signalled to Lord Nelson to discontinue the action; but Nelson, putting the glass to his blind eye, said to Foley, "You know, Foley, I have only one eye, and have a right to be blind sometimes. I really do not see the signal." Died in 1833.

Fol'ger, (CHARLES JAMES,) LL.D., an American jurist, born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, April 16, 1818, of the family to which Benjamin Franklin's mother belonged.

He graduated at Geneva College, New York, in 1836, and became a lawyer. In 1843 he became a judge of the Common Pleas in Ontario county, New York, was county judge, 1852–56, State Senator in New York, 1862–69, assistant treasurer of the United States, 1869–70, associate judge of the New York Court of Appeals, 1870–80, chief judge of the same court, 1880–81, and in 1881 was appointed secretary of the United States treasury. Died September 4, 1884.

Folianus. See FOGLIANI.

Folieta. See FOGLIETTA.

Foligno. See FREZZI, (FEDERIGO.)

Folk, (JOSEPH WINGATE,) reformer, born at Brownsville, Tennessee, in 1869. As circuit attorney of St. Louis, 1900–04, he won wide reputation from his successful prosecution of numerous cases of political graft. He was governor of Missouri 1905–09.

Folkema, fol'kẹh-mȧ, (JACOB,) an able Dutch engraver, born at Dokkum in 1692. He engraved plates for books after the designs of Picart, and portraits of eminent men. Died in 1767.

Folkes, fōks, (MARTIN,) F.R.S., an eminent English antiquary, born in London in 1690, excelled in mathematics and philosophy, was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society in 1713, and succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as president of the same in 1741. He wrote several excellent treatises on ancient monuments and coins, and rendered important services to science. In 1750 he became president of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1742 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Among his works is a "Dissertation on the Weights and Values of Ancient Coins," (1736.) Died in 1754.

Follen, fol'lẹn, (ADOLF LUDWIG,) a German poet and scholar, brother of Charles Follen, noticed in the next article, was born at Giessen in 1794. He published in 1819 his "Free Voices of Fresh Youth," and in 1827 his "Picture-Gallery of German Poetry," both of which enjoy great popularity. He also made several excellent translations from the Latin, Greek, and Italian. Died in 1855.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Fol'lẹn, (CHARLES THEODORE CHRISTIAN,) born at Romrod, in Germany, in 1795, was educated at Giessen. His youthful zeal for liberty having subjected him to persecution from the government, he left his native land in 1820, and, after a visit to Paris, he found a home in Switzerland, where he was chosen, about 1821, professor of law in the University of Bâle. In 1824 the Holy Alliance demanded that he should be delivered up, and he escaped only by a sudden departure to Paris and by emigrating to the United States. Here he applied himself with success to the study of the English language. By the favour of La Fayette, he obtained influential friends, and was employed as German tutor at Harvard. He studied divinity with Dr. Channing in 1827, was admitted to the ministry in 1828, and officiated as teacher in the divinity school at Cambridge. From 1831 to 1834 he was professor of German literature at Harvard. In 1836 and 1837 he had charge of the First Unitarian Church in New York, where he gave offence by speaking against slavery. In 1839 he accepted a call from the church of East Lexington, Massachusetts. In the passage from New York to his home, in January, 1840, he lost his life by the burning of the steamer Lexington. His wife, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, (1787–1859,) wrote poems and popular works for children, and edited "The Child's Friend."

Fol'lett, (Sir WILLIAM WEBB,) an able English lawyer, born at Topsham in 1798, began to practise law about 1823, and rapidly rose to eminence. He was returned to Parliament for Exeter by the Conservatives in 1835, acted a short time as solicitor-general under Sir Robert Peel, (1834–35,) and was twice re-elected to Parliament, in 1837 and in 1841. He was again appointed solicitor-general in 1841, and became attorney-general in 1844. Died in London in 1845.

See a notice of Sir W. Follett in "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1846.

Polleville, de, dẹh fol'vèl', (GUYOT, ge'o',) ABBÉ, a French priest, who in 1793 appeared in the royalist army of La Vendée and gave out that he was the Bishop of Agra, sent by the pope as apostolic vicar. He was received without distrust, and his presence excited great enthusiasm among the army; but before long a brief from the pope informed the generals that he was an impostor. However, they kept the secret from the soldiers, and he continued to act his part until the republicans captured him and put him to death, in 1794.

Folli, fol'lee, or **Fuoli,** foo-o'lee, (CECILIO,) born at Fanano in 1615, was for many years professor of anatomy at Venice.

Folli, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician and writer, born in 1624; died in 1685.

Folo, fo'lo, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian engraver, born at Bassano in 1764, worked at Rome, and imitated the style of Raphael Morghen. He engraved works of several Italian masters. Died at Rome in 1836.

Folquet, fol'kȧ', or **Foulques,** fook, a French troubadour and prelate, born at Marseilles about 1160. He was appointed Bishop of Toulouse in 1205, and became a cruel persecutor of the Albigenses. Dante has, however, given him a place in his "Paradiso." Died in 1231.

Foltz, folts, (PHILIPP,) a German painter, and professor in the Academy of Arts at Munich, born at Bingen, on the Rhine, in 1805. He painted in fresco, in the royal palace at Munich, a number of illustrations from Bürger's poems and Schiller's ballads. Among his works is a large oil-picture of "Otho of Bavaria departing from his Father's Palace for the Throne of Greece." Died 1877.

Folz, or **Volz,** folts, written also **Folcz,** (HANS,) a celebrated German poet and Protestant Reformer, born at Worms in 1479. He wrote lyrics, Carnival pieces, (*Fastnachtspiele*) and tales in rhyme.

Fonblanque, fon-blank', (ALBANY W.,) an eminent English journalist and political writer, a son of the following, was born in London in 1797. He studied law, but never practised it. About 1822 he succeeded Leigh Hunt as editor of the "Examiner," a Liberal weekly journal, the previous high character of which was maintained by the caustic wit and literary abilities of Mr. Fonblanque. A selection of his editorial articles appeared under the title of "England under Seven Administrations," (3 vols., 1837.) He ceased to edit that journal in 1846, and was chosen director of the statistical department of the Board of Trade in 1852. He died October 13, 1872.

Fonblanque, (JOHN DE GRENIER,) an eminent English lawyer, born in 1759, descended from a French Protestant family, became senior king's counsel and senior bencher of the Society of the Middle Temple. He wrote an able and learned "Treatise on Equity," (1793,) which had a wide circulation and was considered as authoritative by the English courts. Died in 1837.

Fonblanque, (JOHN SAMUEL MARTIN,) a son of the preceding, born about 1787, became commissioner of bankrupts. He published, in 1825, "Bankrupt Statutes," and, with J. A. Paris, M.D., "Medical Jurisprudence," (1823.) Died in 1865.

Foncemagne, de, dẹh fōnss'mȧñ', (ÉTIENNE **Lauréault**—lō'rȧ'ō',) a French savant, born at Orléans in 1694. He was received in the Academy of Inscriptions in 1722, and chosen a member of the French Academy in 1737. He was eminent for learning, virtue, and talents, and distinguished himself in a literary war with Voltaire in relation to the "Testament politique" of Richelieu, which Voltaire thought was a fabrication. He wrote many able dissertations, inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1779.

See SABATIER, "Les trois Siècles de la Littérature Française;" DE CHABANON, "Éloge de M. de Foncemagne," 1780.

Fondolo, fon'do-lo, (GABRINO,) an Italian, who by treachery obtained the sovereignty of Cremona in 1406. He was executed by the Duke of Milan in 1420.

Fonfrède, fōn'frȧd', (HENRI,) a French journalist, a son of the following, was born at Bordeaux in 1788. He founded at Bordeaux, in 1820, a journal called "La Tribune," which was soon suppressed by the government. He wrote spirited political articles for other journals, and supported liberal conservative principles. His works were published in 10 vols., 1844. Died in 1841.

Fonfrède, (JEAN BAPTISTE **Boyer**—bwȧ′yȧ′,) an eloquent French Girondist, born at Bordeaux in 1766, was a brother-in-law of Ducos. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and was president of that body in May, 1793. His career was short and memorable. In talents he was ranked next to Vergniaud, Guadet, and Gensonné. He was imprisoned in October, and declined to escape when an opportunity was offered, saying he would share the fate of Ducos. He was executed in October, 1793.

Fons. See LA FONS.

Fonseca, da, dȧ fon-sā′kȧ, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese theologian, born in Lisbon in 1517, obtained in 1544 the chair of theology in Coimbra. Having gained distinction as a pulpit orator, he became preacher to the king, John III. Died in 1588.

Fonseca, da, (HERMES,) president of Brazil, was born in 1855 and entered the army at the age of sixteen. He rose through all grades of the service until he attained the rank of marshal, and is regarded as the foremost military authority in South America. He was elected to the presidency November 15, 1910.

Fonseca, da, (PEDRO,) a Portuguese Jesuit and writer, born at Cortizada in 1528, was eminent as a professor of philosophy in the University of Evora, and was surnamed THE PORTUGUESE ARISTOTLE. He was employed in important affairs by Pope Gregory XIII. His principal works are "Institutes of Dialectics," (1564,) and a "Commentary on the Metaphysics of Aristotle," (4 vols., 1572–94.) He is reputed the inventor of the "Sciencia Media," a mode of reconciling free will with predestination. Died in 1599.

Fonseca, da, (PEDRO JOZÉ,) a Portuguese philologist, was the principal author or editor of the "Dictionary of the Portuguese Language" published by the Academy of Lisbon in 1793. Died in 1816.

Fonseca, de, dȧ fon-sā′kȧ, (ELEANORA **Pimentel**—pe-mĕn-tĕl′,) MARCHIONESS, a beautiful and gifted Italian lady, born in Naples in 1768, became the wife of the Marquis of Fonseca in 1784. She sympathized with the French republicans, and was an active adherent of the popular party in Naples. While the latter was in the ascendant, she edited a public journal. In 1799 the royalists again prevailed, and condemned her to a felon's death. She was hung in 1799.

Fonseca, de, dȧ fon-sā′kȧ, (JUAN RODRIGUEZ,) a bigoted Spanish prelate, born at Toro about 1452, became Bishop of Palencia and of Burgos, and a councillor of Queen Isabella. He patronized Torquemada, and opposed the enterprise of Columbus, whom he called a visionary and treated with persistent malignity. Died in 1524.

Fonseca, de, (MANUEL DEODORO,) president of Brazil, born in 1827. He was for many years in the army, became marshal, and in 1889 led the revolutionists. He was made provisional president, and was elected president in 1891, but acted the dictator and was forced to abdicate. Died in 1892.

Fonseca Benevides, de, dȧ fon-sā′kȧ bȧ-nȧ-vee′dĕs, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese physicist, born at Lisbon, January 28, 1835. In 1854 he became a professor of physics in the National Industrial Institute, and in 1855 professor of artillery and mechanics in the Naval School. Among his publications are "Curso de Artilheria," (1858,) "Curso elementar de Physica," (1863–68,) "Tratado de Electro-Magnetisma," (1868,) "Principios de Optica," (1868,) "Noçoes de Physica moderna," (1880,) and a history of the Portuguese queens,—"Rainhas de Portugal," (1878–79.)

Fonseca Figuereido y Sousa, de, dȧ fon-sā′kȧ fe-gȧ-rā′e-do e sō′sȧ, (JOZÉ MARIA,) a Portuguese writer, born at Évora in 1690, was eminent as a theologian and diplomatist. He was aulic councillor of the emperor Charles VI. Died in 1760.

Fonseca Soares, de, dȧ fon-sā′kȧ so-ȧ′rĕs, (ANTONIO,) or **Antonio das Chagas,** (dȧs shȧ′gas,) a Portuguese theologian and poet, born at Vidigueira in 1631. He was noted for his ascetic piety, and wrote several devotional works. Died in 1682.

Fontaine, or **Fontaine des Bertins,** fôn′tȧn′ dā bĕr′tȧn′, (ALEXIS,) an eminent French geometer, born at Claveison, in Dauphiny, about 1705, came to Paris at an early age, where he became intimate with Clairaut and Maupertuis. In 1733 the Academy of Sciences was opened to him, and in 1734 he published his famous memoir on the problem of "Tautochrones," which had been resolved by Huyghens and Newton by different methods, and in which he was afterwards surpassed by Lagrange. He made several important discoveries in mathematics and dynamics. Hearing Nollet read in the Academy a long essay on the value of various commodities, Fontaine said, "This man knows the value of everything except time." Died in 1771.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Fontaine;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Fontaine, fôn′tȧn′, (CHARLES,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1515, translated Ovid's "Epistles" into verse, and wrote mediocre odes, epigrams, etc. Died about 1590.

Fontaine, (NICOLAS,) a pious Jansenist writer, born in Paris in 1625. He joined the recluses of Port-Royal in 1645, and shared the labours and persecutions of Arnauld, Nicole, and Sacy, with whom he was confined in the Bastille. He left interesting "Memoirs of Port-Royal," (2 vols., 1736.) Died in 1709.

Fontaine, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS LÉONARD,) a distinguished French architect, born at Pontoise on the 20th of September, 1762. He studied in Rome, and became in his youth the friend and associate of Charles Percier, and formed with him a partnership which was only dissolved by death. About 1801 he was appointed architect of the Tuileries. He was afterwards employed in the extension or restoration of the palaces of the Louvre, Saint-Cloud, and Fontainebleau. He erected the triumphal arch of the Carrousel, (1807,) and united the Tuileries with the Louvre. He was admitted into the Institute in 1812, and received the title of first architect of Napoleon in 1813. With Percier he published "Palaces and other Modern Edifices designed at Rome," (1798,) and a successful work "On Interior Decorations," (1812.) He retained the place of chief architect under Louis XVIII. and his successors until 1848. Died in 1853.

See "Journal des Beaux-Arts," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fontaine, La. See LA FONTAINE.

Fontaine-Malherbe, fôn′tȧn′ mȧl′ȧrb′, (JEAN,) a French poet, born near Coutances about 1740, wrote two poems which were crowned by the French Academy, viz., "The Rapidity of Life," (1766,) and an "Epistle to the Poor," (1768.) Died in 1780.

Fontaines. See DESFONTAINES.

Fontana, fon-tȧ′nȧ, (ANNIBAL,) an Italian engraver on precious stones, born in Milan in 1540, acquired a high reputation in his art. Died in 1587.

Fontana, (CARLO,) a celebrated Italian architect, born at Bruciato, near Como, in 1634, was a pupil of Bernini. He passed nearly all his life in Rome, and was patronized by several popes. Under Clement X. he constructed the grand fountain in front of Saint Peter's. Among his numerous works are the Grimani palace, the Bolognetti palace, the theatre Tordinona, and the portal of Santa Maria in Trastevere. He wrote ample and valuable descriptions of the Church of Saint Peter, (1694,) and of the Coliseum, (1725.) Died at Rome in 1714.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture;" FONTENAI, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Fontana, (DOMENICO,) an Italian architect and engineer of celebrity, was born at Mili, near Lake Como, in 1543, and went to Rome at the age of twenty. His patron, Pope Sixtus V., employed him as chief architect in several great works, the most memorable of which was the erection of the Egyptian obelisk in front of Saint Peter's Church. About five hundred engineers having offered their respective plans, that of Fontana was preferred. This great triumph of mechanical skill, which was accomplished in 1586 amidst the applause of the populace, was rewarded by a title of nobility and a large pension. Fontana afterwards raised large obelisks in the Piazza del Popolo and in front of San Giovanni Laterano. He built the palace of the Lateran, the Vatican Library, and the Quirinal Palace, Rome. In 1592 he went to

Naples, where he designed the grand royal palace. Died at Naples in 1607.

See Ticozzi, "Dizionario;" Quatremère de Quincy, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fontana, (Felice,) a learned Italian philosopher and naturalist, born at Pomarolo, in the Tyrol, in April, 1730, was a brother of Gregorio, noticed below, and was educated in the best schools of Italy. He was for some time professor of philosophy in Pisa, and afterwards lived in Florence, where he was patronized by the grand duke Leopold. By the order of this prince, he prepared anatomical models in wax, and a fine cabinet or museum of natural history and philosophy, which is one of the ornaments of Florence. He wrote many ingenious treatises on chemistry, physics, and physiology. He died in 1805, and was buried in Florence by the side of Galileo.

See Mangili, "Elogio di F. Fontana," 1813; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fontana, (Francesco,) a Neapolitan astronomer, published "New Observations on Celestial and Earthly Things," (1646.) Died in 1656.

Fontana, (Francesco,) an Italian architect, a descendant of Domenico Fontana, was employed in 1705 in the erection of the column of Antoninus Pius on Monte Citorio, in Rome.

Fontana, (Francesco Luigi,) a learned Italian cardinal and writer, born in 1750, accompanied the captive pope to Paris in 1804. Died in 1822.

Fontana, (Gaetano,) an Italian priest and astronomer, born at Módena in 1645. He cultivated astronomy with success, corresponded with Cassini, and published "Institutio Physico-Astronomica," ("Physical and Astronomical Institutes," 1695.) Cassini said the observations of Fontana were the most exact of all that were sent to him. Died in 1719.

Fontana, (Giovanni,) an able Italian architect, born at Mili in 1540, was the brother of Domenico, above named. He was at one time architect of Saint Peter's Church, Rome, and was especially eminent as a hydraulic engineer. Died in 1614.

Fontana, (Giulio Cesare,) a son of Domenico, was an architect, and a native of Rome. Among his best works is the Museo Borbonico at Naples. He flourished about 1600.

Fontana, (Gregorio,) an eminent Italian mathematician, brother of Felice, noticed above, was born near Roveredo in 1735. In 1763 he became professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Pavía, in which, a few years later, he obtained the chair of high mathematics. Though he attempted no large work, he left numerous treatises on the latter science, and translated several scientific works from the English. Died in 1803.

See G. B. Savioli, "Elogio di G. Fontana," 1804.

Fontana, (Lavinia,) an excellent painter, born at Bologna in 1552, was a daughter of Prospero Fontana, noticed below. She was married to an artist named Zappi, and worked in Rome with great success, especially in portraits. She was appointed painter to Gregory XIII. Some of her portraits were attributed to Guido. Among her works are a "Madonna," "The Miracle of the Loaves," and a "Holy Family." Died in 1614.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fontana, (Prospero,) an Italian painter of high reputation, born in Bologna in 1512, was a pupil of Imola and Vasari. He was presented as an excellent portrait-painter by Michael Angelo to Pope Julius III. He also painted historical subjects in fresco, with which he adorned several churches in Rome and Bologna. He excelled in design and composition. Among his pupils were his daughter Lavinia and the Caracci. Died at Rome in 1597.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Fontana, (Publio,) an Italian poet, born at Paluccio, in the diocese of Brescia, in 1548. He wrote the "Apotheosis of Tasso," a poem which extended his reputation through all Italy. His most popular work is "Delphinis," a Latin poem, (1582.) "Fontana is one of the modern poets," says J. Victor Rossi, "who have approached nearest to Virgil in beauty of imagery and harmony of diction." Died in 1609.

Fontane, fon-tä'nęh, (Theodor,) a German novelist, born at Neuruppin, December 30, 1819. He published "Von der schönen Rosamunde," (1849, poems,) "Ein Sommer in London," (1854,) "Balladen," (1860,) popular histories of the Sleswick, Austrian, and French wars, and a number of romances and tales. Died in 1898.

Fontanella, fon-tä-nel'lä, (Francesco,) an Italian philologist and classical scholar, born in Venice in 1768. He published, besides other works, "Universal Orthography of the Italian Language," ("Ortografia enciclopedica universale della Lingua Italiana," 1826.) He became professor of Greek and Hebrew in Venice. Died in 1827.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Vita di F. Fontanella, scritta da lui medesimo," 1825.

Fontanelle, (Jean Gaspard Dubois.) See Dubois.

Fontanelli, fon-tä-nel'lee, (Alfonso Vincenzo,) Marquis of, an eminent Italian scholar and linguist, born at Reggio in 1706. He was employed as ambassador by the Duke of Módena. Died in 1777.

Fontanes, de, dęh fôN'tăn', (Jean Pierre Marcellin,) born at Geneva in 1721. His ancestors had been exiled from France as Protestants. He was employed as inspector of manufactures in Poitou, and wrote treatises on agriculture. Died in 1774.

Fontanes, de, (Louis,) Count, a French statesman and author, son of the preceding, was born at Niort (Poitou) in 1757, and came to Paris at an early age. In 1778 he began his career as a poet by the "Forest of Navarre," a descriptive poem, which was favourably received, and was followed by "Le Verger," ("The Orchard,") and an "Essay on Astronomy," (1789.) The Directory having proscribed him and expelled him from the Institute, he took refuge in England in 1797. In January or February, 1800, by the order and under the auspices of the First Consul Bonaparte, he pronounced a funeral eulogy on Washington, which gained for the orator an exalted reputation, and opened to him a second time the doors of the Institute, (Académie Française,) in 1803. It is worthy of remark that the author of this noble and eloquent tribute, in analyzing a character so heroic and so admirably balanced as that of Washington, gives to his moderation and good sense the pre-eminence over all his other virtues. He became a member of the corps législatif in 1802, and president of that body in January, 1804. In this position he maintained his reputation by his elegant addresses in reply to the annual speeches from the throne. During the empire he was raised to the rank of a peer of France, and chosen grand master of the Imperial University in 1808. He was appointed a senator in 1810. It appears that he had great influence with Bonaparte, who frequently admitted him to private interviews and invited him to his table. One day, as they were conversing on literature, Bonaparte said, "You like Voltaire: you are wrong: he is a busybody, an incendiary, a scoffer. He has sapped by ridicule the foundations of all authority, divine and human; he has caused the revolution that has *dishonoured and ruined us.* You laugh, monsieur; but will you laugh when I tell you that among twenty of my young officers nineteen had each a volume of this demon in his valise?" He was admitted to the Chamber of Peers at the restoration. "He was," says Châteaubriand, "my guide in the world of letters, and his friendship was one of the honours of my life. The school founded by Boileau, Racine, and Fénelon ended in him." Died in Paris in March, 1821.

See Villemain, "Éloge de Fontanes," 1821; Sainte-Beuve, "Portraits littéraires;" Châteaubriand, "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fontaney, fôN'tă'nă', (Auguste,) a French poet and critic, born in 1803; died in 1837. Much of his verse has singular merit.

Fontaney, de, dęh fôN'tă'nă', (Jean,) a French Jesuit and astronomer, who in 1685 was sent by Colbert to China on a mission partly scientific and partly religious. He and his companions were the pioneers of the French missionary enterprise in China. After he had laboured at Nankin and other places, he returned to France in 1699. He was living in 1720.

Fontanges, de, dęh fôN'tôNzh', (Marie Angélique **Scoraille de Roussille**—sko'tă'yę dęh roo'sēl'.)

DUCHESSE, a beautiful French lady, born in 1661, was the mistress of Louis XIV., over whom she possessed great influence for a few years. Died in 1681.

Fontanieu, fôn'tȧ'ne-ŭh',(GASPARD MOÏSE,) a French writer, born about 1700, was author of a "History of Charles VII.," (still in manuscript.) Died in 1767.

Fontanini, fon-tȧ-nee'nee, (GIUSTO,) a learned Italian critic and antiquary, born at Saint Daniel, in Friuli, in 1666, was educated for the church, and lived mostly in Rome. Clement XI. appointed him professor of eloquence in the Roman University. In 1706 he published his famous "Treatise on Italian Eloquence," which contains in the third part a Catalogue *(Bibliotheca)* of classic Italian works, with notes. He gave an improved and enlarged edition in 1736. Apostolo Zeno wrote an excellent critique on this work. Fontanini wrote also other treatises on various subjects, and left unfinished a "Literary History of Friuli." Clement XI. gave him several rich benefices, and Benedict XIII. made him titular Archbishop of Ancyra. Died in 1736.

See D. FONTANINI, "Vita di Fontanini," Venice, 1755; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Fonte, fon'tȧ, (MODERATA,) an Italian lady, distinguished for talent, born at Venice in 1555. She married Filippo Giorgi, a lawyer, about 1572. Her memory is said to have been extraordinary. She wrote "Il Floridoro," and other poems. Her original name was MODESTA POZZO, (pot'so.) Died in 1592.

Fontanon, fôn'tȧ'nôn', (ANTOINE,) a French advocate and jurist, born in Auvergne, lived about 1580.

Fontanus or **Fonteyn,** fon'tīn', (NICOLAAS,) a Dutch physician and writer, lived at Amsterdam about 1620–40.

Fontenai, (JULIEN DE.) See COLDORÉ.

Fontenay. See COLDORÉ.

Fontenay, fôN'tnȧ', (LOUIS ABEL DE **Bonafons**—bo'nȧ'fôN',) usually called ABBÉ DE FONTENAY, a French Jesuit, born near Castres in 1737. He published a "Dictionary of Artists," (2 vols., 1777,) and several other works. Died in 1806.

Fontenay, MADAME. See CHIMAY.

Fontenay, (PIERRE CLAUDE,) a French Jesuit, born in Paris in 1663. On the death of Longueval he succeeded him as compiler of the "History of the Gallican Church," of which he finished the ninth and tenth volumes. Died in 1742.

Fontenay, de, deh fôNt'nȧ', (J. B. **Blain**—blăN,) an excellent French painter of flowers and fruits, born at Caen in 1654, was a pupil and son-in-law of Baptiste Monnoyer. He worked in Paris, and was much employed by Louis XIV. at Versailles, Marly, etc. He is said to have had no rival except Van Huysum and Monnoyer, the latter of whom he equalled. Died in 1715.

See D'ARGENVILLE, "Vies des Peintres Français."

Fontenay-Mareuil, de, deh fôNt'nȧ' mȧ'ruI', (FRANÇOIS **Duval,**) MARQUIS, a French author, soldier, and courtier of the seventeenth century, who left valuable memoirs of his own times.

Fontenelle, de, deh fôn'teh-nĕl', [Fr. pron. fôNt'nĕl',] (BERNARD **le Bovier**—leh bo'vĕ-ȧ',) a celebrated French author, born at Rouen, February 11, 1657, was a nephew of the famous poet Corneille. In the interval of one hundred years which elapsed from his birth to his death, the greatest French authors began or ended their career. And though many of these illustrious men surpassed Fontenelle, either by the force, the originality, or the elevation of their genius, no one, perhaps, has been more admired or more influential. He owed this eminence chiefly to the variety of his talents, to the popular and congenial subjects on which he exercised them, to his matchless social qualities, and to an uncommon share of those graceful endowments for which the French are distinguished. His writings and principles were in harmony with his conduct, which was remarkable for moderation and self-control.

The dramas and pastorals with which he opened his literary career were not very successful. His "Dialogues of the Dead," published in 1683, formed the beginning of his celebrity, which was greatly increased by his "Discourse on the Plurality of Worlds," (1686.) In the latter he displays his peculiar talent for rendering science attractive, by blending useful instruction with ingenious amusement and by conducting the reader through easy paths to extensive, luminous, and profound views of the beautiful and sublime. With great spirit and vivacity he maintains the "fascinating paradox" that the planets and fixed stars are populous worlds. He also wrote a popular "History of Oracles," for which Van Dale's work supplied the crude materials. In 1691 he became a member of the French Academy, and in 1699 he was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. His "Essay on the Geometry of the Infinite" (1727) is among his most admired productions. On presenting it to the Regent of France, Fontenelle said, "*There* is a book which only eight men in Europe are capable of understanding; and the author is *not* one of that number!" Died in January, 1757.

The mind of Fontenelle was characterized by a philosophic spirit and a union of judgment with subtility of intellect, to which was often joined a strange fondness for paradox. He professed to adopt these two axioms,—"that everything is possible, and that everybody is right." In the opinion of Voltaire, Fontenelle was the most universal genius of his age. He once said, "If I had my hand full of truths, I should take good care not to open it." During a period of forty years, he composed eulogies on about seventy members of the Academy of Sciences. This collection of "Éloges" is esteemed one of the best books in the language.

See CHARMA, "Biographie de Fontenelle," 1846; TRUBLET, "Mémoires de Fontenelle;" FLOURENS, "Fontenelle, Histoire de ses Travaux et de sa Vie;" GARAT, "Éloge de Fontenelle;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Fontenu, de, deh fôNt'nü', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French abbé, born of a noble family in 1667, visited Rome in 1700. He lived mostly in Paris, and was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, which he enriched with learned memoirs on antiquarian subjects. Died in 1759.

Fontette. See FEVRET DE FONTETTE.

Fonteyn. See FONTANUS.

Fonteyraud, fôN'tȧ'rō', (ALCIDE,) a French writer on political economy, born in the island of Mauritius in 1822; died in Paris in 1849.

Fonti, fon'tee, [Lat. FON'TIUS,] (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian philologist, born in 1445; died in 1513.

Fontrailles, de, deh fôN'trȧI' or fôN'trȧ'yę, (LOUIS d'**Astarac**—dȧs'tȧ'rȧk',) Marquis de Marestang, a French gentleman, remarkable for his factious intrigues and talents. He was an enemy of Richelieu and a friend of Cinq-Mars, whose fate he would have shared if he had not fled to England. He died in 1677.

Fonvielle, fôN'vę-ĕl', (BERNARD FRANÇOIS ANNE,) a French royalist and writer on politics, etc., was born at Toulouse in 1759. He was a secret agent of the Bourbons in 1794. Died in 1837.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Mes Mémoires historiques sur la Révolution," 4 vols., 1824.

Fonvielle, de, deh fôN'vę'ĕl', (WILFRID,) a French aeronaut and author, born at Paris in 1828. He wrote "L'Homme fossil," (1865,) "Les Merveilles du Monde invisible," (1866,) "Éclairs et Tonnerres," (1867,) and other works of popular science.

Foot, (SOLOMON,) an American Senator and lawyer, born in Addison county, Vermont, in 1802. He was elected to Congress in 1842, and again in 1844, by the Whigs. In 1850 he was chosen a Senator of the United States. Having joined the Republican party in 1854, he was re-elected a Senator in 1856. Died in 1866.

Foote, fōōt, (ANDREW HULL,) a distinguished American rear-admiral, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in September, 1806. He entered the navy about 1822, became a lieutenant in 1830, and a commander in 1852. In 1856 he was sent to China, and captured by storm a fort near Canton, the garrison of which had fired on one of his boats. He was appointed flag-officer of the flotilla in the Mississippi River in September, 1861. He rendered important assistance to General Grant in the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in February, 1862, with seven gunboats which he commanded: he was disabled in the latter action by a wound in the ankle. In July, 1862, he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral. He

succeeded Dupont in June, 1863, as commander of the South Atlantic squadron, employed in operations against Charleston, but died in New York in the same month. Admiral Foote was distinguished for his high moral worth as well as for his ardent patriotism. By his example and precept he promoted total abstinence from spirituous liquors in the navy.

Foote, (HENRY S.,) an American politician, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1800. He studied law, and removed about 1826 to Mississippi, where he was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1847. In 1851 he was chosen Governor of Mississippi by the Union party, when Jefferson Davis was his competitor. He was a member of the Confederate Congress during the civil war. Died in 1867.

Foote, (MARY HALLOCK,) an American novelist, was born at Milton, New York, November 19, 1847. She studied art in New York, and has done much work in book illustration. Her principal works are "The Led-Horse Claim," "The Last Assembly Ball," "Cœur d'Alène," "The Chosen Valley," etc.

Foote, (SAMUEL,) a witty English comedian, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, about 1720, and educated at Oxford. Having spent his estate in gaming and other vices, he was induced by necessity to resort to the stage in 1744. In 1747 he opened the Haymarket Theatre on his own account, being at the same time director, author, and actor. Here he represented with great success a series of satirical pieces and farces, among which were "Diversions of the Morning," "The Auction of Pictures," "The Minor," "The Englishman in Paris," (1753,) and "The Mayor of Garratt," (1764.) He possessed great talents for ridicule and mimicry, and excelled in colloquial wit, which he used at the expense of others. "For loud, obstreperous, broad-faced mirth," said Johnson, "I know not his equal." Died in 1777.

Foppa, fop'pȧ, (VINCENZO,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia about 1420, founded a flourishing school at Milan, which preceded that of Leonardo da Vinci. He excelled in perspective, and was a good master of design. Died in 1492.

Foppens, fop'pens, (JOHANNES FRANS,) a bibliographer, born at Brussels in 1689, was professor of theology at Louvain. He wrote several works on Belgian history, also the "Bibliotheca Belgica," (2 vols., 1739,) treating of Belgian authors and their works. Died in 1761.

Forabosco, fo-rȧ-bos'ko, (GIROLAMO,) a Venetian portrait-painter, born about 1600; died after 1659.

For'aker, (JOSEPH BENSON,) an American statesman, was born near Rainsboro, Ohio, July 5, 1846. He served through the civil war, was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1869, and was judge of the superior court of that city 1879–82. He was the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1883, and was defeated, but was elected in 1885 and 1887; again defeated in 1889. He was elected United States Senator for Ohio in 1897 and 1903. Died 1917.

Forbes, for'bęs, (ALEXANDER,) Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, a Scottish Jacobite, born about 1678, was supposed to be the original of the Baron of Bradwardine in Scott's "Waverley." He fought for the Pretender at Culloden in 1746, after which he fled to France. Died in 1749.

Forbes, (ALEXANDER PENROSE,) a Scottish bishop, born at Edinburgh, June 6, 1817. He was educated at Haileybury and at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1847 he was made Bishop of Brechin. He was the author of several commentaries and other religious works. As the head of the "Puseyite" movement in Scotland, he was tried for heresy, but was acquitted with a censure. Died at Dundee, October 8, 1875. Bishop Forbes was greatly beloved for his zeal, charity, and warm heart, and was one of the ablest divines of his church.

Forbes, (ARCHIBALD,) a Scottish journalist, born in Elginshire in 1838. He became distinguished as the war correspondent of the London "Daily News." He has published "Drawn from Life," a novel, "Experiences of the War between France and Germany," "Glimpses through Cannon-Smoke," "Chinese Gordon," (1884,) "Studies of War and Peace," (1895,) etc. Died in 1900.

Forbes, forbz, (DAVID,) an able chemist and geologist, brother of Edward Forbes, was born at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, in 1828, and was educated in Edinburgh. He travelled extensively in South America. His numerous scientific papers are of high value. Died at London, December 5, 1876.

Forbes, (DUNCAN,) an eminent Scottish judge and patriot, born at Culloden in 1686, acquired a high reputation at the bar, and was for many years a member of the British Parliament, which he entered in 1722. After filling other high stations, he was appointed in 1737 lord president of the court of sessions, and rendered important services to the crown in the rebellion of 1745. He published "Thoughts on Religion, Natural and Revealed," (1735,) and other religious works. Died in 1747.

Forbes, forbz, (EDWARD,) an eminent English naturalist, born in the Isle of Man in February, 1815. In 1832 he went to Edinburgh, where he studied zoology and botany. He made scientific excursions through various parts of Europe, and published his valuable discoveries in several treatises on Mollusca and other marine animals. He accepted in 1844 the professorship of botany in King's College, London, and distinguished himself by contributions to various departments of natural history. In 1854 he was chosen president of the Geological Society, and professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh. Professor Forbes and S. Hanley published a "History of British Mollusca," (4 vols. 8vo, 1853.) Among his works are a "History of British Star-Fishes," (1841,) "Travels in Lycia," (1846,) and "Zoology of the Voyage of H. M. Ship Herald," (3 vols. 4to.) He made an extensive use of the dredge as an instrument of research. He was profoundly versed in botany, zoology, and geology. He died near Edinburgh in November, 1854.

Forbes, forbz, (EDWIN,) an American painter, born in New York in 1839. He was a pupil of Tait. His most successful pictures are scenes in the war of 1861–65, in which he bore a part.

Forbes, (HENRY,) an English musician and composer, born in 1804. He produced "The Fairy Oak," an opera, (1845,) and "Ruth," an oratorio, (1847,) and published "The National Psalmody," a collection of psalmtunes. Died November 24, 1859.

Forbes, (HENRY OGG,) a British traveller, was born at Drumblade, Scotland, and in 1878–83 explored Java, Sumatra, and others of the Dutch East Indies. He published the results in "A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago," his wife, who accompanied him, writing a work on the same subject. He subsequently made a thorough exploration of British New Guinea. From 1888 to 1892 he was director of the Canterbury Museum.

Forbes, (JAMES,) an English author, born in London in 1749. He was employed in the civil service of the East India Company, and returned from India about 1784. He published an interesting work entitled "Oriental Memoirs, a Narrative of Seventeen Years' Residence in India, embellished with ninety-five Fine Engravings and Coloured Plates," (4 vols., 1813–15,) which was received with great favour. Died in 1819.

See "Quarterly Review" for October, 1814.

Forbes, (JAMES DAVID,) F.R.S., an eminent British physical philosopher, a grandson of Sir William Forbes, noticed below, was born at Colinton, near Edinburgh, in 1809. He succeeded Sir John Leslie as professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh in 1833. In 1860 he became principal of the United College in the University of Saint Andrew's. He made discoveries in the laws of glacier motion and of polarized light and heat, and published several works on his travels and discoveries. Died December 31, 1868.

Forbes, (Sir JOHN,) F.R.S., an eminent British physician and medical writer, born in Banffshire, Scotland, about 1787, graduated in Edinburgh in 1817. He acquired distinction by translations of the works of Auen-

brugger and Laennec "On Auscultation," (1824,) and practised successively at Penzance, Chichester, and London. He was one of the editors of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." In 1835 he published a "Manual of Select Medical Bibliography," and afterwards edited the "British and Foreign Medical Review." About 1840 he became physician-in-ordinary to the queen's household, and physician-extraordinary to Prince Albert. He published, besides other works, a "Physician's Holiday, or a Month in Switzerland in 1848," (1849.) Died in 1861.

Forbes, (JOHN,) an English botanist and traveller, born in 1799. He attempted to ascend the river Zambezi, in Africa, but died during the journey, in 1824.

Forbes, (JOHN,) of Corse, a Scottish divine, born in 1593, was the son of Bishop Patrick Forbes, noticed below. From 1619 to 1640 he was professor of divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, from which he was ejected for refusing to sign the Covenant. He published several admired religious works, among which is "Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ," (1645.) Died in 1648.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Forbes, (PATRICK,) Lord of Corse and Baron of O'Neil, a Scottish divine, born in Aberdeenshire in 1564. Having embraced Episcopacy, he was made Bishop of Aberdeen in 1618. He wrote a "Commentary on the Revelation of Saint John," and other religious works. Died in 1635.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Forbes, [Lat. FORBE'SIUS,] (WILLIAM,) a Scottish bishop, eminent for learning and eloquence, born at Aberdeen about 1580. He became principal of Marischal College about 1618, and minister in Edinburgh a few years later. He was the first Bishop of Edinburgh, but died about three months after his consecration, in 1634.

Forbes, (Sir WILLIAM,) Baronet of Pitsligo, an eminent banker, was born in Edinburgh in 1739. With Sir James H. Blair, he founded the principal banking establishment of Edinburgh. He wrote a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of James Beattie" the poet, (2 vols., 1806,) which, says Lord Jeffrey, "is a great deal longer and a great deal duller than we are bound to tolerate." Scott lamented the loss of Forbes in the introduction to one of the cantos of "Marmion." Sir William Forbes was a member, with Johnson, Burke, and Reynolds, of the famous Literary Club of London. Died in 1806.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Forbin, fôr'băN', (CLAUDE,) a brave and skilful French naval officer, born at Gardanne, near Aix, in 1656. When Chaumont was sent as ambassador to Siam, in 1685, Forbin went with him as major. In 1686–87 he served as admiral and general-in-chief of the King of Siam. (See CONSTANCE, FAULCON.) Having accepted these offices with reluctance, he resigned them at the end of two years. From 1702 to 1710, in the war of the Spanish succession, as *chef-d'escadre*, he performed many bold and successful exploits against the English and Dutch, for which he was rewarded by Louis XIV. with the title of count. He retired from service in 1710, and wrote entertaining "Memoirs of his Life and Adventures," (2 vols., 1730.) He is esteemed one of the greatest naval commanders that France has produced. Died in 1733.

See RICHER, "Vie de Forbin;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Forbin, de, dẽh fôr'băN', (LOUIS NICOLAS PHILIPPE AUGUSTE,) COMTE, a French antiquary and painter, born on the Durance (department of Bouches-du-Rhône) in August, 1777. He was very accomplished, and was admired for his personal qualities. In 1804 he became chamberlain to Pauline Bonaparte. He served several campaigns as an officer in the army. At the restoration (1815) he was appointed director of the royal museums. The museum or gallery of the Luxembourg was originated by him. He painted history, genre, and landscape with success, and was a brilliant colorist. He wrote a "Voyage in the Levant," with plates, (1819.) Among his works of art are "Ines de Castro," (1819,) "The Ruins of Palmyra," (1824,) and "The Via Appia." Died in 1841.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Forbisserus. See FROBISHER.

Forbonnais, de, dẽh fôr'bo'nĕ', (FRANÇOIS **Véron**—vĕ'rôN',) an eminent French financier and writer, born at Mans in 1722, removed to Paris in 1752, and became a member of the Institute. In 1754 he published an able and important work, entitled "The Elements of Commerce," which was often reprinted and was translated into many languages. In 1756 he was chosen inspector-general of the mint, and in 1759 chief clerk in the office of the controller-general. The flourishing condition of the finances for several ensuing years is ascribed to his skill. He wrote a work on the Finances of France, ("Recherches et Considérations," etc., 2 vols., 1758,) which was highly esteemed, and several other treatises on political economy. Died in 1800.

See DELISLE DE SALES, "Vie littéraire de V. Forbonnais," 1801.

Forcade, fôr'kăd', (EUGÈNE,) a French journalist, born at Marseilles in 1820. He was a regular contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and edited several Liberal journals in Paris. Among his works is "Historical Studies," (1853.) Died November 6, 1869.

Forcade-Laroquette, de, dẽh fôr'kăd' lă'ro'kĕt', (JEAN LOUIS VICTOR ADOLPHE,) a French politician and lawyer, a half-brother of Marshal Saint-Arnaud, was born in Paris about 1820. He was appointed director-general of the customs, etc. in 1859, and minister of finance in November, 1860. Having been removed in November, 1861, he was then appointed a senator, and in 1869 minister of the interior. Died Aug. 15, 1874.

Forcadel, fôr'kă'dĕl', (ÉTIENNE,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Béziers in 1534, is chiefly noted as having been a competitor of the famous Cujas for the chair of law at Toulouse in 1554. As Cujas absented himself before the decision of the question, Forcadel gained the place. Died in 1573.

See TAISAND, "Vies des plus célèbres Jurisconsultes."

Force, (PETER,) an American historian and compiler, born in New Jersey in 1790. He became president of the National Institute at Washington, District of Columbia. He expended many years in compiling a "Documentary History of the American Revolution," of which nine volumes have been published, under the title of "American Archives," (1837–53.) Died in January, 1868.

Force, de la, dẽh lă fôrss, (ARMAND **de Caumont**—dẽh kō'mòN',) a French general and marquis, born in 1615. He became maréchal-de-camp in 1651, and fought with Condé against the court. He was made a lieutenant-general in 1655, and served under Turenne. Having become a Protestant exile in 1685, he entered the army of the Dutch Republic as a general. Died in 1701.

Force, de la, (ARMAND **Nompar de Caumont**—nòN'păR' dẽh kō'mòN',) DUC, a French general, born about 1585, was a son of Jacques, noticed below. He distinguished himself in the wars of Italy and Germany, and obtained the rank of marshal of France in 1652. Died in 1675.

Force, de la, (CHARLOTTE ROSE DE CAUMONT,) a French authoress, born in Bazadois in 1650, was granddaughter of Marshal Force, noticed below. She was married to M. de Briou in 1687. She wrote several admired poems and historical romances, among which are "Secret History of Navarre," (2 vols., 1696,) and "Gustavus Vasa," (2 vols., 1698.) Died in 1724.

Force, de la, (HENRI NOMPAR DE CAUMONT,) DUC, a French general and Protestant, born in 1582, was a son of Jacques, noticed below. He presided over the political assembly of the Protestants at Sainte-Foy in 1613, after which he fought against the royal troops, and killed the Duke of Mayenne in battle. He served under his father in many campaigns. Died in 1678.

Force, de la, (JACQUES NOMPAR DE CAUMONT,) DUC, a French general, born about 1558, was a son of a Huguenot who was killed in the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew. He fought against the League for Henry IV., whose confidence he enjoyed. He was in the carriage with the king when the latter was assassinated in 1610. In the civil war that ensued, he commanded the Protestants, and defended Montauban in 1621, soon after which he accepted overtures of peace from Louis XIII., who gave him a marshal's bâton in 1622. He commanded with success in several campaigns against the Spaniards and Austrians between 1630 and 1638. He died in 1652, leaving Memoirs, which were published in 1843, (4 vols.)

Forcellini, fôr-chĕl-lee'nee, (EGIDIO,) [Lat. ÆGID'-

[US FORCELLI'NUS,] an eminent Italian lexicographer, born near Padua, August 26, 1688. In 1731 he received an appointment in the Seminary of Padua, with the free disposal of his time. He devoted about forty years to the great task of compiling a Latin Dictionary, in which he was assisted by Facciolati, and which was published in 1771. This enduring monument of his learning and industry, entitled "Lexicon of all Latinity," ("Totius Latinitatis Lexicon," 4 vols.,) is regarded as the most complete Latin lexicon that has ever been compiled, and entitles him to the honour of having performed one of the most important services ever rendered to the study of antiquity. Died at Fener in April, 1768.

Forchhammer, fork'hăm'mẽr, (PAUL WILHELM,) an antiquary, born at Husum in 1803. Having travelled in Italy and Greece, he visited Asia Minor in 1838, in order to ascertain the site of Troy, being assisted in this enterprise by the British Admiralty. His chart of Troy, with an English text, appeared subsequently in the publications of the Royal Geographical Society. He published the "Topography of Athens," (1841.) Died Jan. 9, 1894.

Fōrd, (CORYDON L.,) M.D., LL.D., an American anatomist, born at Lexington, New York, August 29, 1813. He graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1842, was professor of anatomy at the medical school of Castleton, Vermont, 1849–61, and in the University of Michigan after 1854, became professor of physiology also in the institution last named in 1860, was also professor of anatomy in the medical college in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, 1860–67, in the Medical School of Maine, 1864–70, and in Long Island College Hospital after 1868. Prof. Ford was recognized as one of the ablest instructors in anatomy in the United States. Died April 14, 1894.

Ford, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English diplomatist, born in 1830. He entered the diplomatic service in 1852, and after minor services was minister to the Argentine Republic 1878–79, to Uruguay 1879, to Brazil 1879–81, to Greece 1881–84, to Spain 1884, and ambassador to Spain in 1887, to Turkey 1892–93, and to Italy 1893–98.

Ford, (HENRY,) automobile manufacturer, born at Greenfield, Mich., July 30, 1863. Organizer and president of the Ford Automobile Company, 1903, the largest manufacturer of automobiles in the world. Employs over 200,000 persons, turns out about 7500 automobiles per day. Announced Jan., 1914, plan of profit sharing involving distribution of $10,000,000 annually to employees.

Fōrd, (JOHN,) an eminent English dramatic author, born at Ilsington in 1586, was contemporary with Shakspeare. He became a member of the Middle Temple in 1602, and appears to have practised law with success; but the details of his life are not well known. He wrote about sixteen plays, (most of which were performed between 1628 and 1639,) among which are the tragedies of "Love's Sacrifice," "The Broken Heart," and "The Lover's Melancholy." He is admired for elegance, harmony, and pathos, but gives offence by bad taste and licentiousness. Hallam thinks "he does not display one particle of comic ability." "With none of the moral beauty and elevation of Massinger, he has in a much higher degree the power over tears."

Ford, (Sir JOHN,) an English engineer, born in Sussex in 1605, was knighted by Charles I., and served as colonel in the royalist army. In 1656, under the auspices of Cromwell, he invented a machine to raise water from the Thames. Died in 1670.

Ford, (PAUL LEICESTER,) an American author, was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1865. He travelled extensively in America and Europe, edited the writings of Thomas Jefferson and John Dickinson, and wrote the successful novels "The Honorable Peter Stirling" and "Janice Meredith," also "The True Benjamin Franklin," etc. Died May 8, 1902.

Ford, (RICHARD,) an English descriptive writer, born in London in 1796. About 1830 he visited Spain, where he remained some years. After his return to England he became a contributor to the "Quarterly Review," and published an excellent "Hand-Book for Travellers in Spain and Readers at Home," describing the country and cities, the natives and their manners, etc., (2 vols., 1845,) which was praised by Irving, Lockhart, and other critics. His "Gatherings from Spain" (1846) consists chiefly of extracts from the preceding work, and "is the best English book," says a writer in the "Quarterly Review," "that has ever appeared for the illustration of the topography, curiosities, and the national character and manners of Spain." Died in September, 1858.

Ford, (SALLIE ROCHESTER,) an American author born in Kentucky in 1828. She married a Baptist divine, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Ford, in 1855. She published "Grace Truman," (1857,) "May Bunyan," (1860,) "Raids and Romance of Morgan and his Men," (1864,) etc.

Fordun, de, dẽh for-dun', (JOHN,) the earliest Scottish historian, lived about 1350. He is supposed to have been a priest in the church of Fordun, or a canon of Aberdeen. He wrote a Latin chronicle of Scottish affairs from the creation to 1053, entitled "Scoti Chronicon."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

For-dȳce', (DAVID,) a Scottish moralist, born at Aberdeen in 1711, was a brother of Sir William, noticed below. He was appointed professor of moral philosophy in Marischal College in 1742, and published "Dialogues concerning Education," (2 vols., 1745–48,) a work of considerable merit. Returning from a continental tour, he was drowned at sea in 1751. He left "Theodorus, a Dialogue on the Art of Preaching," (1752,) and "Elements of Moral Philosophy," (1754.)

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Fordyce, (GEORGE,) an eminent Scottish physician, born near Aberdeen in 1736, was a nephew of the preceding. About the year 1760 he settled in London, where he acquired reputation by his lectures on chemistry, etc. He was chosen physician of Saint Thomas's Hospital in 1770, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1776. He is the author of able medical treatises, and of "Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation," (1765.) Died in 1802.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Fordyce, (JAMES,) D.D., a Scottish author and divine, born at Aberdeen in 1720. In 1760 he came to London, where he became minister of a congregation of dissenters, and was distinguished for eloquence as a preacher. He published, besides other works, "Sermons to Young Women," (2 vols., 1765; 9th edition, 1778,) and a small volume of poems. Died in 1796. He was a brother of Sir William Fordyce, noticed below.

Fordyce, (Sir WILLIAM,) brother of David Fordyce, noticed above, was born at Aberdeen in 1724, and was educated at Marischal College, of which he became lord rector in the latter part of his life. He practised medicine and surgery in London with great success, and published several medical treatises, among which are "On Putrid and Inflammatory Fevers," (1773,) and "Fragmenta Chirurgica et Medica," (1784.) Died in 1792.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Foreiro, fo-rā'e-ro, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Portuguese ecclesiastic, born in Lisbon, entered the Dominican order. He was well versed in languages and theology which he began to teach in 1540. He was reckoned the most eloquent preacher of his time in Portugal, and often preached before the court. He was a prominent member of the Council of Trent, (1561,) where he was selected with two others to compile a catechism, which was printed in 1565. He published a Latin version of the book of Isaiah, with notes, (1563.) Died in 1587.

See QUÉTIF et ÉCHARD, "Scriptores ordinis Predicatorum."

Forest, fo'rȧ', (JEAN,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1636; died in 1712.

For'est or Foreest, van, vȧn for-āst', [Lat. FORES'TUS,] (PIETER,) a skilful Dutch physician, born at Alkmaar in 1522, studied in Italy and Paris. He practised with success about forty years at Delft, and published medical works which display much learning and judgment. Died in 1597.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine."

Foresti, fo-rĕs'tee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Carpi, published a "Universal History," (6 vols., 1690,) a work of some merit, which after his death was continued by Apostolo Zeno. Its title is "Mappamondo historico," etc. Died about 1700.

Foresti, (E. FELICE,) an Italian patriot, born near Ferrara about 1793. He was confined for a political offence in the prison of Spielberg, Moravia, from 1822 to 1835, and was then exiled to America. He became professor of Italian in Columbia College, New York, where he taught for many years. Died at Genoa in 1858.

See the "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1859.

Foresti, (JACOPO FILIPPO,) (better known as JACOPO FILIPPO of Bergamo,) an Italian monk and historian, born at Soldio, near Bergamo, in 1434. He published in 1483 a valuable and successful work, entitled "Supplementum Chronicorum Orbis," etc., (a "Supplement of Universal History from the Beginning of the World to 1482.") Died in 1520.

Forestier, fo'rȧ'te-ā', (HENRI,) a French general, born at Pommeraye in 1775. In 1793 he joined the royalist army of Vendeans, and, after many successful battles, was made general-in-chief of the cavalry. The Vendeans were defeated and dispersed, and Forestier fled to England. Died in 1806.

See T. MURET, "Histoire de la Vendée."

Forestus. See FOREST.

Forey, fo'rȧ', (ÉLIE FRÉDÉRIC,) a French general, born in Paris in 1804. He served several campaigns in Africa, was a prominent actor in the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, and became general of division in 1852. He took part in the siege of Sevastopol in 1854, and commanded the division which defeated the Austrians at Montebello, May 20, 1859. In the summer of 1862 he was appointed general-in-chief of an expedition against Mexico. He captured the city of Mexico in 1863, and was made marshal of France. Died June 20, 1872.

Forfait, for'fā', (PIERRE ALEXANDRE LAURENT,) a French engineer, was born at Rouen in 1752. He was appointed by Bonaparte minister of the marine in November, 1799, and afterwards councillor of state, maritime prefect at Havre, and inspector-general of the flotilla destined for the invasion of England. He wrote a "Memoir on Navigable Canals, and a Treatise on the Masting of Vessels," (1788.) Died in 1807.

Forgeot, for'zho', (NICOLAS JULIEN,) a French lawyer and comic writer, born in Paris in 1758; died in 1798.

Forget, for'zhȧ', (PIERRE,) Sieur de Beauvais et de la Picardière, a French poet and diplomatist; died in 1638.

Forget, (PIERRE,) Sieur de Fresnes, a French statesman, was made secretary of state in 1589, and was employed by Henry IV. after that date. He drew up the famous edict of Nantes, (which granted to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion,) and acted as ounsellor in the Treasury office. Died in 1610.

Forgues, forg, (ÉMILE Dauran—dō'rŏn',) a French *littérateur* who has written in several journals under the name of "Old Nick." Among his works is "The Minor Miseries of Human Life," (1841.) He translated "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into French. Died in 1883.

Forkel, for'kĕl, (JOHANN NIKOLAUS,) a German composer and writer on music, born at Meeder, near Coburg, in 1749. He graduated at the University of Göttingen, and became director of music in that institution about 1778. He published, besides other works, a "General History of Music," (2 vols., 1788–1801, unfinished,) "General Literature of Music," (1792,) and a "Life of Sebastian Bach," (1803.) The first-named is a work of great erudition and research. He died at Göttingen in 1818.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Forlenze, for-lĕn'zȧ, (GIUSEPPE NICCOLÒ BLASIO,) a Neapolitan surgeon and skilful oculist, born at Picerno in 1769. He practised in Paris, where he was appointed oculist to the Hôtel-Dieu and the Hôtel des Invalides. Died in 1833.

Forli, for-lee', (JACOPO della Torre—del'lȧ tor'rȧ,) (better known as JACOPO FORLI,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Forlì about 1350, was professor of medicine at Bologna and Padua. His medical writings were once in great vogue. Died in 1414.

Forli, da, dȧ for-lee', (ANSOVINO,) an Italian painter, born at Forlì, lived about 1500.

Forli, da, (MELOZZO.) See MELOZZO DA FORLI.

Formaleoni, for-mȧ-lȧ-o'nee, (VINCENZO,) an Italian historical writer, born at Venice in 1752. He wrote two important works, entitled "Essay on the Ancient Navigation of the Venetians," ("Saggio sulla Nautica de Veneziani,") and a "Philosophical History of the Navigation of the Black Sea," (2 vols., 1788;) also several tragedies. Died in 1797.

For'man, (HARRY BUXTON,) born at London in 1842, and connected with the London post-office 1860–1907. He wrote "Our Living Poets," "The Books of William Morris," and other critical works.

For'man, (SAMUEL EAGLE,) author, born at Brentsville, Va., in 1858. He is the author of various works in biography and history, including "History of the United States" (1910) and "The American Republic" (1911).

For'man, (SIMON,) a notorious English astrologer and physician, born near Wilton in 1552, studied at Oxford. He practised medicine and fortune-telling in London with success, and wrote on magic. Died in 1611.

Formes, for'mĕs, (KARL JOHANN,) a German-American singer, born at Mühlheim, August 7, 1818. He appeared first in opera at Cologne in 1842, and soon took a high place as a basso-profondo and actor. After 1857 he lived in the United States. Died in 1889.

Formey, for'mī, (JOHANN HEINRICH SAMUEL,) a learned German writer, of French extraction, born at Berlin in 1711. He was appointed in 1748 perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, on the members of which he wrote many eulogies. He made valuable contributions to the "New German Library," ("Nouvelle Bibliothèque Germanique,") and was the author of several theological and philosophical treatises, among which was a "Compendium of the Philosophy of Wolff," in French, (6 vols., 1741–53.) Died in 1797.

See J. H. S. FORMEY, "Souvenirs d'un Citoyen," 2 vols., 1789.

Formey, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a Prussian physician, son of the preceding, was born in Berlin in 1766. He became in 1796 physician to Frederick William II. He wrote, besides other works, one "On the Actual State of Medicine," (1809.) Died in 1823.

Formi, for'me', (PIERRE,) a French physician, born at Nîmes, accompanied Gustavus Adolphus in his journey in France in 1631, and wrote verses in his honour. Died in 1679.

Formose. See FORMOSUS.

For-mo'sus, [Fr. FORMOSE, for'moz',] elected pope in 891 A.D. as successor to Stephen V., had previously been Bishop of Porto. He crowned Arnulph of Germany as Emperor or King of Italy in 895. He is said to have been the first pope who was transferred from another see to that of Rome. Died in 896.

Fornarina, La, lȧ for-nȧ-ree'nȧ, the name of a beautiful Roman maiden, whom Raphael admired or loved, and in whose form he found the model of his ideal figures. He painted her in the "Transfiguration," in the fresco of "Parnassus," and in other compositions.

Fornaris, for-nȧ'rĕss, (FABRICIO,) an Italian comic author, born at Naples, lived about 1600. He wrote "Angelica," from which Molière borrowed some parts of his "Étourdi."

Forner, for-nair', (JUAN PABLO,) a Spanish author and critic, born at Merida in 1756. He endeavoured to reform the style of Spanish literature by satirical criticisms against prevalent affectation. Among his works is an "Apology for Spain and her Literary Merit," (1786.) Died at Seville in 1797.

Forner, (Don PABLO,) a Spanish lawyer and poet, born at Palma, in the island of Majorca, in 1750, practised law in Madrid, and obtained the office of attorney-general. He gained distinction by his eloquence and poetical talent. Besides odes and short poems, he wrote a successful comedy, called the "Enamoured Philosopher," ("Filosofo enamorado," 1798.) Died in 1799.

Fornerod, forn'rod', (CONSTANT,) a Swiss statesman, born in the Canton de Vaud in 1820. He studied law, became a leader of the Liberal party, and gained distinction as an orator. He was chosen president of the council of state in 1855, and president of the federal council (*i.e.* the highest officer in the republic) in 1857, and was again elected to the same office in 1867.

For'ney, (JOHN W.,) an American politician and journalist, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1817. He

began to edit a newspaper at Lancaster about 1838, and was originally a Democrat. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, where he became editor of the "Pennsylvanian," a daily journal, which was for many years the chief organ of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. He was clerk of the national House of Representatives, 1852–55. He supported James Buchanan for the Presidency in 1856. In August, 1857, he established "The Press" in Philadelphia, which became an organ of the Douglas Democracy. He was chosen clerk of the House of Representatives in December, 1859. About the end of 1860 he left the Democratic party and joined the Republicans. He became secretary of the Senate of the United States in 1861, and held that office until 1868. Died Dec. 9, 1881.

For'rest, (EDWIN,) a popular American actor, born in Philadelphia in 1806. He performed the rôles of Othello, Macbeth, Richard III., Spartacus, etc. with great applause. He visited England several times between 1834 and 1844. Mr. Forrest was one of the most successful of American actors. Died December 12, 1872.

Forrest, (JOHN,) 1ST BARON, explorer, statesman, was born at Bunbury, Western Australia, Aug. 22, 1847. He entered the survey department in 1865, and in 1869 commanded the exploring expedition in search of Dr. Leichardt, penetrating inland to 123° east longitude. He made an exploration along the south coast in 1870, and in 1874 journeyed from Champion Bay to the overland telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin, nearly two thousand miles. He subsequently held various government positions, was appointed premier and treasurer of West Australia in 1890, and became president of the federal council of Australia in 1897. He was knighted in 1891, was postmaster-general for Australia 1900–01, minister for defence 1901–03, for home affairs 1903–04, treasurer 1905–07, 1909–10, and acting Prime Minister 1907. He published "Explorations in Australia" and "Notes on Western Australia." Died 1918.

Forrest, (NATHAN BEDFORD,) an American Confederate general, born in Bedford county, Tennessee, July 13, 1821. He became a rich planter of Mississippi, and opposed secession. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, soon rose to be a colonel of cavalry, and became a lieutenant-general. He was especially distinguished for his activity as a cavalry commander. Died at Memphis, Tennessee, October 29, 1877.

For'rest, (THOMAS,) a British navigator, was a captain in the service of the East India Company. He was author of two valuable works, viz., "A Voyage to New Guinea and the Moluccas," (made in 1774–76,) and a "Voyage from Calcutta to the Mergui Archipelago," (1792.) Died about 1802.

For'res-tẹr, (ALFRED HENRY,) an English artist and comic writer, was born in London in 1806. About 1828 he co-operated with Hook and others in the production of the "Humourist Papers" in "Colburn's Magazine," writing under the name of "Alfred Crowquill." He was the first illustrator of "Punch." He published "Comic Arithmetic," "Railway Raillery," etc. Died in 1872.

Forsell, Af, äf FOR'sĕl, (CARL,) a Swedish statistician, distinguished for his philanthropy, was born at Sköttorp in March, 1783. He attended Bernadotte as adjutant in the war in Germany in 1813, after which he was a member of the Diet of Sweden. About 1820 he applied steam-power to the navigation of Swedish waters. He was made director-general of the department for the survey of land in 1824, and published an important work, entitled "Statistics of Sweden," (1834.) Died in 1848.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Forseti, for-sĕt'e, written also **Forsete,** [equivalent to the Latin PRÆSES, "seated before," and hence "presiding," or "president,"] in the Norse mythology, the god who presides over justice and settles quarrels. He is regarded as the son of Balder, (*i.e.* of spotless innocence.) His dwelling is called Glitnir, (the "shining,") because full light is necessary for the operations of justice.

Forshey, for-shā', (CALEB GOLDSMITH,) an American engineer, born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1812. He was educated at Kenyon College and at West Point, was a prominent engineer in the Southern States, and served in the Confederate armies. His principal published work is "The Physics of the Mississippi River." Died in 1881.

Forskål, FOR'skōl, written also **Forskahl** and **Forskael,** (PEHR,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Kalmar in 1736. Being well versed in Oriental languages and natural sciences, he was recommended by Linnæus to the King of Denmark, who chose him in 1761 to accompany Niebuhr and others in a scientific expedition to Egypt and Arabia. While engaged in this enterprise, he died at Yerim, (Jerim,) in Arabia, in July, 1763. The results of his labours, edited and published by Niebuhr, are a "Fauna Orientalis," (1775,) and a "Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica," (1775,) which acquired for him a high reputation as a naturalist. "Forskål is one of my best disciples," said Linnæus: "he excels in the knowledge of insects, and is but little inferior in other branches of natural history."

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Förster, förs'tẹr, (AUGUST,) a distinguished German actor, was born at Lauchstädt, June 3, 1828. He studied literature at the University of Halle, but after taking the doctor's degree followed his inclination to the stage, appearing first at Naumburg in May, 1851. In 1853 he had already attained a leading position, and in 1855 he performed with great applause in Vienna and other cities. In the early part of his career he acted chiefly in light comedy, but afterwards devoted himself to serious characters. He was chiefly connected with the Burgtheater at Vienna.

Förster, förs'tẹr, (ERNST JOACHIM,) a German painter and writer on art, born near Munich in 1800, executed a number of frescos in the Glyptothek and Arcade at Munich. Among his publications may be named his "History of German Art," (3 vols., 1851–55,) "Truth from Jean Paul's Life," (8 vols., 1827–33,) "Letters on Painting," (1838,) and "History of Italian Art," (4 vols., 1869–75.) Died at Munich, April 29, 1885.

Fors'tẹr, [Fr. pron. fors'tair',] (FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss engraver on copper, born at Locle in 1790. He became a citizen of Paris, where he gained the first grand prize in 1814, after which he went to Rome. He engraved in Paris many plates for the Musée Napoléon and Musée Royal, and was elected to the Institute in 1844. Among his best works are the "Vierge de la Légende," and "The Three Graces," both after Raphael, and a portrait of Raphael by himself. Died at Paris, June 26, 1872.

Förster, (FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, brother of Ernst Joachim, noticed above, was born in 1792, and became a resident of Berlin. His works include lyric poems, romances, and biographical and historical treatises, among which are "Albrecht von Wallenstein," "Prussian Heroes," and "Modern History of Prussia." Died November 8, 1868.

Forster, (GEORGE,) an English traveller, was an employee in the civil service of the East India Company. He performed in 1783–84 a perilous journey alone from India to Europe through Cashmere, Cabool, Candahar, and Herât, and published an interesting narrative, entitled "Journey from Bengal to England," etc., (2 vols., 1790–98.) He was afterwards envoy to the court of Nagpore, in the Deccan, where he died in 1792.

Förster, (HEINRICH,) a German prelate, born at Glogau, Silesia, November 24, 1800. He became a Catholic priest in 1825, and in 1853 was made Prince-Bishop of Breslau. In 1875 he was deprived of his see by the operation of the Prussian laws; but he still exercised authority in the Austrian part of his diocese. Died at Johannesberg, October 20, 1881. Dr. Förster wrote much on religious and ecclesiastical subjects.

Forster, (JOHANN,) a learned German divine, born at Augsburg in 1495, was a favourite disciple of Melanchthon. He filled the chair of Hebrew at Wittenberg for many years with distinction, and published an esteemed Hebrew Dictionary, (1552.) Died in 1556.

Forster, (JOHANN,) a German theologian, born in the Palatinate in 1576; died in 1613.

Forster, (JOHANN GEORG,) son of the celebrated naturalist noticed below, was born near Dantzic in 1754. He accompanied his father on his various expeditions.

and in 1777 published a work entitled "A Voyage around the World in 1772, 1773, 1775." He became professor of natural history at Wilna in 1784, and soon after married Theresa, daughter of the philologist Heyne. Among his principal works are his "History and Description of the Bread-Fruit," (1784,) "Views of the Lower Rhine, Brabant, Flanders, etc.," (3 vols., 1791,) etc. Forster is ranked among the classic prose writers of Germany. Died in Paris in 1794. He was a friend of Alexander von Humboldt. A collection of his Letters was published by his widow, (2 vols., 1828.)

See MOLESCHOTT, "Georg Forster der Naturforscher des Volks," 1854; GERVINUS, "J. G. Forster," 1843; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Westminster Review" for October, 1856.

Forster, (JOHANN REINHOLD,) a celebrated German traveller, and one of the first naturalists of his time, born near Dantzic, October 22, 1729. In 1765 he was commissioned by the Russian government to visit the colonies in Asiatic Russia, of which he gave an accurate account on his return. Having spent several years in England as a teacher, he accompanied Captain Cook in 1772 on his second voyage to the South Sea; but, being prohibited from giving a narrative of this voyage, it was published in 1777 by his son, who took part in the expedition. After his return to Germany, Forster became professor of natural history at Halle in 1780. Among his works, which display profound learning, may be named "On the Linen of the Ancients," ("De Bysso Antiquorum,") "Observations made during a Voyage round the World on Physical Geography, Natural History, and Ethic Philosophy," (1778,) and "Zoologia Indica," (1781.) Forster possessed a very retentive memory, and spoke and wrote seventeen languages. He was hasty in his temper and unpolished in his manners. It is related that on being presented to Frederick the Great he said, "I have seen seven kings, four wild and three tame ones, but none to be compared to your majesty." Died in 1798.

See J. G. FORSTER, "Voyage round the World in the Resolution, etc.;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Fors'ter, (JOHN,) of the Inner Temple, an eloquent English author and editor, born at Newcastle in 1812. He was educated in the London University, studied law, and was called to the bar. About 1834 he began to write for "The Examiner," (see FONBLANQUE, A. W.,) of which from 1847 to 1856 he was chief editor. He published in 1840 "Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth," (7 vols.,) which has obtained much popularity. "We regard these biographies," says the "London Morning Chronicle," "as additions of the very highest value to what we may term our political literature." His "Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith" (1848) is greatly admired. "It is executed," says Irving, "with a spirit, a feeling, a grace, and an elegance that leave nothing to be desired." He was appointed secretary to the commissioners in lunacy in 1856. He also published "Historical and Biographical Essays," (2 vols., 1858,) "Life of Sir John Eliot," (1864,) "Walter Savage Landor: a Biography," (2 vols., 1869,) and "Life of Charles Dickens," (3 vols., 1871–74.) He died February 1, 1876.

Förster or **Foerster,** (KARL,) a German scholar, born at Naumburg in 1784, published translations of Dante's "Vita Nuova" and Tasso's "Select Lyrics," and finished in 1838 the "Library of German Poets of the Seventeenth Century," begun by Müller. Died in 1841.

See L. FÖRSTER, "Biographische und literarische Skizzen."

Forster, (NATHANIEL,) a learned English divine, born at Stadscombe, in Devonshire, in 1717, became prebendary of Bristol and vicar of Rochdale in 1754. He edited Plato's "Dialogues," (1745,) and wrote an essay "On the Antiquity of Government, Arts, etc. in Egypt," (1743,) besides other works. Died in 1757.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Forster, (THOMAS IGNATIUS MARIA,) a naturalist and meteorologist, born in London in 1789. He published a "Natural History of the Swallow," (1808; 6th edition, 1817,) edited Catullus in 1816, and wrote essays on meteorology for "The Philosophic Magazine." He discovered a comet in 1819. Among his various works is a "Perpetual Calendar, illustrating the Events of every Day in the Year," etc., (1824.) Died Feb. 2, 1860.

Forster, (VALENTIN,) a German jurist, born at Wittenberg in 1530. Among his works is "Historia Juris civilis Romani," (1565.) Died in 1608.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Förster, (WILHELM,) a German astronomer, born at Grünberg, Silesia, December 16, 1832. He was educated at Bonn and Berlin. After graduating, in 1854, he was attached to the Berlin Observatory, where in 1863 he was appointed professor of astronomy. Died in 1891.

Forster, (WILLIAM,) an English philanthropist, born at Tottenham, near London, in 1784. He became a minister of the Society of Friends in 1803, and settled near Norwich in 1838. He took active measures to relieve the people of Ireland during the famine of 1846. In 1849 he was commissioned by the Yearly Meeting of London to present an address on slavery and the slave-trade to the sovereigns and rulers of Christendom. After he had obtained interviews with many European monarchs, he proceeded to the United States in 1853, and presented the address to the President and also to the Governors of several Southern States. His mission was nearly fulfilled, when he died on the Holston River, in Blount county, Tennessee, in 1854. He left one son, William E., noticed below.

See "Memoirs of William Forster," edited by B. SEEBOHM, 1865.

Forster, (WILLIAM E.,) an English Liberal statesman and orator, a son of the preceding, and nephew of T. Fowell Buxton, was born in 1818. He married Jane, daughter of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. He was elected to Parliament for Bradford in 1861. About February, 1866, he became a member of the Russell ministry, and under-secretary for the colonies. He retired from office in July, 1866. He was appointed vice-president of the council in December, 1868, and afterwards became a cabinet minister. He was the author of the important Education Bill which was passed in 1870. "He stands," says the "Spectator," "in the first rank of English statesmen." He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society and lord rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1875. Died April 5, 1886.

Forstner, forst'ner, (CHRISTOPH,) a German diplomatist, born in 1598; died in 1667.

Forsyth, for-sĭth', (JAMES W.,) an American general, was born in Ohio, August 26, 1836, graduated at West Point in 1856, and served through the civil war, reaching the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He became colonel of the Seventh Cavalry in 1886, brigadier-general in 1894, and retired in 1897 with the rank of major-general. Died Oct. 24, 1906.

Forsyth, for-sĭth', (JOHN,) an American statesman, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1780. After graduating at Princeton, he removed to Augusta, Georgia, where he studied law. He served with distinction as a member of Congress many years between 1813 and 1827, also as United States Senator from Georgia in 1818 and 1819. From 1819 to 1822 he was employed on a mission to Spain. He was elected Governor of the State in 1827, and was chosen Senator for a second term, commencing in 1829. He was secretary of state in the cabinet of General Jackson from 1834 to 1837, and also in that of Van Buren, from 1837 to 1841. Died in 1841.

Forsyth, for-sĭth', (JOSEPH,) born at Elgin, in Scotland, in 1763, was a classical teacher near London. While making a tour on the continent, he was detained a prisoner by the French for several years. He published interesting "Remarks on Antiquities, Arts, and Letters during an Excursion in Italy." Died in 1815. Lord Byron called him "an accomplished traveller, of extraordinary capacity, extensive erudition, and refined taste."

Forsyth, (WILLIAM,) a British barrister, born about 1812, published a "Dictionary of the Statute Laws of Scotland," (1842,) a "History of the Trial by Jury," (1852,) a "Life of Cicero," (1864,) and "Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century," (1871.) D. 1890.

Fort, Le. See LEFORT.

Forteguerri, for-tà-gwĕr'ree, or **Fortiguerra,** for-te-gwĕr'rä, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian poet and priest, born at Pistoia in 1674. He became a resident of Rome, where he obtained the offices of chamberlain to the pope and prelate-referendary. In 1715 he was spending the au-

tumn in the country, where he amused his friends by reading the verses of Berni, of Pulci, and of Ariosto. One of the company expressed his admiration at the art with which these poets had overcome the difficulties of the octave rhyme. Forteguerri maintained that the difficulty was imaginary, and engaged to produce on the ensuing evening the first canto of a poem which should imitate them all. He fulfilled his promise with such success that his friends persuaded him to continue the story. Such was the origin of the amusing and popular poem of "Ricciardetto," (1738,) in which the exuberance and extravagance of the author's fancy are equal to the facility, elegance, and freedom of his style. He also made an Italian version of Terence in blank verse. Died in 1735.

Forteguerri or **Fortiguerra,** (SCIPIONE,) called also **Carteromaco,** an Italian scholar, born at Pistoia in 1466. When Aldus Manutius instituted his Academy at Venice, (the chief object of which was to perfect editions of classic authors,) about 1495, he chose Forteguerri as secretary of this institution. Here he wrote his famous discourse in praise of Greek learning, "Oratio de Laudibus Literarum Græcarum," (1504,) and was appointed professor of Greek about 1500. Died in 1515.

For'tes-cue, (CHICHESTER SAMUEL PARKINSON,) an English statesman, born in 1823, was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1844. He was under-secretary of state for the colonies from 1859 to 1865, and was chief secretary for Ireland from November, 1865, to June, 1866. In December, 1868, he was reappointed to that office by Mr. Gladstone. In 1874 he received the title of Lord Carlingford, and in 1881 he was appointed lord privy seal. Died in 1898.

Fortescue, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent English lawyer, was the son of Sir Henry Fortescue. The date and place of his birth are unknown. He was made lord chief justice in 1442, and grand chancellor in the reign of Henry VI., whose adverse fortunes he shared in the war of the Roses. He wrote, in Latin, a work "On the Praises of British Laws," ("De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,") which is highly esteemed. Fuller, in his "Worthies," says, "His learned 'Commentaries on the Law' make him famous to all posterity." He died, it is supposed, about 1485.

For'tes-cue-A'land, (Sir JOHN,) first Baron Fortescue, an English judge and writer, a descendant of the preceding, was born in 1670. He was appointed a judge of the king's bench in 1718, and gained distinction by his literary merits. A collection of his reports was published in 1748. Died in 1746.

Forti. See FORTIS.

Fortia, for'te-ȧ', (AGRICOLE JOSEPH FRANÇOIS XAVIER PIERRE ESPRIT SIMON PAUL ANTOINE,) Marquis of Fortia-d'Urban, a French savant and writer, was born at Avignon in 1756. He wrote many and various works, among which are "Mélanges of Geography and History," (1795,) a "Life of Petrarch," (1804,) "Historical View of the World from its Origin to the Age of Alexander," (4 vols., 1810,) and an "Essay on the Origin of Writing," (1832.) Died in 1843.

Fortier, (ALCÉE,) a French-American author, was born in Louisiana, June 5, 1856. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and became professor of romance languages at Tulane University. He was president of the American Folk-Lore Society in 1894, of the Modern Language Association of America in 1898, and held other learned positions. He wrote "Louisiana Folk-Tales," "Histoire de la Littérature Française," "Voyage en Europe en 1895," "Le Château de Chambord," and other works in French and English.

Fortis, for'tès, or **Forti,** for'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) ABBATE, an Italian writer, sometimes called ALBERT, born at Padua or Vicenza in 1741. He was noted for versatility of talent, and was by turns poet, naturalist, journalist, and biographer. He is chiefly remembered for his "Travels in Dalmatia," (1774.) Died in 1803.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Fortoul, for'tool', (HIPPOLYTE NICOLAS HONORÉ,) a French writer and minister of state, born at Digne (Basses-Alpes) in 1811. In early life he professed republican principles, and gained literary distinction by writing for the "Revue de Paris" and other periodicals. He wrote, besides other works, "The Grandeur of Private Life," (1838,) a novel. He obtained the chair of literature in the University of Toulouse about 1840, and was chosen a member of the French Institute in 1854. Soon after the revolution of 1848 he was elected to the National Assembly, and in December, 1851, was appointed by Louis Napoleon minister of public instruction. He adopted an important innovation in education, called the system of *bifurcation,* by which sciences and belles-lettres were separated. Died in 1856.

See LOUANDRE et BOURQUELOT, "La Littérature Française contemporaine;" F. LACOINTA, "Notice sur M. H. Fortoul," 1853.

For-tu'na, [Fr. FORTUNE, for'tün',] the Roman name of the goddess of chance, fortune, and good luck, called Τύχη by the Greeks. Several temples of Fortune were erected at Rome and other cities of Italy.

Fortunat. See FORTUNATUS.

For-tu-nā'tus, [Fr. FORTUNAT, for'tü'nȧ',] (VENAN'TIUS HONO'RIUS CLEMENTIA'NUS,) SAINT, a Latin poet, born at Ceneda in 530 A.D., became Bishop of Poitiers.

Fortune. See FORTUNA.

For'tune, (ROBERT,) a British traveller and horticulturist, born at Berwick in 1813. He went to China in 1843 to collect botanical specimens for the London Horticultural Society. Having returned in 1846, he published "Three Years' Wanderings in the Northern Provinces of China." In 1848 he again visited China, to procure tea-plants for the East India Directors. The narratives of his various journeys were published together in 1853, under the title of "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China, etc., with a Description of the Culture of the Tea-Plant and the Botany of China." He afterwards produced a "Residence among the Chinese: a Narrative of a Third Visit to China from 1853 to 1856," (1857.) "The value and interest of these books are very great." ("Quarterly Review," article on "Fortune and Huc," July, 1857; see, also, "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1848.) Died in April, 1880.

Fortuny, for-too'nee, (MARIANO,) an eminent Spanish artist, born at Reus, Catalonia, June 11, 1838. He began to paint in boyhood, and worked afterwards at Rome and Paris. He was the best and most original of the so-called "French-Spanish school" of painters, and was also distinguished as an etcher of singular merit. Died in Rome, November 21, 1874.

For'ward, (WALTER,) an American lawyer, born in Connecticut in 1786, removed in 1803 to Pittsburg, where he practised law with success. He was a member of Congress from 1822 to 1825, and in September, 1841, was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Tyler. Died in 1852.

Forzate, forḍ-zȧ'tȧ, or **Forzati,** forḍ-zȧ'tee, (CLAUDIO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua, lived about 1560–90. He wrote "Recinda," a tragedy.

Fosbroke, fos'brŏŏk, or **Fosbrooke,** (THOMAS DUDLEY,) an English antiquary and clergyman, born in London in 1770, obtained the living of Walford. He wrote, among other learned works, "British Monachism," (1802,) and an "Encyclopædia of Antiquities and Elements of Archæology," (2 vols., 1823–25.) Died in 1842.

Foscarari, fos-kȧ-rȧ'ree, (EGIDIO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Bologna in 1512, became Bishop of Módena in 1550. He was one of three members of the Council of Trent appointed to compile a catechism about 1561. Died in 1564.

Foscari, fos'kȧ-ree, (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated doge of Venice, was born about 1372, and elected doge in 1423. He waged war for many years against the Duke of Milan and other Italian princes. The Venetians, though sometimes defeated, obtained possession of the provinces of Crema, Bergamo, and Brescia. "The ambition of Foscari," says Sismondi, "was advantageous to the republic, but fatal to his own happiness." His old age was rendered unhappy by the ruin of his son, unjustly condemned and tortured by the Council of Ten. He was deposed in 1457, and died about three days after

that event. The sufferings of this doge and of his son form the subject of Byron's tragedy entitled "The Two Foscari."

Foscarini, fos-kä-ree'nee, (MARCO,) an eminent Italian statesman and author, born in Venice about 1696. After having gained distinction by his learning, talents, and eloquence, he was chosen procurator of Saint Mark, and employed successively in diplomatic missions to various courts of Europe. Before he departed on his first embassy, he had been selected by the Council of Ten to write a continuation of Venetian history. As this could not be performed without the examination of the archives of Venice, he undertook instead another national work, a "History of Venetian Literature." Of this he published in 1752 the first volume, "Della Letteratura Veneziana," which contains critical dissertations on the rise and progress of law, history, astronomy, and other sciences in Venice, and was highly appreciated. The pressure of various public duties prevented him from writing the second part of his projected work. In 1762 he was elected doge. Died in March, 1763.

Foscarini, (MICHELE,) a Venetian senator and historiographer, eminent for talents and eloquence, was born in 1632. The Council of Ten in 1678 selected him to continue the history of Venice, begun by Cardinal Bembo. He had composed seven books when his death occurred, in 1692. This work is esteemed authentic, being derived from the archives of the republic.

Foschini, fos-kee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian architect, born about 1740, erected at Ferrara a number of buildings, the most remarkable of which was the theatre, considered one of the finest in Italy. Died about 1802.

Fosco, fos'ko, [Lat. FUS'CUS,] (PLACIDO,) a skilful Italian physician, born in 1509; died in 1574.

Foscolo, fos'ko-lo, (UGO,) an eloquent Italian poet and prose writer, born at Zante or at sea near Zante about 1778, was educated in Italy. In the political movements which followed the French Revolution he took a conspicuous part as a friend of national independence. About 1800 he produced a political romance, entitled "Letters of Jacopo Ortis," ("Lettere di Jacopo Ortis,") which had immense popularity. He was an officer in the army which Napoleon assembled for the invasion of England in 1805, but did not remain long in the service. He is praised for the lofty spirit of independence which refused to join in the general homage or adulation to Napoleon in Italy. His admirable lyric poem "The Monuments" ("I Sepolcri," 1807) is called his capital work. He was professor of eloquence at Pavía for a short time in 1808, and emigrated to England in 1816. He lectured on Italian literature in London in 1823. Among his works are "Ricciarda," a tragedy; an able "Discourse on the Text of Dante." Died 1827.

Fos'dick, (CHARLES AUSTIN,) author, pen-name Harry Castleman, was born 1842. Died 1915.

Fos'dick, (HARRY EMERSON,) American Baptist clergyman, born May 24, 1878 at Buffalo, N. Y. Graduated from Colgate 1900, and Union Theological Seminary 1904. Became professor of practical theology at the latter in 1915. On account of his modern views on religion was forced to resign his pulpit at the First Presbyterian Church, New York, Oct., 1924. He was then called to the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York. Among his works are "The Second Mile," "The Meaning of Faith" 1918, "Christianity and Progress" 1922.

Foss, (CYRUS DAVID,) **D.D., LL.D.**, an American bishop, born at Kingston, New York, January 17, 1834. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1854, was its president from 1875 to 1880, and in 1880 was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died 1910.

Foss, (EDWARD,) an English lawyer and writer of biography, born about 1788, published "The Grandeur of the Law, or the Legal Peers of England," (1843,) also a highly esteemed work on legal history, entitled "The Judges of England," (9 vols., 1848–64.) Died in 1870.

See "Quarterly Review" for April, 1866.

Fossati, fos-sä'tee, (DAVIDE ANTONIO,) an Italian painter and engraver, brother of Giorgio, noticed below, was born about 1714. He worked in Venice, where he painted frescos in the Contarini palace. He etched "The Family of Darius with Alexander," after Paul Veronese and many views of Venice. Died about 1780.

Fossati, (DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian scene painter, born in Venice in 1743, was the son of Giorgio Fossati. He was employed in decorating theatres and palaces in Venice and Milan. He was killed by a fall in 1784.

Fossati, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian historian, born at Milan; died in 1653.

Fosse. See LAFOSSE.

Fossé, du, dü fo'sä', (PIERRE **Thomas**,) a learned French writer, born at Rouen in 1634. He became at an early age one of the recluses of Port-Royal, learned Hebrew and other languages, and acquired a high reputation for virtue and erudition. He published, besides other biographies, a "Life of Thomas a Becket," (1674,) and a "History of Tertullian and Origen," (1675,) both in French. Died in 1698.

Fossombroni, fos-som-bro'nee, (VITTORIO,) an eminent Italian statesman and writer, born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1754, excelled in mathematics and philosophy. In 1796 he became minister of foreign affairs of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and he held several offices under the new government which Bonaparte established in 1799. After the restoration of the grand duke (1814) Fossombroni was again appointed minister of foreign affairs, and councillor of state. He published, in the course of his long life, many treatises on hydraulics and mathematics. Died in 1844.

See SAINT-MAURICE CABANY, "Le Comte V. Fossombroni," Paris, 1845.

Fos'ter, (BIRKET,) a skilful English engraver on wood, born at North Shields, February 4, 1825. He illustrated the works of several English poets with wood-cuts. He published "Christmas with the Poets," (1850,) and "Cowper's Task, with Illustrations," (1855.) He also illustrated many other works. He became a water-colour painter in 1858, and published "Brittany, a Series of Thirty-Five Sketches," (1878,) and "Some Places of Note in England." Died March 28, 1899.

Foster, (CHARLES,) statesman, was born near Tiffin, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was a member of Congress 1870–78, was elected governor of Ohio 1879 and 1881, and was appointed secretary of the treasury in 1891, holding that office till 1893. Died Jan. 9, 1904.

Foster, (CHARLES HUBBES,) playwright, was born at Jericho, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1833. He appeared on the stage in 1855, and afterwards became a voluminous playwright, producing more than seventy-five melodramas. He died August 5, 1895.

Foster, (HENRY,) an English navigator, born in Lancashire in 1797. Under the auspices of the Royal Society, he was selected to command an expedition sent in 1828 to make observations in the Antarctic Ocean. In January, 1829, he had reached a portion of land in 63° 26′ south latitude, which was within the circle of perpetual congelation. During the homeward voyage he was drowned in the river Chagres in February, 1831.

Foster, (JAMES,) a very popular English dissenting minister, born at Exeter in 1697. He began to preach at the Barbican, London, in 1724, and was eminent for eloquence and fervour of spirit. He was an Independent in his youth, and afterwards was baptized by immersion. In 1744 he became minister at Pinners' Hall. He published an "Essay on Fundamentals, especially the Trinity," (1720,) several volumes of sermons, and other works. Died in 1753. Foster is the subject of the following couplet of Pope:

> "Let modest Foster, if he will, excel
> Ten metropolitans in preaching well."
> See POPE'S "Satires," preface.

Foster, (JOHN,) an English philologist, born at Windsor in 1731. He became master of Eton School in 1765. He has left a memorial of his scholarship and critical sagacity in his "Essay on the Different Nature of Accent and Quantity," (1762; 3d edition, 1820.) Died in 1773.

Foster, (JOHN,) an English essayist and moralist of

great merit, born at or near Halifax on the 17th of September, 1770. He worked at the trade of a weaver in his youth, and was educated for the ministry at the Baptist College of Bristol, which he entered in 1791. He became a Baptist minister at Chichester about 1797, but did not remain there long. He afterwards preached at Downend, near Bristol, and at Frome for a short time. As a minister he does not appear to have been very popular. He was the principal contributor to the "Eclectic Review," for which he began to write in 1806. His reputation is founded on Essays in a Series of Letters to a Friend, (1805.) These essays are the productions of a profound and original thinker. His morality is high-toned and his principles are liberal. He lived many years at Stapleton, where he died in October, 1843.

Foster, (JOHN,) an English architect of Liverpool, born about 1786, studied the models of antiquity in Greece. In 1824 he was chosen corporation-architect and surveyor of the city of Liverpool, where he constructed several churches and other public edifices, among which is the custom-house, a sandstone building. It was for many years the largest structure in Liverpool, but has a very heavy and dull appearance. He died August 21, 1846.

Fos'ter, (JOHN G.,) an American general, born in New Hampshire about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1846. He became a captain in 1860, and was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter when it was bombarded in April, 1861. He commanded a brigade under Burnside at Roanoke Island in February, and at Newbern in March, 1862. About August, 1862, he was appointed a major-general of volunteers, and commander of the department of Virginia and North Carolina. He succeeded Burnside in East Tennessee in December, 1863, and commanded the department of the South in 1864. Died in 1874.

Foster, (JOHN WATSON,) diplomatist, was born in Indiana, March 2, 1836. He served in the civil war, and afterwards became editor and postmaster. He was appointed minister to Mexico in 1873, to Russia in 1880, and was minister to Spain 1883–85. He negotiated reciprocity treaties with several countries in 1891, was secretary of state 1892–93, ambassador on special missions to Great Britain and Russia in 1897, and member of the Anglo-Canadian Commission 1898.

Foster, (JOHN WELLS,) an American geologist, born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, in 1815. He studied in the university at Middletown, Connecticut, and went in 1836 to Zanesville, Ohio, where he practised law. He was engaged on the geological surveys of Ohio and of the copper-region of Michigan. Aside from geological reports, his principal works are "The Mississippi Valley," (1869,) and "Prehistoric Races of the United States," (1873.) Died at Chicago, June 29, 1873.

Foster, (Sir MICHAEL,) an English lawyer, born at Marlborough in 1689. In 1745 he was knighted and appointed judge of the court of king's bench. He wrote a "Discourse on the Crown Law," which was much esteemed. Blackstone called him "a very great master of the crown law." Died in 1763.

Foster, (Sir MICHAEL,) physiologist, born at Huntingdon, England, in 1836. He succeeded Huxley in the Royal Institution and the Royal Society, and wrote a lucid and able "Text-Book of Physiology," also "Lectures on the History of Physiology." Died 1907.

Foster, (RANDOLPH S.,) D.D., a Methodist divine and author, president of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, from 1857 to 1860, was born in Williamsburg, Ohio, in 1820. In 1872 he was made a bishop. Among his works are "Christian Purity" and "Ministry for the Times." Died May 1, 1903.

Foster, (SAMUEL,) an English mathematician, born in Northamptonshire, was noted as an inventor of mathematical instruments. He published a treatise on the "Quadrant," (1624,) and other works. In 1636 he became professor of astronomy in Gresham College, London. Died in 1652.

Foster, (STEPHEN C.,) an American musical composer and writer of songs, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1826. He produced many popular songs or ballads, among which are "My Old Kentucky Home," "Susannah," "Old Folks at Home," and "Willie, we have missed you." He died in New York in 1864.

See "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1867.

Foster, (WALTER B.,) author, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1869. He has written "The Lost Galleon," "With Washington at Valley Forge," "The Quest of the Silver Swan," "Arthur Blaisdell's Choice," etc.

Fotherby, foth'ẽr-bȳ, (MARTIN,) an English theologian, born in Lincolnshire in 1559; died in 1619.

Fotherby, (ROBERT,) an English navigator, who was sent with Baffin, in 1614, to explore the Northern Ocean. Their progress being arrested by ice about the eightieth degree of latitude, they returned home.

Fothergill, foth'ẽr-gĭll, (GEORGE,) an English divine, born in Westmoreland in 1705, became Vicar of Bramley in 1751, after having been tutor in Queen's College, Oxford. He published several volumes of approved sermons. Died in 1760.

Fothergill, foth'ẽr-gĭl, (JESSIE,) an English novelist, born at Manchester, June 7, 1851. She was the daughter of a merchant. Among her works are "Healy, a Romance," (1875,) "Aldyth," (1877,) "The First Violin," (1878,) "Kith and Kin," (1881,) etc. Died July 30, 1891.

Fothergill, (JOHN,) an English physician, highly distinguished for benevolence and professional skill, was born at Carr-End, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1712, and was a member of the Society of Friends. After graduating in Edinburgh in 1737, he made the tour of Europe, and settled in London, where he obtained a large practice. Being deeply interested in natural history and rural economy, he laid out at Upton a large garden, in which he collected and acclimated such exotic plants as are useful in medicine and the arts. Dr. Fothergill wrote numerous treatises on therapeutics, pharmacy, etc. He was a coadjutor of Howard in his efforts to reform the management of prisons. Dr. Franklin once said of him, "I can hardly conceive that a better man ever existed." Died in December, 1780.

Fothergill, (JOHN MILNER,) M.D., an English physician, born at Morland, in Westmoreland, April 11, 1841. He took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1865. He afterwards studied in Vienna and Berlin. Among his works are "The Heart and its Diseases," "The Practioner's Hand-Book," "Indigestion, Biliousness, and Gout," "The Maintenance of Health," "Animal Physiology for Schools," etc. Died in 1888.

Fothergill, (SAMUEL,) an eminent and eloquent minister of the Society of Friends, a brother of John Fothergill, born at Carr-End, England, in 1716. Having been converted from a life of dissipation or libertinism about the age of twenty-one, he soon appeared as a minister of the gospel, in the service of which he travelled extensively in Great Britain, Ireland, and North America. He resided in Warrington, and acquired a competence by trade. Many of his letters and some of his sermons have been published. Died in 1773.

See "Memoirs of the Life of Samuel Fothergill."

Fo-Thoo-Chhing or **Fo-Thou-Tchhing,** fo-t'hoo-ch'hing, a fabulous or semi-fabulous personage, who is said to have been born in Hindostan, and to have greatly contributed, by his proficiency in magic or occult science, to the establishment of the religion of Buddha in China, about the year 310 A.D.

Foucart, foo'kär', (PAUL,) a French Hellenist, born at Paris, March 15, 1836. He studied in Athens, and from 1874 to 1878 was professor of Greek in the Collège de France. Afterwards he was director of the French school at Athens. He published valuable memoirs on Delphi, (1863, 1868,) a treatise "Des Associations religieuses chez les Grecs," (1873,) etc.

Foucaud, foo'kō', (JEAN,) a French fabulist, born at Limoges in 1747, was a zealous revolutionist about 1790. He imitated or translated into *patois* the fables of La Fontaine, (1809.) Died in 1818.

See O. PECONNET, "Foucaud, sa Politique et ses Fables," 1854.

Foucauld, foo'kō', (LOUIS,) Marquis de Lardimalie, born in Périgord, in France, in 1755, was a royalist member of the States-General in 1789–90. Died in 1805.

Foucault, foo'kō', (LÉON,) a French natural philoso-

pher, born in Paris on the 18th of September, 1819. The invention of Daguerre turned his attention to optics, which he studied with great success. He invented in 1844 an apparatus by which electric light is used in optical experiments, microscopic researches, &c. He was associated with M. Fizeau in some improvements in photography and the theory of light, and proved that the velocity of light is not the same in a vacuum as in the air. His demonstration of the rotary motion of the earth by the pendulum and gyroscope attracted general attention. He became *physicien* to the Imperial Observatory, (1854,) and was a member of the Institute. About 1855 he obtained the Copley medal of the Royal Society for his measurement of the velocity of light. Died in 1868.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Foucault, (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) a French antiquary and administrator, born in Paris in 1643; died in 1721.

Fouché, foo'shā', (JOSEPH,) Duke of Otranto, a French Jacobin, born at Nantes in 1763, received a liberal education, and adopted the profession of advocate. As a member of the National Convention, (1792–95,) he acted with the Jacobins, and voted for the death of the king. In 1794 he was chosen president of the Jacobin club, as a reward for his share in the massacre of Lyons, and in the same year, with Tallien and others, he plotted the ruin of Robespierre. He was appointed minister of the general police by the Directory in July, 1799. He filled this office many years, displaying great genius for intrigue and artifice; and it seems he exerted himself to moderate the violence of party and to repair the evils which he and his accomplices had brought upon France. Under the consulate and the empire he rendered important services to Bonaparte, who in 1806 gave him the title of Duke of Otranto. On one occasion Napoleon blamed Fouché for the cold reception which he met with in Paris. The minister reminded him that he had previously directed that nothing should be done to produce a forced or feigned enthusiasm, and added, "In spite of the fusion of the Gauls with the Franks, we are still the same people,—unable to tolerate either liberty or oppression." Having lost the favour of Napoleon, he was dismissed from the police department in 1810, and appointed governor of Rome. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, Fouché served him as minister of police; and he was retained in the same office by Louis XVIII. for a short period. He was banished in 1816, and died at Trieste in 1820.

See "Sketch of the Life of the Duke of Otranto," London, 1816; A. SERIEYS, "Fouché de Nantes, sa Vie privée," etc., 1816; "Vie de Fouché," Paris, 1821; "Mémoires de la Vie publique de M. Fouché," 1819; "Mémoires de Fouché," 2 vols., 1824, (said to have been written by ALPHONSE DE BEAUCHAMP, though it purports to be an autobiography;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Foucher, foo'shā', (PAUL,) a French scholar, born at Tours in 1704. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1753. He left a "Historical Treatise on the Religion of the Persians," and another on the "Religion of the Greeks," which were printed in the Memoirs of the above-named Academy. Died in 1778.

Foucher, (SIMON,) a French philosophical writer, born at Dijon in 1644, became a priest. He was an admirer of the philosophy of Plato, on which he wrote a treatise, entitled "Dissertation sur la Philosophie des Académiciens," (1692.) He also wrote "On the Wisdom of the Ancients," (1682.) Died in Paris in 1696.

Foucher, (VICTOR ADRIEN,) a French jurist and magistrate, born in Paris in 1803. He became director-general of civil affairs in Algeria, procureur at the tribunal of the Seine, and in 1850 a member of the court of cassation. He wrote several legal works, and edited a Collection of the Civil and Criminal Laws of Modern States," (10 vols., 1833–58.) He rendered important services to the cause of order in 1848. Died Feb. 3, 1866.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Foucher d'Obsonville, foo'shā' dob'sôn'vèl', a French traveller and naturalist, born at Montargis in 1734. He went to India by land about 1753, and remained there until 1771. He published "Essays on the Habits of Divers Animals, with Observations on the Morals and Customs of Several Nations," (1783.) Died in 1802.

Fouchier, foo'shē-ā', (BERTRAND,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Berg-op-Zoom in 1609, was a pupil of A. Van Dyck. He also studied the works of Tintoret in Italy. Died in 1674.

Fouchy, de, deh foo'shē', (JEAN PAUL **Grand-Jean** —grôn'zhôn',) a French savant, born in Paris in 1707, was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1743, and performed the duties of that office for thirty years with much ability. Died in 1788.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de M. de Fouchy," 1788.

Foucquet. See FOUQUET.

Fougeret de Monbron. See MONBRON.

Fougeroux de Bondaroy, foozh'roo' deh bôn'dā'-rwā', (AUGUSTE DENIS,) a French savant, born in Paris in 1732, was a nephew of the famous Duhamel, (Henri Louis.) He wrote, besides other works, "Researches among the Ruins of Herculaneum," (1769,) and "The Art of the Cutler," (1772.) Died in 1789.

Fou-hee or **Fou-hi**, foo-hee, supposed to have been the first Emperor of China, born in the province of Shansee, began to reign about 2950 B.C. He is said to have instituted matrimony, and to have invented music and writing.

Fouillou, foo'yoo', (JACQUES,) a French Jansenist polemical writer, born at La Rochelle in 1670; died in 1736.

Fouilloux, du, dü foo'yoo', (JACQUES,) a French gentleman, who wrote a popular treatise on "Hunting, and on the Habits of Animals," (1560.) Died in 1580.

Fouinet, foo'e'nā', (ERNEST,) a French poet and novelist, born at Nantes in 1799; died in Paris in 1845.

Foulcher (or **Foucher**) **de Chartres**, foo'shā' deh sharтr, [Lat. FULCHE'RIUS CARNOTEN'SIS,] a French historian, born about 1050, joined the crusade for the conquest of the Holy Land. He was chaplain to Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, and wrote a history of the first crusade. Died about 1127.

Foulcoie, foo'kwā', [Lat. FULCO'IUS,] born at Beauvais, in France, about 1020, was one of the most popular poets of his time. The subjects of his poems are legends, lives of saints, etc. Died about 1083.

Fould, foo, (ACHILLE,) a French financier, born in Paris in 1800, was a son of a Jewish banker. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1842, and again in 1846. In the Constituent Assembly of 1848 he acted with the party of order, and distinguished himself by financial ability. He was appointed minister of finance three times between October, 1849, and January, 1852, during which period the public credit was improved or restored. He resigned in January, 1852, soon after which he was raised to the dignity of senator and appointed minister of state and of the household of the emperor. A large deficit having induced Napoleon to renounce the prerogative to raise money on credit without the assent of the legislative body, M. Fould was persuaded to resume the portfolio of finance in November, 1861. He was removed in February, 1867, and died the same year.

See "Biographie des Membres du Sénat."

Foulis, fôwlz, (ROBERT and ANDREW,) two learned and noted Scottish printers, were brothers and residents of Glasgow, where they followed their profession about thirty years, and printed editions of Greek and Latin classics remarkable for accuracy and elegance. Their famous Horace (1743) was reputed to be faultless, and a reward was offered to any person who should detect an error in it. After making handsome fortunes, they were ruined by the expense incurred in founding an academy of painting and sculpture at Glasgow. Their collection of paintings was sold at auction in 1776. Andrew died in 1774, and Robert in 1776.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" LEMOINE, "History of Printing."

Foulkes, (MARTIN.) See FOLKES.

Foullon, foo'lôn', (ABEL,) a French poet and mechanician, born in Maine in 1513, made a metrical version of the Satires of Persius,—the first that appeared in French. Died in 1563.

Foullon or **Foulon**, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French administrator, born at Saumur in 1715. In 1771 he was intendant or controller of finance, and in July, 1789, was appointed controller-general in place of Necker, or

(according to one account) administrator of the army. A few days after his appointment, before he had entered upon the office, he fell a victim to the violence of the Parisian mob. He proposed the repudiation of the public debt.

See MADAME CAMPAN, "Mémoires."

Foulon or **Foullon**, foo'lôn', (JOHANN ÉRARD,) a Flemish historian and Jesuit, born at Liege in 1608 or 1609; died in 1668.

Foulon, foo'lôn' or fŏw'lon, [Lat. FULLO'NIUS,] (WILLEM,) a Dutch poet and Protestant, born at the Hague in 1493. He became rector of the College of Elbing about 1536. Among his works are "Acolastus," a Latin drama on the subject of the Prodigal Son, (1540,) and the "Triumph of Eloquence," a Latin poem. Died in 1568.

Foulques, foolk or fook, [Lat. FUL'CO,] an eminent French prelate, born about 850 A.D. He became Archbishop of Rheims in 883, and acquired great influence both in the church and state. He promoted education and morality. He was killed by order of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, in 900.

See BARONIUS, "Annales."

Foulques I., Count of Anjou, surnamed LE ROUX, was the son of Ingelger and Alinde. Died in 938 A.D.

Foulques II., surnamed THE GOOD, Count of Anjou, son of the preceding, was a patron of learning. He died at Tours in 958 A.D.

Foulques III., Count of Anjou, grandson of the preceding, waged war against the Duke of Bretagne and the Count of Blois, founded monasteries, and visited the Holy Land. Died in 1040.

Foulques IV., grandson of Foulques III., born at Châteaulandon in 1043, inherited Saintonge, and conquered Anjou and Touraine from his brother Geoffroi. He married a daughter of Simon de Montfort. Died in 1109.

Foulques V., a son of the preceding, born about 1090, went twice to Palestine in the crusades, married a daughter of Baldwin II. in 1129, and succeeded him, in 1131, on the throne of Jerusalem. He was renowned for courage and other virtues. Died in 1142. He left his crown to his sons, Baldwin III. and Amaury.

Foulques, (GUI.) See CLEMENT IV.

Foulques de Marseille. See FOLQUET.

Foulques de Neuilly, fook deh nuh'ye', a French priest, celebrated for his zeal and eloquence and his promotion of the fourth crusade. He directed his efforts especially to the conversion of courtesans, and obtained from Pope Innocent III. a plenary indulgence for those who should marry them. He persuaded many nobles to join the crusade in 1198. Died in 1201.

See VILLEHARDOUIN, "Histoire de la Conquête de Constantinople."

Foulston, fōls'ton, (JOHN,) an English architect, was born about 1772. He worked for many years at Plymouth, was architect of nearly all the public buildings erected there in that period, and attempted various styles, including Grecian, Ionic, Doric, and Hindoo. Among his works are the Royal Hotel and Theatre, the Exchange, and the Town Hall, at Devonport. Died in 1842.

Fountaine, fŏwn'tin, (Sir ANDREW,) an English antiquary, born about 1680, was tutor of Prince William, and keeper of the mint from 1727 to 1753. He wrote a treatise on ancient coins. Died in 1753.

Fouqué, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH KARL.) See LA-MOTTE-FOUQUÉ, DE.

Fouqué, foo'kā', (HENRI AUGUSTE,) Baron de la Mothe, (deh lā mot,) a general, born at the Hague, of a French family, in 1698, entered the Prussian service in 1715. He acquired the friendship of the prince royal, (afterwards Frederick the Great,) who, on his accession in 1740, gave him a command in the army and decorated him with the order of merit. He served with credit in all the wars of that prince, and rose to the rank of general. In 1760 he commanded a corps-d'armée at Landshut, was wounded and taken prisoner. His correspondence with Frederick has been published with the works of that royal author. Lamotte-Fouqué, the author of "Undine," was his grandson. Died in 1774.

Fouquet, foo'kā', (GUILLAUME,) Marquis de la Varenne, a French diplomatist, born in 1560, was a favourite of Henry IV. Died in 1616.

Fouquet, (HENRI,) an eminent French physician, born at Montpellier in 1727, graduated in 1759, and practised at Marseilles. In 1766 he settled in his native city, and published medical treatises which had a high reputation. He was chosen professor of medicine in the University of Montpellier about 1792. Died in 1806.

See "Biographie Médicale;" DUMAS, "Éloge de Fouquet," 1807.

Fouquet or **Foucquet**, foo'kā', (NICOLAS,) Marquis of Belle-Isle, a noted French minister of finance, born in Paris in 1615, was the son of Francis Fouquet, Vicomte de Vaux. At the age of thirty-five he became attorney-general of the Parliament of Paris. In 1652 he was appointed superintendent of the finances, which were then not in a flourishing state, and did not improve under his direction. Louis XIV. once demanded some money of Fouquet, who answered, "Sire, there is none in your majesty's coffers; but Cardinal Mazarin will lend you some." Fouquet expended about eighteen million francs on his palace of Vaux, which surpassed even the royal residence of Fontainebleau. "Never," says Voltaire, "was a dissipator of the royal finances more noble and generous." The king lost confidence in his integrity and financial skill, and it is thought Colbert promoted his disgrace. Fouquet was arrested in 1661, and, after a trial of three years' duration, sentenced to imprisonment for life. La Fontaine wrote verses in his defence during the trial. He died in 1680.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ, "Lettres;" D'AUVIGNY, "Vies des Hommes illustres de la France;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Fouquet, de, deh foo'kā', (CHARLES LOUIS ARMAND,) Comte de Belle-Isle, a French general, born in 1693, was a brother of Marshal Fouquet, Duke of Belle-Isle. He was killed in battle in Piedmont in 1747.

Fouquet, de, (CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTE,) Duc de Belle-Isle, a French general and diplomatist, born at Villefranche de Rouergue in 1684, was a grandson of the financier Nicolas Fouquet. He became maréchal-de-camp in 1718, and lieutenant-general in 1731. It appears that his influence with the king involved France in the general war which began in 1741. He was made a marshal of France in 1741, and gained some advantages over the Austrians in Bohemia. In 1745 he defeated the enemy at Vintimiglia and Montauban. He was appointed minister of state in 1756, and secretary of war in 1758. He is said to have been a diplomatist of great ability. "His whole life," says Macaulay, "was one wild day-dream of conquest and spoliation." ("Essay on Frederick the Great.") Died in 1761.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Fouquier, foo'ke-ā', (PIERRE ÉLOY,) a French physician, born in Picardy in 1776. He practised and lectured in Paris, and became one of the consulting physicians of Charles X. He succeeded Dr. Marc as first physician to Louis Philippe. Died in 1850.

Fouquier-Tinville or **-Tainville**, foo'ke-ā' tăn'vèl', (ANTOINE QUENTIN,) born near Saint-Quentin in 1747. Among the French Jacobins he was one of the most atrocious. Under the auspices of Robespierre, he acted as public accuser before the bloody tribunal of the Revolution. When informed of the fall of Robespierre, he exclaimed, "No change for us! justice must take its course." However, after he had exercised his functions by sending his former patron to the guillotine, he was himself condemned to death, and executed in 1795.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Fouquières, foo'ke-air', (JACQUES,) an eminent Flemish landscape-painter, was born at Antwerp in 1580, and studied with Rubens. In 1621 he went to France, by invitation of Louis XIII., who gave him a commission to paint the chief towns of the kingdom. Died in 1659.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur les Ouvrages des Peintres."

Four. See DUFOUR and LONGUERUE.

Fourcroy, de, deh foor'krwà', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) COMTE, an eminent French chemist, born of poor parents

in Paris in 1755, was a pupil of Macquer and Bucquet. He graduated as M.D. in 1780, and was appointed by Buffon, in 1784, professor of chemistry in the Jardin du Roi, the name of which was changed about 1794 to the Museum of Natural History. He lectured there for twenty-five years with great success. "The facility and elegance of his language," says Cuvier, "his copiousness, enthusiasm, and clearness, enchanted his auditors, and contributed greatly to diffuse a taste for chemistry in all parts of the world." In 1793 he became a member of the National Convention, in which he promoted the cause of education and did not partake in the excesses of the dominant party. He saved the life of Darcet in the reign of terror. He was one of the first members of the Institute. He was nominated a councillor of state in December, 1799, and director-general of public instruction in 1801. The schools flourished under his wise direction. He published in 1801 a "System of Chemistry," ("Système des Connaissances chimiques," 11 vols. 8vo,) a work of great merit. Among his best works is "The Philosophy of Chemistry," ("La Philosophie chimique," 1792.) He died suddenly in December, 1809, and left one son, who was killed at the battle of Lutzen.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Fourcroy," 1811; PALISSOT DE BEAUVOIS, "Éloge historique de Fourcroy," 1810; PARISET, "Éloge de Fourcroy;" A. CATTANEO, "Cenni sulla Vita di A. F. Fourcroy," 1839; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fourcroy de Ramecourt, foor'krwȧ' dẹh rȧm'-koor', (CHARLES RENÉ,) a French military engineer, born in Paris in 1715. He served as engineer in the Seven Years' war, and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp. The Academy of Sciences rewarded his scientific services by admitting him as a "free associate." He wrote a treatise on "Fortification," (1786,) and other esteemed works. Died in 1791.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Charles René Fourcroy."

Fourier, foo're-ȧ', (FRANÇOIS CHARLES MARIE,) named "the Phalansterian," the founder of the famous system of "Fourierism," a form of socialism, born at Besançon, in France, in 1772, was the son of a merchant. After he had received his education in his native town, he was employed a few years in a counting-house in Lyons. During the Revolution he was compelled, in 1793, to take arms, and served one or two campaigns on the Rhine. He employed his leisure time while in the army, and in other situations, in study and reflection upon the social and political theories which then abounded in France. He also acquired proficiency in the exact sciences, not neglecting political economy. After leaving the army, he passed several years as a commercial traveller for mercantile houses of Marseilles and Lyons, diligently engaged in the problem the solution of which should remedy the miseries of the present social system. In 1803 he published, in a journal at Lyons, an article on European policy which attracted the favourable notice of Bonaparte. At length, having, as he thought, made the important discovery of which he was in search, he published, in 1808, his "Theory of Four Movements and General Destinies," designed as the prospectus of a more complete work, which appeared in 1822, entitled a "Treatise on Domestic and Agricultural Association." A later edition was entitled "Theory of Universal Unity," (4 vols., 1841.) These works were coldly received by the public and by the reviewers. Numerous experiments of his system of attractive industry and social harmony have been made in Europe and America; but they have not been successful. Fourier lived in Paris from 1830 until his death, which occurred in 1837.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" V. CONSIDÉRANT, "Exposition du Système de Fourier;" LECHEVALIER, "Études sur la Science sociale;" C. PELLERIN, "Charles Fourier, sa Vie et sa Théorie," 1838; VICTOR HENNEQUIN, "Théorie de C. Fourier," 1847.

Fourier, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) BARON, a celebrated French mathematician, born at Auxerre on the 21st of March, 1768. He espoused with ardour the popular cause in the Revolution; but, not keeping pace with the violent demagogues, he was twice imprisoned by the dominant faction. When the Polytechnic School was opened, about 1795, Fourier was appointed by Lagrange and Monge assistant professor. For his profound and varied acquirements he was selected as one of the savants who accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, after which he was secretary of the Institute of Egypt. Here he distinguished himself by his industry in scientific excursions, and was employed with credit in negotiations with the natives. He was prefect of Isère at Grenoble from 1801 to 1815, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1817. He was elected a member of the Académie Française in 1827. Besides several minor treatises, Fourier published a great work on the theory of heat, "Théorie analytique de la Chaleur," (1822,) of which M. Cousin observes, "The grandeur of its results has no more been contested than their certainty, and, in the judgment of scientific Europe, the novelty of the analysis on which they rest is equal to its perfection. M. Fourier presents himself, then, with the evident mark of true genius: he is an inventor." He left an "Analysis of Determinate Equations," (1831.) Died in May, 1830.

See V. COUSIN, "Éloge de Fourier;" M. ARAGO, "Éloge historique de J. Fourier;" CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC, "Fourier et Napoléon, l'Égypte et les Cent Jours;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1831; see, also, an English version of ARAGO's "Éloge de Fourier," Boston, 1859.

Fourier, (PIERRE,) known in Catholic literature as "the blessed Peter Fourier," a French divine, born at Mirecourt, November 30, 1565. He became a priest of the Premonstratensian order. He founded the congregation of Notre Dame for ladies, and afterwards effected a reform of the Premonstratensians, becoming in 1632 superior-general of the reformed houses. He laboured at Gray with great zeal and with excellent results, and died there December 9, 1640. He was beatified in 1730, and in 1897 was canonized by Pope Leo XIII.

Four Masters, THE, the authors of the "Annals of the Four Masters," were Irish Franciscans of the seventeenth century. They were MICHAEL O'CLERY, FERFESSIUS O'CONRY, PEREGRINE O'CLERY, and PEREGRINE O'DUBGENNAN. O'Donovan's edition of these voluminous "Annals" is the standard one. This collection is one of the main sources of information in the study of Irish history.

Fourmont, foor'môn', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) an Orientalist, a nephew of Étienne, noticed below, was born at Cormeilles in 1708. About 1733 he acted as interpreter in the Royal Library. He visited Egypt in 1746, and published a "Historical and Geographical Description of the Plains of Heliopolis and Memphis," (1755.) Died in 1780.

Fourmont, (ÉTIENNE,) a French savant and distinguished Orientalist, born near Paris in June, 1683, was educated in various colleges of the capital. He possessed a powerful memory, and became eminent for his immense erudition, especially in Oriental languages. In 1715 he obtained the chair of Arabic in the Royal College, and became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. About this time he was employed to assist a certain Chinese, named Hoang-Ji, in the compilation of a Chinese grammar and dictionary. This person having died in 1716, Fourmont pursued the task alone, and after twenty years' labour finished his "Grammatica Sinica," (1742,) one of the best Chinese grammars that have been published in Europe. In 1738 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He wrote "Critical Reflections on the History of Ancient Nations," (2 vols., 1735,) and numerous other works. Died in 1745.

See "Vie d'Étienne Fourmont," etc., prefixed to his "Réflexions sur l'Origine des anciens Peuples," Paris, 1747; FRÉRET, "Éloge de Fourmont;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fourmont, (MICHEL,) an accomplished linguist, a brother of the preceding, was born near Paris in 1690. In 1720 he became professor of Syriac in the Royal College, and in 1724 a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He assisted his brother in his labours on the Chinese language. Louis XV. sent Fourmont with Abbé Sévin to Greece and other parts of the Levant in 1728, to purchase manuscripts and to copy inscriptions. They returned, with abundant success, in 1732. Died in 1746. Fourmont has been censured for the unnecessary destruction of ancient monuments in Greece.

See "Histoire et Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fournel, foor'nĕl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a learned jurist, born in Paris in 1745. He published a number of legal treatises, and a work on "The State of Gaul at the Epoch of the Conquest of the Franks." Died in 1820.

Fournet, foor'nȧ', (VICTOR,) a French geologist, born in Paris in 1801, became professor of mineralogy at Lyons about 1834. He laid the base of a new theory on the distribution of coal-fields in France, and rendered important services to science. Died January 8, 1869.

Fourneyron, foor'nȧ-rôN', (BENOÎT,) a French engineer and inventor, born at Saint-Étienne (Loire) in 1802. He invented or improved a turbine, which obtained in 1836 a prize of 6000 francs offered by the Academy of Sciences. Died at Paris, July 8, 1867.

Fournier, foor'ne-ȧ', (ÉDOUARD,) a learned French writer, born at Orléans in 1819, was the author of a "History of Printing and Publishing," (1854,) a Review of Wise and Witty Sayings of Eminent Men, ("L'Esprit dans l'Histoire,") and other works. Died May 10, 1880.

Fournier, (MARC JEAN LOUIS,) a Swiss dramatist, born at Geneva in 1820, became a resident of Paris in his youth, and wrote several successful dramas, vaudevilles, etc. Died January 5, 1879.

Fournier, (PIERRE SIMON,) a skilful French engraver and founder of types, born in Paris in 1712. He wrote an "Essay on the Origin and Progress of the Art of Engraving on Wood," (1758,) and a useful work called "Manuel typographique," (2 vols., 1764.) Died in 1768.

Fournier, (RAOUL,) Sieur du Rondeau, a learned French author, born at Orléans in 1562, wrote approved works on law, morality, philosophy, religion, etc., also a Latin poem called "Cento Christianus." Died in 1627.

Fournier des Ormes, foor'ne-ȧ' dȧ'zorm', (CHARLES,) a French poet and landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1778, was a grandson of Pierre Simon, noticed above. He wrote a poem entitled "The Art of Painting," ("La Peinture," 1837,) and translated Lucretius's "De Rerum Natura" into French verse, (1848.) His landscapes are commended. Died in 1853.

Fournival, de, dẹh foor'ne'vȧl', **Fournivaux,** foor'ne'vō', or **Furnival,** fûr'ne'vȧl', (RICHARD,) one of the most noted novelists *(romanciers)* of his time, was a canon of the church of Amiens. He wrote several works about 1250, one of which is styled the "Power of Love."

Fourquevaux, de, dẹh foork'vō', (FRANÇOIS de Pavie—dẹh pȧ've',) BARON, son of the following, was born near Toulouse in 1561. After making a tour in Europe and Asia, he was gentleman-ordinary and steward in the court of Henry of Navarre. He wrote the "Lives of Great French Captains," (1643.) Died in 1611.

Fourquevaux, de, (RAIMOND de Beccarie de Pavie—dẹh bȧ'kȧ're' dẹh pȧ've',) BARON, a French general, born at Toulouse in 1509, served in several campaigns in Italy. In 1557 he became Governor of Narbonne. He wrote a treatise on military discipline. Died in 1574.

Fŏw'lẹr, (CHARLES HENRY,) D.D., LL.D., an American Methodist bishop, born at Burford, Canada, August 11, 1837. He graduated at Genesee College in 1859, and at the Biblical school at Evanston, Illinois, in 1861. In that year he became a preacher, was (1872–76) president of Northwestern University, and afterwards (1876–80) editor of the "Christian Advocate." In 1880 he was made one of the missionary secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1884 was elected one of its bishops. He wrote a treatise entitled "Colenso's Fallacies." Died March 20, 1908.

Fowler, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English clergyman, born in 1611, left the Established Church in 1641, and joined the Presbyterians, among whom he became a prominent and zealous preacher. Died in 1676.

Fowler, (EDWARD,) an English divine, born at Westerleigh in 1632, was appointed in 1691 Bishop of Gloucester. He wrote "The Design of Christianity," (1671,) which was attacked by Bunyan; also, a "Discourse on Christian Liberty," (1680.) Died in 1714.

Fowler, (JOHN,) a learned English printer, born at Bristol, was a zealous opponent of the Protestant Reformation, and a good classical scholar. He removed his press to Antwerp, to serve the Catholics more efficiently. Died in 1579.

Fowler, (JOHN,) an English engineer, born at Melksham, Wilts, July 11, 1826, noted as the inventor of the steam plough. Died December 4, 1864.

Fowler, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent English engineer, was born at Wadsley Hall, Sheffield, in 1817. He studied civil engineering, and constructed numerous railway lines, including the original underground London railway, and also did important work in river improvement and dock construction. The best-known work with which he was connected was the great bridge across the Firth of Forth, completed in 1890. He was made a knight in 1885 for his services as consulting engineer for the government in Egypt, and a baronet in 1890 for his Forth bridge work. Died 1898.

Fowler, (LYDIA FOLGER,) wife of L. N. Fowler, was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1823, graduated in medicine in Syracuse, New York, and became widely known as a practitioner, and as a lecturer on health, and author of popular books on that and kindred subjects. Died in London, January 26, 1879.

Fŏw'lẹr, (ORSON SQUIRE,) an American phrenologist, born at Cohocton, New York, in 1809. He published many works on phrenological and kindred subjects, and in connection with his brother, Lorenzo N. Fowler, (born 1811, died August 2, 1896,) conducted the "Phrenological Journal" for many years. Died August 18, 1887.

Fŏw'lẹr, (THOMAS,) born at York, in England, in 1736, was a successful practitioner of medicine in that city, and wrote several medical treatises. Died in 1801.

Fowler, (THOMAS,) a British educator, was born at Burton-Stather, Lincolnshire, September 1, 1832. He graduated at Merton College, Oxford, in 1854, became tutor at Lincoln College, professor of logic in 1873, and president of Corpus Christi in 1881. His writings are numerous, including "Progressive Morality," (1884,) "Principles of Morals," (1887,) and several works on logic, the latest being "Logic, Deductive and Inductive," (1895.) Died in 1904.

Fowler, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born about 1560. He studied at Saint Andrew's and Paris, and became a courtier of James VI. He was maternal uncle to Drummond of Hawthornden. Among his works are "The Tarantula of Love," and a translation of "The Triumph of Petrarch." He was a writer of uncommon merit. Died in 1614.

Fownes, fŏwnz, (GEORGE,) an English chemist, born about 1815, was professor of practical chemistry in University College, London. He wrote a prize essay on "Chemistry as exemplifying the Wisdom and Beneficence of God," (1844,) and a "Manual of Elementary Chemistry," (1844,) which is a popular text-book and has been reprinted in Philadelphia, (1855.) Died in 1849.

Fox, (Sir CHARLES,) an English civil engineer, born at Derby in 1810. Among his works are several railways in England, and bridges and railway-stations. He constructed the building for the Great Exhibition of 1851, from Sir J. Paxton's plans, and was the architect of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Died June 14, 1874.

Fox, (CHARLES JAMES,) a celebrated English orator and statesman, born in London on the 24th of January, 1749, was the third son of Henry Fox, the first Lord Holland, and of Lady Georgiana Caroline Lennox, a daughter of the Duke of Richmond. His indulgent father was not slow to appreciate his splendid promise and hereditary genius, and bestowed particular attention on his education, although it is said that he permitted him to follow his own inclinations without restraint. About the age of nine he was sent to Eton, where he manifested a rare aptitude for all departments of learning, and an eager relish for the sports of youth and for all physical and intellectual pleasures. In the autumn of 1764 Fox went to Oxford, and entered Hertford College, where he appears to have been a hard student. He learned to read the Latin and Greek classics with facility and in after-life he continued to delight in classic studies to which he added an accurate knowledge of modern lan-

guages and history. About this period he began to indulge an insane passion for gaming and other modes of dissipation, which continued through his life to obscure the noble qualities that nature had given him. Leaving college in 1766, he went abroad, and passed two years on the continent. In May, 1768, he was returned to Parliament for Midhurst, though he had not yet attained the age of twenty.

He entered Parliament as a supporter of the ministerial or Tory party, and when Lord North became premier, in 1770, Fox was appointed junior lord of the admiralty. In 1773 he held for a few weeks the place of one of the lords of the treasury; but, being dismissed for his insubordination to the court, he joined the opposition, and found more congenial company with Burke and other Whig leaders. He strenuously opposed Lord North's policy in regard to American taxation. In March, 1774, he made a speech against the Boston Port Bill; and he continued to defend the cause of the colonies against the insane policy of the British ministry. Fox was returned for Westminster in 1780; and when the American war ended, in 1782, he had become the recognized leader of the Whigs in the House of Commons, the champion of freedom, and a "consummate master of the art of debate." On the formation of the new ministry under Rockingham, in 1782, he accepted the office of foreign secretary, but resigned in a few months, in consequence of the death of that premier. By a coalition between Fox and Lord North, the ministry of Lord Shelburne was outvoted and compelled to resign, and in April, 1783, Fox became secretary of state in a cabinet of which the Duke of Portland was the premier. This ministry was weakened by the hostility of the king; and Fox, having been defeated on his India Bill, was dismissed from power in December, 1783, when Mr. Pitt became prime minister. Fox had lost popularity by his coalition with Lord North, and in the next election his rival obtained a large majority in Parliament. He was again elected for Westminster, after a warm contest, in 1784, and made a memorable speech on the scrutiny which was demanded by his opponent.

He powerfully seconded Burke in the impeachment of Warren Hastings in 1788 and the ensuing years. The warm political and personal friendship which had long existed between him and Burke was broken by the French Revolution, which Fox cordially approved in its first stages. Fox having expressed his admiration of the new French constitution in 1791, Burke spoke on the other side, and declared, "Our friendship is at an end." Mr. Fox continued to be the leader of the Whigs, and constantly opposed the long aggressive war which Pitt waged against the French republic. He supported Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of the slave-trade in 1791, and Mr. Grey's effort for parliamentary reform in 1793. His party having been reduced to a small minority, he resolved, in 1797, to take no part in legislation, and absented himself from Parliament for five years, which he passed in literary pursuits. In 1802 he visited Paris, and was treated with marked attention by Bonaparte. In consequence of the death of Pitt, in January, 1806, the Whigs, under Lord Grenville, came into power, and Fox became foreign secretary, and the master-spirit of the government. He was negotiating for peace with France when he died, on the 13th of September, 1806, leaving the reputation of an honest statesman and a real philanthropist. Brougham pronounced him "the most accomplished debater that ever appeared on the theatre of public affairs." "He possessed above all moderns," says Mackintosh, "that union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence which formed the prince of orators." He left an unfinished history of the reign of James II., which, says Lord Jeffrey, "we think is an invaluable work, not only as a memorial of the high principles and gentle dispositions of its illustrious author, but as a record of those sentiments of true English constitutional independence which seem to have been nearly forgotten in the bitterness and hazards of our recent contentions. . . We do not think it has any great value as a history, nor is it very admirable as a piece of composition."

See LORD JOHN RUSSELL, "Life of Charles James Fox," 3 vols., 1867; SYDNEY SMITH, in the "Edinburgh Review," vol. xiv., (July, 1809.) "Edinburgh Review," vol. xviii.; SAMUEL PARR, "Character of the Late C. J. Fox," 2 vols., 1809; "Memorials of Charles James Fox," by LORD HOLLAND; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" TROTTER, "Memoirs of C. J. Fox," 1811; "Recollections of C. J. Fox," by B. C. WALPOLE, 1806; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1808, and January, 1854; "Quarterly Review" for November, 1809, December, 1811, and April, 1859.

Fox, (EDWARD,) an English bishop, born in Gloucestershire, was a strenuous promoter of the Protestant Reformation. He was sent by Wolsey, with Gardiner, to Rome, in 1528, to procure the divorce of Queen Catherine. In 1535 he became Bishop of Hereford, and was sent on a mission to the Protestant league of Schmalkalden. He was distinguished for his dexterity as a negotiator. He wrote "On the True Difference between Regal and Ecclesiastical Power," ("De vera Differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ," 1534.) Died in 1538.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Fox, (FRANCIS,) an English clergyman, was vicar of Pottern and prebendary of Salisbury. He published the "New Testament Explained," (1722,) and a few other works. Died in 1738.

Fox, (GEORGE,) the founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, was born at Drayton-in-the-Clay, (now called Fenny Drayton,) Leicestershire, England, in July, 1624. His father, Christopher Fox, was a weaver, so distinguished for the uprightness of his character that he was called, among his neighbours, "righteous Christer." His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Lago, was eminent for her piety, and by her sympathy and encouragement doubtless did much to promote that religious thoughtfulness for which her son George was remarkable even from his childhood. At an early age he was placed with a man who was a shoemaker and dealt in wool. He was for some time employed as a shepherd, an occupation well suited to his cast of mind, and "a fit emblem," says William Penn, "of his future service in the Church of Christ." The parents of George Fox were members of the Church of England, and they endeavoured to educate their children in its doctrines and mode of worship. When he was in his nineteenth year, being on business at a fair, he was invited by his cousin and another person, both professors of religion, to join them in drinking a jug of beer, and he, being thirsty, consented. When they had drunk a glass apiece, they began to drink healths, and, calling for more beer, they said, "he that would not drink should pay all." Then George Fox, taking out a groat, laid it on the table, saying, "If it be so, I will leave you." He returned home much distressed. That night he did not go to bed, but spent the time in walking up and down and in earnest prayer. "The Lord said unto me," (we quote the words of his journal,) "Thou seest how young people go together into vanity, and old people into the earth: thou must forsake all, young and old, keep out of all, and be a stranger to all." "I fasted much," he says, "walked abroad in solitary places many days, and often took my Bible and sat in hollow trees and lonesome places till night came on; and frequently in the night walked mournfully about by myself." As a remedy for his distress of mind, some of his relations advised him to marry; but he "told them he was but a lad, and must get wisdom." He went to different priests for consolation, but found them all "miserable comforters." One "ancient priest" bade him take tobacco and sing psalms. But tobacco he did not like, and psalms he was not in a state to sing. To sing belongs rather to the joyful;* but George Fox suffered what few, we may hope, among the children of men are required to suffer. So great was his mental distress that, he says, "I could have wished I had never been born, or that I had been born blind, that I might never have seen wickedness nor vanity, and deaf, that I might never have heard vain and wicked words, and the Lord's name blasphemed." At times he was reduced almost to despair. On one occasion "a great cloud came over him," and there arose in his mind doubts even of the existence of a God; but the temptation soon passed, and a divine voice within him said, "There is a living God, who made all things." He afterwards "saw that it was good that he had gone through that exercise;" for, meeting with

* See James v. 13.

some who had embraced atheism, he was enabled to speak with convincing power to their minds, and forced them to confess that there is a living God. Amid all his trials he had moments of great rejoicing. He was filled with admiration of God's infinite love, and "saw through all these troubles and temptations," and that they were "good for him," being designed for the perfection of his faith. When all his hopes of obtaining comfort from any human source were gone, "I heard," he says, "a voice which said, 'There is one, even Christ Jesus, that can speak to thy condition.' When I heard it, my heart did leap for joy. Then the Lord let me see why there was none upon the earth that could speak to my condition, namely, that I might give him all the glory."

Some of his relations, observing the seriousness of his character, had wished that he should be educated for a priest; but one morning, as he was walking in the field, it was shown to him "that being bred at Oxford or Cambridge was not enough to qualify men to be ministers of Christ;" at which he wondered, because it was contrary to what the people were commonly taught to believe. At the same time he saw that it was the anointing of the Spirit which qualified one to be a true preacher of the gospel. At another time it was shown to him "that God, who made the world, did not dwell in temples made with hands." This also surprised him, because it was so different from the prevailing belief. He perceived that many read the Scriptures without a right understanding of their meaning; it was then shown to him that none could read them aright without a measure of the same Divine Spirit that gave them forth. He saw everywhere around him men attaching the greatest importance to the letter, while very few regarded the spirit, of the Bible; many Christian professors who had an outward form of godliness showed too plainly by their conduct that they were without its life-giving power. George Fox believed that he was called by Heaven to awaken men from their lifeless forms and dogmas to a sense of the vital importance of an inward, living, spiritual religion. The field was already waiting for the labourers. He saw the harvest white and the heavenly seed lying thick on the ground, and none to gather it; for this he mourned with tears. A report having gone forth that he had a "discerning spirit," people came from far and near to hear him. "I had," he says, "great openings and prophecies, and spoke unto them of the things of God." On a subsequent occasion he says, "We had great meetings: the Lord's power wrought mightily and gathered many." He was about twenty-three years old when he first began to preach, after which he travelled much in the ministry.

As, on the one hand, George Fox believed that he was required to do many things which in that age were generally considered to form no part of Christian duty, so, on the other, he was forbidden to do many things which other religious professors permitted or enjoined. However small or apparently trivial the requirement, he felt that he must yield an absolute obedience to the Divine voice within his soul. It was then deemed necessary, as a mark of honour, to address one's superiors or equals always with the plural pronoun: to "thou" a person was generally regarded as an expression of disrespect, or at least of familiarity. But Fox considered that to address a single person with a form of speech which could only in strictness be applied to two or more, was inconsistent with that simplicity and perfect truthfulness which the pure spirit of Christianity requires. He regarded also the custom of taking off the hat, as a mark of respect to our fellow-men, as improper, and thought that men ought not to demand such formal honours of one another, but should rather seek "the honour that cometh from God only." One of the principal reasons alleged by Fox for not taking off one's hat to men was, that this was an act of homage due only to the Creator, and that it appears from the words of the Apostle Paul, (see I. Cor. xi. 4,) and from the practice of the primitive Christians, to have been regarded as an especial mark of reverence to God. He seems to have considered complimentary forms and ceremonies as not only opposed to Christian simplicity and truthfulness, but as tending to foster a spirit of pride and vainglory incompatible with the humility which belongs to a true follower of the Redeemer, and unfavourable to that Christian equality and freedom which are necessary to the most perfect society.

Although the rise of the Society of Friends was primarily a religious movement, it has unquestionably exerted an important influence upon the political as well as the social condition of England and the United States. "It was," says Bancroft, "the consequence of the moral warfare against corruption,—the aspiration of the human mind after a perfect emancipation from the long reign of bigotry and superstition." "It marks," observes the same writer, in another place, "the moment when intellectual freedom was claimed unconditionally by the people as an inalienable birthright." (See "History of the United States," vol. i. p. 451, and vol. ii. p. 337.)

As Fox believed it to be required of him that he should not doff his hat "to any, high or low," and that he should, when addressing an individual, use invariably the singular pronoun, "without any respect to rich or poor, great or small," he gave great offence, and excited the rage of some who, he says, were "great professors of Christianity." He was thus furnished with an answer to those who thought this too trifling a matter to be so scrupulous about; for what concerned so nearly the pride and passions of men was not so trivial as to be beneath the command of God.

Having, in 1648, at Nottingham, boldly opposed a priest respecting a point of doctrine in the presence of his congregation, he was arrested and sent to prison. He was again imprisoned in 1650 at Derby, upon a false accusation of blasphemy. On that occasion Justice Bennet, of Derby, called him and his friends "Quakers," because he bade the magistrates "tremble at the word of the Lord." During his imprisonment at Derby there was in the same jail a young woman who was to be tried for her life for stealing. "I wrote," says Fox, "to the judge and jury, showing them how contrary it was to the law of God in old time to put people to death for stealing; and moving them to show mercy." Throughout his life he appears never to have hesitated to rebuke falsehood, injustice, and cruelty, in whatever form they exhibited themselves, and without respect to persons. He felt also called upon to bear his testimony against all war, whether offensive or defensive, alleging the commands of our Saviour, "Love your enemies," "Resist not evil," etc. He cited the same Divine authority to prove not merely the unlawfulness of profane swearing, but of oaths of every kind. Their faithful adherence to their convictions, on these and other points, subjected Fox and his followers to much bitter persecution. He had in 1655 been imprisoned at Launceston. During his confinement in that place, one of his friends went to Oliver Cromwell and desired that he might be imprisoned in Fox's stead. This disinterested conduct appears to have greatly surprised the Protector. Turning to his councillors, he asked, "Which of you would do as much for me if I were in the same condition?" On the accession of Charles II., many hundred Quakers, who had been imprisoned under the governments of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, were set at liberty. But soon after the persecution against these unoffending people raged more fiercely than ever. In 1663 Fox was again arrested, but, when he was brought to be tried at the assizes, the judge declared that, in consequence of the errors in the indictment, he was free from all the charges made against him. But, as the scruples of the Quakers against swearing were well known, the judge, in order to find a pretext against him, required him to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy. On his refusing to do so, he was put into a filthy prison, in which there was, a part of the time, scarcely any ventilation, and yet the rain came in upon his bed, and he was exposed, without any fire, to the cold and wet during a long and severe winter. His confinement on this occasion lasted altogether, in different prisons, nearly three years. He was at length, in 1666, set at liberty. In 1669 he was married to Margaret Fell, the widow of Judge Fell, a man who was highly esteemed for his moderation and good sense, as well as for his piety. He had befriended George Fox in the early period of his ministry; and his wife and daughters had

been convinced by Fox's preaching and led to embrace the principles of the Quakers. On behalf of these principles she had suffered long imprisonment and other persecution.

In 1671 Fox set sail for Barbadoes, where many were convinced by his ministry. While in this island, in company with some other Friends, he drew up an important paper setting forth the belief of the Society in regard to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and showing that the charges which had been made against them of denying the Divinity and Atonement of Christ and the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, were unfounded calumnies. He afterwards visited the colonies of Maryland, New Jersey, New England, etc. He embarked for England in March, 1673, and arrived at Bristol about the end of April. Some months afterwards he was again imprisoned, for refusing to swear, in Worcester jail. While here he had a severe illness, so that his life was almost despaired of. The king would freely have pardoned him, but Fox would not accept a release from prison on these terms; for to accept a pardon implied that he had committed something to be forgiven. After remaining in jail for more than a year, he was at last set at liberty, chiefly through the influence of Sir Matthew Hale. Subsequently, his health having been greatly impaired by his imprisonment, he spent, for the first time since his early youth, nearly two years in comparative repose at Swarthmore, in Lancashire. This place had belonged to Margaret Fell, and was his ordinary residence during the latter period of his life. In 1677, accompanied by Penn, Barclay, and several others, he visited the "Friends" in Holland, and established Monthly and Quarterly Meetings and a Yearly Meeting in that country. After an absence of several months, he returned to England the same year. He died in London in 1690, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

In the religious history of modern times there is perhaps no more remarkable character than that of George Fox. He presents a rare example of the greatest gentleness and meekness joined with a courage which no dangers could appall and a zeal which no obloquy nor suffering could abate, much less subdue. From early manhood until the very end of his life, in spite of ridicule, reproach, and the bitterest persecution, he pursued with an unfaltering faith, and a resolution that never wavered even for a moment, the path which had, as he believed, been divinely appointed him. Many men, deemed brave and virtuous, have, under the pressure of affliction or necessity, been led to reconsider and modify their principles, and, in order to gain what they considered a great good, have sometimes been willing to sacrifice a minute point of conscience; but George Fox never changed or qualified his views in the slightest degree, however great the emergency, and what he felt to be right in the beginning of his course he maintained unswervingly to the end of his life. If it be thought that he sometimes erred through excess of zeal, it should be borne in mind that, in those times of religious excitement and political commotion, many things were considered allowable, not by the Quakers only, but by a large proportion of the religious community, which would be universally condemned by the spirit of a later and more lukewarm age.

In person, George Fox was above the common stature. He was of a pleasing countenance, and, though grave, of easy and modest manners. "He was," says Penn, "civil beyond all forms of breeding." "A most merciful man, as ready to forgive as inapt to take offence." As a speaker, he was clear, forcible, and convincing. "But above all," says Penn, "he excelled in prayer. The inwardness and weight of his spirit, the reverence and solemnity of his address and behaviour, the fewness and fullness of his words, have often struck even strangers with admiration."

The popular but erroneous idea that Fox was opposed to all learning, has arisen doubtless from his having maintained not merely that human learning was insufficient of itself to qualify one to be a preacher of the gospel, but also that a man might be a true gospel minister without any such learning at all as is given at the universities. Nevertheless, he clearly showed the high value which he set upon education, both by his earnest recommendation that schools should be established among "Friends" for the proper instruction of their children, and still more by his applying himself, even after he had entered upon his ministry, to the study of the Hebrew tongue, of which he appears to have acquired a respectable knowledge; for we are assured, on the authority of his intimate friend, George Whitehead,* that "he was able to understand, read, and write Hebrew."

It would be a mistake, however, to regard Fox as a man of learning, in the ordinary acceptation of the phrase, although he well understood the use and value of learning. He was, to adopt the words of Coleridge, "an uneducated man of genius." "There exist folios," remarks the same great critic, "on the human understanding and the nature of man, which would have a far juster claim to their high rank and celebrity, if in the whole huge volume there could be found as much fulness of heart and intellect as burst forth in many a simple page of George Fox." ("Biographia Literaria," chap. ix.)

Fox wrote many epistles of advice and exhortation to the various meetings of the Society; and he has left us a journal of his life, of which Sir James Mackintosh says, "It is one of the most extraordinary and instructive documents in the world, which no reader of competent judgment can peruse without revering the virtue of the writer."†

See GEORGE FOX'S "Journal;" also the Preface to it, by WILLIAM PENN; MARSH'S "Life of George Fox," 1 vol. 8vo; JANNEY'S "Life of George Fox," 1 vol. 8vo; "George Fox," an Address to the Society of Friends, by C. H. SPURGEON, London, 1866; also, "George Fox, the Friends, and the Early Baptists," by WILLIAM TALLACK, London, 1868; and HERMANN WEINGARTEN'S masterly work entitled "Revolutionskirchen Englands," Leipsic, 1868.

For the doctrinal views of George Fox and the early Quakers, see BARCLAY'S "Apology;" also "Dissertation" appended to JANNEY'S "Life of Fox;" and T. EVANS'S "Exposition of the Faith of the Religious Society of Friends," Philadelphia, 1828.

For a full account of the various writings and publications of George Fox, see JOSEPH SMITH'S "Catalogue of Friends' Books," vol. i. pp. 644–697.

Fox, (HENRY,) the first Lord Holland, was a son of Sir Stephen, and the father of the great orator Charles J. Fox. He was secretary at war in the reign of George II. about 1750. In 1755 he became secretary of state, and Whig leader of the House of Commons when the elder Pitt was leader of the opposition. Fox had parliamentary talents of a very high order, but was inferior to Pitt in declamation. According to Macaulay, Fox resembled his more celebrated son in disposition as well as talents. He had the same sweetness of temper, the same openness and impetuosity. Upon the dissolution of Newcastle's ministry, the king sent for Fox, and directed him to arrange a new cabinet in concert with Pitt; but the latter declined the coalition with his rival. In 1762 he accepted office in the ministry of Lord Bute, and became ministerial leader in the House; but in the next year Bute resigned, and Fox was raised to the peerage, as Lord Holland. According to the essayist above named, "he was the most unpopular statesman of his time, not because he sinned more, but because he canted less." Died in 1774, leaving his title to his son Stephen.

See MACAULAY, review of Thackeray's "History of the Earl of Chatham."

Fox, (JOHN,) an English author, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1517, adopted the principles of the Reformation. He was tutor in the family of Sir Thomas Lucy, and at a later period instructed the sons of the Earl of Surrey, then confined in the Tower. In 1545 he was accused of heresy and expelled from Magdalene College, of which he was a Fellow. To escape persecution, he retired to Bâle, and after the death of Queen Mary returned to England and received a prebend in the church of Salisbury. He is the author of "The Acts and Monuments of the Church," (1563,) commonly called the "Book of Martyrs," a work which obtained great and deserved popularity. Died in 1587.

* See his pamphlet in reply to the charges of ignorance made against George Fox.

† See MACKINTOSH'S "History of the Revolution in 1688."

Fox, (LUKE,) an English navigator, who commanded a vessel sent out in 1631 to explore the Northwest passage. After making discoveries in Hudson Bay, he returned home, and published an account of the same, dated 1635, the year of his death.

Fox, (MARGARET,) spiritualist, was born at Bath, Canada, in 1836. In her father's house at Hydeville, New York, in 1847–48, in the presence of herself and her two sisters, took place a series of mysterious rappings which were claimed to be the work of spirits of the dead, and gave rise to modern spiritualism. The sisters gave séances widely in America and Europe. Margaret is said to have been privately married to Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, in 1856. Catharine continued to give séances till 1888. Leah died in 1890, Catharine in 1892, and Margaret in 1893.

Fox, (MARGARET.) See FOX, (GEORGE.)

Fox, (RICHARD,) an English bishop and statesman, born at Ropesley, in Lincolnshire, in 1466. In the reign of Henry VII. he officiated as keeper of the privy seal, secretary of state, and ambassador to various courts. He was appointed Bishop of Winchester in 1500, having previously occupied the see of Durham and others. In 1516 he founded at Oxford the College of Corpus Christi, with a chair of Greek and Latin. He retained the favour and confidence of Henry VII. throughout his reign, and was supplanted by Wolsey in the councils of Henry VIII. Died in 1528.

Fox, (Sir STEPHEN,) an English politician, born at Farley, Wilts, in 1627, was the father of the first Lord Holland. He was "clerk of the green cloth" in the reign of Charles II., and held other offices. He built several almshouses, and was the first who projected Chelsea College as a military hospital. Died in 1716.

Fox, (WILLIAM JOHNSON,) an English politician and writer, was born near Wrentham, Suffolk, in 1786. He was once a Unitarian minister at Finsbury, and was a frequent and able contributor to the "Westminster Review." In 1847 he was returned to Parliament for Oldham, and became a prominent member of the advanced Liberal party. He published "Lectures to the Working Classes," and other works. Died in 1864.

Foy, fwȧ, (MAXIMILIAN SÉBASTIEN,) a French general and eminent orator, born at Ham, in Picardy, in February, 1775. He served his first campaign in 1792 as lieutenant of artillery. In 1794, having expressed his abhorrence of the atrocities of the Convention, he was sent to prison, and would probably have been executed had not the crisis of the 9th Thermidor and the death of Robespierre subverted that bloody régime. He made the campaigns of 1796 and 1797 as commander of cavalry under Moreau. Foy was one of those republicans who opposed the assumption of imperial power by Napoleon, and thus retarded his own promotion. From 1807 to 1813 he served in Portugal and Spain, where he obtained the rank of general of division about 1810, and distinguished himself by his bravery, capacity, and colloquial talents. He was often wounded in battle. After Bonaparte landed from Elba, in 1815, General Foy did not long hesitate to join his standard in defending the soil of France from invasion, and he led a division at Waterloo, where he was again wounded. In 1819 he was elected by the department of Aisne to the Chamber of Deputies, where he speedily took his place in the first rank of orators. His past life, his noble character, added to his persuasive manner, gave him great influence, which he employed in favour of a liberal and constitutional government. Died in Paris in November, 1825. About one million francs were raised by national subscription for his family. He left (unfinished) a "History of the Peninsular War," (4 vols., 1827.)

See CUISIN, "Vie militaire, politique, etc. du Général Foy;" PAUL LACROIX, "Éloge historique du Général Foy;" RENÉ PERRIN, "Notice sur la Vie militaire de Foy."

Foyatier, fwȧ'yȧ'te-ȧ', (DENIS,) a French sculptor, born at Beson, near Feurs, (Loire,) in 1793. He became a student of art in Paris in 1816, and went to Rome in 1822. His reputation was established by a statue of Spartacus, (1830,) which was purchased by the king. Among his works are a statue of "Prudence," and an equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, inaugurated at Orléans in 1855. Died September 18, 1863.

Fra Angelico. See FIESOLE.

Fraas, frȧs, (KARL NIKOLAS,) a German botanist, born at Stettelsdorf, in Bavaria, September 8, 1810. He graduated at Munich in 1834, was botanical professor at Athens from 1836 to 1842, and agricultural professor at Munich. Died November 9, 1875. Most of his numerous works are on agricultural subjects.

Fra Bartolommeo. See BACCIO DELLA PORTA.

Fracanzani, frȧ-kȧn-zȧ'nee, or **Fracanzano,** frȧ-kȧn-zȧ'no, (FRANCESCO,) an able Italian painter, worked in Naples, and was the master of Salvator Rosa, whose sister he married. His colouring is brilliant and vigorous. Died about 1657.

Fracastoro, frȧ-kȧs-to'ro, or **Fracastor,** (GIROLAMO,) an eminent Italian author, born at Verona in 1483, was one of the most learned men of his time, and excelled in philosophy, medicine, mathematics, and poetry. Before the age of twenty he was professor of logic at Padua. His reputation is derived chiefly from a Latin poem on the venereal disease, called "Syphilis, sive Morbus Gallicus," (1530,) which has been translated into several languages. Scaliger had so high an opinion of Fracastor's talents that he composed a poem in honour of him. Hallam gives him credit for "having delivered the rules of practical art in all the graces of the most delicious poetry, without inflation, without obscurity, and without affectation." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He was in his latter years chief physician to Pope Paul III. and to the Council of Trent, held in 1547. Died near Verona in August, 1553. He wrote a few scientific treatises.

See F. O. MENCKEN, "De Vita, Moribus, etc. Fracastorii Commentatio," 1731; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Fraccaroli, frȧk-kȧ-ro'lee, (INNOCENZO,) an able Italian sculptor, born at Castel-Rotto, near Verona, about 1804. He studied in Rome, and became professor of sculpture at Florence about 1842. His "Eve after the Fall" gained a medal of the first class at Paris, and is called a master-piece of grace. Among his other works is a statue of Achilles. Died at Milan in April 1882.

Frachetta, frȧ-ket'tȧ, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian publicist and critic, born at Rovigo about 1560. In his youth he was secretary of Cardinal Este. He wrote a paraphrase of Lucretius, (1589,) with notes, a volume entitled "On Reasons of State," ("Della Ragione di Stato," 1623,) which is commended, and a few other works. Died at Naples in 1620.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Fra Diavolo, frȧ de-ȧ'vo-lo, an Italian chief of brigands, whose proper name was MICHEL POZZA, (pot'sȧ,) was born at Itri. He fought in the army of Cardinal Ruffo against the French in 1799. In 1806 he became the chief of a band of insurgents in Calabria. He was arrested and hung at Naples in that year.

Fraehn. See FRÄHN.

Fragonard, frȧ'go'nȧR', (ALEXANDRE ÉVARISTE,) a French painter and sculptor, born at Grasse in 1780, was a pupil of David. Among his works are "Maria Theresa presenting her Infant Son to the Hungarians," (1822,) and "The Entrance of Joan of Arc into Orléans." Died in 1850.

Fragonard, (JEAN HONORÉ,) a French historical painter, born at Grasse in 1732. After gaining the first prize for painting in Paris, he went to Rome with a pension. He returned to Paris, was received in the Royal Academy, and became a fashionable artist. He is blamed for the sensual and licentious tendency of his productions. Died in 1806.

Fraguier, frȧ'ge-ȧ', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French savant and elegant writer, born in Paris in 1666, became a good classical scholar, and one of the editors of the "Journal des Savants." He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1705, and into the French Academy in 1708. He wrote an admired Latin poem, called "Platonic School on the Perfection of Man,"

("Mopsus, seu Schola Platonica de Hominis Perfectione," 1721;) also dissertations on ancient history, literature, etc. Died in 1728.

Fraikin, frī'kin or frā'kăn', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a successful Belgian sculptor, born near Antwerp in 1816. Among his works are "L'Amour captif," "Venus," and "Le Sommeil," ("Sleep.") Died November 22, 1893.

Fraknói, Frankl, (WILHELM,) a Hungarian historian, born at Ürmény, February 27, 1843. In 1879 he became Abbot of Szegszárd. He has published a "History of Hungary," (1873,) and a large number of biographies and historical monographs, which give him a high rank among recent Magyar authors.

Fra'ley, (FREDERICK,) an American banker, born at Philadelphia, May 28, 1804. He was connected with many public institutions, being one of the founders of the Franklin Institute, and for many years its treasurer; incorporator (1838) of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and its president after 1894, also president of the National Board of Trade 1868–98, and of the American Philosophical Society from 1880. He was one of the founders of the Union League, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1853, and of Girard College from 1847, and served as State Senator in 1837. Died September 23, 1901.

Franc, Le, lẹh frŏN, (MARTIN,) a French poet, born at Arras or Aumale. His chief work is "Ladies' Champion," ("Champion des Dames.") Died about 1460.

Français, frŏN'sā', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French landscape-painter, medallist, (1848, 1855,) and academician, (1890,) was born at Plombières in 1814; died in 1897.

Français de Nantes, frŏN'sā' dẹh nŏNt, (ANTOINE,) born at Beaurepaire, in France, in 1756, was a warm partisan of the Revolution. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Council of Five Hundred in 1797 or 1798. Under the consulate and the empire he enjoyed the favour of Bonaparte, who made him count, councillor of state, grand officer of the legion of honour, and director-general of the *Octrois*. He represented Isère in the Chamber of Deputies from 1819 to 1822, and voted with the opposition. Died in 1836.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Francavilla. See FRANCHEVILLE, (PIERRE.)

France, (ANATOLE,) pen-name of Jacques Anatole Thibault, foremost French writer of his time, was born at Paris, April 16, 1844. Of his prose works, the first of which appeared in 1868, may be named "Les Désirs de Jean Servien," (1882,) "Le Lèvre de Mon Ami," (1885,) "Balthazar," (1889,) "Le Lys Rouge," (1895.) His poems embraced "Poèmes Dorés," (1873,) "Les Noces Corinthiennes," (1876.) He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1896. Died 1924.

Francesca da Rimini, frăn-chĕs'kā dā ree'mē-nee, an Italian lady of the thirteenth century, daughter of Guido da Polenta, and wife of Lanciotto Malatesta, who, having discovered a criminal relation between his wife and his brother, put them both to death. This story has afforded a theme to many poets, dramatists, and painters.

Francesca, della, del'lā frăn-chĕs'kā, (PIETRO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Borgo San Sepolcro, in Tuscany, about 1400, was often called **Pietro Borghese**. By invitation of Pope Nicholas V., he went to Rome and painted frescos in the Vatican. He excelled in foreshortening, perspective, and geometry. "The Dream of Constantine," at Arezzo, is one of the few works of this artist that have been preserved. He wrote treatises on perspective and geometry. Died about 1490.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Franceschetti, frăn-chĕs-ket'tee, (DOMENICO CESARE,) a Corsican general, born at Bastia in 1776. He entered the service of Murat, King of Naples, rose to the rank of general, and distinguished himself at Tolentino. He attended Murat in his last desperate expedition of 1815, and was taken prisoner. Died in 1835.

Franceschini, frăn-chĕs-kee'nee, (BALDASSARE,) a painter of the Florentine school, surnamed VOLTERRANO, was born at Volterra in 1611, and was a pupil of Matteo Rosselli. He worked in Florence, where he painted the translation of Elijah, and other frescos, also many oil-paintings. He excelled in perspective, colour, and composition. Died in 1689.

Franceschini, (MARCANTONIO,) an excellent Italian historical painter, born at Bologna in 1648, was a pupil of Carlo Cignani. He was eminent for his rapidity of execution, fine taste, fertility of invention, and skill in colouring. He painted frescos in Bologna, Genoa, and Rome, and declined invitations from several princes of Europe. The Pope gave him the title of Knight of the Golden Spur. Among his chief works are an "Annunciation" and "Saint John in the Isle of Patmos." He also left many oil-paintings. Died in 1729.

Francesquito, frăn-thĕs-kee'to, written also **Franceschitto**, a Spanish painter, born at Valladolid in 1681. He was a pupil of Giordano, who predicted that he would equal the best painters of Italy; but he died at the age of twenty-four, in Naples, whither he had accompanied Giordano.

Franc-Flore. See FLORIS, (FRANS.)

Franchet d'Esperay, (LOUIS,) French marshal, was born in Algeria, May 25, 1856. He commanded the 1st Army Corps at the beginning of the World War, then successively the 5th Army at the Battle of the Marne, the Eastern army group, the Northern army group, and the troops at Salonika which defeated Bulgaria.

Francheville, frŏNsh'vĕl', or **Francavilla**, frăn-kă-vel'lă, written also **Francqueville**, (PIERRE,) a skilful French sculptor, born at Cambrai in 1548. He died about 1620.

Francheville, de, dẹh frŏNsh'vĕl', (JOSEPH DU FRESNE—dü frĕn,) a French writer and accomplished scholar, born at Doullens in 1704. He published a "History of the Finances," (3 vols., 1738–40.) Having accepted the invitation of Frederick II. of Prussia, about 1742, he passed the rest of his life at Berlin. He wrote a poem called "Bombyx, or the Silk-Worm," (1755.) He was a member of the Academy of Berlin, which he enriched with treatises on history, antiquities, etc., and he edited the "Literary Gazette" of Berlin from 1764 to his death. Died in 1781.

See FORMEY, "Eloge de Francheville."

Franchi, frăn'kee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, of the Florentine school, born at Villa Basilica, near Lucca, in 1634. Died in 1709.

Franchi, (AUSONIO,) the assumed name of an Italian rationalistic philosopher, whose family name was BONAVINO, (bo-nā-vee'no.) He was born at Pegli, near Genoa, in 1820. He was a priest in his youth, but renounced that profession. His principal work, "The Philosophy of the Italian Schools," (1852,) is written with much ability. About 1854 he founded at Turin a journal called "La Ragione."

Franchi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian sculptor, born at Carrara in 1730; died at Milan in 1806.

Franchini, frăn-kee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, born at Cosenza in 1495; died in 1554.

Franchini, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1704; died in 1783.

Franchomme, frŏN'shom', (AUGUSTE,) a French violoncellist and composer, born at Lille in 1808, was for many years professor at the Conservatoire in Paris, where he died January 22, 1884. Among his compositions his Adagios are much esteemed.

Francia, frăn'chă, (DOMENICO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1702, visited Vienna in 1723, where he painted for the court. From 1736 to 1744 he was employed by the Swedish court. Died in 1758.

Francia, (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Italian painter, whose proper name was FRANCESCO RAIBOLINI, (rī-bo-lee'nee,) was born at Bologna about 1450. He was a goldsmith in his youth. His style was a medium between the styles of Perugino and Bellini. He was a friend of Raphael, who praised his Madonnas, saying he had seen none "more handsome or more devout." Among his works is a Saint Sebastian, which was used for a long time as a model. He was an excellent colorist. The date of his death is variously given from 1518 to 1533.

Francia, (GIACOMO,) a skilful Italian painter of Bologna, was a son and pupil of the preceding, whom he imitated with success. He painted a Saint George, (1526,) and other saints and Madonnas, which were engraved by Agostino Caracci. Died in 1557.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Francia, (GIULIO,) a painter of the Bolognese school, was a relative of Raibolini. Died in 1540.

Francia, frän'se-ä or frän'*the*-ä, (Dr. José GASPAR RODRIGUEZ,) Dictator of Paraguay, was born near Assumption about 1758. He studied law, and practised with success in Assumption, until the formation of a republic in Paraguay in 1811, when he became secretary of state. In 1813 he was chosen joint consul with Fulgencio. The republic having fallen into anarchy, he was made dictator for three years in 1814, and perpetual dictator in 1817. His reign was arbitrary and severe; but he appears to have repressed disorders with vigour. A system of non-intercourse with foreign countries was adopted by him, and a "rigorous sanitary line was drawn round all Paraguay." "We might define him," says Carlyle, "as the born enemy of quacks. So far as lay in Francia, no public or private man in Paraguay was allowed to slur his work." (See "Essays," vol. iv.) Among the most notorious of his arbitrary acts was the detention of Bonpland, a French botanist, who was arrested in 1821 and released in 1831. Dr. Francia died in September, 1840, when the power passed to a junta or directory of three.

See ROBERTSON, "Life of Dr. Francia;" BENGGER, "Essai historique sur la Révolution du Paraguay," etc., Paris, 1827, "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1843.

Franciabigio, frän-chä-bee'jo, (MARCANTONIO,) a skilful Italian fresco-painter, born at Florence in 1483, was a pupil and friend of Andrea del Sarto. He painted the "Marriage of the Virgin," at Florence, in company with Andrea del Sarto. He excelled in perspective and in colouring. Died in 1524.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" FRIGERIO, "Vita di Marcantonio Franciabigio."

Francillon, fran'sil-lon. (ROBERT EDWARD,) an English novelist, born at Gloucester in 1841. He was educated at Cheltenham College and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated with high honours in 1862. He was called to the bar in 1864. He has published many novels and tales, besides songs, poems, sketches, and libretti, and has engaged to some extent in journalism.

Francini, frän-chee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet of patrician rank. He lived in Florence when Milton visited that city in 1638, and was one of seven Florentines specially mentioned by that poet as his friends. He complimented Milton in an Italian ode, the last stanza of which is praised by Dr. Johnson as "natural and beautiful." He is said to have left many poems in manuscript.

Francis I. of Austria. See FRANCIS II. of GERMANY.

Francis [Ger. FRANZ, frănts] **I.**, Emperor of Germany, born at Nancy in 1708, was the eldest son of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, and a French princess, Elizabeth Charlotte of Orléans. In accordance with a treaty made in 1735, Francis received Tuscany in exchange for Lorraine, which was ceded to Stanislas Leczinski, on the condition that at his death it should revert to the crown of France. He married Maria Theresa, the daughter and heiress of the emperor Charles VI., in 1736, (see MARIA THERESA,) and thus became the founder of the reigning dynasty of Habsburg-Lorraine. He was elected Emperor of Germany, as successor to Charles VII., in September, 1745, and was commander-in-chief of the army of Austria, which was then at war with France, until peace was restored in 1748. He is represented as a prince of good disposition and moderate capacity. He died in August, 1765, and was succeeded by his son, Joseph II.

See J. F. SEYFART, "Lebens- und Regierungsgeschichte Kaiser Franz I.," 1766; COXE, "History of the House of Austria;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV."

Francis (Franz) **II.**, (JOSEPH KARL,) Emperor of Germany, and **Francis I.** of Austria, was the eldest son of Leopold II. and of Maria Louisa of Spain. He was born at Florence in February, 1768, and at an early age went to reside at the court of Vienna. He married Maria Theresa of Naples in 1790 or 1791, and began to reign over the hereditary states of Austria in March, 1792. In the same year he was elected Emperor of Germany, and was involved in a war with the French, which was suspended by the treaty of Campo Formio, 1797. (See BONAPARTE.) In 1799 he entered into a coalition with Russia and England against the French. After gaining and losing many battles, the allies signed a treaty of peace at Lunéville in 1801. He assumed the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria in December, 1804, and, in alliance with England and Russia, again defied the power of Napoleon. This war was ended by the battle of Austerlitz, December, 1805, and the treaty of Presburg, by which Tyrol and Venetia were annexed to France. The German empire having been disorganized or subverted, Francis renounced the throne of the Cæsars in August, 1806, after which he was styled Francis I. of Austria. In March, 1809, he again declared war against Napoleon, who, after the capture of Vienna and the victory of Wagram, dictated terms of peace in October, 1809. He joined in 1813 the coalition which resulted in the final defeat of Napoleon, after which he recovered Venice and Lombardy, and reigned in peace until his death, in March, 1835. He was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand I. Francis was popular with his German subjects.

See J. VON HORMAYER, "Kaiser Franz I. und Metternich," 1848: H. MEYNERT, "Franz II. und sein Zeitalter," 1834.

Francis [Fr. FRANÇOIS, frŏN'swä'] **I.**, King of France, born at Cognac September 12, 1494, was the son of Charles, Count of Angoulême, (a cousin-german of King Louis XII.,) and Louise, daughter of Philippe, Duke of Savoy. As Francis had lost his father in infancy, Louis XII. took charge of his education, created him Duke of Valois, and gave him his daughter Claude in marriage in 1514. The king dying without any son to survive him, Francis succeeded to the throne on the 1st of January, 1515. In the same year he despatched an army under Constable Bourbon to conquer the Milanese, defended by a Swiss army, which the French engaged and defeated at Marignano. In 1519 Francis was an unsuccessful candidate for the empire of Germany, which was obtained by his rival, Charles V. of Spain. About two years later, a league was formed against the French king by Charles V., Henry VIII. of England, and the pope, Leo X., the first result of which was the expulsion of the French from the Milanese. The French were defeated in 1524 at the battle of Sesia, in which the famous Chevalier Bayard fell, and in 1525 at the decisive battle of Pavía, where Francis commanded in person and was taken prisoner, after receiving two wounds. It is commonly stated that he wrote a report of the event to his mother in these terms: "Madame, all is lost except our honour," ("tout est perdu fors l'honneur.") He was sent to Madrid, and closely confined until he consented to the conditions exacted by Charles V.,—namely, the cession of Burgundy, the renunciation of his claim to Flanders, and the restoration of Constable Bourbon to his estate and rank. After he obtained his liberation, in 1526, he refused to fulfil these conditions, and, forming an alliance with Henry VIII. and Pope Clement, continued the war until 1529, when the treaty of Cambrai was signed, by which Francis abandoned his claim to Italy, and married Eleonore, the sister of Charles. He afterwards devoted several years to the promotion of commerce, science, literature, and industry. He founded the Royal College of three languages in Paris in 1531, and obtained the title of "the Father of French literature." In 1539 the emperor surprised the European public by asking permission of his rival to pass through France on his way from Spain to the Low Countries. Francis granted the request, and entertained Charles, who, it seems, gave him the promise of the duchy of Milan. In 1542 war was again declared, and prosecuted in Piedmont and Picardy without important results, until the French gained a decisive victory at Ceresole, in April, 1544, and a treaty of peace was signed at Crespi in September of that year. Francis died in March, 1547, and was succeeded by his son,

Henry II. He left a great reputation for gallantry, generosity, and royal accomplishments, but is justly censured for the persecution which the Protestants suffered during his reign.

See BRANTÔME, "Mémoires;" CAPEFIGUE, "François I et la Renaissance," 4 vols., 1844; MICHELET, "Renaissance;" A. VARILLAS, "Histoire de François I," 1684; GAILLARD, "Histoire de François I," 8 vols., 1768; MIGNET, "Rivalité de Charles Quint et de François I," 1854–66; MISS PARDOE, "Court and Reign of Francis I.," 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Francis II., King of France, born at Fontainebleau in January, 1543, was the eldest son of Henry II. and of Catherine de Médicis. In 1558 he married the beautiful Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, and on the 10th of July, 1559, he succeeded to the throne of his father. In consequence of his youth and feeble character, he relinquished the power of the state into the hands of the Duc de Guise and Cardinal Lorraine, who were uncles of Mary Stuart, and zealous Catholics. Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, and other nobles, jealous of the influence and impatient of the domination of the Guises, formed a coalition with the Protestants, who were then objects of a violent persecution. In 1560 a conspiracy was discovered by the Guises, which was the prelude of the civil wars that afterwards raged in the kingdom. The States-General were assembled at Orléans, and the Prince of Condé was condemned to death; but he escaped this penalty in consequence of the death of the king, December 5, 1560. Francis was succeeded by his brother, Charles IX.

See HENAULT, "François II, Roi de France," 1748; VARILLAS, "Histoire de François II," 1693; DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France;" W. ANDERSON, "History of France during the Reigns of Francis II. and Charles IX.," 5 vols., 1769–82.

Francis I., (GENNARO GIUSEPPE,) King of the Two Sicilies, born in Naples in 1777, was the son of Ferdinand I. of Naples and of Caroline of Austria. In 1797 he married Maria Clementina, daughter of the emperor Leopold II. While he was heir-presumptive he favoured the party of reform; but he afterwards became subservient to the Austrian policy. In 1814, when, by the fall of Murat, Ferdinand recovered Naples, Francis became Governor of Sicily. He succeeded to the throne in January, 1825. His reign was neither prosperous nor popular. He died in 1830, and was succeeded by his son, Ferdinand II.

Francis II., (MARIA LEOPOLDO,) King of the Two Sicilies, a son of Ferdinand II., was born in January, 1836. He succeeded his father on the 22d of May, 1859, and married the princess Maria Sophia Amelia of Bavaria in the same year. He persisted in the arbitrary policy which had rendered his father odious. His subjects revolted in 1860, and were led to victory by Garibaldi. After a siege of several months, Francis surrendered Gaeta in February, 1861, and his dominions were afterwards united to the kingdom of Italy. Died in 1894.

Francis (or **François**) **I., Duke of Bretagne**, born at Vannes in 1414, was the eldest son of Jean VI., and a nephew of Charles VII. of France. He began to reign in 1442, and formed an alliance with Charles VII. against the English. His memory is deeply stained by his cruelty to his brother Giles. Died in 1450.

Francis II., the last Duke of Bretagne, born in 1435, succeeded his uncle, Arthur III., in 1459. The principal events of his reign were a series of wars against Louis XI. of France, of whom Francis was a feudatory, and who desired to annex Bretagne to his kingdom. The duke formed an alliance with the King of England and the Duke of Burgundy. He was defeated in a decisive battle by the army of Charles VIII. of France in 1488, and died the same year. His daughter Anne became the wife of the French king.

Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, born in 1517, succeeded his father, Antoine, in 1544. He died in 1545, and left the dukedom to his son, Charles III.

Francis II. of Lorraine, a son of Charles III., born in 1571, became duke in 1624. He abdicated in favour of his son, Charles IV., the same year. Died in 1632.

Francis IV., Duke of Módena and Reggio, born in 1779, was a son of Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, and Maria Beatrice of Este. He began to reign in 1814, and, by his despotic policy, acquired the surname of "the Tiberius of Italy." Died in 1846.

Francis V., Archduke of Austria, and last Duke of Módena, born in 1819, was a son of Francis IV., whom he succeeded in January, 1846. In the spring of 1859 his subjects revolted, drove him into exile, and decided by their votes that Módena should be annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia. Died in 1875.

Francis, DUKE OF TUSCANY. See MEDICI, DE'.

Fran'cis, (CONVERS,) an American writer, born at West Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1796. He was pastor of a Unitarian church at Watertown, Massachusetts, from 1819 to 1842, and then became professor of pulpit eloquence at Harvard College. He wrote several biographies, etc. Died in 1863.

Francis, (JEAN CHARLES.) See FRANÇOIS.

Francis, (JOHN WAKEFIELD,) an eminent American physician, born in New York in November, 1789. He graduated at Columbia College in 1809, and took the degree of M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1811. From 1810 to 1814 he aided Dr. Hosack in editing the "American Medical and Philosophical Register." He was successively professor of materia medica, of the institutes of medicine, and of medical jurisprudence in Columbia College from 1814 to 1826, when he and others resigned their chairs and organized the Rutgers Medical School, in which he was professor of obstetrics and forensic medicine for four years. He was one of the editors of the "New York Medical and Physical Journal," (1822–24.) After 1830 he devoted his time chiefly to the practice of his profession and to literary pursuits. Among his numerous productions are "Cases of Morbid Anatomy," (1814,) "Febrile Contagion" (1816,) "Denman's Practice of Midwifery," with notes, (1825,) and "Old New York, or Réminiscences of the Past Sixty Years," (1857.) He was one of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was chosen president in 1847. Died in 1861.

Francis, (JOSEPH,) an inventor, born at Boston, Massachusetts, March 12, 1801. He became a boat-builder of New York, and won favour as a constructor of fast rowing-boats, but especially for his life-boats, and for other life-saving inventions, which are now extensively employed on the sea-coasts. Died May 10, 1893.

Francis, (JOSEPH MARSHALL,) a Protestant Episcopal bishop, born at Eaglesmere, Pennsylvania, 1862, studied for the ministry and held pastorates at Milwaukee and Greenfield, Wisconsin, 1884–88. He then went to Japan as a missionary, and was priest in charge of the cathedral at Tokio and professor in the divinity school there until 1897. In 1898 he became rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, Evansville, Indiana, and in June, 1899, was elected bishop of Indiana.

Francis, (LUKE,) a Flemish painter of history and portraits, born at Mechlin in 1574. He was patronized at the courts of France and Spain. Died in 1643.

Francis, (Rev. PHILIP,) an eminent translator, born in Dublin, was the father of Sir Philip Francis. He lived many years in England, to which he removed about 1750. He became chaplain to Lord Holland, and a preceptor of his son, the celebrated Charles James Fox. He produced a poetical translation of Horace, which was successful, and has often been reprinted, (8th edition, 1778,) a translation of Demosthenes' Orations, (1753–55,) and several tragedies. Dr. Johnson considered his version of Horace the best that had been made. Died in 1773.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Francis, (Sir PHILIP,) an eminent British statesman, the son of the preceding, was born in Dublin in 1740, and removed to London about the age of ten. He was a clerk in the war office from 1763 to 1772, and was appointed in 1773 a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, of which Warren Hastings was president. He was the leader of the party which opposed the measures of Hastings. While in this position he fought a duel with Hastings, (who asserted that Francis was void of truth and honour,) was severely wounded, and returned to England about December, 1780. In 1784 he was chosen a member of Parliament, in which he took a

prominent part in the trial of Hastings, voted with Fox during the French Revolution, and zealously advocated the abolition of the slave-trade. The Grenville ministry conferred on Francis the title of Knight of the Bath in 1806, soon after which he retired from Parliament. He died in London in December, 1818. He was a writer and speaker of decided ability. He is generally believed to have been the author of the famous "Letters of Junius," though he always denied such responsibility. Brougham and Macaulay are among those who were convinced that Francis was the author of Junius.

See J. TAYLOR, "Junius identified with a Distinguished Living Character;" HERMAN MERIVALE, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Philip Francis," 2 vols., 1867; MACAULAY, "Essay on Warren Hastings;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1868.

Francis, SAINT, [It. SAN FRANCESCO, sän frän-chĕs'ko; Fr. SAINT-FRANÇOIS, sän'frŏn'swä',] the celebrated founder of an order of mendicant friars, called Franciscans, was born at Assisi, in Italy, in 1182. In his youth, prompted by enthusiasm and ascetic devotion, he renounced his inheritance, and resolved to live on public charity. Large numbers being attracted by his preaching and example to follow the same course, he composed rules for their organization, which Pope Innocent III. sanctioned about 1210, and by which they were forbidden to have any private property, and were bound to preach and labour without salaries, depending on alms for their simple subsistence. They were named Minor Friars, and sometimes also Cordeliers, from the cord with which their coarse tunic was girded. About the year 1220 he visited the East during one of the crusades, and attempted to convert Sultan Meledin, but without success. In 1223 Pope Honorius published a bull confirming the verbal sanction which the order had received from Innocent III. This fraternity became very numerous and influential. He died near Assisi in 1226, and was canonized by Pope Gregory in 1230.

See CHALIPPE, "Vie de Saint-François," 1728; CHAVIN DE MALAN, "Vie de Saint-François," 1841; N. PAPINI, "Storia di S. Francesco di Assisi," 2 vols., 1825–27; E. VOGT, "Der heilige Franciscus von Assisi," 1840; F. MORIN, "S. François d'Assise," 1853.

Francis de Paʹlo, (or **Paʹla**,) [It. FRANCESCO DI PAOLO, (or PAULA,) frän-chĕs'ko de pŏwʹlo, (or pŏwʹlä;) Fr. FRANÇOIS DE PAULE, frŏn'swä' deh pōl,] SAINT, founder of an order of monks called Minimi, was born at Paulo, in Calabria, in 1416. In early life he became a hermit, and by his asceticism acquired a great reputation for sanctity. In 1436 a monastery was built for him and his imitators, who were organized with the name of Eremites, or Hermits of Saint Francis, which was afterwards changed to Minimi. He went to Paris about 1483, at the invitation of the king, Louis XI., who was old and sick and hoped his life would be miraculously prolonged. He lived to see the order multiply rapidly and become very numerous throughout Europe. The rules of this order were approved by a bull of Pope Sixtus VI. in 1474. Died in 1507.

See C. DUVIVIER, "Vie et Miracles de S. François de Paule," 1622; F. VICTONS, "Vita S. Francisci de Paula," Rome, 1625; I. TOSCANI, "Della Vita ed Miracoli di S. Francesco de Paolo," Rome, 1648; BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Francis de Sales. See SALES, SAINT FRANCIS DE.

Francis Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria-Hungary, born at Gratz, December 18, 1863. Eldest son of the Emperor Francis Joseph's brother, the Archduke Charles Lewis, by his second wife, Maria Anniunziata. Upon the death of his cousin, Crown Prince Rudolph, became heir-presumptive to the throne. In 1900 he contracted a morganatic marriage with Countess Sophia Chotek, upon solemn avowal that their children should have no right to the throne. The murder of the archduke and his consort in Bosnia, June 27, 1914, precipitated the European war.

Francis Joseph Charles, [Ger. FRANZ JOSEPH KARL, frănts yo'zĕf kärl,] usually called simply FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria, the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph, and a grandson of Francis I., was born on the 18th of August, 1830. His mother was Sophia, a daughter of the King of Bavaria. The stability of the throne having been imperilled by the insurrections in Vienna, Hungary, and Italy, the emperor Ferdinand, a feeble prince, abdicated in favour of his nephew, the subject of this article, December 2, 1848. With the aid of Russia, his armies subjugated the Hungarians in 1849. Many of the Hungarian generals were executed after they had surrendered. His army also defeated Charles Albert of Sardinia at Novara in 1849. He hastened to seize again the prerogatives which Ferdinand had given up, and to perfect a system of absolutism. In 1854 he married Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia, a daughter of the Duke of Bavaria. The Austrian court in the spring of 1859 demanded a disarmament on the part of Sardinia, which, supported by Napoleon III., refused to comply. Francis Joseph invaded Sardinia about the end of April, with a large army under Gyulai, who was soon forced to retire across the Ticino, and was defeated at Magenta on the 4th of June by the French and Sardinians. On the 24th of June, 1859, the Austrian army of 150,000 men or more, commanded by Francis Joseph in person, was defeated with great loss at Solferino by the allies, under the command of the emperor Napoleon. The war was ended by the treaty of Villafranca, (July, 1859,) and Lombardy was released from Austrian domination. (See VICTOR EMMANUEL.) In 1864 he co-operated with Prussia in the conquest of Sleswick-Holstein and the spoliation of Denmark. About the 18th of June, 1866, war was declared between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, each of whom aspired to be the head of the German Bund. In this war Italy was an ally of Prussia, and the federal army of Germany fought on the side of Austria. The Prussians, with wonderful promptitude and rapidity, occupied Hanover, Saxony, Hesse, etc., and the main Prussian army entered Bohemia about the 25th of June. On the 3d of July, 1866, they gained a decisive victory over the grand Austrian army at Sadowa. In this short campaign of about ten days the Austrians lost nearly 100,000 men. Francis Joseph ceded Venetia to Louis Napoleon, and, after soliciting in vain the intervention of France, made overtures for peace to Prussia about July 25, 1866. The result of this war was a great humiliation of the house of Hapsburg, and the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation and from Italy. In 1867 the constitutional autonomy of Hungary was restored, and the subjects of Francis Joseph acquired an increase of civil and religious liberty. Died 1916. His only son, RUDOLF, died 1889, leaving Francis, son of his brother Charles Louis, heir to the throne.

Francis Xavier. See XAVIER.

Francisci, frän-sis'se, (JOHN,) a Danish poet and physician, born at Ripen in 1532, was chosen professor of medicine in Copenhagen in 1561. He wrote Latin poems, which were received with favour. Died in 1584.

Francisco de Borgia, fran-sis'ko (or frän-thĕs'ko) dä bor'jä, [Fr. FRANÇOIS DE BORGIA, frŏn'swä' deh bor'zhe-ä',] SAINT, Duke of Gandia, born at Gandia, in Spain, in 1510, was inclined in early youth to the monastic life. To divert him from this, his parents placed him a the court of Charles V., who received him into his favour and made him Viceroy of Catalonia. In 1546 he joined the society of Jesuits, then recently founded by Ignatius Loyola, became a zealous preacher, and in 1565 was elected general of the order. He died in 1572, and was canonized in 1671 by Pope Clement X.

See RIBADENEIRA, "Vida de Francisco de Borgia," 1605; MIGNET, "Charles V au Monastère de Yuste;" "Ignatius Loyola and his Associates," in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1842.

Francisco (or Francis) de Jesu Maria, frän-thĕs'-ko dä hä-soo' mä-ree'ä, a Spanish Carmelite monk and writer on theology, born at Burgos; died in 1677.

Fran-cis'co de Vi-to'rĭ-a, [Sp. pron. frän-thĕs'ko dä ve-to're-ä,] a Spanish Dominican monk, born at Vitoria. He published "Theologicæ Prælectiones." Died in 1549.

Francisque. See MILLET, (J. F.)

Fran'cĭ-us or **Fransz**, fränss, (PETER,) an excellent modern Latin poet, born at Amsterdam in 1645, studied under Gronovius at Leyden. He became, about 1675, professor of history, eloquence, and Greek in his native city. "He is justly reckoned," says the "Biographie Universelle," "among those moderns who have

cultivated Latin poetry with most success." His "Poemata," consisting of elegies, epigrams, etc., were published in 1672. He also produced Dutch verses and Latin orations, (1692.) Died in 1703.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Franck, frŏnk, (ADOLPHE,) a French philosopher, born in Meurthe in 1809. He wrote, besides other works, "The Religious Philosophy of the Hebrews," (1843,) and was editor of the "Dictionary of Philosophic Sciences," (6 vols., 1844–52,) for which he wrote many articles. He became one of the keepers of the Imperial Library in 1854, and professor of natural and public law in the College of France in 1856. Died in 1893.

Franck, Frank, frånk, or **Francken**, frånk'kẹn, (AMBROSE,) a Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp about 1545, was a pupil of Frans Floris. Among his works is the "Martyrdom of Saint Crépin and Saint Crépinien." Died in 1619.

Franck, (CONSTANTINE,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1660. He excelled in battle-scenes. His master-piece is the "Siege of Namur by William III." Died about 1708.

Franck or **Francken**, (FRANCIS,) surnamed THE ELDER, a skilful painter, born at or near Antwerp about 1544, was a brother of Ambrose, noticed above. He painted, besides other historical works, "The Holy Family," and "Christ in the midst of the Doctors," which is called his master-piece. Died at Antwerp in 1616.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Franck, (FRANCIS,) called THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, born at Antwerp in 1580, studied with his father. After travelling in Italy, he returned to his native place, and was received in the Academy in 1605. He is regarded by some as the most skilful artist of this family. Among his works, which are chiefly historical, are "The Prodigal Son," and "Laban Seeking his Idols." Died in 1642.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Franck, (GABRIEL,) a Flemish painter, was director of the Academy of Antwerp in 1634.

Franck, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) grandson of Francis the Elder, was born at Antwerp in 1600. He excelled in the representation of picture-galleries, imitating the manner of various artists with skill. His master-piece is "Rubens and Van Dyck Playing Backgammon." Died in 1653.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Franck, (JEROME,) a Flemish painter, born at Herenthals about 1542, was a brother of Ambrose, and a pupil of Frans Floris. He acquired a high reputation as a painter of portraits, and was appointed first painter to Henry III. of France. He also painted history with success in Paris and Antwerp. Among his works is a "Nativity," (Paris, 1585.) He was living in 1607.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Franck, (SEBASTIAN,) son of Francis the Elder, above named, born about 1575, lived at Antwerp, and painted landscapes and battles with success. Died about 1636.

Francke von Franckenau. See FRANK.

Francke. See FRANKE.

Francke, frånk'kẹh, written also **Franke**, (AUGUST HERMANN,) a German Protestant divine and eminent philanthropist, born at Lubeck in 1663. He became professor of Oriental languages at Halle in 1692, and about the same time founded in that town an orphan-asylum and a college for the poor, which received the name of Francke's Institutions. He was for many years professor of divinity at Halle. Died in 1727. Francke belonged to the Evangelical school of theology, and wrote "Methodus Studii Theologiæ," (1723,) besides other works.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" M. ALBERTI, "Monumentum A. H. Franckio positum," 1727; NIEMEYER, "Uebersicht von A. H. Francken's Leben," etc., 1788; GUERICKE, "Ueber A. H. Francke," Halle, 1827; G. E. LEO, "Leben A. H. Francke's," 1848.

Francke, frånk'kẹh, (JOHAN VALENTIN,) a Danish critic and philologist, was born at Husum about 1792. He became professor in the University of Dorpat, and wrote several works, the principal of which is his "Latin and Greek Inscriptions." Died in 1830.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Francke or **Franke**, (THEOPHILUS AUGUST,) a theologian, born at Halle in 1696, was a son of August Hermann, whom he succeeded, in 1727, as director of the institution at Halle. Died in 1769.

Francken. See FRANCK, (AMBROSE.)

Franckenstein, frånk'ẹn-stīn', (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German lawyer and historical writer, born at Leipsic in 1661; died in 1717.

His son JAKOB, born at Leipsic in 1689, was a jurist; died in 1733.

Franck'lin, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born in London in 1721, became Greek professor at Cambridge in 1750, and was presented to the livings of Ware and Thundrich in 1758. In 1776 he became rector of Brasted, in Kent. He wrote several dramas, and other works in prose and verse, and published translations of Sophocles (2 vols., 1759) and of Lucian, (2 vols., 1780.) Died in London in 1784.

Fran'co [Fr. FRANCON or FRANKON, frŏN'kòN'] of Cologne, a celebrated scholar and writer on music, flourished at Liege about 1050. He is supposed to have been born at Cologne. "He is the author," says Denne-Baron, "of the most ancient treatises which are extant on measured music and regular harmony," namely, "Ars Cantus Mensurabilis," and "Compendium de Discantu." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Franco, från'ko, (BATTISTA,) called SEMOLEI, an eminent Venetian painter and engraver, born in 1498, studied at Rome, and imitated Michael Angelo. He practised his art in several cities of Italy with success, and engraved many subjects after Raphael. He was a skilful designer. Among his paintings is "Hannibal assailed by a Storm under the Walls of Rome." Died in Venice in 1561.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Franco, (NICCOLÒ,) a satirical and licentious Italian poet, born at Benevento about 1510. He published, besides other works, "The Temple of Love," "La Priapea," (1541,) and "Dialogues on Beauty," (1542.) He was hung by order of Pope Pius V. in 1569, either for the immoral tendency of his books or for a personal satire on the pontiff.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Franco, (VERONICA,) an Italian poetess, born at Venice in 1554; died about 1595.

Franco-Barreto, från'ko bär-rā'to, (JOÃO,) a classic Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon about 1600. After serving in the armament sent to Brazil in 1646, he took orders, and became vicar of Barreiro in 1648. He published numerous works in verse and prose, among which is a poetical translation of the "Æneid," which is commended for its fidelity and other merits, (1664–70.) Died about 1668.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Francœur, frŏN'kur', (LOUIS BENJAMIN,) a French geometer, born in Paris in 1773. He became professor of mathematics at the Faculty of Sciences in 1809. He wrote many good school-books, among which are a "Complete Course of Pure Mathematics," (2 vols., 1809,) and "Elements of Statics," (1810.) Died in 1849.

See FRANCŒUR FILS, "Notice sur la Vie de L. B. Francœur," 1854.

François, frŏN'swâ', (JEAN CHARLES,) a French engraver, born at Nancy in 1717. He was the inventor of engraving in imitation of crayon or pencil. Died in 1769.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

François, (LAURENT,) a French priest, born at Arinthod in 1698, was a defender of revealed religion against Voltaire and other skeptics. Among his works is a "Defence of the Christian Religion against the Objections of Infidels," (2 vols., 1755.) Died in 1782.

François, (LUC,) a Flemish painter. See FRANCIS, (LUKE.)

François, (SIMON,) a French portrait-painter, called LE VALENTIN, born at Tours in 1606; died in 1671.

François de Neufchâteau, frŏN'swȧ' dẹh nuh'-shȧ'tō', (NICOLAS LOUIS,) COMTE, a French statesman and poet, born in Lorraine in 1750. In his youth he was for a short time secretary to Voltaire. He favoured the Revolution, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791. In October, 1792, he was appointed minister of justice, but declined. His comedy "Pamela" was performed with success in 1793. He was a member of the executive Directory from September, 1797, until May, 1798, and became minister of the interior in July of that year. He was appointed a senator about the end of 1799, and was president of the senate two years, 1804–06. In this capacity he pronounced several eloquent addresses to the emperor. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1816, after which he retired from public life. Died in 1828.

François, von, fon frŏN'swȧ', (MARIE LUISE,) a German novelist, born at Herzberg, June 27, 1817. Among her writings are "Die letzte Reckenburgerin," (1871,) "Frau Erdmuthens Zwillingssöhne," (1873,) "Zu Fussen des Monarchen," (1881,) etc.

Francowitz, frȧn'ko-wĭts', (MATTHIAS **Flach**—flȧk,) an eminent Protestant theologian and biblical critic, born in Istria in 1521, assumed the name of FLACCUS (or FLACIUS) ILLYRICUS. He was a pupil of Luther at Wittenberg, where he became a professor of Hebrew in 1544. He was chosen professor of theology at Jena in 1557. To superior talents he joined extensive learning. His character is represented as turbulent, impetuous, and disputatious. He wrote many controversial works, (partly against Melanchthon,) an excellent Ecclesiastical History, entitled "Centuries of Magdeburg," published in 3 volumes at Magdeburg, (1559–74,) which Mosheim calls "an immortal work," and "Key of the Holy Scriptures," ("Clavis Scripturæ Sacræ," 1567.) Died in 1575.

Francucci, frȧn-koot'chee, (INNOCENZIO,) called also INNOCENZIO DA IMOLA, an Italian painter, born at Imola about 1490, was a pupil of Francia. He lived in Bologna, and adorned the churches of that city with frescos which were greatly admired. The latest date on his works is 1549. A picture of the "Archangel Michael and Satan" is esteemed his master-piece.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" PAPOTTI, "Elogio di I. Francucci, Imitatore glorioso del divino Raffaello," 1840.

Frangipani, frȧn-je-pȧ'nee, a family of Rome which was very illustrious in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, but afterwards declined. They claimed a derivation for their name from the distribution of bread in time of famine. They held the first rank among the nobility until the Colonna family and the Orsini gained the ascendant. Cenzio Frangipani produced a schism in the Church in 1118 by the election of the Antipope Burdino, who assumed the title of Gregory VIII.

Frangipani, (CLAUDIO CORNELIO,) a jurist, born in Venice in 1533, professed civil law with great credit in his native city, and wrote several legal treatises. Died in 1630.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frangipani, (CORNELIO,) a Venetian of noble descent, born in Friuli, was the father of the preceding. He practised law in Venice, was distinguished as an orator, and translated three of Cicero's orations. Died in 1581.

Frank. See FRANCK.

Frank, or **Francke von Franckenau,** frȧnk'kẹh fon frȧnk'kẹh-nŏw', (GEORG,) a learned German physician and elegant writer, was born in Naumburg, in Misnia, in 1643. He wrote agreeable verses in German, Latin, and Greek. After he had taught medicine at Wittenberg, he became chief physician and aulic councillor to Christian V. of Denmark. He published, besides other works, a "Flora Francica," (1685,) and "Twenty Medical Satires," ("Satyræ Medicæ Viginti," 1722.) He was created count by the emperor in 1691. Died in 1704.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Biographie Médicale."

Frank, (JACOB,) a Polish Jew, born in 1712, was the founder of a sect called Frankists or Zoharites. He acquired a great reputation as a Cabalist, and made many disciples in Podolia about 1750. They rejected the Talmud, and professed faith in a book called "Zohar." Died in 1791.

Frank, (JOHANN PETER,) a celebrated German physician, born in the duchy of Baden in 1745, graduated at Heidelberg, succeeded Tissot in 1785 in the chair of clinics at Pavia, and in 1804 was appointed professor of medicine at Wilna, and soon after physician to the emperor Alexander of Russia. Among his principal works are his "System of a Perfect Medical Police," (1784,) and "Special Pathology and Therapeutics." Died in 1821. His son, JOSEPH, born in 1771, was a skilful physician, and the author of several valuable medical treatises. Died in 1842.

Frank, (SEBASTIAN,) an excellent German prose writer, also noted as a visionary theologian, was born at Donauwörth, in Suabia, about 1500. He was a zealous Reformer, but by his mystical opinions and writings was involved in a quarrel with Luther. Among his numerous works were a Chronicle of Germany. Died about 1545.

See CHRISTIAN KARL AM ENDE, "Kleine Nachlese zu den vielen unvollständigen Nachrichten von S. Frank's Leben," 1796–99; S. G. WALD, "De Vita et Systemate mystico S. Franki," 1793.

Franke. See FRANCKE, (AUGUST H.)

Frankel, frȧn'kẹl, (ZACHARIAS,) a learned Jewish writer, born at Prague in 1801. He became chief rabbi at Dresden about 1836. His works are said to be pervaded by the spirit of progress. Died Feb. 13, 1875.

Frankl, frȧnkl, (LUDWIG AUGUST,) a German poet, of a Jewish family, born in Bohemia in 1810. His heroic poem of "Don Juan of Austria," (1846,) and an epic entitled "Christopher Columbus," (1836,) are among his best works. Died March 13, 1894.

Frank'land, (EDWARD,) D.C.L., an English chemist, born at Church, in Lancashire, January 18, 1825. He was educated in London, Marburg, and Giessen, and was professor of chemistry successively in Owens College, in Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, in the Royal Institution, in the Royal College of Chemistry, and in the South Kensington Normal School of Science. He published works on organic chemistry, on coal-gas, town-drainage, winter sanitariums, climate, etc. Died in 1899.

Frank'land, (PERCY FARADAY,) an English bacteriologist, was born at South Hampstead, October 3, 1858, graduated in chemistry at the University of Würzburg in 1880, became professor of chemistry at University College, Dundee, in 1889, and at Mason College in 1894. In 1885 he was the first to demonstrate in England the value of sand filtration in the purification of water, and has given much attention to the subject of the chemical changes produced by micro-organisms. He has written much on this subject, and published, in 1894, "Micro-Organisms in Water."

Frank'land, (Rev. THOMAS,) an English physician, born in 1633. He produced, besides other works, "The Annals of King James I. and Charles I.," (1681,) which are said to be impartial. Died in 1690.

Frank'lin, (ANNA ELEANOR PORDEN,) an English poetess, born in 1795, was a daughter of Mr. Porden, architect of Eton Hall. She learned several ancient and modern languages, and wrote poems entitled "The Veils, or the Triumph of Constancy," (1815,) "The Arctic Expedition," (1818,) and "Cœur-de-Lion, or the Third Crusade," an epic poem, (1824.) In 1823 she was married to the great navigator Sir John Franklin. Died in 1825.

Frank'lin, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent American philosopher and statesman, born at Boston, in Massachusetts, the 17th of January, 1706. He was the youngest son and fifteenth child of a family of seventeen children. His father, Josiah Franklin, emigrated from England to America in 1682: he followed the business of tallow-chandler and soap-boiler. Benjamin, when only ten years old, was employed in his father's shop, in cutting wicks, going errands, etc.; but soon, becoming disgusted with the monotonous routine of his duties, he conceived a strong desire to go to sea. To prevent this, his father bound him apprentice to his brother James, who was a printer. Young Franklin had now free access to books, for which he had evinced a fondness even from infancy. He himself says he could not remember the time when

he did not know how to read. To gratify his thirst for reading, he would often sit up the greater part of the night. During his apprenticeship, he made occasional anonymous contributions to a paper published by his brother, and once had the gratification to hear his articles warmly commended by some gentlemen who called at the office, and who little imagined him to be the author. He did not, however, neglect his duties as a printer; and he became in a few years well skilled in his trade. But the two brothers could not agree. The elder appears to have been of a severe and passionate temper, which the younger (as he himself intimates) may have sometimes provoked by his impertinence. At length, when seventeen years of age, young Franklin left Boston without the knowledge of his relations, embarking in a vessel bound for New York, whence he proceeded, partly by water and partly on foot, to Philadelphia. Here he obtained employment as a journeyman printer. In the following year, encouraged by the promise of assistance from a gentleman in Philadelphia, he resolved to set up business for himself. With this view he went to England in order to purchase type and other materials necessary for carrying on his trade. But, failing to receive the aid which he had expected from his pretended friend, he was obliged to work as a journeyman in London, where he remained more than a year. He returned in 1726 to Philadelphia, and in 1729, with the assistance of some friends, he established himself in business. The next year he married Miss Deborah Read, with whom he had become acquainted in Philadelphia before he went to England. In 1729 he became the editor and proprietor of a newspaper, (the "Pennsylvania Gazette,") which his talent for writing soon rendered very popular and very profitable. In 1732 he commenced the publication of an almanac purporting to be by "Richard Saunders." He sought to make this, as well as his paper, the vehicle of useful information for the people, especially inculcating the virtues of frugality, industry, etc. It was commonly called "Poor Richard's Almanac," under which name it acquired a wide celebrity. He soon won for himself a high reputation for public spirit as well as for wisdom and foresight. He warmly supported, both by his personal efforts and by his pen, every enterprise which in his judgment was calculated to promote the public good. To him is due the credit of founding the Philadelphia Library, which was commenced in 1731 and is now one of the largest in the United States. By his talents, prudence, and integrity, he continued to rise in the estimation of the community in which he lived, until he was deemed worthy of the highest honours which his country could bestow. He was made successively clerk of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, (1736,) postmaster of Philadelphia, (1737,) and deputy postmaster-general for the British colonies, (1753.) A dispute having arisen between the Assembly and the proprietary governors, in consequence of the latter claiming exemption from taxation, Franklin was sent in 1757 to England to plead the cause of the people before the privy council. His representations and arguments prevailed; and it was decided that the estates of the proprietaries should bear their due proportion of the public burdens. On his return in 1762, he received the thanks of the Assembly for the able and faithful fulfilment of his mission.

Franklin had already become distinguished in the scientific world by his successful experiments on the nature of electricity. In 1752 he had made the important and brilliant discovery of the identity of lightning with the electric fluid, by means of a kite. Some letters, giving an account of his first experiments, were sent to England to his friend Mr. Collinson, who had them read before the Royal Society; but they attracted little attention. "One paper," says Franklin in his Autobiography, "which I wrote for Mr. Kinnersley, on the sameness of lightning with electricity, . . . was laughed at by the connoisseurs." These papers were not even thought worthy to be printed in the "Transactions" of the society. At the suggestion of Dr. Fothergill, they were published in a pamphlet by themselves. A copy having fallen under the notice of the celebrated Count de Buffon, it was, at his instance, translated into French, and excited great attention on the continent. The subject was brought again before the notice of the Royal Society; and "they soon made me," says Franklin, "more than amends for the slight with which they had before treated me." Without waiting for any application to be made on his behalf, they chose him a member of their body, and voted that he should be excused from the customary payments on admission, (amounting to twenty-five guineas;) they also bestowed upon him the Copley gold medal, (dated 1753,) and afterwards furnished him with their "Transactions" without charge. Alluding to Franklin's account of his electrical experiments, Sir Humphry Davy observes, "A singular felicity of induction guided all his researches, and by very small means he established very grand truths: the style and manner of his publication are almost as worthy of admiration as the doctrines it contains. . . . He has written equally for the uninitiated and for the philosopher." Before he left England, in 1762, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Universities of Edinburgh and Oxford.

In 1764, Franklin was again sent by the Assembly as agent to England. The policy of taxing the colonies had already been agitated; and he was instructed by the Assembly to use his efforts against such a measure. But the ministry had formed their plans, and the Stamp Act was passed early in 1765. In the examination before the House of Commons in 1766, Franklin's talents, skill, and varied information were shown to great advantage, and the repeal of the obnoxious Stamp Act was the result. But other laws, deemed equally objectionable, remained in force. In the dispute between the American colonies and the mother-country, Franklin had sought sincerely and earnestly to prevent a disruption: when, however, he became convinced that a separation was inevitable, he returned home and took an active part in promoting the cause of independence. He arrived at Philadelphia on the 5th of May, 1775, after an absence of rather more than ten years. The day after his arrival he was unanimously elected by the Assembly of Pennsylvania a delegate to the second Continental Congress, then about to assemble. He was one of the committee of five chosen by Congress to prepare the "Declaration of Independence," which, having been agreed to on the 4th of July, 1776, he afterwards signed with the other leading patriots. Towards the close of 1776 he was sent as ambassador to the court of France: he arrived in Paris on the 21st of December. To Franklin is due the principal, if not the sole, credit of effecting between France and the United States the Treaty of Alliance, the stipulations of which were so eminently favourable to the latter country. This treaty, signed at Paris the 6th of February, 1778, may be said to have secured the independence of the American colonies. Franklin took an important part in the negotiation of peace with England, and signed the preliminary articles of a treaty of peace at Paris on the 30th of November, 1782. The definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris by Franklin, Adams, and Jay, September 3, 1783. Franklin afterwards negotiated with Prussia a treaty, in which he inserted an article against privateering. "This treaty," said Washington, "marks a new era in negotiation. It is the most liberal treaty which has ever been entered into between independent powers." He returned home in September, 1785, and in the next month was chosen President of Pennsylvania for one year. He was re-elected in 1786 and 1787. He was a delegate to the convention which met at Philadelphia in May, 1787, to form a Constitution of the United States. It deserves to be mentioned that he introduced a motion for daily prayers in this convention, on which occasion he said, "I have lived a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid?"

He died in Philadelphia on the 17th of April, 1790, aged eighty-four years, leaving a son, William, who was Governor of New Jersey, and a daughter, Sarah Bache. His remains are entombed in the cemetery of Christ Church, at the southeastern angle of Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

In person Franklin was of a medium stature, well formed and strongly built, with a light complexion and

gray eyes. As a philosopher he was remarkable for simplicity of character and for practical common sense. He deemed nothing which concerned the interest or happiness of mankind unworthy of his attention; and he rarely, if ever, bestowed attention on any subject without permanently useful results. His services to science and liberty were expressed in this famous line by Turgot:

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis."*

"He never pretended to the accomplishments of an orator or debater. He seldom spoke in a deliberative assembly except for some special object, and then briefly and with great simplicity of manner and language." (Sparks's "Life of Franklin.")

Franklin left an interesting and highly-instructive autobiography of the earlier part of his life, (up to his fifty-second year.) A continuation has been added by Jared Sparks, prefixed to an edition of Franklin's entire works,—the whole being comprised in 10 vols. 8vo, (Boston, 1850.)

"Antiquity," says Mirabeau, "would have raised altars to this mighty genius, who, to the advantage of mankind, compassing in his mind the heavens and the earth, was able to restrain alike thunderbolts and tyrants." Lord Chatham, in a public speech made in 1775, characterized Franklin as "one whom all Europe held in high estimation for his knowledge and wisdom, and ranked with our Boyles and Newtons; who was an honour not to the English nation only, but to human nature." "His style," says Lord Jeffrey, "has all the vigour and even conciseness of Swift, without any of his harshness. It is in no degree more flowery, yet both elegant and lively. . . . The peculiar charm of his writings, and his great merit also in action, consisted in the clearness with which he saw his object, and the bold and steady pursuit of it by the surest and the shortest road."

See Lord Jeffrey's articles in the "Edinburgh Review," July, 1806, and August, 1817; Condorcet, "Éloge de Franklin," 1790; Bancroft, "History of the United States," vol. ix. chap. xxix.; A. Norton, article in the "North American Review," vol. vii.; Mignet, "Vie de Franklin;" Bauer, "Washington und Franklin," Berlin, 1803–06; C. Schmaltz, "Leben Benj. Franklins," 1840. In 1868 a corrected edition of his Autobiography was published by John Bigelow, who obtained the original MS. in Paris. See, also, Lord Brougham, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," vol. ii.; Parton, "Life and Times of B. Franklin," 2 vols. 8vo, 1864.

Franklin, (Jane Griffin,) Lady, the second wife of Sir John Franklin, was born in 1792. She was married about 1828, and went with her husband to Van Diemen's Land in 1836. Her name has been rendered memorable by her persevering efforts to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin. In 1850 she sent out a ship for that purpose at her own expense. Other expeditions were sent by the British government, without success, until 1857, when she fitted out the steamer Fox. See Franklin, (Sir John.) Died July 18, 1875.

Franklin, (Sir John,) a distinguished English navigator and Arctic explorer, was born at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, in April, 1786. He entered the navy as a midshipman about 1800, and in 1801 accompanied Captain Flinders in a voyage of exploration to Australia. He served with distinction at the battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, and was slightly wounded in the attack on New Orleans, January, 1815. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant, he was appointed commander of the Trent in the Arctic expedition which, under Captain Buchan, sailed in 1818. The ship of Captain Buchan was disabled soon after their departure, and the expedition consequently failed. In 1819 he conducted an overland expedition sent to trace the coast-line of North America, in which service he and his party walked about fifty-five hundred and fifty miles. On his return to England he published a narrative of his expedition, and was raised to the rank of captain. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1823, and married Miss Eleanor Porden about that date. In 1825 he renewed the enterprise of exploration by land, and traced the coast of North America from the mouth of the Coppermine River to the 150th meridian, for which service he was knighted. He afterwards commanded the Rainbow in the Mediterranean for several years. Having lost his first wife, he married Jane Griffin in 1828. He was Governor of Van Diemen's Land from 1836 to 1842.

The government having ordered a new expedition to discover a Northwest passage, and given the command of it to Sir John Franklin, he sailed with the Erebus and Terror in May, 1845, and never returned. Several expeditions were sent in search of him by the English and the Americans, without success; but Dr. Rae found, in 1854, some relics of the lost navigators. Lady Franklin sent out, in 1857, the steamer Fox, under Captain McClintock, who, in the summer of 1859, discovered on the shore of King William's Land a record deposited in a cairn by the survivors of Franklin's company. This document, dated April 25, 1848, stated that Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847, that the Erebus and Terror were abandoned April 22, 1848, when the survivors, one hundred and five in number, started for the Great Fish River. Many relics were found of this party, who perished on their journey, probably soon after they left the vessels. It appears that Sir John is entitled to the honour of being the first to discover a Northwest passage.

Franklin, (William,) the last royal Governor of New Jersey, an illegitimate son of the celebrated Dr. Franklin, was born in Philadelphia about 1731. He served as an officer in the French war before he was of age. In 1757 he went with his father to London, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was appointed Governor of New Jersey in 1762, became a Tory in the Revolution, and was confined in prison for two years, 1776–78. In 1782 he removed to England, where he remained until his death, in 1813. He left a son, William Temple Franklin.

Franklin, (William B.,) an American general, born at York, Pennsylvania, in 1823, graduated at West Point in 1843, in the same class with Ulysses S. Grant. He served in the Mexican war, became a captain in 1857, and colonel in the regular army in 1861. He served as a general under McClellan in several battles near Richmond in June, 1862, commanded a corps at Malvern Hill, July 1, and at Antietam, September 17. He was appointed a major-general of volunteers about July, 1862. In December, 1862, he led a grand division of Burnside's army at Fredericksburg. He commanded a division of General Banks's army in the Red River campaign of 1864. He was United States commissioner-general at the Paris Exposition of 1889. Died March 8, 1903.

Franquelin, frônk'lăn', (Jean Auguste,) a French painter of genre, born in Paris in 1798; died in 1839.

Franscini, frän-shee'nee, (Stefano,) a Swiss statesman of the Liberal party, born in the canton of Tessin (Ticino) in 1796. He was secretary of state from 1830 to 1837, after which he was a member of the Federal Council. In 1849 or 1850 he became minister of the interior and of public instruction. He published, besides other works, "Statistics of Switzerland," ("Statistica della Suizzera," 3 vols., 1828–51.) Died in 1857.

Fransoni, frän-so'nee, or **Franzoni,** frän-zo'nee, (Luigi,) an Italian prelate, born at Genoa in 1789. He became Archbishop of Turin about 1831, and displayed a great zeal for ultramontane doctrines and absolutism. He was banished about 1853. Died March 26, 1862.

Fransz, (Peter.) See Francius.

Frantz, frănts, or **Frantzius,** frănt'se-ŭs, (Wolfgang,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Plauen, in Saxony, in 1564, was professor of theology at Wittenberg. Among his works is "A Treatise on the Interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures," ("Tractatus de Interpretatione Sacræ Scripturæ.") Died in 1628.

See J. G. Neumann, "Programma de Vita W. Frantzii," 1709.

Franz, frănts, (Agnes,) born in Silesia in 1794, wrote a number of excellent and attractive works for children, among which are "My Legacy to Youth," and the "Book of Childhood and Youth." Died in 1843.

Franz, (Johann Michael,) a German geographer, born at Oehringen in 1700; died in 1761.

Franz, (Johannes,) a German scholar, born at Nuremberg in 1804. In 1832 he accompanied King Otho to Greece, where he was appointed chief interpreter.

* "He wrested the thunderbolt from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants."

He published a "German-Greek Dictionary," (1838,) "Elements of Greek Epigraphy," etc. Died in 1851.

Franz, (KARL JOSEPH,) Prince and Archduke of Austria, born in 1802, was a son of Francis I., and the father of the Emperor Francis Joseph, in whose favour he resigned his own right to the throne in 1848. Died March 8, 1878.

Franz, (ROBERT,) a German musical composer, born at Halle, June 28, 1815. He was especially famous for his Lieder, or songs, which many critics rank next to those of Schubert and Schumann. Died in 1892.

Franzelini, frânt-zȧ-le'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian cardinal, born at Altino, April 15, 1816, became a Jesuit and a professor of philosophy at Rome, and in 1876 was created a cardinal-priest. Died Dec. 11, 1886.

Franzén, frânt-sĭn', (FRANS MICHAEL,) a popular Swedish poet, born at Uleåborg, Finland, in 1772, was for some time pastor of a church in Stockholm, and about 1832 was made Bishop of Hernosand. From 1824 to 1834 he acted as secretary of the Swedish Academy. He wrote biographical memoirs of several persons, assisted in an authorized and excellent version of the Psalms, and published several volumes of songs and other poems, which are highly appreciated and have acquired for him the reputation of one of the most eminent Swedish poets of his age. Died in 1847. Among his poems is "Columbus, or the Discovery of America," ("Columbus, eller Amerikas Upptäckt," 1831.)

Franzos, frânt'sōs, (KARL EMIL,) an Austrian Jewish novelist, born in Russia, near the Austrian frontier, October 25, 1848. He was educated at Czernowitz, Vienna, and Gratz. Besides "Halbasien," (6 vols., 1876–83,—an ethnographical work on Galicia, the Bukowina, Roumania, etc.,) he has published many novels and romances, including "Mein Franz," (1883,) a novel in verse, "Der Präsident," (1883,) "Tragische Novellen," (1886,) "Der Warheitsucher," (1894,) etc.

Fra Paolo. See SARPI.

Frā'ẽęr, (AGNES,) an English author under the pseudonym of Frances McNab, was born at Halstead, Essex, December 7, 1859. She travelled in Algiers in 1889, Norway 1891, South Africa 1895, and British Columbia 1897, and has written "No Reply," (1888,) "Fragments of a Life," (1893,) "On Veldt and Farm," (1897,) "British Columbia for Settlers," (1898,) etc.

Frā'ẽęr, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish painter, born about 1792. He painted domestic and familiar scenes with success. Among his works are the "Interior of a Highland Cottage," and "The Last Moments of Mary Queen of Scots." Died in 1865.

Fraser, (ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,) a Scottish metaphysician, born in Argyleshire, September 3, 1819. He studied under Sir William Hamilton, and became editor of the "North British Review" about 1850. In 1856 he succeeded Sir William Hamilton as professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. He published a work entitled "Rational Philosophy in History and in System," also "Selections from Berkeley," (1874,) lives of Berkeley and Locke, and "Philosophy of Theism." Died 1914.

Fraser, (JAMES BAILLIE,) a popular Scottish writer of travels, born in 1783, resided on his estate of Reelig, Inverness-shire. He spent many years in travelling in Asia, and published numerous entertaining works, among which are "Journal of a Tour through part of the Himalaya Mountains," (1820;) "Journey into Khorasan," (1825;) "The Persian Adventurer," a romance, (1828;) "History of Persia, Ancient and Modern," (1847;) and "Travels through Various Parts of Persia," (1838,) which, says the "London Athenæum," "can hardly be surpassed in lively delineations and rapid but graphic sketches." Died in 1856.

Fraser, (JOHN ARTHUR,) artist, was born at London in 1839. He was educated in art, and emigrated to Canada, where he was engaged for many years in painting the scenery of the northwest for the Canadian Pacific Railway. In later life he lived in New York. His "Heart of Scotland" was given the place of honour in the Paris Salon of 1890. Other well-known paintings are "Inglan More House" and "The Haunt of the Muskrat." Died January 1, 1898.

Fraser, (SIMON.) See LOVAT.

Fraser, (SIMON,) a British general of high reputation, was second in command of the army which, under Burgoyne, invaded New York in 1777. He was killed at the battle of Stillwater, in October of that year.

Frassen, frȧ'sŏn', (CLAUDE,) a French monk, born near Péronne in 1620. He published a "Course of Theology," (4 vols., 1672,) and other works. Died in 1711.

Fratellini, frȧ-tĕl-lee'nee, (GIOVANNA,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1666, was adopted in infancy by the grand duchess Vittoria. She excelled in portraits. Died in 1731.

Fratellini, (LORENZO,) a Florentine portrait-painter, a son of the preceding, born about 1690; died in 1729.

Fratta, frȧt'tȧ, (DOMENICO MARIA,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1696; died in 1763.

Frauenlob, frŏw'ẹn-lōp', originally **Heinrich von Meissen,** a famous German poet, was born in the thirteenth century. He composed "Songs," ("Lieder,") and witty or sententious sayings, ("Sprüche,") and invented many varieties of metre. His works are partly satirical. Died at Mentz in 1318.

Fraunce, (ABRAHAM,) an English poet, lived in the reign of Elizabeth, and was educated at Cambridge. He was author of "Lawyers' Logic," of "Arcadian Rhetoric," a mixture of prose and verse, and of several small poems in English hexameter, published between 1587 and 1591.

Fraunhofer, von, fon frŏwn'ho'fẹr, (JOSEPH,) an eminent German optician, born at Straubing, in Bavaria, in March, 1787. He was an apprentice to a manufacturer of mirrors, and afterwards became an assistant of Reichenbach in the fabrication of mathematical instruments, near Munich. He invented or perfected a heliometer and micrometer, and constructed the great parallactic telescope of Dorpat. Among his discoveries was the fact that the solar spectrum is crossed by about five hundred and ninety black lines. Died in 1826. We owe to him the art of making the finest glass for achromatic telescopes.

Frayssinous, frȧ'se'noo', (DENIS LUC,) a French prelate and eminent pulpit orator, born at Curières in 1765, became chaplain to Louis XVIII. He was appointed Bishop of Hermopolis in 1822, and grand master of the university in 1823. He was minister of public instruction from 1824 to 1828. Among his writings is a "Defence of Christianity," (1823.) Died in 1841.

Frā'zer, (JAMES GEORGE,) a British folk-lorist, was born at Glasgow in 1854. He published "Fatemism," (1887,) "The Golden Bough," (1890,) "Passages of the Bible chosen for their Literary Beauty and Interest," (1895,) and a translation of "Pausanias," (6 vols., 1898.)

Frā'zer, (PERSIFOR,) an American chemist, born at Philadelphia, July 24, 1844. He served on the coast survey and in the navy during the civil war, was a professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania and the Franklin Institute, and was (1877–81) on the Pennsylvania Geological Survey.

Frea. See FRIGGA. Died in 1909.

Fréard, (ROLAND.) See CHAMBRAY.

Frechette, frā'shet', (LOUIS HONORÉ,) a Canadian author, was born at Levis, Quebec, November 16, 1839. He studied law, and was called to the bar in 1864, was elected to the Dominion Parliament in 1874, and subsequently edited several French Canadian journals. He became clerk of the legislative council, Quebec, in 1889. He has published several prose works, plays, and translations, and a number of volumes of poetry, including "La Voix d'un Exilé," (1869,) "Pêle-Mêle," (1877,) "Les Oubliés," (1886,) "Les Feuilles Volantes," (1891,) etc.

Fred-e-gā'rĭ-us, [Fr. FRÉDÉGAIRE,] surnamed SCHOLASTICUS, a chronicler who lived (probably

in France) in the seventh century. His work treats of the history of the Franks, ending about 640 A.D.

Fredegonda or **Frédégonde**. See FREDEGUNDA.

Fred-e-gun'da, [Fr. FRÉDÉGONDE, frā'dā'gôNd',] a queen of the Franks, notorious for her crimes, was born about 545 A.D. She became the wife of Chilpéric I. about 565, after which she procured the assassination of his sons by a former marriage, and of Sigebert, King of Austrasia. After the death of Chilpéric (584) she was regent during the minority of her son Clotaire, and gained victories in a war against several kings. Died in 596 A.D

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Frédéric. See FREDERICK and FRIEDRICH.

Fred-er-ic'a So-phi'a Wil-hel-mi'na, (wil-hĕl-mee'na,) Margravine of Baireuth, daughter of Frederick William I. of Prussia, and favourite sister of Frederick the Great, was born at Potsdam in 1709. She was married in 1731 to the hereditary prince of Baireuth, and died in 1758, on the day of her brother's defeat at Hochkirchen. She left interesting "Memoirs" of her times, which see; also "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1812.

Fred'er-ick [Ger. FRIEDRICH, freed'rik; It. FEDERIGO, fā-dā-ree'go] **I.**, Emperor of Germany, surnamed BARBAROSSA, born in 1121, was a son of Frederick, Duke of Suabia. He was elected emperor on the death of his uncle, Conrad III., in March, 1152. In 1155 he passed into Italy with an army, and was crowned by Pope Adrian IV. at Rome. He married Beatrice, heiress of Burgundy, about 1156, and reduced the King or Duke of Poland to become his vassal. He led in 1158 a large army into Italy, and subjected the revolted city of Milan, which was punished with rigour. Two rival popes, Victor IV. and Alexander III., having been elected in 1159, Frederick recognized the former and was excommunicated by the latter. His reign was disturbed by disputes with the pope, and wars with the cities of Lombardy. His army was defeated with great loss by the Lombards near Legnano in 1176. He then made peace with Pope Alexander, and a truce with his other enemies in Italy. In 1183 the celebrated peace of Constance was concluded between Frederick and the Lombards. He joined the third crusade with an army of about 150,000 men in 1189, and, having marched by land as far as Asia Minor, defeated the Turks near Iconium. He was drowned in the river Calycadnus in 1190. Frederick was ambitious, but rather liberal, and passes for one of the greatest men of his time. He was succeeded by his son, Henry VI.

See RAUMER, "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" WILKEN, "Geschichte der Kreuzzüge;" COSMO BARTOLI, "Vita di Federigo Barbarossa," Florence, 1556; H. F. MASSMANN, "Kaiser Friedrich im Kyffhäuser," 1850.

Frederick II., Emperor of Germany, was a son of Henry VI., and was born at Iesi, in Italy, in 1194. His mother was Constance of Sicily. His education was directed by his guardian, Innocent III. He had superior talents, and was master of the Greek, Italian, French, and Arabic languages. He was crowned as emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1214 or 1215, after the defeat of his rival, Otho, at Bovines, and was supported by the Ghibeline party in an attempt to unite Italy and Germany in one empire. This project was resisted by the pope and the Guelphs in a long contest. In 1220 he removed his court to Naples, which belonged to him by inheritance, and in which he founded a university. In accordance with a vow extorted from him in his youth by the pope, he undertook a crusade against the infidels in 1227, but turned back before he had reached Palestine, for which cause he was excommunicated by Gregory IX. He renewed the enterprise in 1228, obtained possession of Jerusalem, and made peace with the pope in 1230. He suppressed a rebellion raised in Germany by his son Henry, gained in 1237 a great victory over the Guelphs at Cortenuova, and waged war against Gregory IX. In 1245 Innocent IV. renewed the papal anathema against him, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. In the midst of the contest Frederick died, in 1250. He was succeeded by his son, Conrad IV. Frederick was eminent for courage, generosity, and other royal qualities.

See RAUMER, "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen;" LUDEN, "Histoire d'Allemagne;" HOEFLER, "Kaiser Friedrich II.," 1844; T. L. KINGTON, "History of Frederick II., Emperor of the Romans;" CARL W. F. FUNK, "Geschichte Kaiser Friedrichs II.," 1790.

Frederick III., Emperor of Germany, surnamed THE PACIFIC, the son of Ernest, Duke of Austria, was born at Innspruck in 1415. He was elected emperor in 1440, on the death of Albert II. In 1452 he went to Rome, where he received from the pope the imperial crown and that of Lombardy. He is censured for supineness in defending Christendom against the Turks, and was incapable of ruling his large empire with success. In 1485 he was involved in war with Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, who conquered Vienna and Lower Austria. Died in 1493, and was succeeded by his son, Maximilian. Though deficient in energy, he was expert in the science of his times.

See LUDEN, "Histoire d'Allemagne;" J. CHMEL, "Geschichte Kaiser Friedrich's III.," 1840.

Frederick [Dan. FREDERIK, frā'dĕh-rĕk] **I.**, King of Denmark and Norway, born in 1471, was a son of Christian I., who founded the dynasty of Oldenburg. In 1522 he succeeded his nephew, Christian II., who was deposed. The latter raised an army and invaded Norway in 1532, but was forced to surrender and was confined in prison. Frederick favoured the propagation of Lutheranism in his kingdom. He died in 1533, and was succeeded by his son, Christian III.

Frederick II., King of Denmark and Norway, son of Christian III., was born in 1534, and ascended the throne in 1559. In 1561 he was involved in a war with Eric, King of Sweden, in which the Danes were victorious. Peace was restored in 1570. Frederick married Sophia of Mecklenburg, and had several children. He promoted commerce, and patronized men of science, especially Tycho Brahe, the eminent astronomer, for whom he built the Observatory of Oranienburg. He died in 1588, and was succeeded by his son, Christian IV.

See P. H. RESEN, "Frederik II. Krönike," 1680; PONTANUS, "Vita Friderici II., Regis Daniæ," 1735.

Frederick III., King of Denmark and Norway, a son of Christian IV., was born in 1609, and succeeded to the crown by inheritance and election in 1648. In 1657 Frederick and his senate declared war against Charles Gustavus of Sweden, who was so well prepared that he crossed the ice and suddenly besieged Copenhagen. The Danish king was compelled to sign a peace, by which he gave up several provinces, in 1658. Before the end of that year Charles Gustavus again besieged his capital, which was relieved by a Dutch fleet, and peace was concluded in 1660. At a diet held in 1660-61 a great change was effected in the constitution by a coalition of the clergy with the bourgeoisie against the nobles, so that the monarchy (which had been elective and limited) was made hereditary and absolute. He died in 1670, and was succeeded by his son, Christian V.

See R. MANLEY, "History of the Wars in Denmark," London, 1670; R. NYERUP, "Efterretninger om Kong Frederik III.," 1817; P. W. BECKER, "Samlinger til Danmarks Historie under Frederik III.," 1847.

Frederick IV., King of Denmark, son of Christian V., was born in 1671. After he had married Louisa of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, he ascended the throne in 1699. In 1700 he formed an alliance with Peter the Great and Augustus, King of Poland, against Charles XII. of Sweden, who soon besieged Copenhagen and dictated the terms of peace. During the reverses that befell Charles XII. in 1709, Frederick again declared war, and captured the fortress of Tönningen, Stralsund, and other places. In 1718 Charles invaded Norway and besieged Frederickshall, where he was killed by a cannon-ball. Frederick died in 1730, regretted by his subjects, whom he governed with ability, and was succeeded by his son, Christian VI.

See A. HOIER, "König Friedrich's IV. glorwürdigstes Leben" 1829; RIEGELS, "Udkast til Fjerde Frederiks Historie," 1799.

Frederick V., King of Denmark, son of Christian VI., was born in 1723. He succeeded his father in 1746, having previously married Louisa, daughter of George II. of England. His reign was remarkable for many institutions and enterprises for the promotion of commerce, industry, science, and arts. The emancipation of serfs was tried with success in some districts; a hospital and an academy of fine arts were founded in the capital. In 1761 Frederick sent Niebuhr and others on a scientific expedition to Egypt and Arabia. He died

in January, 1766, after a prosperous and pacific reign, and was succeeded by his son, Christian VII.

See J. K. HOEST, "Märkvärdigheder i Kong Frederiks Levnet og Regjering," 1820; G. L. BADEN, "Frederiks Regjerings Aarbog," 1832; M. S. ARENTZ, "Ligpraediken over Kong Frederik V.," 1767.

Frederick VI., King of Denmark and Norway, born in 1768, was the only son of Christian VII. and Caroline Matilda. He became regent in 1784, (in consequence of the mental alienation of his father,) and king in 1808. Between these two dates he made many reforms. He formed an alliance with Napoleon in 1808, his capital having been previously bombarded by the British. In 1813 he refused to join the coalition against the French emperor. Russia and Sweden having entered into a convention to annex Norway to the latter, Bernadotte attacked the dominions of Frederick, who was compelled to cede Norway in 1814. He died in 1839, and was succeeded by his cousin, Christian VIII.

See O. L. BANG, "Mindetale over Kong Frederik VI.," 1840; H. P. GIESSING, "Kong Frederik VI. Regjerings Historie," 2 vols., 1850.

Frederick VII., King of Denmark, and Duke of Sleswick and Holstein, born in 1808, was the only son of Christian VIII., whom he succeeded in January, 1848. The German party in Holstein and Sleswick revolted in March of the same year. After several indecisive battles, the insurgents were defeated at Idsted in July, 1850, and the rebellion was suppressed in January, 1851. He contracted a morganatic marriage with the Countess Danner in 1850. Died November 15, 1863.

Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, born June 3, 1843, succeeded his father, Christian IX., Jan. 29, 1906. He fell dead in the streets of Hamburg, while returning from a visit to Nice, May 14, 1912, and was succeeded by his son as Christian X.

Frederick [Ger. FRIEDRICH, freed'riK] I., King of Prussia, born at Königsberg in 1657, was a son of Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg. He succeeded his father in 1688, and was styled Frederick III. of Brandenburg. His wife was Sophia Charlotte, a sister of George I. of England. He joined the coalition against Louis XIV. of France in 1691. In 1700 the dukedom of Prussia was erected into a kingdom, with the assent of the emperor, and Frederick gained the great object of his life, the title of king, on condition that he would aid Austria in the war of the Spanish succession, and vote with Austria in the Diet. He died in 1713, and left the throne to his son, Frederick William I.

Frederick II., surnamed THE GREAT, [Ger. FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE, freed'riK dĕr grōs'sẹh; Fr. FRÉDÉRIC LE GRAND, frā'dā'rèk' lẹh grŏN; It. FEDERIGO IL GRANDE, fā-dā-ree'go ēl grän'dā; Sp. FEDERICO EL GRANDE, fā-dā-ree'ko ĕl grän'dā,] King of Prussia, was the son of Frederick William I. and Sophia Dorothea, who was a daughter of George I. of England. He was born at Berlin on the 24th of January, 1712. He received from nature a strong and acute intellect, with a rare firmness of temper and intensity of will. The discipline and training to which he was subjected by his father were extremely rigid, perverse, and illiberal; the study of Latin was positively forbidden to him. "Oliver Twist in the parish workhouse, Smike at Dotheboys Hall," says Macaulay, "were petted children when compared with this wretched heir-apparent of a crown." It appears that the prince would have been put to death by his father for desertion, or running away from the army, if he had not been saved by the intercession of the Emperor of Germany. The penalty was commuted into close confinement. Frederick married (by compulsion) Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick, in 1733. His favourite study or resource in his youth was French literature. He wrote and read nothing but French.

He ascended the throne about June 1, 1740, and quickly displayed a political ability and an unscrupulous energy which surprised his courtiers and former companions. He seized the opportunity presented by the accession of Maria Theresa in October, 1740, and gave the first signal of the war of spoliation, called the war of the Austrian succession, by the sudden invasion of Silesia, which he occupied without much resistance. In April, 1741, he defeated the Austrians at the battle of Molwitz; after which Bavaria and France took arms as allies of Frederick. A separate peace was concluded in 1742 between him and Maria Theresa, who ceded Silesia to the victor. He renewed hostilities in 1744, and took Prague, but was forced to retreat about the end of that year. He commanded at Hohenfriedberg and at Sorr, where the Austrians were defeated, in 1745, and made peace with Austria in December of the same year. In the civil administration he was his own prime minister, or, rather, sole minister. "A love of labour for its own sake, an insatiable longing to dictate, to intermeddle, to make his power felt, a profound scorn and distrust of his fellow-creatures, indisposed him to ask counsel, to confide important secrets, to delegate ample powers." (Macaulay.) He was so parsimonious that in his household "not a bottle of champagne was uncorked without his express order." He encouraged commerce, manufactures, and the fine arts. Every form of religion and of irreligion was tolerated by him. In 1750 he attracted to his court Voltaire, whom he treated with great favour. This eccentric friendship, however, soon ended in a violent quarrel. (See VOLTAIRE.)

A powerful coalition having been formed against Frederick by Maria Theresa, the Empress of Russia, the King of France, and other powers, he was thus involved in the Seven Years' war, with no ally but the English. He began the war by the invasion of Saxony, in August, 1756, and, having defeated the Austrians at Lowositz, made himself master of that country. He opened the next campaign by a march into Bohemia, and gained the great battle of Prague, (May, 1757,) where he lost about 18,000 men; but on the 18th of June he was defeated at Kolin by Marshal Daun, and driven out of Bohemia. His position now seemed desperate; but his passion for writing verses did not fail even in this gloomy crisis. "We hardly know," says Macaulay, "any instance of the strength and weakness of human nature so striking and so grotesque as the character of this haughty, vigilant, resolute, sagacious blue-stocking, . . . bearing up against a world in arms, with an ounce of poison in one pocket and a quire of bad verses in the other."

Frederick defeated a French army twice as numerous as his own, at Rossbach, in November, and gained a complete victory over the Austrians at Leuthen on the 5th of December, 1757, when 27,000 of the enemy were killed, wounded, or taken. "That battle," said Napoleon, "was a master-piece. Of itself it is sufficient to entitle Frederick to a place in the first rank of generals." His fame was increased by a victory over the Russians at Zorndorf, near the Oder, in 1758. The principal event of the campaign of 1759 was the battle of Kunnersdorf, where the Prussians were routed by the allies and Frederick's coat was pierced with balls. After the enemy had taken Berlin and reduced him to desperation, the tide of fortune turned in 1760, at the battles of Liegnitz and Torgau. The campaign of 1761 was, on the whole, disastrous to Frederick; but, in consequence of the death of the empress Elizabeth, January, 1762, the policy of Russia was changed, and Maria Theresa, deserted by her allies, was obliged to make peace in February, 1763. The result of the war was that Frederick kept Silesia and ceded nothing.

He has been praised for the diligence and liberality with which he repaired the ruinous state to which the war had reduced his kingdom. On the partition of Poland, in 1772, he acquired Polish Prussia and a part of Great Poland. By the formation of the league called *Fürstenbund*, ("Princes' League,") in 1785, he frustrated the design of the emperor to acquire Bavaria in exchange for the Low Countries. He died, without issue, at his palace of Sans-Souci, on the 17th of August, 1786, and was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William II. He left many and various works, which were published in 23 vols., 1790. His poem "On the Art of War," "History of My Time," and "History of the Seven Years' War," are reckoned among his best productions. Of his voluminous "Memoirs" Macaulay remarks, "The narrative is distinguished by clearness, conciseness, good sense, and a certain air of truth and simplicity, which is singularly graceful in a man who, having done great things, sits down to relate them."

See LORD DOVER, "Life of Frederick II.," 2 vols., 1840;

'Frederick the Great and his Times," by THOMAS CAMPBELL, 4 vols., 1843; CARLYLE, "Life of Frederick the Great," 6 vols., 1858–65; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," first series; MACAULAY, "Essays:" MIRABEAU, "De la Monarchie Prussienne sous Frédéric le Grand," 1788; THIEBAULT, "Souvenirs:" JOMINI, "Histoire critique et militaire des Guerres de Frédéric II:" PAGANEL, "Histoire de Frédéric le Grand:" PREUSS, "Friedrich der Grosse," 9 vols., 1832–34; J. C. ADELUNG, "Denkwürdigkeiten Friedrich's des Grossen," 9 vols., 1757–66; FISCHER, "Geschichte Friedrich's II.," 2 vols., 1787; J. F. SEYFART, "Lebens- und Regierungs-geschichte Friedrich's des Andern," 9 vols., 1759–70; BUCQUOY, "Leben und Ende Friedrich's des Einzigen," 4 vols., 1787–91; CHARLES JOSEPH DE LIGNE, "Mémoires sur le Roi de Prusse," 1788; CARLO DENINA, "Essai sur la Vie et le Règne de Frédéric II," 1788; CALZADA, "Vida de Federico II., Rey de Prusia," 4 vols., 1788.

For further bibliographical information respecting Frederick II., the reader is referred to OETTINGER'S "Bibliographie biographique universelle," 2 vols., 1854.

Frederick, (OF ARAGON,) King of Naples, son of Ferdinand I., succeeded his nephew, Ferdinand II., who died, without issue, in September, 1496. In 1501, Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand of Spain agreed to depose the King of Naples and partition his kingdom between them, and each sent an army to take possession of his share. Frederick, after a feeble resistance, surrendered himself to the French, received from Louis the duchy of Anjou, and died in 1504. His son having died without issue in 1550, the family became extinct.

Frederick I., (OF ARAGON,) King of Sicily, was the third son of Peter (Pedro) of Aragon and of Constance of Suabia. He is called Frederick II. by some writers. He was crowned in 1296, and soon found himself engaged in war against Charles II. of Naples and the pope; but, being zealously supported by his subjects, he made a successful defence, and obtained peace in 1302. He renewed the war in 1312 against Robert, the successor of Charles II., and waged it for many years. He died in 1337, and was succeeded by his son, Pietro II. Frederick is regarded as the founder of Sicilian nationality.

See BURIGNY, "Histoire générale de Sicile," 2 vols., 1745; MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Frederick II. or **III.**, King of Sicily, born about 1340, was a son of Peter (Pietro) II., and succeeded his elder brother Louis in 1355. He found the kingdom in disorder, and at war with Joanna I. of Naples, who captured Messina and Palermo. In 1372 he obtained peace, and recovered those towns, by paying tribute. He died in 1377, leaving a daughter, Maria, who married Martin II. of Aragon.

See VILLANI, "Istoria;" BURIGNY, "Histoire générale de Sicile."

Frederick, [Sw. FRED'RICK,] King of Sweden, a son of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, was born at Cassel in 1676. He married Ulrica Eleonora, a sister of Charles XII. of Sweden, in 1715. She succeeded to the throne at the death of Charles, and in 1720 the Diet, at her request, elected Frederick king. He made peace before the end of 1721 with Russia and the other enemies whom the ambition of Charles XII. had armed against Sweden, by giving up Livonia, Ingria, etc. His reign was pacific, except a war with Russia in 1741 and 1742, in which the Swedes were defeated. He died in 1751, and was succeeded by Adolph Frederick of Holstein.

See GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède;" J. ARKENHOLTZ, "Leben Friedrich's I. Königs von Schweden," 1752.

Frederick I., Duke of Austria, born in 1174, was a son of Leopold I. He led an army of crusaders to Palestine in 1197, and besieged Toron without success. Died in 1198.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frederick III., Archduke of Austria, born in 1286, was the eldest son of the emperor Albert I. After the death of Albert the throne was claimed by Frederick and by Louis of Bavaria. The former was supported by the Guelphs, and his rival by the Ghibelines. In 1322 Frederick was defeated in battle and taken prisoner by Louis, who treated him generously. Died in 1330.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frederick V., Duke of Austria, was a younger son of Leopold of Austria. He was an adherent of Pope John XXIII., and offended the emperor Sigismund in 1415 by aiding that pontiff to abscond from Constance, where the Council was then in session. Frederick was placed under the ban of the empire, and saved himself from ruin only by a humble submission. Died in 1436.

Frederick I., Elector Palatine, [Ger. FRIEDRICH CURFÜRST VON DER PFALZ,] surnamed THE VICTORIOUS, born in 1425, was a son of Louis III. He became regent at the death of his elder brother, in 1449. A league was formed against him by several princes, whom he defeated in 1460. Died in 1476.

See TRITHÈME, "Res gestæ Friderici Palatini," 1602.

Frederick II., Elector Palatine, sometimes called, but without the slightest reason, FREDERICK THE WISE, a son of Philip, was born in 1482. He succeeded his brother Louis in 1544, and embraced the doctrines of Luther in 1545. He afterwards joined the league of Schmalkalden, and signed the formulary called the "Interim" in 1548. He died in 1556, and was succeeded by his nephew, Otho Henry.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frederick III., Elector Palatine, surnamed THE PIOUS, born in 1515, was a son of John II., Duke of Simmern. He became a zealous Protestant. He obtained the dignity of Elector in 1559, and sent troops to aid the French Huguenots in 1568. He died in 1576, and was succeeded by his son, Louis VI.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frederick IV., Elector Palatine, surnamed THE JUST, born in 1574, was a son of Louis VI. He began to reign in 1592. He founded Mannheim about 1606. Died in 1610.

Frederick V., Elector Palatine, and King of Bohemia, born in 1596, was a son of Frederick IV., and father of Prince Rupert, famous in English history. He married in 1613 Elizabeth, a daughter of James I. of England, and became the chief of the German Protestant Union. In 1619 he was elected King of Bohemia by the people of that country, who had revolted against the emperor. He was completely defeated in battle at Prague in 1620, lost his hereditary dominions, and was obliged to go into exile. His electoral dignity was transferred to the Duke of Bavaria. Died in 1632.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" LIPOWSKI, "Friedrich V., Curfürst von der Pfalz und König von Böhmen."

Frederick III., surnamed THE WISE, Elector of Saxony, born about 1463, was a son of Ernest, whom he succeeded in 1486. He magnanimously refused the imperial crown in 1519, and voted for Charles V. He promoted the Reformation, and was a faithful patron of Luther. When Luther was returning from the Diet of Worms, where he had been proscribed, in 1521, he was seized by order of Frederick, and secreted in the castle of Wartburg. Frederick died in 1525, and was succeeded by his brother John.

See PHILIP MELANCHTHON, "Oratio de Friderico duce Saxoniæ," 1551; H. O. MENCKE, "Dissertatio de Friderico III. Sapiente," 1712; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Friderico Sapiente," Upsal, 1761.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of George II., was born in 1707. He was estranged from his father and became the leader of the Opposition, *(i.e.* of the party called Patriots, who opposed Walpole.) "The royal family," says Macaulay, "was rather strengthened than weakened by the disagreement of its two most distinguished members." In 1736 he married Augusta, Princess of Saxe-Gotha. The fall of Walpole, in 1742, caused the dissension between the king and the prince to abate for a time; but the latter soon resumed his opposition. He died in 1751, leaving a number of children; one of his sons became King George III.

Frederick, Landgrave of Thuringia, born in 1256, was a son and rightful heir of Albert of Thuringia. His mother was a daughter of the emperor Frederick II. He waged war against his father, (who wished to exclude him from the succession,) and obtained possession of Thuringia and Misnia about 1308. Died in 1324.

Frederick, COLONEL, a Corsican officer, born about 1730, was supposed to be the son of Theodore, who was styled King of Corsica. He entered the service of the Duke of Würtemberg, who sent him to England as his agent. He wrote a "Description of Corsica," (1798.) He committed suicide in London in 1797.

Frederick Augustus I. and **II.**, Kings of Poland. See AUGUSTUS.

Frederick Augustus [Ger. FRIEDRICH AUGUST,

fr̆eed'rik ŏw'gŏŏst] I., King of Saxony, born at Dresden in 1750, was the eldest son of the Elector Frederick Christian, whom he succeeded in 1763. He is said to have uniformly consulted the happiness of his subjects. He abolished torture, (1770,) and made other reforms in legislation. In 1791 he refused the crown of Poland. He maintained neutrality in the war between the French and the allied powers until 1806, when he united his army with that of Prussia. In December, 1806, he assumed the title of king, joined the Confederation of the Rhine, and became an ally of Napoleon. He was deprived by the allied powers of a large part of his kingdom about 1815. He died in May, 1827, and was succeeded by his brother Antony.

See HERMANN, "Friedrich Augusts Leben," 1827; POELITZ, "Friedrich Augusts Leben," 2 vols., 1830.

Frederick Augustus II., King of Saxony, born in May, 1797, was a nephew of the preceding, and a son of Prince Maximilian. He married the archduchess Caroline of Austria in 1819. In July, 1830, he was appointed general-in-chief of the army. He began to reign in June, 1836, his father having renounced his right to the throne. He was so interested in botany that he made several botanical excursions to foreign countries after his accession. He died in August, 1854, and was succeeded by his brother John.

Frederick Charles, (or **Friedrich Karl**,) Prince of Prussia, a nephew of the king, Wilhelm I., and a son of Friedrich Karl Alexander, was born in 1828. He commanded the First Prussian army which, aided by the timely arrival of the Second army under the Crown Prince, defeated the Austrians at Sadowa, (Königgrätz,) July 3, 1866. In the war against France (1870–71) he commanded the Second German army. He had command in the siege-operations against Metz, and on November 28, 1870, defeated General Aurelle de Paladines and the army of the Loire. Died June 15, 1885.

Frederick Henry OF ORANGE. See ORANGE.

Frederick William, [Ger. FRIEDRICH WILHELM, fr̆eed'rik v̆il'hĕlm,] Elector of Brandenburg, surnamed THE GREAT ELECTOR, born in 1620, was the son of the Elector George William, the prince to whose policy the house of Hohenzollern owes its greatness. He succeeded his father in 1640, soon after which he obtained from the King of Poland the sovereignty of the duchy of Prussia. By the treaty of Westphalia (1648) he acquired Magdeburg, Minden, and part of Pomerania. In 1655 he joined Charles Gustavus of Sweden in a successful invasion of Poland. As the ally of Holland and the emperor, he took the field against Louis XIV. in 1672. The Swedes, having invaded his dominions, were totally defeated by him at Fehrbellin in 1675. In 1679 he made peace with Sweden and France, receiving from the latter 300,000 crowns. His first wife was Louisa Henrietta, Princess of Orange, author of a popular hymn, "Jesus mein Zuversicht." He possessed great political abilities, and his reign was very beneficial to Prussia. He died in 1688, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick I.

See SAMUEL VON PUFENDORF, "De Rebus gestis Friderici Wilhelmi," 1695; FRANZ HORN, "Leben Friedrich Wilhelms des Grossen," 1814: VON RAUMER, "Fried. Wilhelm's des grossen Kurfürsten Kinderjahre," 1850; S. HIRSCH, "Erinnerungen an den grossen Kurfürsten Friedrich Wilhelm, und an seine Gemahlin Louise," 1852.

Frederick William (or **Friedrich Wilhelm**) **I.**, King of Prussia, a son of Frederick I., was born in 1688. He ascended the throne in February, 1713, having married Sophia Dorothea of Hanover. He was very parsimonious, eccentric, and arbitrary. "His eccentricities," says Macaulay, "were such as had never been seen out of a mad-house. . . . His taste for military pomp and order became a mania, like that of a Dutch burgomaster for tulips. . . . Every country was ransacked by his agents for men above the ordinary stature," for his army. Although he formed a large and highly-disciplined army, he was a pacific prince, and was not engaged in any important wars. He founded a medical college and other useful institutions at Berlin, but was hostile to literature, art, and metaphysics. He died in 1740, leaving the throne to his son, Frederick the Great.

See MORGENSTERN, "Ueber Friedrich Wilhelm I.," 1793; FÖRSTER, "Geschichte Friedrich Wilhelms I.," 1835; ERSCH und GRUBER, 'Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" E. MAUVILLON, "Histoire de Frédéric Guillaume I.," 1741, (translated into English by W. PHELPS, 1750;) F. CRAMER, "Zur Geschichte Friedrich Wilhelm's I. und Friedrichs II.," 1829; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1835.

Frederick William II., King of Prussia, born in September, 1744, was a son of Augustus William, who was a brother of Frederick the Great. He was declared crown-prince, or heir to the throne, in 1758, and began to reign in August, 1786. His first wife, Elizabeth Christina Ulrica of Brunswick, having been divorced in 1769, he married the princess Louisa of Hesse-Darmstadt. In August, 1791, occurred a famous interview at Pilnitz between Frederick William and the Emperor of Austria, who agreed to intervene for the defence of Louis XVI. of France against his subjects. He invaded France with a large army in July, 1792, but retreated to the Rhine, without important results, in the autumn of that year. The dilatory movements of the Prussians in this and the ensuing campaign are ascribed to secret negotiations or intrigues. (See DUMOURIEZ, and BRUNSWICK, DUKE OF.) Frederick William united with Russia in the second partition of Poland, (1793,) by which he obtained Dantzic and Thorn, with about 1100 German square miles of territory. He made a separate peace with the French republic at Bâle in April, 1795. Died in November, 1797 leaving his throne to his son, Frederick William III.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" MIRABEAU, "Histoire secrète de la Cour de Berlin."

Frederick William III., King of Prussia, the eldest son of the preceding, was born in August, 1770. His mother was Louisa of Hesse-Darmstadt. He married the Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and succeeded his father on the 16th of November, 1797. For the neutrality which he observed between the French and the coalition he was rewarded at the peace of Lunéville, 1801, with the bishoprics of Hildesheim and Paderborn, besides some other territories. The population of Prussia was then about ten millions.

He refused to join the third coalition against the French in 1805 until the French army had violated the neutral territory of Anspach. In November, 1805, he formed a secret alliance with Russia and the other powers; but a few days after the battle of Austerlitz he concluded with Napoleon a treaty of peace, by which Hanover was annexed to Prussia in exchange for Anspach, Cleves, and Neufchâtel. This transaction provoked England to declare war against Prussia. His alliance with France was broken by the aggressions of Napoleon, or by the offer of the latter to restore Hanover to England. He demanded as his ultimatum that the French troops should evacuate Germany; but before this demand reached Paris Napoleon had advanced far on his way to the seat of war. The Prussians were routed at Jena and Auerstadt on the 14th of October, 1806, a few days after which Napoleon entered Berlin. The war was ended in July, 1807, by the treaty of Tilsit, which deprived Frederick William of about half of his kingdom,—viz., the Polish provinces, and all that part which lies west of the Elbe.

He applied himself with success to repair the desolations caused by the war, made reforms in the government, and abolished serfdom. In 1812 he was compelled to furnish a large force to aid the French in the invasion of Russia; but in March, 1813, he summoned his subjects to the war of liberation, for which they evinced the utmost enthusiasm. He gave proof of personal courage in several battles in 1813, and entered Paris in triumph in March, 1814. At the Congress of Vienna, 1814–15, he recovered nearly all the provinces he had lost, and acquired half of Saxony. He failed to give his people a free constitution, as he had promised. Frederick William was a ruler of moderate capacity. He died in June, 1840, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick William IV.

See LEUTSCH, "Geschichte des Preussischen Staats unter Wilhelm III.;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" HENSE, "Friedrich Wilhelm III.," 1840; F. R. EYLERT, "Charakterzüge und historische Fragmente aus dem Leben Friedrich Wilhelm's III.," 3 vols., 1842–44, (translated into English by J. BIRCH, London, 1844.)

Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, was born on the 15th of October, 1795. He married in 1823 Elizabeth Louisa, a daughter of Maximilian, King of Bavaria. In consequence of the marriage of his sister

to Nicholas of Russia, he became an intimate friend of the latter. He began his reign, June 7, 1840, with measures of indulgence and moderation, and excited hopes of reforms which were never realized. He refused to restrict his absolute power by a constitution, saying, "I would not have a piece of parchment interposed between me and my people." Excited by the triumph of the French revolutionists, the citizens of Berlin revolted in March, 1848. After several days of severe fighting, the king withdrew his troops from the city, changed his ministry, and made concessions to the Liberal party. He granted in December, 1848, a constitution which has since been modified or nullified, and professed a great zeal for German unity, until the National Assembly at Frankfort elected the Archduke John of Austria as lieutenant-general. He was censured for his irresolution and neutrality in the Crimean war. He was rendered incompetent to reign by a serious malady in 1858, and died, without issue, in January, 1861. He was succeeded by his brother, styled William (Wilhelm) I.

Frederick William I., the last Elector of Hesse, born in 1802, was the son of William II., whom he succeeded in 1847. In 1866 he took side with Austria in the war against the King of Prussia, was deposed, and Hesse annexed to Prussia. Died January 6, 1875.

Frederick William, (Frederick III., Emperor of Germany,) the eldest son of the Emperor William I., was born on the 18th of October, 1831. He married Victoria Adelaide, a daughter of the Queen of England, in 1858. He bore a distinguished part in the war against Austria in 1866, (assisting at the victory of Sadowa,) and in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, when, at the head of the Third army, he won the battles of Weissenberg and Wörth and contributed to the defeat of McMahon at Sedan. On the death of his father (March 9, 1888) he succeeded to the throne. Died June 15, 1888.

Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick. See BRUNSWICK.

Frederick Wilhelm, the Crown Prince of Germany, born May 6, 1882. Married June 6, 1905, the Duchess Cecelia of Mecklenburg. His greatest activity has been furthering the interests of the military party. One of the leading firebrands in starting the conflagration of 1914.

Frederick William Charles, King of Würtemberg, born at Treptow in 1754, received from nature superior abilities. His army fought for Napoleon in 1809, 1812, and 1813, but joined the allies in November, 1813. Died in October, 1816.

Frederick William Charles, Prince of the Low Countries, second son of William I., was born in 1797. He married a daughter of the King of Prussia in 1825, took a prominent part in the war of the Belgian revolution in 1830, and commanded in battle at Brussels, from which he was compelled to retreat in September of that year. Died September 8, 1881.

Frederick, (HAROLD,) an American novelist, was born at Utica, New York, August 19, 1856. He became an editor, and in 1884 the New York "Times" correspondent in London. His novels include "Seth's Brother's Wife," (1887,) "The Return of the O'Mahony," (1892,) "March Hares," (1896,) "The Market-Place," (1899,) etc. Died October 19, 1898.

Fredro, frā'dro, (MAXIMILIAN,) Palatine of Podolia, a popular Polish author, noted for civil and military services. He published several able works on political and military affairs, which acquired a high reputation. One of these is entitled "Proverbs and Advice, Moral, Political, and Military." He died in 1676.

Free'ling, (Sir FRANCIS,) born at Bristol, England, in 1764, entered the General Post-Office in 1787. For a long period he filled the office of secretary of that department with eminent ability. His services were rewarded with the rank of baronet in 1828. Died in 1836.

Free'man, (ALICE E.,) Ph.D., an American instructor, born at Colesville, New York, February 21, 1855. She graduated at the University of Michigan in 1876, was professor of history in Wellesley College from 1879 to 1882, and president of the same from the latter year until her marriage to Professor George Herbert Palmer, of Harvard University, in 1887.

Free'man, (EDWARD A.,) an English historian, born at Harborne, Staffordshire, in 1823. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1845. He published, besides other works, "The History and Conquests of the Saracens," (1856,) "The History of Federal Government," (1863,) a valuable "History of the Norman Conquest of England," (6 vols., 1867–79,) "Old English History," (1869,) "The Ottoman Power in Europe," (1877,) and "History of Sicily," (1891–94.) He was in 1884 appointed professor of modern history in the University of Oxford. Died March 16, 1892.

Freeman, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, June 13, 1789. He took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church, was rector of a church in Raleigh, North Carolina, and in 1844 was consecrated Bishop of Arkansas. Died at Little Rock, April 29, 1858.

Freeman, (HORATIA AUGUSTA,) an artist, the wife of J. E. Freeman, was born in London, (of Italian and French parentage,) August 28, 1826. Her maiden name was LATILLA. In 1843 she removed to Rome, and in 1847 was married to Mr. Freeman. She modelled, for marble or wood, many works, among which are "The Princes in the Tower," "The Triumph of Bacchus," etc., besides fonts, chimney-pieces, vases, organ-fronts, etc.

Free'man, (JAMES,) an American Unitarian minister, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1759, graduated at Harvard in 1777. He became about 1782 reader at the King's Chapel, Boston, and soon after separated from the Episcopal Church. He was the first minister in the United States that openly professed to be a Unitarian; and he continued to preach in Boston for fifty years. Died in 1835.

Freeman, (JAMES EDWARD,) an American artist, born in Nova Scotia about 1815. In early childhood he was taken to live at Otsego, New York. After many hardships and discouragements, he won repute as a painter of genre and historical pictures and portraits. He became a full member of the National Academy of Design, and for many years resided at Rome. Died in London, November 21, 1884.

Freer, (MARTHA WALKER,) an English historian, born at Leicester, October 25, 1822. In 1861 she married Rev. John Robinson, but retained her former name as a writer. She wrote the "Life of Marguérite d'Angoulême," (1854,) of Jeanne d'Albret, (1855,) of Elizabeth of Valois, (1857,) of Henry III. of France, (1858,) "History of Henry IV. of France," (1860,) "Henry IV. and Marie de Medici," (1861,) and two works on Anne of Austria, (1864, 1866.) Died in 1888.

Fregoso, frā-go'so, or Fregose, frā-go'sā, (in the plural, Fregosi, frā-go'see,) a Genoese family, which in the fourteenth century gained distinction among the popular party and by their rivalry with the Adorni occasioned frequent civil wars. FREGOSO, (DOMENICO,) became Doge of Genoa in 1370. He conquered the isle of Cyprus, and was deposed in 1378. PIETRO was a brother of the preceding. He commanded the armament which conquered Cyprus in 1373, and in 1393 was elected doge. THOMAS was elected doge in 1415. Being attacked by Alfonso of Aragon and the Duke of Milan, he made a brave resistance, but was forced to retire from Genoa in 1421. In 1436 he was again elected, and held the office until 1443. JANUS, a nephew of Thomas, was elected doge in 1447, and died the next year. PIETRO, nephew of Thomas, was elected in 1450, and for eight years maintained his power against Alfonso of Aragon and the Adorni. In 1458 he ceded the seigniory of Genoa to Charles VII. of France. He was killed in an attempt to expel the French from Genoa in 1459. PAUL, brother of Pietro, and Archbishop of Genoa, was an ambitious and unscrupulous priest. In 1461 he drove Prosper Adorno out of the city, and placed his own cousin, Spinetta Fregoso, in the office of doge. He caused himself to be elected in 1462, but was expelled from office in 1464 by Sforza, Duke of Milan. He was again in power from 1483 to 1488. Died in 1498. BATTISTA, a son of Pietro, was born at Genoa about 1440, elected doge in 1479, and deposed by a conspiracy in 1483. He

wrote a "Life of Martin V.," and a treatise on love, "Anteros, sive De Amore." OCTAVIAN was elected doge in 1513, after having expelled the French. He was compelled in 1515 to cede the sovereignty of Genoa to Francis I. of France, in whose name he governed the same until 1522. In 1528 the success of Andrea Doria terminated the rivalry between the Adorno and Fregoso families. FREDERICO, a brother of Octavian, was born in Genoa about 1480. He was versed in Hebrew and other languages, and wrote, besides other works, a "Paraphrase on the Paternoster," in *terza rima*, and a "Treatise on Prayer," (1542.) He became a cardinal in 1539. Died in 1541.

See E. VINCENS, "Histoire de Gênes;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Fregoso, (ANTONIO FILERMO,) an Italian poet, born in Genoa, of the same family as the preceding, lived at the court of Milan about 1500, and enjoyed a high reputation as a poet. His principal poems are "The Laughter of Democritus and the Weeping of Heraclitus," (1506, often reprinted,) "Contest of Plutus and Irus," ("Contenzione di Pluto ed Iro,") and "La Cerva bianca," ("The White Deer," 1510.) Died about 1515.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Freher, frā'ẹr, [Lat. FREHE'RUS,] (MARQUARD,) a German historian, and a native of Augsburg, published "Ancient Bohemian Historians," "History of the Ancient Franks," and other works, which enjoy a high reputation. Died in 1614.

See MELCHIOR ADAM, "Vitæ Jurisconsultorum;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Freher, (PAUL,) a German biographer, born at Nuremberg in 1611. He practised medicine in that city, and compiled a mediocre work, called "Theatre of Men eminent for Learning," ("Theatrum Virorum Eruditione clarorum," 1688,) containing notices of about 2850 eminent authors and other persons. Died in 1682.

Freherus. See FREHER.

Freidank, frī'dânk, **Vridano,** frē'dânk, or **Freigedank,** frī'gẹ-dânk, a German poet of the thirteenth century, who went to the Holy Land with Frederick II. Very little is known of his life. His chief work, "Bescheidenheit," was long exceedingly popular.

Freig, frīg, or **Freige,** frī'gẹh, [Lat. FREI'GIUS,] (JOHANN THOMAS,) a learned German writer, born at Friburg, in Brisgau, in 1543. He became rector of the college of Altorf in 1575. He wrote, besides other works in Latin, a "Life of Peter Ramus," (about 1580,) and "Rhetorica, Poetica, Logica," (1582,) and published Cicero's Orations with notes, (3 vols., 1581,) often reprinted. Died in 1583.

Freigius. See FREIG.

Freiligrath, frī'lig-rât', (FERDINAND,) a celebrated German lyric and patriotic poet, born at Detmold in 1810. In 1833 he published some poems in the "Almanac of the Muses," which were so successful that he renounced his previous employment in a banking-house at Amsterdam, and devoted himself to literature. After the revolution of 1848 he brought out his spirited poem entitled "The Dead to the Living," for which he was tried by the government, but was acquitted. Owing to renewed political accusations, he left Germany in 1849, and settled in London. Among his best productions are his "Political and Social Poems," and "Confession of Faith," ("Glaubensbekenntniss,") which enjoy the greatest popularity among the Liberal party in Germany. Freiligrath's poetry, apart from the fervent patriotism it displays, possesses merits of a high order; and he made several excellent translations from the English and French. Died March 17, 1876.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Freind, frẽnd, or **Friend,** (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English physician, born in Northamptonshire in 1675, was an excellent classical scholar, and eminent in his profession. He served as army physician under the Earl of Peterborough, in Spain, in 1705–07. He was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society in 1712, and member of Parliament in 1722. In 1727 he was appointed first physician to the queen of George II. He wrote many able medical works, of which the most important is his "History of Physic from the Time of Galen to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century," (2 vols., 1726–27.) Died in 1728.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Freind, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English divine, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1667. He resided in Westminster, wrote verses in Latin and English, edited "Cicero de Oratore," (1724,) and was an opponent of Bentley in the controversy respecting the Epistles of Phalaris. He was head-master of Westminster School. Died in 1751.

Freinsheim, frīns'hīm', [Lat. FREINSHE'MIUS,] (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born at Ulm in 1608. In 1642 he was appointed professor of eloquence and political economy at Upsal, and in 1647 was created by Queen Christina her librarian and historiographer. He was honorary professor at Heidelberg when he died in 1660. He published several editions of the classics, and wrote a valuable supplement to Livy and to Quintus Curtius, with a view of restoring the lost books of those authors.

See A. FREINSHEIM, "Laudatio posthuma J. Freinshemii," 1661.

Freinshemius. See FREINSHEIM.

Freire, frā'e-rà, (FRANCISCO JOZÉ,) a Portuguese philologist and historian, born at Lisbon in 1713. As a member of the Academy of Arcades, he was called "Candido Lusitano." He wrote "Maxims on the Art of Oratory," and a "Life of Prince Henry of Portugal," (1758.) Died in 1773. "He contributed much," says Ferdinand Denis, "to the restoration of literature by the purity of his style." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

Freire de Andrada, frā'e-rà dà ân-drā'dà, (BERNARDIM,) a Portuguese general, born in Lisbon in 1764. He had risen to the rank of lieutenant-general when the war against Bonaparte began. In 1808 he put himself at the head of the national army which co-operated with Wellington. He was accused of treason by some factious persons, and was killed by his own soldiers at Braga in 1809.

Freire de Andrada, (HYACINTH.) See ANDRADA, (JACINTO.)

Freire de Andrade, (or **Andrada,**) frā'e-rà dà ân-drā'dà, (or ân-drā'dà,) (GOMEZ,) a Portuguese general and an able administrator, born about 1685. He was governor of Rio Janeiro for many years, beginning in 1733. He was the hero of the poem of Basileo da Gama entitled "O Uruguay." In 1756 he defeated the Spaniards in the war of the Seven Missions. Died in 1763.

See SOUTHEY'S "History of Brazil."

Freire de Andrade, (GOMEZ,) a Portuguese general, was born in Vienna in 1752. He obtained a command in the French army under Junot in 1808, served in Russia in 1812, and was governor of Dresden in 1813. Having returned to Lisbon, he was executed, on a charge of conspiracy against Marshal Beresford, in 1817. His innocence was recognized several years later.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Histoire de Jean VI, Roi de Portugal," etc., Paris, 1827.

Freire de Carvalho, frā'e-rà dà kar-vâl'yo, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese critic, who became professor of eloquence in Lisbon about 1846. He published a good edition of the "Lusiad," (1843,) and an "Essay on the Literary History of Portugal," (1845.)

Freitag. See FREYTAG.

Frelinghuysen, free'ling-hī'zẹn, (FREDERICK,) an American statesman, born in New Jersey in 1753. He graduated at Princeton in 1770, and served with distinction as captain at the battles of Trenton and Monmouth. He was a member of the Continental Congress of 1775, and from 1793 to 1796 was a United States Senator. Died in 1804.

Frelinghuysen, (FREDERICK THEODORE,) LL.D., an American statesman, a nephew of the following, was born in New Jersey in 1817. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1836, and became a lawyer. He was attorney-general of New Jersey, 1861–68, and United States Senator, 1868–77. In 1881 he was appointed United States secretary of state. Died May 20, 1885.

Frelinghuysen, (THEODORE,) an American statesman, a son of Frederick, (1753–1804,) was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1787. He graduated at Princeton in 1804, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. In 1829 he was elected to the Senate

of the United States, in which he acted with the Whig party and took a prominent part in the debates until 1835. He became chancellor of the University of New York in 1838. In 1844 he was nominated as candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States by the Whig party, which also nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency; but they were not elected. He was chosen president of Rutgers College, in 1850. Died in 1862.

Frellon, frĂ'lôN' (JEAN and FRANÇOIS,) printers of Lyons, France, who acquired distinction by the perfection of their editions of the New Testament and other books, printed between 1530 and 1570.

Frémiet, frĂ'mi'ĂŠ', (EMMANUEL,) sculptor, born at Paris, France, in 1824. His animal studies made him famous. He made two notable equestrian statues of Joan of Arc, one now at Paris, the other in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Died September 10, 1910.

Frémin, frĂ'mĂN', (RENÉ,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1673. In 1722 Philip V. of Spain employed him to embellish with statuary his gardens and palace of the Granja. Died in 1745.

Fréminet, frĂ'me'nĂ', (MARTIN,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1567, studied many years in Italy with such success that Henry IV. of France chose him in 1603 as his first painter, and employed him in decorating the chapel of Fontainebleau, which contains his master-pieces. He imitated the style of Michael Angelo, and excelled in composition and perspective. Died in 1619.

Fre'mŏnt', (JOHN CHARLES,) the "Pathfinder" of the Rocky Mountains, an American explorer and general, born at Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813, was the son of a Frenchman and a Virginian mother. He graduated at Charleston College, South Carolina, and became a professor of mathematics in the navy about 1835; but he soon resigned that position. In 1838 and 1839 he assisted Nicollet in the exploration of the upper portion of the Valley of the Mississippi. He was appointed a second lieutenant of the topographical engineers in 1838, and was ordered in 1841 to explore and survey the river Des Moines. In October of that year he married Jessie, a daughter of Senator Benton, of Missouri. Having formed a project to explore the Rocky Mountains and to open an overland route to the Pacific Ocean, he began the arduous enterprise, under the authority of the government, in May, 1842. He examined the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and ascended, in August, the highest peak of the Wind River Mountains, (13,570 feet above the sea,) which is now called Fremont's Peak.

In the summer of 1843 he conducted another expedition up the valley of the Platte and through the South Pass, explored Great Salt Lake, and made important discoveries in geography. He arrived in November at Fort Vancouver, near the mouth of the Columbia River, and in the ensuing winter attempted to return by a more southern route; but his progress was arrested by deep snows, and his party suffered severely from hunger and cold. Having changed his course, he reached the Sacramento River in March, 1844, and, returning through the Great Basin and the South Pass, arrived at Kansas in July of that year. The daring and fortitude exhibited in this expedition among hostile savages and inhospitable deserts have hardly been surpassed in the records of human adventure. Soon after his return he was promoted to the rank of captain, and prepared a report of his second expedition. In the spring of 1845 he conducted a third expedition, to explore the Sierra Nevada, California, &c. He was attacked by Mexicans near Monterey in March, 1846, defended himself with success, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in May, and was appointed Governor of California by Commodore Stockton, whose authority was disputed by General Kearney. Fremont, however, continued to recognize Commodore Stockton as his superior, and was arrested by General Kearney, who ordered him to report to the adjutant-general at Washington. He was tried by a court-martial, and found guilty of mutiny and disobedience, for which he was pardoned by the President; but he declined the pardon, and resigned his commission.

In 1848 Fremont attempted, at his own expense, another expedition across the continent, through the northern part of Mexico; but, the guide having lost his way, the party, after undergoing incredible sufferings, in which about one-third of their number perished, were compelled to return to Santa Fe, whence they had started.

In 1849 he settled in California, where he had purchased a large auriferous tract called the Mariposa estate. He exerted his influence to make California a free State, and was one of the Senators chosen to represent that State in the Federal Senate in 1850. His term in the Senate expired in March, 1851. For his services as an explorer he received, in 1850, a gold medal from the King of Prussia, and another from the Royal Geographical Society of London. In 1853 he conducted, at his own expense, an exploring party to the Pacific, and succeeded in finding a new route about latitude 38° north. He was nominated as candidate for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention in June, 1856, as the competitor of the Democratic candidate, James Buchanan. Colonel Fremont received one hundred and fourteen electoral votes, cast by eleven States, against one hundred and seventy-four votes given to his opponent.

In May, 1861, he was appointed a major-general of the regular army, and commander of the department of Missouri. In August he issued an order for the confiscation of the property and the emancipation of the slaves of those in Missouri who should take up arms against the United States; but this act was disapproved and annulled by the President. Moving his army from the Missouri River, he pursued the enemy, who retired southwestward, and had just overtaken them at Springfield, when he was removed from the command, November 2, 1861. In March, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the Mountain Department, including parts of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and on June 8, 1862, fought an indecisive battle at Cross Keys, soon after which he resigned his command, on the grounds that for personal reasons he could not serve under General Pope, who had been appointed to the command of the Army of Virginia. After his resignation he took no further active part in war or in politics until 1878, when he was appointed Governor of Arizona, a position which he held until 1881. April 30, 1890, he was commissioned major-general, U.S.A., retired. Died July 13, 1890. His wife was the author of a number of works, including "The Story of the Guard," "A Year of American Travel," "Far West Sketches," "Souvenirs of my Time," etc.

Frémont d'Ablancourt, frĂ'môN' dĂ'blôN'koor', (NICOLAS,) a French Protestant, born in Paris about 1625, was a nephew of Perrot d'Ablancourt. By the influence of Turenne he was appointed ambassador to Portugal in 1663. When the edict of Nantes was revoked, in 1685, he was obliged to leave France, and retired to Holland, where the Prince of Orange appointed him historiographer. He wrote, besides a few other works, "Memoirs in relation to the History of Portugal," (from 1659 to 1668, published in 1701.) Died in 1693.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Frémy, (EDMOND,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1814. He was a favourite pupil of M. Pelouze, whom he aided as assistant professor in the Polytechnic School. He afterwards succeeded M. Pelouze as professor, and Gay-Lussac in the Museum of Natural History. With Pelouze, he produced a "General Treatise on Chemistry," (6 vols., 1844–57,) and with M. Terreil, "A Guide to Chemistry," (1885.) He was made commander in the legion of honour in 1878. Died in 1894.

French, (ALICE,) writer under the pseudonym of Octave Thanet, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1850. She is the author of "Knitters in the Sun," "Otto the Knight," "Expiation," "Stories of a Western Town," "The Heart of Toil," etc.

French, (DANIEL CHESTER,) an American sculptor, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, April 20, 1850. He studied in Boston and in Florence, Italy, and his works include "The Minute Man of Concord," "The Statue of the Republic," shown at the World's

Columbian Exposition. The statue of the seated figure of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C., is among his best known work.

French, (GEORGE ARTHUR,) a British general, was born at Roscommon, Ireland, June 19, 1841. He joined the Royal Artillery in 1860, and served in Canada and Queensland from 1862 to 1891. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1894, and major-general commanding in New South Wales in 1896. In the South African war he commanded the cavalry force which relieved Kimberley in February, 1900.

French, (JOHN,) an English physician, born in 1616, attended professionally the parliamentary army under Fairfax. He wrote the "Art of Distillation," and the "Yorkshire Spaw." Died in 1657.

French, Field Marshal, (Sir JOHN DENTON PINKSTONE,) Earl of Ypres, born Sept. 28, 1852. Served as naval cadet and midshipman in Royal Navy for four years. Entered army in 1874. Served in Soudan campaign 1884–85. Commanded with rank of major general the cavalry divisions of Lord Roberts's army in South Africa. General, 1907. Inspector-general of the forces, 1907–11. Field marshal, 1913. In the World War he commanded the British Expeditionary Force in France 1914–15, and then the Home Forces. He was made Viscount 1915, Earl 1921, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1918–21. Died 1925.

French, (NICHOLAS,) an Irish Roman Catholic bishop, born at Wexford in 1604. He was appointed Bishop of Ferns in 1643, soon after which date he went as an exile to the continent. Died 1678.

Frend, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on astronomy, political economy, etc., born at Canterbury in 1757. He was rector of Madingley, but, having adopted Socinian opinions, he resigned that living in 1787. Among his works is "Evening Amusements on the Beauties of the Heavens," issued annually, (1804–22.) Died in 1841.

Freneau, fre'nō', (PHILIP,) an American poet and journalist, of French descent, born at New York in 1752. He wrote, during the Revolution, many satirical and burlesque poems against the Tories. Some of these were very popular. He performed many voyages as a captain of a merchant-vessel between 1784 and 1789, and again after 1798. About 1790 he became translating clerk to Jefferson, (then secretary of state,) and editor of the "National Gazette," published at Philadelphia and notorious for virulent articles against the administration of Washington. Died near Freehold, New Jersey in December, 1832.

Frénicle de Bessy, frā'nēk'l' dẹh bā'sē', (BERNARD,) a French mathematician, born in Paris about 1600. He excelled in solving difficult questions without the use of algebra, so that Fermat, Descartes, and others confessed his superiority. His *modus operandi* was kept secret until his death, when it was ascertained by his papers to be the "method of exclusion." He was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1666. He wrote a "Treatise on Right-Angled Triangles in Numbers," and other works. Died in 1675.

Frenzel or **Frentzel**, frĕnt'sẹl, (JOHANN,) a German poet, born at Annaberg in 1609. He was professor of poetry at Leipsic. Died in 1674.

Frenzel, frĕnt'sẹl, (KARL WILHELM THEODOR,) a German essayist, critic, and novelist, born at Berlin, December 6, 1827. He was distinguished as a teacher and editor. Among his historical novels are "Ganganelli," (1863,) "Watteau," (1864,) "Chambord," (1883,) etc. His other tales include "Melusine," (1860,) "Vanitas," (1861,) "Silvia," (1875,) and "Frau Venus," (1880.) He also published "Dichter und Frauen," (1858, 1860, 1866,) "Büsten und Bilder," (1864,) "Neue Studien," (1868,) etc.

Frère, frair, (CHARLES THÉODORE,) a French painter, a brother of P. E. Frère, born in Paris in 1815; died in 1888. His best pictures are of Oriental subjects.

Frere, freer, (Sir HENRY BARTLE EDWARD,) BART., an English colonial statesman, born at Clydale, Breconshire, March 29, 1815. He was a nephew of J. Hookham Frere. He was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the East India civil service in 1834. He held various prominent offices under Conservative governments, both in India and in Africa, and attained distinction by his efforts at Zanzibar in 1873 to put down the slave-trade. His governorship at the Cape of Good Hope was marked by the Kaffir war of 1877–78, by the Zulu war against Cetewayo, 1878–79, and by the Transvaal war. He was author of several works on colonial and missionary subjects. Died in London, May 30, 1884.

Frere, freer, (Right Hon. JOHN HOOKHAM,) of Norfolk, England, was born in 1769, and entered Parliament in 1796. He was ambassador to Spain in 1808, and performed other diplomatic services. He was one of the founders of the "Quarterly Review," and acquired distinction as a poet by a humorous work, entitled "Prospectus and Specimen of an Intended National Work by William and Robert Whistlecraft, etc., relating to King Arthur and his Round Table." His translation of a Saxon poem on the victory of Athelstan at Brunanburh was much admired. Died at Malta in 1846.

See LOCKHART, "Life of Scott:" "Quarterly Review" for September, 1843; "Gentleman's Magazine" for March and April, 1846.

Frère, (PIERRE ÉDOUARD,) a French painter, a pupil of Paul Delaroche, was born in Paris in 1819. His subjects are familiar domestic scenes. Died in 1886.

Frère-Orban, frair' or'bŏn', (HUBERT JOSEPH WALTHER,) a Belgian statesman, born at Liége, April 22, 1812. He became a lawyer, and the leader of the Liberal, or anti-clerical, party. In 1867 he was chosen a state minister, and in 1878 was made president of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs. Died in 1896.

Frerés, frā-rā'? (THEODORE,) a Dutch painter, born at Enckhuysen in 1643, studied at Rome. He worked for some time at Amsterdam. Died at sea in 1693.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Fréret, frā'rā', (NICOLAS,) an eminent French historical critic and savant, born in Paris, February 15, 1688, was early distinguished for his devotion to learning and his extraordinary attainments in ancient history, philosophy and chronology. Among his principal works are a "Treatise on the Origin of the Greeks," "Observations on the Cyropædia of Xenophon," and "Historical Researches respecting the Ancient Peoples of Asia." He was perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. Died in Paris in March, 1749. He is considered the greatest of French historical critics.

See BOUGAINVILLE, "Éloge de Fréret;" CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC, "Vie de Fréret," prefixed to a new edition of his works. The first volume of this edition was published in 1825. See, also, "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Frerichs, frā'riks, (FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) a German physician, born at Aurich, in Hanover, in 1819. He became professor of pathology and therapeutics at Breslau, and wrote, besides other able works, a "Treatise on Diseases of the Liver," (1859.) Died March 14, 1885.

Fréron, frā'rŏn', (ÉLIE CATHERINE,) a distinguished French critic and *littérateur*, born at Quimper in 1719, assisted Desfontaines for several years in his critical reviews. From 1749 to 1754 he issued a spirited literary periodical, styled "Letters on Certain Contemporary Writings." From 1754 until his death he edited the "Literary Year," and acquired much notoriety by his attacks on Voltaire and the Encyclopedists, who retorted with great asperity. His ode on the battle of Fontenoy (1745) was admired. He wrote many other works. Died in 1776.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance littéraire;" C. NISARD, "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," 1853.

Fréron, (LOUIS STANISLAS,) son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1765. He was a violent Jacobin, edited a paper called the "Orator of the People," voted for the death of the king in the Convention, and took an official and prominent part in the massacres at Marseilles and Toulon. He promoted the fall of Robespierre in 1794, and was appointed sub-prefect in Saint Domingo, where he died, soon after his arrival, in 1802.

See LAMARTINE'S "History of the Girondists."

Frescobaldi, frĕs-ko-bāl'dee, (GIROLAMO,) a re-

nowned Italian organist and composer, born at Ferrara, probably about 1588. He became organist of St. Peter's in Rome. He displayed a rich imagination as a composer of canzoni, toccatas, etc. He is regarded as the father of that style of organ-music which the English call "voluntaries." Died about 1654.

See HAWKINS, "History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Fresenius, frà-zā'ne-ûs, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian, born in 1717; died in 1783.

See F. A. FRESENIUS, "Lebenslauf, etc. J. F. Fresenii," 1789.

Fresenius, frà-zā'ne-ûs, (KARL REMIGIUS,) an eminent German chemist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, December 28, 1818. He studied at Bonn and Giessen, and became assistant to his instructor Liebig. In 1845 he took a professorship of chemistry in the Wiesbaden Agricultural School, which under his influence became a celebrated seat of chemical science. His skill as an analyst and his ability as an instructor were very great. His writings on analytical chemistry have been translated into many languages. Died June 10, 1897.

Fresia, frā'ze-à, or frà'ze'ä', (MAURICE IGNACE,) BARON, a general in the French army, was born at Saluzzo, in Piedmont, in 1746. He was appointed Governor of Venice, and commandant of the Illyrian provinces, about 1810. Died in Paris in 1827.

Fresnaye, de la, deh là frà'nà', (JEAN **Vauquelin** —vōk'lăN',) a mediocre French poet, father of Desyveteaux, born in Normandy in 1536; died in 1606.

Fresne. See DUFRESNE and DU CANGE.

Fresne, frĕn, (FRANÇOIS **Ébaudy**—à'bō'de',) a French economist, born at Langres in 1743, published a "Treatise on Agriculture," (3 vols., 1788,) and proposed the saving-fund for servants, and other means of economy which have since been adopted. Died in 1815.

Fresnel, frà'nĕl', (AUGUSTIN JEAN,) a celebrated French geometer and optician, born at Broglie (Eure) on the 10th of May, 1788, was the son of an architect. He studied in the École Polytechnique, and passed thence into the École des Ponts et Chaussées, which he quitted with the title of engineer. He began to experiment on the theory of light about 1815, and received a prize from the Academy of Sciences for his treatise "On the Diffraction of Light" in 1819. In 1823 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote several memoirs on polarization and double refraction, which were inserted in the "Annales de Physique et Chimie," (1816–25.) He performed for physical optics what Newton did for astronomy. His experiments tend to prove the truth of the theory that light consists in the vibrations of an elastic medium. His theory of double refraction and polarization is called one of the finest efforts of genius. He made the first successful application of lenses to the lamps of light-houses, and invented the illuminating apparatus which is used throughout the civilized world. He was chosen in 1825 a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, which in 1827 awarded to him the Rumford medal. When on his death-bed, this medal was presented to him by his friend Arago, to whom he said, "I thank you for performing this mission, which must have been a painful duty; for the brightest badge of honour appears dim and insignificant to him who must lay it down on the grave of a friend." Died in 1827.

See ARAGO's "Éloge de Fresnel," in the "Œuvres complètes" (of Arago,) tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle," (Supplément.)

Fresnel, (FULGENCE,) a French Orientalist, born at Mathieu (Calvados) in 1795; died at Bagdâd in 1855.

Fresnoy. See DUFRESNOY, (CHARLES ALPHONSE.)

Fresnoy, (LENGLET DU.) See LENGLET.

Fresny. See DUFRESNY.

Fresse-Montval, frĕs'môN'vàl', (HENRI FRANÇOIS ALPHONSE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Perpignan in 1795, wrote a "Manual of Latin Composition," and made a translation of Pindar's works into French verse, which gained a prize from the French Academy. Died in 1867.

Fressinet, frà'se'nà', (PHILIBERT,) a French general, born in Burgundy in 1769. In 1813, for his conduct at the battle of Lutzen, he obtained the rank of general of division. Died in 1821.

Fréteau de Saint-Just, frà'tō' deh sàN'zhüst', (EMMANUEL MARIE MICHEL PHILIPPE,) a French lawyer, born in 1745. Executed by terrorists, 1794.

Freud, froit, (SIGMUND,) Austrian neurologist, was born May 6, 1856 at Freiburg, Moravia. He studied at Vienna and later under Charcot. He developed the method of psycho-analysis for the treatment of nerve cases. His works include "Zur Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens," "Totem und Tabu," "Die Traumdeutung," etc. He has been professor of neuropathology at Vienna since 1902.

Freudenberger, froi'den-bĕr'ger, (SIGISMOND,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born in 1745; died in 1801.

Freudweiler, froid'wī'ler, (DANIEL,) a Swiss painter, born in 1793; died in 1827.

Freund, froint, (WILHELM,) a German lexicographer, of Jewish extraction, born in 1806. Died 1894.

Freundsberg. See FRONDSBERG.

Freundweiler, froint'wī'ler, or **Freudweiler**, froit'wī'ler, (HENRI,) a skilful Swiss painter of history, genre, and portraits, was born at Zurich in 1755; died in 1795.

Freux, de, deh fruh, [Lat. FRU'SIUS,] (ANDRÉ,) a French Jesuit and writer, born at Chartres about 1500, became secretary to Loyola at Rome. Died in 1556.

Frey, frī, or **Freyr**, frīr, [sometimes written in Latin FRIC'CO; etymology the same as that of FREYIA, which see,*] the son of Njörd, and the brother of Freyia. He presides over rain and sunshine and the fruits of the earth. His attributes correspond to those both of Frigga and Freyia. As the god of fertility, he resembles the former;† as the god of pleasure and love, he is the counterpart of the latter. We are told that he was (like Freyia) beloved by all, both gods and men. He had two remarkable gifts presented him by Loki,—the ship Skidbladnir, which would always have a fair wind whenever the sails were set, and was so capacious that it could contain all the gods, with their weapons and armour, and yet could be folded up like a cloth and carried in one's pocket; and the boar named Gullinbursti, ("golden bristles,") which he could drive on the air and sea and which could travel far more swiftly than any horse. The wife of Frey was Gerda, (gĕr'dà,) or Gerd, (gĕrd,) the daughter of a giant named Gymir. It is related that one day Frey ascended Odin's throne Hlidskialf, whence he could view all the regions of the world. Towards the north he saw a magnificent palace, out of which came a woman whose beauty was so resplendent that it illumined the whole world. As a just punishment for his presumption in ascending the seat of the father of the gods, Frey was so deeply smitten with love that he could neither drink, speak, nor sleep. Thereupon Njörd sent Skirmir, Frey's attendant, to inquire the cause of his distress. When Skirmir learned it, he promised that if his master would give him his sword he would obtain for him the beautiful maiden, whose name was Gerda. In this undertaking he encountered great difficulties, but was at last successful. But Frey had parted with his good sword, which will prove a very serious loss at Ragnaröck, when the great battle will be fought between the Æsir and their enemies.

See THORPE's "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER's "Religion of the Northmen;" MALLET's "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., Fable XIX.; PETERSEN's "Nordisk Mythologi."

Frey, frī, (FRIEDRICH HERMANN,) a German dramatic and lyric poet, born at Speyer, June 18, 1839. He is best known by his pseudonym of MARTIN GREIF.

Frey, frī, (JEAN CÉCILE,) a Swiss philologist and physician, born at Kaiserstühl about 1580, taught philosophy in a college of Paris. He wrote, besides other works in Latin, "The Philosophy of the Druids," (1625.) Died in 1631.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

* Supposing the etymology given under FREYIA to be the true one, *Frey* is simply the masculine form of *Freyia*,—the masculine of *priyâ* being *priyâ*, or (as the final *short a* is often dropped) simply *priy'*,—and signifies, like Freyia, "beloved," "dear." The Latin name *Fricco* goes to establish Frey's relationship with Frigga, and to confirm the view that Freyia and Frigga were originally one name, since nothing is more common than for *g* and *y* to interchange, as shown in such examples as "Day," Anglo-Saxon *Dæg*, German *Tag*; "Way," Anglo-Saxon and German *Weg*, etc.

† As Frigga was the goddess of marriage, so Frey was the god of marriage: for on such occasions, as Adam of Bremen tells us, the old Danes used to sacrifice to Frey.

Frey, (JEAN LOUIS,) a Swiss philologist and Orientalist, born at Bâle in 1682. He was appointed professor of history and theology in the Academy of Berne in 1711. He also distinguished himself by great knowledge and critical sagacity in theology, history, and philosophy, and wrote several works. Died in 1759.

See J. C. BECK, "De Vita et Meritis Philologi J. L. Frey," 1760.

Frey, (JOHANN JAKOB,) an excellent Swiss engraver, born at Lucerne in 1681, studied under Carlo Maratta, and worked mostly in Rome. He engraved a large number of the master-pieces of the Italian painters, reproducing with great fidelity the characteristic style of each master, and was perhaps the most excellent engraver of his time. Died in 1752. Among his works are "Bacchus and Ariadne" and "The Chariot of Aurora," after Guido; and "The Holy Family," after Raphael.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Freya. See FREYIA.

Freyberg, frī'bĕRG, (MAXIMILIAN PROKOP,) BARON, born at Freising in 1789, was appointed by Louis I. of Bavaria keeper of the archives at Munich. Besides legal treatises, he published several works relating to Bavarian history. Died in 1851.

Freycinet, de, dẹh frȧ'sẹ'nȧ', (CHARLES LOUIS DE SAULCES,) a French statesman, was born at Foix, November 14, 1828. He graduated at the Polytechnic School in 1848, was a railway manager, 1856–61, and was one of the war-ministers under Gambetta in the Franco-German war, 1870–71. In 1876 he was made a senator, served as minister of public works, and was premier in 1879, 1882, 1886, and 1890, and minister of war in 1892. Resigned in 1893 in consequence of the Panama scandals. Among his works are treatises on mathematics, on physics, on railway management, on town sanitation, etc. He was made a member of the Academy in 1891. Died 1923.

Freycinet, de, dẹh frȧ'sẹ'nȧ', (LOUIS CLAUDE Desaulses—dẹh-sōl',) a French navigator, born at Montélimart in 1779. He sailed with Baudin in a scientific expedition to Australia, and assisted in composing an account of the same. He obtained the rank of captain of a frigate in 1811, and commanded the expedition sent in the Uranie in 1817 to ascertain the figure of the earth and the elements of terrestrial magnetism. The result of this enterprise was a "Voyage around the World," etc., (13 vols., 1824–44,) of which the parts on navigation, hydrography, and magnetism were written by Freycinet. Died in 1842.

His brother HENRI, born in 1777, also distinguished as a navigator, was associated with him in nearly all his expeditions. Died in 1840.

Freyia or **Freyja,** frī'yȧ, written also **Freya,** [probably allied to the Sanscrit *priyâ*, signifying "dear," "beloved," and, as a substantive, a "wife:" compare the Swedish *fria* or *frija*, to "make love," to "seek in marriage,"] the goddess of love, the Venus of the Norse mythology. She is also called VAN'ADIS, or the "Vanir goddess." She is said to be the daughter of Njörd, the god of the air. (See VANIR.) She was married to Oder, (or Odur,) who afterwards left her and wandered far away. During his absence she weeps for him, shedding golden tears. Matthew Arnold, in his beautiful poem entitled "Balder Dead," speaks thus of Freya:

> "And Freya next came nigh, with golden tears,
> The loveliest goddess she in heaven, by all
> Most honoured after Frea, Odin's wife:
> Her long ago the wandering Oder took
> To mate, but left her to roam in distant lands;
> Since then she seeks him, and weeps tears of gold:
> Names hath she many; Vanadis on earth
> They call her; Freya is her name in heaven."

One-half of the heroes who fell in battle belonged, it is said, to Freyia: hence she was sometimes called Valfreyia, (*i.e.* the "Freyia of the fallen,") in the same manner that Odin was styled Valföðr, (or Valfaðir,) or the "father of the slain." This is thus explained by some writers: Many warriors are impelled chiefly by their own fiery courage; these, falling in battle, belong to Odin, the god of courage: others, like the knights of the middle ages, seek to obtain by their prowess the admiration and favour of the other sex; these are the votaries of Freyia, the goddess of love and gallantry, and, when they fall in battle, belong especially to her.

Most etymologists agree that Freyia and Frigga were originally the same name. We may conjecture that among a simple and comparatively virtuous people the same power would preside over love and marriage, but that in a later and more corrupt age those offices which originally belonged to one became divided, as among the Greeks and Romans, between two distinct and independent deities. (See FREY.) There can scarcely be a reasonable question but that *Friday* signifies "Freyia's day;" though some suppose it to be "Frigga's day:" it was called in the Latin of the middle ages *Veneris dies*, ("Venus's day,") whence the French *Vendredi*.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; "Religion of the Northmen," by RUDOLPH KEYSER, translated by BARCLAY PENNOCK; MALLET'S "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., Fable XVIII.

Freylinghausen, frī'ling-hŏw'zẹn, (JOHANN ANASTAS or ANASTASIUS,) a German theologian and writer, born at Gandersheim in 1670. He became the colleague of the philanthropist A. H. Francke at Halle. Died in 1738.

Freyre. See FREIRE.

Freyre, frā'ẹ-rà, (Don MANOEL,) a Spanish general, born at Osuna, in Andalusia, in 1765. He commanded the cavalry at Ocaña, where the Spaniards were defeated by the French, in 1809, and obtained the chief command of a corps in Murcia and Granada in 1810 or 1811. In 1813 he succeeded Castaños as general of the Spanish forces under Wellington. He was selected to command the royal army at the beginning of the revolution of 1820. After the king had, in March, 1820, sworn to restore the constitution of 1812, Freyre was deprived of the command. Died in 1834.

See "Defensa del General Manoel Freyre."

Freytag, frī'tȧG, (FRIEDRICH GOTTHILF,) a German professor and classical scholar, born in 1687; died in 1761.

Freytag, (FRIEDRICH GOTTHILF,) a German bibliographer, son of the preceding, was born at Pforta in 1723. He was a lawyer and burgomaster of Naumburg, and published several works, among which is "Analecta literaria de Libris rarioribus," (1751.) Died in 1776.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Freytag, (GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German philologist, born at Lüneburg in 1788, devoted himself to the study of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages in Paris. Among his principal works are a "Lexicon Arabico-Latinum," (1830,) and "Arabum Proverbia," ("Proverbs of the Arabs.") He became professor of Oriental literature at Bonn in 1819. Died in November, 1861.

Freytag, (GUSTAV,) a popular German dramatist and novelist, born at Kreuzburg, in Silesia, in 1816. He produced numerous dramas and novels. Two of the latter, "Debit and Credit," (1855,) and "The Lost MS.," (1864,) achieved wide popularity and were translated into the principal modern languages. Died in 1895.

Freytag, (JOHANN,) a German physician, born at Wesel in 1581. He was for many years first physician to the Prince-Bishop of Osnabrück, and became professor at Groningen in 1631. He wrote, besides other medical works, "Noctes Medicæ," (1616.) Died in 1641.

Frézier, frā'zẹ-ā', (AMÉDÉE FRANÇOIS,) a French military engineer, was born at Chambéry in 1682. He published, in 1706, a "Treatise on Fire-Works," which was much esteemed. Having been sent on a mission to Peru and Chili in 1712, he wrote a "Voyage to the South Sea and the Coasts of Chili and Peru," (1716,) which was often reprinted. He was chief engineer of the fortifications constructed in Brittany after 1740, and wrote several other works. Died in 1773.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Frezzi da Foligno, frĕt'see dȧ fo-lèn'yo, (FEDERIGO,) an Italian poet, born in Umbria, became Bishop of Foligno in 1403. He wrote, in imitation of Dante, an allegorical poem called "Il Quadriregio," or poem of four kingdoms, which had great temporary success. It was first printed in 1481. Died in 1416.

Frezzolini, frĕt-so-lee'nee, (ERMINIA **Nencini**—

nĕn-chee'nee,) a popular Italian vocalist, distinguished for dramatic power and a soprano voice of great compass, was born at Viterbo in 1820. After she had performed in London and Paris, she visited the United States in 1857. Died November 5, 1884.

Friant, frē'ŏN', (Louis,) a French general, born in Picardy in 1758. He became a brigadier-general in 1794. After he had served several campaigns on the Rhine and in Italy, he accompanied Bonaparte in 1798 to Egypt, where he signalized his courage and was promoted to the rank of a general of division. He succeeded Desaix when the latter departed from Upper Egypt. He was wounded at Austerlitz, (1805,) and contributed to the victories of Jena and Wagram. In 1812 he made the campaign of Russia as commander of the grenadiers of the Imperial guard. After Napoleon's return from Elba, Friant was made a peer, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. Died in 1829.

Frias, de, dā free'ās, (Damas?) a Spanish poet, supposed to have lived about 1500, left a poem called the "Retreat of Silvia," and a few songs. Spanish critics rank him as one of the most agreeable lyric poets of his time.

Frič, frĕts, (Joseph Václav,) a Bohemian (Czech) poet, dramatist, and journalist, born at Prague, September 5, 1829. He led a changeful life, dwelling in several different countries. Among his poems, which are often fantastically Byronic in tone, the most noted is "Uper," ("The Vampire," 1849.)

Friche. See Dufrische.

Frick, frĭk, (Albrecht,) a learned German professor, born at Ulm in 1714; died in 1776.

Frick, (Henry Clay,) American philanthropist and businessman, was born at West Overton, Pa., June 17, 1849. He became interested in the coal and coke business, organized Frick & Co. Upon his death in 1919 the cities of Pittsburgh and New York were among the large beneficiaries of his will.

Fricke, frik'keh, (Gustav Adolf,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Leipsic, Aug. 23, 1823.

Frida, free'da, (Emil Bohusch,) a prolific Austrian (Czech) poet, born at Laun, Bohemia, in 1853. Among his numerous works are "Duch a Svet."

Friedemann, frēe'dĕh-măn', (Friedrich Traugott,) a German teacher, philologist, and writer of educational works, was born at Stolpen, in Saxony, in 1793; died after 1852.

Friederich, frēe'dĕh-rĭk', or **Frédéric,** frā'dā'rēk', (André,) a skilful French sculptor, born at Ribeauvillé (Haut-Rhin) in 1798. He studied at Dresden, Paris, and Rome, and settled at Strasbourg about 1826. Among his works are a granite monument to Turenne at Sulzbach, (1828,) and a bas-relief of the baptism of Clovis. Died at Strasbourg, March 9, 1877.

Friedlander, freed'land-er, (Ludwig,) a German philologist and archæologist, born at Königsberg in 1824. He was educated in the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin and became a professor at Königsberg. He wrote several works on his special studies in Roman archæology and Homeric criticism. Died in 1910.

Friedland, freet'lânt, (Valentin,) a learned German teacher, born in 1490, was surnamed Trotzendorff, from his birthplace in Upper Lusatia. Having visited Wittenberg in 1518, he acquired the friendship of Luther and Melanchthon. In 1531 he became rector of the academy at Goldberg, which, under his care, obtained the highest popularity and success. Died in 1556.

Friedrich, freed'rĭk, (Friedrich,) a German novelist, born at Gross-Vahlberg, in Brunswick, May 2, 1828. He studied at Göttingen, Halle, and Jena. Among his numerous well-known novels are "Die Frau des Ministers," (1871,) "Fromm und Frei," (1872,) "Die Schlossfrau," (1883,) "Am Horizont," (1883,) etc.

Friedrich, freed'rĭk, (Kaspar David,) a German painter, born at Greifswalde in 1774; died in 1840.

Friedrich of Germany. See Frederick.

Fries, freess, (Bernhard,) a German painter, born at Heidelberg in 1820, studied in Rome. He worked at his native place after 1852, and painted landscapes with success. Among his works are "The Rocks of Nemi," and the "Valley of the Neckar." Died May 21, 1879.

Fries, freess, (Elias,) an eminent Swedish botanist and orator, born in Wexiö in 1794. He became professor of practical economy at Upsal in 1834, and introduced the natural system of botany into Sweden. He represented the University of Upsal in the Diet several years, and gained distinction as an orator. In 1851 he was chosen professor of botany at Upsal. Among his numerous and able works are a "Flora of Holland," (1817,) "Systema Mycologicum," (3 vols., 1821–29,) "Systema Orbis Vegetabilis," (a System of Botany according to the natural method, 1825,) "Flora Scanica," (1835,) and "Symbole ad Historiam Hyeraciorum," (1848.) He was one of the eighteen members of the Academy of Stockholm. Died February 8, 1878.

Fries, (Ernst,) a German landscape-painter, born at Heidelberg in 1801, was appointed in 1831 court painter at Carlsruhe, where he died in 1833. His productions are of great merit, and resemble the landscapes of Poussin. He was a brother of Bernhard, noticed above.

See Nagler, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Fries, frees, [Lat. Fri'sius,] (Henry,) a Swiss professor of eloquence, lived at Zurich. He wrote "On the Seat of the Rational Soul," ("De Sede Animæ rationalis.") Died in 1718.

Fries, (Jakob Friedrich,) a German philosopher, born at Barby in 1773. He became in 1805 professor of philosophy and elementary mathematics at Heidelberg. He was the author of a "System of Logic," (1811,) "System of Philosophy as an Evident Science," (1804,) and other works, in which he favours the doctrines of Kant. He was professor of physics at Jena from 1816 to 1843. Died in 1843.

See Klopfleisch, "Rede am Grabe des Herrn J. F. Fries," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fries, [Lat. Fri'sius,] (John,) an eminent Swiss philologist, born at Gryffensee in 1505, was an intimate friend of Conrad Gesner. He was chosen professor of languages at Zurich about 1537, and gave a great impulse to the study of Oriental languages. His most important work is a "Latin-German Dictionary," (1541.) He also produced a Latin translation of Hesiod, (1548,) and several original works. Died in 1565.

His son John James, born at Zurich in 1547, was professor of theology in that city. He published "Chronological Library of the Classic Philosophers," ("Bibliotheca Philosophorum Classicorum Chronologica," 1592,) a work of some value. Died in 1611.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie," which contains notices of both the father and the son.

Friese, frēe'zĕh, (Martin,) a Danish theological writer, born at Ripen in 1688; died in 1750.

Frig'ga or **Frigg,** written also **Friga, Frea,** and **Friia,** (probably of the same etymology as Freyia and Frey, which see,) the daughter of Fjörgyn, and wife of Odin. She is called "the Mother of the Gods," (Æsir,) and the chief goddess, in the Norse mythology. Like Juno, she was the goddess of marriage. Her habitation is called Fensalir, (or Fensaler; pronounced fĕn-sâ'lẹr.) She is generally regarded as a personification of the earth or of the productive power of the earth, and in this respect nearly corresponding to the Ceres of the Romans and the Demeter (*i.e.* "Mother Earth") of the Greeks.

See Mallet, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. chap. vi.; Thorpe, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; Petersen, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Frigimelica, frē-je-mĕl'e-kā, (Francesco,) a distinguished Italian physician, born at Padua in 1491. He became physician to Pope Julius III. in 1555. Died in 1559.

Friis, frees, (Johan,) a Danish statesman, born in 1494, became a disciple of Luther, whom he met at Wittenberg. He was chancellor under Christian III. Died in 1570.

Frimont, de, dẹh frē'môn', (Johann Philipp,) Count, an Austrian general, and Prince of Antrodocco, was born in Lorraine or Belgium about 1756. He commanded a corps which invaded France in 1814. He conducted a successful campaign in Italy in 1815, and forced the French to evacuate Savoy. Charged with the execution of the decrees of the Congress of Laybach in 1821, he marched to Naples and quelled an insurrection

of the Liberal party. He was appointed president of the council of war at Vienna a short time before his death, which occurred in December, 1831.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fririon, frē're'ôn', (FRANÇOIS NICOLAS,) BARON, a French general, born in Lorraine in 1766. He distinguished himself in 1809 at Wagram, as chief of the staff of Massena's corps. Died in 1840.

Frisch, frĭsh, (JODOCUS (or JOSSE) LEOPOLD,) a naturalist and theologian, son of Johann L. Frisch, noticed below, was born in Berlin in 1714. He published several treatises on zoology, etc. Died in 1787.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Frisch, (JOHANN LEONHARD,) a German philologist and naturalist, born at Sulzbach in 1666. He settled in Berlin about 1700, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1706. He was afterwards rector of a gymnasium in Berlin, and displayed great erudition in numerous works. His "German-Latin Dictionary" (1741) was the most complete and learned that had appeared in Germany. He wrote a good "Description of all the Insects of Germany," (13 parts, 1720–38,) and a work on German Ornithology, (1735–65.) Died in 1743.

See J. J. WIPPEL, "Das Leben, etc. Johann Leonhard Frisch," 1744; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Frisch, (JOHANN LEONHARD,) a German philosopher, born in Berlin in 1737; died in 1795.

Frische, dü, dü frĕsh, (JACQUES,) a learned French Benedictine, born in Normandy in 1640. He published, with Lenourry, an excellent edition of Saint Ambrose's works, (1686–90.) Died in 1693.

Frischlin, frĭsh-leen', (NICODEMUS,) a Latin poet and satirist, born at Balingen, in Würtemberg, in 1547. Having offended the Duke of Würtemberg, he was imprisoned in a fortress, and, after a confinement of several months, was killed in attempting to escape, in 1590. He was the author of satires, epigrams, and elegies, written in elegant Latin, and paraphrases on Virgil's "Bucolics" and "Georgics." For his comedy entitled "Rebecca" he was created by Maximilian II. poet-laureate and count palatine.

Frischmuth, frĭsh'mōōt, (JOHANN,) a German Orientalist and theologian, born in Franconia in 1619, became professor of Hebrew and Greek at Jena in 1654. He wrote many philologico-theological treatises, among which are "On Tithes," ("De Decimis,") and "On Sacrifices." Died in 1687.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Frisi, frĕe'zee, (PAOLO,) a celebrated Italian mathematician and philosopher, born at Milan in April, 1728. He entered at the age of fifteen the monastery of the Barnabites, where, with little or no aid except that of books, he made great progress in geometry. In 1750 he wrote an able treatise "On the Figure of the Earth," which established his reputation and procured for him a chair of philosophy at Milan. From 1756 to 1764 he was professor in the University of Pisa. During this period he published a treatise on "Electricity," and a prize essay "On the Diurnal Motion of the Earth." About 1757 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and afterwards a member of the Academies of Saint Petersburg, Paris, and Berlin. In 1764 he accepted a chair of mathematics in Milan, and received a pension of one hundred sequins from Maria Theresa of Austria. He published (in Latin) in 1774 his greatest work, "Physical and Mathematical Cosmography," (2 vols. 4to.) He wrote also on "Universal Gravity," Mechanics, Architecture, Analytic Geometry, etc. Died in 1784. His brother PHILIP was Podesta of Ravenna, and author of an able work on public law.

See COUNT VERRI, "Memorie appartenenti alla Vita, etc. del Paolo Frisi," Milan, 1787; F. JACQUIER, "Elogio academico del Signor Abate Frisi."

Frisius. See FRIES, (JOHN and HENRY.)

Frĭs'well, (JAMES HAIN,) an English miscellaneous writer, born at Newport, Shropshire, in 1827. He was the author of "The Gentle Life," a volume of essays that reached a twenty-first edition, "A Man's Thoughts," (1872,) "The Better Self," etc. Died March 12, 1878.

Frith or **Friyth**, frĭth, (JOHN,) an English Reformer, born at Sevenoaks, in Kent. He had a controversy with Sir Thomas More, and was imprisoned in the Tower for his religion. Having refused to renounce his principles, he was burnt at Smithfield in 1553. He left several works on theology.

See FOX, "Acts and Monuments."

Frith, (WALTER,) author, born in London, is the author of numerous dramatic works and several novels, including "The Sack of Monte Carlo," "In Search of Quiet," and "The Tutor's Love Story."

Frith, (WILLIAM POWELL,) a skilful English historical painter, born at Harrogate, in Yorkshire, Jan. 9, 1819, was a student of the Royal Academy. He painted scenes from Shakspeare, Scott, Goldsmith, and Molière with success, and was elected Royal Academician in 1853. His colour is brilliant, and his style adapted to the general taste of the people, if not to that of critics and artists. Among his best-known works are "The Derby Day," "The Railway Station," and "The Road to Ruin."

Frit'i-gĕrn, King of the Visigoths, crossed the Danube and established himself in Mœsia. He defeated the emperor Valens at Adrianople in 378 A.D. Died about 392.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Fritz, frĭts, (SAMUEL,) a Jesuit missionary, born in Bohemia in 1650. He laboured about forty years on the Upper Amazon, where he is said to have converted many thousand natives. He was skilful in several useful arts, and made a valuable chart of the river Amazon. Died in South America in 1730.

Fritzsche, frĭt'shĕh, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian, born at Naundorf in 1776. He became in 1830 professor of theology at Halle. He wrote "Lectures on the Communion," and other religious treatises. Died in 1850.

Fritzsche, (FRANZ **Volkmar**—folk'mâr,) a German scholar and critic, a son of the preceding, was born at Steinbach in 1806. He wrote a treatise "On the Monodies of Euripides," ("De Monodiis Euripideis,") and published editions of Lucian's complete works, etc., and "Questiones Lucianæ." Died March 17, 1887.

Fritzsche, (KARL FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a learned theologian and biblical critic, born at Steinbach in 1801, was a brother of the preceding. He published a number of commentaries on the New Testament, the most important of which is that on the Epistle to the Romans. Died in 1846.

His brother, OTTO FRIDOLIN, (1812–1896,) also distinguished himself as a biblical critic and philologist.

Friuli, DUKE OF. See DUROC.

Frizon, frē'zôN', (PIERRE,) a French Jesuit, born in the diocese of Rheims. He wrote a history of the French cardinals and popes, entitled "Gallia Purpurata," (1629.) Died about 1650.

Frizzi, frĭt'see, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer and lawyer, born at Ferrara in 1736. He wrote a History of Ferrara, (5 vols., 1791–1809.) Died in 1800.

Fröbel or **Froebel**, frŏ'bĕl, (CARL POPPO,) a German linguist and printer, born at Oberweissbach in 1786. He translated Sallust into German, (1821.) Died in 1824.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Fröbel or **Froebel**, (FRIEDRICH,) a German teacher, a brother of the preceding, was born near Rudolstadt in 1782. He published in 1826 a work on education, ("Die Menschenerziehung,") and founded in 1837, at Blankenburg, a school called "Kindergarten," in which he pursued a new system of education. Died in 1852.

Fröbel or **Froebel**, (JULIUS,) a German writer, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Griesheim, July 16, 1805. He was professor of history and natural history at Zurich from 1833 to 1844, and published a "System of Crystalology," (1843.) He became a leader of the democratic party in Germany in 1848, and a member of the Parliament of Frankfort. He was united with Blum in a deputation to Vienna, and was arrested there, but acquitted. In 1873 he entered the German consular service. Among his works are "Experiences, Travels, Studies, etc. in America," (2 vols., 1858,) "Theory of Politics," (1861–64,) and "The Realistic View of the World, and Utilitarian Civilization," (1881.) Died 1894.

Froben, frō'bẹn, [Lat. FROBE'NIUS,] (JOHANN,) a learned German printer, born in Franconia in 1460. He opened an office at Bâle in 1491, from which he issued a Latin Bible; and he was one of the first who introduced into Germany the Roman letters. He printed all the works of Erasmus, who resided many years in Bâle and was his warm personal friend. Died in 1527.

Frobenius. See FROBEN.

Frob'ish-ẹr, [Lat. FORBISSE'RUS,] (Sir MARTIN,) an English navigator, born at Doncaster, was the first of his countrymen who sought to discover the Northwest passage. In June, 1576, he sailed from Deptford with three small barks, explored the coast of Greenland, discovered the strait which bears his name, near 63° north latitude, and brought home a black mineral in which gold was found. He renewed his explorations in 1577 and 1578, without any great results. The chief object of his second expedition was to find gold. In 1588, as captain of the Triumph,—a large ship,—he signalized his bravery in the contest with the Spanish Armada, for which he was knighted. He commanded a small fleet sent to aid Henry IV. of France, and in the attack of a fort near Brest he received a wound of which he died in 1594.

See FREIGIUS, "Historia Navigationis Martini Forbisseri," 1675; CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845.

Frochot, frō'shō', (NICOLAS THÉRÈSE BENOÎT,) COUNT, a French administrator, born about 1760. In 1800 he was appointed, by the First Consul, prefect of the department of the Seine, in which position he directed with ability the municipal affairs of Paris until 1812, when he was dismissed from office because he had been in some measure the dupe of the conspirator Mallet. (See MALLET.) Died in 1828.

Froebel. See FRÖBEL.

Froeben. See FROBEN.

Froehlich. See FRÖHLICH.

Froelich. See FRÖLICH.

Fröhlich or **Froehlich**, frö'lik, (ABRAHAM EMMANUEL,) a Swiss poet, born at Brugg in 1796. He became pastor at Aarau in 1835, and produced epic poems, elegies, and fables, which were received with favour. Died December 1, 1869.

Fröhlich, (NANETTE or ANNA,) an Austrian vocalist and teacher of singing, born in Vienna in 1793. Her sisters, BARBARA, born in 1797, and JOSEPHINE, born in 1803, were also well-known singers.

Frohman, (CHARLES,) American theatrical manager, was born 1860 at Sandusky, O. He organized the Charles Frohman Stock Co. 1890, and became a leader in the New York theatrical business. He presented Maude Adams, Ethel Barrymore, Otis Skinner, Southern and Marlowe, etc. He died in the "Lusitania" disaster, 1915.

Frohschammer, frō'sham-mer, (JAKOB,) a German philosopher, born 1821. He became a Catholic priest, and a professor in the Munich University.

Froidmond, Froidmont, frwȧ'môn', or **Fromont**, frō'môn', [Lat. FROMUN'DUS,] (LIBERT,) an eminent Catholic divine and scholar, born at Haccourt, in Belgium, in 1587. He was the friend of Jansen, whom he succeeded, about 1635, as professor of divinity in the University of Louvain. He wrote many works on theology, of which his "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles" is among the best. Died in 1653.

Froila (frō'e-lȧ or froi'lą) I., King of Spain, was the son of Alfonso I., and began to reign in A.D. 757. His realm included Oviedo, the Asturias, and Leon, the Moors having possession of the rest of Spain. About 760 he gained a decisive victory over Omar, a Saracen prince. He was dethroned and killed by his brother Aurelio in 768.

Froila (written also **Fruela**) II. of Spain, born about the year 845 A.D., was Count of Galicia, and son of King Veremond. He was killed in 875 by Alfonso III., from whom he had usurped the throne of Leon.

Froila III., King of Leon, succeeded his brother Ordoño in 923 A.D. His cruelty and injustice impelled his subjects to drive him from the throne and to change the kingdom into a republic. He died in 924.

Froissart, frois'sȧrt, [Fr. pron. frwȧ'sȧr',] (JEAN,) a French historian and poet, born at Valenciennes in 1337. He was educated for the church; but his love of festive pleasure and romantic gallantry directed him into other pursuits. At the age of twenty he began to write chronicles of the wars of his time, and to obtain the requisite information he travelled much, and associated with the nobles and principal actors in public affairs. In the year 1361 he visited the court of Edward III. of England, where he remained five or six years and was treated with great favour, especially by the queen Philippa, who employed him as her clerk or secretary. He attended Lionel, Duke of Clarence, when he went to Italy to marry the daughter of the Duke of Milan. After the death of Philippa, in 1369, he officiated a short time as curate of Lestines, in France. About the year 1385, Guy, Count of Blois, employed Froissart as clerk, and the latter soon afterwards, in quest of historical materials, visited Gaston, Count of Foix. His active curiosity, even in his declining years, led him to frequent courts, festivals, and tournaments, and his Chronicles present a "faithful mirror" of the age of chivalry, with its beauties and deformities. He is esteemed for his veracity, and admired for picturesque description and a charming simplicity of expression. The period comprised in his history extends from 1326 to 1400; he probably died soon after the latter date. He gives a brilliant but superficial picture of his times, and seems not to recognize the existence of any class except the noblesse.

See WALTER SCOTT, "Froissart," in the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1805; VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature Française au Moyen-Age;" HENRI LUCAS, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. Froissart," Berlin, 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Frölich or **Froelich**, frö'lik, (ERASMUS,) an eminent German numismatist, born at Grätz, in Styria, in 1700. He became professor of history and antiquities at Vienna, and published many works (in Latin) on numismatics, among which are "The Utility of Numismatics," (1733,) and "The Annals of the Kings of Syria illustrated by Medals," (1744.) Died in 1758.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" OETTER, "Lebensgeschichte des berühmten E. Froelich," 1773.

Fromage, frō'mȧzh', (PIERRE,) a French missionary, born at Laon in 1678; died in Syria in 1740.

Fromaget, frō'mȧ'zhȧ', a French dramatic writer, published "Kara Mustapha," "Mirima," "The Magazine of Lost Things," etc. Died in 1759.

Froment or **Fromment**, frō'môn', (ANTOINE,) a Protestant Reformer, born near Grenoble, France, about 1510, was a disciple of Farel. He began to preach against popery at Geneva in 1533, and settled as pastor in that city in 1537. He was deposed from the ministry (for some misconduct on the part of his wife) about 1552, and died about 1585, leaving a "History of the Reformation at Geneva," which was published in 1854.

See MM. HAAG, "La France protestante;" SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Froment, (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French pamphleteer and politician, born at Nîmes in 1756. He emigrated about 1790, after which he engaged in many intrigues for the restoration of the Bourbons. Died in 1825.

Froment, (PAUL GUSTAVE,) a noted French optician and maker of instruments, born in 1815, produced some remarkable electro-magnetic apparatus. Died in 1865.

Fromentin, frō'môn'tăn', (EUGÈNE,) an eminent French painter, born at La Rochelle, December, 1820. Many of his best pictures exhibit the results of his careful studies of Algerian life. His literary genius was also very remarkable. Among his books are "Visites artistiques," (1852,) "Simples Pélérinages," (1856,) "Un Été dans la Sahara," (1857,) "Une Année dans le Sahel," (1858,) "Les Maîtres d'Autrefois," (1876,) and a very successful novel, "Dominique," (1862.) Died at La Rochelle, August 27, 1876.

Fromond, frō-mônd', (GIOVANNI CLAUDIO,) an eminent natural philosopher, born at Cremona, Italy, in 1703. He was for twenty years professor of logic and philosophy at Pisa, and acquired a wide reputation. In 1758 he was chosen a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He has the credit of determining the characters of mechanical and physical forces. Among his chief

works is a "General Introduction to Philosophy," (1748.) Died at Pisa in 1765.

See BIANCHI, "Elogio storico del G. C. Fromond," Cremona, 1781; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Fromundus. See FROIDMOND.

Frondeville, de, dẹh frôNd'vèl', (THOMAS LOUIS CÉSAR,) MARQUIS, a French royalist, born at Lisieux in 1756. He was a member of the National Assembly, 1790–91. Died in 1816.

Frondsberg, frônds'bĕRG, **Fronsperg,** frons'pĕRG, or **Frundsberg,** frŏŏnds'bĕRG, (GEORG,) a German general, born at Mindelheim in 1475. He distinguished himself as colonel in the army of Charles V. in several campaigns, and contributed to the victory of Pavía in 1525. He reinforced with about 12,000 Germans, recruited by himself, the army with which Constable Bourbon took Rome in 1527. Died in 1528.

Fronteau, frôN'tō', (JEAN,) a learned French Jesuit and antiquary, born at Angers in 1614. He became a professor of philosophy, and in 1648 chancellor of the University of Paris. He wrote, bes les other works, "Thomas à Kempis vindicatus," (1641,) an essay to prove that T. à Kempis was the author of "The Imitation of Christ," and "A Contrast between Augustine and Calvin," ("Antitheses Augustini et Calvini," 1651.) Died in 1662.

See LALLEMANT, "Vie de Fronteau," 1663.

Frontenac, frôN'tẹh-năk', (LOUIS,) COUNT, a French officer, born in 1621, was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1672, recalled in 1682, and sent again in 1689. He warred with the British and broke the power of the Iroquois Indians. Died in 1698.

Frontin. See FRONTINUS.

Fron-tī'nus, [Fr. FRONTIN, frôN'tăN',] (SEXTUS JULIUS,) a Roman general and author, of patrician rank, became prætor in 70 A.D., and was several times consul. About the year 75 he was sent to Britain as proconsul, commanded the army which conquered the Silures, and returned to Rome in 78. In the reign of Nerva he superintended the operations which supplied Rome with water. He is the author of two well-written extant works,—viz.: "Military Stratagems," ("Stratagematica,") and a treatise on the Aqueducts of Rome. Died in 106 A.D.

See TACITUS, "History," book iv.; SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Romaine;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" NIEBUHR, "Roman History."

Fron'to, [Fr. FRONTON, frôN'tôN',] (MARCUS CORNELIUS,) an eminent Roman orator, was a native of Cirta, in Africa. He was preceptor of Lucius Verus and Marcus Aurelius, who made him consul in 143 A.D. and treated him with great favour. All of his works are lost, except small fragments and letters. In 1814 or 1815 a palimpsest was found by Angelo Mai in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, containing interesting letters from Fronto to Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. Their answers were also discovered by Mai at Rome.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ROTH, "Bemerkungen über den Schriften des M. C. Fronton," etc., 1817.

Fronton. See FRONTO.

Fronton du Duc. See DUC.

Froriep, fro'reep, (JUSTUS FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist, born at Lubeck in 1745; died in 1800.

Froriep, von, fon fro'reep, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German physician and writer, born at Erfurt about 1780; died in 1847.

Froriep, von, (ROBERT,) a physician, son of the preceding, was born at Jena in 1804. He became professor of medicine at Berlin in 1833, and published several anatomical works with plates, among which is "Atlas Anatomicus," (1850.) Died in 1861.

Frossard, fro'sȧR', (BENJAMIN SIGISMOND,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Nyon in 1754. He published "The Slave-Trade tried before the Tribunal of Reason, Policy, and Religion," (1789.) From 1815 to 1830 he was professor of theology at Montauban. Died in 1830.

Frossard, fro'sȧR', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a French general, born April 26, 1807. He served with distinction in the Crimea and in Africa, commanded the Second Corps in the earlier operations of the Franco-German war with uniform ill success, and after the surrender of Metz remained a prisoner in Germany till the war ended. He published a "Rapport sur les Opérations du deuxième Corps," (1872.) Died September 1, 1875.

Frost, (WILLIAM EDWARD,) an English painter, born at Wandsworth, Surrey, in 1810, studied in the Royal Academy. He gained a gold medal for his "Prometheus Bound," (1839.) His picture of "Una and the Wood-Nymphs" (1847) was purchased by the queen. Among his other works are "Nymphs Dancing," "Diana surprised by Actæon," (1846,) and "The Graces," (1856.) His pictures are admired for correct design and refined taste. Died June 4, 1877.

Frothingham, froth'ing-ạm, (ELLEN,) a daughter of N. L. Frothingham, was born in Boston, March 25, 1835. Her translations from Lessing, Goethe, Auerbach, Grillparzer, etc., have widely-recognized merit.

Frothingham, froth'ing-ạm, (NATHANIEL LANGDON,) D.D., an eminent Unitarian divine, born in Boston in 1793. He graduated at Harvard in 1811, and the next year, when only nineteen years of age, was appointed instructor in rhetoric and oratory in that institution. In 1815 he was ordained pastor of the First Church in Boston. Besides numerous sermons and addresses, he wrote many short poems and hymns of great beauty, and made various translations from the German. A collection of these, entitled "Metrical Pieces, Original and Translated," was published in 1855. Died in 1870.

Frothingham, (OCTAVIUS B.,) a Unitarian divine and rationalistic theologian, a son of the preceding, was born in Boston in 1822. He was educated at Harvard, and was ordained in 1847. About 1859 he removed to New York, and became pastor of the Third Unitarian Society of that city. Mr. Frothingham possessed superior intellectual powers, with a high and broad literary culture. He was remarkable as representing the most radical phase of rationalistic Unitarianism: in this respect, indeed, he may be regarded as the successor of Theodore Parker, although differing widely from that writer in his mental characteristics, and also in many of his theological views. He is the author of "The Parables," (1864,) "Stories from the Old Testament," (1864,) "Child's Book of Religion," (1871,) "The Religion of Humanity," (1872,) "Life of Theodore Parker," (1874,) "Transcendentalism in New England," (1876,) "Life of Gerritt Smith," (1878,) etc. Died November 27, 1895.

Frothingham, (RICHARD,) Jr., an American journalist and historical writer, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1812, became associate editor of the "Boston Post," the leading Democratic paper in New England. His "History of the Siege of Boston" (1849) was praised by Everett and Bancroft. Died January 29, 1880.

Frotté, de, dẹh fro'tā', (LOUIS,) COUNT, a French royalist chief, born in Normandy about 1755. He raised a revolt in Normandy in 1795, but was defeated and retired to England in 1796. In 1799 he again appeared in Normandy as general-in-chief of the royalist army. He resisted all efforts for pacification; but, having lost several battles, he surrendered, and was executed, in 1800.

Froude, frood, (JAMES ANTHONY,) an eminent English historian, born at Totness, in Devonshire, about 1818. He was educated at Oxford, and became a Fellow of Exeter College. He published in 1847 "The Shadows of the Clouds," a novel, and in 1849 "The Nemesis of Faith," both of which have decided literary merit. The latter is charged with being heterodoxical. His principal work is a "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth," (10 vols. 8vo, 1856–67.) As a historian, Mr. Froude's merits are of a high order. The work just named embraces a period equal, if not superior, in interest and importance to any other period of the same length in English history, and one which had not been adequately treated by any previous historian.

"The peculiar merit of Mr. Froude's work," says the "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1866, "is its wealth of unpublished manuscripts; and the reign of Elizabeth is remarkably illustrated by the correspondence of the Spanish ambassadors and other agents of the court of Spain, which have been preserved in the Archives at Simancas. The extraordinary interest of such illustrations is apparent in every page of these volumes." He

subsequently published "Short Studies on Great Subjects," (4 vols., 1867–82,) "The English in Ireland," etc., (3 vols., 1871–74,) "Cæsar, a Sketch," (1879,) "Thomas Carlyle: First Forty Years," (1882,) "Thomas Carlyle: Life in London," (1884,) a "Life of Lord Beaconsfield," (1890,) "Divorce of Catharine of Aragon," (1891,) and "Life and Letters of Erasmus," (1894.) He also edited Carlyle's "Reminiscences" and the "Final Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle." Died October 20, 1894.

Froude, (RICHARD HUR'RELL,) an English clergyman, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1803. He graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow in 1826 and tutor in 1827. Several volumes of his writings (of the Oxford Tract School) have been published. Died in 1836.

Froumenteau, froo'mŏN'tō', (NICOLAS,) the assumed name of an unknown French Protestant author, who published in 1581 a remarkable work, entitled "The Secret of the Finances of France Discovered."

Frowde, frŏwd, (PHILIP,) an English dramatic poet, born about 1680, was intimate with Addison. He wrote some Latin verses which appeared in "Musæ Anglicanæ," and two tragedies. Died in 1738.

Fruc-tu-o'sus, SAINT, a Spanish prelate, born of the Visigothic royal line. He became Archbishop of Braga in 656, and did much to spread and to regulate monasticism in Spain. Died April 16, 675.

Frugoni, froo-go'nee, (CARLO INNOCENZIO,) one of the most popular Italian poets of the eighteenth century, born in Genoa in 1692, entered a monastery in 1708. Having gained the reputation of an elegant writer in Latin and Italian, he became professor of rhetoric at Brescia in 1716. In 1725 he found an asylum at the court of Parma, where he passed the greater part of his life and was liberally patronized by several successive dukes. In 1733 he was released from the monastic rules, which had become intolerable to him. His ode on the occasion of the capture of Oran was greatly admired. He wrote a multitude of sonnets, odes, eclogues, epistles, and other verses, which display a graceful style and a rich imagination. An edition of his works appeared in 9 vols., 1779. Died at Parma in December, 1768.

See CERATI, "Elogio de C. I. Frigoni," 1782: FABRONI, "Elogi d'illustri Italiani," 1786; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831; "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fruitiers or **Fruytiers**, frü-e'te-ā', (PHILIP,) a Flemish portrait-painter, born in Antwerp about 1625. He was employed by Rubens to execute a portrait of himself and family. This picture is highly praised by Weyermans. As a miniature-painter he was probably inferior to no artist of his time. He was living in 1650.

Frullani, frool-lä'nee, (EMILIO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1808. He became a lawyer and a member of Parliament. His genius was chiefly for elegiac metres and mournful themes; but the purity and elegance of his diction give him a high place among recent Tuscan poets. Died at Florence, October 24, 1879.

Frullini, frool-lee'nee, (LUIGI,) a celebrated Italian wood-carver, born at Florence, March 25, 1839. His busts, bas-reliefs, and medallions of birds, flowers, etc., are especially commendable. Many of his best works are in the United States. In 1855 he became a professor in the Academy of Fine Arts in Florence, where he gained a high reputation as an instructor.

Frumence. See FRUMENTIUS.

Frumentius, fru-mĕn'she-us, [Fr. FRUMENCE, froo'mŏnss',] SAINT, born at Tyre, is usually called "the Apostle of Ethiopia." He was employed in evangelizing Abyssinia. Having returned to Egypt, he was appointed a bishop in 331 by Athanasius, who sent him to propagate the faith in Ethiopia. Died about 360 A.D.

Frundsberg. See FRONDSBERG.

Frusius. See FREUX.

Fruytiers. See FRUITIERS.

Fry, (BENJAMIN SAINT JAMES,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, born at Rutledge, Tennessee, in 1824, was educated at Woodward College, and for four years was president of Worthington Female College. He became editor of the "Central Christian Advocate" in 1872. Among his works are several volumes of religious biography. Died in 1891.

Fry, (ELIZABETH,) an eminent philanthropist, daughter of John Gurney, of Earlham Hall, and sister of Joseph John Gurney, was born in Norwich, England, in 1780. Her father was an opulent banker, and a member of the Society of Friends. About the age of eighteen she became a serious professor of religion, and renounced the gay amusements in which she had before participated. In 1800 she was married to Joseph Fry, of London, and some years later she appeared as minister in the meetings of the Friends. About the year 1813 she began to make systematic efforts for the reformation of the female prisoners in Newgate and other prisons of London, in which she laboured for many years with great zeal and success, manifesting a true Christian sympathy for those unfortunate persons, and administering both to their spiritual and their physical necessities. Died in 1845.

See a Memoir of her life, containing her Journal and Letters, by her daughters, 2 vols., 1847; REV. T. TIMPSON, "Memoirs of Elizabeth Fry," 1846; REV. E. NEALE, "Christianity and Infidelity Contrasted;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1847.

Fry, (JOHN,) an English Socinian writer, published, besides other works, "The Clergy in their Colours," (1650.) Died about 1650.

Fry, (Rev. JOHN,) an English author, a brother of Caroline Fry, was rector of Desford. He published several esteemed religious works, among which are "Lectures on Romans," (1816,) "The Second Advent," (1822,) and "A Short History of the Christian Church," (1825.)

Fry, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American composer and journalist, born in Philadelphia in 1815. He composed operas, symphonies, etc., and was assistant editor of several daily journals. Died in 1864.

Frye, (THOMAS,) a skilful portrait-painter, born in Ireland in 1710, lived in London. He is reputed to have been the first who manufactured English porcelain. Died in 1762.

See "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. xxxiv.

Frye, (WILLIAM P.,) LL.D., an American Senator, born at Lewiston, Maine, September 2, 1831. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1850, and became a lawyer of his native town. He was attorney-general of Maine 1867–69, was a member of Congress 1871–81, and in 1881 was chosen United States Senator. He was a member of the Paris Peace Commission after the war of 1898. Died August 8, 1911.

Fryxell, frŭks'ĕl, (ANDERS,) a Swedish historian, born in Dalsland in 1795. He published in 1824 a work on education, "Svensk Spraklæra," which was often reprinted. He became professor in Stockholm about 1833. His chief work, consisting of essays on the history of Sweden, "Berättelser ur Svenska Historien," ("Corrections of Swedish History,") is very popular. Died 1881.

Fua-Fusinato. See FUSINATO.

Fuad I., foo'ad, King of Egypt, became Sultan 1917, and King 1922.

Fuad Pasha, foo'ăd pä'shä', (MEHEMED,) a Turkish statesman, born at Constantinople, June 17, 1814. He was in 1840 sent to London as secretary of legation, after which time he held many offices of importance at home and abroad. Died February 12, 1869.

Fuad Pasha, (MEHEMED,) a Turkish general, born at Cairo in 1840. He was trained in the military school of Constantinople, and in 1867 went to Paris as an attaché of the Turkish legation. In the Servian and Russian wars (1876–78) he served at first with ability, but his mistakes at Plevna are believed to have done much to make the Russian success a certainty. After the war he became one of the Sultan's military aides-de-camp.

Fuca, de, dā foo'kä, (JUAN,) a Greek navigator, whose proper name was APOSTOLOS VALERIANOS, was a native of Cephalonia. He served about forty years as Spanish pilot in the East Indies. In 1596 he offered his services to the English, stating that he had discovered on the west coast of America, near latitude 48° north, a strait leading to the Atlantic, which he wished to explore further. He died about 1602. His name has been given to the strait which connects the Pacific with the Gulf of Georgia.

Fuchs. See FUX, (JOHANN JOSEPH.)

Fuchs, fōōks, (GOTTLIEB,) a German poet, born in Upper Saxony in 1720, became a minister at Taubenheim. Among his poems, which are mostly lyrical, is "The Contented Peasant." Died about 1800.

Fuchs, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German naturalist, born at Gross-Germersleben in 1726. He was master of pages at the court of Frederick the Great from 1754 to 1766. Died in 1795.

Fuchs, (KONRAD HEINRICH,) a German physician, and professor of medicine at Göttingen, born at Bamberg in 1803. He published, among other treatises, a "Manual of Special Nosology and Therapeutics," (4 vols., 1845–48.) Died about 1855.

Fuchs, (LEONHARD,) a distinguished German botanist and physician, born at Wemdingen, (or Wemding,) in Bavaria, in 1501. He was professor of medicine at Tübingen from 1535 until his death, and contributed largely to the restoration of that school. He wrote many able medical works, among which is "Method of Curing," ("Medendi Methodus," 1541,) and acquired a high reputation by his botanical work "On the History of Plants," ("De Historia Stirpium Commentarii insignes," 1542,) with many figures well designed. This work was often reprinted and translated. The *Fuchsia* was named in his honour. Died in 1565.

Fuchs, von, fon fōōks, (JOHANN NEPOMUK,) a German chemist, born at Mattenzell, May 15, 1774. He studied at Vienna, Heidelberg, Freiberg, Berlin, and Paris. He was professor at Landshut and Munich, wrote chemical books important in their time, and made many valuable discoveries in chemistry and mineralogy. Died at Munich, March 5, 1856.

Fuehrich. See FÜHRIG, (JOSEPH.)

Fuente. See LA FUENTE.

Fuente, la, là fwĕn'tà, (JUAN LEANDRO,) a skilful Spanish historical painter, born at Granada in 1600, excelled in design and colouring, and in *clair-obscur*. Died in 1654.

Fuentes, fwĕn'tĕs, or **Fonte, de,** dà fon'tà, (BARTOLOMÉ,) a Spanish or Portuguese navigator, whose real or pretended voyages have been the subject of learned speculation. He is reported to have made discoveries on the west coast of North America about 1640.

See FOSTER, "Northern Voyages and Discoveries."

Fuentes, de, dà fwĕn'tĕs, (PEDRO HENRIQUEZ d'AZEVEDO—dà-thà-và'do,) COUNT, an eminent Spanish general, born at Valladolid in 1560. He made his first campaign in Portugal, under the Duke of Alva, about 1580. He performed with ability several important diplomatic missions. In 1606 he distinguished himself at the siege of Ostend, and was raised to the rank of general. He commanded the infantry in the war with France which began in 1635, and was killed, in 1643, at the battle of Rocroy, where he was defeated by the Prince of Condé.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Fuerst. See FÜRST.

Fuerstenberg. See FÜRSTEMBERG.

Fuessli. See FÜSSLI.

Fuga, foo'gà, (FERDINANDO,) a skilful Italian architect, born at Florence in 1699. He was appointed about 1730 architect of the pontifical palaces by Clement XII. Among his works in Rome are the palace of the Consulta, a very fine edifice, and the palace Corsini. He was afterwards employed by the King of Naples in the embellishment of his capital, and was architect of the Albergo Reale dei Poveri, ("Royal Hotel for the Poor,") said to be the largest hospital of Europe. It was commenced in 1751. Died about 1780.

Füger, fü'gẹr, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a German painter, born at Heilbronn in 1751. He was patronized by the empress Maria Theresa. Died in 1818.

Fugger, fōōg'gẹr, the name of a German family in Suabia, who were originally linen-weavers and gradually amassed immense wealth by commerce. The brothers Ulric, George, and Jacob Fugger were ennobled by the emperor Maximilian in the latter part of the fifteenth century. Raimond and Antony, the founders of the two principal lines of the house of Fugger, were raised to the rank of count, in 1530, by Charles V., to whom they had lent money, and who also gave them the privilege of striking gold and silver coin. It is related that Charles V. on his return from Algiers was entertained by Antony Fugger, who made a fire of cinnamon-wood and kindled it with the emperor's bonds due to the Fuggers for the money they had lent him. Several members of this family were patrons of learning, and active in founding charitable institutions, of which we may name the Fuggerei at Augsburg.

Führig or **Fuehrig,** fü'rig, **Führich** or **Fuehrich,** fü'rik, (JOSEPH,) a German historical painter and engraver, born in Bohemia in 1800. He became professor of painting in the Academy of Vienna. He painted a number of subjects of sacred history, among which is "The Triumph of Christ." Died March 13, 1876.

Fukuzawa, a Japanese statesman of humble birth, but who, as an advocate of Western civilization, played a prominent part in the nineteenth century development of Japan. He visited the United States in the '60's, and on his return introduced "Webster's Dictionary" into Japan and was instrumental in making English a school study. His organ was the "Jiji Shimpo," ("Times Newspaper.") He persistently declined to accept honours or titles from the emperor.

Ful'beck or **Ful'becke,** (WILLIAM,) an English jurist, born in Lincoln in 1560, published several legal works, which were esteemed, viz., "Preparative to the Study of the Law," (1600,) "Pandects of the Law of Nations," etc.

Fulbert, fül'bair', a French prelate and writer, was eminent for piety and learning, and was considered as one of the greatest ornaments of the Gallican Church in his time. He was chosen Bishop of Chartres in 1007, after he had been the master of a celebrated school at that place. "The writings of Fulbert," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "are almost the only historical monuments of France for his time." His sermons, hymns, and letters, of which about one hundred have been preserved, are esteemed precious for the light they throw upon that age. Died in 1028 or 1029.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fulcherius Carnotensis. See FOULCHER DE CHARTRES.

Fulco. See FOULQUES.

Fulcodi Guido. See CLEMENT IV.

Fulcoius. See FOULCOIE.

Fulda, fōōl'dà, (FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German philologist, born at Wimpfen, Suabia, in 1724, was noted for his mechanical ingenuity. He became minister of the Lutheran church at Mühlhausen-on-the-Enz. He gave much attention to the general theory of language, or what the Germans call "linguistik." He wrote, besides other works, a "Collection of German Idioms," (1788,) and a "Natural History of the German People," (1794.) Died at Enzingen in 1788.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Fulgence. See FULGENTIUS.

Fulgentius, fŭl-jĕn'shẹ-ŭs, [Fr. FULGENCE, fül'zhŏnss',] (FABIUS CLAUDIUS GORDIANUS,) an eminent African bishop, was born at Leptis about 478 A.D. At an early age he resolved to renounce the world, and, entering a monastery, became noted for ascetic devotion. After visiting Rome in 500 and returning home, he was chosen Bishop of Ruspina, or Ruspa, by the Catholics, in 508. Soon after this date he was exiled to Sardinia by Thrasimund, King of the Vandals, who was an Arian and a persecutor of the orthodox. He was restored at the death of that king, and died about 533. He wrote, in Latin, treatises on the Trinity, Predestination, Faith, and Arianism, which are highly esteemed. His opinions and style resemble those of Augustine.

See FERRANDUS, "Vita Fulgentii."

Fulgentius, [Fr. FULGENCE,] (FABIUS PLANCI'ADES,) a Latin writer, who lived probably about the sixth century, is supposed by some to have been a bishop of Carthage. He wrote a work on Mythology, and a glossary of antiquated words, ("Expositio Sermonum antiquorum," etc.,) which are extant.

Fulgosio, fool-go'sē-o, (RAPHAEL,) an Italian jurist, born at Placentia; died in 1427.

Fulke, fo͝olk, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an eminent English Puritan divine, born in London, became rector of Warley in 1571, and afterwards Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge. He published, in 1580, "The Text of the New Testament, etc.," said to be an invaluable assistant to the Protestant divine, treating of the relative merits of the Catholic and Protestant versions. Died in 1589.

See FULLER, "Worthies;" BROOK, "Lives of the Puritans," 1813.

Fulla, fo͝ol'lȧ, (*i.e.* "full,") in the Norse mythology, an attendant of Frigga, whose treasure-casket and slippers she is said to carry. She is also acquainted with the secret counsels of the mother of the gods. As Frigga represents the earth's fertility, Fulla would seem to typify the abundance which follows it. (See FRIGGA.)

Fülleborn, fül'lẹh-born', (GEORG GUSTAV,) a German scholar and writer, born at Glogau in 1769; died in 1803.

Fuller, fo͝ol'lẹr, (ANDREW,) an eminent English Baptist minister, born at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, in 1754. His education was defective or very limited. He preached a few years at Soham, and removed in 1782 to Kettering, Northamptonshire, where he remained until his death. He was the first secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, formed about 1792, and acquired a high reputation by his writings, among which are "The Gospel its own Witness," (1800,) "Expository Discourses on Genesis," (2 vols., 1806,) "Dialogues, Letters, and Essays on Various Subjects," (1806,) "Sermons," (1 vol., 1814,) and "The Harmony of Scripture, or an Attempt to reconcile various Passages," (1817.) Died in 1815. Fuller has been styled the "Franklin of Theology." His writings are characterized by vigour, logical acumen, and deep insight into human nature.

Full'er, (GEORGE,) an American artist, born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1822. His early life was chiefly spent in Boston, and his first distinction was as a portrait-painter. "The Romany Girl" and "Winifred Dysart" (1881) are among his noted works. His style was strong, original, and poetic. Died at Brookline, Massachusetts, March 21, 1884.

Fuller, (ISAAC,) an English painter of history and portraits. Died in 1672.

Fuller, (MARGARET.) See OSSOLI.

Fuller, (MELVILLE WESTON,) an eminent American jurist, was born at Augusta, Maine, February 11, 1833. He studied law, and began its practice in Augusta in 1853, but removed to Chicago in 1856, where he rose to the highest rank in his profession. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880, and in 1888 was appointed by President Cleveland chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Died July 4, 1910.

Fuller, (NICHOLAS,) an eminent Oriental scholar, born at Southampton, England, in 1557. He became rector of Bishop Waltham, and published "Miscellanea Theologica," (1612.) Died in 1622.

See FULLER, "Worthies."

Fuller, (NICHOLAS,) an English lawyer and member of Parliament, who distinguished himself in the early part of the reign of James I. by his resolute opposition to the oppressive measures of the court of high commission. Died in 1620.

See GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. i. chap. viii., pp. 443–446.

Full'er, (RICHARD,) a Baptist minister and writer, born in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1808. He became pastor of a Baptist church in Baltimore in 1847. Died in 1876.

Fuller, (RICHARD H.,) an American landscape-painter, born at Bradford, New Hampshire, in 1822. He was chiefly self-taught. He was a policeman by occupation, and lacked training in his art, but had excellent natural gifts. Died at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1871.

Fuller, (THOMAS,) an eminent English divine and author, born at Aldwinckle, in Northamptonshire, in 1608. Having graduated at Cambridge in 1628, he obtained the prebend of Salisbury, and was rector of Broad Windsor. About 1641 he removed to London and became minister of the Savoy. He favoured the cause of Charles I. in the civil war, and served as chaplain in the royal army, 1644–46. He was rector of Waltham, in Essex, from 1648 to 1658, and at the restoration, 1660, was appointed chaplain-extraordinary to Charles II. Died in 1661. His writings abound with quaint humour and conceits, and are much admired for originality, wit, and liberality. Among his principal works are a "History of the Holy War," (1639;) "The Holy and Profane State: a Collection of Characters, Moral Essays, and Lives, Ancient, Foreign, and Domestic," (1642;) "Good Thoughts in Bad Times," (1645;) "Good Thoughts in Worse Times," (1647;) "The Church History of Britain from the Birth of Christ to 1648," (1655;) and a "History of the Worthies of England," (1662.) "Fuller was," says S. T. Coleridge, "incomparably the most sensible, the least prejudiced, great man of an age that boasted of a galaxy of great men."

Fullerton, fo͝ol'lẹr-tọn, (Lady GEORGIANA **Leveson Gower**—commonly pronounced lew'sọn gōr,) a popular English novelist, a daughter of Earl Granville, was born in 1812. She was married to Captain Alexander Fullerton in 1833. Her first novel was "Ellen Middleton," (1844.) She became a Roman Catholic in 1846, and afterwards wrote a number of devotional works and novels, the most important being "Grantley Manor," (1847,) "Lady Bird," (1852,) and "Constance Sherwood," (1865.) Died in 1885.

Fullonius. See FOULON.

Fulton, fo͝ol'tọn, (JOHN,) D.D., LL.D., a clergyman, born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 2, 1834. He studied in the Channel Islands and at Aberdeen, removed in 1853 to the United States, and took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in New Orleans in 1858. His principal works are "Letters on Christian Unity," (1868,) "Index Canonum," (1873,) "Laws of Marriage," (1883,) and a "Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States." He is regarded as the ablest canonist in the American Episcopal Church.

Fulton, (JUSTIN D.,) D.D., a Baptist clergyman, born in Sherburne, New York, March 1, 1828. He graduated at Rochester University in 1851, and held pastorates in Boston, Brooklyn, etc. Among his works are "The Roman Catholic Element in American History," "Rome in America," "Woman as God made her," etc. Dr. Fulton is noted for his hostility to intemperance, woman suffrage, and Romanism. Died April 16, 1901.

Fulton, fo͝ol'tọn, (ROBERT,) a celebrated American engineer and inventor, was born in Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1765. About the age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia, and began to cultivate a talent for drawing and portrait-painting, which he practised with skill and profit for three or four years. In 1786 he visited London, where he devoted several years to the same profession, under the tuition of Benjamin West, who received him as an inmate into his own house. He next resided for two years in Devonshire, and became acquainted with the Duke of Bridgewater and Lord Stanhope. About this time his mechanical genius impelled him to abandon painting and to follow the profession of civil engineer. In 1793 he was engaged in a project to improve inland navigation, having already conceived the idea of using steam as a motive power. He invented a machine for spinning flax, and another for making ropes, for which he obtained patents in England. In 1796 he published in London a "Treatise on Canal Navigation." From 1797 to 1804 he resided in Paris, in the family of Joel Barlow, where he displayed his characteristic enterprise and ingenuity in various projects and inventions and in the study of the sciences and modern languages. He was the proprietor of the first panorama exhibited in Paris. He invented a submarine or plunging boat, called a torpedo, designed to be used in naval warfare, and induced Bonaparte to appoint Volney, La Place, and Monge as a commission to examine it. In 1801 he made an experiment in the harbour of Brest, when he succeeded in remaining under water for an hour and in guiding the boat with ease. Other trials were made, with partial success, at the expense of the French government; but, as they at last declined to patronize the project, Fulton accepted, in 1804, an invitation from the English ministry, who also

appointed a commission and made trials of his torpedo. It appears, however, that the English did not give him much encouragement; for in 1806 he returned to New York. Here, in co-operation with Robert Livingston, Esq., he succeeded, in 1807, in perfecting the great discovery of steam navigation. Though others had previously conceived the idea of steam navigation, Fulton is admitted to have been the first who successfully realized it. In 1807 his first boat, the Clermont, was launched at New York, and the trial was so successful that it excited great admiration, and steamboats were rapidly multiplied on the American rivers. The Clermont made regular passages between New York and Albany, at the rate of five miles an hour; but this rate was soon increased by improved machinery. Several other larger boats were built under the direction of Fulton, who expended large sums of money in this way, though he received nothing for his patent. In 1806 he married Harriet, daughter of Walter Livingston, by whom he had four children. He possessed great personal dignity, agreeable manners, and noble qualities of heart. In the midst of his triumph, and in the height of prosperity, he died in New York, in February, 1815.

See RENWICK, "Life of Fulton," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. x.; also COLDEN, "Life of Fulton," 1817; MONTGÉRY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Travaux de R. Fulton," 1825; "Encyclopædia Americana;" "Life of Robert Fulton," by J. F. REIGART, 1856; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Ful'vĭ-a, [Fr. FULVIE, fül've',] a Roman lady, noted for intrigue and ambition, was the wife of Clodius the demagogue, who was killed by Milo. She afterwards became the wife of Mark Antony, the famous triumvir, and showed a vindictive spirit in the proscription of those whom she disliked. During the civil war that followed the death of Julius Cæsar she had great power in Rome, and instigated an unsuccessful revolt against Octavius, her son-in-law. Died in 40 B.C.

Fulvie. See FULVIA.

Ful'vĭ-us, (MARCUS NOBILIOR,) a Roman general, was prætor in Spain in 193 B.C., and defeated the Tectones and Celtiberians near Toletum, (Toledo.) Having been elected consul in 189 B.C., he obtained command in Greece, where he captured Ambracia and dictated terms of peace to the Ætolians. In 179 B.C. he was chosen censor, and, from patriotic motives, was reconciled to Æmilius Lepidus, his enemy and colleague. He was a patron of Ennius the poet.

Fulvius Flaccus. See FLACCUS, (M. FULVIUS.)

Fulwell, fŏŏl'wel, (ULPIAN,) an English writer, born in 1556, became rector of Naunton. He wrote the "Flower of Fame," a historical work, (1575,) and the "Art of Flattery," (1579.)

Fumagalli, foo-mä-gäl'lee, (ANGELO,) an Italian historian and monk, born in Milan in 1728, became superior of the monastery of Saint Ambrose, and was noted for his various erudition and the elegance and purity of his style. He wrote a work called "Diplomatic Institutes," ("Delle Istituzioni diplomatiche," 1802,) which was highly esteemed, and treatises "On the Antiquities of Milan," and "The Origin of Idolatry." He was one of the first members of the Italian Institute. Died in 1804.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Fumani, foo-mä'nee, (ADAMO,) an Italian poet, born at Verona, became a canon in the cathedral of that city. He was chosen secretary of the Council of Trent about 1546. He wrote, in Latin, "Logices Libri quinque," a poetical treatise on logic, in which the rules of that art are explained with admirable clearness and elegance, besides other short poems. Died in 1587.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Fumée, fü'mà', (ADAM,) born in Touraine, in France, about 1430, was physician to Charles VII., and afterwards to Louis XI. Died in 1494.

Fumiani, foo-me-ä'nee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1633; died in 1710.

Fumicelli, foo-me-chel'lee, or **Fiumicelli**, fe-oo-me chel'lee, (LUDOVICO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Treviso, flourished in 1536.

Funccius. See FUNCK.

Funck, fŏŏnk, **or Funch**, fŏŏnK, [Lat. FUNC'CIUS,] (JOHANN,) a German theologian, born near Nuremberg in 1518, was a son-in-law of Osiander, whose doctrines he adopted. He became chaplain to Duke Albert of Prussia, and wrote, besides other works, a Chronology from the Creation to 1560. He was executed at Königsberg in 1566, on a charge of treason or sedition.

Funck or Funk, [Lat. FUNC'CIUS,] (JOHANN NICOLAS,) a German philologist, born at Marburg in 1693. He became professor of eloquence and history at Rinteln about 1730, and wrote, in Latin, seven able treatises on the origin, growth, and decadence of the Latin language. Died in 1777.

Funck, (KARL WILHELM FERDINAND,) a German writer and officer, born at Brunswick in 1761, served against the French on the Rhine, and in 1810 became lieutenant-general. He published in 1820 "Pictures from the Age of the Crusades." He was also a contributor with Schiller and Goethe to the "Horen." Died in 1828

Funes, foo'nês, (GREGORIO,) a historian, born at Córdova, in South America. He became dean of the church of Córdova, and wrote a "History of Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, and Tucuman," (3 vols., 1816 *et seq.*,) which is commended. Died about 1820.

Funk, (ISAAC KAUFMAN,) author, born at Clifton, Ohio, in 1839. He was ordained in the Lutheran ministry in 1861, and in 1876 entered the book business. He was editor in chief of the "Standard Dictionary" and various periodicals of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, and author of "The Widow's Mite," "The Psychic Riddle," etc. Died in 1912.

Funke, fŏŏn'kĕ, (KARL PHILIPP,) a German naturalist, born in 1752. He wrote "Natural History and Technology," (3 vols., 1791,) etc. Died in 1807.

Fun'ston, (FREDERICK,) an American soldier, was born in Ohio, November 9, 1865. He served as botanist with a government expedition in 1891, was botanist and explorer in Alaska 1893–94, and joined the insurgent army in Cuba 1896–97. As colonel of a volunteer regiment in the Philippines he showed great gallantry and commanded the expedition that captured Aguinaldo. Was made brigadier-general in 1901.

Furetière, für'te-air', (ANTOINE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1620, became Abbé of Chalivoy. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1662. In his "Bourgeois Romance" ("Roman bourgeois," 1666) he satirized the manners of the middle or inferior class; he also wrote "The Voyage of Mercury," a satire in verse, (1673.) Having undertaken to compile a Dictionary of the French language while that of the Academy was in progress, he was accused of plagiarism, and expelled from the Academy, in 1685. He died in 1688. His Dictionary was published in 1690, and was received with favour.

Furgole, für'gol', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French jurist, born at Castelferrus in 1690, practised at Toulouse with success. He published "Ordonnance de Louis XV pour fixer la Jurisprudence sur les Donations," (1733,) and a "Treatise on Wills, Codicils, and Donations," (4 vols., 1745,) which was one of the most complete works on that subject. Died in 1761.

See BERNADEAU, "Vies, Portraits et Parallèles des Jurisconsultes Domat, Furgole et Pothier," 1798.

Furies, [Lat. FURIÆ.] See EUMENIDES.

Furietti, foo-re-et'tee, (GIUSEPPE ALESSANDRO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Bérgamo in 1685. After making great progress in the study of law and theology, he removed to Rome, where he obtained preferment, and at the age of seventy-four was made a cardinal. He wrote an able treatise on the "History of the Mosaic Art," ("De Pictoriæ Mosaicæ Artis Origine," 1752,) and a few other works. Died about 1762.

Furini, foo-ree'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter born at Florence in 1600. His works are highly commended. Died in 1649.

Fu'rĭ-us, [Sp. pron. foo're-ooss,] (FEDERICO,) surnamed SERIOLANUS, a moralist, born in Valencia, Spain, about 1510. Charles V. appointed him historian to his son Philip II., by whom he was employed in the public affairs of the Low Countries. Furius published a treatise

on Rhetoric, (1544;) also "The Counsel and Counsellor," ("Del Consejo y Consejero," 1559.) He is favourably noticed by De Thou, who ranks him with Montaigne. Died in 1592.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Fu'rĭ-us, (MARCUS,) surnamed BIBAC'ULUS, a Latin satirical poet, born at Cremona about 102 B.C. He began a poem on the Gallic War by a line which represents Jupiter as spitting snow upon the Alps,—which Horace parodied in his fifth satire (book ii.) by substituting the name of Furius for Jupiter:

"Furius hybernas cana nive conspuet Alpes."*

Small fragments of his works are all that now remain.

Furlanetto, foor-lȧ-net'to, (BONAVENTURA,) distinguished as a composer of sacred music, was born at Venice in 1738. He composed "The Vow of Jephthah," "The Spouse of the Canticles," and other oratorios. Died in 1817.

Fŭr'long, (THOMAS,) an Irish poet and satirist, born about 1792, was the son of a farmer. In his early youth he was employed in the shop of a merchant of Dublin. He published in 1819 or 1820 "The Misanthrope," a poem. Among his best works is "The Plagues of Ireland," (1824.) Died in 1827.

Furneaux, fûr'nō', (PHILIP,) an English dissenting minister, born at Totness, in Devonshire, in 1726. He was lecturer at Clapham, in Surrey, for twenty-three years, (1753–76.) He wrote "Letters to Judge Blackstone on his Exposition of the Toleration Act," (1793.) Died in 1783.

Fŭr'ness, (HORACE HOWARD,) an American Shakspeare scholar, a son of Dr. W. H. Furness, was born in Philadelphia, November 2, 1833. He graduated at Harvard College in 1854, and in 1859 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. His variorum edition of Shakspeare (1871 *et seq.*) is one of the most important contributions that has been made in recent years to Shakspearean literature. Died August 13, 1912.

Furness, (HORACE HOWARD, JR.,) editor, born at Philadelphia, January 24, 1865. Is continuing the work of editing the variorum edition of the plays of William Shakspeare commenced by his father. From his hand "Richard III", "Julius Cæsar", "King John", and "Coriolanus" have been presented.

Fŭr'ness, (WILLIAM HENRY,) D.D., a Unitarian divine and author, born in Boston in 1802. He graduated at Harvard in 1820, and afterwards studied for the ministry in the theological school of that institution. In 1825 he became pastor of the First Unitarian Congregational Church in Philadelphia. As a public preacher, he early distinguished himself by his zealous and unwavering opposition to the iniquities of slavery. Among his religious publications the most important are his "Remarks on the Four Gospels," (1836,) "Jesus and his Biographers," (1838,) "History of Jesus," (1850,) and "Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth," (1859.) For a critique on Dr. Furness's peculiar views respecting the character of Christ, etc., see "North American Review" for October, 1850, (vol. lxxi.) Died January 30, 1896.

His son, WILLIAM H. FURNESS, born in 1827, acquired a high reputation as a portrait-painter. Died in 1867.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Fur'nĭ-vall, (FREDERICK JAMES,) an English philologist, born at Egham, Surrey, February 4, 1825. He was educated at University College, London, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. in 1846. He is distinguished for his labours in Early and Middle English literature, and was for a long time editor of the Philological Society's great Dictionary. He founded the "Early English Text," "Chaucer," "Ballad," "New Shakspeare," "Browning," and "Wyclif" Societies, was an early associate of F. D. Maurice in his philanthropic and educational works, and edited a large number of Old English texts of high value. Died July 2, 1910.

Furrer, fōōr'rẹr, (JONAS,) a Swiss statesman, born at Winterthur in 1805. Died at Ragatz, July 26, 1861.

Fürst, fürst, (JULIUS,) a German Orientalist, born of a Jewish family, in the duchy of Posen, in 1805, studied theology at Halle. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Jews in Asia," (1849,) and a "Hebrew-Chaldee Dictionary," (1851.) Died February 9, 1873.

Fürst, fürst, (WALTER,) a Swiss patriot, born at Altorf, lived about 1300. He co-operated with William Tell in the liberation of his country.

Fürstemberg, fürst'ẹm-bĕrG', or **Fuerstenberg**, fürst'ẹn-bĕrG', (FERDINAND,) a German prelate, born at Bilstein, Westphalia, in 1626, was distinguished for liberality and other virtues. He became Bishop of Paderborn in 1661, and Bishop of Münster in 1678. He published Latin poems, which are commended, and "Monuments of Paderborn," ("Monumenta Paderbornensia," 1669.) Died in 1683.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Furstenau, fōōr'stẹh-nŏw', (JOHANN HERMANN,) a German physician, born at Herford, in Westphalia, in 1688. He obtained the chair of medicine at Rinteln about 1720. He wrote many valuable medical works, among which is "Desiderata Medica," (1727.) Died in 1756.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Fürstenberg, fürst'ẹn-beRG', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM FRANZ,) BARON, a German statesman, born in 1729, was minister to Maximilian Frederick, Elector of Cologne. He founded the University of Münster, and introduced important reforms into the government. Died in 1810.

Fürstenberg, von, (FRIEDRICH EGON,) an Austrian landgrave and cardinal, born at Vienna, October 8, 1812, of one of the most noted princely houses in the empire, was raised to the episcopate in 1853 as prince-archbishop of Olmütz. In 1879 he was made a cardinal-priest, with the title of Prince-Assistant to the Holy See. He was *ex officio* a member of the Imperial House of Lords, and a councillor of the realm. Died Aug. 19, 1892.

Furtado, foor-tȧ'do, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese poet, born in 1740; died in Italy after 1816.

Fuscus. See FOSCO.

Fus'cus, (AREL'LIUS,) a Latin rhetorician, flourished in the reign of Augustus.

Fuscus, (ARIS'TIUS,) a Latin poet, lived about 30 B.C. He was a friend of Horace, who addressed to him an epistle and an ode.

Fuseli, fū'sẹh-le, or **Fuessli**, (JOHN HENRY,) a celebrated historical painter, born at Zurich about 1742, was the son of Johann Caspar Füssli, noticed below. His family name was changed to Fuseli by the subject of this article. Having gained distinction by his classic acquirements and by his poetical genius, he visited England in 1763. Sir Joshua Reynolds, on seeing some drawings of Fuseli, persuaded him to prefer the profession of painter to that of author. Between 1770 and 1778 he studied art in Italy, choosing Michael Angelo for his model, and in the latter year returned to London, where he speedily rose to the first rank of British painters. He was partial to the romantic style, and found congenial subjects in the most imaginative dramas of Shakspeare. In 1788 he married Sophia Rawlins, and was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy. He assisted Cowper in translating Homer. He was chosen professor of painting in the Royal Academy in 1799. His Lectures on Art are much admired, and have been published. Among his master-pieces are eight pictures of the "Shakspeare Gallery," and illustrations of Dante and Milton. His imagination was lofty and rich, but rather extravagant. "Of all the painters whom this country has encouraged," says Allan Cunningham, "no one had either the reach of thought or the poetic feeling of Fuseli." He published "Aphorisms on Art," and other works, which are highly prized. Died in London in 1825.

Fusi, fū'ze', (ANTOINE,) a Frenchman, born in Lorraine about 1565. He became a doctor of the Sorbonne, in Paris. Having been charged with sorcery and heresy, and persecuted, he retired to Geneva about 1618, adopted the Protestant religion, and became a minister. He wrote a book against the Jesuits, called "Le franc Archier de la vraie Église contre les Abus de la fausse," (1619.) Died about 1635.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

* Furius will bespit the wintry Alps with white snow."

Fusina, foo-see'nȧ, (ANDREA,) an excellent Italian sculptor, of the Milanese school, flourished about 1490. He adorned the cathedral of Milan with bas-reliefs.

See TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Fusinato, foo-se-nȧ'to, (ARNALDO,) an Italian poet, born at Schio in December, 1817. He became a lawyer. In 1848 he married the princess Anna Colonna, and after her death he married (1856) the poetess E. Fuà-Fusinato. He went to Rome, and in 1870 became reviser of parliamentary reports. He published several volumes of patriotic and humorous poetry. His best-known poem is "Lo Studente di Pádova."

Fusinato, Fuà-, foo-ȧ' foo-see-nȧ'to, (ERMINIA,) an Italian poetess, born of Jewish family at Rovigo, October 5, 1834. In 1856 she married Arnaldo Fusinato and became a Christian. She wrote "Versi e Fiori," (1852,) "La Famiglia," (1876,) and "Scritti educativi," (1880.) In 1870 she went to Rome and founded a high school for young ladies. Died September 27, 1882.

Fuss, von, fon fōōss, (NIKOLAUS,) a Swiss mathematician, born at Bâle in 1755. He removed to Saint Petersburg in his youth, and was appointed adjunct professor in the Academy of Sciences in 1776. He obtained the dignity of councillor of state in 1800. He wrote many mathematical treatises. Died in 1826.

Füssli or **Fuessli,** fŭs'lee, (HANS HEINRICH,) a Swiss writer on art, born at Zurich in 1745, was a son of Johann Rudolph. He was distinguished for learning and eloquence. In 1802 he was chosen senator. He published, among other works, "The Life and Works of Raphael Sanzio," (1815.) Died in 1832.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Füssli or **Fuessli,** (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss artist and author, born at Zurich in 1707, excelled in landscapes and portraits. He wrote two esteemed works, viz., a "History of the Best Painters of Switzerland," (4 vols., 1769–79,) and a "Descriptive Catalogue (or Catalogue Raisonné) of the Best Engravers and of their Works," (1771.) He was the father of the celebrated John Henry Fuseli. Died in 1781.

Füssli or **Fuessli,** (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss naturalist, son of the preceding, born at Zurich in 1745. He published a "Catalogue of Swiss Insects," (1775,) "Archives of the History of Insects," (1781–86,) and several other works. Died in 1786.

Füssli or **Fuessli,** (JOHANN CONRAD,) a Swiss author, born at Zurich or Wetzlar about 1705, spent many years in teaching school. He published several esteemed works of history and description. Died in 1775.

Füssli or **Fuessli,** (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a Swiss artist, born at Zurich in 1709, finished his studies in Paris. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "General Dictionary of Artists," in German, (1763–77.) This vast and excellent work was continued by his son, Hans Heinrich, and formed the basis of Nagler's "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon." Died in 1793.

Füssli or **Fuessli,** (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a painter and engraver, the eldest son of Johann Caspar, noticed above, was born at Zurich in 1737. He wrote an excellent work, entitled a "Catalogue (Raisonné) of Engravings executed after the Most Famous Artists of each School," (4 vols., 1806; unfinished.) Died in 1806.

Füssli or **Fuessli,** (MATTHIAS,) a skilful Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1598, excelled in the representation of battles, conflagrations, and other terrible scenes. He also executed miniatures and frescos. Died in 1664.

Füssli or **Fuessli,** (MATTHIAS,) a Swiss portrait-painter, born in 1671; died in 1739.

Fust, (JOHANN.) See FAUST.

Fustel de Coulanges, fŭs'tĕl' dĕh koo'lônzh', (NUMA DENIS,) a French historian, born at Paris, March 18, 1830. He held professorships of history, chiefly in Strasburg and Paris, where he assumed the directorship of the Sorbonne, and later of the normal school. Among his chief works are "La Cité antique," (1864 *et seq.*,) and "Histoire des Institutions politiques de l'ancienne France," (1875 *et seq.*) Died Sept. 12, 1889.

Futteh-Aly-Shah. See FATEH-ALEE-SHAH.

Fux or **Fuchs,** fōōks, (JOHANN JOSEPH,) a German composer, born in Styria in 1660. He was successively chapel-master to the emperors Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI. He composed operas and sacred music, and a treatise on music, entitled "Gradus ad Parnassum," (1725,) which is called a classic work. He died at Vienna in 1741.

Fuzelier, füz'le-ȧ', (LOUIS,) a French dramatist, born in Paris about 1672, wrote numerous operas and plays of little merit. His "Momus fabuliste" is called his best piece. Died in 1752.

Fyens, fī'ĕns, (THOMAS,) a Flemish physician, born in Antwerp in 1567. He became professor of medicine in Louvain in 1593. His chief work is a critical essay on eminent surgeons and their discoveries, "De Artis Chirurgicæ Controversiis." Died in 1631.

Futrelle, (JACQUES,) novelist, born in Pike county, Georgia, in 1875. He was engaged in newspaper work 1890–1902, theatrical manager 1902–04, and in editorial work 1904–06. He wrote "The Thinking Machine in the Case," "The Diamond-Master," "The High Hand," etc Was drowned in the sinking of the Titanic, April 14, 1912.

Fyot de la Marche, fe'o' dĕh lȧ mȧrsh, (CLAUDE,) a French priest, born at Dijon in 1630, was appointed in 1651 almoner of Louis XIV. In 1661 he became abbot of Saint-Étienne-de-Dijon, of which he wrote a history, (1696.) Died in 1721.

Fyroz or **Feroze,** fee'rōz', (written also **Ferose, Firoz, Fyrouz, Feyrouz,** and **Firuz,**) a Persian word, signifying "victorious," and forming the name of several kings ruling in Persia and Hindostan.

Fyroz I., King of Persia, son of Valas, is supposed to have been the same as the Pacorus mentioned by certain Greek and Latin authors. He succeeded his father in 83 A.D. As he was preparing to resist a Roman army which invaded his kingdom, he died, about 107, and was succeeded by his brother, Chosroes I.

Fyroz (Feroze, Fyrouz, or **Firuz) II.,** King of Persia, of the Sassanide dynasty, was the son of Yezdejerd II. He began to reign about 457, having put to death his brother Hormooz, who had reigned a short time. He made war on the Huns, by whom he was defeated and killed in battle about 488 A.D.

See FIRDOUSEE, "Shah-Namah;" MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Fyroz (Feroze or **Firouz) Shah I.,** surnamed RŌŌKN-ED-DEEN (or ROKN-EDDĪN or -EDDYN,) (the "Support of the Faith,") a Moslem sovereign of India, began to reign in 1236 at Delhi. He abandoned himself to indolent pleasures, and in the same year was deposed, and succeeded by his sister. Fyroz died or was killed shortly after his disgrace.

Fyroz (Feroze or **Fyrouz) Shah II.,** Mohammedan King of Delhi, usurped the throne in 1289, after assassinating the late king, Kai Kobâd. His cruelty provoked a conspiracy, which deprived him of his throne and life about 1295.

Fyroz Shah III., Mohammedan King of Delhi or Hindostan, succeeded his uncle, Mohammed III., in 1351. He adopted a pacific policy, built the city of Fyroz-âbâd, and made several canals, and many other internal improvements, including mosques and schools. He abdicated in favour of his son in 1387, and died the next year, aged ninety.

See BRIGGS's translation of FERISHTA's "History of India."

Fyt or **Feydt,** fīt, (JAN,) a Flemish painter of still life, born at Antwerp in 1625. He excelled in the representation of animals, flowers, fruits, etc. His design is correct, his colouring true, and his touch light. He is supposed to have died in 1671.

See DESCAMPS, "Vie des Peintres Flamands," etc.

G.

Gaab, gâp, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Göppingen in 1761. He became professor at Tübingen in 1798, and afterwards general superintendent, or bishop. He wrote commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1832.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Gaal, gâl, (BAREND,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and battle-pieces, born at Haarlem, was a pupil of Wouwerman. Died about 1670.

Gaal, gâl, (JOSEPH,) a Hungarian comic poet and novelist, born at Nagy Karoly in 1811. He represents with fidelity the manners and language of the peasants. Died February 28, 1866.

Gabaret, gȧ'bȧ'rȧ', (——,) a brave French naval officer, who served many years in the reign of Louis XIV., and obtained the rank of commodore. He commanded the rear-guard at La Hogue, (1692,) and repulsed the English force which attacked Martinique in 1693. Died in 1693.

Gabbema, gâb'bẹh-mȧ, (SIMON ABBAS,) a Dutch philologist, born at Leeuwarden about 1620, wrote a "History of Friesland," (1703,) and edited several Latin classics. Died about 1700.

Gabbiani, gâb-be-ȧ'nee, (ANTONIO DOMENICO,) an eminent historical painter and engraver, born in Florence in 1652. He studied in Rome and Venice, excelled in design, and was employed to decorate the churches and palaces of Florence, in which he opened a school and had many pupils. Among his works, which are much praised, is "The Dance of the Genii." Died in 1726.

See HUGFORD, "Vita di Antonio Domenico Gabbiani," 1762; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gabelchover, gȧ'bẹl-ko'vẹr, (OSWALD,) a German physician and historical writer, born at Tübingen in 1538; died in 1616.

Gabelentz, von der, fon dẹr gȧ'bẹh-lênts', (HANS CONON,) a German philologist, born at Altenburg in 1807. He published "Éléments de la Grammaire Mandschoue," (1833,) and "Philological Contributions," ("Beiträge zur Sprachenkunde," 1852.) Died September 3, 1874.

Gabelentz, von der, (HANS GEORG CONON,) a son of the preceding, was born at Poschwitz, in Germany, March 16, 1840. He was educated at Jena and Leipsic. In 1878 he became professor of East-Asiatic languages in the University of Leipsic. He published treatises upon the Chinese, Malayo-Polynesian, and Melanesian languages. His chief work is "Chinesische Grammatik," (1881.) Died December 11, 1893.

Gabelsberger, gȧ'bẹls-bẽr'gẹr, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German, who produced an improved method of stenography, was born at Munich in 1789. He published, besides other works, an "Introduction to Stenography," (1834.) Died in 1849.

Ga-bin'i-us, (AULUS,) a profligate Roman politician, was elected tribune in 66 B.C., (685 A.U.C.) He was the author of the famous Gabinian law, which gave Pompey the conduct of the war against the pirates. Having become consul in 58 B.C., he promoted the banishment of Cicero, and, at the end of his consulship, obtained command in Syria. About the year 56 he invaded Egypt, against the will of the senate, and restored Ptolemy to the throne. He was tried for treason, and acquitted, but was condemned to perpetual banishment for extortion, (*de repetundis*,) although Cicero made an oration in his defence. He died in 48 or 47 B.C.

See DION CASSIUS, books XXXIX. and XLIII.; DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms."

Gabio, gȧ'be-o, or **Gabia**, gȧ'be-ȧ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Verona, became professor of Greek in Rome. He translated into Latin the works of Sophocles, (1543,) and other Greek classics. Died in Rome about 1590.

Gabiot, gȧ'be'o', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French dramatist, born at Salins in 1759, lived chiefly in Paris, and wrote numerous comedies. Died in 1811.

Gabirol, a Jewish poet. See AVICEBRON.

Gabler, gâp'lẹr, (GEORG ANDREAS,) born at Altdorf in 1786, succeeded Hegel as professor of philosophy at Berlin. He published a "System of Theoretical Philosophy," (1827,) and a work entitled "The Philosophy of Hegel," (1843.) Died at Teplitz, September 13, 1853.

Gabler, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a learned German theologian, father of the preceding, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1753. He became professor of philosophy at Altdorf in 1785, and first professor of theology at Jena in 1812. He wrote, besides other works, an "Essay on the Hermeneutics of the New Testament," (1788,) and an "Essay on the Mosaic History of the Creation," (1795.) Died in 1826.

Gaboriau, gȧ'bo'rè-ō', (ÉMILE,) a French author, born at Saujon in 1835. He served for a time in the cavalry, and then in an express-business. In early manhood he began a series of "historic fantasies" in some of the less prominent Parisian journals. Among his works are "Les Cotillons célèbres," (1860,) "Le 13me Hussards," (1861,) the latter very popular, "Les Gens de Bureau," (1862,) "Le Dossier no. 113," (1867,) "Les Esclaves de Paris," (1869,) and "La Vie infernale," (1870.) Died in Paris, September 28, 1873.

Gabotto. See CABOT.

Gabourd, gȧ'boor', (AMÉDÉE,) a French historian, born at Grenoble in 1809. He wrote "Histoire de la Révolution et de l'Empire," (10 vols., 1846–51,) "Histoire de France," (20 vols., 1857–62,) "Histoire de Paris," (1863–65,), "Histoire contemporaine," (1864–67,) etc. The bias of his writings is strongly ultramontane. Died in Paris, November 19, 1867.

Gā'brī-el, a Syrian physician, who practised at Bagdâd. He became chief physician to the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, with whom he had much influence, and to his successor, Alameen, (Alamîn.) He wrote several medical treatises. Died in 829 A.D.

Gabriel, gȧ'bre'ĕl', (JACQUES,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1667. He erected the Hôtels-de-Ville of Rennes and Dijon, and designed the great sewer of Paris. He became architect to the king, chief engineer of bridges, etc. Died in 1742.

Gabriel, (JACQUES ANGE,) an eminent French architect, son of the preceding, was born in Paris about 1710. He was employed by Louis XV. on the principal public works of his reign, among which was the restoration or completion of the Louvre. He designed the two colonnades which border the Place de la Concorde, and which were finished about 1772. The Military School of Paris is called his master-piece. Died in 1782.

Gā'brī-el, (MARY ANN VIRGINIA,) a music-composer, of Irish parentage, born at Banstead, Surrey, in 1825. Her principal work was the cantata of "Evangeline," founded on Longfellow's poem. Died August 7, 1877.

Gā'brī-el SIONI'TA or "THE SIONITE," a learned Maronite, born at Edden, on Mount Lebanon, was educated at Rome. In 1614 he removed to Paris, where he was chosen professor of Arabic in the College of France. He published an Arabic Grammar, and edited or translated into Latin the Arabic and Syrian texts of the Polyglot Bible of Le Jay. Died in 1648.

See ZENKER, "Bibliotheca Orientalis."

Gabriel de Chinon, gȧ'bre'ĕl' dẹh she'nôn', a French monk, went as a missionary, about 1640, to Ispahân. He died at Malabar in 1670, leaving a "Treatise on the Religion, Customs, etc. of the Persians and Armenians," (1671.)

Gabrieli, gȧ-bre-ȧ'lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian musician and composer, born in Venice about 1510. He was organist of Saint Mark's Church. His best-known work is "Psalmi Davidici Pœnitentiales," (1583.) Died in 1586.

Gabrieli, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian musician and composer, nephew of the preceding, was born in Venice in 1557. His "Sacræ Symphoniæ" (1597) contains some of his best work. Died in 1613.

Gabrielli, gä-bre-el'lee, (CANTE,) an Italian *condottiere* and chief of the Guelph party. He served under Charles de Valois, and became Podesta of Florence about 1300. He banished Dante and others.

Gabrielli, (CATARINA,) a famous Italian singer, born in Rome in 1730. In 1747 she made her début as prima donna in the opera with complete success. She also performed with great applause at Naples, Vienna, and Saint Petersburg, and made a fortune rapidly. Having accepted an invitation from Catherine II. of Russia, she asked a salary of ten thousand roubles; but the empress objected that she did not pay her field-marshals so much. "Very well," replied Gabrielli: "your majesty may employ the field-marshals to sing." She had a voice of prodigious compass. Died in 1796.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gabrielli, (GIACOMO,) a son of Cante, noticed above, obtained the dictatorship or chief power at Florence in 1336. He was a tyrannical ruler. In 1338 he was appointed a senator of Rome by the pope. He received the title of captain *(capitano)* in 1352, and became governor of Florence in 1357. His son CANTE was Podesta or Captain of Florence about 1380.

Gabrielli, (GIULIO,) a cardinal, born in Rome in 1748. In 1808 Pope Pius VII. appointed him secretary of state. A few months later, he was arrested by the French and banished. Died in 1822.

Gabriello, gä-bre-el'lo, (ONOFRIO,) an Italian painter of high reputation, born at Messina in 1616, painted portraits and easel-pictures at Venice and Messina. Died in 1706.

Gabrini or **Gabrino,** (NICCOLÒ.) See RIENZI.

Gabrini, gä-bree'nee, (TOMMASO MARIA,) an Italian mathematician, born at Rome in 1726; died in 1807.

Gacé, de, dẹh gä'sà', (CHARLES AUGUSTE **de Matignon**—dẹh mă'tèn'yôn',) COUNT, a French general, born in Paris in 1646, distinguished himself at the sieges of Mons and Namur, and was made lieutenant-general in 1693. In 1708 he obtained the rank of marshal of France, and commanded an army which made an abortive attempt to aid the Pretender in obtaining the British crown. Died in 1729.

Gace Brulez, gäss brü'lä', sometimes called **Gaste Blé,** a French poet of superior merit, flourished about 1220–50.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Gachart or **Gachard,** gä'shăr', (LOUIS PROSPER,) archivist of Belgium, was born in Paris about 1800. He was naturalized as a Belgian citizen in 1831, and was appointed keeper of the Belgian archives. He published the "Correspondence of William the Silent," (4 vols., 1847–51,) "Correspondence of Margaret of Austria with Philip II.," (1868,) "The Library of Madrid and the Escurial," (1875,) and other works. Died in 1885.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. ii. book iii.

Gaches, gäsh, (JACQUES,) a French advocate, born at Castres in 1558. He wrote Memoirs of events which occurred between 1555 and 1610. Died in 1612.

Gaches, (RAYMOND,) a French Protestant and eloquent preacher, grandson of the preceding, was born at Castres about 1615; died at Paris in 1668.

Gacon, gä'kôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French satirical poet, born at Lyons in 1667. He made a disgraceful use of his talents, and attacked the most eminent authors,—among others, Boileau and Bossuet. He produced a French version of Anacreon, (2 vols., 1712,) besides satires, odes, and other poems. Died in 1725.

Gacon-Dufour, gä'kôn' dü'foor', (MARIE ARMANDE JEANNE,) a French authoress, born in Paris in 1753, was first known as Madame d'Humière. Dufour was the name of her second husband. Died in 1835.

Gadd, gäd, (PETER ANTON,) a Swedish chemist and botanist, lived about 1760. He wrote, besides other works, one "On the Diseases of Plants," ("De Morbis Plantarum," 1748.)

Gaddesden, gädz'dẹn, (JOHN OF,) an English physician of the fourteenth century, attended Edward II., and was the first native physician employed at the English court.

Gaddi, gäd'dee, (ANGELO or AGNOLO,) a famous painter, born at Florence about 1324, was a son and pupil of Taddeo, noticed below. He painted in fresco and oil, and was a good colorist, but not equal to his father in expression. His chief work in fresco is a "History of the True Cross," in the church of Santa Croce, Florence. His Madonna in the church of Saint Ambrose is called his best work. He removed to Venice, and enriched himself by commerce. Died in 1387.

Gaddi, (GADDO,) an Italian painter, born in Florence about 1240, was a pupil of Cimabue. He excelled in design and in mosaics. He was employed by Pope Clement V. to adorn the basilica of Saint Peter's and the church of Santa Maria Maggiore. Died in 1312.

Gaddi, (TADDEO,) a Florentine painter and architect, son of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1300. He surpassed his father, and was the most eminent pupil of Giotto. His first works were frescos painted in the church of Santa Croce of Florence, the subjects of which were taken from the New Testament. He excelled in expression, and was probably the best painter of his time. Among his chief works is "The Virgin surrounded by Saints." He built a bridge over the Arno, called Ponte Vecchio. Died about 1360.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gade, gä'dẹh, (NIELS WILHELM,) a Danish musician, born at Copenhagen in 1817. He composed symphonies, overtures, sonatas, etc., succeeded Mendelssohn as director of the concerts at Leipsic, and became master of the royal chapel at Copenhagen in 1861. Died in 1890.

Gadebusch, gä'dẹh-bŏŏsh', (FRIEDRICH KONRAD,) a German writer, born in the island of Rügen in 1719, published several valuable works on the history and literature of Livonia and the adjacent provinces. He lived many years at Dorpat, where he died in 1788.

Ga-de'lĭ-us, [Sw. pron. gä-dē'le-ŭs,] (ERIK,) a Swedish physician, born at Stockholm in 1778, was chosen in 1823 president of the Academy of Sciences. He gained a prize offered in 1802 for a treatise on medical jurisprudence. Died in 1827.

Gädertz, gā'dẹrts, (KARL THEODOR,) a German author, a son of T. Gädertz, was born at Lubeck, January 8, 1855. He was educated at Leipsic and Berlin. He translated some plays of Corneille and Racine, and the "Sketch-Book" of Irving. His Platt-Deutsch poem of "Julklapp" (1879) attracted much attention. He has written several works of biography and literary criticism.

Gädertz, (THEODOR,) a German art-critic, born at Lubeck, December 6, 1815. He published works on Adrian van Ostade, (1869,) the younger Holbein, (1872,) Rubens, (1878,) and Memling, (1883.)

Gadolin, gä'do-lĭn, (JOHAN,) a Finnish chemist of high repute, born at Åbo, June 5, 1760. He held a professorship of chemistry in Åbo. Died at Wirmo, August 15, 1852.

Ga'dow, (HANS FRIEDRICH,) zoologist, was born in Pomerania, March 8, 1855, and was educated at Frankfort, Berlin, Jena, and Heidelberg. In 1884 he became Strickland curator and lecturer on zoology at Cambridge University. He has published "In Northern Spain," (1897,) "A Classification of Vertebrata," (1898,) and many scientific papers.

Gadsden, (CHRISTOPHER,) an American patriot, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1724. He was a resolute and early advocate of the popular cause before the Revolution, and was a delegate to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. He served as an officer in the army in 1776, resigned his commission in 1779, and was taken prisoner at Charleston in August, 1780. Died in 1805.

Gadsden, (JAMES,) an American politician, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1788, a grandson of the preceding. He served under General Jackson in the war against the Indians of Florida about 1818. He was sent on a mission to Mexico in 1853, and negotiated a treaty or convention which defined the boundary between the United States and Mexico. In accordance with this treaty, the United States paid Mexico ten million dollars for Arizona. Died in 1858.

Gaede, gā'dĕh, (HENDRIK MORITZ,) a Danish naturalist, born at Kiel in 1796. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Anatomy of Insects," (1815.) Died in 1834.

Gaelen, van, vän gā'lĕn, (ALEXANDER,) a Dutch painter, born in 1670, visited many courts of Germany, and finally settled in London. He distinguished himself by pictures of battles and of animals. Died in 1728.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopædie;" DESCAMPS "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Gaertner. See GÄRTNER.

Gaeta, DUKE OF. See GAUDIN.

Gaëtan, gā-à-tän', or **Gaëtano**, gā-à-tä'no, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian pilot, who in 1542 made a voyage in the service of Spain to the Moluccas, and wrote a narrative of the discoveries made in that region.

Gaetani, (BENEDETTO.) See BONIFACE VIII.

Gaetano. See CAJETAN, (CARDINAL.)

Gaëtano, gā-à-tä'no, or **Gaëtani**, gā-à-tä'nee, (CESARE,) Count della Torre, an Italian poet and antiquary, born at Syracuse in 1718, was professor of moral philosophy in that city. He wrote a work on the "Antiquities of Syracuse," a poem called "The Duties of Man," ("I Doveri dell'Uomo," 1790,) and other works. Died in 1808.

Gaëtano, [Lat. CAIETA'NUS; Fr. GAËTAN, gā'à'tŏN',] SAINT, often called **Gaetano di Tiene**—gā-à-tä'no de te-ā'nà, an Italian priest, born at Vicenza in 1480. His father's name was Thieni or Tiene. With a view to reform the priests, he undertook, in 1524, to found a new order of monks, and obtained the sanction of Pope Clement VII. His friend Caraffa was chosen superior of the order, which took the name of Theatines and became numerous in Italy, Spain, and the Levant. One of the rules of this order forbade them to have private property or receive salaries, or to resort to begging for support. He died in 1547, and was canonized by the pope in 1675.

See CASTALDI, "Vita di S. Gaëtano," 1612; B. DESTUTT DE TRACY, "Vie de S. Gaëtan de Thienne," 1774; S. PÈRE, "Vita del B. Gaëtano Tiene," 1656.

Gaffarel, gà'fà'rĕl', (JACQUES,) a French Orientalist and priest, born at Mannes in 1601. He became librarian to Cardinal Richelieu, and chaplain to the king. He wrote, besides other works, "Curiosities of the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians," (1630,) and a "History of the Subterranean World, containing a Description of Caves, Grottoes, Caverns," etc., (1666.) Died in 1681.

Gaffarelli, gäf-fä-rel'lee, or **Caffarelli**, käf-fä-rel'lee (GAETANO,) a celebrated Italian singer, born at Bari in 1703, was the son of a peasant named MAJORANO. He began his career in a Roman theatre as soprano. He performed with success in the other cities of Italy and in London, which he visited in 1730. Having amassed a large fortune, he bought the dukedom of Santo Dorato. He had the reputation of being one of the most admirable vocalists of his time. Died in 1783.

Gaforio, gä-fo're-o, **Gafforio**, gäf-fo're-o, or **Gafori**, gä-fo'ree, sometimes written **Gafuri** or **Gafurio**, [Lat. GAFO'RIUS,] (FRANCHINO,) an eminent writer on music, born at Lodi, Italy, in 1451. He taught music at Naples, and was appointed chapel-master of Milan Cathedral in 1484. He wrote, besides other works on music, "Practice of Music," etc., ("Practica Musicæ, sive Musicæ Actiones," 1496.) His writings had much influence, and were cited by later writers as a high authority. Died about 1522.

See BURNEY, "History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gaforius. See GAFORIO.

Gagarin, gä-gä'reen, (IVAN,) a Russian Jesuit, born at Moscow, of a princely family, August 1, 1814. Being secretary of the Russian legation in Paris, he turned Roman Catholic, and in 1843 became a Jesuit. He was for a time a professor in the divinity school at Laval, and editor of a theological periodical. He lived some years at Constantinople. He wrote much on the relations of the Greek and Latin Churches and on kindred subjects. Died in Paris, July 19, 1882.

Gage, (LYMAN JUDSON,) an American banker, born at De Ruyter, New York, June 28, 1836. He entered a bank at Oneida in 1853, removed to Chicago in 1855, and, after holding several positions, became cashier of the First National Bank of that city in 1868, vice-president in 1882, and president in 1891. In 1897 he was made secretary of the treasury in President McKinley's cabinet. Died Jan. 26, 1927.

Gage, (MATILDA JOSLYN,) suffragist, was born at Cicero, New York, in 1826. She became an earnest advocate of the woman suffrage movement, was secretary and afterwards president of the New York State Society, also president of the National Woman Suffrage Association and of the Woman's National Liberal Union. She published a number of works on the subject of women's rights. Died in 1898.

Gage, (SIMON HENRY,) physiologist, born in Maryland, New York, in 1851. Became a professor at Cornell University, and in 1908 began special researches on an allowance from the Carnegie Foundation. He has written on the Microscope, Vision, Technology, etc.

Gage, (THOMAS,) a missionary, born in Ireland or England. He studied with the Jesuits, became a monk, and spent many years as a missionary in Mexico between 1625 and 1637. After many adventures, he returned to London, abjured Catholicism, and published a "New Survey of the West Indies," (1648,) which had great success. He became rector of Deal, in Kent. Died in Jamaica in 1655.

Gage, (THOMAS,) a British general, who succeeded General Amherst in 1763 as commander of the British army in America. In 1774 he was appointed Governor of Massachusetts colony, and general-in-chief for the continent. In April, 1775, he sent an expedition to Concord to seize the colony's stores, and thus provoked the battle of Lexington, the first explosion of the Revolution. He was recalled in 1775, and died in 1787.

Gā'gər, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and civilian, who entered Oxford University in 1574, was reputed the best dramatist of his time. He wrote "Ulysses Redux," and other tragedies.

Gagern, von, (HANS CHRISTOPH ERNST,) BARON, a German statesman, born near Worms in 1766, was employed in several missions by the Prince of Orange, who appointed him prime minister in 1814. He represented the King of Holland at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. He was the author of a number of historical and political works. Died in 1852.

Gagern, von, (HEINRICH WILHELM AUGUST,) BARON, son of the preceding, was born at Baireuth in 1799. He studied at Jena, and afterwards filled several offices under the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was elected in May, 1848, president of the Parliament or National Assembly which met at Frankfort. He was a very popular leader of the Liberal or constitutional party, and favoured the union of the German States on the basis of the exclusion of Austria. He became president of the council of ministers, or prime minister of the empire, in December, 1848. He resigned office in March, 1849. Died May 23, 1880.

Gagern, von, (MAXIMILIAN,) a brother of the preceding, born at Weilburg in 1810, was in his youth a councillor of the Duke of Nassau. In 1848 he was a Liberal member of the Parliament of Frankfort; but in 1881 he entered the "Herrenhaus" of Hesse as a member of the feudal-clerical party. Died October 10, 1889.

Gages, de, dĕh gäzh, ? (JEAN BONAVENTURE DUMONT,) COUNT, a Spanish general, born at Mons, in Hainault, in 1682. He fought for Philip V. of Spain in the war of the Spanish succession, 1701–12. Having obtained command of the Spanish army in Italy in 1742, he defeated the Austrians at Campo-Santo in 1743. His skilful manœuvres in the ensuing campaigns (1744–46) were highly applauded. He was appointed Viceroy of Navarre in 1748. His retreat from Campo-Freddo in 1746 was called by Rousseau the most brilliant manœuvre of that century. Died in 1753.

Gagliardi, gäl-yär'dee, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian painter, born at Città-di-Castello in 1609, was an imitator of Guido and the Caracci. Died in 1660.

Gagliardo, gâl-yaʀ′do, (ACHILLE,) an Italian Jesuit and writer, born at Padua about 1537; died in 1607.

Gagliuffi, gâl-yoof′fee, (MARCO FAUSTINO,) an improvisator, born at Ragusa in 1764; died in 1834.

Gagnæus or **Gagnée**. See GAGNI.

Gagneur, gȧn′yuʀ′, (LOUISE, *née* MIGNEROT,) a French authoress, born at Domblans in 1832. She became the wife of Wladimir Gagneur, and acquired fame by her socialistic and anti-clerical novels, among which are "La Croisade noire," (1865,) "Les Crimes de l'Amour," (1874,) "Une Dévote fin de Siècle," (1891,) etc.

Gagneur, (WLADIMIR,) a French politician, born at Poligny, August 9, 1807. He devoted years of zealous labour to schemes for relieving the wants of the working-classes and for promoting co-operative industry. He entered the National Assembly in 1869. Died in 1889.

Gagni, gȧn′ye′, or **Gagnee, de**, dẹh gȧn′yȧ′, [Lat. GAGNÆ′US,] (JEAN,) a French theologian, born in or near Paris. He became rector of the University of Paris in 1531, and afterwards chief almoner and preacher to Francis I., who employed him to read and expound books to him during his repasts. Having obtained from the king an order which opened to him all the libraries of France, he examined and published many manuscripts, and by this means promoted the revival of learning. He wrote several learned works on theology, and "Commentaries on the Four Gospels," (1552.) Died in 1549.

Gagnier, gȧn′ye-ȧ′, (JEAN,) a French priest and eminent Orientalist, was born in Paris about 1670. He emigrated to England about 1700, and, having renounced the Roman Catholic religion, became professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Oxford. He published, besides other works, a Latin version of Abulfeda's "Life of Mahomet," (1723,) and a "Life of Mahomet," in French, (2 vols., 1732.) Died in 1740.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Gaguin, gȧ′gȧn′, (ROBERT,) a French historian, orator, and monk, was born near Béthune about 1425. He was chosen professor of rhetoric in the University of Paris in 1463, and was employed with credit in diplomatic missions by Louis XI., Charles VIII., and Louis XII. He wrote, besides other works, in Latin, "A History of the French (or Franks) from Pharamond to the Year 1499," which was praised by Erasmus for fidelity and other merits. Died in 1501.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Gahagan, gȧ′hạ-gạn, (USHER,) an Irish scholar, translated into Latin verse Pope's "Essay on Criticism" and "Temple of Fame." He was executed at Tyburn, for clipping coin, in 1749.

Gahn, gȧn, (JOSEPH GOTTLIEB,) a Swedish mineralogist and chemist, born in 1745, was a pupil of Bergmann. He discovered that phosphorus is a component of bones, and made some improvements in the arts of mining and metallurgy. He was the first who obtained manganese in the metallic state, and discovered the primitive form of calcareous spar. Died in 1818.

See H. JÆRTA, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver J. G. Gahn," 1832.

Gaichiés, gȧ′she-ȧ′, (JEAN,) a French priest, born at Condom in 1647, wrote "Maxims for the Ministry of the Pulpit," (1710.) Died in 1731.

Gail, gȧl or gȧ′ye, (EDME SOPHIE **Garre**—gȧʀ,) the wife of the following, was born at Melun in 1776. She was an admirable musical genius, and composed several operas, one of which, called "The Jealous Couple," was performed in Paris, in 1813, with brilliant success. She also produced several charming ballads. She separated from M. Gail soon after their marriage, (1794.) Died in 1819.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gail, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Hellenist, born in Paris in 1755. In 1791 he obtained the chair of Greek literature in the College of France, where he taught with success about twenty years. He became a member of the Institute in 1809, and keeper of the Greek and Latin manuscripts in the Royal Library in 1815. He published, besides a Latin version of Thucydides, (5 vols., 1807,) a great number of editions and translations of the Greek authors, and a Greek grammar, (1798.) Died in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gail, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French Hellenist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1795. He was a substitute of his father as professor in the College of France. He published an excellent edition of Hudson's "Geographi Græci Minores," (3 vols., 1826–31,) and other successful works. Died in 1845.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Gail Hamilton. See DODGE, (MARY ABIGAIL.)

Gailhabaud, gȧ′lȧ′bō′, (JULES,) a French archæologist, born at Lille in 1810. He published a valuable work entitled "Ancient and Modern Monuments," ("Monuments anciens et modernes," 4 vols., 1840–49,) and "Architecture of the Period from the Fifth to the Sixteenth Century," (1857.) Died April 15, 1888.

Gaillard, gȧ′yȧʀ′, (CLAUDE FERDINAND,) a celebrated French engraver and painter, born at Paris, January 7, 1834. His best work as a painter is a "Saint Sebastian," (1876,) which was reproduced by him in an admirable line-engraving. Died in 1887.

Gaillard, gȧ′yȧʀ′, (GABRIEL HENRI,) a popular French historian, born at Ostel, in Picardy, in 1726. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1760, and published in 1766 a "History of Francis I.," (7 vols.) His capital work is a "History of the Rivalry between France and England," ("Histoire de la Rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre," 11 vols., 1771–77,) which opened to him the doors of the French Academy in 1771. Among his numerous other works are a "History of the Rivalry between France and Spain," (8 vols., 1801;) a "Historical Dictionary," (6 vols., 1789–1804,) which forms part of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique;" and a "Life of Malesherbes," (1805.) Died in 1806.

Gaillard, de, dẹh gȧ′yȧʀ′, (HONORÉ REYNAUD,) a French Jesuit, born at Aix in 1641, gained distinction as a pulpit orator. He became rector of the College of Paris, and confessor to the queen of James II. of England. Died in 1727.

Gaillard de Lonjumeau, gȧ′yȧʀ′ dẹh lôn′zhü′mō′, a French ecclesiastic, became Bishop of Apt in 1673. He conceived the project of a great historical dictionary, for which he collected copious materials. The work was edited by his chaplain, Moréri, and published in 1674. Died in 1695.

Gaillardot, gȧ′yȧʀ′do′, (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French naturalist and physician, born at Lunéville in 1774. He found in the vicinity of that town fossils of many huge reptiles. He wrote a "Memoir on the Fossils of the Mottled Sandstone," (1806,) and other works. Died in 1833.

Gai′lor, (THOMAS FRANK,) a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, was born at Jackson, Mississippi, in 1856. He studied theology, entered the church, and was made professor of ecclesiastical history in the University of the South in 1882 and vice-chancellor in 1890. He was consecrated bishop in 1893, and was appointed Bishop of Tennessee in 1898. He is the author of a number of theological works.

Gai′nas, a Goth, who became a Roman general and served under Stilicho in 395 A.D. Soon after that date he obtained the chief command of an army which Arcadius sent against Tribigild, another Gothic chief; but, instead of fighting him, he formed a coalition with him and marched against Constantinople. Arcadius was alarmed, and negotiated with Gainas, who was admitted into the capital with his army and received the title of "master-general." His demand of liberty of worship for the Goths (who were Arians) provoked the Catholics, who massacred many of his army. Gainas retreated into Thrace, and was killed near the Danube by the Huns in 400 A.D.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Gaines, gānz, (EDMUND PENDLETON,) an American general, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1777. He served as captain at Chrystler's Field, in November, 1813, and, having become brigadier-general, defended Fort Erie with success in 1814. Died in 1849.

Gainsborough, gānz′bŭr-ẹh, (THOMAS,) an excellent English landscape-painter, born at Sudbury in 1727. He

became a student of art in London about the age of fifteen, and painted portraits chiefly in the early part of his career. Having worked some years at Ipswich, he removed to Bath about 1760. Among his works are several good portraits of the royal family. He settled in London about 1775, after which he devoted himself to landscapes. He was one of the first members of the Royal Academy. His works are admired for simplicity and fidelity to nature. His early style differed from his later, and exhibited more attention to minute details. He excels in richness of colour and in the distribution of light and shade, and is considered superior to any English landscape-painter who had appeared before his time. Among his works are "The Woodman in the Storm," "The Cottage Door," and "The Shepherd Boy," "The Blue Boy," and "Lady Mulgrave." Died in London, August, 1788.

Gaird'ner, (JAMES,) a British historian, was born at Edinburgh in 1828, and in 1850 became assistant keeper of the Public Record Office in London. He edited with much skill and erudition numerous historical documents, and wrote "The Houses of Lancaster and York," (1874,) "Life of Richard III.," (1878,) and "Henry VII.," (1889.) His brother, Sir WILLIAM T. GAIRDNER, (1824–1907,) was an eminent physician, author of several important medical works. Died 1912.

Gaisford, (THOMAS,) D.D., a distinguished English scholar, born in Wiltshire in 1780. He became regius professor of Greek at Oxford about 1811, and afterwards Dean of Christ Church. He published, besides other works, "Poetæ Græci Minores," (3 vols., 1814–16,) an edition of Herodotus, (1824,) and one of Suidas, 1834.) He had a high reputation as a critic. Died in 1855.

Gā'ius (or **Gajus**) or **Cā'ius**, a Roman jurist of high authority, is supposed to have flourished in the reign of Antoninus Pius, 138–161 A.D. Little or nothing is positively known of his personal history. His writings were recognized as a standard by the Roman jurists until the compilation of the Code of Justinian, which was based upon the "Institutes" of Gaius. In 1816 Niebuhr discovered at Verona, on a palimpsest, a treatise on Roman law, which was ascertained to be the Institutes of Gaius and was published in 1820–21. This discovery was an important contribution to the history of law.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" VAN YSSELMONDE, "Dissertatio de Gaji Legis Actionibus," 1840.

Gaj, gī, (LJUDEWIT,) a Croatian journalist, born at Krapina in 1809. He founded, in 1835, the "Croatian Gazette," which became afterwards the "National Illyrian Gazette." This journal acquired extensive influence, and effected a great literary and political improvement among the Slavonians. Died April 20, 1872.

Galaccini, gä-lät-chee'nee, or **Gallaccini**, gäl-lät-chee'nee, (TEOFILO,) an Italian geometer, born at Sienna in 1564. He wrote an able work "On the Errors of Architects," (1767.) Died in 1641.

Galand. See GALLAND.

Galanino, gä-lä-nee'no, an Italian painter, whose proper name was BALDASSARE ALOISI, was born at Bologna in 1578. He was a pupil of the Caracci, and worked in Rome with success, especially in portraits. He also painted history. Died in 1638.

Galanti, gä-län'tee, (CARMINE,) an Italian poet, born in Cossignano, July 16, 1821. He became a priest and teacher, and is distinguished for his numerous and elegant epigrams in Italian and Latin. He also published "Lettere Dantesche," (1873–83,) and other works.

Galanti, gä-län'tee, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian publicist, born at Campobasso in 1743. He published a "Geographical and Political Description of the Two Sicilies," (4 vols., 1786–93,) and other works. Died at Naples in 1806.

Galateo. See FERRARI, (ANTONIO.)

Galatin. See GALLATIN.

Galatin, (PETER,) a Franciscan monk, who flourished about 1520. He wrote "On the Mysteries of the Catholic Truth," ("De Arcanis catholicæ Veritatis," 1518.)

Galaup. See PÉROUSE, LA.

Galaup de Chasteuil, gä'lō' dẹh shä'tuĭ' or shä'-tuh yẹ, (FRANÇOIS,) a French Orientalist, born at Aix in 1588. He passed his latter years as an anchorite on Mount Lebanon, where he died in 1644.

His nephew, PIERRE GALAUP DE CHASTEUIL, born in 1643, was a poet, and a friend of Boileau. His ode on the capture of Maestricht (1673) is admired. Died in 1727.

Găl'ba, (PUB'LIUS SULPIC'IUS,) a Roman general, who was elected consul for 211 B.C. He commanded in the war against Philip of Macedon from 211 to 204, but performed nothing of much importance. In 200 B.C. he was re-elected consul, and renewed the war in Macedonia. He defeated Philip near Eordea in 199, and returned to Rome the next year.

Galba, (SERGIUS or SERVIUS SULPICIUS,) a Roman general and orator, who commanded in Spain in 150 B.C. and perfidiously massacred many thousand Lusitanians. Viriathus was one of those who escaped from this massacre. Galba was elected consul 144 B.C. His eloquence is highly praised by Cicero.

Galba, (SERVIUS SULPICIUS,) a Roman emperor, born in 3 or 4 B.C., of a noble family. He was consul under Tiberius in 33 A.D., and in the reign of Caligula commanded the army in Germany, where he acquired reputation for military skill. Claudius, having succeeded to the throne, appointed Galba Governor of Africa, in which post he obtained successes. He commanded an army in Spain at the death of Nero, 68 A.D. He was then proclaimed emperor by his own troops and the Prætorian guards, whose choice was confirmed by the senate. But he speedily lost the popular favour by his severity, parsimony, and impolitic measures. The army declared for Otho, and Galba was slain, after a reign of seven months, in 69 A.D.

Galdos, gäl'dós, (BENITO PEREZ,) a Spanish novelist, born at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, in 1845. He has produced numerous novels, including "La Fontana de Oro," "La Familia de Léon Roels," (12 vols.,) "La Incognita," etc., and several plays.

Gāle, (JOHN,) an eminent Baptist minister, born in London in 1680. He studied at Leyden, and on his return became one of the ministers of Paul's Alley, near Barbican, London. His principal work is "Reflections on Wall's Defence (or History) of Infant Baptism," (1711,) which is called one of the best works on that subject. Died in 1721.

Gale, (NORMAN,) an English poet, was born in 1862. His works include "A Country Muse," (1892,) "Orchard Songs," (1893,) "Cricket Songs," (1894,) etc., and the prose work "A June Romance," (1894.)

Gale, (ROGER,) son of Thomas Gale, of Scruton, born in 1672, wrote several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1744. His brother SAMUEL (born 1682, died 1754) wrote "History of Winchester Cathedral," (1715.)

Gale, (THEOPHILUS,) a learned English nonconformist divine, born at Kings-Teignton, Devonshire, in 1628. He became a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and a preacher at Winchester, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1661. His reputation is founded on a great work, called "The Court of the Gentiles; or, A Discourse touching the Original of Human Literature from the Scriptures," (5 vols., 1669–77,) in which he argues that the heathen theology and philosophy were derived from the Scriptures and the Jewish Church. He became assistant to John Rowe at Holborn, and succeeded him in 1677. Died in 1678.

Gale, (THOMAS,) an eminent English surgeon, born in 1507. He served in the army of Henry VIII. in France in 1544, and in that of Philip II. in 1557. He afterwards practised in London, and wrote several professional treatises, (1563–86.) Died in 1587.

Gale, (THOMAS,) D.D., an eminent English classical scholar and critic, born at Scruton, Yorkshire, in 1636. He became professor of Greek in Cambridge University in 1666, and was master of Saint Paul's School, London, from 1672 to 1697. In the latter year he was appointed Dean of York. He was also a Fellow of the Royal

Society. He published, besides other works, "Mythological, Ethical, and Physical Works or Treatises," ("Opuscula mythologica, ethica, et physica," 1671,) an edition of Herodotus's History, (1679,) and an edition of Cicero's Works, (1681.) Died in 1702.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Gale, (WILLIAM,) an English painter, born in London in 1832. Most of his more recent pictures are on scriptural subjects.

Galeano, gä-lā-ä'no, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Palermo about 1605. He practised in that city, where he also taught medicine for twenty-five years with great success. He had a high reputation as a philosopher, and was regarded as a second Galen by his contemporaries. Among his works are "Hippocrates Revived," (1650,) a Treatise on the Use of Brandy, (1667,) and several poems. Died in 1675.

Galeazzo. See VISCONTI.

Gā'lẹn, [Lat. CLAU'DIUS GALE'NUS; Gr. Κλαύδιος Γαληνός; Fr. GALIEN, gä'le-ăN'; It. GALENO, gä-le-ā'no,] a celebrated Greek medical writer and pagan philosopher, born at Pergamus, (or Pergamum,) in Mysia, in 131 A.D. He studied the Platonic and the Peripatetic philosophies, and was instructed in anatomy by Satyrus. In his youth he visited several foreign countries, to perfect his education at the best schools. At the age of thirty-four he removed to Rome, where he acquired great celebrity as a practitioner of medicine and surgery. He obtained the confidence of Marcus Aurelius, who appointed him physician to Commodus, the heir of the empire. He also lectured on anatomy in Rome. Towards the end of his life he returned to his native city. His death is variously dated from 200 to 210 A.D. He rendered important services to the science of medicine, and left a great number of works in Greek, many of which are lost. Of some others, only Latin versions have come down to us.

"Galen had not," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "the noble simplicity of Hippocrates. . . . He impairs the purity of his principles by fanciful explanations and by subtilities. He is, nevertheless, the only one among all the ancients who has given us a complete system *(corps)* of medicine."

Galen rejected the various medical systems which were in vogue in his time, and formed a new eclectic system, which maintained its authority for thirteen centuries. He was regarded as an oracle by the Arabs and Europeans until the fifteenth century. Among his extant works (above eighty in number) are a treatise on anatomy, (Περὶ ἀνατομικῶν ἐγχειρήσεων,) a capital work on physiology, called "On the Uses of the Parts of the Human Body," Ὑγιεινά, "On Preserving Health," ("De Sanitate Tuenda,") and "De Locis affectis," a treatise on pathology, which Haller regarded as one of Galen's best productions. He wrote many able works on ethics, logic, and philosophy, in one of which he praises the temperance and self-denial of the Christians.

See SUIDAS, Γαληνός; ABOOLFARAJ, "Historia Dynastiarum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DANIEL LE CLERC, "Histoire de la Médecine;" SPRENGEL, "History of Medicine;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medicinæ;" DAREMBERG, "Exposé des Connaissances de Galien," 1841; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" A. FUMANELLI, "De Vita et Moribus Galeni," 1577; A. WERNER, "Oratio de Vita Galeni," 1570; SMITH, "Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Galen, van, văn gä'lẹn, (JAN,) a brave naval officer, born at Essen, in Westphalia, about 1600. He entered the Dutch navy, distinguished himself in battles against the Spaniards, and rose to the rank of commodore. In 1653 he defeated the English fleet near Leghorn, and at the same time received a mortal wound.

See OOSTKAMP, "Leven, Daden en Lotgevallen van den Kommandeur J. van Galen," 1830.

Galen, von, fon gä'lẹn, (CHRISTOPH BERNHARD,) a warlike German prelate, born in Westphalia about 1605. He was elected Prince-Bishop of Münster in 1650. In 1665 he joined Charles II. of England in a war against the Dutch, from whom he took some fortified places. He waged other aggressive wars, and is called by Sismondi a "mitred brigand." Died in 1678.

Galenus, (CLAUDIUS.) See GALEN.

Galeotti, gä-lā-ot'tee, (ALBERTO,) an eminent Italian jurist, born at Parma; died about 1285.

Galeotti, (MARZIO,) an Italian writer, born at Narni about 1440. He was professor of belles-lettres at Bologna, from which he was expelled for his religious opinions. He afterwards was preceptor of the son of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary. Among his works is one entitled "On Man and his Parts," ("De Homine et ejus Partibus," 1490.) Died about 1494.

Galeotti, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence about 1676. His chief works are his frescos in the church of La Madalena in Genoa. Died in 1746.

Galère. See GALERIUS.

Ga-le'rĭ-us, [Fr. GALÈRE, gä'lair',] (CAI'US VALE'RIUS MAXIMIA'NUS,) a Roman emperor, was a native of Dacia, and of humble origin. From the rank of private soldier he rose to the highest commands in the army. In the year 292 A.D. he was adopted as son or heir, with the title of Cæsar, by Diocletian, whose daughter he married; and a few years later he commanded the army which defeated the Persian king Narses. The violent persecution of the Christians by Diocletian is ascribed to the instigation of Galerius. When Diocletian and Maximian abdicated, in 305, Galerius and Constantius Chlorus succeeded as colleagues in the empire, and the former took for his share Illyria, Thrace, Macedonia, Greece, and the Eastern provinces. His colleague having died in 306, Galerius wished to choose Severus in his place; but Constantine and Maxentius opposed him, and Severus was slain. After he had failed in an attempt to capture Rome, he retired to one of his provinces, and died in 311 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Gales, gālz, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished journalist, born in England about 1760. He established and edited "The Sheffield Register," which, on coming to the United States in 1793, he sold to Montgomery the poet, who had been brought up in his family. After editing for some time "The Independent Gazetteer," in Philadelphia, a Republican journal, in which he introduced short-hand reports of debates in Congress, he founded, in 1799, "The Raleigh (N.C.) Register." Died in 1841.

Gales, (JOSEPH,) a son of the preceding, was born near Sheffield, England, in 1786. He removed to Washington in 1807, and became in 1810 the proprietor and editor of the "National Intelligencer," which after 1813 was issued daily. It became a very able and influential organ of the Whig party. Died in 1860.

Galestruzzi, gä-lês-troot'see, or **Gallestruzzi,** gäl lês-troot'see, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian engraver and painter, born at Florence about 1618. He settled in Rome, and was received into the Academy of Saint Luke in 1652. Died in Rome about 1670.

Galet'ti di Cadilhac, (*née* MARGARET ISABELLA COLLIER,) COUNTESS, was born in England in 1846, daughter of Baron Monkswell, married in 1873 the Italian Count Galetti, and wrote "The Camorristi and other Tales," (1882,) "Our Home on the Adriatic," (1886,) "Rachel and Maurice," (1892,) "Annals of an Italian Village," (1896,) etc.

Galfridus de Vinosalvo. See GEOFFROY DE VINSAUF.

Galhegos, de, dà gäl-yā'gòs, (MANOEL, or MANUEL,) a popular Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon in 1597, was a friend of Lope de Vega. He produced a poem on the "Wars of the Giants against Jupiter," (1628,) which was admired for its brilliant imagery and elegant style, and a poem named "The Temple of Memory," (1635,) which increased his celebrity. He also wrote several dramas, which were performed with applause. Died in 1665.

Galiani, gä-le-ä'nee, (FERDINANDO,) ABBÉ, an Italian political economist, born at Chieti, in the Abruzzi, in 1728. He wrote (1750) an able treatise "On Currency," or Money, ("Della Moneta,") which acquired a European reputation and influenced the legislation of his own country, then disturbed by a surplus of precious metals and the consequent enormous rise in the price of commodities. In 1759 he was appointed secretary of legation at Paris, where he remained many years and attracted much notice by his wit and convivial powers. While in Paris, he argued against the free exportation of corn, in his "Dialogues on the Corn Trade," in French,

(1770,) which obtained great success, and of which Voltaire said, "This work seems like the joint production of Plato and Molière." "No one," said Turgot, "could maintain a bad cause with more wit, grace, finesse, and reasonableness in details." Having returned to Naples in 1769, he was appointed one of the ministers of the junta of royal domains in 1777, and first assessor or minister of the council of finance in 1782. He wrote an able treatise "On the Reciprocal Duties of Neutrals and Belligerents," (1782.) Died at Naples in 1787. He left in manuscript a Life of Horace and a Commentary on that poet, which, says Ginguené, are learned and original, like all his works. His "Letters to Madame d'Epinay" were published in 1818.

See MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" GRIMM, "Correspondance;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Galiano, gä-le-ä'no, (ANTONIO ALCALA,) a distinguished Spanish political writer and orator, was born at Cadiz about 1790. He promoted with zeal the revolution of 1820, and was elected in 1821 to the Cortes, in which he highly distinguished himself as an orator and leader of the Liberal party. Having been driven into exile in 1823, he went to England, and became professor of Spanish in the London University about 1828. He wrote a "History of Spanish Literature in the Nineteenth Century," which was published in the "Athenæum" (1834) and is highly commended. He returned to Spain in 1834, and joined the Conservative party about 1836, after which he was again exiled. Died in 1865.

Galien, the French for GALEN, which see.

Galien, gä'le-ăN', (JOSEPH,) a French natural philosopher, born near Le Puy in 1699. He is said to have been one of the first who conceived the practicability of ascending by means of an apparatus lighter than air. He published "The Art of Aerial Navigation," and a treatise "On the Formation of Hail." Died in 1782.

Galieno, the Italian for GALEN, which see.

Galigai. See ANCRE, (MARSHAL D'.)

Galignani, gä-lēn-yä'nee, (JOHN ANTHONY,) a journalist of Italian extraction, born in London, October 13, 1796. With his brother WILLIAM, (born March 10, 1798), he for many years conducted "Galignani's Messenger," a journal published in Paris in the English language. This journal was founded by their father in 1814. They also founded "Galignani's Hospital" at Corbeil. John Anthony died at Paris, December 30, 1873; William died December 12, 1882.

Galilæus or **Galilée**. See GALILEI.

Galilei, gä-le-lā'ee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian architect, born at Florence in 1691. He worked at Florence and Rome, where he was employed by Pope Clement XII., and where he built the façade of the church of Saint John of the Florentines, and the chapel Corsini, which is called his master-piece. Died in 1737.

Galilei, gä-le-lā'ee, [Fr. GALILÉE, gä'le'lā'; Lat. GALILÆ'US or GALILE'US,] (GALILEO,) commonly called simply **Galileo**, gäl-e-lee'o, [It. pron. gä-le-lā'o,] an illustrious Italian mathematician and natural philosopher, was born of a noble family at Pisa, the 15th of February, 1564. From early childhood he showed a rare aptitude for mechanical invention. After having studied, at Florence, the classics, music, and painting, he went to Pisa in 1582 to study medicine. But the impulse of his genius and destiny caused him to prefer geometry and physical philosophy, in which he made rapid progress. He discovered about 1584 the isochronism of the vibrations of a pendulum. Like his contemporary, Bacon, he asserted his independence against the authority of Aristotle, (whose system was then followed with blind and servile submission,) and appealed to the impartial evidence and umpirage of experiment. In 1589 he was chosen professor of mathematics in the University of Pisa, where he demonstrated the fallacy of the received theory that bodies of unequal weights will fall with proportionate velocities, by dropping metallic balls of different sizes from the top of the Leaning Tower. He was also the first who discovered the law by which the velocity of falling bodies is accelerated. In 1592 the senate of Venice appointed him professor of mathematics in Padua for the term of six years, which term was renewed in 1598. During this period he invented a thermometer, and, after examining the rival theories of astronomy, he adopted the Copernican system, which was then regarded as heretical by the schoolmen and clergy of Italy. In 1609 his celebrity was greatly increased by the construction of his telescope (the honour of inventing which is generally conceded to him) and by the sublime results which he realized in its application to astronomy and the "structure of the universe." He saw with rapt and devout admiration the mountains and valleys of the moon, and the phases of Venus; he discovered the satellites of Jupiter, and resolved into myriads of stars or flaming orbs the luminous nebulæ of the Milky Way. He hastened to impart these glorious revelations in his "Sidereal Messenger," ("Sidereus Nuncius,") published in 1610. About the year 1611 he accepted an invitation to Florence, where he was liberally patronized by Cosimo de' Medici.

While Galileo was thus employed in consolidating the Copernican system by sensible evidence, and unfolding to the human mind the grandeur of the universe, the Jesuits and other enemies denounced him to the Inquisition as a heretic. In 1616 he was summoned to Rome, and had an interview with the pope, Paul V., who positively forbade him to teach the doctrine of the motion of the earth, and, on his giving a promise to that effect, permitted him to return to Florence. For a number of years he enjoyed a truce from persecution, and even received some kindness from the next pope, Urban VIII. In 1632 he published his great work, the "Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems," in which, with graceful felicity of style, he employs all the resources of wit, fancy, reason, and eloquence to render the truth attractive. The dialogue is carried on by Salviati, Sagredo, and Simplicius, the last of whom (a fictitious person) maintains the theory of Ptolemy. The appearance of this work occasioned a great outcry at Rome. The pope was persuaded that the author had exposed him to ridicule, in the character of Simplicius; and Galileo was again cited before the Inquisition, in his seventieth year. After a confinement of several months, he was induced to sign a document abjuring the obnoxious theory, (that the earth had a diurnal motion, as well as a motion round the sun,) and promised to refrain from teaching it; but even this did not procure his liberation. It is said that, as he rose from the kneeling posture in which he signed his name, he whispered to a friend, "E pur se muove," ("It moves nevertheless.") His confinement was continued a few years, though not in the severest form, and it appears that he pursued his studies and observations until he became blind. He was visited by Milton in 1638. He died at or near Florence in January, 1642, within a year of the birth of Newton. He was never married. His temper was cheerful and sociable, his features comely and his person of medium stature. Among his principa disciples were Torricelli and Viviani. In regard to the invention of the telescope, to which allusion has been made above, we may here remark that although Jens or Jansen, a Dutch optician, first invented a small spy-glass, intended for a plaything, yet Galileo was the first who constructed an astronomical telescope and applied it to its noblest use. Galileo himself says that he had heard of the invention in Holland of an instrument which enlarged the size of distant objects, but was not informed how it was constructed, and that the one he used was the result of his own study and experiments. The most important discovery of Galileo was that of Jupiter's satellites, the eclipses of which afforded the first good method of determining longitudes. His "Scienza mechanica" was written in 1592, but not printed until 1634. About 1582 he obtained the idea of the pendulum from the oscillations of a lamp suspended in a church; and Biot says he constructed a clock in 1633 in which the pendulum was used. Hume ranks Galileo above Lord Bacon as an author and philosopher. ("History of England," vol. iv.) A good edition of Galileo's complete works was published at Florence by Alberi, 20 vols., 1842–58.

See VIVIANI, "Vita del Galilei;" L. BRENNA, "Vita Galilei," in FABRONI's "Vitæ Italorum;" DRINKWATER BETHUNE, "Life of Galileo," in the "Library of Useful Knowledge;" SIR DAVID BREWSTER, "Martyrs of Science," 1841; NELLI, "Vita di Galilei," 2 vols., 1793; PHILARÈTE CHASLES, "Galileo: sa Vie, son Procès et ses Contemporains," 1862; G. LIBRI, "Histoire de la Vie et des

Œuvres de G. Galilei, 1841; CAMPANELLA, "Apologia pro Galileo," 1622; FRISI, "Elogio del Galileo," 1775; A. CATTANEO, "Cenni su la Vita di G. Galilei," 1843; "North British Review" for November, 1860; BIOT, article on Galileo in the "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Galilei, (VINCENTIO,) the father of the great astronomer, resided in Florence, and was married in 1562 to Julia Venturi. He excelled in the theory and practice of music, and wrote a learned treatise entitled a "Dialogue on Ancient and Modern Music." He died about 1600.

Galileo, (the celebrated philosopher.) See GALILEI, (GALILEO.)

Galileo, (VINCENTIO,) a son of the great astronomer, was born about 1600. He aided his father in experiments, cultivated literature, and gave special attention to the application of the pendulum to clocks. Died in 1649.

Galileus. See GALILEI.

Galimard, gȧ'le'mȧr', (NICOLAS AUGUSTE,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1813, was a pupil of Ingres. Among his works are "Nausicaa and her Companions," and "The Evangelists." Died Jan. 15, 1880.

Galin, gȧ'lăn', (PIERRE,) a French musician, born at Samatan in 1786, invented a new method of teaching music, named the "Method of the Méloplaste." Died in 1822.

Galindes de Caravajal, gȧ-lēn'dĕs dȧ kȧ-rȧ-vȧ-hȧl', (LORENZO,) a Spanish lawyer and historian, born at Placencia in 1472. Ferdinand the Catholic chose him as president of his council of state. He wrote a history of John II. of Castile, and other works. Died in 1532.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. iii. part ii.

Galindo, gȧ-lēn'do, (BEATRIZ,) a Spanish lady, born at Salamanca in 1475, excelled in the use of the Latin language, and was regarded as a prodigy of learning. She became a lady of honour to Isabella of Castile. Died in 1535.

Galiot (or **Galliot**) **de Genouillac,** gȧ'le'ō' dĕh zheh'noo'yȧk', Seigneur d'Acier, (dȧ'se-ȧ',) a French officer, born in Quercy about 1466, was made grand master of artillery in 1512, and afterwards grand equerry to Francis I. He displayed skill at the battles of Marignano and of Pavía, (1525.) Died in 1546.

See BRANTÔME, "Vie de Galliot," vol. ii.

Galisonnière. See GALLISSONIÈRE.

Galitzin or **Galitsin.** See GALLITSIN.

Gall, gȧl, (FERDINAND,) BARON, a German author, born at Battenberg, in Hesse, in 1809. He wrote, besides other works, "Travels in Sweden in the Summer of 1836," (2 vols., 1838,) and "Paris and its Salons," (1845,) which had a great success. In 1846 he became intendant of the royal theatre at Stuttgart. Died in 1872.

Gall, gaul, [Ger. pron. gȧl,] (FRANZ JOSEPH,) a German physician, distinguished as the founder of the system of phrenology, was born at Tiefenbrunn, in Baden, on the 9th of March, 1758. He studied natural sciences at Strasburg, and passed thence to Vienna about 1781. He graduated as M.D. at Vienna in 1785, and practised in that city for many years. In 1791 he published a medical work entitled "Medical and Philosophical Researches on Nature and Art," ("Philosophisch-medicinische Untersuchungen über Natur und Kunst,") etc. He devoted much time to the study of the brain and to the external signs connected with the different functions and faculties of the human mind, and began in 1796 to lecture on these subjects in Vienna. Among his principal doctrines are the following: that the brain is the organ of all the faculties, propensities, and sentiments; that different parts of the brain are appropriated to particular mental faculties or moral affections; and that the capacity and character of a person are indicated by the external form of his skull. About 1805 he began, with his pupil and coadjutor, Dr. Spurzheim, to propagate their system by lectures in Paris, Berlin, and other cities of Europe. Dr. Gall became a permanent resident of Paris in 1807. He presented to the Institute in 1808 his "Researches into the Nervous System in General and the Brain in Particular," which was unfavourably criticised by a committee of the Institute, in their report. His principal work is entitled "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in General, and of the Brain in Particular," (4 vols., 1810–19, in French.) He was assisted in this work by Dr. Spurzheim. (See SPURZHEIM.) Died in Paris in 1828.

See "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1815; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1815; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gall, (RICHARD,) a Scottish poet, born in 1776, was a printer of Edinburgh. He acquired distinction as the author of a poem called "Arthur's Seat," and of several popular songs, among which are "The Farewell to Ayrshire," and "The Braes o' Drumlie." Died in 1801.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gall, gaul, or **Gal'lus,** SAINT, called "the Apostle of the Swiss," was born in Ireland about 550 A.D. He was a disciple of Saint Columban, whom he accompanied to Gaul in 585. He founded the monastery of Saint Gall, in the Swiss canton of that name. Died in 646 A.D.

See KARL GREITH, "Der heilige Gallus der Apostel Allemanniens," 1845.

Gallæus. See GALLÉ.

Găl'lą-ghẽr, (NICHOLAS ALOYSIUS,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Temperanceville, Ohio, February 19, 1846. He graduated from Saint Mary's (Roman Catholic) Seminary, Cincinnati, in 1864, was made a priest in 1868, and was president of Saint Aloysius Seminary, Columbus, Ohio, 1868–71. In 1881 he was consecrated titular Bishop of Canopus, and appointed bishop-administrator of the see of Galveston, Texas.

Găl'lą-ghẽr, (WILLIAM D.,) an American poet and journalist, born in Philadelphia in 1808. He edited several literary journals in Ohio, and was associate editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," 1840–50. He removed to Louisville, Kentucky, about 1853. Among his works are three volumes of poems entitled "Erato," (1835–37.) Died June 27, 1894.

Gallais, gȧ'lȧ', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French historical and political writer, born at Doué (Anjou) in 1756. In the Revolution he was a zealous royalist. He wrote many mediocre works, among which is a "History of France from the Death of Louis XVI. to the Peace of 1815," (2 vols., 1820.) Died in 1820.

Gallait, gȧ'lȧ', (LOUIS,) an eminent Belgian historical painter, born at Tournay in 1810, studied in Paris. Among his works are "Job and his Friends," "The Abdication of Charles V.," (1841,) "The Last Moments of Egmont," (1853,) and "The Plague of Tournay," (1882.) Died November 20, 1887.

Galland, gȧ'lôn', (ANTOINE,) a distinguished French Orientalist and antiquary, born at Rollot, in Picardy, in 1646. He made several journeys to the Levant to collect medals and copy inscriptions. About 1680 he had a commission from Colbert to make antiquarian researches in the East. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1701, and became professor of Arabic in the Royal College in 1709. His reputation is chiefly founded on his French version of the Arabian tales called "The Thousand and One Nights," (12 vols., 1704–17.) The style of this version is natural and simple. He translated other works from the Arabic and Persian, and wrote treatises on medals and antiquities. Died in 1715.

See ZENKER, "Bibliotheca Orientalis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Galland, (AUGUSTE,) a French historical writer, born about 1570. He was a member of Henry the Fourth's council of state, and wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs to illustrate the History of Navarre and Flanders," (1648,) and a "History of the Reformation in France." Died before 1645.

Galland, (PIERRE,) a French scholar, born at Aire in 1510. He became professor of eloquence in the Royal College in 1545, and was a friend of Budé, (Budæus.) His argument "On Behalf of the Parisian School against the New Academy of P. Ramus" ("Pro Schola Parisiensi contra novam Academiam Petri Rami," 1551) was the signal for the persecutions which that author suffered. Died in 1559.

Gallas, gȧl'lȧs, (MATTHIAS,) an Austrian general, born at or near Trent in 1589. He was a major-general of the army which took Mantua in 1629, and became a general of cavalry, or field-marshal, in 1631. He commanded a corps under Wallenstein, in Bohemia, and distinguished himself in battles against the Swedes at Nuremberg and Lutzen in 1632. Gallas appears to have

been the chief agent in the intrigues which resulted in the ruin of Wallenstein, whom he succeeded as general-in-chief in 1634. He gained a decisive victory at Nordlingen in 1634, but was outgeneralled and defeated near Magdeburg by Torstenson in 1644. Died in 1647.

See SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Găl'la-tin, [Fr. pron. gȧ'lȧ'tăN',] (ALBERT,) an eminent statesman, and a great oracle and leader of the Republican party in America, was born at Geneva in January, 1761. After graduating at the university of his native place, he emigrated to the United States in 1780. He acted as French tutor in Harvard University in 1782, and spent the two or three ensuing years in Virginia, where he purchased a large tract of land. In 1786 he fixed his home in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and in 1790 was elected a member of the legislature of that State, in which he served several years, and acquired great influence with both parties, although he acted with the Republicans. In 1793 the legislature, in which the Federal party had a majority, paid him a high compliment by electing him to the Senate of the United States, in which, however, he served only two months, as that body decided, by a party vote, that he was not eligible, because he had not been naturalized nine years before the election. From 1795 to 1801 he represented a district of Pennsylvania in the Federal Congress, in which he became one of the ablest debaters and was recognized as the leader of the Republicans, at least after Madison had retired from that arena in 1797. He spoke often, and was distinguished for his cool and ready dexterity, as well as his knowledge of political economy and finance. The first formation of the committee of ways and means was due to his suggestion. In 1801 President Jefferson appointed Gallatin secretary of the treasury, which he managed with eminent ability until 1813, having been continued in the office by Madison in 1809. He succeeded in effecting a great reduction of the public debt, and opposed the second war with England. In 1813 he retired from the cabinet, to take an active part in negotiating a peace with England; and, as the colleague of Adams, Clay, and others, he signed the treaty of Ghent in 1814. On this occasion, and in his subsequent career of diplomacy, he enjoyed a very high reputation as a negotiator, for which he was so well fitted by his extensive and exact information, his honourable character, his courteous address, and his logical ability. He was resident minister of the United States at Paris from 1816 to 1823, and in 1826 accepted a mission to England, where he settled a question of the boundary between the United States and British America, and regulated the subject of fisheries. Returning in 1827, he withdrew from political employment, and took up his residence in New York City. He subsequently wrote two able pamphlets on Currency, and in 1840 an essay on the Northeastern Boundary. In 1843 he was chosen president of the New York Historical Society. John Randolph, who witnessed his career in Congress, once remarked that Gallatin was unrivalled for readiness and dexterity in debate; and Judge Story pronounced him a truly great statesman, ranking him side by side with Hamilton. Died in 1849. His "Life" has been published by H. Adams and by J. A. Stevens.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Gallatin, gȧ'lȧ'tăN', (JEAN LOUIS,) a Swiss physician, born at Geneva in 1751, was physician to the hospital founded in Paris by Madame Necker. He wrote a treatise on acute fevers, (1781.) Died in 1783.

Gal'lau-det', (EDWARD MINER,) born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1837, son of the following. He taught in his father's institution in Hartford, in 1857, organized the Columbian Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, at Washington, and in 1864 developed the Gallaudet College for the deaf, the only institution for that purpose in the world. He was its president until May, 1911, when he became president emeritus. He presided over the convention of American Institutions for the Deaf. He is the author of "Popular Manual of International Law" and "Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet."

Gallau-det, (THOMAS H.,) born at Philadelphia in 1787, formed an association about 1815 for the relief of the deaf and dumb, and in 1817 became principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, the first in the country. He worked here with zeal and success until 1830, when ill health obliged him to resign. D. 1851.

Galle, gȧl, (ANDRÉ,) a French medallist and engraver, born at Saint-Étienne in 1761, settled in Paris. He engraved many portraits and medals in commemoration of the events of Napoleon's reign. Died in 1844.

Galle, gȧl'lẹh, (CORNELIS,) an excellent Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1570, was a son and pupil of Philip Galle, (1537–1612.) He studied in Rome, and returned to Antwerp, where he engraved history after various masters, and portraits after Van Dyck. Among his works are a "Virgin and Child," after Raphael; a "Virgin crowned with Flowers," after Rubens; and some original designs. He was the most famous artist of the family. Died at Antwerp in 1650. His son CORNELIS, born in 1600, was an engraver of history and portraits, the latter the superior.

Galle, gȧl'lẹh, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German astronomer, born in Prussian Saxony in 1812, became director of the Observatory at Berlin, and was the first who observed with a telescope the planet Neptune, whose existence Leverrier had previously demonstrated. (See LEVERRIER.) He announced this fact to Leverrier in a letter dated September 25, 1846. A few years later he obtained the chair of astronomy at Breslau. Died 1910.

Galle, (PHILIP,) a Flemish engraver, born at Haarlem in 1537, produced many engravings after his own designs and after those of other artists. Among his works are "Portraits of the Eminent Men of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries." Died in 1612.

His son THEODORE, born at Antwerp in 1560, was also an engraver. Died in 1633.

Gallé, gȧ'lȧ', [Lat. GALLÆ'US,] (SERVAIS,) a Dutch writer, born at Rotterdam about 1628, published an edition of Lactantius, (1660,) and "Dissertations on the Sibyls and their Oracles," (1688.) Died in 1709.

Gallego, gȧl-yā'go, (Don JUAN NICASIO,) a Spanish poet and priest, born at Zamora in 1777, became chaplain to the king in 1805, and, after the French invasion, was elected to the Cortes of Cadiz. He wrote, besides other fine poems, an "Elegy to the Second of May," ("Al Dos de Mayo," 1808,) and an "Ode on the Influence of Public Enthusiasm on the Arts." Died in 1853.

Gallegos, gȧl-yā'gŏs, (FERNANDO,) a renowned Spanish painter, born at Salamanca in 1461. He distinguished himself by accuracy of design and beauty of colouring. His subjects are chiefly Scriptural. His works are said to have been often mistaken for those of Albert Dürer Died in 1550.

See BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico."

Gallegos, (MANUEL.) See GALHEGOS.

Găl'lę-hęr, (JOHN NICHOLAS,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Washington, Kentucky, February 17, 1839. He studied at the University of Virginia, at a law-school in Lexington, Virginia, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York. He became a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1869, and in 1880 was consecrated Bishop of Louisiana. Died in 1891.

Gallen'ga, (ANTONIO CARLO NAPOLEON,) an Italian author, was born at Parma in 1810, and educated at the university of that place. He travelled considerably, became a naturalized British subject in 1846, and was for many years connected with the London "Times." He published a number of historical and other works under the name of L. Mariotti, and various others under his own name, including "Italy, Present and Future," (1887.) Died in 1895.

Gallestruzzi. See GALESTRUZZI.

Galletti, gȧl-let'tee, (FILIPPO MARIA,) a fresco-painter, born at Florence in 1636, adorned several churches of that city and of Parma. Died in 1714.

Galletti, gȧl-let'tee, (JOHANN GEORG AUGUST,) a German historian, born at Altenburg in 1750, became historiographer to the Duke of Gotha in 1816. He wrote a number of educational treatises and historical

works, among which is a "History of Germany," (10 vols., 1787–1819.) Died in 1828.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Galletti, (Pietro Luigi,) an Italian antiquary and monk, born in Rome in 1724. He published, besides other works, "Mediæval Inscriptions of Venice, Rome," etc., (7 vols., 1757–66.) Died in 1790.

Galli, gâl'lee, (Francesco,) surnamed Bibbiena, a painter and architect, born at Bologna in 1656, was a brother of Ferdinando, noticed below. He was gifted with a fine imagination. He practised the art of decoration at Naples, Verona, Vienna, and Rome, and became first architect to Philip V. of Spain. Among his greatest works was the theatre of Verona. Died in 1739.

His son Giovanni, or Jean, was born at Nancy about 1710. He wrote, in French, several novels, and a comedy entitled "New Italy," ("La nouvelle Italie," 1762.) Died about 1779.

See Malvasia, "Pittura, Scoltura ed Architettura di Bologna."

Galli da Bibbiena, gâl'lee dâ bêb-be-ā'nâ, (or **Bibiena,** be-be-ā'nâ,) (Ferdinando,) an able Italian painter and architect, born at Bologna in 1657, was a pupil of C. Cignani. He excelled in perspective and theatrical decorations. He became first painter and architect to Charles III. at Vienna. He published a "Treatise on Architecture and Perspective," (2 vols., 1711.) Died about 1745.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Galliani. See Galiani.

Galli-Curci, gall'eekoor'chee, (Amelita,) coloratura soprano, was born at Milan, Italy, Nov. 18, 1889. She was self-taught as a vocalist. Made her operatic *debut* in Rome 1909, and has since sung in Spain, South America, and the United States.

Gallieni, galyane, (Joseph Simon,) French soldier, was born at St. Béat, Haute Garonne, in 1849. He served in the war of 1870–71; in West Africa and Toukin; was made Governor of Upper Senegal 1886, and Governor-general of Madagascar 1897–1905. He became governor of Paris, Aug. 26, 1914, and was noted for sending reinforcements in requisitioned automobiles from Paris to aid in holding the Germans at the Marne. He became Minister of War Oct., 1915. Died May 27, 1916, and was made a Marshal of France posthumously.

Gal-li-e'nus, [Fr. Gallien, ga'le-an',] (Publius Licinius Valerius,) a Roman emperor, born about 233 A.D., was a son of the emperor Valerian, who admitted him to a share in the empire in 253. Valerian having been defeated and taken prisoner by the Persians in 260 A.D., Gallienus succeeded to the throne. He made no effort to liberate his father from captivity, and disgraced himself by his cruelty and profligacy. His frontiers were invaded by barbarian armies, while Ingenuus, Aureolus, and other Roman generals revolted in different parts of the empire. After he had defeated Aureolus in battle, a conspiracy was formed against Gallienus by his own officers. During the siege of Milan, 268 A.D., "he received a mortal dart from an uncertain hand," says Gibbon, who thus describes him: "He was master of several curious but useless sciences, a ready orator, an elegant poet, a skilful gardener, an excellent cook, and a most contemptible prince." He was succeeded by Claudius II.

Galligai. See Ancre.

Gallinari, (Pietro,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia about 1629, was a favourite pupil of Guido.

Gallinger, (Jacob H.,) an American statesman, was born at Cornwall, Ontario, in 1837, graduated in medicine at Dartmouth College in 1858, became a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1872, and was president of the senate 1879–80. He was elected to Congress in 1885, and in 1891 became a member of the United States Senate. Died 1918.

Gal'li-o, (Junius,) a Roman judicial officer, was an adopted son of the rhetorician Junius Gallio, and a brother of Seneca the philosopher. His original name was M. Annæus Novatus. He is supposed by some persons to be the Gallio who was deputy or proconsul of Achaia, before whom Saint Paul was arraigned by the Jews. (See Acts xviii. 12–17.) Died in 65 A.D.

Galliot. See Galiot.

Gallissonière, de la, deh lâ gâ'le'so'ne-air', (Roland Michel Barrin—bâ'rân',) Marquis, a naval officer, born at Rochefort, in France, in 1693. He became a captain about 1738, and acted as Governor of Canada from 1745 to 1749. In 1756 his fleet defeated the English under Admiral Byng, near Minorca. Died in 1756.

Gallitsin, Gallitzin, or **Galitzin,** gâ-lit'sin or gâ-lêt'sên, (Alexander Mikhailovitch,) a Russian general and prince, born in 1718, was a son of Mikhail, (1674–1730.) He distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war, (1756–63,) about the end of which he became general-in-chief. He afterwards obtained great favour with Catherine II., and defeated the Turks at Choczim in 1769. Died in 1783.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gallitsin, Gallitzin, or **Galitzin,** (Dmitri I.,) Prince of, uncle of the preceding, was one of the Russian nobles who, after the death of Peter II., placed Anne on the throne, on the condition that she should sign a charter as a guarantee against despotic power. But, when she thought her authority established, she tore the charter in pieces and imprisoned its authors Died in 1738.

Gallitsin or **Gallitzin,** (Dmitri Alexievitch,) Prince, a Russian author and diplomatist, was born about 1738. In 1763 he was appointed ambassador to France, where he remained several years, and corresponded with Voltaire, who praised his good qualities. In 1773 he became resident minister at the Hague. He wrote, besides other works, a "Physical Description of the Crimea," (1788,) and a "Treatise on Mineralogy," (1792.) Died in 1803.

Gallitsin, (Emanuel,) Prince, a Russian *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1804. He fought with distinction at the capture of Varna, soon after which he retired from the army. He translated several works from Russian into French, and wrote "Travels in Finland," (1852.) Died in Paris in 1853.

Gallitsin, (Mikhail,) Prince, a Russian admiral, born about 1685. During the reign of Catherine I. or Peter II. he became a senator and privy councillor. After the death of the empress Anne (1740) he obtained the rank of admiral. He was appointed grand admiral and president of the admiralty in 1756. Died in 1764.

Gallitsin, (Mikhail Mikhailovitch,) Prince, a Russian nobleman, born in 1674. He entered the army as a private, became a general about 1708, and led a division at Pultowa (Poltava) in 1709. In 1711 he commanded an army against the Tartars and Poles. He had the chief command in Finland from 1713 to 1721, defeated the Swedes in a naval fight in 1720, and was made field-marshal in 1724. In 1730 he was appointed a senator, and president of the College of War. He was reputed to be the best general that Russia had then produced. Died in 1730.

Gallitsin, Galitzin, Gallitzin, Galyzin, or **Gallitzine,** (Vasili, or Basil,) an able and liberal Russian statesman, born about 1633. He was the minister or influential adviser of Feodor, (1676–82,) and promoted reform and civilization. He retained power or favour during the minority of Ivan and Peter and the regency of Sophia. In 1686 he concluded with Poland a treaty that was very advantageous to Russia. He commanded an expedition against the Crimean Tartars in 1687. For his alleged complicity in the conspiracy of Sophia against Peter the Great, he was exiled in 1689. Died in 1713.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gallizin or **Gallitzin.** See Gallitsin.

Gallo, gâl'lo, (Agostino,) born at Brescia, in Italy, in 1499, wrote a useful treatise called "Twenty Days of Agriculture," ("Vinti Giornate dell' Agricoltura," 1550,) and other similar works. He was regarded as the restorer of agriculture in Italy. Died in 1570.

Gallo, (Andrea,) a Sicilian antiquary, born at Messina in 1732. He wrote an account of the earthquake which nearly ruined Messina in 1783. Died in 1814.

Gallo, (THOMAS.) See GALLUS, (THOMAS.)

Gallo, dä, dâ gäl'lo, (MARZIO **Mastrizzi**—mäs-trēt'see,) DUKE, a Neapolitan minister of state and able negotiator, was born at Palermo in 1753. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1795, and performed a prominent part in the treaty of Campo Formio, (1797.) During the consulate of Bonaparte he was ambassador to Paris. He was minister of foreign affairs at Naples from the accession of Joseph Bonaparte, in 1806, until 1815. The revolution of 1820 restored him to the same office for a brief term. He retired when the government again became absolute, in 1821. Died in 1833.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Galloche, gȧ'losh', (LOUIS,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1680, painted subjects from Scripture with success. He received a pension from the king, and was rector of the Academy in Paris when he died, in 1761. Lemoyne was one of his pupils. Among his best works is "The Removal of the Reliques of Saint Augustine."

Gallois, gȧ'lwȧ', (CHARLES ANDRÉ GUSTAVE LÉONARD,) a French political and historical writer, born at Monaco in 1789. He removed to Paris in 1818, became an editor of the "Constitutionnel," and advocated democracy in several popular pamphlets. He also wrote a "Pictorial History of the French Revolution," (4 vols., 1830,) and a "History of the National Convention," (8 vols., 1835.) Died in 1851.

Gallois, (JEAN,) a French editor and critic of much merit, born in Paris in 1632, was one of the founders of the "Journal des Savants," which he edited with ability from 1666 to 1674. He was admitted into the French Academy, on the same day as Racine and Fléchier, in 1673. He was a favourite protégé of Colbert. After the death of Colbert he became keeper of the Royal Library, and professor of Greek in the Collége Royal. Died in 1707.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" SABATIER, "Les trois Siècles de la Littérature;" "Biographie Universelle."

Gallois, (JEAN ANTOINE **Gauvain**—gō'vȧN',) a politician, born in Paris in 1755. In 1802 he was president of the Tribunate, after the dissolution of which he passed into the legislative body. In 1813 he was a member of the commission to which the negotiations with the allied powers were referred. He translated from the Italian a treatise on the "Science of Legislation," by Filangieri, (1786–91,) and wrote some fugitive poems. Died in 1828.

Gallois, (JULIEN JEAN CÉSAR.) See LEGALLOIS.

Gallois, (PIERRE.) See LE GALLOIS.

Galloway, EARL OF. See GALWAY.

Găl'loway, (CHARLES BETTS,) a Methodist clergyman, was born at Kosciusko, Mississippi, in 1849. He graduated at the University of Mississippi in 1868, entered the Mississippi conference of the Methodist Church, and in 1886 became bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He published several works on prohibition and on missions, having officially visited the missions of his church in China, Japan, and Brazil. Died May 12, 1909.

Găl'lo-way, (JOSEPH,) a.. American lawyer, born in Maryland about 1730, practised with distinction in Philadelphia. He became in 1774 a delegate to the Continental Congress, in which he took a prominent part and opposed the independence of the colonies. He removed to England in 1778. Died in 1803.

Gallucci, gȧl-loot'chee, (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Salo, near Brescia, about 1550. He was one of the first members of the Academy founded at Venice in 1593. He published, besides other works, a "Theatre of the World and Time," ("Theatrum Mundi et Temporis," 1589,) which treats partly of astrology, and "Speculum Uranicum," (1593.)

Gallucci, (TARQUINIO.) See GALLUZZI.

Galluccio, gȧl-loot'cho, (ANGELO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Macerata in 1593, was professor of rhetoric at Rome, and published "De Bello Belgico," a History of the War in the Low Countries from 1593 to 1609, (2 vols., 1671.) Died in 1674.

Găl'lup, (JOSEPH ADAM,) an American physician and author, born in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1769. In 1827 he established at Woodstock a clinical school of medicine, which in 1835 was incorporated as the Vermont Medical College. He published "Outlines of the Institutes of Medicine," (1839.) Died in 1849.

Galluppi, (BALDASSARE.) See GALUPPI.

Galluppi, gȧl-loop'pee, or **Galuppi**, gȧ-loop'pee, (PASQUALE,) an Italian metaphysical philosopher, born at Tropea, Calabria, in 1770, was professor of philosophy at Naples, and an adversary of skepticism. His "Elements of Philosophy" (4 vols., 1832) passed through many editions. He also wrote "The Philosophy of the Will," (4 vols., 1835–42,) and other works. Died in 1846.

See CARLO MARIA CURCI, "Elogio di P. Galluppi," 1847.

Găl'lus, (ÆLIUS,) an eminent Roman jurist, who was a contemporary of Cicero. He wrote a treatise "On the Signification of Terms which pertain to the Civil Law," an extract from which is found in the "Digest." According to Lachmann, he was the same person that was prefect of Egypt in 25 B.C.

Gallus, (ÆLIUS,) a Roman general, who was prefect of Egypt in 25 and 24 B.C., and was the first who penetrated Arabia with a Roman army, (23 B.C.) The expedition failed, in consequence, partly, of the treachery of Syllæus, an Arabian who was the guide of the Roman army. Strabo obtained from him new information in geography, and wrote an account of the expedition.

Gallus, (CAIUS AQUILIUS,) an eminent Roman lawyer and judge, noted for learning and integrity, became prætor in 66 B.C. He was a friend of Cicero, who esteemed him highly and paid him a handsome compliment in his oration for Cæcina. He was the author of a formula "De Dolo Malo," and effected some important legal reforms. His works have not come down to us.

Gallus, (CAIUS ASINIUS,) a Roman politician, was a son of C. Asinius Pollio. He became consul in 8 B.C., and married Vipsania, the repudiated wife of Tiberius, who hated him for that reason and for his freedom in expressing his mind. He was committed to prison by Tiberius in 30 A.D., and died in confinement about the year 33. He wrote a book called a "Comparison between my Father and Cicero," which is not extant.

See J. G. HEINECCIUS, "Oratio de C. A. Gallo," (about 1730.)

Gallus, (CAIUS CORNELIUS,) an eminent Roman poet and courtier, was born at Forum Julii (Fréjus) about 66 B.C. He served in the army under Octavius, who received him into his favour and confidence and gave him a high command in the war against Antony. After the death of Antony, about 30 B.C., Augustus appointed Gallus Governor of Egypt, which he ruled at first with success. But afterwards, being accused of oppression and peculation, he was condemned to perpetual banishment, and killed himself in 25 or 26 B.C. His Elegies, which were much admired, are all lost. Like his friend Mæcenas, he patronized literary men, especially Virgil, who was his intimate friend, and who has gracefully commemorated his name and merit in his sixth and tenth eclogues.

See DION CASSIUS, books l., liii.; QUINTILIAN, books i., x.; SUETONIUS, "De illustribus Grammaticis;" VÖLKER, "Commentatio de C. C. Galli Vita et Scriptis," 1840–44; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gallus, (CAIUS SULPICIUS,) a Roman astronomer and orator, was chosen consul for 166 B.C. He was eminent as an orator and a Greek scholar, and appears to have been one of the most remarkable men of his time. He is regarded as the earliest of Roman astronomers. The occurrence of an eclipse of the moon, at the hour which he predicted, on the eve of the battle of Pydna, 168 B.C., excited the admiration and raised the spirits of the army in which he then served as tribune. He is highly eulogized by Cicero.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xliii., xliv., and xlv.; CICERO, "Brutus," "De Republica," "De Senectute," and "De Officiis."

Gallus, (CAIUS VIBIUS TREBONIANUS,) a Roman emperor, born, it is supposed, in the isle of Gerba, on the coast of Africa, about 205 A.D. He succeeded Decius in 251, with Hostilian as his colleague, and purchased a disgraceful peace with the Goths by an annual tribute. The empire was soon invaded by other hordes of barbarians, who were defeated by Æmilian. The victor

having been proclaimed emperor by his army, Gallus marched against him; but, before the armies met, he was killed by his own troops, in 253 A.D. He was generally unpopular and despised.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Gallus, (CESTIUS,) a Roman general, became Governor of Syria in 64 A.D. The Jews having rebelled in the year 65, he besieged Jerusalem, but failed to take it.

Gallus, (FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS CONSTANTIUS,) a nephew of Constantine the Great, was born about 325 A.D. In 351 the Roman emperor Constantius gave to him his sister Constantina in marriage, and raised him to the rank of Cæsar, with the command of the Eastern provinces. But he soon disgraced himself by his cruelty and tyranny, for which he was recalled and executed in 354 A.D. He was a half-brother of the emperor Julian.

Gallus, (SERVATIUS.) See GALLÉ.

Gallus or **Gallo**, (THOMAS,) a French monk, was one of the most eminent theologians of his time, and became abbé of Vercelli, where he founded a famous school. He translated from the Greek a work on mystic theology ascribed to Dionysius Areopagita. Died in 1246.

Galluzzi, gâl-loot'see, or **Gallucci**, gâl-loot'chee, (TARQUINIO,) an Italian Jesuit and poet, born in 1574, professed rhetoric and morality at Rome, and was eminent as a pulpit orator. He published a volume of poems, "Carmina," (1611,) another of Latin orations, (1617,) and "Vindications of Virgil," ("Virgilianæ Vindicationes," 1621.) Died in 1649.

Gâl'lȳ, (HENRY,) an English divine, born at Beckenham, in Kent, in 1696. He translated from the Greek the "Characters" of Theophrastus, (1725,) and wrote, besides other works, an "Essay on Clandestine Marriages," (1750.) In 1735 he became chaplain-in-ordinary to the king. Died in 1769.

Gally, (MERRITT,) an American inventor, born at Rochester, New York, in 1838. After serving three years as a Presbyterian pastor, he turned his attention to mechanics, and made numerous inventions in printing, musical, electric, and other apparatus, taking out in all over four hundred patents for his inventions.

Galois, gȧ'lwȧ', (EVARISTE,) a very able mathematician, born in France, October 26, 1811, and killed in a duel in May, 1832, when only twenty years old. He left a few mathematical papers, which were soon recognized as of the highest value to science. These include a profound and original discussion of the algebraical solution of equations, and a treatment of the theory of numbers.

Galsworthy, (JOHN,) British novelist and playwright, was born Aug. 14, 1867 at Coombe, Surrey and educated at Harrow and New College, Oxford. He was called to the bar 1890, but took up literature, becoming noted for his "Forsyth Saga," a series of novels of an English family, beginning with "The Man of Property" 1906, and ending with "Swan Song" 1928. His plays include "The Silver Boy" 1906, "Justice" 1910, "The Foundations" 1916, "A Family War" 1921, "Loyalties" 1922, "Escape" 1926.

Gălt, (JOHN,) a Scottish author, born at Irvine in May, 1779. He became a resident of London about 1803, engaged in trade, and failed. He travelled in the south of Europe in 1809–11, after which he published "Letters from the Levant," (1813,) several biographies, and a volume of tragedies, which were not successful. In 1820 his "Ayrshire Legatees" appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine." This was more popular than his previous efforts, and was followed by "Annals of the Parish," (1821,) and other tales illustrative of Scottish life. Many of his tales are entertaining, and characterized by rough good sense and a quaintness of expression. He also wrote his Autobiography, (2 vols., 1833.) He died at Greenock in 1839.

Gâl'tŏn, (Sir DOUGLAS,) a British engineer, was born in Worcestershire in 1822. He entered the government engineer service, under which he occupied important positions, retiring in 1875. He was general secretary of the British Association 1870–95, president 1895–96, and member of the council of the Royal Society. Was an authority on sanitation and hygienic architecture. Died March 10, 1899.

Gâl'tŏn, (FRANCIS,) an English scientist, a grandson of Erasmus Darwin, was born at Duddeston, near Birmingham, in 1822. He studied at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1844. After this he made two journeys in Africa, one of which he described in his "Narrative of an Explorer," (1853.) Other works of his are "The Art of Travel," (1855,) "Hereditary Genius," (1864,) "English Men of Science," (1874,) "Natural Inheritance," (1889,) "Finger Prints," (1893,) etc. Died January 18, 1911.

Galuppi, gâ-loop'pee, (BALDASSARE,) a famous Italian composer, was born in 1703, in Burano, (whence he was called BURANEL'LO,) an island near Venice. He composed many operas, and some sacred music, and has been called the father of the Italian comic opera. Died at Venice in 1785.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Galuppi, (PASQUALE.) See GALLUPPI.

Galuzzi, gâ-loot'see, (RIGUCCIO, re-goot'cho,) an Italian historian and priest, born at Volterra in 1730, published a "History of Tuscany under the Rule of the House of Medici," from 1569 to 1737. Died in 1801.

Galvam or **Galvão**, gâl-vŏwn', (ANTONIO,) an eminent Portuguese captain, son of Duarte, noticed below, was born about 1502. He was appointed Governor of the Moluccas in 1538. He subdued several chiefs by arms, and governed that region with ability. It is stated that he converted many natives to the Catholic faith, and refused the offer of sovereignty in the Moluccas. He was recalled about 1545, and died in 1557, leaving a valuable work "On the Discoveries, Ancient and Modern, in India," (1563.) His exploits are highly extolled by the Portuguese historians.

Galvani, gâl-vä'nee, (ALOISIO,) an eminent Italian physician, and physiologist, born in 1737 at Bologna, where he became professor of anatomy in 1762. He composed valuable treatises "On the Kidneys and Ureters of Birds," ("De Renibus atque Ureteribus Volatilium,") and "On the Organs of Hearing in Birds," ("De Aure Volatilium.") His durable reputation is founded on the accidental discovery of the phenomena since called from his name *Galvanism*, which he announced in his "Commentary on the Power (or Effect) of Electricity on Muscular Motion," ("De Viribus Electricitatis in Motu musculari Commentarius," 1791.) These phenomena were first observed in some dead frogs, which had been procured as aliment for his invalid wife. While they were lying on the table near the conductor of an electrical machine, their muscles were convulsed by accidental contact with a scalpel. Galvani explained this fact by the theory that all animals have electricity inherent in their economy, especially in the nerves and muscles. (See VOLTA.) Having refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Cisalpine republic, 1797, he lost his chair at Bologna, but was restored a short time before his death, which occurred in December, 1798.

See ALIBERT, "Éloge de Galvani," Paris, 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Galvez, gâl'vĕth, (Don BERNARDO,) COUNT, a nephew of José, noticed below, was born at Malaga in 1756. About 1780 he was appointed Governor of Louisiana, made a successful campaign against the English in Florida, and took Pensacola in 1781. Soon after this he became Viceroy of Mexico, which he governed with credit until his death, in 1794.

Galvez, (Don JOSÉ,) a Spanish statesman and lawyer, born at Velez-Malaga in 1729. After gaining some distinction by his eloquence, he was employed as confidential secretary by Grimaldi, the prime minister. In 1764 Charles III. appointed him a member of the Council of the Indies, and in 1771 sent him to Mexico to settle a difficulty between the viceroy and the Audiencia or supreme tribunal. Upon his return, about 1775, he obtained the place of minister of the Indies, the most important office in the kingdom, next to that of prime minister. He directed the affairs of the colonies with ability, and received the title of Marquis of Sonora. Died in 1786.

See COXE, "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon," 1813.

Galvez de Montalvo, gäl'vĕth dà mon-täl'vo, (LUIS,) a popular Spanish poet, born at Guadalaxara in 1549, was a friend of Cervantes. In 1582 he published a pastoral romance called the "Pastor de Filida," in prose and verse, which was admired for its richness of imagery and purity of style. He wrote also "The Tears of Saint Peter," (1587.) He is praised by Lope de Vega in his "Laurel of Apollo." He took the monastic vows in the latter part of his life. Died at Palermo in 1610.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Gäl'way or **Gäl'lo-way**, (HENRY,) LORD, Marquis de Ruvigny, (rü'vèn'ye',) was born in France in 1647. Proscribed as a Protestant, he retired to England about 1685, and was made Earl of Galway for his services in Ireland in 1691. In the war of the Spanish succession, he commanded the English and allies, who captured Madrid in June, 1706. Having been appointed general-in-chief in place of Lord Peterborough, he joined battle with the French at Almanza, (1707,) where he was wounded and defeated with great loss. He was again defeated at Gudina in 1709, and soon after recalled from the command for his ill success. In 1715 he acted as lord justiciary of Ireland. Died in 1720.

Gama, gä'mä, (ANTONIO **de Leon y**—dà là'ōn' e,) an astronomer and geographer, born at Mexico about 1735. Without the aid of teachers, he made great progress in astronomy. He published "Memoirs on the Satellites of Jupiter," "On the Almanac and Chronology of the Ancient Mexicans," and on the "Climate of New Spain," which are commended by Humboldt and Prescott. Died about 1800.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. i. book i.

Gama, (JOANNA,) a Portuguese poetess, born in 1515, wrote religious poems, sonnets, etc. Died in 1586.

Gama, da, dä gä'mä, (CHRISTOVÃO,) a Portuguese captain, was the son of Vasco, the admiral. He served under his brother Estevão in the East Indies in 1540, and commanded a small army sent to aid the King of Abyssinia, where he was taken prisoner and killed by the Moors in 1542.

Gama, da, (ESTEVÃO,) the son of Vasco, was also noted as a naval commander. In 1536 he was appointed Governor of Malacca, and in 1540 Viceroy of India, which he ruled with ability. In the course of a war with the Turks, he explored the Red Sea, of which one of his officers wrote a description, the first that had been made by a European. Gama returned to Portugal in 1542.

Another ESTEVÃO, brother of Vasco, commanded a division of five ships in the expedition of 1502.

Gama, da, (FILIPPO JOZÉ,) a Portuguese poet and scholar, born in Lisbon in 1713; died in 1742.

Gama, da, (JOZÉ BASILIO,) a Brazilian poet, born in Minas Geraes in 1740. He became a resident of Lisbon, and was patronized by the minister Pombal. His principal poem, entitled "O Uruguay," (1769,) has been often reprinted. Died in Lisbon in 1795.

Gama, da, (VASCO,) (commonly, but less correctly, called **Vasco de Gama**—dà gä'mä,) a celebrated Portuguese navigator, born at Sines. The date of his birth and the details of his private life are unknown. He acquired celebrity as commander of the fleet which in 1497 Emanuel of Portugal sent to India, being the first that performed the voyage from Europe to that remote region by doubling the Cape of Good Hope. He sailed from Lisbon on the 8th of July, with three small vessels and one hundred and sixty men. After doubling the cape, he sailed along the eastern coast, landed at Mozambique and Melinda, at the latter of which he procured a skilful pilot, and arrived at Calicut on the 20th of May, 1498. He went on shore with a few men, had an interview with the native prince, but failed to negotiate a treaty, in consequence of the jealousy of the Moors, and returned to Lisbon in September, 1499. The discovery of this route was an important era in commercial history, diverting into a new channel the Indian trade, which had before passed through the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. This enterprise of Gama forms the subject of Camoens's "Lusiad." In 1502, Vasco was sent out to India with a larger fleet, and, having cannonaded Calicut in retaliation for some injuries, established a factory at Cochin. Returning home in December, 1503, he was received with great honour, and rewarded with the title of count. In 1524, after a repose of twenty years, he was appointed Viceroy of India. He died in Cochin in 1524.

See BARROS, "Decadas;" LAFITAU, "Histoire des Découvertes des Portugais," etc.; FARIA Y SOUZA, "Asia Portugueza;" FERNÃO LOPEZ DE CASTANHEDA, "Historia do Descobrimento e Conquista da India," 1551; FERDINAND DENIS, "Portugal."

Gama, de, (VASCO.) See GAMA, DA.

Gamaches, gä'mäsh', (ÉTIENNE,) an agreeable French writer, born at Meulan in 1672, was a canon regular. He published, under the name of Clarigny, a metaphysical work, called "System of the Heart," ("Système du Cœur," 1704,) which is commended. He wrote other works, among which are "The Elegancies of Language reduced to their Principles," (1718,) and "Physical Astronomy," (1740.) Died in 1756.

See SABATIER, "Les trois Siècles de la Littérature."

Gamaches, de, deh gä'mäsh', (JOACHIM **Rouault**—roo'ō',) a French officer, born in Poitou, fought against the English about 1450. In 1461 Louis XI. made him a marshal of France. Died in 1478.

Gamaches, de, (PHILIPPE,) a doctor of the Sorbonne, and one of the best French Catholic theologians of his time, was born in 1568. He became professor of theology in Paris in 1598, and wrote an excellent commentary on Saint Thomas, called "Theologia scholastica speculativa practica," (1627.) Died in 1625.

Ga-mä'lĭ-el, {Heb. גַּמְלִיאֵל,} a Pharisee and eminent Jewish doctor, lived at Jerusalem in the first century. He was a member of the Sanhedrim, the preceptor of Saint Paul, (see Acts xxii. 3,) and, according to the Talmud, was a grandson of the celebrated Hillel. His moderation and prudence are shown by a brief speech recorded in Acts v. 34–39. Died about 88 A.D.

Gamaliel THE YOUNGER, a Jewish legislator and teacher, a grandson of the famous Gamaliel. He was head of the great school at Jamnia, or Jabneh. Died about 115 A.D. He is reckoned as one of "seven great rabbans" of the Jews, as also was his illustrious grandfather.

Gamba, gäm'bä, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian biographer, born at Bassano in 1766. He became a member of the Academy of Florence. He published, besides other works, "Narrazione de' Bassanesi illustri," (1807,) a "Gallery of the Literati and Artists of the Venetian Provinces in the Eighteenth Century," (1824,) and a "Life of Dante," (1825,) a work of recognized merit. Died in 1841.

See BARTOLOMMEO GAMBA, "Narrazione della Vita e delle Opere di lui," 1841; ANTONIO NEYMAVR, "Memoria di B. Gamba," Venice, 1846; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Gamba, gôN'bä', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French traveller, born at Dunkirk in 1763, published "Travels in Southern Russia, Georgia," etc., (1824.) Died in 1833.

Gamba, (PIETRO,) COUNT, brother of the countess Guiccioli, was born at Ravenna, in Italy, in 1801. He accompanied Lord Byron to Greece, and fought with distinction for the liberty of the Greeks. He published a "Narrative of Lord Byron's Last Journey to Greece," (1825.) Died in Greece in 1826.

Gambacorti, gäm-bä-kor'tee, the name of an Italian family who held the chief power in Pisa between 1348 and 1406. ANDREA became chief magistrate in 1348, and died about 1354. FRANCESCO, his successor, was beheaded by the emperor Charles IV. in 1355, when the other members of the family were exiled. PIETRO, the nephew of Francesco, directed the republic with wisdom, moderation, and ability from 1369 to 1392, and waged war against the pope, (1376.) He was assassinated in 1392. GIOVANNI, a nephew of Pietro, and the last of the family, surrendered Pisa, after a long siege, to the Florentines in 1406. This was regarded by the citizens of Pisa as an act of treachery.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Gambara, gäm-bä'rä, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) COUNT, an Italian writer, born near Piacenza in 1771. He served in the French armies as a colonel about 1805–08. He wrote "The League of Cambray," a poem, (1825,) and several dramas. Died in 1848.

Gambara, (LATTANZIO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Brescia in 1541, adorned the churches of Cremona, Brescia, and Parma with frescos. He was killed by a fall in 1574.

Gambara, (LORENZO,) a Latin poet, born at Brescia about 1500. He was attached to Cardinal Farnese, in whose house he lived for a long time in Rome. Among his principal Latin poems, which were praised by Paul Manutius and Justus Lipsius, is "Columbus, or the Discovery of the New World." The first edition of his works appeared in 1555. Died in 1596.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Gambara, (VERONICA,) a noble Italian lady, born at Pralboino, near Brescia, in 1485, was the daughter of Count Gambara, and was eminent for her poetical talents and her attainments in Latin and philosophy. In 1508 she was married to Giberto, Lord of Correggio. She wrote admired sonnets and letters. Died in 1550.

See RIZZARDI, "Rime, Lettere e Vita di F. Gambara," 1769; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" ZAMBONI, "Vita di V. Gambara," 1759.

Gambart, gôN'bȧR', (JEAN FÉLIX ADOLPHE,) a French astronomer, born in Cette in 1800. He became director of the Observatory of Marseilles in 1822, and discovered many comets. Died in 1836.

See F. D. ARAGO, "Notice sur M. Gambart," 1836.

Gamberelli, gȧm-bȧ-rel'lee, (BERNARDO,) an able Florentine architect and sculptor, born about 1410. He was patronized by Pope Nicholas V., and restored, besides other churches of Rome, San Pietro-in-Vincoli and San Giovanni Laterano. Died in 1490.

Găm-bet'tą, [Fr. pron. gôN'bȧ'tȧ',] (LEON MICHEL,) a French statesman, born at Cahors, of Genoese-Jewish parentage, October 30, 1838. He became a lawyer in Paris in 1859, and was soon known in his profession as a brilliant orator. But his name did not become public property until 1868, when he defended Delescluze, the Radical editor of the "Reveil," in a governmental prosecution. Gambetta lost his case, but gained a national reputation and became the idol of the masses. At the general elections of 1869 for the Corps Législatif he presented himself both in Paris and in Marseilles as the candidate of the "irreconcilable opposition." In both places he was triumphantly elected. He decided to take his seat for Marseilles, but was prevented by sickness until the beginning of 1870, when he at once took his stand as an ultra-radical. His speech against the imprisonment of his colleague Henri Rochefort, (February 7,) and that protesting against the plébiscite as a violation of constitutional government, (April 5,) attracted wide attention. He was less violently opposed to the war with Germany than most of his colleagues, but after the disaster at Sedan he was among the first to proclaim the downfall of the imperial dynasty and the establishment of a republic. This was on September 4: on the 5th he was elected minister of the interior in the provisional government of national defence. He issued a call for the convocation of the National Assembly on September 8, but, as Paris was then invested by the enemy, no election could be held. Early in October he escaped in a balloon in order to confer with his colleagues outside of the city, and, first at Tours and afterwards at Bordeaux, he made desperate but fruitless efforts to arrest the progress of the invasion. When Paris at last capitulated, he disavowed the armistice signed by Jules Favre and Bismarck, and announced his intention to continue the war to the last, (January 31, 1871.) His decree was declared null by his colleagues in Paris on February 4, and he and his ministry tendered their resignation. But his popularity among the masses was only increased, and on the 8th he was elected to the National Assembly by ten departments. He chose to sit for the department of the Bas-Rhin, though he was aware that the cession of Alsace to Germany would deprive him of his seat. On July 2 he was re-elected in three departments, and gave the preference to the Bouches-du-Rhône. Early in 1872 he visited the South of France, and was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. In September he made a memorable speech at Grenoble, attacking Thiers, and laying down the policy upon which the republican party ultimately won their victory. He was now looked upon as the leader of that party, and when, in February, 1875, the National Assembly voted the republican form of constitution, he made another great speech at Belleville, defending the new constitution, (April 23.) In 1876 he became president of the Budget Committee; and it was largely through his energy, zeal, and organizing capacity that the Republic was secured against the royalist intrigues of the Duc de Broglie and Marshal MacMahon, and that MacMahon himself was obliged to resign. Gambetta refused to accept office, however, until after the fall of the Ferry ministry, when President Grévy summoned him to form a new ministry, November 10, 1881. But, three months later, the rejection by the Chamber of his scheme for the revision of the constitution caused him to tender his resignation. On November 27, 1882, it was reported that he had met with an accident in handling a revolver, and he died December 31 of the same year.

Gambey, gôN'bȧ', (HENRI PRUDENCE,) a skilful French mechanician, who excelled in the fabrication of astronomical instruments, was born at Troyes in 1787. He invented a heliostat. In 1837 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. Died in Paris in 1847.

See ARAGO, "Notice de Gambey," in the "Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes," 1850.

Gambier, gam'beer, (JAMES,) BARON, an English admiral, born in one of the Bahama Isles in 1756, entered the navy when young, and served in the American war at the capture of Charleston, South Carolina, and other places. In 1793 he contributed to Lord Howe's victory over the French. He was made a rear-admiral in 1795, and vice-admiral in 1799. In 1802 he was appointed Governor of Newfoundland. Having been raised to the rank of admiral, he commanded the fleet which bombarded Copenhagen in 1807 and captured the Danish fleet. For this exploit he was raised to the peerage as a baron. In 1808 he quitted the admiralty, to take command of the Channel fleet against the French, from whom he took several ships. He was one of the commissioners who negotiated a treaty of peace between England and the United States, at Ghent, in 1814. He obtained the rank of admiral of the fleet in 1830. Died in 1833.

See VAN TENAC, "Histoire générale de la Marine."

Gam'bold, (JOHN,) a learned English Moravian divine, born in South Wales about 1710. He was for many years minister of the Moravian church in London, and was chosen a bishop in 1754. He published an edition of the Greek Testament, (1742,) "Hymns for the Use of the Brethren," (1748,) a "Short Summary of Christian Doctrine," (1767,) and other works. He had a high reputation for piety and talents. Died at Haverford West in 1771.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

Gamelia, a surname of JUNO, which see.

Gamelin, gȧm'lȧN', (JACQUES,) a French historical painter, born at Carcassonne in 1739; died in 1803.

Gamelius, a surname of JUPITER, which see.

Gam'mel, (WILLIAM,) an American writer, born at Medfield, Massachusetts, in 1812. He graduated at Brown University in 1831, and was appointed professor of rhetoric in that institution in 1836, and of history and political economy in 1850. He also made numerous contributions to reviews, and wrote the Life of Roger Williams, and that of Governor Samuel Ward, in Sparks's "American Biography." Died in 1889.

Gamon, gȧ'môN', (CHRISTOPHE,) a French poet, born at Annonay about 1575, wrote "The Week, or Creation of the World," (1609,) a poem, in which he explains and maintains the Copernican system. Died in 1621.

Gamon, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French poet, born about 1763. In 1792 he was a Girondist member of the Convention. Died in 1832.

Gamond, de, dẹh gȧ'môN', (THOMÉ,) a French engineer, born in October, 1807. He devoted the greater part of his life to the project of constructing a tunnel beneath the Straits of Dover, making no less than fifteen hundred experimental borings in France and England to determine the inclination of the strata. He exhibited plans at the London Exhibition of 1862, etc. Died 1876.

Gand-har'va, [Hindoo pron. gund-hur'va,] sometimes written **Gandharba.** In the Hindoo mythology, the Gandharvas are celestial musicians, who live in Swerga, (the heaven of Indra,) or else attend on the superior gods, as Siva, Krishna, (Vishnu,) etc.

Gandhi, gand'he, (MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND,) a Nationalist leader of India, was born 1869 at Porbandar in Kathiawar. He was called to the bar in England, led the Indian passive resistance movement in Africa, and the non-coöperation movement in India.

Gandini, gän-dee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia about 1550; died in 1630.

Gandini, (GIORGIO,) or GIORGIO DEL GRANO, an Italian painter, born at Parma, was a pupil of Correggio. Died about 1538.

Gando, gŏn'do', (NICOLAS,) a skilful type-founder, was born at Geneva, and lived in Paris. He made improvements in the printing of music. Died about 1767.

Gandolfi, gän-dol'fee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) born at Torria, in Italy, in 1753, was professor of natural philosophy in the College di Sapienza at Rome from 1792 to 1824. He published, besides other useful works, a treatise on Earthquakes, (1787.) Died in 1824.

Gandolfi, (GAETANO,) an able Italian historical painter and engraver, born in the province of Bologna in 1734, was professor in the school of Bologna. The Italians regarded him as one of the first artists of his time. His works are admired for correctness of design, gracefulness of expression, and harmony of *clair-obscur.* Died in 1802.

See GRILLI, "Elogio di Gandolfi;" MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gandolfi, (MAURO,) a skilful engraver and painter, a son of the preceding, died in 1834.

Gandolfi, (UBALDO,) a painter, brother of Gaetano, noticed above, was born in 1728; died in 1781.

Gandolfo, gän-dol'fo, (DOMENICO ANTONIO,) an Augustine monk, born at Vintimiglia about 1645, wrote memoirs of eminent writers who belonged to the order of Augustines, (1704.) Died in 1707.

Gan'dọn, (JAMES,) an English architect, born about 1742. He studied under Sir William Chambers, and won the first gold medal for architecture ever awarded by the Royal Academy. He acquired a high reputation by erecting public buildings in Dublin, among which is the Custom-House, (finished in 1791,) one of the finest structures of its class in the world. He edited the "Vitruvius Britannicus," (3 vols., 1767–71.) Died in 1824.

Gan'dy, (JAMES,) an English portrait-painter, born in 1619, was an imitator of Van Dyck. Died in 1689.

Gănêsă, gą-nā'są, written also **Ganêça** and **Ganêsha,** in the Hindoo mythology, the god of prudence and policy, is said to be the eldest son of Siva and Pârvatî. He is represented with an elephant's head and trunk, a symbol of sagacity. He is identified by some writers with the Roman JANUS, (which see.) He is sometimes called POLLÂR.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ganga. See PÂRVATÎ.

Ganganelli. See CLEMENT XIV.

Ganilh, gă'nēl' or gă'ne'ye, (CHARLES,) a French writer and lawyer, was born at Allanche (Cantal) in 1758. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1815 to 1823. He wrote "The Theory of Political Economy founded on Facts," (2 vols., 1815–22,) and other works. Died in 1836.

Gannal, gă'năl', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French chemist and inventor, born at Sarre-Louis in 1791. He became about 1816 assistant of Thénard in his lectures in Paris. He invented a process for refining borax, an elastic roller for printing-presses, and a process for embalming dead bodies by injection, for which he received the Montyon prize of the Institute, about 1835. Died in 1852.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gan'nętt, (EZRA STILES,) an American Unitarian divine, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1801. He graduated at Harvard College in 1820, was ordained in 1824, and subsequently became the colleague of Dr. Channing, after whose death he succeeded to the pastoral charge of the Federal Street Church in Boston. He was for some years associate editor of the "Christian Examiner," and was prominent among the conservative Unitarians of New England. Died August 26, 1871.

Gan'nett, (HENRY,) geographer, born at Bath, Maine, in 1846. He became a civil and mining engineer, was assistant at Harvard University, topographer of the Hayden survey, and geographer of the 1880, 1890, and 1900 censuses. He has been geographer of the United States Geological Survey since 1882, and has published various statistical and geographical works.

Gannett, (Rev. WILLIAM CHANNING,) an American *littérateur* and Unitarian divine, born in Boston in 1840. He has published "A Memoir of Ezra Stiles Gannett," his father, "A Year of Miracle," and a number of poems.

Gans, gänss, (EDUARD,) an eminent German jurist, of Jewish extraction, born in Berlin in 1798. He studied under Hegel and Thibaut at Heidelberg, and became an earnest advocate of the philosophical, as opposed to the historical, school of jurisprudence. In 1820 he published his "Scholia on Gaius," ("Scholien zum Gajus,") in which his views are ably set forth, and which caused much excitement among his opponents. He brought out in 1824 his "Law of Succession in its Historical Development," esteemed one of the most admirable works of the kind. Soon after this he was appointed professor of law at Berlin, where he obtained the highest reputation and success as a lecturer. His "Lectures on the History of Modern Times" were afterwards published, and are regarded as models. Died in Berlin in 1839.

Gänsbacher, gĕns'bă-kẹr, (JOHANN,) an Austrian musician and composer, born at Sterzing, in the Tyrol, May 8, 1778. He was capellmeister of the cathedral at Vienna from 1823 until his death in 1844. His compositions include masses, requiems, Te Deums, etc.

Gansevoort, gänss'voort, (PETER,) an American officer, born at Albany, New York, in 1749. He defended Fort Stanwix with success in 1777 during a siege of twenty days, for which important service he received the thanks of Congress. In 1809 he became a brigadier-general in the United States army. Died in 1812.

Ganteaume, gŏn'tōm', (HONORĖ JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French naval officer, born at La Ciotat in 1755. After serving in the American war (1779) and in the East Indies, he obtained the rank of captain in 1794. In 1798 he was wounded at the battle of Aboukir, and became a rear-admiral, with the command of the fleet employed on the coast of Egypt. He escorted Bonaparte from Egypt to France with two frigates in 1799, and was appointed a councillor of state. In 1804 he was raised to the grade of vice-admiral. Louis XVIII. made him a peer in 1815. Died in 1818.

Gan-ȳ-me'dēs, in English **Gan'ȳ-mede,** [Gr. Γανυμήδης; Fr. GANYMÈDE, gă'ne'mąd',] a personage of classic mythology, represented as the son of Tros and the cup-bearer of Jupiter, who selected him for that office on account of his extraordinary beauty.

Gaoutama, the French of GAUTAMA, which see.

Garamond, gă'rą'mŏn', (CLAUDE,) a celebrated engraver and type-founder, born in Paris. He surpassed all his predecessors in the fabrication of types. Francis I. employed him to engrave for editions of ancient authors the Greek characters since known by the name of Garamond. Died in 1561.

Garampi, gă-rąm'pee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian antiquary and writer, born at Rimini in 1725, was made a cardinal by Pope Pius VI. Died in 1792.

Garasse, gă'rąss', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and popular preacher, born at Angoulême in 1585, noted for his scurrility and buffoonery, wrote many violent controversial works, among which was "La Doctrine curieuse des Beaux-Esprits de ce Temps," (1623.) Died in 1631.

Garat, gă'rą', (DOMINIQUE JOSEPH,) a French revolutionist and popular writer, was born near Bayonne in 1749. He gained literary distinction by his eulogies on Fontenelle and others, and took four prizes of eloquence awarded by the French Academy between 1779 and 1784. In 1790 he became a member of the Constituent Assembly, of which he reported the proceedings in the "Journal de Paris." He succeeded Danton in 1792 as minister of justice, in which capacity it devolved on him to notify Louis XVI. that the Convention had

sentenced him to death. He expressed his repugnance to this "frightful commission." He was minister of the interior for a short time in 1793, and was admitted into the Institute in 1795. Under the régime of Napoleon he became a senator, a count, and president of the Institute. Garat was excluded from office and from the Academy on the restoration of 1815. Besides many political treatises, he wrote "Memoirs of the Life of M. Suard," (1820.) Died in 1833.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" ARMAND MARRAST, "Notice sur D. J. Garat," 1838; VILLENAVE, "Notice sur la Vie de D. J. Garat;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garat, (PIERRE JEAN,) a celebrated vocalist, nephew of the preceding, was born at Ustarits in 1764. He was styled "the Modern Orpheus," "the Musical Proteus," etc. Died in 1823.

Garavaglia, gä-rä-väl'yä, (GIOVITA,) a skilful Italian engraver, born at Pavía in 1790. He engraved "The Holy Family," after Raphael, (1817,) "Beatrice Cenci," after Guido Reni, "The Infant Jesus with John," after C. Maratta, and other works. He became a professor in the Academy of Florence in 1833. Died in 1835.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Garay. See LAGARAYE.

Garay, [Hun. pron. gŏr'oi,] (JÁNOS,) a popular Hungarian poet, born at Szekszard in 1812. He wrote "Csatár," (1834,) a heroic poem, "Elizabeth Báthory," a drama, (1840,) a volume of lyric verses called "The Pearls of Balaton Lake," (1843,) which were received with favour, and several popular ballads. Died in 1853.

Garay, de, dà gä-rī', (JUAN,) a Spanish general, born at Badajos in 1541. He went to South America in his youth, fought with distinction against the natives, explored a vast region on the Paraná, and was appointed a lieutenant-general about 1576. He founded Buenos Ayres in 1580, soon after which he was killed by some savages who surprised him at night.

Garay, de, (Don MARTIN,) a Spanish financier, born in Aragon in 1760, was called the Necker of Spain. He became minister of finance about 1814, and proposed a plan of financial reform which gave much offence to the nobles and clergy. Died in 1822.

Gar'bett, (JAMES,) an English theologian, born about 1773, was archdeacon of Chichester, and professor of poetry at Oxford. Among his works are "Christ as Prophet, Priest, and King; Eight Lectures at Bampton Lecture," (1842,) and "The Beatitudes of the Mount, in Seventeen Sermons," (1853.) Died in 1857.

Garbett, (JAMES,) Archdeacon of Chichester, an English divine of the "Evangelical" school, born in 1802. He was educated at Oxford, and from 1841 to 1851 held the position of professor of poetry in that university. In 1842 he published his "Bampton Lectures," a vigorous attack upon the "Tractarian" theology, which at once raised him to a leading position among English theologians. In 1851 he was appointed Archdeacon of Chichester, and held that office until his death, March 25, 1879.

Garbieri, gar-be-ā'ree, (LORENZO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1580, was a pupil of L. Caracci, of whom he is called one of the best imitators. He preferred for his subjects scenes of carnage or sorrow. Among his works is "The Plague at Milan." Died in 1654.

Garbo, del, (RAFFAELINO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1466. Among his best works is "The Resurrection of Christ." Died in 1524.

Gar'borg, (ANNE,) a Norwegian novelist, born in 1851. Her stories are based on incidents of Norwegian life.

Garção or Garcam, gar-sŏwn', (PEDRO ANTONIO **Correa**—kor-rā'ä,) a Portuguese lyric poet, called "the Portuguese Horace," was born in Lisbon in 1724, or, as some say, 1735. He wrote sonnets, satires, and odes, which are admired for good sense and elegant taste, and is reputed the best lyric poet that Portugal produced in the eighteenth century. He also wrote "Theatro Novo," a drama. His complete works were published in 1778. He died in 1772, in prison, where he was confined by Pombal for a reason which is not explained.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garção-Stockler, gar-sŏwn' stok'ler, ? (FRANCISCO DE BORJA,) a Portuguese mathematician, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Lisbon in 1759. He published an "Account of the True Principles of the Method of Fluxions," ("Memoria sobre os verdadeiros Principios do Methodo dos Fluxões," 1797,) "Historical Essay on the Origin and Progress of Mathematics in Portugal," (1819,) and other able works. He was chosen Captain-General of the Azores in 1820. Died in 1829.

Garces, gar'thēs, (JULIAN,) a Spanish bishop and pulpit orator, born in Aragon about 1460, was appointed chaplain to Charles V. and preacher to his court. In 1527 he was ordained Bishop of Tlascala, in Mexico. He wrote an "Epistle to the Pope in Favour of the Indians." Died about 1547.

Garcia or **Garzia**, gar-see'ä or gar-*thee*'ä, I., Count of Castile, born at Burgos in 938 A.D., succeeded his father, Fernando Gonzales, in 970. He defeated the redoubtable Almansor at Osma in 984. The latter having again invaded Castile in 990, Garcia gave him battle, and received a mortal wound. He was reputed a wise and just prince.

Garcia (or **Garzia**) II., Count of Castile, grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father, Don Sancho, in 1022, at the age of fourteen. His virtues and talents gave promise of a prosperous reign; but he was assassinated by the Counts of Vela, in the prime of life, about 1030.

Garcia or **Garzia**, gar-*thee*'ä, or **Garcias**, gar-*thee*'äs, King of Navarre, born at Tudela in 958 A.D., began to reign in 994. He was called "the Trembler," because his frame was agitated just before battle, and was the author of the saying, "My body trembles at the dangers to which my courage is about to expose it." In 998 Garcia and his allies defeated Almansor the Saracen in the great battle of Calacanaçor or Caltañazor. Died in 1001.

Garcia, (CALIXTO,) a Cuban general, was born at Bayamo, Cuba, in 1832. He took an active part in the insurrection of 1868–78, and in the later one of 1895–98, and commanded the Cuban auxiliaries during the Santiago campaign of 1898. He died December 11, 1899.

Garcia, (José HIDALGO.) See GARZIA.

Garcia, (or **Garzia**,) (MANUEL,) an eminent teacher of music, was born at Madrid in 1805. He became professor of music in Paris and London, and wrote, besides other musical treatises, "School of Garcia: Complete Treatise on the Art of Singing," ("École de Garcia: Traité complet de l'Art du Chant," 1841.) The famous actress and singer Pauline Viardot was his sister. Died at Paris, August 12, 1880.

Garcia, (or **Garzia**,) (MANUEL **de Populo Vicente**—dà po'poo-lo ve-thĕn'tà,) a Spanish composer and singer, born at Seville in 1775, was the father of the preceding and of Madame Malibran. He lived many years in Paris and London, where he taught music and performed with great success on the stage. He composed several successful operas, among which is "The Caliph of Bagdad," (1812.) About 1825 he visited the United States. Died in Paris in 1832.

Garcia, (PAULINE.) See VIARDOT.

Garcia de Mascarenhas, gar-see'ä dà mäs-kä rĕn'yäs, (BRAZ, or BLAISE,) a Portuguese poet, born at Avo in 1596. He enlisted in the army in 1614, went to Brazil, and fought against the Dutch. He returned to Lisbon in 1640, and was appointed Governor of Alfayates, which he defended against the Spaniards. Having been imprisoned on a false charge of conspiracy or treason, he wrote a poetical letter to John IV., escaped from prison, and obtained an interview with the king, who was satisfied of his innocence and restored him to office. His principal work is "Viriato," a national epic poem, (1699,) which, says the "Biographie Universelle," "entitles him to rank among the best epic poets of Portugal after Camoëns." Died in 1656.

Garcia (or **Garzia**) **de Paredes**, gar-*thee*'ä dà pä-rä'dĕs, (Don DIEGO,) a brave Spanish officer, born at Truxillo in 1466, served in the war against the Moors

which resulted in the conquest of Granada, and afterwards, under Gonsalvo de Córdova, against the French. Like the Chevalier Bayard, to whom he is compared in loyalty and honour, he never held very high positions, though he had captured eight fortified places, besides taking part in thirty-two battles and sieges. He distinguished himself at Pavía in 1525. Died in 1530.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" GUICCIARDINI, "Historia Bellorum Italiæ;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DE VARGAS, "Vida de D. Garzia de Paredes," 1621.

Garcias Laso. See GARCILASO.

Garcias y Matamoros, gar-*thee*'ås e må-tå-mo'rôs, (ALPHONSO,) a learned priest, born at Córdova, in Spain, in 1490, left a single Latin work, "On the Academies and Learned Men of Spain," (1553.) Died about 1550.

Garcilaso (or **Garcilasso**) **de la Vega,** gar-*the*-lå'so dà lå vā'gå, (or **Garcias Laso,** gar-*thee*'ås lå'so,) a Spanish poet of superior merit, born at Toledo in 1503. His name is sometimes written **Garsias Lasso.** He entered in early youth the army of Charles V., under whom he made several campaigns, and distinguished himself at the battle of Pavía, (1525.) He commanded thirty companies of the Imperial army that invaded France in 1536, and was mortally wounded in the retreat from Marseilles. Died at Nice in November of that year. He acquired a durable and wide reputation by his pastoral and lyrical poems, and his successful efforts, in concert with his friend Boscan, to reform Spanish poetry by the introduction of the Italian measure, which forms an epoch in the literary history of Spain. Garcilaso excels in tenderness and pathos, and has been styled "the Spanish Petrarch." His works, which are comprised in one small volume, (1553,) consist of above thirty sonnets, three eclogues, and a number of odes and elegies. His first eclogue, which many poets have imitated but none has equalled, would alone suffice to immortalize his name as that of one of the best poets of Spain.

See SISMONDI, "Literature of the South of Europe;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" E. F. DE NAVARRETE, "Vida del celebre Poeta Garcilaso de la Vega," 1850; BOUTERWEK, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Lyric Poetry of Spain," in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824.

Garcilaso de la Vega, surnamed THE INCA, a Spanish historian, born at Cuzco, in Peru, about 1530. He derived his surname from his mother, who was a native princess, a descendant of the Incas. After collecting materials for the history of Peru, he went to Spain in 1560, and obtained a pension from Philip II. His history of Peru, entitled "Comentarios reales que tratan del Orígen de los Incas," (1609,) is esteemed for its fidelity and accuracy. He also wrote an account of the conquest of Florida by De Soto, (1605.) His death is variously dated from 1568 to 1616.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" PRESCOTT, History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. i. book ii.

Garcilasso (or **Garcias Lasso**) **de la Vega y Vargas,** gar-*the*-lås'so dà lå vā'gå e var'gås, (SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish officer, was the father of the preceding. He went to Mexico with Alvarado, whom he aided in the conquest of Guatemala. He served with distinction under Pizarro in Peru, which he entered in 1534, and fought against Almagro in 1542. He became Governor of Cuzco in 1548. Died in 1559.

Garcin de Tassy, gar'sån' dẹh tå'se', (JOSEPH HÉLIODORE,) a French Orientalist, born at Marseilles in 1794, was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, in place of Talleyrand, in 1838. He became professor of Hindostanee at the "École de Langues orientales vivantes," in Paris. He published, among other works, a "History of Hindostanee Literature," (2 vols., 1837.) Died September 2, 1878.

Garczynski, gar-chin'skee, (STEPHEN,) a Polish statesman, who was appointed vaïvode of Kalisch and palatine of Posen. He wrote the "Anatomy of the Kingdom of Poland," (1751.) Died in 1755.

Garczynski, (STEPHEN,) a Polish poet of eminence, born at Kosmowo, October 13, 1806; died at Avignon, September 20, 1833.

Gardane, gar'dån', (ANTOINE,) a French general, born in Provence about 1760, became general of division about 1798, won distinction by his conduct at Marengo in 1800, and took part in the campaigns against Austria and Prussia in 1805 and 1806. Died in 1807.

Gardane, de, dẹh gar'dån', (MATHIEU CLAUDE,) COMTE, a French officer, born in Marseilles in 1766, acted as aide-de-camp to Napoleon in 1804, and distinguished himself at Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau. In 1807 he was sent as ambassador to Persia. Died in 1818.

Gar'dẹn, (ALEXANDER,) F.R.S., a British botanist, born in Edinburgh about 1730. He practised medicine for many years in Charleston, South Carolina, and corresponded with Linnæus, to whom he furnished information on the natural history of Carolina. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" of London. Died in London, April 15, 1791. The genus *Gardenia* was named in honour of him by Linnæus.

Gar'dẹn, (ALEXANDER,) an American officer, a son of the preceding, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, December 4, 1757. He served in the war of the Revolution as aide-de-camp to General Greene. He wrote "Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America, with Sketches of Character," etc., (1822.) Died at Charleston, February 29, 1829.

Garden, (FRANCIS,) called also LORD GARDENSTONE, a Scottish judge, born in Edinburgh in 1721. He became solicitor of the king 1764. Died 1793.

Garden, (MARY,) American operatic soprano, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 20, 1877 and came to America at age of six. She studied voice in Paris 1896, and scored successes abroad and in America.

Gar'dener, (HELEN HAMILTON,) author, (Mrs. C. S. Smart,) was born at Winchester, Virginia, January 21, 1858. She is active in movements for women's progress and ethical reform, and has written "Facts and Fictions of Life," "Is This Your Son, My Lord?" "An Unofficial Patriot," "Historical Sketches of Our Navy," etc.

Gardenstone, LORD. See GARDEN, (FRANCIS.)

Gardie, de la, dẹh lå gar'de', (JAKOB,) COUNT, a skilful Swedish general, son of Pontus, noticed below, was born in 1583. He commanded the Swedish army against the Russians in the reign of Charles IX., subjected a large part of Muscovy, and advanced with his victorious army to Moscow, where a truce was negotiated. Gustavus Adolphus, having ascended the throne, renewed the war, and made his first campaign under the tuition of Count de la Gardie. After the peace of 1617 he became senator and minister of war. Died in 1652.

Gardie, de la, (MAGNUS GABRIEL,) an able Swedish statesman, son of the preceding, was born in 1622. In the reign of Charles X. (whose sister La Gardie married) he commanded one of the armies. Under Charles XI. he was grand chancellor, and for about twenty years principal minister of state. Died in 1686.

Gardie, de la, dẹh lå gar'de', (PONTUS, pôn'tüss',) an able general, born at La Gardie, in France, about 1530. He entered the service of the King of Sweden about 1565, and commanded the army of Duke John in the war which resulted in the dethronement of Eric XIV., (1568.) He became a baron, field-marshal, and senator. About 1583 he was commander-in-chief of the Swedish army, and gained advantages over the Russians in Livonia. He was drowned near Narva in 1585.

Gardin-Dumesnil, gar'dån' dü'mà'nèl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French professor and scholar, born at Saint-Cyr in 1720. In 1758 he became professor of rhetoric in the College of Harcourt, Paris, where he lectured many years. He wrote a work entitled "Latin Synonyms," (1777.) Died in 1802.

Gardiner, gard'nẹr, (ALLAN,) LORD, an English admiral, born at Uttoxeter in 1742, entered the navy in 1755. He served against the Americans and French, and commanded the Duke in the battle of April 12, 1782. Having been for several years a member of the admiralty, he obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1793, with command of the fleet stationed near the Leeward Islands. He distinguished himself in the Channel fleet, under Lord Howe, in the battle of June 1, 1794. In 1800 he was promoted to the rank of admiral. He sat in several Parliaments, and was raised to the English peerage, as Baron Uttoxeter. Died in 1809.

Gardiner, (Captain ALLEN F.,) an English naval officer, born in 1794. He went as a missionary to Patagonia, and published "Voice from South America," (1847.) Died in 1851.

Gardiner, gard'nẹr, (JAMES,) a Scottish officer, eminent for his piety and courage, was born at Carriden in 1688. He was wounded at Ramillies, (1706,) and afterwards rose to the rank of colonel. He commanded a regiment of dragoons against the Pretender at Prestonpans, where he was killed, in 1745. The circumstances of his death are minutely described by Scott in "Waverley."

Gardiner, gard'nẹr, (JOHN,) an American lawyer, born in Boston in 1731. As a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, he procured the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and promoted several legal reforms. Died in 1793.

Gardiner, (JOHN SYLVESTER JOHN,) an Episcopal clergyman, a son of the preceding, was born in South Wales in 1775. He became rector of Trinity Church, Boston, in 1805. He was distinguished as a scholar and a writer. Died in 1830.

Gardiner, (RICHARD,) an English divine, born at Hereford in 1591. He became a canon of Christ Church in 1629, and chaplain to Charles I. in 1630. He wrote, besides other works, "Model of Oratory," ("Specimen Oratorium," 1653,) and a volume of sixteen Sermons (1659.) Died in 1670.

Gardiner, (SAMUEL RAWSON,) LL.D., an English historian, born at Ropley, in Hants, March 4, 1829. He was educated at Winchester, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and became professor of history at King's College, London. He has published a series of highly-important works on English history, relating to the times of James I., Charles I., and Cromwell, (1863 *et seq.*,) also "The Thirty Years' War," (1874,) "The Student's History of England," (1890–92,) "Cromwell's Place in History," (1897,) etc. Died Feb. 4, 1902.

Gardiner, (STEPHEN,) Bishop of Winchester, an English prelate and statesman, was born at Bury Saint Edmund's in 1483. At Cambridge he made himself master of Greek and Latin and of civil and canon law. While employed as secretary by Cardinal Wolsey, he attracted the notice and favour of Henry VIII., who in 1527 chose him as a commissioner to negotiate with the pope the divorce of Queen Catherine. Soon after his return he was made secretary of state, and in 1531 Bishop of Winchester. He strenuously opposed the Protestant Reformers, and urged the king to punish them with severity. He courted the favour of Henry VIII. by aiding him to procure divorces, but gave offence to him by being too officious in preparing the impeachment of Catherine Parr. Gardiner was an enemy of Cranmer, whom he attempted to convict of heresy, but without success. In the reign of Edward VI. he was committed to the Tower in 1548, and confined about five years. Queen Mary, having ascended the throne, hastened to reward him by the office of chancellor of England and the principal direction of affairs in church and state. The sanguinary persecutions of that reign are attributed to his influence by Hume. He died in 1555.

Gardiner, (WILLIAM,) a skilful engraver, born at Dublin in 1766. He was a pupil or assistant of Bartolozzi. Among his works are "Illustrations of Shakspeare" and of other English authors. He committed suicide in 1814.

Gardner, (ERNEST ARTHUR,) an English archæologist, was born at London in 1862. He graduated at Cambridge University, was director of the British School of Archæology at Athens 1887–95, and afterwards professor of archæology in University College, London. He excavated many classical sites in Greece with valuable results. He published works on Greek art and archæology, "Hand-Book of Greek Sculpture," (1896–97,) etc.

Gardner, (GEORGE,) M.D., a Scottish botanist, born at Glasgow about 1812. He explored Brazil and other parts of South America, in which he passed several years, 1836–41. Having returned to England, he published "Travels in the Interior of Brazil," (1846.) He died in Ceylon in 1849.

Gardner, (PERCY,) an English archæologist, was born at Hackney in 1846, and educated at Christ College, Cambridge. In 1887 he became professor of archæology at Oxford. He published several works on ancient coins, etc.

Garelli, gȧ-rel'lee, (PIO NICCOLÒ,) born at Bologna in 1670, became first physician to the Emperor of Germany. He wrote a treatise on "Viviparous Generation." Died in 1739.

Garfield, (JAMES A.,) an American general and statesman, the twentieth President of the United States, was born in Orange, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831. He entered Williams College, Massachusetts, as a junior in 1854, and graduated with distinction in 1856. In 1859 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was made colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, served with distinction under General Buell, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, became chief of staff of General Rosecrans in 1863, and was raised to the rank of major-general for his services at Chickamauga in September of that year. Having been elected to Congress, he resigned from the army in the following December to take his seat, and soon earned distinction as an orator. He was re-elected to Congress for every successive term until 1880, when he was chosen United States Senator. In June, 1880, he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican convention, was elected in the following November, and inaugurated March 4, 1881. On the 2d of July he was shot, at Washington, by Charles J. Guiteau, and died at Long Branch, N.J., from the effects of the wound, on September 19.

Garfield, (JAMES RUDOLPH,) son of the preceding, was born at Hiram, Ohio, in 1865. Was a member of the Ohio legislature 1896–99, served on the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and was Secretary of the Interior in the Roosevelt cabinet 1907–09.

Garibaldi, gȧr-e-bȧl'de, [It. pron. gȧ-re-bȧl'dee,] (GIUSEPPE,) a celebrated Italian patriot and general, born at Nice, July 4, 1807. He entered the navy in early youth. Having become an active friend of liberty, he was banished in 1834. About 1836 he took arms for the republic of Uruguay, and fought against Brazil for several years. Before the end of this war he married a South American lady, named Anita, who afterwards shared with him in Italy the dangers of his military career. In 1844 he volunteered to defend Montevideo against Rosas, and led his Italian legion to victory at San Antonio in 1846. He quitted South America in the spring of 1848, and joined the Italian patriots in the war against Austria. He offered his services to King Charles Albert, but was treated by him with coldness and distrust. After the flight of the pope, he took an active part in founding the Roman Republic and in the defence of Rome against the French army in April and May, 1849. During the siege of Rome he displayed great heroism, and gained several victories over the Neapolitans, who threatened that city. When the French captured Rome in July, 1849, Garibaldi escaped with several hundred men, and, after passing through many desperate adventures and conflicts with the Austrians, was again driven into exile, and became in 1850 a resident of New York. He worked for some time in a manufactory of candles near that city, and afterwards made several voyages in the Pacific.

Early in 1859 he offered his services to the King of Sardinia, and, having formed a detached corps, called "Hunters of the Alps," he gained several victories over the Austrians, at Varese, Como, etc. Having raised a small army for the liberation of Southern Italy from the domination of the Bourbon King of Naples, he landed at Marsala, in Sicily, in May, 1860. He speedily took Palermo and Messina, and, crossing over to the mainland in August, occupied the city of Naples about the 8th of September. His army, reinforced by many Liberals of Southern Italy, defeated the troops of King Francis in October, 1860, and expelled him from the country, which was soon after annexed to the kingdom of Italy. Garibaldi afterwards retired to his home in the

island of Caprera. In April, 1862, he was appointed general-in-chief of the Italian national guard. He engaged in the summer of 1862 in an enterprise which was disapproved by the Italian government, and came into collision with the royal troops at Aspromonte, where he was wounded in the foot and taken prisoner.

In 1864 he visited England, where he was received with great enthusiasm. He fought against the Austrians in the short war of 1866, and without the authority of the Italian government he raised, in the summer of 1867, an army for the liberation of Rome, which he wished to annex to the kingdom of Italy. He was arrested, by the order of the king, at Sinalunga, September 23, and confined, but soon escaped, and invaded the Papal States with a body of troops. Being defeated at Mentana by the papal forces and their French allies in November, 1867, he was again arrested, and sent to Caprera, where he resided until 1870, when he offered his services to France. He was placed in command of the irregular forces in the Vosges. In 1871 he was elected a deputy to the National Assembly for Paris, but resigned and returned to Caprera. On January 25, 1875, he became a member of the Italian Parliament, and on his arrival at Rome was received with honour by Victor Emmanuel. He died at Caprera, June 2, 1882. Garibaldi was the author of several romances,—"Cantoni the Volunteer," (1870,) "The Rule of the Monk," (1873,) etc.

Garibay y Zamalloa, gä-re-bī′ e thä-mäl-yo′ä, (Esteban,) a Spanish historian, born at Mondragon in 1525. He was appointed in 1563 historiographer by Philip II., and published a "Compendium of the Chronicles and History of Spain," (4 vols., 1571.) Died in 1593.

Garidel, gä′re′dĕl′, (Pierre,) a French physician and botanist, born at Manosque in 1659; died in 1737.

Gariel, gä′re-ĕl′, (Pierre,) a French historian, born at Montpellier about 1582, wrote a "History of Montpellier," and other works. Died in 1670.

Garissoles, gä′re′sol′, (Antoine,) a French poet and Protestant divine, born at Montauban in 1587. He became pastor of the Calvinist church and professor of theology in his native town in 1627. He wrote Latin with purity and remarkable facility. Besides several approved works on theology, he wrote (1649) a Latin poem on the exploits of Gustavus Adolphus, entitled "Adolphis," and a few other poems. Died in 1651.

See Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gar′land, (Augustus Hill,) LL.D., an American statesman, born near Covington, Tennessee, June 11, 1832. He was educated at Saint Mary's and Saint Joseph's Colleges, in Kentucky, graduating as A.B. in 1849. He settled in Arkansas, and became a lawyer. He was a member of the Confederate Congress and Senate from 1861 to 1865, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1867, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1874 he was chosen Governor of Arkansas, and in 1876 and 1883 United States Senator. In 1885 he became attorney-general of the United States. Died in 1899.

Garland, (Hamlin,) an American author, was born at West Salem, Wisconsin, September 16, 1860. He graduated at Cedar Valley Seminary in 1881. He began his career as a writer in Boston in 1884, publishing his first book, "Main-Travelled Roads," in 1890. His graphic pictures of the hardships of life on Western farms attracted attention, and he followed with "Jason Edwards," (1892,) "A Member of the Third House," (1892,) "Prairie Folks," (1893,) "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly," (1895,) "Wayside Courtships," (1897,) etc.

Garland, (Landon Cabell,) LL.D., an American educator, born at Lovingston, Virginia, March 20, 1810, was educated at Hampden-Sidney College. He was professor of chemistry in Washington College from 1830 to 1833, and afterwards occupied the same chair in Randolph-Macon College, of which he was appointed president in 1835. In 1847 he became a professor in the University of Alabama, and in 1855 became its president. He afterwards held professorships of physics in the University of Mississippi and in the Vanderbilt University, and was the author of a work on Trigonometry. He was a prominent Methodist. Died Feb. 12, 1895.

Garlande, de, deh gär′lŏnd′, ? (Jean,) a poet of the eleventh century. The English and French both claim him as a native of their respective countries. Little is known of his history. Among the numerous works that bear his name are Latin poems on the "Mysteries of the Church," and on "Contempt of the World," "Facetus," a poem on the "Duties of Man," and "Floretus," or "Liber Floreti." Died after 1080.

Garnaud, gär′nō′, (Antoine Martin,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1796; died in 1861.

Garneau, gär′nō′, (François Xavier,) a Canadian author, born at Quebec, June 15, 1809. His principal work was a "Histoire du Canada," (1845–46.) Died February 3, 1866.

Garneray, gär′nā′rā′, (Ambroise Louis,) a French painter of marine views, born in Paris in 1783. He served several years in the navy. He painted naval battles with success, and designed and engraved many views of French ports. He was employed for about ten years in the porcelain-manufactory of Sèvres. Died at Paris, September 11, 1857.

Garneray, (Auguste Siméon,) a painter, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1785. He was patronized by the empress Josephine and Queen Hortense. Died in 1823 or 1824.

Garneray, (Jean François,) a French painter of history and portraits, father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1755. Among his works are a portrait of Charlotte Corday, and a picture of "Louis XVI. in the Temple." Died in 1837.

Garnerin, gär′nā′răn′, (André Jacques,) a noted French aeronaut, born in Paris in 1769, was the first who descended from a balloon by a parachute, (1797.) At the coronation of Napoleon, in 1804, he was employed to celebrate the event by sending up a large balloon, which, it is said, was wafted by the wind to Rome, and, after soaring over the Vatican, struck against the monument of Nero, the next day after its ascent. Died in 1823.

Gar′net, (Henry,) an English Jesuit, born at Nottingham about 1555. Having become a Roman Catholic, he visited Rome and joined the Society of Jesus in 1575. He was appointed superior of the English Jesuits in 1586, and resided in or near London at the time of the Gunpowder Plot. For complicity in this affair he was tried, convicted, and hung in May, 1606. (See Fawkes, Guy.) He was regarded as a martyr by the Catholics, who admit that the plot had been revealed to him as a confessor, but assert that he discouraged it.

See Hume, "History of England," chap. xlvi.; Gardiner, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," chap. v.

Gar′nett, (James Mercer,) an American agriculturist, born in Essex county, Virginia, in 1770. He was one of the principal founders, and the first president, of the United States Agricultural Society, and wrote many able papers on agriculture and other subjects. Died in 1843.

Garnett, (Richard,) an English author, born at Lichfield, February 27, 1835. His father, Rev. Richard Garnett, was also an author of some distinction. The younger Garnett in early life entered the British Museum as an assistant librarian. Among his works are "Primula," (poems, 1858,) "Io in Egypt," (1859,) "Relics of Shelley," (1862,) "Idyls and Epigrams," (1869,) "The Twilight of the Gods," (1888,) "Poems," (1893,) "The Age of Dryden," (1895,) and various others.

Garnett, (Robert Selden,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1821, graduated at West Point in 1841. He was aide-de-camp to General Taylor in the Mexican war, and became a captain in 1851. Having taken arms against the Union in 1861, he obtained a command in Western Virginia. He was defeated and killed at Carrick's Ford in July, 1861.

Garnett, (Thomas,) an English physician, born at Casterton in 1766. He obtained in 1796 the chair founded by Anderson at Glasgow, and lectured on chemistry at the Royal Institution of London in 1799–1800. He published, besides other works, "Observations on a Tour

through the Highlands," (2 vols., 1800,) and "Lectures on Chemistry," (1801.) Died in 1802.

Garnier, gär'ne-à', (ADOLPHE,) a French philosophical writer, was born in Paris in 1801. He became in 1838, at the Sorbonne, assistant, or substitute, of M. Jouffroy, to whose chair he afterwards succeeded. Among his works are a "Treatise on Social Morals," ("Traité de Morale sociale," 1850,) and a "Treatise on the Faculties of the Soul," ("Traité des Facultés de l'Ame," 3 vols., 1852,) which was crowned by the Academy in 1853. Died May 4, 1864.

Garnier, (CHARLES GEORGES THOMAS,) a French *littérateur* and advocate, born at Auxerre in 1746, published "Dramatic Proverbs," (1784,) "The Cabinet of the Fairies," (41 vols., 1785,) and other fanciful productions. Died in 1795. He was a brother of Germain Garnier, noticed below.

Garnier, (CLÉMENT JOSEPH,) a French political economist, born in the county of Nice in 1813. He was professor of political economy in the École des Ponts et Chaussées, Paris, from 1846 to 1856, and edited the "Journal des Économistes" about ten years, ending in 1855. Among his works is one called "Elements of Political Economy," (1846.) He belongs to the advanced Liberal school. Died September 25, 1881.

Garnier, (ÉTIENNE BARTHÉLEMY,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1759, studied in Rome, where he painted "Diogenes asking Alms of a Statue." He returned to Paris in 1793. His "Desolation of the Family of Priam" (1800) was admired," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "as one of the grandest pages of French painting." Among his master-pieces is "The Miracle performed on the Deaf-Mute," (1831.) Died in 1849.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garnier, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER PAUL,) a French jurist, born at Brest in 1793. He published works of high authority, among which is "Régime des Eaux," or a Treatise on the Waters of the Sea, Rivers, etc., (5 vols., 1839–51.) Died January 27, 1879.

Garnier, (GERMAIN,) a French economist, born at Auxerre in 1754, was a brother of Charles Georges Thomas, noticed above. He emigrated with the royalists in 1793, and returned in 1795. He was appointed prefect of the department of Seine-et-Oise in 1800, a senator in 1804, and president of the senate in 1809. At the restoration of 1814 he became a member of the Chamber of Peers. He was afterwards appointed a minister of state by Louis XVIII. He made a translation of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," (5 vols., 1805,) which is the best in the French language, and published several treatises on currency, statistics, and political economy. Died in 1821.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garnier, (JEAN,) a French Jacobin, born at Saintes in 1754, was a member of the Convention, 1792–94, and passed into the Council of Five Hundred in 1795. Having been exiled in 1815, he went to the United States, and was drowned in the Ohio in 1820.

Garnier, (JEAN,) a learned French Jesuit and casuist, born in Paris in 1612, professed rhetoric, philosophy, and theology in Paris for many years. He wrote, in Latin, "Theses of Moral Philosophy," (1651,) "Journal of the Roman Pontiffs," ("Liber diurnus Romanorum Pontificum cum Notis," 1680,) and other works. Died in 1681.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garnier, (JEAN GUILLAUME,) a French mathematician, born near Guise, Picardy, in 1766, was professor of astronomy at Ghent from 1817 to 1830. He published, besides many other works, "Lessons on the Integral Calculus," (3d edition, 1812.) Died in 1840.

See QUETELET, "Notice sur J. G. Garnier," 1841.

Garnier, (JEAN JACQUES,) a French historian, born at Gorron, near Mayenne, in 1729. He went to Paris about 1747, and obtained a place as tutor in the College of Harcourt. He afterwards became professor of Hebrew in the College of France, to which he rendered eminent services as inspector. In 1761 his essay "On the Origin of the French Government" gained the prize of the Academy of Inscriptions, and opened to him the doors of that institution. He published in 1764 the "Man of Letters," and a "Treatise on Civil Education." He succeeded Villaret as historiographer, and published a continuation of Velly and Villaret's "History of France," (1765–85.) Died in 1805.

Garnier, (JEAN LOUIS CHARLES,) a French architect, born at Paris in 1825. He gained the great prize of the School of Fine Arts in 1848. Of his architectural works the Grand Opera House at Paris is the chief. In 1886 he was presented with the gold medal of the Institute of British Architects.

Garnier, (JOSEPH CLÉMENT,) a French political economist, born at Benil in 1813. He was one of the founders of the French Free-Trade Association, and the author of various text-books of political economy. In 1873 he was chosen a member of the Institute. Died in 1881.

Garnier, (MARIE JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French explorer, born at Saint-Étienne, July 25, 1839. He entered the navy, served with distinction in Cochin China, and won fame by his adventurous journeys in Indo-China and in China itself, where his scientific observations were of high importance. He served against the Germans during the siege of Paris. In 1873 he captured Hanoi, the chief town of Ton-king, but was assassinated there, December 7, 1873. Among his works are "Le Siége de Paris," (1871,) "Chronique royale du Cambodje," (1872,) and "Voyage d'Exploration en Indo-Chine," (1873.)

Garnier, (ROBERT,) a French tragic poet, born at La Ferté-Bernard (Maine) in 1534, published in 1568 the tragedy of "Porcie," which was very successful, and was followed by "Cornelia," "Mark Antony," "Antigone," "Les Juives," and several others. They were highly esteemed and often reprinted. Henry IV. made him councillor of state. Died in 1590.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Garnier de l'Aube, gär'ne-à' deh lōb, a French revolutionist, born about 1760, was a partisan of Danton in the Convention. Died about 1812.

Garnier-Deschênes, gär'ne-à' dā'shĕn', (EDME HILAIRE,) a French jurist and writer, born at Montpellier in 1732, lived in Paris. Died in 1812.

Garnier-Pagès, gär'ne-à' pà'zhĕs', (ÉTIENNE JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French political orator, born at Marseilles in 1801. He studied law, joined the Liberal party in politics, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831. He professed the republican faith, but was prudent and practical, and acquired distinction as a speaker on financial questions. He was re-elected in 1834 and in 1837. Died in 1841.

Garnier-Pagès, (LOUIS ANTOINE,) a republican financier, half-brother of the preceding, was born at Marseilles in 1803. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1842. He spoke with ability on financial affairs, was re-elected in 1846, and was a member of the provisional government formed by the revolutionists of February, 1848. Having become minister of finance on the 5th of March, he provided for the public exigencies by a land-tax, the forced circulation of bank or treasury notes, *(billets de banque,)* and other measures. His management of the finances is highly praised by Lamartine. In May, 1848, Garnier-Pagès was chosen by the Assembly a member of the executive committee of five, and was afterwards elected to the Corps Législatif. Died October 31, 1878.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Garofalo, gä-ro'fä-lo, or **Garofano**, gä-ro'fä-no, the surname of an excellent painter of the Roman school, who was born at Garófalo, near Ferrara, in 1481. His proper name was BENVENUTO TISIO. He went to Rome about 1500, and was a pupil of G. Baldini. He afterwards studied or worked with Raphael, of whom he was an enthusiastic admirer and excellent imitator. After he parted from Raphael he worked mostly in Ferrara, where he painted in fresco and oil. Among his works are a copy of the "Transfiguration," (in oil,) "The Massacre of the Innocents," and "The Resurrection of Lazarus." He was an admirable colorist. Died in 1559.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" DOMENICO C. MORA, "Vite di B. Tisio da Garofalo e di G. F. Barbieri," 1842.

Garofalo, [Lat. CARYOPH'ILUS,] (BIAGIO,) a learned priest and antiquary, born in Naples in 1677, wrote a "Dissertation on Ancient Marbles," (1738.) Died in 1762.

Garouda. See GARUDA.

Garovaglio, gä-ro-vä'lyo, (SANTO,) an Italian botanist, born at Como, January 28, 1805. He studied medicine, and became an apothecary, and afterwards professor of botany at Pavia. Most of his numerous publications relate to mosses, lichens, ferns, and fungi.

Garran de Coulon, gȧ'rŏN' dẹh koo'lôN', (JEAN PHILIPPE,) a French lawyer, born in 1749. He was a moderate member of the Convention of 1792, voting against the death of the king. He became a senator, a member of the Institute, and a count. Died in 1816.

Garrard, gȧr'rard', written also **Geerards** or **Geeraerts,** (MARK,) a Flemish painter, was born at Bruges about 1526. He worked some years in England, where he died about 1588.

His son MARK, born in 1561, was a portrait-painter in England. He had a high reputation. Died in 1635.

Găr'ret-sŏn, (JAMES EDMUND,) M.D., an American surgeon, born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 4, 1828. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania as M.D. in 1859. He settled in Philadelphia, made a specialty of oral surgery, and introduced with success many new operations and appliances. Among his works are "A System of Oral Surgery," "Odd Hours of a Physician," "Thinkers and Thinking," "Brushland," and "Two Thousand Years After." His non-professional pseudonym was JOHN DARBY. Died Oct. 26, 1895.

Găr'rett, (ALEXANDER CHARLES,) D.D., LL.D., was born at Ballymot, county of Sligo, Ireland, November 4, 1832. He graduated at Dublin University in 1855, and in 1857 he took priest's orders in England. From 1859 to 1869 he was an Episcopalian missionary in British Columbia, and in 1874 was consecrated Bishop of Northern Texas.

Găr'rett-sŏn, (FREEBORN,) a popular Methodist preacher, born in Maryland in 1752; died in 1827.

Găr'rick, (DAVID,) a famous English actor, born at Hereford in 1716. His father's family was of French descent. In 1735 he was a pupil of Dr. Johnson, (at Lichfield,) whom in the next year he accompanied to London. Here Garrick studied law in Lincoln's Inn for a short period. Having for several years cherished a growing inclination for the stage, he made his début at Ipswich in 1741, with complete success, and in the autumn of that year acted in the theatre of Goodman's Fields, in London, with a rapidly-growing popularity. He made his appearance in Drury Lane for the first time in May, 1742. His performance of "Richard III." was thought to excel all the efforts of former actors, and drew from Pope the prediction that Garrick would never have a rival. In 1745 he visited Dublin and performed for one season in the Royal Theatre. In 1747 he purchased, in partnership with Lacy, Drury Lane Theatre, of which he continued to be manager until he retired from the stage in 1776. In 1749 he married a danseuse of Vienna, Eva Maria Violette, who is said to have been an exceedingly estimable woman. He possessed in a pre-eminent degree the art of imitating the physiognomy of others and the expression of various emotions, and was equally at home in tragedy and comedy. His voice was sonorous and melodious, and even in a whisper it filled the whole house. His character, accomplishments, and matchless colloquial powers rendered him welcome in what is styled the best society. He also exercised his talents with success in writing numerous comedies, prologues, etc., among which are "The Lying Valet," "High Life below-stairs," "The Clandestine Marriage," and "Miss in her Teens." He receives credit for reforming the English theatre by rejecting the more licentious dramas and expurgating others, so that Dr. Johnson declared he had augmented the stock of innocent pleasures. He was intimate with Lord Chatham, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lyttleton, and Dr. Johnson, whose friendship he retained to the end of his life. In 1777 he was invited by the king and queen to read a drama to them in their palace, and selected for this occasion his own farce of "Lethe." Though he was rewarded by the expression of their satisfaction, he described its effect as like a "wet blanket," compared with the thunder of applause he usually received. He amassed, it is said, a fortune of £140,000. He died in February, 1779, and was buried with great pomp, beside the tomb of Shakspeare, in Westminster Abbey.

See "Garrick's Private Correspondence with the Most Celebrated Persons of his Time, with a Biographical Memoir," 2 vols., 1831–32; T. DAVIES, "Memoirs of the Life of D. Garrick," 2 vols., 1780; C. BLASIS, "Biografia di D. Garrick," Milan, 1840; P. FITZGERALD, "Life of David Garrick," 2 vols., 1868; ARTHUR MURPHY, "Life of Garrick," 2 vols., 1801; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1868.

Garrison, (LINDLEY MILLER,) lawyer and cabinet officer, born at Camden, N. J., Nov. 28, 1864. Admitted to Pennsylvania Bar, 1886; New Jersey Bar, 1888. Secretary of War in cabinet of President Wilson, March 5, 1913–

Găr'rĭ-sŏn, (WILLIAM LLOYD,) an American philanthropist, the great leader of the advocates of immediate emancipation in the United States, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804, (not in 1805, as stated in some publications.) When about fourteen, he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker; but, being strongly averse to this occupation, he prevailed upon his master to release him. Shortly after, he was placed with Mr. E. W. Allen, editor of the "Newburyport Herald," to learn the art of printing. He soon became expert in the mechanical part of the business. About this time he began to write (at first anonymously) for the "Herald" and other papers. Before he was twenty years old, he contributed to the "Salem Gazette" a series of ably-written articles, which attracted much attention. About this time the struggle of the Greeks for freedom awakened the interest of the friends of liberty in every part of the civilized world: young Garrison's sympathy was so strongly excited for the cause, that he seriously contemplated, it is said, entering the Academy at West Point, that he might fit himself for a military career. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, in 1826, he became the conductor of a paper of his own, called the "Free Press," which was published at Newburyport. In 1827 he became the editor of the "National Philanthropist," published in Boston, and the first paper in America devoted to the advocacy of the cause of "total abstinence." Towards the end of 1829 he accepted an invitation from Benjamin Lundy to assist in the editorship of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," published in Baltimore. This journal had previously advocated the gradual abolition of slavery; but in the very first number that was issued after Garrison became associated with it, he distinctly avowed the doctrine that immediate emancipation was the right of the slave and the duty of the master. Not long after, he denounced with great severity certain persons engaged in the domestic slave-trade, and declared his purpose to "cover with thick infamy" all who were implicated therein. He was in consequence tried and convicted for a libel. Being unable to pay the costs, he was committed to prison, where he remained nearly two months. At length Mr. Arthur Tappan, a merchant of New York, paid his fine and released him.

On the 1st of January, 1831, he began, in Boston, the publication of "The Liberator," a weekly journal, devoted to the advocacy of the most decided and uncompromising anti-slavery views. He took for his motto "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind." His unsparing denunciation of slavery and of all those connected with it, met with sympathy in some portions of the country; but it excited in the Southern States, as was naturally to be expected, the most intense exasperation. Almost every mail brought letters from the South filled with threats of violence and even of assassination. The legislature of Georgia went so far as to offer a reward of five thousand dollars to any one who should arrest, bring to trial, and prosecute him to conviction under the laws of that State. So great was the excitement produced by the "Liberator," in even many parts of the North, that his life was more than once in the utmost peril in the capital of Massachusetts itself. Many of his friends, believing him to be in danger of assassination, entreated him to go armed in self-defence; but his non-resistent principles prevented him from com-

plying with their request. In 1840 he was sent as a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention held in London; but he refused to take his seat, because the female delegates from the United States were excluded. After many years of long and earnest labour in the cause of emancipation, Mr. Garrison lived to see at first a great though gradual change in the public sentiment of the North in regard to slavery, and at last the fetters of the slave broken, according to a view which he had entertained for some years,—that *slavery could be abolished only by a dissolution of the Union;* but not, as he had once hoped, through the influence of moral suasion alone, and without fighting or bloodshed. In May, 1865, he resigned the presidency of the Anti-Slavery Society,—an office which he had held uninterruptedly for twenty-two years, (having been first elected in 1843;) and in December of the same year the "Liberator" was discontinued, the great object for which it had been established having, in his view, been fully accomplished.

Not long afterwards his friends set on foot a subscription designed as a national testimonial for his long and faithful labours in the anti-slavery cause. About thirty thousand dollars were raised, and presented to him in March, 1868. Died May 24, 1879.

Gär'rod, (Sir ALFRED BARING,) an English physician, born in 1819. His study of gout and discovery of uric acid in the blood of gouty patients, and his use of lithia in the treatment of gout, were valuable contributions to medical science.

Gär'rod, (ALFRED HENRY,) M.A., F.R.S., an English physician, born in 1846. He was widely known for his researches in comparative anatomy. Died Oct. 17, 1879.

Garsault, de, dẽh gȧr'sō', (FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE,) a French author, born about 1692, was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and captain of the royal stud. He wrote useful treatises on the treatment of the horse and on certain mechanic arts, among which are "The Perfect Farrier," (1741,) and "The Horseman's Guide," (1759.) Died in 1778.

Gar'side, (CHARLES BRIERLEY,) an English Catholic divine, born at Manchester in 1818. He was educated at Oxford, took orders in the Anglican Church, became a Roman Catholic in 1850, and was ordained a priest in 1854. He wrote a number of theological works. Died May 21, 1876.

Garth, (Sir SAMUEL,) an English physician and poet, born in Yorkshire. He settled in London about 1691, acquired a large practice, and was noted for his wit and colloquial powers. He was interested in the subject of Dispensaries, which originated in his time and were opposed by the apothecaries; and for the purpose of ridiculing the latter he wrote the "Dispensary," a mock-heroic poem, (1699,) which ran through many editions, each of which was corrected by the author and, as Pope thought, improved by the change. Garth wrote also several prologues, epigrams, and other small poems, and translated a part of Ovid's "Metamorphoses." About 1714 he was knighted by George I., who appointed him royal physician and physician to the army. Died in 1719.

Gart'land, (FRANCIS XAVIER,) D.D., was born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1805. He studied at Emmittsburg, Maryland, was raised to the Catholic priesthood about 1830, and held pastorates in Philadelphia and New York. In 1850 he was consecrated Bishop of Savannah, being the first of that title. He was distinguished for zeal and ability, and died (a martyr to his sense of duty) at Savannah, of yellow fever, September 20, 1854.

Gärtner or **Gaertner**, gĕrt'nẽr, (BERNHARD AUGUST,) a German jurist, born at Cassel in 1719; died in 1793.

Gärtner or **Gaertner**, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German architect, born at Dresden about 1742, was the father of Friedrich von Gärtner, noticed below. He worked in Vienna, Coblentz, Würzburg, and Munich. In the last city he was employed by the king as *Hofbauintendant.* Died in 1826.

Gärtner, (JOSEPH,) an eminent German botanist, born at Calw, in Würtemberg, in 1732. He became professor of botany at Saint Petersburg in 1768; but, because the climate did not suit him, he returned to Germany in 1770. He devoted many years to the study of fruits and seeds as a basis of classification, and published the results in an important work entitled "Carpology; or, Treatise on the Fruits and Seeds of Plants," (Carpologia, seu De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum," 2 vols., 1789–91,) which is regarded as a classic work. Died in 1791.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" DELEUZE, "Éloge de J. Gärtner," and German translation of the same, Stuttgart, 1805; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gärtner, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a meritorious German critic and writer, born at Freiburg, in Saxony, in 1712, was a friend of Gellert and Ramler. He was professor of eloquence at the Carolinum College of Brunswick from 1747 until his death. He rendered useful services to German literature as editor of a journal called "Bremische Beiträge." He wrote a popular comedy called "Fidelity Proved," ("Die geprüfte Treue," 1768,) and other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1791.

Gärtner or **Gaertner, von**, fon gĕrt'nẽr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German architect, born at Coblentz in 1792. He studied in Paris in 1812, and subsequently spent several years in Rome. He was appointed professor of architecture at Munich in 1820, and was soon after employed by the prince, afterwards king, Louis, to co-operate in the improvements he had projected. Among his principal edifices are the Ludwigskirche, the University, the Befreiungshalle, all at Munich, and an arched hall in the style of the Loggia di Lanzi at Florence. About 1840 he built at Athens a splendid palace for King Otho. Died in April, 1847.

Gär'u-dă, [common Hindoo pron. gŭr'ŏŏ-dą or gŭr'-ŏŏd; called in the popular dialect Gŭr'ŏŏr,] in the Hindoo mythology, the vâhăn* or vehicle of Vishnu, a creature half man and half eagle, whose office it is to bear the preserving deity in all his journeys through the air, which is the appropriate element of Vishnu. Garuda is commonly said to be the son of Kâsyapa and Vinata, (whence he is sometimes called VINATEYA, vin-ą-tā'yą;) although some legends make him the offspring of Kâsyapa and Diti. As the eagle of Jupiter is often represented as holding in his talons the thunderbolt, so Garuda is sometimes pictured as bearing a bow and arrows. He is usually painted with green or blue wings. Garuda is supposed to be a personification of the sky, which apparently supports the sun, one of the symbols of Vishnu. (See VISHNU.)

Garuffi, gȧ-roof'fee, (GIUSEPPE MALATESTA,) an Italian poet and antiquary, born at Rimini in 1655. He wrote "Il Rodrigo," a musical drama, (1677,) said to be the first example in Italy of a drama performed by a single person. Died about 1710.

Garve, gar'vẽh, (CHRISTIAN,) a German philosopher and moralist, born at Breslau in 1742. He studied at Leipsic, and in 1769 succeeded Gellert as professor of philosophy in that city. He resigned this chair, on account of ill health, about 1772. Died 1798.

Gary, (ELBERT HENRY,) American industrial leader, was born near Wheaton, Ill., Oct. 8, 1846. He practised law in Chicago, was elected judge of Du Page County, became head of the Federal Steel Corporation 1898, and later chief executive officer of the U. S. Steel Corporation. Died Aug. 15, 1927.

Gary, (JAMES ALBERT,) born at Uncasville, Connecticut, in 1833, became a successful manufacturer in Baltimore, and was appointed U. S. Postmaster-General in 1897, resigning in 1898.

Garzi, gard'zee, (LUIGI,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Pistoia in 1638, was a pupil of Andrea Sacchi, and was successful in various branches of his art, which he practised in Naples and Rome. His style resembles that of Carlo Maratta. His drawing was true, and his touch easy and mellow. He excelled in the representation of Madonnas and infants. Died in 1721.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" PASCOLI, "Vite de' Pittori," etc.

* Etymologically related to the German *Wagen*, (a "carriage" or "vehicle,") to which it corresponds so nearly in sound. It is derived from the Sanscrit verb *vȧh*, (or *vĕh*,) to "carry," which is cognate with the Latin verb *vĕh-o*, having the same signification.

Garzia. See GARCIA.

Garzia de Miranda, gar-*thee'ä* dä me-rän'dä, surnamed EL MANCO because he had lost his right hand, was born in 1677. He was painter to Philip V., and an excellent artist. Died in Madrid in 1749.

Garzia (or Garcia) Hidalgo, gar-*thee'ä* e-däl'go, (José,) a skilful Spanish painter of history, born at Murcia about 1656, became court painter to Philip V. of Spain. Died in 1712.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Garzoni, gar-zo'nee, (GIOVANNI,) a learned Italian physician and *littérateur*, born at Bologna in 1419, wrote a Latin "History of Saxony," (1518.) Died in 1506.

Garzoni, (PIETRO,) a Venetian historian and senator, wrote a continuation of Foscarini's "History of Venice," ("Istoria della Republica di Venezia," 3 vols., 1705–16.) The last part relates the events of the war of the Spanish succession, (1701–13.) Died probably about 1720.

Garzoni, (TOMMASO,) an Italian author and monk, born at Bagnacavallo in 1549. He published several works remarkable for their oddity and erudition, among which are "La Piazza universale di tutte le Professioni del Mondo," (1585,) "The Hospital of Lunatics," (1586,) and "The Synagogue of the Ignorant," (1589.) The first of these was once a popular performance. It treats at great length of all the professions, pursuits, trades, and occupations of man. Died in 1589.

See GHILINI, "Teatro d'Uomini letterati;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gasca, de la, dä lä gäs'kä, (PEDRO,) a Spanish bishop, born at or near Plasencia in 1485, was eminent for his skill in negotiation, and was employed by Charles V. in several delicate and difficult missions. Having been sent to England with secret instructions in 1542, he was successful in forming a coalition with Henry VIII. against Francis I. In 1546 he was made president of the Royal Audiencia of Lima, and sent with vice-regal power to Peru, where he adroitly suppressed, without much fighting, the rebellion of Gonzales Pizarro. He returned in 1549, and became Bishop of Palencia. Died in 1560.

Gascoigne, gas-koin', (CAROLINE LEIGH, *née* SMITH,) an English novelist, born May 2, 1813. She married General Gascoigne in 1834. She published "Temptation," (1839,) "Evelyn Harcourt," (1842,) "Dr. Harold's Note-Book," (1869,) and other works in prose and verse.

Gascoigne, gas-koin', (GEORGE,) an English poet, born in Essex about 1535. He served in Holland under the Prince of Orange, and was afterwards a courtier and an attendant of Queen Elizabeth on one of her stately journeys. He wrote, besides other poems, the "Steel Glass," a satire, (1576,) "Jocasta," a tragedy, and the "Comedy of Supposes." Died in 1577. "His minor poems," says Hallam, "especially one called 'The Arraignment of a Lover,' have much spirit and gaiety." "He has much exceeded all the poets of his age," says Warton, "in smoothness and harmony of versification."

Gascoigne, [Lat. GASCO'NIUS,] (Sir WILLIAM,) an English judge, noted for his moral courage, was born in Yorkshire about 1350. He was appointed chief justice of the king's bench by Henry IV. in 1401. During the trial of a riotous person who was a companion of Prince Henry, the latter struck or insulted Gascoigne, who vindicated the majesty of the law by committing the prince to prison. (See Shakspeare's "Henry IV.") On the accession of the prince as Henry V., (1413,) Gascoigne, says Hume, "met with praises, instead of reproaches, for his past conduct." Died about 1420.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Gasconius, the Latin of GASCOIGNE, which see.

Gascoygne or **Gascoigne,** (WILLIAM,) an English astronomer, born in Yorkshire about 1612. He invented the micrometer about 1641. He fought for Charles I., and was killed at Marston Moor, July, 1644.

Gas'kell (Mrs. ELIZABETH C.,) an English authoress, born September 29, 1810, was the wife of a Unitarian clergyman. Her maiden name was STEVENSON. She produced, in 1848, a popular novel, entitled "Mary Barton, a Tale of Manchester Life," and maintained her literary reputation by other works of fiction, among which are "The Moorland Cottage," (1850,) and "Ruth," (1853.) She was a friend of Charlotte Brontë, of whom she published a very interesting Life, (2 vols., 1857.) She was for several years a regular contributor to "Household Words." Her other principal works are the novels of "North and South," "Cranford," "Sylvia's Lovers," and "Wives and Daughters;" she left the last unfinished at her death, in 1865. "Mrs. Gaskell," says George Sand, "has done what neither I nor other female writers in France can accomplish: she has written novels which excite the deepest interest in men of the world, and which every girl will be the better for reading."

For an interesting and admirable article on Mrs. Gaskell's writings, see the "British Quarterly" for April, 1867; from it we extract the following: "It is hardly possible to read a page of her writing without getting some good from it. The style is clear and forcible, the tone pure, the matter wholesome. . . . Other novel-writers of her generation [may] have more poetry, more scholarship, more grace, eloquence, and passion; but in the art of telling a story she has no superior, perhaps no equal."

Gaskell, (WALTER HOLBROOK,) an English physiologist, was born at Naples in 1847. He graduated at Cambridge in 1869, and took up the study of physiology. His researches on the sympathetic nervous system brought him the gold medal of the Royal Society in 1889, and honours from other societies. He has written important papers "On the Origin of the Central Nervous System of Vertebrates" and "On the Origin of Vertebrates from a Crustacean-like Ancestor."

Gasnevides. See GAZNEVIDES.

Gasparin, de, deh gäs'pä'rän', (ADRIEN ÉTIENNE PIERRE,) COMTE, a distinguished French rural economist and minister of state, born at Orange (Vaucluse) in 1783, was a son of T. A. Gasparin, noticed below. He gave special attention to agriculture, on which he wrote many able treatises. After the revolution of 1830 he was successively prefect of La Loire, of Isère, and of the Rhône. He was minister of the interior from September, 1836, to April, 1837, during which period he made a reform in the treatment of convicts. He filled the same office in the brief ministry formed in March, 1839, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1840. Among his works is an excellent "Course of Agriculture," (5 vols., 1843–49.) Died in September, 1862.

Gasparin, de, (AGÉNOR ÉTIENNE,) COMTE, a son of the preceding, a Protestant by birth and conviction, and an eminent publicist and friend of liberty and order, was born at Orange in 1810. In early youth he was secretary to M. Guizot, minister of public instruction. He became auditor to the council of state, and was secretary to his father in 1836 and 1839. In 1842 he was elected by the voters of Bastia to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he advocated religious liberty for Protestants and the liberation of slaves. He wrote, besides other works, "Slavery and the Slave-Trade," (1838,) "Christianity and Paganism," (2 vols., 1850,) "The Schools of Doubt and the School of Faith: an Essay on Authority in Religion," (1853.) In 1846 he retired from political life. The great rebellion in the United States afforded him the subject of two remarkable and successful works, called "The Uprising of a Great Nation," ("Un grand Peuple qui se relève," 1861,) and "America in the Presence of Europe," ("L'Amérique devant l'Europe," 1862.) Died in 1871.

Gasparin, de, (VALÉRIE, *née* **Boissier,**) COUNTESS, the wife of the preceding, known as an authoress and moralist of a high order, was born in Geneva in 1813. Among her works are "Marriage from the Christian Point of View," (3 vols., 1843,) which received the Montyon prize of the French Academy, "Some Defects of Christians at the Present Day," "Monastic Corporations in the Heart of Protestantism," (2 vols., 1855,) and three volumes of tales, entitled "Near Horizons," ("Les Horizons prochains,") "Heavenly Horizons," ("Les Horizons célestes,") and "Vespers," (1862.) Died June 19, 1894.

Gasparin, de, (THOMAS AUGUSTIN,) a French revolutionist, born of a Protestant family at Orange in 1740 or 1750, was the father of Count Adrien, noticed above. He was elected in 1792 to the Convention, in which he acted with the Jacobins. He was on a mission to the army of the north when the defection of Dumouriez transpired, and confirmed the loyalty of the troops. In 1793 he was one of the commissioners who directed the siege of Toulon. It is stated that his influence induced the general to adopt in this siege the plan of Bonaparte, who in his will expressed his gratitude by a legacy of one hundred thousand francs to the heirs of M. de Gasparin. Died in November, 1793.

Gasparini, gâs-pâ-ree'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian composer, born at Lucca about 1655, was a professor of music in Venice. He composed many operas and cantatas, which were admired, and a work called "L'Armonico prattico al Cembalo," (1683.) Died in 1727.

Gasparino, gâs-pâ-ree'no, surnamed BARZIZZA or BARZIZZIO, (from the place of his birth,) an Italian scholar, born near Bérgamo about 1370, was professor of belles-lettres in Padua and Milan from 1407 to 1431. He is regarded as one of the restorers of sound literature and pure Latinity. Among his works is a treatise on Composition. By the diligent study of Cicero, he acquired an elegant style, and was reputed the best writer of that generation. Several of his orations are extant, and are the earliest models of classical declamation in modern times. A volume of his epistles was the first book ever printed at Paris, (in 1471.) Died in 1431.

Gaspre, Le. See DUGHET.

Gasquet, (FRANCIS AIDAN,) a theological historian, born at London in 1846, superior of the Benedictine Monastery, Downside, 1878–84. He has written "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries," (1888–89,) Died 1914.

Gass, gâs, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM HEINRICH JOACHIM,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Breslau, November 28, 1813. He was educated at Breslau, Halle, and Berlin. From 1847 to 1855 he was extraordinary professor of theology at Breslau, and afterwards held full professorships at Greifswalde, Giessen, and Heidelberg. His principal work is "Geschichte des protestantischen Dogmatik," (1854–67.) His other works are numerous, and several of them refer to the theology of the Greek Church. Died in 1889.

Gasse, gâs'sâ, (STEFANO and LUIGI,) two able Italian architects, born at Naples in 1778, were twin brothers, and partners in their profession. They studied in Rome, and were employed in the construction of palaces and public buildings in Naples, among which are the Observatory, the Dogana, (custom-house,) and the Palazzo Montemiletto. Luigi died in 1833, and Stefano in 1840.

Gassendi, gâ'sôn'de', (JEAN JACQUES BASILIEN,) born at Digne, in France, in 1748. He obtained the rank of a general of brigade in 1800. The First Consul gave him command of the artillery just before the battle of Marengo, in which he took part. Gassendi became a general of division in 1805, a councillor of state in 1806, and a senator in 1813. He published a volume of poems. Died in 1828.

Gassendi, gas-sĕn'dee, [Fr. pron. gâ'sôn'de'; Lat. GASSEN'DUS,] written also **Gassend,** (PIERRE,) born at Champtercier, near Digne, in Provence, January 22, 1592, was one of the most eminent philosophers and savants of France, and one who added lustre to almost every branch of learning, being at the same time historian, naturalist, mathematician, astronomer, logician, Hellenist, metaphysician, and critic; and all this at a period when the sciences had scarcely emerged from their infancy. He is regarded as the most universal genius of that age. The first disciple of Bacon in France, he was also the correspondent and friend of Galileo and Kepler. Destined for the church, he studied at Aix and Avignon, and, at the age of twenty-one, obtained the chairs of philosophy and theology in the University of Aix. Though required to conform in his lectures to the doctrines of Aristotle, he early perceived the fallacy of that system, and by his studies prepared himself to become one of the leaders in that great controversy which resulted in depriving the philosopher of Stagira of the prestige of infallibility which he had so long enjoyed. Having obtained a benefice in the cathedral of Digne, and the office of provost, he resigned in 1623 the place of professor, and next year published the first volume of his "Paradoxical Essays against Aristotle," which made a great impression on the public mind, and was followed a few years later by a second volume with the same title. About this period he devoted most of his leisure to the study of the classics and to researches in anatomy and astronomy.

In 1642 he attacked the philosophy and bold innovations of his friend Descartes, with whom he became involved in controversy, refuting, with modest doubts, the dogmatism of his opponent. He was appointed in 1645 professor of mathematics in the Collége Royal of Paris, where his lectures on Astronomy were admired and largely attended by the *élite* of the capital. In 1647 appeared one of his best-known works, "The Life, Opinions, and Morals of Epicurus," ("De Vita, Moribus et Placitis Epicuri,") whose memory he defends against the accusations of the Stoics, at the same time exposing and combating those parts of his system which are at variance with Christianity. His admiration for Epicurus furnished some narrow-minded or envious persons with a pretext to accuse him of skepticism; but this charge is refuted by the tenor of his entire life. In 1654 he published the "Lives of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, and other Astronomers," with a preface, in which he reviewed, in a luminous manner, the history of astronomy. Gassendi was the first to observe the transit of Mercury, (in 1631.) The parhelia, the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and the magnetic needle afforded him subjects for careful and profound research.

The mind of Gassendi was penetrating and refined, his style elegant and clear, his manners simple and full of amenity. In his efforts to subvert the inveterate prejudices of the Schoolmen with respect to Aristotle and Epicurus, he has displayed a union of vast erudition, sound criticism, and mental independence. **Marivat,** having freely conversed with him while passing from Grenoble to Paris, without knowing his name, desired on their arrival to be presented to the celebrated Gassendi, and was agreeably surprised to recognize his identity with the modest companion of his journey. Besides the works already referred to, he wrote, in Latin, treatises on the laws of motion, a "System of Epicurean Philosophy," (1649,) and "The Philosophical System of Gassendi," ("Syntagma Philosophicum," etc., 1658.) The last is rather an eclectic than an original system, a selection and combination of the doctrines taught in the various schools of antiquity. It may be observed that in that age nearly all the philosophers of France were ranged under the two parties of Cartesians and Gassendists. Died in 1655.

See BERNIER, "Abrégé de la Philosophie de Gassendi," 1674 BOUGEREL, "Vie de Gassendi," 1737; SORBIÈRE, "De Vita et Moribus P. Gassendi," 1679; MENC, "Éloge de Gassendi," 1767; CAMBURAT, "Abrégé de la Vie et du Système de P. Gassendi," 1770; A. MARTIN, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ecrits de P. Gassendi," Paris, 1853; BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gassendus. See GASSENDI.

Gasser, gâs'sẹr, (HANS,) an Austrian sculptor, born at Gmünd, in Carinthia, October 2, 1817; died at Pesth, April 24, 1868.

Gasser, gâs'sẹr, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a learned German writer, born at Schweinfurt in 1700; died in 1754.

Gasser, (SIMON PETER,) a German jurist and economist, born at Colberg in 1676. He was professor of law and of political economy at Halle, and is said to have been the first German who conceived the idea of treating political economy as a science. His chief work is an "Introduction to Economical and Political Sciences," (1729.) Died in 1745.

See F. WIDEBURG, "Elogium S. P. Gasseri," 1746; ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER'S "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Gasser von Valhorn, gâs'sẹr fon fâl'hôrn, (JOSEPH,) an Austrian sculptor, born at Prägraten, in the Tyrol, in 1818. His work is technically correct, and is yet rich in fancy and of remarkable freshness and originality.

Gassicourt, de, (CHARLES LOUIS CADET.) See CADET.

Gassies, gȧ'se', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter of history, marine views, and genre, born at Bordeaux in 1786. Among his works is "Virgil reading the Æneid to Augustus," (1814.) Died in 1832.

Gassies, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French naturalist, born at Agen in 1816. He published a "Description of the Terrestrial and Fresh-Water Mollusks of the Agenais," (1849,) and other works. Died April 14, 1883.

Gassion, de, deh gȧ'se'ôN', (JEAN,) a French general, born at Pau in 1609, was attached to the Protestant cause, and served with distinction under Gustavus Adolphus as captain in 1631 and 1632. After the death of that prince he returned to the French army, in which he soon obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp. In 1643 he commanded the right wing at the battle of Rocroy, under the famous Condé, who ascribed to him the honour of the day, saying, on the field of battle, as he embraced Gassion, "It is to you I am indebted for the victory." For this service he was rewarded with a marshal's bâton. He took part in several campaigns against the Spaniards in Flanders, and was killed at the siege of Lens in 1647. He was one of the most able and successful generals of his time. In reply to an officer who thought a certain enterprise impracticable, he said, "I have in my head, and at my side, all that is requisite for victory."

See RENAUDOT, "La Vie du Maréchal J. de Gassion," 1647; MICHEL DE PURE, "Vie de J. Gassion," 4 vols., 1673; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gassner, gȧs'nẹr, (JOHANN JOSEPH,) a German exorcist, or thaumaturgus, and Catholic priest, born at Bratz in 1727. He practised the imposition of hands for the cure of diseases. Died in 1779.

Gast, (Rev. JOHN,) the son of a French Protestant exile, was born in Dublin in 1716, and became Archdeacon of Glandclogh. He published "Rudiments of Greek History," (1754,) which is commended for style and other merits, and a "History of Greece from Alexander of Macedon until its Subjection by the Romans," (1782.) Died in 1788.

Gastaldi, gȧs-tȧl'dee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian prelate, born at Genoa. He was made Archbishop of Benevento, and cardinal, about 1658. Died in 1685.

Gastaldi, gȧs'tȧl'de', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French medical writer, born at Sisteron in 1674. He practised for many years at Avignon. Died in 1747.

Gastelier, gȧt'le-ȧ', (RENÉ GEORGES,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Ferrières in 1741, practised in Paris with success. As a member of the Legislative Assembly, he gave offence to the Jacobins, by whom he was arrested in 1793, but was saved from death by the fall of Robespierre. Died in 1821.

Gastineau, găs-tẹ-nō', (HENRY,) an English artist, born in 1791. He began life as an engraver, but took to painting, first in oils and afterwards in water-colours. Died January 17, 1876.

Gaston, gȧs'tôN', Viscount of Béarn, was one of the French lords who distinguished themselves in the first crusade in company with Raimond of Toulouse. He commanded a part of the army at the victory near Antioch in 1098, and was present at the capture of Jerusalem, after which he returned home, (1101.) He was killed in fighting against the infidels in Spain, about 1130.

Gas'ton, (WILLIAM,) an eminent American jurist, born at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1778, was chosen in 1813 a member of the national House of Representatives, in which he sat four years and acquired a high reputation as a speaker. He was an influential leader of the Federal party. In 1834 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of North Carolina. Died in 1844.

Gaston de Foix. See FOIX, (GASTON DE.)

Gas'trell, (FRANCIS,) an English theologian, born at Slapton (Northampton) in 1662. He became canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1702, and Bishop of Chester in 1714. He published many approved religious treatises, one of which, entitled "The Christian Institutes; or, Sincere Word of God," (1707,) has been often reprinted. He also wrote "The Certainty of the Christian Revelation," (1699.) Died in 1725.

Gatacre, gat'ȧ-kẹr, (Sir WILLIAM FORBES,) an English general, born in 1843. He entered the infantry service in 1862, took part in the Burmese war 1889, the Chitral war 1895, commanded as major-general the troops in the Soudan during the first advance on Atbara in 1898, and took part in the Khartoum campaign, and the South African war. Died 1906.

Gat'ȧ-kẹr, (CHARLES,) an English clergyman, born at Rotherhithe about 1614, was rector of Hoggeston for about thirty years. He wrote treatises against popery, and other religious works, among which is "The Way of Truth and Peace," (1669.) Died in 1680.

Gataker, (THOMAS,) an English divine and critic of great learning, the father of the preceding, was born in London in 1574. He became rector of Rotherhithe, Surrey, in 1611, and published in 1616 "Of the Nature and Use of Lots: a Treatise historical and theological." He subscribed the Covenant, and during the Commonwealth was in fellowship with the Presbyterians. Among his works are Biblical commentaries. Died in 1654.

Gates, gāts, (ELMER,) psychologist, born at Dayton, Ohio, in 1859. He has been professor of psychology in the Philadelphia School of Industrial Art, and is engaged in experimental work on psychology and kindred studies. He has written "Psychurgy, or the Art of Using the Mind," "Art of Mind Building," etc.

Gates, gāts, (HORATIO,) a general, born in England in 1728, entered the British army at an early age. He served as captain in the army of General Braddock when that general was defeated and mortally wounded, near Pittsburg, in 1755. Retiring then from service, he bought an estate in Virginia, where he resided when the war of the Revolution broke out. Having espoused the popular cause, his military talents and experience procured for him a rapid promotion. In 1776 he was made major-general, and appointed to the command of the Northern army, which had recently returned from the invasion of Canada and was in the vicinity of Ticonderoga. General Schuyler was then in command of that district. In order to prevent a collision, Congress declared that in appointing Gates they had no intention to supersede the former, but wished these two officers to act in concert. The English general Carleton, with a large force on Lake Champlain, advanced as far as Crown Point, which he captured; but, thinking the season too late to besiege the Americans, he retired into winter quarters. At the return of spring, Schuyler had the sole command. After the capture of Ticonderoga by Burgoyne in July, 1777, all the Northern generals were recalled by Congress, in a fit of disgust and vexation, and the choice of a new commander fell upon Gates, who assumed about the 22d of August the command of an army of 6000 men, besides detached parties of militia. On the 19th of September was fought the battle of Bemus Heights, which was terminated by the approach of night without decisive results. About this time a party of militia had made a successful attack on the British posts on Lake George, cut off Burgoyne's communications, and rendered his position very critical. The army of Gates was increased, September 22, by the arrival of militia under General Lincoln, who received command of the right wing. On the 7th of October, 1777, near the village of Stillwater, commenced another battle, in which the Americans had gained decisive advantages when darkness suspended the contest. The British lost a large part of their artillery and ammunition, and during the night retired to higher ground, where in the morning they appeared in order of battle. After slight skirmishes on the 8th, Burgoyne abandoned his position on the 9th, and retreated six miles to Saratoga, whither he was followed by General Gates and blockaded. Being reduced to great distress, he opened a treaty of capitulation, and surrendered, with the conditions that his army (amounting then to 5642 men) should give up their arms, artillery, and baggage, and be conveyed to England under a pledge not to serve against the United States. The capture of this army produced great exultation among the Americans, and was one of the most important events of the war. Burgoyne and other British officers bore testimony to the humanity of the victor in that campaign. In 1777 Gates was made president of the board of war. In 1780 he was ap-

pointed to command the Southern army, consisting of 6000 men, chiefly militia. On August 6 he was totally defeated at Camden, in South Carolina, by Cornwallis, with a loss of 900 killed and of many prisoners. On account of this disaster, Congress, on October 5, ordered inquiry to be made into the conduct of Gates, who was in consequence superseded in the command, and retired to his estate in Virginia. The inquiry resulted in an honourable acquittal; but it appears he took no further part in the war. In 1800 he removed to New York. Died in 1806.

See BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vol. iii., chaps. xxxiii., xxxvii., and xl.

Gates, (MERRILL EDWARDS,) Ph.D., LL.D., an American educator, born at Warsaw, New York, April 6, 1848. He graduated at the University of Rochester in 1870, was principal of the Albany Academy from 1870 to 1882, president of Rutgers College from 1882 to 1890, and in the latter year became president of Amherst College. He has written much, some of his works being "Athens and the Greeks of To-Day," "The Debt the School Owes the State." Died 1922.

Gatlin, (RICHARD CASWELL,) born in North Carolina about 1813, served in Mexico in 1845–46, and was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Confederate army in 1861. Died September 8, 1896.

Gat'ling, (RICHARD JORDAN,) M.D., an American inventor, born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. In 1844 he removed to Saint Louis, in 1849 to Indianapolis, and afterwards to Hartford, Connecticut. He studied medicine at Cincinnati, and at Laporte, Indiana, but never practised. He made several ingenious inventions, but the most important is that of the gun which bears his name. Died Feb. 26, 1903.

Gatschet, gät'shet, (ALBERT SAMUEL,) a Swiss-American philologist, born at Sankt Beatenberg, canton of Berne, October 3, 1832. He was educated at Berne and Berlin. He wrote "Ortsetymologische Forschungen aus der Schweiz," and other similar works, and in 1868 became a journalist of New York. In 1877 he entered the government service as a linguist and ethnologist, travelling extensively among the aborigines. Among his books and important papers are a work on the Klamath Indians, (1300 pp. quarto,) "Zwölf Sprachen aus dem südwesten Nordamerikas," (1876,) "Analytic Report on Eleven Dialects," (1876,) "Der Yuma-Sprachstamm," (1877–83,) "Forty Vocabularies," (1879,) "The Chumêto Language," (1883,) "The Timucua Language," (papers, 1877, 1878, 1880,) "Quelques Noms géographiques," (1882,) "A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians," (1884,) etc.

Gatta, della, del'lä gät'tä, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian painter and architect, born about 1420, worked at Arezzo and Rome. Died about 1500.

Gatta-Melata, gät'tä mä-lä'tä, (STEFANO GIOVANNI,) an able Italian condottiere, born at Narni. As a general in the service of Venice, he defeated the Marquis of Mantua in 1438. Died in 1443.

Gatteaux, gä'tō', (JACQUES ÉDOUARD,) a French artist, born in Paris in 1788, engraved medals of Montaigne, Corneille, Racine, La Fayette, etc. Among his works are statues of Michael Angelo for the Louvre, and "Minerva," (1836,) which was purchased by the state. He died February 8, 1881.

Gatteaux, (NICOLAS MARIE,) a French engraver of medals, father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1751. He engraved in 1798 the prize medal for the École de Médecine of Paris, which is regarded as his master-piece. He illustrated many historical events by medals, and made improvements in the mechanism of the art of engraving. Died in 1832.

Gattel, gä'tĕl', (CLAUDE MARIE,) a lexicographer, born in Lyons, France, in 1743, published a French-Spanish Dictionary, (3 vols., 1790,) and a Portable French Dictionary, (1797.) Died in 1812.

Gatterer, gät'tẹr-ẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born near Nuremberg in 1727. He became professor of history at Göttingen in 1759, and wrote numerous works relating to history, chronology, and genealogy, among which are "The Complete History of the World," (2 vols., 1785–87,) "Universal Historical Library," (16 vols., 1767,) and "Elements of the Diplomatic Art." He founded, in 1764, the Historical Institute at Göttingen. Died in 1799.

See HEYNE, "Elogium J. C. Gattereri," Göttingen, 1800; J. G. EICHHORN, "J. C. Gatterer; biographische Skizze," 1800.

Gatterer, (MAGDALENE PHILIPPINE,) daughter of the preceding, born at Göttingen or at Nuremberg in 1756, published a volume of poems, "Neue Gedichte," (1821,) which were favourably received. Died in 1831.

Gattey, gä'tä', (FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born at Dijon in 1753, published "Elements of the New Metrical System," (1801,) and other works. Died in 1819.

Gatti, gät'tee, (BERNARDINO,) an eminent Italian painter, surnamed IL SOGARO or SOGLIARO, (sōl-yä'ro,) was born about 1495. Cremona, Pavía, and Vercelli dispute the honour of having given him birth. He was a pupil and successful imitator of Correggio, and worked in Cremona and Parma. Vasari speaks in praise of his skill. Among his master-pieces are frescos of "The Miracle of the Loaves," at Cremona, and "The Ascension," near Cremona. Died about 1575.

Gatti, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian Dominican friar, born at Messina about 1420, professed theology at Florence and Bologna, and in 1472 was made Bishop of Cefalù. He possessed an extraordinary memory, and was distinguished for his attainments in languages, philosophy, mathematics, etc. Died in 1484.

Gatti, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1662, was a pupil of Franceschini, of many of whose works he made good copies. Died in 1726.

Gattinara. See ARBORIO.

Gat'ty, (ALFRED,) D.D., an English clergyman and miscellaneous writer, born in London, April 18, 1813. In 1839 he married Margaret, younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, Lord Nelson's chaplain and foreign secretary. She was born in 1809, at Burnham, in Essex, and was a lady of fine literary tastes, and joined her husband in writing a "Life of Dr. Scott," (1842,) "The Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Dr. Wolf the Missionary," (1860,) and "Old Folks at Home," a memorial of a tour in Ireland, (1861.) Dr. Gatty's independent literary works are two volumes of sermons, (1846 and 1848,) "The Bell: its Origin, History, and Uses," (1842,) etc. Mrs. Gatty was the author of numerous books for children, among them the well-known "Parables from Nature," (five series,) and edited "Aunt Judy's Magazine" from 1866 until her death, October 4, 1873.

Gatty, (ALFRED SCOTT,) an English song-writer, was born at Ecclesfield in 1847. He has published three volumes of songs for children, and over two hundred other songs. The most popular of these are "O Fair Dove! O Fond Dove!" and "True Till Death."

Gau, gŏw or gō, (FRANZ CHRISTIAN,) an architect, born at Cologne in 1790. Having made a journey to Egypt and Nubia and designed many ruins, he published in 1823 "Antiquities of Nubia," with text by Niebuhr and Letronne. He added two volumes to the work on the "Ruins of Pompeii" which Mazois left unfinished. He was naturalized as a Frenchman in 1825, and designed several public buildings in Paris, by which he gained a high reputation. His chief work is the church of Saint Clotilde, commenced in 1846, the style of which is pointed, or *ogivale*. Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gaub, gŏwp, or **Gaube**, gŏw'bẹh, [Lat. GAU'BIUS,] (HIERONYMUS DAVID,) a German physician, born at Heidelberg in 1705, was a favourite pupil of Boerhaave, who procured him the succession to his chair of chemistry at Leyden about 1731. In 1733 he obtained in addition the chair of medicine, which he filled until his death. He published several valuable works, among which are "On the Government of the Mind which is within the Province of Medicine," ("De Regimine Mentis quod medicorum est," 1747,) and "Institutes of Pathology," ("Institutiones Pathologiæ," 1758.) Died in 1780.

Gaubert, gō'bair', (PAUL LÉON MARIE,) a French

physician, born at Ermenonville in 1805, wrote, besides other works, "The Hygiene of Digestion," (1845,) which was very successful. Died January 24, 1866.

Gaubil, gō'bēl', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French missionary and Jesuit, who did much to promote a knowledge of the literature of Eastern Asia, was born at Gaillac in 1689. He went to China in 1723, and attained such proficiency in the Chinese language and learning that the native doctors confessed his superiority. He was also well versed in the exact sciences and astronomy. The Chinese emperor employed him for thirty years as interpreter of the diplomatic correspondence with Russia, and in other important offices. Gaubil's learning was displayed in several profound works, the most remarkable of which is his translation of the "Shoo-King," (1771,) a canonical treasury of Chinese history and tradition. He published a "History of Jengis Khan and the Mongol Dynasty," 1739. Died in Pekin in 1759.

See A. DE RÉMUSAT, "Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques;" G PAUTHIER, "La Chine;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gaubius. See GAUB.

Gaucher, gō'shâ', (CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1740. He wrote "Iconologie," a treatise on Allegories and Emblems, (4 vols., 1796,) and other essays on art. Died in 1804.

Gaucher de Chastillon. See CHASTILLON.

Gaucourt, gō'kōōr', (RAOUL,) a French commander, who fought for Charles VII. against the English. He was appointed grand master of France in 1450, and again in 1456.

Gau'dĕn, (JOHN,) an English bishop and author, born at Mayland, Essex, in 1605. In 1640, being then favourable to the popular party, he preached a sermon before the House of Commons, in consequence of which he obtained the deanery of Bocking. During the civil war and under the Commonwealth he kept his preferments, but ultimately joined the royalist party and wrote several tracts in its support. At the restoration he became, in 1660, chaplain to Charles II., and Bishop of Exeter; but, as this did not satisfy him, he was, in 1662, transferred to the see of Worcester. His death, which occurred in 1662, was thought to have been hastened by the refusal of the king to reward him with the rich bishopric of Winchester. In soliciting preferment and royal favour, he claimed to be the real author of the famous "Eikon Basilike," or "Portrait of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings," which was published a few days after the death of Charles I. and was generally supposed to have been written by that king. This book ran through many editions, and made so great an impression that the potent voice of Milton was invoked to counteract it. Its real authorship is in doubt.

Gaudentius, gaw-dĕn'shē-ŭs, SAINT, was chosen Bishop of Brescia about 387 A.D. He wrote the life of his friend Saint Philaster, and several discourses and sermons, which are still extant. Died about 420.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Gaudenzi, gŏw-dĕn'zee, (PELLEGRINO,) an Italian poet, born at Forlì in 1749, removed to Padua in 1775. He wrote in 1781 "The Birth of Christ," ("La Nascita di Cristo,") which produced a vivid sensation and was much admired, and "La Campagna." He was endued with fine sensibility. Died in 1784.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" MENEGHELLI, "Elogio storico di P. Gaudenzi," 1811.

Gaudenzio, gŏw-dĕn'ze-o, [Lat. GAUDEN'TIUS,] (PAGANINI,) an eminent savant and writer, born at Poschiavo, in Switzerland, in 1596, exchanged in youth Calvinism for the Catholic faith. From 1628 to 1648 he taught belles-lettres in the University of Pisa, then the most flourishing in Italy. He wrote, in Latin, many orations, and dissertations on philosophy and antiquities, among which his "Rise and Progress of Philosophy among the Romans" (1643) is esteemed the best. Died in 1648.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Gaudichaud-Beaupré, gō' de' shō' bō' prā', (CHARLES,) a French botanist, born at Angoulême in 1780. He served as botanist of Freycinet's scientific expedition of 1816–20, and wrote the botanical part of the work which was the result of that voyage. In 1836–37 he made a voyage around the world in the Bonite. Among his works are "Researches on Organography, Physiology, and Organogeny," (1841,) and "The Botany of the Voyage around the World in the Bonite." Died in Paris in 1854.

See LOUANDRE et BOURQUELOT, "La Littérature Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" E. PASCALLET, "Notice biographique sur M. Gaudichaud-Beaupré," 1844.

Gaudin, gō'dăN', (JEAN,) a French grammarian and Jesuit, born in Poitou in 1617, published a "Latin Grammar," and a "Dictionary of the Latin, Greek, and French Languages," (1680.) Died about 1690.

Gaudin, gŏw-dēn', (LUIS PASCAL,) a Spanish painter of history, born at Villa-Franca in 1556; died in 1621.

Gaudin, (MARC ANTOINE AUGUSTIN,) a French chemist, born at Saintes in 1804. He invented in 1827 an air-pump which compresses air or reverses that process at will, and discovered a method to convert beef into a substance like milk. Among his works are a "Practical Treatise on Photography," (1845,) and one on the "Grouping of Atoms," etc., (1847.) Died 1880.

Gaudin, (MARTIN MICHEL CHARLES,) Duke of Gaeta, an able French minister of finance, born at Saint-Denis, near Paris, in 1756. He was one of six commissioners of the treasury appointed by the Assembly in 1791, and was minister of finance from November 10, 1799, until April, 1814. This protracted official career was almost without example among French financiers. He was created Duke of Gaeta in 1809. The restoration of the national credit is ascribed to him. He was governor of the Bank of France from 1820 to 1834. He published several treatises on finance. Died in 1844.

See his "Mémoires, Souvenirs," etc., 2 vols., 1826; A. PORTALIS, "Essai sur la Vie et l'Administration du Duc de Gaëte," 1842.

Gaudry, gō'drē' (JEAN ALBERT,) a French palæontologist, born at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1827. Made geological researches in Greece and Syria, in 1872 became professor in Museum of Natural History, Paris, and was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1882. He wrote "Scientific Researches in the Orient," "Fossil Animals and Geology of Attica," etc. Died in 1908.

Gaudy, gŏw'dee, (FRANZ BERNHARD HEINRICH WILHELM,) BARON OF, a German poet and *littérateur*, of Scottish extraction, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1800. He published a number of popular lyrics and tales, and made translations from the Polish writers Mickiewicz and Niemcewicz. Died in 1840.

Gauermann, gŏw'ĕr-mân', (FRIEDRICH,) a German landscape-painter, born near Guttenstein, in Austria, in 1807. He exhibited in 1834, at Vienna, "The Labourer," which was very successful. He was also a skilful painter of animals. Died in 1862.

Gauermann, (JAKOB,) a German landscape-painter and engraver, the father of the preceding, was born near Stuttgart in 1772. His best works represent scenes in the Tyrol. Died at Vienna, March 27, 1843.

Gauffier, gō'fe-ā', (LOUIS,) a French painter, born at Rochelle in 1761. He gained the first prize at Paris in 1784, and went with a royal pension to Rome, where he painted "Achilles recognized by Ulysses," and "The Roman Ladies offering their Jewels to the Senate." Died at Florence in 1801.

Gaul, (GILBERT WILLIAM,) an American artist, born in Jersey City in 1855. Studied art under J. G. Brown, and is one of the foremost of the younger American genre painters; was chosen a member of the National Academy in 1883. Died 1919.

Gauli or **Gaulli**. See BACICCIO.

Gaullyer, gōl'yā', (DENIS,) born at Cléry, in France, in 1688, was a professor in the University of Paris. He published "Poetical Rules drawn from Aristotle and others," (1728.) Died in 1736.

Gaulmin, gōl'mĂN', (GILBERT,) a French philologist and linguist of great learning, was born at Moulins in 1585. He became a councillor of state, and a partisan of Mazarin. He wrote Latin epigrams, odes, and elegies, and published an edition of the romance of "Ismene and Ismenias," with a Latin version, (1618.) He is highly praised by Baillet and Colomiès. Died in 1665.

Gault, gō, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French priest, born at Tours in 1595. He was appointed Bishop of Marseilles about 1640. Died in 1643.

See SENAULT, "Vie de J. B. Gault," 1647.

Gaulthier, gō'tę-ā', [Lat. WALTE'RIUS,] an able French theologian and statesman, born at Orléans, was bishop of that place in 876. Died in 892 A.D.

Gaultier, gō'tę-ā', (ALOYSIUS ÉDOUARD CAMILLE,) ABBÉ, born of French parents in Italy in 1744, was noted for his benevolence and his zealous efforts to improve the method of education. For this purpose he invented games for children and wrote many popular school-books. During the Revolution he took refuge in England, whence he returned to Paris about 1802. Died in 1818.

Gaultier, (CHARLES,) a French advocate, noted for his eloquence and powerful sarcasm, was born in Paris in 1590; died in 1666. Boileau, in his Ninth Satire, says,

"Dans vos discours chagrins plus aigre et plus mordant
Qu'une femme en furie ou Gaultier en plaidant."

See TAISAND, "Vies des Jurisconsultes."

Gaultier, gōwl'teer, (LEONARD,) a German engraver, born at Mentz in 1552. His master-piece is "The Last Judgment," after Michael Angelo.

Gaultier or **Gaultier de Lille**, gō'tę-ā' dęh lêl, (PHILIPPE,) born at Lille, in Flanders. He wrote a Latin heroic poem, entitled "Alexandreis," on the exploits of Alexander the Great, which was once in great vogue. Died about 1200. One of his verses has become proverbial:

"Instabile est regnum quod non clementia firmat."*

Gaultier (or **Gautier**) **de Coutances**, gō'tę-ā' dęh koo'tôNss', [Lat. GUALTE'RUS DE CONSTAN'TIIS,] an English or Norman prelate and statesman, acted an important part in the affairs of his time, and became Archbishop of Rouen in 1184. Under Richard I. he enjoyed great credit as a minister of state. Died in 1207.

Gauntlett, gânt'let, (HENRY JOHN,) an English musical composer, born in 1806, at Wellington, Salop. He is chiefly known as a composer and editor of psalm and hymn tunes. Died February 21, 1876.

Gaupp, gŏwp, (ERNST THEODOR,) a German jurist, and professor of law at Breslau, born in Lower Silesia in 1796. Died June 10, 1859.

Gaurico, gŏw-ree'ko, (LUCA,) [Fr. LUC GAURIC, lük gō'rèk',] an Italian astrologer, born at Gifoni in 1476. He obtained eminence as a fortune-teller, and professed mathematics at Ferrara in 1531. In 1545 he was chosen Bishop of Civitata. He wrote treatises on astronomy, astrology, and geometry. Died in 1558.

Gaurico, [Fr. GAURIC, gō'rèk',] (POMPONIO,) an Italian poet, brother of the preceding, was born at Gifoni. He wrote a treatise on sculpture, and one on the Poetic Art, (1541;) also epigrams, elegies, songs, and other verses. He was supposed to have been murdered about 1530, as he disappeared and was never found.

Gauss, gŏwss, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a profound German mathematician, born at Brunswick on the 30th of April, 1777, was educated at Göttingen. He published in 1801 a remarkable work on transcendental arithmetic, entitled "Arithmetical Disquisitions," ("Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ,") which made an epoch in the history of the science. He increased his reputation by his calculations of the elements of the planets Ceres and Pallas, for which the French Institute awarded him a medal in 1810. In 1807 he was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the Observatory at Göttingen. He published in 1809 his celebrated work, "Theory of the Motion of the Celestial Bodies," ("Theoria Motus Corporum Cœlestium,") in which he developed an improved method for calculating the orbits of planets and comets. He invented the heliotrope, which he used in a triangulation between Göttingen and Altona about 1822. About 1832 he associated himself with Weber in researches in terrestrial magnetism. They contributed greatly to perfect this science, and published "Results of the Observations of the Magnetic Society, (*Verein,*) 1837-40." Gauss was author of other works. He had a remarkable facility in learning languages. Laplace is reported to have called him "the greatest mathematician of Europe." Died at Göttingen in February, 1855.

* "That kingdom which clemency does not establish is unstable."

Gaussen, gō'sôN', (ÉTIENNE,) a French Protestant theologian, born at Nîmes, became professor of philosophy at Saumur in 1651, and of theology in 1655. He wrote several Latin works, that were highly esteemed, among which is "De Ratione Studii theologici," (1670.) Died at Saumur in 1675.

Gaussin, gō'sâN', (JEANNE CATHERINE,) a celebrated French actress, born about 1713, made her début in Paris in 1731 with unanimous applause. Voltaire confided to her the rôle of "Zaïre" in his tragedy of that name, the success of which was ascribed to her by the public, and even by the author. She was most successful in parts characterized by fine and artless sensibility. She retired from the stage in 1763, and died in 1767. Her father's name was GAUSSEM.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" ARSÈNE HOUSSAYE, "Philosophers and Actresses."

Gau'ta-ma [Hindoo pron. gŏw'ta-ma] or **Gō'ta-ma**, called also **Gautama Booddha** or **Buddha**,† (bōōd'da,) *i.e.* "Gautama the Sage," **Sâkya Muni**, (sâk'ya mōō'nĭ,) "Sâkya the Sage," and **Sâkya Sinha**, "Sâkya the Lion," the name of a celebrated Hindoo reformer, commonly supposed to have been the founder of Bŏŏddhism. Respecting the time that he lived, the greatest diversity prevails among the different Bŏŏddhistic authorities, several maintaining that he was born more than a thousand, and some not less than two thousand, years before the Christian era. Recent European writers, however, appear to have adopted approximatively the date given by the Ceylonese Bŏŏddhists, from whom we have the fullest and, on the whole, the most satisfactory account, both of Gautama and his doctrines, that can anywhere be found. According to the Ceylonese writers, Gautama was born in 624 and died in 543 B.C.‡ He was of the Kshatria or warrior caste, of the Sâkya§ family or tribe, and the son of Sudhôdănă,‖ King of Mâghada, of which the chief city was Kapilavastu, supposed to have been situated near the modern Bahar. In early life he was commonly called Sĭddhârtă, (sĭd-hăr'ta.¶)

The Booddhistic legends surpass in extravagance everything that can elsewhere be found in the records of human invention. Yet not only is some knowledge of these legends indispensable to a just appreciation of the spirit and genius of Booddhism, but it is through them alone that we can reach the few scattered germs of historic truth existing in the various accounts of Gautama which have come down to us.**

According to the legends respecting Gautama, his birth was attended with great wonders: the earth quaked, the sun, moon, and stars stood still, the blind saw, the lame walked, etc. When he reached the age of sixteen, his father, fearing lest he might become a priest, was anxious to have him married. The young Siddhârta made out a long list of qualities, personal and moral, which he considered it necessary that his wife should possess. With this list the court priest went from house to house through Kapilavastu, and at length found a maiden fulfilling all the requisitions; but her father insisted that Siddhârta, before marrying her, should give proof that he was skilled in all knightly accomplishments, as well as in learning and wisdom. At a public trial he came off victorious over all competitors. We are told that he

† Booddha (Gautama) is called Fo by the Chinese, and BOODSDO by the Japanese.—The name, in French, is GAOUTAMA BOUDDHA.

‡ Köppen, after a careful and thorough examination of the subject, comes to the conclusion that the death of Sâkya Muni should be placed, in round numbers, about two centuries before Asoka, (Açôka,) and that he (Sâkya) was very probably the contemporary of Darius Hystaspes, or Xerxes.

§ Written Sâkja and Çâkja in German.

‖ Written also Çudhôdana and Çoudhodana.

¶ Siddhârta or Siddhârtha (written also Sidhartta) is an abbreviation or corruption of SARVÂRTHASIDDHA, *i.e.* the "fulfilment of every wish."

** The intelligent reader need scarcely be informed that nothing deserving the name of history, as this word is understood among the nations of the West, is to be found in the literature of any portion of India, excepting only the little kingdom of Cashmere. The Hindoo mind, indeed, though gifted with extraordinary intelligence and rare sagacity in some departments of thought, would seem to be wholly incapable of appreciating the value of historic truth. It is not the probability or truth, but the grandeur, of a statement, which carries conviction to the minds of the people of India; and their religious teachers are too wise or too sympathetic not to meet the popular demand.

was examined in botany and zoology as well as in mathematics and philosophy. According to another legend, of which the boundless extravagance suggests a much later date, Sudhôdana sent to certain of the neighbouring kings to obtain their daughters as wives for his son; they refused, on the ground that the young prince was inexperienced, and especially that he was unacquainted with the arts of war, and could not, therefore, defend himself against the powerful enemies by whom he was surrounded. Piqued at this answer, Siddhârta resolved to give public proof of his strength and skill. A day having been fixed for that purpose, in the presence of a vast concourse of kings and warriors, he carelessly took up a bow requiring the strength of a thousand men to bend it. By merely thrumming the string he produced a sound louder than the loudest thunder, filling the inhabitants of distant provinces with terror. He then placed four plantain-leaves at each corner of a square, and with a single flight of his arrow pierced them all. Even in the dark he could send an arrow with an aim so unerring as to divide a hair. By his ready answers to the most difficult and abstruse questions, he showed that his wisdom was not inferior to his strength or skill. The neighbouring kings were abundantly satisfied; and not long after, no fewer than forty thousand princesses were sent to be the inmates of Siddhârta's palace.* Later accounts give the young prince eighty-four thousand concubines, besides two or three lawful wives. For a time the son of Sudhôdana lived in the enjoyment of every pleasure that youth and power could bestow.

At length a feeling of the utter vanity of all earthly things took possession of his mind; a divine influence brought to him some dim remembrance of the innumerable sacrifices he had made in previous transmigrations in order to attain the Booddhaship and to free all living beings from the pains of existence. (See BOODDHA.) His father, warned by dreams and prophecies, tried to keep Siddhârta confined in his seraglio and in total ignorance of the world around him. But once, as the young prince happened to walk out, he saw an old man, with bent body, wrinkled face, bald head, and trembling limbs. Astonished at the sight, he asked his attendant what it was. The latter simply answered, "It is an old man." But when, on further inquiries, Siddhârta learned that decrepitude and misery were the lot of all in advanced age, he returned to his home full of sorrow. "What," thought he, "can pleasure or power avail me if at last I must come to this?" On another occasion he saw one afflicted with incurable leprosy and covered with sores, without a guide or helper. He exclaimed, "Alas! for youth which is destroyed by age, and for health which is undermined by every form of disease!" At length he met a beggar, who was a religious devotee, and whose whole appearance betokened inward composure and peace. Siddhârta at last decides to renounce the world; he now remembers that he is a Bôdhisattva, or Bôdhisat, (an aspirant to the Booddhaship,) and, in spite of the most determined opposition from his father, he resolves to devote his life to teaching mortals how to escape from the miseries of their changeful existence. According to the doctrine of the Booddhists, Siddhârta did not owe his wonderful gifts or his spirit of self-sacrifice to the mere accident of his having been born with a happy intellectual and physical constitution; but the merit which he had acquired in innumerable previous existences caused him, by an unerring, inevitable law, to be thus wonderfully endowed in his last and most perfect birth. (See BOODDHA.) That power or principle which causes any being to be born in a condition corresponding to the merit or demerit acquired in previous transmigrations, is termed Kărmă, (or Kŭrma,) a Sanscrit term signifying "work" or "action." It may be regarded as the combined result of all one's previous acts, whether good or evil. "Destiny *(Schicksal)* in its Booddhistic acceptation," says Köppen, "is the product of the merit and the guilt of living *(beseelten)* creatures. . . . Every deed, whether good or evil, operates through endless periods, on and on, and bears, even after a hundred thousand kalpas,† its inevitable fruit, until its effect is destroyed through perfect sinlessness." (See "Religion des Buddha," p. 285.)

Siddhârta having, by his perseverance in acts of benevolence and self-sacrifice performed through innumerable previous transmigrations, accomplished everything necessary to make him a supreme Booddha, he acquired, at last, unlimited intelligence and power. But, after resigning the pleasures and splendours of royalty, it was necessary for him to pass through various trials and to overcome the opposition of powerful enemies—among others, that of Mârâ, a mighty dêva (or deity)—before he could attain to complete deification.

We are told, in true Oriental style, that, in his great contest with Mârâ, the latter, accompanied by all the powers of evil, came to the conflict riding on an elephant one hundred and fifty miles high. Mountains of immeasurable size are hurled at the Bôdhisattva; but the moment they touch him they are changed into wreaths and festoons of flowers; at the same time the poison, which is spit upon him by his demoniac foes, becomes a halo of glory round his head. Having at last come off victorious over all his enemies, he becomes possessor of boundless wisdom and knowledge, and not only remembers with perfect distinctness all his experiences in his innumerable previous existences, but he also knows the exact circumstances of all the beings who have ever existed in the infinite worlds, and receives that divine vision which enables him to see the remotest parts of the universe as distinctly as if they were close at hand. "Then the beings of all the infinite sakwalas (or worlds) who had not before enjoyed that privilege, saw a supreme Booddha, and rejoiced in the rays of many-coloured light which proceeded from his person." Among the characteristics of beauty belonging to Booddha are mentioned curly locks and a golden-coloured complexion: accordingly, we always see his statues represented with curly hair; and generally, if not invariably, they are of a yellow colour.‡ The person of Booddha, it is said, was ordinarily only twelve cubits in height; but, when he willed to do so, he could enlarge himself beyond the limits of the highest heaven.

The followers of Gautama believe that throughout myriads of ages he voluntarily endured the severest privations, and often the most dreadful sufferings, in order that he might at last save the inhabitants of the different worlds from the miseries of existence. Millions of centuries ago he had acquired sufficient merit to enter Nirvâna or Nirwâna, (the supreme beatitude of the Booddhists;) but he preferred to suffer through countless ages, that he might become the benefactor of all beings.

The Booddhists believe that in the universe the worlds (sakwalas) are beyond all computation. Each sakwala includes an earth, with its continents, islands, and oceans, as well as a number of heavens and hells, and is inhabited in its different parts by various beings, such as animals, men, demons, dêvas, and brahmas. The dêvas (dā'vas) are a sort of inferior deities. The brahmas are an order of godlike beings, who hold the highest rank among all the inhabitants of the universe, a Booddha alone excepted. Their state of passionless repose strongly reminds us of Lucretius's description of the gods of Epicurus, from whom they differ, however, in not possessing absolute immortality:

> "Omnis enim per se Divôm natura necesse est
> Immortali ævo summâ cum pace fruatur,
> Semota ab nostris rebus sejunctaque longè;
> Nam privata dolore omni, privata periclis,

* It would appear that both in ancient and modern times it has been customary in the East to measure the splendour and dignity of a sovereign by the number of his wives. Akbâr, the greatest of the Mogul emperors, is said to have had more than five thousand, each lady having a separate apartment for herself.

† Kŭlpă (a day and night of Brahma) is a period of 4320 millions of our years.

‡ See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon," p. 229. It appears that before Gautama's appearance as supreme Booddha, the putting on of a yellow garment was an indication that the wearer had renounced the world and become an ascetic. (See KÖPPEN, pp. 83 and 85.) Whether Booddha's golden complexion may have been given to him in commemoration of his former character as an ascetic, we are unable to say; but it is still a prevailing, if not universal, custom, among the Booddhist priesthood, in many parts of the world, to wear a yellow dress.

Ipsa suis pollens opibus, nihil indiga nostri,
Nec bene promeritis capitur, nec tangitur irâ."*
De Rerum Naturâ, lib. i.

One of the abodes of the dêvas is termed a dêvalôka, and an abode of the brahmas is called a brahmalôka. The ages of the different inhabitants of the universe vary according to the lôka which they occupy. The most short-lived of the dêvas live nine millions of our years; while those who enjoy the greatest longevity live more than nine thousand million years. The life-term of the brahmas also varies greatly; but it would be almost impossible to express in figures the age even of those whose lives are the briefest. Some of the Booddhistic writers, however, have endeavoured to convey an idea of those immeasurable periods in the following manner. There is fabricated in India a species of cotton cloth unequalled in the delicacy of its texture; it is sometimes called "woven wind," (in Latin, "ventus textilis.") Now, were one to touch with this material, ever so lightly, once in a hundred years, a mountain of solid rock sixteen miles high and as many broad, the mountain would at length be completely worn to dust. But the time required for this would not amount to the thousandth part of the life-term of the greater number of the brahmas.

There is also an endless variety of beings of a less exalted order, and of various forms. Some of these, called Nâgas, appear as serpents, but are in fact demi-gods. The Garundas are like immense birds, and are represented as the mortal enemies of the Nâgas. The Asuras, (or Asurs,) who hold so prominent a place in the Brahmanical mythology, are too important to be omitted from a system of exaggeration designed to throw all the fictions of the Brahmans into the shade. Accordingly, we have them in all their glory. Râhu, (rā′hōō,) one of the Asur chiefs, is expressly stated to be 76,800 miles high, and 19,200 miles across the shoulders. The Prêtas (prā′tas) are unhappy beings, of immense size, but so wasted and thin as to resemble a dry leaf.

Respecting the doctrines taught by Gautama himself, we cannot safely affirm anything positively. There seems, however, to be no reason to doubt that the primitive Booddhists were atheists. Those of Ceylon, (who have confessedly departed the least from the primitive doctrines of Booddhism,) as well as the most ancient sect of Nepaul, (the Swâbhâvĭkăs,) are, strictly speaking, atheists, since they do not recognize any infinite self-existent Spirit who is the original source of all forms of being. They teach that an infinite multitude of separate finite souls have always existed. Some sects maintain that nothing exists in the universe except matter, which is endowed with certain inherent, inseparable properties, causing it to arrange itself in forms of beauty and order, and, consequently, that the souls of living beings are material. While thus teaching that existence had no beginning, they maintain not only that under every form it is an evil, but that, except where it is voluntarily endured, as in the case of the aspirants to the Booddhaship, it is invariably associated with demerit. If any being, whether man, dêva, or brahma, had sufficient merit, he would at once enter Nirvâna and cease to have any separate existence.

We have already spoken of the *Karma* (that power or destiny that determines the condition in which any being is to be born) as the combined influence or result of all one's previous actions, whether good or evil. In assigning to any one a place or condition according to the aggregate of the actions of his past existence, the Karma is held to be absolutely unerring, and irresistible as the decrees of fate. (To this, however, there is one exception: a candidate for the Booddhaship may voluntarily relinquish a superior condition for one far inferior, in order to gain more merit.) Nothing except severe penance and blameless conduct, continued through immeasurable periods, can suffice to change an evil Karma for a good one. The very shortest period that any of the inhabitants of Naraka (or hell) remain in torment is nine millions of our years. The great object for which a supreme Booddha is manifested is not only to encourage the various beings burdened with existence to enter the paths which lead to Nirvâna, but also to facilitate their progress therein. The Booddhists do not hold that a supreme Booddha is able to deliver any being from the evils of existence by his own direct power; but in various ways he can afford them opportunities of acquiring merit. Through his divine knowledge he can point out to them the true "paths," and by his divine eloquence he can often prevail upon the most reluctant to enter the way leading to Nirvâna. The preaching (*bana*, or "word") of Gautama is said to have exerted an astonishing influence upon the minds of his hearers. "It was," to adopt the language of his enthusiastic votaries, "as a divine charm to cure the poison of evil desire; a sovereign medicine to heal the disease of anger; a lamp in the midst of the darkness of ignorance; an all-consuming fire to destroy the evils of repeated existence; a meridian sun to dry up the mud of covetousness; a great rain to quench the flame of sensuality," etc. etc.

There are five great commandments, called "pŭn′cha seel," (or *pancha sîl*,) *i.e.* the "five duties or ordinances," which are especially binding on all the followers of Booddha, laymen as well as priests, viz.: 1. Do not kill; 2. Do not violate the law of chastity; 3. Do not steal; 4. Do not lie; 5. Do not drink intoxicating liquors. The transgressor of any one of the above commands is liable —unless there be important extenuating circumstances— to suffer in Naraka for myriads of ages. It may be observed that the Booddhistic idea as to what constitutes a lie differs materially from that entertained by European nations: according to the former, there must not only be an intentional misstatement with a purpose to deceive, but there must also be the *discovery by the person deceived* that what has been told him is untrue. (Hardy's "Manual of Budhism," p. 469.)

In regard to all classes of transgression, the degree of sin depends greatly upon the attending circumstances, and especially upon the character or condition of the person sinned against. Thus, to steal from a skeptic is a comparatively small offence; to steal from a priest is a grievous sin; but to steal from the associated priesthood is a crime of the blackest dye.

The Booddhist priesthood are required to observe not merely the five great precepts above mentioned, but a multitude of other ordinances, of the most stringent character, among which are the following. The priest must live on alms, and, if in good health, must himself carry the alms-bowl from house to house. He must not only observe the strictest celibacy, but he must (unless in company with other men) avoid as far as possible the presence of women: he must not sit on the same seat with one in any private place, nor may he accompany a woman on a journey even from one end of a village to the other. He must eat his food "meditatively," not for the pleasure it gives him, but merely for the purpose of warding off untimely death. He must in no case eat food after mid-day. A priest who has entered one of the paths leading to Nirvâna is called a Rahat (răh′hăt) or Ar′hat, (written also Archat.) The common term for the system of doctrines and precepts of Gautama is Dharmma, (or, as it is more usually written, Dharma,) (pronounced dŭr′mą,) that is, the "law," "virtue," "duty." The followers of Booddha are commonly called, in India, BAUDDHAS, (bŏwd′hąs.)

The Booddhists believe that all living creatures are homogeneous in their essence, the only difference being accidental and caused solely by a difference of merit, Hence a worm or insect may be as truly our brother, according to the profoundest and most essential laws of relationship, as a human being. Booddhism cannot, therefore, properly be said to teach the brotherhood of mankind, but rather the brotherhood of all creatures. It teaches that not merely all animals, including the vilest insects, have souls, but that the seeds of plants have souls also. And this may furnish the reason why a priest is required to live on alms, since in no other way could he escape the responsibility of taking life. If

* The following, by Dr. Good, though very imperfect, is perhaps the best poetical translation into English that has been made of the above passage:

"Far, far from mortals and their vain concerns,
In peace perpetual, dwell the immortal gods,
Each self-dependent and from human wants
Estranged forever. There nor pain pervades,
Nor danger threatens; every passion sleeps;
Vice no revenge, no rapture virtue prompts."

he caused grain to be ground, he would disembody the souls of innumerable beings; but by living on offal he merely uses for his sustenance that which would otherwise be thrown aside and wasted. In regard to the relationship subsisting between different creatures, "with the exception," says Hardy, "of those beings who have entered one of the four paths leading to Nirvâna, there may be an interchange of condition between the highest and the lowest. He who is now the most degraded of demons may one day rule the highest of the heavens; he who is at present seated upon the most honourable of the celestial thrones may one day writhe amid the agonies of a place of torment; and the worm which we crush under our feet may in the course of ages become a Supreme Budha." ("Manual of Budhism," p. 36.)

The highest element of Booddhism was a feeling of benevolence and sympathy for other men or other creatures,—unquestionably the highest and noblest of human impulses. It was called into action by what was probably the most oppressive and fearful tyranny under which any great people ever suffered. It was not the tyranny of one or of a few tyrants, from which there might be some hope of escape by flight or concealment, but the tyranny of a multitudinous class,—of a class generally believed to be necessary to the very existence not merely of the state, but of the separate individuals composing the nation, (see "Institutes of Manu," i. 101; see, also, ix. 313–319,) and penetrating with its terrible and all-but omnipotent arms every ramification of society. As the vapours in the interior of the earth, exasperated by volcanic fires, will sometimes force aside or burst asunder the superincumbent mountains, so at length the masses of the Hindoo nation, maddened by their sufferings and rendered irresistible by their very despair, shook off the frightful incubus which pressed upon them. In this, as in all other cases of religious tyranny, the deliverance came through skepticism and denial of the prevailing dogmas. And, as was to be expected, the power and extent of the reaction were in proportion to the power of the tyranny under which the masses of the people had suffered. The revolution which accompanied the rise of Booddhism appears to have closely resembled, in its more important features, the French Revolution; but, as it was a reaction against a more terrible oppression, it was followed by more extensive and more permanent results. As the oppression had been chiefly if not wholly religious in its origin, so the reaction, we have every reason to suppose, was accompanied and followed by a deeper spirit of denial and by a more universal unbelief. The reformers began with repudiating the authority of the Brahmans, and ended with not merely rejecting the sacred books of the priesthood, (the Vedas,) but in denying the very existence of those Higher Powers from which the Brahmans claimed to derive their authority. The reformation took a humanitarian direction, and at the same time carried the levelling principle to its utmost possible limits. It rejected absolutely all prescriptive claims, whether human or divine. It assumed that all beings in the universe stood exactly on the same ground, the only difference being made by the difference of conduct. But, as the religious sentiment found in all nations demanded something to satisfy it, men, deified by their merits, were made use of (chiefly in later years, and among Northern Booddhists) to supply this demand.

It will thus be seen (if, as there seems every reason to believe, the foregoing views are correct) that Booddhism originated in almost total unbelief, and owed its influence principally, if not wholly, to a great political revolution. The corner-stone of the building is atheism, the copestone (Nirvâna, or annihilation) is absolute despair. But between these terrible extremes there is a kindly human element, which is the only redeeming feature of the system, and to which is doubtless due whatever of vitality it possesses. But the influence of this humanity is greatly impaired and, indeed, rendered all-but nugatory by its impracticable and extravagant character. By teaching that we must not only spare the lives of vermin, (these being really our brethren,) but the lives of the seeds of plants, which form the sustenance of so large a portion of the human race, there is nothing left for the truly devout votary of Booddhism, as we have already seen, but thriftless indolence and helpless beggary.

As it is impossible for any people wholly to change their previous habits of thought, we need not be surprised to discover many points of resemblance between Booddhism and the Brahmanical system which it for a time displaced. First, as the basis of both, we find the doctrine of Metempsychosis, or the continued existence of the same being under various outward forms; secondly, both teach alike a belief in accumulative merit, by which the meanest creature may, by a course of penance continued through successive ages, rise to the possession of godlike intelligence and power; thirdly, they agree substantially in regarding Nirvâna, or the cessation of a distinct and separate existence, as the greatest blessing to which any being can attain,*—not to mention other points of less importance. (See BRAHMANISM.)

They differ, on the other hand, with respect to caste, which the Brahmans make the corner-stone of their system, but which Gautama totally rejected.† Among the votaries of Brahmanism the priests could be chosen from the highest caste only, and it is regarded as a serious offence even to teach the Vedas (sacred books) to a Soodra (a person of the lowest of the pure castes) or to a woman. Among the Booddhists, on the contrary, all classes, including women and even the lowest outcasts, are freely admitted to the priesthood; none are rejected, except the deformed, or diseased, or those who are servants. It is considered that a servant cannot give himself to the priesthood, because he cannot give what is the property of another. They differ, also, totally with respect to the Vedas, which the Booddhists entirely reject, while the Brahmans regard them as the most sacred and excellent of all writings.

Again, the principal deities of the Brahmans are incarnations from Brahm, the supreme, eternal, self-existing Spirit. The principal deity of the Booddhists (strictly so called) is always a mortal, and may have begun his career as the most pitiful insect, though he always ends it as a deified man, in which form, however, he has but a brief existence, and soon dies, leaving the universe without even the semblance of a ruler.

The remarkable success of Gautama as a reformer was doubtless owing chiefly, if not entirely, to the democratic character of his doctrines; and we should probably not err in considering him to have been far more a political than a religious reformer. His doctrine of the impartial equality of all classes, dignified and rendered sacred by his twofold character of saint and sage, and promulgated at a time when the irksome and oppressive restrictions of caste, joined to the arrogance of the Brahmans, had become intolerable to a large majority of the people, was, we may confidently conjecture, eagerly, passionately welcomed by all, the dominant class alone excepted. So rapid was the spread of the new doctrines that only about two centuries after the death of Gautama we find Chandragupta, (the Sandrocottus of the Greek historians,) a man of low caste, raised to the most powerful throne in Northern India. This event is the more remarkable because he does not appear to have been a believer in or a supporter of Booddhism, showing that it was a political rather than a religious revolution which placed him on the throne; although, as already intimated, the doctrines of the new religion may have powerfully co-operated with the new political principles in bringing about that result. His grandson, however, Asôka, (Açôka or Ashoka,) became a devoted follower of Gautama, and succeeded, it would appear, in establishing the new religion in every part of his widely-

* With the primitive or orthodox Booddhists, Nirvâna is simply annihilation, while with the Brahmans it is absorption into the essence of Brahma, the supreme, self-existent Spirit. The etymology of Nirvâna is very obscure. It is supposed by some to be derived from the Sanscrit *nir*, "without," "not," and *van*, to "sound," to "blow as a flute." It may possibly have allusion to the exceedingly transitory character of every form of being, comparing it to the breath or sound of a musical instrument, which passes away we know not whither. Nirvâna would then imply the absence or cessation of that fitful, changeful existence which, with us, has been compared to a passing vapour.

† "There is caste," observes Hardy, "among the Budhists of Ceylon; but this is contrary to the tenets of the founder of their religion." ("Manual of Budhism," p. 78.)

extended dominions. He is said—with Oriental hyperbole, no doubt—to have erected eighty-four thousand monasteries (vihârs) in honour of the eighty-four thousand discourses of Booddha. (See the "Bhilsa Topes," by Cunningham, p. 99.) His son Mahendra (or Mahindo) introduced Booddhism into Ceylon, which is still one of its principal seats. The persecutions to which the new religion was subjected in India in the early centuries of our era contributed undoubtedly to its diffusion among the neighbouring nations, but resulted at last in its almost total extirpation from the land wherein it had its origin.

Booddhism appears to have been first introduced into China in the latter part of the third century before Christ. From Ceylon it extended to Farther India and Cochin China. It is supposed to have been permanently established in Japan in the sixth century. Nepaul has long been one of its principal seats, whence it extended to Thibet and the country of the Mongols, receiving greater or less modifications from the peculiar genius of the various nations by whom it was adopted.

It would, perhaps, be difficult to explain satisfactorily how Booddhism, after it had once obtained such an ascendency among the people of India, could be so soon and so completely displaced by the old religion. But, if we regard the movement which for a time overthrew the Brahmanical domination to have been due in a great measure to political causes, among which the tyranny of caste was probably the chief, we may suppose that when the pressure of those causes was removed the popular mind came gradually to look with less and less aversion, and perhaps at last with affectionate reverence, on the religion of their ancestors, a change of feeling which was probably much accelerated by the austere ordinances and comfortless, despairing doctrines of the new faith,—a faith which makes annihilation the final and highest reward for ages of self-denial, privation, and suffering. We may well believe that these doctrines never had any place in the popular affections, and that they were only accepted at all because they were accompanied by great ameliorations in the political and social condition of the people. We may conjecture that the Brahmans, taught by past experience, were very careful, at least for a time, not to repress, by any undue rigour or offensive assertions of superiority, the returning affections of the people.

There are some general and obvious points of resemblance between Booddhism and Christianity which can scarcely fail to strike one at first sight; such, for example, as the importance which each attaches to the practice of self-denial, and that regard for the welfare of others, however humble their condition, which forms so essential a feature in the ethical system of both. But, if we examine them more closely, and consider their deeper relations, we shall find that the difference between them is not only great, but absolutely immeasurable. It would, we feel assured, be a grave error to suppose (as some recent writers appear to do) that this difference is a mere divergence, though a very wide one, from a common principle or starting-point; for they are essentially and wholly different in their very origin. We need only allude to the remarkable difference between the accounts of the two systems that have come down to us,—the one filled with the wildest fables, which, from their very nature, must destroy, in every truth-loving mind, all confidence and everything deserving the name of belief; the other characterized by an unpretending and touching simplicity, which furnishes the strongest internal evidence of the entire sincerity and truthfulness of the writers.* But we refer more particularly to the character of the systems themselves,—the one owing its origin, as there is every reason to suppose, to an utter and almost universal unbelief, and being, like the worship of the goddess of Reason in France, a mere device to appease rather than satisfy the cravings of the religious instinct of the people; the other having for its foundation the highest and fullest belief ever presented to the world,—the belief in a Being, infinite in power and love, whose paternal care extends to the very humblest of his creatures. The one system, built upon atheism, has for its final scope annihilation: in other words, it is the religion of despair. The other, based upon a belief in God's infinite perfections and his boundless love to man, (see John iii. 16,) becomes the unfailing source of an infinite hope,—a hope not only of endless happiness, but of eternal progress towards perfection.

See Köppen, "Religion des Buddha," Berlin, 1857; R. Spence Hardy, "Manual of Budhism," London, 1853; B. H. Hodgson, "Literature and Religion of the Buddhists," 1841; J. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, "Le Bouddha et sa Religion," Paris, 1862; Guigniaut, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825; Moor, "Hindu Pantheon;" Stanislas Julien, "Histoire de la Vie de Hiouen-Thsang," etc., 1853; and the continuation of the same, under the name of "Mémoires sur les Contrées occidentales," 1857–58; Prof Rhys Davids, "Buddhism," 1877.

Gautherot, gō'tə'rō', (Claude,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1769, was a pupil of David. Among his chief works are "Marius at Minturnæ," and "The Funeral of Atala." (1800.) Died in 1825.

Gauthey, gō'tā', (Émiland Marie,) an eminent French civil engineer, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1732, was employed from 1783 to 1791 in constructing the Canal du Centre. In 1791 he was appointed inspector-general. He wrote a "Treatise on the Construction of Bridges and Navigable Canals," (3 vols., 1809.) Died in 1806.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gauthey, gō'tā', (Louis François Frédéric,) a Swiss Protestant teacher, born in the canton de Vaud in 1795. He published, besides other works, a treatise on education, "De l'Éducation," etc., (1854.) Died in 1864.

Gauthier, gō'te-ā', surnamed Sans-Avoir, (sôn-zà'vwâr',) a Norman knight, who took a prominent part in the first crusade. He was killed in battle by the Turks near Nicea, in Asia, in 1097.

Gauthier, (François,) Abbé, a French priest and able negotiator, born near Falaise. He lived many years in London, and was employed in secret negotiations, which resulted in the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Died in 1720.

Gauthier, (Jean Baptiste,) a French theologian, born at Louviers in 1685. He published several works against the Jesuits and infidels. Died in 1755.

Gauthier, (Pierre,) a French architect, born at Troyes in 1790. Among his works is a monument to Fénelon at Cambrai. Died in 1855.

Gautier. See Gaultier, Gauthier, and Walter.

Gautier, gō'te-ā', (Ambroise Georges Joseph) a French jurist, born at Chevreuse in 1776, wrote "Studies on Commercial Jurisprudence," (1829.) Died in 1829.

See André Marie Jean Jacques Dupin, "Notice sur la Vie de Gauthier," 1829.

Gautier, (Arnaud Éloy,) a French artist, son of J. Gautier-Dagoty, noticed below. He began to issue in 1752 "Periodical Observations on Natural History and the Arts, with Coloured Plates," which, after his death, was continued by Rozier, (1771–85.) Died in 1771.

Gautier, (Émile Théodore Léon,) a French Catholic writer, born at Havre, August 8, 1832. He published "Scènes et Nouvelles catholiques," (1861,) "Les Épopées françaises," (1866–67,) "Portraits littéraires," (1868,) etc. Died in 1897

Gautier, (Joseph,) a French abbé and *littérateur*, born in Lorraine about 1714. He wrote, besides other works, a refutation of Rousseau's Essay on the question, "Do Sciences and Arts contribute to the Promotion of Morality?" (1751.) Died in 1776.

Gautier, (Judith,) a French author, a daughter of Théophile Gautier and of Carlotta Grisi, was born at Paris in 1850. She translated from the Chinese the "Livre de Jade," (1867,) "Le Dragon impérial," (1869,) etc., and wrote "Les Peuples étranges," (1879,) etc. She married Catulle Mendès (q. v.) in 1866, but soon left him.

Gautier, (Théophile,) a French *littérateur* and critic, born at Tarbes about 1810. He produced "Albertus," and other poems, and an immoral romance called "Mlle. Maupin," (1835.) About 1836 he became assistant editor of the "Presse," for which he wrote criticisms on the drama and fine arts until 1854. After that date he had charge of the same department of the "Moniteur."

* This internal evidence alone is such as not only to command the assent of multitudes of intelligent readers, but even sometimes to overcome the skepticism of the most gifted and critical minds. (See Niebuhr's "Letters," vol. i., Letter 148.)

Among his works is a book of travels in Spain, etc., entitled "Tras los Montes," (1843.) He has been extolled as an original and brilliant writer. Died Oct. 23, 1872.

Gautier- (or **Gauthier-**) **Dagoty,** (JACQUES,) a French anatomist and engraver, born at Marseilles, was remarkable for mental activity. He claimed to be the inventor of the art of producing coloured engravings, in which he used four colours. He published several works on anatomy, with coloured plates, and "Observations on Physics, Natural History, and Painting," (6 vols., 1752–55,) which was the origin of the "Journal de Physique," the first French journal of physical sciences. Died in 1758.

Gautier de Metz, gō'te-à' dĕh mȧs, a French poet, who lived about 1230, is supposed to have written a didactic poem called "The Image of the World," ("L'Image du Monde.")

Gautieri, gŏw-te-ā'ree, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician and naturalist, was born at Novara in 1769. He was appointed in 1808 inspector-general of woods and forests under the then kingdom of Italy. He retained this position twenty-two years. He wrote interesting works on forests and natural history, among which is a "General Treatise on the Science and Administration of Forests." Died in 1833.

Gautruche or **Gaultruche,** gō'trüsh', (PIERRE,) a French priest, born at Orléans in 1602, published a "Poetic History," ("Histoire poétique," 1658,) and a "Sacred History," (1672.) Died in 1681.

Gauzlin, gō'lăn', a French prelate, reputed one of the most learned men of his time, was the natural son of Hugh Capet. He was made Archbishop of Bourges in 1013. Died in 1029.

Gavanti, gȧ-vän'tee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian friar, born at Monza about 1570, was general of the Barnabites. He wrote, besides other works, "Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum," a commentary on the rubrics of the missal and the breviary of the Roman Church. Died in 1638.

Gavard, gȧ'vȧr', (HYACINTHE,) an eminent French anatomist, born at Montmélian in 1753, was a successful teacher of surgery in Paris. He published several treatises on anatomy. His "Splanchnologie" (1800) is said to be superior to anything before printed on that subject. Died in 1802.

Gavarni, gȧ-vär'nee, the pseudonym of PAUL CHEVALIER, a very popular French caricaturist, born in Paris in 1801. In 1835 he began to issue a satirical journal called "Les Gens du Monde," in which he presented spirited pictures of Parisian society. Many of these designs were reproduced in the "Charivari," which owed to Gavarni a great part of its success. His works re remarkable for fidelity to nature. Died in 1866.

Gavarret, gȧ'vȧ'rȧ', (LOUIS DENIS JULES,) a French physician, born in 1809. He graduated in 1843, and in the same year became professor of medical physics. He published, besides other works, an excellent "Treatise on Electricity," (1857.) Died August 30, 1890.

Gavazzi, gȧ-vät'see, (Padre ALESSANDRO,) an Italian priest and political agitator, born at Bologna in 1809. He became professor of rhetoric in Naples, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and liberal principles. He was chaplain of the army of volunteers which Pius IX. sent against the Austrians in 1848, and excited the enthusiasm of the people by his harangues. He continued to support the popular cause after the pope had recalled his army and changed his policy. In 1849, as chaplain-general of the republican army, he distinguished himself by his zeal in the siege of Rome. After Rome had been captured by the French, (1849,) he became an exile, and lectured against popery in England and the United States. Died Jan. 10, 1889.

Gaveaux, gȧ'vō', (PIERRE,) a French composer and singer, born at Béziers in 1761. His "Léonore" (1798) furnished to Beethoven the subject of his opera "Fidelio." Died in 1825.

Găv'es-tŏn, de, [Fr. pron. gȧ'vĕs'tôN',] (PIERS, or PIERRE,) the favourite of Edward II. of England, was descended from a Gascon family. He appears to have acquired influence over the young prince by his vices, wit, and personal accomplishments. In 1300 he was banished by Edward I. Edward II., having come to the throne, recalled Gaveston, and made him Earl of Cornwall, and chief minister. His pride and insolence excited a conspiracy of the nobles, who attacked him in his castle and put him to death in 1312.

See "Life and Death of Piers Gaveston," 1740; HUME, "History of England."

GavinièS. gȧ've'ne-ĕs', (PIERRE,) a French musician, born at Bordeaux in 1726. He is regarded as the chief of the French school of violinists. He composed "Matinées" for the violin, (1794.) Died in 1800.

Gavirol, (SOLIMAN BEN.) See AVICEBRON.

Gay, gȧ, (CLAUDE,) a French botanist and traveller, born at Draguignan in 1800. He spent about twelve years in the exploration of the botany and zoology of Chili between 1828 and 1841, during which he received aid from the Chilian government. Having returned to Paris, he published, in Spanish, his excellent "Physical and Political History of Chili," ("Historia fisica y politica de Chile," 24 vols., 1843–51.) Eight volumes of this treat on botany. He was admitted into the Institute in 1856. Died November 29, 1873.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gay, (DELPHINE.) See GIRARDIN.

Gay, (EBENEZER,) D.D., an American divine, born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1696, graduated at Harvard in 1714, and from 1718 till his death, in 1787, was pastor in Hingham. He published numerous sermons, one of which, delivered on his eighty-fifth birthday, was entitled "The Old Man's Calendar."

Gay, (EDWARD,) artist, was born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1838, and was brought to the United States in 1848. He has produced various notable pictures, and in 1887 received the prize of two thousand dollars for his "Broad Acres," now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Gay, (HARRY NELSON,) author, born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1870. He has resided in Rome since 1898, engaged in research upon the recent history of Italy, and has the best existing library on this subject. Has written on historical subjects.

Gay, (JOHN,) an English poet, born at Barnstaple in 1685. He became secretary to the Duchess of Monmouth in 1712. His first production, called "Rural Sports," (1711,) was dedicated to Pope, who became his constant friend. By his amiable disposition, his wit and poetic talents, he made many friends among literary men and the higher classes. He wrote comedies, farces, fables, ballads, etc., which were received with favour. "The Beggar's Opera," (1728,) and the farce "What d'ye call It?" were especially popular; though but little can be said in favour of their moral tendency. His fables are admired for ingenious reflections and for a graceful sprightly style. In "The Shepherd's Week," (1714,) a series of pastoral poems, he successfully describes the manners of English peasants. He wrote, also, "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London," (1715.) In the latter part of his life the Duke of Queensberry received him into his house, and treated him kindly. He died in 1732, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Johnson remarks that "he had not in any degree the *mens divinior*, the dignity of genius." Hazlitt thought his pastorals pleasing and poetical, and that his fables possess "great merit, both as to the quantity of invention implied, and the elegance and facility of the execution."

Gay, (JOSEPH JEAN PAUL,) born at Lyons, in France, in 1775, obtained the title of architect to his native city. Died in 1832.

Gay, (MARIE FRANÇOISE SOPHIE **Nichault de Lavalette**—ne'shō' dĕh lȧ'vȧ'lĕt',) a popular French novelist, born in Paris in 1776, was the mother of Delphine Gay Girardin. She was married to M. Gay about 1800, after which she was intimate with Pauline Bonaparte. Among her numerous works are "Laure d'Estell," (1802,) "Léonie de Montbreuse," (1813,) "Celebrated Saloons," ("Les Salons célèbres," 2 vols., 1837,) and "Ellénore," (4 vols., 1846.) Her style is commended for its elegance. Died in 1852.

Gay, (SYDNEY HOWARD,) an American author, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, May 22, 1814, graduated at Harvard College in 1833. He became editor of the "Anti-Slavery Standard," and was successively managing editor of the "New York Tribune," the "Chicago Tribune," and the "New York Evening Post." He wrote the "Bryant History of the United States," (1876–82,) and a "Life of James Madison," (1884.) Died June 25, 1888.

Gay, (WALTER,) an American artist, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, January 22, 1856. Among his best-known pictures are "Benedicite," now in the museum at Amiens, France, and "Las Cigarreras," in the Luxembourg, at Paris.

Gay, (WINCKWORTH ALLAN,) an American artist, a brother of Sydney Howard, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, August 19, 1821. His best work has been in mountain and coast scenes.

Gay de Vernon, gȧ deh vĕr'nôn', (LÉONARD,) a French revolutionist and priest, born in Limousin in 1748. He was chosen constitutional Bishop of Haute-Vienne about 1790, and a member of the Convention in 1792. He acted with the Jacobins, and was one of the Council of Five Hundred, 1785–98. Died in 1822. SIMON FRANÇOIS, his brother, (1760–1822,) wrote an able "Treatise on the Art of War and Fortification."

Gay-Lussac, gȧ'lü'săk', (JOSEPH LOUIS,) an eminent French chemist and natural philosopher, born at Saint-Léonard (Haute-Vienne) on the 6th of December, 1778, was educated in the school afterwards called L'École Polytechnique. He was a pupil and protégé of Berthollet. In August, 1804, under the auspices of the Institute, MM. Biot and Gay-Lussac made a memorable ascent in a balloon, in order to ascertain the intensity of the magnetic force, and reached a height of thirteen thousand feet. This was the first ascent ever made for scientific objects. Gay-Lussac ascended alone in the ensuing month to the height of 7016 metres,—23,040 feet,—or about four and one-third miles above the level of the sea, and there made observations which tend to prove that the magnetic force diminishes very little with the elevation. He ascertained that the air of that region is identical in composition with that found near the surface of the earth. The temperature at the height of 7016 metres was 14°.9 above zero of Fahrenheit, while that of the surface was 82° of Fahrenheit. He wrote in 1804 a memoir which announced that in the composition of water one hundred volumes of oxygen unite with two hundred volumes of hydrogen. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences about 1806, soon after which he discovered the law by which air and gases are expanded uniformly by increase of temperature. In 1808 Gay-Lussac and Thénard were directed to make experiments with a colossal voltaic pile constructed by order of Bonaparte. The important results of their labours were published in the "Recherches physico-chimiques," (2 vols., 1811,) and in several memoirs on boracic acid and fluoric acid read at the Institute, 1808–09. He was appointed professor of practical chemistry at the Polytechnic School in 1809, and professor of physics at the Sorbonne. Among his most remarkable discoveries is that of cyanogen, in 1815. He made important contributions to nearly every branch of chemical and physical science. He wrote many valuable memoirs, which appeared in the "Mémoires" of the Society of Arcueil, and in the "Annales de Chimie," of which he was an editor. In 1831 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, became professor of chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes in 1832, and was made a peer of France in 1839. Died in Paris in May, 1850.

See ARAGO, "Éloge de Gay-Lussac," in his "Notices biographiques," tome iii.; GARDEUR LE BRUN, "Notice sur M. Gay-Lussac," 1851; DR. F. HOEFER, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Gay-Lussac, par un Homme de Rien," 1841.

Gayangos, de, dȧ gī-ȧng'gŏs, (PASCUAL,) an eminent Spanish Orientalist, born at Seville in 1809, studied in Paris under Silvestre de Sacy. He resided some years in England, where he published (in English) a "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties of Spain," from the Arabic of Al-Makkari, with notes, (2 vols., 1840–43.) He wrote articles for several English Reviews. In 1843 he became professor of Arabic at Madrid, and produced, with Vedia, a Spanish version of Ticknor's "History of Spanish Literature," (1851–56.) Died in 1897.

Gayarré, gī'ȧ'rȧ', (CHARLES ARTHUR,) an American historian and lawyer, born in Louisiana in 1805. He was appointed secretary of state by Governor Johnson, of Louisiana, and filled that office about seven years. He published two works on the history of Louisiana. Died in 1895.

Gayarre, (JULIAN,) a Spanish singer, born in Navarre in 1850. During his brief career he was looked upon as one of the greatest tenors of his age. Died January 2, 1890.

Gayette-Georgens, von. See GEORGENS.

Gay'lor, (CHARLES,) an American playwright, born at New York in 1820. During a half-century of effort he produced in all nearly four hundred plays. The latest and best known of these are "The Lights and Shadows of New York" and "Fritz, Our Cousin-German." Died May 28, 1892.

Gaynor, gā'nor, (WILLIAM J.,) jurist, born at Whitestown, New York, in 1851. Studied law while a journalist, became a prominent reform lawyer, and was elected judge of the Supreme Court of New York in 1893 and 1907. In 1909 he was elected mayor of New York City. In 1910 he was shot by an office-seeker, but survived the wound. As an official he did much to improve conditions in the city.

Gayot de Pitaval, gȧ'yō' dęh pe'tȧ'vȧl', (FRANÇOIS,) a mediocre French compiler, was born at Lyons in 1673. He worked for the booksellers of Paris, and published "Sallies of Wit for Conversation," (2 vols., 1732,) and "Celebrated Trials," ("Causes célèbres," 20 vols., 1734–43.) Died in 1743.

Gay'ton, [Lat. DE SPECIOSA VILLA,] (EDMUND,) an English humorous writer, born in 1609. According to Anthony Wood, "he lived in London, and wrote trite things merely to get bread to sustain him and his wife." His best-known work is "Festivious Notes on Don Quixote," (1654.) Died in 1666.

Gay'wood, (ROBERT,) an eminent English engraver, who lived about 1650, was a pupil and imitator of Hollar.

Gaza, gȧ'zȧ, written also **Gazis**, (THEODORE,) an eminent Greek scholar, born at Thessalonica about 1400. He emigrated to Italy soon after the capture of that city by the Turks, (1429,) and taught Greek for some time at Ferrara. About 1450 he removed to Rome, where he was patronized by Pope Nicholas V. He wrote an excellent Greek Grammar, (printed in 1495,) and translated into Latin many Greek works, among which are Aristotle's "History of Animals," (1476,) and Theophrastus's "History of Plants," (1483.) He was an excellent Latin scholar, and contributed much to the revival of classical learning. Died in Italy about 1478.

Gazan Khan. See GHAZAN KHAN.

Gazee- (or **Gazi-**) **Hassan**, gȧ'zee hȧs'sȧn, grand admiral and prime minister of the Ottoman Empire, raised himself from the lowest rank. He went to Constantinople in 1760, and entered the navy. In 1769, in the war between Russia and the Porte, Hassan was a vice-admiral. In 1771 he forced the Russians to raise the siege of Lemnos, and was promoted to the rank of capudan-pasha, (grand admiral.) Sultan Selim in 1789 appointed him grand vizier; but, as he failed to secure either peace or victory, he was deprived of office and of life in 1790.

Gazet, gȧ'zȧ', [Lat. GAZÆ'US,] (GUILLAUME,) a French historian and priest, born at Arras in 1554. He wrote, besides other superficial works, an "Ecclesiastical History of the Low Countries," (1614.) He is considered an injudicious and credulous writer. Died in 1611.

Gazis. See GAZA.

Gazius. See GAZI.

Gaznevides, (or **Ghaznevides**,) gaz'nę-vidz, (sing. **Gaznevide**, gaz'nę-vid,) written also **Ghasnevides** and **Gasnevides**, [Fr. pron. gȧz'nȧ'vĕd'; Ger. GHASNEWIDEN, gȧz-nęh-wee'dęn; Lat. GAZNEV'IDÆ and GAZNEVI'TÆ,] the name of the first Mohammedan dynasty which ruled in India. It was founded by Sebaktegeen

about 980, and named from Ghuznee, or Gazna, in Afghanistan, the seat of his empire. His son Mahmood, by far the most powerful and most famous of all the Gaznevide sultans, overran a large part of Northern India, whence he returned with untold riches, the fruit of his vast conquests, to Gazna. (See MAHMOOD.) Khosroo-Malek, (or -Melek,) the last sovereign of this dynasty, was taken and put to death by the Ghaurian conqueror in 1186.

Gazola, gäd'zo-lä, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician, born at Verona in 1661. In 1692 the emperor Leopold employed him as one of his medical attendants. In 1697 he returned to Verona, where he practised with success till his death. He wrote a popular work, called "Il Mondo ingannato da falsi Medici," ("The World deceived by False Physicians," 1716.) Died in 1715.

Gazon-Dourxigné, gȧ'zôN'doox'zèn'yȧ', (SÉBASTIEN MARIE MATHURIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Quimper-Corentin, wrote a poem entitled "Antenor, or the Republic of Venice," (1748,) a Critique on Voltaire's Dramas, (1767,) "The Gardens," a poem, (1772,) and several other works. Died in 1784.

Gazzaniga, gät-sä-nee'gä, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian composer of operas, born at Verona about 1745; died about 1815.

Gazzoletti, gät-so-lĕt'tee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet and lawyer, born at Nago in 1813; died July 22, 1866.

Géants. See GIGANTES.

Geary, gā're, commonly called **Gee're**, (JOHN W.,) an American general, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, about 1820. He commanded a regiment in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and was appointed Governor of Kansas in July, 1856, which position he resigned about March, 1857. He became a brigadier-general early in 1862, fought at the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, and commanded a division of the army of General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta in the summer of 1864. He was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by the Republicans in 1866, and again in 1869. Died Feb. 8, 1873.

Gebauer, gȧ-bŏw'ẹr, (GEORG CHRISTIAN,) a German jurist, born at Breslau in 1690. He became first professor of law at Göttingen in 1734, wrote many valuable legal works, and published an edition of the "Corpus Juris." Died at Göttingen in January, 1773.

See C. G. HEYNE, "Programma de Vita et Meritis G. C. Gebauer," 1774; GORSCHEN, "Vita G. C. Gebaueri," 1837.

Gebelin. See COURT DE GEBELIN.

Geber, gĕb'ẹr or gā'bẹr, sometimes written **Giaber**, a distinguished Arabian chemist and alchemist, lived in Mesopotamia in the eighth century. His real name was ABOO-MOOSSAH-JAAFAR-AL-SOFEE. Some writers have erroneously attributed to him the invention of algebra. He was the author of several works on alchemy and kindred subjects. He was classed by Cardan among the twelve most subtle intellects of the world. According to Dr. F. Hoefer, "he deserves to be placed in the first rank among the chemists or alchemists anterior to Van Helmont. Geber is for the history of chemistry what Hippocrates is for the history of medicine." (See "Histoire de la Chimie.")

See, also, BOREL, "Bibliotheca Chimica;" ABULFEDA, ii.

Gebhard Truchsess, gĕp'hȧrt trōōk'sĕss, Elector and Archbishop of Cologne, was born near Waldburg in 1547. Having become a Protestant and married the Countess Agnes of Mansfeld about 1582, he was involved in a contest with the Catholic party, which resulted in his being compelled to surrender his electorate to the Archbishop of Bavaria. Died in 1601.

See J. D. KOELER, "Dissertatio de Actis et Fatis Gebhardii Truchsessii," 1745; JÖCHER, "Supplementum Historiæ Gebhardi Truchsessii."

Gebhardi, gĕp-haR'dee, (JOHANN LUDWIG LEVIN,) a German historian, born at Brunswick in 1699. He was professor of theology, logic, and mathematics at Lüneburg for many years. He published an important "Historical and Genealogical Account of the Royal and Imperial Houses of Europe," (1731,) and other works. Died in 1764.

See MEUSEL, "Lexikon der vom Jahre 1750–1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Gebhardt, gĕp'hȧrt, or **Geb-har'dus**, (JANUS,) a Dutch scholar, of German extraction. He wrote notes on Tibullus, Catullus, and Propertius. Died in 1632.

Gebhardt, von, (EDOUARD,) painter, born in Esthonia in 1838; became professor in the Academy of Düsseldorf in 1873. He dealt chiefly with religious subjects, treating them in the modern realistic manner; also painted excellent portraits.

Gebler, gĕb'lẹr, (TOBIAS PHILIPP,) a German poet and dramatist, born in 1726, was a councillor of state in the reign of Maria Theresa, and became a member of the privy council in 1782. Died in 1786.

Gechter, zhĕsh'tair'. (JEAN FRANÇOIS THÉODORE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1796. Among his works are colossal statues of the Rhine and Rhône, which adorn the Place de la Concorde, Paris. Died in 1844.

Ged, gĕd, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish goldsmith and artist, born probably in Edinburgh about 1690. He invented, about 1725, a method of printing by a plate cast in a mould of plaster. He published an edition of Sallust thus printed in 1744. The term "stereotype" was first applied to this process by Firmin Didot. Died in 1749.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ged'dẹs, (ALEXANDER,) a learned Roman Catholic biblical critic and translator, was born in the county of Banff, Scotland, in 1737. Died 1802.

Geddes, (Sir AUCKLAND CAMPBELL,) British politician, was born in 1879. He lectured on anatomy at McGill University, etc., entered Parliament, became Minister of National Service 1917–19, of Reconstruction in 1919, and Ambassador to the U. S. 1920–23.

Geddes, (ERIC CAMPBELL,) British administrator, was born in India, Sept. 26, 1875. He was director-general of military railways 1916–17, First Lord of the Admiralty 1917–18; and Minister of Transport 1919–21.

Geddes, (PATRICK,) a Scotch biologist, born at Perth, October 2, 1854. He was educated at London and in foreign universities, and in 1883 became professor of botany at Dundee. He has written "Chapters in Modern Botany," and (with J. A. Thomson) "The Evolution of Sex," and numerous articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and "Chambers's Encyclopædia."

Geddes, (ANDREW,) a Scottish painter, born in Edinburgh about 1789. He painted portraits of Dr. Chalmers and David Wilkie, and historical pictures, among which was "Christ and the Woman of Samaria." Died in 1844.

Geddes, (JAMES,) a Scottish advocate and writer, born in 1710. He published an "Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato," (1748.) Died in 1749.

Gedike, gā'de-kẹh, or **Gedicke**, (FRIEDRICH,) a German teacher and educational writer, born in the province of Brandenburg in 1755. He became in 1779 director of the Friedrichswerder Gymnasium at Berlin, and in 1795 of the Berlin Gymnasium, both of which institutions he raised to the highest prosperity by his excellent system of instruction. Died in 1803.

Gedoyn, zhẹh-dwȧN', (NICOLAS,) a French translator and abbé, born at Orléans in 1677. He became intimate with Ninon de Lenclos, who was his relative. In 1701 he obtained a canonicate in Paris. He produced in 1718 an elegant but rather free translation of Quintilian, which opened to him the French Academy. His other chief work is a version of Pausanias, (1731.) Died in 1744.

Gee, (JOSHUA,) a distinguished London merchant, published in 1729 a work entitled "The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain Considered," which was once popular.

Geefs, gāfs or hāfs, (JAN JOSEPH,) a distinguished Belgian sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1811. Among his best works are "Adonis departing to the Chase," and "Metabus, King of the Volsci." Died in 1885.

Geefs, (WILLEM,) a celebrated Belgian sculptor, a brother of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in September, 1806, and studied under Ramey in Paris. Among his master-pieces are statues of Rubens and of Malibran, the monument to Count Frederick de Merode, the "Lion in Love," a group in marble, and "Francesca da Rimini."

Died in 1883. His wife, FANNY, (born in 1814, died in 1883,) was a skilful painter of genre and portraits.

Geel, hāl, or **Gell**, gĕl, (JAKOB,) an eminent Dutch classical scholar, born at Amsterdam in 1789. He became chief librarian at the University of Leyden in 1833, and was one of the founders of the "Bibliotheca Critica Nova," commenced in 1825. Among his chief works is a "Critical History of the Greek Sophists," in Latin, (1823.) He edited Theocritus, (1820,) the "Phœnissæ" of Euripides, and other Greek works. Died in 1862.

Geel, van, vän hāl, (LOUIS,) a Belgian sculptor, born at Malines in 1789. He executed the colossal figure of a lion erected on the field of Waterloo. Among his masterpieces is a shepherd playing on a flute. Died in 1852.

Geer, de, deh hār or gār, (LODEWIJCK,) a Dutch or Swedish manufacturer, born in 1587. He was employed by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in the fabrication of arms, and in the reign of Queen Christina distinguished himself by the construction of a fleet. He rendered other important services to Sweden. Died in 1652.

Geer, von, fon yār, (CARL,) BARON, a distinguished Swedish naturalist, born in 1720, was the owner of a large fortune. He was a pupil or friend of Linnæus, and attained the dignity of marshal of the court. His favourite study was entomology, on which he published an excellent work, "Memoirs to illustrate the History of Insects," ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes," 8 vols., 1752–78, with good figures.) He was author of other scientific works. Died in 1778.

Geeraerts. See GARRARD, (MARK.)

Geerts, hārts, (CHARLES HENRI,) a Belgian sculptor, born at Antwerp about 1808; died in 1855.

Geffrard, zhȧ'frȧr', (FABRE,) a native of Saint Domingo, born in 1806, entered the army at an early age, and was made a lieutenant-general in 1845. After the deposition of Soulouque, in 1859, Geffrard became president of the republic of Hayti. He died in 1879.

Gefion, gā'fe-on or gĕf'e-on, or **Gefione**, [etymology unknown,] in the Northern mythology, a virgin goddess, who takes into her service all those who die virgins. For a fuller account of Gefion and the offices she is supposed to fulfil, see Petersen's "Nordisk Mythologi."

Gegenbaur, gā'gẹn-bŏwr', (KARL,) an eminent German anatomist, born at Würzburg, August 21, 1826. He studied biology under Virchow and Kölliker, and in 1855 became professor of anatomy at Jena, whence in 1873 he was transferred to Heidelberg. Among his works are "Untersuchungen der vergleichenden Anatomie der Wirbelthiere," (1864–72,) "Grundzüge der vergleichenden Anatomie," "Grundriss der vergleichenden Anatomie," "Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen," (1883,) etc.

Gehlen, gā'lẹn, (ADOLPH FERDINAND,) a German chemist, born at Bütow in 1775, became a professor at Munich about 1807. He was editor of a "Journal of Chemistry," (5 vols., 1803–05,) and published several chemical memoirs. He died at Munich, a victim to an experiment with arsenical hydrogen gas, in 1815.

Gehler, gā'lẹr, (JOHANN KARL,) a German physician and writer, born at Görlitz in 1732, was professor of botany, anatomy, and chemistry at Leipsic. He wrote able treatises on obstetrics, and other works. Died in 1796.

Gehler, (JOHANN SAMUEL TRAUGOTT,) a German jurist and savant, born at Görlitz in 1751. He published in 1787 a valuable "Dictionary of Physical Science," in 5 vols. Died in 1795.

Gehren, gā'rẹn, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a German preacher and writer on theology, born at Marburg in 1763; died in 1832.

Gehrt, (KARL,) a German artist, born at Hamburg, May 11, 1853. He produced a large number of drawings, illustrating "Reinecke Fuchs," "Thomas à Kempis," etc., many humourous sketches, and some admirable water-colours, as "Petruchio's Wedding," "The Pirate Claus Stortebeck," etc. His great work was the wall decoration of the stairway to the art gallery in Düsseldorf. This depicted the history of art, and employed him ten years. He died July 17, 1898.

Geibel, gī'bẹl, (EMANUEL,) a celebrated German poet, born at Lubeck in 1815. Having accompanied the Russian ambassador Katakazi, as a family tutor, to Athens in 1838, he visited the most interesting parts of Greece and perfected himself in his classical studies. After his return to Germany he published, in 1840, a volume of poems, which were very well received; and in 1852 he became professor of æsthetics at Munich. He brought out in 1841 his "Voices of the Time," ("Zeitstimmen,") which was followed by "King Sigurd's Bridal Excursion," and the "Twelve Sonnets for Sleswick-Holstein," (1846.) His poetry is characterized by rich fancy, melodious versification, and deep religious feeling, and he ranks among the most popular German poets of the age. Died at Lubeck, April 6, 1884.

Geier, gī'ẹr, (MARTIN,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Leipsic in 1614, was professor of Hebrew. He wrote Commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1681.

Geiger, gī'gẹr, (ABRAHAM,) a Jewish rabbi and Oriental scholar, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1810. Among his principal works are a treatise entitled "What has Mohammed borrowed from Judaism?" (1833,) and "Studies on Moses ben Maimon," (1850.) Died in 1874.

Geiger, gī'gẹr, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a distinguished painter on glass, born in Zurich in 1597; died in 1674.

Geiger, (LAZARUS,) a Jewish (German) scholar, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 21, 1829. Among his writings are "Der Ursprung der Sprache," (1869,) and "Deutsche Schriftsprache und Grammatik," (1871.) Died August 29, 1870.

Geiger, (LUDWIG,) a son of Abraham Geiger, was born at Breslau, June 5, 1848, and was educated at Heidelberg, Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, in which last university he was called to a professorship of history in 1880. Besides works on Reuchlin and Petrarch, and on Jewish history, he published "Renaissance und Humanismus in Italien und Deutschland," (1882.)

Geijer or **Geyer**, yī'ẹr, (ERIK GUSTAF,) an eminent Swedish historian and poet, born in the province of Wärmeland on the 12th of January, 1783. He studied at Upsal, where he became professor of history in 1817, and acquired great popularity by his lectures. In 1811 he had begun the publication of a journal entitled "The Iduna," in which his finest poems—"The Viking," "The Last Skald," etc.—appeared, and soon established his reputation. He represented the University of Upsal in the Diets of 1828 and 1840, and was twice offered a bishopric, which he refused. In 1822 he was appointed royal historiographer, and subsequently president of the Royal Academy. His "History of the Swedish Nation," ("Svenska Folkets Historia," 3 vols.,) esteemed his most important work, came out in 1832, and was soon after translated into English, French, and German. Among his other productions may be named his "Sketch of the Condition of Sweden from the Death of Charles XII. to the Reign of Gustavus III.," (1839,) "Life of Charles XIV., Jean," (Bernadotte,) (1844,) and "Reminiscences," ("Minnen," 1834,) left unfinished, containing an account of his early life and of his visit to England and Germany. Geyer was a member of numerous learned institutions, both of his own and other countries, and was in 1840 created Commander of the Polar Star. He was from his youth very intimate with the poet Tegnér, and numbered among his friends Frederika Bremer and other celebrated Swedish writers. He also possessed superior musical talent, and composed several pieces for Jenny Lind. Died April 13, 1847.

See HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," 1852; X. MARMIER, "Histoire de la Littérature Scandinave;" GEIJER, "Autobiographic Souvenirs," ("Minnen,") 1834; STENBERG, "Minnestal öfver E. G. Geijer," 1848; A. CRONHOLM, "Minnestal öfver E. G. Geijer," 1847; CARL PLOUG, "E. G. Geijer's Minnesteckning," 1848; "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1833.

Geikie, (Sir ARCHIBALD,) a Scottish geologist, born at Edinburgh in 1835. He was educated in the Edinburgh University. In 1867 he became director of the Geological Survey of Scotland, in 1870 professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1881 director-general of the British Geological Survey. He has written many excellent works on geological subjects. Died 1924.

Geikie, (CUNNINGHAM,) D.D., a British clergyman, born at Edinburgh, October 26, 1826. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and held Presbyterian pastorates in Toronto and Halifax, (Canada,) and in England. In 1876 he took orders in the Church of England, and he has held rectorships in Paris and at Barnstaple and Norwich. Retired in 1890. Among his works are "The Backwoods of Canada," (1864,) "Hours with the Bible," (12 vols., 1894–96,) "A New Short Life of Christ," (1898,) etc. Died 1906.

Geikie, (JAMES,) LL.D., F.R.S., a Scottish geologist, a brother of Sir Archibald Geikie, was born at Edinburgh, August 23, 1839. He was educated at the high school and University of Edinburgh, and was on the Geological Survey of Scotland 1861–82, when he succeeded his brother as professor of geology at Edinburgh. He has published "The Great Ice Age," (1874,) "Prehistoric Europe," (1880,) "Fragments of Earth-Lore," (1893,) etc. Died 1915.

Geikie, (WALTER,) a Scottish deaf-mute artist, born in Edinburgh, November 9, 1795; died August 1, 1837. His best works are humorous subject-sketches in India-ink, and etchings, the latter of very great excellence.

Geil, (WILLIAM EDGAR,) explorer, born near Doylestown, Pennsylvania. In 1901 he started on an extensive journey in which he crossed Africa, visited the principal islands of the Pacific, traversed China and followed the Great Wall from the Yellow Sea to Tibet. His purpose was the study of primitive races. He has written a number of descriptive works. Died 1925.

Geiler. See GEYLER, (JOHANN.)

Geinitz, gī'nits, (JOHANN BRUNO,) a German geologist, born at Altenburg in 1814, became professor of mineralogy and geology at Dresden in 1850. He was author of many works, among which is a "Geological Description of Saxony," (1843.)

Geinoz, zhā'nō', (FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss scholar and critic, born at Bulle in 1696. He became a resident of Paris in 1730, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1735. He was afterwards chief editor of the "Journal des Savants," and was distinguished as a Hellenist. Among his works are "Observations on the Text and Version of the First Book of Herodotus." Died in Paris in 1752.

Geissler, gīs'lẹr, (HEINRICH,) a German physicist, born at Ingelshieb, Saxe-Meiningen, in 1814. He was bred a glass-blower, but became extensively known for the ingenuity of his physical apparatus and for his knowledge of physical science. Died January 24, 1879.

Geladas. See AGELADAS.

Gélase. See GELASIUS.

Gelasius, je-lā'she-us, [Gr. Γελάσιος; Fr. GÉLASE, zhà'lāz',] became Bishop of Cæsarea about the year 367. He was a member of the General Council of Constantinople. He wrote several works, among which is an "Ecclesiastical History." Died about 395.

Gelasius OF CYZICUS [Fr. GÉLASE DE CYZIQUE, zhà'lāz' dẹh se'zēk'] lived during the time of the emperors Basiliscus and Zeno, about 475 A.D. He wrote a "History of the Council of Nice," and some other works.

See DUPIN, "Histoire des Auteurs ecclésiastiques."

Gelasius I., SAINT, a native of Africa, was elected pope in 492. He died in 496, leaving several works, which are extant. The canonical books of Scripture were separated from the apocryphal in his pontificate.

Gelasius II., (originally GIOVANNI DI GAETA,) born at Gaeta about 1050, was elected pope in January, 1118. He was maltreated by some partisans of the emperor Henry V., who was his enemy, and who elected an antipope, Gregory VIII. Gelasius fled from Rome, and died at Cluny in 1119.

See PLATINA, "Vitæ Pontificum."

Geldenhauer, gĕl'dẹn-hŏw'ẹr or HĕL'dẹn-hŏw'ẹr, or **Geldenhaur,** (GERARD,) a Dutch writer and Latin poet, born at Nymwegen about 1480, was sometimes called GERARD OF NYMWEGEN. He was in early life a friend of Erasmus and reader to Charles V. His talent for Latin poetry procured for him the crown of poet-laureate in 1517. He was converted to the Protestant faith about 1526. Among his works are "Satires," (1515,) and a "History of Lower Germany," ("Germaniæ Inferioris Historia," 1532.) Died at Wittenberg in 1542.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Gelder, van, vän gĕl'dẹr or HĕL'dẹr, (ARNOLD,) a Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1645, was a pupil of Rembrandt. He distinguished himself in several branches of painting, designed correctly, and was a good colorist. Among his best works are "Christ before Pilate," a portrait of Peter the Great, and "The Toilet of the Jewish Bride." Died at Dort in 1727.

Gelée, (CLAUDE.) See CLAUDE LORRAIN.

Gelée, zhẹh-là', (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1796, gained the grand prize in 1824, and a first medal at the *Salon* in 1842. Died in 1860.

Ge-le'nĭ-us, [Ger. pron. gā-lā'ne-ŭs,] or **Ghelen** gā'lẹn, (SIGISMUND,) a philologist and translator, born at Prague in 1477. He was a friend of Erasmus, who procured for him the place of corrector of the press under Froben at Bâle. He translated into Latin the works of Josephus, Appian, Philo, and Justin Martyr, and published a dictionary of the Greek, Latin, German, and Slavonian languages, ("Lexicon Symphonum quatuor Linguarum," 1537.) Died in 1554.

Gelert, (JOHANNES SCOPUS,) sculptor, born in Schleswig, Denmark, in 1852. Went to the United States in 1887, and there produced notable works of art, including a statue of Denmark for the New York Custom House, and statues representing the Roman civilization for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Gelimer, gĕl'e-mẹr or jĕl'e-mẹr, written also **Gil'imer** [Gr. Γελίμερ,] the last king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded Hilderic in 530 A.D. He was defeated and taken prisoner by Belisarius in 534, and then ceased to reign. The date of his death is unknown.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Gelinek, gà-lee'nĕk, (JOSEPH,) a Bohemian composer, born at Selez in 1757, was a friend or associate of Mozart. He acquired a wide but temporary reputation. Died at Vienna in 1825.

Gell, (JAKOB.) See GEEL.

Gell, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English scholar and antiquary, born in 1777, was a son of Philip Gell, of Hopton, Derbyshire. Being appointed one of the chamberlains to the Princess of Wales, he accompanied her to Italy in 1814. He published, among other works, the "Itinerary of Greece," (1810,) "Topography of Troy and its Vicinity," "Pompeiana," being a description of Pompeii, (1817,) and the excellent "Topography of Rome," (3 vols., 1834.) He resided some years at Rome and Naples. Died at Naples in 1836.

Gellert, gel'lẹrt, (CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT,) a German poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Hainichen, in Saxony, on the 4th of July, 1715. Having been educated in the University of Leipsic, he was appointed professor of philosophy there in 1751. His "Tales" and "Fables" obtained a popularity in Germany not surpassed perhaps by any other works of the kind, and, by their pure morality, exercised the most salutary influence on society. His "Sacred Songs" are also highly esteemed, and his romance entitled "The Swedish Countess" is a superior production. As a man, Gellert was eminently virtuous and amiable. Died in 1769.

Gelli, jel'lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a celebrated Italian author and moralist, born at Florence in 1498, was a tailor by trade. He was one of the founders of the Florentine Academy, of which he was chosen president in 1548. He published in 1546 a collection of moral dialogues, entitled "I Capricci del Bottajo," ("The Whims of the Cooper,") and in 1549 a fable, or moral fiction, called "La Circe," which Ginguené commends as original and piquant. Among his works are "The Basket," ("La Sporta," a comedy, 1543,) and lectures on the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, (1551.) His writings are recognized as authorities in language by the Academy della Crusca. Died in 1563.

See NEGRI, "Scrittori Fiorentini;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MICHELE CAPRI, "Orazione nella Morte di G. B. Gelli," 1563; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie."

Gel'll-brand, (HENRY,) an English mathematician, born in London in 1597. He became professor of astronomy at Gresham College, London, in 1627, and wrote an "Epitome of Navigation," and several mathematical works. He completed Briggs's "Trigonometria Britannica," (1633,) at the request of the dying author. Died in 1636.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Gel'll-us, (AU'LUS,) [Fr. AULU-GELLE, ō'lü' zhĕl,] a Roman writer and grammarian, born at Rome in the early part of the second century. He became a resident of Athens, but returned to Rome and obtained the office of judge. He wrote a work called "Attic Nights," ("Noctes Atticæ,") which consists of a curious collection of anecdotes, arguments, and observations on a variety of subjects. It contains fragments of several lost works, and is highly prized. He informs the reader that he wrote the "Noctes Atticæ" to amuse his children. It was translated into English by Beloe, (1795.) He died in the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

See BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römische Literatur."

Gellius, (CNEIUS,) a Roman historian, who lived about 150 B.C. He wrote a "History of Rome from the Earliest Times," which is not extant.

Ge'lon [Gr. Γέλων] I. succeeded Hippocrates as King of Syracuse in 485 B.C. He had distinguished himself in fighting under Hippocrates, and was appointed by him general of the cavalry. About 480 B.C. the Carthaginians, under Hamilcar, made an attempt to recover their possessions held by Gelon, but were defeated at Himera with immense loss, estimated at 150,000 men. After this the Carthaginians sued for peace, which was granted on condition of their abolishing human sacrifices and on the payment of two thousand talents. He died in 478 B.C., deeply regretted by all his subjects.

See NIEBUHR, "Roman History;" GROTE, "History of Greece."

Gelon II., a son of Hieron II., King of Syracuse, was born about 266 B.C. He was a patron of Archimedes. It is said that he was about to abandon the alliance of the Romans, defeated at Cannæ, when he died in 216 B.C., leaving a son Hieronymus. It appears that Gelon was associated as king with his father, who survived him.

Gelzer, gĕlt'sĕr, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss historian, born at Schaffhausen, October 17, 1813. He studied at Zurich, Jena, Göttingen, and Halle, and published (in German) "The Last Three Hundred Years of Swiss History," (1838–39,) and "Religion in Life," (1839.) He held professorships of history at Basel, (1839–43,) and in the Berlin University, (1843–57.) His later works include "The First Two Centuries of Swiss History," (1840,) and "Die deutsche Litteratur seit Klopstock und Lessing," (1841.) Died August 15, 1889.

Gemberlein. See GRAF.

Gémeau, zhā'mō', (AUGUSTE PIERRE **Walbourg**—vāl'boor',) a French general, born in Paris in 1790, became a general of division in 1845, and commander-in-chief of the French army at Rome in 1850. Died in 1868.

Gemelli, jà-mel'lee, (LODOVICO,) an Italian educational writer, born in Calabria in 1757; died in 1835.

Gemelli-Carreri. See CARRERI.

Gemignano, di San, de sân jà-mēn-yà'no, (VINCENZIO,) an Italian painter, born in Tuscany in 1490, was a pupil of Raphael. He was employed in the Vatican, at Rome. Died in 1530.

Geminiani. See GIMIGNANO.

Geminiani, jà-me-ne-à'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent composer and violinist, born at Lucca about 1680, or, as some say, about 1666. He studied under A. Scarlatti, Lunati, and Corelli. In 1714 he removed to London, where he performed with great success. He composed beautiful concertos and sonatas, which display much skill in harmony, and published a "Guide to Harmony," ("Guida armonica," 1742,) which was received with favour. His expensive habits kept him always on the verge of poverty. He lost a valuable manuscript treatise on music, through the treachery of a servant, about 1761. Died in Dublin in 1762.

See BURNEY, "History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Ge-mi'nus, [Γεμῖνος,] a Greek astronomer, who lived in the first century B.C. He quotes Hipparchus in his works, some of which are lost. It is supposed he was a native of Rhodes. He wrote an elementary work on astronomy, "Εἰσαγωγὴ εἰς τὰ Φαινόμενα," which is extant. "This work," says Delambre, "is rather superficial, but simple and luminous, and the best of those which have come down to us from the Greeks."

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne."

Ge-mis'tus, (GEORGE,) [Gr. Γεώργιος ὁ Γεμιστός; Fr. GÉMISTE, zhà'mèst',] surnamed PLETHO, a Platonic philosopher, famous for his learning, was born at Constantinople. He was a deputy from the Greek Church to the Council of Florence in 1438. He was a zealous partisan of the philosophy of Plato, and an opponent of Aristotle. The prevalence of Platonism in Italy in the fifteenth century is ascribed to his efforts. He wrote many works on philosophy, history, etc., among which are a "History of Greece after the Battle of Mantinea," and "On the Difference between the Philosophy of Plato and that of Aristotle." He is said to have attained the age of one hundred years.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" Appendix to CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" WILHELM GASS, "Gennadius und Pletho," Breslau, 1844; C. F. BORNER, "De doctis Hominibus Græcis," Leipsic, 1754; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gem'ma, [Dutch pron. hĕm'mà,] (CORNELIS,) a son of Reinier, noticed below, was born at Louvain in 1535. He became professor of medicine there about 1570. He wrote a learned work, "De Arte Cyclognomica," (1569,) and a Latin poem entitled "Menti rerum architectrici," etc. Died in 1577.

See CASTELLAN, "Vitæ illustrium Medicorum."

Gemma, [or **Gemma Frisius,** *i.e.* "Gemma the Frisian,"] (REINIER,) a Dutch physician and eminent astronomer, born at Dokkum in 1508. He was appointed professor of medicine at Louvain in 1541, and modestly declined the offer of Charles V., who invited him to his court. He published, besides other works, "The Principles of Astronomy and Cosmography," (1547.) Died at Louvain in 1555.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" VOSSIUS, "De Scientiis Mathematicis."

Gemmingen-Hornberg, von, fon gĕm'ming-ĕn-horn'bĕrg, (OTTO HEINRICH,) BARON, born at Heilbronn in 1753, wrote several popular dramas, one of which was entitled "Der Deutsche Hausvater," on the model of Diderot's "Père de Famille." Died in 1836.

Gemusæus, gà-moo-zā'ŭs, or **Geschmauss,** gà'shmŏwss', (HIERONYMUS,) a German philologist, born at Mülhausen, in Alsace, in 1505. He published a good edition of Paulus Ægineta, (1538,) and wrote, in Latin, a Life of Galen. Died in 1543.

Gence, zhŏnss, (JEAN BAPTISTE MODESTE,) a French writer, born at Amiens in 1755. He obtained the office of archivist at the Dépôt des Chartes before the Revolution. He published a Latin edition of the "Imitation of Christ," (1826,) and wrote several treatises to prove that Gerson was the author of that work. This subject was his hobby during nearly all his life. Died in 1840.

See "Biographie littéraire de J. B. M. Gence," by himself; VILLENAVE, "Eloge de M. Gence," 1840.

Gendebien, zhŏn'dĕh'bē-ăn', (ALEXANDRE JOSEPH SÉBASTIEN,) a Belgian politician and eloquent advocate, born at Mons in 1789. He was a member of the provisional government in 1830, and opposed the election of Leopold in 1831. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies, he supported liberal principles until he retired from public service in 1839. Died in 1869.

Gendebien, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian legislator, father of the preceding, was born in 1753. He promoted the liberation of Belgium from Austria in 1789, and was a member of the French legislative body from 1802 to 1813. In 1830 he was president of the Congress of Belgium. Died in 1838.

Gendre. See LEGENDRE.

Gendrin, zhŏn'drăn', (AUGUSTE NICOLAS,) a French physician, born at Châteaudun in 1796. He received the Montyon prize of the Institute for his "Anatomical History of Inflammations," (1826.) Among his other works is a "Philosophical Treatise on Practical Medicine," (3 vols., 1838–41.) Died January 7, 1890.

Gendron, zhŏn'drôn', (AUGUSTE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1818. He was a pupil of Paul Delaroche, and won great eminence as a painter of mythological, historical, and legendary scenes. Died in 1881.

Gendron, zhŏn'drôn', (CLAUDE Deshais—dā'zā',, born at Beauce about 1663, was physician to the Duke of Orléans, Regent of France. Died in 1750.

Génébrard, zhā'nā'brăr', (GILBERT,) a learned French prelate, born at Riom in 1537. He became professor of Hebrew at Paris in 1563. He was a partisan of the League against Henry IV. In 1592 he was appointed Archbishop of Aix by the pope. He published an edition of Origen's works, (1574,) a commentary on the Psalms of David, (1577,) and other works. Died in 1597.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FOSSEVIN, "Apparatus Sacer."

Genelli, gā-nel'lee, (BONAVENTURA,) a German designer, born at Berlin in 1798, settled at Munich, where he produced, among other works, "Hercules playing on the Lyre," and "Jason and Medea." Died at Weimar, November 13, 1868.

Generali, jā-nā-rā'lee, (PIETRO,) an able Italian composer, born near Vercelli in 1783. His proper name was MERCANDETTI. He composed many operas, among which is "I Baccanali di Roma." Died in 1832.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Genès, zhęh'nĕss', (written also **Genest**,) SAINT, sometimes called GENÈS OF ROME, was originally a comedian. It is said that as he was playing, in the presence of the emperor, a piece in derision of the Christians, he was miraculously converted to the new faith, for which he was beheaded by order of Diocletian.

Ge-ne'sĭ-us, (JOSEPH,) a Byzantine historian, flourished about 950 A.D. He wrote, in Greek, a history of Leo the Armenian, Michael II., Theophilus, and Michael III., (or, as some say, Basil I.)

Genest. See CAMPAN, (MADAME,) and GENÈS.

Genest, zhęh-nā', or **Genêt**, (Abbé CHARLES CLAUDE,) a French poet and dramatist, born in Paris in 1639. He gained in 1673 the prize of poetry offered by the French Academy, into which he was admitted in 1698. He expounded the Cartesian philosophy in a poem called "Principles of Philosophy," ("Principes de Philosophie," 1716,) which, says Voltaire, "demonstrated his patience rather than his genius." He wrote a mediocre drama entitled "Pénélope." Died in 1719.

See VOLTAIRE, "Catalogue des Écrivains du Siècle de Louis XIV;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Genest or **Genêt**, (EDMOND CHARLES,) a French diplomatist, born at Versailles about 1765, was a brother of Madame Campan. He was sent as ambassador to the United States in December, 1792, and on his arrival was received with enthusiasm by the people. He used his influence to involve the United States in war against the British, and denounced Washington for his neutrality. At the request of Washington, he was superseded; but he remained in the United States. Died at Schodac, New York, in 1834.

Genestet, de, dęh zhen'ā'tà, (PETER ANTON,) a Dutch poet of remarkable talents, born at Amsterdam, November 21, 1829. In 1852 he became a Remonstrant pastor at Delft. His principal works are "Eerste Gedichten," (1851,) "Leeke Dichties," (1860,) and "Laatste der Eerste," (1861.) His poems are very popular, being full of spirit and grace and at the same time earnest and thoughtful. Some of his poems are of an epigrammatic and gently satirical character. Died at Rosendaal, July 2, 1861.

Genêt, (EDMOND CHARLES.) See GENEST.

Genet, zhęh-nā', (ELEAZAR,) sometimes called CARPENTRAS, after his birthplace, a French composer of sacred music, born towards the close of the fifteenth century. He was a priest attached to the court of Pope Leo X., and in 1518 was made bishop. His "Lamentations" for Holy Week were much esteemed.

Genet, zhęh-nā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French theologian and casuist, born at Avignon in 1640, became Bishop of Vaison in 1685. He wrote "Moral Theology; or, A Solution of Cases of Conscience," (3d edition, 7 vols., 1682,) which was approved by many bishops. Died in 1707.

Geneva, (ROBERT DE.) See ROBERT OF GENEVA.

Geneviève, jĕn'ęh-vęv', [Fr. pron. zhęn-ve'ăv',] Patron Saint of Paris, was born at Nanterre, in France, in 423 A.D., and took the veil when she was fifteen. It is said that when Attila, King of the Huns, menaced Paris, Geneviève assured the inhabitants of their safety, upon which they scoffed at her as a pretended prophetess; but, as the prediction was verified, they ever afterwards held her in great esteem. When Paris was besieged, she afforded the city great relief by the abundance of provisions which she procured. It has also been stated that she performed many miracles, and was the means of converting King Clovis. Died in 512.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints," etc.; MÉZERAY, "Histoire de France;" MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art;" LE NAIN DE TILLEMONT, "Vie de S. Geneviève, Patronne de Paris," 1823. J. BARTHÉLEMY, "Vie de S. Geneviève," 1852.

Geneviève OF BRABANT, wife of the palatine Siegfried, is supposed to have lived in the eighth century. Being falsely accused of adultery, she was condemned to death; but the penalty was commuted to exposure in a forest. After five years, she was recognized by her husband when hunting, and her innocence acknowledged. She is honoured as a saint in the Roman Catholic Church.

See "Vie admirable de Geneviève de Brabant," Paris, 1842; GÖRRES, "Deutsche Volks-Bücher."

Genga, jĕn'gā, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian architect, born at Cesena in 1518, was a son of Girolamo, noticed below. He was appointed intendant of public buildings by the Duke of Urbino. Among his works was the church of San Pietro de Mondovì. Shortly before his death he went to Malta to put that island in a state of defence. He traced the plan of Valetta, and designed several churches there, but died before they were finished, in 1558.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture."

Genga, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian anatomist, born in the duchy of Urbino about 1650. He wrote "Surgical Anatomy," (1672,) and other works. Died in 1734.

Genga, (GIROLAMO,) an eminent painter and architect, born at Urbino about 1476, was a pupil of Perugino and a friend of Raphael. He worked at Sienna, Rome, and Urbino. He excelled in perspective, and in the distribution of the effects of light. Among his masterpieces is an oil-painting of the "Resurrection of Christ" at Sienna. He was the architect of a ducal palace near Pésaro, and restored the archiepiscopal palace at Mantua. He wrote several treatises on the fine arts. Died in 1551. Pope Leo XII. is said to have been his descendant.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Genga, della, (ANNIBALE.) See LEO XII.

Genghis Khan. See JENGIS KHAN.

Génin, zhā'năn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur* and philologist, born at Amiens in 1803. He became one of the editors of "The National," a daily paper of Paris, about 1837, and wrote for it spirited articles against the Jesuits. In 1845 the French Academy awarded a prize to his "Lexicon of the Language of Molière." He made successful researches in the origin of the French language and literature. Among his works are "The Variations of the French Language since the Twelfth Century," (1845,) and "Letters on French Philology," (1846.) Died in 1856.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Génissieux, zhā'ne'se-ŭh', (J. J. V.,) a French advocate and revolutionist, born in Dauphiné about 1740. As a member of the Convention in 1792, he voted for the death of the king. He was minister of justice for the first three months of 1796. Died in 1804.

Genlis, zhŏn'lèss', (STÉPHANIE FÉLICITÉ **Ducrest de Saint-Aubin**—dü'krā' dęh sănt'ō'băn',) COUNTESS OF, a celebrated French writer, born near Autun, in Burgundy, in 1746. Her talents, beauty, and skill in music introduced her at an early age into Parisian society. In her sixteenth year she was married to the Count de Genlis, who, having accidentally seen one of her letters, was so charmed with its style that he sought her acquaintance. Being appointed soon after governess to the children of the Duke of Orléans, one of whom, Louis Philippe, was afterwards king, she wrote a series

of works for their instruction, the principal of which are "Les Annales de la Vertu," "Théâtre de l'Éducation," "Les Veillées du Château," and "Adèle et Théodore." She sympathized with the principles of the French Revolution, but was compelled in 1791—probably on account of her intimacy with the Duke of Orléans—to take refuge in England. She afterwards spent some time on the continent, and while in Belgium brought about a marriage between her adopted daughter Pamela and Lord Edward Fitzgerald. When Bonaparte became consul, Madame de Genlis returned to Paris, where she brought out many works in rapid succession. In her treatises entitled "On the Influence of Women on Literature," "Critical Observations towards the Literary History of the Nineteenth Century," and "The Dinner of Baron d'Holbach," she attacked a number of the most prominent French philosophers, as well as Madame de Staël and Madame Cottin. Her productions, which amount in all to more than eighty volumes, are written with great elegance, and display considerable talent; but their morality is not of a high order. When past eighty years of age, she wrote "Memoirs of the Eighteenth Century and the French Revolution," which, though containing much that is interesting, are disfigured by petty scandal and excessive and ludicrous vanity. In the words of a witty French writer, Madame de Genlis has in this work confessed everybody's sins but her own. Died in 1830.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance littéraire;" L. DE SEVELINGES, "Madame de Genlis en Miniature," etc., 1826; BACHAUMONT, "Mémoires secrets;" COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Genlisiana," 1820; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iii.

Gennade. See GENNADIUS.

Ge̤n-nā'dĭ-us [Gr. Γεννάδιος] was elected Bishop and Patriarch of Constantinople in 458. He wrote some ecclesiastical works. Died in 471 A.D.

Ge̤n-nā'dĭ-us, an ecclesiastic, whose original name was GEORGE SCHOLARIUS, advocated the union of the Greek and Latin Churches at the Council of Florence in 1438, but afterwards strenuously opposed that measure. He was chosen Patriarch of Constantinople in 1453, after the capture of that city by the Turks, and abdicated about 1458. He left many theological works.

Ge̤n-nā'dĭ-us [Fr. GENNADE, zhą-nād'] OF MARSEILLES, a priest or presbyter, who lived about 470–500 A.D. He wrote a book "On Illustrious Men," ("De Viris illustribus,") which is regarded as a continuation of Saint Jerome's work of similar title, and a treatise on "Doctrines," ("De Dogmatibus,") both of which are extant. He has been charged with Semi-Pelagianism.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" WILHELM GASS, "Gennadius und Pletho, oder Aristotelismus und Platonismus in der Griechischen Kirche," 1844.

Gennari, jĕn-nā'ree, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian painter, born at Cento, near Bologna, about 1550. Among his chief works are "Saint Peter and Saint Paul," and "The Repast of the Saviour with the Disciples at Emmaus." "His composition is simple and noble," says E. Breton, "his touch is easy, and his colour true." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") Died in 1610.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gennari, (BENEDETTO,) THE YOUNGER, a grandson of the preceding, was born at Cento in 1633. He was a pupil and nephew of Guercino, whom he imitated with success. Having visited England, he received the title of first painter to Charles II. and James II. His copies of certain works of Guercino can hardly be distinguished from the originals. Among his master-pieces are "Venus and Adonis," and "Saint Jerome." Died in 1715.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gennari, (CESARE,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1641, was a pupil of Guercino, and was a skilful painter of landscapes and history. He worked at Bologna, where he died in 1688.

Gennari, (ERCOLE,) a son of Benedetto the elder, was born at Cento in 1597. He married a sister of Guercino, and copied many works of that master. Died at Bologna in 1658.

Gennari, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Padua in 1721; died in 1800.

Gennaro, jĕn-nā'ro, (GIUSEPPE AURELIO,) an Italian jurisconsult and ingenious writer, born at Naples in 1701. He published in 1731 "Republic of Jurists," ("Republica Jurisconsultorum,") a history of law under a fictitious form, which was much admired and often reprinted. In 1748 he became a councillor of the king. He wrote "On the Vicious Manner of Defending Causes in Court," (1744.) Died in 1761.

See SPIRITI, "Elogio storico di G. A. Gennaro," 1762; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Genneté, zhĕn'tā', (CLAUDE LÉOPOLD,) a French mechanician, born near Nancy in 1706. He wrote a work "On the Construction of Chimneys warranted not to Smoke," (1760.) Died in 1782.

Genod, zhẹh-no', (MICHEL PHILIBERT,) a French painter of history and genre, born at Lyons in 1795; died at Paris in 1862.

Genoels, gą-nools', [Dutch pron. Hą-nools',] (ABRAHAM,) an eminent Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1640. He worked in Paris and Rome, whither he went about 1674. He painted the backgrounds of Lebrun's "Battles of Alexander," and several views in the vicinity of Rome. Died about 1722.

See BRYAN'S "Dictionary of Painters."

Genoude, zhẹh-nood', (ANTOINE EUGÈNE,) a noted French journalist, born at Montélimart in 1792. He became editor in 1821 of the "Gazette de France," a legitimist journal of Paris, in which post he displayed considerable ability, but, owing to his fondness for polemics, was involved in numerous difficulties. He wrote "Considerations on the Greeks and Turks," "The Life of Jesus Christ and the Apostles, drawn from the Gospels," (1836,) a "History of France," (16 vols., 1844–47,) and other works. Abbé Genoude took holy orders in 1835, after the death of his wife. Died in 1849.

See CRÉTINEAU-JOLY, "Histoire de M. de Genoude et de la Gazette de France," 1843; "Biographie de M. de Genoude,' anonymous, Paris, 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Genoux, zhẹh-noo', (CLAUDE,) a Savoyard writer and traveller, born in 1811, made the tour of the world twice, and published "Memoirs of a Savoyard Boy," (1844.) He wrote a "History of Savoy," (1852,) and other works. Died at Paris, September 8, 1874.

Genovesi, jà-no-vā'see, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian philosopher and political economist, born near Salerno in 1712. He was ordained a priest in 1736, and became professor of metaphysics at Naples in 1741. He published "Elements of Metaphysics," (in Latin, 1st vol., 1743,) and a treatise on logic, "Elements of Logico-Critical Art," ("Elementa Artis logico-criticæ," 1745.) In these two works he combined the principles of Bacon, Descartes, Leibnitz, and Locke. He was the first occupant of the chair of political economy founded in 1754 at Naples. His lectures on that subject were very popular, and gave a great impulse to the study of the same. They were published by him under the title of "Lectures on Commerce or Civil Economy," ("Lezioni di Commercio o di Economia civile," 2 vols.) His "Logic for Youth" ("Logica per i Giovannetti," 1766) is highly commended. Died at Naples in 1769.

See "Life of Genovesi," prefixed to his Works; G. M. GALANTI, "Elogio storico del Signor Abate A. Genovesi," 1772.

Ge̤n'se̤r-ĭc, [Gr. Γιζέρικος; Lat. GENSERI'CUS or GIZERI'CUS,] a famous king of the Vandals, born at Seville about 406 A.D., was a son of King Godigisdus or Modigisdus. In 429 he crossed from Spain into Africa with a large army, was joined by many Donatists, and gained victories over the Roman general Bonifacius. His army committed great atrocities and devastation. He captured Carthage in 439, made himself master of Northern Africa, and, according to some writers, formed an alliance with Attila the Hun. He had a powerful fleet, which was a great scourge to the Romans. In 455 he was invited by the empress Eudocia, or Eudoxia, to fight against the usurper Maximus. He accordingly marched against Rome, which he sacked, and carried Eudoxia with many other Romans as captives to Carthage. His fleet defeated that of the emperor Majorian in 457. In religion Genseric was an Arian. Died in 477 A.D.

See PROCOPIUS, "Bellum Vandalicum;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Gensonné, zhŏn'so'nā', (ARMAND,) a French lawyer, and one of the leaders of the Girondists, born at Bordeaux in 1758, was one of the most energetic promoters of the Revolution. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention in 1792. He opposed the execution of the king, and exerted himself for the welfare of the dauphin and his sister. In the struggle that followed between the Girondists and Jacobins, Gensonné was one of the most prominent and eloquent champions of his party. When the Jacobins had obtained full power, he was arrested, and condemned to death in October, 1793.

Gent, (THOMAS,) an English printer and antiquary, born in York in 1691. He wrote several works, among which is "An Ancient and Modern History of the Famous City of York." Died in 1778.

Genth, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) chemist, was born in Hesse-Cassel in 1820. He studied at Heidelberg and Giessen, and for three years was assistant to Bunsen at Marburg. In 1848 he sought the United States, and from 1872 to 1888 was professor of chemistry and mineralogy at the University of Pennsylvania. He was regarded as the leading authority in the United States on mineral chemistry, on which he published many important papers. Died in 1893.

Gentil. See LEGENTIL.

Gentil, zhŏn'tēl' or zhŏn'te'ye, (ANDRÉ ANTOINE PIERRE,) a French writer on agriculture, was born in Franche-Comté about 1728. He produced an "Essay on Agronomy," ("Essai d'Agronomie," 1777.) Buffon expressed a high opinion of his talents and character. Died in Paris in 1800.

Gentil, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French officer and historical writer, born at Bagnols in 1726. He went to India in 1752, fought several campaigns against the British, and entered the service of Sujah Dowlah. He made a rich collection of medals, manuscripts, etc., which he presented to the Royal Library and Museum of Paris. He returned to France in 1778, and died in 1799, leaving in manuscript a "History of the Mogul Empire," and other works. In 1822 M. Didot published his "Mémoires d'Indostan."

See "Précis sur J. B. J. Gentil," etc., Paris, 1814; MILL, "History of British India."

Gentile, jĕn-tee'lā, (LUIGI PRIMO,) a Flemish portrait-painter, born at Brussels about 1606. He worked many years at Rome, and painted some historical pictures. He is called an excellent colorist. Died about 1670.

Gentile da Fabriano. See FABRIANO.

Gentile Gentili, jĕn-tee'lā jĕn-tee'lee, [Lat. GENTI'LIS DE GENTIL'IBUS,] surnamed FULGINAS, a celebrated Italian physician, was born at Foligno. He was the author of several medical works. Died in 1348.

See G. GIROLAMI, "Discorso storico-critico sopra Gentile da Foligno," 1844.

Gentileschi. See LOMI, (ORAZIO.)

Gentilis. See GENTILE.

Gen-ti'lis, (or jĕn-tee'lèss,) (ALBERICO,) an Italian jurist of high reputation, born in the March of Ancona in 1551. Having become a Protestant, he emigrated to England, found a patron in the Earl of Leicester, and obtained in 1587 the chair of civil law at Oxford. Among his numerous works the most important is "Three Books on the Law of War," ("De Jure Belli Libri tres," 1589,) which is said to contain sound principles on the law of nations. He died at Oxford in 1611.

Gentilis, (GIOVANNI VALENTINO,) a Socinian theologian, born at Cosenza, in Italy, about 1520. He fled, to avoid persecution, to Geneva, and thence to Poland. Having been banished from Poland, he was tried at Berne for heresy, and beheaded, in 1566.

See ARETIUS, "Valentini Gentilis Historia."

Gen-ti'lis, (ROBERT,) an English *littérateur*, born in London in 1590, was a son of Alberico Gentilis, noticed above. He translated "The History of the Inquisition" from the Italian of Fra Paolo, and made other translations from the Italian and Spanish. Died about 1654.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Gentilis, (SCIPIO,) a Protestant and jurist, born in the March of Ancona in 1563, was a brother of Alberico, noticed above. He became eminent as professor of law at Altorf, and wrote several legal works. Died in 1616.

See G. KÖNIG, "Leichpredigt auf S. Gentilis," 1617; G. MONTACHIARI, "Elogio storico di S. Gentili," 1816.

Gentillet, zhŏn'te'yā', (INNOCENT,) a French jurist and Protestant, born at Vienne. He wrote, in Latin, "Anti-Machiavel," (1576,) an "Apology for the French Christians of the Reformed Religion," (1578,) and other works. Died at Geneva about 1595.

Gentilotti, jĕn-te-lot'tee, (GIOVANNI BENEDETTO,) a learned ecclesiastic, born in the Tyrol in 1672, was keeper of the Imperial Library of Vienna from 1707 to 1723. He became Bishop of Trent in 1725, and died the same year.

Gentius, gĕn'te-ŭs, (GEORG,) a German Orientalist, born at Dahme in 1618. He published a Latin version of Saadi's "Gulistan," (1651.) Died in 1687.

See A. BEYER, "Historia Vitæ, etc. Georgii Gentii," 1733.

Gen'tleman, (FRANCIS,) a dramatic writer and actor, born in Dublin in 1728. He wrote, besides dramas, "Royal Fables," in verse, (1766.) His best work is the "Dramatic Censor," (2 vols., 1770,) in which he criticised the dramas and actors of his time. Died in 1784.

See "Biographia Dramatica."

Gentz, von, fon gĕnts, (FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German publicist, born at Breslau in 1764, became in 1802 imperial councillor in the state chancery at Vienna. He was an ardent opponent of the French Revolution. As head secretary, he was present at the Congress of Vienna, and at the conference of ministers at Paris in 1815. He was the principal contributor to the "Historical Journal," (1799,) and wrote a treatise "On the Political Condition of Europe before and after the French Revolution." He also translated Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." Died in 1832.

See VARNHAGEN, "Biographische Skizze über Gentz;" SCHLESIER, "Schriften von F. von Gentz," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1807, and January, 1863.

Geoffrey, jĕf're, (GAIMAR,) an English poet of the twelfth century, wrote a "History of England" and other works in Anglo-Norman verse.

Geoffrey OF MON'MOUTH, surnamed ARTU'RUS, or ARTHUR, an English historian, was Bishop of Saint Asaph. His principal work is a "History of the Britons," which is generally believed to contain more romance and fable than true history. He also translated Merlin's "Prophecies" into Latin prose. Died in 1154.

Geoffrin, zho'frăn', (MARIE THÉRÈSE Rodet—ro'dā',) MADAME, a French lady, distinguished as a patroness of learning and the fine arts, born in Paris in 1699. She was on intimate terms with many celebrated characters, among whom were Montesquieu and Count Stanislas Poniatowski. The latter, on ascending the throne of Poland, invited her to visit Warsaw, where she was received with great honours. Died in Paris in 1777.

See MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" GRIMM and DIDEROT, "Correspondance;" A. MORELLET, "Portrait de Madame Geoffrin," 1777.

Geoffroi, zho'frwâ', surnamed LE BEL, Duke of Anjou, called afterwards PLANTAGENET, (because he wore the plant named genêt, or *genista*,—a species of broom,—on his helmet,) was born in 1113. He married Matilda, a daughter of Henry I. of England, in 1129. He waged war against Stephen of Blois for the possession of Normandy. His son became Henry II. of England. Died in 1150.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Geoffroi II., Duke of Bretagne, surnamed THE BEAUTIFUL, the third son of Henry II. of England, was born in 1158. He married Constance, daughter of Conan IV., and thus became the Duke of Brittany. He was the father of the unfortunate Prince Arthur who was assassinated by order of his uncle, John, King of England. In early youth he distinguished himself in the wars of Philippe Auguste against the dukes of Burgundy and others. Died in 1186.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Geoffroi, [Lat. GEOFFRI'DUS,] Abbé de Vendôme, a powerful French cardinal, born at Angers; died in 1132.

Geoffroi de Beaulieu. See GAUFRID DE BEAULIEU.

Geoffroy, zho'frwâ', (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a chemist and pharmaceutist, a brother of Étienne François, noticed

below, was born in Paris in 1685. He wrote, besides other works, "Observations on the Essential Oils," (1707.) Died in 1752.

See F. Hoefer, "Histoire de la Chimie;" Quérard, "L. France Littéraire."

Geoffroy, (Étienne François,) a distinguished French physician, born in Paris in 1672. In 1709 he became professor of medicine and pharmacy in the College of France. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Among his works is a "Treatise on Materia Medica," ("Tractatus de Materia Medica," 1741,) which was translated into English, French, German, and Italian, and had a European reputation. Died in 1731.

See Fontenelle, "Éloge de Geoffroy," prefixed to his "Traité de Matière médicale;" F. Hoefer, "Histoire de la Chimie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Geoffroy, (Étienne Louis,) a French physician and entomologist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1725. Among his works are a valuable "Abridged History of the Insects which are found near Paris," (1762,) "Dissertations upon the Organ of Hearing in Man, in Reptiles, and in Fishes," (1778,) and "Hygiene sive Ars Sanitatem conservandi; Poema," (1771.) This poem is commended by several French critics for its elegance and other merits. He died in 1810.

See F. Hoefer, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Geoffroy, (Julien Louis,) Abbé, a celebrated French critic and editor, born at Rennes in 1743. He became, in 1776, professor of rhetoric in the College of Navarre, Paris, and editor of the "Année littéraire," founded by Fréron. He wrote able critical articles for this periodical during fifteen years. In 1790–92 he edited a royalist journal. In 1800 he became an assistant editor of the "Journal des Débats," for which he wrote dramatical criticisms with great success. He indulged in bitter sarcasm and virulence against Voltaire and other authors. Died in 1814. His critiques in the "Journal des Débats" were published in 5 vols., (1819–20.)

Geoffroy, (Mathieu Auguste,) a French historian, was born at Paris in 1820. He became professor of history at Bordeaux in 1852, professor of ancient history at Paris in 1872, and director of the French school at Rome in 1875. His works include "History of the Scandinavians," (1851,) "Rome and the Barbarians," (1875,) etc. Died August 15, 1895.

Geoffroy (or **Geoffroi**) **d'Auxerre**, zho'frwȧ' dō'saiR', a French abbot, was a disciple of Abelard, and afterwards of Saint Bernard. He wrote numerous ecclesiastical works, one of which was an "Epistle on Transubstantiation." Died about 1180.

Geoffroy (or **Geoffroi**) **de Vinsauf**—vȧn'sōf', [Lat. Galfri'dus de Vinosal'vo,] a Latin poet of the twelfth century, was a native of England. He wrote a treatise on the Art of Poetry, entitled "Nova Poetria."

Geoffroy-Martel, zho'frwȧ' măR'tĕl', Count of Anjou and Poitou, was born in 1006. For the great energy and bravery that he displayed in the feudal wars, and for his victories over the Saracens, he received the surname of Martel, ("hammer," or "mallet.") Died in 1061.

Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, zho'frwȧ' sȧn te'lair', (Étienne,) a distinguished French naturalist, born at Étampes (Seine-et-Oise) on the 15th of April, 1772. He was educated in the College of Navarre, Paris, and became a favourite pupil of Haüy. In 1793 he was appointed professor of zoology in the Museum of Natural History. He was one of the savants who accompanied Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt in 1798, and returned about the end of 1801 with a rich collection of animals, of which he wrote descriptions. He propounded his celebrated theory of the unity of organic composition (which may be said to have laid the foundation of philosophical anatomy) in several memoirs, which opened to him the doors of the Institute in 1807. In 1809 he was appointed professor of zoology (or anatomy) at the Faculty of Sciences. He published an important work, entitled "Anatomical Philosophy," ("Philosophie anatomique," 2 vols., 1818–22,) which excited a great controversy between the author and Cuvier. They differed in regard to the doctrine of final causes and the immutability of species, both of which were maintained by Cuvier. "We have a powerful ally in Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire," said Goethe, (1830.) "The synthetic method of looking at nature, initiated by him in France, can no more retrograde." Among his numerous works are one "On the Principle of the Unity of Organic Composition," (1828,) a "Natural History of the Fishes of the Nile and Reptiles of Egypt," published in the great work of the Egyptian Commission, (1808–29,) and a "Natural History of Mammiferæ," (with F. Cuvier, 4 vols., 1820–42.) Died June 19, 1844.

See I. Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, "Vie, Travaux, etc. d'Étienne Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire," 1847; Flourens, "Mémoire de Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire," (and English translation of the same, in the Smithsonian Report for 1861;) Merrseman, "Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, son Caractère, ses Découvertes," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Westminster Review" for January, 1854.

Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, (Isidore,) a distinguished French zoologist, son of the preceding, was born in Paris, December 16, 1805. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1833, and afterwards became successively inspector-general of the University, member of the council of public instruction, (1845,) and professor of zoology, (1850.) Among his principal works are "Essays on General Zoology," (1840,) "Natural History of Insects and Molluscs," (1841,) and "General Natural History of the Organic Kingdoms," (1852.) Died in November, 1861.

See De Quatrefages, "Mémoire d'Isidore Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire," (and English version of the same, in the Smithsonian Report for 1862.)

George, [Ger. Georg, gā'org,] Duke of Saxony, surnamed the Bearded, was born in 1471. He began to reign in 1500, and opposed the Reformation initiated by Luther. Died in 1530.

George, a learned Eastern physician and Nestorian of the eighth century, was the confidential friend and medical adviser of Al-Mansoor, the Caliph of Bagdâd. He wrote a "Treatise on Medicine," in Syriac.

George (Lewis) I., King of Great Britain, was the son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and Sophia, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, who was a sister of Charles I. of England. He was born at Osnaburg in May, 1660, and married his cousin, Sophia Dorothea, the daughter of the Duke of Zell, in 1682. In 1698 he succeeded his father (originally Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg) as Elector of Hanover. In 1701 the English Parliament passed the Act of Settlement, excluding the son of James II. and her Catholic claimants, and entailing the crown on the Electress Sophia of Hanover, as the nearest Protestant heir, in case neither the reigning king nor the princess Anne should leave issue. Sophia died in May, 1714, and on the death of Queen Anne, August 1 of the same year, the son of Sophia was proclaimed as George I.

He selected his cabinet almost exclusively from the Whig party, giving his chief confidence to Lord Townshend, who was secretary of state. The Tories were regarded by him with strong suspicion and dislike. In 1715 the partisans of the Pretender, headed by the Earl of Mar, raised a rebellion in Scotland, and were defeated at Sheriffmuir. Another army of Jacobites surrendered at Preston, and the rebellion was suppressed early in 1716. In 1717 Townshend was dismissed from power, and Mr. Stanhope and the Earl of Sunderland became the principal ministers. War was declared against Spain in 1718, and, after a few battles, was ended by a peace in the next year. In 1720 the ministry received an important accession in Robert Walpole, who ingratiated himself with the Prince of Wales and effected a reconciliation between him and the king. (See next article.) About this time the famous South Sea scheme exploded, and thousands of families were reduced to beggary in a moment. Stanhope having died in 1721, Walpole became prime minister, with Townshend as his principal colleague. In 1725 a treaty of defensive alliance was signed between England, France, and Prussia, and the former was involved in a war against Spain; but no important battles were fought by these powers. George I. died at Osnaburg in June, 1727, and was succeeded by his son, George II. George I. was ignorant of the English language, and was deficient in popular qualities. He was

steady in his friendships, and is said to have had more virtues than accomplishments.

See E. Pufendorf, "Vita et Res gestæ Georgii I. Regis Magnæ Britanniæ," 1728; P. H. Limiers, "Mémoires du Règne de George I.," 5 vols., 1729–31; Lingard, "History of England."

George (Augustus) **II.**, King of Great Britain, was the only son of George I. and Sophia Dorothea, and was born at Hanover in 1683. In 1705 he married the princess Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach. He displayed courage at the battle of Oudenarde, (1708,) where he fought against the French. On his father's accession to the throne, he accompanied him to England, and was created Prince of Wales in September, 1714. The king was jealous of his heir-apparent, who was a rather undutiful son. In 1718 the latter assumed the attitude of open opposition, and kept his own court. They were reconciled in 1720, by the mediation of Walpole.

George II. ascended the throne in June, 1727. By the influence of Queen Caroline, Walpole was retained in office as prime minister, and but little change was made in the cabinet, which was composed of Whigs and supported by a large majority in Parliament. A treaty of peace was concluded with Spain in November, 1729. The ascendency of Walpole was confirmed by a general peace, which lasted ten years, and by the growing prosperity of the country. About 1736, Frederick, Prince of Wales, quarrelled with his father, and became the chief of the opposition, which included William Pitt and other Whigs. In 1739 public opinion or popular clamour compelled Walpole to renew the war against Spain on the question of maritime right. The question of the Austrian succession produced in 1740 a general European war, in which the English ministry became an ally of Maria Theresa of Austria against Prussia, Spain, etc. In January, 1742, Walpole was forced to resign by an adverse majority in the House, (though he still retained the favour of the king,) and was succeeded by Lord Wilmington as first lord of the treasury. Lord Carteret, however, soon became, through royal favour and his own merit, the most influential minister. George II. gained a victory over the French at Dettingen, (1743,) the last battle in which a king of England appeared at the head of his troops.

About the end of 1743, Henry Pelham was appointed first lord of the treasury, or premier. In the summer of 1745 the Pretender Charles Edward Stuart landed in Scotland, and raised a formidable rebellion. His army took Edinburgh, and defeated the royal troops at Prestonpans. He pursued his victorious march towards London as far as Derby, whence he retreated to Scotland, followed by the royal army. In April, 1746, the Duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the insurgents at Culloden, after which they were unable to renew the contest. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, the European war was terminated, or rather suspended. In 1755 the English and French were again embroiled by the question of the American Boundary, and the former became the ally of Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' war, 1756–62. Mr. Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) in June, 1757, became the master-spirit of an administration perhaps the most glorious that had presided over the destinies of the nation. (See Pitt, William.) A series of brilliant victories over the French, in Canada, India, and at sea, illustrated the last years of George the Second's reign. He died on the 25th of October, 1760, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III. "He had scarcely one kingly quality," says Lord Mahon, "except personal courage and justice. Of acquired knowledge he had little, professing great contempt for literature."

See Lord Mahon, "History of England;" Lord Hervey, 'Memoirs of the Reign of George II.," 1848; Horace Walpole, "Memoirs of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George II.," 4 vols., 1822; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1822; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1868; Thackeray's "Lectures on the Georges."

George (William Frederick) **III.**, King of Great Britain, born on the 4th of June, 1738, was the eldest son of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and a grandson of George II. His mother was Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha. His education was directed by Lord Harcourt as governor, and the Bishop of Norwich as preceptor, until 1752. He was brought up in strict seclusion by his mother. In 1751 he was created Prince of Wales. Before his accession his groom of the stole, Lord Bute, acquired an almost unbounded influence over him, and instilled Tory principles into his mind. He ascended the throne on the 25th of October, 1760, being the first sovereign of the house of Hanover who was a native of Great Britain. He had received from nature a strong will and mental capacities which qualified him to become a good man of business. His age, his appearance, and his moral character prepossessed the nation warmly in his favour. Lord Bute, who still retained his ascendency over the king, was appointed secretary of state, and several of his partisans were introduced into the cabinet. Pitt, who was then prime minister, finding himself overruled, resigned in October, 1761, and was succeeded by Bute. For the first time since the accession of the house of Hanover, the Tory party came into power. In 1761 George III. married the princess Charlotte, a daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. War was declared against Spain in January, 1762. The treaty of Paris, in February, 1763, restored the peace of Europe and recognized the right of England to Canada and Florida. In April of the same year the nation was amazed by the sudden resignation of Bute, and George Grenville became first lord of the treasury. "We are inclined to think," says Macaulay, "that the worst administration which has governed England since the Revolution was that of Grenville. His public acts may be classed under two heads,—outrages on the liberty of the people, and outrages on the dignity of the crown." He offended the king by insisting that no secret adviser (alluding to Bute) should have access to the royal ear; but he was kept in office, because the king had no choice except between him and the Whigs. In 1765 Grenville proposed and enacted a bill for imposing stamp-duties on the North American colonies,—"the effects of which," says Macaulay, "will long be felt by the whole human race." The ministers became so intolerable to George III. that he sent for Pitt and solicited him to form a ministry; but Pitt was impracticable, and at last the king reluctantly called the Whigs into his council. The Marquis of Rockingham became prime minister in July, 1765, and the Stamp Act was repealed in the next session. But the new ministry was not cordially supported by the king, and was assailed and obstructed by the king's friends at every turn. The court having secured the services of Pitt by lavish promises and caresses, Rockingham was dismissed in 1766, and Pitt, now created Earl of Chatham, was appointed prime minister. But diseases of body and mind soon rendered him unable to attend to business. New taxes imposed on the Americans in 1767 provoked violent opposition. Lord Chatham resigned in October, 1768. Lord North was prime minister from January, 1770, until March, 1782, during which period the revolted colonies resisted with success the British armies, and were finally separated from the empire. (See Washington.) In 1778 England was involved in war with France, which had become the ally of the United States.

The resignation of Lord North was followed by the brief ministries of Rockingham, Shelburne, and Portland. Peace was concluded between England on one hand, and the United States, France, and Spain on the other, by the treaty of Paris, in 1783. In December, 1783, William Pitt commenced his long and eventful Tory administration. "With more power than any minister ever possessed," says Lord Brougham,—"with a friendly court, an obsequious Parliament, a confiding people,—he held the supreme place in the public councils for twenty years, and, except the Union with Ireland (1800,) he has not left a single measure behind him for which the community whose destinies he so long swayed has any reason to respect his memory." (See Pitt, William.) The most important event of his administration was the war against the French republic and Bonaparte, which began in 1793. Naval victories were gained by Lord Howe in 1794, and by Nelson, at the battle of the Nile, in 1798. In March, 1801, Pitt resigned, and Addington became premier. The war was suspended by the treaty of Amiens, in March, 1802,

and renewed in May, 1803. Mr. Pitt was restored to power in 1804, and died in January, 1806, when a Whig ministry was formed by Fox and Lord Grenville. After the death of Fox, in 1807, Mr. Percival and Lord Liverpool were successively the prime ministers. George III. having become insane in 1810, his son George was appointed regent. Among the important events of this reign were the victory of Trafalgar, 1805, the American war, 1812–14, and the battle of Waterloo, 1815. The mental malady of the king continued until his death, in January, 1820, when he was succeeded by his son, George IV. George III. was the father of nine sons and six daughters. His reign of sixty years' duration was the longest and one of the most eventful in the annals of Britain. "Few princes," says Lord Brougham, "have been more exemplary in their domestic habits or in the offices of private friendship. But the instant that his prerogative was concerned, or his bigotry interfered with, or his will thwarted, the most bitter animosity, the most calculating coldness of heart, the most unforgiving resentment, took possession of his whole breast, and swayed it by turns."

See ADOLPHUS, "History of England from the Accession of George III. to 1783;" MACFARLANE, "History of the Reign of George III.," 2 vols., 1770–96; "George the Third, his Court and Family," 1820; BROWN, "Memoirs of George III.;" JOHN AIKIN, "Annals of the Reign of King George III.," 2 vols., 1820; LORD BROUGHAM, "Historical Sketch of the Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" LINGARD, "History of England;" "Georgiana, or Anecdotes of George III.," 1820; "Correspondence of King George III. with Lord North from 1768 to 1783," London, 1867; "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of George III.," by J. HENEAGE JESSE, London, 1867.

George (AUGUSTUS FREDERICK) **IV.**, King of Great Britain, the eldest son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, was born on the 12th of August, 1762. His education was confided in 1771 to Lord Holderness as governor, and Markham, Bishop of Chester, as preceptor, who both resigned in 1776. Their places were supplied by the Duke of Montague and Dr. Hurd. His natural abilities were above mediocrity, but were not diligently or wisely improved. In his youth he became an object of his father's invincible aversion, and by a natural consequence attached himself to the Whig party, who were also treated as enemies by the king. He exhausted prematurely the resources of sensual indulgence, and was deeply involved in debt by gaming and extravagance. About 1786 he married privately Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Roman Catholic lady, who was the object of his most lasting attachment. This marriage was illegal, and, when the subject was broached in Parliament, was publicly disowned by the Prince of Wales. The pressure of pecuniary difficulties rendered a regular marriage necessary, as the king refused to supply his extravagant wants except on condition that he should marry. In 1795 he married his cousin, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, a daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, who became the mother of the princess Charlotte in 1796, and whom he treated with studied neglect, if not contempt. A final separation took place in 1796, and scandalous reports against her honour were circulated.

The king having become, through insanity, incompetent for the duties of royalty, the Prince of Wales was appointed regent in February, 1811. He retained in office the Tory ministry of Mr. Percival, abandoning his former political friends, who accused him of ingratitude. The foreign policy of the prince regent was the same as that of George III. The war against the French was prosecuted with vigour and success in the Peninsula. In June, 1812, war was declared against the United States, with which a treaty of peace was concluded in December, 1814. Lord Liverpool succeeded Percival as prime minister in 1812. The only child of the prince regent, the princess Charlotte, died in 1817. On the death of his father, George IV. ascended the throne, on the 29th of January, 1820. Great excitement was produced by the process instituted by the ministry in 1820 against Queen Caroline, for alleged infidelity to her husband. The majority for the ministers on this question in the House was so small that they abandoned the case. (See CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH.) George IV. died in 1830.

See WALLACE "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of George IV.;" COBBETT, "History of George IV.;" MACKINTOSH, "History of England;" LLOYD, "George IV.: Memoirs of his Life," 1830; REV. GEORGE CROLY, "Life and Times of George IV."

George (FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT,) V., King of Great Britain, born in London, June 4, 1865, second son of Edward VII. Entered the navy at the age of 12 and passed in it most of his career as a prince, rising through the grades from midshipman in 1880 to rear-admiral in 1901, vice-admiral 1903, and admiral in 1907, showing himself brave and efficient as an officer. Succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910, and as a monarch displayed ability and decision. In 1911 he visited India and was crowned emperor of that realm with great ceremony. In 1893 he married Princess Victoria-Mary of Teck and at his accession had five sons and one daughter.

George I., King of Georgia, of the dynasty of **Pagratides**, ascended the throne in 1015. He reigned over a great extent of territory besides that included in Georgia, and was one of the most powerful Christian monarchs of his time. He revolted against Basil II., Emperor of Constantinople, who ravaged Georgia with fire and sword and compelled George to sue for peace. Died in 1027.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

George II., grandson of the preceding, was crowned King of Georgia in 1072. He carried on an unsuccessful and disastrous war against the Sultan of Persia, to whom he was forced to become a tributary. Died in 1089.

George III. usurped the throne of Georgia in 1156, when the true heir to the crown was his nephew Temna. George waged several long and successful wars against the Persian and Turkish Moslems. Died in 1180.

George IV. ascended the Georgian throne in 1198, and added fresh glory to the arms of the Georgians by his brilliant victories over his Mohammedan neighbours. In 1220 the Moguls invaded and laid waste a great part of Georgia. George attacked them, and was defeated; but one of his generals soon after succeeded in driving the invaders from the country. Died in 1223.

George VI. succeeded his cousin George V. For the ability that he exhibited in quelling the civil disturbances in Georgia, and the successful efforts he made to repair the effects of long and fierce wars, he received the title of "Most Illustrious." Died in 1346.

George VII. ascended the throne of Georgia in 1394. His father, Bagrat V., had been compelled to submit to Tamerlane and embrace the Moslem faith; but George determined to yield neither his freedom nor his religion to the conqueror. Tamerlane invaded Georgia twice for the purpose of subduing the Georgian monarch and spreading the Mohammedan religion; but he did not succeed. After the second invasion, George collected all his forces, recaptured the fortresses that had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and compelled all Mussulmans to leave Georgia. Died in 1407.

See VON HAMMER, "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman."

George I., King of Greece, the second son of the Danish king Christian IX., was born at Copenhagen, December 24, 1845. He was chosen to the throne of Greece in 1863, and in 1867 married Olga, a Russian princess of the imperial family. Assassinated at Salonika, Turkey, March 18, 1913.

George II., born 1890, eldest son of King Constantine, was King of Greece from Sept., 1922 until deposed, Dec., 1923. The king and queen were forbidden by the Assembly to reside in Greece.

George V., King of Hanover, a son of Ernest Augustus, was born at Berlin, May 27, 1819, and came to the throne in 1851. He took sides with Austria in 1866, in consequence of which action Prussia dethroned him and annexed his dominions. The king was blind from birth. After his deposition he was known as the Duke of Cumberland. Died June 12, 1878.

George I., VLADIMIROVITCH, written also **Juri** or **Jouri**, Grand Duke of Russia, ascended the throne in 1149. He was the son of Vladimir Monomachos, who married Gyda, daughter of Harold, the last Saxon king of England. On account of his ambitious and grasping character, George received the surname of DOLGOROOKI, (Long-Handed.) He founded the city of Moscow, and in various ways promoted the civilization of his country. Died in 1157, and was succeeded by his son Andrew.

George II, Usevolodovitch, grandson of George I., became Archduke of Russia in 1212. He was soon after compelled to abdicate by his brother Constantine, who, however, on his death-bed, 1219, named George as his successor. In 1224 Russia was invaded by the troops of Jengis Khan, who defeated an army of one hundred thousand Russians, and ravaged the country as far as the Dnieper, and then suddenly retired. In 1237 the Moguls reappeared, with three hundred thousand men, and took and destroyed Moscow, and the capital Vladimir. George was killed in 1238, while bravely resisting the invaders.

George, Duke of Clarence, a younger brother of Edward IV. of England, was born in 1449. He married Isabella, a daughter of the Earl of Warwick, "the Kingmaker," and aided the latter to dethrone Edward IV. about 1470. Soon after that date he deserted Warwick and joined the army of Edward; but, having again offended his royal brother, he was accused of treason, and was found dead in the Tower in 1478. (See Shakspeare's "Henry VI., Part III.")

George [Γεώργιος] **of Cappadocia,** a celebrated ecclesiastic of the fourth century A.D. He rose, through the influence of the Arians, whose doctrines he professed, to be Archbishop of Alexandria in 354. Having, by his rapacity and his persecutions of both orthodox and pagans, incurred the hatred of the people, he was imprisoned, and, while awaiting his trial, taken away by force and murdered by the mob.

George of Cyprus, a learned writer, who became Patriarch of Constantinople in 1283 and abdicated in 1289. He wrote, besides other works, an autobiography, "Vita Georgii Cypri," (Venice, 1763.) Died in 1290.

See Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca."

George of Denmark, Prince, a younger son of Frederick III., was born in 1653. He married Anne, daughter of James II. of England, in 1683, and was a privy councillor in the reign of his father-in-law. In November, 1688, in company with the Duke of Ormond, he deserted James II. at Andover, and joined the party of the Prince of Orange. He was created Duke of Cumberland in 1689, and, on the accession of his wife as queen, received nominally the chief command of the army. Died in 1708.

George, (Henry,) a political economist, born in Philadelphia, September 2, 1839. He attended public schools, was a journeyman-printer in California from 1858 to 1866, and afterwards a journalist in San Francisco. He subsequently developed a doctrine that all land should be common property and all taxes raised from it in the form of rent, his work on this subject, "Progress and Poverty," (1879,) and his lectures in the United States and Great Britain, winning many adherents to his views; others of his works were "The Irish Land Question," (1881,) "Social Problems," (1884,) "The Condition of Labor," (1891,) "A Perplexed Philosopher," (1893,) etc. He established the weekly "Standard" in New York in 1887. He was the labour candidate for mayor of New York in 1886, and obtained a large vote, and the "Jeffersonian Democrat" candidate in 1897, but died October 29, four days before the election.

George of Trebizonde, [Gr. Γεώργιος Τραπεζούντιος,] a celebrated scholar, born in the isle of Crete in 1396. About 1430 he became professor of Greek at Venice, and was afterwards appointed secretary to Pope Eugenius. He wrote, besides many other works, a "Commentary on the Philippics and other Orations of Cicero," and a "Comparison between Plato and Aristotle," (in Latin.) He also translated many Greek books into Latin, among which were Aristotle's "Rhetoric and Problems." Died in 1486.

See Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca;" Paolo Giovio, "Elogia Virorum illustrium;" Niceron, "Mémoires;" Cave, "Historia Literaria."

George, Saint, a half-legendary Christian soldier of Cappadocia, who was put to death under Diocletian in 303. He was canonized by Pope Gelasius about 494. During the first crusade he was chosen by the English soldiers as their patron, and from the time of Edward III. was generally regarded as the guardian saint of England. He was designated among the Greeks by the name of "Tropæophoros," (the "Trophy-bearer," or the "Victorious,") and was famed for having destroyed a terrible dragon, (supposed to be that mentioned in the book of Revelation.) Some writers have conjectured that there was another person of the same name to whom this achievement should be attributed; and many regard Saint George as wholly mythical, or as a development of the story of George of Cappadocia.

See Mrs. Jameson, "Sacred and Legendary Art;" Gibbon, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. xxi.; T. Lowick, "History of the Life and Martyrdom of Saint George;" Peter Heylin, "Historie of that famous Saint and Soldier of Jesus Christ, Saint George," 1631; John Milner, "Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Existence and Character of Saint George," 1795.

George, (William Reuben,) reformer, was born at West Dryden, New York, in 1866. He engaged in business in New York city, and became interested in the condition of poor children. From 1890 to 1894 he took large parties to the country to spend from two weeks to a month in the summer. Finding many disposed to live on charity, in 1894 he conceived a plan of requiring payment in labour for everything the children received, and instituted a system of self-government known as the "George Junior Republic," a new method of dealing with dependent children.

George Acropolita. See Acropolita.

George Chrysococces. See Chrysococces.

George Codinus. See Codinus.

George Czerni. See Czerni.

George David. See David, (George.)

George Pachymeres. See Pachymeres.

George Pis'i-dēē, [Gr. Γεώργιος Πισίδης,] a Greek writer, lived in Constantinople in the seventh century. He was the author of a poem of three thousand verses on the Creation, and several works of a historical and ecclesiastical character.

See Cave, "Historia Literaria."

George Sand. See Sand.

George Scholarius. See Gennadius.

Georgel, zhor'zhĕl', (Jean François,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Lorraine in 1731. He was secretary of embassy at Vienna in 1772, and soon after became grand vicar of Cardinal Prince Rohan, whose defence he managed in the affair of the diamond necklace. He died in 1813, leaving historical memoirs, which were published in 1817, (6 vols.)

See "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1818.

Georgens, gā-or'gens, (Jan Daniel,) a German author and teacher, born at Dürkheim, June 12, 1823. He studied at Heidelberg, Giessen, and Berlin, and was long actively connected with the work of popular education. Among his works are "Sternbilder-Buch," (1858,) "Mutter- und Kindergarten-Buch," (1879,) "Familien-Spiel-Buch," (1882–83; prepared, like several others of his books, with the aid of his wife,) "Illustrirtes Sport-Buch," (1882,) etc. He is one of the leaders of "the new education" in Germany.

Georgens, (Jeanne Marie **von Gayette,**) a German authoress, wife of the preceding, was born at Kolberg, October 11, 1817. Besides certain romances, and tales for girls, she wrote various books on household æsthetics, on education, etc., partly prepared with the aid of her husband.

Georges, gā-or'gĕs, (Karl Ernst,) a German lexicographer, born at Gotha in 1806. He published, in 1834, a "German-Latin Hand-Lexicon," and later compiled two Latin-German dictionaries. Died in 1895.

Georges-Weymer, zhorzh vā'mair', (Marguerite,) one of the most celebrated French actresses of recent times, born at Bayeux about 1787, performed in Paris (1802) and other cities of Europe. Died Jan. 11, 1867.

Georgi. See Giorgi.

Georgi, gā-or'gee, (Christian Sigismund,) a German biblical critic, born at Luckau in 1702, became professor of theology at Wittenberg in 1743. He published many dissertations on the sacred text. Died in 1771.

Geppert, gĕp'pĕrt, (Karl Eduard,) a meritorious German philologist and critic, born at Stettin in 1811.

He published, besides other works, "De Versu Glyconeo," ("On the Glyconian Verse," 1833,) a "Chronicle of Berlin," (3 vols., 1837–42,) and "On the Origin of the Homeric Poems," (2 vols., 1840.) Died Sept. 3, 1881.

Geraldini, jà-râl-dee'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian prelate, born in 1455, entered the service of Isabella of Spain, was appointed preceptor of the Infantas, and was afterwards ambassador to several European courts. He exerted his influence to promote the great enterprise of Columbus. He became Bishop of San Domingo in 1520. Died in 1525.

Geramb, zheh-rôN', (FERDINAND,) BARON, a noted adventurer, of Hungarian extraction, born at Lyons in 1770. After fighting against the French in Austria and in Spain, he fell into the power of Napoleon, by whom he was imprisoned in 1812. On his release, in 1816, he became a monk of La Trappe, and rose to be procureur-général of the order. In 1831 he made a pilgrimage to Palestine, of which he published an account, written in French, (1844, 3 vols.) It has been translated into German, Italian, and Spanish. Died in 1848.

Gerando, de, often written **Degerando**, deh zheh-rôN'do', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a distinguished French metaphysical philosopher, born at Lyons in 1772. He entered the army about 1798, and in 1799 gained the prize of the Institute for an essay on the question, "What is the Influence of Signs on the Formation of Ideas?" He published this essay, with additions, with the title of "Des Signes et de l'Art de Penser," (1803,) and an important work, called "A Complete History of Systems of Philosophy considered in Relation to the Principles of Human Knowledge," (3 vols., 1803,) which opened to him the Academy of Inscriptions. He was appointed secretary-general of the ministry of the interior in 1804, master of requests in 1808, and member of the council of state in 1811. Under the restoration he retained the last-named office. He gained a high reputation for philanthropy by his labours and writings, one of which is entitled "On Public Beneficence," ("De la Bienfaisance publique," 4 vols., 1839.) He was called to the Chamber of Peers in 1837. Died in Paris in 1842.

Gerard. See GIRARD.

Ge-rard', (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish author and divine, born in the county of Aberdeen in 1728. In 1760 he became professor of theology in Marischal College, and in 1771 was appointed to fill the same chair in the University of King's College. Among his various works we may cite an "Essay on Taste," (1759,) for which a gold medal was awarded him by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and "Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity," (1766.) Died at Aberdeen in 1795.

Gerard, (Captain ALEXANDER,) son of Gilbert Gerard, noticed below, was born at Aberdeen about 1795. He spent many years in scientific explorations among the Himalayas. He died in 1840, leaving an "Account of Koonawur in the Himalaya," which was published in 1841.

Gérard, zhà'rār', (BALTHASAR,) a Catholic fanatic, and a native of Franche-Comté, in France, is notorious as the assassin of William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. He was executed in July, 1584, a short time after he committed the deed; and Philip II. of Spain ennobled his family.

Gerard', (EMILY D.,) a novelist, born in Scotland in 1849, has, singly or with her sister Dorothea, written numerous novels since 1879. Among them are "A Sensitive Plant," (1891,) "The Voice of a Flower," (1893,) "An Electric Shock," (1897,) etc. Both sisters married officers of the Austrian army.

Gérard, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent painter of the French school, was born at Rome in 1770. He studied in Paris under David, and about 1795 produced his picture of "Belisarius." His "Battle of Austerlitz," painted at the request of Napoleon, is of immense size, (thirty feet wide by sixteen high,) and an admirable work of its kind. Among his other productions are "The Entrance of Henry IV. into Paris," "Saint Theresa," "Corinna at the Cape of Miseno," and "Thetis with the Armour of Achilles." Gérard was created by Napoleon an officer of the legion of honour, chevalier of Saint Michael, and a member of the Institute, and was afterwards made a baron by Louis XVIII. Besides the works above mentioned, he painted a great number of portraits, including those of the Bonaparte family and other distinguished persons. As a painter of history and portraits, he ranks among the greatest European artists of recent times. Died in Paris in 1836.

See CHARLES LENORMANT, "F. Gérard, Peintre d'Histoire; Essai de Biographie et de Critique," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gérard, (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Nancy in 1786, served with distinction in the campaign of 1814, and rendered important services to the Greek cause in 1829. In 1848 he became general of division. Died in 1856.

Gerard, (GILBERT,) a distinguished scholar and theologian, son of Dr. Alexander Gerard, was born at Aberdeen. He was the author of "Institutes of Biblica. Criticism." Died in 1815.

Gerard, (JAMES WATSON,) American diplomat, born 1867. He became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New York in 1908, and Ambassador to Germany in 1913, being recalled after diplomatic relations were broken by America Feb. 3, 1917.

Gérard, (JEAN IGNACE ISIDORE,) an eminent French artist and caricaturist, who assumed the name of GRANDVILLE, was born at Nancy in 1803. He brought out in 1828 the first of a series of humorous sketches, entitled "Metamorphoses of the Day," which were exceedingly admired and at once established his reputation. After the passage of the law prohibiting political caricatures, he made illustrations for La Fontaine's and Florian's Fables, Béranger's Poems, "Gulliver's Travels," and other popular works. His "Speaking Animals," ("Animaux parlants,") in which he has represented animals with human physiognomies, is unsurpassed in its comic power and keen and delicate satire. His works are very numerous, and rank among the most perfect of their kind, both in conception and execution. He died in 1847, of grief caused by the sudden death of a favourite child.

Gerard or **Gerarde**, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and botanist, born at Nantwich in 1545. He had a large botanical garden in London, and was one of the first who introduced exotics. He wrote a general "History of Plants," (1597,) which was highly esteemed. Died in 1612.

Gérard, (JULES,) a French officer, surnamed "the Lion-Killer," born at Pignans in 1817. Having entered the army, he went to Africa in 1842, and became distinguished as a hunter. It is stated that he killed his twenty-fifth lion in 1855. He published an account of his exploits, "The Lion-Hunt," ("La Chasse au Lion," 1855.) Died in 1864.

Gérard, (LOUIS,) a French botanist, born at Cotignac in 1733. He published in 1761 his "Flora Gallo-Provincialis," said to be the first work in which plants are arranged according to a natural system. Died in 1819.

Gérard, (MAURICE ÉTIENNE,) COUNT, marshal and peer of France, born at Danvilliers in 1773. For his bravery at Austerlitz he was made a commander of the legion of honour on the field of battle, and was afterwards intrusted by Bernadotte with the command of the Saxon cavalry at Wagram. In the Russian campaign of 1812 he displayed signal courage at the taking of Smolensk and the passage of the Berezina. He had a principal share in the victory of Bautzen in 1813. Being severely wounded at Leipsic, he was obliged for a time to quit the army. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, Gérard obtained the command of the army of the Moselle. When the battle of Waterloo was taking place, on the 18th of June, he urged Marshal Grouchy to advance towards the scene of action. After the accession of Louis Philippe, he was created marshal and peer of France, and minister of war. Owing to infirm health, he soon resigned this post to Marshal Soult, but was again war-minister from July to October, 1834. In 1835 he was made grand chancellor of the legion of honour. He died at Paris, April 17, 1852.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français," etc.; J. NOLLET-FABERT, "Notice sur le Maréchal Gérard," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Gérard, (PHILIPPE LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1737, wrote a moral fiction called "The Count of Valmont, or the Wanderings of the Reason," (1774,) and "Study of the French Language, Rhetoric, and Philosophy." Died in 1813.

Gérard de Nerval. See NERVAL.

Gérard de Nimeguen. See GELDENHAUER.

Gérard de Rayneval. See RAYNEVAL.

Gerard Groot. See GROOT.

Gerard of Cre-mo'na, [Lat. GHERAR'DUS CREMONEN'SIS; It. GHERARDO CREMONESE, gȧ-rar'do krȧ-mo-nā'sȧ; Fr. GÉRARD DE CRÉMONE, zhȧ'rȧr' dẹh krȧ'mon',] an Italian translator, was born at Cremona, in Lombardy, about 1114. He translated, it is said, seventy-six different works from the Arabic into Latin, chiefly relating to mathematics and medicine. Of these we may mention "Theory of the Planets," and the "Ars Parva" of Galen. Died in 1187.

See BONCOMPAGNI, "Della Vita, etc. di Gherardo Cremonese," etc.

Gérard Thom, zhȧ'rȧr' tôN, or **Tenque,** tôNk, the founder and first grand master of the knights of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem, was born about 1040, on an island near the coast of Provence. He went to Jerusalem when quite young, and was appointed superior of a hospital built for the benefit of pilgrims. Here he was held in great esteem, even by the Saracens, before the crusades began. The Moslems, suspecting Gerard of aiding the crusaders, put him in prison; but he was liberated by Godfrey of Bouillon. In 1100 he founded that order of warrior monks which afterwards became so celebrated. Died in 1121.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades;" BOSIO, "Histoire de l'Ordre de Saint-Jean-de-Jérusalem;" D. ARBAUD, "Dissertation historique sur le B. Gérard Tenque," 1851.

Gerardi. See GHERARDI.

Gerbais, zhĕR'bȧ', (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastical writer, born near Rheims in 1629; died in 1699.

Gerbel, gĕR'bẹl, [Lat. GERBE'LIUS,] (NIKOLAUS,) a German jurist, professor at Strasburg, born at Pforzheim, wrote "The Rise and Progress of the Anabaptists," and other works. Died in 1560.

Gerber, gĕR'bẹr, (ERNST LUDWIG,) a German organist and writer on music, born at Sondershausen in 1746. He published a valuable "Historical and Biographical Lexicon of Musicians," (2 vols., 1790–92, and a more complete work, entitled "Neues historisch-biographisches Lexikon der Tonkünstler," (4 vols., 1810–14.) Died in 1819.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gerberon, zhĕRB'rôN', (GABRIEL,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Saint-Calais (Maine) in 1628. He became a zealous Jansenist, and was imprisoned for his opinions at Vincennes from 1706 to 1710. He wrote, besides many other works, a "History of Jansenism," (3 vols., 1700.) Died in 1711.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gerbert. See SYLVESTER II.

Gerbert, gĕR'bĕRt, (MARTIN,) Baron von Hornau, (hor'nŏw,) a learned German priest and writer on music, who became Prince-Abbot of Saint-Blaise, was born at Horb, in Würtemberg, in 1720. His principal works are a history of church music, entitled "De Cantu et Musica sacra," (1774,) and "Ecclesiastical Writers on Sacred Music," ("Scriptores ecclesiastici de Musica sacra," etc., 3 vols., 1784,) which are highly esteemed. Died in 1793.

See J. B. WEISS, "Trauerrede auf den Fürst-Abbt M. Gerbert," 1793; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Gerbet, zhĕR'bȧ', (OLYMPE PHILIPPE,) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1798. He wrote, among other works, a "Sketch of Christian Rome," ("Esquisse de Rome chrétienne," 1844–50.) In 1853 he became Bishop of Perpignan. Died in 1864.

Gerbier, zhĕR'be-ā', (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French lawyer and orator, born at Rennes in 1725, was advocate to the Parliament of Paris. Died in 1788.

Gerbier d'Ouvilly, zhĕR'be-ā' doo'vė'ye', (Sir BALTHASAR,) a Flemish architect and painter, born at Antwerp about 1592, visited England at an early age, and was successively patronized by James I., Charles I., and Charles II. He was employed by James to negotiate the marriage of Prince Charles with the Spanish Infanta. Among his best works is a portrait of the Duke of Buckingham on horseback. Gerbier designed the triumphal arches for the reception of Charles II. Died in 1667.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gerbillon, zhĕR'be'yôN', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, born in 1634. In 1686 he went as a missionary to China, where, on account of his medical skill, he was received with great favour by the emperor. He wrote a "Relation" of eight journeys into Grand Tartary, the "Elements of Geometry," and "Geometry, Practical and Speculative." The last two were written in Chinese. Died at Pekin in 1707.

See MICHAULT, "Mélarges historiques et philologiques."

Gerbo, zhĕR'bo', (LOUIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1761, worked some years in Paris, where he died in 1818.

Gerd, Gerda, or **Gerde.** See FREY.

Gerdes, gĕR'dẽs, (DANIEL,) a meritorious German Protestant minister, born at Bremen in 1698. He became professor of theology at Groningen (one account says at Utrecht) in 1735. His chief work is a "History of the Reformation," (in Latin, 4 vols., 1744–52.) Died in 1767.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Gerdil, jĕR-dèl' or jĕR-dėl', (GIACINTO SIGISMONDO,) a learned Italian cardinal, born in Savoy in 1718. He became professor of philosophy at Turin, (1749,) and preceptor to the Prince of Piedmont, afterwards Charles Emanuel IV. He was made a cardinal in 1777, and, soon after, prefect of the Propaganda. He wrote, besides other works in Latin, French, and Italian, "The Immateriality of the Soul demonstrated against Locke," etc., (1747,) and "Anti-Émile, or Reflections on the Theory and Practice of Education, against the Principles of J. J. Rousseau," (1763.) Died in 1802.

See FONTANA, "Elogio letterario del C. G. S. Gerdil," 1802; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Gerdy, zhĕR'de', (PIERRE NICOLAS,) a French physician and surgeon, born at Loches (Aube) in 1797. Among his works are "Physiology of the Sensations and Intelligence," (1846,) and "Practical Surgery," (3 vols., 1850–55.) Died in 1856.

Geree, gẽ-ree', ? (JOHN,) an English Puritan minister, born in Yorkshire in 1600. He preached at Saint Alban's and in London. Died in 1649.

Gerhard, gĕR'hȧRt, (EDUARD,) a German archæologist, born at Posen in 1795. In 1822 he visited Rome, where he resided many years, and had a share in Platner's "Description of Rome," which was conducted by Baron Bunsen. In conjunction with the latter and other savants, he founded at Rome the Institute for Archæological Correspondence. After his return, about 1837, he was appointed professor in the University of Berlin, and archæologist at the Royal Museum. Among his numerous treatises on ancient works of art, we may name "Greek and Etruscan Drinking-Cups," (1843,) "Vases of Apulia," and "Antique Sculpture," (1827–44.) He died at Berlin, May 12, 1867.

Gerhard, (EPHRAIM,) a German philosopher, born in Silesia in 1682. He wrote, in Latin, "Delineation of Rational Philosophy." Died in 1718.

Gerhard, (JOHANN,) a learned Lutheran theologian, born at Quedlinburg in 1582, became professor of divinity at Jena in 1616, and was employed in missions by several princes. His "Meditationes Sacræ" (1627) were often reprinted, and translated into several languages. He wrote other works, and was chief editor of the Bible of Weimar. Died at Jena in 1637.

See E. R. FISCHER, "Vita J. Gerhardi," 1723; ARNOLD, "Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie."

Gerhard, (JOHANN ERNST,) a son of the preceding, born at Jena in 1621, was an Orientalist, and professor of history in his native city. He wrote "Harmony of Oriental Languages," and other treatises. Died in 1688.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Gerhard, (KARL ABRAHAM,) a German mineralogist, born in 1738, wrote an "Essay of a History of the Mineral Kingdom," (Berlin, 2 vols., 1781.) Died in 1821.

Gerhard Groot. See GROOT.

Gerhardt, zhȧ'rȧr' or gĕr'hȧrt, (CHARLES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French chemist, born at Strasbourg in 1816. He was professor of chemistry from 1844–48 at Montpellier, and removed thence to Paris, where he devoted himself to experiments on homologous series, the theory of types, and anhydrous acids. He proposed an improved classification of organic chemistry, and published an important "Treatise on Organic Chemistry." In 1855 he became professor of chemistry at Strasbourg. Died in 1856.

Gerhardt, (KARL,) an American sculptor, born at Boston in 1853. His works include busts of Grant, Beecher, and S. R. Clemens, and statues of John Fitch, Nathan Hale, Israel Putnam, and many others.

Gerhardt or **Gerhard**, (PAUL,) a German Protestant divine and poet, born in Saxony about 1606. He was the author of a collection of hymns, which are greatly esteemed. He preached in Berlin and at Lübben. Died at Lübben in 1675.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" ERNST G. ROTH, "P. Gerhard nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1829; LANGBECKER, "P. Gerhard's Leben und Lieder," Berlin, 1841; WILDENHAHN, "P. Gerhard; kirchengeschichtliches Lebensbild," etc., 2 vols., 1845, (translated into English by MRS. STANLEY CARR, London, 1846.)

Gerhardt, von, fon gĕr'hȧrt, (DAGOBERT,) known also under the literary name of GERHARD VON AMYNTOR, a German soldier and author, born at Liegnitz, July 12, 1831. He served with distinction as an army-officer. Among his numerous works, chiefly tales and romances, are "Ein Priester," (1881,) "Das bist du," (1882,) "Drei Küsse," (1883,) etc.

Gerhart, gĕr'hart, (EMANUEL VOGEL,) D.D., a clergyman of the German Reformed Church, was born at Freeburg, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1817. He graduated at Marshall College in 1838, was president of Heidelberg College (Tiffin, Ohio) from 1851 to 1855, of Franklin and Marshall College from 1855 to 1866, and in 1868 became professor of systematic theology in the seminary at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He for some years edited the "Mercersburg Review." He has contributed largely to the religious literature of the period. His most important book is one on "Philosophy and Logic," (1858.)

Géricault, zhȧ're'kō', (JEAN LOUIS THÉODORE ANDRÉ,) a French painter, born at Rouen in 1790, studied under Vernet and Guérin, and about 1819 produced his master-piece, "The Shipwreck of the Medusa." His pictures of horses are greatly admired. Died in 1824.

See ÉMILE COQUATRIX, "Géricault, Prose et Vers," 1846; C. BLANC, "Géricault," Paris.

Gericke, gā'rĭk-kẹh, (PETER,) a German physician and writer, born at Stendal in 1683; died in 1750.

Gering, gā'ring, (ULRIC,) a Swiss printer, who, with his associates, Crantz and Friburger, introduced the art of printing into France in 1469. The first work which they printed was the "Epistles of Gasparini Barzizza," Paris, (1470.) Died in Paris in 1510.

Gerini, jȧ-ree'nee, (GERINO, jȧ-ree'no,) an Italian painter, born at Pistoia, lived about 1530. He was a pupil of Perugino, whose manner he adopted. Among his works is "The Miracle of the Loaves."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Gerlach, gĕr'lȧk, (BENJAMIN GOTTLIEB,) a German philologist, born at Liegnitz in 1698, wrote an essay "On the Portable Chinese Temple," ("De Templo Sinensi portatili," 1739.) Died in 1756.

Gerlach, (FRANZ DOROTHEUS,) a German philologist, born in Gotha in 1793, published editions of Sallust, and of the "Germania" of Tacitus, and wrote several historical treatises. He became professor of Greek at the University of Bâle in 1820. Died October 31, 1876.

Gerlach, (STEPHEN,) a German Protestant divine, born in Würtemberg in 1546, was chaplain to the imperial embassy at Constantinople for five years, (1573–78.) He left a "Journal of the Embassy," (published in 1674,) and several theological works. Died in 1612.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Gerlache, de, dẹh zhĕr'lȧsh', (ÉTIENNE CONSTANTIN,) BARON, a Belgian historian and statesman, born in Luxembourg in 1785. He became a member of the Belgian Congress in 1830, president of the Chamber of Representatives in 1831, and president of the court of cassation in 1832 or 1833. He wrote several historical works, the most popular of which is a "History of the Kingdom of the Netherlands from 1814 to 1830," (2 vols., 1839; 3d edition, 3 vols., 1859.) He was prominent as a leader of the Ultramontane party. Died in 1871.

Gerland, gĕr'lȧnt, (GEORG KARL CORNELIUS,) a German ethnologist, born at Cassel, January 29, 1833. He studied at Marburg and Berlin, and in 1875 was chosen professor of geography and ethnology in the reconstructed University of Strasburg. He at first attained distinction as a philologist, his studies in ethnology, and latterly in geography, having started from his philological researches. His published writings include "Anthropological Researches," (vol. i., 1874,) "Atlas of Ethnography," and other works.

Gerle, zhȧrl, (Dom CHRISTOPHE ANTOINE,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Auvergne in 1740, became an adherent of the fanatic Catherine Théot. Died about 1805.

Germain. See GERMANUS.

Germain, zhĕr'mȧn', (CHARLES ANTOINE,) a French political orator, born at Narbonne about 1770. He was an ultra-republican in the Revolution, and became a strenuous opponent of the Directory, by whom he was banished in 1797. Died in 1835.

Germain, (MICHEL,) a French antiquary, born at Péronne in 1645; died in 1694.

Germain, (PIERRE,) a distinguished carver on metals, born in Paris in 1647, was patronized by Louis XIV. Died in 1682.

Germain, (SOPHIE,) a French lady, distinguished for her knowledge of mathematics, was born in Paris in 1776. In 1815 she obtained the prize offered by the Institute for the best essay on the vibration of elastic plates. She wrote, besides other works, "Researches on the Theory of Elastic Surfaces," (1821.) Died in 1831.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Germain, (THOMAS,) an architect and sculptor, a son of Pierre, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1673. He studied under the painter Boullongne, and subsequently at Rome, where he was principally employed in executing ornamental work in gold for different European monarchs. Died in 1748.

Germain de Paris, zhĕr'mȧn' dẹh pȧ're SAINT, born in Paris, of which city he became bishop in 554. He was distinguished for his great zeal for religion, and wrote some ecclesiastical works. Died in 576 A.D.

See DUPLESSY, "Histoire de Saint-Germain," 1841; GAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Ger-man'i-cus, (CÆSAR,) a celebrated Roman general, born in 14 B.C., was the oldest son of Drusus Nero Germanicus, and brother of Claudius, who afterwards became emperor. At the request of Augustus Cæsar, Germanicus was adopted by his uncle Tiberius. When he was twenty years of age, he fought in Dalmatia and Pannonia with such distinction that he obtained a triumph on his return to Rome. In 12 A.D. he became consul, and soon after received from Augustus the command of the legions on the Rhine. The news of the death of this emperor caused several of the legions of the Lower Rhine to break out in a dangerous mutiny while Germanicus was absent. On his return the soldiers desired to raise him to the imperial power; but he refused to accede to their wishes, and succeeded in restoring discipline. He immediately marched against the Germans, whom he defeated in several battles, repulsed the great German leader Arminius, and penetrated to the place where the legions of Varus had been destroyed. The next year he was victorious in two important battles fought against Arminius. Germanicus wished to remain in Germany another year, in order to complete its subjugation; but Tiberius, who was very jealous of the popularity of the conqueror, ordered him to return to Rome, where he was honoured with a brilliant triumph in 17 A.D. He was again chosen consul for the year 18, with Tiberius as his colleague, and was sent to quell some serious disturbances which had broken out in the East. Having brought this expedition to a successful issue, he died at Antioch in the year 19, it is supposed from the effects of poison administered to him by the orders of the emperor and of Cneius Piso, Governor of Syria.

Germanicus was greatly beloved by the Romans; and even the nations whom he vanquished regarded him as a noble and generous foe. He left, by his wife Agrippina, granddaughter of Augustus, several children, one of whom was the notorious Caligula. His daughter Agrippina became the mother of Nero.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" LOUIS DE BEAUFORT, "Histoire de C. Germanicus," 1741; LAGERLOEF, "Vita C. Germanici," Upsal, 1698; J. HILLEBRAND, "Germanicus," 2 vols., Frankfort, 1817.

Germanus. See GERMAIN.

Ger-mā'nus [Fr. GERMAIN, zhĕr'măN'] I., Patriarch of Constantinople, was an enemy of the Iconoclasts, and had a contest respecting the worship of images with the emperor Leo, by whom he was deposed in 730 A.D. Died about 740.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Germanus II. was elected Patriarch of Constantinople about 1224. He left numerous writings. Died about 1250.

Germanus III. became Patriarch of Constantinople about 1265. He resigned in 1266 or 1267.

Ger-ma'nus, [Fr. **Saint-Germain,** surnamed in modern French L'AUXERROIS,] a Gaulish saint, born at Auxerre about 380 A.D., of an eminent family. He became a lawyer and military governor of Autissiodorum, and in 418 was made bishop of his native city. He went to Britain, and there suppressed the Pelagian heresy, repulsed the Picts and Saxons in the "Hallelujah victory," and was the friend and adviser of Saint Patrick. Died July 31, 448

German y Llorente, hĕr-măn' e lo-rĕn'tā, (BERNARDO,) a distinguished Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1685. His chief work was a picture of the Virgin represented as a shepherdess. After this work, Murillo gave him the surname of "the Painter of Shepherdesses." Died in 1757.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Germar, gĕr'mär, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist, born at Glauchau, in Saxony, in 1786, was appointed chief councillor of mines at Halle in 1844. He wrote a treatise "On the Petrifactions of the Coal Formation of Wettin," etc. Died at Halle, July 8, 1853.

Germon, zhĕr'môN', (BARTHÉLEMI,) a French Jesuit, born at Orléans in 1663, distinguished himself in a controversy with Mabillon, and other Benedictines, in regard to ecclesiastical diplomatics. He wrote several works on this subject. Died in 1718.

Germonio, jĕr-mo'ne-o, (ANASTASIO,) an Italian canonist, born near Parma in 1551. In 1608 he was appointed Archbishop of Tarantaise. He was the author of numerous ecclesiastical works. Died in 1627.

Germyn, hĕr-mĭn', (SIMON,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Dort about 1650; died in 1719.

Gerner, gĕr'nẹr, (HENDRIK,) a Danish author, born at Copenhagen in 1629, became Bishop of Viborg in 1693. He published a "Translation from Hesiod into Danish Verse," and an "Epitome of Danish Philology." Died in 1700.

Gerok, gā-rōk', (KARL,) a German Protestant pastor and poet, born at Vaihingen, in Würtemberg, January 30, 1815. His poems are chiefly religious and patriotic. Among them are "Pfingstrosen," "Palmblätter," "Blumen und Sternen," "Deutsche Ostern," etc. Died 1890.

Gérôme, zhā'rōm', (JEAN LÉON,) a French painter, born at Vesoul (Haute-Saône) in 1824, was a pupil of Delaroche, whose studio he entered in 1841. He made his first appearance at the *Salon* in 1847, when he won a third-class medal. In 1848 and again in 1855 he won second-class medals, and the latter year he received the decoration of the legion of honour, and in 1869 the order of the Red Eagle. In 1863 he was appointed teacher of painting in the Paris School of Fine Arts, and in 1865 became a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. Among his most famous works are "The Augustan Age," (1855,) "The Gladiators," (1859,) "Phryné before the Tribunal" and "The Two Augurs," (1861,) and "The Death of Cæsar," (1867.) In later years he devoted much attention to sculpture, one of his works being "Pygmalion and Galatea," (1892.) Died January 10, 1904.

Gerrards, van, văn gĕr'rärts, (G. P.,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1607. He imitated Van Dyck, who was his friend. Died in 1667.

Gerritsz, gĕr'rits, (DIRCK or DIRK,) a famous Dutch navigator, born at Enkhuisen about 1555. He made a voyage to China, the coasts of which he is said to have explored. He commanded one of the five vessels which in 1598 sailed to the South Sea and discovered land about 64° south latitude. Died about 1602.

Ger'ry, (ELBRIDGE,) an American statesman, born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1744, graduated at Harvard in 1762. He was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts in 1772, and soon became a prominent political leader. Having been chosen a member of the Continental Congress in 1776, he signed the Declaration of Independence, and was placed on several important committees. He became chairman of the treasury board in 1780, and was a member of the convention which, in 1787, formed the Federal Constitution. About 1790 he was again elected to Congress, from which he retired in 1795, and was sent on a mission to France in 1797 with General Pinckney and Mr. Marshall. He was invited to remain when his colleagues were ordered by the French Directors to leave France; and he did remain. He joined the Democratic party, by which he was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1810. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1812, when Madison was chosen President. Died in November, 1814.

See J. T. AUSTIN, "Life of Elbridge Gerry;" GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Gersdorf, gĕrs'dorf, (JOHANN,) a German physician and surgeon, practised at Strasburg about 1520–40. He published a "Manual of Surgery," (1517.)

Gersdorf, (KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German general, born at Lobau in 1765. After the alliance of Saxony with France, he fought for Napoleon in the campaigns of 1809, 1810, and 1812. Died in 1829.

Gerson, de, deh zhĕr'sôN', (JEAN **Charlier—shär'-le-ā',**) surnamed THE MOST CHRISTIAN DOCTOR, was born at the village of Gerson, near Rheims, in 1363. Soon after completing his studies he became chancellor of the University of Paris and canon of Notre-Dame. Having boldly denounced the assassins of the Duke of Orléans, he was persecuted by the Duke of Burgundy, his house was pillaged by a mob, and he saved his life only by concealing himself. He was one of the most energetic members of the Council of Pisa, which deposed the rival popes Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. and elected Alexander V. He afterwards exerted a great influence at the Council of Constance, which deposed Pope John XXIII. Gerson sat in this council as the ambassador of the French king and the representative of the Church of France and of the University. While at this place, he had a fierce disputation with John Huss. Gerson always maintained that the Church had the right to make any reforms, even without the consent of the pope. Owing to the enmity of the party of the Duke of Burgundy, he went from Constance to Bavaria disguised as a pilgrim. After remaining in Germany several years, he returned to France, and entered a convent at Lyons, where he died in 1429. He wrote a treatise "On the Consolation of Theology," ("De Consolatione Theologiæ,") and is supposed by some to have been the author of the "Imitation of Jesus Christ," which has generally been attributed to Thomas a Kempis.

See LÉCUY, "Essai sur la Vie de J. Gerson," 1832; VON DER HARDT, "Gersoniana;" THOMASSY, "Jean Gerson," 1843; C. SCHMIDT, "Essai sur Gerson," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gẹr-son'i-dēs, (LEVI BEN GERSON or GERSHOM,) a celebrated Jewish rationalistic writer, born at Bagnols, in Languedoc, in 1288. He wrote commentaries on Averroes, but his chief work is "Milhamoth Adonai," or "The Wars of God." He probably died at Perpignan in 1370.

Gerstäcker or **Gerstaecker,** gĕr'stĕk'kẹr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German traveller and writer, born at Hamburg in 1816. In 1837 he visited the United States, where he spent six years, and after his return published "Streif- und Jagdzügen durch die Vereinigten Staaten Nordamerikas," ("Wanderings and Hunting Excursions

through the United States of North America,") "The River-Pirates of the Mississippi," and several other fictitious works. Died May 31, 1872.

Gerstäcker, (KARL EDUARD ADOLF,) a German entomologist, born at Berlin, August 30, 1828. He studied in Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, became a physician, and in 1873 was made professor of zoology at Greifswalde. He has written much, chiefly on insects and other arthropods.

Gersten, gĕr'stĕn, or **Gerstein**, gĕr'stīn, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) a German mathematician, born in 1701 at Giessen, where he became professor of mathematics in 1733. He was imprisoned twelve years (1748–60) for writing an offensive letter to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt. Died in 1762.

Gerstenberg, gĕr'stĕn-bĕrg', (HEINRICH WILHELM,) a German *littérateur*, born at Tondern in 1737. He wrote a successful tragedy, entitled "Ugolino," and a number of poems. Died in 1823.

Gerster, gĕr'stĕr, (ETELKA,) a celebrated soprano-singer, born at Kaschau, Hungary, June 16, 1857. She studied at Vienna from 1873 to 1876 under Madame Marchesi, and made her début at Venice in the latter year, from which time her career has been a continuous series of triumphs. She married Carlo Gardini in 1877.

Gerstner, von, fon gĕrst'nĕr, (FRANZ ANTON,) a German engineer, born at Prague in 1795, was appointed in 1818 professor of geometry in Vienna. For the purpose of examining the railroads, he several times visited England, and in 1834 laid the foundation of the railway from Saint Petersburg to Tsarkoe-Selo, the first made in Russia. During a visit to the United States, he died, in 1840.

Gerstner, von, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) an eminent German astronomer and mechanician, the father of the preceding, was born in Bohemia in 1756. He was professor of mathematics at Prague, and published, besides other works, a "Hand-Book of Mechanics," (3 vols., 1838–41.) Died in 1832.

See BOLZANO, "Leben des F. J. Ritter von Gerstner," 1837.

Gertrude, jĕr'trood, SAINT, Abbess of Nivelle, was born in Brabant about 626 A.D.; died in 659.

Gérusez or **Géruzez**, zhā'rü'zā', (EUGÈNE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rheims in 1799. He was the substitute *(suppléant)* of Villemain in the chair of literature at Paris from 1833 to 1852. He published a "Course of Philosophy," (1833,) which is commended, and "Essays on Literary History," (2 vols., 1853.) Died in 1865.

Gervais. See GERVASE.

Gervais, zhĕr'vā', (PAUL,) an eminent French naturalist, born at Paris, September 26, 1816. He held professorships at Montpellier and Paris. The most noted of his numerous works is "Zoologie et Paléontologie françaises," (1848–52; improved edition, 1859.) Died February 10, 1879.

Gervaise, zhĕr'vāz', (FRANÇOIS ARMAND,) a French writer, and abbot of the order of La Trappe, born in Paris about 1660. Among his works are the "Lives of many of the Christian Fathers," a "Life of Abelard and Héloise," (2 vols., 1720,) and a "Life of Saint Paul," (3 vols., 1734.) Died in 1751.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" MARSOLLIER, "Vie de l'Abbé de Rancé."

Gervaise, (NICOLAS,) a French ecclesiastic, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris about 1662. When quite young, he went as a missionary to Siam, where he remained four years. In 1724 the pope appointed him Bishop of Horren, and soon after sent him to America, where in 1729 he and all his companions were massacred by the Caribs. Gervaise wrote a "Natural and Political History of the Kingdom of Siam," (1688.)

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Gervase, jĕr'vās or jĕr-vāz', [Lat. GERVA'SIUS,] OF CANTERBURY, an English monk and historian of the thirteenth century, wrote a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," and a "History of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

Gervase [Fr. GERVAIS, zhĕr'vā'; Ger. GERVA'SIUS] OF TILBURY, a historian of the thirteenth century, and marshal of the kingdom of Arles, in France, was born at Tilbury, in Essex. He is said to have been the nephew of King Henry II. of England. Among his works are a "History of Britain," and a history of the kings of England and France, entitled "Otia Imperialia."

See T. WRIGHT, "Biographia Britannica Literaria."

Gerville, de, deh zhĕr'vēl', (CHARLES ALEXIS ADRIEN Ju **Hérissier**—dü hā're'sĕ-ā',) a French antiquary, born at Gerville, near Coutances, in 1769. He wrote treatises on French antiquities. Died in 1853.

Gervinus, gĕr-vee'nŭs, (GEORG GOTTFRIED,) an eminent German historian and critic, born at Darmstadt in May, 1805. He became professor of history and literature at Göttingen in 1836, but was removed in 1837 because he signed a protest against the abolition of the constitution of Hanover. He published an important work, called "History of the National Poetic Literature of the Germans," (3 vols., 1835–38,) and, as a continuation or complement of the same, "Neuere Geschichte der poetischen National-Literatur der Deutschen," (2 vols., 1840–42.) He was chosen professor at Heidelberg in 1844. Among his works is an excellent critical essay on "Goethe's Correspondence," (1836,) a "Study of Shakspeare," (4 vols., 1850,) and a "History of the Nineteenth Century," (3 vols., 1858.) He was a leader of the Liberal party and member of the National Assembly at Frankfort in 1848. He afterwards advocated republican principles. Died March 18, 1871.

See SAINT-RENÉ TAILLANDIER, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," 1856; and his "Études sur l'Allemagne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ge'ryon or **Ge-rī'o-nēs**, [Gr. Γηρυόνης,] a monster of classic mythology, represented as having three heads, or the bodies of three men united. One of the labours imposed on Hercules was to bring the oxen of Geryon from an island on which they were kept. Hercules accomplished the task, and slew Geryon.

Geselschap, hā'sĕl-skâp', (EDUARD,) a Dutch painter of history and genre, born at Amsterdam in 1814. Among his earlier productions are "The Adoration of the Magi," and "Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen." His later works represent scenes of German life, and display much imagination. Died at Dusseldorf, January 5, 1878.

Gesenius, gĕ-see'nē-us or gā-zā'ne-ŭs, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH WILHELM,) an eminent German Orientalist and biblical critic, was born at Nordhausen on the 3d of February, 1785. He studied at Göttingen, and became professor of theology at Halle in 1811. He published a "Hebrew Grammar," "Hebrew and Chaldee Hand-Lexicon for the Old Testament," (1810–12,) which has been translated into English and Latin, "On the Origin, Nature, and Authority of the Samaritan Pentateuch," ("De Pentateuchi Samaritani Origine, Indole," etc., 1815,) "Critical History of the Hebrew Language and Writing," (1815,) and a translation of the prophet Isaiah, with a historical, critical, and philological commentary. He was also a contributor to Ersch and Gruber's "Encyklopaedie." As a theologian, Gesenius belonged to the philosophical and critical school. Died at Halle in October, 1842.

See "Gesenius, eine Erinnerung an seine Freunde," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gesenius, (WILHELM,) a German medical writer, born in the duchy of Brunswick in 1760. He practised at Nordhausen. Died in 1801.

Ges'ner, (ABRAHAM,) M.D., a geologist of the present age, born at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. He published a treatise "On the Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia," (1847.) He patented one of the earliest processes for making kerosene oil. Died April 29, 1864.

Gesner, gĕs'nĕr, (ANDREAS SAMUEL,) a German teacher, born at Roth (Anspach) in 1690, was a brother of Johann Matthias, whom he aided in the "Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ," ("Treasury of the Latin Tongue.") Died in 1778.

Gesner, (CONRAD,) a celebrated Swiss naturalist and scholar, whom Cuvier calls a "prodigy of application, learning, and sagacity," was born at Zurich on the 26th of March, 1516. He studied languages and sciences at Zurich, Bourges, Bâle, etc., and, after teaching Greek three years at Lausanne, took the degree of doctor of medicine at Bâle about 1540. He practised medicine at Zurich. In 1545 he published the first volume of his

famous "Bibliotheca Universalis," the first great work on bibliography which the moderns have produced. The second volume, called "Pandectes," appeared in 1548.

From his youth he had conceived the plan of an extensive work on natural history, in prosecution of which he travelled in Germany and other countries. His "History of Animals" ("Historiæ Animalium") is perhaps the work by which he has gained the most durable reputation. The first part of it was published in 1551. "This work," says Cuvier, "may be considered as the basis of all modern zoology; copied almost literally by Aldrovandus, abridged by Johnston, it has become the foundation of much more recent works; and more than one famous author has borrowed from it nearly all of his learning. He deserved their confidence by his accuracy, his clearness, his good faith, and sometimes by the sagacity of his views."

Gesner also acquired celebrity as a botanist. He formed a botanic garden at Zurich, and designed or painted with his own hand more than fifteen hundred plants for a History of Plants which he projected and left unfinished. His engravings were used in the "Epitome Mathioli de Plantis," published by Camerarius in 1586. His botanical manuscripts were published by Schmiedel in 1754. "He has the credit," says Hallam, "of having discovered the true system of classifying plants according to the organs of fructification, which, however, he does not seem to have made known, nor were his botanical writings published till the last century. Gesner was the first who mentions the Indian sugar-cane and the tobacco." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") In 1556 he published a valuable translation of the works of Ælian into Latin. His "Mithridates sive de Differentiis Linguarum" ("On the Differences of Languages") is an effort on a great scale to arrange the various languages of mankind by their origin and analogies. He died at Zurich in December, 1565, leaving a good reputation for piety and virtue.

See SIMLER, "Vita C. Gesneri," 1566; Life by SCHMIEDEL, prefixed to Gesner's botanical works; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" J. HANHART, "C. Gesner, Beitrag zur Geschicnte des wissenschaftlichen Strebens," etc., 1824.

Gesner, (JEAN,) a Swiss botanist, born at Zurich in 1709. At the University of Leyden he formed a life-long friendship with the great Haller. He taught mathematics and physics about forty years in the Academy of Zurich. Haller's "Description of Swiss Plants," says the "Biographie Universelle," was in great part the work of Gesner, who, through modesty, declined to attach his name to the work. He wrote another botanical work, the "Tabulæ Phytographiæ," which was published after his death, and is highly commended. Died in 1790.

See "Biographie Médicale;" H. C. HIRZEL, "Denkrede auf J. Gesner," 1790; RUDOLPH WOLF, "J. Gesner, Freund von Haller," etc., 1846.

Gesner, (JEAN JACQUES,) a Swiss antiquary, brother of the preceding, born at Zurich in 1707. He was professor of Hebrew at Zurich from 1740 until his death. His favourite study was numismatology. He wrote a work entitled "All Ancient Coins of Nations and Cities," ("Numismata antiqua Populorum et Urbium omnia,") in which he attempted to present all Greek and Roman medals. It contains many errors. Died in 1787.

Gesner, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) an eminent German scholar, born near Nuremberg in 1691, became professor of eloquence at Göttingen, (1734.) He published excellent editions of Horace, Quintilian, Claudian, and the "Scriptores de Re Rustica," ("Writers on Agriculture,") also a compilation entitled "New Treasure of the Roman Language," etc., ("Novus Linguæ et Eruditionis Romanæ Thesaurus," 4 vols., 1749.) Died in 1761.

See J. D. MICHAELIS, "Memoria J. M. Gesneri," 1761; JOHANN AUGUST ERNESTI, "Narratio de J. M. Gesnero," 1762.

Gessi, jĕs'see, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, called the "Second Guido," ("Guido Secondo,") was born at Bologna in 1588. He was a pupil of Guido, whose manner he imitated with success. He is said to have equalled that master in freedom and firmness of touch and in mellowness of colour. Among his works are a "Virgin and Child," and a "Repose in Egypt." He died in 1625, or, according to some writers, in 1649.

Gessner, gĕs'ner, or **Gesner,** (SALOMON,) a Swiss poet and artist, born at Zurich in 1730. In 1754 he brought out his poem of "Daphnis," which was followed by "Inkle and Yarico," and a volume of "Idyls," all of which were very favourably received, both in Germany and France. His "Death of Abel," a kind of prose poem, appeared in 1758. As a landscape-painter, Gessner holds a high rank, and his engravings after his own pictures are of superior merit. His poetry, though distinguished for elegance of language and fine versification, gives unreal delineations of life, and no longer enjoys its former popularity. He died at Zurich in 1787.

See HOTTINGER, "S. Gessner," Zurich, 1796; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" FILIPPO MORDANI, "Elogio storico di S. Gessner," 1840; MEYER, "Denkmal S. Gesner's in Zurich," 1790; BERTOLA, "Elogio di S. Gesner," 1789.

Gestrin, yĕs-treen', (JOHN,) a Swedish mathematician, who lived under the reign of Gustavus Adolphus.

Gesualdo, jà-ŝoo-ăl'do, (CARLO,) Prince of Venosa, an Italian amateur musician, lived about 1580. He composed madrigals, which were published in 1595. He excelled in pathos.

Ge'ta, (SEPTIMUS ANTONINUS,) Emperor of Rome, colleague and younger brother of Caracalla, and son of Septimus Severus, was born in Milan about 190 A.D. His disposition appears to have been as open and generous as that of his brother was treacherous and cruel. Caracalla, envious of the great popularity of his brother, and also being determined to reign alone, made several attempts to assassinate him. He accomplished this in 212, by concealing some centurions in the apartments of Julia, the mother of the emperors. Geta was holding a conference with his mother when the assassins killed him and wounded her while she endeavoured to shield him.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs Romains;" WM. MUSGRAVE, "Geta Britannicus, avec des Notes par Isaac Casaubon, Janus Gruter et Claude Saumaise," London, 1716.

Geth'in, (Lady GRACE,) born in Somerset, England, in 1676, wrote a book entitled "Reliquiæ Gethinianæ," containing essays on love, friendship, death, courage, and several other subjects. Congreve has highly eulogized this work in one of his poems. She died in 1697. A beautiful monument was erected to her memory in Westminster Abbey.

See BALLARD, "Memoirs of Several Ladies of Great Britain."

Geulincx, HUH'links or zhuh'lăNks', (ARNOLD,) a learned Flemish Protestant theologian and Cartesian philosopher at Louvain, born at Antwerp about 1625. He wrote several philosophical and metaphysical works, one of which is called "Metaphysica vera," (1691.) Died in 1669.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Geuns, van, văn HUNS, (STEPHEN JAN,) a Flemish physician and naturalist, born at Groningen in 1767. He wrote several botanical and medical works, and enriched Gorter's "Flora of Holland" with two hundred species of plants. Died in 1795.

Geusau, von, fon goi'zŏw, (LEVIN,) a Prussian general, born near Eisenach in 1734, served with distinction in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1808.

Gevaërt, HÀ-vÀ'ĕRT, (FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) a Belgian musician, composer, and writer, born at Huysse, July 31, 1828. He produced "La Comédie de la Ville," (1848,) "Georgette," (1852,) "Le Billet de Marguerite," (1854,) "Quentin Durward," (1858,) "Le Capitaine Henriot," (1864,) and other operas, and wrote several works on the history and theory of music.

Gevaerts. See GEVARTIUS.

Ge-var'tĭ-us or **Gevaerts,** gà-vărts', (JAN KASPAR,) a celebrated Belgian philologist, born at Antwerp in 1593. In 1611 he was created councillor of state, and historiographer, by the emperor Ferdinand III. of Germany. He wrote Latin poems, and other works. Died in 1666.

Gévay, gĭ'vī, (ANTON,) a Hungarian historian, born at Comorn in 1796. He was for many years state archivist at Vienna. Most of his publications were collections of documents (Latin, Magyar, Turkish, etc.) throwing light on Hungarian history. Died at Vienna in 1845.

Geyer. See GEIJER, (ERIK GUSTAF.)

Geyer, gī'ẹr, (HENRY SHEFFIE,) an American jurist, born at Fredericktown, Maryland, in 1790, settled at Saint Louis, Missouri, about 1812. He was elected to the legislature of Missouri several times, and took an important part in revising the statutes of that State in 1825. In 1851 he was chosen a Senator of the United States. Died in 1859.

Geyger. See GEIGER.

Geyler or **Geiler**, gī'lẹr, (JOHANN,) a Swiss preacher, born at Schaffhausen in 1445; died at Strasburg in 1510.

Geyser, gī'zẹr, (CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS,) a skilful German engraver, born at Görlitz in 1742. Among his most admired productions are landscapes after Wouwerman and Pynaker, and the vignettes of Heyne's edition of Virgil. Died about 1806.

Ge-ze'll-us, [Sw. pron. yà-zll'le-us,] (GEORG,) a learned Swedish ecclesiastic, born in 1736. He published a "Biographical Dictionary of the Illustrious Men of Sweden," (3 or 4 vols., 1776–78.) Died in 1789.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Gezelius, (JOHAN,) a prelate of Finland, born in 1615. He became professor of theology and Greek at Dorpat, in Livonia, and in 1664 was ordained Bishop of Åbo. He wrote a valuable "Commentary on the Bible" in the Swedish language, and several works in Latin. Died in 1690.

See ACHRELIUS, "Oratio in exequias J. Gezelii," 1690; J. J. FENGSTROEM, "Biskopen i Åbo Stift J. Gezelii den äldres Minne," 1825.

Gezelius, (JOHAN,) a son of the preceding, born in 1647. He became Bishop of Åbo in 1690, and finished his father's commentary or translation of the Bible. He also wrote "Nomenclator Adami." Died in 1718.

Gfrörer, gfrŏ'rẹr, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born at Calw, in Würtemberg, in 1803, became in 1846 professor at the Catholic University of Freiburg. He published, among other works, a "Universal Church History," and "Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and his Times," (1835.) Died July 10, 1861.

Ghasnevides. See GAZNEVIDES.

Ghasnewiden. See GAZNEVIDES.

Ghâzân, gȧ'zȧn', (written also **Kâzân**,) **Khan**, a Mongol sovereign of Persia, born about 1270, was a son of Argoun (Argoun) Khan. He began to reign while still very young, but met at first with much opposition. In 1294 he renounced Booddhism, after which many of the Mohammedan chiefs, who had previously opposed him, joined his cause. He extended his empire by conquest from the river Jihon to the Persian Gulf on the south and Syria on the west. He died in 1304. He was a man of great talents and rare acquirements. Few, if any, among his numerous subjects, were more thoroughly acquainted than he with the history of the ancient Mongols. His government, though severe, appears to have been, on the whole, just and enlightened. For a particular account of his reign, see the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ghaznevides. See GAZNEVIDES.

Ghazzâlee, (or **Ghazzali,**) **Al.** See ABOO-HAMID-ALGHAZÂLEE.

Ghedini, gȧ-dee'nee, (FERDINANDO ANTONIO,) an Italian naturalist and poet, born at Bologna in 1684; died in 1767.

Ghelen. See GELENIUS.

Gherardesca, gȧ-rȧr-dĕs'kȧ, a celebrated noble family of Tuscany, of the thirteenth century. They were opposed to the other families of nobles, and placed themselves at the head of the popular party.

Gherardesca, (FAZIO or BONIFACIO,) appointed chief of the republic of Pisa in 1329, threw off the yoke of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, and concluded an honourable peace with the Guelphs. Died in 1340.

Gherardesca, (FILIPPO,) a distinguished Italian composer, born at Pistoia in 1730; died in 1808.

Gherardesca, (UGOLINO,) COUNT OF, an Italian soldier, who endeavoured to usurp the government of Pisa, but failed and was banished from that city. He then joined the army of Florence, which enabled him to succeed in his projects in 1284. He afterwards governed so despotically that a conspiracy was formed against him, with Ubaldini, the Archbishop of Pisa, at its head. Ugolino was attacked in his palace, where, after a brave defence, he was captured, with three sons and one grandson. By the archbishop's orders, they were all imprisoned in the tower, where they were starved to death, (1288.) This is the Gherardesca of Dante's "Inferno."

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gherardi, gȧ-rȧr'dee, (ANTONIO,) a painter of the Roman school, born in Umbria in 1644; died in 1702.

Gherardi, (CRISTOFANO,) called DOCENO, (do-chā'no,) a painter of the Florentine school, born at Borgo San Sepolcro in 1500. He assisted Vasari in his works. Died in 1556.

Gherardi, (FILIPPO,) an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1643, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. Among his works is the "Battle of Lepanto." Died in 1704.

Gherardi del Testa, gȧ-rȧr'dee dĕl tĕs'tȧ, (TOMMASO,) COUNT, an Italian dramatist, born near Pisa in 1818. He produced in 1845 a successful comedy, called "Mad Ambition," ("Una folle Ambizione.") He composed about forty dramas, and a popular poem, entitled "The Creator and his World," ("Il Creatore ed il suo Mondo,") with other poetical works. Died in 1881.

Gherardini, gȧ-rar-dee'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) a painter, born at Florence in 1655. A picture of the "Crucifixion" is called his master-piece. Died in 1723.

Gherardo da Sabbionetta, gȧ-rȧr'do dȧ sȧb-be-o-net'tȧ, a celebrated Italian physician and astrologer, born near Cremona between 1200 and 1250. He translated into Latin the works of Avicenna and Almansor.

See BONCOMPAGNI, "Della Vita e delle Opere di Gherardo da Sabbionetta;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ghesquière, de, dẹh gĕs'ke-air', (JOSEPH,) a Jesuit and antiquarian writer, born at Courtrai, in Belgium, in 1736; died in 1802.

Gheyn, de, dẹh gīn or hīn, (JACOB,) THE ELDER, a noted Flemish painter and engraver, born at Antwerp in 1565; died in 1615.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Gheyn, de, (JACOB,) THE YOUNGER, an engraver, born at Antwerp about 1610; died about 1660.

Ghezzi, gĕt'see, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born in 1634. He adorned several churches of Rome. Died in 1721.

Ghezzi, (PIETRO LEONE,) a painter and engraver, son of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1674, and excelled in enamel-work and engraving on stones. He was employed by Pope Clement XI. His prophet Micah, in the church of San Giovanni Laterano, is commended. Died in 1755.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Ghezzi, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian painter and architect, the father of Giuseppe, noticed above, was born near Ascoli about 1600; died about 1650.

Ghiberti, gĕ-bĕr'tee, (LORENZO,) the greatest sculptor of his time, born at Florence in 1378, was also a painter. He received lessons in design from Bartoluccio, a goldsmith, and opened a new era in the art of sculpture by a restoration of the antique style. In 1400 he produced a design for a bronze gate of the baptistery of Saint John at Florence, which was preferred to those of his competitors, among whom was Brunelleschi. He spent twenty years on this bronze gate, which represents scenes from the New Testament. He afterwards executed for the same building another gate, superior to the first. Michael Angelo extolled one or both of these works as worthy to adorn the entrance to Paradise. Among his master-pieces were a statue of Saint Matthew, and the bas-reliefs of the shrine of San Zenobi. "These works," says the "Biographie Universelle," referring to the second gate of the baptistery and the shrine of San Zenobi, "are remarkable for the propriety of the composition, the truth of the attitudes, the accuracy and firmness of the outlines, and the vivacity and dignity of the expression." He was chosen a colleague of Brunelleschi in the erection of the Duomo of Florence. Died about 1455.

See AUGUST HAGEN, "Chronik seiner Vaterstadt von Lorenz Ghiberti," 1833; CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" LANZI "History of Painting in Italy;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painter and Sculptors;" GONELLI, "Elogio di L. Ghiberti," etc., 8vo, 1822.

Ghica or **Ghicca.** See GHIKA.

Ghika, ğee'kâ, **Ghica,** or **Ghicca,** (GREGORY,) became Hospodar of Moldavia in 1662. He was deposed by the grand vizier Kuprili in 1673, and died about 1680.

Ghika or **Ghica,** (GREGORY,) a dragoman at the Ottoman Porte. Having been taken prisoner by the Russians, he was sent to Saint Petersburg. Through the influence of the empress Catherine II., he was appointed in 1774 Prince of Moldavia. He was assassinated in 1777, by order of the Sultan.

Ghika, (GREGORY,) was Hospodar of Moldavia and ruler of Wallachia for many years in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Ghika, (GREGORY,) Hospodar of Moldavia, born in Moldavia in 1807. He became hospodar in 1849, and adopted several liberal measures. He was removed by the Turkish Sultan in 1856. Died in 1857.

Ghika, (HELEN.) See DORA D'ISTRIA.

Ghilini, ğe-lee'nee, (GIROLAMO,) a learned Italian priest, born at Monza in 1589, published a work entitled "Theatre of Literary Men," ("Teatro d'Uomini letterati," (1633.) Died about 1670.

Ghingi, ğèn'jee, (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Italian gem-engraver, born at Florence in 1689. He executed a "Venus de Medici" carved from a piece of amethyst weighing eighteen pounds. This master-piece afterwards came into the possession of Augustus III. of Poland. His works are by some esteemed equal to the finest antiques. Died in 1766.

Ghini, ğee'nee, (LUCA,) an Italian botanist, born near Imola in 1500. He taught botany at Pisa, where he planted a botanic garden. Died in 1556.

Ghirlandaio, ğeer-lân-dī'o or ğĕr-lân-dâ'yo, a celebrated painter, whose proper name was DOMENICO CORRADI or CURRADO, was born at Florence about 1450. He excelled in invention, and was the first Florentine who attained skill in aerial perspective. He painted many scenes from the life of the Virgin Mary and John the Baptist. Among his chief works are "The Massacre of the Innocents," "The Death of Saint Francis," and "The Calling of Saint Peter and Andrew," which is still preserved in the Sistine Chapel, Rome. Michael Angelo was one of his pupils. Died in 1495. His brothers BENEDETTO and DAVID were painters of inferior ability.

Ghirlandaio, (RIDOLFO,) a skilful painter, son of the preceding, born at Florence in 1482. He was the master of a numerous school. "The Coronation of the Virgin" is one of his most admired works. His genius is said to have resembled that of Raphael, whose friendship he enjoyed. He had a talent for the imitation of nature, with the addition of ideal charms. Died in 1560.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Ghisi, (ADAMO.) See MANTUANO.

Ghisi, (DIANA.) See MANTUANA.

Ghisi, ğee'see, (TEODORO,) an Italian painter of the Mantuan school, was a brother of Giorgio Ghisi, surnamed MANTUANO, and lived about 1530–80. He was a pupil of Giulio Romano, some of whose works he finished.

Ghislanzoni, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Lecco in 1824. He gained reputation as a baritone-singer, but lost his voice through bronchitis, and became a writer of romances and librettos. Of the latter he wrote more than sixty, including "Aïda," "Lituani," and others for Verdi. Died in 1893.

Ghisleri. See PIUS V.

Ghuznevides. See GAZNEVIDES.

Giaber. See GEBER.

Giacobbi, jâ-kob'bee, or **Giacobi,** jâ-ko'bee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian composer, born at Bologna in 1575. He excelled in sacred music, and composed several operas, said to have been the first performed in Europe. Died in 1650.

Giacomelli, jâ-ko-mel'lee, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian translator, born at Pistoia in 1695, became Archbishop of Chalcedon in 1761. He translated into Italian the "Electra" of Sophocles, (1754,) and other Greek works. His versions were highly esteemed. Died in 1774.

See A. M. MATANI, "Elogio storico di M. A. Giacomelli," 1775.

Giacuinto or **Giacquinto,** jâ-kwèn'to, (CORRADO, kor-râ'do,) an Italian painter, born at Molfetta about 1695. He went to Madrid, and became first painter to the king about 1752. Died in 1765.

Giafar. See JAAFAR.

Giambelli. See GIANIBELLI.

Giamberti. See SAN GALLO.

Giambullari, jâm-bool-lâ'ree, (BERNARDO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1450.

Giambullari, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) a son of the preceding, was born at Florence about 1495. He wrote, besides other works, "Rules for Writing and Speaking the Tuscan Language," (1549.) Died in 1564.

Giampaolo, jâm-pŏw'lo or jâm-pâ'o-lo, (PAOLO NICCOLÒ,) an Italian writer, born in the kingdom of Naples in 1757. He became a member of Joseph Bonaparte's council of state in 1807. His chief work is "Dialogues on Religion," (4 vols., 1815–28.) Died in 1832.

Gianibelli, jâ-ne-bel'lee, or **Giambelli,** jâm-bel'lee, (FEDERIGO,) an Italian mechanician and pyrotechnist, who lived about 1570–90. He was the projector of the "infernal machines" which did such fearful execution against the troops of Parma, near Antwerp, April, 1585.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. i. p. 189.

Giannettasio, jân-nĕt-tâ'se-o, (NICCOLÒ Partenio—par-tâ'ne-o,) a Latin poet and Jesuit, born at Naples in 1648. He published in 1685 a didactic poem on navigation, entitled "Piscatoria et Nautica." The nobleness, facility, and harmony of his poetry are praised by Ginguené. He wrote other poems. Died in 1715.

Giannetti, jân-net'tee, (FILIPPO,) an able landscape-painter, born at Messina. He worked at Naples, where he died in 1702.

Gianni, jân'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet and improvisator, born at Rome in 1759. He went to Paris about 1800, and obtained a pension from Bonaparte, whose victories he had celebrated. Died in Paris in 1822.

Giannini, jân-nee'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician, born near Milan in 1773, published several valuable medical works. He practised at Milan. Died in 1818.

Giannone, jân-no'nâ, (PIETRO,) an eminent Italian historian, born at Ischitella, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1676. He studied law, and practised as an advocate at Naples. He devoted many years to the composition of a "History of the Kingdom of Naples," ("Storia civile del Regno di Napoli," 4 vols., 1723,) in which he attacked the temporal power of the pope and censured the abuses of the Roman Catholic Church. He was excommunicated by the Archbishop of Naples, and, to escape the violence of the clerical party, he retired to Vienna about 1723. He received from the emperor Charles VI. an annual pension of one thousand florins. Having in a subsequent work avowed opinions which were considered heterodox, he was deprived of his pension about 1734, and removed to Geneva in 1735. He wrote a work entitled "Il Triregno, ossia del Regno del Cielo, della Terra e del Papa," ("The Triple Kingdom, or the Kingdom of Heaven, of the Earth, and of the Pope,") which was never printed. In this work he opposed the Catholic dogmas of purgatory, the eucharist, etc. Having been enticed into Savoy by Joseph Guastaldi in 1736, he was arrested by the order of the King of Sardinia, and confined in prison until his death. He died at Turin in March, 1748.

See F. PANZINI, "Vita di P. Giannone," 1765; A. FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" CORNIANI, "Secoli della Letteratura Italiana;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Giannotti, jân-not'tee, (DONATO,) an Italian historian, born at Florence in 1494, was elected secretary of the republic. His chief work is a history of Venice, called "Republica di Venezia," (1540,) which is commended for accuracy and elegance. Died in 1563.

Giannotti, (SILVESTRO DOMENICO,) an Italian sculptor in wood, born at Lucca in 1680; died in 1750.

See CRESPI, "Vita di S. Giannotti," 1770.

Giants. See GIGANTES and JÖTUN.

Giardini, jar-dee'nee, (FELICE,) a celebrated Italian violinist and composer, born at Turin in 1716. Having performed with brilliant success in Germany, he visited London, where he was received with equal favour. He subsequently became one of the managers of the King's

Theatre, which post he was forced to resign, after suffering a heavy pecuniary loss. He died, in great poverty, at Saint Petersburg, Russia, in 1796. He was esteemed one of the best musicians of his time, and his compositions for the violin are also of great merit.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Giattini, jät-tee'nee, (Giovanni Battista,) an Italian Jesuit and Latin writer, born at Palermo about 1600; died in 1672.

Gib, (Adam,) a Scottish theologian, born in Perthshire in 1713, was one of the founders of the Secession Church in Scotland. On the division of this church (1746) he became the leader of the Anti-burghers. He wrote "Sacred Contemplations," (1786.) Died in 1788.

Gibault, zhe'bō', (Hiérôme Bonaventure,) a French jurist, born at Poitiers; died about 1832.

Gibb, (Robert,) artist, was born at Laurieston, New Brunswick, in 1845. He became a figure and portrait painter, and has been keeper of the National Gallery of Scotland since 1895. Many of his paintings are of military subjects, such as the "Retreat from Moscow," "The Thin Red Line," etc.

Gibbes, (James Alban,) a physician and medical writer, born of English parents at Rouen about 1616. He practised in Rome. Died in 1677.

Gibbes, (Robert Wilson,) an American physician, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1809. He wrote, besides several medical and scientific treatises, a "Documentary History of the American Revolution," etc., (3 vols., 1853 *et seq.*) Died October 15, 1866.

Gib'bins, (Henry de Beltgens,) an English economist, was born at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, May 23, 1865. He graduated in economics at Oxford, and became vice-principal of Liverpool College in 1895. He has published "The Industrial History of England," (1890,) "History of Commerce in Europe," (1891,) "A Shorter Working Day," (1893,) "The English People in the Nineteenth Century," (1898,) etc., and edited the series "Social Questions of To-Day."

Gib'bon, (Edward,) one of the most distinguished of English historians, was born at Putney in 1737. At the age of twelve he was sent to Westminster School, where his feeble health prevented his making much progress in classical studies. When nearly fifteen, however, he became more robust, and entered Magdalene College; but the picture he has drawn of the Oxford professors and their discipline gives us anything but a favourable impression, and he speaks of the fourteen months he spent there as "the most idle and unprofitable of his whole life." About this time he was converted to the Catholic faith, in consequence of which his father sent him to Lausanne, in Switzerland, to reside with M. Pavillard, a Calvinistic divine, under whose teachings he was brought back to Protestantism. Here he lived five years in retirement, preparing himself by study and reflection for future eminence. He regarded his "banishment" as a fortunate circumstance, but for which "those important years so liberally improved in the studies and conversation of Lausanne would have been steeped in port and prejudice among the monks of Oxford." In 1758 he returned to England, and in 1761 published his first work, entitled "Essay on the Study of Literature," written in French, with which at that time he was better acquainted, as he himself states in his Autobiography, than with his native tongue. Soon after this he became a captain in the Hampshire militia, and engaged with much ardour in the study of military tactics; but, becoming weary of this pursuit, he gave it up, and in 1763 went to Paris. Leaving Paris, he repaired to Lausanne, and in a short time set out for Rome, where, he tells us, "as he sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the bare-footed friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter, the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to his mind." He did not, however, begin it until several years later. On his return to England he wrote a history of the Swiss Revolution; but this work was never published. In 1767 he began to publish, conjointly with his Swiss friend Deyverdun, a work called "Literary Memoirs of Great Britain." In 1770 appeared his first work written in English, "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid." In 1774 he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he supported Lord North's administration, in return for which he was made a commissioner of trade, with a salary of £800 a year. On Lord North's resignation, Gibbon gave up his place in Parliament and his "convenient salary." In 1776 the first volume of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" appeared, and proved a brilliant success. "The first impression was exhausted in a few days; a second and third edition were scarcely adequate to the demand." He was especially gratified by the praise of Hume and Robertson, and he says, in his Autobiography, "a letter from Mr. Hume overpaid the labour of ten years." The hostility of this work to the Christian religion, however, gave great offence to many, and it was severely attacked by several English divines, to only one of whom—Mr. Davis—he replied, "because he assailed not the faith, but the fidelity, of the historian." This charge, however, is generally thought to have been fully refuted. The second and third volumes were published in 1781; and in 1783 he again retired to Lausanne, where he gave himself up to literary pursuits and repose. Here he finished the three remaining volumes of his history, which appeared in 1788. He returned to England in 1793, and died in London, January, 1794. His great work has by common consent been placed in the very highest rank of the English classics. As a historian and man of learning, he merits, perhaps, all the praises he has received. As a man, though possessing many amiable traits, he had too little moral elevation and religious sentiment to appreciate the sublime courage of Christian martyrs; and his political course shows far more regard for his personal interest than devotion to principle.

Mr. Prescott, after some excellent remarks on the qualifications demanded for a perfect historian, speaks of Gibbon as one of the most accomplished writers in this department of literature. He observes, however, that the author of the "Decline and Fall" is wanting in good faith: "his most elaborate efforts exhibit too often the perversion of learning and ingenuity to the vindication of preconceived hypotheses. He cannot, indeed, be convicted of ignorance or literal inaccuracy; but his disingenuous mode of conducting the argument leads precisely to the same unfair result. Thus, in his celebrated chapters on the 'Progress of Christianity' . . . he has often slurred over in the text such particulars as might reflect most credit on the character of the religion, or shuffled them into a note at the bottom of the page, while all that admits of a doubtful complexion in its early propagation is ostentatiously blazoned and set in contrast to the most amiable features of paganism. At the same time, by a style of innuendo that conveys 'more than meets the ear,' he has contrived, with Iago-like duplicity, to breathe a taint of suspicion on the purity which he dares not openly assail." "The 'History of the Decline and Fall,'" says Professor Smyth, "must always be considered as one of the most extraordinary monuments that have appeared of the literary powers of a single mind; and its fame can perish only with the civilization of the world." ("Lectures on Modern History.")

See Gibbon's autobiographic "Memoirs of his Life and Writings," 1799; Henry Hart Milman, "Life of E. Gibbon," 1839; Guizot, "Notice sur Gibbon;" Sainte-Beuve, "Causeries du Lundi," tome viii.; J. B. Christophe, "Étude sur l'Historien Gibbon," 1852; Villemain, "Tableau de la Littérature au dix-huitième Siècle;" "Quarterly Review" for January, 1815, (vol. xii.,) and January, 1834, (vol. l.)

Gib'bon, (John,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania about 1826, graduated at West Point in 1847. He obtained the rank of captain in 1859. He commanded a brigade at Antietam, September, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July, 1863. He was appointed a major-general of volunteers June 7, 1864, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, and Cold Harbour, May–June, 1864. On March 13,

1865, he was brevetted major-general in the regular army. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1886, and retired in 1891. Died February 6, 1896.

Gibbons, (GRINLING,) a distinguished English sculptor and wood-carver, of Dutch birth and extraction, was born in Rotterdam, April 4, 1648. He was appointed by Charles II. one of the directors of public works, and commissioned by him to ornament Windsor Castle with sculpture in wood and marble. Among the most exquisite specimens of his skill in wood-carving are the decorations of a room at Petworth. "There is no instance," says Horace Walpole, "of a man before Gibbons who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers." He is said to have carved feathers which could not be distinguished from real ones. Died in 1721.

See CHALMERS, "Biographical Dictionary;" WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Gibbons, (JAMES,) D.D., an American cardinal, born in Baltimore, July 23, 1834, was educated chiefly in the Catholic institutions of Maryland, graduating at the Saint Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in 1857. In 1868 he was consecrated titular Bishop of Adramyttium, and made Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 he was transferred to the see of Richmond, Virginia, and afterwards became coadjutor to Archbishop Bayley, whom he succeeded as Archbishop of Baltimore in 1877. He was made a cardinal in 1886, being the second cardinal in America. His principal work is "The Faith of our Fathers." D. at Baltimore, March, 1921.

Gibbons, (ORLANDO,) an eminent English composer and musician, born at Cambridge in 1583. His anthems are regarded as master-pieces of the kind; and he also composed madrigals of great beauty. He was created Doctor in Music in 1622. Died in 1625.

Gibbs, (GEORGE,) illustrator and author, born at New Orleans in 1870. Studied at the Art Students' League and the Corcoran School of Art, Washington. His works include "American Sea Fights" (drawings), and a number of novels, "The Bolted Door," "The Forbidden Way," etc.

Gibbs, (JAMES,) a Scottish architect, born at Aberdeen about 1680. He studied in Holland and in Italy, and after his return built Saint Martin's Church and Saint Bartholomew's Hospital in London, and the Radcliffe Library at Oxford. Died in 1754.

Gibbs, (JOSIAH WILLARD,) LL.D., an American philologist, born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1790. He graduated at Yale College, where he became in 1824 professor of sacred literature. He published, besides other works, a "Manual Hebrew and English Lexicon," abridged from Gesenius, (1828,) and "Philological Studies," (1857.) Died in 1861.

Gibbs, (OLIVER WOLCOTT,) M.D., LL.D., an American chemist, born in New York city, February 21, 1822. He graduated at Columbia College in 1841, studied medicine at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, held a professorship in the New York Free Academy from 1849 to 1863, and in the latter year became a professor of chemistry in Harvard University. He is president of the National Academy of Sciences, and author of numerous papers on chemistry and physics.

Gibbs, (Sir VICARY,) an English judge, born at Exeter in 1752. He distinguished himself in the trials of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and others, for treason, in 1794. He became solicitor-general in 1805, and attorney-general in 1807. He was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1813. Died in 1820.

See Foss, "The Judges of England."

Gibelin, zhĕb'lăn', (ESPRIT (ĕs'prē') ANTOINE,) a French painter of history, born at Aix in 1739. He worked in Paris, chiefly in fresco, and wrote several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1814.

Gibelin, (JACQUES,) a physician and naturalist, brother of the preceding, was born at Aix in 1744; died in 1828.

Giberne, (AGNES,) an English writer, who began to publish children's tales at seventeen, and has since been a prolific author. She began to write on scientific subjects in 1880, publishing "Sun, Moon, and Stars," and other works on astronomy. Her later works include "A Modern Puck," (1897,) "Our Hero," (1899,) etc.

Gibert, zhe'bair', (BALTHASAR,) a French critic, of high reputation, born at Aix in 1662. He was professor of rhetoric at the Collége Mazarin, Paris, for more than fifty years, during which he instructed many who became eminent. His principal work is "The Judgment of Savants on the Authors who have treated on Rhetoric," (3 vols., 1713–19,) which is remarkable for power of analysis and judicious reflections. Died in 1741.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Gibert, (CAMILLE MELCHIOR,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1797. He wrote, besides other works, "Manual of Diseases pertaining to the Skin," ("Manue des Maladies spéciales de la Peau," 1834.) Died in 1866.

Gibert, (JEAN PIERRE,) a writer on canon law, born at Aix, Provence, in 1660, was a cousin of Balthasar, noticed above. His "Institutions ecclésiastiques et bénéficiales" (1720) is called his best work. Died in 1730.

See GOUJET, "Éloge de J. P. Gibert," 1736.

Gibert, (JOSEPH BALTHASAR,) a historical writer and antiquary, born at Aix in 1711, was a nephew of Balthasar. In 1746 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1771.

Gibert de Montreuil, zhe'bair' dẹh môn'trul' or môn'truh'yẹ, a French *trouvère* of the twelfth century, was the author of a romance in verse, entitled "La Violette," which ranks among the best productions of the kind in the middle ages.

Giberti, je-bĕr'tee, (GIAMMATTEO,) a Sicilian bishop, eminent for learning and piety, born at Palermo in 1495. He was appointed to the see of Verona in 1524. He was a generous patron of literature; and several excellent editions of the Greek Fathers were published at his charge. Died in 1543.

Gibieuf, zhe'be-ŭf', (GUILLAUME,) a French doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Bourges, was appointed vicar-general of the order of the Carmelites. He wrote a work entitled "De Libertate Dei et Creaturæ." Died in 1650.

Gib'son, (CHARLES DANA,) artist, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1867. Studied in New York and Paris, and became a society cartoonist in New York. The "Gibson Girl," an American type, was invented by him. Wrote "People of Dickens," "The Social Ladder," etc.

Gib'son, (EDMUND,) an English prelate, distinguished for his attainments in the Northern tongues, was born in Westmoreland in 1669. Among his principal publications may be named an edition of the "Chronicon Saxonicum," a translation of Camden's "Britannia," and his "Body of English Ecclesiastical Law," ("Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani.") As chaplain to Tennison, Archbishop of Canterbury, he maintained the rights of the clergy during the contest between the two Houses concerning the extent of their respective powers. He was appointed Bishop of Lincoln in 1715, and in 1723 removed to the see of London. Died in 1748.

Gibson, (JAMES,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Crieff, January 31, 1799. He was educated at Glasgow University, joined the Free Church in 1843, and became professor of church history in the Glasgow Theological College. His principal book was "Present Truths in Theology." He was an active polemist. Died at Glasgow, November 2, 1871.

Gibson, (JOHN,) one of the most eminent sculptors of recent times, born at Conway, Wales, in 1791, removed at an early age to Liverpool. His talents soon attracted the notice of Roscoe, through whose influence he was enabled in 1817 to visit Rome. He studied under Canova, and afterwards under Thorwaldsen. Among his principal works are the groups of "Mars and Cupid" and "Psyche borne by Zephyrs," a "Narcissus," a "Wounded Amazon," and other productions of a poetical character, which are regarded as models of classic elegance. His statues of Queen Victoria, Huskisson, Sir Robert Peel, and others, are less admired, owing in part to their being represented in antique costume. Gibson also favoured the practice of painting statues, which was opposed by his brother artists. Died in 1866.

Gib'sŏn, (JOHN BANNISTER,) an eminent American jurist, born in Pennsylvania in 1780. His father, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, was killed in Saint Clair's expedition against the Indians in 1791. He was admitted to the bar in 1803. He was repeatedly re-elected to the State legislature by the then Republican party, and was appointed presiding judge of one of the judicial districts in 1813. He became in 1816 associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and succeeded Judge Tilghman as chief justice in 1827. In consequence of a change in the constitution of the State, making the offices of judges elective, he was deprived of his seat in 1851, but was elected an associate justice the same year. He died in Philadelphia in 1853, having occupied a prominent position as a judge for about forty years.

Gibson, (PRESTON,) playwright, born at Washington, D. C., 1879. Among his numerous plays are "Success," "The Turning Point," "Derelicts," "Drifting," etc.

Gibson, (RICHARD,) an English painter and dwarf, born in 1615, excelled particularly in water-colours. He was three feet ten inches high; and his wife was of exactly the same stature. Of five children who grew to maturity, all were of usual size. Gibson was appointed preceptor to the princesses Mary and Anne, daughters of James II. Died in 1690.

Gibson, (THOMAS MILNER,) a Liberal English legislator, born at Trinidad in 1807. He entered Parliament in 1837 as member for Ipswich, and became an effective orator of the Anti-Corn-Law League. He was a privy councillor and vice-president of the board of trade 1846–48, and president of the board of trade 1859. He retired from office in 1866, and died February 25, 1884.

Gibson, (WILLIAM,) a self-taught English mathematician, born near Appleby in 1720. He became a school-teacher and land-surveyor. Died in 1791.

Gibson, (WILLIAM,) an eminent American surgeon, born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1788, graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1809, and succeeded Dr. Physick as professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He resigned this position in 1855. Died at Savannah, in Georgia, in 1868.

Gibson, (WILLIAM HAMILTON,) an American artist and author, born at Sandy Hook, Connecticut, October 5, 1850, won a high reputation as an illustrator of books. His principal writings, delightfully illustrated by himself, are "Camp Life," (1876,) "Pastoral Days," (1881,) and "Highways and Byways," (1883.) Died July 16, 1896.

Gichtel, gĭk'tĕl, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German mystic, born at Ratisbon in 1638, professed doctrines similar to those of Jacob Boehme. His disciples obtained the name of Gichtelians, or Angelic Brothers. He published a work entitled "Practical Theosophy." Died in 1710.

See REINBECK, "Sur la Vie et les Doctrines de Gichtel," Berlin, 1732.

Gid'dĭngs, (FRANKLIN HENRY,) an American sociologist, was born at Sherman, Connecticut, in 1855. He was a journalist 1877–88, professor at Bryn Mawr College 1888–94, and professor of sociology at Columbia University after 1894. He has written works on the principles, theory, and elements of sociology, "Democracy and Empire," etc.

Gid'dĭngs, (JOSHUA REED,) a distinguished leader in the anti-slavery movement in the United States, was born in Athens, Pennsylvania, in 1795. In 1805 his parents were among the first settlers in Ashtabula county, Ohio, (Western Reserve.) He commenced the practice of law in 1820, and in 1838 was elected a representative to Congress, which position he held by subsequent re-elections for twenty-one years. He united with Mr. Adams in his memorable struggle for the overthrow of the obnoxious "gag-law," enacted for the purpose of preventing the agitation of the slavery question. In 1842 Mr. Giddings was censured by a Congressional vote of 125 to 69 for his agitation of slavery. He instantly resigned his seat, but was soon after re-elected by a large majority. He acted for the most part with the Whig party, voting for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844, but he supported Van Buren in 1848. While in Congress he took a conspicuous part in all the debates on the slavery question, including the fugitive-slave law of 1850, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, etc. In March, 1861, he was appointed consul-general for the British North American provinces. Died at Montreal, May 27, 1864. He published two volumes of essays and speeches, a work entitled "The Exiles of Florida," (1858,) and "The Rebellion, its Authors and Causes," (New York, 1864.)

Gidel, zhĕ'dĕl', (CHARLES ANTOINE,) a French author, born at Gannat, March 5, 1827. He held professorships of literature and of rhetoric in various French cities, going in 1864 to Paris, where he became a distinguished educator. Among his works are a "History of French Literature," (1874,) and a valuable treatise called "Studies in Modern Greek Literature," (1866–78.)

Gid'e-ŏn, [Heb. גִּדְעוֹן; Fr. GĖDĖON, zhà'dà'ôN',] an Israelite of the tribe of Manasseh, and son of Joash, became judge of Israel. His nation had been suffering seven years under the tyranny of the Midianites, when a heavenly messenger was sent to Gideon, commanding him to take arms in defence of his country. With three hundred men he totally defeated the Midianites. Gideon was judge of Israel forty years. Died about 1236 B.C.

See Judges vi., vii., and viii.

Gié, de, dẹh zhe'ä', (PIERRE de Rohan—dẹh ro'ôN',) a French marshal, born in Brittany about 1450. He enjoyed the favour and confidence of Louis XI. and his successor Charles VIII., whom he accompanied in his Italian expedition. He was appointed by Louis XII. preceptor to the young prince, afterwards Francis I. He was subsequently deprived of his dignities, on a charge of having abused his authority. Died in 1513.

See BRANTÔME, "Histoire des grands Capitaines."

Giebel, gee'bẹl, (CHRISTOPH GOTTFRIED ANDREAS,) a German zoologist and palæontologist, born at Quedlinburg, September 13, 1820. He published many scientific works, including a very useful "Zoology" and a popular "Natural History of Animals," (5 vols., 1855–63.) He was a professor at Halle, where he died, November 14, 1881.

Giedroyc, ge-ä'droits, (R. THADDEUS,) PRINCE, a Polish general, born in Lithuania in 1750. He served with distinction against the Russians in the campaigns of 1792 and 1794, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. Died in 1824.

Gierig, gee'rĭg, (GOTTLIEB ERDMANN,) a German philologist, born at Wehrau, Lusatia, in 1753. He published good editions of Ovid (1784) and of Pliny the Younger, and several original treatises. Died in 1814.

Giers, de, (NIKOLAI KARLOVICH,) a Russian statesman, born May 9, 1820. He entered the public service in 1838, holding various appointments until 1875, when he was made assistant to Prince Gortchakof, minister of foreign affairs. He was acting minister for long periods, and became full minister in 1882. In this office he gained wide reputation for his skill and ability as a diplomat and his success in extending the prestige and power of Russia. He died January 26, 1895.

Giesebrecht, von, fon gee'zẹh-brĕkt, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM BENJAMIN,) a German historian, born at Berlin, March 5, 1814. He held professorships in the Universities of Königsberg and Munich. His principal work is the "Geschichte der deutschen Kaiserzeit," (1863–65,) a treatise of high authority, and one written with due appreciation of the great qualities of the leading men of mediæval times. Died December 18, 1889.

Giesecke. See GISEKE.

Gieseler, gee'zẹh-lẹr, (JOHANN KARL LUDWIG,) a German Protestant theologian, distinguished as an ecclesiastical historian, was born at Petershagen, near Minden, about 1792. He published in 1818 an able "Historical and Critical Essay on the Origin of the Gospels," and was appointed professor of theology at Bonn in 1819. He obtained the chair of theology at Göttingen in 1831. His principal work is his "Manual of Ecclesiastical History," which was not completed until after his death. Died in 1854.

Giffen, van, vän gif'fẹn, [Lat. GIPHA'NIUS,] (HUBERT,) a Flemish philologist and eminent jurist, born in 1534. The emperor Rudolph II. made him councillor and referendary of the empire. His treatises on law and philology are greatly esteemed. Died in 1604.

Gif'fen, (Sir ROBERT,) a British statistician, born at Strathaven in 1837. He was long comptroller-general of the statistical and commercial departments of the London board of trade, retiring in 1897. He published "Essays in Finance," (1879-86,) "The Growth of Capital," (1890,) etc.

Gif'ford, (ANDREW,) an English Baptist minister and noted antiquary, born in 1700. He preached in London, and became assistant librarian of the British Museum in 1757. He published a new edition of Folkes's "Tables of English Coins," (1763.) Died in 1784.

Gifford, (JOHN,) the assumed name of JOHN RICHARD GREENE, an English journalist, born in 1758. He was one of the founders of the "British Critic" and "The Anti-Jacobin Review," and wrote, among other works, a "Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt." Died in 1818.

Gifford, jif'fọrd, (ROBERT,) Baron Saint Leonard's, an able English lawyer, born at Exeter in 1779. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1817, and attorney-general in 1819. In this capacity he conducted the prosecution of Queen Caroline in 1820, after which he received the title of baron. He became master of the rolls and chief justice of the common pleas in 1824. Died in 1826.

Gif'ford, (ROBERT SWAIN,) an American artist, born in Gosnold, island of Naushon, Massachusetts, December 23, 1840, the son of a poor boatman. He travelled extensively in the Pacific States and in Europe and North Africa, and furnished many picturesque sketches for wood-engravings. He is one of the foremost of American landscape-painters, and has received various medals and prizes. He is also distinguished as an etcher and as an art-instructor. Died January 15, 1905.

Gifford, (SANDFORD ROBINSON,) an American painter, born at Greenfield, New York, July 10. 1823. He studied, 1842–44, at Brown University. After 1845 his main attention was given to landscapes. He served as a soldier for some time in the war of 1861–65, and travelled extensively on both continents, labouring faithfully and with success as a landscape-painter. In 1854 he was chosen to the National Academy. Among his noted works are "Coming Storm," "Waves Breaking on the Beach," and "Morning in the Mountains." His talent was remarkably original and versatile. Died August 29, 1880.

Gifford, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English critic and author, and principal founder of the "Quarterly Review," was born at Ashburton, Devonshire, in April, 1756. He was a shoemaker's apprentice for about five years, and afterwards studied at Oxford. He began his literary career by "The Baviad," a poetical satire, (1794,) which was highly successful. His satire "The Mæviad" (1795) was also much admired. In 1797 Gifford was editor of "The Anti-Jacobin." In 1802 he produced a poetical version of Juvenal, which is highly commended. He was editor of the "Quarterly Review" from 1809 until 1824, during which period he showed himself a bitter partisan of Toryism and a severe critic of authors, whom "he regarded," says Southey, "as a fishmonger regards eels, or as Izaak Walton did worms, slugs, and frogs." He was a powerful master of sarcasm, and unsparing in the use of it. Died in December, 1826.

Gi-gan'tēs, [Gr. Γιγάντες; Fr. GÉANTS, zhà'ôn',] gigantic beings of classic mythology, supposed to be the sons of Terra or Tartarus, and to have waged war against the gods. Some ancient poets confounded them with the Titans. They were conquered by the gods, but not until the latter obtained the aid of Hercules.

See SMITH'S "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Giggei, jẹd-jā'ee, or **Giggeo**, jẹd-jā'o, [Lat. GIGGE'IUS,] (ANTONIO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and Orientalist, was patronized by Pope Urban VIII. He published a "Thesaurus Linguæ Arabicæ," which had a high reputation at that time. Giggei was an intimate friend of Cardinal Federigo Borromeo. Died in 1632.

Gigli, jèl'yee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian dramatist and satirist, born at Sienna in 1660. His original name was NENCI, (nẽn'chee.) He wrote successful comedies and tragedies, among which were a translation of Molière's "Tartuffe," entitled "Don Pilone," (1711,) and "The Sister of Don Pilone," (1721,) in which he burlesqued himself and his wife. He attacked the Academy della Crusca in his "Vocabulary of the Works of Saint Catherine," ("Vocabolario delle Opere di Santa Caterina," 1717.) He is called an original genius by Ginguené. Died at Rome in 1722.

See F. CORSETTI, "Vita di G. Gigli," 1746; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Gignoux, zhèn'yoo', (FRANCISQUE Régis—rā'zhèss',) a French landscape-painter, born in Lyons about 1816. He emigrated to New York about 1840, and produced pictures of American scenery, among which is "Niagara Falls by Moonlight." Died in 1882.

Gigot, zhe'go', (PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS MATHIEU,) a Belgian writer, born at Brussels in 1793. He wrote an "Abridged History of Holland," (1820.) Died in 1819.

Gigot d'Elbée. See ELBÉE.

Gigoux, zhe'goo', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, born at Besançon in 1806, obtained a medal of the first class at Paris in 1848. Among his works are a "Magdalene," "The Death of Cleopatra," "The Baptism of Clovis," and a portrait of Lamartine. Died in 1894.

Gil, Heel or hèl, a Spanish friar, distinguished as a preacher, born in Andalusia about 1745; died in 1815.

Gil'bart, (JAMES WILLIAM,) an English writer on banking, born in London about 1794, was manager of the London and Westminster Bank. He published a "Practical Treatise on Banking," (1827; 6th edition, 1855,) and other esteemed works. Died in 1863.

Gil'bert, called THE UNIVERSAL, an English prelate, who received his surname on account of his great learning. He was created Bishop of London in 1128. Died in 1134.

Gil'bert, (ALFRED,) an English sculptor, was born at London in 1854. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1892. His works include "The Kiss of Victory," "Perseus Arming," "Icarus," etc.

Gilbert, (ANTOINE PIERRE MARIE,) a French antiquary, born at Paris in 1785. He published historical descriptions of the cathedrals of Rouen, Chartres, and Amiens. Died in 1858.

Gilbert, (CHARLES HENRY,) an American ichthyologist, was born at Rockford, Illinois, in 1859. He graduated at Indiana University, and held the chair of zoology successively at Cincinnati, Indiana, and Leland Stanford Universities. He published, jointly with Dr. D. S. Jordan, "Synopsis of the Fishes of North America," also various ichthyological papers.

Gilbert, (DAVIES,) a distinguished English savant, whose original name was GIDDY, born in Cornwall in 1767. He was president of the Royal Society, and was noted for his generous patronage of literary and scientific men. He was one of the first to recognize the genius of Sir Humphry Davy, whom he materially assisted in early life and introduced to the notice of the managers of the Royal Institution. He published "A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question," and other learned treatises. In 1827 he succeeded Sir Humphry Davy as president of the Royal Society; he resigned this position in 1830. Died in 1839.

Gilbert, (GABRIEL,) a French dramatic poet, born about 1610. His works are numerous, but have little merit. It is evident, however, that some of the best French writers—Racine, for example—have sometimes borrowed from him. He was patronized by Christina, Queen of Sweden, who invited him, after her abdication, to her court in France, and made him her secretary. Died about 1680.

Gilbert, (Sir GEOFFREY or JEFFREY,) an English jurist, born in 1674, became chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, (1716,) and in England, (1725.) He wrote the "Forum Romanum," (1756,) "History and Practice of Chancery," (1758,) and other legal works. Died in 1726.

Gilbert, (GROVE KARL,) an American geologist, born at Rochester, New York, May 6, 1843. He graduated

at Rochester University in 1862. Since 1869 he has been employed upon various United States geological surveys. He has published "Geology of the Henry Mountains," (1877,) and many interesting and original scientific papers, often upon questions of physical geography and structural geology. Died 1918.

Gilbert, (Sir HUMPHREY,) a celebrated English navigator, born of an ancient family in Devonshire in 1539. By the marriage of his mother, after becoming a widow, with Mr. Raleigh, he was half-brother to the famous Sir Walter Raleigh. After leaving Oxford, he distinguished himself in several military enterprises. As commander-in-chief in the province of Munster, he assisted in quelling the insurrection in Ireland. He published in 1576 a "Discourse to Prove a Passage by the Northwest to Cathaia," etc. He obtained letters-patent from the queen in 1578, with permission to make discoveries in North America and take possession of any part yet unoccupied. His first expedition to Newfoundland was unsuccessful; but in 1583 he again set sail. "The commander," says Bancroft, "on the eve of his departure received from Elizabeth a golden anchor guided by a lady, a token of the queen's regard." When he arrived in the Bay of Saint John, he took possession in the queen's name of the surrounding country, and granted leases to those of his company who desired them. It having been represented to him that there were silver-mines in Newfoundland, he sailed, with his little fleet of three vessels, along that coast. They had not gone far, however, when, owing to the negligence of the crew, their largest ship was wrecked and nearly all on board perished. Gilbert now set sail for England in the Squirrel, a vessel of only ten tons. He was requested to go on board the larger vessel, called the Hind; but he refused to leave the little company who had shared with him so many dangers. They encountered very rough seas, and the little bark was in the greatest danger. "The general, sitting abaft, with a book in his hand, cried out to those in the Hind, 'We are as near to heaven by sea as by land.' That same night, about twelve o'clock, the lights of the Squirrel suddenly disappeared, and neither the vessel nor any of its crew was ever again seen."

Gilbert, (Sir JOHN,) R.A., an eminent English historical painter, born in Kent in 1817. Among his works are "The Murder of Thomas à Becket," "Don Quixote giving Advice to Sancho Panza," "The Education of Gil Blas," "Othello before the Senate," "A Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby," "Wolsey and Buckingham," "The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans," "Field of the Cloth of Gold," "Richard II. resigning the Crown," "Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey," and "Doge and Senators of Venice." In 1871 he was elected president of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. In 1893 he presented his gallery of paintings to the cities of London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool. Died October 6, 1897.

Gilbert, (JOHN GIBBS,) an American actor, born at Boston in 1810. After acting for years in England and the United States, he joined Wallack's company in 1862. He became famous in old man characters, such as Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Anthony Absolute, Old Dornton, etc. Died June 17, 1889.

Gilbert, (JOHN S.,) naval architect, was born in Connecticut in 1801. He was the inventor of the balance dry-dock now used at all important seaports, and built some of the largest dry-docks in the United States. He was several years in the service of the Austrian government, and declined tempting offers from Russia on the plea of age. Died August 12, 1891.

Gilbert, (JOHN THOMAS,) an Irish author, born in Dublin in 1829. He published a "History of Dublin," (1854–59,) and various works on Irish history, besides large collections of historical materials. Died in 1898.

Gilbert, (JOSEPH HENRY,) Ph.D., F.R.S., an English chemist, born at Hull, August 1, 1817. His mother was Ann Taylor, of Ongar, an authoress. He was educated at Glasgow University, at University College, London, and at Giessen. In 1843 he became associated with Sir J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted, Herts, in the management of experiments in agricultural chemistry and physiology. In 1884 he was made professor of rural economy in Oxford University. Died Dec. 23, 1901.

Gilbert, (JOSIAH,) an English painter and author, born at Rotherham, October 7, 1814. After practising as a portrait-painter, he wrote "Art, its Scope and Purpose," (1858,) "The Dolomite Mountains," (1864,) "Cadore," (1869,) "Art and Religion," (1871,) etc. He was a brother of Joseph Henry Gilbert. Died in 1892.

Gilbert, (LINDA,) an American philanthropist, born at Rochester, New York, in 1847. She devoted herself to placing libraries in prisons, and assisting prisoners after their release. In all she contributed over thirty thousand books to this purpose, and aided over three thousand ex-convicts. Died in 1895.

Gilbert, gil'bĕrt, (LUDWIG WILHELM,) a German physician, born in Berlin in 1769. He founded in 1799 "The Annals of Physics and Chemistry," ("Annalen der Physik und Chymie," 150 vols.) Died in 1824.

Gilbert, (NICOLAS JOSEPH LAURENT,) an excellent French satiric and lyric poet, born near Remiremont, in Lorraine, in 1751. In 1775 he produced a satire against the sceptical philosophers, called "The Eighteenth Century." His odes "On the Jubilee," (1776,) "On the Present War," (1778,) and his poem entitled "At the Banquet of Life" ("Au Banquet de la Vie") contain passages of great beauty. He died in 1780.

Gilbert or Gilberd, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English physician and scientific writer, born at Colchester in 1540. Having taken his degree in a foreign university, he was, after his return to England, chosen a Fellow of the College of Physicians, in London. He acquired a high reputation in his profession, and became physician-in-ordinary to Queen Elizabeth. His great work entitled "On the Magnet, the Magnetic Bodies," etc. ("De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus," etc.) came out in 1600. His reputation was at once established by this production, which presents many original and striking views. It was eulogized by Erasmus, Galileo, and other eminent men of the time. Died in 1603.

Gilbert, (WILLIAM,) father of the succeeding, was born in 1804. He devoted himself to literature, producing some thirty works, including realistic novels, a "Life of Lucretia Borgia," and the popular "King George's Middy." Died in 1889.

Gilbert, (WILLIAM SCHWENCK,) an English dramatic author, born in London, November 18, 1836. He graduated at the University of London, was clerk to the Privy Council from 1857 to 1862, and in 1864 was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. Among his numerous plays are "Dulcamara," (1866,) "Pygmalion and Galatea," (1871,) "Dan'l Druce," etc. Mr. Gilbert is well known as the writer of the librettos of Sir Arthur Sullivan's comic operas "H.M.S. Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Iolanthe," etc., and as the author of the "Bab Ballads." Was drowned May 29, 1911.

Gilbert [Lat. GILBER'TUS] **OF SEMPRINGHAM, SAINT,** an English ecclesiastic, born in Lincolnshire in 1083, was the founder of the order of Gilbertines. He established thirteen monasteries and a number of hospitals. Died in 1189.

Gilbert de la Porré, zhĕl'bair' dĕh lȧ pȯ'rā', [Lat. GISLEBER'TUS PORRETA'NUS,] a French theologian and scholastic philosopher, born at Poitiers about 1070. He became Bishop of Poitiers, and wrote a celebrated work called "Book of Six Principles," ("Liber sex Principiorum.") He was a realist in philosophy. Died in 1154.

Gil'christ, (ALEXANDER,) a British writer on art, born about 1827. He wrote a "Life of William Etty," (2 vols., 1855.) Died in 1861.

Gilchrist, (EBENEZER,) a Scottish physician, born at Dumfries in 1707. He practised at his native place with success, and wrote "On the Use of Sea-Voyages in Medicine," (1756.) Died in 1774.

Gil'christ, (JOHN BORTHWICK,) an English Oriental-

ist, born in 1759. He published several valuable works on the Hindostanee language. Died in 1841.

Gilchrist, (OCTAVIUS,) an English dramatic critic, born at Twickenham in 1779. He wrote a "Letter to W. Gifford on a Late Edition of Ford's Plays," (1811,) and other works. Died in 1823.

Gil'das, SAINT, surnamed SAPIENS, (the "Wise,") an eminent ecclesiastic, supposed to have been a native of Wales, was born about 511 A.D. Having spent several years in France in his studies, he founded after his return a church and school in Pembrokeshire. On the invitation of Saint Bridget, he visited Ireland, where he effected a great reformation in the Church. He afterwards founded the monastery of Saint Gildas de Ruys in Brittany. The work entitled "De Excidio Britanniæ" has been ascribed to this writer.

Gil'der, (RICHARD WATSON,) LL.D., an American author, born at Bordentown, New Jersey, February 8, 1844. He became in 1881 editor of "The Century" magazine, of which he had previously been an associate editor. His works embrace "Five Books of Song," (1894,) "For the Country," (1897,) "In Palestine and Other Poems," (1898,) etc. Died 1909.

Gilder, (WILLIAM HENRY,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Philadelphia in 1838. He took part in the Franklin Search Expedition of 1878–80, and the De Long Arctic Expedition in 1881. He made a winter journey of two thousand miles through Siberia to the nearest telegraph station, and aided in the search for the Jeannette survivors in the Lena Delta. He wrote "Schwatka's Search," and "Ice Pack and Tundra." Died February 5, 1900.

Gil'der-sleeve, (BASIL LANNEAU,) LL.D., an American scholar, born at Charleston, South Carolina, October 2, 1831. He graduated at Princeton in 1849, and at Göttingen in 1853, and studied also at Bonn and Berlin. He was professor of Greek in the University of Virginia from 1856 to 1876, and in the latter year became Greek professor in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He takes rank as one of the most accomplished Greek scholars of recent times. His principal works are a series of Latin text-books, and editions of Persius, (1875,) Justin Martyr, (1877,) and Pindar. In 1880 he became editor of the "American Journal of Philology." Died 1924.

Gil'do or **Gil'don,** a Mauritanian chief, son of Nabal, was raised by the emperor Theodosius to the chief command in Africa. In the quarrel between Arcadius and Honorius he sided with the former, for which he was declared a public enemy by the Romans. His army was soon after defeated by the Roman forces under Mascezel, and Gildo, being imprisoned, destroyed himself, (398 A.D.)

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Gil'don, (CHARLES,) an English writer and actor, born in Dorsetshire in 1665. He published "The Deist's Manual," (1705,) "The Complete Art of Poetry," and several dramas. "His memory is still preserved," says Macaulay, "not by his own voluminous works, but by two or three lines in which his stupidity and venality have been contemptuously mentioned by Pope." Died in 1723.

See LELAND, "Deistical Writers;" CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Giles. See ÆGIDIUS.

Giles, jīlz, (Rev. CHAUNCEY,) a distinguished New Church (Swedenborgian) minister, was born in Charlemont, Massachusetts, in 1813. He entered Williams College in 1832, but, his health failing, he was compelled to leave in his junior year. Soon after this he commenced teaching, and continued in this employment until 1853, when he was ordained as a minister of the New Church, and preached for ten years in Cincinnati and fifteen years in New York city, and in 1878 became the pastor of the First New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia. For six years while in New York he was editor of the "New Jerusalem Messenger," and for four years of the "Children's New Church Magazine." In 1875 he was elected president of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States. Mr. Giles is the author of a number of books for children, besides several volumes in exposition of the doctrines of the New Church, among which are the following: "Man as a Spiritual Being," "Heavenly Blessedness, a Series of Discourses on the Beatitudes," "The Incarnation and Atonement," "The Second Coming of the Lord," "Our Children in the Other Life," "Perfect Prayer," and a large number of sermons, lectures, and addresses. His "Man as a Spiritual Being" has had a large circulation in England, and has been translated into several languages. Died November 7, 1893.

Giles, (ERNEST,) an Australian explorer, born at Bristol, England. He went to the Victorian goldfields in 1852, and later took part in several exploring expeditions in Australia. In 1875 he travelled two thousand four hundred miles across the island, fifteen hundred being in desert regions. In one stretch of three hundred and twenty-five miles no water was found for seventeen days. He returned by a route farther north in 1876. Published in 1889 "Australia Twice Traversed."

Giles, jīlz, (Rev. JOHN A.,) an English historian, born at Mark, October 26, 1808. He published valuable works, among which are a Greek-and-English Lexicon," (1846,) a "History of the Ancient Britons," (2 vols., 1847,) and "The Life and Times of Alfred the Great," (2d edition, 1854.) He edited the "Entire Works of the Venerable Bede," (12 vols., 1843–44.) Died in 1884.

Giles, (WILLIAM BRANCH,) an American statesman and orator, born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1762. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College and at Princeton. In 1790 he was elected a representative to Congress by the Federal party, but soon became a Democrat. He vigorously opposed Jay's treaty with England in 1796. He became a member of the Virginia legislature in 1798, was again a representative in Congress in 1801–2, and in 1804 was elected to the United States Senate, in which he continued till 1815. He was notable for ability as a debater. In 1825 he was again a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by John Randolph. He was chosen Governor of Virginia in 1827. In 1829 the famous Constitutional Convention met; and, though Governor of the State, he served as a delegate, and took a conspicuous part in its deliberations. Died in 1830.

Giles de Corbeil. See ÆGIDIUS CORBOLIENSIS.

Giles of Viterbo. See ÆGIDIUS OF VITERBO.

Gil-fil'lan, (Rev. GEORGE,) a Scottish writer, born in Perthshire in 1813. He published in 1845 his "Gallery of Literary Portraits," which was favourably received, and was followed by a second and a third series in 1849 and 1855. Among his other works are "The Book of British Poesy, Ancient and Modern," "The Martyrs, Heroes, and Bards of the Scottish Covenant," and "The Bards of the Bible." "Gilfillan is sometimes happy in his metaphors and apt in his allusions, but is more likely to be extravagant in the one and grotesque in the other." (Allibone.) Died August 13, 1878.

Gilfillan, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born at Dunfermline about 1798. He wrote songs and other poems, (4th edition, 1851.) Died in 1850.

See a "Memoir of the Author," prefixed to the edition of his poems, 1851; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gilianez, zhe-le-ä'nĕz, or **Gilles-Anès,** a Portuguese navigator, who made discoveries on the west coast of Africa about 1435.

Gilibert, zhe'le'bair', (JEAN IMMANUEL,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Lyons in 1741. He planted a botanic garden at Grodno about 1775, and returned to Lyons in 1783. He published, besides other works, "Medical Anarchy," ("L'Anarchie médicinale," 3 vols., 1772,) which was commended by Haller, "Flora Lithuanica," (1781,) a "History of the Plants of Europe, or Elements of Practical Botany," (2 vols., 1798,) and an "Abridgment of the Natural System of Linnæus," (1802.) Died in 1814.

See J. MOLLET, "Éloge historique de J. E. Gilibert," 1816; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Gilimer. See GELIMER.

Gilj or **Gilii,** jee'le-ee or jĕl'yee, (FILIPPO LUIGI,) an

Italian astronomer and botanist, born at Corneto in 1756, was director of the observatory founded by Gregory XIII. Died at Rome in 1821.

Gill, (DAVID,) a British astronomer, born in Aberdeenshire, June 12, 1843, and educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He studied astronomy, and was in charge of an observatory at Aberdeen, and of Lord Lindsay's observatory at Dunecht from 1868 to 1876. In 1879 he became royal astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope. He organized expeditions to observe two transits of Venus, and for other astronomical purposes, directed geodetic surveys in South Africa, and in 1885 began a systematic photographic survey of the Southern heavens, resulting in 1898 in the publication of a complete catalogue of all stars, four hundred and fifty thousand in number, to the ninth and one-half order of magnitude. His publications on astronomical subjects have been numerous and valuable. Died January 24, 1914.

Gill, (EDMUND,) an English landscape-painter, born in London, November 29, 1820. Most of his numerous pieces are views of places in the Welsh or Scottish mountains, or on some rocky coast.

Gill, (JOHN,) an English Baptist divine, of great learning, born at Kettering, Northamptonshire, in 1697. He was well versed in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. In 1719 he settled in London, as pastor of a congregation at Horsleydown, where he preached for fifty years. He published an "Exposition of the New Testament," (3 vols., 1746–48,) and an "Exposition of the Old Testament," (6 vols., 1748–63,) which are highly esteemed by the Baptists. Among his numerous other works is "A Body of Doctrinal and Practical Divinity," (3 vols., 1769–70.) Died in 1771.

See "Life of Gill," prefixed to his "Exposition of the Bible," 1809.

Gill, (THEODORE NICHOLAS,) M.D., an accomplished American ichthyologist, born in New York city, March 21, 1837. He was for many years connected with the Smithsonian Institution, and in 1884 became professor of zoology at Columbian University. Besides very numerous papers on fishes, he has given much attention to some other departments of zoology, such as batrachians, mollusks, etc.

Gill, (THOMAS HORNBLOWER,) an English clergyman, born at Birmingham in 1819. He became prominent as a "Low-Church" writer, and published "The Papal Drama," (1866,) an historical work of much force and learning. He is best known by his hymns.

Gil'lam, (BERNARD,) cartoonist, was born at Banbury, England, in 1856. He began to make newspaper illustrations in 1876 for New York papers, and was for several years cartoonist on "Puck," and afterwards on "Judge." Died January 16, 1896.

Gille, zhèl, (CHARLES EUGÈNE,) a French lyric poet and dramatist, born in Paris in 1820, published "The Barber of Pézénas," a comedy, and a number of popular songs. He committed suicide in 1856.

Gilles, zhèl, (JEAN,) a French musical composer, born at Tarascon in 1669; died in 1705.

Gilles, (NICOLE,) a French historian, who was *sécrétaire-contrôleur* of the treasury in the reign of Charles VIII. He wrote "Annals of France," a work of some merit, often reprinted. Died in 1503.

Gilles, (PIERRE,) a French naturalist, born at Albi in 1490. He travelled in the Levant for scientific purposes. "He was one of the first in France," says Weiss, "who cultivated natural history with success." ("Biographie Universelle.") He published, in Latin, a work "On the Nature of Animals," (1533,) consisting chiefly of translations from Ælian, a "Treatise on the Antiquities of Constantinople," (1561,) and other works. Died at Rome in 1555.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Gilles, zhèl, (PIERRE,) a Swiss Protestant minister, born about 1570, wrote a "History of the Church of the Vaudois," (1644.)

Gilles de Colonne. See COLONNA, (EGIDIO.)

Gilles de Delft. See DELPHUS.

Gilles des Ormes, zhèl dà zorm, a French poet of the fifteenth century. He described the wars of France and Burgundy in light and graceful verse.

Gil-lĕs'pie, (GEORGE,) a Scottish Presbyterian theologian, who was one of the commissioners sent to the Assembly of Westminster in 1643. He published "Treatises of Miscellaneous Questions," (1649,) "The Ark of the Testament Opened," (2 vols., 1661–77,) and other works. Died in 1648.

Gil-lĕs'pie, (GEORGE DE NORMANDIE,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Goshen, New York, June 14, 1819. He graduated at the (Episcopalian) General Theological Seminary in 1840, and received priest's orders in 1843. In 1875 he was consecrated bishop of Western Michigan. He wrote several religious works. D. 1909.

Gillespie, (THOMAS,) a Scottish Presbyterian minister, born near Edinburgh about 1708. He founded, about 1750, a sect called the "Synod of Relief." Died in 1774.

Gillespie, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born at Kirkcudbright in 1776; died in 1825.

Gil-lĕs'pie, (WILLIAM MITCHELL,) LL.D., an American engineer and writer, born in New York in 1816. He graduated at Columbia College in 1834, and became professor of civil engineering in Union College at Schenectady in 1845. His principal work is "Roads and Railroads: a Manual for Road-Making," (1845,) said to be one of the best treatises on the subject in the English language, (7th edition, 1854.) Died in 1868.

Gillette, (WILLIAM,) an American actor and dramatist, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 24, 1857. He went on the stage in 1877, and after 1881 played in his own dramas. These include "The Professor," "Held by the Enemy," "Secret Service," etc., with a number of adaptations.

Gilli, jèl'lee, or Gilj, (FILIPPO SALVATOR,) an Italian Jesuit and missionary, born near Spoleto in 1721. He spent twenty-five years in South America, and published after his return "The Natural, Civil, and Sacred History of the Spanish Provinces in South America," which was esteemed one of the best works that had been written on those countries until Humboldt's Travels appeared. Died in 1789.

Gil'liĕs, (JOHN,) a Scottish historian, born at Brechin, in Forfarshire, in January, 1747. He published in 1778 his translation of the Orations of Lysias and Isocrates, and in 1793 was made royal historiographer of Scotland. He wrote "History of Ancient Greece and its Colonies" and "History of the World from Alexander to Augustus," (1807–10.) Died in 1836.

Gillies, (ROBERT PIERCE,) a Scottish writer, born in Kincardineshire about 1790. He was the first editor of the "Foreign Quarterly Review," and wrote several works, but is best known by his translations from the German. Died in 1858.

Gil'liss, (JAMES MELVIN,) an American astronomer, born at Georgetown, D.C., September 6, 1811. He entered the United States navy in 1827, was the organizer and founder of the Naval Observatory, and for many years was its director. He wrote reports on astronomical, magnetic, and meteorological subjects, and died at Washington, February 9, 1865.

Gill'more, (QUINCY ADAMS,) an American general, born in Lorain county, Ohio, about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1849. He served through the civil war, being made commander of the department of the South in June, 1863, and conducting the bombardment of Charleston and Fort Sumter. He commanded the Tenth Corps near Richmond in 1864, and was made brevet major-general in 1865. He wrote several works on military engineering subjects. He died April 7, 1888.

Gillot, zhe'yo', (CLAUDE,) a French designer and engraver, born at Langres in 1673, was the master of Watteau. He was most successful in etching. His compositions are chiefly burlesque. Died in Paris in 1722.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Gillot, (JACQUES,) a French scholar, born at Langres about 1550. He was a friend of Scaliger and Casaubon, and one of the authors of the celebrated "Satire Ménippée," which contributed greatly to the success of Henry IV. against the League. He wrote "Letters to Joseph Scaliger," which were printed. Died in 1619.

Gilly, zhe'ye', (JACQUES LAURENT,) a French general of division, born in Languedoc in 1769; died in 1829.

Gil'lȳ, (WILLIAM STEPHEN,) an English writer, born about 1790, was canon of Durham and vicar of Norham. He published "The Spirit of the Gospel," (1818,) "Excursion to the Mountains of Piedmont and Researches among the Vaudois," (1824,) "Second Visit, or Waldensian Researches," (1831,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Gil'man, (ARTHUR,) an American author, born at Alton, Illinois, in 1837. He removed to Cambridge in 1870, originated the Harvard Annex, and became its regent when it was made Radcliffe College. He wrote works on English and American history, etc., including "The Discovery of America," "The Making of the American Nation," etc. Died December 28, 1909.

Gil'man, (CAROLINE,) an American authoress, wife of the Rev. Samuel Gilman, was born in Boston in 1794. Among her most popular works are "Recollections of a New England Housekeeper," and "Recollections of a Southern Matron." She also published "Oracles for Youth," (1854,) "Sibyl, or New Oracles from the Poets," (1854,) and "Jairus's Daughter."

Gilman, (CHARLOTTE PERKINS,) author, lecturer, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1860. She began lecturing and writing in 1890 on the labor question and advancement of women, and has been editor of "The Forerunner" since 1909. She is the author of "Women and Economics" and other works.

Gil'man, (DANIEL COIT,) LL.D., an American educator, born at Norwich, Connecticut, July 6, 1831. He graduated at Yale College in 1852, was professor of physical geography in Yale College from 1856 to 1872, was president of the University of California from 1872 to 1875, and in the latter year became president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He was president of the American Oriental Society 1893–99, and a member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission 1896–97. He has published several books and many educational and historical papers. Died Oct. 13, 1908.

Gilman, (JOHN TAYLOR,) an American Governor, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1759. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1782 and 1783, and became treasurer of his State in the latter year. In 1797 he was elected Governor of New Hampshire by the Federalists. He was re-elected annually until 1807, was a very popular Governor, and filled the same office in 1813, 1814, and 1815. Died in 1828.

Gilman, (NICHOLAS PAINE,) sociologist, was born at Quincy, Illinois, in 1849. He graduated at Harvard Divinity School, was a Unitarian clergyman 1872–84, editor "Literary World" 1888–95, and was professor of sociology and ethics at Meadville Theological School after 1895. He published "Profit Sharing," "Laws of Daily Conduct," "Socialism and the American Spirit," etc.

Gilman, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine and author, born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1791, graduated at Harvard in 1811. He was pastor of a Unitarian church in Charleston, South Carolina, from 1819 until his death. Among his works are "Memoirs of a New England Village Choir," (1829,) and a poem called "The History of a Ray of Light." Died in 1858.

Gil'more, (JAMES ROBERTS,) an American author, born at Boston in 1832. Under the pen-name of Edmund Kirke he wrote several novels of Southern life during the civil war, and has written a number of historical works, such as "The Rear-Guard of the Revolution," "John Seveir as a Commonwealth-Builder," etc. Died in 1903.

Gilmore, (PATRICK SARESFIELD,) a musical director, was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1830. He sought the United States in 1849, and organized a band, which became highly popular, drawing immense audiences. He wrote numerous musical compositions. Died September 24, 1892.

Gil'mour, (RICHARD,) D.D., a Roman Catholic bishop, born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 28, 1824. He was brought in infancy to Nova Scotia, became a convert to Catholicism, and was made a priest in 1852. In 1870 he became Bishop of Cleveland. Died April 13, 1891.

Gil'pin, (BERNARD,) an excellent English divine, born in Westmoreland in 1517. He was appointed one of the first professors of Christ Church College soon after it was founded by Henry VIII. He was educated in the Catholic faith; but he was subsequently converted to Protestantism, and, soon after the accession of Queen Mary, visited France and Holland. Returning to England in 1556, he was appointed Archdeacon of Durham and rector of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, during the reign of Mary. The reformation he effected among the lawless borderers of this region, and his bold denunciations of the wickedness of the times, obtained for him the name of "the Apostle of the North." He refused the bishopric of Carlisle, offered him by Queen Elizabeth, preferring to remain at Houghton, where he thought his labours were most needed. Died in 1583.

See WM. GILPIN, "Life of Bernard Gilpin," 1753; G. CARLTON, "Vita Bern. Gilpini," 1628.

Gil'pin, (HENRY D.,) an American lawyer and classical scholar, born in Philadelphia in 1801. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, was admitted to the bar in 1822, and soon became distinguished as an able lawyer. In 1840 he was made attorney-general of the United States. He edited the papers of James Madison, (3 vols. 8vo, 1840.) Died in 1860.

Gilpin, (RICHARD,) an English nonconformist minister, born in Cumberland about 1625. He published a "Treatise of Satan's Temptations," (1677.) Died in 1699.

Gilpin, (SAWREY,) an English painter, brother of William Gilpin, noticed below, was born at Carlisle in 1733. His favourite subjects were horses and other animals, which he painted with extraordinary fidelity. Among his master-pieces are a "Group of Tigers," and the "Horses of Diomede." Died in 1807.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Gilpin, (Rev. WILLIAM,) a distinguished English author, born at Carlisle in 1724. He wrote biographies of Gilpin, Wickliff, and Cranmer, "Essays on Picturesque Beauty," etc. He described and illustrated the picturesque scenery of England in a series of works, with plates finely engraved by himself. Died in 1804.

Gil Vicente, zheel or zhêl ve-sĕn'tà, an eminent Portuguese dramatist, born at Barcellos in 1485. He was patronized by King John III., who, it is said, often performed parts in his comedies. He was himself an actor, and his daughter Paula was esteemed the first Portuguese actress of her time. Gil Vicente's works enjoyed a European reputation, and Erasmus is said to have learned Portuguese for the sole purpose of reading his comedies. He wrote nearly a century before Lope de Vega and Shakspeare, and probably did more than any other to build up the modern drama. His compositions include tragedies, comedies, and farces; also autos, or religious pieces for Christmas festivals. Among his best comedies are "The Judge of Beyra," and the "Portuguese Fidalgo." Died in 1557.

Gil y Zarate, hêl e thâ-rä'tà, (Don ANTONIO,) a Spanish dramatist, born in 1793 at the Escurial, where his parents resided as court actors. He brought out in 1835 his tragedy of "Doña Blanca de Borbon," which was favourably received, and was soon followed by another, entitled "Carlos II. el Hechizado," which established his reputation. Among his other dramas we may name "Rosamunda," and "Guzman el Bueno:" the latter is esteemed his best piece. Zarate filled several offices under the government, and was appointed professor of history at Madrid, and a member of the Spanish Academy. Died January 27, 1861.

Gimignano, je-mĕn-yä'no, or **Geminiani,** jà-me-ne-ä'nee, (GIACINTO,) an Italian painter, born at Pistoia in

1611, studied under Pietro da Cortona. His principal works are frescos in the Lateran at Rome and the Niccolini palace at Florence. Died in 1681. His son Lodovico (1644–97) was a painter of some merit.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Gimma, jĕm'mâ, (Giacinto,) an Italian writer, born at Bari in 1668; died in 1735.

Ginani, je-nâ'nee, or **Zinani**, dze-nâ'nee, (Gabriel,) an Italian poet, born at Reggio about 1560. Among his works is "Amerigo," (1590,) which Tiraboschi ranked with the best Italian tragedies of the sixteenth century. Died about 1635.

Ginani, (Giuseppe,) Count, an Italian naturalist, born at Ravenna in 1692. He made a valuable collection of plants, shells, and other objects of natural history, on which he wrote several treatises. Died in 1753.

Gindely, yeend'yĕ'lę, (Anton,) a distinguished Austrian (Czech) historian, born September 3, 1829, at Prague, where he held university professorships. His principal works are a "History of the Bohemian Brethren," (1856–57,) "Rudolf II. and his Times," (1862–65,) and a remarkable "History of the Thirty Years' War," (1869; 4th vol., 1880,) besides a briefer history of the same war, (1882,) etc. Died October 24, 1892.

Gines or **Ginez**. See Sepulveda.

Ginguené, zhăn'gĕh-nâ', (Pierre Louis,) an eminent French critic and *littérateur*, born at Rennes in 1748. He became a resident of Paris in 1772. On the breaking out of the Revolution he favoured the republican cause, but always showed himself a friend to moderation. He was appointed in 1795 director-general of the commission of public instruction, and in 1798 was ambassador to the King of Sardinia. On his return he obtained, in 1799 or 1800, a seat in the Tribunat, from which, however, he was soon dismissed, on account of his opposition to the acts of Bonaparte. He now abandoned politics, and became a contributor to the "Literary History of France," which had been begun by the Benedictines. His greatest work, the "Literary History of Italy," (9 vols., 1810–24,) was left by him incomplete, and was continued by Salfi. Ginguené was the author of a poem of great merit, entitled "The Confession of Zulmé," and contributed numerous notices of Italian writers to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in Paris in November, 1816.

Gin'kel or **Ginkell**, van, (Godard or Godart,) sometimes written **Ginkle**, Earl of Athlone, a Dutch general of great ability, born at Utrecht, or in Gelderland, about 1630. He had attained the rank of general when he accompanied the Prince of Orange to England, (1688.) He served at the battle of the Boyne, (1690,) and was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland in 1691. He took Athlone, gained a decisive victory over the Irish at Aghrim in July, 1691, and completed the subjection of the island before the end of that year. He was rewarded with the title of the Earl of Athlone in 1692. He commanded the Dutch cavalry in Flanders in 1695 and 1696. "Ginkel was one of the bravest and ablest officers of the Dutch army," says Macaulay. In 1702 he obtained command of the Dutch troops under Marlborough. He died at Utrecht in 1703, leaving two sons.

Ginsburg, (Christian,) an eminent Rabbinical scholar, born at Warsaw, Poland, in 1830, and educated there at the Rabbinical College. He was one of the original members engaged on the revision of the English version of the Old Testament, and has published various learned works on Old Testament literature, the Essenes, the Moabite Stone, etc. Chief among these is "The Massorah," (4 imperial folio vols., 1880–86,) a work of great erudition. He contributed to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," "Encyclopædia Britannica," etc. Died March 8, 1914.

Giobert, jo-bâr', (Giovanni Antonio,) an Italian chemist, born near Asti in 1761. He was the first in Italy to propagate the doctrines of Lavoisier, and he made some reforms or innovations in agriculture. In 1800 he became professor of rural economy at Turin. He published "Annals of Rural Economy," (3 vols. 1793,) and other works. Died in 1834.

Gioberti, jo-bĕr'tee, (Vincenzo,) an eminent Italian philosopher and patriotic statesman, born at Turin in April, 1801. He graduated at the University of Turin, where in 1825 he was appointed professor of theology. In 1831 he became chaplain to the king, Charles Albert; but, being soon after accused of favouring the liberal party, he was first imprisoned, and subsequently exiled. He resided more than ten years in Brussels, where he wrote his "Theory of the Supernatural," ("Teoria del Sopranaturale," 1838,) and "Introduction to the Study of Philosophy," ("Introduzione allo Studio della Filosofia," 1839.) In 1843 he published his "Civil and Moral Supremacy of the Italians," ("Il Primato civile e morale degli Italiani,") in which he advocates the restoration of the greatness of Italy, through a reformed papacy, a constitutional monarchy, and moderate freedom of the press. This work was received with enthusiasm by his countrymen, with the exception of the Jesuits, several of whom replied to it. His "Modern Jesuit," ("Gesuita moderno,") which appeared in 1847, caused a great sensation, and the expulsion of the Jesuits from Italy was soon after decreed by the pope. Gioberti's return to Turin in 1848 was celebrated by the Italians with the liveliest demonstrations of joy, and he was chosen soon after president of the Chamber of Deputies. The same year he was appointed minister of public instruction, and afterwards placed at the head of the ministry as president of the council. Owing to disagreement with his colleagues, he resigned this post in February, 1849. He died in Paris in October, 1851 or 1852, having previously published a treatise "On the Civil Renovation of Italy," (1851,) which was very favourably received. He was an eloquent and powerful writer and orator.

See Cruger, "Esquisses Italiennes;" G. Massari, "Vita di V. Gioberti," 1848, (translated into French, Brussels, 1853;) Cerise, "V. Gioberti," Paris, 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giocondo, jo-kon'do, [Lat. Jocun'dus,] (Fra Giovanni,) a celebrated architect and antiquary, born at Verona about 1435. He became in 1494 professor of the ancient languages in his native city, and numbered among his pupils J. C. Scaliger. Being invited to Paris by Louis XII. in 1499, he built the bridge of Notre-Dame, which is regarded as one of the finest of that time. He was afterwards employed by the Venetians to superintend the turning off the waters of the Brenta from the lagunes of Venice. He was subsequently commissioned by Pope Leo X. to assist Raphael and San Gallo in the building of Saint Peter's Church. Giocondo had made a very large and valuable collection of ancient inscriptions, which he presented to Lorenzo the Magnificent. Died about 1537.

Gioffredo, jof-frâ'do, (Mario Gaetano,) an able architect, born at Naples in 1718. He was employed by the government at Naples, and received the title of chief architect. Among his works are the church of Spirito Santo, and the Palazzo Campolieto. He published a "Treatise on Architecture," (1768.) Died in 1785.

See N. A. Carlini, "Elogium M. G. Gioffredi," 1785.

Gioffredo, (Pietro,) an Italian historian, born at Nice in 1629. He wrote "A History of Nice," in Latin, (1658,) and a "Description of the Maritime Alps." Died in 1692.

Gioja, jo'yâ, (Flavio,) an Italian navigator, born near Amalfi about 1300. The invention of the mariner's compass has been erroneously ascribed to him.

See Klaproth, "Lettre sur l'Invention de la Boussole," Paris, 1834.

Gioja, (Melchiorre,) an eminent Italian political economist, born at Piacenza in 1767. He advocated the republican form of government in an essay which obtained a prize in 1796, and was appointed director of the bureau of statistics at Milan about 1803. He expressed his preference of the French régime in his work entitled "The French, Germans, and Russians in Lombardy," ("I Francesci, i Tedeschi, i Russi in Lombardia," 1805.) He published an important work on political economy, called "New View of the Economic Sciences," ("Nuovo Prospetto delle Scienze economiche," 6 vols., 1815–19.) Among his other remarkable works are a "Treatise on Merit and Rewards," (1819,) and "The Philosophy of

Statistics," (2 vols., 1826.) "M. Gioja," says Silvio Pellico, "was the most eminent thinker that the economical sciences have had in Italy in modern times." Died at Milan in 1829.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" GIUSEPPE SACCHI, "Memoria sulla Vita di M. Gioja," 1829; F. BETTINI, "Cenni intorno alla Vita ed alle Opere di M. Gioja," 1843.

Giolfino, jol-fee'no, or **Golfino**, gol-fee'no, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter, born at Verona, lived about 1475.

Giolito de' Ferrari, jo-lee'to dà fĕr-rä'ree, (GABRIELE,) a distinguished Venetian printer, whose works are remarkable for the beauty of their typography. He was ennobled by the emperor Charles V. Died in 1581.

Giolitti, jolee'tte, (GIOVANNI,) Italian statesman, was born Oct. 27, 1842, at Mondovì. He was elected to Parliament 1882; was Treasury Minister 1889; and Prime Minister 1892–94, 1903–05, 1906–09, 1911–14, and 1920–21. When Facism appeared he at first favored, but later opposed it. He died July 17, 1928.

Giordani, jor-da'nee, an Italian family of musicians of the eighteenth century, consisting of two brothers, three sisters, and their father. The brothers, TOMASSO and GIUSEPPE, were especially noted, both as performers and composers. The Giordani family were for several years a leading attraction in London at the Haymarket Theatre. In 1774 they appeared in an opera by Giuseppe, called "Il Bacio," ("The Kiss.")

Giordani, (PIETRO,) Italian author, born 1774.

Giordani, jor-dä'nee, (VITALE,) a Neapolitan mathematician, born at Bitonto in 1633. He became professor of mathematics in the College di Sapienza, at Rome. Died in 1711.

Giordano, jor-dä'no, (LUCA,) surnamed FA PRESTO, an eminent Italian painter, born at Naples in 1632, was a pupil of Ribera, (Spagnoletto.) He afterwards studied under Pietro da Cortona at Rome, and was distinguished for the skill and rapidity with which he copied the works of the great masters. His father, who was very covetous, was constantly urging him to haste, from which he obtained the sobriquet of Fa Presto, ("Make Haste.") An anecdote is often told of him, that, when painting a picture of the Saviour and the Apostles, his father called him to dinner: "Luke, come down instantly: the soup is getting cold." "I am at your service," he replied: "I have only to make the twelve Apostles." He has been called "the Proteus of Painting," from his admirable imitations of the works of other artists. Being invited to Spain in 1679 by Charles II., he adorned the Escurial with frescos, which rank among his master-pieces. His other principal works are the grand altar-piece in the church of the Ascension at Naples, and a number of frescos at Rome and Florence. Critics, while admitting the wonderful versatility of his genius, deny to him the highest rank in his art, since he never reaches the sublime. Died in 1705.

See STIRLING, "Annals of the Artists of Spain;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BELLORI, "Vite de' Pittori;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;"

Giordano, (SOFIA,) an Italian portrait-painter, born at Turin in 1779; died in 1829.

Giorgi, jor'jee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian scholar and Latin poet, born at Venice in 1747; died in 1779.

Giorgi, (ANTONIO AGOSTINO,) an Italian monk and linguist, born near Rimini in 1711. He wrote a work on the grammar, religion, and history of Thibet, entitled "Alphabetum Thibetanum," (1762.) "His erudition," says the "Biographie Universelle," "is confused, vain, and mendacious." Died in 1797.

See FONTANI, "Elogio del P. Giorgi," 1798.

Giorgi, (DOMENICO,) an Italian antiquary and bibliographer, born in 1690, lived in Rome. Died in 1747.

Giorgini, jor-jee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian chemist, born at Carpi in 1821. He wrote several able chemical works. Died April 21, 1888.

Giorgione, jor-jo'nà, (GIORGIO **Barbarelli**—bar-bä-rel'lee,) called IL GIORGIONE DI CASTELFRANCO, a celebrated painter, was born at Castelfranco, near Treviso, in 1477. He is considered the founder of the Venetian school. He was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini, and a fellow-student of Titian, who became his rival. Before him no one had possessed so free and firm a touch, so true and rich a colouring. He continued to ennoble his manner, and to present more ample outlines, more animated figures, and bolder foreshortenings. He was an excellent portrait-painter. His pictures are rare, many of his frescos having been injured by the air of Venice. Among his oil-paintings are "The Concert," at Florence. "Christ Allaying the Storm," at Venice, and "Moses Saved from the Water," at Milan. He died at Venice in 1511, aged thirty-four. As a colorist he was equalled only by Titian and perhaps a few artists of a later period. "There have been only seven supreme colorists," says Ruskin, "among the true painters whose works exist, —namely, Giorgione, Titian, Veronese, Tintoret, Correggio, Reynolds, and Turner; but the names of great designers are multitudinous."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" CARLO RIDOLFI, "Vite degli illustri Pittori Veneti," etc 2 vols., 1648; RUSKIN, "Modern Painters."

Gioseffo, the Italian of JOSEPHUS, which see.

Giottino, jot-tee'no, (TOMMASO **di Stefano**—de stĕf'ä-no,) or TOMMASO DI LAPPO, an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1324. He was surnamed GIOTTINO because he imitated the manner of Giotto. He painted frescos and oil-pictures, some of which are extant. Died in 1356.

Giotto Angiolotto, jot'to ån-jo-lot'to, or **Ambrogiotto**, åm-bro-jot'to, [Lat. JOCTUS,] (BONDONE,) an eminent Florentine painter, born in 1276. He studied under Cimabue, whom he far surpassed in the grace of his figures, harmony of colouring, and the easy flow of his draperies. He is regarded as one of the principal reformers of painting in Italy, and his portraits are characterized by a spirit and fidelity hitherto unknown since the revival of arts. He was also an architect and sculptor, and excelled in mosaics, one of which, called the Navicella, in the church of Saint Peter, is esteemed his master-piece. He numbered among his friends the illustrious Dante, and adorned with paintings the church of Saint Francis, where the great Italian poet was buried. He executed a number of historical pictures in fresco, nearly all of which have been lost. His portraits of Dante and Brunetto Latini are among his best works in that department. Died in 1336.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters."

Giovanelli, jo-vä-nel'lee, (RUGGIERO,) an Italian composer, born at Velletri about 1560. He succeeded Palestrina as chapel-master at Saint Peter's, Rome, in 1594. He composed masses, motets, etc. He was living in 1615.

Giovanetti, jo-vä-net'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian jurist, born at Bologna; died in 1586.

Giovanetti, (GIACOMO,) an eminent Italian jurist and economist, born at Orta (province of Novara) in 1787. He wrote "On the Civil State," ("Sullo Stato civile," 1809,) "On the Statutes of Novara," ("Degli Statuti Novaresi," 1830,) and other works. Died in 1849.

Giovanni, jo-vän'nee, (or **John**,) an Italian painter, was patronized by the emperor Otho III., whose palace at Aix-la-Chapelle he ornamented with paintings about 1000 A.D.

Giovanni, jo-vän'nee, (or **John**,) OF UDINE, (oo'denà,) an Italian painter, born in 1494, was a student of Raphael. He was particularly known for his pictures of animals and flowers. Died in 1564.

Giovanni da Fiesole. See FIESOLE.

Giovanni da San Giovanni. See MANNOZZI.

Giovanni Pisano, jo-vän'nee pe-sä'no, an Italian sculptor and architect, erected the Campo Santo at Pisa and the Castello del Novo at Naples. He also designed and executed the monuments of three of the popes, and various other works. Died in 1320.

Giovannini, jo-vän-nee'nee, (GIACOMO MARIA,) an able engraver, born at Bologna in 1667. He engraved several works of Correggio. Died in 1717.

Giove, the Italian of JUPITER, which see.

Giovenazzi, jo-vä-nät'see, (VITO MARIA,) an Italian poet, born in Apulia in 1727; died in Rome in 1805.

Giovene, jo'vā-nā, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian naturalist, born at Molfetta in 1753; died in 1837.

Giovini, jo-vee'nee, (ANGELO AURELIO BIANCHI,) an able Italian historian and journalist, born at Como in 1799. He published a "History of the Hebrews," (1844,) a "History of the Longobards," (1848,) and other works. He became editor of "L'Opinione," a Liberal journal of Turin, in 1848, and of the "Unione" in 1853. In 1852 he began the publication of a "History of the Popes," of which ten or more volumes have appeared. He was hostile to the papal supremacy. Died in 1862.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giovio, jo've-o, (BENEDETTO,) a historian and Latin poet, brother of Paolo, noticed below, was born at Como in 1471; died in 1544.

Giovio, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) COUNT, an Italian writer, born at Como in 1748; died in 1814.

Giovio, [Lat. Jo'VIUS; Fr. JOVE, zhov,] (PAOLO,) a celebrated Italian historian, of an ancient family, born at Como in 1483. He was patronized by Leo X. and his successor, Clement VII., who made Giovio Bishop of Nocera and conferred upon him other distinctions. He was also distinguished by the favour of Francis I. and Charles V., and, having amassed a large fortune, built an elegant villa on Lake Como. His principal works are his "Lives of Illustrious Men," ("Elogia Virorum illustrium," (1546,) and "History of his Own Times," (1550,) both written in Latin and remarkable for grace and purity of style. As a historian, he cannot be relied on, since he himself admits in his letters that he wrote to please his patrons, and he was accustomed to say he had two pens,—one of gold, the other of iron. Died at Florence in 1552.

See VOSSIUS, "De Arte historica;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," under JOVE; DE THOU, "Histoire universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giovio, (PAOLO,) [Fr. PAUL JOVE, pōl zhov,] THE YOUNGER, a Latin poet and bishop, born at Como about 1530, was a grandson of Benedetto, noticed above. He became Bishop of Nocera in 1560, and was a member of the Council of Trent. He wrote short Latin poems of superior merit. Died about 1585.

Giraldi, je-rāl'dee, (CINZIO GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian dramatist and *littérateur*, born at Ferrara in 1504, was for many years professor of medicine and philosophy in his native city. He wrote numerous tragedies, one of which, entitled "Orbecche," is esteemed one of the best dramas of that time. He also published "Gli Hecatomiti," or "The Hundred Novels," which acquired a wide popularity. Died in 1573.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Giraldi, [Lat. GIRAL'DUS,] (LILIO GREGORIO,) a learned Italian poet and antiquary, born at Ferrara in 1479. He lived some years in Rome, and was appointed apostolic prothonotary. His chief works are a "History of the Heathen Gods," ("De Diis Gentium,") a "History of Greek and Latin Poets," (1545,) and critical "Dialogues on the Poets of our Times," (1551.) Died in 1552.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" FRIZZOLI, "De Vita et Operibus L. G. Giraldi," Venice, 1553; DE THOU, "Histoire universelle;" NICÉRON, "Hommes illustres."

Giraldus. See GIRALDI.

Gi-răl'dus Cam-bren'sis, sometimes called **Giraldus de Barry,** and **Sylvester Giraldus,** a learned ecclesiastic and historian, born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, about 1146. He studied at the University of Paris, where he became a proficient in rhetoric and civil and canon law. After his return he was appointed one of the chaplains to Henry II., and preceptor to Prince John. Among his principal works are two on the geography of Ireland and of Wales, viz.: "Topographia Hiberniæ" and "Descriptio Cambriæ." As a historian, he shows great learning and research, mingled, however, with superstition. Died about 1220.

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1806.

Girard, je-rard' or HE-RART', (ALBERT,) a Dutch mathematician, wrote a "New Invention in Algebra," (1629,) which Montucla called a remarkable work. Died in 1634.

Girard, zhe'răR', (ALEXIS FRANÇOIS,) a French engraver, born at Vincennes in 1789. Among his best works is "The Three Marys at the Tomb," after Ary Scheffer Died in Paris in 1870.

Girard, (BALTHASAR.) See GERARD.

Girard, BARON, a French general, born at Geneva in 1750, served with distinction under Moreau on the Rhine in 1796. For his services at Essling and Wagram, in 1809, he received the title of baron. Died in 1811.

Girard, je-rard', [Fr. pron. zhe'răR',] (CHARLES,) a naturalist, born at Mülhausen, France, about 1822, was a pupil and assistant of Agassiz. He became about 1850 a resident of Washington, United States, and wrote numerous treatises on fishes, reptiles, etc. He described the reptiles collected by the United States Exploring Expedition.

Girard, (GABRIEL,) one of the most distinguished of French grammarians, born at Clermont-en-Auvergne about 1677. He was appointed royal interpreter for the Russian and Sclavonic languages. His work entitled "French Synonyms" (1736) was received with great favour, and has taken its place among the French classics. Voltaire said, "It will subsist as long as the language, and will even serve to make it subsist." Girard was elected to the French Academy in 1744. Died in 1748.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloges des Académiciens."

Girard, (GRÉGOIRE,) called PÈRE GIRARD, a Swiss teacher, born at Freyburg in 1765. He wrote several treatises on education, one of which, called "Educational Course of the Mother-Tongue," ("Cours éducatif de la Langue maternelle," 1840,) obtained the Montyon prize of the French Academy. Died in 1850.

See E. NAVILLE, "Notice biographique sur le Père Girard," 1850; SEVERUS, "G. Girard; ein Character- und Lebensbild," 1853.

Girard, (JEAN,) a French jurist and Latin poet, born at Dijon in 1518; died in 1586.

Girard, (JEAN,) a French veterinary physician, born near Clermont-en-Auvergne in 1770. He wrote the "Anatomy of Domestic Animals," (2 vols., 1807,) and other valuable works. Died in 1852.

Girard, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Jesuit and popular preacher, born at Dole about 1680. His name obtained a scandalous publicity by a charge of sorcery and other crimes, for which he was tried and acquitted in 1731. Died in 1733.

See "Détails historiques sur le Père Girard," etc., Paris, 1845

Girard, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French general, born at Aulps (Var) in 1775, distinguished himself at Austerlitz in 1805, became general of division in 1809, and was killed at Ligny in 1815. "He was one of the most intrepid soldiers of the army," said Napoleon: "he had evidently the sacred fire."

Girard, (JEAN de Villethierri—dẹh vèl'te'ä're',) a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1641, wrote many excellent treatises on morals and religion. Died in 1709.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques."

Girard, (PIERRE SIMON,) an eminent French engineer, born at Caen in 1765. He was attached to the expedition to Egypt in 1798, and there obtained data for his valuable treatise "On the Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry of Egypt." He was appointed director of waters at Paris by Napoleon, and admitted into the Institute in 1813. He wrote many treatises on navigable canals. Died in 1836.

See CHARLES DUPIN, "Discours aux Funerailles de Girard;" BOISSARD, "Les Hommes illustres de Calvados;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Gi-rard', (STEPHEN,) a famous merchant and banker, born near Bordeaux, in France, May 24, 1750, was not liberally educated. He became a cabin-boy, a mate, and afterwards master, of a coasting-vessel. About 1776 he settled in Philadelphia as a trader. He eventually owned a fleet of merchant-vessels. When the yellow fever raged in that city in 1793, he distinguished himself by his humane attentions to the sick, whom he nursed in the hospitals. Having purchased the building of the United States Bank, he established in 1812 a private bank, with a capital of $1,200,000, which was increased to $4,000,000. His bank prospered, and his notes were at par when all other paper money was depreciated. "It was the war of 1812," says Parton, "which suspended commerce, that made this merchant

so enormously rich. . . . He was the very sheet-anchor of the government credit during the whole of that disastrous war." Although he could sometimes act the part of a benefactor to the community, it is said that he never had a friend. He died, without issue, in 1831, leaving property valued at about $9,000,000, and directed that two millions should be applied to found a college for orphan boys, which was commenced in 1833 and opened in 1848. The main building of this college is considered the most admirable specimen of Grecian architecture in America. It is one hundred and sixty-nine feet long, by one hundred and eleven feet wide, and is surrounded by a portico of thirty-four columns, each fifty-five feet high and six feet in diameter.

See PARTON, "Famous Americans of Recent Times," 1867; "North American Review" for January, 1865; FREEMAN HUNT, "Lives of American Merchants," vol. i.

Girard, de, deh zhe'rär', (PHILIPPE HENRI,) a French engineer and inventor, born in Vaucluse in 1775. He made some improvements in the steam-engine, and, according to a French biographer, produced rotary motion without a working-beam, (1806.) In 1810 he invented a useful machine for spinning flax, for which the jury of the Exposition of National Industry awarded him a gold medal in 1844. His friends claim for him the invention of the steam-gun, which is also ascribed to Perkins. He invented other machines, and owned or directed extensive manufactories of flax in France, Austria, and Poland. Died in Paris in 1845.

See ÉMILE DESCHAMPS, "Notice biographique sur P. de Girard Inventeur, etc.," 1853; CHAPSAL, "P. de Girard," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Girardet, zhe'rär'dà', (ABRAHAM,) a Swiss engraver, born at Locle in 1764. He engraved the "Transfiguration," after Raphael, and the "Rape of the Sabine Women," after Poussin. Died in Paris in 1823.

Girardet, (CHARLES,) a Swiss painter, of high reputation, born at Locle about 1808. He called himself KARL to distinguish himself from his father, Charles, who was an engraver. He produced a capital picture of "Protestants surprised at Meeting," (1842,) and some Swiss and Italian landscapes. Died April 24, 1871.

Girardet, (ÉDOUARD,) a Swiss painter of genre, and engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born at Neufchâtel in 1819. He travelled in Egypt with his brother Karl, and worked in Paris. He represented Swiss scenery, manners, and costumes with success. Died in 1880.

His brother PAUL, an engraver, was born in 1821. His master-piece is "Washington Crossing the Delaware," after Leutze. He died February 27, 1893.

Girardet, zhe'rär'dà', (JEAN,) a French historical painter, born at Lunéville in 1709, received the title of first painter to Stanislas, ex-King of Poland. Died in 1778.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Girardi, je-rar'dee, (MICHELE,) an Italian anatomist, born at Limone, on Lake Garda, in 1731. He was professor of anatomy at Padua and Parma. He edited a magnificent edition of the "Plates of Santorini," (1775.) Died in 1797.

Girardin. See SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN.

Girardin, zhe'rär'dăn', (JEAN PIERRE LOUIS,) an eminent French chemist, born in Paris in 1803, was a pupil of Thénard. He became in 1828 professor of chemistry applied to the arts, at Rouen. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on Elementary Chemistry," (1835,) which obtained two medals at Paris, "Memoirs of Applied Chemistry," and a "Treatise on Agriculture," (2 vols., 1852.) About 1858 he accepted a chair at Lille. Died at Rouen, May 29, 1884.

Girardin, de, deh zhe'rär'dăn', (ALEXANDRE,) COMTE, a son of René Louis, noticed below, born in 1776, distinguished himself at Austerlitz, in Spain, Russia, etc., and became a general of division in 1814. Died in 1855.

Girardin, de, (DELPHINE GAY,) a popular authoress, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in January, 1804, was a daughter of Sophie Gay, noticed in this work. Her verses entitled "The Sisters of Saint Camille" (1822) gained a prize of the French Academy. She produced in 1824 a volume of "Essais poétiques." Her beauty and *esprit* rendered her a popular favourite. She was married to Emile de Girardin in 1831, after which she wrote "The Quiz," ("Le Lorgnon," 1832,) and other romances, among which is "The Cane of M. de Balzac," ("La Canne de M. de Balzac," 1836.) Her reputation was increased by the sparkling and charming prattle of her "Lettres Parisiennes," which appeared in "La Presse" from 1836 to 1848. Died in Paris in 1855.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," February, 1851; LAMARTINE, "Cours familier de Littérature;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1844.

Girardin, de, (EMILE,) an enterprising French journalist, a natural son of Count Alexandre de Girardin, was born in Paris about 1804. He founded in 1831 the "Journal des Connaissances utiles," and made some efforts for the diffusion of cheap literature among the masses. In 1836 he founded "La Presse," a daily paper, (at forty francs per annum, about half the usual price,) which he conducted with great ability and success until 1856. He killed Armand Carrel in a duel in 1836. He was elected a deputy several times, and supported nearly all parties in turn. The abdication of Louis Philippe is ascribed to the influence of Girardin, who attempted to secure the succession for the Comte de Paris. He opposed Napoleon III. after his usurpation of imperial power, December, 1851. He afterwards became editor of "La Liberté," and in 1871 established the "Union Français," in which he advocated the organization in France of a federal republic. In 1874 he assumed the political editorship of "La France." Died April 27, 1881.

Girardin, de, (ERNEST STANISLAS,) a son of the following, was born in Paris in 1803. He became in 1848 a moderate member of the Legislative Assembly. In 1852 he was made a senator. Died January 2, 1874.

Girardin, de, (LOUIS STANISLAS CÉCILE XAVIER,) COMTE, a French officer, born at Lunéville in 1762, was a son of René Louis, noticed below. He was educated partly by J. J. Rousseau. As a deputy to the Legislative Assembly, 1791–92, he acted with the Constitutional party. He became a member of the Tribunat in 1800, and a general of brigade in the army of Joseph Bonaparte in Spain about 1808. After the restoration he was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies. He left, besides political tracts, "Journal and Souvenirs, Speeches and Opinions," (2 vols., 1828.) Died in 1827.

See VATOUT, "Hommage à la Mémoire de S. Girardin," 1827; Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Girardin, de, (RENÉ LOUIS,) MARQUIS, born in Paris in 1735, was a friend of the celebrated Rousseau, to whom he gave a retreat on his beautiful domain of Ermenonville. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise "On the Composition of Landscapes," (1777,) which was translated into several languages. Died in 1808.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Girardon, zhe'rär'dôn', (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Troyes in 1630. He studied at Rome, and after his return was distinguished by the favour of Louis XIV., being successively appointed professor, rector, and chancellor of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. Among his master-pieces may be named the sculptures of the "Fountain of Pyramids" and the four principal figures of the "Bath of Apollo" at Versailles, the "Mausoleum of Cardinal Richelieu," and the "Rape of Proserpine." He enjoyed the friendship and patronage of the great painter Le Brun. Died in 1715.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giraud, zhe'rō', (CHARLES JOSEPH BARTHÉLEMY,) a French jurist, born at Pernes in 1802. He was minister of public instruction in 1851, and in 1852 became professor of Roman law in the Faculty of Paris. Died July 13, 1881.

Giraud, (GIOVANNI,) COUNT, a celebrated Italian dramatist, of French extraction, born at Rome in 1776. He produced a number of successful comedies, (4 vols., 1808.) The most popular of these is entitled "The Tutor in a Quandary," ("L'Ajo nell' Imbarazzo," 1807.) He excels in comic power and vivacity. Died in 1834.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Giraud, (PIERRE,) a French cardinal, born at Montferrand in 1791. He became Archbishop of Cambrai in 1841, and a cardinal in 1847. Died in 1850.

See J. P. FABRE, "Biographie du Cardinal Giraud," 1850.

Giraud, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French sculptor, born at Luc, in Provence, in 1783, gained the grand prize in 1806 for his "Wounded Philoctetus." Died in 1836.

Giraud, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS EUGÈNE,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1806; died, 1881.

Girault de Saint-Fargeau, zhe'rō' dęh sǎn'fȧR'zhō', (EUSÈBE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Yonne in 1799. He published a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary of all the Communes of France," (3 vols., 1846–47,) and other works.

Girault-Duvivier, zhe'rō' dü've've-ā', (CHARLES PIERRE,) a French grammarian, born in Paris in 1765. He published an "Analysis of the Best Treatises on French Grammar," (2 vols., 1811,) which was approved by the French Academy in 1814. Died in 1832.

Girey-Dupré, zhe'rā' dü'prā', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French Girondist, born in Paris in 1769, assisted Brissot in the "Patriote Français." He was executed in November, 1793.

Girod-Chantrans, zhe'rō' shôN'trôN', (JUSTIN,) a French naturalist, born at Besançon in 1750; died in 1841. He wrote several scientific works.

Girod de l'Ain, zhe'rō' dęh lǎN, (AMÉDÉE,) BARON, an able French advocate and legislator, born at Gex (Ain) in 1781. He was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1831, and was president of the council of state from 1832 until 1847. Died in 1847.

Girodet-Trioson, zhe'ro'dā' tRe'o'zôN', (ANNE LOUIS,) a celebrated French painter, born at Montargis in 1767. He studied for a time under David, and subsequently at Rome, where he produced his "Dream of Endymion," and several other pictures. Among his master-pieces we may name "Pygmalion and Galatea," a "Scene from the Deluge," and "The Revolt of Cairo." His works are characterized by great excellence of design, but they are frequently disfigured by extravagance and are deficient in animation. Girodet was an officer of the legion of honour, and a member of the Academy of Painting. Died in 1824.

Giron. See OSUNA.

Giron de Loaysa, He-rôn' dā lo-ī'sȧ, (GARCIAS,) a learned Spanish prelate, born at Talavera in 1542. He became almoner to Philip II. of Spain in 1585, and Archbishop of Toledo in 1598. Died in 1599.

Gironi, je-ro'nee, (ROBUSTIANO,) an Italian antiquary, born near Milan in 1769; died in 1838.

Girou de Buzareingues, zhe'roo' dęh bü'zȧ'rǎNG', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS CHARLES,) a French physiologist and writer on agriculture, born in 1773; died in 1856.

Giroust, zhe'roo', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit and pulpit orator, born at Beaufort, in Anjou, in 1624; died in 1689.

Girs, yĕĕrs ?(GILES, or ÆGIDIUS,) a Swedish chronicler, born in Södermannland about 1580, wrote a work entitled "Chronicles of Gustavus I. and Eric XIV.," ("Gustaf I. och Eric XIV. Chrönicor," 1670.) Died in 1639.

Girtanner, gĕĕR'tȧn'nęr, (CHRISTOPH,) a Swiss physician, born at Saint Gall in 1760. Among his works is a "Treatise on Venereal Diseases," (1794.) Died in 1800.

Gir'tin, (THOMAS,) an English artist, born in 1773. Among his works are a collection of "Views in Paris." Died in 1802.

Giry, zhe're', (FRANÇOIS,) a learned French ecclesiastic and philanthropist, son of Louis, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1635. He was the author of a number of religious works. Died in 1688.

See RAFFRON, "Vie du P. Giry," 1691.

Giry, (LOUIS,) a French translator, born in Paris in 1595. He was a member of the French Academy. Among his versions, which were received with favour, were those of Plato's "Crito," Plato's "Apology for Socrates," and ten books of Saint Augustine's "Civitas Dei." Died in 1665.

See PELLISSON, "Histoire de l'Académie Française."

Gisbert, zhĕs'baiR', (BLAISE,) a French Jesuit and pulpit orator, born at Cahors in 1657. He was the author of "Christian Eloquence in Theory and Practice," and other works. Died in 1731.

Gisbert, (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born at Cahors in 1639, became professor of theology and principal of the Jesuits' College at Toulouse. He was the author of a work entitled "Antiprobabilismus," etc., which is eulogized by Dupin. Died in 1711.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques," etc.

Gis'borne, (THOMAS,) an English divine and poet, born at Derby in 1758. He became perpetual curate of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, in 1783, and prebendary of Durham in 1826. His principal works are "Principles of Moral Philosophy," (1789,) "Walks in a Forest, or Poems," (1794,) "Duties of the Female Sex," (14th edition, 1847,) and sermons, which were commended by Robert Hall. Died in 1846.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1846.

Gis'co, [Gr. Γίσκων or Γέσκων; Fr. GISCON, zhĕs'kôN', a Carthaginian general, who commanded in Sicily in 338 B.C.

Gisco, a Carthaginian general, who at the end of the first Punic war, 241 B.C., took command of the army in Sicily. On their arrival in Africa his troops mutinied and commenced the civil war called "the Inexpiable." Gisco, having been sent to negotiate with the rebels, was seized by them and put to death about 239 B.C.

Giseke, gee'zęh-kęh, or **Giesecke,** (NIKOLAUS DIETRICH,) a German poet, born in Hungary in 1724. He became court preacher at Quedlinburg, and superintendent at Sondershausen. He wrote religious and lyric poems, which were favourably received. Died in 1765.

Giseke, (PAUL DIETRICH,) a German botanist and physician, born at Hamburg in 1745; died in 1796.

Gislason, gis'lȧ-sọn, (KONRAD,) a Norse scholar, born at Langamyri, Iceland, July 3, 1808. In 1853 he became professor of Icelandic at Copenhagen. He published various works on the language and old literature of Iceland.

Gis'sing, (ALGERNON,) an English novelist, born at Wakefield, November 25, 1860. He published a considerable number of novels, including "A Village Hampden," (1890,) "Between Two Opinions," (1893,) "The Scholar of Bygate," (1897,) etc.

Gis'sing, (GEORGE ROBERT,) an English novelist, born at Wakefield November 22, 1857. Beginning in 1880, he produced nearly a score of novels, strong but sombre life-pictures, also "Charles Dickens, a Critical Essay," (1898.) Died December 28, 1903.

Gi-tī'ą-das, [Gr. Γιτιάδας,] a Lacedæmonian architect, statuary, and poet, flourished about 520 B.C. He completed the temple of Athena Poliouchos at Sparta, and adorned it with a bronze statue of the goddess.

Giudici, joo'de-chee, (CARLO MARIA,) an Italian painter and sculptor, born in the province of Milan in 1723, was the master of Andrea Appiani. Among his works is a bas-relief of "Adam and Eve expelled from Eden." Died in 1804.

Giudici, joo'dè-chee, or **Emiliani-Giudici,** ȧ-me-le-ā'nee joo'dè-chee, (PAOLO,) an Italian historian, born at Massomelli, in Sicily, June 13, 1812. He became a Dominican, but finally escaped from his convent and fled to Florence. He was a professor in Pisa from 1849 to 1852, and in Florence from 1859 to 1862. Among his works are 'Storia della Letteratura italiana," (1853,) "Storia dei Comuni," (1853–54,) "Storia del Teatro italiano," (1860,) etc. Died at Hastings, England, in October, 1872.

Giulay. See GYULAI.

Giuliani, joo-le-ā'nee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian scholar, born at Canelli, in Piedmont, June 4, 1818. He held professorships at Rome, Lugano, Genoa, and Florence. His treatise on "The Living Language of Tuscany" brought him great fame, but his reputation rests chiefly upon his annotated edition of the works of Dante, and upon his valuable series of commentaries illustrating the "Divina Commedia." Died at Florence in 1884.

Giuliano, (MAJANO DA.) See MAJANO.

Giulini, joo-lee'nee, (GIORGIO,) an Italian historical writer, born at Milan in 1714. He displayed great erudition and good judgment in a work on the mediæval history of Milan and the Milanese, "Memorie spettanti alla Storia, al Governo ed alla Descrizione della Citta e della Campagna di Milano ne' Secoli bassi," (9 vols., 1760–75.) Died in 1780.

Giulio Romano, joo'le-o ro-mä'no, sometimes also written **Julio Romano**, [Fr. JULES ROMAIN, zhül ro'mǎn',] or **Giulio Pipi**, joo'le-o pee'pee, a celebrated Italian painter and architect, born in Rome in 1492. He was a student and intimate friend of Raphael, of whom he became the principal heir. After the death of his preceptor he completed several works which that great artist had left unfinished. He was also employed by Pope Clement VII. as architect of a palace. He was liberally patronized by the Duke of Mantua, in whose saloon he painted his greatest work, a representation of the Giants struck by the Thunderbolts of Jupiter. The designs of Giulio display great powers of invention and uncommon sublimity of thought; but his colouring is dry and defective. As an architect, he stood so high that upon the death of San Gallo he was appointed to superintend the construction of Saint Peter's at Rome; but he died in 1546, before reaching that city. About two hundred and fifty of Giulio's best designs have been engraved, one of which is the "Triumph of Titus and Vespasian."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," under PIPPI.

Giunone. See JUNO.

Giunta, joon'tä, sometimes called **Zonta**, dzon'tä, (FILIPPO,) an Italian printer, born in Florence in 1450. In company with his son Bernardo, he established presses in Florence, Geneva, and Venice. Their editions of the Greek authors were highly valued. Filippo died in 1519, Bernardo in 1551.

Giunta da Pisa, joon'tä dä pee'sä, a painter of the Florentine school, flourished between 1210 and 1240. He painted frescos at Pisa and Assisi. He was perhaps the best artist of his epoch.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Giuntino, joon-tee'no, or **Giuntini**, joon-tee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Florence in 1523. He became a Protestant, and settled at Lyons, where he died in 1590.

Giusti, joos'tee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of the Florentine school, born in 1624. He painted landscapes and animals with success. Died in 1705.

Giusti, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian satiric poet, born near Pescia in 1809. He published in 1835 a poem "On the Death of Francis I.," which caused a great sensation. This was succeeded by the "Dies Iræ," "Health-Drinking to the Weathercock," ("Il Brindisi di Girella,") "The Humanitarians," ("Gli Umanitari,") and other caustic satires on the political and social vices of the day. An adherent of moderate liberalism, he was equally severe on the oppressors of his country and on the so-called party of Young Italy. He became a member of the Tuscan Chamber of Deputies in 1848. Giusti numbered among his friends Capponi, Manzoni, and D'Azeglio. Died in 1850.

See "Giuseppe Giusti and his Times," 1864, by SUSAN HORNER; "North British Review" for November, 1864.

Giustiniani, joos-te-ne-ä'nee, written also **Justiniani**, (AGOSTINO,) a learned ecclesiastic, born at Genoa in 1470. He was profoundly versed in biblical literature and the Oriental tongues, and published an edition of the Psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldee, with three Latin interpretations and glosses, being the first polyglot edition of the Scriptures. He was invited to Paris by Francis I., who conferred on him a pension and appointed him professor of Oriental languages in the university of that city. He was made Bishop of Nebbio, in Corsica, in 1514. He was lost at sea in 1536, while going from Genoa to Corsica.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" P. GIOVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium."

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (BERNARDO,) a Venetian statesman and historian, of a noble family, born in 1408. He was employed on several important embassies, and rose through various preferments to be a member of the Council of Ten, and procurator of Saint Mark, the highest office in the republic next to that of doge. He wrote a "History of Venice," (in Latin,) which is highly valued for its accuracy. It was left unfinished. Died in 1489.

See STELLA, "Vita di Bernardo Giustiniani," 1553.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (FABIAN,) Bishop of Ajaccio, born in Genoa about 1578; died in 1627. He wrote a Biblical concordance.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (GERONIMO,) a poet, born at Genoa about 1560. He wrote "Jephthah," a tragedy, (1583,) and translated the "Ajax Furiosus" of Sophocles into Italian, (1603.)

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (LORENZO,) [Lat. LAUREN'TIUS JUSTINIA'NUS; Fr. LAURENT JUSTINIEN, lō'rŏN' zhüs'te'ne'ǎN',] SAINT, first Patriarch of Venice, was born at Venice in 1380. He became patriarch in 1451, and died in 1465, leaving many sermons and letters.

Giustiniani, (LORENZO,) an Italian bibliographer, born in 1761. He became keeper of the Royal Library of Naples in 1815. Among his works are a "Geographical Dictionary of the Kingdom of Naples," (13 vols., 1797–1816,) and "Historical and Critical Memoirs of the Royal Library *(Borbonica)* of Naples," (1818.) Died in 1824.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (MARCANTONIO,) was Doge of Venice from 1684 until 1688, during which time the Venetians conquered the Morea from the Turks. Died in 1688.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (MICHELE,) born at Genoa in 1612, wrote "Memorable Letters," ("Lettere memorabili," 3 vols., 1675.) Died about 1680.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (ORSATTO,) a Venetian poet and nobleman, born in 1538. He produced, besides other poems, a poetical version of the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, (1585.) Died in 1603.

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (PIETRO,) a Venetian senator and historian. He published, in 1576, a Latin "History of Venice."

Giustiniani or Justiniani, (POMPEIO,) an Italian general, born in Corsica in 1569, was appointed governor or commandant of Candia by the Venetians. He was killed in 1616.

Givry, de, dẹh zhèv're', (ANNE **d'Anglure**—dŏN'-glür',) a celebrated French captain, born about 1560, was a faithful adherent of Henry IV., for whom he fought against the League. He was killed at the siege of Laon in 1594.

Gjallar-horn. See HEIMDALL.

Gjellerup, gyĕl'lẹh-roop', (KARL ADOLF,) a Danish novelist, born at Roholte, July 2, 1857. He was educated at Copenhagen University, and studied divinity and philosophy. He published "The Tübingen School," (1879,) a work of theological criticism, also a treatise on the Spencerian theory of morals, (1881;) but his chief fame rests on his romances, "The Idealist," "Young Denmark," (1879,) "Antigonos," (1880,) etc.

Gjöranson, jö'rän-son, (JOHAN,) a Swedish divine and antiquary, born about 1712; died in 1769.

Glaber, glä'bẹr, (RODULPHE,) a French chronicler of the eleventh century. He wrote a chronicle of events from 900 A.D. to 1046, which is of some value.

Glabrio. See ACILIUS.

Gladbach, glät'bäk, (GEORG JAKOB,) a German naturalist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1736, wrote a "Treatise on Butterflies," (1777.) Died in 1796.

Glad'den, (WASHINGTON,) an American author and clergyman, born at Pottsgrove, Pennsylvania, in 1836. He is best known as a writer on social reforms, some of his works being "Ruling Ideas of the Present Age," "Social Facts and Forces," "Art and Morality," etc. Died 1918.

Gladstone, glad'ston, (HERBERT JOHN,) son of William E. Gladstone, was born at London in 1854. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, entered Parliament in 1880, and was private secretary to his father 1880–81, a lord of the treasury 1881–85, financial secretary of the war office 1886, under-secretary in home office 1892–94, and first commissioner of works 1894–95.

Gladstone, (JOHN HALL,) an English chemist, born March 7, 1827. He was educated at University College, London, and at Giessen, where he graduated in 1848. He published a "Life of Faraday," (1872,) "Miracles as Credentials of Revelation," (1873,) a work on "Spelling Reform," (1878,) and many scientific and other papers.

Gladstone, (The Right Hon. WILLIAM EW'ART,) an eminent English statesman, orator, and author, a younger son of Sir John Gladstone, was born in Liverpool, December 29, 1809. In 1831 he graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, as a double first-class,—that is, with the highest excellence in classics and mathematics. He was elected to Parliament by the Conservatives of Newark in 1832, and appointed a lord of the treasury by Sir Robert Peel in December, 1834. On the accession of the Whigs, in April, 1835, he retired from office. In 1838 he published "The State in its Relations with the Church," an argument in favour of the union of church and state. He married a daughter of Sir Stephen R. Glynne in 1839.

On the formation of a new ministry by Sir Robert Peel in 1841, Mr. Gladstone became vice-president of the board of trade, and master of the mint. He distinguished himself in this position by his financial skill and knowledge of commercial affairs, and was made president of the board of trade in May, 1843. He was appointed secretary for the colonies in 1845, and supported Sir Robert Peel in the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846.

In 1847 he was elected as representative of Oxford University in Parliament. Having differed from his party on several important questions, and having become identified with the Conservative Liberals, or Peelites, he entered the coalition ministry of Lord Aberdeen, as chancellor of the exchequer, in December, 1852. A short time after the accession of Palmerston as premier, in February, 1855, Mr. Gladstone resigned, with several other Peelites. He co-operated with Cobden and others in 1855 in their efforts to terminate the Crimean war; and he strenuously opposed the Chinese war in 1857. He declined to take office in the ministry of Lord Derby in 1858, but accepted an embassy as commissioner to the Ionian Isles in that year. In June, 1859, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in the cabinet of Palmerston. His humane aversion to war and his partiality for free trade and frugality inclined him to act with the Liberal party and the Manchester school. He was considered the greatest of British financiers, and as an orator had probably no equal in the House of Commons except John Bright. His speech of four hours on the Budget of 1860 was a wonderful union of reasoning and declamation.

He continued to represent Oxford University until 1865, when he was defeated by the Tory candidate. After the death of Lord Palmerston he became the leader of the House of Commons, and retained the office of chancellor of the exchequer under Earl Russell. Russell and Gladstone introduced a bill for electoral reform, on which the latter made a great speech, April 28, 1866. This bill having been defeated, the ministers resigned in June, 1866. He advocated the disestablishment and disendowment of the Episcopal Church of Ireland, which was opposed by Disraeli and the Tories. After a long debate on this measure, Gladstone's resolution was passed, by a majority of sixty-five, on the 1st of May, 1868; but Disraeli, though defeated, would not resign, and the question became the chief issue in the next election. The Liberal party having gained a large majority in the general election of November, Mr. Gladstone became prime minister, December 4, 1868. He brought in a bill to disestablish the Irish Church, which passed the House of Commons, but was mutilated in the House of Lords by important amendments, which the Commons rejected after Mr. Gladstone had made a great speech on the subject. This resistance of the peers to the will of the majority of the nation caused great excitement, and a dangerous crisis seemed to be imminent; but in July, 1869, a compromise was effected, and the bill of Mr. Gladstone, slightly modified, was adopted by the House of Lords. In the election of 1874 the Liberal party was defeated at the polls, and Mr. Gladstone, with his cabinet, retired from office. Mr. Disraeli, who succeeded him, remained premier until 1880, when the unpopularity of his foreign policy, particularly in regard to the Eastern question, led to the defeat of his party and the restoration of the Liberals. Mr. Gladstone again accepted the premiership, and his first step was to put an end to the war between his government and the Boers of South Africa.

He carried through a scheme of parliamentary reform which established what was very nearly universal suffrage, but his measures of coercion for Ireland aroused bitter opposition from the Irish party, and he was defeated by a coalition of this party and the Conservatives in 1885. Coming into power again in 1886, he brought in a measure to give Ireland a separate parliament, which caused a serious split in his party, and on an appeal to the country he was again defeated. Once more made premier in 1892, he succeeded in the following year in carrying his Home Rule bill through the Commons, though it was thrown out by the Lords. In 1894 enfeebled health and weakened eyesight caused Gladstone to retire from public life. He died May 19, 1898. Gladstone was an active author, his list of books extending from 1838 to 1897. Prominent among them were his works on Homer and his age, his theological and political writings, and his "Gleanings of Past Years," (8 vols., 1897.)

See "The Four Reform Orators," in the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1867; J. MCGILCHRIST, "Life of W. E. Gladstone," 1869; SAMUEL SMILES, "Brief Biographies;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1839; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1858; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1858; "Edinburgh Quarterly" for July, 1869.

Glafey, glä'fī, (ADAM FRIEDRICH,) a German publicist, born at Reichenbach in 1692, became archivist at the court of Dresden in 1726. Among his works are "The Kernel (*Kern*) of the History of Saxony," (1722,) and a "History of the Law of Nature," (1739.) Died in 1753.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Glaire, glâr, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French theologian and Orientalist, born at Bordeaux in 1798. He became professor of Hebrew at the Sorbonne in 1841, and in 1845 councillor of the University. He published a "Hebrew and Chaldee Hand-Lexicon," (1830,) an "Arabic Concordance of the Koran" etc. Died in 1879.

Glais-Bizoin, glâ bē'zwân', (ALEXANDRE,) a French politician, born at Quentin, March 9, 1800. He became an advocate, and an extreme democrat. He was very prominent in the early days of the Republic after the downfall of Napoleon III. Died at Lamballe, November 6, 1877.

Glai'sher, (JAMES,) meteorologist, was born at London in 1809. He became connected with Greenwich Observatory in 1840, and made many balloon ascents 1862–66, one of them reaching the greatest height on record, over seven miles. Died in 1903.

Glaize, glâz, (AUGUSTE BARTHÉLEMY,) a French painter, born at Montpellier, Dec. 15, 1807. He settled in Paris, and gained several medals. Died in 1893.

Glaize, (PIERRE PAUL LÉON,) a French painter, son of the preceding, was born in Paris, February 3, 1842. Most of his works are on classical, scriptural, and religious subjects.

Glandorp, glân'dorp, (JOHANN,) a German philologist, born at Münster, learned languages under Melanchthon. He became professor of history at Marburg in 1560, and published "Onomasticon Historiæ Romanæ," (1589,) and other works. Died in 1564.

See REINECCIUS, "Vita Glandorpii."

Glanvil, (BARTHOLOMEW.) See BARTHOLOMÆUS DE GLANVILLE.

Glan'vil, (Sir JOHN,) an able English lawyer, born about 1590, was speaker of Parliament in 1640. Having become a partisan of Charles I., he was imprisoned by the dominant party from 1645 to 1648. He died in 1661, and left "Reports of Cases of Controverted Elections."

Glan'vil or **Glan'vill,** (JOSEPH,) an eminent English divine, born at Plymouth in 1636. Having taken his degree at Oxford University, he published in 1661 a work entitled "The Vanity of Dogmatizing," in which he assails the system of Aristotle. In 1665 he published his "Scepsis Scientifica," etc., a remodelling of the former treatise, which is commended by Hallam. About the same time he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was

a believer in witchcraft, and published, among other works, "Phil sophic Considerations touching the Being of Witches," etc. Died at Bath in 1680.

See Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1853; "Biographia Britannica."

Glan'ville, ₫e, (Ranulphus or Ralph,) an eminent English lawyer, became chief justiciary of the kingdom under Henry II. He is supposed to have been the author of one of the earliest legal treatises that appeared in England. Having accompanied Richard I. to Palestine, he lost his life at the siege of Acre in 1190.

See Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. i.

Glaph'ў-rą, [Gr. Γλαφύρα,] daughter of Archelaus, King of Cappadocia, was successively married to Alexander, son of Herod and Mariamne, Juba, King of Libya, and Archelaus, son of Herod. Died 7 A.D.

Glap'thorne or **Glap'thorn**, (Henry,) an English dramatic poet of the time of Charles I. He was the author of "Albertus Wallenstein," a tragedy, "The Hollander," a comedy, and other plays, which were popular in their time.

See Baker, "Biographia Dramatica;" "Retrospective Review," vol. x., 1824.

Glareanus, glâ-re-ā'nŭs, (Henricus Loritus,) a Swiss poet, musician, and scholar, born at Glarus in 1488, was a friend of Erasmus. In 1512 he was crowned as poet-laureate by the emperor Maximilian. He founded a school for belles-lettres at Friburg, in Brisgau, and acquired a high reputation by his vast erudition. Among his chief works are "Annotationes in Titum Livium," (1540,) and a valuable treatise on music, entitled "Dodecachordon," (1547.) Died at Friburg in 1563.

See H. Schreiber, "H. L. Glareanus, gekrönter Dichter," etc., 1837; Erasmus, "Epistolæ XVIII.;" M. Adam, "Vitæ Philosophorum Germanorum;" G. Vossius, "De Scientiis Mathematicis."

Glaser, glä'zẹr, (Adolf,) a prolific German author, born at Wiesbaden, December 15, 1829. Besides many popular dramas and plays, translations from Dutch novelists, etc., he published a large number of original novels, such as "Was ist Wahrheit?" (1869,) "Schlitzwang," (1879,) "Das entschwundene Dokument," (1883,) etc.

Glaser, glä'zẹr, (Christoph,) a Swiss chemist, born at Bâle, was apothecary to Louis XIV. of France. He published a "Treatise on Chemistry," (1663,) which was often reprinted.

See F. Hoefer, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Glaser, glä'zẹr, (Johann Friedrich,) a German physician and chemist, born in 1707; died in 1789.

Glasgow, (Ellen Anderson,) novelist, born at Richmond, Virginia, 1874.

Glass, (Carter,) American politician, was born 1858 at Lynchburg, Va. Member of the Virginia Senate, 1899–1903, the State Constitutional Convention 1901, and a member of Congress from 1902 until his resignation in 1918. Secretary of the Treasury in Wilson's Cabinet Dec., 1918, resigning Nov., 1919, to enter the U. S. Senate. Re-elected for term 1925–31.

Glass or **Glas**, (John), a Scottish clergyman, born in Fifeshire in 1695, is noted as the founder of a sect called Glassites. Died 1773.

Glass, (John,) a son of the preceding born at Dundee in 1725. He became captain of a merchant-ship, and on a voyage from Brazil to London was murdered by his crew, in 1765. He left a "Description of Teneriffe."

Glass, glâs, [Lat. Glas'sius,] (Solomon,) a German Lutheran divine, eminent as a biblical critic, was born at Sondershausen in 1593. He became professor of theology at Jena, and superintendent of the churches and schools of Saxe-Gotha. His principal work is "Sacred Philology, in which the Style, Literature, and Signification of the Holy Scriptures are unfolded." Died in 1656.

Glassbrenner, glâs'brĕn-nẹr, (Adolf,) a German satirist, born at Berlin in 1810. He wrote, among other humorous works, "Berlin as it Eats and Drinks," (1832,) and "Pictures and Dreams from Vienna." Died 1876.

Glassius. See Glass, (Solomon.)

Glauber, glŏw'bẹr, (Johann,) a distinguished landscape-painter, sometimes called Polydore, was born at Utrecht in 1646. His pictures are chiefly representations of Italian and Alpine scenery. Died in 1726.

Glauber, (Johann Gottlieb,) a landscape-painter surnamed Myrtill, born in 1656, was a brother of the preceding. Died in Breslau in 1703.

Glauber, glau'bẹr or glŏw'bẹr, (Johann Rudolph,) a German chemist, born at Karlstadt about 1604, was a professor of alchemy. He lived at Frankfort, Cologne, and Amsterdam. He made several useful discoveries, among which was the salt that bears his name, and made improvements in chemical apparatus. Between 1646 and 1668 he published numerous Latin and German works, among which is "Miraculum Mundi," (1653.) Died in Amsterdam in 1668.

See F. Hoefer, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Glaucia, glau'she-ą, (Caius Servil'ius,) a Roman demagogue, contemporary with L. Apuleius Saturninus, whose fate he shared about 99 B.C. (See Saturninus.)

Glau'çĭ-as, [Γλαυκίας,] a Greek sculptor of Egina, flourished about 480 B.C.

Glaucias, a king of the Illyrians in the time of Alexander the Great.

Glau'con, [Γλαύκων,] a Greek philosopher, a brother of Plato, lived about 400 B.C. He was one of the interlocutors in the "Republic" of Plato, and in the "Parmenides."

Glaucus, [Gr. Γλαύκος,] a prophetic marine deity of Greek mythology. According to one tradition, he was originally a fisherman, who obtained immortality by eating a certain herb. He built the ship Argo, and accompanied the Argonautæ to Colchis.

See Keightley's "Mythology."

Glaucus, a Greek statuary, born at Chios, (Scio,) lived in the sixth century B.C. He is said to have invented the art of soldering metals.

See Meyer, "Kunstgeschichte."

Glaucus, a son of Minos, while a child fell into a vessel of honey and was smothered. The poets feigned that he was restored to life by Polyidus a soothsayer.

Glea'son, (Frederick Grant,) composer, born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1848.

Gleaves, (Albert,) American naval officer, was born at Nashville, Tenn., 1858. He received his ensign's commission 1881, became Commandant of the Naval Station, Narragansett Bay 1911–12, and the Navy Yard at New York 1912–14. He was promoted to Rear-Admiral 1915 and, at the outbreak of the World War, was commanding the destroyer force of the Atlantic Fleet. On May 29, 1917, he became commander of convoy operations in the Atlantic, being responsible for convoying the American troops to France. From July, 1917, to Sept., 1919, he commanded the cruiser and transport force of the Atlantic Fleet and held various other high commands. He retired in 1922.

Gleditsch, glā'ditsh, (Johann Gottlieb,) an eminent German botanist, born at Leipsic in 1714.

See Willdenow and Usteri, "Biographie des Hofrath und Professor Gleditsch," 1790; "Biographie Médicale."

Gleichen, von, fon gli'ĸen, (Friedrich Wilhelm,) a German naturalist, called Russworm, was born at Baireuth in 1717. Died 1783.

See Weikard, "Biographie des Herren von Gleichen," 1783.

Gleichen-Russwurm, von, fon gli'ĸẹn rōōs wōōrm, (Emilie,) a German authoress, the youngest child of the poet Schiller, was born at Weimar, July 25, 1804, and was married in 1828. She published a number of volumes regarding Schiller's life, with parts of his writings before unpublished. Died November 25, 1872.

Gleig, glĕg, (George,) a Scottish theologian, born in 1753. He became Bishop of Brechin about 1810, and published several works on theology. Died in 1839.

Gleig, (Rev. George Robert,) a Scottish divine and voluminous writer, born in 1796. Having served in the Peninsular war and in America, he was subsequently appointed chaplain-general to the forces, (1846.) Among his principal works are the romances of "The Hussar," "Chelsea Pensioners," and "The Subaltern," (1825,) "The Campaign of New Orleans," "The Story of the Peninsular War," "Life of Lord Clive," and "Memoirs of Warren Hastings." Died in 1888.

Gleim, glīm, (Johann Wilhelm Ludwig,) a popular

German poet, sometimes called "Father Gleim," born near Ermsleben in 1719. He was the author of fables, romances, anacreontic poems, a didactic poem entitled "Halladat," etc.; but he is chiefly celebrated for his "War-Songs," ("Kriegslieder.") Died in 1803.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" WILHELM KÖRTE, "J. W. L. Gleim's Leben," 1811; MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Gleizes, glāz, (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French vegetarian and philosophical writer, born at Dourgne in 1773; died in 1843.

Glemona, da, dâ glà-mo'nâ, (BASILE,) a missionary and Chinese scholar. He resided many years in China, and produced a Chinese lexicon.

Glĕn, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish song-writer, born in Glasgow in 1789. In 1815 he published "Poems, chiefly Lyrical." Died in 1826.

Glen, de, dẹh glĕn, (JOHN,) a Flemish engraver on wood, born at Liege. He published in 1601 a curious work, called "On Dress, Manners, Ceremonies," etc., ("Des Habits, Mœurs, Cérémonies et Façons de faire.")

Glenbervie. See DOUGLAS, (SYLVESTER.)

Glen'dŏw-ẹr or **Glendwr**, (OWEN,) a celebrated Welsh chieftain, born in Montgomeryshire about 1359, was descended from Llewelyn, Prince of Wales. He was early patronized by King Richard II., whom, however, he deserted before the deposition of that monarch. Being roused to resistance by the wrongs he himself and his country endured, he took up arms against Henry IV., and laid claim, about 1402, to the crown of Wales. The king soon after marched with an army against Glendower, who, without coming to an engagement, led them through mountainous tracts until, worn with fatigue and famine, they were forced to retreat. A second expedition undertaken by King Henry was likewise unsuccessful; and in 1402 Glendower gained a victory over the English near Knighton. Having assembled a large army, the king marched for the third time into Wales; and Glendower, unwilling to risk an encounter with so superior a force, retired to the mountains. With Mortimer and Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, he formed a conspiracy against the English king, who defeated their army near Shrewsbury in 1403. Having made a treaty with Charles VI. of France, Glendower again invaded the enemy's country, capturing a number of fortresses; but in 1405 he was defeated by Henry, Prince of Wales. After several attempts at negotiation, Glendower was pardoned; but he never submitted. He died about 1415.

See HUME, "History of England;" SHAKSPEARE, "Henry IV.;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xiii., 1826.

Glenelg, LORD. See GRANT, (CHARLES.)

Glen'ie or **Glen'nie**, (JAMES,) F.R.S., a Scottish mathematician and artillery officer, born in 1750. He published some mathematical works, and a "History of Gunnery," (1776.) Died in 1817.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Glent'worth, (GEORGE,) an American physician, born in Philadelphia in 1735, was appointed senior surgeon in the army during the Revolution. Died in 1792.

Gley, glà, (GÉRARD,) a French linguist and writer, born in Lorraine in 1761. Among his numerous works is a "French-German Dictionary," (1795.) Died in 1830.

Gleyre, glār, (CHARLES,) a Swiss painter of high reputation, born in the canton de Vaud in 1807. His picture of "Evening," or "Illusions perdues," (1843,) is called one of the most poetical compositions of the modern school. He produced a picture of the "Separation of the Apostles," which is celebrated. Died in 1874.

Glichezare or **Glichesære**. See HEINRICH DER GLICHEZARE.

Glid'dŏn, (GEORGE R.,) was born in Devonshire, England, about 1808. He went to Egypt, where he passed many years. He published "Ancient Egypt," etc., (1850,) and, with Dr. J. C. Nott, of Mobile, the "Types of Mankind," etc., (1854.) Died at Panama in 1857.

Gliemann, glee'mân, (JOHANN GEORG THEODOR,) a geographer, born at Oldenburg in 1793; died in 1828.

Glinka, glink'kâ, (FEODOR NIKOLAEVITCH,) a Russian officer and poet, born in the government of Smolensk in 1788, served in the campaigns of 1805 and 1815. Among his military writings, which are highly esteemed, are "Letters of a Russian Officer on the Campaigns of 1805," etc. His war-lyrics also enjoy a wide popularity; and he made poetical versions of the Psalms and other sacred books. Died at Tver, February 23, 1880.

Glinka, (GREGOR ANDREEVITCH,) a Russian writer, born in the government of Smolensk in 1774, became in 1802 professor of Russian literature at Dorpat. He was afterwards appointed tutor to the grand duke Nicholas, whom he accompanied on his travels. Among his principal works is a treatise "On the Ancient Religion of the Slavonians." Died about 1818.

Glinka, (MICHAEL,) a Russian composer, produced in 1837 an opera entitled "Tsarskaya Zheezn," (or "Zarkaja Shisn,") which was very successful, and is regarded as the first national work of the kind. Died in 1857.

Glinka, (SERGEI NIKOLAEVITCH,) a Russian *littérateur*, born in the government of Smolensk in 1774. He wrote poems, dramas, operas, and historical works, among which may be named a "History of the Migration of the Armenians of Azerbaijân from Turkey to Russia," and "Russian History for Youth." He also translated Young's "Night Thoughts" into Russian. Died in 1847.

Glinski, glins'kee, (MICHAEL,) a Polish nobleman, who, having lost the favour of King Sigismund, offered his services to the Czar of Russia, then at war with his country. He captured Smolensk in 1514; but the Czar soon after, suspecting him of treachery, caused him to be put in prison, where he died in 1534.

Gliscenti, gle-shĕn'tee, (FABIO,) an Italian physician and moralist, born near Brescia about 1550, wrote "The Market," ("Il Mercato," 1620,) a moral fable. Died about 1620.

Glis'sŏn, (FRANCIS,) a celebrated English physician and anatomist, born in Dorsetshire in 1597. Having taken his degree at Cambridge, he became professor of physic in that university, and in 1634 was chosen a Fellow of the College of Physicians, London. He wrote a "Treatise on the Rickets," (1650,) and "Anatomy of the Liver." The latter work is highly esteemed; and a part of the liver which he has minutely described has been called the "Capsule of Glisson." He was the first who attributed to simple fibre the innate principle of irritability, which he distinguishes from sensibility. Dr. Glisson was eulogized by Harvey; and the celebrated Boerhaave pronounced him "the most accurate of all anatomists that ever lived." Died in 1677.

See BIRCH, "History of the Royal Society;" AIKIN, "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine."

Glitnir. See FORSETI.

Glocker, glok'kẹr, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) professor of mineralogy at Breslau, was born at Stuttgart in 1793. He wrote a "Manual of Mineralogy," (1829,) and other works on that science. Died July 15, 1858.

Glöersen, glö'ẽr-sẹn, (KRISTIAN,) a Norwegian poet, born at Christiania, April 7, 1838. He was educated at Christiania University, and became a teacher. He published "Sigurd," (1877,) "En Fremmed," (1880,) etc.

Gloucester, DUKE OF, was a title of Richard III. of England, before his accession to the throne.

Gloucester, glos'tẹr, (HUMPHREY,) DUKE OF, was a brother of Henry V. of England, by whose last will he was appointed Regent of England in 1422. He was invested by Parliament with the office of "protector" during the absence of his brother, the Duke of Bedford. The affairs of the nation were thrown into confusion by a long contest for supremacy between Gloucester and Cardinal Beaufort. Having been arrested on a charge of treason, he was murdered in prison, by the order, it is supposed, of Cardinal Beaufort, in 1447.

See HUME, "History of England;" SHAKSPEARE, "Henry VI., Part II."

Gloucester, (ROBERT OF,) an early English writer, who flourished in the thirteenth century, is supposed to have been a monk of Gloucester Abbey. He was the author of a History of England from the earliest times down to the reign of Henry III., written in verse, and furnishing a valuable monument of the language of that time.

Gloucester, (WILLIAM FREDERICK,) DUKE OF, born at Rome in 1776, was a nephew of George III. of England, and a son of Prince William Henry. He obtained

the rank of general in 1808, and was afterwards a field-marshal. He married Princess Mary, a daughter of George III. Died in 1834.

Glover, glŭv'ẹr, MRS., an Irish actress, born in 1781. She performed a great variety of characters with success. Died in 1850.

Glover, glŭv'ẹr, (RICHARD,) an English poet and scholar, born in London in 1712, was a merchant in his youth. He published in 1737 "Leonidas, an Epic Poem on the Persian War," which had great temporary success and was extravagantly praised by Lord Lyttleton, Fielding, and other prominent members of the Whig party. It has not retained its popularity, which was owing more to the peculiar circumstances of the times than its own intrinsic merit. His ballad of "Hosier's Ghost" (1739) caused a great sensation, and is still a popular national song. He was also the author of two tragedies, entitled "Medea" and "Boadicea." He was elected a member of Parliament for Weymouth in 1761, and was several times re-elected. Glover is styled by Warton one of the best Greek scholars of his time. Died in 1785.

See "Memoirs of a Distinguished Literary and Political Character," 1813; CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820.

Glover, (ROBERT,) an English heraldic writer, born at Ashford in 1543. He wrote "On Political or Civil Nobility," ("De Nobilitate politica vel civili," 1608.) Died in 1588.

See FULLER'S "Worthies."

Glover, (WILLIAM,) an English musician and composer, born in London in 1822. His best-known works are two oratorios,—"Jerusalem," (1847,) and "Emmanuel," (1851.)

Glover, (WILLIAM HOWARD,) an English musical composer, born at Kilburn, June 6, 1819. He produced "Tam O'Shanter," a cantata, (1855,) the operas "Ruy Blas" (1861) and "Aminta," and other works. Died in New York, October 28, 1875.

Glück, glĭk, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a learned German jurist, born at Halle, on the Saale, in 1755. He became professor of law at Erlangen in 1784. His "Complete Explanation of the Pandects" (1796) was esteemed a standard work. Died in 1831.

Gluck, von, fon glŏŏk, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) an eminent German composer, born near Neumarkt in 1714. He visited Italy in 1738, and studied composition under Martini. His first operas, "Artaxerxes" and "Demetrius," and a third, entitled "The Fall of the Giants," brought out in London, met with no decided success. Having made the acquaintance of the Florentine poet Calzabigi, they resolved to effect a reform in the Italian Opera, which resulted in the production of "Alceste," "Orfeo," and "Helena and Paris," (1762–69.) These operas were received with general applause both in Germany and Italy. In 1774 he brought out at Paris his "Iphigenia in Aulis," which, in spite of the opposition of the French composers, met with an enthusiastic reception. In the musical contest which was now carried on with great violence between the partisans of Gluck and those of Piccini, who had been invited to Paris, the queen, Marie Antoinette, actively supported the former, who had been her teacher in music. His "Iphigenia in Tauris," which came out in 1779, is ranked among his master-pieces. Died in Vienna in November, 1787.

See BURNEY, "General History of Music;" A. SCHMID, "Christoph, Ritter von Gluck dessen Leben," etc., 1854; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" MIEL, "Notice sur Gluck," 1840.

Glümer, von, fon glü'mẹr, (CLAIRE,) a German novelist, born at Blankenburg, October 18, 1825. Among her stories are "Fata Morgana," (1851,) "Frau Domina," (1873,) etc. She also wrote "Mythologie der Deutschen," (1856,) "Berühmte Frauen," (1856,) and other works.

Gly'cas, (MICHAEL,) [Gr. Μιχαὴλ ὁ Γλυκᾶς,] a learned Byzantine historian, supposed to have lived about 1150–80. He was the author of "Annales," being a history of the world from the creation to the birth of Christ, and that of the Byzantine emperors down to the death of Alexius I. Comnenus.

Gly'con, [Γλύκων,] a Greek sculptor of uncertain period and of high reputation. He is only known as the sculptor of a famous colossal statue called the "Farnese Hercules," which is in the Royal Museum at Naples. No ancient writer mentions Glycon; but ΓΛΥΚΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΙ ("Glycon the Athenian made it") is engraved on the rock which supported the statue.

Glynn, (ROBERT,) M.D., an English poet, born at Cambridge, was a Fellow of Queen's College. He wrote "The Day of Judgment," a poetical essay, which obtained the Seatonian prize in 1757. Died in 1800.

Gmelin, gmā'lin, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a skilful German engraver, born at Badenweiler in 1745. He worked many years at Rome, where he died in 1821.

Gmelin, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist, born at Tübingen in 1748, was a son of Philipp Friedrich, noticed below. He was professor of medical sciences in the University of Göttingen for about thirty years, ending in 1804, and acquired an extensive reputation by his lectures and his numerous and voluminous works on botany, chemistry, and other natural sciences. Among these are a "Dictionary of Botany," (9 vols.,) and a "History of Natural Sciences," (1799.) He also edited the thirteenth edition of Linnæus's "Systema Naturæ," (1788–93,) in which work he has shown himself defective in critical judgment. Died in 1804.

See "Biographie médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gmelin, (JOHANN GEORG,) an eminent German botanist and naturalist, an uncle of the preceding, was born at Tübingen in June, 1709. Having taken his degree in medicine, he went to Saint Petersburg, and obtained, about 1731, the chair of chemistry and natural history. In 1733 he was sent by the empress, in company with G. F. Müller and others, on an exploring expedition to Siberia. In this arduous enterprise he spent about ten years, and, having returned to Saint Petersburg in 1743, published his "Flora of Siberia," ("Flora Sibirica," 1747,) which is praised by Haller. He became professor of botany and chemistry at Tübingen in 1749, and published (in German) "Travels in Siberia," (1752,) a work of considerable merit. Died at Tübingen in 1755.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gmelin, (LEOPOLD,) a chemist, son of Johann Friedrich, noticed above, was born in 1788. He became professor of chemistry at Heidelberg in 1817. His principal works are a "Manual of Theoretical Chemistry," (5 vols., 1841,) and a "Text-Book of Chemistry," (1844.) He retired from the chair at Heidelberg in 1851. Died in 1853.

Gmelin, (PHILIPP FRIEDRICH,) a German physician and botanist, a brother of Johann Georg, noticed above, was born at Tübingen in 1721. He wrote treatises on medicine, botany, etc. Died in 1768.

Gmelin, (SAMUEL GOTTLIEB,) M.D., an eminent botanist and traveller, born at Tübingen in 1744, was a nephew of the preceding. He obtained a chair of botany in Saint Petersburg about 1766, and published a "Treatise on Sea-Weeds," ("Historia Fucorum," 1768.) In 1768, Gmelin and his friend Pallas were associated in a scientific exploration of Russia in the service of the empress Catherine. The former directed his researches to the regions of the Don and the Volga, and explored the western and eastern coasts of the Caspian. He was seized on his homeward route by the Kaitaks, was imprisoned in Caucasus, and died, in consequence of ill treatment, in 1774. Soon after that date his "Travels through Russia, with a View to Investigate the Three Kingdoms of Nature," (in German,) was published.

Gnäditsch, gnä'ditch, written also **Gnieditsch,** (NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH,) a Russian poet, born at Poltava in 1784. He is chiefly known from his excellent translation of the "Iliad" into Russian hexameter verse. He also made translations from Byron and several French poets, and published, among other original poems, "The Fishers," and "Popular Songs of the Modern Greeks." Died in 1833.

Gnauth, gnŏwt, (GUSTAV ADOLF,) a German architect, born at Stuttgart, July 1, 1840. He became very eminent as a constructor of buildings in a modified and enriched Renaissance style.

Gneisenau, gnī′zẹh-nŏw′, (AUGUST Neidhardt—nīt′hart,) COUNT, a celebrated Prussian field-marshal, born at Schilda, in Saxony, in 1760. He served with great distinction in the principal campaigns from 1807 to 1809, when he was sent on embassies to London and Saint Petersburg. In 1813 he was appointed quarter-master-general of Blücher's army; and to his counsel and strategic skill are chiefly to be attributed the advantages gained by the Prussian army at that time. He was made a general in 1814, and received the title of count. After the defeat at Ligny he made a skilful retreat, and collected the remains of the army that by its timely arrival at Waterloo decided the event of that day. He was appointed governor of Berlin and councillor of state in 1818, and in 1825 field-marshal. Died in 1831.

See C. G. LISCHKE, "A. Gneisenau's Urne," 8vo, 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gneist, gnīst, (RUDOLF,) an eminent German jurist, born in Berlin, August 13, 1816. He was educated at Berlin University, in which he became professor of jurisprudence, and was also a prominent legislator and parliamentarian. Several of his numerous works relate to the history and development of English legal and social institutions; others, to general administrative law. His works include "Modern English Constitutional and Administrative Law," (1857 *et seq.*,) "History of the English Constitution," (1882,) "The English Parliament," (1886,) and "Die nationale Rechtsidee," (1894.) Died July 22, 1895.

Gnieditsch. See GNÄDITSCH.

Gnī′pho, (MARCUS ANTONIUS,) a Roman rhetorician, born in Gaul in 114 B.C. He taught rhetoric, at Rome, to Cicero and other eminent men, and wrote several works, which are not extant. Died 63 B.C.

Gōad, (JOHN,) a classical teacher, born in London in 1615, was head-master of the Merchant Taylors' School for about twenty years. Among his works is "Astro-Meteorologia," (1686.) Died in 1689.

See WILSON, "History of Merchant Taylors' School."

Gōad′bў, (ROBERT,) an English printer and writer, of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, wrote "Illustration of the Scriptures by Notes," (3 vols., 1759–64.) Died in 1778.

Goar, go′ȧR′, (JACQUES,) a French Dominican monk, born in Paris about 1606. He published a work on the ritual of the Greek Church, "Eukologion sive Rituale Græcorum," (1647.) Died in 1653.

Goar, van. See GRAF.

Gobat, go′bȧ′, (SAMUEL,) a Swiss-English missionary, born at Cremine, canton of Berne, Switzerland, January 26, 1799. He was (1830–32) a missionary in Abyssinia, and published a "Journal of a Sojourn in Abyssinia," (1834.) He was afterwards a missionary at Malta, and in 1846 was made Anglo-Prussian Bishop of Jerusalem, where he died, May 12, 1879.

Gobbo, gob′bo, (ANDREA,) a painter, distinguished as a colorist, born at Milan about 1470; died in 1527.

Gobbo da Cortona, gob′bo dȧ kor-to′nȧ, an Italian painter, whose proper name was PAOLO BONZI, was born at Cortona about 1580. He excelled in painting fruits. Died about 1640.

Gobel, go′bĕl′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist, born in Alsace in 1727, was a deputy of the clergy to the States-General in 1789. When the oath to the civil constitution was offered to the clergy, he attached to it some restrictions; but he subsequently withdrew them. As a reward for his compliance, he obtained the bishoprics of the Upper Rhine, the Upper Maine, and of Paris. He renounced his ecclesiastical functions about the end of 1793. Having incurred the displeasure of the Jacobins, he was guillotined in 1794.

Göbel or **Goebel,** gö′bẹl, (JOHANN HEINRICH ERTMANN,) a German writer, born at Lauban in 1732; died in 1795.

Göbel or **Goebel,** (TRAUGOTT FRIEDEMANN,) a German chemist and traveller, born in Thuringia in 1794, became professor of chemistry at Dorpat in 1828. He published "Travels in Southern Russia," (1838,) "Elements of Pharmacy," ("Grundlehren der Pharmacie," 4 vols., 1843–47,) and other works. Died in 1851.

Göbel or **Goebel, von,** fon gö′bẹl, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German jurist and publicist, born in Westphalia in 1683. His works on public law were much esteemed. Died in 1745.

Gobelin, gob′lăn′, (GILLES and JEAN,) brothers, and celebrated French dyers, who about 1450 established dye-houses on the Bièvre, (Faubourg Saint-Marcel, Paris.) A manufactory of tapestry was afterwards founded, and, under the supervision of the celebrated Le Brun, were produced those superb pieces of tapestry which have excited the admiration of the world.

See LACORDAIRE, "Notice historique sur la Manufacture des Gobelins."

Göben, von, fon gö′ben, (AUGUST KARL FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German general, born at Stade, in Hanover, December 10, 1816. In 1833 he entered the Prussian service. He served in Spain with the Carlists, and in 1865 became a lieutenant-general of the Prussian troops. He commanded with distinction in France in 1870–72. Died at Coblentz, November 13, 1880.

Gobet, go′bȧ′, (NICOLAS,) a French savant, born about 1735, wrote "The Ancient Mineralogists of France," (2 vols., 1779,) and other works. Died about 1781.

Gobien. See LEGOBIEN.

Gobineau, de, dẹh go′bẹ′nō′, (JOSEPH ARTHUR,) COUNT, a French author, born at Bordeaux in 1816. He wrote "Essai sur l'Inégalité des Races humaines," (1853–55,) "Histoire des Perses," (1869,) "Amadis," (a poem, 1876,) etc. Died in Paris, October 17, 1882.

Gobinet, go′be′nȧ′, (CHARLES,) a French religious writer, born at Saint-Quentin in 1613; died in 1690.

Göbler or **Goebler,** gö′blẹr, (JUSTIN,) a German historian, born in Hesse. He wrote a "History of the Emperor Maximilian I.," (1566.) Died in 1567.

Goblet, go′blȧ′, (ALBERT JOSEPH,) Count of Alviella, a Belgian officer, born at Tournay in 1790. In 1835 he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. Died in 1873.

Go′brў-as, one of the seven Persian noblemen who conspired against Smerdis, 521 B.C. He married a sister of King Darius, and was the father of Mardonius.

Gockel, gok′kẹl, (EBERHARD,) born at Ulm in 1646, was physician to the Duke of Würtemberg. His writings were highly esteemed.

Göckingk or **Goeckingk,** gök′kink, (LEOPOLD FRIEDRICH Gunther—gōōn′tẹr,) a German poet, born near Halberstadt in 1748, was appointed to several high offices in the Prussian government. He wrote epigrams, satiric fables, and "The Songs of Two Lovers," ("Lieder zweier Liebenden," 1777.) The last-named are especially admired. Died in 1828.

Goclenius, go-klā′ne-ŭs, (CONRAD,) a German philologist, born in Westphalia in 1455. He was a friend and correspondent of Erasmus. He wrote "Scholia in Tullii Officia," and edited Lucian. Died about 1535.

Goclenius, (RUDOLPH,) a German philosopher, born at Corbach in 1547, was professor of logic at Marburg. He wrote, besides other works, "Miscellanea philosophico-theologica," (3 vols., 1607–09.) Died in 1628.

Goclenius, (RUDOLPH,) a physician, son of the preceding, was born at Wittenberg in 1572. He became professor of physics at Marburg, and wrote various works. Died in 1621.

Godard, go′dȧR′, (JEAN,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1564, wrote odes, dramas, etc., which were once popular. Died about 1630.

Godart, go′dȧR′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French naturalist, born in Picardy in 1775. He published four volumes of a "History of the Lepidoptera of France," (1822–25,) which, after his death, was finished by Duponchel. It is a work of much merit. Died in 1823.

God′dard, (ARABELLA,) a popular pianist, born of English parents in Brittany, France, in 1836, was a pupil of Thalberg. She made her first appearance in public in London in 1850, after which time she for a long period constantly gained in popular favour. In 1860 she was married to Mr. Davison. Died in 1922.

See "Men of the Time," 1868.

Goddard, (JONATHAN,) a distinguished English physician and chemist, born at Greenwich in 1617. Being appointed head-physician in the army in 1649, he accompanied Cromwell to Ireland and Scotland, and in 1653

became a member of the council of state. On the formation of the Royal Society, in 1663, Dr. Goddard was chosen one of its council. He published, among other works, a "Discourse concerning Physic, and the many Abuses thereof by Apothecaries," (1668.) He was also noted for his scientific attainments, and made great improvements in optical instruments. Died in 1674.

See "Biographie médicale;" CHALMERS, "Biographical Dictionary."

Goddard, (WILLIAM STANLEY,) an English clergyman, born in 1757, was master of Winchester School, and rector of Repton, Derby. He gave large sums of money for charity. Died in 1845.

Godde, god, (ÉTIENNE HIPPOLYTE,) a French architect, born at Breteuil in 1781, was appointed chief architect of the city of Paris in 1813. His chief work is the addition to the Hôtel de Ville. Died in 1869.

Godeau, go'dō', (ANTOINE,) a French writer, born at Dreux in 1605, was one of the founders and first members of the French Academy. He was distinguished for his wit and social accomplishments, and was one of the coterie of the Hôtel de Rambouillet. He was created Bishop of Grasse by Cardinal Richelieu in 1636, and was afterwards Bishop of Vence. He wrote a "History of the Church from the Creation to the End of the Eighth Century," (5 vols., 1653–78,) "Christian Morals," and various other works. Died in 1672.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SPERONI DEGLI ALVAROTTI, "Vita di A. Godeau Vescovo di Vence," 1761.

God'e-bert, [Lat. GODEBER'TUS,] written also **Gundepert,** King of the Lombards, succeeded his father in 661 A.D. He was killed by Grimoald in 662.

Godefroi. See GODFREY.

Godefroi, god'frwȧ', [Lat. GOTHOFRE'DUS,] (DENIS,) THE ELDER, an eminent French jurist, born in Paris in 1549. He studied successively at Louvain, Heidelberg, and Cologne, and, after his return, was made a councillor in the Parliament of Paris. He became professor of law at Geneva in 1580. On the invitation of Frederick, the Elector-palatine, he repaired to Heidelberg, where, owing to the troubles of war, he did not remain long. He died at Strasburg in 1622. He published a "Body of Civil Law," ("Corpus Juris civilis," 1583,) and other valuable legal works, and enjoyed the reputation of one of the first jurists of his time.

Godefroi, (DENIS,) THE YOUNGER, a French historian, born in Paris in 1615, was a grandson of the preceding. He was made historiographer of France in 1640, and wrote a "History of the Constables, Chancellors, etc. of France," (1658.) Died in 1681.

Godefroi, (JACQUES,) son of Denis the Elder, born at Geneva in 1587, became professor of law in his native town. He was afterwards appointed secretary of state and syndic of the republic. His edition of the "Codex Theodosianus" (1665) is highly esteemed. Died in 1652.

Godefroi, (JEAN,) Sieur d'Aumont, son of Denis the Younger, born in Paris in 1656. He filled several important offices under the government, and published editions of the "Mémoires de Comines," and other works. Died in 1732.

Godefroi, (THÉODORE,) a French jurist and historical writer, born at Geneva in 1580, was a son of Denis the Elder, noticed above. He was appointed historiographer of the kingdom in 1632. He published, among other works, "Le Cérémonial de France," (1619,) and one "On the True Origin of the House of Austria," (1624.) Died in 1649.

Godefroid (or **Godefroi**) **de Bouillon.** See GODFREY OF BOUILLON.

Godefroidus Boloniensis, (or **Bulloniensis.**) See GODFREY OF BOUILLON.

Godefroy, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1826. He published a "Lexique comparée de la Langue de Corneille," (1868,) "Histoire de la Littérature française," (5 vols., 1859–77,) etc., and a "Dictionary of the Old French Dialects," designed to complement the great Dictionary of M. Littré.

Gödeke or **Goedeke,** gö'dęh-kęh, (KARL,) a German *littérateur,* born at Celle in 1814. He published, besides other works, "The Poets of Germany from 1813 to 1843," (1844,) "The Middle Ages and their Literature," (1852–54,) and "Outlines of the History of German Poetry," (4 vols., 1859–81.) Died October 28, 1887.

Goderich. See RIPON, EARL OF.

Godescalch or **Godeschalcus.** See GOTTSCHALK.

Godescard, go'dęs'kȧr', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastical writer, born near Rouen in 1728, published, besides other works, "Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs," etc., (12 vols. 8vo.) Died in 1800.

Godet, go'dȧ', (FRÉDÉRIC L.,) a Swiss divine, born at Neufchâtel in 1812. He was educated at Berlin, and became a Protestant pastor at Neufchâtel, was principal tutor to the crown-prince of Prussia from 1838 to 1844, was professor of theology in the National Church school of Neufchâtel from 1850 to 1873, and later in that of the Independent Church in the same city. He published several volumes of commentaries and of "Biblical Studies."

God'frey, (Sir EDMUNDBURY,) an English magistrate, who took the evidence of Oates in relation to a suspected popish plot. His dead body was found, after he had been missing some days, at Primrose Hill, in October, 1678. A great excitement was caused by his murder.

See "Memoirs of the Life and Death of Sir E. Godfrey," London, 1682.

God'frey, (THOMAS,) an American mechanician and inventor, born in Philadelphia. About 1730 he made an improvement in the quadrant, which was communicated to the Royal Society. A similar improvement was made nearly at the same time by Mr. Hadley in England; and a reward was given to both by the society. Died in 1749.

God'frey of Bouillon, (boo'yŏn',) [Fr. GODEFROID (or GODEFROI) DE BOUILLON, go'dęh-frwȧ' dęh boo'-yŏn'; Ger. GOTTFRIED VON BOUILLON, got'freet fon boo'yŏn'; It. GOFFREDO DI BUGLIONE, gof-frā'do de bool-yo'nā; Lat. GODEFROI'DUS (or GOTHOFRE'DUS) BOLONIEN'SIS,] the illustrious leader of the first crusade, son of Eustace II., Count of Boulogne, was born near Nivelle, in France, about 1058. He early distinguished himself while fighting for Henry IV. of Germany, by whom he was created Duke of Bouillon. He was one of the first to engage in the crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre, and to him was intrusted the command of the principal army. In 1096 he set out for Constantinople, accompanied by the most distinguished of the nobility. Being informed that Hugh, Count of Vermandois, brother of the King of France, was detained there as a prisoner, Godfrey demanded his release of the emperor Alexius, and on his refusal threatened to besiege the capital, in consequence of which the captive was liberated. After much difficulty, a treaty was concluded between Alexius and the crusaders, by which the latter agreed to do homage to the emperor on condition of his assistance. The army next advanced to Nice, which surrendered after a protracted siege. In June, 1098, Antioch was taken, after great suffering had been endured from famine and disease. With the remnant of his army Godfrey now marched to Jerusalem, the siege of which was begun in June, 1099, and ended the July following by the capture of the city. By the unanimous wish of the crusaders, he was chosen King of Jerusalem; but he refused the title of royalty, saying "he would never accept a crown of gold in a city where his Saviour had worn a crown of thorns." Soon after this he obtained another victory over the Saracens, at Ascalon. Godfrey gave to the city a set of laws, called the "Assize of Jerusalem," resembling the feudal system of Europe. He survived but a year after the taking of Jerusalem, dying in July, 1100. Godfrey is the hero of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered;" and the poet appears not to have exaggerated the merits of a character which was a rare combination of wisdom and heroism with Christian virtues of a high order.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades;" C. DE PLANCY, "Godefroid de Bouillon," 1842; WILKEN, "Geschichte der Kreuzzüge," 1839; R. PICO, "Vita di G. Duca di Buglione," 1626; H. PRÉVAULT "Histoire de G. de Bouillon," 2 vols., 1833; J. B. D'EXAUVILLEZ, "Histoire de G. de Bouillon," 1842; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall," etc.; H. VON SYBEL, "Geschichte des ersten Kreuzzugs," 1841.

Godfrey of Viterbo, a historian of the twelfth century. He was employed as secretary and chaplain by the emperors Conrad III., Frederick I., and Henry IV.

of Germany. His principal work is entitled "Pantheon," being a history of the world from the creation to the year 1186. It is written in Latin, and displays great learning; but the style is somewhat barbarous.

See Vossius, "De Historicis Latinis."

Godin, go'dăn', (Louis,) an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, born in Paris in 1704. In 1725 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. When, in 1735, the Academy sent some of its members to measure a degree of the meridian, Godin was appointed to conduct the enterprise. He was for a time professor of mathematics at Lima, and after his return to Europe became director of the Naval Academy at Cadiz. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Academy of Sciences from 1680 to 1699," (11 vols.) Died in 1760.

See Grand-Jean de Fouchy, "Éloge de Godin."

Godinot, go'de'no', (Jean,) a French ecclesiastic and philanthropist, born at Rheims in 1661. He devoted his large fortune to benevolent purposes, founded free schools, and conferred numerous other benefits upon his native city. Died in 1749.

Go-di'va, [Fr. Godive, .go'dēv',] a celebrated English lady, who lived in the time of Edward the Confessor and was the wife of Leofric, Earl of Leicester. According to tradition, she procured the exemption of Coventry from a tax by riding naked through that city on horseback. Tennyson has written a poem on this subject.

Godive. See Godiva.

God'kin, (Edwin Laurence,) an American editor, born at Moyne, county of Wicklow, Ireland, October 2, 1831. He graduated at Queen's College, Belfast, in 1851, engaged in journalism, and was correspondent of the "London Daily News" in the Crimean war, (1854–56,) and afterwards in the American civil war. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar in New York. He became editor (1865), proprietor (1866), of "The Nation," and (1882) of the "Evening Post." Died May 20, 1902.

God'ley, (John Robert,) an English politician and writer. He published "Letters from Canada and the United States," (2 vols., 1844.) Died in 1862.

God'man, (John D.,) an eminent American naturalist and physician, born at Annapolis, Maryland, in December, 1794. He enlisted in the navy in 1814, and served at the defence of Fort McHenry, but left the service in 1815. He then began to study medicine, and graduated in the University of Maryland in 1818. In 1821 he was chosen professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati; but he removed to Philadelphia in 1822, after which he lectured on anatomy to a private class. He became in 1824 one of the editors of the "Philadelphia Journal of the Medical Sciences," and was appointed professor of anatomy in Rutgers College, New York, in 1826. About the end of 1827 he resigned his chair, on account of ill health. He died at Germantown, near Philadelphia, in April, 1830. As a lecturer on anatomy and as a naturalist, Professor Godman had few, if any, superiors among his contemporaries in the United States. He was also well versed in the Latin, French, and German languages. His work on "American Natural History" (3 vols. 8vo, 1823–28) the "North American Review" pronounces "undoubtedly superior to any previous publication on the same subject," and adds, "We consider Dr. Godman in some respects among the most extraordinary men that have adorned the medical profession in our country." Among his other publications may be mentioned his "Anatomical Investigations," "Rambles of a Naturalist," and an edition of Bell's "Anatomy," with notes. Dr. Godman had adopted the materialistic views of the French naturalists, but, on being called, in 1827, to witness the death of a medical student, who died a Christian, he was led to embrace Christianity, and was ever after a devoutly religious man. A "Memoir of his Life," by Dr. Sewall, has been published by the Tract Society.

See, also, Gross, "American Medical Biography;" "North American Review" for January, 1835.

Godoi. See Godoy.

Go-dol'phin, (John,) an eminent civilian, born at Godolphin, in the island of Scilly, in 1617. He was appointed a judge of the admiralty in 1653, and king's advocate after the restoration of 1660. He published "The Holy Harbour, a Body of Divinity," (1651,) and "Admiralty Jurisdiction," (1661.) Died in 1678.

See Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Godolphin, (Sidney Godolphin,) Earl of, an eminent English statesman, of a distinguished family in Cornwall. The year of his birth is not known; but he entered early into the service of Charles II., and on the restoration was appointed by that prince one of the grooms of the bed-chamber. In 1678 he was intrusted with the management of a confidential correspondence between the Prince of Orange and the Duke of York, and the following year he became one of the lords of the treasury. When the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Salisbury were dismissed, in 1679, he shared with Viscount Hyde and the Earl of Sunderland the chief management of affairs. In 1683 he was one of those ministers employed in secret negotiations with Louis XIV. to renew the dependency of Charles on the French king. He was made first commissioner of the treasury in 1684, and was created Baron Godolphin of Rialton. Although he had voted to exclude James II. from the crown, he was retained in office when that sovereign succeeded to the throne, (1685,) but in a subordinate place at the treasury board. On the arrival of the Prince of Orange, Godolphin was one of the noblemen employed to negotiate with him on the part of the king. On the accession of the Prince of Orange he retained his office as one of the lords of the treasury, and in 1690 was made first lord in that department. He was dismissed from office in 1697. When Queen Anne succeeded to the throne, (1702,) he became lord high treasurer. This office he had refused until the Duke of Marlborough declared he could not command the armies on the continent unless the treasury was in Godolphin's hands. In 1704 he was made knight of the Garter, and in 1706 Earl of Godolphin. He was removed from his post of lord high treasurer in 1710, when the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, with whom he had been connected, had lost the favour of the queen. Bishop Burnet says of Godolphin, "He was the silentest and modestest man who was perhaps ever bred in a court. He had true principles of religion and virtue, and never heaped up wealth." During the greater part of his political course he acted with the Tories; but about 1705 he attached himself to the Whig party. Died in 1712.

See Macaulay, "History of England," vol. iv.; Burnet, "History of his Own Times."

Godolphin, (Sydney,) an English poet, born in Cornwall in 1610. He fought for Charles I., and was killed at Chagford in 1643. He translated "The Loves of Dido and Æneas" from Virgil, and wrote several original poems. His judgment and fancy are praised by Hobbes, who was his friend.

Godoonof, Godounof, or **Godunow,** go'doo-nof', sometimes written **Gudenow,** (Boris,) Czar of Moscow, born in 1552, was of Tartar origin, and was made a member of the supreme council of state by Ivan the Terrible in 1582. When the imbecile Feodor succeeded Ivan, Godoonof became his chief favourite, and obtained from him the highest honours. In 1591 Demetrius, the half-brother of Feodor, was said to have been murdered by the orders of Godoonof. In 1598 Feodor died, leaving the throne to his widow Irene, the sister of Godoonof, and, on her refusal to accept the crown, the latter was proclaimed Czar by the unanimous wish of the people. About this time he defeated the Khan of the Crimea, and brought Siberia to subjection. He displayed great ability and energy in his administration, and his policy was generally marked by clemency. He manifested great zeal in the cause of education, and invited to his country distinguished foreigners whom he thought likely to promote its civilization. During the terrible famine of 1601 he showed himself a benefactor to his people by his exertions in their behalf. In 1604 a report was raised that Prince Demetrius, who was supposed to have been murdered, was still alive and was preparing to enter Russia. As he was approaching Moscow, Godoonof died suddenly, in April, 1605; and it is supposed he took poison.

See P. Mérimée, "Un Épisode de l'Histoire de Russie; les faux Démétrius;" Margaret, "L'Estat de la Russie," etc., 1607.

Godounof or **Godunow.** See GODOONOF.

Go-doy', de, [Sp. pron. dà go-do'ee,] (Don MANUEL,) (ALVAREZ de Faria Rios Sanchez y Zarsoa—dà fà-ree'à ree'òs sân'chêth e thar-so'à,) Duke of Alcudia, a Spanish courtier, surnamed THE PRINCE OF PEACE, was born at Badajoz in 1767. He became the chief favourite of Charles IV. and of his queen, and was appointed prime minister in 1792. He received the title of "Prince of Peace" because he made peace with France in 1795. His influence over the feeble king and the queen was unbounded; but he became very unpopular. Ferdinand, the heir of the throne, was among his enemies. Godoy's administration was very corrupt. His palace was attacked in March, 1808, by a mob, which led to the king's abdication and his disgrace. Died 1851.

Godron, go'drôn', (DOMINIQUE ALEXANDRE,) a French naturalist of the present age. He was professor of natural history at Nancy, and published a "Flora of France," (6 vols., 1848–56.) Died August 16, 1880.

God'win, EARL, a celebrated Saxon baron, was the son of Ulnoth, or Wolfnoth, Earl of Sussex. In 1017 he accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, and so distinguished himself by his bravery that the king bestowed upon him his daughter in marriage. On the death of Canute, Godwin espoused the cause of Hardicanute in opposition to Harold Harefoot, but, soon changing his course, supported the claims of Harold, and, in concert with him, planned the murder of the young princes Alfred and Edward, sons of Ethelred and Emma. When Hardicanute came to the throne, Prince Edward accused Godwin of the murder of his brother; but a magnificent present from the guilty earl induced the king to pardon him. In 1041, on the death of Hardicanute, Godwin was reconciled to Edward, and promoted his succession on condition of his marrying his daughter Editha. About this time the counties of Kent and Sussex were added to his domain. Having openly disobeyed the king, the latter summoned a council of his nobles at London, and passed judgment on the rebellion. Godwin, with three of his sons, took refuge in Flanders. Their estates were confiscated. Having gained adherents in Flanders, Godwin equipped a fleet, and, with his son Harold, entered the Thames and appeared before London. The king now entered into negotiations with him, and Godwin, with his sons, after giving hostages to preserve the peace, were reinstated in their possessions. Died in 1053.

See LINGARD'S "History of England."

Godwin, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary, born in Northamptonshire in 1561, was appointed Bishop of Llandaff. He was the author of a "Catalogue of the Bishops of England," etc., also a work entitled "The Man in the Moon, by Domingo Gonsales." He became Bishop of Hereford in 1617. Died in 1633.

Godwin, (GEORGE,) F.R.S., an English architect, born in Middlesex in 1815. He wrote a descriptive work called "The Churches of London," (1838,) a collection of tales entitled "Facts and Fancies," (1844,) "History in Ruins," and other works. He became editor of the "Builder" in 1844, after which he contributed many articles to that valuable weekly journal. He was afterwards employed on the restoration of the church of Saint Mary Redcliff. Died January 29, 1888.

Godwin, (MARY.) See WOLLSTONECRAFT.

Godwin, (PARKE,) an American author and editor, born at Paterson, New Jersey, in February, 1816, graduated at Princeton College in 1834. He married a daughter of William C. Bryant, the poet, whom he assisted as associate editor of the New York "Evening Post" from 1837 to 1853. He published a periodical, called "The Pathfinder," for several months in 1843, contributed to the "Democratic Review" many political, literary, and biographical articles, and was editor of "Putnam's Magazine." He translated into English Goethe's "Autobiography," Lamotte-Fouqué's "Undine" and "Sintram and his Companions," published the first volume of "A History of France" in 1860, "Out of the Past," a volume of essays, in 1870, a "Life of William Cullen Bryant" in 1883, and superintended a new edition of his poems. Died January 7, 1904.

Godwin, (THOMAS,) a learned English divine, born in Somersetshire in 1587, was master of Royse's free school, in Abingdon, for the use of which he wrote his "Anthology of Roman History." In 1616 he published a "Synopsis of Hebrew Antiquities." Died in 1643.

Godwin, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English novelist, was born in Cambridgeshire in 1756. He studied at the Independent Theological College at Hoxton. After having filled the clerical office for five years, he visited London, where he began his career as an author. His first work, entitled "Political Justice," appeared in 1793. It made a great sensation, and brought much opprobrium on the author, who was thought to sympathize with the principles of the French Revolution. The next year he published "Caleb Williams," a novel, which was very successful. In 1796 he married Mary Wollstonecraft, and after her death, in 1797, he edited her posthumous works and published a memoir of her. He produced "Saint Leon," a novel, in 1799, and engaged in business as a bookseller about 1804. In 1816 his novel "Mandeville" appeared. He next wrote a "Treatise on Population," and in 1828 published his "History of the Commonwealth of England." His last novel, "Cloudesley," was brought out in 1830, when the author was seventy-four years of age. His last work, entitled "Lives of the Necromancers," appeared in 1834. When Lord Grey came into power, he bestowed on Godwin the office of yeoman usher of the exchequer. Though distinguished as a political writer, he has displayed his greatest talent in his novels, of which "Caleb Williams" and "Mandeville" are considered the best. Died in 1836.

Godwin-Austen, (HENRY HAVERSHAM,) an English surveyor, was born at Teignmouth, July 6, 1834. He joined the army in 1851, and after 1857 was engaged in survey work in India and the Himalayas, in which he made remarkable ascents. In 1862 he reached a height of over 20,000 feet, and made thirteen ascents averaging 17,900 feet in height. The second highest mountain in the Himalayas has been given his name. Died 1923.

Goebel. See GÖBEL.

Goeckingk. See GÖCKINGK.

Goedeke. See GÖDEKE.

Goenner. See GÖNNER.

Goeppert. See GÖPPERT.

Goeree, HOO'RÀ, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, son of Willem, noticed below, was born at Middelburg in 1670. He adorned with his pictures the Burghers' Hall at Amsterdam. Died in 1731.

Goeree, (WILLEM,) a Dutch writer and bookseller of extensive learning, born at Middelburg in 1635. He published a "History of the Jewish Church," etc., and other works on various subjects. Died in 1711.

Goerenz. See GÖRENZ.

Goergei or **Goergey.** See GÖRGEY.

Goerres. See GÖRRES.

Goertz. See GÖRTZ, (JOHANN EUSTACH.)

Goertz or **Görtz,** görts, (GEORG HENRIK,) BARON, a Swedish statesman, who became minister of finance under Charles XII. Soon after the death of that sovereign he was arrested and executed at Stockholm (1719) on a charge of having prolonged the war and brought pecuniary distress upon the nation.

See VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Charles XII."

Goertze. See GÖRTZ.

Goes or **Goez, de,** dà go'ĕz, (DAMIÃO,) a Portuguese historian and statesman, born near Lisbon in 1501. He was sent on important missions to Poland, Denmark, and Sweden, and afterwards appointed historiographer of the kingdom and keeper of the archives. He wrote a "History of the Prince Don Juan," a "Chronicle of Don Emanuel," (1567,) and other valuable works. He was also an accomplished musician. Died in 1560.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Goes, de, (PERO,) brother of the preceding, was one of the first colonists of Brazil, where he settled about 1535 and introduced the culture of the sugar-cane.

Goes, van der, vän dẽr Hoos, (Hugo,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Bruges about 1420, studied under Van Eyck. He is especially admired for the elegance of his female heads. Among his best works we may mention "David and Abigail," and the "Crucifixion between the Two Thieves." During the general destruction of pictures and images in 1566, the latter piece was preserved by being coated with black and inscribed with the ten commandments. It was afterwards restored. See, also, Antonides van der Goes.

Goes, van der, vän dẽr Hoos, (Willem,) a Dutch jurist and philologist, born at Leyden in 1611, was councillor of the supreme court of justice at the Hague. His principal work is called "Pilatus Judex," wherein he attempts to throw light upon circumstances attending the Passion of our Saviour. Died in 1686.

Goeschel. See Göschel.

Goeschen. See Göschen.

Goethals, Hoo'tâls, (Felix Victor,) a Belgian *littérateur*, born at Ghent in 1799, became librarian of the public library at Brussels in 1830. Among his works is a "History of Letters and Arts in Belgium and Adjoining Countries," (4 vols., 1840–44.) Died in 1872.

Goethals, gō'tals, (George Washington,) engineer, born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1858. He graduated at West Point in 1880, and has since been chiefly engaged in engineering work, becoming a major general in 1915. Was chief of engineers in the Spanish-American war, and after 1907 was the chief engineer of the Panama Canal, which owes to him its rapid construction. He was first civil governor of the Canal Zone 1914–16, state engineer of New Jersey 1917, manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, April to July, 1917. He was appointed Acting Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army in 1917, and was a member of the War Industries Board. He was relieved from active duty at own request 1919. Died Jan. 21, 1928.

Goethals, van, vän Hoo'tâls, [Lat. Muda'nus,] (Hendrik,) a noted Dutch theologian, born at Muda, near Ghent, (Gand,) about 1218, became Archdeacon of Tournay. He was author of several popular works on theology, one of which is entitled "Summa Theologiæ." Died in 1293. He is also known as Henry of Ghent, and as Doctor Solemnis, ("the Solemn Doctor.")

Goethe or **Göthe, von,** fon gö'tẽh, (Johann Wolfgang,) the most illustrious name in German literature, and one of the greatest poets of any age or country, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 28, 1749. His father, Johann Caspar Goethe, imperial councillor, was of a stern, obstinate, and somewhat pedantic character, though on the whole an upright and worthy man. His maternal grandfather, Johann Wolfgang Textor, was a person of note and the chief magistrate *(Schultheiss)* of the city of Frankfort. His mother was genial, warm-hearted, and of a singularly bright and happy disposition. She says of herself, "I always seek out the good that is in people, and leave what is bad to Him who made mankind and knows how to round off the corners." Goethe says in one of his poems that from his father he derives his earnestness of purpose, and from his mother his happy disposition and his love of story-telling. The circumstances with which the poet was surrounded in early life were eminently favourable to the development of his great and varied powers, and undoubtedly contributed in no small degree to cultivate that "many-sidedness" for which he was afterwards so distinguished. In his autobiography, entitled "Poetry and Truth from my own Life," ("Aus meinem Leben Dichtung und Wahrheit," published in 1811,) he describes, with graceful *naïveté*, the influence exerted on his mind by the various events and experiences of childhood. The young Goethe exhibited a wonderful precocity of intellect. Early in his seventh year (November 1, 1755) the great earthquake which destroyed a large part of Lisbon occurred, and filled his mind with perplexity and doubt. He found it impossible to reconcile that terrible phenomenon with what he had been taught respecting the goodness of Providence. "It was in vain," he says, "that my young mind strove to recover itself from these impressions; the more so as the wise and learned in Scripture themselves could not agree upon the view which should be taken of the event." His religious perplexities, however, seem gradually to have passed away. In his eighth year we find him, wholly self-prompted, erecting to the Deity an altar in the form of a pyramid, on the sides of which were arranged a variety of substances representing the natural productions of the earth. At the apex was placed the incense, which he kindled by means of a burning-glass just as the sun was rising above the neighbouring house-tops. Before he was nine years of age he could write several different languages, including French, Latin, and Greek.

He had scarcely reached his tenth year when the French troops occupied the city of Frankfort: this occurred during the Seven Years' war. The Comte de Thorane, the king's lieutenant, was quartered in the house of the poet's father. Young Goethe was thus brought into contact with new characters: he also became acquainted with the French theatre. He had several years before amused himself and his mother with inventing romantic stories; he now began to write French plays. A French boy, near his own age, with whom he had become acquainted, took him to the theatre and introduced him behind the scenes. This same lad sought to instruct him in the proper mode of writing plays, and criticised the dramatic efforts of our poet somewhat unmercifully. This led him to inform himself more particularly respecting the principles of criticism. The result was that he rejected with contempt the canons of the French school; and it is not improbable that the occurrences just related may have exerted an important influence upon the productions of his maturer years. In 1761 the French troops quitted Frankfort, and his regular studies were resumed. About this time he learned to read English, and commenced the study of Hebrew, which led him to a more intimate acquaintance with the Bible. He composed a poem on the subject of Joseph and his brethren. The education of Goethe, until he was sixteen, was carried on at home, under the superintendence of his father. It was his rare happiness to find in his only sister, Cornelia, not merely an object of his tenderest affection, but one who shared his tastes and cordially sympathized with his poetic aspirations. In October, 1765, he commenced his collegiate studies at Leipsic. It was a practice which he adopted in early life, that he always sought, whenever any subject interested him deeply, to give his thoughts and feelings expression in writing. He himself says that all his works are but fragments of the grand confession of his life. While at Leipsic, he composed the first of his poems which have been preserved, "The Humours of a Lover," ("Die Laune des Verliebten;") "The Fellow-Sinners" ("Die Mitschuldigen") followed soon after. He left Leipsic for Frankfort in 1768. After having been some time detained at home by ill health, he repaired to Strasburg University, in 1770, for the purpose of completing his law studies. At Strasburg he became acquainted with Herder, who was already distinguished among the great men of Germany. The friendship thus formed was not without important influence upon the mind of Goethe. By Herder his attention was directed to the Hebrew poets, to Ossian, and to Shakspeare. During his stay at Strasburg he also became acquainted with Frederica, with whom he fell passionately in love. She was the daughter of Herr Brion, pastor of Sesenheim. This little place could be seen from the lofty gallery of Strasburg Cathedral, whence the young lover and poet sometimes pointed out to his friends the home of his beloved. Goethe pleased himself with likening Herr Brion to the Vicar of Wakefield, Frederica to Sophia, and the elder sister to Olivia.

On his return to Strasburg it was understood that he was the accepted lover of Frederica; although it is probable that they were not formally betrothed. He afterwards left her, because, as his friends suggest, his love was not strong enough to justify marriage. Alluding to some of his earlier love-passages, he says, "Gretchen had been taken from me, Annchen had left me; but now [in the case of Frederica] for the first time I was guilty: I had wounded to its very depths one of the most beautiful and tender of hearts. And that period of gloomy

repentance, deprived of the love which had so strengthened me, was agonizing, insupportable."

Goethe took the degree of Doctor in 1771. But although, in accordance with his father's wishes, he had studied law, his inclinations led him to other pursuits; he seems indeed, even in youth, never to have lost sight of that universal self-culture which was one of the great aims of his life. Not only poetry, but art, science, the languages, philosophy, and criticism,—all were studied by him with an impartiality and success of which the history of the human mind probably furnishes no other example.

In 1771 he composed one of his most celebrated works, "Götz von Berlichingen." He had been deeply interested in the life of Gottfried (or Götz) von Berlichingen, of the sixteenth century, written by Götz himself. Goethe undertook to dramatize it. "I had," he says, "talked the matter over with my sister, who was interested heart and soul in such subjects; and I so often renewed this conversation, without taking any step towards beginning the work, that at last she impatiently and urgently entreated me not to be always talking, but at once to set down on paper what was so distinctly present to my mind. I wrote the first scenes, and in the evening read them aloud to Cornelia. She warmly applauded them, but doubted whether I should go on so; she even expressed a decided disbelief in my perseverance. This only excited me the more. I wrote on the next day, and also the third. Thus I kept on, without interruption, looking neither backwards nor forwards, neither to the right nor the left; and in about six weeks I had the pleasure of seeing the manuscript finished." "Götz von Berlichingen," as first written by Goethe, was a dramatized history; but in this form it was not published until many years later. Having been revised and adapted to the stage, it appeared in 1773 as a drama, (*Schauspiel,*) the form by which it is popularly known. It produced a great sensation in the literary circles of Germany. "It is a piece," says one of the critics of that day, "in which the three unities are shamefully violated, and which is neither a tragedy nor a comedy, and is, notwithstanding, the most beautiful, the most captivating, monstrosity." In 1774 appeared another work, "Sorrows of Young Werther," ("Leiden des jungen Werther,") which excited a still greater and more universal admiration than "Götz" had done. It seemed to fascinate alike men of every class and every nation, and through it Goethe first acquired a European renown. During his Egyptian campaigns, Napoleon is said to have read it through several times; and its fame, it is asserted, extended even to China. "Werther," says Carlyle, "is but the cry of that dim-rooted pain under which all thoughtful men of a certain age were languishing: it paints the misery, it passionately utters the complaint; and heart and voice, all over Europe, loudly and at once respond to it. True, it prescribes no remedy; for that was a far different, far harder enterprise, to which other years and a higher culture were required; but even this utterance of pain, even this little, for the present, is grasped at, and with eager sympathy appropriated in every bosom."

In 1775, attracted by the fame of Goethe, Charles Augustus, (Karl August,) Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, invited him to spend some time at his court. The acquaintance thus begun ripened afterwards into a life-long friendship. Weimar was at that time the residence of several distinguished persons, among whom were Wieland, Herder, Musæus, Knebel, and Seckendorf. Wieland, who repeatedly calls Goethe a "godlike creature," was captivated by him at first sight. In a letter written soon after their first interview, he says, "How I loved the magnificent youth as I sat beside him at table! All I can say is this: since that morning my soul is as full of Goethe as a dew-drop of the morning sun." Knebel says, "He rose like a star in the heavens; everybody worshipped him, especially the women." For several months after his arrival at Weimar, he appears to have abandoned himself wholly to the excitements of his new life. The duke and the poet were constant companions, and plunged together for a time into the most insane frolics and wildest dissipation. "Goethe will never," says Wieland, "leave this place again; Karl August can no longer either swim or wade without him." It is almost needless to say that such a life could not long satisfy such a mind. "The want to be once more among simple people and lovely scenes drove him away from Weimar to Waldeck. Amid the crowded tumult of life he ever kept his soul sequestered; and from the hot air of society he broke impatiently away to the serenity of solitude." (Lewes's "Life of Goethe," vol. i. p. 355.) He was called back to Weimar by the grand duke, and in June, 1776, created *Geheimer-Legationsrath*, ("Privy Councillor of Legation,") with a salary of twelve hundred thalers. The duke, writing to Goethe's father, said that the appointment was a mere formality; adding, "Goethe can have but one position, —that of my friend: all others are beneath him."

The first great production of our poet, after he had seriously resumed his studies, was "Iphigenia auf Tauris," ("Iphigeni'a at Tauris.") This piece was first written in prose; Goethe afterwards turned it into verse, producing what many critics have declared to be the finest modern specimen of the Greek tragedy. In 1786 Goethe visited Italy. In order that he might pursue his studies undisturbed, he travelled *incognito*. He spent some time in Venice, with which city he seems to have been enchanted. He passed through Ferrara, Bologna, and Florence, on his way to Rome, where he arrived about the end of October. He remained there four months. "All the dreams of my youth," he says, "I now see living before me. Everywhere I go I find an old familiar face. Everything is just what I thought it, and yet everything is new." He subsequently visited Naples, Pompeii, and the ruins of Pæstum, carrying with him everywhere a soul intensely susceptible to the beauties both of nature and of art. An account of what he saw and felt while in Italy is given in his "Italiänische Reise," ("Italian Journey.") He returned to Weimar in June, 1788. In the autumn of that year he first became acquainted with Christiane Vulpius, a young woman in humble life, whom he afterwards married. She had presented him a petition entreating him to procure some position for her brother, a young author, then living at Jena. Goethe was greatly smitten with her beauty, *naïveté*, and sprightliness. His *liaison* with her gave rise to much scandal, on account of the disparity of station; and the scandal was not lessened when, many years later, (1806,) he performed an act of tardy justice in marrying her. She had, in 1789, borne him a son, August von Goethe, to whom the Duke of Saxe-Weimar stood godfather. After this event Goethe took Christiane, with her mother and sister, to live with him in his own house; and he appears always to have regarded the connection as a marriage. His conduct in relation to this affair was, however, a source of mortification and deep regret to many of his admirers. "The nation," says Schäfer, "has never forgiven its greatest poet for this rupture with law and custom; nothing has stood so much in the way of a right appreciation of his moral character, nothing has created more false judgments on the tendency of his writings, than this half-marriage." His friends urge two considerations in extenuation of his conduct, which certainly ought not to be lost sight of: first, the general laxity of morals then prevailing among the upper classes in Germany; secondly, the disparity of position between the humble Christiane and the illustrious Goethe, the world-renowned poet, and the councillor and intimate friend of the Grand Duke of Weimar. It is said that she rejected his offers of marriage on this very ground, and that she herself had declared that it was her own fault that the marriage ceremony had been so long delayed.

In 1792, with the duke, Charles Augustus, Goethe accompanied the Prussian army in the invasion of France. In that campaign he showed that he was not wanting in courage of the most reckless kind; but he returned to Weimar thoroughly disgusted with the war and with military life. He published soon after a scientific work, entitled "Theory or Doctrine of Colours." ("Farbenlehre,") in which he called in question the correctness of the Newtonian theory. It is proper to state that his views have not been adopted by the scientific world.

The poet Schiller had in 1789, partly through Goethe's

influence, been appointed to the chair of history in the University of Jena. In 1794 these two illustrious men—"twin sons of Jove," *(Dioscuri,)* as the Germans delighted to call them—were brought frequently together; and, although their characters were so different that they seemed to have scarcely anything in common excepting literary taste and transcendent genius, their acquaintance gradually ripened into a noble and enduring friendship, which exerted an important and most beneficial influence on the minds of both. The correspondence of Schiller and Goethe is of rare interest and value to all the lovers of literature.

To return to Goethe's works. "Egmont," a tragedy, which had been completed in Italy, was published in 1788, soon after his return to Weimar. His "Tasso" appeared in 1790. In 1795, "Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre" ("Apprenticeship") was given to the world; this was long after (1821) followed by his "Wanderjahre," ("Travelling Years.") In 1806 appeared the first part of "Faust," the great work of Goethe's life. He had revolved the subject in his mind for more than thirty years. This long delay was not without its fruits. The great poet has, indeed, embodied in this work the results of his mature and infinitely varied experience, with his ripest, richest, and profoundest thoughts; the whole being wrought out with admirable skill, and everywhere illumined, so to speak, with passages of the most exquisite poetry, touching in turn every chord of the human heart. Without indorsing the enthusiastic praise of some of Goethe's admirers, who have pronounced "Faust" to be unqualifiedly "the greatest poem of modern times," we may safely say that it is one of the most wonderful productions of genius to be found in the whole compass of literature. The tale, or novel, entitled "Wahlverwandtschaften," ("Elective Affinities,") appeared in 1809. Considered simply as a piece of creative art, this is one of the most admirable of all of Goethe's productions. In none of his other works are the characters drawn with more vividness and power. The illusion produced by the poet-artist is perfect; so that each of the persons represented is to the reader an absolute and living reality. The moral tendency, however, of the story is more than questionable. The aim of the author, it would seem, is to teach that the attachments between the sexes are governed, like chemical affinities, by fixed, inevitable laws, which it is as impossible to oppose successfully as to resist the decrees of fate.

Besides those already noticed, we may mention among Goethe's works "Clavigo," (published in 1774,) "Hermann und Dorothea," (1796–97,) "Eugenie," (1804,) and "West-Oestliche Divan," (1819,) in which Oriental images and scenes are described with Western feelings and colouring; hence the epithet "West-Oestliche" ("West-Eastern") which the author has applied to this work. The second part of "Faust" was not finished until 1830. It has enjoyed far less popularity than the first part, and by the great majority of critics is considered to be decidedly inferior to it. Goethe's mind was active to the last. He continued to study and to write till within a few days of his death, which took place at Weimar on the 22d of March, 1832.

In person Goethe was eminently handsome,—tall, graceful, and well proportioned. "That accordance of personal appearance with genius," says Heine, "which we ever desire to see in distinguished men, was found in perfection in Goethe. His outward appearance was just as imposing as the word that lives in his writings. Even his form was symmetrical, expressive of joy, nobly proportioned; and one might study the Grecian art upon it as well as upon an antique." The same writer continues, in a more extravagant strain, "His eyes were calm as those of a god. It is the peculiar characteristic of the gods that their gaze is ever steady, and their eyes roll not to and fro in uncertainty. . . . The eye of Goethe remained in his latest age just as divine as in his youth." (Heine's "Letters," translated by G. W. Haven, Boston, 1836.)

Never, perhaps, was there a human character about which more varying and contradictory opinions have been entertained than about that of Goethe. This is to be chiefly attributed,—first, to the wonderful depth and originality of his mind, and, secondly, to its many-, or rather myriad-, sidedness. It has been said that, in spite of the beautiful sentiments and admirable characters with which his works abound, he himself was cold, calculating, and thoroughly selfish. But this charge is contradicted by his whole life. He appears, indeed, to have always felt for every form of actual suffering a true and ready sympathy, which he manifested rather by acts than by words.* Another charge, more frequently urged, and perhaps better founded, than the preceding, is that he was utterly destitute of any real sympathy with the rights and interests of the common people. It was one of his marked peculiarities that he entertained a distrust and dislike of all abstractions, and he had little or no sympathy with mere ideas or ideal systems. He felt no interest in democracy, because to him democracy was an abstraction. He did not sympathize with his countrymen in their struggle for German independence, because they aimed, as he thought, at what was impracticable. However mistaken this opinion proved to be, it was beyond all doubt perfectly sincere. He disliked politics, for which, indeed, he appears to have felt he had no vocation. His genius lay in a totally different direction.

His aversion to abstractions and his love of the concrete may be said to have given form to all his views, religious, moral, and social. He refused to recognize a Deity that was above and distinct from the world; for he considered every part of nature—the entire universe, in short—to be divine. He did not hold, with the Platonists or Christians, that mankind have fallen from an ideal or divine perfection, after which they must continually strive if they would be restored.

He was a worshipper of Nature; and his moral creed, if not distinctly avowed, may be readily gathered from many expressions in his works or his recorded conversations: it may be thus briefly summed up, "Everything that is natural is right;" in other words, "Nothing is really wrong except what is unnatural." We accordingly find him quoting with apparent approbation the saying of Thraseas, "He who hates faults or vices hates men," ("Qui vitia odit homines odit,") which, says Mr. Lewes, "was just the sort of passage to captivate him." It may readily be conceded that, whatever evils might result from the general adoption of so loose a system of morals, these evils would be much mitigated in one whose perception of moral as well as æsthetic beauty was so vivid and intense. But it was not without an injurious influence even upon him. It was the great defect of Goethe's character that his virtues, like his faults, were too often the offspring of mere feeling or impulse uncontrolled by any fixed principles of duty or right. It is thus, indeed, we are to explain the fact that so many of his writings are destitute of anything like a moral purpose. This charge has been made particularly against his "Wilhelm Meister." It is not enough to reply that the author did not set himself up as a preacher of morality. His admirers will not deny that he aimed to give a picture of human life, or a narrative of human events: in either case there should have been at least so much of moral teaching as we find everywhere interwoven with the tissue of human affairs. If Goethe had possessed a just and true appreciation of the importance of moral principles, such a conviction could not fail to make itself felt in his works. The moral need not, to use the language of Miss Edgeworth, be "sewed on in purple patches," but be "interwoven with the very texture of the stuff." In the dramas of Shakspeare we perceive a moral element constantly pervading the story, yet without being in the least obtruded upon the reader. So in history we behold a "divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will."† Many of Goethe's sincerest

* For a remarkable instance of this, see Lewes's "Life of Goethe," book iv. chapter viii.

† One of the ablest and most thorough historians of the present age, and one who will scarcely be accused of a disposition to accept popular theories without examination, tells us that, amid all the half truths and uncertainties of history, one lesson is distinctly taught,—that "THE MORAL LAW IS WRITTEN ON THE TABLETS OF ETERNITY. For every false word or unrighteous deed, for cruelty and oppression, for lust or vanity, the price has to be paid at last." (Lecture on "Science of History," in Froude's "Short Studies on Great Subjects.")

admirers have felt and acknowledged the faults in his character to which we have adverted. While giving him credit for a rare sincerity and for many generous and noble qualities, they cannot help regretting the absence of a fixed and lofty moral purpose which might serve as a keystone to his other attributes. (Respecting Goethe's character and moral influence, see an excellent article in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1857, vol. cvi.) With regard to Goethe's rank as a man of genius, if we cannot concede all that Carlyle and some of his other devoted admirers claim for him, still less can we agree with De Quincey, that, owing to a rare combination of external circumstances, it has been his fortune to take a far higher rank in European literature than his actual merits would justify. But these are questions which the reader must examine and settle for himself.

See Lewes, "Life of Goethe," 2 vols., 1855; Goethe, Autobiography, "Aus meinem Leben Dichtung und Wahrheit," 5 vols., 1811–12, (translated into English by Parke Godwin, 2 vols., 1847;) Viehoff, "Göthe's Leben," 4 vols., 1847; Eckermann, "Conversations with Göthe," ("Gespräche mit Göthe:") "Characteristics of Göthe," by Sarah Austin, 3 vols., London, 1833; Carlyle, "Essays;" De Quincey, "Biographical Essays," article "Goethe."

Goetz. See Götz.

Goetz, götz, (Hermann,) a German musical composer, born at Königsberg, December 17, 1840. His opera "Der widerspänstigen Zähmung" ("The Taming of the Shrew") was produced in 1874, and he had nearly finished a second, "Francesca da Rimini," when he was prematurely cut off, December 3, 1876. His friend Franck completed the opera, and it was performed in 1877.

Goetze. See Götze.

Goetzinger. See Götzinger.

Goez. See Göz.

Goff, (Nathan,) jurist, was born at Clarksburg, West Virginia, in 1842. He served in the Union army during the civil war, becoming brevet brigadier-general. Later he became a member of the West Virginia legislature, and was United States district attorney 1868–81, when he became secretary of the navy. He was in Congress 1882–88, was made a judge of the United States Court of Appeals in 1892, and in 1897 declined the position of attorney-general in McKinley's cabinet. Died at Clarksburg, 1920.

Goffe or **Gough**, gof, (Thomas,) an English divine and dramatist, born in Essex about 1592. He was the author of tragedies entitled "The Raging Turk," and "Orestes;" also of several comedies. Died in 1629.

Goffe, gof, (William,) an English Puritan and regicide, was one of the judges of Charles I., and a general in Cromwell's army. In company with Whalley, another outlaw, he retired to New England in 1660, and lived in concealment. During an attack of the savages on Hadley, (1675,) Goffe, it is said, suddenly appeared, rallied the whites, and repulsed the enemy; but this story is now generally discredited. Died in 1679.

Goffredo di Buglione. See Godfrey of Bouillon.

Gogol, go'gol, (Nikolai Vassilievitch,) a celebrated Russian writer, born about 1810. Having visited Saint Petersburg about 1830, he published soon after a series of tales entitled "Evenings at a Farm-House," containing admirable delineations of rural life in Russia. They immediately obtained great popularity, and were translated into French by M. Viardot. His next publication was the comedy of the "Revisor," which also met with brilliant success, and is perhaps the most popular work of the kind in the language. "The Dead Souls," (1842,) a comic satire on ignorance and prejudice, was received with equal enthusiasm. Gogol, who had previously been appointed professor of history in the University of Saint Petersburg, soon after visited Rome, where he wrote a series of letters (published at Saint Petersburg in 1847) which gave great offence to his liberal friends in Russia. In these he appears as the defender of tyranny, both in church and state, instead of the advocate of serf-emancipation and popular progress, as he had shown himself in his novel of "The Dead Souls." He returned to Russia in 1848, and died at Moscow in February, 1852. An excellent French translation of the "Revisor" has been made by M. Mérimée, and an imperfect English version of "The Dead Souls" came out in 1854, entitled "Home-Life in Russia."

Goguet, go'gȧ', (Antoine Yves,) a French jurist born in Paris in 1716. He wrote an important work "On the Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciences, and their Progress among the Ancients," (3 vols., 1758,) "the success of which," says M. Weiss, "was brilliant and merited." ("Biographie Universelle.") Died in 1758.

Gohier, go'e-ȧ', (Louis Jérôme,) a director of the French republic, was born at Semblançay in 1746. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and succeeded Garat as minister of justice in March, 1793. Having been removed in April, 1794, he was elected a member of the Directory in June, 1799. He was president of the Directory when Bonaparte returned from Egypt, and, in concert with Moulins, opposed the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire, even after their colleagues had resigned. "He was an honest citizen," says Thiers, "and devoted to the republic." ("History of the French Revolution.") Died in Paris in 1830.

See Louis Jérôme Gohier, "Mémoires," 2 vols., 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gohl. See Golius.

Gohory or **Gohorry**, go'o're', (Jacques,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris, translated into French Machiavel's "Prince," and other works, and wrote a treatise "On the Knowledge of the Virtues of the Herb called Petum, [Tobacco,]" (1572.) Died in 1576.

Gois, gwȧ, (Edme Étienne François,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1765, executed statues of Charlemagne, Joan of Arc, and Bonaparte. Died in 1836.

Gokhale, gokal', (Gopal Krishna,) a politician of India, born in 1866, at Kolhāpur, who did much for education, etc., in his country. Died 1915.

Golbery, de, deh gol'ba're', (Marie Philippe Aime,) a French lawyer and antiquary, born at Colmar in 1786.

Golbéry, de, (Sylvain Meinrad Xavier,) a French officer, born at Colmar in 1742, explored the western coast of Africa in 1785–87, and wrote a "Fragment of a Journey in Africa," (2 vols., 1802.) Died in 1822.

Goldast von Heimingsfeld, gol'dȧst fon hī'mings-fělt', (Melchior,) a learned historian and jurist, born near Bischofszell, in Switzerland, in 1576. Among his most important works we may cite "Scriptores Rerum Suevicarum," (1605,) and "Collectio Constitutionum Imperialium," (1607.) Died in 1635.

See Frorief, "Beiträge zu der Lebensgeschichte des Publicisten Goldast," 1789; Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Goldfuss, golt'fōōss, (Georg August,) a German naturalist, and professor of zoology and mineralogy at Bonn, was born near Baireuth in 1782. He published "Representations and Descriptions of the Petrifactions of Germany," and other works. Died in 1848.

Goldhagen, golt'hȧ'gĕn, (Hermann,) a German philologist, born at Mentz in 1718, published, besides other works, a "Greek-Latin Lexicon," (1753.) Died in 1794.

Goldhagen, (Johann Eustace,) a German philologist, born at Nordhausen in 1701, was rector of the gymnasium of Magdeburg. He translated Herodotus, Xenophon, and Pausanias into German. Died in 1772.

Gōld'ing, (Arthur,) an English writer and able translator, born in London, lived about 1560–90. He finished the translation of Philippe de Mornay's treatise "Sur la Vérité du Christianisme," commenced by Sir Philip Sidney, and published versions of the theological works of Calvin and Grosteste, also of Cæsar, Seneca, and other Latin classics. He also translated Ovid's "Metamorphoses" into English verse.

See Warton, "History of English Poetry."

Goldmann. See Chrysander.

Goldmark, golt'mȧrk, (Karl,) a Hungarian musician and composer, born at Kesthely, May 18, 1832. Died January 3, 1915.

Goldmayer, golt'mī'ẹr, (Andreas,) a German astronomer and astrologer, born at Günzenhausen in 1603; died in 1664.

Goldoni, gol-dō'nee, (Carlo,) a celebrated Italian comic author, born in Venice in 1707. He manifested a passion for theatrical performances in early childhood, and wrote a comedy at the age of eight. He was libe-

rally educated, studied law, and graduated at Padua in 1731, after which he practised as an advocate in Venice for a short time. In 1734 he produced a drama called "Belisario." He married a Genoese lady in 1736. Having renounced the profession of advocate, he composed in rapid succession numerous comedies, which were performed with applause, and effected an important reform of the Italian theatre. He became a resident of Paris in 1761, and received a pension from the king, who also appointed him Italian teacher to the princesses. He wrote several comedies in French, one of which, "Le Bourru bienfaisant," (1771,) met with brilliant success. Among his other comedies are "The Flatterer,"("L'Adulatore,") "La Donna di Garbo," "Il Bugiardo," and "Il Vecchio bizarro." Goldoni was one of the best comic writers that Italy has produced. He died in Paris in 1793, leaving Memoirs of his Life, (3 vols., 1787, in French,) which are said to be very interesting, and were pronounced by Gibbon "more comic than the best comedies of their author."

Goldsborough, gōlz'bŭr-rẹh, (LEWIS M.,) an American rear-admiral, born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1805. He became a lieutenant in 1825, married a daughter of William Wirt, and gained the rank of commander in 1841. In 1855 he was raised to the rank of captain, and in September, 1861, took command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He commanded the fleet which co-operated with General Burnside in the capture of Roanoke Island in February, 1862. He became rear-admiral in 1862, commanded the European Squadron from 1865 to 1867, and was on special duty at Washington till his death, February 20, 1877.

Goldschmidt, golt'shmit, (HERMANN,) a German painter and astronomer, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1802. He settled in Paris about 1836. Among the works which procured him a high reputation are the "Cumæan Sibyl," (1845,) "The Offering to Venus," (1846,) and "Cleopatra." He acquired celebrity by astronomical observations which have resulted in the discovery of the following asteroids: Lutetia, (1852,) Pomona, (1854,) Atalanta, (1855,) Harmonia and Daphne, (1856,) Nysa, (1857,) etc. Died September 11, 1866.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Goldschmidt, (LEVIN,) a German jurist, born at Dantzic, May 30, 1829. Educated chiefly at Berlin, he held law-professorships at Heidelberg and at Berlin. Among his works are "Encyklopädie der Rechtswissenschaft," ("Encyclopædia of Legal Science," 1862,) and "Handbuch des Handelrechts," ("Hand-Book of Commercial Law.") Died July 16, 1897.

Goldschmidt, MADAME. See LIND, (JENNY.)

Goldschmidt, golt'shmit, (MEYER AARON,) a Danish novelist, born in Seeland in 1819. Among his works are "The Homeless Man," (5 vols., 1853–57,) "The Raven," (1866,) etc. The delicacy of his style, and the gentle and refined idealism of his sentiments, have made him a great favourite throughout Denmark. Died in 1887.

Goldschmidt, (OTTO,) a German pianist, composer, and conductor, born at Hamburg in 1829. In 1851 he went to America as conductor of a series of concerts given by Jenny Lind, whom he married in 1852. He has composed an oratorio, "Ruth," (1867,) and a great deal of instrumental music.

Gōld'smith, (OLIVER,) an eminent poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in Ireland, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, in 1728. Having early manifested a talent for making rhymes, his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Contarine, offered to send him at his own expense to the University of Dublin. He entered Trinity College as a sizar in 1745. Here he was more remarkable for idleness and love of dissipation than for his devotion to his studies. He took his degree of B.A. in 1749, two years after the regular time. Yielding to the wishes of his uncle, he now prepared to enter the church; but he was rejected by the bishop when he applied for orders. His uncle next sent him to London to study law; but on his way he spent in gambling the money furnished for his travelling expenses, and returned home with empty pockets. His generous relative, however, forgave all his offences, and soon after sent him to study medicine at Edinburgh, where he spent two years; after which he visited Leyden, where he remained about a year, and then set out, "with only one clean shirt, and no money in his pocket," to make the tour of Europe on foot. The following passage in the "Vicar of Wakefield," which probably has reference to himself, may explain to us how he supported himself while travelling. "I had some knowledge of music, and now turned what was once my amusement into a present means of subsistence. Whenever I approached a peasant's house towards nightfall, I played one of my most merry tunes; and that procured me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day." He sojourned six months at Padua, in Italy, and is supposed to have taken his medical degree either at that place or Louvain. Having heard, while in Italy, of the death of his uncle, he immediately set out for England, where he landed in 1756.

On his arrival in London he was first employed as an usher in a school at Peckham, and afterwards became an apothecary's assistant. In 1758 he was appointed physician to one of the factories in India, but he declined the offer, and turned his attention to the study of letters. In 1759 he published his "Present State of Literature in Europe." In the same year he wrote several essays for a periodical called "The Bee," of which only eight numbers appeared. He next published some contributions to Smollett's "British Magazine," and the "Chinese Letter." In 1762 he wrote "The Vicar of Wakefield," while under arrest for debt, from which he was released by Dr. Johnson, who obtained from a bookseller £60 for the work. It was not published, however, till 1766. "The Traveller," a part of which had been written in Switzerland, came out in 1764. It was received with great favour, and at once established the reputation of its author. About this time he wrote "Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," "Life of Beau Nash," and several compilations. In the early part of 1768 the comedy of "The Good-natured Man" was brought out at Covent-Garden Theatre, but was not very well received. "The Deserted Village" appeared in 1770. Soon after this he began his Histories of Rome, Greece, and England, and also engaged, with several of his literary friends, in a periodical called "The Gentleman's Journal," which, however, had a very brief existence, dying, as Goldsmith said, "of too many doctors." His next comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," came out in 1773, and met with complete success. Dr. Johnson said that "he knew of no comedy for many years that had answered so much the great end of comedy,—making an audience merry." His "History of the Earth and Animated Nature" was published in 1774. Shortly after the appearance of this work, Goldsmith was attacked by a fever, which, being aggravated by improper treatment, and also by pecuniary troubles, caused his death, on the 4th of April, 1774. Though Goldsmith's fame rests chiefly on his poems, he merits little less admiration as a prose-writer. The rich yet delicate humour of some of his essays has perhaps never been excelled. He possessed great benevolence and warmth of feeling, but he wanted steadiness of principle, and was at all times the creature of impulse. He also manifested on many occasions a considerable degree of vanity and feelings of petty jealousy.

"Of all romances in miniature," says Schlegel, "the 'Vicar of Wakefield' is the most exquisite;" and this may be said to be the judgment of nearly all competent critics. Perhaps no English prose work of fiction is so generally admired in Germany as that above named.

See JOHN FORSTER, "Life and Adventures of O. Goldsmith, 1848; W. IRVING, "Goldsmith; a Biography," 1850; JAMES PRIOR, "Life of O. Goldsmith," 2 vols., 1837; JOHNSON'S and CHALMERS'S "Lives of the English Poets;" PERCY, "Life of Goldsmith," 1801; JOHN MITFORD, "Life of O. Goldsmith;" SIR W. SCOTT'S Miscellaneous Prose Works; "Quarterly Review," vol. lvii.; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1837; MACAULAY'S notice of Goldsmith in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Goldstücker, golt'stük-ẹr, (THEODOR,) a German Sanscrit scholar, born at Königsberg, January 18, 1821, of Jewish parents. He studied at Königsberg, Bonn Paris, Berlin, and London, where he became in 1851 Sanscrit professor in University College. The first instalment of his very learned, copious, and accurate "Sanscrit Dictionary" appeared in 1856; but only a

small part was ever printed. "Panini, his Place in Sanscrit Literature," (1861,) was his other principal work. Died March 6, 1872.

Go-lī'ath, [Heb. גָּלְיָת,] a giant leader of the Philistines, is supposed to have flourished in the eleventh century B.C. Having challenged the Israelites to single combat, no one was found willing to meet him except David, who slew him with a stone from his sling. (See 1st Book of Samuel.)

Go'lī-us, (JAKOB,) an eminent Dutch Orientalist, born at the Hague in 1596. He distinguished himself at the University of Leyden by his attainments in the classics, mathematics, and philosophy, and subsequently studied Arabic under Erpenius. In 1622 he accompanied the Dutch embassy to Morocco as interpreter, and presented a memorial in Arabic to the emperor. Erpenius having died in 1624, Golius succeeded him as professor of Arabic at Leyden. He soon after obtained permission to visit the East, and, having spent four years in Asia Minor and Arabia, returned in 1629, bringing with him a very large and choice collection of manuscripts. He had been appointed during his absence professor of mathematics. His principal work is his "Lexicon Arabico-Latinum," (1653,) which is still highly esteemed; he also finished the translation of Elmacin's "History of the Saracens," which was begun by Erpenius, and published other learned works. Died in 1667.

See J. F. GRONOVIUS, "Laudatio funebris J. Golii," 1668; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Golius, (PIETER,) brother of the preceding, born at Leyden, was also distinguished as an Oriental scholar. He became professor of Arabic in the Carmelite Seminary at Rome, and was afterwards a missionary to Asia, where he founded a monastery of his order on Mount Lebanon. He translated into Arabic the "Imitation of Jesus Christ," and published other works. Died in 1673.

Gollut, go'lü', (LOUIS,) a French historian, born in Burgundy, wrote "Historical Memoirs of the Republic and the Princes of Burgundy." Died in 1595.

Golovin, go-lo-veen', (FEODOR ALEXIEVITCH,) a distinguished Russian, who became high-chancellor under Peter the Great. In 1689 he was commissioned to sign a treaty of perpetual peace between Russia and China. Died in 1706. His son NICHOLAS, born in 1694, was sent as Russian minister to the court of Sweden, and became afterwards president of the College of the Admiralty. Died in 1745.

See BANTICH-KAMENSKI, "Histoire des Hommes illustres du Règne de Pierre le Grand."

Golovin or **Golowin,** (IVAN,) a Russian senator and admiral, distinguished for integrity, lived in the reign of Peter the Great, who ordered a medal to be struck in his honour. He was made a vice-admiral in 1725.

Golovin, Golovine, or **Golowin,** (IVAN,) a Russian *littérateur*, born about 1816, travelled in England, France, and Germany, and in 1855 visited the United States. He published "Russian Types and Characters," (1847,) "Russia under Nicholas I.," (in French,) and "Stars and Stripes; or, American Impressions."

Golovin, Golovine, or **Golowin,** (SEMEN VASSILIEVITCH,) a Russian general and statesman, born in 1560. Having supported the claims of Michael Feodorovitch to the throne, he was rewarded with a title of nobility, and appointed Governor-General of Kazan. Died in 1634.

Golovine. See GOLOVIN.

Golovkin, go-lov-kèn', (GABRIEL,) COUNT, a Russian statesman, born in 1660, was a favourite of Peter the Great, whom he accompanied in several of his campaigns. He was created chancellor of the empire in 1709. He was also patronized by Catherine I. and Peter II. Died in 1734.

Golovnin, Golovnine, or **Golownin,** go-lov-neen', (VASILII,) a Russian navigator, who sailed in 1809 to make a survey of the coasts of the Russian empire. After an absence of two years, during which he was imprisoned for a time in Japan, he returned to Russia, where he published in 1816 an account of his voyage and captivity, which was translated into several languages. Died in 1832.

Golowatsky, Golowatzkij, Holowackij, hŏl-ǫ-vät'skee, or **Glowacki,** hlo-vät'skee, (JAKOV FEDOROVITCH,) a "Little Russian" or Ruthenian scholar, born at Czepiele, in East Galicia, October 17, (O. S.,) 1814. He was educated at Lemberg, Kaschau, and Pesth, and became professor of Russian at Lemberg University in 1848. His chief work has been the collection of a vast number of Ruthenian (Russinian) folk-songs and tales, ("Folk-Songs of Galician and Hungarian Russia," 4 vols., 1878.) He is one of the founders of the New Ruthenian literature, and author of a "Ruthenian Grammar." He is a Roman Catholic priest of the Ruthenian rite.

Golowin. See GOLOVIN.

Golowkin. See GOLOVKIN

Golownin. See GOLOVNIN.

Goltz, (BOGUMIL,) a Polish-German humorist, born at Warsaw, March 20, 1801. He was educated at Königsberg and Breslau, and became a farmer. In 1830 he went to Gollub and began a life of meditation and study, removing in 1846 to Thorn. His principal works are the charming "Buch der Kindheit," ("Book of Childhood," 1847,) "Ein Jugendleben," (1852,) "Der Mensch und die Leute," ("The Man and the People," a very original and able work, 1858,) "Zur Charakteristik- und Naturgeschichte der Frauen," ("On the Characteristics and Natural History of Women," 1859,) and "Die Deutschen," (1860.) Died at Thorn, November 11, 1870.

Goltz, von, fon golts, (GEORG CONRAD,) BARON, an able Prussian general, born in Pomerania in 1704. He was appointed adjutant-general by Frederick the Great in 1740. Died in 1747.

Goltz, von der, fon der golts, (COLMAR,) German Field-marshal, was born at Bielkenfeld, 1843. He reorganized the Ottoman Army 1883–95, was made Governor-general of occupied Belgium, Aug., 1914, and in April, 1915, commanded a Turkish Army in Mesopotamia. He died April, 1916, at Baghdad.

Goltz, von der, fon der golts, (HERMANN,) a German Protestant divine, born at Dusseldorf, March 17, 1835. He was educated at Erlangen, Berlin, Tübingen, and Bonn. He published a number of religious works.

Goltz, von der, (KOLMAR,) a German soldier and author, born at Bielkenfeld, August 12, 1843. He served with distinction in the French war of 1870–71, respecting the conduct of which he published several volumes of history and military criticism. He also published "Rossbach und Jena," (1883.) In 1883 he entered the Turkish military service.

Goltz, von der, (THEODOR,) a German economist, a brother of the foregoing, was born at Coblentz, July 10, 1836. He was educated at Erlangen and Bonn, and in 1869 became professor of rural economy at Königsberg. His numerous works relate chiefly to the social, legal, and economic relations of the rural and labouring classes.

Goltzius, golt'se-us, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated Dutch engraver and painter, born near Venloo in 1558. He studied under Leonhard at Haarlem, and afterwards at Rome. He executed a number of good pictures; but his reputation rests chiefly on his engravings, which are of great excellence and very numerous. Among these we may name the "Annunciation," after Raphael, the "Adoration of the Shepherds," after Bassano, and an "Adoration of the Kings." Died at Haarlem in 1617.

See DESCAMPS, "Les Peintres Flamands;" NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Goltzius, (HUBERT,) a Dutch antiquary, artist, and numismatist, born at Venloo in 1526. He was appointed royal historiographer and painter by Philip II. of Spain, to whom he dedicated one of his works. He published "Roman Fasti from Antique Coins," etc., ("Fasti Magistratum et Triumphorum Romanorum," etc.,) and other similar treatises. Died at Bruges in 1583.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" FÉLIX VAN HULST, "H. Goltzius."

Gomar, go'mar, (FRANCIS,) a celebrated Protestant theologian and controversialist, born at Bruges in 1563. He completed his studies at Oxford and Cambridge in England, and in 1594 was appointed professor of theology at Leyden. He filled the same chair at Saumur in 1614, and subsequently became professor of Hebrew

and divinity at Groningen, (1618.) He is chiefly known from his controversy with Arminius; and the Calvinistic party in Holland received from him the name of Gomarists. Died at Groningen in 1641.

Gomara, de, dà go-mä′rä, (FRANCISCO LOPEZ,) a Spanish historian, born at Seville in 1510, was the author of a "Crónica de la Nueva España," published in 1553. It is written in a concise and elegant style, and was translated into several languages. Died about 1560.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. ii. book v.

Gombauld, de, dẹh gôn′bō′, (JEAN Ogier—o′zhe-ā′,) a French poet and epigrammatist, one of the founders of the French Academy, was born in Saintonge in 1567. He was celebrated for his wit, and was one of the circle who frequented the Hôtel de Rambouillet. His works include romances, dramas, and sonnets, and epigrams which were particularly admired. It is related of him that he once read one of his poems to Cardinal Richelieu, who remarked, "Here are some things I do not understand." "That is not my fault," replied Gombauld. Among his principal works may be named "Endymion," a prose romance, and "Amaranthe," a pastoral. Died in 1666.

Gomberville, Le Roi de, lẹh rwä dẹh gôn′bĕr′vèl′, (MARIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1600, wrote many poems and romances, and was one of the first members of the French Academy. Died in 1674.

See PELLISSON, "Histoire de l'Académie Française."

Gomera, de. See GOMARA.

Go′mer-sall, (ROBERT,) an English divine and poet, born in London in 1600. He published a tragedy entitled "Ludovic Sforza," "The Levite's Revenge," a poem, and a number of sermons. Died in 1646.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Gomes or **Gomez,** go′mĕz, (FRANCISCO DIAS,) a Portuguese poet and critic, born at Lisbon. He wrote "The Seasons," and other poems, also a critical essay on the styles of Sá de Miranda, Ferreira, and Camoens. (1790.) Died in 1795.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gomes or **Gomez,** (JOÃO BAPTISTA,) a distinguished Portuguese dramatist, wrote a very popular tragedy entitled "Iñez de Castro," (published about 1806.) It has been translated into French and German. Died about 1812.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Gomes de Amorim, go′mĕs dà ä-mo-reeN′, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese dramatist, born at Avelomar, August 13, 1827. A *protégé* of Almeida-Garrett, he adopted his style and theories from that master. Besides many dramas and some volumes of verse and romance, he published "Garrett: Memorias biographicas." D. 1892.

Gomez, go′mĕs, (A. CARLOS,) a musical composer, of Portuguese parentage, born at Compinos, in Brazil, July 1, 1839. He was sent to Europe by the emperor to be educated. His opera "Il Guarany" (1870) is his most successful performance.

Gomez, go′mĕth, (FERNANDO,) a Spanish soldier, born at Toledo in 1138, distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in the wars against the Moors. He is said to have been the original founder of the order of Alcántara. Died in 1182.

Gomez, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter, born about 1550, became court painter to Philip II. Died in 1597.

Gom′ez, (MAXIMO,) a Cuban soldier, was born of Spanish parents about 1822. He became a major in the Spanish army, but resigned in 1868 and joined the Cuban insurgents. In 1895 he was elected commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces, and continued in command until the end of the Cuban war. Died in 1905.

Gomez, (SEBASTIANO,) a celebrated Spanish painter, called "the Mulatto of Murillo," born at Seville about 1616. He was originally a slave of Murillo, but, on account of the genius he displayed, was liberated by his master and received among his pupils. Among his master-pieces is a "Virgin and Child." Died about 1690.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Gomez, de, dẹh go′mĕz′, (MADELÈNE ANGÉLIQUE **Poisson**—pwä′sôN′,) MADAME, a French novelist, born in Paris in 1684. Among her best works are "Les Cent Nouvelles" and her "Persian Anecdotes." Died in 1770.

Gomez de Becerra, de, dà go′mĕth dà bà-thĕr′rä, (ALVARO,) a Spanish jurist and statesman, born in Estremadura in 1771, became a senator and president of the chamber of the Cortes.

Gomez de Castro, (ALVAREZ.) See CASTRO.

Gomez de Ciudad Real, go′mĕth dà the-oo-dädh′ rà-äl′, (ALVAREZ,) a Spanish Latin poet, born at Guadalaxara in 1488. He wrote several Latin poems, among which is "Thaliachristia," (1522.) Died in 1538.

Gomez (or **Gomes**) **de Oliviera,** go′mĕz dà o-le-vē′rä, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese poet, who lived about 1620. He wrote "Idyls of the Sea," ("Idylios maritimos,") and numerous sonnets.

Gomez de Sylva, (or **Silva.**) See EBOLI.

Gomez de Vasconcelle, de, dẹh go′mĕz′ dẹh vȧs′-kôn′sĕl′, (LOUISE GENEVIÈVE,) a literary lady, of Portuguese extraction, published an abridged translation of the "Orlando Furioso" into French; also several romances. Died in 1718.

Gomme, (G. LAURENCE,) an English antiquarian, was born at London in 1853. He founded the Folk-Lore Society and edited several antiquarian journals. He published "Primitive Folk-Moots," (1880,) "Chap-Books and Folk-Lore Tracts," (1885,) "The Village Community," (1889,) etc.

Gom′pers, (SAMUEL,) a labor advocate, was born in England in 1850, became in early life a labor organizer, and was one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor and editor of its official magazine. He has been president of the Federation, with one year's intermission, since 1882, and represented it at the Peace Conference at Paris 1918–19. Died 1924.

Gomperz, gom′pĕrts, (THEODOR,) a German philologist, born at Brünn, March 29, 1832. He was educated at Vienna, where he became professor of philology in 1869, having studied at Venice, Naples, Paris, London, and Oxford. Besides editing some ancient texts, he wrote works on Greek literature, and published "Herculanische Studien," (1865–66,) etc. He also translated J. S. Mill's works. Died 1912.

Gonçalo de Cordova. See GONSALVO.

Gonçalves, gon-säl′vĕz, (JOAQUIM AFFONSO,) a learned Portuguese missionary and Chinese scholar, born in 1780. In 1812 he visited Brazil, the Philippine Islands, and Macao. He published a Portuguese-Chinese Grammar, entitled "Arte China," (1829,) and a "Diccionario Portuguez-China," which are highly esteemed. Died in 1841.

Goncourt, de, dẹh gôN′koor′, (EDMOND LOUIS ANTOINE **Huot,**) a French author, born at Nancy, May 26, 1822. With the aid of his brother JULES ALFRED HUOT DE GONCOURT, (born at Paris, December 17, 1830, died at Auteuil, June 20, 1873,) he produced a large number of novels, dramas, art treatises, popular histories, etc. M. Edmond de Goncourt, after the death of his brother, published various romances, etc. Died in 1896.

Gondebaud, gôN′dẹh-bō′, or **Gun′do-bâld,** second son of Gondioc, King of Burgundy. Having slain his brother Chilpéric, and defeated his army, he ascended the throne in 491 A.D. In 499 he made an unsuccessful attempt to reconcile the Catholics and Arians. He was defeated near Dijon, in 500 A.D., by Clovis, King of the Franks, to whom he became tributary. He drew up a system of laws for his subjects, since called the "Burgundian Code." In religion he was an Arian. Died in 516.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Gondebaud or **Gon′do-vâld,** King of Aquitaine, surnamed BALLOMER, was a natural son of Clotaire I. On the death of Chilpéric, King of Austrasia, he succeeded to the throne, (584.) He was afterwards betrayed into the hands of Gontran, King of Burgundy, and put to death, 585.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Gondebaud-Ballomer. See preceding article.

Gondegisile, gôN′dẹh-zhe′zèl′, [Lat. GONDEGISI′LUS,] a younger son of Gondioc, King of Burgundy, was born

about 470 A.D. He ruled over the territory between the Rhone and the Doubs, and was an ally of Clovis. He was killed by his brother Gondebaud in 501.

Gon'de-mar or **God'o-mar**, King of Burgundy, was a son of Gondebaud. He reigned from 523 to 534 A.D., and defeated Clodomir, King of Orléans, in battle.

Gon'de-mar, (FLAVIUS,) was elected king of the Visigoths in Spain in 610 A.D. Died in 612.

Gonderic. See GONDIOC.

Gondi. See RETZ, CARDINAL DE.

Gondi, de, deh gôn'de', (PHILIPPE EMANUEL,) a French naval officer, born at Limoges in 1584. In 1622 he assisted the Duke of Guise in the blockade of La Rochelle. He was a patron of the celebrated Vincent de Paul. Died in 1662.

Gondicaire, gôn'de'kâr', [Lat. GUNDICA'RIUS,] or **Gundahaire**, first King of Burgundy, born about 385 A.D. Having invaded Germany about 413, he established himself with his subjects on the Rhine, whence the Romans vainly endeavoured to expel them. His army was defeated by the Huns under Attila in 436, and he himself slain.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Gondinet, gôn'dè'nà', (EDMOND,) a French dramatist, born at Laurière, March 7, 1829. He was long employed in the civil service. Among his many plays are "La Cravate blanche," (1867,) "Les grandes Demoiselles," (1868,) "Paris chez lui," (1872,) "Le Panache," (1875,) and "Tant plus ça change," (1878.) Most of his plays are of the lightest description, and in many he has been associated with other writers. Died in 1888.

Gon'dĭ-oc or **Gon'der-ic**, [Lat. GUNDERI'CUS,] son of Gondicaire, noticed above, was the second King of Burgundy, and ascended the throne in 436 A.D. He greatly extended, both by conquest and by treaties, the territory left him by his father. Died about 473.

See AUG. THIERRY, "Lettres sur l'Histoire de France."

Gondola, gon'do-lâ, (GIOVANNI DI FRANCESCO,) a distinguished poet, born at Ragusa, in Illyria, in 1588. He wrote an epic poem entitled the "Osmanide," in which he celebrates the deeds and misfortunes of Osmân I. He also translated into Illyrian Tasso's "Gerusaemme Liberata," and wrote other works. Died in 1638. He is also known as IVAN GUNDULITSCH or GUNDULIC.

His son **SIGISMUND** was an accomplished poet, and became rector of the republic of Ragusa. Died in 1682.

See F. M. APPENDINI, "Memoria sulla Vita e su gli Scritti di G. F. Gondola," 1837.

Gondouin, gôn'doo-ăn', (JACQUES,) a French architect, born at Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine in 1737. He designed the École de Chirurgie, since called École de Médecine, in Paris, which, says Quatremère de Quincy, "is the most classic work of the eighteenth century." Died in 1818.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes."

Gondrin, de, deh gôn'drăn', (LOUIS ANTOINE **de Pardaillan**—deh pâr'dà'yôn',) Duc d'Antin, (dôn'tăn',) a French courtier, born in 1665, was a son of Madame de Montespan. He won the favour of Louis XIV., and of his son, the dauphin. Died in 1736.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gondrin, de, (LOUIS HENRI **de Pardaillan**,) a French Jansenist, born in the diocese of Auch in 1620. He was made Archbishop of Sens in 1646. Died in 1674.

Gon'dulf or **Gun'dulf**, a French prelate, born in the diocese of Rouen in 1023, became Abbot of Saint Stephen's at Caen, and in 1076 was made Bishop of Rochester, in England. Died in 1108.

Gonelli, go-nel'lee, or **Gonnelli**, gon-nel'lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian sculptor, surnamed "the Blind Man of Cambassi," born in Tuscany in 1610. He became blind at the age of twenty, but continued the practice of his art, and, it is said, modelled portraits in clay by the touch alone. Died in 1664.

Gonet, go'nà', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a learned French Dominican, born at Béziers in 1616, became professor of theology at Bordeaux. He published a work entitled "Shield of the Theology of the Thomists," ("Clypeus Theologiæ Thomisticæ," 18 vols. 12mo,) of which Bayle remarks, "The Spaniards call it a very pretty compendium of divinity." Died in 1681.

Gongora y Argote, gon-go'rà e ar-go'tà, (LUIS,) a Spanish poet, born at Córdova in 1561. He took holy orders at the age of forty-five, before which he had composed elegant sonnets, satires, and ballads. He became chaplain to Philip III. about 1616. In the latter part of his life he adopted a fantastic, affected, and obscure style, which he called *estilo culto*, and which was imitated by many of his contemporaries and is sometimes called *Gongorism*. Died in 1627.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Gonnelieu, de, deh gon'le-uh', (JÉRÔME,) a French Jesuit, pulpit orator, and theologian, born at Soissons in 1640; died in 1715.

Gönner or **Goenner**, gön'ner, (NIKOLAUS THADDÄUS,) a German jurist, born at Bamberg in 1764. He published, among other works, a treatise "On German Public Law," (1804,) and a "Manual of Common Process," ("Handbuch des gemeinen Processes," 4 vols., 1805.) Died in 1827.

See H. J. JÄCK, "N. T. von Gönner's Biographie," 1813.

Gonsalo, gon-sâl'vo, (FERNANDO,) Count of Castile, a Spanish military commander, who gained a victory over Sancho, King of Navarre, in 924, and afterwards defeated the Moors in several engagements.

Gonsalvo, gon-sâl'vo, **Gonzalo**, gon-thâ'lo, or **Gonçalo de Córdova**, (HERNANDEZ or FERNANDEZ,) [Fr. GONSALVE DE CORDOUE, gôn'sălv' deh kor'doo',] a celebrated Spanish commander, surnamed THE GREAT CAPTAIN, was born at Montilla, near Córdova, in 1443, (or, according to some writers, in 1453.) He was a brother of Don Alonzo de Aguilar. He distinguished himself in the long war of Granada which ended in 1492. In 1495 he was selected by Queen Isabella to command the army sent to aid the King of Naples against Charles VIII. of France. He expelled the French by a rapid succession of victories, succoured the pope by capturing Ostia from a piratical horde, and returned to Spain in 1498. A secret treaty for the partition of the kingdom of Naples having been made by Ferdinand of Spain and Louis XII. of France in 1500, Gonsalvo was appointed lieutenant-general of Calabria and Apulia. The French and Spaniards were involved in a war with each other in 1502. "The Great Captain" gained decisive victories at Cerignola and Garigliano in 1503, and drove the French out of the kingdom of Naples. In 1506 he was recalled to Spain by Ferdinand, who was jealous of his glory or suspicious of his loyalty. He was received with enthusiasm by the people, but was treated with coldness at court. Died at Granada in 1515. "His splendid military successes," says Prescott, "have made the name of Gonsalvo as familiar to his countrymen as that of the Cid, which, floating down the stream of popular melody, has been treasured up as a part of the national history. . . . His characteristics were prudence, coolness, steadiness of purpose, and intimate knowledge of man. He betrayed none of the cruelty and licentiousness which disgrace the age of chivalry." (See Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. ii. Part II., chap. ii.; and vol. iii. chaps. xii., xiv., and xxiv.)

See PAOLO GIOVIO, "De Vita et Rebus gestis G. F. Cordubæ;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" M. J. QUINTANA, "Vida de G. F. de Córdova," 1827; FERNANDEZ DE PULGAR, "Coronica del gran Capitan G. F. de Córdova," 1580.

Gonthier, gon'teer, one of the best poets of the thirteenth century, was born in Germany. His chief work is entitled "Ligurinus sive de Rebus a Friderico I. gestis," ("On the Achievements of Frederick I.") Died at Pairis, near Basle, in 1223.

Gonthier, [Fr. pron. gôn'te-à',] (JOHANN,) a German physician and Hellenist, was born at Andernach in 1487. He became physician to Francis I. of France in 1535, and lectured on anatomy at Paris, where Vesalius was among his pupils. Having been persecuted as a Protestant, he retired to Strasburg, where he was chosen professor of Greek. Among his works, which were highly esteemed, are "Anatomical Institutes according to the Views of Galen," ("Anatomicæ Institutiones secundum Galeni Sententiam," 1536,) and "On Ancient and

Modern Medicine," ("De Medicina veteri et nova," 1571.) Died in 1574.

See HÉRISSANT, "Éloge de Gonthier d'Andernach," 1765; NICERON, "Hommes illustres;" ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine;" M. ADAM, "Vitæ Medicorum."

Gontran, gôn'trŏn', a son of Clotaire I., inherited the kingdom of Burgundy in 561 A.D. Died in 593.

Gonzaga, gon-zä'gȧ, (THOMAZ ANTONIO,) a popular Portuguese lyric poet, born at Oporto in 1747, was surnamed DIRCEU. He was banished for a political offence to Mozambique in 1792. Broken in spirit, he lived there fifteen years in a half-insane condition, and died in 1807.

See F. DENIS, "Résumé de l'Histoire littéraire du Brésil;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gonzaga, de,* dẹh gon-zä'gȧ, [Fr. GONZAGUE, gôn'zȧg',] (ANNE,) Princess-Palatine, born about 1616, was a daughter of Charles, Duke of Mantua and Nevers. She was married in 1645 to Edward, a son of Frederick V., Prince-Palatine and King of Bohemia. She passed much time at the French court, and was distinguished for her political talents and influence in the war of the Fronde. Died in 1684. Bossuet pronounced her funeral oration.

See CARDINAL DE RETZ, "Mémoires;" SENAC DE MEILHAN, "Mémoires d'Anne de Gonzague," 1786.

Gonzaga, de,* dȧ gon-zä'ga, (MARIA LOUISA,) Queen of Poland, born about 1612, was a sister of Anne Gonzaga, noticed above, and was eminent for beauty. Her mother was Catherine of Lorraine. She was married in 1645 to Sigismond Ladislas, King of Poland, who died in 1648. Soon after that event she became the wife of his brother and successor, John Casimir. Died in 1667.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BASSOMPIERRE, "Mémoires."

Gonzaga, di,* (CARLO,) Duke of Mantua, Montferrato, and Nevers, was a grandson of Federico, noticed below, and heir of his cousin Vincenzo, who died in 1627. His claim was disputed by the emperor Ferdinand II., whose army took and pillaged Mantua in 1630. Gonzaga recovered Mantua about a year later. Died in 1637.

Gonzaga, di* or de, (CURTIUS,) an Italian poet, who lived about 1580. He wrote an epic poem called "Fido Amante," (1582.)

Gonzaga, di,* (ERCOLE,) an Italian cardinal, son of Francis II., Duke of Mantua, born in 1505. He became successively Bishop of Mantua, Cardinal, and Archbishop of Tarragona. He was intimate with Cardinal Bembo and other eminent scholars of the time. Died in 1563.

See UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra."

Gonzaga, di,* (FEDERICO,) Duke of Mantua, succeeded his father, Giovanni Francesco, in 1519. He became an ally of Charles V. in 1521, and fought with distinction against the French. He was created Duke of Mantua by the emperor, and obtained the marquisate of Montferrato in 1536. Died in 1540.

Gonzaga, di,*[Fr. GONZAGUE, gôn'zȧg',](FERDINAND or FERRANTE,) Duke of Molfetta and Guastalla, born in 1506, was a younger son of the Duke of Mantua. He acquired a high reputation as a general in the service of Charles V., who appointed him Viceroy of Sicily in 1536, and Governor of the Milanese in 1546. Died at Brussels in 1557.

See ALFONSO DE ULLOA, "Vita del gran Capitano F. Gonzaga," 1563; GOSELLINI, "Vita del Principe F. Gonzaga," 1574.

Gonzaga, di,* (FERDINANDO CARLO,) last Duke of Milan, succeeded his father in 1665. He was extremely dissolute. In the war of the Spanish succession he was the ally of France. The Austrians took Mantua in 1707 and annexed it to the Milanese. He died in 1708.

Gonzaga, di,* (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) first Marquis of Mantua, began to reign in 1407. He waged war against Visconti, Duke of Milan, and became general-in-chief of the Venetian army in 1432. He entered the service of the Duke of Milan in 1438, after which he defeated the Venetians and their allies under F. Sforza, one of the ablest generals of that time. He died in 1444, aged about fifty, and was succeeded by his son Luigi, who was distinguished as a general and patron of poets and artists.

Gonzaga, di,* (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a grandson of Luigi, became Marquis of Mantua in 1466. He commanded the army which the Italian allies raised in 1495 to resist Charles VIII. of France. He was general of the League of Cambrai in 1509. Died in 1519.

Gonzaga, di,* (LUCREZIA,) a learned Italian lady, was married to Gian Paolo Manfroni, afterwards imprisoned for conspiracy against the life of the Duke of Ferrara. Her letters were greatly admired by her contemporaries. Died in 1576.

Gonzaga, di,* [Fr. GONZAGUE,] (LUIGI,) Lord of Mantua, was the founder of a sovereign house which reigned at Mantua from 1328 to 1707. They belonged to the Ghibeline party. He died in 1361.

Gonzaga, di,* (SCIPIONE,) an Italian writer and cardinal, born in 1542, was an intimate friend of Tasso. He wrote verses and Latin Memoirs of his own Life, (1791.) Died in 1593.

See POSSEVIN, "Historia Gonzagarum," etc.

Gonzaga, di,* (VESPASIANO,) Duke of Sabbionetta, an Italian military commander, born in 1531, served with distinction in the wars of Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain. He was also a generous patron of learning and the arts. Died in 1591.

Gonzague, the French of GONZAGA, which see.

Gonzales, gon-thä'lês. (BARTOLOMÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Valladolid in 1564. He was patronized by Philip III., who employed him to restore the Escurial and other palaces. Died in 1627.

Gonzalès, gôn'zä'lês', (LOUIS JEAN EMMANUEL,) a French *littérateur*, born at Saintes in 1815, became assistant editor of the "Siècle." He wrote a successful novel, entitled "The Pearl-Diver," or "Les Frères de la Côte," ("Filibusters," or "Buccaneers.") Died 1887.

Gonzales-Velasquez, gon-thä'lês vȧ-lȧs'kĕth, (ALEJANDRO,) a Spanish painter and architect, born at Madrid in 1719. He adorned with paintings the royal palace of San Ildefonso. Died in 1772.

Gonzales-Velasquez, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter, brother of the preceding, born in Madrid in 1729. He excelled in frescos, and became court painter in 1757. Died in 1793. His brother LUIS, born in 1715, was also a painter. Died in 1764.

Gonzalez, gon-thä'lĕth, or **Gonzales**, (DIEGO,) a Spanish poet, born at Ciudad Rodrigo in 1733; died in 1794.

Gonzalez, gon-zä'lês, (MANUEL,) a Mexican president, born at Matamoros, June 18, 1833. He became a soldier by profession, and found abundant occupation in the various civil wars of his country. In 1871 he was sent to Congress from Oajaca, and in 1876 became a Senator. In 1878 he was made minister of war, and was president of the republic, 1880–84. Died May 8, 1893.

Gonzalez-Cabrera-Bueno, gon-thä'lĕth kȧ-brā'rȧ bwā'no, (Don JOZÉ,) a distinguished admiral, born in the island of Teneriffe about 1670, was sent in 1701, by Pedro II., King of Portugal, as commander of a fleet, to the Philippines. He published a valuable treatise on navigation.

Gonzalez de Andrada. See ANDRADA, (PAOLO.)

Gonzalez de Berceo, gon-thä'lĕth dȧ bĕr-thā'o, (JUAN,) the earliest Spanish poet of whom anything is known, was born in Castile in 1196. He was a Benedictine monk, and wrote in verse the lives of San Domingo de Silos and San Millan. Died in 1266.

Gonzalez y Diaz-Tuñon, (ZEFERINO,) a Spanish cardinal, born at Villori in 1831. He became a professor of theology at Manila, returned to Spain in 1865, and became Bishop of Cordoba. In 1883 he was transferred to Seville, and in 1885 was made a cardinal. He was a man of great learning, and wrote numerous books, two of which are "Historia de la Filosofia," (1886,) and "La Biblia y la Ciencia," (1891.) Died November 29, 1894.

Gonzalez-Velasquez. See GONZALES-VELASQUEZ.

Gonzalo or **Gonzalvo.** See GONSALVO.

Gonzalvo. See GONSALVO.

* Some authorities give these names without the particles, (*de*, or *di*;) in inserting them we have followed the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gooch, (ROBERT,) an English physician, born at Yarmouth in 1784. He practised in London, whither he removed in 1811. He published an excellent work on "Diseases Peculiar to Women," (1829.) Died in 1830.

Good, (JAMES WILLIAM,) Secretary of War, was born Sept. 24, 1866 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was city attorney for Cedar Rapids 1906–08, and a member of Congress from 1909 until his resignation in 1921 to practise law in Chicago. He was appointed Secretary of War by Hoover in March, 1929. Died Nov., 1929.

Good, (JOHN MASON,) an eminent English physician and author, born at Epping in May, 1764. He was apprenticed to a surgeon at Gosport in 1779, and, having studied at Guy's Hospital for a short time, began to practise at Sudbury in 1784. In 1793 he removed to London, where he devoted much attention to literature and contributed to several reviews. He was versed in many ancient and modern languages, which he learned with uncommon facility. Among his chief medical works is "The Study of Medicine," (4 vols., 1822; 2d edition, with notes by Dr. Samuel Cooper, 5 vols., 1828,) one of the most complete and learned works on that subject that ever appeared in the language. Died in Jan., 1827.

Commenting on his translation of Lucretius, Lord Jeffrey says, "Upon the whole, this book is very dull, and as a translation very flat and unpoetical; yet it is evidently the work of a man of no ordinary vigour or intelligence: it contains a very correct edition of Lucretius, with more information on the subject of his poem than could be gathered from all his other commentators put together." ("Edinburgh Review" for April, 1807.)

See OLINTHUS GREGORY, "Memoirs of the Life of J. M. Good," 1828; "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1827.

Good'ăle, (GEORGE LINCOLN,) M.D., an American botanist, born at Saco, Maine, August 3, 1839. He graduated at Amherst College in 1860, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1863, was professor of materia medica in Bowdoin College, 1868–72, afterwards professor of botany in Harvard, and in 1888 Fisher professor of natural history.

Goodall, gŏŏd'ăl, (EDWARD,) an English artist, chiefly known as an engraver, born at Leeds in 1795. His vignette landscapes, after Turner, are esteemed master-pieces. Among his works are the illustrations of Rogers's "Italy" and other poems, and the plates in Turner's "South Coast." He reproduces the manner of Turner with exquisite tact. Died April 11, 1870.

Goodall, (FREDERICK,) an eminent painter of history and genre, a son of the preceding, was born in London in 1822. He obtained a silver medal from the Society of Arts at the age of fifteen. His early works represent the life of the peasants of Normandy and Brittany. He produced "The Departure of the Emigrant-Ship," and other scenes of Irish life, and afterwards devoted himself chiefly to English subjects. Among his works are "Raising the May-Pole," (1851,) "Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur," (1860,) "Hagar and Ishmael," (1866,) "Rachel and her Flock," (1875,) "Gordon's Last Messenger," (1885,) "The Thames from Windsor Castle," (1890.) Mr. Goodall was chosen an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1852, and a Royal Academician in 1863. Died July 29, 1904.

Goode, gŏŏd, (GEORGE BROWN,) an American ichthyologist, born at New Albany, Indiana, February 13, 1857. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1870, and studied in the Harvard Museum of Comparative Anatomy. From 1874 until his death he was connected with the United States Fish Commission and the National Museum. His principal writings are "The Fishes of Bermuda," (1876,) "A History of the Menhaden," (1880,) "Game Fishes of the United States," (1879–81,) "Food-Fishes, etc., of the United States," (1884,) besides a large number of papers on scientific subjects. Died September 6, 1896.

Goode, gŏŏd, (WILLIAM,) an English theologian, born about 1800. Among his works are "The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice," (2 vols., 1842,) treatises against the doctrines of the Puseyites, and numerous tracts and pamphlets on the doctrines of the Church of England. He became Dean of Ripon in 1860. Died August 12, 1868.

Good-ell', (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American missionary, born at Templeton, Massachusetts, February 14, 1792. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817, and at Andover in 1820. In 1822 he was ordained a Congregationalist minister, was a missionary at Beyroot, 1823–31, and at Constantinople, 1831–55. He translated the whole Bible into Armenian-Turkish. Died at Philadelphia, February 18, 1867.

Goodell, (WILLIAM,) M.D., a son of the preceding, was born in Malta, October 17, 1829. He graduated at Williams College in 1851, and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854. He practised medicine for a time in Constantinople. He was appointed physician to the Preston Retreat, Philadelphia, in 1865, and in 1876 he became professor of clinical gynæcology in the University of Pennsylvania. His principal work is "Lessons in Gynæcology," (1879.) Died Oct. 27, 1894.

Good'man, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English Puritan, born at Chester about 1520. He retired to the continent in the reign of Mary, and became pastor of an English church at Geneva. About 1560 he was appointed minister at Saint Andrew's, Scotland. He wrote a "Commentary on Amos." Died in 1602.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Goodman, (EDWARD JOHN,) an English novelist, born at London in 1836. He became a journalist in 1857, has published various novels and works of travel in Norway, and has written (with L. N. Parker) "Love in Idleness," (a comedy, 1896.)

Goodman, (GODFREY,) an English writer, born in Denbighshire in 1583. He became Bishop of Gloucester in 1625, and joined the Church of Rome about 1640. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of his Own Times," which was published in 1839. Died in 1655.

See FULLER, "Church History."

Good'rich, (CHARLES A.,) of Hartford, Connecticut, a historian and clergyman, born in 1790. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the United States of America." Died in 1862.

Goodrich, (CHAUNCEY,) an American Senator, born at Durham, Connecticut, in 1759, was a son of Elizur, noticed below. He was a member of Congress from 1795 to 1801, and represented Connecticut in the Senate of the United States from 1807 to 1813. Died in 1815.

Goodrich, (CHAUNCEY ALLEN,) an American scholar and divine, born at New Haven in October, 1790, was a son of Elizur, noticed below, (1761–1849.) He graduated at Yale College in 1810, and afterwards studied theology. He was professor of rhetoric and oratory in Yale College from 1817 to 1839, and in the latter year obtained the chair of theology in that institution. In 1847 he produced an enlarged edition of Webster's Dictionary. He also edited Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, with an Appendix and Vocabulary of Proper Names, (1859,) and published "Select British Eloquence," (1852.) Died in 1860.

Goodrich, (ELIZUR,) an American lawyer, was born in Durham, Connecticut, in 1761. He was professor of law in Yale College from 1801 to 1810, and was a judge of probate for a number of years. Died in 1849.

Goodrich, (FRANK B.,) an American writer, son of Samuel G. Goodrich, noticed below, was born in Boston in 1826. He published, besides several other works, "The Court of Napoleon, or Society under the First Empire, with Portraits of its Beauties," etc., (1857,) and translations of five of Balzac's novels.

Goodrich, (SAMUEL GRISWOLD,) an American writer, known under the assumed name of PETER PARLEY, was born at Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1793. He was a nephew of Chauncey A. Goodrich. He became proprietor of a publishing-house in Boston about 1825, soon after which he began to write a series of juvenile books under the name of "Peter Parley." These works, the subjects of which were history, geography, travels, etc., enjoyed an extensive popularity. Some of them were translated into French. He edited a periodical called "Parley's Magazine," (1841–54.) He was consul of

the United States in Paris for several years, (1848–52.) Among his numerous works are "Recollections of a Lifetime," (2 vols., 1857,) "Illustrated Natural History of the Animal Kingdom," (2 vols., 1859,) and "Peter Parley's Own Story," etc., (1864.) Died in 1860.

For a particular account of his various publications, see ALLIBONE's "Dictionary of Authors."

Goodrich, (THOMAS,) an English prelate, born in Lincolnshire about 1480. He rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Ely in 1534. He was also a member of the privy council under Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and in 1551 was made lord chancellor. He assisted in the compilation of the Bishops' Book and the Book of Common Prayer of 1548. Died in 1554.

Good'sir, (JOHN,) a Scottish anatomist, born at Anstruther, March 10, 1814. He was educated at Saint Andrew's and Edinburgh, and in 1835 was licensed as a surgeon. He studied comparative anatomy, and made extensive zoological and palæontological collections, and in 1846 was made professor of anatomy in Edinburgh University. He was a brilliant lecturer and theorist in biology. Died March 6, 1867.

Good'win, (CHARLES WYCLIFFE,) an English Egyptologist and legal writer, born at King's Lynn in 1817. He was educated at Cambridge. He wrote some legal treatises, and contributed a noteworthy article on the "Mosaic Cosmogony" to "Essays and Reviews," (1860.) Died January 17, 1878.

Good'win, (DANIEL RAYNES,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born in North Berwick, Maine, April 12, 1811. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, was professor of modern languages in Bowdoin College, 1835–53, president of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, 1853–60, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1860–68, and was made professor of systematic theology in the Episcopal Divinity School of Philadelphia. His principal works are one on "Slavery," (1864,) and "Notes of the Late Revision of the New Testament Version," (1883.) Died March 15, 1890.

Good'win, (FRANCIS,) an English architect, among whose principal works are the Manchester Town Hall and Lissadell Court. Died in 1835.

Goodwin, (HARVEY,) D.D., an English bishop, born at Lynn Regis in 1818. He graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1840, and became a Fellow of that college. He was Dean of Ely, 1858–69, and in 1869 was made Bishop of Carlisle. He published various commentaries and other theological and religious books. Died 1891.

Goodwin, (JOHN,) an English Puritan divine, born in 1593, resided many years in London, where he was distinguished for his pulpit eloquence. He was a zealous republican, and defended the execution of the king. By his writings and in his pulpit he maintained the Arminian doctrines. He was the author of "The Divine Authority of Scripture Asserted," "Right and Might Well Met," "Redemption Redeemed," etc. The first-named is considered a master-piece of polemic theology. Died in 1665.

See "Life of John Goodwin," by THOMAS JACKSON.

Goodwin, (NATHANIEL C.,) actor, born at Boston, Mass., in 1857. He began his stage career in "The Law in New York" in 1873, and has since been a popular actor, taking many parts, both in comedy and tragedy.

Goodwin, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist divine and writer, born in Norfolk in 1600. He took his degree at Cambridge, and in 1632 became vicar of Trinity Church, in that town. This post he soon after resigned, on account of a change in his religious opinions. After a short residence in Holland, he was, on his return to England, elected to the Westminster Assembly, and was distinguished as one of the ablest and most active leaders of the Independent party. His zeal in this cause procured for him the favour of Cromwell, who in 1649 appointed him president of Magdalene College, Oxford. He wrote numerous theological and controversial works, which enjoy a high reputation. Died in 1679.

See NEAL, "History of the Puritans;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Goodwin, (WILLIAM WATSON,) LL.D., a distinguished American scholar, born in Concord, Massachusetts, May 9, 1831. He graduated at Harvard College in 1851. He studied at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, where he graduated as Ph.D. in 1855. In 1860 he became Greek professor in Harvard College, and in 1883 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge, England. His principal works are "Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb," (1860,) and a "Greek Grammar," (1870, 1879.) He also prepared (with others) a "Greek Reader," (1877,) and edited and revised a translation of Plutarch's "Morals," (1870.)

Good'year, (CHARLES,) an eminent American inventor, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1800. His early education was very defective. He removed in 1826 to Philadelphia, where he opened a small store. About 1834 he became deeply interested in the manufacture of India-rubber. The cloth, shoes, and other articles made from this substance had proved failures on account of the effect produced upon it by heat and cold. After five years spent in constant experiments, during which time he and his family lived in extreme destitution, Mr. Goodyear succeeded in producing, by means of sulphur, the vulcanized India-rubber now so extensively used in manufactures. In 1851 he visited London, and exhibited at the Crystal Palace a great variety of useful and ornamental articles of the new material. He obtained on this occasion the Grand Council medal. He also attended the Paris Exposition of 1855, and received from the French emperor the grand medal of honour and the cross of the legion of honour. He returned to America in 1858, and devoted himself with untiring energy to the perfection of his discoveries, although suffering from chronic disease. Died in July, 1860. "He lived," says Parton, "to see his material applied to nearly five hundred uses, and to give employment, in England, France, Germany, and the United States, to sixty thousand persons."

His son, WILLIAM GOODYEAR, born in 1846, became prominent as an art lecturer and teacher, and was made curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1881. He published several works on art.

Googe, gooj, (BARNABY,) an English translator of the sixteenth century, published versions of the "Zodiake of Life," by Palingenius Stellatus, the "Spanish Proverbs" of Lope de Mendoza, and Aristotle's "Categories;" he was also the author of a collection of sonnets and other poems.

Gook'in, (DANIEL,) a writer, born in Kent, England, about 1612, removed to Massachusetts in 1644. He became a major-general in 1681. He wrote "Historical Collections of the Indians of Massachusetts," (published in 1792.) Died in 1687.

Gool, van, vän gōl or hōl, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1685, painted admired landscapes, and wrote a mediocre "Biography of Flemish and Dutch Painters," (1751.) Died in 1757.

Gôpâla, one of the names of KRISHNA, which see.

Göppert or **Goeppert,** göp'pĕrt, (HEINRICH ROBERT,) professor of medicine and botany at Breslau, was born in Silesia in 1800. He published a treatise "On the Anatomical Structure of the Coniferæ," "On the Fossil Ferns," and other similar works. Died at Breslau, May 18, 1884.

Goptschewitsch or **Gopcevic,** Gop'chà-vitch, (SPIRIDION,) an Austrian author, the son of a wealthy merchant, was born at Triest, July 9, 1855. In 1875 he entered the service of the Prince of Montenegro, his distant relative. He published "Montenegro and the Montenegrins," (1877,) and other works.

Gor'di-an, [Fr. GORD.EN, gor'de-ăn'; Lat. GORDIA'NUS, (MAR'CUS ANTO'NIUS AFRICA'NUS,)] a Roman emperor, born about 160 A.D., of an illustrious family. He was appointed proconsul of Africa in 237, and was declared emperor by the insurgents who rebelled against Maximinus. His son Gordian was associated with him in the empire, and their election was confirmed by the Roman senate. Soon after this, Capellianus, Governor of Mauritania, assembled an army in favour of Maximinus, and attacked Carthage. In the combat that ensued, the younger Gordian was slain; and his aged father, on hearing of his fate, strangled himself, in 238 A.D. Gor-

dian was distinguished for his love of letters, and was the author of several poems. He spent a great part of his immense wealth in procuring games and amusements for the people. His reign lasted but six weeks.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Gordian, [Lat. GORDIANUS, (MARCUS ANTONIUS PIUS,)] grandson of the elder Gordian, was born about 225, and was proclaimed Cæsar by the Roman people when news arrived of the death of the two Gordians in Africa. He was made colleague of the new emperors Maximus and Balbinus, and after their death became emperor, in July, 238 A.D. Gordian, accompanied by his father-in-law, Misitheus, repelled an invasion of Sapor, King of Persia, in 242. He afterwards attacked the Persians, and defeated their army on the banks of the Chaboras. Meanwhile, Philippus, an officer in the Roman army, availing himself of his popularity, caused himself to be proclaimed a colleague of the emperor, and soon after had Gordian put to death, in 244 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" MONTESQUIEU, "Grandeur et Décadence des Romains;" GISBERT CUPER, "Historia trium Gordianorum," 1697; CAPITOLINUS, "Gordiani tres."

Gordianus, the Latin of GORDIAN, which see.

Gordien, the French of GORDIAN, which see.

Gordigiani, gor-de-jä'nee, (LUIGI,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Módena, June 21, 1806. He is principally known by his "Canzonetti" and "Canti populari" for voice and piano, of which he produced more than three hundred. Died at Florence in 1860.

Gor'dĭ-us, a Phrygian peasant who was raised to the throne, was the father of Midas. His name is associated with the famous "Gordian Knot," which Alexander the Great, unable to untie, cut with his sword.

Gor'dŏn, (ALEXANDER,) of Achintoul, a relative of Patrick, noticed below, visited Russia in 1693. He was patronized by the Czar, to whom he rendered important services in his wars against Sweden and Poland. He wrote a valuable "History of Peter the Great," (1755.) Died in 1752.

Gordon, (ALEXANDER,) a distinguished Scottish antiquary, wrote "Itinerarium Septentrionale," or travels in Scotland and the North of England, (1726,) and a "Complete History of Ancient Amphitheatres," (1730.) Died in 1750.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gordon, (ANDREW,) a distinguished scholar, born near Aberdeen in 1712, became professor of philosophy at Erfurt, in Germany. He published a work entitled "Phenomena of Electricity Exposed," (1744.) He made important discoveries in that science; and he is said to have been the first who used a cylinder instead of a globe in electrical apparatus. Died in 1751.

See PRIESTLEY, "History of Electricity."

Gordon, gor'dŏn', [Lat. GORDO'NUS,] (BERNARD,) a French physician, became professor of medicine at Montpellier in 1285. He wrote "Lilium Medicinæ," and other professional works, which were highly esteemed. Died about 1320.

Gordon, (CHARLES GEORGE,) known as CHINESE GORDON, a British general, born at Woolwich, England, January 28, 1833. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, entered the engineer corps in 1852, served in the Crimean war, and was afterwards a commissioner in settling the frontier-line of Turkey in Armenia and Koordistan. He was employed with the British troops in China from 1860 to 1862, and was in command (1863–65) of the Chinese forces which suppressed the Taeping rebellion, fighting thirty-three battles in less than two years. He superintended the works for deepening the Sulina mouth of the Danube, (1871–74,) was "Governor-General of the Equator," under the Khedive of Egypt, from 1874 to 1876, and was governor-general of the Soudan from 1877 to 1880. In 1884, after the destruction of Hicks's army by the forces of the Mahdi, Gordon went single-handed to Khartoom, and assumed command of the Egyptian troops at that point. He was killed, and Khartoom captured by the native forces, January 26, 1885.

Gordon, (GEORGE,) Earl of Huntley, an ambitious and powerful Scottish nobleman, was a Roman Catholic. He became lord chancellor of Scotland about 1546. Having taken arms against Queen Mary and Regent Murray, he was defeated and killed in 1562. His son GEORGE, the fifth Earl, was accessory to the death of Lord Darnley, after which he was an adherent of Queen Mary.

Gordon, (GEORGE,) sixth Earl of Huntley, a son of the fifth Earl, was a turbulent and powerful nobleman. He engaged in treasonable intrigues with the King of Spain in order to restore the Romish Church in Scotland. He rebelled openly in 1594, was defeated, and fled to the continent, but soon returned. Died in 1635.

Gordon, (GEORGE,) the son of Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon, was born in London in 1750. On taking his seat in Parliament, he distinguished himself by his violent opposition to the Act of Toleration, passed in 1778 in favour of the Catholics. In 1780, at the head of a mob estimated at one hundred thousand persons, Gordon presented a petition to Parliament for the repeal of the Bill of Toleration; and, on the refusal of that body to take it into immediate consideration, his followers spread themselves over the city and plundered and burned several Roman Catholic chapels. These outrages being feebly repressed, the mob broke out a few days after with greater violence. A great number of private houses as well as churches were destroyed, and the prisons forced open. At length the king commanded the military to disperse the mob, and order was restored. Gordon was tried for high treason, but was acquitted, because it could not be proved that he had assembled the populace with bad intentions. He afterwards was condemned to five years' imprisonment for contempt of court. He died in prison in 1793.

Gor'dŏn, (GEORGE H.,) an American general, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, about 1826. He was a lawyer before the civil war. He commanded a brigade of the army of General Banks in May, 1862, and took part in the battle of Antietam, September 17 of that year. Died August 30, 1886.

Gordon, (GEORGE HAMILTON.) See ABERDEEN.

Gordon, (JAMES HUNTLEY,) a learned Jesuit, of a noble Scottish family, born in Paris in 1543. He became successively professor of theology and of the learned languages at Rome, Paris, and Bordeaux, and was also employed on several apostolic missions. Died in 1620.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gordon, (JOHN B.,) an American Senator, born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated at the University of Georgia, became a lawyer, and in the war of 1861–65 attained the rank of lieutenant-general of the Confederate army. He was United States Senator 1873–80 and 1891–97, and Governor of Georgia 1887–90. Died January 9, 1904.

Gordon, (Sir JOHN WATSON,) an eminent Scottish portrait-painter, born in Edinburgh about 1790. He painted portraits of nearly all the eminent Scotsmen of his time, including Sir Walter Scott, the Duke of Argyle, Dr. Chalmers, (1837,) and Professor Wilson, (1851.) He was chosen president of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1850, and received the title of painter-limner to the queen. Died in 1864.

Gordon, (JULIAN,) the pseudonym of Julia Grinnell Cruger, an American novelist, born at Paris, France. She has published "A Diplomat's Diary," "A Successful Man," "Mademoiselle Réséda," "A Puritan Pagan," etc.

Gordon, (Lady LUCY DUFF,) daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Austin, and wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, published a number of excellent translations from the German and French. Among these are Von Feuerbach's "Remarkable Crimes and Trials," Meinhold's "Amber Witch," and the "Celebrated Crimes" of Dumas. She wrote "Letters from Egypt," (1865.) Died in Egypt in 1869.

Gordon, (PATRICK,) a Scottish officer, born in 1635, entered the service of Peter the Great of Russia, whose favour he won, and who made him commander-in-chief of his army. Died in 1699.

Gordon, (ROBERT,) a Scottish geographer, born in Aberdeenshire about 1580, was appointed by Charles I. to complete the "Theatrum Scotiæ," which forms a part

of the geographical work projected by Blaeu of Amsterdam. Died about 1660.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gordon, (THOMAS,) a Scottish writer, born at Kirkcudbright about 1685. He was the author, in conjunction with his friend Trenchard, of "Cato's Letters," and "The Independent Whig," (2 vols., 1732.) His translation of Tacitus is esteemed the best in the English language. Died in 1750.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Gordon, (THOMAS F.,) an American historian, published a "History of Pennsylvania," (1823,) a "Digest of the Laws of the United States," (1827,) a "History of New Jersey," (1831,) a "Gazetteer of New Jersey," (1834,) and other works. Died January 17, 1860.

Gordon, (WILLIAM,) an English historian, born at Hitchin in 1729, became pastor of an Independent church at Ipswich. He removed to America in 1770, preached for some years at Roxbury, Massachusetts, favoured the popular party in the Revolution, and returned to England in 1786. He published a "History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America," (4 vols., 1788.) He states that General Washington furnished material for this work. Died in 1807.

Gor'don-Cum'ming, (RONALEYN-GEORGE,) born at Altyre, Scotland, in 1820, became famous as a lion hunter and wrote "Five Years of a Hunter's Life," and "The Lion Hunter of South Africa." Died in 1866.—His sister, CONSTANCE FREDERIKA, born in 1837, spent many years in Asia and Polynesia, and wrote "At Home in Fiji," and other books of travel.

Gordonus. See GORDON, (BERNARD.)

Gore, (CATHERINE GRACE,) originally named FRANCIS, a distinguished English authoress, born in Nottinghamshire in 1799. Among her most popular novels, which are principally delineations of fashionable life, are "Cecil; or, The Adventures of a Coxcomb," (1841,) "Peers and Parvenus," "The Hamiltons," and "The Ambassador's Wife." She also published a comedy entitled "The School for Coquettes," and other dramatic works. Mrs. Gore's productions display superior talent, and a number of her novels have been translated into German. Died in 1861.

Gore, (GEORGE,) English physicist, born at Blackfriars, Bristol, 1826. He was self educated, but was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1865 and made LL.D. of Edinburgh University, 1877. He made valuable discoveries, principally in chemistry and electro-chemistry and -metallurgy. Published several works on these subjects.

Gore, (JOHN ELLARD,) astronomer, was born at Athlone, Ireland, in 1845. He has done valuable work in stellar observation, and has written "The Visible Universe," "The Worlds of Space," "Star-Groups," etc.

Gore, (THOMAS PAINE,) was born in Webster county, Missouri, in 1870. Lost his sight by accident, yet was admitted to the bar in 1892, and in 1898 ran for Congress, but was defeated. Removing to Oklahoma in 1901, he ran for the Senate in 1907 and was elected for a partial term, and for a full term in 1909. Despite his blindness he has proved an active and useful member.

Görenz, or **Goerenz,** gö'rĕnts, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German philologist and Latin scholar, born in Saxony in 1765. He published a good edition of Cicero's philosophical works, viz., "De Legibus," "De Finibus," and "Academica," (3 vols., 1809–12.) Died in 1836.

Gor'gas, (WILLIAM CRAWFORD,) U. S. Army surgeon-general, born at Mobile, Alabama, in 1854. Was appointed surgeon U. S. Army in 1880, was in charge of sanitary work at Havana, combating the yellow fever there in 1898–1902, and was chief sanitary officer at Panama Canal after 1904, his efficient work there rendering the rapid canal excavation possible. He was retired from the Army 1918, and became director of the yellow fever branch of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He did sanitary work in South Africa 1913, and Central and South America 1918–19. Died 1920.

Gor'ges, (Sir FERDINANDO,) an Englishman who planted a colony in Maine. Died 1647.

Görgey or **Goergey,** gör'gī, (ARTHUR,) a famous Hungarian general, born at Toporcz in 1818. He entered the army in 1837, but retired from it in 1845 and became a student in the University of Prague. In the spring of 1848 he joined the army which took the field against Austria, and received a captain's commission. Having given proofs of superior military talents, he was appointed commander-in-chief by Kossuth on the 1st of November, 1848. He issued in January, 1849, a proclamation against the separation of Hungary from Austria, and in the next month was superseded by Dembinski, whom he refused to obey. He was soon restored to the command, and defeated the Austrians at Nagy Sarlo in April, after which he became minister of war. Having been defeated near Komorn in July, he made a skilful retreat to Arad. On the 11th of August, 1849, he was appointed dictator, and a few days later he capitulated without conditions to the Russian general. He was pardoned by the emperor, and incurred the suspicion of treason to the cause of Hungary. He wrote "My Life and Acts in Hungary in 1848 and 1849." Died 1916.

Gor'gi-as [Gr. Γοργίας] OF LEONTINI, a celebrated orator and sophist, was born at Leontini, (or Leontium,) in Sicily, and was a contemporary of Socrates. He was sent by his fellow-citizens to Athens on a political mission about 426 B.C., soon after which he became a resident of Athens. He taught rhetoric with great *éclat*, and wrote a philosophical work entitled "Of the Non-Being, or of Nature," in which he argued that nothing has existence or reality. Some extracts from this are extant. His mind was eminently subtle and brilliant. He appears to have promoted the advancement of philosophy by demonstrating the distinction between the conception and its object. Plato gave the name of Gorgias to one of his dialogues, which is extant. Gorgias survived Socrates, and reached the age of one hundred years.

See PHILOSTRATUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum;" H. E. FOSS, "Commentatio de Gorgia Leontino," 1828; LUIGI GAROFALO, "Discorsi intorno Gorgia Leontino," 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" ARISTOTLE, "De Xenophane, Gorgia," etc.; SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, "Adversus Mathematicos;" GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. viii. hap. lxvii.

Gor'gon, [Lat. GOR'GON; Gr. Γοργώ, (plural Γόργονες;) Fr. GORGONE, gor'gon'.] The Gorgons of the classic mythology were three sisters, named Stheno, (or Stheino,) Eury'ale, and Medusa. By the later poets they were represented as having on their heads serpents instead of hair, or serpents entwined among their hair. According to the popular legend, all persons who looked at them were changed into stone.

Gorgonia, a surname of MINERVA, which see.

Gori, go'ree, (ANTONIO FRANCESCO,) an Italian antiquary, born in 1691 at Florence, where he became professor of history. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name "Inscriptiones antiquæ Græcæ et Romanæ," etc., an account of ancient inscriptions found in Tuscany, and a superb work entitled "Museum Florentinum," (6 vols. fol., 1731–43.) In 1735 he founded the Academia Columbaria. Died in 1757.

Gorini, da, dä go-ree'nee, (GIUSEPPE CORIO,) MARQUIS, an Italian dramatic poet, born at Milan. He composed many tragedies and comedies, some of which were very successful. His tragedy of "Jezebel" is called his master-piece. He died after 1761.

Go-rĭ-on'ĭ-dēs, or **Joseph Ben Gorion,** a Jewish compiler, who is supposed to have lived in France in the ninth century. He was the reputed author of a "History of the Jews."

Gorky, (MAXIME,) pen-name of Maxime Alexi Peshkov, a Russian novelist, born in 1868. He spent many years as a tramp and labourer, and his works are powerful realistic pictures of this phase of life.

Gorlæus, gor-lā'us, (ABRAHAM,) a distinguished antiquary and numismatist, born at Antwerp in 1549. He collected a valuable cabinet of medals, which was sold after his death to James I. of England. His principal works are his "Dactyliotheca, etc.," and "Thesaurus Numismatum," ("Treasury of Coins," 1608.) Died in 1609.

Gorm or **Gor'mon,** surnamed THE OLD, a king of

Denmark, who united the whole of that country into one kingdom. He was hostile to Christianity, and resisted all the efforts of the missionaries to convert his people. Died in 935.

Gor'man, (WILLIS A.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1814. He represented a district of Indiana in Congress from 1849 to 1853, and was Governor of Minnesota Territory from 1853 to 1857. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at the battles of Fair Oaks, June 1, and Antietam, September 17, 1862. Died May 20, 1876.

Gornicki, gor-nĕts'kee, [Lat. GORNI'CIUS,] (LUKE,) a Polish historian, born in 1530, became secretary to Sigismund Augustus, King of Poland. He wrote a "History of the Kingdom of Poland." Died in 1600.

Gor'on-wy̆, (OWEN,) a Welsh poet, born in 1722; died in great poverty in New Brunswick in 1780.

Goropius or **Gorophius**. See BECAN, (JOHN.)

Gorostiza, go-ros-tee'sȧ, (Don MANUEL EDUARDO,) a distinguished diplomatist and dramatic writer, born at Vera Cruz, in Mexico, in 1790. He was employed by his countrymen in several important missions to London and Paris, and was on his return appointed councillor of state. His comedies entitled "Bread and Onion with Thee!" ("Contigo Pan y Cebolla,") and "Indulgence towards All," ("Indulgencia para Todos,") enjoy great popularity.

Gorræus. See GORRIS.

Gorran, de, dẹh go'rŏn', (NICOLAS,) a French theologian, born in Maine about 1230. He wrote commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1295.

Görres or **Goerres**, gör'rĕs, (JAKOB JOSEPH,) an able German writer and publicist, was born at Coblentz in 1776. He edited in 1814 the "Rheinisches Mercur," an organ of the Liberal party in Germany, and was appointed professor of history at Munich in 1827. He wrote on a great variety of subjects. Among his principal works are "Aphorisms on Art," (1802,) "Faith and Science," ("Glauben und Wissen," 1805,) "Mythological History of the Asiatic World," (1810,) "Christian Mystic," ("Christliche Mystik," 4 vols., 1836–42,) and a number of contributions to the "Historico-Political Journal." Died at Munich in 1848.

See SEPP, "J. von Görres; eine Skizze seines Leben," 1848; S. BRUNNER, "Einige Stunden bei Goerres," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," (where he is called JEAN JOSEPH DE GOERRES.)

Gorresio, gor-rā'sẹ-o, (GASPARD,) an Italian Orientalist, born in Piedmont in 1808, became professor of Sanscrit at Turin. He produced a good Italian version of the Sanscrit poem "Râmâyâna," (Paris, 9 vols., 1843–56.) Died May 19, 1891.

Gorris, de, dẹh go'rĕss', [Lat. GORRÆ'US,] (JEAN,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1505; died in 1577.

Gorsas, gor'sȧ', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French politician and revolutionist, born at Limoges in 1752. As editor of the "Courrier de Versailles," he contributed greatly to excite the populace to the outrages of the 20th of June and the 10th of August. He was a deputy to the National Convention in 1792. In 1793 he was arrested by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and executed.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Gorski, gors'skee, or **Gors'kĭ-us**, (JAMES,) a Polish writer, born in Masovia about 1525. He wrote on rhetoric, theology, etc. Died about 1584.

Gortchakof or **Gortschakow**, gor'chȧ-kof', written also **Gortchakov** or **Gortchakoff**, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian general, born in 1764. He obtained the rank of general about 1798, served in several campaigns against the French, and defeated Marshal Lannes at Heilsberg in 1807. He acted as minister of war in 1812. Died in 1825.

Gortchakof or **Gortschakow**, (ALEXANDER,) PRINCE, a Russian statesman, born about 1800. He was appointed secretary of legation to London in 1824, and in 1832 councillor of the embassy in Vienna. He represented Russia at the court of Vienna in 1854 and 1855. In 1856 he became minister, and in 1863 chancellor, of foreign affairs, which latter position he held until his death, March 11, 1883.

Gortchakof or **Gortschakow**, (DMITRI,) a Russian poet, born in 1756. He wrote odes, satires, etc., and was considered one of the best Russian poets of his time. Died in 1824.

Gortchakof or **Gortschakow**, (MICHAEL,) PRINCE, an able general, brother of Prince Alexander, was born in 1795. He served in the Polish campaign of 1831, and distinguished himself at Ostrolenka and Warsaw. He was made general of artillery in 1843, and in 1846 military governor of Warsaw. He commanded the army which entered the Danubian principalities in 1853, and succeeded Prince Mentchikof as commander of the army in the Crimea in March, 1855. The skill with which he defended Sevastopol and conducted the retreat of his army is highly extolled. He was Governor of Poland when he died, about June, 1861.

Gortchakof or **Gortschakow**, (PETER,) PRINCE, eldest brother of the preceding, born about 1790, served against the French in 1813–14, and subsequently in the Caucasus under Yermolof. In 1839 he became Governor-General of Western Siberia, and in 1843 general of infantry. He commanded a wing of the army at Alma and the Inkerman, (1854.) Died at Moscow, March 18, 1868.

Gortchakov or **Gortschakow**. See GORTCHAKOF.

Gorter, van, vȧn gor'tẹr, (DAVID,) a Dutch physician and botanist, son of Jan, noticed below. He succeeded his father as physician to the Empress of Russia, and published "Flora Ingrica," and other botanical works. Died in 1783.

Gorter, van, (JAN,) a celebrated Dutch physician, born in West Friesland in 1689. He studied at Leyden under Boerhaave, and in 1754 was invited to Russia by the empress Elizabeth, who made him her first physician. Among his principal works are a "Compendium of Medicine," and a treatise "On Insensible Perspiration," (in Latin.) Died in Holland in 1762.

Gor'ton, (JOHN,) an English editor, published a valuable "General Biographical Dictionary," (2 vols., 1828–30.) A new edition, with a supplement, appeared, in 4 vols., in 1851. Died in 1835.

Gorton, (SAMUEL,) a religionist or enthusiast, born in England about 1600, emigrated to Boston in 1636. He was whipped for a contemptuous speech against the magistrates, and about 1642 was accused of heresy and found guilty. For this offence he was imprisoned until 1644. Died in 1677.

See "Life of S. Gorton," in SPARKS's "American Biography."

Görtz, (GEORG HENRIK.) See GOERTZ.

Görtz or **Goertz**, görts, (JOHANN EUSTACH,) Count of Schlitz, a Prussian statesman, born in the grand duchy of Hesse in 1737. He was created by Frederick II. minister of state and grand master of the wardrobe. He died in 1821, leaving, among other works, "Authentic Memoirs relative to the Negotiations which preceded the Partition of Poland," (1810.)

See "Historische und politische Denkwürdigkeiten des Grafen von Goertz," 2 vols., 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Göschel or **Goeschel**, gö'shẹl, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German jurist and philosopher, born at Langensalza in 1784. He graduated at Bonn in 1835, and was appointed in 1845 first president of the Consistory for the province of Saxony. He published in 1828 "Cæcilius and Octavius, or a Conversation on the Principal Objections to Christian Truth," and in 1829 "Aphorisms on Ignorance and Absolute Knowledge in Relation to the Christian Confession of Faith," in which he advocates Hegel's philosophy and seeks to prove its harmony with the Christian faith. He also wrote an answer to Strauss's "Life of Jesus." Died September 22, 1862.

Göschen, go'shẹn or gosh'en, (GEORGE JOACHIM,) an English financier, of German extraction, born in London in 1831, was educated at Oxford. He wrote, besides several treatises on financial subjects, "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges." From 1863 to 1878 he represented the city of London in Parliament. As chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, he was a member of the Liberal ministry from January to June, 1866. He became a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, as president of the poor-law board, in December, 1868. In 1883 he was sent to Constantinople as special ambassador. He was chancellor of the exchequer 1887–92, and first lord of the admiralty 1895–97.

Göschen or **Goeschen**, gö'shĕn, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) an able German jurist, born at Königsberg in 1778. He studied Roman law at Berlin under Savigny and Niebuhr, and in 1813 was appointed professor at the Berlin University. He published an edition of the "Institutes of Gaius," and "Lectures on Common Civil Law." Died in 1837.

Goselini, go-sà-lee'nee, (GIULIANO,) an Italian poet and historical writer, born at Rome in 1525. He became secretary to Ferdinand Gonzaga, Viceroy of Sicily, of whom he wrote a biography. He also published a work entitled "Tre Congiure," etc., and a number of poems. Died in 1587.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Goslicki, gos-lĕt'skee, (LAURENTIUS GRIMALIUS,) a Polish prelate and diplomatist, born in 1535, was secretary to Sigismund III. He was successively Bishop of Kamieniec and Posen. His chief work is entitled "The Accomplished Senator," ("De Optimo Senatore.")

Goss, (Sir JOHN,) Mus.Doc., an English musician and composer, was born at Fareham, Hants, in 1800. He produced services and anthems, chants, psalm-tunes, glees, songs, etc. Died May 10, 1880.

Gosse, goss, (EDMUND WILLIAM,) an English poet, son of Philip Henry Gosse, was born in London, September 21, 1849. He became in 1867 an assistant librarian in the British Museum, and in 1875 translator to the Board of Trade. Among his works are "Madrigals, Songs, and Sonnets," (1870,) "On Viol and Flute," (poems, 1873,) "King Erik," (a tragedy, 1876,) "Northern Studies," (1879.) His "Father and Son," 1907, was crowned by the French Academy. He died May 16, 1928.

Gosse, goss, (ETIENNE,) a French dramatist, born at Bordeaux in 1773. He wrote many comedies, and "Dramatic Proverbs," (2 vols., 1819.) Died in 1834.

Gosse, goss, (HENRI Albertet—ăl'bĕR'tā',) a Swiss chemist and apothecary, born at Geneva in 1753, made improvements in the fabrication of potters' ware and of leather, and in other arts. He is said to have been the inventor of artificial mineral waters. Died in 1816.

Gosse, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS NICOLAS,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1787. Among his works are "The Adoration of the Magi," (1828,) "The Creation," and a "Visit of Napoleon III. to the Louvre," which was ordered for the Salle du Trône in the Senatehouse. Died February 9, 1878.

Gosse, goss, (PHILIP HENRY,) an English naturalist, born at Worcester in 1810. He made a scientific tour through Canada, the United States, and Jamaica, and published, after his return, "The Canadian Naturalist," (1840,) "The Birds of Jamaica," (1845,) and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica." His "Rambles of a Naturalist on the Devonshire Coast" appeared in 1853, and his "Aquarium" in 1854. These works were received with general favour, and have contributed greatly to excite an interest in those departments of natural history which he so well illustrated. In 1850 Mr. Gosse was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He produced in 1860 a "History of British Sea-Anemones and Corals." Died August 23, 1888.

Gossec, go'sĕk', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) an eminent musical composer, born in Hainault in 1733. He studied in Paris under Rameau, and subsequently became professor in the Conservatory of Music. His compositions are various; among his master-pieces are "The Mass for the Dead," "The Nativity," an oratorio, the opera of "Sabinus," the music for the funeral of Mirabeau, and the apotheosis of Voltaire. Died in 1829.

Gosselin, goss'lăN', (ANTOINE,) a French ecclesiastic, born near Amiens about 1580, became professor of rhetoric at Caen. His principal work is a "History of the Old Gauls," (in Latin.) Died in 1645.

Gosselin, (JEAN,) a French writer, born at Vire, in Normandy. He was patronized by Margaret of Navarre, and was appointed keeper of the Royal Library in Paris. He published "Signification of the Ancient Game of Pythagorean Cards," and other works. Died in 1604.

Gosselin or **Gossellin**, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a celebrated French geographer, born at Lille in 1751. He was a deputy to the National Assembly in 1789, and in 1791 became a member of the central administration of commerce. He was elected to the French Institute soon after its formation, and in 1799 succeeded Barthélemy as keeper of the medals in the National Library. His geographical works are numerous and valuable; among the most important may be named his "Geography of the Greeks Analyzed," (4to, with ten maps, 1790,) and "Inquiries into the Positive and Systematic Geography of the Ancients," (4 vols. 4to, fifty-four maps, 1798.) Gosselin was employed by Napoleon to assist in the translation of Strabo. Died in 1830.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gossin, go'săN', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French revolutionist, born near Verdun in 1744. He was elected to the States-General in 1789, and was chairman of the committee which divided France into departments. He was guillotined in July, 1794.

Gos'son, (STEPHEN,) an English divine and dramatist, born in Kent in 1554, was the author of a tragedy entitled "Catiline's Conspiracies," and "Captain Mario," a comedy. He afterwards wrote with great severity against the stage. Died in 1623.

Goszczynski, gosh-chĭn'skee, (SEVERIN,) a Polish poet, born in the Ukraine in 1806. His principal works are "The Castle of Kaniow," an epic poem, and a number of lyrics. Died February 25, 1876.

Got, go, (FRANÇOIS JULES EDMOND,) a favourite French comedian, born at Lignerolles, Orne, October 1, 1822. He was educated at the Collége Charlemagne, and in 1841 entered the Conservatoire, where in 1843 he won the first prize for comedy. In 1844 he made his first appearance at the Comédie Française, and in 1850 was enrolled a member of the society. He soon rose to be the acknowledged head of his profession, excelling especially in the low-comedy parts of the French classic dramas. M. Got made many attempts to introduce innovations into the management of the Comédie Française, and his controversies with the directors attracted much attention. Retired in 1895, and died in 1901.

Got, de, (BERTRAND.) See CLEMENT V.

Gotama. See GAUTAMA.

Gotch, (FRANCIS,) an English physiologist, born at Bristol in 1853. He made numerous and important researches on the functions of the nervous system, especially of the nerves of the brain and spinal cord.

Go'ter or **Go'ther**, (JOHN,) an English Catholic theologian, born in Hampshire about 1640, wrote many theological and controversial works. Died in 1704.

Gotescalc. See GOTTSCHALK.

Goth. See CLEMENT V.

Göthe. See GOETHE.

Gothofredus. See GODEFROI, (DENIS.)

Gothofredus Boloniensis. See GODFREY OF BOUILLON.

Gotter, got'tĕr, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German poet and dramatist, born at Gotha in 1746, was one of the founders of the "Musen-Almanach" in that city. Besides a number of tragedies, comedies, and farces, he wrote admired songs, elegies, etc. Died in 1797.

Gottfried (or **Godefroi**) **von Strasburg**, got'freet fon strâs'bŏŏRG, a celebrated German poet, who lived about 1200, was the author of an epic poem entitled "Tristan and Isolde," which ranks among the finest productions of the kind in the middle ages. Editions of it have been published by Massmann and others.

Gotti, got'tee, (VINCENZO LUIGI,) a learned Italian cardinal, born at Bologna in 1664, became professor of philosophy in his native city in 1688. He was the author of a treatise "On the True Church of Christ," (in Italian,) and other religious works, in Latin. Died in 1742.

Gottignies, go'tĕn'yĕ-à', (GILLES FRANÇOIS,) a mathematician, was born at Brussels in 1630. He taught mathematics at Rome, and wrote, besides other works, "Elements of Geometry," (Rome, 1669.) Died in 1689.

Gottleber, got'là'bĕr, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German philologist, born at Chemnitz in 1733. Among his works are "Observations on Plato's Phædon and Alcibiades," ("Animadversiones ad Platonis Phædonem et Alcibiadem," 1771.) Died in 1785.

Göttling or **Goettling**, göt'ling, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German chemist, born at Bernburg in 1755. He taught chemistry and philosophy at Jena, and wrote many useful works, among which is a "Chemical and Philosophical Encyclopædia," (3 vols., 1805–07.) Died in 1809.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Göttling or **Goettling**, (KARL WILHELM,) a German scholar, born at Jena in 1793, was professor of ancient literature in that city, and in 1826 librarian of the university. He published a treatise "On the Historical Part of the Nibelungenlied," and several other critical and antiquarian works. Died January 20, 1869.

Gottschalk or **Gotschalk**, got'shâlk, written also **Gotescalc**, [Lat. GODESCHAL'CUS or GOTHESCHAL'CUS,] a German monk, born about 808 A.D. His exposition of Saint Augustine's doctrine of predestination subjected him to the charge of heresy. By the influence of Hincmar, he was condemned as a heretic in 849 A.D., and punished with imprisonment for life. Died about 860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gottschalk, (LOUIS MOREAU,) a musical composer and pianist, born at New Orleans, May 9, 1829. His father was of Jewish origin. He was educated in Europe, and did not appear in the United States as a pianist until 1853, when he began to play in concerts with great success. He played chiefly his own compositions. Died at Rio Janeiro, December 18, 1869.

Gottschall, got'shâl, (RUDOLPH,) a Prussian poet, born at Breslau in 1823. He displayed a rich imagination in his poems, among which are "Songs of the Present Time," ("Lieder der Gegenwart," 2d edition, 1842,) "Madonna and Magdalene," (1843,) "The Goddess," ("Die Göttinn," 1852,) and a drama called "Lambertine de Méricourt," (1851.) He also wrote other plays, and some novels, such as "The Heritage of Blood," (1882,) "The Paper Princess," (1883,) etc. Died 1909.

Gottsched, got'shĕt, [Lat. GOTTSCHE'DIUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German critic and *littérateur*, born near Königsberg in 1700. He published "The German Theatre according to the Rules and Examples of the Ancients," "Essay on a Critical Art of Poetry," (1730,) and Poems, (1736.) His writings contributed much to refine the German language and to introduce a purer taste into its literature. He was for many years professor of philosophy, etc. at Leipsic, and edited several journals, among which was "Die vernünftige Tadlerinnen." Died in 1766.

See JOHANN AUGUST ERNESTI, "Memoria J. C. Gottschedii," 1767; T. W. DANZEL, "Gottsched und seine Zeit," 1848; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der National-Literatur der Deutschen;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gottsched, (LUISE ADELGUNDE VICTORIE,) originally CULMUS, a learned authoress, born at Dantzic in 1713, was the wife of the preceding. She translated Addison's "Cato" and "Spectator" into German, and wrote "Letters," (1771,) which are much admired. "She surpassed her husband," says Bernhard, "in taste, wit, and purity of style." Died in 1762.

See J. H. S. FORMEY, "Éloge de Madame Gottsched," 1767.

Gottschedius. See GOTTSCHED, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH.)

Gottwald, got'wâlt, (CHRISTOPH,) a German naturalist, born at Dantzic in 1636. He made a rich collection of specimens, which was purchased by Peter the Great, and wrote a few treatises. Died in 1700.

Götz. See BERLICHINGEN.

Götz, göts, (HERMANN,) a German musical composer, born at Königsberg in 1840. His operas "The Taming of the Shrew" (1874) and "Francesca da Rimini" are the longest of his pieces, all of which are marked by high and rare merits. Died at Zurich in 1876.

Götz, göts, (JOHANN NIKOLAUS,) a German poet, born at Worms in 1721, wrote lyrics, epigrams, etc., and made translations from Anacreon and Sappho. Died in 1781.

Götze or **Goetze**, göt'seh, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a learned Lutheran divine, born at Leipsic in 1667. He was chosen superintendent of the churches of Lubeck in 1702. His works are numerous and curious, but mostly short or unimportant. Two of them are entitled "On the Relics of Luther," (1703,) and "On Learned Merchants," (1708.) Died in 1728.

See SEELEN, "Memoria G. H. Goetzii," 1728; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Götze or **Goetze**, (JOHANN AUGUST EPHRAIM,) a distinguished German naturalist, born at Halberstadt in 1731. He was minister at Quedlinburg from 1756 to 1787. He is said to have been one of the first entomologists of his time. Among his numerous works are "Entomological Memoirs," (4 vols., 1777–81,) a "Natural History of Intestinal Worms," (1782,) and "Nature, Human Life, and Providence," (6 vols., 1789–92.) Died in 1793.

See CRAMER, "Zum Andenken des Pastors Goetze," 1793; "Biographie Universelle."

Götze or **Goetze**, (JOHANN MELCHIOR,) a German theologian and scholar, a brother of the preceding, born at Halberstadt in 1717, was pastor of Saint Catherine's Church at Hamburg. His passion for controversy involved him in disputes with Goethe, Lessing, and other eminent men of the time; and his intolerance obtained for him the name of "The Inquisitor of Hamburg." He died in 1786, leaving a number of learned treatises.

See LESSING, "Mendelssohn, Risbeck und Götze," 1787; J. L. SCHLOSSER, "Nachricht an das Publikum J. M. Goetze betreffend," 1770; C. F. BAHRDT, "Standrede am Grabe J. M. Goetzens," 1786.

Götzinger or **Goetzinger**, göt'sing-ẹr, (MAX WILHELM,) a German grammarian and *littérateur*, born near Stolpen in 1799, published "Elements of German Grammar," (1825,) "Commentaries on the German Poets," (1831,) and other works. He died August 2, 1856.

Gouan, goo-ŏN', (ANTOINE,) a French botanist born in 1733 at Montpellier, where he became professor of botany in 1767. He published, besides other works, "The Botanic Garden of Montpellier," ("Hortus Monspeliensis," 1762,) and "Flora Monspeliaca," (1765.) He corresponded with Linnæus and Haller. Died in 1821.

See PIERRE JOSEPH AMOREUX, "Notice historique sur A. Gouan," 1822; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gouaz, le, lẹh goo'ăz', (YVES,) a French engraver, born at Brest in 1742. He executed, from designs by Ozanne, more than sixty views of French sea-ports and scenes in the Antilles. Died in 1816.

Gouchtasp. See GUSHTÂSP.

Gouda, van, văn gŏw'dă or hŏw'dă, (CORNELIS,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Gouda, lived about 1550.

Goudar, goo'dăr', (ANGE,) a French writer, born at Montpellier about 1720. He published, among other works, "The Chinese Spy; or, Secret Envoy from the Court of Pekin," (6 vols., 1768.) Died in 1791.

Goudchaux, goo'shō', (MICHEL,) a French financier, of a Jewish family, was born at Nancy in 1801. He was chosen minister of finance in February, 1848, under the new régime, but resigned about the 6th of March. He had the portfolio of finance in the administration of Cavaignac in 1848, and again in 1848–51. Died December 27, 1862.

Goudelin. See GOUDOULI.

Goudelin, hŏw'dẹh-lin, [Fr. pron. goōd'lăN'; Lat. GUDELI'NUS,] (PIETER,) a learned jurist, born in Hainault in 1550, was professor of law at Louvain, and published, among other works, a treatise "On the Law of Peace," (in Latin.) Died in 1619.

Goudimel, goo'de'mĕl', (CLAUDE,) a French musical composer and Protestant, born at Besançon about 1510. He set to music the Psalms of Beza and Marot. He was condemned and put to death by the Catholics soon after the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572.)

See BURNEY, "History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Goudin, goo'dăN', (MATHIEU BERNARD,) a French geometer, born in Paris in 1734; died in 1817.

Goudouli, goo'doo'le', or **Goudelin**, good'lăN' (PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1579. Among his works is a "Chant royal," composed on the death of Henry IV. Died in 1649.

Goudt, gŏwt or hŏwt, (HENDRIK,) COUNT, a distinguished Dutch painter and engraver, born at Utrecht in 1585. Among his master-pieces are the engravings of

"Tobias and the Angels," "The Flight into Egypt," and "Philemon and Baucis." Died about 1630.

Gouffé, goo'fā', (ARMAND,) a French song-writer, born in Paris in 1775. Among his most remarkable songs are "The Praise of Water," and "Saint Denis." He also wrote many vaudevilles. Died in 1845.

Gouffier. See CHOISEUL-GOUFFIER.

Gouffier, (GUILLAUME.) See BONNIVET.

Gouge, gooj, ? (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist divine, a son of William, noticed below, was born near Stratford in 1605. He studied at Cambridge, and in 1638 obtained the living of Saint Sepulchre, London, where he resided more than twenty years. He resigned this post when the Act of Uniformity was passed. Having formed a plan for the moral and religious improvement of Wales, he visited that country about 1671, founded between three and four hundred schools, and printed eight thousand Bibles in the Welsh language. He died in 1681, and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson. He was the author of "Principles of Religion Explained," and other similar works.

Gouge, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan divine, distinguished for his learning and piety, born at Stratford-le-Bow, in Middlesex, in 1575. He became rector of Saint Anne's, Blackfriars, London, in 1608, and was afterwards nominated one of the Assembly of Divines. He opposed in 1648 the execution of the king. He published a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," and other works. Died in 1653.

See MIDDLETON, "Evangelical Biography."

Gouges, de, deh goozh, (MARIE OLYMPE,) a French dramatic writer, born at Montauban in 1755. She was at first a zealous partisan of the Revolution, but, alarmed by its excesses, changed her views, and opposed the execution of the king. She was condemned to death, and executed in November, 1792.

See MICHELET, "Les Femmes de la Révolution," etc.

Gough, gof, (HUGH,) VISCOUNT, a distinguished British general, born at Woodstown, Ireland, in November, 1779. He served as colonel in the Peninsular war, 1808–14, and became a major-general in 1830. He commanded a corps of the army operating against the Chinese in 1841, and took Canton. Having obtained the chief command in India, he defeated the Mahrattas at Maharajpore in December, 1843. For his victories over the Sikhs in 1845 and 1846 he was raised to the peerage, as viscount. He also commanded the army which fought against the Sikhs in 1849 and gained a decisive victory at Goojerat, (Guzerat.) He became a field-marshal about 1862. Died in March, 1869.

Gough, gof, (JOHN B.,) a celebrated lecturer on temperance, born in Kent, England, in 1817. He came to America in 1829, and, while learning the bookbinding business in New York, fell into habits of intemperance, and finally sunk to the lowest depths of poverty and wretchedness. Having been induced about 1840 to sign the total-abstinence pledge, he became deeply interested in the temperance reform, and soon distinguished himself as one of the most eloquent and most successful advocates of the cause. He subsequently devoted himself almost without interruption to lecturing on temperance in the United States, Canada, and the British Islands, having spoken, it is said, nearly one hundred times on the subject of temperance in Exeter Hall, London. Mr. Gough combined in an eminent degree the qualities of an actor with those of a great orator. His autobiography was published in 1846, and a volume of his orations in 1854. Died February 18, 1886.

Gough, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English antiquary, born in London in 1735. He studied at Cambridge, was elected to the Society of Antiquaries in 1767, and in 1775 a Fellow of the Royal Society. His principal works are his "Anecdotes of British Topography," (1768,) and "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," (3 vols., 1799.) He also edited Camden's "Britannia," (3 vols. fol., 1789,) Martin's "History of Thetford," and other antiquarian works. Died in 1809.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes."

Goujet, goo'zhā', (CLAUDE PIERRE,) a French writer and Jansenist, born in Paris in 1697. He published a "Life of Nicole," and a number of biographical and historical works, and wrote a supplement to Moréri's "Historical Dictionary." Died in 1767.

See BARRAL, "Mémoires historiques, etc. de l'Abbé Goujet," 1767.

Goujon or **Gougeon**, goo'zhôN', (JEAN,) an eminent sculptor and architect, regarded as the restorer of sculpture in France, was born in Paris about 1515. He was patronized by Henry II., who employed him in the decoration of the Louvre. Among his best works are the bas-reliefs of the Naiads of the Fountain of the Innocents, and the colossal Caryatides which adorn the Salle des Cent-Suisses in the Louvre. He excelled in bas-relief. He was sometimes called "the Correggio of sculpture." He was a Protestant, and was killed at Paris during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, in 1572.

See F. MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti antichi e moderni," 1781; AUDOT et POTTIER, "Essai sur la Vie de Goujon," prefixed to Réveil's engravings of Goujon's works, 1827–44; M. FÉLIBIEN, "Recueil historique de la Vie des plus célèbres Architectes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Goujon, (JEAN JACQUES ÉMILE,) an astronomer, born in Paris in 1823. He entered the Observatory of Paris, as a student or assistant, in 1841, and made many thousand observations. He and Mauvais were selected to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Dantzic in 1851. He was appointed adjunct astronomer to the Observatory in 1854. Died in 1856.

Goujon, (JEAN MARIE CLAUDE,) a French revolutionist, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1766. He obtained a seat in the Convention in April, 1794, and acted with the party of the Mountain. Having been sentenced to death for alleged complicity in the bloody sedition of May 20, 1795, he killed himself.

Goulard, goo'lard', [Fr. pron. goo'lâr',] (THOMAS,) a French surgeon, who has given his name to the preparations known as "Goulard's Cerate," "Goulard's Lotion," etc. Died about 1790.

Goulart, goo'lâr', (SIMON,) a learned French Protestant divine and compiler, born at Senlis in 1543. He became pastor of a church at Geneva about 1570, and was elected in 1607 to succeed Beza as president of the company of pastors. He published a great number of works, some of which were translations, and was regarded as one of the best prose-writers of the sixteenth century. Among his original works are "Discourses touching the State of the World and the Church," (1591,) and "Treasury of Admirable and Memorable Histories of our Time," (2 vols., 1600.) Died at Geneva in 1628.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Goulart, (SIMON,) son of the preceding, born at Geneva about 1575, was pastor of the French Protestant church at Wesel, and subsequently of the Walloon church at Amsterdam. Having refused to subscribe to the Synod of Dort, he was banished, and died in Sleswick in 1628.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Goulburn, gool'bŭrn, (EDWARD MEYRICK,) D.D., an English divine, born in 1818. He was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, and graduated in 1839. In 1841 he was chosen a Fellow of Merton College, in 1850 head-master of Rugby School, and in 1866 he was made Dean of Norwich. He was author of many devotional and other religious works, which attained a wide popularity. Died in 1897.

Goulburn, gool'bŭrn, (HENRY,) an English politician, born in London in 1784. He was appointed chief secretary for Ireland about 1822, was chancellor of the exchequer in the ministry of Wellington from 1828 to 1830, and was chosen to represent the University of Cambridge in Parliament in 1831. He was a Conservative, and opposed the Reform Bill. In the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel he was home-secretary from December, 1834, to April, 1835, and chancellor of the exchequer from September, 1841, to June, 1846. Died in 1856.

Gould, goold, (AUGUSTUS ADDISON,) M.D., an American physician and eminent naturalist, born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, in 1805. He graduated at Harvard in 1825, and was afterwards for some time

instructor in botany and zoology in that institution. Having taken the degree of M.D. in 1830, he began to practise in Boston. In the department of conchology Dr. Gould had few superiors. His chief works are a "System of Natural History," (1833,) "The Mollusca and Shells of the United States Exploring Expedition under Wilkes, with an Atlas of Plates," (1852,) and "The Mollusca of the North Pacific Expedition under Ringgold and Rodgers," (1860.) In connection with Professor Agassiz, he published in 1848 a work entitled "Principles of Zoology." Dr. Gould made many valuable contributions to scientific journals, etc. Died in 1866.

Gould, (BARING.) See BARING-GOULD.

Gould, (BENJAMIN APTHORP,) LL.D., an American astronomer, born at Boston, Massachusetts, September 22, 1824. His father, B. A. Gould, (1787–1859,) was an eminent instructor in the classics. The younger Gould graduated at Harvard College in 1844, and for four years studied astronomy in Europe. He edited the "Astronomical Journal" from 1849 to 1861, was in 1851 put in charge of the longitudes of the coast survey, and in 1855 was made director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. In 1863 he undertook and subsequently perfected the remarkable anthropological tables of the United States Sanitary Commission, and 1868 to 1885 was organizer and director of the National Astronomical Observatory at Cordova, Argentine Republic. His "Uranometry of the Southern Heavens" is a work of high value. Died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 26, 1896.

Gould, (HELEN MILLER,) philanthropist, daughter of Jay Gould, was born in New York in 1868. She inherited ample means and became distinguished for her discriminative gifts and charities. She has given much for educational purposes and contributed $100,000 to the University of New York, to found a "Hall of Fame" for great Americans.

Gould, (JAY,) an American financier, was born at Roxbury, New York, in 1836. After engaging in several kinds of business he became a broker in New York, dealing in Erie Railroad securities. He became president of this road in 1868, and was subsequently charged with misappropriation of its funds. He died December 2, 1892, leaving an estate valued at over $70,000,000.

Gould, (JOHN,) an eminent English naturalist, born in Dorsetshire in 1804. He published in 1831 an admirable work, entitled "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains," in folio, with coloured plates, and in 1837 "The Birds of Europe." He visited Australia in 1838, and spent two years in collecting materials for his "Birds of Australia," which came out in 1848, in 7 vols. folio, and contains six hundred species. The figures in this superb work, as well as in the preceding, were exquisitely coloured by his wife. Died in 1831.

Gould, (NATHANIEL,) an English novelist, was born at Manchester in 1857. Since 1891 he has published a large number of novels on sporting life.

Goulin, goo'lăn', (JEAN,) a learned French physician, born at Rheims in 1728, was professor of the history of medicine in the Medical School of Paris. Died in 1799.

Gōul'ston or **Gōul'son,** written also **Gulson,** (THEODORE,) a learned English physician, born in Northamptonshire about 1576, was the founder of the Goulstonian Lectureship of Pathology. He translated several works from the Greek into Latin. Died in 1632.

Goulu, goo'lü', (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1576, wrote a "Life of Saint Francis de Sales," and made several translations from the Latin and Greek. He is chiefly known through his violent controversy with Balzac. (See BALZAC, JEAN LOUIS GUEZ.) Died in 1629.

Gounod, goo'no', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a popular French composer and musician, born in Paris June 17, 1818. He gained the grand prize for composition in 1839, after which he pursued his studies in Rome. In 1851 he produced the opera of "Sappho." He was appointed director of the Orphéon of Paris in 1852. His opera of "Faust" (about 1859) was performed with brilliant success. His other works are "La Nonne sanglante," "La Colombe," "Mirelle," "Romeo and Juliet," "Polyeucte," "The Redemption," (oratorio,) etc. Died Oct. 18, 1893.

Goupil or **Goupyl,** goo'pe', (JACQUES,) a French physician, born in Poitou, became professor of medicine at Paris in 1555. He edited Aretæus and other Greek medical works, and translated Dioscorides "De Materia Medica" into Latin. Died in 1564.

Gourdan, goor'dŏn', (SIMON,) a French monk, born in Paris in 1646. He composed hymns which were sung in churches, and "The Sacrifice of Faith and Love at the Holy Sacrament," which was often reprinted. Died in 1729.

Gouraud, goo'ro', (HENRI JOSEPH ETIENNE,) French general, was born 1867 in Paris. He served in the French Sudan, the Congo, and Morocco. In the World War he commanded the Colonial Army Corps and later commanded at Gallipoli, where he lost his right arm. He commanded the IV Army Dec., 1915. In 1919 he became High Commissioner to Syria and Commander-in-chief in the Levant, and in 1923 Military Governor of Paris.

Gourgaud, goor'go', (GASPARD,) BARON, a French general and military writer, born at Versailles in 1783. Having entered the army in 1803, he served in the principal campaigns from 1805 to 1814, and was made a general by Napoleon after the battle of Fleurus, (1815.)

Gourgues, de, deh goorg, (DOMINIQUE,) a celebrated French seaman, born at Mont-de-Marsan about 1530. Having heard of the atrocious massacre by the Spaniards of the French colonists in Florida, he with some assistance equipped a small fleet, and with upwards of two hundred followers sailed, in 1567, for that country. In conjunction with his Indian allies, he totally defeated the Spaniards, and took a number of prisoners, whom he hanged. The head of Gourgues was demanded by the Spanish king, and, having lived for some time concealed in France, he was invited by Queen Elizabeth to take command of an English fleet. He died on the journey to London, in 1593.

See BAZANIER, "Voyage du Capitaine de Gourgues dans la Floride;" HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vol. i. chap. iii.

Gouriet, goo're-ā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur,* born in Paris in 1774. He published tales, verses, etc. Died in 1855.

Gourko, goor'ko, (JOSEPH VASILYEVITCH,) COUNT, a distinguished Russian general, of Polish origin, born November 15, 1828. He was appointed an ensign of the Imperial body-guard in 1846, and served in the Crimea. In 1867 he was promoted to be major-general. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 he won great distinction as a cavalry officer, capturing the city of Tirnova with only a detachment of horse, occupying and holding with desperation and success the Balkan passes, and crossing the Balkan in the midst of winter, (one of the most splendid achievements in the annals of warfare.) He was made governor-general of St. Petersburg in 1879, and later of Poland, and commander-in-chief in Poland in 1892. Died January 29, 1901.

Gourlier, goor'le-ā', (CHARLES PIERRE,) an architect, born in Paris in 1786. He published a useful work on the public buildings erected in France in the nineteenth century, "Choix d'Édifices publics," etc., (3 vols., 1825–50.) Died in 1857.

Gourmelen, goorm'lŏn', (ÉTIENNE,) an eminent French surgeon, born in Finistère, became professor of surgery in the College of France in 1578. He published, besides other works, "Synopsis Chirurgiæ," (1566,) which was for a long time the basis of surgical instruction in the Faculty of Paris. Died at Melun in 1593.

Gournay, de, deh goor'nā', (MARIE le Jars—leh zhăr,) a literary French lady, born in Paris in 1566, was an intimate friend and admirer of Montaigne, who called her his daughter, *(fille d'alliance.)* She published two editions of his "Essays," (1595 and 1635.) She gained a high reputation by her writings, among which were a treatise "On the Equality of Men and Women," several moral essays, and verses, some of which Grotius translated. Died in 1645.

Gourné, de, deh goor'nā', (PIERRE MATHIAS,) ABBÉ, a French geographer, born at Dieppe in 1702. Among

his principal works are his "Methodical Geography," etc., (1741,) and "Geographical Description of the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal," (1743.) Died about 1770.

Gourville, de, dẹh goor'vēl', (JEAN **Hérault**—ā'rō',) SIEUR, a celebrated French financier, born at La Rochefoucauld in 1625. He was patronized by the Prince of Condé, to whom he rendered many important services, and was afterwards employed by Cardinal Mazarin in various negotiations. He was subsequently ambassador from Louis XIV. to the court of Brunswick. He died in 1703, leaving memoirs of his life, etc., which are highly commended by Madame de Sévigné.

Gousset, goo'sā', [Lat. GUSSE'TIUS,] (JACQUES,) a learned French Protestant divine, born at Blois in 1635. His principal work is his "Commentaries on the Hebrew Language," ("Commentarii Linguæ Ebraicæ," etc.) He was for many years professor of Greek and theology at Groningen. Died in 1704.

Gousset, (THOMAS MARIE JOSEPH,) a French prelate, born in Haute-Saône in 1792. He became Archbishop of Rheims in 1840, and a cardinal in 1850 or 1851. Among his works is a treatise on "Moral Theology," (1836,) which is highly esteemed. Died December 24, 1866.

Goustasp. See GUSHTÂSP.

Gouthières or **Goutières**, goo'te-air', written also **Guthier**, [Lat. GUTHE'RIUS,] (JACQUES,) a French jurist and antiquary, born at Chaumont in 1568, published, among other works, a treatise "On the Old Pontifical Law of Rome." Died in 1638.

Gouttes, goot, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Tulle in 1740, was a deputy to the States-General in 1789. In 1791 he succeeded Talleyrand as Bishop of Autun. He was arrested by the committee of public safety, and executed, in 1794.

Gouvea, gō-vā'ä, or **Govea**, de, dä go-vā'ä, [Lat. GOVEA'NUS,] (ANTONIO,) an eminent Portuguese jurist and writer, born at Beja in 1505. He became a member of the privy council of Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, having previously filled the chair of jurisprudence at Cahors and Valence, in France. He wrote a number of legal works in Latin, also Latin poems of great elegance. He died at Turin in 1565, leaving the reputation of one of the first jurists of his time.

Gouvea, de, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese historian and monk, born at Beja about 1570. He was sent as an ambassador to Persia in 1602, and wrote an account of the war between Shah Abbâs of Persia and the Turks, (1611.) Died in 1628.

Gouvest. See MAUBERT DE GOUVEST.

Gouvion Saint-Cyr, goo've-ôN' săN'sēR', (LAURENT,) a French marshal, was born at Toul in 1764. He played a prominent part in the French army from 1796 to the fall of Napoleon, was made a marquis by Louis XVIII., and became minister of war in 1817. He died in 1830, leaving "Memoirs towards a Military History under the Directory, the Consulate, and the Empire," (1831,) which is regarded as a standard work and has been translated into several languages.

Gouye, goo-e', (THOMAS,) a French Jesuit and mathematician, born at Dieppe in 1650, wrote "Physical and Mathematical Observations," etc. Died in 1725.

Gouye de Longuemarre, goo-e' dẹh lôNg'măR', (N.,) a French advocate and historical writer, born at Dieppe in 1715. He published several dissertations relative to the early history of France. Died in 1763.

Gouz or **Goux**, goo, (FRANÇOIS **de la Boullaye le**—dẹh lă boo'lă' lẹh,) a French traveller and diplomatist, born in Anjou about 1610, was sent in 1688 on an embassy to the Great Mogul. He died in Persia in 1689.

Govea. See GOUVEA.

Govinda, a name of KRISHNA, (which see.)

Go-vin'da Singh, (sing,) a famous chief of the Sikhs, born at Patna in 1661, was the last Guru (or Gŏŏ'rŏŏ) or religious head of that sect. He was a son of the ninth Gooroo, who was put to death by Aurung-Zeb. He reformed or reorganized the Sikhs, whom he converted into a tribe of formidable warriors and taught that it was meritorious to exterminate the Mongols, over whom he gained several victories. Having been abandoned by nearly all his partisans, he escaped in disguise to the desert. Died in 1708.

Govona, go-vo'nä, (KOSA,) was born at Mondovi, in Italy, in 1716. Left an orphan at an early age, she not only supported herself by her industry, but formed an association of destitute young girls, whom she instructed in various kinds of labour. In 1755, assisted by several of the nobility, she founded at Turin an industrial institution, which was patronized by King Charles Emanuel III. Similar establishments were formed in other Italian towns, and called Rosines in honour of their foundress. Died in 1776.

Gow, (ANDREW CARRICK), a British artist, born at London in 1848. His pictures are chiefly military and historical, such as "Cromwell at Dunbar," (1886,) "Waiting for Prince Charlie," (1897,) etc.

Gow'an, (JOHN E.,) engineer, born at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1825. After the Crimean war he raised the fleet which the Russians had sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol. His fame as an engineer grew world-wide, and he received marks of honour for his labours from the sovereigns of Russia, Turkey, Italy, France, and England. Died May 7, 1895.

Gŏw'ẹr, (JOHN,) one of the earliest English poets, born about 1325, is supposed to have been a native of Kent. He studied law in London, where he formed an intimate friendship with Chaucer, who is said to have been his fellow-student. His principal works are his "Speculum Meditantis," ("Mirror of Meditation,") now lost, "Vox Clamantis," ("Voice of One Crying,") printed in 1850, and "Confessio Amantis," ("Lover's Confession.") The last-named was one of the first works issued from Caxton's press, (1483.) Pauli's edition (1857) is the best. His Balades, in French, were printed in 1818. Gower was in opulent circumstances, and contributed largely to the rebuilding of the conventual church of Saint Mary Overy, now Saint Saviour's Church, Southwark. His learning was varied, but his merits as a poet are not of a high order. His sonnets, in French, are superior to his other compositions. Died in 1408.

Gow'ers, (WILLIAM RICHARD,) an English physiologist, born at London in 1845. He became a close student of the structure and diseases of the nervous system, making various discoveries. A special tract of fibres in the spinal cord is called by his name. His chief work is "Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System," (second edition, 1893.) He died in 1916.

Gŏw'rie, (JOHN RUTHVEN,) EARL OF, born about 1578, was a son of William Ruthven, noticed below. He and his brother Alexander were the chief actors in the mysterious affair called the Gowrie conspiracy. In 1600 King James was induced to visit the earl in his castle at Perth, and an attempt was made against his liberty or life by the Ruthvens, who were both killed by the king's attendants.

See ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" HUME, "History of England;" JAMES SCOTT, "History of the Life and Death of John, Earl of Gowrie," 1818.

Gowrie, (WILLIAM RUTHVEN,) EARL OF, was a son of the Lord Ruthven who took a prominent part in the murder of David Rizzio. He was the leader of the conspirators who seized James VI. at Ruthven Castle in 1582 and detained him as a captive about ten months. This seizure of the king was called the "Raid of Ruthven." He was convicted of treason, and executed in 1584.

Goya y Lucientes, go'yä e loo-the-ĕn'tĕs, (FRANCISCO,) a skilful Spanish painter, born in Aragon in 1746. He received the title of painter to Charles IV. in 1799. He painted religious subjects, portraits, caricatures, etc. with success. He also engraved a series of caricatures and moral scenes called "Caprichos." Died at Bordeaux in 1828.

See VIARDOT, "Notices sur les Peintres d'Espagne."

Goyen, van, văn goi'ẹn, ? (JAN,) a celebrated Dutch painter of landscapes and marine views, born at Leyden in 1596. His pictures are admirably executed; but the colours, not being well chosen, are injured by time. Died in 1656.

Göz or **Goez**, göts, (JOSEPH FRANZ,) BARON, a German painter, born at Hermannstadt in 1754. He published about 1784 a series of plates entitled "Exercises of Ima-

gination on Different Human Characters and Forms," which are regarded as little inferior to the designs of Hogarth. Among his best pictures are the portrait of Kosciusko, and "The Madness of King Lear." Died in 1815.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Gozlan, gōz'lôN', (LÉON,) a witty French dramatist and novelist, born at Marseilles in 1806. He displayed great talent for observation in his works, among which are "The Notary of Chantilly," (1836,) "Céleste," (1839,) "The Châteaus of France," (4 vols., 1844,) "Le Gâteau des Reines," (1855,) and "Il faut que Jeunesse se paye," (1858.) Died in 1866.

Gozon, de, deh gō'zôN', (DEODATUS or DIEUDONNÉ,) a celebrated French chevalier, who, according to tradition, delivered the island of Rhodes from a monstrous serpent which infested it. This achievement has been immortalized by Schiller in his poem entitled "The Combat with the Dragon," ("Der Kampf mit dem Drachen.") Gozon was afterwards elected grand master of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem. Died in 1353.

See VERTOT, "Histoire des Chevaliers de Malte."

Gozzi, got'see, (CARLO,) COUNT, a celebrated Italian dramatist, was born at Venice about 1720. He published in 1761 his drama entitled "The Loves of the Three Oranges," ("Amore delle tre Melarance,") which met with brilliant success. It was followed by "Mrs. Serpent," ("Donna Serpente,") "King Stag," ("Il Re Cervo,") "Turandot," and other fairy-pieces, *(Fiabe,)* of a similar nature, which are characterized by wonderful and striking incidents, drawn from Oriental fables. They were received with general admiration, more especially in Germany, where they have been imitated by several eminent writers. Gozzi's "Turandot, Princess of China," has been translated and re-wrought by Schiller. Died in 1806.

See FR. HORN, "Ueber K. Gozzi's dramatische Poesie;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" also Gozzi's Autobiography, entitled "Memorie inutili di Carlo Gozzi," 3 vols., 1788, and the French version of the same, by PAUL DE MUSSET, 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gozzi, (GASPARO,) COUNT, a distinguished Italian writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1713. He was the author of the "Venetian Observer," ("Osservatore Veneto," 12 vols., 1768,) on the model of Addison's "Spectator," which it resembles in its graceful style and delicate satire; and of "Epistles," in verse, ("Sermoni,") which are greatly admired for their elegance. He also made several excellent translations from the Latin, French, and English, and published a "Defence of Dante," which is esteemed a standard work. Died at Padua in 1786.

See GHERARDINI, "Vita di G. Gozzi," 1821; PINDEMONTE, "Elogio del Conte G. Gozzi," 1787; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" F. FANZAGO, "Delle Lodi del Conte G. Gozzi," 1788.

Gozzoli, got'so-lee, (BENOZZO,) a distinguished Italian painter, born at Florence about 1405, was a pupil of Fra Angelico. He worked at Florence, Rome, Orvieto, and Pisa. Among his best works are his frescos, which cover an entire side of the Campo Santo at Pisa. The subjects of these are taken from the Bible. "These marvellous frescos," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "display in the highest degree the genius for invention and the talent for execution." Some of his frescos at Pisa and Florence are still well preserved. Died about 1485.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Graaf or **Graef**, de, deh grâf, (REINHART,) a Dutch physician and anatomist, born at Schoonhoven in 1641. He studied at Leyden, and afterwards settled at Delft, where he died in 1673. He published, among other works, in Latin, a treatise "On the Nature and Use of the Pancreatic Juice."

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Graaso. See GRAUW, (HENDRIK.)

Graat, grât, (BERNARD or BARENT,) a skilful Dutch painter of landscapes and animals, born at Amsterdam in 1628. His colouring is vigorous and harmonious, and his design correct. He excelled in animated landscapes, and painted some historical pieces with success. Among his best works is a "David and Bathsheba." He worked mostly at Amsterdam, where he died in 1709.

Grabbe, grâb'beh, (CHRISTIAN DIETRICH,) a German dramatic poet, born at Detmold in 1801. Among his best productions are the tragedies of "The Duke of Gothland," "Hannibal," "The Battle of Hermann," (1838,) and a comedy entitled "Jest, Satire, Irony," etc., ("Scherz, Satire, Ironie," etc.,) which is esteemed a master-piece of wit and humour. Died in 1836.

See E. DULLER, "C. Grabbe's Leben," 1838; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" KARL ZIEGLER, "Biographie C Grabbe's," 1848.

Grabe, grâ'beh, (JOHANN ERNST,) a German theologian, born at Königsberg in 1666. About 1705 he settled in England, where he obtained the degree of D.D. He published several religious works, the principal of which was an edition of the Septuagint, (8 vols. 8vo, 1707–20.) Died in 1711.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Grabener, grâ'beh-ner, (GOTTLIEB,) a German philologist and writer, born in 1685; died in 1750.

See "Vita Grabeneri," by his son, C. G. GRABENER, 1751.

Gråberg (grō'bĕrg) **von Hemso**, (JAKOB,) a learned Swedish geographer, born in the island of Gottland in 1776, was appointed by his government, in 1823, consul in Tripoli. Among his most important works, which are composed in several languages, are a "Historical Essay on the Skalds," (1811,) a "Geographico-Statistical Essay on the Regency of Algiers," (1830,) and a good work on the "Geography of Morocco," (1834, in Italian.) He possessed a choice collection of antique coins and Oriental manuscripts. Died at Florence in 1847.

See his "Autobiography;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Grabowski, grâ-bov'skee, (AMBROSIUS,) a Polish archæologist, born near Cracow in 1782, published "The Historic Antiquities of Poland," (1840.) Died in 1868.

Grac'chus, (CAIUS SEMPRONIUS,) a celebrated Roman statesman and orator, born in 159 (or, as some say, 154) B.C., was a brother of Tiberius. He was carefully educated by his mother, the wise and virtuous Cornelia. He was elected quæstor in 126 B.C., and in that capacity served in Sardinia, where he acquired much popularity, and, according to Plutarch, exhibited "a noble specimen of every virtue." As he was endowed with great talents and excelled in eloquence, the aristocratic party always regarded him with a jealous eye. He was elected tribune of the people in 123 B.C., and was the author of several laws tending to improve the condition of the poor and to moderate the power of the senate. By one of his laws the judiciary power was transferred from the senate to the equestrian order. He promoted commerce by opening good public roads. "They who hated and feared him," says Plutarch, "were struck with his amazing industry and the celerity of his operations." He was re-elected tribune for the year 122. During his second term he proposed to give the Roman franchise, or right of citizenship, to all the Latins. To counteract his influence, the senate resorted to a trick or stratagem. They induced the tribune M. Livius Drusus to act the part of a demagogue, and to propose measures more radical or democratic than those of Gracchus, who was thus supplanted in the popular favour. Caius conducted a colony to Carthage, and after an absence of seventy days returned to Rome. Opimius, an enemy of Gracchus, was chosen consul for the year 121, and the adherents of the senate began to repeal the laws of the latter, who was now a private citizen. Fulvius Flaccus, a rash partisan of Gracchus, and many others, took arms in his defence; but Gracchus himself was averse to violent resistance. He perished in a general massacre, ordered by Opimius, in 121 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Caius Gracchus;" LIVY, "Epitome;" DION CASSIUS, "Fragmenta;" F. D. GERLACH, "Tiberius und Caius Gracchus; historischer Vortrag," 1843.

Gracchus, (TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS,) a Roman general of the second Punic war. He was elected consul for 215 B.C., and defeated Hanno near Beneventum in 214. In the next year he was the colleague of Fabius Maximus in the consulship. He was killed in an ambuscade in 212 B.C.

Gracchus, (TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS,) a Roman general, who married Cornelia, a daughter of Scipio Africanus, and was the father of the famous Gracchi. He became consul in 178 B.C., (or 576 A.U.C.,) and again in 163 B.C. He gained a victory over the Sardinians. His character is extolled by Cicero. Died about 158 B.C.

Gracchus, (TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS,) a popular and eminent Roman statesman, born about 168 B.C. His mother was the celebrated Cornelia, a daughter of the greatest Scipio. He served at the capture and destruction of Carthage under Scipio Africanus the Younger, who had married a sister of Gracchus. In 137 B.C. he was elected quæstor, and was employed in the Numantian war, in which he greatly distinguished himself by his courage and capacity. About 134 B.C. he was elected tribune of the people, and proposed an important reform in the disposition of the public lands. His first effort was to restore or enforce (with some modifications) the Licinian law, which prohibited any man from occupying more than five hundred acres of public land, and which had never been formally repealed, but was generally neglected and violated. "There never was," says Plutarch, "a milder law made against so much injustice and oppression. For they who deserved to have been punished for their infringement on the rights of the community were to have a consideration for giving up their groundless claims. . . . In this just and glorious cause Tiberius exerted an eloquence which might have adorned a worse subject, and which nothing could resist." He was violently opposed by the aristocracy and the tribune M. Octavius, whose veto retarded the passage of the bill. At length Octavius was deposed, and the agrarian law was adopted. Gracchus again offered himself as a candidate for the office of tribune. During the election, which occurred in June, when many of his friends were engaged in harvesting, the partisans of the aristocracy, led by Scipio Nasica, appealed to force, and killed Gracchus, with about three hundred of his supporters, in 133 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Tiberius Gracchus;" LIVY, "History of Rome;" CRELL, "Elogium et Character T. et C. Gracchorum," 1727; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" HEEREN, "Tiberius und Caius Gracchus;" F. D. GERLACH, "Tiberius und Caius Gracchus; historischer Vortrag," 1843.

Gracian, grā-*the*-ān′, (BALTASAR,) a Spanish ecclesiastic, born at Calatayud in 1584, was rector of the Jesuits' College at Tarragona. He wrote "Reflections on the Political Conduct of Ferdinand the Catholic," a work entitled "The Hero," (1637,) which was translated into several languages, and "Criticon," an allegory, (1650–53.) Died in 1658.

Gradenigo, (PIETRO,) born in 1249, was Doge of Venice from 1289 to 1311. He originated the revolution that deprived the people of their privileges and made the aristocracy hereditary. During the war with Genoa in 1297, he passed the decree called the Closing of the Grand Council, which took from the people the right of electing the members of that council. Died in 1311.

Gradivus, a surname of MARS, which see.

Gra′dy, (HENRY WOODFIN,) an American journalist, born at Athens, Georgia, in 1851. He engaged in journalism after the civil war, and in 1880 became editor of the "Constitution," of Atlanta. He gained celebrity in his editorial management, and was ranked with the ablest of American editors. His addresses on "The New South" and "The Future of the Negro" attracted wide attention. Died in 1889.

Græcinus, grē-sī′nus, (JULIUS,) a Roman senator, who refused to appear as the accuser of Marcus Silanus, and was in consequence put to death by order of Caligula. "He was," says Seneca, "too good a man to be permitted to live under a tyrant."

Graefe. See GRÄFE, and GRÄVIUS, (JOHANN G.)

Graeffe. See GRÄFFE.

Græme, grām, (JOHN,) a Scottish poet, born at Carnwath, Lanarkshire, in 1748. His elegies and other poems were published in 1773. Died in 1772.

Graesse. See GRÄSSE.

Graeter. See GRÄTER.

Graetz, (HEINRICH,) a German historian, born in Posen, October 31, 1821, of Jewish parentage. He graduated at the University of Breslau in 1844, and in 1853 became a professor at the Hebrew seminary in that place. He was sent by the Prussian government on a journey of exploration in Asia Minor and Egypt in 1872, discovering documents which led to his great work on the "History of the Jews." He wrote various other works. Died September 7, 1891.

Graevell. See GRÄVEL.

Grævius. See GRÄVIUS

Graf, (called also **Urs**, **Ours**, **Ursus**, **Gamperlin**, **Gemberlein**, and **Van Goar**,) a noted Swiss engraver, born at Bâle about 1485.

Graf, (ARTURO,) an Italian author, born at Athens in 1848. He became professor of Italian literature at Turin in 1882, and has published several volumes of poems, literary history, and criticism. Died 1913.

Gräfe. See GRÄVIUS.

Gräfe, grā′fẹh, (HEINRICH,) born at Buttstädt, in Germany, in 1802, wrote "Universal Science of Education," ("Allgemeine Pädagogik," 1845.) Died July 21, 1868.

Gräfe or **Graefe**, **von**, fon grā′fẹh, (KARL FERDINAND,) a celebrated surgeon and oculist, born at Warsaw in 1787. He became, about 1811, professor of surgery and director of the ophthalmo-surgical clinic at Berlin, and wrote, besides other works, one on the rhinoplastic art, which he greatly improved. Died in 1840.

ALBRECHT VON GRÄFE, a son of the preceding, born at Berlin in 1828, became professor of ophthalmic surgery in his native city in 1857. He was regarded as the greatest oculist in Europe. Died in 1870.

Graff, grȧf, (ANTOINE,) an eminent Swiss portrait-painter, born at Winterthur in 1736. He was appointed in 1766 court painter at Dresden. His works are numerous and highly esteemed. Died in 1813.

Graff, grȧf, (EBERHARD GOTTLIEB,) a German philologist, born at Elbing in 1780, was profoundly versed in the old German language and literature. His principal work is the "Treasure of the Old German Language," which, after his death, was completed by Massmann. Died in Berlin in 1841.

Gräffe or **Graeffe**, grĕf′fẹh, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German philosopher and writer, born in 1754 at Göttingen, where he became professor of philosophy. Died in 1816.

Grafigny or **Graffigny**, grȧ′fēn′ye′, (FRANÇOISE D'ISSEMBOURG D'HAPPONCOURT — de′sôN′boor′ dă′pôN′koor′,) a French writer, born at Nancy in 1695. Her principal works are the comedy of "Cenia," and "Lettres d'une Péruvienne," a romance. Died in 1758.

Grafly, (CHARLES,) sculptor, born at Philadelphia in 1862. He studied art in Philadelphia and Paris, and has produced much notable work in portrait and ideal figures and groups. Has been instructor in sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts since 1892.

Grafström or **Grafström**, grȧf′ström, (ANDERS ABRAHAM,) a Swedish poet and clergyman, born at Sundsvall in 1790. Died July 24, 1870.

His son, THOR FRITHIOF, also a poet, was born in 1827, and died August 13, 1883.

Graf′ton, (AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY,) DUKE OF, a British minister of state, was born in 1736. He became one of the two secretaries of state in the Whig cabinet in 1765, and was appointed first lord of the treasury in a ministry which Lord Chatham formed of very discordant materials in 1766. In consequence of Lord Chatham's ill health, the functions of prime minister devolved on the Duke of Grafton, whose character and measures were assailed with violent invective by Junius. Lord Chatham resigned about October, 1768, and the duke resigned in 1770. He was lord privy seal from 1771 to 1775, after which he opposed the American war and the measures of Lord North. Died in 1811.

Grafton, (RICHARD,) an English printer and historical writer, published in 1569 "Chronicles at Large and Meere History of the Affayres of England."

Grafunder, grȧ′fo͝on-dẹr, (DAVID,) a German Orientalist, published a "Chaldaic Grammar," and other works. Died in 1680.

Graham, (ANDREW JACKSON,) born in Ohio in 1830, became noted as a stenographer. He published "Graham's Hand-Book of Standard Phonography" and other works on the subject. Died May 19, 1894.

Graham, (CATHERINE.) See MACAULAY.

Graham, grā'ăm, (GEORGE,) F.R.S., a distinguished English mechanician and astronomer, born in Cumberland in 1675. He was commissioned to furnish instruments for the French Academicians who were sent to the North to ascertain the figure of the earth, (1735.) He also constructed the mural arch in the Observatory at Greenwich, and the sector by which Dr. Bradley made discoveries relating to the fixed stars. He was esteemed one of the best watchmakers of his time. Died in 1751.

See THIOUT, "Traité d'Horlogerie."

Graham, (GEORGE REX,) an American publisher, was born at Philadelphia in 1813. He became editor and a proprietor of the "Saturday Evening Post," and in 1841 issued "Graham's Magazine," long one of the leading magazines of the country. He subsequently published the "North American" newspaper. Ruined by stock speculation, he died in poverty, May 19, 1894.

Graham, grā'ăm, (ISABELLA,) a Scottish philanthropist, born at Lanark in 1742. She emigrated to New York City in 1789, after she had been married to Dr. John Graham, (1765.) She took a prominent part in founding several benevolent institutions in New York, and abounded in works of charity. Died in 1814.

See DR. MASON, "Memoirs of Mrs. Graham."

Graham, (Sir JAMES ROBERT GEORGE,) a British statesman, born at Netherby in 1792. He was elected to Parliament for Hull as a Liberal in 1818. In 1830 he became first lord of the admiralty under Earl Grey, and managed that department with rigid economy. He promoted the passage of the Reform Bill in 1831, and resigned office in 1834. On the accession of Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, he entered the cabinet as home-secretary. He rendered efficient aid to Peel in the repeal of the corn-laws, and retired from office with the same chief in 1846. He gave a general support to the Whig administration which followed, and about the end of 1852 was appointed first lord of the admiralty in the ministry of Lord Aberdeen. His opposition to the Russian war appears to have been the cause which induced him to resign, about February, 1855. The ill success of the Baltic fleet in the Russian war was attributed, by Sir C. Napier and others, to his parsimony and mismanagement. He represented Carlisle in Parliament for many years. Died in October, 1861.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1863; "Westminster Review" for June, 1844.

Graham, (JOHN,) Viscount Dundee, called **Claverhouse**—klav'ẽr-üs, a Scottish officer, distinguished for his military talents and for his merciless severity towards the Covenanters, was born in 1643. He served in the Dutch army under the Prince of Orange, and returned to Scotland in 1677. Soon after this date he became a captain in a troop of dragoons which was ordered to enforce the penal laws against the Scottish Covenanters. Though defeated by them at Drumclog in 1679, he was afterwards more successful, and rendered his name forever odious by his atrocities. In 1689 he raised a body of Highlanders to fight for James II. He was killed in June, 1689, at Killiecrankie, where his army was victorious. "During the last three months of his life," says Macaulay, "he had proved himself a great warrior and politician; and his name is therefore mentioned with respect by that large class of persons who think that there is no excess of wickedness for which courage and ability do not atone."

Graham, (JOSEPH,) an officer of the American Revolution, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1759. He emigrated to North Carolina. He served with distinction under General Lincoln, and was afterwards made a brigadier-general. Died in 1836.

Graham, (MARIA.) See CALLCOTT, (LADY.)

Graham, (MARY JANE,) a literary Englishwoman, born in London in 1803, was acquainted with Greek and other languages. She published "The Test of Truth," (7th edition, 1852.) Died in 1830.

Graham, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born at Gartmore in 1750; died in 1797.

Graham, (SYLVESTER,) a noted American reformer and writer on dietetics, was born at Suffield, Connecticut, in 1794. About 1830 he was employed by the Pennsylvania Temperance Society as a lecturer. He advanced the doctrine that the use of a purely vegetable diet would take away the desire for stimulants, and subsequently applied this theory to all cases of disease. He published in 1839 "Lectures on the Science of Human Life." Died in 1851.

Graham, (THOMAS,) F.R.S., an eminent British chemist, born at Glasgow in 1805. He became professor of chemistry in the Andersonian University in 1830, and in the London University in 1837. He published in 1842 a valuable work, entitled "Elements of Chemistry." Among his important discoveries is the law of the diffusion of gases. He was the first president of the Chemical Society of London. He succeeded Sir John Herschel as Master of the Mint in 1855. Died in 1869.

Graham, (Sir THOMAS.) See LYNEDOCH.

Graham, (WILLIAM A.,) an American politician, born in North Carolina in 1800. He represented North Carolina in the Senate of the United States in 1841–43, was elected Governor of that State by the Whigs in 1844, and re-elected in 1846. He became secretary of the navy in July, 1850, and retired from that office in 1852. In the latter year he was the candidate of the Whig party for the Vice-Presidency. Died August 11, 1875.

Graham, (WILLIAM M.,) an American general, was born at Washington, September 28, 1834. He entered the army in 1855 as lieutenant of artillery, served through the civil war, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865. He reached the same rank in the regular army in 1897, was appointed major-general of volunteers in 1898, and commanded the Second Army Corps in the war against Spain. Retired on reaching age limit, September 28, 1898. D. 1916.

Grahame, grā'ăm, (JAMES,) a Scottish poet and divine born at Glasgow in 1765. He studied in the university of his native city, and subsequently practised law for a time. He entered holy orders in 1809, and was appointed curate of Shipton, in Gloucestershire. His principal poem, "The Sabbath," is esteemed one of the finest compositions of the kind. He also published "British Georgics," "The Birds of Scotland," etc. Died in 1811.

Grahame, (JAMES,) a British historian, published a "History of the Rise and Progress of the United States of North America till the British Revolution of 1688." It is styled by Prescott "the most thorough work, and incomparably the best on the subject, previous to Mr. Bancroft's." Died in 1842.

Graindorge, grăn'dorzh', (ANDRÉ,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Caen in 1616, wrote a treatise "On the Nature of Fire, Light, and Colours," and other works, in Latin. Died in 1676.

Graindorge, (ANDRÉ,) a French weaver, born at Caen; died in 1450. It is asserted that he was the first artisan who wove diaper in flowers and squares. His son RICHARD perfected the art by representing animals and other figures.

Grainge, grānj, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquarian, born at Kirkby-Malzeard, January 25, 1818. Among his works are "Battles and Battle-Fields of Yorkshire," (1854.) "Castles and Abbeys of Yorkshire," (1856.) "The Vale of Mowbray," (1859,) "Nidderdale," (1863,) etc.

Grain'ger, (JAMES,) a Scottish physician and poet, born at Dunse in 1723. He was the author of a mediocre poem entitled "Sugar-Cane," (1764,) and an "Ode on Solitude," which Dr. Johnson admired. He also translated the "Elegies" of Tibullus. Died in 1767.

Grain'ger, (RICHARD,) an English architect, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1798. He acquired wealth by his enterprise, and made extensive improvements in Newcastle, among which were new streets, an exchange, market-house, and other public buildings. Died in 1861.

Grainville, grăn′vèl′, (JEAN BAPTISTE CHRISTOPHE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lisieux in 1760, made several translations from the Spanish and the Italian, and published a number of original poems. Died in 1805.

Grainville, de, dẹh grăn′vèl′, (JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS XAVIER **Cousin**—koo′zăn′,) a French ecclesiastic and distinguished pulpit orator, born at Havre in 1746. He published a poem entitled "The Last Man," "The Judgment of Paris," (a drama,) and several other works. Died in 1805.

Gram, grăm, (JOHAN or HANS,) a Danish philologist, born in Jutland in 1685, became successively professor of Greek at Copenhagen, (1714,) historiographer, royal librarian, and archivist, (1731.) In 1745 he was made a councillor of state. He published, in Latin, a "History of the Gods, from Xenophon," and other critical and historical works, which enjoy a high reputation. He was the founder of the Scientific Society of Copenhagen. Died in 1748.

See JENS MOELLER, "H. Grams Levnet," 1810; KRAFT OG NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon."

Gramaye, grȧ′mȧ′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish antiquary and historical writer, born at Antwerp about 1580. He became professor of law and rhetoric at Louvain, and was afterwards appointed historiographer to the Netherlands. He wrote a "History of Brabant," "Antiquities of Flanders," and other works, in Latin. Died in 1635.

Grammatica, grăm-mȧ′te-kȧ, (ANTIVEDUTO, ăn-te-vȧ-doo′to,) an Italian painter, born near Rome in 1571. He was a skilful imitator and counterfeiter of the works of great masters. Died in 1626.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Grammatico, grăm-mȧ′te-ko, (NICAISO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Trent; died in 1736.

Gramond or **Grammont,** grȧ′mŏn′, [Lat. GRAMUN′DUS,] (GABRIEL BARTHÉLEMY,) a French writer, born at Toulouse about 1590, published a "History of the Reign of Louis XIII.," etc., (in Latin.) Died in 1654.

Gramont or **Grammont, de,** dẹh grȧ′mŏn′, (ANTOINE,) DUC, born in 1604, became lieutenant-general in 1641, and soon after a marshal of France. Died in 1678.

Gramont, de, (ANTOINE,) DUC, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1672, and was first called COMTE DE GUICHE. He served in many battles in Flanders, and was made lieutenant-general in 1704, and marshal in 1724. Died in 1725.

Gramont, de, (ANTOINE AGÉNOR ALFRED,) DUC, a French statesman, born at Paris, August 14, 1819. He succeeded to his titles in 1854. Under the Second Empire he was much employed in foreign diplomacy, but on the downfall of the Ollivier ministry in 1870 his public employments ceased. He took an active part in the events which led to the Franco-German war of 1870–71, and after the war contributed much to the Bonapartist journals. Died at Paris, January 18, 1880.

Gramont, de, (ANTOINE LOUIS MARIE,) DUC, a French general, born in 1755. He emigrated in 1789. Died in 1836.

Gramont, de, (ARMAND.) See GUICHE.

Gramont, de, (GABRIEL,) a French prelate, became Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1529, and in 1530 was made a cardinal. Died in 1534.

Gramont or **Grammont, de,** (PHILIBERT,) COMTE, a French courtier, celebrated for his wit, frivolity, and gallantry, was born in 1621. He distinguished himself in several campaigns under Condé and Turenne, and obtained the rank of general. He passed some time at the court of Charles II. of England. Died in 1707. His brother-in-law, Anthony Hamilton, published "Memoirs of Grammont," which is much admired. (See HAMILTON, ANTHONY.)

Gramont, de, (SCIPION,) a French poet, born in Provence, was secretary to Louis XIII. Died about 1638.

Gran, grȧn, (DANIEL,) an eminent Austrian fresco-painter, born probably in Moravia in 1694. His greatest painting is the ceiling of the Hof bibliothek at Vienna. His work is highly idealistic, and often allegorical, with a pathetic and deeply religious quality. Died at Sanct Pölten, April 14, 1757.

Granacci, grȧ-năt′chee, (FRANCESCO,) a Florentine painter, born about 1475, was a pupil of Ghirlandaio, and afterwards of Michael Angelo, whose style he adopted. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Virgin giving her Girdle to Saint Thomas." Died in 1544.

Granada, de, dȧ grȧ-nȧ′dȧ, (Fray LUIS,) [Fr. LOUIS DE GRENADE, loo′e′ dẹh greh′năd′,] a celebrated Spanish ecclesiastic, and one of the first pulpit orators of his time, born at Granada in 1504, was educated in the family of the Count of Tendilla. He refused the archbishopric of Braga, which was offered him, and devoted himself at Lisbon to preaching and religious compositions. Free from the persecuting spirit of his time, he won the hearts of his hearers by his mild persuasive eloquence and the shining example of his own life. Among his principal works are "The Sinner's Guide," a "Memorial of the Christian Life," (1566,) "Symbol of the Faith," and "Rhetorica Ecclesiastica." His "Guide to Sinners," says Ticknor, "was translated into nearly all the languages of Europe, including Greek and Polish." Died in 1588.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LUIS MUÑOZ, "La Vida de Luis de Granada," 1639.

Granberg, grȧn′bĕrg, (PEHR ADOLF,) a Swedish historian, born at Gottenburg in 1770, published a "History of the Union of Calmar," (3 vols., 1807–11,) and a "History of the Wars in Scandinavia from the Rupture of the Union of Calmar to the Death of Charles XII.," (1821.) Died in 1841.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Gran′bẹr-ȳ, (JOHN COWPER,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Norfolk, Virginia, December 5, 1829. He graduated at Randolph-Macon College in 1848, and in that year became a preacher. He was a chaplain in the Confederate army from 1861 to 1865, was professor of moral philosophy and practical theology in Vanderbilt University from 1875 to 1882, and in the latter year was appointed a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His principal work is a "Bible Dictionary," (1882.) Died April 1, 1907.

Gran′bȳ, (JOHN MANNERS,) MARQUIS OF, an English general, born in 1721, was the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general about 1758, and contributed to the victory of Minden, (1759.) In the ensuing campaigns of the Seven Years' war he commanded the British troops at Warburg and Homburg, (1762.) He was appointed master-general of the ordnance in 1763, and commander-in-chief of the British armies in 1766. He died in 1770, leaving several sons, one of whom, Charles, became Duke of Rutland. "Granby, honest, generous, and brave as a lion, had neither science nor genius." (Macaulay's "Essays.")

Grancolas, grŏn′ko′lȧ′, (JEAN,) a French theologian and doctor of the Sorbonne, born near Châteaudun about 1660. He wrote a "Treatise on Liturgies," and other works, on the traditions, rites, and usages of the Church. Died in 1732.

Grand. See LEGRAND.

Grand, (SARAH,) the pseudonym of a British novelist, born, Clarke, at Donaghadee, Ireland. She is the author of the successful "Heavenly Twins," (1893,) "The Beth Book," (1897,) "The Modern Man and Maid," (1898,) etc.

Grandet, grŏn′dȧ′, (JOSEPH,) a French priest and biographer, born at Angers in 1646. Among his works is a "Life of an unknown Recluse, supposed to be the Count of Moret," (1699.) Died in 1724.

Grandi, grȧn′dee, (ERCOLE,) an Italian painter, born in Ferrara in 1491. Among his works is "The Conversion of Saint Paul," now in London. Died in 1531.

Grandi, [Lat. GRAN′DIUS,] (GUIDO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Cremona in 1671, became professor of philosophy at Pisa in 1700. He published a treatise "On Series and Infinitesimals," and another "On Sound," which caused his election to the Royal Society of London. His works are numerous, and chiefly written in Latin. He was a friend of Newton, Leibnitz, and other eminent philosophers of the time. Died in 1742.

See G. M. ORTES, "Vita del Padre G. Grandi," 1744; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIFALDO, "Biografia degi Italiani illustri;" A. M. BANDINI, "G. Grandi Elogium," 1745.

Grandi, (JACOPO,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born in the duchy of Módena in 1646; died in 1691.

Grandidier, grŏn'de'de-ā', (PHILIPPE ANDRÉ,) a French historian, was born at Strasburg in 1752. He wrote a "History of the Bishopric and Bishops of Strasburg," (2 vols., 1778.) Died in 1787.

See LOUIS SPACH, "Éloge de Grandidier," 1851.

Grandier, grŏn'de-ā', (URBAIN,) a French ecclesiastic, and canon of Loudun, born near Sablé. Having been accused of sorcery by some monks who were his enemies, he was condemned to death, and burnt at the stake in 1634.

See BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII," vol. iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Grandin, grŏn'dăn', (MARTIN,) a French theologian and doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Saint-Quentin in 1604. He was appointed professor of philosophy and divinity in Le Moine College, and was the author of "Theological Institutes," (in Latin.) Died in 1691.

Grandjean de Fouchy. See FOUCHY.

Grandmesnil or **Grandménil, de,** dẹh grŏn'mā'-nĕl', (JEAN BAPTISTE **Fauchard**—fō'shăr',) a popular French actor and dramatic writer, born in Paris in 1737; died in 1816.

Grand-Pierre, grŏn pe-air', (JEAN HENRI,) a Swiss divine, born at Neufchâtel in 1799. He was educated at Tübingen, and became celebrated as a pulpit orator and orthodox Protestant leader in Paris. He published many volumes, chiefly of sermons and devotional writings. Died July 10, 1874.

Grandpré, grŏn'prā', (LOUIS MARIE JOSEPH **Ohier**—o'e-ā',) a French voyager, born at Saint-Malo in 1761. He published a "Voyage to India and Bengal, made in 1789–90," (1801,) a "Universal Dictionary of Maritime Geography," (3 vols., 1803,) and other works. Died in Paris in 1846.

Grandval, de, dẹh grŏn'văl', (FRANÇOIS CHARLES **Racot**—rā'ko',) a French actor and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1710, published a number of poems and dramas. Died in 1784.

Grandville. See GÉRARD, (JEAN IGNACE ISIDORE.)

Granelli, grā-nel'lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian Jesuit and dramatic poet, born at Genoa in 1703, was also celebrated as a pulpit orator. He was the author of several popular tragedies and other works. Died in 1770.

Granet, grā'nā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Brignoles in 1692, contributed to the "Bibliothèque Française," and to the "Nouvelliste du Parnasse" of Desfontaines, and wrote other works. Died in 1741.

Granet, (FRANÇOIS MARIUS,) an eminent French painter of history and genre, born at Aix in 1775, was a friend of Comte de Forbin. He studied and worked for many years in Rome. Among his master-pieces are "Stella in the Prison of the Capitol," (1810,) and "The Choir of the Capuchins," which he repeated several times. He was a good colorist, and represented the effects of light with great success. Died in 1849.

See RAOUL ROCHETTE, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Granet," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Grange, (JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE LA.) See LA GRANGE.

Grangeneuve, grŏnzh'nuv', (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French Girondist, born at Bordeaux in 1750. As a member of the National Convention, he was conspicuous for his severity towards the royal family, the clergy, and the emigrants; though he did not vote for the death of the king. He was executed at Bordeaux in 1793.

Grān'ger, (FRANCIS,) an American politician, born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1787. He removed to the State of New York, and was elected to Congress as a Whig in 1834. He was re-elected in 1838, and was postmaster-general from March to September, 1841. Died in August, 1868.

Granger, (GIDEON,) an American lawyer, born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1767, was the father of the preceding. He was appointed postmaster-general by President Jefferson in 1801, and was re-appointed by President Madison in 1809. He retired from that office in 1814, and was elected a member of the Senate of New York in 1819. Died in 1822.

Granger, (GORDON,) an American general, born in New York about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1845, and served with distinction in the American war. He became a captain in the regular army in 1861, and commanded a brigade of cavalry in Mississippi in the summer of 1862. He was appointed a major-general of volunteers, served at Chickamauga and Chattanooga in 1863, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He commanded the army which, aided by Admiral Farragut, took Fort Morgan, at the entrance to Mobile Bay, in August, 1864. In 1866 he became a colonel in the regular army. Died January 10, 1876.

Grān'ger, (JAMES,) an English writer, born in Berkshire about 1715. Having studied at Oxford and taken orders, he became vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. His principal work is a "Biographical History of England from Egbert the Great to the Revolution," (2 vols., 1769, with portraits.) Died in 1776.

Granger-Tournechot, grŏn'zhà' toorn'sho', a French traveller, born at Dijon in the seventeenth century, visited Asia and the northern part of Africa, and died at Bassora in 1734. His travels were published after his death.

Grangier, grŏn'zhe-ā', (BALTHASAR,) a French translator, almoner to Henry IV., produced in 1596 the first French translation of Dante, (in verse.) He aimed to render verse for verse, and by this extreme fidelity became often obscure.

Granier de Cassagnac, grā'ne-ā' dẹh kā'sän'yăk', (BERNARD ADOLPHE,) a French journalist and historian, born in the department of Gers about 1808. He became in 1850 chief editor of "Le Pouvoir," and a partisan of Louis Napoleon. In 1852 he was elected to the legislative body. After that date he was for some years a frequent contributor to the "Constitutionnel." Among his works are a "Voyage to the Antilles and United States," (1842–44,) a "History of the Causes of the French Revolution of 1789," (1850,) a "History of the Fall of Louis Philippe and the Revolution of 1848," etc., (1855–57,) "Popular History of Napoleon III.," (1874,) "History of the Column Vendôme," (1877,) and "Souvenirs of the Second Empire," (1879.) Died Jan. 31, 1880.

Granier de Cassagnac, de, (PAUL ADOLPHE MARIE PROSPER,) a French journalist, a son of the preceding, was born December 2, 1843. He very early became noted for his many desperate duels, and for his extreme zeal as an Imperialist legislator and editor. He was joint author, with his father, of histories of Napoleon III. and of the Third Empire, and wrote some noteworthy political brochures. Died November 14, 1904.

Granofsky, or **Granowsky,** grā-nof'skẹ, (TIMOFEI NIKOLAIVITCH,) a Russian scholar, born in the Orel province, March 10, (O. S.,) 1813. In 1839 he became a professor of history at Moscow, where he exercised a vast influence in the cause of Liberalism. His collected works were first published in 1856. Died October 16, 1855.

Grant, (Sir ALEXANDER,) BART., a British scholar, born in 1826. He was educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1860 he was made professor of history in Elphinstone College, Madras, and in 1868 became principal of the University of Edinburgh. He published "The Ethics of Aristotle," with notes, (1854,) "Xenophon," for English readers, (1871,) "Aristotle," (1877,) and a "History of the University of Edinburgh." Died in 1884.

Grant (Mrs. ANNE) OF LAGGAN, an accomplished Scottish writer, born at Glasgow in 1755, was the daughter of Duncan McVicar, an officer who went with his regiment to America about 1758. Having resided nearly ten years in that country, the family returned to Scotland, and in 1779 Miss McVicar was married to the Rev. James Grant, subsequently minister of Laggan, in Inverness-shire. Having lost her husband in 1801, Mrs. Grant applied herself to authorship for the maintenance of her family. "The Highlanders, and other Poems," came out in 1803, and was well received; it was followed by her "Letters from the Mountains," (1806,) which established her reputation and immediately obtained a wide popularity. She afterwards published "Memoirs of an American Lady," (1808,) and "Essays on the

Superstitions of the Highlands," (1811,) both of which are highly esteemed. Died in 1838.

Grant, (CHARLES,) an East India proprietor, born in Scotland in 1746. At an early age he went to India, where in 1772 he became secretary to the board of trade, and on his return to England in 1790 was appointed one of the East India directors. In 1802 he was elected to the House of Commons. He was vice-president of the Bible Society, and contributed greatly to the extension of Christianity in India. He published a treatise entitled "Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain." Died in 1823.

His son, CHARLES GRANT, born about 1778, held several official positions, and was created Baron Glenelg in 1834. He was colonial secretary from 1834 to 1839. Died in 1866.

Grant, (EDWARD.) See GRAUNT.

Grant, (FRANCIS,) Lord Cullen, a celebrated Scottish lawyer, born about 1660. He was the author of a treatise entitled "Law, Religion, and Education Considered," (1715,) and other legal works. Died in 1726.

Grant, (FRANCIS,) a distinguished Scottish artist, born in Perthshire about 1804. He enjoyed a high reputation as a portrait-painter, and was extensively patronized by the nobility. Among his portraits may be named those of Disraeli, Macaulay, and Lady Howard. He also produced several hunting-scenes. He was elected to the Royal Academy in 1851, and became president of the same in 1866. Died October 5, 1878.

Grant, (FREDERICK DENT,) an American general, son of General U. S. Grant, was born at St. Louis, May 30, 1850. He graduated at West Point in 1871, became colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, and resigned in 1881. He was afterwards minister to Austria, and later police commissioner of New York until 1898. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1898, and served in Porto Rico. He was made major-general U. S. A. in 1906. Died April 11, 1912.

Grant, (JAMES,) one of the most eminent Scottish lawyers of his time, born about 1742. He published "Essays on the Origin of Society, Languages," etc., and "Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael," (1813.) Died in 1835.

Grant, (JAMES,) editor of the "London Morning Advertiser," born in Scotland about 1806. He wrote "Random Recollections of the House of Lords," (1830,) "The Great Metropolis," (1836,) and other popular works. Died May 27, 1879.

Grant, (JAMES,) a popular writer, born at Edinburgh in 1822. Among his principal works are the "Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp," (1848,) "Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange," (1849,) "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," and "Walter Fenton," (1850.) Died in 1887.

Grant, (JAMES AUGUSTUS,) a Scottish soldier and explorer, born at Nairn in 1827. He was educated at Aberdeen, entered the army in 1846, served with distinction in India and Abyssinia, and in 1860–63 was associated with the traveller Speke in a journey in which important discoveries were made in the region of the Nile-sources. He published "A Walk across Africa," (1864,) "Summary of the Speke and Grant Expedition," and "The Botany of the Speke and Grant Expedition," (1872.) Died February 10, 1892.

Grant, (Sir JAMES HOPE,) a British general, a brother of Francis Grant the artist, was born in 1808. He served in India during the mutiny of 1857, and commanded the British army which, aided by the French, defeated the Chinese in September, 1860, and captured Pekin. Died March 7, 1875.

Grant, MRS., of Carron, a Scottish poet, born about 1743. She is remembered chiefly as the author of a song, "Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch," which was a favourite with Burns. Died in 1814.

Grant, (Sir PATRICK,) a British general, born at Auchterblair, Scotland, in 1804. He served in India 1820–54, was made governor of Malta in 1854, and governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1874. He was successively promoted until he became field-marshal in 1883. Died in 1895.

Grant, (Sir ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born in Inverness-shire in 1785. He graduated in 1806 at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and became a Fellow. In 1807 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1832 he was made judge-advocate general, and in 1834 Governor of Bombay. Died July 9, 1838. His "Sacred Poems" (1839) include several very popular hymns.

Grant, (ROBERT,) an American author, born at Boston in 1852. He became a judge in Suffolk county, Massachusetts, in 1893. He wrote a number of humourous poems and juvenile and other works, including "The Carletons," "An Average Man," "The Art of Living," etc.

Grant, (ROBERT EDMUND,) a British physician, distinguished as a comparative anatomist, was born in Edinburgh in 1793. He graduated in 1814, and began to practise in his native city about 1820. He wrote several able treatises on "The Structure and Functions of the Sponge," and made other contributions to comparative anatomy. In 1828 he was chosen professor of comparative anatomy and zoology in the London University, where he lectured about thirty years. He published (1835–41) the first two parts of "Outlines of Comparative Anatomy." Died August 23, 1874.

Grant, (ULYSSES SIMPSON,) a distinguished American general, and the eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He was the eldest son of Jesse R. and Hannah Simpson Grant, both natives of Pennsylvania. Having acquired the rudiments of education at a common school, he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1839. He was a diligent student, but graduated without special distinction in 1843, standing twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine. He left West Point as brevet second lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, with which he went to Mexico, and served with distinction at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in May, 1846. For meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, September, 1847, he was made first lieutenant. In 1848 he married Miss Julia T. Dent, of Saint Louis. He was raised to the rank of captain in 1853, but resigned his commission in July, 1855, and went to reside near Saint Louis. In 1859 he entered into business with his father, as a dealer in leather and saddlery, at Galena, Illinois.

Immediately after the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he raised a company and marched with it to Springfield. Having been appointed colonel of the twenty-first regiment of volunteers in June, he was first employed in Missouri, and became a brigadier-general in August, 1861. About this time he was ordered to Cairo, and took command of the important district of Cairo, or "Southeast Missouri," including both sides of the Mississippi River. He occupied Paducah on the 6th of September. His first battle was fought at Belmont, Missouri, nearly opposite Columbus, which latter place was occupied by a large force of the enemy. On the 7th of November he captured the camp of the insurgents at Belmont, and in the act of retiring was attacked by troops which had crossed the river from Columbus. Both parties claimed the victory in this affair. In December, 1861, the district commanded by Grant was enlarged so as to include Southeastern Missouri and all that part of Kentucky which lies west of the Cumberland River.

In January, 1862, he ascended the Tennessee River with the aid of iron-clad gun-boats, and took Fort Henry on the 6th of February, thus breaking the chain of defences which extended from Columbus eastward. The navigation of the Cumberland was obstructed by Fort Donelson, a very important position, which was held by a garrison of 20,000 men. Grant attacked this fort on the 14th of February, and fought a severe battle on the 15th with the garrison, which made a sortie from their works. On the 16th, General Buckner made overtures, in reply to which Grant wrote, "No terms other than unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The fort was accordingly surrendered to him, with about 13,500 prisoners. Among the results of this

victory was the speedy evacuation of Columbus and Nashville by the insurgents. Grant was appointed a major-general in February, 1862.

The rebel general A. S. Johnston, forced to retire from Tennessee, had occupied a strong position at Corinth, in Mississippi, with a large army. To operate against this force, General Grant advanced to Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, where he awaited the arrival of General Buell, who was ordered to join him with the army of the Ohio. General Johnston attacked the Union army at Shiloh on the morning of the 6th of April, and took several thousand prisoners. The battle was renewed on the 7th, when Grant, having been reinforced by the army of Buell, attacked and defeated the enemy. The Union army lost here about 1600 killed and 7200 wounded, and the enemy lost as many or more. In July, Grant became commander of a newly-formed department, comprising Northern Mississippi, West Tennessee, and Western Kentucky. His great object was to open the Mississippi River by the capture of Vicksburg,—a very difficult enterprise. A part of his army, under Rosecrans, gained a decisive victory at Corinth on the 4th and 5th of October. Generals Grant and Sherman made several unsuccessful attempts to take Vicksburg in the winter of 1862–63. Having adopted a new plan of approach, he moved his army by land on the west bank of the river to a point below Vicksburg. Co-operating with him, the gun-boats under Captain Porter, and transports loaded with supplies, passed the batteries of Vicksburg safely on the night of April 16. Grant's army crossed the river about the 30th of April, defeated the enemy at Raymond, at Jackson, May 14, at Champion's Hill, (or Baker's Creek,) May 16, and at the Big Black. Having prevented General J. E. Johnston from effecting a junction with Pemberton, who commanded at Vicksburg, he commenced the siege of that important place about the 18th of May. The capture of Vicksburg, which, with about 30,000 prisoners, was surrendered on the 4th of July, 1863, caused great exultation among the friends of the Union. General Grant was rewarded for this service by promotion to the rank of major-general in the regular army.

In October, 1863, he obtained command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, comprising the departments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee. Among General Grant's important characteristics as a great commander is the rare sagacity which he uniformly displayed in the choice of his subordinate officers. On this occasion he selected Generals Sherman and Thomas as his principal lieutenants, and concentrated his armies for the defence of Chattanooga, which was partly invested by General Bragg. His design was promoted by the imprudence of Bragg, who sent Longstreet with about 20,000 men to besiege Knoxville. The army of Bragg, holding strong positions on the Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, was attacked on the 24th and retreated on the 25th of November. A part of this great battle, it is said, was fought above the clouds. It is stated that from the beginning of the war to December 7, 1863, the armies under Grant's command had captured 472 pieces of cannon and 90,000 prisoners. In the mean time, the Federal armies in the East had failed disastrously in successive campaigns against Richmond; and the eyes of the nation turned to Grant as the general most competent to direct all the armies of the Union. The grade of lieutenant-general was revived for him by Congress, and he was appointed commander of all the armies by the President on the 12th of March, 1864,—the most important appointment ever made by an American President. He was thus summoned to a new scene of action and a position of immense responsibility. The forces of the enemy were mostly concentrated in two large armies,—one in Virginia, commanded by Robert E. Lee, and the other in Northern Georgia, led by J. E. Johnston. General Grant selected General Sherman to oppose the latter, and himself directed in person the army of the Potomac, which opened the campaign by crossing the Rapidan on the 4th of May and moving towards Richmond by a route which was naturally strong for purposes of defence and was well fortified at various points. Before he began this movement, he appointed General Sheridan commander of all the cavalry of his army. Hancock, Warren, Sedgwick, and Burnside, subject to the orders of General Meade, commanded the several corps of the army of the Potomac, which probably amounted to 150,000 men.

On the 5th of May, Grant's army met the enemy near Mine Run; and then began the great and indecisive battle of the Wilderness, so named because it was fought in an extensive forest. The battle was renewed about five A.M. on the 6th, and continued with unabated fury until darkness interposed. In the ensuing night Lee's army retired behind their intrenched lines. Grant then moved his army by the enemy's right flank, intending to put his whole force between Lee and Richmond; but Lee, moving on a shorter line, again checked his progress at Spottsylvania Court-House, where the 9th, 10th, and 11th were spent in fighting and manœuvring without decisive results. A dispatch of Grant, dated May 11, concludes with this famous sentence: "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." On the 12th Hancock's corps attacked the enemy and captured nearly 4000 prisoners. In the mean time, another army, directed by General Butler and operating against Richmond from the east, took City Point and Bermuda Hundred on the 5th of May. In consequence of another flank movement made by Grant about May 21, Lee marched southward across the North Anna River, and again confronted the Federal army. Finding Lee's position on the North Anna very strong, Grant again turned it by moving round the enemy's right, and crossed the Pamunkey River on the 28th, at a point about fifteen miles from Richmond.

On the 3d of June, Grant attacked the enemy's works at Cold Harbour, but was repulsed with heavy loss. The army of the Potomac crossed the James River, June 14 and 15, formed a junction with the army of Butler, and commenced the siege of Petersburg. Having made a breach in the works by exploding a mine, the Union army assaulted Petersburg on the 30th of July, but failed to take it. In September and October, General Sheridan gained several decisive victories in the Shenandoah Valley. (See SHERIDAN, PHILIP H.) The army of Grant remained nearly inactive before Petersburg during the winter of 1864–65; but Sherman continued to operate in Georgia and Carolina with signal success, and moved rapidly towards Virginia. Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington were taken in quick succession by General Sherman.

The armies operating against Richmond and Petersburg commenced a movement on the 31st of March to cut the Danville and Southside Railroads, by which Lee's army was supplied. On the 1st of April, Sheridan and Warren assaulted the works at Five Forks, and took about 5000 prisoners. On the morning of the 2d a combined assault was made on the lines of Petersburg, with great success. Having been driven from their main line of defence, and having lost several thousand prisoners in this attack, Lee's army evacuated Petersburg and Richmond in the night of April 2, and retreated towards Danville, closely pursued. The Federals attacked a part of Lee's force near Sailor's Creek on the 6th, and captured about 6000 prisoners. On the 7th, General Grant opened a correspondence with General Lee, who surrendered his army at Appomattox Court-House on the 9th of April, 1865, after which the insurgents everywhere gave up the contest.

To reward the services of Grant, Congress passed in July, 1866, a bill to "revive the grade of General of the Army of the United States," and he was appointed to that position. He became secretary of war *ad interim* about the 1st of August, 1867. When President Johnson ordered the removal of General Sheridan, General Grant, departing from his habitual reticence, defended the latter with spirit, and objected to his removal in a letter which convinced the public that the writer was not an admirer of Johnson's policy. He ceased to be secretary *ad interim* on the 14th of January, 1868, when he gave up the war department to Mr. Stanton against the will of the President, who vainly tempted General Grant to violate the law of Congress. In a letter of General Grant, dated February 3, 1868, and addressed to President Johnson.

he writes, "I cannot but regard this whole matter as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country." At the National Republican Convention, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated a candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the first ballot, receiving the votes of six hundred and fifty delegates.

His Democratic competitor was Horatio Seymour, of New York. General Grant accepted the nomination by a letter ending with this sentence, "Let us have peace!" which became the watchword of the campaign. After a very exciting canvass, Grant and Colfax were elected by a large majority, receiving two hundred and fourteen electoral votes, cast by twenty-six States,—viz., the six States of New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and all the Western States except Oregon. Mr. Seymour received eighty electoral votes. This result proved that the name of General Grant was a tower of strength to the Republican party, whose ascendency had been seriously menaced by the reaction of 1867. Pending the close of his first term, in 1873, General Grant was nominated for re-election to the Presidency, the Hon. Henry Wilson being named for Vice-President. The candidates of the opposition (made up of the Democrats and the so-called "Liberal Republicans") were Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The Republican ticket was successful, receiving 286 of the 349 electoral votes cast, representing a popular Republican vote of 3,597,070, and a popular majority of 762,991. A comparatively uneventful administration followed, and after its close, in 1877, he made the tour of the Old World, visiting Europe, the north of Africa, and India, China, and Japan, a tour which proved an almost perfect ovation from its commencement to its close. He died of cancer, at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga Springs, N.Y., July 23, 1885.

Grant, (Sir WILLIAM,) an eminent orator and judge, born in the county of Moray, Scotland, in 1754. He entered Parliament about 1790, and supported Pitt. He became solicitor-general in 1799, and was master of the rolls from 1801 to 1817. Died in 1832. His forensic eloquence is highly praised.

See LORD BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" FOSS, "The Judges of England," vol. viii.

Grant-Duff. See DUFF.

Granucci, grȧ-noot'chee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian writer, born at Lucca about 1534, published lives of Tamerlane and Scanderbeg, and a number of tales and novels.

Granvelle, de, gran'vĕl', [Fr. pron. dẹh grŏN'vĕl',] (ANTOINE de Perrenot—dẹh pȧ'rẹh-no' or pĕr'no',) CARDINAL, an eminent French statesman, was born at Besançon in 1517. He was early distinguished by the favour of Charles V. of Germany, who employed him in several important embassies, and, at the time of his abdication, recommended him to his son, Philip II. He was successively created Bishop of Arras, Archbishop of Mechlin, councillor of state and keeper of the seals, (1550,) and a cardinal, (1561.) His business talent was extraordinary; and he is said to have dictated to five secretaries at once in different languages. When Margaret of Austria became the ruler of the Netherlands, Granvelle was made her chief counsellor. In this post the severity of his measures against the Protestants roused the people to such resistance that Philip was compelled to remove him in 1563. He was subsequently created Archbishop of Besançon, and Viceroy of Naples about 1571. Died at Madrid in 1586. Nine volumes or more of his letters, state papers, etc. have been published since 1841.

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. i. p. 248, and vol. iii. p. 492; PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vols. i. and ii.; COURCHETET, "Histoire du Cardinal de Granvelle," 1761.

Granvelle, de, (NICOLAS PERRENOT,) a distinguished French diplomatist, father of the preceding, was born at Ornans in 1486. Having filled several high offices in France, he entered the service of Charles V. of Germany, who honoured him with his confidence, and made him a chancellor in 1530. He was also employed in various important negotiations. Died in 1550.

Gran'ville, Green'ville, or Gren'ville, (GEORGE,) Viscount Lansdowne, an English statesman and poet, born in 1667. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1696 published his tragedy of "Heroic Love." It was followed by "The British Enchanters," (1706,) a drama, which was very successful. Soon after the accession of Queen Anne, he was elected to Parliament for Fowey, and acted with the Tory party. On the change of the ministry in 1710, he succeeded Walpole as secretary of war. He was made a peer of Great Britain, with the title of Lord Lansdowne, in 1711, and in 1712 was appointed one of the privy council, and treasurer of the household. On the accession of George I. he was deprived of his place, and, being suspected of promoting the cause of the Pretender, was imprisoned for a time in the Tower. In 1722 he visited Paris, where he resided ten years. Granville was a generous patron of literary men, and was one of the first to encourage the rising genius of Pope, who dedicated to him his "Windsor Forest." Died in 1735.

See "Biographia Dramatica;" JOHNSON and CHALMERS, "Lives of the English Poets;" WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors."

Granville, (GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER,) EARL, an English statesman, son of Earl Granville, noticed below, was born in 1815. He was twice elected member of Parliament for Morpeth, and represented Lichfield from 1841 to 1846, when he succeeded his father in the House of Lords. During the Universal Exhibition of 1851 at the Crystal Palace in London, Lord Granville was chairman of the executive committee. In December, 1851, he succeeded Lord Palmerston as minister of foreign affairs in Lord Russell's cabinet, and in 1855 was appointed president of the council. He resigned in 1858. He was again president of the council in the cabinet of Palmerston, and leader of the House of Lords, from 1859 to June, 1866. Under Mr. Gladstone he was colonial secretary of state from 1868 to 1870, and secretary for foreign affairs from 1870 to 1874, and again after 1880. He was a skilful debater, and was called the leader of the House of Lords. Died in 1891.

Granville, (GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER,) EARL, an English statesman, a son of the Marquis of Stafford, was born in 1773. He was appointed lord of the treasury under Pitt in 1800, and was afterwards employed on important missions to Russia, the Netherlands, and France. He was created Baron Leveson and Earl Granville in 1833, having previously obtained the grand cross of the order of the Bath. Died in 1846.

Granville, LORD. See CARTERET, (JOHN.)

Granville, (MARY.) See DELANY, (MARY.)

Grapaldi, grȧ-pȧl'dee, (FRANCESCO MARIO,) a learned Italian writer, born at Parma about 1465; died in 1515.

Grapius, grȧ'pe-ŭs, or **Grappius**, (ZACHARIAS,) a German philologist, born at Rostock in 1671, wrote, besides other works, a "Literary History of the Talmud," (1696.) Died in 1713.

Grappin, grȧ'pȧN', (PIERRE PHILIPPE,) a French Benedictine and historical writer, born in Franche-Comté in 1738; died in 1833.

See CHARLES WEISS, "Notice sur Dom Grappin."

Grasberger, grȧs'bĕRG-ẹr, (JOHAN NEPOMUK, or HANS,) an Austrian poet, born at Obdach, in Upper Styria, May 2, 1836, of poor parents. In 1857 he made the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, after which he became a lawyer, art-critic, and editor. Besides a series of novels, partly ultramontane and partly patriotic, he published several volumes of verse, some of which are in the Styrian-Carinthian dialect of the German language.

Graser, grȧ'zẹr, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German divine and educational writer, born in Lower Franconia in 1766. He published "Divinity, or the Principle of True Education," (1810,) and other works. Died in 1841.

Graslin, grȧ'lȧN', (JEAN JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French political economist, born at Tours in 1727; died in 1790.

Grässe or **Graesse**, grĕs'sẹh, (JOHANN GEORG THEODOR,) a German bibliographer and antiquary, born at Grimma in 1814. He wrote a "Manual of the General History of Literature," (1837,) a "Manual of Ancient Numismatics," and other works. Died in 1885.

Grasse, de, COMTE. See GRASSE-TILLY.

Grasser, grȧs'sẹr, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss theolo

gian and historical writer, born at Bâle in 1579, wrote a history of the Waldenses, ("Chronicon der Waldenser.") Died in 1627.

Grasse-Tilly, de, dẹh grȧs'te'ye', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH PAUL,) COMTE, commonly known as COUNT DE GRASSE, a French naval officer, born at Valette in 1723. He served in the American war, and in 1781 assisted Washington, La Fayette, and Rochambeau in the capture of Cornwallis. He was afterwards sent to the West Indies, where he was defeated and taken prisoner by the English admiral Rodney in April, 1782. Died in 1788.

See GÉRARD, "Vies des plus illustres Marins Français."

Grassi, grȧs'see, (GIUSEPPE,) one of the best Italian portrait-painters of his time, born in Friuli in 1756. He became professor in the Academy of Arts at Dresden in 1790. Died in 1838.

Grassi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian writer, born at Turin in 1779. Among his works is an "Essay on the Synonyms of the Italian Language," (1821; 3d edition, 1824.) Died in 1831.

Grassi, (ORAZIO,) an Italian astronomer and mathematician, born at Savona in 1582. He was chiefly noted for his controversy with Galileo about the nature of comets. Grassi affirmed that comets revolve around the sun in definite orbits. Died in 1654.

Grassis, de, dȧ grȧs'sèss, (PARIS,) an Italian historical writer, born at Bologna. He became Bishop of Pesaro in 1513. Died in 1528.

Grassmann, grȧs'mȧn, (HERMANN GÜNTHER,) a German mathematician and Sanscrit scholar, born at Stettin, April 15, 1809. He was a professor in the Stettin gymnasium, and the author of works setting forth a new theory of space and a new form of geometry. His writings are singularly abstract and difficult of apprehension. He also prepared a Sanscrit dictionary and a translation of the "Rig Veda," and wrote other linguistic works. Died September 26, 1877.

Grassmann, (ROBERT,) a German mathematician and philosopher, a brother of the preceding, was born at Stettin, March 8, 1815. Among his works are "Science of the Universe, or Physics," (1862–73,) "Science of Form, or Mathematics," (1872,) "Science of Life, or Biology," "Science of Knowledge, or Philosophy," "The Life of the Universe, or Metaphysics," etc.

Graswinkel, grȧs'ẇin'kẹl, (THEODORUS,) an eminent Dutch jurist, born at Delft in 1600. He was appointed to several important offices under the government, and was made a knight of Saint Mark by the Venetians for having defended their republic in a dispute with the Duke of Savoy. He was the author of a treatise "On the Sovereignty of the States of Holland," (in Dutch,) and "Vindication of the Freedom of the Sea," ("Maris Liberi Vindiciæ," 1652,) and other works in Latin. He was a relative of the celebrated Grotius. Died in 1666.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Grataroli, grȧ-tȧ-ro'lee, (GUGLIELMO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Bérgamo in 1516. To avoid persecution for religion, he removed to Bâle, where he died in 1568.

Gratella, grȧ-tel'lȧ, or **Gratello**, grȧ-tel'lo, the surname of FILIPPO SEBASTIANO BASTIANINO, an eminent Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1530, was a pupil and one of the most successful imitators of Michael Angelo. He excelled in the science of design and in energy of composition. His fresco of "The Last Judgment," in the cathedral of Ferrara, is esteemed his master-piece. Died in 1602.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Gräter or **Graeter**, grȧ'tẹr, (FRIEDRICH DAVID,) German antiquary, born in 1768. His "Nordische Blumen" (1789) had great success. Died in 1830.

Gratiæ, the Latin name of the GRACES. See CHARITES.

Gratian, grȧ'she-ạn, [Lat. GRATIA'NUS; Fr. GRATIEN, grȧ'se-ẹ̊N',] a Roman emperor, who in 375 A.D. succeeded his father, Valentinian I., and became joint ruler of the Western Empire with his brother, Valentinian II. His uncle, Valens, who ruled the Eastern Empire, having fallen in battle in 378, Gratian appointed Theodosius in his place. In 383 a revolt broke out in Britain, and a certain Maximus proclaimed himself emperor and invaded Gaul. Gratian advanced to meet him, but, being forsaken by the greater part of his army, was seized and put to death at Lyons. He was distinguished for his justice and clemency, and his zeal in promoting Christianity.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," books xxvii., xxviii., xxix., and xxx.; AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS; SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Gratian or **Gratia'nus**, [Fr. GRATIEN,] an Italian Benedictine monk, a native of Tuscany, lived about 1125–50, and was the author of a work entitled "Decretum," being a collection of the canons of the Church. It was received with great favour by the pope, and has been generally adopted by the Catholic colleges.

Gratiani. See GRAZIANI.

Gratien, the French for GRATIAN, which see.

Gratien, grȧ'se-ẹ̊N', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French theologian and writer, born in 1747, was appointed Bishop of the Lower Seine in 1792. Died in 1799.

Gratiolet, grȧ'te'o'lȧ', (LOUIS PIERRE,) a French naturalist and anatomist, born at Sainte-Foy (Gironde) in 1815. He wrote treatises on anatomy, and became in 1854 an assistant naturalist in the Museum of Natural History, Paris. Died in 1865.

Gra'tius, (grȧ'she-us,) a Latin poet, and friend of Ovid, surnamed FALIS'CUS from the place of his birth. His only extant poem is entitled "Cynegeticon."

Gratius, grȧt'se-ûs, or **Graes**, grẽs, (ORTWIN,) a German Roman Catholic theologian, born in the diocese of Münster, became professor at Cologne in 1509. He was ridiculed by Hutten and Reuchlin in the "Letters of Obscure Men," ("Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum,") which were addressed to Gratius. Died in 1541.

Gratry, grȧ'trè', (AUGUSTE JOSEPH ALPHONSE,) ABBÉ, a French divine, born at Lille, March 30, 1805. He became director of the Collége Sainte-Barbe in 1841, and was one of the restorers of the Oratorians, founding (under the guidance of Petélot) the new Oratory of the Immaculate Conception in 1864; but, being censured for his alliance with Père Hyacinthe, he in 1869 withdrew from the Oratory. He opposed the Vatican dogma of papal infallibility, but finally submitted. In 1867 he was chosen to the French Academy. Among his works are a "Cours de Philosophie," (1855–57,) "De la Connaissance de Dieu," (1861,) "Paix: Méditations historiques," etc., (1862,) "Sources: Conseils pour la Conduite de l'Esprit," (1861–62,) "Les Sophistes," (1864,) "Jésus-Christ: Lettres à M. Renan," (1864,) "La Morale et la Loi de l'Histoire," (1868,) etc. Died at Montreux, in Switzerland, February 4, 1872.

Grat'tan, (HENRY,) an eminent Irish statesman and orator, born at Dublin in 1750. He was educated at Trinity College, and subsequently studied law in London. In 1775 he was chosen to represent the borough of Charlemont in the Irish Parliament, where he acted with the opposition or Whig party and distinguished himself by his zeal and eloquence, and acquired great popularity. In 1780 he procured the passage of the resolution "that the king's most excellent Majesty, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland, are the only power competent to make laws to bind Ireland." About this time he received from the Irish Parliament the sum of fifty thousand pounds, "as a testimonial of the national gratitude for his great national services." In 1785 he opposed the propositions relating to the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, known as Orde's Propositions, and, in consequence chiefly of his efforts, they were abandoned. He was returned to Parliament in 1790 for Dublin, and advocated the cause of Catholic emancipation. On the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam from Ireland, Grattan retired temporarily from the public service. When the union with Great Britain was proposed, he took his seat again, in order to oppose it, and after the measure was carried, in 1805, entered the Imperial Parliament, first as member for Malton, and the following year for Dublin. In 1806 he was offered by Mr. Fox the office of chancellor of the exchequer, which he declined. Having been requested by the Catholics of

Ireland to present a petition to the British Parliament, he complied, although in declining health. He grew worse after his arrival in London, and died there in May, 1820. Sir James Mackintosh, in his eulogium on Grattan, says, "The purity of his life was the brightness of his glory. Among all the men of genius I have known, I have never found so much native grandeur of soul accompanying all the wisdom of age and all the simplicity of genius."

See H. Grattan, Jr., "Life and Times of Henry Grattan," 1839; T. Davis, "Life of J. P. Curran and H. Grattan," 1846; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1823; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September and October, 1839.

Grattan, (Thomas Colley,) a popular Irish novelist, was born at Dublin in 1796, and died in 1864. His works include "High-Ways and By-Ways," (1823,) "The Heiress of Bruges," (1830,) etc.

Grätz, grĕts, (Hirsch, or Heinrich,) a Jewish historian, born at Xions, Prussian Poland, November 5, 1817. He prepared a treatise on "Gnosticism and Judaism," (1849,) and in 1854 became professor of Jewish history in the Hebrew Seminary at Breslau. He published an excellent "History of the Jews," (11 vols., 1852–76,) and other works, and in 1870 was called to a professorship in the Breslau University. He was eminent as an Old Testament commentator. Died Sept. 7, 1891.

Grau, (Maurice,) operatic manager, was born at Brünn, Austria, in 1849. He was brought while an infant to New York, and in 1872 and afterwards became a noted manager for opera companies, actors, etc., and director of opera houses in New York and London. Died March 14, 1907.

Graun, grŏwn, (Karl Heinrich,) a celebrated German composer, born in Saxony in 1701. The fame of his early performances having reached the crown-prince, afterwards Frederick the Great, he was taken into his service, and in 1740 appointed his chapel-master. His oratorio of "The Death of Jesus" and his "Te Deum" are esteemed master-pieces; his operas had but a transient reputation. Died in Berlin in 1759.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Graunt or **Grant**, (Edward,) an eminent English scholar and teacher, born about 1550, was for twenty years head-master of Westminster School. In 1598 he was appointed rector of Toppersfield, in Essex. He published elegant Latin poems, and a "Spicilegium of the Greek Language," ("Græcæ Linguæ Spicilegium," 1575.) He was a friend of Camden and of Roger Ascham, whose works he edited, with a eulogy, (1577.) Died in 1601.

Graunt, (John,) an English merchant, born in London in 1620, wrote "Observations on the Bills of Mortality." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1662. Died in 1674.

Graupner, grŏwp'nẹr, (Christoph,) a German composer, born at Kirchberg, in Saxony, in 1683. He wrote a great deal of church and chamber music, and several operas, "Dido," (1707,) "Hercules and Theseus," "Bellerophon," (1708,) etc. Died May 10, 1760.

Grauw, grŏw or hrŏw, or **Graaso**, grä'so, (Hendrik,) a Dutch painter, born at Horn or Hoorn in 1627, was a pupil of Van Kampen. He studied in Rome, and settled at Alkmaar, where he died in 1681. "His manner of composition," says Descamps, "is noble, his draperies are flowing, and his colour good."

Graux, grō, (Charles,) a French philologist, born at Vervins, November 23, 1852. In 1874 he began to teach Greek philology and antiquities in the École des hautes Études, where he won great applause. From 1875 to 1881 he travelled in Spain, Italy, and Northern Europe, studying Greek manuscripts in various libraries. In 1881 he became a lecturer at the Sorbonne. After a short and most brilliant career, he died at Paris, January 13, 1881. His principal work was the complete revision and restoration of the text of Plutarch's "Lives."

Gravander, grä-vän'dẹr, (Lars Frederic,) a Swedish poet and physician, born in 1778, was active in his efforts to introduce vaccination into his country. Died in 1815.

Grave, de, dẹh grä'vẹh, (Charles Joseph,) a Flemish jurist, born at Ursel in 1736. He wrote a curious work, entitled "The Republic of the Elysian Fields, or the Ancient World," (3 vols., 1806.) Died in 1805.

Grävel or **Graevell**, grä'vẹl, (Maximilian Karl Friedrich Wilhelm,) a German jurist, born at Belgard in 1781, published, among other treatises, "The Anti-Platonic State," (1808,) and "General Theory of Compacts according to Prussian Law." Died in 1860.

Gravelot, grä-v'lo', (Hubert François **Bourguignon**—boor-gẽn'yôn',) a celebrated French designer and engraver, born in Paris in 1699, was a brother of the great geographer D'Anville. He studied under Restout, and subsequently resided many years in London, where he acquired great skill in design and composition and was patronized by booksellers and publishers. Among his best works are the etchings for Theobald's "Shakespere," and illustrations for the works of Racine and Voltaire. Died in 1773.

Graverol, grä-v'rol', (François,) a French Protestant, born at Nîmes in 1635, was eminent as a jurist and scholar. He was the author of "Sorberiana, etc.," "Observations on the Decisions of the Parliament of Toulouse," and numerous antiquarian treatises, chiefly in French. He was well versed in ancient and modern languages and numismatics, and was perpetual secretary of the Academy of Nîmes. Died in 1694.

Graverol, (Jean,) a brother of the preceding, born at Nîmes in 1636, (or according to some, in 1647,) became successively minister of the Calvinistic churches at Lyons, Amsterdam, and London, and wrote several esteemed theological works. Died about 1720.

Graves, (Alfred Percival,) an Irish author, was born at Dublin in 1846. He is inspector of schools and secretary of the Irish Literary Society, and has published "Irish Songs and Ballads," (1879,) "Songs of Irish Wit and Humour," (1894,) "Irish Folk-Songs," etc.

Graves, (Frank Pierpont,) was born at New York in 1869, graduated at Columbia University, and became successively a professor at Tufts College, president of the University of Wyoming, and president of the University of Washington. He published "Burial Customs of the Ancient Greeks," etc.

Graves, grāvz, (J. R.,) D.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born in Chester, Vermont, April 10, 1820. He became in 1845 pastor of a church in Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1846 editor of the "Tennessee Baptist." Among his works are "The Desire of all Nations," "The Little Iron Wheel," "The Great Iron Wheel," "Exposition of Modern Spiritism," "The Work of Christ in Seven Dispensations," etc.

Graves, (Richard,) an English divine, born in Gloucestershire in 1715, was an intimate friend of the poet Shenstone. He studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, and became rector of Claverton, near Bath, in 1750. His principal work is a satirical novel, entitled "The Spiritual Quixote." He also wrote "Recollections, etc. of the Life of William Shenstone." Died in 1804.

Graves, (Richard,) a divine, born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1763. He became Dean of Ardagh in 1813, and professor of divinity in the University of Dublin. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on the Four Last Books of the Pentateuch," (2 vols., 1807,) which are highly esteemed. Horne pronounces them "indispensably necessary to the biblical student." ("Biblical Bibliography.") Died in 1829.

See a "Life of Richard Graves," by his son, R. H. Graves, 1840.

Graves, (Robert,) an English engraver, born in 1798. In 1835 he was elected one of the six associate-engravers of the Royal Academy. Died in 1873.

Graves, (Robert J.,) an Irish physician, son of the preceding, born in Dublin about 1797. He was professor of medicine in the school of physic, Trinity College, Dublin. His "Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine" (1843) have been reprinted in the United States. Died in 1853.

Gravesande, 's, ('s Gravesande,) **van**, vän sgrä'vẹh-sän'dẹh, (Willem Jacob,) an eminent Dutch philosopher and mathematician, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1688. He studied at Leyden, and began to practise law at the

Hague about 1707. In 1715 he accompanied as secretary the embassy sent to England by the States-General to congratulate George I. on his accession to the throne. While in London, he became intimate with Sir Isaac Newton, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. Having been appointed, on his return in 1717, professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Leyden, he introduced the Newtonian philosophy into that institution. He published, among other scientific works, "Institutes of the Newtonian Philosophy." Died in 1742.

Gravière, de la, (JURIEN,) a French admiral, born at Brest in 1813. He entered the navy at an early age, travelled for four years in China, and was made a rear-admiral in 1855. He was naval commander of the expedition against Mexico in 1861, and took part in the defence of Paris in 1870. He wrote numerous works, chiefly on the subject of the navy, which are highly esteemed, and was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1866, and to the French Academy in 1888. Died in 1892.

Gravina, (GIOVANNI VINCENZO,) an eminent Italian jurist and writer, was born at Roggiano in Calabria in 1664. He was appointed in 1699 professor of civil law, and in 1703 professor of canon law in the College di Sapienza, Rome. He was the author of "Origin of Civil Law," (1713,) which obtained great celebrity, and of other works. He adopted as his son and bequeathed his property to the poet Metastasio, who had been his pupil. Died in 1718.

Gravina, (PIETRO,) a Sicilian poet and ecclesiastic, born at Palermo in 1453. He was patronized by Gonsalvo de Córdova, who appointed him in 1500 a canon of Naples. His poems in Latin and Italian were highly esteemed at the time. Died in 1527.

Gravina, de, dà grâ-vee'nâ, (FEDERICO,) DUKE, an admiral in the Spanish service, was born at Naples about 1750. For his services against the French he obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1794. Having been raised to the highest rank—*capitan-general*—in 1805, he combined his fleet with that of the French admiral Villeneuve. They were defeated by Nelson at Trafalgar, (October 21, 1805,) where Gravina was wounded. He died of the wound, at Cadiz, in February, 1806.

Gravius. See GREAVES, (JOHN.)

Grävius or **Graevius, grâ've-ŭs, (JOHANN GEORG,)** an eminent German scholar and critic, whose original name was GRÄFE, (or GRAEFE,) was born at Naumburg in January, 1632. He became professor of history at Utrecht, (1661.) He received distinguished marks of favour from Louis XIV. of France and other sovereigns of Europe, and was created by William III. of England his historiographer. Among his numerous and excellent editions of the classics we may name those of Hesiod, Suetonius, Cicero, Propertius, Catullus, and Cæsar. He also wrote "Treasury of Roman Antiquities," ("Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum," 12 vols., 1694,) and "Treasury of Italian Antiquities and Histories," ("Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiæ.") The latter was continued by Peter Burmann. Died at Utrecht in 1703.

Gray, (ASA,) an eminent American botanist, born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He graduated as M.D. at Fairfield College in 1831, but preferred the study of botany to the practice of medicine. In 1842 he was appointed Fisher professor of natural history at Harvard College. He published a number of excellent works on botanical subjects, including "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States" and "Flora of the Southern United States," and, jointly with Dr. Torrey, "Flora of North America," (1838.) In 1873 he retired from the labour of active teaching in order to devote himself to strictly scientific pursuits and to the care of the herbarium of Harvard College. In 1874 he was chosen regent of the Smithsonian Institution, to succeed the elder Agassiz. In 1878 the Académie des Sciences elected him a corresponding member. Died January 30, 1888.

Gray, (DAVID,) a Scottish poet, born not far from Glasgow in 1838; died in 1861. A volume of his poems, with an introductory notice by R. Monckton Milnes, and memoirs of his life, was published in 1865.

Gray, (ELISHA,) an American electrician, born at Barnesville, Ohio, August 2, 1835. He invented speaking and musical telephones, the telautograph, and improved telegraphic systems. Died Jan. 20, 1901.

Gray, (FRANCIS CALLEY,) an American lawyer and scholar, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1790. He was private secretary to John Quincy Adams during his mission to Russia. He contributed many articles to the "North American Review," and published other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1856.

Gray, (GEORGE,) an American legislator, was born at New Castle, Delaware, May 4, 1840. He graduated at Princeton in 1859, was admitted to the bar in 1863, became attorney-general of Delaware in 1879, and was elected United States Senator in 1885. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Spanish-American Peace Commission. Died 1925.

Gray, (GEORGE ROBERT,) an eminent English naturalist, and senior assistant in the zoological department of the British Museum, was born at Chelsea in 1808. He published "The Genera of Birds," illustrated by D. W. Mitchell, (3 vols. 4to, with 371 plates, 1837–49,) a splendid and valuable work. He also wrote many memoirs on birds and insects. Died May 6, 1872.

Gray, (HENRY PETERS,) an American painter, born in New York in 1819. He studied in Europe, and on his return, in 1846, established himself in his native city. Among his numerous works we may mention "Cupid Begging his Arrows," "The Wages of War," "Apple of Discord," "Blessed are the Pure in Heart," and "Hagar and the Angel." Died November 12, 1877.

Gray, (HORACE,) an American jurist, was born at Boston in 1828. He graduated at Harvard Law School in 1849, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and became reporter of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in 1854, associate justice 1864–73, chief justice 1873–82, and associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1882. Died in 1902.

Gray, (JOHN EDWARD,) F.R.S., an eminent English naturalist, brother of George Robert, noticed above, was born at Walsall in 1800. He was for many years the head of the department of natural history in the British Museum, the completeness and excellent order of which are to be ascribed, it is said, chiefly to his efforts. He prepared several catalogues of that museum, and between 1825 and 1860 wrote several hundred memoirs on zoology for various journals. Died in 1875.

Gray, (MAXWELL,) pen-name of M. G. Tattiett, British novelist, born in the Isle or Wight. She is best known by her popular novel "The Silence of Dean Maitland," (1886.) She has published various other novels, poems, essays, etc.

Gray, (ROBERT,) an English divine, born in London in 1762, became, in 1827, Bishop of Bristol. He was the author of a "Key to the Old Testament and Apocrypha," (1790,) "Connexion between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors," (1819,) and other valuable religious works. Died in 1834.

Gray, (STEPHEN,) an English experimental philosopher, made several valuable discoveries with regard to electricity, and was the inventor of an electric planetarium. Died in 1736.

See PRIESTLEY'S "History of Electricity."

Gray, (THOMAS,) an eminent English poet, born in London in 1716. He was sent at an early age to Eton, where he formed an intimacy with Horace Walpole and Richard West, son of the Chancellor of Ireland. He studied at Peter-House College, Cambridge, and in 1739 visited France and Italy in company with Horace Walpole. After they had spent some time together at Rome and Florence, the difference in their tastes caused a disagreement between them, and they separated. "Gray,"

says Walpole, "was too serious a companion. He was for antiquities, etc., whilst I was for perpetual balls and plays: the fault was mine." Gray returned to England in 1741, and in 1742 took his degree of bachelor of civil law at Cambridge, where he continued to reside, on account of the facilities for study which the place afforded. About this time he wrote his "Ode to Spring," "Hymn to Adversity," and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College," which were published some years after. His "Elegy written in a Country Church-Yard" (1749) was received with the greatest favour, and soon ran through eleven editions. No poem, perhaps, was ever more universally admired: it has been translated into the principal modern languages of Europe, a dozen different versions having, it is said, appeared in French. In 1743 Gray lost his most intimate friend, West, whom he has lamented in an English sonnet and in the apostrophe to his unfinished poem "De Principiis Cogitandi." This bereavement was followed in 1753 by the death of the poet's mother, a woman of great excellence, to whom he had been devotedly attached. He published in 1757 his "Ode on the Progress of Poesy," and "The Bard," which, being less adapted to the popular taste, were less generally appreciated. On the death of Cibber, in the same year, the vacant laureateship was offered to Gray; but it was declined. He was appointed in 1769 professor of modern history at Cambridge. In 1770 his health, which had been some time declining, became much worse, and he died in July, 1771, of an attack of gout in the stomach. Gray occupies a very high rank in English literature, not only as a poet, but as an elegant prose-writer and an accomplished scholar. He delighted in knowledge for its own sake, and his profound and varied learning embraced, in addition to classical and scientific studies, those of antiquities and the fine arts.

See MASON, "Life of T. Gray," 1778; MITFORD, "Life of T. Gray," prefixed to his Works, 1816; JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" HAZLITT, "Lectures on the English Poets;" HENRY REED, "Memoir of T. Gray," prefixed to an edition of his poems, 1850; ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors;" GOSSE, "Life of Gray."

Gray'don, (JAMES WEIR,) an American inventor, was born in 1848, graduated at the Naval Academy, and served in the civil war, and later in the navy. He invented the Graydon dynamite-gun, the Graydon gigantic wheels, railway carriage heater, etc.

Gray'son, (WILLIAM J.,) an American politician and poet, born in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1788. He represented a district of that State in Congress from 1833 to 1837. Among his works are "The Hireling and the Slave," a poem, (1854,) and "Chicora." Died in 1863.

Graziani, grät-se-ä'nee, an Italian sculptor, whose proper name was BATTISTA BALLANTI, was born at Faenza in 1762; died in 1835.

Graziani, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian prelate and historical writer, born in Tuscany in 1537. He became secretary to Pope Sixtus V. in 1584, and in 1592 was created Bishop of Amelia by Clement VIII., in whose election he had a prominent part. He wrote a "History of the War of Cyprus," (in Latin,) and a work "On the Fortunes of Illustrious Men," ("De Casibus Virorum illustrium," 1680,) also a life (in Latin) of his friend and patron Cardinal Commendone. Died in 1611.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" GRAZIANI, "De Scriptis invitâ Minervâ," 1725, which contains his autobiography.

Graziani, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historian, born at Bérgamo about 1670, wrote a "History of Venice from 1615 to 1700," (2 vols., 1728.) Died about 1730.

Graziani or **Gratiani**, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian poet, once popular, was born at Pérgola in 1604. His chief works are "Cleopatra," (1626,) "The Conquest of Granada," (1650,) and "Cromwell," ("Il Cromvello," a tragedy, 1671.) Died in 1675.

Grazzini, (ANTONIO FRANCESCO.) See LASCA.

Grazzini, grät-see'nee, (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) an Italian painter, of the school of Ferrara. He began to paint when he was about fifty years old. Died in 1632.

Greathead. See GROSSETESTE.

Great'heed, (BERTIE,) an English *littérateur*, born in Warwickshire in 1759. He wrote a tragedy entitled "The Regent." Died in 1826.

Greăt'o-rex, (ELEANOR ELIZABETH,) an American artist, a daughter of Mrs. Eliza Greatorex, was born in New York, May 26, 1853. She studied art in New York, Munich, Rome, and Paris. She won distinction as a decorative painter, a designer, and a painter of flower-pieces. Died in 1897.

Greatorex, (ELIZA,) a distinguished artist, born in Manorhamilton, Ireland, December 25, 1820. Her maiden name was PRATT. She came to America in 1839, and married a son of Thomas Greatorex, noticed below. She studied extensively in Europe and in New York, and became noted as a landscape-painter and an etcher, and especially for her pen-and-ink sketches. She has published (with numerous illustrative etchings) "The Homes of Oberammergau," (1872,) "Summer Etchings in Colorado," (1873,) "Etchings in Nuremberg," (1873,) "Sixty Pen-and-Ink Drawings of Old New York," (1876,) etc. In 1868 she was made an associate of the National Academy of Design.

Greatorex, (KATHLEEN HONORA,) a daughter of the preceding, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, in September, 1851. She studied art in Munich, in Paris, and in New York, and won success as an artist.

Greăt'o-rex, (THOMAS,) an English musician and savant, born in Derbyshire in 1758. He became professor of music in London in 1788, and in 1819 organist of Westminster Abbey. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" a treatise on measuring mountains by the barometer. Died in 1831.

Greăt'rakes, (VALENTINE,) a celebrated empiric, born in the county of Waterford, Ireland, in 1628, professed to be able to heal diseases by his touch. Having visited England, he was invited to Whitehall, and was patronized by Dr. Henry More and other learned men. He enjoyed a high reputation for integrity and benevolence, and several eminent physicians bore witness to the efficacy of his cures. Died about 1700.

See J. GLANVIL, "Scepsis Scientifica;" DELEUZE, "Histoire critique du Magnétisme animal."

Greaves, greevz, (Sir EDWARD,) an English physician, was born in Surrey about 1615. In 1643 he became first professor of medicine at Merton College, and was appointed, after the restoration, physician-in-ordinary to Charles II. Died in 1680.

Greaves, [Lat. GRA'VIUS,] (JOHN,) an eminent English mathematician and antiquary, was born in Hampshire in 1602. He became professor of geometry at Gresham College, London, in 1630, and in 1637 visited Egypt and the Levant. He took a survey of the Pyramids, of which he published the first accurate description. After his return he was appointed, in 1643, Savilian professor of astronomy, which post he was compelled to resign in 1648 because he was a royalist.

See "Life of Greaves," by BIRCH, prefixed to his Miscellaneous Works; WARD, "Lives of the Gresham Professors;" NICERON, "Mémoires;" THOMAS SMITH, "Vita J. Gravii," 1699.

Greaves, (THOMAS,) an English Orientalist of high reputation, born about 1610.

Grechetto. See CASTIGLIONE, (GIOVANNI BENEDETTO.)

Grecourt, de, deh gra'koor', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH WILLART—ve'lar',) a French poet, of Scottish extraction, born at Tours in 1684. Died 1743.

Greeley, (ADOLPHUS WASHINGTON,) American soldier and explorer, was born 1844 at Newburyport, Mass. He served in the Civil War and in 1881 commanded an expedition of 25 to establish a polar station. He reached farthest north (at that time) and discovered new land north of Greenland. All but 7 of the party died. Greeley built many thousands of miles of telegraph and cable lines.

Gree'ley, (HORACE,) an American journalist, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in February, 1811, was the son of a poor farmer, who removed to Vermont in 1821. He learned the art of printing at East Poultney, Vermont, where he worked about four years, (1826–30,) and became at an early age well versed in party politics. He adopted the Universalist creed before he was of age, and

supported the Anti-Masonic party. After he had worked a few months in a printing-office in Erie, Pennsylvania, he sought employment in the city of New York in August, 1831, having only ten dollars in his pocket. As he had no friends or acquaintances in New York, and his dress was very odd and shabby, he met with many repulses; but at last he obtained work. He was employed as a journeyman printer for fourteen months, and in January, 1833, became a partner of Francis Story, and began to print the "Morning Post," the first daily penny paper ever published. It was discontinued in a few weeks. The firm of Greeley & Co. founded in March, 1834, "The New-Yorker," a weekly literary journal, (neutral in politics,) of which Mr. Greeley wrote the editorial articles. The "New-Yorker" was issued for seven years, and became an influential paper, but was not profitable to the publishers. He married Miss Cheney, of North Carolina, in 1836. From March, 1838, to March, 1839, he edited "The Jeffersonian," a weekly Whig paper, published under the direction of the Whig Central Committee of the State of New York. About May, 1840, he began to publish "The Log Cabin," a weekly paper, which supported General Harrison for President, and had a large circulation, (over 80,000.) "The Log Cabin," says Parton, "gave him an immense reputation in all parts of the country as an able writer and a zealous politician."

In April, 1841, he founded "The Daily Tribune," price one cent, of which Henry J. Raymond (afterwards editor of the New York "Times") was assistant editor. Since that date the size and the price of the "Tribune" have been much increased. Mr. Greeley advocated the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency in 1844, and, after his defeat, assumed an attitude of more decided hostility to slavery. In 1848 he was elected member of Congress to fill a vacancy for a term which expired in March, 1849. He published in 1850 "Hints towards Reforms," composed partly of lectures which he had delivered at various places on temperance, popular education, the organization of labour, etc. "His subject," says Parton, "is ever the same; the object of his public life is single. It is the 'EMANCIPATION OF LABOR;' its emancipation from ignorance, vice, servitude, poverty." Having visited Europe in 1851, he published "Glances at Europe." He supported, in successive Presidential elections, General Scott in 1852, J. C. Fremont in 1856, Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and in 1864, and General Grant in 1868. He favoured the plan of universal amnesty and universal suffrage at the end of the civil war, and offered himself as bail for Jefferson Davis in May, 1867, for which he was censured by many of his own party. In 1864–66 he published "The American Conflict," (2 vols.,) and in 1868 "Recollections of a Busy Life." In 1872 he was the Liberal candidate for President of the United States, but failed of an election, the popular vote being 2,834,079 for Greeley and 3,597,070 for Grant. He died November 29, 1872.

Greely, (ADOLPHUS W.,) an American explorer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He was in the United States volunteer service during and after the war of 1861–65, attaining the rank of captain, and receiving severe wounds. He left the volunteer service in 1867, entering the regular army as a lieutenant. In 1868 he was placed in the signal service, and in 1881 he was assigned to the command of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition to Northern Greenland. After extreme hardships, Greely and his command were rescued in 1884 by steamers under United States navy officers. He succeeded General Hazen in 1887 as chief of the Signal Service, with rank of brigadier-general. He published "Three Years of Arctic Service," "American Weather," etc.

Green, (ANNA KATHARINE,) an American novelist, a daughter of J. Wilson Green, a prominent lawyer and editor of New York. She was born in Brooklyn in 1846. Married Charles Rohlfs in 1884. Her greatest success was in "The Leavenworth Case." This was followed by "A Strange Disappearance," "The Sword of Damocles," and other stories, and a volume of poems.

Green, (ASHBEL,) an American theologian, born in Hanover, New Jersey, in 1762, graduated at Princeton in 1782. He became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia in 1787, and officiated as chaplain to Congress from 1792 till 1800. He was a principal founder of the Philadelphia Bible Society, formed in 1809. In 1812 he was appointed president of Princeton College. He resigned that position in 1822, and returned to Philadelphia, where he edited the "Christian Advocate." He published Sermons, Discourses, etc. Died in 1848.

Green, (EDWARD BURNABY,) an English scholar, a brother of Admiral Burnaby, made translations from Anacreon, Pindar, and Apollonius Rhodius. Died in 1788.

Green, (FRANCIS MATHEWS,) an American naval officer, born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 23, 1835. In 1854 he became a seaman, entered the United States navy as a volunteer officer in 1861, and in 1866 was transferred to the regular navy. Between 1873 and 1883 he commanded five expeditions for determining exact latitudes and longitudes in various parts of the world. He has published "Navigation of the Caribbean Sea," (1877,) "A Report on Telegraphic Determination of Longitudes in the West Indies and Central America," (1877,) similar reports for South America, (1880,) and for the East Indies, China, and Japan, (1883,) "Geographical Positions," (1883,) etc.

Green, (HORACE,) an American physician, born in Chittenden, Vermont, in 1802, graduated at Middlebury College in 1824. He took a prominent part in founding the New York Medical College in 1850, and was afterwards president of its faculty, and emeritus professor of the theory and practice of medicine. Dr. Green was distinguished for his novel treatment of diseases of the air-tubes which had very generally been deemed incurable. In 1846 he published a "Treatise on Diseases of the Air-Passages." Among his other works are his "Pathology and Treatment of the Croup," (1849,) and "Surgical Treatment of the Polypi of the Larynx and the Œdema of the Glottis," (1852.) Died Nov. 29, 1866.

Green, (JACOB,) M.D., professor of chemistry in Jefferson Medical College, born in Philadelphia in 1790. Among his works may be mentioned his "Chemical Philosophy," "Astronomical Recreations," "Botany of the United States," "Trilobites of North America," and "Travels in Europe," (1828.) Died in 1841.

Green, (JAMES S.,) an American politician, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1817. He settled in Missouri, and was elected a member of Congress in 1846. He represented Missouri in the Senate of the United States from 1857 to 1861. He was a disunionist Democrat. Died in 1870.

Green, (JOHN RICHARD.) See GIFFORD, (JOHN.)

Green, (JOHN RICHARD,) an eminent English historian and clergyman, born at Oxford in 1837. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, but did not strive for honours. He was ordained in 1860, and laboured with great success as a parish priest till 1868, when he was made librarian of Lambeth Palace. His principal works are "A Short History of the English People," (1874,) a larger "History of the English People," and "The Making of England," (1883.) Died at Mentone, March 9, 1883. His wife, ALICE SOPHIA GREEN, assisted him in his work, and after his death wrote "Henry II.," (1888,) and "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century," (1894.)

Green, (JOSEPH HENRY,) an English surgeon, born in 1791. He became professor of surgery in King's College, London, about 1830. He published "Vital Dynamics" and "Mental Dynamics." Died in 1863.

Green, (MARY ANNE **Everett**,) an English authoress, a daughter of Rev. Robert Wood, was born at Sheffield about 1818. She published "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain," (3 vols., 1846,) "Lives of the Princesses of England," (6 vols., 1849–55,) "Letters of Henrietta Maria, Queen-Consort of Charles I.," (1857,) papers of the reigns of James I. (4 vols., 1857–59) and Charles II., (7 vols., 1860–68,) and papers of the Interregnum, (9 vols., 1875–83.) Died in 1895.

Green, (MATTHEW,) an English poet, born in London in 1696, wrote a poem, "The Spleen," which was commended by Pope and other critics. Died in 1737.

Green, (SETH,) an American pisciculturist, born at Rochester, New York, March 19, 1817. In 1838 he turned his attention to fish-culture, and in 1868 became superintendent of the State hatching-house at Caledonia, New York. He invented important appliances for use in hatching shad, trout, and other fishes, and published "Trout-Culture," (1870,) "Fish-Hatching and Fish-Catching," (1879,) and other works. D. Aug. 20, 1888.

Green, (THOMAS,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1816. He took arms against the Union in 1861, became a commander of cavalry, and distinguished himself in several actions in Louisiana in 1863. He was raised to the rank of major-general, and was killed on Red River in April, 1864.

Green, (TRAILL,) an American scientist, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1813. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, was professor in Lafayette College, (1837–41,) in Marshall College, (1841–48,) and was afterwards dean of the Pardee Scientific Department at Lafayette. Died April 29, 1897.

Green, (VALENTINE,) a celebrated English engraver, born in Warwickshire in 1739, settled in London, where he acquired great skill in mezzotint engraving. In 1774 he became associate engraver of the Royal Academy. Among his master-pieces are his prints after West's picture of the "Return of Regulus to Carthage," and portraits after Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died in 1813.

Green, (WILLIAM HENRY,) D.D., LL.D., an American Oriental scholar, born at Groveville, New Jersey, January 27, 1825. He graduated at Lafayette College in 1840, studied at the Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1848, and in 1851 became professor of Oriental languages and literature at Princeton. He published a series of Hebrew text-books, was the author of "The Pentateuch Vindicated," "The Argument of the Book of Job Unfolded," "Moses and the Prophets," etc., and took part in the revision of the English Bible. Died in 1900.

Green, (WILLIAM MERCER,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Wilmington, North Carolina, May 24, 1798. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1818, took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1823, was professor of belles-lettres in the University of North Carolina in 1837, and in 1850 was consecrated Bishop of Mississippi. Among his writings is a "Life of Bishop Ravenscroft." Died February 13, 1887.

Green'a-way, (KATE,) an English water-colour artist and designer, was born about 1855. Her father was a wood-engraver. She studied in London and at South Kensington, and in 1873 began to be known as an illustrator of marked and highly original talents. Most of her works have been for juvenile books, and her subjects very often are children. Though quaint and original, her art is very simple in character. Died April 23, 1900.

Greene, (CHARLES EZRA,) an American engineer, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 12, 1842. He graduated at Harvard College in 1862, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1868, having served, 1865–66, in the United States volunteer troops. In 1872 he became professor of civil engineering in the University of Michigan. His principal published work is an admirable treatise on "Trusses and Arches," (3 parts, 1876–80.)

Greene, (CHARLES GORDON,) an American journalist, born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1804. He became proprietor of the "Boston Statesman," and in 1831 established in Boston the "Morning Post," a Democratic paper, which was successful. Died Sept. 27, 1886.

Greene, (CHRISTOPHER,) COLONEL, an American officer, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1737. He commanded Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, on the Delaware River, in 1777, and repulsed a body of Hessians who attacked that fort. He was killed near the Croton River in May, 1781.

Greene, (FRANCIS VINTON,) an American soldier, born at Providence, Rhode Island, June 27, 1850. He graduated at West Point in 1870, first in rank in a large class. As military attaché to the United States legation in Russia, (1872–79,) he served with distinction at Plevna, Turkossen, and Shipka. In 1883 he was appointed captain of United States engineers. He served in the Spanish war as colonel at Tampa, Florida, and brigadier-general in the Manila campaign, and was promoted major-general, August, 1898, for services in the capture of Manila. He resigned in February, 1899. His principal works are "The Russian Army and its Campaigns," (1879,) "Army Life in Russia," (1880,) "The Mississippi Campaigns of the Civil War," (1882,) etc. Died at New York, 1921.

Greene, (GEORGE S.,) an American general, born in Rhode Island about 1801, graduated at West Point in 1823. He became a brigadier-general in 1862, and served at the battle of Antietam in September of that year, at Gettysburg, 1863, and in other actions. Died in 1900.

Greene, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) an American author, a grandson of General Nathanael Greene, was born at East Greenwich, Kent county, Rhode Island, in 1811. He was consul of the United States at Rome from 1837 to 1845. He contributed a "Life of General Nathanael Greene" to Sparks's "American Biography," edited Addison's Complete Works, (1854.) and wrote, besides other works, "Historical Studies, chiefly on Italian History and Literature," (1850,) and a "Life of General Nathanael Greene," (3 vols., 1867 *et seq.*) Died February 2, 1883.

Greene, (MAURICE,) an eminent English composer of church music, born in London about 1696. He was appointed in 1726 organist and composer to the chapels royal, and became professor of music in the University of Cambridge. His "Forty Anthems" (2 vols. fol.) are esteemed his master-pieces; he also composed songs and cantatas of great beauty. Died in 1755.

Greene, (NATHANAEL,) a distinguished American general, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, on the 27th of May, 1742. His father was a member of the Society of Friends, and owner of an iron-forge, in which Nathanael worked for many years. In 1770 he was elected to the General Assembly of the colony. Anticipating the impending appeal to arms, he began to study the art of war. He married Miss Littlefield in July, 1774. In May, 1775 he was chosen a brigadier-general of the militia of Rhode Island, and joined the army near Boston. He soon gained the confidence of General Washington, who selected him to command the army sent to defend Long Island; but a violent attack of fever prevented him from taking part in the battle of Long Island, August, 1776. He commanded the division with which Washington marched in person at the battle of Trenton, December, 1776. In September, 1777, he distinguished himself at the battle of the Brandywine, and in October commanded the left wing at the battle of Germantown. At the request of General Washington, he accepted in March, 1778, the position of quartermaster-general, the duties of which he performed with great ability until August, 1780. He commanded the right wing at Monmouth, June, 1778, and defeated Sir Henry Clinton at Springfield, New Jersey, on the 23d of June, 1780. In the October ensuing he was appointed to the command of the Southern army, then greatly disorganized and nearly destitute of supplies. A part of his army gained a victory at Cowpens in January, 1781, soon after which he moved his army to the Catawba River. Pursued by a superior force under Lord Cornwallis, he retreated in good order through North Carolina to the Dan River in February. On this occasion General Washington wrote to him, "Your retreat before Cornwallis is highly applauded by all ranks." Having been reinforced, he marched to Guilford Court-House, where he encountered the enemy on the 15th of March, 1781. Here was fought an indecisive battle, and the British remained masters of the field; but their loss had been so severe that Cornwallis immediately retreated towards the sea. In April, 1781, General Greene adopted the bold resolution to march into South Carolina, and was defeated at Hobkirk's Hill, near Camden. The British, however, were unable to follow up this victory, and in May General Greene marched to the siege of Ninety-Six, a fortified post near the Saluda River. The siege was raised about the end of June by the approach of Lord Rawdon; but the place was soon after evacuated by the British,

who, retiring southeastward, were pursued to Orangeburg by General Greene. The next important event of the campaign was the severe battle of Eutaw Springs, (September, 1781,) where Greene lost 555 killed and wounded, but remained master of the field. So great was his energy and skill that before the end of the year the enemy were driven from all parts of South Carolina, except the vicinity of Charleston. A medal was presented to him by Congress for his victory at Eutaw Springs. In 1782 his operations were greatly retarded by the want of ammunition, money, and other resources. He proposed to enlist several regiments of negro soldiers; but this proposal was rejected by the civil authorities of the State. After the end of the war he resolved to settle with his family in Georgia, and in 1785 he removed to an estate which had been presented to him by the State of Georgia, and which was situated near Savannah. He died of a sunstroke, June 19, 1786. He is generally considered to have been superior in military skill and in force of character to all the generals of the Revolution, Washington only excepted.

See a "Life of General Greene," by his grandson, GEORGE W. GREENE, 3 vols., 1867 *et seq.*; SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. XX., (or X. of second series;) BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" WILLIAM JOHNSON, "Life and Correspondence of Nathanael Greene," 2 vols., 1822; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. I.

Greene, (ROBERT,) one of the principal English dramatists who preceded Shakspeare, was born at Ipswich about 1560. He began to write for the stage about 1584, and from that time gave himself up to a course of dissipation, varied by occasional fits of remorse. Among the works known to be his are the "History of Orlando Furioso," and the "Comical History of Alphonsus, King of Aragon," also a prose treatise entitled "Greene's Groatsworth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance." His novel of "Pandosto" is said to have been the original of Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale." He died in great poverty in 1592.

Greene, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born at Norwich in 1658. On the accession of George I. he was appointed one of his chaplains, and in 1721 became Bishop of Norwich. He was the author of "Principles of Religion Explained," and other works. Died in 1738.

Green'field, (WILLIAM,) an English Orientalist and profound scholar, published a "Comprehensive Bible," (1827,) "Novum Testamentum," (1829,) and other works. Died in 1832.

Green'halge, (FREDERICK THOMAS,) an American governor, was born at Clitherol, England, in 1842. Removing to the United States, he studied law, practised in Lowell, Massachusetts, and was elected mayor of that city in 1880 and 1881, member of the legislature in 1885, and of Congress in 1888, and Governor of Massachusetts in 1893, 1894, and 1895. He died March 5, 1896.

Greenham, green'ăm, (RICHARD,) an English Puritan divine, born about 1630, was rector of Dry-Drayton for many years. He left Sermons and other religious works. "He excelled in experimental divinity," says Bishop Hall. Died in 1591.

Green'hill, (JOHN,) an English painter, born in 1649, was a pupil of Sir Peter Lely. He copied some works of Van Dyck. Died in 1676.

Greenhill, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and commentator, became rector of Stepney about 1656. He was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He wrote "Expositions of Ezekiel," (5 vols., 1645–62.) Died about 1675.

Green'hŏw, (ROBERT,) M.D., an American writer, born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1800, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1821. He published a "History of Oregon and California," (1836.) Died at San Francisco in 1854.

Green'leaf, (SIMON,) an American jurist, born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1783, became Royall professor of law at Harvard in 1833, and Dane professor in 1846. His chief work is a "Treatise on the Law of Evidence," (3 vols., 1842–53.) Died in 1853.

Greenough, green'ō, (GEORGE BELLAS,) an English geologist, born about 1777; died in 1854.

Greenough, green'ō, (HORATIO,) an eminent American sculptor, born in Boston in 1805. He was educated at Harvard, where he enjoyed the friendship of Allston. Before graduating, he went to Rome, to prosecute his artistic studies; and, with the exception of a brief visit to his native city in 1826, he resided in Italy, chiefly at Florence, until 1851, when he returned to the United States. Died near Boston in December, 1852. Of his numerous works we may mention his "Chaunting Cherubs," the first group in marble ever executed by an American sculptor, (ordered by his devoted friend and patron, J. Fenimore Cooper,) "The Angel and Child," "Venus contending for the Golden Apple," (greatly admired in Florence,) a colossal statue of Washington in front of the national Capitol, for which Congress paid twenty thousand dollars, and a group entitled "The Rescue," (1851,) representing a scene in the early settlement of the American colonies, executed by order of Congress

Greenough, (RICHARD S.,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, April 27, 1819. He produced a great number of sculptures in marble and bronze, and had a large patronage in New England. His style is poetic and refined, but his merits have been to some extent eclipsed by the greater fame of his brother. Died April 23, 1904.

Greenville. See GRANVILLE.

Green'ville, (Sir BEVIL,) an English officer, born in 1596, was a grandson of Sir Richard, noticed below. He represented the county of Cornwall in the Long Parliament in 1640, and supported the royalist party. He had a prominent share in the victory gained by the royal army at Stratton in 1643; but he was mortally wounded at the battle of Lansdowne the same year.

Greenville, (DENIS,) a son of the preceding, was born about 1630. He was created Dean of Durham in 1684; but he was deprived of his office in 1690 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William III. He died in Paris in 1703.

Greenville, (RICHARD.) See TEMPLE, EARL.

Greenville, (Sir RICHARD,) a brave English officer, born in the West of England about 1540, was a relative of Sir Walter Raleigh. He was elected to Parliament for Cornwall in 1571. As vice-admiral of a squadron, he sailed in 1591 to intercept some Spanish merchant-vessels. These being strongly escorted, an obstinate struggle took place, which resulted in the defeat of the English. Sir Richard, though severely wounded, refused to surrender until his men accepted the offers of quarter. He was taken on board a Spanish ship, but, though kindly treated, soon after died of his wounds, (1588.)

Green'well, (WILLIAM,) an English archæologist, born in 1820. He made extensive researches in the British burial mounds, and presented a large collection of skulls to Oxford, and an important collection of urns, weapons, ornaments, etc., to the British Museum. He wrote "British Barrows," and several works on the antiquities of Durham.

Greenwood, (GRACE.) See LIPPINCOTT, (SARAH J.)

Greet, (BEN,) managing actor, born in London, became an actor in Mary Anderson's and Lawrence Barrett's companies. Introduced the Pastoral Play, giving Shakespeare's dramas in the open air and in theatres, for twenty-five years. He reproduced the old morality play "Every Man" and took it to the United States, where it had great success. Has taken many leading parts in his productions.

Greg, (WILLIAM RATHBONE,) an English philosophical writer, born at Manchester in 1809. He was the author of "Essays on Political and Social Science," "Enigmas of Life," (1872,) "Literary and Social Judgments," "The Creed of Christendom," (1873,) "Rocks Ahead, or the Warnings of Cassandra," (1874,) etc. His books may be said to lean towards the agnostic school of thought, and to be tinged with pessimism. Died November 15, 1881.

Grĕg'an, (JOHN EDGAR,) a noted Scottish architect, born in 1813. His principal works are in Manchester and its vicinity, and include the bank of Sir Benjamin Heywood, a number of churches, warehouses, and private dwellings. Gregan was a Fellow of the Institute of British Architects. Died in 1855.

Gregg, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Society Hill, South Carolina, October 8, 1819. He graduated at South Carolina College in 1838, was admitted to the bar, and in 1847 was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church. In 1859 he was consecrated Bishop of Texas, the first of that title. Among his works is a "History of Old Cheraw," (1867.)

Gregg, (DAVID M.,) an American general of cavalry, born in Pennsylvania, graduated at West Point in 1855. He commanded a division of cavalry under General Sheridan in a raid around Lee's army in May, 1864, and at the battles of Meadow Bridge and Trevilian Station, in June of that year. He directed the cavalry of the army of the Potomac from August, 1864, to February, 1865, when he resigned.

Gregg, (JOHN,) an American general, born about 1828. He became a brigadier-general of the Confederate army, and was killed at Petersburg, Virginia, in October, 1864.

Gregg, (MAX'CY,) an American general, born in South Carolina about 1814, was a lawyer before the civil war. He was killed at Fredericksburg, fighting against the Union, in December, 1862.

Grégoire, the French of GREGORY, which see.

Grégoire, grà'gwâr', (HENRI,) a French ecclesiastic and eminent writer, born near Lunéville in 1750. He was elected by the clergy to the States-General in 1789. In 1792 he was chosen Bishop of Blois under the civil constitution, and a member of the Convention, in which he took a prominent part in the abolition of royalty and negro slavery, (1794.) The Jacobins accused him of a design to "Christianize the Revolution." He was chosen one of the legislative body about the end of 1799, and a senator in 1801. He was one of the founders and members of the Institute, and corresponded with many savants among foreign nations. His election as deputy in 1819 caused great excitement, and was nullified by the royalist majority. Among his principal works is a "History of Religious Sects," (1810.) Died in 1831.

See CARNOT, "Notice historique," prefixed to the "Mémoires ecclésiastiques, politiques," etc. of Grégoire, 2 vols., 1837; J. LAVAUD, "Notice sur H. Grégoire," 1819; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" G. KRUEGER, "H. Grégoire, Bischof von Blois," 1838; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1822.

Grégoire, (PIERRE,) [Lat. GREGO'RIUS TOLOSA'NUS,] a French jurist, born at Toulouse about 1540, became professor of civil law at Pont-à-Mousson. He published several legal works in Latin. Died about 1597.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Grégoire de Nazianze. See GREGORY NAZIANZEN.

Grégoire de Nysse. See GREGORY OF NYSSA.

Grégoire le Grand. See GREGORY (POPE) I.

Gregor, the German for GREGORY, which see.

Greg'o-ras Ni-ceph'o-rus, [Gr. Νικηφόρος ὁ Γρηγορας,] a Byzantine historian and mathematician, born about 1295, was the author of a "History of Constantinople from 1204 to 1359." The principal part of it was published, with a Latin translation, in 1562. He wrote many other works. He proposed a method for reforming the calendar, which was adopted about three hundred years later by Gregory XIII. Died about 1360.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BOIVIN, "Vita Nicephori Gregoræ," in an edition of his History, Paris, 2 vols., 1702.

Grègorio, grà-go're-o, sometimes written **Gregori**, (CARLO,) an Italian engraver, born at Florence in 1719; died in 1759.

His son FERDINANDO (1740–1800) was a skilful engraver, and worked at Florence.

Gregorio, (MAURISIO,) a Sicilian theologian and writer, born at Camerata in 1575; died in 1651.

Gregorio, (ROSARIO,) an Italian antiquary and historian, born in 1753, became canon of a church at Palermo, and professor of law. Among his works are an "Introduction to the Study of the Public Law of Sicily," (1794,) and "Discourses on the History of Sicily." Died in 1809.

Gregorio il Grande. See GREGORY (POPE) I.

Gregorius, the Latin of GREGORY, which see.

Gre-go'rĭ-us, (PUBLIUS,) an Italian scholar, surnamed TIPHER'NUS, born in Umbria, translated into Latin the last seven books of Strabo. Died in 1469.

Gregorius Ariminensis. See GREGORY OF RIMINI.

Gregorius Florentius. See GREGORY OF TOURS.

Gregorius Magnus. See GREGORY (POPE) I.

Gregorius Nazianzenus. See GREGORY NAZIANZEN

Gregorius Nyssenus. See GREGORY OF NYSSA.

Gre-go'rĭ-us Par'dus, called also **Gregory of Corinth**, an Archbishop of Corinth in the twelfth century, was the author of a work on Dialects.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Gregorius Tolosanus. See GRÉGOIRE, (PIERRE.)

Gregorj or **Gregorii**, grà-go're-ee, (GIOVANNI GASPARO,) an Italian writer, born in 1769, became president of the imperial court in Rome in 1811. Died in 1846.

Gregorovius, grĕg-o-ro'vẹ-ŭs, (FERDINAND,) an eminent German author, born at Niedenburg, January 19, 1821. He was educated at Königsberg, and became a critic. Among his works are "Die Idee des Polenthums," ("The Polish Idea,") "The Death of Tiberius," (1851, a tragedy,) "History of the Emperor Hadrian," "History of Rome in the Middle Ages," (8 vols., 1859–72,) "History of Lucretia Borgia," (1874,) and "Athens in the Dark Ages," (1881.) Died May 2, 1891.

Greg'o-rў I., POPE, surnamed THE GREAT, [Lat. GREGO'RIUS MAG'NUS; Fr. GRÉGOIRE LE GRAND, grà'gwâr' lẹh grŏn; It. GREGORIO IL GRANDE, grà-go're-o ĕl grän'dà,] was born about 550, of an illustrious Roman family. He became prefect of Rome in 573. On the death of Pelagius, in 590, he was elected pope, and in this station showed great zeal in reforming the Church and propagating Christianity. Previous to his becoming pope, he had induced Pelagius II. to send missionaries to England. His character was distinguished by many eminent virtues, much alloyed, however, by superstitious weakness. Among other inconsistencies, he is charged with having flattered infamous rulers to secure their protection to the Church. His principal works are a treatise "On the Sacerdotal Office," ("De Cura sacerdotali,") "Books of Morals," ("Moralium Libri,") and "Letters and Dialogues." Died in 604.

See MAIMBOURG, "Histoire du Pontificat de Grégoire le Grand," 1686; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" GEORG PFAHLER, "Gregor der Grosse und seine Zeit," 2 vols., 1853; FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique;" G. GRADENIGO, "S. Gregorius Magnus, etc. vindicatus," 1753; DENIS DE SAINTE-MARTHE, "Histoire de S. Grégoire le Grand," 1697.

Gregory II., POPE, was born in Rome, and succeeded Constantine in 715 A.D. When in 726 the emperor Leo forbade the worship of images, Gregory attempted to dissuade him from it. He convoked a council against the Iconoclasts, and one to forbid marriage to monks. It was during his rule that Boniface preached Christianity in Germany. Died in 731.

See UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra."

Gregory III., a native of Syria, was the successor of Gregory II. In 732 he passed a decree establishing the worship of images. In 740 he was involved in a dispute with Luitprand, King of the Lombards. Died in 741.

See ALLETZ, "Histoire des Papes," 1776.

Gregory IV., born at Rome, became pope on the death of Valentinus, in 827. Being called upon to adjust the quarrel between Louis le Débonnaire and his sons, he offended both parties and also the French bishops. He built a new town near Ostia as a defence against the Saracens, which he named Gregoriopolis. Died in 844.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Gregory V. was a native of Germany and a relative of Otho III. Through the influence of that emperor he became pope in 997. Soon after this, Crescentius, a man of wealth, assumed the title of consul, and drove the new pope from the city. He raised John, Bishop of Piacenza, to the tiara; but the next year Otho and Gregory returned with an army, imprisoned John, and executed Crescentius. Died in 999.

See PLATINA, "Vitæ Summorum Pontificum."

Gregory VI. was a native of Rome, and succeeded Benedict IX. in 1044. In 1046 the emperor Henry III., in a council at Sutri, deposed the three popes Benedict, Sylvester III., and Gregory, and elected Clement II., upon which Gregory retired to a monastery, where he died in 1047.

Gregory VII. (or **Hil'de-brand**) was born near Soana, in Tuscany, about 1015. On the death of Alexander II., in 1073, he was elected his successor. He now

set about reforming the Church, especially with regard to simony, which was very prevalent. He resolved to take away from secular princes the right of disposing of sees within their dominions. With this view, he sent legates to Henry IV. of Germany, one of the most guilty in this respect. His admonitions having no effect, he next assembled a council at Rome in 1074, in which persons guilty of simony were anathematized, and it was decreed that no one should be admitted to holy orders unless he had taken a vow of celibacy. He summoned another council in 1075, in which kings were forbidden, under pain of excommunication, to give the investiture of sees and abbeys. Henry IV., without regarding Gregory's decrees, and indignant at his assumptions, assembled a diet at Worms and deposed him; whereupon Gregory solemnly excommunicated the emperor in a council at the Lateran palace, and declared his subjects released from their allegiance. This act of Gregory was the boldest assumption of power hitherto exercised by any pontiff. After Henry had endured a most humiliating penance, a reconciliation was effected between them, which, however, was not lasting. Gregory at length retired to Salerno, where he died in 1085. He appears to have been sincere in his efforts to reform the Church, but to have allowed his ambition to get the mastery of him, and aimed to make all powers subordinate to the papal see.

See SPITTLER, "Geschichte der Hierarchie von Gregor VII.;" GRIESLEY, "Life and Pontificate of Gregory VII.," 1829; RANKE, "History of the Popes;" PLATINA, "Vitæ Summorum Pontificum;" J. VOIGT, "Hildebrand als Papst Gregor VII.," 2 vols., 1813; French version of the same, Paris, 1837; JOHN W. BOWDEN, "Life and Pontificate of Gregory VII.," 2 vols., 1840; G. CASSANDER, "Das Zeitalter Hildebrands für und gegen ihn," 1842; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1866.

Gregory VIII., (ALBERTO **di Mora**,) born at Benevento, succeeded Urban III. in 1187. He survived but two months, and was followed by Clement III. He must be distinguished from the anti-pope of the name of Bourdin, who also assumed the name of Gregory VIII.

Gregory IX. (Cardinal UGOLINO) was Bishop of Ostia, and a native of Anagni. He succeeded Honorius III. in 1227. Soon after his election, he insisted on Frederick II. of Germany engaging in a crusade, and, on his delay, immediately excommunicated him. The whole of this pontiff's rule was signalized by a struggle for supremacy between Frederick and the Ghibelines on the one side, and the Guelphs, with the pope, on the other. Died in 1241.

See G. VOSSIUS, "Gregorii Papæ Noni Gesta," 1686.

Gregory X., (TEBALDO **Visconti**,) born at Piacenza, succeeded Clement IV. in 1271. In 1274 he convoked a general council at Lyons, and effected a transient reconciliation between the Greek and Latin Churches. Among other reforms, the mode of electing popes by conclave was adopted. Died in 1276.

See P. M. CAMPI, "Vita Gregorii X.," Rome, 1665; BONUCCI, "Istoria del Pontefice B. Gregorio X.," 1711.

Gregory XI., (PIERRE ROGER **de Montroux**—dẹh mȯN'troo',) a native of France, and son of the Count of Beaufort, was born about 1330. He succeeded Urban V. in 1370. In 1377 he transferred the papal see from Avignon, where it had been for nearly seventy years, back to Rome. Gregory was the first pope who condemned the doctrines of Wicliff. He was a man of great learning, and highly esteemed for his unblemished character. Died in 1378.

See ALLETZ, "Histoire des Papes," 1776.

Gregory XII., (ANGELO **Cornaro**,) a native of Venice, born about 1325, was chosen successor to Innocent VII. in 1406. Owing to the schism which had divided the Western Church since 1379, he had a rival in the anti-pope Benedict XIII. In a council at Pisa in 1409, the sovereigns of Europe deposed both Gregory and Benedict, and elected Peter Philargi, a Greek. The other two, however, persisted in their claims, and the Western Church had three popes instead of one. The great Council of Constance again deposed them in 1415, and Gregory was appointed legate to the Marches of Ancona. Died in 1417.

See ALLETZ, "Histoire des Papes," 1776.

Gregory XIII., (UGO **Buoncompagni**,) a native of Bologna, born in 1502, succeeded Pius V. in 1572. He was distinguished for his knowledge of civil and canon law, and his zeal in the cause of education. He endowed several colleges at Rome, one of which was called the Gregorian College. He reformed the Julian Calendar; and the "New Style," (as it is called,) which he introduced, has been generally adopted. Died in 1585.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes;" G. P. MAFFEI, "Annali di Gregorio XIII.," 2 vols., 1742; A. DE VIDAILLAN, "Vie de Grégoire XIII.," 1840.

Gregory XIV., (NICCOLÒ **Sfondrato**,) a native of Cremona, succeeded Urban VII. in 1590. He did much to promote the French league against Henry IV. of France, whom he excommunicated. Died in 1591.

Gregory XV., (ALESSANDRO **Ludovisio**,) a native of Bologna, born in 1554, succeeded Paul V. in 1621. He was of a mild and humane character, and exerted himself to put an end to the persecution of the Protestants in Valtellina. He founded the college De Propaganda Fide. He was the author of a "Letter to Shah Abbâs, King of the Persians." Died in 1623.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes;" ALLETZ, "Histoire des Papes."

Gregory XVI., (MAURO **Capellari**,) born at Belluno in 1765. He was made a cardinal by Leo XII. in 1825, and soon after became prefect of the college De Propaganda Fide. He conducted the negotiation with the kingdom of Prussia under Pius VIII., and was elected pope in 1831. Died in 1846. He was succeeded by Pius IX.

See A. MANAVIT, "Notice historique sur Grégoire XVI," 1846; B. WAGNER, "Papst Gregor XVI., sein Leben und sein Pontificat," 1846; FARINI, "Lo Stato Romano," translated into English by the HON. W. E. GLADSTONE; WISEMAN, "Recollections of the Last Four Popes."

Gregory OF AGRIGENTUM, a Greek theologian, born about 524. He visited Antioch, Constantinople, and Rome, and was appointed by the pope Bishop of Agrigentum, in Sicily. Died about 565.

Gregory OF ANTIOCH, a Greek ecclesiastic, who became Patriarch of Antioch about 570 A.D. Died about 594.

Gregory OF CORINTH. See GREGORIUS PARDUS.

Gregory OF NYSSA, [Lat. GREGO'RIUS NYSSE'NUS; Fr. GRÉGOIRE DE NYSSE, grȧ'gwȧr' dẹh nèss,] Bishop of Nyssa, an eminent Greek Father, was born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, about 332 A.D., and was a brother of Basil the Great. He became bishop about 372, opposed Arianism, and was banished at the instigation of the Arians by Valens in 375 A.D. On the death of Valens (378 A.D.) he was restored to his see. He had a high reputation for learning and eloquence. He died about 398 A.D., and left many sermons, doctrinal treatises, orations, letters, etc., which have often been printed.

See DUPIN, "Histoire des Auteurs ecclésiastiques;" J. RUPP, "Gregor's des Bischofs von Nyssa Leben," etc., 1834; VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de l'Éloquence chrétienne au quatrième Siècle;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" S. P. HEYNS, "Disputatio historico-theologica de Gregorio Nysseno," 1835.

Gregory OF RIMINI, [Lat. GREGO'RIUS ARIMINENSIS,] an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Rimini, became general of the order of Augustines at Montpellier. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1358.

Gregory, [Lat. GREGO'RIUS,] SAINT, first Patriarch of Armenia, born in 257 A.D., was of the royal Persian family of the Arsacidæ, and was surnamed THE ILLUMINATOR, from his having converted Armenia to Christianity.

See GRAVINA, "Vita e Miracoli di San Gregorio."

Gregory OF SAINT VINCENT. See SAINT VINCENT.

Gregory THE THAUMATURGIST, [Lat. GREGO'RIUS THAUMATUR'GUS; Gr. Γρηγόριος ὁ Θαυματουργός; Fr. GRÉGOIRE THAUMATURGE, grȧ'gwȧr' tō'mȧ'türzh',] one of the early Christian theologians, born in Cappadocia in the third century, was a disciple of Origen. He owed his surname to his reputation for working miracles. He became Bishop of Neo-Cæsarea in 240 A.D. He was the author of a "Eulogy on Origen," "Symbol of the Faith," and other works. Died about 270.

See PALLAVICINI, "Vita Gregorii Thaumaturgi," Rome, 1644; FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gregory OF TOURS, [Lat. GEOR'GIUS FLOREN'TIUS GREGO'RIUS,] one of the earliest French historians, born at Auvergne in 544 A.D., was appointed Bishop of Tours. His principal work, entitled "Historia Francorum," is a history of France from the establishment of Christianity till 595 A.D. Being persecuted for denouncing the crimes of the French sovereigns Chilpéric and Frédégonde, he retired to Rome, where he died in 595.

Greg'o-rỹ, (DANIEL SEELY,) D.D., an American Presbyterian clergyman, born at Carmel, New York, August 21, 1832. He graduated at the Albany State Normal School in 1850, at Princeton College in 1857, and at Princeton Theological School in 1860, in which year he was ordained. After several very successful pastorates, he in 1871 became professor of metaphysics in the University of Wooster, Ohio, and in 1878 president of Lake Forest University, in Illinois. He was managing editor of the "Standard Dictionary," 1890–94, and editor of the "Homilitic Review" after 1895. He published several theological works. Died 1915.

Greg'o-rỹ, (DAVID,) a Scottish philosopher, born about 1627, was the brother of James, who invented the reflecting telescope, and was the ancestor of several great mathematicians. He was himself remarkable for his skill in medicine, philosophy, etc. His three sons, David, James, and Charles, were at the same time mathematical professors in three universities.

Gregory, (DAVID,) son of the preceding, born at Aberdeen in 1661, was a skilful mathematician, and one of the most eminent members of this remarkable family. At the age of twenty-three he succeeded his uncle James as professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. He has the credit of being one of the first who taught the Newtonian philosophy in his public lectures. He published, from 1684 to 1703, several works on astronomy and geometry. In 1691 he obtained the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford. He afterwards wrote "Elements of Spherical Dioptrics and Catoptrics," and "Elements of Physical and Geometrical Astronomy," (1702,) the latter of which is his most important work. Died in 1708.

Gregory, (DUNCAN FARQUHARSON,) a British mathematician, born in 1814, was the son of James Gregory, M.D., (1753–1821,) and a descendant of the first James, noticed below. He was a Fellow and sub-lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge, and principal contributor to the Cambridge "Mathematical Journal." In 1841 he published an excellent work on the "Differential and Integral Calculus." Died in 1844.

Gregory, (EDMUND,) an English writer, published a "Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy," (1646.) Died in 1650.

Gregory, (GEORGE,) D.D., an English author, born in 1754, was curate of Saint Giles, London, from 1782 to 1804. He published a "History of the Christian Church," (2 vols., 1794,) a "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and other works on various subjects. Died in 1808.

Gregory, (JAMES,) a celebrated Scottish geometer, born at Aberdeen in 1638, was the most eminent individual in a family which during several successive generations has been distinguished for profound attainments in the exact sciences. After leaving the university he devoted his talents to optics, and, at the age of twenty-four, invented the reflecting telescope which bears his name, and which he described in a treatise entitled "Optica Promota." About 1665 he visited Italy, where he passed several years and published a work on the "Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola," (1667.) These works procured for him the friendship of Newton, Huyghens, and other eminent philosophers. On his return to England, in 1668, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and professor of mathematics at Saint Andrew's. In 1674 he obtained the same chair in the University of Edinburgh, where he died suddenly in October, 1675, at the age of thirty-six. Charles Hutton expressed the opinion that "his mathematical genius as an inventor was of the first order." The list of his inventions comprises, besides the Gregorian telescope, burning mirrors, the solution of the Keplerian problem, a method for the transformation of curves, a converging series for making logarithms, etc. He wrote, besides the works above named, a "Part of Universal Geometry," and "Geometrical Essays." He left one son, James, born in 1674, who became professor of medicine at Aberdeen and was the father of John Gregory, M.D., noticed below. It is said that sixteen members of this family have held professorships in British colleges and schools.

Gregory, (JOHN,) an English minister and historical writer, born in Buckinghamshire in 1607. His various works were published under the title of "Gregorii Posthuma," with a Life of the author by John Gurgany, (1st part, 1649.) Died in 1646.

Gregory, (JOHN,) M.D., a grandson of James Gregory the eminent geometer, was born at Aberdeen in 1724. He became successively professor of philosophy and medicine at Aberdeen, and in 1766 was appointed professor of the practice of physic in Edinburgh. His principal works are "Elements of the Practice of Physic," "A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World," and "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters." Died in 1773.

Gregory, (JOHN MILTON,) an American educator, was born at Sand Lake, New York, in 1822. He was first a Baptist clergyman, then a teacher, superintendent of education for Michigan 1858–63, publisher of the "Michigan Journal of Education" 1854, president of Kalamazoo College 1863–67, then president of the Industrial University, in Champlain, Illinois. He was a member of the Civil Service Commission 1882–85. Published several educational works. Died October 20, 1898.

Gregory, (JOHN WALTER,) a British naturalist, was born in 1864, travelled in the Rocky Mountains and in East Africa for geological purposes, and with Sir Martin Conway in Spitzbergen in 1896. He became a geologist in the British Museum, and published "The Great Rift Valley," (1896,) "Fossil Bryozoa," etc.

Gregory, (OLINTHUS GILBERT,) LL.D., a distinguished mathematician and philosopher, born in Huntingdonshire, England, in 1774. His "Treatise on the Use of the Sliding Rule" procured for him the notice of Dr. Hutton, to whom in 1800 he dedicated his "Treatise on Astronomy." Soon after this he became editor of the "Gentleman's Diary" and the "Pantalogia." He was appointed a mathematical master in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1802, and, on the resignation of Dr. Hutton, succeeded him as professor of mathematics in that institution. Among his other writings are "A Treatise on Mechanics," "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," "Lessons Astronomical and Philosophical," a "Memoir of John Mason Good," a "Dissertation on Weights and Measures," and "Evidences of Christianity," (1815.) Dr. Gregory was one of the twelve founders of the Royal Astronomical Society. As a man, he was greatly beloved and esteemed for his goodness of heart and eminent Christian virtues. Died in 1841.

Gregory, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish chemist and physician of high reputation, born in Edinburgh about 1803, was the author of "Outlines of Chemistry," (1848,) and "Letters to a Candid Enquirer on Animal Magnetism," (1853.) He also translated Von Reichenbach's "Researches on Magnetism," and edited several of Liebig's works. He became professor of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh about 1844. Died in 1858.

Gregory the Great. See GREGORY (POPE) I.

Greg'o-rỹ Naz-I-an'zen, [Lat. GREGO'RIUS NAZIANZE'NUS; Gr. Γρηγόριος Ναζιανζηνός; Fr. GRÉGOIRE DE NAZIANZE, grā'gwăr' dẽh nă'ze'ôNz'; Ger. GREGOR (OI GREGORIUS, grā-go're-ûs) VON NAZIANZ, grā-gōr' fon nat-se-ânts',] a celebrated Greek Father, surnamed THE THEOLOGIAN, was born near Nazianzus about 328 A.D. He studied successively at Cæsarea, Alexandria, and Athens, where he formed an intimacy with Saint Basil. He was afterwards associated with his father in the bishopric of Nazianzus, where he was distinguished for his pulpit eloquence and by the poetical graces and the mild conciliatory spirit of his compositions. During the

Arian persecution under Valens, he repaired to Constantinople, where he took charge of a private chapel; but, having incurred the enmity of zealots and courtiers by his mildness and his simple style of living, he resigned his office. His farewell sermon on this occasion is an admirable specimen of pulpit eloquence, full of dignity and pathos. Having previously visited Cæsarea and delivered the funeral oration of his friend Basil, he retired to his native place, where he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to his religious duties and the composition of his poems. A collection of these was published at Venice in 1504. He also wrote numerous orations and epistles, which have gone through several editions. "Gregorius," says Dupin, "deserves to be classed with the most perfect orators of Greece," excelling his contemporaries "in the nobleness of his expressions, the beauty of his reasonings, and the sublimity of his thoughts." Died in 389 A.D.

Greguss, grā'goos, (Augustus,) a Hungarian author, born at Eperies, April 27, 1825, became in 1870 professor of æsthetics in the Buda-Pesth University. He wrote many works, of which those on æsthetics, and his "Fables" (1878) in verse, are very noteworthy. His prose style was admirable. Died December 13, 1882. His brother Julius, (or Gyula,) born at Eperies in 1829, wrote on physics, physical geography, and other sciences, and translated the "Lusiad" of Camoens.

Greif. See Gryphius.

Greiff, grīf, (Friedrich,) a German chemist, born at Tübingen in 1601; died in 1668.

Greig, grĕg, (Samuel Carlovitch,) a Scottish admiral, who entered the Russian service in 1764 and accompanied Count Orlof in his expedition against the Turks. He was made commandant of Cronstadt in 1775, and admiral in 1782. Died in 1788. A monument was erected to him at Revel by the empress Catherine.

Grel-let', (Stephen,) a minister of the Society of Friends or Quakers, born in France in 1773, was originally a Roman Catholic. He entered the body-guard of Louis XVI. about 1790, and emigrated to New York in 1795. He was converted to the principles of the Friends about 1796, and became a preacher, in which capacity he travelled extensively. He resided in the latter part of his life at Burlington, New Jersey, where he died in 1855.

Gren, grĕn, (Friedrich Albrecht Karl,) a German chemist and writer, born at Bernburg in 1760; died at Halle in 1798.

Grenade, de, (Louis.) See Granada.

Grenan, grĕh-nŏn', (Bénigne,) a Latin poet, born at Noyers, in Burgundy, about 1680, was professor of rhetoric at Paris. His style is said to be pure and animated. He translated Boileau's tenth and eleventh Satires into Latin. Died in 1723.

Gren'fell, (Bernard Pyne,) an English archæologist, born at Birmingham in 1869. He was educated at Oxford, became Fellow of Queen's College in 1894, and has since been engaged in Egyptian exploration. He has published "The Revenue Laws of Ptolemy Philadelphus," (1896,) and (with A. S. Hunt) "Sayings of Our Lord, from an Early Greek Papyrus," (1897,) "The Geneva Fragment of Menander," (1898,) etc. Was pensioned in 1912.

Gren'fell, (Wilfred Thomason,) medical missionary, born near Chester, England, in 1865. He has long been engaged in work among the people of Labrador, and has done much to improve their sanitary and moral conditions. Recently he introduced the Lapland reindeer to that country. He has written several works on his experiences.

Grenier, (Jean,) Baron, a French jurist, born in Auvergne in 1753, published a "Treatise on Donations and Wills," (1807,) and other works. Died in 1841.

Grenier, (Paul,) Count, a French general of division, born at Sarre-Louis in 1768; died in 1827.

Gren'ville, (Hon. George,) a distinguished English statesman, born in 1712, was a younger brother of Richard, Earl Temple, and brother-in-law of William Pitt the elder. He became ministerial leader of the Commons in 1762, having been treasurer of the navy for some years previous. He had mostly acted with the Whigs. In 1763 the prime minister, Lord Bute, resigned, and Grenville succeeded him as first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. "We are inclined to think," says Macaulay, "that the worst administration which has governed England since the Revolution was that of George Grenville. His public acts may be classed under two heads,—outrages on the liberty of the people and outrages on the dignity of the crown." Among the former was the famous Stamp Act of 1765. The king hated Grenville, and at last got rid of him in July, 1765, when the Marquis of Rockingham became premier. He died in 1770, leaving three sons, one of whom was Thomas Lord Grenville.

See Smith, "Grenville Papers;" Lord Mahon, "History of England;" Macaulay, article on the "Earl of Chatham," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1844.

Grenville, (George Nugent.) See Nugent.

Grenville, (Richard.) See Temple, (Earl.)

Grenville, (Thomas,) born in 1755, was a son of George Grenville, noticed above. He was employed in important missions to the United States, France, and Prussia, and after the death of Fox became first lord of the admiralty. This post he resigned in 1807, because the new ministry was hostile to Catholic emancipation. He died in 1846, having bequeathed to the British Museum his magnificent library, consisting of more than 20,000 volumes.

Grenville, (William Wyndham Grenville,) Lord, an able English statesman and orator, born in 1759, was the third son of George Grenville, noticed above. He was elected to Parliament in 1782, was appointed paymaster-general of the army in 1783, and was chosen Speaker of the Commons about 1789. In 1790 he was created Baron Grenville, and in 1791 became secretary for foreign affairs in the ministry of Pitt. He retired from office with Pitt in 1801. In the Whig ministry formed by himself and Fox about February, 1806, he was first lord of the treasury (premier) for about one year. During several years after 1808, Lords Grenville and Grey were the leaders of the opposition; but the former did not support the Reform bills of Lord Grey. He wrote Latin poems, entitled "Nugæ Metricæ," ("Metrical Trifles," 1824.) For many years he was chancellor of the University of Oxford. His wife was Anne Pitt, daughter of Lord Camelford. He died, without issue, in 1834.

See J. Smith, "Grenville Papers," 1852; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1820; Alison, "History of Europe."

Greppi, grep'pee, (Giovanni,) an Italian dramatist, born at Bologna in 1751. His works are numerous, and were popular at the time. Died in 1811.

Gresh'am, (Sir Thomas,) a wealthy English merchant, born in London in 1519. He was employed by Queen Elizabeth as her agent at Antwerp, and was also sent on several diplomatic missions. About 1566 he built at his own expense the Royal Exchange, London, the first edifice of the kind in England. He founded in London, in 1575, the college called by his name. Died in 1579.

Gresham, (Walter Quinton,) an American statesman, was born near Lanesville, Indiana, in 1832. He began his political career as a Republican in 1856, was elected to the legislature in 1860, took part in the war and was brevetted major-general, and was United States district judge for Indiana 1869–82. He was made postmaster-general by President Arthur in 1882 and secretary of the treasury in 1884, and was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1884 and 1888. He became a Democrat in 1892 and was appointed secretary of state by President Cleveland. Died May 28, 1895.

Gresley, grā'le', (Gabriel,) a French painter, born at L'Isle-sur-le-Doubs about 1710. He excelled especially in domestic scenes. Died in 1756.

Grĕs'ley, (William,) a popular English writer, born about 1800. Among his works (published 1835–51) are "Bernard Leslie," a novel, "Coniston Hall," "Forest of Arden," and "Help to Prayer." Died in 1876.

Greslon, grā'lôn', (ADRIEN,) a French Jesuit, born at Périgueux in 1618. He visited China in 1657, and published, after his return, a "History of China under the Rule of the Tartars," (1661.) Died in 1697.

Gresset, grā'sā', (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS,) a celebrated French poet and dramatist, born at Amiens in 1709. He entered the order of Jesuits, and, at the age of twenty-four, produced a comic poem called "Vert-Vert," which had great success, and is one of the most witty and ingenious specimens of persiflage in the language. It has been translated into English by T. G. Cooper. About 1735 he ceased to be a Jesuit, and removed to Paris. His "Epistle to my Sister on my Convalescence" is greatly admired. He wrote a very successful comedy, called "Le Méchant," (1747,) and several tragedies. In 1748 he was admitted into the French Academy. Died in 1777. "After the lapse of century," says De Pongerville, "Gresset has lost nothing of his high renown. He is considered one of the ornaments of our poetical firmament." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

Gressly, grĕs'lee, (ARMAND,) a Swiss geologist, born near Laufen about 1813. He gained distinction by his researches in the geology of the Jura Mountains. Died near Berne in 1865.

Gres'well, (EDWARD,) a learned English theologian, born at Manchester in 1797. He became a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He published, besides other works, "Harmonia Evangelica," (1830,) and "An Exposition of the Parables and other Parts of the Gospels," (5 vols., 1834–35.) Died June 29, 1869.

Greswell, (WILLIAM HENRY PARR,) an English author and rector of Dodington, Somerset, since 1888. He has published "Our South African Empire," (1885,) "Imperial Federation," (1887,) "The British Colonies and their Industries," (1893,) "Growth and Administration of the British Colonies," (1897,) etc.

Gretch or **Gretsch**, grĕtch, (NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH,) a Russian *littérateur* and critic, born at Saint Petersburg in 1787. He was for a time editor of a political and patriotic journal, entitled "The Son of the Fatherland," and was afterwards associated with Boolgarin (Bulgarin) in editing "The Northern Bee." His principal work is a "History of Russian Literature," (1819–22.) He also published a valuable Russian Grammar, and a "Military Lexicon," in which he was assisted by his friend Baron von Seddeler. Died January 24, 1867.

Grétry, grā'tre', (ANDRÉ ERNEST MODESTE,) a celebrated opera-composer, born at Liege in 1741. He visited Rome in 1759, having previously given proof of his genius by the composition of six symphonies and a mass. He became a pupil of the famous Martini. He afterwards repaired to Paris, where he brought out his comic opera of "Huron," (1769,) which met with brilliant success; it was followed in rapid succession by "The Speaking Picture," ("Le Tableau parlant,") "Sylvain," "Zémoire et Azor," "The Rose-Tree of Salency," ("La Rosière de Salency,") "Richard Cœur de Lion," and other comic operas, which raised his reputation to the highest point. Grétry was a member of the French Institute, and of the Academy of Music at Stockholm, and obtained various other distinctions. He died in 1813, and a monument, by Geefs, was erected to him at Liege.

See LE BRETON, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Grétry," 1814; "Grétry en Famille," etc., by A. J. GRÉTRY, his nephew, 1815; E. C. DE GERLACHE, "Essai sur Grétry," 1844; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" F. VAN HULST, "Grétry," 1842.

Gretser, grĕt'sẹr, (JAKOB,) a distinguished German Jesuit and philologist, born at Markdorf, in Suabia, in 1561. He wrote numerous works, among which is a treatise "On the Holy Cross," ("De Sancta Cruce," 1600.) Died at Ingolstadt in 1625.

See his Life prefixed to an edition of his Works, 17 vols. fol., 1734–41; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Greuze, gruz, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a distinguished French painter, born in Burgundy in 1726. He excelled in delineating domestic scenes of a touching and impressive character. Among his master-pieces may be named a "Father explaining the Bible to his Children," "Saint Mary in Egypt," ("Sainte-Marie Égyptienne,") "The Good Mother," a "Young Girl holding a Dove," and "The Paternal Blessing." Died in 1805.

Greve or **Greeve**, grā'vẹh or HRĀ'vẹh, (EGBERT JAN,) a Dutch theologian and Orientalist, born at Deventer in 1754, wrote a treatise "On the Last Chapters of the Book of Job," (in Latin.) Died in 1811.

Greve, van, vän grā'veh, (JAN,) a Dutch Arminian theologian, born about 1580. He wrote "Tribunal Reformatum."

Greve, van, (PIETER,) a Dutch jurist, born at Deventer in 1641; died in 1677.

Grev'ille, (CHARLES CAVENDISH FULKE,) a British author, born April 2, 1794. He was a near relative of the Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Portland. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was clerk of the Privy Council from 1821 to 1859. Died January 18, 1865. His "Journal of the Reigns of George IV. and William IV.," (1874,) his principal work, is a valuable source of history.

Grev'ille or **Grev'ile**, (Sir FULKE,) Lord Brooke, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Warwickshire in 1554, was distinguished by the favour of Queen Elizabeth, who made him a knight. He was appointed by King James I. under-treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer in 1615, and obtained from that monarch the castle of Warwick, (then in a ruinous condition,) which he repaired at vast expense. He was created a peer, with the title of Baron Brooke, in 1620. He was mortally wounded, in a quarrel with an old servant, in 1628. Lord Brooke was the intimate friend of Sir Philip Sidney, of whom he published a biography. He also wrote a number of poems and tragedies.

Greville, (HENRY.) See DURAND, (ALICE.)

Greville, (ROBERT KAYE,) a British botanist, born in the county of Durham about 1794. He published, besides other works, "Flora Edinensis: Plants of Edinburgh," (1824,) and "The Scottish Cryptogamic Flora," (6 vols., 1822-28,) which was called by Loudon "a truly admirable work." Died in 1866.

Grévin, (ALFRED,) a French caricaturist, born in 1827. His drawings, which are numerous, happily delineated Parisian traits and types. In the museum named after him are wax reproductions of the dresses designed by him for noted actresses. Died in 1892.

Grévin, grā'vän', (JACQUES,) a French poet, born at Clermont-en-Beauvoisis about 1540, was a Calvinist. He wrote dramas which had great success, and became physician to the Duchess of Savoy. Died in 1570.

Grévy, grā'vē', (FRANÇOIS PAUL JULES,) a French statesman, was born at Mont-sous-Vaudrez, August 15, 1807, and became a lawyer of Paris. In 1830 he took part in the revolution, and afterwards distinguished himself in the courts by defending certain of his fellow-insurgents. Under the republican government of 1848 he was vice-president of the Constituent Assembly. Under the new republic he was from 1871 to 1873 president of the National Assembly, and again in 1876. In 1879 he was chosen President of the republic for a term of seven years, and in 1885 was re-elected, but retired from office in 1887. Died September 9, 1891.

Grew, (NEHEMIAH,) an English naturalist, son of Obadiah, noticed below, was born at Coventry about 1628. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, and published, among other works, "The Anatomy of Vegetables," (1682,) and "Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants." The former treatise was translated into French. Died in 1711.

Grew, (OBADIAH,) an English Puritan divine, born in Warwickshire in 1607. He joined the party of the Parliament on the breaking out of the civil war, but he opposed the execution of the king. Died in 1698.

Grey, grā, (CHARLES,) second EARL, an eminent English statesman and champion of Parliamentary reform, was the eldest son of the first Earl Grey. He was born at Fallowden, near Alnwick, in March, 1764, and educated at Cambridge. Entering Parliament in 1786, as member for Northumberland, he became a constant supporter of the Whig party and a warm personal

friend of Fox. He had won a prominent position by his splendid talents and eloquence, when he was appointed by the House a member of the committee to manage the impeachment of Warren Hastings, in 1788. "At twenty-three," says Macaulay, "he had been thought worthy to be ranked with the veteran statesmen who appeared as the delegates of the British Commons at the bar of the British nobility."

When the Whig party was disorganized by hostility to the French Revolution, Fox and Grey remained constant to their principles, and were the leaders of the opposition. Mr. Grey was one of the founders of the "Society of the Friends of the People," a political association formed in 1792 to promote reform in Parliament. In the stormy and critical times which followed, when the more timid Whigs deserted to the dominant party, when liberal principles were stigmatized as Jacobinical, when the coercive policy of Pitt was supported by large majorities, Mr. Grey did not falter in his devotion to the popular cause. In 1793 he presented a petition for a change in the system of representation, and advocated it in an impressive speech. In 1797 he again made an unsuccessful effort for reform in the House of Commons. On the formation of the Whig ministry of Fox and Grenville, in 1806, Mr. Grey, who had recently received the title of Lord Howick, was appointed first lord of the admiralty. At the death of Fox, September, 1806, Lord Howick succeeded him as secretary of foreign affairs and leader in the House of Commons. The most memorable act of this brief ministry was the abolition of the slave-trade, which he cordially supported. The Whig cabinet was dissolved in March, 1807. In the same year, Lord Howick, at the death of his father, became Earl Grey, and a member of the House of Lords. In 1812 the prince-regent solicited Lords Grey and Grenville to accept places in his Tory cabinet; but they declined thus to sacrifice their consistency and principles, and continued to be the opposition leaders in the House of Lords. In 1829 Lord Grey concurred in the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, which had long been a fundamental point in his political creed.

The cause of Reform in 1830 received a new impulse by the accession of William IV., and the second French revolution. Wellington was compelled to resign, and Earl Grey became premier, resigning 1833. Died 1845. He had married in 1784, Mary E. Ponsonby, and left eight sons, the eldest of whom became the third Earl Grey.

See ROEBUCK, "History of the Whig Party of 1830."

Grey of Fallodon, (EDWARD,) 1ST VISCOUNT, born April 25, 1862, was educated at Winchester and Balloil College, Oxford. He was a member of Parliament as a Liberal from 1885 until 1916, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs 1892–95, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs 1905–16. He tried desperately in June and August, 1914, to avert the World War. He was raised to the peerage 1916, and was temporary Ambassador to the United States in 1919. His memoirs, "Twenty-five Years, 1892–1916," were published 1925.

Grey, (Sir GEORGE,) born in Ireland, travelled in Australia in 1837, and published, after his return to England, "Journals of Two Expeditions in Northwest and Western Australia." He was successively appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Southern Australia, Governor of New Zealand, (1846,) and Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, (1854.) He was again Governor of New Zealand 1861–67, returned there in 1874, and was premier 1877–84. He proved an admirable governor, quieted dissensions in Cape Colony, and gained unbounded influence over the Maoris in New Zealand, in which island he developed a radical political system. He returned to England in 1895, was made a member of the privy council, and died September 19, 1898. He wrote treatises on "Polynesian Mythology," etc.

Grey, (Right Hon. Sir GEORGE,) G.C.B., a British statesman, born at Gibraltar in 1799, was a nephew of the second Earl Grey. He graduated with honour as a classical scholar at Oxford, and was called to the bar about 1826. In 1832 he was elected to Parliament by the Whigs of Devonport. He was appointed judge-advocate general in 1839, and entered the cabinet of Lord John Russell as home secretary in 1846. Having retired with his party in 1852, he was appointed to the same office by Palmerston in 1855, and resigned in 1858 when Lord Derby became premier. In July, 1861, he again obtained the office of home secretary, which he resigned in June, 1866. Died Sept. 9, 1882.

Grey, (HENRY GEORGE,) third EARL, the eldest son of Charles, the second Earl Grey, was born in December, 1802. He was appointed under-secretary of state for the colonies in 1830, and resigned in 1833. From May, 1835, to August, 1841, he was secretary at war under Lord Melbourne. He became an able parliamentary debater. He succeeded to the earldom in 1845, before which he was styled Lord Howick. In 1846 he was appointed colonial secretary by Lord John Russell. He retired from office on the defeat of the Whig ministry in 1852. Died October 10, 1894.

Grey, (Lady JANE,) daughter of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and Frances Brandon, granddaughter of Henry VII., was born in 1537. She early manifested extraordinary talents and a passionate love of learning, and, according to her tutor, Roger Ascham, spoke and wrote Latin, Greek, French, and Italian with the greatest ease. At the early age of sixteen she wrote excellent Latin; "but the matter of her letters," says Froude, "is more striking than the language, and speaks more for her than the most elaborate panegyrics of admiring courtiers." (See "History of England," vol. vi. chap. xxx.) She was married in 1553 to Lord Guilford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland. The latter, in concert with Lady Jane's father, then Duke of Suffolk, prevailed upon Edward VI. to settle the crown upon Lady Jane Grey, to the exclusion of his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. The crown being offered to her after the death of Edward, she at first refused, but at length yielded to the authority of her father and the solicitations of her husband. Ten days later, the people having declared for Mary, Lady Jane and her husband were sent to the Tower, and, after an imprisonment of several months, were executed in February, 1554.

Grey, (RICHARD,) an English clergyman, born at Newcastle in 1694, became rector of Kincote and prebendary of Saint Paul's. He published, besides other works, "The Art of Memory," ("Memoria Technica," 1730.) Died in 1771.

Grey, (ZACHARY,) an English divine, born in Yorkshire in 1687, became vicar of Saint Peter's, Cambridge. He edited Butler's "Hudibras," (1744,) was a contributor to Peck's "Desiderata," assisted Whalley in his edition of Shakspeare, and published several theological and controversial works. Died in 1766.

Gribaldi, gre-bäl'dee, (MATTEO,) a learned Italian jurist and legal writer, born in Piedmont, was successively professor of law at Pisa, Toulouse, and Padua. About 1550 he became a Protestant. Died in 1564.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Gribeauval, gre'bō'vȧl', (JEAN BAPTISTE **Vaquette** —vȧ'kĕt',) a distinguished French general and military engineer, was born at Amiens in 1715. He entered the Austrian army in 1757, and rendered very important services to Maria Theresa during the Seven Years' war. Among these the defence of Schweidnitz, in 1762, against Frederick the Great, deserves especial mention. He was made lieutenant-general in 1765. Died in 1789.

Griboyedof, Griboyedov, or **Gribojedow,** gre-bo-yā'dof, (ALEXANDER SERGIEVITCH,) a celebrated Russian poet and dramatist, born at Moscow about 1795. Having served for a time in the army, he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to Persia in 1828. In February, 1829, the populace of Teherân, incensed against the Russian embassy, attacked their house and assassinated the minister, together with the Russians who were his companions. His principal work, entitled "The Misfortunes of Genius," ("Gore ot Uma,") is the most popular comedy in the language, and is so universally admired that many of its sentences have become proverbs.

See E. MESTCHERSKI, "Les Poëtes Russes."

Grid'ley, (JEREMIAH,) an eminent American lawyer,

born about 1705, became attorney-general of Massachusetts. He defended in 1761 the writs of assistance, which were obnoxious to the popular party. Died in 1767.

Gridley, (RICHARD,) GENERAL, a brother of Jeremiah, noticed above, was born in Boston in 1711. He served as engineer in the war against the French, and became chief engineer of the American army in 1775. He was wounded at Bunker Hill in June of that year. Died in 1796.

Grieg, greeg, (EDVARD), a Norwegian pianist and composer, born at Bergen in 1843, composed dances, folk-songs, etc., Scandinavian in spirit. Died in 1907.

Griepenhielm. See FIGRELIUS.

Griepenkerl, gree'pĕn-kĕrl', (ROBERT,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Hofwyl in 1810, wrote, besides other works, two tragedies, "The Girondists," and "Maximilian Robespierre." Died October 17, 1868.

Grier, greer, (ROBERT COOP'ER,) a distinguished American jurist, born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1794. He graduated at Dickinson College, in which institution he is said to have acted as principal before he had reached the age of twenty-one. He afterwards studied law, and rose to be a justice of the supreme court of the United States, (1846.) He resigned in February, 1870, and died in September of the same year.

Grier'son, (CONSTANTIA,) an Irish lady, eminent for her talents and learning, born in the county of Kilkenny in 1706. She was an accomplished classical scholar, and was also well versed in philosophy and the exact sciences. She published valuable editions of Tacitus and Terence, and was the author of a number of poems. Died in 1733.

Gries, greess, (JOHANN DIETRICH,) a German poet and *littérateur*, born at Hamburg in 1775. His "Phaeton," a poem, published about 1798, led to his acquaintance with Schiller, who inserted it in the "Musenalmanach." He translated Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," and the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, from the Italian, and Calderon's dramas from the Spanish. Died in 1842.

Griesbach, greess'bȧK, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German theologian and celebrated biblical critic, born at Butzbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1745. Having studied at Tübingen, Halle, and Leipsic, he devoted himself chiefly to the revision of the Greek text of the New Testament. He became professor of theology at Halle in 1773. In 1775 he published his excellent edition of the Greek New Testament. The text established by him has been generally adopted. He was chosen professor of divinity in Jena in 1776. He published, in Latin, many critical works, among which is "Symbolæ Criticæ," etc., (1785–93;) and in German, an "Introduction to the Study of the Popular Christian Dogmas," (*"Populäre Dogmatik,"*) (1779,) which is his most celebrated work. Died in 1812.

Griesinger, gree'zing-ĕr, (KARL THEODOR,) a prolific German author, born at Kürnbach, in the Black Forest, December 11, 1809. He lived several years in America, and several of his books treat of American subjects. His other works include popular histories, etc. Died at Stuttgart, March 2, 1884.

Griesinger, (WILHELM,) a German physician, born at Stuttgart, July 29, 1817. He held professorships at Kiel, Tübingen, Zurich, etc., and published "Therapy and Pathology of Mental Diseases," (1849,) and other works on insanity, etc. Died at Berlin, October 26, 1868.

Grif'fen-feld or **Griffenfeldt**, (PETER SCHUHMACHER,) COUNT OF, a Danish statesman, born at Copenhagen in 1635, rose, through various offices, to be president of the supreme tribunal and chancellor of the University of Copenhagen. His haughtiness and abuse of power having made him many enemies, he was charged in 1676 with treasonable negotiations with foreign courts, and was imprisoned twenty-seven years. Died in 1699.

Griffet, gre'fȧ', (HENRI,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Moulins in 1698, wrote numerous theological and historical works. Died in 1771.

Griffet de la Beaume, gre'fȧ' deh lȧ bōm, (ANTOINE GILBERT,) a nephew of the preceding, born at Moulins in 1756, wrote a comedy entitled "Galatea," etc. Died in 1805.

Griffier, grif'feer, (JOHN,) THE ELDER, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1656. He resided for a time in London, where he died in 1718. Among his master-pieces are several views on the Rhine, and a "View of the Seven Castles," in Germany. His landscapes rival in beauty those of Teniers and Ruysdael.

Griffier, (ROBERT,) THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born in England in 1688. He was distinguished, like his father, for his exquisite landscapes and river-views. Died about 1750.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Griffin or **Griffon.** See GRYPHON.

Griffin, (BARTHOLOMEW,) an English poet, contemporary with Shakspeare. His "Fidessa more Chaste than Kinde" (1596) is a collection of love-sonnets, some of which are greatly admired.

Grif'fin, (CHARLES,) an American general, born in Ohio about 1826, graduated at West Point in 1847. He became a captain in the regular army early in 1861, and a brigadier-general of volunteers about April, 1862. He commanded a division at the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and served under General Grant in his operations against Richmond in the summer of 1864. He commanded a corps at Five Forks, April 1, 1865. Died at Galveston in September, 1867.

Griffin, (Rev. EDMUND DORR,) an American Episcopalian divine, born at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in 1804. He died in 1830, leaving "Literary Remains," which were published in 2 vols., with a Memoir by the Rev. John McVickar, (1831.)

Grif'fin, (GERALD,) an Irish novelist, born at Limerick in 1803. He was the author of "Holland Tide, or Munster Popular Tales," (1827,) "The Collegians," and other works. Died in 1840.

Griffin, (GILDEROY WELLS,) an American author, born at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1840. He engaged in legal practice and journalism, and was United States consul successively at Copenhagen, Samoa, Auckland, and Sydney, from 1871 till his death, October 21, 1891. He wrote "Studies in Literature," (1871,) "Danish Days," (1874,) "New Zealand, Her Commerce and Resources," (1884,) etc.

Griffin, (Sir LEPEL HENRY,) an English administrator, born in 1840. He entered the Bengal civil service in 1860, filled several positions in India and Afghanistan, and was envoy extraordinary to Pekin in 1885. He published "The Punjab Chiefs," (1865,) "The Great Republic," (1884,) "Famous Monuments of Central India," (1888,) "Ranjit Singh," (1894,) etc.

Grif'fis, (WILLIAM ELLIOT,) an American author, born in Philadelphia, September 11, 1843. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1869, went to Japan in 1870 to organize schools on the American plan, was three years a professor of natural science in the Imperial University at Tokio, and studied divinity in Rutgers and Union theological seminaries. Died 1928.

Griffith, (ARTHUR,) Irish politician, was born in Dublin, March 31, 1872. He was a compositor and a Rand miner, edited the influential paper, "The United Irishman," and founded the "Sinn Fein" in 1902. He was frequently imprisoned for his political actions. In 1922 he was elected President of the Irish Republic. Died Aug. 12, 1922.

Grif'fith, (ELIZABETH,) a writer of fiction, born in Wales in 1750, published conjointly with her husband, Richard Griffith, a popular work, entitled "Letters of Henry and Francis," (1756.) Mrs. Griffith also wrote a number of novels and comedies. Died in 1793.

Griffith, (RALPH THOMAS,) an English author, born at Corsley, Wilts, in 1826. He held educational positions in India from 1854 to 1885, when he retired on a pension. He published "Specimens of Old Indian Poetry," (1852,) and other extracts from Hindu literature, "The Hymns of the Rig Veda," (4 vols., 1889 92,) and works on the other Vedas.

Grif'fith, (Sir RICHARD JOHN,) a geologist, born at Dublin in 1784. He was a civil engineer in early

life, and became professor of geology in Dublin. About 1850 he was appointed chairman of the board of public works of Ireland. He died September 22, 1878.

Grif'fith, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an English naturalist, born in 1810. He went to India as a surgeon about 1832, and spent much time in exploring the botany of that region. He wrote several treatises for scientific journals, and made large collections of plants and animals. Died in Malacca in 1845.

Grif'fiths, (ARTHUR GEORGE FREDERICK,) a British soldier and author, born at Poonah, India. He served in the Crimean war, was inspector of prisons 1870–96, and edited "The Fortnightly Review," the "World," and other publications. He published "Chronicles of Newgate," (1883,) "Criminals I Have Known," (1895,) "Mysteries of Police and Crime," (1898,) and other works.

Griffon. See GRYPHON.

Griggs, (JOHN WILLIAM,) an American legislator, was born at Newton, New Jersey, July 10, 1849. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature 1876 to 1888, president of the State senate 1886, and governor of New Jersey 1896 to 1898, when he resigned to take the cabinet position of attorney-general of the United States. Resigned in 1901. Is member of Court of Arbitration at the Hague. Died in Nov., 1927.

Grigoletti, gre-go-let'tee, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian painter, born at Pordenone in 1801, became professor in the Academy of Venice in 1839. Among his works is a celebrated picture of "The Last Interview between the Foscari," (1838.) Died February 10, 1870.

Grigorief, gre-gor'yĕf, (APOLLON ALEXANDROVITCH,) a Russian poet and critic, born at Moscow in 1822; died at Saint Petersburg, September 25, 1864.

Grigorief, (VASIL VASILIEVITCH,) a Russian archæologist, born at Saint Petersburg in 1816. He held professorships of history, etc., at Odessa and Saint Petersburg, and had a high reputation as an antiquarian. He was chiefly known as an authority in regard to the antique coins of Asia, etc. Died January 2, 1882.

Grigorovitch, gre-gor'o-vĭtch, (NICHOLAS,) a Russian novelist, born near Simbeersk in 1822. His short youthful experience in the army was followed by art-studies. His first novel, "The Village," appeared in 1846. His works include "The Vagabond," "The Master of the Sooslikof Chapel," "Cross Ways," "The Fishermen," "Those who Toil and Those who Enjoy," ("Pakhatnik i Barkhatnik," 1860,) etc. His novels abound with vivid pictures of the darker aspects of Russian life, and set forth in strong lights the difficult social and political problems of his country.

Grijalva, de, dā gre-hăl'vā, (JUAN,) a Spanish navigator, and the discoverer of Mexico, born at Cuellar. He sailed on a voyage of discovery in 1518, and arrived first at the island of Cozumel, (called by him Santa Cruz,) in the Bay of Yucatan. He gave to Mexico the name of New Spain.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico;" A. DE SOLIS, "Historia de la Conquista de Mexico."

Grill, gril, (CLAUDIUS,) a learned Swede, born at Stockholm in 1705, was one of the first members of the Academy of Sciences in his native city. Died in 1767.

Grillet, gre'yā', (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born about 1630, was one of the first missionaries to Guiana. He published, after his return, an account of Guiana, which is still esteemed. Died about 1675.

Grillet, gre'yā', (JEAN LOUIS,) a historical writer, born in Savoy in 1756. He was one of the founders of the College of Carouge, near Geneva, which admitted Catholics, Protestants, and Jews without distinction. Died in 1812.

Grillo, grĕl'lo, (Don ANGELO,) a learned Genoese nobleman, born about 1550, was a friend of the poet Tasso, and was patronized by the popes Urban VIII. and Alexander VII. Died in 1629.

Grillparzer, gril'pärt-sẽr, (FRANZ,) a German dramatist, born at Vienna January 15, 1791. Among his best productions are "The Waves of the Sea and of Love," a tragedy founded on the story of Hero and Leander, and another, called "Sappho," which was translated into Italian. He resided chiefly in Vienna, where he died January 21, 1872.

Grimaldi, gre-măl'dee, (ANTONIO,) a Genoese admiral, of a noble family, captured several vessels from the Catalonians in 1332, but was defeated in 1353 by the Spanish and Venetian fleet under Niccolò Pisani.

Grimaldi, (CARLO,) surnamed THE GREAT, Prince of Monaco, was commander of the Genoese fleet against the Flemings in 1338. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Crécy, in 1346.

Grimaldi, (CONSTANTINO,) a Neapolitan jurist and philosopher, born in 1667. He is chiefly known from his controversy with Benedictis on the doctrine of Aristotle, and published an able defence of the Cartesian philosophy. Died in 1750.

Grimaldi, (DOMENICO,) a Genoese prelate, who, being appointed by the pope commissary-general of the galleys of the Church, took an active part in the battle of Lepanto in 1571. He afterwards became Archbishop and Vice-Legate of Avignon. Died in 1592.

Grimaldi, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian architect, born in the kingdom of Naples about 1550. Among his best works are the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, and the chapel of San Januario, at Naples.

Grimaldi, (FRANCESCO,) a Neapolitan Jesuit and Latin poet, born about 1678; died in 1738.

Grimaldi, (FRANCESCO ANTONIO,) an Italian jurist and historian, born in Calabria in 1740, wrote "Annals of the Kingdom of Naples." Died in 1784.

Grimaldi, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian Jesuit and natural philosopher, born at Bologna in 1618 or 1619. He wrote a valuable work entitled "Physico-Mathesis de Lumine, Coloribus," etc., (1665,) being an account of his experiments and discoveries relating to the interference of rays of light. He is said to have been the discoverer of the diffraction of light. Died in 1663.

Grimaldi, (GIOVANNI,) Prince of Monaco, a Genoese admiral, who signally defeated the Venetians in 1431. Died in 1454.

Grimaldi, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Italian painter of landscapes and architectural pieces, surnamed IL BOLOGNESE, born at Bologna in 1606, was a pupil of the Caracci. He was employed by Louis XIV. and Cardinal Mazarin to paint in the Louvre, and was patronized by Pope Innocent X. Died in 1680.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Grimaldi, gre-măl'dee, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated comic actor, born in England in 1779. He performed the part of a clown with success in London. Died in 1837.

See "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," edited by Boz.

Grimaldi, (ONORIO,) Prince of Monaco, born in 1597 was created Duke of Valentinois by Louis XIII. of France, and obtained many other distinctions. He wrote "Genealogica et historica Grimaldiæ Gentis Arbor," being a history of the Grimaldi family. Died in 1662.

Grimaldi, (RANIERI,) Prince of Monaco, a leader of the Guelph faction, entered the service of Philippe le Bel in 1302, and rose to be admiral of France. He gained a victory over the Flemish fleet in 1304, and took prisoner Guy de Namur, son of the Count of Flanders.

Grimaldo, de, dā gre-măl'do, (Don José Gutierez de Solorzano—goo-te-ā'rĕth dā so-lor-thā'no,) MARQUIS, a Spanish minister of state, born in Biscay in 1664. He was secretary of the marine and of war, and afterwards chief minister, of Philip V. Died in 1733.

Grimani, gre-mā'nee, (ANTONIO,) a Venetian nobleman, born in 1436. He was appointed in 1499 procurator of Saint Mark, and captain-general of the fleet sent against the Sultan Bayazeed, (Bajazet.) He was elected Doge of Venice in 1521. He died in 1523.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Grimani, gre-mā'nee, (HUBERT,) a Dutch painter, sometimes called JACOBS, was born at Delft in 1599. He studied in Venice, and was a good colorist. Died in 1629.

Grimani, (MARINO,) became Doge of Venice in 1595. Under his rule an expedition was fitted out against the pirates of the Adriatic Sea. Died in 1605.

Grimani, (PIETRO,) succeeded Ludovico Pisani as

Doge of Venice in 1741. He died in 1752, and was succeeded by Francesco Loredano.

Grimarest, de, deh gre'mȧ'rȧ', (JEAN LÉONOR le Gallois—leh gȧ'lwȧ',) SIEUR, a French *littérateur*, born in Paris, was noted for witticisms and anecdotes. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Molière," (1705.) Died in 1720.

Grimaud, de, deh gre'mō', (JEAN CHARLES MARGUERITE GUILLAUME,) a French physician, born at Nantes in 1750, became professor in the Medical University of Montpellier. He wrote an "Essay on Irritability," and other valuable works. Died in 1789.

Grimauld. See URBAN V.

Grim'bâld, written also **Grimbold** and **Grimoald**, (NICHOLAS,) an English poet, was one of the first among his countrymen who wrote in blank verse. "As a writer of verses in rhyme," says Warton, "he yields to none of his contemporaries for a masterly choice of chaste expression and the concise elegancies of didactic versification." He was also the author of a Latin tragedy, entitled "John the Baptist," and made several translations from the Greek and Latin. Died about 1563.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Grimes, grīmz, (JAMES WILSON,) an American Senator, born at Deering, New Hampshire, October 20, 1816. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836, became a lawyer of Burlington, Iowa, was Governor of that State, 1855–58, and United States Senator, 1859–69. Died at Burlington, Iowa, February 7, 1872.

Grimké, grim'ke, (FREDERICK,) an American judge, of Huguenot descent, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1791, removed to Ohio. He wrote "The Nature and Tendency of Free Institutions." Died March 8, 1863.

Grimké, (SARAH MOORE,) an American reformer, a sister of T. S. Grimké, was born at Charleston, South Carolina. On inheriting a number of slaves, she set them free, and afterwards (with her sister, Mrs. T. D. Weld) began to speak and write against slavery and in favour of woman's rights. She published a book on the latter subject. Died at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, December 23, 1873.

Grimké, (THOMAS SMITH,) LL.D., an American jurist and philanthropist, a brother of the preceding, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1786. He graduated at Yale in 1807. He was widely known for his efforts in behalf of peace, religion, and education. A volume of his Addresses on these and other subjects was published at New Haven in 1831. Died in 1834.

Grimm, grĭm, (ALBRECHT LUDWIG,) a German writer and compiler of books of tales for youth, born at Schluchtern, July 18, 1786; died at Baden-Baden, December 1, 1872.

Grimm, grĭm, (FRIEDRICH MELCHIOR,) BARON, a witty German writer, born at Ratisbon on the 25th of December, 1723. Having accompanied Count Schönberg to Paris, he became acquainted with Rousseau, Baron Holbach, and other celebrated persons, and attracted general admiration by his elegant accomplishments and conversational talent. When the war broke out in the musical world between the partisans of the French composer Rameau and the Italian musicians, Grimm espoused the cause of the latter. He was the head of the queen's party, called "Coin de la Reine" from their assembling in the pit under the queen's box, while the "Coin du Roi," the French party, took their station under the box of the king. About this time he published a spirited and witty satire, entitled "Le petit Prophète de Boemischbroda," (1753,) and soon after his "Lettres sur la Musique Française," in which he gained a complete victory over his antagonists. After becoming secretary to the Duke of Orléans, he wrote, in conjunction with Diderot and the Abbé Raynal, his literary bulletins, containing acute criticisms on French literature. Catherine of Russia appointed him her minister at Hamburg in 1795. He died at Gotha in December, 1807, leaving "Correspondance littéraire, philosophique et critique," which was published by J. Taschereau, (15 vols., 1829–31.)

See TASCHEREAU, "Notice sur Grimm," prefixed to this edition; MADAME D'ÉPINAY, "Mémoires;" ROUSSEAU, "Confessions;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" SAINTE-BEUVE et LIMAYRAC, "Gazette littéraire de Grimm: Histoire, Littérature, Philosophie, 1753–90. Études sur Grimm," Paris, 8vo, 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for March and October, 1813, and July, 1814; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1813.

Grimm, (HERMANN,) a German author, a son of W. K. Grimm, was born at Cassel, January 6, 1828. He studied at Berlin and Bonn, wrote plays, essays, novels, and poems, a treatise on Goethe, and an important "Life of Michael Angelo," (1860–63.) In 1873 he became professor of art-history in Berlin. His wife, GISELA, a daughter of Bettina von Arnim, is a writer of dramas.

Grimm, (JAKOB LUDWIG,) an eminent German jurist and philologist, born at Hanau on the 4th of January, 1785. He studied law at Marburg, under Savigny. He was secretary of legation to the Congress of Vienna in 1814, and shortly after was sent to Paris to reclaim the manuscripts which had been taken away from Prussia by the French under Napoleon. In 1830 he obtained a professorship at Göttingen, and was also made librarian. He was deprived of that chair in 1837 for his liberal political principles. In 1841 he was invited to Berlin, where he was elected to the Academy of Sciences. He wrote "Legal Antiquities of Germany," (1828.) "History of the German Language," (1848,) and "German Mythology," all of which are esteemed standard works. He also published a German Grammar, and editions of "Reinhart Fuchs" and other fables of the middle ages. The "Kinder- und Hausmährchen," written conjointly with his brother Wilhelm Karl, enjoy great popularity, and have been frequently translated. Died in Berlin in September, 1863.

See J. SCHMIDT, "Geschichte der Deutschen National-literatur im neunzehnten Jahrhundert;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1832, and July, 1838; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1840.

Grimm, (JULIUS OTTO,) a German pianist and composer, born at Pernau, in Livonia, in 1830. He has published instrumental pieces and songs, and a few orchestral compositions, the best-known of which is the "Suite in Canon-Form."

Grimm, (LUDWIG EMIL,) a German painter and engraver, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Hanau in 1790. He became, in 1832, professor in the Academy of Painting at Cassel. Died in 1863.

Grimm, (WILHELM KARL,) an eminent linguist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hanau in 1786. He was associated in the literary labours of his brother Jakob Ludwig, whom he accompanied to Göttingen in 1830, and subsequently to Berlin, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences. He published editions of the "Hildebrandslied," "Grave Ruodolf," "Rolandslied," and other German poems of the middle ages; also a translation of "Old Danish Hero-Ballads," a treatise "On German Runic Inscriptions," and one "On German Traditions." He was engaged with his brother Jakob Ludwig on a large and very complete German Dictionary, of which two volumes appeared in 1859. Died in 1859.

Grimm, von, fon grĭm, (AUGUST THEODOR,) a German author, born at Stadt-Ilm, December 25, 1805. He was educated at Jena, Halle, and Berlin, and lived mostly in Russia, where he was a director of studies in the family of one of the grand-dukes. He travelled extensively, and wrote "Wanderungen nach Südosten," (1855–56,) "Die Fürstin des Siebenten Werst," (a romance, 1858,) and a "Life of Alexandra Feodorovna," (1866.) Died at Wiesbaden, October 28, 1878.

Grimmelshausen, von, fon grĭm'mĕls-hŏw'zĕn, (CHRISTOFFEL,) a German writer, born in Hesse-Cassel about 1625, produced a romance entitled "Simplicissimus," (1669,) a work of superior merit. Died in 1676.

Grimmer, grĭm'mĕr, or **Grimaar**, gree'mȧr, (JACOB,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1510; died in 1546.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Grim'o-ald, son of Pepin the Elder, mayor of the Austrasian palace, succeeded his father in that office in 642 A.D. King Sigebert died in 656, leaving a son, Dagobert, whom Grimoald sent to a monastery, and attempted to make his own son king. He was soon after arrested and put to death by order of Clovis.

Grimoald III., Duke of Benevento, succeeded his father on the throne of Lombardy in 787 A.D. He was at first tributary to Charlemagne; but he soon renounced his allegiance, and carried on a vigorous and successful warfare against that monarch and his successor Pepin.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Grimoard, de, dẽh grē'mo'ȧr', (PHILIPPE HENRI,) COMTE, a French general and historical writer, born at Verdun about 1750. He published a "Theoretic Essay on Battles," (1775,) "Life and Reign of Frederick the Great," (1788,) and other works. Died in 1815.

Grimod de la Reynière, grē'mo' dẽh lȧ rȧ'ne-ȧir', (ALEXANDRE BALTHASAR LAURENT,) a witty and eccentric French writer, born in Paris in 1758. His "Almanach des Gourmands" (8 vols., 1803–12) made a great sensation throughout Europe. His zeal to promote what Montaigne styled "the science of the palate" induced him to establish a jury, who held monthly sessions, to decide on the merits of particular dishes. Died in 1838.

Grimoud, Grimou, or **Grimoux**, grē'moo', (ALEXIS,) a Swiss painter, born in the canton of Fribourg about 1688. His works are chiefly portraits and domestic scenes, and are highly esteemed. Died about 1740.

Grim'shawe, (Rev. THOMAS SHUTTLEWORTH,) an English clergyman, born at Preston in 1777. He published a "Life of the Rev. Legh Richmond," and "Life and Works of Cowper," (1836.) Died in 1850.

Grim'stone or **Grim'ston**, (Sir HARBOTTLE,) a noted English lawyer, born in Essex about 1596. He favoured the cause of the Parliament, but opposed the execution of the king. He was one of the commissioners who waited upon Charles II. at Breda; and he was afterwards appointed master of the rolls. Died in 1683.

Grin'dal, (EDMUND,) an English prelate, born in Cumberland in 1519, rose to be Archbishop of Canterbury in 1575. He was distinguished for learning and piety, and was a contributor to Fox's "Acts and Monuments," ("Book of Martyrs.") Died in 1583.

See STRYPE'S "Life of Grindal."

Grin'don, (LEO HARTLEY,) an English author and botanist, born at Bristol, March 28, 1818. He was educated at the Bristol College, and in 1851 became lecturer on botany in a medical school at Manchester. His works include "Emblems," (1849,) "Life, its Nature," etc., (1856,) "Manchester Walks and Wild Flowers," (1858,) "British and Garden Botany," (1864,) "Phenomena of Plant-Life," (1864,) "Little Things of Nature," (1865,) "Summer Rambles in Cheshire and Lancashire," (1866,) "Echoes in Plant- and Flower-Life," (1867,) "Trees of Old England," (1868,) "Fairfield Orchids," (1872,) "Shakspeare Flora," (1883,) "Scripture Botany," etc.

Grin'field, (EDWARD W.,) an English clergyman and biblical critic, born about 1784. He published, under the title of "Novum Testamentum Græcum," (4 vols., 1843–48,) a work designed to show the close connection of the Greek Testament with the Septuagint; also other works on theology. Died in 1864.

Gringore, grăn'gor', or **Gringoire**, grăn'gwȧr', (PIERRE,) one of the early French dramatists, born in Lorraine about 1475, produced a play entitled "The Prince of Fools and the Foolish Mother," said to have been written, at the instigation of Louis XII., to ridicule Pope Julius II. Died about 1544.

Grin-nell', (GEORGE BIRD,) an American editor, was born at Brooklyn in 1849. He graduated at Yale in 1870, became one of the editors of "Forest and Stream" in 1876, and president of the company in 1880. He was a commissioner to the Blackfeet and Fort Belknap Indians in 1895, is a student of American ethnology, and has published "Pawnee Hero-Stories and Folk-Tales," "The Story of the Indian," etc.

Grinnell, (MOSES,) an American merchant, born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1803. He became the head of the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York. He represented a district of New York in Congress for one term, (1839–1841.) He aided his brother Henry, (1799–1874,) in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, (1853–55.) In 1869 he was appointed collector of the port of New York. Died November 24, 1877.

Gripenhielm. See FIGRELIUS.

Grisar, gree'sar, (ALBERT,) a Dutch musical composer, born at Antwerp, December 26, 1808. His "Marriage Impossible" appeared in 1833, and he followed it up with a number of other comic operas. Died at Asnières, in France, June 15, 1869.

Gris-aunt', (WILLIAM,) a learned English astronomer and physician, lived about 1350. Being accused of magic, he took refuge in France, where he acquired a high reputation in his profession. He wrote "Speculum Astrologiæ," and other scientific works.

Gris'com, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American educationist, a member of the Society of Friends, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, in 1774. He was for more than a quarter of a century an eminent teacher in New York, whither he removed in 1807. Among other things, he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism and Crime, which was the parent of many important reform movements. He was one of the first to introduce lectures on philosophy, chemistry, geology, etc., and, with Dr. Mott, Dr. Francis, and others, organized Rutgers Medical College, (New York,) in which he was made professor of chemistry and natural philosophy. "For thirty years," says Dr. Francis, "Dr. Griscom was the acknowledged head of all other teachers of chemistry among us." Died in 1852. He was author of "A Year in Europe," (2 vols., 1823.)

See a "Memoir of John Griscom," by his son, JOHN H. GRISCOM.

Griscom, (JOHN HOS'KINS,) a physician, a son of the preceding, was born in New York in 1809. He became professor of chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy in 1836. He wrote "The Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Classes of New York," and "The Uses and Abuses of Air," etc., (1850.) Died April 24, 1874.

Grisebach, gree'zĕh-bȧk, (AUGUST HEINRICH RUDOLPH,) a German botanist, born at Hanover in 1814, became professor at Göttingen about 1847. Among his works are a "Journey through Roumelia," (1841,) and "Outlines of Systematic Botany," (1854.) Died in 1879.

Griselda, gre-zĕl'dȧ, **Griseldis**, gre-zel'dis, or **Gris'la**, the heroine of a popular romance of the middle ages, was, according to Italian tradition, the wife of Walter, Marquis of Saluzzo, who, in order to test her virtues, treated her for a time with great unkindness. Her patience and constancy triumphed over all; and her story has formed the subject of several works by celebrated writers, including Chaucer, who introduced it into his "Canterbury Tales," and Boccaccio, who has remodelled it in his "Decameron." It was also translated into Latin by Petrarch, and dramatized by Hans Sachs.

Grisi, gree'see, (GIULIA,) (Madame MELCY,) a celebrated Italian vocalist, born at Milan in 1811, performed with distinguished success in the principal cities of Europe, and visited the United States in 1854. She was married in 1836 to M. Girard de Melcy, and afterwards to Signor Mario. Died at Berlin in 1869.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Grisoni, gre-so'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) a Florentine painter of history, landscapes, and portraits. Died in 1769.

Griswold, (ALEXANDER VIETS,) D.D., was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1766. He was ordained as a pastor in the Episcopal Church in 1795. Upon the formation of the new diocese comprising the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, in 1810, Dr. Griswold was elected the first bishop. He succeeded Bishop White as presiding bishop in 1836. Died in 1843.

Griswold, (HATTIE TYNG,) an American author, born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 26, 1842, a daughter of Rev. Dudley Tyng. She removed in early life to Wisconsin, where she was married in 1863. She published "Apple-Blossoms," (poems,) and many tales and poems in periodicals.

Griswold, (ROGER,) an American statesman, born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1762, graduated at Yale College in 1780. Elected to Congress in 1794, he was for many years a leader of the Federalists. In 1807 he became judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and in 1811 was elected Governor of the State. Died in 1812.

Griswold, (RUFUS WILMOT,) an American critic and editor, born at Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, in February, 1815. He became in early life a Baptist minister, and successively associate editor of "The New Yorker," "Brother Jonathan," and "The New World." He published a volume of Poems in 1841. He contributed to the history of American literature several valuable works, entitled "Poets and Poetry of America," (1842; 16th edition, 1855,) "The Prose Writers of America," (1846,) and "The Female Poets of America," (1848.) These contain short biographies and critical remarks. "His 'Prose Writers of America,'" says W. H. Prescott, "will be an important contribution to our national literature. The range of authors is very wide; the biographical notices full and interesting. . . . The selections appear to me to be made with discrimination, and the criticism shows a sound taste, and a correct appreciation of the qualities of the writers, as well as I can judge." "In these sketches," says the "North American Review" for January, 1856, "we find reason to admire the author's impartiality and kindness. We have been unable to find a single instance in which he has suffered any of the usual grounds of prejudice to warp his judgment or to scant his eulogy." Among his other works is "The Republican Court; or, American Society in the Days of Washington," with twenty-one portraits of distinguished women, (1854.) He edited "The International Magazine," (New York, 1850–52.) Died in the city of New York in August, 1857.

See HORACE BINNEY WALLACE, "Literary Criticisms and Literary Portraits."

Gritti, grĕt'tee, (ANDREA,) born at Venice in 1454, acquired a high reputation as a general in the war carried on by the Venetians against the League of Cambrai, and reconquered the towns of Brescia and Bérgamo from the French in 1512. Being afterwards made prisoner, he signed a treaty of alliance between Louis XII. and the Venetian republic. He was elected Doge in 1523. Died in 1538.

See N. BARBARIGO, "A. Gritti Principis Venetiarum Vita," 1793; DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Gro'cŷn, (WILLIAM,) an English philologist, born at Bristol in 1442. About 1489 he visited Rome, where he studied the Greek language, at that time little cultivated in England. He was appointed after his return professor of Greek at Oxford. He was an intimate friend of Erasmus, by whom he was highly esteemed. Died in 1519.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" KNIGHT, "Life of Erasmus."

Groddeck, grod'dĕk, (ERNST GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Dantzic in 1762, became a professor at Wilna about 1804. He published "Elements of the Literary History of the Greeks," (in Latin, 1811,) and other similar works. Died in 1824.

See MALINOWSKI, "Biographie de Groddeck," 1825.

Groddeck, (GABRIEL,) a German philologist, born at Dantzic in 1672; died in 1709.

Groen van Prinsterer, groon vân prĭn'stẹh-rẹr, (WILLEM,) a Dutch statesman and author, born at Voorburg, August 21, 1801. He published "Archives of the House of Orange-Nassau," and a "History of the Fatherland," written from a Calvinistic stand-point. Died at the Hague, May 19, 1876.

Groening. See GRÖNING.

Grohmann, gro'mân, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German compiler, born in Upper Lusatia in 1763. He published a "Dictionary of the Fine Arts," (2 vols., 1795,) a "Biographical Dictionary," (7 vols., 1796–99,) and other works, which were favourably received. Died in 1805.

Grolier or **Grollier de Servier,** gro'le-à' dẹh sĕr'-ve-à', (JEAN,) Vicomte d'Aguisy, a French scholar and patron of literature, born at Lyons in 1479, numbered among his friends Erasmus and Budæus. Died in 1565.

Grolman, von, fon grol'mân, (HEINRICH DIETRICH,) an eminent Prussian jurist, born at Bochum in 1740, filled several important posts under Frederick the Great, and became a member of the state council in 1817. He died in 1840, at the age of nearly a hundred years.

Grolman, von, (KARL LUDWIG WILHELM,) a German statesman and jurist, born at Giessen in 1775. He was created chancellor of the university in 1815, minister of state about 1819, and in 1821 president of the united ministry, *(Vereinten Ministerien.)* He published "Principles of Criminal Jurisprudence," (1798,) and other works. Died in 1829.

Gröning or **Groening,** grö'ning, (JOHANN,) an able German publicist and jurist, born at Wismar in 1669. He wrote valuable treatises on the law of nature and of nations. Died after 1700.

Gronlund, (LAURENCE,) a socialistic author, was born in Denmark in 1846. He graduated at Copenhagen, emigrated to the United States, and was the author of "The Co-operative Commonwealth," "Socialism and the Single Tax," etc. Died in 1899.

Gro-no'vĭ-us, or **Gro'nov,** (ABRAHAM,) son of Jakob Gronovius, noticed below, was born at Leyden in 1694. He was librarian of the university in that city, and published editions of Pomponius Mela, Justin, and Tacitus. Died in 1775.

Gronovius, or **Gronov,** (JAKOB,) an eminent philologist, son of Johann Friedrich, noticed below, was born at Deventer in October, 1645. He was appointed in 1679 professor of belles-lettres at Leyden. He published in 1697 his "Dictionary of Greek Antiquities," ("Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum," 13 vols.,) which ranks very high among works of the kind. He also edited Polybius, Aulus Gellius, Macrobius, and other classics. Died at Leyden in 1716.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" CREUZER, "Zur Geschichte der classischen Philologie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gronovius, or **Gronov,** (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German scholar and antiquary, born at Hamburg in 1611. In 1658 he became professor of history and eloquence in the University of Leyden. He published valuable editions of Statius, Tacitus, Livy, Seneca, and other Latin classics. He also wrote a work entitled "De Sestertiis," (1643,) respecting ancient Greek and Roman coins, which is much esteemed. Died at Leyden in 1671. He was distinguished for his critical sagacity, and was one of the most profound Latin scholars of modern times.

See "Daventria illustrata," Leyden, 1651; WILKENS, "Leben des berühmten J. F. Gronovii," 1723; FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" CREUZER, "Zur Geschichte der classischen Philologie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gronovius, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent naturalist, a son of Jakob, noticed above, was born about 1690. He studied law, and became a magistrate of Leyden. He published "Flora Virginica," (1743,) Rauwolf's "Flora Orientalis," (1755,) and other works. He was a friend of Linnæus. Died in 1760.

Gronovius, (LAURENTIUS THEODORUS,) a son of the preceding, was a naturalist and a lawyer of Leyden. He published "Library of the Animal and Mineral Kingdoms," ("Bibliotheca Regni Animalis et Lapidei," 1740,) and Clayton's "Flora Virginica." Died in 1777.

Gronovius, (LAURENTIUS THEODORUS,) a Dutch antiquary and jurist, brother of Jakob, was born about 1660. He wrote "Emendationes Pandectarum," ("Emendations of the Pandects," 1688,) and notes on Vibius Sequester.

Gro'now, (REES HOWELL,) CAPTAIN, a British writer and officer, born in 1794. He served in the Peninsular war, (1808–14,) and wrote "Recollections and Reminiscences," (2 vols., 1863.) Died in 1865.

Groot, grōt, (GERARD,) or GERARD THE GREAT, a celebrated theologian, reformer, and founder of religious orders, was born at Deventer, Holland, in 1340. He was a popular preacher, and formed associations of friars, whom he employed in transcribing the Scriptures. They were called "Brethren of the Common Life." Died in 1384.

See HODGSON'S "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Groot, de, (HUGO.) See GROTIUS.

Gropper, grop'pẹr, (JOHANN,) a Roman Catholic theologian, born in Westphalia in 1501. He wrote a "Manual of the Christian Religion," (1546,) and several works against the Protestants. Died at Rome in 1558.

Gros, gro, (ANTOINE JEAN,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in March, 1771, was a pupil of David. He worked several years in Italy, and returned home about 1802, after which he produced "The Plague

of Jaffa," "The Battle of Aboukir," (1806,) "The Battle of Eylau," (1808,) "The Capture of Madrid by Napoleon," (1810,) "The Battle of Wagram," and numerous good portraits. About 1824 he completed a large oil-painting in the cupola of Sainte-Geneviève. This is considered by some critics his master-piece. He was found dead in the Seine, near Meudon, in June, 1835.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" J. B. DELESTRE, "Œuvres et ses Ouvrages, ou Mémoires historiques," etc., 1845.

Gros, (ÉTIENNE,) a French philologist, born at Carcassonne in 1797. He translated the works of Ovid, (5 vols., 1836,) part of Dion Cassius, (4 vols., 1845–55,) and other classics. Died in 1856.

Gros de Boze. See BOZE, DE, (CLAUDE GROS.)

Gros, Le. See LEGROS, (NICOLAS and PIERRE.)

Gro'sart, (ALEXANDER BALLOCH,) LL.D., a Scottish divine, born about 1830. He was ordained over a Presbyterian charge at Kinross West in 1856, and held pastorates in Liverpool and Blackburn. He published many lives of old Puritan divines and of early dramatists and poets, and edited many collections of the writings of the older English writers. Died in 1899.

Grose, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary, born in Middlesex in 1731. He was the author of "Views of Antiquities in England and Wales," (8 vols., 1787,) "Military Antiquities," (2 vols., 1788,) a "Treatise on Ancient Armour," etc., (1789,) "Antiquities of Scotland," (2 vols., 1790,) "Antiquities of Ireland," (2 vols., 1794,) and other works finely illustrated with his own designs. Captain Grose was noted for his wit, good humour, and conviviality, and was an intimate friend of the poet Burns, who has mentioned him in his poems. Died in 1791.

Grosier, gro'ze-ā', (JEAN BAPTISTE GABRIEL ALEXANDRE,) ABBÉ, a French critic, born at Saint-Omer in 1743. He was assistant editor of Fréron's "Année littéraire." He published, with Le Roux des Hautes-rayes, a "General History of China," (12 vols., 1777–84.) Died in 1823.

Grosley, gro'lā', (PIERRE JEAN,) a French lawyer and facetious writer, born at Troyes in 1718. Among his works is a "Life of Pithou." Died in 1785.

See "Vie de Grosley," partly by himself, 1787; E. T. SIMON, "Notice sur la Vie de Grosley," 1786.

Gross, grōs, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German publicist, born in Baireuth in 1703, was for twenty-eight years editor of the able "Gazette" of Erlangen, (1741–68.) Died in 1768.

Gross, (SAMUEL D.,) an eminent surgeon, born near Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1805. After holding several professorships, he became professor of surgery in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1856. Among his publications were "Elements of Pathological Anatomy," "System of Surgery," and other works. He was the recipient of honorary degrees from Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, and a bronze statue was erected in his honor by Congress and the physicians and surgeons of the United States. Died May 6, 1884.

Grosse, grōs'seh, (JULIUS WALDEMAR,) a German author, born at Erfurt, April 25, 1828. He published many plays, poems, and novels.

Grosser, gros'sẹr, (SAMUEL,) a German philologist, born in Silesia in 1664. He wrote a work on logic, entitled "Light-House of the Intellect," ("Pharus Intellectus," 1697,) and other works. Died in 1736.

Grosseteste, gros'test, or Grost'head, [Lat. CAPITO,] (ROBERT,) an eminent English prelate, was the author of "Compendium Speræ Mundi," and several other scientific treatises. He was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1235.

Grossi, gros'see, (TOMMASO,) an Italian poet, born at Bellano (province of Como) in 1791. Among his works are "Ildegonda," (1820,) "G. Maria Visconti," a tragedy, "The Lombards in the First Crusade," (1826,) and "Marco Visconti," a historical romance, which has been translated into English. "He is full of grace and elegance," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "and these qualities do not exclude force, passion, and elevation." Died at Milan in 1853.

Grossmann, grōss'mân, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB LEBRECHT,) a learned German theologian, born at Priessnitz in 1783, became professor of theology at Leipsic. He founded in that city the Evangelical Union, called the Gustavus Adolphus Institution. He published a treatise "On the Reformation of the Constitution of the Protestant Church," etc., Died at Leipsic, June 29, 1857.

Grossmann, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German dramatist and actor, born at Berlin in 1744. He wrote, among other popular comedies, "Wilhelmine von Blondheim," and "Only Six Plates." Died in 1796.

See GRÄSSE, "Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur."

Grostête or **Grosteste,** gro'tĕt', (CLAUDE,) a French Protestant theologian and writer, born at Orléans in 1647; died in London in 1713.

Grosvenor, gro'vẹn-ọr or grov'ẹn-ọr, or **Grovenor,** (BENJAMIN,) born in London in 1675, was a popular preacher among the Independents. He was one of the lecturers at Salters' Hall, London. Died in 1758.

Grote, (GEORGE,) an eminent English historian, of German extraction, born near Beckenham, in Kent, in 1794. He was educated for the employment of a banker by his father, one of the firm of Prescott, Grote & Co. in London. His earliest literary productions were contributions to the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews, and a treatise "On the Essentials of Parliamentary Reform." In 1832 he represented London in Parliament, where he distinguished himself by the liberality of his views. He was twice re-elected, but in 1841 retired from public life. In 1846 he published the first two volumes of his "History of Greece." The remaining volumes, amounting in all to twelve, and ending at the death of Alexander, appeared successively between 1847 and 1856. Mr. Grote, in the words of a critic in the "Quarterly Review," "unites the practical knowledge of the British statesman with the erudition of a German professor;" and the same writer pronounces his "History of Greece" "the most important contribution to historical literature in modern times." He also published "Plato and the other Companions of Socrates," (3 vols., 1865,) and a review of Stuart Mill's "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," (1868.) Died in 1871. His wife (originally Mrs. HARRIET LEWIN) wrote a Life of Ary Scheffer, a memoir of her husband, and other works, and was a frequent contributor to the leading journals of her time. Died December 29, 1878.

Grotefend, gro'tẹh-fĕnt', (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German philologist, nephew of Georg Friedrich, noticed below, was born at Ilfeld in 1798; died in 1836.

Grotefend, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and antiquary, born at Münden in 1775. He was director of the lyceum or gymnasium of Hanover for twenty-eight years, (1821–49.) He published several valuable treatises on the cuneiform writings of Persepolis and Babylon, and made contributions to Ersch and Gruber's "Encyclopædia." He also wrote a work "On the Geography and History of Ancient Italy," (1840–42.) He is said to have been the first who deciphered the cuneiform inscriptions. Died in December, 1853.

Groth, grōt, (KLAUS,) a German (Platt-Deutsch) poet, born at Heide, in Ditmarsh, April 24, 1819. In 1866 he became professor of German literature at Kiel. "Quickborn," (1853,) poems dealing with life in Ditmarsh, is his master-piece, and has reached many editions. Other works are "Hundert Blätter," (1854,) "Vaer de Gaern," (1858,) "Ueber Mundarten und mundartige Dichtungen," (1873,) etc.

Groth, (PAUL,) a distinguished German mineralogist, born at Magdeburg, June 23, 1843. He was educated at Freiberg and Berlin, and held a professorship in the University of Strasburg, where he founded an excellent mineralogical institute. In 1883 he was made professor of mineralogy at Munich. His principal work is "Physical Crystallography," (1876,) a treatise of high value.

Grothusen, von, fon grōt'hoo'zẹn, (CHRISTIAN ALBRECHT,) BARON, a general, born probably in Germany. He entered the service of Charles XII. of Sweden, of whom he became a favoured companion, and treasurer. He accompanied that king in his retreat into Turkey in 1709. He was killed in battle in the island of Rügen in 1714.

Grotius, gro'she-us, or **De Groot**, dẽh grōt, (HUGO,) an eminent Dutch jurist and theologian, and one of the most celebrated scholars of his time, was born at Delft, April 10, 1583. As a child he was remarkable for precocity of intellect, and is said to have written Latin verses when but eight years of age. He studied at Leyden under Joseph Scaliger and the theologian Junius, and devoted himself to divinity, law, and mathematics. In 1598 he accompanied a Dutch embassy to Paris, on which occasion Henry IV. presented him with a golden chain. Soon after his return, in 1599, he published editions of several classics, and wrote a Latin poem entitled "Prosopopœia," which was greatly admired and translated into French and Greek. In 1613 he obtained the important post of pensionary of Rotterdam, which gave him a seat in the Assembly of the States of Holland and in that of the States-General. Being sent to England in 1615 on some public business, he formed the acquaintance of Isaac Casaubon. In 1618 he was involved in the defeat and misfortune of the Liberal or Arminian party, of which his friend Barneveldt was the leader. He was tried for treason, and unjustly condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and his property was confiscated. In June, 1619, he was sent to the fortress of Loevestein. He here devoted himself to study, and wrote, during his captivity, several works, among which was his celebrated treatise "On the Truth of the Christian Religion," ("De Veritate Religionis Christianæ," 1627.) At the end of eighteen months, Grotius escaped from his prison by means of a stratagem devised by his wife, who had been permitted to share his confinement. He went immediately to France, where he was well received by Louis XIII., who granted him a pension of three thousand livres. On the death of the stadtholder Maurice, Grotius was persuaded by his friends to return to Holland in 1631, but was again compelled to leave it. In 1634 he was appointed councillor to the Queen of Sweden by Chancellor Oxenstiern, and her ambassador to the court of France. In 1645 he repaired to Stockholm, where he was received with the greatest favour by Queen Christina; but, soon becoming weary of court life, he embarked for Lubeck in August. After a stormy passage, he arrived at Rostock, very ill from exposure and fatigue, and died on the 28th of August, 1645. Grotius left numerous works on jurisprudence, divinity, history, and poetry. Referring to his theological works, Leibnitz said that he preferred Grotius to all other commentators. His treatise on International Law, ("De Jure Belli et Pacis,") a work of the greatest merit, has been translated into the principal European languages. Among his historical productions we may mention "The History of the Goths, Vandals, and Lombards," "Belgian History and Annals," and "On the Origin of the American Tribes." These were all written in excellent Latin. His Latin poems comprise three tragedies and numerous lyrical and elegiac compositions. Grotius was distinguished for sincere piety, and his character combined mildness with remarkable energy.

See BUTLER, "Life of H. Grotius;" LUDEN, "H. Grotius nach seinen Schicksalen und Schriften dargestellt," 1806; LÉVESQUE DE BURIGNY, "Vie de H. Grotius," 1750, (and English version of the same, London, 1754;) BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" CASPAR BRANDT, "Historie van het Leven des Heeren H. de Groot," 2 vols., 1727; G. F. CREUZER, "Luther und Grotius, oder Glaube und Wissenschaft," 1846; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1860.

Grotius, (PIETER,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1610. He was appointed in 1660 pensionary at Amsterdam, and was afterwards ambassador to Denmark, Sweden, and France. Died in 1680.

Grotius, (WILLEM,) a Dutch jurist, born at Delft in 1597, was a brother of the celebrated Hugo Grotius. He was appointed advocate of the India Company in 1639. He published several legal works in Latin. Died in 1662.

Grot'to or **Grot'to**, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian poet, called "Il Cieco d'Adria," ("The Blind Man of Adria,") was born at Adria in 1541. He wrote numerous plays and poems, which had a temporary popularity. Died in 1585.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Grouchy, GROO'she', or **Grouché**, GROO'shā', [Lat. GRU'CHIUS,] (NICOLAS,) a French scholar and Protestant, born about 1520. He published, besides other works "De Comitiis Romanorum Libri tres," (1555,) and "The Logic of Aristotle," (1558.) Died at La Rochelle in 1572.

Grouchy, (SOPHIA.) See CONDORCET.

Grouchy, de, dẽh GROO'she', (EMMANUEL,) MARQUIS, a celebrated French general, born in Paris in 1766. He entered the republican army about 1790, and as major general commanded the cavalry in the campaign against Savoy, (1792.) He was soon after sent against the Vendeans, whom he defeated in several engagements. He served under Moreau in the campaign of Piedmont, (1798,) and was severely wounded at the battle of Novi and made prisoner by the Austrians. He was released after a year's captivity, and, having joined the army of Moreau, assisted in gaining the victory of Hohenlinden. He was conspicuous for his skill and courage in the battles of Jena and Eylau, and at Friedland, where he commanded the cavalry. His services on this occasion were mentioned by Napoleon with high commendation. He was appointed governor of Madrid in 1808. In the campaign of 1812, Napoleon gave a signal proof of his confidence in Grouchy by placing him at the head of his "Sacred Battalion." His conduct in the engagements of Brienne, La Rothière, and Vauchamps won for him the applause of the nation, and he was soon after made a marshal, (1814.) On the 18th of June, 1815, while the battle of Waterloo was in progress, General Grouchy, who was stationed near Wavre, was urged by his officers to march in that direction; but he refused to disobey the orders he had received from the emperor. He became an exile in 1815, and was restored to the rank of marshal in 1830. Died in 1847.

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" JOMINI, "Précis politique et militaire de la Campagne de 1815;" "Opinions et Jugements de Napoléon;" NORVINS, "Histoire de Napoléon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." ☞ Respecting the question of Grouchy's responsibility for the defeat of Waterloo, see LIEUT.-COL. J. B. A. CHARRAS, "Histoire de la Campagne de 1815—Waterloo," Brussels, 2 vols. 8vo, 1858, 5th edition, 1863, (which ably and unanswerably refutes the falsehoods of Napoleon and his admirers against Grouchy and Ney;) E. QUIRET, "Histoire de la Campagne de 1815," 1862; LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES C. CHESNEY, "Waterloo Lectures," 1868; PIÉRART, "Le Drame de Waterloo," 1868.

Grouvelle, GROO'vĕl', (PHILIPPE ANTOINE,) a French revolutionist and writer, born in Paris in 1758. As secretary of the provisionary executive council in 1792, he read to Louis XVI. the decree of the Convention which condemned him to death. He was sent as minister to Denmark in 1793, and in 1800 was elected to the legislative body. He published a "Historical Memoir of the Templars," etc., and other works. Died in 1806.

Grōve, (Sir GEORGE,) D.C.L., an English author, born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1820. In early life he won distinction as a civil engineer. He was editor of "Macmillan's Magazine" for some years, edited and wrote in part a noted "Dictionary of Music," and wrote many articles in Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." In 1882 he was made director of the Royal College of Music, Kensington. Died May 28, 1900.

Grōve, (HENRY,) an English dissenting divine, born in Somersetshire in 1683, wrote a treatise "On the Immortality of the Soul," (1718,) and other religious works, which are highly commended by Doddridge. He was director of an academy at Taunton. Died in 1738.

Grove, (JOSEPH,) an English writer, was an attorney of Richmond. He was the author of the "Life and Times of Cardinal Wolsey," (4 vols., 1742–44,) and other works. Died in 1764.

Grove, (Sir WILLIAM ROBERT,) an eminent English electrician and natural philosopher born at Swansea in July, 1811. He graduated at Oxford in 1835, studied law, and became a successful barrister. He devoted much attention to physical science, in which he made important discoveries. He invented, about 1839, the nitric-acid battery which bears his name, and effected the recomposition of water by the battery. In a lecture delivered in 1842 he maintained or suggested the doctrine that heat, light, and electricity are mutually convertible, and that heat is a mode of motion. This theory was

more fully developed in his "Correlation of Physical Forces," (1862.) He received the medal of the Royal Society in 1847, and was chosen its vice-president. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" numerous treatises on electricity, etc. Died August 2, 1896.

Grovenor. See GROSVENOR.

Grō'vẹr, (CUVIER,) an American general, born at Bethel, Maine, about 1830, graduated at West Point in 1850. He commanded a division of General Banks's army at the capture of Port Hudson, July, 1863, and a division under General Sheridan at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. He was brevetted major-general in 1865, and became colonel in the regular army in 1875. Died June 6, 1885.

Grōw, (GALUSHA A.,) an American politician, born in Windham county, Connecticut, in 1823. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and settled in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He represented the fourteenth district of Pennsylvania in Congress from December, 1859, to March, 1863, and was chosen Speaker of the House in December, 1861. He returned to Congress in 1894. He died March 31, 1907.

Grozelier, grōz'le-ā', (NICOLAS,) born at Beaune, in France, in 1692, published, besides other works, a "Collection of Fables in Verse." Died in 1778.

Grub, (GEORGE,) LL.D., a Scottish Church historian, born at Old Aberdeen in 1812. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and in 1862 became a law professor in the Aberdeen University. His principal work is a valuable "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland," (4 vols., 1861.) It is written from an Episcopalian point of view. Died in 1892.

Grube, groo'bẹh, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German educational writer, born at Wernigerode, December 17, 1816. Among his numerous works are "Charakterbilder aus der Geschichte und Sage," (1853; 24th edition, 1883,) "Aesthetische Vorträge," (1865–66,) etc. Died at Bregenz, January 28, 1884.

Grubenmann, groo'bẹn-mân', or **Grubemann,** groo'bẹh-mân', (JOHANN ULRICH,) a Swiss architect of the eighteenth century, born at Teufen. He built a noble bridge over the Rhine at Schaffhausen, and another at Reichenau. These were burned by the French in 1799.

Grüber, grü'bẹr, (BERNHARD,) a German architect, prominent as an art-critic, an antiquary, and a restorer of mediæval buildings, was born at Donauwörth in 1806, and died at Schwabing, October 12, 1882.

Gruber, groo'bẹr, (GREGOR MAXIMILIAN,) a German antiquary, born at Horn, in Austria, in 1739, was professor of history at Vienna. He wrote, besides other works, a "System of Diplomatics for Austria and Germany," (1783.) Died in 1799.

Gruber, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German jurist and historian, born in Franconia, wrote a work on the early history of Livonia, ("Origines Livoniæ," 1740.) Died in 1748.

Gruber, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a distinguished German scholar and miscellaneous writer, born at Naumburg in 1774. His essays "On the Literature of Romance," and his "Comparison of the Philosophy of many Nations," won for him the regard of Wieland, who chose him for his biographer. In 1815 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Halle. He soon after became engaged with Ersch in the publication of the "Universal Encyclopædia of Sciences and Arts," ("Allgemeine Encyklopaedie," etc.,) extending to more than one hundred volumes 4to. In 1818 he published a complete edition of Wieland's works, accompanied by a biography. He was also a contributor to the "Conversations-Lexikon" and to the "Universal Literary Gazette." Died in 1851.

Gruchius. See GROUCHY, (NICOLAS.)

Grudius. See EVERARD.

Grueneisen. See GRÜNEISEN.

Gruenewald. See GRÜNEWALD.

Gruithuisen, groit'hoi'zẹn or HROit'hoi'zẹn, (FRANZ VON PAULA,) an astronomer and surgeon, born in 1774. He was the inventor of an instrument for performing lithotrity, for which he received a prize of one thousand francs. Died in 1852.

Grumbach, von, fon grōōm'bȧK', (WILHELM,) a German adventurer, born in 1503, was the leader of an insurrection against the government, commonly called "Grumbach's Rebellion." Having captured and plundered the city of Würzburg in 1563, he was put under the ban of the empire, and in 1566 was taken and executed.

Grün, (ANASTASIUS.) See AUERSPERG.

Grunæus. See GRYNÆUS.

Grund, grōōnt, (JOHANN JAKOB NORBERT,) a German miniature-painter, born at Günzenhausen in 1755, became professor in the Academy of Florence. He wrote "Painting among the Greeks, or the Rise, Progress, and Decadence of Painting," (2 vols., 1811.) Died in 1815.

Grundtvig, grōōnt'vig, (NICOLAI FREDERIK SEVERIN,) a distinguished Danish theologian, poet, and historian, was born at Udby, in Seeland, in September, 1783. He published in 1808 "Mythology of the North," ("Nordens Mythologie," revised edition, 1832,) which treats the subject in a poetical and philosophical spirit. He preached for some time at Copenhagen, and acquired great influence as a theologian. In 1820 he was appointed pastor of Prästöe. He produced several poetical and historical works, which, according to P. L. Møller, are characterized by sublime inspirations and mystical tendencies. He became minister of a church of Copenhagen in 1839, and afterwards was an active member of the Diet and a leader of the Anti-German party. He died at Copenhagen, September 3, 1872.

See HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe."

Grundtvig, (SVEN HERSLER,) a Danish writer, a son of the preceding, was born at Christianshavn in 1824. His favourite subjects are the songs and popular traditions of his country. Among his publications is "The Ancient Popular Songs of Denmark." Died in 1883.

Grün'dў, (FELIX,) an American lawyer and Senator, born in Berkeley county, Virginia, in 1777. He removed to Nashville, Tennessee, about 1808, and in 1811 was elected a member of Congress, in which he supported Mr. Madison's administration. He was chosen a Senator of the United States in 1829, as a political friend of General Jackson, and was re-elected in 1833. In 1838 he was appointed attorney-general of the United States. Having resigned in 1840, he was again elected a Senator. Died in December, 1840.

Grundy, (SYDNEY,) an English dramatic author, was born at Manchester in 1848. He published a novel, "The Days of His Vanity," in 1876, but is best known by his popular plays and adaptations, "The Glass of Fashion," (1883,) "A Fool's Paradise," (1890,) "A White Lie," (1893,) "The New Woman," (1894,) etc. Died July 6, 1914.

Grüneisen or **Grueneisen,** grün'ī'zẹn, (KARL,) a German writer and divine, born at Stuttgart in 1802. He published a collection of popular songs, ("Lieder," 1823,) and other works. Died March 1, 1878.

Grünenwald, grü'nẹn-wȧlt, (JAKOB,) a German painter, born at Bünzwangen, near Göppingen, in Würtemberg, Sept. 30, 1821. In 1877 he became a professor in the royal art-school at Stuttgart. Among his works are "The Battle of Aichach," "The Interrupted Bridal Procession," etc. His fame rests largely upon his genre, religious, and allegorical works. Died Sept. 26, 1896.

Gruner, groo'nẹr, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German physician, born at Sagan, in Silesia, in 1744, became professor of botany at Jena. He published "Library of Ancient Physicians," (2 vols., 1782,) and other medical works. Died in 1815.

Gruner, groo'nẹr, (GOTTLIEB SIEGMUND,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Berne in 1717. He published a "Description of the Swiss Glaciers," (3 vols., 1762,) and other works. Died in 1778.

Gruner, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Coburg in 1723. He became professor of theology at Halle, and wrote some theological works. He published good editions of Eutropius, (1752,) Aurelius Victor, (1757,) and Velleius Paterculus, (1762.) Died in 1778.

Gruner, (WILHELM HEINRICH LUDWIG,) an eminent German engraver, born at Dresden in 1801. He published two splendid works, entitled "Fresco Decorations and Studies," (1844,) and "The Decorations of the Gar-

den Pavilion in the Grounds of Buckingham Palace," with text by Mrs. Jameson, (1846.) In 1851 he was employed in the decorations of the Crystal Palace in London. Among his finest prints are "Christ on the Mount of Olives," and several Madonnas. Died in 1882.

Gruner, von, fon groo'ner, (Karl Justus,) a German diplomatist, born at Osnabrück in 1777, entered the Prussian civil service. About 1814 he was one of the important agents of the allies. Died in 1820.

Grunert, groo'nert, (Johann August,) an able German mathematician, born at Halle in 1797. He published "Spheroidal Trigonometry," (1833,) and "Contributions to Meteorological Optics and its Auxiliary Sciences," (1850.) Died June 7, 1872.

Grünewald or **Gruenewald**, grü'neh-wâlt', (Matthäus,) a German painter, supposed to have been a native of Aschaffenburg. Among his works is a "Crucifixion," which displays great power. He was contemporary with Albert Dürer, whom, in the opinion of many critics, he nearly equalled.

Gru-pel'lo, de, (Gabriel,) a Belgian sculptor, born at Grammont in 1644; died in 1730.

Grupen, groo'pen, (Christian Ulrich,) a German antiquary and jurist, born at Harburg in 1692, wrote treatises on mediæval antiquities, etc. Died in 1767.

Gruppe, grōōp'peh, (Otto Friedrich,) a German philosophical and critical writer, born at Dantzic in 1804, became professor-extraordinary of philosophy in Berlin in 1844. In his works entitled "Antæus" and "The Crisis of Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century" (1834) he has assailed the system of Hegel. He wrote "Alboin," an epic, (1830,) and other poems. Died in 1876.

Gruter, grü'ter, or hrü'ter, or **Gruytère**, grü-e'tair', [Lat. Grute'rus,] (Jan,) an eminent scholar, was born at Antwerp in 1560. He studied at Cambridge and Leyden, and subsequently filled various professorships in Germany, at Wittenberg and Heidelberg. His greatest work is entitled "Ancient Inscriptions of the Whole World known to the Romans," ("Inscriptiones antiquæ totius Orbis Romanorum," about 1602.) He also published numerous editions of the classics, and "Lampas, sive Fax Artium liberalium," being a colleciton of the best critical and antiquarian treatises of the sixteenth century. Died at Heidelberg in 1627.

See F. H. Flayder, "Vita Gruteri," 1628; Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Félix van Hulst, "Jean Gruytère," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gruter, (Pieter,) a Dutch physician and writer, born about 1555. He published many Latin epistles, "Epistolarum Centuria," (1609.) Died at Amsterdam in 1634.

Grützner, grüts'ner, (Eduard,) a German painter of genre, born at Gross-Karlowitz, Prussian Silesia, May 26, 1846. His works are often of a humorous, and sometimes of a sarcastic, kind, and are very popular in Germany. Died 1925.

Gryl'lus, [Gr. Γρύλλος,] a son of Xenophon, was killed at the battle of Mantinea, 362 B.C. According to tradition, he killed Epaminondas at this battle.

Grynæus, gre-nē'us, (Johann Jakob,) a theologian, born at Bâle in 1540, was a grand-nephew of Simon, noticed below. He was professor of theology at Bâle, and wrote commentaries on Scripture, and other works. Died in 1618.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires;" J. J. Brunn, "Vir sanctus et incomparabilis, hoc est Vita J. J. Grynæi," 1618.

Grynæus, (Samuel,) a Swiss jurist, son of the following, was born at Bâle in 1539; died in 1599.

Grynæus, (Simon,) a distinguished Protestant theologian, born at Veringen, in Suabia, in 1493, was a friend of Melanchthon and Erasmus. He became professor of Greek at Heidelberg in 1523, removed to Bâle in 1536, and attended the conference at Worms in 1540. He discovered the last five books of Livy, published the "Almagest" of Ptolemy in Greek, (1538,) wrote several works, and translated Plato into Latin. He published in 1532 a curious work, entitled "The New World of Regions and Islands unknown to the Ancients," which contains the narratives of Marco Polo and many other travellers. Died at Bâle in 1541.

See Melchior Adam, "Vitæ Theologorum;" Brucker, "History of Philosophy."

Gryph. See Gryphius.

Gryphius, gree'fe-ŭs or grif'e-ŭs, or **Gryph**, grĭf, originally **Greif**, grīf, (Andreas,) a celebrated German poet and dramatist, born in Silesia in 1616. Among his principal works are the tragedies of "Leo Armenius," "Cardenio and Celinda," and "Carolus Stuartus," and a very popular comedy, entitled "Peter Squenz." He is regarded as the greatest dramatic poet of the seventeenth century in Germany. His epigrams, lyrics, and spiritual odes also possess great merit. He was an accomplished linguist, and was well versed in mathematics and physical science. Died in 1664.

See J. Hermann, "Ueber A. Gryphius; literar-historischer Versuch," 1851; Caspar Knorr, "Gedächtniss A. Gryphii," 1665.

Gryphius, (Christian,) a son of the preceding, was born at Fraustadt in 1649. His "History of the Orders of Knighthood" (1697) is his best work. Died in 1706.

Gryphius, (Sebastian,) a learned and celebrated printer, born in Suabia in 1493, settled at Lyons. Among his publications was a Latin Bible, (1550.) Died at Lyons in 1556.

See Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Grÿph'on or **Grif'fon**, [Lat. Gry'phus or Gryps, (plural Gry'phes;) Gr. Γρύψ; Fr. Griffon, gre'fôn',] a monster of the classic mythology, having the body of a lion with the head and wings of an eagle. (See Seemoorgh.)

Guadagni, goo-â-dân'yee, (Leopoldo Andrea,) an Italian jurist, born at Florence in 1705; died in 1785.

Guadagnini, goo-â-dân-yee'nee, (Giambattista,) an Italian ecclesiastic and controversial writer, born at Piacenza about 1720; died in 1806.

Guadagnoli, goo-â-dân-yo'lee, (Filippo,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Magliano about 1596. He became professor of Arabic in the college di Sapienza at Rome. He published "Institutiones Linguæ Arabicæ," and an "Apology for Christianity," etc., (in Latin,) which is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1656.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Gua de Malves, de, deh gâ deh mâlv, (Jean Paul,) a French mathematician, born at Carcassonne in 1713, became professor of philosophy in the College of France. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and published several scientific treatises. Died in 1788.

See Desessarts, "Siècles littéraires de la France"

Guadet, gâ'dà', (Marguerite Élie,) a French statesman, and one of the principal leaders of the Girondist party, was born near Bordeaux in 1758. He was a deputy in 1791 to the Legislative Assembly, where, says Lamartine, "he formed with Vergniaud and Gensonné a triumvirate of talent, opinion, and eloquence." One of his first acts was to accuse the French emigrants of conspiracy against the government; and in 1792 he supported the decree of accusation against the brothers of the king, which was passed. He was soon after a deputy from Bordeaux to the National Convention, where he was conspicuous for his bold and vehement eloquence. In common with his colleagues, he at last yielded to the rage of the populace, and voted for the death of the king, after having appealed in vain to the people to sustain them in their efforts to preserve his life. On the downfall of his party, Guadet took refuge with his friends, near Bordeaux, where he was discovered, and was executed in that city in July, 1794.

See Lamartine, "History of the Girondists;" Thiers, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guagnino, goo-ân-yee'no, (Alessandro,) a historian, was born at Verona in 1548. He served in the Polish army against the Russians, and wrote a "History of Poland," ("Rerum Polonicarum Libri tres," 1574,) which is praised for accuracy and elegance. Died in 1614.

See Adelung, "Uebersicht der Reisenden in Russland bis 1700."

Gualandi, goo-â-lân'dee, (Michelangelo,) an Italian antiquary, born at Bologna in 1793. He published a valuable work on the fine arts, entitled "Memorie originali Italiani risguardanti le belle Arti," (3 vols., 1840–45.)

Gualdim-Paes, gwâl-deen' pâ-ĕs', a Portuguese ecclesiastic, born at Braga, founded, about 1160, the magnificent monastery of Thomar. Died in 1195.

Gualdo-Priorato, goo-âl'do pre-o-rā'to, (Galeazzo,)

Count of Comazzo, an Italian soldier, diplomatist, and historian, born at Vicenza in 1606. He served successively under Maurice, Prince of Orange, Count Mansfeld, and Wallenstein, and was afterwards sent on various important missions. He wrote a "History of the Wars of Ferdinand II. and Ferdinand III.," a "History of Wallenstein," (1643,) and other works. Died in 1678.

See M. A. ZORZI, "Vita di Gualdo-Priorato," in the "Opuscoli scientifici," Venice, 1728; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gualterus, gwâl-tā'rŭs, sometimes written **Gualther**, (RUDOLF,) a Swiss divine, born at Zurich in 1518, was a son-in-law of Zwingle. He became first minister of Zurich, and wrote several popular works. Died in 1586.

Gualtieri, (GIOVANNI.) See CIMABUE.

Gualtieri, goo-âl-te-ā'ree, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born in Tuscany in 1688, was professor of medicine at Pisa. Died in 1744.

Guarco, goo-ar'ko, (ANTONIOTTO,) a son of Niccolò, noticed below, became Doge of Genoa in 1394. He was assassinated at Pavía about 1404.

Guarco, (NICCOLÒ,) was elected Doge of Genoa in 1378. Under his rule a war was carried on between the Genoese and the Venetians. Died in 1383.

Guardi, goo-ar'dee, (FRANCESCO,) a painter, born at Venice in 1712, was a pupil and successful imitator of Canaletto. He painted Venetian scenery and architecture. Died in 1793.

Guarienti, goo-â-re-ĕn'tee, **Guariento**, goo-â-re-ĕn'to, or **Guariero**, goo-â-re-ā'ro, written also **Guarente**, an Italian painter, who lived about 1360–90. He painted the hall of the Grand Council at Venice, which in 1508 was renewed by Tintoretto.

Guarin, gă'răN', (PIERRE,) a French ecclesiastic and distinguished Orientalist, born in Normandy in 1678. He published "Grammatica Hebraica et Chaldaica," and other valuable works. Died in Paris in 1729.

Guarini, goo-â-ree'nee, (CAMILLO **Guarino**—goo-â-ree'no,) an Italian architect, born at Módena in 1624. Among his works are the Chapel Royal at Turin, and the Convent of the Theatines at Módena. Died in 1683.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes."

Guarini, (GIAMBATTISTA,) son of Guarini da Verona, noticed below, became professor of Greek at Ferrara, and numbered among his pupils Aldus Manutius and Giraldus. He wrote a treatise "On the Sect of Epicurus," ("De Secta Epicuri,") and other works in Latin, and made translations from Demosthenes, Dion Chrysostom, and Saint Gregory Nazianzen. Died in 1513.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Guarini, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a celebrated Italian poet, born at Ferrara December 10, 1537. He became professor of rhetoric in his native city about 1560, and was afterwards patronized by Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, who made him a chevalier and employed him in various diplomatic missions. For these services he received little except empty honours. He published in 1590 his "Pastor Fido," a pastoral tragi-comedy, in verse, which met with brilliant success and was translated into the principal languages of Europe. Guarini was the author of other dramas, and of a number of sonnets and madrigals. He was a friend of the poet Tasso. Died in Venice in 1612.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" APOSTOLO ZENO, "Vita del Guarini," in the "Galleria di Minerva;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831.

Guarini da Verona, goo-â-ree'nee dâ vâ-ro'nâ, [Lat. VARI'NUS,] one of the restorers of classical literature in Italy, born at Verona in 1370. He studied Greek at Constantinople under Chrysoloras, and brought with him on his return a valuable collection of manuscripts. He afterwards became professor of Greek at Florence or Verona, being, it is said, the first Italian who publicly taught that language. He made a Latin translation of the first ten books of Strabo, and of portions of Plutarch Died in 1460.

See ROSMINI, "Vita e Disciplina di Guarini Veronese," etc., 3 vols., 1805; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium."

Guarino. See FAVORINUS.

Guarnacci, goo-ar-nât'chee, (MARIO,) an Italian prelate and antiquary, born at Volterra in 1701, published, among other works, a "Dissertation on the Twelve Tables." Died in 1785.

Guarnieri, gwar-ne-â'ree, or **Guarne'rius**, a celebrated Italian family of violin-makers at Cremona. ANDREAS, the first of the family, born in 1650, was a pupil of Nicholas Amati. Died in 1695. His two sons, JOSEPH and PETER, and his grandson, PETER, of Venice, were all famous violin-makers; but the greatest of all was Joseph, the nephew of Andreas, who was called Del Gesù, from the I. H. S. which is added to his name on his tickets. Paganini's favourite violin was a "Joseph," and this preference has raised their market-value to a very high figure.

Guarnieri-Ottoni, goo-ar-ne-ā'ree ot-to'nee, (AURELIO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Osimo in 1748, wrote a work on the Claudian Way, etc. Died in 1788.

Guasco, dâ, dâ goo-âs'ko, (OTTAVIANO,) a writer, born at Pinerolo, in Piedmont, in 1712, published a work entitled "Satires of Prince Cantemir," etc., also an "Essay on the State of Sciences in France under Charles VI.," etc. Guasco was an intimate friend of Montesquieu. Died in 1781.

Guaspre, Le. See DUGHET.

Guatemozin, gwâ-te-mo'zin, or **Quah-te-mot'zin**, son-in-law and successor of Montezuma, Emperor of Mexico, was the last prince of the Aztec dynasty. After a brave defence of his capital against the Spaniards, he was forced to capitulate, and was taken prisoner. He was then cruelly tortured, by order of Cortez, to compel him to reveal where the treasures of the empire were concealed. Being afterwards unjustly accused of exciting his subjects to rebellion, he was put to death without any form of trial, in 1522. "Among all the names of barbarian princes, there are few entitled to a higher place on the roll of fame than Guatemozin. He was called to the throne in the convulsed and expiring hours of the monarchy, when the banded nations of Anahuac and the fierce European were thundering at the gates of the capital. No one can refuse his admiration to the intrepid spirit which could prolong a defence of his city while one stone was left upon another; and our sympathies for the time are inevitably thrown more into the scale of the rude chieftain thus battling for his country's freedom, than into that of his civilized and successful antagonist." (Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," vols. ii. and iii.)

Guay, gâ, (JACQUES,) a French gem-engraver, born at Marseilles in 1715; died in 1787.

Guay-Trouin. See DUGUAY-TROUIN.

Guazzesi, goo-ât-sâ'see, (LORENZO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Arezzo in 1708. He published several historical works. Died in 1764.

Guazzo, goo-ât'so, (MARCO,) an Italian poet and *littérateur*, born at Padua about 1496; died in 1556.

Guazzo, (STEFANO,) an Italian poet and essayist, born at Casali in 1530; died in 1593.

Gubbio, da, dâ goob'be-o, (ODERIGI,) an Italian painter, born at Gubbio, near Perugia, was a friend of Dante, who mentions him with honour in his great poem. He worked at Bologna, and was distinguished as a painter of missals and miniatures. Died about 1300.

Gubernatis, de, dè goo-bĕr-nâ'tès, (ANGELO,) an Italian author, born at Turin, April 7, 1840. He graduated at the Turin University, studied Sanscrit at Berlin, and in 1863 became extraordinary, and in 1869 ordinary, professor of Sanscrit in the University of Florence. In 1891 he accepted a call to Rome. He has written much and variously, and is known as a philologist, poet, dramatist, critic, biographer, and historian. His "Zoological Mythology," (1872,) "Mythology of Plants," (1873,) and "Universal History of Literature," (1882 *et seq.*,) are especially commended.

Gubitz, goo'bits, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German engraver and *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1786. He wrote several dramas, and other works. Died in 1870.

Gude. See GUDIUS.

Gudelinus. See GOUDELIN.

Gudenow. See GODOONOF.

Gudin, gü'dăn', (JEAN ANTOINE **THÉODORE**,) a celebrated marine painter, born in Paris in 1802, was a pupil of Girodet. Among his best works are "The Storm in the Bay of Algiers," a "View of Constantinople," "The Shipwreck," and a "View of Gibraltar." Died in 1880.

Gudin de la Brenellerie, gü'dăn' dẹh lă brẹh-nĕl're', (PAUL PHILIPPE,) a French dramatic poet, born in Paris in 1738. He published a number of tragedies, and a mock-heroic poem entitled "The Conquest of Naples by Charles VIII." Died in 1812.

See "Notice sur Gudin de la Brenellerie," Paris, 1812.

Gudin de la Sablonnière, gü'dăn' dẹh lă să'blo'-ne-air', (CÉSAR CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Montargis in 1768. He distinguished himself at Eylau, (1807,) Eckmühl, and Wagram, (1809,) and was killed at Volutina-Gora, in Russia, in 1812.

Gudius, goo'de-ŭs, or **Gude**, goo'dẹh, (GOTTLOB FRIEDRICH,) a German minister and writer, born at Lauban in 1701; died in 1756.

See MEISSNER, "Gedächtnissrede auf Gude," 1756.

Gudius or **Gude**, (MARQUARD,) a German philologist and antiquary, born at Rensburg in 1635, became councillor to the King of Denmark. He collected many manuscripts and Greek and Latin inscriptions, which were published in 1731. Died in 1689.

Gudmundsson, gōōd'mōōnd'son, (THORGEIR,) a distinguished scholar and antiquary of Iceland, born in 1794, was one of the founders of the Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen in 1845.

Gudmundus, gōōd-mōōn'dŭs, (ANDREAS,) a learned Icelander, wrote several antiquarian works, and a "Lexicon Islandico-Latinum." Died in 1654.

Guébriant, de, dẹh gà'bre'ŏn', (JEAN BAPTISTE Budes—büd,) COMTE, a French marshal, born in Brittany in 1602. He served with great distinction in Germany during several campaigns of the Thirty Years' war, and in 1641 gained a signal victory over the Imperial troops at Wolfenbüttel. He was made a marshal in 1642. He was mortally wounded at Rothweil in 1643.

See LE LABOUREUR, "Histoire du Maréchal de Guébriant," 1657.

Guébriant, de, (RENÉE **du Bec-Crispin**—dü bĕk'-krĕs'păn',) wife of the preceding, was appointed in 1643 ambassadress-extraordinary to the King of Poland, being, it is said, the first woman who ever acted in that capacity independently of her husband. Died in 1659.

See "Lettres de Madame de Guébriant à la Princesse-Palatine Anne de Gonzague."

Guédier de Saint-Aubin, gà'de-à' dẹh săn'tō'băn', (HENRI MICHEL,) a French theologian, born at Gournay-en-Bray in 1695. He wrote "The Sacred History of the Two Covenants," (7 vols., 1741.) Died in 1742.

Guelf, **Guelph**, gwĕlf, or **Welf**, wĕlf, the name of a noble family in Germany, the founder of which lived in the time of Charlemagne.

Guelfo, gwĕl'fo, **Welfo**, or **Guelf II.** flourished in the eleventh century. He was engaged in a contest with the emperor Conrad II., which was the beginning of the long strife between the Dukes of Bavaria and the German emperors.

Guelfo III. was created Duke of Carinthia by the emperor Henry III. as a reward for his services in the war with the Hungarians. Died about 1055.

Guelfo IV., called THE GREAT, was made Duke of Bavaria by Henry IV., but subsequently took up arms against him. After alternate victories and defeats, a peace was concluded in 1097. Died about 1120.

Guelfo V. succeeded his father, Guelfo IV., as Duke of Bavaria. He married Matilda, the heiress of Tuscany, and widow of Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine. After she had made a donation of her domains to the Church of Rome, Guelfo returned to Germany, where he took part with Henry V. in his quarrel with his father, Henry IV. Died about 1120.

Guelfo VI., nephew of Guelfo V., and son of Henry the Black, was born in 1115. Having embraced the cause of his nephew, Henry the Lion, in his contest with the emperor Conrad III., he was defeated by that sovereign at Weinsberg in 1140. It was on this occasion that the war-cry of Guelphs (or Welfs) and Ghibelines was first used, the latter name being derived from Waiblingen, the seat of the Hohenstaufen family at Würtemberg. Died in 1191. The popes having taken sides with the Guelphs, the names of Guelph and Ghibeline were used to designate the parties of the emperor and the pope.

See EICHHORN, "Urgeschichte des Hauses der Welfen;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Guell y Rente, gāl e rĕn'tà, (Don José,) a Spanish writer and statesman, born at Havana about 1820. He studied in Spain, became a deputy to the Cortes about 1854, and was re-elected in 1857. He had married in 1848 the Infanta Josefa, sister of the King of Spain. He published poems entitled "Tears of the Heart" ("Lagrimas del Corazon") and "Sorrows of the Heart," ("Amarguras del Corazon,") and "Thoughts Moral and Political." In 1879 he was elected senator for Cuba. Died at Madrid in 1884.

Guénard, gà'năr', (ÉLISABETH,) Baronne de **Méré**, a romance-writer, born in Paris in 1751; died in 1829.

Guéneau de Montbéliard, gà'nō'dẹh mòn'bà'le-ăr', (PHILIBERT,) an eminent French naturalist, born at Semur-en-Auxois in 1720. He was an intimate friend of Buffon, and prepared the ornithological department for his great work; he was also a contributor to the "Encyclopédie," and wrote an "Abridgment of the History and the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences," (4 vols., 1770.) Died in 1785.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Guénée, gà'nà', (ANTOINE,) an eminent French ecclesiastic and controversial writer, born at Étampes in 1717, was for many years professor of rhetoric in the college Du Plessis in Paris. In 1785 he obtained the abbey of Loroy, in the diocese of Bourges. He wrote a very able work, entitled "Letters of some Portuguese, German, and Polish Jews to Voltaire," etc., in which he defends the Old Testament against Voltaire, clearly convicting him of contradictions and of ignorance. Died in 1803.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Guenzi, goo-ĕn'zee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet and translator, born in 1713; died in 1753.

Guépin, gà'păn', (AUGUSTE,) a French writer and physician, born at Pontivy about 1805. His chief work is "The Philosophy of Socialism," (1850.) Died in 1873.

Guérard, gà'răr', (BENJAMIN ÉDME CHARLES,) a French antiquary, born at Montbard in 1797. He was an assistant librarian in the Royal Library of Paris, and published treatises on the social state of France in the middle ages. Died in 1854.

Guérard, (ROBERT,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Rouen about 1641. He published an "Abridgment of the Bible," (1707.) Died in 1715.

Guerazzi. See GUERRAZZI.

Guerchin. See GUERCINO.

Guerchois, le, lẹh gĕr'shwà', (MADELÈNE,) a French lady, eminent for her talents and piety, born in Paris in 1679, was a sister of Chancellor D'Aguesseau. She wrote "Christian Reflections on the Historical Books of the Old Testament." Died in 1740.

Guerchy, de, dẹh gĕr'she', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS LOUIS RÉGNIER,) COMTE, a French general, born in 1715, served in Flanders under Marshal Saxe, and particularly distinguished himself at Fontenoy and Hastenbeck, (1757.) He was afterwards ambassador to London. Died in 1767.

See "Lettres et Mémoires du Maréchal de Saxe."

Guercino, gwĕr-chee'no or goo-ĕr-chee'no, [Fr. GUERCHIN, gĕr'shăn',] (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO **Barbieri**—bar-be-ā'ree,) called GUERCINO DA CENTO, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Cento, near Bologna, in 1590. He at first painted in the style of the Caracci, but he afterwards adopted that of Caravaggio. Among his master-pieces are "The Death of Dido," "Santa Petronilla," in the Capitol at Rome, "Aurora," a fresco in the Villa Ludovisi, a "Saint William," and "Angels weeping over the Dead Body of Christ." Guercino was an intimate friend of Guido Reni. He worked many years at Cento, from which he removed to Bologna in 1642. His works are mostly oil-paintings, and include about a hundred altar-pieces. Died at Bologna in 1666.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" CALVI, "Notizie della Vita e delle Opere di G. F. Barbieri," 1808; DOMENICO C.

MORA, "Vite di Benvenuto Tisio e di G. F. Barbieri," 1842; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Gueret, gĕh-rā′, (GABRIEL,) a French lawyer and miscellaneous writer, born in Paris in 1641. Among his principal works are his "Conversations on the Eloquence of the Pulpit and the Bar," "Parnassus Reformed," and "War of the Authors." Died in 1688.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Guericke, gĕr′rik-kĕh, (HEINRICH ERNST FERDINAND,) a German theologian, born at Wettin, in Prussian Saxony, in 1803, published a "Manual of Church History," (1833,) and other works. Died in 1878.

Guericke, von, fon gĕr′ik-kĕh or gā′rik-kĕh, (OTTO,) a celebrated German savant and experimental philosopher, born at Magdeburg in 1602. Having studied mathematics and mechanics at Leyden, he visited France and England. After his return, he was made in 1646 burgomaster of Magdeburg. In 1650 he invented the air-pump, of which he made the first public experiment before the Diet at Ratisbon in 1651. Having fitted together two large hollow hemispheres made of copper and brass, with strong rings attached to them, to which horses were harnessed, he exhausted the air from the globe; and it was only after the number of horses was increased to upwards of thirty that the parts were separated. He was also the inventor of the instrument called Guericke's Weather Mannikin, which was used, before the invention of the barometer, to denote the changes of the weather. He published in 1672 a work entitled "New Magdeburgian Experiments, as they are called, relating to a Vacuum," ("Experimenta Nova, ut vocant, Magdeburgica, de vacuo Spatio.") Died in 1686.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges historiques des Académiciens;" JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Guérin, gā′răn′, (ADOLPHE CLAUDE,) COLONEL, a French officer, born at Mortagne in 1805, served in several campaigns in Algeria as chief of engineers. He subsequently distinguished himself in the Crimean war, and was killed in June, 1855, at the siege of Sebastopol, where he had rendered important services as chief of the staff of engineers.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guérin, (FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, born in Touraine in 1681, translated Livy and Tacitus into French. Died in 1751.

Guérin, (GILLES,) an able French sculptor, born in Paris in 1606. He was employed in the decoration of the Louvre. Among his chief works is a statue of Louis XIV. Died in 1678.

Guérin, (JEAN BAPTISTE PAULIN,) a French painter, born at Toulon in 1783, worked at Paris. Among his productions are "Adam and Eve driven from Eden," (1827,) and a "Holy Family," (1829.) Died in 1855.

Guérin, (JOSEPH XAVIER,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Avignon in 1775. Among his works are a "Panorama of Avignon and Vaucluse," (1829,) and "Meteorologic Observations," (1839.) Died in 1850.

Guérin, (JULES,) a French physician, born at Boussu (Belgium) in 1801. He studied and afterwards resided at Paris. He gave special attention to malformations of the feet, and wrote an able treatise on Orthopedy, (16 vols., 1837,) which gained the prize of the Academy of Paris. Died in 1886.

Guérin, (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar and writer, born at Nancy in 1711; died in 1782.

Guérin, (PIERRE NARCISSE,) BARON, an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1774, was a pupil of Regnault. He produced about 1800 "Marcus Sextus" and "Phèdre et Hippolyte," which had great popularity. His subjects are mostly antique, and his style is classic. His chief merits are purity of contour, good taste in details, and harmony of colour. He was director of the French Academy at Rome from 1822 to 1828. Among his works are "Aurora and Cephalus," (1810,) "Dido listening to Æneas," (1817,) and a "Clytemnestra." He died at Rome in 1833.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur la Vie de P. Guérin," 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guérin, de, dĕh gā′răn′, (EUGÉNIE,) a French writer, born at the château Du Cayla, in Languedoc, in 1805. She was endowed with rare intelligence, and was an example of deep and fervent piety. Her life may be said to have been absorbed in her brother Maurice, to whom she was intensely devoted. She died in May, 1848, leaving a Journal and Letters, which were published in 1863. "Her Journal," says the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1864, "is the outpouring of one of the purest and most saintly minds that ever existed upon earth. The style is exquisitely beautiful, and it lingers in the memory like the dying tones of an Æolian harp, full of ineffable sweetness. Amidst the impurity which has so long flooded French literature, it is delightful to come upon the streams of thought that flowed in limpid clearness from the fountain of her mind, and to find in a young French girl a combination of piety and genius with so much felicity and force of expression that her countrymen have not scrupled to compare her style to that of Pascal himself."

Guérin, de, (MAURICE du Cayla—dü kā′lā′,) a French poet, brother of the preceding, was born near Albi, in Languedoc, in 1810. He died prematurely in 1839, leaving several poetical fragments, among which is "Le Centaure." "This revealed," says Sainte-Beuve, "a nature of talent so new, so powerful, so vast, that the word genius seems appropriate to it." His Letters, Poems, etc. were published in 1860, under the title of "Maurice de Guérin: Reliquiæ," (2 vols.,) preceded by a biographical notice of the author by Sainte-Beuve.

Guérin du Rocher, gā′răn′ dü ro′shā′, (PIERRE,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Falaise in 1731, wrote "The True History of Fabulous Times," (3 vols., 1776.) He was massacred in September, 1792.

Guérin-Méneville, gā′răn′ mān′vēl′, (FÉLIX ÉDOUARD,) a French naturalist, born at Toulon in 1799, published a "Magazine of Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Palæontology," (33 vols., 1831–44,) etc. Died in 1874.

Guerle. See DEGUERLE.

Guernier. See DUGUERNIER.

Guern′sey, (LUCY ELLEN,) an American author, born at Pittsford, New York, in 1826. Her works include "Irish Amy," "Old Stanfield House," "Through Unknown Ways," etc., being more than fifty in all.

Gueronnière. See LA GUERONNIÈRE.

Gueroult, gĕh-roo′, (PIERRE CLAUDE BERNARD,) a French classical scholar, born at Rouen in 1744. He was director of the Normal School at Paris under the empire. He translated Pliny's "Natural History," (3 vols., 1803,) and some works of Cicero. Died in 1821.

Guerra, goo-ĕr′rā or gwĕr′rā, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian architect and painter, born at Módena in 1544. He was employed by Sixtus V. to adorn the Vatican and Quirinal palace. Died in 1618.

Guerrazzi, gwĕr-rāt′see, (FRANCESCO DOMENICO,) an Italian author, born at Leghorn in 1804. He studied law at Pisa, and wrote many novels and some plays, written from the ultra-republican and anti-clerical standpoint. His works made an immense impression at first, and well served their purpose; but they are now nearly forgotten, and seem hardly readable. He was imprisoned from 1831 to 1834, and in the revolution of 1848–49 was for a time supreme dictator at Florence, but was again imprisoned, 1849–53, and long after lived in exile. Afterwards he was in the Parliaments of Sardinia and of United Italy. He died at Rome, September 23, 1873. Among his books are "La Battaglia di Benevento," (1828,) "L'Assedio di Firenze," his ablest story, "Isabella Orsini," "Veronica Cybo," "I nuovi Tartufi," "Apologia," (1851,) "Beatrice Cenci," (1854,) and other political tales and plays.

Guerre, de la, dĕh lā gair, (ELISABETH CLAUDE Jacquet—zhăk′kā′,) a French lady, celebrated for her musical talents, was born in Paris about 1659. Among her compositions are a Te Deum and a number of cantatas. Died in 1729.

Guerre-Dumolard, gair dü′mo′lăr′, (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at Allevard (Dauphiné) in 1761; died in 1845.

Guerrero, gĕr-rā′ro, (VINCENTE,) a Mexican partisan leader, who became President of Mexico in April, 1829. He was supplanted or overpowered about the end of

that year by Bustamente. Having afterwards appealed to arms, he was defeated, taken prisoner, and executed in February, 1831.

Guerrini, gwĕr-ree'nee, (GIACOMO,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona in 1718; died in 1793.

Guerrini, (OLINDO,) an Italian poet, known by the pseudonym of LORENZO STECCHETTI, was born at Forlì, October 4, 1845. He was educated at Ravenna, Turin, and Bologna, and published many poems, dramas, criticisms, etc. He is the leader of the school of modern realism, or "verism," in Italian literature. Died 1916.

Guesclin. See DU GUESCLIN.

Guess, gĕss, or **Se-quoy'ah**, (GEORGE,) a half-breed Cherokee Indian, born about 1770, was noted as the inventor of the Cherokee syllabic alphabet, consisting of eighty-five characters, representing the syllables in use among the Cherokees. It has proved a great success, having been employed both in writing and printing. He lived in Georgia, from which he removed with his tribe beyond the Mississippi. Died in 1843.

Guest, (CHARLOTTE E.) See SCHREIBER.

Guest, gĕst, (EDWIN,) an English scholar, born at Row Heath, Worcestershire, in 1800. He graduated in 1822 at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1824 received a Fellowship, and in 1852 was made master of the college. Among his works are a "History of English Rhythms," (1838,) "Early English Settlements in South Britain," (1850,) "Origines Celticæ," (1882,) etc. Died at Heyford, in Oxfordshire, November 23, 1880.

Guettard, gā'tăR', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a celebrated French naturalist and physician, born at Étampes in 1715. He studied natural science under Réaumur in Paris, and in 1743 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was afterwards appointed by the Duke of Orléans keeper of his cabinet of natural history. He first ascertained the volcanic nature of the mountains of Auvergne, and determined the true character of organic remains which had been only partially recognized before. He was the author of "Memoirs on some Mountains of France formerly Volcanoes," (1752,) a treatise "On the Granites of France compared with those of Egypt," (1755,) and other valuable works. Died in Paris in 1786.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Guettard;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guettée, gĕt'tà', (AIMÉ FRANÇOIS WLADIMIR,) ABBÉ, a French priest and historian, born at Blois, December 1, 1816. Suspended from his priestly functions on the charge of Jansenism, he in 1862 united with the Greek Church. His principal works are "Histoire des Jésuites," (1858–59,) "La Papauté schismatique," (1863,) "Histoire de l'Église," (1870–74,) "La Papauté hérétique," (1874,) etc.

Gueulette, guh'lĕt', (THOMAS SIMON,) a popular writer, born in Paris in 1683, published numerous tales in the Oriental style, and several comedies. Died in 1766.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Guevara, gà-vä'rà, (Don FELIPE **Ladron y**—lä-dRōn' e,) a Spanish painter, born about 1510, was a pupil or friend of Titian. He distinguished himself at the siege of Tunis under Charles V. in 1535. Died in 1563.

Guevara, (LUIS **Velez de las Dueñas y**—vā'lĕth dà läs doo-ĕn'yäs e,) a celebrated Spanish dramatist, born in Andalusia in 1574. His works are principally comedies, which were highly popular at the time, and were commended by Lope de Vega. He also published a witty satirical romance, entitled "El Diablo cojuelo," ("The Lame Devil,") said to have been the original of Le Sage's "Diable boiteux." Died in 1646.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Guevara, (SEBASTIAN **Velez**—vā'lĕth,) a Spanish poet, born at Valladolid in 1558, published a continuation of the "Romancero," or collection of Spanish romances, (1594.) Died in 1610.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Guevara, de, dà gà-vä'rà, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish prelate and historian, born in the province of Alava about 1490, was preacher and historiographer to Charles V. of Germany. He was afterwards created Bishop of Mondonedo. His "History of Marcus Aurelius," published in 1529, is said to contain less truth than fiction. He also began a "History of Charles V.," which was never published. His "Golden Epistles" were translated into French and English. Died in 1544.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Guevara, de, (ANTONIO,) a relative of the preceding, was appointed almoner to Philip II. of Spain. He wrote several commentaries on the Scriptures.

Guevara, de, (JUAN N.,) a Spanish painter and brilliant colorist, born at Malaga in 1631, was a pupil of Alonzo Cano. Died in 1698.

Guez de Balzac. See BALZAC.

Guffroy, gü'fRwà', (ARMAND BENOÎT JOSEPH,) a French journalist and politician of the Jacobin faction, born at Arras in 1740. He was elected to the National Convention in 1792, and in 1793 became a member of the committee of public safety. He voted for the death of the king. Died in 1800.

Guglielmi, gool-yĕl'mee, (PIETRO,) one of the most celebrated Italian composers of his time, born at Massa-Carrara in 1727. He studied at Naples under Durante, and subsequently visited Venice, Dresden, and London. He was appointed chapel-master at the Vatican in 1793. Among his operas, which amount to more than two hundred, we may name "Iphigenia in Aulide," "Clemenza di Tito," "Didone," "Tamerlano," and "Don Ambrogio." Died in 1804.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Guglielmini, gool-yĕl-mee'nee, (DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian physician, astronomer, and natural philosopher, born at Bologna in 1655, became professor of mathematics in his native city in 1686, and of theoretic medicine at Padua in 1702. He published a "Dissertation on the Nature and Origin of Comets," "The Measure of Running Waters," "Hydrostatic Epistles," "Physico-Mathematical Treatise on the Nature of Rivers," (1697,) and other valuable works. He had been appointed in 1686 intendant of water-works, and gained distinction as a hydraulic engineer. Died in 1710.

See MORGAGNI, "Vita di Guglielmini," prefixed to his Works, 1719; FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Guglielmini," 1710; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Guglielmo d'Apulia, gool-yĕl'mo dä-poo'le-ä, [Fr GUILLAUME DE POUILLE, gē'yŏm' dĕh pool or poo'yĕ,] an Italian writer of the eleventh century, was the author of a historical poem, in Latin, "On the Deeds of the Normans in Sicily," etc., first published in 1582.

Guhr, goor, (KARL WILHELM FERDINAND,) a German composer, born in Silesia in 1787. Among his operas is "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp." Died in 1848.

Guhrauer, gōō'rŏw'er, (GOTTSCHALK (got'shälk) EDUARD,) a German *littérateur*, born in Posen in 1809, published a "Biography of Leibnitz," (2 vols., 1842,) which is commended, "Goethe's Correspondence with Knebel," (2 vols., 1852,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Guhyăkă or **Guhyaca**, gōōh'ya-ka. In the Hindoo mythology, the Guhyakas, the servants of Kuvêra, (the deformed god of riches,) are a kind of demons into which transmigrate the souls of men particularly addicted to covetousness and selfishness.

Gui d'Arezzo. See GUIDO D'AREZZO.

Gui da Ravenna, goo-ee' dä rä-vĕn'nä, an Italian historian of the ninth century, wrote a "History of the Roman Pontiffs," and a "History of the Gothic War," (in Latin,) neither of which is extant.

Gui de Crema. See PASCHAL III.

Gui de Doucié, gē dĕh doo'se-à', a French poet of the fourteenth century, of whose writings only fragments are extant. He translated into French the "Consolation of Philosophy" by Boethius.

Gui de Lusignan. See GUY DE LUSIGNAN.

Guibal, gē'bàl', (BARTHÉLEMY,) a French sculptor and architect, born at Nîmes in 1699; died in 1757.

Guibal, (NICOLAS,) a French painter, son of the preceding, born at Lunéville in 1725; died in 1784.

Guibaud, gē'bō', (EUSTACHE,) a French Jansenist, born at Hières in 1711. He wrote "Groans of a Penitent Soul," and other devotional works. Died in 1794.

Guibert, gē'baiR', Archbishop of Ravenna, was a native of Parma. He was made anti-pope by Henry IV. of Germany, with the name of Clement III., and in opposition to Hildebrand, (Gregory VII.) Guibert, having crowned Henry emperor was enabled by his protec-

tion to resist successively three legitimate popes. Died in 1100.

Guibert, gē'bair', (JOSEPH HIPPOLYTE,) a French cardinal, born at Aix-en-Provence, December 13, 1802. He entered the order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, was consecrated Bishop of Viviers in 1842, was promoted to be Archbishop of Tours in 1857, and in 1871 was translated to the see of Paris. In 1873 he was created a cardinal. He published various books on religious, pastoral, and public questions. Died in 1886.

Guibert, MADAME, a French writer, born at Versailles in 1725, published a number of poems and dramas, which were popular at the time. Died in 1788.

Guibert, de, dĕh gē-bair', (CHARLES BENOÎT,) COMTE, a French general, born at Montauban in 1715, served with distinction in Italy and Flanders, and subsequently against the Prussians in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1786.

Guibert, de, (JACQUES ANTOINE HIPPOLYTE,) COMTE, a popular and witty French author, born at Montauban in 1743, was the son of the preceding. He accompanied his father in the Seven Years' war, (1756–62,) and studied military tactics with great success. In 1773 he published a "General Essay on Tactics," which obtained a European celebrity and was read with avidity even by the ladies. Voltaire complimented the author in a short poem entitled "La Tactique." His tragedy the "Constable Bourbon" excited in the salons of Paris a temporary admiration scarcely equalled by that accorded to the productions of the greatest tragic poets; but this is not justified by the intrinsic merit of the work. In 1786 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. He died in 1790. Madame de Staël in the same year composed a eulogy on him. He was the object of an unhappy passion on the part of Mademoiselle L'Espinasse, whose letters to him were much admired.

See MADAME DE STAËL, "Éloge de Guibert;" TOULONGEON "Notice historique sur Guibert," 1802; FORESTIÉ, "Biographie du Comte de Guibert," 1855; E. A. BARDIN, "Notice sur J. A. H. Guibert," 1836.

Guibert de Nogent, gē'bair' dĕh no'zhŏn', a learned French ecclesiastic, born near Clermont-en-Beauvoisis in 1053, wrote a history of the first crusade, entitled "Gesta Dei per Francos," published in Paris in 1651. Died in 1124.

Guicciardini, gwe-char-dee'nee or goo-ĕt-chär-dee'-nee, [Lat. GUICCIARDI'NUS; Fr. GUICHARDIN, gē'shär'-dăn',] (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian historian and diplomatist, born at Florence in 1482. At the early age of twenty-three he became professor of jurisprudence in his native city. He was appointed by Pope Leo X. Governor of Módena and Reggio in 1518, and he also enjoyed the favour of Adrian VI. and Clement VII. The latter, having become the ally of France, intrusted Guicciardini with the command of the pontifical troops, with the title of lieutenant-general of the Holy See. On the surrender of Florence to the Imperial army in 1530, he became the agent of the Medici in that city, and one of the commission of twelve called "the reformers of the state." Having greatly contributed to establish the tyranny of the Medici at Florence, he retired from public life about 1536, and devoted himself to the composition of his "History of Italy from 1494 to 1532," (1564.) It is esteemed a standard work, though somewhat prólix: it has been translated into Latin and French. Died in 1540.

His "History of Italy" "is well known," says Hallam, "for the solidity of the reflections, the gravity and impartiality with which it is written, and the prolixity of the narrative. . . . Guicciardini has generally held the first place among Italian historians, though he is by no means equal in literary merit to Machiavel." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See R. FIORENTINI, "Vita di F. Guicciardini," 1560; F. SANSOVINO, "Vita di Guicciardini," 1665; G. ROSINI, "Saggio sulle Azioni e sulle Opere di F. Guicciardini," 1822; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1869.

Guicciardini, (LUIGI,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1523. He resided many years in Antwerp, where he published a "Description of the Low Countries," and several other works. Died in 1589.

Guicciardinus. See GUICCIARDINI.

Guiccioli, gwèt'cho-lee, (TERESA **Gamba,**) COUNTESS, a beautiful Italian lady, born in Romagna in 1801. She was married about 1817 to Count Guiccioli, a wealthy nobleman of Ravenna. She owes her celebrity to her *liaison* with Lord Byron, who appears to have loved her with as true and tender an affection as it was possible for a man of his character to do. In 1851 she was married to the Marquis de Boissy, a French senator and peer, (who was born at Paris in 1798; died in 1866.) Left a second time a widow, she gave to the world a book which attracted much attention,—"My Recollections of Lord Byron and those of Eye-Witnesses of his Life," (London and Philadelphia, 1869,) first published anonymously in French, but subsequently acknowledged by her, the translation appearing under her name. She died March 27, 1873.

See MOORE, "Life of Byron," vol. ii.; VAPEREAU, "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," under the head of BOISSY, (HILAIRE-ÉTIENNE-OCTAVE ROUILLÉ, Marquis de.)

Guichard, gē'shär', (CLAUDE,) a French antiquary of the sixteenth century, born at Saint-Rambert-en-Bugey, was historiographer to Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy. He published a work entitled "The Funerals and Various Methods of Burial among the Romans, Greeks," etc., (1581.) Died in 1607.

Guichard, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French poet and dramatist, born near Melun in 1731; died in 1811.

Guichard, gee'shär', (KARL THEOPHILUS,) a German military critic, born at Magdeburg in 1724. Frederick the Great gave him the name of QUINTUS ICILIUS as his lawful designation. He published "Mémoires critiques et historiques sur plusieurs Points d'Antiquités militaires," (1773,) etc. Died at Potsdam, May 13, 1775.

Guichard, (LOUIS **Anastase**—ä'nä'stäz',) a French ecclesiastic, wrote a "History of Socinianism," and other works. Died in 1737.

Guichardin. See GUICCIARDINI.

Guiche, (PHILIBERT DE LA.) See LA GUICHE.

Guiche, de, dĕh gēsh, (ARMAND DE GRAMONT,) COMTE, a distinguished French general, born in 1638. He served against the English in the campaign of 1666, and subsequently in Holland under Condé. He died in 1674, leaving "Memoirs concerning the United Provinces," etc.

Guichen, gē'shŏn', (LUC URBAIN **du Bouexic**—dü boo'ĕks'èk',) a French naval officer, born at Fougères in 1712. He was made a lieutenant-general in 1779, and commander of the marine of Brest. In 1780 he gained a victory over the English fleet under Admiral Rodney at Dominique, and sunk one of their ships. In 1781 De Guichen was in turn defeated by Admiral Kempenfelt, who took fifteen of his vessels. Died in 1790.

Guichenon, gēsh'nŏn', (SAMUEL,) a French historian, born at Mâcon in 1607, was appointed historiographer of France and Savoy by Louis XIV., and created a count-palatine by Ferdinand III., Emperor of Germany. He published a "Genealogical History of the House of Savoy," and other similar works. Died in 1664.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Guidal, gē'dăl', (MAXIMILIEN JOSEPH,) a French officer, born at Grasse about 1760. Having joined the conspiracy of Mallet in 1812, he was executed by order of Napoleon.

Guidalotti, goo-e-dä-lot'tee, (DIOMEDE,) an Italian scholar and poet, born at Bologna about 1482; died in 1526.

Guide, Le. See GUIDO RENI.

Guidi, goo-ee'dee, or **Guido,** goo-ee'do, (CARLO ALESSANDRO,) an Italian poet, born at Pavía in 1650. Having visited Rome in 1683, he obtained the patronage of Christina, Queen of Sweden, who made him a member of her Academy. He was the author of "Amalasunta in Italia," "Endimione," a pastoral, and a number of sonnets and lyric poems of superior merit. He is ranked among the principal reformers of Italian poetry. Died in 1712.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum," etc., vol. xi.; CRESCIMBENI, "Vita di Guidi," prefixed to his poems; "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" G. TURRONI, "Elogio storico di C. A. Guidi," 1827.

Guidi, (TOMMASO.) See MASACCIO.

Guidi da San Giovanni. See MASACCIO.

Guidiccioni, goo-e-dèt-cho'nee, (CRISTOFORO,) an Italian poet, born at Lucca about 1530, became Bishop of Ajaccio. He translated from the Greek the "Electra" of Sophocles and the "Bacchantes," the "Andromache," and the "Trojans" of Euripides." Died in 1582.

Guidiccioni, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian writer, born at Lucca about 1500. In 1534 he was appointed Governor of Rome by Pope Paul III., and the same year made Bishop of Fossombrone. He was soon after sent as nuncio to the emperor Charles V., whom he accompanied to Tunis. He was the author of a number of poems, letters, and orations. Died in 1541.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Guido, gwee'do or goo-ee'do, [Fr. LE GUIDE, lẹh gēd,] or, more properly, **Guido Reni,** (goo-ee'do rā'nee,) an eminent Italian painter, born at or near Bologna about 1575. He first studied under Denis Calvart, at Bologna, and was afterwards a pupil of the Caracci. Having resided many years at Rome, where he was liberally patronized by Pope Paul V., he returned to his native city and devoted himself to painting and to the instruction of young artists. His pictures are very numerous, both in oil and fresco. His first works are painted in the style of the Caracci; but he subsequently adopted in some degree that of Caravaggio. His pictures are models of grace, delicacy, and beauty of expression. He succeeded especially in pathetic and devotional subjects. Among his master-pieces are "The Martyrdom of Saint Peter," (in the Vatican,) "Aurora," a fresco in Rome, "The Assumption," a picture of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, "Fortune," and "The Massacre of the Innocents." Died at Bologna in 1642.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice;" CRISPI, "Vite de' Pittori Bolognesi," 1769; BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters," under RENI; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guido, (ALESSANDRO.) See GUIDI.

Guido, goo-ee'do, (GUERRA,) an Italian soldier, was one of the principal leaders of the Guelph faction in Florence. He commanded the Florentine forces in the victorious campaign of 1254, and upon the arrival of Charles of Anjou in Naples joined him with four hundred men, and had a prominent part in gaining the victory of Grandella, (1266.) Dante has assigned to Guido a place in his "Inferno," at the same time highly commending his abilities.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes," vol. iii.

Guido, (NOVELLO,) a Florentine general of the Ghibeline faction. He assisted in gaining the victory of Arbia, in 1260.

Guido, (UBALDO,) MARQUIS, an Italian mathematician, born at Urbino about 1540, wrote the "Theory of Universal Planispheres," (in Latin,) and other works, which are commended by Montucla. Died about 1600.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Guido (or **Gui,** goo-ee') **d'Arezzo,** goo-ee'do dā-rēt'so, an eminent Italian musician and ecclesiastic, born about 990. He was the inventor of the modern system of notation in music, and founded a school at Pomposa, in which he taught the new method with great success.

See BURNEY, "General History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Guido Canlassi, goo-ee'do kän-läs'see, called also **Cagnacci,** (kän-yät'chee,) an Italian historical painter, born near Rimini in 1601, was a pupil of Guido Reni. He worked many years for the emperor Leopold I. Died in Vienna in 1681.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Guido da Siena, goo-ee'do dä se-ā'nä, or **Guidone da Ghezzo,** goo-e-do'nä dä get'so, an Italian painter of the early part of the thirteenth century. His "Madonna and Child," in the church of the Dominicans at Sienna, is esteemed one of the finest works of the time.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Guido delle Colonne, goo-ee'do del'lä ko-lon'nä, [Lat. DE COLUM'NIS,] a Sicilian historian and poet of the thirteenth century, wrote a "History of the Trojan War," ("Historia Trojana,") which enjoyed a great reputation in its time and has been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. It is said to have been the original of Boccaccio's "Filostrato," and, consequently, of Shakspeare's "Troilus and Cressida."

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Guidobono, goo-e-do-bo'no, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian painter, called "the Priest of Savona," born at that town in 1654; died in 1709.

Guidonis, ge'do'nèss', (BERNARD,) a French Dominican monk, born near Limoges about 1260. He was created Bishop of Lodève in 1324. He wrote "Annals of the Pontiffs," and other works. Died in 1331.

Guidotti-Borghese, goo-e-dot'tee bor-gā'sā, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Lucca about 1565, was patronized by Pope Sixtus V., who employed him to paint the Vatican. He was afterwards appointed by Paul V. conservator of the Museum of the Capitol. Died in 1629.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Guienne, (ÉLÉONORE DE.) See ELEANOR OF GUIENNE.

Guienne, de, dẹh ge'ĕn', (N.,) a French lawyer of the Parliament of Paris, born at Orléans; died in 1767.

Guignard, gèn'yär', (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, surnamed BRIQUAREL, (bre'kā'rĕl',) was executed for high treason in 1595 for having openly justified the attempted assassination of Henry IV. by Châtel.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français," vol. xxi.

Guignes, de, dẹh gèñ, (CHRÉTIEN LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1759, was a son of Joseph, noticed below. He was appointed French resident in China in 1784, and returned to France about 1800. He published "Voyages to Peking and Manilla," (3 vols., 1808,) and a "Chinese-French-Latin Dictionary," (1813.) Died in 1845.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Quarterly Review" for November, 1809.

Guignes, de, (JOSEPH,) an eminent French Orientalist, born at Pontoise in 1721. He became professor of Syriac in the Collége Royale in 1757, having previously been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in London, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in Paris. He was afterwards appointed royal censor, and keeper of the antiques of the Louvre. He was the author of a "General History of the Huns, Turks, Mongols, and other Western Tartars," etc., (1756,) "Historical Memoir on the Origin of the Huns and Turks," "History of China," and other works, which enjoy a high reputation for learning and accuracy. Died in Paris in 1800.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1815.

Guigniaut, gèn'ye-ō', (JOSEPH DANIEL,) an eminent French scholar and antiquary, born at Paray-le-Monial in May, 1794. He became a director of the Normal School, a member of the Institute in 1837, and professor of history in the Collége de France in 1854. His chief work is "The Religions of Antiquity, considered principally in their Symbolical and Mythological Forms," (3 tomes, in 10 vols., 1825–51,) which is a translation of Creuzer's "Symbolik," with additions. Died in 1876.

Guignon, gèn'yôN', (JEAN,) a distinguished violinist, born at Turin in 1702, was appointed musician to the royal chapel in Paris. He composed a number of sonatas and concertos. Died in 1774.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Guijon, ge'zhôN', (JEAN,) a French scholar and naturalist, born in 1544, became professor of rhetoric and languages in the College of Navarre. He published several scientific works, and a number of Latin poems. Died in 1605.

Guilandinus, gwe-lân-dee'nŭs, or **Guilandini,** gwe-lân-dee'nee, (MELCHIOR,) a German naturalist, whose proper name was WIELAND, was born at Königsberg. He became professor of botany at Padua on the death of Fallopius, and wrote, in Latin, "Papyrus; or, A Commentary on the Three Chapters of Pliny the Elder concerning Papyrus," (1572.) Died in 1589.

See DE THOU, "Histoire;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Guilbert, gèl'bair', (PIERRE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1697, was the author of "Chronological and Historical Memoirs of Port-Royal." Died in 1759.

Guilbert de Pixérécourt, gēl'bair' dẹh pēk'sā'rā'-koor', (RENÉ CHARLES,) a French dramatist, born at Nancy in 1773. He wrote many vaudevilles and melodramas. Died in 1844.

Guild, gild, (CURTIS,) diplomat, born at Boston, Mass., in 1860. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts 1902–05; governor, 1906–09; ambassador to Mexico, 1910; to Russia, 1911. Died in 1915.

Guild, gild, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish divine, born at Aberdeen in 1586. He became one of the ministers of Aberdeen in 1631, and principal of King's College in 1640. For devotion to the royal cause he was deposed in 1651. He wrote "Moses Unveiled," (1620,) and other works. Died in 1657.

Guildford, EARL OF. See NORTH.

Guilhelmus Pictavensis. See GUILLAUME DE POITIERS.

Guilhem de Castro. See CASTRO.

Guilhem de Clermont-Lodève. See SAINTE-CROIX, (GUILLAUME EMANUEL JOSEPH.)

Guillain, gē'yăN', (SIMON,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1581. Among his best works are the statues in the church of the Sorbonne, and those of the Virgin and Saint Francis de Paulo in the convent of Minims. Guillain was one of the founders of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. Died in 1658.

Guillard, gēl'yăR' or gē'yăR', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatist and lyric poet, born 1752.

Guillaumat, geeyoma', (MARIE LOUIS ADOLPHE,) French general, was born 1863. He served in the Boxer Rebellion and in the World War. Commanded a division at the Marne, and later the First Army Corps, and in 1916–17, the Second Army at Verdun. He commanded the forces in the East at Salonika, Dec., 1917–June, 1918, was commander of Paris, July, 1918, of the Fifth Army Oct., 1918, and in 1924 of the Rhineland Army.

Guillaume, gē'yom', called **Frere Guillaume**, a French artist, skilled in painting on glass. Born 1475.

Guillaume, gē'yōm', (JEAN BAPTISTE CLAUDE EUGÈNE,) a French sculptor, born at Montbard, February 3, 1822. Among his most celebrated works are "The Tomb of the Gracchi," a statue of Napoleon I., and "Theseus Finding his Father's Sword."

Guillaume, surnamed LONGUE-ÉPÉE, (lôNG'ā'pā',) (LONG-SWORD,) son of Rollo, Duke of Normandy, succeeded his father about 927. He became one of the most powerful vassals of the crown of France. He was treacherously killed by Arnould, Count of Flanders, in 943.

Guillaume, SAINT, surnamed THE GREAT, a French ecclesiastic and military commander, served under Charlemagne against the Saracens, and received from him the title of Duke of Aquitaine. In 808 he founded in the valley of Gellone a monastery, since called that of Saint Guillaume in the Desert. His deeds were celebrated in a metrical romance of the ninth century. Died in 812.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Guillaume, SAINT, a French theologian, became Archbishop of Bourges. He died in 1209, and was canonized by Pope Honorius III. in 1218.

Guillaume d'Auvergne, gē'yōm' dō'vĄRN', or **Guillaume de Paris**, a celebrated French theologian and philosopher, born at Aurillac, was created Bishop of Paris in 1228. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and wrote several Latin works distinguished for the purity and elegance of the style. Died in 1249.

See "Histoire littéraire de la France."

Guillaume de Chartres, gē'yōm' dẹh shĄRTR, a French ecclesiastic and historian, born at Chartres about 1225. He was chaplain to Louis IX., whom he accompanied on his expeditions to Palestine, and was present at his death in 1270. He wrote a supplement to the "Vita Sancti Ludovici" ("Life of Saint Louis") begun by Geoffroy (or Galfrid) de Beaulieu. Died about 1280.

See "Histoire littéraire de la France," vol. ix.; BOLLANDUS, "Acta Sanctorum."

Guillaume de Jumiéges, gē'yōm' dẹh zhü'me-ȧzh', French historian and ecclesiastic, who lived about 1070, wrote a "History of the Normans," ("Historiæ Normannorum Libri VII.,") which he dedicated to William the Conqueror. It has been published in Camden's "Angliæ Scriptores" and Duchesne's "Normannorum Antiqui Scriptores," (1619.)

Guillaume de Poitiers, gē'yōm' dẹh pwȧ'te-ȧ', [Lat. GUILHELMUS PICTAVENSIS,] a French or Norman chronicler, born in Normandy in 1020, was chaplain to the Duke William afterwards King of England. His principal work is a "History of William the Conqueror," (in Latin,) which is not all extant.

Guillaume de Pouille. See GUGLIELMO D'APULIA

Guillaume le Breton, gē'yōm' lẹh brėh-tôN', or **Bri'to-Ar-mo'rI-cus**, a French chronicler and poet, born in Brittany about 1165, was chaplain to Philip Augustus. He was the author of "Historia de Vita et Gestis Philippi Augusti," ("Life and Deeds of Philip Augustus,") and a poem entitled the "Philippide."

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Guillaumet, gē'yō'mȧ', (TANNEGUY (tăn'gē') or THÉVENIN, tȧv'năN',) born at Nîmes about 1560, became surgeon to Henry IV., and published several medical works. Died in 1630.

Guillaumot, gē'yō'mo', (CHARLES AXEL,) a Swedish architect, of French extraction, born at Stockholm in 1730. Having visited Paris in 1754, he was appointed, on the death of Sauflot, intendant-general of the royal buildings, gardens, etc. Died in 1807.

Guillem or **Guilhem de Castro.** See CASTRO.

Guillemain, gē'yẹ-măN' or gēl'măN', (CHARLES JACOB,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1750. His comedies are very numerous, and enjoyed a temporary popularity. Died in 1799.

Guillemeau, gē'yẹ-mō' or gēl'mō', (JACQUES,) an eminent French surgeon, born at Orléans about 1530, was a pupil of Ambroise Paré. He became successively surgeon-in-ordinary to Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV. He published, among other works, a treatise "On Diseases of the Eye." Died in 1613.

Guillemeau, (JEAN LOUIS MARIE,) a French naturalist and physician, born at Niort in 1766, wrote many works on botany, ornithology, etc. Died about 1850.

Guillemin, (AMADÉE VICTOR,) a French author, born at Pierre in 1826. He became professor of mathematics at Paris, and published numerous illustrated works, some of which are "The Heavens," (1866,) "The Sun," (1869,) "The World of Comets," (1876,) and "Application of the Physical Forces," (1877.) Died January 2, 1893.

Guilleminot, de, dẹh gē'yẹ-me'no' or gēl'me'no', (ARMAND CHARLES,) COMTE, a French general and diplomatist, born at Dunkirk in 1774. He served under General Moreau in Italy and on the Rhine, made the Russian campaign of 1812, and became general of division in 1813. He was sent as ambassador to Constantinople in 1824. Died in 1840.

Guilleragues, gē'ye-rȧg' or gēl'rȧg', (GABRIEL JOSEPH,) Comte de Lavergne, a French *littérateur* and diplomatist, born at Bordeaux. He was sent as ambassador to the Ottoman court in 1679, and died at Constantinople in 1684. His work entitled "Embassies of Count de Guilleragues and M. de Girardin to the Grand Seigneur" was published in 1687. He was an intimate friend of Boileau, who dedicated to him his fifth Epistle.

Guillet de Saint-Georges, gē'yȧ' dẹh sȧN'zhorzh', (GEORGES,) a French writer, born in Auvergne about 1625. He was a member, and the first historiographer, of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. He was the author of "Athens, Ancient and Modern, and the Present State of the Turkish Empire," and several other works. Died in 1705.

Guillim, gwil'lim, ? (JOHN,) an English writer on heraldry, was born in Herefordshire about 1565. He wrote "The Display of Heraldry," (1610.) Died in 1621.

Guillon, (MARIE NICOLAS SILVESTRE,) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1760. He was professor of rhetoric and theology in Paris, and was appointed Bishop of Morocco in 1833. Among his numerous works is a "History of Ancient and Modern Philosophy," (1835.) Died in 1847.

Guillon de Montléon, gē'yôN' dẹh môN'lā'ôN', (AIMÉ,) a French historical and theological writer, born at Lyons in 1758. He became keeper of the Mazarin Library, Paris, in 1816. Among his works is "Historical Memoirs of Lyons," (3 vols., 1824.) Died in 1842.

Guillotine, gil-lo-teen', [Fr. pron. gē'yo'tēn',] (JOSEPH IGNACE,) a French physician, born at Saintes in 1738. He was a deputy in 1789 to the States-General, where he proposed, as a humane measure, to substitute decapitation for other modes of punishment. He was not, however, the inventor of the machine called by his name. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine in Paris. Died in 1814.

See "Éloge funèbre de Guillotine," 1814; CROKER, "The Guillotine: an Historical Essay."

Guillou, gē'yoo', (JEAN RENÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Châteaudun in 1730, was the author of a "Funeral Oration for the Dauphin," which was greatly admired. Died in 1776.

Guimet, gē'mȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French chemist, born at Voiron in 1795, discovered the art of making artificial ultramarine in 1826. Died April 8, 1871.

Guinand, gē'nôN', a Swiss optician, born about 1745. He discovered the art of fabricating large flint-glass discs for telescopes, and became a partner or assistant of Fraunhofer. Died in 1824 or 1825.

Guinet, gē'nȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist and legal writer, born at Nancy in 1604; died in 1681.

Guinicelli, goo-e-ne-chel'lee, (GUIDO,) an Italian poet, born at Bologna, is eulogized by Dante in his "Purgatorio," canto xxvi. Died in 1276.

Guiniforte, goo-e-ne-for'tā, an Italian scholar and orator, born at Pavía in 1406, was surnamed BARZIZZA or BARZIZZIO. Died about 1460.

Guinigi, goo-e-nee'jee, (PAOLO,) an Italian nobleman of the Guelph faction, who in 1400 made himself master of the city of Lucca. After a rule of thirty years, he was dispossessed of his power by the Duke of Milan, and died, after two years' imprisonment, in 1431.

Guiot, gē'o', (JOSEPH ANDRÉ,) a French ecclesiastic and Latin poet, born at Rouen in 1739; died in 1807.

Guiran, gē'rôN', (GAILLARD, gā'yȧR',) a French jurist and antiquary, born at Nîmes in 1600; died in 1680.

Guiraud, gē'rō', (ERNEST,) a musician, of French parentage, born at New Orleans, June 23, 1837. He went to Europe in his boyhood. His operas "Le Kobold," (1870,) "Madame Turlupin," (1873,) "Piccolino," (1876,) etc., have been fairly successful. Died in 1892.

Guiraud, gē'rō', (PIERRE MARIE THÉRÈSE ALEXANDRE,) BARON, a French poet and dramatist, born at Limoux in 1788. He wrote two successful tragedies, in verse, entitled "Les Machabées," (1822,) and "Count Julien," (1822,) and other works. He was elected to the French Academy in 1826. Died in 1847.

Guiraudet, gē'rō'dȧ', (CHARLES PHILIPPE **Toussaint** -too'sȧN',) a French statesman and writer, born at Alais in 1754, became secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs under the Directory. Died in 1804.

Guiscard, gēs'kȧR', [Lat. GUISCAR'DUS,] (ROBERT,) a celebrated military commander, born in Normandy, was one of the sons of Tancred de Hauteville. He assisted his brother Humphrey in the conquest of Calabria, and on his death (1057) proclaimed himself Count of Apulia. Pope Nicholas II., who had previously excommunicated him, now created him Duke of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily. In 1081 he marched against the Greek emperor Alexius, whom he defeated at Durazzo in 1084. He soon after liberated Pope Gregory VII., who had been imprisoned at Saint Angelo. Died in 1085.

See MALA-TERRA, "De Gestis Roberti Guiscardi," 1578.

Guiscardus. See GUISCARD, (ROBERT.)

Guischard, gē'shȧR', (KARL GOTTLIEB,) a Prussian officer, born at Magdeburg in 1724, was a favourite of Frederick the Great, who gave him the name of Quintus Icilius. He served in the Seven Years' war, and rose to the rank of colonel. He wrote, in French, an interesting work entitled "Military Memoirs of the Greeks and Romans," in which he has exposed the errors of Folard. Died in 1775.

Guise, gīz, ? (WILLIAM,) an English divine and Orientalist, born near Gloucester in 1653; died in 1683.

Guise, de, dẹh gweez, (or gü-ēz',) (ANTOINETTE **de Bourbon**—dẹh boor'bôN',) DUCHESSE, a French lady, eminent for her piety and benevolence, born in 1493, was the daughter of Francis de Bourbon, Count of Vendôme, and the wife of Claude de Lorraine, Duke of Guise. Died in 1583.

See HILARION DE COSTE, "Vies des Dames illustres."

Guise, de, (CATHERINE **de Clèves**—dẹh klȧv,) DUCHESSE, born in 1547, was a daughter of the Duke of Nevers, and was married to Henry, Duke of Guise, ("Balafre,") in 1570. She was chiefly instrumental in procuring the submission of the Guises to Henry IV. She was the mother of fourteen children, and had good mental abilities. In her old age she tried, by large charities, to atone for the countless excesses of her earlier life. Died in 1574.

See VARILLAS, "Histoire de Henri III."

Guise, de, (CHARLES,) Cardinal de Lorraine, born at Joinville in 1525, was a son of Claude, first Duke of Guise. He became Archbishop of Rheims in 1538, and cardinal in 1547, and was subsequently minister of finance under Francis II. and Charles IX. In 1569 he negotiated the marriage of the latter with Elizabeth of Austria. He was conspicuous, even in that age of persecution, for his intolerance and bitter hostility to the Protestants, and was one of the chief promoters of the civil wars of the time. He made several attempts to introduce the Inquisition into France, and he is believed to have approved of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, although absent at the time. Cardinal Lorraine is represented by Brantôme and other contemporary writers as possessed of eminent abilities, but false, cruel, and ambitious. They admit, however, that he was a liberal patron of learning, and that he did a great deal to check the usurpations of the Papal See. Died in 1574.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" "Mémoires de Condé," 1743.

Guise, de, (CHARLES **de Lorraine**,) DUC, eldest son of Henry of Guise and Catherine of Cleves, noticed above was born in 1571. On the assassination of his father, in 1588, he was imprisoned at Tours. Having made his escape in 1591, he entered the service of Henry IV., and in 1596 besieged and recaptured the city of Marseilles. In 1631 he was obliged by Richelieu to leave the kingdom. Died in 1640.

Guise, de, dẹh gweez, [Fr. pron. gü-ēz',] (CLAUDE **de Lorraine**,) first DUKE, born in 1496, was the younger son of René II., Duke of Lorraine. He became a citizen of France, and married Antoinette de Bourbon, about 1514. He served in the army with distinction at Marignano and other places, and was created Duke of Guise by Francis I. He died about 1550, leaving many children, among whom were Francis, Duke of Guise, Charles, (the Cardinal de Lorraine,) and a daughter, Mary, who became queen of James V. of Scotland, and was the mother of the celebrated Mary, Queen of Scots.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Guise, de, (FRANÇOIS **de Lorraine**,) DUKE, a prominent leader of the Catholic party in France, and one of the greatest commanders of his time, was born in 1519. He was a son of Claude, first Duke of Guise, and Antoinette de Bourbon, and a brother of the cardinal, noticed above. Having previously gained important victories at Landrecies and other places, he raised his reputation to the highest point by his defence of Metz in 1553 against Charles V., who was forced to retire with the loss of 30,000 men. Soon after the battle of Saint-Quentin, in 1557, he was appointed by Henry II. lieutenant-general of the kingdom and invested with almost absolute power. The capture of Calais from the English in 1558, and the subsequent victories at Guines and Thionville, justified the confidence reposed in him, and made him more than ever the idol of the nation. In conjunction with his brother the cardinal, he defeated the conspiracy of Amboise, formed by the Prince of Condé and other Protestant leaders. He had a prominent share in the victory at Dreux, where he took the Prince of Condé prisoner. At the siege of Orléans, soon after, he was assassinated by a Calvinist, named Poltrot de Mérey, in 1563. He

was the author of "Mémoires," which are valuable and interesting records of his time.

See DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" DU TROUSSET DE VALINCOURT, "Vie de François de Lorraine," 1668; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" L'ESTOILE, "Journal de Henri III;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guise, de, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH **de Lorraine,**) seventh and last DUKE, was born in 1670; died in 1675. The family of Guise became extinct in 1688.

Guise, de, (HENRY I. OF **Lorraine,**) DUKE, eldest son of Francis, Duke of Guise, born in 1550, was a cousin of Mary, Queen of Scots. He inherited in a great degree the talents and accomplishments of his father, and even surpassed him in his bitter opposition to the Protestants. When less than nineteen years of age, he defended Poitiers against Coligny, and soon after had a share in the victory of Moncontour, (1569.) At the battle of Dormans he received a wound on the cheek, from which he was surnamed BALAFRÉ, or the "Scarred." He was one of the instigators of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew in 1572, and was concerned in the murder of Coligny. In 1576, Henry of Guise, with his brother, the Cardinal de Guise, headed the faction called the League, ostensibly formed for the defence of the Catholic religion and the king, but really designed to assist the family of Guise in usurping the royal power. On the accession of Henry III. the Duke of Guise prevailed upon him to adopt more severe measures against the Protestants. The king, however, becoming weary of the arrogance of the Guises, forbade the duke to appear at court, whereupon he openly revolted, and in May, 1588, on the "day of the Barricades," entered Paris with his troops, disarmed the Swiss guard, and obliged the king to abandon his capital. Henry III. soon after summoned the States-General at Blois, where the Duke of Guise demanded to be appointed constable and lieutenant-general of the kingdom. The king now, in conjunction with several of his courtiers, resolved to take the life of the duke; and, as the latter entered the king's apartment, he was dispatched by the daggers of the assassins, in December, 1588.

See L'ESTOILE, "Journal de Henri III;" BRANTÔME, "Vie de l'Admiral de Chastillon;" ENRICO CATERINO DAVILA, "La Sera di S. Bartolommeo e la Morte del Duca di Guisa," 1828; DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars in France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guise, de, (HENRY II. OF **Lorraine,**) DUKE, and Prince de Joinville, born at Blois in 1614, was the son of Charles IV., Duke of Guise. He joined the conspiracy of the Count of Soissons against the French government in 1641, and was condemned to death, but escaped. In 1647 he went to the assistance of the Neapolitans, who had revolted against Spain. Being made generalissimo of their army, he took Naples, which, however, was soon recovered by the Spaniards, and the Duke of Guise taken prisoner. After his release he was appointed, in 1655, high chamberlain of France. He died in 1664, leaving 'Memoirs," which were published in 1668.

See TALLEMANT DE RÉAUX, "Historiettes;". "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guise, de, (JEAN **de Lorraine,**) CARDINAL, brother of Claude, noticed above, was born in 1498. He was sent on an embassy to the emperor Charles V. in 1536. He obtained the archbishoprics of Lyons, Rheims, and Narbonne, and various other preferments, and was distinguished for his munificence and extensive charities. Died in 1550.

See DE THOU, "Histoire universelle," vol. i., 1734; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Guise, de, (LOUIS I. **de Lorraine,**) CARDINAL, brother of Francis and of the cardinal Charles de Lorraine, was born in 1527. He was successively appointed Bishop of Troyes and of Alby, and Archbishop of Sens, being made a cardinal in 1553. Died in 1578.

Guise, de, (LOUIS II. **de Lorraine,**) CARDINAL, son of Francis, Duke of Guise, born at Dampierre in 1555. He succeeded his uncle as Archbishop of Rheims, and in 1578 was made a cardinal. Having been associated with his brother Henry I., Duke of Guise, as one of the chiefs of the League, he was, on the death of the latter, imprisoned, and a few days after assassinated, (1588.)

Guise, de, (LOUIS III. **de Lorraine,**) CARDINAL, son of Henry I. de Lorraine, was born about 1580. He obtained numerous benefices in the Church, and was created a cardinal by Paul V. in 1615. Died in 1621.

Guiteau, gē'tō', (CHARLES JULIUS,) an assassin, born at Freeport, Illinois, September 8, 1841. He practised law in Chicago, and published one or two books setting forth singular views on religious and moral questions. Disappointed in his desire for a government position, he shot and mortally wounded President Garfield, July 2, 1881. Guiteau was executed at Washington, June 30 1882.

Guiton, gē'tôn', **(JEAN,) a French Huguenot, who was** admiral and mayor of Rochelle in 1627, when that city was besieged by the royalists. He surrendered in 1628. Died in 1654, aged about seventy years.

Guittone d'Arezzo, goo-ēt-to'nà dà-rĕt'so, an Italian poet, born at Arezzo about 1230, was one of the chief reformers of Italian literature in that age. Died in 1294.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Guizot, gü-e'zo' or gē'zo', (ELISABETH CHARLOTTE PAULINE **de Meulan**—dĕh muh'lôn',) a French authoress, born in Paris in 1773, was left by the death of her father with no resources but her talents. She produced in 1800 an ingenious and sprightly work of fiction, entitled "The Contradictions," and, by her contributions to Suard's literary journal "Le Publiciste," gained distinction as a critic and a moralist. She was married to M. Guizot in 1812. Among her works are "Domestic Education," (2 vols., 1826,) and "A Family," ("Une Famille," 1828.) Died in 1827.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits of Celebrated Women;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guizot, gwe'zo' or git-e'zo',* (FRANÇOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME,) a distinguished French statesman and historian, born at Nîmes on the 4th of October, 1787, was a son of an able advocate who fell a victim to the reign of terror in 1794. Having been educated as a Protestant at Geneva, he went to Paris in 1805, and published an edition of Gibbon's History, in French, about 1810. He married Pauline de Meulan, noticed above, and was appointed professor of modern history at the Sorbonne by Fontanes, in 1812. He defended constitutional principles in a pamphlet "On Representative Government and the Present State of France," (1816,) became a leader of the party called Doctrinaires, and councillor of state in 1817. In 1822 he was suspended from his functions as professor, because his principles were offensive to the ministry. In 1828 he founded the "Revue Française," and was reinstated in the chair of history. He acquired much celebrity as a lecturer, and formed with Cousin and Villemain a triumvirate of professors. His lectures were published with the title of a "History of Civilization," (5 vols., 1845.)

He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Lisieux in January, 1830, and promoted the accession of Louis Philippe, who appointed him minister of the interior on the 1st of August. His ministry (the policy of which was styled *juste milieu*) was dissolved in November, 1830. In October, 1832, Guizot became minister of public instruction in the cabinet of Marshal Soult. While in this office, he rendered an important service to the public by organizing a system of primary schools. He was compelled to resign in February, 1836, when his rival Thiers obtained power for a brief term. He was elected to the French Academy in 1836. In 1838 Guizot and Thiers (who had been superseded by Count Molé) formed a coalition, which was regarded by many as discreditable to the former. He was sent as ambassador to London in February, 1840. On the 29th of October, 1840, he became minister of foreign affairs, and really prime minister, in a cabinet of which Soult was

* So pronounced by M. Guizot himself, as stated in a letter from him, now before us. He says, "Dans mon pays natal, la ville de Nîmes, on prononce mon nom *ghi-zo*. A Paris on dit en général *gwi-zo*; et je crois cette prononciation plus correcte." A near relative, however, of the great French historian and statesman takes a different view of the question. He says the name of his family is always pronounced *ghi-zo* in the south of France, where the name originated; and he maintains, with great appearance of reason, that the invariable usage of the people of Nîmes ought to be decisive as to the pronunciation of *un nom Nimois*.

nominally president. He maintained himself in power until the revolution of February, 1848, which was provoked partly by his inflexible resistance to electoral reform.

He escaped in disguise to England, wrote a pamphlet on "Democracy in France," and returned to his native country in 1849; after which, it is said, he favoured a fusion between the two parties of Legitimists and Orléanists. Among his principal works are an excellent "History of the Revolution in England, from the Accession of Charles I. to that of Charles II.," ("Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre," etc., 6 vols., 1827–56,) and "Memoirs to illustrate the History of my Time," ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps," 9 vols., 1858–78.) These have been translated into English. He is generally considered to have been more successful as a historian than he was as a statesman. He also showed himself to be an effective and imposing parliamentary orator.

"Among this band of great and honourable men," says the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1858, "we think that M. Guizot will retain in history, as he has occupied in life, the first and highest place. Other writers, gifted with livelier powers of imagination and appealing more directly to the sentiment of their contemporaries, may, like Châteaubriand, have exercised for a time a more powerful influence on the literature of France. . . . Other statesmen have enjoyed far more of popular sympathy in their day. But in the depth and variety of his literary labours, which have enlarged the philosophy of history, in the force and precision of his oratory, which at one swoop could bend an assembly or crush a foe, and in the systematic consistency of his whole political life, . . . M. Guizot has had no equal, either in his own country or, as far as we know, in any other." He died September 12, 1874.

See Louis de Loménie, "M. Guizot, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; Thomas Deschèrrs, "Biographie de M. Guizot," 1843; Victor Vernreuil, "M. Guizot, par un Homme du Peuple," 1846; Gainet, "Études critiques sur les Travaux historiques de M. Guizot," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1848, January, 1854, July, 1856, and January, 1868; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1849; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1837; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1845; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1844.

Guldberg, gŏŏl'bĕrg, (Frederik Höegh,) son of the following, was born at Copenhagen in 1771. He wrote a number of lyric and elegiac poems, and made good metrical translations of Plautus, Tibullus, and Terence. He lived many years at Kiel. Died in 1852.

See Erslew, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Guldberg, (Ove Höegh, o'veh hö'ĕg,) an eminent Danish historian, statesman, and theologian, born at Horsen in 1731. He was the author of a "History of the World," (1768,) "Determination of the Dates of the Books of the New Testament," (1785,) and "Translation of the New Testament, with Notes." He was minister of state from 1775 to 1784. Died in 1808.

See H. P. Giessing, "Struensee og Guldberg, etc.; historisk Skildring," 1848; Kraft og Nyerup, "Litteraturlexicon."

Güldenstädt or **Gueldenstædt**, gül'den-stĕt', (Anton Johann,) a Russian physician and naturalist, of German extraction, was born at Riga in 1745. He accompanied in 1768 a scientific expedition sent out by Catherine II. to explore the different parts of Russia and the Caucasus. He died in 1781, and his "Travels in Russia and the Mountains of the Caucasus" was published in 1791, (2 vols., in German.)

See Bernoulli, "Reisen."

Guldin, gŏŏl-deen', [Lat. Guldi'nus,] (Paul,) a Swiss mathematician, born at Saint Gall in 1577. He wrote a treatise "On the Centre of Gravity," in which he is thought to have borrowed from Pappus. He opposed the method of indivisibles invented by Cavalieri. Died in 1643.

See Montucla, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Guldinus. See Guldin.

Güll, gül, (Friedrich Wilhelm,) a popular German author of juvenile poetry, born at Ansbach, April 1, 1812. He became a distinguished teacher. Died at Munich, December 24, 1879.

Gül'lĭf, (James Manby,) an English physician, born at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1808. He removed about 1842 to Malvern, in England, where he practised hydropathy. He published several medical works. Died in 1873.

Gummere, gŭm'mer-e, (Francis Barton,) born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1855. He graduated at Haverford College, Pa., in 1872, and has been professor of English at that institution since 1887. He is the author of "Germanic Origins," "The Beginnings of Poetry," "The Oldest English Epic," "Old English Ballads," etc.

Gŭm'mẹr-e, (John,) a mathematician, born at Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, in 1784, published a valuable treatise on Surveying, (1814,) and became professor of mathematics at Haverford College in 1833. Died in 1845.

Gundegisilus. See Gondégisile.

Gundericus. See Gondioc.

Günderode or **Guenderode, von**, fon gün'dẹh-ro'dẹh, (Caroline,) a German poetess, born at Carlsruhe in 1780. Her works are distinguished for great powers of fancy, but are frequently tinctured with melancholy. A disappointment in love caused her to commit suicide in 1806. Her friend Bettina Brentano published, in 1840, "The Günderode Letters," consisting of the correspondence which passed between herself and Mademoiselle Günderode.

Gundicarius. See Gondicaire.

Gundling, gŏŏnt'ling, (Nikolaus Hieronymus,) a German jurist and *littérateur*, born near Nuremberg in 1671. He became professor of the law of nature and of nations at Halle, and was afterwards made privy councillor. Among his works are "The Way to Truth," ("Via ad Veritatem," 3 vols., 1713,) a collection of essays, entitled "Gundlingiana," (1715–32,) and a "History of Erudition," (5 vols., 1734–36.) Died in 1729.

Gundling, von, fon gŏŏnt'ling, (Jacob Paul,) Baron, a German historian and court fool, born near Nuremberg in 1673. He received from the King of Prussia the titles of baron, privy councillor, councillor of war, etc. He amused the court at Berlin by his oddities and vanity. He wrote a "History of the Emperors Frederick I., Henry VII., and Conrad IV.," (4 vols., 1715–19,) and other works. Died in 1731.

Gundobald. See Gondebaud.

Gun'dulf, a Norman ecclesiastic, who was appointed Bishop of Rochester by William the Conqueror. He was the architect of Rochester Castle, and is said to have built the Tower of London. Died about 1108.

Gundulitsch, (Ivan.) See Gondola.

Gunês. See Ganêsa.

Gungl, gŏŏngl, (Joseph,) a Hungarian composer, born at Zsámbék, December 1, 1810. He became a leader of military music, and composed many excellent dances, marches, etc. Died in 1889.

Gunnerus, gŏŏn-nā'rŭs, (John Ernest,) a Norwegian prelate and naturalist, born at Christiania in 1718, was one of the founders of the Scientific Society of Norway. He was the author of a "Flora Norvegica," and other works, and was a friend of Linnæus, who gave the name of Gunnera to a South American plant. He was created Bishop of Drontheim in 1758. Died in 1773.

Gunnlaug, goon'lŏwg, surnamed Ormstunga, ("worm's tongue," or "snake's tongue,") an Icelandic scald or poet, born in 983. He lived for a time at the court of King Ethelred, in England. Engaging in a quarrel with a poet named Hrafn Oenundarson, both bards were slain. His saga ("Gunnlaugssaga") still is extant, but only a part is genuine.

Gunst, van, vän gŭnst or hŭnst, (Pieter,) a skilful Dutch engraver of portraits, born at Amsterdam about 1566. Among his works are engravings of portraits after Van Dyck, dated about 1715 or later.

Gun'ter, (Archibald Clavering,) a novelist and playwright, born at Liverpool, England, in 1847. He was educated at San Francisco, was engaged as civil engineer, mining chemist, and stock broker, and has resided in New York since 1879. He has written numerous highly sensational novels, the best known being "Mr. Barnes of New York." His plays include "Prince Karl," "Fresh, the American," "The Deacon's Daughter," etc. Died February 23, 1907.

Gŭn'tẹr, (Edmund,) an eminent English mathematician, born in Hertfordshire in 1581. About 1606 he

invented the sector, of which he wrote a description in Latin; and in 1619 he became professor of astronomy at Gresham College. He also invented the Logarithmic Rule for the use of draughtsmen, called "Gunter's Scale," the cross-staff, and other instruments, and the "Canon Triangulorum," ("Law of Triangles.") Gunter is said to have been the first to discover the variation of the compass. Died in 1626.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Günther, gŭn'tẹr, (ALBERT CHARLES LEWIS GOTTHILF,) Ph.D., M.D., an eminent naturalist, born at Esslingen, Würtemberg, October 3, 1832. He was educated at Tübingen, Berlin, and Bonn, entered the British Museum in 1858, and in 1875 became the keeper of its department of zoology. He has given special attention to fishes and reptiles, and is the author of many important monographs and catalogues.

Günther, gŭn'tẹr, (ANTON,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Lindenau in 1785. He published "Preparatory School of Speculative Theology," "The Juste-Milieu in the German Philosophy of the Present," and other treatises in opposition to Hegel's philosophy. Died at Vienna, February 24, 1863.

Günther, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German poet, born in Lower Silesia in 1695, wrote poetical epistles, satires, songs, and odes, which display uncommon power and were eulogized by Goethe. He fell into dissipated habits, and died in extreme poverty in 1723.

See his Autobiography, "Lebens- und Reisebeschreibung," etc., 1732; M. W. DÖRING, "J. C. Günther: Beitrag zur Deutschen Literatur-Geschichte," 1831; HOFFMANN VON FALLERSLEBEN, "J. C. Günther; literar-historischer Versuch," 1832.

Günther von Schwarzburg, gŭn'tẹr fon shwärts'-bŏŏrg, a warlike German prince, born in 1304. He was elected King of the Germans in 1343, and Emperor of Germany in January, 1349. His title to the imperial throne was disputed by Charles IV. Gunther died in June, 1349.

See F. L. HOFFMANN, "Günther von Schwarzburg," 1819; WEBER, "Kurzgefasstes Memoire vom Leben Güntheri Bellicosi," 1720.

Gurlitt, gŏŏr'lit, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German archæologist, born at Halle in 1754, wrote "On the Science of Gems," and other works. Died in 1827.

Gurlt, gŏŏrlt, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) a German scientist, born at Trentkau, in Silesia, October 13, 1794. He became a professor of veterinary medicine at Berlin, and published works on the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of domestic animals. Died at Berlin, August 13, 1882.

Gurlt, (ERNST JULIUS,) a German anatomist, a son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, September 13, 1825, and in 1862 became a professor of surgery in the Berlin University. He has published many professional papers of high value.

Gŭr'nall, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born in 1617. He became rector of Lavenham in 1644, and remained there thirty-five years. He published "The Christian in Complete Armour," (3 vols., 1656–62.) Died in 1679.

Gŭr'ney, (ARCHER THOMPSON,) an English poet, born in 1820. He became a barrister, but in 1849 was ordained a clergyman of the Establishment. He published "Charles I.," a dramatic poem, several volumes of sermons and other religious works, and some volumes of verse. Died March 21, 1887.

Gŭr'ney, (HUDSON,) M.P., an English antiquary and poet, born about 1774. He produced a good translation of the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, entitled "Cupid and Psyche," (1799.) Died in 1864.

Gurney, (Rev. JOHN HAMPDEN,) an English divine, born in London, August 15, 1802. He published several volumes of sermons, (1845–57,) and "Historical Sketches, 1400–1546," (1852, second series, 1855, and third series, 1858.) Died in 1862, aged about sixty years.

Gurney, (JOSEPH JOHN,) an English philanthropist and minister of the Society of Friends, born near Norwich in 1788. He studied at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his attainments in mathematics and the ancient languages. In 1841, in company with his sister, the celebrated Mrs. Fry, he set out on a tour on the continent, with the view of introducing improvements into prison-discipline and of inducing the French government to abolish slavery in their colonies. He was the author of "Notes and Dissertations on the Bible," "Observations on the Distinguishing Views, etc. of the Society of Friends," "Hints on the Portable Evidence of Christianity," and other valuable works. He possessed great wealth, of which he made a most liberal use, both in public and private charities. In 1837–39 he visited the United States and the West Indies, and wrote "A Winter in the West Indies," giving an interesting account of the results of emancipation in those islands. Died in 1847.

See BERNARD BARTON, "Memorial of J. J. Gurney," 1847; "The British Friend" for 1st month, 1847; "Memoirs of J. J. Gurney, with Selections from his Journal," etc.

Gurowski, goo-rov'skee, (ADAM,) COUNT, a Polish writer and patriot, born in the government of Kalisz about 1810. After the revolution of 1830 he repaired to Paris, where he employed himself for a time as a journalist, and in 1849 visited America. He published, in French, "Thoughts on the Future of Poland," (1841,) "Russia and Civilization," (1841,) (in German,) and various other works. Died in 1866.

See "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1866.

Gurtler, gŏŏrt'lẹr, (NICHOLAS,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Bâle in 1654; died in 1711.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Gur'wood, (JOHN,) a brave English officer, born in 1791, served in the Peninsular war, and was leader of the forlorn hope at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo in 1812. He became private secretary to the Duke of Wellington, and in 1841 was made a colonel. He published in 1838 "The Despatches of the Duke of Wellington during his Various Campaigns," etc., (13 vols. 8vo,) a very popular and valuable work. Died in 1845.

Gury, gü'rè', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French Jesuit and theologian, born at Mailleroncourt, January 23, 1801. In 1824 he became a Jesuit, and afterwards held professorships of morals in the College of Vals and in the Collegium Romanum. Among his works are "Compendium Theologiæ Moralis," (1850,) and "Casus Conscientiæ," ("Cases of Conscience," 1864,) which have been severely criticised. Died April 18, 1866.

Gushtâsp, gŏŏsh-tâsp', or **Gustâsp,** gŏŏs-tâsp', written also **Goshtasp, Histasp,** and **Kishtasp,** a famous Persian hero and king, who has been by some writers identified with Darius I., (surnamed Hystaspis,) by others with Hystaspes, the father of Darius. There is so much that is fabulous in the Persian accounts that have come down to us, that it seems impossible, in most cases, to settle in any satisfactory manner the question of identity between the kings of the Persian writers and those of the Greek historians. Firdousee, (Firdausí,) who is generally believed to have taken the facts of Persian history for the basis of his great poem, (the "Shâh Nâmah,") represents Gushtâsp as having ruled over Persia many years as an absolute sovereign, and as having under his command "a thousand thousand warriors armed with shining steel,"—which could not very well refer to Hystaspes, who was but a satrap or inferior prince under Cambyses, but would answer exactly to the circumstances of Darius Hystaspis. As "Darius" (in Persian, "Dârâ" or "Dârâb) was not originally a proper name, but a title, signifying "lord," "prince," or "king," it seems probable that he should have been generally known among the Persians by his patronymic *Hystaspes,* (in Persian, *Gushtâsp.*) Darius Hystaspis would then signify, according to the Greek mode of speaking, the "Prince [son] of Hystaspes." According to Firdousee, Gushtâsp was the first Persian king who openly professed the religion of Zoroaster, who (if we may trust the poet-historian) was the contemporary of Gushtâsp and his most influential counsellor. (See DARIUS I., and HYSTASPES.)

See J. ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nameh of Firdausí," London, 1832; SMITH, "Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Gusman, (BARTHOLOMEU LOURENÇO.) See GUZMAN

Gussetius. See GOUSSET.

Gustaf, the Swedish of GUSTAVUS, which see.

Gustafskjöld or **Gustafskjoeld,** gŏŏs'tâfs-chöld', originally named ABRAHAM **Hellichius,** a Swedish general, born in 1723. Having rendered a very important

service to the king, Gustavus III., he was made a general by him, and received a title of nobility, with the surname of GUSTAFSKJÖLD, ("Shield of Gustavus.") Died in 1792.

Gustav or **Gustave.** See GUSTAVUS.

Gustavus, gŭs-tā'vus or gŭs-tā'vus, [Lat. GUSTA'VUS; Sw. GUSTAF, gōōs'tăf; Ger. GUSTAV, gōōs'tăf; Fr. GUSTAVE, güs'tăv'; It. GUSTAVO, goos-tä'vo,] I., commonly called **Gustavus Vasa**, (or **Wasa**, vä'sa,) King of Sweden, was born near Stockholm in 1496. Christiern II. of Denmark, having usurped the crown of Sweden in 1519, caused Gustavus to be imprisoned. Within three days after his coronation, Christiern violated his solemn promise of protection to the Swedish nation, and ordered the execution of the heads of the first Swedish families. Among the eighty-four persons who perished was Eric Vasa, the father of Gustavus. The latter, having escaped from prison, fled to the mountains of Dalecarlia. After enduring great hardships, he at length succeeded in attaching to himself a powerful party, with which he marched towards Stockholm. In 1521, at the head of fifteen thousand men, he took the town and fortress of Westerås, and finally obtained possession of Stockholm, after an obstinate defence. The crown was now offered to Gustavus, which he refused, and chose rather to govern under the title of stadtholder. But, as the nation was still molested by the King of Denmark and his allies the Catholic party, they again solicited Gustavus to become their sovereign; and in June, 1527, he was crowned King of Sweden. He died in 1559, after a reign of thirty-three years, during which he had gained the love of his people by his wise and beneficent administration. He was succeeded by his son, Eric XIV.

See HOLBERG, "Histoire du Danemarck;" GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède;" VERTOT, "Histoire des Révolutions de la Suède;" OLAF CELSIUS, "Konung Gustafs I. Historia," 2 vols., 1746–53; J. W. ARCHENHOLZ, "Geschichte Gustav Wasa's Konigs von Schweden," 2 vols., 1801, (and French version of the same, Paris, 1803.)

Gustavus II. See GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

Gustavus III., King of Sweden, eldest son of Adolphus Frederick, born in 1746, succeeded to the throne in 1771. Soon after his accession he formed the project of diminishing the power of the nobles, at this time so great as to be dangerous to the crown, while their oppressions made them hated by the people. Having by his favours secured the co-operation of the army, he offered his plan for a new constitution to all the military officers of the capital, who received it with applause. After exacting an oath of obedience from the soldiers, he next arrested the chief members of the States-General, and made a public declaration of his project. The following day, the house in which the States-General were assembled was surrounded by soldiers and cannon, and the king, with his military staff, entered, and proposed to them the new constitution. It was accepted, and confirmed by signatures. Those who had been arrested were released, and the revolution was effected without bloodshed. In 1788, however, the nobles showed their hostility to the king by refusing to grant him supplies during his wars with Denmark and Russia. In 1789 Gustavus caused a law to be passed which greatly increased the royal prerogatives, and at the same time he arrested the leaders of the opposition in the Diet. About 1792 several Swedish noblemen conspired against the king's life; and at a masked ball given at Stockholm he was assassinated by one of their number, named Ankarström, in March, 1792. In addition to his talents as a statesman, Gustavus was distinguished as a poet and a dramatist.

See GEISLER, "Leben des Königs von Schweden, Gustavs III.;" GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède;" E. L. POSSELT, "Geschichte Gustav's III. Königs der Schweden," 1792; F. BECCATINI, "Storia del Regno e della Vita di Gustavo III.," 4 vols., 1792.

Gustavus IV., born in 1778, succeeded his father, Gustavus III., in 1792. From his childhood he had manifested a singular obstinacy of disposition, which in after-life resembled monomania. A zealous advocate of the divine right of kings, he made it the principal object of his life to restore the Bourbon family to the throne of France. He travelled through Germany in 1803 in order to unite the princes of the Empire against Napoleon I. He would have no intercourse with the nations of Europe who were in the least degree friendly to the French emperor. By these follies he alienated the affections of his people and brought them into innumerable difficulties. The Swedes, in order to rescue their country from the ruin which his conduct was likely to bring upon it, formed a plan for deposing him. Gustavus, suspecting their designs, attempted to obtain possession of the money in the Bank of Sweden, but was prevented by force, and soon after imprisoned as a traitor, (1809.) The king and his direct descendants were declared by the Diet to have forfeited their right to the crown, and his uncle, Duke Charles, was proclaimed king, under the title of Charles XIII. The deposed king, after travelling over Europe, fixed his residence in the town of Saint Gall, in Switzerland, where he assumed the name of Colonel Gustavson, and supported himself by his writings, together with a small pension. Died in 1837.

Gustavus V., King of Sweden, born in 1858, oldest son of Oscar II., whom he succeeded Dec. 8, 1907.

Gus-ta'vus A-dol'phus, [Fr. GUSTAVE ADOLPHE, güs'tăv' ă'dolf'; Ger. GUSTAF ADOLF, gōōs'tăf ă'dolf; It. GUSTAVO ADOLFO, goos-tä'vo ä-dol'fo,] or **Gustavus II., King** of Sweden, the most illustrious hero of his time, born at Stockholm on the 9th of December, 1594, was the son of Charles IX., and grandson of Gustavus Vasa. He ascended the throne in his seventeenth year, and soon gave proof of his extraordinary abilities. Sweden having been invaded by Sigismund, King of Poland, and his ally the Czar of Russia, Gustavus defeated them, and in 1629 concluded a peace by which he gained a great part of Livonia and the town of Riga. Soon after this he was invited by the Protestants of Germany, suffering under the persecutions of Ferdinand II., to be the champion of their cause. Their solicitations, combined with the interest which he as a zealous Protestant felt in the success of their arms, induced him to comply. Before setting out, he published a declaration to the effect that he did not take this step from the love of conquest, but for the defence of his religion and to avenge the injuries he had received from the Emperor of Austria. In June, 1630, Gustavus landed in Pomerania, at the head of 8000 men. His army was soon after reinforced by six Scottish regiments under the Duke of Hamilton, and took the fortress of Wolgast, which supplied them with arms and ammunition. Having advanced into Mecklenburg, Gustavus received proposals of peace from the emperor, offering him, among other things, the possession of Pomerania. These proposals were rejected, and Gustavus, with his army increased by large numbers of German Protestants, continued his march through Pomerania and Mecklenburg, taking one town and fortress after another in rapid succession. He was soon after opposed by Field-Marshal Tilly, whom, after several indecisive engagements, he signally defeated at Leipsic in September, 1631. In a second encounter with Tilly, on the banks of the Lech, in April, 1632, that general lost his life. Ferdinand, now becoming alarmed at the victories of Gustavus, summoned Wallenstein, whom he had shortly before dismissed, to oppose him. On the 16th of November, 1632, these commanders, the most eminent of their time, and both hitherto unconquered, met on the plain of Lützen. In the early part of the action Gustavus was mortally wounded; and the Swedes, exasperated in the highest degree by the loss of their king, whom they idolized, fought with irresistible fury, and compelled the enemy to retreat. The Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, a cousin of Gustavus, who was near him when he fell, and who soon afterwards entered the service of Austria, was strongly suspected of having assassinated him. The military talents of Gustavus were of the highest order; but they were surpassed by his admirable qualities as a man and his virtues as a ruler. He was succeeded by his daughter and only child, Christina. "Gustavus was," says Schiller, "incontestably the first commander of his century, and the bravest soldier in the army which he had created. His eye watched over the morals of his soldiers as strictly as over their bravery. In everything their law-giver was also their example. In the intoxication of his fortune he was still a man and a Christian, and in his devotion still a hero and a king."

See SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" R. DE

PRADE, "Histoire de Gustave Adolphe dit le Grand," 1686; GEYER, "Histoire de la Suède;" WALTER HARTE, "History of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus," 2 vols., 1759; N. VOGT, "Gustav Adolph König von Schweden," 2 vols., 1790; JONAS HALLENBERG, "Svea Rikes Historia under Konung Gustaf Adolfs Regering," 5 vols., 1790–96; AXEL OXENSTIERNA, "Histoire de la Jeunesse de Gustave Adolph;" ANDERS FRYXELL, "Gustaf II. Adolph," 1833; J. F. HOLLINGS, "Life of Gustavus Adolphus," 1838; GFRÖRER, "Geschichte Gustav Adolph's," 2 vols., 1837; "Gustav Adolf," von C. DROYSEN, 1869.

Gustavus Eriksson. See GUSTAVUS I.

Gustavus Vasa, (or **Wasa.**) See GUSTAVUS I.

Gutberleth, goot'bẹr-lĕt', (HEINRICH,) a German professor of philosophy at Deventer, born at Hirschfeld in 1592, wrote a treatise (in Latin) "On Human Affections Physically and Morally considered." Died in 1635.

Gutberleth, gŭt'bẹr-lĕt', (TOBIAS,) a Dutch antiquary, born in Friesland about 1674, was the author of a treatise "On the Mysteries of the Cabiri Gods," (in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1703.

Gŭtch, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in 1745, was registrar of the University of Oxford. He published "The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, from the Manuscripts of Anthony Wood, with a Continuation," (1786.) Died in 1831.

Gutch, (JOHN MATTHEW,) an English antiquary, son of the preceding, born about 1777, wrote "A Lytell Geste of Robin Hode," (2 vols., 1847.) Died in 1858.

Gutenberg, goo'tẹn-bĕRG', (JOHANN or HENNE,) the inventor of printing, was born at Mentz, in Germany, about 1400. His original name was GÄNSFLEISCH, (gĕns'flīsh;) but he afterwards assumed his mother's family name of Gutenberg. In 1450 he entered into partnership with John Faust, a citizen of Mentz, in conjunction with whom he printed a vocabulary, called a "Catholicon," by means of letters cut on blocks of wood. Types of copper or tin were soon after substituted for wood; and with these a Latin Bible was printed, with great difficulty and expense. In 1455, owing to some disagreement in pecuniary matters, Gutenberg and Faust separated, after having had a law-suit. The former, being unable to pay the sum awarded to Faust by the judge, was obliged to give up to him his printing-materials and his invention. Gutenberg subsequently practised his art at Mentz. He was appointed by the archbishop elector of that city and one of the nobles of his court, and obtained other preferments. A bronze monument, by Thorwaldsen, was erected to his memory at Mentz in 1837. Died in 1468.

See DUPONT, "Histoire de l'Imprimerie;" FALKENSTEIN, "Geschichte der Buchdruckerkunst," 1840; OTTLEY, "Inquiry into the Origin, etc. of Engraving on Copper and Wood," 1816; MEERMANN, "Origines Typographicæ," 1765; SOTHEBY, "The Typography of the Fifteenth Century," 1845; ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, "Gutenberg, Inventeur de l'Imprimerie," 1853; CHARLES SCHMIDT, "Nouveaux Détails sur la Vie de Gutenberg," 1841; DOMENICO TACCIO, "Notizie storico-critico-tipografico-bibliografiche di Gutenberg," etc., 1844; "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters," by LAMARTINE, 1856.

Gutenberg or **Guttemberg,** gōōt'tẹm-bĕRG', (KARL GOTTLIEB,) a German engraver, born near Nuremberg about 1742. He worked in Paris, where he died in 1792. Among his works were engravings after Rembrandt and Mieris.

Gutherius. See GOUTHIÈRES.

Guthier. See GOUTHIÈRES.

Gŭth'rie, (GEORGE JAMES,) an English surgeon, born in London in 1785. He lectured on surgery in London for many years, and wrote several professional works. Died in 1856.

Gŭth'rie, (JAMES,) an American statesman and jurist, born in Nelson county, Kentucky, in 1793. He began to practise law at Louisville about 1820, and was for several years a member of the State legislature for that city. In 1850 he was president of the convention which framed the new constitution of Kentucky. He was appointed by President Pierce secretary of the United States treasury in 1853, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1865. Died in 1869.

See LIVINGSTON'S "Portraits of Eminent Americans."

Guth'rie, (JAMES CARGILL,) a Scottish poet, a lineal descendant of the Scottish martyrs James Guthrie and David Cargill, was born at Glamis, in Forfarshire, August 27, 1810. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He published "Village Scenes," (1851,) "The First False Step," (1854,) "My Lost Love," (1865,) "Summer Flowers," (1867,) "Rowena," (1871,) and "The Vale of Strathmore," (1875,) the last-named being a prose work. Died in 1893.

Gŭth'rie, (THOMAS,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Brechin about 1803. He became an eloquent preacher, and minister of Free Saint John's, Edinburgh, in 1840. As an associate of Dr. Chalmers, he took a prominent part in the institution of the Free Church in 1843. He published "The Gospel in Ezekiel." He was the chief founder of the original Ragged or Industrial School of Edinburgh. Died February 24, 1873.

Guthrie, (THOMAS ANSTEY,) an English author, born at Kensington in 1856. Under the name of F. Anstey he published a series of humourous stories, beginning in 1882 with the very successful "Vice Versa." Others of his works are "The Tinted Venus," (1885,) "The Pariah," (1889,) "Tourmalin's Time Cheques," (1891,) "Love Among the Lions," (1898,) etc.

Guthrie, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish *littérateur*, born in the county of Angus about 1708. He published a "General History of England from the Invasion of the Romans under Julius Cæsar to the Revolution of 1688," a "History of the English Peerage," a "History of Scotland," and other compilations. Died in 1770.

Gutierrez, goo-te-ĕr'rĕth, or **Gutierres,** goo-te-ĕr'rĕs, (ANTONIO **Garcia**—GAR-*thee'ä*,) a popular Spanish dramatist, born at Chiclana in 1812. He produced about 1834 "El Trovador," a drama. Among his works are "El Page," and "Magdalena." Died September 2, 1884.

Gutsmuths, gōōts'mōōts, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a German teacher and educational writer, born at Quedlinburg in 1759. He published "Plays for the Exercise and Recreation of Body and Mind," (1796,) and other similar treatises. Died in 1839.

Gutzkow, gōōts'ko, (KARL FERDINAND,) a popular German novelist and dramatist, born in Berlin in 1811. He became about 1830 one of the chiefs of the school called "Young Germany." He published, besides many other works, successful tragedies entitled "Patkul" (1841) and "Uriel Acosta," (1847,) a comedy called "Das Urbild des Tartuffe," a collection of critical essays entitled "Gods, Heroes, and Don Quixote," (1838,) and "Die Ritter vom Geist," a political and social romance, (1850–52,) which was very popular. He became a resident of Dresden in 1847. Died December 16, 1878.

See HEINRICH HOFF, "G. Gutzkow und die Gutzkowgraphie," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Gützlaff, gŭts'laf or gŭts'läf, (KARL,) a celebrated German missionary and Chinese scholar, born at Pyritz, in Pomerania, in 1803. He repaired to Siam in 1828, and, in conjunction with Tomlin, translated the New Testament into Siamese. With a view of introducing the gospel into China, he settled at Macao, where he formed an intimate friendship with Dr. Morrison, after whose death Gützlaff became, in 1835, first interpreter for the superintendence of British commerce. He visited England in 1849, and died at Hong-Kong, shortly after his return, in 1851. Among his various works (which are mostly written in English) we may name his "China Opened," (1838,) and "History of the Chinese Empire." He also had a share in a new translation of the Bible into Chinese.

Guy. See GUI and GUIDO.

Guy, gī, (SEYMOUR JOSEPH,) an Anglo-American painter, born in England in 1824. In 1854 he settled in New York, where he became a member of the National Academy. He has painted portraits and genre, his pictures of children being especially good.

Guy, gī, (THOMAS,) the founder of Guy's Hospital, London, was born in that city in 1643. Having acquired a large fortune, principally by the sale of South Sea stock, he built additions to Saint Thomas's Hospital in Southwark in 1707, and subsequently founded the hospital near Saint Thomas's which bears his name. He is said to have made more munificent donations for charitable purposes than any other private man in the kingdom. Died in 1724.

Guy, gī or gẹ, (or **Guido,** gwee'do) **de Lusignan,** (dẹh lü'sĕn'yôN',) King of Jerusalem, was of French

origin. He married Sibylla, daughter of Amaury, King of Jerusalem. In 1186, Baldwin V., the son of Sibylla by a former husband, the Marquis of Montferrat, became heir to the throne, but died in the same year. Guy de Lusignan then obtained the title of king. His capital was taken by Saladin in 1187, and his title was disputed by Isabella, a sister of Sibylla. Guy applied for aid to Richard I. of England, who gave him the kingdom of Cyprus (1192) on condition that he would renounce his claim to Jerusalem. He was succeeded by his brother Amaury about 1194.

See MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades."

Guyard, gē'ȧR', (BERNARD,) a French friar, born at Craon in 1601, had the title of preacher *(prédicateur)* to the king, and wrote several works. Died in 1674.

Guyard, (LAURENT,) a French sculptor, born at Chaumont-en-Bassigni in 1723, was a pupil of Bouchardon the Younger. Died in 1788.

See J. B. VARNEY, "Notice sur L. Guyard," 1806.

Guyard, (STANISLAS,) a French Orientalist, born in 1846. In youth he went to Russia, where he learned the Persian and Russian languages. He also became versed in Arabic and Sanscrit, and later was an expert Assyriologist. He became an instructor in the College of France. His papers on Oriental subjects are of high value. His principal work is a treatise on Arabic metres. Died in 1884.

Guyard de Berville, gē'ȧR' dẹh bĕR'vĕl', a French biographer, born in Paris in 1697. He wrote a "Life of Chevalier Bayard," (1760,) and a "Life of Bertrand Du Guesclin," (1767.) Died in a hospital in 1770.

Guyet, gē'ȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, born at Angers in 1575. He wrote annotations on various Greek and Latin classics, and some Latin poems. He was a friend of De Thou, Ménage, and Balzac. Died in 1655.

Guyétand, gē'ȧ'tôN', (CLAUDE MARIE,) a French poet and satirist, born in 1748, wrote "Genius Avenged," and other poems. Died in 1811.

Guyon, gē'ôN', (CLAUDE MARIE,) a French historian, born in Franche-Comté in 1699. He published a continuation of Echard's "Roman History," (10 vols., 1736,) a "History of the Amazons, Ancient and Modern," (1740,) a "History of the Indies," (3 vols., 1744,) and other works. Died in 1771.

See DESESSARTS, "Les Siècles littéraires de la France."

Guyon, gī'ọn, [Fr. pron. gē'ôN',] (JEANNE **Bouvier de la Motte**—boo've-a' dẹh lȧ mot,) MADAME, a French lady, celebrated for her talents and piety, born at Montargis in 1648. In her sixteenth year, in compliance with her parents' wishes, she married M. Guyon, whom she had never seen till a few days previous. On becoming a widow, in 1676, she devoted herself to the service of the Church, and a few years later retired to a religious establishment at Gex. She soon after wrote "The Song of Songs of Solomon, interpreted according to the Mystic Sense," and a "Short and Easy Method of Prayer," two very popular works, which, however, gave offence to some of the clergy. In consequence of their persecutions, she was imprisoned nearly eight months. On her release she became intimately acquainted with Fénelon, who had considerable sympathy with her peculiar religious views and continued to be one of her truest friends. About this time she put her writings into the hands of Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, who expurgated them from what he regarded as the heresy of Quietism. Notwithstanding the submission of Madame Guyon to the censure of Bossuet, she was involved in the persecutions of Fénelon, and about 1695 was imprisoned in the Bastille. On her release, in 1700, she devoted herself to writing; and her works, it is said, form 39 octavo volumes. Her Autobiography was translated by Cowper, who had a great esteem for her character. Died in 1717.

See UPHAM, "Life of Madame Guyon," 1851; DE BAUSSET, "Histoire de Fénelon;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" PHÉLIPEAUX, "Lettres sur l'Histoire du Quiétisme;" HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Guyon, gī'ọn, (RICHARD DEBAUFRE,) a distinguished general, born near Bath, in England, in 1813. He entered the Austrian service in 1832, and rose in a few years to be aide-de-camp of the Hungarian field-marshal Splenyi, whose daughter he married. He fought with great distinction against the Austrians in the principal battles of the revolution of 1848, and was created a general. After Görgey's surrender, (August, 1849,) Guyon escaped with Kossuth to Turkey, where he obtained a high command in the Sultan's army. He organized the army which defended Kars, (1854.) Died at Constantinople in 1856.

See A. KINGLAKE, "Gen. Guyon on the Battle-Fields of Hungary."

Guyot. See DESFONTAINES, ABBÉ.

Guyot, gē'o', (ARNOLD HENRY,) Ph.D., LL.D., a meritorious writer on physical geography, was born near Neufchâtel, in Switzerland, in 1807. He was a fellow-student and friend of Agassiz, graduated at Berlin in 1835, and spent several years in the study of glaciers, in which he made important discoveries. He came to the United States in 1848, and in the ensuing winter delivered in Boston a course of lectures on physical geography, which were published under the title of "The Earth and Man," (1849.) He prepared a series of text-books on geography, and was professor of geology and physical geography at Princeton College from 1855 till his death, Feb. 8, 1884.

Guyot, gē'o', (CLAUDE ÉTIENNE,) a French general, born near Lons-le-Saulnier in 1768, served as general of division in Russia in 1812. Died in 1837.

Guyot, (GERMAIN ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1694; died in 1750.

Guyot, (JOSEPH NICOLAS,) a French jurist, born in Lorraine in 1728, published, besides other works, a useful compilation called a "Universal and Descriptive *(raisonné)* Repertory of Civil, Criminal, and Canonical Jurisprudence," (64 vols., 1775–86.) Died in 1816.

Guyot de Fère, gē'o' dẹh fair, (FRANÇOIS FORTUNÉ,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1791. In 1826 he founded the "Journal of Arts and Trades," ("Journal des Arts et Métiers.") He published, among other works, a "History of Prince Eugene Beauharnais," (1821.) Died in 1866.

Guyot de Folleville. See FOLLEVILLE.

Guyot des Herbiers, gē'o' dà zĕR'be-ȧ', (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French poet, born at Joinville in 1745; died in 1828.

Guys, gē, (PIERRE ALPHONSE,) a French *littérateur*, son of Pierre Augustin, noticed below, was born at Marseilles in 1755. He was the author of a comedy entitled "The House of Molière," a "Eulogy on Antoninus Pius," and several other works. Died in 1812.

Guys, (PIERRE AUGUSTIN,) a French merchant and traveller, born at Marseilles in 1721, visited Asia and Greece, and published in 1776 a "Literary Journey in Greece," which was eulogized by Voltaire in some verses. Died in 1799.

Guyse. See GUISE.

Guyse, gīz, ? (JOHN,) an eminent English Calvinist and Independent minister, born at Hertford in 1680. He preached for some years in London. His principal work, "An Exposition of the New Testament in the Form of a Paraphrase," (3 vols., 1739–42,) has been often reprinted. Died in 1761.

Guyton de Morveau, gē'tôN' dẹh moR'vō', (LOUIS BERNARD,) an eminent French chemist, born at Dijon in January, 1737, was educated for the law, and in 1755 became advocate-general in Parliament. Without relinquishing the law, he pursued the study of chemistry with success, and in 1772 published a work on the subject, entitled "Academic Digressions." In 1773 he made the important discovery of the power of certain fumigations against infectious effluvia, and checked a fatal disease at Dijon by chlorine gas. In 1782 he proposed a methodical nomenclature for chemistry, and afterwards united with Lavoisier in forming that system of nomenclature which has since been generally adopted with such extensive utility. He displayed great erudition and judgment in his "Chemical Dictionary" for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," (1786.) As a member of the Convention in 1792, he participated in the excesses of the popular party. About 1795 he took a prominent part in the establishment of the Polytechnic School, in which he occupied a chair for eleven years. He contributed many articles to the Institute, of which he was a member, and to the "Annales de Chimie," of which he was editor. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. During

the empire of Napoleon he received the title of baron, and was an officer of the legion of honour. Died in 1816.

See BERTHOLLET, "Éloge historique de Guyton de Morveau;" HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Guzman, gooth-mân′, (ALEJANDRO,) a Spanish politician, born in Granada in 1752, entered the republican army soon after the breaking out of the French Revolution, and became one of the most violent members of the Jacobin faction. He was guillotined in Paris in 1794.

Guzman, de, dà gooth-mân′, (ALFONSO PEREZ,) surnamed THE GOOD, a celebrated Spanish commander, born at Valladolid in 1258. Having been appointed by King Sancho IV. governor of Tarifa, he defended that fortress against the Infant Don Juan, brother of the king. Don Juan, having failed in his efforts to take the place, threatened to put to death a son of Guzman who had fallen into his hands, if the fortress was not instantly surrendered. To this menace Guzman replied "that, sooner than be guilty of such infamous treachery, he would lend him a poniard to kill his son," at the same time throwing his dagger from the ramparts. The atrocious threat was executed; and the wife of Guzman died soon after, of grief. This incident has been celebrated in one of Lope de Vega's dramas. Guzman afterwards distinguished himself in several engagements with the Moors, and fell in battle in 1309. He was the ancestor of the Dukes of Medina-Sidonia.

See QUINTANA, "Lives of Celebrated Spaniards."

Guzman or **Guzmão, de**, dà goos-mŏwn′, (BARTHOLOMEU LOURENÇO,) a Portuguese mechanician and ecclesiastic, born at Santos about 1680, is called the original inventor of the balloon. He made the first experiment with his machine near Lisbon in 1709; but he was deterred from prosecuting his labours by the fear of the Inquisition. Died about 1725.

See "Encyclopædia Americana," edited by FRANCIS LIEBER; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Guzman, de, (ENRIQUE,) Duke of Medina-Sidonia, a Spanish grandee, acted a prominent part in the conquest of Granada. Died in 1492.

Guzman, de, (Don FERNANDO PEREZ,) a Spanish poet and chronicler, born in 1405, left a "Chronicle of John II. of Castile." Died in 1470.

Guzman, de, (Donna LUISA,) a daughter of Juan Perez, Duke of Medina-Sidonia, became the queen of John of Braganza, King of Portugal. On his death, in 1656, she was appointed regent, and distinguished herself by the wisdom and firmness of her administration. Having concluded a treaty with Charles I. of England, she gave her daughter in marriage to his son, afterwards Charles II. Soon after the accession of her son, Alfonso VI., she retired to a convent, where she died in 1666. Under her rule the independence of Portugal was secured.

Guzman, de, (OLIVAREZ.) See OLIVAREZ.

Guzman, de, (PEDRO,) a Spanish painter, surnamed EL COXO, ("the Lame,") born about 1557, was patronized by Philip III., who made him his painter in 1601.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Guzmics, gooz′mits, (IZIDÓR,) a Hungarian divine, born at Vámos-Család, April 7, 1786. He became a Benedictine monk in 1805, and an abbot in 1832. Died at Bakonybél, September 1, 1839. His life was one of extreme literary activity, and made a remarkable impression upon his times. He left religious and theological works in Magyar and Latin, besides meritorious metrical translations from the Greek poets.

Gwilt, (GEORGE,) an English architect and antiquary, was born in London in 1775. Among his principal works are the warehouses of the West India Docks. Being employed in repairing Bow Church in 1820, he identified the Norman remains of the original building, which he described in a treatise entitled "Observations on the Church of Saint Mary-le-Bow," etc. He also restored the church of Saint Mary Overy, and other edifices in London. Died in 1856.

Gwilt, (JOSEPH,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1784, was distinguished as a writer on architecture. He designed Markree Castle, near Sligo. Among his works are "Rudiments of Architecture, Practical and Theoretical," (1826,) and an "Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical," (1842,) which is commended as a standard work. Died in 1863.

Gwilym, (DAVID AP.) See DAVID AP GWILLYM.

Gwin, (WILLIAM M.,) a Democratic politician, born in Sumner county, Tennessee, in 1805. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for California in 1850, and was re-elected in 1857. He acted with the pro-slavery party. Died September 3, 1885.

Gwinn, (WILLIAM,) an American naval officer, born at Columbus, Indiana, in 1831. He became a lieutenant in 1856, and commanded a gunboat at the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, February and April, 1862. He was killed in the attack on Haines' Bluff, near Vicksburg, in January, 1863.

Gwinne, gwĭn, (MATTHEW,) an English physician, born in London about 1554, was appointed in 1582 regent of Saint John's College, Oxford, and in 1596 first professor of medicine in Gresham College. He was also a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Died in 1627.

See WARD's "Lives of the Gresham Professors."

Gwin-nett′, (BUTTON,) born in England about 1732, emigrated to Georgia about 1772. In 1776 he was elected to Congress, in which he signed the Declaration of Independence. He became president of the provincial council of Georgia in 1777, and was killed in a duel by General McIntosh in May of that year.

See GOODRICH's "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Gwynn or **Gwynne**, gwĭn, (ELEANOR,) an English actress and celebrated beauty, was born in London about 1650. After she had achieved success as an actress, she became a mistress of Charles II. Died about 1690.

Gy′ĝēs, [Gr. Γύγης,] first Lydian king of the dynasty of the Mermnadæ, was minister of King Candaules, whose throne he usurped after having put him to death. He is said to have possessed a magic ring which made the wearer invisible. He reigned about thirty-eight years. Died about 680 B.C.

Gylippe. See GYLIPPUS.

Gy-lip′pus, [Gr. Γύλιππος; Fr. GYLIPPE, zhe′lĭp′,] a skilful Spartan general in the Peloponnesian war. In 414 B.C. he was sent to command the army at Syracuse, which was then besieged by the Athenians. He defeated the enemy in several actions, and captured their whole army, commanded by Nicias and Demosthenes, in 413. After the capture of Athens by Lysander, Gylippus was commissioned to convey to Sparta the treasure there obtained. He was convicted of stealing a large part of it, and was condemned to death, but escaped, and died in exile.

Gyllembourg-Ehrensvärd, gŭl′lĕm-bōōrG′ ā′rĕn-svĕrd′, (THOMASINE CHRISTINE BUNTZEN,) MADAME, a celebrated Danish novelist, born in 1773, was married in 1790 to the dramatist Peter Andreas Heiberg. She was subsequently divorced, and in 1801 became the wife of Count Gyllembourg-Ehrensvärd. Her "Novels, Old and New, by the Author of a Story of Every Day," ("Gamle og Nye Noveller af Forfatteren til en Hver dags Historie,") appeared in 1834. They acquired a wide popularity, and were translated into French and German. Died in 1856.

Gyllenborg, yŭl′lĕn-borG′, (CHARLES,) COUNT, a Swedish nobleman and diplomatist, born at Upsal in 1679. He was employed by Charles XII. as resident minister in London from 1703 to 1717, and subsequently rose to be a councillor of state and chancellor of the University of Upsal. He was the author of "Disputatio de Regno Ostro-Gothorum in Italia," ("Dissertation on the Ostro-Gothic Kingdom in Italy.") Died in 1746.

See JOHAN IHRE, "Oratio in Memoriam C. Gyllenborg," 1747.

Gyllenborg, (GUSTAVUS FREDERIC,) COUNT, a cousin of the preceding, born in 1731, was one of the first members of the Academy of Stockholm. He published a number of odes, satires, fables, and poems of various kinds, among which may be named "The Passage of the Belts." Died in 1809.

Gyllenhaal, yŭl′lĕn-hăl, (LEONHARD,) a Swedish entomologist, born in West Gothland in 1752, was a pupil of Linnæus. He wrote an able work on the

insects of Sweden, ("Insecta Suecica," 4 vols., 1808–27,) Died in 1840.

Gyllenhielm, yül'lĕn-hyĕlm', (CARL CARLSSON,) BARON, a natural son of Charles IX. of Sweden, was born in 1574. He served with distinction in France in the army of Henry IV., and afterwards was made a senator, high admiral of Sweden, and one of the preceptors of the princess Christina. Died in 1650.

Gyöngyösy, dyön'dyö-se, (STEPHEN,) one of the earliest Hungarian poets, born in 1620. His works are still popular among his countrymen, and have passed through numerous editions. Died in 1704.

Gyp, the pen-name of Sibylle Gabrielle, born about 1850, a grandniece of Mirabeau, and married Count de Martel in 1869. Her novels are numerous, and include "Bob," (1882,) "Sans Voiles," (1885,) "Passionette," (1891,) "Mariage de Chiffan," (1894,) "Eux et Elle," (1896,) etc.

Gyrowetz, gĭr'o-vĕts', (ADALBERT,) a distinguished musical composer, born at Budweis, in Bohemia, in 1763. After visiting Paris and London, where he was received with great favour, he settled at Vienna, and became chapel-master at the Imperial Theatre. Among his best operas are "The Oculist," and "Felix and Adele." He also composed masses, sonatas, and symphonies: the last-named are particularly admired. Died March 19, 1850.

Gyulai or **Gyulay**, dyoo'lī, almost joo'lī, (FRANZ,) COUNT, a Hungarian general in the Austrian service, was born at Pesth in 1799. He became colonel about 1830, and lieutenant-field-marshal in 1846. He was minister of war a short time in 1850, after which he was commandant at Milan. In 1857 he succeeded Radetzky as commander-in-chief of the army of Italy. He had the chief command in the war which began in May, 1859, and was defeated by the Franco-Sardinian army at the great battle of Magenta in June. Before the end of this month he was deprived of the command. Died in 1868.

Gyulai or **Gyulay**, (IGNATIUS,) COUNT, an Austrian commander, the father of the preceding, born at Hermannstadt in 1763, served against the Turks and in the principal campaigns against the French. In 1805 he concluded the peace of Presburg, in conjunction with Prince Liechtenstein, and was soon after made Ban of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Slavonia. He was appointed field-marshal-general in 1813, and in 1830 president of the aulic council. Died in 1831.

Gyzen, gī'zĕn or hī'zĕn, (PETER,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1636. His works are rare, and are prized for their high finish. Died about 1700.

H.

Haag, hȧg, (EUGÈNE and EMILE,) brothers, and French Protestants, born at Montbéliard in 1808 and 1810. They published "Protestant France, or the Lives of French Protestants who have made for themselves a Name in History," ("La France protestante," etc., 9 vols. 8vo, 1847–59.) Died respectively in 1868 and in 1865.

Haag, (KARL,) a painter, born at Erlangen, Bavaria, in 1820, and resident in England after 1847. He became notable for life-scenes in water-colour, sketching in the Highlands, and afterwards scenes of Arab life in the desert. Died 1915.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, born Aug. 3, 1872, second son of Prince Frederick, now Frederick VIII. of Denmark. Elected king by the Norwegian parliament Nov. 18, 1905. He changed his name from Charles to Haakon, a title borne by former kings of Norway.

Haansbergen, van, vȧn hȧns'bĕr'gĕn, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht in 1642, was one of the best pupils of Poelemburg, whom he imitated. He settled at the Hague in 1669, and painted portraits, nymphs, etc. Died in 1705.

Haaren, van, (WILLEM.) See HAREN.

Haarter, hȧr'ter, (BERNARD,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam, June 13, 1806. His best work is the poetical tale "Huibert en Klaartje," (1844.) He was (1843–54) a pastor in Amsterdam, and later was professor of church history at Utrecht. Died November 19, 1880.

Haas, hȧss, or **Hasius**, hȧ'ze-ŭs, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) a German historian and geographer of great merit, born at Augsburg in 1684. He taught mathematics at Wittenberg, and wrote "Phosphorus Historiarum," etc., (1743.) Died in 1742.

Haas, de, dĕh hȧs, (MAURITZ FREDERIK HENDRIK,) a marine painter, born at Rotterdam, December 12, 1832. He became a court-painter to the queen. He opened in 1859 a studio in New York, and his removal greatly stimulated and improved the art of marine-painting in the United States. Died Nov. 23, 1895. (See DE HAAS.)

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Haas, de, dĕh hȧs, (JOHN PHILIP,) born in Holland about 1735, distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, and was made a brigadier-general by Congress in 1777. Died in Philadelphia about 1795.

Haase, hȧ'zĕh, (HEINRICH GOTTLOB FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) an eminent German philologist, born at Magdeburg in 1808. He became titular professor of philology at Breslau in 1846. He published good editions of Thucydides, (1842,) of Seneca, (1852,) etc.; also "The Past and Future of Philology," (1835.) Died in 1867.

Hab'ak-kuk, (or ha-bak'kuk,) [Heb. חבקוק; Fr. HABACUC, hȧ'bȧ'kük',] one of the minor Hebrew prophets, and author of a canonical book of the Bible. He is supposed to have prophesied about 600 B.C., but this date is by no means certain. His language is highly poetical and imaginative, and his prophecies form one of the finest passages in Hebrew literature. A passage of his book is quoted by Saint Paul, Acts xiii. 41. In the Septuagint the name is written Ἀμβακούμ, (*Ambakoum.*)

Hăb'bĕr-tŏn, (JOHN,) an American author, born in Brooklyn, New York, February 24, 1842. He served as a volunteer officer in the army, 1862–65, and became a journalist. Among his works are "Helen's Babies," (1876,) a book of great popularity, "The Worst Boy in Town," (1879,) "Deacon Crankett," (a play, 1880,) "Who was Paul Grayson?" (1882,) "George Washington," (1884,) "Brueton's Bayou," (1886,) "The Chautauquans," (1891,) "A Lucky Lover," (1893,) etc. Died at Kearny, N. J., in 1921.

Habeneck, hȧb'nĕk', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French musician, born at Mézières in 1781; died in 1849.

Häberlin or **Haeberlin**, hā'bĕr-leen', (FRANZ DOMINICUS,) an eminent German historian, born near Ulm, on the Danube, in 1720. He became professor of history at Helmstedt in 1746, and professor of public law there in 1751. Soon after that date he was privy councillor of the Duke of Brunswick. He published a "Universal History," ("Allgemeine Weltgeschichte," 12 vols., 1767–73,) a "Modern History of the German Empire since the Beginning of the War of Schmalkalden," (20 vols., 1774–86,) which is praised as a classic work, and other histories. His chief merits are exactitude and thorough research. Died in 1787.

Häberlin, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German publicist, son of the preceding, born in 1756 at Helmstedt, where he became professor of public law about 1786. He published a "Repertory of German Public Law and Feudal Law," (1781–95,) and other works. Died in 1808.

Häberlin, (KARL LUDWIG,) a novelist, a son of the preceding, was born at Erlangen in 1784. He published many historical novels, among which are "The Exile," ("Der Heimathlose,") and "The Prime Minister," (4 vols., 1835.) Died at Potsdam, January 1, 1858.

Habermann. See AVENARIUS.

Hab'er-shăm, (JOSEPH,) born at Savannah, Georgia, in 1750. He took part in the war of the Revolution, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1785 he was chosen a member of Congress. From 1795 to 1800 he was postmaster-general. Died in 1815.

Habert, hȧ'bair', (FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, born at Issoudun about 1520. He produced, besides many

original poems, a version of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," which was often reprinted. Died about 1562.

Habert, (ISAAC,) a French poet, nephew of the preceding, born in Paris about 1560, wrote a poem "On Meteors," ("Des Météores," 1585.)

Habert, (ISAAC,) a French theologian and writer, son of Germain, (de Cérisy,) noticed below, was born in Paris. He became preacher to the king, and in 1645 Bishop of Vabres. Died in 1668.

Habert, (LOUIS,) a French theological writer, born near Blois in 1636; died in 1718.

Habert, (PHILIPPE,) a French poet, born in Paris about 1605, was one of the first members of the French Academy, and author of a poem called the "Temple of Death." He was killed at a siege in Flanders in 1637.

Habert, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) BARON, a French general, born at Avallon in 1773. He distinguished himself at Heliopolis, (1798,) Jena, (1806,) and Eylau, (1807,) and subsequently in the Spanish campaign of 1814. In 1815 he obtained command of a division, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. Died in 1825.

Habert de Cérisy, *hȧ'*bair'* dẹh sȧ're'se', (GERMAIN,) a brother of Philippe Habert, noticed above, was a member of the French Academy, and wrote poems which were once admired. Died in 1655.

Habicht, hȧ'bikt, (CHRISTIAN MAXIMILIAN,) a German Orientalist, born at Breslau in 1775. He published an edition of "The Arabian Nights," ("Tausend und eine Nächte," 8 vols., 1825–39,) and, with the aid of Schall and Von der Hagen, made a German version of the same, (15 vols., 1825.) Died in 1839.

Habicot, *hȧ'*be'ko',* (NICOLAS,) a French anatomist, born at Bonny about 1550, studied in Paris, and became surgeon to the Hôtel-Dieu and to the army. He was one of the most skilful anatomists of his time, and wrote several professional treatises. Died in 1624.

Hab'ing-ton, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born at Hendlip in 1605. His father, Thomas, was implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, but was pardoned. William wrote "The Queen of Aragon," a tragi-comedy, and a collection of small poems, entitled "Castara," (1635.) Died in 1645.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" SIR S. E. BRYDGES, "Censura Literaria;" HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xi., 1825.

Habsburg or **Hapsburg,** haps'bŭrg, [Ger. pron. hȧps'bo͝orG,] HOUSE OF, an ancient sovereign family of Austria, which derives its name from the castle of Habsburg, or Hapsburg, in Switzerland. The first member of the family who acquired great celebrity was Rudolf of Habsburg, born in 1218 and elected Emperor of Germany in 1273. He obtained Austria and other provinces by conquest, and founded the dynasty which now reigns over the Austrian empire, and which since 1736 has been styled the house of Habsburg-Lorraine. (See RUDOLF OF HABSBURG.)

See, also, E. M. VON LICHNOWSKY, "Geschichte des Hauses Habsburg," 2 vols., 1836–37.

Hachette, *hȧ'*shĕt',* the surname of JEANNE FOURQUET, (foor'kȧ',) a French heroine, born at Beauvais in 1454. She acted a prominent part in the defence of Beauvais against Charles the Bold in 1472. She used a small axe *(hachette)* as a weapon: hence her surname.

Hachette, (JEAN NICOLAS PIERRE,) an able French mathematician, born at Mézières in 1769, was educated at the University of Rheims. By the influence of Monge, he was appointed assistant professor in the Polytechnic School in 1794, and in 1797 he obtained the chair of descriptive geometry, which he retained until 1816. In 1830 he became a member of the Institute. He published a "Supplement to the Descriptive Geometry of Monge," (1811,) "Elements of Geometry of Solids," (1817,) "Applications of Descriptive Geometry," (1821,) a "Treatise on Machines," etc. He rendered a great service by applying geometry to the construction of machinery. Among his pupils was Arago. Died in 1834.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Hachette, (LOUIS CHRISTOPHE FRANÇOIS,) born at Rethel, in France, in 1800, was the proprietor of a great publishing-house in Paris. Died in 1864.

* On the pronunciation of the initial French *h*, see p. 1317, *note*.

Hackaert. See HAKKERT.

Hackelmann, hȧk'kẹl-mȧn', (LEOPOLD,) a German jurist and legal writer, born near Bremen in 1563; died in 1619.

Hackert. See HAKKERT.

Hackert, hȧk'kẽrt, (GEORG,) an engraver, a brother of Philipp, noticed below, was born in Prussia in 1755. He engraved the "View of Rome" and other works of his brother Philipp. Died at Florence in 1805. His brother JOHANN, born in 1744, was a landscape-painter. Died at Bath, in England, in 1773. Another brother, WILHELM, born in 1748, was a painter of history and portraits. He was professor of design in the Academy of Saint Petersburg when he died, about 1786.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Hackert, (PHILIPP,) an excellent German landscape-painter, was born at Prenzlau, in Prussia, in 1737. He visited Rome about 1768, and passed the rest of his life mostly in Italy. He painted for the empress Catherine of Russia six pictures of the naval victory over the Turks at Tchesme in 1770. He painted a "View of Rome," "Views in the Vicinity of the Villa Horace," and many Italian sea-ports. About 1786 he was appointed first painter to the King of Naples. He left Naples in 1799, and settled at Florence, where he died in 1807. His merit consisted in a close imitation of nature. Goethe wrote a memoir of his life, ("P. Hackert; biographische Skizze," 1811.)

See, also, ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hack'ẹt, (JOHN,) born in London in 1592, was educated at Cambridge, and made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1661. He published a volume of sermons, and a "Life of Archbishop Williams." Died in 1670.

See THOMAS PLUME, "Life of Bishop Hacket," 1675.

Hack'ẹtt, (HORATIO BALCH,) an American biblical scholar, born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1808. He graduated at Amherst College in 1830, studied theology at Andover, and afterwards at Halle, in Germany. He obtained the chair of Hebrew and biblical interpretation in the Newton (Baptist) Theological Seminary of Massachusetts about 1840. Among his works are a Chaldee Grammar, translated, with additions, from the German of Winer, and a "Commentary on the Original Text of the Acts of the Apostles," (1853; same edition, greatly enlarged, 1858.) Died November 2, 1875.

Hackett, (JAMES HENRY,) an American actor, born in New York in 1800. He performed comedy in the United States and in England. Died in 1871.

Hackländer, hȧk'lĕn'dẹr, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a popular German novelist, born near Aix-la-Chapelle about 1816. He served in the Prussian army for several of his early years. In 1841 he published "Scenes of Military Life during Peace," which had a great success. He became secretary to the prince-royal of Würtemberg in 1843. He wrote numerous popular works, among which are "Military Life in Time of War," (1849,) "Scenes from Life," (1850,) "Nameless Histories," (3 vols., 1851,) "Eugene Stillfried," (1852,) "A Winter in Spain," (1855,) and "Military Life in Prussia," (1868.) He died July 6, 1877.

Hack'ley, (CHARLES W.,) a mathematician and Episcopal clergyman, born at Herkimer, New York, in 1808, became professor of mathematics in Columbia College, New York, in 1843. He published, besides other works a "Treatise on Algebra," (1846.) Died in 1861.

Hackluyt. See HAKLUYT.

Hackspann or **Hackspan,** hȧk'spȧn, (THEODOR or THEODORIC,) a learned German theologian and philologist, born at Weimar in 1607. He was a pupil of Calixtus, whose liberal opinions he adopted, was well versed in Oriental languages, and became professor of Hebrew at Altorf. He published, besides other works, in Latin, "Philological Disputations," (1643,) "The Faith and Laws of Mohammed," (1646,) and "Miscellanea Sacra," (1660.) Died in 1659.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hacquet, *hȧ'*kȧ',* (BALTHASAR,) a naturalist, born at Conquet, in Bretagne, in 1740, was chosen professor of natural history in Lemberg, Austria, in 1788. He published, in German, several accounts of his travels among the Alps and Carpathian Mountains, which furnish valu-

able information on geography and other sciences. One of his works is "Physico-Political Journeys among the Alps," (4 vols., 1785–87.) Died in Vienna in 1815.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Haddik, hăd'dik, (Andreas,) Count of, an able Austrian general, born at Futak, in Hungary, in 1710, gained distinction in the war against the Turks. In the Seven Years' war, as lieutenant-field-marshal, he fought against the Prussians near Görlitz, and took Berlin by surprise in 1757. In 1765 he was chosen Governor of Galicia, and in 1774 he became president of the war department, or council of war, with the title of field-marshal. Died in 1790.

Had'don, (Walter,) an English scholar, born in Buckinghamshire in 1516, contributed to the revival of classical learning. In 1550 he became professor of civil law in Cambridge, and in 1552 president of Magdalene College, Oxford. He enjoyed favour at the court of Elizabeth, who praised his skill in Latin composition by saying, "Haddonum nemini postpono," ("I rank Haddon behind none.") Died in 1572.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Hā'den, (Francis Seymour,) an English art-critic, born in London, September 16, 1818. He was educated at University College, London, and at the Sorbonne. He attained eminence as a surgeon, but in 1858 commenced a series of art-publications which have given him a wide and high reputation. He is also distinguished as an etcher.

Hā'dēs, [Gr. Ἀιδης or Ἀδης,] a name applied by the Greeks to Pluto and to his dominions. (See Pluto.)

Hading, (Jane,) a popular French actress, born at Marseilles in 1861. She appeared upon the stage at the age of three, and won distinction while still young, beginning in light opera, and devoting herself to comedy after 1883. She made several tours in the United States.

Hadji-Khalfa. See Haji-Khalfa.

Had'ley, (Arthur Twining,) an American educator, son of James Hadley, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, April 23, 1856. He was educated at Yale and Berlin, was lecturer at Yale 1879–85, commissioner of labour statistics for Connecticut 1885–87, professor of political economy at Yale 1887–99, and president of Yale 1899–1920. He published "Railroad Transportation," (1885,) and "Economics," (1896.)

Hadley, (Herbert Spencer,) governor, born at Olathe, Kansas, in 1872. Engaged in legal practice, was prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, Missouri, 1901–02, and gained a wide reputation by his vigorous and successful prosecution of legal offenders. As attorney-general of Missouri, 1904–08, he was successful in suits against the Standard Oil Company, the Harvester Trust, etc. He was elected governor of Missouri in 1909.

Had'ley, (James,) an American scholar, was born at Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, March 30, 1821. He graduated at Yale in 1842, became assistant in Greek there in 1848, and professor of Greek in 1851. He published in 1860 "Greek Grammar for Schools and Colleges," abridged in 1869 into "Elements of the Greek Language." He contributed articles to various scientific and literary periodicals, especially the "New Englander." Died in 1872.

Had'ley, (John,) an English astronomer, became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1717, of which he was afterwards vice-president. In 1731 he presented to that society a sextant, of which he claimed to be the inventor, and which has since been generally used in nautical astronomy. It is commonly known as "Hadley's Sextant." Many, however, give Sir Isaac Newton credit for this invention. Died in 1744.

Hadlub, hät'loop, or **Hadloub**, (Johann,) a German poet or minnesinger, lived at Zurich about 1300. His poems present agreeable pictures of rustic life and interesting details about the manners of the peasantry of that age.

Hadorph, hä'dorf, (Johan,) a Swedish antiquary, born near Linköping in 1630; died in 1693.

Hā'drĭ-an or **Ā'drĭ-an**, [Lat. Hadria'nus; Fr. Adrien, ä'dre-ăn'; It. Adriano, ä-dre-ä'no,] or, more fully, **Hadria'nus Pub'lius Æ'lius**, a Roman emperor, born at Rome in January, 76 A.D., was a son of Ælius Hadrianus Afer, and a cousin of Trajan. His favourite study was the Greek language and literature. He won the favour of Trajan, and accompanied him in his campaign against the Dacians. He was chosen tribune of the people in 105 A.D., and prætor in 107. When Trajan was forced by illness to retire from the army which he had conducted against the Parthians, he gave the chief command to Hadrian. On the death of Trajan, Hadrian was proclaimed emperor (at Antioch) by the army in August, 117 A.D.; and their choice was confirmed by the senate. The question whether Trajan had adopted Hadrian as his heir appears to remain undetermined. The new emperor hastened to make peace with the Parthians by abandoning all the provinces which Trajan had conquered beyond the Euphrates, and rendered himself popular by the remission of taxes and other acts of liberality. The greater portion of his reign was spent in journeys through the provinces of his vast empire, in which he displayed durable evidences of his liberality, political wisdom, and love of the fine arts. He commenced these journeys in 119 A.D. He built a famous wall across the island of Britain from Solway Frith to the German Ocean, to protect the Roman province from the incursions of the Picts and Scots. He founded cities in other provinces, completed the temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens, and erected many great architectural works, among which were a magnificent villa at Tibur, and his mausoleum at Rome, now called the Castle of Saint Angelo. In 131 A.D. he promulgated the "Edictum Perpetuum," a fixed code of laws drawn up by Salvius Julianus. This event forms an important epoch in the history of Roman law. His reign was peaceful, and tended to consolidate the empire as well as to civilize the people. He patronized literary men, artists, and philosophers, and composed a number of works, in prose and verse, which are not extant. He aspired to distinction as an architect and painter, and indulged a petty vanity and jealousy towards artists, which sometimes prompted him to acts of cruelty. A short time before his death, he adopted as his successor Arrius Antoninus, surnamed "the Pious," and composed the following verses addressed to his own soul:

"Animula, vagula, blandula,
Hospes comesque corporis,
Quæ nunc abibis in loca,
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos?"*

Died in July, 138 A.D. Many statues and medals of Hadrian are extant.

See Spartianus, "Vita Hadriani;" Niebuhr, "Lectures on Roman History;" Tillemont, "Histoire des Empereurs;" Gibbon "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Hadschi-Chalfa, (or **-Khalfa**.) See Haji-Khalfa

Hady-Moussa. See Hâdee-Moosa.

Haeberlin. See Häberlin.

Haeckel, or **Häckel**, hĕk'kĕl, (Ernst Heinrich,) an eminent German biologist, born at Potsdam, February 16, 1834. He was educated at Würzburg and Berlin, and in 1858 became a physician, but soon gave his whole attention to natural science. In 1862 he was appointed professor extraordinarius at Jena, and in 1865 full professor of zoology. He published numerous works on biological subjects, also "The History of Creation," (1897,) "The Riddle of the Universe," (1900) "The Wonder of Life," (1905,) "Last Words on Evolution," (1906,) embracing radical views. Prof. Haeckel is one of the most pronounced defenders of extreme evolutionary and materialistic views in natural science. His

"Ah, fleeting spirit! wandering fire,
That long hast warmed my tender breast,
Must thou no more this frame inspire,
No more a pleasing, cheerful guest?
Whither, ah, whither, art thou flying?
To what dark, undiscovered shore?
Thou seem'st all trembling, shivering, dying,
And wit and humour are no more."—Pope.

authority with regard to the Hydrozoa and allied forms of invertebrate life is very great. Died 1919.

Haedo, de, dā ä-ā′do, (DIEGO,) a Spanish monk and historian, lived about 1600. He wrote an account of Algiers, ("Topographia e Historia de Argel," 1612.)

Haeffner. See HÄFFNER.

Haehnel. See HÄHNEL.

Haellstroem. See HÄLLSTRÖM.

Haelwig. See HÄLVIG.

Haen or **Haan, van,** vän hän, (ANTOON,) an eminent Dutch physician, born at the Hague in 1704, was a pupil of Boerhaave. He practised twenty years in his native place, and was chosen first professor of medicine in Vienna in 1754. He succeeded Van Swieten as chief physician to the empress Maria Theresa. He published many medical works, of which the most important is the "Method of Treatment (or Curing) in Hospitals," ("Ratio Medendi in Nosocomio practico," 1757–74,) often reprinted. Died in Vienna in 1776. Desgenettes calls him "one of the most illustrious practitioners of the eighteenth century."

See F. G. BOISSEAU, "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Haendel. See HANDEL.

Haenel. See HÄNEL.

Haenke. See HÄNKE.

Haering. See HÄRING, (WILHELM.)

Haerlem or **Haarlem, van,** vän här′lĕm, (DIRCK,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1410; died in 1470.

Haeser. See HÄSER.

Haeusser. See HÄUSSER.

Haffner, häf′nẽr, (ANTON,) a painter of perspective, of Swiss extraction, was born at Bologna in 1654. He lived many years at Genoa, where he painted admirable frescos in the church of Saint Luke and other churches. He was also employed by the grand duke at Florence. Died in 1732. His brother HENRY, born in 1640, painted decorations in several palaces at Rome and in churches of Bologna. Died in 1702.

Häffner or **Haeffner,** hĕf′nẽr, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German composer, born in Thuringia in 1759; died at Upsal in 1833.

Hafis, the German spelling of HAFIZ, which see.

Hâfiz, hä′fiz, written also **Hafitz** and **Hafis,** (**Mohammed Shems-ed-Deen,** mo-hăm′med shĕms ed-deen′,) a celebrated Persian poet, born at Shirâz about 1300. Love and wine are the favourite subjects of his poems, which are condemned as licentious by strict Mussulmans. He is regarded as the greatest lyric poet of Persia. His poems, which collectively are entitled the "Divan," are praised for purity of style, harmony of versification, and brilliant imagination. Among the recorded events of his life is an interview with Tamerlane in 1387. Died about 1390. His poems were published in Persian at Calcutta in 1791. Some portions of them have been translated into English by J. Richardson, (1774,) J. H. Hindley, (1800,) and other Oriental scholars.

See SIR W. GORE OUSELEY, "Biographical Notices of Persian Poets," London, 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1846, and September, 1854.

Hā′gar or **A′gar,** [Heb. הָגָר,] an Egyptian woman, was the second wife of the patriarch Abraham, and the mother of Ishmael. (See Genesis xvi. and xxi.)

Hageau, ä′zhō′, (AMABLE,) a French engineer, born in 1756, was appointed divisionary inspector of bridges and roads beyond the Alps. Died in 1836.

Hagedorn, hä′gĕh-dorn′, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) an eminent critic of art, a brother of Friedrich, the poet, was born at Hamburg in 1713. He served the Elector of Saxony many years as secretary of legation to various courts. In 1764 he was appointed director-general of the Academies of Fine Arts at Dresden and Leipsic. He produced in 1762, in German, "Reflections on Painting," (2 vols.,) which is considered a classic work by artists. Died at Dresden in 1780.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hagedorn, von, fon hä′gĕh-dorn′, (FRIEDRICH,) an elegant German poet, born at Hamburg in April, 1708. In 1733 he became secretary to a company of merchants, called "The English Court," at Hamburg. He published in 1738 a volume of fables and tales in verse, and afterwards a volume of "Moral Poems." Among his masterpieces are "The Savant," a satire, (1740,) "The Sage," (1741,) and "Ode on Happiness," (1743.) The merit of restoring good taste in German poetry is ascribed to Hagedorn and Haller. Wieland called him "the German Horace." Died in 1754.

See ESCHENBURG, "F. von Hagedorn's Werke," 5 vols., 1800, the 4th vol. of which contains a memoir of Hagedorn; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" C. H. SCHMID, "Biographie der Dichter;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung."

Hagemann, hä′gĕh-män′, (THEODOR,) a German jurist, born at Stiege, Brunswick, in 1761, became aulic councillor and judge of the court of appeal at Zelle. He published a valuable work, entitled "Practical Explanations of All Sorts of Juridical Subjects," (6 vols., 1798–1818.) Died in 1827.

Hagen, hä′gĕn, (ERNST AUGUST,) an ingenious German novelist and writer on art, was born at Königsberg in 1797. He became professor of æsthetics in Königsberg about 1830. Among his works are "Olfrid and Lisena," a poem, (1820,) and "Leonardo da Vinci at Milan," (1840.) Died February 16, 1880.

Hagen, (HERMANN AUGUST,) Ph.D., M.D., was born at Königsberg, Prussia, May 30, 1817. He graduated at the Königsberg University in 1836, came to the United States as an assistant to Prof. Louis Agassiz, and was made professor of entomology in Harvard University. His numerous papers, monographs, etc., have done much for the study of entomology. Died Nov. 9, 1893.

Hagen, (KARL GOTTFRIED,) a German chemist and writer, born at Königsberg in 1749; died in 1829.

Hagen, van, vän hä′gĕn or hä′hĕn, (JAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born in 1635; died in 1679.

Hagen, van der, vän dẽr hä′gĕn or hä′hĕn, (STEVEN,) a Dutch admiral, born about 1560, commanded an expedition which explored the Chinese Sea and the Sunda Isles in 1600. In 1604 he defeated the Portuguese in several actions, and expelled them from the Moluccas. Died about 1610.

Hagen, von, fon hä′gĕn, (JOHANN GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Baireuth in 1723. He formed a rich cabinet of medals, pictures, etc., and was a liberal patron of artists. He wrote a "Description of the Silver Coins of Nuremberg," (1766,) and other valuable works. Died in 1783.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hagen, von der, fon dẽr hä′gĕn, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) an eminent German critic and philologist, born at Schmiedeberg, in Prussia, in February, 1780. He became professor of German literature at Berlin in 1810, and devoted his attention to the mediæval German literature. He published, besides other works, "Heroic Romances of the North," (5 vols., 1814–28,) "Monuments of the Middle Ages," (1824,) and "The Minnesinger," (5 vols., 1838–56,) a poetical collection, which is called his chief work. Died in Berlin in 1856.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hagenbach, hä′gĕn-bäk′, (KARL RUDOLF,) a Swiss Protestant theologian, was born at Bâle in 1801. He became professor of theology at Bâle about 1828, and was author of lectures on the "Essence and History of the Reformation," (6 vols., 1834–43,) "Ecclesiastic History of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," (2 vols.; 3d edition, 1856,) and other esteemed works, (in German.) He died June 7, 1874.

Hagenbuch, hä′gĕn-bo͝ok′, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss antiquary, born at Zurich in 1700. Among his writings is a curious treatise on certain Greek and Latin inscriptions, entitled "Epistolæ Epigraphicæ," etc., (1747.) Died in 1763.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hager, hä′gẽr, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German geographer, born in the district of Baireuth in 1709. He published an edition of Homer's "Iliad," (1745–67,) and a "System of Geography," ("Ausführliche Geographie," 3 vols., 1746–51,) which had great success. Died in 1777.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hager, (JOSEPH,) an Orientalist, of German extraction, born at Milan in 1757. He published a treatise on Chinese worship, called "Panthéon Chinois," (1802,) and "Elements of the Chinese Language," (London, 1806.) In 1809 he became professor of Oriental languages at Pavía. Died in 1819.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hăg'ga-ī, [Heb. חַגַּי; Fr. AGGÉE, ăg'zhā',] one of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, lived about 520 B.C., during the erection of the second temple, the glory of which he predicted should transcend that of the first. (Haggai ii. 9.) His mission was chiefly to urge the Jews to greater diligence in the erection of the temple. His language is quoted in Hebrews xii. 26.

Hag'gard, (ANDREW CHARLES PARKER,) an English soldier and author, born in Norfolk in 1854. He served in the army in Egypt 1883–85, and has written "Dodo and I," "A Strange Tale of a Scarabæus," "Tempest Torn," "Under Crescent and Star," etc.

Hag'gard, (HENRY RIDER,) born in Norfolk, England, in 1856. His works include "King Solomon's Mines," (1886,) "She," (1887,) "Ayesha, or the Return of She," (1905,) "The Yellow God." Died 1925.

Hag'gart, (JOHN GRAHAM,) a Canadian statesman, was born at Perth, Ontario, in 1836. He was a member of the Dominion Parliament 1872–87 and 1892, postmaster-general of Canada 1888, and later minister of railways and canals.

Haghe, hăg, (LOUIS,) a skilful painter and lithographer, born in Belgium in 1806. He removed in his youth to London, where he afterwards resided. He published many fine lithographs of Flemish monuments designed by himself, and painted in water-colours the interiors of Flemish town-halls and churches. Among his most admired works are paintings of the Palais de Courtray and the Audience-Chamber of Bruges. Died in 1885.

Hague, hăg, (ARNOLD,) geologist, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1840. He entered the government geologic service, did duty in Guatemala and China, and was geologist on the U. S. Geological Survey after 1879. Elected member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1885. Author of "Descriptive Geology." Died 1917.

Hahn, hän, (AUGUST,) a German theologian, one of the leaders of the orthodox Protestant party, was born at Grossosterhausen, Prussia, in 1792. He became professor of theology at Leipsic in 1826, and general superintendent of Silesia in 1844. He published several theological works.

Hahn, (JOHANN DAVID,) a German natural philosopher, born at Heidelberg in 1729, published a treatise "On the Mutual Subservience of Mathematics and Chemistry," and other works. Died in 1784.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hahn, (LUDWIG PHILIPP,) a German dramatic poet, born at Trippstadt in 1746. He wrote tragedies entitled "The Rebellion of Pisa," (1776,) and "Robert von Hohenecken," (1778,) which are admired for energy of style and elevation of thought. Died in 1814.

Hahn, (PHILIPP MATTHÄUS,) a German, noted for inventive mechanical genius, was born near Stuttgart in 1739. He settled as pastor at Onsmettingen in 1764, before which he had made astronomical and optical instruments. He invented a machine which represented the motions of the celestial bodies, and another which performed operations in arithmetic. He published several treatises on theology, sermons, etc. Died in 1790.

Hahn, (SIMON FRIEDRICH,) a German historian and publicist, born at Klosterbergen, in Prussia, in 1692. He is said to have understood Greek, Latin, and French at the age of ten. At the age of twenty-four he became professor of history and public law at Helmstedt. He published an excellent "History of the Constitution of the Empire and German Emperors," ("Teutsche Staats-Reichs- und Keyser Historie," (4 vols., 1721–24,) and other historical works. Died at Hanover in 1729.

Hahn, von, fon hän, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German ethnologist and traveller, born at Jena, July 11, 1811. He became Austrian consul-general in Greece, and died at Jena, September 23, 1869. He published the very valuable "Albanian Studies," (1854,) besides "Studies in the Science of Legends," (1872–73,) and other works.

Hähnel or **Haehnel,** hā'nęl, (ERNST JULIUS,) a German sculptor, born at Dresden, March 9, 1811, studied under Reitschel and Schwanthaler. Among his masterpieces are the statue of Beethoven at Bonn, (1845,) and that of Leibnitz, (1883.) Died May 22, 1891.

Hahnemann, hä'nęh-măn, (SAMUEL CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German physician, born in Meissen, in Saxony, in 1755, was the founder of the system of medicine known as homœopathy. He graduated at Erlangen in 1779, and practised for some years at Dresden. About 1796 he announced his new system, founded on the principle that in order to cure any diseased affection we should employ a medicine having power to produce a similar affection in the body of a healthy person: an artificial affection (caused by the medicine) displaces the original disease, and on the discontinuance of the medicine this secondary disease ceases of itself. Hence the motto adopted by the homœopathists, "Similia similibus curantur," ("Like cures like.") Hahnemann afterwards settled in Leipsic. He developed his system in a work called "Organon of Rational Medicine," (Dresden, 1810.) Died in Paris in 1843.

Hahn-Hahn, von, fon hän-hän, (IDA MARIE LUISE SOPHIE,) COUNTESS, a poetess and novelist, called "the German George Sand," was born at Tressow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1805. About 1826 she was married to Count von Hahn-Hahn, from whom she was divorced in 1829, after which she visited France, Italy, Spain, and the Levant. She produced in 1835 "Poems," ("Gedichte,") in 1836 "Venetian Nights," in 1845 "Oriental Letters," and a number of later works. Died January 12, 1880.

Haid, hīt or hīd, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German engraver, born at Augsburg in 1710, worked in England. Died in 1770. His brother, JOHANN LORENZ, born in 1702, was an engraver in mezzotint. Died in 1750.

Haid, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German engraver of portraits, born near Ulm in 1704; died in 1767. His son, JOHANN ELIAS, (1739–1809,) was also an engraver.

Haidari, hī'da-ree, (also called SAYYID MUHAMMAD HAIDARBAKSH,) a prolific Hindostanee prose-writer, who lived at Calcutta, and died in 1828.

Haïder Ali. See HYDER ALI.

Haig, (DOUGLAS,) 1ST EARL, British soldier, was born June 19, 1861 at Edinburgh. He was educated at Oxford; joined the Hussars 1885, and served in the Sudan 1898, and in South Africa 1899. He was Director of the War Office 1907–09, and Chief of Staff in India 1909–12. He commanded at Aldershot 1912–14, and when the World War started commanded the 1st Army Corps of the British Expeditionary Force in France and, in 1915, the 1st Army. Late in 1915 he succeeded Sir John French as Commander-in-chief of the British forces in France and Flanders. He was made a Field-marshal in 1917; was created Earl 1919, and commanded the forces in Great Britain 1919–20. He then devoted himself to the welfare of ex-service men. Died at London, Jan. 30, 1928.

Hailes, LORD. See DALRYMPLE, (Sir DAVID.)

Haillan, du, du ha'yon', (BERNARD de Girard—deh zhe'rar',) SEIGNEUR, French historian, born 1535.

Haimavata, hī'ma-va-ta, or **Haimavat,** hī'ma-vat, [i.e. "snowy" or "snow-clad," from the Sanscrit *hima* or *haima*, "cold," "frost," "snow,"] called the "king of mountains," was, according to the Hindoo mythology, the father of Ganga, (Ganges,) or PARVATI, which see.

Haimo. See HAYMO.

Haines, (Sir FREDERICK PAUL,) a field-marshal in the British army, was born in Sussex in 1819. He commanded the Indian army 1871-81.

Hainisch, (MICHAEL,) Austrian statesman, born 1858, was elected first President of the Austrian Republic, Dec., 1920 and re-elected 1924–28. Miklas succeeded him.

Haizinger, (AMALIE,) a popular German actress, born at Carlsruhe in 1800; died in 1884.

Haji- (or **Hadji-**) **Khalfa,** hâj'ee kăl'fą, written also **Hadschi-Chalfa,** (or **-Khalfah,**) a celebrated Turkish historian and bibliographer, born in Constantinople. His proper name was MUSTAFA-BEN-ABDALLAH. He was minister of finances under Amurath IV. He wrote a "History of Constantinople," and an excellent work on bibliography, which contains notices of 18,550 Arabic, Persian, and Turkish books, with memoirs of the authors. It served as the basis of Herbelot's "Bibliothèque Orientale." Died in 1658.

See VON HAMMER, "Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman."

Hakem. See ALHAKEM.

Hakem-Biamrillah, hâ'kĕm be-âm-ril'lah, (**Aboo-Alee-Mansoor,** or **Abu-Ali-Mansûr,** ă'bōō ă'lee mân-sōōr',) third Fatimite caliph of Egypt, succeeded his father, Azeez-Billah, in 996 A.D. A capricious despot, he was noted for his cruelty and extravagance. After subjecting the Christians to numerous vexations, he banished them from Egypt, and thus furnished one of the chief motives of the crusades. He died, or was killed, in 1021.

Hakewill, hāk'wil, (GEORGE,) D.D., born at Exeter, in England, in 1579, became Archdeacon of Surrey in 1616. He published several sermons, and "An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World," (1627,) which is commended for piety and learning. It is designed to refute the doctrine of modern degeneracy, and to prove that the powers of nature are not doomed to a progressive decline. Died in 1649.

See PRINCE, "Worthies of Devon."

Hakewill, (JAMES,) an English writer and architect, published a "History of Windsor," (1813,) and a "Picturesque Tour of Italy," (1817.) Died in 1843.

Hakkert, hăk'kĕrt, or **Hackaert,** hăk'kărt, (JAN,) a skilful Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam about 1540. He painted chiefly wild and mountainous scenery, and was intimate with Adrian van der Velde, who furnished the figures of many of Hakkert's landscapes. Died about 1635.

Hakluyt, hăk'loot, (RICHARD,) prebendary of Westminster, an English historian, born at Yatton in 1553. He became greatly interested in geography and navigation, and was appointed professor of these branches at Oxford. In 1589 he published his celebrated work on the voyages and discoveries of the English, dedicated to Walsingham, his patron, which was afterwards enlarged and published in 1600, with the following title: "Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffics, and Discoveries of the English Nation, by Sea or Overland, to the Most Remote and Distant Quarters of the Earth, at any Time within the Compass of 1500 Years." This work contains official documents relative to each voyage, as patents, letters of ministers, charters, etc., and has preserved from oblivion many precious monuments of Anglo-Saxon enterprise. He died in 1616.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xi., 1825.

Hal, van, văn hăl, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1668. His early historical pieces are admired.

Halb Suter, hălp soo'tẹr, a Swiss poet, born at Lucerne about 1370, was the author of a popular song entitled "The Battle of Sempach."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Halbig, hăl'big, (JOHANN,) a German sculptor, born at Donnersdorf July 14, 1814. He died August 29, 1882.

Halcyone. See ALCYONE.

Haldane, (RICHARD BURTON HALDANE,) 1ST VISCOUNT, British statesman, and philosopher, was born July 30, 1856. He was educated at Edinburgh and Göttingen Universities; entered the bar 1879; and Parliament 1885. As Minister of War 1905–12, he reorganized the army. He made diplomatic visits to Germany in 1906 and 1912. He was Lord Chancellor 1912–15; retired to private life for eight years on being unthinkingly accused of pro-Germanism; and was Lord Chancellor again from 1924 until his death, Aug. 19, 1928. His philosophical writings include "The Philosophy of Humanism," 1922.

Haldane, (ROBERT,) was born of Scottish parents in London in 1764, and was educated at Edinburgh. He served in the navy from 1780 to 1783, and afterwards became an Independent minister, noted for his zeal and liberality in the diffusion of religious instruction. It is stated that he expended £30,000 in the erection of churches. In 1816 he published his "Evidence and Authority of Divine Revelation." In 1855 appeared his "Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans." Died in 1842.—His great-nephew, RICHARD BURDON, LORD HALDANE, born in 1856, was educated at Edinburgh and Göttingen; became a lawyer and a Liberal member of Parliament. As Secretary for War (1905–12), he remodelled the British army; was created Viscount Haldane in 1911 and made lord chancellor in 1912. He wrote "The Pathway to Reality," "Education and Empire," "Life of Adam Smith," etc.

Haldat du Lys, hăl'dă' dü lē, (CHARLES NICOLAS ALEXANDRE,) M.D., a French physicist, born at Bourmont, in Lorraine, in 1770. He wrote several treatises on magnetism, biographies, and other works. Died in 1832 or 1852.

Halde, Du. See DUHALDE.

Hal'de-man, (SAMUEL STEHMAN,) an American philologist, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1812. He was an assistant in the geological survey of New Jersey (1836) and Pennsylvania, (1837,) and became professor of natural history in the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and in Delaware College about 1855. He was subsequently professor of comparative philology in the former university. He wrote "Freshwater Univalve Mollusca of the United States," (1840–44.) "Zoological Contributions," (1843,) etc. Died Sept. 10, 1880.

Haldenwang, hăl'dẹn-wâng', (CHRISTIAN,) a German engraver, born at Durlach in 1770; died in 1831.

Haldorsen, hăl'dor'sẹn, (BJÖRN,) an Icelandic lexicographer, born in 1724. He published a "Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum," (2 vols., 1814.) Died in 1794.

Hāle, (Rev. BENJAMIN,) an American educator, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1797, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818. He became professor of chemistry at Dartmouth College in 1827, and president of Geneva College (now Hobart Free College) in 1836. Died in 1863.

Hale, (DAVID,) an American journalist, born in Lisbon, Connecticut, in 1791. In 1827 he established, in connection with Gerard Hallock, the New York "Journal of Commerce." He was a distinguished advocate of the sub-treasury, free trade, and other leading measures of the Democratic party. Died in 1849.

Hale, (EDWARD EVERETT,) D.D., an American author, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 3, 1822. He graduated at Harvard College in 1839, was the minister of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, 1846–56, and in 1856 took a pastoral charge in Boston. Among his very numerous works (mostly ingenious tales, written with strongly-marked moral aims) are "The Rosary," (1848,) "The Man Without a Country," (1861,) "Philip Nolan's Friends," (1876,) "A New England Boyhood," (1893.) Died June 10, 1909.

Hale, (EUGENE,) LL.D., an American senator, born at Turner, Maine, June 9, 1836. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and became a lawyer of Ellsworth, Maine, was a member of Congress, 1871–81, and was United States senator from Maine 1881–1911.

Hale, (GEORGE ELLERY,) astronomer, born at Chicago in 1868, studied at Harvard Observatory and at Berlin University. He was successively associate and full professor at Yerkes Observatory, 1892–1905. He was director of the Carnegie Institution at Mount Wilson, Cal., 1904–23. He has made valuable researches in solar and stellar spectroscopy.

Hale, (HORATIO,) an American lawyer and philologist, a son of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, was born in New Hampshire about 1817. Graduated at Harvard about 1837. He produced a work entitled "Ethnology and Philology," which, says Dr. Latham, "contains the greatest mass of philological data ever accumulated by a single inquirer." Died December 30, 1896.

Hale, (JOHN P.,) an American statesman, born at Rochester, Strafford county, New Hampshire, in March, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was appointed district attorney for New Hampshire by President Jackson in 1834, and reappointed by Van Buren. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats of a district in New Hampshire. He became in Congress a decided opponent of slavery, for which reason his party opposed his election in 1845. About this date he resided at Dover, New Hampshire. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives of his native State in 1846. By a combination of anti-slavery Democrats and Whigs, he was elected Senator of the United States for New Hampshire in 1847. For several years he stood almost alone in the Senate on the question of slavery, and maintained a position independent of party. He was an easy and ready speaker, and by his wit or humour was often successful in turning aside the attacks of the pro-slavery Senators or in mitigating the bitterness of party animosity. He was nominated as candidate for the Presidency by the Liberty party in 1852, and received about 155,800 votes. On the expiration of his senatorial term in 1853, a Democrat was chosen to fill his place. Mr. Hale was again elected a member of the national Senate in 1855, to fill a vacancy. Having joined the Republican party, he was re-elected a Senator by the legislature of New Hampshire for a term of six years, 1859–65. He was made minister to Spain in 1865, and recalled in 1869. Died Nov. 19, 1873.

Hāle, (Sir MATTHEW,) an eminent English judge, born at Alderley on the 1st of November, 1609, was educated at Oxford. About the age of twenty he entered Lincoln's Inn, where he pursued the study of law with great assiduity, and reformed his habits of dissipation. He was admitted to the bar a few years before the commencement of the civil war, during which he maintained a neutral position, and acted as counsel for royalists in several important trials, among which were the cases of Strafford and Archbishop Laud. After the execution of Charles I., he recognized the Commonwealth, and accepted from Cromwell, in 1653, the post of judge of the common bench, the duties of which he performed with great fidelity, ability, and honour. He was twice elected to Parliament,—in 1658 and in 1660. Charles II. appointed him chief baron of the exchequer in 1660, and lord chief justice of England in 1671. He is regarded as one of the greatest, wisest, and best judges that ever attained this dignity. His "History of the Common Law" and "Pleas of the Crown" are esteemed as very high authority. He wrote also several religious and moral treatises, among which we may notice his "Contemplations" and "Primitive Origination of Mankind." He was twice married, and had a numerous offspring Died in December, 1676.

See GILBERT BURNET, "Life of Sir Matthew Hale," 1682; DR. WILLIAMS, "Life of Sir Matthew Hale," 1835; ROSCOE, "Life of Sir Matthew Hale;" LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" Foss, "The Judges of England."

Hale, (NATHAN,) CAPTAIN, an American patriot, born at Coventry, Connecticut, in 1755, graduated at Yale College in 1773, and entered the army in 1775. In 1776 he took part in the battle of Long Island. He was sent by General Washington to penetrate the enemy's lines and procure intelligence in September, 1776. Having been seized as a spy, he was executed the next day.

See STUART, "Life of Nathan Hale," 1856.

Hale, (NATHAN,) a journalist and lawyer, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Westhampton, Massachusetts, in 1784. He became in 1814 owner and editor of the "Boston Daily Advertiser," the first daily paper issued in New England, which he conducted for many years with ability. It was an influential organ successively of the Federalist, Whig, and Republican parties. In 1816 he married a sister of Edward Everett. He rendered important services in both branches of the legislature of Massachusetts, and was one of the founders of the "North American Review." He published a good map of New England in 1825. Died in 1863.

Hale, (SARAH JOSEPHA,) an American authoress, daughter of Mr. Buell, of Saybrook, Connecticut, born in 1793 at Newport, New Hampshire, was married in 1814 to Mr. David Hale. She published in 1823 "The Genius of Oblivion, and other Poems," followed by "Northwood," a novel, (1827.) In 1828 she became editor of the "Ladies' Magazine," Boston, which in 1837 she merged into the "Lady's Book" of Philadelphia. Among her poetic productions may be mentioned "Ormond Grosvenor," a tragedy, "Three Hours, or, The Vigil of Love; and other Poems," issued in 1848, and "Harry Guy, a Story of the Sea." Died April 30, 1879.

Hálek, hä'lĕk, (VITEZSLAV, or VINCENT,) a Bohemian poet, born April 5, 1835. By his labours as a journalist, novelist, and tragedian, and especially as a lyric poet, he contributed largely to the recent revival of Czech literature. Died at Prague, October 8, 1874.

Halem, hä'lĕm, (BERNHARD JAKOB FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Oldenburg in 1768. He translated from the English Hallam's "Middle Ages," and several of the romances of Sir Walter Scott. Died in 1823.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Halem, von, fon hä'lĕm, (GERHARD ANTON,) a German historian, born at Oldenburg in 1752. Among his works are a "History of the Duchy of Oldenburg," (3 vols., 1796,) and a "Life of Peter the Great," (1805.) Died in 1819.

See his "Selbstbiographie," 1840; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Halen, van, vän ä'lĕn, ? (Don JUAN,) Count of Peracampos, a Spanish general, of Belgian extraction, was born in the isle of Leon in 1790. He fought as officer for the Constitutional party in 1821, and went into exile about 1823. In 1830 he obtained command of the Belgian insurgents, and drove the Dutch army from Brussels. He returned to Spain in 1836, and, as general of division, defeated the Carlists in Navarre. He was president of the council of war sometime between 1852 and 1856. Died in November, 1864.

See JUAN VAN HALEN, "Relacion de su Cautividad en los Calabozos de la Inquisicion," 2 vols., 1827, and English translation, London, 1827.

Hales or **Hayles,** hālz, (JOHN,) an English scholar and writer, born in Kent; died in 1572.

Hales, (JOHN,) THE EVER-MEMORABLE, a noted English scholar and Arminian divine, born at Bath in 1584, was educated at Oxford, and was a Fellow of Merton College. In 1618 he took part in the Synod of Dort, and in 1639 he became canon of Windsor. He wrote sermons, letters, and treatises on theology, which were highly commended for learning, subtlety, and wit. Clarendon called him one of the greatest scholars in Europe; and many writers agree in praising both his character and acquirements. Died in 1656.

See "Biographia Britannica;" "Account of the Life and Writings of John Hales," 1719.

Hales, (STEPHEN,) D.D., an eminent English philosopher, born at Beckesbourn in 1677, resided for the greater part of his life at Teddington, of which he was curate. He made important discoveries in vegetable physiology, of which he published an account in a work entitled "Vegetable Statics," (1727.) In 1717 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote treatises on anatomy, temperance, the circulation of the blood, and other subjects, and invented an improved plan for ventilating prisons. Died in 1761.

See FOUCHY, "Éloge de Hales."

Hales, (THOMAS.) See HELE.

Hales, (WILLIAM,) an Irish clergyman and scientific author, wrote, besides works on mathematics and theology, a "New Analysis of Chronology," (3 vols., 1809–14,) which is highly commended by Horne and Orme. Died at Kildare in 1821.

Hales, de, (ALEXANDER.) See ALEXANDER ALENSIS.

Halevi. See JUDAS LEVITA.

Halévy, *hä'lä've'*, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS FROMENTAL ÉLIE,) an excellent French composer, born in Paris, of Jewish parents, in 1799, was a favourite pupil of Cherubini. He produced in 1829 "Claria," an opera, which was successful. His reputation was greatly increased

by "The Jewess," ("La Juive," 1835,) which is called his capital work. The text of this was written by E. Scribe. He was chosen professor in the Conservatory in 1833. Among his later works are the operas of "The Queen of Cyprus," (1841,) "La Fée aux Roses," (1849,) and "Valentine d'Aubigné," (1856,) which display beauties of the first order. Died in March, 1862.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Ebers, "Spohr und Halévy und die neueste Kirchen- und Opern-Musik," 1837.

Halévy, (Joseph,) a Jewish scholar, born at Adrianople, Turkey, September 15, 1827. He was a teacher in Adrianople and Bucharest, but in 1867 removed to Paris. He travelled extensively among the Jewish Falashas of Abyssinia, and later collected hundreds of inscriptions in Southern Arabia. His writings include "Studies on the Sabæans," "Report of a Journey to Yemen," "Language of the Falashas," "Prayers of the Falashas," "Researches into the Origin of Babylonian Civilization," etc.

Halévy, (Léon,) a French poet, brother of Jacques François, was born in Paris in 1802. He produced about 1830 an excellent version of the Odes of Horace, and afterwards imitations of many great foreign poets, entitled "Poésies Européennes." His original drama of "Luther" is commended. Among his other works are a "History of the Jews," (1828,) versions of several tragedies of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, and a version of "Macbeth," (1853.) He was a clerk in the ministry of public instruction. Died September 3, 1883.

Halévy, (Ludovic,) a French dramatist and librettist, a son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1834. He entered the civil service, becoming chief of the bureau of administration for Algeria and the colonies, but left public life for literary employments. He wrote libretti for many of Offenbach's comic operas, and for those of other writers, including "Orphée aux Enfers," (1861,) "Barbe-Bleue," (1866,) "La Belle Hélène," (1867,) and "La Grande Duchesse," (1867.) He also wrote "Le Château à Toto," (1868,) "Froufrou," (1869,) and "Toto chez Tata," (1873.) His "Tricoche et Cacolet," (1871,) a comedy, had a marvellous success. In 1882 appeared his charming "L'Abbé Constantin," followed by "Criquette" and "Deux Mariages," (1883,) "Princesse," (1886,) and "Karikari," (1892.) Much of Halévy's writing is of extremely light and trivial quality, and much of his dramatic work was written in co-operation with others. He was chosen to the Academy in 1884. Died May 8, 1908.

Häl'ford, (Sir Henry,) an eminent English physician, born on the 2d of October, 1766, was the son of Dr. James Vaughan, of Leicester. After graduating at Oxford, he practised in London with success, and, having given proof of his consummate skill, was chosen as medical attendant by George III., by whom he was knighted in 1809. Having inherited a large fortune from a relative named Halford, he adopted the name of his benefactor in 1815. Sir Henry continued to be royal physician during the reigns of George IV., William IV., and Victoria. He was for many years president of the College of Physicians, before which he delivered several elegant Latin orations; and he wrote numerous essays on professional subjects, some of which are interesting and attractive even to the general reader. His professional income at one period amounted to £10,000 a year. Died in 1844.

Halgan, *häl'gŏn'*, (Emmanuel,) a French admiral, born in Bretagne in 1771. He became captain of a ship about 1805, and by his skilful seamanship escaped in the disastrous affair of the fire-ships at the isle of Aix in 1809. He was made a vice-admiral in 1829, and Governor of Martinique in 1834. Died in 1852.

Häl'hed, (Nathaniel Brassey,) M.P., an English author, born in 1751, published a "Grammar of the Bengal Language," and a "Code of Gentoo Laws," translated from the Persian. Died in 1830.

Häl'i-bur-ton (Thomas Chandler,) a humorous and popular English author, was born in Nova Scotia about 1796. In early life he practised law. About 1837 he obtained celebrity by his "Clockmaker, or the Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville," an amusing personation of Yankee character. A second series of these Sayings and Doings appeared in 1838, and a third in 1840. He was appointed a judge about 1841, and removed to England in 1850. He also wrote "Sam Slick in England," (1843,) and "Nature and Human Nature," (1855.) Died in 1865.

Halifax. See Hallifax, (Samuel.)

Hăl'i-fax, (Charles Montagu,) Earl of, an English statesman, born at Horton in April, 1661, was the younger son of George Montagu, and a grandson of the Earl of Manchester. He was educated at Cambridge where he formed an acquaintance with Sir Isaac Newton. He acquired distinction by his verses on the death of Charles II. in 1685, for which he was patronized by the Earl of Dorset. Being the youngest son of a younger brother, and consequently without fortune, he chose the profession of a politician, and obtained in 1690 a seat in the House of Commons, where he speedily distinguished himself by his talents for debate and for other duties of a statesman. His efforts on the question of trials for treason in 1692 raised him to the first rank of parliamentary orators, and in the same year he became one of the lords of the treasury. About this time Montagu and Somers were the leaders of the Whig party in the House of Commons; and when Somers retired from that arena the former remained without an equal. In 1695 he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and projected the general fund. He became first lord of the treasury in 1697, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Halifax, in 1700.

In 1701 he was impeached by the House of Commons, in which the Tories had gained the ascendency, but was acquitted by the House of Lords. At the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, he acted as one of the regents until the arrival of George I., who created him Earl of Halifax and appointed him first lord of the treasury. He died in 1715, and, leaving no issue, his earldom became extinct; but his nephew and heir, George Montagu, was soon after made Earl of Halifax. He receives credit for consistency as a statesman, but is censured for inordinate vanity. He ceased to be a versifier soon after he entered Parliament, but was noted as a patron of literary men, among whom were Addison and Steele. By these and other writers he was, as Pope remarked, "fed with dedications." His chief production as a poet is his "Epistle to the Earl of Dorset on the Battle of the Boyne." The Earl of Halifax originated the project for the formation of a public library and the purchase of the Cotton manuscripts, which were the commencement of the British Museum. He is called the author or originator of the national debt and of the Bank of England.

See Macaulay, "Essay on Addison," and his "History of England;" "Biographia Britannica;" Johnson's "Lives of the Poets."

Halifax, (George Savile or Saville,) Marquis of, an English statesman, born in 1630, was the son of Sir William Savile, of Yorkshire, and grandfather of Lord Chesterfield. In 1668 his loyalty to the Stuart family was rewarded by a peerage, with the title of Viscount Halifax. In the reign of Charles II. he was the rival of Shaftesbury. He was a man of eminent abilities and accomplishments, and acquired great influence in Parliament by his readiness in debate, his copious eloquence, and his extensive knowledge. In 1679 he was appointed member of the Council of Thirty, and in 1682 was made a marquis. He opposed the bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the throne, and was Speaker of the Lords in the Convention or Parliament which settled the succession in the revolution of 1688. At the accession of William III., Halifax was appointed lord privy seal, but resigned that office in 1690, and joined the opposition. He was called "the trimmer of trimmers" in politics, and censured for inconstancy. Macaulay, however, represents him as "the most accomplished, the most enlightened, and, in spite of great faults, the most estimable" of the statesmen who were formed in the corrupt court of Charles II. He wrote two political tracts,—"The Character of a Trimmer," and "Anatomy of an Equivalent,"—which entitle him to a place among English classical authors. He

left an only son, at whose death, about 1700, the title became extinct. Died in 1695.

Halirsch, hä'lēĕrsh, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German poet, born in Vienna in 1802; died at Milan in 1832.

Hăl'ket, (Lady ANNE,) originally named MURRAY, a learned lady, born in London in 1632. She left in manuscript many volumes, a portion of which was published under the title of "Meditations," (1702.) Died in 1699.

Hall, (ABRAHAM OAKLEY,) an American politician, born at Albany, New York, in 1826. He studied law, became district attorney of New York city in 1854, and was elected mayor in 1868. The Tweed robberies took place during his term, but he was held free from participation in them. He was afterwards actor, journalist, correspondent, and lawyer, and in 1889 began a memorable suit against James Bryce for libel in his chapter on Tammany in the "American Commonwealth." The suit was dismissed in 1897, and he died in 1898.

Hall, (ANNA MARIA.) See HALL, (Mrs. S. C.)

Hâll, (Rev. ANTHONY,) born in Cumberland in 1679, edited Leland "De Scriptoribus," (1709,) and other works. Died in 1723.

Hall, (ASAPH,) LL.D., an American astronomer, born in Goshen, Connecticut, October 15, 1829. He studied at Central College, (New York,) and in the University of Michigan, and in 1863 was appointed professor of mathematics in the United States navy. On August 11 and 18, 1877, he made the discovery of "Deimos" and "Phobos," the two moons of Mars.

Hall, (Captain BASIL,) born in Edinburgh in 1788, entered the royal navy about the age of fifteen, and became a post-captain in 1817. About 1816 he accompanied Lord Amherst on the embassy to China, and afterwards travelled in North and South America and elsewhere. He published a number of books descriptive of his travels, which became very popular. He contributed several scientific treatises to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society, of which he was a member. Died in 1844, in an asylum for the insane.

Hall, (Rt. Hon. Sir BENJAMIN,) a liberal British legislator, born probably in Wales in 1802. He was elected to Parliament in 1831, after which he represented Marylebone for many years. He favoured the extension of the right of suffrage, and other reforms, and acted a prominent part in the often-repeated effort to abolish church rates. In 1854 he became president of the board of health, and privy councillor. He was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Llanover. Died in 1867.

Hall, (CHARLES FRANCIS,) an American explorer, born at Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He became a blacksmith, and was later a journalist in Cincinnati. His first expedition in search of the relics of Sir John Franklin was made in 1862–64, on a ship commanded by Captain Buddington. His "Arctic Researches" (1864) gives an account of this adventurous voyage. His next expedition (1864–69) he described in a journal not yet published. His third voyage was made on the steamer "Polaris" in 1871. He died in Northern Greenland, November 8, 1871. His men were finally rescued, after surprising adventures and hardships, a large party of them having drifted probably more than two thousand miles on the ice.

Hâll, (DOMINICK AUGUSTINE,) an American magistrate, born in South Carolina in 1765, became United States judge for Louisiana in 1812. He is chiefly known from his controversy with General Jackson at New Orleans in 1815. (See JACKSON, ANDREW.) Died in 1820.

Hall or **Halle**, (EDWARD,) an English historian, born in London. In 1540 he was appointed a judge of the sheriff's court. He wrote a chronicle, entitled "The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrate Families of Lancaster and York," (1542.) Died in 1547.

Hall, (GEORGE HENRY,) an American painter, born in Boston in 1825. He studied in Dusseldorf and Paris, and travelled in Southern Europe and the East. His pictures include many scenes from the Mediterranean countries. He is a member of the National Academy.

Hall, (GORDON,) the first American missionary to Bombay, was born in West Granville, (now Tolland,) Massachusetts, in 1782. He graduated at Williams College in 1808, was ordained in February, 1812, and the same month sailed for the East under the auspices of the American Board for Foreign Missions. After his arrival at Bombay he continued to labour with great zeal and success till his death, (of cholera,) in 1826, just after completing the publication of the New Testament in the Mahratta language.

Hall, (GRANVILLE STANLEY,) an American educator, was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, May 6, 1846. He graduated at Williams College in 1867, studied in Europe, and was professor of psychology in Antioch College 1872–76, lecturer in Harvard 1876 and 1881–82, professor at Johns Hopkins 1882–88, and in 1888 became the first president of Clark University. He is editor of "The American Journal of Psychology" and "The Pedagogical Seminary." Died 1924.

Hall, (Sir JAMES,) Baronet of Dunglass, a Scottish gentleman, born in 1761, was the father of Captain Basil Hall. He wrote an "Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture," said to be the most popular and valuable work on the subject. He was president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. By experiments on the fusion of mineral substances he contributed greatly to the progress of geological science. Died in 1832.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hall, (JAMES,) an eminent American author and judge, born in Philadelphia in 1793. He joined the army and served with distinction against the British in the war of 1812–15. In 1820 he removed to Shawneetown, Illinois, where he practised law and held several civil offices, including that of judge. After 1833 he resided in Cincinnati. He established at Vandalia about 1830 "The Illinois Monthly Magazine," which he conducted for several years with much ability. He published, besides other works, "Legends of the West," (1832,) "Sketches of the West," (1835,) "Tales of the Border," (1835,) "Notes on the Western States," (1838,) and "The Wilderness and the War-Path," (1845.) Judge Hall and T. L. McKenney were joint authors of a splendidly-illustrated work, "The History of the Indian Tribes of North America," (3 vols., 1838–44.) A new edition of his Works, revised by himself, was published about 1856, in 4 vols. Died in July, 1868.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Hall, (JAMES,) an American geologist, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1811. He was educated at the Rensselaer School, Troy, where he was a pupil of Amos Eaton. About 1837 he was appointed one of the geologists of the State of New York, and commenced the survey of the western part of that State. He acquired distinction by his researches in the fossils of the lower and middle Silurian rocks, which he described in his excellent work on "The Palæontology of New York," (3 vols., 1847–59.) He was appointed geologist of the State of Iowa in 1855, of Wisconsin in 1858, and was State geologist of New York from 1866 till his death, August 7, 1898.

Hall, (JOHN,) an English author, born at Durham in 1627, was educated for the law. He wrote a volume of poems, treatises on Emblems and on Paradoxes, and a translation of Longinus "On the Sublime." Died in 1656.

Hall, (JOHN,) an English engraver, born near Colchester in 1739. He was historical engraver to George III. Died in 1797.

Hall, (JOHN,) D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, born near Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829. He was educated at Belfast College. He held important pastorates in Ireland, and in 1867 became pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, New York. Among his works are "Family Prayers for Four Weeks," (1868,) "Papers for Home Reading," (1871,) "Questions of the Day," (1873,)

"God's Word through Preaching," (1875,) "Foundation-Stones for Young Builders," (1879,) etc. Died in 1898.

Hall, (JOHN E.,) an American lawyer and editor, a brother of Judge James Hall, noticed above, was born in 1783. He began to practise law in Baltimore about 1805, and there edited the "American Law Journal," (6 vols., 1808–16.) In 1816 he became editor of the "Port-Folio," (published in Philadelphia,) to which he contributed "Memoirs of Anacreon." Died in 1829.

Hall, (JOSEPH,) an English bishop and author, born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, July 1, 1574. After graduating at Cambridge, he was ordained, and became chaplain to James I. and Dean of Worcester in 1617. He was a deputy to the Synod of Dort in 1618. In 1627 he was appointed Bishop of Exeter, from which he was transferred to the see of Norwich in 1641. His earnest piety subjected him to the charge of Puritanism. Having united with other bishops in protesting against the validity of acts of Parliament passed in their compulsory absence, he was committed to the Tower in 1641, and confined a few months. The revenues of his bishopric having been sequestered about 1642, he passed the remainder of his life in poverty, at Higham. Died in 1656. Bishop Hall was a man of excellent character, and author of many learned and eloquent productions in prose and verse, among which may be noticed "Virgidemiarum," (Poetical Satires, 1598,) "Epistles," "Christian Meditations," (1640,) "Enochismus; or, Treatise on the Mode of Walking with God," and "Contemplations upon the Principal Historical Passages of the New Testament," (1612–15.) The last, in the opinion of Doddridge, is "incomparably valuable for language, criticism, and devotion." "Both Taylor and Hall," says Hallam, "were full of learning and fertile of illustration; both may be said to have had strong imagination and poetical genius, though Taylor let his predominate a little more."

See REV. JOHN JONES, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Joseph Hall;" "Autobiography," in his "Specialities;" PRATT, "Life of Joseph Hall;" WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" "Biographia Britannica."

Hall, (LOUISA JANE,) an American poetess, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1802. She wrote, besides other works, a dramatic poem, entitled "Miriam," (1837,) and a "Life of Elizabeth Carter."

See GRISWOLD'S "Female Poets of America."

Hall, (LYMAN,) a physician, born in Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1747, and settled at Sudbury, Georgia. Having joined the popular cause, he was chosen a member of the Congress of 1775, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He retired from Congress in 1780, and was elected Governor of Georgia in 1783. Died in 1791.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Hall, (MARSHALL,) an English medical writer, born near Nottingham in 1790. He published, besides other works, "Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine," (1837;) reprinted by Drs. J. Bigelow and O. W Holmes, (Boston, 1839.) Died in 1857.

See "Memoirs of Marshall Hall," by his widow, London, 1861.

Hall, (NEWMAN,) an English dissenting minister, born in 1816. He graduated at the London University, and preached to the Congregational church of Hull from 1842 to 1854. In the latter year he became minister of Surrey Chapel, London. He wrote a work called "Come to Jesus," which had a large circulation. Among his other works is "Italy, the Land of the Forum and the Vatican," (1853.) He distinguished himself as an advocate of American liberty during the civil war of 1861–65, visiting the United States in 1867 in the interest of international good-will. At Washington he preached in the hall of the House of Representatives, the members of both houses of Congress being present, and on his return to London he was instrumental in the erection there of an international monument to Abraham Lincoln. He published "Pilgrim Songs in Cloud and Sunshine," (1871,) and "Prayer, its Reasonableness and Efficacy," (1875.) Died February 18, 1902.

Hall, (RICHARD,) an English Catholic theologian, professor of theology at Douay, in France, wrote a "Life of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester," (1653,) which goes under the name of its editor, Bailey. Died in 1604.

Hall, (ROBERT,) an eloquent English Baptist minister born at Arnsby, in Leicestershire, on the 2d of May, 1764. He was a remarkable instance of early mental development. It is said that before the age of nine years he perused with interest Jonathan Edwards's treatises on the "Affections" and the "Will." After graduating at King's College, Aberdeen, where he formed a friendship with Sir James Mackintosh, he became, in 1783, assistant pastor in the church of Broadmead, near Bristol, to which a crowded audience was attracted by his wonderful eloquence. From 1791 to 1804 he was minister of a Baptist congregation in Cambridge. In consequence of excessive application to study and habitual privation of social recreation, he suffered an attack of insanity in November, 1804, from which he was restored in about two years. But it was thought expedient for him to resign his ministerial charge, and to abstain from mental exertion for a year or two. In 1807 or 1808, having improved in health, he accepted a call from the church of Harvey Lane, Leicester, where he was married in 1808. Here he continued to labour for a period of twenty years, and maintained his high reputation as a pulpit orator. In 1826 he left Leicester and returned to the scene of his early labours at Bristol, where he died in 1831. His published sermons are ranked among the most perfect specimens of pulpit eloquence. "In his highest flights, what he said of Burke might, with the slightest deduction, be applied to himself,—'that his imperial fancy laid all nature under tribute,' and collected riches from every scene of the creation and every walk of art." (Dr. Gregory.) In the excitement occasioned by the French Revolution, he published an "Apology for the Freedom of the Press," and other political treatises.

See OLINTHUS GREGORY, "Brief Memoir of the Life of Robert Hall;" J. W. MORRIS, "Life of Robert Hall," 1846; JOHN GREENE, "Reminiscences of Robert Hall;" "Quarterly Review," vol. xlviii., 1832; "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Hall, (ROBERT PLEASANTS,) an American lawyer and poet, born in Chester district, South Carolina, in 1825. He removed with his parents to Georgia during his minority. He published a volume of poems about 1848. Died in 1854.

Hall, (SAMUEL CARTER,) an English editor and critic, was born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1800. He was successively editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," "The Book of Gems," "The Baronial Halls of England," and other illustrated annuals. In co-operation with his wife, (see next article,) he published a successful work entitled "Ireland: its Scenery, Character," etc., (3 vols., 1841–43.) He was for more than forty years editor of the London "Art Journal," an illustrated monthly periodical, which was founded chiefly by him, and contributed greatly to the advancement of the arts. He published "The Retrospect of a Long Life," (1883.) Died March 16, 1889.

Hall, (Mrs. S. C.,) (ANNA MARIA FIELDING,) a popular Irish authoress, born at Dublin, January 6, 1800. At fifteen she removed to London, and was married to S. C. Hall, (see above,) in 1824. She produced in 1829 "Sketches of Irish Character," which was favourably received, and in 1834 "Tales of Woman's Trials." Her reputation was maintained by "Lights and Shadows of Irish Life," (1838, 3 vols.,) "Tales of the Irish Peasantry," (1840,) "Marian, or a Young Maid's Fortunes," "A Woman's Story," (1857,) "Can Wrong be Right?" (1862,) and "The Flight of Faith," (1868–69.) She also wrote two successful dramas, entitled "The French Refugee," (1837,) and "The Groves of Blarney." Died January 30, 1881.

Hall, (SAMUEL READ,) an American teacher, born at Croydon, New Hampshire, in 1795. He opened a school for teachers at Concord, Vermont, about 1823, and published "The Instructor's Manual." Died in 1877.

Hăl'lam, (ARTHUR HENRY,) a critic and essayist, born in London on the 1st of February, 1811, was a son of Henry Hallam the historian. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1832. He gained a prize at Cambridge for an English essay on the Philosophical Writings of

Cicero. After he left college, he visited the continent in company with his father. He died in Vienna in September, 1833, leaving a number of short poems and essays, since published under the title of "Remains in Prose and Verse," to which a Memoir by his father is prefixed. His intimate friend Tennyson has raised an immortal monument to his name in his "In Memoriam." One of his fellow-students, in a letter to Henry Hallam, writes, "I have met with no man his superior in metaphysical subtlety; no man his equal as a philosophical critic on works of taste." See an article on "Precocity" in the "Saturday Review" of April 4, 1863, from which we quote the following: "No matter how often his prose Remains are read and pondered, our admiration continues as fresh as ever. We say prose Remains, because his poems . . . are wanting in those astounding evidences of matured thought which meet us in every page of his three great prose essays."

See the "North British Review" for February, 1851: "Atlantic Monthly" for December, 1860.

Hallam, (HENRY,) an English historian and critic of great merit, born at Windsor in 1777, was educated at Eton and Oxford. Soon after he left college he became a resident of London, where he passed the greater part of his life, engaged in literary studies and in the labours of authorship. He married a daughter of Sir Abraham Elton. He was one of the earliest contributors to the "Edinburgh Review." His political affinities associated him with the Whigs; but he was remarkably free from a partisan spirit. He was a prominent coadjutor of Wilberforce in the abolition of the slave-trade. He published in 1818 an important and valuable work, a "View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages," which has run through eleven editions. "It is written throughout," says the "Edinburgh Review," (vol. xxx., June, 1818,) "with a spirit of freedom and liberality that do credit to the author. A firm but temperate love of liberty, an enlightened but cautious philosophy, form its distinguished excellence."

His next great work was "The Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.," (1827.) "Mr. Hallam," says Macaulay, "is, on the whole, far better qualified than any other writer of our time for the office which he has undertaken. He has great industry and great acuteness. His knowledge is extensive, various, and profound. His mind is equally distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp and the delicacy of its tact. . . . His work is eminently judicial. He sums up with a calm, steady impartiality. On a general survey, we do not scruple to pronounce the 'Constitutional History' the most impartial book that we ever read." In 1830 he received one of the two gold medals instituted by George IV. for excellence in historical composition. He published in 1837–39 an "Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries," (4 vols.,) a work of immense research, which was received with great favour and which placed the author in the highest rank as a critic. A writer in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1840, pronounced it "the most important contribution to literary history which English libraries have received for many years." Hallam was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a corresponding member of the French Institute. He died in January, 1859.

See a Sketch of his Life in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," vol. x. No. 40; MACAULAY, "Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History of England;" WM. JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Biographical Sketches," by HARRIET MARTINEAU, London, 1869; critique on "Hallam's Constitutional History," in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1828, (by SOUTHEY,) also the same Review for February, 1837, and March, 1840; and articles in the "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1818, and October, 1840; and "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1837; ALLIBONE, "Dict. of Authors."

Hallam, (HENRY FITZMAURICE,) a son of the preceding, was born in August, 1824. He studied at Eton, became a good classical scholar, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1842. Having gained the first prize for English declamation in 1845, he quitted Cambridge in 1846, and commenced the study of law. He had been called to the bar a few months, when he died, at Sienna, Italy, in October, 1850. An American student who knew him at Cambridge says, "He was the neatest extempore speaker I ever heard." (See Memoir prefixed to "Arthur Henry Hallam's Remains.")

Hallberg-Broich, von, fon hăl'bĕRG' brō'ĭK, (THEODOR HUBERT,) BARON, an eccentric German traveller, born near Dusseldorf about 1768. He published a "Tour in Scandinavia," (1818,) "Travels in Italy,' (1829,) and a "Journey to the East," ("Reise nach dem Orient," 1839.) Died April 17, 1862.

Hallé, (ANTOINE.) See HALLEY, (ANTOINE.)

Hallé, *hă'lā'*, (CLAUDE GUI,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1652. He gained many prizes at the Academy, and was employed to decorate the royal residences and several churches of Paris. Died in 1736.

Hallé, (JEAN NOËL,) an eminent French physician, son of Noël Hallé the painter, was born in Paris in 1754. After he had acquired skill in the art of design at Rome, he returned to Paris to study medicine. In 1794 he was appointed professor of hygiene and medicine in the École de Santé, where his lectures were very popular. Hallé was admitted to the Academy of Sciences at the first formation of the Institute, (1796.) In 1804 he obtained the chair of medicine in the College of France; and about the same period Napoleon chose him as his first physician. After the restoration he was employed professionally by the king's brother, (afterwards Charles X.) His vast erudition was displayed by his professional works and by various scientific treatises, which form part of the Memoirs of the Institute and of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." In his character were united many estimable qualities. Died in 1822.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Hallé;" DESGENETTES, "Éloge de Hallé," 1823; F. DUBOIS D'AMIENS, "Éloge de J. N. Halle," 1832.

Hallé, (NOËL,) the son of Claude Gui, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1711, and gained distinction as a historical painter. Having obtained several prizes, he was sent to Rome at the public expense. In 1771 he was made superintendent of the tapestries of the crown, and afterwards director of the Academy of France which the king instituted at Rome. Died in 1781.

Hallé, (PIERRE,) a French poet and orator, born at Bayeux in 1611. He wrote on canon law. Died in 1689.

Hăl'leck, (FITZ-GREENE,) a distinguished American poet, born in Guilford, Connecticut, July 8, 1790. He was descended on his mother's side from John Eliot, the "Apostle of the Indians." He appears to have enjoyed but few advantages for education. About the age of eighteen he became, in the city of New York, a clerk in the banking-house of Jacob Barker, in whose employ he continued for a number of years. Mr. Halleck's mind was not remarkable for precocity, and his earliest productions show but slight traces of that genius which charmed and dazzled in his maturer years. The first of his poems that attracted much attention appeared (1818–19) in the New York "Evening Post," under the signature of "Croaker & Co.," a literary partnership consisting of himself and his gifted friend Joseph Rodman Drake. The early death of the latter (in 1820) was commemorated by his brother poet in some beautiful and touching lines. About the beginning of 1820 he published "Fanny," his longest poem,—a satire upon the fashionable and political follies of the day,—which had a great success and passed through numerous editions. In 1822 he visited Europe, and after his return published in the "New York Review" his "Marco Bozzaris," one of the finest martial lyrics in the language, and in the "United States Review" his beautiful poem to the memory of Burns, concerning which Mr. Bryant remarks, "I am not sure that the verses are not the finest in which one poet ever celebrated another." A volume of his poems, including the two last named, appeared in 1827. Among his other productions we may particularly name "Alnwick Castle," "Connecticut," and "Red Jacket." Although Mr. Halleck's most ardent admirers would hardly claim for him the name of a "great" poet, all competent critics must, we think, admit that there are in the productions of his happier moments a facility, sweetness, and grace scarcely surpassed by any of the most gifted poets of the present age. In none of his poems, perhaps, are these qualities exhibited to better advantage than in his charming lines on "Woman," written in the album of an unknown lady.

For many years Mr. Halleck was employed as a clerk by John Jacob Astor, the celebrated millionnaire. Some time after he had given up this position, he received from J. J. Astor a small legacy, to which a liberal addition was made by Mr. W. B. Astor. During the latter years of his life he resided chiefly in Connecticut, in his native town. He died November 19, 1867. A complete edition of Halleck's poems appeared in 1858. The "Croaker Papers," including portraits of Halleck and Drake, were published by the Bradford Club in a handsome octavo volume, (New York, 1860,) the typography of which has probably never been surpassed by that of any other work issued in this country. It is said to be the first complete edition of the "Croaker Papers" that has appeared.

See JAMES GRANT WILSON, "Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck," 1869; W. C. BRYANT, "Address on Fitz-Greene Halleck," delivered before the New York Historical Society, February 2, 1869; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Halleck, (HENRY WAGER,) an American general, born near Utica, N.Y., January 16, 1815. He graduated at West Point in 1839. He published "Elements of Military Art and Science," (1846.) As first lieutenant, he served in the Mexican war in 1846–47, after which he filled several civil offices in California. He became a captain of engineers, but resigned his commission in 1854, and practised law at San Francisco from that time until 1861. In August, 1861, he was appointed a major-general of the United States army. He obtained the command of the department of Missouri in November, 1861, and of the department of the Mississippi in March, 1862. He commanded in person at the siege of Corinth, which the enemy evacuated about the end of May, 1862. He was general-in-chief of the armies of the United States from July 11, 1862, till March, 1864, during which period he remained at Washington, directing the movements of the generals in the field. He was superseded March 12, 1864, by General Grant, and was appointed chief of staff of the United States army. He took command of the military division of the Pacific in 1865, and of the Department of the South in 1869. Died in 1872.

Hallenberg, hăl'lẹn-bĕrg', (JONAS,) a learned Swedish historian and antiquary, born in Småland in 1748. He was appointed in 1784 historian of the kingdom, and ordered to write the history of the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, which was published, in 1790, in 5 vols. In 1818 he received a title of nobility. Died in 1834.

See J. H. SCHROEDER, "Minne af J. Hallenberg," 1838; "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Haller, hăl'lẹr, (BERTHOLD,) a Swiss Reformer, born in Suabia in 1492, was a coadjutor of Zwingle. He was the principal agent in the conversion of the people of Berne to the Protestant religion. Died in 1536.

Haller, (JOHANN,) a German sculptor, born at Innspruck in 1792. He worked in Munich, was patronized by King Ludwig, and adorned the Glyptothek with statues of ancient heroes. Among his works are many busts of eminent moderns. Died in 1826.

Haller, von, fon hăl'lẹr, (ALBERT,) a distinguished Swiss physiologist, botanist, and poet, was born at Berne on the 16th of October, 1708. His intellectual powers developed themselves very early. At the age of nine or ten, it is said, he wrote a composition in Greek, and compiled Hebrew and Chaldee grammars. In 1725 he studied medicine and anatomy under Boerhaave and Albinus at Leyden, where he graduated in 1727. At Paris he pursued his studies under Winslow and Ledran, and, after taking lessons in mathematics from Bernoulli at Bâle, he returned to practise medicine at Berne. Here he cultivated botany and poetry with ardour, and had charge of the public library. In 1736 he accepted the chair of medicine, anatomy, and botany in the University of Göttingen, in which during seventeen years he officiated with great zeal and distinction. Amidst his multifarious official duties he found time for careful researches and important discoveries in science, and for the collection of materials for his projected publications.

At Göttingen he published his "Anatomical Plates," the first volume of his "Swiss Flora," his "Experiments on Sensibility and Irritability," and his "First Outlines of Physiology," besides a great multitude of memoirs contributed to learned societies and recorded in their "Transactions." When the Royal Society of Göttingen was founded, in 1751, Haller was chosen perpetual president. Some years previously he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and was named physician to the King of England. His renown was such that the Universities of Oxford and Leyden were eager to engage his services as professor, and Frederick the Great invited him to his court.

The delicate state of his health rendering repose needful, he resigned his professorship at Göttingen in 1753, and returned to Berne, the citizens of which in his absence had chosen him a member of the Supreme Council, and now added other dignities. Still he maintained his prodigious mental activity as an author and a student of nature, which, aided by a powerful memory, rendered him profoundly versed not only in natural sciences, but also in languages, history, geography, and antiquities. Among his numerous and voluminous writings may be specially mentioned "Icones Anatomicæ," ("Anatomical Plates," 1743–56,) esteemed one of his best works, and "Elementa Physiologiæ Corporis Humani," ("Elements of the Physiology of the Human Body," 8 vols., 1757–66.) This work opened a new era in physiology, and is highly praised for its admirable arrangement and the elegance of its style, as well as for the multitude of its scientific facts and its thorough discussion of the theories of others. The principal idea developed in it is the irritability of the muscular fibre considered as a motive power, and distinguished from sensibility elsewhere diffused. He published, also, "Opera Minora," a collection of forty treatises on "Anatomy and Physiology," (3 vols. 4to, 1762–68,) and a "Flora of Switzerland," (1768.) In botany Haller may be called a rival of his contemporary Linnæus, whose artificial system he laboured to supplant by the system founded on natural affinities, now generally adopted.

His poetical works were written in German, and were published when he was about twenty years of age. The most extensive among them is a poem on the Alps, which ran through twenty-two editions. His elegiac odes, his verses on "Eternity," and his didactic poems on "Reason" and "Superstition," are admired for their sensibility and elevated thought. Haller was thrice married, and had a large family of children. His religious views were evangelical, as was shown by his defence of revelation in answer to Voltaire. Died in 1777.

See "Life of Haller," (in German,) by J. G. ZIMMERMANN, 1755; THOMAS HENRY, "Memoirs of Albert de Haller," 1783; CONDORCET, "Éloge de Haller;" SENEBIER, "Éloge historique de Albert von Haller," 1778; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" ISIDORE BOURDON, "Illustres Médecins et Naturalistes des Temps modernes," 1844; "Biographie de Albert de Haller," 2d edition, 1846.

Haller, von, (ALBERT,) a son of the preceding, born at Berne in 1758, was an excellent botanist, and left several works in manuscript. He performed several diplomatic missions with honour. Died at Berne in 1823.

Haller, von, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a Swiss publicist, born at Berne in 1768, was a grandson of the great Haller. He was chosen a member of the Grand Council in 1814. He asserted the divine right of kings in his "Restoration of Political Science," (in German, 6 vols., 1816–22.) About 1820 he avowed his conversion to Roman Catholicism, and obtained an office in the ministry of foreign affairs in Paris. He returned to Switzerland in 1830. Died in 1854.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Haller, von, (GOTTLIEB IMMANUEL,) a Swiss antiquary and bibliographer, the eldest son of the celebrated physiologist, was born at Berne in 1735. He studied jurisprudence, and served the state in several offices, among which was that of magistrate *(bailli)* of Noyon. He published a "Cabinet of Swiss Coins and Medals," (1780,) and a bibliography of Swiss historians, "Bibliothek der Schweizer-Geschichte systematisch-chronologisch geordnet," (6 vols., 1785–87,) which is called an excellent work. Died in 1786.

See MEUSEL, "Lexikon der vom Jahre 1750–1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller."

Hallerstein. See ALLERSTEIN.

Hăl'let, (JOSEPH,) an English dissenting minister, born at Exeter in 1692. He wrote "A Free and Impartial Study of the Holy Scriptures Recommended," (1729–36.) Died in 1744.

Hallette, *hȧ'lĕt'*, (A.,) a French engineer, born in 1788. He invented a hydraulic press for the production of olive oil, and applied atmospheric pressure as a motive power on railways. Died at Arras in 1846.

Hallevi. See JUDAS LEVITA.

Halley, *hȧ'lȧ'*, or **Hallé,** *hȧ'lȧ'*, (ANTOINE,) a French writer of Latin poetry, born in 1595; died in 1675.

Hăl'ley, (EDMUND,) an eminent English astronomer and mathematician, was born in a suburb of London on the 26th of October, 1656, and educated at Oxford. He began to cultivate astronomy with ardour, and before the age of twenty he had made observations of the planets and had written a memoir on the problem of Kepler. Perceiving that the advancement of astronomy depended on an accurate knowledge of the position of the stars, and that the catalogues of Ptolemy and Tycho were no longer adequate to the requirements of the science, he resolved, while Flamsteed and Hevelius were engaged in a survey of the Northern latitudes, to apply his own energies and observations on a catalogue of the Southern hemisphere. Having received aid and patronage from the king, he embarked in 1676 for Saint Helena, where he remained about two years, and prepared his "Catalogue of Southern Stars," ("Catalogus Stellarum Australium,") published in 1679, which contains three hundred and fifty stars. He also discovered a method of obtaining the sun's parallax by means of the transits of Mercury or Venus.

In 1678 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Two years later he made observations on a remarkable comet, since designated "Halley's comet," and in 1683 published his theory of the variation of the magnet. Having become intimate with Newton, he persuaded him to publish his "Principia," in 1686. In 1698, under the auspices of William III., Halley commanded a successful scientific expedition to the South Atlantic Ocean, one object of which was to observe the variation of the magnet. At his return, in 1700, he published his "Chart of the Variations of the Magnetic Needle." After performing other public services of a scientific character, he obtained in 1703 the Savilian chair of geometry at Oxford. Still pursuing the study of astronomy with unabated activity, he was the first who successfully predicted the return of a comet, having ascertained that the comet of 1680 revolved in a period of about seventy-six years. The Royal Society elected him their secretary in 1713.

In 1720 he was appointed astronomer royal, in place of Flamsteed, deceased, and then undertook a task which would require nineteen years to perform, namely, to observe the moon throughout an entire revolution of her nodes. He lived to finish this task, in which he arrived at an important discovery in the theory of the moon,—the acceleration of her mean motion,—and also made some corrections in the lunar tables. Having turned his attention to the distance and parallax of the fixed stars, he advanced the opinion that their parallax and diameter were insensible, or at least too small to be measured by any means which astronomers then possessed. He appears to have been one of the first who conceived or discovered the sublime doctrine of the proper motion of the fixed stars in universal space. Besides the works already named, he published a translation of Apollonius's "Conic Sections," treatises on the Trade Winds, on Logarithms, on the Use of the Barometer, etc. Of his success in poetry we have an instance in the well-known Latin verses prefixed to Newton's "Principia." He had married in 1682 a daughter of Mr. Tooke, auditor of the exchequer. Died in January, 1742.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i.; "Biographia Britannica;" THOMPSON, "History of the Royal Society."

Hăl'll-day, (Sir ANDREW,) an eminent British physician and historical writer. He served as physician in the army in the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo, (1815,) after which he attended the Duke of Clarence, then travelling for his health. He wrote, among other works, a "Memoir of the Campaign of 1815," "Annals of the House of Brunswick," (2 vols., 1826,) and "Annals of the House of Hanover," (2 vols., 1826.) Died in 1840.

Hallier, *hȧ'le-ā'*, (FRANÇOIS,) a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Chartres, in France, in 1595. He officiated as *promoteur* of the assembly of the clergy in 1645. In 1652 he went to Rome and obtained against the Jansenists the bull *cum ascensione*. In 1656 he was appointed Bishop of Cavaillon. He wrote "On Elections and Ordinations," (1636,) and other works, in Latin. Died in 1658.

Hăl'll-fax, (SAMUEL,) D.D., LL.D., an English scholar, born at Mansfield in 1733, was appointed professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in 1768. He became chaplain-in-ordinary to George III. in 1774, Bishop of Gloucester in 1781, and Bishop of Saint Asaph in 1787. He published an "Analysis of the Roman Civil Law compared with the Laws of England," (1774.) Died in 1790.

Hăl'll-well-Phil'lipps, (JAMES ORCHARD,) a learned British archæologist, born at Chelsea in 1820. He distinguished himself by his researches into the literary history of Great Britain, and by his services as a Shakspearian critic. He edited numerous old writings, and published several original works, among which are a "History of Free-Masonry in England," (2d edition, 1844,) and a "Life of William Shakespeare," (1848.) For many years he was engaged on an edition of Shakspeare's Works, (16 vols., 1855–65.) Died Jan. 3, 1889

Hallman, *hȧl'mȧn*, (CARL ISRAEL,) a Swedish dramatic writer, born in 1732. He obtained an obscure position in the College of Mines, and produced successful comedies and parodies, among which are "Skeppar Rolf," (1778,) and "Petis och Telee," (1779.) Died in 1800.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Hallman, (JOHAN GUSTAF,) a Swedish writer of prose and verse, born in Södermannland, was the father of the preceding. Died about 1758.

Hăl'lock, (GERARD,) a journalist, a son of Moses, noticed below, born at Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1800, became in 1828 one of the two owners of the New York "Journal of Commerce," which he and David Hale conducted for over twenty years. Died in 1866.

Hallock, (JEREMIAH,) an American clergyman, born in Brookhaven, Long Island, in 1758. He preached for many years at West Simsbury, Connecticut, where he settled in 1785. Died in 1826.

Hallock, (MOSES,) a clergyman, a brother of the preceding, was born in Long Island in 1760. He became pastor at Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1792, and educated many young men for the ministry. Died in 1837.

Halloran. See O'HALLORAN.

Hällström or **Haellstroem,** *hĕl'ström*, (CARL PETER,) a Swedish geographer and engineer, was born at Ilmola in 1774. He rendered important services to the geography of Sweden by surveys, triangulations, etc., and published many geographical works. Died in 1836.

Halm, (FRIEDRICH.) See MUNCH-BELLINGHAUSEN.

Halma, *hȧl'mȧ'*, (NICOLAS,) ABBÉ, a French mathematician and linguist, born at Sedan in 1755, removed to Paris in 1797. He published, besides other works, a French translation of the "Almagest" of Ptolemy, (2 vols., 1813–16.) Died in 1828.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Haloander, *hȧ'lo-ȧn'dẽr*, (GREGOR,) a German jurist and Hellenist, born at Zwickau, published "Digestorum seu Pandectarum Libri L.," (1529,) and translated Justinian's "Novellæ" into Latin, (1530.) Died in 1532.

Halpine, (CHARLES GRAHAM,) an American poet and humorist, who wrote under the assumed name of MILES O'REILLY, was born in Ireland in 1829. He emigrated to the United States when very young, and adopted journalism as a profession. He produced "Poems," "Miles O'Reilly Papers," etc. During the civil war he was a major in the Union army. Died in 1869.

Hals, *hȧls*, (FRANS,) an excellent Flemish portrait-painter, born at Mechlin in 1584. He was reputed to be second only to Van Dyck among the portrait-painters of his time. He worked in Delft, Haarlem, and other places. Died in 1666 or 1656.

Hal'sall, (WILLIAM FORMBY,) an English-American painter, born at Kirkdale, England, March 20, 1844. In early life he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was educated. After seven years of seafaring life, he became an artist of Boston. Among his best-known works are "The Mayflower," "Arrival of the Winthrop Colony," and "Niagara Falls."

Halstead, hawl'stĕd, (MURAT,) a journalist, born in Ross, Butler county, Ohio, September 2, 1829. He graduated at Farmers' College, Ohio, in 1851, became a journalist of Cincinnati, chief editor of the "Cincinnati Commercial" in 1865, editor of the Brooklyn "Standard Union" after 1890, and later an author. He published "The Story of Cuba," "The History of American Expansion," etc. Died July 2, 1908.

Hals'welle, (KEELY,) a British painter, born at Richmond in 1832. His early work was devoted to scenes in Rome, but after 1884 he exhibited numerous pictures of English scenery.

Halthaus, hâlt'hŏwss, or **Haltaus,** hâl'tŏwss, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB,) a German antiquary and philologist, born at Leipsic in 1702, excelled in the study of mediæval history. He was successively con-rector, and rector, of a school in Leipsic. He published a "Calendarium Medii Ævi," (1729,) and an important work, in Latin, called a "Glossary of Mediæval German Words," (1758.) Died in 1758.

Hälvig or **Haelwig,** hĕl'vig, (ALBRECHT,) of Copenhagen, a Danish engraver, flourished about 1650.

Haly-Abbâs. See ALEE-IBNOOL-ABBÂS.

Haly-Rodoan. See ALEE-IBN-RODHWÂN.

Hal'ў-bur'tọn, (THOMAS,) a Scottish divine, born at Duplin, near Perth, in 1674. He became professor of divinity at Saint Andrew's about 1710. He wrote "Natural Religion insufficient and Revealed necessary to Happiness," (1714,) "The Great Concern of Salvation," (1722,) and other works, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1712.

See "Memoirs of Thomas Halyburton," by himself.

Ham, [Heb. חָם; Gr. Χάμ; Fr. CHAM, kȧm,] the second son of Noah, is supposed to have lived about 2400 B.C.

See Genesis vi., vii., and ix.

Hamadânee or **Hamadâni,** hȧ-mȧ-dȧ'nee, the surname of **Abool-Fadhl-Ibn-Hosein,** (ȧ'bōōl fȧd'l ĭb'n ho'sĭn,) an Arabian writer and improvisatore, born at Hamadân about 968 A.D.; died in 1007.

See HAJI-KHALFA, "Lexicon Bibliographicum;" ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici."

Hamaker, hȧ'mȧ'kẹr, (HENDRIK ARENS,) an eminent Dutch Orientalist, born at Amsterdam in 1789. He became in 1815 professor of Oriental languages at Franeker. In 1817 he was invited to Leyden to teach those languages in the university, first as assistant, and in 1822 as titular professor. In 1820 he published a catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts in the library of the university, accompanied with Arabic texts, biographies, and notes, which form one of the best modern compendiums of Oriental literature. His oral lectures and conversations gave a better idea of his immense attainments in the language, history, and geography of the Orientals, than many of his works, which bear marks of haste and negligence. He had a prodigious memory, and he is said (with some hyperbole, no doubt) to have known nearly all the languages of Europe and Asia. His health failed under his excessive application, and he died at Leyden in 1835.

Hamal, hȧ'mȧl', (JEAN NOËL,) a distinguished musical composer, born at Liege in 1709, studied music at Rome in 1728. In 1738 he became *maître de chapelle* in the cathedral of Liege. His oratorios of "Jonathan" and "Judith," and his opera of "The Journey of Chaufontaine," were much admired. His "In Exitu Israël" is accounted by some his master-piece. Died in 1778.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Hamann, hȧ'mȧn, (JOHANN GEORG,) (styled by himself "the Magus of the North,") a German thinker and writer of a very peculiar stamp, born at Königsberg in 1730. He studied theology in the university of his native city; but an impediment in his speech, and a decided taste for general literature, caused him to turn his attention to other pursuits. He supported himself for a time as a private tutor. As a student, he devoted himself especially to ancient literature and the Oriental languages. In 1764, in order to recruit his health, he made a journey through Germany and Switzerland. Some years later he received an appointment connected with the customs-department at Königsberg. He died in 1788. "Hamann," says Dr. Hedge, "is indebted for his reputation to the testimony of a few names of the highest mark, such as Herder, Jacobi, Goethe, and Jean Paul, rather than to any great popularity which his works have had with the German public. He belonged to that class of writers who repel, by the uncouth shapes in which their thoughts are disguised, more readers than they attract by the rarity of the thoughts themselves. He is a humourist, but of a sombre complexion, with a strong dash of cynicism. At the same time, a deep religious sentiment pervades his writings." "The great Hamann," observes Jean Paul, "is a deep sky full of telescopic stars, with many a nebula which no eye can resolve." His best-known works are perhaps "Sibylline Leaves, by the Magus of the North," and the "Memorabilia of Socrates." A collection of all his writings was published at Berlin, in 8 vols., 1821–43.

See F. H. HEDGE, "Prose Writers of Germany."

Hamarskiold. See HAMMARSKÖLD.

Hamazani. See HAMADÂNEE.

Hamberger, hȧm'bĕr'gẹr, (GEORG ALBRECHT,) a German mathematician and writer, born in Franconia in 1662, was professor of physics at Jena. Died in 1716.

Hamberger, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German bibliographer, born at Feuchtwang, in Anspach, in 1726. He became professor of philosophy and literary history at Göttingen in 1755. He wrote "Literary Germany," ("Gelehrtes Deutschland,") a dictionary of living German authors, (5 vols., 1768.) Died in 1773.

Hamberger, (GEORG ERHARD,) a German physician, born at Jena in 1697. He was professor of physics and medicine at Jena for many years, and was the first German professor who in his lectures applied mathematics to the physical sciences and medicine. He wrote, besides other works, "Elements of Physics," etc., ("Elementa Physices Methodo mathematica," 1727,) which was regarded as a standard work. Died in 1755.

See J. C. BLASCH, "Das Leben G. E. Hambergers," 1758; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hambræus, hȧm-brā'us, (JONAS,) a Swedish Orientalist, born in Helsingland in 1588, became professor of Hebrew in Paris, where he died in 1671.

See EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Meritis ac Fatis J. Hambræi," 1749

Hamel, hȧ'mẹl, (JOSEPH,) a natural philosopher, born at Sarepta, on the Volga, about 1788. He invented an electrical machine in 1807, ascended Mont Blanc in 1820, and wrote a "History of the Steam-Engine." Died in London in 1862.

Hamel, du. See DUHAMEL.

Hamel, du, dü ȧ'mĕl', (VICTOR AUGUSTE,) VICOMTE, a French writer, born in Paris in 1810, published a "Constitutional History of the Spanish Monarchy from 411 to 1833," (2 vols., 1845.) Died September 6, 1870.

Hamel du Monceau. See DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU.

Hamelin, ȧm'lăn', (FERDINAND ALPHONSE,) a French admiral, born at Pont-l'Évêque (Calvados) in 1796. He became captain of a frigate in 1828, and distinguished himself by his nautical skill in the Pacific Ocean. In 1842 he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral. He commanded the naval station of Oceanica from 1843 to 1846, and became a vice-admiral in 1848. He commanded the fleet which in 1854 co-operated with the English fleet in the bombardment of Odessa, and he directed with ability the debarkation of troops in the Crimea. He became a full admiral and senator in 1854, and minister of the marine in April, 1855. Died in 1864. His uncle, JACQUES FÉLIX EMANUEL HAMELIN, was also an admiral. Died in 1839.

See EDMOND TEXIER, "Les Hommes de la Guerre d'Orient: le Vice-Amiral Baron Hamelin," 1854.

Hamelmann, hȧ'mẹl-mȧn', (HERMANN,) a German Protestant historian, born at Osnabrück in 1525. He

had a high reputation as an eloquent preacher, and became intendant-general of the churches of Oldenburg. He wrote, in Latin, besides theological works, a "Chronicle of Oldenburg," (3 vols., 1599,) and a "History of Westphalia in the Sixteenth Century." Died in 1595.

See LEUCKFELD, "Historia Hamelmanni," etc., 1720.

Hamelsveld, van, vän hä'mĕls-vĕlt', (YSBRAND,) a Dutch divine, born in 1743 at Utrecht, where he became professor of theology. He produced a good Dutch version of the Bible, (1802,) a "General History of the Christian Church," (22 vols., 1800–12,) and other works. Died in 1812.

Hamerani, hä-mà-rä'nee, (ALBERTO,) a German engraver of medals, worked at Rome. He engraved fine medals of several popes, among whom were Clement IX. and Clement X.

Hamerani, (ERMENGILD,) a medallist, son of Giovanni, noticed below, was born at Rome in 1683; died in 1744.

Hamerani, (GIOVANNI,) a son of Alberto, noticed above, was medallist to Pope Innocent XI. and his successors. Died in 1705.

Hamerken, (THOMAS.) See KEMPIS.

Hamerling, hä'mĕr-lĭng, (ROBERT,) a German (Austrian) poet, was born at Kirchberg, March 24, 1830, and educated at the University of Vienna. He was a professor in the gymnasium at Triest, 1855–66, and then retired to Graz, on a pension. Among his works (which are written in German) are "Reveries and Erotic Songs," (1859,) "Little Poems," (1862,) "Ahasuerus in Rome," (an epic, 1866,) "The King of Sion," (an epic, 1868.) "Danton and Robespierre," (a tragedy, 1871,) "Aspasia," (a romance, 1876,) "Homunculus," (an epic, 1888,) etc. Boldness of expression and vehement passion are characteristic of this very popular poet. Died in 1889.

Ham'ẹr-tọn, (PHILIP GILBERT,) an English author, born at Laneside, Lancashire, September 10, 1834. He studied for a painter, but never won great popularity in his art. Among his numerous books are one on Heraldry, (1851,) "The Isles of Loch Awe," (in verse, 1855,) "A Painter's Camp in the Highlands," (1862,) "Thoughts about Art," (1862,) "Contemporary French Painters," (1868,) "Painting in France," (1869,) "Wenderholme," (a fiction, 1869,) "The Unknown River," with original etchings, (1871,) "The Intellectual Life," (1873,) "Landscape," (1885,) "Man in Art," (1893,) "The Mount," (1897,) etc. Mr. Hamerton was distinguished as an etcher, and as a critic upon art. Died November 5, 1894.

Ha-mil'car, [Gr. 'Αμίλκας or 'Αμίλχαρ,] a Carthaginian general, who commanded a large army sent against Sicily in 480 B.C. He was defeated at Himera, and killed by the army of Gelon, in that year.

Hamilcar, son of Gisco, a Carthaginian general, was commander of a large fleet which was sent against Sicily in 311 B.C. He defeated Agathocles and reduced a large part of the island. Having attacked Syracuse, he was made prisoner, and put to death, in 309 B.C.

Hamilcar, a Carthaginian general, who was distinguished in the first Punic war. He obtained command of the army in Sicily in 262 B.C., and defeated the Romans near Therma. He was associated with Hanno in the command of the fleet in 256. They were defeated with great loss in the same year by Regulus, near the coast of Sicily.

Hamilcar, [Gr. 'Αμίλκας or 'Αμίλχαρ,] surnamed BARCA or BARCAS, a famous Carthaginian general, was the father of Hannibal, and the leader of the popular party at Carthage. The date of his birth is unknown. During the first Punic war, in 247 B.C., he obtained command of the army in Sicily, where for five years he defended himself against the Romans, with whom he fought many indecisive battles. In 241 a treaty of peace was made, and Hamilcar led the army back to Africa. Soon after this he was successfully employed against a formidable revolt of the mercenary troops of Carthage. In the year 238 he led an army into Spain, where he passed nine years in war with the natives, and had made extensive conquests, when he was killed in battle in 229 B.C. It is said he caused Hannibal in his childhood to swear eternal hostility to Rome. His sons Hasdrubal and Mago were distinguished in the second Punic war. Hamilcar was perhaps nearly equal to Hannibal in military talents.

Hamilcar, son of Bomilcar, a Carthaginian general, was defeated by the two Scipios in Spain at the siege of Illiturgi, in 215 B.C.

Ham'il-tọn, (ALEXANDER,) an English Orientalist, born about 1765. He resided many years in India, and learned the Sanscrit. After his return to England, he was chosen professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury College. He published a "Catalogue of the Sanscrit Manuscripts of the Imperial Library, Paris, with Notes," (1809,) a "Sanscrit Grammar," (1815,) and other works. Died in 1824.

Ham'il-tọn, (ALEXANDER,) an illustrious American statesman, orator, and general, born in the West Indian island of Nevis on the 11th of January, 1757. He was the son of James Hamilton, a Scottish merchant, and a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, of Grange, in Ayrshire. His mother, whose name was Faucette, was a daughter of a French Huguenot. He entered in 1769 the counting-house of a merchant in Saint Croix, where he acquired habits of order and methodical industry. The literary talents displayed in his early essays induced his friends to give him a liberal education. He was sent to New York in 1772, and entered King's College in 1773. In July, 1774, he addressed the citizens of New York in a public speech, which was inspired by the spirit of freedom, and was highly applauded. He also promoted the popular cause by pamphlets so remarkable for sagacity and logical ability that the public were greatly surprised to learn that they were written by a youth only about eighteen years of age.

He applied himself to the study of military tactics, and was appointed captain of a company of artillery in March, 1776. He served with distinction at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton, and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Washington, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in March, 1777. He gained the special favour and confidence of Washington, who employed him as secretary. "Hamilton became," says Renwick, "the depositary of the most secret thoughts of his chief, and the organ of their promulgation." He also assisted in planning campaigns and in devising means to support the army. In November, 1777, he was sent to Albany to urge General Gates to send reinforcements to the army of Washington.* Referring to this mission, his son and biographer says, "This deportment of a lad of twenty, negotiating with an officer buoyed up with his recent successes, already placed before the popular eye as the rival of Washington, sustained by a majority of Congress, and hoping soon to supplant him, will be regarded as not the least remarkable nor the least interesting incident of his life: by Washington it was never forgotten." Hamilton took an active part in the battle of Monmouth, June, 1778, and was highly commended for his conduct in that affair. In 1780 he married Eliza, a daughter of General Schuyler, of Albany, and in February, 1781, he retired from the staff and military family of Washington.

Before this date he had turned with "eager aptitude" to the financial affairs of the country, and had written on that subject several letters admirable for maturity of judgment and perspicuity of style. In the spring of 1780 he wrote to James Duane a celebrated letter on the state of the nation, in which he urged the necessity of a new constitution, and expressed the opinion that "Congress should have complete sovereignty in all that relates to war, peace, trade, finance, and to the management of foreign affairs," etc. He also recommended a national bank. In July, 1781, he obtained command of a battalion of the army of Washington. He led this body at the siege of Yorktown, and took a redoubt by assault on the 14th of October, 1781. On the capture of the British army at Yorktown, which virtually ended the war, he applied himself to the study of law, retaining his rank in the army, but declining to receive any pay. In 1782 he was elected a member of the Conti-

* Gates had previously been ordered to send troops to Washington, but preferred to keep them, although he had no especial need of them after the capture of Burgoyne.

nental Congress by the legislature of New York. He was often the chairman of the committees which had charge of the subjects of the greatest importance. According to one of his biographers, "his modes of thinking imparted to the proceedings of this body a new tone and character, and his winning eloquence was the delight and wonder of friend and foe." Washington expressed the opinion that "no one exceeded him in probity and sterling virtue."

About August, 1783, he resigned his seat in Congress, and commenced the practice of law in the city of New York. Although the course of his legal studies had been brief, having a mind peculiarly adapted to the analysis of first principles, he soon rose to the first rank in his profession. He exerted his talents and influence to protect the Tories from persecution at a time when the popular sentiment of New York was too vindictive towards that party. His qualifications for the bar are thus described by Chancellor Kent: "Hamilton, by means of his fine melodious voice and dignified deportment, his reasoning powers and persuasive address, soared above all competition; his pre-eminence was at once universally conceded."

He was an active member of an anti-slavery society formed in New York, and offered, about 1784, a resolution that every member of that society should liberate his own slaves. In 1786 he was elected to the legislature of New York, which met in January, 1787. Hamilton and two other citizens of New York were chosen as delegates to the convention which met in Philadelphia in May, 1787, to form a Federal Constitution for the country, which for several years had suffered greatly from the want of an efficient government and from the prostration of trade and the loss of public credit.* It appears that Hamilton was the principal author of this movement towards a firm and durable union of the States. "He was lauded by some," says Renwick, "and decried by others, according to their feelings on the question, as the founder of the Union which superseded the Confederacy." ("Life of Hamilton.") His two colleagues from New York were partisans of Clinton, and adverse to the proposed Union or Constitution. "The policy of Clinton," says J. C. Hamilton, "had placed him there to become a cipher and a sacrifice."

On the 18th of June, Hamilton addressed the Convention in a long speech, of which no report has been preserved, but which was pronounced by Gouverneur Morris to be "the most able and impressive he had ever heard." In the course of this speech, he read his plan of government, an outline of which is given in J. C. Hamilton's "History of the Republic of the United States," vol. iii. pp. 286–301. Although the plan adopted differed from that of Hamilton, he signed the new Constitution in September, 1787, and warmly urged the people of New York to ratify it. With the co-operation of Madison and Jay, he advocated the adoption of the Constitution in a series of essays which first appeared, under the signature of "Publius," in the "New York Gazette," and were afterwards published in several volumes, entitled "The Federalist." Hamilton wrote more than half of these profound and luminous political treatises, which are recognized by all parties as the best commentary on the Constitution. This instrument was strenuously opposed by a powerful party, misled by the *ignis-fatuus* of State sovereignty. "Hamilton must be classed," says Guizot, "among the men who have best known the vital principles and fundamental conditions of government. . . . There is not in the Constitution of the United States an element of order, strength, or durability which he did not powerfully contribute to introduce into it." ("Character and Influence of Washington.") He proposed to give the right of suffrage to all freemen, without distinction of colour.

Hamilton was appointed secretary of the treasury in September, 1789, a few days after Congress had enacted a bill to organize a treasury department, and at a time when the nation was burdened with a heavy debt and almost destitute of credit. In January, 1790, he presented to Congress a report on public credit, and a plan for the support of the same, which became the basis of the financial system of the nation. Among the measures which he proposed were the funding system and a national bank. A bill to establish a national bank was passed by Congress in February, 1791, and, though denounced as unconstitutional by Jefferson, was approved by the President. The results of Hamilton's financial policy were the restoration of public credit and a rapid revival of trade and industry. He advocated the encouragement of domestic manufactures by a protective tariff.

Hamilton and Jefferson, who became the respective leaders of the Federal and Republican parties, differed widely on financial questions and in regard to their foreign policy. The former advised the President to maintain neutrality in the war between the French and British. Having failed in his efforts to defeat Hamilton and eject him from the cabinet, Jefferson resigned, about January 1, 1794. Hamilton, whose salary was scarcely sufficient for the support of his family, and who was unwilling to neglect longer his private interests, resigned his office, January 31, 1795. He declined the position of chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. In a series of able essays, signed "Camillus," he defended Jay's treaty with Great Britain. Washington testified his great esteem for Hamilton by consulting him in the preparation of his "Farewell Address," which, says Renwick, "would have been less perfect as a composition had it not passed through the hands of Hamilton."

In the Presidential election of 1796 he supported Adams and Pinckney; but it appears that he wished the latter to obtain the office of President. He had offended Mr. Adams in a previous election by his efforts to secure a larger vote for Washington than for Adams. The French Directory having provoked the American people by acts of hostility, the army was reorganized in the summer of 1798. Washington then accepted the chief command of the army, on condition that Hamilton should be the second in command. He was accordingly made inspector-general, with the rank of major-general, after the general-in-chief had overcome the repugnance of the President to Hamilton's appointment by a menace of resignation. On the death of General Washington, December, 1799, he succeeded him as commander-in-chief; but the army was soon disbanded, and he resumed the practice of law.

Hamilton and many other leading Federalists censured President Adams for appointing an embassy to France, about September, 1799. This affair caused a breach in the Federal party, which was defeated in the Presidential election of 1800. When the duty devolved on the House of Representatives to decide whether Jefferson or Burr should be President, Hamilton advised his friends to prefer the former. In 1804 Aaron Burr presented himself as a candidate for the office of Governor of New York, and hoped to receive the votes of many Federalists; but Hamilton opposed the election of Burr, expressing his opinion that he was a dangerous man and unfit to be trusted with power. The election of General Lewis blasted the ambitious projects of Burr, who insolently demanded an explanation of Hamilton, and finally challenged him. Hamilton accepted the challenge, was mortally wounded at Weehawken, and died July 12, 1804. His death was profoundly and generally lamented. His eldest son had been killed in a duel by a political adversary about 1802.

In person, Hamilton was not above the middle size. He had blue eyes and a fair complexion. "Virtue so rare, so pure, so bold," says Fisher Ames, "by its very purity and excellence inspired suspicion as a prodigy. His enemies judged of him by themselves: so splendid and arduous were his services, they could not find it in their hearts to believe that they were disinterested." Talleyrand once said to Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, "he had known nearly all the marked men of his time, but had never known one, on the whole, equal to Hamilton." Hamilton's Works were edited by his son, John C. Hamilton, (7 vols. 8vo, 1851.)

See JAMES RENWICK, "Life of A. Hamilton," 1841; "Life of A Hamilton," by his son, JOHN C. HAMILTON, 2 vols., 1834–40; JOHN C. HAMILTON, "History of the Republic of the United States as traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and of his Contem-

* The impotence of Congress is shown by the following incident: In June, 1783, Congress had been driven from Philadelphia by the insults and menaces of a small body of mutinous soldiers, and had adjourned to Princeton.

poraries," 6 vols., 1858–60; "Reminiscences of James A. Hamilton," etc., New York, 1869; REV. J. M. MASON, "Eulogy on Hamilton;" WILLIAM COLEMAN, "Collection of the Facts and Documents relative to the Death of Major-General A. Hamilton," New York, 1804; R. W. GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature;" "North American Review" for April, 1858.

Hamilton, (ANDREW J.,) an American politician, born in Madison county, Alabama, in 1815, became a lawyer. He removed to Texas about 1846, and was elected a member of Congress from that State in 1858 or 1859. He was loyal to the Union in the crisis of 1861, and was appointed military Governor of Texas in 1862, and provisional Governor in June, 1865. He retired from that office in 1866. Died April 11, 1875.

Ham'il-ton, (ANTHONY,) COUNT, born in Ireland about 1646, was of Scottish descent. His mother was a sister of the Duke of Ormond. His wit and elegant accomplishments rendered him a favourite at the courts of Charles II. and James II. He was brother-in-law of the famous Count de Grammont, and had the principal share in producing the "Memoirs of Grammont," (1713,) which is greatly admired as a highly-finished picture of the voluptuous court of Charles II. La Harpe said, "Of all frivolous books, it is the most agreeable and most ingenious." He wrote, also, several fairy-tales. Died at Saint-Germain in 1720.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (Captain CHARLES,) an officer in the service of the East India Company, was born at Belfast in 1753. He wrote a "History of the Rohilla Afghans," (1787,) and translated the "Hedaya," (or "Guide,") a commentary on Mussulman law, (1791.) Died in 1792. He was a brother of Elizabeth Hamilton, the authoress, noticed below.

Hamilton, (CHARLES S.,) an American general, born in New York about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1843. He lived in Wisconsin when the civil war began. He served as brigadier-general in the army of the Potomac, 1862, and distinguished himself at the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4 of that year. He was commended by General Grant for his conduct at Iuka, September, 1862, and was promoted to be a major-general in March, 1863. He resigned in the ensuing month.

Hamilton, (Lord CLAUDE,) was a son of James, second Earl of Arran. He commanded the forces of Queen Mary at Langside about 1568; but it appears that he conspired secretly against her life. The assassination of Regent Lenox was instigated by him. His brother, Lord JOHN, was an accomplice in the plot against Queen Mary. Having been banished in 1577, Lord John returned in 1585 at the head of an army, and seized the king, who created him Marquis of Hamilton in 1599. He was grandfather of the first Duke of Hamilton. Died in 1604.

Hamilton, (DAVID,) a Scottish architect, born in Glasgow in 1768. He gained distinction by the erection of the Glasgow Exchange, about 1840, and of several banks and castles in Scotland. He was one of the successful competitors who obtained premiums of £500 for their designs for the New Houses of Parliament. Died in 1843.

Hamilton, (ELIZABETH,) a meritorious writer, born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1758. She resided some time in Scotland, as governess of the daughters of a nobleman. She published "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," (3 vols., 1800,) "Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education," (2 vols., 1801,) and a tale called "The Cottagers of Glenburnie," (1808.) The last work is called by Sir Walter Scott "a picture of the rural habits of Scotland of striking and impressive fidelity." Died in 1816, at Harrowgate.

See MISS BENGER, "Memoirs of Elizabeth Hamilton;" MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England," etc., vol. ii.

Hamilton, (Lady EMMA,) a fascinating and profligate woman, whose name was originally LYON born at Preston, or in Cheshire, about 1761. She was married in 1791 to Sir William Hamilton, and accompanied him to Naples. She acquired great influence over the Queen of Naples, and captivated Lord Nelson. She died in poverty at Calais in 1815.

Hamilton, (GAIL.) See DODGE, (MARY ABIGAIL.)

Hamilton, (GAVIN,) a Scottish historical painter, born at Lanark about 1730, passed the greater part of his life at Rome. He displayed skill and good taste rather than inventive genius. His illustrations of Homer's "Iliad" are among his best productions. He rendered service to art by his discoveries of statues, bas-reliefs, and other buried monuments, many of which adorn the Museo Clementino, and published "The Italian School of Painting," illustrated with splendid plates, (1773.) Died at Rome in 1797.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (GEORGE,) Earl of Orkney, a Scottish general, and a younger son of William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, was born in 1666. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and in 1696 was made Earl of Orkney. In 1704, as lieutenant-general, he took part in the battle of Blenheim. Died in 1737.

Hamilton, (Sir IAN STANDISH MONTEITH,) British soldier, was born in Corfu 1853. He entered the army 1873, served in the Afghan War 1878, the Boer wars 1881 and 1899–1901, and commanded the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force at Gallipoli 1915. He was replaced in March, 1915 upon urging against quitthe peninsula. He wrote "Gallipoli Diary," 1920.

Hamilton, (JAMES,) second Earl of Arran, was a son of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, who died in 1529. At the death of James V., in 1542, he was appointed Regent of Scotland. He obtained in 1549, from Henry II. of France, the duchy of Châtellerault. The queen-mother extorted from Regent Arran (who was a man of feeble character) a resignation of his office about 1554. After Mary Stuart became a captive in England, he was the chief of a party which adhered to her cause and took arms against Regent Lennox. Died in 1575.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chaps. xxxiv.–xxxvi.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

Hamilton, (JAMES,) of Bothwellhaugh, a notorious desperado, who lived about 1570. He was the murderer of the regent Murray, and afterwards offered his services to the agents of Philip II. for the purpose of assassinating the Prince of Orange.

See FROUDE, "History of England," vol. ix.

Hamilton, (JAMES,) first DUKE OF, a Scottish nobleman, born in 1606, was the son of the Marquis of Hamilton. In the civil war he was an adherent of Charles I., who gave him the title of duke. By the influence of his rival Montrose, he was imprisoned in 1645. In 1648 he raised an army of about 20,000 men in Scotland, with which he marched south to Preston, where he was defeated by Cromwell and taken prisoner. He was tried for treason, condemned, and executed, in 1649.

See NEEDHAM, "Life of the Duke of Hamilton," 1649; CHAMBERS, Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (JAMES,) fourth DUKE OF, (previously Earl of Arran,) son of William Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, born in 1657, succeeded to the title in 1694. He was a Jacobite, and in 1711 he was made a peer, with the title of Duke of Brandon; but the House of Lords refused to admit him. Queen Anne appointed him ambassador to France; but before his departure he was killed (1712) in a duel with Lord Mohun, who also was mortally wounded.

See "Memoirs of James, Duke of Hamilton," London, 1742; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (JAMES,) born in London about 1775, is known as the author of the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages by the use of a literal interlinear translation before learning the rules of grammar. Died in 1829.

Hamilton, (JAMES,) a politician and lawyer, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1786. In 1830 he became Governor of South Carolina, and was a zealous promoter of nullification. He represented Texas as minister to England in 1841. He was drowned at sea in 1857.

Hamilton, (JAMES,) D.D., a popular British author and Presbyterian divine, born at Paisley in 1814. He became about 1840 minister of the National Scottish Church, Regent Square, London. He was an eloquent preacher, and author of numerous works. Among these are "Life in Earnest," (which has had a very extensive circulation,) "The Mount of Olives," and "The Happy Home," (new edition, 1855.) Died in November, 1867.

Hamilton, (JAMES,) a distinguished painter of marine views, born in Ireland about 1820, came to the United States in infancy. He practised his art in Philadelphia, and acquired much distinction by his illustrations of Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations," (1856.) His "Capture of the Serapis" and "Old Ironsides" have been greatly admired. Hamilton is particularly successful in the representation of all water-scenes, whether he attempts to bring before us the rush and tumult of Niagara or the infinitely diversified appearances of the mighty ocean. He died March 10, 1878.

Hamilton, (JANET,) a Scottish song-writer, born in Lanarkshire, October 12, 1795. At the age of fourteen she married a shoemaker. She published "Poems and Songs,"(1863,) "Sketches," (1865,) and "Ballads,"(1868.) Died October 27, 1873.

Hamilton, (JOHN,) Archbishop of Saint Andrew's, an ambitious Scottish prelate, was a brother of the Earl of Arran, the regent. He was a persecutor of the Protestants, and took an active part in the political contests of the reign of Mary Stuart. He was tried for treason, convicted, and hung, in 1571.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (JOHN,) a Scottish priest, born in the sixteenth century. He wrote a "Treatise on Theology" about 1581.

See LORD HAILES, "Life of John Hamilton."

Hamilton, (Sir JOHN,) a British general, born in 1755. He served in several campaigns in India, and became a brigadier-general in 1805. He distinguished himself in the Peninsular war. Died in 1835.

Hamilton, (JOHN C.,) an American writer, a son of Alexander Hamilton, was born in Philadelphia in 1792. He served in the army in the war against Great Britain, 1812–14. He published "Memoirs of the Life of Alexander Hamilton," (2 vols., 1834–40,) and a "History of the Republic of the United States as traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and his Contemporaries," (6 vols., 1858.) Died July 25, 1882.

Hamilton, (JOHN WILLIAM,) D.D., an American Methodist preacher, born at Weston, West Virginia, March 18, 1845. He graduated at Mount Union College (Ohio) in 1865, and at Boston University in 1871. He became a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1871 founded "The People's Church" at Boston. Among his writings are "Memorial of Jesse Lee," etc., (1875,) "Lives of the Methodist Bishops," (1883,) and "People's Church Pulpit," (1884.)

Hamilton, (PATRICK,) commonly regarded as the first Scottish Reformer, was born in 1503. He adopted the principles of Luther, whom he had heard preach in Germany, and on his return to Scotland he openly attacked the errors of the Roman Church. He was condemned as a heretic, and suffered martyrdom with constancy at the age of twenty-three.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" J. G. LORIMER, "Patrick Hamilton: a Historical Biography," 1857; REV. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights," London, 1864.

Hamilton, (RICHARD WINTER,) an English preacher, born in London in 1794. He became pastor of an Independent church, Albion Chapel, Leeds, in 1815. He was eminent as a platform orator, and wrote a series of essays entitled "Nugæ Literariæ," ("Literary Trifles," 1841.) Several volumes of his sermons have been published. Died in 1848.

See W. H. STOWELL, "Memoir of R. W. Hamilton," 1850.

Hamilton, (ROBERT,) a Scottish physician, born at Edinburgh in 1721; died at Lynn in 1793.

Hamilton, (ROBERT,) a Scottish political economist, born in Edinburgh about 1742. He was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in Marischal College, Aberdeen, from 1782 to 1829. His chief work is an "Inquiry concerning the Rise and Progress, the Redemption and the Present State, and the Management, of the National Debt of Great Britain," (1813.) "This important work," says McCulloch, "opened the eyes of the public to the delusive nature of the sinking fund." Among his other works is "The Progress of Society," (1830.) Died in 1829.

Hamilton, (SCHUYLER,) an American general, a son of John C. Hamilton, and a grandson of Hamilton the great statesman, was born in New York in 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1841, served as aide-de-camp to General Scott in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and resigned his commission in 1855. In 1861 he became a brigadier-general of volunteers. He rendered important services in Missouri, and suggested the canal which was cut near New Madrid in March and April, 1862. He was made a major-general in September, 1862, and resigned, on account of ill health, in 1863. Died 1903.

Hamilton, (THOMAS,) a captain of the British army, born in 1789. He served in the Peninsular war, and in the second war between the United States and Great Britain. He contributed many articles to "Blackwood's Magazine," and published several able works, namely, "Annals of the Peninsular Campaign," "The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton," a novel, (1827,) and "Men and Manners in America," (1833.) These books were favourably noticed by British critics. Died in 1842.

Hamilton, (WALTER,) a British geographer, published "The East India Gazetteer," (London, 1814,) and a "Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of Hindostan," (2 vols., 1820,) which the "Quarterly Review" pronounced "an inestimable work, containing a more full, detailed, and faithful picture of India than any former work on the subject."

Hamilton, (WILLIAM,) second DUKE OF, born in 1616, was brother of James, the first Duke of Hamilton, whose title he inherited. He officiated as secretary of state in Scotland, and, after serving in the army of Charles II., died in 1651, of wounds received at the battle of Worcester. The duchy devolved on his niece, Anne Hamilton, who was married to William Douglas.

Hamilton, (WILLIAM,) of Bangour, a Scottish poet, born in Ayrshire in 1704, joined the party of the Pretender in 1745. He wrote a volume of poems, among which is "The Braes of Yarrow." Died in 1754.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (Sir WILLIAM,) a diplomatist, antiquary and connoisseur, born in Scotland in 1730. He was appointed ambassador to Naples in 1764, and retained that post until 1800. In 1766 he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1772 was made Knight of the Bath. During his residence at Naples he contributed much to the advancement of art and science by collecting Etruscan and Greek vases and other antiquities (now in the British Museum) and by observing the volcanic phenomena of Vesuvius. He published, in 1772, "Observations on Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna," etc., and in 1776 another work on the same subject, entitled "Campi Phlegræi." In 1766 appeared an elegant work, in French and English, named "Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Antiquities, drawn from the Cabinet of Mr. Hamilton," by D'Hancarville. Died in 1803. His second wife, EMMA, gained notoriety by her disgraceful connection with Lord Nelson.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hamilton, (Sir WILLIAM,) one of the greatest metaphysicians of modern times, was born at Glasgow on the 8th of March, 1788. He was descended from the ancient Scottish family of the Hamiltons of Preston, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained first-class honours. In 1821 he was appointed professor of universal history in the University of Edinburgh, where he had much leisure for the pursuit of his favourite metaphysical studies. He commenced in 1829 to write for the "Edinburgh Review" on mental philosophy, logic, and other subjects. Among the titles of these essays or reviews are the "Philosophy of the Absolute: Cousin-Schelling," (1829,) "Philosophy of Perception: Reid and Brown," (1830,) and "Logic: the Recent English Treatises on that Science," (1833.) He combated the system of Schelling and Hegel in the essay first named. From 1836 until his death he was professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. Before the former date he had acquired a European reputation by his vast erudition and extraordinary acuteness of intellect. His influence and success as a professor were augmented by a noble person, a sonorous voice, and perfect dignity of manner. He published in 1846 an edition

of Reid's Works, with notes and supplementary dissertations; and in 1852, "Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform, chiefly from the 'Edinburgh Review,' enlarged, with Notes and other Additions," (1 vol. 8vo.) In 1845 he was partially disabled by paralysis, which, however, did not impair his mental activity. His last publication was an edition of the Works of Dugald Stewart, (9 vols., 1854–56.) He died in Edinburgh on the 6th of May, 1856. He combined the power of analysis and generalization in a degree perhaps unequalled since the time of Aristotle. In a thorough acquaintance with the history of philosophy he has never been surpassed by any writer.

"Sir William Hamilton," says the "Edinburgh Review," "has attained to the very highest distinction as a philosopher, and in some respects he is decidedly superior to any of his illustrious predecessors,—Reid, Stewart, or Brown. With a remarkable power of analysis and discrimination, he combines great decision and elegance of style, and a degree of erudition that is almost without a parallel." "Hamilton never deviates," says M. Cousin, "from the *grande route* of common sense; and at the same time he has much *esprit* and sagacity. I assure you (as I know by experience) that his dialectic is very inconvenient to an adversary. . . . His independence is equal to his knowledge; and he is especially great in logic. I now address you professionally, *(en homme de métier.)* Know then, that M. Hamilton, among all your compatriots, understands Aristotle the best; and if there is a chair of logic vacant in the three kingdoms, give it to him, by all means, without delay." (Letter to Mr. Pillans, of Edinburgh, 1836.)

See JOHN VEITCH, "Memoir of Sir William Hamilton, Bart.," (with portrait,) 1869; E. P. WHIPPLE, "Essays and Reviews," 1851; "North American Review" for January, 1853, vol. lxxvi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1859; "North British Review" for May, 1859, September, 1865, and July, 1868. See, also, J. S. MILL'S "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," 1865, and the Introduction to DR. JAMES MCCOSH'S "Examination of Mr. J. S. Mill's Philosophy," 1866.

Hamilton, (WILLIAM,) R.A., a British painter, born about 1750, was a pupil of Zucchi, in Rome. He was successful as a painter of ornaments, and was elected a Royal Academician in 1789. He worked mostly in England, and was one of the artists employed on the "Shakspeare Gallery." Died in 1801.

Hamilton, (WILLIAM DOUGLAS,) Earl of Selkirk, was created Duke of Hamilton in 1660. He married Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, with the condition that their children should take her family name. William III. appointed him lord high commissioner of Scotland in 1689, and again in 1693. Died in 1694.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. vi.; also vol. iii. chaps. xiii. and xvi.

Hamilton, (WILLIAM GERARD,) often called "Single-Speech Hamilton," was born in London in 1729. Having been educated at Oxford, he obtained a seat in Parliament in 1754, and made his first speech in November, 1755, which was received with great applause. It is said that no maiden speech in that House ever made such a sensation. In 1756 he was appointed one of the lords of trade. He wrote a treatise on "Parliamentary Logic," and was conjectured, without evidence or probability, to be the author of "Junius." From 1765 to 1784 he was chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, and made several eloquent speeches in the Irish Parliament. He was one of Dr. Johnson's most valued friends. Died in 1796.

See "Edinburgh Review," vol. xv.

Hamilton, (WILLIAM RICHARD,) an English antiquary and diplomatist, born in London in 1777. He was private secretary of Lord Elgin in the embassy to Constantinople, and aided in the removal of the Elgin Marbles from Athens. After a visit to Egypt, he published a work on the antiquities of that country, called "Ægyptiaca," (1810.) He procured for the British Museum the famous Rosetta Stone. He was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs between 1810 and 1822. Died in 1859.

Hamilton, (Sir WILLIAM ROWAN,) an eminent Irish astronomer and geometer, born in Dublin in 1805. He learned, or at least studied, thirteen languages before he had completed his thirteenth year, and about the age of fifteen became versed in the higher mathematics. In 1823 he began to apply algebraic geometry to optics, and entered the University of Dublin, where he "uniformly obtained the chief honour in both science and classics." He was appointed Andrews professor of astronomy an astronomer royal for Ireland at the age of twenty-one, and produced in 1828 his important "Theory of Systems of Rays," in which he developed the application of algebra to optics, and announced two new laws of light,—the *internal* and *external conical refraction* of biaxal crystals. He received a gold medal from the Royal Society of London for this discovery, in reference to which Professor Plücker, of Bonn, declared, "No experiment in physics has made such an impression on my mind." He was chosen president of the Royal Irish Academy in 1837. Among his chief works is "Elements of Quaternions," (1866.) Died in 1865. "There can be but one opinion," says the "North British Review" for September, 1866, "of the extraordinary genius and untiring energy of him who, unaided, composed in so short a time two such enormous treatises as the 'Lectures,' (1853,) and the 'Elements of Quaternions,' (1866.) As a repertory of mathematical facts and a triumph of analytical and geometrical power, they can be compared only with such imperishable works as the 'Principia' and the 'Mécanique Analytique.'"

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1866.

Ham'ley, (Lieutenant-General Sir EDWARD BRUCE,) a British writer and soldier, born in 1824, published "Lady Lee's Widowhood," (2 vols., 1854,) "The War in the Crimea," (1855,) "Thomas Carlyle," (1881,) "Shakespeare's Funeral and Other Papers," (1889,) and other works. Died August 12, 1893.

Ham'lin, (HANNIBAL,) an American Senator, born at Paris, Oxford county, Maine, in August, 1809. He practised law from 1833 to 1848. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Maine in 1837, 1839, and 1840, and represented a district of that State in Congress from 1843 to 1847. In May, 1848, he was elected a Senator of the United States for four years, to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected a Senator for six years by the legislature of Maine in 1851. He was originally a Democrat, but differed with his party on the question of slavery, and joined the Republicans about 1855. In 1857 he was elected Governor of Maine, but resigned to become a member of the Federal Senate. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1860, was collector of the port of Boston in 1865, and from 1869 to 1881 was United States Senator. In 1881 he was appointed minister to Spain. Died July 4, 1891.

Hamline, ham'lin, (LEONIDAS LENT,) D.D., a Methodist bishop, born in Burlington, Connecticut, May 10, 1797. He was a lawyer of Lancaster, Ohio, but in 1829 became a preacher, and in 1844 a bishop, resigning that office in 1852. Died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, February 22, 1865.

Hammarsköld or **Hammarskoeld,** hăm'mars-chöld', (LARS,) an able Swedish critic and author, born at Tuna, in Calmar, in 1785. He published a volume of poems, "Poetiska Studier," (1813,) "Hellvin och Elvina," a tale, (1817,) "Swedish Literature," ("Svenska Vitterheten," 1818,) which is highly commended, and an excellent work entitled "Historical Remarks on the Progress and Development of Philosophic Studies in Sweden," (1821.) Died in 1827.

See "Minnen af L. Hammarskoeld," 1827.

Hammer, hăm'mẹr, (JULIUS,) a German writer, born at Dresden in 1810, published "Life and Dreaming," ("Leben und Traum," 1839,) and other novels. A volume of his poems, entitled "Look around thee and Look within thee," ("Schau' um Dich und schau' in Dich" 1851.) was often reprinted. Died August 23, 1862.

Hammerer, hăm'mẹh-rẹr, (JOHANN,) an Alsatian architect and sculptor, superintended the erection of the Strasburg Cathedral from 1510 to 1520.

Hammerich, hăm'mẹh-rik, (FREDERIK PEDER ADOLF,) a Danish author and divine, born at Copenhagen in 1809. He produced popular national songs in a work entitled "Skandinaviske Reiseminder," (1840,) "Heroic Songs," ("Heltesange," 1841,) "The Awakening of Denmark," (1848,) and other admired poems. In 1845 he became pastor of a church in Copenhagen. He

published several well-written works on Danish history, among which is "Denmark under the Union of Calmar," ("Denmark under de Nordiske Rigers Forening 1375–1523," 1849.) Died February 9, 1877.

Hammerich, (MARTIN JOHANNES,) an eminent Danish essayist and author, born at Copenhagen, December 4, 1811. He published a good translation of the "Sakuntala," also a "Life of Thorwaldsen," and other works, distinguished by a fine and broad critical spirit and good literary style. Died September 20, 1881.

Hammerich, (PETER FREDERIK ADOLPH,) a brother of the foregoing, was born at Copenhagen, August 9, 1809, and became a professor of theology in the university of his native town. He published poems and useful histories of Denmark. Died February 9, 1877. His son ASGER, born April 8, 1843, became in 1871 director of the Academy of Music in Baltimore, Maryland, and has won some distinction as the composer of two operas and several cantatas.

Hammerlein, hăm'mẽr-līn', [Lat. MALLE'OLUS,] (FELIX,) a Swiss theologian, born in Zurich in 1389. He distinguished himself at the Council of Bâle by his zeal for the maintenance of discipline. He wrote many religious treatises, which exposed him to persecution, and was condemned to perpetual detention in a convent, where he died about 1460.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hammer-Purgstall, von, fon hăm'mẽr pōōRG'stăl', (JOSEPH,) BARON, an eminent German Orientalist and historian, was born at Grätz, in Styria, in 1774. He was a friend of Goethe, Herder, and Wieland in his youth. In 1802 he went to Constantinople as secretary of legation, and in 1807 he returned to Vienna, where he chiefly resided. He was appointed interpreter to the imperial court about 1815, and aulic councillor in 1817. He spoke and wrote ten foreign languages, among which were the Persian, Arabic, Greek, and Turkish. His literary career was long and prosperous. He was elected president of the Academy of Vienna in 1847, and was an associate of the French Institute. Probably no other European has been so successful in the illustration of the manners, history, and literature of the Mussulmans. His histories are the most complete that we have on the subjects of which he treats. One of his chief works is a "History of the Ottoman Empire," ("Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs," 10 vols., 1827–35.) He was author of numerous other works, and also translated poems from the Persian, Arabic, etc. Died in 1856.

Hammerstein, ham'er-stīn, (OSCAR,) operatic manager, born at Berlin, Germany, in 1847. Engaged in the cigar business in New York, grew wealthy through inventions, and entered the theatrical and operatic business, building several theatres and magnificent opera houses in New York, Philadelphia and London. He acted as his own manager, procured the best talent, and produced operas on the most liberal scale. Died 1911.

Ham'mond, (ANTHONY,) M.P., born at Somersham Place, England, in 1668, gained distinction in literature and parliamentary eloquence. In 1720 he edited a "New Miscellany of Original Poems," some of which were his own productions. Died in 1738.

Hammond, (HENRY,) an English divine and author, born at Chertsey in 1605, was appointed Archdeacon of Chichester in 1643, and canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1645. Being a zealous royalist, he attended Charles I. as chaplain while he was a prisoner in 1646–47. He was an excellent orator, and an author of superior merit. Among his works are "A Practical Catechism," (1644,) "Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament," (1653,) etc. Died in 1660.

Hammond, (JABEZ D.,) an American lawyer and writer. He represented a district of New York in Congress in 1815–17, and was elected regent of the University of New York in 1845. He wrote a "Political History of New York," (2 vols., 1843,) and a "Life of Silas Wright." Died at Cherry Valley in 1855.

Ham'mond, (JAMES,) M.P., an English poet, son of Anthony, noticed above, was born about 1710. He was equerry to the Prince of Wales, and sat in Parliament in 1741. He wrote "Love Elegies," (partly translated or imitated from Tibullus.) Died in 1742.

Hammond, (JAMES HAMILTON,) a politician, born in Newberry district, South Carolina, in 1807. He was a nullifier about 1832, was elected to Congress in 1835, and was chosen Governor of South Carolina in 1842. In 1857 he became a United States Senator. Died in 1864.

Hammond, (JOHN HAYS,) mining engineer, born at San Francisco, California, in 1855. Engaged as a mining expert in California, Mexico and South Africa, took part in the Jameson reform movement in 1895–96, was arrested and sentenced to death, but was set free on the payment of a large fine. He became a consulting mining engineer and represented the U. S. at the coronation of George V. His son, John Hays, Jr., is an inventor.

Hammond, (LE ROY,) COLONEL, an American officer, born in Richmond county, Virginia, about 1740. He removed to South Carolina, where he fought against the British in 1776–82 and distinguished himself as a leader in guerilla warfare. Died about 1800.

Hammond, (MARCUS C. M.,) a military writer, a brother of James H. Hammond, was born in Newberry district, South Carolina, in 1814, and graduated at West Point in 1836. He wrote essays on the Mexican war for the "Southern Quarterly." Died January 23, 1876.

Hammond, (SAMUEL,) an able American officer, born in Richmond county, Virginia, in 1757. He served with distinction at King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw, and other battles in South Carolina and Georgia. He was appointed civil and military commandant of Upper Louisiana about 1805. In 1831 he became secretary of state of South Carolina. Died in 1842.

Hammond, (WILLIAM A.,) an American surgeon and distinguished medical writer, born in Annapolis, Maryland, August 28, 1828, graduated as M.D. at the University of New York in 1848, and entered the army as assistant surgeon. In October, 1860, he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland. In 1861 he re-entered the army, was appointed surgeon-general in April, 1862, and, becoming involved in a quarrel with his superiors, was dismissed in August, 1864. He was soon afterwards appointed professor in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, and physician-in-chief to the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System. He published "Sleep and its Derangements," (1869,) "Insanity in its Relation to Crime," (1873,) etc. Died January 5, 1900.

Hamon, ȧ'môN', (JEAN,) a distinguished Jansenist writer, born at Cherbourg in 1618, entered the monastery of Port-Royal about 1650, and wrote several devotional works. He practised medicine before and after his retirement from the world. Died in 1687.

Hamon, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French painter of genre, born at Plouha (Côtes-du-Nord) in 1821. His works are admired for grace, finesse, and subtlety of idea and execution. Among his master-pieces are "My Sister is not here," (1853,) "Cupid and his Flock," (1855,) and "The Butterfly Chained," ("Le Papillon enchaîné," (1857.) He died May 29, 1874.

Hamp'den, (JOHN,) an illustrious English patriot and statesman, born in London in 1594, was the eldest son of William Hampden of Hampden and Elizabeth Cromwell, who was aunt of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell. He inherited at an early age the ample estate of his ancestors, in the county of Bucks. Having been educated at Oxford, he became in 1613 a student in the Inner Temple, and attained proficiency both in literature and law. While a student, he was chosen to write an epithalamium on the marriage of the princess Elizabeth, sister of Charles I. In 1619 he married Elizabeth Symeon, and in the next year was returned to Parliament by the borough of Grampound. Of his private life not many particulars have been recorded. It appears that party spirit and detraction failed to find any vice in his morals or any vulnerable point in his character. Clarendon mentions a change which occurred in his habits, probably, about the age of twenty-five. "On a sudden," he says, "from a life of great pleasure and license, he retired to

extraordinary sobriety and strictness." But even after this change "he preserved his natural cheerfulness and vivacity, and, above all, a flowing courtesy to all men." Hampden represented Wendover in the House of Commons in 1625, and also in the next Parliament, which met in 1626 and denied the right of the king to levy tonnage and poundage without their consent. When the king resorted to a forced loan, Hampden, with many others, refused to pay his portion, and was imprisoned. Having been restored to liberty, he entered Parliament in 1628, and distinguished himself by his industry and capacity for business. The king having resolved to dispense with Parliaments, Hampden retired to his estate in 1629, and passed many years in rural occupations. In 1636 he obtained great credit and popularity by his firm resistance to the arbitrary measures of the court in reference to ship-money. The sum required of him was only a few shillings; but, as he considered the demand despotic in principle and tendency, he thought it his duty to abide by the constitution, and refused to pay a farthing. Towards the end of 1636 this great cause was tried in the Exchequer Chamber before all the (twelve) judges of England. The arguments of the counsel occupied about twelve days. Four of the judges decided in Hampden's favour, and seven or eight against him.

Many Puritans now sought a refuge from persecution and oppression by emigration to America under the auspices of Lord Say and Lord Brooke. Hampden, perceiving that neither his person nor his property was safe, determined to follow their example. In 1638, in company with his cousin, Oliver Cromwell, he took passage in a ship on the point of sailing to America, when the voyage was arrested by an order of Council, and the two friends remained, to teach despotic power an ever-memorable lesson. In 1640 the king called the famous Long Parliament, in which Hampden sat as a member for Bucks, being regarded as the leader of the opposition and the most popular man in England. "He was," says Macaulay, "a greater master of parliamentary tactics than any man of his time. . . . His speaking was ready, weighty, perspicuous, condensed. He seldom rose till late in a debate." In 1641 the court proposed to form a popular administration, under the direction of the Earl of Bedford, and to select Hampden as tutor of the Prince of Wales; but the death of the earl prevented this desirable consummation. During the stormy debate which attended the passage of the Grand Remonstrance, when the excited disputants were near coming to blows, they were pacified, as an eye-witness states, "by the sagacity and great calmness of Mr. Hampden."

On the 3d of January, 1642, the king sent the attorney-general to impeach Hampden, Pym, Hollis, and two other members of the House, on a charge of high treason. As the Commons refused to surrender these members, Charles went in person, with his guards, to arrest them in their seats; but the five members had retired a few minutes before, and escaped from his grasp. This desperate attempt against the privilege of Parliament excited the greatest indignation. The city of London rose in arms. In a few days the Commons openly defied the court, and the citizens escorted the accused members in triumph back to their seats in Westminster. When the news reached Buckinghamshire, four thousand freeholders rode to London to defend their representative.

When all attempts to negotiate had failed between the two parties, Hampden received a commission as colonel, and raised a regiment in his own county. They wore the device "Vestigia nulla retrorsum," a fitting motto for one whose character was so straightforward and determined. As a member of the committee of public safety, he was incessantly employed in a variety of labours. Had he lived a few years longer, it is probable he would have been commander-in-chief. He took part in the battle of Edgehill, and in several skirmishes, exposing his person with a bravery bordering on rashness. In June, 1643, Prince Rupert, returning from a marauding expedition, encountered Hampden, with a small troop, on Chalgrove field. In the first charge Hampden received a fatal shot in the shoulder; and a few days after the great Commoner expired.

He left three sons and six daughters, whose mother died in 1634. Clarendon, though a political opponent, renders the following tribute to his memory: "He was indeed a very wise man, and possessed with the most absolute spirit of popularity, and the most absolute faculties to govern the people, of any man I ever knew. . . . His reputation of honesty was universal. . . . The eyes of all men were fixed upon him as their patriæ pater, and the pilot that must steer the vessel through the tempests that threatened it."

See LORD NUGENT, "Memorials of Hampden," 1832; MACAULAY'S review of the same, in his "Essays;" CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" JOHN FORSTER, "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen;" HUME, "History of England," chap. lvi.; GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre;" HALLAM, "Constitutional History of England;" ISAAC DISRAELI, "Eliot, Hampden, and Pym," 1832.

Hampden, (Rev. RENN DICKSON,) an English divine and scholar, born in Barbadoes about 1794. He became a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, where he was also a tutor. He published, among other works, "Philosophical Evidence of Christianity," (1827,) and "The Scholastic Philosophy in its Relation to Christian Theology," (1832.) In 1836 he was appointed by the Whig ministry regius professor of divinity at Oxford. This appointment gave rise to a fierce controversy. It was condemned by the high-church party, who charged Hampden with unsoundness of doctrine; and it was stigmatized by Southey as "an insult to the University." He became Bishop of Hereford in 1847. He contributed able articles on Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Died in 1868.

Hampden, (RICHARD,) a son of the great John Hampden, was a Whig member of the House of Commons in 1689, also a commissioner of the treasury, and member of the privy council. In 1690 he was made chancellor of the exchequer,—"probably to reward him for the moderation of his conduct," says Macaulay.

See MACAULAY'S "History of England," vol. ii. chap. x.; vol. iii. chaps. xi. and xv.

Hampden, (WALTER,) American actor, was born June 30, 1879 at Brooklyn, N. Y. He studied at Harvard and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and first appeared on the stage in 1901 in England. He returned to the United States in 1907 and has since appeared in Shakespearean repertoire, "Caponsacci," and other plays. Revived "Cyrano de Bergerac" in 1923 and in the 1928–29 season, and scored great successes as "Cyrano."

Hamp'ton, (Rev. JAMES,) an English translator, who published a version of the "General History" of Polybius, (2 vols. 4to, 1756–72,) with a preface by Dr. Johnson. Died in 1778.

Hamp'ton, (WADE,) an American general, born in South Carolina in 1755. He served in the Revolutionary war, and gained the rank of brigadier-general in 1809. He commanded an army which made an unsuccessful invasion of Canada in October, 1813. Died in 1835.

Hampton, (WADE,) a grandson of the preceding, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, March 28, 1818, graduated at the University of South Carolina, and became a lawyer. He took arms against the Union in 1861, served as a brigadier-general at the battle of Antietam, Sept., 1862, and was wounded at Gettysburg, July, 1863. Having been raised to the rank of major-general, he commanded all the cavalry of Lee's army in Virginia in the summer of 1864. He served in South Carolina in Feb., 1865. He was chosen Governor of South Carolina in 1876, and again in 1878; and was U. S. Senator 1879–1891. Died 1901.

Hamsun, (KNUT,) Norwegian writer, was born 1859 of poor parents and worked as a clerk, farmer, country schoolteacher, etc. He came to the United States where he worked as a streetcar conductor and returned later to Norway. His writings include "The Growth of the Sail" 1920, "Mysteries" 1927, etc. He received the Nobel Prize for literature 1920.

Hamza, hăm'zȧ, surnamed AL-HÂDEE, (or AL-HÂDÎ,) *i.e.* "the Director," called by some authorities the founder of the sect of the Druses, flourished in Cairo about the year 1000. He wrote the "Book of Testimonies to the Mysteries of the Unity," thought by some to rival the Koran.

Hamza, or **Hamzah,** was also the name of one of Mohammed's foster-brothers. He fell at Bedr, 622 A.D.

Hăn'a-ford, (PHEBE COFFIN,) an American writer, born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1829. She was married in 1849, and in 1868 became a preacher in a Universalist church. She published a "Life of George Peabody," a "Life of Lincoln," and other works.

Hancarville, d', dŏN'kȧR'vēl', the title of an ingenious French antiquary, whose proper name was PIERRE FRANÇOIS **Hugues,** (ügz,) born at Nancy in 1719. He lived many years in Italy, and attained some skill in design. He published a splendid work entitled "Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Antiquities, drawn from the Cabinet of Sir William Hamilton," (4 vols., Naples, 1766,) and "Researches into the Origin, Spirit, and Progress of the Arts in Greece," (1785.) Died in Padua in 1805.

Hanckius, hăNk'e-ŭs, or **Hanke,** hăNk'ĕh, (MARTIN,) a German philologist, born near Breslau in 1633. He became professor of history in Breslau in 1661, and afterwards inspector of the Lutheran schools. He wrote "De Romanarum Rerum Scriptoribus," (1669–75,) "De Silesiis Indigenis eruditis," (1707,) etc. Died in 1709.

Han'cock, (JOHN,) an American statesman, born in Quincy, Massachusetts, January 12, 1737, graduated at Harvard in 1754. He became a merchant of Boston, and heir to a large fortune. His wife was a daughter of Edmund Quincy. He was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1766, became a bold assertor of liberty, and was president of the Provincial Congress in 1774. In June, 1775, Governor Gage offered a pardon to all the rebels except Samuel Adams and John Hancock. He was chosen president of the Continental Congress in 1775, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Having resigned his seat in Congress, on account of ill health, in October, 1777, he was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1780. He was a very popular Governor, and was annually re-elected, except for the years 1785 and 1786, until his death. His eloquence, his affable disposition, and his polished manners rendered him a general favourite. As a presiding officer, he was dignified and very successful. He made a generous use of his fortune, and was a liberal benefactor to Harvard College. Died in October, 1793.

Hancock, (WINFIELD SCOTT,) a distinguished American general, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1844, and served as lieutenant in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) after which he was employed for several years in Missouri. In 1855 he obtained the rank of captain. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and served with distinction in the army of the Potomac in the spring of 1862. He took part in the battle of Antietam, September, 1862, and when General Richardson was killed there, succeeded him as commander of a division, which he directed at Fredericksburg in December of that year. He commanded a corps at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, where he was wounded. In the spring of 1864 he obtained command of the second corps of the army of General Grant. His corps captured nearly 4000 prisoners, and twenty pieces of cannon, in the battle fought near Spottsylvania Court-House on the 12th of May, 1864. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of the regular army in August, 1864, brevet major-general in 1865, and major-general in July, 1866. After the war he held several successive department commands, being assigned, on the death of General Meade in 1872, to the department of the East, with headquarters at New York. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for President of the United States. Died in 1886.

Hand, (DANIEL,) an American philanthropist, born at Madison, Connecticut, in 1801. He became wealthy in business in the South, and in 1888 gave the American Missionary Association over $1,000,000 for the education of the Southern negroes, the largest sum given by a living American in benevolence up to that time. He added to it by bequest $500,000. Died in 1891.

Hand, hănt, (FERDINAND GOTTHELF,) a German philologist, born at Plauen, in Saxony, in 1786. He was professor of Greek literature in the University of Jena from 1817 until 1851. Among his principal works are a "Treatise on Latin Style," ("Lehrbuch des Lateinischen Stil," 1833,) and "Æsthetics of the Musical Art," (2 vols., 1837–41.) Died in 1851.

See GUSTAV QUECK, "F. G. Hand nach seinem Leben und Wirken dargestellt," 1852.

Hăn'dĕl, [Ger. HÄNDEL or **Haendel,** hĕn'dĕl,] (GEORGE FREDERICK,) one of the most excellent, profound, and original of musical composers, was born at Halle, in Prussian Saxony, on the 23d of February, 1685. He manifested in childhood a ruling passion for music, which he studied first under Zachau of Halle, and composed sonatas at the age of ten. In 1703 he became connected with the Opera of Hamburg, where in the next year he produced his "Almeria" with great success. He visited Italy in 1708, and composed his first Italian opera, "Rodrigo," which was performed at Florence. Having produced other operas, etc. at Venice and Rome, he went to England in 1710, and composed the music for the opera "Rinaldo," which was greatly admired. In 1712 he settled in England, and in 1714 became chapel-master of George I.

About 1720 he was engaged as manager of the new Academy of Music founded by the English nobility, and composed the opera "Radamista," which was received with great enthusiasm. After he had produced many other operas, he retired from the direction of the Academy in 1728. He lost nearly all his fortune, £10,000, in an unsuccessful attempt to support another opera-house between 1728 and 1740. Thenceforth devoting himself to sacred music, which is the chief foundation of his celebrity, he composed the oratorio of "Saul," (1740,) and in 1741 his sublime master-piece, the "Messiah," which was received with immense applause. Among his other oratorios (the words of all of which are English) are "Samson," "Moses in Egypt," "Joshua," (1747,) and "Jephthah," (1751.)

He became blind in 1751, but continued for several years to conduct his oratorios in public concerts. He died in April, 1759, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Handel is regarded by some critics as the greatest composer that ever lived. He was chiefly pre-eminent in majesty and sublimity of conception. The centennial anniversary of his birth was celebrated in London, in 1784, with great *éclat.*

See "Life of Handel" in BURNEY'S "History of Music:" ESCHENBURG, "Life of Handel," (in German,) 1785; MATHESON, "Life of Handel," (in German,) 1761; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens:" J. M. WEISSBECK, "Der grosse Musikus G. F. Händel im Universalruhme," 1805; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1857; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1857; "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1862.

Handjeri. See HANJERI.

Handmann, hănt'mȧn, (EMANUEL,) a Swiss painter of history and portraits, born at Bâle in 1718; died in 1781.

Haneberg, hȧ'nĕh-bĕRG', (DANIEL,) a German Roman Catholic theologian, born at Tanne, June 17, 1816. In 1839 he was appointed a professor in the University of Munich. In 1854 he became a Benedictine abbot, and in 1871 was consecrated Bishop of Spires. He published works on Arabian and other Oriental literature and religion, etc. Died June 17, 1876.

Haneefah or **Hanîfa,** hȧ-nee'fȧ, **Aboo-al-Nomân-Ibn-Thâbet,** (**Abû-al-Nomân-Ibn-** (or **Ebn-**) **Thâbet**—ȧ'bōō ȧl no-mȧn' ĭb'n tȧ'bet,) the founder of the sect of Haneefites, the first of the four orthodox sects among Mohammedans, was born at Cufâ about 700 A.D. This sect prevails chiefly among the Turks and Tartars. They are called by an Arabian writer followers of reason, while the other three sects are called followers of tradition, as being more tenacious of the traditions of the prophet. Haneefa died in prison at Bagdâd in 767. He was imprisoned because he refused to act as kâdi, or judge, alleging that he was unfit for the office. It is said that while in prison he read the Koran through seven thousand times.

See SALE'S "Koran," Preliminary Discourse.

Hänel or **Haenel,** hā'nĕl, (ERNST JULIUS,) a German

sculptor, born at Dresden about 1810, executed a statue of Beethoven, which was erected at Bonn in 1845.

Hänel or **Haenel**, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German jurist, born in 1792 at Leipsic, where he became professor of law about 1838. He edited "Ulpianus de Edendo," (1838,) "Codex Theodosianus," (1839–42,) and other works. Died October 18, 1878.

Hänel, Haenel, or **Handl**, händl, (JAKOB,) surnamed GALLUS, a German composer, born in Carniola about 1550, was imperial chapel-master at Vienna. His "Media in Vita" is esteemed a master-piece. Died in 1590.

Hanfstängel or **Hanfstaengel**, hänf'stĕng'ĕl, (FRANZ,) a German lithographer, born in Upper Bavaria in 1804. His chief work is "The Principal Pictures in the Royal Gallery of Dresden," (1836–52.) Died in 1877.

Hang'ĕr, (Colonel GEORGE,) a whimsical English writer, born in 1760, was a younger son of Lord Coleraine, to whose title he succeeded. Among his works are his "Life, Adventures, and Opinions," (1801,) and "Lives, Adventures, and Sharping Tricks of Eminent Gamesters." Died in 1824.

Hangest, de, deh ȟŏN'zhĕst', (JÉRÔME,) a French theologian, born at Compiègne, wrote against Luther. Died in 1538.

Hanifa. See HANEEFAH.

Hanjeri or **Handjeri**, hän'jĕh-ree, (ALEXANDER,) PRINCE, a noted linguist, born at Constantinople in 1760, was appointed Hospodar of Moldavia by the Sultan in 1807. He removed to Moscow about 1821. He compiled a "Dictionary of the French, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish Languages," (3 vols., 1844.) Died at Moscow in 1854.

Hanka, hänk'ä, (WENCESLAUS,) a distinguished Bohemian antiquary and critic, born at Horenowes in 1791. He was liberally educated at Prague, and about 1820 became librarian of the Bohemian Museum of that city. He discovered in 1817, at Kralodvor, a precious manuscript of old Bohemian poems, which are greatly admired, and of which he published an edition, called "Kralodvorsky Rukopis," (1817.) He published a "Collection of Bohemian Poems of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries," (1817–25,) etc. Died in 1861.

Hanke. See HANCKIUS, (MARTIN.)

Hanke, hänk'ĕh, (HENRIETTE WILHELMINE,) a successful German novelist, originally named ARNDT, was born at Jauer, in Silesia, in 1785. She produced one hundred and twenty-six volumes of novels, among which are "Claudia," (1825,) "The Pearls," (1836,) and "My Winter Garden," (1854.) Died July 15, 1862.

Hänke or **Haenke**, hĕnk'ĕh, (THADDEUS,) a Bohemian naturalist and traveller, born at Kreibitz in 1761, visited Mexico and the islands of the South Sea. Died in Peru in 1817. A description of the plants which he collected was published in 1825.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hankel, hänk'ĕl, (WILHELM GOTTLIEB,) a German physicist, was born at Ermsleben, May 17, 1814. He was educated at Halle, where in 1847 he became extraordinary professor. In 1849 he was called to a full professorship at Leipsic. His experiments and reports on electricity are of very high value.

Hanmer, (Sir THOMAS,) an English legislator, born about 1676, was for thirty years a member of the House of Commons, of which he was chosen Speaker in 1713. He published an edition of Shakspeare on which much time and labour were expended, (1744.) Died in 1746.

See Sir H. BUNBURY, "Life of Sir Thomas Hanmer," 1838.

Hann, (JAMES,) an English mathematician, born about 1799; died in London in 1856.

Han'na, (MARCUS ALONZO,) an American Senator, was born at Lisbon, Ohio, in 1837. He was engaged in the grocery business till 1867, then in coal, and was afterwards president of several corporations in Cleveland. He became chairman of the National Republican Committee in 1896, managed the McKinley presidential campaign, and was elected United States Senator from Ohio in 1897, continuing his chairmanship of the committee. Died February 15, 1904.

Han'na, (Rev. WILLIAM,) LL.D., a British clergyman, a son-in-law of the eminent Dr. Chalmers, was born at Belfast in 1808. He became editor of the "North British Review" about 1846, and afterwards edited the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Chalmers," (4 vols., 1849–52.) In 1850 he became colleague of Dr. Guthrie in Saint John's Church, Edinburgh. He published about 1868 a "Life of Christ," (6 vols.) Died May 24, 1882.

Han'nah, [Heb. חַנָּה,] a Hebrew matron, was the wife of Elkanah, and the mother of the prophet Samuel.

Han'nay, (JAMES,) a successful British writer of fiction, was born at Dumfries in 1827. He served about five years in the royal navy, from which he retired in 1845. He contributed to several periodicals and journals, and gained distinction by his novel "Singleton Fontenoy," (3 vols., 1850.) Among his other works are "Satire and Satirists," (1853,) and "Eustace Conyers," (1855.) He died January 9, 1873.

Han'nay, (JAMES,) a Canadian author, born in New Brunswick in 1842. He has edited various newspapers, and written "History of Acadia," (1879,) "The History of the War of 1812," "The History of the Royalists," (1893,) "Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley," (1897,) etc. Died January 12, 1910.

Hanneman, hän'nĕh-män', (ADRIAN,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at the Hague about 1610. He worked in his native place with a high reputation, and was patronized by the princes of the house of Nassau. He also painted allegorical subjects. Died after 1666.

Hannetaire, ȟän'tär', (JEAN NICOLAS **Servandoni**—sĕr'vŏN'do'ne',) a French comedian, born at Grenoble in 1718, excelled in the personation of Molière's characters. He wrote "Observations on the Art of a Comedian," (1764,) which was often reprinted. "This work," says Marmontel, "is one of the few whose fault is too great brevity." Died in 1780.

Han'ni-bal, a grandson of that Hamilcar who was killed in 480 B.C. He invaded Sicily with a large army in 409 B.C., and defeated the Syracusans at Himera. He died at Agrigentum in 406.

Hannibal, a son of Gisco, a general of the first Punic war. He ravaged the coast of Italy with a large fleet in 261 B.C., and was defeated in a great naval battle by Duilius in 260. He was killed by his mutinous troops about 258 B.C.

Han'ni-bal or **An'ni-bal**, [Gr. Ἀννίβας; Fr. ANNIBAL, ȧ'ne'bȧl'; It. ANNIBALE, ȧn-ne-bȧ'lȧ, or ANNIBAL, ȧn-ne-bȧl',] one of the greatest generals that ever lived, was born about 247 B.C. He was the son of the Carthaginian commander Hamilcar Barca, who was killed in battle in 229 B.C. When he was but nine years old, he was taken to Spain by his father, who then caused him solemnly to swear on the altar of the gods an eternal hostility to the Romans,—an oath which he appears never to have forgotten. This anecdote was related by Hannibal himself, many years later, to Antiochus the Great, King of Syria. Hannibal was present at the battle in which his father fell, and had already given proof of superior military genius in several campaigns in Spain. On the death of Hasdrubal, Hamilcar's son-in-law, (221 B.C.,) Hannibal became commander-in-chief of the army, then engaged in the subjugation of some Spanish tribes, which he completed in two campaigns, 221 and 220 B.C.

Early in the year 219 he attacked Saguntum, which was situated on the Iberus (Ebro) and was an ally of the Romans. The Saguntines defended their city with desperate courage, but it was taken after a siege of eight months. This was the beginning of the second Punic war, which Hannibal did not wish to avert or postpone. Having resolved upon the invasion of Italy, he crossed the Ebro in the spring of 218 B.C. with about 100,000 men; but his army was greatly reduced in number before he reached the Rhone. In his march across the Alps, which was one of the most remarkable military achievements of antiquity, he was opposed by the Gaulish mountaineers, and lost about 30,000 men. Great diversity of opinion has prevailed among the learned in respect to the route by which he crossed the Alps. According to some ancient authors, he removed the rocks which obstructed his passage by means of vinegar.

When he entered the plains of Piedmont, he had about 26,000 men, of whom 6000 were cavalry and all were veterans. He met a Roman army, commanded by Publius Scipio, near the Ticinus, (now Ticino,) and gained a victory in a battle between the cavalry of the two armies. Scipio retreated to Placentia, and was joined by another army, under the consul T. Sempronius, who, confiding in the superior numbers of the Romans, eagerly offered battle on the banks of the Trebia. Hannibal gained here a complete victory about the end of 218, and in the ensuing winter increased his army by numerous recruits obtained among the friendly tribes of Gauls. In the spring of 217 he entered Etruria, and encountered a Roman army under the consul Flaminius, whom he defeated in a great battle at Lake Thrasymene. Hannibal took in this action about 15,000 prisoners, many of whom were Italian allies of the Romans. The victorious general liberated without ransom these Italians, in the hope that by this course he might detach some states of Italy from the alliance with Rome. He next marched into Apulia, where he passed a great part of the summer, during which the dictator Fabius took command of the Roman army and adopted a defensive policy. Hannibal entered and devastated the fertile plains of Campania, but could not induce Fabius to risk a general battle. The Carthaginian army remained in winter-quarters at Geronium until late in the spring of 216 B.C.

The Romans raised an army of about 90,000 men, commanded by the consuls L. Æmilius Paulus and C. Terentius Varro, who gave battle to Hannibal on the banks of the Aufidus, near Cannæ, in Apulia, in the summer of 216 B.C. The army of Hannibal was probably much inferior in number to that of the Romans. The battle of Cannæ, which was one of the most memorable and decisive in universal history, resulted in the rout and almost total destruction of the Roman army. It is estimated by Livy and others that more than 40,000 Romans, including eighty senators, fell on this day; and many thousands were taken prisoners. Hannibal lost at Cannæ about 4500 men.

According to some military critics, Hannibal failed to improve and follow up this victory with due vigour and celerity by an advance against the Roman capital. The Apulians, Lucanians, and Bruttians declared in favour of Carthage soon after the victory at Cannæ; but the Romans maintained the contest with a resolute and unfaltering spirit, and resorted to the extreme measure of arming their slaves.

Hannibal took about the end of 216 the large and opulent city of Capua, the second city of Italy, and there passed the ensuing winter, which is considered as the turning-point in the fortune of the war. According to ancient rhetoricians, his soldiers were enervated by their luxurious life in Capua; but Hannibal continued to gain victories wherever he commanded in person. The Romans, however, changed their plan of operations, and adhered to a defensive and Fabian policy, instead of opposing a large army to the enemy. No decisive battles were fought in the campaigns of 215 and 214 B.C. Hannibal formed an alliance with Philip of Macedon in 215, and made himself master of Tarentum in 213. In the year 212 Hasdrubal gained a victory over the two Scipios in Spain, and Hannibal defeated Cneius Fulvius at Herdonea; but he lost Capua, which was taken in 211. His principal adversaries at this period were Fabius Cunctator and M. Marcellus, who had recently returned from the conquest of Syracuse. The latter was led into an ambush by Hannibal and was killed in 208 B.C. Hannibal expected to be reinforced by his brother Hasdrubal, who crossed the Alps with an army and entered Cisalpine Gaul; but before he could effect a junction with Hannibal he was defeated and killed by the Romans, on the Metaurus, in 207 B.C. This was an irreparable disaster to the Carthaginians, who after that defeat ceased to act on the offensive. Having concentrated his forces in the peninsula of Bruttium, Hannibal defended himself against superior numbers for nearly four years, during which he displayed great fertility of resources and mastery of defensive tactics. He erected near Crotona a column, on which he inscribed the principal events of his great expedition.

In the mean time, Scipio Africanus had passed with a victorious army from Spain into Africa, and had gained several victories over the Carthaginians, who urged Hannibal to return to the defence of his native country. About the end of 203 he evacuated Italy and moved his army by sea to Leptis, in Africa. The statement that an interview occurred between Hannibal and Scipio is discredited by some historians. In 202 B.C. they fought the decisive battle of Zama, in which Hannibal was defeated and about 20,000 Carthaginians were slain. The Carthaginians sued for peace, and in 201 B.C. concluded a treaty of which the Romans dictated the terms. Thus ended the second Punic war, in which Hannibal had received little aid from the government of Carthage, and had won a long series of victories by his own personal influence, resources, and military genius.

He next turned his attention to political affairs, effected some reforms in the administration, and was chosen chief magistrate of the republic. He also made constitutional changes which reduced the power of the judges and the aristocracy. By these reforms he incurred the enmity of a powerful faction, which excited the suspicion of the Roman senate by a charge that Hannibal was instigating Antiochus of Syria to wage war against Rome. The Romans having demanded the expulsion of Hannibal, he retired to the court of Antiochus about 194 B.C., and was received with great honour. The King of Syria soon after commenced hostilities against the Romans, and employed Hannibal as a commander, but would not follow his advice in the conduct of the war. When peace was restored between Antiochus and the Romans, in 190 B.C., Hannibal took refuge at the court of Prusias, King of Bithynia. The Romans sent an embassy to demand the surrender of the fugitive, which Prusias did not refuse; but Hannibal killed himself by poison, and thus escaped the power of his enemies, in 183 B.C.

Plutarch mentions a report that Hannibal and Scipio once met at Ephesus after the battle of Zama, and fell into conversation about great generals. Hannibal asserted that Alexander was the greatest general the world had ever seen, that Pyrrhus was the second, and himself the third. Scipio smiled at this, and said, "But what rank would you have placed yourself in if I had not conquered you?" "O Scipio," said he, "then I would not have placed myself the third, but the first." ("Life of T. Q. Flaminius.") His temperance and fortitude are extolled by several ancient writers. Polybius expresses his admiration of the wonderful management by which for a series of years he maintained his authority over an army composed of many different nations.

See POLYBIUS, "History;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Life of Hannibal;" BERNEWITZ, "Leben Hannibals," 1802; PLUTARCH, "Life of Fabius Maximus;" ARNOLD, "History of Rome," vol. iii.; NIEBUHR, "Lectures on Roman History," vol. i.; VAUDONCOURT, "Histoire des Campagnes d'Annibal en Italie," 3 vols., 1812; BECKER, "History of the Second Punic War," (in German:) ROLLIN, "Ancient History;" A. GÉRARD, "Résumé des Campagnes d'Annibal," 1844; H. L. LONG, "March of Hannibal from the Rhone to the Alps," 1831; JOHN WHITAKER, "Course of Hannibal over the Alps ascertained," 2 vols., 1794.

Han'no, [Gr. Ἄννων,] a famous Carthaginian navigator, supposed to have lived about 500 B.C. He commanded an expedition sent to explore the coast of Africa beyond the pillars of Hercules. A Greek version of the account of his voyage (*Περίπλους*) has come down to us. Geographers and critics have discussed at great length the questions of the date and extent of his voyage, which remain undetermined.

Hanno, a Carthaginian general, who commanded in the war against Agathocles, King of Sicily. He was killed in a battle near Carthage about 309 B.C.

Hanno, a Carthaginian general, who commanded in Sicily in the first Punic war. He was defeated by the Romans in a great battle near Agrigentum in 262 B.C. and recalled to Carthage. Hanno and Hamilcar commanded jointly at the naval battle of Ecnomus, where the Romans gained the victory in 256 B.C.

Hanno, a Carthaginian admiral, commanded in a great naval battle near Sicily in the year 241 B.C., in which he was defeated by the Roman consul Lutatius Catulus. This action terminated the first Punic war, and secured to Rome the empire of the sea. He was punished with death for this disaster by the senate of Carthage.

Hanno, a son of Bomilcar, a Carthaginian general who, in the second Punic war, followed Hannibal in his invasion of Italy. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C., after which, at the head of a separate force, he took Crotona. He was defeated near Beneventum by Tiberius Gracchus in 214, but he routed the army of L. Pomponius in the next year. Having returned to Carthage after Scipio had invaded Africa, he commanded the army for a short time until the arrival of Hannibal, in 202 B.C.

Hanno, surnamed THE GREAT, (a title which his actions apparently did not justify,) was the leader of the aristocratic party of Carthage, and a political rival of Hamilcar Barca. Having acquired distinction in Africa during the first Punic war, he was appointed in 240 B.C. to command the army against the revolted mercenaries. After the enemy had surprised his camp, his incompetence became so apparent that the senate gave the command to Hamilcar Barca, or perhaps divided it between him and Hanno. He maintained in the councils of Carthage a persistent hostility to the influence and policy of Hamilcar and his son Hannibal, and opposed the prosecution of the second Punic war, (217–201 B.C.)

Hanotaux, (GABRIEL,) a French historian and statesman, was born at Beaurevoir in 1853. He pursued a diplomatic and political career, becoming twice foreign minister, the second time in 1896. He wrote "Henri Martin," (1885,) "Cardinal Richelieu," (1893–96,) etc.

Hanouman or **Hanooman**. See HANUMÂN.

Hanriot. See HENRIOT.

Hansemann, hän'zĕh-män', (DAVID JUSTUS LUDWIG,) an eminent Prussian financier and statesman, born near Hamburg in 1790. In early life he was a successful merchant of Aix-la-Chapelle. About 1830 he began to advocate the adoption of the constitutional system of government in Prussia, and published a treatise "On the Constitutions of Prussia and Germany." He was afterwards one of the chief representatives of the Liberal party. In March, 1848, he became minister of finance, and in the ensuing June succeeded Camphausen as the head of a new cabinet. He lost his popularity, and resigned office in September of the same year. His policy accorded neither with that of the conservatives nor that of the advanced democrats. Died August 4, 1864.

Hansen, hän'zĕn, (CHRISTIAN FREDRIK,) a Danish architect, born at Copenhagen in 1756, designed the Raad-hus (Council-house) of Copenhagen. Died in 1645.

Hansen, hän'zĕn, (MORITZ CHRISTOFFER,) a popular Norwegian novelist and poet, born at Modum in 1794, published novels entitled "Morgana," (1820,) "The Journal of Theodore," (1820,) and "Tone," (1843;) also, a "Garland of Norwegian Idyls," ("Norsk Idylkrands," 1831.) Died in 1842.

See M. NISSEN, "Norsk Bog Fortegnelse."

Hansen, hän'zĕn, (PETER ANDREAS,) a German astronomer, born at Tondern, in the duchy of Sleswick, in 1795. He was chosen in 1825 director of the Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha. He wrote "Researches on the Mutual Perturbations of Jupiter and Saturn," (1831,) a Latin treatise on "The Moon's Orbit," (1838,) and memoirs on the higher mathematics. Died March 28, 1874.

Han'som, (JOSEPH ALOYSIUS,) an English architect, known also as the inventor of the hansom cab, born in Yorkshire in 1805; died June 29, 1882.

Hans-Sachs, hăns săks, written also **Hans-Sachse**, a popular German poet, born at Nuremberg in 1494. He was a shoemaker, and became afterwards *meistersänger* and a schoolmaster in his native city. He versified the Psalms and Proverbs of Scripture, and composed a great number of sacred and other comedies and tragedies, by which he acquired much celebrity. In theology he was a zealous disciple of Luther. Died in 1576.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. x., 1824.

Hansteen, hän'stān, (CHRISTOFFER,) a Norwegian astronomer, born at Christiania in 1784. He obtained a chair of mathematics in that town in 1814, and published in 1819 "Researches on Terrestrial Magnetism," which attracted much attention. In 1828, 1829, and 1830 he performed an excursion to Siberia to promote the science of magnetism. About 1837 he was chosen to direct the triangulation of Norway. He wrote a "Manual of Geometry," (1835,) and other works, and became director of the Observatory of Christiania. Died April 15, 1873.

Hănumân, hăn-ōō-män', common Hindoo pron. hŭn-ōō-män', [*i.e.* "having large jaws or cheeks," from the Sanscrit *hănu*, a "jaw" or "cheek,"] the name of the King of the Monkeys, in the Hindoo mythology. He is sometimes called the son of Pavana, the regent or god of the winds, perhaps in allusion to his extraordinary fleetness. He was the friend and prime minister of the god RÂMA, (which see.) He is represented as having been of such strength as to fly through the air a thousand miles, carrying a huge mountain in his arms. He is always represented in pictures with a tail, and sometimes with two and sometimes with ten arms.

Hanusch, hä'nōōsh, (IGNAZ JOHANN,) a Bohemian philosopher, born at Prague in 1812. He published a "History of Philosophy from its Origin to the Suspension of the Philosophic Schools by Justinian," (1849,) and other works of merit. In 1849 he became professor of philosophy at Prague. Died May 19, 1869.

Han'way, (JONAS,) a benevolent English merchant, born at Portsmouth in 1712, lived some years in Saint Petersburg. Having travelled on business in Persia, he published in 1753 an interesting "Journal of Travels through Russia into Persia," "Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea," etc. He was instrumental in the formation of the Marine Society and the Magdalen Charity. Died in 1786.

Han-Yu, hän yoo, called also **Han-Wăn-Kung**, (*i.e.* "duke or prince of literature,") a famous Chinese scholar and philosopher, who lived in the eighth century of our era. He wrote an "Examination into the Nature of Man," in which he criticises the doctrine of Mencius, who held that man's nature is good, and that of Seun, who maintained that it is evil. (See SEUN-KING.) Han-Yu taught that in the nature of man there are three grades, of which the highest is purely good; the middle is not so good, but is capable of being led; the lowest grade is purely evil: it may be restrained, but not changed.

Haoucal. See HAUKÂL.

Hap'good, (ISABEL FLORENCE,) an American author and translator, born at Boston in 1851. She has written "The Epic Songs of Russia," "Russian Rambles," etc., and translated many novels and other works from the Russian, French, Italian, and Spanish.

Hapgood, (NORMAN,) editor, born at Chicago in 1868. Was dramatic critic of the New York "Commercial Advertiser," the "Bookman" 1897–1902, and editor "Collier's Weekly" after 1903. Has published "Literary Statesmen," "Industry and Progress," "The Stage in America," etc.

Hapsburg. See HABSBURG.

Haquin, hä'kwin, I., King of Norway, born in 915 A.D., was the fifth son of Harold Harfager. He was educated as a Christian at the court of Athelstan of England, and succeeded his father in 935. On account of his mildness and justice, he was surnamed THE GOOD. His attempt to introduce Christianity into Norway was met by violent resistance.

Hara, ha'ra, (TAKASHI,) Japanese politician, born 1856, was, in 1918, the first commoner to become Prime Minister of Japan. He was assassinated by a madman in 1921.

Harambure, d', da'ron'bur', (LOUIS FRANCOIS ALEXANDRE,) BARON, a French general, born 1742.

Harbord, (JAMES GUTHRIE,) American general, was born March 21, 1866 at Bloomington, Ill. He joined the 4th Infantry 1889; served as assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary 1903–14; and became chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Force in France 1917–18. He commanded successively the Marine Brigade near Chateau Thierry from June to July, 1918, the Service of Supply July, 1918–May, 1919, and was reappointed chief of staff A. E. F., May, 1919. He was promoted to major general 1918, and retired 1922. He was made president of the Radio Corporation of America.

Har'bȳ, (ISAAC,) an American writer, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1788. He produced, besides other works, dramas entitled "The Gordian Knot; or, Causes and Effects," (1807,) and "Alberti," (1819.) Died in 1828.

Har'cōurt, (HARRIET EUSEBIA,) a learned English lady, born near Richmond in 1705. She collected a company of cultivated women, who lived in a sort of monastic seclusion on her estate. Died in 1745.

Harcourt, (Sir W. VERNON.) See VERNON-HARCOURT.

Harcourt, (WILLIAM,) EARL OF, an English officer, born in 1743, entered the army in 1759. In the American Revolution he distinguished himself by the capture of General Lee in 1777. On his return to England he was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, and commanded the queen's regiment of dragoons. In 1809 he inherited his father's title and estate. Died in 1830.

Harcourt, d', dȧR'koor', (FRANÇOIS EUGÈNE GABRIEL,) DUC, a French diplomatist, born 1786; died 1865.

Harcourt, d', (FRANÇOIS HENRI,) DUC, born in 1726, was appointed governor of the dauphin about 1787, and elected to the French Academy in 1789. He died in England about 1802.

Harcourt, d', (HENRI,) DUC, a French general and diplomatist, born in 1654, was a son of François, Marquis de Beuvron et de Thury-Harcourt. He was a fine specimen of the old French nobility. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Cambrai and Fribourg, in 1677, and for a victory over the Germans at Courteville was made a lieutenant-general in 1692. He was ambassador to Madrid from 1697 to 1700, and managed the negotiations relating to the Spanish succession with skill and success. He received the title of duke in 1700, and became a marshal of France in 1703. Died in 1718.

His son FRANÇOIS, second Duke of Harcourt, born in 1689, was a general. He was severely wounded at Dettingen, (1743,) and obtained a marshal's bâton in 1746. Died in 1750. Another son, ANNE PIERRE, (1701–83,) the father of François Henri, noticed above, became a marshal of France.

See LAROQUE, "Histoire de la Maison de Harcourt," 4 vols.; Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Harcourt, d', (HENRI **de Lorraine**,) COMTE, an able French general, born in 1601, was a younger son of Charles de Lorraine, Duc d'Elbœuf. He commanded in Piedmont in 1639, defeated the Spaniards at Quiers, and captured Turin. In 1643 he was sent to mediate between Charles I. of England and his Parliament. He defeated the Spaniards at Valenciennes and Condé in 1649. In the war of the Fronde, about 1650, he fought on both sides. Died in 1666.

See LAROQUE, "Histoire de la Maison de Harcourt."

Har'cōurt, de, [Fr. pron. /dȧR'koor',] (GODEFROI or GEOFFREY,) was a Norman knight, who rebelled against Philip VI. of France in 1345, and commanded the army of Edward III. of England in the war against the French. After the battle of Crécy, he asked and received pardon of Philip, but again revolted, and was killed in battle in 1356.

Hardeby, hard'be, (GEOFFREY,) an English monk and writer, confessor to King Henry II., wrote a "History of the Order of Saint Augustine." Died in 1360.

Har'dee, (WILLIAM J.,) an American general, born at Savannah, Georgia, about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1838. He became a captain in 1844, and published a work on Tactics, (1855.) He served as major-general at the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862. About October, 1862, he was appointed a lieutenant-general in the Confederate army. He commanded a corps at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863, and in several battles fought between Dalton and Atlanta, May–September, 1864. He commanded an army which unsuccessfully defended Savannah against Sherman in December, 1864. Died November 6, 1873.

See "Southern Generals," anonymous, 1865.

Hardenberg, haR'dẹn-bĕRG', (ALBERT,) a Dutch Protestant divine, born in Overyssel in 1510. He preached at Bremen from 1547 to 1561, and became pastor primarius at Emden in 1567. Died in 1574.

Hardenberg, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG.) See NOVALIS.

Hardenberg, von, fon haR'dẹn-bĕRG', (KARL AUGUST,) PRINCE, an able Prussian statesman, born at Essenroda, in Hanover, in May, 1750. He obtained in 1778 an office in the administration of Hanover, with the title of count. About 1785 he entered the service of the Duke of Brunswick, in whose hands the will of Frederick II. of Prussia was deposited. Hardenberg was chosen in 1786 to transmit that important document to the heir, Frederick William, who in 1791 appointed him a minister of state. He was the negotiator on the part of Prussia at the Conference of Bâle, where he concluded a peace with France in 1795. In August, 1804, he was appointed prime minister, and in 1805 formed an alliance with Russia against Napoleon. Soon after the battle of Austerlitz, (1805,) he was driven from power by his rival Haugwitz.

Hardenberg was minister of foreign affairs for a few months in 1806–07, after which he passed several years in exile. Having become chancellor of state in 1810, he equalized taxation, and made reforms which contributed materially to improve the condition of the peasants. In 1814 he signed, on the part of Prussia, the peace of Paris, and was created a prince. He was the Prussian plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and became in 1817 president of the council, or prime minister. His administration was favourable to education, trade, and other important interests. He died at Genoa in 1822, leaving Memoirs in manuscript.

Harder, haR'dẹR or hȧR'dair', (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss physician and scientific writer, born at Bâle in 1656. He practised with success in his native town, and obtained the chairs of philosophy, anatomy, botany, etc. The emperor Leopold made him a count-palatine. Died in 1711.

Hardi, (ALEXANDRE.) See HARDY.

Har'dĭ-cạ-nūte', written also **Harthacanute** and **Hardy-Canute**, King of England and Denmark, was the eldest son of Canute the Great and Emma, daughter of Richard I., Duke of Normandy. At the death of Canute, in 1035, Hardicanute succeeded to the throne of Denmark; but his claim to England was contested by his half-brother Harold, who was in actual possession. An agreement was made by these two that Harold should retain the country north of the Thames and his rival should possess the remainder. At the death of Harold, in 1040, Hardicanute became King of all England. He died, without issue, in 1042, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Edward the Confessor.

Hardie, har'dė, (JAMES KEIR,) labour leader, born in Scotland in 1856. He worked in the mines from his seventh to his twenty-fourth year, was an editor 1882–86, founded the Labour League, and became a labour member of Parliament in 1900. He was chairman of the Labour party in the House and a socialist. D. 1915.

Hardime, hȧR'dėm', (PIERRE, or PETER,) a Flemish painter of flowers and fruit, born at Antwerp or the Hague about 1675. His master-piece is "The Four Seasons." Died in 1748.

Hardime, (SIMON,) a Flemish painter, brother of the preceding, born in 1672; died in 1737.

Hard'ing, (CHESTER,) an American portrait-painter, born in Conway, Massachusetts, in 1792. He became successively a soldier, a cabinet-maker, and a house-painter. Having resolved to be an artist, he visited England in 1823, and returned about 1826. Among his works are portraits of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, J. Q. Adams, and James Monroe. Died April 1, 1866.

Harding, (CHESTER,) a son of the preceding, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1826. He graduated at Harvard College in 1842, and became a lawyer of Saint Louis. He served with distinction in the United States forces in the war of 1861–65, attaining the rank of brigadier-general. Died in 1875.

Hard'ing, (JAMES DUFFIELD,) an eminent English landscape-painter and popular writer on art, was born at Deptford in 1798. He was one of the first to employ lithography with success in teaching the art of design, and excelled in the representation of trees and foliage. In 1836 he published "Sketches at Home and Abroad," 60 tinted drawings of scenes in Italy, Germany, France,

etc. He painted a great number of landscapes in oil and in water-colours. His works are remarkable for variety, fidelity to nature, and facility of execution. "J. D. Harding is, I think," says Ruskin, "nearly unequalled in the drawing of running water. . . . His foregrounds and the rocks of his middle distances are also thoroughly admirable. His work in near passages of fresh-broken, sharp-edged rock is absolute perfection. Let us refresh ourselves by looking at the truth. We need not go to Turner; we will go to the man who next to him is unquestionably the greatest master of foliage in Europe,—J. D. Harding." He wrote several valuable works for the use of students, among which is "The Principles and Practice of Art," (1850.) Died in 1863.

Harding or **Hardyng**, (JOHN,) an English chronicler, born in 1378, was a member of the household of Sir Henry Percy, (Hotspur,) whom he attended in several battles. After the death of Percy he served under Sir Robert Umfraville. In the reign of Henry V. he was sent to Scotland to search for deeds of homage, or documents to prove that the Scottish kings owed fealty to the English. He wrote a "Metrical Chronicle of England" from the earliest times to the reign of Henry VI. Died about 1465.

Harding, här'ding, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German astronomer, born at Lauenburg in 1765.

Harding, (WARREN GAMALIEL,) Twenty-ninth President of the United States, was born Nov. 2, 1865 at Corsica, Morrow County, Ohio. He studied at Ohio Central College, Iberia, 1879–82; became proprietor and editor of the "Marion (Ohio) Star" 1884; and a member of the Ohio Senate 1900–04. He was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio 1904–06, and in 1910 was Republican nominee for governor, but was defeated. He was elected U. S. Senator from Ohio 1915, and resigned 1920. He was Republican nominee for President 1920 and defeated James M. Cox. Events during his administration were the International Conference at Washington for the Limitation of Armaments and the "Teapot Dome" oil scandal. President Harding died of pneumonia at San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1923.

Hardinge, hard'ing, (GEORGE,) an English lawyer, born in 1744, became attorney-general to the queen in 1789. He wrote "The Essence of Malone," (1800,) "Letters to Burke on the Impeachment of Hastings," and other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1816.

Hardinge, (HENRY,) VISCOUNT, an English general, born at Wrotham, Kent, in March, 1785, was the third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge. Having entered the army in 1798, he became captain in 1804. In the Peninsular war he served with credit, under Wellington, as staff-officer and quartermaster-general, and was wounded at Vimiera and Vitoria. In 1815, being then brigadier-general, he received a wound two days before the battle of Waterloo, which disabled him for a short time, so that he could not be present at that action. Soon after this event he was knighted, and in 1820 he was elected to Parliament. Hardinge was appointed secretary of war, and member of the privy council in the ministry of Wellington, in 1828. He officiated as secretary for Ireland during the brief ministry of Sir Robert Peel in 1834–35. In 1841 he accepted the office of secretary at war in the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel. In 1844 he succeeded Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General of India, which he governed with ability. About the end of 1845 the British territory was invaded by the Sikhs, whom he defeated at Moodkee and Aliwal and compelled to sue for peace. For these services he received a pension of three thousand pounds, and was raised to the peerage, as Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. In 1848 he was superseded by Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General. On the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, he succeeded him as commander-in-chief, and in 1855 was made a field-marshal. He died in 1856, and left his title to his son, Charles Stewart Hardinge.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hardinge, (NICHOLAS,) an English antiquary, born in 1700, was the father of George, noticed above. He was a good classical scholar, and wrote short poems in Latin, Greek, and English. He was clerk of the House of Commons from 1731 to 1752. Died in 1758.

Hardion, ȧr'de'ôn', (JACQUES,) a French historian and scholar, born at Tours in 1686, resided in Paris. He was admitted to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in 1715, and to the French Academy in 1730. In 1748 he was chosen to give lessons in history to the princesses of the royal family. He published "Essays on the Origin and Progress of Eloquence in Greece," and a "Universal History," (20 vols., 1754–69,) which had much success and was translated into several languages. Died in 1766.

Hardouin, ȧr'doo-ân', (HENRI,) a French musician and composer of sacred music, born about 1724; died in 1808.

Hardouin, (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born at Quimper in 1646, was deeply versed in history, languages, and numismatology, but addicted to fancies and to paradox. He maintained that ancient history and many other classic writings were forged by the monks of the thirteenth century,—that the works of Cicero, Horace, Pliny, and Virgil's "Georgics" were the only genuine classics extant. For this odd conceit he was reprimanded by his superiors, and in 1708 he retracted publicly. He produced several treatises on coins and medals, and for the use of the dauphin an excellent edition of Pliny's "Natural History," (5 vols., 1685.) Died in 1729.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Hardt, von der, fon dĕr hart, (HERMANN,) an eminent German philologist, born at Melle, in Prussia, in 1660. He was chosen professor of Oriental languages at Helmstedt in 1690, and was more noted for learning than judgment. Among his numerous works (in Latin) are "Elements of Universal Exegesis," (1691,) a "Literary History of the Reformation," (5 vols., 1717,) and "Ænigmata Prisci Orbis," ("Enigmas of the Primeval World," 1723.) Died in 1746.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Harduin, ȧr'dü-ân', (ALEXANDRE XAVIER,) a French author, born at Arras in 1718. He wrote agreeable verses, among which were an "Ode to Health," and "Pan et Glycère," a lyric pastoral; also several treatises on grammar. Died in 1785.

Hard'wick, (CHARLES,) an English theologian, born about 1820, became a Fellow of Saint Catherine's Hall, Cambridge. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Thirty-Nine Articles," (1851,) and a "History of the Christian Church from the Seventh Century to the Reformation," (1853,) which is highly commended by British reviewers. He was appointed Archdeacon of Ely a short time before his death, in 1859.

Hardwick, (PHILIP,) an English architect, born in London in 1792. He erected the hall of the Goldsmiths' Company about 1832, and afterwards many public buildings in London, among which was the hall and library of Lincoln's Inn. He was elected Royal Academician about 1841. Died in 1870. His son, PHILIP CHARLES, also an architect, worked in conjunction with his father in several edifices, and was chief architect of the Great Western Hotel in London. Died January 27, 1892.

Hard'wicke, (CHARLES PHILIP YORKE,) fourth EARL OF, a son of Admiral J. S. Yorke, and a nephew of the third Earl, born about 1800, was elected to the House of Commons in 1831, and inherited the title of earl in 1834. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral on the reserve list in 1854, and was lord privy seal in the cabinet of Lord Derby in 1858. Died in 1873.

Hardwicke, (PHILIP YORKE,) first EARL OF, an eminent English jurist, born at Dover in 1690, was the son of an attorney. He never attended any school except a private one at Bethnal Green. He was entered as a student in the Middle Temple in 1708, and soon after was introduced to Lord Macclesfield, who recognized his merit and employed him as the tutor of his sons. In 1712 he wrote a letter, signed Philip Homebred, which was inserted in the "Spectator," No. 364. Admitted to the bar in 1715, he rapidly acquired an extensive practice. In 1719, by the favour of Macclesfield, then lord chancellor, Mr. Yorke obtained a seat in the House of Commons. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1720, and attorney-general in 1724. In 1733 he became lord chief justice of the king's bench, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Hardwicke. In 1737 he

was promoted to the dignity of lord chancellor, which he retained nearly twenty years, discharging the functions of that office with such wisdom and justice as to obtain universal approbation. None of his decrees was ever reversed. He was made Earl of Hardwicke and Viscount Royston in 1754. In 1756 he resigned the great seal and retired to private life. As a statesman he was consistent and upright. Died in 1764. His second son, CHARLES, became lord chancellor of England.

Hardwicke, (PHILIP YORKE,) second EARL OF, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1720. He made a respectable figure in literature and politics, and was attached to the Whig party. He was returned to Parliament in 1741, in 1747, and again in 1754. In 1765 he was a member of council during the short administration of Lord Rockingham. He also officiated as high-steward of the University of Cambridge. He published "Miscellaneous State Papers," and was one of the authors of the celebrated "Athenian Letters," (1741.) (See YORKE, CHARLES.) Died in 1796.

Hardwicke, (PHILIP YORKE,) third EARL OF, born in 1757, was the eldest son of Charles Yorke, lord chancellor of England. He succeeded to the earldom at the death of his uncle, in 1796. From 1801 to 1805 he governed Ireland with wisdom and justice as lord lieutenant. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died, without male issue, in 1834, and the title passed to his nephew.

Hardy, ärd'de', (ALEXANDRE,) a French dramatic author and actor, born in Paris, lived in the reigns of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. He was reputed the first French tragic writer of his time; but his works are not highly appreciated at present. "'Mariamne' is the most tolerable of his tragedies," says Hallam. Died about 1630. He left about six hundred dramas, some of which are comedies.

Har'dy, (ARTHUR SHERBURNE,) an American author, born at Andover, Massachusetts, August 13, 1847. He was educated at Amherst College, and at the West Point Military Academy, graduating there in 1869. He was professor of applied mathematics in Iowa College, 1871–73, of civil engineering in Dartmouth College 1874–78, and of mathematics 1888–93. He was United States minister and consul-general at Teheran, Persia, 1897–99, and was appointed minister to Greece in April, 1899. His principal books are "Francesca da Rimini," (a poem, 1878,) "Elements of Quaternions," (1881,) "Imaginary Quantities," (1881,) "But Yet a Woman," (a novel, 1883,) "The Winds of Destiny," and "Passe Rose."

Hardy, (CLAUDE,) a French linguist and géometer, born at Mans about 1600, published a Greek edition of the "Data" of Euclid, (1625,) with a Latin version. He was a friend of Descartes, who esteemed him highly. Died in 1678.

Har'dy, (E. J.,) author and army chaplain, born at Armagh, Ireland, in 1849. He has published "How to be Happy though Married," (1884,) "The Business of Life," (1892,) "Sunny Days of Youth," (1895,) "The Love Affairs of Some Famous Men," (1897,) and various other works.

Har'dy, (GATHORNE,) an English Conservative politician, born in Yorkshire in 1814. He became a member of the cabinet, as president of the poor-law board, in July, 1866, became minister of the interior in 1867, but resigned with his colleagues in December, 1868. On the return of the Tories to power in 1874 he was placed in charge of the war department, and in 1878 was made secretary for India, and created Viscount Cranbrook. He was lord-president of the council 1885–92, and was made Earl Cranbrook in 1892.

Hardy, (ROBERT SPENCE,) an English scholar, born at Preston, July 1, 1803. He was for twenty-three years a Wesleyan missionary in Ceylon. His "Eastern Monachism," (1850,) "Manual of Budhism," (1853,) and "Legends and Theories of the Budhists" (1867) have a great and recognized value. He was a good Sanscrit, Pali, and Singhalese scholar. Died at Headingly, April 16, 1868.

Hardy, (THOMAS,) an English novelist, born in Dorset, June 2, 1840. He learned the profession of an architect. Among his works are "Far from the Madding Crowd," (1874,) "The Return of the Native, (1878,) "The Mayor of Casterbridge," (1886,) "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," (1891,) "Jude the Obscure," (1895.) He also became noted for his poetry. He died Jan. 11, 1928.

Hardy, (THOMAS DUFFUS,) an English writer, born in Jamaica in 1804, edited several ancient manuscripts in the Rolls collection, and published a "Life of Lord Langdale," (2 vols., 1852.) Died June 15, 1878.

Hardy, (Sir THOMAS MASTERMAN,) an English naval officer, born near Dorchester in 1769. For his brave conduct at the battle of Saint Vincent he was made commander in 1797. In 1803 he became flag-captain to Admiral Nelson; and at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, Captain Hardy was one of the officers of Nelson's flag-ship, the Victory. When Nelson was dying, he sent for Hardy, to whom he was warmly attached, and said, "Don't throw me overboard: kiss me, Hardy." From 1820 to 1824 he commanded the South American squadron. In 1830 he was appointed a lord of the admiralty, and in 1834 governor of Greenwich Hospital. Died in 1839.

Hardy-Canute. See HARDICANUTE.

Hardyng. See HARDING, (JOHN.)

Hāre, (AUGUSTUS JOHN CUTHBERT,) an English author, a nephew of Julius Charles Hare, was born at Rome, March 13, 1834. He was educated at Harrow, and at University College, Oxford. His principal books are "Epitaphs for Country Churchyards," (1856,) "A Winter at Mentone," (1861,) "Walks in Rome," (1870,) "Wanderings in Spain," (1872,) "Memorials of a Quiet Life," (1872,) "Days near Rome," (1874,) "Cities of Northern and Central Italy," (1875,) "Walks in London," (1877,) "Cities of Southern Italy," (1882,) "Sussex," (1894,) etc. He died January 22, 1903.

Hāre, (AUGUSTUS WILLIAM,) an English divine, born at Rome in 1792. He became rector of Alton-Barnes in 1829, after he had produced, in conjunction with his brother, Julius Charles, "Guesses at Truth." He composed two volumes of Sermons, (1837,) which have been often reprinted, and which, says the "Quarterly Review," vol. lix., "are compositions of very rare merit in their kind." Died in Rome in 1834.

Hare, (FRANCIS,) an English bishop, born in London. He obtained the deanery of Worcester in 1708, and that of Saint Paul's in 1726. In 1731 he became Bishop of Chichester. He wrote an "Essay on the Difficulties and Discouragements that attend the Study of Scripture," and other learned works. His essay just named was censured by the convocation of divines as tending to skepticism. Died in 1740.

Hāre, (JOHN INNES CLARK,) son of Robert Hare, the distinguished chemist, was born in Philadelphia in 1817. He studied law, and, in conjunction with the late Horace Binney Wallace, published about 1852 "American Leading Cases in Law," (2 vols.,) Smith's "Leading Cases," (fourth American from third London edition, 2 vols.,) and White and Tudor's "Leading Cases in Equity," (3 vols.) The American notes to these works are thorough and exhaustive, and are highly esteemed by legal critics. In 1851 Mr. Hare was elected associate judge of the district court of Philadelphia, and became afterwards presiding judge in the same court.

Hare, (JULIUS CHARLES,) an eminent English divine, born in 1796, was grandson of Bishop Francis Hare. Having graduated at Cambridge in 1819, he took holy orders. In 1827 he acquired distinction by the publication of "Guesses at Truth," in which he was assisted by his brother, Rev. Augustus William Hare. He became rector of Hurstmonceaux in 1832, Archdeacon of Lewes in 1840, canon of Chichester in 1851, and chaplain to the queen in 1853. His character and literary talents rendered his influence extensive. In the church he was considered one of the leaders of the "broad party" with liberal and moderate principles. He published numerous sermons and controversial works. In conjunction with C. Thirlwall, he translated Niebuhr's "History of Rome." Died in 1855.

Hare, (ROBERT,) a distinguished American chemist, born in Philadelphia January 17, 1781. He discovered, about the age of twenty-one, a mode of producing the most intense heat by the combustion of hydrogen with oxygen, and invented the compound blow-pipe, for which the Rumford medal was awarded him by the American Academy at Boston. In 1818 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He occupied this chair nearly thirty years, during which he made several useful discoveries in chemistry. In 1816 he invented a galvanic apparatus which he called a Calorimotor, capable of producing intense heat. With an improved form of this apparatus, named a Deflagrator, Professor Silliman succeeded in not merely fusing but in volatilizing carbon. Dr. Hare contributed many treatises to the "American Journal of Science," and other periodicals. Among his other works is "Chemical Apparatus and Manipulations," (1836.) Died in 1858.

See "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," 1859.

Hare, (WILLIAM ROBERT,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Princeton, New Jersey, May 17, 1838. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1862, and in 1871 declined the bishopric of Cape Palmas. In 1872 he was elected Bishop of Niobrara, (an Indian missionary jurisdiction,) and in 1883 his jurisdiction was extended and received the title of Southern Dakota.

Ha-ree'ree or **Harîrî,** (**Al Kâsem,** äl kä'sem,) a popular Arabian author, born at Bassorah about 1055 A.D. He received a liberal education, and at an early age was employed in political affairs. His principal work is his "Macamat," (or "Assemblies,") composed of alternate portions of verse and prose. The author has availed himself of this plan to display by turns the most elegant expressions of the Arabic language, and the most familiar proverbial phrases. The Arabs use the "Macamat" as a dictionary of synonyms, and regard it as the best subject of study in order to penetrate the genius of their language. The character of the "Macamat" is chiefly imaginative and dramatic. It has exercised an immense influence over the nations of Islam, from Bengal to the Atlantic Ocean. The durable popularity of this work may be attributed partly to the knowledge of human nature which it exhibits. Hareeree also composed two treatises on philology, which have come down to us, and are entitled "Molhat-al-Irab" and "Dorrat-al-Gauas," or the "Pearl of the Diver." He was accustomed to read his productions aloud in the portico of the grand mosque of Bassorah, and thus expose them to the ordeal of public opinion. He died in 1122. A complete edition of the "Macamat" was published in Calcutta, (3 vols., 1809–14.) Silvestre de Sacy wrote a commentary on the "Macamat," (1821.) The same work was translated into Latin by Peiper in 1832, and into German by F. Rückert, 1826. In 1850, Theodore Preston published in London "Macamat, or Rhetorical Anecdotes of Al-Hariri of Basra, translated from the Original Arabic." An excellent translation of the Macamat, by T. Chenery, M.A., appeared in London in 1867.

See LOUIS DELATRE, "Hariri, sa Vie et ses Écrits," in the "Revue Orientale," 1857.

Harel, *hȧ'rĕl'*, (F. A.,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1790, was a nephew of Luce de Lancival. His "Eulogy on Voltaire" obtained the prize of the French Academy in 1844. Died in 1846.

Harembure. See HARAMBURE.

Haren, van, vän hȧ'ren, (ONNO ZWIER,) a Dutch poet and statesman of merit, born at Leeuwarden in 1713, was a brother of Willem, noticed below. He was employed as a diplomatist at Aix-la-Chapelle. He was the author of a popular patriotic poem, entitled "The Beggars," ("Les Gueux," 1769.) This derisive appellation was given by their enemies to those who liberated Holland from the power of Spain in the sixteenth century; and that liberation is the subject of the poem. He also wrote many odes, among which are an "Ode to Liberty," and an "Ode to Commerce." His tragedy of "Agon, Sultan of Bantam," is highly praised by the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1779.

Haren, van, (WILLEM,) a Dutch diplomatist, born at Leeuwarden in 1626. In 1665 Van Haren and De Witt were associated in the direction of a fleet sent against England. He displayed ability as a negotiator at the treaty of Nymwegen in 1678, and at the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Died in 1708.

Haren, van, (WILLEM,) a Dutch poet, grandson of the preceding, born at Leeuwarden in 1713. He was of a noble family, and filled several public offices with distinction. His reputation is founded chiefly on his poem entitled "The Adventures of Friso," (1741,) of which De Vries remarks that "it is perhaps the only true epic poem which we possess in our language." It is commended for beautiful descriptions, harmony, and pure morality. Van Haren also succeeded in lyric poetry. Voltaire complimented him in verses which begin thus:

"Démosthène au conseil et Pindare au Parnasse,
L'auguste liberté marche devant tes pas."

Died in 1768.

See DE VRIES, "Histoire de la Poésie Hollandaise."

Harenberg, hȧ'ren-bĕRG', (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German historian and Protestant theologian of great learning, was born at Langenholtzen in 1696. He became professor of ecclesiastic history in the Carolinum of Brunswick. Among his works (in Latin) are "Laws of the Jews in Palestine," (1724,) a "History of the Church of Gandersheim," (1734,) and a "History of the Order of Jesuits," (in German, 1760.) Died in 1774.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Har'ford, (JOHN S.,) an English biographer and connoisseur in art, was born near Bristol about 1785. He wrote a "Life of Michael Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury," and a "Life of Michael Angelo." Died April 16, 1866.

Har'grāve, (FRANCIS,) an eminent English lawyer, born in 1741, published an "Argument in Defence of Literary Property," and a "Collection of State Trials." In 1772 he was counsel in the case of Somerset, a fugitive slave, and procured a decision that every slave became free as soon as he touched the soil of Britain. He was afterwards recorder of Liverpool. His legal attainments and ability were highly commended by Lord Lyndhurst. Died in 1821.

Har'grāves, (EDMUND HAMMOND,) an Englishman, noted as the discoverer of gold in Australia, was born at Gosport about 1816. He settled in Australia in his youth, and in 1849 went to California, where he acquired some practical skill in digging gold. Having observed that the gold-region of California resembled a part of New South Wales, he began to explore the latter in February, 1851, and soon discovered rich deposits of gold near the Macquarie River. For this service the colonial government voted him a reward of £10,000. He published in 1854 "Australia and its Gold-Fields." Died at Sydney, November 1, 1891.

Hargreaves, har'greevz, (JAMES) an English operative, invented the spinning-jenny about 1768. Died 1778.

See HENRY HOWE, "Lives of Eminent American and European Mechanics."

Har'grove, (ROBERT KENNON,) D.D., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, born in Pickens county, Alabama, September 17, 1829. He graduated at the University of Alabama in 1852. In 1882 he was chosen a bishop. Died August 3, 1905.

Hăr'ĭ or **Hĕr'ĭ,** [modern Hindoo pron. hŭr'ee,] a Sanscrit word signifying "green," and forming one of the many names of VISHNU, which see.

Haring, hȧ'ring, (DAVID,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born in 1636, worked at the Hague with great success, and was director of the Academy there. Died in 1706.

Häring or **Haering,** hä'ring, (WILHELM,) a popular German novelist, born at Breslau in 1798, is widely known under the assumed name of WILIBALD ALEXIS. He produced in 1823 "Walladmor," a novel, which he announced as a translation from Sir Walter Scott, and which had great success. He published a book of travels, called "Excursions in the South," (1828,) and numerous historical novels. His novel "Cabanis" (6 vols., 1832) is called his best work. Among his later productions are "Roland of Berlin," (1840,) and "Dorothee," (1855.) Died December 16, 1871.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Harington. See HARRINGTON.

Hariot. See HARRIOTT, (THOMAS.)

Harîrî. See HAREEREE.

Harispe, *hȧ'rèsp',* (JEAN ISIDORE,) COUNT, a French general, born in Basse-Pyrénées in 1768. He distinguished himself in many actions in the Peninsula, and was made a general of division in 1810. During the Hundred Days he took the field for Napoleon. He became a peer of France in 1835, and was raised to the rank of marshal in 1851. Died in 1855.

Har'lan, (JOHN MARSHALL,) LL.D., an American judge, born in Boyle county, Kentucky, June 1, 1833. He was educated at Centre College, Kentucky. In 1858 he was chosen president judge of Franklin county (Kentucky) court, became a colonel of Union volunteers in 1861, was elected attorney-general of Kentucky in 1863, and in 1877 was appointed one of the associate justices of the United States supreme court. D. Oct. 14, 1911.

Har'lan, (RICHARD,) an American naturalist, born in Philadelphia in 1796, graduated as M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1817. Among his principal works is "Fauna Americana," (1825.) Died at New Orleans in 1843.

Har'land, (HENRY,) an American author, born at St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1861. He was educated at the College of the City of New York and at Harvard, and wrote his early works under the pen-name of Sidney Luska. He lived in New York and later in London, and has written "Grandison Mather," "The Land of Love," "Grey Roses," "Comedies and Errors," etc. Died December 20, 1905.

Harland, (MARION.) See TERHUNE, (MARY VIRGINIA.)

Harlay, de, *deh hȧr'lȧ',* (ACHILLE,) a French judge, noted for his learning, integrity, and loyalty, was born in Paris in 1536, and was son-in-law of De Thou. He became first president of the Parliament of Paris in 1582, and firmly opposed the factious designs of the League a few years later. After the death of Henry III., in 1589, he promoted the cause of Henry IV., and opposed ultramontane doctrines. He is called one of the greatest men who have illustrated the French magistracy. Died in 1616.

Harlay, de, (ACHILLE,) a French judge, noted for his learning and caustic wit, was born in Paris in 1639, and was chosen first president of the Parliament of Paris in 1689. Died in 1712.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Harlay de Chanvalon, *hȧr'lȧ' deh shŏn'vȧ'lôn',* (FRANÇOIS,) a French courtier and prelate, born in Paris in 1625, became Archbishop of Paris in 1670. He obtained the favour of Louis XIV., was hostile to the Jansenists, and persecuted the Protestants. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1695.

See LEGENDRE, "Vie de Harlay," 1720; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Hârleman. See HORLEMAN.

Harless or **Harles,** *har'lĕss,* (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, son of Gottlieb C. Harless, was born at Erlangen in 1773. He was professor of medicine at Bonn from 1818 until 1853. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Cephalology and Neurology in Antiquity," (1801.) Died in 1853.

Harless or **Harles,** (GOTTLIEB CHRISTOPH,) a learned German philologist, born at Culmbach in 1740. He became professor of eloquence at Erlangen in 1770, and wrote numerous Latin works, the most important of which are "The Lives of Philologists of the Present Age," (4 vols., 1764–72,) an "Introduction to the History of the Greek Language," (1778,) and a new edition of the "Bibliotheca Græca" of Fabricius," (12 vols., 1790–1810.) Died in 1815.

Harless, (GOTTLIEB CHRISTOPH ADOLF,) an influential German Protestant theologian, born at Nuremberg in 1806. He was professor of theology at Erlangen from 1836 to 1845, and acquired eminence as a pulpit orator and an author. Among his works are a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians," (1834,) a volume of sermons entitled "Christi Reich und Christi Kraft," (1840,) and "Christian Ethics," (1842,) which has been often reprinted. In 1852 he became president of the Consistory of Munich. Died September 6, 1879.

Harleville, (COLLIN D'.) See COLLIN-HARLEVILLE.

Har'ley, (GEORGE,) a British physician, born at Haddington, Scotland, February 12, 1829. He graduated as M.D. at the University of Edinburgh in 1850. He then studied in Paris, Würzburg, Berlin, Vienna, Padua, and Heidelberg. In 1859 he was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence in University College, London, and in 1861 was chosen physician to the hospital there. Among his works are one "On Jaundice," (1862,) "The Urine," (1866,) "Histological Demonstrations," (1868,) "Germ Diseases," (1881,) etc. Died Oct. 27, 1896.

Har'ley, (ROBERT,) Earl of Oxford, born in London in 1661, was the son and heir of Sir Edward Harley a Puritan officer, who fought against Charles I. in the civil war. At the Revolution Sir Edward and his son raised a troop of horse for the Prince of Orange. In 1689 Robert obtained a seat in Parliament, where at first he acted with the Whigs. However, he often voted with the opposition, and by degrees became identified with the Tories. He acquired great influence in the House by his industry, gravity, and political artifice, and after a few years was recognized as one of the leaders of his party. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1701, and again in 1702.

In 1704 this wily politician became secretary of state, probably through the influence of his cousin, Mrs. Masham, who was the favourite of Queen Anne. Harley, with his ally Bolingbroke, resigned in 1708, in consequence of the enmity of Marlborough and Godolphin, whom he attempted to supplant and who insisted on his dismissal. In 1710, a change of the ministry having occurred, Harley was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. In 1711 a French emissary named Guiscard, while being examined before the privy council, stabbed Harley with a pen-knife and wounded him slightly. This affair rendered him more popular; and soon after he was made Earl of Oxford and of Mortimer and lord high treasurer. The most important event of his administration is the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. The rivalry which had existed between the premier and his colleague Bolingbroke resulted in the dismissal of the former in July, 1714; and the death of Queen Anne, a few days after, ruined his political prospects. In 1715 he was impeached by the Commons, and sent to the Tower, in which he was confined nearly two years. While in prison he maintained a treasonable correspondence with the Stuart family. In 1717 he was acquitted and released. Died in 1724. "His influence in Parliament," says Macaulay, "was altogether out of proportion to his abilities. His intellect was both small and slow." He was the patron of Pope and Swift. His valuable collection of manuscripts was purchased by Parliament, and now forms part of the British Museum, with the name of the Harleian Collection. His private character is said to have been strictly moral; but he was justly distrusted by both parties for his duplicity. Pope said, "Oxford was not a very capable minister, and had a good deal of negligence into the bargain."

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iv.; LORD MAHON "History of England;" DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, "Account of her own Life."

Harley, (ROBERT,) F.R.S., an English mathematician, born at Liverpool, January 23, 1828. He studied at Airedale College, Bradford, and in 1854 became a Congregationalist minister at Brighouse. He was for a time professor of mathematics in Airedale College. Mr. Harley is the author of many able and original papers upon the higher mathematics.

Har'lōw, (GEORGE HENRY,) an English historical and portrait painter, born in London in 1787, studied with Sir Thomas Lawrence. He acquired great executive facility, and was very successful in portraits. In 1818 he visited Rome, where in the short space of eighteen days he produced a copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration." Among his chief works is "The Trial of Queen Catherine," the prominent characters of which are portraits of the Kemble family. He died in 1819.

Harmand, *hȧr'môn',* (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French

revolutionist, of the moderate party, a member of the Convention, 1792–94, born at Souilly (Meuse) in 1751; died in 1816.

Har'mar, (JOHN,) a learned English divine, born in 1594, was chosen professor of Greek at Oxford in 1650. He published "Lexicon Etymologicon Græcum," (1637,) and other works. Died in 1670.

Harmenopule. See HARMENOPULUS.

Har-men-o-pū'lus, [Fr. HARMENOPULE, hȧr'meh-no'pül',] (CONSTANTIN,) a noted Greek jurist, born in Constantinople about 1320. He held the high offices of councillor, curopalate, and grand chancellor under the emperor John Palæologus. He wrote a "Manual of Laws," (Πρόχειρον τῶν νόμων,) a work of high authority among the Greeks, and a treatise on canon law. Died in 1383.

Har'mer, (THOMAS,) a learned English dissenting minister, born at Norwich in 1715. He published an able work in which certain passages of Scripture were considered in relation to facts narrated by travellers in the East. Died in 1788.

Har-mo'dI-us, [Gr. Ἁρμόδιος,] a young Athenian, who, with his friend Aristogi'ton, acquired celebrity by a conspiracy against the Pisistratidæ, Hippias and Hipparchus, who held the chief power in Athens about 525 B.C. Harmodius having received a personal affront from Hipparchus, the two friends conspired to revenge this by the death of both the brothers, and chose the occasion of a public festival for the execution of their design. They first attacked and killed Hipparchus, whose guards then slew Harmodius and arrested Aristogiton, who was afterwards put to death by the order of Hippias. The latter, having become tyrannical and unpopular, was expelled from the state about three years after that event, 511 B.C. Statues were erected at the public expense to the memory of the conspirators, who were regarded as heroes and martyrs of liberty. It is said that when the tyrant Dionysius asked Antipho which was the finest kind of brass, he replied, "That of which the statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton are formed."

Har'mon, (JUDSON,) governor, born at Newton, Ohio, in 1846. He studied law, became mayor of Wyoming, Ohio, in 1875, judge in 1876 and 1878, and U. S. attorney-general in 1895. He was elected governor of Ohio by the Democratic party in 1909. Died in 1927.

Har-mo'nI-ą, [Gr. Ἁρμονία; Fr. HARMONIE, ȧR'mo'ne',] in classic mythology, a personification of the order or harmony of the universe, said to be a daughter of Mars and Venus, (or, according to some authorities of Jupiter and Electra,) and a wife of Cadmus. She received on her wedding-day, from some of the gods, a rich necklace, which proved fatal to every person who successively possessed it.

Harms, hȧrmz, (CLAUDE,) a Danish theologian, born at Fahrstedt (Holstein) in 1778. He was an adversary of rationalism, and became principal pastor of Kiel in 1835. Among his most important works are "Pastoral Theology," (3 vols., 1834,) and "The Augsburg Confession," (1847.) Died in 1855.

Harms, hȧrmss, (LUDWIG,) called PASTOR HARMS, a German Protestant minister, born at Hermannsburg, in the Lüneberger Heath, in 1809. Becoming pastor of his native parish, he built a great missionary college and an extensive printing-house, and converted his obscure village into the head-quarters of an important home and foreign missionary work, having its agents in every quarter of the globe. He was the ruler, confessor, confidant, and friend of all his parish. His character was strong and genuine, if somewhat eccentric. Died November 14, 1866.

Har'nack, (ADOLF,) a German theologian, born at Dorpat, May 7, 1851. He was professor of theology successively at Leipzig, Giessen, Marburg, and Berlin, and wrote works on Gnosticism, Monasticism, "History of Dogma," (1886–90,) "Christianity and History," etc. With Zahn and others he edited the "Apostolic Fathers" and other early Christian literature.

Har'nett, (CORNELIUS,) an American statesman, born in England in 1723. He became a citizen of North Carolina before the Revolution, in which he took a prominent part against the British government. He was elected to the Congress at Halifax in 1776, after which he was a member of the Continental Congress. Died in 1781.

Harnett, (WILLIAM R.,) a painter, born in Ireland in 1850, was educated in Philadelphia and studied painting in Munich and elsewhere. Of his paintings, "Confusion," "The Old Cupboard," and "After the Hunt" commanded high prices. Died in 1892.

Har'ney, (WILLIAM SELBY,) an American general, born in Tennessee in 1800. He became a captain in 1825, served in the Florida war, and obtained the rank of colonel in 1846. He took part in several battles in Mexico, 1846–47,) and was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in 1858 and placed in command of Oregon. In 1859 he occupied the island of San Juan, which was claimed by the British. He was retired in 1863, and was brevetted major-general in 1865. Died May 9, 1889.

Harnisch, hȧR'nish, (WILHELM,) a meritorious German teacher and educational reformer, born at Wilsnach, near Potsdam, in 1787. He was preceptor to the princess Charlotte, afterwards Empress of Russia. Among his chief works are a "Manual of Popular Instruction," (1820,) and "Cosmology," ("Die Weltkunde," 4th edition, 1827, 3 vols.) Died at Berlin, August 15, 1864.

Haro, de, dȧ ȧ'ro, (JUAN,) a Spanish historical painter, born in Castile. He was living at Madrid in 1604.

Haro, de, (Don LUIS,) a Spanish minister of state, born at Valladolid in 1598. He was the son of the Marquis of Carpio, and a nephew of the famous Duke of Olivares, whom in 1644 he succeeded as prime minister and favourite of Philip IV. He carried on a disastrous war against France, Portugal, and the Dutch for many years, and in 1659 signed, with the French minister Mazarin, the treaty of the Pyrenees. The king rewarded him for his services by erecting the marquisate of Carpio into a dukedom. Died in 1661.

Hăr'ọld I., surnamed HAREFOOT, King of England, was the second son of Canute the Great by Algiva, daughter of the Earl of Northampton. At the death of Canute, in 1035, Harold and Hardicanute (son of Queen Emma) were the chief competitors for the throne of England, which their father, on his marriage with Emma, had agreed to leave to her issue. But Harold had the advantage of possession, and was recognized by the Danes and people of Mercia. (See HARDICANUTE.) In 1037, Alfred, the younger son of Emma, having invaded the country and been defeated and killed, Harold became King of all England. He died in 1040, and was succeeded by Hardicanute.

Harold II., King of England, was a son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, a powerful Saxon nobleman. On the death of Godwin, in 1053, he inherited with his father's talents the earldom of Kent. Having been appointed commander of the army of the king, Edward the Confessor, he gained victories over the Welsh about 1062. He was thrown by a storm on the coast of France about 1065, and became the prisoner of William, Duke of Normandy, who, as a condition of his liberation, required Harold to swear that on the death of Edward the Confessor he would aid William to obtain the throne of England. Edward died in January, 1066, and Harold was proclaimed king by the assembly of thanes and the citizens of London, without opposition from any native competitor except his own brother, Tostig. The Norman duke demanded that Harold should surrender to him the crown; but he refused to be bound by an oath which was extorted from him by force. In September, 1066, Harold gained a complete victory over Tostig and the King of Norway, who had invaded England. Three days after this battle, the Duke of Normandy landed in Sussex with an army of about 60,000 men, which Harold encountered at Senlac, (now Battle,) near Hastings, on the 14th of October, 1066. After a long and obstinate combat, in which Harold and his two brothers were killed, William gained a decisive victory, which rendered him master of England.

Hăr'ọld (or **Harald**) **Harfager**, (har'fȧ'gẹr, almost har'fȧ'hẹr,) a king of Norway, whose reign is considered to mark the commencement of authentic Norwegian his-

tory. About 895 he subdued the jarls, or petty chieftains, and united the various sections of Norway into one kingdom. He reigned above thirty years, and left his crown to his son, Haco (or Haquin) the Good, who first introduced Christianity into Norway.

Haroun-al-Raschid,* hȧ-rōōn′ ȧl rȧsh′id, or, more correctly, **Haroon-ar-Rasheed,** (or **Harûn-ar-Rashîd,**) hȧ-rōōn′ ȧr-rȧ-sheed′, the most celebrated of the Eastern caliphs, and the most powerful sovereign of the dynasty of the Abbassides, was born about 766 A.D. He was a son of the caliph Mahdee, (Mahdí,) and succeeded his elder brother Hadee (Hadi) in 786. In the early part of his reign the Barmecides Yahia and Jaafar were his favourite ministers. About 804 A.D. he waged a successful war against the Byzantine emperor Nicephorus, whom he compelled to pay tribute. Haroun was a liberal patron of poets and scholars; but he scarcely merited the surname of Ar-Rasheed, ("the Just.") (See JAAFAR.) He is chiefly renowned as the principal hero of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." Died in 809 A.D.

Har′pa-gus, [Gr. Ἅρπαγος,] a noble Mede, said to have saved the life of Cyrus the Great. Afterwards, under Cyrus, he reduced several Greek cities of Ionia.

Har′pa-lus, [Gr. Ἅρπαλος,] a Macedonian whom Alexander the Great made satrap of Babylon and intrusted with the care of his accumulated treasures on his departure for India. Harpalus abused his trust, and, when he heard that his master was returning, fled to Athens with a large sum of money. The Athenians being unable or unwilling to protect him against Antipater, Alexander's lieutenant, who demanded that he should be given up, he retired to Crete, where he was killed in 324 B.C. Demosthenes, having advocated his cause, was tried on a charge of bribery and fined.

Har-păl′ȳ-çe, [Gr. Ἁρπαλύκη,] daughter of Harpal′ycus, King of Thrace, was distinguished for her courageous defence of her father's kingdom against Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles.

Harpe, La. See LA HARPE.

Har′per, (JAMES,) an American publisher, born at Newton, Long Island, in 1795. He and several of his brothers founded in New York the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers about 1825. He was elected mayor of New York in 1844. Died in 1869.

Harper, (ROBERT GOODLOE,) an eminent lawyer, born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1765. Graduating at Princeton College, he settled as a lawyer in South Carolina, and from 1795 to 1800 was a member of Congress, proving an able debater and becoming leader of the Federal party. In 1811 he engaged in law practice in Baltimore, where he acted as counsel for Justice Chase, of the U. S. Supreme Court, in an impeachment trial. He was elected U. S. Senator from Maryland in 1815. Died in 1825.

Harper, (WILLIAM,) an American lawyer and politician, born in the island of Antigua in 1790. He settled in Missouri in 1818, removed to South Carolina in 1823, and became a Senator of the United States in 1826. He was appointed a judge of the court of appeals in 1831, and elected chancellor in 1834. Died in 1847.

Harper, (WILLIAM RAINEY,) an American educator, was born at New Concord, Ohio, in 1856, and graduated at Muskingum College. He held positions in a number of institutions, and was professor of Semitic languages at Yale 1886–91, and of Biblical literature 1889–91. In 1891 he became president of the University of Chicago. He has published several Hebrew text-books and done editorial work on "The Biblical World" and other journals. He died in 1906.

Harphius, hȧr′fe-ûs, (HENRY,) an eminent Flemish mystic theologian, born at Erp or Herp, was superior of a Franciscan abbey at Malines, where he died in 1478. He wrote the "Eden of the Contemplative," "The Mirror of Perfection," etc.

Har′pies, [Gr. Ἅρπυαι; Lat. HAR′PYIÆ; Fr. HARPYES, ȧr′pe′,] winged monsters of classic mythology, regarded as the daughters of Neptune, and supposed by some to be personified storm-winds. They polluted all that they touched.

Har-poc′rą-tēs or **Har′po-krut,** a divinity of the ancient Egyptians, identified with the younger Horus. He has been called the god of silence or secrecy, but this is not now unanimously conceded. He was represented as holding a finger on his mouth.

Har-po-crā′tī-on, [Gr. Ἁρποκρατίων,] (VALERIUS,) a Greek rhetorician of Alexandria, of whose life scarcely anything is known. He appears to have lived in or after the second century. He wrote a very important work, called "Lexicon for the Ten Orators," (Λεξικὸν τῶν δέκα ῥητόρων,) which is extant. He explains in this the political and other terms used by the Athenian orators, and affords much valuable information on the public and civil law and history of Athens.

Harps′field or **Harps′feld,** (NICHOLAS,) an English Catholic, born in London, was chosen professor of Greek in Oxford in 1546, and Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1554. He wrote an "English Ecclesiastical History." He was imprisoned about twenty years during the reign of Elizabeth. Died about 1582.

Har′radan, (BEATRICE,) an English novelist, born at Hampstead in 1864. She wrote the popular "Ships that Pass in the Night," (1893,) "In Varying Moods," (1894,) "Hilda Strafford," (1897,) etc.

Har′ri-man, (EDWARD HENRY,) railroad financier, born at Hempstead, New York, in 1847. Engaged in brokerage, became active in railroad finance, director and afterwards president of the Illinois Central R. R., and in 1898 gained control of the Union Pacific R. R. By a daring system of financing he gained possession of other roads until in a few years he was railroad autocrat of the United States. He improved all the roads under his management. In 1906 the Interstate Commerce Commission investigated his methods, but without effect. Died in 1909.

Harring, hȧr′ring, (HARRO PAUL,) a writer, born near Husum, Denmark, in 1798. He travelled in many countries, and was several times arrested as a conspirator and revolutionist. He wrote several dramas and other works of fiction, and "Memoirs of Poland under Russian Domination," (in French, 1831.) Died in 1870.

Hȧr′ring-tŏn, (CHARLES STANHOPE,) EARL OF, born in England in 1753, was previously styled LORD PETERSHAM. He entered the army in 1769, and was returned to Parliament in 1776. At the death of his father, about 1778, he became a member of the House of Lords. He served in several campaigns in America and in the West Indies, and was aide-de-camp to General Burgoyne at the capitulation of Saratoga. After his return he became aide-de-camp to the king, George III., in 1792 a colonel of the life-guards, and in 1798 lieutenant-general. About 1802 he was envoy-extraordinary to Berlin. From 1807 to 1812 he commanded the army in Ireland. Died in 1829.

Harrington, (HENRY,) an English physician and poet, born at Kelston in 1729, resided at Bath. He published "An Ode to Harmony," "An Ode to Discord," and a few other works. Died in 1816.

Harrington, (JAMES,) an English author, born at Upton in 1611, was educated at Oxford under Dr. Chillingworth. In youth he made the tour of the continent. In 1646 he officiated as groom of the bed-chamber to Charles I., then a prisoner, whom he attended at his execution. In 1656 he published his principal work, entitled "Oceana," which attracted much attention and was greatly admired. It is a political allegory, exhibiting, in imitation of Plato's "Atlantis," the plan or model of an ideal republic, named Oce′ana, which is supposed to represent England. His project was generally considered visionary, impracticable, and Utopian. He was arrested in 1661 on a charge of treason, and (though the case was never brought to trial) closely confined until he became deranged. The cause of his arrest was probably his republican principles. Died in 1677.

Harrington or **Harington,** (JOHN,) of Stepney, an English poet, born in 1534. He wrote elegant "Verses

* In this instance we have departed from our general rule of spelling according to the sound of Oriental names. The spelling *Haroun* seems to have become, indeed, a part of the English language.

on Isabella Markham," dated about 1564. "If these are genuine," says Hallam, "they are as polished as any written at the close of the queen's reign." Died in 1582.

Harrington, (SIR JOHN,) an English poet and courtier, a son of the preceding, was born at or near Bath in 1561. He became a favourite of Queen Elizabeth. He was the author of an admired English version of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," (1591.) He wrote numerous epigrams, which were published in 1615, a "Brief View of the State of the Church," and other works. About 1600 he served under the Earl of Essex as commander of the horse. Died in 1612.

Harrington, (MARK WALROD,) an American meteorologist, born at Sycamore, Illinois, in 1848. He was assistant in the Coast Survey of Alaska 1870–71, professor of astronomy University of Michigan 1879–91, and chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington 1891–95. Was president of the Washington State University 1895–97.

Hăr'rĭ-ŏtt or **Harriot,** (THOMAS,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Oxford in 1560. He visited Virginia in the service of Sir Walter Raleigh (who had been his pupil) in 1584, and published an Account of that province in 1588. He was liberally patronized by the Earl of Northumberland, in whose house he spent the latter part of his life. Harriott was noted for skill in algebra, his treatise on which, entitled "Artis Analyticæ Praxis," was published in 1631. It is said that he observed the satellites of Jupiter in 1610, a few days after Galileo first discovered them, and that he was the first who detected the spots on the sun, December 8, 1610. In algebraic science he developed a complete theory of the genesis of equations. Died in 1621.

Harris, (CORRA,) author, born at Farm Hill, Ga., 1869. She has published "A Circuit Rider's Wife," "Eve's Second Husband," "The Recording Angel," etc.

Harris, (GEORGE,) an English lawyer, born in 1809. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and entered the navy, but in 1843 was called to the bar, and was a registrar of the Bankruptcy court, 1862–68. Among his works are a "Life of Lord Hardwicke," (1847,) "Theory of the Arts," "Civilization considered as a Science," (1861,) "Philosophical Treatise on the Nature and Constitution of Man," (1876.) Died, 1890.

Harris, (GEORGE,) LORD, an English general, born at Brasted in 1746, entered the army in 1759. He was in the battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island, served in India in 1790–91, and was promoted major-general in 1794. Four years later he defeated Tippoo Sultan and captured Seringapatam. For his services he was rewarded by a peerage, as Lord Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore. Died in 1829.

Harris, (ISHAM GREEN,) an American statesman, was born at Tullahoma, Tennessee, in 1818. He became a member of the Tennessee legislature in 1847, member of Congress 1849–53, Governor of Tennessee 1857–63, and was three years in the Confederate army. He was elected United States Senator in 1877, 1883, 1889, and 1895, and was president *pro tem.* of the Senate in 1893. Died July 8, 1897.

Harris, (JAMES,) an English author, born at Salisbury in 1709. In 1761 he obtained a seat in Parliament, in 1763 became a lord of the treasury, and in 1774 secretary and controller to the queen. In 1751 he published his "Hermes; or, A Philosophical Inquiry concerning Language and Universal Grammar," which, according to Coleridge, is "written with the precision of Aristotle and the elegance of Quintilian." Died in 1780.

Harris, (JAMES,) first Earl of Malmesbury, an able diplomatist, born at Salisbury in 1746, was the only son of the preceding. He was educated at Oxford and Leyden, and in 1767 was appointed secretary of embassy at Madrid. A few years after, being left as chargé-d'affaires in the same court, he acquitted himself so well in an important affair that he received in 1772 the mission to Prussia, and in 1777 that to Saint Petersburg, from which he returned home in 1784. Although he was a political friend of Fox, he received from Pitt, then premier, the appointment of minister to the Hague, where he negotiated, in 1788, a treaty with Holland and Prussia. The same year he was created Baron Malmesbury. In 1793 he joined the Tory or Conservative party. He was subsequently employed on missions to Berlin and the French republic, in which he maintained his reputation as a skilful diplomatist. In 1800 he was raised to the rank of Earl of Malmesbury and Viscount Fitzharris. He died in 1820, leaving one son and several daughters. Since his death his "Diaries and Correspondence" has been published.

Harris, (JAMES HOWARD.) See MALMESBURY.

Harris, (JOEL CHANDLER,) an American author, born at Eatonton, Georgia, December 9, 1848. He was bred a printer, became a journalist, and in 1877 became connected editorially with the "Atlanta Constitution." His sketches of negro folk-lore were very successful. These are chiefly embodied in his books "Uncle Remus," (1880,) "Nights with Uncle Remus," (1883,) "Mingo and other Sketches," (1884,) "Little Mr. Thimblefinger," (1894,) and "Mr. Rabbit at Home." D. July 3, 1908.

Harris, (JOHN,) D.D., an English divine, born about 1667, became prebendary of Rochester. He was secretary and vice-president of the Royal Society. Besides a variety of scientific works, he published a valuable "Collection of Voyages and Travels." His "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," (1704,) explaining both the terms of art and the arts themselves, was the prototype, it is said, of all the cyclopædias which have since appeared. Died in 1719.

Harris, (JOHN,) D.D., an English dissenting minister, born at Ugborough in 1804. After preaching for the Independent Church at Epsom, he became in 1837 professor of theology in Cheshunt College. About 1850 he was appointed principal of New College, the chief theological seminary of the Independents. Dr. Harris was a popular preacher, and acquired a wide reputation as an author. Among his chief works are "The Great Teacher," (1835,) "Covetousness the Sin of the Christian Church," of which ninety thousand copies had been sold in 1856, "The Great Commission," (1842,) "The Pre-Adamite Earth," (1847,) and "Man Primeval." Died in 1856.

Harris, (JOSEPH,) an astronomer, and assay-master of the English mint, wrote an "Essay on Money and Coins," (1757,) a "Treatise on Optics," etc. Died in 1764.

Harris, (MIRIAM COLES,) an American novelist, born on Dosoris Island, New York, July 7, 1834. She was married in 1864 to Sidney S. Harris, of New York city. Her principal works are "Rutledge," (1860,) "The Sutherlands," "Frank Warrington," "Saint Philip's," "Happy-go-Lucky," and "Phœbe," (1884.) She also wrote two religious works,—"Dear Feast of Lent" and "A Rosary for Lent,"—besides some books for children.

Harris, (MOSES,) an English naturalist and artist, published in 1766 "The Aurelian; or, Natural History of English Moths and Butterflies," and an "Exposition of English Insects," (1776.)

Harris, (ROBERT,) D.D., an eminent English Puritan divine, born in Gloucestershire in 1578. He was president of Trinity College, Oxford, from 1648 to 1658. He was a popular preacher, and a man of excellent gifts and graces. He published a volume of Sermons, Letters, etc. Died in 1658.

See DURHAM, "Life of Robert Harris," 1660.

Harris, (SAMUEL,) D.D., LL.D., an American theologian, born at East Machias, Maine, June 14, 1814. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1833, studied divinity in Andover Seminary, held Congregational pastorates, 1841–55, was professor of theology in the school at Bangor, Maine, 1855–67, and president of Bowdoin College, 1867–71. In 1871 he became professor of systematic theology in Yale College. His principal works are "Zaccheus, or the Scriptural Plan of Benevolence," "Christ's Prayer for the Death of his Redeemed," "The Christian Doctrine of Human Progress," (1870,) "The Kingdom of Christ on Earth," (1874,) "The Philosophical Basis of Theism," (1883,) etc. Died June 26, 1899.

Harris, (SAMUEL SMITH,) D.D., LL.D., an American

bishop, born in Autauga county, Alabama, September 14, 1841. He graduated at the University of Alabama in 1859, served with distinction in the Confederate army, 1861–65, practised law in Montgomery, Alabama, and in New York, till 1868, became a priest of the Episcopal Church, and in 1879 Bishop of Michigan. He published "Bohlen Lectures for 1882, on the Relation of Christianity to Civil Society." Died August 21, 1888.

Harris, (THADDEUS WILLIAM,) M.D., an eminent entomologist and skilful librarian, was born in 1795. He graduated at Harvard College in 1815, and was librarian at that institution from 1831 until his death. In 1837 he was employed in the Zoological and Botanical Survey of Massachusetts. He wrote, besides other works, ar official "Report on the Insects of Massachusetts Injurious to Vegetation," (1841.) Died in 1856.

Harris, (THOMAS LAKE,) a spiritualistic poet and preacher, born in England, May 15, 1823, emigrated in early life to the United States. Among his works is an "Epic of the Starry Heavens," (1854.) He founded a religious association called "The Brotherhood of the New Life." Died in 1906.

Harris, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English dissenting minister and biographer, born at Salisbury in 1720. He published valuable biographies of Hugh Peters, (1751,) of James I., (1753,) of Charles I., (1758,) of Oliver Cromwell, (1762,) and of Charles II., (1766.) Died in 1770.

Harris, (WILLIAM SNOW,) an English surgeon, distinguished by his researches in physical sciences and by his inventions, was born at Plymouth about 1792. He gave special attention to electricity, magnetism, and meteorology. In 1831 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, which awarded him the Copley medal in 1835. He invented a new steering-compass, and made important improvements in the construction of conductors of the electric fluid. By a system of metallic conductors applied to the masts and hulls of ships, he greatly diminished the ruinous effects of lightning in the navy. He published "The Nature of Thunder-Storms," (1843,) and "Rudiments of Electricity," (1849.) Died in January, 1867.

Harris, (WILLIAM TORREY,) LL.D., an American educator and philosopher, born at North Killingly, Connecticut, September 10, 1835. He studied at Yale College, and was superintendent of the Saint Louis public schools, 1868–80. In 1867 he became editor of the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy." Besides his reports on the Saint Louis schools and an official "Statement of the System of Education of the United States," ne has published many articles on philosophy, art, education, etc. He is an Officer of the French Academy, and was a prominent member of the "Concord Summer School of Philosophy." In 1889 he was appointed U. S. Commissioner of Education. Died Nov. 5, 1909.

Hăr'rĭ-sŏn, (BENJAMIN,) born at Berkeley, on the James River, Virginia, about 1740, was the father of President William H. Harrison. In 1764 he was a member of the Virginia legislature, and in 1774 was elected to the national Congress, in which he was distinguished for his patriotic services and signed the Declaration of Independence. From 1782 to 1784 he was Governor of Virginia. He was also a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1788. Died in 1791.

Harrison, (BENJAMIN,) an American statesman, the great-grandson of the preceding, and grandson of General William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, in 1852, and in 1854 engaged in the practice of law in Indianapolis, that city becoming his future home. During the civil war, as colonel of the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, he served in the Army of the Cumberland, participated in the capture of Atlanta, and was made brigadier-general. In 1876 he ran for governor of Indiana, but failed of an election, and in 1880 was chosen to the United States Senate. In 1888 he became the Republican candidate for the Presidency, to which he was elected by a majority of 65 electoral votes over Cleveland. He ran again in 1892, but Cleveland was elected with a majority of 110 votes. Died March 13, 1901.

Harrison, (CHARLES CUSTIS,) born at Philadelphia in 1844, engaged in the manufacture of sugar 1863–92, was acting provost of the University of Pennsylvania 1894–95, and provost from 1895 until 1911. He received the "Philadelphia Award" for distinguished service to the city, 1924. Died February 12, 1929.

Harrison, (CONSTANCE CARY,) an American novelist, born in Virginia in 1840. She published "Golden Rod," (1880,) "Bar Harbor Days," (1887,) etc.

Harrison, (FREDERIC,) an English positivist, born in London, October 18, 1831. He graduated with honours at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1853, when he became a Fellow and tutor of his college. He came to the bar in 1858. In 1877 he was made professor of jurisprudence and international law under the Council of Legal Education. He has given much labour and time to the cause of education for working men and women. He has published "Order and Progress," (1875,) "Social Statics," (1875, a translation from Comte,) "Annals of an Old Manor House," (1893,) "Early Victorian Literature," (1895,) Died 1923.

Hăr'rĭ-sŏn, (JOHN,) an English mechanician, born at Faulby, in Yorkshire, in 1693, learned the trade of a carpenter. He became interested in the mechanism of clocks, in which he made several improvements, the greatest of which was the compound pendulum. Large rewards having been offered to any one who would ascertain the longitude within sixty miles, Harrison, in 1735, exhibited his chronometer to the Royal Society, and a man-of-war was put at his disposal, in which he made a voyage to Lisbon and corrected the reckoning a degree and a half. After repeated trials, he perfected in 1761 a chronometer which determined the longitude within eighteen miles, by which he became entitled to the reward of £20,000 offered by government. After it had been tested in several voyages, and it was found that other persons could construct the instrument, the above premium was paid to Harrison in 1765–67. Died in 1776.

Harrison, (MARY ST. LEGER,) an English novelist, born in 1852, the youngest daughter of Charles Kingsley. She married William Harrison in 1876. Under the pen-name of Lucas Malet she has published "Mrs. Lorimer," (1882,) "The Wages of Sin," (1891,) "The Carissima," (1896,) etc.

Harrison, (THOMAS,) (given erroneously in almost all biographical dictionaries as JOHN **Harrison**,) an English republican general, served in the parliamentary army in the civil war, and was one of the judges of the court in which Charles I. was tried in 1649. He had obtained the rank of major-general, when he became a member of the council of state, in 1653. Cromwell, when Protector, endeavoured to gain his support by the offer of an exalted position; but he refused to co-operate with the "usurper," as he called him. In 1657 he was deprived of his commission and confined. In 1660 he was executed for his share in the death of Charles I. Before the judges who tried him, he spoke with courage and complacency of the act for which he was about to suffer.

Harrison, (THOMAS ALEXANDER,) an American painter, born at Philadelphia in 1853. For his "Le Crépuscule," now in the Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, he received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars. Other paintings are "In Arcady," "Castles in Spain," etc.

Harrison, (WILLIAM,) born in London, became canon of Windsor. He wrote a "Historical Description of the Island of Britain," which contains valuable information respecting manners, customs, etc. Died about 1592.

Harrison, (WILLIAM,) an English scholar and poet, was a Fellow of New College, Oxford. He was a favourite of Swift, who described him as a "pretty fellow, with a great deal of wit, good sense, and good nature." Swift procured for him the office of secretary of embassy to the Hague. Harrison edited the fifth volume of the "Tatler." Died in 1713.

Harrison, (WILLIAM HENRY,) the ninth President of

the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, on the 9th of February, 1773. He was a son of Benjamin Harrison, noticed above, and was educated at Hampden-Sidney College. He entered the army in 1791, served as aide-de-camp to General Wayne in the Indian war, and became a captain in 1794. In 1797 he resigned his commission, and in 1799 he was chosen a delegate to Congress for the Northwest Territory. He was appointed Governor of the Territory of Indiana in 1801, and, having been reappointed by several successive Presidents, held that office until 1813, and made many treaties with the Indians. On the 7th of November, 1811, he defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1812, and a major-general in the regular army in 1813. In October of that year he gained a complete victory over the British at the battle of the Thames. He represented Cincinnati in Congress in 1817 and 1818, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1824. President Adams sent him in 1828 as minister to the republic of Colombia; but he was recalled by General Jackson in the spring of 1829. He passed many subsequent years on his farm at North Bend, on the Ohio River. In 1836 he was the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and received seventy-three electoral votes, but was defeated by Mr. Van Buren. Having been again nominated by the Whigs, he was elected in 1840 by a large majority over Van Buren, who received only sixty electoral votes out of two hundred and ninety-four, which was the whole number. This political campaign was remarkable for its immense mass-meetings, processions, and novel modes of exciting the people. He entered upon the office March 4, and died April 4, 1841.

See M. Dawson, "Life of General W. H. Harrison," 1824; James Hall, "Memoir of the Public Services of W. H. Harrison," 1836; S. J. Burr, "Life and Times of W. H. Harrison," 1840; "Life of William Henry Harrison," by Isaac R. Jackson; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Hăr'row-by, (Dudley Ryder,) Earl of, an English peer and philanthropist, born about 1798. He inherited the earldom at the death of his father in 1847, and was lord privy seal in 1856 and 1857. Died in 1882.

Hăr'ry, Blind, or **Henry the Minstrel**, a Scottish bard of the fifteenth century, who was blind from his birth, and wrote a heroic poem on the "Adventures of Sir William Wallace." But little is known of the events of his life. It appears that he made a poetical version of the popular traditions in relation to his hero, in which he followed in a humble degree the example of Homer. Some of his statements are confirmed by recent researches into the monuments and records of history. "The work, therefore," says Tytler, "cannot be treated as an entire romance."

See Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Harsdörfer or **Harsdoerfer**, hars'dör'fer, (Georg Philipp,) a German poet, born at Nuremberg in 1607, wrote in German and Latin. Among his works, which are nearly forgotten, are "The Poetical Filter," ("Poetischer Trichter," 3 vols., 1653,) and "Gesprächspiele." Died in 1658.

Hars'net, (Samuel,) born at Colchester, England, in 1561, became Bishop of Chichester in 1609, and Archbishop of York in 1628. He published a volume of Sermons, and a "Declaration of Popish Impostures," etc. Died in 1631.

Hart, (Albert Bushnell,) teacher, born at Clarksville, Pennsylvania, in 1854. Was a teacher of history in Harvard University 1883–1910; professor of science of government 1910–26. Has written and edited numerous works on American history and government.

Hart, (George Vaughan,) a British general, born in 1752; died in 1832.

Hart, (James M.,) a landscape painter, born at Kilmarnock, in Scotland, in 1828. He settled in New York, among his best works being "Woods in Autumn" and "Moonrise in the Adirondacks." Died in 1901. His brother William, also a landscape-painter of New York, produced "October's Golden Hours," etc.

Hart, (Joel T.,) an American sculptor, born in Clark county, Kentucky, in 1810. He was a mason or stonecutter in his youth. In 1849 he visited Italy, where he executed a marble statue of Henry Clay. Among his other works is "Angelina." Died March 2, 1877.

Hart, (John,) one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was the son of Edward Hart, of Hopewell, New Jersey. He was elected to Congress in 1774 by the people of New Jersey. Died in 1780.

Hart, (Sir Robert,) customs official in China, was born at Milltown, Ireland, in 1835. He entered the consular service in China in 1854, resigned and was appointed in the Chinese Imperial Customs in 1859, and was inspector general of customs 1863–1908 and of posts 1896–1908. He grew to great power and became virtually the dictator of Chinese policy under the guise of a public adviser. He has been made knight or officer in many European orders of honour, and given the highest titles in the gift of the Chinese throne. Died 1911.

Hart, (Solomon,) an eminent English historical painter, born at Plymouth in 1806. He produced in 1830 "The Elevation of the Law," (in the Jewish worship,) and was elected Royal Academician in 1840. He afterwards exhibited several pictures annually at the Academy, and treated a great variety of subjects with success. D. 1881.

Hart, (William,) an eminent painter, born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1823. His parents settled in Albany, New York, in 1831. His pictures of American autumn scenery are of special interest. Died June 17, 1894.

Harte, hart, (Francis Bret,) a distinguished American author, born at Albany, New York, August 25, 1839. He went to California in 1854, and in 1857 found work in a newspaper office of San Francisco, at first as a printer, and finally as an editor. He was secretary of the United States mint at San Francisco, 1864–70. For a time he edited the "Overland Monthly," and then held a professorship of recent literature in the University of California. In 1878 he was appointed United States consul at Crefeld, and in 1880 at Glasgow. His books are often collections of short tales of marked originality. His principal books are "Condensed Novels," (1867,) "Poems," (1870,) "The Luck of Roaring Camp," etc., (1870,) "East and West Poems," (1871,) "Poetical Works," (1871,) "Echoes of the Foothills," (1874,) "Tales of the Argonauts," (1875,) "Gabriel Conroy," (1876,) "Two Men of Sandy Bar," (1876,) "Story of a Mine," (1878,) "In the Carquinez Woods," (1883,) "A Drift from Redwood Camp," (1888,) "Clarence," (1895,) etc. Died May 6, 1902.

Harte, hart, (Walter,) an English poet and priest, born about 1700, was educated at Oxford, took orders, and became canon of Windsor in 1751. He wrote a poem named an "Essay on Reason," in imitation of Pope, who assisted him in its composition. He wrote also an "Essay on Painting," (in verse,) and "The History of Gustavus Adolphus," (1759.) Died in 1774.

Hartel, hâr'tęl, (Wilhelm August,) an Austrian philologist, born at Hof, in Moravia, May 29, 1839. He graduated in 1863 at the University of Vienna, in which he was called in 1869 to a professorship of Greek and Latin. His principal works are "Homeric Studies," (1871–74,) "Demosthenic Studies," (1877–78,) and various editions of classical authors.

Hartenkeil, har'tęn-kīl', (Johann Jakob,) a German medical writer, born at Mentz in 1761, settled at Salzburg. He published "The Medico-Surgical Gazette," (72 vols., 1790–1808.) Died in 1808.

Hartenstein, har'tęn-stīn', (Gustav,) a German philosopher, born at Plauen, Saxony, in 1808. He wrote "The Problems and Principles of General Metaphysics," (1836,) and other treatises, and published the "Complete Works of Kant," (10 vols., 1839.) Died in 1890.

Harthacanute. See Hardicanute.

Hartig, har'tig, (Franz Anton,) Count, a *littérateur*, born at Prague in 1758, wrote, in French, "Letters on France, England, and Italy," (1785,) and "Mélanges of Verse and Prose," (1788.) Died in 1797.

Hartig, har'tig, (Georg Ludwig,) a German writer on the culture of forests, born near Marburg in 1764. He was appointed grand master of the forests of Prussia in 1811, and published, besides other works, "The Science or Economy of Forests in all its Extent," ("Die

Forstwissenschaft nach ihrem ganzen Umfange," 1831,) and a "Manual or Text-Book for Foresters," ("Lehrbuch für Förster," (3 vols., 9th edition, 1851.) Died in 1836.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hartig, (THEODOR,) a German botanist and writer on the culture of forests, was a son of the preceding. He published a "Treatise on Botany and its Application to the Science of Forests," (1840–51,) and other works. Died March 26, 1880.

Har'ting, (JAMES EDMUND,) a British zoologist, was born at London in 1841. He graduated at the University of London, practised as a solicitor until 1878, and then retired from practice. From youth he was a student of zoology, and from 1877 to 1896 was editor of the "Zoologist." He published numerous works, mainly on bird life, including "Essays on Sport and Natural History," (1883,) "Hints on the Management of Hawks," (1897,) etc.

Hart'land, (EDWIN SIDNEY,) an English folk-lorist, born at Islington in 1848. He is editor of "Folk-Lore," and author of "The Science of Fairy-Tales," (1890,) "English Fairy and Other Folk-Tales," (1890,) "The Legend of Perseus," (3 vols., 1894–96,) and numerous papers.

Hartleben, hart'lā-bẹn, **(FRANZ JOSEPH,) a German jurist, born at Dusseldorf in 1740; died in 1808.**

Hartleben, (THEODOR KONRAD,) **a German jurist, a son of the preceding, was born in 1770. From 1816 to 1827 he published a valuable legal review, "Deutsche Justiz- und Polizeifama." Among his works is a "Method or System of German Public Law," (1800.) Died in 1827.**

Hart'ley, (Sir CHARLES AUGUSTUS,) a distinguished British engineer, born at Heworth, Durham, in 1825. After 1845 he became actively engaged in engineering labours, and took part in numerous important works in Europe and America. He published papers on the "Delta of the Danube," "Public Works in the United States and Canada," and "Inland Navigations in Europe." Died February 22, 1915.

Hart'ley, (DAVID,) an eminent English physician and philosopher, born at Armley, in Yorkshire, in 1705, was educated at Cambridge University. He practised medicine at Newark, London, and Bath. His reputation as an author is founded on an excellent metaphysical work, entitled "Observations on Man: his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations," (1748.) The design of this work is to investigate the principles of association in application to the phenomena of mind. Died in 1757.

Hartley, (DAVID,) a son of the preceding, born in England about 1730, was educated at Oxford. He represented Hull in Parliament for many years, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the American war and to the slave-trade. About 1782 he was appointed plenipotentiary to negotiate with Dr. Franklin, at Paris, a treaty of peace between England and the United States. He wrote "Letters on the American War." Died in 1813.

Hartley, (Mrs. NOEL, *née* MAY **Laffan,**) an Irish novelist. Her tales include "Hogan, M.P.," "Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor," and other works, chiefly illustrating Irish life.

Hartlib, hart'lip, **(SAMUEL,) a native of Poland, came to England about 1640. He was interested in the practical application of science, was noted for public spirit, and published a treatise on agriculture, for which Cromwell granted him a pension. About the year 1646 Milton addressed a "Treatise on Education" to Hartlib, who had recently founded an academy on a new system.**

Hart'mann, (ALFRED,) a Swiss author, born in Berne Canton in 1815. After 1845 he published a comic periodical called "Postheiri." He became best known through his romance "Meister Putsch und Seine Gesellen," (1858.) Other works are "Junker und Bürger," (1865,) "Schweizernovellen," (1877,) and "Fortunat," (1879.)

Hartmann, (ANTON THEODOR,) a German Orientalist, born at Dusseldorf in 1774. He was appointed professor of theology at Rostock in 1811. He was author of several works on the antiquities and literature of the Hebrews, among which is "Historical and Critical Researches on the Formation, Epoch, and Plan of the Five Books of Moses," (1831.) Died in 1838.

Hartmann, hart'mân, **(CARL JOHAN,) a Swedish naturalist and physician, born at Gefle in 1790. He published a "Description of the Plants of Sweden and Norway," ("Handbok i Skandinaviens Flora," 1830; 6th edition, 1854.) Died in 1849.**

Hartmann, (FERDINAND,) **a German historical painter, born at Stuttgart in 1770.**

Hartmann, (JOHANN,) **a German chemist, born at Amberg, in Bavaria, in 1568. His chief work is "Praxis Chymiatrica," ("Chemico-Medical Practice," 1633,) often reprinted. Died at Cassel in 1631.**

Hartmann, (JOHANN ADOLF,) **a German historian, born at Münster in 1680, published a Latin "History of Hesse," (3 vols., 1741–46.) Died in 1744.**

Hartmann, (MORITZ,) **a popular German poet, born at Duschnik, in Bohemia, in 1821. He produced in 1845 a volume of lyrical poems, called the "Cup and Sword," ("Kelch und Schwert,") which had great success. Having been prosecuted for his liberal political opinions, he took refuge in Paris in 1846. In 1847 he published "New Poems," ("Neuere Gedichte,") and in 1848 was a prominent democratic member of the Parliament at Frankfort. He fought for the insurgents under Bem, in or near Vienna, in 1849, after which he was driven into exile and passed some years in Paris. Among his other works are "The Rhyming Chronicle of the Clerk Mauritius," a witty political satire, (1849,) "The War about the Forest," ("Der Krieg um den Wald," 1850,) and "Shadows," ("Schatten," 1851.) Died at Vienna, May 13, 1872.**

Hartmann, (PHILIPP JAKOB,) **a German physician, born at Stralsund in 1648, published able treatises on amber, anatomy, and physiology. Died in 1707.**

Hartmann, von, fon hârt'mân, (EDUARD,) a German philosopher, born at Berlin, February 23, 1842. He entered the army in 1861, but, becoming disabled by an accident, devoted himself to philosophy. His system attempts to reconcile the theories of Schopenhauer with those of Hegel, Schelling, and Leibnitz, and has a touch of Schopenhauer's pessimism. Among his works are "Das Ding an sich und seine Beschaffenheit," ("The Thing in Itself, and its Constitution," 1871,) and "Die Philosophie des Unbewussten," ("The Philosophy of the Unconscious," 1869.) This work has given him a high place as an original thinker. Later works are on German æsthetics, (1886,) Lotze, (1888,) and Kant, (1893.) Died June 6, 1906.

Hartmann von Aue, hart'mân fon ŏw'ẹh, a celebrated German minnesinger, born about 1170. Editions of his principal works have been published by Müller, Lachmann, and others.

Harts'horne, (JOSEPH,) **M.D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia, was born at Alexandria, Virginia, December 12, 1779. His father was a native of New Jersey, his mother of Philadelphia. When only five years old, he was, while under the influence of calomel, exposed to cold, which resulted in incurable lameness. His inability to engage in the sports of boyhood led him at an early age to seek the companionship of books, and to cultivate his mind, which was endowed with powers of no common order. While attending lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, he performed the duties of apothecary and resident surgeon in the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he enjoyed the rare advantage of the practical instructions of Rush, Wistar, and Physick, who were at the same time physicians and surgeons at the hospital and lecturers in the university. A little before the expiration of his term of five years at the hospital, he accepted the position of surgeon and supercargo on an East India merchantman. In the two trips to India which he made in this capacity, he acquired a practical acquaintance with many of the diseases of tropical climates. On his return from the East he devoted himself assiduously and faithfully to the duties of his profession, in which he gradually rose to the very**

highest rank. Among the many distinguished physicians and surgeons that Philadelphia has produced, in sagacity and sound judgment, as well as in a thorough acquaintance with all the resources of his art, he has had few equals, and probably no superior. During the latter period of his life he was very extensively employed as a consulting physician. He died the 20th of August, 1850. Of his sons, Dr. EDWARD HARTSHORNE became a very skilful physician and surgeon and an able writer on medical subjects, (died 1885,) and HENRY, also a medical writer, held professorships in the University of Pennsylvania and Haverford College.

See S. D. GROSS, "American Medical Biography;" "Biographical Notice of Dr. Joseph Hartshorne," by DR. CHARLES EVANS, 1851; "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," 1859.

Hartsoëker, hart'soo'ker, (NIKLAAS,) a Dutch natural philosopher and optician, born at Gouda in March, 1656. In his childhood he was interested in astronomy, which he studied furtively at night in his own apartment. Having observed the spherical form produced accidentally by fusing a glass filament in a flame, he obtained in this way a powerful microscope, and discovered animalcules in animal fluids. While a student at Leyden, about 1676, he was encouraged in his favourite inquiries by Huyghens, who introduced him to Cassini in Paris. There he constructed a telescope equal or superior to any then in use. In 1694 he published in Paris his "Essay on Dioptrics," ("Essai de Dioptrique,") which contains, besides the principles of that science, novel and ingenious theories on the properties of bodies. He developed his system more fully in "Principles of Physics," ("Principes de Physique," 1696.) He lived in Holland from 1696 to 1704. About 1700 he taught mathematics to Peter the Great, who invited him to Russia; but he did not accept the invitation. In 1704 he was chosen professor of mathematics and philosophy in Dusseldorf. Prompted by a love of controversy, he published in 1722 an attack on the system of Newton and another on the theories of Leibnitz. Died in 1725.

Hart'stēne, (HENRY J.,) an American naval officer, born in South Carolina, was sent by the United States government in 1855 to the Arctic regions in search of Dr. E. K. Kane and his party, whom he rescued. (See KANE.) Died in 1868.

Hart'suff, (GEORGE L.,) an American general, born in the State of New York about 1830, graduated at West Point in 1852. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the spring of 1862, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam, September 17 of that year. This wound disabled him for active service. Died May 16, 1874.

Hartzenbusch, harts'en-boosh', (JUAN EUGENIO,) a Spanish dramatic poet, of German extraction, born in Madrid in 1806. In 1836 he produced "The Lovers of Teruel," a successful drama. Among his works, which are admired for a vivid imagination and an energetic style, are "The Visionary," a comedy, (1840,) "Honoria," (1842,) and "Primero Yo," a drama, (1842.) Died 1880.

Hartzheim, harts'hīm, (JOSEPH,) a learned German Jesuit and historian, born at Cologne in 1694, was professor of philosophy and theology in his native city. He wrote a valuable collection entitled "Bibliotheca Coloniensis," (1747,) containing notices of the lives and writings of authors who lived in the diocese of Cologne, and edited five volumes of the "Councils of Germany." ("Concilia Germaniæ," 1759–63.) Died in 1763.

Hartzoeker, hart'soo'ker, (THEODORUS,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Utrecht in 1696; died in 1740.

Harun-al-Raschid, (or **-ar-Rashîd.**) See HAROUN-AL-RASCHID.

Har'vard, (JOHN,) an English nonconformist divine, born in 1607, graduated at Cambridge University in 1631. After having been ordained, he emigrated to Massachusetts, and officiated a short time at Charlestown. At his death he left a legacy of £779 to endow a school at Cambridge, and thus became memorable as the founder of the university which bears his name. Died in 1638. One hundred and ninety years after his death, a granite monument was erected over his grave in Charlestown.

Har'vey, (Sir ELIAB,) an English admiral, a descendant of the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, born in 1759, entered the navy in 1771. During the French Revolution he served as captain in the West Indies and in the Channel fleet. In 1805 he distinguished himself at Trafalgar, and was raised to the rank of rear-admiral the same year. He became vice-admiral in 1810, and full admiral in 1819. In 1825 he was made a G.C.B. He was elected to Parliament in 1780, and again in 1806. Died in 1830, aged about seventy.

Harvey, (GABRIEL,) LL.D., an English lawyer and poet, born about 1545, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and practised law in London. He was an intimate friend of the poet Spenser, and author of an admired poem entitled "Hobbinol," prefixed to the "Fairy Queen." He published several letters and orations in English and Latin. Died about 1630.

Har'vey, (GEORGE), a Scottish painter, born 1806.

Harvey, (GEORGE BRINTON MCCLELLAN,) American publicist and diplomat, was born 1864. He was managing editor of the "New York World" 1891–94; constructed electric railways, headed the Harper publishing ing house, and edited "Harper's Weekly." He is said to have been first to suggest Wilson as a presidential possibility. He supported Wilson, but later became estranged from him. Harvey was Ambassador to England 1921–23. Died Aug. 20, 1928.

Harvey, (GIDEON,) an English physician and writer, born in Surrey, was the medical attendant of Charles II. in his exile, and was subsequently physician to William III., and to the Tower of London. Died in 1700.

Harvey, (HOWARD AUGUSTUS,) an American inventor, was born at Jamestown, New York, in 1824, the son of Thomas Harvey, inventor of the gimlet-pointed screw. He became connected with steel and screw manufacturing companies, and made in all nearly one hundred and fifty inventions. Chief among these was his process for hardening steel, patented in 1888. This proved superior to any process known for hardening armor-plate for war-ships, and, under the name of Harveyized steel, was adopted by the government of the United States. Died in 1893.

Harvey, (WILLIAM,) an English anatomist, celebrated for his discovery of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkestone, Kent, in April, 1578. He entered Caius College, Cambridge, in 1593, and graduated in 1597, after which he studied medicine and anatomy under Fabricius ab Acquapendente at Padua. He returned home about 1602, married a lady named Browne and commenced the practice of medicine in London. In 1609 he was appointed physician to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital. He was chosen by the College of Physicians in 1615 to deliver lectures on anatomy and surgery, and soon after that date made the important discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he taught in London in 1619, but which was not published until 1628. In this year he produced "Essays on the Motion of the Heart and the Blood," ("Exercitationes de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis.") His new theory was generally rejected by the physicians of his time, and was so unpopular that he complained that his practice declined after the publication of the treatise above mentioned. Parisanus, Riolanus, and others wrote against Dr. Harvey on this subject; but, after the truth of his doctrine was generally recognized, attempts were made to deprive him of the honour of the discovery. He became physician to Charles I. about 1630, and attended him during the civil war which began about 1642. This service caused him to neglect his duties at Saint Bartholomew's Hospital. In the latter part of the civil war a party of soldiers plundered his house and burned some valuable manuscripts. He gave much attention to the subject of generation, and published a work "De Generatione Animalium," (1651,) in which he maintained that every animal is produced from an egg. He was elected president of the College of Physicians in 1654; but he declined, on account of his advanced age. He died in June, 1657. An edition of his Works was published by the College of Physicians, in 2 vols., 1666.

"Harvey is entitled," says Hume, "to the glory of having made, by reasoning alone, without any mixture of accident, a capital discovery in one of the most important branches of science. He had also the happiness

of establishing at once this theory on the most solid and convincing proofs." ("History of England," chap. lxii.) "It is manifest," says Hallam, "that several anatomists of the sixteenth century were on the verge of completely detecting the law by which the motion of the blood is governed. . . . It may, indeed, be thought wonderful that Servetus, Columbus, or Cæsalpin should not have more distinctly apprehended the consequences of what they maintained; . . . but the defectiveness of their views is not to be alleged as a counter-balance to the more steady sagacity of Harvey" ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe," vol. ii.

See DR. LAWRENCE, "Life of William Harvey," prefixed to the edition of his Works above mentioned, 1660, "Lives of British Physicians," London, 1857.

Harvey, (WILLIAM,) an English artist, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne about 1796, was a pupil of the famous engraver Bewick. He settled in London at an early age, and became distinguished as a designer for engravings on wood. His skill was displayed in the illustration of various works, among which are "The Zoological Gardens," "The Pilgrim's Progress," and "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." He died January 13, 1866.

Harvey, (WILLIAM HENRY,) professor of botany in the University of Dublin, was born at Limerick in 1811. He published a "History of British Sea-Weeds," (3 vols., 1846–51,) a work of high character, "Nereis Australis; or, Illustrations of the Algæ of the Southern Ocean," (1848,) "The Sea-Side Book," (3d edition, 1854,) and "Flora Capensis," (3 vols., 1865.) He explored the coasts of Australia and the South Sea islands in 1853–55, and obtained the chair of botany in Dublin in 1856. Died in May, 1866.

See ASA GRAY, "Notice of W. H. Harvey," in "Silliman's Journal," republished in the "Report of the Smithsonian Institution" for 1867.

Har'wood, (Sir BUSIC,) an English anatomist, born at Newmarket about 1745. He became professor of anatomy at Cambridge in 1785, and published lectures on that science. Died in 1814.

Harwood, (EDWARD,) an English Unitarian minister, born in Lancashire in 1729. He had charge of a congregation in Bristol from 1765 to 1770, after which he lived in London. He excelled as a classical and biblical scholar, and published numerous able works, of which the most important are "An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament," (1767,) a "View of the Various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics," (1775,) "An Edition of the Greek Testament, with English Notes," (1776,) and "Biographia Classica," (new edition, 2 vols., 1778.) Died in 1794.

Has'dru-bal or **As'dru-bal**, [Gr. Ἀσδρούβας,] a distinguished Carthaginian general and a popular leader of the democratic party, was a son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, with whom he went to Spain in 238 B.C. After the death of Hamilcar Barca, 229 B.C., he obtained the chief command in Spain. He founded the city of New Carthage, (Carthagena,) which became one of the richest in the world, and greatly extended the power of Carthage in Spain, partly by his victories in battle and partly by his political talents. He made a treaty with the Romans, stipulating that the river Ebro should be the boundary between the two nations. He was assassinated by a slave in Spain in 221 B.C.

Hasdrubal or **Asdrubal**, a son of Gisco, was a general of the second Punic war. He entered Spain with an army in 214 B.C., and shared with Mago the chief command in that country after the other Hasdrubal marched to Italy, 207 B.C. They were defeated in a decisive battle at Silpia or Elinga, by Scipio, in 206. In 204 he was general-in-chief of a large army raised to oppose Scipio, who had invaded Africa. His camp near Utica was fired by the Romans, and nearly all his army, it is said, perished in the flames or by the sword.

Hasdrubal or **Asdrubal**, an able Carthaginian general, and brother of the great Hannibal, commanded in Spain in the second Punic war, in 218 B.C., while Hannibal crossed the Alps and invaded Italy. He maintained the war against the Romans under Publius and Cneius Scipio with various success until 212, when he gained a complete victory, in which both the Scipios were killed. Five years later, he marched across the Alps to reinforce his brother in Italy; but before he could effect this design he was attacked by the Romans at the river Metaurus, defeated, and killed, in 207 B.C. His head was cut off and thrown into the camp of Hannibal. The Roman writers represent him as a very able commander.

Hasdrubal or **Asdrubal**, a Carthaginian officer, who served under Hannibal in Italy. He contributed greatly to the victory of Cannæ, (216 B.C.,) where he commanded the left wing and completed the rout of the enemy by a cavalry charge on their rear.

Hasdrubal or **Asdrubal**, an able Carthaginian general, who had the chief command in the third Punic war. He defeated the consul Manilius at Nepheris about 148 B.C., and obstinately defended Carthage against the besieging army of Scipio Africanus in 146 B.C., and assumed despotic power in that city. He finally surrendered to Scipio, who spared his life, the remainder of which he passed in captivity.

Hase, hä'zĕ, (HEINRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Altenburg in 1789, published a "Treatise on Greek Antiquities," (1828,) and other works. Died in 1842.

Hase, (KARL AUGUST,) an eminent German theologian, born at Steinbach, Saxony, in 1800. He became professor of theology at Jena about 1830. He endeavoured to reconcile the Lutheran faith with the progress of modern science, in his "Evangelical Dogmatics," (1823,) and his work called "Gnosis," (3 vols., 1828.) He wrote other able works, among which is a "History of the Church," ("Kirchengeschichte," 1834; 6th edition, 1848,) which, by avoiding all sectarian partiality, has obtained general favour. Died January 3, 1890.

Hase, (KARL BENEDICT,) an eminent Hellenist, born near Naumburg, in Prussian Saxony, in 1780. He became professor of Greek palæography and modern Greek in Paris in 1816. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions about 1824. He published, besides other works, an edition of Leo Diaconus, (1819.) Died 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hase, von, fon hä'zĕ, (THEODOR,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Bremen in 1682. He wrote "Critical Dissertations." Died in 1731.

Hasenclever, hä'zĕn-klä'vĕr, (JOHANN PETER,) an excellent German painter of genre, born at Remscheid, Prussia, in 1810, was a pupil of Schadow, of Dusseldorf. He worked at the latter city, and gained much popularity by his humorous productions, among which are "The Return of Job from College," and other pictures, the subjects of which are derived from the "Jobsiad," a comic poem. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, Berlin. Died in 1853.

Hasenclever, (PETER,) a German merchant and manufacturer, distinguished by the magnitude of his operations and his influence on the commerce and industry of two continents, was born at Remscheid, Prussia, in 1716. He made improvements in the fabrication of iron and of woollen stuffs. About 1763 he formed in London a company, and became director of a great industrial enterprise in New York and New Jersey, where they worked mines of iron and prepared that metal for use. He settled at Landshut, in Silesia, in 1775, where he carried on an extensive linen-trade. Died in 1793.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hasenmüller or **Hasenmueller**, hä'zĕn-mül'lĕr, (DANIEL,) a German Orientalist, born at Eutin (Holstein) in 1651, was professor of Oriental languages at Kiel, and published a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary, (1691.) Died in 1691.

Häser or **Haeser**, hä'zĕr, (HEINRICH,) a German physician and writer, born in 1811; died at Breslau, 1885

Hasius. See HAAS, (JOHANN.)

Has'lam, (JOHN,) a British physician, born in 1764, published in 1798 "Observations on Insanity." He afterwards practised in London. Died in 1844.

Haslewood, hä'z'l-wŏŏd, (JOSEPH,) an English bibliographer, born in London in 1769; died in 1833.

Has'sall, (ARTHUR HILL,) a British physician, microscopist, and naturalist, a nephew of Sir James Murray, was born in Middlesex in 1817. He wrote, among other works, a "History of British Fresh-Water Algæ," (1845,) and "Food and its Adulterations," (London, 1855.)

The latter, digested from the reports of a sanitary commission, produced considerable sensation. Died in 1894.

Hassan, hȧs'ṣan, a caliph, born in 625 A.D., was a son of Alee, and grandson of Mohammed. He succeeded his father in 660; but a few months later he resigned the throne to his rival Moaweeyah. He had a high reputation for piety. Died in 669 A.D.

See ELMACIN, "Historia Saracenica;" WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen."

Hassan-Pasha, (or **-Pacha.**) See GAZEE-HASSAN.

Has'sard, (JOHN R. G.,) LL.D., an American author, born in the city of New York in 1836. He graduated in 1855 at the Catholic college of Fordham, New York, and was for many years a prominent journalist of New York city. He wrote a "Life of Archbishop Hughes," (1866,) a "History of the United States," a "Life of Pius IX.," "Essays," etc. Died April 18, 1888.

Hasse, hȧs'ṣĕ, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German historical writer, born at Rehfeld, near Herzberg, in 1773. He became professor in the Cadettenhaus of Dresden in 1798, and obtained a chair of history at Leipsic in 1828. He wrote a "History of Lombardy," (4 vols., 1828,) and other works, and was one of the editors of the "Conversations-Lexikon" published by Brockhaus. Died in 1848.

Hasse, (JOHANN ADOLF,) a celebrated German composer, born at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, in March, 1699. He was called by the Italians IL SASSONE, ("the Saxon.") He went to Italy about 1724, and became a pupil of A. Scarlatti at Naples. There he produced in 1726 the opera "Il Sesostrate," by which he gained a high reputation. His "Miserere" (1727) is called a master-piece of sacred music. He afterwards lived in Venice, Dresden, London, and Vienna, and composed the operas of "Artaserse," "Arminio," (1745,) etc. Died in 1783. The words of his operas were composed by Metastasio.

See BURNEY, "History of Music;" KANDLER, "Cenni storico-critici intorno alla Vita ed alle Opere di G. A. Hasse," Venice, 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hasse, (KARL EWALD,) a physician, and a son of Friedrich Christian August, noticed above, was born at Dresden in 1810. He published "A Description of the Diseases of the Organs of Circulation and Respiration," (1841,) which he announced as the first volume of a large work on pathological anatomy. He was chosen professor of pathology at Heidelberg in 1852, and professor of the same at Göttingen in 1856.

Hassel, hȧs'ṣĕl, (JOHANN GEORG HEINRICH,) a German statistician, born at Wolfenbüttel in 1770. He became director of the bureau of statistics of Westphalia in 1809. He published, besides other works, "Text-Book *(Lehrbuch)* of the Statistics of the European States," (1812,) a "Complete Manual of Modern Geography and Statistics," (1816–20,) and a "General Geographical Dictionary," (2 vols., 1818.) He lived mostly at Weimar after 1814, and was one of the editors of Ersch and Gruber's "Encyclopædia." Died in 1829.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Hasselquist, hȧs'ṣĕl-kwist', (FREDRIK,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Törnvalla in 1722, was one of the most eminent pupils of Linnæus, under whom he studied at Upsal. In 1747 he wrote an able thesis on the "Virtues of Plants." Having heard Linnæus express a wish that some naturalist would explore Palestine, in order to develop its natural history, then but little known, he prepared himself for the journey, and embarked in 1749. He explored Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine, and was about to return, with a rich collection of plants, minerals, fishes, insects, etc., when he died at Smyrna in 1752. His valuable journal, observations, and descriptions were published by Linnæus in Swedish, with the title of "Iter Palæstinum; or, A Tour through Palestine, with Memoirs and Remarks on Objects of Natural History," (2 vols., 1757,) which is an excellent scientific work.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män," 23 vols.; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch," 1797; A. BAECK, "Aminnelse-Tal öfver F. Hasselquist," 1758.

Hassencamp, hȧs'ṣĕn-kȧmp', (JOHANN MATTHÄUS,) a German Orientalist born at Marburg in 1743, published a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," (1765,) and "Annals of Theological Literature," (1789–96.) Died in 1797.

Hassenfratz, hȧ'sôN'frȧts', (JEAN HENRI,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1755. He was director or foreman of Lavoisier's laboratory about 1785, and was an active Jacobin in the Revolution. In 1797 he became tutor of physics in the École Polytechnique. He wrote, besides other works, "Cours de Physique céleste," (1803,) and "The Art of Smelting Iron-Ore," (4 vols., 1812.) Died in 1827.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hassenpflug, hȧs'ṣĕn-pflo͝og', (HANS DANIEL LUDWIG FRIEDRICH,) a German politician, born at Hanau in 1793. Having shown himself a partisan of absolutism, he was appointed minister of justice and the interior at the court of Hesse-Cassel in 1832. He became very unpopular, and in 1837 went into exile. In 1841 he obtained a seat in the superior court *(Obertribunal)* of Berlin. He was recalled to Cassel in 1850 as prime minister, and renewed his arbitrary acts, which provoked a popular revolt in 1855. The Elector was forced to fly from his capital, and his minister resigned. Died in October, 1862.

Hassenstein, hȧs'ṣĕn-stīn', (BOGISLAUS,) Baron von Lobkowitz, (lop-ko'v̂its',) a Bohemian poet and nobleman, was a liberal patron of letters. He wrote a volume of Latin poems, called "Farrago Poematum," (1570.) He was secretary of state of Hungary. Died in 1510.

Hasskarl. See HASZKARL.

Hassler, hȧss'lẹr, (FERDINAND R.,) a Swiss mathematician, born at Geneva in 1769. He was appointed superintendent of the United States Coast Survey in 1815 or 1816. The operation was discontinued about 1818, but he was again employed in that service from 1832 until his death in 1843.

Hassoun, hȧs-soon', (ANTONIUS,) a cardinal, born at Constantinople, June 13, 1809, was created a cardinal-priest in 1880; died in 1884.

Has'tẹd, (EDWARD,) an English antiquary, born at Hawley, Kent, in 1732. He published a valuable "History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent," (4 vols., 1788–99.) Died in 1812.

Hās'ting or **Hās'tings**, a daring and successful adventurer or sea-king, is supposed to have been a Dane or Norman by birth. In the reign of Charles the Bald he ravaged the western coast of France with his piratical crew. He ascended the Loire in 867, attacked Anjou and Poitou, and captured Angers. In 894, with a large fleet and an army of Northmen, he invaded England, and, after many fierce conflicts, he was defeated by Alfred, and driven out of the island, in 896 A.D.

Hastings, (DANIEL HARTMAN,) born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, in 1849, became adjutant-general of Pennsylvania in 1887 and governor in 1894. He won popular favor by his useful services after the Johnstown flood disaster of 1889. Died Jan. 9, 1903.

Hās'tings, (Lady ELIZABETH,) born in England in 1682, was the daughter of Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and sister-in-law of the well-known Lady Huntingdon. She built churches, established schools, and was eminent for piety and benevolence. Died in 1739.

See THOMAS BERNARD, "Life of Lady E. Hastings."

Hastings, (Lady FLORA,) daughter of the Marquis of Hastings, was born in 1806, and became lady of the bed-chamber to the Duchess of Kent. She was an excellent scholar, and author of a number of graceful poetical effusions, among which are "The Rainbow" and "The Cross of Constantine." Died in 1839.

Hastings, (FRANCIS RAWDON,) Marquis of Hastings, the eldest son of the Earl of Moira, was born in 1754. He took part in the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, and became adjutant-general in 1778. In 1781 he defeated the Americans at Camden, South Carolina. In 1783 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Rawdon, and in 1793 succeeded his father as Earl of Moira. He fought as major-general against the French in Flanders in 1794. On the formation of a Whig ministry in 1806, he was named master-general of the ordnance. From 1813 to 1823 he held the office of Governor-General of India, and maintained war against the Mahrattas and Goorkas. His administration, on the whole, was accounted prosperous, and his policy liberal. In 1816 he was created

Viscount Loudoun, Earl of Rawdon, and Marquis of Hastings. In 1824 he was appointed Governor of Malta. Died in 1826.

Hastings, (SELINA.) See HUNTINGDON, COUNTESS OF.

Hastings, (WARREN,) the first Governor-General of British India, was born in Worcestershire in 1732. His father, Pynaston, was the son of the rector of Daylesford, who belonged to a noble and once wealthy family. Warren was educated at Westminster, where he formed an intimacy with the poet Cowper, his fellow-student. In 1750 he obtained a clerkship at Calcutta in the service of the East India Company. A few years afterwards, he was selected to negotiate with the native princes, because, in addition to his other qualifications, he was master of the Persian and Hindostanee languages, which few Englishmen at that time could speak. He served as a member of the Council of Bengal from 1761 to 1764, after which he returned to England, having realized a moderate fortune, which was soon dissipated by his liberality or imprudence.

After a repose of four years, he again offered his services to the directors, who appointed him a member of the Council at Madras, where he managed affairs with such ability and success that in 1772 he was made president of the Council of Bengal. In 1773, by an act of Parliament, the control of all British India was given to the Council of Bengal, consisting of four members besides the president, who now obtained the title of governor-general and a large accession of power, except in the contingency that a majority of the council should oppose his measures,—which presently occurred. Sir Philip Francis, combining with two other members, obtained for about two years the chief control, and thwarted the policy of the governor. When the account of Hastings's cruelty and ambition in respect to the Rohilla war, etc. reached England, the directors condemned his conduct; and, as his agent in London had presented to them a conditional resignation received from Hastings, they gladly accepted it, and appointed Mr. Wheler to succeed him. But in the mean time one of his opponents in the council had died, and the governor, having the casting vote, was again absolute. He asserted that he had not resigned; and, with the sanction of the supreme court, (who pronounced his resignation invalid,) and with the popular feeling in his favour, he was able to keep the office.

In 1780, Hastings having said in the council that the conduct of Francis was void of truth and honour, the latter challenged him, and in the exchange of shots was severely wounded. Soon after this, the governor had to contend against Hyder Ali, the King of Mysore, who invaded the Carnatic with 90,000 men, (led by French officers,) defeated several detachments of English, captured their forts, and threatened to subvert their empire. By the prompt, energetic, and politic measures of Hastings the government passed safely through this crisis, and the ambitious designs of Hyder Ali were blasted by the British victory at Porto Novo.

To supply the deficit in the treasury occasioned by this war, he resorted to those violent and unscrupulous measures which provoked his impeachment and have left a stain on his character that even his great talents and services cannot efface. He resolved to plunder Cheyte Sing, the rich Rajah of Benares. By repeated extortions he provoked him to resist, and then punished that resistance by expelling him from his dominions and confiscating his revenue. The spoliation of the Begums of Oude, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was another crime laid to his charge. In 1785 he resigned his office and returned to England. After two sessions had been spent in preparation for his impeachment, the case was formally opened in 1788, by Burke, Fox, and others, and terminated in his acquittal in 1795. For a full account of his trial, see Macaulay's "Essay on Warren Hastings." The company rewarded Hastings with an annuity of £4000, and lent him £50,000 without interest for eighteen years. He purchased the manor of Daylesford, the home of his ancestors, and retired from public life. A few years before his death he was admitted into the privy council, and stood high in the royal favour. Died in 1818. (For a much more favourable view of the life and character of Warren Hastings, see the article on him in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," (9th edition,) written by J. S. Cotton.)

See MACAULAY, "Essays;" GLEIG, "Life of Warren Hastings," 3 vols., 1841; JAMES MILL, "History of British India;" WILHELM HAERING, "W. Hastings: Vortrag," etc., Berlin, 1844.

Haszkarl, hâs'kärl, (JUSTUS KARL,) a German botanist, born at Cassel in 1811, made in 1836 a voyage to Java, which he explored for six years. He published a treatise "On the Utility of the Plants of Java," and (in Latin) "The Rare Plants of Java." Died in 1894.

Hatch, (JOHN P.,) an American general, born in the State of New York, graduated at West Point in 1845. He commanded a division at South Mountain, where he was severely wounded, September, 1862, and was brevetted successively colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He became lieutenant-colonel in the regular army in 1873.

Ha-tee'fee or **Hatifî,** (**Moolana Abdalla,** mŏŏ-lä'nâ âb-dâl'lâ,) a Persian poet, was a nephew of Jâmee. Died in 520.

Hat'field, (THOMAS,) an English divine, became Bishop of Durham in 1345. He founded Trinity College, Oxford. Died in 1381.

Hatherley, LORD. See WOOD, (WILLIAM PAGE.)

Hatifî. See HATEEFEE.

Hat'sell, (JOHN,) an Englishman, born at Cambridge in 1742. He was clerk of the House of Commons many years, ending about 1796. He published an important work called "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons, with Observations," (1781; 4th edition, 4 vols., 1818.) Died in 1820.

Hat'ton, (Sir CHRISTOPHER,) an English statesman and favourite courtier of Queen Elizabeth, born in 1540 at Holdenby. He was appointed lord chancellor in 1587, and, though not a lawyer by profession, he performed the duties of that office with credit. His character and capacity are represented to have been excellent. The public were much astonished when it was announced that the queen had selected for this dignity one whom Lord Campbell describes as "a gay young cavalier, never called to the bar, and chiefly famed for his handsome person, his taste in dress, and his skill in dancing." Some persons ascribe to Hatton the fourth act of "Tancred and Gismund," and several legal treatises. Died in 1591.

See Sir N. HARRIS NICOLAS, "Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton," 1847; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" Foss, "The Judges of England."

Hatton, (JOSEPH,) an English author, born at Andover, February 3, 1837. He became a journalist. He published "Provincial Papers," (1861,) "Bitter Sweets," (a novel, 1865,) "Against the Stream," (1866,) "The Tallants of Barton," (1867,) "Christopher Kenrick," "Valley of Poppies," (1871,) "Clytie," (1874,) "Queen of Bohemia," (1878,) "Journalistic London," (1883,) "The Dagger and the Cross," (1897,) and other novels, dramas, and miscellaneous works.

Hatzfeldt, von, fon hâts'fêlt', (FRANZ LUDWIG,) PRINCE, a Prussian general, born in 1756. He was governor of Berlin when that city was taken by the French in 1806. Died in 1827.

Hauber, hŏw'bẹr, (EBERHARD DAVID,) a German theologian, born in Würtemberg in 1695. He wrote a work against magic, entitled "Bibliotheca Acta et Scripta Magica continens," (3 vols., 1741.) Died in 1765.

Haubold, hŏw'bolt, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) an eminent German jurist and writer, born at Dresden in 1766. He began to give, as *privat-docent*, a course of lectures on the history of Roman law at the University of Leipsic in 1786. In 1796 he obtained there a chair of Saxon law. Among his works are a "History of Roman Law," ("Historia Juris Romani," 1790,) and "Institutiones Juris Romani Literariæ," (1809.) Died in 1824.

See OTTO, "Necrolog Haubolds," 1824; ERSCH und GRUBER "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" FRIEDERICI, "Lebensbeschreibung des Dr. Haubold," 1826.

Haucal. See HAUKÂL.

Hauch, von, fon hŏwK, (JOHANNES CARSTEN,) a popular Danish poet, born at Frederikshald in 1791.

He became professor of natural science at Soröe. About 1828 he published two volumes of dramas, including "Tiberius," "Bajazet," and "Hamadryaden," a dramatic epic. His "Lyric Poems" ("Lyriske Digte," 1842) had great success. He also wrote several romances, among which are "The Alchemist," and "Robert Fulton," (1853.) In 1850 he was chosen professor of belles-lettres at Copenhagen. Died at Rome, March 4, 1872.

Haudebourt, hōd'boor', (ANTOINETTE CÉCILE HORTENSE **Lescot**—lĕs'ko',) a skilful French painter of genre, born in Paris in 1784; died in 1845.

Hauenschild, von, fon hŏw'ĕn-shĭlt', (RICHARD GEORG SPILLER,) a German poet, whose *nom de plume* is MAX WALDAU, was born at Breslau in 1825. He published a volume of lyric poems, called "Leaves in the Wind," ("Blätter im Winde," 1848,) a novel, entitled "After Nature," ("Nach der Natur," 3 vols., 1850,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Hauff, hŏwf, (WILHELM,) a German novelist, born at Stuttgart in 1802. He was educated at the University of Tübingen, and produced in 1826 "Lichtenstein," a historical novel, which is greatly admired. He afterwards published "The Man in the Moon," a satire, a number of popular tales, among which is "The Portrait of the Emperor," ("Das Bild des Kaisers,") and a humorous, fantastic work, called "Phantasien im Bremer Rathskeller," (1827.) He died prematurely, and much regretted, in November, 1827.

Haug, hŏwG, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born in Würtemberg in 1761; died in 1829.

Haug, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German epigrammatist, born in the duchy of Würtemberg in 1761. His works are distinguished for elegant versification, and brilliant wit without causticity. In conjunction with Weisser, he published in 1807 an "Epigrammatic Anthology," in 10 vols. Died in 1829.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Haug, (MARTIN,) a German Orientalist, born at Ostdorf, Würtemberg, January 30, 1827. He was educated at Tübingen and Göttingen, and in 1859 became Sanscrit professor at Poonah, and in 1868 at Munich. His writings treat of Parsee, Sanscrit, Zend, and Pehlevi subjects, and are of considerable importance. Died at Ragatz, June 3, 1876.

Hauge, hŏw'gĕh, (HANS NIELSEN,) a Norwegian religious reformer, born at Thunö, April 3, 1771. He preached extensively in Norway and Denmark, and founded the "Haugian" sect or party within the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He published books and tracts the tendency of which is towards what are called evangelical or "Low-Church" views. He was imprisoned for ten years for his preaching and his writings, and died at Bredwill, March 29, 1824.

Haughton, haw'tŏn, (Sir GRAVES CHAMPNEY,) a English author, born in 1787. He was professor at the East India College, Haileybury, from 1817 to 1827. He published, besides other works, a "Bengali, Sanscrit, and English Dictionary," and "An Inquiry into the First Principles of Reasoning," (1839.) Died near Paris in 1849.

Haughton, (WILLIAM,) an English dramatist in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, wrote a comedy called "Englishmen for my Money," (1616,) and was one of the authors of the comedy of "Patient Grissill," printed in 1603.

Haugwitz, von, fon hŏwG'vĭts, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH KARL,) COUNT, a Prussian statesman, born near Oels, in Silesia, in 1752. He was sent as ambassador to the court of Vienna in 1790, and became minister of foreign affairs in 1792. He favoured an alliance with France, and was superseded by Hardenberg in 1804. After the success of Napoleon at Ulm, Haugwitz was recalled and sent to Vienna to treat with the victor, in November, 1805. In the ensuing December he signed a treaty of alliance with France, by which Hanover was ceded to Prussia. He was prime minister in 1806 until the battle of Jena, before which he had made efforts to preserve peace with France. His administration was unpopular. After the disastrous campaign of 1806 he was excluded from all political employment. Died in 1832.

Haukâl, (**Haucal** or **Haoucâl,**) **Ibn,** ĭb'n hŏw-kâl', (**Abool-** (or **Abûl-**) **Kâsem-Mohammed,** â'bōōl kâ'sem mo-hăm'med,) called also simply **Haukâl,** a distinguished Arabian traveller and geographer, was born probably at Bagdâd. Departing from that city in 943 A.D., he traversed for many years the countries which lie between the Indus and the Atlantic. He wrote about 975 A.D. an important work, entitled "A Book of Roads and Kingdoms," which is furnished with maps and is considered reliable.

Hauks'bee or **Hawks'bee,** (FRANCIS,) an English philosopher, who was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1705, and was one of the earliest experimenters and discoverers in electricity, which he perceived was excited by the friction of glass. In 1709 he published his "Experiments on Various Subjects, touching Light and Electricity," which was translated into Italian and French.

Haupt, hŏwpt, (HERMAN,) an American engineer, born in Philadelphia in 1817, graduated at West Point in 1835. He published a "General Theory of Bridge-Construction," (1853,) and before the war of 1861–65 was distinguished as a civil engineer. He was appointed a brigadier-general about August, 1862. Died in 1900.

Haupt, (LEWIS MUHLENBERG,) an American engineer, born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1844. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1867, and entered the engineer corps in the army, but resigned, and became professor of civil engineering in the University of Pennsylvania. His principal works are "Engineering Specifications and Contracts," (1878,) "Working Drawings," (1881,) and "The Topographer," (1884.)

Haupt, hŏwpt, (MORITZ,) an eminent German philologist, born at Zittau, in Saxony, in 1808. He was appointed professor of German literature at Leipsic in 1843, but was removed in 1850 because he had taken part in the political movements of 1849. He edited several old German poets, and published a number of works on classical philology. Died in 1874.

Haupt, (PAUL,) historic archæologist, was born at Görlitz, Germany, in 1858. He became professor of Semitic languages in Johns Hopkins University in 1883, is editor of "The Polychrome Bible," etc., and author of "The Cuneiform Account of the Deluge," (1880,) "The Akkadian Language," (1883,) "The Babylonian Nimrod Epic," (1884 and 1891,) etc.

Hauptmann, (GERHART,) dramatist, born at Salzbrunn, Silesia, in 1862. His first play, "Before Sunrise," was affected by the styles of Zola, Ibsen, and Tolstoi, and made a sensation in Europe. He has written various others, one of which, "The Weavers," has been translated into many languages. In 1912 he published "Atlantis," a novel. He was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1912.

Hauptmann, hŏwpt'mân, (MORITZ,) a German composer, born at Dresden in 1792. He was employed in the chapel of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel from 1822 to 1842. He composed masses, sonatas for the piano and violin, an opera named "Matilda," and other works, which are admired for purity of style. He also wrote a treatise on music, "Harmonik und Metrik." Died 1868.

Hauréau, hō'rā'ō', (BARTHÉLEMY,) an eminent French author, born in Paris in 1812. He was keeper of the manuscripts of the National Library from 1848 to 1852. Among his works, which have a high reputation, are a "Literary History of Maine," (4 vols., 1843–47,) an "Essay on the Scholastic Philosophy," (2 vols., 1850, crowned by the Institute,) and "Francis I. and his Court," (1853.) He wrote articles for Didot's "Biographie Générale." Died in 1896.

Hauser, hŏw'zẹr, (KASPAR,) the celebrated Nuremberg foundling, whose mysterious history excited intense interest throughout Europe, was first observed on the 26th of May, 1828, at Nuremberg, by a citizen of that place. He was apparently about sixteen years of age, walked with difficulty, and manifested childish ignorance on the most common affairs of life. When interrogated, he replied in a few broken sentences, and presented a letter purporting to be from a Bavarian peasant, who

stated that the boy had been left at his door and had been secretly maintained by him. Having been received into the house of the burgomaster Binder, it was gradually ascertained that Kaspar Hauser, as he called himself, had been kept from infancy in a dark, subterranean prison, provided with bread and water, and otherwise cared for, during his sleep, by an unknown keeper. A short time previous to his escape, however, a man had appeared who, after teaching him to write and to walk, had put him on the road to Nuremberg. He was next taken into the family of Professor Daumer, of Nuremberg, where he showed an eager desire for knowledge, and a surprising memory. While near his patron's house, he was wounded one day by a person who suddenly disappeared and evaded all search. He was soon after this taken under the protection of Lord Stanhope, who sent him to Anspach to be educated. In December, 1833, he was invited to a rendezvous with a person who promised him information of his origin, but who, while Hauser was reading a paper presented to him, inflicted upon him a wound of which he died in three days.

See MERKER, "Kaspar Hauser," 1830; DAUMER, "Mittheilungen über Kaspar Hauser," 1832; SINGER, "Leben Kaspar Hauser's," 1834; LORD STANHOPE, "Materialien zur Geschichte Kaspar Hauser's," 1835; A. VON FEUERBACH, "Account of an Individual kept in a Dungeon."

Hausmann, hŏwss'mân, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German geologist, born at Hanover in 1782. He obtained in 1811 the chair of geology and mineralogy at Göttingen. He published a "Manual of Mineralogy," (3 vols., 1813,) which is highly esteemed, a "Journey through Scandinavia," (5 vols., 1818,) and a work "On the Formation of the Hartz Mountains." Died in 1859.

Häusser or **Haeusser**, hois'sẹr, (LUDWIG,) a German historian, born in Alsace in 1818. Among his works, which are highly esteemed, is a "History of Germany from the Death of Frederick the Great to the Formation of the Germanic Confederation," 1855.) Died in 1867.

Haussez, d', dō'sȧ', (CHARLES **Lemercher de Longpré**—lẹh-mĕr'shȧ' dẹh lôN'prȧ',) BARON, a French minister of state, born in Normandy in 1778. He was minister of marine from August, 1829, to July, 1830. Died in 1854.

Haussmann, hōss'mŏN', (GEORGES EUGÈNE,) BARON, a French administrator, a grandson of Nicolas, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1809. He obtained in 1853 the important office of prefect of La Seine, (at Paris.) By a lavish expenditure of the public treasure he adorned Paris with new boulevards and other costly public works. He was made a senator in 1857. Died Jan. 12, 1891.

Haussmann, (JEAN MICHEL,) a French chemist and manufacturer, born at Colmar in 1749, made improvements in the art of dyeing or printing calico. Died in 1824.

Haussmann, (NICOLAS,) brother of the preceding, born in 1761, was an active member of the Convention, (1792–95.) Died in 1846.

Haussonville, d', do'sôN'vèl', (JOSEPH OTHENIN BERNARD **de Cléron**—dẹh klā'rôN',) COMTE, a French *littérateur*, born in 1809, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1842 and in 1846. He published a "History of the Foreign Policy of the French Government from 1830 to 1848," (2 vols., 1850,) etc. Died in 1884.

Hautefeuille, hōt'fuĭ' or hōt'fuh'yẹ, (LAURENT BASILE,) a French jurist, distinguished as a writer on maritime law, was born in Paris in 1805. His principal works are "Législation criminelle maritime," (1839,) "Code of Maritime Fishery," (1844,) and "The Rights and Duties of Neutral Nations in Time of Maritime War," (4 vols., 1848–49.) His works have a high reputation on both sides of the Channel. Died at Paris, January 26, 1875.

Hautefeuille, de, dẹh hōt'fuĭ' or hōt'fuh'yẹ, (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic and mechanician, born at Orléans in 1647. The Duchess of Bouillon patronized him and gave him a pension. Among his inventions was the spiral spring which moderates the movements of the balance of a watch, (1674.) This invention was also claimed by Huyghens. He wrote an "Essay on the Cause of the Echo," (1718,) and many treatises on mechanics, etc. Died in 1724.

Hautefort, d', dōt'for', (MARIE,) Duchesse de Schomberg, a favourite of Louis XIII. of France, was born in 1616. She gained the favour of the king about 1630, and became a maid of honour to the queen, Anne of Austria, with whom she maintained confidential relations. Richelieu induced the king to dismiss her from court in 1640. Died in 1691.

See "Vie de Madame d'Hautefort," anonymous; VICTOR COUSIN, "Madame d'Hautefort."

Hautemer, d', dōt'mair', (GUILLAUME,) Comte de Grancey and Seigneur de Fervaques, (fĕr'vȧk',) a French general, born in 1538. He fought with distinction against the Spaniards at Saint-Quentin and Gravelines, (1558,) and entered the service of Henry IV., who made him a marshal of France in 1595. Died in 1613.

Hauterive, d', dōt'rēv', (ALEXANDRE MAURICE **Blanc de Lanautte**—blôN dẹh lȧ'nōt',) COMTE, an able French diplomatist, born at Aspres (Hautes-Alpes) in 1754. Having been ordered by Bonaparte to compose a manifesto to foreign powers, he produced in 1800 "On the State of France at the End of the Year VIII." He became the confidential secretary of the First Consul, and in 1803 was made a councillor of state. In 1807 he was appointed keeper of the archives of France. He was often consulted by the emperor on foreign affairs, and acted as minister *ad interim* while Champagny and Caulaincourt followed the army. Died in 1830.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire de la Vie et des Travaux politiques du Comte d'Hauterive," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hauteroche. See ALLIER, (LOUIS.)

Hauteroche, d', dōt'rosh', (NOËL LE BRETON,) SIEUR, a French dramatist and actor, born in Paris about 1617. He produced several popular comedies, among which is "Crispin Médecin," (1670.) Died in 1707.

Haute-Serre, d', dōt'sair', (ANTOINE **Dadin**—dȧ'dȧN',) a French jurisconsult, born in the diocese of Cahors, became in 1644 professor of law in Toulouse. He published learned works on the law and on the early history of France. Died in 1682.

Hautesrayes. See DESHAUTERAYES.

Hauteville, hōt'vèl', or **Hanvill**, de, dẹh hôN'vèl', (JEAN,) a French poet, who lived about 1150–90. He left a Latin poem, called "Archithrenius," which was once popular.

Hautpoul, d', dō'pool', (ALPHONSE HENRI,) MARQUIS, a French general, born at Versailles in 1789. He became maréchal-de-camp in 1823, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1841. In 1849 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Rome, and showed himself hostile to the republican régime. He was minister of war for several months in 1849 and 1850, and was made a senator in 1852. Died July 28, 1865.

Hautpoul, d', (ANNE MARIE **de Montgeroult**—dẹh môN'zhẹh'roo',) COMTESSE, a French authoress, born in Paris in 1763, published "Sappho to Phaon," a poem, (1790,) and several novels. Died in 1837.

Hautpoul-Salette, d', dō'pool' sȧ'lĕt', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French general, born in 1754 of a noble family in Languedoc. He became general of division under Moreau, and in 1805 distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz, soon after which he was made a senator. He contributed to the victory at Jena in 1806, and was killed at Eylau in February, 1807.

Haüy, hȧ'we' or hȧ'ü-e', (RENÉ JUST,) ABBÉ, a distinguished French mineralogist, born at Saint-Just, Picardy, on the 28th of February, 1743. He was educated at the College of Navarre, Paris, in which he was appointed professor of Latin in 1764. His interest in mineralogy was first excited by hearing a lecture from Daubanton, after which he became a diligent student under that professor. By a happy accident, he made an important discovery in crystallography in 1781. As he was examining a prism of calcareous spar in the cabinet of a friend, it fell and was broken into fragments, which presented crystalline faces different from those of the prism, and revealed to him the germ of a new science. Continuing his observations, he demonstrated that the structure of crystals is conformed to invariable laws, that the same mineral contains uniformly the same primary form as the basis of its crystallization, and that they may be cloven in such directions as to lay bare their peculiar primitive forms which lie concealed within them. These discoveries opened a new era in mineralogy, and, when

modestly announced to the Academy of Sciences, made a profound sensation. In 1783 Haüy was chosen a member of that Academy. In 1792 he was imprisoned a short time by the revolutionists for refusing to take the required oath. In 1794 the Convention intrusted to him the charge of the cabinet of the School of Mines, and in 1802 he became professor of mineralogy in the Museum of Natural History. Napoleon granted him a pension, and named him canon of Notre-Dame and a member of the legion of honour. At the formation of the University he obtained the chair of the faculty of sciences. Amidst the homage of the great world he preserved the modest simplicity of his manners which had distinguished his early life. He published a "Treatise on Mineralogy," (1801,) a standard work of great merit; an "Elementary Treatise on Physics," (1803;) and a "Treatise on Crystallography," (1822.) He refused an offer of 600,000 francs for his collection of minerals. Cuvier has observed that the discoveries of Haüy, like those of Newton, far from losing in generality with the lapse of time, will continually gain in that respect. Died in 1822.

"From the moment that the genius of Haüy discovered the general fact that they could be *cloven* or split in such directions as to lay bare their peculiar primitive or fundamental forms, (which lay concealed within them as the statue might be conceived encrusted in its marble envelope,) from that moment mineralogy ceased to be an unmeaning list of names, a mere laborious cataloguing of stones and rubbish." (Sir John Herschel, "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

See CUVIER'S "Memoir on R. J. Haüy," and translation of the same in "Smithsonian Report" for 1860; LUIGI CONFIGLIACHI, "Memorie intorno alla Vita ed alle Opere dei due Naturalisti Werner e Haüy," 1827; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Haüy, (VALENTIN,) brother of the preceding, was born at Saint-Just, in France, in 1745. He was noted for his zeal and success in the education of the blind, a branch of instruction which had been entirely neglected before he, with the aid of the Philanthropic Society, opened a school in Paris in 1784. His success having attracted the attention of the public, Haüy received the title of interpreter and secretary to the king, who took his school under the protection of the state. He published an "Essay on the Education of the Blind," (1786.) About 1800 he ceased to be director of the institution, and his services were acknowledged by the grant of a pension of two thousand francs. A few years later, he founded an institution for the blind in Saint Petersburg. Died in Paris in 1822.

Hav'ę-lock, (Sir HENRY,) a distinguished British general, born at Bishop's Wearmouth, Durham, on the 5th of April, 1795. He entered the army in 1815, as lieutenant, and was ordered to India in 1823. He distinguished himself by his attention to the religious instruction of the men under his command, and was a strict disciplinarian. About 1828 he married Hannah, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Marshman, a missionary. In consequence of his earnest and zealous religious character he was stigmatized as a fanatic by many of his fellow-officers. His promotion was slow. He obtained the rank of captain in 1838, and served on the staff of Sir W. Cotton in the Afghan war. He came to England on sick-leave in 1849, and remained there about two years. In the spring of 1854 he was appointed quartermaster-general. He became adjutant-general in the ensuing winter, and commanded a division in the war against Persia which began in 1856. He returned to India about the beginning of the great Sepoy mutiny which broke out in February, 1857. In July he defeated the Sepoys at Futtehpore, Arny, and Cawnpore. Having driven Nana Sahib out of Cawnpore, he advanced with about 1500 men to the relief of Lucknow, in which a small garrison was besieged by a large army of Sepoys; but his army was so reduced by disease and the casualties of battle that he was compelled to fall back and await reinforcements. In the mean time General Outram, superior in rank to Havelock, arrived; but he generously waived his rank, and offered to serve as a volunteer, declaring that Havelock was entitled to the honour of relieving Lucknow. He entered that place about the 25th of September, and defended it until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in September, 1857, and died in India in November of the same year.

Havemann, hä'vęh-măn', (WILHELM,) a German historian, born at Lüneburg in 1800, wrote a "History of Brunswick and Lüneburg," etc. Died in 1869.

Hā'vęn, (ALICE,) originally EMILY BRADLEY, an authoress, born at Hudson, New York, September 13, 1828. Her first husband was Joseph C. Neal, of Philadelphia, editor of Neal's "Saturday Gazette." She produced juvenile stories, among which are "Helen Morton," and "No such Word as Fail." Died Aug. 23, 1863.

Haven, (ERASTUS OTIS,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born in Boston in 1820. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1842, and subsequently became professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Michigan. In 1856 he was appointed editor of "Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal," published in Boston. In 1863 he was elected president of the University of Michigan, in 1869 president of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, and in 1874 Chancellor of Syracuse University. In 1880 he was elected bishop. Died August 2, 1881.

Haven, (GILBERT,) D.D., an American Methodist bishop, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, September 19, 1821, and graduated at the university in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1846. In 1851 he became a preacher, in 1867 editor of "Zion's Herald," and in 1872 a bishop. Among his writings are "The Pilgrim's Wallet," "National Sermons," a "Life of Father Taylor," and "Our Next-Door Neighbour, or a Winter in Mexico." Died January 3, 1880.

Haven, (JOSEPH,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine, born at Dennis, Massachusetts, January 4, 1816. He graduated at Amherst College in 1835, and at Andover in 1839. He held various Congregationalist pastorships, was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Amherst College from 1850 to 1858, of systematic theology in the Chicago Theological Seminary, 1858–70, and acting professor of mental and moral philosophy in Chicago University, 1873–74. His books are "Mental Philosophy," (1857,) "Moral Philosophy," (1859,) "Systematic Divinity," and "Studies in Philosophy and Theology," (1869.) Died at Chicago, May 23, 1874.

Haven, (NATHANIEL APPLETON,) an American journalist, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1790. He graduated at Harvard in 1807, and from 1821 to 1825 was editor of the "Portsmouth Journal." Died in 1826. A volume of his writings, consisting chiefly of poems and orations, with a memoir of the author's life, by George Ticknor, was published in 1827.

See "North American Review" for July, 1828.

Havercamp, hăv'ęr-kămp', (SIGEBERT,) a celebrated Dutch critic and author, born at Utrecht in 1683. He succeeded Gronovius in 1721 as professor of Greek at Leyden, where he afterwards obtained the chair of history and eloquence. Among his most important works are "Dissertations on the Coins of Alexander the Great," (1722,) "Universal History explained by Medals," (in Dutch, 1736,) "Introduction to Roman Antiquities," (in Latin, 1740,) several treatises on Medals, and good editions of Lucretius, (1725,) Josephus, (1726,) and Sallust, (1742.) Died at Leyden in 1742.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie:" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Hav'er-gal, (FRANCES RIDLEY,) an English poet, a daughter of W. H. Havergal, was born at Astley, Worcestershire, December 14, 1836, and died at Caswell Bay, near Swansea, Wales, June 3, 1879. She published many small volumes of devotional poetry, which attained wide popularity, and wrote also a number of volumes of prose, chiefly for the young.

Havergal, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English clergyman and musical composer, born in 1793. He became rector of Astley, vicar of Shareshill, and honorary canon of Worcester. Died at Leamington, April 19, 1870. Most of his compositions are for the Church service.

Haverman, hä'vęr-măn', (MARGARET,) a skilful painter of flowers and fruits, born at Amsterdam in 1720. She worked in Paris. Died about 1795.

Hävernick or **Haevernick**, hā'vẹr-nik', (HEINRICH,) a German theologian and critic, was professor at Rostock and at Königsberg. He published an "Introduction to the Old Testament," (1836–44,) and other works. Died in the prime of life in 1846.

Hav'ẹrs, (CLOPTON,) an English anatomist, who lived about 1690, wrote "Osteologia Nova," (1691.)

Havet, *hȧ'vȧ'*, (ARMAND ERNEST MAURICE,) a French physician and botanist, born at Rouen in 1795; died in Madagascar in 1820.

Hav'I-land, (JOHN,) an architect, born near Taunton, in England, in 1792, emigrated to the United States in his youth. He designed the United States Mint, Philadelphia, the Hospital for the Insane, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the Eastern State Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, and other public edifices. Died in 1852.

Haweis, hoyss, (HUGH REGINALD,) an English "Broad Church" divine, born at Egham, Surrey, April 3, 1838. He graduated in 1859 at Trinity College, Cambridge. Among his works are "Music and Morals," "Thoughts for the Times," "Arrows in the Air," "American Humourists," (1883,) "The Dead Pulpit, (1897,) "Old Violins," (1898,) etc. Died January 29, 1906. His wife, MARY E., is distinguished as an author, painter, and illustrator.

Haweis, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born at Truro in 1734, was chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon. He published, besides other works, "The Communicant's Spiritual Companion," (1763,) and a "History of the Church of Christ," (3 vols., 1800.) Died in 1820

Hawes, hauz, (JOEL,) an American writer and Congregational minister, born in Medway, Massachusetts, in 1789. He graduated at Brown University in 1813, and preached many years at Hartford, Connecticut. Among his works are "Lectures to Young Men," (1828,) and "The Religion of the East," (1845.) Died in 1867.

Hawes, hauz, (STEPHEN,) an English poet, who lived about 1500, was a native of Suffolk, and became groom of the privy chamber to Henry VII. He published in 1517 "The Pastime of Pleasure," an allegorical poem, which displays much learning and reflection. Warton says, "If the poems of Rowley are not genuine, the 'Pastime of Pleasure' is almost the only effort of imagination and invention which had appeared in our poetry since Chaucer."

Hawes, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born at Islington in 1736, practised in London the most of his life. He distinguished himself by his zealous efforts in behalf of the Humane Society, instituted in 1774. He published several medical works, and an "Account of Dr. Goldsmith's Last Illness." Died in 1808.

Hawes, (WILLIAM,) an English musician and composer, born in London in 1785. Beginning with Weber's "Der Freischütz" in 1824, he adapted a number of foreign operas to the English stage, and effected a great revolution in the public taste. He also composed a number of glees, songs, and madrigals. Died February 18, 1846.

Hawke, hauk, (EDWARD,) LORD, an English admiral, born in 1715, became a captain in 1734, rear-admiral in 1747, and vice-admiral of the blue in 1748. He commanded the fleet which in 1759 defeated the French near Belleisle. In 1765 he was named first lord of the admiralty, and in 1776 was raised to the peerage. Died in 1781.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals."

Haw'kẹr, (ROBERT,) an English Calvinistic divine, born at Exeter in 1753. He was for fifty years vicar of a church in Plymouth. He published a valuable "Commentary on the Old and New Testament," (9 vols., 1816,) and other religious works. Died in 1827.

Hawker, (ROBERT STEPHEN,) an English divine and poet, born at Plymouth in 1804. He graduated at Oxford, took orders, and in 1834 was appointed vicar of Morwenstow, in Cornwall. He published "Records of the Western Shore," (1836,) "Ecclesia," (1840,) "Echoes from Old Cornwall," (1845,) "The Quest of the San Greal," (1864,) and "Cornish Ballads," (1869.) The last-named volume contains his famous "Song of the Western Men," which had first appeared anonymously in a Plymouth paper and deceived both Sir Walter Scott and Macaulay into the belief that it was a genuine old ballad. Died at Plymouth, August 15, 1875. Twelve hours before his death he was received into the Roman Catholic communion.

Hawkesworth, hauks'wọrth, (JOHN,) an English essayist, born in London between 1715 and 1719. He began his literary career as a contributor to the "Gentleman's Magazine" about 1740. In 1752, 1753, and 1754 he gained distinction as the editor of the "Adventurer," a series of essays, in which he was assisted by Dr. Johnson and others. About half of these were his own composition. In 1761 he published an edition of Swift's Works, with a life of that author, which is highly commended. He received from government £6000 for writing an account of Captain Cook's First Voyage, (1773.) Hawkesworth is accounted one of the most elegant essayists of his time. Died in 1773.

Haw'kins, (ANTHONY HOPE,) an English novelist, born February 9, 1863. He became a barrister, but gave up practice in 1894. He is best known as an author by "The Prisoner of Zenda," (1894.) Has also written "The Dolly Dialogues," (1894,) "Rupert of Hentzau," (1898,) and many other romances.

Haw'kins, (BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE,) an English naturalist, artist, and geologist, born in London in 1807. He published several educational works, among which is "Elements of Form." He lectured in New York in 1868, and was eminently skilful in delineating the forms of animals and in restoring fossil remains. Died in 1889.

Hawkins, (Sir JOHN,) M.P., (called by the Italian and Spanish writers of that day **Achines** or **Aquines**,) an able English naval officer, born at Plymouth about 1520. After following the slave-trade several years, he was defeated by the Spanish in 1567 near San Juan de Ulloa. As rear-admiral, in 1588, he served with distinction against the Spanish Armada, and was rewarded with the honour of knighthood. In 1595 Hawkins and Drake commanded a large fleet sent against the Spanish colonies in the West Indies; but they were unsuccessful. He is said to have been the first Englishman who was engaged in the slave-trade. Died in 1595.

Hawkins, (Sir JOHN,) a descendant of the preceding, born in London in 1719, was educated for the law. In 1749 he was admitted a member of Johnson's literary club that met in Ivy Lane. In the early part of his life he contributed to the "Gentleman's Magazine." Having married in 1753 a wealthy lady named Storer, he retired from the practice of law. In 1763 he was elected a member of the celebrated literary club to which Burke, Johnson, and Goldsmith belonged, and in 1772 he was knighted for his active services in the magistracy. His principal productions are a "History of Music," (in 5 vols., 1776,) (which was coldly received, but is now more esteemed,) and a "Life of Dr. Johnson," (1787.) He was an intimate friend of Johnson, who chose him as one of his executors. He died in 1789, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Hawkins, (JOHN SIDNEY,) eldest son of the preceding, was born about 1757. He wrote a "Life of Da Vinci," and essays on various subjects. Died in 1842.

Hawkins, (LÆTITIA MATILDA,) a sister of the preceding, wrote "The Countess and Gertrude," a novel, (4 vols., 1811,) "Memoirs, Biographical Sketches, and Anecdotes," (2 vols., 1824,) and other works.

Hawkins, (Sir RICHARD,) an English mariner, son of the rear-admiral, noticed above, was born about 1555. He commanded one of the ships which encountered the "Invincible Armada" in 1588. In 1593 he led an expedition of three ships to the South Sea, and was captured by the Spaniards near Peru. After his release he published "Observations" on the voyage. Died in 1622.

See J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845.

Hawkins, (Sir THOMAS,) an English translator, lived in the reign of Charles I. He produced a version of the Odes of Horace, (1631.)

Hawks, hauks, (CICERO STEPHENS,) D.D., an American bishop, a brother of the following, was born at New-Berne, North Carolina, May 26, 1812. He graduated

at the University of North Carolina in 1830, and took priest's orders (Episcopalian) in 1836. In 1844 he was consecrated Bishop of Missouri. Died at Saint Louis, April 19, 1868.

Hawks, hauks, (FRANCIS LISTER,) D.D., an American clergyman and author, born at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1798. He studied law and was admitted to the bar; but his religious convictions induced him in 1821 to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church. In 1829 he became pastor of a church in Philadelphia. In 1830 he assumed the pastoral charge of Saint Stephen's Church in New York, and afterwards of Saint Thomas's. In 1837 he and Dr. C. S. Henry commenced the "New York Review," which they continued to publish until 1841. He preached in New Orleans for five years, (1844–49,) and became rector of Calvary Church, New York, about 1850. Among his various works are "Egypt and its Monuments," (1849,) and a "History of North Carolina," (1857 *et seq.*) He edited the "Romance of Biography," and other juvenile works. Died at New York in 1866.

Hawk'shaw, (Sir JOHN,) an English engineer, born at Leeds in 1811. He early engaged in railway-construction, in which, as in bridge-building, drainage, dock- and harbour-works, etc., he became a distinguished expert. The great Amsterdam ship-canal, opened in 1876, was his work. He published "Reminiscences of South America," and many professional papers. Died in 1891.

Hawks'moor, (NICHOLAS,) an eminent English architect, born in 1666, was a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. He was employed on several churches of London, and made additions to All-Souls College, Oxford. It is said that he was associated with Vanbrugh on the palace of Blenheim and Castle Howard. One of his most admired and original works is Saint George's Church, Bloomsbury, which Walpole criticised as "a master-stroke of absurdity." Died in 1736.

Hawk'wood, (Sir JOHN,) an English military adventurer, was the leader of a band of outlaws who entered Italy about 1360. He rendered himself famous by his skill, audacity, and success, and was hired to fight by the Florentines and the Visconti of Milan. He died at Florence in 1394.

Haw'ley, (GIDEON,) a missionary, who laboured among the American Indians, was born in Connecticut in 1727. He became pastor at Mashpee, Massachusetts, in 1758, and remained there until his death in 1807.

Hawley, (JOSEPH,) an American patriot, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1724, graduated at Yale in 1742. He practised law in his native place, and attained eminence in his profession. In the contest between the colonies and the mother-country he gained distinction by his political wisdom, eloquence, and patriotism. He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1764. In 1776 ill health induced him to retire from public life. Died in 1788.

Hawley, (JOSEPH ROSWELL,) LL.D., an American Senator, born at Stewartsville, North Carolina, October 31, 1826. His father was of Connecticut birth. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1847, and in 1850 began to practise law in Hartford, Connecticut. In 1857 he became editor of the Hartford "Press." He served, 1861–66, in the Federal army, attaining the rank of brigadier- and brevet major-general. In 1866 he became editor of the Hartford "Courant." He was chosen Governor of the State in 1866, was elected to the Forty-Second, Forty-Third, and Forty-Sixth Congresses, and a member of the Senate 1881–1905. D. Mar. 18, 1905.

Hâ'worth, (ADRIAN,) an English naturalist of Cottenham, Yorkshire. He wrote, among other treatises, "Lepidoptera Britannica," (4 parts, 1803–28,) which is called a work of great value. Died in 1833.

Haw'thorne, (JULIAN,) an American novelist, a son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, was born at Boston, June 22, 1846. His early years were largely passed in Europe. He was connected with classes in Harvard University, 1863–68, and studied civil engineering at Dresden, 1868–70; was employed, 1870–72, in the department of docks in New York, since which time he has lived much in England and Germany. His principal works are "Bressant," (1873,) "Idolatry," "Saxon Studies," "Garth," "Archibald Malmaison," "The Laughing Mill," "Dust," "Fortune's Fool," (1883,) "Nathaniel Hawthorne and his Wife," (a biography, 1884,) "An American Monte Cristo," (1892,) and numerous short stories and essays.

Haw'thorne, (NATHANIEL,) a distinguished American author, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 4th of July, 1804. His father, a ship-captain, died at Havana about 1810. Nathaniel graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, Longfellow the poet being one of his classmates. He was endowed by nature with an acute and subtle intellect, and with imaginative powers of no common order; but these were associated with an extreme and almost morbid sensibility. While at college, his health was delicate, and he is said to have suffered from excessive diffidence and from occasional fits of gloom and deep dejection. Under these circumstances he made the acquaintance of Franklin Pierce, (afterwards President of the United States,) who did much to cheer and encourage him in his moments of despondency. The friendship thus begun lasted through life. After leaving college, Hawthorne spent several years mostly in seclusion and study, writing occasional tales for the papers and periodicals. In 1837 he issued a volume entitled "Twice-told Tales," so named because they had previously been published in another form. This book attracted the notice of Mr. Longfellow, who spoke of it in terms of high praise in the "North American Review." In 1843 Mr. Hawthorne removed to Concord, and resided for some time in an old manse, from the windows of which, it is said, the minister of the parish looked out upon the battle fought between his fellow-townsmen and the British troops on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. In 1846 appeared a volume entitled "Mosses from an Old Manse," a collection of sketches and tales written by him while occupying the manse at Concord. In 1846, under Mr. Polk's administration, he was appointed surveyor of the port of Salem, a position which he held for three years. He published in 1850 his celebrated "Scarlet Letter," a romance of extraordinary power, which raised its author at once to the first rank among American prose writers of fiction. In 1851 appeared his "House of the Seven Gables," in 1852 his "Blithedale Romance," and in 1860 his "Marble Faun," regarded by some as the best of all his works. He had published in 1852 a life of his friend Franklin Pierce, (the Democratic candidate for the Presidency,) who, after his inauguration, appointed his biographer United States consul for Liverpool, perhaps the most lucrative position within the gift of a President. He held this office for four years, after which he spent some time in travelling on the continent of Europe. Soon after his return to the United States, Mr. Hawthorne published "Our Old Home," (1863,) containing sketches of English life and character. He died May 18, 1864.

Mr. Hawthorne's merits as an author are of a peculiar and very high order. As a novelist, all critics acknowledge his power to awaken a deep, intense, and sustained interest; but some of the reviewers object that the tone of his works is not healthful. But, whatever may be thought of the tone of his works, all must concede to him not only great originality, but a rare power of subtle analysis, a delicate and exquisite humour, and a marvellous felicity in the use of language. His style, indeed, may be said to combine almost every excellence,—elegance, simplicity, grace, clearness, and force.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1863; "North American Review" for July, 1837, July, 1850, and January, 1853; "Atlantic Monthly" for May, 1860, (by E. P. WHIPPLE,) and September, 1868.

Haw'trey, (CHARLES HENRY,) an English dramatist, born at Eton in 1858. He went on the stage in 1881 in "The Colonel," and in 1884 produced "The Private Secretary," whose success was phenomenal, it being played eight hundred and forty-four times in a consecutive run. He wrote other plays, of which "Jane" was the most popular. Died 1923.

Hawtrey, (EDWARD CRAVEN,) D.D., an English scholar, born in 1789, became head-master of Eton about 1834, and afterwards provost of the same. Died in 1862

Haxo, *häk'sō'*, (FRANÇOIS NICOLAS BENOÎT,) an able military engineer, born at Lunéville in 1774. He directed the operations at the siege of Saragossa, (1809.) In 1812 he held a high command in the Russian campaign, and was made general of division. He commanded the corps of engineers during the Hundred Days, and was at Waterloo. In 1832 he conducted the siege of Antwerp as commander-in-chief of the engineers. Died in 1838.

Haxo, (NICOLAS,) a French general, uncle of the preceding, was born at Lunéville about 1750. He distinguished himself at the battle of Chollet, and gained a victory at Noirmoutiers. He was killed in 1794.

Haxthausen, von, *fŏn häxt'hŏw'zĕn*, (AUGUST FRANZ LUDWIG MARIA,) BARON HAXTHAUSEN-ABBENBURG, a German publicist, was born at Paderborn, February 3, 1792, and was educated at Göttingen. Having large estates, he gave great attention to the land-laws and the condition of the peasantry, especially in North Germany and Russia. Died at Hanover, January 1, 1867. Among his works are "The Land Laws of East and West Prussia," (1839,) "The Real State of Popular Life in Russia," (1847–52,) "The Military Power of Russia," (1852,) "Transcaucasia," (in English, 1854,) etc.

Hāy, (DAVID RAMSAY,) a British artist and eminent writer on the principles of form and colour, was born in Edinburgh in 1798. He learned the trade of house-painter, and was employed by Sir Walter Scott in the decoration of Abbotsford. In 1828 he published "The Laws of Harmonious Colouring," (6th edition, 1847.) Died September 10, 1866.

Hāy, (JAMES,) a Scottish diplomatist, employed by James I. He was raised to the English peerage as Earl of Carlisle. Died in 1636.

Hay, (JOHN,) an American writer, born at Salem, Illinois, October 8, 1839. He graduated in 1858 at Brown University, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Illinois. From 1861 to 1865 he was private secretary and aide to President Lincoln, serving a part of that time in the field, and attaining the rank of colonel. He was in the diplomatic service from 1865 to 1870, was employed on the "New York Tribune," 1870–76, and again in 1881, and was an assistant secretary of state in Washington, 1879–81. He was appointed ambassador to England in 1897 and secretary of state in 1898. His principal works are "Pike County Ballads," "Castilian Days," and (with Nicolay) a "Life of Abraham Lincoln." Died July 1, 1905.

Hay, (WILLIAM,) born in Sussex, England, about 1700, represented Seaford in Parliament from 1734 to 1755. He published an "Essay on Civil Government," (1728,) and a few other works. Died in 1755.

Hayashi, (TADASU,) Count, a Japanese statesman, born at Sakura, Shimosa, in 1850. He was educated in England, was governor of Kobé 1889–90; vice-minister of foreign affairs 1891–95; minister to China 1895–96; to Russia 1897–99; to England 1900–05; minister of state for foreign affairs 1906–08. Created baron 1896, viscount 1902, and count 1907. He wrote in English "For His People" and translated works on political economy and politics into Japanese. Died 1913.

Hayden, *hā'dn*, (FERDINAND VANDEVEER,) LL.D., a distinguished geologist, born at Westfield, Massachusetts, September 7, 1829. He graduated at Oberlin College in 1850, and at the Albany Medical School in 1853. For many years he conducted the United States government exploring expeditions in the far West. His explorations began in 1853 and continued about thirty years. During a part of this time (1865–72) he was also professor of geology at the University of Pennsylvania. He prepared a long series of government geological and geographical reports. Died at Philadelphia, December 22, 1887.

Haydn, *hā'd'n*, [Ger. pron. *hīd'n*,] (JOSEPH,) a celebrated and original composer, was born at Rohrau, on the frontier of Austria and Hungary, March 31, 1732. His father was a poor mechanic. When he was about eight years old, his voice attracted the notice of Reuter, chapel-master of the cathedral in Vienna, under whom he passed eight years as chorister. Afterwards, being left to his own resources, he endured extreme poverty for several years, during which he became acquainted with the poet Metastasio, from whom he learned Italian. He received some lessons in composition from Porpora, and between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six composed many sonatas, concertos, and symphonies, which were admired. In 1760 he was appointed chapel-master to Prince Esterhazy at Eisenstadt. With this patron and his heir he passed about thirty years, and enjoyed prosperity, excepting the troubles of an ill-assorted marriage, from which he was relieved by a divorce. Having composed a great number of works and acquired a wide reputation, he produced in London in 1791 six grand symphonies, which were received with great enthusiasm. His noble master-piece the oratorio of "The Creation" was performed in Vienna in 1798, and procured his admission into the French Institute. He surpassed his predecessors in symphonies, and displayed extraordinary fertility of invention. Among his last works is a piece of church music called "The Seasons," (1801.) Died at Vienna, May 31, 1809. Haydn appears to have been exempt from the spirit of rivalry and envy. On one occasion he designated Mozart as the first composer of the world. His happy and genial temperament is reflected in his compositions.

Haydn, *hā'd'n*, (JOSEPH,) an English author, who published a "Dictionary of Dates and Universal Reference," which is highly commended; also a "Hand-Book of Dignities." Died in London in 1856.

Haydn, (MICHAEL,) a brother of Joseph Haydn the musician, was born at Rohrau in 1737. He was an excellent organist and composer, and became chapel-master in the cathedral of Salzburg. He composed numerous oratorios, masses, Te Deums, and other works. His brother Joseph considered him the greatest composer of sacred music of his time except Mozart. Died in 1808.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Hāy'dŏn, (BENJAMIN ROBERT,) an eminent English painter, born at Plymouth in 1786. He went to London in 1804, and was admitted as a student at the Royal Academy. In 1807 he exhibited a painting of the Holy Family resting during their flight to Egypt. In 1809 his "Dentatus" gained the first prize in the exhibition of the British Institution. His "Judgment of Solomon" was purchased for seven hundred guineas. In the early part of his career he quarrelled with the Academy, and when he applied for admission as an associate he was refused. In 1815 he opened a school of painting, in which several eminent artists were formed; but in pecuniary matters he was not successful. While confined in prison for debt in 1827, he painted the "Mock Election," for which George IV. paid him five hundred guineas. "Napoleon Musing at Saint Helena" was one of his most admired productions. In 1837–38–39 he gave lectures on Painting, which were very popular, and were published in 1844. The last years of his life were rendered unhappy by pecuniary difficulties, and his mind became so disordered that he committed suicide in June, 1846. His merit as a painter is variously estimated. The Landseers were his pupils.

See his Life, by THOMAS TAYLOR, 1853, 3 vols.; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1853; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1853; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1853.

Haye, La. See CORMENIN and DELAHAYE.

Hayer, *hā'yà'*, (JEAN NICOLAS HUBERT,) a French monk, born at Sarre-Louis about 1708. He defended revealed religion against infidels in several works. Died in 1780.

Hayer du Perron, le, *lĕh hā'yà' dü pà'rŏN'*, (PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Alençon in 1603; died after 1678.

Hayes, *hāz*, (AUGUSTUS ALLEN,) an American chemist, born at Windsor, Vermont, in 1806. He made several important discoveries, and contributed to Silliman's "Journal," and other publications. Died in 1882.

Hayes, *hāz*, (CATHERINE,) a popular vocalist, born at Limerick, Ireland, about 1820. She performed with success in the theatres of Italy, Vienna, and London. In 1851 she visited the United States, and sang in the principal cities. Died in 1861.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1861.

Hayes, (CHARLES,) an English mathematician, born

in 1678, wrote learned and ingenious works, among which are treatises on "Fluxions and Conic Sections," on "Longitude," and "Chronology of the Septuagint." D. 1760.

Hayes, (ISAAC I.,) an American explorer, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, graduated as M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1853. The same year he accompanied Dr. Kane on an exploring expedition to the North Pole. After passing two winters in the northern regions, blocked up in the ice, and suffering incredible hardships, they returned in the autumn of 1855. (See KANE, ELISHA K.) Dr. Hayes published an interesting account of his share in this expedition.

Hayes, (PATRICK JOSEPH,) American Cardinal, was born in New York City, 1867, and ordained priest in 1892. He became Catholic Chaplain Bishop for the U. S. Army and Navy 1917, Archbishop of New York 1919, and Cardinal 1924.

Hayes, (RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD,) nineteenth President of the United States, was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 14, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College in 1842, and, having studied law in Harvard University, he practised as a lawyer in Cincinnati, 1849–61; served with distinction in the civil war, 1861–65, attaining the rank of brigadier- and brevet major-general; was a Representative in Congress, 1865–67; was chosen Governor of Ohio in 1867, and re-elected in 1869, and again in 1875. In 1876 he became the Republican nominee for the Presidency, Mr. S. J. Tilden being the Democratic candidate. After the election, a dispute arose regarding the validity of the votes returned by South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, the electoral votes of these States, with one from Oregon, being claimed by both parties; but an Electoral Commission, appointed by Congress for the settlement of the controversy, gave all the disputed votes to General Hayes, who became President March 4, 1877. A creditable administration followed, at the close of which Mr. Hayes retired from political life. Died January 17, 1893.

Hayez, ī'yā', ? (FRANCESCO,) an Italian historical painter and excellent colorist, born at Venice in 1792. Among his works are "Laocoon," and "The Two Foscari." Died February. 11, 1882.

See "Westminster Review" for April, 1841.

Haygood, hā'good, (ATTICUS GREENE,) D.D., an American educator, born at Watkinsville, Georgia, November 19, 1839. He graduated at Emory College in 1859, entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1859, and was president of Emory College from 1876 to 1884. In 1882 he was appointed agent of the John F. Slater Fund for the education of the freedmen. His principal works are "Go or Send," (1873,) "Our Children," (1876,) "Our Brother in Black," (1881,) "Sermons and Speeches," (1883,) etc.

Hay'ley, (WILLIAM,) an English author, born at Chichester in 1745, resided at Eartham, and enjoyed an easy fortune in literary pursuits. In 1792 he became acquainted with the poet Cowper, whose life he afterwards wrote, (1804.) He published a variety of works in prose and verse, which once were very popular, but are not now ranked above mediocrity. His chief poems are "An Essay on History," (1780,) "Triumphs of Temper," (1781,) "An Essay on Painting," and "An Essay on Epic Poetry," (1782.) He was not without taste, and possessed some skill in versification; but his poetry is feeble and infected with mawkish sentiment. Southey once remarked, "Every thing about that man is good except his poetry." Died in 1820.

See "Memoirs of W. Hayley," by himself, 1823; CAREY, "Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Kirke White;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1824.

Haym, hīm, (NICCOLÒ FRANCESCO,) a musician and bibliographer, born in Rome about 1680. He composed several admired sonatas, and published a valuable work on Italian bibliography, called "Notices of Rare Books in the Italian Language," (1726.) Died in London in 1730.

Hay'man, (FRANCIS,) an English historical painter, born at Exeter in 1708, lived chiefly in London. He was one of the earliest members of the Royal Academy. Among his principal productions are his illustrations of Shakspeare and Milton. Died in 1776.

Haymerle, von, fon hī'mĕR-leh, (HEINRICH KARL,) BARON, an Austrian statesman, born at Vienna, December 7, 1828. He was nearly all his life engaged in the diplomatic service, and was foreign minister for Austro-Hungary from 1879 to 1881. Died in 1881.

Haymo or Haimo, hī'mo, or **Aimo,** ī'mo, a German ecclesiastic, whose writings had a high reputation, became Bishop of Halberstadt in 841 A.D. He wrote "Commentaries on the Scriptures." Died in 853.

Haynald, hī'nâld, (LOUIS, or LAJOS,) a Hungarian cardinal, born at Szecseny, October 3, 1816. He studied at Gran and Vienna, and was a divinity professor in the seminary at Gran. He was elevated to the episcopate in 1851, was Bishop of Karlsburg, 1852–63, was named Archbishop of Carthage in 1863, and of Kalocsa and Bács in 1867. In 1879 he was created a cardinal-priest. In that year he was chosen president of the Hungarian delegation. Cardinal Haynald was distinguished as a botanist, and as the educator and friend of young scientists, whatever their religious faith. Died July 4, 1891.

Haynau, von, fon hī'nŏw, (JULIUS JAKOB,) BARON, an Austrian general, born at Cassel in 1786, was a natural son of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel. He entered the Austrian service in 1801; became colonel in 1830, and field-marshal-lieutenant in 1844. In the suppression of a revolt in Italy in 1848 and 1849, he displayed some military skill and became notorious for his cruelty. He obtained in May, 1849, the chief command of the Austrian army in Hungary, and defeated the Hungarians in several actions. The execution of the vanquished chiefs and patriots by his orders excited general indignation. He was deprived of his command in 1850. During a visit to London in 1850, he was assaulted and roughly treated by the draymen of Barclay & Perkins's brewery. Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hāyne, (ARTHUR P.,) a brother of Robert Y. Hayne, noticed below, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1790. He entered the army in 1807, served during the war of 1812, distinguished himself at the battle of New Orleans, January, 1815, and obtained the rank of adjutant-general. He resigned his commission in 1820, and became a lawyer. In 1858 he was chosen a United States Senator. Died January 7, 1867.

Hayne, hī'neh, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLOB,) a German botanist, born in 1763, became professor of botany at Berlin. He published, besides other works, an excellent "Description and Representation of Plants used in Medicine," (11 vols., 1802–31, with 600 plates designed by himself.) Died in 1832.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon."

Hayne, (ISAAC,) an officer, born in South Carolina in 1745, became a wealthy planter. He served against the British at the siege of Charleston in 1780, was taken prisoner and paroled. The British by threats induced him to subscribe a declaration of allegiance, and afterwards required him to take arms for the king. To avoid this necessity, he joined the American army, was taken prisoner, and hung in August, 1781.

Hayne, (JULIA DEAN,) a popular American actress, born at Pleasant Valley, New York, in 1830, performed with success in the United States and England. Died March 6, 1868.

Hayne, (PAUL H.,) a poet, and nephew of Robert Y. Hayne, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1831. He published volumes of Poems in 1854, 1857, and 1859, and a complete edition in 1881. Died July 6, 1886.

Hayne, (ROBERT YOUNG,) a distinguished American orator, born in the parish of Saint Paul, South Carolina, in 1791, was a grand-nephew of Isaac Hayne, who was executed by the British in 1781. He studied law with Langdon Cheves, and became eminent in his profession. In 1818 he was chosen Speaker of the legislature of South Carolina, which he represented in the national Senate from 1823 to 1832. In January, 1830, he made an eloquent speech in the Senate, to which Webster replied in one of his most successful and memorable efforts. He was Governor of his native State from 1832 to 1834, and advocated nullification. Died in 1840.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans" vol. ii.

Hayne, (Rev. THOMAS,) an English critic and teacher, born in Leicestershire in 1581, was a graduate of Oxford, and an excellent linguist. He published a "Latin Grammar," a "Life of Luther," a "General View of the Holy Scripture," and other works. Died in 1645.

Haynes, hānz, (HOPTON,) born in 1672, was assaymaster of the English mint, and a friend of Sir Isaac Newton. He wrote zealously in defence of Unitarian doctrines. Died in 1749.

Haynes, (JOHN,) an Anglo-American governor, was born in Essex, England, and removed to Boston in 1633. In 1635 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts. In 1636 he became one of the chief founders of Connecticut, of which he was chosen the first Governor in 1639, and was afterwards several times re-elected. Died in 1654.

Haynes, hānz, (LEMUEL,) an eminent coloured minister, born in West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1753. He early displayed a remarkable thirst for knowledge, and, by devoting all his leisure to study, became in a few years a good Latin and Greek scholar. In 1775 he joined the American army, and the next year served in the expedition to Ticonderoga. Licensed to preach in 1780, he was thirty years pastor in West Rutland, Vermont. From 1822 until his death, in 1833, he preached to a congregation in Granville, New York. His famous sermon against Universalism, in reply to Hosea Ballou, has been widely read. A memoir of his life was published by the Rev. Dr. Cooley.

Hāy'ter, (Sir GEORGE,) an English painter of history and portraits, was born in London about 1792. He studied for several years in Italy, and after his return obtained the title of first painter to the queen, by whom he was knighted in 1842. Among his finest productions are "Victoria taking the Oath at the Coronation," and "The Trial of Lord Russell." Died in 1871.

Hayter, (HARRISON,) a British engineer, born near Falmouth in 1825. He was associated with Sir John Hawkshaw in many important works, and later was concerned in the extensive system of docks at Buenos Ayres.

Hayter, (Rev. JOHN,) an Englishman, who was employed to superintend the process of unrolling the Greek manuscripts found at Herculaneum. He published a "Report on the Herculaneum Manuscripts," (1811.) Died in 1818.

Hāy'ward, (ABRAHAM,) Q.C., an English lawyer and author, born at Wishford, Wilts, October 21, 1803. He was called to the bar in 1832. His works include a prose translation of Goethe's "Faust," (1833,) several legal works, "Biographical and Critical Essays," (1858–73–74,) "More about Junius," (1868,) "Sketches of Eminent Statesmen and Writers," (1880,) etc. Died in London, February 2, 1884.

Hāy'ward, (Sir JOHN,) an English historian, who published in 1599 "The First Part of the Reign of Henry IV." He was knighted in 1619. He also wrote the lives of William I., William II., and Henry I. Died in 1627.

Haywood, (ELIZA.) See HEYWOOD.

Hāy'wood, (ELIZABETH,) an English authoress, born in London in 1693, wrote "The Female Spectator," and other works. Died in 1756.

Haz'ard, (EBENEZER,) born in Philadelphia about 1744, was postmaster-general of the United States from 1782 to 1789. He published "Historical Collection of State Papers," etc., (1792.) Died in 1817.

Hazard, (ROWLAND GIBSON,) LL.D., an American author, born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, October 9, 1801. He became a wealthy manufacturer. Among his works are "Essay on Language," (1834,) "Freedom of the Mind in Willing," (1864,) "Causation and Freedom," (1869,) etc. Died June 25, 1888.

Hazard, (SAMUEL,) a son of Ebenezer, was born in Philadelphia in 1784. He published in 1828–36 the "Register of Pennsylvania," containing historical documents, etc. He also wrote the "Annals of Pennsylvania from 1609 to 1682." Died May 22, 1870.

Hā'zen, (WILLIAM B.,) an American general, born in Vermont in 1830, graduated at West Point in 1855. He served as colonel at the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and as brigadier-general at the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga in 1863. He commanded under General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta and in the march to the sea, in 1864. He was made a major-general of volunteers in that year, became colonel in the regular army in 1866, and in 1880 was appointed chief signal officer to the army. Died January 16, 1887.

Hā'zle-rig, written also **Heselrige,** (Sir ARTHUR,) an English Puritan, who took a prominent part in the opposition to Charles I., was born about 1612. He represented Leicestershire in the Long Parliament, and was one of the five members whom the king attempted to arrest in 1642 on a charge of treason. During the civil war he served in the army of Parliament as colonel. In 1649 he was chosen a member of the council of state, and in 1658 was created a peer by Cromwell, but preferred to retain his seat in the House of Commons. Died in 1660.

Hăz'litt, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English critic and miscellaneous author, born at Maidstone, April 10, 1778, was the son of a Unitarian minister. After making creditable essays in the art of painting, he adopted literature as a profession, and in 1803 obtained employment as a reporter for the London newspapers. In 1805 he published his first work, "An Essay on the Principles of Human Action," followed by "The Eloquence of the British Senate," (1808,) with critical notes. In 1808 he married Miss Stoddart. Between 1813 and 1818 he delivered lectures on philosophy and English poetry, some of which were published and favourably received. Of his very numerous and various works the following are perhaps the principal: "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays," (1817,) "Original Essays," (1821,) "The Spirit of the Age," (1824,) "The Plain Speaker," "Political Essays," "Table-Talk," (1824,) and "The Life of Napoleon," (4 vols., 1828.) In the latter part of his life he contributed to the "Edinburgh Review." He enjoyed a high reputation as a critic; but allowance must be made for his prejudice against living authors. Sir Archibald Alison expressed the opinion that "in critical disquisitions on the leading characters and works of the drama, he is not surpassed in the whole range of English literature." He was a sincere and honest man, but had serious moral and mental defects. Died in 1830.

See "Literary Remains of W. Hazlitt, with a Notice of his Life, by his Son," etc., 2 vols., 1836. For a full account of Hazlitt's Works, see "List of the Writings of William Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt, chronologically arranged," etc., by ALEXANDER IRELAND, London, 1868.

Hazlitt, (WILLIAM,) JR., a lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born about 1810. He distinguished himself as the translator of various works, among which are a "Life of Luther," (1846,) Guizot's "History of the English Revolution," (1846,) and Thierry's "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans," (1847.) He edited the Works of De Foe, (1840,) and those of his father. Died in 1893.

His son, WILLIAM CAREW H., born in 1834, published a "History of the Republic of Venice," (4 vols. 1860.) Died 1913.

Head, (BARCLAY VINCENT,) a British numismatist, born at Ipswich in 1844. He is keeper of coins and medals in the British Museum. Of his works on ancient coinage, the most important is "Historia Numorum," (1887,) which covers the whole period of Greek numismatics. Died July 12, 1914.

Head, hed, (Sir EDMUND WALKER,) an English colonial governor, born near Maidstone, Kent, in 1805. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in 1847, and succeeded Lord Elgin as Governor-General of Canada in 1854. He wrote a "Hand-Book of the History of the Spanish and French Schools of Painting," (1848,) a work of merit. Died in January, 1868.

Head, (Sir FRANCIS BOND,) a popular English writer, born near Rochester, Kent, in 1793. He was a captain in the army when, in 1825, he went to South America as agent of a mining association, and in 1826 published "Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas," etc., which was received with much favour. In 1833 he produced a successful humorous book, called "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau." He became in 1836 Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, in which an insurrection broke out in 1837. After the suppression of this re-

signed, and returned to England in 1838. He wrote "The Emigrant," and other works. Died July 20, 1875.

See "Sir F. Head; a Narrative;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1847; "London Magazine" for October, 1826.

Head, (Sir GEORGE,) a brother of the preceding, was born near Rochester in 1782. He served in the army in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814, when he was ordered to Canada and Nova Scotia. After his return to England he published "Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America," (1829,) and several other books of travel. In 1849 appeared his "Rome: a Tour of Many Days," said to be a standard work. He was made a knight in 1831. Died in 1855.

Heade, (MARTIN JOHNSON,) an American artist, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Beginning as a portrait-painter, he afterwards became a landscape artist, his works displaying rich colour effects and poetic sentiment. His "Off the California Coast" was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

Headley, (HENRY,) an English author, born at Norwich in 1766, was educated at Oxford. In 1786 he published a volume of poems, and wrote several articles for the "Gentleman's Magazine," and No. 16 in "Olla Podrida." In 1787 he published "Select Beauties of Ancient English Poets, with Remarks." Died in 1788.

Headley, hĕd'le, (JOEL TYLER,) an American writer, born in Delaware county, New York, in 1814, graduated at Union College in 1839. Among his numerous works are "Napoleon and his Marshals," (2 vols., 1846,) a "Life of Oliver Cromwell," (1848,) a "History of the Second War between England and the United States," (1853,) "Life of Washington," (1854,) and "The Great Rebellion," (1863–66.) In 1855 he was elected secretary of state for New York. Died January 16, 1897.

Headley, (PHINEAS CAMP,) an American author, a brother of the preceding, was born at Walton, New York, June 24, 1819. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar. He graduated from the theological school at Auburn, New York, in 1851, and held Presbyterian and Congregational pastorates. Among his books are "Women of the Bible," (1850,) Life of Josephine, (1851,) of Kossuth, (1852,) of General Grant, (1863,) "Half-Hours in Bible Lands," (1867,) "Public Men of To-Day," (1882,) and many others. Died Jan. 5, 1903.

Hēa'lў, (GEORGE PETER ALEXANDER,) an American portrait-painter, born in Boston in 1813. He worked for some years in Paris, and obtained a medal of the second class there in 1855. Among his works are "Webster's Reply to Hayne," and "Dr. Franklin before Louis XVI. of France." Died June 24, 1894.

Hēa'pў, written also **Heaphy**, (THOMAS,) an English portrait-painter, born about 1775; died in 1835.

Hearn, (LAFCADIO,) an author, born in the Ionian Islands in 1850, resided for many years in New Orleans and New York, and later in Japan. His "Two Years in the French West Indies" attracted attention by its charmingly descriptive style. It was followed by "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" and a number of other works on Japan. Died September 27, 1904.

Hearne, hęrn, (SAMUEL,) an English traveller, born in London in 1745, was for several years a midshipman in the royal navy. Having entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, he was sent in 1769 on an expedition to discover a Northwest passage, and was the first European who penetrated to the ocean north of America. Of this journey an account was published in 1795. Died in 1792.

Hearne, (THOMAS,) an eminent English antiquary and collater of manuscripts, was born at White Waltham, Berkshire, in 1678. He became assistant librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, in 1712; but, being a zealous Jacobite, he refused to take the oath to George I., and lost his office. He published accurate editions, with annotations, of many old works, among which are Livy's "History," (1708,) Spelman's "Life of Alfred the Great," (1710,) Leland's "Itinerary," (9 vols., 1710,) and Camden's "Annals," (3 vols., 1717.) He is introduced in Pope's "Dunciad" under the name of "Wormius." Died in 1735.

Hearst, (WILLIAM RANDOLPH,) journalist, born at San Francisco, California, in 1863. Became editor and proprietor of the "San Francisco Examiner" in 1886, of the "New York Journal" in 1895, and subsequently bought or founded other papers, managing them in a radical manner. He was elected to Congress in 1903 and 1905, and was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York, mayor of New York City, and President of the United States.

Hēath, (BENJAMIN,) an English lawyer and scholar, who published in 1740 an "Essay on the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes," and in 1765 a "Revisal of Shakspeare's Text." Died in 1766.

Heath, (CHARLES,) an English editor and engraver, born in 1784, gained distinction by the publication of the "Shakspeare Gallery," "Waverley Gallery," "Book of Beauty," and other annuals. Died in 1848.

Heath, (FRANCIS GEORGE,) an English author, born at Totnes, Devon, January 15, 1843. Became active in improving the condition of the labour classes and other social reforms, and wrote "The English Peasantry," "The Fern World," etc. Is editor "The Country Press."

Heath, (JAMES,) a historical writer, born in London in 1629. He wrote a "Chronicle of the Late Intestine War in the Three Kingdoms," (1661,) "The Glories of Charles II.'s Restoration," (1662,) and other works. Died in 1664.

Heath, (JAMES,) an eminent English engraver, born about 1760. Among his principal works are "The Death of Lord Nelson," after West, and a portrait of Washington, after Stuart. He was the father of Charles Heath, noticed above. Died in 1834.

Heath, (NICHOLAS,) born in London about 1500, became Archbishop of York and lord chancellor in 1556, in the reign of Queen Mary. Having refused to take the oath of supremacy, he was deprived of his office by Queen Elizabeth in 1558, and confined in the Tower. Died in 1579.

See Foss, "The Judges of England."

Hēath, (WILLIAM,) an American general, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1737, was a farmer when the Revolution began. In 1775 he was appointed a brigadier-general, and in August, 1776, a major-general. He commanded near King's Bridge, New York, in 1776, and in the next year was transferred to the Eastern army, stationed near Boston, where he had temporary charge of the troops of Burgoyne who had surrendered at Saratoga. He returned to the main army in 1779, and was employed in the Highlands of the Hudson until the end of the war. In 1798 he published a volume of military "Memoirs." Died in 1814.

Hēath'cōat, (JOHN,) an English mechanical genius, born in Leicestershire in 1784. He settled at Nottingham as a "setter-up" of hosiery and warp frames, and invented a machine for making lace. Died in 1861.

Hēath'cote, (RALPH,) an English clergyman and author, born in Leicestershire in 1721. He became vicar of Barkby in 1748, and prebendary of Southwell in 1768. He wrote a "History of Astronomy," and a "Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy," besides other works on various subjects. Died in 1795.

Heathfield, LORD. See ELLIOT, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS.)

Hebbel, hĕb'bęl, (FRIEDRICH,) a lyric poet and dramatist, born in Ditmarsch, in Holstein, in 1813, lived many years in Vienna. He wrote tragedies entitled "Genoveva" and "Maria Magdalena," and poems which were well received. Died December 13, 1863.

See EMIL KUH, "F. Hebbel; eine Characteristik," 1854.

He'be, [Gr. Ἥβη; Fr. HÉBÉ, ā'bā',] a goddess of the Greek mythology, and the personification of youth, was represented as a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, (Hera.) According to Homer, she was a minister of the gods, and it was one of the duties of her office to fill their cups with nectar. She became the wife of Hercules after his apotheosis.

Hebel, hā'bęl, (JOHANN PETER,) a distinguished German poet, born at Bâle in 1760, became in 1808 rector of the Academy of Carlsruhe, and in 1819 provost of the ec-

clesiastic chapter, *(Kirchen-Commission.)* His poems in the Suabian dialect ("Allemannische Gedichte," 1803) rendered his name popular throughout Germany. He describes nature in a simple and effective style. He published "Bible Histories for Youth," and several other works. Died in 1826.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" J. G. SCHULTHEISS, "Lebensbeschreibung von J. P. Hebel," 1831; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" and the article entitled "The German Burns" in the "Atlantic Monthly" for April, 1862, (by BAYARD TAYLOR.)

Hebenstreit, hā'bẹn-strīt', (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian, born in 1686; died in 1756.

Hebenstreit, (JOHANN ERNST,) a German naturalist and physician, born at Neustadt on the Orla, Saxony, in 1703, was professor of medicine at Leipsic. He wrote an admired Latin poem on Man, "De Homine Sano et Ægroto," (1758,) "Palæologia Therapiæ," (1779,) and an interesting account of a "Journey to Algiers, Tunis, etc.," which he made in 1732. Died in 1757.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" JOHANN AUGUST ERNESTI, "Memoria J. E. Hebenstreitii," 1759.

He'bẹr, (REGINALD,) an excellent English poet and prelate, born at Malpas, in Cheshire, on the 21st of April, 1783. He was the second son of Reginald Heber, rector of Hodnet. In 1800 he entered Brazennose College, Oxford, where he produced in 1803 his beautiful prize poem "Palestine." He made a tour on the continent in 1805 and 1806, obtained the living of Hodnet in 1807, and married Amelia Shipley in 1809. In 1812 he published a volume of poems, containing translations from Pindar, and a poem entitled "Europe: Lines on the Present War." He afterwards composed more than fifty "Hymns adapted to the Weekly Church Service." "These hymns," says D. M. Moir, "have been by far the most popular of his productions, and deservedly so, for in purity and elevation of sentiment, in simple pathos and eloquent earnestness, it would be difficult to find anything superior to them in the range of lyric poetry." He was elected preacher to Lincoln's Inn in 1822, and appointed Bishop of Calcutta in January, 1823. After visiting many remote parts of his very extensive diocese, he died of apoplexy, at Trichinopoli, on the 3d of April, 1826, leaving a high reputation for genius, piety, and liberality. His journal of a "Journey through India from Calcutta to Bombay, with Notes on Ceylon," (2 vols., 1828,) is called by a writer in the "Quarterly Review" 'one of the most delightful books in the language." "Independently of its moral attraction," says Lord Jeffrey, "we are induced to think it the most instructive and important publication that has ever been given to the world on the actual state and condition of our Indian empire." The same critic pays this high tribute to his character: "Learned, polished, and dignified he was undoubtedly; yet far more conspicuously kind, humble, tolerant, and laborious;—zealous for his church, too, and not forgetful of his station; but remembering it more for the duties than for the honours that were attached to it, and infinitely more zealous for the religious improvement and for the happiness of his fellow-creatures of every tongue, faith, and complexion; indulgent to all errors and infirmities; liberal in the best and truest sense of the word; humbly and conscientiously diffident of his own excellent judgment and never-failing charity."

See "Life of Reginald Heber," by his widow, 4 vols., 1830; REV. GEORGE BONNER, "Memoir of R. Heber;" KROHN, "Hebers Leben," Berlin, 2 vols., 1831; THOMAS TAYLOR, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Reginald Heber;" "Edinburgh Review" for December, 1828.

Heber, (RICHARD,) a bibliomaniac and an excellent classical scholar, a half-brother of the preceding, was born in Westminster in 1773. He was educated at Oxford. In 1804 he inherited his father's estate at Hodnet, and represented the University of Oxford in Parliament from 1821 to 1826. He indulged an extravagant passion for collecting books, on which he is said to have spent about £180,000. He owned large libraries in London, Oxford, Paris, Antwerp, Ghent, Hodnet, and other places. He edited Silius Italicus and Claudian in 1792. Died in 1833. Sir Walter Scott dedicated to him the sixth canto of "Marmion."

Hẽb'ẹr-dẹn, (WILLIAM,) an eminent physician, born in London in 1710, was educated at Cambridge. In 1748 he began the practice of medicine in London, in which he acquired a high reputation. In 1750 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, to whose "Transactions" he contributed. He was reputed one of the best classical scholars of his time. His greatest work, "Medical Commentaries," (1802,) was written in elegant Latin. His moral character was excellent. Died in 1801. His son, WILLIAM HEBERDEN, M.D., wrote a "Treatise on the Increase and Decrease of Different Diseases," (1801.)

Heberer, hā'bẹh-rẹr, (MICHAEL,) a German traveller born in Baden about 1550. He passed about three years as a captive and slave in Egypt and Turkey, and published a Narrative of his adventures. Died in 1610.

Hébert, *ḥā*'bair', (ANTOINE AUGUSTE ERNEST,) a French historical painter, born at Grenoble in 1817, was a pupil of David of Angers. He gained the first grand prize in 1839 for his picture of "The Cup found in the Sack of Benjamin." Among his works, which are admired for vigour of expression, are "Tasso in Prison," "The Malaria," (1850,) and "Les Filles d'Alvito," (1855.) He became commander of the legion of honour in 1874.

Hébert, (JACQUES RENÉ,) a French demagogue, born at Alençon in 1755, came to Paris when quite young, and was a desperate adventurer when the Revolution began. He gained notoriety by editing a scurrilous Jacobin paper named "Père Duchêne." Hébert and Chaumette were the authors of the atheistic festivals of Reason. Having been proscribed by Robespierre and Danton and charged with a conspiracy to massacre the Convention, he was executed in March, 1794.

Hébert, (MICHEL PIERRE ALEXIS,) a French advocate, born at Granville (Manche) in 1799; died in 1887.

Hébert, (PAUL O.,) an American general in the Confederate service, born in Louisiana. He served in Mexico in 1847, became Governor of Louisiana in 1854, and was made a brigadier-general in 1861. Died August 29, 1880.

Hebra, von, fon hā'brȧ, (FERDINAND,) an Austrian physician, born at Brunn, Moravia, in 1816. He graduated in 1841 at Vienna, where he became professor of dermatology. Among his chief works are "Atlas of Skin Diseases," (1876,) and "Text-Book of Skin Diseases." Upon diseases of the skin he was for many years recognized as the highest authority. Died August 5, 1880.

Hébrail, *ḥā*'brāl' or *ḥā*'brā'yẹ, (JACQUES,) a French bibliographer, born at Castelnaudary in 1716. He published "La France littéraire," (2 vols., 1769,) which is praised for accuracy. Died about 1800.

Hécart, *ḥā*'kȧr', (GABRIEL ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born at Valenciennes in 1755; died in 1838.

Hecatæus, hẽk-ȧ-tee'us, [Gr. 'Εκαταῖος; Fr. HÉCATÉE, *hā*'kā'tā',] OF ABDE'RA, a Greek historian, who lived about 330 B.C. He wrote a work on the Hyperboreans, and another on Egypt. Fragments of these are extant.

Hecatæus OF MI-LE'TUS, son of Hegesander, lived about 500 B.C. He was an eminent geographer, and one of the earliest Greek historians. Like Herodotus, he travelled in Egypt and other countries to obtain materials for history. His works were highly esteemed by the ancients.

See KLAUSEN, "De Vita et Scriptis Hecatæi;" C. MÜLLER, "De Vita et Scriptis Hecatæi."

Hecate, hẽk'ȧ-te or hẽk'ȧt, [Ἑκάτη,] in Greek mythology, was the daughter of Perses and Asteria. She is first mentioned by Hesiod, and appears to have been unknown in the age of Homer. Her attributes were various and apparently contradictory: she was said to dispense blessings and avert misfortunes, and was also described as a cruel infernal deity, presiding over magic and nocturnal incantations. She was represented with a hideous aspect, having her head surrounded with serpents, and infernal dogs howling around her.

Hec'ȧ-ton, [Gr. Ἑκάτων,] a Greek Stoic philosopher, born at Rhodes, lived in the first century after Christ.

Hecht, hẽkt, (CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist and Lutheran divine, born at Halle in 1696; died in 1748.

Heck, van, vȧn hẽk, (JAN,) an excellent Flemish painter of landscapes, flowers, and fruit, born near

Oudenarde about 1625. He worked in Rome and Antwerp. Died after 1660.

Heck, van der, vän der hĕk, (NIKLAAS,) a Dutch painter of Alkmaar, was born about 1580. He excelled in landscape and history, was a good colorist, and skilful in chiaroscuro. Died in 1638.

Heck, von. See HEGIUS.

Heckel, hĕk'ĕl, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Gera about 1640; died in 1715.

Hecker, hĕk'kẹr, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German physician and medical writer, born near Halle in 1763; died in 1811.

Hecker, (FRIEDRICH KARL FRANZ,) a German radical politician and lawyer, born in Baden in 1811. After the revolution of 1848–49 he emigrated to the United States, and settled at Belleville, Illinois. Died in 1881.

Heck'ẹr, (ISAAC THOMAS,) an American theologian, born in New York in 1819. He became superior of the Paulist Fathers. He published "Questions of the Soul," (1855,) "Aspirations of Nature," "Catholicity in the United States," etc. Died December 22, 1888.

Hecker, (JUSTUS FRIEDRICH KARL,) son of August Friedrich, noticed above, was born at Erfurt in 1795. He published "The Black Death in the Fourteenth Century," and other medical treatises. Died in 1850.

Heckewelder, hĕk'ẹh-wĕl'dẹr, (Rev. JOHN,) a Moravian missionary, born in Bedford, England, in 1743, was employed many years among the Delaware Indians. He wrote an interesting, but rather flattering, account of the "History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations," (1819.) "His account," according to General Cass, "is pure unmixed panegyric." Died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1823.

See E. RONDTHALER, "Life of J. Heckewelder," Philadelphia, 1847.

Heckscher, hĕk'shẹr, (JOHANN GUSTAV MORITZ,) a German politician, born at Hamburg in 1797. As a member of the Parliament of Frankfort, he voted for the Archduke John as vicar of the empire, and was appointed by him minister of justice and of foreign affairs in 1848. Died at Vienna, April 7, 1865.

Hecquet, ȧ'kȧ', (PHILIPPE,) an eminent French physician, born at Abbeville in 1661. In 1688 he began to practise at Port-Royal, where he adopted habits of rigid abstinence and other austerities, to which he adhered to the end of his life. In 1697 he became a member of the Faculty of Paris, who employed him as professor of materia medica. He advocated the free use of the lancet, and wrote numerous professional treatises, one of which is called "Novus Medicinæ Conspectus," (1722.) It is said that Hecquet was the prototype of "Doctor Sangrado" in "Gil Blas." He was sometimes called "the French Hippocrates." Died in 1737.

See SAINT-MARC, "Vie de P. Hecquet;" "Biographie Médicale."

Hec'tọr, [Gr. *Ἕκτωρ;* It. ETTORE, ĕt-to'rȧ,] a famous Trojan hero, the eldest son of Priam and Hecuba, was the most valiant defender of Troy when that city was besieged by the Greeks. His character is one of the most admirable conceptions of Homer's genius. After performing prodigies of valour, fighting single combats with Ajax and Diomed, and slaying Patroclus, he was killed by Achilles.

See HOMER'S "Iliad," *passim.*

Hec'tọr, (Mrs. ANNIE ALEXANDER,) an Irish novelist, writing as MRS. ALEXANDER. Born in 1825. Her works were numerous, including "The Wooing o't," "Her Dearest Foe," etc. Died July 10, 1902.

Hec'u-bạ or **Hek'ạ-be,** [Gr. *Ἑκάβη;* Fr. HÉCUBE, ȧ'kŭb',] was the second wife of Priam, King of Troy. She was the mother of nineteen children, among the most celebrated of whom were Hector, Paris, Cassandra, and Helenus. Having, after the fall of Troy, been enslaved by the Greeks, she threw herself into the sea. Other accounts state that she was stoned by the Greeks and was metamorphosed into a dog.

Hécube. See HECUBA.

Heda, hā'dȧ, (WILLEM CLAASZ,) a Dutch still-life painter of great merit, born at Breda in 1594. His luncheon-pictures are highly praised. Died after 1668.

Hedberg, hĕd'bĕrg, (FRANS THEODOR,) a very popular Swedish dramatic poet, born at Stockholm, March 2, 1828. He became a barber, and then an actor. His first play was put upon the stage in 1852; but this, as well as its next two successors, was a failure. His "When a Man has no Money" was well received, and many of his later plays were very popular. "The Wedding on the Wolf Mountain" is one of his most successful pieces.

Hed'der-wick, (JAMES,) a Scottish journalist, born at Glasgow, January 18, 1814. His publications include "Lays of Middle Age," (1859,) and a life of the poet Gray.

Hédelin. See AUBIGNAC, D'.

Hedenborg, hā'dẹn-borg', (JOHAN,) a Swedish physician and traveller, born at Heda in 1787, visited the Levant in 1825. He published "The Manners and Customs of the Turks," (1839–42,) and "Travels in Egypt and the Interior of Africa," (1843.) Died in 1865.

Hederich, hā'dẹh-rik', or **Hed'ẹr-ic,** (BENJAMIN,) an eminent German lexicographer, was born at Geithain, in Saxony, in 1675. He was rector of the College of Grossenhain for forty-two years, and published many useful school-books, among which are a "Lexicon Manuale Græcum," (1722,) and a "Dictionary of Mythology," (1724.) The former was extensively used in Germany and England. An improved edition was published by Ernesti in 1766. Died in 1748.

Hedge, (FREDERICK HENRY,) D.D., a distinguished scholar and Unitarian divine, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 12, 1805. He studied in Germany; after his return he graduated, in 1825, at Harvard, where also he was a student in divinity. He officiated for some years in West Cambridge; and in 1835 he removed to Bangor, Maine. In 1847 he visited Europe a second time, and on his return was settled for a few years in Providence, Rhode Island. He was invited in 1856 to take the pastoral charge of the Unitarian church at Brookline, Massachusetts. In 1857 he was chosen professor of ecclesiastical history at the divinity school of Harvard. The same year he became editor of the "Christian Examiner," to which he made many valuable contributions. Of his numerous publications the most important are "The Prose Writers of Germany," (1848,) "Reason in Religion," (1865,) "The Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition," (1870,) "Hours with German Classics," (1886,) and "Martin Luther and Other Essays," (1888.) Dr. Hedge was distinguished for his varied learning and high literary culture, as well as for strength, originality, and acuteness of intellect. Died in 1890.

Hedge, (LEVI,) the father of the preceding, born at Warwick, Massachusetts, in 1767, was for many years professor of logic and metaphysics at Harvard. His "System of Logic" (1818) had a great success, and was translated into German. Died in 1843.

Hedg'eā, (Sir CHARLES,) an English politician, graduated at Oxford in 1675. In 1700 he was appointed one of the chief secretaries of state. About the same time he was returned to Parliament, in which he sat many years. The Whigs dismissed him from the office of secretary in 1706. Died in 1714.

Hedin, hȧ-deen', (SVEN ANDERS,) a Swedish medical writer, born in Småland in 1750, was a pupil of Linnæus. He became first physician to the King of Sweden in 1798. He wrote, besides other works, a "Eulogy on Linnæus," (1808.) Died in 1821.

Hedin, (SVEN ANDERS,) a Swedish geographer, born at Stockholm in 1865. He travelled in Persia and Mesopotamia 1885–86, was on an embassy to the Shah of Persia in 1890, and continued his travels in Asia until 1897, visiting Thibet and other countries. He published several works descriptive of these travels, of which may be named "Through Asia," (1898.)

Hedio, hā'de-o, (KASPAR,) a German Protestant divine, born at Ettlingen, in Baden, in 1494. He became about 1520 court preacher at Mentz, whence he removed to Strasburg in 1523. He preached in the cathedral of this city, and made many converts. He wrote a work on the history of his times, called "Chronicon Germanicum," (1530,) and other works. Died in 1552.

Hedlinger, hĕt'ling-ẹr, (JOHANN KARL,) an eminent

Swiss engraver of medals, born at Schwitz in 1691, learned his art with Saint-Urbain, of Nancy. He went to Paris in 1717, after which Charles XII. of Sweden appointed him director of the mint. In 1735 he accepted an invitation from the Russian court, which rewarded him with large presents. He also engraved for other European courts. He is thought to approach the perfection of the ancients more closely than any other modern artist. Died in 1771.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Hédouin, *hȧ'doo-ăN',* (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1761; died in 1826.

Hédouin, (EDMOND,) a French painter of landscapes and genre, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1819. D. 1889.

Hédouin, (PIERRE,) a French *littérateur* and musician, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1789. Died in 1868.

Hédouin de Pons-Ludon, *hȧ'doo-ăN' dẹh pòN lü'dòN',* (JOSEPH ANTOINE,) a French poet and *littérateur,* born at Rheims in 1739; died in 1817.

Hédouville, *hȧ'doo'vĕl',* (GABRIEL THÉODORE JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French general, born at Laon in 1755. He succeeded Hoche in 1797 as general-in-chief of the army of the West, where the royalists were in arms. He served as chief of the staff of Jerome Bonaparte in the campaign of 1806. Died in 1825.

Hed'wig, written also **Hedwige** and **Jadwiga,** Queen of Poland, born in 1371, was a daughter of Louis of Hungary, and was chosen by the Polish nobles to succeed him on the throne in 1384. She was married to Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania. Historians represent her as beautiful and wise. Died in 1399.

Hedwig, *hĕd'wĭg,* (JOHANN,) a celebrated German botanist, born at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, in 1730. He made several important discoveries with the microscope, which he used with great skill. He published in 1795 his "Analytic Description and Designs of New and Doubtful Cryptogamous Plants," (4 vols. fol.,) which is esteemed a standard work; also, "Observations on the True Parts of Generation in Mosses," which he was the first to discover. Died in 1799.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Edinburgh Encyclopædia."

Heede, van, *vȧn hā'dẹh,* (VIGOR,) a Flemish painter, born at Furnes in 1659. He worked in France and Italy, and his native place. Died in 1718.

Heede, van, (WILLEM,) a skilful painter, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1660. He worked at Rome, Venice, and Vienna, where he was patronized by the emperor. His colouring, design, and composition are praised. Died in 1728.

Heem, van, *vȧn hām,* (JAN DAVID,) an excellent Dutch painter of fruit, flowers, and still life, born at Utrecht in 1600. He is regarded as one of the greatest painters in his department of art. His works have an exquisite finish without the appearance of effort, and were sold for very high prices. Died in 1674.

His son, CORNELIS, was a painter of similar subjects.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Heemskerk, *hāms'kĕrk,* (JOHAN,) a councillor of the Hague, born in 1597, produced in 1637 the "Batavian Acadia," a very popular romance. Died in 1656.

Heemskerk, van, *vȧn hāms'kĕrk,* written also **Hemskerk,** (JACOB,) a brave and skilful naval officer, born at Amsterdam. He commanded an expedition sent in 1595 to explore a northeast passage to China, but was not successful, his progress being obstructed by ice. Having obtained the rank of admiral, and the command of a fleet of twenty-six vessels, he signally defeated the Spaniards near Gibraltar in 1607. Heemskerk and the Spanish admiral were both killed in this action.

See ENGELBERTS GERRITS, "Leven en Daden der Zeehelden J. van Heemskerk en P. P. Hein," 1825; MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. iv. chaps. xl.–xlvii.

Heemskerk, van, (MARTIN,) an eminent Dutch historical painter, born at Heemskerk in 1498. His family name was VAN VEEN. He studied with J. Schoorel, and produced at Haarlem a fine picture of "Saint Luke Painting the Virgin Mary." About 1532 he visited Rome, where he consulted and imitated Michael Angelo. He afterwards returned to Haarlem. His design is correct rather than elegant. Among his works is "Mars and Venus surprised by Vulcan." Died in 1574.

Heer, *hār,* (OSWALD,) a Swiss scientist, born near Glarus, August 31, 1809. He studied theology at Halle, and became the Protestant pastor of his native town. In 1835 he founded the botanic garden at Zurich, where he was for many years professor of botany and entomology, at first in the university, and later in the Polytechnicum. Among his numerous works are "Flora Fossilis Arctica," (7 vols.,) "Flora Tertiaria Helvetiæ," (3 vols.,) "Flora Fossilis Helvetiæ," etc. Died at Lausanne, September 27, 1883.

Heerbrand, *hār'brănt,* (JAKOB,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Giengen, in Suabia, about 1520, studied under Luther at Wittenberg. He was professor of theology at Tübingen for about forty years, and wrote "Compendium Theologiæ," (1573.) Died in 1600.

Heere, de, *dẹh hā'rẹh,* (LUCAS,) a skilful Flemish painter and poet, born at Ghent in 1534, was the son of John de Heere, a noted sculptor. He was patronized by the court of France, and worked some years in England, where he painted portraits of Queen Elizabeth and of some of the nobility. Among his works are "The Pentecost," and a "Resurrection." He wrote, in Flemish, "The Garden of Poetry," (a poem.) Died in 1584.

See HOUBRAKEN, "Vies des Peintres;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; P. BLOMMAERT, "Levensschets van L. de Heere," 1853.

Heeren, *hā'rẹn,* (ARNOLD HERMANN LUDWIG,) an eminent German historian, born near Bremen in October, 1760. Having studied philology at Göttingen under Heyne, he visited Italy, Paris, and the Netherlands. He published in 1801 an edition of the "Eclogæ Physicæ et Ethicæ" of Stobæus, and about the same time became professor of history at Göttingen, having previously married a daughter of Heyne. His "Ancient History" ("Geschichte der Staaten des Alterthums") appeared in 1799, and his "History of the Political Systems and Colonies of Europe" in 1809. His greatest work, "Ideas on the Politics, Commerce, and Trade of the Principal Nations of Antiquity," ("Ideen über die Politik, den Verkehr und den Handel der vornehmsten Völker," etc., in 5 vols.,) was completed in 1824, and is generally allowed to possess merits of the highest order. Heeren was editor for a time of the "Gelehrten Anzeigen" at Göttingen, and also had a share in the publication of the "Library of Ancient Literature and Art." He was a member of the principal learned societies of Europe. Died at Göttingen in 1842.

See C. HOECK, "A. H. L. Heeren; Gedächtnissrede," 1843; JACOB GEEL, "Levensschets van A. H. L. Heeren," Delft, 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1838; "North American Review" for January, 1830.

Heerkens, *hār'kẹns,* (GERARD NIKLAAS,) a Dutch physician, and writer of Latin verse, born at Groningen in 1728. He owed his reputation chiefly to his discovery of the country-house of Horace in Italy. He composed, besides other Latin poems, "Iter Venetum," ("A Venetian Tour," 1760,) and gave an interesting account of his travels in Italy in a book called "Notabilia," (1765.) Died in 1801.

Heermann, *hār'mȧn,* (JOHANNES,) a German divine and poet, born in Silesia in 1585. His sacred songs, entitled "Music of the House (or Home) and Heart," (1644,) are highly esteemed, and many of them are still used in the churches. Died in 1647.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Heers, van, *vȧn hārs,* (HENDRIK,) of Liege, a Flemish medical writer, born about 1570; died about 1636.

Hefele, von, *fon hā'fẹh-lẹh,* (KARL JOSEPH,) an eminent German bishop, born at Unterkochen, in Würtemberg, March 15, 1809. He graduated at Tübingen in 1834, and in 1840 was called to the professorship of church history in the Catholic faculty of that university. He was consecrated Bishop of Rottenburg in 1869, and though he voted against papal infallibility at the Vatican Council he afterwards submitted. His principal work is the masterly "Conciliengeschichte," ("History of the Church Councils," 1855–74.) He also published various other learned works, principally relating to church history, patrology, liturgy, etc. Died June 5, 1893.

Heffter, *hĕf'tẹr,* (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German jurist, born at Schweinitz in 1796; died January 5, 1880.

Heffter, (MORITZ WILHELM,) a brother of the pre-

ceding, was the author of a treatise "On the Religion of the Greeks, Romans, Ancient Egyptians, and Indians," and other works. He was born in 1792, and died at Brandenburg, July 8, 1873.

Hefner-Alteneck, von, fon hĕf'nẹr ăl'tẹh-nĕk, (JAKOB HEINRICH,) a German art-historian, born at Aschaffenburg, May 20, 1811. He has written much upon the art of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. His son FRIEDRICH (born in 1845) is noted as an inventor of apparatus for electric lighting.

Hegel, hā'gẹl, (GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) one of the most eminent philosophers of the German school of metaphysics, was born at Stuttgart in 1770. At the age of eighteen he entered the University of Tübingen as student of theology. Here he formed an intimate acquaintance and friendship with Schelling, although the two friends became subsequently rival candidates for the leadership of German philosophy. On leaving the university he engaged as a private teacher, first at Berne and afterwards at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He became in 1801 a lecturer in the University of Jena. In the same year appeared his first important work, "On the Difference between the Philosophical Systems of Fichte and Schelling." In 1806 he became professor-extraordinary of philosophy at Jena; but, that town having soon after been taken by the French, he was thrown out of employment. For some time he edited a political paper at Bamberg. Here was published (1807) his "Phænomenology," the first part of his "System of Knowledge." In 1808 he was appointed rector of the gymnasium at Nuremberg, where he finished his "Science of Logic," ("Wissenschaft der Logik," in 3 vols., 1812–16.) In 1811 he married Marie von Tucher, a lady of strong religious convictions and rare moral virtues. He was devotedly attached to her, and their union was eminently a happy one. He was called in 1816 to the chair of philosophy at Heidelberg, and while here published his "Encyclopædia of the Philosophical Sciences," in which his whole scheme of philosophy is comprised. In 1818 he succeeded at Berlin to the professorship of philosophy left vacant by the death of Fichte. He died of cholera in 1831. Soon after his death his works were collected and published at Berlin, in 18 vols., (1832–41.)

The philosophy of Hegel is regarded by his followers as by far the most logical, complete, and comprehensive of all the pantheistic systems. With our narrow limits it would be impossible to give even a satisfactory outline of his scheme. Suffice it to say that it is generally regarded as the completion of the great philosophic edifice of which Kant had laid the foundations, and to which Fichte and Schelling had contributed important materials. One of the most striking peculiarities of Hegel's philosophic system is the complete identification of logic with metaphysics. The Hegelians have been divided into three classes, (according to the nomenclature of the French legislative assemblies,) namely, the right, the centre, and the left. The right maintain that the Hegelian philosophy is perfectly harmonious with orthodox Christianity: in other words, it is Christianity viewed in its philosophic aspects. The left, represented by such writers as Strauss, Michelet, Ruge, etc., for the most part deny the personality of God, as well as the truths of Christian revelation, though they differ as to whether the universe is purely material or spiritual in its essence. The centre (it is scarcely necessary to say) occupy middle ground: here belong Rosenkrantz, Vatke, Gans, etc.

"Hegel's system, [of philosophy,]" says Dr. Hedge, "has produced a profound impression upon the German mind. The theological and philosophical controversies of the day rage around it. It is reputed to be the most comprehensive and analytic of pantheistic schemes. Its author and some of his disciples have asserted that it is the same system, in the form of philosophy, which Christianity gives us in the form of faith. But its present position is that of hostility to Christianity." ("Prose Writers of Germany.")

For a full account of Hegel's system, see J. M. STERLING, "Secret of Hegel," 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1865; F. ADOLF TRENDELENBURG, "Logische Untersuchungen," 2 vols., 2d edition, 1862; J. WILLM, "Histoire de la Philosophie Allemande depuis Kant jusqu'à Hegel," (Paris, 4 vols., 1846,) vol. iii. See, also, K. F. GOESCHEL, "Hegel und seine Zeit," Berlin, 1832; ROSENKRANTZ, "G. W. F Hegel's Leben," 1844; PREVOST, "Hegel, Exposition de sa Doctrine," 1844; C. DE RÉMUSAT, "De la Philosophie Allemande," 1845; HAYM, "Hegel und seine Zeit," 1857; COUSIN, "Souvenirs d'un Voyage en Allemagne," 1857.

Hegel, (KARL,) a son of the preceding, was born at Nuremberg, June 7, 1813. He held professorships of history at Rostock and Erlangen. His principal work is a "History of the Town-System of Italy." He also wrote much upon the early history of Germany and its cities. Died November 26, 1891.

He-ġe'mon ['Ηγήμων] of Thasos, an Athenian comic poet, flourished about 450 B.C. Aristotle attributes the invention of parody to him.

Hegemon, an Athenian orator, who favoured the Macedonian party. Died in 317 B.C.

Hegendorf, hā'gẹn-dorf', (CHRISTOPH,) a German philologist, and friend of Luther, born at Leipsic in 1500; died in 1540.

He-ġe'sĭ-as, ['Ηγησίας,] a Greek orator and historian, was born at Magnesia, and lived about 300 or 250 B.C. He wrote a "History of Alexander the Great," which appears to have had little merit. Several ancient critics censure the inflated style of his oratory, which was one of the first examples of the "Asiatic" style.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Hegesias, a Cyrenaic philosopher, who is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C., was a disciple of Aristippus. He founded a new sect, called Hegesiacs, maintained that happiness is impossible, and that death is preferable to life. His doctrines induced so many to commit suicide that Ptolemy closed his school.

Hegesias the sculptor. See HEGIAS.

Hégésippe. See HEGESIPPUS.

Heġ-e-sip'pus, [Gr. Ἡγήσιππος; Fr. HÉGÉSIPPE, ā'zhā'zĕp',] an Athenian orator, who lived about 340 B.C. He advocated a declaration of war against Philip of Macedon, and was a colleague of Demosthenes in an embassy to the Peloponnesians.

Hegesippus, an ecclesiastical historian, was a Jew by birth, and lived at Rome in his later years. Having been converted to Christianity, he wrote a "History of the Church," which was the first essay ever made in that department. A few fragments of his work have been preserved by Eusebius. Died about 180 A.D.

See ALLEMAND-LAVIGERIE, "De Hegesippo Disquisitio historica," 1850.

Hegetschweiler, hā'gẹt-shwī'lẹr, (JOHANN,) a Swiss botanist, born at Richerschweil in 1789, produced a "Flora" of Switzerland. Died in 1839.

Hegewisch, hā'gẹh-wĭsh', (DIETRICH HERMANN,) a German historian, born near Osnabrück in 1740. He wrote a "History of Charlemagne," (1772,) and a "History of the Emperor Frederick II.," (1792.) Died in 1812.

He'ġĭ-as, ['Ηγίας,] a famous Greek sculptor, who lived about 450 B.C. and was a contemporary of Phidias. Among his works was a statue of Minerva mentioned by Pliny. By some writers he is regarded as identical with Hegesias, an eminent sculptor of the same period.

Hegira, (Hejra.) See MOHAMMED.

Hegius, hā'gẹ-ŭs, or **von Heck,** fon hĕk, (ALEXANDER,) a German scholar, born at Heck, in Westphalia, about 1440, was a pupil of Thomas à Kempis. He taught the classics for thirty years in the College of Deventer, where Erasmus and other eminent men were his pupils, and was the first who introduced the study of Greek into Holland. He wrote Latin verses, and dialogues "De Scientia," etc., and "De Rhetorica." Erasmus classes Hegius among the restorers of classic learning. Died in 1498.

Heiberg, hī'bẹrg, (HERRMANN,) novelist, born at Schleswig, Denmark, in 1840. Wrote in all nearly seventy novels, of a realistic type, dealing chiefly with family life. Among them were "Acht Novellen," "Zwei Frauen," "Die Schwarze Marie," etc. Died in 1910.

Heiberg, hī'bẹrg, (JOHAN LUDWIG,) a popular Danish dramatist and poet, born at Copenhagen in 1791. He produced in 1811 a drama called "Tycho Brahe's Prediction," and passed several years in France, from which he introduced the vaudeville into Denmark. Among his successful dramas of that kind are "Solomon and the Hatter," (1826,) "The Elves' Hill," "The Soul

after Death," and "The Danes in Paris," (1833.) He received in 1829 the title of royal dramatic poet and translator. He published several metaphysical works, and died at Paris in 1860.

Heiberg, (JOHANNE LOUISE,) whose maiden name was JOHANNE LOUISE PÄTGES, born at Copenhagen in 1812, was the wife of the preceding, and was the favourite actress of that capital. She was successful in comedy, tragedy, and the opera.

Heiberg, (PEDER ANDREAS,) a distinguished Danish dramatic poet, born at Vordingborg in 1758, was the father of Johan Ludwig Heiberg. Having been banished, on a charge of seditious writing, in 1799, he went to Paris, where he was employed until 1814 by Napoleon and Talleyrand as translator in the department of foreign affairs. He wrote, in Danish, "Heckingborn," a comedy, "The Voyager to China," and other dramas; also a "Historical and Critical Summary of the Danish Monarchy," (1820,) and various other works. Died in Paris in 1841. His wife, THOMASINA CHRISTINA BUNTSEN, an authoress, is noticed in this work under GYLLEMBOURG-EHRENSVÄRD, which see.

See Memoirs of Heiberg's Life in France, by himself, entitled "Erindringer af min politiske og literaire Vandel i Frankrige," 1830; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" PEDER ANDREAS HEIBERG, "Tre Aar i Bergen; autobiografisk Episode," 1829.

Heidanus, hī-dā'nŭs, (ABRAHAM,) a theologian and Cartesian philosopher, born in the Palatinate in 1597, became professor of theology at Leyden about 1647. Died in 1678.

Heideck. See HEIDEGGER, (KARL WILHELM.)

Heidegger, hī'dĕk'ẹr, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss author and Protestant divine, born in the canton of Zurich in 1633. He became professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg in 1656, and of theology at Zurich in 1666. He wrote, in Latin, a "Biblical Manual," (1680,) a "History of the Papacy," (1684,) "Anatome Concilii Tridentini," (1672,) and other works on theology. Died in 1698.

See his Autobiography, "Historia Vitæ J. H. Heideggeri," 1698.

Heidegger, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss adventurer, born at Zurich in 1659 or 1660, was called "the Swiss Count." He was patronized by George II. of England as master of revels, manager of operas, etc. Died in 1749.

Heidegger, von, fon hī'dĕk'ẹr, or **Heideck,** hī'dĕk, (KARL WILHELM,) a German general and artist, born at Saaralben, Lorraine, in 1788, was Baron von Heideck. He fought as an officer for the liberation of Greece about 1826. In 1830 he settled at Munich as an artist, and produced many remarkable pictures, the subjects of which are taken from Grecian history or scenery. He painted in the Glyptothek a fresco of the "Four-Horse Chariot of the Sun." About 1832 he went to Greece with King Otho, whom he served as chamberlain. He afterwards obtained the rank of general in the Bavarian army. Died in February, 1861.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Heideloff, hī'dẹh-lof', (KARL ALEXANDER,) a German architect, son of Victor Peter, noticed below, was born at Stuttgart in 1788. He built the castles of Landsberg and Altenstein, restored the cathedral of Bamberg, and designed many fine structures at Nuremberg. Among his writings is a "Treatise on the Orders of Architecture," (1827.) Died September 28, 1865.

Heideloff, (VICTOR PETER,) a German painter, born at Stuttgart in 1757; died in 1818.

Heidenstein, hī'dẹn-stīn', (REINHOLD,) a German historian, born in 1555, wrote, in Latin, a "History of Poland," (1672.) Died in 1620.

Heil, van, vän hīl, (DANIEL,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1604, had a high reputation as a painter of landscapes and conflagrations. Among his masterpieces is "The Burning of Troy."

Heil, van, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a good painter of history and portraits, brother of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1609. He died after 1661. His brother LEO painted insects and flowers with success.

Heilbronner, hīl'brŏn'nẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German mathematician, born at Ulm about 1700, published "Historia Matheseos universæ," (1742.) Died about 1747.

Heilmann, hīl'män, [Lat. HEILMAN'NUS,] (JOHANN DAVID,) an eminent German Hellenist, born at Osnabrück in 1727, obtained the chair of theology at Göttingen in 1758. Among his works are a good German translation of Thucydides, (1760,) and, in Latin, a "Compendium of Dogmatic Theology," (1761,) which is remarkable for elegance of style. Died in 1764.

See G. G. HEYNE, "Heilmanni Memoria," 1764.

Heilmann, hīl'män, (JOHANN KASPAR,) a historical painter, born at Mülhausen, (Mulhouse,) in Alsace, in 1718. He studied at Rome, and removed in 1742 to Paris, where his portraits were in great request. He also employed his talent with success on paintings for churches and on landscapes. Died in 1760.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Heilmannus. See HEILMANN.

Heilprin, (ANGELO,) son of the following, was born in Hungary in 1853. He became a geologist and geographer, and for a number of years was professor of invertebrate palæontology in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and for five years president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. He wrote "Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals," "The Arctic Problem," "Geological Evidences of Evolution," and other works. Died 1907.

Heilprin, hīl'prĭn, (MICHAEL,) a son of P. M. Heilprin, was born at Petrikau, Russian Poland, in March, 1823. In 1848 he ardently espoused the cause of Hungarian liberty, and entered the civil service of the revolutionary government. In 1856 he came to the United States. He was a large contributor to "Appleton's Cyclopædias," and to the New York "Nation." He was remarkable for his linguistic attainments as well as for his general knowledge. He published "Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews." Died May 10, 1888.

Heilprin, (PHINEAS MENDEL,) a Jewish scholar, born at Lublin, Russian Poland, in November, 1801. He became a manufacturer and merchant of Petrikau, and was a close student of the Talmud, as well as of the Greek and recent German philosophers. His position among the Jewish thinkers was that of a conservative reformer. In 1842 he removed to Hungary, in consequence of his dislike for the oppressive measures of the Russian government. After the failure of the revolution of 1848 he removed from Hungary, and in 1859 came to the United States. Died at Washington, D.C., January 30, 1863. His writings (all in Hebrew) include a number of polemical works, relating to the reform movement among the Jews.

Heim, hăN, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French historical painter, born at Belfort (Haut-Rhin) in 1787. He gained the grand prize in 1807, went to Rome, with a pension, afterwards worked in Paris, and was chosen a member of the Institute in 1829. Among his works are "The Clemency of Titus," (1819,) "The Defeat of the Cimbri by Marius," (1853,) and portraits of many eminent men. He had good talents, but his works were hastily executed. Died at Paris October 2, 1865.

Heim, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a naturalist, brother of Ernst Ludwig, noticed above, was born at Solz in 1743. He published a "German Flora," ("Deutsche Flora," 2 vols., 1799–1800.) Died in 1807.

Heim, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German geologist, brother of the preceding, was born at Solz in 1741. He wrote a "Treatise on the Geology of the Mountains of Thuringia," (6 vols., 1796–1812.) Died in 1819.

Heimbach, hīm'bāK, (CARL WILHELM ERNST,) a German jurist, born at Merseburg in 1803; died in 1865.

Heimburg, hīm'bŏŏRG, [Lat. HEIMBUR'GIUS,] (GREGOR,) an eminent German jurist, was born at Würzburg. At the Council of Bâle he opposed the pretensions of the pope, and in 1431 settled at Nuremberg. He died in 1472, and left several legal works, which exhibit an acute intellect and a noble spirit of freedom.

See J. A. BALLENSTADIUS, "Vita Heimburgii," 1737.

Heimburgius. See HEIMBURG.

Heimdall, hīm'dăl, or **Heimdallr,** [etymology uncertain,] a god in the Northern mythology, regarded as the watchman of the Æsir, and the warder of heaven, is called a son of Odin, but on the maternal side is descended from the Jötun race. He drinks mead in his bright hall, called Himinbjörg, ("Heaven's Castle,") at

the bridge-head where the rainbow (Bifröst*) reaches heaven. He sleeps less than a bird, and sees by night, as well as by day, more than a hundred leagues around him. His hearing is so acute that he can hear the grass grow in the meadows of the earth, and the wool on the back of the sheep. When he blows upon his trumpet, called Gjallar-horn, (or Gjaller-horn,) it is heard through all the worlds. His teeth are said to be of gold, and he has a horse with a golden mane. It is not improbable that the name of this god may be some change or corruption of Heimdellingr, ("home of dawn,") as the dawn seems to keep still watch in heaven for the approach of day, and may well be said to ride on a horse with a golden mane. The original fable of Heimdall, if it ever had any distinct allegorical significance, would seem to have been not a little confused by incongruous additions, made probably at a later period.

See MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XV.; THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. p. 200 *et seq.*; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Hein or **Heyn**, hīn, (PIETER,) a brave Dutch admiral, born at Delftshaven in 1570, was the son of a common sailor. In 1628 he captured in the Bay of Matanzas a Spanish fleet, with a rich cargo of silver. For this exploit he was made a vice-admiral. In 1629 he defeated the French near Dunkirk, and lost his life in the action.

See ENGELBERTS GERRITS, "Leven en Daden der Zeehelden J. van Heemskerk en P. P. Hein," 1825; SOUTHEY, "History of Brazil;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Heine, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB.) See HEYNE.

Heine, hī'nẹh, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated German poet and author, of Jewish descent, born at Dusseldorf, Dec. 13, 1799. He studied law at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, and took his degree at Göttingen university. His first poems appeared in 1822, and were followed by the tragedies of "Almansor" and "Radcliff," (1823.) In 1825 he renounced the Jewish faith, and professed Christianity; but he subsequently became an avowed unbeliever. His "Pictures of Travel" ("Reisebilder," 4 vols., 1831) were received with great favour, and were afterwards translated by him into French, under the title of "Tableaux de Voyages." His other principal works are the "Book of Songs," ("Buch der Lieder," 1827,) "Contributions to the History of Recent Belles-Lettres in Germany," ("Beiträge zur Geschichte der neuern schönen Literatur in Deutschland," 2 vols., 1833,) "Der Salon," (4 vols., 1835,) "The Romantic School," ("Die Romantische Schule," 1836,) and the poem of "Atta Troll, a Summer Night's Dream," (1847.) Heine had removed in 1831 to Paris, where he married a French lady, and where he resided till his death. About 1848 his health became very much impaired, and he lost his sight; but he still employed himself in literary composition, with the assistance of an amanuensis. Among the works he produced at this period are the "Romanzero," (1851,) "Doctor Faust," (1851,) "Das Buch des Lazarus," (1854,) and the "New Spring," ("Neuer Frühling," 1855.) After an illness of eight years, a great part of which time had been passed in extreme suffering, he died February 17, 1856. Several years before his death he had renounced infidelity. The spirit of satire seems to have been innate in Heine; but it is not in satire alone that he excels. For a certain simplicity and grace of style, as well as for an exquisite vein of humour, which is occasionally lighted up with flashes of the most brilliant wit, Heine has no superior among the poets or prose writers of Germany. His prose is remarkable for its transparent beauty, and is perhaps unequalled by that of any other German author except Goethe.

"Heine," says a critic in the "Westminster Review" for January, 1856, "adds to Teutonic imagination, sensibility, and humour, an amount of *esprit* that would make him brilliant among the most brilliant Frenchmen. He is a surpassing lyric poet, who has uttered our feelings for us in delicious songs; an artist in prose literature, who has shown even more completely than Göthe the possibilities of German prose."

See "Heinrich Heine," in MATTHEW ARNOLD'S "Essays;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1835; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1856; "North British Review" for May, 1860; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1866.

Heine, (SALOMON,) an opulent German banker and philanthropist, born at Hanover in 1766, was a Jew, and uncle of Heine the poet. He lived at Hamburg, and gave large sums of money for charitable institutions. Died in 1844.

See J. MENDELSSOHN, "S. Heine, Blätter der Würdigung und Erinnerung," 1845.

Heineccius, hi-nĕk'se-ŭs, or **Heinecke**, hī'nĕk-kẹh, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) an eminent German jurist, born at Eisenberg in September, 1681. He became professor of philosophy at Halle in 1713, obtained a chair of law there in 1720, and removed to Franeker in 1723. He afterwards lectured a few years at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, was appointed professor of law at Halle in 1733, and published numerous works, which were esteemed as high authority. He invented a new method of teaching jurisprudence, called "the axiomatic." Among his principal works are "Elements of Civil Law according to the Order of the Institutes," ("Elementa Juris civilis secundum Ordinem Institutionum," 1725,) "Elements of Civil Law according to the Order of the Pandects," ("Elementa Juris civilis secundum Ordinem Pandectarum," 1728,) "Elements of the Law of Nature and Nations," ("Elementa Juris Naturæ et Gentium," 1730,) and a "History of Roman and German Law," (in Latin, 1733.) Died in 1741.

See "Commentarius de Vita et Scriptis J. G. Heineccii," by his son, JOHANN CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB, 1765; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch," 17 vols., 1794–1815; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Heineccius or **Heinecke**, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a writer and eloquent preacher, brother of the preceding, was born at Eisenberg in 1674. He became pastor at Halle about 1710. He published several antiquarian works. Died in 1722.

Heinecke. See HEINECCIUS.

Heinecken, hī'nĕk-kẹn, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) known as "the Boy of Lubeck," born in that city in 1721, was a brother of Karl Heinrich von Heinecken, noticed below. He was one of the most remarkable instances of mental precocity on record. At the age of two years he was well versed in the history of the Bible, in his third year learned French and Latin, and in his fourth studied ecclesiastical history. He died in 1725.

See C. von SCHÖNEICH, "Leben, Thaten, etc. des Knaben von Lübeck," Lubeck, 1726.

Heinecken, von, fon hī'nĕk-kẹn, or **Heinecke**, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German writer on art, born at Lubeck in 1706. He published in 1755 a splendid work entitled "Collection of Prints from the Most Celebrated Pictures of the Royal Gallery at Dresden," and "Dictionnaire des Artistes, etc. dont nous avons des Estampes," (4 vols., 1778–90, unfinished.) Died in 1791.

Heinicke, hī'nik-kẹh, (SAMUEL,) born at Weissenfels in 1729, was the founder of a system of instruction for deaf-mutes. About 1778 he established at Leipsic the first institution for the education of the deaf and dumb in Germany, of which he continued director till his death, in 1790. He published a treatise "On the Dispositions of Deaf-Mutes," and other works.

Heinlein, hīn'līn', (HEINRICH,) a distinguished German landscape-painter, born at Nassau-Weilburg in 1803, worked for many years in Munich. Among his favourite subjects are forests and glaciers. Died in 1885.

Heinrich, (Emperors or Princes of Germany.) See HENRY.

Heinrich, hīn'rik, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a learned German critic, born in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha in 1774. He was successively professor of Greek and of eloquence at the Universities of Kiel and Bonn. He edited the works of Juvenal and Persius, and Cicero's "De Re Publica," and was the author of "Epimenides aus Creta, an essay on Epimenides and his works, which is highly esteemed. Died in 1838.

Heinrich der Glichezare, hīn'rik dĕr glik'ẹt-sä'rẹh.

* The name *Bifröst*, from *bifa*, to "tremble," and *röst*, a "road" or "way," signifying the "trembling or swinging way," was applied to the rainbow, perhaps on account of its apparent want of stability, or its inconstancy. Its curved form may have suggested the idea of Heimdall's great horn, (the Gjallar-horn, *i.e.* the "yelling or loud-sounding horn,") which he blows on the approach of any extraordinary danger. It was actually believed that at the "end of the rainbow" a golden treasure was hidden, and that golden money fell from the bow.

—*i.e.* "Henry the Troubadour,"—an Alsacian poet, the author of "Isengrines not," a version of the old story of "Reineke (or Reinhart) Fuchs." He lived about 1150–90.

See J. GRIMM, "Reinhart Fuchs;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur."

Heinrich der Grosse. See HENRY IV., (of France.)

Heinrich der Löwe. See HENRY THE LION.

Heinrich der Stolze. See HENRY THE PROUD.

Heinrich von Anhalt, hīn'rĭk fon ăn'hâlt, a German poet, of noble birth, lived in the thirteenth century.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Heinrich von Breslau, hīn'rĭk fon brĕs'lŏw, a German poet, and Duke of Breslau, lived about 1280.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Heinrich von Morung, hīn'rĭk fon mo'rŏŏng, a German minnesinger of the early part of the thirteenth century.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Heinrich von Rispach, hīn'rĭk fon ris'pâk, a German minnesinger, surnamed THE VIRTUOUS CLERK, lived about 1170–90.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Heinroth, hīn'rōt, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German physiologist, was born at Leipsic in 1773. He became professor of medicine at Leipsic in 1812, and published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Nosology," (1810,) a "Manual of Anthropology," (1822.) and a work on psychology, (1827.) Died in 1843.

Heinse, hīn'sẹh, (JOHANN JAKOB WILHELM,) a German *littérateur*, born in Thuringia about 1748. He visited Italy in 1780–83, and became secretary to the Elector of Mentz in 1787. He published translations of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," (1781,) and of Ariosto's "Orlando," and several immoral fictitious works, the style of which is admired. His romance "Ardinghello" (1787) contains eloquent criticisms on painting. Died in 1803.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Heinsius, hīn'se-ŭs, (ANTOON,) an eminent Dutch statesman, born in 1641, was elected in 1689 grand pensionary of Holland, and re-elected at the end of each successive term of five years until his death. He performed an important part in the political affairs of his time, especially in the coalition against Louis XIV. of France. Heinsius, Prince Eugene, and Marlborough formed a triumvirate which directed the affairs of the allied powers. He enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of William III. of England, to whom he rendered great services. Among the allies he was the last to assent to the peace with Louis XIV. He was an accomplished negotiator, reserved but polite in manner, simple and moderate in his way of life. Died in 1720.

See VAN DER HEIM, "Dissertatio historico-politica de A. Heinsio," 1834; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" RAPIN, "History of England;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii. chap. xi.

Heinsius, (DANIEL,) a distinguished Dutch scholar and linguist, born at Ghent in 1580, studied at the Hague and at Leyden, where he became the pupil and friend of Scaliger. About 1600 he was appointed Latin and Greek tutor, and in 1606 professor of history and politics, in the University of Leyden. His reputation for learning was such that several sovereigns invited him to their courts; but he declined to leave his native land. Gustavus Adolphus conferred on him the dignity of privy councillor, and the States of Holland appointed him their historiographer. In 1618 he officiated as secretary of the Synod of Dort. His Latin poems, published in 1602, were admired by his contemporaries; but his reputation now rests chiefly on his editions of Aristotle, Horace, Livy, Ovid, and other Greek and Latin classics. He wrote also Latin orations, Dutch verses, and Greek verses. "Grotius," says Hallam, "had the reputation of writing with spirit and elegance; but he is excelled by Heinsius, whose elegies may be ranked high in modern Latin." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1655.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" T. CREUZER, "Zur Geschichte der classischen Philologie."

Heinsius, (NIKLAAS,) an eminent philologist, a son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in July, 1620. After he had visited the principal seats of learning in Europe, and had become distinguished as a scholar and critic, he accepted in 1649 an invitation from Christina, Queen of Sweden, and remained in her service about five years. In 1654 he was appointed minister of the United Provinces at the court of Sweden. His leisure hours were passed in the cultivation of poetry and in classic studies. In 1667 he was sent on an embassy to the court of Russia, from which he returned in 1671. He published editions of Claudian, (1650,) Ovid, (1652) Virgil, (1664,) and Valerius Flaccus, (1680.) He also wrote several Latin poems, (1666,) which are commended for purity and elegance. Died in 1681.

See BURMANN, "N. Heinsii Vita," prefixed to the "Adversaria" of Heinsius, 1742; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Heinsius, (NIKOLAES,) a Dutch writer, born in 1655. When twenty years old, he wrote "Mirandor," a very spirited romance. Two years later he committed a murder, ran away to Paris, and was never again heard of.

Heinsius, hīn'se-ŭs, (OTTO FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) a German philologist, born in Berlin in 1770. He became director of the College of Graue-Kloster. Among his works, which are much esteemed, are a "History of German Literature," (1810; 6th edition, 1843,) and a "Popular German Dictionary," (4 vols., 1818–32.) Died in 1849.

Heintzelman, hīnt'sẹl-man', (SAMUEL P.,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania about 1807, graduated at West Point in 1826. He served as colonel at Bull Run, July, 1861, soon after which he became a brigadier-general. He commanded a corps in the battles near Richmond in June, 1862, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run, August, 1862. Died May 1, 1880.

Heinz or **Heintz,** hīnts, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished Swiss painter, born at Berne about 1555. He was employed by the emperor Rudolph at Prague, and afterwards in Italy, where he copied the works of the best masters. Among his works is "The Rape of Proserpine." He died at Prague about 1600.

Heinz, (JOSEPH,) a son of the preceding, was a painter of high reputation. He adorned the churches and palaces of Venice. Died in 1660.

Heinze, hīnt'sẹh, (VALENTIN AUGUST,) a German historian, born at Lüneburg in 1758. He published, besides other works, a "History of Humanity," (5 vols., 1780–85.) Died in 1801.

Heinzman, hīnts'măn, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German landscape-painter, born at Stuttgart in 1795. He worked at Munich.

Heiss, von, fon hīss, (JOHANN,) a historian, born in Germany, wrote, in French, a "History of the Empire, containing its Origin, Progress, etc.," (3 vols., 1685.) Died in Paris in 1688.

Heister, hīs'tẹr, (LORENZ,) an eminent German surgeon, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1683, was professor of surgery at Helmstedt from 1719 to 1758. He published a treatise "On Surgery," (1719,) and an "Anatomico-Surgical Lexicon," (1753.) The former is a standard work of its kind, and has been translated into the principal European languages. Died in 1758.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch," 17 vols.; MEELBAUM, "Leichenpredigt auf Dr. L. Heister," 1758.

Hejra or **Hejrah.** See MOHAMMED.

Hekabe. See HECUBA.

Hĕl or **He'lạ,** [Icelandic pron. hā'la; from *hilan*, to "conceal,"] in the Norse mythology, the goddess of death, and the queen of the world of shades. She is represented as the offspring of Loki and the giantess Angurboda. Soon after her birth, the Æsir, fearing her growing power, cast her down into Niflheim,* (the "home or habitation of fogs or mist,") and gave her the rule over nine realms or worlds, to the nine entrances of which Gray makes allusion in the following lines:

"Down the yawning steep he rode
That leads to Hela's drear abode,
Till full before his fearless eyes
The portals nine of Hell arise."

* *Nifl* is related etymologically to the Greek *νεφέλη*, Latin *nebula*, (German *Nebel*,) a "cloud" or "mist."

Her hall is called Eliudnir, said to signify the "wide place of clouds or storms;" her dish is Hunger, and her knife Starvation, *(Sult.)* Under one of the three roots of the great life-tree Yggdrasil, in Niflheim, is the fountain Hvergelmir, from which flow the streams of Hell. In this fountain dwells the malignant serpent or monster Nidhögg, who constantly gnaws at the root of the tree of life. (See NIDHÖGG.) As, on the one hand, all those men who fell bravely in battle belonged either to Odin or Freyia and were brought by the Valkyries to Valhalla, so, on the other, all those who died of sickness or old age belonged to Hela, and were inexorably doomed to dwell in some one of her gloomy realms.

The following lines descriptive of "Hela's drear abode" are from Matthew Arnold's poem entitled "Balder Dead:"

> "And he beheld spread round him Hela's realm
> The plains of Niflheim, where dwell the dead,
> And heard the thunder of the streams of Hell.
> For near the wall the river of Roaring flows,
> Outmost; the others near the centre run,—
> The Storm, the Abyss, the Howling, and the Pain.
> * * * * * *
> And from the dark flocked up the shadowy tribes,
> Women, and infants, and young men who died
> Too soon for fame, with white ungraven shields;
> And old men known to glory, but their star
> Betrayed them, and of wasting age they died,
> Not wounds; yet dying they their armour wore,
> And now have chief regard in Hela's realm."

The aspect of Hela herself is usually represented as peculiarly grim and horrid, the upper part of her body being livid, as from congealed blood. In one of the fables of the Edda, however, she makes her appearance as a toothless old woman. (See THOR.)

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fables XVI., XXV., and XXVI.; PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Helcel-Szterszтyn, hel'tsel-shtĕr'shtĭn, (ANTON SIGMUND,) an eminent Polish jurist, born at Cracow in 1808. He was a professor of Polish law in the University of Cracow. His principal work is "Ancient Monuments of the Polish Law." Died at Lemberg, April 2, 1870.

Held, hĕlt, (ADOLF,) a German economist, a son of Joseph von Held, was born at Würzburg, May 10, 1844. He was educated at Munich and Berlin, and in 1872 was made a full professor at Bonn. He has published "Carey's Social Science and the Mercantile System," (1866,) "The Income Tax," (1872,) "Elements of a Course of National Economy," (1876,) "Social History of England," etc. [Died in 1880.]

Held, hĕlt, (WILLIBALD,) a German writer on law, born at Erolzheim in 1726; died in 1789.

Held, von, fon hĕlt, (JOSEPH,) a German jurist, born at Würzburg, August 9, 1815. He studied at Würzburg, Heidelberg, and Munich, and in 1841 became a law-professor in the University of Würzburg. He published "A System of Constitutional Justice," (1856–57,) "The State and Society," (3 vols., 1861–63,) "Principles of General Public Law," (1868,) "The Constitution of the German Empire," (1872,) etc. Died April 18, 1882.

Hele, hāl, or **Hāles**, sometimes written **D'Héle**, (THOMAS,) an English dramatic writer, born in Gloucestershire in 1740. He settled in Paris about 1770, and learned to write in French with ease and elegance. He produced, in French, several successful comedies, among which are "The Judgment of Midas," (1778,) and "The Jealous Lover." Died about 1780.

Hĕl'en, [Gr. Ἑλένη; Lat. HEL'ENA; Fr. HÉLÈNE, ā'lĕn'; It. ELENA, à-lā'nà,] a Grecian princess, celebrated for her transcendent beauty, was the daughter of Leda and the Spartan king Tyndarus, or, according to other authorities, of Leda and Jupiter. At an early age her hand was sought by some of the most renowned princes of Greece, among whom were Ulysses, Ajax, Diomedes, and Menelaus. At the suggestion of Ulysses, Tyndarus bound the suitors by an oath to submit to the choice which Helen should make, and to unite in her defence if any attempt should be made to carry her away from her husband. She selected Menelaus, from whom, after a short union, she was abducted by Paris, son of Priam, upon which the Greek kings declared war against Troy. After the death of Paris, Helen married his brother Deiphobus, whom, after she became reconciled to Menelaus, she betrayed into the hands of the latter. The accounts of her death are various: the most probable is that she was put to death by Polyxo, Queen of Rhodes, whose husband had been killed at Troy.

Helena, the Latin of HELEN, which see.

Hel'e-na, SAINT, [Fr. SAINTE-HÉLÈNE, sănt'tà'lĕn'; It. SANT' ELENA, sânt-à-lā'nà,] mother of the emperor Constantine, was born of a humble family at Drepanum, in Bithynia, about 250 A.D. She became the wife of Constantius Chlorus, who, having been raised to the rank of Cæsar in 292 A.D., divorced her in order to marry Theodora. The accession of Constantine to the throne restored her to prosperity and honour. About 325 she made a pilgrimage to Palestine, where she built the church of the Holy Sepulchre and that of the Nativity. Died in 327.

Helena, daughter of Constantine the Great, was married at Milan in 355 A.D. to her first-cousin Julian, who had just become a Cæsar and was afterwards Emperor of Rome. She died at Vienne, in Gaul, in 359.

Hel'e-nus, [Gr. Ἕλενος; Fr. HÉLÉNUS, à'là'nüs',] a son of Priam and Hecuba, was celebrated as a soothsayer. Having been captured by the Greeks, he declared that Troy could not be taken unless Philoctetes would repair to the siege. After the fall of Troy he fell to the share of Pyrrhus, who gave him Andromache in marriage and left him at his death a portion of his kingdom.

Helfert, von, fon hĕl'fert, (ALEXANDER,) an Austrian historian, born at Prague, November 3, 1820. He wrote "Huss and Jerome," "History of Austria since 1848," and several other works of history and biography.

Heli, a Sanscrit name of the sun. See SÛRYA.

Héli, the French for ELI, which see.

Heliade, hĕl'e-ăd, (JOHN,) a celebrated poet, born at Turgowiste, (Tergovist,) in Rumania, about 1800. He founded in 1831 a journal called "The Wallachian Courier." Among his poems are "Mircea," a drama, (1844,) and "Michael the Brave," (1846.) Died in 1872.

Hel-I-co-nĭ'a-dēs, a name given to the Muses, because they lived on Mount Helicon. (See MUSÆ.)

Hélie, ā'là'le', (FAUSTIN,) a French jurist, born at Nantes in 1799, published "Traité de l'Instruction criminelle," (8 vols., 1845–58.) He was elected a member of the Institute in 1855. Died at Passy, October 21, 1884.

Hélinand, ā'là'le'nôn', (DAN,) a French poet, who had a high reputation in his time. Died about 1225.

Héliodore. See HELIODORUS.

He-lĭ-o-dō'rus, [Gr. Ἡλιόδωρος; Fr. HÉLIODORE, à'le'o'dor',] a Greek statuary of an uncertain epoch, is favourably mentioned by Pliny. His master-piece was a marble group called "Symplegma," which was at Rome in the time of Pliny.

Heliodorus, a Greek surgeon, lived at Rome, and was a contemporary of Juvenal, who mentions him in his Tenth Satire.

Heliodorus, born at Emessa, in Syria, in the fourth century, became Bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly. He wrote in his youth a celebrated Greek romance entitled "Æthiopica," which narrates the adventures of two lovers, named Theagenes and Chariclea. It was first printed in 1534, and has been translated into many languages. The style is pure and polished, the incidents are novel and natural, and the characters are admirably sustained.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" DUNLOP, "History of Fiction;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" VILLEMAIN, "Notice sur les Romans Grecs."

Heliodorus OF LARISSA, a Greek mathematician of an uncertain epoch, wrote a short treatise on Optics, which is extant.

Héliogabale and **Heliogabalus**. See ELAGABALUS

He'lĭ-os, [Gr. Ἥλιος; Lat. HE'LIUS,] the god of the sun in the Greek mythology, represented as the son of Hyperion. He was partially identified with Apollo by the Romans; but, in the poems of Homer, Helios and Apollo were distinct persons. (See APOLLO.)

Hell, hĕl, (MAXIMILIAN,) an able Hungarian astrono-

mer, born at Schemnitz in 1720, became a Jesuit about 1738. From 1756 to 1792 he held the official position of astronomer and director of the Observatory at Vienna. He distinguished himself by a successful observation of the transit of Venus which he made in Lapland in June, 1769, and of which he published an account, "De Transitu Veneris," etc., (1770.) He published annually from 1757 to 1786 "Ephemerides," which were esteemed. Among his works (in Latin) are a "Treatise on the Parallax of the Sun," (1773,) and "Methodus Astronomica sine Usu Quadrantis vel Sectoris," (1774.) Died in 1792.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Hell, (THEODOR.) See WINKLER, (KARL GOTTFRIED.)

Hel-lā'dĭ-us, a Greek grammarian, born in Egypt, lived about 325 A.D. He composed, in Iambic verse, a "Chrestomathie," of which some fragments are preserved.

Helladius, a Greek grammarian, born at Alexandria, lived in the fifth century after Christ.

Helladius, (ALEXANDER,) a Greek of Thessaly, who lived about 1700. He wrote a curious Latin work, entitled "The Present State of the Greek Church," published in 1714 at Altorf, Germany, where he then resided.

Hel-la-nī'cus [Ἑλλάνικος] OF MITYLENE, an early Greek prose writer and historian, was born probably about 495 B.C. He was the best or most distinguished writer of the class called logographers. Among his works were a "History of Argos," a "History of Attica," and a "History of Persia." Only small fragments of his writings are extant. He died about 410 B.C.

See PRELLER, "Dissertatio de Hellanico Lesbio Historico," 1840; C. MÜLLER, "De Hellanico."

Hel'le, [Gr. Ἕλλη,] a daughter of Athamas and Nephele. The poets relate that she was persecuted by her step-mother Ino, and was rescued by a golden-fleeced ram, on the back of which she rode through the air; but she fell into the sea, (since called Hellespont, or "sea of Helle,") and was drowned.

Hel'len, [Gr. Ἕλλην,] the mythical ancestor of the Helle'nes, or Greeks, was supposed to be a son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, and the father of Æolus, Dorus, and Xuthus. The name Hellenes was afterwards applied to the whole Greek nation.

Heller, hel'lẹr, (JOSEPH,) a German writer on art, born at Bamberg in 1798. He published a "Manual for Amateurs of Engravings," (3 vols., 1823–36,) "Documents *(Beitrag)* for the History of Art," (1828,) "The Life and Works of Albert Dürer," (1827–31,) and other works. Died in 1849.

Heller, (ROBERT,) a German author, born near Stolpen, November 24, 1812. He wrote many romances, books of travel, etc. Died at Hamburg, May 7, 1871.

Eeller, hel'lẹr, (STEPHEN,) a Hungarian composer, born at Pesth in 1814, became a resident of Paris. His compositions for the piano are much admired in Germany and are regarded by some critics as equal to those of Mendelssohn. Died in 1888.

Hellichius, (ABRAHAM.) See GUSTAFSKÖLD.

Hellot, *h*ẹ̀'lō', (JEAN,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1685. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He edited the "Gazette de France" from 1718 to 1732, and wrote a valuable treatise On the Art of Dyeing Woollen Stuffs." Died in 1766.

Hellvig or **Helwig, von**, fon hĕl'vĭg, (AMALIE,) a German poetess, born at Weimar in 1776; died in 1831.

Hellwald, von, fon hel'wȧ̂lt, (FERDINAND,) a brother of the following, was born at Vienna, September 22, 1843. He published a "History of the Netherlands Stage," (1874,) and "Flemish Life." Died June 28, 1884.

Hellwald, von, (FRIEDRICH ANTON HELLER,) a German author, born at Padua, March 29, 1842. He published many popular geographical and other works, some of them well known in their English translations. Died November 1, 1892.

Helm, (BENJAMIN HARDIN,) an American general, son of Governor John L. Helm, was born in Kentucky in 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1851, took arms against the Union in 1861, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Helman, *h*ĕl'mŏn', (ISIDORE STANISLAS,) a French engraver, born at Lille in 1743; died about 1806.

Helm'bōld, (LUDWIG,) a German hymn-writer, born January 21, 1532, at Mühlhausen; died there, April 8, 1598. He left many hymns, in Latin and German, of which the greater part are dull and dry, although a few of them are still used.

Helmbreeker, hĕlm'brā'kẹr, (DIEDERIK,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1624, worked mostly in Rome, and painted history and landscapes. Among his works are a "Mater Dolorosa" and a "Nativity." Died in 1694.

Helmers, hĕl'mẹrs, (JAN FREDERIK,) a popular Dutch epic and lyric poet, born in Amsterdam in 1767. He produced an ode entitled "Night," (1787,) a poem on Socrates, (1790,) and an epic poem, called "The Dutch Nation," ("De Hollandsche Natie," 1812,) the style and versification of which are admired. He published his minor poems in 2 vols., 1810. Died in 1813.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" H. H. KLIJN, "J. F. Helmers, geschetst in eene Redevoering," 1815.

Helmersen, von, fon hĕl'mẹr-sĕn', (GREGOR,) a Russian geologist and traveller, born near Dorpat in 1803. Having explored Russia, Sweden, etc., he published, in 1831, "Observations on the Geology of the Southern Ural." Died in 1885.

Helmfeldt, hĕlm'fĕlt, (SIMON GRUNDEL,) BARON OF, a Swedish field-marshal, born at Stockholm in 1617, distinguished himself in the campaigns of Poland under Charles X. He was killed at the battle of Landscrona, in 1677.

Helmholtz, hĕlm'holts, (HERMANN LUDWIG FERDINAND,) an eminent German physiologist, mathematician, and natural philosopher, born at Potsdam in 1821. He became professor of physiology at Heidelberg in 1858, and wrote some able treatises on the relations of physical forces. One of these has been translated into English by Professor John Tyndall, under the title of "Essay on the Interaction of Natural Forces." Helmholtz stood in the foremost rank among the physiologists and natural philosophers of Europe. His writings upon sound and hearing are of special importance. He was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the learned societies of the other principal capitals of Europe. Died September 8, 1894.

Helmich, hĕl'mĭk, (WERNER,) a Dutch Protestant minister, born at Utrecht about 1550, preached at Utrecht and Amsterdam, and promoted the Reformation in Holland. Died in 1608.

Helmold, hĕl'molt, [Lat. HELMOL'DUS,] a German historian and ecclesiastic, born near Lubeck, travelled as a missionary among the Slavonians. He was the author of a "Chronicon Slavorum," which, though rude in style, is valuable for its accuracy. Died about 1177.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" J. MOLLER, "Diatriba de Helmoldo," 1782.

Helmoldus. See HELMOLD.

Helmont, van, vȧn hĕl'mont, (FRANCIS MERCURIUS,) a physician, son of the following, born in Belgium in 1618, inherited his father's taste for the occult sciences, on which he wrote several treatises. He professed to believe in a universal remedy and the philosopher's stone, and pretended that he had discovered the original language. Died in 1699.

Helmont, van, (JAN BAPTISTA,) a famous chemist, physiologist, and visionary, was born at Brussels in 1577. He studied medicine, which he practised gratis, and had numerous disciples, though he was hostile to the doctrines of the Galenists. He seems to have been an honest enthusiast, infected with the delusions of alchemy, and to have spent much time and money in chemical experiments, by which he made important discoveries. "Van Helmont," says Dr. Hoefer, "is much superior to Paracelsus, whom he took in some measure as his model. He had the durable glory of revealing scientifically the existence of invisible, impalpable substances,—namely, gases." He was the first who used the word gas as the name of all elastic fluids except common air. He contributed to the progress of physiology by an experiment on a willow-tree, which he found to gain one hundred and sixty-four pounds, while the soil in which it grew lost

only a few ounces. Among his works are one on the magnetic cure of wounds, ("De magnetica Vulnerum naturali Curatione," 1621,) and one on "The Origin of Medicine," etc., ("Ortus Medicinæ, id est Initia Physicæ inaudita," 1648.) He died near Vilvorde in 1644.

See Loos, "Biographie des J. B. van Helmont," 1807; Caillau, "Mémoire sur Van Helmont," 1819; Fraenkel, "Dissertatio, Vita et Opiniones Helmontii," 1837; Cuvier, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" Hoefer, "Histoire de la Chimie;" Rixner und Siber, "J. B. Helmont," 1826.

Helmont, van, (Lucas Gassel,) an able Flemish landscape-painter, who lived about 1595.

Helmont, van, (Matthew,) a Flemish painter of Antwerp, born in 1653, painted markets, shops, etc. with success. Died in 1726.

Helmont, van, (Segres Jacob,) an eminent Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp in 1683, was a pupil of his father, Matthew. He worked at Brussels, and derived his subjects mostly from sacred history. Among his chief works are "The Sacrifice of Elijah," "Joseph Recognized by his Brethren," and "The Triumph of David." His manner is noble, his colour good, and his design correct. He was ranked among the greatest Flemish painters of his time. Died in 1726.

See Descamps, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Helmsdorf, hêlms'dorf, (Friedrich,) an able German landscape-painter, born at Magdeburg in 1784; died at Carlsruhe, January 26, 1852.

Héloise, à'lo'ēz', **Eloise,** or **Louise,** a beautiful and renowned Frenchwoman, born at Paris about 1100, was a niece of Fulbert, canon of Notre-Dame. She was distinguished for her attainments in languages and philosophy, and became successively the pupil, mistress, and wife of Abelard. Soon after their marriage she entered the convent of Argenteuil, of which she became prioress. She afterwards acquired a high reputation for piety and devotion. Her letters, written in elegant Latin, and printed with those of Abelard, are the expressions of a noble and fervent spirit. Died in 1164. (See Abelard.)

Hel'per, (Hinton Rowan,) an American author, born in Davie county, North Carolina, December 27, 1829. He lived in California for a time, and wrote "The Land of Gold," (1855,) "The Impending Crisis of the South," (1857,) a work which produced a great sensation, "No-joque," (1867,) and "Negroes in Negroland," (1868.) Died by suicide March 9, 1909.

Helps, (Sir Arthur,) a popular English essayist and historian, born in 1813. He graduated at Cambridge in 1835, and produced in 1843 "Catherine Douglas, a Tragedy," in verse, which was received with favour. In 1847 he published, anonymously, a volume of dialogues on moral questions, entitled "Friends in Council: a Series of Readings and Discourses thereon," which was generally admired for graceful style and original insight. His next work was "Companions of my Solitude," (1851,) which a critic in "Blackwood's Magazine" considers "far the most interesting of all Mr. Helps's essays." Among his later works are "The Conquerors of the New World, and their Bondsmen," (2 vols., 1848–52,) a "History of the Spanish Conquest of America, and its Relations to the History of Slavery," (3 vols., 1855–57,) "Realmah, a Tale," and a "Life of Columbus," (1869.) "A true thinker, who has practical purpose in his thinking," says Ruskin, "and is sincere, as Plato, or Carlyle, or Helps, becomes in some sort a seer, and must be always of infinite use to his generation." He held for many years an office in the civil service, and became clerk or secretary of the privy council about 1860. Died March 7, 1875.

Hel'sham, (Richard,) professor of physic and natural philosophy in the University of Dublin. He was an intimate friend of Dean Swift. Died in 1738. His lectures on philosophy were published in 1739, and have been often reprinted.

Helst, van der, vän der hêlst, (Bartholomew,) an excellent Dutch portrait-painter, born at Haarlem in 1613. He painted landscapes in his youth, but he afterwards confined himself mostly to portraits, and settled in Amsterdam. Among his works is a picture of the militia or trained bands, which is in the Stadt-House of Amsterdam, and which Sir Joshua Reynolds is said to have pronounced "the best picture of portraits in the world." Died about 1670.

See Bryan, "Dictionary of Painters;" Descamps, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Helvetius, hêl-vee'she-us, [Fr. pron. êl'và'se'üs',] (Claude Adrien,) a celebrated French author and philosopher, born in Paris in 1715, was the son of Jean Claude Adrien, noticed below, who destined him for financial pursuits. At the age of twenty-three he obtained, through the influence of the queen, a place as farmer-general, which was worth one hundred thousand crowns per annum. In 1751 he resigned this office, and married an accomplished lady named De Ligniville or Ligneville. He published in 1758 an ingenious metaphysical work, entitled "On the Mind," ("De l'Esprit,") which was condemned by the court, the Jesuits, and the bishops as the summary of the creed of the Encyclopædists, and was burned by order of Parliament, thus acquiring additional celebrity and a wider circulation. The author publicly apologized, and disclaimed any purpose to assail the Christian doctrines. He is admitted to have been generous, and his life and character appear to have been better than his writings, which, deriving all virtue from self-interest, and condemning as folly all actions proceeding from any higher motive, are in the highest degree demoralizing. He wrote a poem "On Happiness," and a treatise on "Man, his Faculties and his Education," (1772.) In 1765 he was an invited and honoured guest in the palace of Frederick the Great. Died in 1771.

See Saint-Lambert, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages d'Helvetius;" Lemontey, "Notice sur C. A. Helvetius," 1823; William Mudford, "Life of Helvetius," London, 1807; Voltaire, "Correspondance;" Marmontel, "Mémoires;" Damiron, "Mémoire sur Helvetius," 1853.

Anne Catherine **de Ligniville,** (lên'ye'vêl',) Madame **Helvetius,** the wife of the preceding, was born in Lorraine in 1719. After the death of her husband her house at Auteuil was the rendezvous of celebrated men, among whom were Dr. Franklin, Turgot, and Thomas Jefferson. Died in 1800.

Helvetius, hêl-vee'she-us, (Jan,) a classical scholar and Latin poet of the eighteenth century, was born in Amsterdam. He described in elegant verses his travels in England, "Iter Britannicum," and wrote other works. Died about 1781.

Helvetius, (Jean Adrien,) a Dutch physician, born about 1660. He was present in Paris on a visit during the prevalence of dysentery, which he treated with such success that Louis XIV. urged him to divulge the remedy. He said it was ipecacuanha, and received from the king a present of one thousand louisd'ors. He settled in Paris, and became physician to the regent of the kingdom, the Duke of Orléans. He wrote several treatises on medicine. Died in 1727.

See "Biographie Médicale;" Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Helvetius, (Jean Claude Adrien,) son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1685, graduated as physician in 1708. Having given proof of his professional skill, he was in 1719 called to attend Louis XV., then an infant, whom he cured of a dangerous illness. After this he enjoyed the confidence of the royal family, and was made councillor of state, and first physician to the queen, Marie Leczinski. He was a member of the Academies of Sciences of Paris, Berlin, and London, and wrote several professional treatises, among which is a "Method of Curing the Principal Diseases," (1737.) Died in 1765.

See "Biographie Médicale;" Quérard, "La France Littéraire."

Helvicus, hêl-vee'kŭs, or **Helwig,** hêl'wig, (Christoph,) an eminent German philologist, born near Frankfort in 1581. He could speak Latin, Greek, and Hebrew at the age of fourteen, and became professor of Greek at Giessen in 1605. Among his works are a "System of Chronology," ("Theatrum Chronologicum," 1609,) and a "General Grammar." Died in 1617.

Helwig, hêl'wig, or **Helwing,** hêl'wing, (Georg Andreas,) a Prussian naturalist, born at Angerburg in 1666, became minister of the church at that town in 1705. He wrote, besides other works, "Flora Quasimodogenita," (1712,) a description of the indigenous plants of Prussia. Died in 1748.

Helwig, (JOHANN OTTO,) a German physician and alchemist, born in Thuringia in 1654. He became first physician to the Elector-palatine, who appointed him professor at Heidelberg. He wrote a curious work, entitled "Introitus in veram et inauditam Physicam," (1678,) and several treatises on alchemy. Died in 1698.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hélyot, *h*à'le-o', (PIERRE,) called also **Père Hip polyte,** a French monk, born in Paris in 1660. He wrote a "History of Military and Religious Monastic Orders," said to be the most complete work on that subject. Died in 1716.

Hem'anš, (CHARLES ISIDORE,) an English antiquary, son of Mrs. Hemans the poetess, left England in early life and settled in Italy, where he devoted himself to archæological studies. He published "The Story of Monuments in Rome and her Environs," (1864–65,) "A History of Christianity and Sacred Art in Italy," (1866,) etc. Died in 1876.

Hem'anš, (FELICIA DOROTHEA,) an amiable and excellent English poetess, born in Liverpool on the 25th of September, 1794, was the daughter of a merchant named Browne. About the year 1800 he removed with his family to Grwych, in North Wales. Her first volume of poems was published in 1808. In 1812 she was married to Captain Hemans, of the British army; but the union was not a happy one, and after the lapse of six years they finally separated, their five children remaining with the mother. In 1825 she removed to Rhyllon, in Wales, and in 1828 resided at Wavertree, near Liverpool. She cherished a passionate love of poetry and of natural scenery, and became the most popular of English poetesses. Lord Jeffrey pronounced her poetry "infinitely sweet, elegant, and tender, touching, perhaps, and contemplative, rather than vehement or overpowering. . . . We do not hesitate to say that she is the most touching and accomplished writer of occasional verses that our literature has yet to boast of." "In her poetry," says Moir, "religious truth, moral purity, and intellectual beauty ever meet together." The following are the titles of some of her poems: "Domestic Affections," (1812,) "Modern Greece," (1817,) "Vespers of Palermo," (1823,) "The Forest Sanctuary," (1826,) "Records of Woman," (1828,) "National Lyrics," (1834,) and "Scenes and Hymns of Life." Her character may be said to be truly portrayed in her writings. She resided in Dublin from 1831 until her death, which occurred in 1835.

See H. F. CHORLEY, "Memoirs of Mrs. Hemans," 1837; "Memoir of Mrs. Hemans," by her sister, 1839; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iii.; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1829.

Hemelar, hā'meh-lār', (JAN,) a Dutch medallist and poet, born at the Hague, wrote a commentary on Roman medals. Died in 1640.

Hemert, van, văn hā'mĕrt, (PAUL,) a Dutch philosopher, born at Amsterdam in 1756. He published "Elements of the Philosophy of Kant," (4 vols., 1795,) and other works. Died in 1825.

He-mi'na, ? (L. CASSIUS,) a Roman historian, who flourished between 200 and 150 B.C. He wrote a history or annals of Rome from the origin of the city to his own time, which has not come down to us. This work is often cited by Pliny, Nonius, and Aulus Gellius.

Hemingford, de, deh hem'ing-ford, (WALTER,) was a canon of Gisborough Abbey, and wrote a "History of England from 1066 to 1308." Died in 1347.

Hemling. See MEMLING.

Hemmerlein. See HAMMERLEIN.

Hemminga, hĕm-ming'gā or **hĕm-ming'hā,** (SIXTUS,) a Dutch mathematician, born in 1533; died in 1570.

Hem'pel, (CHARLES JULIUS,) a medical writer, born at Solingen, Prussia, in 1811, emigrated to the United States about 1835. He produced, besides other works, a "System of Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics," (1859.) Died September 25, 1879.

Hemprich, hĕm'prĭk, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German naturalist, was born at Glatz in 1796. He accompanied Ehrenberg in the exploration of Egypt and Arabia, and died at Massowah in 1825. He left 'Rudiments *(Grundriss)* of Natural History," (1820.)

Hemskerck, hĕms'kĕrk', (EGBERT,) called THE OLD, an able Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1610, was an attentive student of nature. His favourite subjects were fairs, feasts, and familiar scenes among the lower classes. Died about 1680.

Hemskerck, (EGBERT,) THE YOUNG, born at Haarlem in 1645, was probably a son of the preceding. He painted rural sports and wild, fanciful, or humorous scenes. Died in London in 1704.

Hemskerk. See HEEMSKERK, VAN.

Hems'ley, (WILLIAM BOTTING,) an English botanist, born in Sussex in 1843. He entered the Kew Gardens in 1860, and filled there several important positions. He wrote on the botany of the Challenger Expedition, the botany of Afghanistan, the "Index Floræ Sinensis," etc.

Hemsterhuys, hĕm'stẽr-hois', [Lat. HEMSTERHU'SIUS,] (FRANS,) a meritorious philosopher, writer, and moralist, born at Groningen in 1720, was a son of Tiberius, noticed below. He passed the greater part of his mature life at the Hague, where he was assistant secretary or first clerk of the council of state. Among his characteristic traits were simplicity, modesty, and liberality of spirit. Like Plato, of whom he was an admirer, he directed towards the ideal the intellectual and moral activity of man. His favourite topics were the theory of beauty in the arts, and questions of practical philosophy. He wrote, in French, a "Letter on Sculpture," (1769,) a "Letter on the Desires," (1770,) a "Letter on Man and his Relations," (1772,) and two dialogues, entitled "Sophyle, or on Philosophy," and "Aristée, or on the Divinity," ("Aristée, ou de la Divinité," 1779.) Died in 1790.

Hemsterhuys, (TIBERIUS,) a Dutch philologist, and one of the most learned Hellenists of his time, was born at Groningen in 1685. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Amsterdam in 1704, and continued the study of Greek until he had read all the authors in that language. He was chosen professor of Greek at Franeker in 1720, and obtained the same chair at Leyden in 1740. In consequence of his efforts, the study of Greek, which had been neglected, again became popular in Holland. He published Lucian's "Dialogues," (1708,) the "Plutus" of Aristophanes, (1744,) "Notes on Xenophon of Ephesus," "Latin Orations," (1784,) and other works. Died in 1766.

Henao, à-nā'o, (GABRIEL,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Valladolid in 1611, was for fifty years professor of positive theology at the University of Salamanca, of which he was also rector. He gained a high reputation as a casuist, and wrote numerous theological works. Died in 1704.

Hénault, *h*à'nō', (CHARLES JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1685. In youth he cultivated literature and obtained a prize in the French Academy, of which he became a member in 1723. His wit, amenity, and politeness rendered him a favourite in fashionable society, for which he composed ingenious verses and songs. He became president of the first Chambre aux Enquêtes in 1710, and, a few years later, superintendent of the queen's household. He gained a conspicuous position among French authors by his "Compendium of the History of France," ("Abrégé chronologique de l'Histoire de France," 2 vols., 1744,) a work of great merit, which was often reprinted. Hénault wrote, besides other dramas, "Marius," a tragedy, (1715,) and the "Awaking of Epimenides," a comedy, (1757,) both of which were performed with success. Died in 1770.

See "Mémoires du Président Hénault, écrites par lui-même. 1854: SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome xii.

Hénault, (JEAN.) See HESNAULT.

Hencke, henk'keh, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German astronomer, born at Driesen, in Altmark, April 8, 1793. He discovered the asteroids Astræa (1845) and Hebe, (1847.) Died at Marienwerder, September 21, 1866.

Henckel. See HENKEL.

Hen'der-son, (ALEXANDER,) an able Scottish divine, born in Fife in 1583, was a leader among the Covenanters. He was repeatedly appointed a commissioner to treat with Charles I., and was an adherent of Parliament in

the civil war. He contributed much to effect a union between the Covenanters and the English Parliament. Died in 1646.

Henderson, (DAVID B.,) an American statesman, born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840. He served in the civil war, was elected to Congress from Iowa in 1882, and in 1889 became Speaker of the House. Died in 1906.

Hen'der-son, (EBENEZER,) an eminent British biblical critic, born at Dunfermline in 1784. He was employed by the Bible Society to supply the people of Iceland with a version of the Scriptures in 1814. He published a "Journal of a Residence in Iceland," (2 vols., 1818,) and "Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia," (1826.) His commentary on Isaiah (of which he made a new version, 1840) is highly commended. He was professor of theology and minister of the Independents at Highbury, near London. Died in May, 1858.

See ERSLEW, "Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexicon."

Henderson, (EBENEZER,) LL.D., a Scottish astronomer, born in 1809. He wrote a "Life of James Ferguson," "Historical Horology," a "Treatise on Astronomy," and "Annals of Dunfermline." Died at Muckart, November 2, 1879.

Henderson, (JOHN,) a celebrated English actor, born in London in 1746. In 1772 he performed at Bath, under the name of Courtney, and in 1777 came to London, where he attracted crowded houses in Drury Lane and Covent Garden. He performed with great applause the parts of "Falstaff," "Shylock," "Richard III.," etc. Died in 1785.

Henderson, (JOHN,) born in Ireland in 1757, was distinguished for his genius and eccentricity. After teaching Latin at the age of eight, and Greek four years later, he was sent to Oxford University, where he was regarded as a prodigy in learning and mental capacity. A fellow-student, being vanquished by him in an argument, threw a glass of wine into the face of Henderson, who calmly remarked, "This is only a digression, sir: let us now examine your argument." He wrote a few small poems and essays. Died in 1788.

Henderson, (JOSEPH,) a British artist, born at Stanley, Perthshire, in 1832. He first picture of importance, "The Ballad-Singers," was exhibited at the Scottish Academy. In 1870 he exhibited his "Scotch Lassie" at the Royal Academy. After that date he devoted himself to marine subjects, with marked success.

Henderson, (PETER,) a Scottish-American gardener and author, born at Pathead, Midlothian, June 25, 1823. He came in early life to the United States, engaged with great success in greenhouse horticulture in Jersey City, and became also a seedsman in New York. His most popular works are "Gardening for Profit," (1866,) "Practical Floriculture," (1868,) "Gardening for Pleasure," (1875,) "Hand-Book of Plants," (1881,) "Garden and Farm Topics," (1883,) and "How the Farm Pays," (1884.) Died January 17, 1890.

Henderson, (THOMAS,) a Scottish astronomer, born at Dundee in 1798, pursued for some years the profession of an attorney. About 1830 he was employed as secretary by Lord Jeffrey. Having devoted his leisure time to astronomy, he was appointed in 1832 director of the observatory at the Cape of Good Hope. He obtained in 1834 the charge of the Edinburgh Observatory, as first astronomer-royal for Scotland, and performed the duties of this post with credit until his death, in 1844. Many of his astronomical treatises and observations have been published, and are highly esteemed. About 1840 he ascertained that the star α Centauri has a parallax of nearly one second, and is, consequently, about 18,918,000,000,000 miles from the sun. This was the first fixed star of which the parallax has been measured.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hen'dricks, (THOMAS A.,) an American Senator, born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1819. He studied law, and settled in Indiana. He represented a district of Indiana in Congress from 1851 to 1855, was commissioner of the general land office from 1855 to 1859, and was elected a Senator of the United States for six years, 1863–69. In 1872 he was the successful Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana. He was a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States in 1876, and in 1884 was chosen to that office, Mr. Cleveland at the same time being elected President. Died Nov. 25, 1885.

Henel von Hennefeld, hā'nĕl fon hĕn'nĕh-fĕlt' (NIKOLAUS,) a German jurist and historian, born in Silesia in 1582. He was author of several legal and historical works. Died in 1656.

Heney, (FRANCIS JOSEPH,) reformer, born at Lima, New York, in 1859. Engaged in the law in the Pacific States, was attorney-general of Arizona 1893–94, successfully prosecuted fraudulent land dealings at Portland, Oregon, and in 1906 was chosen to investigate the corrupt conditions in San Francisco, securing the conviction of Mayor Schmidt and party leader Reuf for wholesale frauds. Was defeated in the election for district attorney in 1909.

Hen-frey, (ARTHUR,) F.R.S., an eminent English botanist, born at Aberdeen on the 1st of November, 1819. He wrote "Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic," a work of high character, and other works. He co-operated with Dr. Griffith in a "Micrographic Dictionary," (1857,) which is highly prized. In 1854 he was chosen professor of botany in King's College, London. D. 1859.

Hengist, hĕng'gĭst, a Saxon chief, who founded the kingdom of Kent, in England. About 450 A.D. the Britons solicited the aid of the Saxons to defend them against the Picts and Scots. Hengist and his brother Horsa, at the head of a small army, came over, and, after defeating the Picts and Scots, turned their arms against their British allies. After many battles, in one of which Horsa was slain, Hengist, aided by reinforcements from Saxony, obtained possession of Kent, where he reigned thirty years. Died in 488.

Hengstenberg, hĕng'stĕn-bĕRG', (ERNST WILHELM,) an eminent German orthodox theologian, born at Fröndenberg, in Prussia, in 1802. He became professor of theology in the University of Berlin in 1829, and chief editor of an influential religious journal, "Evangelische Kirchenzeitung." He published several commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, and "Christologie des Alten Testaments," ("Christology of the Old Testament," 3 vols., 1829–35,) which has been translated into English. He was one of the principal leaders of the orthodox or Lutherans of Germany. Died in June, 1869.

Henisch, hā'nish, (GEORG,) a philologist, born in Hungary in 1549, published "Thesaurus Linguæ et Sapientiæ Germanicæ," (1616,) said to be the first good dictionary of the German language, (though not extending beyond the letter H.) Died in 1618.

Henkart, hĕnk'ârt, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a Belgian poet and judge, born at Liege in 1761; died in 1815.

Henke, hĕnk'ĕh, (ADOLF CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German physician, born at Brunswick in 1775, became professor at Erlangen in 1805. He published a valuable "Treatise on Legal Medicine," (1812; 12th edition, 1851.) Died in 1843.

Henke, (HEINRICH PHILIPP KONRAD,) an able German theologian, born in the duchy of Brunswick in 1752, became professor of theology at Helmstedt in 1780, and subsequently vice-president of the Consistory at Brunswick. He published, besides other works, an "Ecclesiastical History," (6 vols., 1788–1804,) a work displaying great learning and research, and "Lineamenta Institutionum Fidei Christianæ," (1783.) Died in 1809.

Henkel, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an able chemist and mineralogist, born at Freiberg, in Saxony, in 1679. He was appointed counsellor of mines by King Augustus II., and improved the porcelain fabrics of Meissen. He wrote "Flora Saturnizans," (1722,) "Principles of Mineralogy," (1747,) and other works. Died in 1744.

Henle, hĕn'lĕh, (FRIEDRICH GUSTAV JAKOB,) a German physician, born in Franconia in 1809, became professor of anatomy and director of the Anatomical Institute at Göttingen in 1852. He published a "Manual of Rational Pathology," (1846–52,) etc. Died in 1885.

Hen'ley, (ANTHONY,) an English scholar and writer, born in Hampshire, was educated at Oxford. In 1698 he was elected to Parliament, where he acquired much influence. He was a person of distinguished wit, refinement, and accomplishments, possessed a large fortune, and was a liberal patron of literary men. He contributed to the "Tatler" and the "Medley," and wrote lyric verses. Died in 1711.

His son ROBERT became lord chancellor

Henley, (JOHN,) often called ORATOR HENLEY, was born at Melton-Mowbray in 1692, and educated at Cambridge. Before he had left the university, he wrote a letter inserted in the 396th number of the "Spectator." In 1719 he published a "Universal Grammar." Having taken holy orders, he came to London and opened a chapel, where large crowds were attracted by his elocution and by his questionable modes of courting popularity. Pope commemorates him in the "Dunciad" as "the Zany of his age." On Sundays he lectured on theology, and on Wednesdays on politics, fashions, and affairs in general. He edited a paper called the "Hyp Doctor,"—a farrago of nonsense,—by which, it is said, he made one hundred pounds a year. Died in 1756.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. xiv., 1826.

Henley, LORD. See EDEN, Sir MORTON.

Henley, (JOSEPH WARNER,) a British conservative legislator, born about 1794. He was elected to the House of Commons for Oxfordshire in 1841. He was appointed president of the board of trade by Lord Derby in 1852, and again in 1858. On account of his hostility to the Reform Bill, he resigned in 1859. Died in 1884.

Henley, (ROBERT,) Lord Northington, son of Anthony Henley, was born in 1708, and educated at Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1732, and began to practise in the Western Circuit, of which he afterwards became the leader. In 1747 he was returned to Parliament for Bath, and became an active debater. In 1756 he obtained the place of attorney-general, and in 1757 he was named lord keeper by Pitt, then one of the chiefs of the ministry. After the accession of George III., he received in 1761 the title of lord chancellor, and was created Earl of Northington. In 1766, after overturning the Rockingham ministry, with which as a Tory he could not agree, he resigned his office, and accepted that of president of the council. He acquitted himself respectably as a judge. Died in 1772.

Henley, (WILLIAM ERNEST,) an English author, was born at Gloucester in 1849. He published several volumes of poetry, including "The Song of the Sword," (1892.) He also took part in writing several plays, and was editor of the "Magazine of Art," "The New Review," etc. Died July 12, 1903.

Henne am Rhyn, hen'nẹh ăm reen, (OTTO,) a Swiss historian, born at Saint Gall, August 26, 1828. Among his works are a "History of the Swiss People and their Civilization," "History of Modern Civilization," "History of Jewish Civilization," etc. His principal work is a "General History of Civilization," (6 vols., 1877–79.)

Henneberg, hen'nẹh-bĕRG, (RUDOLF,) a German painter, born in 1825 at Brunswick, where he died in 1876.

Hen'ne-pin, [Fr. pron. *ĥĕn'păN'* or *ĥĕn'nẹh-păN'*,] (LOUIS,) a missionary, was born in Flanders about 1640. Having a passion for exploring remote regions, he embarked for Canada, arriving at Quebec in 1675, and joined the party of La Salle in 1678. When they had reached the Illinois River, La Salle being forced to return, Hennepin proceeded without him, in 1680, and explored the Upper Mississippi as far as the falls, to which he gave the name of Saint Anthony, and which had not before been visited by any European. He returned to Quebec in 1680, and sailed to France, where he published in 1683–84 an account of his travels, under the title of a "Description of Louisiana." Thirteen years later, he published his "New Discovery of a Vast Country situated in America," etc., which contained the same matter as the former, with the addition of an account of his voyage down the Lower Mississippi, which, according to Professor Sparks, is a fabrication, copied from Le Clercq's narrative. (Sparks's "Life of La Salle.") Hennepin receives credit for courage and resolution, and for general accuracy in his descriptions of Indian life, etc.

See FÉLIX VAN HULST, "Notice sur le Père Hennepin d'Ath," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hennequin, *ĥĕn'kăN'*, (AMÉDÉE,) an advocate and writer, a son of the following, born in Paris in 1817, wrote "The Conquest of Algeria," (1857,) and other works. He died August 25, 1859.

Hennequin, (ANTOINE LOUIS MARIE,) a distinguished French lawyer, born at Monceaux, near Paris, in 1786. He had a high rank as an eloquent pleader, and acted as counsel in many political trials. He defended Peyronnet, ex-minister, in 1830, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1834. In politics he was a legitimist. His principal work is a "Treatise on Legislation and Jurisprudence," (2 vols., 1838.) Died in 1840.

Hennequin, (PIERRE AUGUSTE,) a French historical painter, born at Lyons in 1763, was a pupil of David. He studied in Rome, and was a zealous partisan of the Revolution, after which he worked in Paris. Among his capital works is "Orestes pursued by the Furies." Died in 1833.

Henner, (JEAN JACQUES,) a French painter, born in Alsace in 1829. His works are noted for their Rembrandt-like effects. He became a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in succession to Cabanel in 1889. Died July 23, 1905.

Hen'nẹs-sy, (Sir JOHN POPE,) an Irish statesman, born in Cork in 1834. Educated at Queen's College, Cork, he was returned to Parliament in 1859, and admitted to the bar in 1861. He was a conservative Catholic in politics. After 1867 he for many years was governor of various British colonies. His principal work is "Raleigh in Ireland," (1883.) Died in 1891.

Hennessy, (WILLIAM MAUNSELL,) an Irish scholar, born at Castlegregory, county of Kerry, in 1828. He became a journalist of Dublin, and was appointed to a prominent place in the public record office. He is best known for his valuable papers on the Celtic language, literature, and archæology. Died Jan. 13, 1889.

Hennet, *ĥĕ'nĕ'*, (ALBIN JOSEPH ULPIEN,) a French writer, born at Maubeuge in 1758. Among his works is a "History of the French Academy," (6 vols., in manuscript.) Died in 1828.

Henni, hen'nee, (JOHN MARTIN,) D.D., an archbishop, born at Obersaxen, (Grisons,) Switzerland, June 15, 1805. He was educated at Saint Gall, Lucerne, and Rome, came to the United States in 1829, and became a Roman Catholic priest at Cincinnati. In 1844 he was consecrated Bishop of Milwaukee, and was in 1875 appointed archbishop of the same see. Died in 1880.

Henniges, von, fon hĕn'nẹ-gĕs', (HEINRICH,) a Prussian publicist, born at Weissenburg in 1645. He represented Prussia at the Diet of Ratisbon in 1709, and at that of Frankfort in 1711. Among his works are "Observations on Grotius," (1673,) and "Reflections on the Treaty of Münster," (1706.) Died in 1711.

Hennin, *ĥĕ'năN'*, (PIERRE MICHEL,) a French linguist, who corresponded with Voltaire, and left "Diplomatic Correspondence," (1796.) Died in 1807.

Hen'ning, (JOHN,) a Scottish sculptor, born at Paisley in 1771, worked some years in Edinburgh, whence he removed to London in 1811. He executed reduced copies of the Panathenaic frieze. Died in 1851.

Henninges, hĕn'ning-ĕs, or **Henniges**, (HIERONYMUS,) a German genealogist, of great learning, born at Lüneburg about 1550, published "Theatrum Genealogicum," etc., (5 vols., 1598.) Died in 1597.

Hennings, hĕn'nings, (AUGUST ADOLF FRIEDRICH,) born in Holstein in 1746, wrote "Philosophic Essays," (2 vols., 1780,) and other works. Died in 1826.

Hennuyer, le, leh hĕn'nü-e'yā', (JEAN,) born at Saint-Quentin, in France, in 1497, became Bishop of Lisieux in 1560. He held the office of first almoner to Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III. Died in 1578.

Henri, (Kings of France.) See HENRY.

Henri de Bourgogne, *ĥŏN're* dẹh boor'gōñ', surnamed THE GREAT, was the first proprietary Duke of Burgundy. In 987 his brother, Hugh Capet, having

become King of France, gave him the duchy of that province as his proper heritage. Died in 1002.

Henri de Bourgogne, ancestor of the first branch of the kings of Portugal, was born about 1035. He was nephew of Henry I., King of France. About 1060 he went to Spain, and fought against the Moors under Alphonso VI. of Castile, who made him count *souverain* of the country between the Douro and the Minho. In 1103 he took part in the crusade in Palestine. He died about 1112. His son ALFONSO was the first King of Portugal.

Henri de Lausanne, *hôn're' dẹh lō'zăn'*, an eloquent monk and zealous reformer. He preached in various parts of France, attacked boldly the vices of the clergy, and made many converts. He was opposed by Saint Bernard, and was cast into a prison, where he died in 1148.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Henri de Saint-Ignace, *hôn're' dẹh sân'tèn'yăss'*, a Flemish theologian, born at Ath; died about 1720.

Henri de Valois. See HENRY III., (of France.)

Henri le Grand. See HENRY IV.

Henri le Lion. See HENRY THE LION.

Henri le Superbe. See HENRY THE PROUD.

Henri, henri, (ROBERT,) American painter, was born 1865. Studied at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, at Julien's at Paris, and the École des Beaux Arts; taught at the Women's School of Design, Philadelphia, and the Art Students League, New York. His "La Neige" was purchased for the Luxembourg Gallery. He wrote "The Art Spirit" 1923. Died July, 1929.

Henrici, hen-rit'see, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, whose assumed name was PICANDER, born at Stolpe, Saxony, in 1700; died in 1764.

Henricus, the Latin for HENRY, which see.

Henricus Auceps. See HENRY THE FOWLER.

Henricus Leo. See HENRY THE LION.

Henricus Magnus. See HENRY IV., (of France.)

Henricus Superbus. See HENRY THE PROUD.

Henricus Valesius. See HENRY III., (of France.)

Henriet, *hon're-a'*, (ISRAEL,) an able French engraver, born at Nancy in 1608. He imitated the designs and engravings of his friend Callot with success, and was selected as master of design to Louis XIV.

Hen-ri-et'ta Anne, a daughter of Charles I. of England and of Henrietta Maria, was born at Exeter in 1644.

Hen-ri-et'ta Ma-ri'a, [FR. HENRIETTE MARIE,] Queen of England, born in 1609, was a daughter of Henry IV. of France and Mary de Medici. She was married in 1625 to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. of England, and it was stipulated that she should enjoy liberty to use the Catholic forms of worship. "By her sense and spirit, as well as beauty, she justified the fondness of her husband." In 1645 she was compelled to retire to France. She died near Paris in 1669. There is no doubt that she was the direct cause of many of her husband's errors of policy.

See HUME, "History of England;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" AGNES STRICKLAND, "Queens of England."

Henriette Marie. See HENRIETTA MARIA.

Henrion, *hôn're'ôn'*, (DENIS,) a French mathematician, who translated Euclid into French, (1632,) was the first Frenchman who published a table of logarithms. Died about 1640.

Henrion, (MATHIEU RICHARD AUGUSTE,) a French Catholic writer, born at Metz in 1805, published a "History of the Papacy," (3 vols., 1832,) and other works. Died in 1862.

Henrion, (NICOLAS,) a French numismatist, born at Troyes in 1663; died in 1720.

Henrion de Pansey, *hôn're'ôn' dẹh pôn'sā'*, (PIERRE PAUL NICOLAS,) a learned French judge and jurist, born near Ligny, in Lorraine, in 1742. He gained distinction by pleading the cause of a negro claimed as a slave, who obtained his liberty. About 1770 he opened an office for consultation, and in 1779 published an excellent "Dissertation on Feudal Law." In 1810 Napoleon appointed him a member of the council of state, saying, "You should have been in the council these last ten years: I have scolded Cambacérès for not speaking of you sooner." He became first president of the court of cassation in 1828. He wrote several able works on civil and public law. Died in 1829.

See LOUIS ROZET, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Henrion de Pansey," 1829; L. D. BERNARD, "Notice historique sur Henrion de Pansey," 1829; TAILLANDIER, "Notice sur Henrion de Pansey," 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Henriot or Hanriot, *hôn're'o'*, (FRANÇOIS,) born at Nanterre in 1761, was one of the miscreants who gained a bad eminence in the reign of terror by their atrocities. He was chosen by the Commune leader of the armed populace which in May, 1793, surrounded the Convention and extorted from that body by violence and terror the proscription of the Girondists. At the time of Robespierre's downfall, in 1794, Henriot made desperate efforts to rescue him, but failed, and was executed with him.

Henrique. See HENRY THE NAVIGATOR.

Henriquel-Dupont, *hôn're'kel' dü'pôn'*, (LOUIS PIERRE,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1797, engraved portraits (after French artists) of Andrew Chénier, Mirabeau, and Montaigne; also, "The Virgin and Child," after Raphael. Died January 20, 1892.

Henriquez, *ĕn-ree'kĕth*, (CRISOSTOMO,) a Spanish author, born at Madrid in 1594, wrote biographies of saints, etc., and some historical works. Died in 1632.

Henry (Heinrich) I., surnamed THE FOWLER, [Lat. HENRI'CUS AU'CEPS; Fr. HENRI L'OISELEUR, *hôn're' lwâz'lŭr'*,] Emperor of Germany, born in 876 A.D., was the son of Otho, Duke of Saxony, and the first German emperor of the Saxon house. Though he had previously been engaged in a war with the emperor Conrad I., he was recommended by that sovereign on his death-bed for his successor, and he was elected in 919. After waging war for some time against the Hungarians without success, he gained a decisive victory over them near Merseburg in 933. Henry was the first German emperor who granted municipal privileges. He died in 936, and was succeeded by his son Otho I.

See N. H. GUNDLING, "Liber de Henrico Aucupe," 1711; J. P. LUDEWIG, "Henricus Auceps, Historia anceps," 1713; É. BURCKHARDT, "Dissertatio de Henrico I. Germanorum Rege," 1831; ADELBOLD, "Vita Henrici Aucupis," in the "Scriptores Rerum Brunswicensium" of Leibnitz.

Henry (Heinrich) II., called THE SAINT, was the son of Henry, Duke of Bavaria, and great-grandson of Henry the Fowler. He was born in 972. Having accompanied the emperor Otho III. to Rome, where he died, Henry took possession of the crown jewels, and in 1002 caused himself to be crowned emperor at Mentz. He was engaged in numerous broils with his brother Bruno, Henry, (the Marquis of Schweinfurt,) and Harduin of Ivrea. He died in 1024, and was succeeded by Conrad II.

See A. CRAMMER, "Admiranda Vita S. Henrici," 1770; J. RION, "Das heilige Kaiserpaar, oder Leben und Thaten des heiligen Heinrichs," etc., 1832.

Henry (Heinrich) III., born in 1017, was the son of Conrad II., and was chosen emperor in 1039. He curbed the power of his principal nobles, carried on successful wars in Bohemia, Hungary, and Northern Italy, and in 1046 deposed successively the popes Benedict IX., Sylvester III., and Gregory IV., and raised Clement II. to the pontificate. He died in 1056, having previously caused his son Henry to be elected emperor. Henry III. was endowed with commanding talents and great energy of character, and ranks among the ablest of German rulers.

See NEU, "Themata quædam selectiora de Henrico III.," 1718.

Henry (Heinrich) IV., son of Henry III., born in 1050, was five years of age at his father's death. In 1065, in an assembly at Worms, he was declared of age, through the influence of his preceptor, Adalbert, Archbishop of Bremen, who assumed the chief power. About 1073 Henry became engaged in a contest with Magnus, Duke of Saxony, in the course of which he appealed to Pope Gregory VII. The latter, having in vain remonstrated with the emperor for selling sees and benefices in his dominions, now summoned him to Rome to answer the charges preferred against him. Upon this, Henry, in a Diet at Worms in 1076, deposed the pope, and was soon after excommunicated by him. The emperor, finding his subjects inclined to revolt, and fearing the loss of his crown, set out for Italy with his wife and child in the

midst of winter, and, meeting the pope at the castle of Canossa, was required to stand barefoot for three days in an open court-yard before the ban was removed. A civil war now ensued, attended by new excommunications on the part of the pope and another deposition on that of the emperor, till at length the latter, whose son Henry had rebelled against him, took refuge at Liege, where he died in 1106. (See GREGORY VII.)

See J. MASCOV, "Commentarii de Rebus Imperii Romano Germanici sub Henrico IV. et Henrico V.," 1748; J. AVENTINUS, "Vita Henrici IV.," 1518; J. STUMPF, "Historie Kayser Heinrichs IV.," 1550.

Henry V., born in 1081, was the son of Henry IV., and the last emperor of the Salic line. During his father's lifetime he had, at the instigation of Pope Paschal II., been acknowledged as emperor in 1106. Though at first inclined to favour the pope, he soon showed his determination to maintain his right of investiture, and Paschal at length consented to crown him in 1111, at which time he married Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England. After a contest with the papal party, he succeeded in deposing the pope, and set up Gregory VIII. in his stead. This measure was opposed by the cardinals, who chose Gelasius II., on whose death Calixtus II. succeeded to the tiara. With the latter Henry concluded a treaty in 1122, by which he gave up the right of investiture. He died in 1125, and was succeeded by Lothaire of Saxony.

See J. MASCOV, "Commentarii de Rebus Imperii Romano-Germanici," 1748; E. GERVAIS, "Geschichte Deutschlands unter der Regierung Kaiser Heinrichs V.," 1842.

Henry VI., born in 1165, was the son of Frederick Barbarossa, whom he succeeded as Emperor of Germany in 1190. With the view of subduing Sicily, which he claimed by right of his wife Constance, he invaded that country, but, being unsuccessful, was obliged to return to Germany. Here, with the ransom-money which he received for his prisoner Richard Cœur de Lion, he fitted out another expedition. After taking Naples and bringing Sicily into subjection, he caused himself to be crowned at Palermo. His conduct towards the Sicilians was marked by great tyranny and cruelty, and his death, which took place in 1197, is supposed to have been caused by poison. Henry VI. was the third emperor of the Hohenstaufen line. He was succeeded by Philip of Suabia and Otho IV., between whom the crown was contested for several years. (See OTHO IV.)

See W. JÄGER, "Geschichte Kaiser Heinrichs VI.," 1790.

Henry VII., born in 1262, was the son of Henry, Count of Luxemburg, and was chosen emperor in 1308. Soon after his accession he marched into Italy and sought to restore peace in that country, then distracted by the war of the Guelphs and Ghibelines. He was on the point of attacking Naples, when he died suddenly in 1313,—as is generally believed, by poison.

See F. H. BARTHOLD, "Der Römerzug König Heinrichs von Lutzelburg," 1830; JAKOB PAUL VON GUNDLING, "Geschichte Kayser Heinrichs VII.," 1719.

Henry I., King of England, surnamed BEAUCLERC, born at Selby, Yorkshire, in 1068, was the fourth son of William the Conqueror by Matilda of Flanders. As his surname indicates, he received a better scholastic education than was then usual even among princes. His father at his death left him a legacy of five thousand pounds. Henry was hunting with his brother William Rufus in the New Forest in August, 1100, when the latter was killed. The eldest brother, Robert, being absent in foreign travel, Henry usurped the throne. The people were the more disposed to acquiesce as he presently issued a charter in which their rights and liberties were reaffirmed. He married Maud, or Matilda, a Scottish princess, the niece of Edgar Atheling. In 1101 Robert entered England with an army; but the contest was settled without a battle, and Henry remained in quiet possession of the throne. A few years after, Henry required Robert to cede to him the duchy of Normandy for a sum of money, and, on his refusal, invaded Normandy in 1106, defeated Robert at Tenchebrai, and deprived him of his dominions and liberty. In 1113 Louis VI. of France attempted with an army to assert the right of Robert's son, but without success. Henry's only son William perished at sea in 1120, after which the father was never seen to smile. His daughter Matilda was declared his heir in 1126, and next year was married to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou. The issue of this marriage became Henry II. Though the character of Henry was far from amiable, he possessed a large share of kingly qualities, including judgment, eloquence, and bravery. He died in 1135, and was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen of Blois.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. vi.; JOHN HAYWARD, "Lives of Three Norman Kings of England," 1613.

Henry II., King of England, founder of the Plantagenet dynasty, was born at Le Mans, France, in 1133. His father was Geoffrey Plantagenet, (so named from the broom-plant—in Latin, *planta genista*—which he wore in his cap,) and his mother was Matilda, daughter of Henry I. In the contest which followed the death of Henry I., Stephen obtained England, and the infant Henry was recognized as heir of Normandy, to which at the death of his father, in 1151, Anjou, Touraine, and Maine were added. The next year he married Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne, (whom Louis, King of France, had divorced,) whose dowry was Poitou and Guienne; and he thus became master of nearly half of France. In 1153 he invaded England; but, before much blood was spilled, a treaty was made, by which Stephen retained the crown during his lifetime, and Henry was recognized as his successor. Stephen died in 1154.

Henry began his reign by discharging the foreign troops, razing to the ground the castles of the rebellious barons, and by other energetic and politic measures. He was several times involved in war with the King of France, without important results. His reign was greatly disturbed by the usurpations of the pope and clergy, and by a contest with the haughty Thomas a Becket, whom he had made prime minister and Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1164 a council of nobles and prelates adopted the famous Constitutions of Clarendon, which recognized the supremacy of the crown over the church. Becket was murdered in 1170 by an over-officious servant of the king, who in 1174 performed severe penance at his tomb, and soon after the Constitutions above named were repealed. The conquest of Ireland was effected by Henry's arms between 1169 and 1175. His last years were rendered unhappy by the rebellion of his sons, who were instigated by Queen Eleanor and supported by Louis of France. "Henry was," says Hume, "the greatest prince of his time for wisdom, virtue, and abilities. His character in private as well as public life is almost without a blemish." But Michelet charges him with sensuality and other vices. He died at Chinon, in France, in 1189, and was succeeded by his son, Richard I.

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. viii. and ix.; MICHELET, "History of France;" E. BOLTON, "Life of Henry II.;" LORD LYTTELTON, "History of Henry II.," 1764–67; BERINGTON, "Life of Henry II.," 1790; FREEMAN, "History of the Angevin Kings of England."

Henry III., King of England, surnamed OF WINCHESTER, from the place of his birth, was born in 1206, and was the eldest son of King John by his queen, Isabella of Angoulême. He was acknowledged king in 1216, and the Earl of Pembroke was appointed regent during the minority. In 1222 Henry was declared of age to exercise some of the functions of royalty. In 1230 he invaded France, with which he had been at war for several years, but returned without any important achievement. He married Eleanor, daughter of Raymond, Count of Provence, in 1236, and a few years afterwards renewed hostilities against Louis IX. of France, by whom he was defeated. His feeble character, misgovernment, and ill success rendered him an object of contempt among his people and provoked many contests with his Parliaments. He confirmed the Magna Charta, but repeatedly violated it. In 1258 the barons, headed by the ambitious and popular Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, revolted against the king, who was forced to yield his power to a committee of twenty-four. For several years a civil war was waged between the king and the barons, with various success, until the latter, in 1264, obtained a decisive victory at Lewes, where the king and his son Edward were taken prison-

ers. The Earl of Leicester then became dictator of the country. In 1265 Prince Edward escaped, raised an army, and defeated the barons at Evesham, where De Montfort was slain, and the royal authority was restored. After a reign of fifty-six years,—the longest in the English annals before that of George III.,—Henry died in 1272, and was succeeded by his son, Edward I. This reign presents the first example of a Parliament constituted as at present, with representatives from the counties, cities, and boroughs. The king was eminent as a builder.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xii.; R. COTTON, "Life of Henry III.," 1627; W. PRYNNE, "Life of Henry III.," 1670.

Henry IV., King of England, surnamed BOLINGBROKE, was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was the fourth son of King Edward the Third. His mother was Blanche, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, a descendant of Henry II. He was born at Bolingbroke in 1366. In 1397 he married Mary de Bohun, daughter of the last Earl of Hereford, and was created Duke of Hereford. The next year he was banished for ten years by Richard II. By the death of his father, in 1399, he became Duke of Lancaster; but the king refused to give him possession of his estate. With the avowed purpose of vindicating his right, Henry returned to England, where he was joined by other nobles, and soon assembled an army of 60,000 men. The king, unable to resist, and deserted by his disaffected subjects, was deposed by Parliament in 1399, and Henry succeeded him, with the general consent of the nation, although the Earl of March was the more legitimate heir. In 1402 a Scottish army, which invaded England with the pretext of restoring Richard, was defeated at Homildon Hill. Soon afterwards his throne was menaced by the rebellion of the famous Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, in concert with the Welsh chieftain Owen Glendower and others. At the battle of Shrewsbury, where the king fought with desperate courage, the rebels were completely defeated, and Percy, their leader, was slain. Glendower maintained for several years an irregular warfare in the mountains of Wales; and the Percy family again revolted in 1408, but were finally defeated at Branham, where the Earl of Northumberland was killed. The popularity which Henry enjoyed at his accession was not retained in the latter part of his reign. Hume says, "His prudence, vigilance, and foresight in maintaining his power were admirable; and he possessed many qualities which fitted him for his high station, and which rendered his usurpation of it, though pernicious in after-times, rather salutary during his own reign to the English nation." He died in 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V. Henry IV. gives the name to one of Shakspeare's most popular dramas, in two parts.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xviii.; SIR J. HAYWARD, "Life and Reign of Henry IV.," 1599; G. P. R. JAMES, "Life of Henry IV."

Henry V., King of England, born at Monmouth in 1388, was the eldest son of Henry IV. and of Mary de Bohun. In his father's reign he displayed courage at the battle of Shrewsbury, and gave proof of great military talents in the war with the Welsh. In 1413 Henry was proclaimed king, with abundant expression of the popular favour, and began his reign with several acts of generosity. He released the Earl of March (the lawful heir of the crown) from prison, and restored the heir of Percy to his title and estate. Having resolved to assert his claim to the throne of France, which was then a prey to civil dissensions, he embarked in 1415 with an army of 30,000 men. After taking Harfleur, and losing a large part of his army by disease, he was marching homeward, when his progress was opposed by D'Albret, Constable of France, with an army about four times more numerous than his own. On the 25th of October, 1415, was fought the memorable battle of Agincourt, in which the French were defeated, with a loss of about 24,000 men, including prisoners. The victor returned to England without delay.

In 1417, profiting by the imbecility of the French king and the feuds among the nobles, he renewed hostilities, captured Rouen, and threatened Paris. In 1420 a treaty of peace was made at Troyes, with the conditions that Henry should marry Catherine, the daughter of King Charles VI., and should inherit the crown at the death of the latter. One of the French factions, however, headed by the dauphin, did not consent to this disgraceful transaction, and made a brave stand for the national cause. Henry's brother, the Duke of Clarence, was defeated and slain at Baugé; but at other places the English were successful, and Henry seemed on the point of realizing his ambitious projects, when he died prematurely in 1422, (a few weeks before Charles VI.,) leaving an infant son, who afterwards reigned as Henry VI. After his death, his widow Catherine married Owen Tudor, a Welshman, whose posterity became the royal family of England. The frankness and energy of his character and the glory of his victories rendered Henry the idol of the English people; but his glory is obscured or stained by the injustice of the enterprise in which his life was chiefly spent. Henry V. gives the name to one of Shakspeare's historical dramas, and constitutes a prominent and interesting character in both parts of the two-fold drama entitled "Henry IV."

See HUME, "History of England," chap. xix.; ELHAM, "Vita et Gesta Henrici V:" GOODWIN, "Life of Henry V.," 1604; P. F. TYTLER, "Memoirs of the Life and Character of Henry V.," 1830 "Henry of Monmouth; or, Memoirs of the Life, etc. of Henry V. of England," by J. ENDELL TYLER.

Henry VI., King of England, surnamed OF WINDSOR, from the place of his birth, was the only son of Henry V. and Catherine of France. He was born in 1421, and was only nine months old when he became king. His uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, was appointed Regent or Protector of England. At the death of Charles VI. of France, in 1422, Henry was proclaimed king at Paris; but a large party of the French openly sided with the dauphin, who was styled Charles VII. Henry's uncle, the Duke of Bedford, acted as regent and representative of the English power in France. In 1424 the English gained a victory at Verneuil, after which their power gradually declined. The city of Orléans in 1429 was delivered from siege by the enthusiasm with which the heroic Joan of Arc inspired her countrymen. In 1436 the English garrison of Paris was forced to surrender. In 1445 Henry married a French lady, Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René, titular King of Sicily. She was superior in ability and energy to her husband, over whom she easily acquired a permanent ascendant.

Victory continued to attend the French arms, and before the close of 1451 not a single province of France remained in the power of the English. And now England in her turn was destined to experience the evils of an imbecile ruler, a disputed title, and an intestine war between the houses of York and Lancaster. The Duke of York, who claimed the crown as a descendant of Edward the Third's second son, was supported by many powerful nobles, among whom was the Earl of Warwick, "the King-maker." The battle of Saint Alban's, (1455,) in which the partisans of York were victorious and Henry was taken prisoner, was the beginning of a war which lasted, with interruptions, for thirty years, and in which the English nobility were nearly annihilated. As a consequence of the victory of Saint Alban's, the Duke of York became Protector. After vain attempts to reconcile the contestants, in 1460 another battle was fought, at Northampton, where the royalists were defeated, and Henry was again made prisoner by the Earl of March, the son of the Duke of York. His queen, Margaret, escaped to Scotland, and continued the war several years with vigour and partial success. At the battle of Wakefield the Duke of York was defeated and killed; but his son was proclaimed king in 1461, with the title of Edward IV. Henry, after being several times liberated and recaptured, died in prison, or, as some suppose, was murdered, in 1471. He was remarkably gentle and inoffensive, and seemed to feel little interest in the quarrel maintained on his account. Henry VI. furnishes the name to one of Shakspeare's historical dramas, in three parts, in which are represented the principal events of his reign.

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. xx. and xxi.

Henry VII., King of England, the founder of the royal line of Tudor, was born at Pembroke Castle in 1456. By his father, Edmond Tudor, Earl of Richmond, he was descended from the royal family of France; by

his mother, Margaret Beaufort, he derived a claim to the English crown, as one of her ancestors was John of Gaunt, the head of the house of Lancaster. His father dying in 1456, Henry became Earl of Richmond. He was confined as a prisoner by Edward IV. for several years, and when the Lancastrians were finally defeated, in 1471, he escaped with his uncle, the Earl of Pembroke, to Brittany, where he remained until the accession of Richard III., in 1483. As Henry was now recognized as the head of the Lancastrian party, many people looked to him as the most eligible person to deliver them from Richard, who was generally detested. The leaders of both the rival houses, therefore, invited Henry to assume the royal power. The first attempt to dethrone Richard, made in 1483, was a failure. Renewing his enterprise in 1485, he landed in Wales with about 2000 men, and, after receiving large accessions, encountered Richard at Bosworth, where the latter was defeated and slain, August 22, 1485.

In accordance with a plan previously formed to reconcile the rival parties of York and Lancaster, Henry, in 1486, married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.,—an event which gave great satisfaction to the people. For several years his reign was disturbed by the seditious attempts of the impostors Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, the latter of whom pretended to be Richard, the younger brother of Edward V., and was supported by the court of France and by many English nobles. He was executed in 1499, after which the kingdom enjoyed internal tranquillity. Henry lost somewhat of the popular favour by his partiality for the Lancastrians and his severity towards the other party, as well as by his rapacity in raising money. Empson and Dudley became notorious as the agents of his exactions. In 1501 the king's eldest son, Arthur, was married to Catherine, a Spanish princess; and, though he died about six months after, the remote consequences of the match were very momentous. (See HENRY VIII.) In 1503 a treaty of peace with James IV. of Scotland was confirmed by the marriage of James with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., which was one of the first steps towards a permanent union of the two kingdoms. The ministers and councillors who possessed the greatest favour and influence in this reign were Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Fox, Bishop of Winchester. Henry possessed prudence, vigour, and an excellent capacity, but seems to have been deficient in the better qualities of the heart. Avarice was his ruling passion. His reign, though rather arbitrary, was accounted fortunate for the nation, and forms an important era in history, in which the discovery of America and the invention of printing gave a wonderful impetus to the human mind. He died in 1509, and was succeeded by his son, Henry VIII.

See HUME, "History of England," chaps. xxiv., xxv., and xxvi.; FRANCIS BACON, "Historia Regni Henrici VII.," 1642; ALEYN, "History of Henry VII.," in verse, 1638; MARSOLLIER, "Histoire de Henri VII." 1697.

Henry VIII., King of England, the second son of Henry VII. and of Elizabeth of York, was born at Greenwich in 1491. By the death of his brother Arthur, in 1502, he became heir-apparent of the crown, and assumed the title of Prince of Wales. The next year he was, against his will, obliged by his father to affiance himself to his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon. His accession at the death of his father, in 1509, was the occasion of great rejoicing among the people, who were prepossessed in his favour by his personal advantages and other popular qualities. He appears to have been in early life one of the most exemplary and most accomplished princes in Europe. (See Froude's "History of England," vol. i. chap. ii.) His marriage with Catherine, who was his senior by six years, was solemnized a few months after his accession. In 1512 he was induced to join the pope, the King of Spain, and the emperor in a league against the King of France, and sent 10,000 men to invade Guienne; but the expedition was a total failure. The next year he invaded France in person, and defeated the French at Guinegaste. In 1514 a treaty of peace was made, the chief condition of which was that Louis XII. should marry Henry's sister Mary. In 1513, James IV. of Scotland, the ally of France, having marched across the border, was defeated and slain, at the great battle of Flodden, by the English under the Earl of Surrey.

In the beginning of this reign the chief competitors for favour and influence at court were Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, who was treasurer, and Fox, Bishop of Winchester, who held the office of secretary. The latter introduced to the king Thomas Wolsey, who soon supplanted them both by his insinuating arts and became the prime favourite and sole minister. For about fifteen years he directed the affairs of state with almost absolute authority. In 1515 he was made Archbishop of York, and soon after a cardinal. In the long contest for supremacy between Charles V. and Francis I., Henry, whose friendship was courted by both, might have derived great advantage from his position; but, guided rather by impulse than policy, his actual influence was inconsiderable. Charles having secured Wolsey's influence by promising to concur in his election to the papacy, Henry in 1522 declared war against France, which was invaded by an English army the next year. But the cardinal had become estranged from Charles after the election of Pope Adrian, and in 1525 he concluded a treaty of peace with Francis. In 1526 Henry was declared protector of the "Holy League" formed by the pope against Charles V.; but after this period the foreign transactions of his reign are unimportant and overshadowed by the domestic events.

The impression made on the king by the beauty of Anne Boleyn, and the scruples which he felt or feigned respecting the lawfulness of his former marriage, induced him in 1527 to apply to the pope for a divorce. This question of divorce was rendered more exciting and momentous by its bearing on the Reformation, which about that time began to agitate the Church,—Anne Boleyn favouring the Protestants, and Catherine being a zealous Catholic. The pope gave him specious promises, but interposed the delay of a legal process for several years. In 1529 Wolsey was disgraced, and Cranmer, a Protestant, became Archbishop of Canterbury. Henry, whose passions and interest inclined him to favour the Reformers, as his quarrel with the pope increased both his power and revenue, was declared in 1531 supreme head of the Church. After the Convocations of York and Canterbury had pronounced the marriage with Catherine invalid, Henry, without the pope's permission, married Anne Boleyn, in 1533. Queen Catherine died in 1536. By acts of Parliament, the English church and people were declared independent of the court of Rome, and many innovations were made in religion. The monasteries, six hundred and forty-five in number, were gradually abolished, under the direction of Thomas Cromwell, secretary of state and vicar-general, and a new translation of the Bible was made by royal authority.

In 1536, Queen Anne, having lost the favour of the king, became the victim of his jealousy, which has generally been supposed to have had no other ground on her part than slight indiscretions and levity of manner. But Froude takes a different view, which he supports by many forcible arguments. (See "History of England," chap. xi.) But, whatever opinion we may form of the guilt or innocence of the queen, it is impossible to justify the conduct of Henry, who married his new favourite, the beautiful Jane Seymour, the next day after the execution of Anne. Queen Jane died in 1537, on giving birth to a son, afterwards Edward VI. In 1540 Henry married a Flemish princess, Anne of Cleves, who was divorced about six months afterwards. The same year he married, as his fifth wife, Catherine Howard. In 1538 the pope published a bull against Henry, and formally delivered his soul to the devil. The king, however, maintained several of the Catholic dogmas, (among which was that of the real presence,) and many Protestants, refusing to conform, fell victims to his arbitrary power. In 1542 Queen Catherine was beheaded, on a charge of infidelity to her marriage-vow, and the next year her place was supplied by Catherine Parr. Notwithstanding his cruelty and excesses, Henry seems to have retained the affection of his subjects in general to the close of his life. "He possessed," says Hume, "great vigour of mind, courage, vigilance, and inflexibility." But the catalogue of his vices, it must be confessed, includes

some of the worst qualities of human nature. He, however, who would form a just estimate of Henry's character, should read the first four volumes of Froude's "History of England," which contain by far the most complete account of his reign that has yet been written. He died in 1547, and was succeeded by his son, Edward VI. Henry VIII. furnishes the title to one of Shakspeare's historic dramas.

See, besides FROUDE, GODWIN, "History of the Reign of Henry VIII.," 1616; LORD HERBERT of Cherbury, "Life and Reign of Henry VIII.," 1649; P. F. TYTLER, "Life of Henry VIII.;" HUME'S and LINGARD'S "Histories of England;" STRICKLAND, "Queens of England."

Henry I., King of Castile, born in 1204, was the son of Alfonso III. of Castile. After a reign of three years, he died in 1217.

Henry II., King of Castile, often called HENRY OF TRANSTAMARE, born at Seville in 1333, was the natural son of Alfonso XI. He received the title of Count of Transtamare from his brother, King Pedro the Cruel. After striving to supplant Pedro by intrigue, he joined the King of Aragon in a war against Castile, was defeated, and fled to France. There he raised an army, and again invaded Castile in 1366, but was beaten by Pedro's ally, the English Black Prince. In a third attempt, with a French army led by Du Guesclin, he was more successful. Pedro was defeated and killed in 1368, after which Henry reigned in such a manner as to secure the favour of his subjects. He died in 1379, and left the throne to his son, John I.

See FERRERAS, "Histoire générale d'Espagne," 16 vols., 1700; PUFFENDORF, "Histoire universelle," 10 vols., 1722; P. LOPEZ DE AYALA, "Crónicas de los Reyes de Castilla," 1495, and 4 vols., 1779.

Henry III., King of Castile, born in 1379, succeeded his father John in 1390, and married Catherine of Lancaster. The early part of his reign was disturbed by the rebellion of the Duke of Benavente and the Count of Gijon, whom he defeated. Having exercised his authority in certain points of church government, Pope Boniface declared him a schismatic, and absolved his subjects from allegiance to him. After this Henry recognized the rival pope, Benedict XIII., in 1403. He resisted successfully the aggressions of the Portuguese, and was engaged in a war against the Moors of Granada when he died in 1406, leaving the reputation of a wise and good king. He was succeeded by his son, John II.

See C. ROMEY, "Histoire d'Espagne," 12 vols.; GONZALES DAVILA, "Historia de la Vida y Hechos del Rey Henrique III. de Castilla," 1638.

Henry IV., King of Castile, the son of John II., was born at Valladolid in 1423, and was surnamed THE IMPOTENT. Having wasted his youth in vice and dissipation, he succeeded his father in 1454. He married Joanna of Portugal, whose character was so depraved or doubtful that the Cortes would not acknowledge her child Joanna to be the legitimate heir. In 1465 several grandees, encouraged by the prevalent disaffection of the people, revolted, and proclaimed Henry's brother, Alfonso, king. Henry raised an army, and a civil war followed until 1468, when Alfonso died. A peace was then made, Henry consenting to disinherit Joanna and adopt as heiress his sister, the well-known Isabella of Castile, who was married to Ferdinand of Aragon in 1469. For many years Henry waged war against the Moors of Granada without any important advantage. He died in 1474. His reign was remarkable for anarchy, oppression, and misery.

See PRESCOTT, "Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. chaps. iii. and iv.; ENRIQUEZ DE CASTILLO, "Crónica del Rey D. Henrique el Quarto," 1787; ZURITA, "Histoire d'Aragon," 7 vols.

Henry [Fr. HENRI, *hôN're'*] **I.**, King of France, a son of Robert, and grandson of Hugh Capet, born about 1005, ascended the throne in 1031. He was soon involved in a civil war with his younger brother Robert, who was favoured by their mother, Constance. Aided by the Duke of Normandy, Henry maintained his throne, and ceded to Robert the duchy of Burgundy. At thirty-nine he married Anna, daughter of Yaroslaf, Duke of Russia. He was almost continually at war with his vassals or neighbours, among others with William, Duke of Normandy, who conquered England. He died in 1060, and was succeeded by his son, Philip I.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Henry II., King of France, second son of Francis I. and of Queen Claude, was born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1518, and came to the throne in 1547. He married Catherine de' Medici, (or de Médicis.) In 1550 he concluded a peace with England, by which Boulogne was restored to the French. In 1552 he formed an alliance with the Protestant princes of Germany against Charles V., and took Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The Germans having made a separate peace, Henry alone sustained the war against the Spaniards. A truce of five years was signed in 1556 between Henry and Charles; but the war was renewed the next year by Philip II. of Spain, whose army gained a great victory at Saint-Quentin. In 1558 Calais was taken by the French, after having been held by the English more than two hundred years. A treaty of peace was signed at Câteau-Cambresis in 1559, by which France retained Calais, Metz, and Verdun, and gave up Savoy. Among the results of this treaty was a marriage between Henry's daughter Elizabeth and Philip II. of Spain. At a tournament given on this occasion, Henry by accident received a mortal wound, in 1559, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis II.

See A. VARILLAS, "Histoire de Henri II," 1692; C. F. LAMBERT, "Histoire et Règne de Henri II," 1752; MICHELET, "Histoire de France."

Henry III. [often called in French HENRI DE VALOIS, *hôN're' dĕh văl'wȧ'*, in Latin HENRI'CUS VALE'SIUS, *i.e.* "Henry of Valois,"] King of France, third son of Henry II. and of Catherine de Médicis, was born at Fontainebleau in 1551, and succeeded his brother, Charles IX., in 1574. Previously to this he was styled Duc d'Anjou, had defeated the Calvinists at Jarnac and Moncontour, and in 1573 was elected King of Poland, the people of which country made unavailing efforts to retain him. He found his French kingdom a prey to a civil or religious war between two factions, the Catholics under Henry of Guise, and the Huguenots under Henry of Navarre, the founder of the Bourbon dynasty. In 1575 he married a French lady, Louise, daughter of the Count of Vaudesmont. Henry having issued an edict of pacification favourable to the Protestants in 1576, the Catholics formed a general league, sworn to defend the interest of their Church even with the sacrifice of their loyalty to the king, who seems to have been justly distrusted by both parties, but thought it his policy to declare himself the head of the League. His court was disgraced by favouritism, intrigues, bigotry, and licentiousness; and his personal character was not such as to command the popular respect. Henry's brother, the Duke of Alençon, died in 1584, and, as the king had no children, the question of the succession assumed great importance; and it is thought that the Duke of Guise aspired to the throne. In 1587 Henri of Navarre gained the battle of Coutras; and soon after the Duke of Guise and his *ligueurs* took arms at Paris against the king, who was compelled to flee to Rouen. In 1588 the Duke of Guise was assassinated, probably by the order of Henry, who for this crime was excommunicated by the pope. The king then applied to Henry of Navarre for aid against the League, which was generously granted, and they were pressing the siege of Paris, when Henry III. was assassinated by a monk named Jacques Clément, in 1589. He was the last king of the house of Valois.

See G. SOSSIUS, "De Vita Henrici III. Libri IX.," 1628; VARILLAS, "Histoire de Henri III," 1694; ADRIEN DE VALOIS, "De Vita Henrici Valesii," 1677; SAUVIGNY, "Histoire de Henri III," 1788; L'ESTOILE, "Journal des Choses mémorables advenues durant le Règne de Henri III," 1621.

Henry IV., [often called in French HENRI LE GRAND, *hôN're' lĕh grôN*; Lat. HENRI'CUS MAG'NUS, *i.e.* "Henry the Great,"] King of France and of Navarre, and founder of the royal house of Bourbon, was born at Pau, December 14, 1553. His father was Antoine de Bourbon, Duc de Vendôme, a lineal descendant of Louis IX., and his mother was Jeanne d'Albret, only child and heiress of Henri d'Albret, King of Navarre. She was a woman of superior merit, ardently devoted to the Protestant faith, in which she educated her son. In 1569, the civil war being renewed, Henry, then styled Prince of Béarn, joined the Protestant army, led by his uncle, the Prince of Condé, (who recognized him as the chief of the party,) and was present at the battles of Jarnac and

Moncontour. The Protestants having gained a victory at Arnay-le-Duc, a treacherous peace was offered by the court and accepted in 1570. To inspire the Huguenots with greater confidence, a marriage was negotiated between Henry and the king's sister Margaret. While the Queen of Navarre was making preparation at Paris for the marriage of her son, she died suddenly, in 1572, and he became King of Navarre. A few days after the marriage was celebrated occurred the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew. (See CHARLES IX.) Henry's life was spared on condition that he would adopt the Roman Catholic religion; but he was confined and strictly watched for several years. In 1576 he escaped to Rochelle, and assumed the command of his friends, then menaced by the Catholic League. He displayed great skill and bravery in several campaigns, the operations of which were, however, for the most part on a small scale. In 1587 the Huguenots gained a decisive victory at Coutras. The King of France died in 1589, and named for his successor the subject of this article, who, since the death of the king's brother, was presumptive heir of the crown. His claim was disputed by a large army under the Duc de Mayenne, and by the fanatical populace of Paris, who kindled bonfires to show their joy at the death of Henry III., and whose resistance was stimulated by Spanish gold. Baffled in his attempt to obtain possession of his capital, he marched towards Dieppe, where his army was increased by 5000 English sent by his ally Elizabeth. In 1590 he gained a decisive victory at Ivry over the Duke of Mayenne, after electrifying his army with this brief harangue: "Fellow-soldiers, you are Frenchmen; behold the enemy! If you lose sight of your ensigns, rally around my plume: you will always find it on the high road to honour!" In 1592 he defeated a Spanish army under Farnese, the celebrated Prince of Parma, near Yvetot.

His devotion to the interest of France (we may charitably suppose) now induced him to conciliate his enemies by a profession of the Roman Catholic religion in 1593,—the Protestants at the same time being assured of the continuance of his favour and protection. In 1594 he entered Paris without resistance, and granted a general pardon. After numerous battles and sieges, a treaty of peace was made at Vervins with Philip II. of Spain in 1598, and Henry was acknowledged by the whole kingdom. The same year he gave liberty of conscience to his subjects by the edict of Nantes. Directing his attention to the finances, agriculture, and industrial arts, in which he was seconded by his minister Sully, he proved himself a wise and able statesman, and rendered himself very popular by his sympathy with the lower classes and his generosity to all. His popularity was increased by the spirited and eloquent public addresses which he made on various occasions, and by the frank simplicity of his manners. In 1600 he married an Italian princess, Marie de' Medici, having obtained a divorce from his first wife. The last half of his reign was peaceful and prosperous. He founded a hospital, a college, and a public library in Paris, and encouraged learned men, among whom were Casaubon and Grotius. His memory is more cherished by the French than that of any other of their kings, and his character is regarded by them as the beau-idéal of a Frenchman, a warrior, a monarch, and a statesman. On the 14th of May, 1610, while riding in his carriage, he was assassinated by a fanatic named Ravaillac. He left the crown to his son, Louis XIII.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. ii. p. 45 *et seq.*, and vol. ii. chap. xvii. p. 340; P. HOOFT, "Het Leven van König Hendrik IV.," 1626; J. PELRUS, "Histoire de la Vie de Henri le Grand," 1613–16; G. SOSSIUS, "De Vita Henrici Magni Libri IV.," 1622; HARDOUIN DE PÉRÉFIXE, "Histoire du Roi Henri le Grand," 1661; DE BURY, "Histoire de la Vie de Henri IV," 1765; MUSSET-PATHAY, "Vie militaire et privée de Henri IV," 1803; POIRSON, 'Histoire du Règne de Henri IV," 3 vols., 1857; G. P. R. JAMES, 'Life of Henry IV.," 3 vols., 1847; DAUBIGNÉ, "Histoire universelle;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" L'ESTOILE, "Journal du Règne de Henri IV;" DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars in France;" F. A. MIGNET, "Histoire de la Ligue et du Règne de Henri IV," 5 vols., 1829; also a review of the "Letters of Henry IV.," in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1842.

Henry, PRINCE OF WALES, the eldest son of James I. of England, was born at Stirling in 1594. He is represented to have been unlike his father, brave, generous, and constant, was fond of maritime adventure, and earnestly opposed to popery. He befriended Sir Walter Raleigh, and used to say that no king but his father would keep such a bird in a cage. Died in 1612.

See T. BIRCH, "Life of Henry, Prince of Wales," 1760; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," chaps. viii. and x.; HARNEY, "History of England," chap. xlvii.; CORNWALLIS, "Life of Prince Henry," in the "Somers Tracts."

Henry, (**Heinrich**,) or **Friedrich Heinrich Ludwig**, a Prussian prince, distinguished for his skill in strategy, born in Berlin in 1726, was a brother of Frederick the Great. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Prague, 1757, and decided the fortune of the day. He outgeneralled the enemy in the campaign of 1758, and obtained some advantages in 1759. In 1760, with 35,000 men, he held in check a superior force of Russians by skilful marches, and prevented their junction with the Austrians. He gained a signal victory at Freyburg in October, 1762, which was the last important action of the Seven Years' war. He was less enterprising as a general than his brother, who in 1763 saluted him "as the only general that in this war has not committed a single fault." Died in 1802.

See "Schilderung des Privatlebens des Prinzen Heinrich von Preussen," 1784; "Anecdoten und Characterzüge aus dem Leben des Prinzen Heinrich von Preussen," 1804; GUYTON, "Vie privée d'un Homme célèbre, ou Détails des Loisirs du Prince Henri de Prusse," 1784; BOUILLÉ DU CHAROL, "Vie du Prince Henri de Prusse," 1809.

Henry OF ALKMAAR. See ALKMAR.

Henry OF CHAMPAGNE, (shŏn′pāñ′,) born in 1180, was the nephew of Richard Cœur de Lion. In the third crusade he distinguished himself at the siege of Saint-Jean-d'Acre. By his marriage with Isabella, widow of Conrad of Tyre, and with the consent of the chiefs, he became King of Jerusalem. He died during the fourth crusade.

Henry OF GHENT. See GOETHALS.

Henry OF HAINAULT, [Fr. HENRI DE HAINAULT, ŏN′re′ deh hā′nō′,] born at Valenciennes in 1174, was a brother of Baldwin of Flanders. In 1202 he took part in the crusade against the Turks, and in 1206 succeeded his brother Baldwin as Emperor of Constantinople. He is represented as a brave and prudent prince. Died, without issue, in 1216.

Henry OF HUNTINGDON, an English historian, who lived about 1150, became Archdeacon of Huntingdon. He wrote a general history of England from the earliest accounts to the death of Stephen, (1154,) which was published by Sir Henry Savile in 1596. He also wrote Latin poetry, which is not without merit.

Henry (or **Henrique**) OF PORTUGAL. See HENRI DE BOURGOGNE.

Henry [Port. HENRIQUE, en-ree′kà] OF PORTUGAL, [Fr. HENRI DE PORTUGAL, ŏN′re′ deh por′tü′gāl′,] a celebrated patron of science, sometimes called HENRY THE NAVIGATOR, was born at Oporto in 1394. He was a younger son of John I. of Portugal, and a nephew of Henry IV. of England. He was distinguished for his attainments in mathematics, geography, and navigation. About 1419 he founded an observatory and nautical school in Algarve, and enlisted the most skilful mariners in enterprises of maritime discovery. Under his auspices the west coast of Africa was explored as far as Sierra Leone, and Madeira and the Azores were discovered. Died in 1463.

See FRANCISCO JOZÉ FREIRE, "Vida do Infante D. Henrique por Candido Lusitano," 1758; ABBÉ DE COURNAND, "Vie de Henri de Portugal," Paris, 2 vols., 1761; R. H. MAJOR, "Life of Prince Henry the Navigator," London, 1868.

Henry (or **Henrique**) OF PORTUGAL, third son of Emanuel, King of Portugal, was born in Lisbon in 1512. He was educated for the church, and became Archbishop of Evora in 1540. He consented to the establishment of the Inquisition in his diocese. At the death of his nephew, King Sebastian, in 1578, he succeeded to the throne. He was urged to designate which of the claimants should succeed him, but delayed, and died, without a decision, in 1580. Philip II. of Spain was his successor.

Henry OF TRANSTAMARE. See HENRY II. OF CASTILE.

Hen′ry, (CALEB SPRAGUE,) an American author, born in Rutland, Massachusetts, in 1804, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825. He took orders in the

Protestant Episcopal Church about 1835, and became professor of philosophy and history in the New York University in 1839. He published, besides other works, "Cousin's Psychology," (1834,) and a "Compendium of Christian Antiquities," (1837.) Died March 9, 1884.

Hen'rȳ, (DAVID,) born at Aberdeen in 1710, removed to London at an early age, and was employed by Cave, (the publisher of the "Gentleman's Magazine,") whose sister he married in 1736. He was a frequent contributor to the above magazine, and at the death of E. Cave, in 1754, he became a partner in its management. He was the author of the "Complete English Farmer," and of a few other works. Died in 1792.

Henry, (EDWARD LAMSON,) an American artist, born at Charleston South Carolina, Jan. 12, 1841. He was chosen a member of the National Academy in 1869. His paintings are often on American historical and military subjects, but he has painted a considerable number of genre pictures. Died 1919.

Henry, *ȧôN're'*, (ETIENNE OSSIAN,) a French chemist, born in Paris about 1798. He distinguished himself by researches into the action and composition of mineral waters, and gained the Montyon prize for a method of producing sulphate of quinia. He published, besides other chemical works, a "Manual of the Chemical Analysis of Mineral Waters," (1825.) Died August 24, 1873.

Henry, (GUY VERNOR,) an American general, born at Fort Smith, Indian Territory, in 1839. He graduated at West Point in 1861, and served through the civil war and the Indian campaigns, receiving several rewards of honour for gallantry. Was made brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1898, major-general in December, 1898, and brigadier-general in the United States army October, 1898. He was military governor of Puerto Rico December, 1898, to May, 1899. Died October 27, 1899.

Henry, (JOSEPH,) an American savant and natural philosopher, born at Albany, New York, in 1799. He began a series of experiments in electricity about 1827, and is said to have invented the first machine moved by the agency of electro-magnetism. He wrote on electricity and magnetism several papers inserted in "Silliman's Journal." In 1832 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey at Princeton. He published "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," (1839,) and became secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in 1846. He contributed numerous valuable papers to the various scientific periodicals in the United States. Died May 13, 1878.

Henry, (MARIE JOSEPH,) a French historian, born in Basses-Alpes in 1778, published a History of Egypt, ("L'Égypte Pharaonique," 2 vols., 1846,) and other works. Died in 1850.

Hen'rȳ, (MATTHEW,) an eminent English divine, born in Iscoyd township, Flintshire, in Oct., 1662.

Henry, (NOEL ÉTIENNE,) a French chemist, father of Étienne Ossian, above, was born 1769. Died 1832.

Henry, O., pen name of WILLIAM SYDNEY PORTER, American short-story writer, was born Sept. 11, 1862 at Greensboro, N. C. He took up journalism in Texas. In 1898 he was sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for embezzlement of funds from an Austin Bank. It is generally believed he was innocent. He came to New York 1901 and wrote until his death in 1910. His volumes of short stories include "Cabbages and Kings" 1904, "The Four Million" 1906, "Sixes and Sevens" 1911.

Henry, (PATRICK,) a celebrated American orator and patriot, born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736. His father, John Henry, was a native of Scotland, and a nephew of the eminent historian Robertson. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Winston. Under his father's tuition he learned the common English branches and acquired a smattering of Latin; but he had little inclination to book-learning. In his youth he was passionately addicted to dancing, hunting, and fishing. Finding him indisposed for literary and professional pursuits, his father set him up in mercantile business about 1753. His success in trade was hindered by his negligent and indolent habits. About the age of eighteen he married a Miss Shelton. Having become insolvent, he abandoned mercantile pursuits and began to cultivate a small farm; but after an experiment of two years he sold his land and returned to merchandise. He failed again in trade about 1760, and then resolved to try the profession of the law. After he was admitted to the bar, he passed several years in poverty and obscurity; but he gained sudden distinction in 1763 by his speech against the clergy, who undertook to enforce the payment of their salaries in tobacco.* This cause, called "the Parsons' Cause," which had produced much excitement in the country, was tried before a court over which Patrick Henry's father presided as judge. "On this occasion he rose very awkwardly," says Wirt, "and faltered much in his exordium." . . . But, "as his mind rolled along and began to glow from its own action, all the exuviæ of the clown seemed to shed themselves spontaneously." The result of this plea, the first he ever made in court, was a verdict for the people.

In 1765 he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses, and offered in that body a series of resolutions against the famous Stamp Act. He advocated these resolutions by a powerful speech, in which he exclaimed, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"—here he was interrupted by loud cries of "Treason!" from all parts of the House—"may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it." His resolutions passed the House by a small majority in May, 1765. "During the period between this date and the Revolution, Mr. Henry," says Alexander H. Everett, "was constantly in advance of the most ardent patriots. He suggested and carried into effect, by his immediate personal influence, measures that were opposed as premature and violent by all the other eminent supporters of the cause of liberty." In 1774 he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress. Among the greatest triumphs of his unrivalled eloquence was a speech in the Virginia Convention (March, 1775) for the passage of a resolution "that the colony be immediately put in a state of defence." He insisted on the necessity of fighting for independence, and closed with the words "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1776, and, by successive re-elections, held that office until 1779. In this capacity he rendered important services to the popular cause. In 1784 and 1785 he was again chosen Governor. As a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, he opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution, against which he made several speeches of extraordinary eloquence. He said the Constitution had "an awful squinting towards monarchy." He died June 6, 1799, leaving the reputation of the greatest of American orators. He was a devout believer in Christianity, but was not a member of any religious denomination.

See WILLIAM WIRT, "Life and Character of Patrick Henry," 1817; A. H. EVERETT, "Life of Patrick Henry," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. xi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1840.

Henry, (PHILIP,) an English dissenting minister, born in London in 1631, was father of Matthew Henry the commentator. He was ejected from his living for nonconformity at the restoration. In the latter part of his life he resided at Broad Oak, where his labours in the ministry were highly approved. Died in 1696.

See "Life of Philip Henry," by his son MATTHEW, 1696; WILLIAM BATES, "Life of Philip Henry," 1699.

Henry, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nancy in 1759, translated from the English Marshall's "Life of Washington," and many other works. He also wrote the article on Washington in the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1833.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Henry, (Rev. ROBERT,) a Scottish historian, born at Muirtown in 1718. He was licensed to preach in 1746, and officiated at Carlisle from 1748 to 1760. In 1768 he removed to Edinburgh, where he became minister of the New Grey-Friars' Church. From 1776 to 1790 he was colleague-minister of the Old Church. His reputation as an author is founded on his "History of Great

* By virtue of an old statute, each clergyman was entitled to 16,000 pounds of tobacco per annum.

Britain," (6 vols., 1771–93.) It embraces the period from the first invasion of the Romans to the death of Henry VIII., and is composed on an original plan, since adopted in the more popular history of Charles Knight. The plan is to treat the history of politics, of religion, of learning, of manners and customs, etc. in separate divisions. Henry's work is executed with great erudition and fidelity; but the style is not attractive. It was acrimoniously criticised by Gilbert Stuart when it first appeared, but was commended by Hume. Died in 1790.

See a "Life of R. Henry," in the sixth volume of his "History;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Henry, (Rev. ROBERT,) born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1792, graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1814. He was chosen president of the College of South Carolina in 1842, resigned in 1845, and then became professor of Greek in that institution. He contributed to the "Southern Review." Died in 1856.

Henry, (WILLIAM,) an English chemist, born at Manchester in 1775. He graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh in 1807, and practised with success at Manchester. He had previously made valuable researches in chemistry, on which he contributed numerous memoirs to the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society. In 1803 he ascertained the law of the absorption of gases by water of different temperatures. In 1808 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, which the next year awarded to him Sir G. Copley's donation, as a testimonial of his scientific merit. He is the author of well-written sketches of Davy, Priestley, and Wollaston; also of an excellent work, entitled "Elements of Experimental Chemistry," (1800,) which passed through many editions. His moral character is represented as excellent. Died in 1836.

See "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Henry the Lion, [Ger. HEINRICH DER LÖWE, hĭn'rĭk dĕr lö'vĕh,] born in 1129, was the son of Henry the Proud, Duke of Saxony, and grandson of the emperor Lothaire. On his succeeding his father, in 1146, he demanded the restoration of Bavaria, which had been wrested from his family, and which in 1154 was conceded to him. While on a crusade in Palestine, his dominions were invaded by his enemies, whereby he was involved in numerous contests after his return. He died in 1195, leaving the reputation of a wise ruler and a patron of learning and commerce. He married as his second wife Matilda, daughter of Henry II. of England.

See KARL WILHELM BÖTTIGER, "Heinrich der Löwe," 1819; RAUMER, "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen."

Henry the Minstrel. See HARRY, (BLIND.)

Henry the Proud, [Fr. HENRI LE SUPERBE, hôn're' lĕh sü'pârb'; Ger. HEINRICH DER STOLZE, hĭn'rĭk dĕr stolt'sĕh; Lat. HENRI'CUS SUPER'BUS,] Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, born in 1102, was an able and warlike prince. Died in 1139. He was the father of Henry the Lion.

See ALBERICUS, "De Vita Henrici Superbi."

Henrys, ôN're', (CLAUDE,) a French jurisconsult and legal writer, born at Montbrison in 1615. He co-operated with Chancellor Séguier in his effort to establish a uniform system of jurisprudence. Died in 1662.

Hen'rў-sŏn, (ROBERT,) a schoolmaster of Dunfermline, lived about 1460–90, and was one of the best Scottish poets of his time. He wrote "Orpheus Kyng," "The Testament of Cressid," and "Robene and Makyne," thought to be the earliest of Scottish pastoral poems.

See "Memoir of Robert Henryson," by D. LAING, 1866; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hens, van, vän hĕns, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch painter of plants and insects, born at Utrecht about 1645; died after 1705.

Hensel, hĕn'sĕl, (LUISE,) a German religious poet, a sister of the following, was born at Linum, March 30, 1798; became a Roman Catholic in 1818; died at Paderborn, December 18, 1876. Her religious lyrics are prized by Protestants as well as by those of her own faith. Among the best-known are "Müde bin ich, geh' zur Ruh," and "Immer muss ich wieder lesen."

Hensel, hĕn'sĕl, (WILHELM,) a German painter, born in the province of Brandenburg in 1794. Among his best pictures are "Christ before Pilate," and excellent portraits of the Duke of Brunswick and of the composer Mendelssohn. Died in 1861. His wife, FANNY HENSEL, sister of Felix Mendelssohn, was distinguished for her skill and taste in music, and produced several admired compositions. Died in 1847.

Henselt, hĕn'sĕlt, (ADOLPH,) a German pianist and composer, born May 12, 1814, at Schwabach, in Bavaria. In 1838 he settled in Saint Petersburg, where he held the appointment of court pianist. He made few appearances in public. Died October 10, 1889.

Hĕn'shaw, (JOHN PRENTICE KEWLEY,) D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1792. After graduating at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1808, he embraced the tenets of the Episcopal Church. Through his zealous labours, several new churches were organized in Vermont. In 1817 he became pastor of Saint Peter's Church in Baltimore. He was elected Bishop of Rhode Island in 1843. Died in 1852.

Henshaw, (J. SIDNEY,) changed from J. HENSHAW BELCHER, an American lawyer and writer, born in Boston in 1814. He published, besides other works, "Philosophy of Human Progress," (1835,) and "Round the World," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1859.

Hĕnz'lŏw, (Rev. JOHN STEVENS,) a distinguished English botanist, born in 1796. He took the degree of B.A. at Cambridge in 1818, and was appointed professor of botany in that university about 1825. In 1837 he became rector of Hitcham, in Suffolk, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a popular lecturer, and contributed memoirs on botany and other parts of natural history to the Transactions of several societies. His principal productions are "Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany," (1835,) a work of great merit, which has been extensively used as a text-book, and a "Catalogue of British Plants." Died in 1861.

Hen'sŏn, (POINDEXTER SMITH,) D.D., a Baptist clergyman, born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, December 7, 1831. He graduated at Richmond College in 1848, and at the University of Virginia in 1851. He has held important pastorates in Philadelphia and Chicago. Died April 24, 1914.

Henszlmann, hĕn'sl-mân, (EMERICH,) a Hungarian art-historian, born at Kaschau, October 13, 1813. In 1873 he became professor of art-history in the Buda-Pesth University. Most of his numerous works relate to mediæval architecture. Died in 1888.

Hen'ty, (GEORGE ALFRED,) an English writer, was born near Cambridge in 1832. He was for some time a war correspondent for London papers, and afterwards wrote a number of novels and a large number of books for boys (over seventy in all), consisting of historical fiction. Died Nov. 16, 1902.

Hentz, hĕnts, (CAROLINE LEE,) born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, about 1804, was the daughter of General John Whiting. In 1825 she was married to Professor N. M. Hentz. Her tragedy "De Lara, or the Moorish Bride," gained a prize of five hundred dollars; and several of her tales and novelettes had a wide circulation. She wrote, among other tales, "The Planter's Northern Bride," "Linda," and "Ernest Linwood." Died in 1856.

Hentzner, hĕnts'nẽr, (PAUL,) born in Silesia in 1558, was the author of a "Journey through Germany, France, Italy, etc.," written in elegant Latin. Part of it was translated into English. Died in 1623.

Hepburn, (JAMES.) See BOTHWELL.

Hep'burn, (JAMES BONAVENTURA,) a Scottish philologist, born in 1573. After travelling in Europe and Asia, he entered a convent near Avignon. It is said that he knew seventy-two languages. He produced a Hebrew and Chaldean Dictionary, and an Arabic Grammar. Pope Paul V. appointed him keeper of the Oriental books and manuscripts of the Vatican. Died in 1621.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hephæstus, he-fĕs'tus, [Gr. Ἥφαιστος; Fr. HÉPHESTE, ā'fĕst', or HAPHESTE, ă'fĕst',] the Greek name of the god VULCAN, which see.

Hephestion or **Hephæstion,** he-fĕs'tĭ-on, [Gr. Ἡφαιστίων,] a Macedonian courtier, the son of Amyn-

tor of Pella, became a favourite of Alexander the Great, whom he followed in the invasion of Persia and India. In the return of this expedition, Hephestion and Craterus commanded a separate part of the army. When Alexander married Roxana, daughter of Darius, he gave her sister, Drypetis, to Hephestion. He died soon after that event, in 325 B.C. The grief of Alexander for his loss was so profound that he tasted no food for three days.

Hephestion, a grammarian of Alexandria, lived about 150 A.D., and wrote a treatise entitled "Enchiridion de Metris."

Heppe, hĕp'pẹh, (HEINRICH JULIUS LUDWIG,) a German rationalistic theologian, born at Cassel, March 30, 1820; became a professor of theology at Marburg; published a "History of German Protestantism," (1856–59,) "History of the German School System," "History of Quietistic Mysticism," "History of Pietism," etc., besides lives of Melanchthon and Beza, and some writings on dogma. Died July 25, 1879.

Hep'worth, (GEORGE HUGHES,) an American Congregational minister, born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 4, 1833. He graduated in 1855 at the Cambridge Divinity School. He held various Unitarian pastorates, 1855–72, (except that during the war of 1861–65 he served in the army,) and in 1872 left the Unitarian denomination. He afterwards occupied Trinitarian Congregational pulpits, chiefly in New York. Among his works are "Whip, Hoe, and Sword," (1864,) and "Rocks and Shoals," (1870.) Died June 7, 1902.

He're, [Gr. Ἥρα or Ἥρη,] a goddess of the Greek mythology, was the daughter of Cronos, (Saturn,) and the wife of Jupiter, and was identical with the Juno of the Romans. The chief seats of her worship were Argos and Samos. (See JUNO.)

Heracleidæ. See HERACLIDÆ.

Heracleides. See HERACLIDES.

Heracleitus. See HERACLITUS.

He-rac'le-on, [Gr. Ἡρακλέων,] a Gnostic or heretic of the second century. He adopted the doctrines of Valentine, with modifications.

He-rac-le-o'nas, the son of the emperor Heraclius, was born in 626 A.D. At the death of his father, in 641, he succeeded to the throne in partnership with his half-brother Constantine. A few months later the latter was poisoned by Martina, the mother of Heracleonas. In consequence of this and other crimes, the guards of the palace revolted and seized Martina and her son, who were banished by the senate. He was succeeded by his nephew, Constans II.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Hĕr'a-clēē, [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς,] the Greek form of the name of HERCULES, which see.

Heraclidæ or **Heracleidæ**, hĕr-a-klī'dee, [Gr. Ἡρακλεῖδαι; Fr. HÉRACLIDES, à'rà'klèd'; Ger. HERAKLIDEN, hà-rà-klee'dẹn,] a name applied to a noble and powerful Grecian race, who were, or claimed to be, descendants of Hercules, (Heracles.) The sons of Hercules took refuge in Attica from the persecution of Eurystheus. In alliance with the Dorians, the Heraclidæ invaded Peloponnesus, parts of which they claimed as their heritage. This expedition was called the return of the Heraclidæ. After several failures, they conquered the Peloponnesus.

Héraclide. See HERACLIDES.

Hĕr-a-clī'dēē or **Hĕr-a-cleī'dēē**, [Gr. Ἡρακλείδης; Fr. HÉRACLIDE, à'rà'klèd',] a Syracusan general, who aided Dion to dethrone Dionysius the Younger. Having become an enemy of Dion, he was put to death, by his order, in 354 B.C.

Heraclides, a Greek historian, born probably in Egypt, lived about 170 B.C.

Hĕr-a-clī'dēē OF PON'TUS, [Fr. HÉRACLIDE DU PONT, à'rà'klèd' dü pôN,] a Greek philosopher, born at Heraclea, lived in the fourth century before Christ. He studied under Speusippus and Aristotle, and is classed among the Peripatetics by Diogenes Laertius. He wrote, on history, philosophy, politics, and other subjects, many works, which are lost, except fragments of his treatise on the constitutions of various states, Περὶ πολιτειῶν ὑπόμνημα.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" ROULEZ, "Commentatio de Vita et Scriptis Heraclidæ Pontici," 1828.

Heraclides OF TARENTUM, a Greek physician lived in the second or third century before Christ. He is quoted and praised by Galen.

Héraclite. See HERACLITUS.

Heraclitus or **Heracleitus**, hĕr-a-klī'tus, [Gr. Ἡράκλειτος; Fr. HÉRACLITE, à'rà'klèt'; It. ERACLITO, à-rà-klee'to,] surnamed THE NATURALIST, a celebrated Greek philosopher, and the founder of a sect, was a native of Ephesus, and lived about 500 B.C. According to several accounts, he studied the Pythagorean philosophy under Hippasus and Xenophanes; but he professed to be self-taught. His father was one of the principal citizens of Ephesus, the chief magistracy of which was offered to Heraclitus, but was refused. The current notion that he was addicted to habitual weeping on account of the vices and follies of men, appears to be unfounded; but his gloomy and unsociable temper, or his love of study, caused him to decline intercourse with the world and to retire to the solitude of a mountain. When Darius of Persia invited him to his court, he rather rudely refused the intended honour. He founded a new school of philosophy, which did not, however, survive as a distinct school long after his own time.* His principal work was a "Treatise on Nature," of which fragments only are extant. Socrates, after reading it, said that so much of it as he could understand was good, but that he found it for the most part unintelligible. He affected an obscure and concise style, comparing himself to the Sibyl, who utters in mysterious language the austere oracles of inspiration, and received the epithet σκοτεινός, the "obscure." He taught that fire is the principle of all things; that death is only a change of form; that natural phenomena are produced by the antagonism of two opposite forces, namely, attraction and repulsion; that motion is essential to matter, and, as a result of this incessant change, "no man has ever floated twice on the same stream." He attached little value to worldly wisdom or human lore, saying that the science of men is only ignorance; their grandeur, meanness; and their pleasure, pain. He represented contentment as the chief good. He died about the age of sixty.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" LASSALLE, "Die Philosophie des Heracleitos," Berlin, 2 vols., 1858; F. SCHLEIERMACHER, "Heraclitus of Ephesus," (in German,) 1808.

Heraclitus, an elegiac poet, born at Halicarnassus, lived about 250 B.C., and was a friend of Callimachus.

Hĕr-a-clī'us [Gr. Ἡράκλειος] **I.**, a Roman Emperor of the East, son of Heraclius, Governor of Africa, born about 575 A.D., was a native of Cappadocia. By the violent death of the tyrant Phocas, in 610, Heraclius, who had served in the army with credit, obtained the imperial power; and soon after he married Eudoxia. In the early part of his reign the empire was ravaged by pestilence and the barbarian armies of Chosroës, (Khosroo,) King of Persia. In 622 he led an army against Persia, defeated Chosroës at Tauris, and fought several successful campaigns, in which he displayed great military talents and personal courage. Having made peace with Persia, he returned to Constantinople in 628, and abandoned himself to inglorious ease, sensual vices, and the subtleties of Monothelism, of which he became the supporter, while the victorious progress of the Mussulman arms threatened to subvert his empire. He died in 641. His character is a puzzle, and presents surprising contradictions.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

* Nevertheless, Heraclitus may be said to have anticipated some of the most "advanced" ideas of the most distinguished physicists of the present age. After observing that the "world (Kosmos or Universe) was made neither by any of the gods, nor by any man, it was and is and ever shall be an ever-living fire, in due measure self-kindled, and in due measure self-extinguished," he goes on to say, "ALL IS CONVERTIBLE INTO FIRE, AND FIRE INTO ALL, just as gold is convertible into wares, and wares into gold." If we take the word fire to include heat, light, and electricity, (lightning,) a sense in which it was not unfrequently used by the ancients, we shall perceive a striking analogy between the thought of the preceding passage and that of the following from Herbert Spencer: "Those modes of the Unknowable which we call motion, heat, light, chemical affinity, etc. are alike transformable into each other, and into those modes of the Unknowable which we distinguish as sensation, emotion, thought: these in their turns being directly or indirectly re-transformable into the original shapes." ("First Principles," chap. ix. p. 280.)

Heraclius II. See CONSTANTINE III., EMPEROR OF THE EAST.

Herakleides. See HERACLIDES.

Herakleitus or **Herakleitos.** See HERACLITUS.

Herakliden. See HERACLIDÆ.

Heraldus. See HÉRAULD.

Hĕr′ą-path, (JOHN,) an English mathematician and writer on physics, born at Bristol in 1793. He was the editor of "Herapath's Railway Journal." Besides several treatises on physics, he wrote two volumes on "Mathematical Physics," (1847.) Died in 1868.

Herapath, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English chemist, born at Bristol in 1796, was the son of a brewer, whom he succeeded in his business. He made important discoveries in toxicology, and was consulted as a chemist in the trials of persons suspected of causing death by poison. For many years he held the place of first teacher of chemistry in the Bristol Medical School. He wrote several chemical memoirs. He was a prominent Liberal in politics. Died in 1868.

His son, WILLIAM BIRD HERAPATH, (1820–68,) was a physician, author of several medical treatises, and discoverer of the polarization of light by plates of iodoquinine.

Heraud, hą′rō′, ? (JOHN A.,) an English poet and dramatic writer, born in London about 1800. He produced "The Judgment of the Flood," a poem, (1834,) "Videna," a tragedy, (1854,) and other works. D. 1887.

Héraud, ą′rō′, [Lat. HERALDUS,] (DIDIER,) a French Protestant lawyer and critic, born about 1579. In youth he obtained the chair of Greek at Sedan, and afterwards practised law with success at Paris. He gained distinction as a critical scholar, and was highly eulogized by Grotius. He published notes on Martial, Minutius Felix, and Tertullian, and several other works. Died in 1649.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Hérault de Séchelles, ą′rō′ dĕh są′shĕl′, (MARIE JEAN,) a French revolutionist, born of an aristocratic family in Paris in 1760. He gained distinction as a lawyer and orator before the Revolution. Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, he became a leader of the Jacobins, and was president of the Convention in June, 1793, when the Girondists were proscribed. He was the author or *rédacteur* of the document called the "Constitution of 1793," and was president and chief speaker at the national festival of August 10, 1793. In the same year he was a member of the sanguinary committee of public safety. Proscribed by Robespierre and accused of complicity in a conspiracy, he was executed with Danton in April, 1794. "He died," says Lamartine, "with the serenity of a just man who glories in being a martyr of liberty." He is described by Lord Brougham (in a sketch of Danton) as a man of unsullied character. He left a work entitled "Theory of Ambition," (1802.)

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Herbart, hĕr′bärt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German philosopher, born at Oldenburg in May, 1776. He was a pupil of Fichte in the University of Jena. In 1805 he published a treatise on Platonic philosophy, "De Platonici Systematis Fundamento," and became adjunct professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He produced in 1808 a "General Practical Philosophy," and "The Chief Points of Metaphysics," ("Hauptpunkte der Metaphysik.") He was professor at Königsberg from 1809 to 1833, during which period he published, besides other works, an "Introduction to Philosophy," (1814,) and "Psychology as a Science newly based on Experience, Metaphysics, and Mathematics," ("Psychologie als Wissenschaft neu gegründet auf Erfahrung, Metaphysik und Mathematik," 2 vols., 1825.) In 1833 he obtained the chair of philosophy at Göttingen. He originated a peculiar system of philosophy. Died at Göttingen in August, 1841.

See HARTENSTEIN, "Herbart's Leben," 1843; SCHILLING, "Lehrbuch der Psychologie," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.

Herbeck, von, fon hĕr′bĕk, (JOHANN,) an Austrian musician, conductor, and composer, born at Vienna, December 25, 1831. In 1866 he was appointed chief court capellmeister, and in 1871 director of the court opera. Died October 28, 1877.

Herbel, ĕr′bĕl′, (CHARLES,) a French painter and engraver, born at Nancy; died in 1703.

Herbelin, ĕrb′lăN′, (JEANNE MATHILDE,) an eminent French painter of miniatures, a daughter of Baron Habert, born at Brunoy about 1818. She won first-class medals at Paris in 1847 and 1855.

Herbelot, d', dĕr′blo′, (BARTHÉLEMY,) an eminent French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1625. Having learned Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, etc., he was employed as Oriental secretary and interpreter by the king, who granted him a pension: he was also appointed professor of Syriac in the Collége Royal. He published a "Bibliothèque Orientale," or "Universal Dictionary, containing generally all that regards the Knowledge of the Eastern Nations," a work of great labour and erudition, which was not quite finished at his death in 1695. It was published in 1697.

See PERRAULT, "Hommes illustres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Herberay, d', dĕrb′rą′, (NICOLAS,) Seigneur des Essarts, a French officer, who, by order of Francis I., translated the first eight books of "Amadis de Gaule" into French, (1548.) Died about 1550.

Herberstein, von, fon hĕr′bẹr-stīn′, (SIGISMUND,) BARON, a German historian, born in Carniola or Styria in 1486. He was employed in several important missions, and rose to be president of the college of finance. His "Commentaries on Russian History" (Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii," 1549) is a valuable historical work on the early Russians. Died in 1566.

See F. ADELUNG, "Siegmund Freiherr von Herberstein," etc., 1818.

Hẹr′bẹrt, (Hon. ALGERNON,) an English author and lawyer, born in 1792, was the youngest son of Henry, Earl of Carnarvon. He wrote several learned works, among which are "Nimrod: a Discourse on Certain Passages of History and Fable," and "Britannia after the Romans." Died in 1855.

Herbert, (AUBERON,) an English radical politician, a son of the third Earl of Carnarvon, was born in London in 1838. He was educated at Eton, and at Saint John's College, Oxford, and served for some time in the Hussars before graduating in 1862. He sat in Parliament as a radical, 1870–74. He is an avowed republican, and an enemy of all repressive legislation. His principal book is "The Danes in Camp," (1864.)

Herbert, (EDWARD,) Lord Herbert of Cherbury, an English author and courtier, was born at Montgomery, Wales, in 1581, and was a descendant of the Earl of Pembroke. About 1610 he served in the English army in the Netherlands, and received the title of knight from James I. In 1618 he was sent as ambassador to France, where he published in 1624 his first and principal work, a Latin treatise "On Truth as it is distinguished from Revelation, from Probability, from Possibility, and from Falsehood," which Hallam represents as a "monument of an original, independent thinker," although "justly deemed inimical to every positive religion." In 1631 he was raised to the peerage. He was also the author of a "History of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII.," (1649,) which Horace Walpole calls a "master-piece of historic biography," and "The Life of Lord Herbert, written by himself," (1764.) He was reputed one of the most eminent English statesmen and philosophers of the age in which he lived. Died in 1648.

See HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" HORACE WALPOLE, Preface to Herbert's Autobiography; CH. DE RÉMUSAT, "Notice of Herbert," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," 1854: "Retrospective Review," vol. vii., 1823.

Herbert, (GEORGE,) an English poet, a brother of the preceding, was born at Montgomery, Wales, in 1593. In 1619 he was chosen public orator of Cambridge University, of which he was a graduate. Having taken orders, he was made, in 1626, prebendary of Layton Ecclesia, and in 1630 was presented by the king to the living of Bemerton. His poetical writings contain some of the finest sacred lyrics in the English language. Herbert's imagery is rich and quaint, and some critics have

censured his *concetti*, figurative language, and occasional obscurity. His principal prose work is "The Country Parson." Coleridge remarks that "the quaintness of some of his thoughts—not of his diction, than which nothing can be more pure, manly, and unaffected—has blinded modern readers to the great general merits of his poems, which are for the most part exquisite in their kind." Died in 1632.

See IZAAK WALTON, "Life of Herbert;" WILLMOTT, "Lives of the English Sacred Poets;" "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., 1821; "British Quarterly Review" for July, 1867.

Herbert, (HENRY WILLIAM,) born in London in 1807, was the son of the Rev. William Herbert, noticed below, and a lineal descendant of the Earls of Pembroke. He emigrated to the United States in 1831. He displayed remarkable versatility of talents in his voluminous works consisting of novels, fugitive poems, historical sketches, etc. Under the name of FRANK FORESTER, he wrote "The Field Sports of the United States," (1849,) "The Deer-Stalkers," (1849,) and other sporting works. Professor Felton represents him as "a poet of vivid imagination, a successful novelist, and an able and accomplished critic." He committed suicide in 1858.

Herbert, (HILARY ABNER,) an American cabinet official, was born at Laurensville, South Carolina, in 1834. He was admitted to the bar in Alabama, served on the Confederate side in the civil war, was a member of Congress from Alabama 1877–93, and Secretary of the Navy, 1893–97. Died in March, 1919.

Herbert, (JOHN ROGERS,) an eminent English painter of history and portraits, was born at Maldon, Essex, in 1810. He studied in the Royal Academy, and for some years painted portraits with success. Having become a Roman Catholic, he changed his style, and devoted himself to religious subjects. He produced "The First Introduction of Christianity into Britain," (1842,) and "John the Baptist reproving Herod," (1848.) He was elected a Royal Academician in 1848, and painted frescos illustrating "King Lear" in the new palace of Westminster, about 1849. Died March 17, 1890.

Herbert, (MARY,) *née* SIDNEY. See SIDNEY.

Herbert, (SIDNEY,) of Lea, BARON, an English statesman of eminent merit, born in 1810, was the second son of the Earl of Pembroke. He graduated at Oxford in 1831, and entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1832. In 1841 he was appointed secretary to the admiralty, and in 1845 became secretary at war in the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel. Having gradually adopted liberal principles, he favoured the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846, and retired from office with his political chief in the summer of that year. On the formation of the Aberdeen ministry, in December, 1852, he was again appointed secretary at war. He resigned, in company with other Peelites, about February, 1855. From June, 1859, until July, 1861, (when he resigned on account of ill health,) he filled the same office in the cabinet of Palmerston, with eminent ability. As a war minister he appears to have been universally popular. In January, 1861, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Herbert of Lea. Died in 1861.

Herbert, (Sir THOMAS,) an English writer, born at York about 1608, was related to the Earl of Pembroke, who procured him an office under the ambassador to Persia in 1626. In 1634 he published a "Relation of Travels in Africa and Asia," which contains a better account of Persia than any which had previously appeared. During the civil war he was chosen by Parliament one of the commissioners to treat with the king, and in 1647 was selected by Charles I. to wait on his person in his confinement. He wrote an account of the last two years of Charles I., under the title of "Threnodia Carolina," (1678.) Died in 1682.

See "Biographia Britannica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Mémoires de Sir Thomas Herbert, Valet-de-Chambre de Charles I," Paris, 1823.

Herbert, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Pembroke, born at Wilton, England, in 1580, was lord-steward of the king's household about 1626. He wrote indifferent verses, and is supposed to be the person to whom Shakspeare's Sonnets were addressed. Pembroke College was named in honour of him. Died in 1630.

Herbert, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English author, born at Highclere Castle, Bucks, in 1778, was the third son of the Earl of Carnarvon. After distinguishing himself in the House of Commons, he took holy orders, became rector of Spofforth in 1814, and Dean of Manchester in 1840. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," and published a great variety of works in prose and verse, among which is an epic poem, called "Attila, King of the Huns; or, The Triumph of Christianity," (1838,) "a production," says Hallam, "displaying a union of acuteness and erudition with great poetical talents." Died in 1847.

See "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1815, and January, 1838; Sir WALTER SCOTT, critique on Herbert's Poems, in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1806, vol. ix.

Herbigny. See FAVART D'HERBIGNY.

Herbigny, d', dĕR'bĕn'ye', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS XAVIER **Bourguignon**—boor'gĕn'yôN',) a French political writer, born at Laon in 1772, was a partisan of the Bourbons. Died in 1846.

Herbin, ĕR'bĂN', (AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS JULIEN,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1783. He excelled in the Oriental languages at a very early age. He published an Arabic Grammar, an Arabic-French Dictionary, a "History of Persian Poets," and other works. Died in 1806.

Herbinius, hĕr-bee'ne-ûs, (JOHANN,) a learned Lutheran minister, born in Silesia in 1633. He preached at Stockholm, Wilna, etc., and published, besides other books, a curious work on cataracts and other aqueous phenomena, "De admirandis Mundi Cataractis, supra et subterraneis," etc., (1670.) Died in 1676.

Herbst, (EDUARD,) an Austrian statesman, born at Vienna in 1820. He became a professor of law at Lemberg and Prague, member of the Bohemian diet, and its representative to the Austrian parliament in 1861. He was the leader of the German party till 1867, minister of instruction 1867–70, and long one of the most conspicuous figures in Austrian politics. Died in 1892.

Herbst, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German pulpit orator and entomologist, born at Petershagen, in Prussia, in 1743, was pastor of several churches of Berlin. Among his works are an "Introduction to the Study of Insects," (3 vols., 1784–87,) and a "Natural System of Butterflies," (7 vols., 1783–95.) Died in 1807.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Herculano de Carvalho, ĕR-koo-lâ'no dà kaR-vâl'-yo, (ALEXANDRE,) a Portuguese poet and historian, born at Guimaraens about 1810, was educated in Paris. He published in 1826 "A Voz de Propheta," ("The Voice of a Prophet,") a poem. His "History of Portugal" (6 vols., 1848–52) is commended. Died in 1877.

Hercule. See HERCULES.

Hĕr'cu-lēs, [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς, *(Hēraklēs;)* Lat. HER'CULES; Fr. HERCULE, ĕR'kül'; It. ERCOLE, ĕR'ko-là,] called also **Al-çī'dēs,** [Gr. Ἀλκείδης,] the most celebrated hero of antiquity, was, according to Homer, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, the wife of Amphitryon. Thebes was generally supposed to have been his birthplace. His birth is said to have been delayed by Juno because it had been ordained that of the two, Hercules and Eurystheus, the younger should serve the other. While he was an infant in the cradle, he strangled two serpents which Juno sent to destroy him. According to a popular story, when he had arrived at the age of a young man, Virtue and Pleasure appeared to him, each offering to be his guide. He preferred the former, and soon became renowned for his heroic exploits, the first of which was his victory over the lion of Cithæron. He afterwards delivered Thebes from the annual tribute of a hundred oxen which that city was required to pay to Erginus. As a reward for this service, Creon, King of Thebes, gave him his daughter Megara in marriage.

Having consulted the oracle of Apollo, he was directed to serve Eurystheus for twelve years, after which he should become immortal. Eurystheus, who regarded him with jealousy and enmity, imposed on him a number of arduous enterprises, called the Twelve Labours of Hercules. The result of his first labour was the death

of the Nemean lion, which he choked in his den. He afterwards wore the skin of this animal. His next task was to kill the Lernean hydra, which infested the vicinity of Argos, and had seven (or, according to some writers, nine) heads, the middle one of which was immortal. He cut off several of its heads, but two new heads grew in place of each one amputated, until he seared the wounded part by burning. He buried the immortal head under a rock, and dipped his arrows in the gall of the hydra, so that the wounds which they inflicted were incurable. The third labour was to bring to Eurystheus a certain stag which had golden horns and was exceedingly swift of foot. He pursued it for a whole year, and at length caught it, after he had wounded it with his arrow. He was next ordered to bring alive to Mycenæ a wild boar that ravaged the vicinity of Erymanthus. He chased this animal into a snow-drift, bound him with fetters, and carried him to Eurystheus. In this expedition he encountered and vanquished the Centaurs. (See CENTAURI.) The fifth labour was to cleanse in one day the stables of King Augeas, who kept many cattle, the dung from which had accumulated for years. He performed this task by turning the rivers Alpheus and Peneus into the Augean stables. Eurystheus objected to count this among the twelve labours, because Hercules had worked for hire. (See AUGEAS.) His sixth labour was the destruction of the Stymphalian birds, which had brazen claws and beaks, discharged their feathers as arrows, and infested Lake Stymphalus in vast numbers. His seventh exploit was the capture of a mad bull which ravaged the island of Crete. He carried the bull alive to the continent and let it loose. It afterwards did much mischief at Marathon. Eurystheus next ordered him to bring from Diomedes of Thrace his horses, which fed on human flesh. The hero killed Diomedes and performed the appointed task. The subject of the ninth labour was the girdle of Hippolyte, Queen of the Amazons, which he was required to bring. He was accompanied in this expedition by Theseus and other heroes, and obtained the girdle after he had defeated the Amazons in fight. He was next commanded to bring the oxen of the monster Geryon from the fabulous island of Erythea, situated in the far-distant west. In the course of this expedition he erected on the Strait of Gibraltar two pillars, called the pillars of Hercules, and performed several exploits besides the killing of Geryon. His eleventh labour was to bring some golden apples which were guarded by a dragon in the garden of the Hesperides. He did not know where this garden was; but he obtained information from Nereus. As he was passing through Egypt in his route, he killed Busiris, the king and tyrant of that country. By the advice of Prometheus, whom he delivered from penal suffering, he sent Atlas for the apples, and supported the heavens in his place until Atlas returned with the fruit.*

The last and most dangerous service was his descent to Hades to bring up the dog Cerberus. He obtained the consent of Pluto to take the monster, provided he would not use any weapon. He accordingly seized Cerberus, carried him alive to Eurystheus, and then returned him to Pluto.

Having been affected with insanity, he consulted an oracle, which advised him to sell himself as a slave for three years. He became a slave to Omphale, Queen of Lydia, in whose service he wore the dress of a woman and was employed in spinning. He afterwards conducted a successful expedition against Troy to punish Laomedon for a breach of his promise.

He married Dejanira, (daughter of the King of Calydon,) to whom the centaur Nessus once offered violence. Hercules, with a poisoned arrow, killed Nessus, who, as he was about to die, persuaded Dejanira to preserve his blood as a love-charm. She became jealous, and applied this blood to a tunic, which he put on. He was poisoned by this garment, which produced violent pain, and stuck to his flesh when he tried to pull it off. He was about to seek relief by voluntary death on Mount Œta, when he was conveyed by a cloud to Olympus and rewarded with immortality. He was afterwards worshipped as a divinity by all the Greeks. In the character of Hercules it is difficult or impossible to distinguish the purely mythical or allegorical from what may be considered as mere exaggerations built upon a historic basis.

See GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825–29, vol. ii. book iv. chaps. v. and vi.

Herder, von, fon hĕr'dẹr, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) one of the most remarkable and gifted writers that Germany has produced, was born at Mohrungen, in East Prussia, in 1744. He commenced the study of surgery in Königsberg, (1762;) but, having fainted at the first operation which he witnessed, he turned his attention to theology. His thirst for knowledge was boundless, and his acquisitions embraced an immense variety of subjects. While in Königsberg, he became acquainted with Kant, who permitted him to attend his lectures without any charge. Towards the close of 1764 he was appointed teacher, and afterwards preacher, at the cathedral school in Riga. While here, he awakened in his pupils an enthusiastic attachment and devotion. In 1770 he was invited to Bückeburg, where he became court preacher, and soon acquired great distinction as a divine, in consequence of which he received a call to the professorship of theology at Göttingen. While he was still hesitating whether or not to accept the invitation, he was offered the position of court preacher, general superintendent, and counsellor of the Upper Consistory at Weimar, whither he removed in October, 1776. As an eloquent preacher, a zealous friend of education, and an encourager of rising talent, he won the esteem and love of both prince and people. The remainder of his life was spent in Weimar. In 1793 he was made vice-president, and in 1801 president, of the Upper Consistory. Died in 1803.

Among his multifarious writings there is, perhaps, not one complete work: yet he is admitted to have exercised a most important influence upon German literature, criticism, and philosophy. His greatest work (unfinished) is entitled "Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of Mankind," ("Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit.") Among his other publications we may name his "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry," ("Geist der Hebräischen Poesie,") and his "Volkslieder," a collection of the popular songs of different nations. Alluding to the difficulty of understanding or describing Herder's many-sided intellect, Richter observes, "The starry heaven no star-map paints, although painting may represent a landscape." In another place he says, "It was Herder's fault that he was not a star of the first magnitude or any other magnitude, but a clump of stars

* Several of the most remarkable exploits of Hercules are vividly described by Darwin:

"So mighty Hercules o'er many a clime
Waved his vast mace in Virtue's cause sublime;
Unmeasured strength, with early art combined,
Awed, served, protected, and amazed mankind.
First, two dread snakes, at Juno's vengeful nod,
Climbed round the cradle of the sleeping god;
Waked by the shrilling hiss, and rustling sound,
And shrieks of fair attendants trembling round,
Their gasping throats with clenching hands he holds
And Death untwists their convoluted folds.
Next in red torrents from her sevenfold heads
Fell Hydra's blood on Lerna's lake he sheds;
Grasps Achelous with resistless force,
And drags the roaring river to his course;
Binds, with loud bellowing and with hideous yell,
The monster Bull, and threefold Dog of hell.
Then, where Nemea's howling forests wave,
He drives the Lion to his dusky cave,
Seized by the throat, the growling fiend disarms,
And tears his gaping jaws with sinewy arms;
Lifts proud Antæus from his mother-plains,
And with strong grasp the struggling giant strains;
Back falls his fainting head, and clammy hair,
Writhe his weak limbs, and flits his life in air;—
By steps reverted, o'er the blood-dropp'd fen
He tracks huge Cacus to his murderous den,
Where, breathing flames through brazen lips, he fled,
And shakes the rock-roofed cavern o'er his head.
Last, with wide arms the solid earth he tears,
Piles rock on rock, on mountain mountain rears;
Heaves up huge Abyla on Afric's sand,
Crowns with high Calpe Europe's salient strand,
Crests with opposing towers the splendid scene,
And pours from urns immense the sea between.
Loud o'er her whirling floods Charybdis roars,
Affrighted Scylla bellows round his shores,
Vesuvio groans through all his echoing caves,
And Etna thunders o'er the insurgent waves."
Botanic Garden, Canto I

out of which each one spells a constellation to please himself." A complete edition of Herder's works was issued at Stuttgart, in 45 vols., (1806–20,) and a pocket edition afterwards appeared, in 60 vols.

See KARL L. RING, "Herder's Leben," 1822; H. DÖRING, "Herder's Leben," 1824; EMIL G. VON HERDER, "J. G. von Herder's Lebensbild," etc., 3 vols., 1847; HEINSIUS, "Herder nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1847; L. G. KOPP, "Études sur Herder," etc., 1852; F. H. HEDGE, "Prose Writers of Germany;" E. P. WHIPPLE, "Characteristics of Men of Genius," vol. i.

Herd'man, (WILLIAM ABBOTT,) a zoologist, born at Edinburgh in 1858. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and in 1881 became professor of natural history in University College, Liverpool. He published the Challenger Expedition report on Tunicata (1882–89,) "The Fauna of Liverpool Bay," (1886–95,) and other works. Died 1924.

Heredia, à-rà-dee'à, (José MARIA.) a popular poet, born at Santiago de Cuba in 1803. He was appointed *ministro de la audiencia* by the President of Mexico in 1826. Among his most admired poems are "The Teocallis of Cholula," "Ode to the Ocean," "To the Greeks in 1821," ("A los Griegos en 1821,") and verses on Niagara, ("Al Niagara.") The most complete edition of his poems is that published posthumously in New York. Died at Toluca in 1839.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" FORNARIS Y LEON, "Cuba poetica;" J. KENNEDY, "Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain," 1852.

Heredia, de, dà à-rà-DEE'à, (PEDRO MIGUEL,) born at Valladolid in 1590, was first physician to Philip IV. Died in 1659.

Heremans, hā'rẹh-manss, (JAKOB FRANTZ JOSEPH,) a Flemish scholar, born at Antwerp, January 28, 1825. In 1864 he became professor of Flemish in the University of Ghent. He prepared Flemish-French and French-Flemish dictionaries of high repute. Died 1884.

Heresbach, hā'rẹs-bȧk', (CONRAD,) a German writer, born at Heresbach, in Cleves, about 1502. He wrote an esteemed work on agriculture, "Rei Rusticæ Libri quatuor," (1570.) Died in 1576.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" A. G. SCHWEITZER, "Dissertatio de C. Heresbachii Vita et Scriptis," 1849; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Hĕr'ẹ-ward, an English captain, distinguished in the war of the Norman conquest. Died in 1072.

Hergenröther, hĕr'gẹn-rö'tẹr, (JOSEPH,) a German cardinal, born at Würzburg, Bavaria, September 15, 1824. He was educated at Würzburg, Munich, and Rome, and became professor of canon law and church history at Würzburg. An admirable scholar, his chief labours have been given to the vindication of his Church by appeals to the sources of ecclesiastical history. Among his works are "De Catholicæ Ecclesiæ Primordiis," (1851,) "Monumenta Græca ad Photium pertinentia," (1869,) "Photius, sein Leben," etc., (1876.) In 1879 he was made a Cardinal Deacon. Died 1890.

Hergesheimer, her'geshi'mer, (JOSEPH,) American author, was born Feb. 15, 1880, at Philadelphia, Pa., and educated at a Quaker school. His works include "The Three Black Pennys" 1917, "Java Head" 1919, "Cytheria" 1922, "Tampico" 1926.

Heri. See HARI and HÉRY.

Héricart de Thury, hà're'kȧr' dẹh tü're', (LOUIS ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) VICOMTE, a French engineer and agriculturist, born in Paris in 1776. As engineer-in-chief, he directed the immense works of the catacombs of Paris for about twenty years, (1810–30.) He wrote a work on "Artesian Wells," (1823,) and many treatises on mines, ores, etc. Died in 1854.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Héricourt, de, dẹh hà're'koor', (LOUIS,) a learned French lawyer and canonist, born at Soissons in 1687. From 1714 to 1736 he contributed to the "Journal des Savants," the earliest of modern reviews. His principal work is "The Ecclesiastical Laws of France, placed in their Natural Order," (1719.) Tabaraud designates him "the most celebrated French canonist." Died in 1752.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Hering, hĕr'ing, (CONSTANTINE,) M.D., a German-American physician, born at Oschatz, in Saxony, January 1, 1800. He studied medicine at Leipsic and Würzburg, where he graduated in 1826. After a botanical tour in Guiana, he settled in Philadelphia, (1834.) He is spoken of as the father of American homœopathic medicine. Among his works are "Rise and Progress of Homœopathy," (1834,) "American Drug Provings," (1853 *et seq.*,) "Domestic Physician," (1858,) etc. Died in Philadelphia, July 23, 1880.

Hering, hā'ring, (EWALD,) a German physiologist, born at Alt-Gersdorf, Saxony, in 1834. He held professorships of physiology and medical physics in Vienna and Prague. His theories of "psycho-physics," and of "memory as a universal function of organized matter," have attracted much attention.

Hering, von, fon hā'ring, (EDUARD,) a noted German veterinarian, born at Stuttgart, March 20, 1799; died there, March 28, 1881. Among his numerous works are a "Biographical-Literary Dictionary of Veterinary Medicine," (1863,) and "Etymological Dictionary of Veterinary Medicine," (1871.)

Hĕr'i-ot, (GEORGE,) a Scottish goldsmith, born about 1563, founded a hospital in Edinburgh, which bears his name, and in which many boys are educated gratuitously. It was finished in 1659. Died in 1624.

See "Memoirs of George Heriot;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Fortunes of Nigel."

Heriot, (JOHN,) a Scottish writer, born at Haddington in 1760. During the French Revolution he edited papers in London, called "The World" and "The True Briton," in support of the English ministry. Died in 1833.

Heriri. See HAREERE.

Hérissant, hà're'sôn', (FRANÇOIS DAVID,) a French medical writer, born at Rouen in 1714; died in 1773.

Hérissant, (LOUIS ANTOINE PROSPER,) a French writer and physician, born in Paris in 1745, wrote "Typography," a poem, and articles on natural history for the "Bibliothèque historique de France." Died in 1769.

See JEAN GOULIN, "Éloge de L. A. P. Hérissant," 1769.

Hérissant, (LOUIS THÉODORE,) a French *littérateur*, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1743. He published "My Little Portfolio," (2 vols. 12mo, 1774,) and various other works, and compiled the last volume of the "Bibliothèque de Société," (begun by Chamfort, 4 vols., 1771.) Died in 1811.

Héritier. See L'HÉRITIER.

Héritier de Villandon. See L'HÉRITIER DE VILLANDON.

Hẹr'kĭ-mẹr, (NICHOLAS,) a general of the New York militia. In 1777 he commanded the militia of Tryon county, who marched to relieve the garrison of Fort Stanwix, on the Mohawk, then besieged by the British. In an engagement at Oriskany he was mortally wounded.

Her'kọ-mer, (HUBERT,) a distinguished painter, born at Waal, in Bavaria, May 26, 1849. He lived in the United States, 1851–59, when his father, a wood-carver, removed to England. He has painted with great success in oil and water-colours, and has also won distinction as an etcher and musician. Died March 31, 1914.

Herlen, hĕr'lẹn, (FRITZ,) a German painter, who lived at Ulm in 1449, and was made town-painter of Nördlingen in 1467, where he died October 12, 1491. He was one of the fathers of the early Suabian school of art.

Herlicius, hĕr-lit'se-ŭs, (DAVID,) a German astrologer, born at Zeitz in 1558; died in 1636.

Herloszsohn, hĕr'los-sōn', (GEORG KARL,) a German romancer, born at Prague in 1804, published "The Hungarian," ("Der Ungar," 1832,) "The Vene (2d edition, 1837,) and "Forest Flowers," ("Waldb men," 1847.) Died in 1849.

Her-mag'o-ras ['Ερμαγόρας] OF TEMNOS, a Greek rhetorician, lived about 50 B.C.

Herman, hĕr'mȧn, (LUDIMAR,) a German physiologist, born at Berlin, October 21, 1838. In 1868 he became a professor in the University of Zurich. His chief labours have been in muscle- and nerve-physiology, in experimental toxicology, and in the study of animal electricity.

Her'mann or **Her'mạn,** (or hĕr'mȧn,) [Lat. ARMINIUS; Dutch, ARMIJN, ar-mīn'; Ger. ARMIN, ar-meen',] a celebrated German hero, born 16 B.C., was the son of

Sigimer, chief of the Cherusci. He is called Armenios by the Greek writers, and Arminius by the Romans. He entered the Roman army at an early age, and obtained the privileges of knighthood and of citizenship at Rome. Indignant at the oppression which his country was suffering under Quintilius Varus, then governor, he formed on his return a plan for its deliverance. By false pretences he induced the Roman commander to advance with his army beyond the Rhine, where, entangled in the forest and marshes near the Lippe, they suffered a signal defeat in 9 A.D. In 16 A.D., Germanicus, with a large army, invaded Germany, and completely defeated Hermann near Hameln, on the Weser. Nevertheless, Hermann not long after overthrew Maroboduus, (Marbod,) chief of the Suevi; but, being suspected of aiming at supreme dominion, he was assassinated by his own relatives, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. "Unlike other kings and commanders," says Tacitus, "he had the boldness to attack the Roman people, not in the beginning, but in the fulness, of their power; in battle not always victorious, but unconquered in war."

See TACITUS, "Annales;" FLORUS, "History;" ROTH, "Hermann und Marbod," 1817; VON LEDEBUR, "Das Land und Volk der Bructerer," 1827; MASSMANN, "Arminius Cheruscorum Dux et Decus," 1839.

Her'mann, (ALEXANDER,) magician, was born at Paris in 1844. He began the practice of sleight of hand with his brother Carl at twelve. They came to the United States in 1861, where Alexander remained and became naturalized. He grew to be a remarkable adept in prestidigitation, and received many marks of honour from crowned heads. Died in 1896.

Hermann, hĕr'mân, (JAKOB,) a Swiss mathematician, born at Bâle in 1678. By the favour of Leibnitz, he obtained the chair of mathematics in the University of Padua. In 1724 he accepted an invitation from Peter the Great to teach the grand duke. His principal work is a Latin "Treatise on the Forces and Movements of Solid and Fluid Bodies," (1715.) Died in 1733.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hermann, ĕ̂R'mŏN', (JEAN,) an able French naturalist, born at Barr, near Strasburg, in 1738. He obtained at Strasburg the chair of philosophy in 1778, and that of pathology in 1782. In 1784 he became professor of botany and chemistry. He wrote many short treatises on natural history, furnished materials for the large work of Buffon, and published a treatise on the affinities of animals, entitled "Tabula Affinitatum Animalium," (1783.) Died in 1800.

Hermann, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED JAKOB,) an eminent German philologist and critic, born at Leipsic on the 28th of November, 1772. He became in 1809 professor of eloquence and poetry at Leipsic, where his lectures on archæology and the Greek classics attracted great numbers of students. Among his principal works are "Elements of Metrical Doctrine," ("Elementa Doctrinæ Metricæ," 1816,) "On the Metres of Pindar," ("De Metris Pindari," 1817,) and "Opuscula," (7 vols., 1827–30,) consisting of essays and odes written in elegant Latin. He also prepared editions of several Greek writers, of which those of Bion and Moschus were published in 1849. Died in December, 1848.

See JAHN, "J. G. Hermann: eine Gedächtnissrede," Leipsic, 1849; CARL F. AMEIS, "G. Hermann's pädagogischer Einfluss."

Hermann, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1804, became in 1842 professor of eloquence at Göttingen. He published a "Manual of Greek Antiquities," (1841,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Hermann, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German historical painter, born at Dresden in 1802, was a pupil of Cornelius at Dusseldorf. Among his master-pieces are the frescos in the Königsbau and the Arcade of the Hofgarten at Munich. Died April 30, 1880.

Hermann, (KONRAD,) a German philosopher, a son of J. G. J. Hermann, was born at Leipsic, May 30, 1819, and became a professor of philosophy in the university of his native town. He published treatises on æsthetics, a "History of Philosophy," a "Philosophy of History," and other works.

Hermann, (MARTIAL JOSEPH ARMAND,) a French revolutionist and lawyer, born at Saint-Pol in 1750. In 1793, as a partisan of Robespierre, he became president of the Revolutionary Tribunal. He was executed in 1795

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Hermann, (PAUL,) an eminent German botanist, born at Halle in 1646. He practised medicine about eight years in the East Indies, and became professor of botany at Leyden in 1679. Among his works, which are illustrated with fine engravings, are a "Catalogue of the Botanic Garden of Leyden," (1687,) and "Batavian Garden," ("Paradisus Batavus," 1698.) Died in 1695.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Biographie Médicale."

Hermann, (PHILIPP,) an excellent painter on glass, adorned the cathedral of Metz, where he died in 1392.

Her'mann Con-trac'tus, one of the early German historians, born in 1013, was a monk in the cloister of Reichenau. He wrote a "Chronicon," which comes down to 1054 and bears some resemblance to that of the Venerable Bede. Died in 1054.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hermann, von, (FRIEDRICH BENEDIKT WILHELM,) a celebrated German publicist, born at Dinkelsbühl, December 5, 1795. He was educated at Erlangen and Würzburg, and was for a time mathematical professor in the Nuremberg gymnasium, where he published some school-books. In 1833 he became professor of political science at Munich. Died November 23, 1868. His life was one of extreme literary, political, and educational activity. His greatest work was "Staatswirthschaftliche Untersuchungen," ("Researches on Political Economy," 1832; new edition, mostly recast and rewritten, 1870.) He also produced a vast number of reviews and valuable official reports on industrial, educational, statistical, and other public questions. Hermann is regarded as one of the great masters of modern political science.

Hermant, ĕ̂R'mŏN', (GODEFROI,) a French biographer and Jansenist theologian, born at Beauvais in 1617, wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Saint John Chrysostom," (1664,) a "Life of Athanasius," (1671,) and a "Life of Saint Ambrose," (1678.) Died in 1690.

See A. BAILLET, "Vie de M. G. Hermant," 1717; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Hermant, (JEAN,) a French priest, born at Caen in 1650; died in 1725. He wrote a history of heresies.

Hermaphrodite. See HERMAPHRODITUS.

Her-maph-ro-di'tus, [Gr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος; Fr. HERMAPHRODITE, ĕR'mȧ'fro'dĕt',] in classic mythology, the offspring of Mercury (Hermes) and Venus, (Aphrodite,) was said to combine both sexes.

See OVID, "Metamorphoses."

Her-mar'chus, [Ἕρμαρχος,] a Greek philosopher, born in Mitylene, was a disciple of Epicurus, who bequeathed to him his garden. He succeeded Epicurus as the head of the school about 270 B.C. His works are lost.

Her'mas, a Christian writer of the first century, is supposed by some to be the person mentioned by Saint Paul in the Epistle to the Romans, chapter xvi. He lived in Italy, and wrote, in Greek, a book entitled "The Pastor, or Shepherd," composed of visions, precepts, and similitudes. It was frequently quoted and highly esteemed by the ancient Fathers of the Church. Origen, Irenæus, and Clement of Alexandria regarded it as divinely inspired. It is prized as a relic of the primitive Church, and as a medium of interesting traditions. The original is nearly all lost; but a Latin version is extant.

See NEANDER, "History of the Church;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Hermbstädt, hĕ̂rmp'stĕt, (SIGISMUND FRIEDRICH,) a German chemist, born at Erfurt in 1760; died in 1833.

Hermelin, hĕ̂r'mę-leen', (SAMUEL GUSTAVUS,) a learned Swedish baron and mineralogist, born at Stockholm in 1744. He was a member of the council of mines, and spent many years in travel in order to explore and develop the mineral resources of Sweden. In 1782 he visited the United States, with credentials as an agent of the king, to obtain information on mineralogy

and metallurgy. On these subjects he published several useful works, also on statistics and geography. A new and correct atlas of Sweden was the result of his labours. Died in 1820.

See C. P. Harlstroem, "Biographi öfver Bergs-Rådet S. G. Hermelin," 1821; "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Hermengarde. See Ermengarde.

Hermenrio. See Ermeric.

Her'mēs, [Gr. Ἑρμῆς; Fr. Hermès, ĕr'mĕs',] the name which the Greeks gave to the herald of the gods, corresponding nearly with the Mercurius of the Roman mythology. (See Mercury.) Hermes was identified with the Egyptian Thoth or Thot, the inventor of arts and sciences. The celebrated statue of Hermes by Praxiteles was in 1878 discovered in the work of excavating the ruins of Olympia.

Hermes, hĕr'mĕs, (Georg,) a celebrated Catholic theologian, born in Westphalia, in Germany, in 1775, was the founder of a philosophical school of Christian doctrine. In 1807, when appointed professor of theology in Münster, he distinguished himself by his opposition to the system of Kant and Fichte. He became in 1820 professor at the University of Bonn, where he was highly esteemed for his abilities as a lecturer and his amiable character. He had published in 1819 his "Introduction to Christian Catholic Theology," which, though not assailing any dogmas of the Church, was made the occasion of a charge of heresy. In 1835 a brief was issued by the pope, condemning the work, and a warm controversy was long carried on between the papal and the Hermesian party. Died in 1831.

See W. Esser, "Denkschrift auf G. Hermes," 1832; Elvenich, "Der Hermesianismus und Johannes Perrone," 1844.

Hermes, (Johann Augusr,) a German Protestant writer on theology, born at Magdeburg in 1736. His "Manual of Religion" was translated into French, Swedish, and Dutch. Died in 1822.

See J. H. Fritsch, "J. A. Hermes," 1827; Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hermes, (Johann Timotheus,) a German novelist, born in Pomerania in 1738, was the originator of the romances called psychological. His principal work is "The Journey of Sophia from Memel to Saxony," (6 vols., 1770–78.) Died in 1821.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hermes, (Karl Heinrich,) a German historical writer, born at Kalisz, in Poland, in 1800, published a "History of the Last Twenty-Five Years," (1842; 6th edition, 3 vols., 1853.) Died October 19, 1856.

Her'mēs Tris-me-gis'tus, [Gr. Ἑρμῆς Τρισμέγιστος, Fr. Hermès Trismégiste, ĕr'mĕs' trĕs'mà'zhĕst',] called by Milton the "thrice great Hermes," the reputed author of many Greek works which were probably written in Egypt in the first three centuries of the Christian era. Some of them are still extant. According to one opinion, Hermes was an Egyptian priest; but it is now generally conceded that Hermes Trismegistus is identical with the Egyptian god Thoth, to whom the ancients ascribed the authorship of as many as thirty-six thousand books. The principal work which has come down to us under his name is "Pœmander," which treats of "the nature of all things, and of the creation of the world."

See J. H. Ursinus, "Exercitatio de Mercurio Trismegisto," 1661; Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca;" Baumgarten-Crusius, "De Librorum Hermeticorum Origine et Indole," 1827.

Her-mę-sī'ą-năx, a Greek elegiac and erotic poet, born at Colophon, lived about the time of Alexander the Great. Only about one hundred lines of his are extant. Of these the literary quality is high. He was greatly esteemed by the ancients.

Her-mī'as, (or her-mī'as,) [Gr. Ἑρμείας or Ἑρμίας,] a friend and patron of Aristotle, was a slave in his youth. He became tyrant or ruler of Assos and Atarneus, in Mysia, and entertained Aristotle with honour at his court about three years, 348–345 B.C. Hermias was put to death by the King of Persia about 345 B.C. Aristotle afterwards married Pythias, the adopted daughter of Hermias, and celebrated his memory in a beautiful poem entitled a "Hymn to Virtue," which is extant.

See Diogenes Laertius; Diodorus.

Hermias, a Christian philosopher, who lived in the second century A.D. He ridiculed the pagan philosophy in a small Greek book entitled Διασυρμὸς τῶν ἔξω φιλοσόφων, a work of merit, which is still extant.

Hermida, ĕr-mee'dą, (Benito y Porras-Bermudez-Maldonado—e por'rąs bĕr-moo'dĕth măl-donă'do,) a Spanish minister of state, born at Santiago in 1736. He took a prominent part at the siege of Saragossa and in resistance to the French invasion. He was chosen by the central junta minister of grace and justice in 1808. He translated "Paradise Lost" into Spanish verse, (1814.) Died in 1814.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hermilly, d', dĕr'me'ye', (N. Vaquette,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1710. He translated from the Spanish Ferreras's "History of Spain," (1742,) and Camoëns's "Lusiad," (1776.) Died in 1778.

Her-min'i-us, a Roman warrior, was one of the three who defended the Sublician bridge against Porsena.

Her-mī'o-ne, [Ἑρμιόνη,] in classic mythology, was a daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was promised to Orestes, her cousin, but was married to Pyrrhus, according to some authors. After the death of Pyrrhus she became the wife of Orestes.

Her-mip'pus, [Ἕρμιππος,] an Athenian poet of the old comedy, was a brother of the poet Myrtilus, and lived about 450 B.C. He inserted satires against Pericles in his plays. Plutarch says he prosecuted Aspasia for impiety.

Hermippus of Smyrna, an eminent Greek philosopher, of whom little is known, was surnamed the Callimacheian. Hence it is inferred that he was a disciple of Callimachus, and flourished about 250 or 225 B.C. He wrote the lives of Pythagoras and other philosophers, and was often quoted by ancient writers. None of his works have come down to us.

See Vossius, "De Historicis Græcis."

Hermite. See Ermite.

Hermite, ĕr'mĕt', (Charles,) a French mathematician, born at Dieuze (Meurthe) in 1822, was admitted into the Institute in 1856. Died January 14, 1901.

Hermocrate. See Hermocrates.

Her-moc'rą-tēs, [Gr. Ἑρμοκράτης; Fr. Hermocrate, ĕr'mo'krăt',] an eminent Syracusan general and statesman. He was one of the three generals to whom the people confided the defence of Syracuse against the Athenians in 414 B.C. Having been defeated in the first actions of the war, he and his colleagues were deprived of command. He held a high command at the naval battle of Cynossema, and was banished in 409 B.C. In an attempt to reinstate himself, or make himself master of Syracuse, he was killed there about 406 B.C. He left a high character for patriotism, energy, and incorruptibility, though his later acts in inaugurating a civil war cannot be justified.

See Grote, "History of Greece," vol. x. chap. lxxxi.

Her'mod or **Hermódr,** written also **Hermode,** [etymology uncertain,] the son and messenger of Odin, corresponding in several respects to the Hermes or Mercury of classic mythology.

See Thorpe, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; Mallet, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XXIX.

Hermodore. See Hermodorus.

Her-mo-do'rus [Gr. Ἑρμόδωρος; Fr. Hermodore, ĕr'mo'dor'] of Ephesus, a Greek philosopher, who lived about 450 B.C. According to Pomponius, he aided the Roman decemviri in compiling the Twelve Tables.

See Gratama, "De Hermodoro Ephesio vero XII. Tabularum Auctore," 1818.

Hermodorus of Salamis, a Greek architect, lived about 150 B.C., and built a temple of Mars in Rome.

Hermogène. See Hermogenes.

Her-mog'e-nēs, [Gr. Ἑρμογένης; Fr. Hermogène, ĕr'mo'zhĕn',] an Athenian philosopher, a son of Hipponicus, lived about 450 B.C. He is an interlocutor in the "Cratylus" of Plato.

Hermogenes surnamed Xyster, [Ξυστήρ,] a celebrated Greek rhetorician, born at Tarsus, in Cilicia, lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, (161–180 A.D.) He was a remarkable instance of precocious genius. At

the age of fifteen he was a professor of rhetoric at Rome, and had acquired fame by his eloquent discourses. About two years later he wrote a work on Rhetoric, (Τέχνη ῥητορική,) which was for a long time used as a text-book in the schools. He was author of other works on rhetoric. At the age of twenty-five he lost his memory and all capacity for usefulness, which he never recovered, though he survived many years. His works are extant.

See PHILOSTRATUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Hermogenes, a Greek architect, was a native of Alabanda, in Caria. It is not known when he lived. Vitruvius mentions him among the most eminent architects of antiquity, and as having contributed to the progress of the art by his improvements and discoveries. He invented the pseudo-dipterus, and built a temple to Diana in the city of Magnesia.

Hermogenes, a painter, lived about 170–200 A.D., and was accused of heresy by Tertullian, who wrote a book against him,—"Adversus Hermogenem." He was originally a pagan.

Hẹr-mo-ġe-nī-ā'nus or **Her-mog'e-nēs**, a Roman jurist, lived under Honorius, in the fourth century.

Hẹr-mo-lā'us, [Gr. Ἑρμόλαος,] a page of Alexander the Great, who formed a conspiracy against his sovereign, and was put to death about 327 B.C.

Hermolaus Barbarus. See BARBARO.

Hermotime. See HERMOTIMUS.

Hẹr-mo-tī'mus [Gr. Ἑρμότιμος; Fr. HERMOTIME, ĕr'mo'tēm'] OF CLAZOMENÆ, a Greek philosopher, lived about 500 B.C. According to Aristotle, he first advanced the doctrine that the νοῦς (mind, or spirit) is the cause of all things.

See ARISTOTLE, "Metaphysics;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS; DENZINGER, "De Hermotimo Clazomen. Commentatio," 1825.

Hernandes, ĕr-nän'dĕth, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish physician and naturalist, who was born at Toledo, and received from Philip II. a commission to visit North America and to describe the plants, animals, and minerals found therein. The result of his labours was a valuable work (in Spanish) entitled a "Natural History of Trees, Plants, and Animals of New Spain," etc., (1615.) He was the first European naturalist who explored this region for the benefit of science, and appears to have performed the task with creditable fidelity.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" "Biographie Médicale."

Hernandez-Velasco, ĕr-nän'dĕth vȧ-läs'ko, (GREGORIO,) a Spanish priest and poet, born at Toledo about 1550, translated the "Æneid" of Virgil into Spanish verse, (1585.) Though the style is rather inflated, the version is correct, and presents some elegant passages.

Hern'dọn, (WILLIAM LEWIS,) an American naval officer and writer, born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1813. He entered the navy in 1828, and served in the war with Mexico. In 1851 he commenced, under the direction of the United States government, his explorations of the Amazon River. Ascending the Andes from Lima, he struck the head-waters of the Huallaga, a tributary of the Amazon, and, after nearly seven hundred miles of canoe-navigation, he entered the main channel of the great river. Forty thousand copies of his "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon," with maps and plates, were published by Congress in 1853. In 1857, Lieutenant Herndon sailed from Havana for New York, in command of the steamer Central America, with 475 passengers and about $2,000,000 in gold. While off the coast of Georgia, the steamer, in a violent gale, sprung a leak, and he was drowned, along with the greater number of the passengers.

Herne, (JAMES A.,) an American actor and playwright, was born at Troy, New York, in 1839. After 1878 he appeared in his own plays, which include "Hearts of Oak," "The Minute Men," "Drifting Apart," "Shore Acres," etc. Died June 2, 1901.

Hernquist, hĕrn'kwist, (PEHR,) a Swedish naturalist, born in the parish of Skara in 1726, studied under Linnæus at Upsal. He founded a veterinary school at Skara, and wrote "Anatomia Hippiatrica," and other works. Died in 1808.

Hero. See HERON.

Hē'ro, [Gr. Ἡρώ,] a priestess of Venus at Sestos in Thrace, was loved by Leander, a youth of Abydos, who, it is said, swam across the Hellespont every night to visit her. He was at length drowned in a storm, and Hero, in despair, threw herself into the sea. This story has formed the subject of poems by Musæus, Schiller, and others.

Héroard, ā'rō'ȧr', (JEAN,) a French physician, born at Montpellier, graduated in 1575. He was patronized by Charles IX., and was afterwards first physician to Louis XIII. Died in 1627.

Hĕr'ọd, [Gr. Ἡρώδης; Lat. HERO'DES; Fr. HÉRODE, ā'rod'; It. ERODE, ā-ro'dȧ,] surnamed THE GREAT, King of Judea, born at Ascalon in 72 B.C., was the son of Antipater the Idumæan, who made him Governor of Galilee about the year 47. After the death of Julius Cæsar, he at first sided with Brutus and Cassius, but on their defeat made peace with Antony, by whose influence he was appointed King of Judea, 40 B.C. He married Mariamne, a granddaughter of the high-priest Hyrcanus. In the civil war between Octavius and Antony, Herod joined the latter, and fought for him against the Arabians, but was pardoned by the victorious Octavius. Among other acts of cruelty by which his reign was disgraced, was the execution of Hyrcanus and the brother of Mariamne, who herself at length became the victim of his jealousy. It is said he suffered great remorse for this act; but it did not restrain him from taking the life of her two sons, on which occasion Augustus remarked that he would rather be Herod's swine than his son. He erected several grand edifices in his capital, and rebuilt the Jewish temple on a magnificent scale. The birth of the Messiah, which occurred in his reign, became the signal for the indiscriminate massacre of infants recorded in Matthew, chap. ii. Herod died within a year after that event, and left the throne to his son Archelaus. His name has become proverbial for murderous violence and remorseless cruelty.

See JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews;" DION CASSIUS, "History;" SCHLIPAL, "Dissertatio de Herode Magno," 1711; SCHLOSSER, "Geschichte der Familie des Herodes," 1818; MILMAN, "History of the Jews."

Hĕr'ọd A-grip'pạ [Gr. Ἡρώδης Ἀγρίππας] I., born about 1 A.D., was the son of Aristobulus by Berenice, the daughter of Herod the Great, and received a part of his education at Rome. At the accession of Caligula, in 37 A.D., he was released from prison, in which he had been confined by Tiberius, and was made ruler of several tetrarchies, viz., Abilene, Auranitis, and Trachonitis, to which in 39 Galilee was added. Under the emperor Claudius his power was increased, and he became King of Judea and Samaria. To promote his popularity with the Jews, he persecuted the Christians, as is related in the twelfth chapter of the Acts. He died suddenly in 44 A.D., when, in the language of Scripture, "he was smitten by an angel, because he gave not God the glory."

Herod Agrippa II., a son of the preceding, was born about 27 A.D. Judea having been reduced to a Roman province, the emperor Claudius gave him in 48 the kingdom of Chalcis, which was afterwards exchanged for Gaulonitis, Trachonitis, Batanæa, and other districts. His dominions were subsequently extended by Nero. The subject of this article is the Agrippa of Scripture, before whom the Apostle Paul, in the year 60, made that sublime and noble argument which almost persuaded a king to be a Christian. (Acts xxvi.) When the Jews revolted against Vespasian, Herod Agrippa adhered to the Romans; and after the capture of Jerusalem he retired to Rome, where he died about 100 A.D.

See JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews."

Hĕr'ọd An-ti'pas, [Gr. Ἡρώδης Ἀντίπας,] son of Herod the Great and Malthace, after his father's death obtained the office of Tetrarch of Galilee, with the consent of the emperor Augustus. Having married the daughter of an Arabian prince, (Aretas,) he divorced her in 33 A.D., and took in her place Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip, who was then living. For this sinful act John the Baptist reproved him, and was put to death. (Mark vi. 17–28.) His interview with the Saviour, who was sent to him by Pilate and treated with indignity, is

related in the twenty-third chapter of Luke. Herod was banished in 40 A.D. by Caligula, and died in obscurity.

Hérode, the French for HEROD, which see.

Herodes, the Latin for HEROD, which see.

He-ro'dēs, (TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS ATTICUS,) [Fr. HÉRODE ATTICUS, à'rod' à'te'küs',] an Athenian orator and statesman, born at Marathon about 110 A.D., was the son of Julius Atticus, from whom he inherited a large fortune. Having gained distinction as a rhetorician, he gave public lectures on eloquence at Athens, which were attended and admired by the *élite* of that city, and was employed by the emperor Antoninus Pius as tutor of his adopted sons, M. Aurelius and Lucius Verus. He became a Roman consul in 143, married a Roman lady named Annia Regilla, and a few years after returned to Greece. He built a theatre or Odeon at Athens, and other costly edifices in different places of Greece and Asia. He is said to have been the greatest orator of his time. His speeches and writings are all lost, except one harangue printed in Gruter's collection in 1609. He died about 185 A.D.

See PHILOSTRATUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum;" BURIGNY, "Sur la Vie d'Hérode Atticus," in the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions."

He-ro'dēs Phil-ip'pus, a son of Herod the Great and Mariamne, was the first husband of Herodias, the persecutor of John the Baptist. He is called simply Philip by the Evangelists. (See Matthew xiv. 3, Mark vi. 17, and Luke iii. 19.)

He-ro'dĭ-an, [Gr. Ἡρωδιανός; Lat. HERODIA'NUS; Fr. HÉRODIEN, à'ro'de'ăN',] a historian of the third century, is thought to have lived at Rome, and to have performed a respectable part in political affairs; but the time and place of his birth are not known. He wrote, in Greek, a history of the Roman emperors whose reigns he had witnessed, comprising the period from 180 A.D. to 238, in which no less than seventeen emperors assumed the purple. His work, which is extant, is commended for veracity, moderation, and elegance of diction, and is the more prized as it is almost the only contemporary account of that eventful period.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" WOLF, "Narratio de Herodiano," prefixed to his edition of Herodian's "History," Halle, 1792; LEISNER, "Prolusio de Herodiano Historico," 1761.

Herodian, (the Grammarian.) See HERODIANUS ÆLIUS.

Herodianus. See HERODIAN.

He-ro-dĭ-ā'nus (or **Herodia'nos**) **Æ'lĭ-us**, (ee'leus,) [Gr. Αἴλιος Ἡρωδιανός; Fr. HÉRODIEN, à'ro'de'ăN',] a celebrated grammarian of the second century after Christ, was a son of Apollonius Dyscolus, and was born at Alexandria. He became a resident of Rome, and enjoyed the favour of Marcus Aurelius. He wrote many works on grammar, which are not extant. Fragments of some of them have been preserved. His work on prosody (Μεγάλη Προσωδία) was highly prized.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" AUGUST WETTIN, "Commentatio de Herodiano Grammatico," 1842; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

He-rod'ĭ-cus, [Ἡρόδικος,] a Greek physician, born at Selymbria, in Thrace, lived in the fifth century B.C., and was one of the masters of Hippocrates.

Hérodien. See HERODIAN.

Herodot or **Hérodote**. See HERODOTUS.

He-rod'o-tus, [Gr. Ἡρόδοτος; Fr. HÉRODOTE, à'ro'dot'; Ger. HERODOT, hä'ro-dot; It. ERODOTO, à-rod'o-to,] a celebrated Greek historian, born at Halicarnassus, a Dorian colony in Caria, about 484 B.C. He was the son of Lyxus and Dryo, and the nephew of the poet Panyasis. He is the earliest of the Greek historians whose works have been preserved entire, and is frequently styled "the Father of History." Cicero mentions him as "the first who adorned this species of composition." Little is known of his life, except what may be collected from his writings. Before he attained the age of thirty he took a prominent part in the expulsion of Lygdamus, the tyrant of Halicarnassus. But, having failed to gain the popular favour, he soon left his native country, spent a few years in Athens, and settled in the Athenian colony of Thurium, in Italy, in 443, where he is said to have died. Before he wrote his great national work (one of the most precious memorials of antiquity) he prepared himself by travelling over the principal countries of the civilized world, viz., Egypt, Tyre, Babylon, Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy, and by studying their manners, customs, and institutions. Throughout his narrative, however, he maintains a modest reserve respecting the extent of his travels; and it is a doubtful question in what period of his life they were performed. The principal subject of his history is the war between the Greeks and Persians, comprised in a period of sixty-eight years, from the time of Cyrus the Great to the triumph of the Greeks in 478 B.C. By way of episode, he inserts sketches of the different nations which he had visited in person. His account of Egypt is the most abundant and reliable source from which we derive our knowledge of the ancient history of that country. He is more highly appreciated by the moderns than he was by his contemporaries. Some of his marvellous stories which once excited ridicule and incredulity have been confirmed by modern discoveries. His work is pervaded by a deep religious sentiment, and by a liberal spirit towards foreigners. He unites in a high degree accuracy of observation, rectitude of intention, and the faculty of graphic description. His style is easy, natural, and sometimes poetical. Plutarch and Eusebius state that Herodotus recited his history at a public festival of the Athenians, who rewarded him with a present of ten talents. "Of the romantic historians," says Macaulay, "Herodotus is the earliest and the best. His animation, his simple-hearted tenderness, his wonderful talent for description and dialogue, and the pure, sweet flow of his language, place him at the head of narrators. He reminds us of a delightful child. . . . But he has not written a good history. . . . The faults of Herodotus are the faults of a simple and imaginative mind. . . . He wrote as it was natural that he should write. He wrote for a nation susceptible, curious, lively, insatiably desirous of novelty and excitement; for a nation in which the fine arts had attained their highest excellence, but in which philosophy was still in its infancy." (See "Essay on History," in the "Edinburgh Review," 1828.)

See CREUZER, "Herodot und Thucydides," 1798; DAHLMANN, "Herodot aus seinem Buche sein Leben," 1823; HEYSE, "De Herodoti Vita et Itineribus," 1826; BLUM, "Herodot und Ktesias die frühesten Geschichtsforscher des Orients," 1836; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" DE QUINCEY, "Historical and Critical Essays," vol. i.

Herodotus, a Greek physician, who practised at Rome probably about 100 A.D., left works which are often cited by Galen.

Héroet, hä'ro'ä', (ANTOINE,) a French poet, born in Paris, became Bishop of Digne in 1552. Died in 1568.

Herold, hā'rolt, (JOHANN BASIL,) a German writer and Protestant minister, born at Hochstädt, on the Danube, in 1511, edited a good edition of the Latin works of Petrarch, (1581,) and several original treatises. Died about 1570.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Hérold, hä'rold', (LOUIS JOSEPH FERDINAND,) an eminent French composer, born in Paris in 1791. He produced, in 1826, "Marie," an opera, which was completely successful. His capital works are "Zampa," (1831,) and "Le Pré aux Clercs," (1832.) He is called one of the first among modern French composers. Died in 1833.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

He'ron or **He'ro**, [Gr. Ἥρων,] an eminent mathematician and writer, lived in Alexandria about 100 B.C. He obtained a high reputation by his skill in geometry, mechanics, pneumatics, etc., on which he wrote several treatises. One of these mentions a machine of which steam is the motive power. His name is rendered familiar by connection with the experiment in pneumatics called "Hero's fountain." Another philosopher of this name, who is supposed to have lived in the seventh century, was noted as a writer on warlike machines, on geometry, and on military tactics.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" R. C. WAGNER, "Dissertatio de Heronis Alexandrini Vita, Scriptis et Inventis," 1714; MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Hĕr'ŏn, (ROBERT,) a Scottish writer, born at New Galloway in 1764, wrote a "History of Scotland," a "Universal Geography," etc. He also translated several works, and contributed to periodicals. Died in 1807.

Héron de Villefosse, ā'tŏN' dẹh vēl'fŏs', (ANTOINE MARIE,) a French engineer, born in Paris in 1774, became inspector-general of mines in 1807, and published a useful work, entitled "On Mineral Riches," ("De la Richesse minérale," 3 vols., 1810–19.) Died in 1852.

Hérophile. See HEROPHILUS.

He-roph'I-lus, [Gr. Ἡρόφιλος; Fr. HÉROPHILE, ā'ro'fēl',] a celebrated physician of Chalcedon, in Bithynia, was born about 344 B.C., and lived in Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy Lagus. He was contemporary with Erasistratus, and is accounted the greatest anatomist of antiquity, as well as the first who dissected human subjects. He enriched the science with many discoveries in the nervous system, the arterial pulsations, the lacteal vessels, and the structure of the eye. The term *retina* originated with him. His writings are all lost, except extracts made from them by Galen and Cœlius Aurelianus.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der Medicin;" KARL F. H. MARX, "Commentatio de Herophili Vita, Scriptis," etc., 1840.

Hérostrate. See HEROSTRATUS.

He-ros'trạ-tus or **E-ros'trạ-tus**, [Gr. Ἡρόστρατος; Fr. HÉROSTRATE, ā'ros'trăt',] an incendiary, who, to immortalize his name, set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, in 356 B.C. The authorities of Ephesus vainly attempted to frustrate his design by ordering that his name should never be mentioned.

Herpin, ĕr'păN', (JEAN CHARLES,) a French writer on rural economy, born at Metz in 1798. Died in 1872.

Herregouts, hĕr'goo', (HENRI,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Malines in 1666, worked mostly at Antwerp. Lacaze praises his design, colour, and the expression of his figures. Among his works are "The Last Judgment," and a penitent Magdalene. He had a son, called HERREGOUTS LE JEUNE, ("the Younger,") who was a skilful painter.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Herrenschwand, hĕr'rẹn-shŵänt', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) born at Morat, in Switzerland, in 1715, became physician to Stanislas, King of Poland. Died in 1796.

Herrera, ĕr-rā'rā, (ALONZO,) a Spanish painter of religious subjects, born at Segovia in 1559.

Herrera, de, dā ĕr-rā'rā, (FERNANDO,) an eminent Spanish poet, surnamed THE DIVINE, born at Seville about 1534. Very little is known of his history. He was one of the most popular lyric poets of his time,—which is accounted the golden age of Spanish poetry. He made bold innovations in poetical language. "Herrera was a poet," says Bouterwek, "of powerful talent. But amid traits of real beauty his poetry everywhere presents marks of affectation." According to Hallam, "his odes appear to possess a lyric elevation and richness of phrase derived in some measure from the study of Pindar. Those on the battle of Lepanto are the most celebrated; they pour forth a torrent of resounding song in those rich tones which the Castilian language so abundantly supplies." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") His poems were published collectively in 1582. He died about 1595, or, as others say, in 1589.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Herrera, de, (FRANCISCO,) surnamed EL VIEJO, ("the Elder,") a skilful Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1576. He studied under Luis Fernandez, and reformed the style of the Seville school. He excelled in design, colouring, and rapidity of execution. He founded a new school, in which the famous Diego Velasquez was his pupil. Among his works is the "Last Judgment," in the church of San Bernardo, Seville. Died in 1656.

See CEAN BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario historico;" QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Herrera, de, (FRANCISCO,) surnamed EL MOZO, ("the Younger,") a son of the preceding, born at Seville in 1622, was a painter and architect. After studying at Rome, he worked at Seville, where he painted for the churches. In 1660 he was chosen vice-president of the Academy, of which Murillo was president. Impatient of the presence of a superior, he removed to Madrid, where he gained a high reputation in oil-painting and fresco. He was appointed principal painter to Philip IV. "The Assumption of the Virgin," a fresco at Madrid, is one of his most admired works. Died in 1685.

See RAPHAEL MENGS, "Las Obras;" QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols," 1826.

Herrera, de, dā ĕr-rā'rā, (JOSÉ JOAQUIN,) a Mexican born in the eighteenth century, became President of Mexico about the end of 1844, was deposed in December, 1845, and re-elected in June, 1848. Died in 1851.

Herrera, de, (JUAN,) an eminent Spanish architect, who was employed on the Escurial after 1567. He built the royal pleasure-house at Aranjuez. According to Prescott, he was the pupil of Toledo, and completed the Escurial, begun by that architect. Died in 1597.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. iii.

Herrera-Barnuevo, ĕr-rā'rā bar-nwā'vo, (SEBASTIANO,) a Spanish painter and sculptor, born at Madrid in 1619, worked for the king in the Escurial. He excelled in design and colour. Died in 1671.

Herrera y Tordesillas, ĕr-rā'rā e toR-dā-sēl'yās, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Spanish historian, born at Cuellar in 1549, was the son of a man named Tordesillas; Herrera was the name of his mother. Philip II. gave him the title of first historiographer of the Indies and of Castile. He published in 1601 his "General History of the Acts of the Castilians on the Islands and Terra Firma of the Ocean from 1492 to 1554," (4 vols.) His work is praised by Dr. Robertson for its accuracy and candour, and has served as the guide of later historians who have treated of that period. He wrote several other historical works. Died in 1625.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Mexico," vol. ii. book iii., and "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. ii. part ii.; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Herreros, ĕr-rā'rŏs, (MANUEL Breton de los—BRÀ-tŏn' dà lŏs,) a popular Spanish poet, born at Quel, in Logroño, about 1798. He produced in 1824 a successful comedy, "A la Vejez Viruelas," and in 1834 was chosen keeper of the National Library in Madrid. He composed and translated many dramas, remarkable for grace and energy of diction, for comic power, and for true portraiture of character. He also wrote successful satires, among which is "The Carnival." Died in 1873.

See JAMES KENNEDY, "Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain," 1852.

Herrgott, hĕr'got, (MARQUARD,) a monk and antiquary, born at Friburg, in Brisgau, in 1694. D. 1762.

Herrich Schaffer or Schaeffer, her'rik shef'fer, (GOTTLIEB AUGUST,) German entomologist. Born 1799.

Herrick, (MYRON T.,) American diplomat, was born Oct. 9, 1854 at Huntington, O. He practised law at Cleveland 1878–86; and was Governor of Ohio 1903–06. He was Ambassador to France Feb., 1912–Dec., 1914, and again held this post from 1921 until his death at Paris, March 31, 1929. During the World War he established the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, France, and organized the American Relief Clearing House in Paris.

Hĕr'rick, (ROBERT,) an English poet and clergyman, born in London in 1591. For about twenty years he was vicar of Dean Prior, in Devonshire, from which he was ejected by Cromwell. In 1648 he published a volume of poems, entitled "Hesperides; or, Poems Human and Divine." Of these, the tenor is often amorous, and in some parts indelicate. "Herrick has," says Hallam, "as much variety as the poetry of kisses can well have. He has much of the lively grace that distinguishes Anacreon and Catullus." Few critics will deny that as a writer of light lyrics Herrick takes the very first place in English literature. He was restored to his living in 1662. Died in 1674.

See DRAKE, "Literary Hours," and the "Retrospective Review," vol. v., 1822; CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Hĕr'rick, (SAMUEL EDWARD,) D.D., an American divine, born at Southampton, New York, April 6, 1841. He graduated at Amherst College in 1859, studied at Princeton Theological School, and after 1853 held various Presbyterian and Congregational pastorates, chiefly in Boston. His principal publication is "Some Heretics of Yesterday," (1884.)

Herrick, (SOPHIE MACILVAINE BLEDSOE,) a daughter

of A. T. Bledsoe, (q. v.) She was born at Gambier, Ohio, March 26, 1837. She was assistant editor and publisher of the "Southern Review," (1875–78,) and in 1878 became one of the editors of "Scribner's Magazine," afterwards called "The Century." She has published a large number of scientific papers, etc., and a volume called "The Wonders of Plant-Life," and is also well known as a designer and illustrator. Her scientific drawings from the microscope are remarkably fine.

Herries, hĕr'rĕz, (JOHN CHARLES,) a British financier, born about 1780. He became secretary of the treasury in 1823, and in 1827 chancellor of the exchequer in the ministry of Goderich, which was dissolved in 1828. He was secretary of war in a Tory cabinet for a few months in 1834 and 1835, and was afterwards a prominent member of the protectionist party. In 1852 he was appointed president of the India Board. Died in 1855.

Herrig, hĕr'rĭg, (HANS,) a German poet and dramatist, born at Brunswick, December 10, 1845. Besides a number of tragedies and dramatic poems, he published "Die Schweine," (1876,) a pessimistic poem, "Mähren und Geschichten," (1879,) in verse, and the widely popular "Lutherspiel," (1883.) Died May 4, 1892.

Hĕr'ring, (JOHN FREDERICK,) an English painter of animals, was born in Surrey in 1795. He was a coach-driver in his youth. He excelled in the representation of horses, hounds, and other animals.

Herring, (THOMAS,) English prelate, born 1691.

Herriot, ĕRRyo', (EDOUARD,) French Radical-Socialist leader, was born 1872 at Troyes. He taught at Nantes, became Mayor of Lyons 1905, Senator 1912, Minister of Public Works 1916–17, and Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs May, 1924–April, 1925. His writings include "Philon le Juif" 1897, "Madame Recamier" 1904, etc. He became a member of the Académie Francaise 1897.

Herrliberger, hĕR'le-bĕRG'ĕr, (DAVID,) an able Swiss engraver, born at Zurich in 1697. He published a "New Topographical Description of Switzerland," with plates. Died in 1777.

Hersan, ĕĕR'sŏN', (MARC ANTOINE,) a French professor and Latin poet, born at Compiègne in 1652. His Latin verses were published under the title of "Selecta Carmina." Died in 1724.

Herschel, hĕr'shĕl, (CAROLINE LUCRETIA,) born in Hanover in 1750, was sister of Sir William Herschel, whom she assisted in his astronomical observations and computations. She lived with him near Windsor, England, from 1772 until his death, sharing his daily labours and nightly vigils, and inscribed her name with indelible and luminous characters in the records of astronomy. She has the credit of discovering five new comets between 1786 and 1797. In 1798 she published a valuable "Catalogue of Five Hundred and Sixty-One Stars observed by Flamsteed." In 1828 the Astronomical Society awarded her a gold medal for her Catalogue of Nebulæ and Clusters of Stars. Died in 1848.

Herschel, (Sir JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an eminent astronomer and philosopher, the only son of Sir William Herschel, was born at Slough, near Windsor, in 1792. He was educated in Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he displayed superior talents for mathematics. Between 1825 and 1833 he spent eight years in reviewing the nebulæ discovered by his father, of which he published a "Catalogue arranged in the Order of Right Ascension," (1833.) He produced in 1830 an excellent "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," which acquired a great popularity and is a standard work. "This discourse," says the "London Monthly Review," "as a collection of important facts interesting to every human being, is without a rival."

In 1834 he established, at his own expense, an observatory at Cape Town, Africa, where he passed four years in the survey of the heavens with a reflecting telescope of twenty feet focus and eighteen and one-quarter inches clear aperture. The Royal Society awarded him a gold medal in 1836. He published in 1847 "Results of Astronomical Observations made during 1834–38 at the Cape of Good Hope, being the Completion of a Telescopic Survey of the Whole Surface of the Visible Heavens," one of the most important astronomical works of the nineteenth century. His "Outlines of Astronomy" (1849) was received with favour, and has passed through five or more editions. He edited an important collection of treatises, entitled "Manual of Scientific Inquiry," (1849,) published by the government. Sir John was appointed master of the mint in 1850, but resigned his office in 1855. The same year he was chosen a foreign associate of the Institute of France. Among his later works are "Essays from the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews," (1857,) the articles "Meteorology" and "Physical Geography" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," (1857–59,) and "Familiar Lectures on Scientific Subjects," (1866.) Died in 1871.

"Sir John Herschel," says the "London Journal of Science" for April, 1868, "combines in his own person the assiduous astronomical observer, the acute mathematician, the deep-thinking philosopher, and the graceful poet. It is not to many men that intellectual powers of so high order have been given; it is not in many men that we find such perfect balancing of those varied powers; it is in few men that we discover such profound humility and such a deep sense of reverence for the Creator of those works the study of which has been a life-labour of love. . . . Sir John Herschel has ever maintained the serene dignity of a true philosopher, and his utterances of truths which have inspired him with their divinity have ever been received with delight by those who have listened to his subdued but impressive eloquence."

His son, JOHN HERSCHEL, born in 1837, served for years on the trigonometrical survey of India, observed for the Royal Society the total eclipses of the sun in 1868 and 1871, and was one of the first to view the colored flames through the spectroscope, also to observe many of the southern nebulæ with the same instrument.

Herschel, (Sir WILLIAM,) one of the greatest astronomers that any age or nation has produced, was born at Hanover on the 15th of November, 1738. His father was Jacob Herschel, a skilful musician, who, having six sons, was not able to give them a very complete education. They all, however, became excellent musical performers, and William adopted the profession of musician. Before he left the paternal roof he took lessons in French and cultivated a taste for metaphysics. In 1759, in company with his brother Jacob, he went to England in search of employment; but for two or three years he received no encouragement, and suffered great privation. About 1761 he was employed to instruct a military band at Durham, or in that vicinity, and in 1765 obtained the situation of organist at Halifax. Here, by intense study, he learned Latin and Italian and acquired a thorough knowledge of mathematics. The last science he studied as preliminary to the theory of music. In 1766 he became organist of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, where his skill was in great request at oratorios, public concerts, and reunions of fashion. It appears that he was about thirty years of age before he directed his attention to astronomy and optics, in which his talents found their most congenial arena and the basis of his permanent renown. A casual view of the starry heavens through a small telescope sufficed to rouse his enthusiasm and to kindle the latent ardour of genius. He must be an astronomer; he must have a telescope of greater power; and, as the price demanded by opticians exceeded his resources, he resolved to construct one with his own hands. After a multitude of trials and several years of persistent application, he completed in 1774 a reflecting telescope of five feet focal length, and, stimulated by this success, did not relax his efforts until he obtained one of dimensions four times greater, with which in 1779 he began a systematic survey of the sidereal universe.

His arduous vigils and well-directed labours were rewarded in March, 1781, by the discovery of a new primary planet, which was named by him Georgium Sidus in honour of King George, and is since called Uranus. Besides the éclat thrown around his name by this signal success, he received from George III. a pension of £400, with the title of private astronomer to the king. He was

elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, who awarded to him their annual gold medal. Herschel now fixed his residence at a village near Windsor, named Slough,—"a name," says Arago, "which the sciences will transmit to the remotest posterity; for there exists no spot on the earth which has been rendered memorable by more numerous and surprising discoveries." Continuing his observations with unremitting assiduity, he discovered two new satellites of Saturn and six satellites of Uranus. He measured the rotation of Saturn, and observed the volcanic structure of the lunar mountains and the surprising phenomena of Saturn's ring. After he had made several telescopes of twenty feet focal length, he completed, in 1789, with pecuniary aid from the king, his gigantic instrument of forty feet in length, which was far superior to any that had previously been made.

He was now enabled to penetrate farther into space than his predecessors, and by his sublime speculations on the constitution of the nebulæ he made some approach to a conception of the illimitable extent and variety of the celestial phenomena. In 1803 he ascertained the motion of the double stars around each other,—the grandest fact in sidereal astronomy,—attesting the universal influence of that attractive force which binds the members of the solar system. He soon after announced that the whole solar system is progressing in the direction of the constellation Hercules. Between 1780 and 1820 he contributed seventy-one memoirs to the "Philosophical Transactions." His discoveries were so far in advance of his time, they had so little relation or resemblance to those of his predecessors, that he may be said to have initiated a new era in astronomy, and almost to have founded a new science, by revealing the immensity of the scale on which the universe is constructed. He was married in 1788, and left one son, Sir John, noticed above. Died in August, 1822.

See ARAGO, "Memoir of Herschel," (translated into English,) Boston, 1859; "Edinburgh Review," vol. i.; "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal" for April, 1823; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" DR. HOEFER, Notice in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ZACH, "Monatliche Correspondenz," vol. v.

Her'schell, (FARRER,) BARON, an English jurist, was born November 2, 1837, educated at University College and at Bonn, was called to the bar in 1860, made solicitor-general in 1880, was made a peer in 1886, and was lord chancellor 1886–95. Died in 1899.

Hersent, ĕr'sôN', (CHARLES,) a French priest and pulpit orator, born in Paris about 1595, was made chancellor of the church of Metz in 1625. He published in 1640, as a warning against Cardinal Richelieu's alleged design to make a schism in the church, a book called "Optatus Gallus," which was burned by order of Parliament. He wrote other theological treatises. Died after 1660.

Hersent, (LOUIS,) an eminent French painter of history, born in Paris in 1777, was admitted into the Institute in 1822. His design is correct and elegant. Among his works is "Daphnis and Chloe." Died in 1865.

Hersleb, hĕrs'lĕb, (PETER,) a Norwegian divine and writer, born at Stod in 1689, became Bishop of Copenhagen in 1737. Died in 1757.

Hert, hĕrt, or **Hertius**, hĕrt'se-ŭs, (JOHANN NIKOLAUS,) a German jurist, born near Giessen, in Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1651, became professor of public law in Giessen about 1690. He wrote, in Latin, several valuable works, among which is "Elementa Prudentiæ civilis," (1689.) Died in 1710.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Her'tha, **Her'thus**, or **Ner'thus**, [allied etymologically to the English EARTH, Anglo-Saxon EORÐE, German ERDE, Scandinavian JORD, Alemannic ERTHA, Mœso-Gothic AIRTHA.] Hertha was the goddess Earth among the ancient Germans, regarded by some as the wife of Thor, by others as the wife of Odin, and hence synonymous with Frigga. She may be considered as the personification of fertility. Herthus, or Nerthus, was a male deity, with the same or similar attributes.

Hertwig, hĕrt'wĭg, (OSKAR,) a German zoologist, born at Friedberg, April 21, 1849. He studied at Jena, Zurich, and Bonn, where he graduated as doctor of medicine in 1872. In 1878 he became extraordinary professor of anatomy in the University of Jena, and in 1881 full professor. He published writings on comparative anatomy, on the Medusæ, etc.

Hertwig, (RICHARD,) a German biologist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Friedberg, September 23, 1850. He studied at Jena, Zurich, and Bonn, and in 1878 became a professor of zoology at Jena. In 1881 he was appointed ordinary professor of zoology at Königsberg, and in 1883 was transferred to Bonn. Prof. Hertwig is a great authority on the anatomy and development of the Medusæ and other lower or non-vertebrate animals, and on general embryology. He is author of several important scientific works.

Hertz. See HERZ.

Hertz, (HEINRICH,) a German electrician, born at Hamburg in 1857. He became an engineer, in 1885 was made professor of physics in Carlsruhe, and in 1889 at the University of Bonn. He investigated the connection between light and electricity, generating electric waves of great length, which he proved could be reflected and refracted like waves of light. His treatise on this subject, published in 1890, was an epoch-making work in electrical science. His discoveries form the basis of wireless telegraphy. Died January 1, 1894.

Hertz, (HENDRIK,) an eminent Danish poet and dramatist, born at Copenhagen in 1798. He produced many comedies, among which are "The Moving-Day," ("Flyttedagen," 1828,) "Cupid's Master-Strokes," ("Amors Geniestreger," 1830,) and "The Plumage of the Swan," ("Svanehammen," 1841.) A lyrical drama, entitled "King René's Daughter," (1845,) is considered his master-piece. He traces characters with much ability. He is author of a didactic poem "On Nature and Art," (1832,) a poem called "Tyrfing," (1840,) and a fiction of great merit, entitled "Svend Dyring's House," (1837.) He died at Copenhagen, February 25, 1870.

See P. L. MÖLLER, "Notice of Hertz" in the "Dansk Pantheon," 1844; ERSLEW, "Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexicon."

Hertzberg. See HERZBERG.

Hertzberg, hĕrts'bĕRG, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born at Halle, January 19, 1826. He was educated at Halle and Leipsic, and in 1860 became professor of history in the university of his native town. He published a "History of Greece under the Roman Domination," (1866–75,) "History of the Persian War," (1877,) etc.

Hertzen or **Herzen**, hĕrt'sĕn, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian socialist, and an able republican writer, born in Moscow in 1812. He published "Dilettantism in Science," (1842,) "Letters on the Study of Nature," (1845,) and a romance called "Whose Fault is it?" ("Kto Vinovat," 1847.) In 1847 he quitted Russia, to the government of which he vowed implacable hostility. He afterwards resided in England, where he founded a "Russian Free Press" and issued several works in Russian. Among his publications are "Letters from France and Italy," (1850,) and memoirs of his life, entitled "My Exile," (2 vols., 1855.) Died in Paris in 1870.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hertzfeld, hĕrts'fĕlt, (LEVI,) a Jewish rabbi, born at Ellrich, in the Hartz Mountains, December 27, 1818. He was educated at Breslau. Among his works are a "History of Commerce among the Ancient Hebrews," (1863–65,) and a valued "History of the People of Israel," (1847; 3d vol., 1857; abridged, 1870.)

Hervas y Panduro, ĕr'vȧs e pȧn-doo'ro, (LORENZO,) a Spanish Jesuit and philologist, born at Horcajo in 1735. He made extensive researches into the origin and affinity of languages, and published a "Catalogue of the Known Languages, with Remarks on their Affinity and Diversity," (1784,) "Polyglot Vocabulary of more than One Hundred and Fifty Tongues, with Introductory Observations," and a "Collection of the Versions of the Lord's Prayer in more than Three Hundred Tongues," (1787.) Died in 1809.

See ADELUNG, "Mithridates;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hervé, ĕr'vȧ', born in Champagne, became Archbishop of Rheims in 900 A.D., and grand chancellor of France in 911. Died in 922.

Hervé, (AIMÉ MARIE EDOUARD,) a French journalist, born in the island of Réunion in 1835. He engaged in editorial labour, in 1867 founded the "Journal de Paris," an opponent of the Napoleonic régime, and in 1873 the "Soleil," a low-priced political newspaper. He wrote several historical works, and was made a member of the Academy in 1886. Died January 4, 1899.

Hervé-Fierabras, ĕr'vā' fe'ĕh-rā'brā', a French physician, born at Rouen, lived about 1550. He published an able treatise on Surgery, (1550.)

Hervet, ĥĕr'vā', (GENTIAN,) a learned French theologian, born near Orléans in 1499, distinguished himself at the Council of Trent, (1545,) and wrote against Calvinism. He translated some works of the Greek Fathers into Latin. Died in 1584.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" DE THOU, "Éloges," with additions of TRISSIER.

Hĕr'vey, (AUGUSTUS JOHN,) third Earl of Bristol, son of Lord John, noticed below, was born in 1724. He became a post-captain in 1747, and displayed courage in several battles in the Mediterranean and in the West Indies. In 1771 he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, and in 1775, by the death of an elder brother, became Earl of Bristol. Soon after this he was created an admiral. He died in 1779, and his title was inherited by his brother Frederick, Bishop of Derry.

Hervey, (ELEONORA LOUISA,) an authoress, whose maiden name was MONTAGUE, born at Liverpool in 1811. She began to write graceful verses for the periodicals at an early age, and published in 1839 "The Landgrave," a dramatic poem. In 1843 she was married to Thomas K. Hervey, noticed below. Among her works are tales in prose, entitled "Margaret Russell," (1849,) and "The Pathway of the Fawn," (1851.)

Hervey, (FREDERICK,) fourth Earl of Bristol, born in 1730, was a brother of Augustus John, noticed above. He became Bishop of Derry in 1768, and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his brother, in 1779. He was eccentric in habits, and was a liberal patron of the fine arts. Died at Albano, Italy, in 1803.

Hervey, (JAMES,) an English divine and author, born at Hardingstone, near Northampton, in 1714, was educated at Oxford University, and was a good classical scholar. Having taken orders, he became curate of Dummer in 1736, and of Bideford in 1738. From 1743 until 1750 he was curate of Weston Favell, of which his father was rector, and at the death of the latter, in 1752, the son obtained that living. He was noted for piety and benevolence. His "Meditations and Contemplations," published in 1746, were extensively popular, notwithstanding his faulty style, which is too flowery and sublimated to please the most correct taste. It is or was generally found on the shelves of English cottages by the side of the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress." Hervey also wrote "Theron and Aspasia, a Series of Dialogues and Letters," and a few minor works. Died in 1758.

Hervey, (Lord JOHN,) an English writer, born in 1696, was the eldest son of the first Earl of Bristol. He obtained a seat in Parliament soon after the accession of George I., and in 1730 became a privy councillor. In 1733 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Hervey of Ickworth, and in 1740 was appointed lord privy seal in the cabinet of Walpole. He wrote able political pamphlets, verses, and an "Epistle from a Nobleman to a Doctor of Divinity," the last of which was an answer to Pope, who satirized him, in the character of Sporus, as "the mere white curd of asses' milk." He also wrote interesting "Memoirs of the Court of George II." Died in 1743.

Hervey, (THOMAS KIBBLE,) an English poet and editor, born in Manchester in 1804. He studied at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1824 he published "Australia, and other Poems," which was received with favour. His "Poetical Sketch-Book" appeared in 1829. He afterwards produced "Illustrations of Modern Sculpture," (1832,) a work of merit, and "The Book of Christmas," (1836.) From 1846 to 1854 he was chief editor of the "Athenæum." Died in February, 1859.

Herwarth von Bittenfeld, hĕr'wart fon bit'tĕn-fĕlt', (KARL EBERHARD,) a Prussian general, born at Grosswerther, September 4, 1796, commanded a corps of the army which under the crown-prince contributed to the victory of Sadowa, and later became field-marshal-general. Died September 2, 1884.

His brothers, HANS (1800–81) and FRIEDRICH ADRIAN, (1802–84,) were prominent as general officers.

Herwart von Hohenburg, hĕr'wart fon ho'ĕn-bōōrg', (JOHANN GEORG,) a German scholar, born at Augsburg in 1554; died in 1622.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Herwegh, hĕr'wĕg, (GEORG,) a popular German lyric poet, born at Stuttgart in 1817. He published at Zurich, in 1841, a volume of republican or liberal poems, entitled "Gedichte eines Lebendigen," ("Poems of a Living Man,") which had great success. He became a citizen of Bâle, and about 1845 joined the radicals of Paris. In the spring of 1848 he raised a legion and invaded Baden with a design to revolutionize it; but he failed, and took refuge in Switzerland. Died April 7, 1875.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" F. LIPP, "G. Herwegh's viertägige Irr- und Wanderfahrt mit der Pariser Deutsch-demokratischen Legion," etc., 1850; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843.

Héry, de, dĕh hā're', (THIERRY,) a skilful French surgeon, born in Paris about 1505. Having practised with success in Paris, he was employed by Francis I. in the army of Italy, and acquired a great reputation by the cure of syphilis, on which he wrote an original and able treatise,—the first ever written in French on that subject. Died in 1599.

See ÉLOI, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Herz, hĕRts, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated pianist and composer, born at Vienna in 1806. He met with brilliant success in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and afterwards resided several years in America. As a performer he was very popular, and his pieces for the piano were at one time general favourites. D. in 1888.

Herz, (HENRIETTA,) a German lady, distinguished for her wit and beauty, born in Berlin in 1764. She married Marcus Herz in 1779. Her house in Berlin was frequented by many eminent men. Died in 1847.

Herz, (MARCUS,) a German physician, born at Berlin in 1747; died in 1803.

Herzberg or **Hertzberg**, von, fon hĕRts'bĕRG, (EWALD FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated Prussian statesman, born near Neustettin in 1725. He filled several important posts under Frederick the Great, and, after negotiating a treaty of peace with Russia and Sweden in 1762, was appointed second minister of state. He was made a count by Frederick's successor, and also curator of the Academy at Berlin. Died in 1795. He was a zealous patron of learning, particularly of German literature.

See POSSELT, "Ewald Friedrich Graf von Hertzberg," 1798; WEDDIGEN, "Fragmente aus dem Leben des Grafen von Hertzberg," 1796; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Herzen. See HERTZEN.

Herzog, hĕr'tsōg, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German divine, born at Basel, Switzerland, September 12, 1805. He studied at Basel and Berlin, (1823–29,) was a professor of theology at Lausanne, (1835–45,) and at Erlangen, (1854–77.) Among his works are "De Origine Valdensium," (1848,) "Die romanischen Waldenser," (1853,) "Outline of General Church History," (3 vols., 1876–82,) and a "Real-Encyklopädie für protestantische Theologie," (22 vols., 1854–68; revised edition, 1877–84, unfinished.) Died at Erlangen, September 30, 1882.

Hesekiel, hā-zā'kẹ-ĕl, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a German novelist, poet, and editor, born at Halle, August 12, 1818, was educated at Halle, Jena, and Berlin, and became editor of the "Neue preussische Zeitung." He published several volumes of popular and patriotic songs, a number of novels, and the well-known "Buch vom Fürsten Bismarck." Died at Berlin, February 26, 1874.

Heselrige. See HAZLERIG.

Heshâm, (**Heschâm**,) hĕsh-ăm', or **Hishâm**, hish-ăm', (or, more fully, **Heshâm-Ibn-Abd-el-Malek**, hĕsh-ăm' ĭb'n ăbd-el' măl'ek, *i.e.* "Heshâm the son of Abd-el-Malek,") the tenth caliph of the house of Omeyyah, succeeded his cousin, Omar II., in 724 A.D. During

the reign of Heshâm, Abd-er-Rahman, one of his generals, invaded France, where he was defeated and slain by Charles Martel, October 25, 732. Heshâm died in 743, leaving the reputation of an eminently just and virtuous sovereign.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Califen," vol. i. chap. xiv.

Heshâm (or **Hishâm**) **I.**, (or, more fully, **Heshâm-Abool (-Aboul** or **-Abûl) -Waleed**, (**-Walîd**,) ä'bōōl wä-leed',) second Emir or King of Córdova of the Omeyyah dynasty, succeeded his father, Abd-er-Rahman, in 788 A.D. He waged a successful war against the Christians of Galicia, Astorga, etc., founded schools, and promoted the arts. Died in 796.

Heshâm (or **Hishâm**) **II.**, (**El-** (or **Al-**, äl) **Muyyed-Billah**, el mōō'e-yed bil'läh,) sometimes corrupted into ISSAM or ISSEM by the Spanish historians, was born in 965, and succeeded his father, Hakem II., on the throne of Córdova, in 976 A.D. In his minority the kingdom enjoyed prosperity under the ministry of the famous Al-Mansoor, who gained victories over the Kings of Leon and Navarre. After the death of Al-Mansoor the reign was disturbed by rebellions and anarchy, and the feeble king became a prisoner of Soleimân, and died, or was killed, about 1012.

See AL-MAKKARI, "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain."

Heshâm (or **Hishâm**) **III.**, (**El-Mo'tad-Bil'lah**, or **Al-Mutadd-** (äl mōō'tăd) **Billah**,) became King of Córdova in 1026, and was the last of the Omeyyah dynasty. Several nobles having refused allegiance to him, he attempted, without success, to subdue them by arms. In 1031 a sedition in the capital forced him to abdicate. Died in 1036.

Heshusius, hĕs-hoo'ze-ŭs, (TILLEMANNUS,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Wesel in 1526, was an opponent of Calvinism. Died in 1588.

Hesiod, hee'she-od, [Gr. *Ἡσίοδος*; Lat. HE'SIODUS; Fr. HÉSIODE, ä'ze'od'; Ger. HESIOD, hä'ze-ot; It. ESIODO, ä-see'o-do,] an eminent Greek poet, born at Ascra, in Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon, lived probably about 800 B.C. According to most modern critics, his period was posterior to that of Homer, with whom some writers have conjectured that he was contemporary. From his own writings the fact is derived that he was a competitor in a poetical contest at Chalcis on the occasion of the funeral of Amphidamas, and that he gained the prize. It appears that he was employed in pastoral and rural pursuits, his knowledge of which is evinced by his most famous poem, entitled *Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι*, ("Works and Days.") This work contains reflections and precepts on farming and rural economy, interspersed with maxims of morality and mythical fables. Aristotle, Plato, and Cicero eulogize this poem, and Virgil derived from it the idea of his "Georgics," in which he has surpassed his model. According to Pausanias, the Bœotians regarded this as the only genuine work of Hesiod. The other poems commonly ascribed to the Ascræan bard are entitled "Theogony" and "The Shield of Hercules." The former purports to be an account of the origin of the world and the birth of the gods, and is the most ancient composition we have on the subject of Greek mythology. It is characterized by a rude simplicity which sometimes rises into sublimity, and by that speculative tendency which was afterwards so largely developed in the Hellenic philosophy. "The Shield of Hercules" is a fragment or collection of fragments, supposed to be written by different authors. Quintilian says, apparently in reference to the "Works and Days," "He is distinguished by useful sentences of morality and a sweetness of expression, and he deserves the palm in the middle style of writing." According to Plutarch, Hesiod was murdered at Locris, in revenge for a crime of which he was erroneously suspected.

See PAUSANIAS, ix. and x.; LUCIAN, "Dialogue on Hesiod:" CREUZER und HERMANN, "Briefe über Homer und Hesiod," 1817; HEYNE, "De Theogonia ab Hesiodo Condita," 1779; HERMANN, "De Hesiodi Theogoniæ Forma antiquissima," 1844; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" GIOVANNI LAMI, "Saggio delle delizie dei dotti e degli eruditi, risguardante le Vite e gli Scritti dei due primi grandi Uomini dell' Antichità, Esiodo ed Omero," 1775; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1832.

He-sī'o-ne, [Gr. *Ἡσιόνη*,] a daughter of Laomedon, King of Troy. The poets feigned that Hercules delivered her from a sea-monster after her father had promised to give him the horses he had received from Jupiter; but Laomedon failed to keep his word. She became the wife of Telamon and mother of Teucer.

Hesiri, the old Egyptian name of OSIRIS.

Hesnault or **Hénault**, ä'nō', (JEAN,) a French poet, born in Paris, was educated by Gassendi. He appears to have been an Epicurean or materialist. In 1670 he published a volume of sonnets, letters, etc. He translated a large part of Lucretius. Died in 1682.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Hesperiden. See HESPERIDES.

Hes-pĕr'ī-dēs, [Gr. *Ἑσπερίδες*; Fr. HESPÉRIDES, ĕs'pā'rēd'; Ger. HESPERIDEN, hĕs-pā-ree'dĕn,] the "children of Hesperus," (or "of the evening,") the name of three or four celebrated nymphs of classic mythology, who guarded the golden apples growing in an enchanted garden in the western part of the world. According to some authors, they were the daughters of Atlas, and hence were called ATLAN'TIDES. A large dragon assisted them to guard the golden apples which were the subject of one of the twelve labours of Hercules.

Hes-pe'rĭ-us, a Roman civil officer, was a son of the poet Ausonius. He was proconsul of Africa about 376 A.D., and afterwards prætorian prefect of Rome.

Hes'pe-rus, [Gr. *Ἕσπερος*; Fr. HESPER, ĕs'pair', or HESPÉROS, ĕs'pā'ros',] a personage of classic mythology, said to be a son or brother of Atlas. According to one tradition, he ascended Mount Atlas to observe the stars, and disappeared. He received divine honours, and was identified with the evening star. One account says he came to Italy, which received from him the name of Hesperia.

Hĕss, (JOHANN JAKOB,) one of the most eminent of the Swiss Protestant theologians, was born in Zurich in 1741. He wrote, in German, "The Three Last Years of the Life of Jesus," (6 vols., 1768–73; 8th edition, 1828,) "On the Kingdom of God," (1774,) a "History of the Israelites before Jesus," (12 vols., 1776–88,) and other works. He became first minister of Zurich in 1795. Died in 1828.

See GEORG GESSNER, "J. J. Hess, voorgesteld in eenege Omtrekken van zijn Leven en Werkzamheid," 1830; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" H. ESCHER, "J. J. Hess, Skizze seines Lebens," etc., 1837.

Hess, (KARL ADOLF HEINRICH,) a German artist, born at Dresden in 1769, acquired a high reputation as a painter of horses. Among his master-pieces we may cite "The March of the Cossacks through Bohemia in 1799." Died in 1849.

Hess, (KARL ERNST CHRISTOPH,) a German engraver, born at Darmstadt in 1755. He was appointed in 1782 professor in the Academy of Arts at Dusseldorf, where he was afterwards employed to engrave the pictures of the gallery. Among his best works are "The Ascension of Mary," after Guido, and a "Holy Family," after Raphael. About 1806 he settled at Munich, where he died in 1828.

See FUESSLI, "Schweizer Künstler."

Hess, (LUDWIG,) an excellent Swiss landscape-painter, born at Zurich in 1760. He painted many pictures of Alpine scenery. "His works," says the "Biographie Universelle," "surpass all that we know in their kind for correctness of design, for the taste displayed in the composition, for truth of colouring, and for the transparency of the water." He engraved some of his own designs. Died in 1800.

Hess, (PETER,) a brother of the painter Heinrich von Hess, noticed below, was born at Dusseldorf in 1792. In 1839 he was invited to Russia, where he painted eight large pictures representing the battles of 1812. He is regarded as one of the first battle-painters of recent times. Died April 4, 1871.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Hess, von, fon hĕss, (HEINRICH,) BARON, an Austrian general, born in Vienna in 1788. He fought at Wagram, (1809,) and became colonel in 1829. In 1842 he was made a lieutenant field-marshal. As quartermaster-general, he rendered important services in Italy in 1848. The chief merit of this campaign is ascribed to him. He was appointed chief of the staff of the Austrian army,

(*Chef des Generalstabs,*) and master of the ordnance, (*Feldzeugmeister,*) in 1849. He succeeded Gyulai soon after the battle of Magenta, formed the plan of the battle of Solferino, July, 1859, and, after the emperor left the army, was the commander-in-chief. Died April 13, 1870.

Hess, von, (HEINRICH,) a distinguished historical painter, a son of the engraver Karl Ernst Hess, noticed above, was born at Dusseldorf in 1798. He became professor in the Academy of Munich in 1826. The frescos in the Basilica of St. Boniface and in the church of All Saints in Munich are among his best. Died in 1863.

Hesse, hĕs'sẹh, (ADOLPH FRIEDRICH,) a German organist and composer, born at Breslau, August 30, 1809; died August 5, 1863. His "Practical Organist," containing twenty-nine pieces, was published posthumously.

Hesse, *hĕss,* (JEAN BAPTISTE ALEXANDRE,) a French painter, a nephew of the following, was born in Paris in 1806. Among his best works is "The Funeral Honours rendered to Titian," (1833.) Died August 7, 1879.

Hesse, (NICOLAS AUGUSTE,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1795, won a medal of the first class in 1838. Died June 14, 1869.

Hesse, (PHILIPP,) LANDGRAVE OF. See PHILIP.

Hesse, (WILHELM IV.,) LANDGRAVE OF, surnamed THE WISE, a son of Philip, (1504–67,) was born at Cassel about 1545. He reigned in peace, and was distinguished as a patron of sciences, especially astronomy, which he cultivated himself with diligence. He founded an observatory at Cassel in 1561, and made observations for many years. The results of these labours were published by W. Snellius, (1628.) Died in 1597.

Hesselink, hĕs'sẹh-link, sometimes written **Hesseling,** (GERARD,) a Dutch writer and Anabaptist preacher, born at Groningen in 1755. He published a "Hermeneutical Dictionary of the New Testament," and several other works. Died in 1811.

See KOOPMANS, "Hulde aan G. Hesselink," 1812.

Hes-se'lI-us, [Sw. pron. hĕs-sĭl'le-ŭs,] (ANDERS,) a poet of Swedish extraction, born in North America, became a teacher of English at Upsal. He wrote "Eric IX.," (1739,) "The Twelve Charleses," (of Sweden,) ("De Tolf Caroler," 1748,) and other works. He was living in 1755.

Hesselius, hĕs-sā'le-us, (FRANS,) a Dutch philologist, born at Rotterdam in 1680; died in 1746.

Hesselius, (JOHAN,) a Swedish savant, born at Fahlun in 1687; died in 1752.

Hessels, hĕs'sẹls, or **Hesselius,** (JEAN,) born at Louvain in 1522, was noted as a theologian. He was a member of the Council of Trent, and author of many theological works, among which are a "Catechism," and "Commentaries on Scripture." Died in 1566.

Hessius. See EOBAN.

He'sus, a deity of the ancient Gauls, corresponding to the Mars of the Romans. See MARS.

He-sȳch'I-us, [Gr. Ἡσύχιος,] the author of a valuable Greek Lexicon, (first printed by Aldus in 1514,) which explains technical terms, unusual words found in the works of poets, orators, and physicians, terms used in sacrifices, divinations, and such as depart from ordinary usage. It is supposed that the existing text is an abridgment or imperfect copy of the original. The time in which Hesychius lived is not known; but it was probably since the Christian era, as numerous scriptural glosses or phrases are found in his work.

Hesychius OF MILETUS, [Lat. HESYCH'IUS MILE'SIUS,] surnamed THE ILLUSTRIOUS, lived in the sixth century. He wrote (in Greek) a universal history from Belus to his own times, (about 520 A.D.,) of which some fragments only are now extant. He left also an abridgment of the "Lives of the Philosophers," derived chiefly from Diogenes Laertius. This was published by J. C. Orelli, Leipsic, 1820.

Hĕth, (HENRY,) an American soldier, was born in Virginia in 1825, and graduated from West Point in 1847. He was a captain in the army at the outbreak of the civil war, when he resigned and joined the Confederate forces. He became a major-general in 1863. In his later years he wrote a history of the campaigns in which he took part. Died in 1899.

Hetherington, hĕth'ẹ-rĭng-tọn, (WILLIAM MAXWELL,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Troqueer, near Dumfries, June 4, 1803. He was educated at Edinburgh University, was ordained in 1836, and became professor of apologetics in the Free Church College, Glasgow, in 1857. His principal works are a "History of the Church of Scotland," and a "History of the Westminster Assembly." Died May 23, 1865.

Hetsch, hĕtsh, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH,) a German architect, born at Stuttgart in 1788, lived chiefly in Copenhagen, where he died September 7, 1864.

Hetsch, von, fon hĕtsh, (PHILIPP FRIEDRICH,) a painter, father of the preceding, was born at Stuttgart in 1758. Among his works are "Paris and Helen," and "Marius among the Ruins of Carthage." Died in 1838.

Hettner, hĕt'nẹr, (HERMANN JULIUS THEODOR,) a German archæologist, born in Silesia in 1821, wrote "The Plastic Arts among the Ancients," (1848,) and an able "History of Literature in the Eighteenth Century," (6 vols., 1856–70.) Died in Dresden, May 29, 1882.

Hetzel or **Hezel,** hĕt'sẹl, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German Orientalist, born at Königsberg, in Franconia, in 1754, published grammars of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac languages, and "The Old and New Testament, with Notes," (10 vols., 1780–91.) Died in 1829.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hetzel, *hĕt'sĕl',* (PIERRE JULES,) a French *littérateur,* whose pseudonym is P. J. STAHL, born at Chartres in 1814. He published "Scenes from Animal Life," "The Devil in Paris," "History of a Man with a Cold," "Beasts and People," and other attractive works. George Sand compared him to Sterne. He was even more successful as a book-publisher than as an author. Died at Monte Carlo, March 16, 1886.

Heuglin, von, fon hoig'leen, (THEODOR,) a German traveller, born at Hirschlanden, Würtemberg, March 20, 1824. He travelled in the northeast of Africa, 1851–65, in Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen, 1870–71, and again in the northeast of Africa in 1875 and 1876. Died at Stuttgart, November 5, 1876. He published several volumes of travels, and works on the zoology and ornithology of the countries he visited,—the latter of very high value.

Heumann, hoi'mân, (CHRISTOPH AUGUST,) a German writer on various subjects, born in Saxe-Weimar in 1681. He became professor of theology at Göttingen in 1734. Among his works are "Acts of the Philosophers," ("Acta Philosophorum," 3 vols., 1715–27,) and an "Exposition of the New Testament," (1750–63.) Died in 1764.

See HEYNE, "Memoria Heumanni," 1764; CASSIUS, "Lebensbeschreibung Heumanns," 1768; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Heumann von Teutschenbrunn, hoi'mân fon toitsh'ẹn-brŏŏn', (JOHANN,) a German jurist and writer, born in Bavaria in 1711; died in 1760.

Heun, hoin, (KARL GOTTLOB SAMUEL,) a German novelist, born in Lusatia in 1771. He wrote under the pseudonym of H. CLAUREN. Died in 1854.

Heureaux, (ULYSSES,) President of San Domingo, was born in Porto Plata, on that island, in 1846. He engaged in the war against Spain, was elected president in 1882, and was three times re-elected. Two unsuccessful attempts were made to assassinate him, but a third attempt, on July 26, 1899, was successful.

Heures. See HORÆ.

Heurn, van. See HEURNIUS.

Heurnius, hur'ne-us, [in Dutch, VAN HEURN, vân hurn,] (JAN,) an eminent physician, born at Utrecht in 1543, was appointed in 1581 professor of medicine at Leyden, and physician to Maurice of Nassau. He wrote a good commentary on Hippocrates, (1609,) and other medical works. Died in 1601.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Heurteloup, *hurt'loo',* (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1793, made improvements in lithotrity, which were generally adopted, and wrote several treatises on that subject. Died in 1864.

Heurteloup, (NICOLAS,) an eminent French surgeon, father of the preceding, born at Tours in 1750. About

1800 he was appointed first surgeon of the French armies, and received the title of baron. Died in 1812.

Heus, hus or hös, or **Heusch, van**, văn hush, (WILLEM,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Utrecht about 1630, was a pupil of John Both. His pictures of scenery on the Rhine are commended. Died at Utrecht about 1700. His nephew and pupil, JACOB, born at Utrecht in 1657, was a good landscape-painter. "His landscapes," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "are full of nature, his touch easy, and his colour true." Died in 1701.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Heusch, van, văn HUSK or HÖSK, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch painter of plants, insects, etc., was born at Utrecht in 1650; died in 1712.

Heuschling, HUSK'ling or hush'lăN', (ÉTIENNE,) a Belgian philologist, born at Luxemburg in 1762, was professor of Hebrew at Louvain. Died in 1847.

Heuschling, (PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a Belgian economist, a nephew of the preceding, born at Luxemburg in 1802, published an "Essay on Universal Ethnographic Statistics," (1847–49.) Died in 1883.

Heusde, hus'dĕh, [Lat. HEUS'DIUS,] (PHILIPPUS WILLEM,) an eminent Dutch writer, born at Rotterdam in 1778, became professor of eloquence and history at Utrecht, where he lectured with great success. He published several works on philosophy, history, and education, among which is "The Socratic School," ("De Socratische School," 4 vols., 1834–39.) Died in 1839.

See KIST, "Memoria Heusdii," 1839; STÖCKFELD, "Andenken an den grossen Professor P. W. van Heusde," 1840; ROVERS, "Memoria Heusdii," 1841; ROULEZ, "Notice biographique sur P. G. van Heusde," 1841.

Heusdius. See HEUSDE.

Heusinger, hoi'zing'ẹr, (JAKOB FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist and scholar, born at Useborn in 1719, was rector of the College of Wolfenbüttel. His edition of Cicero's "De Officiis" (1783) is called a master-piece in respect to criticism. Died in 1778.

Heusinger, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) an uncle of the preceding, was born near Gotha in 1690, and was an able philologist. He taught at Gotha and Eisenach, and published editions of Julian's "Emperors" and Æsop's "Fables," (1741.) Died in 1751.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" F. A. TOEPFER, "Vita J. M. Heusingeri," 1751.

Heusinger, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a physician, born near Eisenach in 1792, published, besides other works, "Outlines of an Encyclopædia and Methodology of Natural and Medical Sciences," (1844–53.) Died in 1883.

Heusser, hois'sẹr, (META,) a distinguished Swiss writer of songs and religious lyrics, was born at Hirzel, April 6, 1797. Her maiden name was SCHWEIZER. She is well known to English readers by her "Alpine Lyrics," (1875, translated from the German by Jane Borthwick.) Her songs are the fruit of a rare genius, and of deep and earnest devotion.

Heuzet, ẋuh'zȧ', (JEAN,) a French classical scholar, born at Saint-Quentin about 1660; died in 1728.

Hevel. See HEVELIUS.

He-ve'li-us, [Ger. pron. hȧ-vā'lẹ-ŭs,] (**Joannes** or **John Hevel—hā'vẹl, written also Hovel and Hewelcke,**) an eminent astronomer, born at Dantzic in 1611, was a pupil of Kruger. His parents were noble and wealthy. After studying at Leyden and making the tour of Europe, he devoted his uninterrupted attention to astronomy for nearly fifty years. In 1641 he built an observatory at his own residence, which he furnished with telescopes and other instruments made by his own hands. In 1647 he published "Selenographia," a description of the moon, with plates, followed by letters on the "Libration of the Moon," and on Eclipses, (1654.) His treatise on the phases of Saturn appeared in 1656, and his "Observations on the Transit of Mercury" in 1661. He wrote, also, "Cometographia," a general description of comets, (1668.) Hevelius was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1664. He was repeatedly elected consul and judge by his fellow-citizens, by whom he was highly esteemed. In 1673 he published the first part of his "Machina Cœlestis," a description of his observatory, instruments, and *modus operandi*, the second part of which appeared in 1679. In the latter year a fire consumed his observatory, library, and nearly all the copies of the book just named. After his death his widow published "Harbinger of Astronomy," ("Prodromus Astronomiæ,") and "Firmamentum Sobieskanum," dedicated to John Sobieski, King of Poland. In skill, accuracy, and diligence in observation, he was an astronomer of a very high, if not of the first, order; but his prejudice against the use of fine instruments in observing rendered many of his tables worthless. Died January 28, 1687.

Hévin, (PRUDENT,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1715. Having distinguished himself as royal professor of therapeutics, he was employed by Louis XV. to attend the dauphiness. Some years later he became first surgeon to the dauphin. In 1780 he published a "Course of Pathology and Therapeutics." Died in 1789.

Hewelcke. See HEVELIUS.

Hewes, hūz, (JOSEPH,) an American patriot, born in New Jersey in 1730, settled at Edenton, North Carolina, about 1760. In 1774 he represented a district of North Carolina in Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Having been re-elected to Congress, he died at his post, in Philadelphia, in 1779.

Hew'ett, (WATERMAN THOMAS,) an American philologist, born at Miami, Missouri, January 10, 1846. He graduated at Amherst College in 1869, and studied at Athens, (Greece,) Heidelberg, Leipsic, Jena, Leyden, etc. In 1870 he was made an assistant professor in Cornell University, and in 1883 he was appointed full professor of Germanic languages. His writings include "The Frisian Language and Literature" and "Homes of the German Poets." Died in London, 1921.

Hew'it, (AUGUSTINE FRANCIS,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Fairfield, Connecticut, November 27, 1820. His name was originally NATHANIEL AUGUSTUS HEWIT. He graduated at Amherst College in 1839, and studied Congregational theology at East Windsor Seminary. He became an Episcopalian clergyman, but in 1847 was ordained a Roman Catholic priest. He joined the order of Paulist Fathers, and became a professor in their seminary in New York. He published "Reasons for Submitting to the Holy See," "Problems of the Age," "The King's Highway," "Light in Darkness," "Life of F. D. Baker," etc. Died July 3, 1897.

Hew'itt, (MARY ELIZABETH,) originally Miss MOORE, an American poetess, born in Malden, Massachusetts. In 1829 she removed to New York. Her principal works are "Songs of Our Land, and other Poems," (1845,) and the "Heroines of History," (in prose, 1856.) She afterwards married a Mr. Stebbins.

Hew'lett, (JOSEPH T.,) an English novelist, born about 1800. He was educated at Oxford, and became a clergyman. Among his writings are "Peter Priggins," "Æsop Illustrated," "The Parish Clerk," (1841,) "College Life," (1842,) "Parsons and Widows," (1844,) etc. Died January 24, 1847.

Hew'lett, (MAURICE HENRY,) an English author, born January 22, 1861. Among his works are "The Masque of Dead Florentines," (1895,) "Songs and Meditations," (1897,) and "The Forest Lovers," (1898,) a work of much merit, which was awarded an Academy prize in 1899. Died 1923.

Hew'son, (WILLIAM,) an English surgeon, born at Hexham in 1739. In 1759 he attended the lectures of John and William Hunter in London, with whom he was afterwards associated as a lecturer on anatomy. In 1771 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, which awarded him the Copley medal for his researches in the lymphatic system of birds and fishes. In 1772 he published "Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood." He was an eminent anatomist, and made valuable discoveries in the nature of blood. Died in 1774.

Hexham, (RICHARD OF.) See RICHARD OF HEXHAM.

Hey, hā, (JOHN,) a learned divine of the Anglican Church, born in England in 1734. From 1780 to 1795 he was first Norrisian professor of divinity at Cambridge. He wrote an "Essay on Redemption," (a prize poem,) "Lectures on Divinity," and other esteemed works. Died in 1815.

Hey, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English surgeon of Leeds, born in 1736; died in 1819.

See his Life, by JOHN PEARSON.

Heyden, van der, vän der hī'den, or **Heyde,** hī'deh, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Gorcum about 1637. He exercised his talents with great success on architectural subjects and landscapes. He excelled in chiaroscuro. His pictures of cities, temples, palaces, and ruins are admired for their general effect, mellow tints, and exquisite finish. The figures in some of his works are painted by A. van der Velde. Died at Amsterdam in 1712.

See J. C. WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Heyden, von, fon hī'den, COUNT, born in 1772, entered the Russian service, and became a rear-admiral in 1817. He commanded the Russian fleet at the battle of Navarino, in 1827. Died in 1850.

Heyden, von, fon hī'den, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German poet, born near Heilsberg, in East Prussia, in 1789. He was one of the governors of the prince-royal of Prussia, and in 1826 became royal councillor at Breslau. Among his chief works are "Conradin," and other successful dramas; "Reginald," a poem, (1831,) which is admired; and "The Shepherd of Ispahan," ("Der Schäfer von Ispahan," 1850,) an excellent romantic poem. Died in 1851.

See T. MUNDT, "Das Leben Heydens," 1852.

Heydenreich, hī'den-rīk', (KARL HEINRICH,) an ingenious philosophic writer, born at Stolpen, in Saxony, in 1764, was a disciple of Kant. He became professor of philosophy at Leipsic in 1789. He wrote verses on "Solitude," and other short poems, of some merit, which were published in 2 vols., 1792. Among his prose works are "Letters on Atheism," (1796,) "Psychological Development of Superstition," (1797,) and "Philosophy considered with Respect to the Sufferings of Humanity," (2 vols., 1798.) Died in 1801.

See SCHELLE, "Characteristik C. H. Heydenreich's," 1802; WOHLFAHRT, "Die letzten Lebensjahre C. H. Heidenreich's," 1802; EICHHORN, "Geschichte der Literatur," vol iv.

Heydt, von der, fon dĕr hit, (AUGUST,) a Prussian statesman, born in Elberfeld in 1801. He was appointed minister of commerce, industry, and public works in December, 1848. Died at Berlin, June 13, 1874.

Heyking, von, fon hī'king, (HEINRICH KARL,) BARON, born in Koorland (Courland) in 1751, was appointed a senator by Paul I. of Russia. Died in 1809.

Heylin, hā'lĭn, ? (PETER,) an English writer, born at Burford in 1600. In 1621 he wrote his "Microcosmos." In 1629 he became chaplain to Charles I., and obtained several benefices, from which in the civil war he was ejected as a partisan of Laud and the High Church. He wrote a "Life of Bishop Laud," a "Defence of the Church of England," (1658,) besides theological and other works more than fifty in number. He was an honest man, but full of theological rancour. Died in 1662.

See GEORGE VERNON, "Life of P. Heylin," 1681; DR. BARNARD, "Life of P. Heylin," 1682.

Heym. See HEIM.

Heyn, (PIETER.) See HEIN.

Heyne, hī'neh, [Lat. HEY'NIUS,] (CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB,) an illustrious German scholar and critic, was born at Chemnitz, in Saxony, in 1729. Owing to the poverty of his family, he enjoyed few advantages of education; but, having by nature an irrepressible desire for knowledge, he improved to the utmost the opportunities which he possessed, so that in 1763 he succeeded Gesner as professor of eloquence at Göttingen. He was soon after made chief librarian of the university. His lectures, illustrating the history and mythology of the ancients in the most attractive manner, gained him a high reputation, which was increased by his numerous and excellent writings. Among the most important of these are editions of Tibullus, (1755,) Virgil, Epictetus, (1756,) Pindar, etc., with commentaries, and "Opuscula Academica," (6 vols., 1785–1812.) Died at Göttingen in July, 1812.

See HEEREN, "C. G. Heyne, biographisch dargestellt," 1812; DACIER, "Éloge de Heyne;" VAN ASSEN, "Hulde aan C. G. Heyne," Amsterdam, 1816; BECHER, "Programma ad Memoriam C. G. Heynii," 1812; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1803.

Heyne, (CHRISTIAN LEBRECHT,) a German *littérateur*, whose pseudonym was ANTON WALL, was born near Meissen in 1751; died in 1821.

Heynius. See HEYNE, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB.)

Heyrick, hā'rĭk, (ELIZABETH,) an English philanthropist, born about 1770, was originally named COLTMAN. She became a member of the Society of Friends, and was eminent for her active benevolence. She published in 1824 a treatise entitled "Immediate, not Gradual, Emancipation," which principle she was the first to advocate. Died in 1831.

Heyse, hī'zeh, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German grammarian and writer, born at Nordhausen in 1764; died in 1829.

Heyse, (PAUL JOHANN LUDWIG,) an eminent German poet, novelist, and dramatist, born at Berlin, March 15, 1830, a son of K. W. L. Heyse. He was educated at Berlin and Bonn and in Italy. Among his many plays are "Francesca von Rimini," (1850,) "Urika," (1852,) "Meleager," (1854,) "The Sabine Women," (1859,) etc. Among his best poems are "The Brothers," (1852,) "Thekla," (1858,) and "Novellen in Versen," (1863.) He published a "Buch der Freundschaft," ("Book of Friendship," in prose, 1883–84,) which includes some of his finest sketches. Of his tales "Die Kinder der Welt" ("The Children of the World," 1873) is one of the best. He has also written on æsthetics, and on Spanish, French, Provençal, Italian, and Romance literature. Died 1914.

Heyse, (KARL WILHELM LUDWIG,) an able German philologist, born at Oldenburg in 1797, was a son of J. C. A. Heyse. He was chosen professor at Berlin in 1829. He published, besides other works, an excellent "Dictionary of the German Language," (3 vols., 1833–49.) Died in 1855.

Heysinger, hī'sing-er, (ISAAC WINTER,) born at Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, in 1842. Served from private to captain in the civil war, has been a physician in Philadelphia since 1867, and has taken out more than 100 patents on novelties of his invention. He has published "The Source and Mode of Solar Energy," "Spirit and Matter before the Bar of Modern Science," "The Light of China," (translation of the Tao Teh King,) etc.

Heyward, hā'ward, (THOMAS,) born at Saint Luke's, South Carolina, in 1746, studied in London, returned home and became a lawyer. In 1775 he was elected a member of Congress, and next year signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1778 he was appointed a judge. He was taken prisoner at Charleston by the British in 1780. He retired from the bench in 1798. Died in 1809.

Heywood, hā'wŏŏd, (ELIZA,) an English novelist, born in London about 1695. Her maiden name was FOWLER. She resorted to authorship to gain a subsistence for herself and her children, and wrote several novels, which procured her a place in Pope's "Dunciad." She offended less against decorum in her subsequent works, viz., "The Female Spectator," "Husband and Wife," etc. Died in 1756.

Heywood, (JASPER,) an English poet and Jesuit, born in London in 1535, wrote "The Paradise of Dainty Devices," (1573.) Died in 1598.

Heywood, (JOHN,) one of the earliest English dramatists, lived in the reign of Henry VIII., at whose court he was received with favour as a jester. He was intimate with Sir Thomas More. He wrote numerous epigrams and indifferent plays or interludes. Died about 1565.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Heywood, (OLIVER,) an English nonconformist divine, born in Lancashire in 1629. His works, in 5 vols., were published in 1827. Died in 1702.

See his Life, by FAWCETT, 1798, and by JOSEPH HUNTER, 1842.

Heywood, (THOMAS,) an English actor and dramatic author, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. He produced numerous dramas, in verse and prose, which were once popular and are still admired. "Heywood," says Charles Lamb, "is a sort of prose Shakspeare. His scenes are to the full as natural and affecting." Among his best dramas are "The English Traveller," "A Woman Killed with Kindness," and "A Challenge for Beauty." The second of these is commended by Hallam. He also wrote a "General History

of Women," etc. The dates of his birth and death are not known.

Hez-e-ki'ah, [Heb. חזקיהו or חזקיה; Fr. EZÉCHIAS, ā'zā'ke'ās',] King of Judah, a son of Ahaz, was born about 750 B.C., and began to reign in 726. He took prompt measures to restore the true religion, which had been forsaken by his father. He broke the images or statues, and the brazen serpent of Moses, to which the people had burnt incense. He rebelled against the King of Assyria, to whom his father had paid tribute. In the fourteenth year of his reign, Sennacherib, King of Assyria, invaded Judah and besieged the capital. In this crisis the divine favour was invoked by the king and Isaiah, the latter of whom prophesied the safety of Zion and the defeat of her proud invader. (Isaiah, chap. xxxvii.) The angel of the Lord smote the Assyrians, so that 185,000 died in one night. Hezekiah died after a reign of twenty-nine years.

Hezel. See HETZEL.

Hi-a-coo'mes, an American Indian, who is said to have been the first Indian convert to Christianity in New England, became pastor of an Indian church at Martha's Vineyard in 1670. Died about 1690.

Hiaerne. See HJÆRNE.

Hibben, (JOHN GRIER,) American educationist, was born at Peoria, Ill., 1861. He graduated from Princeton 1882, was ordained a Presbyterian minister 1887, and since 1891 has been at Princeton as instructor, assistant professor, professor, and since 1912 as president of the University.

Hic'e-tas, [Gr. Ἱκέτας or Ἱκέτης] OF SYRACUSE, an ancient Pythagorean philosopher, is noticed by Diogenes Laertius and Cicero.

Hich'ens, (ROBERT SMYTHE,) novelist, born at Speldhurst, England, in 1864. His first publications were musical, but he abandoned music for literature, and has published numerous novels, one of the most notable being "The Garden of Allah."

Hickes, hiks, (GEORGE,) D.D., an eminent English divine and philologist, born at Newsham in 1642. He took orders in 1666, and became Dean of Worcester in 1683. For refusing to take the oath to William III. he was deprived of his deanery in 1689, and in 1694 was consecrated Bishop of Thetford by the nonjuring Sancroft. He was a profound scholar, and author of many polemical and other works, among which the following are now most prized, viz., "Treasure of Ancient Northern Languages," and "Institutes of Anglo-Saxon and Mœso-Gothic Grammar," (1689.) Died in 1715.

Hick'ey, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an Irish clergyman and rural economist, born in the county of Cork in 1787. He published, under the assumed name of MARTIN DOYLE, a valuable work called "Hints to Small Farmers," and other works on farming. Died in 1875.

Hick'man, (HENRY,) an English nonconformist divine, born in Worcestershire; died at Leyden in 1692.

Hick'ok, (LAURENS PERSEUS,) D.D., metaphysician, born in Danbury, Connecticut, in 1798. He graduated in 1820 at Union College, in which he became professor of mental and moral science. He wrote works on psychology and cosmology. Died in 1888.

Hicks, (ELIAS,) a noted preacher of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, was born in Hempstead, Queen's county, Long Island, in 1748. He began to speak in public as a minister of the gospel in 1775. He was early convinced of the iniquity of slavery, and felt it to be his duty to abstain, as far as practicable, from all participation in the products of slave labour,—a duty which he appears to have scrupulously observed throughout the remainder of his life. For many years he was a zealous and approved minister in the Society of which he was a member; but early in the present century he began to promulgate religious views widely different from those held by a large majority of the Quakers. He advocated the most radical Unitarian doctrines, and asserted that Christ came as a Saviour to the Israelites only, his special mission being limited to that nation. He even went so far as to express the opinion that the Scriptures had been "the cause of fourfold more harm than good to Christendom since the apostles' days." In consequence of the expression of these and similar views, he was severely censured and denounced by many of those who were anxious to maintain unchanged the doctrines of the early Quakers. The result was a schism in the Society. The elders of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting had taken a leading part in the opposition to Elias Hicks; and it was in that Yearly Meeting (in April, 1827) that the first separation took place, which was followed, in 1828, by divisions in the Yearly Meetings of New York, Baltimore, Ohio, and Indiana. The two parties were respectively known as the "Orthodox" and the "Hicksites." In the Philadelphia and Ohio Yearly Meetings the two sections were nearly equal; but those called "Hicksites" were greatly in the majority in the Yearly Meetings of New York and Baltimore, while in Indiana the "Orthodox" were numerically much superior to the other party.

It is proper to observe that among those who most admired the bold and stirring eloquence of Hicks there were probably but few, comparatively speaking, who fully endorsed his extreme views; yet, regarding him as the representative of liberal and progressive ideas, they warmly espoused his cause. On the other hand, many who strongly disapproved—and under other circumstances would perhaps have severely condemned—his innovating doctrines, yet believing that he had been unfairly and harshly dealt with by the "Orthodox" elders, made common cause with what they considered the persecuted party, and contributed greatly to swell the number of his adherents. It may be proper to add that the anti-orthodox division of the Society do not acknowledge the name of "Hicksites."

Hicks, (FRANCIS,) a Greek scholar, born in Worcestershire, England, in 1566. Died in 1630. His translation of Lucian was published in 1634.

Hicks, (HENRY,) a British geologist, born at Carmarthen in 1837. He studied medicine, and became active in geological research. He made extensive explorations of Silurian and Cambrian strata, and of glacial bone caves, and announced important discoveries. Among these was a rich fauna in the Monte Slates, which were supposed to be unfossiliferous. Died in 1899.

Hicks, (JOHN BRAXTON,) a British anatomist, born at Rye, Sussex, in 1823. He made numerous important anatomical researches, and published valuable papers on his discoveries in the anatomy and physiology of animals and plants.

Hicks, (THOMAS,) an American painter, born at Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1823. He went to Europe in 1845, and passed several years at Rome, where he copied the works of old masters and painted portraits. He afterwards resided for many years in the city of New York. Died October 8, 1890.

Hicks or **Hickes,** (WILLIAM,) was an English captain in the time of Charles I., and author of the first Jest-Book in the English language, published at Oxford, (1669.)

Hicks-Beach, (Sir MICHAEL EDWARD,) a British statesman, was born at London in 1837, and educated at Eton and Oxford. He succeeded his father as baronet in 1854, and entered Parliament in 1864. He was chief-secretary for Ireland 1874–78 and 1886–87, colonial secretary 1878–80, and became chancellor of the exchequer 1885–86, and again in 1895. Died 1916.

Hidalgo, (JOSÉ GARCIA.) See GARZIA.

Hideyo'shi, a Japanese ruler, born a peasant in 1536. He rose to generalship under Nobunaga (q. v.) and avenged his death, overcame all resistance to his rule, and was made prime minister to the mikado, or military ruler. His great exploit was the conquest of Corea and invasion of China. His army was withdrawn on his death in 1598, but on this invasion Japan's claim to suzerainty over Corea is based.

Hiel, heel, (EMANUEL,) Belgian lyric poet, born at Dendermonde, May 30, 1834. He ranks among the first in the new school of Flemish authors. Several of his published works are translations from the German.

Hi-emp'sal, a Numidian prince, a son of Micipsa, was murdered by Jugurtha, according to Sallust.

Hien-Fung, he-ĕn' fŭng, Emperor of China, born about 1830, was a younger son of Taoo-Kooang. He ascended the throne in 1850, and appointed ministers who wished to maintain an exclusive policy towards foreigners. In the same year began a great insurrection, raised and directed by Tien-Te or Tai-Ping-Wang. The insurgents were generally victorious, and captured Nankin in 1853. (See TAI-PING-WANG.) A war broke out between the Chinese and the British, who entered Pekin in triumph in 1860. Died in 1861.

Hiero. See HIERON.

Hi-ĕr'o-clēs, [Gr. Ἱεροκλῆς,] an eminent Platonic philosopher, who was the head of a flourishing school in Alexandria in the fifth century. He is the author of a "Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras," which has been preserved entire, and of a "Treatise on Providence (or Foreknowledge) and Fate," of which some fragments remain. The former is written in Greek, and is admired for the beauty of the thoughts and of the style.

See ANDRÉ DACIER, "Vie de Hiéroclès," 1706.

Hierocles, the author of a work on veterinary medicine, addressed to Cassianus Bassus, lived in the third or fourth century of our era.

Hierocles, a grammarian, who is supposed to have lived in the sixth century, wrote, in Greek, a "Hand-Book for Travellers," (Συνέκδημος,) which contains descriptions of the towns and provinces of the Eastern empire.

There was also a Stoic philosopher named HIEROCLES, of whom we have little information. He is supposed to have lived in the second century. Another HIEROCLES compiled or wrote a collection of anecdotes and ridiculous sayings of pedants, students, etc., with the Latin title of "Facetiæ Hieroclis."

Hierocles OF ALABANDA, a Greek rhetorician, lived about 100 B.C. He composed orations in the style which Cicero calls the "Asiatic."

Hierocles OF BITHYNIA was the principal author of the persecution of the Christians in the reign of Diocletian, (about 300 A.D.) He wrote two books against Christianity, entitled "Sincere Discourses to the Christians," (Λόγοι φιλαλήθεις,) in which he maintains that the Scripture is full of contradictions. He was prefect of Bithynia and of Alexandria.

Hi'ẹ-ron or **Hi'ẹ-ro** [Gr. Ἱέρων] I., King of Syracuse, succeeded his brother Gelon in 478 B.C. The first part of his reign was tyrannical. He expelled the citizens of Naxos and Catana, and colonized those towns with his own subjects. He is applauded for his patronage of literature and his appreciation of genius. His court was the resort of the most eminent poets and sages of his time, among whom were Pindar, Æschylus, Simonides, and Epicharmus. Pindar wrote several odes on the occasion of Hieron's victories at the Olympic games, and Simonides enjoyed his friendship and bounty. Died in 467 B.C.

See XENOPHON, "Hieron."

Hieron (or **Hiero**) II., King of Syracuse, was the son of Hierocles, a private citizen. Having served in the army of Pyrrhus, who left Sicily in a state of anarchy, Hieron was chosen general by the soldiers in 275 B.C., and recognised as king about 270. At the beginning of the first Punic war he took side with the Carthaginians, and was defeated by the Romans about 264 B.C. He then made peace with the victors by the payment of tribute, and was ever after a faithful ally of Rome. Under his wise rule the kingdom for many years enjoyed peace and prosperity. Died in 216 B.C. Archimedes lived in Syracuse in this reign, and exercised his mechanical genius in constructing machines and ships of great size.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxi.–xxiv.; DIODORUS SICULUS, books xxii.–xxvi.; DROYSEN, "Hellenismus," vol. ii.

Hi'ẹ-ron, (SAMUEL,) an English Puritan, born at Epping in 1572, was rector of Modbury, and published sermons and other works on theology. Died in 1617.

Hiéronyme. See HIERONYMUS.

Hi-e-ron'ў-mus, [Gr. Ἱερώνυμος; Fr. HIÉRONYME, e'à'ro'nèm',] King of Syracuse, was the grandson of Hieron II., whom he succeeded in 216 B.C., at the age of fifteen. He broke the alliance with the Romans, who had recently been defeated at Cannæ, and formed a league with the Carthaginians. He was on the point of taking an active part in the war, when he was killed by his own subjects about a year after his accession. He left no issue; and the Syracusans thenceforth dispensed with royalty.

Hieronymus was the Latin name of Saint Jerome, one of the Fathers of the Church.

Hieronymus OF CARDIA, [Fr. HIÉRONYME, e'à'ro'nèm', (or JÉRÔME, zhà'rom',) DE CARDIE, dẹh kăr'de',] a Greek historian, who flourished about 300 B.C. He entered the service of Eumenes, who employed him on a mission to Antipater in 320. He was afterwards an adherent of Demetrius, who appointed him Governor of Bœotia in 292 B.C. He wrote historical memoirs of the successors of Alexander the Great,—a work which is often cited by the ancients, but has not come down to us.

Hieronymus OF RHODES, a Greek philosopher, and disciple of Aristotle, lived about 300 B.C.

Hif'fẹr-nan, (PAUL,) born in the county of Dublin, Ireland, in 1719, lived many years in London as a literary hack, and wrote several mediocre dramas, etc. His habits were eccentric. Died in 1777.

Hig'bee, (ELNATHAN ELISHA,) D.D., an American educator, born in Saint George, Vermont, March 27, 1830. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1849. Having entered the ministry of the German Reformed Church, he was in 1864 appointed professor in the theological seminary at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. In 1871 he was made president of Mercersburg College, and in 1881 superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania. Died December 13, 1889.

Hig'dẹn, (RANULPH or RALPH,) an English monk, connected with a Benedictine monastery at Chester wrote "Polychronicon," a Latin chronicle. He died, at a great age, about 1370.

Hig'ĝins, (GODFREY,) an English antiquary, born in Yorkshire in 1771, wrote "The Celtic Druids," and other works. Died in 1833.

Higgins, (MATTHEW JAMES,) an English journalist, born about 1810, wrote under the assumed name of JACOB OMNIUM. He contributed many articles to the London "Times," the "Pall Mall Gazette," and other journals. His writings were mostly devoted to the exposure of abuses in the social and military systems of England. Died in 1868.

Hig'ĝin-sọn, (FRANCIS,) a distinguished divine, born in England in 1588. He was educated at Cambridge University, and appointed rector of a church in Leicester, in which position he laboured with great zeal and success until removed for nonconformity. He came to Massachusetts in 1629, and the next month was ordained with Mr. Skelton, the first minister of Salem. Died in 1630. He was the author of "New England's Plantation," (1630.)

Higginson, (FRANCIS JOHN,) an American admiral, was born at Boston in 1843. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1861, served through the civil war, was captain of the Massachusetts during the war with Spain, and was promoted commodore August 10, 1898, and rear-admiral March 5, 1899.

Higginson, (JOHN,) born in England in 1616, accompanied his father Francis to Massachusetts in 1629. He was minister of the church at Salem from 1660 until his death in 1708, and published sermons and other theological works. He was regarded as the most able and eloquent American author of his time. Among his works is his "Attestation to Cotton Mather's Magnalia."

Higginson, (THOMAS WENTWORTH,) an American writer, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 22, 1823. He graduated at Harvard College in 1841, and at the Cambridge Divinity School, and was minister of Unitarian churches in Newburyport and Worcester, Massachusetts. He was a very active abolitionist. In 1856 he went to Kansas and served against the pro-slavery forces, having the rank of a brigadier-general in the Free-State troops. He served in the civil war, 1862–64, attaining the rank of colonel of coloured troops in South

Carolina, and leaving the service only when disabled by a wound. He afterwards gave his time chiefly to literature, and to educational and other reforms. Among his principal works are "Out-Door Papers," (1863,) "Malbone," a romance, (1869,) "Army Life in a Black Regiment," (1870,) "Atlantic Essays," (1871,) "Oldport Days," (1873,) "Young Folks' History of the United States," (1875,) "Memoir of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," (1884,) "Larger History of the United States," (1884,) "Hints on Writing and Speech-Making," (1887,) "Concerning All of Us," (1892,) "Tales of the Enchanted Islands," etc. Died July 9, 1911.

Hig'gons, (Sir THOMAS,) was born in Shropshire, England, in 1624. He married the notorious Countess of Essex, (see CARR, ROBERT,) at whose funeral in 1656 he pronounced an oration, which was printed. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1673. Died in 1691. His son, BEVIL, born in 1670, wrote, besides several poems, a "Short View of English History," (1723.) He was a zealous Jacobite, and went into exile with James II. Died in France in 1735.

Hīgh'more, (JOSEPH,) an English portrait-painter, born in London in 1692, was a pupil of Kneller. He executed portraits of the Knights of the Bath, and was employed by George I. to paint some members of the royal family. In 1742 he painted the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales. He wrote a treatise on Perspective. Died in 1780.

Highmore, (NATHANIEL,) an eminent English physician, born at Fordingbridge in 1613, practised with success at Sherborne. He wrote able treatises on anatomy. Died in 1684.

Hilaire. See GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE.

Hilaire. See HILARY.

Hi-lā'rĭ-on, SAINT, a noted ascetic or hermit of Palestine, and pioneer of monastic life, was born at Tabatha, near Gaza, about 292 A.D. At an early age he went to Alexandria as a student, and was converted to Christianity. Returning to Palestine, he retired from the world, passed many years in the desert, and gained a wide reputation by his austerities. Many monasteries were founded by him or by the influence of his example. Died about 372.

See SAINT JEROME, "Vita Hilarioni;" BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Hilarius. See HILARY.

Hi-lā'rĭ-us, surnamed DIAC'ONUS, a native of Sardinia, lived about 350 A.D., and became a deacon of the church in Rome. He was an adversary of Arianism.

Hil'a-rў, [Lat. HILA'RIUS; Fr. HILAIRE, ē'lâr',] a native of Sardinia, was chosen Bishop or Pope of Rome in 461 A.D., as successor to Leo I. In 449 he had officiated as legate at the Council of Ephesus, where he zealously opposed the Eutychians. The events of his pontificate were unimportant. It appears that he claimed the pre-eminence of the see of Rome. He died in 467, and was succeeded by Simplicius.

Hilary or **Hilarius**, [Fr. HILAIRE, ē'lâr',] SAINT, an orthodox theologian, was born at Poitiers, (Pictavi,) in Gaul, of which place he became bishop about 350 A.D. He took a prominent part in defence of Athanasius against the Arians, for which he was banished to Phrygia in 356. In 359, at the Council of Seleucia, he defended the doctrine of the Trinity, and afterwards published a violent invective against the Arian emperor Constantius, whom he denounced as Antichrist. Having returned to Italy and Gaul, he laboured zealously to purge the churches of heresy. He wrote a "Treatise on Synods," a "Commentary on Saint Matthew," and a few other works. Died in 367 A.D.

See CAVE, "Scriptores Ecclesiastici;" TILLEMONT, "Mémoires."

Hilary or **Hilarius**, SAINT, was born about 400 A.D., probably in Gaul or Belgium. He became Bishop of Arles in 429, and was highly esteemed for piety and learning. His contest with Leo, Bishop of Rome, forms an important epoch in the history of the Gallic Church. Celidonius, a bishop, having been deposed by a council at which Hilarius presided, appealed to Leo, who reinstated him, and, supported by an edict of the emperor Valentinian III., deprived Hilarius of his bishopric because the latter refused to own the supremacy of Rome. This was one of the first efforts made to build up the papal power. Died in 449. His "Eulogy on Honoratus" is much admired.

See BELLARMIN, "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis;" TILLEMONT, "Mémoires;" "Gallia Christiana."

Hĭl'da, SAINT, a grand-niece of Edwin, King of Northumbria, was converted to Christianity in her childhood, became abbess of the convent of Heorthen (afterwards Whitby) about 660, and died in 680 A.D.

Hĭl'de-bald, [Lat. HILDEBAL'DUS,] King of the Ostrogoths in Lombardy. After Belisarius had conquered the Ostrogoths, they proclaimed Hildebald their king at Pavía in 540 A.D. The next year he gained a victory over the Romans, soon after which he was assassinated by one of his guards.

See JORNANDES, "De Regnorum Successione;" GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Hĭl'de-bert, [Lat. HILDEBER'TUS,] a French prelate and poet, born at Lavardin in 1057, became Archbishop of Tours in 1125. He was eminent for his piety and learning, and was one of the best writers of his time. His works are written in Latin, and consist of epistles, sermons, and poems. Died in 1134.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Vita Hildeberti," prefixed to his Works, published by BEAUGENDRE in 1708.

Hildebertus. See HILDEBERT.

Hildebrand. See GREGORY VII.

Hildebrand, hĭl'de-brând, (BROR EMIL,) a Swedish antiquarian and numismatologist, born at Flerahopp, February 22, 1806. He was educated at Lund, and published several standard treatises. Died at Stockholm, August 30, 1884.

Hildebrand, (HANS OLOF HILDEBRAND,) a son of Bror Emil Hildebrand, was born at Stockholm, April 5, 1842. Among his many works are a "History of Sweden" and "Sweden in the Middle Ages." Died in 1890.

Hildebrandt, hĭl'deh-brânt', (EDUARD,) a German painter, born at Dantzic in 1817, studied in Berlin and Paris, and travelled in almost all parts of the world. He painted a vast number of pictures, of which the best are often remarkable for their masterly display of coloration. Died at Berlin, October 25, 1868.

Hildebrandt, hĭl'deh-brânt', (FERDINAND THEODOR,) a German historical painter, and one of the most eminent masters of the Dusseldorf school, was born at Stettin in 1804. He studied under W. Schadow at Berlin, and settled at Dusseldorf. Among his works are "King Lear and Cordelia," (1826,) "Tancred and Clorinda," (1828,) and "Othello relating his Adventures to Desdemona," (1848.) Died September 29, 1874.

Hildebrandt, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Hanover in 1764, wrote, besides other works, a "Manual of Human Anatomy," (4 vols., 1789–92.) Died in 1816.

Hĭl'de-gard' or **Hildegarde**, SAINT, a German nun, born in 1098, became abbess of Saint Rupert's Mount, near Bingen, on the Rhine. Died in 1180.

See J. C. DAHL, "Die heilige Hildegardis; historische Abhandlung," 1832.

Hildenbrand, von, fon hĭl'den-brânt', (VALENTIN JOHANN,) a German medical writer, born in Vienna in 1763; died in 1818.

Hĭl'ders-ham, (ARTHUR,) an English Puritan divine, born in Cambridgeshire in 1563. He held the living of Ashby-de-la-Zouch from 1593 until his death. He was a grand-nephew of Cardinal Pole, and was related to the royal family. He wrote various theological works, and was esteemed a shining light among the Puritans. Died in 1631.

Hĭl'de-sē-ley, (MARK,) an English theologian, born in Kent in 1698. He became Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1755, and caused the Bible to be translated into the Manx language. Died in 1772.

See WREDON BUTLER, "Memoirs of M. Hildesley," 1799.

Hĭl'dreth, (RICHARD,) an American journalist and historian, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, June 28, 1807. He graduated at Harvard in 1826, and, while studying law, contributed numerous articles to magazines. Admitted to the bar in Boston in 1830, he abandoned the legal profession at the expiration of two years, to accept the position of associate editor of the "Boston

Atlas," which soon became one of the ablest Whig journals in New England. His health having failed, he spent the year 1835 in Florida, and while there wrote "Archy Moore," an anti-slavery novel. It was republished and favourably reviewed in England, and an enlarged edition, under the title of "The White Slave," was issued in the United States in 1852. In 1837 he furnished to the columns of the "Atlas" a series of articles which contributed powerfully towards defeating schemes then on foot for the annexation of Texas. He took a conspicuous part in the Presidential canvass which resulted in the nomination and election of General Harrison. He also gave to the public during this period his "Despotism in America," an able review of the social, political, and economical aspects of slavery in the United States, to which he added in 1854 a chapter on the "Legal Basis of Slavery." His health having again failed, he embarked in 1840 for British Guiana, and, during a residence of three years at Georgetown, the capital, wrote his "Theory of Morals," published in 1844, and "Theory of Politics, or an Inquiry into the Foundation of Governments and the Causes and Progress of Political Revolutions," issued in 1853. Mr. Hildreth is best known, however, by his "History of the United States of America," from the discovery of the continent to the close of the Sixteenth Congress in 1820, (6 vols. 8vo, 1849–52.) It was projected while the author was a student at Harvard. The work has been variously criticised; but all agree in classing it among the standard histories of our country. Died at Florence in July, 1865.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Hildreth, (SAMUEL PRESCOTT,) M.D., an American physician, born in Massachusetts in 1783. He settled in Ohio in 1806. His principal works are a "Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley," (1848,) and "Biographical and Historical Memoirs of the Early Settlers of Ohio," (1852.) Died at Marietta, Ohio, in 1863.

Hilferding, hil'fĕr-ding', (ALEXANDER FEODOROVITCH,) a Russian author, of German descent, born at Moscow in 1831. Among his numerous works are a "History of the Serbs and Bulgarians," "History of the Baltic Slavs," and "Travels in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Old Servia." He also wrote much on Slavic philology. Died July 2, 1872.

Hil'gard, (EUGENE WOLDEMAR,) Ph.D., a German-American scientist, a brother of J. E. Hilgard, was born at Zweibrücken, January 5, 1833. In 1835 he went with his father to Belleville, Illinois. He was educated at Freiberg, Zurich, and Heidelberg, where he graduated in 1853, was State geologist of Mississippi, 1857–73, professor of chemistry in the University of Mississippi, 1866–73, professor of geology in the University of Michigan, 1873–75, and in 1875 became professor of agriculture in the University of California. He has published many valuable reports and scientific papers. Died 1916.

Hilgard, (JULIUS ERASMUS,) a distinguished scientist, born at Zweibrücken, in Germany, January 7, 1825. He removed to the United States with his parents in 1835. In 1845 he entered the coast survey, of which in 1881 he was appointed superintendent. Died May 8, 1891.

Hilgenfeld, hil'gĕn-fĕlt', (ADOLF BERNHARD CHRISTOPH CHRISTIAN,) a German Biblical critic of the "Tübingen school," was born at Stappenbeck, June 2, 1823. He became a professor of theology at Jena. He has written much on New Testament criticism and the Greek Apocryphal writings, has edited a "Novum Testamentum extra Canonem Receptum," and published a "History of the Heresies of Early Christianity," (1884.) He ranks as a conservative of the rationalistic school.

Hill, (AARON,) an English writer, born in London in 1685. About the age of sixteen he went to Constantinople, and by the aid of his kinsman, Lord Paget, visited several countries of the East. In 1709 he published a "History of the Ottoman Empire." Soon after he became manager of Drury Lane Theatre, and wrote "Elfrida," a tragedy, which was followed by several other dramas. The most successful of these are "Alzira" and "Zara," adapted from Voltaire. He wrote a satire on Pope, who had noticed him in the "Dunciad" in terms which some think rather complimentary. Died in 1750.

Hill, (ALFRED JAMES,) archæologist, was born at London in 1833. He removed to America, where he entered upon an extensive survey of the archæology of the Northwest, platting nearly twelve thousand Indian mounds north of the Ohio and west of the Great Lakes. He died in 1895, leaving the manuscript of several extensive works uncompleted.

Hill, (AMBROSE POWELL,) an American general, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1847. He joined the Confederate army in 1861, became a major-general in 1862, and in 1863 was promoted lieutenant-general. He commanded a corps at Gettysburg and in the later Virginia campaigns, and was killed in battle near Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Hill, (BENJAMIN HARVEY,) an American Senator, born in Jasper county, Georgia, September 14, 1823. He graduated at the Georgia University in 1844, became a lawyer, was a Confederate Senator, 1861–65, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1873 and 1877. He was an able and eloquent speaker and a brilliant lawyer. Died August 16, 1882.

Hill, (DANIEL H.,) an American general, born in South Carolina in 1821, graduated at West Point in 1842, and served in the Mexican war. He commanded a Confederate division at the battles of Mechanicsville and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and South Mountain, September, 1862. He served as lieutenant-general under General Bragg in 1863, and commanded at Augusta, Georgia, in 1865. Died September 24, 1889.

Hill, (DAVID BENNETT,) an American Senator, was born at Havana, New York, in 1844. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, was in the New York Assembly 1869–71, mayor of Elmira 1882, lieutenant-governor of New York 1882–85, and governor 1885–91. He was in the United States Senate 1891–97, and was advocated as the Democratic candidate for President in 1892. Died November 20, 1910.

Hill, (DAVID J.,) LL.D., educator, born at Plainfield, New Jersey, June 10, 1850. He graduated at the university at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1874, became its president in 1879, and president of the University of Rochester in 1888. He was assistant secretary of state 1898–1903, and ambassador to Germany 1908–11. Is the author of works on rhetoric, diplomacy, and various other subjects.

Hill, (DAVID OCTAVIUS,) a Scottish painter, born at Perth in 1802, and for many years secretary to the Royal Scottish Academy. Died 1870.

Hill, (GEORGE,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Saint Andrew's in 1750. He was principal of Saint Mary's College, in his native town, and succeeded Dr. Robertson as leader of the General Assembly. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on Divinity." Died in 1819.

Hill, (GEORGE,) an American poet, born at Guilford, near New Haven, Connecticut, in 1796. Among his principal poems are "The Ruins of Athens" and "Titania." Died in New York, December 15, 1871.

Hill, (HEADON,) *nom-de-plume* of F. Grainger, an English novelist, born in Suffolk in 1857. Since 1890 he has published numerous novels, including "The Rajah's Second Wife," (1894,) "The Zone of Fire," (1897,) "Spectre Gold," (1898,) etc.

Hill, (JAMES JEROME,) railroad manager, born near Guelph, Canada, in 1838. Engaged in western transportation enterprises, became active in 1890 in the building of the Great Northern Railway, and in 1893 was made president of the Great Northern System. He is now chairman of its board of directors, director in various financial institutions, and vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Died 1916.

Hill, (Sir JOHN,) an English writer and literary quack, born at Spalding in 1716. He obtained skill as a botanist, made and sold quack medicines, and edited "The Inspector," a journal which owed its success to the scandal it contained. He was refused admission to the Royal

Society on account of his doubtful character, and sought revenge by writing a review of their works. His "Vegetable System," in 26 vols., with splendid plates, sold at one hundred and sixty guineas per copy. He was knighted by the King of Sweden, to whom he had presented a copy of the last-named work. Died in 1775.

Garrick has defined his merits in the following epigram:

"For physic and farces, his rival there scarce is;
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is."

See DISRAELI, "Quarrels of Authors."

Hill, (JOSEPH,) an English scholar, born near Leeds in 1625, became minister of an English church at Middelburg, Holland. He published an improved edition of Schrevelius's "Greek Lexicon," (1676.) Died in 1707.

Hill, (MATTHEW DAVENPORT,) a brother of Sir Rowland, noticed below, born in Birmingham about 1792, became a barrister. He was a member of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and laboured with zeal and success to procure amendments of the laws. He was one of the chief promoters of "juvenile reformatories." Died June 7, 1872.

Hill, (NATHANIEL P.,) an American Senator, born in Montgomery, New York, February 18, 1832. He graduated in 1857 at Brown University, where he was professor of applied chemistry, 1860–64. He studied metallurgy in Europe, 1865–66, and in 1867 removed to Denver, Colorado, as manager of a smelting company. He was U. S. Senator from Colorado 1879–85. D. Aug. 22, 1900.

Hill, (OCTAVIA,) an English reformer, born about 1838. She worked earnestly among the London poor, and in 1864 began an important work of improving the homes of workingmen in the London slums. She wrote "Homes of the London Poor," (1875,) "Our Common Land," (1878,) etc. Died 1912.

Hill, (Sir RICHARD,) born in 1733, a brother of Rowland, was member of Parliament for Salop, and sometimes preached in the Calvinistic Methodist chapels. He wrote a few religious works. Died in 1808.

Hill, (ROBERT,) a self-taught English linguist, born at Miswell in 1699, was a tailor by trade. He was master of several ancient languages, and wrote "Criticisms on Job," and a few other works. Died in 1777.

Hill, (Rev. ROWLAND,) a popular preacher and disciple of Whitefield, was born at Hawkstone, England, in 1744. He was the son of a baronet, and uncle of General Lord Hill. After leaving college he was ordained a deacon of the Anglican Church, but soon became a zealous and eloquent preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists. Addressing the people in the streets, the open air, or wherever he could gain audience, he made many converts in various parts of the kingdom. In 1783 he built Surrey Chapel, London, in which he preached about fifty winters. He was the author of "Village Dialogues," and other works. Southey, in reference to a particular occasion, says, "His manner was animated and striking, sometimes dignified and impressive. The purport of his sermon was good,—nothing fanatical, nothing enthusiastic." Died in 1833.

Hill, (ROWLAND,) VISCOUNT, an English general, born at Prees, Shropshire, in 1772, was the second son of Sir John Hill, and nephew of the Rev. Rowland Hill. He entered the army as ensign in 1790, and obtained the rank of colonel in 1800. In 1806 he was made a major-general and appointed on the staff. In 1808 he served in Portugal, under Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore, until the battle of Corunna. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1809, he was employed several years in the Peninsular war, and gained a high reputation in his profession. In 1814 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron of Almarez and Hawkstone. He took part in the battle of Waterloo in 1815, and afterwards was second in command of the army of occupation in France. Lord Hill was commander-in-chief of the army from 1828 until 1842, when he resigned and was created a viscount. He died in 1842, and left the title to his nephew, Sir Rowland Hill.

Hill, (Sir ROWLAND,) an Englishman, known as the author of the cheap postage system, was born at Kidderminster in 1795. In 1837 he wrote a pamphlet on "Post-Office Reform, its Importance and Practicability." Through his persistent efforts, a bill was passed in the session of 1839–40 to reduce the rate of postage and render it uniform. The postage has since been further reduced, and letters are now carried for one penny each to any part of the United Kingdom. The people expressed their gratitude for this benefit by a present of £13,000 raised by subscription. He was appointed secretary to the postmaster-general in 1846, and sole secretary to the post-office in 1854. In 1864, his health having failed, he retired from office, but the treasury awarded him for life his salary of £2000 per annum, and Parliament a grant of £20,000. Died August 27, 1879.

Hill, (THOMAS,) a mathematician and Unitarian minister, born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1818 graduated at Harvard in 1843. He published, besides other works, "Geometry and Faith," and contributed many articles to the "North American Review" and the "Atlantic Monthly." In 1859 he succeeded Horace Mann as president of Antioch College, Ohio. He was president of Harvard University from 1862 to 1868. Died November 21, 1891.

Hill, (THOMAS,) an Anglo-American painter, born in England in 1829. When he was twelve years old he was brought to the United States. He became a decorator, first in Boston and then in Philadelphia, but in 1861 removed to San Francisco. Among his best pictures are "White Mountain Notch," "The Yosemite Valley," "The Great Cañon," etc. Died in 1908.

Hill, (THOMAS FORD,) an English antiquary and philologist, published "Ancient Erse Poems." Died in 1795.

Hill, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American divine, born in Cumberland county, Virginia, in 1769. He graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1788. From 1800 to 1834 he was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Winchester, where he died in 1852.

Hil'lard, (GEORGE STILLMAN,) an eminent American writer, lawyer, and orator, born in Machias, Maine, in 1808. While pursuing his collegiate course at Harvard, (where he graduated in 1828,) he is said to have been especially distinguished in declamation and English composition. He was afterwards for some time associated with George Bancroft in his Round Hill Seminary at Northampton, Massachusetts, and in 1833 was admitted to the bar in Boston. Besides attending to an extensive professional business, he afterwards twice visited Europe, and was a member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature. He was author of a great number of orations, lectures before the Lowell Institute, and contributions to the "Christian Examiner," "North American Review," etc. In 1852 he was selected by the authorities of Boston to deliver the eulogy on the character of Daniel Webster. The next year appeared his "Six Months in Italy," (in 2 vols. 12mo,) which had reached the fifth edition in 1855. "Mr. Hillard's work," says a critic in the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1858, "is that of a scholar and a gentleman, a man of sense as well as of taste and feeling. His style is pointed and full of happy expressions and striking images." Among other literary labours, Mr. Hillard edited the Poetical Works of Spenser, (in 5 vols. 8vo.) He was for some time associate editor of the "Jurist," and was for several years one of the principal editors of the "Boston Courier." He contributed several important articles to the "New American Cyclopædia," including those on Alexander and Edward Everett and Rufus Choate. He died in 1879.

Hillebrand, hil'leh-brânt', (JOSEPH,) a German philosophical writer, born near Hildesheim in 1788. He published, among other works, "The Philosophy of the Spirit," (2 vols., 1835,) and "The German National Literature since the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century," (2 vols., 1845.) Died January 25, 1871.

Hillebrand, (KARL,) a distinguished German historian, a son of the preceding, was born at Giessen, September 17, 1829. Banished from Germany for political causes, he became in 1863 a professor at Douai. His "History of France since 1830," "France and the French," and a treatise on educational reform, were published before his removal, in 1870, to Florence, where he became the founder and librarian of the Circolo Filologico. He also published a volume on "England and the English," and a "History of German Thought."

Most of his writings are in German. Died at Florence, October 18, 1884.

Hil'lel, a famous Jewish rabbi, born at Babylon about 110 B.C., was descended from King David. He went to Jerusalem at the age of forty, acquired a thorough knowledge of the law, and was chosen president of the Sanhedrim about 30 B.C. The origin of the Talmud or Mishna is ascribed to Hillel, who was the leader of a numerous school or party. He died at the age of one hundred and twenty years.

Hillel, a noted rabbi, supposed to have lived about 300 A.D., was a descendant of the preceding. He reformed the Jewish calendar by means of a cycle of nineteen years.

Hiller, hil'lẹr, (FERDINAND,) a celebrated German composer, born of Jewish parents at Frankfort, October 24, 1811. He published an oratorio of the "Destruction of Jerusalem," (1840,) "The Musical Life of our Times," (1868,) and Lives of Beethoven and Mendelssohn. Died at Cologne, May 11, 1885.

Hil'ler, (JOHANN ADAM,) whose real name was HÜLLER, a Prussian musician and composer, born at Wendisch-Ossig, near Görlitz, in 1728. His best-known compositions are his "Singspiele," of which one at least, "Die Jagd," still keeps the stage. Died in 1804.

Hiller, (MATTHÄUS,) a German Orientalist, born at Stuttgart in 1646, was professor of Oriental languages and theology at Tübingen. He wrote a "Latin-Hebrew Lexicon," (1685.) Died in 1725.

Hiller, (PHILIPP FRIEDRICH,) one of the best of the South-German religious poets, was born at Mühlhausen, in Würtemberg, January 6, 1699. He became a Protestant pastor, and died at Steinheim, April 24, 1769.

Hiller, von, fon hil'lẹr, (JOHANN,) BARON, an Austrian general, born at Neustadt, near Vienna, in 1754. In 1809 he obtained command of the sixth corps of the army of the archduke Charles. Although he was defeated by Napoleon at Landshut in April, he contributed greatly to the success of the Austrians at Aspern in the next month. Died in 1819.

Hillern, von, fon hil'lẹrn, (WILHELMINE,) a German novelist, a daughter of Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer, was born March 11, 1836. Among her stories are "Double Life," "A Physician of the Soul," "The Geier-Wally," etc.

Hillerup, hil'lẹh-rŭp', (FREDERIK CHRISTIAN,) a Danish poet, born at Vedelsborg in 1793, published a work called "Italica," (1829,) and "New Poems," ("Nye Digte,") in 1854. Died May 5, 1861.

Hill'house, (JAMES,) an American lawyer, born in Connecticut in 1754. He was a Senator of the United States from 1794 to 1810. Died in 1832.

Hillhouse, (JAMES A.,) an American poet, son of the preceding, born at New Haven in 1789. He removed to New York City, and married Cornelia Lawrence in 1824. His first poem, "The Judgment, a Vision," appeared in 1812. He also wrote the following admired dramas: "Percy's Masque," "Hadad," and "Demetria." Died in 1841.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America:" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature;" "North American Review" for January, 1840.

Hilliard, (HENRY WASHINGTON,) born in Cumberland county, North Carolina, August 8, 1808. He was a professor in the University of Alabama, 1831–34, in 1842 went to Belgium as United States minister, was several times elected to Congress as a Whig, and served as a brigadier-general in the Confederate service. In 1877 he was appointed United States minister to Brazil. Died December 17, 1892.

Hilliard, hil'yard, (NICHOLAS,) an English painter, born at Exeter in 1547, learned the trade of a jeweller, and afterwards became eminent as a miniature-painter. He executed an admired portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, and was patronized by Queen Elizabeth and James I. Died in 1619.

Hil'lis, (NEWELL DWIGHT,) clergyman, born in Magnolia, Iowa, in 1858, graduated at Lake Forest University in 1884, studied for the Presbyterian ministry and held pastorates at Peoria, Evanston, and Chicago. Since 1899 has been pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Brooklyn. He has written "The Quest of John Chapman," "The Fortune of the Republic," "Prophets of a New Era," etc. Died Feb. 25, 1929.

Hil'precht, (HERMAN VOLRATTES,) an archæologist, born at Hohenerxleben, Germany, in 1859. He studied in various German universities, emigrated to the United States, and in 1886 became professor of Assyrian and Semitic philology at the University of Pennsylvania. He became curator of the Semitic section of the museum, and was director of the excavations at Nippur, Babylonia, 1888–99, which added greatly to our knowledge of the antiquity of Babylonian civilization. He was the leading authority on cuneiform palæography. Died 1924.

Hilton, (WILLIAM,) a successful English historical painter, born at Lincoln in 1786. About 1800 he became a student in the Royal Academy, and in 1804 exhibited his "Hector reinspired by Apollo." In 1819 or 1820 he was elected a member of the Academy, and in 1825 succeeded Fuseli as keeper of that institution. He attained a high rank among the English artists of his time. Among his best works are "Nature blowing Bubbles," and "The Graces teaching Cupid to play on the Lyre." Died in 1839.

Hi-me'rĭ-us, [Ἱμέριος,] an eminent Greek sophist of Prusa, Bithynia. He became master of a celebrated school in Athens, and afterwards secretary of the emperor Julian at Antioch about 362 A.D. He composed many orations, of which about twenty are extant. His style is rather bombastic. Among his pupils were Gregory Nazianzen and Saint Basil. He was always a pagan, but moderate or friendly to the Christians.

Hĭ-mil'co or **Hi-mil'cọn**, a Carthaginian navigator, the date of whose adventures is unknown. Pliny states that he sailed northward from Gades on a voyage of discovery about the time that Hanno explored the western coast of Africa. R. Festus Avienus quotes him as his authority for an account of the islands of the Hiberni and Albioni.

Himilco or **Himilcon**, an able Carthaginian general, who was joined with Hannibal in the command of a large army in the war against Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse. He took Agrigentum after a long siege, during which the death of Hannibal left him sole commander, (406 B.C.) He defeated Dionysius about 405, soon after which peace was concluded. The war having been renewed in 397 B.C., Himilco raised an army of 100,000 men, with which he marched victoriously to the gates of Syracuse. While he was besieging this city, his army was wasted by pestilence and defeated by the Syracusans. He escaped to Carthage and killed himself.

See DIODORUS SICULUS, books xiii., xiv., and xx.

Himilco or **Himilcon** was commander of the fleet of Carthage, on the coast of Sicily, in 214 B.C., while Marcellus commanded the Romans in that island. He landed an army in 213, gained some advantages, and, having failed in an attempt to relieve Syracuse, died of pestilence in 212 B.C.

Himly, him'lee, (KARL GUSTAV,) a German physician, born at Brunswick in 1772, was professor of medicine at Göttingen. He was distinguished for his skilful treatment of diseases of the eyes, on which he published a valuable work. Died in 1837.

Himmel, him'mẹl, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a German composer, born in the duchy of Brandenburg in 1765, was appointed chapel-master at Berlin about 1796. Among his best works are the operas of "Fanchon" and "The Sylphs." Died in 1814.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Hinch'cliffe, (JOHN,) an English divine and orator, born at Westminster in 1731. He became head-master of Westminster School in 1764, and Bishop of Peterborough in 1769. Died in 1794.

Hinckeldey, hink'kẹl-dī, (KARL LUDWIG FRIEDRICH,) a Prussian administrator, born near Meiningen in 1803. He became minister or prefect of police in Berlin in 1848. He was killed in a duel in 1856.

Hinckelmann, hink'kĕl-mân', (ABRAHAM,) a German Orientalist, born at Döbeln in 1652, published an edition of the Koran, (1694,) said to be the first ever printed in Arabic. Died in 1695.

Hinck'ley, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in 1617, was rector of Drayton. Died in 1695.

Hincmar, hink'mâr, a learned French prelate, born in 806 A.D., entered the Abbey of Saint-Denis in childhood. He acquired much influence, and became a favourite at the court of Charles the Bald. In 845 he was elected Archbishop of Rheims. He distinguished himself by his firmness in defending the Church against the encroachments of the papal and royal power. He wrote, besides other works, two treatises on Predestination, in one of which he attempts to refute the famous Erigena. He is censured for his severity to Godeschalcus, who was confined in a dungeon for his heretical opinions on the question of predestination. Died in 882 A.D.

See "Gallia Christiana;" W. F. GESS, "Merkwürdigkeiten aus dem Leben und den Schriften Hincmar's," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hincks, (Rev. EDWARD,) distinguished for his knowledge of Assyrian and Egyptian inscriptions, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1791. Died December 3, 1866.

Hind, (JOHN RUSSELL,) an eminent English astronomer, born at Nottingham in 1823.

Hindenburg, hin'denboorg, (PAUL LUDWIG HANS VON BENECKENDORFF und VON HINDENBERG,) German soldier and statesman, was born in Posen, Oct. 2, 1847. He entered a cadet school in 1858 and took part in the Austro-German war and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He was in command of the 4th Army Corps at Magdeburg in 1903 and was placed on the retired list in 1911. When the World War started he was recalled to command of the VIII Army. He defeated the Russians at Tannenburg, Aug., 1914, and at the Mazurian Lakes, Sept., 1914, and became a national hero. He was made Field Marshal in command of the armies in the East. In Aug., 1916 he was appointed Chief of the General Staff and led the military forces of Germany until the end of the war. He was elected President of the German Republic April 26, 1925.

Hinds, (SAMUEL,) D.D., a British author, born in Barbadoes in 1793. He graduated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1815, and in 1849 was consecrated Bishop of Norwich. He published a "History of Christianity," (1849, often reprinted,) "Sonnets and Sacred Poems," and various theological works. Died February 7, 1872.

Hinojosa y Carbajal, e-no-hō'sȧ e kar-bȧ-hȧl', (ALVARO DE,) a Spanish poet, who lived about 1620.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Hinrichs, hĭn'rĭks, (HERMANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German philosopher, born in Oldenburg in 1794, published "The Genesis of Science," ("Genesis des Wissens," 1835,) and other works. Died in 1861.

Hĭnē'dale, (BURKE AARON,) an American educator, born at Wadsworth, Ohio, March 31, 1837. He was educated at Hiram College, of which he was president, 1870–83. In 1883 he was appointed superintendent of public schools in Cleveland, Ohio. His principal books are "President Garfield and Education," (1881,) "Schools and Studies," (1884,) etc. He edited General Garfield's "Works," (1883,) etc.

Hin'ton, (JAMES,) a noted English surgeon, a son of J. H. Hinton, was born at Reading in 1822. Among his works are "Man and his Dwelling-Place," (1858,) "Life in Nature," "Thoughts on Health," (1871,) "Atlas of Diseases of the Membrana Tympani," "Questions of Aural Surgery," "The Mystery of Man," and "The Place of the Physician." He was the most skilful aural surgeon of his day, and a very suggestive writer on ethical subjects. Died December 16, 1875.

Hin'ton, (JOHN HOWARD,) an English writer on history and theology, was born March 24, 1791. He became minister of a Baptist congregation in Devonshire Square, London. He published, besides other works, "The History and Topography of the United States of North America," (2 vols., 1832.) Died December 17, 1873.

Hiob, the German of JOB, which see.

Hiouen- or Hiouen-Thsang or Youen-Thsang, yoo'ĕn-tsang, a celebrated Chinese traveller and priest of Booddha, was born about 602 A.D. He travelled in Hindostan and other countries, of which he wrote descriptions. He translated into the Chinese many Hindoo works on the religion of Booddha. Died in 664 A.D.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hip-par'chus, [Gr. Ἵππαρχος; Fr. HIPPARQUE, e'pȧrk',] son of Pisistratus, an Athenian, who, in partnership with his brother Hippias, obtained the chief power in the state in 527 B.C. He was assassinated by Harmodius and Aristogiton in 514. Hippias survived; but, having rendered himself unpopular by cruelty and suspicious habits, (although it is said he was previously mild and affable,) he was expelled from Athens in 511. He afterwards passed many years at the court of the Persian king Darius, served as guide to the Persian army which invaded Greece, and was at the battle of Marathon, where, according to some writers, he was killed, 490 B.C.

See HERODOTUS, books ii., v., vi., and vii.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Hipparchus, [Gr. Ἵππαρχος; Fr. HIPPARQUE; It. IPPARCO, ĕp-pȧr'ko,] the founder of the science of astronomy, and the greatest astronomer of antiquity, was a native of Nicæa, in Bithynia. He was of Greek extraction, and flourished about 150 B.C. Many of his observations were made at Rhodes. His writings are all lost, except a "Commentary on Aratus," which is the least important; but the knowledge of his discoveries has been preserved by Ptolemy in his "Syntaxis." The first who made systematic observations, he was also the first who discovered that fundamental fact in astronomy,—the precession of the equinoxes. A discovery so important would have sufficed to immortalize him; but he also greatly enriched the science of mathematics, and was the first who understood trigonometry, both plane and spherical. He invented the planisphere and the stereographic projection, and gave rules for the calculation of eclipses, by means of which he determined the longitude. According to Pliny, who calls him the confidant and interpreter of nature, Hipparchus, having perceived a new star that suddenly appeared in his time, was stimulated by it to form his Catalogue of one thousand and eighty stars, which is preserved in the "Almagest" of Ptolemy. In this operation he used the astrolabe, which was probably invented by him. He originated a more complete system of geography, and the mode of determining the position of towns by circles drawn on the earth corresponding to those of the celestial sphere. Among his lost works were "On the Magnitudes and Distances of the Sun and Moon," "The Movement of the Moon in Latitude," and "On the Retrogradation of the Equinoctial and Solstitial Points."

See PLINY, "Natural History;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie ancienne;" DR. HOEFER'S article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" J. A. SCHMIDT, "Dissertatio de Hipparcho," etc., 1689.

Hipparchus, an Athenian comic poet, who lived probably about 300 B.C.

Hipparque. See HIPPARCHUS.

Hip'pa-sus, [Gr. Ἵππασος,] a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Metapontum, held, it is said, the doctrine that fire was the origin of all things.

Hippeau, e'pō', (CÉLESTIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Niort in 1803, published a "History of Ancient and Modern Philosophy," (1833,) etc. Died in 1883.

Hippel, von, fon hip'pĕl, (THEODOR GOTTLIEB,) a German humorist and original thinker, born at Gerdauen, in Prussia, in 1741. He studied law, and became in 1780 burgomaster of Königsberg. He claimed for women admission to civil offices and a greater social equality. Among his works are a "Treatise on Marriage," ("Ueber die Ehe," 1774,) "Designs after Nature," (1790,) an Autobiography, (1800,) and "The Education of Women," (1801.) His character was eccentric. Died in 1796.

See GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung," fourth edition, vol. v.; W. G. KEBER, "Nachrichten und Bemerkungen den geheimen Kriegsrath von Hippel betreffend," 1802; "Biographie T. G. von Hippel's zum Theil von ihm selbst verfasst," 1800.

Hippias. See HIPPARCHUS and HARMODIUS.

Hip'pi-as, [Ἱππίας,] a Greek sophist, born at Elis, was a contemporary of Socrates. His character is exhibited by Plato in his dialogue called "Hippias Major."

Hip'po or **Hip'pon**, [Ἵππων,] a Greek philosopher, who is supposed to have lived in the fifth century B.C., and to have been a native of Samos, or of Rhegium. He held that moisture, or water, is the principle of all things, and derived much of his system from Thales.

Hippocrate. See HIPPOCRATES.

Hip-poc'ra-tēs, [Gr. Ἱπποκράτης; Fr. HIPPOCRATE, ē'pō'krăt'; It. IPPOCRATE, ēp-pok'rȧ-tȧ,] the most eminent physician of antiquity, justly styled the "Father of Medicine," was born in the island of Cos in 460 B.C., and was contemporary with Socrates and Plato. He was the son of Heraclides, a descendant of Esculapius, from whom he derived his first lessons in medicine. His family, the Asclepiadæ, for many generations had practised the same art. The materials for writing his personal history are deficient. He is said to have studied medicine at Athens under Herodicus, and to have learned philosophy of Gorgias of Leontini, after which he practised and taught in Cos, also in Thessaly, and at the court of Perdiccas, King of Macedonia, etc. Soranus relates that he acquired fame by checking the ravages of the plague in Athens, and was rewarded with the freedom of that city, and with other honours. The story that he refused the invitation and magnificent offers of Artaxerxes, is by some discredited.

His superior talents, his rare sagacity, his signal success, and his devoted humanity, inspired universal confidence and respect. He had a great number of pupils, from whom he exacted an oath that they would never abuse their trust by criminal practice, nor divulge professional secrets. He held that the body is composed of four primary elements, fire, air, earth, and water, which produce the four cardinal humours, blood, phlegm, bile, and black bile. He knew but little of anatomy. He carried forward the reform begun by his ancestors, in substituting experiment and observation for speculative theories. He paid more attention than his predecessors to diet and changes of weather. Among the most remarkable of his discoveries is that of critical days in fevers. Of the numerous (Greek) works ascribed to him, it is probable that some were composed by other writers, as there were several noted physicians of the same name. He died at Larissa, at an age which is variously stated between eighty-five and one hundred and nine years. As an inventor he is unrivalled by any physician of ancient or modern times. Among his chief works are "Prognostics," "Epidemics," "On Regimen," and "On Air, Water, and Locality." Of the eighty-seven extant treatises ascribed to him, only a few are undoubtedly genuine.

See SORANUS, "Vita Hippocratis," in FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" BOERHAAVE, "De Studio Hippocratis," 1721; A. DE HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medico-practica," 1776; G. CRAMER, "Dissertation sur Hippocrate," 1748; HOUCLUROS, "Essai historique et critique sur la Vie et les Écrits d'Hippocrate," 1840; G. SPRENGEL, "Apologie des Hippocrates und seiner Grundsätze," 2 vols., 1789–92; C. P. GESNER, "De Divino Hippocrate," 1739; KARL F. MARCUS, "Dissertatio de Vita Hippocratis," 1838; A. OETTINGER, "Hippocratis Vita," 1836.

Hippocrates, a Syracusan, shared with his brother Epicydes the command of the army which defended Syracuse against Marcellus, 213 B.C. Died in 212 B.C.

Hippocrates OF CHIOS, a noted Greek geometer, who lived in the fifth century before Christ. He studied at Athens, where he opened a celebrated school. He first discovered the quadrature of the lune.

Hip-po-da-mī'ȧ [Gr. Ἱπποδάμεια] or **Hip-pod'ȧ-me**, a daughter of ŒNOMAUS, which see.

Hip-pod'ȧ-mus [Ἱππόδαμος] OF MILETUS, an eminent Greek architect, lived about 440 B.C. He built the Piræus of Athens, under the order of Pericles, and planned the city of Rhodes, about 408 B.C.

Hippolyte. See HIPPOLYTUS.

Hip-pol'ў-te, [Ἱππολύτη,] the Queen of the Amazons, was called a daughter of Mars. The poets feigned that she had a girdle coveted by Eurystheus, who ordered Hercules to bring it to him. She was killed by Hercules.

Hippolyte, (LOUIS MODESTIN FLORVIL,) a president of Hayti, was born at Cape Haytien in 1827. He was educated in France, joined the Haytian army, and distinguished himself. In 1889 he headed the insurrection that overthrew President Legitime, and seized the chief power. He was elected president in 1890. Died March 24, 1896.

Hip-pol'ў-tus, [Fr. HIPPOLYTE; It. IPPOLITO,] SAINT, a Christian bishop and ecclesiastical writer, who has recently attracted great attention on the part of scholars and theologians. He was dissident Bishop of Portus, (the harbour of Rome,) and the author of numerous learned works, highly extolled by Eusebius, Jerome, and other Christian Fathers. After occupying the see of Portus eighteen years or more, he probably died in exile in Sardinia about 238 A.D.

Hippolytus, [Ἱππόλυτος,] a son of Theseus and Hippolyte, or Antiope. The poets relate that his stepmother Phædra made to him amorous overtures which he rejected, that she then by calumny induced Theseus to curse him, and that, at the request of Theseus, Neptune caused the horses of Hippolytus to become unruly, and to drag him until he was dead.

Hip-pom'ę-don, [Ἱππομέδων,] a Spartan warrior, was a son of Agesilaus, and a cousin of King Agis IV. He supported Agis in his efforts to reform the Spartan institutions. He was living in 220 B.C.

Hip-po'nạ, the name of a goddess who presided over horses. Her statues were placed in stables.

Hip'po-nax, [Ἱππώναξ,] a Greek poet, who lived about 540 B.C., was a native of Ephesus. Having been expelled from that city by its tyrants, he removed to Clazomene. He wrote satires, of which only a few fragments now remain. He was the first who employed the modification of the Iambic metre termed Choliambic.

Hī'rạm, King of Tyre, began to reign about 1025 B.C. He was contemporary with David and Solomon, with whom he formed an alliance and always maintained friendly relations. He was a wise and successful ruler.

See I. Kings v., and I. Chronicles xiv.

Hiranyakasipu. See NARASINGHA.

Hire, de la. See LA HIRE.

Hirnheim, hēr'hīm, or **Hernhaym**, hĕrn'hīm, (HIERONYMUS,) a German monk and writer, born at Troppau in 1635; died in 1679.

Hirsch, hērsh, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German economist and numismatist, born in 1698; died in 1780.

Hirsch, (MAX,) a German (Hebrew) author and liberal politician, born at Halberstadt, December 30, 1832. Besides books of travel, etc., he has written much on social and labour questions, politics, etc. He became a member of the Reichstag. Died 1924.

Hirsch, (SAMUEL,) Ph.D., an eminent Jewish rabbi, born at Thalfingen, Rhenish Prussia, June 8, 1815. He was educated at Metz, Bonn, Berlin, and Leipsic, where he graduated; was, 1843–66, grand rabbi of Luxemburg, and in the latter year removed to Philadelphia. He has been one of the chief promoters of the radical reform movement among American Jews. Among his chief works are "Religious Philosophy of the Jews," "Humanity as Religion," "Messiah-Lore of the Jews," etc.

Hirsch de Gereuth, (MAURICE DE,) BARON, an Austrian financier, born at Munich in 1831. Left a large fortune by his father, and marrying a woman with a dowry of $20,000,000, he engaged in extensive business operations, and gained a fortune of $200,000,000. With this he entered upon large benevolent schemes for the benefit of his fellow-Jews, his gifts aggregating $50,000,000, while those of his wife were proportionately liberal. He died December 10, 1896, and his wife April 1, 1899.

Hirscher, hēr'sh'ęr, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a Swiss Catholic theologian, born near Altorf in 1788. His principal work is "Christian Morality," ("Christliche Moral," 3 vols., 5th edition, 1851.) Died September 4, 1865.

Hirsching, hēr'sh'ing, (FRIEDRICH KARL GOTTLOB,) a German antiquary, born at Uffenheim in 1762, became professor of philosophy at Erlangen in 1792. He published several useful works, among which are a "Description of the Best Libraries of Germany," (4 vols., 1790,) and a "Historical and Literary Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the Eighteenth Century," ("Historisch-literarisches Handbuch berühmter Perso-

nen," etc., 1794–1815, 17 vols.) The last 12 volumes of mis were edited by J. H. M. Ernesti. Died in 1800.

Hirschvogel, hēr'sh'fō'gĕl, (AUGUSTIN,) a German painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1506; died in 1560.

Hirst, (HENRY B.,) an American poet, born in Philadelphia in 1813. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. His first poems appeared in "Graham's Magazine." He afterwards published "The Coming of the Mammoth, the Funeral of Time, and other Poems," (1845,) and "Endymion, a Tale of Greece, in four cantos," (1848.) Died March 30, 1874.

Hirt or **Hirth,** (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist and writer, born at Apolda in 1719, was professor of theology at Jena. Died in 1784.

Hirtius, hĭr'shē-ŭs, (AULUS,) a Roman consul and general, was a patrician by birth. Cicero, who was his intimate friend, speaks highly of his talents. He served under Cæsar in the Gallic war, and supported his party in the civil war. After the death of Cæsar, Hirtius joined Brutus against Antony, and was elected consul with C. Vibius Pansa. In 43 B.C. these consuls gained a victory over Antony at Mutina, (Módena;) but Hirtius was killed in the action. He is supposed to be the author of the continuation of "Cæsar's Commentaries" which forms the eighth book of the "Gallic War," and also of two other treatises on the campaigns of Cæsar, viz., the Alexandrian and the African.

Hirzel, hēr'tsĕl, (BERNHARD,) a Swiss Orientalist, born at Zurich in 1807, translated the "Sakuntala" of Kâlidâsa from the Sanscrit into German. Died in 1847.

Hirzel, (HANS CASPAR,) a Swiss physician and senator, born at Zurich in 1725, wrote a "Treatise on Rural Economy," and "The Rustic Socrates," (1761–74.) Died in 1803.

Hisely, hēz'le', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a Swiss historian, born in 1800, wrote, in French, "Researches on William Tell," (1843,) and other works on Swiss history.

Hisham. See HESHÂM.

Hisinger, hee'sing-ĕr, or **Hising,** hee'sing, (WILHELM,) a Swedish mineralogist, born in 1766, published, besides other works, "Lethea Suecica, seu petrificata Sueciæ," (1837–40.) Died in 1852.

Histiæus, his-tsee'us, [Gr. *Ἱστιαῖος;* Fr. HISTIÉE, ēs'tē'ā',] an able and crafty ruler of Miletus, to whom Darius intrusted the duty of guarding a bridge over the Danube during his invasion of Scythia, about 512 B.C. He refused to desert Darius at the instigation of Miltiades; but he afterwards revolted, and was put to death by the Persians about 494 B.C.

Histiée. See HISTIÆUS.

Hita, dē, dā ee'tā, (GINES PEREZ,) a Spanish chronicler, born in Murcia, lived between 1550 and 1600. He wrote an interesting work, entitled "The Civil Wars of Granada."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Hitch'cock, (EDWARD,) an eminent American geologist, born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, May 24, 1793. He became pastor of the Congregational church in Conway, Massachusetts, in 1821, and professor of chemistry and natural history in Amherst College in 1825. In 1840 he published his "Elementary Geology," a valuable work, which passed through twenty-five or more editions. From 1845 to 1854 he was president of Amherst College, the prosperity of which increased greatly under his direction. He became about 1845 professor of natural theology and geology in that institution. Having been appointed State geologist for Massachusetts, he made a geological survey of that State, and wrote "Reports on the Geology of Massachusetts," (1833–41.) Among his numerous works are "The Geology of the Connecticut Valley," (1823,) "The Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences," (1851,) and "Illustrations of Surface-Geology," (1857.) By his exposition of the fossil footprints of the Connecticut valley he originated a new branch of science, called Ichnology. He published in 1848 "Fossil Footprints in the United States." He died in 1864. His son, CHARLES HENRY, born in 1836, was professor of geology at Lafayette College 1866–70, afterwards at Dartmouth, was state geologist of Maine 1868–78. Published volumes of geological reports and many scientific papers.

See "Silliman's Journal," vol. xli.; "North British Review" for February, 1860.

Hitchcock, (ETHAN ALLEN,) an American writer and military officer, a grandson of Ethan Allen, was born in Vergennes, Vermont, in 1798. He graduated at West Point in 1817, and served in the Seminole war in Florida. In the war with Mexico he was attached to the staff of General Scott, and in 1847 promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was subsequently sent to California, as commandant of the Pacific division, but he returned in 1854, and the next year resigned his commission. He wrote "Swedenborg a Hermetic Philosopher," (1858.) Died in 1870.

Hitchcock, (ETHAN ALLEN,) government official, a descendant of Ethan Allen, born at Mobile, Alabama, in 1835. Settling in Missouri, he became a leader in railroad and mining business, entered into politics and in 1897 was appointed minister to Russia. Became secretary of the interior in 1899, brought many suits against perpetrators of fraud in government lands, and secured conviction of 89 persons, among them a U. S. Senator, a representative, and several Land Office officials. He resigned in 1907 and died April 9, 1909.

Hitchcock, (PETER,) an American jurist, born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1870, graduated at Yale, 1801. He represented a district of Ohio in Congress from 1817 to 1819, and was subsequently judge of the supreme court of the state for twenty-eight years, for six years of which period he was chief justice. Died in 1853.

Hitch'cock, (ROSWELL DWIGHT,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, was born at East Machias, Maine, August 15, 1817. He graduated at Amherst College in 1836, and studied divinity at Andover Seminary. He was a professor in Bowdoin College from 1852 to 1855, became professor of church history in Union Theological Seminary in New York in 1855, and in 1880 was chosen its president. Among his works are a "Life of Edward Robinson," (1863,) an "Analysis of the Bible," (1869,) and "Socialism," (1878.) Died June 16, 1887.

Hit'tell, (JOHN SHERZER,) an American author, born at Jonestown, Pennsylvania, in 1825. He was for twenty-five years a journalist in San Francisco, and wrote "History of the Mental Growth of Mankind in Ancient Times," "The Evidences against Christianity," "The Resources of California," etc.

His brother, THEODORE HENRY HITTELL, born in 1830, went to California in 1855 and practised law there after 1862. He wrote "History of California," "General Laws of California," etc.

Hittorf, hit'torf or *he'torf',* (JACQUES IGNACE,) an eminent architect and antiquary, born at Cologne in 1793, was a pupil of Bélanger. He was appointed architect to the King of France in 1818, after which he visited Italy. He commenced about 1834 the church of Saint Vincent de Paul, (in the Italian style,) and designed the remarkable works of the Place de Concorde. Among his capital works are the Grand Circus, (1840,) the Panorama, the roof of which is supported by twelve iron cables, and the Cirque-Napoléon, (1851.) M. Hittorf acquired a European reputation by these structures, and by his writings on classical art, namely, "Polychromic Architecture of the Greeks," (1830,) "Modern Architecture of Sicily," (1837,) and "Ancient Architecture of Sicily." He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1867.

Hitzig, hit'sig, (FERDINAND,) a German biblical critic, born in Baden in 1807. He became professor of theology at Zurich in 1833. His principal works are a "Translation and Exposition of Isaiah," (1833,) and commentaries on the other greater prophets, (1841–50.) Died in 1875.

Hitzig, (GEORG HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German architect, born in 1811; died in 1881.

Hjærne or **Hiærne,** he-ĕr'nēh, (URBAN,) a Swedish physician and naturalist, born in 1641, became first physician to the king Carl XI., and vice-president of the Council of Mines. He wrote, besides other works, "Acta et Tentamina chimica," ("Chemical Experiments," 1712,) and "Oryctographia Suecana," (1716.) Died in 1724.

Hjort, he-ort' or hyort, (PEDER,) a Danish grammarian, born near Copenhagen in 1793. After an extensive tour in France and Italy, he became professor of German at Soröe. He wrote several successful works on grammar, among which are "Tydsk Grammatik for Dansktalende," ("German Grammar for the Use of Danes," 5th edition, 1851,) "Tydsk Läsebog for Dansktalende," ("German Reader for the Use of Danes," 3d edition, 1843,) and "Den Danske Börneven," ("The Danish Child's Friend." Died November 11, 1871.

Hlin, hleen, **Hlina**, hlee'na, or **Lyna**, lee'na, [supposed to be derived from *hlyna*, to "warm" or "become warm,"] in the Northern mythology, a goddess, whose office it is to watch over those whom Frigga wishes to guard from peril. As Frigga represents the earth's fertility, so Hlin typifies the mild warmth which protects the tender plants from the breath of the Frost-giants.

Hlodyn, hlo'din, [in all probability the same as HLUDANA, the Latin name of a deity of the ancient Germans,] in the Norse mythology, the mother of Thor, and probably another name for Fiörgyn or Fiörgvin, (also called the mother of Thor,) the goddess of the earth. Thorpe derives it from *hlaða*, (allied to the English "lade" and "load,") to "heap up," to "load." Fiörgynn (as a masculine noun) was said to be the father of Frigga.

Hlubek, hloo'bĕk, (FRANZ XAVER WILHELM,) a German writer on rural economy, born in Silesia in 1802. His principal works are "The Nutrition of Plants and Statics of Agriculture," (1841,) and a "Complete Treatise on Rural Economy," (2 vols., 1846.) Died Feb. 10, 1880.

Hōad'ley or **Hoadly**, (BENJAMIN,) an English divine, born at Westerham in 1676, took orders about 1700. His zeal for religious liberty and opposition to the High-Church principles caused his promotion in 1715 to the see of Bangor. In 1717 he preached a sermon before the king, from which arose the great Bangorian controversy. This was maintained by Snape, Law, and other partisans of the High Church on one hand, and Hoadley on the other. He was made Bishop of Hereford in 1721, and of Winchester in 1734. He wrote a "Life of Dr. Samuel Clarke," and a few other works. Died in 1761.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Hoadley, (BENJAMIN,) M.D., eldest son of the preceding, was born in London in 1705, and graduated in 1729. In 1742 he was appointed physician to the king's household, and in 1746 to that of the Prince of Wales. He wrote "The Suspicious Husband," a comedy, which was successful, and assisted Hogarth in the "Analysis of Beauty." Died in 1757.

Hōar, (EBENEZER ROCKWOOD,) an able lawyer, the son of Samuel Hoar, noticed below, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1816. His mother was a daughter of the celebrated Roger Sherman. He graduated at Harvard in 1835, was admitted to the bar about 1840, and practised in Boston. In 1859 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was attorney-general of the United States, 1869–70, and member of Congress, 1873–75. Died Jan. 31, 1895.

Hoar, (GEORGE FRISBIE,) LL.D., an American Senator, born in Concord, Massachusetts, August 29, 1826, a son of Samuel Hoar, noticed below. He graduated at Harvard College in 1846, and at the Dane Law School, served in Congress, 1868–76, and was sent to the United States Senate from Massachusetts in 1877, and successively re-elected. He was on the Tilden-Hayes Electoral Commission, and chairman of the Republican National Convention of 1880. Died Sept. 30, 1904.

Hoar, (SAMUEL,) a lawyer, born at Lincoln, Massachusetts, in 1778, was the father of the preceding. He was sent by the Governor of Massachusetts to South Carolina in 1844, to protect the rights of certain free negro sailors who had been imprisoned in Charleston; but he was driven from that city by a mob before he could perform his mission. Died in 1856.

Hōare, (PRINCE,) an English artist and dramatist, born at Bath in 1754, was the son of William Hoare, noticed below. He studied painting at Rome, and in 1799 was chosen foreign secretary of the Royal Academy. He is chiefly known as the author of dramas, as "No Song, No Supper," "Lock and Key," etc. Died in 1834.

Hoare, (Sir RICHARD COLT,) a noted English antiquary, born in 1758, married in 1783 the daughter of Lord Lyttleton, and inherited the title of baronet in 1787. He gained distinction as a topographer and antiquarian by his "Ancient and Modern History of Wiltshire," and wrote several other works. Died in 1838.

Hoare, (WILLIAM,) R.A., an English historical and portrait painter, born at Bath about 1706 He was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. After studying many years at Rome, he returned to Bath, and worked with great success, especially in portraits. Died in 1792.

Hō'bart, (AUGUSTUS CHARLES,) known as HOBART PASHA, a naval commander, born in England, April 1, 1822, a son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He entered the royal navy in 1836, commanded the Queen's yacht, 1845–47, and served in the Crimean war. In 1861–63, being still an officer of the British navy, he commanded a blockade-runner on the coast of the United States. In 1867 he entered the Turkish navy, served against the Cretan insurgents, and was soon made an admiral and inspector-general of the navy. In 1881 he was made a marshal of the Turkish Empire. Died in 1886.

Hō'bart, (GARRET AUGUSTUS,) Vice-President of the United States, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 3, 1841. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, was a member of the New Jersey House 1873–78, and of the Senate 1879–85, being president of the Senate in 1881. He became very prominent in Republican politics, and was elected Vice-President for the term 1897–1901. He died November 21, 1899.

Hō'bart, (JOHN HENRY,) D.D., born in Philadelphia in 1775, was ordained in 1798. He was successively pastor at New Brunswick, Hempstead, and Trinity Church, New York, and was chosen Bishop of New York in 1816. He published numerous theological works. Died in 1830.

Hobbema or **Hobbima**, hob'be-mâ, (MINDERHOUT; Ger. MEINDERT; Fr. MINARD,) an excellent Flemish landscape-painter, was born probably at Coevorden about 1638. Little is known of his personal history. His favourite subjects were simple rural and sylvan scenes diversified by a winding stream, a ruined tower, or a distant village. He excelled in perspective and colouring. His works are rare, and command very high prices. Over twenty thousand dollars has been paid for one. Died in December, 1709.

Hobbes, hŏbz, (THOMAS,) a famous English philosopher, born at Malmesbury in 1588. As tutor in the family of the Earl of Devonshire, he travelled several times on the continent with his pupils, and became acquainted with Gassendi, Descartes, etc. In 1628 he published a Latin translation of Thucydides, and in 1642 a treatise on government,—"Elementa Philosophica de Cive." He was a royalist in the civil war, and an advocate of unconditional obedience to the king. In 1647 he was mathematical tutor to the Prince of Wales, (Charles II.,) then in Paris. His treatise on "Human Nature" (1650) was followed by the "Leviathan," (a complete system of his philosophy, including his political, moral, and theological views,) which made a great sensation, and gave offence to theologians, and—though it was hostile to liberal principles—even to the royalists. In 1666 this work and his "De Cive" were censured by Parliament. Soon after the restoration, he received a pension of one hundred pounds. His paradoxical opinions were warmly controverted by Cudworth, Clarendon, and others. In 1675 he published a translation in verse of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," which drew from Pope the assertion that "his poetry is too mean for criticism." In his old age, which was passed at the seat of his patron, the Earl of Devonshire, he published a "History of the Civil War from 1640 to 1660," and other works. "A permanent foundation of his fame," says Mackintosh, "consists in his admirable style, which seems to be the very perfection of didactic language. Short, clear, precise, pithy, his language never has more than one meaning, which never requires a second thought to find. . . . His little tract on 'Human Na-

ture' has scarcely an ambiguous or a needless word. . . . Perhaps no writer of any age or nation, on subjects so abstruse, has manifested an equal power of engraving his thoughts on the mind of his readers. . . . His style so stimulates attention that it never tires, and, to those who are acquainted with the subject, appears to have as much spirit as can be safely blended with reason." Died 1679.

Hobbs, (ALFRED CHARLES,) an American lock expert, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1812. He entered the lock and safe business, invented an unpickable lock, and became such an expert that he could open the best safe-locks in a remarkably brief time. His most famous exploit was in London, with a Brahma lock, for which an offer of two hundred guineas was made to any one who could open it without a key. Hobbs did so in fifty-one hours. He opened another combination-lock in a few minutes with his back to the door. His own lock resisted the efforts of pickers. He died November 6, 1891.

Hob'house, (Sir BENJAMIN,) M.P., an English statesman, born in 1757, was a prominent member of the House of Commons from 1797 to 1818, held several civil offices, and was attached to the party of Fox. He wrote a "Treatise on Heresy," and "Remarks on France and Italy." Died in 1831.

Hobhouse, (JOHN CAM,) Lord Broughton, an English statesman and writer, born in 1786, was a son of the preceding. He became intimate at college with Lord Byron, in company with whom he visited Spain, Greece, and Turkey in 1809. He published in 1812 "A Journey through Albania, and other Provinces of Turkey, with Lord Byron," which was long the best account of that country, and, in 1816, "Letters on the Hundred Days, or Last Reign of Napoleon," (in 2 vols.) He was elected to Parliament by the Radicals or Liberals of Westminster in 1819, and obtained success as a speaker. In 1831 he became secretary of war in the Whig ministry. He was appointed secretary of state for Ireland in 1833, and was president of the board of control from 1846 to 1851. Died in June, 1869.

Hob'son, (JOHN ATKINSON,) an English reform writer, was born at Derby, July 6, 1858. He was a University Extension lecturer from 1887 to 1897, and published "The Physiology of Industry," (1889,) "Problems of Poverty," (1891,) "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism," (1894,) "The Problem of the Unemployed," (1896,) "John Ruskin, Social Reformer," (1898,) etc.

Hob'son, (RICHMOND PEARSON,) an American naval engineer, was born at Greensboro, Alabama, August 17, 1870. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1889, became a naval constructor, and was on the cruiser New York during the blockade of Santiago, where he sunk the collier Merrimac in the harbour channel to prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet. He was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged.

Hoc'cleve or **Oc'cleve**, (THOMAS,) an early English poet and lawyer, is supposed to have been born about 1370. He wrote "The Story of Jonathan," and other poems. "His poetry," says Hallam, "abounds with pedantry, and is destitute of all grace and spirit."

Hoche, *hôsh* or *hosh*, (LAZARE,) a French general, who rose from a very humble rank in society, was born at Montreuil, near Paris, in 1768, and entered the French guards at the age of sixteen. He favoured the Revolution of 1789, and was made a lieutenant in 1792. Having studied tactics, and served with credit at Thionville, Dunkirk, etc., he became in a short time successively general of brigade and general of division, and at the age of twenty-four commanded the army of the Moselle. In 1793 he defeated Wurmser and drove him out of Alsace, soon after which he was arrested by the Jacobin leader Saint-Just and imprisoned at Paris. The fall of Robespierre in 1794 restored him to liberty and command. Employed to subdue the royalists of La Vendée, he enected much by his address and moderation, and in 1795 defeated the enemy at Quiberon. In 1797, commanding the army of the Sambre and Meuse, he opened he campaign against the Austrians by a daring passage of the Rhine in their presence, and defeated them in several actions. In the contest between the Directory and the Legislative Councils, Hoche favoured the former who invoked the aid of his army, but soon issued counter-orders and employed another in the service. He died, of poison, (as was suspected,) in 1797. He was one of he noblest spirits and ablest generals that the Revolution produced.

Hochstetter, von, fon hŏK'stĕt'ter, (FERDINAND,) a German geologist, born at Esslingen, April 30, 1829. He was naturalist to the Novara expedition around the world, 1857–59. He lived some years in New Zealand, and published "Geology of New Zealand," and other works. Died in 1884.

Hock'ing, (JOSEPH,) novelist, born in Cornwall, England, in 1849. Became a minister in 1884, and since 1891 has published "The Birthright" and many other novels.—His brother SILAS KELTO, also a minister, has written a score of novels since 1878.

Hocquincourt, d', do'kăN'koor', (CHARLES DE MONCHY,) born in Picardy in 1599, became marshal of France in 1651, and commanded the royal army which was defeated by the Prince of Condé in 1652. He deserted to the Spaniards, and was killed at Dunkirk in 1658.

Ho'dell, (FRANS OSCAR LEONARD,) a Swedish dramatist, born in 1840. He published a comic paper, the "Söndags-Nisse," 1881–90, and wrote and adapted for the stage more than a hundred plays. The most popular of these was "Andersson, Petersson, and Lundström." Died May 25, 1890.

Hö'der, Hö'dur, (Höðr,) or **Hŏd**, written also **Hoder**, the blind god in the Norse mythology. Through the cunning malice of Loki, he became the slayer of his brother Balder, whose death Vali avenged by killing Höder. (See BALDER, and VALI.)

Hodge, (ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER,) D.D., LL.D., an American theologian, a son of Dr. Charles Hodge, noticed below. He was born at Princeton, New Jersey, July 18, 1823, graduated at Princeton College in 1841, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1847, and became a Presbyterian clergyman. He became a professor at Princeton in 1877, and published a number of books on theological subjects. Died in 1886.

Hodge, (CHARLES,) D.D., an eminent American theologian, born in Philadelphia in 1797. He graduated at Princeton in 1815, and studied divinity at the Princeton Theological Seminary, in which he became professor of Oriental and Biblical literature in 1822, and was professor of theology after 1840. In 1825 Dr. Hodge established, and was for many years editor of, the "Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review." Two volumes of his contributions to this "Review," entitled "Princeton Theological Essays," were published in 1846–47, and a third volume, "Reviews and Essays," in 1857. He died June 19, 1878.

Hodge, (FREDERICK WEBB,) ethnologist, born at Plymouth, England, in 1864; educated at Washington, D. C. He has conducted archæological and ethnological expeditions in Arizona and New Mexico, and has been ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology since 1905. Has written much on this subject.

Hod'ges, (EDWARD,) Mus. Doc., an English musician and composer, born at Bristol, July 20, 1796. In 1838 he left England for America, and next year was appointed organist of Saint John's Episcopal Chapel in New York He returned to England in 1863, and died in 1867.

Hodges, hŏj'ĕz, (NATHANIEL,) an English physician, who practised in London, and gained distinction by his faithful services during the great plague of 1665, when the most of the doctors fled from the danger. He wrote, in Latin, an account of this calamity, (1672.) He died in prison for debt in 1684.

Hodges, (WILLIAM,) R.A., an English painter, born in London about 1744. He painted landscapes with moderate success, and was employed as draughtsman in Captain Cook's second voyage, (1772.) He afterwards visited India and painted some Indian views. He published "Select Views in India," (2 vols., 1788,) and "Travels in India in 1780–83," (1793.) Died in 1797.

Hodg'kin, (THOMAS,) an English historian, born at Tottenham in 1831. He published "Italy and Her Invaders," (7 vols., 1880–98,) etc. Died 1913.

Hŏdg'kĭn-sŏn, (EATON,) born at Anderton, Cheshire, in 1789, is distinguished for his researches respecting the strength of iron pillars, rails, etc. He discovered that an iron rail in the form of an inverted letter T will support a greater pressure than any other. From numerous experiments he derived formulæ for solid and hollow iron pillars, which are generally adopted. He co-operated with Mr. Stephenson in the construction of the tubular Britannia bridge about 1845. Died in 1861.

Hodg'son, (BRIAN HOUGHTON,) a British ethnologist, born in 1800. While in the government service in Nepaul, and afterwards, he made a large collection of the northern Buddhistic literature, and wrote many valuable papers on the ethnology and zoology of Nepaul and Thibet. He collected more than ten thousand birds. Died in 1894.

Hodg'son, (FRANCIS,) an English poet, born in 1781, was a friend of Lord Byron, and provost of Eton College. He produced a version of Juvenal, (1808,) "Sacred Lyrics," (1842,) and other poems. Died in 1852.

Hodgson, (JOHN EVAN,) an English artist, born at London in 1831. His first picture was exhibited in 1856. He painted historical subjects 1861–69, but afterwards mainly confined himself to scenes from Moorish life. He was elected to the Royal Academy in 1879.

Hodierna, o-de-ĕr'nȧ, or **Adierna**, ȧ-de-ĕr'nȧ, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a Sicilian astronomer and priest, born at Ragusa in 1597, verified the positions of the fixed stars, and discovered the motions of Jupiter's satellites. His "Medicæorum Ephemerides" (1656) is the first book, says Lalande, "in which we find observations on the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites." He wrote a treatise on the System of Saturn, (1657,) and other works. Died in 1660.

Hodius. See HODY.

Ho'dў, [Lat. HO'DIUS,] (HUMPHRY,) D.D., an English divine and eminent scholar, born at Oldcombe in 1659. About 1694 he became chaplain to Archbishop Tillotson. He was chosen professor of Greek at Oxford in 1698, and Archdeacon of Oxford in 1704. He published an excellent work "On the Original Texts of the Bible, and the Greek and Latin Versions," ("De Bibliorum Textis Originalibus," etc., 1705,) also, "On the Illustrious Greek Restorers of the Greek Language," (1742,) which is commended by Hallam. Died in 1706

See DR. JEBB, "Notitia de Vita et Scriptis H. Hodii."

Hoe, (RICHARD MARCH,) born in New York City in 1812, is known as the inventor of Hoe's type-revolving printing-press, which makes the impression on both sides of the sheet at the same time. Died in 1886.

Hoeck. See ÆPINUS and HOEK.

Hoefer, hö'fẹr, [Fr. pron. ho'fair',] (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FERDINAND, a German writer, distinguished for his learning and versatility, was born at Doeschnitz, in Thuringia, in 1811. He became in 1834 secretary to Victor Cousin, whom he assisted in the translation of the works of Plato. He left Cousin in 1836, after which he studied medicine, and practised several years in Paris. In 1843 he was sent to Germany by M. Cousin to examine the German methods of medical instruction and practice. He published, besides other works, a "History of Chemistry from the Earliest Times to the Present," (2 vols., 1842.) In 1851 he was selected by MM. Didot to direct their great biographical dictionary, "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," for which he wrote able articles on Aristotle, Cæsar, Columbus, Descartes, Erasmus, and others. Died in 1878.

Hoefnaeghel, hoof'nȧ'ğel or hoof'nȧ'hẹl, (GEORGE,, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1545, was painter to the Elector of Bavaria. He excelled in water-colour painting. Died at Vienna in 1600.

Hoek or **Hoeck**, van, also written **Houk**, (JAN,) a Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp about 1600, was one of the most skilful pupils of Rubens. He worked for a long time in Germany, and was patronized by the emperor Ferdinand II. He passed his latter years in Antwerp. His design and colouring are highly praised He was very successful in portraits. Among his master-pieces are "Samson and Delilah," and "Christ on the Cross," (at Bruges.) Died in 1650.

See J. C. WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Hoek, (ROBERT,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1609, was a skilful painter. He painted miniatures which were admired for extreme fineness of touch and beauty of colour. His principal works are "The Twelve Apostles," an army, and a camp. Died in 1668.

Hoelderlin. See HÖLDERLIN.

Hoelfken. See HÖLFKEN.

Hoelty. See HÖLTY.

Hoeltzlinus. See HÖLTZLINUS.

Hoenir or **Hönir**, hö'nir, [etymology unknown,] in the Norse mythology, a god who, with Lodur, assisted Odin in creating mankind. He is supposed to have contributed as his portion sense or perception, while Odin gave breath and vitality, and Lodur animal warmth and the flowing (or circulating) blood. (See ODIN.)

Hoepfner. See HÖPFNER.

Hoepken. See HÖPKEN.

Hoerberg. See HÖRBERG.

Hoeschel. See HÖSCHEL.

Hoest. See HÖST.

Hoet, hoot, (GERARD,) an eminent Dutch historical painter, born at Bommel in 1648. He worked mostly at Utrecht and the Hague. Among his chief works are the "Rape of the Sabines," and the "Sacrifice of Dido." "The talent of Hoet," says Descamps, "is known throughout Europe. He composed with much genius, and his works display vast erudition." Died in 1733.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Hoeven, van der, vȧn dẹr hoo'vẹn, (JAN,) an able Dutch naturalist, born at Rotterdam in 1801, became professor of zoology at Leyden in 1835. His principal work is an excellent "Manual of Zoology," ("Handboek der Dierkunde," 2 vols., 1827–33,) which has been translated into English, (London, 1854.) He died March 10, 1868. His brother ABRAHAM (1798–1855) was professor of theology at Amsterdam and Utrecht, and was considered one of the most eloquent orators of Holland.

Ho'ey, (FRANCES SARAH CASHEL,) an authoress, born at Bushy Park, near Dublin, Ireland, February 15, 1830. Her maiden name was JOHNSTON. In 1846 she married a Mr. Stewart, and in 1858 Mr. J. Cashel Hoey. She published many novels, and translated the "Memoirs of Mme. de Rémusat" from the French.

Ho'ey, (JOSEPHINE SHAW,) a favourite American actress, born at Liverpool, England, in 1824. She married in 1849 John Hoey, for many years manager and president of the Adams Express Company. She continued to act until 1865. Died in 1896.

Hoeyer. See HÖYER.

Höfer. See HOEFER.

Hofer, ho'fẹr, (ANDREAS,) a celebrated Tyrolese patriot, born in the valley of the Passeyr in 1767. On the breaking out of the insurrection against the French and the Bavarian government, to which the Tyrol had been lately transferred, he entered into secret negotiations with the archduke John for the deliverance of the country. In April, 1809, with the assistance of an Austrian army, Hofer, at the head of the Tyrolese peasantry, defeated the French and Bavarian troops at the Sterzinger Moose. In the May following, the Austrians, under General Chasteler, suffered a defeat from the superior numbers of the enemy near Wörgl. Soon after this the Tyrolese were again victorious in an engagement near Mount Isel; but, the Austrian army being withdrawn after the battle of Wagram, the country was once more invaded by Marshal Lefebvre. On the 13th of August, 1809, Hofer, with his army of Tyrolese peasants, signally defeated the French commander near Mount Isel, after a long and obstinate conflict; but, overpowered at last by the reinforcements sent from France, he took refuge in the mountains. Being soon after betrayed by

a former friend, he was tried at Mantua, and was shot in February, 1810.

See "Andreas Hofer und die Tyroler Insurrection," Munich, 1811; HORMAYR, "Geschichte Andreas Hofer's Sandwirths," etc., 1809; BECKER, "Andreas Hofer und der Freiheitskampf in Tyrol," 3 vols., 1842; "Memoirs of Andrew Hofer," translated from the German by C. H. HALL.

Höfer, hö'fẹr, (EDMUND,) a distinguished German novelist, born at Greifswalde, October 19, 1819. He was educated at Greifswalde, Heidelberg, and Berlin. His very numerous novels were widely popular, and his descriptions of Pomeranian peasant-life are excellent. Among his stories are "Auf deutscher Erde," (1860,) "Land- und Seenovellen," (1871,) "Stille Geschichten," (1871,) etc. He also wrote a "History of German Literature," (1876,) and "Wie das Volk spricht," (1876,) a collection of rustic sayings. Died May 23, 1882.

Hoff, von, fon hoff, (KARL ERNST ADOLF,) a German geologist, born at Gotha in 1771, wrote a "History of the Natural Changes of the Surface of the Globe," (5 vols., 1822–41,) and edited, from 1801 to 1816, "The Almanac of Gotha," a statistical publication of very high character. Died in 1837.

Hoffbauer, hof'bŏw'ẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German writer, born at Bielefeld in 1766, published, besides other works, "Researches into the Diseases of the Soul," (3 vols., 1802–07.) Died in 1827.

Höff'man, (CHARLES FENNO,) a popular American poet and novelist, born in New York in 1806, graduated at Columbia College. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar about 1828. In 1835 he produced a successful descriptive work entitled "Winter in the West." He edited successively "The American Monthly Magazine" and "The New York Mirror." Among his works are "The Vigil of Faith, and other Poems," and a number of songs. "No American," says R. W. Griswold, "is comparable to him as a song-writer." He published in 1840 "Greyslaer," a novel. In 1849 he was attacked with a mental derangement. Died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1884.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," and "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Hoffman, (DAVID,) an eminent American lawyer, born in Baltimore in 1784, was professor of law in the University of Maryland from 1817 to 1836. He afterwards resided in Philadelphia. He published a "Course of Legal Study," which has been highly commended. According to Judge Story, "it contains by far the most perfect system for the study of the law that has ever been offered to the public." He also wrote or compiled "Chronicles selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus the Wandering Jew," (2 vols., 1855.) Died in 1854.

See "North American Review" for January, 1830.

Hoffman, ȯf'mȯN', (FRANÇOIS BENOÎT,) an able French critic and dramatic poet, born at Nancy in 1760. He produced many successful operas and dramas, among which are "Phædra," (1786,) "Adrien," (1792,) and 'Stratonice," a comedy, (1792.) He wrote literary critiques for the "Journal de l'Empire" and the "Journal des Débats" for many years. "He had," says Sainte-Beuve, "many qualities of a true critic,—conscience and independence. . . . He was learned with variety and without pedantry." Died in 1828.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi" for February 25, 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hoff'man, (MURRAY,) an American judge, born in New York, September 29, 1791. He graduated at Columbia College in 1809. In 1839 he was appointed assistant vice-chancellor of New York, and was a judge of the superior court of New York, 1853–61. He published various law-books, chiefly on chancery subjects, besides several works on ecclesiastical law. Died May 7, 1878.

Hoffmann, hof'mȧn, (ANDREAS GOTTLIEB,) a German theologian, born in the county of Mansfeld in 1796, became professor of theology at Jena in 1822. He published a "Treatise on Hebrew Antiquities," (1832,) and wrote many articles for the "Encyclopædia" of Ersch and Gruber. Died March 16, 1864.

Hoffmann, (AUGUST HEINRICH,) an eminent lyric poet and philologist, called also **Hoffmann von Fallersleben**, (fȧl'lẹrs-lȧ'bẹn,) was born at Fallersleben, in Hanover, in 1798. He studied at Göttingen and Bonn, and became in 1835 professor of the German language and literature at Breslau. He published "German Social Songs of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," and "Mines for the History of the German Language and Literature;" also ballads, songs for children, war lyrics, and other poems, which are greatly admired for their simplicity, fervour, and pathos. Died in 1874.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Levensschets van A. H. Hoffmann von Fallersleben."

Hoffmann, (CASPAR,) a German physician, born at Gotha in 1572, published numerous works on medicine. Died at Altdorf in 1648.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hoffmann, hof'mȧn, (CHARLES ALEXANDER,) a Polish writer, born in Masovia in 1798, produced in 1827 a Polish translation of the works of Dr. Franklin. Having been identified with the insurrection of 1830, he was driven into exile in 1832. He was the husband of Clementina Hoffmanowa. Died July 6, 1875.

Hoffmann, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German jurisconsult, born at Lauban, in Lusatia, in 1692, became professor of law at Leipsic in 1718, and afterwards at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He acquired a high reputation by his writings, (in Latin,) among which are a "History of the Roman Law of Justinian," (1720–24,) and "Library of German Public Law," ("Bibliotheca Juris publici Germanici," etc., 1734.) Died in 1735.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Hoffmann, (CHRISTOPH LUDWIG,) an eminent medical writer, born at Rheda, in Westphalia, in 1721, was physician to the Electors of Cologne and Mentz. Among his principal works are treatises "On the Small-Pox," (2 vols., 1778,) and "On the Sensibility and Irritability of the Diseased Parts," (1779.) Died in 1807.

Hoffmann or **Hoffmanowa**, hof-mȧ-no'vȧ, (CLEMENTINA,) a popular Polish authoress, whose maiden name was TANSKA, was born at Warsaw in 1798, and liberally educated. She produced about 1820, in Polish, her "Memorial of a Good Mother," which had a great popularity. She was married to Charles A. Hoffmann, with whom she removed to Paris about 1832. Among her works, which were published collectively in 1833, (in 10 vols.,) are letters, historical tales, essays, and biographies of eminent Poles. Died in 1845.

Hoffmann, (DANIEL,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Halle about 1538, was professor of theology at Helmstedt. He was censured for teaching that the truths of philosophy conflict with the truths of religion. Died in 1611.

Hoffmann, (ERNST THEODOR WOLFGANG; afterwards called ERNST THEODOR AMADEUS,) one of the most remarkable and original of German story-tellers, *(Erzähler,)* was born at Königsberg in 1776. He studied law, and subsequently received several minor appointments under the government. In 1816 he became counsellor of the royal court of judicature at Berlin. Died in 1822, his health having been previously undermined by dissipation. His gifted and versatile mind led him to the cultivation of music, poetry, and art. But he "is celebrated chiefly," says Dr. Hedge, "for his successful use of the magic and demoniac element in fiction. He does not seek to make the flesh creep and the hair bristle, but aims rather at the diaphragm. He views all these *infernalia* on the humorous side; and if any one trait is particularly prominent in his writings, it is irony." Menzel, after alluding to the strange combination which his mind exhibited of manliness, humour, poetry, and morbid sensibility, remarks, "From the devil down to a wry-faced child's doll, from the dissonance of life which rends the soul down to a dissonance in music which only rends the ear, the immeasurable kingdom of the ugly, the repulsive, the annoying, was gathered around him, and his descriptions paint alternately these tormenting objects, and the torments which they prepare for a beautiful soul, with inimitable vividness and truth." Again, he says, "Hoffmann's innermost being was music; and

the prayer of Saint Anthony is never wanting to his hellish caricatures, nor the Christmas bell to the witches' sabbath." Among his principal works are "Phantasiestücke in Callot's Manier," (4 vols., 1814,) and "Serapions Brüder," (4 vols., 1819–21.) His various other tales, etc. would fill several volumes.

Hoffmann, (FRANZ,) a German theistic philosopher, born at Aschaffenburg, January 19, 1804. In 1835 he was made professor of philosophy at Würzburg, where he died, October 22, 1882. He was a follower of Baader, whose works he edited. Besides works on logic, etc., Hoffmann published eight volumes of philosophical writings.

Hoffmann, [Lat. HOFFMAN'NUS,] (FRIEDRICH,) an illustrious German physician, was born at Halle in 1660. He studied at Jena, and, after travelling in England and Holland, settled as a physician at Halberstadt in 1688. On the establishment of the university at Halle he was appointed in 1693 its first professor of medicine by the Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg. On the invitation of Frederick I. of Prussia, he removed in 1708 to Berlin, where he was made royal physician, but still retained his professorship. He returned in 1712 to Halle, where he died in 1742. Hoffmann rendered most important services to practical medicine by his experiments with various remedies: his "Elixirium Viscerale" and "Liquor Anodynus Mineralis," commonly called "Hoffmann's Anodyne," are still popular, and he was one of the first to bring mineral waters into more general use. He wrote, in Latin and German, numerous medical works; among which is "Medicina Rationalis systematica," (9 vols., 1718–40.) His complete works were published in 6 vols. quarto, (1740.)

See SCHULZE, "Vita F. Hoffmanni," prefixed to his Works, 1730; BALDINGER, "Programma de F. Hoffmanni et H. Boerhavii Meritis in Medicinam practicam," 1772; LOVEN, "Dissertatio de F. Hoffmanno ejusque Medicina Rationali systematica," 1846.

Hoffmann, (HEINRICH,) a German humourist, born at Frankfort in 1809. He became a medical specialist, and while treating children drew comical pictures to amuse them. These, with humourous letter-press, were published in 1845 under the title of "Struwwelpeter," the book being widely translated, and running through more than one hundred and forty editions. Died in 1894.

Hoffmann, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German writer on political economy, born at Breslau in 1765. He became councillor of state in Berlin in 1808, and attended the Congress of Vienna in 1814. Among his works is "The Science of Money," ("Die Lehre vom Gelde," 1838.) Died in 1847.

Hoffmann, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss scholar, born at Bâle in 1635, obtained in 1667 the chair of Greek in his native city. His principal work is a "Universal Lexicon, Historical, Geographical, Political," etc., (in Latin, 1667.) Died in 1706.

Hoffmann, (JOHANN JOSEPH,) a German scholar, born at Würzburg, February 16, 1805. He studied in the university of his native town, and after 1830 devoted himself to the study of Japanese, Chinese, and Malay. He became professor of Japanese at Leyden. Died January 23, 1878. His chief work is a great "Japanese Dictionary," which he left incomplete.

Hoffmann, (MORITZ,) a German physician and botanist, born at Fürstenwalde in 1622, became professor of surgery at Altdorf, and published several medical and botanical works. Died in 1698.

Hoffmann, hof'mân, (TYCHO,) a Danish writer, was keeper of the seals of Denmark. He wrote "Historical Portraits of Eminent Danes." Died in 1754.

Hoffmannsegg, von, fon hof'mân-sĕg', (JOHANN CENTURIUS,) COUNT, a German botanist, born at Dresden in 1766. Having explored the botanical riches of Portugal for several years, he returned to Germany in 1804, and published with M. Link his magnificent "Portuguese Flora," (in French, 22 parts, 1809–33.) Died in 1849.

Hoffmannus. See HOFFMANN.

Hoffmeister, hof'mīs-tẹr, (FRANZ ANTON,) a German musician and composer, born at Rothenburg in 1754. Died at Vienna, February 10, 1812.

Hof'land, (BARBARA,) a popular English writer, born at Sheffield in 1770, was the daughter of Robert Wreaks. She became the wife of Thomas Hofland, the painter, in 1808. She wrote numerous novels and moral tales, which had a wide circulation. The "Son of a Genius" (1813) is probably her most successful work. Died in 1844.

Hofland, (THOMAS CHRISTOPHER,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born at Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, in 1777. He married Mrs. Hoole, who, under the name of Hofland, became well known as a novelist, and resided mostly in or near London. His subjects were chosen from the river and lake scenery of the British Islands. He published a richly illustrated volume called "The British Angler's Manual," (1839.) Died in 1843.

Höfler, höf'lẹr, (KARL ADOLPH KONSTANTIN,) a German historian, born at Memmingen, in Bavaria, March 26, 1811. He was educated at Munich and Göttingen, and in Italy. He was (1838–47) a professor of history in Munich, and after 1851 at Prague. Among his works are "The German Popes," (1839,) "Collection of Materials for Frankish History," (1849–52,) "Frankish Studies," (1852–53,) "Text-Book of Universal History," (1850–56,) etc.

Hofmann, hof'mân, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German chemist, born at Giessen, April 8, 1818. He held professorships in London, 1845–63, and in the University of Bonn, 1863–65, and went to Berlin University as professor in 1865. Hofmann's is one of the great names in the history of organic chemistry. He wrote many important scientific papers. He published "Einleitung in die moderne Chemie," (1865,) etc. Died May 5, 1892.

Hofmann, (ERNST,) a Russian mineralogist, of German descent, born at Overlack, in Livonia, January 20, 1801. He was educated at Dorpat and Heidelberg, and held professorships in the universities of Kiev and Saint Petersburg. Died at Dorpat, June 5, 1871. His writings illustrate Russian geography, geology, and minerals.

Hofmann, von, fon hof'mân, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN KONRAD,) a German theologian, founder of the so-called "Erlangen school" of Lutheran theology, was born at Nuremberg, December 21, 1810, and was professor of theology at Rostock and Erlangen. Died December 20, 1877.

Hofmannswaldau, von, fon hof'måns-wål'dow, sometimes written **Hofmandswaldau,** (CHRISTIAN HOFMANN,) a German poet, born at Breslau in 1618. He published in 1673 a collection of poems, entitled "Sinnreiche Heldenbriefe." Died in 1679.

See GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Nationalliteratur."

Hofmeister, hof'mīs-tẹr, (WILHELM,) an eminent German botanist, born at Leipsic, May 18, 1824. He held professorships at Heidelberg and Tübingen. Died January 12, 1877.

Hofstede de Groot, hof'stà-dẹh dẹh grōt, (PETRUS,) a Dutch (Frisian) theologian, born at Leer, October 8, 1802. In 1829 he became a professor of theology at Groningen. He was the recognized head of the "Groningen theology," and his party took the name of "Evangelicals," in opposition to the "Moderns," (the so-called Leyden school,) as well as to the strict "Orthodox" party. He published "Theologia Naturalis," "Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiæ," etc. His principal work is "Opvoeding der Menschheid," (the "Education of Mankind," 1847.)

Ho'gan, (JAMES FRANCIS,) an Australian author, was born in Ireland in 1854, and was taken to Australia in infancy. He became a journalist, and in 1887 went to London, where he published "The Irish in Australia." Later works were "The Australian in London," "The Lost Explorer," (1890,) and "The Convict King."

Ho'gan, (JOHN,) an Irish sculptor, born at Tallow, Waterford county, in 1800. He studied in Rome, 1823–29, and settled in Dublin. Among his chief works is "The Drunken Faun," for which he received a medal at the Exposition of Paris in 1851. Died about 1858.

Ho'gan, (JOHN JOSEPH,) D.D., a bishop, born at Cahirguillamore, county of Limerick, Ireland, May 10, 1829. He was educated in the Roman Catholic institutions of Saint Louis, Missouri, was ordained a priest

in 1852, became Bishop of Saint Joseph in 1868, and Bishop of Kansas City in 1880. Died Feb. 21, 1913.

Ho'garth, (DAVID GEORGE,) an English archæologist, born in Lincolnshire in 1862. After 1887 he was engaged in active explorations in Asia Minor, Cyprus, and Egypt, and was correspondent for the "Times" during the Turko-Greek war of 1897. He published various antiquarian works.

Ho'garth, (GEORGE,) a Scottish writer on music, born in 1783, was the father-in-law of Charles Dickens, the novelist. He published "Musical History, Biography, and Criticism," (2 vols., 1836,) which is highly commended, and "Memoirs of the Musical Drama," (2 vols., 1838.) He became musical and dramatic critic for the London "Daily News" in 1846. Died in 1870.

Hogarth, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated satirical painter, born in London in 1697, was apprenticed to a silversmith, whom he left in 1718. He then earned a subsistence for some time by engraving, and studied drawing in the academy of Sir James Thornhill, whose daughter he married in 1730. He acquired skill in portraits, but soon exchanged that branch of art for one more suited to his original genius,—the dramatic or satirical species, in which he is unrivalled. In 1733 he published a series of engravings called the "Harlot's Progress," which had a large sale, and was followed by the "Rake's Progress," "Marriage à la Mode," "Industry and Idleness," "Beer Lane," and "The Enraged Musician." His pictures abound in comic humour, and display great skill in caricature, as well as great originality and fertility of invention. His works have also the merit of conveying useful lessons of morality. In 1753 he published his "Analysis of Beauty," in which he maintains that a waving line or curve is the essential element of beauty. In 1757 he became painter to the king. Died in 1764.

Hogendorp, van, vän ho'gẹn-dorp', (DYRK,) COUNT, a Dutch general, born at Rotterdam in 1761, was minister of war under King Louis in 1806. In 1811 he became general of division and aide-de-camp to Napoleon, whom he followed in the Russian campaign. After the battle of Waterloo he went to Brazil, where he died in 1830.

Hogendorp, van, (GIJSBERT KAREL,) COUNT, a Dutch statesman, brother of the preceding, born at Rotterdam in 1762. He united with several others to form a provisional government in 1813, and was president of the commission which framed a new constitution. He was minister of foreign affairs, and vice-president of the council, until he resigned in 1816. He wrote "Considerations on the Political Economy of the Low Countries," (10 vols., 1818–23.) Died in 1834.

Hogg, (JABEZ,) an English surgeon and author, was born at Chatham in 1817. He practised as an ophthalmic surgeon 1850–95. He made a study of photography, and issued a series of illustrated school-books, some of which were highly successful. His work on the microscope (1854) reached its fifteenth edition in 1898, and is the accepted text-book on this subject. He published various medical works on ophthalmological subjects, and numerous other scientific works.

Hŏgg, (JAMES,) "the Ettrick Shepherd," born in Ettrick Forest, in Scotland, in 1772, was the son of a shepherd, and followed his father's employment until he was thirty years of age. In 1803 a collection of his poems was published, under the title of "The Mountain Bard," the proceeds of which (about £300) enabled him to take a farm. He failed, however, in this enterprise. After many struggles with adversity, he went to Edinburgh, to try his fortune in authorship, about 1810. Having issued a literary periodical called "The Spy," without success, he was encouraged by his friends to devote himself to poetry, and in 1813 gave to the public the "Queen's Wake," which procured him a high reputation as a poet. It is generally considered as his best work. His success stimulated him to the rapid production of many other poems, among which are "The Pilgrims of the Sun," (1815,) "Poetic Mirror," "Sacred Melodies," and "The Border Garland," (1819.) He wrote, in prose, "The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales," (1818,) "Winter Evening Tales," (1820,) "The Three Perils of Man," etc., and contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine." In 1820 he married Margaret Phillips, and resided afterwards on a farm at Altrive. Hogg is one of the principal actors and interlocutors in Christopher North's famous "Noctes Ambrosianæ." Died in 1835.

See WILSON, "Memoir of James Hogg," prefixed to an edition of Hogg's Works, Edinburgh, 5 vols., 1850; R. S. MACKENZIE, "Life of James Hogg," prefixed to an edition of "Noctes Ambrosianæ," New York, 1855.

Hogg, (ROBERT,) LL.D., a Scottish botanist, born at Dunse in 1818. His works include "Hand-Book of Hardy Annuals," "Manual of Fruits," "British Pomology," "Gardener's Manual," etc. Died March 14, 1897.

Hohenlohe, ho'ẹn-lo'ẹh, a celebrated family of German princes. The Protestant line includes the houses of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Hohenlohe-Oehringen, and Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. The Catholic line includes the houses of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein-Bartenstein, Hohenlohe-Bartenstein-Jagstberg, and Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst.

Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, ho'ẹn-lo'ẹh ing'ẹl-fing'ẹn, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) PRINCE, a Prussian general, born in 1746. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1792 and 1793, and obtained command of an army in 1795. He commanded the Prussian forces which were defeated by Napoleon at Jena on the 14th of October, 1806. On the 16th the king gave him command of all the troops that had escaped from Jena and Auerstadt. He was compelled to abandon Berlin to the enemy, and soon after was taken prisoner, with about 15,000 men, at Prentzlow. He retired to private life, and died in 1817 or 1818.

Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, von, fon ho'ẹn-lo'ẹh-shil'lings-fürst', (CHLODWIG KARL VICTOR,) PRINCE, a German diplomatist, born March 31, 1819. He early took an active part in Bavarian politics. Himself a Catholic, he opposed the ultramontanes, and was the leader of the liberals in every anti-clerical movement in Bavaria. Though he had always been a zealous anti-Prussian, he was accused during the Austro-Prussian war of favouring Bismarck's designs, and subsequently aided in establishing the new empire. In 1874 he was sent as German ambassador to Paris, and in 1885 he was appointed governor of Alsace-Lorraine. In 1894 he became chancellor of the German empire, succeeding in that office Count de Caprivi, who was the successor of Prince Bismarck. He resigned in 1900.

Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, von (GUSTAV ADOLF,) PRINCE, a German cardinal, a brother of the preceding, born at Rottenburg, February 26, 1823. He studied law and divinity at Erfurt, Bonn, Breslau, Munich, and Rome, was ordained a priest by Pius IX. in 1849, and was made secret chamberlain and almoner to the pope, and Bishop of Edessa. In 1866 he was made a cardinal-priest, and in 1879 a cardinal-bishop and archpriest of Santa Maria Maggiore, holding the see of Albano. In 1884 he resigned his bishopric and retired temporarily to Germany. Died in Rome, Oct. 30, 1896.

Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst, ho'ẹn-lo'ẹh wâl'dẹn-bŏŏrg' shil'lings-fürst', (ALEXANDER LEOPOLD FRANZ EMMERICH,) PRINCE OF, a Hungarian prelate, born at Kupferzelle in 1794. Died in 1849.

Hohenstaufen, ho'ẹn-stŏw'fẹn, [from *hoch*, "high," and *Staufen*, "hill" or "eminence,"] in the singular, **Hohenstaufe**, ho'ẹn-stŏw'fẹh, a celebrated family of German princes, who reigned from 1138 to 1254. The first of the line, FRIEDRICH VON BÜREN, received the name on account of having removed his dwelling from a valley *auf den Staufen*, ("up the hill" or "mountain.") His son, FRIEDRICH VON STAUFEN, was rewarded by the emperor Henry IV. for his eminent services by the duchy of Suabia and the hand of his daughter Agnes. Henry also made him Regent of Germany while he fought against the pope in Italy. Friedrich died in 1105, leaving two sons, Friedrich and Conrad, the latter of whom was crowned King of Germany, with the title of CONRAD III. His nephew, FRIEDRICH BARBAROSSA, the most celebrated of the line, was chosen emperor in 1152. (See FREDERICK I. of Germany, and KYFFHÄUSER.) The Hohenstaufen line ended with CONRADIN in 1268.

Hohenzollern, hō'ẹn-tsol'lẽrn, the name of an ancient princely German family, from which the imperial house of Germany and the reigning families of Roumania and Bulgaria are descended. The name is derived from the castle of Zollern, in Suabia, which is said to have been built by Tassillon, or Thasilio, about 800 A.D.

Höijer, hö'e-yẹr, (BENJAMIN CARL HENRIK,) an eminent Swedish philosopher, born in Dalecarlia in 1767. His promotion was hindered by the liberal political principles of his youth. He produced a treatise "On the Progress of Critical Philosophy," an "Outline of the History of the Fine Arts," and other works. In 1808 he became professor of philosophy at Upsal, where he gained a high reputation as a lecturer. Died in 1812.

Ho'kan-son, (OLOF,) a Swedish orator, originally a peasant, born in the province of Bleking in 1695, was elected in 1726 to the Diet, in which he acquired great influence by his prudence and eloquence. Died in 1769.

Holanda, de, dā o-lân'dā, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese painter, born in 1518, studied in Rome, and appears to have returned to Portugal. He painted portraits for Charles V. of Germany, and was skilful in miniature. Under the patronage of John III. he painted oil pictures for the palaces and churches of Lisbon. Died in 1584.

Holbach, d', dol'bȧk or dol'bȧk', (PAUL THIERRY or THYRY, also given as PAUL HEINRICH DIETRICH and PAUL FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a skeptical philosopher, born at Heidelsheim (Palatinate) in 1723. He inherited a fortune, and passed all his life, except childhood, in Paris, where he was the patron and associate of the Encyclopædists. Diderot, Helvetius, Grimm, Rousseau, and other authors often met at his table. He translated from the German several works on chemistry and mineralogy. His atheistic opinions were developed in his "System of Nature," ("Le Système de la Nature," 1770,) under the pseudonym of MIRABAUD, the morality of which book Voltaire stigmatized as execrable. It was also refuted by Frederick the Great. Holbach was the reputed author of other works, among which were "The Social System," (1773,) and "La Morale universelle," (1776.) Died in 1789.

See DIDEROT, "Mémoires," *passim;* ROUSSEAU, "Confessions;" DAMIRON, "Mémoire sur Thierry d'Holbach," 1851.

Holbein VON HOLBEINSBERG, hol'bīn fon hol'bīnzbẽrg', (FRANZ,) a popular German dramatist and actor, born near Vienna in 1779; died in 1855.

Holbein, (HANS,) THE ELDER, a German painter of Augsburg, born about 1450. Among his master-pieces are the scenes from the life of Saint Paul in the church of Saint Paul at Augsburg. He died in 1526, leaving three sons, AMBROSE, BRUNO, and HANS, who were artists; the last-named rose to great eminence.

Holbein, (HANS,) THE YOUNGER, one of the most celebrated German painters, born at Grünstadt in 1497. At an early age he removed to Bâle, where, after practising his art for a time, he was recommended by Erasmus to the English chancellor, Sir Thomas More. After residing in his family about three years, Holbein was introduced to King Henry VIII., who gave him abundant employment and bestowed upon him a large pension. He devoted himself, while in England, chiefly to portrait-painting; and his numerous productions in this department are esteemed master-pieces. His drawings, upwards of eighty in number, representing the principal personages of Henry's court, are characterized by Walpole as "exceedingly fine, and possessing a strength and vivacity equal to the most perfect portraits." Holbein died in London, of the plague, in 1554, or, according to R. N. Wornum and others, in 1543. Among his greatest historical pictures are the celebrated "Dance of Death," the "Adoration of the Shepherds and Kings," and a "Last Supper." His portraits of Sir Thomas More and of Erasmus also deserve especial mention. "His works," observes Cunningham, "have sometimes an air of stiffness, but they have always the look of truth and life. He painted with great rapidity and ease, wrought with his left hand, and dashed off a portrait at a few sittings." Holbein was also a skilful architect and wood-engraver.

See HEGNER, "Leben Hans Holbein's," Berlin, 1827; DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Allemands," etc.; R. N. WORNUM, "Life of Holbein;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters, Sculptors," etc.; KARL FRIEDRICH VON RUMOHR, "H. Holbein der Jüngere in seinem Verhältniss zum Deutschen Formschnittwesen," 1830; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1867.

Holbein, (SIGISMUND,) a German painter and engraver, is supposed to have been an uncle of the preceding. Died after 1540.

Holberg, von, fon hol'bẽrG, (LUDWIG,) BARON, an eminent Danish author and comic poet, born of poor parents, at Bergen, Norway, in 1684. In youth he was employed as a private tutor, and learned French, Italian, and English. He studied philosophy at Oxford, England, for about two years. Impelled by a love of travelling, he visited many countries of Europe, and was afterwards professor of eloquence at Copenhagen. About 1720 he published his heroic-comic poem "Peder Paars," which was immensely popular. His celebrity was increased by numerous comedies which appeared between 1723 and 1746. One of his best comedies is "The Busy Idler; or, The Man who never has Time." His fertile mind enriched nearly every department of literature, and raised him to affluence. His talent for satire is displayed in "Niels Klim's Subterranean Journey," in Latin, (1741,) the plan of which resembles "Gulliver's Travels." He also wrote a "History of Denmark," (1735,) and a "Universal History." Frederick V. created him a baron in 1747. He is the founder of the Danish theatre, and the first Danish author who excelled in humorous and satirical composition. Died in 1754.

Hol'bourne, (Sir ROBERT,) M.D., an eminent English lawyer, was a member of Charles I.'s privy council during the civil war. He published several legal treatises. Died in 1647.

Hōl'brook, (JOHN EDWARDS,) M.D., a distinguished American naturalist, born in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1795. He graduated at Brown University in 1815; and, having taken his medical diploma at Philadelphia, he prosecuted his professional studies for four years in Europe. He returned to the United States in 1822, and in 1824 succeeded to the chair of anatomy in the Medical College of South Carolina. In 1842 appeared his "American Herpetology, or a Description of the Reptiles inhabiting the United States," (5 vols. 4to,) which is said to have laid the foundation of that branch of science in this country. Died September 8, 1871.

Holcombe, hōl'kum, (CHESTER,) diplomat, born at Winfield, New York, in 1844. He was secretary of the U. S. Legation at Peking, China, 1871–85, acting minister for several terms, and took part in making treaties. He made plans for about 3000 miles of railway construction and for the founding of Chinese schools in railway engineering. Wrote various works on Chinese subjects.

Holcombe, hōl'kûm, (WILLIAM H.,) an American homœopathist, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1825. He became a resident of New Orleans. Besides several volumes of homœopathic literature, he published "Our Children in Heaven," (1868,) "Poems," and other works, including several brochures setting forth New Church (Swedenborgian) views. Died November 28, 1893.

Hol'croft, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist and translator, born in London in 1744. He was successively a groom, shoemaker, school-master, and actor. He wrote numerous dramas and several novels. His comedies "Duplicity," (1781,) and "The Road to Ruin," (1792,) were very successful. He made good translations of numerous French and German works, among which are Lavater's "Essays on Physiognomy," "The Posthumous Works of Frederick the Great," (1789,) and "Tales of the Castle." He was indicted for treason with Hardy and Horne Tooke in 1794, but was discharged without a trial. Died in 1809.

See "Memoirs of his Life," by himself, 3 vols., 1815; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1804, and October, 1806.

Holda, hōl'dȧ or hol'dā, written also **Holle**, [probably from the German *hold*, "kind," "propitious," "lovely,"] an ancient German goddess, corresponding in some respects to the Frigga of the Northmen. She presides over aerial phenomena, and imparts fertility to the earth.

Hōl'dẹn, (EDWARD SINGLETON,) an American astronomer, born at Saint Louis, Missouri, November 5, 1846. He graduated at Washington University in 1866, and at West Point in 1870. He served in the artillery and en-

gineer corps, United States army, was in 1873 appointed professor of mathematics in the navy, became director of the Washburn Observatory in 1881, president of the University of California in 1883, and was director of the Lick Observatory 1888–98. He published "Astronomy," (1877.) Died March 16, 1914.

Hōl'den, (GEORGE,) an eminent English Hebraist, born near Lancaster in 1793, became perpetual curate of Mayhull, at Liverpool. Among his principal works are "An Attempt towards an Improved Translation of the Proverbs of Solomon," (1819,) and "The Scripture Testimonies to the Divinity of our Lord," (1820.)

Holden, (HENRY,) a learned Roman Catholic priest, born in Lancashire, England, in 1596, lived for many years in Paris. He wrote, in Latin, an "Analysis of Divine Faith," (1652,) which was commended by Dupin, and other works on theology. Died in 1662.

Holden, (Sir ISAAC,) an English inventor, born at Hurlet in 1807. He discovered the principle of the lucifer match in 1829, (but had been anticipated,) and made important inventions in wool-combing machinery. He was made a baronet in 1893. Died in 1897.

Hōl'dėr, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) an American author, born at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1851. His works include "Life of Louis Agassiz," "Charles Darwin's Life and Work," and numerous works of popular natural history. Died 1915.

Hōl'dėr, (JOSEPH BASSETT,) M.D., an American zoologist, born at Lynn, Massachusetts, October 26, 1824. He graduated in medicine in 1850, served in the medical department of the United States army, and was one of the founders of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. His principal works are a "History of the North American Fauna," (1878,) and "History of the Atlantic Right Whales," (1883.) Died in 1888.

Hōl'dėr, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English writer, born in Nottinghamshire in 1614, published, besides other works, "Elements of Speech," (1669,) and "Treatise on the Natural Grounds and Principles of Harmony," (1694,) which, says M. Fétis, "is one of the best works on that subject." It is said that he taught a deaf-mute to speak. Died in 1697.

Hölderlin or **Hoelderlin,** höl'dėr-leen', (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born at Lauffen in or about 1770. He wrote "Hyperion, or the Hermit in Greece," (2 vols., 1799,) a romance, which has some beautiful passages, and "Lyric Poems," (1826,) which are admired for fervour of fancy and depth of thought. Died in 1843.

Hōlds'worth, (EDWARD,) an English scholar, born in 1688, was educated at Oxford. He wrote a Latin poem, called "Muscipula," ("Mouse-trap.") Died in 1747.

Holdsworth, written also **Holsworth, Oldsworth,** and **Oldisworth,** (RICHARD,) an English divine, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1590. He became professor of divinity at Gresham College in 1629, and master of Emanuel College in 1637. He left, besides other works, "Valley of Vision," in twenty-one sermons, (1651.) Died in 1649.

Hōle, (MATTHEW,) an English religious writer, born about 1640, was vicar of Stoke Courcy, in Somersetshire. He wrote "Discourses on the Liturgy of the Church of England," (6 vols., 1714–16,) and other works. Died about 1730.

Hole, (RICHARD,) an English poet, born at Exeter. He produced a poetical version of Homer's "Hymn to Ceres," (1781,) "Arthur," a poetical romance, (1789,) and a few other works. He became rector of Farringdon in 1792. Died in 1803.

Hölfken or **Hoelfken,** höl'fkėn, (GUSTAV,) a German writer on national economy, born at Hattingen, in Prussia, in 1811. He published, besides other works, "The Condition, Policy, and Development of the Power of England," (2 vols., 1846.)

Holger (hol'gėr) **the Dane,** a half-mythical national hero of Denmark, whose legend in its present form was worked up by Saxo Grammaticus. It is believed, however, that the French or Walloon form of the name (OGIER THE DANE) is older than the other, and that the word "Dane," as here used, at first signified not an inhabitant of Denmark, but a dweller in the *dene* or forest-region now called Ardennes. The Danish legend represents Holger as sleeping for ages in a vault under the castle of Kronborg, with his beard grown through a table of stone. At some future time he will awake, break the table, and rescue his country from her enemies.

Hol'inš-hed or **Hol'ingš-hed,** (RAPHAEL,) an English annalist, the date and place of whose birth are unknown. He published valuable chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland, (1577.) Modern historians have borrowed largely from him. Died about 1580.

Hol'kar, (Jeswunt RAO, jės'wŭnt rā'o,) a son of Tuckagee, noticed below, was an able warrior, and a formidable enemy of the British. He defeated Scindia in 1802, and raised a large army. In the spring of 1804 war broke out between him and the British. Holkar defeated Colonel Monson's division of 12,000 men in July, near the Chumbul and Bannas Rivers. In November of 1804 he was surprised and routed by Lord Lake at Furruckabad. He made a treaty of peace in January, 1806. Died in 1811.

Holkar, (Mul'har Ra'o or **Row,)** a Mahratta chief, born at Hol, in the Deccan, in 1693. Having distinguished himself in war, he became ruler of a large part of Malwa. He died in 1766.

A daughter-in-law of the preceding, named AHALYA BAEE, (ā-hā'le-ā bā'ee,) or ALYA BHYE, (then a widow,) succeeded to the government on the death of Mulhar Rao Holkar, and during an administration of more than thirty years displayed extraordinary virtues both as a woman and a ruler. She was equally distinguished for her wisdom, her humanity and benevolence, and her moderation and sense of justice. Died in 1795.

For a very interesting account of her character and administration, see SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S "History of Central India."

Holkar, (Tuckagee,) supposed to be a nephew of Mulhar Rao Holkar, obtained possession of his dominions in 1767. He was the ally of Scindia against the Rajpoots. Died in 1797.

Holl, hol, (ELIAS,) an eminent German architect, born at Augsburg in 1573, studied his art in Venice. His capital work is the Rathhaus, or Town Hall, of Augsburg, (1618,) one of the finest structures for that purpose in Germany. He built also the arsenal, the church called "Mariahilf," and other public edifices of Augsburg. Died in 1636.

Hōll, (FRANCIS,) an English engraver, born in Camden Town, March 23, 1815. His brother, WILLIAM HOLL, (1807–71,) was also distinguished as an engraver. Francis died at Godalming, January 14, 1884.

Holl, (FRANK,) an English painter, a son of Francis Holl, was born at Kentish Town, London, July 4, 1845, and was educated at University College, London. His reputation for history, life-pictures, portraits, etc., is very great. In 1878 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and a Royal Academician in 1883. Died July 21, 1888.

Hol'land, (EDWIN CLIFFORD,) an American poet and journalist, born in Charleston, South Carolina, about 1794. He edited for some time the "Charleston Times," and became noted as a satirist and controversialist. In 1814 he published a volume of "Odes, Naval Songs, and other Poems," originally contributed to Dennie's "Port-Folio." Died in 1824.

Hol'land, (HENRY,) an eminent English architect, born about 1746. He was patronized by the Prince of Wales, (afterwards George IV.,) for whom he designed the Pavilion at Brighton, and Carlton House, the portico of which was much admired. He was architect of the old Drury Lane Theatre, begun about 1790, and afterwards burned. Died in 1806.

Holland, (Sir HENRY,) M.D., F.R.S., an eminent English physician, born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, in October, 1788. Having graduated at Edinburgh in 1811, he made the tour of Europe, and published, on his return, "Travels in the Ionian Isles, Albania, and Greece," (1815.) He settled in London, and gradually rose to great distinction in his profession. He became phy-

sician-in-ordinary to Prince Albert in 1840, and to Queen Victoria in 1852. In 1853 he was created a baronet. His principal work is "Medical Notes and Reflections," (1836.) Died in 1873. He married in 1834 Saba, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sydney Smith. She wrote a "Memoir" of her father. She died in 1867.

Holland, (HENRY RICHARD VASSALL FOX,) LORD, an English peer, born in Wiltshire in 1773, was the only son of Stephen Fox, second Lord Holland, and Mary Fitzpatrick. By the death of his father he succeeded to the peerage in 1774, at the age of one year. He inherited a large share of the talents and noble dispositions of the family of Fox. He was educated at Oxford, and married Lady Webster in 1797. In the House of Lords he spoke frequently against the administration, and supported the measures of his uncle, the famous orator Charles James Fox. His powers as a speaker were of a very high order. In 1802 he visited Paris, in company with his uncle and Lady Holland. He held the office of privy seal a few months in 1806. Throughout his career he was constant to the Whig party; and when they came into power in 1830 he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He published an excellent "Life of Lope de Vega," (1817,) and "Three Comedies from the Spanish," which are rendered with great poetical felicity. His "Foreign Reminiscences" appeared after his death, which occurred in 1840.

Holland, (JOHN PHILIP,) American inventor of the submarine, was born in Ireland, 1841. He migrated to the U. S., and in 1875 built his first submarine. D. 1914.

Holland, (JOSIAH GILBERT,) M.D., (TIMOTHY TITCOMB,) a popular American author, born at Belchertown, Massachusetts, in 1819. In 1847 he became associate editor of the "Springfield Republican." He published a "History of Western Massachusetts," (1855,) "The Bay Path," a novel, (1857,) "Titcomb's Letters to Young People," (1858,) "Gold Foil," (1859,) "Miss Gilbert's Career," (1860,) "Bitter-Sweet, a Dramatic Poem," (1867,) "Sevenoaks," (1876,) and "Nicholas Minturn," (1877.) In 1870 he became editor of "Scribner's Magazine." Died October 12, 1881.

Holland, LORD. See FOX, (HENRY.)

Holland, (NATHANIEL.) See DANCE.

Holland, (THOMAS ERSKINE,) a British legal author, was born at Brighton in 1835. He became professor of English, and afterwards of international, law at Oxford. Of his works on legal subjects the best known is his "Elements of Jurisprudence," which has become a text-book in most of the law schools of England and America.

Hollanda. See HOLANDA.

Hollar, hol'lär, (WENZEL or WENCESLAUS,) a celebrated Bohemian engraver and designer, born at Prague in 1607. Having met with the Earl of Arundel in Cologne, he accompanied him on his return to London, and was employed to engrave some of the pictures of his gallery. In 1639 he brought out his "Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus," an admirable work, illustrating the dress of Englishwomen of all classes at that time. Owing to the troubled state of the country, he was, notwithstanding his genius and industry, soon reduced to great poverty. Many of his works are etchings. Died in London in 1677.

Hollerius. See HOULLIER.

Holles. See HOLLIS.

Hol'ley, (HORACE,) D.D., born at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1781, graduated at Yale College in 1803. He became minister of the Hollis Street Unitarian Church, Boston, in 1809, and president of Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1818. He published a volume of sermons. Died in 1827.

See a "Memoir of Dr. Holley," by his widow.

Holley, (MARIETTA,) an American author, born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1844. Her works are of a humourous character, and include "My Opinions and Betsy Bobbett's," "Samantha at Saratoga," "Sweet Cicely," etc. Died 1926.

Hŏl'lingŝ-hĕad, (JOHN,) an English author, born at London, September 9, 1827. He became a journalist and theatrical manager. He published "Under Bow Bells," (1859,) "Rubbing the Gilt Off," (1860,) "Odd Journeys," (1860,) "Ways of Life," (1861,) "Ragged London," (1861,) "Underground London," "Rough Diamonds," "To-Day," (1864,) "Miscellanea," (3 vols., 1874,) etc. Died October 10, 1904.

Hol'lins, (GEORGE N.,) an American naval officer, born at Baltimore about 1800. He became a commander in 1841, and bombarded Greytown, in Nicaragua, in 1852. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and commanded the naval forces which were defeated by Captain Farragut below New Orleans in April, 1863. Died January 18, 1878.

Hol'lins, (JOHN,) an English painter of genre and portraits, born at Birmingham in 1798; died in 1855.

Hol'lis or **Hol'les,** (DENZIL,) LORD, an English politician, second son of the Earl of Clare, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Strafford, was born at Haughton in 1597. In the reign of Charles I. he was one of the leaders of the opposition in Parliament, and in 1629 was condemned to imprisonment during the king's pleasure. He was one of the five members whom the king rashly attempted to arrest in the House of Commons on a charge of treason, (1642.) After the division between the Presbyterians and Independents occurred, Hollis was the leader of the former. He was expelled from Parliament at the time of Pride's Purge, and fled to France. He favoured the restoration, was created a peer by Charles II. in 1660, and was sent as ambassador to France in 1663. Died in 1680.

See "Memoirs of Denzil Holles," 1699; HUME, "History of England;" "Biographia Britannica;" GUIZOT, "Monk's Contemporaries," London, 1865.

Hollis, (THOMAS,) a munificent benefactor of Harvard College, born in England in 1659. He was for many years a successful merchant in London, where he died in 1731. He founded two professorships in Harvard, —the Hollis divinity professorship and the professorship of mathematics. Besides books and philosophical apparatus, his bequests to the college in money amounted to about £5000,—probably equal to more than five times as much as these figures would represent at the present time.

Hollis, (THOMAS,) F.R.S., an English gentleman and republican, born in London in 1720, was an ardent friend of civil and religious liberty, and noted for his public spirit. He possessed a large fortune, which he used liberally for charitable purposes and in the publication of books. He published good editions of Toland's "Life of Milton," (1761,) and Algernon Sidney's Works. Died in 1774.

Hollis, (THOMAS PELHAM.) See NEWCASTLE, DUKE OF.

Hollmann, hol'mân, (SAMUEL CHRISTIAN,) a German philosopher, born at Stettin about 1696, was professor of philosophy at Göttingen for about fifty years. He wrote, in Latin, several works on philosophy, metaphysics, and logic. Died in 1787.

Hol'lo-way, (THOMAS,) a skilful English engraver, born in London in 1748. He engraved the plates for Lavater's "Physiognomy," and the Cartoons of Raphael at Windsor. He spent several years on the latter, and had the title of engraver of history to the king. Died in 1827.

Hol'lў, (JAMES THEODORE,) D.D., an American-Haytian bishop, born of coloured parents, at Washington, D.C., in 1829. Though bred a Roman Catholic, he in 1856 became a presbyter in the Episcopal Church. In 1861 he founded an American colony of coloured persons in Hayti, where he became a missionary. In 1874 he was consecrated Bishop of Hayti.

Hōl'man, (JAMES,) an Englishman, distinguished as "the Blind Traveller," was born about 1788. He served for some years in the royal navy, until he became blind, (about 1812.) He performed a journey through several countries of Europe, (1819–21,) of which he published a narrative in 1822. After that date he visited the other continents, and published "Travels through Russia, Siberia," etc., (1825,) and a "Voyage round the World," (4 vols., 1840.) He was arrested as a spy by the Russians. Died in 1857.

Holman, (JOSEPH GEORGE,) an actor and dramatist, born in London. After performing in London and Dub-

lin, he emigrated to the United States in 1800, and was manager of the Charleston Theatre. He wrote a few comic operas. Died in 1817.

Holmes, hōmz, (ABIEL,) D.D., an American divine, born at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1763, graduated at Yale in 1783. He was pastor of the First Congregational Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1792 to 1832. In 1805 he published "American Annals," the result of great industry and research. "We consider it," says Professor Sparks, "among the most valuable productions of the American press." He was the father of Dr. O. W. Holmes, noticed below. Died in 1837.

Holmes, ō-mes′ (AUGUSTA,) composer, born at Paris, France, in 1847. Her most important compositions were "Lutèce," (3d prize, 1879,) an opera "Héro et Léandre," and the symphonies "Les Argonautes" and "Irlande." Her songs were over 100 in number. D. 1903.

Holmes, hōmz, (ALFRED,) an English violinist and composer, born in London in 1837. His opera "Inez de Castro," and his symphonies "The Youth of Shakspeare," "Robin Hood," and "The Siege of Paris," were performed with considerable success. Died in 1876.

Holmes, hōmz, (GEORGE,) an English antiquary, born in Yorkshire in 1662, was clerk to the keepers of the records in the Tower. Died in 1749.

Holmes, (GEORGE FREDERICK,) LL.D., an American educator, born at Georgetown, British Guiana, August 2, 1820. He was admitted to the bar in South Carolina in 1842, and held professorships in several colleges. He published English grammars, two Histories of the United States, and other works. Died in 1897.

Holmes, (ISAAC EDWARD,) a political leader in South Carolina, born in Charleston in 1796, rose to eminence at the bar, took a conspicuous part in the nullification movement of South Carolina in 1832–33, and from 1839 to 1851 was a member of Congress. Died Feb. 24, 1867.

Holmes, (MARY JANE,) an American novelist, born at Brookfield, Massachusetts. Her works include "Tempest and Sunshine," (1854,) "Lena Rivers," "Edith Lyle," "Gretchen," (1887,) etc. D. 1907.

Holmes, (NATHANIEL.) See HOMES.

Holmes, (OLIVER WENDELL,) M.D., a distinguished American author, wit, and poet, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He graduated at Harvard in 1829, and commenced the study of law, but soon abandoned it for medicine. Early in 1833 he visited Europe, where for nearly three years he pursued his medical studies, attending the hospitals of Paris and other large cities. He returned to his native country in 1835, and took the degree of doctor of medicine at Harvard in 1836. In 1838 he was elected professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth College. About two years afterwards he resigned this position, and in 1847 was chosen to fill the same chair at Harvard University, as successor to Dr. Warren. Holmes had distinguished himself as a poet even before he left college. In 1836 he read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Cambridge, "Poetry, a Metrical Essay," which was soon after published in a small volume, with a number of his other poems. In 1857–8 he contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" a series of papers entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," which were followed in 1859 by another series, called "The Professor at the Breakfast-Table," and in 1872 by "The Poet at the Breakfast-Table." These contributions abound in humour and wit, and exhibit a shrewd insight into human character. His other principal productions are "Elsie Venner," (1861,) and "The Guardian Angel," (1868,) besides numerous minor works, among which are "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," (1870,) "Songs of Many Seasons," a collection of poems, (1874,) "John L. Motley, a Memoir," (1878,) "The Iron Gate, and Other Poems," (1880,) and a biography of Emerson, (1885.) As a poet, Dr. Holmes was especially distinguished for wit and humour joined with a remarkable felicity of expression. As a songwriter he had few, if any, superiors in America; but he particularly excelled in the playful vein. Among his effusions of this class we could not, perhaps, select an example which better exhibits his playful fancy or his wonderful facility and fertility of resources as a versifier, than his lines addressed to Agassiz when setting out on his scientific tour in South America. Died Oct. 7, 1894.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature;" "North American Review" for January, 1847; also an article on "American Humour" in the "North British Review" for November, 1860; "Littell's Living Age" for March, 1849, (by WHITTIER;) "Saturday Review," Oct. 13, 1894.

Holmes, (OLIVER WENDELL,) jurist, born at Boston, March 8, 1841, son of the preceding. Graduated at Harvard in 1861, served in the civil war, and engaged in law practice at Boston in 1867. He was made professor in the Harvard Law School in 1882, was associate justice in the Massachusetts Supreme Court 1882–99, chief justice 1899–1902, and became a justice in the Supreme Court of the United States December 4, 1902. Published "The Common Law," 1881.

Holmes, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English divine, born in Hampshire in 1749. In 1790 he was chosen professor of poetry at Oxford, and in 1804 Dean of Winchester. He wrote odes, tracts, and sermons, and commenced an edition of the Septuagint, which was finished by Parsons. Died in 1805.

Holmskiold, holm'ske-old', (THEODOR,) a Danish physician and naturalist, born in 1732. He published a fine work on the Fungi in 1790. Died in 1793.

Holmström or **Holmstrœm**, holm'ström, (ISRAEL,) a popular Swedish poet, born at Stockholm, followed Charles XII. in his campaigns, with the title of councillor of war. Died in 1708.

Hol-o-fer'nēs, an Assyrian general, who lived at an uncertain epoch, and was killed by Judith, a patriotic Jewess.

Holst, holst, (HANS PETER,) a Danish poet, born at Copenhagen in 1811. He published "National Romances," (1832,) "Poems," ("Digte," 1840,) and other works, written in an elegant style. His poem called "Adieu" ("Farvel," 1840) has been translated into many languages. Died in 1893.

See P. L. MÖLLER, notice in the "Dansk Pantheon."

Holst, von, fon holst, (HERMANN EDUARD,) a German historian, born at Fellin, in Livonia, (Russia,) June 19, 1841. He was educated at Dorpat and Heidelberg. He removed to New York in 1867. In 1872 he was called to a professorship of history at Strasburg, and in 1874 was made professor of modern history at Freiburg. He later visited the United States, and became professor of history at the University of California in 1892. His writings include a very able "Constitutional History of the United States," and a "Life of J. C. Calhoun."

Holstein, hol'stīn, (JOHAN LUDWIG,) a worthy Danish statesman, born at Lübtz in 1694, became prime minister in 1735, and president of the Royal Academy of Sciences in 1742. Died in 1763.

Hol-ste'nĭ-us, [Ger. pron. hol-stā'ne-ûs,] (LUCAS,) the Latin form of the name of LUCAS HOLSTE, (hol'steh,) an eminent German scholar, born at Hamburg in 1596. He studied at Leyden, and went to Paris, where he joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1626. His friend Peiresc recommended him to Cardinal Barberini, whom he accompanied to Rome in 1627. He became librarian to Barberini in 1636, and librarian of the Vatican in the pontificate of Innocent X. He projected great literary works, some of which he left unfinished. In 1630 he published a Greek and Latin edition of Porphyry's "Life of Pythagoras," to which he added an excellent notice of Porphyry. Among his other published works is "Demophili, Democratis et Secundi Sententiæ Morales Græce et Latine," ("The Moral Maxims of Demophilus, Democrates, and Secundus, in Greek and Latin" with notes, 1638.) Died in 1661.

See WILKENS, "Leben des gelehrten Lucæ Holstenii," 1723; NICÉRON, "Mémoires," vol. xxxi.; MÖLLER, "Cimbria Literata;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hōlt, (FRANCIS LUDLOW,) an English barrister, was queen's counsel and vice-chancellor of Lancashire from 1826 to 1844. For many years he was editor of Bell's "Weekly Messenger." Died in 1844.

Holt, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent English judge, born at Thame in December, 1642, was entered at Gray's Inn in 1658, and called to the bar in 1663. Having become eminent in his profession, he was chosen recorder of London; but for his firm opposition to the despotic measures of James II. he was removed. He distinguished himself in the Convention Parliament of 1688, and at the accession of William III. was appointed lord chief justice of the king's bench in 1689. In 1700 he declined the office of lord chancellor. He performed the duties of chief justice with wisdom, honour, and courage, until the end of his life. "His name," says Mackintosh, "never can be pronounced without veneration as long as wisdom and integrity are revered among men." Died in 1709.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" "Life of Sir John Holt," (anonymous,) 1764; FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Holt, (JOHN,) an English writer and teacher, born in Cheshire in 1742. He wrote, besides a few other works, "Characters of the Kings and Queens of England," (3 vols., 1786–88.) Died in 1801.

Hōlt, (JOSEPH,) an American minister of state, born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, about 1807. He practised law at Louisville. In March, 1859, he was appointed postmaster-general. He succeeded John B. Floyd as secretary of war in December, 1860, and by his energy and zeal for the Union rendered important services in the critical times which ensued. About September, 1862, he became judge-advocate-general of the army. Died August 1, 1894.

Holte, hōlt, (JOHN,) an English school-master, born in Sussex about 1470, wrote the first Latin grammar ever printed in England, which was dated about 1497.

Holtei, von, fon hol'tī', (KARL,) a German poet and dramatist, born at Breslau in 1797. He produced many comedies and dramas, among which are "The Old General," and "Glory and Poverty," a volume of poems, (1826,) "German Songs," (1834,) and memoirs of his life, entitled "Forty Years," (1843–50.) Died in 1880.

Hölty or **Hoelty**, höl'tee, (LUDWIG HEINRICH CHRISTOPH,) an excellent German lyric poet, born at Mariensee, near Hanover, in 1748. He studied at Göttingen, where he formed friendships with Voss, Stollberg, and others. He supported himself for a time by translating from the English, and giving lessons, until his health failed. His elegies, idyls, and odes are admired for tenderness of feeling, artless grace, and *naïveté*. He died prematurely in 1776. The first edition of his poems appeared in 1783.

See J. M. MILLER, "Etwas über Hölty's Character," 1776; BOUTERWEK, "Geschichte der Poesie," etc.; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" notice of Hölty in an edition of his works published by Voss in 1804.

Höltzlinus, hölts-lee'nŭs, (JEREMIAS,) a German philologist, born at Nuremberg; died at Leyden in 1641.

Holtzmann, holts'mȧn, (ADOLF,) a German philologist, born at Carlsruhe, May 2, 1810. He was educated at Berlin, Munich, and Paris, and became professor of German at Heidelberg, where he died, July 3, 1870. Among his numerous works are translations of the "Mahâbhârata" and the "Râmâyana," and an "Old-German Grammar," of which only one volume has been published.

His son, HEINRICH JULIUS, born in 1832, published a large number of theological works, becoming a representative of the advanced modern school. D. 1910.

Holub, ho'loop, (Dr. EMIL,) a Bonemian traveller, born at Holitz, October 7, 1847. He practised the profession of medicine in the diamond-region of South Africa, and became a high authority on the ethnology, geography, languages, and natural history of trans-equatorial Africa. Among his works are "Seven Years in South Africa," (1880–81,) "African Colonization," (1882,) etc.

Hol'wĕll, (JOHN ZEPHANIAH,) born in Dublin in 1711. Having studied surgery, he went to India in 1732, and became a member of the council at Calcutta about 1755. He was one of those who survived the confinement in the "Black Hole," of which he published a narrative, (1757.) He succeeded Colonel Clive as Governor of Bengal in 1759. Holwell also published "Interesting Historical Events relative to Bengal and Hindostan, with the Mythology of the Gentoos," (3 vols., 1764–71.) Died in 1798.

Hol'ȳ-dāy, (BARTEN,) D.D., an English divine, born at Oxford in 1593, was chaplain to Charles I. He wrote "Survey of the World," a poem, and translated Juvenal and Persius. Died in 1661.

Holyoak, hōl'yōk, (FRANCIS,) an English clergyman, born in Warwickshire about 1567, published a "Dictionary of Latin Words," (1606,) which was enlarged by his son Thomas. Died in 1653.

Hōl'yōake, (GEORGE JACOB,) an English agitator, born at Birmingham, April 13, 1817. He for many years edited "The Reasoner" and "The Present," organs of "secularism" in civilization and morals, and was for a time imprisoned on a charge of atheism, although he asserted that his system was not opposed to theology, though apart from it. He all his life refused to take an oath, from which circumstance he incurred much loss. He published a large number of books, among which are a "History of Co-operation," (1874,) "Self-Help a Hundred Years Ago," (1888,) "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life," (1892,) and "Public Speaking and Debate," (1895.) Died January 22, 1906.

Holyoke, hōl'yōk, (EDWARD AUGUSTUS,) M.D., an American physician, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1728. He graduated at Harvard in 1746, and for seventy-nine years followed his profession with eminent success in Salem, where he died, March 31, 1829. At the age of ninety-two he performed the operation of paracentesis, and on his hundredth anniversary partook of a public dinner given him by the physicians of Salem and Boston.

See "Memoirs of Edward A. Holyoke," Boston, 1829.

Hol'yoke, (SAMUEL,) an American teacher and composer of vocal and instrumental music, born at Boxford, Massachusetts, in 1771. He published "Harmonia Americana," (1791,) "The Columbian Repository of Sacred Harmony," (1809,) and other works. Died in 1816.

Hol'ȳ-wood, Hal'i-fax, or **Sac'ro Bos'co**, (JOHN,) a noted mathematician of the thirteenth century, was professor of mathematics in the University of Paris. The time and place of his birth are unknown. He wrote a work entitled "De Sphæra Mundi."

Holzbauer, holts'bŏw'ẹr, (IGNAZ,) a German composer, born in Vienna in 1711, produced operas, symphonies, etc. "He has a good style," says Mozart, "and composes very fine fugues." Died in 1783.

Holzer, holt'sẹr, (JOHANN,) an eminent German fresco-painter and engraver, was born near Marienburg, in the Tyrol, in 1709. He painted numerous frescos in Augsburg of religious subjects, among which is "The Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian." He produced spirited etchings of "The Adoration of the Magi," after Bergmüller, of the "Ecce Homo," after his own design, and of other paintings. Died in 1740.

Homann, ho'mȧn, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German geographer and engraver of maps, born at Kamlach, in Suabia, in 1664. He settled in Nuremberg, and published many maps, which were more than ordinarily accurate He formed a large collection of the same, under the title of "Atlas," (1716.) His establishment, called "Officina Homanniana," was well known throughout Europe. Died in 1724.

Homberg, hom'bĕRG, (WILHELM,) M.D., an excellent chemist, born of German parents at Batavia, in Java, in 1652, came to Europe at an early age. He studied chemistry and other natural sciences with Otto Guericke and Boyle, and visited the principal capitals of Europe in pursuit of knowledge. About 1685 he practised medicine at Rome with success, and in 1691 removed to Paris, where he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, to which he contributed many memoirs. He was patronized by the Duke of Orléans, who chose him as his first physician. He discovered boracic acid and Homberg's pyrophorus. Died in Paris in 1715.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Homberg;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie," tome ii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Home, (DAVID.) See HUME.

Hōme, (DAVID,) a Scottish Protestant minister, who lived in France during the reign of James I. of England. He wrote "Apologia Basilica," (1626.)

Home, (Sir EVERARD,) an eminent Scottish surgeon, born in the county of Berwick in 1756, studied medicine with his brother-in-law, the celebrated John Hunter. He practised in London with distinction, and was president of the Royal College of Surgeons. He published "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," and other professional works. Died in 1832.

Home, (HENRY,) Lord Kames, a Scottish judge, born at Kames in 1696, was called to the Edinburgh bar in 1724. After publishing several legal treatises, which were well received, he was appointed in 1752 a judge of the court of sessions, and took the title of Lord Kames. In 1758 he wrote a valuable work, entitled "Historical Law Tracts." His greatest work, "Elements of Criticism," (1762,) was regarded by some as an admirable performance, and is highly commended by Dugald Stewart. Dr. Johnson said, "The Scotchman has taken the right method in his 'Elements of Criticism.'" He was appointed one of the lords of justiciary in 1763. Died in 1782.

See LORD WOODHOUSELEE, "Memoirs of the Life of Henry Home," 1807–10, 2 vols.; WILLIAM SMELLIE, "Life of Lord Kames," 1800; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Home or **Hume**, (JOHN,) a popular Scottish dramatist, born at Ancrum in 1724. He was licensed to preach in 1747, and settled at Athelstaneford. In 1756 he became at once distinguished by the publication of his "Tragedy of Douglas," which was performed first at Edinburgh with unbounded applause, and is still very popular on the stage. "I think nobody can bestow too much praise on Douglas," says Professor Wilson. "There has been no English tragedy worthy of the name since it appeared." It rendered the author so obnoxious to the elders of the Kirk that he retired from the ministry. He was patronized by the Earl of Bute, who procured him a pension of £300. Home wrote several other dramas, much inferior to "Douglas," and a "History of the Rebellion in 1745." Mrs. Siddons once said "she never found any study [which, in the technical language of the stage, means the getting verses by heart] so easy as that of Douglas." Died in 1808.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT's critique on the "Life and Writings of John Home," in the "Quarterly Review" for June, 1827; HENRY MACKENZIE, "Life of John Home," prefixed to a collection of his works, 3 vols. 8vo, 1822; "Noctes Ambrosianæ" for April, 1822; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ho'mer, [Gr. Ὅμηρος; Lat. HOME'RUS; Fr. HOMÈRE, o'mair'; Ger. HOMER, ho-mār';* It. OMERO, o-mā'ro,] the reputed author of the two great epics the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," and the most celebrated poet that ever lived, is generally supposed to have been born at Smyrna, or Chios,† (Scio,) and to have flourished about one thousand years before the Christian era; but both the place and the century of his birth are involved in the greatest uncertainty. The best ancient authorities, including Aristotle and Aristarchus, represent him as contemporary with the Ionian migration which occurred about one hundred and forty years after the Trojan war. Of the two great poems above named, the "Iliad" has been aptly called "the beginning of all literature." In the opinion, indeed, of the greatest critics of antiquity, it was not only the beginning, but the end; it was not merely the first attempt at the production of a great poem, but the faultless model which excited alike the admiration and despair of all succeeding poets. In the words of Aristotle, Ὅμηρος . . . λέξει καὶ διανοίᾳ πάντας ὑπερβέβληκε.‡ "Hic omnes sine dubio," says Quintilian, "in omni genere eloquentiæ procul a se reliquit."§ Some other ancient writers speak in even stronger terms of praise.

Among the ancients, none appears ever to have doubted that Homer was a real personage, and that he was the author of the most wonderful poem of antiquity, (the "Iliad.") But before or about the time of the Christian era there was a class of critics who denied that the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were the productions of the same author. They were called Χωρίζοντες, or "Separators." It cannot be denied that there is a remarkable difference between those works, not in one or two points only, but in several important respects. Perhaps the most striking difference is that which exists in respect to the character of the gods in the two poems. The gods of the "Iliad" are completely human in their character,—unless it be that they have more than human foibles or vices. They are capricious and selfish, and seldom, if ever, show much regard for justice. The deities of the "Odyssey" appear as the rewarders of merit and the avengers of sin or crime. There is, moreover, a marked difference in the spirit or tone of the two poems. To explain this difference, Longinus tells us that the "Iliad" was composed by Homer when he was in the vigour of life, while the "Odyssey" was the production of his old age.

Modern critics had seemed disposed to leave the question of Homer's age and the authorship of the Homeric poems very much where they had been left by the writers of antiquity, until a little before the close of the last century, when F. A. Wolf startled the world by announcing a new theory respecting the Homeric poems, (1795.) He maintained that, as writing was not in use among the Greeks until long after the time in which those poems must have been composed, it would have been wholly impossible for any poet, however great his genius, to compose and retain in memory even one such work as the "Iliad" or "Odyssey." For this and other reasons, he concludes that the two great epics which go under the name of Homer were really produced by a number of different authors, and that these separate productions were, after the introduction of the art of writing, thrown together as they happened to fit, so as to form a continuous whole. The inconclusiveness, not to say absurdity, of such a train of reasoning must, we think, be obvious to every unbiassed mind. We meet, even now, with persons who by two or three perusals can commit to memory the whole of such a poem as the "Lady of the Lake." "Who can determine," says Müller, "how many thousand verses one thoroughly filled with his subject . . . might produce in a year and confide to the faithful memory of disciples devoted to their master and his art?" When we take into consideration the fact that the mental activity of the ancients, instead of being divided and diluted among an endless variety of studies or pursuits, was concentrated and constantly exercised on a comparatively few, the retaining of even two such works as the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" will not, perhaps, seem more incredible than many feats of memory which are known to have been performed in modern times. Nor must it be forgotten that the poetry of Homer, unlike that of many of our great modern poets, is, generally speaking, remarkable for the simplicity and directness of its language; and these qualities, added to the marvellous facility and animation of the narrative, render the verse extremely easy to be learned and retained in memory.

The consummate art with which the various parts of the "Iliad" (though sometimes seemingly disconnected) are arranged and adapted so as to delay the dénouement and yet to heighten the interest till near the very end, proves the poem to have been, beyond all reasonable doubt, the work of one master-mind. But this master-mind may very probably have used materials prepared

* See principles of German pronunciation, in the Introduction.

† If the weight of authorities is in favour of Smyrna, the greater number would seem to be on the side of Chios. (See Smith's "Classical Dictionary.") Byron appears to give the preference to the latter; for he calls Homer

"The blind old man of Scio's rocky isle."
Bride of Abydos, canto ii

It has been suggested (and it seems highly probable) that Homer, though born at Smyrna, may have afterwards removed to Chios, where his family, or a branch of it, (the Homeridæ,) are said to have lived for several generations. Seven different cities are said to have disputed for the honour of having given birth to Homer, as expressed in the following couplet by Antipater of Sidon:

Ἑπτὰ πόλεις μάρναντο σοφὴν διὰ ῥίζαν Ὁμήρου,
Σμύρνα, Χίος, Κολοφών, Ἰθάκη, Πύλος, Ἄργος, Ἀθῆναι.

Literally, "Seven cities (or states) contended for the wise race of Homer, [*i.e.* the race or origin of the wise Homer,] Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Ithaca, Pylos, Argos, and Athens." Some writers substitute Salamis for Ithaca and Rhodes (Ῥόδος) for Pylos.

‡ "Homer has surpassed all [other writers] in diction (or expression) and in thought."

§ "In every kind of eloquence he undoubtedly has left all [others] far behind him."

for him by preceding poets, just as the consummate architect, when erecting an edifice designed to be the admiration of all coming time, may avail himself of the materials, and, for subordinate parts of the building, even of the designs, furnished by inferior workmen. There seem, indeed, to be strong reasons for believing that before the time of Homer there existed many poems treating of the events of the Trojan war, and that he, in selecting and combining the facts necessary to the plot of his great work, occasionally adopted some of the finest lines of his predecessors, at the same time changing or adapting others to suit his purpose, so as to give the whole poem the impress of his matchless skill and transcendent genius. This supposition will perhaps best explain the introduction into the poem of such a great variety of words or phrases differing in different parts of the work, as well as the marked diversity of dialects. It is well known that Shakspeare used freely, in some of his historic dramas, not only the ideas, but, in repeated instances, the very lines, of some of the poets that had gone before him. At other times he appears to have adopted some of the leading ideas, and perhaps many of the expressions, of previous dramatists, and yet to have so cast them into the mould of his own mind, and so coloured them with the hues of his wonderful imagination, that he may be said to have surpassed the fabled achievements of the alchemists, and transmuted his crude materials into something far more precious than gold.

But, while we claim it as a point established, that the "Iliad" is virtually and essentially the production of a single poet, we must admit that the question is still undecided whether the same Homer was also the author of the "Odyssey." "If," says the learned and accomplished critic already quoted, "the completion of the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' seems too vast a work for *one* man, we may perhaps have recourse to the supposition that Homer, after having sung the 'Iliad' in the vigour of his youthful years, in his old age communicated to some devoted disciple the plan of the 'Odyssey,' which had long been working in his mind, and left it to him for completion." (K. O. Müller's "History of Greek Literature.")

The prevailing belief that Homer was blind appears to have taken its origin from one of the so-called Homeric hymns addressed to the Delian Apollo, the author of which calls himself the blind poet who lived in rocky Chios. The hymn in question was considered by some of the most judicious of the ancient writers to be the production of Homer himself; but this view is not accepted by the best modern critics. The wonderful accuracy of many of the descriptions in the "Iliad" utterly precludes the idea of their having been written by a poet who had not himself been an eye-witness of the scenes which he paints so admirably. But he might, perhaps, have described in his blind old age scenes which had been indelibly stamped upon his memory in youth or early manhood. (See, on the various questions connected with the Homeric poems, Colonel W. Mure's "Critical History of the Literature, etc. of Ancient Greece," (1850,) and the able article on "Homerus," in Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography.")

See, in addition to the works referred to in the article, OLOF CELSIUS, "Dissertatio de Homeri Vita et Scriptis," 1714; LUDOLPH KUESTER, "Historia critica Homeri," 1696; THOMAS BLACKWELL, "Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," 1735; KÖPPEN, "Ueber Homer's Leben und Gesänge," 1788; CARL ERNST SCHUBARTH, "Ideen über Homer und sein Zeitalter," 1821; MATTHIAS ASP, "Disputationes de Homero," 1714; J. E. TURR, "Homerus en zijn Schriften," 1810; ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, "Homère," 1852; FORTIA D'URBAN, "Homère et ses Écrits," 1832; BERNARD THIERSCH, "Das Zeitalter des Homer," 1824; J. PASCHIUS, "Dissertatio de Poetarum Principe Homero," 1687; ÉDOUARD JUSTE, "Dissertation sur l'Origine des Poëmes attribués à Homère," 1849; "Homer and his Successors in Epic Poetry," in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1857; MATTHEW ARNOLD'S admirable observations "On Translating Homer," in his "Essays," 1865.

Hō'mer, (Rev. HENRY,) an English scholar, born at Birdingbury in 1752, was educated at Cambridge. He edited several Latin authors, and, in partnership with Dr. Combe, published a complete edition of Horace. Died in 1791.

Ho'mer, (WINSLOW,) an American painter, born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 24, 1831. He learned in youth the business of a lithographer, and afterwards began to draw on wood for engravers. In 1859 he established himself in New York, and was for a time artist and war-correspondent for a newspaper of that city. His war-pictures, and especially "Prisoners at the Front," (1865,) gave him great fame. He was a member of the National Academy. Died September 30, 1910.

Homère. See HOMER.

Homeridæ, ho-mĕr'e-dee, (singular, **Ho-mĕr'i-dēs**,) or **Ho'mer-ids**, the name applied to the family of the poet Homer. (See HOMER, note †.)

Homerus. See HOMER.

Homes or **Holmes**, hōmz, (NATHANIEL,) D.D., an English theologian, ejected for nonconformity in 1662, was a believer in the fifth monarchy. He wrote the "Resurrection Revealed," and other works. Died in 1678.

Homeyer, hō'mī-ẹr, (KARL GUSTAV,) a German jurist, born at Wolgast, in Pomerania, August 13, 1795. He studied in Berlin, Göttingen, and Heidelberg; in 1824 was made extraordinary, and in 1827 ordinary, law professor in Berlin. His principal works are an edition of the "Sachsenspiegel," and "Die Haus- und Hofmarken," (1870.) Died October 20, 1874.

Homeyer, von, fon hō'mī-ẹr, (ALEXANDER,) a German soldier and naturalist, born at Vorland, in Pomerania, January 19, 1834. In 1874 he led an expedition into Central Africa. He is noted as an ornithologist and entomologist.

Homeyer, von, (EUGEN FERDINAND,) a German ornithologist, born at Herdin, November 11, 1809. His best-known work is "The Migration of Birds," (1881,) and he is the owner of the largest collection ever made of European birds.

Ho-mil'i-us, [Ger. pron. ho-mee'le-ûs,] (GOTTFRIED AUGUST,) an eminent German organist and composer of church music, born at Rosenthal, in Bohemia, in 1714. Among his best works are a cantata for Christmas, and a number of motets. He was organist and director of music at Dresden. Died in 1785.

Hommaire de Hell, *ho'mār'* dẹh *hĕl*, (IGNACE XAVIER MORAND,) a French geologist, born at Altkirch in 1812, explored the regions which border on the Black and Caspian Seas, and left an account of his travels, in 3 vols. Died at Ispahân in 1848.

Hommel, hom'mẹl, [Lat. HOMME'LIUS,] (KARL FERDINAND,) a learned jurist and ingenious writer, born at Leipsic in 1722. He became professor of feudal law at Leipsic in 1752, and of civil institutes in 1756. Among his works are "Literatura Juris," (1761,) a very piquant treatise on legal literature, "Rhapsodia Quæstionum in Foro quotidiè obvenientum," ("Questions occurring daily in the Forum," 5 vols., 1765–79; 4th edition, 7 vols., 1787,) and "Sceleton Juris civilis," ("Skeleton of Civil Law," 4th edition, 1767.) Died in 1781.

Hommelius. See HOMMEL.

Hompesch, von, fon hom'pĕsh, (FERDINAND,) the last grand master of the Knights of Malta, was born at Dusseldorf in 1744; died in 1803.

Honain, (or **Honein**,) ho-nīn', (**Aboo-Yezeed** or **Abu-** (**Abou-**) **Yezîd**, â'bōō yeh-zeed',) otherwise called **Honain-Ben-Ishâk**, (bĕn is'hâk',) an Arabian physician, born at Heerah, (Hirah,) in Mesopotamia, lived mostly at Bagdâd. Died about 875 A.D. He translated into Arabic the works of Hippocrates, Galen, Euclid, etc.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary;" HAJI-KHALFA, "Lexicon Bibliographicum."

Hondekoeter, hon'dẹh-koo'tẹr, (GILES,) a noted Dutch landscape-painter, born at Utrecht in 1583, was the son of the Marquis of Westerloo. He often added to his landscapes highly-finished figures of birds.

Hondekoeter, (GYSBRECHT,) a son of the preceding, and a painter of poultry, was born in 1613; died in 1653.

Hondekoeter, (MELCHIOR,) an excellent painter, a son of the preceding, was born at Utrecht in 1636. He studied with his father and his uncle, John B. Weenix. He painted poultry, pea-fowls, and other birds, with a skill that has never been surpassed. The backgrounds of his pictures are adorned with beautiful landscapes. Among his works is "The Entrance of the Animals into the Ark." Died in 1695.

See JAKOB CAMPO WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Hondius, hon'de-us, or **Hondt**, hônt, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Rotterdam in 1638. He painted hunting-scenes, animals, and landscapes with success. "He often equals the best masters," says Descamps. Among his works are "The Burning of Troy," and "The Animals entering the Ark." He worked some years in England, where he died about 1692.

Hondius, (HENDRIK,) an engraver of maps and portraits, born at Ghent in 1573. His principal work is a series of portraits of one hundred and forty-four artists, mostly Flemings. He also engraved some pictures by Albert Dürer and Holbein. Died at the Hague in 1610.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs;" STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Hondius or **De Hondt**, dẹh hônt, (HENRY,) called THE YOUNGER, born in London in 1580, was accounted the best engraver of the family. He engraved portraits, landscapes, and history after several Flemish painters. Among his works are portraits of Queen Elizabeth and James I. Died at Amsterdam about 1650.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Hondius or **De Hondt**, (JOSSE or JODO'CUS,) a skilful Flemish engraver and geographer, born at Wacken about 1550, was the father of the preceding. He had a high reputation as an engraver on copper. He worked in London, and afterwards settled in Amsterdam, where he engraved maps of superior quality, and published new editions of the "Grand Atlas" of Mercator. Died in 1611.

Hondt, hônt, (WILLEM,) a Flemish engraver, a brother of Henry the Younger, born at the Hague in 1601.

Hone, ho'nẹh, (GEORG PAUL,) a German lawyer, born at Nuremberg in 1662, wrote "Iter Juridicum," and other works. Died in 1747.

Hōne, (NATHANIEL,) a portrait-painter, born in Dublin about 1730; died in 1784.

Hōne, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born at Bath in 1779, resided in London, and failed several times as a bookseller. He wrote "The Political House that Jack Built," a satire, which was illustrated by Cruikshank and ran through fifty editions. He was prosecuted for his Parody on the Liturgy in 1818, and, having ably defended himself, was acquitted. In 1826 he began to issue in weekly numbers his "Every-Day Book," which had a large sale, and was commended by Professor Wilson, Scott, Lamb, and Southey. It was followed by the "Table-Book" and the "Year-Book," which were well received, but did not save the author from insolvency. He was in prison for debt about three years. Died in 1842.

See "The Early Life and Conversion of William Hone," written by himself.

Honeywood, hŭn'ne-wo͝od, (SAINT JOHN,) an American poet, born in Massachusetts in 1765; died in 1798.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Honoré de Sainte-Marie, o'no'rȧ' dẹh sȧNt'mȧ're', [Lat. HONORIUS DE SANCTA MARIA,] called, after he entered the cloister, **BLAISE VAUXELLE**, (vō-sĕl',) a learned monk, born at Limoges in 1651; died in 1729.

Ho-no'rĭ-us I., a native of Campania, was elected Pope or Bishop of Rome in 626 A.D. He is charged with assenting to the heresy of Monothelism. The Council of Constantinople, held in 680, condemned his doctrine on this point. Died in 638.

Honorius II., POPE, previously known as Cardinal Lamberto and Bishop of Ostia, succeeded Calixtus II. in 1124. Tebaldus was chosen pope at the same time by a number of bishops, but forbore to contest his claim. Honorius died in 1130. See, also, CADALOUS.

Honorius III., elected Pope in 1216, was a Roman by birth. His proper name was CENCIO SAVELLI. He crowned Frederick II. Emperor of Germany in 1220, in the hope that he would lead a crusade against the Turks. He was more successful in instigating the King of France to a crusade against the Albigenses. He died in 1227, and was succeeded by Gregory IX.

Honorius IV., POPE, (Cardinal GIACOMO **Savelli**,) a native of Rome, was elected in 1285 as successor to Martin IV. Died in 1287.

Ho-no'rĭ-us, (FLAVIUS,) a Roman emperor, the second son of Theodosius the Great, was born at Constantinople in 384 A.D. At the death of his father, in 395, he inherited the Western Empire, (his elder brother Arcadius having obtained the Eastern,) under the guardianship of Stilicho, a famous general, whose daughter he married. His court was held at Milan, and afterwards at Ravenna. About 402 Alaric the Goth invaded Italy, and was defeated by Stilicho at Pollentia. In 408 Stilicho was put to death by order of Honorius, who was a man of weak and vicious character. From this event may be dated the fall of the Roman power. Rome was taken and pillaged by Alaric in 410, and the empire went rapidly to ruin. He died, without issue, in 423, and was succeeded by Valentinian III.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" SOZOMEN, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" JORNANDES, "De Rebus Geticis;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Honorius de Sancta Maria. See HONORÉ DE SAINTE-MARIE.

Hontheim, von, fon hont'hīm, (JOHANN NIKOLAUS,) a German jurist and Catholic priest, born at Treves in 1701. He became Bishop *(in partibus)* of Myriophis in 1748, and suffragan of the see of Treves. He published under the pseudonym of JUSTINIUS FEBRONIUS a famous book against the usurpations of the popes, entitled "De Statu Ecclesiæ et legitima Potestate Romani Pontificis," (5 vols., 1763,) which was often reprinted. Died in 1790.

Honthorst, hônt'horst, or **Hundhorst**, hŭnt'horst, (GERARD,) a Flemish painter, called also by the Italians GERARDO DELLA NOTTE, ("Gerard of the Night,") because he excelled in nocturnal scenes. He was born at Utrecht in 1592, and was a pupil of A. Bloemaert. He worked in Rome and in England, where he painted portraits of the royal family and gained a high reputation. Among his works is "The Prodigal Son." He was a good colorist, and excelled in design. Died at the Hague in 1660. His brother WILLEM was a successful portrait-painter. Died at Berlin in 1683, aged about eighty.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Hood, (ALEXANDER.) See BRIDPORT.

Hood, hōōd, (EDWIN PAXTON,) an English dissenting minister, born at Westminster in 1820. He wrote "Self-Formation," "William Wordsworth," a biography, "Life of Swedenborg," "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets," "Oliver Cromwell," (1882,) "Scottish Characteristics," (1883,) etc. Died June 12, 1885.

Hood, hōōd, (JOHN B.,) an American general, born in Bath county, Kentucky, in 1831, graduated at West Point in 1853. He commanded a division of Lee's army at Antietam, September, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He lost a leg at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, soon after which he was promoted to be a lieutenant-general. In the spring of 1864 he commanded a corps of the army opposed to General Sherman in Northern Georgia. He succeeded General Johnston in July as commander-in-chief of that army, which was then near Atlanta. General Johnston was removed because he had adhered to a cautious and defensive policy. Hood assumed the offensive, and attacked General Sherman on the 22d of July, and again on the 28th, but was repulsed with heavy loss. He was compelled to abandon Atlanta on the 1st of September, 1864. (See SHERMAN, W. T.) After he had damaged the railroad by which Sherman's army was supplied, General Hood invaded Middle Tennessee, attacked General Schofield at Franklin, November 30, and besieged Nashville. He was defeated on the 16th of December, 1864, by General Thomas, at the decisive battle of Nashville, where he lost fifty pieces of cannon, and was relieved of the command in January, 1865. Died August 30, 1879.

See "Southern Generals," New York, 1865.

Hood, (ROBIN,) a famous English outlaw, who is supposed to have lived in the reign of Richard I. Sherwood Forest was his head-quarters. His exploits are the subject of many popular ballads, which applaud his gallantry to the ladies and his generosity in sharing among the poor the spoils of the rich. He was the chief of a numerous band, who seem to have lived chiefly on the products of the chase.

See W. W. CAMPBELL, "Historical Sketch of Robin Hood and Captain Kidd," New York, 1853; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1847; "North American Review" for January, 1857.

Hood, (SAMUEL,) VISCOUNT, an English admiral, born at Butley in 1724, entered the navy in 1740, and became captain in 1754. In 1780 he was made a rear-admiral, and was second in command in the West Indies. The next year he succeeded Rodney in command of the fleet, with which he fought De Grasse near the mouth of the Chesapeake, but failed to relieve the British army at Yorktown. He took part in the victory over De Grasse in April, 1782, and was rewarded with the title of Baron Hood of Catherington. In 1784, after a close contest with Fox, he was elected to Parliament, and in 1788 appointed a lord of the admiralty. In 1793 he commanded against the French in the Mediterranean and at the siege of Toulon. He was made, in 1796, Viscount Hood of Whitley, and afterwards an admiral. Died in 1816.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals."

Hood, (Sir SAMUEL,) cousin of the preceding, was a vice-admiral in the British navy, and a brave and skilful officer. He took part in the victory of Rodney over De Grasse in 1782, and in the battle of the Nile, (1798.) In 1806 he was returned to Parliament for Westminster, and captured three French ships near Rochefort. He was afterwards appointed to command in the East Indies, where he died in 1814.

Hood, (THOMAS,) a famous English humourist and popular author, born in London in 1798, was the son of a bookseller. He served an apprenticeship to an engraver, but soon exchanged that employment for literary pursuits. In 1821 he became sub-editor of the "London Magazine," by which he gained access to the society of many authors who have since risen to eminence. His "Whims and Oddities" (1826) displayed an abundant vein of inimitable wit and comic power. He issued the "Comic Annual" from 1830 to 1842, which was followed by his "Comic Album," "Whimsicalities," and "Hood's Own." His tales and novels were less successful than his humorous works. Among his most popular poems are the "Song of the Shirt," (which first appeared in "Punch,") the "Bridge of Sighs," and the "Dream of Eugene Aram." He was editor of "The Gem" for one year, and, in the latter years of his life, editor of the "New Monthly Magazine." Like poor Yorick, he was "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy." As a punster he is unrivalled. Some of his serious poems are exquisitely tender and pathetic. In 1844 he began to issue "Hood's Magazine," for which he wrote until his last illness. A pension of £100 which had been granted to him was transferred to his widow. Died in 1845.

See "Life of Hood," by his children, 1860; E. P. WHIPPLE, "Essays and Reviews;" R. H. HORNE, "New Spirit of the Age," 1844; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1846; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1863; "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1827; "London Magazine" for December, 1826; "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1867.

Hood, (THOMAS, or "TOM,") a son of Thomas Hood, the humorist and poet, already noticed. He was born at Wanstead, England, January 19, 1835, and was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford. Among his works are "Pen and Pencil Pictures," (1854–55,) a volume of Poems, (1861,) some books for children, and a number of novels. In 1865 he became editor of "Fun," a London comic paper. Died November 20, 1874. His talent was much like his father's, but not so brilliant.

Hooft, hōft, (NIKLAAS,) a Dutch historical painter, born at the Hague in 1664; died in 1748.

Hooft or **Hoofft,** (PIETER CORNELIS,) an excellent Dutch poet and historian, born in Amsterdam in March, 1581. After leaving college he travelled in France and Italy, and filled several civil offices. He published about 1602 "Granida," a tragi-comedy, which is a master-piece. He wrote other dramas, and erotic poems of great merit, and translated Tacitus into Dutch. His chief prose works are a "Life of Henry IV. of France," (1626,) and a "History of the Netherlands," ("De Nederlandsche Historien," 2 vols., 1642–54,) which is esteemed a model of grace, purity, and vigour, both in thought and style. He has the honour of rendering his vernacular language more polished and classical than it was before his time. He was a friend of Grotius. "Though deeply religious," says the "Biographie Universelle," "he never ranged himself under the banner of any outward communion." Many critics assign him the highest place as a writer of Dutch prose; but, though a great purist, his style abounds in Latin idioms. Died at the Hague, May 21, 1647.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" and VAN KAMPEN'S article on "Holländische Sprache und Literatur," in the same work; also, "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" JAN VAN KRUYFF "Lofreden of P. C. Hooft," 1810; JACOB KONING, "Geschiedenis van het Slot te Muiden, en Hoofts Leven op het zelve," 1827; VAN HEUSDE, "Commentatio literaria de Hooftio cum Tacito comparato," 1838; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1854.

Hooge, de, dẹh hō′gẹh or hō′Hẹh, written also **Hoogh,** (PIETER,) a Dutch painter of *genre*, born about 1644. Little is known of his history. His colour is good, his design correct, and his manner natural. He represents the effects of light with great skill. Among his works (which command high prices) are a "Supper," an "Interior," and a "Guard-Room." Died in 1708.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Hooge or **Hooghe,** de, (ROMEYN,) an eminent Dutch designer and engraver, was born at the Hague about 1640, or, as others say, about 1650. He worked for a long time in Paris, and passed his latter years at the Hague. He had a rich imagination and great facility, but was deficient in correctness. Among his works are "The Entrance of Louis XIV. into Dunkirk," and "The Assassination of De Witt." Died in 1725.

See J. C. WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Hoogeveen, hō′gẹh-vān′ or hō′Hẹh-vān′, sometimes written **Hoogeven,** (HENDRIK,) a Dutch Hellenist, born at Leyden in 1712, was successively rector of the gymnasiums of Breda, Dort, and Delft, and was an excellent grammarian. He is the author of a valuable treatise on "Greek Particles," ("Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ," 2 vols., 1769,) and "Dictionarium Analogicum Linguæ Græcæ," (Cambridge, 1800.) Died in 1791.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie:" HARLESS, "Vitæ Philologorum."

Hoogstaad, van, vȧn hōg′stȧt′, (GERART,) a Flemish painter of history and portraits, born at Brussels, was living in 1661.

Hoogstraaten, van, vȧn hōg′strā′tẹn, (DAVID,) a Dutch scholar, a nephew of the following, was born at Rotterdam in 1658, and became a classical professor at Amsterdam. He compiled a Latin-Dutch Dictionary, (1704,) and wrote several elegant Latin poems, "Poemata," (1710.) Died in 1724.

Hoogstraaten, van, (SAMUEL,) a Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1627, was a pupil of Rembrandt, and the master of Houbraken. He painted portraits, landscapes, etc. with success, and wrote a good work on the theory of painting. Died in 1678.

His father, DIRCK, born at Antwerp in 1596, was also a skilful landscape-painter. Died in 1640.

See PILKINGTON'S "Dictionary of Painters."

Hoogvliet, hōg′vleet or hoH′vleet, (ARNOLD,) a popular Dutch poet, born at Vlaardingen in 1687, was educated for a merchant, and held the position of cashier in his native place. His reputation is founded on an epic poem, called "Abraham the Patriarch," (1727,) which was received with extraordinary and durable favour. "No book in Dutch literature," says Marron, "has been honoured with a more decided national adoption." ("Biographie Universelle.") He afterwards published a collection of poems on various subjects, which are not unworthy of his name. Died in 1763.

See JAN VAN KRUYFF, "Leven van A. Hoogvliet," 1782; WILLEM TERPSTRA, "Oratio de A. Hoogvlietio Poeta," 1816.

Hoogzaat, hōg′zȧt, (JAN,) an able Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1664. He decorated the château of Loo for William III. of England. Died in 1712.

Hook, hōōk, (JAMES,) an English composer and musician, born at Norwich in 1746. He was employed as organist at Vauxhall Garden, London, for many years, and composed numerous popular ballads, songs, concertos, etc. Died in 1827.

Hook, (JAMES,) LL.D., an English writer, brother of Theodore E. Hook, was born in London about 1771. He was educated for the church, and in 1825 was appointed Dean of Worcester. His principal works are two novels, called "Pen Owen" and "Percy Mallory." Died in 1828.

Hook, (JAMES CLARKE,) an English painter, born in London, November 21, 1819. In the early part of his

career he painted subjects from Italian history and scenes from Shakspeare, but later has executed many marine pieces and scenes from English domestic life. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1850, and a full Academician in 1860.

Hook, (THEODORE EDWARD,) born in London in 1788, was the son of James, the musical composer, noticed above. He was an excellent vocalist, an expert mimic, and a prodigy of colloquial power. In 1805 he wrote "The Soldier's Return," an operatic farce, which was very successful. He was addicted to punning, to extravagant dissipation, and to audacious practical jokes. His brilliant wit and marvellous faculty of improvisation rendered him an idol of the gay world, and commended him to the favour of the prince-regent, who procured his appointment in 1812 as treasurer to the colony of Mauritius, with a salary of about £2000. In 1818, a large deficit being found in his treasure-chest, he was sent home charged with peculation. The legal inquiry, however, proved nothing against him except a culpable negligence of his official duties. In 1820 he became editor of the "John Bull" newspaper, which was very successful in a pecuniary respect and obtained great notoriety. Among his most popular works are "Sayings and Doings," (of which he issued three series,) "Maxwell," a novel, and "Gilbert Gurney," a novel, which contains an autobiography of himself. In 1836 he was editor of the "New Monthly Magazine." Died in 1841.

See R. H. BARHAM, "Life and Writings of Theodore Hook," 1848; "Life of T. Hook," from the "Quarterly Review," London, 1852; R. H. HORNE, "New Spirit of the Age," 1844; "Quarterly Review" for May, 1843, (vol. lxxii.;) "Noctes Ambrosianæ;" MOIR, "Poetical Literature of the Past Half-Century;" SAMUEL SMILES, "Brief Biographies;" "Memories of Authors," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for April, 1865.

Hook, (WALTER FARQUHAR,) an English theologian, a nephew of the preceding, was born in London in 1798. He became vicar of Leeds in 1837, and Dean of Chichester in 1859. Among his works are "Hear the Church," (28th edition, 1838,) "Ecclesiastical Biography," (8 vols., 1845–52,) "Church Dictionary," (7th edition, 1854,) and "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," (9 vols., of which the first volume was published in 1860.) He was noted for his zeal and success in the cause of church extension. Died October 20, 1875.

Hooke, hōōk, (NATHANIEL,) a Roman Catholic historian, born about 1690, was an intimate friend of Pope the poet. His principal work is "The Roman History from the Building of Rome to the End of the Commonwealth," (4 vols. 4to, 1733–71,) which was often reprinted, and is commended as a faithful compilation. He was employed by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, as editor of her Memoirs, (1742.) Died in 1764.

Hooke, (ROBERT,) M.D., an English philosopher, born at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, in 1635, and noted for his inventive faculty, mechanical genius, and scientific acquirements. In 1662 he was chosen curator of experiments to the Royal Society, of which he was a Fellow, and afterwards secretary. About 1666 he became professor of geometry in Gresham College, and city surveyor of London. Among his multifarious accomplishments was skill in architecture, which he exercised in drawing the plan of Bedlam and other public buildings in London. He wrote many memoirs on various branches of natural science. He had a dispute with Hevelius on the subject of the telescope, and attacked Newton's theory of light and colours. He claimed the invention of the barometer, quadrant, balance-spring for watches, etc. Died in 1702.

See "Biographia Britannica;" WALLER, "Life of R. Hooke;" WOOD, "Gresham Professors."

Hook'ẹr, (HERMAN,) an American Episcopalian divine, born at Poultney, Rutland county, Vermont. He published, among other works, "The Portion of the Soul," etc., (1835,) "The Philosophy of Unbelief in Morals and Religion," and "Uses of Adversity," (1846.) Died in 1857.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Hook'ẹr, (hōōk'ẹr,) otherwise called **Vŏw'ell**, (JOHN,) M.P., an English historian, born at Exeter about 1524, was uncle of Richard Hooker, noticed below. He represented Exeter in Parliament in 1571. He compiled a large part of Holinshed's "Chronicles," (1586,) and wrote a treatise on the order and usage of Parliaments, and a few other works. Died in 1601.

Hook'ẹr, (JOSEPH,) an American general, born in Hadley, Mass., November 13, 1814, graduated at West Point, in 1837. He served as captain in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and gained the brevet of lieutenant-colonel at Chapultepec. Having resigned his commission about 1853, he lived several years in California. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers about May, 1861, served at the battle of Williamsburg, and in the "seven days' battles" near Richmond, June 26–July 1, 1862. He became a major-general in July, and commanded a corps at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, a few days after which he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. He commanded a grand division under General Burnside at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and succeeded Burnside as commander of the army of the Potomac in January, 1863. This army, which probably amounted to 100,000 men or more, engaged the enemy at Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, and was defeated, but was not pursued. During this battle he was stunned by a cannon-ball. He was relieved of the command on the 28th of June, 1863, and was sent to Tennessee with two corps in September of that year. He contributed to the victory gained by General Grant at Lookout Mountain, November 24 and 25, 1863, and commanded a corps of the army which General Sherman moved from Dalton to Atlanta, May–August, 1864. He afterwards had command of the Northern Department. Died in 1879.

Hooker, (Sir JOSEPH DALTON,) an eminent botanist and traveller, a son of Sir William Jackson Hooker, was born in 1817. He studied medicine, and in 1839 sailed as surgeon with the expedition of Sir James Ross to the Antarctic Ocean. On his return he published "Flora Antarctica," (2 vols., 1844–47,) the descriptions and illustrations of which are highly commended. Between 1848 and 1852 he explored the botanical productions of the Himalayas, and published "Himalayan Journals," (2 vols., 1854,) and "Flora Indica." He accompanied Asa Gray through the western United States in 1877. In 1855 he became assistant director at Kew, and succeeded his father as director in 1865. Of his various botanical works the best known is "The Student's Flora of the British Islands," (1870.) The most important are "Genera Plantarum," (with Bentham, 1862–83,) and "Index Kewensis," (with Jackson, 1893 *et seq.*) Died in 1911.

Hooker, (RICHARD,) an eminent English divine and author, born at Heavytree, near Exeter, in 1553. After graduating at Oxford, he took orders in 1581, and in an unguarded hour married a scolding wife. By the favour of Sandys, Bishop of London, he became Master of the Temple in 1585. Here he was involved in a controversy with Mr. Travers, a Calvinist, who was also a lecturer in the Temple. One of the consequences of this dispute was the production of his great argument for the constitution and discipline of the Anglican Church, entitled "The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity." After he began this work, desiring a more retired station than the Temple, he obtained in 1591 the rectory of Boscombe, to which the prebend of Salisbury was added. From 1595 until his death he was rector of Bishopsbourne. His work above-named was published from 1594 to 1597. It is regarded as a great bulwark of the Church, a monument of sound learning, and a noble model of literary excellence. According to Hallam, "the finest as well as the most philosophical writer of the Elizabethan period is Hooker. The first book of his 'Ecclesiastical Polity' is at this day one of the master-pieces of English eloquence. . . . So stately and graceful is the march of his periods, so various the fall of his musical cadences upon the ear, so rich in images, so condensed in sentences, so grave and noble his diction, that I know not whether any later writer has more admirably displayed the capacities of our language, or produced passages more worthy of comparison with the splendid monuments of antiquity." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1600.

Hooker, (Rev. THOMAS,) one of the founders of Connecticut, was born at Marfield, England, in 1586. After preaching in Holland, he emigrated in 1633 to Boston, Massachusetts, and was the first pastor of Cambridge. In 1636, in company with Samuel Stone, he founded the city of Hartford, where he was minister until his death. He was a very influential man in the churches, and wrote many treatises, among which is the "Application of Redemption." Died in 1647.

See E. W. HOOKER, "Life of Thomas Hooker," 1849.

Hooker, (WILLIAM JACKSON,) F.R.S., a distinguished English botanist, born at Norwich in 1785. He published in 1811 "A Journal of a Tour in Iceland in 1809," and described, with Dr. Taylor, British mosses in "Muscologia Britannica," (1818.) His "Flora Scotica" appeared in 1821. He produced an excellent "Flora Exotica," (3 vols., 1823–27.) For many years he was professor of botany in the University of Glasgow. Among his greatest works are "Icones Filicum," or "Figures and Descriptions of Ferns," (with Dr. Greville, 2 vols., 1829–31,) "Flora Boreali-Americana," (2 vols., 1829–40,) and a "British Flora," (1830; 6th edition, 1850,) which gives a complete description of British plants, arranged after the natural method. He was appointed about 1840 director of the royal gardens at Kew, which have been greatly improved under his superintendence, and are said to surpass all other gardens in the world in the number and variety of the plants. He was the father of Dr. J. D. Hooker, noticed above. Died in 1865.

Hoolâkoo, Houlakou, Hûlâkû, hoo'lâ-koo', or **Hoolagoo,** hoo-lâ-goo', sometimes very improperly written **Hulakoo,** a grandson of Jengis Khan, born in 1217, was the first of the Eel-Khans, (Ilkhans or Ilchans,) or Mongol kings of Persia. He was commanded by his elder brother Mangoo (the father of Kooblai Khan) to complete the conquest of Persia, which he accomplished about the year 1255. He exterminated the Ismaeelians, or *Assassins,* and afterwards directed his forces against Bagdâd, which he took in February, 1258, and delivered up to pillage and massacre. If we may believe the statements of the Moslem historians, nearly 800,000 persons, including Motassem (the last of the Abbasside caliphs) and his eldest son, perished on that occasion. As a warrior, Hoolâkoo was distinguished for his sanguinary cruelty: he was nevertheless a patron of science, and the celebrated Eel-Khânee (or -Khannee) astronomical tables were prepared under his auspices, and derive their name from his title of Eel-Khân, signifying the prince or chief of the tribe. He died in 1265, and was succeeded by his son, Abâkâ Khan.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia," vol. i. chap. x.; VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der Ilchane;" D'OHSSON, "Histoire des Mongols."

Hoole, hōōl, (Rev. CHARLES,) born at Wakefield, England, in 1610, taught school with credit in London, etc., and was afterwards rector of Stock. He wrote a "Latin Grammar," and other school-books. Died in 1666.

Hoole, (ELIJAH,) an English Orientalist and Wesleyan minister, born at Manchester about 1798. He served as a missionary in India, and published "Madras, Mysore, and the South of India." Died in 1872.

Hoole, (JOHN,) an English dramatist and translator, born in London in 1727, was educated in Grub Street. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson, and was a clerk in the East India House about forty years. He wrote several tragedies, and translated into bad or insipid verse the great poems of Tasso and Ariosto. In reference to his version of Tasso, (published in 1763,) Sir Walter Scott called Hoole a "noble transmuter of gold into lead." His "Orlando Furioso" appeared in 5 vols., 1773–83. Died in 1803.

See "Biographia Dramatica."

Hoole, MRS. See HOFLAND, (BARBARA.)

Hoomâyoon or **Humâyûn,** hōō'mä'yoon', Emperor of Hindostan, of the dynasty of the Great Moguls, was the eldest son of Bâber. He was born at Cabool in 1508, and ascended the throne in 1530. Agra was his capital. He was defeated by the Afghans in 1540. His brothers having rebelled against him, he was driven out of his kingdom, and took refuge at the court of Persia. In 1545 he returned with an army and recovered his throne. He gained decisive victories over the Afghans, under Sekunder Shah, on the Sutlej, in 1554, and at Sirhind in 1555. He died in 1556, and was succeeded by his son, the celebrated Akbăr. He was versed in astronomy, and wrote several poems.

See "Private Memoirs of Houmaioon," translated from the Persian by MAJOR C. STEWART; FERISHTA, "History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India," translated by GENERAL BRIGGS; W. ERSKINE, "History of India under Baber and Humayun," 2 vols., 1854; ABOOL-FADHL, "Akbar-Nameh."

Hoop'er, (GEORGE,) D.D., an English prelate, born at Grimley in 1640, was educated at Oxford, and was an excellent classical and Oriental scholar. In 1677 he was almoner to Mary, Princess of Orange, and in 1691 became chaplain to William and Mary, and Dean of Canterbury. He obtained the bishopric of Saint Asaph in 1703, from which he was afterwards transferred to that of Bath and Wells. He published numerous religious works. Died in 1727.

Hooper or **Hoper,** (JOHN,) an English reformer and martyr, born in Somersetshire about 1495. While a student at Oxford, he was converted to the Protestant faith. In 1539, to escape the Bloody Statutes of Henry VIII., he retired from England and passed several years at Zurich. At the death of Henry he settled in London, where he became an eminent and eloquent preacher. In 1550 he was made Bishop of Gloucester, and in 1552 received the bishopric of Worcester *in commendam.* Soon after the accession of Mary he was condemned as a heretic, and, refusing to recant, was burned at the stake in 1553. He wrote numerous theological works.

See FOX, "Book of Martyrs;" BURNET, "History of the Reformation."

Hoop'er, (LUCY,) an American writer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1816, wrote sketches entitled "Scenes from Real Life," (1840,) "The Poetry of Flowers," and other works. She died in 1841, and her "Literary Remains" were published in 1842, with a Memoir.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America;" "Democratic Review" for July, 1842.

Hooper, (LUCY HAMILTON,) an American author, born at Philadelphia in 1835. Her maiden name was JONES. She published "Poems," and "Under the Tricolor," a novel. For a long time she was a newspaper correspondent in Paris. Died August 31, 1893.

Hooper, (ROBERT,) a British medical writer, was born in 1773. Among his works are a "Medical Dictionary," (1798; 8th edition, by Dr. Grant, in 1839,) and "Surgeon's Vade-Mecum."

Hooper, (WILLIAM,) American patriot, born 1742.

Hoorne, COUNT. See HORN.

Hoorne, van, van hor'neh, or **Horne,** (JAN,) a Dutch anatomist, was born at Amsterdam in 1621.

Hoover, (HERBERT CLARK,) Thirty-first President of the United States, was born Aug. 10, 1874, of Quaker parentage, at West Branch, Iowa. He worked his way through Leland Stanford University, graduating in 1895; worked as a mining engineer in California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Australia; and became Chief Engineer of the Department of Mines, Peking, China. He returned to the United States in 1900, and then undertook further engineering work in Australia, China, India, Russia, Mexico, etc. During the World War he was chairman of the American Relief Commission at London, 1914–15, which aided the return home of Americans; and after assisting in organizing the Commission for the Relief of Belgium he was made chairman in October, 1914. This organization spent over $950,000,000 in feeding 10,000,000 people in devastated Belgium and Northern France. Hoover was appointed U. S. Food Administrator in Aug., 1917; became chairman of the Inter-Allied Food Council; chairman of the Food Section of the Supreme Economic Council; and held numerous other similar posts. He headed the American Relief Administration, 1919, which provisioned a large part of Europe and raised further funds to feed children in Central and Eastern Europe. He was appointed Secretary of Commerce 1920, and reorganized the department completely. He received the Republican nomination for President 1928, and elected by the largest popular vote ever given a president.

Hope, (ANTHONY.) See HAWKINS, (ANTHONY HOPE.)

Hope, (Rev. FREDERICK WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English entomologist, born about 1800, wrote "The Coleopterist's Manual." Died in 1862.

Hope, (Sir HENRY,) a British admiral, born in 1787; died in 1863.

Hope, (JAMES,) a British physician of the present century, was physician to Saint George's Hospital, London, and published "Principles and Illustrations of Morbid Anatomy," (1834,) and a "Treatise on Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels," (1839.) Died about 1840.

Hope, (JOHN,) M.D., F.R.S., a Scottish botanist, born in 1725, was educated at Edinburgh and Paris, and practised in the former city. In 1761 he was appointed king's botanist in Scotland, and superintendent of the royal garden, and in 1786 regius professor of botany in the University of Edinburgh. He commenced a work on botany, which he did not live to finish. Died in 1786.

Hope, (JOHN,) Earl of Hopetoun, a British general, born near Linlithgow in 1766, was a younger son of the second Earl of Hopetoun. After passing through the inferior grades, he was made a colonel in 1796, and returned to Parliament. In 1800 he served as adjutant-general under General Abercrombie in Egypt, and in 1802 obtained the rank of major-general. Having been made lieutenant-general in 1808, he took part in the battle of Corunna, in 1809, and at the death of Sir John Moore succeeded him in the command. He was commander-in-chief in Ireland about 1812. In 1814 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron of Niddry, and at the death of his elder brother, in 1816, inherited his title. Died in 1823.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hope, (Sir THOMAS,) a Scottish lawyer, born in Edinburgh. He was knighted and appointed king's advocate in 1627, after gaining distinction at the bar. He wrote valuable legal treatises. His father, Henry Hope, was related to the wealthy family of Hope in Amsterdam. Died in 1646.

Hope, (THOMAS,) an English novelist and miscellaneous writer of rare merit, born about 1770, was a member of the wealthy family of Hope of Amsterdam. After traversing Europe, Asia, and Africa, to gratify his passion for architecture, and retiring from business with an immense fortune, he settled in London, and distinguished himself as a patron of the fine arts. He formed galleries of paintings and statues, and magnificent collections of rare works of art. In 1807 he published a work on "Household Furniture," which produced quite a revolution in upholstery and an improvement in the public taste. Soon after appeared "The Costume of the Ancients," and "Modern Costumes," which evince great antiquarian lore. In 1819 he published, anonymously, "Anastasius; or, Memoirs of a Modern Greek," which was attributed to Byron, and made a vivid sensation by its surprising combination of Oriental romance and classic learning. "Mr. Hope will excuse us," says Sydney Smith, "but we could not help exclaiming, in reading it, 'Is this Mr. Thomas Hope?—is this the man of chairs and tables?—the Œdipus of coal-boxes?—he who meditated on muffineers and planned pokers? Where has he hidden all this eloquence and poetry up to this hour?' The work before us places him in the highest list of eloquent writers and of superior men." Byron said he would have given his two most approved poems to have been the author of "Anastasius." Hope also wrote an "Essay on the Origin and Prospects of Man," and a "Historical Essay on Architecture," (1835,) which was received with favour. He married in 1807 Louisa Beresford, a daughter of W. Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam. Died in 1831.

See SYDNEY SMITH'S article in the "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1821, (vol. xxxv.,) also for July, 1807; "Quarterly Review," vol. xxiv.

Hope, (THOMAS CHARLES,) an eminent teacher of chemistry, born in Edinburgh in 1766, was a son of John Hope, the botanist, noticed above. He became professor of chemistry at Glasgow in 1787, and discovered a new earth, which he named "Strontites," about 1792. In 1798 he succeeded Dr. Black in the chair of chemistry in Edinburgh, where he lectured until 1843. He was reputed the most popular teacher of chemistry in Great Britain. He wrote several short treatises, one of which is "On the Point of Greatest Density of Water," (1805.) Died in 1844.

Hope, (Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTONE,) M.P., a British naval officer, born at Finchley in 1766. As post-captain, he served with distinction under Lord Howe against the French in 1794. In 1819 he was raised to the rank of vice-admiral, and the next year became a lord of the admiralty. He was knighted in 1825. He was a member of the House of Commons for thirty years. Died in 1831.

Hoper. See HOOPER, (JOHN.)

Höpfner or **Hoepfner**, höpf'ner, (JOHANN GEORG CHRISTIAN,) a German archæologist, born at Leipsic in 1765. He published, besides other works, a "Manual of Greek Mythology," (1795.) Died in 1827.

Hôpital. See L'HÔPITAL.

Höpken or **Hoepken**, höp'ken, (ANDERS JOHAN,) a Swedish statesman and writer of great merit, born in 1712, became a member of the senate in 1746. He was one of the first who formed the Swedish language on the models of Greece and Rome. His Eulogies on Count Tessin and Ekeblad are greatly admired. Died in 1789.

See E. M. FANT, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver A. J. von Höpken," 1789; GYLDENSTOLPE, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver A. J. von Höpken," 1789.

Hop'kinŝ, (CHARLES,) born at Exeter in 1664, was the son of Bishop Ezekiel Hopkins. He was intimate with Dryden and Congreve, wrote several tragedies, and translated Ovid's "Art of Love." Died in 1699.

His brother JOHN, born in 1675, was the author of a collection of poems entitled "Amasia," (3 vols., 1700,) and other poems, among which is "The Triumphs of Peace, or the Glories of Nassau," (1698.) Died after 1700.

Hop'kinŝ, (EDWARD,) Governor of Connecticut, born in London in 1600, emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1637. He was chosen Governor of Connecticut in 1640, and was re-elected every other year until 1654. Soon after this he returned to England, where he was appointed warden of the fleet and commissioner of the admiralty, and was elected to Parliament. Died in 1657.

Hopkins, (EDWARD JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born at Westminster, June 30, 1818. Since 1843 he has been organist of the Temple Church in London. He published "The Organ, its History and Construction," and has composed anthems, chants, and psalm-tunes. His brother, JOHN HOPKINS, born in 1822, has also distinguished himself as a composer of sacred music.

Hopkins, (ESEK,) an American naval officer, born in Scituate, Rhode Island, in 1718. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the navy in 1775. He captured a British fort at New Providence, and several vessels of war, in 1775 or 1776. Died in 1802.

Hopkins, (EZEKIEL,) an English Calvinistic divine, born at Sandford, Devonshire, in 1633, was a popular preacher, and one of the standard theologians of England. He became Bishop of Raphoe in 1671, and Bishop of Londonderry in 1681. He was driven from this place by the Catholic insurgents in 1688. Among his works (which are admired even by many who are not Calvinists) are a "Treatise on the Vanity of the World," (1663,) "Sermons," (4 vols., 1691–96,) the "Doctrine of the Two Covenants," and "Exposition on the Lord's Prayer," (1692.) His style is remarkable for sententious brevity. Died in 1690.

Hopkins, (JOHN,) an English teacher, who graduated at Oxford in 1544, is chiefly noted for his share in the poetical version of David's Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins. He is supposed to have been a clergyman.

Hopkins, (JOHN HENRY,) an Episcopal theologian born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1792, came to the United States in 1800. He became rector of a church at Pittsburg in 1824, and was chosen Bishop of Vermont in 1832. Among his numerous works are "The Primitive Creed Examined and Explained," (1834,) a "Scriptural, Ecclesiastical, and Historical View of Slavery," (1864,) in which work he advocates the Southern view of slavery, and "The Law of Ritualism," (1866.) Died in 1868

Hopkins, (JOHN HENRY,) D.D., an American clergyman, a son of Bishop J. H. Hopkins, already noticed, was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1820. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, and at the General Theological Seminary (Episcopal) in 1850, took priest's orders in 1872, founded the "Church Journal," (New York,) and edited the same, 1853–68. He published a "Manual of Matrimony," (1845,) "Carols, Hymns, and Songs," (1863; 3d edition, 1882,) "Canticles Noted," (1866,) "Life of Bishop Hopkins," (1872,) "Poems by the Wayside," (1883,) etc. He also edited the writings of Dr. Milo Mahan, and wrote his memoir.

Hopkins, (JOHNS,) an American philanthropist, born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, May 19, 1795. He acquired a large fortune as a wholesale grocer of Baltimore. He founded a noble free hospital, a convalescent hospital, a coloured orphanage, and the Johns Hopkins University, endowing these institutions with more than eight millions of dollars. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and lived and died a bachelor. Died at Baltimore, December 24, 1873.

Hopkins, (LEMUEL,) M.D., born at Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1750. He practised medicine at Litchfield from 1776 to 1784, and at Hartford until 1801. He wrote "The Hypocrite's Hope," and other poems. He was associated with Barlow and Trumbull in writing "The Anarchiad," a poem. Died in 1801.

Hopkins, (MARK,) a Presbyterian theologian, born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1802, graduated at Williams College in 1824. He became professor of moral philosophy in that college in 1830, and was president of the same from 1836 to 1872. He published "Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," "Miscellaneous Essays and Discourses," (1847,) "Lectures on Moral Philosophy," (1858,) "The Law of Love and Love as a Law, or Christian Ethics," (1869,) "Outline Study of Man," (1873,) and "Strength and Beauty," (1874.) He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth College in 1837, and that of LL.D. from the University of New York in 1857. Died June 17, 1887.

Hopkins, (SAMUEL,) an American divine, born at Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1721, is called the founder of the Hopkinsian school. He studied theology under Jonathan Edwards, was ordained a minister in 1743, and began in that year to preach at Housatonnoc, now Great Barrington. In 1769 he removed from that place to Newport, Rhode Island. "Dr. Hopkins," says Allen, "was a very humble, pious, and benevolent man. . . . His life was spent chiefly in meditation; his preaching had but little effect." He published a "System of Doctrines contained in Divine Revelation Explained and Defended," (1793.) and also wrote a "Dialogue against Slavery," (1776,) etc. He forms a prominent character in Mrs. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing." Died in 1803.

Hopkins, (STEPHEN,) an American statesman, born at Scituate, Rhode Island, in 1707, was a farmer in his youth, and afterwards a merchant. He was chief justice of the superior court from 1751 to 1754, and subsequently Governor of Rhode Island. In 1774 he was elected to Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The unsteadiness of his hand indicated by his signature was occasioned not by fear, but by a nervous affection. He continued in Congress until 1779. Died in 1785.

Hopkins, (Rev. WILLIAM,) a learned antiquary, born at Evesham, England, in 1647, was made prebendary of Worcester in 1675, and vicar of Lindridge in 1686. Died in 1700.

Hopkins, (WILLIAM,) an English Arian writer, born at Monmouth in 1706, became vicar of Bolney in 1731. He wrote a treatise in favour of Arianism, and translated the book of Exodus, (1784.) Died in 1786.

Hop'kin-son, (FRANCIS,) an eminent author, wit, and patriot, born in Philadelphia in 1737. He graduated at the college of his native city, and chose the profession of the law. Having visited England in 1765, and passed two years there, he returned home, settled at Bordentown, and married Miss Ann Borden. From 1774 to 1777 he published "The Pretty Story," "The Prophecy," and the "Political Catechism," three humorous and popular essays, which contributed to foment the spirit of freedom and to prepare the people for national independence. He represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress of 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed judge of the admiralty of Pennsylvania in 1779, and in 1790 judge of the district court of the United States. Besides the above essays, he wrote the "Battle of the Kegs," a ballad, and other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1791.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Hopkinson, (JOSEPH,) LL.D., an American jurist, author of "Hail Columbia," and son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia in 1770. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and rose to eminence in his profession in his native city. He was the leading counsel for Dr. Rush in his famous libel suit against William Cobbett in 1799, and was also employed in the trials under the alien and sedition laws before Judge Chase in 1800, and in the impeachment of the latter for alleged misdemeanour in office during these trials, before the United States Senate, in 1805. From 1815 to 1819 he was a representative in Congress, in which he distinguished himself as a speaker, particularly in opposition to the United States Bank, and on the Seminole war. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams judge of the United States court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which position he held till his death, in 1842.

See "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," 1859.

Hop'per, (ISAAC TATEM,) a distinguished philanthropist, a member of the Society of Friends, born near Woodbury, New Jersey, in 1771. He resided many years in Philadelphia, but passed the latter part of his life in New York. He was a man of great energy, courage, and intellectual acuteness, and distinguished for his life-long efforts to promote benevolent and humane objects,—especially negro emancipation. In the controversy which resulted in the separation of the Society of Friends in 1827, he was one of the most zealous adherents of the anti-orthodox party. Died in 1852.

See LYDIA M. CHILD, "Life of I. T. Hopper," 1853; "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," 1859.

Hop'per, (THOMAS,) an English architect, born at Rochester about 1775. After being employed by the prince-regent on Carleton House, he erected many castles and mansions for the nobility, among which Penrhyn Castle is regarded as one of the best. He possessed superior conversational powers, and associated freely with people of distinction. Died in 1856.

Hoppers, hop'pers, or **Hopper,** hop'per, (JOACHIM,) [Lat. HOPPE'RUS,] a Dutch jurist, born in Friesland in 1523. In 1566 he became privy councillor at Madrid, and chancellor for the affairs of the Netherlands. He was more moderate than the other ministers of Philip II. Among his works is one "On the Legal Art," ("De Juris Arte Libri tres," 1553.) Died in 1576.

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," part ii. chap v., and part iv. chap. iv.

Hop'pin, (AUGUSTUS,) an American artist, born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1828. He pursued a collegiate course at Brown University, and entered upon the profession of law, but subsequently devoted himself to drawing on wood. He illustrated "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," the poem of "Nothing to Wear," and numerous other subjects. Died April 1, 1896.

Hoppin, (JAMES MASON,) D.D., an American scholar, born at Providence, Rhode Island, January 17, 1820. He graduated at Yale College in 1840, and studied in the University of Berlin, was professor of homiletics and pastoral theology in Yale College, 1861–79, and in 1879 became professor of the history of art in the same institution. His principal books are "Notes of a Theological Student," (1854,) "Old England," (1867,) "Office and Work of the Christian Ministry," (1869,) "Life of Admiral Foote," (1874,) "Memoirs of Henry Armitt Brown," (1880,) and "Homiletics," (1881.) Died 1906.

Hoppin, (THOMAS F.,) an American painter and designer, brother of Augustus Hoppin, born in Providence

Rhode Island, in 1816. Among the most important of his designs are the figures on the great window of Trinity Church, New York.

Hopp'nẹr, (JOHN,) R.A., an excellent English portrait-painter, born in London in 1759. He studied in the Royal Academy, and was patronized by the Prince of Wales. For many years he was the most fashionable portrait-painter of London, except Sir Thomas Lawrence. Hoppner was very successful in portraits of women. His colouring is natural and powerful, and his tones are mellow and deep. His works have a charming air of facility and negligence. Died in 1810.

See CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters," etc.

Hop'tọn, (ARTHUR,) a learned English mathematician, born in Somersetshire in 1588, was intimate with Selden. He wrote "Speculum Topographicum," (1611,) and a few other works. Died in 1614.

Hopton, (Sir RALPH,) an English royalist officer, who fought for Charles I. in the civil war. He obtained some success in Cornwall in 1643. In 1646 he commanded about 8000 men at the battle of Torrington, where he was defeated by Fairfax. Died about 1652.

Hopton, (SUSANNA,) an English authoress, born in 1627, wrote "Hexameron, or Meditations on the Six Days of Creation." Died in 1709.

Horace, hŏr'ạss, [Lat. HORA'TIUS; Fr. HORACE, o'rȧss'; Ger. HORAZ, ho-rȧts'; It. ORAZIO, o-rȧt'se-o,] or, more fully, **Quin'tus Hora'tius Flac'cus**, an excellent and popular Latin poet, born at Venusia, (now Venosa,) in Italy, in December, 65 B.C. His father was a freedman, who gained a competence as a *coactor*, (collector of indirect taxes or of the proceeds of auctions,) and purchased a farm near Venusia, on the bank of the Aufidus, (Ofanto.) At an early age he was sent to Rome, and became a pupil of the noted teacher Orbilius Pupillus, with whom he learned grammar and the Greek language.

About his eighteenth year, he went to prosecute his studies in the groves of the Academy at Athens,—then the principal seat of learning and philosophy,—where he remained until the death of Julius Cæsar (in 44 B.C.) involved the empire in a civil war. As Brutus passed through Athens, Horace, with patriotic ardour, joined his army, was made a military tribune, took command of a legion, and witnessed the fatal defeat of the cause at Philippi, where he threw away his shield. (Carmina, ii. 7.) His estate having been confiscated, he went to Rome, where he supported himself a short time by acting as clerk in the treasury. His early poems having excited the interest of Virgil and Varius, they recommended him to Mæcenas, in whom he found a liberal patron and intimate friend. Thenceforth his life was eminently prosperous, and serenely passed in congenial studies and patrician society. Preferring independence to the tempting prizes of ambition, he refused the office of private secretary to Augustus, who treated him with particular favour. He had a true relish for rural pleasures and the charms of nature, which he often enjoyed at his Sabine farm or his villa in Tibur. Died in November, 8 B.C. He was never married. He was of short stature, and had dark eyes and hair. His character, as deduced from his writings, is well balanced, and unites in a high degree good sense, good nature, urbanity, and elegant taste. His poems, consisting of odes, satires, and epistles, may all be contained in one small volume. His chief merits are a calm philosophy, a graceful diction, an admirable sense of propriety, and a keen insight into human nature, which have attracted an admiration growing from age to age, and have rendered him, next to Virgil, the most illustrious poet of ancient Rome. "It is mainly," says "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1868, "to this large and many-sided nature of the man himself that Horace owes his unrivalled popularity,—a popularity which has indeed both widened and deepened in its degree in proportion to the increase of modern civilization." His "Epistles" are among the few poems which represent the most perfect and original form of Latin verse. There is no very good English translation of Horace's entire works: that of Francis (4 vols., 1747) is perhaps the best. Lord Lytton's translation of the Odes (1869) is highly praised.

See SUETONIUS, "Vita Horatii;" MASSON, "Vita Horatii," 1708; HENRY H. MILMAN, "Life of Q. Horatius Flaccus," 1854; VAN OMMEREN, "Horaz als Mensch und Bürger von Rom," 1802; C. FRANCKE, "Fasti Horatiani," 1839; WALCKENAER, "Histoire de la Vie et des Poésies d'Horace," 2 vols., 1840; J. MURRAY, "Original Views of the Passages in the Life and Writings of Horace," 1851; J. (or F.) JACOB, "Horaz und seine Freunde," 1852; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" see, also, the excellent article on Horatius in SMITH'S "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," by the late DEAN H. H. MILMAN, (author of the "Life of Q. Horatius Flaccus;") "Horace and his Translators," in the "Quarterly Review" for October, 1858; "Horace and Tasso," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1850.

Horæ, ho'ree, [Gr. Ὧραι; Fr. HEURES, ŭr, or HORES, or,] the Hours or Seasons, which the ancients imagined to have charge of the gates of heaven or doors of Olympus. They appear to have been originally personifications of the order of nature and of the seasons. They were also regarded as goddesses of justice, peace, and order. Milton associates them with the Graces:

> "while universal Pan,
> Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,
> Led on the eternal Spring."
>
> *Paradise Lost*, book IV.

Ho-ra-pol'lo or **Ho'rus A-pol'lo**, [Gr. Ὡραπόλλων, Fr. HORAPOLLON, o'rȧ'po'lôN',] the celebrated author of a Greek treatise on the Egyptian hieroglyphics. His name and the epoch in which he lived have been the subject of much discussion. Recent critics favour the opinion that he lived at Alexandria about the fifth century.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography;" A. S CORRY, "The Hieroglyphics of Horapollo," 1840; GOULANIOF "Essai sur les Hiéroglyphes d'Horapollon," 1827.

Horapollon. See HORAPOLLO.

Horatius. See HORACE.

Horatius, ho-rā'shę-ŭs, (in the plural, **Horatii**, ho-rā'shę-ī,) a hero of the early Roman legends, who with his two brothers fought against the three Curiatii for the supremacy of Rome over Alba. His brothers fell in the first onset. By a feigned flight he separated his antagonists, and slew them one after the other.

Horatius Cocles. See COCLES.

Hörberg or **Hoerberg**, hör'bĕrG, (PEHR,) an eminent Swedish painter, born in Småland in 1746. He practised his art with success at Olstorp, chiefly on religious subjects, and received the title of historical painter to the king. Died in 1816.

See his "Autobiography," (in Swedish,) published in 1817, and translated into German by SCHILDENER, 1819; C. MOLBECH, "Leben und Kunst des Malers P. Hoerberg," 1819; "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Hor'bę-rў, (MATTHEW,) D.D., an English divine, born in Lincolnshire in 1707, was educated at Oxford. He became canon of Lichfield, vicar of Hanbury, and rector of Standlake. His sermons were published in several volumes, (1745–74,) and were pronounced excellent by Dr. Johnson. Died in 1773.

Horebout, ho'rẹh-bŏwt', (GERARD or GUÉRARD,) a Flemish painter of high reputation, was born at Ghent. He removed to England, and became first painter to Henry VIII.

Hores. See HORÆ.

Horfelin, de, dȧ OR-fȧ-leen', (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter of history and portraits, born at Saragossa in 1597; died in 1660.

Horleman or **Hårleman**, hor'lẹh-mȧn', (CARL,) BARON, a Swedish architect, born at Stockholm in 1700, designed the cathedral of Calmar, and completed the royal palace at Stockholm. He was ranked among the greatest architects of Sweden. Died in 1753.

Hor'man, (WILLIAM,) of Eton College, an English botanist, born at Salisbury. He published "Herbarum Synonyma." Died in 1535.

Hormayr, von, fon hor'mīr, (JOSEPH,) a German historian, born at Innspruck in 1781. He fomented a revolt in the Tyrol against the French in 1809, and was appointed historiographer of Austria in 1815. He became councillor for the foreign department of Bavaria in 1828, and minister from Bavaria to Hanover in 1832. Among his works are a "History of Tyrol," (1808,) "The Austrian Plutarch, or Lives of all the Austrian Princes," (20 vols., 1807–20,) "General History of Modern Times, 1787 to 1815," (1817–19, 3 vols.,) and "Vienna, its History and Curiosities," (9 vols., 1823–25.) Died in 1848.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1845.

Hor-mis'das [Persian, HORMOOZ] I., King of Persia, son of Shahpoor (or Sapor) I., began to reign in 271 A.D. After an uneventful reign of fourteen months, he died in 272, and was succeeded by his son, Bahram I.

See FIRDOUSEE, "Shah Namah;" MIRKHOND, "Histoire des Sassanides."

Hormisdas II., King of Persia, of the Sassanide dynasty, was the son of Narses, whom he succeeded in 303 A.D. He died in 311, leaving the throne to his infant son, Shahpoor II.

Hormisdas III., a son of Yezdejerd III., became King of Persia in 457 A.D. He was defeated and deposed by his brother Fyrooz about 460.

Hormisdas IV., King of Persia, a son of Chosroes (Khosroo) I., began to reign in 579 A.D. He waged war against Tiberius, Emperor of the East, by whose army he was defeated in several battles. Provoked by his tyranny, his subjects revolted against him, and he was deposed and put to death in 591 A.D.

Hormuzd. See ORMUZD.

Horn, hôrn, (ARVID BERNARD,) COUNT, a Swedish statesman, born in 1664. His influence secured the elevation of Frederick of Hesse-Cassel to the throne in 1720. He became the head of the party of "Bonnets," which was in power until 1738. Died in 1742.

See GUSTAV HORN, "A. B. Horn," 1852; THOMAEUS, "Svensk Plutarch."

Horn or **Horne**, (CHARLES EDWARD,) born in London in 1786, was noted as a composer of music. He was the author of "The Deep, Deep Sea," and other popular songs. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1850.

Horn, hôrn, (FRANZ CHRISTOPH,) a German critic, born at Brunswick in 1781. He published several novels, a "Critical History of German Poetry and Eloquence," (4 vols., 1822–29,) and "The Dramatic Works of Shakspeare," ("Shakespeare's Schauspiele," 5 vols., 1823–31.) Died in 1837.

See "Franz Horn: biographisches Denkmal," Leipsic, 1839.

Horn, hôrn, (FREDRICK,) Count of Aminne, a Swedish general in the French service, born at Husby in 1725. As aide-de-camp of Marshal D'Estrées, he had an important part in the victory of Hastenbeck, (1757.) He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in the Swedish army in 1778. Died in 1796.

His son, COUNT HORN, was an accomplice in the assassination of Gustavus III. in 1792, for which he was banished for life. Died in 1823.

Horn, [Lat. HOR'NIUS,] (GEORG,) a German historian, born at Greussen in 1620. He became professor of history at Leyden about 1648, and wrote, in Latin, works on history and geography, among which are an "Ecclesiastical and Political History," (1665,) and "Noah's Ark, or a History of the World," (1666.) Died in 1670.

See JOHANN ADAM FLESSA, "Dissertatio de Vita G. Hornii," 1738.

Horn, (GUSTAF,) COUNT OF, an able Swedish general, born in Upland in 1592. Having served with credit in Poland and Livonia, he was appointed a senator about 1624. At the battle of Leipsic, in 1631, he commanded the left wing, and contributed to the victory. After Gustavus Adolphus was killed at Lützen, Horn gained some advantages over the enemy, but was taken prisoner at Nordlingen in 1634. Restored to liberty in 1642, he was made commander-in-chief of the Swedish army in the war against Denmark, in which he was successful. The queen rewarded him (about 1652) with the office of Constable of Sweden and the title of count. Died in 1657.

See EMPORAGIUS, "Likpredikan öfver G. C. Horn," 1660; FLORANDER, "Encomium Militiæ Hornianæ," 1648; J. F. AF LUNDBLAD, "Svensk Plutarch," 1823; "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Horn, (UFFO DANIEL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Tratenau, in Bohemia, in 1817; died in 1860.

Horn or **Hoorn, de**, dẹh hôrn, also written **Hoorne** and **Hornes**, (PHILIPPE DE MONTMORENCY-NIVELLE,) COUNT, a Flemish noble, born in 1522, was the son of Joseph de Nivelle and Anne of Egmont. After the death of his father, his mother married Count de Horn, whose name and vast fortune he inherited. He distinguished himself at the battles of Saint-Quentin and Gravelines, and served Philip II. of Spain many years as admiral of the Low Countries, president of the council of state governor of Gueldres, etc. Arrested by the Duke of Alva, with Count Egmont, on a charge of treason, he was unjustly condemned and executed in 1568.

Horn'aday, (WILLIAM TEMPLE,) an American zoologist, was born at Plainfield, Indiana, in 1854. He visited various parts of the world to collect wild animals, and was chief taxidermist of the National Museum 1882–90, in business at Buffalo 1890–96, and director of the New York Zoological Park after 1896. He published "Two Years in the Jungle," "The Man who became a Savage," "The Extermination of the American Bison," etc.

Horn'blōw-ẹr, (JOSEPH C.,) an American jurist, born at Belleville, New Jersey, in 1777. He was chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey from 1832 to 1846. He decided in 1856 that Congress had no right to pass a law for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Died at Newark in June, 1864.

Horne, hôrn, (GEORGE,) D.D., an English bishop and author, born at Otham, in Kent, in 1730, was a good Hebrew scholar. He was chosen vice-chancellor of Oxford in 1776, Dean of Canterbury in 1781, and Bishop of Norwich in 1790. He wrote against the philosophy of Newton, and published treatises in favour of John Hutchinson, and other works on theology. His "Commentary on the Book of Psalms" (2 vols., 1771) is esteemed an excellent performance, and has often been reprinted. He was a friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Died in 1792.

Horne, (RICHARD HENGIST,) an English poet and dramatist, born in London about 1803. He produced, besides other dramas, a tragedy entitled "Gregory the Seventh," (1840.) His reputation is founded on "Orion, an Epic Poem," (1843,) which was announced at the price of one farthing, as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which epic poetry had fallen. After three editions had been sold, the price was raised to one shilling, and finally to five shillings. Among his other works are "The New Spirit of the Age," (2 vols., 1844,) and "Ballads and Romances," (1846.) From 1852 to about 1870 he lived in Australia. Died March 13, 1884.

Horne, (THOMAS HARTWELL,) D.D., an eminent English author, born in 1780, was educated in London. He passed eight years in the labour of a barrister's clerk, and acquired some knowledge of law, while his leisure was diligently improved in literary studies. In 1818 he published his principal work, the "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," (3 vols., 1818; 10th edition, enlarged, 1856,) which is considered the most complete and valuable work on that subject, and was soon adopted as a class-book in all the universities and colleges of England and in some of those in the United States. Having no sectarian tendency, it is appreciated by Christians generally, and has conduced greatly to the diffusion of sound biblical literature. In 1819 Horne was ordained by the Bishop of London, and obtained a prebend in Saint Paul's Cathedral, besides other livings. Among his other numerous publications are "Deism Refuted," (1819,) and a "Manual of Biblical Bibliography," (1839.) Died January 27, 1862.

Horne Tooke. See TOOKE.

Horne, van, (JAN.) See HOORNE.

Horneck, hôr'nẽk, (ANTHONY,) D.D., was born at Bacharach, in Germany, in 1641, removed to England about 1660, and became prebendary of Exeter, Westminster, and Wells. He wrote many devout religious works, among which are "The Great Law of Consideration," (1677; 11th edition, 1729,) and "The Happy Ascetic," (1681.) His writings were commended by Doddridge as "exceedingly pathetic and elegant." Died in 1696.

See his Life, by BISHOP KIDDER.

Horneck, von, fon hôr'nẽk, (OTTOKAR,) called also OTTOKAR von Steiermark, (stī'ẹr-mark',) one of the earliest who wrote in the German language, was the author of a "History of the Great Empires of the World to the Death of Frederick II.," (1280,) and a chronicle in rhyme. It has been published in Petz's "Austrian Historians," and is valued for its interesting account of the manners and customs of that age.

Horneman, hor'ṇeh-măn', (JENS WILKEN,) a Danish botanist, born at Marstal in 1770, became professor of botany at Copenhagen in 1808. He continued the "Flora Danica," a magnificent work, which other naturalists commenced, and which appeared in 14 vols. folio, (1806–40.) He wrote "Economical Botany for Denmark," (1798,) and other works. Died in 1841.

See his Autobiography; ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Hornemann, hor'ṇeh-măn', (FRIEDRICH CONRAD,) a German traveller, born at Hildesheim in 1772, attempted in 1797 to explore Northern and Central Africa. He left Moorzook with a caravan bound for Bornoo in April, 1800, after which date he was never heard from.

Hor'ṇer, (FRANCIS,) an eminent British statesman and lawyer, born in Edinburgh in 1778, was educated in the university of that city, and studied law with his friend Henry Brougham. Having removed to London in 1803, he was welcomed by the leading Whigs, such as Fox, Mackintosh, and Romilly, who hastened to enlist his eminent abilities in the public service. In 1806 he was returned to Parliament for Saint Ives. The death of Fox having produced a change of ministry and a dissolution of the House, Horner was returned for Wendover in 1807. He acquired great influence in Parliament by his integrity, wisdom, liberality, and knowledge of political economy. In 1810 he was a member of the Bullion committee and author of a part of the "Bullion Report," and made an able speech on that question. In 1813–14 he was recognized as one of the leaders of his party, and in 1816 he made a speech on Catholic claims, which was his last speech in the House. Compelled by ill health to retire from business, he set out on a journey to the south of Europe, and died, greatly lamented, at Pisa, in 1817. He was one of the originators of the "Edinburgh Review," for which he wrote numerous articles. "He died at the age of thirty-eight," says Lord Cockburn, "possessed of greater public influence than any other private man." "No eminent speaker of Parliament," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "owed so much of his success to his moral character. His high place was therefore honourable to his audience and to his country."

See "Memoirs and Correspondence of F. Horner," published by his brother, LEONARD HORNER, in 1843; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1843; "Quarterly Review" for May, 1843.

Horner, (LEONARD,) F.R.S., a British geologist, and younger brother of the preceding, took a prominent part in the organization of the London University, of which he was appointed warden in 1827. About 1833 he became inspector of factories, in which capacity he contributed largely to the moral and physical improvement of the operatives. He wrote articles on the "Mineral Kingdom" for the "Penny Magazine," "On the Employment of Children in Factories," (1840,) and other short works. Died in 1864.

Hor'ṇer, (WILLIAM E.,) an American anatomist, born in Virginia about 1790, became in 1816 demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Wistar, of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1831 succeeded Dr. Physick as professor of anatomy in that institution. Died in 1853. (See WISTAR, CASPAR.)

Hornius. See HORN, (GEORG.)

Hor'nung, (ERNEST WILLIAM,) an English novelist, born in 1866. He has written several novels of Australian life, and "The Unbidden Guest," (1894,) "Young Blood," etc. Died in France, 1921.

Horrebow or **Horreboe**, hor'ṛeh-bo, (CHRISTOFFER,) a Danish astronomer, born at Copenhagen in 1718. He succeeded his father as professor of astronomy about 1750, and published, besides other works, a Latin treatise "On the Annual Parallax of the Fixed Stars," (1747.) Died in 1776.

Horrebow, (NIKOLAUS,) a Danish author, born at Copenhagen in 1712, became a judge of the supreme court. In 1750 he was sent by government to explore Iceland, of which he wrote a description, said to be very correct. Died in 1750.

Horrebow or **Horreboe**, (PEDER,) an eminent Danish astronomer, the father of Christoffer, noticed above, was born in Jutland in 1679. He became professor of astronomy at Copenhagen in 1710. He determined the parallax of the sun more exactly in his "Clavis Astronomiæ," a treatise on physical astronomy, in which he favours the theory of Descartes. He wrote other works, among which is "Copernicus Triumphans, sive de Parallaxi Orbis Annui," (1727.) Died in 1764.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon;" NYERUP, "Universitaets Annalen."

Horrebow, (PEDER,) a son of the preceding, born in 1728, observed the transit of Venus in 1761, and wrote an account of it. Died in 1812.

Hor'ṛocks or **Hor'ṛox**, (JEREMIAH,) a distinguished English astronomer, born at Toxteth, near Liverpool, in 1619, was educated at Cambridge, took orders, and became curate of Hoole. He was the author of the true theory of lunar motion, and was the first who observed the transit of Venus, (in 1639,) which he had successfully foretold, and of which he wrote an account, entitled "Venus sub Sole visa." His other works on astronomy were published by Dr. Wallis in 1672. "His investigations," says the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1843, "are all stamped with the clear indications of a genius of the first order; and he doubtless would have achieved far greater discoveries had not his privations and successes, his toils and triumphs, been together cut short by his premature death, in 1641."

See A. B. WHATTON, "Memoir of the Life and Labours of J. Horrox," 1859.

Horsburgh, hors'bŭr-ẹh, or **Horsbury**, hors'bẹr-e, (JAMES,) F.R.S., a Scottish hydrographer, born at Elie in 1762, was for some years captain of a merchant-ship navigating the East Indian seas. In 1809 he was appointed hydrographer of the East India Company. He was author of a valuable work entitled "Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China," etc., (1809.) Died in 1836.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Horse'field, (Rev. THOMAS W.,) an English antiquary, published the "History and Antiquities of Sussex." Died in 1837.

Hors'field or **Horsefield**, (THOMAS,) M.D., F.R.S., an eminent naturalist and traveller, born in Pennsylvania in 1773. He explored the natural history of Java for many years, and returned to England about 1820. He published "Zoological Researches in Java," etc., (1821–24.) The plants which he collected were described in an excellent work entitled "Plantæ Javanicæ Rariores," (1838–52, with fifty coloured engravings,) in which he was aided by Robert Brown and J. J. Bennett. He also wrote several smaller works. Died in London in 1859.

Hors'ley, (CHARLES,) an English composer, born at Kensington in 1821. He composed oratorios entitled "David" and "Joseph," (1852.) Died in New York, March 2, 1876.

Horsley, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an eminent British antiquary, born in Mid-Lothian in 1685, became pastor of a dissenting church at Morpeth. He wrote an excellent work entitled "The Roman Antiquities of Britain" ("Britannia Romana," 1732.) Died in 1731.

See REV. J. HODGSON, "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of John Horsley," London, 1831; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes."

Horsley, (JOHN CALLCOTT,) an English historical painter, born in London in 1817. His cartoon of "Saint Augustine Preaching" (1843) received one of the prizes of £200 from the Commission of Fine Arts. He was one of the artists commissioned to adorn the House of Lords, in which he painted a fresco of the "Spirit of Religion," (1845.) Among his master-pieces are "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," (1851,) "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham," (1853,) and a "Scene from Don Quixote," (1855.)

Horsley, (SAMUEL,) LL.D., an eminent English bishop and writer, born in London in 1733, was educated at Cambridge. In 1759 he obtained the rectory of Newington Butts, and, after receiving other preferments, became Bishop of Saint David's in 1788, of Rochester in 1793, and of Saint Asaph in 1802. To superior talents he joined profound learning, both classical and scientific.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1767, and secretary of the same in 1773. In 1783 he gained distinction by a controversy with Dr. Priestley on Unitarianism, in which it is usually conceded that Horsley had the advantage. He published in 1796 an excellent treatise "On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," and "Critical Disquisitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Isaiah." Among his numerous publications are sermons, treatises on mathematics, and several admired performances in biblical criticism. Died in 1806.

See "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1811; "London Quarterly Review" for May, 1810, (vol. xvii.)

Hors'ley, (WILLIAM,) an English song-writer of high merit, born November 15, 1774. His glees and madrigals are among the best ever written. He was the father of Charles Horsley, before noticed. Died June 12, 1858.

Hors'man, (EDWARD,) a British lawyer and politician, born in 1807. He represented Stroud in Parliament from 1853 to 1868. He was one of those who were called "Adullamites," who voted against the Reform bill in 1866, although elected as Liberals. Died in 1876.

Horst, horst, [Lat. HOR'STIUS,] (GREGOR,) a German physician, was born at Torgau, in Saxony, in 1578. He became professor at Ulm in 1622, and was surnamed THE GERMAN ÆSCULAPIUS. Among his chief works are "On Diseases and their Causes," ("De Morbis eorumque Causis," 1612,) and "Anatomy of the Human Body," (1617.) Died in 1636.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" FREHER, "Theatrum Eruditorum."

Horst, van der, vän der horst, (NIKOLAAS,) a Flemish painter of history and portraits, born at Antwerp, was a pupil of Rubens. His works are highly prized. Died in 1646.

Horstius. See HORST.

Horstius, hor'ste-ŭs, (JACOBUS,) a Dutch religious writer, originally named MERLER, was born at Horst about 1597. He wrote, in elegant Latin, "Paradise of the Christian Soul," ("Paradisus Animæ Christianæ," 1630.) Died in 1644.

Horstius, hor'ste-ŭs, (JAKOB,) a German physician, born at Torgau in 1537; died in 1600.

Hort or **Horte**, (JOSIAH,) an English theologian, educated at a dissenting academy with Dr. Watts, who expressed a high opinion of him. He became Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh in 1727, and Archbishop of Tuam in 1742. A collection of his sermons was published. He died at an advanced age in 1751.

Hortemels, ȟor'tẹh-mĕls' or ȟort'mĕl', (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French engraver, born at Paris about 1688.

Hortemels, (MARIE MADELEINE,) an able engraver, born in Paris about 1688, was the wife of the celebrated engraver Nicolas Cochin. Died in 1777.

Hortense Eugénie de Beauharnais, or'tŏNss' ŭh'zhā'ne' dẹh bō'ȟR'nȧ', Queen of Holland, and mother of the emperor Napoleon III., was born in Paris in 1783. She was the daughter of Alexandre, Vicomte de Beauharnais, and Josephine Tascher, afterwards Empress of France. Her personal charms and amiable character rendered her a favourite with Napoleon and the ornament of his court. Against her own inclination, and through the influence of her mother, she became in 1802 the wife of Louis Bonaparte, with whom she did not live happily. It is said that she wept abundantly at the performance of the ceremony. In 1806 her consort Louis was made King of Holland. On this occasion Hortense said she would have preferred the throne of Naples. "I would have rekindled," said she, "the flame of the fine arts in Italy." She disliked the Dutch fogs, and deemed sunshine and Parisian society indispensable blessings.

Hortense was the mother of three sons, whom by the edicts of 1804 and 1805 the emperor had preferred as successors to his crown: 1. NAPOLEON LOUIS CHARLES, who died in 1807; 2. NAPOLEON LOUIS, who died at Pésaro in 1831; 3. CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON, the late Emperor of France. In 1810 Louis abdicated his throne, and was separated from his wife, who, with her sons, returned to Paris. At the restoration of 1814 she was created Duchess of Saint-Leu, through the favour of some of the allied powers. Louis XVIII., after an interview with her, declared he had never seen a woman who united so much grace and dignity. After sharing the brief and brilliant triumphs of the Hundred Days, she was compelled to fly from France. The authorities of Geneva refused her an asylum; but she received a hospitable offer from the canton of Thurgau, where she purchased the castle of Arenenberg in 1817. For many years she passed the summer at this place and the winter at Rome. When Louis Napoleon was exiled to the United States, in 1836, she wished to go with him, but had not sufficient strength to bear the voyage; and she died in 1837, in the arms of her son, who, learning her illness, had returned home. We should not omit to mention that she excelled in music, and composed the popular air of "Partant pour la Syrie," one of the favourite national songs of France.

See LASCELLES WRAXALL, "Memoirs of Queen Hortense;" COMTE DE LAGARDE, "Esquisse biographique sur la Reine Hortense," 1853; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1838.

Hortensius. See DESJARDINS.

Hor-tĕn'sĭ-us, (LAMBERT,) a Dutch philologist, born at Montfort about 1500. He wrote "On the German War," ("De Bello Germanico," 1560,) and annotations on Virgil's "Æneid," (1567.) Died about 1575.

Hortensius, hor-ten'she-us, (QUINTUS,) an eminent Roman orator, born of an equestrian family in 114 B.C. At an early age he acquired celebrity in the Forum, where, a few years afterwards, he maintained a spirited and generous rivalry with Cicero, who applauds his eloquence and calls him his friend. After serving in the army of Sulla in Asia, he became successively quæstor, ædile, prætor, and, in 69 B.C., consul. Died 50 B.C.

See ONOMASTICON TULLIANUM; PLINY, "Natural History," books ix., x., xxxiv.; QUINTILIAN, books iv., x., xi., xii.; LINSEN, "Dissertatio de Hortensio Oratore," Abo, 1822.

Horthy De Nagybanya, hor'te de nadyebah'nya, (NICHOLAS,) Hungarian admiral and regent, was born 1868, at Kenderes, Hungary. He commanded the Austro-Hungarian Fleet in the World War, and was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Army in 1919 by the Szeged Government. He worked to restore order after the Red Terror, and was elected regent March 1, 1920.

Horto, ab, ab or'to, **or de la Huerta, da la** wer'ta, (GARCIA,) called also **Garcia da Orta**, a Portuguese botanist, went to India as physician to the viceroy.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Hor'ton, (THOMAS,) D.D., born in London about 1600, was professor of divinity in Gresham College, and published a number of sermons. Died in 1673.

Horuc. See BARBAROSSA.

Ho'rus, [Gr. Ὧρος, possibly related etymologically to the Sanscrit *Sûrya*, Lat. *Sol*, and Sp. *Sur*,] the Egyptian god of the Sun, was regarded as the son of Isis and Osiris. (See OSIRIS and HARPOCRATES.) His Egyptian name was Har. He had a hawk's head. The god Harpocrates is often called the younger Horus, or Horus the child.

Horus Apollo. See HORAPOLLO.

Horush. See BARBAROSSA.

Horvát, hor'vȧt, (ISTVÁN, or STEPHEN,) called "the Hungarian Varro," was born at Stuhlweissenberg in 1784. He wrote "Primitive Magyar Families," (1820, a monumental work,) and various histories. Died in 1846.

Horváth, hor'vȧt, (MICHAEL,) a Hungarian historian, born at Szentes in 1809. He became Bishop of Csanad in 1848, and minister of public instruction in 1849. After the defeat of the patriotic cause he went into exile in 1849. He wrote a valuable "History of the Magyars," (4 vols., 1842–46.) Died Aug. 19, 1878.

Hos'ack, (DAVID,) LL.D., F.R.S., an eminent American physician, born in New York City in 1769. After graduating in Philadelphia in 1791, and prosecuting his studies in Edinburgh and London, he returned to New York, and became professor of botany and materia medica in Columbia College in 1795. He taught clinical medicine and obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons nearly twenty years, between 1807 and 1826. For many years he was one of the most successful practitioners and most influential citizens of New York. From 1820 to 1828 he was president of the New York Historical Society. His first wife was the sister of

Thomas Eddy, and his second the widow of Henry A. Costar. He wrote a treatise on Vision, published by the Royal Society of London, (1794,) "Memoirs of De Witt Clinton," (1829,) a "System of Practical Nosology," (1829,) "Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic," (1838,) several volumes of medical essays, and other works. Died in 1835.

See J. W. FRANCIS, "Memoir of Dr. Hosack;" GROSS, "American Medical Biography," 1861; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Höschel or **Hoeschel**, hö'shĕl, [Lat. HOESCHE'LIUS,] (DAVID,) a distinguished German Hellenist, born at Augsburg in 1556. He was professor of Greek and keeper of the public library at Augsburg. He edited numerous Greek works, among which are the Homilies of Saint Basil and Saint Chrysostom, and the book of "Origen against Celsus," (1605.) His "Catalogue of the Greek Manuscripts in the Augsburg Library" (1595) is highly esteemed. Died in 1617.

See BRUCKER, "De Meritis in Rem literariam D. Hoeschelii," 1738; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" J. A. FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Ho-se'a or **O-se'a**, [Heb. הוֹשֵׁעַ; Fr. OSÉE, o'zā',] one of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, of whom little is known, except that he lived in the "days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, Kings of Judah." It is inferred that his prophetic career extended from about 785 to 725 B.C. His language is remarkably obscure. "He is the most difficult and perplexed of all the prophets," says Lowth. He is quoted in Matthew ii. 15, ix. 13, Romans ix. 25, (where his name is written *Osee*,) and Revelation vi. 16.

Hosemann, ho'zĕh-mân, (THEODOR,) a German genre painter and illustrator, born at Brandenburg, September 24, 1807; died at Berlin, October 15, 1875.

Ho-she'a or **Ho-se'a**, [Heb. הוֹשֵׁעַ,] the last King of Israel, began to reign about 730 B.C., after he had assassinated King Pekah. (See II. Kings xv. 30 and xvii. 1 to 7.) After a reign of nine years, his capital, Samaria, was taken by Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, who carried Hoshea with his subjects as captives to Halah, Habor, and the cities of the Medes. Since this event the fate of the ten tribes has been involved in mystery.

Hosius. See OSIUS.

Ho'sĭ-us, (STANISLAS,) an eminent cardinal, born at Cracow, in Poland, in 1504. After holding responsible civil offices, he entered the Church, and was made successively Bishop of Culm and of Warmia. He was a violent opponent of heretics and Protestants. In 1561 he received a cardinal's hat from Pius IV., who sent him as legate to the Council of Trent. He wrote the "Confession of the Catholic Faith," (1551,) and other works. Died in 1579.

See RESCIUS, "Vita Hosii," Rome, 1587; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hos'king, (WILLIAM,) an English architect and writer on architecture, born in Devonshire in 1800. He became a resident of London in his youth, and acquired distinction by a "Treatise on Architecture and Building," republished from the "Encyclopædia Britannica," (1839.) About 1840 he was chosen professor of civil engineering and architecture at King's College, London. He wrote "Guide to the Regulation of Buildings as a Means of Securing the Health of Towns," (1848.) Died in 1861.

Hos'kins or **Hos'kyns**, (JOHN,) Sr., an English writer and lawyer, born in Herefordshire in 1566. He was noted for skill in Latin and English poetry, and wrote epigrams, law treatises, etc. According to Wood, it was Hoskins who "polished Ben Jonson the poet," and revised Sir Walter Raleigh's History before it went to press. Died in 1638.

Hoskins, (JOHN,) an English portrait-painter, patronized by Charles I. Died in 1664.

Hos'mĕr, (HARRIET,) an American sculptor, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1831, studied in Rome, where she fixed her residence. Among her works are "Medusa," "Beatrice Cenci," "Zenobia in Chains," ("Zenobia Captiva,") a statue of Thomas H. Benton, and a monument to Abraham Lincoln. Died Feb. 21, 1908.

Hosmer, (WILLIAM,) an American divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, in 1810. He was editor of the "Northern Christian Advocate," published at Auburn, New York, and of the "Northern Independent," a religious anti-slavery journal. He wrote, besides other works, "Christian Beneficence," etc., (1855.) Died June 17, 1889.

Hosmer, (WILLIAM HENRY CUYLER,) an American poet, born at Avon, in the Genesee valley, New York, in 1814, studied in Geneva College, and practised law in his native town. He spent much time among the Indians. In 1854 he took up his residence in New York. He wrote, besides other works, "Indian Traditions and Legends of the Senecas," etc., (1850.) A complete edition of his Poetical Works, in 2 vols., was published in 1854. Died May 23, 1877.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Hos-pin'ĭ-an, [Ger. pron. hos-pe-ne-ân'; Fr. HOSPINIEN, hos'pe'ne-ân'; Lat. HOSPINIA'NUS,] (RUDOLF,) an eminent Swiss Protestant theologian, born at Altorf in 1547. He became the minister of a church near Zurich, and wrote a number of learned works, in Latin, among which are "On the Origin and Progress of Ceremonies, Rites, and Holydays (*Festis*) among Christians," (1585,) "History of Sacraments," ("Historia Sacramentaria," 1598,) and a "History of the Jesuits," (1619.) Died in 1626.

See JOHN H. HEIDEGGER, "Historia Vita Rodolphi Hospiniani," 1681; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Hospinianus. See HOSPINIAN.

Hospinien. See HOSPINIAN.

Hospital. See L'HÔPITAL.

Hossch. See HOSSCHIUS.

Hosschius, hos'ke-ûs, or **Hossch**, hosk, (SIDONIUS,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Merckhem in 1596, published in 1635 a collection of Latin elegies, which were much admired. Died in 1653.

Höst or **Hoest**, höst, (GEORG,) a Danish traveller, born in Jutland in 1734, became secretary for foreign affairs, etc. He wrote an "Account of the Kingdoms of Morocco and Fez," (1779.)

Höst or **Hoest**, (JENS KRAGH,) a Danish historian, son of the preceding, was born at Saint Thomas, in the Antilles, in 1772. He was the author of "Politics and History," (5 vols., 1816,) "Johann Friedrich Struensee and his Ministry," (3 vols., 1824,) and other works. Died near Copenhagen in 1844.

See J. K. HOEST, "Erindringer;" ERSLEW, "Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexikon."

Host, host, (NIKOLAUS THOMAS,) an Austrian, born in 1763, was first physician to the Emperor of Austria, and published "Flora Austriaca," (2 vols., 1827.) Died in 1834.

Hoste, ôst, (JEAN,) a French geometer, born at Nancy, became professor of mathematics at Pont-à-Mousson. He published several treatises on geometry. Died in 1631.

Hoste, L', lost, (PAUL,) a French Jesuit, born at Pont-de-Vesle in 1652, was professor of mathematics in Toulon. He wrote a treatise on the "Construction of Ships and Naval Tactics," (1697.) Died in 1700.

Hos-til'ĭ-an, [Fr. HOSTILIEN, os'te'le-ân',] or, more fully, **Cai'us Va'lens Mes'sius Quin'tius Hostil'ia-nus**, second son of the Roman emperor Decius. At the death of his father, 251 A.D., he was acknowledged by some as a partner in the empire with Gallus; but he died a few months after, in 252.

Hostilien. See HOSTILIAN.

Hos-til'ĭ-us, (TULLUS,) the third King of Rome, and the successor of Numa, reigned about 650 B.C. Among the principal events of his reign, which is semi-fabulous, was the war against Alba, terminated in favour of Rome by the victory of Horatius over the Curiatii.

Hostrup, hos'trûp, (CHRISTOFFER,) a Danish dramatist, born in 1818, produced many successful comedies, among which are "The Neighbours," ("Gjenboerne,") and "The Intrigues." Died November 21, 1892.

Hostus, hos'tûs, (MATTHÄUS,) a German antiquary, born in 1509; died in 1587.

Ho'tham, (HENRY,) an English vice-admiral, born in 1776. In 1815 he commanded the Channel fleet, was charged after the battle of Waterloo to blockade the

west coast of France, and received Napoleon as a prisoner on board his flag-ship, the Bellerophon. He was appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty in 1818. Died in 1833.

Hotho, ho'to, (HEINRICH GUSTAV,) a German writer on art, born in Berlin in 1802. He became professor of philosophy at the University of Berlin in 1829, and was considered one of the chief representatives of the school of Hegel. He wrote a "History of Painting in Germany and the Low Countries," (2 vols., 1840–43.) Died 1873.

Hotman, ḥot'mŏN', (ANTOINE,) a French jurist, a brother of François, noticed below, was born about 1525; died in 1596.

Hotman or **Hottomann**, [Lat. HOTOMAN'NUS and HOTTOMAN'NUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French jurist and Protestant, born in Paris in 1524, was a friend of Calvin. He was deeply versed in jurisprudence, literature, and antiquities. He became professor of law at Strasburg about 1550, and at Valence in 1561. By concealment he escaped the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572,) after which he retired to Geneva and Bâle. He was appointed councillor of state by Henry IV. about 1580. He performed an important part in the scientific revolution which was produced in jurisprudence in the sixteenth century. His famous work on public French law, entitled "Treatise on the Government of the Kings of Gaul," ("Franco-Gallia, sive Tractatus de Regimine Regum Galliæ," 1573,) had an immense influence. He wrote, in elegant Latin, many other works, among which are a "Commentary on Legal Words," ("Commentarius de Verbis Juris," 1558,) and "Celebrated Questions," ("Quæstiones illustres," 1573.) Died at Bâle in 1590. His son JEAN (1552–1636) was a diplomatist and writer.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" HAAG, "La France protestante;" NEVELET, "Vita Hottomanni," prefixed to Hotman's Works, about 1600; DARESTE, "Essai sur F. Hotman," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hotmann or **Hottomann**. See HOTMAN.

Hotmannus or **Hottomannus**. See HOTMAN.

Hottinger, hot'ting-ẹr, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) an eminent Swiss Orientalist and Protestant divine, born at Zurich in 1620. After studying in his native city, at Geneva, and Leyden, and becoming one of the best Oriental scholars of his time, he was chosen in 1648 professor of theology and Oriental languages at Zurich. In 1655 he accepted the chair of Oriental languages at Heidelberg, where he remained until 1661, when he was elected rector of the University of Zurich. The University of Leyden persuaded him to accept their chair of theology; but before he arrived at that scene of labour he was accidentally drowned, in 1667. Among the numerous monuments of his vast erudition, the following are, perhaps, the principal: "Oriental History," ("Historia Orientalis," 1651,) "Ecclesiastical History of the New Testament," (9 vols., 1651–67,) and "Etymologicum Orientale," a lexicon of seven languages, (1661.)

See J. H. HEIDEGGER, "Historia Vitæ J. H. Hottingeri," 1667; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" G. H. HAHN, "Untersuchung ob des gelehrten Hottinger's wirkliche Lebensgefahr," etc., 1742; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Hottinger, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss theologian, a son of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1652. From 1698 until his death he was professor of theology in his native city. He wrote, besides other works, an "Ecclesiastical History of Switzerland," in German, (4 vols., 1708–29.) Died in 1735.

Hottinger, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss professor and philologist, born at Zurich in 1750. He taught Greek and Latin in his native city, and published several good editions and translations of classic authors. Died in 1819.

Hottinger, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss writer, born in 1783 at Zurich, where he became professor of history, and published, besides other works, a "History of the Schism in the Swiss Church," in German, (2 vols., 1827.) Died May 18, 1859.

Hotze, von, fon hot'sẹh, (DAVID,) an Austrian general, born near Zurich about 1740. He commanded the army which was opposed to Massena in Switzerland in 1799. He was killed in a battle near Zurich, in September, 1799.

Houard, oo'ȧr',* (DAVID,) a French jurist, born at Dieppe in 1725; died in 1802.

Houbigant, ḥoo'be'gŏN',* (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French priest, born in Paris in 1686, was a member of the Oratory, and an excellent biblical scholar. After teaching rhetoric at Marseilles and philosophy at Soissons, he became deaf about 1722, and thenceforth devoted himself to study and writing. He gave especial attention to Hebrew, with a view to correct the text of the Bible. The principal fruit of his labours is an edition of the Hebrew Bible, with Critical Notes and a Latin Version, (4 vols., 1753,) which is highly commended. Died in Paris in 1783.

See J. F. ADRY, "Notice sur la Vie de C. F. Houbigant," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Houbraken, hŏw'brȧ'kẹn, (ARNOLD,) a Dutch painter, engraver, and critic, born at Dort in 1660. He painted history and portraits with success at Amsterdam, and wrote (in Dutch) "The Lives of Dutch and Flemish Painters," with portraits, (3 vols., 1718,) a work of much merit. Died in 1719.

See JAKOB CAMPO WEVERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Houbraken, (JACOB,) son of the preceding, was born at Dort in 1698. He worked many years at Amsterdam, was almost unrivalled as an engraver, and executed several hundred portraits, among which are a collection of "Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," (London, 1748.) He also engraved the "Sacrifice of Manoah," after Rembrandt, and the portraits in his father's "Lives of the Dutch and Flemish Painters." Died in 1780.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Houchard, oo'shȧr',* (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French general, born at Forbach in 1740. He served in the army before the Revolution, in which he espoused the popular party. In 1792 he succeeded Custine in the command of the armies of the Moselle and of the North. In August, 1793, he gained a victory at Hondschoote, and forced the British to raise the siege of Dunkirk; but he was arrested by the dominant faction, and executed, in 1793, on the charge that he had permitted the enemy to escape after the battle just mentioned.

Houdard. See MOTTE, DE LA.

Houdart de la Motte. See MOTTE, DE LA.

Houdetot, oo'dẹh-to',* (ÉLISABETH FRANÇOISE SOPHIE DE LA LIVE DE BELLEGARDE,) COUNTESS, a French lady, born about 1730, was the wife of General Houdetot, the sister-in-law of Madame Epinay, and a favourite of Rousseau, to whose passion and indiscretion she chiefly owes the publicity of her name. Her *liaison* with M. Saint-Lambert was well known. Died in 1813.

Houdin, ROBERT. See ROBERT-HOUDIN.

Houdon, oo'dŏN',* (JEAN ANTOINE,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Versailles in 1741. About 1760 he won the grand prize for sculpture at the Academy, and went to Rome with a pension. After remaining there ten years, during which he executed an admired statue of Saint Bruno, he returned to Paris, and was admitted into the Royal Academy in 1775. About 1785 he received from Dr. Franklin a commission to execute the marble statue of Washington which adorns the State-House at Richmond, Virginia. He came to Philadelphia to obtain the model of this work. His reputation was increased by his statues of Voltaire and Cicero, and his busts of Rousseau, Buffon, Franklin, D'Alembert, Napoleon, Ney, etc. His heads of young girls are highly successful in the expression of modesty and innocence. Houdon was a member of the Institute. His personal character was amiable and estimable. Died in 1828.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Houdry, oo'dre',* (VINCENT,) a French Jesuit, born at Tours in 1631, was employed as preacher in the chief cities of France. He published sermons, and a compilation entitled "Bibliothèque des Prédicateurs," (23 vols., 1712 *et seq.*) Died in 1729.

Houel, ḥoo'ȇl',* (JEAN PIERRE LOUIS LAURENT,) a

* There is perhaps no question in French pronunciation attended with more difficulty than that respecting the aspiration of the letter *h*. The best French authorities differ in regard to the initial *h* of many names. Some respectable authorities assert that the *h* should never

French landscape-painter and engraver, born at Rouen in 1735. In a journey through Italy, Sicily, etc., he collected materials for an interesting work, entitled "A Picturesque Tour through Sicily, Malta, and the Lipari Islands," (4 vols., 1782–87, with 264 engravings.) Died in 1813.

Hough, hŭf, (FRANKLIN BENJAMIN,) M.D., an American author, born at Martinsburg, New York, July 20, 1822. He graduated in arts at Union College in 1843, in medicine at the Cleveland Medical College in 1848, was superintendent of the New York State census in 1855 and 1865, was a surgeon in the Federal army, 1862–63, and in 1876 was appointed to carry on forestry investigations for the United States government. He is author and editor of many books and pamphlets on local, colonial, and Revolutionary history and biography, of several guide-books, and published the "New York State Gazetteer," (1872,) besides several volumes and reports on meteorology and on vital statistics. He wrote also "Elements of Forestry," (1882,) etc. Died June 11, 1885.

Hough, hŭf, (JOHN,) D.D., an English scholar, born in Middlesex in 1651, was elected president of Magdalene College, Oxford, in 1687, in opposition to the illegal dictation of James II. The king then sent a mandate to the Fellows to elect Parker, a Catholic. In this contest Hough firmly maintained his rights and those of the college, and the king's agents broke open the door in order to place Parker in the president's chair. In 1688 Hough was reinstated. Died 1743.

Houghton, (ALANSON BIGELOW,) American diplomat, was born Oct. 10, 1863 at Cambridge, Mass. He graduated from Harvard 1886, was a member of Congress 1919–22, Ambassador to Germany 1922–25, and Ambassador to Great Britain 1925–28.

Houghton, LORD. See MILNES, (RICHARD MONCKTON.)

Houghton, ho'ton, MAJOR, an English traveller, who was sent by the African Company to explore the source of the Niger. He started in 1790, ascended the Gambia many hundred miles, and afterwards proceeded by land. It is supposed that he died near Jarra, in 1791; but his papers were never recovered.

Houlakou or **Houlagou**. See HOOLAKOO.

Houlieres, des. See DESHOULIERES.

Houmayoun or **Houmaioon**. See HOOMAYOON.

House, (EDWARD MANDELL,) American diplomat, was born July 26, 1858 at Houston, Texas. He was active in Democratic politics in Texas, but never ran for office. As the personal representative of President Wilson he made trips in the interest of peace to England and Germany early in 1914, and to these countries and France, twice in 1915. He represented the United States at the Inter-Allied Conference at Paris in Nov., 1917, for co-operation in the World War; represented his country at the Supreme War Council at Versailles, Dec., 1917, and was appointed, in Oct., 1918, to act for the United States in the Armistice negotiations with the Central Powers. He was a member of the U. S. Peace Commission that signed the Versailles Treaty, and of the Commission that drafted the League of Nations Covenant.

See "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House," 1926.

Houseman, (C.) See HUYSMAN.

Houssaye. See AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE.

Houssaye, *hoo*'sa', (ARSENE,) a successful French *litterateur* and poet, born near Laon in 1815.

Houssaye, (HENRY,) a French historian, born at Paris in 1848. Died 1911.

Houston, (DAVID FRANKLIN,) was born Feb. 17, 1866 at Monroe, Union County, N. C. He was president of the University of Texas 1905–08, and Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, 1908–16. He was Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's Cabinet 1913–20, and Secretary of the Treasury Feb., 1920 to March, 1921. He became president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York.

be sounded in any case, others maintain that in certain words and names it should be slightly sounded, while in others it is entirely mute. Respecting this subject, see the remarks on French pronunciation in the Introduction.

of the inventors of the Thomson-Houston system of arc lighting, and was long connected with the Central High School of Philadelphia; was also professor of physics at the Franklin Institute. He has published an electrical dictionary, and works on physical geography, elements of physics, etc. Died March 1, 1914.

Houston, (GEORGE SMITH,) an American Democratic politician, born in Tennessee in 1811. He studied law, which he practised at Huntsville, Alabama, and was elected a member of Congress in 1841. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the lower House, 1851–55. Died December 31, 1879.

Houston, hū'stŏn, (SAM*) an American general, born near Lexington, Virginia, in 1793, was taken to Tennessee in his childhood. He studied law, which he practised at Nashville, was elected a member of Congress in 1823, and Governor of Tennessee in 1827. In 1829 he resigned his office, and, renouncing civilized society, passed several years with the Cherokee Indians, who lived west of Arkansas. About the end of 1832 he emigrated to Texas, where he took an active part in the ensuing revolt against the Mexican government. Having been chosen commander-in-chief of the Texan army, he defeated and captured Santa Anna at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. He was elected President of Texas in July, 1836, and re-elected for a term of three years in 1841. After the annexation of Texas to the Union, (1845,) he was chosen a United States Senator, and at the end of his term in 1853 was elected for a second term. He made an able speech against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in March, 1854, about which time he joined the American (Know-Nothing) party. He was chosen Governor of Texas in 1859. On the breaking out of the civil war he favoured the Union, but was overborne by a large majority of the people. Died July 26, 1863.

Hous'ton, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English surgeon and naturalist, born about 1695, studied under Boerhaave, at Leyden, in 1728–29, and made there, with Van Swieten, experiments respecting the respiration of animals. About 1732 he made a voyage for scientific purposes to the West Indies, where he died in 1733, after collecting and describing many rare plants. The results of his botanical labours were published by Sir Joseph Banks.

Houteville or **Houtteville**, *hoot'vĕl'*, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French priest of the Oratory, born in Paris in 1686. He published, in 1722, "The Truth of the Christian Religion proved by Facts," which attracted much attention and hostile criticism. In 1723 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. He was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy in 1742, and died in the same year.

Houtman, hŏwt'măn, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch navigator, born at Gouda, was the pioneer or founder of the commerce between Holland and the East Indies. As agent of a company, he made the first voyage in 1595, and returned home in 1597. In 1598 he renewed the enterprise with two ships, and landed at Acheen, in Sumatra, where he was arrested with some of his men, and kept a prisoner several years, until his death. Died about 1605.

Houtteville. See HOUTEVILLE.

Houwaert, hŏw'wârt, (JEAN BAPTISTA,) a Flemish writer and politician, born in 1533. He wrote in a curious mixture of Flemish and Burgundian, with many Latin words and idioms. His works include several dramas on classical subjects, and the remarkable didactic poem "Pegasides Pleyn," called also "The Palace of Maidens," which discusses the varieties of love. Died in 1599.

Hove, van, văn ho'vĕh, (ANTOON,) a Dutch historian and Latin poet, born about 1505; died in 1568.

Hoveden, hŭv'dĕn or hōv'dĕn, *de*, (ROGER,) an English historian, born at York, lived about 1170–1200. He was professor of theology at Oxford, and filled responsible offices at the court of Henry II. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of England from 731 to 1202," which is commended by Leland, Selden, and others for its fidelity.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis."

Hovel. See HEVELIUS.

* So called by himself.

Ho'ven-den, (THOMAS,) an artist, born at Dunmanway, county of Cork, Ireland, December 20, 1840. He studied art in the Cork School of Design and in the New York National Academy. In 1881 he was elected an associate, and in 1882 a full member of the National Academy. He resided near Philadelphia. Among his best works are "In Hoc Signo Vinces," (1880,) "Elaine," (1882,) "A Breton Interior," and "The Last Moments of John Brown," (1884.) Accidentally killed Aug. 14, 1895.

Hovey, hŭv'e, (ALVAH,) an American divine and author, born in Chenango county, New York, about 1820. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1843, and about 1850 became a professor in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, and president of the same in 1868.

Hovey, (ALVAN P.,) an American statesman and soldier, entered the military service from Indiana in 1861, became a brigadier-general in 1862, and commanded a division at Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863. He was minister to Peru from 1865 to 1870, and governor of Indiana from 1888 till his death, November 23, 1891.

Hovey, (RICHARD,) an American poet, born at Normal, Illinois, May 4, 1864. He became a journalist, actor, and dramatist, and wrote "Launcelot and Guenevere," a dramatic poem, "Along the Trails," "Songs from Vagabondia," (with Bliss Carman,) etc. Died February 26, 1900.

Hŏw, (WILLIAM,) M.D., born in London in 1619, became a captain in the royal army in the civil war, and afterwards practised medicine in his native city. He is said to have been the author of the first English Flora, ("Phytologia Britannica," 1650,) which contains twelve hundred and twenty plants. Died in 1656.

Hŏw'ard, the name of an ancient and noble family of England, the head of which is the Duke of Norfolk and the premier peer of Great Britain. The Earls of Carlisle and Suffolk also belong to the Howard family.

Howard, (ANNE,) daughter of Charles, Earl of Carlisle, was married to Richard, Viscount Irwin. She wrote a "Poetical Essay on Pope's Characters of Women," and other poems. Died in 1760.

Hŏw'ard, (BLANCHE WILLIS,) an American authoress, born at Bangor, Maine, July 21, 1847. In 1875 she removed to Germany, and edited a magazine in English at Stuttgart. Her principal works are the novels "One Summer," (1875,) "One Year Abroad," "Aunt Serena," and "Guenn," (1883,) all of which were remarkably successful. She married Baron von Teuffel in 1890. Died October 7, 1898.

Howard, (BRONSON,) an American dramatist, born at Detroit, Michigan, October 7, 1842. He wrote a considerable number of plays, the best known being "Saratoga," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," "Shenandoah," "The Banker's Daughter," etc. D. 1908.

Howard, (CHARLES,) Lord Effingham, or Lord Howard of Effingham, an English admiral, born in 1536, was the son of William, Lord Effingham, and grandson of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk. After important civil and military services, he was appointed in 1585 lord high admiral by Queen Elizabeth, and successfully opposed the Invincible Armada in 1588. In 1596 he was associated with the Earl of Essex in the victorious expedition against Cadiz, and was rewarded with the title of Earl of Nottingham. About three years later, when another Spanish invasion was expected, the sole command of the army and navy for a short time was committed to him, with the title of lieutenant-general of England. He retained his honours and offices under James I. Died in 1624.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845.

Howard, (CHARLES,) tenth Duke of Norfolk, (previously Hon. CHARLES HOWARD, of Greystock Castle, Cumberland,) succeeded to the dukedom in 1777. He published "Thoughts, Essays, and Maxims, chiefly Religious and Political," (1768,) and "Historical Anecdotes of some of the Howard Family." Died in 1786.

Howard, (CHARLES,) eleventh Duke of Norfolk, an English nobleman, born in 1746, was the son of the tenth Duke. In 1780, being then styled the Earl of Surrey, he exchanged the Catholic faith for that of the Anglican Church. Representing Carlisle in Parliament, he acted with the opposition during the ministries of Lord North and Lord Shelburne. At the death of his father, in 1786, he became Duke of Norfolk. As a member of the House of Lords, he opposed the measures of Pitt. Died in 1815.

Howard, (Hon. EDWARD,) an English writer, a son of Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, lived about 1650. He wrote several unsuccessful dramas, and "The British Princes; a Heroic Poem," in which occur these lines, often quoted in ridicule:

> "A painted vest Prince Vortigern had on,
> Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won."

Pope, in the "Dunciad," alludes to him in these terms:

> "And high-born Howard, more majestic sire,
> With fool of quality completes the choir."

Howard, (EDWARD,) a popular English novelist, was a lieutenant in the royal navy. He published "The Old Commodore," (1837,) "Ratlin the Reefer," (1838,) "Outward-Bound," etc. Died in 1842.

Howard, (EDWARD,) an English cardinal, born at Nottingham, February 13, 1829, a cadet of the family of the dukes of Norfolk. He became an officer of the Life-Guards, but when twenty-six years old took orders at Rome, and became personally attached to the household of Pius IX. In 1872 he was consecrated Archbishop of Neocæsarea and coadjutor to the Cardinal-Bishop of Frascati, and in 1877 was created a cardinal-priest. He was also protector of the English College at Rome, and in 1881 became arch-priest of Saint Peter's, and prefect of the congregation having care of the fabric of that basilica. Died September 16, 1892.

Howard, (FRANK,) an able English designer and writer on art, a son of Henry Howard the painter. He published "The Spirit of the Plays of Shakspeare, exhibited in Outline Plates," (5 vols., 1827–33,) and the "Science of Drawing," (1840.) Died in 1866.

Howard, (FREDERICK,) fifth Earl of Carlisle, an English poet and statesman, born in 1748. In 1778 he was one of the commissioners sent to persuade the people of the United States to submit to the British rule. He published a volume of Poems, and several tragedies, one of which, called "The Father's Revenge," was commended by Dr. Johnson. Died in 1825.

Howard, (GEORGE EDMUND,) a British poet and architect, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He published in 1782 several volumes of miscellaneous works, the most important of which treat on the exchequer, revenue, and trade of Ireland. Died in 1786.

Howard, (GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK,) Earl of Carlisle and Viscount Morpeth, a statesman and author, born in 1802, was a grandson of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle. He was styled Lord Morpeth before the death of his father, which occurred about 1848. Under the Whig ministry which was dissolved in 1841 he was secretary for Ireland. In 1854 he published a "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters," which is a work of merit. He was lord-lieutenant of Ireland about three years, (1855–58,) and was reappointed to that office by Palmerston in June, 1859. He had the reputation of a liberal statesman and benevolent man. Died in 1864.

Howard, (HENRY,) Earl of Surrey, a celebrated English poet, born about 1516, was the son of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, and of Elizabeth Stafford. He excelled in the accomplishments of a scholar, courtier, and soldier, and cultivated as well as patronized the fine arts. About 1535 he married Lady Frances Vere. In 1544 he accompanied Henry VIII. in his invasion of France, was made a field-marshal, and was appointed governor of Boulogne after it was captured by the English. Soon after this he became the object of the king's suspicion. He was recalled in 1546, arrested with his father, condemned, and executed in 1547. He left two sons and three daughters. (With respect to Surrey's guilt or innocence, see Froude's "History of England," vol. iv. chap. xxiii.)

Surrey is the first who used blank verse in our language, and is considered the first English classical

poet. He did much to improve the style of versification. One of his principal productions is a translation into blank verse of the second book of the "Æneid," which is admired for its fidelity and poetic diction. He also wrote numerous sonnets and songs. There is some doubt of the reality of his romantic passion for Geraldine, who is the subject of his most admired effusions. She was a child of thirteen, named Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, who afterwards became the wife of the Earl of Lincoln.

See HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" JOHNSON and CHALMERS, 'Lives of the English Poets;" "Edinburgh Review," vol. xlii.

Howard, (HENRY,) Earl of Northampton, second son of the preceding, was born at Norfolk about 1539. He was a person of much learning, but of bad principles. He became a privy councillor at the accession of James I., who made him Earl of Northampton. In 1608 he was appointed lord privy seal. He was suspected of complicity in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, and in the disgraceful conduct of his relative, the Countess of Essex. Died in 1614.

See GARDINER'S "History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. i. chap. ii. pp. 63 and 64; also, chaps. x. and xii.

Howard, (HENRY,) born in 1757, was the son of Philip Howard of Corby Castle, England, and a descendant of the noble Earl of Surrey. He published "Indication of Memorials, etc. of the Howard Family," (1834,) and other works. Died in 1842.

Howard, (HENRY,) an English painter, born in 1769, entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1788. In 1790 he won two of the highest premiums,—a gold medal for the best historical painting, and a silver medal for the best drawing from life. After a visit to Rome he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy in 1808, and secretary of that body in 1811. His favourite subjects are classical and poetical, and are treated with elegant taste. Among his best works are "The Birth of Venus," "The Solar System," "The Circling Hours," and "The Story of Pandora." Died in 1847.

Howard, (Sir JOHN,) was a son of Sir Robert Howard and Margaret, a daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. He was a partisan of the house of York during the wars of the Roses. He was created Duke of Norfolk in 1483, and was killed with Richard III. at Bosworth in 1485.

Howard, (JOHN,) F.R.S., a celebrated English philanthropist, born at Hackney, near London, in 1726. He was the son of a London tradesman, who died in his minority and left him an independent fortune. Having made a tour on the continent, he returned home and took lodgings with a widow named Loidore, by whom he was kindly nursed when his health required such attention, and whom he married out of mere gratitude in 1752, although she was more than twenty years his senior. After their marriage she lived only three or four years. In 1756 he embarked for Lisbon, in the desire to relieve the miseries caused by the great earthquake of 1755, but during the passage was taken by a French privateer, and detained in prison long enough to excite his lasting sympathy with prisoners and to impress him with the necessity of a reform in their treatment. After he was released he returned home, and married in 1758 Henrietta Leeds, with whom he lived happily at Cardington until her death in 1765. He had by this marriage one son, whose vicious habits produced first disease and then incurable insanity. Having been appointed sheriff of the county of Bedford in 1773, he witnessed with pain the abuses and cruelties to which prisoners were usually subjected. After visiting most of the county jails of England, and collecting much information respecting them, he induced the House of Commons in 1774 to begin a reform in prison discipline, to which his life thenceforth was constantly, heroically, and successfully devoted. In 1777 he published a valuable volume on "The State of the Prisons in England," etc. From 1778 until his death he was almost continually employed in traversing all parts of Europe, visiting prisons and hospitals, relieving the sick, and, as Burke expresses it, "taking the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt." He died of fever in 179c, at Cherson, on the Black Sea. His habits were simple, temperate, and self-denying. Having been educated among Protestant dissenters, he continued in their fellowship through life.

See "Life of Howard," by W. HEPWORTH DIXON, 1849; another Life, by JOHN FIELD, 1850; AIKIN, "Life of John Howard," 1792; J. B. BROWN, "Memoirs of the Life of John Howard," 1818; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1850.

Hŏw'ard, (JOHN EAGER,) an officer, born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1752. He commanded a regiment which distinguished itself by its brilliant bayonet-charge at Cowpens, January, 1781, and its gallantry at Guilford Court-House, March, 1781, and Eutaw Springs in September of that year. He was chosen Governor of Maryland in 1788, and was a United States Senator from 1796 to 1803. Died in 1827.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans.

Howard, (LUKE,) an English meteorologist, born about 1770, published an "Essay on Clouds," (1802,) and other works on meteorology. Died in 1864.

Howard, (OLIVER OTIS,) an American general, born at Leeds, Kennebec county, Maine, in November, 1830. He was educated at Bowdoin College and at the Military Academy of West Point, where he graduated in 1854. He became first lieutenant of ordnance in 1857, and colonel of the Third Maine Volunteers in May, 1861. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21, and obtained the rank of brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, he lost his right arm. He commanded a division at the battle of Antietam, September 17, and at Fredericksburg, December, 1862. In November, 1862, he was appointed a major-general of volunteers, and in April, 1863, obtained command of the eleventh army corps, which he led at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863. He served with distinction at the battle of Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga, November 25, 1863. In his report of this campaign General Sherman commends him as "exhibiting the highest and most chivalrous traits of the soldier." General Howard commanded the fourth corps of the army which, under General Sherman, fought its way from Chattanooga to Atlanta, May–September, 1864. He was appointed, July 27, commander of the army of the Tennessee in place of McPherson, who was killed near Atlanta. In the memorable march of Sherman's army from Atlanta to the sea, Howard led the right wing. From 1865 to 1872 he was chief of the Freedmen's Bureau. He commanded the Department of the Columbia, 1874–80, was superintendent of the West Point Academy, 1881–82, had command of the Department of the Platte, 1882–83, and later of the Department East. Died October 27, 1909.

Howard, (PHILIP,) of Corby Castle, England, was a descendant of the eminent poet the Earl of Surrey, and father of Henry, noticed above, (1757–1842.) He wrote the "Scriptural History of the Earth and of Mankind," (1797.) Died in 1810.

Howard, (Sir ROBERT,) M.P., an English poet, born in 1626, was a brother of the Hon. Edward Howard, noticed above. He was a royalist in the civil war, and, after the restoration, was appointed auditor of the exchequer. His most successful dramas were "The Committee" and "The Indian Queen." He was the original hero of "The Rehearsal," in which he is called Bilboa. "The poetry of the Berkshire Howards," says Macaulay, "was the jest of three generations of satirists." The poet Dryden married Howard's sister. Died in 1698.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii. chap. xiv.; CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Howard, (SAMUEL,) an English musical composer, who flourished about 1750, produced several popular ballads. Died in 1783.

Howard, (THOMAS,) second Duke of Norfolk, and Earl of Surrey, was a son of John, first Duke. He fought for Richard III. at Bosworth, where his father was killed, in 1485. He commanded the English army which gained a great victory over the Scotch at Flodden in 1513, and received the title of Duke of Norfolk for this service, before which he was styled Earl of Surrey. He died in 1524, aged about seventy, and was succeeded by his son Thomas.

Howard, (THOMAS,) third Duke of Norfolk, a son of

the preceding, and an eminent English statesman and general, was born about 1473. In 1513 he was chosen high admiral of England, and, in co-operation with his father, defeated the Scotch at the battle of Flodden. For this service he was made Earl of Surrey, while his father was made Duke of Norfolk. In 1523 he became lord high treasurer, and in 1524, at the death of his father, inherited his title. His devotion to the Church of Rome made him hostile to Anne Boleyn, though she was his own niece. After Henry VIII. had married Catherine Howard, the duke, who was her uncle, had much influence in the royal councils, and used it for the persecution of the Protestants. In 1547 he was arrested on a charge of treason, and ordered for execution; but before the fatal day came the king died. Norfolk was released from prison in 1553, and died the next year. His son, the Earl of Surrey, was executed in 1547.

See FROUDE, "History of the Reign of Henry VIII.," particularly vols. iii. and iv.; HUME'S and LINGARD'S Histories of England.

Howard, (THOMAS,) fourth Duke of Norfolk, was a grandson of the preceding. He was the only peer who at that time possessed the highest title of nobility; and, as there were no princes of the blood, his rank, together with his great wealth and abilities, rendered him the first subject in England. He is represented as generous, prudent, and moderate, and sincerely attached to the Protestant religion. In 1559 Elizabeth appointed him her lieutenant in the northern counties. By aspiring to become the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, he gave offence to Elizabeth, and was committed to the Tower in 1569. Having been released, he renewed his suit, received a promise of marriage from the captive queen, and joined a conspiracy for her liberation. For this he was condemned and executed in 1572.

See HUME, "History of England;" FROUDE, "History of England," vols. ix. and x.

Howard, (THOMAS,) Earl of Arundel, a branch of the ancient and noble family of Howard, was employed in foreign embassies by Charles I. In 1639 he was appointed commander of an army raised to subdue the Scotch; but peace was made before any important action occurred. He formed an extensive collection of Grecian antiquities and productions of ancient artists, parts of which were presented by one of his heirs to the University of Oxford, under the name of the Arundelian marbles. His grandson Henry became sixth Duke of Norfolk. The earl wrote several relations of his embassies and voyages. Died in 1646.

Hŏw'dĕn, (JOHN FRANCIS CARADOC,) BARON, a British general, born in 1762, was the son of John Cradock, Archbishop of Dublin. He entered the army in 1777. In 1801 he was one of Abercrombie's staff, and was engaged in several battles in Egypt. He afterwards commanded the British army in India, and in Portugal in 1808. In 1831 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Howden. Died in 1839.

Howden, (JOHN HOBART CARADOC,) BARON, an English diplomatist, a son of the preceding, was born in 1799. He served in the army, and gained the rank of major-general. He was ambassador to Madrid in 1850. Died 1873.

Hŏwe, (ALBION P.,) an American general, born in Maine in 1820, and graduated at West Point in 1841. He served with honour in the Mexican and civil wars, commanding a division at Fredericksburg, (1862,) and Gettysburg, (1863.) He was retired in 1882. Died January 25, 1897.

Hŏwe, (CHARLES,) born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1661, was employed as a diplomatist by James II. He wrote "Devout Meditations," of which the poet Young says, "A greater demonstration of a sound head and a sincere heart I never saw." Died in 1745.

Howe, (EDGAR W.,) an American author, born near Huntington, Iowa, May 3, 1854. He was bred a printer, and became a successful journalist of Atchison, Kansas. His principal works are novels,—"A Story of a Country Town," (which had great success,) "The Mystery of the Locks," "Confession of John Whitlock," etc.

Howe, (ELIAS,) an eminent American inventor, born at Spencer, Massachusetts, about 1819. While employed as a machinist he made many experiments for the invention of a sewing-machine, and about 1844 entered into a partnership with Mr. George Fisher, of Cambridge, who agreed to give him pecuniary assistance on condition of becoming proprietor of half the patent. In April, 1845, he finished a machine, which in essential points is esteemed by competent judges equal to any that have succeeded it. He obtained a patent in 1846. His invention not meeting in the United States with the success which he had anticipated, he resolved to visit England. He resided several years in London in great destitution, and returned in 1849, without having succeeded in making known the merits of his invention. Meanwhile the sewing-machine had been brought into general notice and favour, various improvements having been added by Mr. Singer, with whom, as an infringer of his patent, Mr. Howe had a law-suit, which was decided in his favour in 1854. Soon after the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Howe raised and equipped at his own expense a regiment, in which he served as a private until ill health obliged him to resign. Died October 3, 1867.

See the "History of the Sewing-Machine," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for May, 1867, by JAMES PARTON.

Howe, (JOHN,) an eminent English dissenting minister and author, born at Loughborough, May 17, 1630, was educated at Cambridge. Soon after he was ordained he was appointed domestic chaplain to Cromwell, then Protector, at whose death he was retained in the same office by Richard Cromwell. After the latter was deposed, Howe preached at Great Torrington, until he was ejected for nonconformity, in 1662. In 1675 he became minister of a Puritan congregation in London, where he continued to labour (except during a few years of absence) until his death. He was eminent for piety, for wisdom, for profound learning, and for classical scholarship. As an author he is highly applauded for his originality, sublimity, and evangelical spirit. Among his principal works are "The Living Temple," (1674-1702,) "The Blessedness of the Righteous," "The Redeemer's Tears," (1684,) and "The Vanity of this Mortal Life." Robert Hall said, "I have learned more from John Howe than from any other author I ever read." "Nothing in the language," says William Jay, "can equal, as a whole, Howe's 'Living Temple.'" He is accounted the most philosophical thinker among the Puritan divines. Died in 1705. His complete works were published in 8 vols., 1810-22.

See EDMUND CALAMY, "Life of John Howe," 1724; H. ROGERS, "Life of John Howe," 1836; THOMAS TAYLOR, "Memoir of John Howe," 1835; SAMUEL DUNN, "Life of John Howe," 1836; "Biographia Britannica;" MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chaps. vii. and viii.; R. SOUTHEY, article on Howe, in "Quarterly Review" for October, 1813, (vol. x.;) "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Howe, (JOHN,) M.P., a noted English politician and versifier, was returned to the Convention Parliament for Cirencester in 1689, and was several times re-elected. He was conspicuous in the House for his volubility, asperity, and audacity of speech. Having turned Tory, he became in the reign of Anne a member of the privy council, and paymaster of the army. He wrote a "Panegyric on William III.," and several short poems. Died in 1721.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii. chaps. xi. and xiv.

Howe, (JOSIAH,) an English poet and clergyman, became a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1637, and preached before Charles I. at Oxford in 1644. He wrote some epigrammatic verses prefixed to the works of Beaumont and Fletcher. Died in 1701.

Howe, (JULIA WARD,) an American poetess, daughter of Samuel Ward, a banker in New York, was born in 1819. She was educated with great care, and in 1843 was married to Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, with whom she has twice visited Europe, making on each occasion an extensive tour. Some of her poems possess merit of a very high order. Among the principal are "Passion-Flowers," published in 1854, and "Words for the Hour." She is the author of the deservedly popular song entitled "Battle Hymn of the Republic." She wrote a number of prose works. Died Nov. 17, 1910.

Howe, (MARK ANTONY DE WOLFE,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, April 5, 1809. He graduated at Brown University in 1828, took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in

1833, and in 1874 was consecrated Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, the first of that title. Among his works are a volume of "Essays and Poems," a "Memoir of Bishop Alonzo Potter," (1870,) etc. Died July 31, 1895.

Howe, (RICHARD,) EARL, a distinguished English admiral, born in 1725, was the second son of Lord Emanuel Scrope Howe. He entered the navy about the age of fourteen, and obtained the rank of captain about 1747. He distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war against the French. At the death of his elder brother, in 1758, he inherited the title of viscount. In 1763 and 1764 he occupied a seat at the board of admiralty, and in 1770 he became a rear-admiral of the blue, and commanded the Mediterranean fleet. From 1776 to 1778 he commanded on the coast of the United States, where he maintained his credit by skilful operations against the French fleet under D'Estaing. He was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue in 1782, and in the next year acted as first lord of the admiralty. In 1788 he was created Earl Howe. On June 1, 1794, he gained a decisive victory over the French fleet, of which he captured seven ships of the line. Died in 1799. He was regarded as the first sea-officer of his time.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of British Admirals;" GEORGE MASON, "Life of Richard, Earl Howe;" JOHN BARROW, "Life of Lord Richard Howe," 1838.

Howe, (Dr. SAMUEL GRIDLEY,) an eminent American philanthropist, born in Boston in 1801. He graduated at Brown University in 1821, and entered upon the study of medicine in his native city. In 1824 he went to Greece, and fought valiantly in the war of independence. When famine threatened that country in 1827, he came to the United States and procured large contributions of provisions, clothing, and money, which he distributed among the Greek patriots. On his return to his native city, in 1831, he entered with ardour into a plan for establishing in that city a school for the blind; and he visited Europe, to procure information, teachers, etc. The next year (1832) he opened the institution, (Perkins Institution for the Blind,) of which he became the principal. His success in the case of Laura Bridgeman, a deaf blind mute, whom he taught to read from raised letters and instructed in religion, morality, etc., attracted great attention. (See BRIDGEMAN, LAURA.) Dr. Howe also devoted much attention to the education of idiots, for whom a school has been established in South Boston. Besides his other labours, he distinguished himself by the active part he took in the anti-slavery cause. He is the author of a "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution," (1828,) a "Reader for the Blind," and various essays and reports on the education of the blind and the idiotic, etc. Died January 9, 1876.

Howe, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English general, was a younger brother of Admiral Richard Howe, noticed above. In 1774 he was returned to Parliament for Nottingham, professing to disapprove the policy of the ministers in relation to the Americans. In 1775 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army sent to subdue the colonies, though deficient in nearly all the qualities which constitute a great general. His constituents censured him for accepting the command. His first exploit after this promotion was the battle of Bunker Hill, (1775,) in which he lost one-third of his men present in the action. In August, 1776, he gained the battle of Long Island and took New York City. He obtained an advantage over the Americans at Brandywine in September, 1777, in consequence of which Philadelphia was occupied by his army. At his own request, he was recalled in 1778, and was succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton. Died in 1814.

See BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vol. ix. chaps. v., vi., x., xiv., xxiii., xxv.

Howe, (WILLIAM BELL WHITE,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Claremont, New Hampshire, March 31, 1823. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1844, took orders in the Episcopal Church, held rectorships in and near Charleston, S.C., and in 1871 was consecrated Bishop of South Carolina. Died Nov. 25, 1894.

Hŏw'el THE GOOD, or **Hy'wel Dda,** a Cambrian prince of the tenth century, noted as a legislator, succeeded his father Cadell as King of Wales. After visiting Rome about 926, he framed a code of laws, which continued in force a long time. Died in 948.

Hŏw'el or **Hŏw'ell,** (LAURENCE,) a learned English nonjuring divine, graduated at Cambridge in 1688. He wrote a "Synopsis of the Canons of the Latin Church," and other works on theology. For his pamphlet on the "Schism in the Church of England" he was convicted of sedition in 1716, and confined in Newgate until his death, in 1720.

Hŏw'ell, (JAMES,) a British author, born in Carmarthenshire about 1595. Soon after leaving college he went to London, and, as agent of a glass-manufactory, made a tour on the continent, where he learned several languages. He was returned to Parliament in 1627, and exercised his versatile talents in several civil offices until 1643, when he was imprisoned, for reasons not positively known. He was released about 1649, and at the restoration became historiographer-royal, being the first who had that honour. He wrote "Dodona's Grove, or the Vocal Forest," a poem, (1640,) and various prose works. His "Familiar Letters" (1645) are very entertaining, and passed through ten editions before 1750. Died in 1666.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Howell, (JOHN ADAMS,) an American admiral, born at New York, March 16, 1840. He graduated at the naval academy in 1858, and served in the civil war and the war with Spain, being promoted rear-admiral in 1898. Commanded the patrol squadron in the latter war. Died 1918.

Hŏw'ell, (ROBERT BOYTÉ CRAWFORD,) D.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born in Wayne county, North Carolina, March 10, 1801, graduated at Columbian College in 1826, was ordained in 1827, and held pastorships in Norfolk, Richmond, and Nashville, where he died, April 5, 1868. His principal works were "Terms of Christian Communion," (1854,) "The Deaconship," "The Way of Salvation," "Evils of Infant Baptism," "The Cross," (1854,) "The Covenants," (1856,) and "The Early Baptists of Virginia," (1857.)

Howell, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, of whose life little is known. He was at one time chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln. He wrote a "History of the World from the Earliest Times to the Ruin of the Roman Empire," a work of some merit. Died in 1683.

Hŏw'ellS, (WILLIAM DEAN,) a distinguished American author, born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, March 1, 1837. He learned the printer's trade, and became a journalist at Columbus, Ohio. He was United States consul at Venice, 1861–65, and edited the "Atlantic Monthly," 1866–81. His works include "Poems by Two Friends," (by himself and John J. Piatt,) "Venetian Life," (1866,) "No Love Lost," (poem, 1863,) "Their Wedding Journey," (1872,) "The Lady of the Aroostook," (1878,) "The Rise of Silas Lapham," (1885,) "A Hazard of New Fortunes," (1889,) "The Landlord of Lion's Head," (1897,) etc. He has produced several plays and a number of amusing dialogue stories. Mr. Howells's style is one of great refinement, and many of his characters are drawn with remarkable clearness and effect. Died May 11, 1920.

Howick, LORD. See GREY, EARL OF.

Hŏw'I-sŏn, (ROBERT REID,) an American author born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 22, 1820. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1844 was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. His principal published works are "History of Virginia," (2 vols., 1846–48,) Lives of Generals Morgan, Marion, and Gates, and "God and Creation," (1883.)

Hŏw'itt, (ANNA MARY,) an artist and writer, a daughter of William and Mary Howitt, was born about 1830. She produced a work of merit called "The Art-Student in Munich," (2 vols., 1853,) and also wrote "The School of Life," (Boston, 1855,) which was highly commended. She was in 1859 married to a son of the poet Alaric Watts. Died in 1884.

Howitt, (MARY,) a popular English authoress and moralist, daughter of Samuel Botham, of Uttoxeter, was born March 12, 1799. She was educated as a member of the Society of Friends, and was married to William

Howitt in 1821. They published jointly "The Forest Minstrel, and other Poems," (1823,) "The Desolation of Eyam, and other Poems," (1827,) "The Book of the Seasons," (1831,) and "The Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," (1852,) the most complete work on that subject in English. Mary Howitt is sole author of numerous instructive books, among which are "Hope on, Hope ever," (3d edition, 1844,) "Hymns and Fireside Verses," (1839,) "Sowing and Reaping," (1840,) and "Sketches of Natural History," (8th edition, 1853.) She translated many works of Frederika Bremer, and several stories of Hans Christian Andersen. Died at Rome, January 30, 1888.

Howitt, (RICHARD,) a poet and physician, a brother of William Howitt. He published in 1830 "Antediluvian Sketches, and other Poems," which was noticed favourably by the reviewers. "Richard too," says Professor Wilson, "has a true poetical feeling and no small poetical power." He settled in Melbourne, Australia, and wrote "Impressions of Australia Felix," (1845.)

Howitt, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English author, born at Heanor, in Derbyshire, in 1792. was educated as a member of the Society of Friends. His first published work was "The Forest Minstrel, and other Poems," (1823,) partly written by his wife. Their other joint productions have been noticed in the article on MARY HOWITT. He wrote a "History of Priestcraft," (1834,) which was very successful, and often reprinted, "Rural Life of England," (1837,) and "Colonization and Christianity," (1839.) In 1840 William and Mary Howitt removed to Heidelberg, where they passed several years. His "Rural and Domestic Life in Germany" (1842) was received with favour both by the English and Germans. He published "Homes and Haunts of the Most Eminent British Poets Illustrated," (2 vols., 1847,) besides various other original works, and translations from the German, and edited "Howitt's Journal" (weekly) for about three years, (1847–49.) He described his adventures and labours in Australia (where he passed about two years) in his "Land, Labour, and Gold," (2 vols., 1855.) He wrote other works of importance. Died March 3, 1879.

Höw'land, (ALFRED C.,) an American artist, born at Walpole, New Hampshire, February 12, 1838. He studied at Dusseldorf and Paris, and in 1882 was chosen a National Academician. Among his principal paintings are "Driving a Bargain," "Monday Morning," "They're Coming," "A Pot-Boiler," etc.

How'orth, (Sir HENRY HOYLE,) an English scientific writer, was born at Lisbon in 1842. He devoted himself to literature and politics, his works including a voluminous "History of the Mongols," a "History of Chinghiz Khan and his Ancestors," "The Mammoth and the Flood," "The Glacial Nightmare and the Flood," and numerous memoirs on similar subjects.

Howson, (JOHN SAUL,) an English divine, born in 1816. He published, with W. J. Conybeare, "The Life and Epistles of Saint Paul," (2 vols., 1850–52,) and is author of other works, chiefly religious. In 1867 he was appointed Dean of Chester. Died December 15, 1885.

Höyer, hö'yẹr, (ANDREAS,) a Danish historian and jurist, born at Karlum, published a "Life of Frederick IV.," (1732,) and other works. Died in 1739.

Hoyer, ho'yẹr, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German military officer and writer, born at Dresden in 1767, published a "Dictionary of Artillery." Died in 1848.

Hoy'ẹr, [Fr. pron. hwȧ'yȧ',] (MICHEL,) a Flemish priest and Latin poet, born in 1593; died in 1650.

Hoyle, hoil, (EDMUND,) an Englishman, born in 1672. wrote popular treatises on Whist and other games. Died in 1769.

Hoyt, (CHARLES HALE,) an American playwright, was born at Concord, New Hampshire, July 26, 1860. He became a dramatic editor, theatrical manager, and playwright, his plays, mainly of the variety character, including "A Tin Soldier," "A Midnight Bell," "A Milk-White Flag," "A Trip to Chinatown," and various others. Died November 20, 1900.

Hoyt, (EPAPHRAS,) an historical and military writer, born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1765. He published "Cavalry Discipline," (1797,) and "Antiquarian Researches," (1824.) He was a major-general of militia. Died in 1850.

Hoyt, (JOHN WESLEY,) educator, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1831. He was manager of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society 1860–72, Wisconsin commissioner to the London Exhibition of 1862, and United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867 and the Vienna Exposition of 1873. He was Governor of Wyoming 1878–82, and became president of Wyoming U., 1887. Died 1912.

Hoz, de la, dȧ lȧ ôth, (JUAN,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born at Madrid about 1620, wrote an admired comedy, "El Castigo de la Miseria." Died after 1689

Hozier, d'. See D'HOZIER.

Hrabanus Maurus. See RABANUS.

Hrimfaxi. See NÖRVI.

Hrotsvitha, hrots'vee'tȧ, also written **Hrosuitha, Hroswitha,** and **Roswitha,** a celebrated German poetess of the tenth century, born in Lower Saxony, was educated in the convent of Gandersheim. She wrote Latin poems, which are valuable monuments of the literature of that time, and six dramas, (in Latin,) that rank among the best productions of the kind in the middle ages. Among her poems was one in hexameters, containing the history of Otto I., only half of which is extant.

Hrungnir, hrŭng'nir, in the Norse mythology, a giant, who, on his horse Gullfaxi, ("Goldmane,") visited Asgard, and, having become intoxicated, defied the gods, and threatened to carry Valhalla to Jötunheim, (the "habitation of the giants.") He was slain by Thor, who gave Gullfaxi to his own son Jarnsaxa. Some explain the foregoing myth by supposing Hrungnir (whose name they derive from *kruga*, to "heap up") to be a lofty mountain piled up to the sky, thus appearing to menace heaven itself. Its summit being smitten and rent by the lightning, is compared by the Norse poets to the head of a giant whose skull Thor ("thunder") broke with his terrible hammer.

Hrym, hreem, sometimes written **Rymer,** in the Northern mythology, the leader of the Frost-giants (Hrimthursar) in the great battle against the gods at Ragnaröck. The name is clearly another form of *Hrim*, "frost," and cognate with the Latin *rima* ("hoarfrost") and the Sanscrit *himá*, (Gr. χείμα,) "frost," or "winter."

Huabalde. See HUBALD.

Huarte, oo-ar'tȧ, (JUAN DE DIOS,) a Spanish physician and philosopher, born in Navarre about 1535. He published about 1580 a remarkable book, entitled "Examen de Ingenios para las Scienzias," which was often reprinted and translated. The English version was called "Trial of Wits." It contains some new truths, with many bold paradoxes. Died about 1600.

Huascar, hwȧs'kar, an Inca of Peru, a son of Huayna Capac, whom he succeeded in 1525, was defeated in battle and dethroned by his brother Atahualpa in 1532. (See ATAHUALPA.)

Huayna Capac, hwī'nȧ kȧ-pȧk', Inca of Peru, ascended the throne in 1493. He extended his dominions by conquest, and enriched them by the arts of peace. Died in 1525.

Hu'bȧld, written also **Huabalde, Hucbald,** and **Hugbald,** [Lat. HUBAL'DUS,] a Flemish monk of Saint-Amand, born about 840 A.D., wrote a treatise on music, and Latin verses in praise of baldness, in which every word begins with C; for example,

"Carmina Clarisonæ Calvis Cantate Camœnæ."

Died in 930.

Hubbard, (ELBERT,) author and lecturer, born at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1859. In 1890 he founded the Roycroft Press at East Aurora, New York, for making de luxe editions of the classics. This has grown into the Roycroft Corporation, employing 800 persons. He edits the "Philistine Magazine" and has written "Little Journeys," (25 vols.,) "A Message to Garcia," "No Enemy but Himself," etc. Died 1915.

Hubbard, ü'bȧr', (NICOLAS GUSTAVE,) a French author, born at Fourqueux in 1828. He became a law

yer. His works include a "Contemporary History of Spain," "History of Recent Spanish Literature," (1875,) a "Life of Saint-Simon," and many reports and papers on industrial questions and on the condition of the labouring-classes. Died February 21, 1888.

Hub'bard, (WILLIAM,) a historian, born in England in 1621, was ordained minister at Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1656. He died in 1704, leaving in manuscript a "History of New England," which was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1815.

Hube, hoo'bĕh, (ROMUALD,) a Polish jurist, born at Warsaw in 1803, published "Principles of Penal Law," (1830,) and other works. He was appointed councillor of state at Saint Petersburg in 1843, after which he was employed in the compilation of a new penal and civil code. Died at Warsaw, August 9, 1890.

Huber, hoo'bẹr, (FRANCIS,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in 1750. The taste for nature and the habit of observation which he derived from his father were confirmed by the lectures of Saussure. At the age of fifteen his sight began to fail, and was before long quite lost. Soon after the occurrence of this privation he married Mdlle. Lullin, and was blessed with domestic happiness. Pursuing his researches into the economy and habits of bees, by the aid of his servant, he made many interesting discoveries, and in 1792 published "New Observations on Bees," which excited a great sensation. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of other similar institutions. He also wrote a "Memoir on the Origin of Wax," and a few other treatises. Died in 1830 or 1831.

See AUGUSTIN PYRAME DECANDOLLE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de F. Huber," 1832; "Monthly Review," in the Appendix of vol. lxxii., 1817.

Huber, (JOHANN,) an artist, born in Geneva in 1722, was intimate with Voltaire, of whose domestic life he drew several pictures. He was noted for skill in cutting profiles in paper or parchment, and wrote "Observations on the Flight of Birds of Prey," (1784.) Died in 1790.

Huber, (JOHANN JAKOB,) an eminent Swiss anatomist, born at Bâle in 1707, was a pupil of Haller, whom he assisted in his "Swiss Flora." He was chosen professor of anatomy at Göttingen about 1737, and became professor and court physician at Cassel in 1742. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. His principal work is a "Treatise on the Spinal Marrow," (1739.) Died in 1778.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Huber, hoo'bẹr, (JOHANN NEPOMUK,) a German divine, born in Munich, August 18, 1830. He graduated at Munich in 1854, and became professor in the Roman Catholic faculty there in 1859. He published "Philosophy of the Church Fathers," (1859,) which was placed on the Index, and this fact led to a rupture with the Church. In 1871 he became an "Old Catholic" leader. He published many philosophical, historical, and theological works. Died at Munich, March 20, 1879.

Huber, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) an eminent Swiss painter, born at Bâle in 1668, studied several years in Italy. He worked mostly in his native place. He painted portraits and history with rapidity and success. On account of his brilliant colouring, he was surnamed THE SWISS TINTORET. Died in 1748.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Huber, ü'bair' or hoo'bẹr, (LOUIS FERDINAND,) a distinguished *littérateur*, son of Michael, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1764. In 1794 he married Theresa, the widow of John George Forster and daughter of the eminent philologist Heyne. He became in 1798 editor of the "Allgemeine Zeitung" at Stuttgart. He wrote several dramas, and a collection of popular tales. Died in 1804.

Huber, (MARIE,) a Swiss authoress and Protestant theologian, remarkable for her peculiar religious views, which appear to have been a mixture of rationalism and mysticism, was born at Geneva in 1695. She wrote, besides other religious and moral works, "Letters on the Religion essential to Man, as distinguished from that which is Conventional," *(accessoire,)* (1738,) in which she uses a very subtle dialectic, and "The Insane (or Foolish) World preferred to the Wise," ("Le Monde fol préféré au Monde sage," 2 vols., 1731–44.) Died at Lyons in 1753.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Huber, (MICHAEL,) a German translator, born at Frontenhausen, in Bavaria, in 1727. He lived many years in Paris, and became professor of French at Leipsic in 1766. He made good French translations of many German works, among which were Gessner's poems and Winckelmann's "History of Ancient Art," (3 vols., 1781.) Died in 1804.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Huber, (PETER, or PIERRE,) son of Francis, noticed above, published a "History of the Habits of Indigenous Ants," "Observations on Drones," and other zoological treatises. Died in 1841.

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1812, and October, 1815.

Huber, (THERESE,) a German novelist, born at Göttingen in 1764, was a daughter of C. G. Heyne, the philologist. She was married to John George Forster, an eminent author, in 1784, and to Ludwig F. Huber (noticed above) in 1794. Died at Augsburg in 1829.

Huber, (VICTOR AIMÉ,) a historian and critic, son of Louis Ferdinand, noticed above, was born at Stuttgart in 1800. He popularized Spanish literature in Germany by his "History of the Cid" (1829) and his "Sketches of Spain," (4 vols., 1828–35.) For many years he was professor at Marburg and Berlin. Died July 19, 1869.

Huber, hü'bẹr, [Lat. HUBE'RUS,] (ULRICH,) a Dutch jurist, born at Dokkum in 1636. In 1665 he was chosen professor of law at Franeker. He published many able treatises on civil law, among which are "De Jure Civitatis," (1672,) and "Prælectiones ad Pandectas," (1686.) From the former Rousseau derived many of the ideas or principles of his "Contrat Social." Died in 1694.

See VITRINGA, "Oratio in Excessum U. Huberi," 1694; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Hubert, ü'bair', (FRANÇOIS,) a French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1744; died in 1809.

Hubert, (MATHIEU,) an eloquent French preacher, born near Mayenne in 1640. He taught belles-lettres in various colleges, preached in Paris and the provinces, and died in 1717. His Sermons were published in 5 vols., (1725.)

Huberus. See HUBER, (ULRICH.)

Hüb'ner, (EMIL,) a German philologist, a son of R. J. B. Hübner, was born at Dusseldorf, July 7, 1834. He edited many volumes of Latin inscriptions, and in 1863 was made professor of classical philology in the University of Berlin. He published works on Roman literature, on Latin grammar, on the "History of Classic Philology," (1876,) and on Greek syntax, (1883.)

Hübner or **Huebner**, hüp'nẹr, (JOHANN,) a German geographer and teacher, born at or near Zittau in 1668. His "Questions on Ancient and Modern Geography" (1693) was often reprinted. Died in 1731.

Hübner, (KARL,) a German genre painter, born in Königsberg, June 14, 1814. In 1864 he became professor of painting at Dusseldorf, where he died, December 5, 1879.

Hübner or **Huebner**, (RUDOLF JULIUS BENNO,) a skilful German historical painter, born at Oels, in Silesia, in 1806, was a pupil of Schadow. He settled at Dresden in 1839, and became a professor in the Academy of Arts in that city in 1841. His works are admired for grace of expression and beauty of colour. Among his masterpieces are "Boaz and Ruth," "Christ and the Evangelists," "The Golden Age," and "Felicity and Sleep." Died November 7, 1882.

Hübner, von, fon hüp'nẹr, (JOSEPH ALEXANDER,) an Austrian diplomatist, born in Vienna in 1811, was ambassador to the French court, and signed the treaty of peace at the Congress of Paris in 1856. He published an excellent work on "Sixtus the Fifth," (1871,) and "A Journey around the World," (1873.) Died July 30, 1892.

Hübsch or **Huebsch**, hüpsh, (HEINRICH,) a German architect, born at Weinheim, Baden, in 1795; died 1863

Huc, hük, (Abbé EVARISTE RÉGIS,) a French Catholic missionary and traveller, born at Toulouse in 1813.

He went to China in 1839, learned the Chinese language, and laboured as a missionary. About the end of 1845 he visited Lassa, the capital of Thibet, where he was permitted to remain only a few weeks. Having returned to France in 1852, he published his very curious and amusing "Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China," ("Souvenirs d'un Voyage dans la Tartarie," etc., 2 vols., 1852,) which obtained a wide popularity, and was translated into English by W. Hazlitt, Jr. He afterwards published "The Chinese Empire," (2 vols., 1854,) and "Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet," (3 vols., 1857.) Died in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1857; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1855.

Hucbald. See HUBALD.

Huch. See ÆPINUS.

Huchtenburgh, van, vän hŭK'tĕn-bŭRG', written also **Hugtenburg,** (JAKOB,) a skilful Dutch landscape-painter, born at Haarlem in 1639, was a pupil of Berghem. He went in his youth to Rome, where he worked with success until his death, in 1669.

Huchtenburgh, Hugtenburg, or **Huchtenburg, van,** (JAN,) an excellent Dutch painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1646. He studied in Italy and Paris with Van der Meulen, acquired a high reputation for battle-pieces, and was employed by Prince Eugene to paint those actions in which he and Marlborough commanded. He was also a skilful engraver. Died in 1733.

See DESCAMPS, "Vie des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Hud'dart, (JOSEPH,) F.R.S., an English navigator and hydrographer, born at Allonby in 1741, was for many years a captain in the service of the East India Company. He was a skilful nautical surveyor, and published some valuable charts. Died in 1816.

Hudde, hŭd'dĕh, (JAN,) born at Amsterdam about 1636, was councillor, treasurer, and burgomaster of his native city. He was well versed in mathematics, on which he wrote some able treatises. Died in 1704.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Hud'dĕs-fŏrd, (GEORGE,) a humorous English poet, who lived about 1800. He wrote several burlesque poems, which had some success, viz., "Topsy-Turvy," (1790,) "Salmagundi," (1793,) and "Imperial Mushrooms," (1805.)

Huddesford or **Hud'dĕrs-fŏrd,** (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English antiquary, was principal of Trinity College, Oxford, and wrote the Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Anthony Wood. Died in 1772.

Huddleston, hud'dĕls-tŏn, (ROBERT,) a Scottish antiquary, born in 1776, published a new edition of Toland's "History of the Druids," (1814.) Died in 1826.

Hŭd'sŏn, (FREDERIC,) an American journalist, born at Quincy, Massachusetts, April 25, 1819. He was for over thirty years employed on the "New York Herald," and published a useful "History of Journalism in the United States." Died October 21, 1875.

Hŭd'sŏn, (GEORGE,) an English "railway-king," born in York in March, 1800. He was the great promoter of railway construction in England, but finally lost his immense fortune, and died a poor man in London, December 14, 1871.

Hŭd'sŏn, (HENRY or HENDRIK,) an eminent English navigator, of whose early life nothing is known. In 1607 he commanded a vessel sent by some London merchants to discover a direct route to India by way of the North pole or Northern Ocean. Having advanced beyond 80° north latitude, he was prevented by the ice from making farther progress, and returned. He made several other unsuccessful attempts in that direction. In the service of the Dutch East India Company, he discovered in 1609 the river of New York which bears his name. He renewed the enterprise in April, 1610, and discovered and explored Hudson Bay, in which he passed the winter and suffered much for want of provisions. As he was returning in 1611, his crew mutinied, and, forcing the captain with eight men into a small boat, abandoned them to their fate. They were never heard of afterwards. A few of the mutineers returned to Ireland.

See PRÉVOST, "Histoire générale des Voyages;" PURCHAS's 'Collection;" "Life of Henry Hudson," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. x., (by H. R. CLEVELAND;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" J. M. READ, "Historical Inquiries concerning Henry Hudson," 1866.

Hŭd'sŏn, (HENRY NORMAN,) an Episcopal clergyman, born in Cornwall, Vermont, in 1814, published "Lectures on Shakspeare," (2 vols., 1848,) and edited the Works of Shakspeare, (11 vols.) D. Jan. 16, 1886.

Hudson, (JOHN,) D.D., a learned English critic, born in Cumberland in 1662, was for many years a tutor in Oxford University, and from 1701 until his death librarian of the Bodleian Library. He published excellent editions of Thucydides, Longinus, Josephus, "Æsop's Fables," etc. Died in 1719.

Hudson, (THOMAS,) an English portrait-painter, born in Devonshire in 1701. He was a pupil of Richardson, after whose death he was the most fashionable or successful artist in that line in London until he was surpassed by his own pupil, Joshua Reynolds, about 1754. Among his works is a portrait of Handel. Died in 1779.

Hudson, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an eminent English botanist, born in Westmoreland in 1730, resided in London as an apothecary. He was one of the first in England that adopted the Linnæan system, and in 1762 published an "English Flora," ("Flora Anglica,") which procured him admission into the Royal Society. Died in 1793.

Hue, hü, (FRANÇOIS,) born at Fontainebleau, France, in 1757, became a valet to the dauphin. In the reign of terror he served the royal family at the risk of his life, and was imprisoned. Died in 1819.

Huebner. See HUBNER.

Huebsch. See HUBSCH.

Hueffer, huf'fer, (FRANCIS,) a German-English author, born in 1845. Died Jan. 19, 1889.

Huegel. See HUGEL.

Huel, hü'el, (JOSEPH NICOLAS,) a French philosopher, born at Mattaincourt in 1690; died in 1769.

Huellmann. See HULLMANN.

Huenefeld, von, fon hun'efelt, (EHRENFRIED GUNTHER,) German aviator, was born of an old German family about 1892. He was wounded in the World War; was a consul in Holland; and manager of publicity for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. With Captain Hermann Koehl, German war veteran, and Captain James Fitzmaurice, chief of the Irish Free State air force, as pilots, he made the first non-stop Western transatlantic aeroplane flight. They left Dublin, Ireland, in a Junkers monoplane on April 12, 1928 and landed at Greeley Island, Labrador, after 34 hours, 32 minutes flying. Baron von Huenefeld died Feb. 5, 1929.

Huerta. See HORTO.

Huerta, de la, da la wer'ta, (VINCENTE GARCIA,) a popular Spanish poet, born at Zafra in 1729, was the leader of the national school of poetry, in opposition to the partisans of the French models. Died in 1797.

Huet, hü'ĕt', (FRANÇOIS,) a French author, born at Villeau, December 26, 1814. He became a professor in the University of Ghent, and tried to found a sect called the "Neo-Catholic Church." He published books on "Cartesianism," "The Social Reign of Christianity," etc. Died at Paris, July 1, 1869.

Huet, hü'ĕt', (PAUL,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1804, gained medals of the first class in 1848 and 1855. Died January 9, 1869.

Huet, (PIERRE DANIEL,) an eminent French critic and scholar, born at Caen in February, 1630, was educated at Paris. In 1652, in company with Bochart, he visited the court of Christina of Sweden, which then offered rare attractions to the learned; but he soon returned to Caen, and passed many years in various studies. He was appointed in 1670 sub-preceptor of the dauphin, and was the principal editor of the well-known series of the Latin classics "ad usum Delphini," ("for the use of the dauphin.") In 1674 he became a member of the French Academy, and in 1685 Bishop of Avranches. He wrote numerous able critical and religious works, (in Latin and French,) among which the best-known is his "Demonstratio Evangelica," (1679.) This was for a long time a standard work on the Evidences of Christianity. Died in 1721.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Huet;" SAINT-MAURICE, "Éloge

de D. Huet," 1850; HUET's Autobiographic Memoirs, entitled "Commentarius de Rebus ad eum pertinentibus," 1718, (translated into English by JOHN AIKIN, 2 vols., 1810;) "Huetiana," Paris, 1722; BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy;" Abbé FLOTTES, "Étude sur Daniel Huet," 1857; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for August, 1810.

Huet de Froberville, *hü'ā'* dẹh frō'bĕr'vēl', (CLAUDE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer, born at Romorantin in 1752; died in 1838.

Huette, *hü'ĕt'*, (LOUIS,) a French optician, born at Rennes in 1756; died in 1805.

Hufeland, hoo'fẹh-lânt', (CHRISTOPH WILHELM,) an excellent German physician and medical writer, was born at Langensalza (Prussian Saxony) in 1762. He became professor at Jena in 1793, and afterwards physician to the King of Prussia. In 1809 he obtained the chair of special pathology and therapeutics at Berlin. He produced in 1796 a celebrated work on the "Art of Prolonging Life," ("Makrobiotik, oder die Kunst das menschliche Leben zu verlängern,") often reprinted and translated. Among his other works are a "System of Practical Medicine," (2 vols., 1800–05,) and "Enchiridion Medicum," (1836; 9th edition, 1851.) Died in 1836.

See F. L. AUGUSTIN, "Hufelands Leben und Wirken für Wissenschaft, Staat und Menschheit," 1837; STOURDJA, "Hufeland, Esquisse de sa Vie et de sa Mort," 1837.

Hufeland, (GOTTLIEB,) a German jurist, born at Dantzic in 1760, was professor of law at Halle, where he died in 1817. He wrote a "Manual of the Law of Nature."

Hüfnagel. See HOEFNAEGEL.

Hug, hōōg, (JOHANN LEONHARD,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Constance in 1763. His "Introduction to the Books of the New Testament" is highly esteemed, and has been translated into French and English. Died in 1846.

Hugbald. See HUBALD.

Hügel or **Huegel, von,** fon hü'gẹl, (KARL ALEXANDER ANSELM,) BARON, a German traveller and naturalist, was born at Ratisbon in 1796. He performed a scientific exploration of Greece, Egypt, India, and other parts of Asia, about 1831–36, and brought home large collections of objects of natural history, coins, etc. He published "Cashmere and the Dominion of the Sikhs," (4 vols., 1842,) "The Basin of Cabool," ("Das Becken von Kabul," 2 vols., 1852,) and other works. Died, 1870.

Hugenius. See HUYGENS.

Huger, ū'jee', (BENJAMIN,) an American general, born at Charleston, South Carolina, about 1806, graduated at West Point in 1825. He led a division of the army that fought against the Union at Fair Oaks, May 31, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. Died in 1877.

Huger, (FRANCIS KINLOCK,) an officer, born in South Carolina in 1764. He joined Dr. Eric Bollman in an attempt to release La Fayette from the dungeon of Olmutz; but they failed, and were imprisoned. He served as a colonel in the war of 1812. Died in 1855.

Huger, (ISAAC,) an uncle of the preceding, was born about 1742. He served as a brigadier-general in the Revolution, and rendered distinguished service at the sieges of Savannah and Charleston. In the battle of Guilford Court-House he commanded the right wing of the American army. Died October 17, 1797.

Hūg'ginz, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English astronomer, was born at London, February 7, 1824. He is distinguished for his observations and discoveries made with the spectroscope on the sun and stars. In 1876–78 he was president of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the British Association 1891–92.

Hugh, hū, [Fr. HUGUES, *hüg*,] a French prelate, eminent for talents and piety, was chosen Archbishop of Besançon in 1031. Died in 1066.

Hugh (Hugues) I, Duke of Burgundy, was the son of Henry, and grandson of Duke Robert, whom he succeeded in 1075. In 1078 he retired into a convent, resigning his dukedom to his brother Eudes. Died in 1093.

Hugh (Hugues) II., Duke of Burgundy, nephew of the preceding, succeeded in 1102 his father Eudes, who went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Died in 1142.

Hugh (Hugues) III., Duke of Burgundy, succeeded his father, Eudes II., in 1162. About 1190 he followed Philip Augustus of France in a crusade, and when that king turned back, Hugues took command of the French. He died at Tyre in 1192, and left his dukedom to his son, Eudes III.

Hugh (Hugues) IV., son of Eudes III., born in 1212, inherited the dukedom in 1218. He died in 1272, and was succeeded by his son Robert.

Hugh (Hugues) V., Duke of Burgundy, son of Robert II., inherited the title in 1308, and died prematurely in 1315, leaving the dukedom to his brother, Eudes IV.

Hugh (Hugues) DE CLUNY, (dẹh klü'ne',) a French monk, born at Semur about 1024, became Abbot of Cluny in 1048. He was consulted on important questions by several kings and popes. Died in 1109.

Hugh (Hugues) D'AMIENS, (dē'me-ăN',) a French prelate and writer, reputed one of the most learned theologians of his time, was chosen Archbishop of Rouen in 1130. Died in 1164.

See "Gallia Christiana," tome ii.

Hugh (Hugues) DE FLAVIGNY, (dẹh flā'vēn'ye',) a French monk, born in 1065, was chosen Abbot of Flavigny in 1097. He wrote the "Chronicle of Verdun," which contains valuable historical data.

Hugh (Hugues) DE FLEURY (dẹh flŭh're') or DE SAINTE-MARIE, (dẹh sănt'mă're',) a French monk, who was eminent for his knowledge. He asserted the divine right of kings in an able treatise "On Royal Power and Sacerdotal Dignity," and wrote a general History. Died about 1125.

Hugh OF LINCOLN, (or of AVALON,) SAINT, was born at Avalon, in Burgundy, about 1135. He became a prior of canons regular, but was so attracted by the severities of the Grande Chartreuse that he entered that order, in spite of his oath not to do so. Sent to England, he founded Witham Abbey. In 1186 he was made Bishop of Lincoln. Under Henry II., Richard I., and John, Saint Hugh had great influence in public affairs. He was a man of strong will, ardent piety, and ascetic life, but of excellent judgment and kindly feelings. Died in London, November 16, 1200.

Hugh OF PROVENCE, King of Italy, was a son of Theobald, (or Thibault,) Count of Provence. Favoured by the pope, John X., and by many Lombard chiefs, he obtained the crown of Italy in 926 A.D., but was expelled by Berenger in 947, and died the same year.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Hugh (Hugues) DE SAINT-CHER, (dẹh săN'shair',) a learned French monk and cardinal, was born near Vienne. His most important work was a concordance of the Bible, said to be the first ever compiled. He used the Latin in this work. Died in 1263.

Hugh (Hugues) DE SAINT-VICTOR, (dẹh săN'vĭk'tor',) a monk, born near Ypres, entered the monastery of Saint-Victor, in Paris, in 1118. He wrote theological works which had a high reputation. Died in 1140.

Hugh Capet. See CAPET.

Hugh the Great, [Fr. HUGUES LE GRAND, hüg lẹh grŏN,] Duke of France and Count of Paris, a powerful noble, was the son of Robert, Count of Paris, and the father of Hugh Capet. He married a sister of Otho, King of Germany, and waged war against Louis d'Outre-Mer. Died in 956.

Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois, third son of Henry I., King of France, born in 1057, was noted for chivalrous courage. He departed in 1096 on a crusade, and distinguished himself at the siege of Antioch. He was killed in battle in 1102.

See MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades."

Hughes, hūz, (BALL,) a distinguished sculptor, was born in London, January 19, 1804, and won a high reputation there. In 1829 he removed to New York. Died in Boston, March 5, 1868.

Hughes, (CHARLES EVANS,) jurist, born at Glens Falls, New York, in 1862. Graduated at Brown University in 1881, was admitted to the New York bar in 1884, was professor of law at Cornell 1891–93, and lecturer at New York Law School 1893–1900. He declined a nomination for mayor of New York in 1905, was governor of New York State 1907–1910, and in 1910 was appointed associate justice in the United States Supreme Court. He was nominated by the Republican

party in 1916 for President of the United States, but was defeated by Wilson. He was appointed Secretary of State by Harding 1920–24; was chief U. S. delegate at the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921–22. He was chairman of the U. S. delegation to the Sixth Pan-American Conference at Havana, in 1928.

Hughes, (JOHN,) an English poet and essayist, born at Marlborough in 1677, was educated in London, where he mostly resided, filling several civil posts. His character and talents secured him the friendship of Addison, Pope, and Congreve. He contributed numerous well-written essays to the "Spectator," "Tatler," and "Guardian," and wrote a tragedy, "The Siege of Damascus," which was very successful. He made good translations from Fontenelle and Vertot, but was of mediocre ability. Died in 1720.

Hughes, hūz, (JOHN,) an eminent Roman Catholic prelate, born in Ireland in 1798. He came to America in 1817, and preached several years in Philadelphia. He became Bishop of New York about 1840, and was raised to the rank of archbishop in 1850. He published several sermons and lectures. He was a man of great ability, and was particularly distinguished for his skill in dialectics. Died in 1864.

Hughes, (JOHN,) an English writer and artist, was the father of Thomas Hughes, M.P. He published in 1822 an "Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone," (with good etchings by himself,) which was praised by Sir Walter Scott. He also wrote some poetical pieces.

Hughes, (THOMAS,) an English author, social economist, and barrister, born near Newbury, October 20, 1823. He wrote "Tom Brown's School-Days at Rugby," (1856,) "The Scouring of the White Horse," (1858,) "Tom Brown at Oxford," (1861,) "Alfred the Great," (1869,) "Our Old Church—What shall we do with It?" (1878,) "Rugby," (1881,) "Vacation Rambles," (1895,) etc. He was appointed a Queen's counsel in 1869. He was a warm friend of the working-classes, and was elected to Parliament by the Liberals in 1865 and again in 1868. In 1880 he established a colony in Tennessee, which was named Rugby. Died March 22, 1896.

Hughes, (THOMAS SMART,) an English historian, graduated at Cambridge as M. A. in 1811.

Hughes, (WILLIAM MORRIS,) Australian statesman, was born Sept. 25, 1864 at Llansantffraid, Wales, and emigrated to Australia. There he became Minister of External Affairs 1904; Attorney-general in 1908, and Prime Minister from 1915 to 1923.

Hugi, hoo'gee, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Grenchen in 1795. Among his works is a "Treatise on Glaciers," (1842.) Died March 25, 1855.

Hugo, hü'go', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French monk, born at Saint-Mihiel in 1667, became Abbé of Estival. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Saint Norbert," (1707,) and a "History of Moses," (1709.) Died in 1739.

Hugo, (FRANÇOIS VICTOR,) a son of Victor Marie, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1828. He produced a version of Shakspeare's Sonnets, (1857.) Died December 26, 1873.

Hugo, hoo'go, (GUSTAV,) a German jurist, distinguished for his profound knowledge of Roman law, was born at Lorrach, in Baden, in 1764. He studied at Göttingen, and became professor of law in that city in 1792. His principal work, a "Manual of a Course of Civil Law," consisting of seven volumes, with different titles, ranks among the standard productions of modern jurisprudence. Died at Göttingen in 1844.

See H. EYSSENHARDT, "Zur Erinnerung an G. Hugo," 1845.

Hu'go, (HERMAN,) a learned Jesuit, born at Brussels in 1588, became chaplain to General Spinola. He was the author of a treatise on the invention of letters, "De prima Scribendi Origine," (1617,) and a few other works. Died in 1629.

Hugo, (J. ABEL,) a French *littérateur*, brother of Victor Hugo, was born about 1798. Among his works are "Picturesque France," (3 vols., 1833,) and "Military France," a history of the French armies from 1792 to 1833, (5 vols., 1834.) Died in 1855.

Hugo, (JOSEPH LÉOPOLD SIGISBERT,) a French general and count, born at Nancy in 1774. After serving Joseph Bonaparte as marshal of the palace at Naples, he fought for him in Spain as general of brigade from 1809 to 1813, gained several victories, and was raised to the rank of general of division. In 1823 he published "Memoirs of General Hugo." Died in 1828.

See JULES NOLLET-FABERT, "Le Général J. L. S. Hugo," 8vo, 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hugo, hü'go', (VICTOR MARIE,) VICOMTE, a celebrated French lyric poet and novelist, a son of the preceding, was born at Besançon in 1802. His mother, Sophie Trébuchet, was a Vendean royalist, with whose political sentiments he sympathized in his youth. His first poem, "On the Advantages of Study," (1817,) obtained an honourable mention from the Académie Française. He received prizes for several royalist odes in 1818, and married Mdlle. Foucher in 1822. In the same year he published the first volume of his "Odes and Ballads," which quickly raised him to the first rank among the French poets of his time. He produced "Cromwell," a drama, (1827,) and a volume of odes, entitled "Les Orientales," (1828,) remarkable for richness of imagination. The literati of France having ranged themselves in two hostile schools, styled the Classic and the Romantic, Victor Hugo became the recognized chief of the latter, formed mostly of young men. Of his dramas, "Hernani" (first acted in 1830) and "Marion Delorme" (1831) proved brilliant successes. Among his most successful and popular works are "Notre Dame de Paris," a romance, (1831,) "Le Roi s'amuse," a drama, (1832,) "Les Misérables," a novel, (1862,) "The Toilers of the Sea," (1865,) and poems entitled "The Leaves of Autumn," ("Les Feuilles d'Automne,") which, says a French critic in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "contain beauties of the first order." He was admitted into the French Academy in 1841, and raised to the rank of a peer in 1845. He gave his cordial adhesion to the republic of 1848, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly by the voters of Paris. He opposed Cavaignac, and in 1849 joined the party of advanced democrats, of whom he became a leader and distinguished orator. For his opposition to the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was banished. He retired to the island of Guernsey, where he resided until the fall of the empire, when he returned to Paris. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly, but soon resigned his seat and went to Brussels. He was expelled for his sympathy with the Communists there, and again returned to Paris. During his exile he published several works, among which are "Napoleon the Little," (1852,) "Les Contemplations," poems, (1856,) and "L'Homme qui rit," a romance, (1869,) translated under the title of "By the King's Command." Among his later works are "The Terrible Year," a poetical record of scenes and incidents during the siege of Paris, (1872,) "Ninety-Three," a romance, (1874,) "The Art of being a Grandfather," (1877,) "The Pope," (1878,) "Torquemada," (1882,) etc. Died May 22, 1885.

Hu-go-li'nus, (or hoo-go-le'nus,) an Italian jurist and legal writer, born at Bologna; died about 1233.

Hugtenburg. See HUCHTENBURGH.

Hugues Capet. See CAPET.

Huijgens. See HUYGENS.

Huillard-Bréholles, ü-e'lăr' brā'ol', (J. L. ALPHONSE,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1817, published, with M. E. Ruelle, a "History of the Middle Ages," (2 vols., 1843.) Died March 23, 1871.

Hulaku or **Hulakoo.** See HOOLAKOO.

Hulda. See HOLDA.

Huldericus. See HULDRICH.

Huldrich, hoo̅lt'rik, [Lat. HULDERI'CUS,] (JOHANN JACOB,) a Swiss divine, born at Zurich in 1683, was a professor of law in the university of that town. He published a few religious works, and "Miscellanea Tigurina," (3 vols., 1722.) Died in 1731.

Hulin or **Hullin**, hü'lăn', (PIERRE AUGUSTIN,) a French general, born in Paris in 1758. He became general of brigade in 1804, commandant at Vienna in 1805, and in 1807 general of division. He had the chief

command at Paris when the conspirator Malet made his daring attempt in 1812, and was shot in the face by Malet. He was banished in 1815. Died in 1841.

Hŭll, (EDWARD,) a geologist, born in Antrim, Ireland, in 1829, published "Physical Geology and Geography of Ireland," "Volcanoes, Past and Present," (1892,) "Our Coal Resources at the Close of the Nineteenth Century," (1897,) etc.

Hŭll, (ISAAC,) an American commodore, born in Derby, Connecticut, in 1775. He distinguished himself in the war with Tripoli, (1804–5,) was promoted to the rank of captain in 1806, and at the commencement of the war of 1812 was in command of the frigate Constitution. In July of the same year, while cruising off New York, he fell in with a British squadron, which pursued him in hot chase for three days and nights, but which, by his skill in seamanship, he managed to escape. On August 19 following, he captured, after a close action of thirty minutes, the British frigate Guerriere, Captain Dacres, with the loss of only fourteen in killed and wounded, while that of the Guerriere was seventy-nine. This was the first naval action after the declaration of war; and in acknowledgment of Captain Hull's distinguished services Congress presented him with a gold medal. He subsequently commanded the United States squadron in the Pacific and in the Mediterranean. Died in Philadelphia in 1843.

Hull, (THOMAS,) an English actor and poet, born in London in 1728, composed and altered numerous plays. His most popular poem is "Richard Plantagenet," a legendary tale, (1774.) Died in 1808.

Hull, (WILLIAM,) an officer in the American Revolution, born in Derby, Connecticut, in 1753. He joined the Revolutionary army at Cambridge at the head of a company of volunteers in 1775. He took part in many of the battles of the war, and for his gallant services in conducting the expedition against Morrisiana he was honoured with a vote of thanks by Congress. After the war he became a major-general in the Massachusetts militia, and in 1805 was appointed by Jefferson Governor of the Territory of Michigan. On the breaking out of the second war with Great Britain, in 1812, he was appointed to the command of the Northwestern army; and in August of the same year he surrendered with 2000 troops to the British under General Brock, at Detroit. For this act he was tried by court-martial, in 1814, and sentenced to be shot. President Madison approved the sentence, but remitted its execution in consideration of General Hull's age and services in the Revolution. He published a defence of himself before the court-martial, (1814.) Died in 1825.

Hul'lah, (JOHN PYKE,) an English composer and popular teacher of music, was born in 1812. He composed the music of Dickens's comic opera "The Village Coquettes," (1836.) About 1840 he introduced a new system of instruction in vocal music, which was very successful. He was professor of vocal music in King's College, London, from 1844 to 1874. Died 1884.

Hullin. See HULIN.

Hŭll'man'dĕl, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) an excellent lithographer, born in London in 1789. He made several improvements in the art of lithography, and invented the process of lithotint. He published, in 1824, "The Art of Drawing on Stone." Died in 1850.

Hüllmann or **Huellmann,** hŭl'mân, (KARL DIETRICH,) a German historian and antiquary, born at Erdeborn in 1765, became a professor at Bonn. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Origin of Ranks or Orders (*Stände*) in Germany," (3 vols., 1808,) and a "History of the Commerce of the Greeks," (1839.) Died in 1846.

Hŭllŭ, (JONATHAN,) an English mechanician and inventor, obtained in 1736 a patent for a "machine for carrying ships out of, or into, any harbour against wind and tide." This machine was to be moved by steam-power, but failed because he did not use the proper means to transfer the motion from the piston to the axle.

Hulme, (F. EDWARD,) an art writer, born at Hanley, in Staffordshire, in 1841. He became a professor of drawing at King's College, London, and published numerous works on art subjects, including "Plant Form," (1868,) "Art Instruction in England," (1882,) "Symbolism in Christian Art," (1891,) "Birth and Development of Ornament," (1893,) etc.

Hulot, ü'lō', (HENRI,) a French lawyer, born in Paris in 1732, translated into French fifty books of Justinian's Pandects, (7 vols., 1803.) Died in 1775.

Hulse, hŭlss, (Rev. JOHN,) born at Middlewich, England, in 1708, founded the Hulsean Lecture of the University of Cambridge, in which he had graduated. Died in 1790.

Hulsemann, hōōl'sĕh-mân', (JOHANN,) a learned German Lutheran divine, born at Essen in 1602, was professor of divinity at Leipsic. Died in 1661.

Hulsius, hŭl'se-us, (ANTOON,) a Protestant scholar and theologian, born in 1615, became professor of divinity and Oriental languages at Leyden. Died in 1685.

Hulsius, (HENDRIK,) a theological writer, son of the preceding, was born at Breda in 1654; died in 1723.

Hulst, van der, vân der hŭlst, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1652, was successful in painting flowers, fruits, etc. He studied or worked in Rome. Died in 1708.

Hultsch, hōōlch, (FRIEDRICH OTTO,) a German scholar, born at Dresden, July 22, 1833. He was educated at Leipsic. His chief work is "Greek and Roman Metrology," (1862.) He also published critical editions of several Greek authors, chiefly mathematical. His edition of Pappus is of special importance, since more than half of the text had never before been edited.

Hultz, hōōlts, (JOHANN,) a German architect, of whom little is known. The completion of the great tower of the cathedral of Cologne is ascribed to him. It was finished in the first half of the fifteenth century.

Humann, hü'mân', (JEAN GEORGES,) a French financier, born at Strasburg in 1780, became minister of finance in 1832; died in 1842.

Humayun. See HOOMÂYOON.

Hum'bert I., (in Italian, **Umberto,** oom-bĕR'to,) King of Italy, was born March 14, 1844. He was the son of King Victor Emmanuel and of Queen Adelaide of Austria. At the battle of Custozza, in 1866, he acted as a lieutenant-general. In 1868 he was married to his cousin-german, Maria Margaret of Savoy, and in 1878 became king. Though popular as a sovereign, he was assassinated by an anarchist, July 29, 1900. He was succeeded by his son, Victor Emmanuel III.

Hum'bert, CARDINAL, an eminent French Benedictine monk, born in Burgundy; died about 1063.

Humbert, hüN'bair', (JEAN,) a Swiss Orientalist, born at Geneva in 1792, published, besides other works, an "Arabian Anthology," with French versions, (1819.) Died in 1851.

Humbert, (JOSEPH AMABLE,) a French general, born of humble parents at Rouvray, in Lorraine, about 1760. Having a fine figure, a pleasing address, and great audacity, he was rapidly promoted, and in 1795, as general of brigade, served under Hoche against the Vendean royalists. In 1798, as general of division, he commanded the army of about 1500 men which invaded Ireland, where, after gaining a victory over General Lake, he was forced to surrender to Lord Cornwallis. In 1802 he was employed in the expedition to Hayti under Leclerc, at whose death he returned to France in company with Pauline, the widow of Leclerc, and sister of Bonaparte. By aspiring to her hand he offended the First Consul. He consulted his safety by emigrating to the United States, where he lived in obscurity. Died at New Orleans in 1823.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Humboldt, hŭm'bōlt, **von,** [Ger. pron. fon hōōm'bolt,] (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH ALEXANDER,) BARON, an illustrious German savant and traveller, born in Berlin on the 14th of September, 1769. He was a son of Major von Humboldt, who served as adjutant or aide-de-camp to the Duke of Brunswick in the Seven Years' war. In 1786 he entered the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he studied natural science and political economy.

He became a pupil of Heyne, Blumenbach, and Eichhorn, at Göttingen, in 1788. In 1790 he travelled in France, Holland, and England, and published a treatise "On the Basalts of the Rhine." He studied mineralogy under Werner at Freiberg in 1791, and was appointed director-general of the mines of Anspach and Baireuth in 1792. He published in 1792 a work on subterranean plants, "Specimen Floræ subterraneæ Fribergensis." At an early age he cherished a passion to visit far-distant and unexplored regions of the globe. With this view he resigned his office about 1796, and passed some time at Jena, where he formed friendships with Goethe and Schiller. His reputation was extended by a treatise "On the Irritability of Muscles and Nervous Fibres," (1797.) Several of his projects for undertaking a voyage of discovery were frustrated by the wars that followed the French Revolution. At length, in June, 1799, he joined Aimé Bonpland in a voyage to South America. They spent about four years in the exploration of the northern part of South America, especially those portions which are drained by the Oronoco and the Rio Negro. They ascended the Magdalena as far as they could by water, and penetrated by land to Quito. In June, 1802, they ascended Chimborazo to a point nineteen thousand feet or more above the level of the sea, the highest point of the Andes ever reached by man. They passed nearly a year in the exploration of Mexico, visited the United States, and returned to Europe in July, 1804, with rich collections of plants, animals, and minerals. Humboldt became a resident of Paris, where he remained about twenty years, the greater part of which he spent in digesting and publishing the results of his observations. In this task he was assisted by Bonpland, Cuvier, Oltmanns, Arago, Kunth, and others. Between 1807 and 1817 they published, in French, a "Journey to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent," (3 vols.,) "Astronomical Observations and Measurements by the Barometer," (2 vols., 1808–10,) a "View of the Cordilleras, and Monuments of the Indigenous Peoples of America," (1810,) a "Collection of Observations on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy," (2 vols.,) a "Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain," (2 vols., 1811,) and "General Physics and Geology." He made an important contribution to botanical geography by his Latin work "On the Geographical Distribution of Plants according to the Temperature and Altitude," (1817.) His botanical collections were classed and described by S. Kunth in a work entitled "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum quas in Peregrinatione ad Plagam æquinoctialem Orbis novi collegerunt A. Bonpland et A. de Humboldt," (7 vols., 1815–25.) An English translation of his "Personal Narrative of Travels" was made by Helen Maria Williams, (5 vols., 1814–21.) In 1810 he was chosen a member of the French Institute in place of Cavendish. He removed to Berlin in 1826, and received, with the title of councillor, many marks of royal favour. At the request of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, and at his expense, Humboldt, Ehrenberg, and Rose made in 1829 a scientific exploration of Asiatic Russia. Among the results of this extensive expedition was an excellent work by Humboldt, entitled "Central Asia: Researches on the Chains of Mountains and the Comparative Climatology," (3 vols., 1843.) He was sent to Paris on several political missions by the King of Prussia between 1830 and 1848. He published a "Critical Examination of the Geography of the New Continent," (5 vols., 1835–38.) When he was more than seventy-four years old, he composed his celebrated work entitled "Kosmos; Entwurf einer physischen Weltbeschreibung," ("Cosmos; Essay of a Physical Description of the Universe,") the first volume of which appeared in 1845, and the fourth in 1858. "The first volume," says the author, "contains a general view of nature, from the remotest nebulæ and revolving double stars to the terrestrial phenomena of the geographical distribution of plants, of animals, and of races of men,—preceded by some preliminary considerations on the different degrees of enjoyment offered by the study of nature and the knowledge of her laws, and on the limits and method of a scientific exposition of the physical description of the universe." "The author of the remarkable book before us," says the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1848, "is assuredly the person in all Europe best fitted to undertake and accomplish such a work. Science has produced no man of more rich and varied attainments, more versatile in genius, more indefatigable in application to all kinds of learning, more energetic in action, or more ardent in inquiry, and, we may add, more entirely devoted to her cause in every period of a long life. At every epoch of that life, from a comparatively early age, he has been constantly before the public, realizing the ideal conception of a perfect traveller; a character which calls for almost as great a variety of excellences as those which go to realize Cicero's idea of a perfect orator. . . . Above all things is necessary a genial and kindly temperament, which excites no enmities, but, on the contrary, finds or makes friends everywhere. No man in the ranks of science is more distinguished for this last characteristic than Baron von Humboldt. We believe that he has not an enemy." The "Kosmos" has been translated into French by H. Faye and Ch. Galusky, (1848–57,) and into English by Mrs. Sabine. He received from the French government the title of grand officer of the legion of honour, and was a member of all the principal Academies of the world. Among his other works is "Aspects of Nature," ("Ansichten der Natur," 1808; 3d edition, 2 vols., 1849.) He died in Berlin, May 6, 1859, in his ninetieth year.

See JULIETTE BAUER, "Lives of the Brothers Humboldt," London, 1852; H. KLENCKE or KLETKE, "A. von Humboldt; ein biographisches Denkmal," 1852; Review of the "Kosmos" in the "London Quarterly Review," vol. lxxvii.; R. H. STODDARD, "Life of Alexander von Humboldt," New York, 1859; AGASSIZ, "Eulogy on Humboldt" in the "Living Age" for October 2, 1869; PRUYS VAN DER HOEVEN, "A. von Humboldt, Interpres Naturæ," 1845; "Quarterly Review" for January and July, 1816, October, 1817, April, 1819 July, 1821, December, 1845, and January, 1854; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1815; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848.

Humboldt, von, (KARL WILHELM,) BARON, a celebrated German philologist and statesman, born at Potsdam on the 22d of June, 1767, was a brother of the preceding. His early education was directed by Joachim Campe, a distinguished philanthropist. About 1788 he entered the University of Göttingen, where he studied philology under G. Heyne. Among the intimate friends of his youth was George Forster, the traveller. In July, 1789, he visited Paris, and hailed with enthusiasm the advent of the new régime. He afterwards studied at Jena, and there formed an intimate and lasting friendship with the poet Schiller, who encouraged and directed him in his literary pursuits. Humboldt became also the friend and literary counsellor of Goethe. About 1791 he married Caroline von Dachenröden. Among his early works was an excellent "Essay on the Greeks," (1792.) In 1799 he produced an admirable critical essay on Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea," which established his reputation as a critic. He was appointed minister to Rome by the King of Prussia about 1802, and soon after that date produced a poem entitled "Rome," ("Rom.") He returned to Prussia in 1808, and was appointed minister of public instruction about the end of that year. He took a prominent part in the foundation of the University of Berlin. About 1810 he resigned his office, and was sent as ambassador to Vienna. While thus employed in the public service, he devoted his leisure time to the study of languages, in many of which he was profoundly versed. He acquired distinction as a diplomatist, and induced Austria to join the coalition against Napoleon in August, 1813. He represented Prussia at the Conference of Châtillon and the Congress of Vienna, 1814. Talleyrand's opinion of him is said to have been expressed in these words: "Europe does not possess three statesmen of such power," ("L'Europe n'a pas trois hommes d'état de cette force.") He was sent as ambassador to London about 1816, and was appointed minister and privy councillor at Berlin in 1819. He advocated a liberal constitution, and, when he found that the king was determined to adopt a reactionary policy, he resigned his office about the end of 1819, after which he took no part in political affairs. He composed numerous poems, the most of which remained in manuscript until his death, and many treatises on language, philology, etc. Among his principal works are an "Essay on the New French Constitution," (1792,) a metrical translation of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus, (1816,) which is highly commended,

"Researches on the Aborigines of Spain by Means of the Basque Language," (1821,) and a "Memoir on Comparative Linguistic." He was one of the greatest philosophers and critics of his time, and has been called the creator of comparative philology. The interesting correspondence between Schiller and Wilhelm von Humboldt was published in 1830. In the latter part of his life he devoted his attention to the study of the languages of barbarous tribes of America and Asia. He died at Tegel, near Berlin, April 8, 1835, leaving unfinished an extensive and excellent work, entitled "On the Kawi Language in the Island of Java," ("Ueber die Kawi Sprache auf der Insel Java,") which was published in 1836. His works were collected and edited by his brother Alexander, under the title of "Wilhelm von Humboldts Gesammelte Werke," (4 vols., 1841–52.)

See GUSTAV SCHLESIER, "Wilhelm von Humboldts Leben;" KLENCKE, "W. von Humboldts Leben," (translated into English by JULIETTE BAUER in 1852;) SCHLESIER, "Erinnerungen an Wilhelm von Humboldt," 2 vols., 1843-45; ROBERT HAYM, "Wilhelm von Humboldt Lebensbild und Charakteristik," 1856; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1842; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1868.

Hume, (Rev. ABRAHAM,) an English antiquary, born about 1815. He became incumbent of a parish in Liverpool about 1846, and distinguished himself as a promoter of education. He wrote, besides other works, "The Learned Societies and Printing-Clubs of the United Kingdom," (1847.) Died in 1884.

Hume, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet and minister, born about 1560, preached at Logie. He published a volume of "Hymns or Sacred Songs," which were admired, especially the "Day Estival." Died in 1609.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hume or Home, (DAVID,) of Godscroft, a Scottish minister and writer, supposed to have been born about 1560. He preached some years in France. He wrote some Latin poems, "Apologia Basilica," ("Apology or Defence of the King," 1626,) and "The History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus," (1644.)

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.

Hume, (DAVID,) an eminent English historian and philosopher, born in Edinburgh on the 26th of April, 1711. He was a younger son of Joseph Hume or Home, who, though related to the Earl of Home, was not wealthy. In his Autobiography he says, "My studious disposition, my sobriety, and my industry gave my family a notion that the law was a proper profession for me; but I found an insurmountable aversion to everything but the pursuits of philosophy and general learning; and, while they fancied I was poring upon Voet and Vinnius, Cicero and Virgil were the authors which I was secretly devouring." For the sake of economy, he went to France in 1734 or 1735, and spent about two years at Rheims and La Flèche, where he wrote his "Treatise on Human Nature." This was published in London in 1738, but was treated with discouraging neglect. He says himself, "It fell from the press without reaching such distinction as even to excite a murmur among the zealots." Mackintosh calls this work "the first systematic attack on all the principles of knowledge and belief, and the most formidable, if universal skepticism could ever be more than a mere exercise of ingenuity." He passed several ensuing years in Scotland in his favourite studies, and issued in 1742 the first part of his "Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary," which was moderately successful. These contain new, ingenious, and suggestive ideas on commerce, political economy, and other subjects.

In 1746 he was appointed secretary to General Saint Clair, with whom he passed two years on the continent. Returning to his brother's residence in Scotland, he composed an "Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals," and the second part of his Essays, which appeared in 1752, with the title of "Political Discourses." The latter of these was received with favour abroad and at home, while the other was scarcely noticed. About this time he commenced his most celebrated work, the "History of England," the first volume of which (comprising the reigns of James I. and Charles I.) was published in 1754. He describes its reception in these terms: "I was assailed by one cry of reproach, disapprobation, and even detestation: English, Scotch, and Irish, Whig and Tory, churchman and sectary, freethinker and religionist, patriot and courtier, united their rage against the man who had presumed to shed a generous tear for the fate of Charles I. and the Earl of Strafford; and after the first ebullitions of their fury were over, what was still more mortifying, the book seemed to sink into oblivion. Mr. Millar told me that in a twelvemonth he sold only forty-five copies of it." The subsequent volumes, however, were better appreciated, and the whole work became very popular and raised the author to affluence. The last volume was published in 1761. His style is generally admired, as graceful, natural, and perspicuous. But the value of his history is materially lessened by his partiality and inaccuracy. He was, as a skeptic, prejudiced against religion, and in civil government was inclined to favour prerogative. He is not profoundly versed in the philosophy of history, or in the progressive development of the British constitution. "He was far too indolent," says Alison, "to acquire the vast stores of facts indispensable for correct generalization on the varied theatre of human affairs." Macaulay compares him to "an accomplished advocate, whose insidious candour only increases the effect of his vast mass of sophistry."

Respecting his merits as a political economist, Lord Brougham says, "Of the 'Political Discourses' it would be difficult to speak in terms of too great commendation. They combine almost every excellence which can belong to such a performance. The great merit, however, of these discourses is their originality." In 1763 Hume accepted the office of secretary to the Earl of Hertford, ambassador to Paris, and having returned in 1766, much delighted by the caresses of the Parisians, he was employed two years as under-secretary of state. In 1769 he retired from office, and, with an income of £1000 a year, took up his residence in Edinburgh, where he died in August, 1776. Besides the works above named, he wrote the "Natural History of Religion," (1755,) and "Dialogues concerning Natural Religion," (1783.) He was never married. His personal character appears to have been amiable and respectable on the score of morality. "The Life of Mr. Hume," says Mackintosh, "written by himself, is remarkable above most, if not all, writings of that sort for hitting the degree of interest between coldness and egotism which becomes a modest man in speaking of his private history. Few writers, whose opinions were so obnoxious, have more perfectly escaped every personal imputation."

See HUME'S "Autobiography," 1777; DAVID DALRYMPLE, "Life of D. Hume," 1787; JOHN HILL BURTON, "Life and Correspondence of D. Hume," 2 vols., 1846; T. E. RITCHIE, "Account of the Life and Writings of D. Hume," 1807; MACKINTOSH, "Progress of Ethical Philosophy," 1 vol. 8vo; BRENNER, "Das Genie des Herrn Hume," etc., 1774; BROUGHAM, "Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III."

Hume, (DAVID,) an able Scottish lawyer, born in 1756, was a nephew of the preceding. He was professor of Scottish law in the University of Edinburgh, and a baron of the court of exchequer. He wrote a valuable legal text-book, entitled "Commentaries on the Law of Scotland respecting the Description and Punishment of Crimes," (1797.) Died in 1838.

Hume, (FERGUS,) an English novelist, born in 1862. He published "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," (1887,) "Monsieur Judas," (1890,) "The Nameless City," (1893,) "The Dwarf's Chamber," (1896,) etc.

Hume, (GRIZEL.) See BAILLIE.

Hume, (HUGH CAMPBELL,) third Earl of Marchmont, born in 1708, was a grandson of Patrick, the first Earl. He acted a prominent part in Parliament as an opponent of Walpole, and was keeper of the great seal of Scotland from 1764 to 1794. Died in 1794, without male issue.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Hume, (JAMES DEACON,) an English financier, born at Newington in 1774, obtained in 1790 a clerkship in the London custom-house. Having given proof of ability and energy in responsible positions, he was employed in 1823 in the arduous task of simplifying and reducing to order the multitude of discordant statutes by which the transactions of the custom-house were complicated

and perplexed. For this important service he received from government a present of five thousand pounds, and in 1829 he was appointed assistant secretary of the board of trade. He resigned in 1840, and died in 1842.

Hume, (JOSEPH,) M.P., a British statesman of the Radical party, was born at Montrose, Scotland, in 1777. Having studied surgery, he entered as surgeon the service of the East India Company in 1797. He learned the native languages of India, and, by combining the functions of interpreter and paymaster with those of army-surgeon, he acquired a handsome competence, and returned home in 1808. By a careful study of the national resources and the condition of the people, he prepared himself for the task of a legislator and reformer, and entered Parliament in 1812. From 1818 to 1830 he represented Montrose in Parliament, where he gained great distinction by his industry and independence and by his important services to the working-classes. He was for many years pre-eminent in the House as a financial reformer and a sturdy opponent of monopolies and high taxes. He declined political preferment on several occasions, and continued to serve in the House of Commons until his death, in 1855.

Hume, (MARTIN ANDREW,) an English historical writer, born at London in 1847. He has published "Chronicle of Henry VIII.," (1889,) "Courtships of Queen Elizabeth," (1896,) "Spain: its Greatness and Decay," (1898,) etc., and edited the "Calendar of Spanish State Papers."

Hume, (Sir PATRICK,) Earl of Marchmont, a Scottish patriot, was born in 1641. He was persecuted in the reign of Charles II., and escaped to Holland in 1684. Having returned in 1688, he was made lord chancellor in 1696, and Earl of Marchmont. Died in 1724.

Hume, (PATRICK,) a Scottish critic, who taught school in London. He published in 1695 "Annotations on Milton's Paradise Lost," which was the first attempt to illustrate that author, and was commended by Bishop Newton. His critical labours have been appropriated by later commentators. According to "Blackwood's Magazine," Hume is "the father of that style of comparative criticism which has been so much employed during these later days in illustrating the works of our great poet."

Humerus, hoo'mâ-roos, (?) (LARS JOHANSSON,) a Swedish poet, known as "Lucidor the Unfortunate," born in Stockholm about 1642. He was educated at Upsala, where in 1668 he became a professor, but in 1669 he went to Stockholm and wrote verse for his living. He was murdered August 13, 1674. "The Flowers of Helicon" ("Helicons Blomster") is considered his poetical monument, but his hymns are his best work. With great faults of taste and style, he was by far the best Swedish writer of his times. He is called "Lars Johansson" in many bibliographies.

Humes, hümz, (THOMAS WILLIAM,) D.D., an American educator, born at Knoxville, Tennessee, April 22, 1815. He graduated at East Tennessee College in 1836, held an Episcopalian rectorship, 1846–61, was president of East Tennessee University, 1865–79, and of the University of Tennessee, 1879–83. Died January 16, 1892.

Humières, d', dü'me-air', (LOUIS **de Crevant**—deh krĕh-vŏn',) DUC, a French general and courtier of Louis XIV., was created marshal in 1668, and commanded the right wing at the victory of Cassel, in 1677. He commanded the army in Flanders which was defeated by Waldeck in 1689. Died in 1694.

Hummel, hōōm'mĕl, (JOHANN ERDMANN,) a German painter, born at Cassel about 1770. He worked in Berlin, and became in 1809 professor of perspective, etc. in the Royal Academy of that city. Died in 1827.

Hummel, hōōm'mĕl, (JOHANN NEPOMUK,) an excellent composer and pianist, born at Presburg, Hungary, in 1778. About the age of eight he became a pupil of Mozart in Vienna, and at the age of sixteen he was accounted one of the most skilful performers in Germany. He entered the service of Prince Esterhazy in 1803, and became chapel-master to the King of Würtemberg in 1816. He was chapel-master to the Duke of Weimar from 1818 until his death, during which period he performed with applause in London, Paris, and Saint Petersburg. Among his best works are concertos and sonatas for the piano. Died in 1837.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hummelius, hōōm-mā'le-ŭs, or **Hummel**, (JOHANN,) a German mathematician, born at Memmingen in 1518, was professor at Leipsic. Died in 1562.

Hum'perdinck, (ENGELBERT,) a musical composer, born at Siegberg, near Bonn, in 1854. His musical fairy play, "Hänsel und Gretel," (1893,) was phenomenally successful. It was followed by "Schneewittchen," "Die Lieben Geislein," D. 1921.

Humphrey, hŭm'fre,* (HEMAN,) D.D., an American divine, born in Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1779. He graduated at Yale in 1805. He was six years minister in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He became president of Amherst College in 1823, and was succeeded in that office by Dr. Edward Hitchcock in 1845, when he removed to Pittsfield. He wrote several valuable works, among which are a "Tour in France, Great Britain, and Belgium," (2 vols., 1838,) "Domestic Education," (1840,) and "Letters to a Son in the Ministry," (1845.) Died in 1859.

Humphrey, hŭm'fre, (LAWRENCE,) an English Calvinistic divine, born at Newport-Pagnel about 1527. In 1555 he retired to Zurich to escape persecution, and returned after the death of Queen Mary. He became professor of divinity in Oxford in 1560, and Dean of Winchester in 1580. He published several able theological works. Died about 1590.

Humphreys, hŭm'frĕz,* (ANDREW A.,) an American general, born at Philadelphia in 1810, graduated at West Point in 1837. He served against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and subsequently in the engineer department of the army, and on the coast survey and the hydrographic survey of the delta of the Mississippi. During the civil war he held important positions in the Union army, commanded a division at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and a corps in the battles near Petersburg in 1865. In 1866 he was appointed chief of engineers of the army. Retired June 30, 1879; died Dec. 27, 1883.

Humphreys, (DAVID,) an American poet, born in Derby, Connecticut, in 1753. He entered the army about 1776, and became in 1780 a colonel and aide-de-camp to General Washington. In 1784 he went to Europe with Jefferson, as secretary of legation. He aided Barlow and other poets in "The Anarchiad," and wrote other works, among which are a "Poem on the Happiness of America," and an "Address to the Armies of the United States," (1772.) He was sent as minister to Portugal in 1790, and to Spain in 1797. Died in 1818.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Humphreys, hŭm'frĕz, (HENRY NOEL,) a British antiquary and numismatist, born at Birmingham in 1810. He published "The Coins of England," (1847,) "Ten Centuries of Art," (1851,) etc. Died June 13, 1879.

Humphreys, (JAMES,) an eminent lawyer and juridical writer, born in Montgomeryshire, Wales. He published a valuable work on "English Laws of Real Property," (1820.) Died in 1830.

Humphreys or **Humphrey**, (PELHAM,) an English composer and musician, born in 1647. He composed anthems and songs. Died in 1674.

Hunauld, ü'nō', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a learned French physician, born at Châteaubriant in 1701, resided in Paris. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1730 he became professor of anatomy in the Jardin des Plantes. He wrote dissertations on osteology, etc. Died in 1742.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Hund, hōōnt, (WIGULÆUS,) a German genealogist,

* This name is pronounced differently in different parts of the United States: some families writing their names HUMPHREY or HUMPHREYS always omit the initial *h* in pronunciation.

born in 1514, became aulic councillor at Munich in 1540. Died in 1588.

See J. T. KÖHLER, "Leben und Schriften Hunds," 1750.

Hundeshagen, hōōn'dĕs-hä'gĕn, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German writer on forests, was born at Hanau in 1783. Among his works is an "Encyclopædia of the Science of Forests," (2 vols., 1821.) Died in 1834.

Hundeshagen, (KARL BERNHARD,) a theologian, son of the preceding, was born in Hesse-Cassel in 1810. He became professor at Heidelberg in 1847, and published "German Protestantism: its Past and Present," (1846.) In 1867 he became a professor at Bonn, where he died, June 2, 1872.

Hundhorst. See HONTHORST.

Hundt, hōōnt, (MAGNUS,) a German naturalist and writer, born at Magdeburg in 1449. He taught physics in the University of Leipsic. Died in 1519.

Hun'ĕ-ric or **Hun'nĕ-ric,** [Gr. 'Ονώριχος,] second King of the Vandals of Africa, was the eldest son of Genseric, whom he succeeded in 447 A.D.; but he did not inherit his father's abilities. He married the daughter of the emperor Valentinian III. His reign was extremely cruel and tyrannical. As an Arian, he persecuted the Catholics in particular. He died in 484, and left three sons, of whom Hilderic was the eldest; but Gondamond, a nephew of Huneric, was proclaimed his successor.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Hunfalvy, (JOHN,) (in Hungarian, HUNFALVY JÁNOS, hoon-fŏlvyĕ' yä'nosh,) a brother of Paul, noticed below, was born at Gross-Schlagendorf, June 8, 1820. In 1846 he was made historical professor at Käsmark. His works include "Universal History" and various books on Hungary. In 1870 he was appointed professor of geography in the University of Pesth. Died in 1888.

Hunfalvy, (PAUL,) (in Hungarian, HUNFALVY PÁL,) an eminent philologist, born at Nagy-Szálok, Hungary, March 12, 1810. He was educated at Pesth, and in 1842 became law-professor at Käsmark. Among his publications are one on the Finnish language, entitled "Chrestomathia Fennica," (1861,) "Ethnography of the Magyars," (1876,) and many other works, chiefly relating to the non-Aryan races and languages of Europe. Died in 1891.

Hun'gerford, (MARGARET WOLFE,) *née* Hamilton, an Irish novelist, born in 1855. Under the pseudonym of The Duchess she published a large number of novels of a light society character. Died June 24, 1897.

Hu-nī'ă-dē or **Hun'yă-dē,** [Hun. HUNYADY, hoon'yŏdy; Fr. HUNIADE, hü'ne-ăd',] (JOAN'NES CORVI'NUS,) a brave Hungarian general, who about 1440 was chosen Vaivode of Transylvania. Soon after Ladislaus, King of Poland, was killed at the battle of Varna by the Turks, (1444,) Huniades was made captain-general of his army and Governor of Hungary. His chief exploit was the successful defence of Belgrade against Mahomet II., in 1456. He died of wounds received in this action. His son, Matthias Corvinus, was elected King of Hungary.

Hun'nis, (WILLIAM,) chapel-master to Queen Elizabeth, wrote several volumes of psalms and hymns, (published from 1550 to 1588.)

Hunnius, hoon'ne-ŭs, (ÆGIDIUS,) a Lutheran theologian, noted for intolerance, was born at Winnenden, in Würtemberg, in 1550. He was professor at Wittenberg, and wrote, besides other works, "Calvinus Judaizans," (1593.) Died in 1603.

Hunnius, (NIKOLAUS,) an able Lutheran theologian, son of the preceding, was born at Marburg in 1585. He was superintendent of all the churches of Lubeck from 1623 to 1643. He wrote against Popery, Calvinism, and Socinianism. Died in 1643.

See L. HELLER, "N. Hunnius, sein Leben und Wirken," 1843.

Hunold, hoo'nolt, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur,* who wrote under the pseudonym of MENANTES, born near Arnstadt in 1680. His works include romances, tales, and poems. Died in 1721.

Hŭnt, (ALFRED WILLIAM,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born at Liverpool in 1830. He graduated with honours at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and won great distinction as a follower of Turner and an opponent of the naturalistic school of landscapists. Died May 3, 1896. His wife MARGARET, a daughter of James Raine, was born at Durham in 1831. She wrote many novels, and made a translation of Grimm's "Tales" with the original notes.

Hunt, (ARABELLA,) an English musician and vocalist, who taught singing to Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne. One of Congreve's best-known poems was addressed to her. Died December 26, 1705.

Hŭnt, (EDWARD B.,) an American military engineer, born in Livingston county, New York, in 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1845, was employed as engineer on several forts and light-houses, invented a submarine battery, and gained the rank of captain in 1859. Died in 1863.

Hŭnt, (FREDERICK KNIGHT,) an English editor, born in Buckinghamshire in 1814. After writing for the "Illustrated London News," etc., he was chief editor of the London "Daily News" from 1851 until his death. He wrote "The Book of Art," and "The Fourth Estate; or, Contributions to the History of Newspapers," etc., (1850.) Died in 1854.

Hunt, (FREEMAN,) an editor, born in Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1804. He became in 1839 the editor and owner of the "Merchants' Magazine," issued monthly in New York. He published, besides other works, "Lives of American Merchants," (2 vols., 1856.) Died in 1858.

Hunt, (GEORGE WARD,) an English politician, born in 1825. He was elected a member of Parliament for the county of Northampton in 1857, as a Conservative. He was re-elected, and gained distinction by a bill to counteract the cattle-plague of 1866. He became chancellor of the exchequer about March 1, 1868, and resigned in December of that year. Died July 28, 1877.

Hunt, (HARRIOT K.,) an American physician, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1805. In 1835 she began to practise medicine, but by reason of her sex could obtain no medical degree until 1853, when she received the doctorate from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. She was noted as an able speaker on woman's rights, health-reform, etc. Died January 2, 1875.

Hunt, (HENRY,) M.P., an English Radical, born in Wiltshire in 1773, acquired popularity with his party by his intrepid audacity and by his inflammatory harangues. He often presided at the meetings against the corn-laws. In 1820 he was arrested at Manchester, while addressing a political meeting, and punished with a fine and several years' imprisonment. He was returned to Parliament for Preston in 1831, defeating the Earl of Derby, his opponent, and witnessed the triumph of the Reform bill, for which he had toiled and suffered. Died in 1835.

Hunt, (ISAAC,) a native of the West Indies, was educated in Philadelphia. He took the royalist side in the Revolution, removed to England, and became a preacher at Paddington about 1780. He published "The Rights of Englishmen." He was the father of Leigh Hunt.

Hunt, (JAMES HENRY LEIGH,) a popular English poet and *littérateur,* born at Southgate, near London, in 1784, was the son of Isaac Hunt, noticed above, and Mary Shewell, of Philadelphia. He left school at the age of fifteen, and acted as clerk in the War Office until 1808, when he formed a partnership with his brother John to issue "The Examiner," a journal of liberal politics, which attained under his editorship a high reputation for literary merit. In 1812 the brothers were condemned to pay each a fine of five hundred pounds, and to be imprisoned two years, for a satirical article in which the prince-regent was styled an "Adonis of fifty." While in prison, he wrote "Rimini," (1816,) one of his most admired poems, "The Descent of Liberty," and "The Feast of the Poets." At this period he was intimate with Byron, Moore, Shelley, and Keats. From 1818 to 1822 he edited "The Indicator," a series of periodical essays, admired for genial humour, easy style, and brilliant fancy. In 1822 he was associated with Byron and Shelley as an editor of "The Liberal," a political and literary journal; and for this object he resided with Byron in Pisa and Genoa. But Shelley was drowned, Byron and Hunt became estranged, and after the issue of four numbers

"The Liberal" was discontinued. Hunt returned to England about 1824, and published "Recollections of Byron," (1828,) which gave great offence to Byron's friends. He was editor of "The Companion" and the London Journal," and wrote for several periodicals. Among the multifarious productions of his versatile genius are a popular poem entitled "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," (1835,) "Stories from the Italian Poets," "Men, Women, and Books," (1847,) "Imagination and Fancy," and his "Autobiography," (3 vols., 1850.) A pension of two hundred pounds was granted him in 1847. Died August 28, 1859. Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh, speaks of Hunt as "the most vivid of poets and most cordial of critics." ("Recreations of Christopher North.")

See his "Autobiography," 1850; HAZLITT, "Spirit of the Age," and his "Table-Talk;" LORD JEFFREY, critique in the "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1816, (vol. xxvi.;) E. P. WHIPPLE, "Essays and Reviews;" W. GIFFORD, critique in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1816, (vol. xiv.;) "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES. For a full account of the writings of Leigh Hunt, see a "List of the Writings of William Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt," by ALEXANDER IRELAND, London, 1868; "North British Review" for November, 1850, and November, 1860; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1816.

Hunt, (JEREMIAH,) an English dissenting minister, born in London in 1678, preached for many years at Pinners' Hall. Died in 1744.

Hunt, (LEIGH.) See HUNT, (JAMES HENRY LEIGH.)

Hunt, (RICHARD MORRIS,) a distinguished American architect, born in Brattleborough, Vermont, October 31, 1829. He was several years in the Boston High School. In 1842 he went to Europe, and studied architecture in Paris and Geneva. He subsequently visited various parts of Europe, and also Asia Minor and Egypt, for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the architecture of different countries. He was architect of the Lenox Library, New York, the Naval Observatory, Washington, the Administration Building at the Columbian Exposition of 1893, and other important structures. Died July 31, 1895.

Hunt, (ROBERT,) an English author and philosopher, born at Devonport in 1807. His youth was passed in poverty, from which he was relieved by William Allen, the chemist, who procured him a situation in London. In 1832 he opened a druggist's shop in Penzance, having previously been a diligent student of chemistry and other sciences. He published his discoveries of the chemical action of the solar rays in an interesting work entitled "Researches on Light," (1844,) and in 1849 he gave to the world "The Poetry of Science." His "Panthea; or, The Spirit of Nature," (1849,) is designated by a writer in the "North British Review" as "a work of a very peculiar character, in which philosophy and poetry are finely blended, and where great truths and noble sentiments are expressed in language full of beauty and eloquence." Among his later productions are "Elementary Physics," (1851,) and "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain," (1855.) He had a high reputation as a lecturer on science. He was the editor of three editions of Ure's "Dictionary of Arts," etc., and of the supplementary volume published in 1878. Died in 1887.

Hunt, (THOMAS,) D.D., an English scholar, born in 1696, became in 1747 professor of Hebrew in Oxford University. He wrote "Observations on the Book of Proverbs." Died in 1774.

Hunt, (THOMAS STERRY,) a distinguished American chemist and geologist, born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1826. He studied medicine for some time in his native town, and afterwards became assistant chemist to Professor Silliman at Yale College. About 1847 he became connected with the geological survey of Canada, and professor of chemistry at Quebec. He was professor of chemistry at McGill University 1862–68, and of geology in the Massachusetts Institute 1872–78. He contributed largely to the "Proceedings" of learned institutions, and to the "American Journal of Science." While acting as a juror to the International Exhibition at Paris in 1855, Mr. Hunt had conferred on him the cross of the Legion of Honour; and in 1859 he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of London. Died February 12, 1892.

Hunt, (THORNTON,) an English journalist, the eldest son of Leigh Hunt, was born in 1810. He wrote, besides other works, "The Foster-Brother," (1845.) Died 1873.

Hunt, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English painter in water-colours, born in London in 1790. His subjects are simple and homely, such as a "Peasant Boy" in various moods and phases, a "Farm-House Beauty," flowers, fruits, and other objects of still life. His works are admirable for colouring and perfection of finish. Died in 1864.

Hunt, (WILLIAM HOLMAN,) an eminent historical painter, one of the chief founders of the pre-Raphaelite school of England, was born in London about 1827. He began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1846. About 1850 he and several other artists assumed the name of "Pre-Raphaelite Brethren," proposing to restore the art of painting from the degenerate style of Raphael and his coevals. His works are very minutely finished, and are close imitations of nature. Among his master-pieces are "Our English Coasts," (1853,) "The Awakening Conscience," (1854,) "The Light of the World," (1854,) and "The Shadow of Death," (1873.) "Hunt's 'Light of the World,'" says Ruskin, "is, I believe, the most perfect instance of expressional purpose with technical power which the world has yet produced." Later works are "The Triumph of the Innocents," (1885,) and "May Day, Magdalen Tower," (1891.)

Hunt, (WILLIAM MORRIS,) an American artist, born at Brattleborough, Vermont, in 1824. He entered Harvard College in 1840, but left in his senior year for a tour in Europe. He spent a winter in Italy and two years in Dusseldorf, after which he studied with Couture and Millet. From 1855 to 1862 he painted at Newport, Rhode Island, when he removed to Boston. In 1868 he opened an art school for ladies. His studio was burned in the great fire of 1872. In 1878 he painted two large pictures on the walls of the Assembly Chamber at Albany, but his health failed, and he died at the Isles of Shoals in 1879.

Hunter, (ANNE,) wife of the great surgeon John Hunter, and sister of Sir Everard Home, was born in Scotland in 1742. She wrote "My Mother bids me braid my Hair," and other songs, set to music by Haydn. Her poems, published in 1802, were praised by "Blackwood's Magazine." Died in 1821.

Hunter, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English physician and antiquary, born in Durham in 1675; died in 1757.

Hunt'er, (DAVID,) an American general, born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1802, graduated at West Point in 1822. He became a colonel in May, 1861, served in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, was appointed a major-general of volunteers about August, and took command of the army and department of Missouri in November, 1861. About the 1st of April, 1862, he was appointed commander of the army at Port Royal, or Hilton Head. In May ensuing he issued an order that the "persons heretofore held as slaves in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida are declared forever free." This order was annulled by the President as premature. He was made brigadier-general and major-general in 1865, and was retired July 31, 1866. Died February 2, 1886.

Hunter, (HENRY,) D.D., a Scottish divine and author, born at Culross in 1741, was a man of superior talents. From 1771 until his death he was pastor of a Scottish church in London. He was the author of a popular work styled "Sacred Biography," (1783–1802,) and translated Lavater's "Essays on Physiognomy," Saint-Pierre's "Studies of Nature," and other French works. His translation of Lavater, finely illustrated, sold for forty guineas a copy. Died in 1802.

Hunter, (HUMPHREY,) a patriot of the American Revolution, born in Ireland in 1755. About 1760 his widowed mother emigrated with her family to Mecklenburg, North Carolina. He entered the Revolutionary army in 1776, and rendered distinguished service at the battle of Eutaw Springs. He was ordained in 1789, and from 1805 till his death, in 1827, was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Steele Creek, North Carolina.

Hunter, (JOHN,) an eminent British anatomist and surgeon, born at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, in 1728, was the youngest of ten children. After receiving

a very defective education, he worked a few years with a cabinet-maker in Glasgow. In 1748 he went to London, where he was employed by his brother William as an assistant in the dissection-room. Having pursued the study of anatomy with ardour and remarkable success, he was received in 1754 as a partner in his brother's school, and lectured regularly for about five years. In 1760, for the sake of his health, he exchanged this employment for that of army-surgeon, and at the peace of 1763 returned to London. In 1767 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and soon after surgeon of Saint George's Hospital. He was eminent for surgical skill, and acquired greater celebrity by his researches in comparative anatomy, physiology, and natural history, on which he wrote several treatises. His museum is said to have cost £70,000. Died in 1793. He is admitted to be the greatest British anatomist of the eighteenth century, and was noted for originality, independence, and estimable moral qualities. Among his best works are a "Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-Shot Wounds," and another on "Certain Parts of the Animal Economy."

See EVERARD HOME, "Life of John Hunter;" JESSE FOOTE, "Life of J. Hunter," 1794; JOSEPH ADAMS, "Memoirs of the Life and Doctrines of J. Hunter," 1816; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hunter, (JOHN,) a British naval officer, born at Leith in 1738, obtained the rank of vice-admiral. Died in 1821.

Hunter, (JOHN,) a Scottish critic, born at Closeburn in 1747, was for many years professor of humanity in Saint Andrew's, and published good editions of Horace, (1797,) Virgil, (1800,) and Juvenal, (1806.) Died in 1837.

Hunter, (JOHN KELSO,) a Scottish artist, born near Dundonald, December 15, 1802. He was bred a shoemaker, but in spite of many discouragements won recognition as a good painter, chiefly of portraits. He published "Retrospect of an Artist's Life," (1868,) "Life-Studies of Character," "Memorials of West-Country Men and Manners," etc. Died February 3, 1873.

Hunter, (Rev. JOSEPH,) an English antiquary, born at Sheffield in 1783. He was for many years minister of a congregation of dissenters at Bath. He published several valuable works, among which are a "History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster," (2 vols., 1828,) and "Illustrations of the Life and Studies of Shakspeare," (2 vols., 1845.) He was assistant keeper of the public records. Died in 1861.

Hunter, (ROBERT,) an English officer and writer, was appointed Governor of New York in 1710, and acted as Governor of Jamaica from 1728 until his death. He wrote a "Letter on Enthusiasm," ascribed to Swift and Shaftesbury. Died in 1734.

Hunter, (ROBERT MERCER TALIAFERRO,) an American statesman, born in Essex county, Virginia, April 21, 1809. He graduated at the University of Virginia, studied law, and commenced its practice in his native town in 1830. He voted for Jackson in 1832, and was elected to the legislature of Virginia in 1833. He was chosen a representative to Congress in 1837. His first speech in this body was in favour of the independent treasury and against a national bank. He also took strong grounds in opposition to the protective policy of Mr. Clay, and in all his subsequent career was an able advocate of free trade. In 1839 he was chosen Speaker of the House, and for his dignified and impartial discharge of its duties received, at the close of the term, in 1841, a unanimous vote of thanks. He favoured the election of James K. Polk, and supported his policy with regard to Texas and the tariff. The warehousing system, which was first incorporated in the tariff bill, was originated and drawn up by Mr. Hunter. He was elected in 1847 to the United States Senate, in which he served through two full terms, and was elected for a third term ending in 1865. He supported the Douglas Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution in 1858. He was secretary of state of the Southern Confederacy from July, 1861, to February, 1862, and was one of the two Senators who represented Virginia in the Senate at Richmond from February, 1862, to 1865 Died July 18, 1887.

Hunter, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished anatomist and physician, born at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, in 1718, was a brother of John Hunter, noticed above. He received a liberal education in the University of Glasgow, and formed a professional connection with Dr. Cullen, who afterwards became so eminent as a medical writer. In 1741 he removed to London, where he acquired a high reputation as a lecturer on anatomy and a medical practitioner. He formed a partnership with his brother John in 1748. Having obtained a large and lucrative practice, he was appointed in 1764 physician-extraordinary to the queen. In 1767 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, to whose "Transactions" he contributed. About 1770 he founded in London an anatomical museum, to which were attached a classical library, and a cabinet of rare medals, which cost £20,000. The most important of his publications is the "Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus," (1774.) He died in 1783.

Hunter, (WILLIAM,) a British surgeon, born at Montrose, was employed in the service of the East India Company in Bengal. He published an "Account of Pegu," (1785,) "Caverns near Bombay," a "Hindostanee Dictionary," and several medical treatises. He was eminent as an Orientalist, and from 1794 to 1808 was secretary of the Asiatic Society. Died in 1815.

Hunter, (Sir WILLIAM WILSON,) a British publicist, born July 15, 1840. He was educated at Glasgow, Paris, and Bonn, and was sent to India in the civil service in 1862. He served with great honour in Orissa during the famine of 1866, and in 1871 was made director-general of statistics for India. Among his works are "The Annals of Rural Bengal," "Orissa," "Statistical Account of Bengal," (20 vols., 1876; prepared under his supervision,) "The Indian Empire," (1882,) "Imperial Gazetteer of India," (1884,) "The Rulers of India," (edited 1890–95,) and "The Old Missionary," (1895.) Died 1907.

Hunt'ing-don, (SELINA,) COUNTESS OF, an English lady, eminent for her piety and munificence, was the daughter of the Earl of Ferrers. Her maiden name was SHIRLEY. She was born in 1707, and in 1728 was married to Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. After her husband's death, about 1746, she lived in fellowship with the Calvinistic Methodists, chose Whitefield for her chaplain, and was noted for her zeal and devotion. She founded at Trevecca a seminary for preachers, built chapels, and spent large sums for religious purposes. Her sect was known as the "Countess of Huntingdon's Connection." Died in 1791.

Hunt'ing-ford, (GEORGE ISAAC,) D.D., an English theologian, born at Winchester in 1748. He was made Bishop of Gloucester in 1802, and of Hereford in 1815. He published several Greek and Latin school-books, "Thoughts on the Trinity," and sermons. Died in 1832.

Hunt'ing-ton, (DANIEL,) a distinguished American painter, born in New York in 1816. He became about 1835 a pupil of Professor Morse at New York, and in 1839 visited Florence and Rome, where he painted his "Sibyl" and "Shepherd Boy of the Campagna." Having returned to New York, he painted numerous portraits and historical subjects. He was elected president of the National Academy of Design in 1862. Among his works are "Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower," and "Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr." He was president of the National Academy of Design 1877–91. He died April 18, 1906.

Huntington, (FREDERICK D.,) D.D., an American divine and author, born in Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1819. He graduated at Amherst in 1839, studied divinity at Cambridge, and from 1842 to 1855 was minister of the South Congregational Church in Boston. He became preacher and professor of Christian morals in Harvard University. Formerly a Unitarian, he entered the Episcopal Church in 1859, and became Bishop of Central New York in April, 1869. He published "Sermons for the People," (1856,) "Sermons on the Christian Year," (1881,) and other works. Died in 1904.

Huntington, (JEDEDIAH VINCENT,) an author, a brother of Daniel, noticed above, was born in New York in 1815. He became an Episcopalian priest about 1840, and afterwards joined the Roman Catholic Church. He

wrote, besides other works, Poems, (1843,) and "Lady Alice," a novel, (1849.) Died March 10, 1862.

Huntington, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English Orientalist, born at Deerhurst in 1636. From 1670 to 1680 he was chaplain to a factory at Aleppo, and collected many valuable manuscripts in the Levant. He was chosen Bishop of Raphoe in 1701, and died in the same year. He wrote a "Letter on the Porphyry Pillars in Egypt," (published in the "Philosophical Transactions," No. 161.)

Huntington, (SAMUEL,) president of the American Congress, was born in Windham, Connecticut, in 1732. He distinguished himself in the Colonial Council of 1775 by his opposition to the aggressive policy of Great Britain, and in 1776 took his seat in Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1779 he succeeded John Jay as president of the Congress of the Confederation, and was again chosen to the same office in 1780. He again served in Congress in 1783, and was shortly after appointed chief justice of Connecticut. In 1786 he was elected Governor of the State, as the successor of Roger Griswold, and was annually re-elected to the same office till his death, in 1796.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Huntington, (WILLIAM,) an English Methodist preacher, born in Kent in 1744, was originally a poor labourer. He became a popular preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists in London, and published many tracts and controversial works. Died in 1813.

See notice in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1821, (by SOUTHEY.)

Hŭnt'ley, (ELIAS DEWITT,) D.D., LL.D., a Methodist clergyman, born at Elmira, New York, April 19, 1844. He graduated at Geneva College in 1866, was president of Lawrence University, 1879–83, and afterwards was chosen chaplain of the United States Senate.

Hŭn'tŏn, (PHILIP,) an English nonconformist divine, born in Hampshire, was appointed provost of Durham College in 1657. He wrote a "Treatise on Monarchy," (1644,) which gave great offence to the High-Church party. Died about 1682.

Hunts'măn, (BENJAMIN,) an English artisan, born in Lincolnshire in 1704, is said to have been the inventor of cast steel. He lived in Sheffield. Died in 1776.

Hunyades. See HUNIADES.

Hunyady. See HUNIADES.

Huot, *hü'o'*, (JEAN JACQUES NICOLAS,) a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1790, published a "Complete Manual of Mineralogy," (2 vols., 1841,) and revised and continued the "System of Universal Geography," which Malte-Brun left unfinished. The last two volumes of this were written by M. Huot. Died in 1845.

Hupfeld, *hoop'fĕlt*, (HERMANN,) a German theologian and Orientalist, born at Marburg in 1796, became professor of theology at Halle in 1843. He published, besides other works, "De Vera Festorum apud Hebræos Ratione," (2 vols., 1852,) and a version of the Psalms, (1855.) He was an excellent Hebrew scholar. Died at Halle in April, 1866.

Huppazoli, oop-pâd-zo'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian, noted for longevity, born at Casal in 1587, was at one time a merchant, and in 1669 was appointed Venetian consul at Smyrna. He was abstemious in his habits, and retained the use of his faculties to the last. Died in 1702.

Hurault. See CHIVERNY.

Hŭrd, (RICHARD,) D.D., an eminent English writer and critic, born at Congreve in 1720, was educated at Cambridge, and became a friend of Warburton. He was appointed Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1775, and translated to the see of Worcester in 1781. The archbishopric of Canterbury was offered to him, but was declined. Among his works, which are very numerous and able, are "Dialogues, Moral and Political," "Letters on Chivalry," (1762,) "Commentary on Horace's Ars Poetica," "Lectures on the Prophecies," and a "Life of Warburton," (1794.) "Hurd has perhaps," says Hallam, "the merit of being the first who, in this country, aimed at philosophical criticism: he had great ingenuity, a good deal of reading, and a facility in applying it; but he did not feel very deeply, was somewhat of a coxcomb and assumes a dogmatic arrogance which offends the reader." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1808.

See FRANCIS KILVERT, "Memoirs of Bishop Hurd," 1860; "Life of R. Hurd," by himself, in an edition of his Works, 8 vols., 1811; "North British Review" for May, 1861.

Hur'dis, (Rev. JAMES,) an English poet, born in Sussex in 1763, was a friend of the poet Cowper. In 1784 he became tutor to the Earl of Chichester's son, and in 1793 professor of poetry at Oxford. He wrote "The Village Curate," (1788,) "Sir Thomas More," a tragedy, and other poems. Died in 1801.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1820.

Huré, *hü'rā'*, (CHARLES,) a French Jansenist writer, born at Champigny-sur-Yonne in 1639, was for many years an eminent professor of languages in the University of Paris. He published an approved "Dictionary of the Bible." Died in 1717.

Huret, *hü'rā'*, (GRÉGOIRE,) a French engraver, born at Lyons in 1610. His work is easy and mellow, and his heads expressive. Died in 1670.

Hŭrl'bert, (WILLIAM HENRY,) a journalist, born in Charleston, South Carolina, July 3, 1827. Died 1895.

Hurl'but, (STEPHEN A.,) an American general, born about 1815, commanded a division of General Grant's army at Shiloh. He directed a corps of General Sherman's army in the raid to Meridian. Died 1882.

Hurley, (EDWARD NASH,) American official and manufacturer, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1864. He originated and developed the pneumatic tool industry; headed the Standard Pneumatic Tool Co., Chicago, 1892–1902; and the Hurley Machine Co., Chicago, 1908–15. He was chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board and President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation 1917–19, which furnished ships to carry troops and supplies to France in the World War. He wrote "The Bridge to France" 1927.

Hurl'stone, (FREDERICK YEATES,) an English painter of history and portraits, was born in London in 1801. Soon after 1830 he joined the Society of British Artists, of which he became president. Among his works are "The Spanish Beauty" and "The Last Sigh of the Moor." His portraits are much admired. Died in 1869.

Hŭrst, (JOHN FLETCHER,) D.D., LL.D., an American Methodist bishop, born near Salem, Maryland, August 17, 1834. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1854, studied divinity in Halle and Heidelberg, and in 1858 became a preacher. He had charge (1866–69) of a Methodist theological institution in Germany. In 1871 he became professor of historical theology in the theological seminary at Madison, New Jersey, and in 1873 was appointed its president. He was elected a bishop in 1880, and chancellor of the American University in 1891. Among his numerous works are "History of Rationalism," (1866,) "Outlines of Bible History," (1875,) "Outlines of Church History," (1878,) and "History of the Reformation," (1884,) besides works translated from the German. Died May 4, 1903.

Hurtault, *hür'tō'*, (MAXIMILIEN JOSEPH,) a French architect, born at Huningue in 1765. He was appointed architect of the Fontainebleau Palace, in which he restored the gallery of Diana. Died in 1824.

Hurter, *hoor'ter*, (FRIEDRICH EMANUEL,) a German historian, born at Schaffhausen in 1786, published a "History of Pope Innocent III.," (4 vols., 1834–42,) and a "History of the Emperor Ferdinand II. and his Family," (*Eltern,*) (9 vols., 1850–57.) Died in 1865.

Hŭs'bands, (HERMAN,) a native of Pennsylvania, became a leader of the "Regulators" in North Carolina in 1768, and fought against Governor Tryon in 1771. Died about 1794.

Huschke, *hoosh'keh*, (EMANUEL GOTTLIEB,) a German philologist, born in 1761, published a good edition of Tibullus, (1819,) and other works. Died in 1828.

Huschke, (GEORG PHILIPP EDUARD,) a German jurist, born at Münden in 1801, published "Studies on Roman Law," (1830,) and other works. Died in 1886.

Hus'kĭs-sŏn, (WILLIAM,) an English statesman and financier, born in Worcestershire in 1770, went to Paris

in 1783, where he lived with one of his uncles and learned the French language. Sympathizing with the Revolution, he was present at the storming of the Bastille, and he became a prominent member of the "Société de 1789." In 1790 he was employed as secretary to Lord Gower, then ambassador at Paris, with whom he returned to England in 1792. Having attracted the favourable notice of Pitt, he was appointed in 1795 under-secretary in the department of war and the colonies, and the next year was returned to Parliament for Morpeth. He was secretary of the treasury from 1804 until the death of Pitt, and again from 1807 until 1809, when, as a friend of Canning, he resigned with him. In Parliament he represented successively Harwich, Chichester, (1812–23,) and Liverpool, (1823–30.) He gained distinction by his knowledge of finance and commerce, and by his methodical and luminous reports. In 1823, under the auspices of Canning, he became president of the board of trade, treasurer of the navy, and a member of the cabinet. From the death of Canning (1827) to 1829 he acted as colonial secretary. In the latter part of his life he inclined to the policy of the Liberal party in respect to electoral reform, the corn-laws, and other restrictions on commerce. He resigned in May, 1829, because he differed from the Tory ministry. At the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway he was killed by an engine, September 15, 1830.

See "Speeches and Biography," by WRIGHT, 3 vols., 1831; WM. JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Hŭss, (JOHN,) [Ger. JOHANN HUSS, yo'hân hōōss; Lat. JOHAN'NES HUSS,] a celebrated reformer of the Church, was born at Husinec, (or Hussinetz,) in Southern Bohemia, in 1369. Being appointed in 1402 preacher at the Bethlehem Chapel in Prague, he became a zealous advocate of the doctrines of Wickliffe, whereby he incurred the censure of the Catholic clergy. As rector of the University of Prague, he had the works of Wickliffe translated into Bohemian; but they were soon after burned by order of Archbishop Sbinko. In 1412 he denounced the papal bull issued by John XXIII. against Ladislaus, King of Naples, and with his coadjutor, Jerome of Prague, condemned the sale of indulgences. He was excommunicated the next year, upon which he wrote his work "On the Church," exposing the abuses of popery. Cited before the Council of Constance in 1414, and provided with a pass by the emperor Sigismund, he was arrested on his arrival, and, as he adhered firmly to his opinions, he was burned by order of the treacherous emperor.

See ÉMILE DE BONNECHOSE, "Les Réformateurs avant la Réforme," 2 vols., 1847; "J. Huss et Hieronymi Pragensis Historia et Monumenta," Nuremberg, 1558; J. COCHLÆR, "Historia Hussitarum," 1549; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; AUGUST NEANDER, "Züge aus dem Leben des unvergesslichen J. Huss," Berlin, 1819; WM. GILPIN, "Lives of John Wickliffe and of the Most Eminent of his Disciples, Lord Cobham, J. Huss," etc., 1765; GEORG LOMMEL, "J. Huss," 1847; HELFERT, "Huss und Hieronymus von Prag," 1853; "North American Review" for October, 1847, (by H. W. TORREY.)

Hussein Pasha, hoos'sīn' pā'shā', a famous Turkish admiral, born about 1750, was a favourite of Selim III., who in 1789 appointed him capudan-pasha. He possessed superior talents, and served his master with fidelity in reforming the discipline and management of the navy. He commanded the fleet which in 1801 cooperated with the English against the French on the coast of Egypt. Died in 1803.

Hussein Pasha, (or **Pacha**,) last Dey of Algiers, born at Smyrna about 1773. At the death of Ali Pasha, in 1818, he was proclaimed his successor. To avenge an insult received by the French consul, the French government sent in June, 1830, an army which, after several days' fighting, forced Hussein to capitulate. He was deposed, and died in 1838.

See A. NETTEMENT, "Histoire de la Conquête d'Alger," 1857.

Hŭs'sey, (GILES,) an English painter, born in 1710, studied in Italy, and settled in London in 1742. He excelled in portraits, and attempted to apply to his art the hypothesis of harmonic proportions. Died in 1788.

Husson, hü'sôN', (JEAN HONORÉ ARISTIDE,) a skilful French sculptor, born in Paris in 1803. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1830. Among his works are "Dante and Virgil," a bas-relief, (1836,) a statue of Voltaire, (1839,) and a marble statue of "Haïdée," (1850.) Died in 1864.

Hu'ston, (LORENZO DOW,) a Methodist minister, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1820, preached in Kentucky, and edited several papers.

Hutch'e-son, [Lat. HUTCHESO'NUS,] (FRANCIS,) a metaphysician, born in the north of Ireland in 1694, was educated at Glasgow, and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. While employed as principal of an academy in Dublin, he published about 1725 an excellent work, entitled an "Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue," which was followed by an "Essay on the Passions and Affections," (1728.) In 1729 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Died in 1747. His greatest work, "A System of Moral Philosophy," was published in 1755. Sir J. Mackintosh thinks Hutcheson "was the father of the modern school of philosophy in Scotland." He adopted the opinions of Lord Shaftesbury in moral philosophy, and maintained that disinterested affections and a distinct moral faculty are essential parts of human nature.

Hutch'ins, (CHARLES LEWIS,) an American clergyman, born at Concord, New Hampshire, August 5, 1838, graduated at Williams College in 1861, and at the General Theological Seminary in New York. He became a presbyter of the Episcopal Church, and in 1877, 1880, and 1883 was the secretary of its general convention. His church and Sunday-school hymnals and collections of church music are widely known.

Hutch'ins, (Rev. JOHN,) born at Bradford-Peverel, in England, in 1698, wrote the "History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset." Died in 1773.

Hutch'ins, (THOMAS,) an American geographer, born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, about 1735. He was appointed geographer to the United States by Congress, and published, besides other works, a "Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina," (1778.) Died in 1789.

Hutch'in-son, (ANN,) a religious enthusiast, born in Lincolnshire, England, about 1600. She was the wife of William Hutchinson, whom she accompanied to Boston in 1636. She taught many doctrines which were condemned as heretical by the Synod of 1637. Mrs. Hutchinson herself was banished, and in 1642 removed to what is now Westchester county, New York. The next year her house was set on fire by the Indians, and she and all her family, consisting of sixteen persons, (except a child taken captive,) either perished in the flames or were killed by the savages.

See "Life of Anne Hutchinson," by GEORGE E. ELLIS, in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. vi., 2d series.

Hutchinson, (H. N.,) an English popular science author, born at Chester in 1856. He published "Autobiography of the Earth," (1890,) "Extinct Monsters," (1892,) "Prehistoric Man and Beast," (1896,) "Marriage Customs in Many Lands," (1897,) etc.

Hutchinson, (JOHN,) COLONEL, an English Puritan and regicide, born at Nottingham in 1616. In 1638 he married Lucy Apsley. (See HUTCHINSON, LUCY.) In 1642 he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army of Parliament, and next year was appointed governor of the town and castle of Nottingham, which he bravely defended in a long siege against the royalists. He was one of the judges who condemned Charles I., and afterwards was a member of the council of state. He was hostile to the government of Cromwell. After the restoration he was included in the act of amnesty, but, on a groundless suspicion of a treasonable conspiracy, was confined in the Tower and Sandown Castle from 1662 to his death in 1664. His character was excellent, and free from the austere errors to which the Puritans were most inclined.

See "Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson," by his wife, 1806.

Hutchinson, (JOHN,) an English writer, born at Spennithorne in 1674, was the founder of the Hutchinsonian or mystical school of biblical interpretation. He was employed as steward by the Duke of Somerset, and afterwards as his riding-purveyor. His first work, called "Moses' Principia," was designed to refute the arguments of Newton's "Principia." He published, also, a "Treatise on Power, Essential and Mechanical," "Glory

or Gravity, Essential and Mechanical," "The Hebrew Writings Complete," "Moses sine Principio," and other works. His leading idea is that the Hebrew Scriptures contain the elements of natural philosophy as well as of religion. His views excited much controversy, and were adopted by Bishop Horne, Parkhurst, and other eminent divines. Died in 1737.

See JULIUS BATES, "Defence of John Hutchinson's Tenets," 1751; FLOYD, "Bibliotheca Biographica."

Hutchinson, (JOHN HELY,) an Irish statesman and lawyer, born in 1715, resided in Dublin, and became secretary of state. Died in 1794.

Hutchinson, (JOHN HELY,) a British general, born in 1757, was the second son of the preceding. He entered the army in 1774. Having gained distinction in the Irish rebellion, he was made major-general in 1796. In 1800 he went to Egypt as second in command under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. When the latter was killed, in March, 1801, Hutchinson succeeded to the command, and obliged the French army under Menou to capitulate at Alexandria in the same year. He was rewarded for these services by the title of Baron Hutchinson. In 1825, on the death of his brother, he inherited the title of Earl of Donoughmore. Died in 1832.

Hutchinson, (LUCY,) an English authoress of great merit, was the daughter of Sir Allan Apsley, lieutenant of the Tower of London, in which Tower she was born in 1620. She was married in 1638 to Colonel John Hutchinson, noticed above, after having received a liberal education. She shared the counsels and dangers of her husband in the civil war, attended him in prison, and wrote Memoirs of his life, (1806,) which are greatly admired. "We have not often met with anything," says Lord Jeffrey, "more interesting and curious than this volume. . . . It challenges our attention as containing an accurate and luminous account of military and political affairs from the hand of a woman, and as exhibiting the most liberal and enlightened sentiments in the person of a Puritan. The views which it opens into the character of the writer and the manners of the age will be to many a still more powerful attraction."

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO, London, 1844; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1808, (vol. xiii.;) "Monk's Contemporaries," by GUIZOT, London, 1865.

Hutchinson, (RICHARD HELY,) Earl of Donoughmore, born in Dublin in 1756, was the eldest son of John H. Hutchinson, noticed above. He served in the army during the Irish rebellion of 1798, and in 1800 was raised to the peerage, as Earl of Donoughmore. In 1805 he obtained the rank of major-general. In Parliament he advocated with zeal and constancy the claims of the Catholics. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1821. Died in 1825.

Hutchinson, (ROGER,) an early English Reformer, became Fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1543. He left theological works, which were published in 1842. Died in 1555.

Hutchinson, (THOMAS,) a royal governor of Massachusetts, was born in Boston in 1711. He became a judge of probate in 1752, and chief justice of Massachusetts in 1760. His course in relation to the Stamp Act rendered him very unpopular. He succeeded Bernard as governor in 1769, and pursued a policy which tended to provoke a revolt in the colonies. When the tea was brought to Boston in 1773, the inhabitants, in town-meeting, resolved that it should not be landed, but be returned to its owners. Hutchinson, however, refused to grant the ships a pass. The result was the destruction of the tea by citizens in the disguise of Indians. In 1772, Dr. Franklin, colonial agent in London, had sent over to Massachusetts confidential letters written by Hutchinson to England, which showed that his whole policy had been characterized by duplicity and evasion,—that, professing to be the friend of the colony, he had secretly advised the sending of troops to Boston, and other obnoxious measures. He retired to England in 1774. Died near London in 1780. His principal works are a "History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay from 1628 to 1749," (2 vols. 8vo, issued in 1764–67,) and a "Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of Massachusetts Bay," (1769.) The "North American Review" calls his work "a mine of wealth to all future historians and antiquaries." "It is written," says Bancroft, "with lively inquisitiveness and lawyer-like criticism, though without a glimpse of the great truths which were the mighty causes of the revolution he describes."

See ALLEN'S "American Biographical Dictionary."

Huth, hōōt, (GEORG LEONHARD,) a German naturalist, born at Nuremberg in 1705; died in 1761.

Hutin, *hü'tăN'*, (CHARLES,) a French painter and sculptor, born in Paris in 1715, worked mostly at Dresden, where he died in 1776.

Hutten, von, fon hōōt'tĕn, [Lat. HUTTE'NUS,] (ULRICH,) a German poet and humanist, was born near Fulda in 1488. He studied at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and afterwards at Pavía, in Italy. About 1520 he repaired to Mentz, where he published a succession of severe attacks on the Roman clergy, and soon after became acquainted with Luther, whose cause he openly espoused. Owing to the persecution he now encountered, he was obliged to take refuge in Switzerland, where he died in 1523. He possessed rare talents, but lacked discretion and morality. He was probably one of the authors of the famous "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum," consisting of satires on the monks and the clergy, (1516.)

See SCHUBART, "Leben Ulrich von Hutten's," 1791; BURCKHARD, "Commentarius de Fatis et Meritis Ulrici Hutteni," 1717–23; STRAUSS, "Ulrich von Hutten," 1858; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" WAGENSEIL, "U. von Hutten nach seinem Leben," etc., 1823; ZELLER, "U. de Hutten, sa Vie, ses Œuvres, son Temps," Paris, 1849; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen National-Literatur;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1849.

Huttenus. See HUTTEN.

Hutter, hōōt'tẹr, (ELIAS,) a German linguist, born at Ulm about 1555. He published an edition of the Bible in Hebrew, and a Polyglot Bible. Died about 1602.

Hutter, [Lat. HUTTE'RUS,] (LEONHARD,) a German theologian, a brother of the preceding, was born at Ulm in 1563. He was noted for his rigour and excessive zeal for Lutheranism. He was professor of theology at Wittenberg from 1596 until 1616. Among his numerous works is a "Compendium of Theological Subjects," ("Compendium Locorum theologicorum," 1610.) Died in 1616.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" J. G. NEUMANN, "Programma de Vita L. Hutteri," 1706.

Hutterus. See HUTTER.

Hut'tọn, (CHARLES,) LL.D., an eminent English mathematician, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1737, was employed for some years as a teacher in his native place. Here he published treatises on arithmetic and mensuration. From 1773 to 1806 he was professor of mathematics in the Military Academy at Woolwich. In 1774 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, which he also served as foreign secretary and enriched with able scientific memoirs. He acquired celebrity by numerous works, among which are "Mathematical Tables," (1785,) "Elements of Conic Sections," a "Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary," (1795,) a "Course of Mathematics," (1798,) etc. From 1804 to 1809 he assisted Shaw and Pearson in abridging the "Philosophical Transactions." He was eminent for benevolence, modesty, and simplicity of character. In 1807 his services were rewarded by a pension of £500. Died in 1823.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1823.

Hut'tọn, (GEORGE CLARK,) D.D., a Scottish divine of the United Presbyterian Church, was born at Perth, May 16, 1825. He was trained at the University of Edinburgh, and was ordained in 1851. Among his books are "Law and Gospel," (1860,) "Divine Truth and its Self-Evidence," (1853,) "The Rationale of Prayer," (1853,) etc.

Hut'tọn, (JAMES,) M.D., a philosopher and geologist, distinguished as the author of the Plutonian theory of geology, was born in Edinburgh in 1726. He graduated as M.D. at Leyden in 1749. About 1768 he became again a resident of Edinburgh, where he published, besides other works, a "Dissertation on the Philosophy of Light, Heat, and Fire," (1794,) and "Theory of the Earth," (1795.) His geological theory excited much discussion and opposition, being attacked by Kirwan and defended by Professor Playfair, who wrote "Illustra-

tions of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," (1802.) Died in 1797.

Hutton, (LAURENCE,) an American author, born at New York in 1843, engaged in authorship after 1871, and became literary editor of "Harper's Magazine" in 1886. He published several works relating to the stage, "Literary Landmarks of London," and of other European cities, etc. Died June 10, 1904.

Hutton, (MATTHEW,) an English prelate, born in 1529, was made Bishop of Durham in 1589, and Archbishop of York in 1594. He wrote a work on Predestination. Died in 1605.

Hutton, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary and author, born of poor parents at Derby in 1723. He received a defective education. At the age of fifty-six he commenced his career as an author. His chief works are a "History of Birmingham," (1781,) a "History of Derby," (1790,) "Edgar and Elfrida," a poem, "The Roman Wall," (1801,) and an instructive volume of "Autobiography," (1816.) His daughter CATHERINE wrote "The Miser Married," a novel. He died in 1815.

See his "Autobiography;" "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. i.

Huvé, ü'vā', (JEAN JACQUES MARIE,) a French architect, born at Versailles in 1783. He succeeded Vignon as architect of the grand church La Madeleine, which he finished. He was admitted into the Institute in 1838. Died in 1852.

See CHARLES LENORMAND, "Notice sur J. J. M. Huvé," 1853.

Hux'ham, (JOHN,) an English physician, born at Halberton in 1694, studied under Boerhaave at Leyden, and practised with success at Plymouth. He wrote several popular books on medicine, one of which is an "Essay on Fevers," (1750.) Died in 1768.

Hux'ley, (THOMAS HENRY,) F.R.S., an eminent English physiologist and naturalist, born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1825. He was in his youth a surgeon in the royal navy. About 1848 he produced a treatise "On the Anatomy and Affinities of the Family of the Medusæ." He succeeded E. Forbes as professor of palæontology in the School of Mines about 1854, and became professor of physiology at the Royal Institution. Among his principal works is a "History of the Oceanic Hydrozoa," (1857,) "Man's Place in Nature," (1863,) "Lectures on the Elements of Comparative Anatomy," (1864,) "Protoplasm; or, The Physical Basis of Life," (1869,) "Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews," (1870,) "Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals," (1871,) "Critiques and Addresses," (1873,) "American Addresses," (1877,) and "Essays on Controverted Questions," (1892.) In 1872 he was elected lord rector of Aberdeen University, and in 1892 was made a member of the privy council. Mr. Huxley was a very popular lecturer, and stood in the foremost rank among physiologists and naturalists. He favoured the Darwinian theory. Died June 29, 1895.

Huydecoper, hoi'dĕh-ko'pĕr, (BALTHASAR,) a Dutch poet and excellent critic, born at Amsterdam in 1695. He produced "Arsaces," (1722,) and three other tragedies, a good metrical version of the Satires, Epistles, and "Ars Poetica" of Horace, (1737,) and other poems. His "Essays, Philological and Poetical, or Observations on Vondel's Dutch Version of Ovid's Metamorphoses," (1730,) are highly commended. "All that he has done in this department," says the "Biographie Universelle," "is classical." Died in 1778.

Huygens or **Huyghens**, hī'gĕns, [Dutch pron. almost hoi'Hens; Lat. HUGE'NIUS,] (CHRISTIAN,) a celebrated Dutch astronomer and geometer, born at the Hague, April 14, 1629. He inherited the title of Lord of Zuylichem. About the age of sixteen he went to Leyden, where he studied law and mathematics under Vinnius and Schooten. Soon after leaving the university, he began to distinguish himself by his admirable scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions. In 1651 he published his "Theorems on the Quadrature of the Hyperbola," etc., and in 1656 discovered a satellite of Saturn with a telescope of his own construction. In 1657 he rendered important service to science and society by improving the clock, being the first to apply the pendulum to the measurement of time. Two years later he published, in his "System of Saturn," a description of Saturn's ring, which he had discovered with a telescope of twenty-two feet focal length. These and other successes had rendered him pre-eminent among the contemporary savants and philosophers of all nations. Newton was then a young student preparing to rival or surpass him. The years 1660 and 1661 were passed by Huygens in France and England. In 1663 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. From 1665 to 1681 he resided in Paris, whither Colbert had invited him in order to add *éclat* to the newly-founded Academy of Sciences. In this period he demonstrated the law of the impact of bodies, (1669,) wrote an elegant treatise on Dioptrics, and published his great work entitled "Horologium Oscillatorium," (1673,) dedicated to Louis XIV. Besides the theory of the pendulum, this work contains several very important mechanical discoveries, among which are the fact that the cycloid is the curve all the arcs of which, measured from the lowest point, are synchronous, and the theory (without demonstration) of the centrifugal force in circular motion, by which he made a near approach to those laws of gravitation afterwards proved by Newton. He has the credit of inventing the spiral spring which is used to regulate the balance of watches, which invention was also claimed by Hautefeuille. In 1681 Huygens returned to Holland, where he spent some years in constructing a planetarium, and telescopes of enormous dimensions, one of which had a focal length of two hundred and ten feet. In 1690 appeared (in French) his "Treatise on the Cause of Gravity," and a "Treatise on Light," which is esteemed one of his greatest works. It contains arguments in favour of the undulatory theory, which was first proposed by him and is now generally adopted. Died in 1695. He left a work styled "Cosmotheoros," (printed in 1698,) in which he advances bold speculations or conjectures on the constitution of the planets, which he believed to be inhabited. Huygens was never married. He loved retirement, and maintained a good character as a man. He kept up a friendly correspondence with Leibnitz and Newton, the latter of whom called him "Summus Hugenius."

See "Vita Hugenii," prefixed to his "Opera Varia," 1724; CONDORCET, "Éloge de Huygens;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie moderne;" P. H. PEERLKAMP, "Annotatio in Vitam C. Hugenii," 1821; M. LEMANS, "Lebensbeschrijving van C. Huijgens;" DR. F. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Huygens or **Huijgens**, (CONSTANTIJN,) Seigneur of Zuylichem, (or Zulichem,) born at the Hague in 1596, was the father of the preceding. He acted with credit as secretary to three successive princes of Orange, the last of whom was William III. of England. He wrote Latin epigrams, and other poetical performances, which were received with favour. Died in 1687.

See his Autobiography, in verse, entitled "De Vita propria Sermones;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," (in Z;) LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" SCHINKEL, "Bijdrage tot de Kennis van het Karakter van C. Huijgens," 1842; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1854.

Huyghens, HOI'Hens, (GOMARUS,) a Dutch Roman Catholic theologian, born in Brabant in 1631; died in 1702.

Huyn, hoo'in, (LUISE,) a German writer, born at Coblentz, November 6, 1843. Her works are mostly religious (Roman Catholic) tales, written under the pseudonym of M. LUDOLFF.

Huyot, ü'yo', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1780. He passed several years in the Levant, exploring the ruins of Ephesus, Thebes, Athens, and other cities. Died in 1840.

Huysman, hois'mân, sometimes written **Houseman**, (CORNELIS,) an eminent Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1648. He worked mostly at Malines, (Mechlin.) His colouring is praised by Descamps, who also observes that he had a great talent for painting mountains. Among his works is "The Disciples Going to Emmaus." Died in 1727.

Huysman or **Houseman**, (JACOB,) a Flemish painter of history and portraits, born at Antwerp in 1656; died in London in 1696.

Huysum, van, vän hoi'sŭm, (JACOB,) brother of Jan, noticed below, was born at Amsterdam about 1680. He excelled in flower-painting, and copied several of his brother's works with accuracy. Died in London in 1740.

Another brother, JUSTUS, born in 1684, excelled in battle-pieces, but died prematurely in 1706.

Huysum, van, (JAN,) a celebrated Dutch painter, born in Amsterdam in 1682, was a pupil of his father, Justus. His favourite subjects were flowers and fruits, in which he is thought to be unrivalled. His works unite tasteful composition, richness and harmony of colour, freedom of touch, and exquisite finish. His pictures were often adorned with insects, dew-drops, birds' nests, etc. He had a peculiar art of preparing his colours, which he always kept secret. Died in 1749.

Huysum, van, (JUSTUS,) THE OLD, a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1659, was the father of the preceding. Died in 1716.

Huzard, hü'zär', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a noted French veterinary physician, born in Paris in 1755, was a member of the Institute. He wrote numerous able and popular works on the veterinary art and rural economy, and he had collected a library of forty thousand volumes pertaining to his speciality. Died in 1839.

See PARISET, "Éloge de Huzard;" BARON SILVESTRE, "Notice sur Huzard."

Hvergelmir. See NIDHÖGG.

Hvitfeld, hvit'fĕld, (ARILD,) a Danish historian, born in 1549. In 1586 he attained the dignity of senator, and afterwards was chancellor of the kingdom. He wrote a "Chronicle of the Kingdom of Denmark," which is considered authentic. Died in 1609.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon for Danemark."

Hwiid, hweed, (ANDREAS CHRISTIAN,) a Danish critic, born at Copenhagen in 1749, was educated for the church, and was skilled in Oriental languages. He published a "Life of Cyrus the Great and the Younger," and several commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1788.

Hyacinthe. See HYACINTHUS.

Hyacinthe, e'ă'sănt', (CHARLES LOYSON,) PÈRE, an eminent French pulpit orator, born at Orléans about 1828. He became a Carmelite monk, preached for some time in Lyons, and removed about 1865 to Paris, where his conferences in the church of Notre-Dame attracted much attention. In September, 1869, he published, in a letter to the general of his order, a protest against the ultramontane doctrines and practices of the Roman Church, called forth by the Encyclical letter by which the pope had convened a general council. This protest caused a great commotion in the religious world, and drew down upon its author the major excommunication. In 1871 he was a member of the Old Catholic Congress at Geneva, of which Döllinger was the chief, and in September, 1872, he was married in London. In 1873 he became curate of the Old Catholic Church in Geneva, but resigned in 1874, when he went to Paris and established there the Gallican Church. Died Feb. 9, 1912.

Hy-ą-cin'thus, [Gr. *Ὑάκινθος;* Fr. HYACINTHE, e'ă'sănt',] a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed in a game of discus. The poets feigned that Apollo changed him into the flower called Hyacinth.

Hȳ'ą-dēs, [Gr. *Ὑάδες,*] Anglicised as HY'ADS, nymphs of classic mythology, and daughters of Atlas. According to the poetic legend, they were changed into stars, and now form part of the constellation of Taurus. When they rose and set with the sun, it was regarded as a sign of rainy weather.

Hȳ'ătt, (ALPHEUS,) JR., an American naturalist, born at Washington, D.C., April 5, 1838, studied at the Maryland Military Academy, at Yale College, and at the Scientific School of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1862. In 1881 he became professor of zoology and palæontology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His principal works are "Memoirs on the Polyzoa," (1868,) and "Guides for Science Teaching," besides many important scientific papers. His special studies have been upon the lower forms of animal life.

Hȳ'ătt, (JOHN,) a Calvinistic Methodist preacher, born in 1767, officiated in the Tabernacle, London. He published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1826.

Hyb're-as, [*Ὑβρέας,*] an eminent Greek orator, a native of Caria, flourished about 40 B.C.

Hyde, (ANNE,) a daughter of Lord Clarendon, was born in 1637. She was married about 1660 to the Duke of York, afterwards James II. She was the mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne. Died in 1671.

Hyde, (ARTHUR M.,) American politician, was born 1877 at Princeton, Missouri. He studied at the Universities of Michigan and Iowa State; practised law at Princeton, Missouri, 1900–15; was mayor of Princeton 1908–10; and Governor of Missouri 1921–25. He was appointed Secretary of Agriculture in President Hoover's Cabinet, March, 1929.

Hyde, (EDWARD.) See CLARENDON, EARL OF.

Hyde, (HENRY.) See CLARENDON, EARL OF.

Hyde, (LAWRENCE,) M. P. Distinguished himself by his successful efforts in promoting the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

Hyde, (LAWRENCE,) first Earl of Rochester, was the second son of Edward, Earl of Clarendon. He was an ultra Tory, and was the leader of the High-Church party in the reign of Charles II. He became first commissioner of the treasury in 1679. At the accession of James II., in 1685, he was appointed lord treasurer, (prime minister.) Though extremely subservient to the policy of the king, he was removed from office in December, 1686, because he would not turn Roman Catholic. After the flight of James II., Hyde gave his adhesion to William III. Died in 1711.

Hyde, (Sir NICHOLAS,) an English judge, born in 1572, was the father of Lawrence Hyde, and uncle of the first Earl of Clarendon. He was appointed chief justice of the king's bench in 1626, and presided when Sir John Eliot was unjustly condemned to prison. Died in 1631.

Hyde, (THOMAS,) D.D., a learned English divine, born in Shropshire in 1636, became Archdeacon of Gloucester in 1678, professor of Arabic at Oxford in 1691, and regius professor of Hebrew in 1697. He excelled in Oriental languages, and was interpreter of the same to Charles II., James II., and William III. From 1665 to 1701 he was principal librarian of the Bodleian Library. He published a treatise on Chinese weights and measures, (1688,) and one on "Oriental Games," (1694.) His principal work, a "History of the Religion of the Ancient Persians and Magi," in Latin, (1700,) displays a vast erudition, and for a long time had a great reputation. "The variety and novelty of its contents," says Hallam, "gave this book a credit which in some degree it preserves; but Hyde was ignorant of the ancient language of Persia, and is said to have been often misled by Mohammedan authorities." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He wrote other works, and compiled dictionaries of the Persian and Turkish languages. Died in 1703.

Hyde de Neuville, hĕd dẽh nuh'vēl', (JEAN GUILLAUME,) a French politician, born in the department of Nièvre in 1776. He was an active royalist during the republic and the empire. After the restoration he acted with the ultra royalists as a deputy in 1815, and was minister to the United States of North America from 1816 to 1821. He was minister of the marine in the Martignac cabinet for a short time in 1828. Died in 1857.

Hyder, the German of HYDRA, which see.

Hyder-Alee or **Hyder-Ali,** hī'dẽr ă'lee, [sometimes written, in French, HAÏDER-ALI,] a celebrated Hindoo prince, born about 1718, entered the army of the Rajah of Mysore. His military talents procured his promotion to the command of an army, with which he captured Bangalore and fought against the Mahrattas. About 1759, by a bold and successful *coup d'état,* he obtained the chief power in Mysore, leaving his former master the title of rajah and a pension. The English, alarmed by his encroachments, formed a league with the Mahrattas against him, (1766.) In the war that ensued, Hyder gained such advantages that the English sued for peace and entered into alliance with him, (1769.) In 1771 he was defeated by the piratical Mahrattas, the English having failed to aid him according to the treaty. Having made an alliance with the French and the Mahrattas against the English, he suddenly invaded the Carnatic in 1780, took several fortresses, defeated some detachments, and rav-

aged the country almost to the walls of Madras. In 1782 he was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo, and died in the same year, leaving his throne to his son, Tippoo Sâhib. Hyder was a Mussulman. He is reputed the most able enemy the British have had to contend with in India.

See MEER HUSSEIN ALI KHAN KIRMAIN, "History of Hyder Alí," (translated into English by COLONEL W. MILES, 1842;) F. ROBSON, "Life of Hyder-Alí," 1786; M. CARPANI, "Memorie sopra la Vita d'Hyder Alí," 1784; JOSEPH MICHAUD, "Histoire du Progrès et de la Chute de l'Empire de Mysore," etc., 2 vols., 1801.

Hy'dra, [Gr. *Ὕδρα;* Fr. HYDRE, ēdR; Ger. HYDER, nee'dĕr; It. IDRA, ee'drȧ,] a monster which infested the Lernean marsh and was destroyed by Hercules. It was said to have had nine heads. (See HERCULES.)

Hydre. See HYDRA.

Hȳ-ġe'ia or **Hȳ-ġī-ē'a**, [Gr. *Ὑγίεια;* Fr. HYGIE, e'zhe', or HYGÉE, e'zhȧ',] written also **Hygea** or **Hygia**, the goddess of health, in Greek mythology, said to be the daughter of Asclepias. She was represented as holding a cup in one hand, and in the other a serpent, drinking from the cup.

Hygie or **Hygée.** See HYGEIA.

Hy-ġī'nus [Fr. HYGIN, e'zhÀN'] became Bishop of Rome in 138 A.D., and died in 142. He is supposed to have been a Greek.

Hy-ġī'nus or **Higinus**, (CAIUS JULIUS,) a Roman grammarian, born in Spain or Alexandria. Originally a slave, he was set free by Augustus Cæsar, who gave him charge of the Palatine Library. He wrote a "Commentary on Virgil," and other esteemed works, which are lost. Other works bearing his name are extant, viz., "Mythological Fables," and "Poeticon Astronomicon," but are supposed to have been written by a Hyginus who lived at a later date.

See BUNTE, "Dissertatio de C. J. Hygini Vita et Scriptis," 1846.

Hyksos. See SHEPHERD KINGS.

Hylander, hü-lân'dẹr, (ANDERS,) a Swedish Orientalist, born at Tunhem in 1750; died in 1830.

Hylaret, *he'lȧ'rȧ'*, (MAURICE,) a French monk and preacher, born at Angoulême in 1539, was a partisan of the League. Died in 1591.

Hȳ'lạs, [Gr. *Ὕλας,*] a favourite of Hercules, whom he accompanied in the Argonautic expedition. The Naiads, enamoured with his beauty, drew him into the water, so that he was lost to Hercules forever.

Hyll, hil, (?) (ALBAN,) an English physician, who practised in London with a high reputation. He wrote a "Commentary on Galen." Died in 1559.

Hȳ'lus, [Gr. *Ὕλλος,*] a son of Hercules and Dejanira, was persecuted by Eurystheus, and after the death of his father was the leader of the Heracli'dæ. Aided by the Athenians, he invaded Peloponnesus, and defeated Eurystheus, whom he killed with his own hand.

Hȳ'mẹn or **Hymenæus**, him-e-nee'us, [Gr. *Ὑμήν* or *Ὑμέναιος;* Fr. HYMEN, e'mĕn', or HYMÉNÉE, e'mȧ'nȧ',] the god of marriage of the Greeks and Romans, was represented as a handsome youth, crowned with flowers, and holding a nuptial torch in his hand. According to one tradition, he was a son of Apollo and one of the Muses. Another account makes him the son of Bacchus and Venus.

Hymir, hī'mir, written also **Eymer**, [supposed to be derived from *humr*, the "sea,"] the name of a great giant mentioned in the Norse mythology as the owner of a huge kettle, a mile deep, which Thor carried off, having first placed it over his head, so that he was entirely hidden by it. It was the same giant with whom Thor went a fishing and caught the World-serpent.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XXVII.

Hym'nI-ạ, [Gr. *Ὑμνία;* Fr. HYMNIE, ĕm'ne',] a surname of Diana, under which she was worshipped in Arcadia.

Hymnie. See HYMNIA.

Hynd'fọrd, (JOHN CARMICHAEL,) EARL OF, a Scottish diplomatist, born in 1701. In 1741 he was employed with credit as ambassador to the Prussian court, and in 1744 was sent in the same capacity to Russia. After successful efforts to terminate the war of the Austrian succession by a treaty of peace, he acted as envoy to Vienna in 1752. In 1764 he was appointed lord vice-admiral of Scotland. He died in 1767.

Hynd'man, (HENRY MAYERS,) an English socialist, born in 1842. He wrote "England for All," (1881,) "Historic Bases of Socialism in England," (1883,) "The Indian Famine," (1887,) "The Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century," Died 1921.

Hyne, (CHARLES JOHN CUTCLIFFE,) an English novelist, born at Bibury in 1866. His works include "The New Eden," (1892,) "Honour of Thieves," (1895,) "The Adventures of Captain Kettle," (1898,) "Through Arctic Lapland," (1898,) etc.

Hypatia, hī-pā'she-ạ, [Gr. *Ὑπατια;* Fr. HYPATIE, e'pȧ'te',] a celebrated female philosopher and mathematician, born at Alexandria in the latter part of the fourth century. She was the daughter of Theon, and displayed even greater talents than this famous mathematician in the study of philosophy and the sciences. She pursued her studies with great assiduity, often studying late in the night. After having improved herself by travelling and attending lectures at Athens of the most distinguished teachers of philosophy, she returned to Alexandria, where she was invited by the magistrates of the city to teach philosophy. She favoured the Neo-Platonic philosophy. She had many celebrated disciples, some of whom embraced Christianity and cherished through life feelings of friendship for her, although she continued to worship the heathen deities of Greece. She was noted for her virtue, her beauty, her simplicity of dress, her accomplishments, and her strength of mind. Orestes, the prefect of Alexandria, admired her wisdom, and often availed himself of her counsels. Cyril, the Christian patriarch, and his fanatical monks, appear to have regarded Hypatia as the principal supporter of the old religion; and at last their frenzy reached such a point that they tore her from her chariot as she was going to her school, and murdered her 415 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires;" WERNSDORF, "Quatre Dissertations sur Hypatie;" CHARLES KINGSLEY's historical romance entitled "Hypatia."

Hy'per-bo'rẹ-anș, a fabled race whom the Greeks placed (as their name indicates) in the far North, "beyond the North wind." They enjoyed perpetual youth, and lived in an earthly paradise separated from the rest of the world by the Rhipean Mountains.

Hypéride. See HYPERIDES.

Hȳ-pẹr-ī'dēẓ, [Gr. *Ὑπερείδης* or *Ὑπερίδης;* Fr. HYPÉRIDE, e'pȧ'rēd',] a famous Athenian orator, was the son of Glaucippus, and a pupil of Plato. He was identified with the party that opposed Philip of Macedon. After the battle of Chærone'a, (338 B.C.,) he proposed to recall the exiles, to liberate the slaves, and to take other vigorous measures, which were adopted, and procured peace on favourable terms. Having refused to touch the gold with which Harpalus corrupted other orators of Athens, he was chosen to conduct the prosecution against Demosthenes for his share in that transaction. Hyperides was put to death by Antipater in 322. Cicero ranks him next to Demosthenes; and other ancient critics agree that his eloquence was of the highest order. Important portions of four of his orations were discovered in papyrus in 1847 and 1856.

Hȳ-pẹr-ī'on, (or hī-pee're-ọn,) [Gr. *Ὑπερίων,*] in Greek mythology, the name of a Titan, a son of Uranus and Ge, (or Terra,) and the father of Aurora and Helios. In Homer, Hyperion is a name of the sun.

Hy-po'rI-us, [Dutch pron. he-pā're-ŭs,] (ANDRÉ GERARD,) an eminent Protestant theologian, born at Ypres in 1511. He was professor of theology at Marburg from 1542 to 1564. Among his works are "De Formandis Concionibus sacris," ("On the Composition of Sermons," 1555,) and "De Theologo seu de Ratione Studii theologici," ("On the Theologian, or on the Method of Theological Study," 1556.) Died in 1564.

Hy-pẹrm-nes'trạ, [Gr. *Ὑπερμνήστρα;* Fr. HYPERMNESTRE, e'pĕrm'nĕstR',] one of the DANAIDES, which see.

Hȳp'sI-clēẓ, [*Ὑψικλῆς,*] a Greek mathematician of an uncertain epoch, is supposed to have lived at Alexandria in the second century. He wrote a treatise

"On the Right Ascension of the Constellations of the Zodiac," which is extant. He is regarded by some as the author of the fourteenth and fifteenth books of the "Elements" of Euclid. According to Delambre, he lived about 146 B.C.

Hȳp-sip'ȳ-le, [Gr. Ὑψιπύλη,] a queen of Lemnos, who, according to tradition, saved the life of her father when the other women of the island killed their husbands and male relations. She was afterwards sold into slavery by the Lemnian women.

Hyr-cā'nus [Gr. Ὑρκανός; Fr. HYRCAN, ēR'kŏN'] I., (JOHN,) high-priest of the Jews, was the son of Simon Maccabeus, whom he succeeded in 135 B.C. After the death of Antiochus Sidetes, 130 B.C., he conquered the Idumeans and destroyed the city of Samaria. Though educated as a Pharisee, in the latter part of his life he favoured their rivals the Sadducees. He died in the year 103, leaving his office to his son Aristobu'lus.

Hyrcanus II., high-priest of the Jews, succeeded his father, Alexander Jannæus, in 76 B.C. His brother Aristobu'lus having usurped the regal power, Hyrcanus, who was a weak prince, appealed to the Roman Pompey, who restored him to the throne and priesthood. Antigonus, son of Aristobulus, with the aid of the Parthians, deposed Hyrcanus about 38 B.C., and was soon after supplanted by Herod, who married Mariamne, the granddaughter of Hyrcanus, and put the latter to death, 30 B.C.

Hyrtl, hēR'tl, (JOSEPH,) an able anatomist, born at Eisenstadt Hungary, in 1811. He became professor of anatomy in Vienna in 1845. He published, besides other works, a "Text-Book of Human Anatomy," (2 vols., 1847,) which has been adopted by the German universities as a standard. Died July 17, 1894.

Hȳs'lop, or **Hīs'lop**, (JAMES,) a Scottish poet, born near Sanquhar, July 13, 1798. He became a schoolmaster in the navy, and died near the Cape Verde Islands, December 4, 1827. He is still remembered for his sweet and graceful verses.

Hyslop, (JAMES HERVEY,) psychologist, born at Xenia, Ohio, in 1854, graduated at Wooster University in 1877. He was instructor and tutor in philosophy in several colleges and professor of logic and ethics at Columbia 1895–1902. Afterward organized the American Institute for Scientific Research and became editor of the Journal and Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research. Published works on logic, ethics, psychology, and psychical research. Died 1920.

Hystaspe. See HYSTASPES.

Hys-tas'pēs, [Gr. Ὑστάσπης; Fr. HYSTASPE, ès'tăsp', Persian, GUSHTÂSP,] a satrap of Persia, and the father of Darius I., lived about 550 B.C. He is said to have been the first who introduced into Persia the learning of the Indian Brahmans. According to one account, he was the chief of the Magians, which accords with the Persian tradition that Gushtâsp patronized the religion of Zoroaster. (See GUSHTÂSP.)

Hywell. See HOWELL THE GOOD.

I.

I-ac'chus, [Gr. Ἴακχος,] a surname or synonym of BACCHUS, which see.

I-am'be, [Gr. Ἰάμβη,] a servant-maid of Metanira, Queen of Eleusis, was said to be a daughter of Pan. By her jokes or tricks she amused Ceres when the latter was in distress. Iambic poetry is supposed to have derived its name from her.

Iamblichus. See JAMBLICHUS.

I-ap'e-tus, [Gr. Ἰαπετός; Fr. JAPET, zhă'pĕ',] in classic mythology, a Titan, and a son of Uranus. He was the father of Atlas, Prometheus, Epimetheus, and Menœtius. He is by some considered to be the same as the Japheth of Scripture. Iapetus was regarded by the ancient Greeks and Romans as the ancestor of the human race,* and, according to Scripture, the descendants of Japheth inhabited the "isles of the Gentiles," (Genesis x. 5,) which would seem to signify the numerous islands along the coasts of Europe and Asia Minor, and probably also the adjacent portions of the two continents; in other words, all that part of the world with which the early Greeks were acquainted.

I-ā'sĭ-on [Gr. Ἰασίων] or **I-a'sĭ-us**, a fabulous son of Jupiter and Electra, (or of Minos and Corythus.) He is said to have been beloved by Ceres, who bore him a son, Plutus, the god of riches.

Ibanez, eeBA'nath, (VICENTE BLASCO,) Spanish novelist, was born at Valencia, 1867. The English translations of his works include "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" (1918.) On account of political beliefs he was exiled in France where he died, 1928.

I'bas, a Syrian priest of the fifth century, acted a prominent part in the disputes about Nestorianism. He was chosen Bishop of Edessa in 436 A.D. At the Council of Ephesus, in 449, he was deposed on the charge of favouring the Nestorians; but he was reinstated by the Council of Chalcedon in 451. Died in 457.

Ib'bet-son, (Mrs. AGNES,) an English botanist, born in London in 1757. She investigated the structure of plants, and wrote botanical papers which were inserted in Nicholson's "Journal" and the "Philosophical Magazine," (1809–17.) Died in 1823.

Ibbetson, (JULIUS CÆSAR,) an English landscape-painter, born at Scarborough, copied and imitated with success the works of Berghem. He wrote an "Accidence or Gamut of Oil-Painting for Beginners." Died in 1817.

Ib'bot, (BENJAMIN,) an English divine, born near Swaffham, in Norfolk, in 1680. He became chaplain to George I. in 1716, and prebendary of Westminster in 1724. He delivered the Boyle lectures in 1713–14. Died in 1725. Two volumes of his sermons were published in 1726.

See DR. S. CLARKE, "Life of Benjamin Ibbot."

Iberville, d', de'bĕR'vĕl', (LEMOINE or LEMOYNE,) a Canadian navigator, born at Montreal in 1642, distinguished himself in many actions against the English. He commanded a vessel sent by the French government to explore the mouth of the Mississippi, which he discovered in March, 1699. He ascended the river, and built a fort on its border. Died at Havana in 1706.

Ibi, ee'bee, (SINIBALDO,) an Italian painter, a pupil of Perugino, was born at Perugia, and flourished between 1505 and 1528.

IBN, ib'n, an Arabic word signifying "son," and forming a part of many names; as, IBN-HANBAL, the "son of Hanbal," etc. It is often written *Ben;* as, ALI-BEN-ABÎ-TÂLIB, for ALEE-IBN-ABEE (-ABÎ) -TÂLIB.

Ibn-Abeet(-Abî)-Yakoob,(or-**Y'akûb**,) ĭb'n ā'bee yā'kōōb' (**Abool-Faraj**, ā'bōōl făr'āj,) otherwise called **An-Nadeem (-Nadîm)-Mohammed-Ibn-Ishâk**, ăn-nā-deem' mo-hăm'med ĭb'n is-hāk', an Arabian writer, chiefly known as the author of a valuable catalogue of books in the Arabic language, with brief and excellent notices of their authors. Nothing is known of his life, except that he wrote in the latter part of the tenth century.

Ibn-Al-Atseer, (**-Atsyr**,) ĭb'n ăl ăt-seer', (**Abool-Hassan-Alee**, or **Aboul (-Abûl)-Hassan-Alî**, ā'bōōl hăs'săn ā'lee,) surnamed AZ-ED-DEEN, (AZZEDDYN,) (*i.e.* the "Splendour of Religion,") an Arabian historian, born in Mesopotamia about 1160, became a citizen of Mosul. He excelled in the science of prophetic traditions, and had great knowledge of history, as appears by his Complete Chronicle from the origin of the world to his own time. Died in 1233.

See HAJI-KHALFAH, "Lexicon Bibliographicum;" VON HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber."

Ibn-Al-Atseer (or **-Al-Atsyr**)-**Nasr-Allah**, ĭb'n ăl-ăt-seer' năs'r ăl'lăh, written also **Alatyr** and **Alatîr**, an Arabian writer, a brother of the preceding, was born at

* See Horace, lib. i., Carmen 3, in which the phrases "Gens humana" and "Iapeti genus" are used almost synonymously.

† See note on page 35.

Jezeereh-Benee-Omar, on the Tigris, in 1162. He visited the court of Saladin, who engaged him as vizier to his son and heir, Melik-Afdhal. He was eminent for his learning, and wrote a treatise on Prosody, and other works.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary."

Ibn-Bajah. See AVENPACE.

Ibn-Batuta. See BATOOTAH.

Ibn-Doreid, ĭb'n do'rād', (or do'rīd',) a celebrated Arabian poet, born at Bassorah in 838 A.D. He cultivated various kinds of poetry with distinguished success. Died at Bagdâd in 933.

Ibn-Hanbal, ĭb'n hăn'bâl, (**Ahmed,** ăH'med,) the founder of the fourth sect of orthodox Mohammedans, was born at Bagdâd (or, as some say, at Meru) in the year of the Hejrah 164. He attained a great reputation for virtue and knowledge of the traditions of Mohammed. He received many traditions from Shâfei, with whom he was intimate. For his refusal to acknowledge the Koran to have been created, he was scourged and imprisoned by the caliph Mótassem. He died at Bagdâd in A.D. 855. The sect became very numerous after his death. They are called Hanbalites.

Ibn-Haukal. See HAUKAL.

Ibn-Ishâk, (or **-Ishâq,**) ĭb'n is-hăk', an Arabian historian, who, at the request of the caliph Al-Mansoor, wrote a life of Mohammed the prophet. He is an eloquent but not a trustworthy writer. Died in 768 A.D.

See SPRENGER, "Life of Mohammad," p. 69 *et seq.*

Ibn-Khakân, (or **-Khacân.**) See AL-FATH.

Ibn-Khaldoon, (**-Khaldoun** or **-Khaldûn,**) ĭb'n kăl'dōōn' (**Walee-ed-Deen-** (or **Waly-Eddyn-**) **Aboo-Zeid-Abd-er-Rahman,** wă'lee ed-deen' ă'bōō zīd ăbd-er-răh'măn,) a celebrated Arabian historian, born at Tunis in 1332. He removed to Cairo, where he distinguished himself by his uprightness as a judge, and was chosen chief of the Cadees (Cadîs) of the sect of Malekites in 1384. Afterwards, while on a journey to Syria, he was made prisoner by Taimoor, (the famous Tamerlane,) by whom he was treated with great kindness and respect. His principal work is a valuable "History of the Arabs, Persians, and Berbers, with Preliminary Observations," which was recently published in France. "We cannot but conceive, in reading this," says Silvestre de Sacy, "a very high idea of his judgment, sagacity, and erudition, and of the great variety of his knowledge." Died in 1406.

See his Autobiography, published in the "Journal Asiatique" of 1844; SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Chrestomathie Arabe;" CASIRI, "Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana."

Ibn-Khallikân, ĭb'n kăl'le-kăn', written also **Ebn-Khalicân** or **-Khilcan,** (**Shems-ed-Deen** (or **-Eddin**) **Aboul-** or **Abûl-**) **Abbâs-Ahmed,** shĕms ed-deen' ă'bōōl ăb'bās' ăH'med,) a celebrated Arabian historian, born at Arbela in 1211. He became grand Cadee (Cadî) of Damascus about 1261. His chief work is a "Biographical Dictionary of Famous Moslems," which contains over eight hundred articles. An English translation of it was begun by Mr. Slane, the first volume of which was published in 1841. Died in 1282.

Ibn-Kotoybah or **Abdallah-Ibn-Koteybah,** ăb-dăl'lah ĭb'n ko-tā'bah or ko-tī'bah, written also **Coteybah** and **Qotaybah,** an Arabian historian and critic, born at Bagdâd in 828 A.D.; died in 889.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary."

Ibn-Maimoon, (**-Maimûn** or **-Maimoun.**) See MAIMONIDES.

Ibn-Rosched, (or **-Roshd.**) See AVERROES.

Ibn-Sina. See AVICENNA.

Ibn-Tofail, (**-Tofayl.**) See ABOO-BEKR-IBN-TOFAIL

Ibnul-Abbâr. See KODHÂEE.

Ibn-Yoonas, (**-Younas** or **-Yûnas,**) ĭb'n yoo'nas, sometimes spelled **Ibn-Younis,** (**Alee-** (or **Ali-**) **Ibn-Abderrahman,** ă'lee ĭb'n ăbd-er-răh'măn,) one of the most eminent Arabian astronomers, was born in 979 A.D. He made at Cairo a series of observations, the results of which he published in a work called the "Table of Ibn-Yoonas." Died in 1008.

Ibn-Zohr. See AVENZOAR.

Ibrâheem, (**Ibrâhîm,**) written also **Ibrâhym,** the Arabic name of the patriarch ABRAHAM, which see.

Ibrâheem, (**Ibrâhîm,***) ib-rā-heem', thirteenth caliph of the Omeyyad dynasty, was the son of Waleed (Walîd) I. He began to reign in Damascus in 744 A.D., and a few months after was deposed by Merwân. The Arab historians disagree respecting his subsequent fate.

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) I., (**Aboo-Abdallah,** ă'bōō ăb-dăl'lah,) founder of the dynasty of Aglabides in Africa, was the son of Aglab, and a native of Arabia. About 800 A.D. he was appointed Governor of Africa by Haroun-al-Raschid. After the death of the latter, (808,) Ibrâheem assumed the royal power. Died about 813.

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) I., a Turkish Sultan, brother of Amurath IV., was proclaimed in 1640, at the age of twenty-three. His cruelty and other vices excited against him a powerful and successful conspiracy, by which he was deposed and strangled in 1648 or 1649. He was succeeded by his son, Mahomet IV.

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) II., Emperor of Hindostan, the son of Iskander, began to reign in 1517, being the third of the Afghan dynasty. He was a very unpopular ruler. In 1526 the Mogul Bâber invaded India, a battle was fought at Paniput, where Ibrâheem was defeated and killed, and the Mogul dynasty was established in India.

Ibrâheem, (**Ibrâhîm,**) a favourite of Sultan Solyman II., was a Genoese by birth, and was taken to Constantinople by pirates in his infancy. He became grand vizier about 1523, and signalized his courage in the war against Hungary in 1527. He was put to death, at the instigation of the Sultana, in 1535.

Ibrâheem, (**Ibrâhîm,**) born at Aleppo, was the most eminent among the Ottoman jurists. His fame rests upon a great work styled the "Confluence of the Seas," ("Multeka al-Abhar,") which is a complete code of laws. Died in 1549.

Ibrâheem, (**Ibrâhîm,**) Pasha of Egypt, the son of Mehemet Alee, (Ali,) was born in Rumelia in 1789. He conquered the Wahabees, in Arabia, about 1818. In 1824 he commanded an army and fleet which Mehemet Alee sent against the Greeks. Having landed in the Morea with 10,000 men in 1825, he took several towns and committed many atrocities. The success of the allies at Navarino and the French invasion of the Morea forced him to retire to Egypt in 1828. In a war waged between the Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan, Ibrâheem took Aleppo and defeated the Turks in a great battle at Konieh, in Syria, in 1832. His victorious progress was arrested by the intervention of the European powers in 1833. Died in 1848.

See LABAT, "L'Égypte, ancienne et moderne."

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) Bey, a famous Mameluke chief, born in Circassia about 1735. He went to Egypt in his youth, and entered the service of Mohammed **Bey.** After the death of the latter, Ibrâheem shared with Moorâd Bey the sovereignty of Egypt. When Bonaparte invaded Egypt in 1798 and defeated Moorâd, Ibrâheem retired to Syria. In 1800 he took part against the French at Cairo, etc., and, after they evacuated Egypt, was again Governor of Cairo, until supplanted by Mehemet Alee. Died in 1816.

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) Effendi, (ĕf-fĕn'dee,) a learned Turk, who was born about 1640, and filled considerable offices at Constantinople. He was converted to Christianity, was baptized in 1671, retired to Venice, and assumed the name of Paul Antonio Effendi. He translated several books of the Bible into Arabic. Died in 1697.

Ibrâheem (Ibrâhîm) Khan-Ogli, (o'glee,) was grand vizier of Turkey when Mahomet I. died, in 1421. He took measures to secure the succession of Mahomet's son, Amurath II., who was then absent from the capital. To reward this service, Amurath gave him the title of Khan, with hereditary privileges which made his family the first in the empire.

* The Arabic texts are by no means uniform in regard to the penultima of this name; it is often made short, but, if we mistake not, more frequently long, as given above. It is proper, however, to remark that a single instance of the insertion of the Alif (the sign of the long vowel) ought to outweigh several omissions, as the latter might more easily be the result of neglect or haste. The frequent omission of the long vowel in the manuscript of writers who are generally correct, merely proves that the insertion is not deemed absolutely indispensable. Its omission may be compared to the neglecting to dot one's *i*s in writing English,—a fault, undoubtedly, but a fault often committed by writers otherwise remarkable for accuracy.

Ibrâhîm. See IBRÂHEEM.

Ibrâhym. See IBRÂHEEM.

Ibsen, ib'sẹn, (HENRIK,) a Norwegian poet and dramatist, born at Skien, March 20, 1828. He began life as an apothecary. His "Catiline," (1850,) a drama, was an ill-written production. In 1851 he went to the University of Christiania, and afterwards was director of theatres, first at Bergen and then at Christiania. In 1864 he left Norway, in anger because it failed to help the Danes in their war with Prussia, and resided abroad till 1892. His "Warriors in Helgeland," (1858,) and "Rival Kings," (1864,) placed him in the first rank of Scandinavian national dramatists, and his "Love's Comedy," (1862,) was the first step towards his satirical social dramas. He produced other historical dramas, but first attracted world-wide attention by "A Doll's House," (1879.) This keen arraignment of modern social customs was followed by "Ghosts," (1881,) "The Wild Duck," (1884,) "The Lady from the Sea," (1888,) "The Master Builder," (1892,) "John Gabriel Borkwan," (1896,) and others, psychological in their interest, but vividly realistic in language, and which gave rise to a storm of controversy among critics. Died May 26, 1906.

Ib'ȳ-cus, [*Ἴβῡκος,*] a Greek lyric poet, born in Rhegium, in Italy, flourished about 560 B.C., and passed part of his life at Samos. His poems, which were chiefly love-songs, are lost, except a few fragments. He was the fifth lyric poet of the Alexandrian canon, and had a high reputation. He is said to have been killed by robbers. His death has furnished the subject of one of the finest of Schiller's minor poems, "Die Kraniche des Ibycus."

Içạ. See ISA.

Icard, e'kȧr', (CHARLES,) a French Protestant minister and writer, born in Languedoc in 1636. He was driven into exile by persecution in 1682, and settled at Bremen in 1688.

Icare. See ICARUS.

I-cā'rĭ-us, [Gr. *Ἴκάριος,*] also called **Icarus**, an Athenian, to whom Bacchus is said to have taught the cultivation of the vine. He was killed by some shepherds, to whom he had given wine and who suspected that he had poisoned them. The legend adds that he was changed into the constellation Boötes.

Icarius, a Lacedæmonian, the father of Penelope. He urged her to remain at Sparta after she was married to Ulysses; but she preferred to follow her husband.

Ic'ạ-rus, [Gr. *Ἴκαρος;* Fr. ICARE, e'kȧr',] son of Dædalus, with whom, according to the Greek mythology, he was imprisoned in the Labyrinth of Crete. Having attempted to fly by means of artificial wings made with wax, they were melted by his approaching too near the sun, and he fell into the sea, near the island of Samos, which received from him the name of the Icarian Sea.

Iccius, ik'she-us, a Roman philosopher, lived about 30 B.C., and was a friend of Horace, who addressed to him an epistle and an ode.

Icher, e'shair', (PIERRE,) a French physician and Hellenist, born at Montpellier in 1658; died in 1713.

I-cil'ĭ-us, (LUCIUS,) a Roman tribune, who was affianced to the celebrated Virginia. He was elected tribune of the people in 456 B.C., and favoured the cause of the plebeians. He was one of the leaders of the successful revolt against the Decemviri about 450 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome."

Ic-tī'nus, [*Ἰκτῖνος,*] a celebrated Grecian architect, who flourished about 450 B.C. He built several grand temples, among which was that of Apollo Epicurius in Arcadia. The most memorable monument of his genius is the Parthenon of Athens, built by order of Pericles. Callicrates was associated with Ictinus as architect of this edifice, which is probably the most perfect specimen of Grecian architecture in any age. Its length was 227 feet and its breadth about 100. (See CALLICRATES.)

See PAUSANIAS, book viii.

Içwara. See ISWARA.

I'dạ, [Fr. IDE, ēd,] Countess of Boulogne, born about 1040, was the mother of Godfrey of Bouillon, crusader and King of Jerusalem. She was eminent for wisdom and piety. Died in 1113.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Idace. See IDACIUS.

Idacius, e-dā'she-us, [Fr. IDACE, e'dȧss',] a Spanish chronicler, born at Lamego about the end of the fourth century. He became Bishop of Chaves, (Aquæ Flaviæ,) in Portugal. He was author of a "Chronicon" of the period from 379 to 468 A.D., which was printed in Paris by Sirmond in 1619.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

I'dạs, [Gr. *Ἴδας,*] a son of Aphareus, took part in the Argonautic expedition, and was renowned for valour. Idas and his brother Lynceus having quarrelled with the Dioscuri, Idas killed Castor, and was in turn killed by Pollux.

Iddesleigh, (EARL OF.) See NORTHCOTE, (WALTER STAFFORD.)

Ide. See IDA.

Ideler, ee'dẹh-lẹr, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) a Prussian astronomer and linguist, born near Perleberg in 1766. He was appointed in 1816 tutor to the princes William Frederick and Charles, and in 1821 became professor at the Berlin University. He was the author of "Historical Researches on the Astronomical Observations of the Ancients," (1806,) "On the Calendar of Ptolemy," and other similar treatises. He was a member of the French Institute, and the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Died in Berlin in 1846.

Ideler, (JULIUS LUDWIG,) a physician, a son of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1809. He published "Meteorology of the Ancient Greeks and Romans," (1832,) "Hermapion, or Rudiments of the Hieroglyphic Literature of Ancient Egypt," (1841,) and other antiquarian treatises. Died in 1842.

Ideler, (KARL WILHELM,) a Prussian physician, born in 1795, lived in Berlin. He is known as a writer on mental maladies. Died at Kumlosen, July 29, 1860.

Ides, ee'dẽs, (EVERARD ISBRANTZ,) a German traveller, born in Holstein about 1660. He was sent to Pekin by Peter the Great in 1692 to negotiate a treaty of commerce, and returned in 1694. A narrative of his journey, published in 1704, is a work of some merit.

Idman, id'mân, (NILS,) a Swedish philologist, published in 1778 "Researches on the Finnish People, and the Relations between the Finnish Language and the Greek."

Idomeneus, [Gr. *Ἰδομενεύς,*] a Greek historian, born at Lampsacus, lived about 300 B.C. He was a friend and disciple of Epicurus. His works are not extant.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Iduna, e-doo'nȧ, or **Idun**, sometimes written **Idunna**, [etymology doubtful,] in the Norse mythology, the goddess of immortality, who keeps a casket of apples, of which if the gods partake they never grow old. (See THIASSI.) Iduna is said to be the wife of Bragi, the god of poetry, who in one sense may be said to possess the gift of immortality.

Iefremoff or **Iefremov.** See YEFREMOF.

Ienichen. See JENICHEN.

Iermak. See YERMAK.

Iezdedjerd. See YEZDEJERD.

Iffland, if'flȧnt, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a celebrated German actor and dramatist, born at Hanover in 1759. He became director of the National Theatre at Berlin in 1796, and in 1811 was appointed director-general of the royal plays. Among his most popular dramas are "The Hunters," ("Die Jäger,") "The Advocates," and "The Old Bachelors," ("Die Hagestolzen.") He also published several treatises on the dramatic art. "It is impossible," says Madame de Staël, "to have more originality than Iffland; and he is as superior in the theory as in the practice of his art." Died in 1814.

Igdrasil, (Yggdrasil.) See ODIN.

Iglesias de la Casa, e-glā'se-ȧs dȧ lȧ kȧ'sȧ, (José,) a Spanish poet, born at Salamanca in 1753; died in 1791.

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ignace. See IGNATIUS.

Ignarra, ẽn-yȧr'rȧ, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian antiquary

and priest, born near Naples in 1728, was a good classical scholar. He became professor of divinity in the Royal University of Naples in 1771, director of the royal printing-office in 1782, and preceptor of the prince Francis de Bourbon in 1784. He wrote, besides other works, an esteemed commentary "De Palæstra Neapolitana." (1770.) Died in 1808.

See CASTALI, "Ignarræ Vita," prefixed to his "Opuscoli," 1807.

Ignatieff, ig-nä'te-ĕf, (NIKOLAI PAVLOVITCH,) a Russian general and diplomat, born at Saint Petersburg, January 29, 1832. He entered the army, was rapidly promoted, and was afterwards sent upon various important diplomatic errands. In 1858 he obtained from China the cession of extensive territories, and from 1859 to 1863 he was full ambassador at Peking. He was (1864–77) Russian envoy to Turkey, and in 1878 he negotiated the treaty of San Stephano, and was afterwards minister of the interior. Died in 1908.

Ignatius, ig-nā'she-us, [Gr. *Ἰγνάτιος*; Fr. IGNACE, èn'yăss'; Ger. IGNAZ, ig-näts'; It. IGNAZIO, èn-yät'se-o,] surnamed THEOPH'ORUS, one of the earliest Christian Fathers, and one of the most eminent among the immediate successors of the apostles, is supposed to have been a native of Syria. About 67 A.D. he became bishop or minister of the church of Antioch by the appointment of Saint Peter, or, according to some writers, of Saint John. He had filled this station acceptably about forty years, when the emperor Trajan began a persecution of the Christians. Ignatius was brought before Trajan at Antioch, and, refusing to renounce his religion, was condemned, and suffered martyrdom at Rome in 107, being exposed to wild beasts in the amphitheatre. His epistles to the Ephesians, Trallians, Magnesians, Romans, Philadelphians, Smyrneans, and to Polycarp are extant, and are regarded by many able critics as precious memorials of the primitive Church; but not a few scholars reject them entirely. There are eight other Ignatian epistles which are generally conceded to be spurious. In one of his epistles we find the words, "Now I begin to be a disciple; I weigh neither visible nor invisible things, that I may win Christ!"

Ignatius, Patriarch of Constantinople, born in 799 A.D., was the son of the emperor Michael Curopalates. When the latter was deposed, Ignatius entered a monastery, and became eminent for piety and wisdom. In 846 he was raised to the dignity of patriarch. Eleven years after, he was banished and cruelly treated for his opposition to Bardas, an uncle of Michael III., who appointed in his place the ambitious Photius. The schism between the Greek and Roman Churches began while Photius was in office, and has continued ever since that time. In 867 the emperor Basilius reinstated Ignatius, who assembled in 869 an œcumenical council at Constantinople, which condemned Photius and his party. Died in 877.

See DAVID NICETAS, "Vita S. Ignatii," 1604.

Ignatius Loyola. See LOYOLA.

Igor (ee'gor) **I.**, third Grand Duke of Russia, a son of Rurik, was born about 875, and succeeded Oleg in 912 A.D. He led an expedition against Constantinople in 941, and compelled the Greek emperor to sue for peace, which was granted by a treaty in 945. Igor was killed in an ambuscade in 945. After his death his widow Olga was converted to Christianity.

See SOLOVIEF, "Histoire de Russie."

Igor II., or **Igor Olgovitch**, Grand Prince of Russia, began to reign at Kief about 1145. His claim was contested by Iziaslaf, who defeated him in 1146. Igor was confined in a convent, and assassinated in 1147.

See KARAMZIN, "Histoire de Russie."

Ihne, ee'neh, (WILHELM,) born at Fürth, Bavaria, in 1821. He was a schoolmaster at Liverpool 1849–63, a professor at Heidelberg 1873. Wrote a great "History of Rome," (8 vols., 1863–90.) Died in 1902.

Ihre, ee'rẹh, (JOHAN,) a Swedish scholar, eminent in philology, born at Lund in 1707, graduated with the highest honour at Upsal in 1730. After visiting France, England, etc., he returned to Upsal and became professor of poetry and of theology in the university of that place. In 1738 he obtained the chair of belles-lettres and political science, which he occupied about forty years, acquiring great celebrity as a lecturer and author. In 1769 he published his "Swedish Glossary," ("Glossarium Suiogothicum,") a monument of his immense learning and critical sagacity, containing a philosophic treatise on the filiation of languages, besides remarks on the origin and affinity of Swedish words. He also wrote several hundred excellent academical dissertations, and is justly ranked among the best critics of the eighteenth century. In 1759 he was decorated with the order of the Polar Star. Died in 1780.

See FLODERUS, "Parentation öfver J. Ihre," 1781; GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Ihre, (THOMAS,) a Swedish writer, father of the preceding, born at Wisby in 1659; died in 1720.

See T. RUDÉN, "Trognas Strid och Seger, Likpredikan öfver T. Ihre," 1720.

Iken, ee'kẹn, (CONRAD,) a German theologian, born at Bremen in 1689. He became professor of theology at Bremen, and wrote, besides other works, "Antiquitates Hebraicæ," (1730.) Died in 1753.

Iken, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German religious writer, born at Neuenkirchen in 1791; died in 1820.

Ildefonse. See ILDEFONSO.

Il-de-fon'so, [Lat. ILDEFON'SUS; Fr. ILDEFONSE, èl-dẹh-fôNs',] SAINT, a Spanish prelate, born at Toledo in 607 A.D., was a pupil of Saint Isidore. He became Archbishop of Toledo in 658. He wrote, besides several theological treatises, a continuation of Saint Isidore's work "De Viris illustribus." Died in 669.

See CIXILA, "Vita Ildefonsi;" GREGORIO MAYANS, "Vida de S. Ildefonso," 1727.

Ilepooshin or **Ilepouschir**, il-e-poo'shèn, a Russian poet of the present age, lived near Saint Petersburg. He wrote pastoral poems.

Ilgen, il'gẹn, (KARL DAVID,) a distinguished philologist, born in Prussian Saxony in 1763. He became in 1794 professor of the Oriental languages at Jena. His principal works are entitled "Hymni Homerici," and "Convivial Songs of the Greeks," ("Scholia sive Carmina convivialia Græcorum.") Died in 1834.

See F. C. KRAFFT, "Vita C. D. Ilgeni," 1837; R. STERN, "Narratio de C. D. Ilgenio," 1839; "Ilgeniana: Erinnerungen an Dr. C. D. Ilgen," Leipsic, 1853.

Ilia. See RHEA SILVIA.

I-lith-ў-ī'a or **Eileithyia**, [Gr. *Εἰλείθυια*,] written also **Eleithyia** and **Eleutho**, a Greek goddess, who presided over birth. Though originally distinct from Diana, (Artemis,) she seems later to have become identified with her. (See LUCINA.)

Ilive, ī'liv, ? (JACOB,) an English printer, who became noted by his fictitious "Book of Jasher," (1751,) which he pretended to have translated from Alcuin. Died in 1763.

Illescas, èl-yẽs'kâs, (GONSALVO,) a Spanish monk, wrote a "History of the Popes," (1570.) Died in 1580.

Illgen, il'gẹn, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant divine, born at Chemnitz in 1786, wrote several works, and edited a journal at Leipsic. Died in 1844.

Illyricus. See FRANCOWITZ.

Ilmoni, il-mo'nee, (IMMANUEL,) a Finnish physician, born in 1797, wrote "Contributions to the History of the Nosology of the North," (3 vols., 1846–53.) Died in 1856.

I'lus, [Gr. *Ἶλος*,] the founder of Ilium, (Ilion,) or Troy, was a son of TROS, (which see.)

Imâd-ed-Deen, (**-Eddyn** or **-Eddīn**,) e-mād' ed-deen', (*i.e.* the "Pillar of Religion,") (**Mohammed**, mo-hăm'mĕd,) surnamed AL-KATEB, was born at Ispahân in 1125 A.D. He went in 1167 to Damascus, where he became the secretary of Noor-ed-Deen. After the death of Noor-ed-Deen, he enjoyed the favour of the famous Saladin, whose victories he celebrated in an ode, and whom he served as private secretary until the death of that prince. Imâd-ed-Deen wrote a "History of the Conquest of Jerusalem by Saladin," and "Memoirs of the Moslem Poets of the Sixth Century of the Hejrah." Died in 1201.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary."

Imâd-ed-Dowlah, (or **-Eddaulah**,) e-mād'ed-dŏw'lạh, (*i.e.* "Pillar of the State,") (**Alee-Abool-Hassan-Alee-Ibn-Booyah**, â'lee â'bōōl hăs'sạn â'lee Ib'n boo'yạh,) King of Persia, was the founder of the dynasty of

Bouides, and began to reign in 933 A.D. He conquered the Caliph of Bagdâd, and died in 949, leaving the throne to his nephew, Adhad-ed-Dowlah.

See IBN-KHALLIKAN, "Biographical Dictionary;" WEIL, "Geschichte des Chalifen."

Imberdis, ăn'bĕr'dèss', (ANDRÉ,) a French writer, born at Ambert about 1810, published a "History of the Religious Wars in Auvergne during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," (2 vols., 1841.) Died in 1878.

Imbert, ăn'bair', (BARTHÉLEMY,) a French poet, born at Nîmes in 1747. He produced at the age of twenty "The Judgment of Paris," a graceful poem, which was much admired. The plan was ingenious, and the style natural and elegant. Died in 1790.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Imbert, (GUILLAUME,) a French *littérateur*, born at Limoges about 1743; died at Paris in 1803.

Imbert, (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at La Rochelle about 1522, published "Institutiones Forenses," (1542,) often reprinted. Died about 1600.

Imbert, (JOSEPH GABRIEL,) an eminent French painter, born in Marseilles in 1654, was a pupil of Lebrun and of Van der Meulen. At the age of thirty-four he took the monastic vows, after which he painted only sacred subjects. His chief work is a "Calvary." Died in 1740.

Imbonati, ĕm-bo-nä'tee, (CARLO GIUSEPPE,) an Italian bibliographer, born at Milan, wrote "Bibliotheca Latino-Hebraica," (2 vols., 1696.) Died after 1696.

Imhof or **Imhoff**, im'hof, (GUSTAV WILLEM,) born in Amsterdam in 1705, was appointed Governor of Ceylon in 1736. Having gained general confidence by his conduct and capacity, he became about 1742 Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. Died in 1750.

Imhof, von, fon im'hŏf, (JAKOB WILHELM,) a German genealogist, born at Nuremberg in 1651. He was well versed in the history of the royal and noble families of Europe, and wrote many works on genealogy, among which is one in 2 vols., (1684.) Died in 1728.

See KOELER, "Lebensgeschichte Imhofs."

Im-ho-tep, a god of the ancient Egyptians, supposed to be the god of science, and chiefly honoured at Memphis. He was the son of Ptah and Pakht.

Imilcon. See HIMILCO.

Im'ĭ-sŏn, (JOHN,) an English mechanician, wrote a valuable work entitled "The School of Arts," which passed through several editions. In 1807 Professor J. Webster published an improved edition, with the title of "Elements of Art and Science." Died in 1788.

Im'lah, (JOHN,) a Scottish song-writer, born at Aberdeen, November 15, 1799. He published "May-Flowers," a volume of lyrics, (1827,) and "Poems," (1841.) Died in Jamaica, January 9, 1846.

Immermann, im'mĕr-mân', (KARL LEBRECHT,) a German dramatist and poet, born at Magdeburg in 1796, was the author of a comedy entitled "The Princes of Syracuse," (1821,) "The Valley of Ronceval," "King Periander," (1823,) and other tragedies. He also published a number of tales and lyric poems. Died in 1840.

See KARL IMMERMANN, "Memorabilien," 3 vols., 1840–43; F. FREILIGRATH, "C. Immermann, Blätter der Erinnerung an ihn," 1842; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843.

Imola. See FRANCUCCI.

Imparato, ĕm-pä-rä'to, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Naples about 1530, was a pupil of Titian, whose style he imitated with some success. Died after 1565.

Imperiale, ĕm-pä-re-ä'lä, (FRANCESCO,) born at Genoa about 1370, went to Spain, and became attached to the court of Henry III. of Castile. He was regarded as one of the best Spanish poets of that time.

Imperiali, ĕm-pä-re-ä'lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian physician and author, born at Vicenza in 1568, graduated at Padua, and practised with success in his native city. He wrote Latin poems, which were admired, also a collection of observations entitled "Exotericæ Exercitationes," (1603.) Died in 1623.

His son GIOVANNI, born at Vicenza in 1602, was also a physician, and wrote "Musæum Historicum et Physicum," consisting of eulogies and memoirs of eminent literary men. Died in 1670.

Imperiali, (GIOVANNI VINCENTE,) an Italian poet, born at Genoa about 1570, served the state as a diplomatist, and held a high command in the navy. He wrote, besides other poems, "Lo Stato rustico," (1611,) which was received with favour. Died about 1645.

See SOPRANI, "Scrittori Liguri."

Imperiali, (GIUSEPPE RENATO,) an Italian cardinal, distinguished for his patronage of learning, was born of a noble family at Genoa in 1651. It is said he would have been elected pope in 1730, if the court of Spain had not interposed against him. Many learned men were recipients of his bounty. Died in 1737. He left a noble library, which, by his will, was kept open to the public.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Imperiali-Lercari, ĕm-pä-re-ä'lee lĕr-kä'ree, (FRANCESCO MARIO,) was Doge of Genoa when that city was bombarded by the fleet of Louis XIV. in 1684. Hostilities having been suspended by the mediation of the pope, the Doge went as ambassador to Paris, and a treaty of peace was signed in 1685.

Im'pey, (Sir ELIJAH,) an infamous judge, who officiated in India during the administration of Warren Hastings; was recalled, 1782; impeached, 1788; died in 1812.

See "Memoirs of Sir Elijah Impey," by E. B. IMPEY, 1846; MACAULAY, "Essay on Warren Hastings."

Impiocati, degli, a surname of ANDREA DEL CASTAGNO. (See CASTAGNO.)

I'na or **I'nas**, King of the West Saxons, and one of the chiefs of the Heptarchy, succeeded Ceadwalla in 689 A.D. He appears to have possessed superior talents, and is regarded as one of the principal legislators among the ancient Anglo-Saxons. He waged war successfully against the people of Kent and the Britons about 710. In 728 he resigned his crown, and died at Rome the same year.

See WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY, "Gesta Regum Anglorum."

In'a-chus, [Gr. Ἰναχος,] a mythical personage, the son of Oceanus, and father of Io, is said to have been the first King of Argos. Having been chosen as umpire by Neptune and Juno when they disputed about the possession of Argos, he decided in favour of Juno.

Inca, ing'kä, (plural **Incas**,) a Peruvian or Quichua word, signifying "chief," and applied to the dynasty reigning in Peru on the arrival of the Spaniards in that country in the early part of the sixteenth century. As the Peruvians did not possess the art of writing, we have no means of ascertaining, or even forming a satisfactory conjecture respecting, the earliest date of their power. The Incas claimed to be the descendants of Manco Capac and his wife Mama Ocllo, who were the children of the sun. (See MANCO CAPAC.) The empire of the Incas, at the period of their greatest power, extended through nearly forty degrees of longitude, and contained an area of between one and two million square miles. Their subjects, though unacquainted with letters, had in many respects advanced to a high degree of civilization. They understood the working of the precious metals, architecture, and many other arts, and were especially distinguished for the general liberality and wisdom of their state policy; though some of their laws and regulations were, according to the standard of Christian civilization, both unjust and inhuman.

See PRESCOTT'S "Conquest of Peru," book i. chap. i.

Inch'bâld, (ELIZABETH,) a popular English actress, novelist, and dramatist, born at Stanningfield in 1753, was the daughter of a farmer named Simpson. At the age of sixteen she came to London with the intention of becoming an actress, and was married to Mr. Inchbald, who had obtained some success on the stage. After performing with her husband several seasons at Edinburgh and other towns, she made her *début* at Covent Garden in 1780, and was very successful. Her success is ascribed in a great measure to her personal beauty and virtuous character. In 1789 she retired from the stage. She wrote "Such Things Are," "Every One has his Fault," "To Marry or Not to Marry," and many other plays. Her greatest productions are two novels, "A Simple Story," (1791,) and "Nature and Art," (1796,) which obtained extensive and durable popularity. Her "'Nature and Art,'" says Hazlitt, "is one of the most

interesting and pathetic stories in the world." The other work is highly commended by Miss Edgeworth. Died in 1821.

See her Life, by BOADEN, 1833; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. i., 1843.

Inch'i-quin, (MORROGH O'BRIEN,) BARON OF, a famous Irish soldier, born about 1618. He acted a prominent part in the civil war, fighting alternately for Charles I. and against him. He was a royalist from 1640 to 1645, and gained several victories. About 1649 he entered the French service, with the rank of general. Died in 1674.

Inchofer, ing'ko'fẹr, (MELCHIOR,) a Jesuit, born in Vienna in 1584, lived in various cities of Italy, and wrote several learned works, among which is the "Ecclesiastical History of Hungary," (1644, unfinished.) He had more learning than critical judgment. Died in 1648.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Incledon, ink'ẹl-dọn, (BENJAMIN CHARLES,) an English vocalist, born in Cornwall in 1764, served several years in the royal navy. He first appeared in a London theatre in 1790, and performed many years with success. Died in 1826.

Indaco, l', lẽn'dä-ko, (FRANCESCO,) a painter of the Florentine school, flourished about 1530.

Indaco, l', (JACOPO DA FIRENZE,) a Florentine painter, a brother of the preceding, was a pupil of Ghirlandaio, and worked at Rome.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

India, ẽn'de-ä, (TULLIO,) called THE ELDER, a painter of the Venetian school, was born at Verona, and flourished in 1545. He was a skilful painter in fresco, and an excellent copyist.

His son BERNARDINO, a painter, was born at Verona. One of his later works is dated 1584.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

In-dib'i-lis, a Spanish chief, who flourished during the first Punic war, in which he fought for and betrayed both sides. He fought for the Carthaginians in the battle at which Publius Scipio was killed, in 213 B.C. His army was defeated by the younger Scipio in 207. He was killed in battle by the Romans in 205 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxii. and xxv.–xxix.

Indicopleustes. See COSMAS.

Indrā, in'drạ, [etymology doubtful; possibly related to the Latin *imber*, (Gr. ὄμβρος,) a "shower" or "rain-storm,"] the regent of the firmament, in the Hindoo mythology, is the son of Kasyapa and Aditi. As the god of storms and thunder, he may be said to correspond very nearly to the Roman Jupiter and Greek Zeus. In the early period of the Hindoo mythology he was (like Jupiter) regarded as the most powerful of the gods; but, after the introduction of the deities of the Hindoo triad, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, Indra, Varuna, and Agni were deposed from their high rank and made to occupy a far inferior position. Krishna, an avatar of Vishnu, is represented, while still an infant, as baffling with the utmost ease the mightiest efforts of the god of thunder. (See KRISHNA.) Indra is supposed to preside over all atmospheric changes; the clouds are his war-elephants, one of which, represented with three trunks and called Irâvăt,* (i-rā'vạt,) is his vâhăn, (or "vehicle,"†) and his most terrible weapon is his văjrā, (pronounced by the modern Hindoos vŭj'rạ or bŭj'rạ,) or "adamantine thunderbolt."‡ The heaven or paradise of Indra is called Swarga or Swerga, (pronounced swŭr'gạ.) Here dwell the Apsaras, the beautiful dancing-girls of his court, who may be said to correspond to the Hoorees (Houris) of Mohammed's paradise, and the Gandharvas, or celestial minstrels. The consort of Indra is named Indrânî, (indrā'nee.) His capital city is called Amrâvătî, (ŭm-rā'vạ-tee,) or the "city of immortality."

See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon;" COLEMAN'S "Mythology of the Hindus;" SIR WILLIAM JONES'S Works, vol. xiii., (or vol. vi. of another edition;) H. H. WILSON'S "Translation of the Rig-Veda," and "Essays on the Religion of the Hindus."

* Irâvat signifies "watery," "full of rain," (in Latin, *pluvionus*.)

† See note under GARUDA.

‡ This word (*vajra*) signifies both "thunderbolt" and "adamant," or "diamond."

Induno, ẽn-doo'no, (DOMENICO,) an Italian painter of history and *genre*, born at Milan in 1815. He gained the grand prize in 1837. He died in 1878.

Iñes (ẽn'yẽs) or Iñez de Castro, ẽn'yẽth dà kăs'tro, sometimes Anglicised as AGNES DE CASTRO, a beautiful Spanish lady, whose tragical fate is commemorated by Camoens in the "Lusiad," was born of a noble family in Castile in the fourteenth century. Having been a maid of honour at the court of Alphonso IV. of Portugal, she won the love of his son Don Pedro, who privately married her. The king, on learning the fact, was violently enraged, and, after vain efforts to dissolve their union, authorized her assassination in 1355. She was eminent for virtue, grace, and intelligence. Her story is the subject of numerous dramas, legends, etc.

Infantado, de, dà ẽn-fän-tä'do, DUQUE, a Spanish statesman, born in 1773, was an intimate friend of the Prince of Asturias, (Ferdinand VII.) In 1808 he accompanied that prince to Bayonne, and signed the constitution which Napoleon imposed on Spain. In 1809 he commanded an army which was defeated by the French at Saint Sebastian. Ferdinand VII. appointed him president of the council of Castile in 1814. He resigned in 1820, and was prime minister for a short time in 1825. Died in 1841.

Ingalls, (JOHN JAMES,) an American politician, born at Middleton, Mass., 1833. He became a resident of Kansas, was State Senator 1861, and U. S. Senator 1873, 1879, and 1885. Died 1900.

Ingalls, ing'galz, (RUFUS,) an American general, born in Oxford County, Maine, about 1820.

Inge, ing, (WILLIAM RALPH,) English divine, was born June 6, 1860, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. He taught at Eton 1884–88, and was professor of divinity at Cambridge, 1907. He was vicar of All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, London, 1907, and dean of St. Paul's, 1911. His sermons are noted for their sharp criticism of modern life.

Ingeburga, ing'ẹh-bōōr'gä, sometimes written **Ingelburge** or **Ingerburga**, a Danish princess, was the sister of Canute VI. In 1192 she became the wife of Philip Augustus of France, who soon after divorced her without good reason. She appealed to the pope, Innocent III., who decided in her favour; and after the kingdom of Philip had been laid under an interdict, he was induced to reinstate her. Died in 1236.

Ingegneri, ẽn-jẽn-yā'ree, (ANGIOLO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Venice about 1550, was secretary of Cardinal C. Aldobrandini at Rome, whose service he quitted in 1598. He wrote a pastoral called "The Dance of Venus," ("La Danza di Venere,") "Buon Segretario," and a few other works, in prose and verse. He was a friend of Tasso. Died in 1613.

Ingegno, L'. See LUIGI, (ANDREA.)

In'ge-lōw, (JEAN,) a popular English poetess, was born at Boston, England, in 1820. Her first volume of poems, containing "Divided," "Songs of Seven," "The High Tide," etc., at once established her reputation. Her other publications are "Studies for Stories," (1864,) "Poor Mat," (1866,) "A Story of Doom, etc.," (1867,) "A Sister's Bye-Hours," (1868,) "Mopsa the Fairy," (1869,) "Off the Skelligs," (1872,) "Fated to be Free," (1875,) and "Don John," (1881.) Died July 12, 1897.

Ingemann, ing'ẹh-măn', (BERNHARD SEVERIN,) a popular Danish poet and novelist, was born in the island of Falster, May 28, 1789. He produced a volume of lyric poems ("Digte") in 1811, and an epic poem, called "The Black Knights," ("De sorte Riddere,") in 1814. His tragedies "Blanca" and "Masaniello" (1815) were performed with great success. About 1820 he published a dramatic poem, called "The Deliverance of Tasso." He was chosen professor of Danish at the Academy of Soröe in 1822. He wrote several popular historical novels, among which are "Waldemar the Victor," (1826,) and "Prince Otho of Denmark," (1835.) Died May 24, 1862.

See WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, "The Literature and Romance of Northern Europe," vol. ii., 1852; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" ERSLEW, "Almindeligt Forfatter-Lexicon;" MÖLLER, "Dansk Pantheon;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1838.

Ingen or Inghen, van, vän ing'gẹn or ing'hẹn, (WIL-

LEM,) a Dutch painter, born in 1651, studied under C. Maratta at Rome. He worked in Venice and Naples, and settled in Amsterdam. His works have considerable merit. Died about 1710.

Ingenhousz, ing'gen-hôws', (JAN,) an eminent Dutch physician and chemist, born at Breda in 1730. About 1767 he visited London, where he became intimate with Dr. Priagle, president of the Royal Society, by whose recommendation he became physician to the empress Maria Theresa in 1772. He was made a member of the aulic council in Vienna, and received a pension for life. After remaining in Vienna a number of years, he travelled in France, Italy, etc., pursuing his scientific studies and experiments, and at last settled in London, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He invented an electrophorus, and discovered that growing plants exposed to the light exhale oxygen gas, (1779.) His principal works (which are all written in English) are "Experiments on Vegetables, discovering their Power of Purifying the Air," (1779,) an "Essay on the Food of Plants," and "Experiments and Observations on Various Physical Subjects." The invention of the plate electrical machine is attributed to him. Died in 1799.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Ingersoll, ing'ger-sol, (CHARLES JARED,) a lawyer and writer, a son of Jared, noticed below, was born in Philadelphia in 1782. He was elected to Congress in 1812, and was appointed district attorney for Pennsylvania by President Madison in 1815. He was chosen a Democratic member of Congress in 1840, 1842, and 1844. Among his works are "Chiomara," a poem, (1800,) and a "Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States of America and Great Britain," (4 vols., 1845–52.) Died in 1862.

Ingersoll, (ERNEST,) an American author, born at Monroe, Michigan, March 13, 1852, studied at Oberlin and Harvard Colleges, was attached to United States geological surveys as a naturalist, 1874–1877, and afterwards was attached to the United States fish commission. In 1880 he was a special agent of the tenth census. His principal works are "A Natural History Series" for the young, "Natural History of Nests and Birds," (in parts, 1878 *et seq.*,) "Friends Worth Knowing," "Oyster Industries of the United States," (1881,) "The Ice Queen," (1884,) "Wild Neighbours," (1897,) etc.

Ingersoll, (JARED,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in Connecticut in 1749. He graduated at Yale in 1766, studied law at the Temple in London, and on returning to America took up his residence in Philadelphia. Though the son of a royalist, he zealously advocated the rights of the colonies in the Revolution. He rose to great distinction in his profession, was twice attorney-general of Pennsylvania, once United States district attorney, and in the latter part of his life president-judge of the district court of Philadelphia. He served in the convention that framed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and in 1812 was the candidate of the Federal party for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. Died in 1822.

Ingersoll, (JOSEPH REED,) D.C.L., son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1786. He graduated at Yale College in 1808, and attained to a high rank in the legal profession in his native city. He was a representative in Congress from 1835 to 1837, and was re-elected by the Whig party in 1841, and again in 1843, 1845, and 1847. He took a prominent part in the debates on the tariff, and was for some time chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was appointed minister to England by President Fillmore in 1852. Died in 1868.

Ingersoll, (ROBERT GREEN,) an American lawyer, born at Dresden, New York, August 11, 1833, the son of a Congregational minister of broad views. The young Ingersoll became a lawyer, was a colonel of cavalry in the Federal army, 1862–65, was appointed attorney-general of Illinois in 1866, and afterwards acquired fame as a political orator and successful lawyer. He became very prominent as a lecturer against the Bible and the Christian creeds. Died July 21, 1899.

Ing'ham, (CHARLES C.,) an eminent American portrait-painter, born about 1797. He worked in the city of New York, where he died in December, 1863. His pictures are remarkable for their high finish.

Inghen. See INGEN.

Inghirami, ĕn-ge-rä'mee, (Cavaliere FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian antiquary, born at Volterra in 1772, devoted many years to researches into ancient art, and acquired a European reputation by his writings. The most important of these is his "Monumenti Etruschi," (10 vols., 1821–27,) which is the most complete description of the antiquities of Etruria. He wrote, also, "Galleria Omerica," (3 vols., 1827–38,) illustrative of Homer's poems, and "Letters on Etruscan Erudition, etc.," (1828.) Died in 1846.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Inghirami, (TOMMASO FEDRA,) an eminent Italian scholar and orator, born at Volterra in 1470, settled at Rome in early youth, and obtained high preferments. He acquired the fame of being one of the most eloquent men of modern Rome; and Erasmus informs us that he was styled the Cicero of his age. He was patronized by Julius II., who appointed him keeper of the Vatican Library. He left in manuscript a "Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry," "An Abstract of Roman History," and other works. Died in 1516.

Ingleby, ing'gl-bę, (CLEMENT MANSFIELD,) LL.D., an English critic, born at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, October 29, 1823. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1847. His principal works are "Theoretical Logic," (1856,) "The Shakspere Fabrications," (1859,) "Shakspeare Hermeneutics, or The Still Lion," (1867–74,) "Was Thomas Lodge an Actor?" (1867,) "Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge," (1869,) "Shakspere's Centurie of Prayse," (1870,) and "Shakspere, the Man and the Book," (1877.) Died in 1886.

Inglefield, (Sir EDWARD,) an English naval officer, born at Cheltenham in 1820. He entered the navy in 1832, took part in encounters with pirates off Borneo and in other operations, and was active in the search for Sir John Franklin. He also went to the polar waters to relieve the Belcher expedition, and took part in the siege of Sebastopol. He was successively promoted until he became a full admiral in 1879. Died September 5, 1894.

Inglis, ing'glis, (HENRY DAVID,) a Scottish writer of travels, born in Edinburgh in 1795. He travelled extensively in Europe, and published excellent books of travel, viz., "Solitary Walks through Many Lands," (3d edition, 1843,) a "Journey through Norway, Sweden, and Denmark," (1829,) "Tour through Switzerland, the South of France," etc., (1830,) "Spain in 1830," (from which Lord Aberdeen said he had derived more information than from all the state documents he ever perused,) "The Tyrol, with a Glance at Bavaria," (1834,) and "Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote." Died in 1835.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Inglis or English, (Sir JAMES,) a poet, born in Scotland in the reign of James IV., is supposed to be the author of a book entitled "The Complaint of Scotland," published at Saint Andrew's in 1548, said to be the most ancient Scottish prose work that is extant. Died in 1530.

Inglis, (JAMES,) an English author, born at Edzell in 1845. Most of his life was spent in India, Australia, and New Zealand, and he published "Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier," (1880,) "Our New Zealand Cousins," (1886,) "Tent Life in Tiger Land," (1888,) etc.

Inglis, (JOHN,) an eminent Scottish advocate, was born at Edinburgh in 1810. He became lord advocate and dean of the faculty in 1852. Having retired from office with the Derby ministry in December, 1852, he was restored to the same in 1858, and became lord justice clerk in the same year. Died August 20, 1891.

In'glis, (Sir JOHN EARDLEY WILMOT,) a British general, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, about 1815, was a son of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. He distinguished himself in the campaign of the Punjab in 1848–49, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His regiment was at Lucknow when that place was besieged by the Sepoys in the summer of 1857. On the death of Sir Henry

Lawrence he succeeded to the command of the garrison. He received the brevet of major-general for his heroic defence of Lucknow. Died at Homburg, Germany, in September, 1862.

Inglis, (MARGARET MAXWELL,) a Scottish poetess born at Sanquhar, Scotland, in 1774, published a "Miscellaneous Collection of Poems" in 1838. Died in 1843.

Inglis, (Sir ROBERT HARRY,) M.P., born in 1786, was the only son of Sir Hugh Inglis, chairman of the East India Company. He was first elected to Parliament in 1824. From 1829 to 1853 he represented the University of Oxford, and constantly voted with the Tories against the Reform bill, the relief of the Catholics, etc. Died in 1855.

Ingoldsby, ing'gōlz-be, (THOMAS,) the assumed name of Richard H. Barham. (See BARHAM.)

Ing'ǫn I., surnamed THE GOOD, King of Sweden, was the son and successor of Stenkil, and began to reign about 1080. He favoured the propagation of Christianity among his subjects. Died in 1112.

Ingon II., a nephew of the preceding, was one of his successors, and shared the royal power with his brother Philip. Slavery was gradually abolished in his reign. Died in 1130.

Ingoni, ĕn-go'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Módena in 1528; died in 1608.

Ingoni, (MATTEO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Ravenna in 1587; died in 1631.

Ingouf, ăN'goof', (FRANÇOIS ROBERT,) a skilful French engraver, born in Paris in 1747. He engraved "The Nativity," after Raphael, and some of the plates for the "Musée Français." Died in 1812. His brother, PIERRE CHARLES, born in Paris in 1746, was also a successful engraver. Died in 1800.

Ingraham, ing'gra-ăm, (DUNCAN NATHANIEL,) a naval commander, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1802. He gained distinction by his spirited conduct in procuring the release from an Austrian war-vessel, at Smyrna, in June, 1853, of Martin Koszta, a Hungarian, who had legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He was raised to the rank of captain in 1855, but resigned in 1861, and entered the Confederate navy. Died October 16, 1891.

Ingraham, (JOSEPH H.,) an American writer, born at Portland, Maine, in 1809. Besides the romances of "Lafitte," "Captain Kyd," and "The Dancing Feather," he wrote "The Prince of the House of David," "The Pillar of Fire," and "The Throne of David." Died in 1866.

Ingram, ing'grăm, (HERBERT,) an English printer, born at Boston in 1811, founded the "Illustrated London News" in 1842. He was elected to Parliament in 1856, and visited the United States in 1860. In September of that year he was drowned in Lake Michigan, in consequence of a collision.

Ingram, (JAMES,) D.D., an English clergyman, born in Wiltshire in 1774, became president of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1824, and rector of Garsington. He published an edition of the "Saxon Chronicle," (1823,) "Memorials of Oxford," (1834–37,) which was favourably received, and several other works. Died in 1850.

Ingram, (JOHN H.,) an English author, born in London, November 16, 1849. His principal books have been "Poems by Dalton Stone," (1863,) "Flora Symbolica," (1869,) "Memoir of Poe," (1874, prefixed to an edition of Poe's works,) "Poe Memorial," "The Haunted Houses of England," "Life of Oliver Madox Brown," (1883,) "Life of E. B. Browning," (1888,) "Darley's May Queen," (1892,) etc. He edited the "Eminent Women" series.

Ingram, (JOHN KELLS,) an Irish author, born in county Donegal in 1823. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and is best known as an author by his "Political Economy," contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and reprinted as a book in 1888. It has been translated into eight European languages and into Japanese. Died in 1907.

Ingrassia, ĕn-grăs'se-ä, written also **Ingrassias,** (GIOVANNI FILIPPO,) an eminent Sicilian physician and anatomist, born at Palermo about 1510, taught anatomy at Naples. In 1563 he was chosen by Philip II. first physician of Sicily, and in 1575 he checked the ravages of the plague at Palermo. He wrote a "Commentary on the Bones," and other able treatises on anatomy. Died in 1580.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine."

Ingres, ĕNgR, (JEAN AUGUSTE DOMINIQUE,) a celebrated French historical painter, born at Montauban in 1780 or 1781, was a pupil of David. He gained the first prize in 1801 for a picture of "Achilles receiving in his Tent the Envoys of Agamemnon." He worked about twenty years (1804–24) in Rome and Florence, choosing Raphael as his model. During this period he painted "Œdipus and the Sphinx," "Raphael and La Fornarina," and "Odalisque." (1819.) He returned to Paris in 1824, became the founder of a school, and exhibited "The Vow of Louis XIII.," one of his best works, which opened to him the doors of the Institute in 1825. In 1827 he painted on the ceiling of the Louvre "The Apotheosis of Homer," which is called his master-piece. At the Exposition of 1855 a *salon* was reserved exclusively for his works, which are said to have had a wide influence on the style of French and foreign artists. He is called the representative of correct design and ideal composition. Died in January, 1867.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Ingres, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; FRÉDÉRIC MERCEY, "Peintres et Sculpteurs modernes: J. Ingres," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Inguimbert, d', dăN'gĂN'baiR', (JOSEPH DOMINIQUE,) a French bishop, born at Carpentras in 1683, assumed the name of DOM MALACHIE. He became an intimate counsellor of Pope Clement XII., who appointed him domestic prelate, and in 1733 Bishop of Carpentras. He built a hospital in that town, and founded a large public library there. He wrote and translated several religious works. Died in 1757.

See VITALIS, "Notice sur la Vie de Malachie d'Inguimbert," 1879.

Ingulf. See INGULPHUS.

In-gul'phus or **In'gulf,** a monk, born in London about 1030, became secretary and favourite of William, Duke of Normandy, in 1051. After that prince had become King of England, Ingulphus was made abbot of the monastery of Croyland. He died in 1109. He was the reputed author of a History of the above monastery, in Latin, containing much curious and important information; but Sir Francis Palgrave has proved that it is a forgery.

In'i-go, an English engraver, whose proper name was JOHN COLLET, was born about 1725. He excelled in the same line as Hogarth, and displayed an original genius for humorous design. He left but few works, among which is a "Monkey pointing to a Very Dark Picture of Moses striking the Rock." Died in 1780.

In'măn, (HENRY,) an American portrait-painter, born at Utica, New York, in 1801, was a pupil of Jarvis. He worked mostly in the city of New York. During a visit to England, in 1844, he painted portraits of the poet Wordsworth, Dr. Chalmers, and T. B. Macaulay. Among his other works are portraits of Chief-Justice Marshall and Bishop White. He was commissioned by Congress to adorn the national capitol with historical paintings; but before he had finished them he died, in 1846.

Inman, (JOHN,) a brother of the preceding, born at Utica, New York, in 1805, was an associate editor of the "New York Mirror" and "The Commercial Advertiser." Died in 1850.

In'nęs, (COSMO,) a Scottish lawyer, historian, and antiquary, born at Durris on Deeside, September 9, 1798. He early became known as a student of the ancient records of Scottish history. He was made an advocate in 1822. He collated and edited the chartularies of the old religious houses of the North, was employed for many years in editing and publishing the Scottish statutes, and was the author of "Scotland in the Middle Ages," (1860,) "Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities," (1872,) etc. He had a strong leaning to Catholicism, though he never gave his personal allegiance to that religion, and his works were greatly valued by Montalembert and other distinguished Catholics. He died at Killin, July 31, 1874. A "Memoir of Cosmo Innes" was published anonymously, in 1874, by Mrs. John Hill Burton.

In'nes, (LOUIS,) a Roman Catholic priest, born of a Scottish family about 1650. He became secretary to James II. after he was deposed from the English throne. He is the reputed author of "Memoirs of James II.," part of which was published in 1816. Died in Paris, January 23, 1738.

Innes, (THOMAS,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1662, studied in Paris, was ordained a priest, and succeeded Louis as principal of the Scottish College. He wrote a "Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain," (1729,) which is highly commended for sound learning, judicious criticism, and valuable information. Died in 1744.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

In'ness, (GEORGE,) an American artist, born at Newburgh, New York, May 1, 1823. He studied art in New York and in the European capitals, chronic ill health interfering much with the continuity of his labours. Taken at his best, Mr. Inness was inferior to no other American landscapist. His work was so informed with high spiritual purpose that some critics classed him, without complete justice, with the "Impressionist" school. He was a member of the National Academy. Died August 3, 1894. His son, GEORGE INNESS, Junior, is a painter of much promise.

In'no-cent [Lat. INNOCEN'TIUS; It. INNOCENZO, ĕn-no-chĕn'zo; Ger. INNOCENZ, in'no-tsĕnts; Span. INOCENCIO, e-no-*thĕn'the*-o] **I.**, a native of Albano, chosen Bishop of Rome in 402 A.D., was contemporary with Augustine and Jerome. During his pontificate, Rome was pillaged by Alaric the Goth. Innocent strenuously asserted the supremacy of the see of Rome, and condemned the doctrine of Pelagius. He succeeded Anastasius I., who, according to Jerome, was the father of Innocent. Died in 417. He was succeeded by Zosimus.

See BRUYS, "Histoire des Papes," 5 vols., 1735.

Innocent II., POPE, was elected in 1130 as successor to Honorius II. Another party elected a rival pope, under the name of Anacletus II., whose partisans drove Innocent out of Rome. The latter was recognized as pope by the Kings of France, England, and Germany, and his rival was supported by Roger of Sicily. In 1138, Innocent, assisted by Lotharius of Germany, recovered the papal power, and, his rival having died in the same year, the unity of the Church was restored. In 1139 Arnaldo da Brescia was banished from Rome for preaching doctrines that were deemed unsound. Innocent died in 1143, and was succeeded by Celestine II.

See PLATINA, "Vite de' summi Pontefici," 1613; ALLETZ, "Histoire des Papes," 1776; J. HARTMANN, "Vita Innocentii II. Pontificis," 1744; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes," 1847–49.

Innocent III., whose proper name was **Lotharius**, was the son of Trasimund, a Roman count, and was born in Rome in 1161. He was unanimously elected pope in January, 1198, as successor to Celestine III. With superior abilities, improved by diligent study, he combined great resolution, industry, and austerity of character, and availed himself of every opportunity to magnify his office and to assert the supremacy of the papal power. In 1199 he placed the kingdom of France under an interdict because the king, Philip Augustus, had repudiated his wife; and thus he compelled him to reinstate her. About 1200 he instigated the fourth crusade, the principal result of which was the capture of Constantinople from the Greeks by the crusaders. In 1212 he excommunicated and deposed Otho, Emperor of Germany, and crowned Frederick of Sicily in his place. A memorable quarrel occurred between this pontiff and King John of England, respecting the appointment of the Archbishop of Canterbury, (1207,) the right to appoint being obstinately asserted by each. England was laid under an interdict, which lasted two years, at the expiration of which, as John was still refractory, the pope declared him to be deposed, and authorized Philip Augustus of France to execute the decree. While the latter was preparing to invade England, John submitted to the pope, in 1213, and signed a disgraceful treaty, in which he consented to hold England and Ireland as fiefs of the Church of Rome, and to pay an annual tribute of one thousand marks. In 1214 Innocent raised a cruel persecution or crusade against the Albigenses for heresy. During his pontificate the papal power attained its greatest height. He was perhaps the most learned man and the most able statesman of his age. He wrote "Letters," and other works, which are highly commended. Died in 1216, and was succeeded by Honorius III.

See F. HURTER, "Geschichte Innocenz III.," 2 vols., 1835, (and French version of the same, 4 vols., 1838–43;) D. LESSMANN, "Pabst Innocenz III. und Fürst Michael Glinski," 1830; JORRY, "Histoire du Pape Innocent III.," 1852; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes," 1847–49; J. H. GURNEY, "Four Ecclesiastical Biographies," London, 1864.

Innocent IV., (SINIBALDO **de' Fieschi**—dā fe-ĕs'-kee,) a native of Genoa, was elected pope as successor to Celestine IV. in 1243. He soon found himself involved in a quarrel with the emperor Frederick II., (who had been excommunicated by Gregory IX.,) and retired for security to Lyons. Here he summoned a council, in 1245, and renewed the excommunication of Frederick, who was also formally deposed. The emperor, however, refused to submit to this assumption, and waged war against the pope for several years, until his death in 1250. Innocent then returned to his capital, and proclaimed a crusade against Conrad, the son of Frederick; but again his malignity was baffled. He died in 1254, and was succeeded by Alexander IV.

See J. HARTMANN, "Vita Innocentii IV.," 1738; PAOLO PANZA, "Vita del gran Pontefice Innocenzio Quarto," 1601.

Innocent V., (PETER OF TARANTASIA,) born at Moutier, in Savoy, was elected in 1276 as successor to Gregory X. After holding office a few months, he died in the same year.

Innocent VI., (ÉTIENNE **Aubert**—ō'bair',) a Frenchman, born near Pompadour, was elected pope in 1352. He succeeded Clement VI., who had made him a cardinal and Bishop of Ostia. His court was kept at Avignon throughout his pontificate. He reformed some abuses in the Church, and appears to have acted with more moderation and propriety than most of his predecessors. Died in 1362.

See BRUYS, "Histoire des Papes," 1735; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Innocent VII., (Cardinal COSMO **Migliorati**—mēl-yo-rā'tee,) born at Sulmona about 1338, was elected pope in 1404, as successor to Boniface IX. At that time there was an extensive schism in the Church, and Benedict XIII. held a rival court at Avignon. Died in 1406.

See PLATINA, "Vite de' summi Pontefici," 1613.

Innocent VIII., (GIOVANNI BATTISTA **Cibo**—chee'-bo,) born at Genoa in 1434, was elected pope in 1484, as successor to Sixtus IV. He laboured without success to unite the sovereigns of Europe against the Turks and was himself engaged in war with Ferdinand, King of Naples. He died in 1491, and was succeeded by Alexander VI.

See F. SERDONATI, "Vita d'Innocenzo VIII.," 1829; F. M. VIALARDO, "Istoria della Vita d'Innocenzo VIII.," 1613.

Innocent IX., (ANTONIO **Facchinetti**—fāk-ke-net'tee,) born at Bologna, succeeded Gregory XIV. in October, 1591, but only survived two months after his election. He left a good reputation for virtue and wisdom. Clement VIII. was his successor.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes."

Innocent X., (GIOVANNI BATTISTA **Panfili**—pān-fee'lee,) elected in place of Urban VIII. in 1644, was born in Rome about 1570. He owed his promotion to the Barberini, who soon became his enemies. The Jansenist controversy having made a great commotion in the Church, Innocent appointed a commission of cardinals to settle it, and in 1653 issued a bull *cum occasione*, in which he condemned the five propositions of Jansen. Historians differ widely as to the character of this pontiff. He died in 1655, and was succeeded by Alexander VII.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes;" CIACONIUS, "Vitæ et Res gestæ Pontificum Romanorum," 4 vols., 1677.

Innocent XI., (Cardinal BENEDICT **Odescalchi**—o-dĕs-kāl'kee,) born at Como in 1611, succeeded Clement X. in 1676. He had been made a cardinal in 1647, and had sustained a respectable character. He soon manifested his zeal to reform abuses and restore strict discipline, and his inflexible resolution to maintain the papal

prerogatives. His pontificate was signalized by a remarkable contest with Louis XIV. of France in relation to the *régale* and the privileges or exemptions of foreign ambassadors at Rome. The pope wished to abolish the usage which rendered the ambassador's palace, with the adjacent premises, an asylum for malefactors, etc., inaccessible to the officers of justice. Louis XIV. in 1687 sent his ambassador Lavardin with orders to maintain his rights, and with an armed retinue of eight hundred men. The pope persisted, and excommunicated Lavardin, who returned without effecting his object; and the quarrel was not ended until after the death of Innocent, which occurred in 1689. It seems that his enmity to Louis induced this pontiff to favour the English in resistance to James II.; and some one remarked that the peace of Europe would be promoted if James would become a Protestant, and the pope a Catholic.

See UGHELLI, "Italia sacra," 10 vols., 1717–22; RANKE, "History of the Popes;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" F. BUONAMICI, "De Vita et Rebus gestis Innocentii XI.," 1776.

Innocent XII. (ANTONIO **Pignatelli**—pēn-yȧ-tel'lee,) born in Naples in 1615, became Cardinal and Archbishop of Naples during the pontificate of Innocent XI., and succeeded Alexander VIII. as pope in July, 1692. He proposed to take Innocent XI. as his model, and appears to deserve credit for his economy, regular habits, liberality, and works of utility. In his pontificate a reconciliation was effected with the French court by mutual concession. Quietism also received its quietus, in 1699, by a papal brief condemning Fénelon's "Maximes des Saints." He died in 1700, and was succeeded by Clement XI.

Innocent XIII., (MICHELANGELO **Conti**—kon'tee,) born in Rome in 1655, was the son of the Duke of Poli, and attained the dignity of cardinal in 1706. He succeeded Clement XI. as pope in 1721, and exercised his power so prudently that his subjects regretted the brevity of its duration. He died in 1724, and his place was supplied by Benedict XIII.

See BRUYS, "Histoire des Papes," 1735; "Leben Pabst Innocenz XIII.," Cologne, 1724.

Innocentius. See INNOCENT.

Innocenz. See INNOCENT.

Innocenzo. See INNOCENT.

I'no, [Gr. *Ἰνώ*,] a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, was the wife of Athamas, King of Thebes. According to tradition, she incurred the enmity of Juno, who deprived Athamas of his reason. In a fit of insanity he killed a son of Ino, who threw herself into the sea and was changed into a sea-goddess, named Leucothea. Her story was dramatized by several Greek poets.

Inocencio. See INNOCENT.

Inouye, inoo'ye, (KAORU,) MARQUESS, Japanese statesman, born 1839. Making a secret journey in Europe with Count Ito, he became an advocate of Western civilization. He was in office from 1868 onward, was minister of public works in 1878, afterwards in the foreign office, retired in 1887, and was recalled as minister of the interior in 1892. Died 1915.

In'skip, (JOHN S.,) a Methodist preacher, born at Huntingdon, England, August 10, 1816, was brought to the United States when five years old, began a religious life in 1832, and in 1835 commenced to preach. He acquired great note as a conductor of camp-meetings, and became editor of the "Christian Standard." Died at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, March 7, 1884.

Interiano de Ayala, ēn-tȧ-re-ȧ'no dȧ ī-ȧ'lȧ, (JUAN,) a Spanish author and monk, born in 1656, became preacher to the king. He published, besides other works, (mostly in Spanish,) "Pictor Christianus Eruditus," (1730,) in which he exposes the prevalent errors of painters who treat of religious subjects. His style is pure and elegant. Died in 1730.

Inthiema, in-te-ā'mȧ, (HERO,) a Dutch poet and jurist, born in 1576; died in 1623.

Intieri, ēn-te-ā'ree, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian economist and mechanician, born at Pistoia about 1674. He founded a chair of political economy at Naples, and wrote "On the Conservation of Grain." Died in 1757.

Inveges, ēn-vā'jēs, (AUGUSTIN,) a Sicilian historian and ecclesiastic, born at Sciacca in 1595, published a "History of Palermo," (3 vols., 1649–51,) which was much esteemed. Died in 1677.

In'wood, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) son of William Inwood, noticed below, was born in 1798. He co-operated with his father as architect of Westminster Hospital and other edifices. Died in 1840.

Inwood, (HENRY WILLIAM,) an English architect, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1794. He was associated in his profession with his father, and published "Studies of the Architect from Nature," and an illustrated work on Athenian architecture, called "The Erechtheion at Athens," (1827.) He perished by shipwreck in 1843, while making a voyage to Spain.

Inwood, (WILLIAM,) an English architect, born about 1770, was employed on many buildings in London, and also followed the profession of surveyor. He was assisted in his architectural labours by his two sons, noticed above. Saint Pancras Church, London, finished in 1822, was erected by him and his son Henry. He published "Tables for Purchasing Estates," etc. Died in 1843.

I'o, [Gr. *Ἰώ*,] a fabulous personage, whom the Greek poets represent as a daughter of Inachus and a priestess of Juno. It was said that, having been transformed by Jupiter into a white cow, she was tormented by a gadfly, (sent by Juno,) to escape from which she swam across the Ionian Sea and wandered through various parts of the world. Her story is related by Æschylus in his "Suppliants."

I-o-lā'us [Gr. *Ἰόλαος*] or **I'o-las**, [Gr. *Ἰόλας*,] a personage of classic mythology, was a relative and faithful companion of Hercules, whom he aided in his contest against the Lernean Hydra.

I'o-le, [Gr. *Ἰόλη*,] the daughter of Eurytus, King of Œchalia, who promised her in marriage to Hercules. But, Eurytus having afterwards refused to perform his engagement, Iole was forcibly carried off by her lover. On the death of the latter, caused by Dejanira's jealousy, (see DEJANIRA,) Iole was married to Hyllus, the son of Hercules.

I'on, [Gr. *Ἴων*,] the mythical ancestor of the Ionians, was supposed to be the son of Apollo and Creusa. His story was dramatized by Euripides.

Ion, [*Ἴων*,] a Greek tragic poet, who was born at Chios, (Scio,) and flourished about 450 B.C. He lived at Athens, where he became a friend of Æschylus and gained a prize for one of his tragedies. He composed, besides tragedies, elegies, lyric poems, and some prose works, all of which are lost. He was included in the canon of the five Athenian tragic poets by the Alexandrian critics.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" KAYSER, "Historia critica Tragicorum Græcorum," 1845; KARL NIEBERDING, "De Ionis Chii Vita, Moribus et Studiis," 1836.

I'o-phon, [Gr. *Ἰοφῶν*,] an Athenian tragic poet, a son of Sophocles the poet, lived about 420 B.C. He gained the second prize in 429, when Euripides received the first prize. Among the titles of his plays are "Achilles," "Actæon," and "Pentheus." His works are not extant. Died after 405 B.C.

See KAYSER, "Historia critica Tragicorum Græcorum," 1845.

Iouzef or **Iouzaf.** See YOOSUF.

Iphicrate. See IPHICRATES.

I-phic'ra-tēs, [Gr. *Ἰφικράτης*; Fr. IPHICRATE, ē'te krȧt',] a skilful Athenian general, who rose from a humble rank in society and obtained the chief command of the Athenian army. About 392 B.C. he defeated the Spartans near Corinth, and afterwards gained applause by his defence of Corcyra against the Spartans and Syracusans. He made important changes in the armour and tactics of his troops, by exchanging the heavy buckler for a light target and increasing the length of the spear and the sword. He was associated with Timotheus and Chares in the command of an expedition against Byzantium about 357 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Iphicrates;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xiv., xv., and xvi.; XENOPHON, "Hellenica," books iv. and vi.; REHDANTZ, "Vitæ Iphicratis, Chabriæ et Timothei," Berlin, 1845.

Iph-I-ge-nī'a or **Iph-I-ge-neī'a**, [Gr. *Ἰφιγένεια*; Fr. IPHIGÉNIE, ē'fe'zhȧ'ne',] a daughter of Agamemnon and

Clytemnestra. The ancient poets relate that Diana detained the Greek fleet at Aulis by a calm, because Agamemnon had offended her, and that the soothsayer Calchas declared Diana could be appeased only by the sacrifice of Iphigenia. When she was on the point of being immolated, she was rescued, it is said, by Dinna, who carried her to Tauris, where she became a priestess in the temple of the goddess. Her story is the subject of two of the dramas of Euripides.

Iphigénie. See IPHIGENIA.

Iph'ĭ-tus, [Gr. Ἴφιτος,] a king of Elis, who revived the Olympic games about 884 B.C., four hundred and seventy years after their first institution. They were celebrated every fifth year, at Olympia, on the banks of the Alpheus. Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, was associated with Iphitus in this affair.

Ipparco, the Italian of HIPPARCHUS, which see.

Ippocrate. See HIPPOCRATES.

Ippolito. See HIPPOLYTUS.

Irailh, e'rā'ĭ', (AUGUSTIN SIMON,) a French historical writer, born at Puy-en-Velay in 1719, became canon of Monistrol. He wrote an interesting work entitled "Literary Quarrels, or Memoirs of the Revolutions in the Republic of Letters from the Time of Homer to the Present," (4 vols., 1761,) also a "History of the Reunion of Bretagne with France. Died in 1794.

Ir'bў, (CHARLES LEONARD,) an English officer in the royal navy, was born October 9, 1789. In conjunction with James Mangles, he wrote a valuable work entitled "Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Syria, and the Holy Land," (1823.) Died December 3, 1845. (See MANGLES, CAPTAIN.)

Ire'dell, ĭr'del, (JAMES,) a distinguished jurist, born in England in 1751, settled in North Carolina in 1768. Admitted to the bar in 1770, he was on the bench of the supreme court of North Carolina 1777–79, and of the United States 1790–99. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1787. Died in 1799.

Iredell, (JAMES,) a lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born at Edenton, North Carolina, in 1788. He was Governor of North Carolina in 1827, and was a Senator of the United States from 1828 to 1831. He was subsequently reporter to the supreme court of his native State, and published thirteen volumes of law and eight of equity reports. Died in 1853.

Ire'land, (JOHN,) D.D., an English writer, born at Ashburton in 1761, became prebendary of Westminster in 1802, and Dean of Westminster and rector of Islip in 1816. He founded a professorship at Oxford, and several scholarships. He was a contributor to the "London Quarterly Review," and the author of several approved works of divinity, among which is "Paganism and Christianity Compared." Died in 1842.

Ireland, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in Shropshire, removed to London, where he became a connoisseur of art and a dealer in pictures. He compiled "Memoirs of Henderson" the actor, and published "Hogarth Illustrated," which was favourably received. Died in 1808.

Ireland, (JOHN,) an American ecclesiastic, born in Ireland in 1838. He was brought to the United States as a boy, studied theology in France, was ordained priest in the Roman Catholic Church in 1861, became bishop, and in 1888 archbishop of St. Paul, Minnesota. He became well known as a lecturer on temperance and a writer and speaker for the Republican party, and published "The Church and Modern Society." Died at St. Paul, Minn., 1918.

Ireland, (MARY E.,) author, born at Calvert, Maryland, in 1834. She has written "What I told Dorcas," "Timothy and his Friends," "Under the Cherry Blossoms," etc., and translated many books from the German.

Ireland, (SAMUEL,) born in London, was a weaver of Spitalfields in his youth. He became subsequently a dealer in rare prints, curiosities, etc. Having acquired some skill in drawing and engraving, he employed it in illustrating various countries, of which he published "Picturesque Tours." He was the author of "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth," and the publisher of the Shakspeare Papers forged by his son. (See below.) Died in 1800.

Ireland, (WILLIAM HENRY,) a son of the preceding, was born in London in 1777. He acquired notoriety in 1795 by forging legal documents under the seal of Shakspeare, and by practising on the public credulity in relation to dramas which he pretended to have found at Stratford. One of these, called "Vortigern," was purchased by Sheridan, and performed at Drury Lane before the imposture was detected. The audience were extremely disgusted at the quality of the play, and Ireland, being required to explain how he had obtained it, confessed the forgery to his father, and afterwards published a written confession, which displays more vanity than penitence. Died in 1835.

Irenæus, e-rà-nā'ŭs, (FALKOVSKI,) a learned Russian prelate and writer on theology, born in 1762; died in 1823.

Irenæus, (KLEMENTIEVSKI,) a Russian theologian, born in 1753, became Archbishop of Pskof. He wrote commentaries on Scripture, and translated from the Greek some works of the Fathers. Died in 1818.

Irenæus, ĭr-e-nee'us, [Gr. Εἰρηναῖος; Fr. IRÉNÉE, e'rà'nà'; It. IRENEO, e-rà-nā'o,] SAINT, a Christian martyr, born about 130 or 140 A.D., was a Greek by birth, and was probably a native of Asia Minor, as he was a pupil of the eminent Bishop Polycarp of Smyrna. About 177 he became Bishop of Lyons, (Lugdunum,) in France, in place of Pothinus, who was the first that occupied that see. He ministered to his churches with wisdom and general acceptance. To counteract the errors of the Gnostics and others, he wrote a treatise against Heresies, which is still extant, (in a Latin translation.) He also wrote several Letters, and other works, which are lost, except some fragments. It is generally supposed that he suffered martyrdom under Septimus Severus; but the learned are not agreed whether it occurred in 202 or 208. He was well versed in ancient philosophy, as well as in evangelical doctrine. His book on Heresies is highly appreciated as a historical monument and a vindication of the primitive faith. He was a believer in the Millennium, and entertained opinions on that subject which some consider extravagant.

See SAINT JEROME, "De Viris illustribus;" EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" HENRY DODWELL, "Dissertationes in Irenæum," 1689; GERVAISE, "Vie de S. Irénée, second Évêque de Lyon," 1723; J. M. PRAT, "Histoire de Saint-Irénée," 1843; JAMES BRAVEN, "Account of the Life and Writings of Saint Irenæus."

I-re'ne, [Gr. Εἰρήνη; Fr. IRÈNE, e'rȧn',] Empress of Constantinople, was born at Athens about 752, of very obscure parentage, and in 769 A.D. became the wife of Leo IV., Emperor of the East. At his death, in 780, he left a son of ten years, named Constantine, during whose minority Irene acted as regent. She was remarkable for her beauty, energy, and talents. In order to decide the quarrel between the Iconoclasts and their opponents, to whom she was partial, she assembled a council in 787, which formally sanctioned the worship of images. When her son attained his majority, her ambition so far prevailed over natural affection that she dethroned him and deprived him of sight. In 802 she was deposed by a conspiracy of her subjects, and Nicephorus was chosen emperor. She died in exile in 803.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" VINCENT MIGNOT, "Histoire de l'Impératrice Irène," 1762; GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Irénée. See IRENÆUS.

Ireneo. See IRENÆUS.

Ireton, ĭr'tọn, (HENRY,) an eminent English republican, born in 1610. He was a student of law when the civil war began, in which he became an ardent leader of the popular cause. Entering the army as captain of cavalry, he was rapidly promoted, and became highly distinguished for his courage and capacity both in the battle-field and the council-chamber. At the battle of Naseby, (1645,) with the rank of commissary-general he commanded the left wing, and was wounded and taken prisoner; but, his friends having gained the victory, he recovered his liberty the same day. In 1646 he married Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell. The latter, as Hume remarks, "had great deference for the counsels of Ireton;" and the republicans generally reposed the highest confidence in him, as a statesman of incorruptible honour. About 1646 he was elected to Parliament, where

he projected various wise legal and constitutional reforms and was eminent for his skill in drafting ordinances. While Charles I. was a prisoner at Hampton Court, he had conferences with Cromwell and Ireton, who, it is said, were inclined to reinstate him in a limited royalty, until they intercepted one of his letters which convinced them of his insincerity. Ireton was a member of the court which tried the king; and he signed the warrant for his execution, January, 1649. In reference to this affair, Burnet says, "Ireton was the person that drove it on; for Cromwell was all the while in some suspense about it." In July, 1649, he went to Ireland as second in command under Cromwell, who, returning after the lapse of a few months, left to Ireton the chief command, with the title of lord deputy. After gaining several victories and taking Limerick, he died there of the plague in 1651. Hume, who was not partial to his cause, denominates him "a memorable personage, much celebrated for his vigilance, industry, capacity even for the strict execution of justice in that unlimited command which he possessed in Ireland. It was believed by many that he was animated by a sincere and passionate love f liberty." ("History of England.")

See, also, "Biographia Britannica;" GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre."

Iriarte or **Yriarte**, e-re-ar'tà, (BERNARDO,) nephew of Don Juan de Iriarte, noticed below, was born in Teneriffe about 1734. He became a member of the council of state, and held other important offices under the Spanish government. Died in 1814.

Iriarte, (DOMINGO,) brother of the preceding, born in Teneriffe in 1746, was sent as minister plenipotentiary of Spain to Poland, and employed in other embassies. Died in 1795.

Iriarte, (FRANCISCO DIEGO DE **Ainsay**—īn-sī',) a Spanish writer, born at Huesca, published an account of his native city, entitled "Fundacion, Eccelencias, Grandezas, etc. de la antiquisima Ciudad de Huesca," (1619.)

Iriarte, (IGNACIO,) a celebrated Spanish landscape-painter, born in Guipuscoa in 1620, was a pupil of the elder Herrera. He worked in Seville, and became a friend of Murillo, who painted the figures for some of his landscapes. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Seville. Iriarte was regarded as the best landscape-painter of his country and his time. Connoisseurs admire in his works the lightness of the foliage, the transparency of the sky, the limpidity of the water, and the mastery of chiaroscuro. Died in 1685.

See RAPHAEL MENGS, "Las Obras," etc., 1780; QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Iriarte, de, dà e-re-ar'tà, (Don JUAN,) an eminent linguist and scholar, born in the island of Teneriffe in 1702. He studied in Paris at the College of Louis le Grand, and subsequently visited London and Madrid, where he was appointed in 1732 one of the librarians in the Royal Library. He became official translator to the principal secretary of state in 1740, and in 1743 was elected a member of the Royal Academy. Among his works may be named a "History of the Canary Islands," (in manuscript,) a collection of Spanish proverbs in Latin verse, and translations from Martial. Iriarte is said to have added two thousand manuscripts and more than ten thousand printed volumes to the Royal Library during the thirty-nine years in which he officiated as librarian. Died in 1771.

Iriarte, de, (TOMAS,) youngest brother of Bernardo, noticed above, was born in Teneriffe about 1750. He became a proficient in the ancient and modern languages under the tuition of his uncle, and subsequently became archivist to the principal secretary of state, and editor of the "Madrid Mercury." He was author of a poem entitled "La Musica," (1779,) which was received with great favour and translated into the principal European languages, and "Literary Fables," ("Fabulas literarias.") The latter are written in various metres, and are remarkable for their graceful versification. They enjoyed great popularity at the time, and are still ranked among the classics of the language. An English version of these fables, by George H. Devereux, appeared in 1855. Iriarte also published a comedy entitled "The Spoiled Child," ("El Señorito mimado,") a number of sonnets and critical essays, and a metrical translation of Horace's "Art of Poetry." Died about 1790.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" JOLY, notice of the Life of Tomas de Iriarte, in the "Répertoire de Littérature."

Irico, e-ree'ko, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) an Italian priest and savant, born at Trino in 1704. He wrote several religious and antiquarian works. Died in 1782.

I'ris, [Gr. Ἶρις,] in Greek mythology, the goddess of the rainbow, said to be a daughter of Thaumas, and sometimes called Thaumantias. Homer represents her as the messenger of the gods, employed to carry messages from Ida to Olympus and from gods to men. She was the attendant of the goddess Hera, or Juno.

Irland, ĕr'lôn', (BONAVENTURE,) a French jurist, of Scottish descent, born at Poitiers in 1551; died in 1612.

Irnerius, ĕr-nā're-us, sometimes written **Warnerius**, a celebrated Italian jurisconsult, born at Bologna in the eleventh century. He became the renovator or restorer of the Roman law, which had been neglected, and on which he wrote commentaries, called "Glossæ." He obtained the office of judge, and was sent by the emperor to Rome in 1118 to expedite the election of a pope.

See B. NIHUSIUS, "Irnerius," Cologne, 1642; FANTUZZI, "Scrittori Bolognesi."

Iron Mask. See MASQUE DE FER.

I'rŏnē, (WILLIAM JOSIAH,) D.D., an English author, born at Hoddesdon, Herts, September 12, 1812. He graduated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1833, became a prebendary of Saint Paul's in 1860, and in 1870 rural dean, rector of Wadingham, and Bampton Lecturer. He published various theological and philosophical works, and made a noted translation of the "Dies Iræ." Died June 18, 1883.

Ir'vine, (WILLIAM,) a general, born near Enniskillen, Ireland, about 1742, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1763. He became a colonel in 1776, and a brigadier-general in 1779. From 1781 to 1783 he commanded the troops stationed at Fort Pitt for the defence of the western frontier. He was chosen a member of Congress in 1787, and again in 1793. Died in 1804.

Ir'ving, (DAVID,) LL.D., a Scottish biographer and writer on law. He published "Lives of Scottish Poets," (1804,) "Lives of the Scottish Writers," (1839,) and "The Table-Talk of John Selden," (1854.) He was born at Langholm, December 5, 1778; died at Edinburgh, March 10, 1860.

Irving, (EDWARD,) a celebrated and eloquent Scottish pulpit orator, born at Annan in 1792, was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. Having been employed as rector of an academy at Kirkaldy about seven years, he was ordained a Presbyterian minister. From 1819 to 1822 he was engaged as assistant in the pulpit of Dr. Chalmers, Glasgow, where he acquired a good reputation. He accepted a call from the Scottish Church, Cross Street, London, in 1822, and soon became an admired and fashionable preacher. His original genius and his extraordinary eloquence attracted crowded audiences, among whom were found the most eminent authors and statesmen, and nobles of the highest rank. In 1823 he published a series of discourses entitled "For the Oracles of God, Four Orations," etc. In 1829 he removed into a larger church built for him in Regent Square. A charge of heresy having been preferred against him in the presbytery of London in 1830, he was condemned by that body, and ejected from the church, in 1832. After this event he obtained another place, and attracted crowds by his exhibition of the gift of unknown tongues, which he ascribed to divine inspiration. He published "Babylon and Infidelity Foredoomed of God," and other theological treatises. Died at Glasgow in December, 1834. "He was unquestionably," says De Quincey, "by many degrees the greatest orator of our times." It is probable that his devotion was sincere, but not guided by discretion, and that in the latter part of his career his mind was affected with insanity. Carlyle, who was his friend, thinks that "bodily and spiritually, perhaps, there was not (in that November, 1822) a man more full of genial, energetic life in these islands." He left three children. The collected writings of Edward Irving have

been published under the editorship of his nephew, the Rev. G. Carlyle, London, 1864–65.

See "Life of Irving," by MRS. OLIPHANT, 1862; DE QUINCEY, 'Literary Reminiscences," vol. ii.; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1862; "Edward Irving, an Ecclesiastical and Literary Biography," by W. WILKS; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) MICHAEL HOHL, "Bruchstücke aus dem Leben und den Schriften E. Irving's," 1839; LEHMANN, "Ueber die Irvingianer," 1853; "Westminster Review" for January, 1824; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1858, and June, 1862; "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1835; "North British Review" for August, 1862.

Irving, (Sir HENRY BRODRIBB,) an English actor, whose family name was **Brodribb,** was born at Keinton, in Somersetshire, Feb. 6, 1838. He first appeared on the stage in 1856, and rapidly attained distinction as a first-rate comedian. His "Hamlet," first played in 1874, greatly divided public opinion, but he won high rank as a tragedian. After 1883 he frequently visited the United States. Died October 14, 1905.

Ir'ving, (JOHN TREAT,) an American judge and writer, brother of Washington Irving, was born in 1778. He was a popular contributor, (political,) both in prose and verse, to the "Morning Chronicle," and from 1821 till his death, in 1838, was presiding judge of the court of common pleas in New York.

Irving, (JOHN TREAT,) an American lawyer and writer, son of the preceding, and a resident of New York, is author of a volume of "Indian Sketches," (1835,) and two novels, entitled "The Attorney," and "Harry Harson; or, The Benevolent Bachelor," which originally appeared in the "Knickerbocker Magazine." Died Feb. 27, 1906.

Irving, (JOSEPH,) a Scottish author, born at Dumfries in 1830. He wrote a "Book of Dumbartonshire," (3 vols., 1879,) "Annals of Our Time," "Dictionary of Scotsmen," (1880,) etc. Died in 1891.

Irving, (PETER,) an American journalist, born in 1771. He became in 1802 the editor and proprietor of the "Morning Chronicle," a Democratic journal of New York. In conjunction with his brother Washington, he projected "Knickerbocker's History of New York." He wrote "Giovanni Sbogarro, a Venetian Tale," (1820.) Died in 1838.

Irving, (THEODORE,) LL.D., an American author, and minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in New York in 1809. He spent some time in Europe with his uncle, Washington Irving, was professor of history and belles-lettres in Geneva College, New York, from 1836 to 1849, and afterwards filled for several years the chair of belles-lettres in the New York Free Academy. He entered the ministry in 1854. He wrote "The Conquest of Florida by Hernando de Soto," in 2 vols., (Philadelphia and London, 1835,) and "The Fountain of Living Waters," (1854.) Died December 20, 1880.

Irving, (WASHINGTON,) a distinguished American author and humourist, born in the city of New York, April 3, 1783, was a son of William Irving, a native of Scotland. About 1800 he left school and commenced the study of the law. For the benefit of his health, he performed in 1804 a voyage to Europe, visited France, Italy, Switzerland, and England, and returned in 1806. Soon after his return he was admitted to the bar; but he preferred to devote himself to literary pursuits, and never practised law. In conjunction with his brother William and with James K. Paulding, he issued in 1807 a humorous and satirical magazine, entitled "Salmagundi, or the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq., and others." Of this amusing and popular work only twenty numbers were issued. He published in 1809 another humorous work, "The History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker," in which he was assisted by his brother Peter. It was very favourably received.

In 1810 he became a silent partner with his brothers in an extensive commercial house in New York. He sailed in 1815 to Europe, where he remained many years, and in 1817 visited Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford, who became his constant friend. He was reduced to poverty by the failure of the firm of which he was a member, in 1817. His next important work was "The Sketch-Book," (1818,) by Geoffrey Crayon, which was written in England. It enjoyed great popularity, and raised Irving to the highest rank of American authors. Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1820, commended "The Sketch-Book" as "written throughout with the greatest care and accuracy, and worked up to great purity and beauty of diction on the model of the most elegant and polished of our native writers." He published in London, in 1822, "Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists," which was received with great favour both in England and America. Commenting on this work, Lord Jeffrey says, "We happen to be very intense and sensitive admirers of those soft harmonies of studied speech in which this author is apt to indulge himself, and have caught ourselves oftener than we shall confess, neglecting his excellent matter to lap ourselves in the liquid music of his periods." ("Edinburgh Review" for November, 1822.) For his "Tales of a Traveller," (1824,) Murray, the London publisher, gave him £1500 before he saw the manuscript.

Mr. Irving afterwards spent some years in France and Spain, where he composed his "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," (4 vols., 1828,) which was very successful. "This is one of those works," says Alexander H. Everett, "which are at the same time the delight of readers and the despair of critics. It is as nearly perfect as any work well can be." ("North American Review" for January, 1829.) In 1829 he produced an imaginative and romantic work entitled "The Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, from the Manuscripts of Fray Antonio Agapida." He was appointed secretary of legation to the American embassy at London in 1829, and returned to the United States in 1832. Among his later works are "The Alhambra," (1832;) a "Tour on the Prairies," (1835;) "Astoria," (3 vols., 1836;) "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville," (2 vols., 1837;) "Oliver Goldsmith, a Biography," (1849;) "Mahomet and his Successors," (1850;) and "The Life of George Washington," (5 vols., 1855–59.) He was minister to Spain from 1842 to 1846. He passed the latter part of his life at Sunnyside, on the Hudson River, where he died, November 28, 1859. He was never married.

See the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," by PIERRE M. IRVING, 1863; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" PRESCOTT, "Miscellanies;" "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1820, November 1822, and September, 1828; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1821, March, 1825, and July, 1863; "North American Review" for July, 1835, and January, 1837, (both by EDWARD EVERETT,) and April 1858; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1820; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1835; "Westminster Review" for January, 1837; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature;" "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1860, and June, 1864.

Irving, (WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, was born in New York in 1766. He married a sister of James K. Paulding in 1793, became a merchant in New York, and was a member of Congress during three terms, (1813–19.) He aided his brother and Mr. Paulding in the "Salmagundi," of which he wrote the poetical parts. Died in 1821.

Ir'win, (EYLES,) a poet, born in Calcutta, of Irish parents, in 1748, was employed in the civil service of the East India Company. He wrote several odes and eclogues, and "Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea," (1780.) Died in 1817.

Irwin, VISCOUNTESS. See HOWARD, (ANNE.)

Irwin, (WALLACE,) author, born at Oneida, N. Y., March 15, 1875. He became an editor in San Francisco, and afterward an active writer of topical verse, as "The Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum," "Chinatown Ballads," etc.

Irwin, (WILLIAM HENRY,) pen name "Will Irwin," born at Oneida, New York, in 1873, brother of the above. Was an editor in San Francisco 1899–1904; editor of "Collier's Weekly," 1907–08; has written "The City that Was," (1907,) "The Confessions of a Con Man," (1909,) "The House of Mystery," (1910,) etc.

Isă, ee'sa, written also **Iça** and **Isha,** one of the names of SIVA, which see.

Isaac, ī'zăk, [Heb. יִצְחָק or יִשְׂחָק; It. ISACCO, e-sāk'-ko; Arabian, ISHÂK, is'hāk',] a Hebrew patriarch, the son of Abraham and Sarah, was born about 1990 B.C. He married Rebecca, and became the father of Esau and Jacob. "Of all the patriarchs," says Bishop Hall, "none made so little noise in the world as Isaac." He removed to Gerar, in the land of the Philistines, and acquired

riches as a planter. He died at the age of one hundred and eighty.

Isaac I., or **Isaac Com-ne'nus**, [Gr. *Ἰσαάκιος ὁ Κομνηνός*,] Emperor of Constantinople, was chosen by the army as successor of Michael VI. in 1057. Two years later, in consequence of a malady which he supposed mortal, he resigned the throne to Constantine Ducas, and entered a convent. Died in 1061.

Isaac II., or **Isaac An'ge-lus**, [Gr. *Ἰσαάκιος ὁ Ἀγγελος*,] Emperor of Constantinople, was proclaimed in 1185 as successor to Androni'cus, who was dethroned by a popular revolt. He rendered himself very unpopular by his vices and misgovernment. In 1195 his brother Alexis usurped the throne and imprisoned Isaac, who was liberated and restored in 1203 by an army of crusaders. In 1204 he was again supplanted by Alexius Ducas, and died or was killed the same year. Constantinople was speedily taken by the crusaders, who elected Baldwin emperor.

Isaac, ee'zăk, (HEINRICH,) a German musician, whom the Italians called ARRIGO TEDESCO, (*i.e.* the "Germar Henry,") was born about 1440. He removed to Italy about 1475, and was patronized by Lorenzo de' Medici He composed sacred music.

Isaacson, ĭ'zăk-son, (HENRY,) born in London in 1581, wrote a work on Chronology. Died in 1654.

Isabel, the Spanish of ELIZABETH, which see.

Isabel I. See ISABELLA OF CASTILE.

Is'a-bel [Sp. pron. e-sä-bĕl'] **II.**, (or, more fully, **Maria Isabel Luisa**,) Queen of Spain, born at Madrid in October, 1830, was a daughter of Ferdinand VII. and Maria Christina. She succeeded her father on the 29th of September, 1833, when her mother became regent. Her claim was disputed by her uncle, Don Carlos, in a civil war, which ended in the defeat of the Carlists in 1840. The queen-regent having been driven from power by a popular revolt in October, 1840, Espartero became regent. Isabel was declared of age in November, 1843, and in October, 1846, was married to her cousin, Francisco de Assis, a son of Francisco de Paula, who was a brother of Ferdinand VII. Her reign was agitated by many revolutions, *coups d'état*, and changes of constitution. In September, 1868, she was deposed by her revolted subjects. Her son, Alfonso XII., became king in 1875. She died April 9, 1904.

Isabella. See ELIZABETH.

Is-a-bel'la OF AUSTRIA, (CLARA EUGENIA,) the daughter of Philip II. of Spain and Elizabeth of France, was born in 1566. As the niece of Henry III. of France, she claimed the French crown at his death, but was excluded by the Salic law, though she was favoured by the chiefs of the League. In 1597 she became the wife of Archduke Albert, son of the Emperor of Germany. Died in 1633.

Isabella OF BAVARIA, daughter of Stephen, second Duke of Bavaria, born in 1371, became Queen of France in 1385 by marriage with Charles VI. She was remarkable for beauty and for her voluptuous and dissolute character. When her imbecile consort became incapable of ruling, she aspired to royal power, and made a coalition with the English against the dauphin, her son. Died in 1435.

Isabella [Span. ISABEL, e-sä-bĕl'; Fr. ISABELLE, e'zā'bĕl'] OF CASTILE, daughter of John II., King of Castile, was born at Madrigal in 1451. The malcontent subjects of her brother, Henry IV., forced him to acknowledge her as his heir, after which her hand was solicited by several princes of Europe, and she became the wife of Ferdinand of Aragon in 1469. In 1474 she was proclaimed Queen of Castile and Leon, the sovereignty of which she did not resign to her husband, but kept in her own hands. Historians agree in applauding her beauty, virtue, magnanimity, piety, learning, and political wisdom. It was under her auspices that Columbus discovered America, after his project had been treated with neglect by Ferdinand. Died in 1504. (See FERDINAND V.) Isabella had blue eyes and auburn hair, and possessed great beauty of features, sweetness of expression, and dignity of presence.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella;" JUAN DE MOLINA, "Sumario de la Vida y Hechos de los católicos Reyes D. Fernando y Doña Isabel," 1587; FERNANDEZ DE PULGAR, "Rerum a Ferdinando et Elisabe Hispaniarum Regibus Gestarum Decades II.," 1545; D. CLEMENCIN, "Elogio de la Reina católica Doña Isabel," 1821; GEORGE ANITA, "Memoirs of Queen Isabella of Castile," London, 1850.

Isabelle. See ISABELLA.

Isabelle OF FRANCE. See ELIZABETH OF FRANCE.

Isabelle (ē'zā'bĕl') OF FRANCE, Queen of England daughter of Philip the Fair, King of France, was born in 1292, and was married to Edward II. in 1308. The issue of this union was a son, who became Edward III. About 1324 she went to Paris to negotiate between her consort and the French king, where she formed a conspiracy with malcontent nobles, and returned to England with the avowed intention to remove from power the king's unworthy favourite, Spencer. Entering London without resistance, in 1326, the partisans of the queen deposed Edward II. and proclaimed his son king. Isabelle and her favourite, Mortimer, exercised the royal power a few years during the minority of her son; and there seems no reason to doubt that they contrived the murder of Edward II. She was imprisoned for nearly twenty years, and died in prison in 1358. She was surnamed, on account of her cruelty, "the she-wolf of France."

Isabelle OF FRANCE, Queen of England, born in 1389, was a daughter of Charles VI. She was married to Richard II. of England in 1396. Died in 1409.

Isabelle, ē'zā'bĕl', (CHARLES ÉDOUARD,) a French architect, born at Havre in 1800, wrote "The Circular Edifices and Domes Classed," etc., Died May 1, 1880.

Isabelle d'Angoulême, e'zā'bĕl' dŏN'goo'lĕm', a French princess, was a daughter of Aymar, Count of Angoulême. She was married to John, King of England, in 1201. Died in 1245.

Isabey, e'zā'bā', (EUGÈNE LOUIS GABRIEL,) an eminent painter of marine views, born in Paris in 1804. He obtained a first-class medal in 1824, and produced "The Coast of Honfleur" and a "Tempest near Dieppe" in 1827, the "Battle of the Texel," (1839,) "The Departure of Queen Victoria," (1845,) and the "Embarkation of De Ruyter," (1851.) He received a first-class medal at the Exposition of 1855. Died in 1886.

Isabey, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated French miniature-painter, born at Nancy in 1767, was a pupil of David, and father of the preceding. About 1802 he became the most fashionable artist of Paris in his department of the art. He was liberally patronized by the emperor Napoleon, who had been his friend when both were obscure citizens. He executed many admired portraits of the Bonaparte family and of the generals of the empire. It is said that most of the sovereigns of Europe have been the subjects of his pencil. Among his works are the "Table des Maréchaux," a picture on porcelain of Napoleon and his marshals, and "The Congress of Vienna," (1817.) Died in 1855.

Isacs, ee'zăks, (PIETER,) a skilful Dutch portrait-painter, born at Helzevor in 1569; died about 1620.

Isæus, ī-see'us, [Gr. *Ἰσαῖος*; Fr. ISÉE, e'zā',] a famous Greek orator, who flourished about 400 B.C., was a native of Chalcis, or, according to some authorities, of Athens. Having been a pupil of Isocrates, he opened a celebrated school in Athens, and had the honour of being the preceptor of Demosthenes. Isæus is one of the ten Athenian orators of the Alexandrian canon. His style is at once elegant and vehement, but is less natural than that of Lysias. He had great skill in dialectics and in the distribution of his arguments. Only eleven of his orations are now extant; and these are all forensic. He is said to have survived the accession of King Philip of Macedon, 348 B.C.

See J. A. LIEBMANN, "De Isæi Vita et Scriptis," 1831; E. JENICKE, "Observationes in Isæum," 1838.

Isæus, a Greek sophist and orator, born in Assyria, lived in the first century after Christ. His eloquence is extolled by Pliny.

Isaiah, ī-zā'yah or **e-zī'ą**, [Heb. יְשַׁעְיָהוּ; Gr. *Ἡσαΐας*, Lat. ESAI'AS; Fr. ISAÏE, e'zā'e', or ÉSAÏE, ā'zā'e'; It. ISAIA, e-sä-ee'ä; Sp. ISAIAS, e-sä-ee'ăs,] the first of the great Hebrew prophets, was a contemporary of Hosea, Joel, Amos, and Micah. He prophesied during a period of about fifty years, beginning about 760 B.C. He lived at Jerusalem, and exerted great influence in public affairs.

Little is known of his personal history, except that he had a wife, who is called a prophetess, and two sons. There is a doubtful tradition that Isaiah suffered death by being sawn asunder, at the command of King Manasseh. As a writer he is remarkable for versatility of genius, and merits the first rank among the prophets by the majestic simplicity and sublimity of his compositions. He declared more amply and clearly than any other prophet the eternal divinity, vicarious sufferings, and glorious kingdom of the Messiah, and hence is often called the evangelical prophet. No other prophet is so often quoted by Christ and his apostles. (See Matt. i. 22, iii. 3, viii. 17, xii. 18–20, xiii. 14; Luke iv. 17; Acts xxviii. 25; Rom. ix. 27, and x. 16; Phil. ii. 10.) In our translation of the New Testament he is always called ESAIAS. He has been pronounced by some critics not inferior to Homer in poetical genius; and all agree that his book is a master-piece of beauty and sublimity both in thought and style.

Among the commentators on Isaiah are Saint Jerome, Vitringa, Lowth, Calmet, Eichhorn, Döderlein, Gesenius, Gataker, Hitzig, Rosenmüller, and Henderson; and, in the United States, Dr. Alexander and Mr. Albert Barnes.

See, also, KIMCHI, "Lexicon Rabbinicum;" EWALD, "Die Propheten des alten Bundes," and "Geschichte des Volkes Israel bis Christus;" KNOBEL, "Prophétisme des Hébreux."

Isaïe. See ISAIAH.

Isambert, e'zŏn'bair', (EMILE,) a French physician and biographer, a son of François André, noticed below, was born at Auteuil in 1828. Died October 27, 1876.

Isambert, (FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) a French jurist and Protestant, born at Aunay (Eure-et-Loire) in 1792. He distinguished himself about 1825 as the defender of the rights of the free people of colour in Martinique, and "performed in France," says Taillandier, "a service like that which Clarkson and Wilberforce rendered in England." In 1830 he was appointed a judge *(conseiller)* of the court of cassation. He was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1830 to 1848, and supported Cavaignac and the cause of order in the Assembly of 1848. He was secretary of the French Society for the Abolition of Slavery, of which he is said to have been the founder. Among his works are a "Manual for the Publicist and Statesman," (4 vols., 1826,) and a "History of Justinian," (1856.) He wrote many able articles for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died in 1857.

See TAILLANDIER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Isarn, e'zärn', (SAMUEL,) a French poet, born at Castres in 1637, wrote "The Speaking Pistole," ("La Pistole parlante," 1660,) which had great success. Died in 1673.

Isauricus. See LEO III.

Is-cā'nĭ-us or **Is-cā'nus,** (JOSEPH,) surnamed also DEVO'NIUS, an English poet, born at Exeter, derived his name from Isca, the place of his education. He accompanied Richard I. on a crusade to Palestine, and wrote a Latin poem "On the Trojan War," and another entitled "Antiocheis." Died about 1224.

Isée. See ISÆUS.

Iselin, èz'lăn', (ISAAC,) a Swiss writer, born at Bâle in 1728. He was assistant secretary of state from 1756 to his death. He became the enlightened advocate of reform in morals, education, and legislation, on which he wrote articles for the journals. His chief work is entitled "On the History of Mankind," ("Ueber die Geschichte der Menschheit." 1764.) Died in 1782.

See J. G. SCHLOSSER, "Rede auf Iselin," 1783; S. HIRZEL, "Denkmal I. Iselin gewidmet," 1782.

Iselin, [Lat. ISELI'NUS,] (JACQUES CHRISTOPHE,) an eminent Swiss philologist and divine, born at Bâle in 1681. He spoke Greek with facility, and excelled in Oriental languages. He became professor of history at Bâle in 1707, and was promoted to the chair of divinity in 1711. He wrote an admirable Latin poem on "The Gauls Crossing the Rhine," (1696,) a treatise on the "Latin Historians of the Classic Period," ("De Historicis Latinis Melioris Ævi," 1697,) a treatise "On the Domination of the Magi in Persia," (1707,) and other minor works. Died in 1737.

See BECK, "Vita Iselini," in the 3d vol. of "Tempe Helvetica;" J. R. ISELIN, "Laudatio funebris consecrandæ Memoriæ Viri incomparabilis J. C. Iselini," 1739.

Iselin, (JEAN RODOLPHE,) a Swiss jurist, born at Bâle in 1705, wrote "On Eminent Domain," ("De Dominio Eminente," 1726,) and other works. Died in 1779.

Isembert (e'zŏn'bair') OF XAINTES, a French architect, lived about 1200, and is supposed to have built the old London Bridge.

Isenburg, ee'zẹn-bŏŏrg', [Fr. ISEMBOURG, e'zŏn'-boor',] one of the great German families of Protestant princes and counts. It included the branches of Isenburg-Birstein, Isenburg-Philippseich, Isenburg-Büdingen, and others.

Isendoorn, van, văn ee'zẹn-dōrn', or **Ysendoorn,** (GIJSBERT,) a Dutch philosopher, born in 1601.

Isfendiyar, is-fen'dee-yar', or **Asfandiyar,** as-fan'-dee-yar', lived between the fifth and sixth centuries B.C., and is said to have been the first convert to the religion of Zoroaster, in which he was followed by the Persian empire. This change of religion led to the invasion of Persia by Arjâsp, King of Turân, in which Isfendiyâr, saved his father's kingdom, and conquered India, Arabia, and the West. He was killed in battle by the celebrated Roostum.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Ishii, ishee'ee, (KIKUJIRO,) VISCOUNT, Japanese statesman, was born in 1866. He became director of the Commerce Bureau 1904; negotiated the "Lansing-Ishii Pact," 1907, on Japanese immigration to the United States. He was Ambassador to France 1912–15; head of the Foreign Office 1915–16, a Vice-President of the Assembly of the League of Nations 1923 and 1925, and President of the Council of the League, 1923 and 1926.

Ish'māel, [Heb. יִשְׁמָעֵאל; Arabic, ISMAEEL or ISMAIL, is-mā-eel'; Fr. ISMAEL, ès'mă'ĕl',] the son of Abraham and Hagar, born about 1900 B.C., was the ancestor of the Ishmaelites or Arabians. (See Genesis xvi., xxi.)

Ishwara. See ISWARA.

Isiaslaf. See IZIASLAF.

Ĭs'ĭ-dore [Gr. *Ἰσίδωρος;* Lat. ISIDO'RUS; Fr. ISIDORE, e'ze'dor'; It. ISIDORO, e-še-do'ro] OF CHARAX, a Persian, who is supposed to have lived in the first century of our era, wrote a work called "Parthian Itinerary," which contains a list of the eighteen provinces of Parthia and of the chief towns, with the distances of the towns from each other.

Isidore OF MOSCOW, a Russian prelate, was chosen Primate of Russia in 1437. He favoured the reunion of the Greek and Latin Churches at the Council of Florence, (1437.) Died at Rome in 1463.

Isidore, SAINT, an eminent Spanish scholar and bishop, born at Carthagena about 570 A.D., was a brother of Leander, Archbishop of Seville. He understood Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, and was very influential in the Spanish Church. About 600 he was appointed Bishop of Seville. The Council of Toledo, held in 650, denominated him "the glory of the Catholic Church, and the most learned man of his age." Among his most important works are, in Latin, "A Chronicle from the Origin of the World to 626 A.D.," and "Twenty Books of Etymologies," which, says Dr. Hoefer, "is one of the most precious monuments for the history of human knowledge." Died in 636 A.D.

See SAINT ILDEFONSO, "De Viris illustribus;" TRITHEIM, "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis;" ROESLER, "Dissertatio; Isidori Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum," etc., 1803.

Isidore, SAINT, OF ALEXANDRIA, born in Egypt about 318 A.D., was a friend of Athanasius, by whom he was ordained a priest. Died in 404.

Isidore, SAINT, OF PELUSIUM, is supposed to have been born between 360 and 390 A.D. He lived as a hermit in Egypt, and had a high reputation for piety and wisdom. He wrote, in Greek, a great number of short letters, of which more than two thousand are now extant. They are said to contain sound doctrine and good instruction in morals. Died about 450 A.D.

See HERMANN, "Dissertatio de Isidoro Pelusiota," 1737; NIEMEYER, "Dissertatio de Isidoro Pelusiota," 1825.

Ĭs'ĭ-dore Mer-cā'tor or **Pec-cā'tor,** the supposed name of a person who in the eighth or ninth century fabricated a famous code of canon law or collection of decretals, often called the "Collection of the Pseudo-Isi-

dore. Some popes availed themselves of this means to extend their temporal power.

Isidorus. See ISIDORE.

Is-I-dō'rus OF MILETUS, a Greek architect of the sixth century, who was employed by the emperor Justinian to build the magnificent church of Saint Sophia in Constantinople, which is now used as a mosque.

I'sis, [Gr. *Ἶσις,*] one of the chief deities of the ancient Egyptians, was called the wife of Osiris and mother of Horus. She was worshipped as the goddess of fecundity, and appears to have represented nature or the earth. The cow was sacred to Isis. She had many worshippers in Greece and Rome. There were famous temples of Isis at Memphis and Denderah. She has been identified with the Hindoo ISI, (which see.)

Isla, ès'lȧ, (JOSÉ FRANCISCO,) a witty and popular Spanish author, born at Segovia in 1703. He became a Jesuit and an eminent preacher. He effected a reform in the vicious style and bad taste that prevailed among the Spanish priests, which he ridiculed in his famous satirical romance "The Life of the Popular Preacher Fray Gerundio de Campazas," (3 vols., 1758,) which is called the best picture of Spanish manners of the eighteenth century. This work was condemned by the Inquisition. He made a Spanish version of "Gil Blas," under this title: "Adventures of Gil Blas, stolen from Spain, adopted in France by Le Sage, and restored to his Native Country and Language," (6 vols., 1787.) The Jesuits having been expelled from Spain in 1767, he retired to Bologna, where he died in 1781.

See J. I. DE SALAS, "Vida de Juan de Isla," 1803: TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" EVERETT, "Critical and Miscellaneous Essays."

Isleif, is'līf, an Icelandic historian, was ordained a priest in Rome about 1056, and returned home. He wrote "Annals of Iceland and of Norway." Died about 1080.

Ismaeel or **Ismaïl,** is-mȧ-eel', a Moslem priest, was Imâm of the Sheeites in the second century of the Hejrah. At his death a division occurred among the Sheeites in respect to the succession. Those who adhered to the son of Ismaeel were called Ismaeelites or Ismaeelians, and became a powerful sect in Egypt and Persia.

Ismaeel, Ismaïl, or **Ismaïl Shah,** is-mȧ-eel' shȧh, founder of the dynasty of Sofees of Persia, was born in 1487, and assumed royal power about the age of fourteen. He acquired several provinces of Persia by conquest, and died in 1524, leaving the throne to his son, Aboo-Modhaffer. Ismaeel is venerated by the Persians, who call him King of the Sheeites, (a religious sect.)

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia;" VON HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Ismaeel (Ismaïl) II., King of Persia, the son of Aboo-Modhaffer, began to reign in 1576, and made himself detested by his sanguinary temper. After executing many innocent persons, he died in 1577, and was succeeded by his brother, Mohammed Meerza, (Mîrza.)

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Ismael, the French for ISHMAEL, which see.

Ismail Pasha, is-mȧ-eel' pȧ'shȧ, former Khedive of Egypt, was born in Cairo in 1830. His uncle Said, the viceroy, in 1862 made him commandant of the army, and in 1863 he succeeded as viceroy. His lavish expenditures not only greatly encumbered his private estates, but embarrassed all the people of Egypt. In 1867 he acquired from the Porte the title of Khedive. He carried on extensive wars of conquest in the Soudan. In 1869 the Suez Canal was opened. In 1879 the pressure of the foreign creditors became so great that the Sultan, urged by the representatives of the European powers, directed Ismail to abdicate. The abdication took effect June 26, 1879; his son TEWFIK succeeded as khedive. Died at Constantinople, March 2, 1895.

Isnard, ès'nȧr', (ACHILLE NICOLAS,) a French political economist and writer, born in Paris; died about 1803.

Isnard, (MAXIMIN,) a French Girondist, republican, and orator, born at Grasse, in Provence, in 1751, was chosen a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791. He was one of the most able and enthusiastic partisans of the Revolution, to which he often gave a new impulse by his brilliant, impetuous, and inflammatory eloquence. He was one of the first members of the committee of public safety, the formation of which he first proposed and was president of the Convention a few days in May, 1793, during the struggle between his party and the Jacobins. He was involved in the fatal proscription of the Girondists, but escaped death by concealment. In 1795 he was chosen a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He retired from political life when Napoleon became consul, and published an essay on the "Immortality of the Soul," (1801,) in which he professes himself a convert to revealed religion. He maintained a fair reputation for honour and probity, and died about 1830. Lamartine, who calls him the Danton of the Gironde, says, "His speeches were magnificent odes, which exalted discussion into lyric enthusiasm." ("History of the Girondists.") "Isnard was the man of the Girondist party," says Charles Nodier, "who possessed in the highest degree the gift of those vehement inspirations which burst like thunder in sudden and terrible explosions."

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Isnardi, ès-nar'dee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian savant, born near Nice in 1749, wrote a "Memoir on the Monuments of India and Egypt." Died in 1830.

Isocrate. See ISOCRATES.

I-soc'ra-tēz, [Gr. *Ἰσοκράτης;* Fr. ISOCRATE, e'zo'krȧt'; It. ISOCRATE, e-sok'rȧ-tȧ,] one of the ten great Athenian orators, born at Athens in 436 B.C., received lessons from Gorgias, Prodicus, and Theramenes, and was an intimate friend of Plato. He soon surpassed these masters in the rhetorical art; but his insuperable constitutional timidity defeated his political aspirations, and disqualified him for a public debater or an oracle of the "fierce democracy." He opened a school of eloquence, which numbered among its pupils many eminent men, such as Isæus, Timotheus, Xenophon, and Hyperides. Cicero compared his school to the wooden horse of Troy, from which issued the principal Grecian chiefs. He composed orations and forensic arguments for clients or others, and discourses on moral and political questions. His style is extremely polished and harmonious, but perhaps too artificial and diffuse. His character was honourable, his political principles were moderate and sincerely patriotic. He was one of the few who had the courage to appear in mourning for the death of Socrates. It is said that the disastrous battle of Chæronea affected him so deeply that he refused to eat afterwards, and died at the age of ninety-eight. Twenty-one of his orations are extant.

See PLUTARCH, "Vitæ Decem Oratorum;" BILMARK, "De Isocrate Oratore Græco," 1798; PFUND, "De Isocratis Vita et Scriptis," 1833; LICHTENAUER, "De Isocrate," 1843; O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" P. EKERMAN, "Isocrates Patre loquentiæ," 1743.

Isolani, e-so-lȧ'nee, (ISIDORO,) an Italian theologian, born at Milan, lived between 1480 and 1550, and wrote many works against the doctrines of Luther.

Isolani, e-zo-lȧ'nee, (JOHANN LUDWIG HECTOR,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born in 1586, served in the Thirty Years' war. For the part he took in the betrayal of Wallenstein he received the title of count. Died in 1640.

Isoré, e'zo'rȧ', (JACQUES,) a French politician, born at Cauvigny in 1758, was a member of the Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. Died in 1839.

Isouard, è-soo-ard', or **Isoard,** ê-so-ard', (NICOLO,) a Maltese musician and composer, born in 1775. He is usually known by the name of NICOLO, under which he gave his compositions to the world. The best-known of these are his comic operas of "Joconde," (1813,) and "Jeannot and Colin," (1814;) but he produced with extraordinary facility, and was the author of a large number of other operas, comic and serious, of masses, cantatas, psalms, etc.

Isourd, d', de'zoor', (JOACHIM JEAN XAVIER,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Aix in 1766. He became a cardinal in 1827, and in 1829 was made a peer of France, with the title of duke. After refusing several archbishoprics, he accepted that of Lyons in 1839; but he died before the end of that year.

Is'rāel, [Heb. שְׂרָאֵל; Gr. Ἰσραήλ,] a name often given by the inspired writers to the patriarch Jacob, whose descendants are called Israelites. (See JACOB.)

Israeli. See DISRAELI.

Is'rāels, (JOSEF,) a Dutch genre painter of eminence, born at Groningen in 1824. His brother, LEHMAN ISRAELS, born in Groningen in 1833, became a journalist of New York, and was for some years one of the editors of the New York "World." Died 1911.

Is'selt, van, (MICHAEL,) a Dutch historian and Catholic priest, born at Dokkum, adhered to the Spanish party in the civil war. He wrote "Historia Belli Coloniensis," (1584,) and other works. Died in 1597.

Is'ter, [Gr. Ἴστρος,] a Greek historian and poet, lived about 250 B.C., and was a friend or pupil of Callimachus. He wrote a history entitled Ἀττικά, and other works, none of which are extant.

Isthvánfi, ĭsht'vän-fee, [Lat. ISTHVAN'FIUS,] (NICHOLAS,) a Hungarian noble, born about 1535, was rewarded for his services by the office of Vice-Palatine of Hungary. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Hungary from 1490 to 1606," (1622.) Died in 1615.

Istria, DUKE OF. See BESSIÈRES.

Isturiz, de, dā ès-too-rèth', (Don FRANCISCO XAVIER,) a Spanish politician, born at Cadiz in 1790. He promoted the revolution of January, 1820, was elected to the Cortes in 1822, and became a leader of the Liberal or democratic party. He was minister of foreign affairs for a few months in 1836, and was driven into exile by an *émeute*. Having returned in 1837, he was chosen president of the Cortes in 1839. He negotiated the marriage of the queen Isabel, (1846,) was sent as minister to England in 1850, and to Russia in 1857. He became president of the council in February, 1862. Died 1871.

Iswărā, ees'wą-rą, or **Ishwărā**, eesh'wą-rą, written also **Içwara**, one of the thousand names of Siva, though sometimes applied to other Hindoo deities. He is by some writers identified with the Osiris of the Egyptians.

It'a-lus, [Gr. Ἰταλός; Fr. ITALE, e'tăl',] an ancient king of Italy, from whom that country is supposed to have derived its name. He married Electra, a daughter of Latinus. He is considered as fabulous by some authors.

Itard, e'tăr', (JEAN MARIE GASPARD,) a French physician, born at Oraison in 1775, removed to Paris about 1796, and practised with success. In 1799 he was appointed physician to the Institution for Deaf-Mutes, which position he filled for many years. He wrote a "Treatise on Diseases of the Ear," (2 vols., 1821.) Died in 1838.

Ito, (HIROBUMI,) PRINCE, a Japanese statesman, born in the province of Choshu in 1840. He visited, while young, Europe and the United States, became active in efforts to modernize Japan, and held various offices in the Japanese cabinet, becoming premier in 1886, and three times subsequently. He was the father of the modernized Japanese constitution adopted in 1889, commanded the navy in the war with China, defeated the Chinese fleet in 1894 and compelled its surrender in 1895. He was successively created viscount, count, and prince. After the war with Russia, he was sent to Corea, which he converted into a Japanese province, compelling the king to sign away his sovereign rights. This led to his assassination by a Corean, October 24, 1909.

Ittenbach, it'tęn-bäk', (FRANZ,) a German painter, born at Königswinter in 1813. He was one of the best of the Dusseldorf school, and was chiefly known for his religious pictures. Died December 1, 1879.

Ittig, it'tĭg, [Lat. ITTIG'IUS,] (THOMAS,) a German theologian, born in 1643 at Leipsic, where he became professor of divinity. He wrote numerous works, among which are one "On the Heresiarchs of the Apostolic Age," (1690,) and "Bibliotheca Patrum Apostolicorum Græco-Latina," (2 vols., 1699.) Died in 1710.

Iturbide, e-toor'be-dā, (Don AUGUSTIN,) Emperor of Mexico, born at Valladolid (Mexico) in 1784, (one account says 1790.) He fought against the insurgents in the war of independence which began in 1810, and rose to the rank of general. About the end of 1821 he became the master-spirit of a successful plot for the liberation of Mexico from the Spanish rule. He was proclaimed emperor in May, 1822; but his power was resisted by a large party in the Congress and by many generals, who preferred a republic. Finding his position untenable, he abdicated, and was banished in May, 1823. In July, 1824, he returned almost alone, and, just after he landed, was arrested and shot as a traitor.

See M. J. QUIN, "Memoirs of Iturbide," and French version of the same, by J. T. PARISOT, 1824.

Iule. See IULUS.

I-u'lus, [Gr. Ἴουλος; Fr. IULE, e'ül',] a son of Æneas. (See ASCANIUS.)

Ivan or **Iwan** (e-vän') **I.**, a Russian prince, who began to reign in Moscow at the death of his brother George, in 1328, and was tributary to the Tartars. His dominions consisted of Vladimir, Moscow, and Novogorod. His reign was peaceful, and lasted twenty-two years.

His grandson, **Ivan II.**, son of Simeon, born in 1325, was recognized by the Tartars as heir to the throne in 1353. The events of his short reign were unimportant. In his last illness he took, according to usage, the monastic vows, and died in 1358.

See KARAMZIN. "Histoire de Russie."

Ivan III., (**Vasilievitch**,) son of Basil IV., ascended the Russian throne in 1462, and is sometimes styled IVAN I., CZAR OF MUSCOVY. He liberated his realm from the tribute which the Tartars had exacted by right of conquest from his predecessors, and is regarded as the founder of the empire. About 1475 he defeated, in several actions, the Tartar chief Ahmed, (or Akhmet,) and extended his dominions by the conquest of various princes. He embellished Moscow, the capital, with fine edifices, and patronized the industrial arts. In 1486 he assumed the title of "Sovereign of all the Russias." He died in 1505, aged sixty-six, and was succeeded by his son Basil.

See HEBERSTEIN, "Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii," 1549.

Ivan IV., or **Ivan Vasilievitch II.**, surnamed THE TERRIBLE, grandson of the preceding, inherited the throne at the death of Basil, his father, in 1533, when he was four years of age. He assumed the titles of Czar and Autocrat about the age of fifteen. He conquered Kazan and Astrachan from the Tartars, and waged war against Sweden and Poland without decisive results. Siberia was discovered and partially subdued in his reign. About 1582 the first printing-press was established by him in Russia. He displayed energy and ability in promoting civilization, but is charged with excessive cruelty in the exercise of his unrestrained power. Died in 1584.

See ODERBORN, "Joannis Basilidis Vita," 1600; HEIDENSTEIN, "De Bello Moscovitico," 1600; S. CIAMPI, "Esame critico con Documenti inediti della Storia di Ivan Wasiliewitsch," 1827.

Ivan V., (**Alexievitch**,) born in 1666, was the heir of the Russian crown at the death of his brother Feodor III. in 1682; but on account of his imbecility his younger brother Peter (the Great) was proclaimed in his stead. Ivan was permitted to retain the title of Czar, but had no ambition to rule. Died in 1696.

Ivan VI., sometimes styled IVAN III., born in 1740, was the son of Anthony Ulric of Brunswick and Anne of Russia, (niece of the empress Anne.) The latter, at her death in 1740, appointed the infant Ivan her successor; but Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, obtained the imperial power. Ivan was confined in prison, where, it is said, he was killed in 1764, when Mirovitch made a rash attempt to raise him to the throne.

See E. MAUVILLON, "Histoire de la Vie et du Règne d'Iwan VI," 1766; "Geschichte von dem Leben und Regierung Ivans III., Kaiser von Russland," 1766; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ivanof, e-vä'nof, [written in German, IWANOW,] (FEODOR,) a Russian dramatist, born in 1777, served in the army, and wrote, besides several successful comedies, a tragedy called "Martha." Died in 1816.

Ivara. See JUVARA.

Ivernois, d', de'vĕr'nwä', (FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss political writer, born at Geneva in 1757, represented his native city at the Congress of Vienna in 1814. He wrote a "History of the Revolutions of Geneva in the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1791,) and other works. Died in 1842.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Iversen, ee'vẹr-sẹn, (CHRISTIAN,) a Danish writer, born at Copenhagen in 1748, published, among other works, the "Literary Progress of Denmark," (4 vols., 1781–89.) Died in 1827.

I'vẹr-sọn, (ALFRED,) a Democratic politician, born in Burke county, Georgia, in 1798, was elected to Congress in 1847, succeeded W. C. Dawson as United States Senator from Georgia in 1855, and was a prominent advocate of disunion. He became a Confederate brigadier in 1862. Died March 4, 1873.

Ives, īvz, (EDWARD,) an English surgeon, who went with Admiral Watson to the East Indies in 1754, and published a valuable account of his voyage and of the operations of the English army in 1755, 1756, and 1757. Died about 1780.

Ives, īvz, (ELI,) an American physician, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1779. He was professor of medicine at Yale College about twenty years. Died in 1861.

Ives, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English antiquary, born at Yarmouth in 1751, was educated at Cambridge. He published "Remarks on the Garianonum of the Romans," and other antiquarian treatises. Died in 1776.

Ives or **Yves**, [modern Fr. pron. ẻv,] written also **I'vo**, (SAINT,) a French theologian, born in 1035, became Bishop of Chartres. Died in 1115.

Iveteaux. See DES YVETEAUX.

Iv'I-mey, (JOSEPH,) an English Baptist minister, born at Ringwood, Hants, May 22, 1773. He was ordained in 1805. He published a "Life of Bunyan," and a valued "History of the English Baptists." Died February 8, 1834.

Ivo. See IVES, SAINT.

I'vọ-rў, (JAMES,) F.R.S., an eminent British mathematician, born at Dundee in 1765. After he left college, he engaged in teaching and other pursuits. In 1804 he obtained the chair of mathematics in the Royal Military College, Marlow, which he retained about fifteen years. He contributed numerous able papers on physical astronomy and mathematics to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France and of other foreign Academies. In 1831 he received the Guelphic order of knighthood and a pension of £300. Died in 1842.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Iwakura, (TOMOMI.) See TOMOMI IWAKURA.

Iwan. See IVAN.

Ix-ī'on, [Gr. Ἰξίων,] a fabulous king of the Lapithæ. The poets feigned that after he had committed a murder, Jupiter purified him and invited him to his table. Ixion attempted to seduce Juno, but embraced a cloud instead of that goddess. To punish him for this crime, he was chained to a fiery wheel which revolved perpetually. He was the father of the Centaurs.

Ixtlilxochitl, ikst-lēl-HO-cheetl', ? (FERNANDO DE ALVA,) a Mexican historian, born at Tezcuco about 1568, was a descendant of the royal family of Tezcuco. He wrote "Historia Chichimeca," and other chronicles on Mexican history. The first-named work has been translated into French by Ternaux-Compans. Died about 1648.

Iyeya'su, a Japanese shogun, of the sixteenth century, one of the generals of Nobunaga (q. v.). He succeeded his brother-in-law Hideyoshi (q. v.), after overcoming in 1600 the other claimants to power in a sanguinary battle. The important events of his reign were the founding of Yedo and the establishment of the system of feudalism, which brought to an end the civil wars which had long desolated the empire.

Izaacke, ī'zȧk, ? (RICHARD,) an English antiquary born at Exeter in 1624; died in 1700.

Iz'ard, (GEORGE,) a general, born in South Carolina in 1777. He became a colonel in 1812, served in the war that ensued, and was raised to the rank of major-general. Died in 1828.

Izard, (RALPH,) a Senator, born in South Carolina in 1742, settled in London in 1771. Having returned to the United States in 1780, he was chosen a member of Congress in 1781, and was a United States Senator (for South Carolina) from 1789 to 1795. He was an able debater, and a constant supporter of Washington's administration. Died in 1804.

See his "Life and Correspondence," by his daughter, 1844.

Izdubar, iz-doo-bar', a half-mythical, or perhaps entirely mythical, king of Babylonia, the hero of the "Twelve Legends of Izdubar," translated in 1872 by Mr. George Smith from the cuneiform records. Mr. Smith believed Izdubar to be a historical personage; others think him purely mythical. He appears in the legends as a giant, a mighty hunter, and a great conqueror. In later records he is treated as one of the gods of the country.

Iziaslaf or **Isiaslav** (e-ze-ȧs-lȧf') **I.**, written also **Isiaslaw**, (DMITRI or DEMETRIUS,) Grand Duke of Russia, succeeded his father, Yaroslaf, in 1054. His reign was disturbed by wars with his brothers and other princes, among whom Russia was divided. He was killed in battle in 1078, and left the throne to his son.

Iziaslaf or **Isiaslav II.**, Grand Prince of Russia, was the son of Mstislaf. He began to reign in 1146, as successor to Igor II., whom he defeated in battle. He was thrice driven from his throne, but as often recovered it. He died in 1154.

Iziaslaf or **Isiaslav III.**, surnamed DAVIDOVITCH, son of David, became Grand Prince of Russia in 1157. He was killed in battle about 1161.

Iziocalt, e-se-o-kȧlt', King of the Mexicans, ascended the throne in 1433, and is called the founder of the Mexican empire. He formed a code of laws, which was adopted by several adjacent nations. Died in 1445.

Izmaïlof, is-mȧ'e-lof, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian fabulist, born at Moscow in 1779. He became a resident of Saint Petersburg, and edited several reviews or journals. He published a volume of fables, (1804,) which are highly commended. Died in 1831.

See GRETCH, "History of Russian Literature," 1819–22.

Izmaïlof, (VLADIMIR VASILIEVITCH,) a Russian writer, born at Moscow in 1773. He wrote "Travels in Southern Russia," (1802,) and translated some works of Rousseau and Châteaubriand.

Izquierdo de Ribera, ėth-ke-ėr'do dȧ re-bā'rȧ, (Don EUGENIO,) a Spanish diplomatist, born at Saragossa. He was sent to Paris as plenipotentiary in 1806, and negotiated a treaty for the partition of Portugal. Died in 1813.

J.

Jaafar, Jafar, Djafar, or **Ghafar**, jȧ'ȧ-fȧr or jȧ'fȧr surnamed SADIK, an eminent Mussulman doctor of Medina; died in 764 A.D.

Jaafar, Jafar, Jafer, Djafar, or **Ghafar**, a Barmecide, who became the favourite of Haroun-al-Raschid, and to whom, it is said, the Caliph gave his own sister Abbasa in marriage, on condition that the intercourse of the married pair should be strictly Platonic. Abbasa having borne a son to Jaafar, Haroun, in his rage, mercilessly destroyed both father and son. (See BARMECIDES.)

Jaafar-Ibn-Tofail. See ABOO-BEKR-IBN-TOFAIL.

Jabet, zhȧ'bȧ', (GEORGE,) an English solicitor, of Birmingham. He wrote under the name of EDEN WARWICK. He published "The Poet's Pleasaunce," (1847,) "Nosology," (1848,) etc. Died July 13, 1873.

Jablochkoff, (PAUL,) a Russian electrician, who first solved the problem of producing a practical arc light. Died in 1894.

Jablonowski, (STANISLAUS,) a Polish general, born in 1631, commanded the right wing of the army of Sobieski when he defeated the Turks at Vienna in

1683. He afterwards had the chief command during the illness of the king. Died in 1702.

Jablonowski, von, fon yä-blo-nov'skee, (JOSEPH ALEXANDER,) a Polish or German prince, born in 1711, was a patron of science. He founded at Leipsic a scientific association which bears his name, and wrote, besides other works, "Museum Polonicum," (1752.) Died in 1777.

Jablonski, yä-blon'skee, (DANIEL ERNST,) an eminent German Protestant theologian, born at Dantzic in 1660. He became pastor at Königsberg in 1690, and preacher or chaplain to the king at Berlin in 1693. He published a Hebrew Bible, with notes and a preface, (1699,) and wrote several works on theology. He laboured to effect a union of various Protestant sects. Died in Berlin in 1741.

Jablonski or **Jablonsky,** (JOHANN THEODOR,) a brother of Daniel Ernst, noticed above, was born at Dantzic about 1654. He published a "French-German and German-French Dictionary," (1711.) Died in 1731.

Jablonski, (PAUL ERNST,) an eminent Prussian scholar and divine, a son of Daniel Ernst, noticed above, was born in Berlin in 1693. He devoted himself particularly to the study of the Coptic and other Oriental languages. Among his numerous works are "Pantheon Egyptiorum," (3 vols., 1750–52,) a work relating to the religion of the Egyptians, and "Of the Memnon of the Greeks and Egyptians." Died in 1757.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jablonsky, yä-blon'skee, (KARL GUSTAV,) a Prussian entomologist, born in 1756, published a "System of all the Known Insects, arranged according to the Method of Linnæus." Died in 1787.

Jacetius. See CATTANI DA DIACCETO.

Jachæus. See JACK.

Jack, [Lat. JACHÆ'US,] (GILBERT,) a Scottish metaphysician, born at Aberdeen about 1578. He became professor of philosophy at Leyden in early life. He published several works, among which is "Institutiones Physicæ," (1612.) Died in 1628.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Jack, (THOMAS,) a Scottish minister of Eastwood, wrote "Onomasticon Poeticum," (1592.) Died in 1596.

Jack, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a Scottish mathematician, born at Stewarton in 1834. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Cambridge, was professor of natural philosophy in Owens College, Manchester, 1866–70, and in 1879 became professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow.

Jack'son, (ANDREW,) a celebrated American general and statesman, born in the Waxhaw settlement, North or South Carolina, on the 15th of March, 1767. Parton states that he was born in Union county, North Carolina, but adds that "General Jackson always supposed himself to be a native of South Carolina," for in his proclamation to the nullifiers of South Carolina he thus addresses them: "Fellow-citizens of my *native* State." He was a son of Andrew Jackson, an Irishman, who emigrated to America in 1765 and died poor in 1767. The name of his mother was Elizabeth Hutchinson. We have little definite information about the schools that he attended. According to Parton, "he learned to read, to write, and cast accounts;—little more. . . . He was never a well-informed man." Having taken arms against the British in 1781, he was captured, and afterwards wounded by an officer because he refused to clean his boots. About 1785 he began to study law at Salisbury, North Carolina. He was addicted in his youth to gambling, horse-racing, and other sports. He was an excellent horseman, "a capital shot," was very dignified in manner, and was distinguished for his courage and activity. His stature was six feet and one inch high.

In 1788 he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he began to practise law. He speedily obtained a large practice, of which disputed land-claims formed the principal subject. About 1792 he married Rachel Robards, originally Rachel Donelson, whose first husband was living and had taken preliminary measures to obtain a divorce, which was legally completed in 1793. The marriage ceremony was again performed in 1794. Jackson, following a custom then extremely common in the South and West, fought a number of duels in the early part of his life. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Tennessee in 1796, and in the autumn of that year was elected representative to Congress by the people of Tennessee, which was then entitled to only one member. He supported Thomas Jefferson in the Presidential election of 1796. In 1797 he became a Senator of the United States for Tennessee. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1798, "partly because he felt himself out of place in so slow and dignified a body, but chiefly for pecuniary reasons." He was a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee from 1798 to 1804. In 1806 he challenged and killed Charles Dickinson in a duel with pistols, receiving himself a severe wound. This affair impaired for many years his popularity in Tennessee and other parts of the United States.

In 1807, while the trial of Aaron Burr was still undetermined, Jackson "harangued the crowd, [at Richmond,] defending Burr, and angrily denouncing Jefferson as a persecutor." (Parton's "Life.") After war had been declared against Great Britain, General Jackson (who several years before had been appointed major-general of militia) offered his services, and those of 2500 volunteers, in June, 1812. He was ordered to New Orleans, and led a body of 2070 men in that direction; but at Natchez he received an order dated February 6, 1813, by which his troops were dismissed from public service. In September, 1813, he had an affray with Colonel Thomas H. Benton at Nashville, and was severely wounded by his brother, Jesse Benton. In October next he took the field against the Creek Indians, whom he defeated at Talladega in November. By his services in this Creek war, which ended in 1814, he acquired great popularity, and in May, 1814, he was appointed a major-general in the regular army. He was soon after ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, to oppose an expected invasion of the British. In November he seized Pensacola, which belonged to Spain but was used by the British as a base of operations. About the 1st of December he moved his army to New Orleans, which was then ill prepared for defence. The British fleet, conveying an army of veterans who had fought under Wellington, entered Lake Borgne December 13, and captured several gunboats. General Jackson proclaimed martial law in the city on the 16th. On the 23d the enemy advanced to a point about nine miles below the city, and were attacked in the night by General Jackson, who had about 2100 men. The result of this action was favourable to the defenders of the city, who gained time to fortify their position. On the 25th of December Sir Edward Pakenham arrived and took command of the invaders, whose number was about 12,000. Jackson, who had a much smaller army, composed partly of the unerring marksmen of Tennessee and Kentucky, repulsed an attack on the 1st of January, 1815. On the 8th of January the British made a general assault on the American lines, but were defeated with great loss by the deadly fire of the riflemen and artillery. Generals Pakenham and Gibbs were killed. "Seven hundred killed," says Parton, "fourteen hundred wounded, and five hundred prisoners, were the dread result of that twenty-five minutes' work. Jackson's loss was eight killed and thirteen wounded." The victory of New Orleans, which was one of the most brilliant and decisive ever gained by an American army, raised Jackson's reputation as a general to the highest point, and made him the idol of a large portion of the American people. This was the last battle of the war, a treaty of peace having been signed in Europe in December, 1814.

In March, 1815, while that city was still under martial law, Judge Hall, of New Orleans, granted a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Mr. Louaillier, who had been arrested by order of Jackson, for exciting discontent among the troops. The latter, instead of obeying the writ, had the judge arrested and kept in custody. Peace having been formally proclaimed, Hall was set at liberty. General Jackson was then summoned to answer for contempt of court. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars. He immediately paid the fine; but it was afterwards refunded with the interest by an act of Congress passed in February, 1844.

In 1817–18 he waged a successful war against the Seminoles in Florida, seized Pensacola, and executed Arbuthnot and Ambrister, two British subjects, accused of inciting the savages to hostile acts against the Americans. He was appointed Governor of Florida in 1821. Before this date he had built, near Nashville, a mansion called the "Hermitage," in which he resided many years. In 1823 he was elected a Senator of the United States, and nominated as candidate for the Presidency by the legislature of Tennessee. His competitors were John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and William H. Crawford. Jackson received ninety-nine electoral votes, Adams eighty-four, Crawford forty-one, and Clay thirty-seven. As no candidate had a majority, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, voting by States, each State having one vote. Through the influence of Mr. Clay, John Quincy Adams was elected, by the vote of thirteen States. General Jackson, who received the vote of seven States, became the implacable enemy of Mr. Clay, whom he stigmatized as "this Judas of the West." He habitually attributed the conduct of his political opponents to mean or improper motives, and, accordingly, hated Crawford, Clay, Adams, and Calhoun.

In 1828 he was elected President, receiving one hundred and seventy-eight electoral votes, while Mr. Adams received eighty-three. Calhoun became Vice-President. Martin Van Buren was appointed secretary of state. Jackson was the first President who proscribed public servants for political opinions. He made more removals in one year than all the other Presidents in forty years before. At a banquet in April, 1830, the President gave this famous toast: "Our Federal Union: it must be preserved." In April, 1831, he reorganized his cabinet, appointing Edward Livingston secretary of state, Louis McLane secretary of the treasury, Lewis Cass secretary of war, Levi Woodbury secretary of the navy, and Roger B. Taney attorney-general.

Among the principal events of his first term was his veto of the bill which granted a new charter to the Bank of the United States, (July, 1832.) This subject became the chief issue between the partisans of Jackson and his opponents, who supported Henry Clay in the Presidential election of 1832. General Jackson was re-elected, receiving two hundred and nineteen electoral votes out of two hundred and eighty-eight, which was the whole number, and Martin Van Buren succeeded Calhoun in the Vice-Presidency. In November, 1832, a Convention in South Carolina adopted an ordinance of nullification, by which they ordained that the tariff-law of 1828 "is null and void." The President electrified the country by his memorable proclamation against the nullifiers, December 11, 1832, in which he announced his resolution to crush any disunion movement with the strong hand. He was censured by the Senate for removing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, September, 1833.

He used his influence to procure the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency in 1836, and retired finally from public life March 4, 1837. He afterwards joined the Presbyterian Church. In his last illness Dr. Edgar asked "what he would have done with Calhoun and the other nullifiers if they had kept on." "Hung them, sir, as high as Haman," was his reply. He died, without issue, at the Hermitage, on the 8th of June, 1845.

See EATON, "Life of Jackson," 1824; WILLIAM COBBETT, "Life of Andrew Jackson," 1834; J. S. JENKINS, "Life of General Andrew Jackson," 1850; J. T. HEADLEY, "Life of Andrew Jackson," 1852; AMOS KENDALL, "Life of Andrew Jackson," 1844; ALEXANDER WALKER, "Jackson and New Orleans," 1856; JAMES PARTON, "Life of Andrew Jackson," 3 vols., 1860, (by far the most complete life of the Hero of New Orleans that has been published;) "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; "New American Cyclopædia;" W. G. SUMNER, "Life of Jackson."

Jack'son, (ARTHUR,) an English Puritan minister, born in Suffolk in 1593, preached at Saint Faith's, London, until 1662, when he was ejected. He wrote "Annotations on the Old Testament," (1643–58.) Died in 1666.

Jackson, (CHARLES,) LL.D., an American jurist, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1775. He graduated at Harvard with the highest honours of his class in 1793, studied law with Theophilus Parsons, and obtained an extensive practice in his native town. In 1803 he removed to Boston, where he practised law for many years. In 1813 he was made judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, the duties of which he discharged for ten years. He was placed at the head of the commissioners appointed by the State in 1832 to revise her legislative enactments. Died in Boston in 1855. He

Jackson, (CHARLES THOMAS,) M.D., an American chemist and geologist, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in June, 1805. He took the degree of M.D. at Harvard in 1829, after which he continued his studies in Paris, and passed several years in visits to various countries of Europe. In conjunction with Francis Alger, he published a work called "Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia," (1832.) He became a resident of Boston about 1833, was appointed State geologist of Maine in 1836, and produced a "Report on the Geology of the State of Maine," (1837.) His second and third Reports on the same subject appeared in 1838 and 1839. He was appointed geologist of the State of New Hampshire in 1840. He claimed to be the original discoverer of anæsthetics, and was involved in a long controversy on this subject. Died August 29, 1880.

Jackson, (CYRIL,) DR., a noted English divine, born at Stamford in 1742. He was offered the primacy of Ireland and an English bishopric, both of which he declined. He was tutor to the Prince of Wales, (George IV.) Died in 1819.

Jackson, (FREDERICK GEORGE,) an English Arctic explorer, born at Leamington in 1860, and educated at Edinburgh University. His first field of travel was in the Australian desert, when he made a midwinter journey across the Great Tundra. He led the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to Franz-Josef Land, and remained there engaged in investigation for three years. He had the good fortune to rescue the famous explorer Nansen (q. v.). Returned in 1897.

Jackson, (GABRIELLE E.,) author, born at New York in 1861. She has written a large number of books, especially children's stories.

Jackson, (HELEN HUNT,) an American poet and author of much merit, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1831. She was the daughter of Professor N. W. Fiske. Her first husband was Mr. Hunt, an officer of the United States engineers, who died in 1863. In 1875 she married a Mr. Jackson. Her works include "Verses by H. H.," (1871,) "Bits of Travel," (1872,) "Bits of Talk," "A Century of Dishonour," and several volumes of tales for children. Died August 12, 1885.

Jackson, (HENRY R.,) was born in Georgia in 1820. He served as a colonel in the Mexican war, and was minister to Austria from 1853 to 1858. He published in 1851 "Tallulah, and other Poems." He was a general in the Confederate service, 1861–65, and won distinction as a lawyer. He was appointed United States minister to Mexico in 1885. He was a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund 1875–88. Died in 1898.

Jackson, (JAMES,) a lawyer, born in Devonshire, England, in 1757, emigrated to America in 1772. He fought with distinction against the British in Georgia in 1776–82, was elected to Congress in 1789, and was a United States Senator for Georgia from 1792 to 1795. In 1798 he became Governor of Georgia, and in 1801 was again elected a Senator of the United States. Died in Washington, March 19, 1806.

Jackson, (JOHN,) a clergyman of the Anglican Church, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1686. He was a zealous advocate of the Arian doctrines, which prevented his advancement in the church. Died in 1763. He wrote a valuable work entitled "Chronological Antiquities," (3 vols., 1752,) and numerous controversial treatises.

Jackson, (JOHN,) an able English engraver on wood flourished about 1725–45.

Jackson, (JOHN,) an eminent English portrait-painter, born at Lastingham, Yorkshire, in 1778, became a resident of London about 1797, and was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1817. Among his best works are portraits of Canova and Flaxman. Died in 1831.

See CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of British Painters."

Jackson, (JOHN ADAMS,) an American sculptor, born at Bath, Maine, November 5, 1825. He learned the trade of a machinist. He afterwards studied portrait-painting and crayon-work with success under D. C. Johnson, in Boston, and then practised sculpture in France and Italy. His portrait-busts and medallions are often excellent. Among his other works are "Eve lifting the Dead Abel," (1862,) "Peasant-Boy and Goat," "Culprit Fay," "Reading-Girl," the soldiers' monument at Lynn, Massachusetts, and "Hylas," (1879.) Died at Pracchia, in Tuscany, August 30, 1879.

Jackson, (JOHN BRINCKERHOFF,) diplomat, born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1862. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1883; resigned from the navy in 1886; engaged in diplomatic duties, was appointed U. S. minister to Greece and Montenegro, 1905; to Persia, 1907; to Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, 1911.

Jackson, (PATRICK TRACY,) a merchant and manufacturer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1780. He organized in 1821 the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, and founded Lowell. Died in 1847.

Jackson, (ROBERT,) an English physician, born in 1751. He served as surgeon in the army, and wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Fevers of Jamaica," (1791.) Died in 1827.

Jackson, (SAMUEL,) a distinguished physician and physiologist, born in Philadelphia March 22, 1787. He was elected in 1835 to the chair of the institutes of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, which he filled with great credit to himself and the institution for twenty-eight years. He resigned in 1863. He wrote, besides other works, "Principles of Medicine," (1832,) and an "Introduction to Lehman's Chemical Physiology," (1856.) Died April 5, 1872.

Jackson, (SAMUEL MACAULEY,) editor, born at New York in 1851. He entered the Presbyterian ministry; was professor of church history at New York University 1895–1912; was associate editor of several encyclopædias, editor of a number of religious works; and editor-in-chief of the New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge, (12 vols., 1907–11,) etc.

Jackson, (THOMAS,) a learned English divine, born in Durham in 1579. He was the author of a "Commentary on the Apostles' Creed," and of several devotional treatises. He became Dean of Peterborough in 1638. His works are highly praised by Southey. Died in 1640.

See E. VAUGHAN, "Life of Thomas Jackson," 1673.

Jackson, (THOMAS,) an eminent English Methodist preacher, born at Sancton, Yorkshire, December 12, 1783. He was the author of a large number of religious and biographical works. Died at Richmond in 1873.

Jackson, (THOMAS GRAHAM,) an English architect and author, born at Hampstead in 1835. He published "Modern Gothic," (1873,) "Dalmatia," (1887,) "Wadham College," (1893,) "St. Mary's, Oxford," (1897,) etc. He was elected to the Royal Academy in 1896.

Jackson, (THOMAS JONATHAN,) commonly known by the name of STONEWALL JACKSON, a distinguished American general, born in Lewis county, Virginia, January 21, 1824, graduated at West Point in 1846, standing seventeenth in a class of fifty-nine. He was considered at West Point to be rather a dull and slow student. In the Mexican war (1846–47) he served as first lieutenant with distinction. Having resigned his commission in 1852, he became a professor in the Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. About 1853 he married Miss Junkin, a daughter of Dr. Junkin, of Lexington. He was appointed a colonel of the Virginian troops in April, 1861, and commanded the force that was attacked by the Union army at Martinsburg, July 2. He served as brigadier-general at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in the following September. It has been currently stated that he received his surname from the fact that he and his men "stood like a stone wall" at the battle of Bull Run; but, according to one of his biographers, the name "Stonewall" was first applied to his brigade because it was recruited in a stonewall country,—the counties of Jefferson, Page, Frederick, etc. He was defeated by General Shields near Winchester, March 23, 1862, and retreated up the valley to Harrisonburg, pursued by General Banks. Having been reinforced, he resumed the offensive with about twenty thousand men, attacked General Banks near Strasburg, May 23, and drove him back to the Potomac. On the approach of General Fremont from the west, General Jackson moved hastily up the valley to Harrisonburg. His army was overtaken by General Fremont at Cross Keys, where an indecisive battle was fought on the 8th of June. Before the end of June he moved his army to Richmond and joined that of General Lee. He commanded a corps at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and at that of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. On the 9th of August he defeated a small army under General Banks at Cedar Mountain, Virginia. He captured Harper's Ferry, with eleven thousand Union prisoners, on the 15th of September, and joined General Lee in time to take part in the battle of Antietam, September 17. He contributed to the victory at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, for which service he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He remained inactive for several months, (January–April, 1863,) employed partly in preparing official reports. On the 1st of May he was ordered by General Lee to execute a flank movement on the right wing of General Hooker's army. He surprised and routed the eleventh corps, near Chancellorsville, on the evening of the 2d of May. As he was riding with his staff from the front towards the rear during that battle, he received a volley from his own men, who in the darkness mistook the staff for a party of Federal cavalry. General Jackson received three wounds, of which he died at Guinea's Station on the 10th of May, 1863. "His loss," says Mr. Greeley, "was the greatest yet sustained by either party in the fall of a single man; though Sidney Johnston had probably military talents of a higher order. But Jackson's power over his men was unequalled; and it was justified by the soundness of his judgment, as well as the intrepidity of his character. Contrary to the vulgar notion, his attacks were all well considered, and based on a careful calculation of forces; and he showed as high qualities in refusing to squander his men at Antietam, and again at Fredericksburg, as he did in his most brilliant charges." Jackson was a man of deep and earnest religious convictions; and in his character and influence over his soldiers reminds us of the great Puritan leaders who fought under Cromwell.

Jackson, (WILLIAM,) a clergyman of the Anglican Church, born in Ireland about 1737. In 1794 he was detected in a treasonable correspondence with France, in which he recommended the invasion of Ireland. He was tried and found guilty of high treason, but died from the effects of poison, before sentence was passed upon him, in 1795.

Jackson, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English musician and landscape-painter, was born at Exeter in 1730. Among his musical compositions are "Twelve Popular Songs," "Six Sonatas for the Harpsichord," and "Twelve Canzonets for Two Voices." Died in 1803.

Jackson, (WILLIAM,) known as JACKSON OF MASHAM, from his native place, an English musician and composer, born January 9, 1816. He composed oratorios, cantatas, anthems, glees, etc. Died April 15, 1866.

Jackson, (Dr. WILLIAM,) Bishop of Oxford, and brother to Dr. Cyril Jackson, noticed above, was born at Stamford in 1750. He published several sermons. Died in 1815.

Jacme, or **En Jacme,** King of Aragon. See JAMES I.

Jā'cŏb, [Heb. יַעֲקֹב; Gr. Ἰακώβ,] a celebrated Hebrew patriarch, a son of Isaac, and the great progenitor of the Israelitish nation. He was also called ISRAEL.

See Genesis xxv., xxvii., xxviii., xxix., xxx.

Ja'cob, a Hungarian adventurer, and chief of the *Pastoureaux*. About 1250 he incited the common people to enlist in a crusade for the liberation of Saint Louis, who was then a captive. He mustered a vast multitude of French peasants, who massacred priests and committed other outrages in France. Jacob was killed, and his dupes were dispersed.

Jā'cŏb, (EDWARD,) a topographical and antiquarian writer of Kent, England. Died in 1788.

Jacob, (GILES,) an English author, born in Hampshire in 1686. Among his works are "The Poetical Register," (1723,) composed of memoirs of the English dramatic poets, and a "Law Dictionary," (1729,) which has passed through many editions. Died in 1744.

Jacob, (HENRY,) an English Puritan and Independent minister, born in Kent about 1562. He founded in London the first Independent Congregational church that existed in England, and published several works. In 1624 he removed to Virginia, where he died about 1626.

Jacob, (HENRY,) a philologist and Orientalist, born in 1606 or 1607, was a son of the preceding. He became a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and published "Græca et Latina Poemata." Died in 1652.

Jā'cŏb, (JEHUDAH LEON,) a Jew of the seventeenth century, born in Spain, resided in Holland. He wrote a "Description of the Temple of Solomon," also a description of the Tabernacle, and an "Exposition of the Psalms."

Jacob, (JOHN,) a British general, born in 1812 or 1813. He distinguished himself in India in 1843 as commander of the Sinde Horse. Died in India in 1858.

Jacob, (JOHN,) an Armenian carpenter, lived about 1650. He is distinguished for having introduced the art of printing into Persia.

Jacob OF EDESSA. See BARADÆUS.

Jacob or **James** [Gr. 'Ιάκωβος; Lat. JACO'BUS] OF NISIBIS, surnamed THE GREAT, a Christian bishop, who was regarded as a prophet and was distinguished for his ascetic life. He became Bishop of Nisibis, and attended, in 325 A.D., the Council of Nice, where he advocated the orthodox creed. He is said to have delivered Nisibis from the besieging Persians by his prayers. His death is variously dated from about 340 to 350 A.D.

See SAINT JEROME, "De Viris illustribus;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Jacob (or **James**) OF VITRY, a French priest, who in 1217 became Bishop of Acre in Syria, where he converted many Saracens. In 1229 he was made Bishop of Tusculum and a cardinal. He left a valuable "History of Jerusalem," or "Historia Orientalis," as well as "Historia Occidentalis," and many letters. Died at Rome in 1230.

Jā'cŏb Ben Ash'ĕr, a learned Jew, born in Germany, wrote a work called "Arba Thourim." Died at Toledo about 1340.

Jā'cŏb Ben Haj'im or **Chajim**, a Jewish rabbi of the sixteenth century, distinguished for his learning, was born at Tunis. He edited the Masora and Hebrew Bible, with commentaries, and a Chaldean paraphrase, "Biblia Rabbinica Bombergiana," (4 vols., 1525.)

Jā'cŏb Ben Naph'ta-lī, a learned Jewish rabbi of the fifth century, educated at Tiberias. To him is chiefly attributed the invention of the Masoretic points used in distinguishing the Hebrew vowels.

Jacob de Saint-Charles, zhȧ'kŏb' dẽh sȧN shȧRl, (LOUIS,) a French author and bibliographer, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1608. He became a monk of the order of Carmelites. Among his works are a "Treatise upon the Finest Libraries of the World," (1644,) "The Parisian Library," and "The French Universal Library," (1646.) Died in 1670.

Jacob-Kolb, zhȧ'kŏb' kolb, (GÉRARD,) a French antiquary, born at Rheims in 1775. He made valuable collections of Greek and Roman medals, autographs, and books. He wrote "Historical Researches on the Crusades and the Templars." Died in 1830.

Jacob le Bibliophile. See LACROIX, (PAUL.)

Jacobäa or **Jacobæa**. See JACQUELINE.

Jacobæus, yȧ-ko-bā'us, or **Jacobi**, yȧ-ko'bee, (OLIGER,) a distinguished physician and philosopher, born at Aarhuus, in Jutland, in 1650, became professor of medicine and natural philosophy in the University of Copenhagen. He wrote several works on natural history, and elegant Latin poems. Died in 1701.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteratur-lexicon."

Jacobazzi, yȧ-ko-bȧt'see, (DOMENICO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome about 1443, wrote a "Treatise on Councils," (1538.) Died in 1527.

Jacobi. See JACOBÆUS.

Ja-cō'bi, [Ger. pron. yȧ-ko'bee,] (ABRAHAM,) M.D., a distinguished physician, born, of a Hebrew family, at Hartum, in Westphalia, May 6, 1830. He studied at Greifswalde and Göttingen, and graduated at Bonn in 1851. In 1853 he removed to New York, where he gave attention chiefly to gynæcology and diseases of children, and held several professorships. His principal works are "Dentition and its Derangements" (1862) and a "Treatise on Diphtheria," (1880.)

Jacobi, yȧ-ko'bee, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German writer and thinker, born at Dusseldorf in 1743. His father was a merchant, and young Jacobi was destined to the same calling, although his tastes led him to other pursuits. At the age of sixteen he was sent to school at Frankfort. He afterwards went to Geneva, where he remained three years, applying himself to literary studies. During this period he acquired such a mastery of the French language as has rarely been equalled by any of his countrymen. On returning to Dusseldorf, he conducted his father's business for several years, without, however, abandoning his favourite pursuits. Afterwards, through the influence of his friend and patron the Count of Goltstein, he received an appointment under the government, and was thus enabled to devote his principal attention to philosophy and literature. About this time he married Betty von Clermont, of Aix-la-Chapelle, a lady of considerable wealth as well as of great accomplishments and personal attractions. In 1779 Jacobi was invited to Munich, where he became privy councillor. But, having exposed the abuses of the Bavarian system of customs, he fell into disfavour with the government, and withdrew to his estate near Dusseldorf. In 1804 he was again called to Munich, to aid in the establishment of the new Academy of Sciences in that city, of which institution he became president in 1807. He resigned this position in 1813, and died in 1819.

Among the works of Jacobi may be named "Edward Allwill's Correspondence," ("Eduard Allwill's Briefsammlung," 1781,) "On the Doctrine of Spinoza," ("Ueber die Lehre des Spinoza," 1785,) in a series of letters to Mendelssohn, "David Hume on Faith, or Idealism and Realism," ("David Hume über den Glauben, oder Idealismus und Realismus," 1787,) "Woldemar," (2 vols., 1799,) and "Of Divine Things and their Revelation," ("Von göttlichen Dingen und ihrer Offenbarung," 1811.)

"As a writer of fiction," observes Mrs. Austin, "Jacobi is distinguished for vigorous painting, admirable delineation of nature and the human heart, warmth and depth of feeling, and a lively, bold, yet correct turn of expression. As a philosopher, he is admired for his rare depth of thought, for the fervour of his religious feelings, and for the originality and beauty of his style." Again she says, "His character is rich in all that can attract the wise and good." "Jacobi is ranked, and justly," says Dr. Hedge, "among the philosophers of modern Germany, although his philosophy, far from shaping itself into a system, denies,—and that denial may be regarded as one of its leading characteristics,—on philosophical grounds, the possibility of a system, and maintains that any system of philosophy, carried to its legitimate results, must lead to fanaticism. He vindicated the 'affective' part of man's nature, which the Kantian exaltation of pure reason had seemed to disparage, at least to neglect, and gave to feeling its due place and authority as a medium and interpreter of truth. . . . He differed from contemporary philosophers in being a devout believer in revelation,—in the Christian revelation. The gospel was to him the test and criterion of all truth. For the rest, he was an eclectic, and welcomed light from whatever quarter it came. In philosophical insight he is surpassed by none; and, though his fixed idea of the impossibility of a systematic philosophy may have somewhat vitiated his view of existing philosophies, his criticisms on some of them are among the best that have been essayed."

See J. KUHN, "Jacobi und die Philosophie seiner Zeit," 1834;

"F. H. Jacobi, nach seinem Leben, Lehren und Wirken," 1819; F. Herbst, "J. G. Hamann; F. H. Jacobi," 1830; Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jacobi, (Johann Georg,) brother of the preceding, was born at Dusseldorf in 1740. He became professor of philosophy and eloquence at Halle, and in 1784 professor of belles-lettres at Freiburg. He published a collection of poems. Died in 1814.

See Rotteck, "Gedächtnissrede auf Jacobi," 1814; Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jacobi, (Karl Gustav Jakob,) an eminent German mathematician, born at Potsdam in 1804, became in 1829 professor of mathematics at Königsberg. He wrote "Foundations of the New Theory of Elliptical Functions," (1829,) and "Canon Arithmeticus," and contributed a number of able treatises to the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member. Died in Berlin in 1851.

Jacobi, (Mary Putnam,) an American physician, a daughter of G. P. Putnam, of New York, was born in London, England, in 1842. She was educated in the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College, in the New York College of Pharmacy, and in the École de Médecine, Paris, where she graduated in 1871. In 1873 she married Dr. A. Jacobi. She became professor of materia medica in a woman's medical college in New York, and published many professional papers of high value.

Jacobi, (Maximilian,) a German alienist, a son of H. F. Jacobi, already noticed, was born at Dusseldorf, April 10, 1775. He studied at Jena, Edinburgh, Göttingen, Erfurt, and London, taking the degree of M.D. in 1807. He afterwards had charge of insane asylums at Salzburg and at Siegburg. His writings on insanity are of high importance. Died at Siegburg, May 18, 1858.

Jacobi, (Moritz Hermann,) brother of K. G. J. Jacobi, was born in 1801. He was the inventor of Galvanoplastic, (1840,) on which he published a treatise, and of the application of electro-magnetism to the moving of machinery. Died at St. Petersburg, March 10, 1874.

Jacobini, yä-ko-bee'nee, (Ludovico,) an Italian cardinal, born at Genzano, January 6, 1830. He became a domestic prelate of the pope in 1862, and held various offices, chiefly connected with the Propaganda. In 1874 he was made Archbishop of Thessalonica and nuncio at Vienna. In 1879 he was created a cardinal-priest, and in 1880 was appointed papal secretary of state, administrator of the property of the Holy See, and prefect of the Lauretan congregation. Died Feb. 28, 1887. His relative, Angelo Jacobini, born in Genzano, April 25, 1825, was in 1882 created a cardinal-deacon, and died in 1886.

Jā'cobs, [Ger. pron. yä'kops,] (Friedrich Christian Wilhelm,) an eminent German scholar and writer, born at Gotha in 1764. He studied at Göttingen under Heyne in 1784, and in 1807 became a teacher of ancient literature in the Lyceum at Munich, and member of the Academy of Sciences of that city. In 1810 he was appointed chief librarian and director of the cabinet of coins at Gotha. Among his numerous critical writings, which are distinguished for profound learning and elegance of style, are "Animadversions on Euripides," ("Animadversiones in Euripidem," 1790,) "Critical Emendations on Ancient Writers," ("Emendationes criticæ in Scriptores veteres," 1796,) and "Emendations on Greek Anthology," ("Emendationes in Anthologiam Græcam.") He also prepared editions of Achilles Tatius, Bion and Moschus, and other classics. He made translations from the Orations of Demosthenes, the Greek Anthology, and Velleius, and contributed a number of excellent treatises to Wieland's "Attic Museum" and to the "Library of Ancient Literature and Art." He also wrote "Gleanings from the Journal of the Pastor of Mainau," (1823.) Died in 1847.

Jacobs, (Jacobs,) a Belgian painter, whose true name was Jacques Albert Michel Jacobs. He was born at Antwerp in 1812, and was noted for his landscapes, sea-views, and town-pictures. Died in 1879.

Jacobs, (Joseph,) a British folk-lorist, born at Sydney, New South Wales, in 1854. He is an authority in England on fairy tales, of which he has published numerous collections, also works on the history of the Jews and other subjects. Died 1916.

Jacobs, yä'kops, (Jurien,) a distinguished Swiss painter of animals and hunting-scenes, born in 1610; died in 1664.

Jacobs, (Lucas.) See Lucas van Leyden.

Jacobs, yä'kops, (Simon,) a Dutch painter, born at Gouda, was killed at the siege of Haarlem in 1572.

Jacobsen, yä'kop-sẹn, (Levin,) a Danish surgeon, born at Copenhagen in 1783. He invented an instrument called the "lithoclaste," and wrote several works. Died in 1843.

See H. C. Oersted, "Tale ved Jacobsens Lügfärd."

Jacobsen or **Jacopsen**, yä'kop-sẹn, (Michael,) a naval commander, born at Dunkirk. He served in the famous Spanish Armada sent against England in 1588, and, by his skilful management, saved several vessels. Died in 1633.

Jacobson, yä'kop-son, (Johann Karl Gottfried,) a Prussian technologist, born at Elbingen in 1726, published a "Technological Dictionary of Useful Trades, Arts," etc. Died in 1789.

Ja-co'bus, (Melancthon Williams,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian clergyman, born at Newark, New Jersey, September 19, 1816. He graduated at Princeton College in 1834, and at the theological school in Princeton in 1838. In 1851 he became professor of Oriental and Biblical literature in a theological seminary at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He published "Notes" on the Gospels, Acts, and Genesis, in six volumes, (1848–65.) Died October 28, 1876.

Jacoby, yä-ko'bee, (Johann,) a German democrat, born at Königsberg, May 1, 1805. He was a physician, when in 1841 a political pamphlet ascribed to him caused his imprisonment. In 1848 he was a republican leader and a member of the Frankfort Parliament and of the National Assembly. He was later tried for high treason, but got clear after a seven weeks' examination. He was in later years often imprisoned as a socialist agitator. Died March 6, 1877.

Jacometti, yä-ko-met'tee, (Pietro Paulo,) a sculptor, founder, and painter of the Roman school, born at Ricanati in 1580; died in 1655.

Jacomb, jak'ọm, ? (Thomas,) an English dissenting minister, born in Leicestershire in 1622. He wrote a "Commentary on the Eighth Chapter of Romans," a "Treatise of Holy Dedication," and other works. Died in 1687.

Jacopo di Pietro, yä'ko-po de pe-ā'tro, an Italian sculptor, born in Tuscany, was a pupil of Andrea Orcagna. He died after 1368.

Jacopo Tedesco, (architect.) See Lapo.

Jacopone da Todi, yä-ko-po'nà dà to'dee, or **Jacopo**, yä'ko-po, sometimes called **Benedetto**, an Italian monk and poet, born at Todi. He wrote poems which were approved by the Academy della Crusca. The "Stabat Mater Dolorosa" is ascribed to him by some writers. Died in 1306.

See G. Modio, "Vita di Jacopone," 1558; Ginguené, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie."

Jacopsen. See Jacobsen.

Jacotin, zhä'ko'tăn', (Pierre,) a French officer of engineers, born near Langres in 1765, was distinguished for his knowledge of topography. He drew a map of Egypt and Syria which was taken from actual survey. Died in 1827.

Jacotot, zhä'ko'to', (Joseph,) a French teacher, born at Dijon in 1770. Under Napoleon I. he was a member of the Chamber during the Hundred Days. He gained distinction by his earnest efforts in the cause of national education, for which he advocated a new and improved system and on which subject he wrote several works. Died in 1840.

See A. Guyard, "Jacotot et sa Méthode," 1840; C. F. Wurm, "Hamilton und Jacotot," 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jacquand, zhä'kŏn', (Claudius,) a French historical painter, born at Lyons in 1805, settled in Paris in 1833, and obtained a medal of the first class. Died in 1878.

Jacquard, zhä'kär', (Joseph Marie,) a Frenchman, celebrated for his inventions in the art of weaving, was

born in Lyons, July 7, 1752. At an early age, being employed as a type-founder, and afterwards as a cutler, he exhibited an uncommon mechanical genius. In 1793 he assisted in the defence of his native city against the army of the Convention. He subsequently served for a short period in the army of the Rhine. In 1801 he completed his great invention for weaving the finest and richest kinds of figured cloth. This apparatus, which bears his name,—the Jacquard loom,—though at first strongly opposed by the weavers of France, has been brought into general use both in Europe and in America, and, instead of destroying the occupation of labourers, it has greatly increased the number of operatives employed in the manufacture of figured stuffs. Jacquard also invented a machine for weaving nets. For this invention he received a gold medal in 1804 from the inspectors of Paris. While in that city, he was introduced to Napoleon I. Died in 1834. In 1840 a public statue was raised to his memory by the citizens of Lyons.

See De Fortis, "Éloge historique de Jacquard," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Lamartine, "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters," 1856.

Jacquelin, zhăk'lăn', (Jacques André,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1776; died in 1827.

Jacqueline, zhăk'lēn', **Jac-o-bae'a** or **Jac-o-bē'a**, [Ger. pron. yä-ko-bā'ä,] of Bavaria, Countess of Holland, and heiress of William VI. of Bavaria, was born in 1400. She was married successively to John the Dauphin of France and son of Charles VI., to her cousin John of Brabant, and to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester and brother of Henry V. After a long contest with her cousin Philip the Good of Burgundy, she was compelled to give up to him her possessions. Died in 1436.

See Petit, "Chronique ancienne et moderne de la Hollande;" A. van Overstraten, "Jacoba van Beijeren, in V. Boeken," 1790; Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Jacquelot or **Jaquelot**, zhăk'lō', (Isaac,) a learned Protestant theologian, born in Champagne, France, in 1647. He wrote "On the Existence of God," (1697,) a "Dissertation on the Messiah," (1699,) and on "The Inspiration of the Old and New Testaments," (1715.) Died in Berlin in 1708.

See David Durand, "La Vie de Jaquelot," 1785; Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Jacquemard, zhăk'mär', (Étienne,) a grammarian, born in Paris in 1772, wrote a valuable "Elements of French Grammar." Died in 1830.

Jacquemart, zhăk'mär', (Albert,) a French author, born in Paris in 1808. His most important works are those devoted to the history and description of the ceramic art. Died in Paris, October 14, 1875. His son, Jules Ferdinand Jacquemart, born at Paris in 1837, won a reputation as an engineer, and also as a designer, but especially as an engraver and etcher. Died in 1880.

Jacquemont, zhăk'mŏn', (Victor,) a distinguished naturalist, born in Paris in 1801. After making scientific excursions through France and Switzerland, he sailed in 1826 for America, and visited Canada, the United States, and Hayti. He returned to France in 1827, with a choice collection of plants and minerals. In 1828 he went to the East Indies, and explored the greater part of Hindostan and Thibet. He was author of a "Geological Treatise on the Alps," "Correspondence of Victor Jacquemont with his Family and many of his Friends during his Journey in India," and "Travels in India from the Year 1828 to the Year 1832." Died at Bombay in 1832.

See Édouard de Warren, "La Vie et les Œuvres de Jacquemont," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1834.

Jacques, zhăk, (Amédée,) born in Paris in 1813, wrote several works on philosophy, and edited the works of Leibnitz. Died in Buenos Ayres in 1865.

Jacques, Frère. See Baulot.

Jacques, (Mathieu Joseph,) a French ecclesiastic, and professor of theology at Lyons, was born in 1736. He wrote "Convincing Proofs of the Christian Religion," and other theological works. Died in 1821.

Jacques, (Nicolas,) a French miniature-painter, born near Nancy in 1780; died in 1844.

Jacques de Chison, zhăk deh she'zŏn', a French poet, who lived about 1250, was highly esteemed by his contemporaries.

Jacquet, zhă'kā', (Eugène Vincent Stanislas,) a distinguished Orientalist, born at Brussels in 1811, was particularly skilled in the Sanscrit. In 1829 he was admitted a member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, and soon became known by his writings. Died in 1838.

See Félix Nève, "Mémoire sur la Vie d'Eugène Jacquet," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jacquet, (Louis,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Lyons in 1732, wrote a "Parallel between the Greek and French Tragic Writers," and a prize essay upon the Discovery of America. Died in 1794.

Jacquier, zhă'ke-ā', (François,) a distinguished French mathematician, born at Vitry-le-Français in 1711, was appointed professor of philosophy at the Roman College by Pope Benedict XIV. He edited the "Principia" of Newton, and wrote, with Le Sueur, a "Treatise on Algebra," and other scientific works. Died in 1788.

Jacquin, zhă'kăn', (Armand Pierre,) a French writer, born at Amiens in 1721; died about 1780.

Jacquin, zhă'kăn', (Joseph Franz,) a German botanist and chemist, son of Nikolaas Joseph, noticed below, was born about 1766. He was professor in the University of Vienna, and wrote on natural history. Died in 1839.

Jacquin, (Nikolaas Joseph,) a celebrated botanist, born at Leyden in 1727. Having removed to Vienna, he was sent by Francis I. to the West Indies, whence he returned at the end of six years, with a choice collection of plants. He was subsequently appointed professor of chemistry and botany in the University of Vienna, and created baron and councillor of mines and coinage. He wrote numerous works on botany, among which may be mentioned his magnificent "Floræ Austriacæ," which contained five hundred coloured engravings, (1773–77.) Died in Vienna in 1817.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" Meusel, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Raimann, "Rede zur Gedächtnissfeier des N. J. Jacquin," 1818.

Jacquinot, zhă'ke'no', (Charles Claude,) a French general, born at Melun in 1772, commanded two divisions of cavalry at Waterloo. Died in 1848.

Jacquinot-Pampelune, zhă'ke'no' pŏmp'lün', (Claude François Joseph,) a French advocate and politician, born at Dijon in 1771; died in 1835.

Jacquot, zhă'ko', (Georges,) a French statuary, born at Nancy in 1794, gained the grand prize in 1820, and went to Rome with a pension. Died Nov. 23, 1874.

Jadassohn, yä'dä-sōn, (Salomon,) a German (Jewish) musical composer, born at Breslau, August 13, 1831. He acquired distinction as a pianist, composer, and instructor, and especially by his "Science of Pure Composition," ("Lehre vom reinen Satze," 3 vols., 1883.)

Jadelot, zhăd'lo', (Nicolas,) a learned French physician, born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1738, became professor of anatomy and physiology at Nancy. He wrote numerous professional works, among which are a "Treatise upon the Causes of the Pulsation of the Arteries," and a "Complete Course of Anatomy." Died in 1793.

Jadin, zhă'dăn', (Louis Emmanuel,) a French composer of dramatic music, born at Versailles in 1768; died in 1853.

Jadin, (Louis Godefroy,) a French landscape-painter, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1805; died in 1882.

Jadwiga. See Hedwig.

Jaeger. See Jäger.

Jaerta, (Johan or Hans.) See Järta.

Jaffé, yăf-fä', (Philipp,) a German (Jewish) historian, born near Posen, February 11, 1819. He was educated at Berlin. His "History of Germany under Lothair the Saxon," (1843,) and "History of Germany under Conrad III.," (1845,) were followed by the important "Regesta Pontificum Romanorum," (1851,) a standard work. He then studied medicine, but in 1862 he was appointed a professor of history in the University of Berlin. His "Bibliotheca Rerum Germanicarum" (6 vols., 1864–73) is highly esteemed. Died by suicide, April 3, 1870.

Jagellon, yä-gel'lon, Duke of Lithuania, born about 1354. He embraced Christianity, and married Hedwig, Queen of Poland, thus uniting the two territories under one government. He also caused Christianity to be established in Lithuania. Died in 1434.

Jagemann, yä′gĕh-män′, (CHRISTIAN JOSEPH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Dingelstadt in 1735, spent many years in Italy. He translated several Italian works into German. Died in 1804.

Jäger or **Jaeger**, yā′gĕr, (GUSTAV,) a German historical painter, born at Leipsic in 1808, painted some frescos in the royal palace of Munich, and various oil-paintings, which are highly commended. Died April 29, 1871.

Jäger or **Jaeger**, (JOHANN WOLFGANG,) a German Lutheran divine and theological writer, born at Stuttgart in 1647; died in 1720.

Jag′gar, (THOMAS AUGUSTUS,) D.D., an American bishop, born in the city of New York, June 2, 1839. He took orders in the Episcopal Church, held rectorships in New York and Philadelphia, and in 1875 was consecrated Bishop of Southern Ohio.

Jagic, yä′gitch, (VATROSLAV, also written in Latin IGNATIUS, and in Russian IGNATIE VIKENTIEVITCH,) an eminent Croatian philologist, born at Warasdin, July 6, 1838. He was educated at Agram and Vienna. In 1871 he was called to the University of Odessa as professor of comparative philology. In 1874 he was made professor of Slavic languages at Berlin, and in 1880 took a similar position at Saint Petersburg. Among his works are a "History of Croatian and Servian Literature," (vol. i., 1867,) "Critical and Palæographical Essays," (1884,) etc. He has edited many Old Croatian, Glagolitic, and Old Slovenian writings.

Jā′go, (RICHARD,) an English clergyman and poet, born in Warwickshire in 1715. Among his poems may be mentioned an "Elegy on the Death of a Blackbird," "Edgehill," and "Labour and Genius." Died in 1781.

Jahan-Geer or **Jahanguire**. See JEHÂN-GEER.

Jahn, yän, (FERDINAND HENDRIK,) a Danish historian, born at Neumünster in 1789. He wrote on Danish history. Died in 1828.

Jahn, yän, (FRIEDRICH,) a German medical writer, born at Meiningen in 1766; died in 1813.

Jahn, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German writer, born at Lanz in 1778, published several treatises on gymnastics, an essay "On German Nationality," (1810,) and other works. Died in 1852.

Jahn, (JOHANN,) a German Orientalist and Roman Catholic priest, born in Moravia in 1750. He was professor of Oriental languages at Vienna from 1789 to 1806. He wrote, besides other works, an "Introduction to the Old Testament," (1793,) and "Biblical Antiquities," (1805,) both of which were censured as unsound and put in the "Index" by the court of Rome. Died in 1816.

Jahn, (OTTO,) a German archæologist, born at Kiel in 1813. He became professor of philology at Leipsic in 1847, and published a "Life of Mozart," (1856,) and other works. Died September 9, 1869.

Jähns, yāns, (FREDERICK WILHELM,) a Prussian musician, writer, and composer, born at Berlin in 1809. In 1871 he published an excellent "Catalogue of Weber's Works." Died August 8, 1888.

Jahr, yär, (GEORG HEINRICH GOTTLIEB,) a distinguished homœopathist, born at Gotha, in Germany, January 30, 1801. He studied under Hahnemann, graduated as doctor of philosophy in Germany, and as doctor of medicine in Paris, (1840,) in which city he thenceforth lived. Most of his numerous books (in German and French) have been translated into English. Died at Brussels in July, 1875.

Jaillot, zhī′yō′, (CHARLES HUBERT,) a French geographer and engraver, published some accurate maps of France. Died in 1712.

Jaillot, (JEAN BAPTISTE RENOU,) a French geographer, published "Researches in the City of Paris," (5 vols., 1772.) Died in 1780.

Jaime. See JAMES I. OF ARAGON.

Jaina and **Jains**. See JINA.

Jakob, von, fon yä′kop, (LUDWIG HEINRICH,) a learned German writer, born at Wettin in 1759, became professor of political economy at Halle in 1816. He published a "Manual of National Economy," (1805,) and other esteemed works. Died in 1827.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jal, zhăl, (AUGUSTE,) a French *littérateur* and archæologist, was born at Lyons about 1795. He published, besides criticisms on art, "De Paris à Naples; Études de Mœurs, de Marine et d'Art," (2 vols., 1835,) and "Archéologie navale," (2 vols., 1839.) His chief work is the valuable "Dictionnaire critique de Biographie," often reprinted. Died April 5, 1873.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jalabert, zhă′lă′bair′, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter, born at Nîmes about 1815, obtained a medal of the first class in 1855.

Jalal-ed-Deen, (or **-eddin**.) See JELAL-ED-DEEN.

Jaley, zhă′lā′, (JEAN LOUIS NICOLAS,) a skilful French statuary, born in Paris in 1802. Among his works are statues of "La Pudeur" and "La Prière." Died 1866.

Jallabert, zhă′lă′bair′, (ÉTIENNE,) a French natural philosopher and writer, born in 1658; died in 1724.

Jallabert, (JEAN,) a son of the preceding, born in Geneva in 1712, filled the office of syndic of the republic. He wrote "Experiments upon Electricity," (1748,) and several other scientific works. Died in 1768.

See DESGENETTES, notice in the "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jam′bli-chus, a native of Syria, who was enslaved by the Romans under Trajan, flourished in the second century. He subsequently obtained his liberty, and wrote a romance, in Greek, entitled "Babylonics, or the Loves of Sinonis and Rhodanes."

Jamblichus or **Jamblicus**, a Platonic philosopher, and native of Syria. He flourished under the reign of the emperor Julian, who dedicated numerous epistles to him.

Jam′bli-chus or **I-am′bli-chus Chal-ci-de′nus**, [Gr. Ἰάμβλιχος; Fr. JAMBLIQUE, zhŏN′blĕk′,] an eminent heathen philosopher, born at Chalcis, in Syria, flourished in the reign of Constantine the Great, (306–37 A.D.) He was a pupil of Porphyry, and was attached to the Neo-Platonic school. Many of the Neo-Platonists encouraged a life of ascetic meditation and a belief in magic and divination. Their system was built on the doctrine of emanation,—that the souls of all beings, after the requisite purification, return to the Source from which they emanated. Jamblichus wrote a "Life of Pythagoras," a treatise on the "Mysteries of the Egyptians," and several other works. To his influence is ascribed the prevalence of magic, sacrifices, and superstition in the Neo-Platonic philosophy.

See EUNAPIUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" HEBENSTREIT, "Dissertatio de Jamblichi Doctrina," 1764.

Jamblicus. See JAMBLICHUS.

Jamblique. See JAMBLICHUS.

Jâmee, Jâmî, or **Djami**, jă′mee, (**Moolla-Noor ed-Deen-** (**Nour-ed-Din-**) **Abd-er-Rahman**, mōōl′lă nōōr-ĕd-deen′ ăbd ĕr-răh′măn,) written also **Djamy** and **Dschami**, a celebrated Persian poet, born at Jâm, (or Djam,) in Khorassân, in 1414, lived at Herât, where he enjoyed the bounty of the Sultan Aboo-Saeed, (Abou-Said.) Among his principal works are "The Chain of Gold," (Sil′silet-zah′ab or -zeh′eb,) a collection of satires, and "The Loves of Joseph and Zuleika, and Mejnoon and Leila." He also wrote "Behâristân," ("Abode of Spring,") a treatise on morality, in prose and verse, which is admired for its graceful style as well as for its sentiments. Jâmee has sometimes been called "the Persian Petrarch." He was devoted to the doctrine of the Soofees; and many of his poems are characterized by the spiritual or mystical ideas of that sect. Died in 1492.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," article "Djami;" OUSELEY, "Biographical Notices of Persian Poets;" "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1856.

Jameray-Duval. See DUVAL.

James [Sp. JAIME, hī′mā] **I.**, King of Aragon, surnamed THE CONQUEROR, succeeded to the throne in 1213. He quelled an insurrection formed against him by his nobles, and checked the encroachments of papal power. Died in 1276. He was succeeded by his son, Pedro III.

See T. DE SOTO, "Vida del Rey Don Jaime I. de Aragon," 1622.

James II., King of Aragon, surnamed THE JUST, son of Peter III., was born in 1261. He ascended the throne in 1291. He annexed Catalonia and Valencia to his territory, and carried on long wars against Navarre and the Moors. He was a brave, magnanimous, and benevolent prince. Died in 1327.

James I. of England and **VI.** of Scotland was born in the Castle of Edinburgh in June, 1566. He was the only child of Mary Queen of Scots and her husband Henry Lord Darnley, (called, after his marriage, King Henry.) Both Queen Mary and Lord Darnley were grandchildren of Margaret Tudor, sister of Henry VIII. of England. It was through this princess that James claimed the throne of England. In 1567 Lord Darnley was murdered, James was placed under the care of the Earl of Mar, and Queen Mary married Bothwell, and was soon after made prisoner by the insurgent lords. Mary was forced to abdicate in favour of her son, who was crowned, as James VI., on the 29th of July, 1567. During his minority Scotland was fearfully rent by contending factions and the violent disputes of the Protestants and Catholics. The regent Morton having rendered himself odious by his tyrannical acts, a successful conspiracy was formed against him by a majority of the Scottish nobles. Morton, however, on account of his Protestant proclivities, soon regained his former influence. James from the commencement of his reign exhibited a weak and frivolous passion for favourites. His cousin Esme Stuart, Lord D'Aubigny, a native of France, obtained the principal ascendency over his youthful mind. Captain James Stuart held the second place in the king's esteem. Lord D'Aubigny was created Duke of Lennox, and Captain Stuart Earl of Arran. Both eagerly plotted the destruction of Morton, who was put to death in 1581. In 1582 a company of nobles seized King James, confined him in the castle of Ruthven, in Perthshire, imprisoned Arran, and forced Lennox to retire to France. This revolt is known in history as the Raid of Ruthven. At the expiration of ten months, James recovered his liberty and reinstated Arran in his former power. In 1585 a treaty was concluded between the English and Scottish sovereigns. Elizabeth conferred upon James an annual pension of five thousand pounds, and through her influence deprived the Earl of Arran of all emoluments. In 1586 James formed another treaty with England, offensive and defensive, for the protection of the Protestant religion. In 1587 Mary Queen of Scots was executed. James at first appeared insulted and enraged; he threatened to invade the dominions of Elizabeth; but, feeling more interested for the inheritance of the crown of England than for his honour or for filial duty, he was soon pacified. In 1589 he married Anne, daughter of the King of Denmark. In 1594 he quelled a rebellion of the Catholic lords. Bothwell also, having taken part in this revolt, was obliged to fly from the country, to which he never returned. James was an earnest advocate of Episcopacy, and made strenuous efforts to establish it in his dominions, in opposition to the wishes of the people. On this account a tumult was raised in Edinburgh in 1596, from which his life appeared to be in imminent danger. But James, exhibiting for him an unusual share of spirit and energy, dexterously turned this to his own advantage. In 1600 he was decoyed to the castle of the Earl of Gowrie, where Ruthven, brother of the earl, made an attempt on the king's life, on which occasion both the noblemen were slain. The Gowrie Conspiracy has always been veiled in mystery,—no historian having yet unravelled it.

On the death of Elizabeth, in 1603, James became King of England. He displeased his new subjects by the prodigality of his gifts to his Scottish favourites. He continued the foreign policy of Elizabeth by concluding a treaty with Henry IV. of France for assisting Holland against Spain. In 1605, chiefly through King James's penetration, the Gunpowder Plot was discovered. (See FAWKES, GUY.) The year 1612 was marked by the death of Henry, Prince of Wales, who by his manly and noble qualities had been far more successful than his father in winning the affections of the English people. In 1613, James's daughter, the princess Elizabeth, was married to Frederick, the Elector-Palatine. Among the king's favourites were successively Sir George Hume, Philip Herbert, Earl of Montgomery, and Robert Carr or Ker, a young Scotchman who by his handsome person monopolized the royal favour. He was created Earl of Somerset. In 1615 Carr was tried and convicted on a charge of poisoning his friend Sir Thomas Overbury. This made room for a new favourite, named Villiers, who was created Duke of Buckingham, and who retained his influence over the king during the remainder of the reign. In 1617 James visited Scotland, where he was very zealous in introducing episcopal forms into the Established Church. In 1618 Sir Walter Raleigh was executed on the pretended charge of conspiracy, but in fact to conciliate the court of Spain. The public contempt which this excited against James was increased by his behaviour towards the Elector-Palatine, whom the Bohemians had chosen as their king, and who was attacked by the united forces of Austria and Spain. James pusillanimously refused to give his son-in-law any assistance or encouragement. Frederick had been the Protestant champion of Europe, and the people of Britain hesitated not to express their grief and rage. During a long period James had wished to form a Spanish alliance for Prince Charles; and he now hastened the negotiations. This alliance was, however, broken off through the rashness and insolence of Buckingham. Finally, in 1624, war was declared against Spain, and an army was fitted out to assist the Elector. Owing to pestilence and mismanagement, this army never entered the Palatinate, which remained in the possession of the Duke of Bavaria. James died in March, 1625, after a reign of nearly fifty-eight years, during twenty-two of which he sat on the throne of England. He had seven children by his queen, Anne of Denmark, of whom only Prince Charles and the Princess Elizabeth survived him.

"No prince," says Hume, "so little enterprising and so inoffensive, was ever so much exposed to the opposite extremes of calumny and flattery, of satire and panegyric. . . . Many virtues, it must be owned, he was possessed of; but scarce any of them pure or free from the contagion of the neighbouring vices. His generosity bordered on profusion, his learning on pedantry, his pacific disposition on pusillanimity, his wisdom on cunning, his friendship on light fancy and boyish fondness." (Hume's "History of England," chapter xlix. Respecting the character of James, see, also, Gardiner's "History," referred to below, vol. i. chap. ii. pp. 55–57.) James was the author of numerous works, which displayed considerable learning and no little pedantry; but the most important of his labours was the supervision of the present translation of the Bible, which will remain as a lasting monument of his industry and munificence. The translation was not only made under his immediate superintendence, but the excellent rules by which the translators were governed were drawn up by James himself. Among his works we may cite "Basilicon Doron, or his Majesties Instructions to his Dearest Son, Henry the Prince," "The Essays of a Prentice in the Divine Art of Poesy," "The True Law of Free Monarchies," "Dæmonology," and "A Counterblast to Tobacco."

See ARTHUR WILSON, "Life and Reign of King James I.," 1653; W. HARRIS, "Life of James I.," 1753; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" "Secret Histories of the Court of James I.," by OSBORNE, WELDON, and SIR E. PEYTON, with notes by SIR WALTER SCOTT, 2 vols., 1811; GARDINER, "History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief-Justice Coke," London, 1863.

James II. of England and **VII.** of Scotland, son of Charles I., and younger brother of Charles II., was born at Saint James's, London, in 1633, and soon after was created Duke of York. He was taken prisoner by the Parliamentarians in 1646. In 1648 he escaped to Holland, and went to Paris, where he remained nearly four years. Having received a commission in the French army, he served under Marshal Turenne until the peace concluded between Cromwell and the French obliged him to leave the kingdom. At the restoration, in 1660, James accompanied his brother to England, where he received the appointments of lord high admiral and lord warden of the Cinque Ports. The same year he married Anne, daughter of Chancellor Hyde. In 1664 the Duke of York was an earnest advocate of the war with Holland. He took command of the fleet, and in June, 1665, gained an important victory over the Dutch. In 1671 the Duchess of York died, and James avowed himself a Roman Catholic. In 1672 war was renewed against Holland, and James, as lord admiral, assumed the command of the navy. In 1673 the Test Act was passed against Catholics and dissenters. By it the Duke of York was

compelled to resign the command of the navy, and all other offices which he held under government. The same year he married Maria Beatrice Eleonora, daughter of the Duke of Módena. In 1677, greatly to the satisfaction of the English nation, Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, was married to her cousin William, Prince of Orange, who was a Protestant.

In 1679, during the commotions of the Oates Popish Plot, James retired to the continent. In his absence a bill for excluding him from the throne was brought before the Parliament. It was passed by the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords. Upon the death of King Charles, in 1685, James ascended the throne unopposed, and promised to maintain and defend the Established Church. He summoned a Parliament, which voted him all the revenues his brother had enjoyed. Having declared his intention of continuing the alliance formed by Charles with France, he received from Louis XIV. 500,000 livres. Strong suspicions were soon excited against the king by his arbitrary measures. It became too manifest that he only intended to keep his promises until he could break them with safety. He sent an agent to Rome to promote the restoration of Roman Catholicism in England; he publicly attended the illegal celebration of the mass, and laboured earnestly for the repeal of the Test Act. The blindness of his zeal was so apparent that even the pope advised him to exercise more caution. In June, 1685, England was invaded by the Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II. Monmouth was totally defeated at Sedgemoor on the 5th of July, was captured two days after, and executed. James now exhibited his true character. Colonel Kirke and the infamous Judge Jeffreys were sent to the western counties, which had been the principal scene of Monmouth's insurrection, and, by the king's express authority, perpetrated a series of butcheries. Men were shot and hung without the form of trial, and women were burned at the stake for sheltering fugitives. In opposition to law, he admitted Catholics to the highest rank in the army and the navy. Protestants holding high offices of state were discharged, and a court resembling that of the high commission under Charles I. was established. Episcopal dioceses were given to professed Catholics, and the Protestant clergy were driven from the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge to make room for foreign priests. In June, 1688, the queen gave birth to a son, who was suspected to be spurious. Previous to this period, Mary, Princess of Orange, had been regarded as the heir-apparent to the crown, and the English people had hoped that at length they would again be governed by a Protestant sovereign. These hopes being now blighted, they applied to the Prince of Orange for assistance in an effort to depose the king. He was prepared to accept the invitation which they sent him; and in November, 1688, he landed in Devonshire, with about fourteen thousand men. The king, deserted by the nobility, the gentry, the army, his friends, and his servants, quitted the island in December, and fled to France, where he was kindly received by Louis XIV. Soon after, the Prince and Princess of Orange were crowned, as King William III. and Queen Mary. In 1689 James landed in Ireland with a small force given him by Louis. He besieged Londonderry, which he was unable to take. On the 1st of July, 1690, King William, who commanded in person, totally defeated James's army at the battle of the Boyne, and firmly established his own power. James soon returned to France, and resided at Saint Germain's until his death, which occurred in September, 1701. As a king, he was brave, determined, energetic. He did much for the improvement of the British navy; he was industrious, and frugal of the public money. But he was implacable in revenge, and his blind bigotry cost him three kingdoms. James had by his first wife, Anne Hyde, eight children, of whom only Queen Mary and the Princess Anne survived him. By his second wife, Mary of Módena, he had six children, two of whom outlived him. He also had four children by Arabella Churchill, a sister of the Duke of Marlborough, and one by Catherine Sedley.

See DAVID JONES, "Life of James II.," 1702; J. S. CLARKE, "Life of James II., King of England," 2 vols., 1816; BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" MACAULAY, "History of England;" C. J. FOX, "History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II.," 1808.

James I., King of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, and son of Robert III., was born about 1394. In 1405 his father sent him to France, in order that he might escape the intrigues of the Duke of Albany; but he was seized by a British fleet, carried as prisoner to London, and thrown into the Tower, whence, after remaining there more than two years, he was taken to Windsor. In 1417, when King Henry V. invaded France, James was obliged to accompany him. In 1424, after a captivity of nineteen years, he was released and restored to his kingdom. While the young king was in England, Henry V. had given him a good education; and, upon his accession to power, James commenced with energy and firmness to reform the laws and customs of Scotland. During his captivity Scotland had been governed successively by the two Dukes of Albany as regents, who had increased their own power and that of the feudal lords, to the detriment of the royal authority. On the recovery of his kingdom he resolved to check with a strong hand the arrogance and lawlessness of the nobles. He seized his cousin Murdo, Duke of Albany, his sons, the Earls of Douglas, Lennox, Angus, and many other peers and barons. All were reconciled to the king except the Duke of Albany, his sons, and the Earl of Lennox, who were tried and executed. This blow struck terror into the order of nobles. The king continued to conduct his reforms with ability and prudence. One part of his policy was to raise the ecclesiastical power in order to balance that of the barons. James had married Joanna Beaufort, a lady of the blood-royal of England. Although the earls at first received the innovations of the king in a spirit of submission, they at length, perceiving the rapid decline of their authority, formed a conspiracy against him, and assassinated him in 1437. James had the reputation of being one of the most accomplished princes of his day. He produced several poetical pieces and songs, which were greatly admired, and in which much literary taste was displayed. There yet remains his "Kings Quhair." Robertson justly remarks that "it was the misfortune of James that his maxims and manners were too refined for the age in which he lived. Happy had he reigned in a kingdom more civilized. His love of peace, of justice, and of elegance would have rendered his schemes successful; and, instead of perishing because he attempted too much, a grateful people would have applauded and seconded his efforts to reform and improve them."

See BUCHANAN, "Rerum Scoticarum Historia;" BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxvii.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

James II., son and successor of the preceding, was born in 1430. He had for his adviser an able man, named Crichton, who during his minority obtained chief control of the government. Crichton impressed on the mind of the young monarch the necessity of further humbling the nobility. But what James I. had attempted to do slowly and by legal means, his son and Crichton pursued with an impetuosity as unscrupulous as it was unwise. William, sixth Earl of Douglas, having defied the royal authority, was decoyed by Crichton to an interview in the Castle of Edinburgh, where both he and his brother were murdered. James stabbed with his own hand William, eighth Earl of Douglas. This led to a revolt, and the house of Stuart appeared to be in imminent peril. The Earl of Douglas commanded the greater number and more warlike followers; but, owing to his want of energy, nearly all his retainers deserted him before a battle was fought, and he was obliged to fly to England. James would in all probability have succeeded in his plans, had he not been killed in 1460 by the bursting of a cannon.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxviii ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

James III., the son and successor of James II., was born in 1453. During his minority the kingdom was governed successively by Bishop Kennedy and Lord Boyd. James married Margaret of Denmark about 1470. He had respectable abilities, and was a lover of the fine arts and literature. The nobles were offended because he neglected them and chose for his associates artists, musicians, and other persons of inferior rank. The king's brothers, the Duke of Albany, and the Earl

of Mar, conspired with the malcontent nobles against James, who was defeated by them in battle near Bannockburn in 1488, and was murdered as he fled from the field.

James IV., King of Scotland, succeeded his father, James III., in 1488, at the age of fifteen. He was generous and brave, loved magnificence, delighted in war, and was eager to obtain fame. During his reign the ancient and hereditary enmity between the king and the nobles appears almost entirely to have ceased. During the revolt which had cost James III. his life, his son had been compelled or persuaded to set himself at the head of it, and was openly declared king. He was subsequently troubled by remorse for this deed, and, not being free from superstition, he received from the pope, as penance, an iron belt to be worn without cessation for the remainder of his life. He also performed several pilgrimages on foot. James founded (1497) the University of Aberdeen, and he also created the order of Knights of the Thistle, (or of Saint Andrew.) In 1513, in opposition to the advice of his sagest counsellors, he rashly invaded England with one of the most loyal and gallant armies that ever a Scottish king had commanded, and was defeated at the famous battle of Flodden, where the flower of the Scottish chivalry perished. The king, with twelve earls, thirteen lords, and a great number of barons, died upon the field, in September, 1513.

James V., a son of James IV., was born in 1512, and succeeded his father in 1513. The regency was conferred upon his cousin, the Duke of Albany, a man of enterprise and ability, who was desirous to extend the royal authority; but, in spite of all his exertions, the aristocracy retained their power, and the duke resigned his authority about 1525. The king was then in his thirteenth year, and the nobles agreed that he should assume the government. The Earl of Angus, however, by his intrigues, obtained the chief control of affairs, and kept the young king as a prisoner in his own palace. James, after suffering this for some time, escaped, and Angus was obliged to fly from the country. Firmly seated upon the throne, James continued the policy of his predecessors in humbling the nobility. Commencing very cautiously, he found loyal supporters among the clergy, the principal of whom was Cardinal Beaton. The nobles had received too severe a blow at Flodden to resist, and James pushed forward his plans in an unscrupulous and arbitrary manner. He married Mary of Guise in 1538. Henry VIII. of England declared war against him in 1542, and he was obliged to seek the assistance of those nobles whom he had oppressed. They took up arms at his command, were led by him against the English, and were at first successful; but, owing to the lateness of the season, and to other causes of discontent, they refused to follow up their good fortune. A second expedition across the border was still less successful: nearly ten thousand Scots were taken prisoners, or, as some say, went deliberately over to the English. This proved too great a blow to the proud and ambitious monarch, who died of a broken heart in December, 1542, in the thirty-first year of his age, leaving the crown to his only legitimate child, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. He had several natural children, one of whom was the famous Regent Murray.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chaps. xxxi.–xxxiii.; FROUDE, "History of England," vol. iv. chaps. xviii. and xix.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" HUME, "History of England."

James VI. OF SCOTLAND. See JAMES I. OF ENGLAND.

James, [Gr. *Ἰάκωβος;* Lat. JACO'BUS; Ger. JAKOB, yä'kob; Fr. JACQUES, zhăk; Sp. SANTIAGO, sän-te-ä'go; It. GIACOMO, jä'ko-mo,] one of the twelve apostles, commonly called SAINT JAMES, son of Zebedee, and brother of Saint John. He was one of the three apostles who appeared to be the most intimately associated with our Saviour. He suffered martyrdom about 44 A.D., by the order of Herod Agrippa.

James, called THE LESS, was one of the twelve apostles, and is generally supposed to have been the brother of our Saviour, and the author of the Epistle bearing that name. Josephus states that he was put to death by the high-priest Ananias about 62 or 63 A.D.

James, (CHARLES T. C.,) an English novelist and dramatist, born at London in 1858. He wrote "The New Faith," (1890,) "One Virtue," (1893,) "Where Thames is Wide," (1896,) etc.

James, (EDWIN JANES,) an American educator, born at Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1855. He was educated at Harvard, held professorships in the University of Pennsylvania 1883–95, and became connected with the University of Chicago in 1895. He became president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1889, and was president of the University Extension Society 1891–96. He published several works on economics. Died 1925.

James, (FLORENCE,) pen-name of Florence Warden, a British novelist, born at Hanworth in 1857. She was an actress 1880–85, and has written several plays and numerous novels.

James, (GEORGE PAYNE RAINSFORD,) a very voluminous novelist and historian, born in London in 1801. Before attaining the age of seventeen he had written a series of Eastern tales, entitled "The String of Pearls." In 1825 he published "Richelieu," which had previously received the commendation of Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving. This is thought to be his best production. In 1852 Mr. James was chosen British consul at Norfolk, in Virginia, and in 1858 received the same appointment for Venice. His very numerous works are mainly novels. Died in 1860.

James, (GEORGE WHARTON,) explorer, born at Gainsborough, England, in 1858; was for years engaged in geological, ethnological, and archæological research among the Indian tribes of the S. W. United States. He has written largely on Indian life and customs, the natural scenery of the southwest, etc.

James, (Sir HENRY,) an English general, born near Saint Agnes, Cornwall, in 1803. He was educated at Woolwich, and in 1825 entered the royal engineers. He invented photozincography, and executed valuable facsimile plates by that process. He published accounts of the ordnance surveys of the three kingdoms, besides other works of permanent value. Died June 14, 1877.

James, (HENRY,) an able and original writer on theology, born at Albany in 1811. About 1843 he became acquainted with the writings of Swedenborg, whose leading doctrines he appears to have fully embraced, without, however, joining himself to the ecclesiastical organization of Swedenborgians. He published, besides other works, "Moralism and Christianity," (1852,) "Christianity the Logic of Creation," (1857,) "Substance and Shadow, etc.," (1863,) and "The Secret of Swedenborg, being an Elucidation of his Doctrine of the Divine Natural Humanity," (1869.) Died December 18, 1882.

James, (HENRY,) LORD, an English lawyer, born at Hereford, October 30, 1828. He studied at Cheltenham College and at the Middle Temple, was called to the bar in 1852, was made a Queen's counsel in 1869, and a bencher in 1870. He entered Parliament in 1869, became solicitor-general in 1873, and attorney-general in the same year. In 1895 he became chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was raised to the peerage as Lord James of Hereford. Died 1911.

James, (HENRY,) Anglo-American novelist and a son of Henry James, (1811–1882,) was born at New York city, April 15, 1843. He was educated in Paris, Geneva, and Bonn, and early became known as a contributor to American journals. Among his works are "Roderick Hudson," (1875,) "The Portrait of a Lady," (1881,) "Tales of Three Cities," (1884.) He became a naturalized British subject 1915. Died at London, 1916.

James, (JOHN ANGELL,) an eloquent English dissenting minister and popular writer, born at Blandford, Dorset, in 1785. He was for many years an Independent minister of Birmingham, and acquired great influence by his oral ministry and his numerous writings, which have had an immense circulation. Died in 1859.

James, (JOHN THOMAS,) Bishop of Calcutta, born at Rugby in 1786. Upon the death of Bishop Heber he was appointed to the diocese of Calcutta, and sailed for India in 1827. He was the author of a "Tour through Germany, Sweden, Russia, and Poland," (1816,) "Treatise on the Italian, French, Dutch, and German Schools of Painting," (1822,) and "The Semi-Sceptic, or the Common Sense of Religion considered." Died in 1828.

James, (LIONEL,) war correspondent, born in England in 1871. He has been correspondent of the "Times" in all the wars of moment since 1894, and has written "Indian Frontier War," "The Boy Galloper," "The Yellow War," "A Subaltern of Horse," "Side Tracks and Bridle Paths," etc.

James, (RICHARD,) an English divine, linguist, and traveller, and nephew of Thomas James, (1571–1629,) was born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in 1592. Among his works are manuscripts upon Russia, and a "Poem upon the Death of Sir Robert Cotton." Died in 1638.

James, (ROBERT,) an English physician, born in Staffordshire in 1703. He was the inventor of a celebrated fever-powder which bore his name, and the author of a "Medicinal Dictionary," (1743–45,) (in which he was assisted by Dr. Samuel Johnson,) treatises on the "Practice of Physic" and "On Canine Madness," and a "Dissertation on Fevers," (1778.) Died in 1776.

James, (THOMAS,) a learned divine, born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in 1571. He was distinguished as an able and industrious writer against the Catholics. Among the most important of his works are "A Treatise of the Corruptions of the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers by the Church of Rome," (1612,) and "The Jesuits' Downfall." Died in 1629.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

James, (THOMAS,) an English navigator, who sailed in 1631 in search of a northwest passage. He made some discoveries on the shores of Hudson's Bay, and to the country lying west of it he gave the name of New Wales. On his return to England he published "The Strange and Dangerous Voyage of Captain Thomas James for the Discovery of a Northwest Passage to the South Sea."

James, (THOMAS C.,) M.D., an American physician and scholar, born in Philadelphia in 1766. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1788, and followed his profession with eminent success in his native city. In 1811 he was appointed professor of midwifery in the above institution. Died in Philadelphia in 1835. He contributed several short but beautiful poems to Dennie's "Portfolio."

James, (THOMAS LEMUEL,) LL.D., an American statesman, born in Utica, New York, March 29, 1831. He learned the trade of a printer, was engaged in journalism, 1851–60, held positions in the New York customhouse, 1860–73, was postmaster of New York, 1873–81, postmaster-general of the United States, 1881–82, and afterwards was a New York banker. Died 1916.

James, (WILLIAM,) an English land-agent and surveyor, born in Warwickshire in 1771. He was the first to project the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, and is generally regarded as "the father" of the railway-system in England. Died in 1837.

James, (WILLIAM,) an Englishman, known as the author of "The Naval History of Great Britain from the Declaration of War by France in 1793 to the Accession of George IV. in 1820," (5 vols., 1822,) a work evincing great research. Died in 1827.

James, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English naval officer of high rank, born at Milford Haven about 1721. He distinguished himself in the East India service and in the American war. Died in 1785.

James, (WILLIAM,) an American psychologist, born at New York in 1842. He was educated at Lawrence Scientific School, and became professor of philosophy at Harvard in 1872. He published "Principles of Psychology," "The Will to Believe, and Other Essays," etc. Was appointed Gifford lecturer on natural religion, University of Edinburgh, 1889–1901. Died August 26, 1910.

James (or **Jacques**, zhăk) **de Vitri**, (dĕh ve'trē',) a distinguished cardinal and historical writer, born at Vitri, near Paris, in the twelfth century. He preached against the Albigenses, and about 1218 joined the crusade against the Saracens. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the East and West." Died in 1240.

James (or **Giacomo**, jä'ko-mo) **de Voragine**, (dē vo-rä'je-nā,) a Romish prelate, born at Voraggio, near Genoa, about 1230. In 1292 he was ordained Archbishop of Genoa. Died in 1298. He wrote various ecclesiastical works, and a famous collection of the lives of the saints, entitled the "Golden Legend."

James Francis Edward, called the first Pretender, and Chevalier de Saint George, born in 1688, was the son and heir of James II. of England. He was educated in France, and was a Roman Catholic. At the death of his father he was recognized as King of England by Louis XIV. He entered the French army, and charged at the head of the cavalry at Malplaquet in 1709. Lord Bolingbroke formed a design to secure for him the succession to the throne, but was defeated by the death of Queen Anne. In 1715 the Scottish Jacobites took arms to assert the title of the Pretender, and, under the command of the Earl of Mar, were defeated at Sheriffmuir. Another army of his partisans surrendered at Preston. James Francis Edward landed in Scotland in December, 1715; but, finding his cause in a desperate state, he returned to France the next month. Died in 1758 or 1765.

See JESSE, "Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents." 1845.

Jā'mę-sŏn, (ANNA,) a celebrated writer, born in Dublin in 1797, was the daughter of Mr. Murphy, a painter. She married in 1824 a barrister named Jameson, with whom she went to live in Canada; but, various circumstances causing a separation, Mrs. Jameson returned to England, to employ herself in literature and the fine arts. She was an earnest labourer for the fuller development of the usefulness and mental culture of the women of England. Her productions evince great discrimination, learning, and refinement. Among the most important of these we may mention "The Diary of an Ennuyée," (1826,) "Memoirs of Celebrated Female Sovereigns," (2 vols., 1831,) "The Beauties of the Court of Charles II.," "Lives of the Early Italian Painters," (2 vols., 1845,) and "The Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art," (2 vols., 1848.) Died in 1860.

Jā'mę-sŏn, (LEANDER STARR,) a British colonist, was born at Edinburgh in 1853. He studied medicine, went to Cape Colony, and became a physician at Kimberley in 1878. He became connected there with Cecil Rhodes, was made in 1891 administrator of the South Africa Company at Fort Salisbury, and in 1895 set out with five hundred troops to aid the Uitlanders in their contemplated revolt against the Boer government. He and his force were defeated and obliged to surrender January 2, 1896. He was handed over to the British authorities, tried in London, and condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment, but was released after a few months on account of illness. He returned to South Africa, was elected to the Cape Assembly in 1900, and was premier of Cape Colony 1904–08. Made a baronet in 1911. Died in London 1917.

Jā'mę-sŏn, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish naturalist, born at Leith in 1774 or 1773. He published "Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles," (2 vols., 1800,) "A System of Mineralogy," (3 vols., 1804–08,) and other works. He was professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh from 1804 until 1854. In 1819 Professor Jameson and Sir David Brewster founded the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," which the former edited many years. He also contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Died in 1854.

Jā'mę-sŏne, (GEORGE,) an eminent painter, called "the Van Dyck of Scotland," was born at Aberdeen in 1586. About 1616 he went to Antwerp, where, with Van Dyck, he studied under Rubens. "His excellence," says Walpole, "consisted in delicacy and softness, with a clear and beautiful colouring." It is said that, in 1633, when Charles I. visited Edinburgh, the magistrates of

that city employed **Jamesone** to paint the portraits of some of the Scottish monarchs. Charles was so much pleased with the result that he sat for his own portrait, and presented the artist with a diamond ring from his finger. Jameson was also a painter of historical and landscape scenes. Died in 1644.

See ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters," etc.; WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Jamet, zhȧ'mȧ', (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French writer, born near Sens in 1701. Among his works are "Metaphysical Essays," (1732,) "Letters on Taste and the Doctrine of Bayle," (1740,) and "The Mongol Philosopher Dane-Che-Men-Kan," (1740.) Died about 1770.

Jami. See JAMEE.

Jā'mie-sŏn, (JOHN,) D.D., a learned divine, born in Glasgow in 1759, became in 1797 pastor of a church in Edinburgh, where he remained until his death. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey. He published, besides other works, "Socinianism Unmasked," (1788,) "The Sorrows of Slavery," a poem, "The Use of Sacred History," (2 vols., 1802,) an "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," (2 vols., 1809,) which is highly esteemed, and "An Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona," (1811.) Died in 1838.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1809, and May, 1828; "Monthly Review" for September, 1810.

Jamieson, (ROBERT,) a Scottish scholar, born in Morayshire in 1780. For many years he was in the civil service in Edinburgh. Among his works are "Popular Ballads and Songs," (1806,) partly original. Died in London, September 2[illegible], 1844.

Jamin, zhȧ'mȧN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born in 1772; died in 1848.

Jamin, (JULES CÉLESTIN,) a French natural philosopher, born in 1818. He became professor of physics in the Polytechnic School at Paris. He commenced in 1858 the publication of an important work, entitled "Cours de Physique." Died in 1886.

Jamin de Bermuy, zhȧ'mȧN' dẹh bĕr'mü-e', (JEAN BAPTISTE AUGUSTE MARIE,) one of the best French cavalry officers of his time, was born in Bretagne in 1773. He became colonel of the royal guards of light cavalry about 1807, and went to Spain, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Ocaña in 1809. As general of brigade, he won additional honours at the battle of Vitoria, in 1813. For his various services he was created baron of the empire and Marquis de Bermuy. He fell at the battle of Waterloo, 1815.

Jamsheed. See JEMSHEED.

Jamshid. See JEMSHEED.

Jamyn, zhȧ'mȧN', (AMADIS,) a French poet, born in Champagne about 1540. His productions attracted the attention of Ronsard, who became a warm friend and liberal patron of Jamyn and procured for him the situation of secretary and reader to Charles IX. He wrote poems on various subjects, and made translations of the last three books of the "Iliad" and the first three of the "Odyssey." Died in 1585.

Janachen, yȧn-ȧ'ken, (*i.e.* **Jan** (or **John**) **Achen**.) See ACHEN.

Janauschek, yȧ'nŏw-shĕk', (FRANCESCA MADELINA ROMANCE, called **Fanny**,) a tragic actress of rare talents, born in Prague, Bohemia, July 20, 1830. She appeared in both English and German plays, and spent many years in the United States. Died November 28, 1904.

Jane OF NAVARRE. See JOAN.

Jane, (FREDERICK T.,) a British artist and author, born at Honiton, Devon, in 1865. He served as artist on several illustrated papers, and wrote "Blake of the Rattlesnake," (1895,) "To Venus in Five Seconds," (1897,) "All the World's Fighting Ships," (1899,) etc. Died 1916.

Janet, zhȧ'nȧ', or **Janet-Lange**, zhȧ'nȧ' lôNzh, (ANGE LOUIS,) a French painter, born in Paris, November 19, 1818. A pupil of Ingres, Collin, and Vernet, he became noted for his military pieces, and not less so for those on religious subjects. Died at Paris, November 25, 1872.

Janet, (PAUL,) an eminent French philosopher, born at Paris, April 30, 1823. He held professorships of philosophy at Bourges and Strasburg, and later at the Sorbonne. His position is that of an acceptor of science who at the same time rejects materialism and defends the old philosophy. Among his numerous works are "Éléments de Morale," (1869,) "La Philosophie française contemporaine," (1879,) "Lamennais," (1890,) "Fénelon," (1892,) etc. Died in 1899.

Jāne'way, (JAMES,) an English nonconformist divine, born in Hertfordshire in 1636. He was a preacher of great power, and was very actively employed at the time of the plague both in the pulpit and in visiting the sick. He wrote a "Life of John Janeway," his brother, and "The Saint's Encouragement to Diligence," (1675.) Died in 1674.

Jani, yȧ'nee, (CHRISTIAN DAVID,) a German philologist, born near Halle in 1743. He published a good edition of Horace, (2 vols., 1778-82,) and other works. Died in 1790.

Janiçon, zhȧ'ne'sôN', (FRANÇOIS MICHEL,) a noted journalist, born in Paris in 1674. Being an avowed Protestant, he went to receive his education in Holland, which became his adopted country. In early life he entered the army, but finally devoted himself to literature. Among his works are "Present State of the Republic of the United Provinces and their Dependencies," (1729,) a production of great merit, and "Serious and Satirical Letters upon the Works of the Savants," (12 vols., 1740 *et seq.*) Died in 1730.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Janin, zhȧ'nȧN', (JULES GABRIEL,) a celebrated French critic and *littérateur*, born at Saint-Étienne in 1804. He contributed successively to the "Figaro" and the "Quotidienne," and about 1830 became one of the editors of the "Journal des Débats," for which he furnished a number of brilliant and original articles on politics and literature. He was for a long time the dramatic critic of that journal. He also wrote for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," etc. Among his other productions are the romances of "Barnave," (1831,) "New Literary Tales," "Journey in Italy," (1839,) and "The Nun of Toulouse," (1850.) He also wrote an abridgment of "Clarissa Harlowe," and a "History of Dramatic Literature," (4 vols., 1851-56.) His *critiques* consist mostly of literary gossip, written in a sparkling and polished style. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1870. Died June 20, 1874.

Janitius, yȧ-nĭt'se-ŭs, or **Janicki**, yȧ-nĭt'skee, (CLEMENT,) a learned Polish writer, born in 1516. At fifteen he wrote elegant Latin poetry. Among his works is "Lives of the Kings of Poland." Died in 1543.

Jannâbee or **Jannâbî, Al**, ȧl-jȧn-nȧ'bee, [Lat. AL-JANNA'BIUS, or simply JANNA'BIUS,] (**Aboo-Mohammed-Mustafa**—mōōs'tȧ-fȧ,) written also **Djannaby** and **Dschannabi**, an Arabian historian, of whose life scarcely anything is known. He wrote an abridgment of universal history, entitled "Bahar-al-Zokkar," from the creation of the world down to his own time. Died in 1581.

Jannâbî. See JANNÂBEE.

Jannabius. See JANNÂBEE.

Jannaris, (ANTHONY,) a Greek philologist, born at Lakkoi, Crete, in 1852, nephew of the famous Cretan chief Michel Jannaris. He was lecturer in Greek literature at Athens University in 1889, a leader in the Cretan insurrection of 1889-90, and subsequently worked six years in the British Museum, investigating the history of the Greek language. He published "Historical Greek Grammar," (1897,) and various works on Greek philology.

Jannequin, zhȧn'kȧN', (CLAUDE,) Sieur de **Rochefort**, a French traveller, sailed for Africa in 1637, and, after his return, published a "Voyage to Libya, to the Kingdom of Senegal, and the Banks of the Niger," etc., (1643.)

Jannequin, (CLEMENT.) See CLÉMENT, (JACQUES.)

Jan'ney, (SAMUEL M.,) an American writer, born in

Loudon county, Virginia, January 11, 1801. Both his parents were members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers; and his mind appears to have been at an early age deeply impressed with the truth and high importance of the religious principles in which he was educated. Besides some smaller works, he wrote "Conversations on Religious Subjects," (1835;) "A Teacher's Gift, consisting of Essays in Prose and Verse," (1840;) "An Historical Sketch of the Christian Church during the Middle Ages," (1847,) and two valuable biographies, viz., a "Life of William Penn," (1852,) and a "Life of George Fox," (1855.) His last and most important publication is a "History of the Religious Society of Friends from its Rise to the Year 1828," (4 vols., 1867.) This work treats, among other subjects, of the causes and events of the separation which occurred in the Society in 1827–28. The writer belonged to the anti-orthodox division of the Quakers; and, though not professing strict impartiality, he evinced, in his treatment of this delicate and difficult subject, great moderation, a scrupulous regard for the facts of the case, and, on the whole, a liberal and kindly spirit. He was a highly-esteemed minister of the Society of which he was a member. Early in 1869 he was appointed by President Grant superintendent of Indian affairs in the Northern Superintendency. Died April 30, 1880.

Jännicke, yĕn'nik-kĕ, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German author, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, January 7, 1831. He became a prominent railway official. He published "Hand-Book of Aquarelle-Painting," "Hand-Book of Oil-Painting," "Principles of Ceramic Art," "Summary of the Literature of Ceramics," and other works, partly on entomology.

Janozki, yä-nozh'kee, or **Janotzki**, yä-nots'kee, sometimes written **Janisck**, (JOHN DANIEL,) a Polish or Russian author, born at Viborg in 1720. He was appointed superintendent of the Zaluski Library at Warsaw. Among his works, which principally relate to the literature of Poland, are "Letters on Criticism," "A Dictionary of the Living Authors of Poland," and "Polish Literature of our Time." Died in 1786.

Jansemin. See JASMIN.

Jansen, jan'sĕn or yän'sĕn, or **Jan-se'nĭ-us**, [Dutch pron. yän-sä'ne-ŭs,] (CORNELIS,) Bishop of Ypres, celebrated as the founder of the sect of Jansenists, born near Leerdam, in Holland, in October, 1585. He pursued his studies at Paris, and in 1617 was chosen professor of divinity in the University of Louvain. About 1634 he bitterly attacked the French government, in his "Mars Gallicus," for having formed a treaty of alliance with the Dutch Protestants. This provoked the enmity of Cardinal Richelieu, but obtained the favour of the King of Spain, who raised Jansenius to the see of Ypres in 1635. His principal production was entitled "Augustinus," (Louvain, 1640,) in which he advocated the doctrines of Saint Augustine in regard to the atonement, divine grace, free will, and predestination. This work was finished a short time previous to his death, in 1638, and by his will he referred it to the judgment of the Holy See; but his executors published the book, and suppressed that part of the will which related to it. The opinions which he advocated were directly opposed to those advanced by the Jesuits, who made great efforts to obtain a decision against them by the pope. Finally the bishops of France reduced the doctrines of Jansenius to five propositions for condemnation,—viz.: 1. That there are divine precepts which good men are unable to obey for want of God's grace, although desirous to do so. 2. That no person can resist the influence of divine grace when bestowed. 3. That for human actions to be meritorious, it is not requisite that they should be exempt from necessity, but only from constraint. 4. That the Semi-Pelagians err grievously in maintaining that the human will is endowed with power of either receiving or resisting the aids and influences of preventive grace. 5. That whoever maintains that Jesus Christ made expiation by his sufferings and death for the sins of *all* mankind is a Semi-Pelagian. Innocent X. condemned the first four of these propositions as simply heretical, but the last as rash, impious, and injurious to the Supreme Being. Many bulls were also issued by the succeeding popes, by which the Jansenists, several of whom were among the most learned and eminent ecclesiastics of France, were deprived of office and declared to be heretics. Louis XIV., at the instigation of his Jesuit confessor, ordered them to be persecuted and their monastery at Port-Royal to be suppressed. Notwithstanding these attempts to crush them, the Jansenists continued to increase, comprising among their champions Pascal, Arnauld, Nicole, and many other celebrated men.

See LEYDECKER, "Historia Jansenismi," 1695; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Port-Royal," tomes i., ii.; HEUSER, "Historisch Verhaal van de Geboorte, Leven, etc. van C. Jansenius," 1727; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jansen, yän'sĕn, (HENDRIK,) a noted writer and translator, born at the Hague in 1741. He fixed his residence in Paris about 1770, where he became librarian to Talleyrand. His works were chiefly of a historical and philosophical character. Died in 1812.

Jansenius. See JANSEN.

Jansenius, yän-sä'ne-us, (CORNELIS,) a learned Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Hulst in 1510. In 1568 he was ordained first Bishop of Ghent. Of his works we may mention "Concord of the Evangelists," and a "Paraphrase on the Psalms." Died in 1576.

Jansenius, (JAKOB,) a Dutch scholar, born at Amsterdam in 1547, became in 1595 regius professor of the Sacred Scriptures at Louvain. Among his works are Expositions of the Prophet Job, of the Psalms of David, and of the Gospel of John. Died in 1625.

Janson, yän'sŏn, (KRISTOFFER NAGEL,) a Norwegian poet, born at Bergen, May 5, 1841. He published several volumes of poetry and novels, including "Torgrim," (1862,) "Fraa Bygdom," (1865,) "Han og ho," (1868,) and "Norske Digt," (1867.) He wrote "Fra Dansketidi," (1875,) a novel, and other works, including the strongly effective drama "A Woman's Fate," (1879.) In 1882

Janson or **Jenson**, zhôn'sôn', (NICOLAS,) a French engraver, printer, and type-founder, settled in Venice about 1470. He produced there a number of celebrated editions between 1470 and 1480. He is called the inventor of the Roman type now generally used. Died about 1481.

Janssen, yäns'sĕn, or **John'son**, (CORNELIS,) a noted artist, born in Amsterdam in 1590. In 1618 he visited England, where he was employed by James I. to paint the portraits of the royal family. He was also patronized by the nobility. He possessed neither the freedom nor the grace of Van Dyck, but in other respects was regarded as his equal, and in finishing was considered even superior to him. His carnations have been particularly admired; and his pictures yet retain their original lustre, in consequence perhaps of the ultramarine which he used. Died in 1665.

Janssen, yäns'sĕn, (JOHANNES,) MONSIGNOR, a German priest and historian, born at Xanten, April 10, 1829. He was educated at Louvain, Bonn, and Berlin, and in 1880 was made a prothonotary to the pope. Among his numerous works is a "History of the German People," (1876; 3d vol., 1884,) written from the ultramontane stand-point. Died December 23, 1891.

Janssen, (PETER,) a German historical and portrait-painter, born in 1844. He became director of the Academy at Düsseldorf in 1895. His "Peter Denying Christ" is in the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts. Died in 1908.

Janssen, (PIERRE JULES CÉSAR,) a French astronomer and physicist, born at Paris, February 22, 1824. He held professorships in the Lycée Charlemagne and the École spéciale d'Architecture, and in 1875 was appointed director of the observatory at Meudon. In 1892 he founded a meteorological observatory at the top of Mont Blanc.

Janssens, yäns'sĕns, (ABRAHAM,) a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp in 1569. His designs were elegant and spirited. He was a good colorist, and a rival of Rubens. He excelled in painting subjects illuminated by torches, where the brilliant light and deepest shade were placed in a striking contrast. His most important works are the "Resurrection of Lazarus," and a "Descent from the Cross." Died at Antwerp in 1631.

Jans'sens, (Dutch pron. yȧns'sẹns,) (FRANCIS,) D.D., a Roman Catholic bishop, born at Tilburg, Netherlands, October 17, 1843. He was educated at the American College, Louvain, was ordained a Catholic priest in 1867, and came to America in 1868. He was appointed Vicar-General of Richmond, Va., in 1872, Bishop of Natchez in 1881, and Archbishop of Louisiana in 1888. Died in 1897.

Janssens, (JAN WILLEM,) a distinguished Dutch general, born at Nymwegen in 1762. In 1802 he was appointed governor and general-in-chief of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, where he was defeated by the English, who took possession of that country in 1806. After the abdication of Louis Bonaparte, under whom he had held the office of minister of war, Napoleon made him Governor-General of Holland and the East Indies. In this capacity he bravely defended Batavia against the English in 1811, but was finally obliged to surrender. Died in 1835.

Janssens, (VICTOR HONORIUS,) a noted Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1664. He studied in Rome the works of Raphael, selected Albano for his model, and excelled all his contemporaries in that style. At the expiration of eleven years he returned to Brussels, where he painted numerous large pictures for palaces and churches. Died in 1739.

Janszoon. See KOSTER.

Januario. See JANUARIUS.

Jan-u-ā'rĭ-us, [Fr. JANVIER, zhŏN'vē-ā'; It. JANUARIO, yȧ-noo-ā're-o,] SAINT, Bishop of Benevento, was beheaded during the persecution of Diocletian, about 305. A cathedral was erected over his grave at Naples, where it is believed that his blood exerts great power in checking the eruptions of Vesuvius.

Jā'nus, an ancient Latin deity, represented with two faces. He was regarded as the opener of the day and as having charge of the gates of heaven. He seems to have presided over the commencement of enterprises. The word *Janua* ("gate") is said by some to have been derived from him; also the name of the month January. The temple of Janus Quirinus at Rome was kept open in time of war and closed during peace. It has been conjectured by some scholars that the name and attributes of Janus may be traced to Ganêsa, (or Ganêsha,) the Hindoo deity of prudence and circumspection, who, among his other offices, had those of presiding over the commencement of undertakings, guarding gates and doors, etc.

See GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," Paris, 1825–29, vol. ii. book v. sect. 2, chap. iii.; KEIGHTLEY, "Mythology."

Janvier. See JANUARIUS.

Janvier, zhŏN'vē-ā', (ANTIDE,) an ingenious and celebrated horologist, was born at Saint-Claude, in France, in 1751. He invented numerous improvements for watches and for different kinds of astronomical apparatus. In 1784 he became watchmaker to the king. Died in 1835.

Janvier, (Dom RENÉ AMBROISE,) a learned French monk, born in 1614. He made a Latin translation of the "Rabbi David Kimchi's Hebrew Commentary on the Psalms." Died in 1682.

Janvier, (THOMAS ALLIBONE,) an American author, born at Philadelphia in 1849. He has published "Stories of Old New Spain," "The Aztec Treasure House," etc. Died June 18, 1913.

His sister, MARGARET THOMSON JANVIER (pen-name Margaret Vandergrift,) has published a number of juvenile stories and "A Dead Doll and Other Verses."

Japet. See IAPETUS.

Japetus. See IAPETUS.

Jā'pheth, [Heb. יֶפֶת,] a patriarch, one of the three sons of Noah, and the supposed ancestor of the Caucasian race. (See IAPETUS.)

See Genesis vi., vii., ix.

Japix, Japicx, or **Japiks,** yā'piks, (GYSBERT,) a celebrated Frisian poet, born at Bolsward in 1603. But few incidents in his early life are known. Japix was the first, and in fact the only, writer in Frisian of any note of that period, or as late as 1763, as we are told by Boswell. Died in 1776.

Japp, jăp, (ALEXANDER HAY,) LL.D., a Scottish author, known by the pseudonym of H. A. PAGE. He was born at Dun, near Montrose, in 1839, and graduated at the University of Edinburgh. He was editor of the "Sunday Magazine." His works include "Lives" of Hawthorne, (1870,) De Quincey, (1877,) and Thoreau, (1878,) "Golden Lives," (1871,) "Noble Workers," (1873,) "German Life and Literature," "De Quincey Memorials," (1891,) "Hours in My Garden," (1893,) etc.

Jaquelot. See JACQUELOT.

Jaquotot, zhȧ'ko'to', (MARIE VICTOIRE,) a skilful French painter on porcelain, born in Paris in 1778. She copied several works of Raphael on porcelain, and painted the dessert-service presented by Napoleon I. to the Czar of Russia after the peace of Tilsit. Died in 1855.

Jarchi, zhȧR'she', (SOLOMON BEN ISAAC,) sometimes called **Raschi,** a distinguished Jewish writer, born at Troyes, in France, about 1040. After finishing his education at the Jewish Academy in that city, he travelled through Egypt, Western Asia, Greece, Russia, and Germany. On his return to France he wrote Annotations on the Five Books of Moses, the Mishna, and the Gemara. These works obtained a high reputation, and procured for the author the title of "Prince of Commentators." Died in 1105.

Jardin or **Jardyn.** See DU JARDIN.

Jar'dine, (GEORGE,) born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1742, was professor of logic in the University of Glasgow from 1774 to 1824, and made improvements in the mode of teaching. He published "Outlines of Philosophical Education," (1818.) Died in 1827.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen:" "Monthly Review" for July, 1819.

Jardine, (Sir WILLIAM,) a Scottish naturalist, born in Edinburgh about 1800. He studied botany, ornithology, etc. He published, besides other works, "Illustrations of Ornithology," (3 vols., 1829–45.) He was one of the authors of the "Naturalist's Library," (40 vols., 1833–43,) and joint editor of the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal." Died November 21, 1874.

Jardinier, zhȧR'de'ne-ā', (CLAUDE DONAT,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1726. Among his works is the "Virgin and the Infant Jesus," from C. Maratta. Died in 1774.

Jardins, des, dā zhȧR'dăN', (MARIE CATHERINE,) MADAME DE VILLEDIEU, a talented and profligate French authoress, was born in 1640. She removed to Paris, where she supported herself by writing romances and dramas. Her works were quite successful, and, notwithstanding her very exceptionable conduct, she was much courted by persons of distinction. Her active and vivid imagination produced a new era in French romances, changing their old and tedious style into that of the modern novel. Died in 1683.

Jard-Panvillier, zhȧR'pŏN've'ye-ā', (LOUIS ALEXANDRE,) a French politician, born near Niort in 1757. In 1792 he was elected to the National Convention, where he distinguished himself by his bold defence of the king. Napoleon created him baron of the empire and president of the court of exchequer. Died in 1822.

Jardyn or **Jardin,** (KAREL DE.) See DUJARDIN.

Jarnac, de, dẹh zhȧR'năk', (GUI CHABOT,) SEIGNEUR, a French soldier, who in 1547 killed La Châteigneraye in a duel which was fought in the presence of King Henry II. Died about 1560.

See TAVANNES, "Mémoires;" BRANTÔME, "Mémoires," tome iii.

Jarnowich, yaR'no-vik', or **Giornovichi,** jor-no-vee'kee, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) a celebrated and eccentric violinist, born at Palermo, Sicily, in 1745. He spent several years in France, Prussia, and England. He subsequently visited Saint Petersburg, where he died in 1804.

Jaroslaf. See YAROSLAF.

Jar'rett, (THOMAS,) an English philologist and clergyman, born in 1805, graduated at Cambridge in 1827. He published "A New Hebrew Lexicon," "A Sketch of Sanscrit Grammar," (1875,) etc. Died March 7, 1882.

Jarrige, zhȧ'rèzh', (PIERRE,) a French Jesuit, born at Tulle in 1605. He embraced Protestantism, and wrote a work against the society of which he had been a member, entitled "The Jesuits upon the Scaffold;" but sub-

sequently he was reconciled to them, and published a refutation of his previous work. Died in 1660.

Jarry, zhȧ′re′, (NICOLAS,) a French calligraphist, born in Paris about 1620, was famous for the beauty of his penmanship.

Jarry, du, dü zhȧ′re′, (LAURENT **Juilhard**—zhü-e′-yȧR′,) a celebrated ecclesiastic, poet, and orator, born near Saintes, in France, about 1658. He went to Paris, where he was patronized by Bossuet and the Duc de Montausier. In 1714 he gained a poetical prize at the French Academy over Voltaire and other competitors. He wrote "The Evangelical Ministry, or Reflections upon the Eloquence of the Pulpit," (1726,) "Poems, Christian, Heroic, and Moral," and several other works. Died in 1730.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Jars, zhȧR, (GABRIEL,) a distinguished mineralogist, and member of the French Academy of Sciences, born at Lyons, in France, in 1732. In 1757 he was sent to examine the mines of Germany and Hungary, and in 1765 visited England, Scotland, Norway, and Sweden for the same purpose. He died in 1769, leaving manuscripts from which his brother compiled "Observations upon a Great Number of Gold and Silver Mines," (3 vols., 1774–81.)

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Jars, de, deh zhȧR, (FRANÇOIS DE **Rochechouart**—rosh′shoo-ȧR′,) CHEVALIER, a French officer and courtier. He was arrested by Cardinal Richelieu in 1632, because he refused to give evidence in the prosecution of his friend Châteauneuf, keeper of the seals. After an imprisonment of eleven months in the Bastille, and twenty-four examinations, during which nothing could be extorted from him that would criminate Châteauneuf, he was convicted on false evidence and sentenced to death. A reprieve, however, arrived from the king after Jars had placed his head upon the block. He obtained his liberty after a long imprisonment. Died in 1670.

See RICHELIEU, "Mémoires."

Jar′vęs, (JAMES JACKSON,) a writer and traveller, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1818. He produced, besides other works, a "History of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands," (1843,) "Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands," (1844,) "Art Hints," (1855,) afterwards enlarged and republished as "Art Studies," "The Art Idea, Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture in America," (1865,) "Art Thoughts," (1869,) and "Italian Rambles," (1883.) Died in Switzerland in 1888.

Jar′vis, (ARTHUR MURRAY,) a Canadian police officer, born in 1863. Joined the N. W. Mounted Police in 1880, and has travelled very widely in northern Canada, reporting on buffalo, game, fisheries, etc. Served as major in the South African war, and has been in command of the Mounted Police on the Yukon River outposts since 1902.

Jarvis, (EDWARD,) M.D., an American statistician, born at Concord, Massachusetts, January 9, 1803. He graduated at Harvard College in 1826, and took his professional degree at the Massachusetts Medical School in 1830. Among his works are "Practical Physiology," (1848,) "Primary Physiology," (1849,) and other schoolbooks on physiology and health, besides a large number of reports, memorials, tables, and other papers regarding public health, mortality-rates, education, longevity, increment of population, insanity, and other matters pertaining to state medicine. Died October 31, 1884.

Jar′vis, (JOHN,) an artist, born in Dublin about 1749, had a great reputation for his paintings on glass and his exquisite manner of finishing single subjects. Among his principal works is the west window of New College Chapel, Oxford, from a design of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died in 1804.

Jarvis, (JOHN WESLEY,) a distinguished artist, born in the north of England in 1780, came at an early age to New York, where he gained a high reputation by his portraits. He was also noted for his eccentricities and genial humour. Died January 12, 1840.

Jarvis, (SAMUEL FARMER,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman and author, son of Bishop Jarvis, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1786. He graduated at Yale in 1805, and was for some time professor of Oriental literature in Washington (now Trinity) College at Hartford, and from 1837 to 1842 was rector of Christ Church in his native town. He wrote "A Chronological Introduction to the History of the Church," etc., (1845,) and "The Church of the Redeemed; or, The History of the Mediatorial Kingdom," (1850.) Died in 1851.

Jasikov or **Jazikov**. See YAZIKOF.

Jasmin, zhȧs′mȧN′, or **Jansemin**, zhȯNss′mȧN′, (JACQUES or JAQUOU,) the "Barber Poet of Agen," born at that town in 1798. His poems, which are written in the Provençal patois, enjoy the highest popularity in France, and display great powers of humour and pathos, with a charming simplicity of diction. Among the most admired are "The Curl-Papers," ("Los Papillotos,") and "The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé," ("L'Abuglo de Castel-Cuillé.") The latter has been translated into English by Longfellow. Died in 1864.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1849.

Jā′sǫn, [Gr. *Ἰάσων*,] a semi-fabulous Greek hero, celebrated as the leader of the Argonautic expedition, which was supposed to have occurred before the siege of Troy. The Argonauts went to Colchis to fetch a golden fleece which was guarded by a dragon. Jason succeeded in this enterprise by the aid of Medea, a sorceress, whom he married. (See MEDEA.)

Jason, tyrant of Pheræ, and chief magistrate of Thessaly, was ambitious and enterprising. He obtained control of Thessaly in 374 B.C., and aspired to be master of all Greece. He was assassinated in 369 B.C.

Jas′per, (WILLIAM,) (known in history as SERGEANT JASPER,) a brave soldier of the American Revolution, born in South Carolina about 1750. When the American flag was shot away in the attack on Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776, he leaped outside the walls of the fort, amidst a perfect storm of cannon-shot, replaced the flag, and returned to his post without injury. For this gallant service Governor Rutledge presented to him his own sword. He afterwards served with distinction under Marion, and was killed at Savannah in October, 1779.

Jastrow, yȧs′trov, (MARCUS MORDECAI,) Ph.D., a Jewish scholar, born at Rogasen, Prussian Poland, June 5, 1829. Removed to the United States in 1866 and became a rabbi in Philadelphia. He compiled a "Complete Talmudic Dictionary," and wrote on the laws and history of the Jews. Died in 1903.

Jastrow, (MORRIS,) son of the preceding, born in Warsaw in 1861, was prof. of Semitic languages and librarian at the University of Pennsylvania, and an authority on Semitic religions. Died 1921. His brother JOSEPH, born in 1863, is professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin, and has written on "The Subconscious," and other psychological subjects.

Jászay, yȧ′sī, (PAUL, or PÁL,) a Hungarian historian, born at Szántó in 1809. He became a secretary to the Batthyányi ministry, and died in 1852. He wrote two valuable histories,—"The History of the Hungarian People after the Battle of Mohács," (1846, incomplete,) and "History of the Hungarian People from the Oldest Times to the Publication of the Golden Bull," (1855.)

Jaubert, zhō′bair′, (FRANÇOIS,) COMTE, a French lawyer, born at Condom in 1758. In 1804 he became president of the Tribunate. In 1806 he was appointed councillor of state. Died in 1822.

Jaubert, (HIPPOLYTE FRANÇOIS,) a French minister of state, and naturalist, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1798. He became minister of public works in 1840. He published "Illustrationes Plantarum Orientalium," (2 vols., 1842–46.) Died Dec. 5, 1874.

Jaubert, (PIERRE AMÉDÉE EMILIEN PROBE,) a French Orientalist, born in Provence in 1779, accompanied Napoleon to Egypt as first secretary-interpreter in 1799. He was appointed, after his return, professor of Persian in the College of France, was elected to the Academy of Inscriptions in 1830, and made a peer of France in 1841. He contributed to the "Journal Asiatique," and wrote a number of learned works. Died in 1847.

See E. BIOT, "Notice biographique sur M. Jaubert;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Jaucourt, de, deh zhō′koor′, (ARNAIL FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a French politician, born in Paris in 1757, was a moderate member of the Legislative Assembly

in 1791. In June, 1814, he acted as minister of foreign affairs in the absence of Talleyrand. He founded the Protestant Bible Society of Paris. Died in 1852.

Jaucourt, de, (LOUIS,) CHEVALIER, an accomplished French writer and scholar, born in Paris in 1704. He studied at Geneva, Cambridge, and Leyden, and was a pupil of Boerhaave in medicine. He published in 1734 a "History of the Life and Works of Leibnitz," which is much admired. He wrote many articles on natural philosophy, natural history, literature, etc. for the great French Encyclopædia of Diderot. His principles were more consistent with the Christian religion than those of the other Encyclopædists. He wrote a voluminous Medical Lexicon, but lost the manuscript at sea, and contributed largely to the "Bibliothèque raisonnée des Ouvrages des Savants de l'Europe," (1728–40.) Died at Compiègne in 1779.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Jauffret, zhō'frȧ', (GASPARD JEAN ANDRÉ JOSEPH,) a French writer on theology, born in Provence in 1759, became chaplain to Napoleon about 1804, Bishop of Metz in 1806, and Archbishop of Aix in 1811. Died in 1823.

Jauffret, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1770. He was secretary of the Academy of Marseilles, and wrote several valuable juvenile books. Died about 1850.

Jaugeon, zhō'zhôn', (N.,) an able French mechanician, who wrote several works on natural history and physiology. Died in 1725.

Jault, zhō, (AUGUSTIN FRANÇOIS,) a physician and Orientalist, born in Franche-Comté in 1700, became professor of Greek and Syriac in the Royal College at Paris. He translated Ockley's "History of the Saracens" (1748) from the English, and several medical works from the Latin. Died in 1757.

Jauregui y Aguilar, de, dȧ HŏW-rā'gee e ä-ge-laR', (JUAN,) Chevalier de Calatrava, a Spanish poet and painter, born at Toledo about 1570. In 1607 he visited Rome, where he studied Italian and improved himself in the art of painting. He translated into his native tongue the "Pharsalia" of Lucan and the "Aminta" of Tasso, (1607.) The latter is an excellent version. He introduced a superior style among the Spanish painters. Died in 1650, or, according to some, in 1640.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" QUILLET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Jaurès, (JEAN LEON,) French Socialist leader, born at Castres, September 3, 1859. Elected Republican deputy, 1885. Became the intellectual champion of Socialism. A tireless journalist, leading orator of his generation. Assassinated in Paris, July 31, 1914.

Javello, yȧ-vel'lo, (CRISOSTOMO,) a learned philosopher and theologian of the Dominican order, was born near Milan about 1471.

Jav-o-le'nus, (PRISCUS,) a Roman jurist, supposed to have lived under the reigns of Nerva and Hadrian. He wrote an "Epitome of the Libri Posteriores of Labeo," and several treatises on law.

Jay, zhȧ, (ANTOINE,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born in the Gironde in 1770. He was for many years chief editor of the "Constitutionnel," a daily paper of Paris, and the "Minerve." In politics he was liberal. He spent seven years in the United States, 1795–1802. In 1832 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. His most important work is a "History of the Ministry of Cardinal Richelieu," (1815,) which is highly praised by Henri Martin. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jay, (HARRIETT,) an English novelist and actress, born near London, September 22, 1857. She published "The Queen of Connaught," (1875,) "Dark Colleen," (1876,) "Two Men and a Maid," (1881,) and other works. She went upon the stage in 1881. She was a sister-in-law of Robert Buchanan, and became his second wife in 1884.

Jay, (JOHN,) an illustrious American statesman, first chief justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He was descended on his father's side from Pierre Jay, a Huguenot merchant of La Rochelle, who fled to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Jay graduated at King's (now Columbia) College in 1764, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1768. At this period he combined in a remarkable degree the dignity and gravity of manhood with the ardour of youth. His talents soon procured for him both an extensive legal practice and great influence in the political assemblies called to consider the aggressive policy of the British government. Elected to the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1774, he took a leading part in all its proceedings, and, as one of a committee of three, drew up the address to the people of Great Britain, which at once procured for its author the reputation of being one of the ablest and most eloquent writers in America. He also prepared the address issued by Congress in 1775 to the people of Canada. In the general debates he took strong ground in favour of the central authority and against separate colonial action. Having been recalled from Philadelphia in May, 1776, to take part in the deliberations of the New York provincial Congress, his name does not appear on the Declaration of Independence, which, however, received his cordial support. He exerted great influence in the convention which met in August of the same year to frame a State government for New York. He also reported to the New York convention, in March, 1777, a bill of rights, and had a chief share in framing the Constitution. Before its adjournment, May, 1777, the convention appointed Jay chief justice of New York.

In December, 1778, he again took his seat in Congress, and a few days after was chosen its president. His dignified and impartial discharge of the duties of this position won the esteem of all parties. In September, 1779, he resigned the offices both of president and chief justice, to accept the appointment of minister to Spain to negotiate for a loan of $5,000,000 and for the free navigation of the Mississippi. After many months of vexatious and fruitless labours at Madrid, he proceeded to Paris, and took part with Adams, Franklin, and others in negotiating the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed September 3, 1783. Jay returned to New York in July, 1784, and, learning that Congress had already appointed him secretary of foreign affairs, then probably the most important office in the government, he accepted this position in December following, and discharged its duties until the election of Washington as President of the United States in 1789. To answer the objections of the opponents to the Federal Constitution as it came from the General Convention of 1787, Jay united with Hamilton and Madison in writing "The Federalist." "No constitution of government," says Chancellor Kent, "ever received a more masterly and successful vindication." Jay contributed greatly towards overcoming the majority against the Constitution in the New York convention called to adopt or reject it in 1788, (at first the vote stood only eleven for, to forty-six against it; afterwards thirty for, to twenty-seven against,) and on the reorganization of the government under it in 1789 he was offered by Washington, it is said, the choice of the offices in his gift. He accepted that of chief justice of the supreme court. "His general learning and ability," says Daniel Webster, "and especially the prudence, the mildness, and the firmness of his character, eminently fitted Mr. Jay to be at the head of such a court." In 1792 Jay received a majority of the votes for Governor of New York; but, on some technical grounds, George Clinton, the Republican candidate, was declared elected. In writing of this result to his wife, he said, "A few years will put us all in the dust; and then it will be of more importance to me to have governed myself than to have governed a State." In 1794 Jay accepted with reluctance the appointment of special minister to England to negotiate a settlement of the difficulties between the two countries, well knowing that in the state of public feeling no adjustment that could be effected would give satisfaction to all parties. He concluded a treaty on the 19th of November of the same year. It provided, among other things, that pre-revolutionary debts owed to British subjects should be paid by the United States, that the British government should indemnify Americans for losses sustained by illegal captures, etc. (About $10,000,000 were afterwards paid on this account.)

This treaty was at once assailed with almost unexampled violence by the party favourable to France. Mobs lighted bonfires with it in the principal cities, and in Boston Jay himself was burned in effigy. On the other hand, Hamilton defended the treaty with an ability that extorted the admiration even of its opponents, and Fisher Ames, in one of the greatest efforts of American eloquence, declared that the "treaty had justly raised the character of the nation." It was finally carried into effect by a vote of fifty-eight to fifty-one. While Jay was absent in England, he was elected, without his knowledge or consent, Governor of New York,—an office which he held for six years. It was under his administration that slavery in that State was abolished. In writing to a friend, in 1780, he had declared, "Till America comes into this measure, [the abolition of slavery,] her prayers to Heaven for liberty will be impious." Five years later (1785) he was made president of a society in New York "to promote the manumission of slaves." Having declined a re-election at the close of his second gubernatorial term, Jay was nominated and confirmed by the Senate to succeed Oliver Ellsworth in his former office of chief justice of the United States; but this honour he also declined, and for the remainder of his life resided on his estate at Bedford, Westchester county, New York. He died May 17, 1829. "In lofty disinterestedness," says Hildreth, "in unyielding integrity, in superiority to the illusions of passion, no one of the great men of the Revolution approached so near to Washington," (as Jay.) Jay was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was a man of deep religious as well as earnest moral convictions; the Bible is said to have been his constant study. In stature he was somewhat less than six feet in height; he was well formed, but rather thin, face colourless, with deep-blue eyes, and aquiline nose.

See a "Life of John Jay, with Selections from his Writings," by his son, WILLIAM JAY, 2 vols., 1833; JAMES RENWICK, "Lives of John Jay and Alexander Hamilton," 1840; HENRY FLANDERS, "Lives and Times of the Chief Justices of the United States," 1855; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.; "North American Review" for July, 1823, and October, 1833.

Jay, (JOHN,) an eminent lawyer, a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Judge William Jay, was born in New York in 1817. He graduated at Columbia College in 1836, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He distinguished himself as an opponent of slavery, and was counsel for several fugitive slaves in the courts of law. From 1869 to 1875 he was minister to Austria, and from 1883 to 1888 president of the New York State Civil Service Commission. He was twice chosen president of the Union League of New York. Died May 5, 1894.

Jay, (WILLIAM,) a popular English dissenting minister and writer, born at Tisbury, Wiltshire, in 1769. He was the pupil and protégé of the Rev. Cornelius Winter. He began to preach about the age of sixteen, and became in 1791 minister of Argyle Chapel, Bath, where he continued to preach for sixty-two years. He was called the "prince of preachers" by the eminent John Foster. Among his works are "Morning and Evening Exercises," (1842,) "Lectures on Female Scripture Characters," (1854,) a "Life of Cornelius Winter," "Mornings with Jesus," (1854,) and "Evenings with Jesus," (1854.) Died in December, 1853.

Jay, (WILLIAM,) an American philanthropist, second son of Chief-Justice Jay, was born in New York in 1789. He graduated at Yale in 1807, and on the death of his father, in 1829, succeeded to the family estate at Bedford. He had previously, in 1820, been appointed first judge of Westchester county, in which office he was continued till superseded, in 1842, on account of his anti-slavery opinions. He early entered upon his philanthropic labours, and continued to exert himself in behalf of the temperance reform, the abolition of slavery, educational and missionary enterprises, Sunday-schools, tract and Bible societies, etc., for the remainder of his life. He was for several years the president of the American Peace Society, and was one of the chief founders of the American Bible Society. His principal works are the "Life of John Jay, with Selections from his Writings," (2 vols., 1833,) "An Inquiry into the Character and Tendency of the American Colonization and American Anti-Slavery Societies," (1835,) "A View of the Action of the Federal Government in Behalf of Slavery," (1839,) "War and Peace," (1848,) and "A Review of the Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War," (1849.) Died at Bedford, New York, in 1858.

Jay, le, (GUI MICHEL.) See LE JAY.

Jayadeva or **Djayadeva**, jī-a-dā'va, a celebrated Hindu poet, known as the author of the "Gîta Govinda," ("Song of Krishna,") a famous Sanscrit poem in honour of Krishna. The time and circumstances of his life are unknown. An Oriental critic refers to Jayadeva as a poet in the following terms: "Whatever is delightful in the modes of music, . . . whatever is exquisite in the sweet art of love, whatever is graceful in the strains of poetry,—all that let the happy and wise learn from the songs of Jayadeva."

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" "Asiatic Researches," vol. iii. p. 207.

Jazet, zhȧ'zȧ', (JEAN PIERRE MARIE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1788. He perfected the art of engraving in aquatint, and reproduced the works of Horace Vernet and other masters. Died in 1871.

Jeacocke, jā'kok, ? (CALEB,) a baker of London, known as the author of the "Vindication of the Moral Character of the Apostle Paul against the Charges of Hypocrisy and Insincerity brought by Bolingbroke, Middleton, and Others," (1765.) Died in 1786.

Jeaffreson, jĕf'fẹr-sn, (JOHN CORDY,) an English author, born at Framlingham, in Suffolk, January 14, 1831. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1852. In 1859 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He has published "Crewe Rise," (1854,) "The Rapier of Regent's Park," (1882,) and a dozen other novels, "Novels and Novelists," (1858,) "A Book about Doctors," (1860,) "A Book about Lawyers," (1866,) "The Real Lord Byron," (1883,) "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson," (1889,) "Victoria, Queen and Empress," etc. Died in 1901.

Jean OF FRANCE. See JOHN.

Jean Bon Saint-André, zhôN bôN sȧN'tôN'drȧ', BARON, a French revolutionist, born at Montauban in 1749. He studied theology, and became a Protestant minister. He was chosen deputy to the National Convention in 1792, joined the Jacobins, voted for the death of the king, and was elected one of the committee of public safety. He was appointed prefect of Mayence, (Mentz,) where he won great esteem by the firmness, integrity, and wisdom of his administration. Died in 1815.

Jean Jacques. See ROUSSEAU.

Jean de Matha. See JOHN OF MATHA, SAINT.

Jean de Paris, zhôN de pȧ're', a French Dominican, and professor of theology at Paris, wrote "De Regia Potestate et Papali," in which he maintained the cause of King Philip against the pope. Died in 1304.

Jean Paul. See RICHTER.

Jeanes, jeenz, (HENRY,) an English divine, born at Allensay, in Somersetshire, in 1611. He wrote a treatise on "Abstinence from Evil," one entitled "The Image Unbroken," (1651,) in defence of Charles I., and a work in reply to the "Iconoclastes" of Milton. Died in 1662.

Jeanne d'Albret, zhȧn dȧl'brȧ', or **Joan**, Queen of Navarre, born in 1528, was the only child of Henri d'Albret, King of Navarre, and Marguerite, sister of the French monarch Francis I. Her earliest suitor was Philip, the son of Charles V. of Germany; but Francis I. opposed the union, and gave her in marriage to Antoine de Bourbon, Duke of Vendôme, in 1548. Through her husband's influence she embraced the Calvinistic faith, caused it to be introduced into Navarre, and in a short time was regarded as one of the chief supporters of Protestantism in France. On the 13th of December, 1553, she gave birth to a son, afterwards known as the illustrious Henry IV. In 1555, with her husband, she succeeded to the sovereignty of Navarre. Two years later, her husband, having been appointed lieutenant-general of France, was killed at the siege of Rouen. Jeanne died at Paris in 1572. She was distinguished for her talents, virtues, and heroic qualities.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" D'AUBIGNÉ, "Mémoires."

Jeanne d'Arc. See JOAN OF ARC.

Jeanne of Naples. See JOAN OF NAPLES.

Jeanne of Navarre. See JOAN OF NAVARRE.

Jeannin, zhȧ′nȧn′, (PIERRE,) a French statesman and diplomatist of high reputation, born at Autun in 1540. He held an office at Dijon in 1572, when a royal order came for the massacre of the Protestants. Although he was a zealous Catholic, he persuaded the local authorities to disobey or suspend the execution of the order, which in a few days was countermanded. He afterwards became president of the Parliament of Dijon. In 1594 he gave his adhesion to Henry IV., who employed him on important foreign missions. He gained the confidence of the king in a high degree. After the death of Henry IV., (1610,) the queen, Marie de Médicis, appointed Jeannin controller of the finances, and confided to him the chief direction of affairs. He died in 1622, leaving "Memoirs of his Negotiations," (1656.)

Jeanron, zhŏn′rôn′, (PHILIPPE AUGUSTE,) a French painter, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1809. Died 1877.

Jeassu, (LIDJ,) emperor of Abyssinia, born in 1896, grandson of Menelik, whom he succeeded May 15, 1911.

Jeaurat, zhō′rȧ′, (EDME SÉBASTIEN,) a French astronomer, born in Paris in 1724. He published in 1750 a valuable "Treatise on Perspective." In 1753 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Military School of Paris, where he caused an observatory to be established. Among his works is "Observations on the Solar Eclipse of 1793." He became a member of the Institute in 1796. Died in 1803.

Jebb, (JOHN,) divine and physician, born at London in 1736. Having served for a period as pastor, he embraced Socinian views, resigned from the Church, and studied and practised medicine. He was much engaged in political controversy, and earnestly advocated the American cause during the Revolutionary war. Died in 1786.

Jebb, (JOHN,) an Irish Protestant bishop and classical scholar, born at Drogheda in 1775, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He published, in 1819 or 1820, an important work on "Sacred Literature," which is highly praised by several critics. "It has the highest claims," says T. H. Horne, "to the attention of every biblical student." In 1823 he was appointed Bishop of Limerick. Among his works is "Practical Theology," (2 vols., 1830.) Died in 1833.

Jebb, (Sir RICHARD,) BART., son of Dr. Samuel Jebb, noticed below, was born at Stratford, in Essex, in 1729. He studied medicine in London, and afterwards at the University of Leyden, where he obtained the degree of M.D. He became physician-extraordinary to George III. about 1777, and physician-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales in 1780. Died in 1787.

Jebb, (RICHARD CLAVERHOUSE,) a British scholar, born at Dundee, August 27, 1841. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1862 and received a Fellowship. In 1875 he was made Greek professor in Glasgow University, in 1889 regius professor of Greek at Cambridge, and in 1891 was elected to Parliament for Cambridge. Among his works are "The Attic Orators," "Modern Greece," "Growth and Influence of Classical Greek Poetry," (1893,) etc. His greatest work is his edition of Sophocles, (6 vols., 1883–97.) Died in 1905.

Jebb, (SAMUEL,) M.D., a noted English physician and classical scholar, born in Nottinghamshire, was an uncle of John Jebb, M.D., noticed above. He embraced the principles of the nonjurors, and became librarian to the celebrated Jeremy Collier. He edited the "Dialogue of Justin Martyr with Trypho the Jew, in Greek and Latin," the "Opus Majus" of Roger Bacon, and several other works. Died in 1772.

Jee-jeeb-hoy′, (Sir JAMSETJEE,) BART., a Parsee merchant, born in Bombay, July 15, 1783. He acquired great wealth as a merchant, and was distinguished for his remarkable benevolence and large charities. He was made a baronet in 1857, and died April 15, 1859. His son, of the same name and titles, (born 1811, died July 11, 1877,) was also distinguished for his charities and public spirit. The third baronet of this name was born March 3, 1851, and before his succession to the title bore the name of Manockjee Cursetjee.

Jef'fer-son, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished comedian, born in Philadelphia, of a family of actors, February 20, 1829. In early youth he went upon the stage, and rapidly rose to a very high rank in his profession. In the characters of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Bob Acres," he attained the greatest celebrity. Died April 23, 1905.—His son JOSEPH, born in 1859, is an actor of merit in his father's and other parts.

Jefferson, (THOMAS,) an eminent American statesman, and the third President of the United States, was born, April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Virginia, near the spot which afterwards became his residence with the name of Monticello. He was the oldest son in a family of eight children. His father, Peter Jefferson, was a man of great force of character and of extraordinary physical strength. His mother, Jane Randolph, of Goochland, was descended from an English family of great respectability. Young Jefferson began his classical studies at the age of nine, and at seventeen he entered an advanced class at William and Mary College. On his way thither he formed the acquaintance of Patrick Henry, who was then a bankrupt merchant, but who afterwards became the great orator of the Revolution. At college Jefferson was distinguished by his close application, and devoted, it is said, from twelve to fifteen hours a day to study. He became well versed, we are told, in Latin, Greek, Italian, French, and Spanish, making at the same time a respectable proficiency in his mathematical studies. After a five years' course of law under Judge Wythe, he was admitted to the bar in 1767. His success in the legal profession was remarkable; his fees for the first year amounted to nearly three thousand dollars. In 1769 Jefferson commenced his public career as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, in which he had, while a student of law, listened to Patrick Henry's great speech on the Stamp Act.

In 1773 he united with Patrick Henry and other patriots in devising the celebrated committee of correspondence for disseminating intelligence between the colonies, of which Jefferson was one of the most active and influential members. Elected the next year to a convention to choose delegates to the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia, he drew up for their instruction his famous "Summary View of the Rights of British America," which, though rejected by the convention as being too radical, was subsequently issued by the House of Burgesses, and, after some revision by Edmund Burke, passed through several editions in Great Britain. June 1, 1775, Jefferson reported to the Assembly the reply of Virginia to Lord North's conciliatory proposition, and on the 21st of the same month took his seat in the Continental Congress. His reputation as a statesman and accomplished writer at once placed him among the leaders of that renowned body. He served on the most important committees, and, among other labours, drew up the reply of Congress to the above proposal of Lord North, and assisted John Dickinson in preparing, in behalf of the Colonies, a declaration of the cause of taking up arms. The rejection of a final petition to the king having at length destroyed all hope of an honourable reconciliation with the mother-country, Congress, early in the session of 1776, appointed a committee to draw up a declaration of independence, of which Jefferson was made chairman. In this capacity he drafted, at the request of the other members of the committee, (Franklin, Adams, Sherman, and R. R. Livingston,) and reported to Congress, June 28, that great charter of freedom known as the "Declaration of American Independence," which, on July 4, was adopted unanimously, and signed by every member present except John Dickinson of Pennsylvania. It may be doubted if in all history there be recorded so important an event, or if a state paper has ever been framed that has exerted, or is destined to exert, so great an influence on the destinies of a large portion of the human race. The Declaration of Independence, says Edward Everett, "is equal to anything ever born on parchment or expressed in the visible signs of thought." "The heart of Jefferson in writing it," adds Bancroft,

"and of Congress in adopting it, beat for all humanity." In October following, Jefferson resigned his seat in Congress, and also the appointment of commissioner to France, to take part in the deliberations of the Virginia Assembly. A State Constitution had previously been adopted, to which he had furnished the preamble; and he now applied himself to a radical revision of the laws of the commonwealth, in which he was engaged for two years and a half. Among other reforms, he procured the repeal of the laws of entail, the abolition of primogeniture, and the restoration of the rights of conscience,—reforms which, he believed, would eradicate "every fibre of ancient or future aristocracy." He also originated a complete system of elementary and collegiate education for Virginia.

In June, 1779, Jefferson succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor of Virginia, and held the office during the most gloomy period of the Revolution. He declined a re-election in 1781, assigning as a reason that at that critical juncture "the public would have more confidence in a military chief." Two days after retiring from office, his estate at Elk Hill was laid waste, and he and his family narrowly escaped capture by the enemy. Jefferson was twice appointed, in conjunction with others, minister-plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain,—viz., in June, 1781, and in November, 1782,—but was prevented, by circumstances beyond his control, from action in either instance. Returned to Congress in 1783, he reported to that body, from a committee of which he was chairman, the definitive treaty of peace, (concluded at Paris, September 3, 1783,) acknowledging the independence which had been announced in the Declaration of July 4, 1776. He also proposed, and carried through Congress at its next session, a bill establishing the present Federal system of coinage, which took the place of the English pounds, shillings, pence, etc., and reported a plan of government for the territory of the United States. In May following, (1784,) Congress appointed him minister-plenipotentiary to act with Franklin and Adams in negotiating treaties of commerce and amity with foreign powers; and in 1785 he succeeded Dr. Franklin as resident minister at Paris. It was during this sojourn in France, which was one of the happiest periods of Jefferson's life, that he formed that strong predilection for the French nation over the English which marked so conspicuously his subsequent career. He published, while abroad, his famous "Notes on Virginia," relating to politics, commerce, manufactures, etc., (Paris, 1784,) which at once attracted general attention throughout Europe. Having obtained permission to return to America, he left Paris in September, 1789, and reached Virginia soon after the election of Washington as first President of the United States. The Federal Constitution, then recently adopted, did not meet with his approval. He declared that he did not know whether the good or the bad predominated. Subsequently, however, he thought more favourably of it. In organizing the government, Washington offered him a seat in his cabinet as secretary of state, which Jefferson accepted.

With Washington's administration began the fierce struggles between the two great political parties of the country, the Republicans and Federalists,—the former under the lead of Jefferson, and the latter under that of Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury. Jefferson opposed Hamilton's funding system, his United States bank, and other financial measures; and when the war broke out between England and France he was in favour of aiding the latter with our arms, while Hamilton advocated the observance of a strict neutrality. These differences between the two rival chiefs, which were the occasion of many stormy discussions in the cabinet and of an almost unexampled political excitement throughout the country, culminated shortly after the dismissal of the French minister Genest, (Genet,) and Jefferson resigned his office, December 31, 1793, and retired to Monticello. At the close of Washington's second term he was again called into public life, as the Presidential candidate of the Republican party, John Adams being the nominee of the Federalists. In the ensuing election Adams received the highest number of votes, and was declared President; and, according to a rule then in force, Jefferson, being the next highest candidate, became Vice-President. By virtue of this office he took his seat, March 4, 1797, as president of the Senate. The disputes with France, and other difficult questions, rendered the administration one of extraordinary turbulence. At its close, Jefferson and Adams were again the respective candidates of the Republican and Federal parties. In this election the Republicans triumphed, but cast an equal number of votes for Jefferson and Aaron Burr,—seventy-three: Adams received but sixty-five. As it was necessary that the person chosen to the first office should have a plurality of votes, the election, in these circumstances, devolved upon the House of Representatives, which, on its thirty-sixth ballot, declared Jefferson President and Burr Vice-President, their terms of office to commence March 4, 1801. Jefferson was re-elected in 1804 by an electoral vote of one hundred and forty-eight to twenty-eight, and in 1809 retired voluntarily from office, after a prosperous administration of eight years. Among the important events that occurred during his term of office were the purchase of Louisiana, (1803,) the brilliant victories of our fleets in the Mediterranean, and peace with Morocco and Tripoli, in 1803, Lewis and Clark's overland exploring expedition to the Pacific, sent out by the President in 1804, the arrest and trial of Aaron Burr for treason, 1807, and the attack, the same year, of the British war-frigate Leopard on the American frigate Chesapeake, which led to Jefferson's embargo act and ultimately to the second war with Great Britain. Washington and Adams had opened Congress with a speech; but Jefferson preferred a written message, as being more democratic. He also initiated the policy of removing incumbents from office on the grounds of a difference in political opinion. After participating in the inauguration of his friend and successor, James Madison, Jefferson retired to Monticello, where he passed the remainder of his life in attending to his private affairs, receiving the numerous calls of friends and strangers, and in the exercise of a most liberal hospitality. In 1819 he took the chief part in founding the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, near Monticello, and acted as its rector till his death, which occurred on the same day with that of John Adams, July 4, 1826,—the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The following epitaph, written by himself, is inscribed on his tombstone, a small granite obelisk, at Monticello: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." As the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the Republican (Democratic) party, Jefferson has probably exerted a greater influence on the institutions of this country than any other American except Washington. He was regarded as the very embodiment of democracy. All titles of honour—even that of Mr.—were distasteful to him. Dressed in the plainest apparel, he was as accessible to the yeoman in his every-day garments as to a foreign dignitary of state. In his intercourse with others he was distinguished for his affability. His conversation was fluent, imaginative, various, and eloquent. "In Europe," wrote the Duc de Liancourt, "he would hold a distinguished rank among men of letters." His adroitness in politics and in the management of men has rarely been surpassed. In religion he was what is denominated a free-thinker. "His instincts," says Bancroft, "all inclined him to trace every fact to a general law, and to put faith in ideal truth." Slavery he considered a moral and political evil, and declared in reference to it that he "trembled for his country when he remembered that God is just." His extreme views of State rights in later life were very much modified, and he owned that it was necessary for the general government sometimes "to show its teeth."

In his prime, Jefferson was six feet two and a half inches in height, with a sinewy, well-developed frame angular face, but amiable countenance, and ruddy complexion delicately fair. He had deep-set, light-hazel eyes, and hair of a reddish chestnut colour, very fine. He was married in 1772 to Mrs. Martha Skelton, daughter of John Wales, a distinguished Virginia lawyer. She brought him a large dowry in lands and slaves, about

equal in value to his own property; but his liberality and generous living left him insolvent at his death. One daughter and ten grandchildren survived him. "The Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private Papers of Thomas Jefferson," in 4 vols. 8vo, edited by his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, was published at Charlottesville in 1829, and republished in London and Boston the same year, and in New York in 1830. In 1848 his manuscripts were purchased by Congress, and published under the title of "The Writings of Thomas Jefferson," in 9 vols. 8vo, 1853–55. His "Manual of Parliamentary Practice" is still in use among legislative bodies in this country.

See, in addition to the works already mentioned, HENRY S. RANDALL, "Life of T. Jefferson," 3 vols., 1858; GEORGE TUCKER, "Life of Thomas Jefferson," 1836; B. L. RAYNER, "Life of Thomas Jefferson," 1834; THEODORE DWIGHT, "Character of T. Jefferson," 1839; W. LINN, "Life of T. Jefferson," 1835; NICHOLAS BIDDLE, "Eulogy on T. Jefferson," 1827; GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1830, and October, 1837, "North American Review" for April, 1830, and January, 1835; "Westminster Review" for October, 1830; and an excellent article on Jefferson in the "New American Cyclopædia," (by JOHN E. COOKE.)

Jef'ferў or **Jef'frey**, (JOHN,) an English divine, born at Ipswich in 1647. He was chosen rector of Kirton and Falkenham, in Suffolk, in 1687, and was appointed Archdeacon of Norwich in 1694. He published the religious works of Sir Thomas Browne. Dr. Jeffrey was strongly opposed to religious controversy. Died in 1720.

See "Life of Jeffery," prefixed to his "Sermons."

Jeffery or **Jeffrey**, (THOMAS,) an English dissenting minister, born at Exeter about the year 1700. He was the author of several religious works, in which he displayed great ability. Of these we may mention "The True Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion," and "The Divinity of Christ proved from Holy Scripture." Died about 1728.

Jef'frey, (FRANCIS,) LORD, a distinguished Scottish critic and essayist, born in Edinburgh on the 23d of October, 1773. He was sent to the University of Glasgow in 1787, and removed in 1791 to Queen's College, Oxford, where he remained but a few months. In 1794 he was admitted an advocate to the Scottish bar, but for several years obtained scarcely any practice. About this time he became a member of the Speculative Society of Edinburgh, where he formed the acquaintance of several young men afterwards eminent in the literary and political world. Among these were Sydney Smith and Henry (afterwards Lord) Brougham, with whom he projected the "Edinburgh Review," the first number of which was issued in October, 1802. Three numbers were edited by Smith; but upon his removal to London the entire charge devolved upon Jeffrey, who held the position of editor for the ensuing twenty-six years. It was successful from the first, and in a short time the circulation had increased to about nine thousand, and in 1813 it considerably exceeded twelve thousand. As Jeffrey himself expressed it, "it stood on two legs, the one being the criticism of current literature, the other being Whig politics." The commencement of the "Edinburgh Review" formed a new era in English literature, and completely changed the style of the popular magazines. Jeffrey was the principal contributor; and his articles in both politics and criticism attracted great attention. Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Moore, and other distinguished poets of that period were severely—sometimes unjustly—criticised; but most of them afterwards became warm friends of the great reviewer. About 1802 he married his second-cousin, Catherine Wilson, who died in 1805. In 1813 he married an American lady in New York, named Charlotte Wilkes. Though Jeffrey devoted so much of his time to editorial labours, his practice as a lawyer greatly increased. In rapidity, fluency, and eloquence he had no equal at the Scottish bar. Once, while conducting the prosecution of a libel-suit at Glasgow, he poured forth such a torrent of words that the opposing counsel declared "that, by calculation with his watch, that man had actually spoken the English language twice over in three hours." In 1820 he was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow. Nine years later he became dean of the faculty of advocates, and thereupon resigned the editorial chair of the "Edinburgh Review." In 1830 he was elected to the first Parliament of William IV. He continued in Parliament four years, and held the office of lord advocate of Scotland under the administration of Grey. He received the appointment to a Scottish judgeship in 1834, with the honorary title of Lord. As a judge he was highly esteemed for his conscientiousness and his business qualifications. Lord Jeffrey's contributions to the "Edinburgh Review" extend over a period of nearly fifty years, and amount to over three hundred articles. The greater part of these were published, in 4 vols., in 1843. Died in January, 1850.

See LORD COCKBURN, "Life of Lord Jeffrey," 2 vols., 1852; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1852; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September and October, 1852; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1852; "North British Review" for May, 1850, and August, 1852. For an able, though somewhat severe, review of Jeffrey's character as a critic, see article entitled "British Critics," published in the second volume of WHIPPLE'S "Essays and Reviews," New York, 1849: (it first appeared in the "North American Review" for October, 1845.)

Jef'frey, (ROSA VERTNER,) an American novelist, born at Natchez, Mississippi, in 1828. Her maiden name was GRIFFITH, the name Vertner being that of an aunt who adopted her. When seventeen years old, she married a Mr. Johnson, of Lexington, Kentucky, and after his death married Mr. Alexander Jeffrey. Among her works are "Poems," (1857,) "Daisy Dare," etc., (1871,) "Crimson Hand, and other Poems," (1881,) and the novels "Woodburn" (1863) and "Marah," (1884.)

Jef'freyz, (Lord GEORGE,) Baron Wem, the infamous minion of James II., was born at Acton, in Denbighshire, and studied law at the Middle Temple. At first he professed to be a Roundhead, and was chosen recorder of London, and city judge. During his practice at the Old Bailey bar he had acquired a boundless command of the language in which the depraved express hatred and contempt; and on the bench he hesitated not to pour forth torrents of oaths, curses, and vituperative epithets on attorneys, jurymen, witnesses, and prisoners. Age and merit were treated in the same manner; for when Baxter was brought before him, on a charge of nonconformity, he railed in such a manner at that eminent divine and his counsel that it was impossible to obtain a fair trial. His voice and manners were always disagreeable; but these, which he considered natural advantages, he had improved to such a degree that in his paroxysms of rage few could hear him unmoved. His eye had a terrible fascination for the prisoner on whom it was fixed. He appeared to delight in misery merely for its own sake. Such was the man who became the court favourite of James and chief justice of England. Jeffreys, perceiving that he had obtained all that could be expected from his old friends, sought the favour of the court. He received great attention from the Duke of York; but the king regarded him with contempt and disgust. Notwithstanding these views, however, Jeffreys was soon made chief justice of the king's bench. Upon James's accession to the throne he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Wem, and was subsequently made lord high chancellor of England. He gained great notoriety during the trials of those who had participated in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth. Pen can scarcely portray the atrocities committed under his jurisdiction. He delighted in torturing, burning, hanging, and beheading men, women, and children, after the merest shams of trials. All these actions appeared to give great satisfaction to his sovereign. Yet his decisions are said to have been generally just and impartial where political purposes were not to be subserved. When the Prince of Orange came to England, the lord chancellor attempted to escape to the continent; but as he was in a beer-house at Wapping, dressed as a sailor, he was discovered by an attorney whom he had formerly abused. This person gave the information to the populace, who immediately seized Jeffreys and carried him before the mayor, from whence he was sent to the Lords. By them he was committed to the Tower, where he died in 1689, from the effects of his intemperance and misfortunes.

See WOOLRYCH, "Memoirs of the Life of G. Jeffreys," 1827; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," 1856; MACAULAY, "History of England," vols. i. and ii.

Jeffreys, (GEORGE,) an English poet, born in Northamptonshire in 1678. He studied at Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar, but never practised. Among his productions were several tragedies, and an oratorio, entitled "The Triumph of Truth." Died in 1755.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Jef'freyş, (JOHN GWYN,) a Welsh naturalist, born at Swansea, January 18, 1809. He became a solicitor, and in 1856 was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but retired from the profession in 1866. His principal work is "British Conchology," (5 vols., 1862–69.) Died in 1885.

Jeffries, jef'frĕz, (JOHN,) M.D., an American physician, born in Boston in 1744. He graduated at Harvard in 1763, and took his medical degree at Edinburgh. In the Revolution he sided with the British, and became surgeon-major to the royal army in America. In 1780 he resumed his profession in London. While making some investigations in atmospheric temperature, in 1785, he crossed from England to France in a balloon. This was the first successful experiment in aeronautics on an extensive scale. He returned to Boston in 1789, and died in 1819.

Jehân-Geer or **Jahângir**, jẹ-hän'ġeer', written also **Djahanguir**, **Djehanguire**, **Djahan Ghyr**, and **Dschehangir**, (*i.e.* the "Conqueror of the World,") one of the Mogul emperors of Hindostan, succeeded his father, the great Akbar, in 1605. Jehangeer left Memoirs of his own life. He died in 1627. He inherited nothing of the ability of his father. It was during the reign of this emperor that the celebrated embassy of Sir Thomas Roe arrived from England at the court of Delhi.

See COLLIN DE BAR, "Histoire de l'Inde;" "London Quarterly Review" for March, 1834.

Je-ho'a-haz, [Heb. יְהוֹאָחָז; Fr. JOACHAZ, zho'ä'kȧz',] son of Jehu, ascended the throne of Israel 856 B.C., and reigned seventeen years.

See II. Kings xiii. 1–10.

Jehoahaz, also called **Shallum**, succeeded his father Josiah on the throne of Judah, and reigned three months. Died about 610 B.C.

See II. Chronicles xxxvi. 1–4.

Jehoash. See JOASH.

Je-hoi'a-kim, [Heb. יְהוֹיָקִים; Fr. JOACHIM, zho'ä'kȧN',] whose name was changed by Pharaoh-Necho from Eliakim, succeeded to the throne of Judah 608 B.C., and reigned eleven years.

See II. Chronicles xxxvi. 4–9.

Je-hoi'a-kin or **Jec-o-nī'ah** was the son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as King of Judah in 597 B.C., and reigned three months.

See II. Kings xxiv.; II. Chronicles xxxvi. 8–10.

Je-ho'ram or **Jo'ram**, [Heb. יְהוֹרָם,] King of Israel, son of Ahab, succeeded to the throne 896 B.C. He was killed in battle by Jehu in 884 B.C.

See II. Kings i.–x.

Jehoram or **Joram**, son of Jehoshaphat, ascended the throne of Judah 893 or 892 B.C. Died in 885 or 884.

See II. Kings viii. 15–25; II. Chronicles xxi.

Je-hosh'a-phat, [Heb. יְהוֹשָׁפָט; Gr. Ἰωσαφάτ; Fr. JOSAPHAT, zho'zȧ'fȧt',] King of Judah, a son of Asa, was born about 950 B.C. He began to reign in 914, formed an alliance with Ahab, King of Israel, and reigned twenty-five years. He had a high reputation for piety and justice.

See II. Chronicles xvii.–xxii.

Je'hu, [Heb. יֵהוּא,] King of Israel, was an officer in the army of King Jehoram, when he was anointed king by a young prophet sent by Elisha in 884 B.C. He killed Jehoram, and reigned about twenty-eight years.

See II. Kings ix. and x.

Jek'yll, (Sir JOSEPH,) a distinguished lawyer and statesman, born in Nottinghamshire in 1664. He was a prominent member of the Whig party during the reign of Queen Anne, and was knighted upon the accession of George I. He was afterwards master of the rolls, and privy councillor. Died in 1738.

Jekyll, (JOSEPH,) M.P., a witty English barrister, born about 1752, was distinguished by his talent for epigram and repartee. He became solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales in 1805. Died in 1837.

Jelâl-ed-Deen or **Djelal-Eddin**, jẹh-lȧl' ed-deen', (*i.e.* the "Splendour (or Glory) of Religion,") written also **Jalal-ed-Deen** and **Djalal-Eddin**, King of Khorasmia, who succeeded his father, Ala-ed-Deen, in 1218, was renowned for his military ability and enterprise. He fought numerous battles against Jengis Khan with various success. It is said that he afterwards abandoned himself to indolence and pleasure, and when a Mongol army invaded his capital he fled, and was killed, in 1231.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jelâl-ed-Deen-Roomee, (**Jelâl-ed-Dîn-Rûmî** or **Djelal-ed-dyn-Roumy**,) jẹh-lȧl' ed-deen-roo'mee, one of the most eminent Persian poets, born at Bŭlkh or Balkh, in Khorassân, about 1200. His father was a noted doctor and preacher of the Soofee sect, who settled at Iconium, (Konieh,) in Asia Minor, (called in Arabic and Persian *Room*, because it was part of the empire of Rome.) At his death, in 1233, Jelâl-ed-Deen became the chief of the Soofees. His "Mes'newee" ("Mesnewi") or "Mesnevee," (*i.e.* poem with rhyming couplets,) less correctly written "Metsnewee" or "Metsnevi," is regarded as an excellent model of the mystical style. "This precious pearl of the ocean of mysticism departed from this fragile world" in 1272.

Jelf, (RICHARD WILLIAM,) D.D., an English clergyman and author, born in London in 1798. He graduated in 1820 at Oxford, and became a Fellow of Oriel and a tutor, was made canon of Christ Church in 1831, was Bampton lecturer in 1834, and in that year became principal of King's College, London. He wrote several theological works. Died at Oxford, September 19, 1871.

Jelf, (WILLIAM EDWARD,) D.D., a brother of the preceding, was born in Gloucester in 1811. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating in 1833. His "Greek Grammar" (1842–45) added greatly to his fame. He also edited the "Ethics" of Aristotle. Died October 18, 1875.

Jellachich von Buzim, von, fon yel'lȧ-kĭk' fon bo͞ot'sĭm, (FRANZ,) BARON, an Austrian general, born in 1746, fought with distinction in the principal campaigns of the French Revolution, and rose to be lieutenant-field-marshal in 1800. Died in 1810.

Jellachich von Buzim, von, (JOSEPH,) Ban of Croatia, son of the preceding, was born at Peterwardein in 1801. In the revolution of 1848 he was appointed Ban, or commander-in-chief, of the Croats, and had the principal share in the victory of Schwechat, near Vienna, over the Hungarians. He gained several advantages over General Bem, but was at length defeated, (1849,) and forced to retreat with considerable loss. Died in 1859.

See BALLEYDIER, "Histoire de la Guerre de Hongrie."

Jel'lett, (JOHN HEWITT,) an Irish mathematician, born at Cashel, December 25, 1817. He published various able mathematical treatises. Died in 1888.

Jellicoe, jel'iko (JOHN RUSHWORTH,) 1st Earl Jellicoe, British admiral, was born Dec. 5, 1859. He served in the Boxer uprising 1900; commanded the Atlantic Fleet 1910; and was 2d Sea Lord, 1912. He was Commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet 1914–16, which period includes the Battle of Jutland 1916. He was First Sea Lord, 1916–17, Admiral of the Fleet 1919, and Governor of New Zealand 1920–24.

Jem or **Djem**, jĕm, sometimes called **Zizim**, a Turkish prince, born in 1459, was a son of Mahomet II., and younger brother of Bayazeed, (Bajazet.) At the death of his father he aspired to sovereign power, but was defeated in battle by Bayazeed, (1481.) Jem became an exile, passed some years in France, and died in Italy in 1495.

Jemlah or **Djemlah**, jĕm'lą, [Hindoo pron. jŭm'lą,] (**Mohammed**, mo-hăm'med,) called AMEER (or EMÎR) AL OMRA, (*i.e.* "Prince of the Nobles,") a famous statesman and general, born near Ispahân. In 1652 he entered the service of Aurung-Zeb, and was raised to the rank of first vizier of the Mogul empire. Having been appointed Viceroy of Bengal, he commanded in 1659 an expedition against Assam, in which he displayed great talents and prudence. Died in 1665.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jemsheed or **Jemshîd**, jĕm-sheed', written also **Djemchyd**, **Dschemschid**, and **Jamshid**, an ancient Persian king, supposed to have ascended the throne about 800 B.C. He greatly improved and embellished

the city of Istakhar, or Persepolis, the ruins of which are now known by the name of Chilminar, ("Forty Pillars.") Tradition ascribes to him the introduction of the solar year among the Persians, and the invention of tents. He was dethroned by Zohak, an Arabian.

See ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausi;" D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale."

Jemshid or **Jemschid**. See JEMSHEED.

Jengis Khan, jĕn'gis kân, (written also **Djenguiz Khan, Dschengis Chan, Tchenguyz Khan, Chingis Khan**, and in various other modes,*) a celebrated Tartar conqueror, born in 1164, was the son of a Mongolian chief. Having subdued a number of Mongol and Tartar tribes, he caused himself to be proclaimed khan of the nation, and about 1210 invaded China, took Peking, (1215,) and in a few years gained possession of the northern provinces. In 1218 he marched against Mohammed Koteb-ed-Deen, King of Khorasmia, whom he defeated, and afterwards destroyed Bokhara, Samarcand, and other cities. Having subjected the whole of Persia, he gained a victory over the King of Tangoot, and was proceeding towards the south of China, when he died in 1227, leaving the principal part of his empire to his son Oktai. Jengis Khan is said to have caused the destruction of five millions of human beings. He gave a code of laws, which is still called by his name.

See DE GUIGNES, "Histoire générale des Huns," etc.; PÉTIS DE LA CROIX, "Histoire du grand Genghizcan;" A. RÉMUSAT, "Nouvelles Mélanges Asiatiques;" VON HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Geschichte der Goldenen Horde in Kiptschak," 1840; ANTOINE GAUBIL, "Histoire de Gentchiscan," 1739; ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici;" KARAMZIN, "Histoire de Russie."

Jenichen or **Ienichen**, yā'ne-kĕn, (GOTTLOB AUGUST,) a German jurist and bibliographer, born at Leipsic in 1709; died in 1750.

Jenisch, von, fon yā'nish, (BERNHARD,) BARON, a German Orientalist, born at Vienna in 1743, became in 1772 keeper of the Imperial Library. He published "Persian Anthology," ("Anthologia Persica," 1778,) and a "History of the Early Kings of Persia after the Establishment of the Mohammedan Religion," ("Historia priorum Regum Persarum post firmatum in Regno Islamismum ex Mohamede Mirkhond," 1792.) Died in 1807.

Jenischius, yā-nis'ke-us, (PAUL,) a Dutch or Flemish writer, born at Antwerp in 1558. He published "Theatrum Animarum." Died in 1647.

Jĕnk'in, (ROBERT,) an English divine, born in the isle of Thanet in 1656. He was educated at Cambridge, and received several preferments; but, refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary, he was deprived of them all. He wrote "The Reasonableness of the Christian Religion," (1696,) and several other works. Died in 1727.

Jenkin or **Jenk'yn**, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan minister, born at Sudbury in 1612. He preached many years in London, and published an "Exposition of the Epistle of Jude," (1652,) which is called an excellent work. His ministry was highly commended by Baxter. He died in Newgate prison in 1685.

See J. SHERMAN, "Memoir of William Jenkin," 1839.

Jĕnk'ins, (ALBERT G.,) an American general, born in Cabell county, Virginia, about 1830. He represented a district of Virginia in Congress, 1857–61. He served under General Lee at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Jĕnk'ins, (DAVID,) a Welsh judge, was born in Glamorganshire in 1586. After the commencement of the civil war he condemned to death several persons who had fought against the king. He was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces, and confined in the Tower, in 1645. Having been brought before the House of Commons on a charge of high treason, he refused to kneel, and called the House "a den of thieves." He was fined £1000, and imprisoned in Newgate. He was released about 1660. He wrote several legal works. Died in 1667.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Jĕnk'ins, (EDWARD,) an English author, born at Bangalore, (Orissa,) in India, in 1838. He was educated at McGill College, Montreal, and at the University of Pennsylvania. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864, was agent-general for Canada, 1874-76, and sat in Parliament as an "Anti-Republican Liberal" of advanced social views, 1874–80. Among his works are "Ginx's Baby," "Lord Bantam," "Little Hodge." D. 1910.

Jĕnk'ins, (HENRY,) an Englishman, celebrated for his longevity, born in Yorkshire in 1501; died in 1670.

Jenkins, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born at Maidstone in 1592; died in 1678.

Jenkins, (JOHN S.,) an American author, born at Albany, New York, February 15, 1818. He published, besides other works, "Lives of the Governors of the State of New York," a "Life of Silas Wright," and a "Life of Jackson," (1847.) Died September 20, 1852.

Jenkins, (Sir LEOLINE,) a British civilian and statesman, born in Glamorganshire in 1623. He fought on the king's side in the civil war, and on the death of Charles became tutor to several families in Wales. He was subsequently obliged by Parliament to leave the country. After the restoration he was chosen principal of Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1665 he was appointed judge in the court of admiralty, and in 1672 ambassador to Holland. On his return he became secretary of state. He was twice chosen member of Parliament for the University of Oxford. His letters and manuscripts, containing valuable diplomatic information, were published, in 2 vols., in 1724. Died in 1685.

Jĕnk'in-son, (ANTHONY,) an Englishman, travelled in Russia and Persia about 1560. His Adventures were published by Hakluyt and Purchas.

Jĕnks, (BENJAMIN,) an English religious writer, born in 1646, was curate of Kenley and Harley. He wrote "Prayers and Offices of Devotion," (1697,) and "Meditations on Important Subjects," (1701.) Died in 1724.

Jenks, (EDWARD,) an English historian, born at Clapham in 1861. He became connected as lecturer and professor with Oxford, Cambridge, and other universities, and published "Constitutional Experiments of the Commonwealth," (1891,) "Law and Politics in the Middle Ages," (1897,) etc.

Jenks, (TUDOR,) author, born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1857. Practised law 1881–87, and was on staff of "St. Nicholas Magazine" 1887–1902. Is the author of numerous works, including "In the Days of Chaucer," "of Shakspeare," "of Milton." etc., "The Book of Famous Sieges," etc. Died 1922.

Jĕn'ner, (EDWARD,) M.D., celebrated for having introduced the practice of vaccination, was born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, England, in 1749. He studied surgery at Sodbury, and afterwards went to London, where he attended the lectures of the celebrated John Hunter, with whom he formed an intimate friendship. He commenced practice at Berkeley, and obtained a high reputation for skill. His attention was first called to the subject of vaccination by hearing a countrywoman remark that she could not take the smallpox, because she had had the cow-pox. Upon investigating the subject, he ascertained that milkers frequently caught a disease from an eruption on the cow's udder, and that to such persons it was impossible to communicate the smallpox by inoculation. Jenner related the circumstance to several eminent men in the profession; but they treated it with ridicule. By further experiments he clearly demonstrated the fact that from one of the several eruptions to which cows were subject, the true cow-pox, as he termed it, could be propagated to the human body, and then from one person to another, and that this was a preventive of the smallpox. After nearly twenty years of experiments, he published "An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ," (1798;) and soon after more than seventy physicians and surgeons signed a declaration of their entire confidence in the truth of Jenner's theory. He was rewarded by Parliament for his discovery by a present of £10,000 in 1802, and a grant of £20,000 in 1870. Died in 1823.

See DR. JOHN BARON, "Life of Dr. Jenner," 1827; DR. VALENTIN, "Notice historique sur le Docteur Jenner," Nancy, 1824; WAN LOF, "Hulde aan E. Jenner," Rotterdam, 1812.

* This name is written in more than twenty different modes, not counting such forms (like Gentchiscan) as are manifest errors.

Jenner, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English physician, born at Chatham in 1815, graduated in London in 1844. He became professor of anatomy in University College in 1848, and professor of clinical medicine there in 1857. He was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the queen in 1862, and physician-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales in 1863. He established the difference between typhus and typhoid fevers, and published "Lectures and Essays on Fever and Diphtheria," (1893.) He was president of the Royal College of Physicians 1881–88. Died December 11, 1898.

Jĕn'nings, (DAVID,) a learned dissenting minister, born in Leicestershire, England, in 1691. He was appointed to an Independent church in Wapping, where he preached about forty years. He wrote "An Appeal to Reason and Common Sense for the Truth of the Holy Scriptures," "An Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals," (1763,) and a "Treatise on Jewish Antiquities," (1766, often reprinted.) Died in 1762.

Jennings, (HENRY CONSTANTINE,) an English antiquary and virtuoso, born at Shiplake, Oxfordshire, in 1731. He had a passion for the collection of medals, antiquities, and works of art, by the purchase of which he ruined his fortune. Died in 1819.

Jennings, (SARAH.) See MARLBOROUGH, DUCHESS OF.

Jensen, (ADOLPH,) a German musician and composer, born at Königsberg in 1837. He was especially distinguished as a song-writer. Died in 1879.

Jensen, (WILHELM,) a German novelist, born near Kiel in 1837. He studied medicine, and after 1860 engaged in journalism, editing several important newspapers. His novels are especially noteworthy for their fine descriptions of the sea. His principal works are "Lieder aus Frankreich," (1871,) and "Rumensteine," (1888.) Died November 24, 1911.

Jenson, (NICOLAS.) See JANSON.

Jĕn'yns, (SOAME,) a distinguished writer and politician, born in London in 1704, was educated at Cambridge. At the age of twenty he married a young lady of a large fortune, from whom he soon after separated. He was several times elected to Parliament, and in 1755 was made a lord of trade. In politics he was a Tory. His writings are conspicuous for elegance of style, wit, and discrimination. Among them we may mention "A Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil," (1757,) "View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion," (1776,) a work which attracted great attention, and several poetical productions. Died in 1787.

Jĕph'sŏn, (ROBERT,) a dramatic writer, and captain in the English army, was born in Ireland in 1736. He wrote, besides other works, the tragedies of "Braganza," (1775,) and "The Count of Narbonne," which were successful, and a poem entitled "Roman Portraits," (1797.) He was master of the horse under twelve successive viceroys of Ireland. Died in 1803.

Jeph'thah, [Heb. יִפְתָּח,] a judge of Israel, about 1200 B.C.

See Judges xi. and xii.

Jequitinhonha, de, dā zhā'ke-teen-yōn'yā, (FRANCISCO GÉ ACAIBA DE **Montesuma**, originally named FRANCISCO GOMES BRANDÃO **Montesuma**,) VISCOUNT, a Brazilian statesman, born at Bahia, March 23, 1794. In 1808 he became a Franciscan monk, but soon abandoned his profession, went to Coimbra, studied medicine and law, and graduated in 1816. Banished from Brazil in 1823, he entered the Senate in 1851. Died in 1870.

Jĕr'dan, (WILLIAM,) a writer and critic, born at Kelso, in Scotland, in 1782. He became a journalist, and in 1817 established the "Literary Gazette," which he edited in an able manner until 1850. He published an interesting work, entitled "Men I have known," (1866.) Died in 1869.

Jereer, Jerîr, or **Djerir**, jĕh-reer', [in German, DSCHERIR,] or, more fully, **Jereer-Ibn-Ateeyah-Attemeemee**, (**Attemimî**,) Ib'n â'tee'yah ât-tę-mee'mee, surnamed ABOO- (ABŪ-) HAZRAH, (â'bōō hâz'rā,) a celebrated Arabian poet, who lived at Bassora, (Basra,) whence he was called EL-BASREE, (or -BASRY.) He excelled in almost every kind of poetry, in panegyric, and in amatory pieces, but was most distinguished for his wit and satiric powers. He died about 730 (or, according to some authorities, about 700) A.D.

Jĕr-ę-mī'ah, [Heb. יִרְמְיָה or יִרְמְיָהוּ; Lat. JEREMI'AS; Fr. JÉRÉMIE, zhā'rā'me'; Ger. JEREMIAS, yā-rā-mee'ās; It. GEREMIA, jā-rā-mee'ā,] a prophet of Judah, who lived about 600 B.C., was one of the four great prophets of the Bible. He was the author of the greater part of the book in the Old Testament which bears his name, and of all the book of Lamentations. He is called JEREMY in the New Testament. (Matthew xxvii. 9.) Died about 580 B.C.

Jeremiah was Patriarch of Constantinople in 1572. The Lutherans sent him a copy of the Confession of Augsburg, hoping to obtain his approval of it; but, on the contrary, he condemned it in many of his writings.

Jérémie. See JEREMIAH.

Jeremie, jĕr'ę-me, (Sir JOHN,) an eloquent lawyer, born in Guernsey in 1795, at the age of twenty was admitted to the bar. In 1824 he was appointed chief justice of Saint Lucia, in the West Indies. When he first went to that island he was opposed to the abolitionists; but, improving the opportunities which he possessed of investigating the subject of slavery, he formed very different views. During the time that he held office in Saint Lucia he ably enforced the laws for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves. On his return to England, in 1831, he published "Four Essays on Colonial Slavery." In 1836 he became justice of the supreme court of Ceylon, and four years later Governor and Captain-General of Sierra Leone, where he died in 1841. He was the author of a "Letter on Negro Emancipation and African Civilization."

Jerichau, yĕr'ĭ-kŏw, (JENS ADOLF,) a Danish sculptor of distinction, was born at Arsens, April 17, 1816; died at Copenhagen, July 25, 1883. His wife, ELIZABETH JERICHAU-BAUMANN, was born at Warsaw, November 19, 1819, and died at Copenhagen, July 11, 1881. She had a good reputation as a painter.

Jerîr. See JEREER.

Jerningham, jer'ning-ăm, (EDWARD,) an English poet, born in 1727. Of his productions we may cite "The Rise and Fall of Scandinavian Poetry," "Essay on the Mild Tenour of Christianity," and "The Shakspeare Gallery," which was praised by Edmund Burke. Died in 1812.

Jĕr-o-bo'am [Heb. יָרָבְעָם] **I.**, first King of Israel, was elected king by the ten tribes who had revolted from Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, 975 B.C. Died about 954 B.C.

See I. Kings xi. to xv.; II. Chronicles ix. to xiv.

Jeroboam II., a son of Joash, became King of Israel in 834 or 825 B.C., and reigned forty-one years.

See II. Kings xii.

Jerome, je-rōm' or jĕr'ŏm, [Lat. HIERON'YMUS; Fr. JÉRÔME, zhā'rōm'; Ger. HIEROM, hee'rom; It. GIROLAMO, je-rol'ā-mo; Sp. GERONIMO, hā-ron'e-mo,] SAINT, or, more fully, **Eu-se'bĭ-us Hi-er-on'ў-mus So-phro'nĭ-us**, one of the most learned of the Latin Fathers of the Church, was born at Stridon, in Dalmatia or in Pannonia, about 340 A.D. After receiving his education at Rome, he visited Gaul, where he collected a valuable library. He next travelled through Thrace, Pontus, and Cappadocia, and finally fixed his residence in Syria. He subsequently went to Jerusalem to study Hebrew. About 382 he returned to Rome, and became secretary to Pope Damasus. Upon the death of that pontiff he removed to a monastery at Bethlehem, where he died in 420 A.D. A large portion of his writings were of a controversial character, exhibiting great learning, eloquence, and ingenuity, though too often betraying bigotry, passion, and bitterness. But the works by which he will ever be remembered and honoured are a treatise on the "Lives and Writings of the Elder Christian Fathers," "Commentaries on the Prophetical Books of the Old Testament, the Gospel of Saint Matthew, and several of the Epistles of Saint Paul," and a translation of the Old and New Testaments into Latin, known in the Romish Church as the "Vulgate."

See ERASMUS, "Vita Doctoris Hieronymi," Bâle, 1519; SCHRÖKH,

"Kirchengeschichte," vol. xi.; MARTIANAY, "Vie de Saint-Jérôme," 1706; F. Z. COLLOMBET, "Histoire de Saint-Jérôme," 1844; JOSÉ DE SIGUENZA, "Vida de San Geronimo," Madrid, 1595; SEBASTIANO DOLCI, "Maximus Hieronymus Vitæ suæ Scriptor," etc., 1758; VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de l'Eloquence chrétienne au quatrième Siècle," 1857; VINCENZO ROMANI, "Compendio storico della Vita e degli Scritti di S. Girolamo," 2 vols., 1844; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jerome OF SANTA FÉ, (sän'tä fā,) a learned Spanish Jew, who lived about 1420. His Hebrew name was JOSHUA LARCHI. After making a careful examination of the prophecies in regard to the Messiah, he was convinced of the truth of Christianity. He wrote a treatise on the errors of the Jewish faith, and another against the Talmud.

Jérôme de Cardie. See HIERONYMUS.

Jerome of Prague, [Lat. HIERON'YMUS PRAGEN'SIS,] one of the most distinguished followers of John Huss, was born in the city from which he took his surname. He studied at the Universities of Paris, Heidelberg, and Cologne, each of which conferred upon him the diploma of D.D. About 1400 he became acquainted with John Huss, whose doctrines he soon after began to preach with great effect in Bohemia, Hungary, and Poland. In 1415, when Huss was arrested, Jerome prepared to go to Constance to defend him. Being informed, however, of the great hostility felt there towards reputed heretics, he retired to Eberlingen, and afterwards attempted to return to Bohemia, but was arrested, and placed in the custody of the Prince of Salzburg, who sent him in chains to Constance, where he was thrown into prison and treated with great cruelty. On a third examination before the council, he signed a recantation of the doctrines of Huss in regard to transubstantiation; but a few months after he bitterly repented of this, and declared that fear of a cruel death alone induced him to do it. He was thereupon condemned as a heretic, and sentenced to be burnt on the 30th of May, 1416. He suffered with the greatest firmness, serenity, and Christian heroism, and his death excited the highest admiration even in his enemies.

Jerome, (JEROME KLAPKA,) an English humourist, born at Walsall in 1859. He was successively clerk, school-master, actor, and journalist, being editor of "Idler" 1892–97, and of "To-Day" 1893–97. His first and greatest success as a humourous writer was with "Three Men in a Boat," (1889.) He subsequently published numerous other works. Died 1927.

Jerome, (WILLIAM TRAVERS,) lawyer, born at New York in 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1884; was assistant district attorney 1888–90; justice 1895–1902; district attorney 1901–09, gaining a record by his vigorous prosecutions of fraudulent acts.

Jĕr'rold, (DOUGLAS WILLIAM,) celebrated as a humourist, a journalist, and a dramatical and satirical writer, was born in London in 1803. He was the son of the manager of Sheerness Theatre, where he imbibed his taste for dramatic literature. He was apprenticed to a printer in London, in which situation he diligently improved his leisure hours in the study of literature and the languages. Shakspeare was his favourite book. His first production was an essay on the opera of "Der Freischütz," which he enclosed anonymously to the editor by whom he was then employed. The article was highly commended, and Jerrold had the satisfaction of placing it in type. Thus encouraged, he wrote "Black-Eyed Susan," (about 1824,) one of the most popular dramas ever acted on the English stage. This was followed by several other plays of great merit. He afterwards became a contributor to "Punch," the popularity of which was rapidly increased by his satirical and witty productions. He also edited successively "The Heads of the People," "The Illuminated Magazine," "The Shilling Magazine," and "Lloyd's Weekly." All of these were very successful, and the last had an immense circulation. Many of his writings have been issued in volume form among which we may mention "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," (new edition, 1846,) "Chronicles of Clovernook," (1846,) "Saint Giles and Saint James," (1851,) "Prisoner of War," "Time Works Wonders," (1854.) and the "Bubbles of the Day." Died in 1857.

Jerrold, (WALTER COPELAND,) grandson of the preceding, was born at Liverpool in 1865. He became a journalist, and published biographies of Faraday, Gladstone, and Holmes, "Electricians and their Marvels," (1895,) and various other works.

Jerrold, (WILLIAM BLANCHARD,) a son of Douglas, was born at London in 1826. He published, besides other works, "A Brage-Beaker with the Swedes, or Notes from the North," (1853,) "Life of Douglas Jerrold," (1859,) "Chronicles of a Crutch," (1860,) "Two Lives," (1865,) "Up and Down in the World," (1866,) "The Children of Lutetia," "The Gavroche Party," (1870,) "London, a Pilgrimage," (1872,) "Life of Napoleon III.," (1874,) etc. He succeeded his father as editor of "Lloyd's Weekly News." Died March 10, 1884.

Jerusalem, yà-roo'zä-lĕm', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a celebrated Protestant divine and pulpit orator, born at Osnabrück, in Germany, in 1709. He was appointed in 1740 court preacher to Duke Charles of Brunswick, and soon after became tutor to his son, Prince Charles William. Through his influence the Caroline College was established at Brunswick. In 1771 he was created vice-president of the consistory at Wolfenbüttel. He published, besides sermons, "Contemplations on the Principal Truths of Religion," (5 vols., 1768–79.) Died in 1789.

Jĕr'vis, (JOHN,) Earl of Saint Vincent, and admiral of the British fleet, born at Meaford, in Staffordshire, in 1734. He entered the navy when ten years old, and in 1760 became a post-captain. In 1778 he commanded an eighty-gun ship in Keppel's action against the French, and in 1782 captured the Pégase, of seventy-four guns. He sat in Parliament several years for various boroughs, until the commencement of the French Revolution, when he sailed at the head of a squadron to the West Indies, with the rank of rear-admiral. He captured Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Saint Lucia. In 1795 he was made admiral of the blue, and commander of the naval force in the Mediterranean. He encountered the Spanish fleet off Cape Saint Vincent in February, 1797, and, though their force was double his own, he gained a complete victory. For this exploit he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and a pension of £3000, and was raised to the peerage, with the titles of Earl of Saint Vincent and Baron Jervis of Meaford. He was appointed first lord of the admiralty in 1801, and retired from that office in 1804. He became admiral of the fleet in 1821. Died in 1823.

Jésabel, the French of JEZEBEL, which see.

Jesi, yā'sĕe, (SAMUELE,) an Italian engraver, born at Milan about 1789, executed a number of excellent plates, after Raphael. Died in 1853.

Jesid. See YEZED.

Jĕs'se, (EDWARD,) an English naturalist and writer, published, besides other works, "Gleanings in Natural History," (3 vols., 1832–35,) and "Scenes and Tales of Country Life," (1844.) Died in 1868.

Jesse, (JOHN HENEAGE,) an English poet and historical writer of the present age. Among his works are "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts," (4 vols., 1839–40,) and "Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents," (1845.) Died in 1874.

Jes'sel, (Sir GEORGE,) an English judge, was born in London, of Jewish parents, in 1824. He was educated at University College, London, and in 1847 was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1865 he was made a bencher and Queen's counsel, was sent to Parliament in 1868 as a Liberal, became solicitor-general in 1871, was knighted in 1872, and in 1873 was appointed master of the rolls and sworn of the Privy Council. He was regarded as the best equity lawyer in Great Britain. Died March 21, 1883.

Jessenius, yĕs-sā'ne-ŭs, (JOHANN,) a physician, born in Hungary in 1566, was employed by the Emperor of Germany. In 1621 he was condemned and executed for having attempted to incite his countrymen to revolt against the house of Austria.

Jĕs'sey, (HENRY,) a learned English divine, born in Yorkshire about 1600. He was ordained after the Episcopal forms, and obtained a living. He subsequently became minister of a Baptist congregation. He com-

menced a new translation of the Bible, but, from the persecutions which he suffered for his religious belief, was unable to finish it. He died in prison in 1663.

Jes'sopp, (AUGUSTUS,) an English author, born at Cheshunt in 1824. He became rector at Scarning in 1879. His works include "Arcady, for Better for Worse," (1887,) "Trials of a Country Parson," (1890,) "Random Roaming," (1893,) "Frivola," (1896,) etc.

Jes'up, (MORRIS KETCHUM,) an American philanthropist, born at Westport, Connecticut, in 1830. He was very active in reform movements, including the Five Points Mission, the Suppression of Vice, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Young Men's Christian Association, etc. He became president of the Museum of Natural History in 1881, and presented it a $100,000 collection of native woods. Died 1908.

Jeune, le, leh zhun, (JEAN,) a celebrated French preacher, born in Franche-Comté in 1592; died in 1672. His sermons were published in 10 vols.

Jevhery or **Djévhéry, jĕv'hà-ree, (Ismaeel-Ibn-Ham'mad,)** an Arabian lexicographer, born at Farab. After travelling through various countries, he settled at Nishapoor, in Persia, where, in 999, he published one of the most perfect of Arabian dictionaries, of which Golius made extensive use in his "Lexicon Arabicum." Died about 1005.

Jev'on, (THOMAS,) an English dramatic writer and actor, who died in 1688, aged about thirty-five.

Jev'ons, (FRANK BYRON,) an English antiquarian writer, born in 1858. He became classical tutor at Durham University in 1882 and was senior proctor 1896–98. He wrote "The Prehistoric Antiquities of the Aryan Peoples," (1890,) "A Manual of Greek Antiquities," (1895,) "An Introduction to the History of Religion," (1896,) etc.

Jev'ons, (WILLIAM STANLEY,) an English economist and author, born at Liverpool, September 1, 1835. He was a grandson of William Roscoe, the historian. He was educated at University College, London, and graduated in 1862 as M.A., after having spent five years as an officer of the mint at Sydney, Australia. He was, 1866–76, professor of logic and mental and moral philosophy at Owens College, Manchester, and in 1875 became professor of political economy in University College, London. Among his works are "Pure Logic," (1864,) "The Coal Question," (1865,) "Elementary Lessons in Logic," (1870,) "Theory of Political Economy," (1871,) "Logic Primer," (1876,) "Political Economy Primer," "Studies in Deductive Logic," (1880.) He was drowned, August 13, 1882.

Jew'ell or **Jew'el, (JOHN,)** Bishop of Salisbury, one of the earliest champions of the Episcopal Church, born at Buden, in Devonshire, in 1522. He studied at Oxford, and graduated in 1540. Under the reign of Edward VI. he openly avowed the Protestant faith, and assisted Peter Martyr in his dispute with the Catholic theologians at Oxford. After the accession of Mary he fled to Germany, (1555,) and at Strasburg again met Martyr, whom he assisted on some of his works. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, Jewell returned to England, and was ordained Bishop of Salisbury in 1559 or 1560. In this position he continued to labour diligently for the advancement of the Protestant religion. He died in 1571, greatly esteemed for his eminent piety and vast theological knowledge. His writings are principally of a controversial nature, and are still highly valued. The most important of these is "Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," ("Apology for the Church of England," 1562,) which is said to have done more for the promotion of the Reformation than any other work.

Jewett, (JOHN HOWARD,) author, born at Westport, Maine, in 1862. Engaged in journalism, and has written many juvenile works, including "The Bunny Stories," "Christmas Stocking Stories," etc.

Jew'ett, (SARAH ORNE,) an American author, born at South Berwick, Maine, September 3, 1849. She wrote "Deephaven," (1877,) "Play-Days," (1878,) "Old Friends and New," (1879,) "Country Byways," (1880,) "The Mate of the Daylight," (1882,) etc. Died 1909.

Jew'itt, (LLEWELLYN,) an English author, born at Kimberworth, November 24, 1816. Among his publications are "The Ceramic Art of Great Britain," (2 vols., 2000 engravings,) "The Stately Homes of England," (partly by S. C. Hall,) "Mountain, River, Lake, and Landscape Scenery of Great Britain." He died in 1886.

Jewsbury, (MARIA JANE,) an English authoress, born in Warwickshire about 1800. Among her principal works are "Phantasmagoria, or Sketches of Life and Literature," (1845,) "Lays of Leisure Hours," (1829,) and "Three Histories." Having been married in 1832 or 1833 to the Rev. William Fletcher, she accompanied him to India, where she died in 1833. Her sister, Geraldine, (1821–89,) wrote a number of novels.

Jex-Blake, (THOMAS WILLIAM,) D.D., an English educator, born in London, January 26, 1832. He was educated at Rugby, and at University College, Oxford, graduating in 1855. He was made principal of Cheltenham College in 1868, head-master of Rugby in 1874, and was dean of Wells 1891–1910. Among his works are "Long Vacation in Continental Picture-Galleries," (1858,) "Life by Faith," (1875,) "Higher Religious Education," (1896,) etc.

Jĕz'e-bĕl, [Heb. אִיזֶבֶל; Fr. JÉSABEL, zhà'zȧ'bĕl',] a daughter of Ethbaal, King of the Zidonians, and wife of Ahab, King of Israel. She was notorious for her cruelty and ill faith. She was killed by being thrown out of a window by the order of Jehu.

Jezid or **Jezed.** See YEZEED.

Jezzar or **Djezzar Ahmed, jĕz'zar ȧH'mĕd,** a Pasha of Acre and Sidon, notorious for his cruelty, was born in Bosnia. After being a slave of Ali Bey in Egypt, he became governor of Cairo. In 1775 he was appointed Pasha of Acre and Sidon, and about 1784 he received the Three Tails. In 1799 he was defeated by the French, and shut himself in Saint-Jean-d'Acre, which, with the aid of Sir Sidney Smith, he successfully defended against Bonaparte. Died in 1804.

Jhering, von, fon yā'rĭng, **(RUDOLF,)** an able German jurist, born at Aurich, in East Friesland, August 22, 1818. He was educated at Heidelberg, Munich, and Göttingen. He held professorships of Roman law successively at Basle, Rostock, Kiel, Giessen, Vienna, and Göttingen. He published the celebrated "Spirit of the Roman Law," (3 vols., 1852–65.) One of his popular works, "The Struggle about Law," ("Der Kampf ums Recht," 1872,) has been very frequently translated. Died in 1892.

Jimmu Lenno, a Japanese hero of tradition, who conquered The islands of Japan and founded the empire in 660 B.C., the year 1 of Japanese chronology. He is regarded as the first of the mikados, but his history is chiefly legendary.

Jĭnă, jin'ą, [a Sanscrit word signifying "victorious,"] one of the many names applied to Vishnu: also the name of a celebrated sage, (called also JAINA, jī'ną,) the founder of the sect of Jains or Jainas. It is also the title of each of the saints who have been deified by the Jains. As the Hindoos have no trustworthy annals, it seems impossible to determine positively the historical character of the Jains. They are commonly regarded as a division or offshoot of the Booddhists. Thus much is certain, that in some of their tenets and customs the Jains closely resemble the Booddhists. They have a peculiar sacred language (not now in use) called the "Jaina Prakrit."

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," and an excellent article on the Jains, by MR. RHYS DAVIDS, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Jirecek, yee'ret-chek, **(HERMENEGILD,)** a Bohemian (Czech) jurist, brother of Joseph Jirecek, was born at Hohenmauth, April 13, 1827. His principal works are on Bohemian and Moravian law.

Jirecek, (JOSEPH,) a Bohemian (Czech) historian, born at Hohenmauth, October 9, 1825. He became connected with the Austrian departments of public instruction and worship, and did much to develop the recent renaissance of Slavic literature throughout Austria-Hungary. His writings have special reference to the literary history of the Slavs of Austria. Died in 1888.

Jirecek, (KONSTANTIN JOSEPH,) a son of Joseph Jirecek, was born at Vienna, July 24, 1854, and became general secretary of the Bulgarian ministry of public instruction. He published a "Bibliography of Bulgarian Literature," (1872,) a "History of the Bulgarians," (1876,) and valuable works on the resources and trade of the Balkan peninsula. In 1884 he was appointed professor of history at Prague.

Jo'ab, [Heb. יוֹאָב,] chief captain of the armies of Israel under King David.

See II. Samuel iii., iv., x., xviii., xix., xx.; I. Kings ii.

Jo'a-chim, [It. GIOACCHINO, jo-âk-kee'no,] an Italian monk, founded the monastery of Flora, in Calabria. He wrote several heretical works, in which he advanced the doctrines of tritheism. Died in 1202 or 1207.

Joachim, (GEORGE.) See RHETICUS.

Joachim, yo'â-kim, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German historian and medallist, born at Halle in 1713. He was professor of history and law at Halle, and wrote several works on history and numismatics. Died in 1667.

Joachim, (JOSEPH,) an eminent Hungarian (Jewish) violinist, composer, and teacher, born at Kittsee, near Presburg, June 28, 1831. He made his first public appearance when only seven years of age. He visited London, and made a tour of the principal cities in Germany. After 1868 he resided in Berlin as Head of the High School for Musical Execution, attached to the Royal Academy of Arts. Died August 15, 1907.

Joachim Murat. See MURAT.

Jōan or **Jo-an'na** [Fr. JEANNE, zhăn; It. GIOVANNA, jo-vân'nâ] I., Queen of Naples, a daughter of Charles, Duke of Calabria, was born in 1327. She was married to Andrew, Prince of Hungary, and in 1343 succeeded her grandfather, Robert, King of Naples. In 1345 Andrew was murdered by conspirators, probably with the connivance of Joan, who soon after married Prince Louis of Tarentum. To avenge the death of Andrew, Louis, King of Hungary, invaded Naples and expelled Joan from the kingdom. Having gained the favour of the pope by ceding Avignon to him, she was restored to the throne in 1352. She was married in 1376 to her fourth husband, Otho of Brunswick, but continued to be childless. In 1381 Naples was invaded by Charles Durazzo, who captured Joan and put her to death in 1382.

See "Historical Life of Joanna of Sicily," London, 2 vols., 1824; GIANNONE, "Storia civile del Regno di Napoli;" V. MIGNOT, "Histoire de Jeanne I, Reine de Naples," 1764; D. CRIVELLI, "Della prima e della seconda Giovanna, Regine di Napoli," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," (under "Jeanne.")

Joan (or **Giovanna**) **II.,** daughter of the Duke of Durazzo, succeeded her brother Ladislaus on the throne of Naples in 1414. She was notorious for her licentious conduct and the number of her favourites. She died in 1435, leaving the kingdom in a very unsettled state.

See D. CRIVELLI, "Della prima e della seconda Giovanna, Regine di Napoli," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Joan, POPE, supposed by most authorities to be a fabulous character, is placed by several writers in the ninth century. Having assumed male attire, she went to Rome, and became so celebrated for her ecclesiastical knowledge that upon the death of Leo IV. she was unanimously elected pope. She was, however, one day seized with the pains of childbirth as she was proceeding to the Lateran Basilica, and died in the street, after a pontificate of two years, five months, and four days. She was buried without honours. Other accounts state that upon the discovery of the imposture she was stoned to death by the populace. David Blondel, a Protestant historian, was the first to show this story to be a fiction, although it was in circulation as early as the thirteenth century.

See J. LENFANT, "Histoire de la Papesse Jeanne," 1730; S. BARING-GOULD, "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," 1867; DÖLLINGER, "Papst-Fabeln," 1863.

Joan, Queen of Castile, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic, was married in 1496 to Philip, Archduke of Austria. In 1500 she gave birth to Prince Carlos, afterwards Charles V. of Germany. She soon after lost her reason; and when, upon the death of Isabella, she became Queen of Castile, it was necessary that a regent should be appointed. Died in 1555.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella;" MARIANA, "Historia de España."

Joan, (**Jeanne,**) daughter and heiress of Henry I. of Navarre, and queen of Philippe le Bel of France, was born in 1272. Upon her marriage with the French monarch she retained authority over her hereditary dominions of Navarre and Champagne. She carried on a successful war against the Castilians and Aragonese, assisted her husband in the councils and administration of affairs in France, established a college in Navarre, and was a liberal patroness of learning. In 1297, Count de Bar having invaded Champagne, the queen marched against him at the head of her troops, cut his army in pieces, and carried him prisoner to Paris. Died in 1305.

Joan d'Albret. See JEANNE D'ALBRET.

Jōan of Arc, or **Jeanne Darc,** zhăn dârk, surnamed THE MAID OF ORLEANS, [Fr. LA PUCELLE D'ORLÉANS, là pü'sĕl' dor'là'ôn',] the most illustrious of the heroines of history, was born in the hamlet of Dom-Remy, in Lorraine, about 1411. She was the daughter of poor and religious peasants, who implanted in her heart at an early age the seeds of that exalted enthusiasm which subsequently obtained so absolute an ascendency over her character. At this time the rival factions of the Orléanists or Armagnacs and the Burgundians desolated France by their wars. The former supported the claims of Charles VII.; while the latter had sworn allegiance to Henry V. of England. Joan from infancy had imbibed the principles of the Orléanists, by whom she was surrounded. Her devotion to their cause was increased by the cruelties which she frequently saw the enemy commit. She was untiring in her efforts to relieve the sufferings of the poor around her, and even sold her bed and the greater part of her clothing in order to procure them supplies. She afterwards stated that as early as the age of thirteen she received commands from Heaven to go and liberate France. These commands continued to be repeated; but her parents endeavoured to suppress her enthusiasm. She, however, obtained the assistance of an uncle, who introduced her to De Baudricourt, the commander of a neighbouring fortress, before whom her voices, as she termed them, had ordered her to lay her divine commission. That officer at first treated her assertions with scorn; but finally, on account of the disasters that his prince had suffered, he gave her the assistance which she had requested, and in February, 1429, with a guard of five or six men, she set out on her journey for Chinon, where Charles then held his court. At this time his cause appeared to be almost desperate. Orléans, which was the only place of importance that remained to him, was closely besieged by the English. Joan appeared before him, and declared that her mission was to raise the siege and to conduct him to Rheims to be crowned. At this period she had reached her eighteenth year, and possessed a very beautiful countenance and noble form. Charles was convinced of the truthfulness of her statements, and, notwithstanding the opposition of his ecclesiastics and courtiers, raised her to the rank of a military commander, and placed a considerable body of troops at her disposal. She entered Orléans about the last of April, 1429, with a convoy of provisions, and in one week raised the siege. In battle Joan displayed great personal bravery. She subsequently gained the battles of Jargeau and Patay, in the latter of which the noted Talbot was made prisoner. Several important cities surrendered to her without resistance; and in less than three months from the time that she received her military command, Charles was crowned at Rheims, in the cathedral consecrated to the coronation of the French sovereigns. She then petitioned the king that she might be permitted to return home; but he prevailed on her to continue in the army. The following spring, as she was making a sortie against the Burgundians near Compiègne, she was captured by them and subsequently handed over to the English, who, with the Bishop of Beauvais and the University of Paris, urgently demanded her execution as a sorceress. The King of England granted their request, and Joan, after a mock-trial at Rouen, was condemned to be burnt. On the 31st of May, 1431, she was dressed in the garb of the victims of the Inquisition, and, amidst the clamours of assembled thousands, conducted to the stake, where, in a short time, her body was consumed. She died declaring that

her voices had not deceived her, and with the name of Jesus on her lips. Many of those who had most eagerly sought her death were melted to tears; and even the executioner declared that he had committed an unpardonable sin. A secretary of the King of England also said, "We are lost! we have burned a saint." Thus perished the Maid of Orleans, against whom not the slightest crime could be proved. If the inspiration which she received came not from the source to which she attributed it, it was at least the offspring of bravery, of generosity, of patriotism, of those virtues which have raised to immortality so many of the great and good. In the high-coloured and eulogistic account given of her by Michelet, he remarks, "She had the goodness of the ancient martyrs, but with this difference: the early Christians remained pure and virtuous only in retiring from the encounter and in separating themselves from the struggles and temptations of the world, while she was benign in the fiercest conflicts, good among the bad, gentle even in war; 'into war, that triumph of the devil, she carried the spirit of Heaven.' This tenderness of heart she had for all men. She wept after the victories, and relieved the sufferings of the wounded English." Her death stamped indelible infamy on all the parties connected with the war,—on the Burgundians for delivering her to her inveterate enemies, on the English and their French allies for their inhuman cruelty and thirst for revenge, and on her own prince and party for not making a powerful attempt to save her.

See BARTHÉLEMY DE BEAURGARD, "Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc," 2 vols., 1847; DESJARDINS, "Vie de Jeanne d'Arc," 1854; VALLET DE VIRIVILLE, "Nouvelles Recherches sur la Famille, etc. de Jeanne Darc," 1854; LENGLET-DUFRESNOY, "Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc," 1753; LE BRUN DE CHARMETTES, "Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc," 4 vols., 1817; ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, "Jeanne d'Arc," 1852; JULES MICHELET, "Jeanne d'Arc," 1853; R. M. EVANS, "Story of Joan of Arc," 1847; A. M. MENEGHELLI, "Giovanna d'Arc," Padua, 1841; MICHELET, "History of France;" CARL LIEBELT, "Dziewica Orleanska ustep dziejów Francyi," Posen, 1847; GUIDO GOERRES, "Die Jungfrau von Orleans," 1834; HARRIET PARR, "Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc," 1866; THOMAS DE QUINCEY, "Miscellaneous Essays."

Joan [Sp. JUAÑA, HOO-ăn'yȧ] **Henriquez**, (ĕn-ree'kĕth,) Queen of Aragon and Navarre, daughter of Frederick Henriquez, of the blood-royal of Castile, and admiral of that kingdom. In 1444 she was married to John II. of Aragon, and in 1452 gave birth to Ferdinand the Catholic. She was a princess of great energy of character and of uncommon mental endowments; and to her advice and assistance many of the successes of John II. are to be attributed. Died in 1468.

Joanes, HO-ȧ'nĕs, or **Juanes**, HOO-ȧ'nĕs, (VINCENTE,) an eminent Spanish painter, born in Valencia in 1523, studied at Rome, and was regarded as the greatest artist of the Valencian school. Died in 1579. Among his most important works may be mentioned Christ after death borne by the angels, the Saviour with the two prophets, and a Saint Francis.

Joannes. See JOHN.

Joannes Comnenus. See CALO-JOANNES.

Joannes Massiliensis. See CASSIAN, (JOHN.)

Joannet, zhō'ȧ'nȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dôle in 1716; died in 1789.

Joanny, zhō'ȧ'ne', the assumed name of JEAN BAPTISTE BERNARD BRISSEBARRE, a famous French tragic actor, born at Dijon in 1775, and who is said to have been nearly equal to Talma. Died in 1849.

João (or **Joam**) OF PORTUGAL. See JOHN.

João or **Juan**, surnamed DE DIOS or DE DIEU. See DIEU.

Jo'ash [Heb. יוֹאָשׁ] or **Je-ho'ash**, King of Judah, and son of Ahaziah. He ascended the throne when seven years of age, and reigned virtuously forty years. He was assassinated by his servants in 838 B.C.

See II. Chronicles xxiii. and xxiv.; II. Kings xi. and xii.

Joash or **Jehoash**, King of Israel, succeeded his father, Jehoahaz, 839 or 840 B.C., and reigned sixteen years.

See II. Kings xiii.; II. Chronicles xxv. 17.

Job, [Heb. אִיּוֹב; Gr. *Ἰώβ*; Arabic, AIYOOB, (AIYOUB or AIYÛB,) ī'yōōb'; Ger. HIOB, hee'op; It. GIOBBE, job'bȧ,] a patriarch of Uz, (a country which is believed by many to be the same as Idumæa,) who is supposed to have lived in a very remote antiquity. One of the most sublime books of the Old Testament bears his name and gives an account of his life and virtues. By many it has been thought that Job was an allegorical character; but there appears to be little reason for this supposition. He is mentioned by the prophet Ezekiel, (xv. 16,) and by Saint James, (v. 11,) as a real person. Much controversy has arisen about the age in which he lived, and the author of the book; but both these points remain unsettled. This work was written in Hebrew, with a mixture of Arabic.

Job or **Aiyoob**, ī'yōōb', (SOLOMON,) an African prince, son of a king of Bondoo, in Senegambia. In 1730 he was sold to the English, who carried him to Maryland, where he became a slave. His story interested General Oglethorpe and others, who ransomed him and sent him to England in 1733. He was presented at court, and attracted much attention. He produced an interesting geographical account of his native country, and wrote from memory, it is said, three copies of the Koran. He returned to Bondoo about 1735.

Jobard, zhō'bȧr', (J. B. A. M.,) a writer on social economy, born in Haute-Marne, France, in 1792. He lived in Belgium. Died in 1861.

Jobbé-Duval, zhō'bȧ' dü'vȧl', (ARMAND MARIE FÉLIX,) a French painter, born at Carhaix, July 16, 1821. He went to Paris in 1829, and was a pupil of Paul Delaroche. He is best known by his refined and delicate religious pictures and his portraits. Died April 2, 1889.

Jobert, zhō'baiR', (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit and antiquary, born at Paris in 1637. For some time he was a professor of rhetoric in his native city, and afterwards became celebrated as a preacher. He was the author of several treatises on medals. Died in 1719.

Jobert de Lamballe, zhō'baiR' dẹh lŏN'bȧl', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) an eminent French surgeon, born at Lamballe in 1799. He lectured in Paris, and published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Plastic Surgery," ("Traité de Chirurgie plastique," 2 vols., 1849.) He became surgeon to the emperor in 1854. Died in 1867.

Jo-cas'tą or **Jo-cas'te**, [Gr. *Ἰοκάστη*; Fr. JOCASTE, zhō'kȧst',] sometimes called **Epicaste**, the wife of Laius, and the mother of Œdipus. According to tradition, she was married to Œdipus without knowing who he was, and hung herself after she discovered the relationship between them.

Joç'ę-lўn, (ADA MARIA,) an English novelist, born at Aldershot in 1860. She has written "A Big Stake," (1892,) "A Regular Fraud," (1896,) "Miss Rayburn's Diamonds," (1897,) etc.

Joç'ę-lўn, (ROBERT,) LORD, M.P., an English politician, born in 1816, visited China about 1840, and published "Six Months in China." Died in 1854.

Jo-cha'nan or **Jo-ha'nan Ben E-lī-e'zer**, a Jewish rabbi, born in Palestine about 184 A.D. He compiled the "Jerusalem Gemara," a part of the Talmud. He is said to have died in 279 A.D.

Jöcher or **Joecher**, yö'kẹr, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) an eminent German scholar and writer, born at Leipsic in 1694. He became professor of philosophy and history at Leipsic about 1730. His most important work is a "Universal Dictionary of Learned Men," ("Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon," 4 vols., 1750–51,) which is highly esteemed. Supplements have been published by Adelung and others. Died in 1758.

Jochmus, yoK'mûs, (ALBRECHT,) a German general, born at Hamburg in 1808. About 1838 he was sent by Lord Palmerston to Constantinople to plan a campaign in Syria. He became general-in-chief of the allied armies of England and Turkey in December, 1840. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs by the Archduke John, Vicar of the German empire, in May, 1849, and resigned in December of that year. Died in 1881.

Jocundus. See GIOCONDO, (GIOVANNI.)

Jode, de, dẹh yo'dẹh, (ARNOLD,) son of Pieter, Jr., noticed below, was born about 1636. He is said to have been inferior to his grandfather and father as an engraver. While in London, in 1667, he engraved for Charles I. "Mercury Instructing Cupid," by Correggio. Among his other works is "The Infant Jesus embracing Saint John."

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Jode, de, (PIETER,) a Flemish engraver, born in 1570; died in 1634. Among the most important of his productions may be mentioned "The Last Judgment," by Cousin, and "Jesus Christ giving the Keys to Saint Peter," by Rubens.

Jode, de, (PIETER or PETRUS,) Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp about 1606. He engraved numerous pictures from Rubens, Van Dyck, Titian, and other artists. Among his best works is "The Visitation of the Virgin," after Rubens. Died after 1660.

Jodelle, zho'dĕl', (ÉTIENNE,) Lord of Lymodin, born at Paris in 1532. He was one of the seven French poets termed the "Pleiades." He is said to have been the first to write plays in the French language and to introduce choruses after the Greek manner. It is said that his fluency of composition was so great that on a wager he composed in one night five hundred Latin verses on a given subject. He died poor in 1573. His principal production was the tragedy of "Cleopatra." (1552.)

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Poésie Française au seizième Siècle."

Jo-do'cus (or **Jus'tus**) OF GHENT, known also by the Italian name of GIUSTO DA GUANTO, a Flemish painter, who about 1465–74 painted "The Communion of the Apostles" at Urbino. Very little is known about him.

Jo'drell, (RICHARD PAUL,) **an English dramatic** writer, born in 1745.

Joffre, zhofR, (JOSEPH JACQUES CESAIRE,) French marshal, was born at Rivesaltes, Jan. 12, 1852; fought in the Franco-German War 1870; served in Indo-China and Senegal; and was chief of staff in command of the armies in the field when the World War began. He was commander-in-chief of all the French armies Dec., 1915–Dec., 1916; created Marshal Dec. 26, 1916; and elected to the French Academy, Feb., 1918.

Joecher. See JÖCHER.

Jo'el, [Heb. יוֹאֵל; Gr. Ἰωήλ,] one of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, is supposed to have lived in the reign of Uzziah, about 800–750 B.C. A passage of his prophecy is quoted in Acts ii. 17.

Joerdens. See JÖRDENS.

Joffredus. See JOUFFROI.

Jof'frid, an English abbot of Lincolnshire, lived in the twelfth century. Peter de Blois, a writer of the time of Henry II., states that Joffrid was the founder of the University of Cambridge.

Jogues, zhog, (ISAAC,) a French Jesuit, born at Orléans in 1607, spent many years in Canada as a missionary. He was killed by the Mohawks in 1646.

Johann, (princes of Germany.) See JOHN.

Johanneau, zho'ăn'nō', (ÉLOI,) a French antiquary, born near Blois in 1770. He was one of the founders of the Académie Celtique. In 1811 he became imperial censor of books. He wrote on botany, Celtic monuments, and other subjects. Died in 1851.

Johannaeus, (FINNUS.) See JONSSON, (FINN.)

Johannes, the Latin for JOHN, which see.

Johannes Antiochenus. See JOHN OF ANTIOCH.

Johannes Climacus. See CLIMACUS.

Johannes Secundus. See EVERARD, (JOHANNES.)

Johannot, zho'ăn'no', (CHARLES,) eldest son of François, noticed below, was born at Frankfort about 1790. He was a skilful engraver, and produced illustrations of the life of Saint Genevieve of Brabant. Died in 1825.

Johannot, (CHARLES HENRI ALFRED,) an engraver and painter, second son of François, noticed below, was born at Offenbach in 1801. Died in 1837.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Johannot, (FRANÇOIS,) a German designer and engraver, of French extraction, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, and lived about 1790. He settled at Paris with his partner, Charles André.

Johannot, (TONY,) a painter and wood-engraver, a son of the preceding, was born at Offenbach in 1803. He gained a wide reputation as a designer and engraver of vignettes for books. Among the works which he illustrated are "Werther," the plays of Molière, "Manon Lescaut," "Jérôme Paturot," and "The Vicar of Wakefield." Died in Paris in 1852.

John [Gr. Ἰωάννης; Lat. JOHAN'NES; Fr. JEAN, zhŏN; It. GIOVANNI, jo-vän'nee] THE DIVINE, commonly called SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST, with his brother James, was among the first to become a disciple of our Saviour when He commenced his ministry. John was made one of the twelve apostles; and his gentle, loving spirit appears to have especially endeared him to his divine Master. He spoke of himself as "the disciple whom Jesus loved." He was with his Master in the garden of Gethsemane. When our Saviour was nailed to the cross, He commended his mother to the care of the beloved disciple. After the resurrection and ascension of Jesus, Saint John became one of the most prominent of the propagators of the Christian religion. Syria and Asia Minor were the principal scenes of his labours. We are told by Tertullian and Saint Jerome that under the reign of Domitian, by the order of a Roman proconsul, he was immersed in a caldron of boiling oil, and that in this terrible ordeal he was miraculously preserved, so that he sustained not the slightest injury. After this he was banished to the isle of Patmos, where he wrote the Apocalypse, or Revelation. He also wrote three Epistles, and the Gospel according to Saint John. He is supposed to have died at Ephesus in 99 A.D., at the age of ninety-four.

In recent years there has been a sharp discussion as to the authorship of Saint John's Gospel. Orthodox theologians in general, with many Unitarians, like Ezra Abbot and E. H. Sears, assert that Saint John was its author.

Among all the disciples of Christ, John appears to have most fully comprehended the character and spirit of his divine Master. He first announced in clear and concise terms the great central truth of Christianity, that "God is love,"—a truth which, in his view, finds its fullest proof in the great fact that God gave His Son for the salvation of the world. (See John iii. 16, 17; and I. Epistle iv. 8, 9, 10.) The soul of "the beloved disciple" seems ever filled with the one theme. Love, not fear, is to be the motive of obedience:—"If ye love me, keep my commandments." The love to which he refers is not a mere sentiment, but a living power:—"This is the love of God, that we keep his commandments." (See John xiv. 15, 21, 23; I. Epistle iv.)

See F. A. THOLUCK, "Commentary on the Gospel of John," the 7th edition of which was translated into English by DR. C. P. KRAUTH, Philadelphia, 1859; WEGSCHEIDER, "Introduction to the Gospel of Saint John," Göttingen, 1806; ABBOT, "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel;" E. H. SEARS, "The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ," 1872.

John I., surnamed ZIMIS'CES, [Gr. Τζιμισκῆς,] became Emperor of the East in 969 A.D. He carried on a successful war against the Rossi, or Russians, and quelled serious disturbances in his eastern provinces. He died of poison, as he was returning to Constantinople, in 975. He is said to have been a man of superior talents.

John III., of the family of Ducas, surnamed VATAT'ZES, born in Thrace in 1193, succeeded his father-in-law, Theodore Lascaris, in 1222, as Emperor of the East. Constantinople being then in possession of the Latins, John fixed his capital at Nicæa, in Bithynia. In 1235 he besieged Constantinople, but was repulsed. He, however, reconquered all the other possessions belonging to the Greek Empire which had been taken by the Latins. John was a liberal patron of the useful arts, and did much to promote the welfare of his subjects. Died in 1255.

John IV. (**Las'caris**) succeeded his father Theodore as Emperor of the East in 1259, when he was aged but six years. He was deprived of the crown in 1261 by Michael Palæologus, who put out his eyes and imprisoned him during the remainder of his life.

John V. See CANTACUZENUS.

John VI., (**Palæol'ogus,**) born in 1332, was a son of Andronicus, whom he succeeded on the imperial throne of Constantinople in 1341. He was afterwards imprisoned by one of his sons. During these intestine troubles the Turks attacked the capital, and forced John to conclude a disgraceful treaty. He left the throne to his son Manuel. Died in 1391.

John VII. (**Palæologus**) succeeded his father Manuel on the throne of Constantinople in 1425. Being unable to oppose the Turkish invaders, he sought the assistance of the Latins; and, in order to cement the

union, he formed a reconciliation between the Eastern and Western Churches, which, however, lasted but a short period. Died in 1448. He was succeeded by his brother, Constantine XIII.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

John [Sp. JUAN, HOO-ăn'] **I.**, son of Peter (Pedro) IV., was born in 1350, and ascended the throne of Aragon in 1387. Died in 1395.

John (Juan) II., King of Aragon and Navarre, born in 1397, was one of the bravest and most enterprising of the Spanish sovereigns. In 1425 he ascended the throne of Navarre, as the husband of Queen Blanche, and three years later was appointed by his brother Alfonso V. to the government of Aragon. Blanche died soon after, and in 1447 he married Joan Henriquez, of the blood-royal of Castile, who became the mother of Ferdinand the Catholic. He became King of Aragon in 1458. He carried on long and successful wars against Henry IV. of Castile and Louis XI. of France. He also suppressed a formidable rebellion of the Catalans. Died in 1479.

See PRESCOTT, "Ferdinand and Isabella," chap. ii.; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

John (Juan) I., King of Castile and Leon, was born in 1358. He succeeded his father Henry (Henrique) II. in 1379. He subsequently invaded Portugal, but met with a total defeat at Aljubarota in August, 1385. Died in 1390.

John II., King of Castile and Leon, son of Henry (Henrique) III., born in 1404, was proclaimed sovereign two years later. He carried on successful wars against the Kings of Aragon and Navarre and the Moors of Granada. By his first wife, Maria of Aragon, he left three children, one of whom succeeded him as Henry (Henrique) IV. By his second queen, Isabella, he had a daughter, afterwards illustrious as Isabella the Catholic. Though a feeble sovereign, he was a liberal patron of learning, and his reign was distinguished for the revival of literature in Castile. Died in 1454.

See PRESCOTT, "Ferdinand and Isabella," chap. i.; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

John (Hans, hăns) I. OF DENMARK and II. OF SWEDEN, son of Christian I., of the house of Oldenburg, born in 1455, ascended the throne in 1481. About the year 1500 the Swedes rebelled against him because he had garrisoned the fortresses with Danish and German troops. He was finally obliged to resign all claims to the Swedish crown. Died in 1513.

John, King of England, surnamed SANSTERRE, ("Lackland,") the youngest son of Henry II. by his queen, Eleanor of Guienne, was born at Oxford in 1166. The king at first created him Earl of Montague, in Normandy, and in 1178 made him Lord of Ireland. In 1189 he married the daughter and sole heiress of William, Earl of Gloucester. The same year he was a confederate in the rebellion of his brother Richard. On the accession of the latter to the throne he gave John several earldoms, including about one-third of the kingdom. Soon after Richard's departure on the crusade for the Holy Land, John formed plans to obtain the crown on the event of the king's death, in opposition to the rights of his nephew Arthur, Duke of Bretagne, whom Richard had recognized as his heir. When John was informed of his brother's imprisonment in Germany, he immediately attempted to usurp the throne, but was kept in check by the loyalty of the nobles. On the king's return to England, in 1194, he deprived John of all his estates and compelled him to make a humble submission. Richard died in France in 1199, leaving his kingdom to John, who was then with him. That prince hastened to establish his authority in Normandy and his other dominions, and was crowned at Westminster in May, 1199. In 1201 he obtained a divorce from his wife, and married Isabella of Angoulême. Philip Augustus of France espoused the cause of Arthur, who commenced hostilities against John and gained several victories, but was subsequently taken prisoner by his uncle and conveyed to Rouen. Nothing further was heard from him; but the probability is that he was murdered. The war afterwards went entirely against the King of England, who in the course of two years lost the greater part of his continental possessions. During this period he drew upon himself the hostility of the Roman pontiff by insisting on his right to appoint the Archbishop of Canterbury, that see being then vacant. The pope excommunicated him and laid the kingdom under an interdict, (1208.) John, however, paid no attention to the thunders of the Vatican, but imprisoned or banished the bishops and clergy who obeyed the pope's orders. Meanwhile he reduced Llewellyn, a Welsh prince, to subjection, and suppressed a rebellion in Ireland. Finally the pope, having formally deposed him and absolved his subjects from their oaths of allegiance, instigated the French king to invade England. John, perceiving his danger, made an abject submission to the papal legate, and resigned to him the kingdoms of England and Ireland, (1213.) Philip was then forbidden to prosecute his enterprise. For a long time John's tyranny had excited the hatred of his barons. This was increased by Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, presenting them with the charter of Henry I., exhorted them to obtain the liberties therein granted. A numerous body of barons solemnly swore to regain their rights or to levy an unceasing war on the king. King John, being supported by the pope, scornfully refused to make any concessions to the barons, who raised a powerful force and marched to London, where the citizens gladly received them. On the 15th of June, 1215, John consented to grant all that they required, and signed at Runnymede the famous Magna Charta. Scarcely had he done this before he induced the pope to absolve him from these obligations and to excommunicate several of his opponents. He also brought into England large bodies of foreign troops, and gained several victories over the barons. The latter then chose Louis, Dauphin of France, as their king. This prince landed at Sandwich in May, 1216. John would probably have been successful, (for dissensions were already breaking out in the camp of Louis,) had he not been carried off by a fever in October of that year. John has left one of the darkest names in the history of the English kings. He was extremely cruel, fickle, and licentious, without a redeeming virtue. He had, by his queen Isabella, five children, the eldest of whom succeeded him as Henry III. The second, Richard, was elected King of the Romans in 1257.

See HUME, "History of England;" HALLAM, "Constitutional History of England;" JOSEPH BERINGTON, "History of Henry II. and of Richard I. and John, his Sons," 1790; LINGARD, "History of England."

John [Fr. JEAN, zhŏN] **I.**, a posthumous son of Louis X., King of France, was born in 1316. Though he lived but eight days, he is recorded among the French monarchs.

See N. DE MONMERQUÉ, "Dissertation historique sur Jean I. Roi de France," 1844.

John (Jean) II., surnamed LE BON, ascended the throne of France upon the death of his father, Philip of Valois, in 1350. Charles, King of Navarre, having accepted an invitation to meet John at Rouen, was there imprisoned, and several of his lords put to death. The people of Navarre applied to England for assistance, and Edward the Black Prince invaded France at the head of an army. John marched against him with 60,000 men, was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, fought in 1356, and conducted to London, where he was received with great honour by Edward III. While he remained in England a civil war broke out in France with the peasantry, known in history by the name of "La Jacquerie." In this revolt the castles of the nobility were plundered and burnt and the inmates massacred. These ravages continued for two years, until the dauphin, assisted by several powerful lords, defeated the peasants, putting thousands of them to the sword. In 1360, peace having been concluded between France and England, John returned to his capital; but, finding much opposition made by the nobles to the conditions of the treaty, he again visited England, to confer with King Edward. He was soon after taken ill, and died in London in 1364.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" FROISSART, "Chronicles;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" HENRI MARTIN, "Histoire de France."

John I. OF NAVARRE. See JOHN II. OF FRANCE.

John II. OF NAVARRE. See JOHN II. OF ARAGON.

John III. OF NAVARRE, or **Jean d'Albret**, zhŏn dăl'brā', began to reign in 1494. In 1512 Ferdinand the Catholic invaded Navarre and drove John from the throne. Died in 1516.

John I., King of Poland, a son of Casimir IV., was born in 1459, and succeeded his father in 1492. He waged war against the Tartars and Turks. Died in 1501.

John II. OF POLAND. See CASIMIR V.

John III. OF POLAND. See SOBIESKI.

John [Port. JOÃO or JOAM, zho-ŏwn'] **I.**, surnamed THE GREAT, King of Portugal, the natural son of Peter I., was born in 1357. On the death of his brother Ferdinand, in 1385, he assumed the regal power in opposition to the rights of Ferdinand's daughter Beatrix, who had married John I., King of Castile. This led to a war with Spain, in which the Portuguese monarch gained several important victories and firmly established his power. He subsequently carried on a successful war against the Moors of Africa. During his reign the Portuguese commenced those maritime expeditions which soon after rendered them so celebrated. Under the command of his son, Prince Henry, they discovered Madeira, the Canaries, the Azores, and several places on the western coast of Africa. Died in 1433.

See LA CLÈDE, "Histoire générale de Portugal;" FERNANDO LOPEZ, "Chronica del Rey João I.," 3 vols., 1644; MANOEL MONTEIRO, "Joannes Portugaliæ Reges," 1742.

John (João) II., King of Portugal, surnamed THE PERFECT, son of Alfonso V., was born in 1455, and ascended the throne in 1481. At the age of sixteen years he fought against the African Moors and took Arzile and Tangiers, and five years later gained the battle of Toro over the Castilians. Soon after his coronation he quelled a powerful conspiracy formed against him by his nobles. He encouraged the spirit of enterprise among the Portuguese, and fitted out a squadron destined for the East Indies and the Eastern Seas. Died in 1495.

See VASCONCELLOS, "Vida y Acciones del Rey Don Juan II.," 1639, (translated into French, 1641;) DAMIÃO DE GOES, "Chronica do Principe Dom João Rey," etc., 1567; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

John (João) III., King of Portugal, born in 1502, succeeded his father, Emanuel the Great, in 1521. In 1524 he married Catherine of Austria, to whose brother, Charles V., he gave his sister Isabella in marriage. He colonized Brazil, and sent to the Eastern Seas a fleet, by which Japan was discovered. He established the Inquisition in Portugal and its colonies. Died in 1557.

John (João) IV., surnamed THE FORTUNATE, chief of the dynasty of Braganza, was born in 1604. He threw off the authority of Spain, to which Portugal had been subjected since the days of Philip II., and became king in 1640. He enacted many wise and beneficial laws, and died, greatly regretted by the nation, in 1656.

See VERTOT, "Histoire des Révolutions de Portugal," 1689.

John (João) V., King of Portugal, born in 1689, succeeded his father, Peter II., in 1707. He joined the allies against France and Spain about 1702. After the peace of Utrecht (1713) he devoted his time to the encouragement of education and commerce. Died in 1750.

See "Vida, Successos e Fallecimento do Rey João V.," Lisbon, 1750; FERDINAND DENIS, "Portugal."

John (João) VI. of Portugal, was born in 1769, and was appointed Regent of Portugal in 1793 on account of the derangement of his mother, Maria I., who was then queen-regnant. In 1807, when the French invaded Portugal, he sailed to Brazil, where he received the title of emperor. He returned in 1821, soon after which the Brazilians revolted and declared themselves independent. Died in 1826.

See "Histoire de Jean VI, Roi de Portugal," 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

John, KING OF SCOTLAND. See BALIOL.

John OF RUSSIA. See IVAN.

John (Johan, yo'hăn) **I.**, King of Sweden, the last of the dynasty of Sverker, succeeded Eric in 1216. He was very active in establishing Christianity. Died in 1222.

John II. OF SWEDEN. See JOHN I. OF DENMARK.

John III., King of Sweden, the second son of Gustavus Vasa, was born in 1537. He married Catherine Jagellon, daughter of Sigismund, King of Poland. In 1560 he visited England, to negotiate a marriage between his elder brother Eric and Queen Elizabeth, in which he was unsuccessful. In 1568 he deposed Eric and ascended the throne in his stead. Influenced by his queen, he attempted to re-establish the Catholic religion, but was effectually resisted by his brother Charles, Duke of Sudermania, at the head of the Protestants. Died in 1592.

John, King, or Emperor, of Abyssinia, was known as Prince Kassai or Kasa, (Lij Kassa,) and was Under-Governor of Adowa. In 1867 the Emperor Theodore made him one of the kings of Tigré. In 1868 he assisted the English in their march against Theodore, after whose fall John received from the conquerors large amounts of military stores. Civil wars followed, but in 1872 John was crowned at Axoom. In 1876 he repelled an Egyptian invasion, and in 1879 he received the allegiance of Menilek, King of Shoa. Died March 12, 1889.

John (Jean) I., Duke of Bretagne, was born in 1217. Having attempted to check the papal encroachments, the pope excommunicated him, and he was obliged to go to Rome to obtain absolution. Died in 1284.

John II., son of the preceding, was born in 1239. He married Beatrix, daughter of Henry III. of England, from whom he received the title of Count of Richemont. He was also made a peer of France by Philippe le Bel. He was killed at the ordination of Clement V. at Lyons by the falling of a wall.

John III., Duke of Bretagne, surnamed THE GOOD, succeeded his father, Arthur II., in 1312. He is said to have been a just and benevolent prince. Died in 1341.

John IV., Duke of Bretagne, known as JEAN DE MONTFORT, half-brother of the preceding, was born in 1293. John (Jean) III., having no children, willed the dukedom to Charles de Blois; but Jean de Montfort, regarded by many as the legitimate heir, soon reduced all the towns and provinces to his subjection, and went to England to render homage to King Edward for his estates. On his return he was summoned before the court of peers to prove his claims to Bretagne. The peers decided against him, and he raised an army to defend his rights, but was shortly after taken prisoner by the Duke of Normandy and confined in the tower of Louvre at Paris. In the mean time the war was carried on with energy by his duchess, Jeanne of Flanders. At the expiration of nearly four years, John escaped, disguised as a merchant. He died soon after, in 1345.

See DARU, "Histoire de Bretagne."

John (Jean) V., (or **John IV.**, according to some authorities,) Duke of Bretagne, born in 1338, was a son of the preceding. He married Mary, a daughter of Edward III. of England. By a decisive victory over his competitor, Charles de Blois, at Auray, in 1364, he obtained possession of Bretagne. He afterwards fought for the English against the French, who drove him out of Bretagne about 1374; but he was soon restored. Died in 1399.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

John (Jean) VI., son of the preceding, became Duke of Bretagne in 1399, when he was ten years of age. He carried on a war against the Count of Penthièvre and the Duke of Burgundy, and afterwards joined the English under the Duke of Bedford against France. Died in 1443.

John, surnamed THE FEARLESS, [Fr. JEAN SANS PEUR, zhŏn sŏn pur,] Duke of Burgundy, born at Dijon in 1371, was the eldest son of Philip the Bold. At the age of twenty-five he assisted Sigismund, King of Hungary, against the Turks, by whom he was made prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis. When taken before the Sultan Bayazeed, (Bajazet,) he evinced so much courage that that sovereign gave him his liberty and the surname of SANS PEUR, (the "Fearless.") After his return to France he was engaged in fighting the English and in political intrigues at the French court. He was appointed guardian of the dauphin of France in 1406. He caused the assassination of his rival, the Duke of Orléans, in 1407, and obtained almost unlimited power in the kingdom. He was murdered in 1419, at the instigation of the dauphin, son of Charles VI.

John, [Ger. JOHANN, yo'hân,] surnamed THE CONSTANT, a son of the Elector Ernest, was born in 1467, and became Elector of Saxony in 1525. He was a zealous defender of the Protestant faith, and in 1530 caused the Confession of Augsburg to be proclaimed in the Diet assembled at that city. Died in 1532.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

John [Lat. JOHAN'NES; Fr. JEAN, zhŏn; It. GIOVANNI, jo-vân'nee] I., a native of Tuscany, was raised to the Roman see upon the death of Hormisdas, in 523. He was sent on an embassy to Constantinople by King Theodoric to obtain toleration for the Arians; and on his return, having displeased that monarch, he was thrown into prison, where he died in 526.

John II., surnamed MERCURIUS, was a native of Rome, and succeeded Boniface II. in 532 or 533. Died in 535.

John III., a native of Rome, succeeded Pelagius I. in 560. Died about 573, and was succeeded by Benedict I.

John IV., a Dalmatian, succeeded Severinus in 640. He condemned the doctrines of the Monothelites and the edict of the emperor Heraclius, called "The Exposition of Faith," which was issued in their defence. Died in 642, and was succeeded by Theodorus.

John V., a native of Antioch, in Syria, was chosen pope on the death of Benedict II., in 685, and died in 687. Conon succeeded him.

John VI., a Greek, succeeded Sergius I. in 701. During his pontificate Wilfred, Archbishop of York, was tried and acquitted of the charges preferred by the English clergy. Died in 705.

John VII., a native of Greece, was elected successor to the preceding. Died in 707. Sisinnius succeeded him.

John VIII., (called **John IX.** by those who admit the truth of Pope Joan's history,) was a native of Rome, and succeeded Adrian II. in 872. He crowned the emperor Charles the Bald, and afterwards Charles le Gros. He confirmed Photius Patriarch of Constantinople. In 878 the Saracens invaded Italy and compelled him to pay tribute. Died in 882. He was succeeded by Martin II.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

John IX., an Italian, became pope in 898, after the death of Theodore II. Died about 900.

John X. was elected in 915, through the influence of his mistress Theodora, as successor to Lando. He crowned Berengarius as emperor. Subsequently, with the assistance of this sovereign, he marched against the Saracens, who had invaded Italy, defeated them, and drove them from the country. At this time Guido, Duke of Tuscany, with his wife, the infamous Marozia, possessed great power in Rome. John, having offended them, was seized in his palace by their soldiers and put in prison, where he is said to have been killed in 928.

John XI., elected pope in 931, was the son of Marozia, as some suppose, by Pope Sergius III. Alberico, another son of Marozia, raised a revolt against his mother, whom he imprisoned with John in the castle of Sant' Angelo. The latter died about 936, and was succeeded by Leo VII.

John XII., son of Alberico, was elected successor to Agapetus II. in 956, when he was but eighteen years old. He changed his name from Octavianus. Four years later he crowned Otho I. Emperor of Germany and King of Italy. Subsequently he became so notorious for his oppression and licentiousness that Otho returned to Rome in 963 and caused John to be deposed and Leo VIII. to be chosen in his place. But, as soon as Otho left Italy, John entered Rome at the head of a powerful party, drove out Leo, and committed great atrocities. He died in 964. One of his mistresses, named Joan, exercised much influence at Rome during his pontificate; and it has been suggested that this may have given rise to the story of "Pope Joan."

See BARONIUS, "Annales."

John XIII., Bishop of Narni, was raised to the papal see in 965 by the influence of the emperor Otho I. The Romans, however, being opposed to this election, imprisoned John. Otho marched to Rome, liberated him, and hanged several of his opponents. John crowned Otho II., son of Otho I., as emperor. Died in 972, and was succeeded by Benedict VI.

John XIV., Bishop of Pavía, was raised to the papal see, as successor to Benedict VII., about 984. After a pontificate of nine months, he was deposed by Boniface VII. and put in prison, where he is supposed to have been poisoned in 985.

John XV., elected successor to John XIV., died a few days after. By some he is left out of the order of popes.

John XVI., a native of Rome, became pope about 986. During his pontificate, a patrician, named Crescentius, caused great disturbances and drove the pope from Rome. He was, however, reinstated in his authority by the emperor Otho. Died in 996, and was succeeded by Gregory V.

John XVII., whose previous name was PHILAGATHIUS, a native of Calabria, and Bishop of Piacenza, was chosen pope in 997 by the faction of Crescentius, in opposition to Gregory V. Otho III., espousing the cause of the latter, executed Crescentius with his adherents, and imprisoned John after having horribly mutilated him.

John XVIII. was elected successor to Sylvester II. in 1003, and died four months afterwards.

John XIX., elected pope in 1004. He sent Saint Bruno to preach Christianity to the Russians, and healed the schism between the Churches of Rome and Constantinople. Died in 1009, and was succeeded by Sergius IV.

John XX., previously named ROMANUS, was the son of Count Gregory of Tuscany, and brother of Benedict VIII., whom he succeeded in 1024. In 1027 he crowned Conrad as emperor. He died in 1033 or 1034, and was succeeded by Benedict IX.

John XXI., born in Lisbon, was elected successor to Adrian V. about 1276. He died after a pontificate of a few months. Nicholas III. succeeded him.

John XXII., a native of Cahors, in France, and previously known as JACQUES D'EUSE, or JAMES OF OSSA, was chosen to succeed Clement V. in 1316. He was consecrated at Lyons, and made his residence at Avignon. At this period there was a competition for the throne of Germany between Louis of Bavaria and Frederick of Austria. John, who declared that he had the right to appoint the emperor, excommunicated Louis in 1324 or 1327, and advanced the claims of Robert, King of Naples. This led to a long war in Italy between the Guelphs, who were allies of Robert, and the Ghibelines, who were assisted by the troops of Louis. At first the Guelphs had the advantage; but their opponents soon gained ground, and in 1327 Louis visited Italy and received the iron crown of Milan. At Rome the Bishops of Venice and Alería crowned him emperor, after which he deposed John and appointed Peter de Corvara in his place, with the name of Nicholas V. After the return of Louis to Germany the Guelphs began to obtain the ascendency. John died at Avignon in 1334. He possessed extraordinary abilities, was devoted to study, and wrote some medical treatises. His avarice, however, was the most prominent trait in his character; and to him is attributed the introduction of the Annates, or First-Fruits. He left, besides his jewels, eighteen millions of golden florins in his coffers.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes;" PLATINA, "Historia de Vitis Pontificum Romanorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

John XXIII., (or **XXII.**, according to some authorities,) (Cardinal COSSA,) a Neapolitan, was elected as successor to Alexander V. in 1410, during a schism of the Church. His title was disputed by two rivals, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. He was a man of depraved morals and of insatiable cupidity. A quarrel between John and Ladislaus of Naples resulted in the expulsion of the former from Rome. John applied for support to the emperor Sigismund, who convoked at Constance in 1414 a general council. This council (at which John was present) required him to abdicate the popedom. He pretended to comply, but left Constance disguised, and fled towards Rome with the intention to resist the decree of the council. He was quickly arrested and brought back to Constance, where he was convicted of many heinous offences, and formally deposed, in 1415. He was confined in prison about three years. He died at Florence in 1419.

John, (Juan,) DON, OF AUSTRIA, one of the most celebrated military and naval commanders of the sixteenth century, was the natural son of the emperor Charles V. and Barbara Blomberg, a native of Germany. He was born at Ratisbon in 1546, and passed as the son of a Spanish nobleman named Quixada, by whom he was educated. Charles V. on his death-bed recommended him to the protection of Philip II., who soon after acknowledged John as his brother and made appropriations which enabled him to live in princely state. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces sent against the Moriscoes of Granada, whom he vanquished in several battles and finally reduced to complete subjection. In 1571, war having been declared between Philip II. and the Sultan, Don John was appointed generalissimo of the combined fleets of Spain and Italy. He sailed from Messina in the middle of September with two hundred and fifty ships of war and about fifty thousand men, and on the 7th of October encountered the Turkish fleet in the Gulf of Lepanto, where he gained one of the greatest naval victories of which history makes mention. Soon after the battle of Lepanto he received an embassy from the Greeks of Albania and Macedonia, requesting him to assist them against the Turks and to receive the sovereignty of their countries. Don John was prevented from accepting the offer by Philip, who, jealous of his brother's reputation, refused the assistance necessary for the enterprise. Don John, in a subsequent expedition against Africa, took Tunis, Biserta, and several other important places. He was appointed in 1576 Governor of the Netherlands, which were then in a state of rebellion. He at first used conciliatory measures; but the States, suspecting him of duplicity, declined his overtures and prepared for war. Don John soon after took Namur by stratagem, and on the 1st of January, 1578, gained the decisive victory of Gembloux. He afterwards reduced Louvain, Nivelle, and other towns belonging to the insurgents. While thus actively engaged, in October, 1578, he was seized with an illness which carried him to the grave. Strong suspicions were entertained by many that he was poisoned.

See L. VAN DER HAMMEN, "Vida de Don Juan," 1627; BRUSLÉ DE MONTPLEINCHAMP, "Vie de Don Juan d'Autriche," 1690; ALEXIS DUMESNIL, "Vie de Don Juan d'Autriche," 1827; MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," vol. iii. part v. chaps. i.–v.; PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. ii.; J. P. LYSER, "Erzherzog Johann, der Freund des Volkes," 1848; SCHNEIDEWIND, "Leben des Erzherzogs Johann von Oesterreich," etc., 1849.

John, yŏn, (EUGENIA,) a German novelist, best known by the pseudonym of E. MARLITT. She was born at Arnstadt, December 5, 1825. Adopted by the Princess of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, she was trained as a singer; but, having lost the sense of hearing, she became a very successful and prolific writer of romances. "The Twelve Apostles," "Gold Else," and "The Second Wife" are among her works. Died in 1887.

John or **Johann,** (NEPOMUK MARIA JOSEPH,) born in 1801, succeeded his brother Frederick Augustus as King of Saxony in 1854. He was distinguished for great virtues as a ruler, and for his literary attainments. He translated Dante's "Divine Comedy." He was an ally of Austria in the war against Prussia in 1866. Died Oct. 29, 1873.

John OF BAYEUX, [Fr. JEAN DE BAYEUX, zhŏN deh bā′yuh′,] a haughty and violent French prelate. He became Archbishop of Rouen in 1070. Died in 1079.

John OF BRIENNE, [Fr. JEAN DE BRIENNE, zhŏN deh bre′ĕn′,] King of Jerusalem, and Regent of Constantinople, was born in France. He assisted in the taking of Jerusalem in 1204, and in 1218, at the head of a Latin army, he took Damietta. In 1226 he was compelled to resign Jerusalem to the emperor Frederick II. Three years later he was elected, by the French barons in the East, Regent of Constantinople, which he bravely defended against the Greek emperor John Ducas. Died in 1237.

John OF BRUGES. See EYCK, (JAN VAN.)

John OF CAPPADOCIA, a theologian, became Patriarch of Constantinople about 518. He co-operated with the pope Hormisdas in the restoration of union between the Eastern and Western Churches. Died in 520.

John II. OF CAPPADOCIA became Patriarch of Constantinople about 582 A.D. Died in 596.

John, surnamed CLIMACUS or CLIMACHUS. See CLIMACUS.

John OF GIS'CALA or GISCHALA, a Jewish captain, was an enemy of Josephus the historian. He was the chief of one of the factions of zealots and outlaws that fought against each other and against the Romans in Jerusalem while that city was besieged by Titus, in 70 A.D. On the capture of the city he was imprisoned for life.

John OF LUXEMBURG, surnamed THE BLIND, son of the emperor Henry VII., was born in 1295. In 1309 he was elected King of Bohemia, and in 1322 he conquered Silesia. In 1331 he formed a league with Louis of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany, against Pope John XXII., and entered Italy. The pope then offered to recognize him as King of Italy. The emperor, in order to prevent this, invaded Bohemia. John left the command of his army in Italy to his son, returned to Bohemia, and drove out Louis. He was soon after attacked with a disease in his eyes, which produced blindness, but did not in the least affect his spirit of enterprise. He invaded Poland, reduced it to subjection, and formed an alliance with Philip of France against the English. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Crécy, in 1346, after having performed great feats of valour.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

John OF RAGUSA, a learned Romish prelate, was in 1426 sent by Martin V. to the Council of Bâle, over which he presided in 1431. He distinguished himself by his controversies with the followers of Huss.

John OF SALISBURY, a learned scholastic philosopher and writer, born at Salisbury about 1120. He entered the service of Thomas à Becket, and became his secretary. In 1176 he was appointed Bishop of Chartres. He wrote, besides other valuable works, "Polycraticus de Nugis Curialium et Vestigiis Philosophorum," which is a satire on the follies of courtiers, etc., and a "Life of Thomas à Becket." Died in 1180. His works were published by J. A. Giles, Oxford, (5 vols., 1848.)

See "Gallia Christiana," tome viii.; B. HAURÉAU, "De la Philosophie scholastique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

John OF SEVILLE or DE LUNA, a learned Jewish convert of the twelfth century. He translated into Spanish many valuable Arabic works.

John OF SUABIA, surnamed THE PARRICIDE, born in 1289, was a nephew of the emperor Albert I. The latter, having withheld from him his hereditary domains was murdered by John and a band of conspirators.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

John OF UDINE. See GIOVANNI.

John (Johann) Baptist, (JOSEPH FABIAN SEBASTIAN,) Archduke of Austria, born in 1782, was a son of Leopold II. He succeeded Kray in 1800 as commander of the Austrian army, and was defeated by General Moreau at Hohenlinden, in December of that year. In the campaign of 1809 he directed the operations in the Tyrol, and gained a victory over the viceroy Eugene. In June, 1848, he was elected Vicar of the German empire by the Parliament at Frankfort. He resigned that office in December, 1849. Died in 1859.

John Cas'I-mir, [Ger. JOHANN CASIMIR, yo'hân kâ'ze-mîr,] Count Palatine, born in 1543, was the second son of the Elector-Palatine Frederick III. He was a zealous Calvinist, and in 1568 raised an army with which he invaded Lorraine to aid the French Huguenots. In 1575 he again entered France, as the ally of the Prince of Condé. His court at Neustadt became the centre of the Calvinist policy. After the death of his father, John Casimir was the political chief of the Reformers. Died in 1592.

See DE THOU, "Histoire Universelle;" DANIEL PARENS, "Historia Palatina;" F. JUNIUS, "Ecloga in Obitum Joannis Casimiri," 1592; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

John Comnenus. See CALO-JOANNES.

John Damascenus. See DAMASCENUS.

John de Matha, mȧ′thȧ, (SAINT,) a French priest, born in Faucon, in Provence, June 24, 1169. He studied at Aix and Paris, and became the associate of Saint Felix of Valois, with whom he founded the order of Trinitarian Brethren, for the purpose of aiding in the

work of ransoming Christian captives from among the Moors. He several times visited the Moorish countries. Died December 21, 1213.

John Frederick [Ger. JOHANN FRIEDRICH, yō'hän freed'rik] **I.** of Saxony, surnamed THE MAGNANIMOUS, was a son of the Elector John the Constant, whom he succeeded in 1532. Having joined the Protestant League of Schmalkalden, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Mühlberg, but was released through the intervention of his cousin, Maurice of Saxony. Died in 1554.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" CASPAR SAGITTARIUS, "Historia Joannis Friderici Electoris," etc., 1678; C. BUDER, "Nachricht von der Kurfürst Johann Friedrich's zu Sachsen," 1755.

John Frederick II., Duke of Saxony, and a son of the preceding, was born in 1529. He began to reign in 1554. Died in 1595.

John George [Ger. JOHANN GEORG, yō'hän gā'ORG] **I.**, Elector of Saxony, born in 1585, began to reign in 1611. During the Thirty Years' war his course was vacillating, alternately favouring the cause of the emperor and of the Protestant allies. In 1635 he made a disadvantageous peace with Ferdinand II. Died in 1656.

See KARL AUGUST MÜLLER, "Kurfürst Johann Georg I., seine Familie," etc., 1838; SEELIGMANN, "Dissertatio de Vita Joannis Georgii I.," 1676.

John George II., Elector of Saxony, born in 1613, began to reign in 1656, and distinguished himself as a legislator. Died in 1680.

See STOCKMANN, "Programma: Elector Joannes Georgius II. Saxoniæ et Lusatiæ Legislator," 1789.

John of Antioch, or **John the Scholastic**, [Lat. JOHAN'NES ANTIOCHE'NUS, or JOHAN'NES SCHOLAS'TICUS; Fr. JEAN D'ANTIOCHE, zhŏN dŏN'te-osh',] a Greek canonist, born at Antioch, became Patriarch of Constantinople in 565 A.D. He published a collection of canons. Died in 578. (See MALALA.)

John of Bologna. See BOLOGNA.

John of Damascus. See DAMASCENUS.

John of Gaunt or **Ghent**, Duke of Lancaster, a younger son of Edward III. King of England, was born in 1340. His birthplace, Ghent, in Flanders, then called in English Gaunt, (after the French *Gand*,) gave him the designation by which he is generally known. He served in early youth under his eldest brother Edward the Black Prince in the French wars, where he gained great distinction for his skill and bravery. He married Constance, a natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon, and, on the death of that monarch, laid claim to the sovereignty of those kingdoms, but was defeated by Henry of Trastamara. He subsequently gave his daughter in marriage to the heir-apparent of the crowns of Castile and Leon, upon which he resigned his own claims. His third wife was a sister-in-law of the poet Chaucer, to whom he proved a liberal patron. Died in 1399. His son, surnamed Bolingbroke, afterwards ascended the throne of England, with the title of Henry IV.

John of God, SAINT. See DIEU, DE, (JEAN.)

John of Leyden, sometimes called **Johann Bockelson** or **Beccold**, a notorious fanatic, born at Leyden in 1510. Having joined the Anabaptists, he associated himself with Matthys, and with his followers took possession of the city of Münster. After committing the greatest excesses and cruelties, he was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Münster, and executed in 1536.

See JOCHMUS, "Geschichte der Münsterschen Wiedertäufer;" ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," book v.; C. A. VULPIUS, "Johann von Leyden," 1793; J. C. WALLMANN, "Johann von Leyden," 1844; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

John the Baptist, [Fr. JEAN BAPTISTE, zhŏN băp'tēst'; It. GIOVANNI BATTISTA, jo-vän'nee bät-tis'tä,] son of Zacharias, a Jewish priest, and his wife Elisabeth. It was foretold of him that he should come in the spirit and power of Elias, to prepare the way of the Lord. (Luke i. 17.) Our Saviour also said that no prophet was greater than John the Baptist. (Luke vii. 28.) He began to preach and to baptize in the desert country through which the Jordan flowed. It was here that Jesus received baptism and was proclaimed by him as the promised Messiah. He was subsequently cast into prison, and beheaded by the order of Herod.

See Mark vi. 16–30.

John, (AUGUSTUS,) British painter, was born in 1879, and studied art at the Slade School, London. He painted the leaders of the Paris Peace Conference, Bernard Shaw, Lord Fisher, etc.

Johnes, (THOMAS,) an English scholar, born 1748.

Johns, (JOHN,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Newcastle, Delaware, July 10, 1796. He graduated at Princeton College in 1815, took orders in the Episcopal Church, was appointed Assistant Bishop of Virginia in 1842, and in 1862 succeeded Bishop Meade as diocesan. He was for some time president of William and Mary College, and of the Theological Seminary of Virginia. Died April 5, 1876.

John'son, (ALEXANDER B.,) an author and banker, born in Gosport, England, in 1786. He settled in Utica, New York, in 1801, and engaged in banking operations in that town. He devoted his leisure to the study of the nature of human knowledge, or ideas irrespective of the words by which they are expressed. The results of his investigation are his "Philosophy of Human Knowledge, or a Treatise on Language," (1828,) a "Treatise on Language, or the Relation which Words bear to Things," (1836,) and other publications on the same subject. His "Physiology of the Senses" (1856) was highly commended by the "Westminster Review." He also published a "Treatise on Banking." Died Sept. 9, 1867.

John'son, (ANDREW,) the seventeenth President of the United States, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1808. He learned the trade of a tailor, which he followed for many years at Greenville, Tennessee. He was self-educated, and, it is said, never attended any school. In 1828 he was elected alderman, and in 1830 mayor, of Greenville. After he had served several terms in the legislature of Tennessee, he was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats in 1843, and continued in that body for ten years. He was chosen Governor of Tennessee in 1853, and again in 1855. In 1857 he was elected a United States Senator for six years. Having taken a decided stand against the disunion movement in 1860 and 1861, he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee by President Lincoln in 1862. He was elected Vice-President of the United States by the Republicans in November, 1864, and, on the death of Mr. Lincoln, became President in April, 1865. On his accession to office he displayed at first a spirit of great severity against the rebels, but soon afterwards adopted a line of policy in relation to the reconstruction of the seceded States which was very favourable to them. His policy, which tended to restore the domination of the secessionists and to reduce the freedmen again to many of the evils of slavery, was rejected by a majority of Congress; and a violent contest ensued between that body and the President, who vetoed numerous acts passed by Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States, etc. His vetoes, however, were overruled by a majority of two-thirds in each House, and the policy of Congress prevailed. In the course of a tour from Washington to Chicago, in 1866, he made many undignified political speeches, which rendered him very unpopular, and in the next elections his opponents, the Radicals, obtained large and increased majorities. He opposed impartial suffrage, recommended repudiation, and co-operated with the Democratic party. He pardoned a large number of counterfeiters. In August, 1867, he suspended Mr. Stanton, secretary of war, and appointed General Grant secretary *ad interim*. The Senate of the United States reinstated Mr. Stanton in January, 1868, and President Johnson quarrelled with General Grant because he gave up the war office to Mr. Stanton. Great excitement was produced by the attempt of the President to remove Mr. Stanton in February, and he was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours by a large majority of the House of Representatives. Among the crimes charged against him was the violation of the "Act regulating the Tenure of certain Civil Offices," by the removal of Mr. Stanton without the consent of the Senate. The trial before the Senate began about March 13, and ended, May 26, in his acquittal. Thirty-five Senators voted that he was guilty, and nineteen voted not guilty. Among the latter were seven Republicans. Died July 31, 1875.

See "Life of Andrew Johnson," New York, 1866.

Johnson, (BEN.) See JONSON, (BEN.)

Johnson, (CHAPMAN,) an eminent American lawyer, born in Virginia in 1779. He began the practice of law at Staunton, and rose to the first rank in his profession. He served as aide-de-camp to General James Breckenridge in the second war with Great Britain. Died in 1849.

John'son, (CHARLES,) an English dramatic writer, born in 1679, is mentioned in Pope's "Dunciad," particularly on account of his obesity. The comedy of the "Country Lasses" was the most popular of his plays. Died in 1748.

Johnson, (CLIFTON,) an American author and illustrator, born at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1865. He published "The New England Country," "A Book of Country Clouds and Sunshine," "The Farmer's Boy," etc., and has illustrated numerous works.

Johnson, (CUTHBERT W.,) an English writer on agriculture, born at Bromley, Kent, about 1800. He published "The Farmer's Encyclopædia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs," (1842.) Died March 8, 1878.

Johnson, (EASTMAN,) an American painter of portraits and genre, born at Lovell, Maine, in 1824. Among his works are "The Old Kentucky Home," "Savoyard Boy," "The Woodsman," "The Chimney-Corner," and other admirable delineations of common life, and numerous portraits of prominent statesmen and other leading personages. He died April 5, 1906.

Johnson, (EDWARD,) one of the earliest historians of New England, born in Kent, England, about 1600. He emigrated to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630. Died in 1672. His valuable "History of New England from the English Planting in 1628 till 1652" was published in London in 1650, and afterwards in the Massachusetts Historical Collections.

Johnson, (GABRIEL.) See JOHNSTON.

Johnson, (GEORGE,) an English physician, born at Goudhurst, Kent, in November, 1818. He was educated at King's College, London, and graduated in 1842 at the London University. He was professor of materia medica in King's College, 1857–63, of the practice of medicine, 1863–76, and in 1876 took a professorship of clinical medicine. He was made physician extraordinary to the queen in 1889, and knighted in 1892. Among his works are "On Diseases of the Kidney," (1852,) "The Laryngoscope," (1864,) "Lectures on Bright's Disease," (1873,) etc. Died in 1896.

Johnson, (HELEN KENDRICK,) an American author, daughter of Rev. Dr. A. C. Kendrick, and wife of Rossiter Johnson. She was born at Hamilton, New York, January 4, 1843, and was married in 1869. She is the author of "The Roddy Books," (3 vols., 1874–76,) and "Our Familiar Songs, and those who made them," (1881,) and has edited several compilations. Died 1917.

Johnson, (HIRAM WARREN,) American politician, was born in Sacramento, Calif., 1866; became a prominent lawyer; was elected Governor of California, and re-elected 1915. He was the National Progressive Party's candidate for Vice-President 1912, but was defeated with Theodore Roosevelt. He resigned the governorship, 1917, to become a U. S. Senator. Johnson was re-elected to the Senate for the term 1923–29.

Johnson, (ISAAC,) one of the founders of Massachusetts colony, came from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He and three others organized, July 30, the church of Boston at Charlestown; but, for the want of good water, they removed to Shawmut, now Boston, which was settled under Johnson's supervision. Died in 1630

Johnson, (JOHN,) a learned nonjuring divine, born in Kent, England, in 1662. He was the author of "Holy David and his Old English Translation Cleared," written in answer to one of the works of Baxter, "The Clergyman's Vade-Mecum," (1708,) and several other works Died in 1725.

See THOMAS BRETT, "Life of John Johnson," 1748.

Johnson, (Sir JOHN,) a general, son of Sir William, noticed below, was born in 1742. He was a royalist in the Revolution, instigated the Indians to fight for the king, and conducted several raids from Canada against the State of New York. Near the close of last century he was appointed Governor of Upper Canada. Died in 1830. See his "Life," by J. W. de Peyster.

Johnson, (MARTIN,) an English landscape-painter and seal-engraver of the time of Charles II. Died about 1685.

Johnson, (OWEN,) author, born at New York in 1878, son of Robert Underwood Johnson. His works include "Arrows of the Almighty," "In the Name of Liberty," "The Eternal Boy," "The Varmint," etc.

Johnson, (REVERDY,) an American lawyer, son of Judge Johnson, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796. He studied at Saint John's College, was admitted to the bar in 1815, and followed his profession with great success in Baltimore. He was also extensively engaged in cases before the supreme court of the United States. In 1845 he was elected by the Whigs to the United States Senate. This position he resigned in 1849 to accept the attorney-generalship of the United States, tendered him by President Taylor. On the death of General Taylor, in July, 1850, Mr. Johnson resumed his profession in Baltimore. In connection with Thomas Harris, he published seven volumes of reports of the Maryland court of appeals, (from 1800 to 1826.) He was elected a Senator of the United States for six years, (1863–69,) and appointed minister to England in June, 1868. He negotiated in relation to the Alabama claims a convention which the Senate of the United States rejected almost unanimously. Died February 10, 1876.

Johnson, (RICHARD,) a commentator and grammarian, born in England. Among his works are "Noctes Nottinghamicæ," and "Grammatical Commentaries." Died in 1721.

Johnson, (RICHARD MENTOR,) ninth Vice-President of the United States, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1780. He studied at Transylvania University, and practised law with success. Elected a representative to Congress in 1807, he zealously supported the administration of President Madison, and was regularly re-elected for a period of twelve years. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, he raised and commanded a regiment of mounted riflemen on the Indian frontier. In 1813 he again took the field, and contributed greatly to Harrison's victory of the Thames, (October 5, 1813.) The Indian chief Tecumseh, who fell in this battle, is generally believed to have been killed by Colonel Johnson, who was dangerously wounded. In 1819 he was transferred to the United States Senate, of which he was a member for ten years. He was again returned to the House of Representatives in 1829, and was regularly re-elected till chosen Vice-President in 1837, Van Buren being the President. None of the candidates for Vice-President having on that occasion received a majority of votes in the electoral college, Colonel Johnson was elected by the United States Senate. He was again the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Van Buren in 1840, but was defeated. Died in 1850.

Johnson, (RICHARD W.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1827, graduated at West Point in 1849. He commanded a division at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863. He served under Sherman in Georgia in 1864. He was professor of military science in the Missouri State University 1868–69 and in the University of Minnesota 1869–71. Died 1897.

Johnson, (ROBERT,) an English composer of sacred music, who flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century. Little is known of his life beyond the fact that he was an ecclesiastic. There was another Robert Johnson, who composed music for the London theatres from about 1610 to 1621.

Johnson, (ROBERT UNDERWOOD,) editor, born at Washington, D. C., in 1853. On the staff of the "Century Magazine" in 1873, he was made associate editor in 1881, editor in 1909. He has taken a prominent part in the founding of Yellowstone National Park, and the movement for forest conservation, is secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and is the author of several volumes of poems, etc.

Johnson, (ROSSITER,) an American author, born at Rochester, New York, January 27, 1840, graduated at Rochester University in 1863. He is the author of "Phaeton Rogers," (1881,) "Idler and Poet," poems,

(1882,) "History of the War of 1812," (1882,) "History of the Old French War," (1883,) etc., editor of various books and series and of several cyclopædias, and associate editor of the "Standard Dictionary."

John'son, (SAMUEL,) an English divine, memorable for his undaunted support of the Protestant cause, was born in Staffordshire in 1649. Soon after he had taken orders he removed to London. He became an earnest advocate of the bill of exclusion against James, Duke of York, and published a tract entitled "Julian the Apostate," (1682,) in which he refuted the arguments in favour of passive obedience. For writing this article he was tried and imprisoned; but during his confinement he issued several treatises against popery. In 1686 he wrote "An Humble and Hearty Address to all the English Protestants in the Present Army." For the production of this essay he was sentenced to stand three times in the pillory, to pay a fine of five hundred marks, and to be publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. He bore all these sufferings with great firmness. He subsequently wrote in favour of the Revolution, and also of William of Orange, on whose accession he was rewarded with a present of £1000 and an annuity of £300. Died in 1703.

Johnson, (SAMUEL,) an eccentric English dramatic writer, born in Cheshire about 1705. He wrote, besides other comedies, "Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural." Died in 1773.

Johnson, (SAMUEL,) one of the most eminent English writers of the eighteenth century, a son of Michael Johnson, a bookseller, was born at Lichfield, September 18, 1709. He commenced his studies in his native town, and subsequently continued them at a school in Stourbridge. In 1728 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford. From boyhood he had been afflicted with the scrofula, which greatly impaired his eyesight and weakened his constitution. To this may be attributed the natural indolence which he never fully succeeded in overcoming. Notwithstanding these obstacles, he acquired such stores of knowledge that, when he was examined at Oxford, one of the officers pronounced him to be the best prepared among all those who had entered since his remembrance. Three years afterwards he was under the necessity of leaving college, on account of the narrowness of his resources. The same year, his father dying under pecuniary embarrassments, he obtained employment as usher to a school in Market-Bosworth. The duties of this office, however, soon became so irksome that he threw it up and removed to Birmingham, where he had made an engagement to contribute to a newspaper. It was there, also, that he produced his first book, an abridged translation from the French of "Father Lobos' Voyage into Abyssinia," for which he received the small compensation of five guineas. In 1736 he married Mrs. Porter, the widow of a mercer. This lady is described as being nearly twice his age, and as having vulgar manners, a loud voice, and florid complexion. Johnson said, however, that it was a love-match on both sides.

Not long after, he attempted to establish an academy at Edial Hall, where he obtained only three pupils, one of whom was David Garrick. In 1737 he went to London, accompanied by Garrick. In a short time he produced, in imitation of the third Satire of Juvenal, a poem on London, which attracted great attention. Pope remarked "that the author, whoever he was, would not be long concealed." It was in the metropolis that Johnson formed a friendship for the poet Savage, with whom he frequently walked the streets at night because they were too poor to procure lodgings. In 1740 he wrote the parliamentary speeches for the "Gentleman's Magazine," and in 1744 published the "Life of Richard Savage." Three years later he commenced his English Dictionary. In March, 1749, the first number of the "Rambler" was issued. Johnson continued this periodical until his wife's death, in 1752, which affected his mind so deeply that he suspended many of his literary labours. In 1762 George III. granted him a pension of £300 per annum; and from that time he was enabled to live in ease and independence. He became a member of the famous literary club to which Burke, Goldsmith, Reynolds, and many other celebrated men belonged. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1765 from the University of Dublin, but did not assume the title until several years later, when the same honour was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. He was also treated with marked attention by the king, to whom he was introduced at the library in Buckingham House. In 1773 he made an excursion to the Western Islands of Scotland, of which he wrote an account, and two years later visited Paris. In 1781 he finished the "Lives of the British Poets," the last of his literary works. He died in 1784, from the effects of dropsy and asthma.

Johnson's intellect was incisive, comprehensive, and profound; and, when free from the influence of prejudice or passion, his judgments are, generally speaking, remarkably just. He seemed to seize, instantaneously and without effort, the essential features of the subject under discussion, and his decisions are often expressed with a clearness and force that make a vivid and indelible impression upon the minds of his readers. He was preeminently distinguished for his conversational powers; in society he was original, pointed, logical, and fond of argument, in which no one but Burke could successfully encounter him. Much of the intolerance and ill temper which he too often betrayed on such occasions must be ascribed to distressing and deep-rooted bodily infirmities, which powerfully reacted upon his mind. If his disposition was irritable, his heart was essentially kind and generous. Few persons, with means so limited as his, ever spent more for charitable or benevolent purposes. "He loved the poor," says Mrs. Thrale, "as I never yet saw any one else love them. . . . He nursed whole nests of people in his house, where the lame, the blind, the sick, and the sorrowful found a sure retreat." Francis Barber, the servant and friend of Dr. Johnson, was originally a Jamaica slave. It is related that Johnson, on making his will, asked his physician what would be a sufficient annuity for a faithful servant. Being told that fifty pounds a year would be regarded as adequate in the case of a nobleman, "Then," he said, "I shall be *nobilissimus;* for I mean to leave Frank seventy pounds a year." "That, with all his coarseness and irritability," says Macaulay, (who will scarcely be accused of any undue partiality to Johnson,) "he was a man of sterling benevolence, has long been acknowledged. But how gentle and endearing his deportment could be was not known till the 'Recollections of Madame D'Arblay' were published." Although certainly not wanting in a proper respect for dignities, he possessed a true Saxon independence of character, of which his well-known letter to Lord Chesterfield furnishes a fine illustration. He was a sincere and humble believer in the great truths of Christianity, which he ably upheld and defended.

Johnson was great in all the branches of literature to which he devoted his attention. Few men have exerted so great an influence while living,—an influence which will probably be felt far into the future. His poems, which are chiefly descriptive and satirical, have been greatly admired by some of the most eminent critics. "I have had," said Sir Walter Scott, "more pleasure in reading 'London' and the 'Vanity of Human Wishes' than any other poetical composition that I can mention." Of the latter Byron remarks, "'Tis a grand poem, all the examples and mode of giving them sublime." His romances and plays attracted less attention. He was particularly unsuccessful with his female characters. Burke aptly remarked that among his dramatis personæ "all the ladies introduced were Johnsons in petticoats." His excellence in literary criticism lies in his strength, perspicuity, and originality of thought. His critical observations are generally extremely just (as already intimated) when not biased by prejudice. He had not, however, that nice discrimination or sensibility requisite in order to appreciate poetical beauties of a delicate or subtle kind. His most important critical works are the "Preface and Notes to Shakspeare," and "The Lives of the British Poets." His English Dictionary, upon which he bestowed vast labour for several years, is probably the most remarkable work of the kind ever produced by a single person. His style, precise and stately, was much admired and imitated during his lifetime; but at present the prevailing taste in literature

has pronounced it too artificial and elaborate to be ever used as a model.

See BOSWELL, "Life of Johnson;" review of CROKER's edition of BOSWELL's "Life of Johnson," in MACAULAY's "Essays;" "Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson," by MADAME PIOZZI, (MRS. THRALE,) 1786; ANDERSON, "Life of Johnson," 1795; THOMAS CARLYLE, "Heroes and Hero-Worship;" SCOTT's Miscellaneous Prose Works; CARY, "Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Kirke White;" "Quarterly Review" for November, 1831, June, 1850, April, 1858, and January, 1859; "Westminster Review" for October, 1831; see, also, the excellent and elaborate article in ALLIBONE's "Dictionary of Authors."

Johnson, (SAMUEL,) D.D., born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1696, graduated at Yale in 1714. Having become an Episcopalian, he took holy orders in England in 1722, and on his return settled at Stratford. He was chosen president of King's College in 1754. This position he resigned in 1763. Died in 1772. He wrote, besides other works, a "System of Morality."

Johnson, (SAMUEL,) an American author, born at Salem, Massachusetts, October 10, 1822. He graduated at Harvard College in 1842, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1843. He became a preacher of the Free Religious movement. He was one of the compilers of two collections of hymns for advanced Unitarian congregations, and was himself the author of some fine hymns. He published "The Worship of Jesus," (1868,) and a laborious work on "Oriental Religions," (1872 *et seq.*) He was an able orator and writer, and a man of pure and noble, but somewhat eccentric, life. Died February 19, 1882.

Johnson, (SAMUEL FROST,) an American painter, born in New York city, November 9, 1835. He studied art in New York, Dusseldorf, (1860,) and Antwerp, (1863.) After his return to New York he became a professor in the art-schools of the Metropolitan Museum.

Johnson, (SAMUEL WILLIAM,) an American chemist, born at Kingsborough, New York, July 3, 1830, was educated in the scientific school at New Haven, and in the German universities. In 1856 he became professor of agricultural chemistry at Yale College. Among his books are "Essays on Manures," (1859,) "Peat and its Uses," (1866,) "How Crops Grow," (1868,) "How Crops Feed," etc. Died in 1909.

Johnson, (THOMAS,) a lieutenant-colonel in the royal army, distinguished as a botanist, was born at Selby, in Yorkshire. He received from the University of Oxford the title of M.D. He was mortally wounded at the siege of Basinghouse, in 1644. He wrote several botanical works.

Johnson, (THOMAS,) an English scholar, born in Oxfordshire, was educated at Cambridge, where in 1692 he received the degree of M.A. He edited Sophocles, (1705,) and other classical works. Died about 1750.

Johnson, (TOM LOFTIN,) born at Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1854. He invented railway devices, acquired wealth in street railway and iron business, and was a member of Congress 1891–95. Was an earnest advocate of the Henry George "Single Tax" theory, was elected mayor of Cleveland in 1901, and attempted radical reforms in that city. Died April 10, 1911.

Johnson, (VIRGINIA WALES,) an American novelist, born in Brooklyn, New York, December 28, 1849. Her novels are somewhat numerous.

Johnson, (WALTER ROGERS,) an American chemist and geologist, born in Leominster, Massachusetts, about 1794. He graduated at Harvard in 1819; and, while professor of mechanics, natural philosophy, etc. in the Philadelphia High School, he contributed largely by lectures and essays towards introducing an improved system of common-school education in Pennsylvania. He afterwards made important investigations in the geology of that State, particularly the coal formations, filled for four years (1839–43) the chair of chemistry in the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and in 1844 published, by order of Congress, his "Report on the Different Varieties of Coal." Died in 1852.

Johnson, (WILLIAM,) judge of the supreme court of the United States, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1771. Graduated at Princeton with high honors in 1790, became distinguished in law, and was appointed judge by Jefferson in 1801. Published "The Life and Correspondence of Major-General Greene," (2 vols., 1822.) Died in 1834.

Johnson, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British military officer, born about 1715, was employed in North America, and had great influence over the Indians. He commanded an expedition sent against Crown Point in 1755, and defeated the French and their Indian allies. He wrote a short work "On the Customs and Languages of the American Indians." Died in New York in 1774.

See "Life and Times of Sir W. Johnson," by W. L. STONE, 1865.

Johnson, (WILLIAM B.,) a Baptist minister, born near Charleston, South Carolina, in 1782. He presided over the Baptist Convention of South Carolina for twenty-five years or more. He was the author of several religious works. Died in 1862.

Johnson, (WILLIAM SAMUEL,) F.R.S., an eloquent American lawyer and scholar, born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1727, graduated at Yale in 1744. Having been sent as a colonial agent to England in 1766, he became an acquaintance of the celebrated Dr. Johnson, with whom he corresponded for many years. He was elected to Congress in 1785, was a member of the convention which formed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was elected a United States Senator for Connecticut in 1789. He was president of Columbia College, New York, from 1791 until 1800. Died in 1819.

Johns'ton, (ALBERT SYDNEY,) an eminent American general, born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1803, graduated at West Point in 1826. Having resigned his commission in 1834, he enlisted as a private soldier in the army of Texas in 1836. He soon became commander-in-chief, in place of F. Houston, with whom he fought a duel about 1837. He was secretary of war of the republic of Texas, 1838–40, and served as colonel of the army of the United States in the Mexican war, (1846–47.) In 1849 he was appointed paymaster of the army of the United States. Having been raised to the rank of colonel, he commanded the expedition sent to Utah against the Mormons in 1857. In 1860 he took command of the department of the Pacific. He offered his services to the secessionists in 1861, and was appointed commander of the department of Kentucky and Tennessee. He occupied a fortified position at Bowling Green in the autumn of 1861. The capture of Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862, having rendered this position untenable, he moved hastily southward into Tennessee, and formed a junction with the army of General Beauregard at Corinth. About six weeks were spent in this disastrous retreat. He collected a force of about 50,000 men at Corinth, and attacked the army of General Grant at Shiloh on the 6th of April, 1862. He was killed about two P.M. on the first day of this battle, by a ball, which cut an artery of his leg. "A. S. Johnston," says Mr. Greeley, "was probably the ablest commander at any time engaged in the rebel service." ("American Conflict.")

See Life of A. S. Johnston in "Southern Generals," (anonymous,) 1865; TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," 1865.

Johns'ton, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish painter, born in Edinburgh in 1816. His works mostly represent scenes of Scottish life, or Scottish history. Died in 1891.

Johnston, (ALEXANDER,) an American publicist, born at Brooklyn, New York, April 29, 1849. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1870, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and in 1883 was appointed professor of jurisprudence and political economy in Princeton College. Among his works are a "History of American Politics," (1879,) "The Genesis of a New England State: Connecticut," (1883,) and a small "History of the United States," (1884.) Died July 20, 1889.

Johnston, (ALEXANDER KEITH,) an eminent geographer, was born at Kirkhill, in Scotland, in 1804. In order to be thoroughly informed upon geography, he made himself acquainted with the French, Spanish, Italian, and German languages. His first important work, the "National Atlas," was issued in 1843. In 1848 he published a valuable "Physical Atlas," which greatly extended the celebrity of its author. He was elected a member of the Geographical Societies of Berlin and Paris, of the Geological Society of London, and

the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Of the other works of Mr. Johnston may be mentioned "A Dictionary of Geography," (1850,) and an "Atlas of the Historical Geography of Europe." He died July 9, 1871.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1849.

Johnston, (Dr. ARTHUR,) a Scottish physician and poet, eminent for his classical learning, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1587. He pursued his studies mostly on the continent, and in 1610 received the degree of M.D. at Padua. He afterwards resided at Paris several years, and on his return to England, in 1632, was appointed physician-in-ordinary to Charles I. Died in 1641. He contributed to Sir John Scott's collection of Latin poems, and composed, in Latin, "Poetical Paraphrases of the Psalms of David," (1637.) "I am inclined to think," says Hallam, "that Johnston's Psalms do not fall far short of those of Buchanan, either in elegance of style or in correctness of Latinity."

Johnston, (GEORGE,) a distinguished naturalist, was born at Simprin in 1789, and graduated as a physician at the University of Edinburgh in 1819. Among his interesting and valuable contributions to science may be mentioned "History of British Zoophytes," (1838,) "History of British Sponges and Lithophytes," (1842,) papers on "British and Irish Annelides," a work on Conchology, (1850,) and "Botany of the Eastern Borders," (1854.) He practised medicine at Berwick-on-Tweed for many years. Died in 1855.

Johnston, (Sir HENRY HAMILTON,) an English traveller, born near London in 1858. His travels began in 1879, and embraced North Africa, Portuguese West Africa, the Congo region, Mount Kilimanjaro, Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. He held several consulships in Africa, and in 1891 was made consul-general for British Central Africa. He wrote several books descriptive of his travels. Died 1927.

Johnston, (JAMES F. W.,) a noted agricultural chemist, was born at Paisley, in Scotland, about 1796. He studied in Sweden, under Berzelius. In 1833 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Durham. He also visited America, where he became distinguished as an agricultural chemist. Among his works are the "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," (1842,) "Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," (1844,) a work which has been translated into nearly every European language, "Contributions to Scientific Agriculture," (1849,) "Notes on North America," (1851,) and "Chemistry of Common Life," (2 vols., 1854–55.) Died in 1855.

Johnston, (JOHN,) an eminent physician and natural philosopher, born in Poland in 1603. He graduated at the Universities of Leyden and Cambridge. He wrote, besides other works, in Latin, the "Wonders of Nature, divided into Ten Classes," which was a natural history of beasts, birds, fishes, and insects. Died in 1675.

Johnston, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American scientist, born at Bristol, Maine, August 23, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, and was professor of natural science in Wesleyan University, 1837–79. He wrote a "Manual of Chemistry," (1840,) "Natural Philosophy," (1846,) "Primary Natural Philosophy," (1858,) "History of Bristol and Bremen, Maine," (1873,) and many scientific papers. Died at Clifton, New York, December 2, 1879.

Johnston, (JOSEPH EGGLESTON,) an able American general, born in Prince Edward county, Va., February 3, 1807. His mother, whose maiden name was Wood, was a niece of Patrick Henry. He graduated at West Point in 1829, gained the rank of captain in 1846, and served with distinction in the Mexican war, 1846–47. In June, 1860, he was appointed quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. He resigned his commission in April, 1861, and was immediately appointed a major-general, or general, by Jefferson Davis. He took command of a force at Harper's Ferry in May, 1861, and was opposed in that vicinity by General Patterson. Having eluded Patterson, he moved his army rapidly to Manassas, and effected a junction with the army of Beauregard on the 20th or 21st of July. General Johnston was superior in rank to Beauregard, but he waived his claim to precedence in the battle of Bull Run, July 21. He remained inactive at Manassas Junction during the autumn of 1861 and the ensuing winter. About the 8th of March, 1862, he changed his base and retired behind the Rapidan. He soon moved his army to the peninsula to oppose McClellan, and, having been repulsed at Williamsburg, May 5, retreated towards Richmond. On the 31st of May he attacked a part of the Union army at Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines. In this battle he received a severe wound, which disabled him for several months. In November, 1862, he was assigned to the command of a department comprising Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. He reported in April, 1863, that he was still unfit for active service in the field. After General Grant approached Vicksburg from the south, General Johnston moved a small army to relieve that place, and reached Jackson on the 13th of May. He was defeated on the 14th, abandoned Jackson, and retreated to Canton. On the 29th of May he wrote to General Pemberton, "I am too weak to save Vicksburg. Can do no more than attempt to save you and your garrison." In December, 1863, he took command in person of the army which had recently been defeated by General Grant near Chattanooga, and which was required to oppose the advance of General Sherman towards Atlanta. He began this campaign with about 55,000 men, occupying a strong and fortified position at Dalton, Georgia. This position having been turned by the Union army, Johnston fell back to Resaca, where he was attacked on the 15th of May. After a severe battle, he retreated in the ensuing night, closely pursued, and reached Cassville, near the Etowah River, on the 19th. Having crossed the Etowah under cover of the night, General Johnston made another stand in the strong position of Allatoona Pass, to dislodge him from which General Sherman ordered a flank movement to Dallas. General Johnston attacked the Federals at Dallas on the 28th of May, was repulsed, and on the 4th of June retreated to Kenesaw Mountain. On the 27th of June, General Sherman made an unsuccessful assault on the works at Kenesaw, but he resorted again to a flank movement, which compelled General Johnston to abandon Kenesaw on the 2d or 3d of July, and to retreat across the Chattahoochee. He was removed from the command on the 18th of July, 1864. Before this date he had attained the rank of general, the highest in the service. Commanded the army which opposed Sherman's advance into North Carolina and surrendered on April 26, 1865. Was elected to Congress in 1877, and was made a commissioner of railroads. Died March 21, 1891.

Johnston, (KEITH,) a Scottish geographer, a son of A. K. Johnston, was born in Edinburgh, November 24, 1844. He travelled in Paraguay, published various maps and geographical papers, edited and rewrote a work on "Africa," (1878,) and one on general geography. In 1879 he started on an expedition from the east coast of Africa into the interior, but died at Berobero, June 28, 1879.

Johnston, (MARY,) novelist, born at Buchanan, Virginia, in 1870. She has written "Prisoners of Hope," "To Have and to Hold" and other tales of colonial Virginia, also "The Long Roll," a civil war story, etc.

Johnston, (RICHARD MALCOLM,) an American author, born at Powelton, Georgia, in 1822. He was professor of literature in the University of Georgia 1857–61, served in the Confederate army in the civil war, and afterwards engaged in literary work. He had much merit as a humourist and as a delineator of Southern life. Among his works are "Georgia Sketches," (1864,) "Two Gray Tourists," (1885,) "Studies: Literary and Social," (1891,) "Old Times in Middle Georgia," (1897,) "Pearse Amerson's Will," (1898.) Died September 23, 1898.

Johnston, (ROBERT,) a Scottish historical writer, was the author of a "History of his Own Times," (1642, in Latin.) Died about 1636.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Johnston, (SAMUEL,) inventor, born at Shelby, New York, in 1853. Invented various agricultural implements and metal-working machines, new coking and smelting apparatus, etc. Died in 1911.

Johnstone, (BRYCE,) an eminent Scottish divine, born in Dumfriesshire in 1747. Studied at the University of Edinburgh, and wrote "Commentary on the Revelation of St. John the Divine," (1794,) "Essay on the Influence of Religion on Civil Society and Civil Government," etc. Died in 1805.

Johnstone, Johnson, or **Johnston,** (CHARLES,) an author, born in Ireland about 1720, was educated for the bar. The most important of his productions was a political romance, entitled "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea," (1760,) which met with a great sale. Besides this, he wrote "The Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools," (1762,) "Arsaces, Prince of Betlis," and other works. Died in Calcutta in 1800.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT's Miscellaneous Prose Works.

Johnstone, (CHRISTIAN ISOBEL,) a Scottish authoress, born in Fifeshire in 1781. Her second husband was a Mr. Johnstone, whom she married in 1812. Her principal works are the novels "Clan Albyn" (1815) and "Elizabeth de Bruce," (1827.) She also wrote "Diversions of Holycott," "Nights of the Round Table," and many tales. Died in 1857.

Johnstone, (GEORGE,) a diplomatist and post-captain in the royal navy, the son of a Scottish baronet. In 1763 he was made Governor of West Florida. During the American Revolution he was appointed (in 1778) one of the commissioners sent with Lord Carlisle to the United States to treat with Congress. Died in 1787.

Johnstone, (JAMES,) a distinguished Scottish physician, born at Annan in 1730, was educated at Edinburgh and Paris. He was very successful in malignant fevers, on which he wrote a treatise. He is also said to have been the first to recommend the use of mineral acids in those diseases. Among his other works may be mentioned "Medical Essays and Observations, with Disquisitions relating to the Nervous System," (1795.) He practised at Worcester, where he died in 1802.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Johnstone, (JOHN,) son of the preceding, was born in 1768, and educated at Oxford. He was equally celebrated as a skilful physician and an accomplished scholar. He wrote the "Life of Dr. Parr," (1828,) with whom he was very intimate; also several medical works. He practised in Birmingham about forty years. Died in 1836.

Johnstone, (JOHN HENRY,) a celebrated comic actor and vocalist, born in Ireland in 1750; died in 1828.

Johnstone, jons'tọn, **de,** CHEVALIER, a native of Edinburgh, entered in 1745 the army of the Pretender, to whom he soon became aide-de-camp. He served at the battle of Prestonpans and in subsequent engagements. After the battle of Culloden he escaped to Paris, and received an appointment in the French army. He wrote, in French, "Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746," which was translated and published in London in 1820. Died in France at an advanced age.

Joinville, zhwăN'vēl', (EDMOND,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1801; died in 1849.

Joinville, de, dẹh join'vil or zhwăN'vēl', (FRANÇOIS FERDINAND PHILIPPE LOUIS MARIE D'ORLĔANS,) PRINCE, the third son of King Louis Philippe, was born in 1818. He served in the navy, and obtained the rank of captain for his conduct at the attack on Vera Cruz in 1838. In 1840 he was sent to Saint Helena to bring the remains of Napoleon to France. He commanded the naval division which bombarded Tangier in 1844, and gave an impulse to the construction of steam ships of war by his "Note sur les Forces navales de la France," (1844.) He served for a time on McClellan's staff during the civil war. In 1886 he was expelled from France, as a member of the former royal house. Died in 1900.

Joinville, de, (JEAN or JEHAN,) SIRE, a French nobleman and chronicler of high reputation, born in Champagne in 1224. He grew up at the court of Thibaut, King of Navarre and Count of Champagne, and in 1248 raised several hundred armed men from among his tenants and accompanied Louis IX. in his first crusade to the Holy Land. He soon became a great favourite with this monarch. Joinville distinguished himself for bravery at the capture of Damietta in Egypt, and was subsequently with Louis, made prisoner at Mansoorah. He returned to France with the king in 1254. He wrote a very interesting work entitled "History of Saint Louis IX., King of France, by Jehan Sire de Joinville." "In this history," says Ambrose Firmin Didot, "which is one of the most precious monuments of ancient or modern times, the Christian, the man of the world, the friend of the king, and the *naïf* historian, display themselves with such naturalness, simplicity, and candour that the reader can penetrate the inner heart of the author by the simple recital which he has given us. . . . His natural and easy style has all the charm of conversation." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") He is supposed to have died about 1317.

See F. FERIEL, "Notice sur Jean de Joinville," 1853; CHEZJEAN "Notice historique sur Sire de Joinville," 1853; SAINTE-BEUVE "Causeries du Lundi."

Jókai, (MAURICE, or MAURUS,) (in Hungarian, JÓKA. MÓR, yō'koi mōR,) a very eminent Hungarian novelist and dramatist, born at Comorn, February 19, 1825. He for many years was prominent in political journalism, and was often elected to public office. In the best of his numerous works the style is brilliant, and many have been translated into other languages. Among his works are "The Hungarian Nabob," "The White Rose," and "The New Landlord." A jubilee edition in one hundred volumes was published in 1894. Died in 1904.

Joliet, zhō'le-ā', (LOUIS,) a French traveller, was one of the first white men that explored the Mississippi River. He had resided some time at Quebec before 1673, when he and Marquette were sent to explore that river. (See MARQUETTE.) After the end of that voyage it appears that he returned to Quebec. Died about 1730.

Joliveau de Segrais, zhō'le'vō' dẹh sẹh'grā', (MARIE MADELEINE NICOLE ALEXANDRINE,) a French poetess, born at Bar-sur-Aube in 1756; died in 1830. She wrote "New Fables in Verse," etc.

Jolivet, de, dẹh zhō'le'vā', (JEAN BAPTISTE MOYSE,) COUNT, a French advocate, born in 1754, was elected in 1791 to the Legislative Assembly, in which he boldly denounced the Jacobins. On the accession of Napoleon he was created councillor of state. Died in 1818. He wrote various works on political economy.

Jollivet, zhō'le'vā', (ADOLPHE,) a French politician, born in 1799, wrote many works against the abolition of slavery. He was killed in Paris during the revolution of February, 1848.

Jollivet, (PIERRE JULES,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1803, gained a medal of the first class in 1835. Died September 7, 1871.

Jollois, zhō'lwā', (JEAN BAPTISTE PROSPER,) a French antiquary and engineer, born in Burgundy in 1776. He was chief engineer of the department of Seine, (Paris.) He published many works on French antiquities. Died in 1842.

See ALFRED MAURY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. B. P. Jollois," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Joly, zhō'le', (BÉNIGNE,) a French religious writer, born at Dijon in 1644, wrote a number of devotional works. Died in 1694.

Joly, (CLAUDE,) a French writer and ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1607, wrote "A Collection of True Maxims for the Education of a King, against the Pernicious Policy of Cardinal Mazarin," (1652,) a copy of which was burnt by the common executioner. He became a canon of the Church of Paris in 1631. Died in 1700.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Joly, (CLAUDE,) a French preacher, born in Lorraine in 1610, became Bishop of Agen, and left several volumes of sermons, (1692–94.) Died in 1678.

Joly or **Jolly,** zhō'le', (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French comic poet, born in Paris in 1662. He wrote several comedies, and published accurate editions of Molière (6 vols., 1734) and Corneille, (5 vols.) Died in 1753.

Joly, (GUI,) a French writer, a nephew of Claude Joly.

noticed above, became confidential secretary to Cardinal de Retz. He is known as the author of the historical "Memoirs" from 1648 to 1665, (1718.) An English translation of this work was published in 1755. His "Memoirs" are designed to explain and complete those of De Retz.

Joly, (JOSEPH ROMAIN,) a French monk and writer, born in 1715; died in 1805.

Joly, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French dramatist, born in 1672, wrote "The School of Lovers," and "The Jealous Wife." Died in 1753.

Joly or **Jolly,** (MARIE ÉLISABETH,) a noted French actress, born at Versailles in 1761. In 1793 she was imprisoned by the revolutionists, but regained her freedom on condition that she should perform at the theatre of the Republic. Died in 1798.

Joly, (PHILIPPE LOUIS,) a learned French ecclesiastic and philologist, born at Dijon about 1712. Among his works are "Critical Remarks on the Dictionary of Bayle," (1748,) and a "Treatise on French Versification," (1751.) Died in 1782.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Joly de Bévy, zho'le' dẹh bȧ've', (LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH,) a French judge and religious writer, born at Dijon in 1736; died in 1822.

Joly-Clerc, zho'le' klaiR, (NICOLAS,) a French naturalist, wrote a number of works on botany. Died in 1817.

Joly de Fleury, zho'le' dẹh fluh're', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a learned and eloquent French advocate and magistrate, was born in Paris in 1675. For more than twenty years he was attorney-general in the Parliament of Paris. He wrote several treatises on law. Died in 1756.

Joly de Fleury, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French financier, a son of the preceding, was born in 1718. He succeeded Necker as minister of finances in 1781, and resigned in 1783. Died in 1802.

Joly de Fleury, (JEAN **Omer**—o'maiR',) a French priest, nephew of Guillaume François, noticed above. Died in 1755.

Joly de Maizeroy. See MAIZEROY.

Jomard, zho'mȧR', (EDME FRANÇOIS,) a French archæologist and geographer, born at Versailles in 1777. He accompanied the army to Egypt in 1798, returned in 1802, and was appointed secretary of the Egyptian commission. He contributed to the redaction of the great "Description of Egypt," and, as imperial commissary, directed the engraving and impression of the same for twenty years, (1807–26.) The portions of this work written by Jomard were published separately, with the title of "Observations on Ancient and Modern Egypt, or a Historical and Picturesque Description of its Monuments," (4 vols., 1830.) He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1862.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jombert, zhoN'baiR', (CHARLES ANTOINE,) a French writer on art, born in Paris in 1712; died in 1784.

Jomelli, yo-mel'lee, (NICCOLÒ,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Aversa, near Naples, in 1714. He studied under Feo, Leo, and Martini. His first opera, "L'Errore amoroso," produced when he was twenty-three years of age, rendered him so famous that he was soon after invited to Rome, where he composed two more operas and was patronized by the Cardinal of York. In 1742 he went to Vienna, where he formed an intimate friendship with Metastasio and gave instructions in music to the empress Maria Theresa. He was employed as musician or chapel-master in Saint Peter's at Rome from 1749 to 1754. The Duke of Würtemberg having invited him to enter his service as chapel-master to the court, Jomelli removed to Stuttgart, where he passed about seventeen years, (1754–70.) Died at Naples in August, 1774. Among his best productions are operas entitled "Didone," (1745,) "Eumene," (1746,) "Merope," (1747,) and "Ezio," (1748,) several oratorios and masses, and a miserere for two voices.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" PIETRO ALFIERI, "Notizie biografiche di N. Jomelli," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHORON et FAYOLLE, "Dictionnaire des Musiciens."

Jomini, zho'me'ne', (HENRI,) BARON, an able general and eminent writer on strategy, was born at Payerne, in the Swiss Canton de Vaud, in 1779. He entered the French army, became aide-de-camp to Ney about 1804, and presented to Bonaparte on the field of Austerlitz his "Treatise on the Grand Operations of War." A few days after this event he was appointed chief of the staff of Ney. He received the title of baron for his conduct at Jena in 1806, and was employed in Spain in 1808. In 1811 he became a general of brigade, and in 1812 French governor of Wilna. He contributed greatly to the victory of Bautzen in 1813. His promotion having been obstructed by the enmity of Berthier, he quitted the French service in 1813, and entered that of Russia, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and became aide-de-camp to the emperor Alexander. Died about April 1, 1869. Among his chief works are "Traité des grandes Opérations militaires, ou Histoire critique et militaire des Guerres de Frédéric II comparées à celles de la Révolution," (5 vols., 1805,) a "Critical and Military History of the Campaigns of the Revolution from 1792 to 1801," (15 vols., 1819–24,) and "Précis de l'Art de la Guerre," (5th ed., 2 vols., 1838.) The works of Jomini are among the best that have ever been written on the art of war.

See PASCAL, "Observations sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Baron Jomini;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. xci., 1820, (Appendix.)

Jon Areson. See ARESON, (JON.)

Jon, du, (FRANCIS.) See JUNIUS.

Jonæ, yo'nȧ, (PETER,) Bishop of Strengnäs, in Sweden, was professor of theology at Upsal when John III. attempted to re-establish the Catholic religion. Jonæ boldly opposed this proceeding. Died in 1607.

Jo'nah or **Jo'nas,** [Heb. יוֹנָה; Gr. *Ἰωνᾶς;* Lat. JONAS,] one of the minor Hebrew prophets, and the subject of the book bearing his name, is supposed to have lived under the reign of Jeroboam II., about 800 B.C.; but some place him under that of Jehu.

See II. Kings xiv. 25; Matthew xii. 39, 41; Luke xi. 29, 32.

Jo'nah of Cor'dova, known also as **Marinus,** or **Merinos,** (in Arabic, **Aboo-l Waleed Merwan** IBN JANAH,) an eminent Jewish rabbi, born at Córdova, Spain, about 990 A.D. He was a very able Hebrew lexicographer and grammarian, and his principal work, "Kitáb el Tankíh," or "The Book of Minute Research," is still highly valued.

Jonas. See JONAH.

Jonas, yo'nȧs, **Jonæ,** yo'nȧ, or **Jonsson,** yon'son, (ARNGRIM,) a learned historian, antiquary, and divine, born in Iceland about 1568, is said to have studied astronomy under Tycho Brahe. Most of his works relate to the history of Iceland. Died in 1648.

Jonas, zho'nȧ', (EMILE,) a French musical composer, of Jewish origin, born March 5, 1827. He produced "Le Duel de Benjamin," (1855,) "Le Roi boit," (1857,) "Les deux Arlequins," (1865,) "Le Canard à trois Becs," (1869,) and other opéras-bouffes.

Jonas, yo'nȧs, (JUSTUS,) an eminent German Reformer and writer, born at Nordhausen in 1493. He became in 1521 professor of theology at Wittenberg. He assisted Luther in the translation of the Old Testament, accompanied him to the Diet at Worms and at Augsburg, and had a share in the composition of the so-called Torgau Articles. He also translated a number of Luther's works, and Melanchthon's "Defence (Apology) of the Augsburg Confession," from the Latin into German. Died in 1555.

See P. EKERMAN, "Vita et Acta Dr. J. Jonæ," Upsal, 1761; G. C. KNAPP, "Narratio de Justo Jona Theologo," etc., 1817; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. REINHARD, "Life of Justus Jonas," (in Latin,) 1731.

Jonas or Jonæ, (RUNOLPH,) a scholar and author, born in Iceland, graduated at Copenhagen, where he fixed his residence after 1649. He wrote "Elements of the Northern Languages," and "Rudiments of the Icelandic Grammar." Died in 1654.

Jon'a-than, [Heb. יְהוֹנָתָן,] son of King Saul, and the most intimate friend of the psalmist David. The death of this prince, who fell with his father, near Mount Gilboa, while fighting the Philistines, furnished the subject of one of the most beautiful of David's songs.

See I. Samuel xviii., xix., xx.; II. Samuel i. 17–27.

Jon'athan Ap'phus, (af'fus,) a celebrated Jewish leader and high-priest, succeeded his elder brother, Judas

Maccabæus, in 161 B.C., as chief ruler of his nation. For seventeen years he governed with wisdom and justice, and carried on successful wars with many of the surrounding nations. During the civil dissensions in the kingdom of Syria he was decoyed into the city of Ptolemais and massacred with his entire escort.

Jonathan Ben Uz-zī'el (or uz'ze-el) or **U-zī'el**, a Jewish rabbi, supposed to have been contemporary with the prophets Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. He was the author of the "Targum," a Chaldaic paraphrase of most of the Hebrew prophetical books.

Jonckbloet, yonk'bloot, (WILLEM JOSEPH ANDREAS,) a Dutch author, born at the Hague, July 6, 1817. He was educated at Leyden, and held professorships of the Dutch language and literature at Groningen and Leyden. He published histories of poetry in the Netherlands, and of Dutch literature. Died in 1885.

Joncourt, de, dẹh zhôN'koor', (ELIE,) a Dutch writer, of French extraction, born at the Hague in 1707. He was one of the editors of the "Bibliothèque des Sciences et des Arts," (50 vols., 1754–80,) and wrote various works. Died about 1775.

Jonctys, yonk'tĭs, (DANIEL,) a Dutch *littérateur* and physician, born at Dort, lived many years at Rotterdam. Among his works was an able treatise against torture. Died in 1654.

Jones, jōnz, (ANSON,) an American physician, President of the republic of Texas at the time of its annexation, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1798. He settled in Brazoria, Texas, in 1833, took a prominent part in the political and military movements which resulted in the independence of that republic, was minister to the United States in 1838, and afterwards for three years secretary of state under President Houston. In 1844 he succeeded Houston as President. Died by his own hand in 1858.

Jones, (CHARLES COLCOCK,) JR., an American author, born at Savannah, Georgia, October 28, 1831. He graduated at Princeton College in 1852, became a lawyer, was an officer in the Confederate army, and after 1865 removed to New York, returning to Georgia in 1887. Among his works are "Ancient Tumuli in Georgia," (1869,) "Antiquities of the Southern Indians," (1873,) "De Soto's March through Georgia," (1880,) "Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast," (1888,) etc. Died July 19, 1893.

Jones, jōnz, (DAVID,) a Welsh poet, born in Caernarvonshire, was also a collector of Welsh manuscripts. Died about 1780.

Jones, (DAVID R.,) an American general, born in South Carolina about 1827, graduated at West Point in 1846. He served as brigadier-general in the army of General Lee at Antietam, September 17, 1862. Died in 1863.

Jones, (EDWARD,) a Welsh musician and bard, born in Merionethshire about 1750. He published, besides other works, "Musical and Poetical Relics of the French Bards," (1784.) Died in 1821.

Jones, jōnz, (ERNEST,) M.P., an English poet and Chartist. He became the leader of the Chartist movement about 1846. He was imprisoned about two years for his radical political speeches, (1848–49.) Among his works are "The Wood Spirit," (1841,) and "Chartist Lyrics." He was elected a member of Parliament in 1869, and died the same year.

Jones, (GRIFFITH,) an English author, born in 1721. He edited at different times several periodicals, and was connected with Dr. Johnson in the "Literary Magazine" and with Goldsmith in the "British Magazine." Among his works are "Great Events from Little Causes," and several "Liliputian Histories." Died in 1786.

Jones, jōnz, (HENRY,) an Irish poet and dramatic writer, born at Drogheda about 1720, was by trade a bricklayer. His productions attracted the attention of the Earl of Chesterfield, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, who took him to England and procured a large subscription for his poems. Among his works we may cite the "Tragedy of the Earl of Essex," (1753,) and "The Cave of Idra." Died in 1770.

Jones, (HENRY ARTHUR,) an English dramatist, born at Grandborough in 1851. His first marked success as a playwright was with "The Silver King," (1882.) Later plays are "The Middleman," (1889,) "The Triumph of the Philistines," (1895,) D. 1929.

Jones, (HENRY BENCE,) F.R.S., an English physician, writer, and lecturer on medical subjects, born at Lowestoft in 1813. He graduated at Cambridge in 1836, and commenced the study of medicine. In 1846 he was elected physician to Saint George's Hospital, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. His principal works were "Animal Chemistry," "Lectures on Pathology and Therapeutics," and "The Life and Letters of Faraday." Died in London, April 20, 1873.

Jones, (HUGH BOLTON,) an American artist, born at Baltimore, October 20, 1848. Among his best pictures are "The Poplars," "Tangier," "The Wayside Pool," "The Return of the Herd," "October," "On Herring Run," and "The Ferry Inn." In 1883 he was elected to the National Academy of Design, New York.

Jones, (INIGO,) a distinguished architect, styled "the English Palladio," was born in London about 1572. Being apprenticed to a joiner, his talent for designing attracted the attention of the Earl of Pembroke, who furnished him with means to travel through Europe. While in Italy, he accepted an invitation from Christian IV. to visit Denmark. The sister of that monarch was the queen of James I. of England; and thus the way was paved to the royal patronage when he reached his native land in 1605. In a short time he was appointed architect to the queen and to Prince Henry, in which position he formed a friendship with Ben Jonson. They subsequently quarrelled, and the poet ridiculed him in several plays. In 1612 he visited Italy a second time; and it was at this period that he fully adopted the classic style of architecture, which was then but little known in England. On his return he became surveyor-general of the royal buildings. He died in 1653. Of the edifices designed and constructed by him may be mentioned the palace at Whitehall, and the west front of Old Saint Paul's. He wrote a work entitled "Stonhenge Restored."

Jones, (JACOB,) COMMODORE, an American naval officer, born in Kent county, Delaware, in 1770. He became a lieutenant about 1801, and in October, 1812, commanded the sloop-of-war Wasp, with which he captured the British sloop Frolic, which carried more guns than the Wasp. He was promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1813, and obtained command of the frigate Macedonian. Died in Philadelphia in 1850.

Jones, (JAMES CHAMBERLAIN,) a United States Senator, born in Davidson county, Tennessee, in 1809. In 1841 he was chosen by the Whigs Governor of the State, James K. Polk being his competitor. He was re-elected in 1843, when Mr. Polk was again the opposing candidate. In the National Whig Convention of 1848 Governor Jones strenuously advocated the nomination of Henry Clay; but after the selection of General Taylor as the choice of the Convention he entered the canvass warmly in his support, and spoke to large audiences in different States of the Union. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1851, and served the full term of six years. He supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and thenceforward acted principally with the Democratic party. Died in 1859.

Jones, (JEREMIAH,) a learned and eloquent English dissenting minister, born in 1693, published an important work entitled a "New and Full Method of Settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament," (2 vols., 1726,) which is said to be the best English work on the subject. Died in 1724.

Jones, (JOHN,) a physician and medical writer, supposed to have been born in Wales about 1500. He was educated at Cambridge, and practised at Bath, in England. Among his works was "The Art and Science of Preserving the Body and Soul in Health," (1579.)

Jones, (JOHN,) a Benedictine, born in London in 1575. He studied at Oxford, where he roomed with Laud, afterwards the celebrated archbishop. Having become a Roman Catholic, he went to Spain, became a monk, and continued his studies at Compostella. He

was subsequently appointed professor of Hebrew and divinity at Douay. He was the author of several theological works. Died in London in 1636.

Jones, (JOHN,) a Welsh antiquary, who collected and transcribed numerous old manuscripts in his native language. Fifty large volumes of these are yet preserved. He is supposed to have died about 1600.

Jones, (JOHN,) the author of "Adrasta, or the Woman's Spleen," (1635,) and other dramatic works, lived in England during the reign of Charles I.

Jones, (JOHN,) a clergyman of the Church of England, born in Wales in 1700, and educated at Oxford. In 1751 he became rector of Boulne-Hurst, and in 1755 vicar of Hitchin. Four years later he was chosen by Dr. Young, the poet, to be his curate. He wrote "Catholic Faith and Practice," (1765,) and other religious works. Died about 1770.

Jones, (JOHN,) LL.D., a Unitarian minister, born in Carmarthenshire about 1765. About 1795 he was appointed pastor of a congregation at Plymouth Dock, and afterwards at Halifax, in Yorkshire. He subsequently removed to London. He was the first to introduce the use of Greek-and-English dictionaries. Previous to his time the Greek had been studied entirely with the aid of books written in Latin. Of his numerous works we may mention "Illustrations of the Four Gospels, founded on Circumstances peculiar to our Lord and the Evangelists," (1808,) and "A Greek-and-English Lexicon," (1823.) Died in 1827.

Jones, (JOHN,) a lawyer and writer, born in Carmarthenshire in 1772, was admitted to the bar in 1803. Among his works are "A History of Wales," and "Cyfamod Newydd," a translation of the New Testament from the Greek into Welsh. Died in 1838.

Jones, (JOHN M.,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1820, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain in 1853, and resigned his commission in 1861. He served as a brigadier-general in the army of General Lee, and was killed near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.

Jones, (NOBLE WIMBERLY,) a physician and patriot, born in Georgia in 1725. He was an early and active promoter of the Revolution, was a delegate to Congress in 1775, and was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780. In 1781 he was again elected to Congress. Died in 1805.

Jones, (OWEN,) an antiquary, born in Denbighshire, Wales, in 1740. He published a large collection of ancient Welsh poetry, and the "Archæology of Wales," containing several historical documents. Died in 1814.

Jones, (OWEN,) an architect, born in Wales about 1809. In 1837 he visited Granada, and in 1842 published "Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Alhambra," with a translation of the Arabic inscriptions, and a historical account of the sovereigns of Granada from the Spanish. He chiefly devoted his attention to ornamental architecture, in which he soon acquired distinction. In 1852 he was appointed "Director of Decorations" at the Crystal Palace in London. He displayed his taste and artistic knowledge with a very happy effect in arranging and ornamenting the various courts of that building. Among his writings are "Designs for Mosaic and Tessellated Pavements," (1842,) and the "Grammar of Ornament," (1856.) Died in 1874.

Jones, (PAUL; originally JOHN PAUL,) a famous naval officer, born at Arbigland, in Scotland, in 1747. He emigrated to Virginia, entered the colonial naval service in 1775, was appointed a captain in August, 1776, and took command of the Ranger, a vessel of eighteen guns, about June, 1777. He sailed to Europe in that year, cruised on the coast of Scotland, and made a bold attack on Whitehaven, where he burnt some shipping. He also captured the Drake, a sloop of war. Early in 1779 he was transferred to the Bonhomme Richard, which carried about forty-five guns. Having several smaller vessels under his command, he captured or destroyed many British vessels. In September he attacked the Serapis, a frigate of forty-four guns, which surrendered after a long battle. His own ship was so much damaged in this action that she sank a few hours after. Congress voted Captain Jones a gold medal for this victory. He entered the Russian service, with the rank of rear-admiral, in 1788, but, having quarrelled with one of the Russian admirals, he was soon removed from the command. He died in Paris in 1792.

See J. H. SHERBOURNE, "Life of J. P. Jones," 2 vols., 1835. JAMES HAMILTON, "Life of Rear-Admiral J. P. Jones," 1848; A. S. MACKENZIE, "Life of J. P. Jones," 2 vols., 1841; "Het Leven van J. P. Jones," Groningen, 1829; W. G. SIMMS, "Life of J. P. Jones," 1845; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; "Monthly Review" for September, 1825.

Jones, (RICE,) a Welsh poet, born in 1715. He published "Welsh Anthology," (1770.) Died in 1801.

Jones, (RICHARD,) a Welshman, published about 1654 "Gemma Cambricum," a work of great ingenuity, in which all the books and chapters of the Bible were abbreviated and written in his native dialect.

Jones, (SAMUEL,) an American major-general, born in Virginia, graduated at West Point in 1841. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and commanded in Western Virginia in 1862–63. He was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Jones, (SAMUEL M.,) an American political reformer, was born in Wales in 1846, and brought to the United States in infancy. He became wealthy as a manufacturer, introduced reforms in labor conditions, and was elected mayor of Toledo in 1897. As such he became a vigorous advocate of municipal ownership and opponent of monopolies, and was re-elected in 1899. Died July 12, 1904.

Jones, (STEPHEN,) born in London in 1763. He was the editor of the Whitehall "Evening Post," the "Biographia Dramatica," and a "Biographical Dictionary," (2d edition, 1796.) Died in 1827.

Jones, (Sir THOMAS,) chief justice of the common pleas during the reign of James II. He openly opposed the encroachments of the king on the laws of England, and was dismissed from office in 1686.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. vi.

Jones, (THOMAS RUPERT,) an English geologist, born at London in 1819. He became professor of geology at Sandhurst in 1862. He wrote numerous works and papers on fossil foraminifera, entomostraca, etc. Died 1911.

Jones, (THOMAS RYMER,) an English physician and surgeon, distinguished as a comparative anatomist and physiologist, was born about 1810. He was educated at London and Paris. He was appointed professor of comparative anatomy in King's College, London, and in 1840 became Fullerian professor of physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In 1844 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Among his works may be mentioned "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," (1841,) and "The Natural History of Animals," (1st vol., 1844.) Died December 10, 1880.

Jones, (THOMAS WHARTON,) a British oculist and physiologist, born at Saint Andrew's, Scotland, about 1808, published a "Treatise on Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery," etc., and became professor of ophthalmic medicine in University College, London. Died in 1891.

Jones, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English judge under James I. and Charles I., was born in 1566. He wrote several legal works, and became a judge of the king's bench in 1625. Died in 1640.

Jones, (WILLIAM,) an able mathematician, born in the island of Anglesey in 1680. He taught mathematics for several years, and corresponded with the most distinguished scientific men of that age. He was the friend of Newton and of Halley, and the father of the eminent Orientalist Sir William Jones. He held the office of vice-president of the Royal Society. Died in 1749. Among his productions are "A Compendium of the Art of Navigation," (1702,) and several works in defence of the theories of Newton.

Jones (WILLIAM) of Nayland, a learned Episcopal divine and multifarious writer, born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1726, graduated at Oxford in 1749. Of his productions we may mention "Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity proved from Scripture," (1756,) an "Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy," (1762,) "A Course of Lectures on the Figurative Language of

the Holy Scriptures," (1786,) and two political treatises against the French Revolution, entitled "A Letter from Thomas Bull to his Brother John," and "The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times." He was perpetual curate of Nayland. Died in 1800.

See WILLIAM STEVENS, "Life of W. Jones of Nayland," 1801.

Jones, [Lat. JONE'SIUS,] (Sir WILLIAM,) an eminent Orientalist, son of William Jones, noticed above, (1680–1749,) was born in London September 28, 1746. He lost his father when he was three years of age; but his mother, a lady remarkable both for her learning and accomplishments, ably superintended his education. In 1753 he was placed at the Harrow School, of which Dr. Thackeray was preceptor. Jones early distinguished himself for his classical acquirements, and at the age of seventeen entered University College, Oxford, with more learning than many good scholars have carried thence. The following year he left Oxford, to become tutor to the son of Earl Spencer, in whose family he continued to reside for five years. During this period he devoted much of his time to the acquirement of the Oriental languages. He was also versed in nearly all the European tongues. In 1768, at the request of the King of Denmark, he translated the "Life of Nadir Shah" from the Persian into French. The year following he issued a valuable Persian Grammar. In 1770 he began the study of law, and in 1774 he was admitted to the bar. In March, 1783, he was appointed judge of the supreme court of judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, and received the order of knighthood. Soon after he married Anna Maria Shipley, a daughter of the Bishop of Saint Asaph. In the following September Sir William Jones reached India, where he continued to pursue his Oriental studies with unabated zeal. He also organized (about 1785) the "Asiatic Society," for the purpose of obtaining further information relative to the sciences, antiquities, languages, and history of Asia. He died at Calcutta on the 27th of April, 1794, after a short illness. In the branch of literature to which he devoted his attention he undoubtedly surpassed all other Europeans. He is, however, to be equally esteemed for his noble qualities and Christian virtues as for his vast erudition. Among his numerous works are "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry," commenced in his twenty-first year, and containing translations from the most distinguished Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish poets, treatises "On the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India," "On the Second Classical Book of the Chinese," "On the Musical Modes of the Hindus," and a translation of the "Institutes of Manu," and a prose translation of Kâlidâsa's celebrated poem "Sacontala," ("Sakoontalâ,") both from the original Sanscrit. He was also author of several works on the laws of England and of India.

See LORD TEIGNMOUTH, "Life of Sir William Jones," 1804; "Autobiography of William Jones," published by his son, London, 1846; H. A. HAMAKER, "Oratio de Vita et Meritis G. Jonesii," Leyden, 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1805; CARY, "Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Kirke White."

Jones, (WILLIAM ALFRED,) an American writer and critic, was born in 1817. He graduated at Columbia College in 1836. He has contributed largely to various periodicals, and published several volumes of essays. His "Characters and Criticisms" (2 vols., 1857) was highly commended by Washington Irving. Died 1900.

Jones, (WILLIAM BASIL,) D.D., an English bishop, born at Cheltenham in 1822. He graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1844, was a Fellow of Queen's College, 1848–51, and of University College, 1851–57, and a tutor, 1854–65. In 1867 he became archdeacon and canon of York. In 1874 he was consecrated Bishop of Saint David's. Among his works are "Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd," (1851,) "History of Saint David's," (1856,) "Notes on the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," "New Testament, with a Plain Commentary," and "The Peace of God." Died January 14, 1897.

Jonesius. See JONES, (SIR WILLIAM.)

Jong, de, deh yong, (LUDOLF,) a Flemish painter of battle- and hunting-scenes, born near Rotterdam in 1616; died in 1697.

Jongelingx, yong'eh-links', (JACOB,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1531. Among his works is a monument to Charles the Bold at Bruges. Died in 1606.

Jonin, zho'nÀN', (GILBERT,) a French Jesuit and poet, born in Auvergne in 1596. He translated into Latin, with many modifications, the Odes of Anacreon, which he published under the title of "The Christian Anacreon." He wrote several Greek and Latin odes. Died at Tournon, March 9, 1638.

Jonsius, yon'se-ûs, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born at Flensburg in 1624. He wrote, besides other works, "De Scriptoribus Historiæ Philosophicæ," (1659,) which was once highly prized. Died at Leipsic in 1659.

Jon'son or **Johnson,** (BEN,) one of the most celebrated English poets and dramatists, was born at Westminster in 1574. His father, a Protestant clergyman, died a month previous to his birth. Jonson's mother subsequently married a master-bricklayer, who sent him to Westminster, then under the charge of Camden, to whom he afterwards dedicated the drama entitled "Every Man in his Humour." Jonson regarded his preceptor through life with esteem and affection. In his sixteenth year he entered the University of Cambridge; but, on account of his straitened circumstances, he was obliged to leave college and to assist his step-father as a mason. Becoming disgusted with this employment, he enlisted in the army in Flanders, and greatly distinguished himself by his bravery. When he returned, as Gifford observes, "he brought little but the reputation of a brave man, a smattering of Dutch, and an empty purse." He soon afterwards joined a company of actors; but, having killed one of them in a duel, he was thrown into prison, and narrowly escaped with his life. During his confinement he was converted by a priest to the Roman Catholic religion. Subsequently, after a careful examination, he renounced his adopted faith, and was again received into the communion of the Church of England. In 1598 he produced "Every Man in his Humour," a drama, which at once brought him into notice. One of the characters of this play is said to have been performed by Shakspeare. It was followed by numerous productions, which added to the fame he had already acquired. About 1605 he assisted Chapman and Marston in writing "Eastward Hoe." This was regarded as a libel on the Scots, and his associates were thrown into prison, whither he voluntarily accompanied them. The three poets were condemned to lose their ears and noses; but, through Jonson's influence at court, they escaped. He was shortly afterwards created poet-laureate by James I., with an annual pension of £100 and a tierce of Spanish wine. Jonson died in 1637. On his death-bed he expressed the deepest penitence for the profanity that he had introduced into his plays, which, with this exception, are far purer in morals than the other dramas of that age. Jonson's convivial habits (perhaps his greatest weakness) caused him to suffer from poverty in his declining years. He was accustomed to meet Shakspeare and other distinguished persons at the drinking-houses of London. He also gave costly entertainments at his own residence. He was brave, generous, and benevolent, and governed by the highest principles of honour. Towards his friends he was unwavering in his attachment, and was easily reconciled to those who had injured him. As a poet he exhibits uncommon classical learning, great intellectual power, and acuteness of perception. He unquestionably deserves much praise for refining English poetry and the morals of the English stage. "I think him," says Dryden, "the most learned and judicious writer which any theatre ever had. . . . If I would compare him with Shakspeare, I must acknowledge him the most correct poet, but Shakspeare the greater wit. Shakspeare was the Homer or father of dramatic poets. Jonson was the Virgil, the pattern of elaborate writing. I admire him, but I love Shakspeare." Jonson was most successful in satirical comedies, the style of which he obtained from the ancients. To the refinement and thought displayed in his writings may be attributed the ill success which many of them first met with among the English people, whose taste had been vitiated by the low wit and obscenity which they had been accustomed to hear from the stage. Among the most important of his dramas are "Cynthia's Revels," (1600,) "Sejanus," (1603,) "Vol-

pone," (1605,) "The Alchemist," (1610,) and "Catiline's Conspiracy," (1611.)

See CHETWOOD, "Life of Ben Jonson," 1756; "Memoir of Ben Jonson,' prefixed to an edition of his works, (9 vols., 1816,) by W. GIFFORD; BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" VON BAUDISSIN, "B. Jonson und seine Schule," 2 vols., 1836; "Lives of British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.; "Retrospective Review," vol. i., 1820; "North British Review" for February, 1856.

Jonsson, (ARNGRIM.) See JONAS.

Jonsson, yons'son, (FINN,) [Lat. FIN'NUS JOHANNÆ'US,] a clergyman and historical writer on the church and literature of Iceland, was born in that island in 1704. After receiving his education at the University of Copenhagen, he returned to Iceland. Died in 1789. His most important work is the "Ecclesiastical History of Iceland," ("Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiæ.")

Jonston, (ARTHUR.) See JOHNSTON.

Jordaens, yor'dâns, (JAKOB,) a distinguished painter, born at Antwerp in 1594. He studied under Van Oort, but was indebted for the most of his artistic knowledge to Rubens, by whom he was subsequently employed. He painted with rapidity and ease, and his colouring was rich and harmonious; but he was deficient in elegance and loftiness of conception. Among his numerous works are "Jesus Christ in the Midst of the Doctors," (a painting which has been frequently attributed to Rubens,) "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Saint Peter Cutting off the Ear of Malchus," and "The Satyr and the Man who Blew Hot and Cold." Died in 1678.

Jordan, zhor'dôn', (CAMILLE,) a French politician and orator, born at Lyons in 1771. He was distinguished for his moderate principles during the Revolution, and his attachment to the Catholic religion, which he bravely defended. Having been proscribed by the Directory, he sought an asylum in Switzerland in 1797, and afterwards in Germany, where he became acquainted with Goethe, Schiller, and other men of note. Jordan returned to France about 1800. During Bonaparte's administration he led a private life; but upon the accession of Louis XVIII. he was ennobled, and elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He wrote several works of a political nature. Died in 1821.

Jordan, (CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) a French Protestant minister and writer, born at Berlin in 1700. He was appointed privy councillor by Frederick the Great in 1740. He rendered important services to Berlin by the suppression of mendicity and the promotion of education. Among his works is "Travels in France and England," (1735.) Died in 1745.

Jor'dan, (DAVID STARR,) Ph.D., M.D., an American zoologist, was born at Gainesville, New York, January 19, 1851. He graduated in the scientific department of Cornell University in 1872, and as M.D. at Indiana University in 1875, was a special agent of the United States census for the marine industries of the Pacific coast from 1879 to 1881, was professor of biology in Butler University, Indianapolis, from 1875 to 1879, and in the Indiana University 1879–85, president of Indiana University 1885–91, and president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University in 1891–1913. He was president of the California Academy of Sciences 1896–98. Among his works are a "Manual of Vertebrates," (1876,) and a "Synopsis of the Fishes of North America." He was chief director of the World Peace Foundation, 1910–14, and president of the World's Peace Congress 1915.

Jor'dan, (DOROTHEA,) or DOROTHY **Bland,** a celebrated actress, born at Waterford, Ireland, about 1762. In 1785 she made her appearance in London at Drury Lane Theatre, where she enjoyed the highest popularity. She subsequently became the mistress of the Duke of Clarence, (afterwards William IV.,) to whom she bore ten children. This connection being suddenly broken off by the duke in 1811, Mrs. Jordan retired to France, where she died in 1816 in great poverty. As an actress she possessed uncommon versatility, and excelled both in comedy and tragedy.

See J. BOADEN, "Life of D. Jordan," 2 vols., 1831; OXBERRY, Dramatic Biography."

Jordan, HOR-dân', (ESTEBAN,) a Spaniard, born at Valladolid in 1543, excelled in painting, architecture, and sculpture, but devoted his attention chiefly to the last-named art. Philip II. appointed him his first sculptor. Among his most admired productions are "Saint Peter," "Saint Paul," and "The Adoration of the Kings." Died in 1605.

Jordan, yor'dân, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a noted antiquary, and privy councillor to the King of Bohemia, was the author of annotations on Livy, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Polybius, and Diodorus Siculus. Died about 1740.

Jordan, (JOHANN PETER,) a German (Wendish) scholar, born at Zischowitz, Upper Lusatia, February 15, 1818. He studied at Prague. His works include a "Wendish Grammar," a "History of Bohemia," a Polish-German and two Czech-German dictionaries, etc.

Jordan, (Sir JOSEPH,) an English admiral, who commanded at the victory of Solebay, which was gained over the Dutch in 1672.

Jordan, (MAX,) a German author, born at Dresden in 1837. He was successively director of the Municipal Museums of Leipsic and Berlin, in 1875 lecturer at Berlin University, and in 1880 councillor in the Ministry of Public Instruction. He wrote a number of works on the history of art.

Jordan, (RUDOLF,) a German painter, born at Berlin about 1810. His delineations of fisher-life in Helgoland are greatly admired: among these we may name "The Shipwreck" and "The Death of the Pilot." Died 1887.

Jordan, (SYLVESTER,) a German jurist and politician, born near Innspruck in 1792. He was imprisoned about twelve years for his liberal opinions, and was released in 1845. Died in 1861.

Jordan, yor'dân, (WILHELM,) a German poet, born at Insterburg, Prussia, February 8, 1819. He was educated at Leipsic, Königsberg, and other universities, and was when young distinguished as a republican agitator and orator. Besides a "History of Hayti," (1846–49,) he published a large number of volumes of verse, including "Demiourgos," (1852,) a bold and thoughtful attempt at a poetical theodicy. He also published several parts of a new "Nibelungenlied," besides translations of Sophocles, Homer, and Shakspeare. Died in 1904.

Jor'dan, (WILLIAM GEORGE,) editor and author, born at New York in 1864. Edited "Book Chat," "Current Literature," "The Saturday Evening Post," 1898–99, and "The Search-Light," 1905–06. In 1907 he suggested that the State governors should combine into a "House of Governors" to promote uniform legislation. This idea was carried into effect by President Roosevelt in 1908, and he has been permanent secretary of the "House of Governors" since 1910. He has written "Mental Training, a Remedy for Education," and other works on educational topics. Died 1928.

Jordanes. See JORNANDES.

Jordano, (LUCA.) See GIORDANO.

Jordano Bruno. See BRUNO.

Jor'den, (EDWARD,) an English physician and scientific writer, born in Kent in 1569. He was a graduate of the University of Padua. Died in 1632.

Jordens, yor'dens, (GEORG,) a Dutch jurist, born at Deventer in 1718, was known as the author of two legal treatises,—one in defence of the University of Utrecht, and the other on the Mosaic, Greek, and Roman laws. Died in 1771.

Jördens or **Joerdens,** yör'dens, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German philologist and biographer, born in the county of Mansfeld in 1757. He was rector of an academy at Lauban. His chief work is an excellent "Dictionary of German Poets and Prose Writers," (6 vols., 1805–11.) Died in 1835.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jordy, zhor'de', (NICOLAS LOUIS,) a French general, born at Abreschwiller in 1758; died in 1825.

Jore, zhor, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French printer, lived about 1750, was a friend of Voltaire, for whom he published several works. He wrote "Six Letters to Voltaire," and some other productions.

Jorgenson, yor'gen-son, (JORGEN,) a Danish adventurer, born at Copenhagen, in 1779. He went to

England in youth, and in 1809, during the war between England and Denmark, landed in Iceland with a few sailors from a vessel under his command, and proclaimed the independence of the island. Soon after the British government restored it to Denmark. Soon after his return to England he became very dissipated, and was finally convicted and transported to New South Wales, where he is supposed to have died. While in Newgate, before his transportation, he wrote a work entitled "The Religion of Christ the Religion of Nature."

Jorissen, yo'rĭs-sĕn, (THOMAS THEODORE HENDRIK,) a Dutch author, born at Utrecht, February 23, 1833. In 1865 he became professor of history at Amsterdam. His principal writings are biographies, chiefly written in a historical spirit. He also wrote useful works on literary history.

Jorisz, yor'is, (AUGUSTIN,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Delft in 1525; died in 1552.

Jorisz, (DAVID.) See DAVID GEORGE.

Jorjânee, Jorjânî, or **Djordjanî**, jor-jâ'nee, (**Saeed Shereef Zein-ed-Deen Abool Hassan**, or **Said Schérif Zein-ed-Dîn Abou'l Hassan**, sâ-eed' shĕr-eef' zān (or zīn) ĕd-deen' ă'bōōl hâs'sạn,) a renowned Arabian writer, born in Tagoo, (Tagou,) in the district of Asterabâd and the region called Jorjân, in 1339. He was the author of numerous works, among which perhaps the most important is an extremely valuable dictionary, entitled "Tarafat," (*i.e.* "Definitions.") Jorjânee enjoyed the favour of the great conqueror Tamerlane. Died in 1413.

Jor-nan'dēs or **Jor-da'nes**, a distinguished Gothic historian of the sixth century, was secretary to the Gothic kings of Italy. Having embraced Christianity, he was ordained Bishop of Ravenna in 552. The most important of his works is a "History of the Goths" until the reign of Vitiges, who was conquered by Belisarius, ("De Getarum sive Gothorum, Origine et Rebus gestis.") It was first printed at Augsburg in 1515, and is highly prized. He also wrote an abridgment of universal history, entitled "De Regnorum et Temporum Successione."

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio Circularis de Jornande," 1690.

Jor'tin, (JOHN,) D.D., an English divine and critic, of French extraction, born in London in 1698. Soon after graduating at Cambridge he settled in his native city, where he gained great distinction for his eloquence and learning. He was appointed Archdeacon of London in 1764. Of his works may be mentioned a volume of "Latin Poems," (1722,) which are classed among the most finished of the modern productions in that language, "Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, Ancient and Modern," (2 vols., 1732,) "Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History," (5 vols., 1751–73,) and the "Life of Erasmus," (1758.) Died in 1770. "Jortin's sermons," says Dr. Johnson, "are very elegant."

Josaphat. See JEHOSHAPHAT.

Jo'seph, [Heb. יוֹסֵף; Gr. Ἰωσήφ; Lat. JOSE'PHUS; It. JOSEF, yo-sĕf'; Sp. JOSEF, ho-sĕf',] one of the twelve patriarchs, and the favourite son of Jacob, was born in Mesopotamia about 1900 B.C. At an early age, on account of their jealousy, he was sold by his brothers to some Ishmaelitish merchants, who carried him as a slave into Egypt, over which kingdom he was subsequently appointed governor by Pharaoh. The descendants of his sons Ephraim and Manasseh formed the two half-tribes, which exerted no little influence in the Hebrew nation.

Joseph [Ger. pron. yo'sĕf] **I.**, Emperor of Germany, of the house of Hapsburg, and son of Leopold I., was born in 1676. In 1687 he was proclaimed King of Hungary, and in 1690 King of the Romans. At the death of his father, in 1705, he ascended the imperial throne. He carried on a successful war against Louis XIV., in which he was assisted by England, Holland, and Savoy. The allied armies were commanded by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. Joseph granted, through the influence (it is said) of Charles XII. of Sweden, numerous privileges to his Protestant subjects. Died in 1711.

See G. LANGE, "Leben und Thaten des Kaysers Joseph I.," 1712; FRANZ WAGNER, "Historia Josephi I. Cæsaris Augusti," 1745.

Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, the eldest son of Francis of Lorraine and Maria Theresa of Austria, was born in Vienna in 1741. In 1764 he was elected King of the Romans, and in the following year succeeded his father on the throne of Germany. He married Isabella, a daughter of the Duke of Parma, in 1760, and Maria Josepha, a daughter of the emperor Charles VII., about 1764. In 1772 he signed, with the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, the treaty by which Poland was divided between them. At the death of his mother, in 1780, he came into possession of Hungary and all the other hereditary dominions of the house of Austria. He united with Catherine of Russia, six years later, in a Turkish war, in which his general Laudon gained several important victories. During his reign he introduced many civil and ecclesiastical reforms, which would probably have been very beneficial to his subjects had he acted with more calmness and deliberation. He abolished feudal serfdom, regulated the taxes, allowed liberty of conscience and rights of citizenship to all denominations of Christians, mitigated the condition of the Jews, suppressed several convents, greatly abridged the power of the pope and clergy in his dominions, and encouraged manufactures and industry. But his zeal in correcting the abuses of the Roman Church caused an insurrection in Belgium; while his attempt to establish the German as the universal language in his dominions induced the Hungarians to revolt. He died, without issue, in February, 1790, and was succeeded by his brother, Leopold II.

See PAGANEL, "Histoire de Joseph II," 1843; F. X. HUBER, "Geschichte Kaiser Joseph's II.," 2 vols., 1792; L. A. DE CARACCIOLI, "Vie de Joseph II, Empereur d'Allemagne," 1790; IGNAZ CORNOVA, "Leben Joseph II., Römischen Kaisers," 1802; C. T. HEYNE, "Geschichte Kaiser Joseph's II.," 2 vols., 1848; RAMSHORN, "Kaiser Joseph II. und seine Zeit," 1845.

Joseph, FATHER, [It. Fra GIUSEPPE,] an Italian missionary, whose family name was SEBASTIANI. He went to Persia, and obtained no little influence at the court of the Shah. He used his power in favour of the English interests and against those of the French. He was acquainted with several of the Oriental languages, and translated the works of the Persian poet Hâfiz into Latin.

Joseph, zho'zĕf', (FRANÇOIS LECLERC **du Tremblay**—dü trôm'blā',) called FATHER JOSEPH, a French monk, born in Paris in 1577, became the agent and confidant of Cardinal Richelieu, who employed him in negotiations and intrigues. Died in 1638.

See ABBÉ RICHARD, "Vie du Père Joseph," 2 vols.; "Le véritable Père Joseph," 1704; RICHELIEU, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Joseph OF EXETER. See ISCANIUS.

Joseph Al'bo, a Jew, distinguished for his learning, born at Sora, in Spain, in the fourteenth century. He was the author of a work on Jewish faith, entitled "Sepher Ikkarim." Died in 1430.

Joseph Ben Gorion. See GORIONIDES.

Joseph Emanuel, [Port. JOZÉ MANOEL, zho-zā' mă-no-ĕl',] King of Portugal, born in 1714. In 1750 he succeeded his father, John V. In 1755 his kingdom suffered from a great earthquake, which destroyed a large part of Lisbon and killed about sixty thousand persons. In 1758 an attempt was made to assassinate him, in which he was severely wounded. He discovered that the Jesuits were implicated in the plot, and immediately caused all against whom any evidence was brought to be executed. He also issued an edict by which all the Jesuits in Portugal were declared traitors. In 1762 he united with England in a war against France and Spain. He enacted several laws to encourage education and to advance religious toleration, and restricted the powers of the Inquisition. Died in 1777.

See "Leben Joseph Emmanuels Königs von Portugal," Nuremberg, 1778.

Joseph Meir, (MĀR,) a French Jew, born at Avignon in 1496. He wrote a work, in Hebrew, on the Kings of France and the Sultans of Turkey. Died in 1554.

Josèphe, the French of JOSEPHUS, which see.

Joséphine, jo'zę-feen', [Fr. pron. zho'zā'fēn',] originally **Marie Joseph Rose Tascher de la Pagerie**, (tă'shā' dẹh lă păzh're',) wife of Napoleon I. of France,

was born in 1763 in the island of Martinique. At a very early age she attracted attention by her remarkable beauty and vivacity. About 1778 she went to reside in France with an aunt by whom she had been adopted, and thus became the heiress to a large fortune. She was soon after married to Viscount de Beauharnais, one of the most polished noblemen of the French court. In 1780 she gave birth to Eugene, who was subsequently appointed Viceroy of Italy by Bonaparte, and in 1783 to Hortense, afterwards Queen of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III. Jealousies having arisen between Beauharnais and his wife, the former sued for a divorce before the Parliament of Paris. The case was decided in favour of Josephine, who in a short time sailed for Martinique with her daughter. At this period her circumstances were so straitened that she was glad to accept from the captain of the vessel a pair of shoes for Hortense. At the expiration of three years she returned to France and was reconciled to her husband. During the French Revolution Beauharnais boldly opposed the measures of the Jacobins, by whom he was executed in 1794. His wife, who was then in prison, escaped the same fate only by the sudden fall of Robespierre. Through the influence of Barras and Tallien, she regained part of her husband's property, which had been confiscated. She now became one of the leaders of fashion. Her talents and personal attractions enabled her also to exert no little influence in the politics of that period. In 1796 she was married to Bonaparte, who had recently been appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Italy. At the time Josephine was thought by her friends to have formed a *mésalliance*. After Bonaparte became First Consul, she exerted all her influence to alleviate the sufferings of the royalists, and even endeavoured to persuade him to restore the Bourbons. While Napoleon was in Egypt, she had bought for her favourite resort the estate of Malmaison, which she fitted up with royal magnificence. At length her expenditures for this and other luxuries became so enormous as to occasion the First Consul serious embarrassment. When Napoleon was raised to the imperial throne and she became Empress of France, to her was due in a great measure the honour of having imparted to the court of the Tuileries the splendour and taste for which it was then distinguished. From the time of her coronation her influence over the emperor rapidly diminished; and, as there was no longer hope of her bringing him an heir, he finally resolved to divorce her. The announcement of this decision plunged the empress into the deepest despair. Napoleon himself is said to have been greatly affected; but his resolution was fixed, and the bill of divorce was passed in 1809. Josephine, still retaining her former dignities and titles, retired to Malmaison. Napoleon occasionally visited her, and appeared to cherish a sincere affection for her. When the allied armies invaded France, she was treated with the greatest respect by the emperor Alexander. She died in 1814, soon after the abdication of Napoleon. The character of Josephine has been greatly admired. The cause of this is to be attributed more to her pleasing manners than to any exalted virtue which she possessed. It is said that there was a fascination in her countenance which no painter could transfer to canvas. She had a very remarkable memory, was accomplished, educated, and witty; but vanity seems to have had an unlimited ascendency over her, and it does not appear that she was endowed with so many uncommon qualities as several modern writers have attributed to her. (See BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON.)

See "Joséphine," in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," vol. xxxvii. For the private life of Josephine, the reader may consult AUBENAS' "Histoire de l'Impératrice Joséphine," 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1857–59; also the letters of Napoleon to Josephine, and of Josephine to Napoleon and to her daughter. For a very curious account of the empress Josephine's descendants, see "London Review" for June, 1866; MARIE ANNE LE NORMAND, "Mémoires historiques et secrets de Joséphine," 2 vols., 1820, (English version of the same, 1848;) P. C. HEADLEY, "Life of the Empress Josephine," 1852.

Josephson, yo'sĕf-sŏn, (LUDWIG,) a Swedish dramatist, born at Stockholm, of Jewish parents, February 20, 1830. Among his pieces are "Kunstens Vapen," "Kapten Gars," and "Thord Hasle," (1881.) He also prepared a history of the Swedish stage. His brother JAKOB (1818–80) was a noted composer of music.

Jo-se'phus, [Fr. JOSÈPHE, zho'zĕf'; It. GIOSEFFO, jo-sĕf'fo,] or, more fully, **Flā'vĭ-us Jo-se'phus**, [Gr. Φλάβιος Ἰώσηπος,] the most celebrated of Jewish historians, was born at Jerusalem A.D. 37. His mother was of the royal house of the Asmonæans, and his father belonged to the sacerdotal order from which the chief pontiffs were chosen. He pursued his studies in his native city with such assiduity that at the age of fourteen he was often consulted on abstruse points of Jewish law. He afterwards joined the sect of the Essenes, and passed three years with a hermit in the desert. At the age of nineteen he became a Pharisee. In the year 63 he visited Rome, in order to procure the liberation of some Jewish priests whom the governor Felix had sent there as prisoners. He was favourably received at the imperial court, and succeeded in his enterprise through the influence of Poppæa, the wife of Nero. On his return to Judea he opposed the revolutionary spirit that was then gaining ground among his countrymen. Perceiving his efforts to be of no avail, he accepted the government of the two Galilees, and in 67 A.D. bravely defended for forty-seven days the city of Jotapata against a powerful Roman army under Vespasian. The Romans finally triumphed, however, and of the Jewish warriors Josephus alone was saved, on account of his predicting that Vespasian would soon receive the imperial purple. He was treated with the greatest respect by Vespasian and Titus, and at the destruction of Jerusalem his influence procured the liberation of his brother and fifty of his friends. He afterwards accompanied Titus to Rome, where Vespasian granted him a pension and raised him to the rank of a Roman citizen. As a mark of gratitude for these and other favours, Josephus assumed the emperor's family name of Flavius. The date of his death is unknown; but some writers have placed it A.D. 95. The most important works of Josephus are his "History of the Jewish War," in seven books, "The Antiquities of the Jews," (Ἰουδαικὴ Ἀρχαιολογία,) in twenty books, two treatises "Against Apion of Alexandria," a "Discourse on the Martyrdom of the Maccabees," and an account of his own life. All of these were written in Greek, with the exception of the first, which was originally composed in Syro-Chaldaic and afterwards translated into Greek by himself. On account of the beauty of his style, he has been called "the Grecian Livy." His works have been translated into Latin and most of the modern languages of Europe.

See G. R. VAN HOEVELL, "F. Josephi Vita," 1835; J. F. ECKHARD, "Biographie des berühmten F. Josephus," 1785; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" CAVE, "Scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Historia literaria;" C. F. BOEHMERT, "Ueber des Flavius Josephus Zeugniss von Christo," 1823; PHILARÈTE CHASLES, "De l'Autorité historique de F. Josèphe," 1841.

Josépin. See CESARI, (GIUSEPPE.)

Josh'u-a, [Heb. יְהוֹשֻׁעַ; Gr. Ἰησοῦς; Fr. JOSUÉ, zho'zü'ā',] or **O'shē-a**, the son of Nun, (Numbers xiii. 16,) became commander of the Israelites on the death of Moses. He was distinguished for his bravery and military skill, and gained numerous important victories over the different Canaanite princes. Much controversy has arisen in regard to the authorship of the book of Joshua. Many suppose it to have been compiled from manuscripts written by himself; others attribute it to Samuel. Died about 1425 B.C.

Jo-sī'ah [Heb. יֹאשִׁיָּהוּ; Fr. JOSIAS, zho'se'âs'] succeeded his father Amon on the throne of Judah 641 B.C., at the age of eight years. He was an able and pious prince, and during his reign of thirty-one years many wise and beneficial laws were enacted: idolatry was suppressed, the Temple was repaired, and the true forms of worship were restored. He was killed in a battle against Pharaoh-Necho, King of Egypt, about 610 B.C.

See II. Kings xiii., xxii.; II. Chronicles xxxiv., xxxv.

Josias. See JOSIAH.

Jósika, yo'she-kŏh, (MIKLÓS,) a Hungarian nobleman and celebrated novelist, born in 1796 at Torda, in Transylvania. His first and most successful work, "Abafi," a historical tale, appeared in 1836. He produced about sixty volumes of romances, which were very popular with the Hungarians. In 1848, as a member of the upper house of nobles, he took a bold stand against the encroachments of Austria, and advocated the measures of

Kossuth. After the defeat of the Hungarians in 1849 he lived in exile. Died in 1865.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Josquin Desprez or **Depres.** See DESPRÈS.

Josselin de Courtenay, zhos'lăN' dẹh koort'nā', a French nobleman, who went on a crusade to Palestine in 1101. He was created Count of Edessa by the King of Jerusalem, and won great distinction by the numerous victories which he gained over the Saracens. Died in 1147.

Jost, yost, (ISAAK MARCUS,) a learned Jew, born at Bernburg, in Germany, in 1793, studied philology at Göttingen and Berlin. His principal work is a "History of the Israelites," (10 vols., 1846.) He also published a translation of the "Mishna," with a text and commentary. Died November 25, 1860.

Josué. See JOSHUA.

Jo'tham, [Heb. יותם,] King of Judah, was the son of Uzziah, whom he succeeded B.C. 757.

Jötun, yō'tŭn, in the plural **Jötuns,** [an old Norse word signifying "giant," supposed to be derived from an ancient form of the verb to "eat," (Anglo-Saxon *eoten,*) the most prominent characteristic of the Jötuns being their prodigious voracity. (See Thorpe's "Northern Mythology," vol. i. p. 148,)] in the Norse mythology, the name applied to certain mythical beings supposed to be hostile to men and to the beneficent Æsir. The Jötuns, or Giants, are types of the disturbing, untamable, or destructive forces of nature. Hence the wolf Fenrir, (supposed to typify volcanic fire,) Midgard's Serpent, (the vast untamable ocean,) and Hela (the goddess of death) are all represented as of Jötun birth. Loki himself is considered to be of Jötun origin, and is the father of the mightiest and most terrible beings belonging to that race. Cold or frost, being one of the principal causes of desolation and death, is represented as the parent of a powerful family of Jötuns, termed Frost-giants. The abode of the Jötuns is called Jötunheim or Utgard, (oot'gārd, *i.e.* "outer ward,") and comprises the desert regions on the outermost boundary of the world. The Jötuns (*i.e.* the elements of disorder and desolation) are represented as being always at war with the Æsir, the powers presiding over life and order. (See ÆSIR.) The opposition is eternal; they are never reconciled, as in the case of the Vanir and Æsir, (see VANIR,) because there can be no reconciliation between order and confusion, or between life and death.

See, besides the work above referred to, KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" MALLET, "Northern Antiquities;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Joubert, zhoo'bair', (BARTHÉLEMY CATHERINE,) a French general, born at Pont-de-Vaux, in Bresse, in 1769. In 1791 he enlisted in the army of the Rhine, and served with distinction against the Austrians. Two years later he was taken prisoner by the Sardinians. He soon after regained his liberty and returned to France, where he boldly opposed the Jacobins. In 1794 he received the appointment of adjutant-general, and in 1795, having displayed great bravery at Loano, he was raised to the rank of a brigadier-general on the field of battle. He subsequently gained distinguished honours at several battles in Italy and in the Tyrol. In 1799 he was appointed general-in-chief of the army in Italy, and fell at the battle of Novi, in August of that year.

Joubert, (FRANÇOIS,) a French priest and Jansenist, distinguished for his learning, born at Montpellier in 1689. On account of his principles, he was persecuted by the Jesuits and was imprisoned in the Bastille. He wrote commentaries on the Apocalypse and on a number of the Hebrew prophecies. Died in 1763.

Joubert, (JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit, born at Lyons, known as the author of a valuable work, entitled "French and Latin Dictionary, taken from the Original and Classical Authors in both Languages." Died in 1719.

Joubert, (JOSEPH,) a French moralist, born at Montignac (Périgord) in 1754, became a resident of Paris about 1778. He was an intimate friend of Fontanes, by whose influence he was appointed inspector-general of the University of Paris in 1809. He died in 1824, leaving many manuscripts, a part of which Châteaubriand edited, with the title of "Pensées." A more complete edition of the "Pensées, Essais," etc. appeared in 2 vols., 1842.

Joubert, (JOSEPH ANTOINE RENÉ,) a French general, born at Angers in 1772. He served with distinction at Heliopolis, Wagram, (1809,) Smolensk, (1812,) and Lützen, (1813.) Died in 1843.

Joubert, (LAURENT,) an eminent French physician, born at Valence in 1529. He graduated at the University of Montpellier, of which he was afterwards chosen chancellor. He was also appointed first physician-in-ordinary to Henry III. He wrote "Popular Errors in regard to Medicine," (1578–79,) which was often reprinted, and a "Treatise on Laughter." Died in 1583.

Joubert, (LÉO,) a French author, born December 13, 1826. He very early won distinction as a critic and reviewer. He was chief editor of the "Moniteur Universel," (1868–77,) and wrote "Leæna," a romance, (1869,) "La Bataille de Sedan," (1873,) and other works.

Joubert, (PIETRUS JACOBUS,) a Boer general, born in 1831 or later in Cape Colony, or, as some accounts state, in Pennsylvania. He served with the United States forces in the civil war. Subsequently he became a prominent citizen of the Transvaal Republic, and was acting president during the term of President Burgess. He went with Paul Kruger to England in 1878 to protest against the annexation of the Transvaal, and in 1880 joined with Kruger and Pretorius in proclaiming its independence. In the war that followed he commanded the army and won the famous victories of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill. He was elected vice-president in 1883, contested the presidency in 1888, and in 1899 took command of the army in Natal, defeating the British in several engagements and holding General White besieged for months at Ladysmith, despite General Buller's efforts at relief. He died at Pretoria, March, 1900.

Jouenneaux. See JUVENAL.

Jouffroi, de, dẹh zhoo'frwā', [Lat. JOFFRE'DUS,] (JEAN,) a French prelate, born at Luxeuil about 1412. He obtained the favour of Louis XI., who procured for him a cardinal's hat in 1461, and made him his almoner. Died in 1473.

Jouffroy, zhoo'frwā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French sculptor, born at Dijon in 1806. He gained the grand prize in 1832, and received a pension. He became a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts in 1857. Died in 1882.

Jouffroy, (THÉODORE SIMON,) a French philosophical writer, born near Mouthe (Doubs) in 1796, was a pupil of Victor Cousin, who influenced the development and direction of his mind. He was appointed a tutor of philosophy (*élève répétiteur*) in the Normal School in 1817. This school having been suppressed in 1822, he began to write for several journals in Paris. In 1830 he became a professor in the Normal School, then re-established. He produced a version of the complete works of Thomas Reid, (6 vols., 1828–35.) In 1833 he was appointed professor of Greek and Latin philosophy in the Collége de France. He exchanged this position in 1838 for the office of librarian to the University, and succeeded Laromiguière as professor of philosophy in 1837. Among his works are "Mélanges philosophiques," (1833,) and "Cours d'Esthétique," (1843.) He also produced a version of Dugald Stewart's "Essays on Moral Philosophy," (1826,) to which he wrote a valuable preface. Died in 1842.

See MIGNET, "Notice sur Jouffroy," 1853; ADOLPHE GARNIER, article "Jouffroy" in the "Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques," tome iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jouffroy, de, dẹh zhoo'frwā', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS DOROTHÉE,) MARQUIS, an ingenious Frenchman, born in Franche-Comté, about 1750. He studied the construction of different vessels, and went to Paris, where he conceived the idea of propelling boats by steam. His first vessel of this kind was launched in 1776. Although this attempt was far from being successful, Jouffroy was convinced that his object was attainable. In 1783 he completed another steam-vessel, one hundred and forty feet long, with which he ascended the Saône several miles, but, on account of his limited means, was unable to carry his invention to a higher state of perfection. The inventions of Jouffroy were highly spoken of by Robert Fulton. Died in 1832.

Joukofski, (VASILI ANDREIVITCH.) See ZHOOKOFSKY.

Joule, jool, ? (JAMES P.,) F.R.S., an English experimental philosopher, born at Salford, near Manchester, in 1818. He was a pupil of the celebrated Dalton. He made some discoveries in electro-magnetism, and in the theory of heat. He is considered one of the founders of the theory of the correlation of forces. Died in 1889.

Jourdain, zhoor'dăN', (AMABLE LOUIS MARIE MICHEL **Bréchillet**—brĀ'she'yā',) a distinguished French writer and Orientalist, born in Paris in 1788. Among his principal works is "Persia; or, A Description of the History, Government, Religion, and Literature of that Empire," (5 vols., 1814.) He was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1818.

Jourdain, (ANSELME LOUIS BERNARD **Bréchillet,**) an eminent surgeon-dentist, the father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1734. He invented several instruments used by dentists, and wrote numerous treatises on dentistry. Died in 1816.

See J. R. DUVAL, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. Jourdain," 1816.

Jourdain, (CHARLES MARIE GABRIEL **Bréchillet,**) a philosopher, a son of Amable, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1817. He published, besides other works, "La Philosophie de Saint Thomas d'Aquin," (2 vols., 1858.) Died July 20, 1886.

Jourdain, (CLAUDE,) a French Benedictine and antiquarian writer, born at Poligny in 1696; died in 1782.

Jourdan, zhoor'dŏN', (ANDRÉ JOSEPH,) a French statesman, born in Provence. In 1795 he was elected to the Council of Five Hundred, where he opposed the laws against the emigrants. For this reason, in 1797 he was obliged to seek an asylum in Spain. On the accession of Louis XVIII. Jourdan was chosen councillor of state. Died in 1831.

Jourdan, (ANTOINE JACQUES LOUIS,) born in Paris in 1788, published a "Dictionary of Terms used in the Natural Sciences," (2 vols., 1834.) Died in 1848.

Jourdan, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French dramatist, born at Marseilles in 1711; died in 1793.

Jourdan, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a marshal of France, born at Limoges in 1762, was the son of a poor surgeon, who paid but little attention to his education. At the age of sixteen he entered the French army, and fought for the Americans in the Revolutionary war until 1782, when he returned home on account of ill health. In 1791 he again entered the army, and soon after received the command of a battalion, and served under La Fayette and Dumouriez. In 1793 he was appointed general of division. Having distinguished himself at the battle of Hondschoote, in 1793, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the French army. He then gained a decisive victory over the Austrians at Wattignies, near Maubeuge, and raised the siege of that town. He was subsequently called to Paris by the committee of public safety to consult upon the future movements of the army. He was at first received with great enthusiasm; but, having given offence by the candour with which he expressed his sentiments, he was deprived of his authority, and Pichegru was chosen in his place. In 1794, however, he was appointed commander of the army of the Moselle against the Austrians, over whom, in a few weeks, he won the important battles of Arlon and Fleurus. He also captured Charleroi and many other towns. In the autumn of 1794 he gained the victories of Ayvaile and Aldenhoven. He afterwards took Luxemburg, Dusseldorf, Frankfort, and Würzburg, but in September, 1796, was signally defeated by the Archduke Charles near the last-named place. Jourdan soon after resigned, and, having returned to Paris, was chosen a member of the Council of Five Hundred, of which a few months later he was elected president. In 1798 he was appointed to the command of the army on the Danube. In 1799, having met with two decisive defeats from the Archduke Charles, he was succeeded by Massena. The same year he was dismissed from the Council of Five Hundred for having opposed the ambitious projects of Napoleon. He was sent as ambassador to the Cisalpine Republic in 1800. Though created a marshal of the empire in 1804, no military command of importance was given to him until he accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Spain as major-general. He remained with that monarch through all his vicissitudes, and was the nominal commander of the French forces when they were defeated at Vitoria by Wellington in 1813. In 1818 Louis XVIII. created Jourdan a peer of France. Died in 1833. He was the author of two works,—"Operations of the Army of the Danube under the Orders of General Jourdan," and "History of the Campaign of 1796, containing the Operations of the Army of the Sambre-et-Meuse." Napoleon, at Saint Helena, confessed that he had ill-treated Jourdan, whom he characterized as a "true patriot."

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" MICHAUD, "Notices historiques sur le Maréchal Jourdan, les Généraux Kalckreuth, Kilmaine," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jourdan, (MATHIEU JOUVE,) surnamed COUPE-TÊTE, koop'tĕt', ("cut-throat,") a French revolutionist, notorious for his inhumanity, was born in Vivarais in 1749. He was executed in 1794.

Jourde, zhoord, (GILBERT AMABLE,) a French lawyer, born in Auvergne in 1757, in 1795 was elected a member of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1837.

Jourdeuil, zhoor'dŭl' or zhoor'duh'yę, (DIDIER,) a French Jacobin, was one of the chief instigators of the massacre in September, 1792. Died about 1800.

Jourgniac Saint-Méard, zhoorn'ye-z̄k' sĀN mā'z̄r', (Chevalier FRANÇOIS,) a French satirical writer and royalist, born at Bordeaux in 1745. In 1792 he was arrested on a charge of treason, but was acquitted. Died in 1827.

Jousse, zhooss, (DANIEL,) an eminent jurist, born at Orléans, in France, in 1704. He entered a college in Paris, where he gained distinction in mathematics. He subsequently began the study of law. Among his numerous works are a "Historical Detail of the City of Orléans," and "New Commentary upon the Criminal Ordinance." Died in 1781.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Joussouf, Joussef, or **Jussof.** See YOOSUF.

Jouvancy or **Jouvency,** zhoo'vŏN'se', (JOSEPH,) a celebrated French Jesuit, born at Paris in 1643. He was chosen professor of rhetoric in the college of Louis le Grand, and was afterwards called by his superiors to Rome to assist in writing the history of the Jesuits. His style is remarkable for its purity and elegance. Among his works are "Notes upon Juvenal, Persius, Terence, Horace, Martial, and the Metamorphoses of Ovid," and the fifth volume of the "History of the Jesuits" from 1591 to 1616. Died in 1719.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Jouvency. See JOUVANCY.

Jouvenet, zhoov'nā', (JEAN,) a celebrated historical painter, born at Rouen, France, about 1646. He was a pupil of his uncle, Laurent Jouvenet, and afterwards studied in Paris and was admitted into the Academy of Painting. He was subsequently patronized by Louis XIV., who granted him a pension of 1700 livres. Having lost the use of his right hand by a paralytic stroke, he ascertained that he could use his left with equal facility, and soon after painted one of his best pictures, a representation of Innocence followed by Falsehood and seeking protection in the arms of Justice. Among his other works are "Esther before Ahasuerus," "Jesus Christ driving the Money-Changers from the Temple," "The Resurrection of Lazarus," and the "Descent from the Cross."

See D'ARGENVILLE, "Vies des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jouvenneaux. See JUVENAL.

Jouy, de, dęh zhoo'e', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French lawyer, and advocate of the Parliament of Paris, where he was born in 1714; died in 1771.

Jouy, de, (VICTOR JOSEPH ÉTIENNE,) an eminent French writer, born at Jouy, near Versailles, in 1764 or 1769. He entered the army at an early age, and in 1790 favoured the Revolution; but during the reign of terror

he fled for safety to Switzerland. In 1794 he returned to France, and, after serving for some time in the army, which he quitted in 1797, fixed his residence in Paris and turned his attention to literary pursuits. Among his works are the operas of "The Vestal" (1807) and of "The Amazon," the tragedy of "Sylla," (1822,) "Cecil," a novel, (1827,) and a series of essays entitled "The Hermit of the Chaussée d'Antin," (5 vols., 1812–14.) The last work, which somewhat resembles Addison's "Spectator," obtained a European reputation. He was elected to the French Academy in 1815, and appointed chief librarian of the Louvre in 1831. Besides the works above named, he wrote "The Hermit in the Province," ("L'Hermite en Province," 14 vols., 1818 *et seq.*,) and "The Hermits in Prison," ("Les Hermites en Prison," 2 vols., 1823,) which was very popular. Died in 1846.

Jove. See JUPITER.

Jovellanos, de, dà HO-vĕl-yä'nŏs, (GASPAR MELCHIOR,) a Spanish statesman, author, and scholar, born of noble parentage at Gijon, in Asturias, in 1744. He studied at the Universities of Oviedo, Avila, and Alcalá. In 1770 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, and was soon after appointed councillor of state by Charles III. In 1778 he became a judge of the criminal court at Madrid. Afterwards, through the instrumentality of Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, he was banished to Majorca, where for more than seven years he remained a prisoner. He returned to Spain in 1808, and in a short time became a member of the supreme junta. Among his works are several valuable treatises on political economy, the tragedy of "Pelayo," (1790,) the comedy of "The Honourable Delinquent," a "Dissertation on English Architecture," and an excellent "Memoir on Law applied to Agriculture," ("Informe sobre la Ley agraria.") Died in 1811.

Jovellar y Soler, (JOAQUIN,) a Spanish soldier, born at Mallorca in 1819. He joined the army, took part in the Carlist war, served in Cuba and Morocco, and filled important civil and military positions. He was captain-general of Cuba at the time of the Virginius affair, in 1874 fought against the Carlists, and in 1875 was made minister of war. Twice afterwards he filled this post, and was prime minister for a short period. Died April 16, 1892.

Jo'vĭ-an, [Lat. JOVIA'NUS; Fr. JOVIEN, zhō've-ăN', It. GIOVIANO, jo-ve-ä'no,] or, more fully, **Jo-vĭ-ā'nus Flā'vĭ-us Clau'dĭ-us,** Emperor of Rome, was born in Pannonia, 331 A.D. He early distinguished himself as a commander in the Roman army, and, though an avowed Christian, received many marks of distinction from Julian the Apostate, whom he accompanied on his unsuccessful expedition into Persia. At the death of that sovereign, in 363, Jovian was elected emperor by the army. The Roman troops were at that time in imminent danger, both on account of the superior Persian forces by which they were hemmed in, and the great scarcity of provisions. Jovian, after bravely repelling several attacks of the enemy, formed a treaty, by which he agreed to give up the Roman conquests west of the Tigris. Returning, he spent some time at Antioch, where he annulled Julian's laws against the Christians and re-established the orthodox religion. He died in 364, at Dadastana, in Galatia, as he was proceeding to Constantinople.

Jovianus. See JOVIAN.

Jovien, the French for JOVIAN, which see.

Jovin. See JOVINUS.

Jo-vin'ĭ-an, [Lat. JOVINIA'NUS; Fr. JOVINIEN, zhō've-nē-ăN',] an Italian monk, distinguished for his bold opposition to the growing superstition and encroachments of the Roman Church. He particularly censured celibacy, fasting, and the austerities of the convent. For the propagation of these principles he was condemned for heresy by the Bishops of Rome and of Milan, and in 398, by the orders of the emperor Honorius, was scourged and banished. Died about 410 A.D.

Jovinianus. See JOVINIAN.

Jovinien. See JOVINIAN.

Jo-vī'nus, [Fr. JOVIN, zhō'văN',] a native of Rheims, was created a Roman consul by the emperor Valentinian in 367 A.D. He received the command of the cavalry in Gaul, and soon after cut in pieces a German army which had invaded that country. He built in his native city a church, in which he was buried in 370 A.D.

Jovinus, a Roman general, who in 411 A.D., under the reign of Honorius, assumed the imperial title and possessed himself of part of Gaul. In 412 he was defeated by Ataulphus, King of the Visigoths, an ally of Honorius. He was soon after taken and executed.

Jovius, (PAUL.) See GIOVIO, (PAOLO.)

Jow'ĕtt, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent English scholar, born at Camberwell, near London, in 1817. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, was chosen a Fellow in 1838, was a tutor of Balliol College from 1842 to 1870, and afterwards was regius professor of Greek at Oxford. In 1870 he was elected master of Balliol. Among his works are "The Dialogues of Plato," (a translation, in 4 vols., 1871, one of the best ever made,) a translation of Thucydides, (2 vols., 1881,) "College Sermons," (1895,) etc. Died October 1, 1893.

Jow'ett, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English missionary, born about 1787. He published "Christian Researches in Syria and the Holy Land," (1825,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Joy, Joye, or **Gee,** (GEORGE,) an early English Reformer, born in Bedfordshire. He graduated at Cambridge in 1513. Being accused of heresy, he retired to Germany, where he remained several years. He is supposed to have died in 1553. He assisted in the translation of Tyndale's Bible which was printed at Antwerp in 1534, and wrote several religious works, among which is one "On the Unity and Schism of the Ancient Church."

See LEWIS, "History of the Translations of the Bible."

Joyant, zhwâ'yŏN', (JULES ROMAIN,) a skilful French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1803. He produced views of Venice, which were much admired. Died in 1854.

Joyce, jois, (JEREMIAH,) an English writer and Unitarian minister, born in 1764. He was principal editor of the "Cyclopædia" which appeared under the name of William Nicholson, and was the author of a justly popular work, "Scientific Dialogues," "Letters on Natural Philosophy," and other productions of a similar nature. He was arrested in 1794 with Horne Tooke and others on a charge of treason, but was released without trial after the acquittal of Tooke. Died in 1816.

Joyeuse, de, dẹh zhwâ'yuz', (ANNE,) DUC, a French nobleman, born about 1561. He married Margaret of Lorraine, sister of the queen of Henry III. About 1586 he received the command of the army sent against the Huguenots. He at first gained some advantages, and committed great cruelties upon the Protestants, but in October, 1587, was defeated and slain at the battle of Coutras by Henry of Navarre.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" D'AUBIGNÉ, "Memoires."

Joyeuse, de, (FRANÇOIS,) CARDINAL, brother of the preceding, was born in 1562. He was the confidential minister of Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. In 1614 he became dean of the cardinals of Avignon. Died in 1615.

See AUBERY, "Histoire du Cardinal de Joyeuse," etc., Paris, 1654.

Joyeuse, de, (GUILLAUME,) VISCOUNT, a French military commander, born about 1520. He was made lieutenant-general of Languedoc, and in 1562 distinguished himself in the wars against the French Protestants. In 1582 he was created a marshal. Died in 1592.

Joyeuse, de, (HENRI,) DUC, born in France in 1567. The death of his wife, about 1587, affected him so deeply that he entered the order of the Capuchins. In 1592 he obtained a dispensation releasing him from his vows, and received the command of the army in Languedoc. Henry IV. created him marshal of France. He afterwards became again a Capuchin. Died in 1608.

See BROUSSE, "Vie de Henri, Duc de Joyeuse," Paris, 1621.

Joyeuse, de, (JEAN ARMAND,) MARQUIS, a French nobleman, born in 1631. He served with distinction in Flanders under Turenne, and was afterwards created marshal of France. Died in 1710.

Joy'nẽr, (WILLIAM,) sometimes called **Lyde,** an English Catholic and author, born near Oxford in 1622;

died in 1706. Among his works are "The Roman Empress," a comedy, and several English and Latin poems.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Jozé, zho-zā′, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese Jew and celebrated dramatist. He excelled in wit and sarcasm, which, in one of his comedies, he directed against some of the Catholic ceremonies. He was soon after seized by the officers of the Inquisition, tortured, and finally burned at an auto-de-fé in 1745. Among the best of his comedies are "Esop" and "The Enchantments of Medea."

Jozé Manoel. See JOSEPH EMANUEL.

Juan, DON. See JOHN, DON, OF AUSTRIA.

Juan, HOO-ân′, DON, natural son of Philip IV. of Spain and Maria Calderona, an actress, was born in Madrid in 1629. In 1647 he received the command of the Spanish army in Italy, where he took the city of Naples and gained many other advantages. Afterwards he was defeated by Turenne in the Netherlands, at the battle of Dunes, and compelled to evacuate the country. His brother, Charles II., subsequently made him prime minister. Died in 1679.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Juan de Santa Cruz. See JUAN DE YEPEZ.

Juan de Yepez, HOO-ân′ dà yā′pêth, or **Juan de Santa Cruz**, a saint of the Roman calendar, was born in Old Castile in 1542. He, with Saint Theresa, established the order of Barefooted Carmelites. Died in 1591.

Juan y Santacilia, HOO-ân′e sân-tâ-thee′le-â, (JORGE,) DON, a celebrated Spanish mathematician and naval officer, was born at Orihuela, in Valencia, in 1712. He was sent about 1735, with several Spanish and French servants, to measure the degree of the meridian at the equator. He devoted much attention to naval architecture. He wrote "Observations on Astronomy and Physics made in the Kingdom of Peru," (5 vols., 1748,) and a treatise on the construction of vessels, (2 vols., 1761.) Died in 1774.

See LA CONDAMINE, "Journal du Voyage fait à l'Équateur," etc.

Juaña OF SPAIN. See JOAN.

Juarez, joo-â′rêz, [Sp. pron. HOO-â′rêth,] (BENITO,) a Mexican statesman, born in Oajaca in 1806, and said to be of pure aboriginal stock. He studied law, was elected to Congress in 1846, and was Governor of Oajaca from 1848 to 1852. In 1853 he was banished by Santa Ana. He joined the party of Alvarez, who became president in 1855, and served under him as minister of justice. In 1857 he was appointed secretary of state by Comonfort, who was driven from power in January, 1858. Juarez was recognized as the successor of Comonfort by the Liberals, but was opposed by the clerical party in a long civil war. He was elected president about 1861, soon after which Mexico was invaded by a French army. Having gained several victories, the French took the city of Mexico in June, 1863, and Maximilian of Austria assumed the imperial power, under the patronage of Napoleon III. Juarez was reduced to a critical position, and his cause seemed desperate; but at length the French army was withdrawn in 1866, and the Liberals quickly recovered the ascendency. He was elected president again in October, 1867. Died July 18, 1872.

Ju'ba [Gr. Ἰόβας] I. succeeded his father, Hiempsal, on the throne of Numidia about 50 B.C. In the war between Cæsar and Pompey he supported the cause of the latter, and gained a decisive victory over Curio, a lieutenant of Cæsar. After Pompey's defeat at Pharsalia, Juba continued to support his cause in Africa, and for some time held even Cæsar in check. He was, however, defeated by the dictator at the battle of Thapsus, and soon after killed himself, 42 B.C., in preference to gracing the triumph of the conqueror. His kingdom was reduced to a Roman province, of which the historian Sallust was appointed the first governor.

See CÆSAR, "Bellum Civile;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" APPIAN, "Bellum Civile."

Juba II., son of the preceding, was carried to Rome by Cæsar, who gave him a liberal education. He served in the army of Augustus, from whom he received the kingdom of Mauritania about 30 B.C. He married Cleopatra Selena, the daughter of the celebrated Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, by Antony. Juba was distinguished for his learning, ability, and justice. He was the author of several works, written in Greek, upon various subjects Pliny, Plutarch, Tacitus, and other historians mention his writings with just commendation. He died about 20 B.C.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" ECKHEL, "Doctrina Numorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jubé, zhü′bà′, (AUGUSTE,) a French historian and general, born in 1765. He wrote a "Military History of the Wars of France from 1643 to 1815," (2 vols.,) and other works. Died in 1824.

Jubé, (JACQUES,) a French Jansenist, born near Paris in 1674; died in 1745.

Jubinal, zhü′be′nȧl′, (MICHEL LOUIS ACHILLE,) a French politician, born in Paris in 1810; died in 1875.

Juda, zhü′dȧ′, (LÉON,) a French Protestant, born in Alsace in 1482, was the natural son of Jean Juda, a priest. In 1502, having formed a friendship with Zuinglius, he was led to embrace the principles of the Reformers, and became pastor of Saint Peter's Church in Zurich. He was distinguished for his zeal in promoting the Reformation, both from his pulpit and by his pen. Died in 1542. He commenced a translation of the Old Testament into Latin, which was finished after his death, and was regarded by the Protestants, and even by many Catholic divines, as the best version extant. He was the author of several religious works.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Theologorum Germanorum;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Ju'dah, [Heb. יְהוּדָה,] fourth son of Jacob, and one of the twelve Hebrew patriarchs, was born in Mesopotamia, B.C. 1755. When Joseph was thrown into the cave by his brethren, it was through Judah's influence that they sold him to the Ishmaelites, instead of taking his life as they had previously intended. (Genesis xxxvii. 26.) Jacob, on his death-bed, foretold that Judah's posterity would become the principal tribe of Israel, and also referred to the coming of the Messiah, who was to be his lineal descendant. (Genesis xlix. 8–12.)

Ju'dah, (HENRY M.,) an American general, born at Snow Hill, Maryland, about 1821, graduated at West Point in 1843, and was a captain before the civil war began. He became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers early in 1862, and commanded a division at Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864. Died January 14, 1866.

Judah or **Je-hu'dah Hak'ka-dosh'**, (or **Hakkadosch,**) a learned Jewish rabbi, born in Galilee about 120 A.D. He is believed to have compiled, at the request of the Roman emperor Marcus Antoninus, the Mishna, (Mischna,) which contains the various Jewish laws and institutions not found in the Old Testament. In a short time the Talmud was ranked among the sacred books of the nation, and it has since received additions from several learned rabbis. Died in 190 A.D.

See WOLF, "Bibliotheca Hebraica."

Ju'dah Hioog, (or **Hioug,**) he-oog′, a Jewish rabbi and physician, who gained great distinction for his learning and skill, was born at Fez, in Africa, and lived about 1040. He wrote several works (in Arabic) on the Hebrew language, and is now regarded by his nation as their first and perhaps their greatest grammarian. His name is sometimes written JUDAH CHIUG.

Judah Rav or **Rab.** See ASHE.

Ju'das Is-căr'i-ot, one of the twelve apostles chosen by Jesus. He betrayed his Master to the officers of the chief priests for thirty pieces of silver. Afterwards, being stung with remorse, he returned the money to the priests and "went and hanged himself."

See Matthew x. 4, xxvi. 47–50, xxvii. 3–5; Mark xiv. 18–21, 43.

Ju'das Le-vi'ta or **Hal'le-vi**, a learned Spanish Jew and poet, born in 1090 or 1080, wrote a work in Arabic in defence of the Jewish religion, entitled "Sepher Hoccori," which was translated into Hebrew, Latin, and Spanish. Died in 1140.

Ju'das Maccabæ'us, (mak-ka-bee'us,) [Gr. Ἰούδας ὁ Μακκαβαῖος; Fr. JUDAS MACHABÉE, zhü′dȧs′ mȧ′kȧ′bȧ′,] of the royal line of the Asmonæans, became leader of the Jews upon the death of his father, Mattathias, B.C. 166. He conquered and cut in pieces several Syrian armies which had been sent against him by Antiochus, subdued the Idumeans, Ammonites, and other neighbouring na-

tions, and restored the worship of the true God in the Temple of Jerusalem. He was afterwards besieged in that city by Antiochus Eupator, who was, however, soon obliged to return to Syria, on account of a civil war which had broken out in his kingdom. Judas, wishing to form an independent government in Judea, and being unable to contend against the whole power of Syria, concluded a treaty of alliance with the Romans. But, before any assistance could arrive, a large army of Syrians again invaded Judea. Judas marched against them with a body of three thousand men, which was soon reduced by desertion to eight hundred. He nevertheless attacked the enemy, and, after a severe battle, was defeated and slain, 160 B.C.

Judd, (CHARLES HUBBARD,) psychologist, born at Barielly, India, in 1873; came to America in 1879. Became professor of psychology in New York University in 1898; in the U. of Cincinnati in 1901. He taught at Yale 1902–09, becoming professor in 1907. He headed the Dept. of Educ. at the U. of Chicago 1909, and was chairman of the Dept. of Psychology 1920–25.

Judd, (JOHN WESLEY,) F.R.S., an English geologist, born at Portsmouth, February 18, 1840. He was educated at Westminster Normal College and the Royal School of Mines. In 1867 he went upon the geological survey, in 1876 he was appointed professor of geology in the Royal School of Mines, and in 1881 he took the geological professorship in the Normal School of Science, London. He became dean of the Royal College of Science, London, in 1895. His works include "Volcanoes," (1878,) "The Student's Lyell," (1896,) etc.

Judd, (ORANGE,) an American author and publisher, born near Niagara Falls, New York, July 26, 1822. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1847, studied chemistry in Yale College 1850–53, and edited the "American Agriculturist" 1853–81. He failed in business in 1883, and afterwards established the "Orange Judd Farmer" at Chicago, editing it till his death, December 27, 1892.

Judd, (SYLVESTER,) a Unitarian minister and writer, born in Westhampton, Massachusetts, in 1813. He graduated at Yale in 1836, studied divinity at Harvard, and from 1840 until his death, in 1853, was pastor of the Unitarian church in Augusta, Maine. His principal work, "Margaret, a Tale of the Real and Ideal," (1845,) is pronounced by the "North American Review" "the most emphatically American book ever written." It has since been beautifully illustrated by Darley. Among his other works are "Philio," a didactic poem.

Jude, [Gr. Ἰούδας,] SAINT, one of the twelve apostles. He is supposed to be the author of the book bearing his name. He was surnamed LEBBEUS and THADDEUS.

Judicael, ju'de-kāl, became ruler of Bretagne about 632, and assumed the title of royalty. After a reign of six years, he entered a monastery, and was succeeded by his son Alain.

Ju'dith, [Heb. יְהוּדִית; It. GIUDITTA, joo-dēt'tȧ,] a Jewish heroine, of uncertain epoch. According to tradition, she lived at Bethulia when that town was besieged by Holofernes, a general of the King of Assyria. Having by insidious arts gained admission to his tent and persuaded him that she designed to betray the town to him, she cut off his head and carried it in a sack to Bethulia, which was, consequently, saved from capture.

See the Apocryphal Book of Judith; ALFONSO NICCOLAI, "La Giuditta; Dissertazione," 1765.

Judith, zhü'dēt', MADEMOISELLE, the stage name of JULIE Bernat, afterwards Madame BERNARD-DEROSNE, a French actress, born at Paris, of a Hebrew family, January 29, 1827. She was a relative of Mademoiselle Rachel, the tragédienne, and went upon the stage in 1842. Her beauty and native talents, however, failed at first to win much success; but in later years her power and versatility were widely recognized.

Jud'son, (ADONIRAM,) an eminent Baptist missionary, born in Malden, Massachusetts, in 1788, graduated at Brown University in 1807. He was sent as a missionary to Burmah in 1812, founded a mission at Rangoon, and learned the Burmese language. In 1823 he printed a Burmese translation of the New Testament. He was thrown into prison in 1824, and kept in close confinement eighteen months or more, during which he and his companions suffered extremely. He completed a Burmese translation of the Bible in 1834. He married successively Ann Hasseltine, Sarah Hall Boardman, and Emily Chubbuck, each of whom is noticed below. Having visited the United States in 1845, he returned to Burmah in 1846, and resumed his labours at Maulmain. He died at sea in April, 1850.

Judson, (EMILY,) (originally Miss CHUBBUCK,) an American authoress, known by the *nom de plume* of "Fanny Forester," was born at Eaton, in New York, in 1817. She wrote for the "New York Mirror," and published two volumes of her essays, sketches, and poems, under the title of "Alderbrook," (1846.) She was married in 1846 to Dr. Judson, and immediately sailed with him for India. While in Burmah, she composed some of her best poems. After the death of her husband, in 1850, she returned to America, and died at Hamilton, New York, in 1854. (See JUDSON, ADONIRAM.)

Judson, (HARRY PRATT,) an American author and educator, born at Jamestown, New York, in 1849. He became a teacher, was professor of history at the University of Minnesota 1885–92, and of political science, University of Chicago, after 1892. His works include "Cæsar's Army," "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," "The Growth of the American Nation," etc.

Judson, (SARAH,) (originally Miss HALL,) a missionary to India, born in Alstead, New Hampshire, in 1803. In 1825 she was married to the Rev. George Dana Boardman, and the same year sailed with him for Burmah. They established the Baptist Mission at Maulmain, and subsequently at Tavoy. After the death of her husband, in 1831, she continued her missionary labours with great success. In 1834 she was married to Rev. A. Judson, noticed above. Died at Saint Helena in 1845.

Juel, yoo'ĕl, (J.,) a Danish admiral, was a brother of Niels, noticed below, with whom he co-operated in several battles. He was one of the negotiators of the treaty of Lund in 1679. Died about 1700.

See N. JONGE, "Vice-Admiral J. Juels Liv og Levnetsbeskrivelse," 1755.

Juel, (NIELS or NICHOLAS,) a celebrated Danish admiral, born in 1629. After serving in the Dutch navy under Van Tromp and De Ruyter, he entered the Danish service, and greatly distinguished himself by several important victories which he gained over the Swedes. The King of Denmark created him an admiral, knighted him, and conferred upon him other honours. Died in 1697.

Juengling, yĭng'ling, (FREDERICK,) a gifted artist-engraver, born in Leipsic in 1846, learned wood-engraving in his native city, and in 1866 came to New York, where, as accessory to his business of engraving, he studied drawing, painting, and etching. He was one of the founders of the American Society of Wood-Engravers. In 1883 one of his pictures was awarded a second-class medal at Munich. After a visit to Europe in search of health, he died in New York, December 31, 1889.

Juénin, zhü-ȧ'nȧn', (GASPARD,) a French priest, writer, and professor of philosophy in Paris, born at Varambon, in Bresse, in 1650; died in 1713.

Juglaris, yoo-glȧ'rès, (ALOISIO,) an Italian Jesuit and professor of rhetoric, born at Nice in 1607. He was also employed as preceptor to Prince Charles Emanuel of Savoy. He wrote numerous panegyrics on Louis XIII. and other persons of distinction. Died in 1653.

Jugleb, yōōg'lĕp, or **Jugler,** yōōg'lẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born near Naumburg in 1718. He published "Biographical and Critical Notices of Eminent Jurists and Statesmen of Europe," (6 vols., 1773–80,) and other works. Died in 1791.

Ju-gur'thȧ, [Gr. Ἰουγούρθας or Ἰογόρθας,] an African prince, remarkable for his crimes and tragical death, was a natural son of Manastabal. He was brought up at the

court of his uncle, Micipsa, King of Numidia, and at an early age served under Scipio Æmilianus in the Roman army. During the war with Numantia he gained great distinction, and at its conclusion was highly commended to his uncle by Scipio. Micipsa soon after created him joint heir with his own sons Adherbal and Hiempsal. Upon the death of that monarch, Jugurtha caused Hiempsal to be murdered, and forced Adherbal to seek protection at Rome. Commissioners were sent out by the Roman senate to divide the kingdom between Adherbal and Jugurtha; but the latter, having bribed them, received the largest portion of the territory, and was declared to be innocent of the murder of Hiempsal. Resolving, however, to obtain the entire kingdom, he captured Adherbal in the city of Cirta, while he was yet under the protection of the Roman senate, and put him to death with the greatest cruelty. War was immediately declared against him by the Romans; but he succeeded in forming an advantageous treaty with the consul Calpurnius, who had been sent to reduce him to subjection. The senate refused to ratify this treaty, and summoned Jugurtha to Rome to answer the charges brought against him. He obeyed the mandate; but while in that city he procured the assassination of his cousin Massiva, another claimant of the Numidian crown. Upon the commission of this outrage he was commanded to leave Rome. As he was taking his last view of the capital, he is said to have exclaimed, "Mercenary city, thou waitest only for a purchaser to sell thyself; and thou wilt perish if one is found." After his return to Numidia he defeated a Roman army under Aulus Posthumius, compelling it to pass under the yoke and to evacuate the country. The war was afterwards continued by Metellus; and, though Jugurtha was one of the ablest commanders of that age, he was unable to resist the Roman general, whose skill and prudence made him ever victorious on the field of battle, and whose stern integrity rendered him invincible to the golden offers of the Numidian usurper. Jugurtha, having been twice defeated by Marius, the successor of Metellus, was delivered to his enemies by the treachery of his ally, Bocchus, King of Mauritania. He was carried in chains to Rome, where he graced the triumph of Marius. He was then thrown into the Mamertine prison. His death, which occurred six days later, is generally supposed to have been caused by starvation. The Jugurthine war, which was terminated B.C. 106, is the subject of one of the histories of Sallust.

See SALLUST, "Jugurtha;" PLUTARCH, "Marius;" LIVY, "Epitome," books lxii., lxiv., lxvii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Juigné, de, deh zhü-èn'yà', (ANTOINE ÉLÉONORE LÉON LECLERC,) a French prelate, born in Paris in 1728, distinguished himself by his persecution of the Jansenists. In 1781 he became Archbishop of Paris. Died in 1811.

See LAMBERT, "Vie de Messire A. É. Leclerc de Juigné," 1821.

Juigné-Broissinière, de, deh zhü-èn'yà' BRWÄ'se'-ne-air', a French lawyer and compiler, was born in Anjou, and lived about 1650. His principal work is a "Theological, Historical, Poetical, and Cosmographical Dictionary," (1644.)

Juillard or **Juillhard**. See JARRY.

Jukes, jüks, (JOSEPH BEETE,) F.R.S., an English geologist, born near Birmingham about 1812. He published, besides other works, "Popular Physical Geology," (1853.) Died July 29, 1869.

Jules, the French for JULIUS, which see.

Jülg, yülG, (BERNHARD,) a German philologist, born at Ringelbach, Baden, August 20, 1825. He studied at Heidelberg and Berlin, and held professorships of classical philology in the Universities of Lemberg, Cracow, and Innspruck. His principal original investigations were in the Mongolian and other East-Asian languages. He published several volumes of "Mongolian Legends" with German translations. Died August 14, 1886.

Ju'lĭ-ą, [Fr. JULIE, zhü'le',] a Roman lady, remarkable for her beauty and virtues, was the daughter of Julius Cæsar. She first married Cornelius Cæpio, but, by her father's command, procured a divorce and became the wife of Pompey the Great. She died 53 B.C., before the dissensions arose between her father and her husband.

Julia, only daughter of Augustus Cæsar, born about 39 B.C., was distinguished for her beauty, accomplishments, and disgraceful intrigues. She was married to Marcellus, upon whose death she became the wife of Agrippa, by whom she was the mother of five children. After the death of her second husband she was given in marriage to Tiberius, who divorced her, and afterwards caused her to be poisoned, 14 A.D.

Julia, a daughter of the preceding, born about 18 B.C., was married to L. Æmilius Paulus. Her character is said to have resembled that of her mother. Some writers identify her with the Corinna of Ovid. Died 28 A.D.

Julia, a daughter of Drusus and Livia, born about 5 A.D., was a niece of Germanicus. She was married to Nero, who was her cousin-german.

Julia, daughter of Cæsar Germanicus, was born 17 A.D. At the age of sixteen she was married to a Roman senator named Vinucias. She was soon after suspected of conspiracy and banished by her brother Caligula, but was subsequently recalled by Claudius. She was put to death in her twenty-fourth year, at the instigation of Messalina.

Julia de Fontenelle, zhü'le-ą' deh fôN'teh-nêl', (JEAN SÉBASTIEN EUGÈNE,) a French chemist, born at Narbonne in 1790, published a "Manual for Glass-makers," and other works. Died in 1842.

See HENRI JULIA DE FONTENELLE, "Notice sur M. Julia de Fontenelle," 1843.

Ju'lĭ-ą Dom'na, wife of the Roman emperor Septimius Severus, and the mother of Caracalla and Geta, was born in Syria about 170 A.D. She was the daughter of Bassianus, a priest of the sun. After the death of Severus she endeavoured to heal the dissensions between her sons, but in vain; Geta was murdered in her presence in 212, by his brother's orders. During the remainder of Caracalla's reign she exerted great influence in the affairs of government. Died in 217.

Julia Mammæa. See MAMMÆA.

Ju'lĭ-an, [Lat. JULIA'NUS; Fr. JULIEN, zhü'le-ąN',] or, more fully, **Ju-lĭ-ā'nus Flā'vĭ-us Clau'dĭ-us**, surnamed THE APOSTATE, a Roman emperor, was born in Constantinople in 331 A.D. He was the son of Julius Constantius, and a nephew of Constantine the Great. On the death of the latter, the soldiers, in order to secure the succession of his sons, massacred all the other members of the Flavian family except Julian and his elder brother Gallus. The jealousy of the emperor Constantius afterwards banished the brothers to Cappadocia, where they were educated in the principles of the Christian religion and officiated as lecturers in the church of Nicomedia. In 351 Gallus was created Cæsar by the emperor, and Julian was permitted to return to his native city, but in a short time was again exiled to Nicomedia. He subsequently embraced the philosophy of the Platonists, and, having obtained permission to visit Athens, he pursued his studies in that city and was privately initiated in the mysteries of the religion of Greece. After the execution of his brother, in 355, he was recalled to Constantinople through the influence of the empress Eusebia. Constantius created him Cæsar, and gave him command of the armies in Gaul. Julian also received in marriage Helena, sister of the emperor. He made four successful campaigns against the Germans, who had overrun Gaul, expelled them from that country, took captive Chnodomarius, their most powerful king, invaded Germany, and gained a high distinction for military skill and personal bravery. Constantius, envious of the fame of Julian, and wishing to destroy his power, commanded him to send his best troops to the East, in order that they might assist in the Persian war. The soldiers, who had become greatly attached to Julian, refused to obey, and, notwithstanding his remonstrances, proclaimed him Augustus. It is even stated that they threatened him with death if he refused the purple. He then sent an embassy to Constantius, requesting that he might be recognized as Augustus in Gaul. This not having been granted, he marched towards Constantinople; but the sudden death of the emperor, in 361, enabled Julian to ascend the imperial throne unopposed. Immediately after his accession he threw off the hypocrisy which had shielded him for so long a time, and, renouncing Christianity, in which

probably he was never a true believer, declared his faith in the divinities of Greece and Rome. He proclaimed liberty of conscience to all, commanded the pagan temples to be reopened, and even attempted to restore Judaism by rebuilding the Temple at Jerusalem. He was prevented from completing this project by remarkable eruptions of fire, which rendered it impossible for the workmen to continue their labours. In the spring of 363 he set out from Antioch, at the head of 65,000 well-disciplined troops, on his contemplated invasion of Persia. He crossed the Euphrates and Tigris, and gained several important victories over the Persians; but the oppressive heat and the scarcity of provisions compelled him to retreat, and in June of the same year, as he was bravely repelling an attack of the enemy, a javelin wounded him fatally in the side. He died the following evening, while he was calmly conversing with his friends on philosophy. Julian was the author of an account of his Gallic and German wars, which has been lost, "The Cæsars," "Misopogon," a satire against the citizens of Antioch, whom he had offended by his philosophical austerity and his slovenly habits, and of about eighty letters upon various subjects.

See AUGUST NEANDER, "Ueber Kaiser Julian und sein Zeitalter," 1812, (translated into English by G. V. COX, 1850;) LA BLETTERIE, "Vie de l'Empereur Julien," 1735; JONDOT, "Histoire de l'Empereur Julien," 2 vols., 1817; WILLIAM WARBURTON, "Julian, or a Discourse concerning the Earthquake and Fiery Eruption which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem," 1750; ABEL DESJARDINS, "Étude sur l'Empereur Julien," 1845; J. KÖRNER, "Kaiser Julian der Abtrünnige," etc., 1830; GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" SOCRATES, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" MILMAN, "History of Christianity."

Julian, HOO-le-ân', COUNT, Governor of Andalusia under the Gothic kings of Spain. After King Roderick had ravished the daughter of Julian, the latter formed a treaty with the Moslems for the invasion of Spain, and rendered them efficient service at the battle of Xeres, where Roderick was defeated in 711 A.D.

See MURPHY, "History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain;" SOUTHEY, "Roderick, the Last of the Goths."

Ju'lĭ-an, [Lat. JULIA'NUS; Fr. JULIEN, zhü'le-ân'; It. GIULIANO, joo-le-â'no,] an Italian bishop, distinguished for his opposition to the doctrines of Saint Augustine, was born about 380, and studied theology under Pelagius. In 416 Innocent I. raised him to the see of Eclanum; but about 420 he was banished from Italy on account of his Pelagian doctrines. Having been condemned by several councils, he settled in Sicily. Died about 455.

Julian, Archbishop of Toledo, and a saint of the Roman calendar, was born in Spain, of Jewish descent. He was raised to the see of Toledo in 680, and presided over four different councils held in that city. He was the author of a work on death, the resurrection, and the final judgment. Died in 690.

Julian, (MARCUS AURELIUS,) a Roman Governor of Venetia, who in 285, while aspiring to the imperial purple, was defeated and slain near Verona by Carinus.

Julian Cesarini. See CESARINI, (GIULIANO.)

Ju-lĭ-a'na, a woman of Portuguese descent, born in Bengal in 1658. Having gained the favour of Aurung-Zeb, she was appointed governess to his son, Shah Alum, who succeeded to the crown in 1707. In a battle between that prince and his brothers, who disputed the succession, she rode by his side on an elephant and greatly contributed to his success. Shah Alum raised her to the rank of a princess, and conferred upon her many other honours.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Julianus. See JULIAN.

Ju-lĭ-ā'nus or Julian, (SALVIUS,) a celebrated Roman jurist, and great-grandfather to the emperor Didius, was born about 100 A.D. He was twice chosen consul. His principal work is entitled "Digesta," in ninety books, and is often referred to by writers on Roman law.

See J. G. HEINECCIUS, "Programma de S. Juliano," 1733.

Julie. See JULIA.

Julien, the French for JULIAN, which see.

Julien, zhü'le-ân', (PIERRE,) a celebrated French sculptor, born at Saint-Paulien in 1731. He commenced his studies at Lyons, under Pérache, whom he left in 1765 to become the pupil of Coustou, the king's sculptor, at Paris. In 1768 he went to Rome, where he remained four years, to perfect himself in his art. In 1779 his statue of "The Dying Warrior" gained his admission to the Academy of Painting and Sculpture in Paris. Died in 1804. Among his most admirable productions are "La Baigneuse," the statues of La Fontaine and Poussin, and copies of Apollo Belvedere and "The Dying Gladiator," from the Italian.

See J. LEBRETON, "Notice historique sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de P. Julien," 1805.

Julien, (SIMON,) or **Julien of Parma**, a French artist, born at Toulon in 1736, studied in Paris under Vanloo, resided ten years at Rome, and after his return was elected a member of the Academy of Painting. He was called JULIEN THE APOSTATE, because he abandoned the French style. Died in 1800.

Julien, (STANISLAS,) an eminent French Orientalist, born at Orleans in 1799. He studied under Abel Rémusat, and devoted himself particularly to the Chinese language. He succeeded Abel Rémusat as professor of Chinese in 1832, and afterwards became administrator, in the College of France. He made translations from Mengtseu (Mencius) and other Chinese authors, and published "Practical Exercises of Chinese Syntax and Lexicography," (1842.) Julian's reputation is that of one of the first Chinese scholars of his time. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and of the principal learned societies of Europe. Among his works is one of great interest, "Voyages des Pèlerins Bouddhistes," (3 vols., 1853–58,) translated from the Chinese. Died at Paris, February 13, 1873.

Julio Romano. See GIULIO ROMANO.

Julius [Fr. JULES, zhül; It. GIULIO, joo'le-o] **I.**, a Roman by birth, succeeded Marcus in the papal see in 336. In 340 he convoked a council at Rome to settle the dispute between Athanasius, the orthodox Bishop of Alexandria, and the Arians, who had expelled him from his office. Athanasius appeared; but his enemies called at Antioch a council which condemned him. Julius, finding his interpositions to be in vain, summoned the General Council of Sardica, which restored the bishop to his see and introduced the custom of appealing to the pope in all ecclesiastical disputes. Died in 352 A.D.

Julius II., (Cardinal GIULIANO **della Rovere**—del'lâ ro-vā'rà,) born in 1441, was elected to the see of Rome upon the death of Pius III., in 1503. Haughty and warlike in his disposition, he immediately turned his ambition to the aggrandizement of the papal authority. He drove Cæsar Borgia from the Romagna, and attempted to expel the Venetians from Ravenna, Rimini, and other parts of his dominions. Failing in this, he formed the League of Cambrai with the King of France, the Emperor of Germany, and the Duke of Ferrara, for the destruction of the Venetian republic. Julius, soon discovering, however, that he had more to fear from the French than from the Venetians, made a treaty with the latter in 1510, and took the field in person against the French, over whom he gained some slight advantages. In 1512 he allied himself with the English, Spaniards, Swiss, and Venetians, and finally succeeded in expelling the French from Italy. But little was gained by this success; for the Swiss and Spaniards gave him as much trouble as the French had previously done. He died before these new difficulties were adjusted, in 1513. Julius displayed a great taste for the fine arts. He was the first to commence Saint Peter's Cathedral at Rome, and was the patron of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other men of distinction. Leo X. was his successor.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes;" BRUYS, "Histoire des Papes," 1732; "La Vie du Pape Jules II," (anonymous,) Paris, 1515.

Julius III., (Cardinal **Giocci**—jot'chee,) born in 1487 at Arezzo, succeeded Paul III. in February, 1550. His pontificate was marked by quarrels with the King of France, the Venetians, and other powers. Died in 1555.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Jullian, zhü'le-ôn', (PIERRE LOUIS PASCAL,) a French historical writer and politician, born at Montpellier about 1769. He wrote "Fragments historiques," (1804,) and "Souvenirs de ma Vie," (1808.) Died about 1836.

Jullien, zhü'le-ăN', (ANDRÉ,) a writer upon the culture of the vine, born at Châlons-sur-Saône, in France, in 1766; died in 1832.

Jullien, (LOUIS,) a popular French composer of music and director of concerts, was born in 1812. He composed music for balls, operas, etc., and performed in Paris and London. Died in 1860.

Jullien, (MARCEL BERNARD,) a French grammarian and writer, born in Paris in 1798; died in 1881.

Jullien de la Drôme, zhü'le-ăN' deh lă drōm, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French Jacobin, distinguished for his violence, was born in Dauphiné in 1744; died in 1821.

Jullien de Paris, zhü'le-ăN' deh pă're', (MARC ANTOINE,) a politician and journalist, born in Paris in 1775, was a son of the preceding. During the Revolution he was a Jacobin. He published several works on politics, education, etc., and founded in 1818 the "Revue Encyclopédique." Died in 1848.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BOILEAU D'AUXY, "Biographie de M. J. de Paris," 1842

Julus. See IULUS.

Jumel, zhü'mĕl', (JEAN CHARLES,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in Paris; died in 1824.

Jumelin, zhüm'lăN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French savant, physician, and writer, born in 1745, visited Greece, where he directed his attention to the botany as well as to the antiquities of that country. Died in 1807.

Jumilhac, de, deh zhü'me'lăk', (ANTOINE PIERRE JOSEPH CHAPELLE,) MARQUIS, a French royalist, distinguished as a cavalry officer, was born in 1764. In 1791 Louis XVI. appointed him lieutenant-colonel of his guard. He served under Napoleon. Died in 1826.

Jumlah. See JEMLAH.

Jumonville, de, deh zhü'môN'vèl', (COULON,) a French officer, born about 1725, signalized his bravery in the Canadian wars. He is said to have been treacherously killed in 1753 by the English, to whom he was bearing a message.

Juncker, yōōnk'kẹr, (CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist and historian, was born at Dresden in 1668. He published several works on German history, and a "Life of Luther," (1699.) Died at Altenburg in 1714.

See SCHADEN, "Ehrengedächtniss Junckers," 1714; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" GELLIUS, "Epistola ad J. A. Fabricium de C. Junckero," 1714.

Juncker or **Junker,** (GOTTLOB JOHANN,) a German physician, born near Giessen in 1680. He became professor of medicine at Halle in 1729, and maintained the doctrines of Stahl. He wrote numerous medical works. Died at Halle in 1759.

Juncker, yōōng'kẹr, (HENRY DAMIAN,) a bishop, born at Finstingen, Lorraine, in 1810, took priest's orders in the Roman Catholic Church in 1834, and in 1857 was consecrated Bishop of Alton, Illinois. Died at Alton, October 2, 1868.

Juncosa, hoon-ko'să, (Fra JOAQUIN,) a skilful Spanish painter, born in the diocese of Tarragona in 1631; died near Rome in 1708.

Junc-tī'nus, the Latin name of FRANCESCO GIUNTINI, an Italian astrologer and monk, born at Florence in 1522. He wrote several works on astrology, etc. Died in 1590.

Jung, yōōng, or **Junge,** yōōng'ẹh, [Lat. JUNG'IUS,] (JOACHIM,) a German physician and botanist, born at Lubeck in 1587, became successively professor of mathematics at Giessen and Rostock. He was one of the most able opponents of the scholastic philosophy, and for his acuteness was compared by Leibnitz to Copernicus and Galileo. He also, it is said, first suggested, in his "Isagoge Phytoscopica," (1678,) the classification of plants afterwards developed by Linnæus. He was rector of a school at Hamburg from 1629 until his death. Died at Hamburg in 1657.

See MARTIN VOGEL, "Historia Vitæ et Mortis J. Jungii," 1657; GUHRAUER, "J. Jungius und sein Zeitalter," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jung, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) commonly known by the pseudonym of STILLING, an original German writer, born at Im-Grund, in the duchy of Nassau, in 1740. While studying medicine at Strasburg, he formed an intimacy with Goethe, who has given an interesting account of him in his Autobiography. In 1804 he became professor of political economy at Heidelberg. He published in 1777 "Henry Stilling's Youth, Early Years, and Wanderings," which was followed soon after by "Henry Stilling's Domestic Life." Among his fictitious writings we may cite "Theobald, or the Enthusiast," "The Christian Philanthropist," and "Scenes from the Spirit-Land." Stilling appears to have been a man of great earnestness as well as simplicity of character, with a strong tendency to religious enthusiasm and mysticism. Died in 1817.

See J. H. JUNG, "H. Stilling's Jugend, Jünglingsjahre, Wanderschaft und häusliches Leben," 3 vols., 1777–79; enlarged under the title of "Lebensbeschreibung J. H. Jungs," 5 vols., 1806; SCHWARZ, "Jung-Stillings Alter," 1817; JOHN WRIGHT, "Life of H. Stilling," abridged by SAMUEL JACKSON, 1847; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1838.

Jung-Bahâdoor, (or **-Bahâdur,**) jŭng (or jŭng) bahâ'dōōr, (*i.e.* "brave in war,") [from the Hindostanee *jung*, "battle," "war," and *bahâdur* or *bahadoor*, "brave,"] the name, or rather surname, of several Indian princes, among whom the recent minister of Nepaul and virtual sovereign of that country deserves particular mention. He was the son of a Nepaulese general, was born about 1815, and by his unscrupulous audacity, combined with rare talents for intrigue, he soon raised himself to the highest position in the state. About 1850 he visited England as ambassador, and while in that country was the object of much attention. In 1857 he offered the English government his co-operation in suppressing the mutiny of the Sepoys, and, with about 9000 Gōōrkhas, (a race of probable Aryan origin,) took part in the capture of Lucknow, for which, and other services, he received the grand cross of the Bath. Died February 25, 1877.

Junger, yōōng'ẹr, (ÆGIDIUS,) D.D., a bishop, born at Burtscheid, in Rhenish Prussia, April 6, 1833. He was educated at Aix-la-Chapelle and at Louvain, and was for many years a Roman Catholic priest in Washington Territory. In 1879 he was consecrated Bishop of Nesqually in that Territory.

Junger, yōōng'ẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1759. He was the author of numerous popular romances and dramatic works. Among his novels are "Vetter Jakobs Launen," (6 vols., 1786–92,) and "Der Schein trügt," (1787.) Died in 1797.

Jungermann, yōōng'ẹr-măn', (GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Leipsic. He published "Longi Pastoralia Græce cum Latina Versione," (1605,) and other classical works. Died in 1610.

Jungermann, (LUDWIG,) a botanist, born at Leipsic in 1572, was a brother of the preceding. He was professor of botany at Altdorf. Died in 1653.

Junghans, yōōng'hăns, (SOPHIE,) a German novelist, born at Cassel, December 3, 1845. In 1877 she married Professor Joseph Schumann, but retained her maiden name for her literary work. Her writings include "Käthe," (1876,) "Haus Eckberg," (1878,) and other novels, marked by masculine force in style and in characters.

Junghuhn, yōōng'hōōn, (FRANZ WILHELM,) a Prussian naturalist, born at Mansfeld in 1812. He was employed as army physician or officer of health in India, and explored the island of Java. He published, besides other works, an account of the topography, botany, and geology of Java, ("Java, seine Gestalt, Pflanzendecke und innere Bauart," 3 vols., 1852,) which is esteemed the best work on that subject. Died April 24, 1864.

Jungius. See JUNG.

Jungmann, yōōng'măn, (JOSEPH JAKOB,) a learned Slavonian philologist, born at Hudlitz, in Bohemia, in 1773. He was appointed in 1815 professor of languages and rhetoric at the Gymnasium of Prague, where he was afterwards prefect. His greatest work is a "Bohemian-German Dictionary," (5 vols., 1835,) which gives evidence of immense learning and industry. He also wrote a "History of the Bohemian Language and Literature," (1825,) and a "Bohemian Chrestomathy." He wrote other works, in prose and verse, and made a number of translations from eminent English and French writers. Jungmann is regarded as one of the most zealous and efficient promoters of Slavonian literature. Died in 1847.

See L. CELAKOVSKY, "Dodavky ke Slovniku J. Jungmanna," 1850; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1828.

Ju-nil'i-us, a bishop who flourished in Africa about

550 A.D. He wrote a Latin work "On Parts of the Divine Law," which was printed at Bâle in 1545.

Ju'nI-us, the assumed name of a political writer who in January, 1769, began to issue, in London, a series of famous letters, which first appeared in Woodfall's "Public Advertiser." Junius opposed the ministry then in power, and denounced several eminent persons with great severity of invective and pungency of sarcasm. His style is eminently pure, terse, and vigorous. These letters had a great popularity, and powerfully promoted the cause of civil liberty. "The myrmidons of the court," said Burke, in the House of Commons, "have been long, and are still, pursuing him in vain. They will not spend their time upon me, or you, or you. No: they disdain such vermin when the mighty boar of the forest, that has broken through all their toils, is before them. . . . Kings, Lords, and Commons are but the sport of his fury. Were he a member of this House, what might not be expected from his knowledge, his firmness and integrity!" Among the numerous persons to whom these letters have been attributed were Sir Philip Francis, Lord Chatham, Edmund Burke, Henry Grattan, Colonel Barré, Gibbon the historian, John Horne Tooke, Horace Walpole, John Wilkes, and Wedderburn, (afterwards Lord Loughborough.) The publication of the Letters of Junius continued until January, 1772. In his dedication to the people of England, he said, "I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me."

A multitude of books and essays have been written in the attempt to solve this mystery. But all the efforts in that direction seemed for a long time to be wholly unsuccessful; so much so that a very able lawyer and antiquary, Sir N. H. Nicolas, writing in 1843, declared his conviction that all the Junius-seekers had completely failed in their undertaking. Macaulay, however, in his essay on Warren Hastings, (1841,) says that "the evidence [against Sir P. Francis] would support a verdict in a civil—nay, in a criminal—proceeding." At the present time (1885) the question is still doubtful. A great number of circumstances seem to point to Sir Philip Francis as the true Junius. Among the various incidental proofs bearing on this question, one of the most curious is given in "Lippincott's Magazine" for January, 1870. But Abraham Hayward has since then adduced strong reasons for rejecting the Francis theory.

See JOHN TAYLOR, "The Identity of Junius with a Distinguished Living Character Established," 1816; JOHN MASON GOOD, "Essay on Junius and his Writings;" MACAULAY, review of Gleig's "Life of Warren Hastings;" LORD BROUGHAM, article in the "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1817, (vol. xxix.); "Quarterly Review" for December, 1851; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" HAYWARD, "More about Junius," 1878.

Ju'nI-us, (FRANCIS,) [Fr. FRANÇOIS DU JON, frôN'-swȧ' dü zhôN,] a learned Protestant theologian, was born at Bourges, in France, May 1, 1545. He studied at Lyons and Geneva, and was appointed pastor of a Walloon church in Antwerp in 1565, but at length was compelled to fly to Germany to escape the tortures of the Inquisition. In 1568 he became chaplain to the army of the Prince of Orange. Five years later, at the request of the Elector-Palatine, he went to Heidelberg, where, with the assistance of Tremellius, he translated the Old Testament into Latin, (1575–79.) This work, which established his reputation, is known as the version of Junius and Tremellius. He afterwards filled successively the chairs of theology at Neustadt, Heidelberg, and Leyden. He wrote numerous works on divinity and the classics. Died at Leyden in October, 1602.

See "Vita F. Junii Biturigensis ab ipsomet conscripta," 1595; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" F. GOMAR, "Oratio funebris in Obitum F. Junii," 1602.

Junius, (FRANCIS or FRANCISCUS,) an eminent philologist, son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg in 1589, and was educated at Leyden. He passed over to England about 1620, and became librarian to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, with whom he remained thirty years. He devoted his attention chiefly to the study of the Teutonic languages. He published a rare and valuable work,—a translation of the Gospels into the ancient Gothic, (made by Bishop Ulphilas about 360 A.D.,) with a Commentary, (1665.) Junius was the author of a work "On the Painting of the Ancients," ("De Pictura Veterum," 1637,) and of an Etymological Dictionary, ("Etymologicum Anglicanum," 1743,) in which he explains the derivation and origin of numerous English words. He left his choice collection of manuscripts to the University of Oxford. Died at Windsor in 1677.

See GRÆVIUS, "Life of Francis Junius," in the 2d edition of his "De Pictura Veterum," 1694; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Junius, **de**, dẹh yoo'ne-us, or **Jonghe**, yong'ẹh, (ADRIAAN,) a learned Dutch physician, was born at Hoorn, in Friesland, in 1512. He went to England near the close of the reign of Henry VIII., and became physician to the Duke of Norfolk. After the accession of Edward VI. he published a Greek-and-Latin Lexicon, which he dedicated to that sovereign. For this he was severely censured by the Roman pontiff. He wrote in honour of the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain a Latin poem entitled "Philippeis." About 1564 he was appointed physician to the King of Denmark. Died at Middelburg in 1575. As a philologist and linguist his contemporaries regarded him as second only to Erasmus. In addition to the works previously mentioned are his "Nomenclature of All Things," a vocabulary in seven different languages, several Latin poems and epistles, and various commentaries on the writings of the ancient authors.

See P. SCHELTEMA, "Diatribe in H. Junii Vitam ingenium et Merita literaria," 1836.

Junker, yŏŏnk'ẹr, or **Juniker**, yoo'ne-kẹr, (GEORG ADAM,) a teacher and translator, born at Hanau about 1720. He translated numerous German dramas, etc. into French. Died in 1805.

Junker, (WILHELM JOHANN,) a traveller, born at Moscow, Russia, April 6, 1840. He studied medicine at Göttingen, Berlin, and Prague. He travelled extensively in Tunis, (1874 *et seq.*,) Egypt, the Upper Nile Valley, and Central Africa. Died February 13, 1892.

Junkermann, yŏŏnk'ẹr-mȧn', (AUGUST,) a very popular German comic actor, born at Bielefeld, December 15, 1832. He is best known for his renderings of various characters in Fritz Reuter's works, which have been dramatized for him, and, in part, by himself. He has played chiefly in Treves and Stuttgart.

Junk'in, (GEORGE,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at New Kingston, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1790. He graduated at Jefferson College (in Western Pennsylvania) in 1813, and was ordained in 1819, was made president of Lafayette College in 1832, was president of Miami University from 1841 to 1844, and of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, from 1848 to 1861. In his numerous published works he was an active defender of the Old School theology. Died in Philadelphia, May 20, 1868.

Ju'no, [Fr. JUNON, zhü'nôN'; It. GIUNONE, joo-no'-nȧ,] a goddess of the Roman mythology, called the queen of heaven and the wife of Jupiter, corresponding to the Greek Hera, (Ἥρα or Ἥρη.) She was regarded as the protecting deity of the female sex, and as the patroness of marriage and maternity. She was surnamed MATRONA and REGINA, and was worshipped by the Roman women at an annual festival called Matronalia. As the patroness of marriage, she was called Pronuba, Gamelia, Jugalis or Juga, and various other names. Her aid was implored by women in childbirth under the name of LUCINA, (which see.) She is usually represented as a majestic woman, crowned, with her favourite bird, the peacock, near her. The name Juno is in all probability related etymologically to the Sanscrit word *Yónî*,* signifying "matrix," and hence denoting maternity and femineity.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology;" KEIGHTLEY, "Mythology," article "Hera;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. ii. chap. ii.

Junon. See JUNO.

* It is scarcely necessary to remind the etymologist how nearly *u* is related to *o*: in Arabic and Persian they have but a single letter to represent both; in Norwegian and Swedish there is but little difference in the pronunciation of the two vowels, *o* being pronounced precisely like the Italian or German *u*. *J* (*i.e.*, *i* consonant) in the Latin (as it does in many of the modern languages) corresponds to our *Y*. The terminal *o* in *Juno* is merely the feminine termination so common in Greek and Latin proper names.

Junot, zhü'no', (ANDOCHE,) Duc d'Abrantès, a distinguished French general, was born near Semur in 1771. At the age of twenty he enlisted as a common soldier, but, on account of his uncommon bravery, was soon made lieutenant. While serving at the siege of Toulon, he gained the approbation of Bonaparte, who made him his first aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain. He accompanied that general on his Italian campaigns, and fought with his accustomed bravery at the battles of Lodi, Arcola, Castiglione, and Lonato. During the invasion of Egypt and Syria he became the favourite of Bonaparte, and gained great distinction at the battle of Nazareth, where, with three hundred horsemen, he attacked and held in check a body of three thousand Moslems. After his return to France he rendered efficient service to Bonaparte in the subversion of the Directory. In 1800 he was appointed commandant of Paris, and afterwards governor of that city and colonel-general of hussars. He also received the decoration of the grand eagle of the legion of honour, and was sent as ambassador to Portugal. He took part in the battle of Austerlitz, in 1805. In 1807 he commanded an army which invaded Portugal and took Lisbon. He was soon afterwards created Duc d'Abrantès. In August, 1808, he was defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley at Vimiera, and compelled to evacuate Portugal. The emperor then deprived him of the governorship of Paris, but appointed him Captain-General and Governor of the Illyrian provinces. His misfortunes and disgrace shortly after affected his mind so deeply that he was obliged to retire from public life. He died at Montbard in July, 1813.

See MADAME D'ABRANTÈS, "Mémoires;" THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" NAPOLEON, "Correspondance;" ALISON, "History of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Junot, (LAURE PERMON,) MADAME, Duchesse d'Abrantès, was born in Montpellier in 1784, and was married to General Junot about 1800. Her family was related to that of Bonaparte, to whom her mother had shown great kindness before he became a general. At her marriage Mademoiselle Permon received from the First Consul one hundred thousand francs as a marriage-portion. In 1806 she accompanied her husband to Lisbon, and in 1807 became Duchesse d'Abrantès. On the restoration of the Bourbons she was kindly received by Louis XVIII. She wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs or Historical Souvenirs of Napoleon, the Revolution, the Directory, etc.," (18 vols., 1831–34.) Died in 1838.

See A. D. ROOSMALEN, "Les derniers Moments de la Duchesse d'Abrantès," Paris, 1838; IGNAZIO CANTÙ, "Relazione della Duchessa d'Abrantès," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Junquières, de, deh zhun'ke-air', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French poet and officer, born at Paris in 1713; died in 1786.

Junta or **Junte,** (FILIPPO.) See GIUNTA.

Junta, (TOMMASO,) a Venetian physician, flourished about 1550. He wrote a treatise "On the Battles of the Ancients," which displays considerable erudition.

Junte. See GIUNTA.

Junterbuck, yŏn'ter-bŏŏk', (JAMES,) a Polish writer, and professor of theology at Erfurt, was born about 1385; died in 1465. He wrote various works, among which is a "Tract on Mental Apparitions."

Ju'pĭ-ter or **Jup'pĭ-ter,** [Fr. pron. zhü'pe'tair'; It. GIOVE, jo'vā, whence the English JOVE,*] the supreme deity of the Roman mythology, corresponding to the Greek ZEUS, and represented as the eldest son of Saturn and Rhea. He was the greatest of all the gods of the classic mythology, and was supposed to control all earthly and human affairs and to foresee futurity. The Romans ascribed to him power over all changes in the sky, and the phenomena of rain and lightning, and hence applied to him the epithets of "Pluvius," ("rainy," or "raining,") "Tonans," ("thundering,") "Fulminator," ("thunderer,") etc. As presiding over marriage, he is sometimes called Gamelius; and as the protector of the rights of hospitality, he was invoked as Jupiter Hospitalis. He was sometimes called Jupiter Capitolinus, because his temple at Rome stood on the Capitol. He was the father of Apollo, Mars, Mercury, Minerva, Venus, etc. According to the Greek mythology, he kept his court on Olympus. His most famous Greek temple was at Olympia, in Elis. He is usually represented as seated on a throne, with a thunderbolt in his right hand, in his left a sceptre, and near him his favourite bird the eagle. The name Jupiter (who was also called Diespiter) is probably *Diu-pater,* (or *Diovis pater,*) ("father of the heavens," or "heavenly father.") *Dium, Divum,* and *Dies* originally signified the same,—viz., the "sky" or "heaven." The Vedic *dyaus pitar,* and the Greek *Zeus Pater* or *Zeu Pater,* (*i.e.* "father Zeus,") are etymologically the same as Jupiter. Respecting the probable identity, or close parallelism, between Jupiter (or Zeus) and the Hindoo god Siva, see SIVA.

Juppin, zhü'pân', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Namur in 1678. He studied in Brussels, and afterwards visited Italy. Among his works is the "Crater of Vesuvius." Died in 1729.

Juret, zhü'rà', (FRANÇOIS,) a French critic and poet, born at Dijon in 1553, became canon of Langres. He published "Senecæ ad Lucilium Epistolarum Liber," (1602,) and "Panegyrici Veteres cum Notis," (2 vols., 1652.) Died in 1626.

Jurieu, zhü're-uh', (PIERRE,) a learned French theologian and controversialist, was born at Mer, in Orléanais, in 1637. He became pastor of a Protestant congregation in Mer after he had studied at Saumur and Sedan. He was subsequently appointed professor of theology and Hebrew at Sedan. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, he retired to Rotterdam, where he was appointed professor of theology. He wrote numerous religious works, among which are a "History of Calvinism and Popery compared," (1682,) and a "Critical History of Doctrine and Worship, Good and Bad," (1704,) both in French. Died in 1713.

Ju'rin, (JAMES,) an English physician and philosopher, was born in 1684, and was educated at Cambridge. He was elected a member of the Royal Society, of which he became secretary, and was chosen president of the College of Physicians. He wrote several treatises on philosophy and physiology. Died in 1750.

Jusserand, (JEAN AUDRIEN ANTOINE JULES,) diplomat and author, born at Lyons, France, in 1855. Entered the Foreign Office in 1876; was minister at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1898; and French Ambassador at Washington, 1902–1925. He is the author of "The English in the Middle Ages," "The English Novel, "The Novel at the Time of Shakspeare," and other works.

Jussieu, jüs-sü', de, [French pron. deh zhü'sz-uh',] (ADRIEN,) a celebrated French botanist, son of Antoine Laurent, noticed below, was born in Paris, December 23, 1797. He gained the first prize at the competition of 1814, and applied himself to the study of natural history and medicine. He succeeded his father as professor of rural botany in the Museum of Natural History in 1826, and was admitted to the Institute in 1831. He published a series of memoirs and monographs which have placed him in the first rank of botanists. Among his best works are a "Monograph of the Malpighiaceæ," (1843,) and an "Elementary Course of Botany," which has been translated into all the languages of Europe. In 1845 he became professor of vegetable organography to the Faculté des Sciences. Died in June, 1853.

Jussieu, de, (ALEXIS,) a French journalist and administrator, born in 1797, was a nephew of the great botanist Antoine Laurent. He was prefect of Ain and of Vienne in the reign of Louis Philippe. Died in 1865.

Jussieu, de, (ANTOINE,) professor of botany in the Royal Garden of Paris, was born at Lyons in 1686. He travelled in France, Spain, and Italy for the purpose of making botanical explorations, succeeded Tournefort as professor of botany in 1708, and was the author of several treatises on that science. He published a new edition of Tournefort's "Institutions." Died in 1758.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jussieu, de, (ANTOINE LAURENT,) a celebrated French botanist, born at Lyons in April, 1748, was the most

* Or, to speak more accurately, both the Italian and English are derived from *Jovis,* the Latin genitive case of Jupiter. The German, Spanish, and Portuguese names for Jupiter, in spelling and accentuation, are the same as the Latin.

eminent member of a family which has been called "the Botanical Dynasty." In 1765 he went to Paris to study medicine, and became the protégé and pupil of his uncle, Bernard de Jussieu, who lectured on botany in the Jardin du Roi, and was meditating a natural method of classification, near the close of a life memorable in the records of botanical science. This uncle, whose advanced age and dimness of sight indisposed him to the labours of authorship, freely communicated his mature reflections to young Jussieu, who zealously enlisted in the important enterprise. In 1770, having just graduated as M.D., he was appointed demonstrator of botany in the Jardin du Roi, as the substitute of Lemonnier, chief physician to the king. His first production was an excellent monograph on the "Ranunculaceæ," (1774,) which opened to him the Academy of Sciences and determined him to apply himself almost exclusively to botany.

In 1774 the arrangement of the plants in the Royal Garden, which was conformed to the system of Tournefort, was exchanged for one proposed by Jussieu, founded on natural affinities. While performing his duties as professor, he continued to digest and perfect his new system, until 1788, when he developed the same in his great Latin work, "Genera Plantarum secundum Ordines naturales disposita," "which," says Cuvier, "forms in the sciences of observation an epoch perhaps as important as the 'Chemistry' of Lavoisier in the sciences of experiment." Although the success of his book was retarded by the political convulsions of France, his philosophical system has gradually prevailed and superseded the artificial method of Linnæus. The idea of such a system had occurred to other botanists; but Jussieu is entitled to the honour of laying its broad and impregnable foundations.

In 1793 the school of the Royal Garden was reorganized, under the title of "Museum of Natural History," and the chair of botany was given to Jussieu, who was also chosen director of the institution. A few years later he became a member of the Institute, and in 1808 was appointed a councillor of the Imperial University. At the restoration of the Bourbons he lost the office last named, but retained the professorship until 1826, when he resigned it in favour of his son. Between 1800 and 1820 he wrote many botanical treatises on natural orders and families, which were inserted in the records of the Institute or the "Annales du Muséum." These are characterized by the same merits as his principal work,—profound knowledge, patient observation, a correct estimate of the value of characters, and an admirable sagacity in perceiving affinities. Died in 1836.

See FLOURENS, "Éloge de A. L. de Jussieu," 1838; A. T. BRONGNIART, "Notice historique sur A. L. de Jussieu," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jussieu, de, (BERNARD,) a celebrated botanist, brother of Antoine, noticed above, was born at Lyons in 1699. After studying in his native city, he accompanied his brother on several scientific tours. On returning to France he entered the medical course at Montpellier, where he graduated in 1720. Six years later he was chosen Doctor of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris. He was the first to conceive the idea of the classification of plants according to their affinities. This method was perfected by his nephew, the celebrated Antoine Laurent de Jussieu. He was held in high esteem by Louis XV., to whom he gave valuable advice upon the formation of the garden at Trianon. Jussieu visited England, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1777.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Jussieu;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jussieu, de, (JOSEPH,) brother of Antoine and Bernard de Jussieu, was born in Lyons in 1704. In 1735 he accompanied, as a botanist, the French and Spanish savants who had been sent by their respective governments to Peru. He remained in that country and other parts of South America until 1771, and collected valuable information on natural history. Died at Paris in 1779.

Jussieu, de, (LAURENT PIERRE,) a French moralist and writer, born at Lyons in 1792, was a brother of Alexis, noticed above. He wrote a number of popular educational works, among which are "Simon de Nantua," (1818,) and "Antoine et Maurice," (1821.) His "Posthumous Works of Simon de Nantua" (1829) obtained the Montyon prize. Died February 23, 1866.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Jussow, yōōs'so, (HEINRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German architect, born at Cassel in 1754. He designed a church at Neustadt, a wing of the royal palace of Wilhelmshöhe, and the Chinese Gallery at Cassel. Died in 1825.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jussy, zhü'se', (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) a French physician, born at Besançon about 1716. He introduced a new and successful method of lithotomy. Died in 1798.

Just, Saint. See SAINT-JUST.

Juste, zhüst, (THÉODORE,) a Belgian historian, born at Brussels in 1818. He published a "Popular History of Belgium," and other works. Died in 1888.

Justel, zhüs'tĕl', (CHRISTOPHE,) a French Protestant statesman, and secretary to Henry IV., was born in Paris in 1580. He was distinguished for his knowledge of ecclesiastical history and of canon law, upon which he wrote several books. He also wrote some historical works, among which is a "History of the Family of Turenne," (1645.) Died in 1649.

Justel, (HENRI,) a canonist, born in Paris in 1620, was a son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as secretary to the king. He collected an extensive library, especially rich in manuscripts, and was a liberal patron of literary men. For the sake of religious liberty he emigrated to England in 1681, and became librarian to Charles II. He published "Bibliotheca Juris Canonici veteris," (2 vols., 1661.) Died in 1693.

Justen. See JUUSTEN.

Justi, (FERDINAND,) orientalist, born at Marburg, Germany, in 1837. He was professor of comparative philology at Marburg from 1865 till his death, in 1907. Published treatises on the Indo-Germanic languages, and wrote "History of the Oriental Nations in Ancient Times," "History of Iran," etc.

Justi, yōōs'tee, (JOHANN HEINRICH GOTTLIEB,) a German writer on political economy and philosophy, born in Thuringia about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Among his numerous works are a "Treatise on Manufactures and Fabrics," (3 vols., 1758–61,) and "Moral and Philosophical Writings," (2 vols., 1760–61,) both in German. Died at Küstrin in 1771.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Jus'tin, [Lat. JUSTI'NUS, or JUSTI'NUS FRONTI'NUS,] a Latin historian of uncertain period, and of whose life nothing is known. He wrote a work entitled "Historiarum Philippicarum Libri XLIV.," which, as he informs the reader in his preface, is extracted or abridged from the History of the World written by Trogus Pompeius. As the original work is lost, Justin's history, although it has no great intrinsic merit except an elegant style, supplies much valuable information not found in other histories. The most ancient writer that mentions Justin is Saint Jerome; and it is supposed that the former lived between 150 and 350 A.D.

See D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio de Justino," 1684; ZEMBSCH, "Justinus Trogi Pompeii Epitomator," 1804.

Jus'tin or **Justi'nus,** surnamed THE MARTYR, one of the earliest and most learned of the Christian fathers, was born of Greek parentage at Neapolis, in Palestine, about 103 A.D. He was educated in the pagan religion and in the philosophy of Plato. About 132 he embraced Christianity. He afterwards removed to Rome, where he wrote, in Greek, his first apology for the Christian religion. It was addressed to the emperor Antoninus, from whom Justin procured some concessions for the Christians. His other apology was addressed to Marcus Aurelius. He also wrote an account of his discussions with Trypho, a learned Jew, upon the Messiah. He suffered martyrdom at Rome under Marcus Aurelius, for refusing to sacrifice to the heathen gods, about 165. His writings are considered very valuable.

See JOHN KAYE, "Life of Justin Martyr," London, 1836; CARL SEMISCH, "Justin der Märtyrer," 2 vols., 1840–42; VOLKMAR, "Ueber Justin den Märtyrer," etc., 1853; JUNIUS, "Dissertatio de Justino Martyre," 1836; RITTER, "History of Christian Philosophy;" EUSEBIUS, "Ecclesiastical History;" NEANDER, "History of the Church;" FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique."

Justin or **Justinus I.**, Emperor of the East, was born a peasant in Dacia in 450 A.D. At an early age he went to Constantinople, where he enlisted in the imperial guards of Leo I. He distinguished himself by his military abilities, and rose in rank until he was successively appointed general and commander of the guards. In 518, on the death of the emperor Anastasius, Justin was proclaimed his successor by the soldiers and the people. Through his instrumentality the Greek and Roman Churches were reconciled. He is generally regarded as a just prince. Died in 527, soon after resigning the throne to his nephew Justinian.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" ZONARAS, "History."

Justin or **Justinus II.** was a nephew of Justinian I., whom he succeeded as Emperor of Constantinople in 565. During his reign the Longobards under Alboin invaded Italy, the northern part of which they wrested from the Eastern Empire, and the Persians made several important conquests in the Asiatic provinces. In 574, perceiving his inability to govern, he resigned in favour of Tiberius, the captain of his guards. Died in 578.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" MENANDER, "Historiarum Libri VIII.," Paris, 1609; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Jus-tī'na, [Fr. JUSTINE, zhüs'tēn',] SAINT, a Christian martyr, who is supposed to have suffered death under Diocletian, (A.D. 304.) She was the patroness of Venice and of Padua. In the latter town a church was built in her honour in the fifth century.

See MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Jus-tin'I-an or **Jus-tin-I-ā'nus** [Fr. JUSTINIEN, zhüs'te'ne-ăN'] I., one of the most celebrated of the Emperors of the East, and nephew of Justin I., was born in Dardania, May 11, 483 A.D. Justin at his coronation in 518 appointed Justinian his colleague, and in 527 invested him with supreme authority. Soon after ascending the throne, Justinian commenced an active persecution against the Arians, Jews, and Pagans. About 532 serious revolts occurred, in one of which the church of Saint Sophia and other buildings were destroyed by fire. This sedition, in which thirty thousand insurgents are said to have fallen, was incited by the factions of the circus, and was only quelled by the prompt resolution of Belisarius at the head of the imperial guards. Justinian showed great clemency to those of his rebellious subjects who were made prisoners. He immediately began to repair the damages of the conflagration. The magnificent church of Saint Sophia, which is one of the most remarkable edifices of any age or country, was rebuilt upon the plan furnished by the architect Anthemius. Justinian also exhibited his liberality and architectural skill in the construction of temples, convents, roads, bridges, aqueducts, and fortifications in many parts of his vast empire. But by far the greatest work of his reign was the revision of the Roman law and the publication of the Codes, Pandects, and Institutions which bear his name, and which were compiled under his supervision by the eminent jurist Tribonian. The "Codes," consisting of twelve books, were completed in 534. The "Digesta" or "Pandectæ," embracing all that was taken from the decisions, arguments, and expositions of the civilians of Rome, were subsequently issued in fifty books. The "Institutiones" were an abridgment of the first principles of the law for the use of students. Justinian also composed many new laws, mostly in Greek, entitled "Constitutiones Novellæ." While he was thus rendering such eminent service to the world by the publication of his Codes and Pandects, his celebrated generals Belisarius and Narses carried the terror of his arms into Persia, Italy, and Africa, and made their master the sovereign of nearly all the territory over which the first Cæsars had held dominion. (See BELISARIUS, and NARSES.) Justinian gave liberal encouragement to the industrial arts, and was the first to introduce silk-worms and the manufacture of silken goods into Europe. He died in 565, after a reign of more than thirty-eight years, and was succeeded by his nephew, Justin II. Justinian, although justly censurable for his occasional intolerance, was distinguished for his general justice and humanity, as well as for his knowledge of theology, philosophy, law, poetry, and architecture, for his administrative powers, and for his exceedingly virtuous and temperate life,—qualities which would have placed him in the highest rank as a monarch, even if he had not produced those Codes which have immortalized his name.

See PROCOPIUS, "Historia sui Temporis," (translated into English by HOLCROFT, 1653;) LUDEWIG, "Vita Justiniani," 1731; ISAMBERT, "Histoire de Justinien," 1826; CORVINUS DE BELDREN, "Imperator Justinianus Catholicus," 1618; G. PERRIN, "Vita Justiniani," 1576; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" MONTESQUIEU, "Grandeur et Décadence des Romains," chap. XX.; H. VOGEL, "Dissertatio de Justiniano," 1672; P. GAUDENZIO, "Gloria Justiniani Imperatoris vindicata," 1639; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Justinian [Lat. JUSTINIA'NUS] **II.**, son of Constantine III., ascended the throne of Constantinople in 685. He gained important advantages over the Saracens, and compelled them to relinquish some of their conquests. Finally, his great cruelties to his subjects, and also, it is said, his intention of burning Constantinople, caused his general Leontius to depose him, to cut off his nose, and to banish him to the Crimea. He subsequently escaped from the Crimea, and married the daughter of a Turkish chief, with whose assistance, and that of the Bulgarians, he regained his crown. He put Leontius, and many others, to horrible deaths. He was preparing to execute further cruelties, when he was killed in 711 by Philippicus Bardanes, who succeeded him.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" ZONARAS, "History;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Justiniani. See GIUSTINIANI.

Justinianus. See JUSTINIAN.

Justinien. See JUSTINIAN.

Justinus. See JUSTIN.

Jus'tu-lus, (yoos'too-lŭs,) (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) a Latin poet, and secretary to Cæsar Borgia, a native of Italy, lived about 1500. His poems are distinguished for their purity and elegance.

Jusuf. See YOOSUF.

Ju-tur'na, [Fr. JUTURNE, zhü'türn',] a nymph or goddess of the Roman mythology, was said to be beloved by Jupiter. According to Virgil, she was a sister of Turnus. The water which the Romans used in sacrifices was mostly drawn from the fountain of Juturna.

Juturne. See JUTURNA.

Juusten or **Justen**, yoos'tĕn, (PAUL,) Bishop of Åbo, in Finland, was born at Viborg. He was sent in 1569 by John III. of Sweden as an ambassador to Ivan, Czar of Russia. That monarch, on some false pretence against John, threw Juusten in prison, where he was confined for three years. Died at Åbo in 1575.

Juvara, yoo-vä'rä, or **Ivara**, e-vä'rä, (FILIPPO,) first architect to the Duke of Savoy, was born at Messina, in Italy, in 1685, and educated at Rome under Fontana. He constructed a palace at Messina, and several edifices in Turin. In 1724 he went to Lisbon, where he superintended the building of the royal palace and other edifices, for which he received the order of knighthood and a pension of about three thousand dollars. He died in 1735, at Madrid. Among his best works are the hunting-palace of Stupinigi, and the Birago di Borgaro palace, both in Turin.

See MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes célèbres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ju've-nal, [Lat. JUVENA'LIS; Fr. JUVÉNAL, zhü'vä'năl',] or, more fully, **Deç'I-mus Ju'nI-us Ju-ve-nā'lis**, one of the most celebrated of the Latin satirical poets, is believed to have been born in Aquinum, a Volscian town, about A.D. 40. But few authentic facts have been preserved respecting his history: it is said, however, that he was the son of a wealthy freedman, and that he devoted the early part of his life to the study of rhetoric and declamation. He afterwards became a pleader in the courts of law, where he appears to have been successful. He was an intimate friend of the poet Martial, who mentions him in two of his epigrams. None of the productions of Juvenal were given to the public until he had passed the age of sixty years. His poems, which he then recited, gained him universal admiration. One of his earliest satires had been written against an actor named Paris, who was a great favourite with the emperor Domitian. It was not published until the reign of Hadrian, who, imagining that it reflected on one of his own favourites, sent Juvenal into an honourable exile

by making him the prefect of a legion in Egypt, where he is said to have died about A.D. 125. Sixteen of his satires have been preserved. Several translations of them have been made into English, of which the most prominent are those of Dryden and Gifford. In these satires Juvenal severely lashes the prevailing vices of his time, but it may well be doubted whether his vivid pictures of the licentiousness of that age do not tend to fan those very passions which they seem intended to restrain. He was distinguished for his force of intellect, his flow of language, and his never-failing wit. "Juvenal gives me," says Dryden, "as much pleasure as I can bear. He fully satisfies expectation; he treats his subject home. . . . When he gives over, 'tis a sign that the subject is exhausted, and that the wit of man can carry it no further." His works, differing equally from the austere moral dialogues of Persius and the genial raillery of Horace, are rhetorical rather than poetical. They are brilliant and sonorous declamations, and master-pieces of denunciation.

"Magnificent versification," says Macaulay, "and ingenious combinations rarely harmonize with the expression of deep feeling. In Juvenal and Dryden alone we have the sparkle and the heat together. Those great satirists succeeded in communicating the fervour of their feelings to materials the most incombustible, and kindled the whole mass into a blaze at once dazzling and destructive." ("Essay on Dryden.") Among the best editions of Juvenal is that of Ruperti, (Leipsic, 2 vols., 1801,) to which are prefixed all the ancient documents for the biography of the satirist.

See J. V. FRANCKE, "Examen criticum D. J. Juvenalis Vitæ," 1820, and "Programma de Vita D. J. Juvenalis Questio altera," 1827; VÖLKER, "Juvenal, Lebens- und Charakterbild," 1851; BAUER, "Kritische Bemerkungen über einige Nachrichten aus dem Leben Juvenals," 1833; BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Litteratur."

Juvenal, zhüv'nāl', (GUI **Jouvenneaux**, zhoo'vȧ'nō', or **Jouennaux**, zhoo'ȧ'nō',) a French philologist and ecclesiastic, born about 1460, was educated at Paris. Among his works are "Commentaries on the Comedies of Terence," and "Monastic Reformations Vindicated." Died in 1505.

Juvenal des Ursins. See URSINS.

Ju-ven'cus, (CA'IUS VEC'TIUS (vĕk'she-us) AQUILI'NUS,) one of the earliest Christian poets, was born in Spain about 330 A.D. His principal production is the "Life of Christ," written in Latin poetry and taken literally from the four Evangelists.

See A. R. GENSER, "Dissertatio de C. V. A. Juvenci Vita et Scriptis," 1827; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Juvenel, zhüv'nĕl', (FÉLIX,) a French historical writer, born at Pézénas in 1669, published "Principles of History." Died in 1760.

Juvigny. See RIGOLEY DE JUVIGNY.

Jŭx'ŏn, (WILLIAM,) Archbishop of Canterbury, born in Chichester in 1582, graduated at Oxford. In 1621 he was appointed president of Saint John's College, and afterwards received various offices in the Church through the patronage of Archbishop Laud. In 1633 he was successively raised to the sees of Hereford and London. Two years later he was appointed by Charles I. lord high treasurer of England. For about six years he fulfilled the duties of this station with so much justice and ability that, although great hostility was excited that an ecclesiastic should be chosen to that office, no charges were made against his administration. He remained with Charles through his trial, and accompanied him to the scaffold, where he received the dying injunctions of that monarch. On the restoration he was raised to the see of Canterbury. Died in 1663. (See "Memoirs of Juxon and his Times," 1869.)

K.

Kaab, kā'ȧb, a distinguished Arabian poet, who flourished about 650 A.D. He was at first a bitter enemy of Mohammed; but afterwards, becoming reconciled to him, he wrote a poem, which is regarded as the most beautiful of the eulogiums addressed to the founder of the Moslem faith. The prophet was so much pleased that he gave Kaab his green mantle. The poem was hung up in the Temple of Mecca. Kaab died in 662 A.D.

See D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale."

Kaas, kȧs, [Lat. KAA'SIUS,] (NIKOLAUS,) a Danish statesman, born in 1535, and educated in Germany, where he studied theology under Melanchthon. In 1573 he was appointed chancellor of Denmark, and in 1588 became first regent of the kingdom during the minority of Christian I. He performed the duties of that office with commendable ability and patriotism. Died in 1594. Kaas actively promoted the cause of education.

See HOFMANN, "Portraits historiques des Hommes célèbres du Danemarck;" FOLDER, "Exegesis Virtutum et Rerum gestarum N. Kaasii," 1580; P. J. WINSTRUP, "Ligpraediken over N. Kaas," 1594; J. CALUNDANUS, "Descriptio Vitæ N. Kaasii," 1637.

Kaasius. See KAAS.

Kaau-Boerhaave, kŏw boor'hā'vĕh, (ABRAM,) a Dutch physician, and nephew of Herman Boerhaave, was born at the Hague in 1713, and educated at Leyden. In 1740 he was invited to Saint Petersburg, where he became councillor of state, and in 1748 first physician to the imperial court. Died at Moscow in 1753.

Kabbete, kȧb'bĕh-tĕh, (JAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter. Some of his pictures were engraved by Perelle. Died in 1660.

Kabel, van der, vȧn der kā'bĕl, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born at Riswyck in 1631. His designs were natural and vigorous. Died in 1695.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Kabir, kā-beer', an East Indian (Hindee) writer, of Benares, who probably lived in the fifteenth century of our era. He was of the weaver caste, and of the Vaishnava sect, though bred a Mussulman. A very great number of works are ascribed to him. His writings are religious, and to some extent philosophical, teaching a sort of pantheism.

Kabus or **Kabous.** See CABOOS.

Kadlubek, kȧd-loo'bĕk, (VINCENT,) sometimes written **Kodlubko** or **Kalubko**, a Polish historian and prelate, was born in Galicia. In 1208 he was raised to the see of Cracow. Died in 1223. He wrote a valuable and accurate history of Poland to the year 1202.

See OSSOLINSKI, "V. Kadlubek, ein historisch-kritischer Beitrag," etc., 1822.

Kaempfer. See KÄMPFER.

Kaestner. See KÄSTNER.

Kager, kā'gĕr, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) a German painter of history, born at Munich in 1566; died at Augsburg in 1634.

Kahle, kā'lĕh, (LUDWIG MARTIN,) a German philosopher and jurist, born at Magdeburg in 1712. Among his works is "The Balance of Europe," ("De Trutina Europæ," 1744.) Died in 1775.

Kahler, kā'lĕr, (JOHANN,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Wolmar, Hesse-Cassel, in 1649, was a Cartesian in philosophy, and wrote several works. Died in 1727.

Kahnis, kā'nis, (KARL FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German theologian, born at Greitz in 1814. He studied under Tholuck, and became professor of theology at Leipsic in 1850. He published a valuable work, entitled "Lutherische Dogmatik," (2 vols., 1861–68,) also, "Christenthum und Philosophie," (1884,) etc. Died in 1888.

Kaianian or **Caianian**, kī-ā'ne-an, the name of the most celebrated of all the ancient Persian dynasties, so called from its founder, Kai-Kobâd, who, according to the Persian legends, was placed on the throne by the famous hero and conqueror Rōōstum, (or Rustem.) Of this dynasty, Cyrus the Great (called by the Persians Kai-Khosrōō or Kai-Khosrau, KOS-rŏw') was the chief ornament and glory. (See CYRUS.) Darius the Younger, conquered by Alexander the Great, was the last of the Kaianian kings.

See ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausî, London, 1832; "A Short History of Persia," in vol. v. of SIR W. JONES's Works.

Kai-Kâoos, (-Kâûs or **-Kaous,)** kī kā′ōōs′, an ancient king of Persia, (or Irân,) was the son of Kai-Kobâd. His general, the famous Rōōstum, carried on successful wars against the Kings of Tûrân. Sir William Jones places the date of this prince's accession at B.C. 610. Kai-Kâoos is said to have founded an observatory in Babylon. He was succeeded by his grandson, Kai-Khosrōō, (Cyrus the Great.)

See MIRKHOND, "Raouset;" ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh."

Kai-Kâoos, (-Kâûs or **-Kaous,)** kī kā′ōōs′, **I.,** seventh Sultan of the dynasty of the Seljookides of Anatolia, succeeded his father, Kai-Khosroo, about A.D. 1210. He was engaged in wars with the Grecian emperor and several of the neighbouring princes. Died in 1219, and was succeeded by his brother, Kai-Kobâd Ala-ed-Deen, (Ala-eddîn.)

See FERISHTA, "History."

Kai-Kâoos (or **-Kâûs) II., Azzed-ed-Deen, (Az**zed-Eddîn,) ăz′zed ed-deen′, succeeded his father, Kai-Khosroo II., in the sovereignty of Anatolia, about A.D. 1244. His reign was occupied by long wars with his brother, Kilij-Arslân, and with the Grand Khan of Tartary. Died in 1278.

Kai-Khosroo. See CYRUS.

Kai-Khosroo (-Khosrou) THE ELDER. See CYRUS.

Kai-Khos′roo′ I., sixth Sultan of the dynasty of the Seljookides, became sovereign of Anatolia A.D. 1192. He was killed in battle in 1210 by Theodore Lascaris, Emperor of Constantinople.

Kai-Khosroo II. succeeded his father, Kai-Kobâd Ala-ed-Deen, (Ala-eddîn,) on the throne of Anatolia in 1237. In 1244 he was defeated by the Tartars, and was compelled to become a tributary to their grand khan. He died the same year.

Kai-Khosroo III., twelfth of the dynasty of the Seljookides, became Sultan about 1266. Died in 1283.

Kailâsa or **Cailasa,** kī-lâ′sa, called in the common dialect **Kailas,** kī-lâs′, the name of a very high mountain-peak near the northern extremity of India, supposed to be the favourite abode of Siva and Pârvatî. (See SIVA.)

Kain. See LE KAIN.

Kain, (JOHN JOSEPH,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Martinsburg, West Virginia, May 31, 1841. He graduated at Saint Charles College, Maryland, in 1862, studied at Saint Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, was ordained a Catholic priest in 1866, and in 1875 was consecrated Archbishop of St. Louis. Died October 13, 1903.

Kaiook, Kaiuk, or **Kaiouk,** kī-ook′, a grandson of Jengis Khan, was proclaimed Grand Khan of Tartary in 1246. This prince granted numerous privileges to the Christians of his dominions. He died in 1248, as he was raising an immense army for the invasion of Europe.

Kairis, kā′ris, (THEOPHILOS,) a Greek ecclesiastic, born in the island of Andros in 1780. In 1839 he was banished by the Synod of Athens to a cloister for having taught deism. He wrote a burlesque on the prayers of the Christian Church. In 1852 he was sent to prison, where he died in 1853.

Kaiser, (FREDERIK,) a Dutch astronomer, born at Amsterdam, June 10, 1808. He published "The Starry Heavens," ("De Sterrenhemel," 1843,) and other works, and became a professor in Leyden. Died July 28, 1872.

Kaiser, kī′zer, (FRIEDRICH,) a German engraver, born at Ulm in 1775, worked in Vienna. Died in 1819.

Kaiser, (FRIEDRICH,) an Austrian dramatist, born at Bibrach, April 3, 1814; died November 7, 1874.

Ka′kig I., King of Armenia, of the dynasty of Pagratides, succeeded his brother, Sempad II., in 989. Kakig assumed the surname SHAHAN-SHAH, ("King of kings.") In 998 he assisted David, a Georgian prince, to defeat the Mohammedans under Mamloon the Ameer. Died in 1020.

Kâlă, kā′la, or **Kâl,** a Sanscrit word, signifying "time," [from *kăl*,* to "count" or "reckon,"] and forming one of the many names of the destroying god SIVA, (which see.)

Kalakaua, kal′a-kŏw′a, (DAVID,) King of the Hawaiian Islands, was born at Honolulu, November 16, 1836. On the failure of heirs to the former royal house at the death of King Lunalilo in 1874, he was elected to the succession, his claim being based upon a remote descent, through the female line, from one of the old royal families of the kingdom. He visited the United States and Europe in the year of his accession, and again in later years. Died January 20, 1891.

Kâlanâga. See KÂLIYA.

Kalaûn or **Kalaoun.** See KELÂOON.

Kalb, de. See DE KALB.

Kalbeck, kăl′bĕk, (MAX,) a German poet, born at Breslau, January 4, 1850. He became a journalist and art-critic in Vienna. He has published several volumes of lyric poems, remarkable for delicacy of finish and for their richly musical quality.

Kalckreuth, von, fon kălk′roit′, (FRIEDRICH ADOLF,) COUNT, born at Sangerhausen, in Prussia, in 1737, served in the war of the Bavarian succession, and afterwards in the campaigns of Holland and France. For his gallant defence of Dantzic against the French, in 1807, he was made field-marshal. In July, 1807, he concluded with Talleyrand a treaty of peace between Prussia and France. Died in 1818.

See L. G. MICHAUD, "Notices historiques sur le Maréchal Jourdan et les Généraux Kalckreuth et Kilmaine."

Kaldi, kăl′dee, (GEORGE,) a learned and eloquent Hungarian Jesuit, born in Tirnau about 1572, was professor of theology at Olmütz. Died at Presburg in 1634. He translated the Bible into the Hungarian language.

Kale. See KALF.

Kalee. See KÂLÎ.

Ka′ler, (JAMES OTIS,) an American author, born at Winterport, Maine, March 19, 1846, for some years was engaged in journalism in Boston and New York. He is author of several highly successful tales for the young, including "Toby Tyler," "Mr. Stubbs's Brother," "Old Ben," "Tim and Tip," "Raising the Pearl," etc., published under the name of "James Otis."

Kalergis, kă-lĕr′gis, (DEMETRIUS,) a Greek general and politician, born in Taganrog about 1802. He fought for independence against the Turks. About 1843 he became a general, and governor of Athens. He was minister of war for about two years, (1854–56.) Died in 1867.

Kalf, kălf, written also **Kale,** (WILHELM,) a distinguished Dutch painter of still life, born in Amsterdam in 1630. He especially excelled in painting fruit, gold and silver vessels, gems, crystals, etc. Died in 1693.

Kâlî or **Kalee,** kā′lee, the feminine of **Kâlă,** (a name of Siva,) forming the common appellation of Siva's consort in her destroying character. She is often called Mâhâ Kâlî, (ma-hā′ kā′lee,) or the "Great Kâlî," and Bhădră (b'hŭd′ra) Kâlî, (from Bhadra, one of the many appellations of Siva,) and various other names. She is represented sometimes with four and sometimes with eight hands, and her person is decorated with a necklace of human skulls. Her images are usually painted black or of a dark colour. In her character of Mâhâ Kâlî she sometimes represents eternity. (See Coleman's "Mythology of the Hindoos," p. 91.) As active or militant virtue, she is called Durga; in her ordinary and more peaceful character she is known as Pârvatî, (*i.e.* the "mountain goddess," in allusion to her dwelling on the inaccessible heights of the Himalayas,) or as Dêvî, (dā′vee,) which signifies the "goddess" *par excellence.* (See DURGA, and PÂRVATÎ.)

Kâlîdâsă, Câlîdâsă, kā′lī-dā′sa, or **Kalidasas,** called "the Shakspeare of India," the most illustrious of Hindoo poets, is supposed by some to have lived about 50 B.C., by others about 250 A.D. or even later. Tradition says that he lived under the magnificent reign of Vikramâditya I. He was the author of several dramas, of which the most celebrated, "Sakŏntalâ," (or "Sakontalâ,") was first made known to the nations of the West through the prose translation of Sir William Jones. The appearance of this remarkable production excited a deep interest and general admiration among the critics of Europe. Of its author, Alexander Humboldt observes, "Tenderness in the expression of feeling, and richness of creative fancy, have assigned to him his lofty place among the poets of all nations." Goethe expresses his admiration in a still higher strain:

* This word is related etymologically to the middle syllable of the Latin "inter*cal*aris," denoting the reckoning of a day or space of time between other days. The word "kalends" is not improbably from the same root.

"Willst du die Blüthe des frühen, die Früchte des späteren Jahres,
Willst du was reizt und entzückt, willst du was sättigt und nährt,
Willst du den Himmel, die Erde, mit einem Namen begreifen?
Nenn' ich Sakontalá dich, und so ist alles gesagt."*

A translation of the Sakoontalâ, by Monier Williams, the Boden professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, was published at Herttord in 1856. In this version the metrical portions of the original play were for the first time rendered into English verse. Besides the drama already referred to, there have come down to us two others by Kâlidâsa, viz., "Vikrama and Urvasi," which abounds in lyrical beauties, and a comedy entitled "Agnimitra and Malavikâ." His two epic poems, "Raghuvansa" and "Kumâra-Sambhâva," possess, with many individual beauties, comparatively little merit, taken as a whole. Among his lyrical poems, "Megha-duta," or the "Cloud-Messenger," is remarkable for its deep feeling and graceful delineations of nature. The "Nalôdaya," a sort of poetical romance, which, in spite of much that would strike a European reader as ridiculous or absurd, has many charming passages, is also commonly ascribed to Kâlidâsa.

See the notice of Kâlidâsa prefixed to PROFESSOR WILLIAMS's translation of "Sakoontalâ," already referred to; WILSON's "Indian Theatre," in which there are English translations of the "Megha-duta" and an analysis of "Agnimitra and Malavikâ;" also BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon." The "Nalôdaya" has been translated into English verse by the REV. W. YATES, Calcutta, 1844.

Kalisch, kâ'lish, (DAVID,) a German humorous poet, of Jewish origin, born at Breslau, February 23, 1820. His verses, plays, and couplets are extremely popular in Germany. He published "Berliner Leierkasten," (1857–60,) and "Lustige Werke," (1870.) Died at Berlin, August 21, 1872.

Kalisch, (LUDWIG,) a German author, born at Polnisch-Lissa, of Jewish parents, September 7, 1814. He was educated at Heidelberg and Munich, and became noted as a journalist and a writer of humorous ballads and romances. Died in Paris, March 3, 1882.

Kalisch, (MARCUS M.,) a Jewish scholar, born at Treptow, in Pomerania, May 16, 1828. He was educated at Berlin and Halle. He settled in England in 1849. His writings include "A Critical Commentary" on the Old Testament, with translation, (vol. i., 1855; vol. iv., 1872,) a Hebrew Grammar, "Bible Studies," (1877,) "Path and Goal," (1880,) etc. Died in 1885.

Kâlîyâ, kâ'lī-yą, [from the Sanscrit *kâlâ*, "black," and hence "terrible" or "deadly,"] called also **Kâlânâgâ**, (kâ'lą-nâ'gą,) in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a terrible serpent destroyed by Krishna. As the latter is by some identified with the Apollo of the Greeks, so Kâliya is supposed to be the Python of classic mythology.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Kalkar. See CALCAR.

Kalkar, kâl'kâr, (CHRISTIAN ANDREAS HERMAN,) a Danish theologian, born at Stockholm in 1802. He became first minister of the diocese of Seeland in 1843. Among his works is a "Manual of Exegesis," (2 vols., 1836–38.)

Kalkbrenner, kâlk'brĕn'ner, (CHRISTIAN,) a German musician and composer, born at Minden in 1755. He composed dramatic and instrumental music, and became chapel-master to the queen at Berlin in 1788. Died in Paris in 1806.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Kalkbrenner, (FRIEDRICH,) a German musical composer and pianist, born in Berlin in 1788, was a son of the preceding. He visited Vienna in 1803, where he studied under Albrechtsberger. He settled in Paris in 1824, and, in conjunction with Pleyel, founded one of the most celebrated piano-manufactories of that city. As a musician he holds the first rank, and his numerous compositions for the piano are highly esteemed. Died in 1849.

See L. BOIVIN, "Kalkbrenner," Paris, 1842; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kâl'kî, [modern Hindoo pron. kŭl'kĭ; from the Sanscrit *kâl*, to "count" or "reckon,"] the only one of the avatars of Vishnu yet to come. Vishnu, mounted on a white horse, with a flaming sword in his hand, will bring the present (or Kâlî) age to an end, to be followed by an era of purity.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Kall, kâl, (ABRAHAM,) an eminent Danish scholar, born in Jutland in 1743, graduated at the University of Copenhagen, where in 1778 he became professor of the history and mythology of the North. In 1785 he founded a society for the promotion of the study of foreign literature, and in 1808 was appointed historiographer of the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway. Died in 1821.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Kállay, von, fon kâl'loi, (BENJAMIN,) a Hungarian statesman, born December 22, 1839. He lived for some time in Servia, and wrote a "History of the Serbs," (2 vols., 1877–78.) He was sent as an envoy to the East Roumelian commission in 1878, and took an active part in reorganizing the affairs of the Balkan peninsula. In 1882 he was made finance-minister for Austria-Hungary.

Kallgreen. See KELLGRÉN.

Kallias. See CALLIAS.

Kallicrates. See CALLICRATES.

Kallicratidas. See CALLICRATIDAS.

Kallimachus. See CALLIMACHUS.

Kallinicus. See CALLINICUS.

Kallinus. See CALLINUS.

Kalliope. See CALLIOPE.

Kallippus. See CALLIPPUS.

Kallisthenes. See CALLISTHENES.

Kallistratus. See CALLISTRATUS.

Kalliwoda, kâl'le-o͝o'dâ, (JOHANN WENZEL,) a noted violinist and composer, born at Prague in 1800; died 1866.

Kalm, kâlm, (PEHR,) a Swedish naturalist, born in 1715. In 1748, under the direction of the Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, he sailed for North America, where he remained about three years, prosecuting the study of natural history. On his return to Sweden he published an account of his travels, under the title of "A Voyage to North America," (1753.) The first part of this valuable work relates to Sweden, Norway, and England. He was afterwards elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and created knight of the order of Vasa. He wrote several other scientific works. Died in 1779. The genus *Kalmia* was named in honour of him.

See J. L. ODHELIUS, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver P. Kalm," 1780. ADELUNG, Supplement to JÖCHER'S "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Kálnoky, or **Kálnoky von Körös-Patak**, kâl'no-kę fon kö'rös-pŏt'ŏk, (GUSTAV,) COUNT, an Austrian statesman, born at Lettovitz, in Moravia, December 29, 1832. He early entered the diplomatic service, and in 1881 was made prime minister of Austria-Hungary. He resigned in 1895. Died December 11, 1898.

Kalo-Joannes. See CALO-JOANNES.

Kalraat, van, vän kâl'rât, (ABRAM,) a Dutch painter and sculptor, born at Dort in 1643. His paintings are chiefly of flowers and fruits. Died in 1699.

Kalraat, van, (BERNARD or BARENT,) brother of the preceding, born in 1650, studied under Albert Cuyp. He was distinguished for the elegant finish which he gave to his landscapes. He painted scenes on the Rhine. Died in 1721.

Kaltenbach, kâl'ten-bâk', (GEORG GOTTFRIED,) a German engraver and art-historian, born at Graudenz, May 18, 1805; died at Bamberg, February 1, 1865.

Kalubko. See KADLUBEK.

Kalypso. See CALYPSO.

Kâmâdêvâ, kâ'mą-dā'vą, or **Kâmădêo**, kâ'mą-dā'o, [from the Sanscrit *kâmâ*, "desire" or "love," and *dêvâ*, a "god,"] written also **Camadeva**, **Camadeo**, and **Camdeo**, sometimes called simply **Kama** or **Cama**, the god of love of the Hindoos, is said to be the son of Mâyâ, ("Illusion.) He is represented as a beautiful youth, sometimes as riding on a parrot, and sometimes as conversing with his mother Mâyâ, or his wife Reti, (or Rati,) (*i.e.* "Affection.") He has a bow made of sugar-cane, (or, according to some authorities, of flowers.) The points

* "Wouldst thou the blossoms of the early, the fruits of the later year,
Wouldst thou what charms and enraptures, what satisfies and nourishes, [the soul,]
Wouldst thou comprehend heaven and earth [in short] under one name?
When I name thee, O Sakoontalâ, then everything is said."

of his arrows are tipped with flowers. Vasanta (the "Spring") is said to be his most intimate friend. The most remarkable event in Kâmadêva's history is his encounter with Siva. It is related that he once presumed to aim one of his arrows at the destroying deity, who with one glance of his eye reduced the love-god to ashes. Since that catastrophe Kâmadêva has ceased to possess any corporeal form; but his actual power seems thereby to have been increased rather than diminished, as he can now more easily, and with less suspicion, exert his sway over the minds of men.

See MOOR's "Hindu Pantheon;" SIR WILLIAM JONES's Works, vol. vi., (or vol. xiii. of another edition.)

Kâmădhênu, kă'mą-d'hā'nŏŏ, [*i.e.* "wish-cow," from the Sanscrit *kâmâ*, "desire" or "wish," and *dhênu*, a "cow,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a wonderful cow, produced by the churning of the ocean, having power to grant to those whom she favoured whatever they might desire. She is also called Surâbhî, (sŏŏ'rą-b'hĭ,) and is in fact a goddess of no mean pretensions, and would appear to occupy nearly the same rank as Vishnu's consort Lakshmî, who also was produced from the churning of the ocean. It is not unusual for the Hindoos, when praying for prosperity or happiness, to say, "May Lakshmî, who resides among the gods, (or "who reposes on the bosom of Vishnu,") become a boon-granting cow to me." (See LAKSHMÎ, and KÛRMA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Kămălâ or **Kĕmălâ**, [modern Hindoo pron. kŭm'ą-lă'; from *kămălă*, the "lotus," which is in its turn derived from *kâmâ*, "beauty," "radiance,"] one of the names of LAKSHMÎ, (which see.)

Kamban, kăm'bân, a Tamil (South Indian) poet, of a very uncertain date. He wrote a "Râmâyana" in the Tamil tongue, which is based upon, but is not a translation of, the "Râmâyana" of Valmiki.

Kambyses. See CAMBYSES.

Kamehameha (kă-mą-hă'mą-hă') **III.**, King of Hawaii, or the Sandwich Islands, was born about 1817; died in 1854.

Kamehameha IV., a son of the preceding, born in 1833, was educated by Protestant missionaries. He visited Europe in 1852, became king in 1854, and died 1863.

Kamel. See CAMELLI.

Kamenskî, kă-men'skee, (Count MICHAEL FEDOROVITCH,) a Russian, born about 1735, was created field-marshal by the emperor Alexander in 1802. Four years later he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army sent against the French, but was soon after succeeded by Benningsen. He died, or was killed, in 1809.

Kames, LORD. See HOME, (HENRY.)

Kam-Hi. See KHANG-HEE.

Kampen, van, (JAKOB.) See CAMPEN.

Kampen, van, vän kăm'pĕn, (NICOLAAS GODFRIED,) a Dutch historian, born at Haarlem in 1776. In 1829 he was professor of Dutch history and literature in Amsterdam. Among his works may be mentioned "History of the French Ascendency in Europe," (8 vols., 1815-23,) and "Geographical and Statistical Account of the Kingdom of the Netherlands," (1827.) Died in 1839.

See MÜLLER, "Leven van N. Kampen," 1840; VAN DEN BRINK, "N. G. van Kampen," etc., 1839.

Kampenhausen, kăm'pĕn-hŏw'zĕn, (BALTHASAR,) BARON, born near Riga, in Russia, in 1772, wrote several political and topographical works. Died in 1823.

Kämpfer or **Kaempfer,** kĕmp'fĕr, (ENGELBRECHT,) an eminent German botanist and traveller, was born at Lemgo in 1651. He studied medicine and the languages. In 1683 he accompanied the Swedish ambassador to Persia. Having passed into the service of the Dutch East India Company as surgeon, he visited Bengal, Java, Sumatra, and Japan. He returned to Europe in 1693, and published an important work entitled "Amœnitates Exoticæ," (1712,) which contains the results of his researches in Persia, etc. He also wrote a valuable "History of Japan and Siam," which was published by Sir Hans Sloane in English, (1727.) It was also published in German in 1777. Died at Lemgo in 1716.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kamphuizen. See CAMPHUYSEN.

Kamptz, von, fon kămpts, (KARL ALBRECHT CHRISTOPH HEINRICH,) an able Prussian statesman, born at Mecklenburg in 1769, was successively appointed minister of the interior and of the police, and in 1830 minister of justice. Died in 1849. He published "Civil Law of the Duchy of Mecklenburg," and "Contributions to Public and International Law."

Kanada, (the name of a sage.) See KÂSYAPA.

Kanaris, kă'nă-ris, (CONSTANTINE,) a famous naval hero of modern Greece, born in the island of Ipsara about 1790. In 1822 he blew up the Turkish admiral's ship in the channel of Chios, and in 1824 saved the island of Samos by burning a large Turkish frigate and several transport-ships which were destined to attack it. In 1827 he represented Ipsara in the Greek National Convention, and in 1848 was appointed minister of the marine and president of the cabinet. He resigned in 1855. Died September 14, 1877.

Kandace. See CANDACE.

Kandaules. See CANDAULES.

Kandeh Rao, kăn'dęh rā'o, [perhaps from the Sanscrit *kândâ*, a "horse," and *râo*, a modern Hindoo word, signifying "prince,"] written also **Kandarahu,** the name of an avatar of Siva, in which that god is always represented on horseback. (See SIVA.) Kandeh Rao is worshipped chiefly among the Mahrattas.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Kandjatou. See KANJATOO.

Kandler, kănt'lĕr, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a German artist and modeller in porcelain, born in Saxony in 1706. He worked at Meissen. Died in 1776.

Kane, (ELISHA KENT,) M.D., a distinguished American explorer, born in Philadelphia on the 20th of February, 1820. He was the son of Judge John K. Kane. He studied medicine, and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1842, on which occasion he wrote an inaugural thesis on "Kyestein." In 1843 he sailed to China with Commodore Parker, as surgeon or physician to the embassy. He visited India, Ceylon, and the Philippine Isles, and was impelled by his adventurous spirit into several perilous enterprises. In 1845 he made an excursion to the Himalaya Mountains, ascended the Nile to Nubia, and traversed Greece on foot. He returned home in 1846. He served in the Mexican war in 1847. In May, 1850, he sailed as surgeon to the expedition which Lieutenant De Haven conducted in search of Sir John Franklin. He published, in 1854, "The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Frank'lin." He commanded a second expedition sent out for the same purpose, and sailed from New York in the Advance in May, 1853. He failed to find any traces of Franklin, returned home in October, 1855, and related the adventures and sufferings of his party in his "Arctic Explorations," (2 vols., 1856.) In this voyage he had seen what he thought was an open Polar sea. He received a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society of London. To recruit his failing health, he made a voyage to England in October, 1856, and passed thence to the West Indies. Died at Havana in February, 1857.

See WILLIAM ELDER, "Biography of Elisha Kent Kane," 1858; SCHMUCKER, "Life of Elisha Kent Kane," "North British Review" for February, 1857.

Kane, (Sir ROBERT,) M.D., a distinguished chemist, born in Dublin in 1810. After filling professorships in several scientific societies, he was appointed in 1849 president of Queen's College, Cork. He had previously been knighted by the lord lieutenant. He wrote various works on chemistry, pharmacy, etc. Died Feb. 16, 1890.

Kane, (THOMAS L.,) a general, brother of Dr. E. K. Kane, was born in Philadelphia about 1822. He was sent on an important mission to the Mormon insurgents of Utah in 1858. He was wounded in a battle near Harrisonburg, Virginia, in June, 1862. Died Dec. 26, 1883.

Kanitz, kă'nitz, (AUGUST,) a Hungarian botanist, born at Lugos, April 25, 1843. He was educated at Vienna, and in 1872 became professor of botany in the University of Clausenburg, where his activity as a scientific writer has been very remarkable.

Kanjatoo, Kandjatou, or **Kanjatu,** kăn-jă-too', fifth Mongol sovereign of the dynasty of Jengis Khan, began to reign over Persia A.D. 1291. A conspiracy

having been formed against him by his nobles, he was killed in 1295.

Kanne, kän'neh, (JOHANN ARNOLD,) a learned and eccentric German writer, born at Detmold in 1773, studied philology and theology at Göttingen. In 1818 he became professor of Oriental literature at Erlangen, where he died in 1824. Among his various works we may name "Anthology of Greek Epigrams," ("Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum,") "System of Indian Myths," and "Biblical Researches."

Kannegiesser, kän'neh-gees'ser, (GOTTLIEB HEINRICH,) a German medical writer, born at Gotha in 1712; died at Kiel in 1792.

Kannegiesser, (KARL FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German scholar, born at Wendemark in 1781, is known for his numerous and excellent translations into German. Among these are the dramas of Beaumont and Fletcher, Dante's "Divine Comedy," extracts from the writings of Byron, Madame de Staël, Mickiewicz, and other celebrated authors. He also made translations from Horace, Sappho, and Anacreon, and published poems and several original dramas, among them two entitled "Mirza" and "Dorothea." Died at Berlin, September 14, 1861.

Kansa. See KRISHNA.

Kant, (IMMANUEL,) one of the profoundest metaphysicians that have ever lived, the founder of the Critical (popularly called the Transcendental) school of philosophy in Germany, was born at Königsberg, April 26, 1724. His father was a saddler, and is said to have been of Scottish extraction. Both his parents are represented as having been endued with a severe and inflexible virtue; and to the influence of their precept and example must be ascribed, in no small measure, the pure moral character and that profound respect for moral obligation which Kant exhibited through the whole of his life. Having gone through a course at the gymnasium, (the Collegium Fredericianum,) he entered in 1740 the university of his native city. Here he commenced the study of theology, but soon abandoned it for other pursuits, and devoted his attention to the natural sciences, mathematics, and philosophy. On leaving the university he maintained himself for several years as a private tutor. During this period he published his first work, "Thoughts on the True Estimation of the Living Powers," ("Gedanken von der wahren Schätzung der lebendigen Kräfte.") About 1755 he began to give lectures on logic, physics, metaphysics, and mathematics. In 1762 he was offered the professorship of poetry in the University of Königsberg; but he declined the position, on the ground that he had not the proper qualifications. He had already established his reputation as an original and profound thinker, when at length, in 1770, he was appointed to the chair of logic and metaphysics in the University of Königsberg. When he entered upon his professorship, he delivered a discourse on the World of the Senses and that of the Understanding, ("De Mundi sensibilis et intelligibilis Formâ et Principiis,") containing the germs of the philosophical system which he afterwards developed in his great work entitled "Critique of Pure Reason," ("Kritik der reinen Vernunft,") first published in 1781. He had previously, in his work on "Universal Natural History and Theory of the Heavens," ("Allgemeine Naturgeschichte und Theorie des Himmels," 1755,) in which he may be said to have anticipated the discovery of the planet Uranus, given proof of his sagacity in questions relating to physical science. Among his various other works may be named "Observations upon the Sentiment of the Beautiful and Sublime," ("Beobachtungen über das Gefühl des Schönen und Erhabenen," 1764,) "Critique of Practical Reason," ("Kritik der praktischen Vernunft," 1790,)—that is, reason considered in its application to our moral conduct,—"Critique of the Faculty of Judging," ("Kritik der Urtheilskraft," 1793,) and his essay "On a Plan for an Everlasting Peace," (*"sum ewigen Frieden,"*) (1795.) Kant died February 12, 1804, having never, it is said, in the whole course of his life travelled above seven miles from his native city. Although his writings embrace a great variety of subjects, his fame rests chiefly upon his achievements as a metaphysician. As a deep and close thinker he has perhaps never been equalled.* Our limits will not permit us to give even an outline of the Kantian system of philosophy, which could only be rendered intelligible in an extensive treatise. It will be sufficient here to observe that Kant's great aim was to determine the laws and limits of the intellect of man, and thus to guard, on the one hand, against the arrogant dogmatism of those who overestimate, and, on the other, against the absurd skepticism of those who underestimate, the powers of the human mind. He does not pretend to have made any important discoveries respecting questions which belong properly to religion, (such, for example, as the immortality of the soul, the moral attributes of the Deity, etc.,) but he claims that the great points of faith are not only undisturbed by his system, but are rendered more secure against the attacks of those who use their reputation for philosophic insight to give weight to arguments against religion, in questions where, from the necessary laws of the human intellect, the profoundest philosopher can know no more than the great mass of mankind. "Only by this means," (*i.e.* by a critique determining the laws and limits of the human reason,) says he, "can the roots of materialism, fatalism, atheism, . . . be cut off;" and he proposes in this manner "to make an end for all future time of all objections against morality and religion, by presenting the clearest proofs of the ignorance of their assailants." It is claimed by some of the admirers of Kant (indeed, he himself suggested the parallel) that he performed for mental philosophy a service similar to that which his countryman Copernicus performed for astronomy. As the latter may be said to have determined the relative importance as well as the true position of the earth in the solar system, so the former has determined the proper limits and true position of the human intellect in relation to the objects of knowledge; and as Copernicus has demonstrated that many of the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies are not real, but caused by the motion of the earth, (the standpoint of the observer,) so Kant has shown that many mental phenomena are to be explained, not by referring them, as most philosophers have done, to independent external causes, but to those essential laws which regulate the movements of the mind itself.

For an excellent popular notice of the influence exerted by Kant's philosophy, the reader is referred to De Quincey's chapter on German Literature in the volume of his works entitled "Life and Manners." He will also find many interesting observations on Kant and his writings in Madame de Staël's "Germany," Part III. chap. vi.

See, also, F. BOUTERWEK, "I. Kant, ein Denkmal," 1804; F. W. SCHUBERT, "I. Kant's Biographie," etc., 1842; JACHMANN, "I. Kant, geschildert in Briefen," etc., 1804; BOROWSKI, "Darstellung des Lebens und Characters I. Kant's," 1804; F. T. RINCK, "Ansichten aus I. Kant's Leben," 1805; AMAND SAINTES, "Histoire de la Vie et de la Philosophie de Kant," 1844; J. WILLM, "Histoire de la Philosophie Allemande depuis Kant jusqu'à Hegel," Paris, 4 vols., 1846; M. V. COUSIN, "Kant dans les dernières Années de sa Vie," 1857; HASSE, "Letzte Aeusserungen Kant's," 1804; WASIANSKI, "Immanuel Kant," etc., 1804; F. HOEFER, article in th "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HEDGE, "Prose Writers of Germany;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1827, (by DE QUINCEY,) and August, 1830; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1803.

Kantacuzenus. See CANTACUZENUS.

Kantemir. See CANTEMIR.

Kao-Tsoo or **Kao-Tsou**, kä'o tsoo, the name of several emperors of China, of whom one reigned in the seventh and two others in the tenth century.

Kao-Tsoong or **Kao-Tsoung** (kä'o tsoong) I., of the dynasty of Tang, succeeded his father, Thaï-Tsoung, on the imperial throne of China about 648 A.D. He was a wise and just ruler, and enacted many good laws. He reduced the Khan of the Turks to complete subjection. Died in 684.

See MAILLA, "Histoire générale de la Chine;" PAUTHIER, "Chine ancienne."

Kao-Tsoo-Ootee or **Kao-Tsou-Outi**, kä'o-tsoo'oo'-tee, called also **Soong-Ootee** or **Soung-Outi**, soong-oo'te, Emperor of China, and founder of the dynasty of Soong, was born about A.D. 355. By his intrigues and

* M. Stapfer, author of the article on Kant in the "Biographie Universelle," calls him "the most profound thinker with whom the history of the human mind has made us acquainted," ("le penseur le plus profond que nous fasse connaître l'histoire de l'esprit humain.")

military skill he reduced many of the rival chiefs to subjection, and, after putting the emperor and his son to death, ascended the imperial throne. Died in 422.

Kăp'ĭ-la or **Capila**, [Hindoo pron. kŭp'ĭ-la,] an Indian philosopher, regarded as an avatar of Siva, was the founder of a celebrated sect named Sânkhya, and of a philosophic system called the Sânkhya philosophy, supposed to have been the germ or commencement of Booddhism. The Sânkhya philosophy was a system of rationalism pushed to the borders of atheism. (See VASUDÊVA.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," under "Capila."

Kapnist, kăp'nist, (VASILI VASILIEVITCH,) a celebrated lyric poet and dramatist, born in Russia in 1756. His translation of the Odes of Horace first fixed his reputation as a man of letters. He was an intimate friend of the poet Derzhavin, and a member of the Imperial Academy of Saint Petersburg. Among his works are the comedy of "Iabeda," and an "Essay upon the Odyssey." Died in 1813.

Kapodistria. See CAPO D'ISTRIA.

Kapp, kăp, (FRIEDRICH,) a German author, born at Hamm, in Westphalia, April 13, 1824. He became a lawyer, lived in New York, 1850–70, and in 1872 was chosen a member of the German Diet. He published, partly in German, "The Slave Question in the United States," (1857,) "Life of Steuben," (1859,) "A History of Slavery in the United States," (1860,) "A History of German Migration into America," (1868,) a "Life of John Kalb," (1870,) and other works. Died in 1884.

Kara-George. See CZERNI-GEORGE.

Kara-Moustapha. See CARA-MUSTAFA.

Kara-Yusuf. See CARA-YOOSEF.

Karajitch, Karadjitch, or **Karadschitsch**, kà-rà'-jitsh, (VUK,) a learned Servian, born near Lasnitza in 1787. Having fled to Vienna in 1813 to escape the cruelties of the Turks, his attention was turned to the national ballad-poetry of his country, said to exceed in richness and extent that of almost every other nation. His collection was issued in Vienna in 1814, under the title of "Servian National Songs." He published a Servian Grammar, a Servian-and-German Dictionary, and various other works. Died February 7, 1864.

See BOWRING, "Servian Poetry;" JUNGMANN, "History of Bohemian Literature."

Karamzin or **Karamsin**, kà-răm-zeen' or kà-răm-zin', (NIKOLAI MIKHAELOVITCH,) one of the most eminent of Russian historians, was born in the province of Orenburg in December, 1765, and was educated in Moscow. In 1789 he commenced a tour through England, France, Switzerland, and other countries of Europe. On his return he published "Letters of a Travelling Russian." He afterwards issued various literary productions, which were written in a finished and elegant style. He was one of the editors of the "European Messenger," a literary journal. In 1803 he was appointed historiographer of Russia, and the same year commenced his great work, the "History of the Russian Empire," (11 vols., 1815–24.) He did not live to finish the work, which ends about the year 1610. No work in the Russian language has obtained greater popularity. The first edition, of eight volumes, brought the author 100,000 rubles. The emperor Alexander created him councillor of state and knight of the order of Saint Anne; and after the death of the historian his widow received from the same monarch an annual pension of 50,000 rubles. "The History of the Russian Empire" has been translated into French, German, and Polish. Died in May, 1826.

See DEPPING, notice of Karamzin in the "Révue Encyclopédique;" PRINCE A. GALITZIN, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British and Foreign Review" for September, 1828; "Monthly Review," vol. xci., 1820, (Appendix;) "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828.

Karasin, kà-rà'sin, (NICOLAI NIKOLAYEVITCH,) a Russian soldier, artist, and author, born in 1842. His writings include various novels and stories, as well as some ethnological papers.

Karburis. See CARBURIS.

Karîm or **Kareem**. See KEREEM.

Karl, (FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER,) Prince of Prussia, a German field-marshal, a brother of the Emperor William I., was born at Charlottenburg, June 29, 1801. He held prominent commands in the Austrian war of 1866 and in the French war of 1870–71. Died at Berlin, January 21, 1883.

Karl, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born at Hanover in 1785. Having distinguished himself in several actions against the French, he was appointed lieutenant-general by the King of Prussia in 1813. He entered Paris at the head of the royal guard in 1815. In 1825 he became a general of infantry and president of the council of state. Died in 1837.

Karl Albrecht, Elector of Bavaria. See CHARLES VII., EMPEROR.

Karl Alexander, Duke of Würtemberg, born in 1684, was the successor of Ludwig Eberhard. He was an ally of the emperor Leopold in the war of the Spanish succession. He distinguished himself at the battle of Turin in 1706, defended Landau against Marshal Villars in 1713, and obtained the rank of field-marshal. Died in 1737.

Karl der Fünfte. See CHARLES V.

Karl der Grosse. See CHARLEMAGNE.

Karl Eugen, (oi-gän',) or **Charles Eugene**, a son of Karl Alexander, noticed above, was born in 1728, and became Duke of Würtemberg in 1737. He promoted commerce, arts, and agriculture, and founded the university called Carolina, at Stuttgart. Died in 1793.

Karloman. See CARLOMAN.

Karlstadt. See CARLSTADT.

Karmarsch, kar'marsh, (KARL,) a German savant, and director of the Polytechnic School at Hanover, born at Vienna in 1803. He wrote "First Sketches of Mechanical Technology," and other scientific works. Died March 24, 1879.

Karmat, Karmath, Carmath, kar'mât, or **Karmathi**, kar'mâ-tee, called also **Hamdân**, hăm-dân', the founder of a fanatical and numerous sect which made great ravages in the Arabian empire in the ninth century. He attempted to establish a community of property, and taught a contempt for religion and morality. His followers were called Karmatians (Carmatians) or Karmattians. Died about 900 A.D.

Karneades. See CARNEADES.

Karnkowski, karn-kov'skee, written also **Karncov**, karn'kov, or **Karnowski**, (STANISLAS,) a distinguished prelate, born in Poland about 1525. In 1581 he was created Archbishop of Gnesen and Primate of Poland. He was a liberal patron of learning, and a successful promoter of reforms among the priests.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Karoly, ka'rol, written also **Karoli**, (JASPER,) a Protestant minister, who lived in Hungary about 1580.

Karolyi, ka'Rolye, (MICHAEL,) COUNT, Hungarian politician, born 1875; became Prime Minister Oct., 1918, and President of the People's Republic from Jan. until March, 1919. He was convicted of high treason by the High Court of Hungary for organizing a revolution and his estates confiscated.

Karpinski, kar-pèn'skee or kar-pin'skee, (FRANCIS,) a Polish poet, born in Galicia about 1760. He wrote a tragedy entitled "Judyta," and a number of popular songs and idyls. Died in 1823.

Karpinski, kar-pèn'skee, (HYACINTH,) a Russian theological writer, born in Ukraine in 1721; died in Moscow in 1798.

Karpocrates. See CARPOCRATES.

Karr, kăr, (JEAN BAPTISTE ALPHONSE,) a popular French novelist, born at Munich in 1808, was a son of Henri Karr, a pianist. He produced in 1832 a novel entitled "Sous les Tilleuls," in which the public admired the mixture of irony and sentiment, of fancy and good sense. About 1837 he became editor of the "Figaro," and of a satirical monthly periodical called "The Wasps," ("Les Guêpes.") Among his numerous novels are "Fa dièse," (1834,) "Vendredi Soir," (1835,) and "La Famille Alain," (1848.) He also wrote an ingenious work on flowers and gardens, "Voyage autour de mon Jardin," (2 vols., 1845.) Died September 30, 1890.

See "Revue des Deux Mondes," February, 1842; CLÉMENT DE RIS, "Portraits à la Plume," 1853; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1851, and February, 1854; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Karsch, karsh, or **Karschin**, karsh'ĭn, (ANNA LUISE,) a German poetess, whose original name was DURBACH, was born near Schwiebus in 1722. After living a long time in poverty and obscurity, she visited Berlin, where she was patronized by Gleim and Mendelssohn. Her "Select Poems," published in 1764, were very favourably received, and procured for her the title of "the German Sappho." Died in 1791.

See L. VON KLEUKE, "Lebenslauf der Karschin," 1792; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Kars'lake, (Sir JOHN BURGESS,) Q.C., an English lawyer and statesman, born at Bencham, near Croydon, in 1821. In 1867 he became a member of the House of Commons, and in the same year was appointed solicitor-general, in which capacity he also acted for a time under Disraeli in 1874, but was compelled to resign on account of failing sight. Died in London, October 4, 1881.

Karsten, kar'stĕn, (DIETRICH LUDWIG GUSTAV,) a German mineralogist, born at Bützow in 1768. He wrote many able treatises on mineralogy. Died in 1810.

See LEOPOLD VON BUCH, "Lobrede auf Karsten," in the "Abhandlungen der Berliner Akademie," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Karsten, (FRANZ CHRISTIAN LORENZ,) a German agriculturist and writer, an uncle of the preceding, was born at Bützow in 1751; died in 1829.

Karsten, (KARL JOHANN BERNHARD,) an eminent Prussian mineralogist, son of the preceding, was born at Bützow in 1782. He was appointed privy councillor of mines in the ministry of the interior in 1819. He published a treatise "On the Carbonaceous Substances of the Mineral Kingdom," (1826,) a "System of Metallurgy," (5 vols., 1832,) a "Philosophy of Chemistry," (1843,) and other important works. In his peculiar department of science Karsten occupied the highest rank. Died in 1853.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Kârtĭkêyă, kär-tĭ-kā'yą, written less correctly **Carticeya** or **Cartikiya**, otherwise named **Skăn'dă**, a son of Siva and Pârvatí, and brother of Ganesa, is the Hindoo god of war and commander of the celestial armies. He is sometimes called AGNIBHÛS or AGNIBHU'VA, ("born of Agni" or Fire,) SRIMANA, and many other names. One of his greatest exploits was the destruction of the mighty giant Tripurasura, who had acquired such power that Indra and the other gods trembled for their dominion.

See Moor's "Hindu Pantheon."

Kartikiya. See KARTIKEYA.

Kashyapa. See KASYAPA.

Kassiopeia. See CASSIOPEIA.

Kăs'sŏn, (JOHN ADAMS,) an American statesman, born near Burlington, Vermont, January 11, 1822. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1842, and became a lawyer. Having removed to Iowa, he was made first assistant postmaster-general under President Lincoln in 1861, was United States postal commissioner to Europe, and signed postal conventions with nearly every important nation in Europe, was a Republican member of the Thirty-Eighth, Thirty-Ninth, Forty-Third, Forty-Fourth, Forty-Seventh, and Forty-Eighth Congresses, and served as United States envoy and minister to Austria-Hungary, 1877–81. He went to Germany as United States minister in 1884.

Kästner or **Kaestner**, kĕst'nẹr, (ABRAHAM GOTTHELF,) an eminent German mathematician, astronomer, and poet, born at Leipsic in September, 1719. He became assistant professor of mathematics at Leipsic in 1746, and obtained the chair of mathematics and physics at Göttingen in 1756. In 1762 he succeeded Tobias Mayer as director of the Observatory at Göttingen. He wrote, besides numerous works on mathematics and astronomy, and witty epigrams, a "History of Mathematics from the Revival of Science to the End of the Eighteenth Century," (in German, 4 vols., 1796–1800.) Died in June, 1800.

See "Vita Kaestneri," by himself, Leipsic, 1787; KIRSTEN, "De A. G. Kæstnero," 1787; C. G. HEYNE, "Elogium Kæstneri," 1801; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kastner, kăst'nẹr, (KARL WILHELM GOTTLOB,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Greifenberg, in Pomerania, in 1783. In 1821 he was professor of chemistry and medicine at Erlangen. He wrote, among other treatises, "Outlines of Physics and Chemistry," (1821,) and a "Manual of Meteorology," (3 vols., 1823–30.) Died in 1857.

Kăs'yă-pă or **Căsyăpă**, (modern Hindoo pron. kŭs'ya-pa,) [etymology obscure; perhaps from the Sanscrit *kas* or *kaç*, to "shine,"] written also **Kashyapa** and **Kaçyapa**, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a celebrated sage (Rishi) or demi-god, the father (by Aditi) of the Suras, including Indra, and (by Diti) of the Asuras, or giants.

See Moor, "Hindu Pantheon;" MONIER WILLIAMS, "Translation of Sakoontalá," (by KÂLIDÂSA.)

Kâsyapa, kăs'ya-pa, called also **Kăn'ă-dă**, a celebrated Hindoo sage or philosopher, was a son of the preceding, and was one of the greatest of Hindoo logicians. He founded the atomistic philosophy called "vaiseshika."

Kate, Ten, tĕn kā'tẹh, (JAN JAKOB LODEWYK,) a Dutch clergyman, born at the Hague, December 23, 1819. He was educated at Utrecht, and became a pastor at Amsterdam. Besides eight volumes of poems, largely religious, he published many translations from foreign languages, and a number of scientific works having a religious tone.

Kate, Ten, tĕn kā'tẹh, (LAMBERT,) a Dutch clergyman, who lived about 1720. He is known for his valuable grammar of the Dutch language, (Amsterdam, 1723.) He also wrote "On the Connection between the Gothic and Dutch Languages," and a "Life of Jesus Christ."

Kā'tẹr, (HENRY,) F.R.S., a skilful mathematician, born in Bristol, England, in 1777, was educated in the Royal Military College in Sandhurst. He was distinguished for his investigations of the principles of reflecting telescopes; for his experiments to determine the exact length of the seconds-pendulum; for his important advice and improvements on measures and weights; and especially for his invention of the floating collimator, an instrument for adjusting the telescope. In 1814, when the emperor Alexander of Russia visited England, Kater was decorated by him with the order of Saint Anne. He wrote several mathematical treatises. Died in 1835.

Ka'to, (TAKAAKI,) a Japanese diplomat, born in 1860. Was educated at the University of Tokio, was minister to England 1894–99, minister for foreign affairs 1900–01 and 1906, and ambassador to England 1908.

Katona, kŏt'o-nŏh, (STEPHEN,) an eminent Hungarian scholar and historian, was born at Papa in 1732, and became a Jesuit at the age of eighteen. He afterwards filled the chairs of poetry, rhetoric, and history in the University of Buda. Died in 1811. His chief production is a History of Hungary, written in Latin, ("Historia critica Regum Stirpis Austriacæ," 41 vols., 1795 *et seq.*) It closes with the year 1801.

Katsu'ra, kat'soora, (TARO,) MARQUESS, a Japanese statesman, born 1847. He served in the war with China. He was governor of Formosa in 1896, war minister 1898–1901, and prime minister of Japan 1901–06, 1908–11, and 1912–13. He died Oct., 1913.

Katt, von, fon kăt, a Prussian officer, born in 1681, was an intimate friend of Prince Frederick, afterwards Frederick the Great. For having aided him in his attempt to escape to England, Katt was executed before the prison-windows of the prince, in 1730.

Kauer, kŏw'ẹr, (FERDINAND,) a German musical composer, born in Moravia in 1751. His works, amounting in all to nearly two hundred, consist of church music, operas, symphonies, concertos, etc. Died in 1831.

Kauffmann, kŏwf'măn, (MARIA ANGELICA,) the daughter of a portrait-painter, was born at Coire, in Switzerland, about 1741. After studying painting in Italy, she went under the patronage of Lady Wentworth to England, where in a short time she gained considerable celebrity in her art. Her popularity was probably as much due to her accomplished manners and her superior education as to any excellence which she possessed as an artist. In 1781 she was married to Antonio Zucchi, a Venetian painter, whom she accompanied to Italy in the following year. Died at Rome in 1807.

Kaufmann, kŏwf'măn, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a Ger-

man mechanician, born at Chemnitz, in Saxony, in 1751, was the inventor of several very ingenious instruments, among which was a flute- and harp-clock, (*Floten- und Harfenuhr,*) which was purchased by the Elector Frederick Augustus. Died in 1818. His son FREDERICK, born in 1785, invented the automaton trumpeter and other similar works. Died in 1866.

Kaufmann, von, fon kŏwf'mȧn, (KONSTANTIN PETROVITCH,) a Russian general, born at Maidani, February 19, (O.S.,) 1818. He entered the army as an officer of engineers in 1839, and obtained promotion slowly, though distinguished for valour. In 1867 he was appointed Governor-General of Turkestan, where he made important conquests and in other ways extended the Russian influence. In 1874 he was made engineer-general of the army. He is charged with having acted with extreme cruelty towards the conquered people of Turkestan. Died at Tashkent, May 15, 1882.

Kaulbach, kŏwl'bȧk, (WILHELM,) one of the most eminent painters of recent times, was born in the principality of Waldeck, Germany, in 1805. Though destined by his father to be an artist, he showed little inclination for painting, until a collection of engravings illustrating Schiller's tragedies fell into his hands and gave the first impulse to his genius. He began his studies under Cornelius at the Academy of Dusseldorf about 1822, and in 1829 finished his picture of the "Mad-House," ("Irrenhaus,") a work displaying such originality and power as entitled him at once to a place among great painters. About this time he executed the frescos of "Apollo and the Muses," in the Odeon, and "Cupid and Psyche," in the palace of Duke Max, at Munich. In 1837 he completed his "Battle of the Huns," founded on the tradition of the combat before the gates of Rome, between the Romans and the spirits of the Huns who were slain, which, rising in the air, continued the fight. This wonderful production, so strange and unique in its character, was received with general applause, and is justly regarded as a miracle of art. His second great historical piece, "The Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus," was finished in 1838; and a copy of it, executed in oil at the request of King Louis of Bavaria, occupies a conspicuous place in the Pinakothek. Kaulbach also illustrated, somewhat in the style of Hogarth, Schiller's "Criminal from Lost Honour," Goethe's "Faust," and "Renard the Fox," ("Reineke Fuchs:") the last displays exquisite humour. Besides the above-mentioned works, he painted numerous portraits, and furnished illustrations for Shakspeare and other poets. Was director of Academy of Arts at Munich.—His son, HERMAN, (1846–1909,) dealt with such subjects as "Mozart's Last Day," and FRIEDRICH, his nephew, (born 1822,) and *his* son, FRIEDRICH AUGUST, (born 1850,) became painters of merit. D. April 7, 1874.

See A. RACZINSKI, "Histoire de l'Art moderne en Allemagne;" H. FORTOUL, "De l'Art en Allemagne:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kaunitz, von, fon kŏw'nits, (WENZEL ANTON,) PRINCE, a celebrated Austrian statesman and diplomatist, born at Vienna in February, 1711. After travelling in England, France, and Italy, he was appointed by the emperor Charles VI. aulic councillor, (1735.) On the accession of Maria Theresa he was made in 1745 minister-plenipotentiary to Charles of Lorraine, Governor of the Netherlands. In 1748 he was a member of the Peace Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, and was soon after created minister of state and knight of the Golden Fleece. Having been sent as ambassador to France in 1750, he negotiated the secret alliance between that country and Austria. He was soon after appointed chancellor of state and chancellor of Italy and the Netherlands. He enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the empress, to whose service he was devoted, and the principal measures of her government are to be ascribed to his influence. He acted a prominent part in the ecclesiastical reforms of Joseph II. The court of Rome, offended by these innovations, called Kaunitz "the heretical minister," ("il ministro eretico.") For a long time he was considered as the oracle of diplomacy, and exercised such an influence over the direction of affairs that he was jestingly called "The Coachman of Europe." Kaunitz was a generous patron of learning and the arts, and was himself an accomplished scholar. Died in 1794.

Kausler, von, fon kŏws'lẽr, (FRANZ,) a German officer and military writer, born at Stuttgart in 1794, served in the campaigns against the French from 1812 to 1815. He published a "History of the Wars of all Nations and Times," (5 vols., 1826–32,) and a "Life of Prince Eugene of Savoy," (2 vols., 1839.) Died in 1848.

Kautz, kawts, (ALBERT,) an American admiral, born at Georgetown, Ohio, in 1839. He entered the navy in 1854, served through the civil war, was promoted commodore in 1897, and rear-admiral in 1898, being placed in charge of the Pacific station. D. 1907.

Kautz, kawts, (AUGUST VALENTIN,) an American soldier, was born at Ispringen, Baden, January 5, 1828, and in that year was taken by his parents to Ohio. He graduated at West Point in 1852. During the war of 1861–65 he attained the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a time commanded the cavalry-division of the Army of the James. He published "The Company Clerk," (1863,) "Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers," (1864,) and "Customs of Service for Army Officers," (1866.) Died Sept. 4, 1895.

Kav'a-naugh, (HUBBARD HINDE,) D.D., a Methodist bishop, born in Clark county, Kentucky, January 14, 1802, became a preacher in 1823, and in 1854 a bishop, being connected with the Southern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died at Columbus, Mississippi, March 19, 1884.

Kavanagh, kăv'ȧ-nȧH, (JULIA,) a distinguished writer of tales and romances, born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1824. In 1848 she published "Madeleine," a tale from real life, which was very successful, and her romance of "Nathalie" (1851) was still more admired. She also wrote a biographical work entitled "Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century," (2 vols., 1850.) Her writings are remarkable for their beautiful delineation of character and graceful simplicity of style. She died October 28, 1877.

Kawase', (MASATAKA,) VISCOUNT, a Japanese statesman, born in 1839. During the revolution in Japan he defended the province of Chosiu agains tthe Shogun, completely defeating his army. He was one of the first to study Western institutions with the purpose of introducing them into Japan. In 1874 he represented Japan in Italy, and was ambassador to Great Britain 1884–94. He was created a viscount in 1887.

Kay, (JOHN,) an English poet, was the first that received in England the title of poet-laureate. He flourished about 1480.

Kay, (JOHN,) a miniature-painter and engraver, born near Dalkeith, in Scotland, in 1742. For several years he gained a livelihood as a barber in Edinburgh; but, having exhibited a talent for sketching, he was assisted by a wealthy gentleman, that he might devote himself entirely to art. His paintings were distinguished for their correct and exact likeness to the original. He etched about nine hundred plates, which contained portraits of the distinguished or eccentric personages of Edinburgh at that date. These were published, under the title of "Kay's Edinburgh Portraits." Died in 1826.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Kay or Key, kī, (WILLEM,) a Flemish historical painter, born in Breda in 1520. Of his most admired productions we may mention a portrait of Cardinal Granvelle, and a large painting in which the chief magistrates of Antwerp were introduced of the size of life. Died in 1568.

Kaye. See CAIUS.

Kaye, (JOHN WILLIAM,) an English historical writer, born in London about 1814. He published, besides other works, a "History of the War in Affghanistan," (1851,) a "Life of Sir John Malcolm," (1856,) and a "History of the Sepoy War," (1866.) Died July 24, 1876.

Kayser, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German scholar, son of Karl Philipp, was born at Heidelberg, February 3, 1808. He was distinguished alike as a Homeric scholar

and philologist and as a musical genius. Died May 1, 1872.

Kayserling, kī'zẹr-lĭng, (Moses,) a Hebrew preacher and author, was born at Hanover, Germany, June 17, 1829. He was educated at Berlin, and was (1861–70) chief rabbi of the Swiss Jews, removing in 1870 to Pesth. His works include "Romantic Poetry of the Jews of Spain," (1859,) "History of the Jews of Spain and Portugal," (1860,) "History of the Jews of England," (1861,) "The First Jew in America," (1892,) etc.

Kazinczy, kŏz'int-se, (Francis,) a Hungarian nobleman, distinguished for his contributions to the literature of his country, was born at Er-Semlyn in 1759. He devoted his attention to the restoration of the Hungarian language, which the emperor Joseph II. was attempting to extirpate. This dialect had then partially fallen into disuse, and many terms to express modern significations were required to be added in order to give it a reasonable degree of completeness. To effect this, Kazinczy translated numerous works from the French, German, and English, adding words where the original Hungarian was deficient. In this undertaking he appears to have been eminently successful. In 1788 he established the first Hungarian magazine, entitled "Magyar Muzeum," and two years later commenced the "Orpheus." In 1794 he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy and condemned to death. This sentence, however, was commuted to imprisonment, and after the expiration of about six years he regained his liberty. He wrote various poems, and several works in prose. Died of cholera in 1831.

Kazwyny, (Zacharia Ben Mohammed.) See Cazweenee.

Keach, keech, (Benjamin,) an English Baptist minister, born in Buckinghamshire in 1640. After the restoration he was bitterly persecuted on account of the principles which he had advanced in his writings. He preached some years in London after 1668. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1704.

Kēan, (Charles J.,) a distinguished actor, the son of Edmund Kean, was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1811, and studied at Eton. He made several visits to America, the last of which was in 1866. About 1846 he became the manager of the Princess's Theatre, London, to the popularity of which he contributed greatly by the introduction of the most admirable machinery, such as had never before been exhibited to the British public. He was also employed to superintend the royal theatricals at Windsor Castle. Died in London, January 22, 1868. (See his "Life," by J. W. Cole.)

Kean, (Edmund,) a celebrated tragedian, born in London about 1787. He was the son of an actress named Ann Carey, and, while very young, was brought upon the stage to play those parts in which children were represented. In this capacity he performed before George III. at Windsor Castle, greatly to the satisfaction of that monarch. In 1814 he first appeared at Drury Lane Theatre, in the character of "Shylock," with such distinguished success that he not only fully established his own fame, but also retrieved the declining popularity of the theatre. He afterwards visited America, where he remained two years. Died in 1833. As a tragedian Kean is considered not inferior to any one that has appeared on the English stage. His remarkable success was owing to his great application in the study of his characters and the intensity of passion which he threw into them. He especially excelled in his representations of "Shylock," "Othello," and "Richard III."

See Procter, "Life of E. Kean," 1835; F. W. Hawkins, "Life of Edmund Kean;" Oxberry, "Dramatic Biography."

Kean, (Ellen,) known also by her maiden and professional name of Ellen Tree, an excellent actress, both in tragedy and comedy, the wife of Charles J. Kean. She was born in London in 1805, first appeared upon the stage in 1823, was married in 1842, retired from the stage in 1868, and died August 20, 1880.

Keane, (Augustus Henry,) an English anthropologist, born at Cork, Ireland, in 1833. He became professor of Hindustani, University College, London, and published "Man, Past and Present," "Ethnology," and other works. Died in 1912.

Keane, keen, (John,) Lord, a celebrated British general, was born at Belmont, in the county of Waterford, in 1781. He served in 1812 as colonel in Spain under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and in 1815 as major-general at the battle of New Orleans. He was made commander-in-chief in Bombay in 1833, and led the army against the Afghans in 1838. In 1839 he besieged the fortress of Ghuznee, which had been regarded as impregnable, being well supplied and strongly garrisoned. Yet it was taken in forty-eight hours, with little loss. Was rewarded with the title of Baron Keane of Ghuznee. Died in 1844.

Keane, (John Joseph,) born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, September 12, 1839, was educated in the Roman Catholic institutions of Maryland, was ordained a priest in 1866, and in 1878 was consecrated Bishop of Richmond, Va. After 1889 he was for a time rector of the Catholic University at Washington. He was made archbishop of Dubuque in 1900. Died 1918. James John Keane, born 1857, and bishop of Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1902, succeeded him as archbishop of Dubuque in 1911.

Kearney or **Kearny**, kar'ne, (Philip,) an able American general, born in the city of New York in June, 1815. He was sent to Europe by the government to study the French cavalry tactics about 1838. He obtained the rank of captain in 1846, served in the Mexican war, and lost his left arm near Mexico in 1847. Having resigned his commission in 1851, he passed several years in Europe, and served in the French army at Solferino, (1859.) He became a brigadier-general of the Union army in 1861. He commanded a division at the battles of Williamsburg, May 5, Fair Oaks, May 31, White Oak Swamp, June 30, and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. In the month last named he was raised to the rank of major-general. He was killed at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

Kearny, (Stephen Watts,) a major-general in the United States army, an uncle of the preceding, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1794. He entered the army as lieutenant in 1812, and distinguished himself at the battle of Queenstown. Promoted to the rank of brigadier-general on the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, he marched westward from the Arkansas, conquered New Mexico, and established a provisional government at Santa Fé. He was brevetted major-general for his gallantry at the battle of San Pasqual, December 3, 1846. In the following spring he was for some time Governor of California. Died in 1848.

Kēar'ȳ, (Annie,) an English author, born at Bilton, in Yorkshire, March 3, 1825, the daughter of a clergyman of Irish birth. She published "Castle Daly," "A Doubting Heart," "Clemency Franklyn," and other novels, besides tales and verse for children, and "Heroes of Asgard," a work on Norse mythology. She was of a deeply religious nature. Died at Eastbourne, March 3, 1879.

Keary, (Charles F.,) an English novelist and historical writer, author of "Outlines of Primitive Belief," (1882,) "The Vikings in Western Christendom," (1890,) etc., Died 1917.

Keate, keet, (George,) F.R.S., an English author, born in Wiltshire in 1729. During his travels on the continent he made the acquaintance of Voltaire, with whom he was a correspondent for a long time. Of his works we may mention the poems of "Ancient and Modern Rome," (1760,) and "The Alps," (1763.) He compiled an account of the "Pelew Islands" (1788) from manuscripts placed in his hands by Captain Wilson. Died in 1797.

Kēat'ing, (Geoffrey,) D.D., a Catholic priest and historical writer, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, about 1600. His chief production is a "History of Ireland from the Time that it was Planted after the Flood until the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of Henry II." This work, which is replete with fables and traditions, was translated from the Irish by Dermot O'Connor, and published in London, in 1738.

Kēats, (John,) a celebrated English poet, born in London in 1795 or 1796, and educated in the classics at Enfield. He published his first poems in 1817, at the

recommendation of Leigh Hunt. His "Endymion," which appeared soon after, was severely criticised by Gifford in the "Quarterly Review." As Keats was of a very sensitive disposition, it is supposed that this criticism aggravated the disease under which he was suffering. He died in 1821 at Rome, whither he had gone to reside on account of his health. The poetry of Keats, though exhibiting a vivid perception of the beautiful, and great powers of fancy, is deficient in intensity and force and his celebrity is perhaps to be attributed as much to the circumstances attending his early death as to his poetical abilities. Besides the "Endymion," we may mention, as among the most important of his works, "Hyperion," "Lamia," and "Isabella."

See RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats," 2 vols., 1848; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1818; "Westminster Review" for January, 1849; "Atlantic Monthly" for January, 1861; "Monthly Review" for July, 1820.

Keats, (Sir RICHARD GOODWIN,) an English admiral, born in Hampshire in 1757. In 1778 he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the ninety-eight-gun ship Prince George, where the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) was placed under his command. He served with distinction against the Americans and the French. In 1782 he received a commander's commission, and in 1807 became rear-admiral. Died in 1834.

Keble, kee'bḷ or kee'b'l, (JOHN,) an English divine and poet of high reputation, was born at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, on the 25th of April, 1792. He was educated at Oxford, elected a Fellow of Oriel College about 1810, and ordained a priest in 1816, soon after which date he left the university. For twenty ensuing years he was employed as his father's curate at Fairford. He was an intimate friend of John Henry Newman, and one of the leaders of the Tractarian movement in favour of High-Church doctrines, or Puseyism. According to Dr. Newman, Keble was the primary author of this movement. In 1827 he published "The Christian Year: Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holidays throughout the Year," which obtained almost unbounded popularity, and passed through fifty editions or more. He was appointed professor of poetry at Oxford in 1833, and became vicar of Hursley in 1835. About this time he married Charlotte Clarke. He contributed to the "Tracts for the Times," (1834–36,) and published a number of sermons. Among his popular works is "Lyra Innocentium: Thoughts in Verse on Christian Children, their Ways and Privileges," (1846.) "To English church people without number," says the "North British Review," "'The Christian Year' has long been not only a cherished classic, but a sacred book, which they place beside their Bible and their Prayer-Book. Died in 1866.

See SIR JOHN T. COLERIDGE, "Memoir of the Rev. John Keble," 1869; "North British Review" for September, 1866; "Quarterly Review" for April and July, 1869; "British Quarterly Review" for July, 1867; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1869.

Keble, (JOSEPH,) an English writer upon law, born at London about 1632; died in 1710. Of his numerous works we may cite "An Explanation of the Laws against Recusants," (1681.)

Keckermann, kĕk'kẹr-mân', (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a learned German writer on science, born at Dantzic in 1571. He wrote, besides other works, "Systema Ethicum," (1610,) and "Systema Mathematices," (1617.) Died in 1609.

Ked'die, (HENRIETTA,) a British author, known by the pseudonym of SARAH TYTLER. She was born in 1827. She published the novels "Days of Yore," (1864,) 'Citoyenne Jacqueline," (1865,) "Noblesse Oblige," (1869,) "French Janet," (1889,) "The Macdonald Lass," (1895,) "Mrs. Carmichael's Goddesses," (1898,) etc., with other works.

Ked'ney, (JOHN STEINFORT,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, February 12, 1819. He graduated at Union College in 1838, and at the General Theological Seminary of New York in 1841, and took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1843. In 1871 he became professor of divinity in the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, Minnesota. He published poems and other works. Died in 1911.

Kee'ler, (JAMES EDWARD,) an American astronomer, born at La Salle, Illinois, in 1857, graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1881. He was director of the Alleghany Observatory 1889–98, of the Lick Observatory after 1898, and was elected to the National Academy of Science in 1900. Died in 1900.

Keeley, (LESLIE E.,) physician, born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1836. Opened institutes for the cure of the alcohol and opium habits by the use of chloride of gold This "gold cure" was claimed to be successful. D. 1900.

Kee'ly, (JOHN ERNEST WORRELL,) an American pseudo-inventor, born at Philadelphia in 1837. After many experiments with sound-vibrations he made a machine which appeared to develop enormous power, acting under the influence of musical notes. This machine, known as the "Keely Motor," first exhibited in 1874, was varied and modified for many years, large sums being advanced him for experiments. He died in 1898, and after his death there were discovered evidences of fraud which had been deftly concealed during his life.

Keen, (WILLIAM WILLIAMS,) M.D., an American surgeon, born in Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1837. He graduated at the Philadelphia High School in 1853, at Brown University in 1859, and at Jefferson Medical College in 1862. He served with distinction as an army surgeon, and then studied his profession in Europe for two years. He afterwards conducted a school of anatomy in Philadelphia, and was professor of surgery at the Woman's Medical College 1884–89, and at the Jefferson Medical College 1889–1907. He published many works on anatomy and surgery.

Keene, keen, (EDMUND,) an English prelate, born at Lynn in 1713. In 1752 he was raised to the see of Chester, and in 1770 to that of Ely. He was a man of learning and benevolence. Died in 1781.

Keene, (THOMAS WALLACE,) an American actor, born on Staten Island, New York, in 1840. He became a prominent and favourite actor, his best parts being Richard III., Cassius, Iago, Othello, Richelieu, and the like. Died May 30, 1898.

Keen'ẹr, (JOHN CHRISTIAN,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born in Baltimore in 1819, graduated at Wesleyan University in 1834. Wrote "The Post-Oak Circuit." Became a bishop in 1870. Died 1906.

Kee-Tse or **Kĭ-Tse**, kee-tsŭh, [written in French, KI-TSEU,] a Chinese philosopher, who lived in the twelfth century B.C. He became the adviser of the emperor Woo-Wang, the founder of the third Chinese dynasty.

See PAUTHIER, "Chine ancienne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Keferstein, kā'fẹr-stīn', (CHRISTIAN,) a German geologist, born at Halle in 1784. He published, besides other works, "Geognostic Observations on the Basaltic Structure of Western Germany," (1820,) in which he successfully maintains the volcanic nature of basalt, and "The Natural History of the Earth," Died in 1866.

Kehrein, kā'rīn, (JOSEPH,) a German scholar, born at Heidesheim, October 20, 1808. He was a distinguished teacher, and a man of kindly and genial nature. He wrote "Love and Psyche," (1834, in verse, from Apuleius,) "Lives of the Saints," (1842,) and many other works, chiefly educational. Died March 25, 1876.

Kehren, kā'rẹn, (JOSEPH,) a German historical painter, born at Hülchrath, near Dusseldorf, May 30, 1817. Many of his works are of a religious and ecclesiastical character. Died May 12, 1880.

Keightley, kīt'le, (THOMAS,) a historical and biographical writer, born in Dublin about 1790. He published, besides other works, "Mythology of Ancient Greece and Rome," (3d edition, 1854;) a "History of England," (1837;) a "Life of John Milton," (1855;) and a "History of Rome." Died November 4, 1872.

Keil, kīl, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST KARL,) a German scholar, born at Weissenfels, May 17, 1812. He studied at Berlin and Leipsic, and held professorships of philology in Berlin. He published works on Greek onomatology, "Analecta Epigraphica," "Sylloge Inscriptionum Bœoticarum," etc. Died December 15, 1865.

Keil, (FRANZ,) an Austrian geographer, born at Graslitz, in Bohemia, June 22, 1822. He became an apothecary, but studied geology, and especially the structure of the Eastern Alps. Died at Marburg, March 10, 1876. His reports, charts, etc., are of very high value.

Keil, kīl, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German scholar and *littérateur*, born at Gotha in 1781. He published in 1814 an "Elementary Book of the Spanish Language." In 1813 he was chosen a member of the Royal Spanish Academy. He also wrote a number of lyrical poems. Died in 1857.

Keil, (KARL AUGUST GOTTLIEB,) a German theologian, born at Grossenhain in 1754. He published, besides other works, a "Manual of Hermeneutics of the New Testament," in German, (1810.) Died in 1818.

Keilhau, kīl'hŏw, (BALTHASAR MATTHIAS,) a Norwegian geologist, born at Birid, November 2, 1797, of a family originally German. He became professor of mineralogy in Christiania, where he died, January 1, 1858. His labours in the study of the geology of Norway were of much importance.

Keill, keel, (JAMES,) a physician, brother of John, noticed below, was born at Edinburgh in 1673. He studied medicine in his native city and at Leyden, and lectured on anatomy in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He wrote a work entitled "Anatomy of the Human Body," and several physiological treatises. Died in 1719.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Keill, (JOHN,) a distinguished mathematician, born at Edinburgh in 1671, and educated at Oxford. In 1700 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote several works in defence of the theories of Newton against Leibnitz. In 1711 he was chosen to decipher papers for the queen, for which position he was well qualified. He became professor of astronomy at Oxford, where he had received the degree of doctor of physic. Among his works are "An Introduction to Natural Philosophy," and "An Introduction to the True Astronomy," both of which were published in Latin and English. Died in 1721.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Keim, kīm, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German architect, born in 1769; died in 1864.

Keim, kīm, (THEODOR,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Stuttgart, December 17, 1825. He was educated at Tübingen, and in 1860 became professor of theology at Zurich. Among his writings are a "Life of Ambrosius Blarer," (1860,) "The Historical Christ," (1865,) "History of Jesus of Nazareth," (3 vols., 1867–72,) a briefer "History of Jesus," (1873,) etc. Died November 17, 1878.

Keim, kīm, (WILLIAM H.,) an American general, born at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1813. He was elected a member of Congress by the voters of Berks county in 1858, and was appointed a brigadier-general in the autumn of 1861. Died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in May, 1862.

Keisar, kī'sar or kī'zar, (WILLEM,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1647; died about 1693.

Keiser. See KIESER, (DIETRICH GEORG.)

Keiser, kī'zer, (REINHARD,) one of the earliest opera composers in Germany, born in Leipsic in 1673, was the author of more than a hundred operas, besides several concertos and pieces of church music. His productions were highly esteemed by Handel. Died in 1739.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BURNEY, "History of Music."

Keith, keeth, (GEORGE,) fifth Earl Marischal of Scotland, distinguished as a munificent patron of learning, and as the founder of Marischal (mar'shal) College, Aberdeen. He studied in Paris, and afterwards at Geneva, where he had the celebrated Theodore Beza for a preceptor. He succeeded his grandfather as earl marischal in 1581. During the reign of James VI. he was appointed to several high offices of state. Died in 1622.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Keith, (GEORGE,) hereditary Earl Marischal of Scotland, was born in that country about 1693. He entered the army, and was appointed by Queen Anne the captain of her guards. At the death of that sovereign he made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to have the Pretender proclaimed in London. After the accession of George I., in 1714, his property was confiscated, and sentence of death passed against him by the British Parliament. Keith escaped to the continent, and served for some time in the Spanish army. He subsequently removed to Berlin, where he spent the remainder of his days in high favour with Frederick the Great. Died in 1778.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Milord Maréchal," 1779.

Keith, (GEORGE,) a Scottish religionist, who at an early age embraced the principles of George Fox, in the defence of which he displayed much zeal and eloquence. He subsequently advocated many views at variance with those held by the Quakers, for which he was "disowned" or excommunicated by the Society. Before his death his views again changed, and he died in the communion of the Church of England. He wrote "The Standard of the Quakers Examined," (1702,) intended as a refutation of Barclay's "Apology."

See JANNEY, "History of Friends," vol. iii. chap. iii.; GOUGH, "History of the Quakers;" SMITH, "History of Pennsylvania."

Keith, (JAMES,) field-marshal of Prussia, and brother of George Keith, (1693–1778,) was born in Scotland in 1696. Having entered the army of the Pretender, he took part in the disastrous battle of Sheriffmuir, where he was wounded. He afterwards served in Spain and in Russia, where he obtained distinction as a warrior and statesman and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. Soon after the accession of the empress Elizabeth he removed to the court of Frederick the Great, by whom he was created field-marshal of Prussia, and in 1749 governor of Berlin. He fell at the battle of Hochkirchen, in October, 1758.

See A. HENDERSON, "Memoirs of Field-Marshal Keith," 1759; VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Feld-Marschalls J. Keith," Berlin, 1844; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Keith, (ROBERT,) a Scottish Episcopal clergyman and antiquary, born in Kincardineshire in 1681, was consecrated a bishop in 1727. He was the author of a "History of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland from the Beginning of the Reformation in the Reign of James V. to the Retreat of Queen Mary into England," (1734.) Died in 1757.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.

Keith, (Sir ROBERT MURRAY,) a British diplomatist, born about 1730. He was for many years ambassador at the court of Vienna. Died in 1795.

See his "Memoirs and Correspondence, Official and Familiar," etc., published by MRS. GILLESPIE SMYTH, 2 vols., 1849.

Keith, (THOMAS,) an English mathematician, born in Yorkshire in 1759. He wrote the "Complete Practical Arithmetician," a work on Trigonometry, and other works. Died in 1824.

Keith, VISCOUNT. See ELPHINSTONE, (G. KEITH.)

Keitt, commonly pronounced kit, (LAWRENCE M.,) a politician, born in South Carolina in 1824. In 1853 he was elected a representative to Congress, and re-elected in 1855, 1857, and 1859. In 1856 he was associated with Preston S. Brooks in his assault upon Charles Sumner on the floor of the United States Senate. He took an active part in the Southern disunion movement of 1860. He was killed in battle near Richmond in June, 1864.

Kekulé, keh-koo-lā', (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) an eminent German chemist, born at Darmstadt, September 7, 1829. He held successively professorships at Ghent and Bonn. His principal works are the excellent "Hand-Book of Organic Chemistry," (1861, 1867,) and "Chemistry of Benzol Derivatives," (1867.) Died in 1896.

Kekulé, (REINHARD,) a German archæologist, born at Darmstadt, March 6, 1839. He was educated at Erlangen, Göttingen, and Berlin, and in 1870 became professor of archæology at Bonn. He published "Greek Terra Cottas from Tanagra," (1878,) a "Life of F. G. Welcker," and many other works.

Kelâoon, **Kelaoun**, or **Kelâûn**, kĕl'ā-ōōn', (**Almalek-Almansoor-Seif-ed-Deen**, (or **-Almansour-Saiffeddyn**,) al-măl'ek ăl-măn-soor' sīf-ed-deen',) Sultan of Egypt, was brought to that country as a slave in 1249 A.D. He rapidly rose in rank, and in 1279, having

revolted against Almalek-al-Saeed, he was proclaimed Sultan of Egypt and Syria. He subsequently conquered Tripoli, and other places of importance in Northern Africa. Died in 1290.

Kelij-Arslân. See KILIJ-ARSLÂN.

Keller. See CELLARIUS.

Keller, kel'lẹr, (GEORG,) a German Catholic theologian, born near Bomdorf, in the Black Forest, in 1760. He became in 1806 pastor at Aarau, where his opinions, which leaned towards Protestantism, gave great offence to the Catholic clergy. He published, among other works, "The Catholicon." Died in 1827.

Keller, (GERARD,) a Dutch author, born at Gouda, February 13, 1829. He became well known as an editor, and as author of a large number of novels, books of travel, dramatic poems, art-criticisms, etc. His books for the young are highly popular.

Keller, kel'lẹr, (GODFREY,) a Swiss poet, born at Zurich in 1819. He published in 1846 a volume of poems, which were received with such favour that the Senate of Zurich voted him a pension to enable him to prosecute his literary studies. His "New Poems" appeared in 1851, "Green Henry," a historical romance, in 1854, and in 1856 his best-known work, "The People of Seldwyla," a collection of short stories illustrating Swiss manners. His later books include "Zurich Novels" and "Seven Legends," (1872.) Died July 15, 1890.

Keller, (HELEN ADAMS,) born at Tuscumbia, Alabama, in 1880, became deaf and blind at nineteen months of age as a result of illness. Despite the fact that she has had to depend on the sense of touch she made remarkable progress in education, graduated A.B. at Radcliffe College in 1904, and has developed literary ability, writing "The Story of My Life," "The World I Live In," "The Song of the Stone Wall," etc. She has recently been taught to speak.

Keller, (JOSEPH,) an able German engraver, born at Linz, on the Rhine, in 1815, became professor of engraving at Dusseldorf. Among his works are a large engraving of Raphael's "Dispute of the Sacrament," and several prints after Overbeck. Died May 31, 1873.

Keller, von, fon kel'lẹr, (HEINRICH ADELBERT,) a German philologist, born at Pleidelsheim, Würtemberg, July 15, 1812. He studied at Tübingen, and became a clergyman, and librarian of that university. He was very laborious as an editor of old texts, French and especially German. Died March 7, 1883.

Keller von Steinbok, kel'lẹr fon stīn'bok, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a Swiss jurist and legal writer, born at Zurich in 1799, became professor of law at Halle in 1843. Died at Berlin, September 12, 1860.

Kellerhoven, kel'lẹr-ho'vẹn, (MORITZ,) a German painter and engraver, born at Altenrath, duchy of Berg, in 1758, became court painter at Munich about 1806. He excelled in portraits, and engraved many of his own works. Died in 1830.

Kellermann, de, dẹh kā'lẽr'mŏn', (FRANÇOIS CHRISTOPHE,) Duke of Valmy, a distinguished French marshal, of German extraction, born at Strasburg in 1735. After serving in the Seven Years' war, he was made a lieutenant-general in 1792, and was soon after appointed to command the central army on the Moselle. He gained a decisive victory over the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy in September, 1792. Having been accused of treachery by Custine and others, he was imprisoned for ten months, and only released after the fall of Robespierre. In 1795 he became commander of the army of the Alps, and after his return to Paris was appointed inspector-general of cavalry, in 1798. He was created in 1804 senator and marshal of France, and in 1806 he obtained from Napoleon the command of the reserve army on the Rhine, and other distinctions. On the accession of Louis XVIII. he was made a peer, and received the grand cross of the order of Saint Louis. Died in 1820.

Kellermann, de, (FRANÇOIS ETIENNE,) Duke of Valmy, born at Metz in 1770, was a son of General Kellermann, noticed above. He served as adjutant-general under Bonaparte in Italy in 1796, became a general of brigade in 1797, and contributed greatly to the victory at Marengo in 1800. About 1802 he obtained the rank of general of division. He was wounded at Austerlitz, where he directed several charges of cavalry. In 1815 he fought for Napoleon at Waterloo. Died in 1835.

Kel'ley, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American general in the Union army, born in New Hampshire about 1807. He gained a victory at Philippi, Virginia, in June, 1861. In March, 1862, he was appointed commander of the "railroad district" in Northwestern Virginia.

Kel'ley, (EDWARD,) a noted astrologer, born at Worcester, England, in 1555. He was an accomplice of the notorious Dr. Dee, whom he accompanied to Germany. While there, he was imprisoned as an impostor by the emperor Rudolph; but, having afterwards obtained his release, he won the favour of the emperor, by whom he was knighted. He, however, resumed his old practices and was again imprisoned. In an attempt to regain his liberty, he fell from his window, and was mortally wounded, in 1595. He wrote various works upon alchemy and astrology.

Kelley, (WILLIAM D.,) born in Philadelphia about 1814, studied law, and was elected as a Democrat a judge of the court of common pleas. About 1856 he became an active Republican, and was in 1860 an ardent supporter of Lincoln for the Presidency. He was elected a member of Congress from Philadelphia in 1860, and was re-elected each successive term until his death. In Congress he uniformly acted with the radical Republicans. Died January 9, 1890.

Kellgren, chĕl'grĕn, (JOHAN HENRIK,) an eminent Swedish poet, born in West Gothland in 1751, was educated at the University of Åbo, in Finland. In 1786 Gustavus III. appointed him a member of the Swedish Academy, and likewise chose him for his private secretary and librarian. His works, consisting of lyric poetry and four operas, were published in 1796, in 3 vols., under the title of "Samlade Skriftes." Died in 1795.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. VON ROSENSTEIN, "J. H. Kellgréns Lefnad," 1796.

Kellie, EARL OF. See ERSKINE, (T. ALEXANDER.)

Kel'li-sọn, (MATTHEW,) an English Roman Catholic priest, born in Northamptonshire about 1560. He filled the offices of chancellor of the University of Rheims and president of the College of Douay. Died 1641.

Kel'logg, (CLARA LOUISE,) an American singer, born at Sumterville, S. C., 1842. Died 1916.

Kellogg, (FRANK BILLINGS,) American statesman, was born Dec. 22, 1856 at Potsdam, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and practised law in Rochester and St. Paul, Minnesota; was elected United States Senator from Minnesota 1917–23; and was appointed Ambassador to England 1923. He resigned 1925 to become Secretary of State under Coolidge, and was the author of the Kellogg Multilateral Treaty for the renunciation of war which was signed at Paris by the plenipotentiaries of fifteen nations Aug. 27, 1928. He was succeeded March, 1929, by Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of State.

Kelly, (FRANCES MARIA,) a British actress, a niece of Michael Kelly, born December 15, 1790. She first appeared on the stage at the Drury Lane Theatre in 1799. She attained great eminence in her profession, and was an intimate friend of Charles and Mary Lamb. Died November 9, 1882.

Kelly, (HUGH,) a dramatic and political writer, born at Killarney, in Ireland, in 1739. He removed to London, where he became the editor of several periodicals. He published a pamphlet entitled a "Vindication of the Administration of Mr. Pitt," and the plays of "False Delicacy," (1768,) "A Word to the Wise," (1770,) and the "School for Wives," (1774.) Died in 1777.

Kelly, (JAMES EDWARD,) sculptor, born at New York in 1855. Became a magazine editor, and then sculptor, his first work being "Sheridan's Ride." His later works have been numerous.

Kelly, (JOHN,) a clergyman of the Church of England, born at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, in 1750. He translated the Bible into the Manks language, a dialect of the ancient Celtic, in which he was exceedingly well versed, and wrote "A Practical Grammar of the Ancient Gallic, or Language of the Isle of Man." Died in 1809.

Kelly, (MICHAEL,) a celebrated singer and musical composer, born at Dublin in 1762. At the age of sixteen he went to Naples, and received lessons there from Fineroli and Aprili. He performed with eminent success in Italy, and also in Germany, where he was a favourite with the emperor Joseph and an intimate friend of the great Mozart. He afterwards became first singer at Drury Lane Theatre, London. He wrote an interesting work entitled "Reminiscences" of his contemporaries and friends. Died in 1826.

Kel'tie, (JOHN SCOTT,) a British author, born at Dundee in 1840. He became an editor and geographer, in 1885 librarian and in 1892 secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. He published "Applied Geography," (1890,) "The Partition of Africa," (1894,) and other works. Edited "Statesman's Year-Book." Died 1927.

Kel'vin, (WILLIAM THOMSON,) LORD, an eminent British physicist, was born at Belfast, June 26, 1824. He was educated at Glasgow and Cambridge, and in 1846 became professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow. He was knighted in 1866 in reward for his discoveries in the transmission of electrical currents, which rendered the Atlantic cable successful, and served as electrical engineer for this and several other ocean telegraphs, ending with the Mackay-Bennett cable of 1879. He enjoyed the highest distinction in science for his numerous and valuable researches in physical phenomena, his attention being directed both to pure and to applied science. His vortex theory of atoms (subsequently abandoned by him) attracted world-wide attention. No physical scientist, in brief, has made a greater mark upon his age than Lord Kelvin, which title was given him in 1892. He was president of the British Association in 1871, of the Royal Society 1890–95, and published several collections of his numerous scientific papers and lectures. He died Dec. 17, 1907.

Kemble, (ADELAIDE.) See SARTORIS.

Kem'ble, (CHARLES,) a brother of Mrs. Siddons and J. P. Kemble, was born in South Wales in 1775. He was educated at Douay, in France, and became an actor at the age of eighteen. In 1792 he performed at Drury Lane as "Malcolm" in "Macbeth," and continued upon the stage as a successful actor until 1840. Died in 1854.

Kemble, (ELIZABETH,) a daughter of Roger Kemble, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1761. She made her first appearance in London in 1783. In form and expression, as well as in the applause which she received, she has been compared to her sister, Mrs. Siddons. In 1785 she married an actor named Whitlock, whom she accompanied to America in 1792. In this country she became a great favourite, and performed several times before General Washington. Died in 1836.

Kemble, (FRANCES ANNE,) often called FANNY KEMBLE, a popular English actress and writer, born in London in 1811, was a daughter of Charles Kemble. She performed both tragedy and comedy with eminent success. About 1832 she accompanied her father to the United States, where she married Pierce Butler, from whom she was divorced in 1849, and afterwards, for nearly twenty years, resided in Lenox, Massachusetts. She published a "Journal of a Residence in America," (1835,) "The Star of Seville," a drama, (1837,) "Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838–39," (1863,) "Records of a Girlhood," (1878,) and "Records of Later Life," (1882.) Died January 16, 1893.

Kemble, (GEORGE STEPHEN,) another brother of the Kemble family, and a distinguished actor, was born in Herefordshire in 1758. He first appeared at Covent Garden in 1783, and afterwards was successively the manager of the theatres of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Drury Lane. Died in 1822.

Kemble, (JOHN MITCHELL,) an Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian, son of Charles Kemble the actor, was born in 1807, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. For several years he was the editor of the "British and Foreign Quarterly Review." He became a member of various foreign scientific and historical societies. His chief work is entitled "The Saxons in England; a History of the English Commonwealth till the Period of the Norman Conquest," (2 vols., 1849.) Died in 1857.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for March and May, 1857.

Kemble, (JOHN PHILIP,) an eminent English tragedian, brother of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, and son of Roger Kemble, was born at Prescot, in Lancashire, in 1757. He first appeared on the stage at the age of ten years. He was afterwards educated at the Roman Catholic seminary at Douay, France. In 1776 he again went on the stage, and rose rapidly to the first rank in his profession. In 1783 he first performed as "Hamlet" in London at the Drury Lane Theatre. He subsequently became a shareholder and manager in the Covent Garden Theatre. He retired from his profession in 1817. On this occasion a public dinner was given him, at which Lord Holland presided. On account of ill health, he then went to reside in the south of France, and afterwards at Lausanne, in Switzerland, where he died in 1823. As an actor, Kemble excelled in the highest order of tragedy. He possessed an elegant and discriminating taste, and was learned and refined. His manners were uncommonly attractive. He enjoyed a high character as a gentleman and a man of honour.

Kemble, (ROGER,) a distinguished actor, born in Hereford, England, in 1721. In 1753 he married Sarah Ward, an actress, by whom he had twelve children. Among these were Mrs. Siddons, John Philip Kemble, Elizabeth Kemble, and Charles Kemble, all of whom are mentioned in this work. Died in 1802.

Kemény, kĕm'ā̈ñ, (SIGMUND,) BARON OF, a Hungarian writer and journalist, born in 1816. In 1849 he was elected to the National Assembly at Pesth, where he advocated the revolutionary cause. The next year he became one of the editors of the "Respublica." He wrote several popular romances. Died Sept. 22, 1875.

Kemp, (GEORGE MICKLE,) the designer of the Scott monument at Edinburgh, was born at New Hall, in Scotland, about 1794. He was employed for a time as a draughtsman, and, when plans were requested for the Scott monument, he furnished one which was preferred, though he did not live to see the execution of it. Died in 1844.

Kemp, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in Kent about 1400, was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1452, and subsequently became lord chancellor. He had distinguished abilities both as a primate and statesman. Died in 1454.

Kemp, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished musical composer, and organist of the cathedral of Bristol, was born at Exeter in 1778; died in 1824. Among his productions are the anthems "I am Alpha and Omega," "A Sound of Battle is in the Land," and "The Siege of Ischia," an opera.

Kempelen, von, fon kĕm'pẹh-lĕn, (WOLFGANG,) a famous mechanical genius, and the inventor of the chess machine, was born at Presburg in 1734. His remarkable talent for chess-playing made him a favourite at the court of Maria Theresa, who created him an imperial councillor. In 1769 he exhibited to the empress his so-called automaton chess-player, a figure in size and appearance like a Turk, which, though opposed by the best players, was nearly always victorious; but, after astonishing and puzzling all Europe, it was discovered that the figure concealed within it a Russian dwarf, a famous chess-player, who directed its motions. He also invented the speaking-machine, having the form of a wooden box provided with a bellows. This was made to speak words distinctly in a voice like that of a child. Kempelen wrote a treatise "On the Mechanism of Human Speech." Died in 1804.

Kem'pẹn-fĕlt, (RICHARD,) an English admiral, the son of a Swede in the English service, was born at Westminster in 1720. He was distinguished for his gallantry and activity, and in 1779 was made a rear-admiral. He went down with the "Royal George," at Spithead, August 29, 1782, a calamity touchingly commemorated by Cowper in a poem "On the Loss of the Royal George." Kempenfelt wrote some good religious poetry, of which the lyric "Burst, ye emerald gates" is the best-known.

Kem'pẹr, (JACKSON,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in Pleasant Valley, New York, December 24, 1789. He graduated at Columbia College in 1809, took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1814, and was for twenty years a clergyman of Philadelphia. In 1835 he was consecrated a missionary bishop for the Western States. In 1859, after long and severe labours throughout a wide field, he was made Bishop of Wisconsin. Died at Delafield, Wisconsin, May 24, 1870.

Kemper, kĕm'pẹr, (JAN MELCHIOR,) an able Dutch jurist, born at Amsterdam in 1776. He became professor of law at Leyden in 1809, and published a number of works on law. Died in 1824.

See M. SIEGENBEEK, "Memoria J. M. Kemperi," 1824.

Kem'pẹr, (REUBEN,) an American officer, born in Fauquier county, Virginia. He distinguished himself in various engagements against the Spaniards in Florida and Mexico, and took part in the defence of New Orleans under General Jackson. Died in 1826.

Kemph, kĕmf, (NIKOLAUS,) a German theologian and writer, born at Strasburg in 1397; died in 1497.

Kempis, à, â kĕm'pis, (THOMAS,) or THOMAS **Ham'ẹr-kẹn,** a celebrated German ascetic writer, born at Kempen, in the diocese of Cologne, about 1380. He became an inmate of the monastery of Mount Saint Agnes, and spent much time in copying religious books. He is said to have employed fifteen years in writing a copy of the Bible. He also wrote several original treatises. His reputation is founded on the well-known work entitled "De Imitatione Christi;" but it remains an unsettled question whether he composed or only transcribed it. Many volumes have been written on each side of this question. Died in 1471.

See BREWER, "Thomæ à Kempis Biographia," 1676; BAEHRING, "Thomas von Kempen," etc., 1854; MOOREN, "Nachrichten über Thomas à Kempis," Crefeld, 1855, (said to be the best of all the biographies of T. à Kempis;) MALOU, "Recherches su le véritable Auteur de l'Imitation," 1858; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; CHARLES HOFFMANN, "T. à Kempis et ses Écrits," 1848; J. P. SILBERT, "Gersen, Gerson und Kempis, oder ist Einer von diesen Dreien der Verfasser," etc., 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kĕn, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English prelate, born at Berkhamstead in 1637, and educated at Oxford. About 1679 he went to Holland as chaplain to the Princess of Orange. He was afterwards appointed chaplain to Charles II., who raised him to the see of Bath and Wells in 1684. "He was," says Macaulay, "a man of parts and learning, of quick sensibility and stainless virtue. . . . Before he became a bishop, he had maintained the honour of his gown by refusing, when the court was at Winchester, to let Eleanor Gwinn [a mistress of Charles] lodge in the house which he occupied there as a prebendary. The king had sense enough to respect so manly a spirit. Of all the prelates he liked Ken the best." Deprived of his bishopric as a nonjuror upon the coronation of William III., he was regarded with the highest esteem even by his opponents. Queen Anne, upon her accession, granted him a pension. He was the author of several volumes of elaborate sermons, and of many poetical productions of a religious character. "His Morning and Evening Hymns," says the writer above quoted, "are still repeated daily in thousands of dwellings." He died in 1711.

See W. HAWKINS, "Life of Bishop Ken," 1713; W. L. BOWLES, "Life of Thomas Ken," 1830; MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. v.; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1851; MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops," etc., London, 1866; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1832.

Kĕn'dal, (GEORGE,) an English nonconformist minister, born in Devonshire, was a Calvinist. He became rector of Blissland, in Cornwall, from which he was ejected about 1662. Died in 1663.

Kendal, (MARGARET BRUNTON,) an English actress, better known by her stage and maiden name of MADGE ROBERTSON. She was born at Great Grimsby, March 15, 1849, went upon the stage in 1865, and in 1869 married Mr. Kendal, an actor, whose name was originally Grimston. Mrs. Kendal is one of the leading actresses in comedy of the recent British stage.

Kĕn'dall, (AMOS,) an able American statesman, born at Dunstable, Massachusetts, in 1789. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, and subsequently, removing to Kentucky, became a tutor in the family of Henry Clay. He supported General Jackson in the Presidential campaign of 1829, and was afterwards appointed by him an auditor of the treasury department. He was made postmaster-general in 1835, and continued to fill that post till 1840. He began about 1844 a Life of General Jackson, of which the first volume was published several years ago. Died in 1869.

Kendall, (GEORGE WILKINS,) an American writer and journalist, born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1810. He removed in 1835 to New Orleans, where he became associated with Mr. Lumsden as editor of the "Picayune." In 1841 he accompanied the Santa Fé expedition from Texas, of which he published an account after his return. He brought out in 1851 a work entitled "The War between the United States and Mexico," with coloured plates of the principal conflicts. Died in 1867.

Kendall, (JOHN,) an English writer, and member of the Society of Friends, born about 1725; died in 1814. Among his works are a "Life of Thomas Story," and "Precepts of the Christian Religion."

Kĕn'drick, (ASAHEL C.,) D.D., an American scholar and Baptist clergyman, born at Poultney, Vermont, in 1809. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1831. He was professor of Latin and Greek at Madison University, and from 1850 to 1888 was active Greek professor in the University of Rochester, with position of professor emeritus until his death. He published a number of religious and miscellaneous works. Died Oct. 21, 1895.

Kendrick, (NATHANIEL,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1777, was appointed professor of theology and moral philosophy in Hamilton College (now Madison University) in 1822. His labours contributed greatly to the prosperity of the institution. Died in 1848.

Ken-ēal'ў, (Dr. EDWARD VAUGHAN HYDE,) a British lawyer and author, born at Cork in 1819. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became noted as a translator of songs from foreign languages, of which he had a wonderful knowledge. His ardent zeal on behalf of "the Tichborne claimant" in 1873 gave him even greater fame. His paper "The Englishman," founded in 1874, had a very great popularity, and in 1875 he was sent to Parliament. His principal works are "Brallaghan," (1845,) and "Goethe, a New Pantomime," (1850.) Died in London, April 16, 1880.

Kenicius, kā-nee'she-us, (PETER,) Archbishop of Upsal, Sweden, during the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, was born in 1555. He rendered important service to the cause of education, and owing to his efforts parish hospitals were established throughout Sweden. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1636.

Ken'lў, (JOHN R.,) an American lawyer and general, born in Baltimore about 1820. He commanded a small force which was attacked at Front Royal by the army of Stonewall Jackson, May 25, 1862. Died in 1891.

Ken'nan, (GEORGE,) an American author, born at Norwalk, Ohio, in 1845. He became a telegraph operator, and explored Eastern Siberia in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company, writing his experience in "Tent Life in Siberia," (1870.) He investigated the Russian exile system in Siberia 1885–86, and published "Siberia and the Exile System," (1890.) Became a lecturer and war correspondent, and a journalist after 1907. Died 1924.

Ken'na-way, (Sir JOHN,) a British diplomatist, born at Exeter in 1758. He became a captain of the army in India in 1780, and negotiated an important treaty with Tippoo Saib in 1792. Died in 1836.

Ken'nẹ-dў, (BENJAMIN HALL,) D.D., an English scholar, a brother of the following, was born near Birmingham, November 6, 1804. He graduated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1827, and in 1867 was appointed regius professor of Greek at Cambridge. Besides volumes of sermons, poems, lectures, etc., he published translations from the Greek classics, and various Greek text-books. He was noted for his extensive and thorough scholarship. Died April 6, 1889.

Kennedy, (CHARLES RANN,) a brother of the preceding, and a son of Rann Kennedy, a poet and divine,

was born near Birmingham, March 1, 1808, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and published poems, translations, law-books, etc. He is best known as the translator (with his father) of Virgil into English blank verse. Died in 1867.

Ken'nę-dȳ, (GRACE,) a popular Scottish authoress, born in Ayrshire in 1782. She published several moral and religious tales of great merit. Among these we may name "Anna Ross," "The Decision," and "Jessy Allan," which have been translated into German; also "Father Clement," (1825.) Died in 1825.

Kennedy, (ILDEFONSO,) a Scottish Benedictine and scientific writer, born at Muthel in 1721, was secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Munich. Died in 1804.

Kennedy, (JAMES,) a Scottish prelate, and grandson of Robert III., was born about 1405. He was raised in 1440 to the see of Saint Andrew's, and was subsequently chosen a lord of the regency until James III. obtained his majority. He was distinguished for the salutary reforms which he effected among the Scottish clergy. He was the founder of the University of Saint Salvator, at Saint Andrew's. Died in 1466.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Kennedy, (JOHN,) a physician and antiquary, born in Scotland. He wrote a treatise on the coins of the emperor Carausius. Died in 1760.

Ken'nę-dȳ, (JOHN,) an English author, and rector of Bradley, in Derbyshire. Among his works is "A Scripture Chronology," (1752.) Died about 1770.

Kennedy, (JOHN,) D.D., a Scottish preacher, born at Killearnan, Ross-shire, August 11, 1819. He received a university education, and in 1844 was ordained minister of Dingwall, afterwards joining the Free Church. Among his works are "Man's Relation to God," "Days of the Fathers in Ross-shire," and "The Apostles of the North." He is one of the most eloquent of Scottish pulpit orators, and in 1881 was prominent as an antagonist of the opinions of Prof. W. R. Smith.

Ken'nę-dy, (JOHN PENDLETON,) an American statesman and popular writer, born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1795. He served in the war of 1812, and was elected in 1820 to the Maryland House of Delegates. He was subsequently three times elected to the United States House of Representatives, where he actively supported the leading measures of the Whig party. He was appointed secretary of the navy in 1852. He published several popular works of fiction, among which we may name "Swallow Barn, or a Sojourn in the Old Dominion," (1832,) and "Horse-Shoe Robinson, a Tale of the Tory Ascendency," (1835;) also a "Life of William Wirt," besides other works. Died in August, 1870.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Kennedy, (THOMAS FRANCIS,) a Scottish reform politician, born near Ayr in 1788. He entered Parliament in 1818 as a Whig. His public life was devoted successfully to the reform of the Scottish administration of government. Died in 1879.

Kennedy, (WALTER,) a Scottish poet, born in Ayrshire about 1450. He is chiefly known by his "Flyting," or rhymed controversy with the poet Dunbar; but his best extant work is "The Praise of Age." Died in 1508.

Kennedy, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet and *littérateur*, born at Paisley in 1799. He published in 1827 "Fitful Fancies," and in 1830 "The Arrow and the Rose, and other Poems." He resided for some years at Galveston, Texas, as British consul, and wrote a work entitled "The Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas," (1841.) He returned to Great Britain in 1847, and died in 1849.

Ken'nęt, (BASIL,) a clergyman of the Church of England, and brother of Bishop Kennet, born in Kent in 1674, was educated at Oxford. He became chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn. He returned to England on account of ill health. He wrote various antiquarian and historical works, among which are "The Antiquities of Rome," (1696,) relating to the history of the republic, and "Lives and Characters of Ancient Greek Poets," (1697.) Died in 1715.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Kennet, (WHITE,) an English prelate and author born at Dover in 1660, was educated at Westminster School and at Oxford. In 1699 he received the degree of D.D., and in 1718 was ordained Bishop of Peterborough. He was distinguished as a preacher of great eloquence and as a scholar of indefatigable industry and perseverance, as well as for his opposition to the High-Church party. Died in 1728. Of his numerous works we may mention "Parochial Antiquities attempted in the History of Ambrosden, Burcester, and other Adjacent Places in the Counties of Oxford and Bucks," (1695,) and "A Register and Chronicle, Ecclesiastical and Civil," (1728,) relating to the reign of Charles II.

See W. NEWTON, "Life of White Kennet," 1730; "Biographia Britannica."

Ken'nęth I., King of Scotland, died, after a short reign, in 606, and was succeeded by Eugene III.

Kenneth II. succeeded his father, Alpin, as King of the Scots, in 834. He carried on a successful war against the Britons, and reduced the Picts to subjection. He is said to have been the first sovereign who swayed a sceptre over all Scotland. Died about 858 A.D.

Kenneth III. ascended the throne of Scotland in 970. He repelled the invasions of the Danes, established a just and efficient government in his dominions, and is said to have been the first monarch who gave Scotland a written code of laws. He was assassinated in 994.

See BUCHANAN, "History of Scotland."

Ken'ney, (CHARLES LAMB,) an English dramatist, critic, and journalist, son of James Kenney, and godson of Charles Lamb, was born in 1823. His principal works were "The Gates of the East," and "Life and Letters of Balzac." Died August 25, 1881.

Kenney, (JAMES,) an Irish poet, born in 1780. He published "Society, with other Poems," (1803,) and wrote several successful farces and plays, among them "Raising the Wind" and "Sweethearts and Wives." Died in 1849.

Ken'nĭ-cott, (BENJAMIN,) a learned divine and Hebrew scholar, born at Totness, in Devonshire, England, in 1718. While a student at Oxford, he wrote two dissertations, one "On the Tree of Life in Paradise," and the other "On the Oblations of Cain and Abel," which procured for him, free of expense and before the usual period, the degree of B.A. He was soon after elected a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, became canon of Christ Church, and obtained the degree of M.A. in 1750. In 1753 he published a treatise on "The State of the Printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament," in which he unfolded his plan of collating the Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament. Although his efforts met with opposition from some of the clergy, a large sum was raised to aid him in his enterprise, and several men of learning were employed to assist him in his labours. His "Hebrew Bible," the result of these labours, was issued in 1776, with the various readings attached. Dr. Kennicott and his assistants in this valuable work consulted sixteen Samaritan and over six hundred Hebrew manuscripts. Died at Oxford in 1783.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ken'nŏn, (ROBERT LEWIS,) a Methodist divine and physician, born in North Carolina in 1789. He excelled in various branches of science, particularly geology, and is said to have been the first to call attention to the coal-fields of Alabama. Died in 1838.

Kĕn'rick, (FRANCIS PATRICK,) D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Dublin in 1797, emigrated in 1821 to America. In 1842 he succeeded Dr. Conwell as Bishop of Philadelphia. He was created Archbishop of Baltimore in 1851, and was afterwards appointed by the pope "primate of honour," having precedency over all other Catholic prelates of the country. He enjoyed a high reputation for learning, and published, among other works, "Dogmatic Theology," and "Moral Theology," (both in Latin.) Died in 1863.

Kenrick, (PETER RICHARD,) D.D., brother of the preceding, was born at Dublin in 1806. Having removed to Philadelphia, he became editor of the "Catholic Herald." On the death of Dr. Rosati, in 1843, he succeeded him as Bishop of Saint Louis, and in 1847

was made first archbishop of that city. He founded several charitable institutions, and was active in promoting the cause of education. Died March 4, 1896.

Kĕn'rick, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, noted for his quarrelsome disposition, born in Hertfordshire about 1720, published "Epistles, Philosophical and Moral," in poetry, (1759,) "A Review of Dr. Johnson's New Edition of Shakspeare," (1765,) which caused a controversy with Johnson's friends, a "Dictionary of the English Language," and a poem called "Love in the Suds," for which he was sued for damages by Garrick, whom he had libelled in it. Died in 1779.

Ken'sett, (JOHN FREDERICK,) an American landscape-painter, born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1818. He studied in London, and in 1845 exhibited at the Royal Academy his "View of Windsor Castle." He afterwards visited Rome, where he executed several excellent pictures of Italian scenery. Among his best American landscapes may be named "Sunset in the Adirondacks," "Franconia Mountains," and "Hudson River from Fort Putnam." He became a member of the National Academy of Design in 1849. Died in 1872.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Kent, (CHARLES; in full, WILLIAM CHARLES MARK,) an English journalist and Roman Catholic author, born in London, November 3, 1823. He was educated in the colleges at Prior Park and Oscott. In 1859 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. Among his publications are "The Vision of Cagliostro," (1847,) "Aletheia," (1850,) "Dreamland," (1862,) "Poems," (1870,) "Corona Catholica," (in fifty languages, 1880,) "Humour and Pathos of Charles Dickens," (1884,) "The Modern Seven Wonders of the World," (1890,) etc. Died in 1902.

Kent, (EDWARD,) DUKE OF, father of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, and the fourth son of George III., was born in 1767. He studied at Göttingen and Geneva. In 1790 he entered the army, and three years later assisted in the capture of Saint Lucia. In 1796 he was appointed lieutenant-general, and in 1799 was created Duke of Kent and Strathern and Earl of Dublin. In 1802 he became Governor of Gibraltar; but, his rigid discipline producing a mutiny, he was soon after recalled. In 1818 he married a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The Duke of Kent was a liberal patron of benevolent enterprises. Died in 1820.

See "Life of Edward, Duke of Kent," by ERSKINE NEALE, 1850.

Kent, (EDWARD,) LL.D., an American judge, born in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1802. He graduated at Harvard, and in 1825 settled as a lawyer in Bangor, Maine. He was afterwards twice Governor of the State, and became an associate justice of the supreme court of Maine in 1859. Died at Bangor, May 19, 1877.

Kent, (JAMES,) a distinguished organist and musical composer, born at Winchester in 1700. He became one of the children of the Chapel Royal in London. Upon finishing his education, he was successively chosen organist of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of Winchester Cathedral. He published a popular work containing "Twelve Anthems" of his composition. Died in 1776.

See BURNEY, "History of Music."

Kent, (JAMES,) an eminent American jurist, born in Putnam county, New York, in July, 1763. He graduated at Yale College in 1781, studied law, and commenced the practice of his profession at Poughkeepsie. In politics he was a Federalist. He was profoundly versed in legal knowledge. He became a resident of the city of New York about 1793, and a friend of Alexander Hamilton. In 1798 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of New York, and in 1804 became chief justice. He lectured on law at Columbia College. His important decisions in law and equity have been preserved in the Reports of Johnson and Caines. He became chancellor in 1814, and retired from that office in 1823, after which he was again professor of law in Columbia College. He published "Commentaries on American Law," (4 vols., 1826–30,) which is a standard work of high authority and a production of great literary merit. Referring to this work, Judge Story remarks, "These Commentaries have already acquired the reputation of a juridical classic, and have placed their author in the first rank in the benefactors of the profession. They embody the principles of law in pages as attractive by the persuasive eloquence of their style as they are instructive by the fulness and accuracy of their learning." ("On the Conflict of Laws.") "It will be a proud distinction to Kent and Story," says the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1852, (p. 340,) "that they have done more than any other men to put an end to the indifference of English lawyers to the learning of their American brethren." Judge Kent had a high reputation for virtue. He died in New York in December, 1847, leaving one son, William.

See JOHN DUER, "Discourse on the Life of James Kent;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Kent, (MARIA LOUISA VICTORIA,) DUCHESS OF, born in 1786, was a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. She was married about 1803 to Prince Emich Karl of Leiningen, and again to the Duke of Kent in 1818. Victoria, Queen of England, was the issue of her second marriage. Died in 1861.

Kent, (WILLIAM,) the founder of the English style of landscape-gardening, was born in Yorkshire about 1685. He studied painting, which he soon abandoned for ornamental architecture. Among his best designs is that of the temple of Venus at Stowe. His fame, however, rests chiefly on the great improvement he effected in landscape-gardening, by substituting the close imitation of nature for the stiff and formal style of the French and Dutch. Walpole has styled him "the creator of modern gardening." Died in 1748.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Kent, (WILLIAM,) an American lawyer, son of James Kent, the eminent jurist, noticed above, was born in 1802. He was appointed by Governor Seward a judge of the circuit court of New York. Having resigned that office, he practised law in New York City. Died in January, 1861.

Kent'i-gern, SAINT, a Scottish ecclesiastic, became Bishop of Glasgow. He is said to have converted many of the natives to Christianity. Died about 600.

Ken'ton, (SIMON,) an American soldier, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, was one of the associates of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer. He fought against the Indians on the Western frontier, and subsequently in the war of 1812. Died in 1836.

Ken'yon, (JAMES BENJAMIN,) a clergyman-poet, born at Frankfort, New York, in 1858. He studied theology and entered the Methodist ministry. He published "In Realms of Gold," "An Oaten Pipe," and other volumes of poetry. Died 1924.

Kenyon, (JOHN,) an English poet, born in Jamaica about 1783, inherited an ample fortune. He published "A Day at Tivoli, with other Poems." Died in 1856.

Kenyon, (LLOYD,) LORD, an eminent English lawyer, and chief justice of the king's bench, was born at Greddington, in Flintshire, October 5, 1732. He became in 1754 a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted to the bar in 1761. With too high a sense of honour to employ artifice, and having no influentia. friends to assist him, several years elapsed before he obtained practice. In 1779 he distinguished himself by his able defence of Lord George Gordon, on trial for treason. Three years later he was made attorney-general. In 1788 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench and was raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron Greddington. He died in 1802, after having amassed a large fortune. Lord Kenyon was generally popular, though his extremely parsimonious habits, added to his overbearing and haughty manner towards the barristers as well as towards his associate judges, made him no favourite with the members of his profession. As a justice, he was distinguished for his strict adherence to the letter of the law, and for his impartial severity upon offenders of every rank.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" "Sketch of the Life, etc. of Lord Kenyon," London, 1802; Foss, "The Judges of England."

Keogh, ke'o, (WILLIAM,) an Irish lawyer, born at Galway in 1817. He published "The Practice of the

Court of Chancery in Ireland." In 1856 he became a judge of the common pleas. Died September 30, 1878.

Kepler, kĕp'lẹr, or **Keppler**, [Lat. KEPLE'RUS,] (JOHANN,) a celebrated German astronomer, born at or near Weil, in Würtemberg, on the 27th of December, 1571. His father, Henry Kepler, lost nearly all his property by becoming surety for a friend, and was reduced to the position of tavern-keeper at Elmendingen. About 1586 he entered the monastic school of Maulbronn, where he was educated at the expense of the Duke of Würtemberg. He continued his studies at Tübingen, which he quitted in 1591 with the degree of master. In 1594 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Grätz, in Styria. He published, under the title of "Mysterium Cosmographicum," (1596,) an account of his inquiries and speculations in relation to the number, distances, and periodic times of the planets. In 1597 he married a widow named Barbara von Muller. Kepler and the other Protestant professors were driven from Grätz by persecution about 1600. He visited Tycho Brahe, who then resided near Prague, and who introduced him to the emperor Rudolph. At the request of Rudolph, he began to assist Tycho in the formation of astronomical tables; but his relations with that astronomer were not very agreeable to either.

On the death of Tycho, in October, 1601, Kepler succeeded him as principal mathematician to the emperor, with a salary of 1500 florins, and inherited his unpublished observations. He published in 1604 an important contribution to the science of optics, entitled a "Supplement to Vitellio." After he obtained the patronage of the emperor he resided for some years at Linz. In 1609 he produced his greatest work, "Astronomia nova, seu Physica celestis tradita Commentariis de Motibus Stellæ Martis," in which he announced two of the laws which regulate the periods and motions of the planets, and which are known as Kepler's Laws. These are: 1, that the orbits of the planets are elliptical; 2, the radius-vector, or line extending from a planet to the sun, describes or passes over equal areas in equal times; 3, the squares of the periodic times of planets are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. "These laws constitute undoubtedly," says Sir John Herschel, "the most important and beautiful system of geometrical relations which have ever been discovered by a mere inductive process, independent of any consideration of a theoretical kind. They comprise within them a compendium of the motions of all the planets, and enable us to assign their places in their orbits at any instant of time, past or to come." "This beautiful and simple law," says Professor Playfair, in reference to the third law, "had a value beyond what Kepler could possibly conceive; yet a sort of scientific instinct instructed him in its great importance. He has marked the year and the day when it became known to him: it was on the 8th of May, 1618." His third law was discovered with infinite satisfaction in 1618, and announced in his "Harmonice Mundi," (1619,) the title and contents of which recall the ideas of Pythagoras on celestial harmony. Kepler imagines that in this music of the spheres Saturn and Jupiter perform the bass, Mars the tenor, and the Earth and Venus the *haute-contre*. He considered the sun to be the source of motion as well as of light and heat. The treasury of the emperor was so exhausted by war that Kepler could not obtain the payment of his salary, and often felt the pressure of poverty. After the death of Rudolph, (1612,) he was appointed professor of mathematics at Linz. His first wife having died, he married Susanna Rettinger, about 1614. In 1620 he was visited by Sir Henry Wotton, an English ambassador, who invited him to remove to England; but he declined. He expended the labour of several years on his "Rudolphine Tables," which were published in 1627 and were highly prized. Among his important works is his "Dioptrica," (1611,) in which he describes the astronomical telescope with two convex lenses. The invention of this form of telescope is ascribed to him. Kepler was so devoted to science, and had so little regard for riches, except those of the mind, that he used to say he would rather be the author of the works he had written than possess the duchy of Saxony. He died at Ratisbon in November, 1630, leaving four sons and three daughters.

See DRINKWATER BETHUNE, "Life of Kepler," in the "Library of Useful Knowledge;" BREITSCHWERD, "Keplers Leben und Wirken," 1831; SIR DAVID BREWSTER, "Martyrs of Science," 1841; ARAGO, "Notices biographiques," tome ii.; DR. F. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1835; "Atlantic Monthly" for April, 1860.

Kepler, (LUDWIG,) a German physician, son of the preceding, was born at Prague in 1607. He practised at Bâle, Strasburg, and Königsberg, and wrote several works. Died in 1663.

Keplerus. See KEPLER, (JOHANN.)

Kep'pel, (AUGUSTUS,) an English admiral, son of William, Earl of Albemarle, was born in 1725. In 1761, as commander of a small squadron, he captured Belle-Isle, and the following year was created rear-admiral of the blue. In 1778 he became admiral. He was subsequently raised to the peerage, as Viscount Keppel, Baron Elden, and was twice appointed first lord of the admiralty. He was accused by Sir Hugh Palliser of neglect of duty in an action against the French in July, 1778, and was tried by a court-martial, by which he was honourably acquitted. Died in 1786.

Keppel, (Lady CAROLINE,) the reputed author of the popular song "Robin Adair," was born in Scotland about 1735. She was the daughter of the second Earl of Albemarle, and married Robert Adair, an Irish surgeon, in opposition to the wishes of her family.

Keppel, EARL OF ALBEMARLE. See ALBEMARLE.

Keppel, (GEORGE THOMAS,) an English officer, born in 1799, was a son of the Earl of Albemarle. He was elected to Parliament in 1832 and in 1847, and in 1851 succeeded to the earldom. He published a "Journey across the Balkan." Died January 31, 1891.

Keppler. See KEPLER.

Kepp'lẹr, (JOSEPH FERDINAND,) a distinguished caricaturist, born in Vienna, (Austria,) February 2, 1838. After working as a photographer, caricaturist, and successful comedian, he came to the United States about 1869, and was a theatrical manager at Saint Louis. In 1873 he became connected with a weekly periodical in New York, and in 1876 founded "Puck," a well-known and successful comic paper. Died February 19, 1894.

Ker, kẹr or kar, (JOHN,) of Kersland, a Scottish philologist, was professor of Hebrew at Edinburgh. He was employed as a political agent by William III., and published "Memoirs and Secret Negotiations," (3 vols., 1726.) He was born in 1673, and died in 1726.

Ker, (JOHN,) an eminent bibliographer, born in London in 1740, was the son of Robert, Duke of Roxburgh, whom he succeeded in 1755 in the Scottish dukedom, and also in the British peerage as Earl and Baron Ker of Wakefield. He died in 1804. In the accumulation of his library, which is said to have been the most valuable private collection in Great Britain, he exhibited remarkable industry and rare judgment. The sale of these books after his death produced a great sensation in the literary world. One—"Il Decamerone di Boccaccio"—was sold for £2250.

Ker, (ROBERT.) See CARR.

Ker Porter. See PORTER, (ROBERT KER.)

Keralio, de, dẹh kẹh-rȧ'lē'o', (LOUIS FÉLIX **Guinement**—gēn'mŏN',) a French officer and *littérateur*, born in Brittany in 1731. He wrote, besides other works, one upon the "General Principles of Tactics." Died in 1793.

Kératry, de, dẹh kȧ'rȧ'trē', (AUGUSTE HILARION,) a French *littérateur* and statesman, born at Rennes in 1769. He was twice chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in 1818 and in 1827, and was made a peer in 1837. Among his principal works are "Moral and Physiological Inductions," (1817,) and several romances and poems. Died in 1859.

Keratry, de, (ÉMILE,) COUNT, a French author, born at Paris in 1832. He served in the army 1854–65, and subsequently was in public life for a few years. He wrote "A bon Chat bon Rat," (1856,) "La Vie de Club," (1862.) (1862.) Died 1904.

Kerckherdere, kẽrk'hẽr'dẹh-rẹh, (JAN GERAART,) a Dutch philologist and theologian, born near Maestricht

about 1678. He was professor at Louvain, and wrote several works. Died in 1738.

Kerckhove, van den, vän dĕn kĕrk'ho'vĕh, (JAN POLYANDER,) a Protestant theologian, of Dutch extraction, born at Metz in 1568. In 1609 he was appointed to the chair of theology in the University of Leyden, of which he was subsequently chosen rector eight times. Died in 1646.

Kerckhove, van den, written also **Kerckchove,** (JOSEPH,) an able Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1669. He painted sacred history. Died in 1724.

Kereem- (**Kerîm-** or **Kerym-**) **Khân,** ker-eem' kân, became sovereign of Persia in 1750.

Kerensky, kye'renske, (ALEXANDER FEODOROVICH,) Russian revolutionary, was born at Simbirsk in 1881 and studied law in St. Petersburg (Petrograd.) He was elected to the Fourth Duma; joined the labour group, and took a leading part in the revolution of 1917. He became Minister of Justice in the 1st Revolutionary Government in March; Minister of War in May; Premier in July of that year. He crushed the Kornilov revolt in Sept., but was deposed by the Bolsheviks in Nov., 1917.

Kerguélen-Trémarec, de, dẹh kĕr'gà'lŏn' trà'mă'rĕk', (IVES JOSEPH,) a celebrated French navigator, born at Quimper, in Brittany, in 1745. Having previously visited the North Sea, he set out in 1771 on a voyage to the South Sea, and the following year discovered, in 49 south latitude, the island to which Captain Cook gave, in 1776, the name of Kerguelen's Land. He published a "Narrative of a Voyage to the North Sea and the Shores of Iceland, Greenland," etc., (1771,) and "An Account of Two Voyages in the South Sea and the Indies," (1782.) Died in 1797.

Kerhallet, de, dẹh kà'rà'là', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a French hydrographer, born in Brittany in 1809. He became a captain in the navy, and was employed many years in surveying the coast of Africa. He published a "Manual for the Navigation of the West Coast of Africa," (3 vols., 1853.) Died in Paris in 1863.

Keri, kā'ree, (FRANCIS BORGIA,) a historian and Jesuit, born at Zemplin, in Hungary, wrote a "History of the Empire of the East." Died in 1769.

Keri, (JOHN or JÁNOS,) a learned Hungarian bishop, who wrote "Ferocia Martis Turcici," a history of the different Turkish invasions of Hungary. Died in 1685.

Kerîm-Khân. See KEREEM-KHÂN.

Kern, kĕrn, (J. CONRAD,) a Swiss statesman of the Liberal party, was born at Berlingen in 1808. He became president of the Federal Tribunal in 1850, and President of the republic in 1875. Died in 1888.

Kern, kĕrn, (VINCENZ,) a skilful German surgeon, born at Grätz in 1760. He became professor of surgery in the University of Vienna, and is said to have introduced important reforms in the practice of surgery. He published several professional works. Died in 1829.

Ker'nahan, (COULSON,) an English author, was born at Ilfracombe in 1858, and educated at St. Albans. Among his works are "A Dead Man's Diary," (1890,) "Book of Strange Sins," (1893,) "God and the Ant," (1895,) "Captain Shannon," (1897,) etc.

Kerner, kĕr'nẹr, (ANDREAS JUSTINUS,) a German lyric poet, born at Ludwigsburg in 1786. He published in 1811 "Travelling Shadows, by the Magic-Lantern Player," a work of great humour and originality, in 1817 "Romantic Poems," and in 1853 "The Last Bunch of Blossoms." But his most famous work was "The Seeress of Prevorst," (1829,) a biographical sketch of Frederike Hauffe, who claimed to have communications with the spirit-world. He died February 21, 1862.

Keroual, kĕr'roo-ăl', or **Quérouaille,** kà'roo'ăl' or kà'roo'ă'yę, (LOUISE PENHOET,) Duchess of Portsmouth, a mistress of Charles II. of England, was born in France about 1652. She went to England as maid of honour to Henriette, the queen of Charles I., and received the title of Duchess of Portsmouth in 1673. She is said to have used her influence to promote the designs of Louis XIV. Died in 1734.

Kerr, kẹr or kar, (ROBERT,) a Scottish surgeon and scientific writer, born about 1755, was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of Edinburgh. Among his works are "The Animal Kingdom or Zoological System of Linnæus," "The Natural History of Quadrupeds and Serpents," and a "History of Scotland during the Reign of Robert Bruce." The first and second are translations. Died in 1813.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen"

Kersaint. See DURAS, DE, (CLAIRE LECHAT.)

Kersaint, de, dẹh kĕr'săn', (ARMAND GUI SIMON,) COUNT, a French naval commander, born in Paris about 1741. After the commencement of the Revolution he made his residence in Paris, where he became a member of the Jacobin Club. He afterwards joined the Girondists, and, as a member of the Convention, boldly opposed the execution of the king and the extreme measures of the Jacobins. He was proscribed and executed in December, 1793.

Kersenbrock, kĕr'sẹn-brok', (HERMANN,) a German historian, born in the county of Lippe in 1526. His chief work is a "History of the Anabaptists of Münster," (in Latin.) Died in 1585.

Kẹr'sey, (JOHN,) an English mathematician, lived in the reign of Charles II., and wrote a work on Algebra, (1673.)

Kersseboom, kĕrs'sẹh-bōm', (WILLEM,) a Dutch statistician, born in 1691, wrote a number of valuable works on population, mortality, etc. Died in 1771.

See HEUSCHLING, "Notice sur la Vie de Kersseboom," 1857; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kervillars, de, dẹh kĕr've'yăr', (JEAN MARIE,) a French Jesuit, born at Vannes in 1668. He produced a version of Ovid's Elegies, (1724.) Died in 1745.

Kervyn de Lettenhove, kẹr-vĭn' (or kĕr'văn') dẹh lĕt'tẹn-ho'vẹh, (JOSEPH MARIE BRUNO CONSTANTIN,) a Belgian historian, born near Bruges in 1817. As a legislator, he was long a distinguished supporter of the Catholic party, and he was minister of the interior in 1870 and 1871. Among his numerous works are a "History of Flanders," and a translation of Milton's works. His writings are in French. Died in 1891.

Kesav Das, kĕs'ăv dăs, a Brahman author, who wrote in Hindee. His writings include the "Rasikvriya," a treatise on rhetoric, (written in 1592 A.D.,) the "Ramachandrika," (a religious poem, 1602,) the "Bhakta lilamrita," an exposition of Vaishnava doctrine, etc. His works are much read in India.

Kêsăvă, kā'sạ-vạ, written also **Cesava** and **Kêçava,** [from the Sanscrit word *kêśă*, "hair," probably cognate with the Latin *cæsaries*, having the same signification,] (*i.e.* "having beautiful hair,") an epithet of KRISHNA, (which see;) also, a surname of Booddha.

Kesh'ub Chun'der Sen, (BABOO,) written also **Babu Kesab Chandra Sen,** an East Indian religious leader, born in Bengal, December 19, 1838. He was educated at Calcutta, partly under English influences. Having rejected caste and idolatry, he joined the Brahma Samaj founded by Rajah Rammohun Roy, of which he became one of the leaders. In 1866, he, with the more progressive members of the society, broke away from the old Brahma Samaj, and formed "the Brahma Samaj of India." Died at Calcutta, January 7, 1884.

Kessel, van, vän kĕs'sẹl, (FERDINAND,) a distinguished painter, born at Antwerp in 1660, was patronized by John Sobieski, King of Poland, and William III. of England. His death is variously dated in 1696 and about 1710.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Kessel, kes'sẹl, or **Kessels, van,** vän kes'sẹls, (JAN,) THE ELDER, a Dutch artist, born at Antwerp in 1626, excelled in painting animals, fruits, and flowers. His portraits and landscapes were also of superior merit. He was the father of the preceding. Died about 1692.

Kessel, van, (JAN,) THE YOUNGER, the son, or, according to some writers, the nephew, of the preceding, was born at Antwerp about 1648. He was one of the best portrait-painters of his time; and some of his works have been mistaken for those of Van Dyck. Having visited Spain, he was appointed in 1686 court painter to Charles II. His portraits of the two queens of Charles and that of Philip V. of Spain are ranked among his master-pieces. Died in 1708.

Kessel, van, (NICOLAAS,) a painter, born at Antwerp in 1684, was a nephew of Ferdinand, noticed above. He adopted the style of David Teniers. Died in 1741.

Kessel, van, (THEODORUS,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp about 1620, engraved some works of Rubens, and historical subjects after several Italian masters.

Kessels, kes'sęls, (MATTHIAS,) one of the most distinguished Dutch sculptors of recent times, was born at Maestricht in 1784. Among his best works are a colossal scene from the Deluge, a "Madonna," a "Cupid sharpening his Arrow," and a "Discobolus." Died at Rome in 1836.

See FILIPPO GERARDI, "Vita di M. Kessels," 1837; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Kestner, kĕst'nęr, (CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) a German physician, born in Thuringia in 1694, published "Bibliotheca Medica," (1746.) Died in 1747.

Kĕt or **Kett,** (ROBERT,) a tanner, of Norfolk county, England, was the chief leader in a rebellion which occurred in 1549, during the protectorate of Somerset. After several considerable successes, he was at length defeated by Dudley, Earl of Warwick. Soon after he was taken prisoner and hung at Norwich Castle. Ket's rebellion—or, as it is commonly called, the Norfolk rebellion—was "remarkable," says Froude, "among other things, for the order which was observed among the people during seven weeks of lawlessness." ("History of England," vol. v. chap. xxvi.)

Ket, (WILLIAM,) of Norfolk, an English rebel, brother of the preceding, was one of the leaders of the insurgents who took Norwich. He was hanged in 1549.

Ketboga or **Ketbogha,** kĕt-bo'ga, a Mongolian by birth, and Sultan of Egypt, was brought to that country as a slave in A.D. 1288. He rapidly rose in rank, and finally made himself the sovereign of Egypt in 1294. In 1296 he was driven from the country by his favourite Lajeen, (Lajîn or Ladjyn,) who succeeded him.

Ketch'um, (WILLIAM SCOTT,) an American officer in the Union army, born at Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1813. He served in the Mexican war, and in 1862 was made brigadier-general of volunteers. Died in 1871.

Ketel, kā'tęl, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Gouda in 1548. He commenced his studies in Paris; but, being a Protestant, he was soon driven from France by Charles IX. About 1574 he went to England, where he painted the portraits of Queen Elizabeth and of several English noblemen. Died after 1602. Among his pictures is "Force Conquered by Wisdom," which he painted in England.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Ketelaer, kā'tęh-lâr', (NICOLAAS,) one of the earliest of Dutch printers, flourished at Utrecht about 1480.

Kĕtt, (HENRY,) a learned English divine and author, born at Norwich in 1761, graduated at Oxford in 1783. He was drowned, while bathing, in 1825. Among his works are "History the Interpreter of Prophecy," (3 vols., 1798–99,) "Elements of General Knowledge," (3 vols., 1802,) and "Flowers of Wit," (1814.)

Kett, (ROBERT.) See KET.

Ketteler, von, fon kĕt'tęh-lęr, (WILHELM EMANUEL,) a German bishop and baron, born at Münster, December 25, 1811. He was made a Catholic priest in 1844, and Bishop of Mentz in 1850. He became the leading ultramontane statesman of the German Reichstag, and published many works bearing on the relationship of church and state in Germany, and on kindred subjects. Died July 13, 1877.

Kettlewell, ket'tęl-węl, (JOHN,) an English nonjuring divine, born in Yorkshire in 1653. He published in 1678 "Measures of Christian Obedience," which was highly esteemed. He became rector of Coleshill about 1682, refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. in 1689, and was ejected. His "rare integrity" is commended by Macaulay. Died in 1695.

See NELSON, "Life of Kettlewell," 1718.

Kettner, kĕt'nęr, (FRIEDRICH ERNST,) a German writer on history and theology, born at Stollberg in 1671; died in 1722.

Kētu, kā'tōō, or **Kētus,** kā'tōōs, [perhaps etymologically related to the Greek κῆτος, a "sea-monster,"] a monster of the Hindoo mythology; in astronomy, the dragon's tail, or descending node. (See RÂHU.)

Keuchen, kö'kęn, (ROBERT,) a poet and historical writer, born at Geldern, flourished about 1660.

Keulen, van, vân kö'lęn or kuh'lęn, (JANSZONS,) a Dutch painter, born in 1580. He was employed in England by Charles I., and afterwards fixed his residence at the Hague. Died in 1665.

Keulen, van, (LUDOLPH,) a Dutch mathematician, born at Hildesheim. He wrote a treatise on the circle, ("Van den Cirkel," 1596,) and "Geometrical Problems." Died at Leyden in 1610.

Keux, Le. See LE KEUX.

Kew, written also **K'ew** and **Kieou,** one of the names given to Confucius.

See LEGGE'S "Life and Teachings of Confucius," ch. v. p. 58.

Kexler, kĕks'lęr, (SIMON,) a Swedish scholar, born in 1602, wrote various mathematical works. Died in 1669.

Key. See CAIUS.

Key, (FRANCIS SCOTT,) an American jurist and poet, born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1779. Having removed to Washington, he became district-attorney of the District of Columbia. He was the author of the popular national song of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and a number of other poems. Died in 1843.

Key, (THOMAS HEWITT,) an English philologist, born near London in 1799. Having graduated at Cambridge, he was invited in 1824 to fill the chair of mathematics in the University of Virginia, then recently founded. After his return he became, in 1828, professor of Latin in the University of London. Among his principal works are a "Latin Grammar," (1846,) and numerous valuable contributions to the "Penny Cyclopædia" and the "Journal of Education." In 1874 he published "Language, its Origin and Development." Died November 29, 1875.

Key, kī, (WILLEM,) a portrait-painter, born at Breda, in the Netherlands, in 1520; died in 1568.

Keyes, keez, (ERASMUS D.,) an American general born in Massachusetts about 1811, graduated at West Point in 1832. He became a colonel in the regular army in 1861, and commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21. He commanded a corps at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and at other battles in June of that year. He published "Fifty Years' Observations of Men and Events," (1884,) etc. Died in 1895.

Keying, kī'ing', or **Ky-In,** kī'in', a Chinese diplomatist, negotiated with the English the treaty of Nankin in 1842, after which he was governor of Canton. He favoured a friendly policy towards Europeans, and was disgraced by Hien-Fung in 1850, but restored in 1852.

Keylhau, kīl'hŏw, (EBERHART,) a painter, known in Italy under the name of MONSU BERNARDO, was born at Helsingör, in Denmark, in 1624. After studying under Rembrandt, he went to Rome, where he died in 1687.

Keyser, de, dęh kī'zęr, (NICAISE,) an eminent Belgian painter, was born near Antwerp in 1813. In 1836 he exhibited at Brussels his picture of "The Battle of the Golden Spurs." Died 1887.

Keyser, van, van ki'zer, sometimes written De Keyser, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch architect and sculptor.

Keyser, van, (THOMAS,) a skilful Dutch portrait painter, born about 1595; died in 1679.

Keyserling, ki'zerling, (HERMAN,) COUNT, German philosopher, was born 1880 at Könno in Livonia. He studied at Geneva, Dorpat, and Heidelberg, and wrote philosophical articles and books, including "The Travel Diary of a Philosopher" (translated 1925.)

Keyserling, von, fon kī'zęr-ling', (THIERRY,) a Prussian general and *littérateur*, born in Courland in 1698, was a friend of Frederick the Great. Died in 1745.

See MAUPERTUIS, "Éloge de Keyserling."

Keysler, kīs'lęr, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German antiquary, born at Thurnau in 1683. He published "Travels in Germany, Italy," etc., (2 vols., 1741,) and other works. Died in 1743.

See HÄBERLIN, "Keysler's Leben," 1743.

Khadîjah, Khadeejah, or **Khadidja,** kâ-dee'jâ, [in German, CHADIDSCHA,] written also **Chadijah,** a rich widow of Mecca, who married Mohammed the prophet. At the time of their marriage she was about forty years

of age, while he was only twenty-five. She bore him eight children, all of whom died young except Fâtimah, who became the wife of his cousin and favourite, Alee, (Ali,) the son of Aboo-Tâlib. (See MOHAMMED.)

Khadyjah. See KHADIJAH.

Khaisang, k'hī'sang', surnamed **Woo-tsoong,** (the "Honourable Warrior,") called by the Tartars **Kaishan-Kulluk-Khan,** kī'shăn' kōōl'look kăn, a sovereign of the Mongolian dynasty, succeeded to the imperial throne of China A.D. 1308, at the age of twenty-nine. He was distinguished for his abilities as a commander, and for his patronage of men of letters. Died A.D. 1311.

Khalaf, kā-lăf', ascended the throne of Seistan, in Eastern Persia, about A.D. 963. He was a bold and skilful warrior and an able diplomatist, but was treacherous, cruel, and tyrannical. After a reign of forty years, he was conquered by the emperor Mahmood of Ghazna, who imprisoned him till his death, A.D. 1008.

Khâled or **Chaled,** kā'led, written also **Caled,** a celebrated Arabian general, born in 582 A.D. In the third year of the Hejrah he completely routed the army of Mohammed at the battle of Ohod. He subsequently embraced the Moslem faith, gained numerous important victories over its enemies, and received from the prophet the title of "The Sword of God." Eastern writers ascribe to this warrior almost superhuman valour, which, however, was often stained with cruelty. Died about 642 A.D.

Khaled-Ben (or **-Ibn**) **-Barmek.** See BARMECIDES.

Khaleel (Khalîl) or **Chalîl,** kā-leel', (**Aboo-Abder-Rahman,** ă'bōō ăbd-er-răH'măn,) a celebrated Arabic grammarian of Bássora, born about 719 A.D.; died in 786.

Khaleel, (**Khalîl,**) surnamed **Melik-al-Ashraf,** mĕl'ĭk ăl-ăsh'răf, (*i.e.* the "Illustrious King,") eighth Sultan of Egypt and Syria, succeeded his father Kelâoon (Kelâûn) A.D. 1290. He took Acre from the European Christians, whom he finally drove from Syria. He was assassinated by his ameers, A.D. 1293.

Khaleel- (**Khalîl-** or **Chalîl-**) **Beg,** kā-leel' bĕg, of the Turkoman dynasty, succeeded his father, Oozoon (Uzun) Hassan, on the throne of Persia, A.D. 1478. His excessive cruelty and oppression caused several revolts among his subjects, during one of which he was slain on the field of battle.

Khaleel (**Khalîl** or **Chalîl**) **Pasha,** grand vizier to the Ottoman Sultan Amurath II. In 1444 he gained at Varna a decisive victory over the Christian allies. In this battle Ladislaus, King of Hungary, fell. Upon the accession of Mahomet II. Khaleel still retained his power, and commanded the Turkish army at the capture of Constantinople, in 1453. He was a few days after condemned on a charge of bribery, and executed.

Khalifa Abdullahi, the chief general of the Mahdi, was born in Darfur about 1840. The massacre at Khartoum is attributed to him. He continued in arms after the death of the Mahdi, resisted for two years the advance of Lord Kitchener, but was finally overthrown at the battle of Omderman, in 1898. At a subsequent engagement on November 25, 1899, he was defeated and killed, with his principal emirs and thousands of his troops.

Khallikan. See IBN-KHALLIKAN.

Khan Arzu, kăn aR-zoo', (or simply **Arzu,**) an Urdu (Oordoo), or Hindustanee, poet, born in 1689. He lived at Delhi, and at Lucknow, where he died in 1756. He wrote good poems both in Urdu and in Persian, and left an excellent Persian dictionary.

Khang-Hee, (or **-Hi,**) k'hăng hee, Emperor of China, of the dynasty of the Mantchoo Tartars, was born about 1653 A.D. He succeeded his father, Shun-Chee, (Chuntchi,) at the age of seven years. In 1675 he quelled a formidable rebellion raised against him by the Chinese under Oo-san-Kwei. He afterwards carried on successful wars against the neighbouring nations, and reduced nearly all the princes of Tartary to vassalage. Historians speak in the highest terms of the justice, candour, liberality, and tolerant spirit of this monarch. Died in 1722.

Khatchadoor, Khatchadour, or **Khatchadur** kă-chă-door', an Armenian poet and bishop, born at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, about 1600. His poems are chiefly of a religious and moral character.

Khatchig (kă'chig) **I.** was elected Patriarch of Armenia in 972. He founded numerous monasteries, and encouraged literature and the fine arts. Died in 992.

Khatchig II., sometimes written **Khatchadoor,** became Patriarch of Armenia in 1058. He was imprisoned at Constantinople by Constantine Ducas, who afterwards banished him to Cappadocia. Died in 1064.

Khell, kĕl, (JOSEPH VON KHELLBURG,) a German numismatist, born at Linz in 1714, published several works in Vienna. Died in 1772.

Khemnitzer, (IVAN IVANOVITCH.) See CHEMNITZER.

Kheraskof or **Kheraskov,** kĕr'ăs-kof', [written, in German, CHERASKOW,] (MICHAEL MATVIEVITCH,) a distinguished Russian poet, born in 1733. Among his principal works may be mentioned "Rossiada," (1785,) an epic on the event of the Russians liberating themselves from their Tartar oppressors. Died in 1807.

Khevenhüller, kā'vĕn-hül'lĕr, (FRANZ CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born in 1589, rose to be imperial minister of state. He wrote "Annales Ferdinandei," a history of the reign of Ferdinand II. Died in 1650.

Khilkof or **Khilkov,** kil'kof, (ANDREI YAKOF LEVITCH,) a Russian prince, sent as ambassador to Sweden by Peter the Great in 1700. War having been soon after declared between the two countries, Charles XII. ordered Khilkof to be thrown into prison. During his confinement of eighteen years he wrote his celebrated "History of Russia." He died at the isle of Åland, on his return to Russia, in 1718.

Khnopff, (FERNAND,) a Belgian painter, born in 1858. He received the Order of Leopold in recognition of his great merit as a painter, and became a leading spirit in the Société de Beaux Arts at Brussels.

Khoda-Bendeh, ko'dăh bĕn'dĕh, (MOHAMMED,) sovereign of Persia, of the dynasty of the Sofees, (or Sofys,) began to reign in 1578. He was a weak and effeminate prince. During his reign the Turks and Tartars ravaged his dominions. Died about 1587.

Khomarooyah or **Khomarouyah,** ko-mă-roo'yăh, succeeded his father, Ahmed, as Sultan of Egypt and Syria, 884 A.D., at the age of fifteen. He carried on a war with the caliph Mŏŏtamed, whom he obliged to sue for peace, and invaded the Greek empire, from which he carried a rich booty. He was assassinated in 896.

Khomiakof, ko-me-ă'kof, **Khomiakov,** or **Khomiakow,** ko-me-ă'kov, (ALEXIS STEFANOVITCH,) a popular Russian poet, born about 1802. He published historical dramas, called "Yermak" (or "Iermak") and "The False Demetrius," also lyrical poems, and some able prose works.

Khondemeer, Khondemîr, or **Khondemyr,** kon-dĕ-meer', a surname of **Giyâs-ed-Deen* (Giyâs-eddîn) Mohammed,** ge-ăss' ed-deen' mo-hăm'med, a Persian historian, and a son of the eminent historian Mirkhond, was born at Herât in the second half of the fifteenth century. He wrote a valuable universal history, extending from the creation to 1471, also a work called "The Friend of Biographies and Eminent Men," which is highly commended. Died after 1522.

Khoong-Foo-tse. See CONFUCIUS.

Khosroo or **Khosru,** kos'roo', written also **Khosrou, Khosrau,** kos'rŏw, and **Khosrew,** [Gr. Χοσρόης, Lat. CHOS'ROES,] surnamed in Persian NOUSHIRVÂN, nŏw'shĭR-vân', or NOOSHIRVÂN, (NUSCHIRWÂN,) said to signify "Generous Soul," the greatest of the Sassanide sovereigns, was the son of Kobâd, (Cabades,) whom he succeeded on the throne of Persia, A.D. 531. At an early age he displayed extraordinary talents for government, and upon his accession to the throne immediately commenced a reform, which the corrupt reign of his father had rendered necessary. By the retrenchment of expenditures, and other means, he greatly improved the state of the finances. He appointed none but the most efficient men to offices; he established a strict and impartial justice throughout his dominions; he remodelled his army, and suppressed the Zendiks, who were promulgating doctrines immoral and dangerous to the state. He also concluded a peace with the emperor

* Written also Gaiatheddin. See Introduction, p. 15.

Justinian, who paid the Persian monarch ten thousand pounds of gold. He afterwards carried on wars with various Asiatic nations, extending his empire as far as the Indus. Alarmed at the successes of Belisarius in Italy and Africa, he resolved to strike a sudden blow. In 540 he invaded Syria, pillaged and burned several cities, including Antioch, and took a multitude of prisoners and an immense amount of booty. The next year he was opposed by Belisarius, one of the greatest generals of that or of any age. The Roman commander, with a small number of ill-disciplined soldiers, succeeded in holding in check the innumerable hosts of Persia. But in 542 this great general was recalled, and Khosroo, having now nothing to fear, went from victory to victory. The war continued until 562, when Justinian purchased a treaty for thirty thousand pieces of gold. Hostilities were again renewed under the emperor Justin, and the King of Persia met at length with a total defeat, in 578, from Justinian, the general of the emperor Tiberius. Khosroo died in 579. The long and beneficent reign of this prince is mentioned by Oriental poets as the golden age of Persia. His virtues, his wise and efficient measures for the welfare of his subjects, his conquests, his liberal encouragement of literature and science, attested by the numerous colleges and libraries which he founded, all rendered it worthy of this eminent distinction. A Pehlvi translation of the celebrated Bidpay or Pilpay Fables of India was made under the auspices of this prince. He was succeeded by Hormisdas IV.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" MIRKHOND, "Histoire des Sassanides," translated by DE SACY; D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale," article "Nouschirvân."

Khosroo, Khosru, or **Khosrau (or Chosroes) II.,** surnamed PARVEEZ or PARWÎZ, par'veez', *i.e.* the "Generous," son of Hormisdas IV., and grandson of Khosroo I., was raised to the throne of Persia upon the deposition of his father, A.D. 590. He was soon after driven from his capital by the rebel Bahrâm, and obliged to seek the protection of Maurice, the Emperor of the East. This sovereign, with a powerful army, overthrew the rebels and reinstated Khosroo. In 602 Maurice was assassinated by the usurper Phocas. Khosroo immediately took up arms to avenge his death, and by a series of victories in a few years subjugated the greater part of the Greek empire, and at length appeared before the gates of Constantinople. Heraclius, the successor of Phocas, having vainly attempted to obtain a favourable peace, resolved bravely to meet his foe in the field. He gained repeated victories, and in five years drove the Persians out of every province which they had wrested from the empire. Khosroo was assassinated in 628. He had married a Christian lady named Shereen, (Shirîn,) distinguished for her exquisite beauty. She poisoned herself at his grave. The romantic and unchanging affection of these royal lovers, together with their tragic end, has furnished the subject of many an Oriental poem.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Khosroo, Khosrou, or **Khosru I.,** King of Armenia, surnamed THE GREAT, a brave prince and able general, ascended the throne 198 A.D. He conquered the nations of the Khazars and Basiliens, and overran the greater part of the Persian dominions. He was assassinated in 232.

Khosroo, Khosrou, or **Khosru II.,** the second Christian King of Armenia, and a contemporary and ally of Constantine the Great, ascended the throne in 314. Died in 325.

Khosroo, Khosrou, or **Khosru III.** was placed upon the throne of Persian Armenia by the King of Persia in 387, whilst the legitimate king Arsaces ruled that part of Armenia which belonged to the Romans. Khosroo gained several important victories over the neighbouring nations, and upon the death of Arsaces annexed Roman Armenia to his own dominions. In 392 the King of Persia, suspecting Khosroo of the design to render himself independent, took him prisoner, and placed another prince on his throne. After remaining in captivity twenty-one years, he was restored to his kingdom. His death occurred soon after.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Khoung-Fou-Tseu or **Khoung-Tseu.** See CONFUCIUS.

Khowarezmi. See AL-KHOWAREZMI.

Khulleel. See KHALEEL.

Khuns, khoons, a god of the ancient Egyptians, was the son of Amen (Ammon) and Mut. He was the moon-god.

Kick, kik, (CORNELIS,) an artist, celebrated as a painter of flowers and portraits, was born in Amsterdam in 1635; died in 1675.

Kidd, (BENJAMIN,) an English author, born in 1858. He entered the Inland Revenue department in 1877 and resigned in 1897. His "Social Evolution," (1894,) attracted wide attention, and has been frequently reprinted and translated. It was followed by "The Control of the Tropics," (1898.) Died 1916.

Kidd, (JOHN,) an English chemist, born in 1775, was professor of chemistry, or medicine, at Oxford. He wrote, besides other works, the Bridgewater Treatise "On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man." Died in 1851.

Kidd, (SAMUEL,) an English Orientalist, born at Hull in 1801. He went as missionary to Malacca, and after his return was professor of Chinese in the University of London. He published "Illustrations of the Symbols of China," (1841.) Died in 1843.

Kidd, (WILLIAM,) a pirate, born in Scotland about 1650. He is known to local tradition as ROBERT KIDD. In 1696 he was intrusted by the British government with the command of a privateer, and sailed from New York for the purpose of suppressing the numerous pirates then infesting the seas. He went to the East Indies, where it was believed that he began a career of piracy. He was arrested at Boston in 1699, and a large amount of his plunder was afterwards recovered. He was soon sent to England for trial, and was executed in 1701.

Kid'der, (DANIEL PARISH,) D.D., an American Methodist clergyman, born in Genesee county, New York, in 1815. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, and in 1836 settled as a pastor at Rochester, New York. In 1837 he went as a missionary to Brazil, where he introduced the Scriptures in the Portuguese language. He published, besides other works, "Sketches of a Residence and Travels in Brazil," (1845.) Died in 1891.

Kid'der, (RICHARD,) a learned English theologian, entered Cambridge University in 1649, and, after various preferments, was appointed Dean of Peterborough in 1689. He was raised by William III. to the see of Bath and Wells in 1691, as successor to Bishop Ken. He wrote "A Commentary on the Pentateuch," a "Demonstration of the Messias," and several other works. Died in 1703.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. v.

Kid'der-min'ster or **Kyd'er-myn'ster,** (RICHARD,) an English monk, distinguished as a preacher and scholar, was born in Worcestershire. He published a Latin treatise against the doctrines of Luther. Died in 1531.

Kiēf'fer, (MOSES,) D.D., an American divine, was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1814. He graduated at Marshall College in 1838, was ordained to the ministry of the German Reformed Church in 1839, and held various successful pastorates. He was president of Heidelberg College, and professor in the theological school at Tiffin, Ohio, 1855–64, and retained the professorship until 1867. He afterwards held an honorary professorship at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Kiel, (CORNELIS VAN.) See KILIAN.

Kiel, keel, (FRIEDRICH,) a Prussian musician and composer, born at Puderbach, on the Lahn, October 7, 1821. He is a professor of music at Berlin. Kiel ranks as one of the ablest contrapuntists of the present century. His "Canons and Fugues," his "Missa Solemnis," (1866,) and his "Requiem," (1862,) are excellent. [D. in 1885.]

Kielhorn, keel'horn, (FRANZ LORENZ,) a German Sanscrit scholar, born at Osnaburg, May 31, 1840. He studied at Göttingen, Breslau, London, Berlin, and Oxford. In 1866 he was appointed professor of Sanscrit in the Deccan College at Poonah, and in 1882 he became professor at Göttingen. Besides editions and translations of various texts, he published a "Sanscrit Grammar," (1870; 2d edition, 1880.)

Kielland, kyĕl'lånd, (ALEXANDER L.,) a Norwegian author, born at Stavanger, February 18, 1849. He was educated at the University Christiania, and became a manufacturer. He published "Garman og Worse," a romance, "Arbeidsfolk," (a novel, 1881,) many short tales, several bright and lively pieces for the stage, and a "Life of Kristian Elster," (1882.) His earlier works are in the manner of Zola; his later ones are better and more original. Died April 6, 1906.

Kielmeyer, von, fon keel'mi'ẹr, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist and professor, born near Tübingen in 1765. He published a "Treatise on the Relations of Organic Forces," (1793.) Cuvier, who was his pupil, speaks of him as the founder of the modern philosophical school. Died in 1844.

See VON MARTIUS, "Denkrede auf C. F. von Kielmeyer," 1845.

Kielsen, keel'sẹn or ke-ĕl'sẹn, (FREDERIC CHRISTIAN,) a Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen in 1774, wrote on zoology and botany, a "Natural History of Birds," (1810,) and other works.

Kien-Loong, (or **-Lung,**) ke-en'lōōng, written also **Kien-Long,** born in 1710, succeeded his father, Yung-Tching, on the imperial throne of China in 1735. He reduced Calmuck Tartary and Thibet to subjection, and established numerous fortresses throughout his vast empire. It was in 1770, during the reign of this emperor, that the Torgoots, a Mongolian tribe numbering about 300,000 and inhabiting the country near the Volga, left their homes, and, travelling eastward, after incredible sufferings, finally reached the confines of China. Kien-Loong welcomed them warmly, and allotted them ample territory for their future home. As a prince, he was wise, just, and beneficent. He was noted for his love of literature, and for the liberal encouragement which he gave to learned men of every nation. Died in 1799.

See FORTIA D'URBAN, "Discours sur l'Empereur Kien-Long," 1841; ABEL RÉMUSAT, "Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques," tome ii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." For an interesting account of the migration of the Torgoots, see DE QUINCEY, "Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers," etc., vol. i.

Kien-Lung. See KIEN-LOONG.

Kieou, (pronounced almost kew,) a name given to Confucius in his childhood. (See CONFUCIUS.)

Kiepert, kee'pĕrt, (HEINRICH,) a German geographer, born in Berlin in 1818, published a number of excellent maps, among which are the "Atlas of Hellas [Greece] and the Hellenic Colonies," "Maps of Asia Minor," and an "Historical-Geographical Atlas of the Ancient World." Died April 21, 1899.

Kierings, kee'rings, (ALEXANDER,) a skilful landscape-painter, born in Holland in 1590; died in 1646.

Kierkegaard, kyĕr'kẹ-gord', (SÖREN AABYE,) an eminent Danish philosopher, born at Copenhagen, May 5, 1813. He studied at the university of that town, and became a theologian, but was never ordained. He left some thirty books, and many manuscript writings; but his most noteworthy book is "Enten—Ellor," ("Either—Or,") a philosophical defence of Christianity. Died at Copenhagen, November 11, 1855. His "Life," by G. Brandes, (1877,) is a very brilliant and able work.

Kierman, keer'mån, (GUSTAF,) a Swedish patriot, born in 1702. He was elected seven times a member of the Diet. Died in 1766.

Kiernander or **Kjernander,** kyĕr'nån'dẹr, (JOHAN ZECHARIAS,) a missionary, born in Sweden in 1711, was sent to India by the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Died at Calcutta in 1799.

Kieser, kee'zẹr, (DIETRICH GEORG,) a German naturalist and medical writer, born at Harburg, in Hanover, in 1779; died in 1862.

Kiesewetter, kee'zẹh-vĕt'tẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a learned German writer, born at Oberweissbach in 1666. He wrote, in Latin, many works. Died in 1744.

Kiesewetter, (RAFAEL GEORG,) a German writer on music, born in Moravia in 1773. Among his productions are treatises "On the Music of the Modern Greeks" and "On the Music of the Arabians." He was an uncle of Ambros, the historian of music. His musical compositions are very numerous. Died in 1850.

Kiesling, kees'ling, (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Erfurt in 1706; died in 1778

Kiesling, (LEOPOLD,) an eminent German sculptor, born at Schöneben, in Austria, in 1770. He worked in Vienna, and became sculptor to the court. Among his works are a bust of the Archduke Charles, and the monument of Von Hammer-Purgstall. Died in 1827.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Kif'fin or **Kif'fẹn,** (WILLIAM,) an English merchant and preacher, born in 1616. He amassed a large fortune by trade, and afterwards became a dissenting minister. Died in 1701.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii. chap. vii.

Kik'kẹrt, (ANTOON,) a Dutch admiral, born at Vlieland in 1762; died about 1835.

Kilbourne, kil'burn, (JAMES,) an American pioneer, born in New Britain, Connecticut, in 1770. He organized about 1802 the Scioto Company which settled in Ohio, and was a member of Congress from 1813 to 1817. He was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Died at Worthington, Ohio, April 9, 1850.

Kilbye, kil'be, ? (RICHARD,) an English divine, born at Ratcliffe, in Leicestershire, about 1550. He was professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and one of the translators of the Bible. Died in 1620.

Kilbye, (RICHARD,) an English minister, author of "The Burden of a Loaded Conscience." Died in 1617.

Kil-dāre', (THOMAS FITZGERALD,) EARL OF, an Irish nobleman, born about 1514, was a son of Gerald, Earl of Kildare. He rebelled against the King of England in 1534, and was taken prisoner, sent to England, and executed at Tyburn in 1537.

Kilian, kee'le-ån' or kil'e-an, (BARTOLOMÄUS,) a skilful engraver, born in Augsburg in 1630, was the son and pupil of Wolfgang, noticed below. Died in 1696.

Kilian, kee'le-ån, or **van Kiel,** (vån keel,) (CORNELIS,) a learned author, born in Brabant. Among his works are an "Etymology of the Teutonic Languages, or a Teutonic-and-Latin Dictionary," and several pieces of Latin poetry. Died in 1607.

Kilian, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) an engraver, born at Augsburg in 1709, was a brother of Philipp Andreas, noticed below. Died in 1781.

Kilian, (LUCAS,) one of the most distinguished of German engravers, born at Augsburg in 1579. He engraved with uncommon ease and rapidity. Among his best works are "The Resurrection," by Paul Veronese, and "Christ after Death," by Michael Angelo. Died in 1637.

Kilian, (PHILIPP ANDREAS,) an eminent engraver, was born in Augsburg in 1714. Augustus III., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, appointed him his court engraver, and Kilian executed several designs at Dresden, though he continued to spend most of his time at Augsburg. Among his works are the "Adoration of the Kings," by Paul Veronese, and portraits of Francis I. and Maria Theresa. Died in 1759.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Kilian, (WOLFGANG,) brother of Lucas, noticed above, was born in 1581. He studied engraving at Augsburg and Venice. The most important of his numerous works is the "Celebration of the Westphalian Peace in Augsburg in 1649," which contains about fifty portraits. Died in 1662.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Kilij- (or **Kilidj-**) **Arslân,** kil'lij ar'slån', written also **Kelij-Arslân, I.,** Sultan of Iconium, began to reign in 1092. He was defeated by the crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon at Nicæa in 1097. In 1101 he gained a complete victory over a large army of crusaders. Having revolted against the Sultan of Persia, he was killed in battle in 1107.

See ABOOLFEDA, "Annales."

Kilij- (or **Kilidj-**) **Arslân II.,** surnamed AZZ-ED DEEN or AZZEDDYN, åz'ed-deen', ("Splendour of the Faith,") Sultan of Anatolia, commenced his reign at Iconium in 1155 A.D. He carried on long and doubtful wars against the Greek empire, but finally succeeded in annexing several provinces to his dominions. He was distinguished for his skill, energy, and generosity. Died in 1192.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire des Croisades."

Kil'll-grew, (ANNE,) an English lady, to whom Dryden has addressed his most beautiful elegy, was celebrated for her virtues and accomplishments. She was the daughter of Dr. Henry Killigrew, and was born in 1660. She excelled both as a poetess and as an artist. A volume of her poems was published shortly after her death, which occurred in 1685. She executed portraits of James II. and his queen, and several historical paintings.

Killigrew, (CATHERINE,) the wife of Sir Henry Killigrew, was born about 1530. She was distinguished for her poetical effusions and for her knowledge of the classical and Oriental languages. She was a daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, and a sister of Lord Bacon's mother. Died in 1600.

Killigrew, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, born in Middlesex in 1611, was a page to Charles I. After the commencement of the rebellion he accompanied Charles II. on the continent, and married one of the queen's maids of honour. Upon the restoration he was made groom of the bed-chamber, and, on account of his wit and oddities, became a highly-privileged person at court He wrote several plays. Died in 1682.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Killigrew, (Sir WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1605. For his faithful adherence to Charles I. he was knighted at the restoration, and was soon after appointed vice-chamberlain. He wrote several plays, and two works entitled "Midnight and Daily Thoughts" and "Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court." Died in 1693.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Kilmaine, kil-mān', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a general, born in Dublin in 1754, entered the French army, and served with distinction under Bonaparte in Italy. Died in 1799.

Kilmarnock, EARL OF. See BOYD, (WILLIAM.)

Kil-pat'rick, (JUDSON,) an American general, born in New Jersey in 1836, graduated at West Point in April, 1861. He served as captain at the battle of Big Bethel, and in the autumn of 1861 became a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. In 1862 he took part in various operations of the army of the Potomac. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1863, after which he was employed in a raid to Richmond for the release of Federal prisoners. He commanded the cavalry of Sherman's army in its march from Atlanta to Savannah, November–December, 1864. He was minister to Chili from 1865 to 1870, was reappointed in 1881, and died there December 4 of the same year.

Kilwardeby, kil-wärd'be, (ROBERT,) an English prelate, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1272, and cardinal in 1277. Died in 1279.

Kim'ball, (HARRIET MCEWEN,) an American poetess, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She has published "Hymns," (1867,) "Swallow Flights of Song," (1874,) and "The Blessed Company of all Faithful People," (1879.)

Kimball, (RICHARD BURLEIGH,) an American writer and lawyer, born at New Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1818. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and subsequently travelled in Europe. Among his principal works are "Reminiscences of an Old Man," "Cuba and the Cubans," (1850,) and "Romance of Student-Life Abroad," (1853.) Died December 28, 1892.

Kim'ber-ley, (JOHN WODEHOUSE,) EARL OF, an English statesman, born in 1826, graduated at Oxford in 1847. He was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs from 1852 to 1856, was sent as ambassador to Saint Petersburg in the latter year, and returned in 1858. He was again appointed under-secretary for foreign affairs in June, 1859, resigned in August, 1861, and was lord lieutenant of Ireland from October, 1864, to July, 1866. In 1866 he was raised to the peerage, and in 1868 he was appointed lord privy seal. He was colonial secretary in 1870–74 and 1880–82, secretary for India 1882–86 and 1892–94, lord president of the council 1892–94, foreign secretary till 1895, and leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons 1897. Died in 1902.

Kimchi, kim'kee, or **Kimhi, kim'hee,** (DAVID,) an eminent Jewish rabbi, sometimes called **Redak,** born at Narbonne, France, about 1158. His Gentile family name was PETIT. He is regarded by his nation as the greatest Hebrew grammarian. In 1232, on account of his influence and vast erudition, he was appointed by the French and Spanish Jews to decide in a controversy which then existed between them in regard to the doctrines of Maimonides. His principal works are a Hebrew Grammar, a "Dictionary of Hebrew Roots," and commentaries on nearly all the books of the Old Testament. Died about 1235.

Kinaston. See KYNASTON.

Kind, kĭnt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur* and poet, born at Leipsic in 1768. He wrote novels, dramas, and poems. His most famous production is the opera "Der Freischütz," set to music by Weber. Died at Dresden in 1843.

Kind, (KARL THEODOR,) a German writer, distinguished for his knowledge of the modern Greek language and literature, was born at Leipsic in 1799. He published "Modern Greek Popular Songs in the Original and with a German Translation," etc. Died December 7, 1868.

King, (CHARLES,) an American journalist, son of Rufus King, noticed below, was born in New York in 1789. He became in 1823 associate editor of the "New York American," a literary and political journal of a conservative character. He was subsequently one of the editors of the "Courier and Enquirer," in New York, and in 1849 was chosen president of Columbia College. Died near Rome in 1867.

King, (CHARLES,) an American soldier and author, born at Albany, New York, in 1844. He graduated at West Point in 1866, was promoted captain in 1879, colonel in 1890, adjutant-general in 1895, and brigadier-general in 1898, serving in the Philippines under General Merritt. He published numerous military novels and other works.

King, (CLARENCE,) an American geologist, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1842. He was on the California geological survey 1863–66, and determined the age of the gold-bearing strata, commanded the geological survey of the 40th parallel 1867–72, was director of the United States geological survey 1878–81, and was afterwards engaged in special investigations. He published "Systematic Geology," "Mountaineering in Sierra Nevada," etc. Died Dec. 24, 1901.

King, (EDWARD,) a learned English antiquary and lawyer, born in Norfolk in 1735. In 1767 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote, besides other works, "Observations on Ancient Castles," and a treatise on English architecture previous to the Norman conquest. Died in 1807.

King, (EDWARD,) an American author, born at Middlefield, Massachusetts, in 1848. He became a journalist, and in 1875 published "The Great South," the result of a long journey in the Southern States. From 1875 till 1888 he lived in Europe as a correspondent. He published "The Gentle Savage," (1883,) "Europe in Storm and Calm," (1885,) "A Venetian Lover," (1887,) "Joseph Zalmonah," (1893,) etc. Died March 28, 1896.

King, (GRACE ELIZABETH,) an American author, born in Louisiana in 1859. She published several volumes of fiction, "De Soto and his Men in the Land of Florida," etc.

King, (GREGORY,) an English engraver and writer on heraldry, born at Lichfield about 1648; died in 1712.

King, (HARRIET E. HAMILTON,) an English poetess, born in 1840, daughter of Admiral Hamilton, and niece of the Duke of Abercorn. In 1863 she married Henry S. King, a publisher. Among her books of poetry are "Aspromonte," (1869,) "The Disciples," (1873,) and "A Book of Dreams," (1883.)

King, (Dr. HENRY,) an English divine and poet, born in 1591, became Bishop of Chichester. He wrote "A Poetical Version of the Psalms," "Poems, Elegies, Para

doxes, and Sonnets," (1659,) and various sermons and religious treatises. Died in 1669.

King, (HORATIO,) an American post-office official, was born at Paris, Maine, in 1811. He became a newspaper editor, and in 1839 entered the post-office department as a clerk. He was made first assistant postmaster-general in 1854, and in 1861 was postmaster-general for a short period. He afterwards engaged in legal practice. He published "Sketches of Travel," (1878,) etc. Died May 20, 1897.

King, (JOHN,) an English theologian, born in the county of Bucks about 1559, was the father of Henry, noticed above. He became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and was an eloquent preacher. In 1611 he was appointed Bishop of London. Died in 1621.

King, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Cornwall in 1652. He preached for some time at Chelsea, and became prebendary of York in 1731. Died in 1732.

His son JOHN, born in 1696, was a physician, and published an edition of the "Orestes," "Hecuba," and "Phœnissæ" of Euripides, (1726.) Died in 1728.

King, (JOHN CROOKSHANKS,) born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1806, emigrated in 1829 to America, where he soon became distinguished as a sculptor. Among his principal works are busts of John Q. Adams, Daniel Webster, and other eminent Americans. Died in 1882.

King, (LEONARD WILLIAM,) archæologist, born at London, England, in 1869. Engaged in Oriental study, conducted excavations at Kayunjik for the British Museum, and collected rock-inscriptions in Assyria, Persia and Kurdistan. He has written largely on Babylonian and Assyrian subjects, "Studies in Eastern History," etc.

King, (MATTHEW PETER,) an English musician and composer, born in 1773. He composed the music for various dramatic pieces, and also produced songs, glees, etc. Died in 1823.

King, (MITCHELL,) LL.D., a distinguished jurist and scholar, born in Scotland in 1783. He removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he devoted himself to the study of law. He was one of the founders of the Philosophical Society at Charleston, and was appointed in 1819 judge of the city court.

King, (PETER,) LORD, an eminent lawyer and high chancellor of England, born at Exeter in 1669, was the son of a grocer. His talents and application attracted the attention of his maternal uncle, the celebrated John Locke, through whose influence he was sent to the University of Leyden. After his return to England he studied law, gained admission to the bar, and rapidly rose in his profession. He was elected about 1700 a member of Parliament for Beer-Alston, which seat he retained for several years. In 1708 he was appointed recorder of London, and was knighted. Notwithstanding the arduous duties of his profession, King found time to write two able theological works, which alone would have made him celebrated. They are an "Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church," (1691,) (in which he favoured the rights of the Protestant dissenters,) and the "History of the Apostles' Creed, with Critical Observations on its Several Articles," (1702.) In 1714 Sir Peter King was created chief justice of the common pleas, and in 1725 was made lord chancellor, and raised to the peerage, as Baron King of Ockham. He was attached to the Whig party. He resigned the seals in 1733, on account of ill health. Died in 1734.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" "Selection from the Speeches and Writings of Lord King;" Foss, "The Judges of England."

King, (PETER,) LORD, an English statesman, born in 1775, was a great-grandson of the preceding. He entered the House of Lords about 1796, and became a political and personal friend of Charles James Fox. He published a "Life of John Locke," (1829.) He died in 1833, leaving a son WILLIAM, Earl of Lovelace, who married Lord Byron's daughter Ada.

King, (PETER JOHN LOCKE,) an English legislator, a son of the preceding, was born at Ockham, Surrey, in 1811. He was elected to Parliament in 1847, and obtained the repeal of one hundred and twenty sleeping statutes in 1856. Died November 12, 1885.

King, (PHILIP PARKER,) an English navigator, born in the island of Norfolk in 1793. He commanded an expedition sent in 1826 to explore and survey the coasts of South America. The results were published in a "Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H.M.S. Adventure and Beagle, between the Years 1826 and 1836," (1839.) Died in 1855.

King, (PRESTON,) an American statesman, born in Ogdensburg, New York, in 1806. He embraced the profession of law, and was a representative in Congress from 1843 to 1847, and again from 1849 to 1853. He was transferred to the United States Senate in 1853, took an active part in the senatorial debates, and, during the disunion movement of 1860–61, advocated a firm adherence to the principles of the Republican party. He was appointed collector of the port of New York about 1864. Died at New York in November, 1865.

King, (RICHARD,) an English divine and polemical writer, born in Bristol about 1750. Among his principal works are "Letters from Abraham Plymley to his Brother Peter on the Catholic Question," and a "Treatise on the Inspiration of the Scriptures." Died in 1810.

King, (Sir RICHARD,) an English admiral, born in Dorsetshire in 1771. He rendered important services at the battle of Trafalgar, where he fought as captain. (1805.) He became a vice-admiral in 1821. Died in 1834.

King, (RUFUS,) an American statesman, born in Scarborough, Maine, in 1755, graduated at Harvard in 1777. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1780, and became an eloquent pleader. In 1784 he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, in which he offered in 1785 a resolution "That there be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States described in the resolution of Congress of April, 1784," *i.e.* the Northwest Territory. He married Mary Alsop, of New York City, in 1786. He took a prominent part in the Convention which in 1787 formed the Constitution of the United States, and became a leader of the Federal party. Having fixed his residence in the city of New York in 1788, he was elected a Senator of the United States in 1789. He advocated Jay's treaty in several eloquent speeches, was re-elected to the national Senate in 1795, and was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Great Britain in 1796. He performed the duties of this position with much ability for eight years, and retired to private life in 1804. In 1813 he was elected a United States Senator by a legislature of adverse politics. Having been again elected in 1819 or 1820, he continued in that body until 1825, and made an able speech against the extension of slavery on the occasion of the admission of Missouri. He was appointed minister to England in 1825, returned about a year later, and died in April, 1827.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

King, (RUFUS,) an American general, a son of Charles King, noticed above, was born in the city of New York in 1814. He graduated at West Point in 1833, and was employed as an engineer for several years. About 1838 he became adjutant-general of New York. He afterwards edited a paper at Milwaukee. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and commanded a division under Generals McDowell and Pope in the summer of 1862. He was minister at Rome from October, 1863, to July, 1867. Died October 13, 1876.

King, (SUSAN PETIGRU,) an American writer, daughter of James L. Petigru, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1824. She published "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," "Sylvia's World," and other tales. Her second husband was a Mr. Bowen. She died in 1875.

King, (THOMAS,) an actor and dramatist, born in London in 1730. Among his productions are "Love at First Sight," "A Peep behind the Curtain, or the New Rehearsal," and "Wit's Last Stake." Died in 1805.

King, (T. BUTLER,) an American politician, born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1804. He studied law, and removed to Georgia about 1824. He was elected a member of Congress in 1839, 1841, and 1845, and became a secessionist in 1861. Died in 1864.

King, (THOMAS STARR,) an American Unitarian divine, born in New York in 1824. He became in 1848 pastor of the church in Hollis Street, Boston, and in 1860 sailed for San Francisco, where he assumed charge of the Unitarian church in that city. He had a high reputation as a lecturer, and published, among other works, "The White Hills: their Legends, Landscapes, and Poetry," (1859.) Died in 1864.

See "A Tribute to Thomas Starr King," by R. FROTHINGHAM.

King, (WILLIAM,) a Protestant prelate, was born in Antrim, Ireland, in 1650. He opposed the Catholics under James II., and favoured the Revolution. In 1703 he was created Archbishop of Dublin. He wrote "The Inventions of Men in the Worship of God," (1694,) intended to reconcile the Irish Presbyterians to the Episcopal ceremonies, and a treatise, in Latin, on "The Origin of Evil," ("De Origine Mali," 1702,) which was attacked by Bayle and Leibnitz. Died in 1729.

King, (WILLIAM,) a learned and satirical writer, born in London in 1663. About 1702 he was appointed in Ireland to the offices of judge of the admiralty, keeper of the records, and commissioner of prizes. Among his works are "Animadversions upon the Pretended Account of Denmark," (1694,) in answer to a work by Lord Molesworth, "The Transactioneer," a satire on the Royal Society, (1700,) and "Original Works in Prose and Verse," (3 vols., 1776.) A Memoir of his life is prefixed to the last. Died in 1712.

King, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born near London in 1685. Among his works are several Latin tracts on various subjects, and his autobiography, entitled "Political and Literary Anecdotes," (1819,) containing an interesting account of a number of his contemporaries. He was principal of Saint Mary's Hall, Oxford. Died in 1763.

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1819; "Monthly Review" for February, 1819.

King, (WILLIAM,) born at Scarborough, Maine, in 1768, was president of the convention which framed the Constitution of his native State. He was afterwards elected first Governor of Maine. Died in 1852.

King, (WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE,) Canadian statesman, was born at Berlin, (now Kitchener,) Ontario, in 1874. He was Deputy Minister of Labour 1900; Minister of Labour 1909; and Prime Minister 1921–26, and again in Sept., 1926.

King, (WILLIAM RUFUS,) an American statesman of the Democratic party, born in Sampson county, North Carolina, in 1786. In 1810 he was elected to Congress. He was United States Senator from Alabama from 1819 to 1840, being re-elected four times. He supported General Jackson in the Presidential campaigns of 1824, 1828, and 1832, and was appointed minister to France by President Tyler in 1844. He was elected president of the Senate in 1850, and in 1852 Vice-President of the United States. Died in 1853.

King'lake, (ALEXANDER WILLIAM,) an English author and barrister, born at Taunton in 1809, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1837, after which he made a tour in the Levant, and published a book of travel called "Eothen," (1844,) which was highly successful. He accompanied the British army to the Crimea in 1854, and wrote a "History of the Crimean War." In 1857 he was elected to Parliament. Died January 2, 1891.

See "Quarterly Review" for December, 1844, and April, 1863; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1863, and January, 1869; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1863; "North British Review" for May, 1863.

Kinglake, (JOHN ALEXANDER,) an English Liberal, born in Taunton in 1805, a cousin of A. W. Kinglake. In his times he was considered an extreme Radical. Died in London, July 11, 1870.

Kinglake, (ROBERT ARTHUR,) an English reformer and philanthropist, a brother of the historian A. W. Kinglake. He was born at Taunton in 1813. His attention has mainly been given to the improvement of the condition of labouring people. He established a "Court of Reconciliation," by which suits at law are avoided and difficulties settled without cost. Mr. Kinglake is also the author of several works of merit.

Kingo, king'o, (THOMAS,) a Danish poet and prelate, born at Slangerup in 1634, became Bishop of Fünen. His sacred poems were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, and he has been compared by English readers to Dr. Watts. Died in 1723.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Kingsborough, kingz'bŭr'ẹh, (EDWARD KING,) VISCOUNT, an English antiquary, born in 1795, was a son of the Earl of Kingston. He published "Antiquities of Mexico, comprising Fac-Similes of Ancient Mexican Paintings," etc., (9 vols., 1830 *et seq.*) Died in 1837.

Kingsley, (CALVIN,) D.D., an American Methodist clergyman, born in Oneida county, New York, in 1812, became editor of the "Western Christian Advocate" in 1856. He was elected a bishop in 1864. Having made a tour round the world, he died on his return, at Jerusalem, in 1870.

Kingsley, (Rev. CHARLES,) a popular English writer, born at Holne Vicarage, in Devonshire, in June, 1819. He was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church in 1843, and became rector of Eversley, Hampshire, in 1844. About this date he married Miss Grenfell, whose sister is the wife of Froude the historian. He published in 1848 a dramatic poem called "The Saint's Tragedy." He united with his friend the Rev. J. F. D. Maurice in efforts to improve the condition of the working-men by the formation of co-operative associations. His interest in the sufferings and trials of the working-classes in large towns was manifested in his novel of "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," (1850,) which attracted much attention, and in "Yeast, a Problem," (1851,) he showed a similar interest in the labor question. His romance of "Hypatia" (1853) is regarded as one of his most powerful works, and among his others the best-known are "Alexandria and her Schools," "Sermons for the Times," (1854,) "Westward Ho!" a novel, (1855,) "Glaucus; or, The Wonders of the Shore," "The Heroes, or Greek Fairy Tales," "Two Years Ago," a novel, (1856,) "The Water-Babies, a Fairy Tale for a Land-Baby," (1863,) and "Plays and Puritans," (1873.) Died Jan. 23, 1875.

Kingsley, (HENRY,) an English author, brother of Charles Kingsley, was born at Holne, in Devon, in 1830, and was educated in Oriel College, Oxford, living, for several years after, in Australia. He published "Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn," "Ravenshoe," "The Grange Garden," and many other stories. D. May 24, 1876.

Kingsley, (JAMES LUCE,) LL.D., born in Windham, Connecticut, in 1778, graduated at Yale College in 1799, and in 1805 became professor of Hebrew, Latin, and Greek in that institution. He wrote the "Life of Ezra Stiles" in Sparks's "American Biography," and published several educational works. Died in 1852.

Kingsmill, (ANDREW,) an English Puritan minister, born at Sidmonton in 1538. He preached at Oxford and at Geneva, and published several religious works. Died at Lausanne in 1569.

King'ston, (CHARLES CAMERON,) statesman, born in Adelaide, South Australia, in 1850. Was long a member of the Assembly and the Commonwealth House, premier of South Australia 1893–99, three times attorney general, and minister of trade and commerce 1901–03. He held liberal views. Died in 1908.

Kings'ton, (ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH,) DUCHESS OF, an English beauty, born in 1720. She was privately married to Harvey, who became Earl of Bristol, and from whom she was soon separated. In 1769 she was again married to the Duke of Kingston. She was tried on a charge of bigamy, and convicted. Died in 1788.

Kingston, (WILLIAM HENRY GILES,) an English writer of fiction, chiefly for juvenile readers, was born in London, February 28, 1814, and spent most of his youth in Portugal. Among his numerous works are "The Circassian Chief," (1844,) "The Prime Minister," (1845,) "Lusitanian Sketches," "Peter the Whaler," (1851,) "Western Wanderings," (1856,) "The Three Midshipmen," "The Three Lieutenants," "The Three Commanders," "The Three Admirals," etc., his boys' books alone numbering over one hundred and thirty. Died at Willesden, August 5, 1880.

Kinkel, kink'ẹl, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German patriot, poet, and writer upon art, born at Oberkassel in 1815. He published in 1846 a "History of the Plastic Art among Christian Nations," and a poem entitled "Otto the Archer." In 1848 he established a journal called "Spartacus," in which he was a zealous advocate of democratic principles. Having taken part in the storming of the arsenal at Siegburg, and the insurrection of the Palatinate, he was in June, 1849, taken by the Prussians and imprisoned at Spandau. In November, 1850, assisted by his friend Carl Schurz, he made his escape to England. Died November 13, 1882.

Kinloch, kin'lok, (WILLIAM **Penney**,) LORD, a Scottish judge, born at Glasgow, August 8, 1801, graduated at the University of Glasgow, and in 1858 was made a judge. Died October 30, 1872. He published several volumes of verse, mostly of a devotional character.

Kin'ney, (COATES,) an American poet, born at Crooked Lane, near Penn Yan, New York, in 1826. He went West when a boy, and has been successively school-teacher, journalist, and lawyer. He published "Keeuka, and other Poems," in 1854. His short lyric called "Rain on the Roof" was very popular. D. 1904.

Kinsbergen, van, vän kins'bĕr'hĕn, (JAN HENDRIK,) a Dutch admiral, born at Doesburg in 1735. In 1767 he entered the Russian service under Catherine II., and soon after gained a brilliant victory over the Turks. In 1781 he assisted in the famous battle of Doggersbank, fought between the Dutch and English. He was created Count of Doggersbank by Louis, King of Holland. Died in 1820.

Kinsky, kin'skee, (FERDINAND JOHANN NEPOMU JOSEPH,) PRINCE, an Austrian musician, known as a friend and patron of Beethoven. Died November 2, 1812.

Kinsky, kin'skee, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born at Prague in 1739, served with distinction against the French in 1793–96. Died in 1805.

Kinson, kin'son, or **Kinsoen**, kin'soon, (FRANS,) a skilful Flemish portrait-painter, born at Bruges in 1774 or 1770, worked in Paris and Brussels. Died in 1839.

Kip, (WILLIAM INGRAHAM,) D.D., an American prelate, born in New York in 1811. He graduated in 1831 at Yale College, and was consecrated in 1853 missionary-bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in California. He published "Early Conflicts of Christianity," "The Double Witness," "The Catacombs of Rome," "Domestic and Religious Life in Italy," etc. Died April 7, 1893.

Kip'ling, (RUDYARD,) an English author, born at Bombay, India, in 1865. He was educated in England, but returned to India in 1880, where he became engaged as an editor on the "Civil and Military Gazette" 1882–89. His journalistic contributions in verse and prose were published as "Departmental Ditties," (1886,) "Plain Tales from the Hills," (1888,) and "Soldiers Three," (1889,) these displaying a skill in character-drawing and an original and graphic style which gave his works wide-spread popularity. Subsequently he resided in England and the United States, publishing various works, the most notable being "Barrack-Room Ballads," (1892,) "The Jungle Book," (1894,) "Captains Courageous," (1897,) "The Day's Work," (1898,) "Recessional," a poem of striking character, "Kim," (1901,) "The Five Nations," (1903,) "Puck of Pook's Hill," (1906,) "Rewards and Fairies," (1910,) "The Irish Guards in the Great War" (1923,) etc.

Kipling, (THOMAS,) D.D., professor of theology at Cambridge, and Dean of Peterborough, born in England about 1755. He wrote "The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic," and various other works. Died in 1821.

Kipping, kip'ping, [Lat. KIPPIN'GIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a German philologist, born near Rostock about 1623, was the author of numerous works on philology, history and antiquities. Died in 1678.

Kip'pis, (ANDREW,) an English dissenting minister and eminent biographer, born at Nottingham in 1725. He preached for some years in London, whither he removed in 1753, and was appointed teacher in Coward's Academy for the education of dissenting ministers, in 1763. About 1780 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. His most important work is a new and enlarged edition of the "Biographia Britannica," of which he published 5 vols. in 1778–79. This work is highly esteemed, but was left unfinished, terminating at the letter F. He wrote a "Life of Captain Cook," (1788.) Died in 1795.

Kiralfy, (IMRE,) an Hungarian composer, born at Budapest in 1845. He began the composition of music at the age of twelve, and was a manager of spectacular exhibitions in the United States 1869–74; afterwards in Europe. He produced "Our Naval Victories" in New York in 1898, etc. Died 1919.

Kir'by, (JOHN JOSHUA,) F.R.S., an English artist and antiquary, born in Suffolk in 1716. He published "The Perspective of Architecture," (1761,) and "A Map of Suffolk." Died in 1774.

Kirby, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an eminent English entomologist, born in Suffolk in 1759, was a nephew of the preceding. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and became curate of Barham. He studied various branches of natural history, and was one of the first members of the Linnæan Society, to which he contributed several papers. He acquired a European reputation by his work on English Bees, "Monographia Apium Angliæ," (2 vols., 1802.) In conjunction with Mr. Spence, he published an excellent "Introduction to Entomology," (4 vols., 1815–26.) He also wrote the Bridgewater Treatise entitled "The Habits and Instincts of Animals." Died in 1850.

Kirby, (WILLIAM FORSELL,) entomologist, born at Leicester, England, in 1844. Became an assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum, retiring in 1909. He has written largely on butterflies, moths, and other insects, also "Mammals of the World," "New Arabian Nights," etc.

Kirch, kĕĕrk, (CHRISTFRIED,) a distinguished astronomer and writer, born at Guben in 1694. He was a member of the Academies of Science at Paris and Saint Petersburg, and director of the Observatory in Berlin. Died in 1740.

Kirch, (GOTTFRIED,) father of the preceding, was born in Lower Lusatia in 1639. He was appointed director of the Observatory and royal astronomer at Berlin. He wrote "Observations upon the Comet that appeared in Italy in 1676," (1677,) "Astronomical Tables," and "Christian, Jewish, and Turkish Calendar to the Year 1685." Died in 1710.

Kirch, (MARIE MARGARETHE WINCKELMANN,) an astronomer, wife of the preceding, was born in Upper Lusatia in 1670. She assisted her husband in his astronomical labours, and published almanacs. Died in 1720.

Kirchbach, von, fon kĕĕrk'bâk, (HUGO EWALD,) a German general, born May 23, 1809. He entered the Prussian army in 1826, was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian war of 1866, and a corps-commander and full general in the French war of 1870–71.

Kir'cher, [Ger. pron. kĕĕr'kẹr; Lat. KIRCHE'RUS,] (ATHANASIUS,) a learned German Jesuit, distinguished for his talents and versatility, was born near Fulda in 1601. Having studied at Avignon, he was invited to Rome by the pope to fill the chair of mathematics in the Roman College. He wrote numerous treatises on philology, hieroglyphics, and antiquities, which display profound learning, but are deficient in sound criticism, and many of them are rather interesting than reliable. Among these may be named "Œdipus Egyptiacus," (3 vols., 1652–55,) being an explanation of hieroglyphics. Also published valuable scientific treatises; and to him is generally ascribed the invention of the magic-lantern. D. 1680.

Kircher, (CONRAD,) a German philologist and writer, born in Augsburg. His chief work is a Greek and Hebrew Concordance of the Old Testament, (1607.) Died after 1620.

Kirchhoff, kĕĕrk'hof, (GUSTAV ROBERT,) a German astronomer, born at Königsberg, March 12, 1824. He held professorships of physics at Breslau, Heidelberg, and Berlin, and became distinguished for his observations and discoveries with the spectroscope. He published "Researches on the Solar Spectrum." Died in 1887.

Kirchmaier or **Kirchmayer,** kĕĕrk'mī'ẹr, (GEORG KASPAR,) a German chemist and scholar, born in Franconia in 1635. He wrote commentaries on several classic authors. The discovery of the art of etching on glass with fluoric acid is attributed to him. Died in 1700.

See JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kirchmaier, (THOMAS,) a Lutheran minister, born in Bavaria about 1511. He took the Greek name of Nao Georgos. He is the author of numerous Latin poems and theological and polemical works, mostly written in the Latin language. He preached at Stuttgart, Esslingen, and Wisloch. Died in 1563.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" SAX, "Onomasticon."

Kirchman, kĕĕrk'mån, a Russian electrician, of German extraction, was professor of philosophy at Saint Petersburg. He was killed by the electric fluid, in the act of attracting it from the clouds, in 1753.

Kirchmann, kĕĕrk'mån, (JOHANN,) a German author and scholar, born at Lubeck in 1575, became in 1603 professor of poetry at Rostock. He wrote a "Dissertation on the Funeral Ceremonies used among the Romans," (1605,) and "De Annulis," a treatise on ancient rings. Died in 1643.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Kirchmann, von, fon kĕĕrk'mån, (JULIUS,) a German philosopher and jurist, born at Schafstedt, near Merseburg, in 1802. He was educated at Leipsic and Halle, and became prominent as a Liberal Prussian legislator, but in 1866 was deprived of his right to act as a legal counsellor. Besides important legal works, ("Prussian Code of Civil Procedure," "Penal Code for North Germany," "Penal Code for the Empire," etc.,) he published "Philosophy of Science," "On Immortality," "Æsthetics based on Realism," "Catechism of Philosophy," etc. Though opposed to idealism, his system is considered incompatible with absolute materialism. Died in 1884.

Kirchner, kĕĕrk'nẹr, (THEODOR,) a German musical composer, born at Neukirchen, in Saxony, in 1824. His "genre pieces" for the piano-forte, in which the influence of Schumann is manifest, are his best performances.

Kirgener, kẹrzh'nair', (JOSEPH,) a French general, born in Paris in 1766, was killed at Markersdorf in 1813.

Kirk, (EDWARD N.,) an American general, born in Ohio. He was a citizen of Illinois when the civil war began. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and was wounded at the battle of Stone River. Died July 29, 1863.

Kirk, (EDWARD NORRIS,) D.D., an American Congregationalist divine, was born in New York in 1802. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, and became in 1828 pastor of a church at Albany. He was afterwards appointed secretary of the Foreign Evangelical Society, and in 1842 settled as pastor of the Mount Vernon Church, Boston. Died March 27, 1874.

Kirk, (ELLEN W.,) an American novelist, second wife of J. F. Kirk, was born in 1842. She was a daughter of Jesse Olney. Among her writings are "Love in Idleness," "A Lesson in Love," "Through Winding Ways," "A Midsummer Madness," etc.

Kirk, (JOHN FOSTER,) an American historian, born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1824. His education was obtained in Nova Scotia. He was secretary and assistant to the historian Prescott from 1847 to 1859. His principal work is the "History of Charles the Bold," (3 vols., 1863–68.) He also edited a new edition of Prescott's works, with notes, and later a "Supplement to Allibone's Dictionary of Authors," (2 vols., 1891,) for the period 1850 to 1890. He edited "Lippincott's Magazine" 1871–86, was lecturer on history at the University of Pennsylvania 1885–88, and subsequently engaged in literary work. Died September 21, 1904.

Kirkaldy, kẹr-kau'de, (Sir WILLIAM,) of Grange, one of the earliest Protestants of Scotland, was the son of Sir James Kirkaldy, high treasurer under the reign of James V. Sir William was implicated in the assassination of Cardinal Beaton, for which he was imprisoned. He finally escaped to France, where he was distinguished as one of the most valiant and chivalrous knights in the court and army of Henry II. After his return to Scotland, he became a leader of the Protestants. He fought bravely against the French, who had been sent over to assist the Catholics, and made Queen Mary prisoner. He vainly attempted to capture Bothwell, whom he pursued as far as the coast of Norway. About 1570 Kirkaldy espoused the cause of the queen, of whose party he became the leader. He refused to obey the mandates of the regent, and after several months of fighting, in which great ferocity was displayed on both sides, sustained a siege in Edinburgh Castle. He was, however, finally obliged by his soldiers to make an unconditional surrender. He, with several of his friends, was hung in August, 1573. John Knox, who had formerly been his intimate friend and fellow-sufferer in the Protestant cause, deeply deplored his change of principles and his untimely end.

See "Memoirs and Adventures of Sir Wm. Kirkaldy," Edinburgh, 1849; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" FROUDE, "History of England;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1849.

Kirk'bride, (THOMAS S.,) M.D., an American physician, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1809. Having graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, he became resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia, and in 1840 superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane. He published "Rules and Regulations for the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane," (1850,) "The Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane," (1854,) etc. He died December 17, 1883.

Kirke, kẹrk, (PERCY,) COLONEL, a British officer, notorious for cruelty, lived in the reigns of James II. and William III. His men were called "Kirke's Lambs."

See PEPYS, "Diary;" MACAULAY, "History of England."

Kirke White. See WHITE.

Kirk'land, (Mrs. CAROLINE MATILDA STANSBURY,) an American writer, born in the city of New York, was married about 1830 to Professor William Kirkland, of Hamilton College. After a residence of nearly three years in Michigan, she published, under the assumed name of "Mary Clavers," "A New Home—Who'll Follow?" (1839,) "Forest Life," (1842,) and "Western Clearings," (1846,) which soon obtained a wide popularity. Mrs. Kirkland's delineations of Western pioneer-life are among the most admirable of their kind, abounding in humourous incidents, shrewd sense, and picturesque descriptions. Died in 1864.

Kirkland, (JOHN THORNTON,) D.D., LL.D., an American scholar and divine, born at Little Falls, New York, in 1770. Having graduated at Harvard in 1789, he became pastor of the Congregational church in Summer Street, Boston. He was elected, in 1810, president of Harvard College. He wrote a "Life of Fisher Ames," and several other works. Died in 1840.

Kirkland, (JOSEPH,) an American author, born at Geneva, New York, in 1830, son of Caroline, above noticed. He took part in the war, engaged in legal practice in Chicago, and wrote a number of novels, of which the best known is "Zury: The Meanest Man in Spring County," (1887,) a striking study of pioneer-life in Illinois. Died April 29, 1894.

Kirk'man, (MARSHALL MONROE), an American railway expert, born in Illinois, July 10, 1842. He in early life became connected with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, of which road and certain of its subsidiary lines he has long been an officer. Among his works are "Railway Revenue," "The Officer's Hand-Book," "Baggage, Parcel, and Mail Traffic of Railroads," "Railway Expenditures," (2 vols.,) "Hand-Book of Railway Expenditures," "Railway Train and Station Service," "Track Accounts of Railroads," and various other technical works. Died 1921.

Kirk-pat'rick, (WILLIAM JAMES,) an Oriental scholar, born about 1760, was a member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and major-general in the English army at Bengal. He wrote a "Biography of the Persian Poets," "Description of the Kingdom of Nepaul," (1811,) and several other works. Died in 1812.

Kirk'wood, (DANIEL,) LL.D., an American astrono-

mer, born in Harford county, Maryland, September 27, 1814, was principal of the high school of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1843–48, professor of mathematics in Delaware College, 1851–56, in Indiana University, 1856–66, and again was called to that position in 1867. His principal works are "Meteoric Astronomy," (1867,) and "Comets and Meteors," (1873.) He made important discoveries in astronomical science. Died June 11, 1895.

Kirkwood, (SAMUEL J.,) an American Governor, born in Harford county, Maryland, December 20, 1813. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar in Ohio, and in 1856 he was elected a State Senator of Iowa. He was Governor of Iowa, 1860–63, and again in 1875, United States Senator, 1860–67, and 1876–81. He was Secretary of the Interior (1881) under Garfield. Died Sept. 1, 1894.

Kirnberger, kĕĕrn'bĕrg'ĕr, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German musician and writer on art, born in Thuringia in 1721; died in 1783.

Kirsten, kĕĕr'stĕn, or **Kirchstein,** kĕĕrk'stīn, (GEORG,) a physician and writer on surgery and anatomy, born at Stettin, in Pomerania, in 1613; died in 1660.

Kirsten, (MICHAEL,) a learned physician and scientific writer, born in Moravia in 1620; died in 1678.

Kirsten, [Lat. KIRSTE'NIUS,] (PETER,) a distinguished physician and Oriental scholar, born at Breslau in 1577. He studied at the most celebrated universities of Germany, and travelled extensively in Europe. He was subsequently invited to Sweden by Chancellor Oxenstiern, where he was appointed physician to Queen Christina and medical professor in the University of Upsal. He is said to have been master of twenty-six languages. He wrote, among other works, an "Arabic Grammar," (1608–10,) and "Notes on the Gospel of Saint Matthew, from the Collation of Arabic, Syriac, Egyptian, Greek, and Latin Texts," (1611.) Died at Upsal in 1640.

Kirstenius. See KIRSTEN, (PETER.)

Kirt'land, (WILLIAM A.,) an American naval officer, born in North Carolina in 1836. He entered the navy in 1850, served through the civil war, and was made captain in 1880, commodore in 1893, and rear-admiral in 1895. He retired July 3, 1898, and died August 12, 1898.

Kirwan, kẽr'wan, (RICHARD,) a distinguished chemist and geologist, born at Galway, in Ireland, about 1733, or, as others say, in 1750. He was elected president of the Royal Irish Academy, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and member of various scientific associations on the continent. He published "An Essay on the Constitution of Acids," (1787,) which was translated by Lavoisier and refuted by him, "Elements of Mineralogy," (1794,) an "Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Waters," "An Estimate of the Temperature of Different Latitudes," and other scientific works. Died in 1812.

Kis, kĭsh, (STEPHEN,) a Hungarian theologian, born at Szegedin in 1505, was a disciple of Luther. He preached at Temesvár, and published several works. Died in 1572.

Kischtasp. See GUSHTÂSP.

Kisfaludy, kĭsh'fŏh-loody, almost kish'fŏh-looj, (KÁROLY,) a celebrated dramatist, the founder of Hungarian comedy was born at Tete in March, 1790. On account of his fiery and turbulent disposition, he was placed in the Austrian army at an early age. He served as an officer in Italy in 1805 against Napoleon, and was afterwards taken prisoner by the French. Having been exchanged, he fought in Germany in 1809. He left the army in 1810, and fixed his residence at Vienna, where he gained a living as an artist. In 1819 he acquired a sudden celebrity by his play "The Tartar in Hungary." Soon after he produced "Ilka," a tragedy, "Stiber the Chieftain," and several other plays, all of which were received with the greatest applause. Among the most popular of his comedies are the "Student Matthias," of which the emperor Matthias Corvinus is the hero, "The Suitors," and "The Insurgents." Kisfaludy established an able and successful literary annual, entitled the "Aurora." Died in November, 1830.

Kisfaludy, (SÁNDOR,) an elder brother of the preceding, and one of the most eminent of the poets of Hungary, was born in the county of Szalad in 1772. He entered the army in 1793, and formed an attachment for the beautiful Rosalia Szegedy, who rejected him. He subsequently served against Napoleon in Italy, and was taken prisoner by the French. While a captive in the place where Petrarch had poured forth his immortal strains to Laura, the young Hungarian resolved to address the object of his love in a similar poem. In 1800 he regained the affections of the lady Rosalia, to whom he was married. He left the army and retired to his paternal estate. The same year the anonymous publication of his poem, under the title of "Himfy," produced a sensation among men of letters never equalled in Hungary. In 1807 he made himself known in publishing a poem entitled "Happy Love." He afterwards wrote several other poems and dramas, of which "John Huniades" and "Ladislaus the Rumanian" were greatly admired. Died in 1844. Three years later his complete works were published at Pesth, in 6 vols. Several extracts from "Himfy" have been translated into English.

See T. MUNDT, "Geschichte der Literatur der Gegenwart," Leipsic, 1853; also the article on the "Language and Literature of the Magyars" in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828.

Kiss, kis, (AUGUSTUS,) a distinguished Prussian sculptor, born at Pless, in Upper Silesia, in 1802. He studied under the celebrated Rauch. He was professor in the Academy of Fine Arts of Berlin. Among his most admirable works are an equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, and two colossal groups in bronze,—an "Amazon attacked by a Tiger," and "Saint George and the Dragon." Died in 1865.

Kitch'en-er, (HORATIO HERBERT,) EARL, an English soldier, born in 1850. Entered the army in 1871, was in civil life 1874–82, took part in the Nile expedition 1884–85, and commanded a brigade in the Suakim campaign of 1888. Was governor of Suakim 1886–88, adjutant-general of the Egyptian army 1888–92, and Sirdar of the Egyptian army in 1890. His defeat of the Khalifa at Omdurman in 1898 was rewarded with the title of Baron Kitchener. Served successively as chief of staff and commander-in-chief in the South African war, was given the rank of general and title of viscount, and was commander-in-chief in India from 1902 until 1909. In 1911 he became Agent and Consul General in Egypt. He was appointed Secretary of War Aug. 3, 1914, and was responsible for building up England's army in the early years of the World War. He was drowned when the cruiser "Hampshire," carrying him on a mission to Russia, struck a mine off the Orkney Islands, and sank, June 5, 1916.

Kitch'en-er, (WILLIAM,) an English physician and writer on gastronomy, born in London about 1775. He was the author of "The Cook's Oracle," "Observations on Vocal Music," etc.

Kit'chin, (GEORGE WILLIAM,) D.D., an English author, born at Naughton, in Suffolk, December 7, 1827. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1850, and remained connected with the university until 1883, when he became Dean of Winchester, and Dean of Durham in 1894. He issued editions of Bacon's works, and of the "Faërie Queene," and wrote a "History of France," (1873,) "Life of Pius II.," (1881,) etc.

Kite, (CHARLES,) an English physician and writer born at Gravesend about 1768; died in 1811.

Kit'to, (JOHN,) an English writer, distinguished as a biblical scholar, born at Plymouth in 1804. He suffered much privation and neglect in his childhood in consequence of the intemperance of his father. About the age of twelve he was rendered incurably deaf by a fall from the roof of a house. He became an inmate of the poor-house, where he manifested such an earnest desire to improve his mind that some persons procured for him admission to a college in Islington. As tutor to the children of Mr. Grove, he travelled in Russia, Armenia, and Persia in 1829–32. About 1833 he was engaged by Charles Knight to write for the "Penny Magazine." He edited "The Pictorial Bible" published by Charles Knight, (1838,) and produced numerous valuable and successful works, among which are "The Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," (4 vols., 1845–50,) "The Lost Senses—Deafness and Blindness," which contains an autobiography, and "Daily Bible Illustrations," (7 vols.,

1849–53.) He was married about 1833. He died at Cannstadt, Würtemberg, in 1854.

See J. E. RYLAND, "Memoirs of John Kitto," 1856; "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES; "North British Review" for February, 1847.

Kiyomori, a Japanese ruler, born about 1117, the first of the great shoguns, or military rulers. Succeeded his father as minister of justice for Japan in 1153, and soon after rose to supreme power, controlling the mikado, or emperor, and holding all civil authority. Head of the Taira family, he sought to exterminate the rival Minamoto family, but failed in this and died about 1188.

Kluperli. See KÖPRILI.

Kjöping or **Kjoeping**, chö'ping, (NIKOLAUS MATSON,) a Swedish traveller, born in 1630. In 1648 he sailed to the East Indies, and afterwards visited Persia, Farther India, Arabia, and Egypt. An account of his travels was published after his death. Died in 1667.

Klaczko, klätch'ko, (JULIAN,) a distinguished publicist, born at Wilna, in Russian Lithuania, November 6, 1828. He graduated in 1846 at Königsberg, after which time he lived in Germany, Italy, and Austria, but chiefly at Paris. Among his principal books are "Études de Diplomatie," (1866,) and "Les deux Chanceliers," which was translated into various languages. He also wrote "La Poésie polonaise," (1862.)

Klapka, klŏp'kŏh, (General GEORGE,) born at Temesvár, in Hungary, in 1820. He became a cadet in an artillery regiment about 1838, and lieutenant-colonel in 1847. In 1848 he joined the Hungarian revolutionists, and greatly distinguished himself by his daring courage and his ability as a commander. He soon after received a general's commission and was appointed secretary of war. In 1849, while defending the fortress of Comorn, he made a sally at midnight, totally routed the Austrian army, and took several pieces of artillery. He forced his enemies to evacuate Raab, and cut off their communication with Austria. A few days after he received the information that the Hungarian army in the South had surrendered to the Austrians, and also a command from Görgey to yield up the fortress of Comorn. This mandate General Klapka refused to obey; but two months later, having obtained honourable terms from Haynau, he capitulated and went into exile. He strove unsuccessfully to bring about a revolution in Hungary in 1866. He wrote "Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary," (1850,) and a work upon the war in the East and the siege of Sebastopol, (1855.) Died May 17, 1892.

Klaproth, klăp'röt, sometimes Anglicised in pronunciation as klap'rŏth, (HEINRICH JULIUS,) an eminent German Orientalist and traveller, born at Berlin, October 11, 1783, was a son of Martin H. Klaproth, noticed below. At an early age he acquired, without a teacher, considerable knowledge of the Chinese language, and in 1802 founded the "Asiatisches Magazin" at Weimar. On the recommendation of Count Potocki, he was invited in 1805 to Saint Petersburg, where he was made adjunct for the Oriental languages and literature at the Academy of Sciences. In the capacity of interpreter to the Russian embassy to China, he travelled through Siberia as far as Irkootsk in 1805, and collected valuable books and documents, which he used in the composition of his "Asia Polyglotta." In 1807 he was sent by the Russian government on a scientific expedition to the Caucasus, and on his return, in 1809, was appointed aulic councillor, and received a title of nobility and other distinctions. He resigned his offices in Russia in 1812. In 1816, through the influence of William von Humboldt, Klaproth received from the King of Prussia the honorary title of professor of Oriental languages and literature at Berlin, together with a large pension, and permission to reside in Paris. Among his numerous works we may mention "Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia," (2 vols., 1812–14,) "Geographical and Historical Description of the Eastern Caucasus," (1814,) "Historical Pictures of Asia from the Monarchy of Cyrus to the Present Time," (1824,) "Asia Polyglotta," or a classification of Oriental nations according to their languages, (1829,) and "On the Origin of Paper Money in China." Besides these productions, which enjoy the highest reputation throughout Europe, he published a number of excellent maps and geographical treatises, and wrote valuable articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in Paris in 1835. Klaproth was one of the greatest linguists of his time.

Klaproth, (MARTIN HEINRICH,) an eminent German analytical chemist and mineralogist, born at Wernigerode, in Prussian Saxony, in December, 1743. He served an apprenticeship as an apothecary, and about 1768 went to Berlin, where he studied chemistry. Having gained distinction by the analysis of mineral substances and by discoveries in chemistry, he was elected a member of the Academy of Berlin in 1788, and a foreign associate of the French Institute. He discovered the metals Uranium and Titanium, and the earth Zirconia. He published the results of his researches and experiments in his "Contributions to the Chemical Knowledge of Mineral Bodies," (5 vols., 1796–1810.) About 1809 he became professor of chemistry in Berlin. Died in Berlin in 1817.

See "Biographie Médicale;" KOPP, "Geschichte der Chemie."

Klass, klâs, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German landscape-painter, born at Dresden in 1752; died in 1827.

Klass, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a historical painter, a brother of the preceding, was born at Dresden in 1747. Died in 1793.

Klauber, klŏw'bẹr, (IGNAZ SEBASTIAN,) a German engraver, was born in Augsburg in 1754. He was invited to Saint Petersburg by the empress Catherine, who appointed him professor in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts. Died about 1820. Among his engravings is a portrait of the empress Catherine.

Klauber, (JOSEPH,) an engraver, born at Augsburg in 1710, was an uncle of the preceding. Died in 1768.

Klaus, a surname of NICOLAS VON DER FLÜE. See FLÜE, DE.

Kleander or **Kleandros.** See CLEANDER.

Kleanthes. See CLEANTHES.

Klearchus. See CLEARCHUS.

Kle'bẹr, [Fr. KLÉBER, klā'bair',] (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated French general, born at Strasburg in 1754. Having studied at the military school of Munich, he returned to France in 1788, and soon attained the rank of adjutant-major. For his gallant conduct at the siege of Mayence, in 1793, he was made general of brigade. He subsequently gained several advantages over the Vendeans; but his generous treatment of the prisoners called down upon him the censures of the committee of safety. He was removed to the army of the North, in which, as general of division, he served under Jourdan. He gained distinguished laurels in 1794 at the battle of Fleurus, where he commanded the left wing of the French army. He soon after captured Mons and the fortress of Maestricht. In 1797, displeased with the Directory, he retired to a country-seat near Paris; but he left this retreat at the request of Bonaparte, whom he accompanied in 1798 to Egypt. He was severely wounded at the siege of Alexandria, of which city he was appointed governor. The following winter he marched into Syria at the head of the French vanguard, reduced El Arish, Gaza, and Jaffa, and gained in April, 1799, the decisive victory of Mount Tabor. On his return to Egypt he added to his already brilliant reputation at the battle of Aboukir. In August, 1799, he was made commander-in-chief by Bonaparte, who returned to France. Though Kleber was very popular, this event caused general dissatisfaction in the army. The soldiers were greatly reduced in numbers, and provisions were scarce. The grand vizier, with over 40,000 men and several English officers, having captured the important fortress of El Arish, was marching against the French. For these reasons Kleber formed a treaty with the Turks and the English admiral Sir Sidney Smith, by which, upon the surrender of all the fortresses in his possession except three, he was to receive from the Turks a large amount of gold and permission to return peaceably to France. He accordingly delivered up several strongholds, and was preparing to sail from Egypt, when he was informed by Admiral Keith that the English government, on the ground that Smith was not vested with full authority, would not consent that the French should leave the country except as prisoners of war. This infraction of the treaty thoroughly

aroused the French general. He attacked the Turks, gained over them the brilliant and decisive victory of Heliopolis, drove their army from Cairo, and within a month regained every position which he had previously abandoned. He then turned his attention to the improvement of his conquests. He distributed land among his troops, formed several companies of native soldiers, and was using practicable and efficient means to render Egypt a valuable colony of France, when he was assassinated in June, 1800, by a Mohammedan fanatic. Kleber stands as one of the very first of the many distinguished generals of that period. To his great intellectual powers were joined the generosity of a lofty mind and the hatred of avarice and cruelty. "Kleber," said Napoleon at Saint Helena, "was an irreparable loss to France and to me. He was a man of the brightest talents and of the greatest bravery. Of all the generals I have had under me, Desaix and Kleber possessed the greatest talents."

See COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Histoire des Généraux Desaix et Kléber," 1802; LUBERT DE HÉRICOURT, "Vie du Général Kléber," 1800; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" E. BARROIS, "Notice sur le Général Kléber," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Klebs, klēbs, (ERWIN,) an eminent German pathologist, born at Königsberg, February 6, 1834. He held professorships of pathological anatomy at Bern, Würzburg, and Zurich. He has published important works on pathology, etc.

Kleeberg, klā'bĕRG, (MINNA,) a German poetess, born of Jewish parents, named COHEN, at Elmshorn, Holstein, July 21, 1841. She married a rabbi named Kleeberg in 1862. She afterwards removed to the United States. She died at New Haven, Connecticut, December 31, 1878. A volume of her lyric poems (all in German) has been published. They are full of fire and patriotism, and gained for their author a wide reputation.

Kleeman, klā'măn, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German naturalist and painter of insects, etc., was born near Nuremberg in 1735. He wrote several works on entomology. Died in 1789.

Klefeker, klā'fĕh-kĕr, (JOHANN,) a German writer, born in Hamburg in 1698; died in 1775.

Klein, klīn, (BERNHARD,) a German composer, born at Cologne in 1794. Among his principal works are the oratorios of "Job" and "David," and an opera entitled "Dido." He was an able composer of vocal music. Died September 9, 1832.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Klein, klăN, (DOMINIQUE LOUIS ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Blamont in 1761; died in 1845.

Klein, (ERNST FERDINAND,) a learned jurist, born at Breslau in 1743, became privy councillor at Berlin. He wrote "Principles of German and Prussian Penal Law," (1795,) "System of Prussian Civil Law," (1830,) and other legal works. Died in 1810.

See his Autobiography, "E. F. Klein's Selbstbiographie," 1810.

Klein, (JAKOB THEODOR,) a celebrated writer on natural history, born at Königsberg in 1685. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Saint Petersburg and of the Royal Society of London. Linnæus gave the name of Kleinia to a new plant in honour of this naturalist. The works of Klein are regarded as valuable contributions to science. Died in 1759.

See CHRISTIAN SENDEL, "Lobrede auf Herrn J. T. Klein," 1759; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Klein, (JOHANN ADAM,) a distinguished German painter of landscapes and animals, and a skilful engraver, was born at Nuremberg in 1792. He visited Rome about 1820. Died at Munich, May 21, 1875.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Klein, klīn, (JULIUS LEOPOLD,) a Jewish dramatist, born at Miscolcz, Hungary, in 1804. He studied medicine, but finally settled at Berlin as a literary man. He produced many tragedies and comedies, but is chiefly memorable for his "History of the Drama," (12 vols., 1865–76,) which was never finished. Died in 1876.

Kleinarts. See CLÉNARD.

Kleinau, klī'nŏw, (JOHANN,) Baron von Janowitz, an Austrian general, born in Bohemia about 1760. He commanded a corps at Wagram, and rendered important services at Leipsic, 1813. Died in 1819.

Kleinert, klīn'ĕRt, (HUGO WILHELM PAUL,) a German theologian, born at Bielguth, in Silesia, September 25, 1837. In 1868 he was called to a professorship in the University of Berlin. His commentaries (chiefly in Lange's "Bibelwerk") and critical studies are well known.

Kleist, von, fon klīst, (EWALD CHRISTIAN,) a popular German poet, was born near Köslin, in Pomerania, in 1715. He studied at Königsberg, and afterwards entered the Danish army. In 1740 he left Copenhagen, and received a commission in the service of Frederick the Great. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Kunnersdorf in 1759, where he was mortally wounded. His most celebrated work is a poem entitled "Spring," ("Der Frühling," 1749.) Besides this, he wrote several hymns and idyls, a series of essays, and a treatise on military tactics.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" F. NICOLAI, "Ehrengedächtniss E. C. von Kleist's," 1759; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung," 1853.

Kleist, von, (HEINRICH,) a German poet and novelist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1776. He fought in the Prussian army against France. In 1808 he was associated with Adam Müller in the publication of the "Phœbus." A victim of hypochondria, he committed suicide in 1811. Gervinus places him above all the dramatic poets of his time. His works include dramas, lyric poems, novels, and tales, among which are the tragedies entitled "The Prince of Homburg" and "The Battle of Hermann," (1809,) and "Michael Kohlhaas," a tale.

See BÜLOW, "Heinrich von Kleist's Leben und Briefe," 1848; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung," 4th edition, 1853; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828; "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1860.

Kleist von Nollendorf, klīst fon nol'lẹn-dorf' (EMIL FRIEDRICH,) COUNT, a Prussian commander, born at Berlin in 1762. He served with distinction in the Russian campaign of 1812, and at the battle of Bautzen, after which, as Prussian plenipotentiary, he concluded the truce. After the battle of Dresden and the retreat of the allies, he gained a signal victory over Vandamme at Nollendorf, (August, 1813.) He was created a field-marshal in 1821, having previously received the order of the Black Eagle and been made commander-general of Saxony. Died in 1823.

Kleisthenes. See CLISTHENES.

Kleitarchos. See CLITARCHUS.

Kleitomachos. See CLITOMACHUS.

Kleitos. See CLITUS.

Klemm, klĕm, (FRIEDRICH GUSTAV,) a German *littérateur*, born at Chemnitz in 1802. He published a "History of Bavaria," (3 vols., 1828,) a "Manual of German Archæology," (1835,) a "General History of Human Civilization," (10 vols., 1843–50,) and other works. Died at Dresden, August 26, 1867.

Klengel, klĕng'ẹl, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German painter and engraver, born near Dresden in 1751. Among his best pictures are an "Italian Landscape at Twilight," and "The Wheat Harvest." Died in 1824.

Klenze, klĕnt'sẹh, (CLEMENS AUGUST KARL,) a German jurist, a brother of the following, was born near Hildesheim in 1795. He wrote a "Manual of Common Penal Law," (1833,) and other works. Died in 1838.

Klenze, von, fon klĕnt'sẹh, (LEO,) an eminent German architect, born at Hildesheim in 1784. He studied at Brunswick and at Berlin, and afterwards in France, England, and Italy. In 1813 he went to Munich, where he was patronized by the crown-prince Ludwig, and two years later was appointed court architect to the King of Bavaria. In 1833 he was ennobled. Among the most important of his designs are the Glyptothek, a building to receive statuary and gems, completed in 1830; the Odeon and the Pinakothek (picture-gallery) at Munich, completed in 1837; and the Walhalla, or hall of heroes, a magnificent marble edifice near Ratisbon, finished in 1839. This building, the exterior of which resembles the Parthenon, is one of the most remarkable monuments erected in modern times. Klenze, in his designs for buildings, displays an uncommon knowledge of the various styles of architecture; though he regards the Grecian models as superior to all others. He also erected at Saint Petersburg, under the auspices of the

emperor Nicholas, the Imperial Palace (completed in 1851) and the Imperial Museum. Klenze published, among other works, an "Essay on the Restoration of the Tuscan Temples," "The Walhalla in its Artistic and Technical Relations," and several collections of Grecian designs. He was likewise skilled in painting, and produced several landscapes and architectural pieces. Died in 1864.

See R. WIEGMANN, "Ritter L. von Klenze und unsere Kunst," 1839; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" FORTOUL, "De l'Art en Allemagne," tome i.

Kleobulos. See CLEOBULUS.

Kleombrotos. See CLEOMBROTUS.

Kleomedes. See CLEOMEDES.

Kleomenes. See CLEOMENES.

Kleon. See CLEON.

Kleopatra. See CLEOPATRA.

Kleophon. See CLEOPHON.

Kleostratus. See CLEOSTRATUS.

Klerck, klĕrk, (HENDRIK,) an artist and poet, born in Brussels about 1570. Among his paintings are "The Resurrection of Jesus Christ," and "The Martyrdom of Saint Andrew."

Kletten, klet'tẹn, (GEORG ERNST,) a German medical writer, born near Würzburg in 1759; died in 1827.

Klettenberg, klet'tẹn-bĕrG', (SUSANNE CATHERINE,) born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1723, was an intimate friend of Goethe's mother, and has been celebrated by the poet in his "Wilhelm Meister," under the name of "the Beautiful Soul." She wrote a number of religious essays and hymns. Died in 1774.

Kleuker, kloi'kẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar, born at Osterode in 1749. He became in 1798 professor of theology at Kiel, where he died in 1827. He translated the "Zend Avesta" of Zoroaster from the Persian, (1776,) and wrote a treatise "On the Religious System of the Brahmins," (1797.)

See RATJEN, "J. F. Kleuker und Briefe seiner Freunde," etc., 1842.

Klicpera, klits'pĕh-rȧ, (VÁCLAW KLIMENT,) a Bohemian dramatist, born at Chlumec in 1792; died in 1859.

Klingemann, kling'ẹ-mȧn, (CARL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Limmer, Hanover, in 1798. He wrote the words for many of Mendelssohn's songs and other compositions. Died September 25, 1862.

Klimrath, klăN'rȧt', (HENRI,) a French jurist, born at Strasbourg in 1807; died in 1837.

Klingemann, kling'ẹh-mȧn', (ERNST AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German dramatic poet, and director of the court theatre at Brunswick, where he was born in 1777. Among his best works are "Luther," "Henry the Lion," and "German Fidelity," ("Deutsche Treue.") Died in 1831.

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for November, 1827.

Klingenstierna, kling'ẹn-shĕr'nȧ, (SAMUEL,) an eminent Swedish philosopher and mathematician, born near Linköping about 1690, was educated at Upsal. Having visited Germany, he became the friend and disciple of the celebrated Wolf. Upon his return to Sweden, in 1730, he was appointed professor of mathematics, and was subsequently chosen tutor to the crown-prince, (Gustavus III.) He performed the duties of this office with great ability, receiving as a reward the order of the Polar Star and the title of councillor of state. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and of Upsal. Klingenstierna wrote a work on refracting telescopes, which obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences of Saint Petersburg, a treatise on the height of the atmosphere, (1732,) and various other productions. Died at Stockholm in 1785.

See MARTIN STROEMER, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver S. Klingenstierna," 1785; ADELUNG and JÖCHER, "Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon."

Klinger, kling'ẹr, (FRIEDRICH MAXIMILIAN,) a German *littérateur*, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in February, 1753. Having visited Russia in 1780, he became reader to the grand duke Paul, whom he accompanied on his travels. In 1811 he was created lieutenant-general. He published poems, dramas, and romances. Died at Saint Petersburg in 1831. His drama entitled "Storm and Stress, or Impulse," ("Sturm und Drang," 1775,) had a great success, and gave a name to a period of German literature, ("Die Sturm-und-Drang Periode,") which, says Gervinus, "was an epoch of the revolt of nature against civilization, of simplicity against conventionality, of youth against age, of the heart against reason," etc.

See GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Klingsor von Ungerland, kling'sor fon ŏŏng'ẹr-lȧnt', a German minnesinger and astrologer of the thirteenth century, supposed by some writers to have been the author of the famous "Nibelungen-Lied," while others regard him as a fabulous personage.

Klingstädt, Klingstaedt, or **Klingstet**, kling'stĕt, (CLAUDIUS GUSTAV,) a miniature-painter in the suite of the regent Duke of Orléans, born at Riga in 1657; died at Paris in 1734.

Klio. See CLIO.

Klocker, klok'kẹr, or **Kloker**, klo'kẹr, (DAVID,) a portrait and historical painter, born at Hamburg in 1629. In early life he went as secretary of legation to Sweden, where he was appointed to give lessons in drawing to Queen Christina. He was afterwards liberally patronized by Charles X. Died at Stockholm in 1698.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Kloosterman. See CLOSTERMAN, (JOHANN.)

Klopp, (ONNO,) a German historian, born at Leer October 9, 1822. He studied at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, and became an archivist attached to the court of the King of Hanover. He afterwards went to Austria. He wrote a "History of East Friesland," (1854–81,) "Frederick II. of Prussia," (1860,) "The Fall of the House of Stuart," (1875–76, in 4 vols.,) etc. Died 1903.

Klopstock, klop'stok, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB,) a celebrated German poet, born at Quedlinburg, July 2, 1724. He early cherished the ambition of writing an epic poem. About 1746 he went to Jena to study theology, and in 1747 removed to Leipsic. He produced in 1748 the first three cantos of his "Messiah," which had immense success and opened a new era in German poetry. In 1749 he was employed as tutor in a family at Langensalza. He removed in 1751 to Copenhagen, at the invitation of the king, Frederick V., who gave him a pension of four hundred thalers that he might have leisure to complete his great poem. In 1754 he married Margaret (Meta) Moller, an accomplished and literary woman, whom he has commemorated in odes and elegies under the name of "Cidli." He remained twenty years at Copenhagen, where he was patronized by Count Bernstorff and Count Moltke. In 1755 he published five more cantos of the "Messiah." He cherished the idea that he had a great poetical mission. "This idea of an epic priesthood," says Taillandier, "gradually became a reality. He transferred to his poem the events of his life; he regulated his life by the inspirations of his poem." "By his character and conduct," says Goethe in his Autobiography, "Klopstock had succeeded in creating attention and respect for himself and other men of talent. . . . At this time Klopstock came forward and offered his 'Learned Republic' for subscriptions. Although the later cantos of the 'Messiah' could not have the effect of the earlier, partly on account of their contents, partly on account of their mode of treating the subject, which came pure and innocent into a pure and innocent time, the esteem for the poet remained unchanged." The same writer remarks, "On the whole, one might have taken him for a diplomatist. He carried himself with the self-conscious dignity of a person who has a great moral mission to fulfil."

In 1758 he was greatly afflicted by the death of his wife. He settled at Hamburg in 1771, and published in 1773 the last cantos of his "Messiah." The general sentiment of his contemporaries in relation to this poem is thus expressed by Madame de Staël, in her "Tableau de l'Allemagne:" "When the reader commences this poem, he receives an impression like that of a person entering a grand cathedral filled with the music of an organ." His admirers compared him to Homer and Milton; but more sober critics censure his sentimentality, monotony, and lack of action. Although his "Messiah" is seldom read at the present time, all the German schools unite in the expression of honour and gratitude to the author for the impulse which he gave to the national literature. The finest qualities of his

genius are displayed in his odes, some of which are considered as classic models of the noble and the graceful. He also wrote a number of sacred dramas, among which is "The Death of Adam." About 1792 he married a widow named Von Winthem. He died at Hamburg in March, 1803.

See HEINRICH DÖRING, "F. G. Klopstock's Biographie," 1853; CRAMER, "Klopstock er und über ihn," 5 vols., 1780–93; MISS BENGER, "Klopstock and his Friends," 1814; H. DÖRING, "Klopstock's Leben," 1825; JOHANN G. GRUBER, "Klopstocks Leben," 1832; BON JOSEPH DACIER, "Éloge de Klopstock," Paris, 1805; F. L. MOLTKE, "Ara D. M. F. G. Klopstock," Altona, 1818; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1843; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" ALEXANDER TOLHAUSEN, "Klopstock, Lessing, and Wieland: Treatise on German Literature," London, 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Klose, klōs, (F. J.,) an English musical composer and skilful pianist, was born in London; died in 1830.

Klotz, klots, [Lat. KLOT'ZIUS,] (CHRISTIAN ADOLPHUS,) a learned German critic and poet, born at Bischofswerda, near Dresden, in 1738. He studied at Leipsic and Jena, and in 1762 became professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He was appointed by the King of Prussia professor of rhetoric at Halle in 1765, with the title of aulic councillor. He wrote numerous commentaries and short treatises, among which are "Ridicula Literaria," (1762,) "Acta Literaria," (7 vols., 1764–73,) and "Lectiones Venusinæ," (1771.) Died in 1771.

See C. HAUSEN, "Leben und Charakter C. A. Klotzens," 1772; C. G. VON MURR, "Denkmal zur Ehre des Herrn Klotz," 1772; MANGELSDORF, "Vita et Memoria Klotzii," 1772.

Klotz, (MATTHIAS,) a German painter of portraits and landscapes, born at Strasburg in 1748; died in 1821. His three sons, CASPAR, SIMON, and JOSEPH, acquired distinction in the same departments of painting.

Klotz, (REINHOLD,) a German critic and scholar, born at Stollberg in 1807, succeeded Hermann as professor of philology at Leipsic in 1849. He published editions of Terence, of the "Phœnissæ" and "Medea" of Euripides, and other works. Died August 10, 1870.

Klotz, (SIMON,) a German painter of history and landscapes, born at Mannheim in 1777, was a son of Matthias, noticed above. Died in 1825.

Klotzius. See KLOTZ, (CHRISTIAN ADOLPHUS.)

Klotzius, klot'se-ŭs, (STEPHEN,) a German theologian, born at Lippstadt in 1606; died in 1668.

Kluber or **Klueber**, klü'ber, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German jurist, born near Fulda in 1762. He became professor of law at Heidelberg.

Kluck, von, fon klook', (ALEXANDER,) German general, was born 1846 at Münster, Westphalia. He served in the Austro-Prussian War 1866; the Franco-Prussian War 1870; and in the World War commanded the 1st Army of the West at the Battle of the Marne, Sept., 1914, where he was defeated and forced to retreat to the Aisne. He was retired Oct., 1916.

Klueber. See KLÜBER.

Kluegel. See KLÜGEL.

Klügel, klü'ġel, (GEORG SIMON,) a German mathematician, born at Hamburg in 1739. He became in 1766 professor of mathematics at Helmstedt. Among his principal works is "Elements of Astronomy," (1819.) Died in 1812.

Kluit, kloit, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch historical writer, born at Dort in 1735. In 1779 he was appointed professor of the archæology of Holland and of diplomatic history at Leyden. Among his works are a "History of the Political Administration of Holland" until 1795, (5 vols., 1802–05,) and the "Political Economy of Holland." Died in 1807.

Kluk, klōōk, (CHRISTOPHER,) a Polish naturalist, born in Podlachia in 1739, published a "Dictionary of Plants," (3 vols. 1786–88.) Died in 1796.

Klupfel, klōōp'fel, (EMMANUEL CHRISTOPH,) a German, born in Saxe-Gotha, became, in 1764, editor of the well-known "Almanach de Gotha." Died in 1776.

Klyn or **Klijn**, klīn, (HENDRIK HERMAN,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1773, wrote a poem on Astronomy, (1809,) and other works.

Klytemnestra. See CLYTEMNESTRA.

Kmety, kmā'tee, (GEORGE,) GENERAL, born in Hungary in 1810. Became an Austrian army officer, but in 1848 fought in the Hungarian army against the Austrians. After the surrender of Görgey he entered the Turkish service and became distinguished as a general in the Crimean war. Died in 1865.

Knapp, knăp or k'năp, (ALBRECHT,) a German divine, born in the duchy of Würtemberg in 1798, published several collections of hymns and sacred poems, which are highly esteemed. Died June 18, 1864.

Knapp, (GEORG CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian, born at Halle in 1753. He was professor of theology at Halle about fifty years, and was distinguished in sacred criticism. He was moderately orthodox, endeavouring to reconcile revelation with the demands of reason. He published "Lectures on Christian Theology," (2 vols. 1827,) and other works. Died at Halle in 1825.

See A. H. NIEMEYER, "Epicedien dem Andenken G. C. Knapp's, etc., 1825.

Knapp, (HERMANN,) physician, born in Prussia in 1832. Was professor of ophthalmology at Heidelberg, came to America in 1868, and founded an Ophthalmic and Aural Institute in New York. For many years he was the leading eye and ear specialist in the United States. Died May 1, 1911.

Knapp, nap, (JACOB,) an American Baptist revival preacher, born in Otsego county, New York, December 7, 1799. Was ordained in 1825, and for many years was known as a marvellously successful evangelist. Died in Rockford, Illinois, March 2, 1874.

Knapp, (JOHANN,) a German painter of flowers and animals, was born in Vienna in 1778; died in 1833.

Knapp, (MARTIN AUGUSTINE,) judge, born at Spafford, N. Y., 1843. Became a noted lawyer, was appointed on the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1891 and was its chairman after 1898. Was made presiding judge of the U. S. Court of Commerce in 1910. Died 1923.

Knapp, nap, (SAMUEL LORENZO,) a miscellaneous writer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1784. Among his principal works are "Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers, Statesmen, and Men of Letters," "Travels in North America, by Ali Bey," "Lectures on American Literature," and "American Biography." Died in 1838.

Knapton, nap'tŏn, (GEORGE,) an English portrait-painter, born in London in 1698, painted in crayons. Died in 1788.

Knatchbull-Hugessen. See BRABOURNE.

Knaus, knŏwss, (LUDWIG,) a German painter, was born at Wiesbaden, October 10, 1829. His specialty is the painting of scenes in peasant-life. His pictures are extremely popular in Germany. Died Dec. 7, 1910.

Knaust, knŏwst or k'nŏwst, (HEINRICH,) a German poet, born in 1541; died in 1577.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Knaut, knŏwt or k'nŏwt, (CHRISTIAN,) a German botanist, born at Halle in 1654; died in 1716.

Knaut, (CHRISTOPH,) a botanical writer, father of the preceding, was born at Halle in 1638; died in 1694.

Knauth, knŏwt, (CHRISTIAN,) a German historian, born at Görlitz in 1706; died in 1784.

Knebel, knā'bel, (EMMANUEL THEOPHILUS,) a German medical writer, born at Görlitz in 1772; died in 1809.

Knebel, von, fon knā'bel, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German *littérateur*, born at Wallerstein, in Franconia, in 1744. He published an excellent translation of the Elegies of Propertius (1798) and the "De Rerum Natura" of Lucretius, (1821 and 1831.) His interesting "Correspondence with Goethe" came out after Knebel's death, which took place in 1834. He was intimate with Mendelssohn, Gleim, Jacobi, and other eminent writers.

Kneeland, nē'land, (SAMUEL,) M.D., an American naturalist, born in Boston, August 1, 1821. He graduated at Harvard College in 1840, studied medicine in Boston and Paris, was a surgeon in the army, 1862–66, and in 1866 became professor of zoology and physiology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Among his works are "Wonders of the Yosemite Valley," "An American in Iceland," "The Land of Hemp and Sugar," etc. He travelled extensively for the study of earthquakes and volcanic phenomena. Died Sept. 27, 1888.

Kneller, nel'ler, [Ger. pron. knel'ler,] (GODFREY,) a celebrated portrait-painter, was born at Lubeck in 1648. He commenced his studies under Rembrandt, and pursued them in Italy. He afterwards went to England, where he was successively court painter to Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Anne, and George I. The last-named created him a baronet. Kneller was also made a knight of the Roman empire by the emperor Leopold. In addition to the distinguished personages of the English court, he painted portraits of Louis XIV. and Peter the Great. Died about 1723.

See W. A. ACKERMANN, "Der Portraitmaler Sir Godefrey Kneller in Verhältniss zur Kunstbildung seiner Zeit dargestellt," Lubeck, 1845.

Kniazhnin, kne-âzh'nin, written also **Kniaschnin** and **Kniajnin,** (YAKOF BORISSOVITCH,) a Russian poet and dramatist, was born at Pskov in 1742. Among his principal works are the tragedies of "Dido" and "Sophonisba," and a number of odes, songs, and fables. At the request of the empress Catherine, he translated from the Italian "La Clemenza di Tito" of Metastasio. Died in 1791.

See "Memoirs of the Princess Daschkoff," 1840.

Kniaziewicz, kne-âzh'yà-vitch, ? (KARL,) a Polish general, born in 1762. He fought bravely, though unsuccessfully, in the defence of his country in 1794, and afterwards entered the French army and distinguished himself in the Italian campaign of 1798. He was made a commander of the legion of honour in 1804. Died in 1842.

See L. CHODZKO, "La Pologne illustrée," 1840.

Kniaznin, kne-âzh'nin, ? (FRANCIS DIONYSIUS,) a Polish poet, born in the government of Vitepsk in 1750, became teacher in the Jesuits' College at Warsaw, and was afterwards secretary to Prince Adam Czartoryski. He was the author of lyric poems, and published various translations of ancient poets into Polish. Died in 1807.

Knibb, nib, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English Baptist missionary, noted for his courageous opposition to slavery in Jamaica, was born at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, about 1800. He laboured zealously to ameliorate the condition of the slaves; and by his representations to the people of England he aided not a little in the negro emancipation of Jamaica, as well as in the subsequent abolition of the apprentice system. He made a powerful anti-slavery speech at Exeter Hall in 1840. Died in 1845.

See JAS. HOBY, "Memoir of Wm. Knibb," 1839; J. H. HINTON, "Memoirs of Wm. Knibb," 1847.

Knicanin, kne-chà-neen', (STEPHAN PETROVITCH,) a Servian general, born in 1808, distinguished himself in the revolution of 1848, and in 1852 was made a general and senator. Died in 1855.

Knickerbacker, nĭk'er-băk'er, (DAVID BUEL,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Schaghticoke, New York, February 24, 1833, graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1853, and at the General Episcopal Theological Seminary in 1856, took orders in the Episcopal Church, (1856, 1857,) was rector of a church in Minneapolis, Minnesota, (1857–73,) and in 1883 was consecrated Bishop of Indiana.

Knickerbocker, (DIEDRICH.) See IRVING.

Kniep, kneep, (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH,) a German painter, born at Hildesheim in 1748. He travelled in Italy with Goethe, and worked in Naples. His drawings in sepia and crayons, of Italian landscapes and antiquities, are much admired. Died in Naples in 1825.

Knigge, von, fon knik'keh, (ADOLF FRANZ FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German philosopher and writer, born near Hanover in 1752. He wrote, besides other works, "The Romance of my Life," ("Roman meines Lebens," 4 vols., 1781,) and "On the Art of Living with Men," ("Ueber den Umgang mit Menschen," 1788.) Died in 1796.

See GÖDEKE, "Adolf von Knigge, sein Leben und Blicke in seine Zeit," 1844; "Kurze Biographie des A. von Knigge," 1825.

Knight, nīt, (CHARLES,) an eminent English editor and author, born at Windsor in 1791. He settled in London about 1823, and commenced business as a publisher. He was one of the first members of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, under whose auspices he published "The Penny Magazine" (1832-45) at his own risk, and "The Library of Entertaining Knowledge." Among the works which he published or edited are "The Penny Cyclopædia," (30 vols., 1833–46,) "The Pictorial History of England," (about 1844,) and a valuable "English Cyclopædia," (24 vols., 1854–61,) which is in fact a recast of the "Penny Cyclopædia," with important changes and additions. This is separated into divisions for biography, geography, etc. He also published a number of popular works, among which are a "Life of Shakspere," prefixed to his "Pictorial Shakspere," (1839,) "Knowledge is Power," (1855,) and his "Popular History of England," (1856–62.) Died March 9, 1873.

Knight, (EDWARD FREDERICK,) an English journalist and author, born in 1852. He was a war correspondent of the "Times" in various campaigns from 1891 onwards. He travelled widely, and wrote numerous works, among which are "The Cruise of the Falcon," "Where Three Empires Meet," "Madagascar in War Time," and "Rhodesia of To-Day."

Knight, (FRANCIS ARNOLD,) an English naturalist, born at Gloucester in 1852. He published "Idylls of the Field," "Rambles of a Dominie," "By Moorland and Sea," (1893,) etc.

Knight, (GODWIN,) F.R.S., an English philosopher graduated at Oxford in 1742. He published an "Attempt to demonstrate that all the Phenomena of Nature may be explained by Attraction and Repulsion," (1748.) Died in 1772.

Knight, (JAMES,) an English navigator, who in 1719 was sent by a mercantile company with two vessels to search for a northwest passage and for mines of copper None of this party ever returned.

Knight, (JOHN PRESCOTT,) an English painter, born at Stafford in 1803, was the son of a noted comedian. He painted portraits with success. Died March 26, 1881.

Knight, (JOSEPH PHILIP,) an English musician and composer, born at Bradford-on-Avon, July 26, 1812. He composed the music for many popular songs, the words of which were furnished by Thomas Haynes Bayly, Moore, and others. Of these, "Rocked in the cradle of the deep" is perhaps best known; but many others were popular in their day. Died in 1887.

Knight, (RICHARD PAYNE,) an English antiquary and Greek scholar, born in Herefordshire in 1750. He was several times elected to Parliament for the boroughs of Leominster and Ludlow. He made a large collection of Greek coins, bronzes, and various works of art, valued at fifty thousand pounds, which he bequeathed to the British Museum. Among other works, he wrote "An Analytical Enquiry into the Principles of Taste," (1805.) He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," and wrote a mediocre poem on "The Progress of Civil Society," (1796,) which furnished Canning and others a subject for a parody in "The Anti-Jacobin." Died in 1824.

Knight, (SAMUEL,) an English clergyman and biographer, born in London in 1674. He wrote the Lives of Erasmus (1724) and of Dr. John Colet, (1726.) He became chaplain to George II. in 1730, and Archdeacon of Berks in 1735. Died in 1746.

Knight, (THOMAS ANDREW,) a distinguished vegetable physiologist and horticulturist, born in 1758, was a brother of R. P. Knight, noticed above. He succeeded Sir Joseph Banks as president of the British Horticultural Society. He wrote "A Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, and on the Manufacture of Cider and Perry," (1797,) and other works. He produced new and valuable varieties of fruits from seeds, and made experiments in vegetable fecundation, in the germination of seeds, and in other processes of vegetable physiology. Died in 1838.

Knight, (WILLIAM ANGUS,) an author and editor, born in Scotland in 1836. He became professor of moral philosophy in the University of St. Andrews in 1876, and published and edited a large number of works, some of the later of which are "The Philosophy of the Beautiful," (1891–93,) "Aspects of Theism," (1894,) etc. Died 1916.

Knighton or **Knyghton,** nī'tŏn, (HENRY,) a historical writer and ecclesiastic, flourished in England

about 1380–1400. His principal works are a chronicle of events from the invasion of William the Conqueror, and a history of Richard II.

Knighton, (WILLIAM,) a British author, born at Dublin in 1834. He became a teacher in Ceylon and subsequently in Calcutta, and wrote several works on Ceylon, on royal life in the East, etc. A later work of much popularity was "Struggles for Life." He contributed valuable historical papers to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society of Literature, of which he became vice-president in 1887.

Knill, nil, (Rev. RICHARD,) an English Methodist missionary, born in Devonshire in 1787. He was sent in 1816 by the London Missionary Society to India, where he spent three years, and subsequently resided sixteen years in Russia, where he laboured with great zeal and success. Died in 1857.

Knipperdolling, knip'pẹr-dol'ling, (BERNHARD,) a German fanatic, born in Münster, was associated with the principal leaders of the Anabaptist insurrection of 1533. He was executed in 1536, with his accomplice, John of Leyden.

Knipstrovius. See KNIPSTROW.

Knipstrow, knip'strō, or **Kniepstrow**, kneep'strō, [Lat. KNIPSTRO'VIUS,] (JOHANN,) a German reformer, born at Sandow, in Silesia, in 1497. He distinguished himself in a public dispute against Tetzel in 1518. In 1539 he became professor of theology at Greifswalde, and in 1547 rector of the university at that place. Died in 1556.

Knjaschnin or **Knjaznin.** See KNIAZHNIN.

Knobelsdorf, kno'bẹls-dorf', (HANS GEORG WENCESLAUS,) a distinguished Prussian architect, born in 1697, was appointed by Frederick the Great superintendent of the royal buildings. Among his best works are the castle of Sans-Souci and the Opera-House at Berlin. Died in 1753.

Knoblecher, knop'lĕk-ẹr, (N.,) a German missionary and traveller, born about 1800. In company with a trading-party, he ascended the White Nile in 1849–50 to about 4° north latitude, but was unable to reach the source of the river.

Knoller, von, fon knol'lẹr, (MARTIN,) an eminent historical painter, born at Steinach, in the Tyrol, in 1725, studied several years in Rome. Among his best works are the frescos painted from incidents in the life of Cardinal Borromeo, and a large fresco at Munich of the "Ascension of the Virgin." Knoller received a patent of nobility from the empress Maria Theresa. He worked many years in Milan. Died in 1804.

Knolles, nōlz, (RICHARD,) an English writer, born in Northamptonshire about 1545. Among his works are "General History of the Turks from the Origin of this Nation until the Elevation of the Ottoman Family," (1610,) and a "Compendium of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammar." His "History of the Turks" was praised by Dr. Johnson. Died in 1610.

Knolles or **Knowles**, nōlz, (ROBERT,) a celebrated English general under the reign of Edward III., was born about 1317; died about 1406.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles."

Knollis or **Knowles**, nōlz, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English statesman, born in Oxfordshire about 1530. He promoted the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI. On the accession of Elizabeth, (1558,) he was appointed chamberlain of the household and privy councillor. Died in 1596.

See TURNER, "History of the Reign of Edward VI.," etc.

Knorr, knor, (GEORG WOLFGANG,) a German engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1705; died in 1761.

Knorr von Rosenroth, knor fon ro'zẹn-rōt', (CHRISTIAN,) BARON, a German scholar and statesman, born near Liegnitz in 1636. He wrote an "Evangelical History," and "Kabbala Denudata," an exposition of the transcendental, metaphysical, and theological doctrines of the Hebrews. Died in 1689.

Knortz, knorts, (KARL,) a German-American scholar, born at Garbenheim, Rhenish Prussia, August 28, 1841. He was educated in Wetzlar, London, and Heidelberg. In 1864 he came to America, where he became a preacher His numerous books are mostly published in German. Among them are "Tales and Legends of the North American Indians," (1871,) German translations of Longfellow's poems, with notes, "American Sketches," (1876,) "Little Snow-White and the Dwarfs," (1873,) "Longfellow: Studies in Literary History," (1879,) "An American Shakspeare Bibliography," (1877,) etc.

Knott, not, (EDWARD,) an English Jesuit and controversial writer, whose proper name was MATTHEW WILSON, was born in Northumberland in 1580. Among his principal works is "Infidelity Unmasked," (1652,) in answer to Chillingworth's "Religion of Protestants." Died in 1656.

Knowler, nō'lẹr, ? (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born about 1700, translated part of Saint Chrysostom's works. Died in 1767.

Knowles, nōlz, (JAMES,) an English editor and architect, born in 1831. He was educated at University College, London, as an architect. He executed many fine buildings in and about London. He founded the Metaphysical Society in 1869, edited the "Contemporary Review," 1870–77, and in 1877 founded "The Nineteenth Century," a review, of which he was editor and owner. He published "The Story of King Arthur," (1860.)

Knowles, nōlz, (JAMES DAVIS,) an American writer and Baptist clergyman, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1798. He graduated at Columbian College, Washington, D.C., and in 1825 became pastor of a church in Boston. He wrote Memoirs of Roger Williams and of Mrs. Ann H. Judson, and was the founder of the "Christian Review." Died in 1838.

Knowles, nōlz, (JAMES SHERIDAN,) a popular dramatist and actor, born at Cork, in Ireland, in 1784. At twelve years of age he wrote his first play, and at fourteen produced an opera, "The Chevalier de Grillon." He visited America in 1835, where he performed on the stage and met with a flattering reception. Four years later, an annual pension of two hundred pounds was conferred upon him by the British government. Among the most celebrated of his numerous plays may be mentioned "Leo the Gipsey," "Caius Gracchus," (1815,) "Virginius," (1820,) and "The Hunchback," (1832.) Several years before his death he left the stage and became a Baptist preacher. Died in 1862.

See R. H. HORNE, "New Spirit of the Age," 1844; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1833; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1836; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1863; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Knowles, (RICHARD BRINSLEY,) a son of J. Sheridan Knowles, was born in Glasgow in 1820. He wrote "The Maiden Aunt," (1845,) a successful play, and in 1843 was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He contributed much to current literature, and for many years was an editor in London. He also edited and published many old manuscripts. Died January 18, 1882.

Knowles, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman and writer, born at Ely in 1723. He wrote "Advice to Young Clergymen," "Primitive Christianity, in Defence of the Trinity," and "Lectures for Passion Week." Died in 1802.

Knowlton, nōl'tọn, (THOMAS,) an English botanist, born in 1692; died in 1782.

Knox, noks, (HENRY,) an able American general and statesman, born at Boston, July 25, 1750, was a bookseller in his youth. He married an accomplished lady named Lucy Fluker. He took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the beginning of the Revolution distinguished himself by his skill as an engineer and artillerist. In 1775 he was appointed commander of the artillery. He was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in 1776, and served under Washington in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, January, 1777. He directed the artillery at the battle of Brandywine, September, 1777, and at Monmouth, June, 1778. He also contributed to the defeat and capture of the British army at Yorktown, in October, 1781, soon after which he was promoted to be a major-general. He enjoyed in a high degree the esteem and confidence of General Washington. He succeeded General Lincoln as secretary of war in March, 1785, before the adoption of the Consti-

tution, and was appointed to the same office by President Washington in 1789. In politics he was a Federalist. He resigned his office in December, 1794, after which he lived in Maine. He had seven or more children. He died at Thomaston, Maine, in October, 1806.

See BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Knox, (ISA CRAIG,) a Scottish poetess, born in Edinburgh, October 17, 1831. Her maiden name was CRAIG. She published several successful volumes of poetry and prose, among them a "Little Folk's History of England," "Songs of Consolation," "Duchess Agnes," a dramatic poem, etc.

Knox, noks, (JOHN,) the greatest of the Scottish Reformers, was born at Gifford, in East Lothian, in 1505. He was educated at the University of Saint Andrew's, and in theology was a pupil of John Major or Mair. He was ordained a priest about 1530, soon after which a great change took place in his religious opinions. In 1542 he openly renounced the Roman Catholic religion, and became a zealous preacher of the Protestant doctrines, which at that time had few adherents in Scotland. The storm of persecution soon began to beat against him, and it is stated that Cardinal Beaton employed assassins to take his life. In 1547 he retired for safety to the castle of Saint Andrew's, which was occupied by a party of Protestants who had conspired against and killed Cardinal Beaton. During the siege of this place he preached with great power and converted many of its inhabitants. The castle at length was captured by Regent Arran and his French allies, who carried Knox as a prisoner to Rouen. He was confined nineteen months in the French galleys, and released in 1549, after which he preached at Berwick and Newcastle for several years. He was appointed chaplain to Edward VI. about 1551, and was intimate with Cranmer. In 1553 he married Marjory Bowes. On the accession of Queen Mary, (1553,) he was induced by the urgent entreaties of his friends to retire to the continent. He visited Scotland in 1555, after which he passed about three years at Geneva, where he formed a friendship with Calvin, studied Hebrew, and was employed as pastor of a church. In 1558 he published "The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." The Scotch Protestants in the mean time had increased in number, and the conflict between the opposing ideas had reached a crisis which required the inflexible resolution and unflinching courage of Knox. He returned to Scotland in May, 1559, and became the master-spirit of the Reformation in that country, which was then ruled by Marie, the queen-regent, a French princess of the family of Guise. The Protestants raised and maintained an army for self-defence, and were animated by the vehement harangues of Knox, who thundered continually against the idolatry of the Romish Church. The Parliament in 1560 renounced the authority of the pope, and adopted a confession of faith proposed by Knox. In 1561 the young queen Mary arrived in Scotland, and had with Knox several interviews, with no satisfactory results. "At my interview with the queen," he wrote to Cecil, "she showed more artifice than I ever found in a person so young." At her instigation, Knox was accused of treason, and tried, but was acquitted, (1563.) His first wife having died, he married in 1564 Margaret Stewart, a daughter of Lord Ochiltree. The projects and influence of Knox were promoted by the abdication of the queen and the appointment of Murray as regent. But in his latter years he was greatly afflicted by the assassination of Murray (1570) and the confusion and disorders which followed that event. He died in November, 1572. Among the Reformers of that age, Knox was distinguished for his courage and sagacity, as well as for his earnestness and the inflexible austerity of his principles. The regent Morton, in a short funeral oration, said of him, "Here lies he who never feared the face of man."

Of Knox, Froude remarks that he was "perhaps in that extraordinary age its most extraordinary man, and whose character became the mould in which the later fortunes of his country were cast." ("History of England," vol. iv. chap. xviii.) In another place he says, "No grander figure can be found in the entire history of the Reformation in this island than that of Knox. . . . The one man without whom Scotland, as the modern world has known it, would have had no existence. . . . His was the voice which taught the peasant of the Lothians that he was a free man, the equal in the sight of God with the proudest peer or prelate that had trampled on his forefathers. He was the one antagonist whom Mary Stuart could not soften nor Maitland deceive; he it was that raised the poor commons of his country into a stern and rugged people, who might be hard, narrow, superstitious, and fanatical, but who nevertheless were men whom neither king, noble, nor priest could force again to submit to tyranny." (See "History of England," vol. x. chap. xxiii. pp. 452–456 *et seq.*)

See MCCRIE, "Life of John Knox," 2 vols., 1812; BURTON, "History of Scotland," more particularly chap. xxxviii.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" FROUDE, "History of England," vols. v., vii., ix., x.; NIEMEYER, "Leben des J. Knox und der beiden Marien," 1824; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Westminster Review" for July, 1853; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1812, April, 1852, and July, 1853.

Knox, noks, (JOHN,) an English benefactor, born about 1720, was a bookseller of London. He acquired a fortune by business, and spent much time and money in plans to improve the condition of the poor in the Highlands of Scotland, which he visited sixteen times. He wrote a "Systematic View of Scotland." Died in 1790.

Knox, (JOHN,) a native of Edinburgh, and captain in the English navy, wrote a historical account of the campaigns, naval battles, etc. in America during the years 1757, 1759, and 1760. Died in 1790.

Knox, (PHILANDER CHASE,) statesman, born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1853. Was admitted to the bar in 1875, and in 1876 made assistant U. S. district attorney for western Pennsylvania. In 1901 he was appointed attorney general of the U. S.; was U. S. Senator 1904–09, and again in 1917. He was Secretary of State under Taft 1909–13. Died 1921.

Knox, (ROBERT,) of the British East India naval service, was born about 1640. In 1660 he was wrecked on the island of Ceylon, where he remained a captive twenty years. After his escape he published a "Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon," (1681.) Died about 1700.

Knox, (THOMAS FRANCIS,) D.D., a British divine, born in December, 1822. He was educated at Cambridge. In 1845 he went over to the Catholic Church, and in 1849 accompanied F. W. Faber to London to found the London Oratory, where he remained until his death. One of his works, "When does the Church speak infallibly?" attracted much notice, and was translated into German and Italian. Died March 20, 1882.

Knox, (THOMAS WALLACE,) an American author, born at Pembroke, New Hampshire, June 26, 1835. He became a teacher, and was afterwards a journalist of Denver, Colorado; served in the war of 1861–65, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and acting also as correspondent of the New York "Herald;" travelled across Asia and Europe, *via* Alaska and Siberia, in 1866, in the interest of a telegraph enterprise, and again traversed the tropical regions of the Old World in 1877. His principal books are "Camp-Fire and Cotton-Field," (1865,) "Overland through Asia," (1870,) "Backsheesh," (1875,) "The Boy Travellers," (5 vols., 1880–84,) "Darkness and Daylight," (1892,) "In Wild Africa," (1895,) etc. Died January 6, 1896.

Knox, (VICESIMUS,) D.D., a celebrated English clergyman and author, born at Newington Green, in the county of Middlesex, in 1752. The title of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania. Of his numerous works may be mentioned "Essays, Moral and Literary," (1777,) "Personal Nobility, or Letters to a Young Nobleman," "Christian Philosophy," (1795,) "On the National Importance of Classical Education," and "Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper." As a preacher he was very popular. He obtained the united rectories of Rumwell and Ramsden Crays in Essex, and was master of Tunbridge School, which he conducted for many years. Died in 1821.

Knox, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born about 1788.

Among his poems are "The Lonely Hearth," and "Mariamne." Died in 1825.

Knox-Little, (WILLIAM JOHN,) a British preacher, born in the North of Ireland about 1830. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1862. In 1881 he was made a canon of Worcester. He is a popular pulpit orator and a High Churchman, and has published "Sermons" and several devotional and religious books.

Knud. See CANUTE.

Knupfer, knŏŏp'fẹr, (NIKOLAUS,) a German painter of battles and mythological subjects, born at Leipsic in 1603; died in 1660.

Knut. See CANUTE.

Knutzen, Knuzen, or **Cnutzen,** knŏŏt'sẹn, (MATTHIAS,) an atheist or skeptic, was born in Holstein, and educated at Königsberg. He made numerous proselytes, who, from his doctrine that reason and conscience were sufficient to guide all men, have been called Conscientiarians. Died after 1674.

Knuzen. See KNUTZEN.

Knyphausen, knip'hŏw'zẹn, (BARON,) a German general, born in Alsace about 1730. He obtained in 1776 command of an army of Hessians who were hired by the British ministry to fight against the Americans. He took part in the battle of Brandywine, September, 1777, and in other actions of the Revolutionary war. Died in Berlin in 1789.

Kobad. See CABADES.

Kobell, ko'bĕl, (FERDINAND,) an able German landscape-painter and engraver, born at Mannheim in 1740. He worked for some years at Munich, where he died in 1799. His etchings are highly prized.

Kobell, (FRANZ,) a German landscape-painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Mannheim in 1749. He also executed with his pen a large number of pictures, which have been greatly admired. Died in 1822.

Kobell, (FRANZ,) a German poet and mineralogist, a grandson of Ferdinand, noticed above, was born at Munich in 1803. He published several good works on mineralogy, and popular poems. Died November 11, 1882.

Kobell, ko'bĕl, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1751. He painted landscapes, marine pieces, and naval battles with success. Died in 1782.

Kobell, (JAN,) a skilful painter of landscapes and animals, born at Utrecht in 1782, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1814.

Kobell, (WILHELM,) an eminent German painter of landscapes and battles, born at Mannheim in 1766, was a son of Ferdinand, noticed above. He worked at Munich. Died in 1853.

Kobenzl. See COBENZL.

Koch, koĸ, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent Prussian jurist, born at Mohrin, February 9, 1798. He was bred a shoemaker, but studied law in Berlin. He wrote numerous and valuable legal works, and is justly regarded as one of the reformers of German legal administration, and one of the founders of the new Prussian legal system. Died January 21, 1872.

Koch, (ROBERT,) a celebrated German physician, was born at Clausthal, December, 11, 1843, and educated at Göttingen. He discovered in 1882 the bacillus of tuberculosis, and in 1883 led the cholera-expedition to Egypt and India, and discovered the cholera bacillus. In 1890 he discovered the phthisis bacillus and developed a system of lymph inoculation. He was professor at Berlin in 1885, director of the institute for infectious diseases in 1891, and in 1896 went to South Africa to study the cattle-plague. Died 1910.

Koch, von, fon koĸ, (CHRISTOPH WILHELM,) a French Protestant and historical writer, of German parentage, was born at Bouxviller, in Alsace, in 1737. He studied at Strasburg under Schöpflin, and gained distinction as a lecturer on history, public law, etc. in that city. In 1791 he represented Bas-Rhin in the Legislative Assembly. He was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and became a member of the Tribunate in 1802. Among his important works are "Tableau des Révolutions de l'Europe depuis le Bouleversement de l'Empire Romain," (1771,) and an "Abridged History of the Treaties between the European Powers since the Peace of Westphalia," (4 vols., 1796.) Died in 1813.

See SCHWEIGHÄUSER, "Notice biographique de Koch."

Koch, (JEAN BAPTISTE FRÉDÉRIC,) a general, nephew of the preceding, was born at Nancy in 1782. He wrote "Memoirs towards the History of the Campaign of 1814," (3 vols., 1819,) and aided Jomini in his "History of the Wars of the Revolution," (5 vols., 1819–24.) Died in 1861.

Koch, (JOSEPH ANTON,) an eminent landscape and historical painter, born in the valley of Lech, near Augsburg, in 1768. He studied in Rome, where he fixed his residence. Among his best pieces are the "Sacrifice of Noah," "Francesca da Rimini," and the frescos from Dante in the villa Massimi. He also etched twenty plates of Italian landscapes, which are esteemed masterpieces. Died at Rome in 1839.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Koch, (KARL HEINRICH EMANUEL,) a German naturalist, born at Weimar in 1809. He travelled in Southern Russia, Turkey, and the Caucasus, and published, after his return, his "Journey through Russia to the Caucasian Isthmus," (2 vols., 1842,) "Wanderings in the East," (3 vols., 1846,) and a "Flora of the Levant," ("Beiträge zu einer Flora des Orientes," 1848–54.) Died May 25, 1879.

Koch, (WILHELM DANIEL JOSEPH,) a German physician and botanist, born near Deux-Ponts in 1771, became, in 1824, professor of botany and medicine at Erlangen. He published a treatise "On European Willows," ("De Salicibus Europæis," 1818,) "Synopsis of the Flora of Germany and Switzerland," (1835–37,) and other works on botany. Died in 1849.

Koch-Sternfeld, koĸ stẽrn'fĕlt, (JOSEPH ERNST,) a German historical writer and antiquary, born at Mittersill in 1778. Among his works are "The Kingdom of the Longobards in Italy," (1839,) and "Historical Studies on Civilization in the Alps," (1852.) Died in 1866.

Kochanowski, ko'ĸä-nov'skee, (JOHN,) a Polish nobleman and celebrated poet, born in 1532. For his translations of the Psalms into Polish verse he received the title of "the Pindar of Poland." His other poems were published at Warsaw, (1803–05.) Died in 1584.

See BENTKOWSKI, "History of Polish Literature."

Köchly or **Koechly,** kök'lee, (HERMANN AUGUST THEODOR,) a German philologist, born at Leipsic in 1815. He wrote, among other works, a valuable "History of the Art of War among the Greeks." Died in 1876.

Kock, (MATTHEW.) See COCK.

Kock, de, dẹh kok, (CHARLES PAUL,) a French romance-writer and dramatist, of Dutch extraction, born at Passy, near Paris, in 1794. His works, though possessing little merit as literary productions, and ranking among the most immoral of French novels, enjoy great popularity both in France and other countries of Europe. Some French critics consider him an excellent painter of French manners, of Parisian roguery, rustic *bonhomie*, and the absurdity of the *bourgeois*. Died in 1871.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1837; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1830, and October, 1839; "North American Review" for April, 1843.

Kock, de, dẹh kok, (PAUL HENRI,) a French author a son of Charles Paul de Kock. He was born in Paris in 1819. He wrote a vast number of novels and romances, and a number of plays. His style and his subjects much resemble those of his father. Died in 1892.

Kodde, van der, vän dẹr kod'dẹh, (JAN, ADRIAAN, and GYSBERT,) three brothers, who lived at Warmond, near Leyden, and founded a religious society, called Collegiants, about 1620.

Kodhâee or **Kodhâî, Al,** ăl ko-dhā'ee, (**Abdallah Ibn-Abi-Bekr-Ibnul-Abbâr,** ăb-dăl'lạh ĭb'n ā'bee bĕk'r ib-nŏŏl' ăb-băr',) often called simply **Ibnul-** (or **Ibnool-**) **Abbâr,** a celebrated Spanish Arabian author born at Valencia, in Spain, in the thirteenth century. His style is elegant, pure, and terse. Among his writings are two biographical works on the Arabian poets and authors.

Kodros or **Kodrus.** See CODRUS.

Koeberger, koo'bẽRG-ẹr, (VENCESLAUS,) a Flemish painter and architect, born in Antwerp about 155c. He

studied in his native city, and afterwards at Rome, where he greatly distinguished himself. Among his paintings are the "Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian," and "Christ taken from the Cross and supported by Angels." Died in 1634, or, according to some authorities, in 1610.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Kœchlin, kĕk'lăn', (DANIEL,) a French chemist and manufacturer of cotton, born at Mülhouse about 1785, was one of the firm of Nicolas Koechlin frères. He greatly promoted the prosperity of Mülhouse by the invention of a process of adorning printed muslins with rich designs and brilliant colours. Died April 18, 1871.

Kœchlin, (NICOLAS,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Mülhouse in 1781. He was a manufacturer of fine muslins *(indiennes)* at Mülhouse, and a liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies. Died in 1852.

Koechly. See KÖCHLY.

Koeck, kōōk, (PIETER,) a Flemish painter, engraver, and architect, was born at Alost about 1500. He studied in Italy, and afterwards visited Turkey. Among his works are seven large and well-executed paintings to illustrate the manners of the Turks. He also made engravings of these pictures. Died 1553.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Koegler. See KOGLER.

Koehl. See HUENEFELD.

Koehler. See KÖHLER.

Koekkoek, kōōk'kōōk, (BERNARD CORNELIS,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Middelburg in 1803, published in 1841 "Recollections and Communications of a Landscape-Painter." His works are commended for fidelity to nature and other merits. Died in 1862.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Koelcsey, (FRANCIS.) See KÖLCSEY.

Koeler. See KÖHLER.

Koelliker. See KÖLLIKER.

Koelreuter. See KÖLREUTER.

Koenig. See KÖNIG.

Koenigshoven. See KÖNIGSHOVEN.

Koenigsmarck. See KÖNIGSMARCK.

Koeppen. See KÖPPEN.

Koepstein. See CAPITO, (WOLFGANG.)

Koerner. See KÖRNER.

Koerte. See KÖRTE.

Koerten-Block. See BLOCK.

Koes, (F.) See KÖS.

Koestlin. See KÖSTLIN.

Koets, koots, (ROELOF,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Zwolle in 1655. Among his works are the portraits of William III. of England, and of several distinguished Flemings, Germans, and Englishmen. Died in 1725.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Kofod, ko'fod, (JOHAN ANCHER,) a Danish writer, born near Bornholm in 1777, published several histories and a "Conversations-Lexicon," (28 vols., 1816–28.) Died in 1829.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Kögler or **Koegler,** kög'lẹr, (IGNAZ,) a learned Jesuit, born in Bavaria in 1680. In 1715 he was sent as a missionary to China, where he received many marks of distinction from the emperor Kang-Hee, (Kang-Hi.) He died in Pekin in 1746.

Kohen Attâr, ko'hẹn ât-târ', written also **Cohen Atthar** and **Kuhan Atthar,** a learned Egyptian physician, lived about 1150, and wrote on materia medica.

Kohl, kōl, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German traveller and popular writer, was born at Bremen in 1808. Among his principal works are "Travels in the Interior of Russia and Poland," (1841,) "Travels in Styria and the Bavarian Highlands," (1842,) "Travels in England, Scotland, and Ireland," (1844,) and "Travels in the Netherlands," (1850.) He also wrote "Sketches from Nature and Common Life," (2 vols., 1851.) His fine descriptive powers and attractive style entitle him to rank among the best writers of travels in recent times. Died in 1878

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1841, and January, 1842; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1846.

Köhler or **Koehler,** kö'lẹr, (JOHANN BERNHARD,) a German scholar, born at Lubeck in 1742. In 1781 he was appointed to the chair of the Greek and Oriental languages in the University of Königsberg. He wrote "Remarks on Dion Chrysostom," "Tracts on Roman Law," and several other works. Died in 1802.

Köhler, Koehler, or **Koeler,** (JOHANN DAVID,) a German author and antiquary, born near Leipsic in 1684. In 1710 he was appointed professor of logic at Altorf, and about 1725 was chosen professor of history at Göttingen. His numerous works relate to history, bibliography, and literature. Died in 1755.

See J. M. GESNER, "Memoria Koehleri," 1755; GATTERER und J. B. KÖHLER, "J. D. Köhlers Leben," in the last volume of his "Münzbelustigungen," 22 vols., 1729–55.

Köhler or **Koehler,** (JOHANN TOBIAS,) a German numismatist, born at Altorf in 1720, was a son of the preceding. He published a "Cabinet of Ducats," ("Ducaten-Cabinet," 2 vols., 1758–60.) Died in 1768.

Kohlrausch, kōl'rŏwsh, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) born near Göttingen in 1780, published a "History of Germany." Died in Hanover, January 31 1867.

Köhne, kö'nẹh, (FREDERICK,) born in Prussia in 1757, emigrated to America in 1780, and made a large fortune at Charleston, South Carolina. He died in 1829, leaving a great part of his property to the charitable institutions of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, for the benefit of the coloured as well as the white population.

Kolb. See KOLBE, (PETER.)

Kolb, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German editor and politician, born at Spires, September 14, 1808. After his banishment (1853-60) he edited the "Frankfurter Zeitung." He published a "Hand-Book of Comparative Statistics" (1858) and "The Basis of Statistics," (1862.) Died in 1884.

Kolbe, kol'bẹh, (ADOLF WILHELM HERMANN,) a German chemist, born near Göttingen in 1818. He was a pupil of Wöhler, Liebig, and Bunsen, and held professorships of chemistry at Marburg and Leipsic. He published a valued treatise on organic chemistry, in which branch of the science he made important discoveries. Died in 1884.

Kolbe, kol'bẹh, (KARL WILHELM,) a skilful German engraver and writer, born at Berlin in 1757. He etched numerous landscapes after his own designs, and wrote, among other works, a treatise "On the Riches of the German and French Languages, and the Capacity of both for Poetry," (1806.) Died in 1835.

See his Autobiography, "Mein Lebenslauf und mein Wirken," 1825; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Kolbe, (KARL WILHELM,) a German painter, nephew of the preceding, born at Berlin in 1781; died in 1853.

Kolbe, written also **Kolb,** kolp, or **Kolben,** kol'bẹn, (PETER,) a naturalist, born at Wunsiedel 1675.

Kolben. See KOLBE, (PETER.)

Kolchak, kolchak', (ALEXANDER VASILIEVICH,) Russian admiral, was born in 1875. He served in the Russo-Japanese War 1904–05, and commanded the Black Sea Fleet 1916. He fought against the Bolshevists in Siberia 1917, and was declared Supreme Ruler of Russia Nov., 1918, but lost power the following year. He was captured by the Bolshevists and executed Feb. 7, 1920.

Kölcsey, köl'chā, (FRANCIS,) one of the greatest of Hungarian orators, celebrated also as a poet, critic, and lawyer, was born in Middle Szolnok in 1790. At an early age he formed a friendship with Kazinczy and Paul Szemere, and in 1826 was associated with the latter as editor of a journal entitled "Life and Literature." He published in this periodical a number of critical essays, regarded as the best in the Hungarian language, the object of which was the improvement of the national literature of Hungary. He was a deputy to the Diet of 1832–36, where he was distinguished for his rare eloquence and his unswerving course in the support of liberal principles. Died in 1838. His complete works, consisting of poems, tales, essays, and philosophical and miscellaneous writings, were published the same year.

See an article on the "Language and Literature of the Magyars," in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828.

Köler. See KÖHLER.

Ko-let'tis or **Co-let'tis,** (JOANNIS,) a modern Greek statesman and democrat, born near Janina in 1788, was one of the most active promoters of the insurrection of

1821. On the accession of King Otho he was appointed minister of the interior and president of the cabinet. He became in 1844 minister of foreign affairs, which post he held until his death, in 1847.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Colettis, par un Homme de Rien," 1842.

Kollar, kol'lar, (JAN,) a distinguished ecclesiastic, poet, and antiquary, born in Northern Hungary in 1793. He endeavoured by his writings to establish a common language and feeling of nationality between the various Slavonic races in Europe. This spirit pervades all his poetry, for which he used the Bohemian language, regarding his native Slovakian as deficient in dignity and comprehensiveness. After the revolt of the Hungarians, to whom he was bitterly opposed, he removed to Vienna, where he became professor of archæology. Died in 1852. His principal poem is entitled "Slawy Dcera," ("Daughter of Glory," 1824.) Among his prose works are "Treatises on the Names and Antiquities of the Slavonic Nation," and "On the Literary Reciprocity between the Races and Dialects of the Slavonic Tribes," (1831.)

See DR. J. BOWRING, "Servian Poetry;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1828.

Kolli, kol'lee, de, (BARON,) a political adventurer, born in Piedmont about 1775. He made an attempt in 1810 to release from prison the Spanish prince, (afterwards Ferdinand VII.,) but, his plan having been betrayed, he was imprisoned four years in the castle of Saumur. Died about 1825.

See "Memoirs of Baron de Kolli," by himself; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1823.

Kölliker or **Koelliker**, köl'le-ker, (ALBERT,) a German physiologist of high reputation, born about 1818. He gained distinction by his minute investigations with the microscope. Among other works, he published "Manual of Human Histology," ("Handbuch der Gewebelehre des Menschen," 1852,) which has been translated into English by Busk and Huxley. He became professor of anatomy and physiology at Würzburg. Died 1905.

Kollmann, kol'mân, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German composer, born near Hanover in 1756. He was an organist in London, and wrote a "Theory of Musical Harmony," (1806.) Died in 1824.

Kollontaj or **Kolontaj**, kol'lon-tī', (HUGO,) written also **Kollontay**, a Polish patriot, born in the government of Sandomir in 1750. He had the principal share in drawing up the constitution of the 3d of May, 1791, but, after the meeting of the confederation of Targowitza, was forced to leave the country. He was afterwards imprisoned for a time at Olmütz by the Austrians. He was the author of several able political treatises. Died in 1812.

Kolmar. See COLMAR.

Köln. See CÖLN.

Kol-o-ko-tro'nis or **Colocotronis**, (THEODORE,) a modern Greek patriot, born in Messenia in 1770. He distinguished himself in many engagements with the Turks, and rose to be commander-in-chief of the Peloponnesus in 1823. In 1835 he was made a councillor of state by King Otho, and obtained other distinctions. Died in 1843.

See QUINET, "La Grèce moderne dans ses Rapports avec l'Antiquité."

Kolowrat or **Kolowrat-Liebsteinski**, ko'lo-rât' leep-stīn'skee, (FRANZ ANTON,) a Bohemian minister of state, born at Prague in 1778. He became a member of the council of ministers at Vienna in 1825, and long had charge of the department of finances. Died in 1861.

Kolowrat, ko'lo-rât', or **Kollowrath**, kol'lo-rât, (LEOPOLD KRAKOWSKI,) a statesman of Austria under the reigns of Francis I., Maria Theresa, Joseph II. Leopold II., and Francis II. He held the offices of minister of the interior and grand chancellor of Bohemia. Died in 1809.

Kölreuter or **Koelreuter**, köl'roi'ter, (JOSEPH GOTTLIEB,) a German botanist, born at Julz, on the Neckar, in 1733; died in 1806.

Koltzof or **Kolzov**, kolt'sof, (ALEXEI VASILIEVITCH,) a Russian poet, born in the government of Voronezh in 1809. His "Russian Songs and Ballads" are ranked among the best productions of the kind in the language. Died in 1842.

Komnenos. See COMNENUS.

Komu'ra, (JUTARO,) Count, born at Hyuga, Japan, in 1855. Studied at Harvard Law School; was minister to Korea 1895–96; minister to the United States, Russia and China, 1898–1901; minister for foreign affairs 1901–06; chief Japanese envoy to the Portsmouth peace conference 1905; special ambassador to China 1905; ambassador to England 1906–08. Died 1911.

Konarski, ko-nar'skee, (STANISLAS JEROME,) a Polish poet and *littérateur*, born at Konary, near Cracow, in 1700. He founded a college of Piarists at Warsaw. He published numerous works which contributed to reform the national literature. Died in 1773.

See KRAJEWSKI, "Éloge historique de Konarski," Warsaw, 1783

Konewka, ko-nĕw'ka, (PAUL,) a Polish artist, born about 1840, was noted for his skilful silhouette illustrations. Died at Berlin in 1871.

Kong-Fou-Tse. See CONFUCIUS.

Kong-Fu-Tse. See CONFUCIUS.

König or **Koenig**, kö'nig, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a German poet, born at Altorf in 1711; died in 1782.

König or **Koenig**, kö'nig, (EMANUEL,) a Swiss naturalist and medical writer, born at Bâle in 1658. Among his works is "Regnum Vegetabile," (1680.) Died in 1731.

König or **Koenig**, (FRIEDRICH,) the inventor of the steam-press, was born at Eisleben, in Germany, in 1775. About 1807 he visited London, where he was aided in carrying out his plans by Bensley, Taylor, and Woodfall. In 1811 a sheet of the "Annual Register" was printed, being the first that was done by a printing-machine by which the paper was applied to the type by a revolving cylinder. In November, 1814, a number of the "Times" was printed by a steam press on the principle of König's invention: it is said to have been the first newspaper ever printed by steam-power. Died in 1833.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

König or **Koenig**, (GEORG MATTHIAS,) a German writer and scholar, born at Altdorf, in Franconia, in 1616, was appointed in 1667 professor of poetry in his native city. Among his works are a "Latin-and-German Lexicon," (1668,) and a Biographical Dictionary of Authors, ("Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova," 1678.) Died in 1699.

König or **Koenig**, (HEINRICH JOSEPH,) a German novelist, born at Fulda in 1790. Among his best works are "The Waldenses," (1836,) "William Shakspeare," (1839,) and "The Clubbists of Mentz," ("Die Clubisten von Mainz," 1847:) the last named, a historical romance, is especially admired. He was secretary of finance at Hanau from 1819 to 1835. Died in 1869.

See N. GRETCH, "H. König und seine Lügen; Seitenstück zu Nic. Gretsch und die Russische Literatur in Deutschland," 1840.

König or **Koenig**, (JOHANN GERARD,) a botanist, and pupil of Linnæus, born in Livonia in 1728. He visited Iceland and the East Indies, and wrote several treatises on botany, which he left in manuscript. Died at Tranquebar in 1785.

König or **Koenig**, (SAMUEL,) an eminent mathematician, son of Samuel Heinrich, noticed below, was born at Büdingen in 1712. He was professor of mathematics at Franeker, and professor of philosophy and law at the Hague. Died in 1757.

König or **Koenig**, (SAMUEL HEINRICH,) a Swiss Orientalist and theologian, born about 1670 at Berne, where he became professor of mathematics and Oriental languages in 1731. Died in 1750.

Konig or **Koninck**, (SOLOMON.) See CONINCK.

Königshoven or **Koenigshoven**, kö'nigs-ho'vẹn, also known as JAMES TWINGER, an ecclesiastic, born at Strasburg in 1346. He wrote, in Latin and German, "Chronicles of Strasburg." Died in 1420.

See OBERLIN, "De Jacobo Twingero," etc., 1789.

Königsmarck or **Koenigsmarck, von**, fon kö'nigs-mark', written also **Königsmark**, [Lat. KÖNIGSMAR'KIUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) COUNT, a celebrated general, born in Germany in 1600, entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus in 1630. After the death of the King of Sweden, he defeated the Austrians in the battle of Wolfenbüttel. He also invaded Bohemia, and captured Prague, in 1648. He was afterwards appointed Governor

of the duchies of Bremen and Verden. Queen Christina created him count and field-marshal. Died in 1663.

See "Eterna Gloria J. C. Königsmarkii," Holm, 1664.

Königsmarck, Koenigsmarck, or **Königsmark, von,** (MARIA AURORA,) COUNTESS, a granddaughter of the preceding, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, was born in Bremen about 1670. She was the mistress of Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, by whom she had a son, Maurice Count de Saxe, afterwards famous as a French general. In 1702 she was sent by the Elector to treat with Charles XII. That monarch refused to see her; "but she returned," says Voltaire, "with the satisfaction of believing that she was the only person feared by the King of Sweden." The Countess of Königsmarck spoke several languages with great fluency and correctness. She composed a poem on Charles XII., written in the purest French. Died in 1728.

See CRAMER, "Denkwürdigkeiten der M. A. Königsmark," 2 vols., 1836; CORVIN-WIERSBITZKY, "Maria Aurora Gräfin von Königsmark," 1841; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1837.

Königsmarck, von, (OTTO WILHELM,) COUNT, son of Johann Christoph, noticed above, was born in Westphalia in 1639. He subsequently served with great distinction in the French army under Turenne and with the Swedish army in Germany. In 1686 he was created generalissimo of the Venetian republic, for which he gained several victories over the Turks. Died in 1688.

Königsmark or **Koenigsmark,** kö'nigs-mark', (FILIP CHRISTOFER,) COUNT, a Swedish officer, born about 1640, was a favourite lover of Sophia Dorothea, the wife of George, Elector of Hanover. This prince, it is said, caused him to be assassinated in 1694.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" BLAZE DE BURY, "Épisode de l'Histoire du Hanovre."

Königsmarkius. See KÖNIGSMARCK.

Koninck. See CONINCK.

Koning, ko'ning, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch engraver, born at Haarlem about 1524, engraved portraits of celebrated men, including Luther and Calvin.

Koning, (JACOB,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and history, born at Amsterdam about 1645. He went to Copenhagen, and worked for the King of Denmark.

Koning, de, (DAVID.) See CONINCK.

Koning or **Koninck, de,** dẹh ko'ning, (PHILIPP,) an able Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1619, was a pupil of Rembrandt. He was a good colorist, and excelled in landscapes and portraits. Died in 1689.

Konon. See CONON.

Konrad. See CONRAD.

Konstantijn or **Konstantyn.** See CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

Kontski, kont'skee, (MARTIN,) a Polish general, born in 1635, served with distinction under John Sobieski. He directed the artillery in the great battle against the Turks at Vienna in 1683. Died in 1710.

Konz, (KARL PHILIPP.) See CONZ.

Kooang or **Kouang,** koo-ang', (almost kwang,) a Chinese statesman and celebrated historian, born in the province of Shen-see or Chen-si about 1018 A.D. He wrote an important work on the history of China. Died in 1086.

See MAILLA, "Histoire générale de la Chine."

Kooblai (Koublai or **Kublai) Khan,** koo'blī' kän, **(Shee-Tsoo** or **Chi-Tsou,** shee-tsoo,) the founder of the Mongol dynasty of China, was a grandson of Jengis Khan. He began to reign over the north part of China about 1260, soon after which date he conquered the southern provinces and became master of a vast empire extending from the Polar Sea to the Straits of Malacca, and including Thibet, Tartary, Siam, etc. He is said to have been an able ruler. In his reign Marco Polo visited China. Died in 1294.

Koogen, van der, vän dẹr kō'gẹn, (LEONARD,) a Flemish painter, born at Haarlem in 1610, was also an etcher. Died in 1681.

Koolee Khan. See NÂDIR SHÂH.

Koolnef, Koulneff, or **Kulnew,** kool-nĕf', (YAKOF,) a Russian general, born in 1763. He was killed at the battle of the Drissa, in July, 1812.

Koorakin or **Kourakin,** koo'rä-keen' or koo'rä-kin', (ALEXANDER BORISOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian diplomatist, born in 1752, was a favourite courtier of Paul I. He was ambassador at Paris from 1808 to 1812. Died in 1818.

Koorakin or **Kourakin,** (BORIS IVANOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian diplomatist, born in 1677, was a brother-in-law of Peter I. He was sent to Rome on a political mission by that emperor. Died in 1727.

Koornhert. See CORNHERT.

Kooten, van, vän kō'tẹn, (THEODORUS,) a Latin poet born in Holland in 1749; died in 1814.

Kootooz or **Kûtûz, (Kothouz,)** kōō-tōōz' or kōō'-tooz',* written also **Kotouz, (Mahmood Seif-ed-Deen Malek Modhaffer,** mȧH'mōōd' sīf ed-deen' mo'-dhȧf'fẹr,) became Sultan of Egypt in 1259 by usurpation. He defeated the Tartars in Syria. He was assassinated by Bîbars in 1260.

Kootoozof, Koutouzof, Koutousof, or **Kutûsow,** koo-too'zof, (MICHAEL LAURIONOVITCH GOLENITCHEF,) a celebrated Russian commander, born in 1745, served against the Poles and the Turks, and rose to be lieutenant-general in 1789. In 1793 he was ambassador to Constantinople, and on the accession of the emperor Paul was charged with a mission to Berlin. After the assassination of that sovereign he was appointed governor-general of Saint Petersburg, and in 1805 was created commander-in-chief of the first corps of the Russian army against the French. He gained a victory over Marshal Mortier at Dürrenstein, and soon after commanded the allied army under the emperor Alexander at Austerlitz, (1805.) In 1812, at the age of sixty-seven, he succeeded Barclay de Tolly as commander-in-chief of the Russian army, a few days before the battle of Borodino. For his victories over Ney and Davoust the emperor bestowed upon him the surname of Smolenskoi. He died in 1813, at Buntzlau, where a monument was erected to him.

See SÉGUR, "Histoire de Napoléon et de la grande Armée;" MIKHAILOVSKY-DANILEVSKY, "Vie du Feld-Maréchal Koutouzoff," translated from the Russian by FIZELIER, 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kopernicus. See COPERNICUS.

Kopernik. See COPERNICUS.

Kopievitch, ko-pe-ā'vitch, written also **Kopieuvicz,** (ELIAS,) a Russian philologist, who was sent by Peter the Great to Holland in order to complete his studies. Among his works are a Latin Grammar for Russian schools, and a Slavonic-and-German Dictionary. Died in 1701.

Kopisch, ko'pish, (AUGUST,) a German poet and artist, born at Breslau in 1799; died in 1853.

Kopitar, ko'pe-tar', (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a philologist, born in Carniola in 1780, was appointed first keeper of the Imperial Library at Vienna, (1843.) He published in 1808 a "Grammar of the Slavonian Language in Carniola, Carinthia, and Styria." Died in 1844.

Kopp, kop, (JOHANN ADAM,) a German publicist, born at Offenbach in 1698. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Law which now prevails in Germany," ("Historia Juris quo hodie in Germania utimur," 1741.) Died in 1748.

Kopp, kop, (JOSEPH EUTYCH,) a Swiss historian, born at Münster, in Lucerne, in 1793. Among his works is a "History of the Swiss Leagues," *(Bünde,)* (4 vols., 1845–57.) Kopp discredits the popular tradition of William Tell. Died October 25, 1866.

Kopp, (ULRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German antiquary, born at Cassel in 1762, became director of the court archives in 1802. His "Palæographia critica" (1817) is much esteemed. Died in 1834.

Koppe, kop'pẹh, (JOHANN BENJAMIN,) a German theologian, born at Dantzic in 1750. He published several exegetical works, and left unfinished an edition of the New Testament in Greek, (3 vols.) Died in 1791.

See HOFFENSTEDT, "Ueber den verstorbenen J. B. Koppe," 1791.

Köppen or **Koeppen,** köp'pẹn, (ADOLPHUS LOUIS,) a Danish scholar and writer, born at Copenhagen in 1804. In 1834 he visited Greece, where he was appointed professor of history, archæology, and modern languages

* There is some discrepancy in the mode of writing this name. Abulpharagius more frequently gives both syllables long. See Pocock's edition, Oxford, 1663.

at the military college in Ægina. He removed in 1846 to America, where he became in 1854 professor of history, æsthetics, and modern languages in Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania. He published "The World in the Middle Ages," (1854,) etc. Died April 14, 1873.

Köppen or **Koeppen**, köp'pẹn, (CARL FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born about 1800, became assistant professor in one of the principal gymnasiums of Berlin. He published in 1848 a treatise "On the Divine Right of Kings," ("De Jure Divino,") which was condemned by the government and forbidden to be reprinted. His work entitled "The Religion of Booddha and its Origin" ("Die Religion des Buddha und ihre Entstehung," 1857) is regarded as one of the best treatises on that subject. He also published "The Lamaic System of Religion," etc., ("Lamaische Hierarchie," 1859.)

Köppen or **Koeppen**, köp'pẹn, (FRIEDRICH,) a German writer on philosophy, born at Lubeck in 1775. He became pastor of a church at Bremen in 1804, and professor of philosophy at Erlangen in 1827. Among his works is "The Philosophy of Christianism," (2 vols., 1813–15.) Died in 1858.

Köppen or **Koeppen**, (JOHANN HEINRICH JUSTUS,) a German philologist, born at Hanover in 1755. He published a Greek Anthology, (3 vols., 1787,) "Commentary on Homer's Iliad," (5 vols., 1787–92,) and other works. Died in 1791.

Köppen, köp'pẹn, (PETER,) a Russian writer, born at Kharkov in 1793, published several works on the antiquities and statistics of Russia, and a valuable "Ethnographical Chart of European Russia," (1851.) Died in 1864.

Köprili, kö'pre-lee, written also **Coprogli** and **Kiuperli**, (MEHEMET,) an eminent Turkish commander, born at Kopri, in Asia Minor, in 1585, rose from the station of a cook to be grand vizier at Constantinople in 1656. He took Tenedos and Lemnos from the Venetians, and obtained other advantages over the enemies of the Sultan. As a ruler he showed great energy and prudence, and effected important reformations in the condition of the country. Died in 1661.

Köprili, (MUSTAFA,) surnamed THE VIRTUOUS, son of the preceding, was appointed grand vizier by Solyman III. in 1689. Died in 1691.

Köprili-Fazil-Ahmed, (or **-Achmed**,) kö'pre-lee fä'zil äh'med, a brother of the preceding, born in 1626, succeeded Mehemet Köprili as grand vizier. He gained several important victories over the Hungarians and the Poles, and took the island of Candia. Died in 1676.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Kops, kops, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Belgian landscape-painter, born about 1800.

Koray. See CORAY.

Kordes, kor'dẽs, (BERNHARD,) a German writer, born at Lubeck in 1762. He lived at Kiel. Died in 1823.

Koren, (MOSES OF.) See MOSES CHORENENSIS.

Korenatz. See MOSES CHORENENSIS.

Korf, korf, (ANDREI,) BARON, a Russian publicist and senator, born near Mittau in 1715; died in 1823.

Korf, (NICHOLAS,) BARON, a Russian minister of state under Peter III., was born in 1710; died in 1766.

Korinna. See CORINNA.

Kornelisz. See CORNELISZ.

Körner or **Koerner**, kör'nẹr, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) born at Leipsic in 1756, was the father of Theodor Körner, and an intimate friend of Schiller. He was also a correspondent of Goethe. It was in his beautiful vineyard near Dresden that Schiller wrote "Don Carlos." Died in 1831.

Körner or **Koerner**, (KARL THEODOR,) one of the most celebrated German poets, was born in Dresden in 1791. He studied at Leipsic and Berlin, and displayed at an early age a rare poetical genius. Among his first productions were the popular comedies of "The Green Domino," (1812,) and "The Watchman," (1812.) He was one of the first to enlist in the war against Napoleon; and, inspired with patriotic enthusiasm and a keen sense of his country's wrongs, he produced some of the most spirited and beautiful martial lyrics in the German language. Killed in battle 1813.

Kornilov, kornyee'lof, (LAVR GEORGIEVICH,) Russian soldier, was born in Siberia in 1870. He served in the Russo-Japanese War 1904–05, and in the World War was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Russian armies by Kerensky, Aug., 1917, but split with him in September, and was interned. While fighting under Alexeyev, Kornilov was killed in battle March 31, 1918.

Kornmann, korn'mân, (HEINRICH,) a German writer and lawyer, born in Würtemberg; died about 1620.

Körösi. See CSOMA.

Körösi, kö'rö-shee, (JOSZEF,) a Hungarian statistician, born at Pesth, April 20, 1844. He has published many volumes regarding Hungarian populations, finances, trade, prices, railways, etc.

Körte or **Koerte**, kör'tẹh, (WILHELM,) a German writer, born at Aschersleben in 1766. He published, among other works, a "Life of Gleim," (1811,) who was his great-uncle, and a "Life of Carnot," (1820.) Died in 1846.

Kortholt, kort'holt, [Lat. KORTHOL'TUS,] (CHRISTIAN,) a Lutheran theologian and ecclesiastical historian, born at Burg, in Holstein, in 1633. About 1665 he was appointed professor of divinity in the University of Kiel. He published numerous religious treatises, of which we may name "On the Pagan, Mohammedan, and Jewish Religions," (1666,) "Of the Three Impostors Herbert, Hobbes, and Spinosa," (1680,) "On the Origin and Nature of Christianity," and "On the State and Progress of Schools and Academies, especially in Germany." Died in 1694.

See LINDEMANN, "Memoria C. Kortholti," 1694.

Kortholt, (CHRISTIAN,) a Danish or German theologian, son of Sebastian, noticed below, was born at Kiel in 1709. He became professor of divinity at Göttingen. He published "The Letters of Leibnitz," (4 vols., 1734–42,) and wrote, besides other works, (in Latin,) an "Essay on the Enthusiasm of Mohammed," (1745.) Died in 1751.

See AVRER, "Memoria C. Kortholti," 1751.

Kortholt, (SEBASTIAN,) a son of Christian, noticed above, (1633–94,) and the father of the preceding, was born at Kiel about 1670. He was a man of great learning, and wrote many literary essays. Died about 1740.

Kortholtus. See KORTHOLT.

Kortüm or **Kortuem**, kor'tüm, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born in Mecklenburg-Strelitz in 1788, became professor of history at Heidelberg in 1840. He wrote, among other works, a "History of the Political Constitution of Greece," and a "History of the Middle Ages," (2 vols., 1837.) Died in 1858.

Kortüm or **Kortuem**, (KARL ARNOLD,) a German physician and satiric poet, born at Mülheim-an-der-Ruhr in 1745, published a mock-heroic poem entitled "The Jobsiad; or, The Life, Opinions, and Deeds of Jerome Jobs the Candidate," (1784.) Died in 1824. An English translation of "The Jobsiad," by Rev. Charles T. Brooks, was published in Philadelphia in 1863.

Kosciusko, kos-se-ŭs'ko, [Polish, KOSCIUSZKO, kôsh-yoo'sko,] (THADDEUS,) an illustrious Polish patriot and general, of noble family, born in Lithuania, February 12, 1746. Having studied at the military academy of Versailles, he embarked about 1777 for America, where he fought with distinction at New York and Yorktown and acquired the friendship of Washington. He returned to Poland in 1786, but, his country being soon after subjected to Russia, he retired to Leipsic. On the breaking out of the revolution of 1794, he was appointed commander of the Polish army, and defeated the Russians with greatly superior numbers at Raclawice. For two months he defended Warsaw against the united forces of Russia and Prussia, but, overpowered at last by fresh troops advancing under Fersen, suffered a total defeat at Maciejowice, where he was wounded and taken prisoner in October, 1794. After two years' imprisonment, he was released by the emperor Paul, who offered him his sword, which Kosciusko refused, saying "he had no need of a sword, since he had no longer a country." When solicited by Napoleon to aid him in his ambitious schemes with regard to Poland, he steadily refused; and the proclamation to the Poles, which appeared in the "Moniteur" under his name in 1806, was declared by him a forgery

He died in 1817, at Soleure, in Switzerland, having previously written to the emperor Alexander entreating him to give to Poland a free constitution. He also abolished serfdom on his Polish domain.

See M. A. Jullien, "Notice sur Kosciuszko," 1818; Falkenstrin, "Kosciuszko," Leipsic, 1825; L. Chodzko, "Histoire militaire, politique et privée de Kosciuszko," 1837; Jules Michelet, "Kosciuszko, Legenda democratyczna," translated from the French by Godebski, 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for March, 1835.

Kosegarten, ko'zęh-gar'tęn, (Johann Gottfried Ludwig,) son of Ludwig Theobul, noticed below, was born in the island of Rügen in 1792. Having studied philology in Paris, he became in 1824 professor of Oriental languages at Greifswalde. He translated into German the Hindoo poem "Nala," (1820,) and made several versions from the Persian. He also published editions of the "Moalakat," and other Arabic works. Died in 1860.

Kosegarten, (Ludwig Theobul,) a German divine and poet, was born at Grevismühlen, in Mecklenburg in 1758. He became in 1808 professor of history at Greifswalde, and subsequently of theology, and rector of the university. His romance of "Ida von Plessen," (1788,) as well as his "Legends" and lyric poems, enjoy a wide popularity. He also made several translations from the Danish and English: among the latter is Richardson's "Clarissa." Died in 1818.

See Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Koslof, kos'lof, or **Kozlov,** koz'lof, (Ivan Ivanovitch,) a Russian poet, born in 1774, made a number of excellent translations from the English. His poems, written after he became blind, are distinguished for their melody of versification and tender pathos. Among the most admired of these is "The Monk," ("Tchernets.") Died in 1838.

See E. Mecherski, "Les Poëtes Russes."

Koslovski, (M. I.) See Kozlofski.

Kos-lov'ski, (Ossip Antonovitch,) a popular Russian composer, produced, among other works, a 'Requiem" of great beauty, and composed the music for Oserot's tragedy of "Fingal." Died in 1831.

Kosmas. See Cosmas.

Kossuth, kosh'ōōt, (Louis,) an eminent Hungarian orator and statesman, born of a noble family at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, in 1802. He studied law at the Protestant college of Sarospatak, and joined the popular party in opposing the despotic policy of Austria. Having offended the government by his writings, he was imprisoned three years, (1837–40.) The Diet of 1840 refused to grant supplies during the imprisonment of Kossuth, who was consequently liberated. In 1841 he married Theresa Meszlenyi, and began to edit a daily paper at Pesth, called "Pesti-Hirlap," the tone of which was liberal, but not radical or democratic. He was elected a member of the Diet by the national party of Pesth in 1847, and acquired a high reputation as an orator. In March, 1848, the Diet adopted a proposition made by Kossuth, the object of which was the appointment of a responsible Hungarian ministry, as a pledge of constitutional reforms. Kossuth and others were sent as a deputation to Vienna, and obtained the assent of the emperor, then conscious of the pressure of a powerful revolutionary movement. Kossuth induced the Diet to vote the perfect equality of civil rights and public burdens for all classes, and to extend the right of suffrage. He became minister of finance in the new ministry formed in April, 1848. Although the benefits of these reforms were shared by the Croatians and Servians, an anti-Magyar party was soon formed in Croatia by the intrigues of Austrian agents. The Croatians, directed by Jellachich and secretly aided by Austria, revolted against Hungary, and began hostilities by the massacre of villagers on the frontier. In June, 1848, the Austrian court openly sanctioned the movements of the Croatian insurgents. Kossuth believed that the time had come to defend by arms the constitution and the national independence. He called for the levy of 200,000 men, which was granted by the Diet. In September, 1848, Jellachich was defeated in battle, and Kossuth was elected president of a committee of defence. After the second insurrection at Vienna, October, 1848, the Hungarian army advanced to the assistance of the Liberals of that capital, but was repulsed at Schwechat. The Austrian general Windischgrätz then invaded Hungary, took Pesth, and committed great atrocities. A war of extermination followed, and the Austrians were defeated in several battles. In April, 1849, the Hungarians renounced allegiance to the house of Hapsburg, and chose Kossuth governor or dictator. But the intervention of Russia rendered the heroic efforts and sacrifices of the Hungarians unavailing. The victories gained by Dembinski, Klapka, and Bem served merely to prolong the national agony. Kossuth, after a disagreement with Görgey, whom he accused of treachery, resigned his office on the 11th of August, 1849, and went into exile. He retired to Turkey, and was imprisoned at Kutaieh. Through the intervention of England and the United States, he was released in August, 1851, visiting those countries in that year and being received with enthusiastic popular demonstrations. He made several admirable speeches in the English language, of which he had acquired a wonderful mastery. He resided for several years in England, and later in Turin, Italy, where he died, March 20, 1894.—Francis Kossuth, his son, born at Budapest in 1841, became prominent in the Hungarian parliament and leader of the party of independence. Grew very popular and in 1896 became leader of the House. Died May 25, 1914.

Kosta-Ibn-Looka, (or **-Lûka,**) kos'tâ ib'n loo'kâ, written also **Costha-Ben-Louka,** an excellent Arabian scholar and translator, born at Balbec, flourished from about 870 to 900 A.D. He translated several Greek works into Arabic, and wrote original treatises on philosophy, logic, medicine, etc.

Koster. See Coster.

Kos'tęr or Cos'tęr, (Laurens Janszoon,) a Dutch printer, born at Haarlem about 1370, is supposed by some writers to have invented the art of printing. According to one tradition, he kept his art a secret, but it was stolen by one of his workmen, named John Fust. Died about 1440.

See A. F. Didot, "Essai sur la Typographie;" Auguste Bernard, "Histoire de l'Origine de l'Imprimerie."

Köstlin or Koestlin, köst-leen', (Christian Reinhold,) a German jurist and novelist, born at Tübingen in 1813; died in 1856.

Köstlin, köst'leen, (Julius,) an able German theologian, born at Stuttgart, May 17, 1826. He studied at Tübingen and Berlin, and became professor of theology at Göttingen in 1855, at Breslau in 1865, and at Halle in 1870. He has published "The Church of Scotland," (1852,) "Luther's Doctrine of the Church," (1853,) "Faith," (1859,) "Luther's Theology," (1863,) and a valuable "Life of Luther," (1875,) which he afterwards abridged for popular use, (1883.)

Kostrof, Kostrov, or Kostrow, kos'trof, (Ermil Ivanovitch,) a Russian poet, born in the province of Viatka; died in 1796.

Kothouz. See Kootooz.

Kotouz or Kotûz. See Kootooz.

Kotter or Cotter, kot'tęr, (Christoph,) a German enthusiast, born in Silesia in 1585. He obtained notoriety by visions and predictions. Died in 1647.

Kotzebue, von, fon kot'sęh-boo, (August Friedrich Ferdinand,) a prolific and popular German dramatist, born at Weimar in 1761. He went to Saint Petersburg in 1781, and was appointed president of the government of Esthonia. He produced in 1789 "The Indians in England," and "The Stranger," which were very successful. About 1800 he settled in Berlin. He wrote abusive articles against Goethe and other great German authors, who had refused to admit him into their literary circle at Weimar. Between 1802 and 1806 he made journeys in different countries of Europe, and published "Souvenirs of Paris in 1804," (2 vols., 1805.) After the battle of Jena (1806) he took refuge in Russia, and edited two journals, called "The Bee," (1808–10,) and "The Cricket," (1811–12,) in which he wrote against Napoleon. In 1817 he was sent to Germany by the Russian government to watch and report the state and tendency of public opinion. He expressed such hostility and contempt for liberal principles and institutions that he rendered himself odious to many Germans, especially

the students. He was assassinated at Mannheim in 1819 by Karl Ludwig Sand, who was actuated by a fanatical zeal against one whom he considered a traitor to liberty. Among his dramas are "The Two Klingsbergs," a comedy, (1807,) and "Pizarro," ("Die Spanier in Peru.") His works, which were very numerous, were formerly more popular than they are at the present time. Kotzebue possessed a ready invention and a great facility in composition; but his productions are deficient in depth and power.

Kotzebue, von, (OTTO,) a son of the preceding, born at Reval, in Russia, in 1787. After having made the voyage around the world with Krusenstern, he set sail again in 1815, accompanied by Chamisso, Eschscholtz, and others. He discovered several islands in the South Sea, and the sound southeast of Behring's Strait called by his name. He published, after his return, a "Voyage of Discovery in the South Sea and to Behring's Strait, to find a Northeast Passage," (1821.) Having sailed for the third time in 1823, he made other discoveries, which are described in his "New Voyage around the World in 1823–26," (1830.) He died at Reval in 1846.

Kotzeluch, kot'sĕh-lo͝okh', (LEOPOLD,) a Bohemian composer and musician, born at Welwarn in 1753. He succeeded Mozart as composer to the court at Vienna, (1792.) He composed operas, symphonies, and sonatas, which were once very popular. Died in 1814.

Kouang. See KOOANG.

Koublai Khan. See KOOBLAI KHAN.

Kouck, kŏwk, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born in 1500 or 1501, worked at Antwerp. He was patronized by Charles V. Died in 1550.

Kouli Khan. See NÂDIR SHÂH.

Koulneff. See KOOLNEF.

Koumas, koo'mas, (CONSTANTINE MICHAEL,) a modern Greek scholar and author, was born at Larissa about 1775. He published a "Greek Lexicon," (1826,) "Elements of Philosophy," (4 vols.,) and other scientific works. Died at Trieste in 1836.

Koung-Fou-Tseu. See CONFUCIUS.

Kourakin. See KOORAKIN.

Kourma or **Kourmavatara.** See KÛRMA.

Koutouz. See KOOTOOZ.

Koutouzof or **Koutousof.** See KOOTOOZOF.

Kov-ą-lef'sky, (ALEXANDER,) an eminent Russian embryologist, born November 7, (O.S.,) 1840. He became a professor at St. Petersburg and a high authority on the anatomy and development of the ascidians, tunicata, worms, brachiopods, and the related forms of animal life, making a number of valuable discoveries. Died in 1901.

Kovalefsky, (SONIA or SOPHIE,) born in 1850, daughter of a Russian artillery officer, married in 1868 Woldemar, brother of Alexander Kovalefsky. She gained an European fame as a mathematician, became professor of mathematics at Stockholm in 1884, and wrote a series of brilliant novels, of which "Vera Barantzova" was translated into English in 1895. Died in 1891.

Kozlofski, koz-lof'skee, or **Koslovski,** kos-lov'skee, (MICHAIL IVANOVITCH,) a Russian sculptor, became professor in the Academy of Arts at Saint Petersburg. Among his master-pieces are the statue of Suwarow at Saint Petersburg, and the statue of Catherine II. as Minerva. Died in 1803.

Kozlov. See KOSLOF.

Kozmian, koz'me-ân, ? (GAETAN or CAJETAN,) a Polish poet, born in Lublin in 1771. He wrote odes which were highly esteemed,—"The Georgics of Poland,"—and an epic poem entitled "Stephen Czarniecki." Died in 1856.

Krafft, krâft, (ADAM,) a German sculptor, born at Nuremberg about 1429. Among his master-pieces are the tabernacle in the church of Saint Lawrence at Nuremberg, the celebrated Ciborium in the minster at Ulm, and a number of beautiful bas-reliefs. Died in 1507.

Krafft, (JOSEPH,) a portrait-painter, born at Hanau in 1787, was a brother of Peter, noticed below. He worked in Vienna. Died in 1828.

Krafft, (PETER,) a German painter, and professor at the Academy of Vienna, born at Hanau in 1780. Among his works we may name "Rudolph of Habsburg" and "Belisarius." Died in 1856.

Kraft. See CRATO.

Kraft, krâft, (ANTON,) a Bohemian violoncellist and composer, born December 30, 1752, at Rokitzan, near Pilsen. Died August 28, 1820. His son, NIKOLAUS, born December 14, 1778, was also famous as a composer and performer on the violoncello. Died May 18, 1853.

Kraft, krâft, or **Krafft,** (GEORG WOLFGANG,) a German natural philosopher, born in Würtemberg in 1701, was professor of physics at Tübingen, and wrote several works on geometry and physics. Died in 1754.

Kraft von Toggenburg, krâft fon tog'gẹn-bo͝org', a German minnesinger. Died in 1259.

Kraitsir, krīt'sir, (CHARLES,) a Hungarian physician and scholar, born in 1804. He emigrated to America in 1833, and became in 1842 professor of modern languages and history in the University of Virginia. He published "Glossology," and several other works. Died in Westchester county, New York, in 1860.

Kramer. See CRAMER.

Kramp, krŏN, (CHRÉTIEN,) a French mathematician and medical writer, born at Strasburg; died about 1828.

Kranach. See CRANACH.

Krantor. See CRANTOR.

Krantz or **Crantz,** krânts, (ALBERT,) a German historian and diplomatist, born at Hamburg about 1450, was employed on several important embassies to England and France. Among his principal works, which are written in Latin, are "Chronicles of the Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway," and "Ecclesiastical History of Saxony." Died in 1517.

See WILKENS, "Leben Alberti Crantzii," 1722; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MÖLLER, "Cimbria Literata."

Kranz, (DAVID.) See CRANZ.

Krasheninnikof or **Krascheninnikov,** krâsh-ẹnin'ne-kof', (STEPHEN PETROVITCH,) a Russian naturalist, born at Moscow in 1713. He travelled in Siberia and Kamtschatka, and wrote a "Description of Kamtschatka," (2 vols., 1755.) Died in 1755.

See GRETCH, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Russe."

Krasicki, krâ-sĕt'skee, (IGNATIUS,) an eminent Polish poet and *littérateur*, born at Dubiecko in 1734. Having taken orders as a priest, he rose to be Bishop of Ermeland in 1767, and in 1795 Archbishop of Gnesen. His wit and conversational powers made him a favourite with Frederick the Great of Prussia, who once said to him, "I hope, my lord bishop, you will take me into Paradise with you under your mantle." "No, sire," he replied, (alluding to the loss of some revenues:) "your majesty has made it so short that I cannot conceal anything contraband under it." Among his principal works we may name the mock-heroic poem entitled "The Mousiad," ("Myszeis,") founded on the tradition of King Popiel being devoured by rats and mice, "War of the Monks," ("Monachomachia,") and a number of fables and satires of great merit. His novel of "Pan Podstoli" is also highly esteemed. Died in 1801.

See S. K. POTOCKI, "Essai sur la Vie, etc. de Krasicki," 1808: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DMOCHOWSKI, "Éloge de Krasicki," 1801.

Krasinski, krâ-sin'skee, (VALERIAN,) COUNT, a distinguished Polish writer and scholar, born in White Russia about 1780. After the suppression of the Polish revolution of 1830 he repaired to England, where he published, among other works, a "History of the Reformation in Poland," (2 vols., 1840,) "Panslavism and Germanism," (1848,) and "Religious History of the Slavonic Nations," (1851.) Died in Edinburgh in 1855.

Krasinski, (ZYGMUNT NAPOLEON,) a Polish count and poet, born at Paris, February 19, 1812.

Krassin, krassyen, (LEONID BRAISSODICH,) Russian Soviet politician, was born 1870. He became an engineer and revolutionist, supplied the Bolshevik army with munitions after the 1917 rising, and was made People's Commissar for Trade and Industry. He headed the Soviet trade delegation to England 1920, became Soviet representative at Paris, and at London in 1925.

Kraszewski, krä-shĕv'skee, (JOSEPH IGNATIUS,) a Polish novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Warsaw in 1812. His works, which are very numerous, consist of novels, poems, travels, and historical treatises. His romances are very popular in Poland, and have in a great measure superseded the French novels. Among the best are "The Magic-Lantern," (1843,) "Ulana," (1843,) and "Sviat i Poeta." His epic poem "Anafielas," and a "History of Wilna," are also ranked among his best productions. Died March 20, 1887.

Krateros. See CRATERUS.

Krates. See CRATES.

Kratinos. See CRATINUS.

Kratippos. See CRATIPPUS.

Kratzenstein, krät'sẹn-stīn', (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a German natural philosopher, mechanical inventor, and writer, born at Wernigerode in 1723, became professor of physics at Copenhagen in 1754. Died in 1795.

Kraus, krŏwss, (CHRISTIAN JAKOB,) a learned German writer, professor of philosophy, etc. at Königsberg, was born at Osterode in 1753. He published a treatise on "Political Economy," and other works. Died in 1807.

Kraus, (FRANZ,) a German historical painter, born in Suabia about 1704; died about 1750.

Kraus or **Krauss**, krŏwss, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German prelate and historical writer, born at Ratisbon in 1700. He was prince-abbot of the monastery of Saint Emmeran. Died in 1762.

Kraus, (JOHANN ULRICH,) a German engraver, born at Augsburg about 1645; died in 1719.

Kraus, (MARTIN.) See CRUSIUS.

Krause, krŏw'zẹh, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German economist and writer on the science of forests, born at Prenzlow in 1768; died in 1836.

Krause, (GEORG MELCHIOR,) a German painter and engraver, born at Frankfort in 1737; died in 1806.

Krause, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born at Artern in 1749. Among his works is a "History of Europe," (5 vols., 1789–98.) Died in 1799.

Krause, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a German bibliographer, born in Silesia in 1684, published, besides other works, "Umständliche Bücher-Historie," (3 vols., 1716.) He was professor of eloquence at Wittenberg. Died in 1736.

See KIRCHMAIER, "Programma ad Exequias J. G. Krausii," 1736.

Krause, (KARL CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher and masonic writer, born at Eisenberg in 1781. He devoted several works to the display of the merits of freemasonry, of which he was a zealous advocate. Among his other works is "Urbild der Menschheit," ("The Type of Humanity," 1811.) Died in 1832.

See LINDRMANN, "Darstellung des Lebens und der Wissenschaftslehre Krauses," 1839.

Krause, (WILHELM,) a German landscape and marine painter, born at Dessau in 1803. He has produced some excellent pictures of Norwegian scenery.

Kraut, krŏwt, (WILHELM THEODOR,) professor of law at Göttingen, was born at Lüneburg in 1800. He wrote a number of legal works. Died Jan. 1, 1873.

Krauth, krawth, (CHARLES PORTERFIELD,) D.D., a Lutheran divine and accomplished scholar, the son of Dr. Charles Philip Krauth, (late president of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg,) was born at Martinsburg, Virginia, March 17, 1823. He graduated at Pennsylvania College in 1839. Ordained in 1842, he became pastor of a church in Baltimore, and was subsequently settled at Winchester, Virginia, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he was called to the pastoral charge of Saint Mark's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, where he remained four years. In 1861 he became editor of "The Lutheran and Missionary," issued in Philadelphia, and in 1864 professor of theology, church history, etc. in the Lutheran Seminary of that city. In 1868 he was elected to the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1873 became vice-provost of the same institution. He published a translation of Tholuck's "Commentary on Saint John," (1859,) "The Conservative Reformation and its Theology," (1871,) an edition of Berkeley's "Principles of Human Knowledge," (1873,) and an edition of Fleming's "Vocabulary of Philosophy," to which he added a valuable Index, etc., (1877.) He died January 2, 1883.

Kray, von, fon krī' or **Krajof, von**, fon krī'of (PAUL,) BARON, an Austrian general, born at Kesmark, in Hungary, in 1735. He fought against the French in the Low Countries and on the Rhine in 1793–95, and became a field-marshal-lieutenant in 1796. In 1799 he obtained the chief command of the army, defeated Scherer twice in Italy, and took Mantua. Having failed in a campaign against Moreau in Germany in 1800, he was removed from the command. Died in 1804.

See ALISON, "History of Europe."

Krayenhoff, krī'ẹn-hof', written also **Kraijenhoff**, (CORNELIS ROELF,) a Dutch general, born at Nymwegen in 1758, became minister of war under Louis Bonaparte. He published several excellent charts. Died about 1840.

Krayer. See CRAYER.

Krebs, krĕps, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a learned German writer, born at Heinaugen in 1681; died in 1713.

Krehl, krāl, (AUGUST LUDWIG,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Eisleben in 1784, became professor of theology at Leipsic in 1834. Died in 1855.

Kreil, krīl, (KARL,) an able astronomer, born at Ried in the Tyrol, in 1798, became director of the Observatory of Prague in 1845. He published a treatise "On the Nature and Motion of Comets," (1843.) Died in 1862.

Kreisler, krīs'ler, (FRITZ,) Austrian violinist, was born at Vienna in 1875. He studied at the Vienna and the Paris Conservatories; toured the United States in 1889; served in the Austrian army; and returned in 1899 to concert. He served in his former regiment during the World War, was wounded, and returned again to the concert stage. He has written many pieces for the violin.

Kremer, krā'mẹr, (PETER,) an eminent Belgian painter of history and genre, born at Antwerp in 1801. Among his works are "Marius at Carthage," and "David Teniers Designing after Nature."

Krestow'sky, (M.,) a Russian novelist, born at Kief in 1820. He served in the Russian army, and wrote numerous novels. Among the best of these, as translated into French, are "Le Sphinx," "En Voyage," "Uncle Bujanoff," and "Le Diablotin."

Kretschmann, krĕtsh'män, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born at Zittau in 1738, published "Songs of the Bard Ringulph," and other works. Died in 1809.

Kreutzer, kroit'sẹr, (KONRADIN,) a German composer of operas and songs, born in the duchy of Baden in 1782; died in 1849.

Kreutzer, krut'sair', (RUDOLF,) a celebrated composer and musician, of German extraction, born at Versailles in 1766, became violinist at the imperial chapel, and a member of the Conservatory in Paris. Among his best works are the operas of "Lodoiska" and "Paul and Virginia." Died in 1831.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Kreysig, krī'zig, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a medical writer, born near Leipsic in 1770, studied medicine at Pavía under Spallanzani. In 1803 he was appointed physician to the Elector Frederick Augustus, afterwards King of Saxony. He became in 1815 professor of therapeutics and pathology at Dresden. Died in 1839.

Kreysig, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born near Annaberg in 1697. He wrote on the history of Saxony. Died in 1758.

Kreytmayr. See KREITMAYER.

Krichna. See KRISHNA.

Kriloff or **Krilov.** See KRYLOF.

Krĭshnă, Crishna, Krichna, or **Krischna**, krĭsh'nạ, [a Sanscrit word, signifying "dark blue:" see below,] in the Hindoo mythology, the eighth avatar of Vishnu, usually regarded as the most glorious of all the manifestations of that deity. It is said by the votaries of Krishna that in the other avatars Vishnu manifested only a portion of his godhead, but that in this instance he appeared in all the fulness of his power and glory. He was born in the kingdom of Mathura; his mortal parents were Văsudêvă and Dêvăkî. It had been predicted that the son of Dêvăkî should deprive Kansa, the tyrannical king of that country, of his life and crown. Kansa therefore sought by force and stratagem to destroy the young child; but the parents, assisted and guided by power

divine, succeeded in baffling all his efforts. It is related that, when Krishna was only seven years old, Indra, jealous of the popularity of the child-god, attempted to destroy the worshippers of the latter by a fearful storm of lightning, rain, and hail. But Krishna raised above them on the tip of his little finger Mount Goverdhen, the Hindoo Parnassus, thus affording complete shelter to his trembling followers.

One of Krishna's earliest exploits was the destruction of the great serpent Kâliya, (or Kâlinâga,) which poisoned the waters of the river Jumna. Not long afterwards he slew his malignant enemy Kansa, having first paralyzed him with fear. A remarkable resemblance between Krishna and the Grecian Apollo has been pointed out by Sir William Jones and other writers. Krishna was pre-eminently a pastoral god, and his followers were principally milkmaids and herdsmen. Apollo was regarded as the protector of flocks and herds, (his name of Nomios theos (*νόμιος θεὸς*) is derived from nome,(*νομὴ*,) a "meadow" or "pasture;") and, when compelled to pass some time on earth, he employed himself in tending the flocks of Admetus, King of Thessaly.

Kritias. See CRITIAS.

Kritolaos. See CRITOLAUS.

Kriton or Krito. See CRITO.

Kroeyer. See KRÖYER.

Krohn, krōn, (HERMANN GEORG,) a German jurist, born in 1705; died in 1756.

Kromayer, kro'mīr, (HIERONYMUS,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Zeitz in 1610, wrote "Historia Ecclesiastica," and other works. Died in 1670.

See G. LEHMANN, "Leichpredigt auf H. Kromayer," 1670.

Kromayer, (JOHANN,) a German theologian, born in Misnia in 1576, was an uncle of the preceding. He became superintendent (Protestant bishop) at Weimar, and published several works. Died in 1643.

Kropot'kin, (PETER,) PRINCE, a Russian geographer and anarchist, was born at Moscow, Dec. 9, 1842. He was educated at St. Petersburg (now Petrograd,) explored Eastern Siberia and Manchuria and the glacial deposits of Finland and Sweden, and acted as secretary to the Geographical Society. In 1872 he joined the International Society in Belgium, and was arrested and imprisoned in St. Petersburg in 1874, but escaped in 1876. He founded the anarchist newspaper "Lé Revolté," was expelled from Switzerland in 1881, and imprisoned in France as an anarchist 1883–86. He lived in England for a time and returned to Russia in 1917. He published "Paroles d'un Révolté," (1885,) "In Russian and French Prisons," (1887,) "A la recherche du pain," (1892,) "The State, its Part in History," (1898,) etc. Died 1921.

Krosick, von, fon kro'zik, (BERNHARD FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German savant, born in 1656, erected a private observatory at Berlin. Died in 1714.

Kröyer or **Kroeyer,** krö'yer, (HENDRIK NICOLAUS,) a Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen in 1799. He was sent on a mission to South America in 1840. He published, besides other works on natural history, "The Fishes of Denmark," (2 vols., 1838–43.) Died in 1870.

Krüdener or **Kruedener,** (JULIANA,) a Russian mystic or enthusiast, born at Riga in 1766, was the daughter of Baron Vietinghof, and was married at the age of fourteen to Baron Krudener, from whom she was divorced in a few years. She was intimate with Madame de Staël. Having lived for a time in fashionable dissipation, she adopted the views of the Pietists about 1806, and gave herself up entirely to preaching the gospel and prophesying. After travelling in Germany, where she formed an acquaintance with Stilling, she visited Paris, but, owing to the disturbances caused by her meetings, was obliged to leave the city, and soon after her arrival in Germany she was ordered by the government to return to Russia. She died in 1824. She was the author of a romance entitled "Valeria," (1803.) She is said to have had much influence over Alexander, Czar of Russia, who heard her preach in Paris in 1815, and who submitted to her revision his plan of the Holy Alliance. In the latter part of her life she abounded in works of charity towards the poor.

Kruenitz. See KRÜNITZ.

Krug, krōōg, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German historian and numismatist, born at Halle in 1764, wrote on Russian history and coins. Died in Saint Petersburg in 1844.

Krug, (WILHELM TRAUGOTT,) a German philosophical writer, born near Gräfenhaynchen, in Prussian Saxony, in 1770. Having studied at Göttingen and Wittenberg, he became professor of philosophy at Leipsic in 1809. He was chosen in 1833 a deputy to the first constitutional Diet, where he was a warm advocate of liberalism. Among his principal writings are his "Fundamental Philosophy," (1803,) and "History of the Philosophy of the Ancients, especially of the Greeks and Romans," (1815.) He professed a system called "transcendental synthetism," which was very popular in Germany. Died in 1842.

Krüger or **Krueger,** krüg'er, (EPHRAIM GOTTLIEB,) a German engraver, born at Dresden in 1756. Among his master-pieces is "Ariadne at Naxos." Died in 1834.

Krüger or **Krueger,** (FRANZ,) a skilful German painter, born at Anhalt-Dessau in 1796. He worked in Berlin, where he painted good portraits and became court painter. His favourite subjects were hunting-scenes and landscapes with animals. Died in 1857.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Krüger, (JOHANN GOTTLOB,) a German naturalist, born at Halle in 1715, published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Physics," ("Naturlehre," 3 vols., 1740–49.) Died in 1759.

Krüger, (STEPHANUS JOHANNES PAULUS,) a Transvaal statesman, was born at Colesburg, Cape Colony, October 10, 1825. After the Boer migration northward he became famous as a hunter and lion-killer, took part in the Zulu wars, and in 1848 fought against the English at Bloomplaats. He was sub-commandant of the army in 1856, commandant in 1861, and showed such ability and courage in the war against England in 1881 that he was made head of the provisional government. He was elected president of the republic in 1883, and successively in 1888, 1893, and 1898, and in 1899 declared war against Great Britain, becoming the leading spirit in the subsequent ably managed war. After the conquest of the Transvaal he went to Europe. D. July 14, 1904.

Krüger, (THEODOR,) a learned German writer, born at Stettin in 1694; died in 1751.

Krüger, (THEODOR,) a German engraver, born about 1575; died at Rome in 1650.

Krulof. See KRYLOF.

Krummacher, krōōm'mäk'er, (FRIEDRICH ADOLF,) a distinguished German theologian and writer, born at Tecklenburg, in Westphalia, in 1768. He was successively professor of theology at Duisburg, councillor of the consistory, and court preacher at Bernburg. His "Parables" (in verse) (1805) enjoy great popularity both in Germany and in other countries. Among his other works are "Die Kinderwelt," consisting of religious poems for children, "Sufferings, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ," (1817,) "Cornelius the Centurion," (1829,) and "The Life of Saint John," (1833.) He was attached to evangelical religion as distinguished from rationalism. Died in 1845.

See MÖLLER, "F. A. Krummacher und seine Freunde," 2 vols., 1849.

Krummacher, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) an eminent pulpit orator and writer, son of the preceding, was born about 1796. He was for a time pastor in Wupperthale, where he was a zealous advocate of the older Lutheranism, and gave great offence by his denunciation of the rationalists. As preacher of a reformed community, he went to New York in 1843. After a few years he returned to Germany, and settled at Berlin in 1847. Among his principal works we may name "The Church's Voice of Instruction," "Elijah the Tishbite," and "Sabbath Bells," (1851.) Died in December, 1868.

Krummacher, (GOTTFRIED DANIEL,) an uncle of the preceding, was born at Tecklenburg in 1774. He

became in 1816 reformed preacher at Elberfeld, where he was one of the principal leaders of the Pietists. Among his works are a series of sermons, entitled "The Wanderings of the Israelites through the Wilderness to Canaan," (1850,) and "Daily Manna," which have been translated into English. Died in 1837.

See FRIEDRICH W. KRUMMACHER, "G. D. Krummacher's Leben," 1838.

Krumpholz, krŏŏmp'holts, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a harpist and musical composer, born about 1745, at Zlonitz, near Prague, his father being a band-master in a French regiment. He committed suicide in 1790. His brother, WENZEL KRUMPHOLZ, born in 1750, was an eminent violinist. Died May 2, 1817.

Krünitz or **Kruenitz**, krü'nits, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German physician and scholar, born at Berlin in 1728, is principally known as the publisher of the "Economico-technological Encyclopædia," seventy-three volumes of which had appeared at the time of his death, in 1796. The work was afterwards continued and largely extended by the brothers Flörke and others.

Krupp, krŏŏp, (ALFRED,) a German manufacturer, born at Essen, April 26, 1812. He inherited from his father the celebrated cast-steel works of his native town, and extended them very greatly. The steel cannon of the establishment are especially celebrated; but the works turn out all kinds of steel goods, and are upon the largest scale ever known. Died July 14, 1887.

Kruse, kroo'zẹh, (FRIEDRICH KARL HERMANN,) a German historian, born at Oldenburg in 1790. In 1825 he published his principal work, entitled "Hellas," and in 1828 was appointed professor of universal and Russian history at the University of Dorpat. He also wrote a valuable "Chronicle of the Northmen." Died in 1866.

Kruse, (KARSTEN or CHRISTIAN,) a learned German writer, the father of the preceding, was born in Oldenburg in 1753. He published "Atlas and Tables for the Survey of the History of all European Countries," (1804.) Died in 1827.

Kruse, kroo'zẹh, (LAURIDS or LAURENT,) a Danish *littérateur*, born at Copenhagen in 1778. Among his numerous works are comedies, novels, etc. He translated into Danish and German some works of Ingemann, and others. Died in Paris in 1839.

See his Memoirs of his Life, "Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben," 2 vols., 1829.

Kruseman, kroo'zẹh-măn', (CORNELIS,) a Dutch historical painter of great merit, born at Amsterdam in 1797. Among his master-pieces are "A Burial-Scene," "The Preaching of John the Baptist," and "Belisarius." Died in 1857.

Kruseman, (JAN ADAM,) a painter of portraits and sacred history, a brother of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1804. Died in 1862.

Krusemark, kroo'zẹh-mark', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM LUDWIG,) a Prussian commander and diplomatist, served against the French in the campaigns from 1806 to 1813, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was employed successively on important missions to Saint Petersburg, Paris, and Vienna. Died in 1822.

Krusenstern, kroo'zẹn-stẽrn', (ADAM JOHN,) a celebrated Russian navigator and traveller, born in Esthonia in 1770. In 1803 he sailed from Cronstadt, and during an absence of three years discovered the Orloff Islands, and obtained much information respecting countries previously little known. He brought out in 1810 his "Voyage around the World from 1803 to 1806," (3 vols., with an atlas and 104 plates,) which was translated into the principal European languages. He also published "Contributions to the Hydrography of the Greater Oceans," "Atlas of the Pacific Ocean," and other similar works. Krusenstern was the first Russian navigator who sailed around the world. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for June and July, 1814.

Krylof, kre-lof', or **Kruilof**, almost krwe-lof', (IVAN ANDREIEVITCH,) written also **Krylow**, **Kriloff**, and **Krilov**, a celebrated Russian fabulist, born at Moscow in 1768. At an early age he became familiar with the French language, and read with avidity the works of Molière, Racine, and Boileau. His first compositions were dramas, which were not favourably received. He was successively editor of "The Spirit Post," "The Spectator," and the "Petersburg Mercury," and in 1801 was appointed secretary to Prince Gallitsin. In 1808 he published a collection of fables, which met with great favour. He was elected to the Petersburg Academy in 1811, and subsequently received a large pension from the emperor Alexander, who also loaded him with honorary distinctions. His "Fables," which vie with those of La Fontaine in *naïveté* and humour, are the delight of all ages and classes in Russia, and many sentences in them have become proverbs. They have been translated into German, French, and Italian; but no version, it is thought, does justice to the original. Krylof was intimate with Pŏŏshkin, (Pushkin,) Karamzin, and other eminent writers. Died in 1844.

See PLETNEF, "Life of Kriloff," prefixed to his Works; "Revue des Deux Mondes" for September 1, 1852; ALFRED BOUGEAULT, "Kryloff, ou le La Fontaine Russe, sa Vie et ses Fables," Paris, 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" also an article on the Russian Fabulists, in "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1839.

Kryns or **Krijns**, krīns, (EVERARD,) a Dutch painter of history and portraits, lived at the Hague about 1600.

Kshăt'rĭ-yā, [modern Hindoo pron. kshŭt'rĭ-yạ,] written also **Kshetriya** and **Kshattriya**, the name of the second or military caste among the Hindoos. It originally included all princes and professional warriors. But at the present time there are many exceptions to this general rule: many of the Brahmans nowadays are professional soldiers. (See BRAHMANISM.)

Kublai Khan. See KOOBLAI KHAN.

Küchenmeister, kü'kẹn-mīs-tẹr, (GOTTLOB FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Buchheim, January 22, 1821. He studied at Leipsic and Prague. His writings are mostly on the entozoa and other parasites, and he has also written on contagion, on water-cure, on cremation, etc. His principal work is "On the Cestoid Worms," (1853.)

Kücken or **Kuecken**, kük'kẹn, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a popular German composer, born at Bleckede in 1810. His songs and ballads are great favourites both in Germany and England. In 1851 he was appointed court chapel-master at Stuttgart. He produced two successful operas. Died April 6, 1882.

Kuecken. See KÜCKEN.

Kuegelgen. See KÜGELGEN.

Kuehn. See KÜHN.

Kuehne. See KÜHNE.

Kuehnoel. See KÜHNÖL.

Kuenen, kü'nẹn, (ABRAHAM,) D.D., LL.D., a Dutch Orientalist, of German descent, was born at Haarlem, September 16, 1828. He studied theology at Leyden from 1846 to 1851, and became extraordinary professor of theology there in 1852, and in 1855 full professor. Among his writings are a Latin translation of Abu Said's Arabic version from the Samaritan Pentateuch, (1851–54,) a "Historico-Critical Investigation into the Origin of the Old Testament Books," (1861–65,) "The Religion of Israel," (1874–75,) "Prophets and Prophecy in Israel," (1877,) "National Religions and Universal Religions," (1882,) etc. He was the most prominent figure in the "Leyden school" of theology, and was distinguished for his "advanced" views regarding the textual criticism of the Scriptures. Died in 1891.

Kuesel. See KÜSEL.

Kuester. See KÜSTER.

Kügelgen or **Kuegelgen**, kü'gẹl-gẹn, (KARL and GERHARD,) German painters, born at Bacharach, on the Rhine, in 1772, were twin brothers, and pursued their studies together at Rome. In 1799 they visited Saint Petersburg, where they married two sisters of high rank. Karl remained in Saint Petersburg, where he was patronized by the emperor Alexander, while Gerhard returned to Dresden. He perished by the hand of a robber near that city in 1820. His works are chiefly portraits and historical pictures. Among Karl's productions are a series of Crimean and Finnish landscapes, executed by order of the emperor. In 1823 he published "A Painter's Journey in the Crimea." Died in 1832.

Kugler, kōōg'lẹr, (FRANZ THEODOR,) an eminent German critic and writer on art, born at Stettin in 1808, became in 1833 professor of the history of art in the

Academy at Berlin. About 1835 he visited Italy, and in 1837 brought out his "Hand-Book of the History of Painting from Constantine the Great to the Present Time," which was followed by his equally valuable "Manual of the History of Art," (1841,) and other similar works. Died in Berlin in 1858.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Kuh, koo, (EPHRAIM MOSES,) a German poet, of Jewish parentage, born at Breslau in 1731, wrote songs, odes, fables, and epigrams. He was a friend of Lessing and Mendelssohn. Died in 1790.

Kuhl, kōōl, (HEINRICH,) a German naturalist, born at Hanau in 1797; died at Java in 1821.

See T. VAN SWINDEREN, "Bijdragen tot eene Schets van het Leven, het Karakter, etc. van H. Kuhl," 1822.

Kuhlau, koo'lŏw, (FRIEDRICH DANIEL,) a German musician and composer, born in Hanover in 1786 or 1787. He composed operas which were popular, and music for the flute. Died in 1832.

Kuhlmann, kül'mŏn', (CHARLES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French chemist, born at Colmar in 1803. Died in 1881.

Kuhlmann, kōōl'mân, (QUIRINUS,) a German visionary, born at Breslau in 1651. He led a wandering life, and published several extravagant writings. He was burned at Moscow in 1689.

See G. WERNSDORF, "De Fanaticis Silesiorum et speciatim de Q. Kuhlmanno," 1698.

Kühmstedt, küm'stet, (FRIEDRICH,) a German musician and composer, born at Oldisleben, Saxe-Weimar, December 20, 1809. He wrote operas, symphonies, and oratorios; but his fame rests on his treatises on the organ.

Kuhn, kōōn, (ADALBERT,) a celebrated German philologist and mythologist, born at Königsberg, in Brandenburg, November 19, 1812, was a pupil of Böckh, Bopp, and Lachmann, and in 1856 was appointed a professor in the Cologne gymnasium. Among his works are "On the Primitive History of the Indo-Germanic Peoples," (1856,) "Myths, Customs, and Legends of Westphalia," (1859,) etc. Comparative mythology was his specialty. Died in 1881.

Kuhn, kōōn, or **Kuhnius,** koo'ne-ûs, (JOACHIM,) a German philologist, born at Greifswalde in 1647. He was professor of Greek at Strasburg in 1676. Among his works is "Quæstiones Philosophicæ ex Sacris Veteris et Novi Testamenti Scriptoribus," (1698.) Died in 1697.

Kühn or **Cuehn,** kün, (KARL GOTTLOB,) a German physician, born near Merseburg in 1754, published a complete edition of the "Extant Works of the Greek Physicians," ("Opera Medicorum Græcorum quæ supersunt,") in the original, with a Latin translation, 29 vols., (1821.) Died in 1840.

Kuhnau, kōō'nŏw, (JOHANN,) a German musician, composer, and *littérateur*, born at Geysing, in Bohemia, in 1667. His compositions for the clavier were especially famous. He was the inventor of the sonata as a piece in several movements not dance-tunes, and fourteen examples of this form of music are still extant among his productions. His satirical poems were admired in their day. He died in Leipsic, (whither he had removed in 1682,) June 25, 1722.

Kühne or **Kuehne,** kü'ne̤h, (GUSTAV,) a German *littérateur*, born at Magdeburg in 1806, published "Cloister Novels," ("Klosternovellen,") etc. Died in 1888.

Kühner, kü'ner, (RAFAEL,) a German philologist, born at Gotha in 1802, published a "Complete Grammar of the Greek Language," (1834,) and "Elementary Grammar of the Greek Language." Died in 1878.

Kuhnius. See KUHN.

Kühnöl or **Kuehnoel,** kü'nöl, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a German biblical critic, born at Leipsic in 1768. He became professor of theology at Giessen about 1809, and published "Commentaries on the New Testament," (4 vols., 1807–18.) Died in 1841.

Kuick. See KUYK.

Kuli Khan. See NÂDIR SHÂH.

Kullack or **Kullak,** kōōl'lâk, (THEODOR,) a German composer, born in Posen in 1818. He received the title of pianist to the King of Prussia. Died in 1882.

Kulm, kōōlm, (JOHANN ADAM,) a German anatomist and physiologist, born at Breslau in 1689; died in 1745.

Kulmann, kool'mân, (ELISABETH,) a Russian poetess, of German extraction, born at Saint Petersburg in 1808.

Kummer, koom'mer, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German violoncellist and composer, born 1797.

Kummer, (KARL WILHELM,) a German geographer, born about 1780. Died about 1840.

Kun, koon (BELA,) Hungarian revolutionist, was born 1886 of Jewish parentage, and early became a Socialist. He was captured by the Russians while serving in the World War, converted to Bolshevism, and returned to Austria to spread it. When the Karolyi government fell, Kun headed a Bolshevik régime, created disorder, and was soon forced to flee.

Kun, van der, (PETER.) See CUNÆUS.

Kunckel, kōōnk'ḳel, (JOHANN,) a German chemist, born at Rendsburg in 1630. He is said to have discovered phosphorus. Died at Stockholm in 1702.

Kundmann, kōōnt'mân, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German numismatist and naturalist, born at Breslau in 1684; died in 1751.

Kung, koong, or **Kung-Chien-Wang,** a Chinese prince, brother of the emperor Hien-Fung, (died in 1861,) and uncle of the emperor Tung-Che, (died in 1875.) Kung was born in 1835. On the accession of Tung-Che (1861) Prince Kung was made one of the three regents, and became the real head of the government. He retained much power under the emperor Kwang-Seu, under whom he was founder and head of the foreign office, and principal secretary of state. In 1884 he retired from office, in which he had long been leader of the Chinese progressive party. He was recalled from privacy in 1894, during the war with Japan, but age and sickness checked his activity. Died in 1898. (The word *kung* is properly a title belonging to princes of the blood of the fifth to the eighth rank, and has been translated "duke.")

Kunigunde, the German of CUNEGONDE, which see

Kunrath, kōōn'rât, (HEINRICH,) a German chemist and alchemist, born at Leipsic about 1560; died in 1605.

Kunst, kōōnst, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1493; died in 1544.

Kunth, von, fon koont, (KARL SIGISMUND,) an eminent German botanist, born at Leipsic in June, 1788. He was patronized by Alexander von Humboldt, who furnished him with the means to study in the University of Berlin, and took him to Paris in 1813. He became professor of botany at Berlin in 1819. He published, besides other works, "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum quas collegerunt Bonpland et Humboldt," which treats of the plants collected in America by Bonpland and Humboldt, (7 vols., 1815–25,) "The Grasses of South America," (2 vols., 1825–33,) and an "Enumeration of all the Plants hitherto known," (5 vols., 1833–50.) Died in 1850.

Kuntz, kōōnts, (KARL,) a skilful German painter of animals and landscapes, born at Mannheim in 1770, was also an engraver. He worked mostly at Carlsruhe, where he was court painter. He engraved Claude Lorrain's picture of "Abraham Sending away Hagar." Died in 1830.

Kuntz, (RUDOLF,) a German lithographer and painter of horses, son of the preceding, was born in 1798; died at Carlsruhe, May 8, 1848.

Kunzen, kōōnt'sen, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG EMIL,) a musical composer, born at Lubeck in 1761, produced a number of successful operas. Died in 1817.

Kupetzky or **Kupetzki,** koo-pets'kee, (JOHANN,) an eminent German portrait-painter, born at Pesing, on the borders of Hungary, in 1667. After a residence of many years in Italy, where he was patronized by John Sobieski, he returned to Vienna. He was treated with great distinction by the emperors Joseph I. and Charles VI., whose portraits he painted, as well as those of the principal nobles of the court. He painted in the style of Rembrandt, and ranks among the best artists of the time in his department. Died in 1740.

See J. C. FUESSLI, "Leben G. P. Rugendas und J. Kupetzki," 1758.

Kûrma, kōōR'ma̤, called also **Kûrmâvatâră,** kōōr-mâ'va̤-tâ'ra̤, (*i.e.* the "avatar of the tortoise,") the second of the avatars of Vishnu, on which occasion he took the form of a tortoise that he might furnish a support to Mount Mandara while the gods and Asurs churned the ocean. The mountain being the churn-stick, the

great serpent Sêsha was made use of for the string.* The churning of the ocean is one of the most famous and popular fables related in the mythology of the Hindoos. It resulted in the production of the fourteen gems, as they are called,—namely, 1. Chandra, (the moon;) 2. Lakshmi, the incomparable consort of Vishnu; 3. Surâdêvi, or the goddess of wine; 4. Oochisrava, a wonderful eight-headed horse; 5. Kustubha, a jewel of inestimable value; 6. Pârijâta, a tree that yielded whatever one might desire; 7. Surabhi or Kâmadhênu, a cow similarly bountiful; 8. Dhanwantara, a wondrous physician; 9. Irâvata or Irâvat, the elephant of Indra; 10. Shank, a shell which conferred victory on whoever sounded it; 11. Danusha, an unerring bow; 12. Vish,† a remarkable drug or poison; 13. Rembha, (or Rambhâ,) an Apsarâ possessed of surpassing charms; 14. Amrita, or Amrit, the beverage of immortality.

Kûrmâvatâra. See KÛRMA.

Kuro'ki, koo'rokee, (ITEI,) a Japanese soldier, born in 1844. Rose to the rank of general in the army, in 1895 captured Weihaiwei from the Chinese, and in the war with Russia performed brilliant exploits on the Yalu, at Mukden, and elsewhere. Died 1923.

Kuropat'kin, (ALEXEI NIKOLAIEVICH,) a Russian general, born in the Pskoff district in 1848. Took part in the war in Turkestan and the siege of Plevna in 1877, was made commander-in-chief in 1897, minister of war in 1898, and took command in Manchuria in 1904, but the Japanese victories led to his dismissal in 1905. He has written works describing his campaigns. Died 1921.

Kurreem Khan. See KEREEM KHÂN.

Kurrer, kŏŏr'rer, (JAKOB WILHELM HEINRICH,) born in Wurtemberg in 1781, wrote "On the Art of Dyeing and Printing Cloth," (3 vols., 1848–50.) Died in 1862.

Kurschner, (CONRAD.) See PELLICAN.

Kurz, kŏŏrts, (HEINRICH,) a *littérateur* and Oriental scholar, of German extraction, born in Paris in 1805. He wrote chiefly in German. Died February 24, 1873.

Küsel or **Kuesel**, kü'sĕl, (MATTHIAS,) a German engraver, born at Augsburg in 1621; died in 1682.

Küsel or **Kuesel**, (MELCHIOR,) a skilful engraver, brother of the preceding, was born at Augsburg in 1622. He engraved (with the burin) and etched portraits, sacred history, and landscapes. He resided mostly at Augsburg. Died in 1683.

Küster or **Kuester**, küs'tẹr, (GEORG GOTTFRIED,) a German historian, born at Halle in 1695. He wrote, besides other works, "Ancient and Modern Berlin," (3 vols., 1752–59.) Died in 1776.

Küster, (LUDOLPH,) an eminent German scholar, born at Blomberg, in Westphalia, in 1670. He published "Historia Critica Homeri," (1696,) and was a contributor to the "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum" of Græevius. He also published editions of Suidas (3 vols., 1705) and Aristophanes, (1710.) He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in Paris. Died in 1716.

Küttner, kŭt'nẹr, (KARL GOTTLOB,) a German traveller, born near Delitzsch in 1755. He published several books of travel and descriptive works on England, France, and other countries of Europe. Died in 1805.

Kutuzof or **Kutusow.** See KOOTOOZOF.

Kuvêrâ or **Cuvêrâ**, kōō-vā'rạ, [a Sanscrit word signifying "deformed," "lazy," "slow,"‡] the name of the Hindoo Plutus or god of riches, said to be a half-brother of the famous giant Râvana. He is said to reside in the splendid city of Alâkâ, and is sometimes borne through the air in a gorgeous car called Push'pâkâ. His consort (Saktî) is called Kauvêrî, (kŏw-vā'ree.)

Kuyk, koik, or **Kuick van Wouterszoon**, (vân wŏw'tẹr-zōn',) (JAN,) a skilful Dutch painter on glass, born at Dort in 1530. Having opposed the Jesuits, he was charged with heresy, and burned at Dort in 1572.

Kuyp. See CUYP.

Küzing or **Kützing**, küt'sing, (FRIEDRICH TRAUGOTT,) a German naturalist, born in Thuringia in 1807, published, among other works, "Elements of Philosophical Botany."

Kvasir, kvâ'sir, [etymology unknown,] a mythic personage mentioned in the Norse legends. He was so wise and knowing that no one could ask him a question which he could not answer. He was, however, entrapped and slain by two dwarfs who had invited him to a feast. With his blood they mingled honey, and thus composed a mead which makes every one who drinks of it a skald, or wise man.

Kwang-Seu, ("Succession of Glory,") a Chinese emperor, born in 1871. On the death from smallpox of the emperor Tung-Che, (January 12, 1875,) Kwang-Seu, the infant grandson of the emperor Taoo-Kwang, (who died in 1850,) was selected as emperor. His aunt, the empress dowager, acted as regent till he reached his majority at twenty-one. As emperor he came under the influence of reformers, and set in train such radical changes that in 1898 the empress dowager, through a palace *coup d'état*, seized the reins of power, under conservative support. Died November 14, 1908.

Kyau, von, fon kee'ŏw, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) BARON, a Prussian nobleman, celebrated for his wit and blunt honesty, was born in 1654. He was a favourite of Augustus II., King of Poland, who made him adjutant-general. Died in 1733.

Kŷd, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, flourished about 1580, a short time before Shakspeare. His only works extant are entitled "Cornelia, or Pompey the Great his fair Cornelia's Tragedy," "The First Part of Geronimo," and "The Spanish Tragedy, or Hieronymo is mad again." The last-named production displays uncommon power, and is supposed to have suggested to Shakspeare some parts of "Hamlet."

Kydermynster. See KIDDERMINSTER.

Kyffhäuser, klf'hoi'zẹr, an ancient palace (now in ruins) of the emperors of the Hohenstaufen dynasty, is situated on a high eminence near the village of Tilleda, in Germany. There is a popular tradition that at the Kyffhäuser, in a magnificent subterranean palace, Frederick Barbarossa ("Red-beard") exists in a state of enchantment, with his knights and squires seated round a stone table, through which his beard has grown. Once in one hundred years (or, as some say, in sixty years) he partially awakes from his enchanted sleep, and sends out some one to inquire how the time is passing. It is supposed that after a certain period he will awake and revisit his empire, and then a better time will prevail. One of Freiligrath's finest poems, entitled "Barbarossa's First Awaking," ("Barbarossa's erstes Erwachen,") has reference to the above tradition.

Kŷn'as-tọn or **Kin'as-tọn**, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English poet, born in Shropshire in 1587, translated Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida" into Latin, and was the author of a poem entitled "Leoline and Sydanis." He was the founder of the Museum Minervæ in Covent Garden. Died in 1642.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Kynaston, (JOHN,) an English divine, born at Chester in 1728, was a Fellow of Brazennose College, Oxford. Died in 1783.

Kyper, kee'pẹr, (ALBRECHT,) a German medical writer, born at Königsberg about 1605. He became first physician to the Prince of Orange, and professor of medicine at Leyden in 1648. Died in 1655.

Kypke, klp'kẹh, (GEORG DAVID,) a German Orientalist, born in Pomerania in 1724, wrote "Observationes Sacræ in Novi Fœderis Libros," (1755.) Died in 1779.

Kyrle, kẹrl, (JOHN,) an English benefactor, eulogized by Pope in the verses on the Man of Ross, was born about 1664. He was a native or resident of Ross, in Herefordshire, where he built a church and endowed a hospital. He owned an estate of £500 a year. Died in 1754, aged ninety.

* It may be proper to observe that in India churning is usually performed by causing a body, termed the churn-stick, to revolve rapidly in the cream or milk, by means of a string, in the same manner as a drill is made to revolve.

† Called Bikh in some of the modern Hindoo dialects.

‡ The signification of the name of Kuvêra has doubtless allusion to the fact that, to those engaged in the pursuit of wealth, it usually seems to come with a very slow and hobbling pace. In like manner the Plutus of the Greeks was represented as not only blind, (because he bestowed his favours with so little discernment,) but lame, because he seemed to come so slowly and reluctantly to those who sought him.

L.

Laale, lau'lęh, (PEDER,) a Danish poet of the fifteenth century, was born at Lolland. He wrote "Latin-Danish Proverbs," ("Adagia Latino-Danica.")

Laar. See LAER, VAN.

Labadie, lȧ'bȧ'de', (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister, regarded by some as a mystic or a fanatic, was born at Bourg, in Guienne, in 1610. After joining the Jesuits and obtaining success as an eloquent preacher, he turned Protestant in 1650, and was for eight years pastor of a church at Montauban. He subsequently preached at Geneva, Middelburg, etc., where he made many proselytes or friends, among whom were Anna M. Schurmann and the Princess Elizabeth of the Rhine. The sect called Labadists, which he formed in Germany, continued for nearly a century. Died in 1674.

See MAUCDUICT, "Avis charitable à Messieurs de Genève touchant la Vie du Sieur Jean Labadie," etc., Lyons, 1664.

Lā'ban, [Heb. לָבָן,] the son of Bethuel, lived at Haran, in Mesopotamia, about 1740 B.C. He had two daughters, Leah and Rachel, who became the wives of Jacob. (See Genesis xxix. and xxx.)

Labanof (Labanov or Labanow) de Rostof, lȧ-bȧ'nof dęh ros'tof, (Prince ALEXANDER,) a Russian general and writer, born in 1788, served as aide-de-camp to the emperor from 1817 to 1828. His principal work is "Letters, Instructions, and Memoirs of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots," (7 vols., 1844.) Died Dec. 8, 1866.

La Barbinais le Gentil, lȧ bȧR'be'nȧ' lęh zhŏN'-te', a French traveller, born probably at Saint-Malo. He visited Chili, Peru, and China, as a merchant, about 1715, and published "A New Voyage round the World with a Description of China," (3 vols., 1727.)

Lab'a-ree, (BENJAMIN,) D.D., LL.D., an American educator, born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, June 3, 1801. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828, and at Andover Seminary in 1831. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1831, was professor of ancient languages in Jackson College, Tennessee, and its president from 1832 to 1837, and was president of Middlebury College, Vermont, from 1840 to 1866. Died at Walpole, New Hampshire, November 15, 1883.

Labarraque, lȧ'bȧ'rȧk', (ANTOINE GERMAIN,) a French chemist, born at Oloron in 1777; died in 1850.

Labarre. See BARRE.

Labarre, (THÉODORE,) a French composer, and a skilful performer on the harp, was born in Paris in 1805. He composed popular ballads and operas. Died in 1870.

Labarre de Corcelles, de, dęh lȧ'bȧR' dęh kor'sĕl', (FRANÇOIS **Tirecuy**—tèR'kü-e',) a French liberal politician, born in 1801. He was a friend of Cavaignac, who in 1848 sent him on a mission to the pope. In 1875 he became a life senator.

La Barre-Duparc, de, dęh lȧ'bȧR' dü'pȧRk', (NICOLAS ÉDOUARD,) a French military writer and officer, born at Saint-Cloud in 1819.

Labarthe, lȧ'bȧRt', (PIERRE,) a French geographer and writer, born at Dax in 1760; died in 1824.

La Bastie, de, dęh lȧ bȧs'te', (JOSEPH BIMARD,) BARON, a French antiquary, born at Carpentras in 1703; died in 1742.

Labat, lȧ'bȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French monk and successful author, born in Paris in 1663. He went in 1694 to the West Indies as a missionary, and, having returned to France in 1706, published a "Description of the West Indies," (6 vols., 1722,) a work of some merit. In 1728 he published an excellent Description of Senegal and adjacent regions, ("Relation de l'Afrique occidentale," 5 vols., 1728,) the data of which were furnished by De Brue. Died in 1738.

Labat, (LÉON,) a French traveller and physician, born at Agde in 1803. He cured the Shah of Persia, who gave him the title of prince. Died in 1847.

Labbe, lȧb, (PHILIPPE,) a French Jesuit and voluminous writer, born at Bourges in 1607. He lived many years in Paris, and published several useful works on history and chronology, among which is "Chronological, Technical, and Historical Agreement," ("Concordia Chronologica, Technica et Historica," 1656.) He is chiefly known at the present time by his valuable work on Latin pronunciation, entitled "Eruditæ Pronuntiationis Catholici Indices," which was enlarged by E. Leeds and republished in London in 1751. Died in 1667.

Labbé de Monvéron, lȧ'bȧ' dęh mòN'vȧ'ròN', (CHARLES,) a French philologist and advocate, born in Paris in 1582. He published, as editor, besides other works, "Glossaries of Cyrillus, Philoxenus, and other Ancient Writers," ("Cyrilli, Philoxeni et aliorum veterum Glossaria," (1679.) Died in 1657.

Lab'berton, (ROBERT VAN HINDERLOPEN,) an educator, born near Marseilles, France, in 1813. He became professor of Greek at the University of Pennsylvania about 1850. His principal work was an "Historical Atlas," illustrating the boundaries of nations at successive periods; a standard work of reference. Died October 12, 1898.

Labé, lȧ'bȧ', (LOUISE,) a French lady, known by the name of LA BELLE CORDIÈRE, was born at Lyons in 1526, and became the wife of Ennemond Perrin, a merchant who dealt in cordage. She was learned in languages and celebrated for her beauty and ardent imagination. She composed elegies, sonnets, and a drama named "Débat de la Folie et de l'Amour." Died in 1566.

La Bédollière, lȧ bȧ'do'le-aiR', (ÉMILE GIGAULT,) a French *littérateur*, born at Amiens in 1812. He became an editor of the "Siècle." He translated into French Fenimore Cooper's works, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the Waverley Novels, and wrote a "Life of La Fayette," (1833,) a "History of the Manners and Private Life of the French," (1847,) "History of Italy," (1859,) "A History of the War between Germany and Italy," (1866,) "France and Prussia," (1867,) "History of the War of 1870–71," (1872,) "Bazaine and the Capitulation of Metz," (1873,) "General History of Ancient and Modern Nations," (1879,) etc. Died in 1883.

Labédoyère or La Bédoyère, de, dęh lȧ'bȧ'dwȧ'-yaiR', (CHARLES ANGÉLIQUE HUCHET,) COUNT, a French general, noted for graceful manners and chivalrous spirit, was born in Paris in 1786. He became aide-de-camp to Marshal Lannes in 1808. At Essling, in 1809, he was wounded by the side of Lannes, who was killed at the same time. He was aide-de-camp to Eugène Beauharnais in 1812, and distinguished himself at the Moskwa and Berezina. In 1814 he accepted from Louis XVIII. the command of a regiment stationed at Grenoble. He was one of the first officers that in 1815 joined the standard of Napoleon, who raised him to the rank of general of division; and he was one of the last to leave the field at the battle of Waterloo. Having been arrested in Paris and tried by court-martial, he was shot, in 1815.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lā'be-o, (QUINTUS ANTISTIUS,) a Roman jurist, who flourished about 50 B.C. He fought for Brutus at Philippi, and, after the battle was lost, died by his own hand. His son, QUINTUS or MARCUS ANTISTIUS LABEO, was a more eminent jurist, a man of great learning, and an inflexible republican. He lived during the reign of Augustus, to whom he sometimes expressed his mind with boldness. He was the founder or head of a school of law, and was the rival of Capito. He wrote Commentaries on the Twelve Tables, and many treatises, extracts from which are preserved in the Digest. Labeo and Capito are styled "ornaments of Peace" ("decora Pacis") by Tacitus. The disciples of Labeo were called *Proculiani*, from Proculus, his successor.

Laberge, de, dęh lȧ'bȧRzh', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) an excellent French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1805. He represented human nature with surprising fidelity in a picture of a "Diligence passing through a Village and announcing the Revolution of 1830." His "Country Physician" (1832) is called his master-piece. His works are finished very minutely, without impairing the general effect. Died in 1842.

Labergerie, de, deh lă'bĕrzh're', (JEAN BAPTISTE ROUGIER,) BARON, an eminent French agriculturist, born in Touraine in 1759. He published several approved historical works on the agriculture of the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Gauls, also treatises on Practical Agriculture. Died in 1836.

La-be'rĭ-us, (DECIMUS,) a Roman knight, distinguished as a writer of mimes, was born about 107 B.C. In the year 45 Cæsar signified a wish that he should act his mimes in public. He reluctantly complied, such practice being deemed degrading, and acquitted himself with credit, at the same time availing himself of the opportunity to turn his wit against the dictator. The prologue which he spoke on this occasion has been preserved, and is much admired. Only small fragments of his works are extant. Died in 43 B.C.

Labiche, lă'bĕsh', (EUGÈNE MARIN,) a French dramatic author, born at Paris, May 5, 1815. He studied at the Collège Bourbon and at the law-school, but became a news-reporter for the small journals. He attained great success as a writer of eccentric and extravagant comedies, farces, and vaudevilles. In 1880 he was chosen to the Academy. His plays, more than one hundred in number, were in many instances prepared by other writers with his assistance, the originality and extravagance being in most cases his own. Among his best-known works are "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," (1851,) and "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon." Died 1888.

Labienus, (TITUS,) a Roman general, born 98 B.C., was chosen tribune of the people in 63, and prætor a few years later. About 60 B.C. he became lieutenant of Cæsar. He was the ablest general that served under Cæsar in the conquest of Gaul, where he gained victories over the Treviri. He abandoned his late chief at the passage of the Rubicon, and took arms for Pompey and the senate in 49 B.C. After the battle of Pharsalia he commanded in Africa, and was killed in the battle of Munda, in Spain, in 45 B.C. His son QUINTUS became a general of the Parthians, defeated Mark Antony in Cilicia, and was captured by the Romans and put to death in 39 B.C. Another son, TITUS LABIENUS, was an eloquent orator and an enemy of Augustus Cæsar.

Labillardière or **La Billardière, de,** deh lă'be'yăr'-de-air', (JACQUES JULIEN HOUTON,) a French botanist, born at Alençon in 1755. After he had explored Cyprus, Syria, and Mount Lebanon as a botanist, he was employed as naturalist in the expedition which was sent in search of La Pérouse in 1791. Having returned to Paris, he published two valuable works, viz., "Narrative of a Voyage in Search of La Pérouse," (1800,) and a "Flora of New Holland," (1804–06.) The former has enriched the various branches of natural history. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1834.

See P. FLOURENS, "Éloge de J. J. de Labillardière,' 1837.

Labitte, lă'bĕt', (CHARLES,) a French critic, born at Château-Thierry in 1816, became professor of foreign literature at Rennes in 1840. He wrote for the "Revue des Deux Mondes" able articles on M. J. Chénier and other authors. Died in 1845. Two volumes of his "Études littéraires" were published in 1846.

Lablache, lă'blăsh', (LOUIS,) a celebrated singer and actor, born of French parentage in Naples in 1794. He performed many seasons in Paris and London. His voice embraced two full octaves; it was firm and sonorous, powerful and expressive. He was successful both in the serious and comic opera. Died in 1858.

La Boëtie. See BOËTIE.

La Borde. See BORDE.

Laborde, (GENERAL.) See DELABORDE, (HENRI F.)

Laborde, lă'bord', (MAXIMILIAN,) an American physician, of French extraction, born in Edgefield, South Carolina, in 1804. He became in 1838 secretary of state. In 1842 he was appointed professor of logic and belles-lettres in South Carolina College, and afterwards of metaphysics and physiology. Died November 6, 1873.

Laborde, lă'bord', (VIDIEN,) a French priest, born at Toulouse in 1680. He lived in Paris, and was patronized by Cardinal de Noailles. He published a "Treatise on the Essence, Distinction, and Limits of the Spiritual and Temporal Powers," "Familiar Conferences," and other admired religious works. Died in 1748.

Laborde, de, deh lă'bord', (ALEXANDRE LOUIS JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French antiquary and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1774, was a son of Jean Joseph, (1724–94.) He accompanied Lucien Bonaparte in his embassy to Spain in 1800, after which he devoted some years to the study and delineation of Spanish monuments, scenery, etc. He published the results in a large and costly work,—"Picturesque and Historic Journey in Spain," ("Voyage pittoresque et historique en Espagne," 4 vols., 1807–18, with 900 engravings,) which is highly commended. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1822 and 1827, and risked his life for the popular cause in July, 1830, after which he became a councillor of state. Among his important works are "The Monuments of France classed Chronologically," (24 parts, 1816–26,) and a "Picturesque Journey in Austria," (3 vols., 1821–23.) He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1842.

Laborde, de, (JEAN JOSEPH,) MARQUIS, a French financier, born at Jacca, Aragon, in 1724. He acquired a very large fortune by commerce, and was distinguished for his liberality. He was appointed banker to the court by the Duke of Choiseul, who gave him the title of marquis. He was guillotined in 1794, on suspicion of having conspired against the dominant party.

Laborde, de, (LÉON EMMANUEL SIMON JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French traveller and writer on art, a son of Count Alexandre Louis Joseph, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1807. He became aide-de-camp to La Fayette in 1830, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1840. In 1842 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions. He produced a splendid work entitled "Travels in the East," ("Voyage en Orient," etc., containing four hundred views in Asia Minor and Syria, 36 parts, 1837–55,) "The Renaissance of the Arts at the Court of France," (1850–55,) and other works on art. In 1857 he was chosen director of the archives of the empire. Died March 29, 1869.

Labori, (FERNAND GUSTAVE GASTON,) an able French lawyer, born at Rheims in 1860. He was called to the bar at Paris in 1881, and conducted a number of leading cases, gaining an European reputation by his masterly defence of M. Zola, accused of libelling the President and army of France, and his defence of Dreyfus in 1898 before a court-martial pledged to convict. Died 1917.

Labouchere, lă'boo'shair', (HENRY,) Baron Taunton, an English Whig minister of state, born in London in 1798, was descended from a family of French Protestants. He was returned to Parliament for Taunton in 1830, became privy councillor in 1835, and president of the board of trade in 1839. Having resigned with his party in 1841, he was chosen chief secretary for Ireland in 1846. He was president of the board of trade from July, 1847, till February, 1852, and was colonial secretary from the accession of Palmerston, in 1855, until February, 1858. His mother was a Baring, sister of Lord Ashburton. Died in July, 1869.

Labouchere, (HENRY,) nephew of the above, was born in 1831, educated at Eton, and from 1854 to 1864 was attaché or secretary at various foreign courts. He entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1865, representing Northampton after 1880. He became an extreme radical, and gained large influence through his editorship of "Truth," published by him. He was in Paris during the siege, and published "Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris," (1871.) Died 1912.

Labouchère, lă'boo'shair', (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French historical painter, was born at Nantes in 1807. Among his works are "The Colloquy of Geneva in 1549: Calvin, Beza, and Farel," and "Luther at the Diet of Worms," (1857.) Died at Paris, March 28, 1873.

Labouderie, lă'bood're', (JEAN,) a French religious writer and abbé, born in Auvergne in 1776; died in 1849.

Laboulaye, lă'boo'lă', (ÉDOUARD RENÉ LEFÉBURE,) a French jurist and historical writer, born in Paris in 1811. He acquired a high reputation by his writings, among which are a "History of the Law of Landed Property in Europe," (1839,) a "History of the United

States of America," (3 vols., 1855,) and an ingenious and witty work entitled "Paris in America." He translated into French several of the works of Dr. Channing, (1853.) In 1845 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was a warm friend of the Union during the great civil war, (1861–65,) and was a Liberal in French politics. Died May 24, 1883.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Labourdonnaie or **La Bourdonnaie, de,** dęh lȧ'boor'do'nȧ', (ANNE FRANÇOIS AUGUSTIN,) COUNT, a French general, born at Guérande in 1747. In 1792 he was made a general, and, having obtained command of the army of the North, was denounced by Dumouriez for obstructing his operations in Belgium, and was recalled. He afterwards commanded the army of the Pyrenees. Died in November, 1793.

Labourdonnaie, de, (FRANÇOIS RÉGIS,) COUNT, a French legislator, born at Angers in 1767. In 1815 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where for about fifteen years he was one of the chief orators of the extreme royalists. He obtained the portfolio of the interior in the Polignac ministry in 1829, but resigned about the close of that year. Died in 1839.

Labourdonnais, de, (MAHÉ.) See MAHÉ.

Labourdonnais, de, dęh lȧ'boor'do'nȧ', (MAHÉ, mȧ'ȧ',) a Frenchman, surnamed "The King of Chess," was born in 1795. After the death of Philidor he was probably the most skilful chess-player in France. He wrote a "Life of Mahé de Labourdonnais," (his grandfather.) Died in 1840.

Laboureur, Le, lęh lȧ'boo'rŭr', (JEAN,) a French priest, whose works have thrown light on the history of France, was born at Montmorency in 1623. He became one of the almoners of the king. He published "Monuments of Illustrious Persons," (1641,) "Memoirs of Michel de Castelnau," (1659,) and other works. Died in 1675.

Labrador, lȧ-brȧ-dôr', (JUAN,) a Spanish painter of the Seville school, was born in Estremadura. He painted flowers and fruits with great success. His works are highly prized in Spain. Died in 1600, at an advanced age.

Labrousse, de, dęh lȧ'brooss', (CLOTILDE SUZANNE **de Courcelles**—dęh koor'sel',) a French enthusiast, born in Périgord in 1747. She professed to be a prophetess. In the Revolution she advocated the popular cause. Died in 1821.

La Brousse, de, (NICOLAS,) Comte de Verteillac, (dęh vĕR'tȧ'yȧk',) a French general, born in 1648, was killed near Mons in 1693. Louis XIV. said, "I have lost in the Count of Verteillac the best officer of infantry that I have had since Turenne."

La Brune, de, dęh lȧ brün, (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister and writer, lived about 1690–1720.

La Brunerie, de, dęh lȧ brün're', (GUILLAUME,) Vicomte Dode, a French general, born in Isère in 1775. He had the chief command of the engineers of the army which invaded Spain in 1823, and directed the fortifications of Paris, (1840–45.) He was made a marshal of France in 1847. Died in 1851.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Bruyère. See BRUYÈRE, DE LA.

La Caille. See CAILLE, DE LA.

La Calleja, de, dȧ lȧ kȧl-yȧ'hȧ, (ANDRES,) a Spanish painter, born at La Rioja in 1705; died in Madrid in 1785.

La Calprenède. See CALPRENÈDE, DE LA.

Lacarry, lȧ'kȧ're', (GILLES,) a learned French Jesuit and historian, born in the diocese of Castres in 1605, was for many years rector of the College of Cahors. He published several esteemed historical works, among which is a "History of Rome from Julius Cæsar to Constantine I.," (1671.) Died in 1684.

Lacaussade, lȧ'kō'sȧd', (AUGUSTE,) a French poet and critic, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1820. He made a good version of Ossian's poems, (1842,) and became secretary to M. Sainte-Beuve. In 1852 he published "Poëmes et Paysages." Died in 1897.

Lacaze, de, dęh lȧ'kȧz', (LOUIS,) a French medical writer, born in Béarn in 1703. Among his works is "Idée de l'Homme physique et moral," ("Ideal of the Physical and Moral Man," 1755.) Died in 1765.

Lacépède, de, dęh lȧ'sȧ'pȧd', (BERNARD GERMAIN ETIENNE DE LA VILLE,) COUNT, an eminent French naturalist, born at Agen in 1756. He was carefully educated at home by his father, who was of a distinguished family, and in early youth chose natural history as his favourite study and Buffon as his model. Having sent to Buffon an account of some experiments on electricity and received a complimentary answer, he went to Paris in 1777, and formed an intimacy with that naturalist and Daubenton. He published an "Essay on Electricity" in 1781, and soon after became the favourite pupil of Buffon, who selected him to continue his "Natural History." In 1785 Lacépède was appointed curator and sub-demonstrator in the Cabinet du Roi. He published, as a sequel to Buffon's work, in 1788, a "Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents," which was commended by Cuvier. In 1791 he entered the Legislative Assembly as a moderate friend of the new régime, and during the reign of terror found refuge in the country. He obtained a chair of zoology in the Museum of Natural History in 1795, and was admitted into the Institute in 1796. His "Natural History of Fishes" (6 vols. 4to, 1798–1803) is elegant in style, but defective in philosophy. Having been chosen president of the senate in 1801, grand chancellor of the legion of honour in 1803, and minister of state in 1804, he was very assiduous in the performance of his public duties. His "Natural History of Cetacea" (2 vols., 1804) is called his best work. After the restoration he was made a peer of France. Died in 1825.

See CUVIER, "Éloge historique du Comte de Lacépède," 1820; VILLENAVE, "Éloge historique du Comte de Lacépède," 1826; AMALRIC, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. le Comte de Lacépède;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Cerda. See CERDA, DE LA.

Lacerda e Almeida, de, dȧ lȧ sĕR'dȧ ȧ ȧl-mā'e-dȧ, (FRANCISCO JOZÉ,) a Portuguese traveller, explored parts of Brazil, and portions of Africa between 10° and 26° south latitude. Died in Africa about 1798.

La Chabeaussière, de, dęh lȧ shȧ'bō'se-ȧiR', (ANGE ÉTIENNE XAVIER POISSON,) a French comic poet, born in Paris in 1752; died in 1820.

La Chaise or **Lachaise, de,** dęh lȧ shȧz, (FRANÇOIS D'AIX,) or **La Chaise d'Aix,** (FRANÇOIS DE,) PÈRE, a French Jesuit, born in Forez in 1624. After teaching philosophy at Lyons, he obtained in 1675 the place of confessor to Louis XIV., which he kept for thirty-four years. He had much influence with the king, and appears to have acted with moderation and prudence. Voltaire calls him a "mild person, with whom the ways of conciliation were always open." He is partly responsible, however, for the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Died in 1709. A large cemetery of Paris bears the name of Père La Chaise.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Chalotais. See CHALOTAIS, DE LA.

Lachambeaudie, lȧ'shôN'bō'de', (PIERRE,) a French fabulist, born at Sarlat in 1806. He joined the Saint-Simonians about 1832, and published, in 1839, "Popular Fables," (7th edition, 1849,) which gained a prize of 2000 francs from the French Academy. Died July 6, 1872.

La Chambre. See CHAMBRE, DE LA.

Lachapelle or **La Chapelle, de,** dęh lȧ'shȧ'pĕl', (ARMAND **Boisbeleau**—bwȧ'bęh'lō',) a French Protestant minister, was born in Saintonge in 1676. After preaching in London, he became pastor of a church at the Hague in 1725. He was the editor of the last ten volumes of the "Bibliothèque Anglaise," or "Literary Journal of Great Britain," (15 vols., 1717–27,) which was commenced by Laroche, and wrote several theological works. Died in 1746.

La Chapelle, de, (JEAN,) a mediocre French poet, born at Bourges in 1655, became a member of the French Academy. He wrote several successful tragedies, among which was "Zaïde," and "The Amours of Catullus," (1680.) Died in 1723.

Lach'a-rēs, [Λαχάρης,] an Athenian demagogue and tyrant, who obtained the chief power at Athens in 296 B.C. He was expelled by Demetrius in 295.

La Châtre, de, dęh lȧ'shâtR', (CLAUDE,) a French general and courtier, born about 1536; died in 1614.

La Chaussée. See CHAUSSÉE.

Lā′-ĕhē̄s, [*Λάχης,*] an Athenian general, commanded an expedition sent to Sicily in 427 B.C. He was one of the commanders of the army sent to Argos in 418 B.C., and was killed at Mantinea in that year.

Lach′e-sis, [*Λάχεσις,*] a Greek word signifying "lot" or "destiny," the name of one of the PARCÆ, (which see.)

La Chétardie. See CHÉTARDIE, DE LA.

Lachmann, lăk′mân, (KARL,) an eminent German critic and philologist, born at Brunswick in March, 1793. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen. After having lectured in the University of Königsberg, he became in 1827 professor in that of Berlin, where he acquired a high reputation. In 1830 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences of Berlin. He published excellent critical essays on Homer and on the "Niebelungen-Lied." Between 1829 and 1845 he edited the works of Catullus, Tibullus, Terence, and Avianus. He published an edition of Lucretius, (1850.) He also wrote "De Choreis Systematis Tragicorum Græcorum," (1819,) and many other works. He is chiefly remembered for his important labours on the text of the Greek New Testament. Died in Berlin, March 13, 1851.

See JACOB GRIMM, "Rede auf Lachmann," 1851; MARTIN HERTZ, "K. Lachmann, eine Biographie," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lachner, lăk′nẹr, (FRANZ,) a German musical composer, born at Rain, in Bavaria, in 1804. He composed symphonies, which are his chief title to fame, and several operas and oratorios. After acting as chapel-master in Vienna some years, he became royal chapel-master in Munich in 1836, and in 1852 he was chosen general director of music. He ranks among the greatest composers of symphonies in recent times. Died in 1890.

Lackemacher, lăk′kẹh-măk′ẹr, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German Orientalist, born at Osterwick in 1695; died in 1736.

Lack′ing-ton, (JAMES,) an English bookseller, born about 1745; died in 1816.

See his "Autobiographic Memoirs," 1792.

Lackmann, lăk′mân, (ADAM HEINRICH,) a German historian, born at Weningen in 1694; died in 1753.

La Clède or **Laclède,** de, dẹh lă′klȧd′, (N.,) a French historian, was a friend of Voltaire. He published a "General History of Portugal," (2 vols. 4to, 1735,) of which a Portuguese version appeared in 16 vols., (1781–97.) He died young in 1736.

Laclos or **La Clos,** de, dẹh lă′klo′, (PIERRE AMBROISE FRANÇOIS **Choderlos**—sho′dĕk′los′,) a French officer, born at Amiens in 1741. He was secretary to the Duke of Orléans during the Revolution. In the army he served as maréchal-de-camp under the Republic. He published a licentious romance, "The Dangerous Liaisons." Died in 1803.

La Colonie, de, dẹh lă ko′lo′ne′, (JEAN MARTIN,) a French historical writer, born at Bordeaux in 1674. He wrote a "History of Bordeaux," (3 vols., 1757.) Died in 1759.

Lacombe, lă′kôMb′, (JACQUES,) a mediocre French writer, born in Paris in 1724. Among his numerous works, in prose and verse, are a "Dictionary of the Fine Arts," (1759,) a "History of Revolutions in Russia," (1763,) and a "Dictionary of Arts and Trades," (8 vols., 1789–91.) Died in 1811.

La Condamine. See CONDAMINE, LA.

Lacordaire, lă′kor′dȧr′, (JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI,) a celebrated French preacher, and founder of a new order of Dominicans, was born at Recey-sur-Ource (Côte d'Or) in 1802. He was educated for the law, which he renounced in 1823 for the church, having been converted from Voltairian views by the "Essay on Indifference" of Lamennais. In 1830 he was associated with Lamennais and Montalembert as an editor of the "Avenir," which was ultramontane in religion but liberal or radical in politics. His unity and co-operation with Lamennais ceased in 1832, after a visit to Rome with his two friends above named, and after the pope had denounced the "Avenir." In 1835 the archbishop opened to him the pulpit of Notre-Dame, Paris, where he attracted immense crowds by the novel and brilliant style of his sermons, in which he availed himself freely of the various interests and excitements of the time. He became a Dominican friar in 1840, and published a "Life of Saint Dominic." In 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly; but he resigned his seat in May of that year, having failed as a parliamentary speaker. He afterwards preached in Paris and other cities. He published "Considerations on the Philosophic System of Lamennais," (1834,) "Sermons *(Conférences)* at Notre-Dame," (3 vols., 1835–50,) "Letter on the Holy See," (1838,) and other works. In 1859 or 1860 he was elected to the French Academy in place of De Tocqueville. Died in November, 1861.

See MONTALEMBERT, "Vie de Lacordaire;" "Notice sur Lacordaire," Lyons, 1845; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome i.; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Le Père Lacordaire," 1844; PIERRE LORRAIN, "Biographie historique de Lacordaire," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1863; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1864; PÈRE CHOCARNE, "Vie du Père Lacordaire," (and English translation of the same, Dublin and New York, 1867.)

Lacordaire, (JEAN THÉODORE,) a French naturalist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Recey-sur-Ource in 1801. He travelled extensively in South America between 1825 and 1832. Among his works are an "Introduction to Entomology," (2 vols., 1834–37,) and a "Natural History of Insects: Genera of Coleoptera," (4 vols., 1857.) Died at Liège, July 18, 1870.

Lacoste, lă′kost′, (ÉLIE,) a French Jacobin, born at Montagnac, was elected to the Convention in 1792. On the 9th Thermidor, 1794, he spoke with energy against Robespierre, and procured the suppression of the revolutionary tribunal. Died in 1803.

Lacoste, lă′kost′, (MARIE R.,) an American poetess, born in Georgia about 1842, known as the author of "Somebody's Darling," a short poem which appeared anonymously in 1863 and achieved wide popularity.

Lacour, lă′koor′, (PIERRE,) a French painter and archæologist, born at Bordeaux in 1778.

Lacretelle, de, dẹh lă′krẹh-tĕl′, (JEAN CHARLES DOMINIQUE,) a popular French historian, born at Metz in 1766. He was in Paris during the Revolution, and was a zealous partisan of the moderate Constitutionalists. After the fall of Robespierre he became one of the chiefs of the *jeunesse dorée,* and gained distinction as an eloquent writer and editor of a political journal. On the 18th Fructidor, 1797, he was arrested on the charge of being a royalist, and imprisoned twenty-three months. He published a "History of the French Revolution," (5 vols., 1801–6,) which obtained great success, a "History of France since the Restoration," (3 vols., 1829–35,) and many other works on French history. Among his best productions is a "History of France during the Eighteenth Century," (6 vols., 1808,) and "The National Convention," (3 vols., 1825.) He was admitted into the French Academy in 1811, and was professor of history at the Faculty of Letters from 1809 to 1848. In 1827 he was the prime mover of a protest which the French Academy made against a proposed law to subvert the freedom of the press. Died in 1855.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" TASTEL, "Histoire des quarante Fauteuils de l'Académie Française," 4 vols., 1855; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1814; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1805.

Lacretelle, de, (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French lawyer and successful writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Metz in 1751. He became a resident of Paris at an early age. He gained reputation by his "Éloge de Montausier," by a prize essay "Sur la Préjugé des Peines infamantes," ("On the Prejudice against [the Families of those who suffer] Infamous Penalties," 1784,) and other works, for which the Academy in 1786 awarded him the prize founded for the work most useful to morals. In 1791 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, where he acted with the moderate Constitutionalists. About 1802 he was admitted into the French Academy in place of La Harpe. After the restoration of 1814 he was one of the editors of the "Minerve Française." He was author of "Portraits and Tableaux" and "Mélanges of Philosophy and Literature," (5 vols., 1802–07.) Died in 1824 or 1825.

Lacroix, lă′krwȧ′, (JULES,) a French novelist and poet, born in Paris in 1809, published "The Parasites," (2 vols., 1837,) "Memoirs of a Somnambulist," (5 vols., 1845,) and other novels. Died in 1887.

Lacroix, (PAUL,) a prolific writer and novelist, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1807, and is known under the pseudonym of P. L. JACOB BIBLIOPHILE. He published a "History of the Sixteenth Century in France," (4 vols, 1834,) a "History of Napoleon III.," (4 vols., 1854,) and other historical works. The manners, arts, and sciences of Europe in the middle ages and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are illustrated in his "Moyen-Age et la Renaissance," (5 vols., 1847–51,) which is regarded as a valuable and important work. Among his novels are "Soirées of Walter Scott at Paris," (2 vols., 1829–31,) "The Good Old Time," (1835,) "Lover and Mother," ("Amante et Mère," 2 vols., 1839,) and "Le Dieu Pépétius," (1874.) He was very prominent as a bibliographer. Died at Paris, October, 1884.

Lacroix, (SILVESTRE FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1765. He was professor in the Polytechnic School, the Sorbonne, and the College of France for about sixty years, and rendered important services to science by his elementary works on geometry, algebra, etc. He published a "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus," (2 vols., 1797,) which is highly esteemed. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1843.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lacroix or **La Croix, de,** dẹh lȧ′krwȧ′, (ÉMERIC,) a French writer against war, born in Paris about 1590. Among his works is "The New Cyneas."

Lacroix, de, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH PAMPHILE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born in Languedoc in 1774; died in 1842.

Lacroix, de, (J. P.,) a French regicide and lawyer, was born at Pont-Audemer in 1754. He was an active member of the Convention, and became a political friend of Danton, with whom he was executed in April, 1794.

Lacroix, de, (LOUIS ANTOINE NICOLLE,) a French geographer, born in Paris in 1704. He published a "Modern Geography," (1747,) which was used in colleges for about fifty years. Died in 1760.

Lacroix, de, (MARIE NICOLAS CHRESTIEN,) a French engineer and topographer, born in Paris in 1754. He enjoyed high consideration as chief of the topographical bureau in the department of foreign affairs. Died in 1836.

Lacroix du Maine, de, dẹh lȧ′krwȧ′ dü mȧn, (FRANÇOIS GRUDÉ,) SIEUR, a French bibliographer, born at Mans in 1552. Having collected many books and literary materials, he published in 1584 his "Bibliothèque Française," which contains valuable information on French works and their authors, and is commended for accuracy. He was assassinated in 1592 by some fanatics who suspected that he secretly favoured the Reformed religion.

Lacrosse, de, dẹh lȧ′kross′, (BERNARD THÉOBALD JOSEPH,) BARON, a French politician, born at Brest in 1796. In 1848 he was appointed minister of public works, and became a senator in 1852. Died in 1865.

Lacrosse, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE RAYMOND,) BARON, a French admiral, the father of the preceding, was born at Meilhan in 1765. In 1804 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the flotilla at Boulogne. Died in 1829.

Lacroze, de, dẹh lȧ′kroz′, (MATHURIN VEYSSIÈRE,) a French Orientalist, born at Nantes in 1661, became librarian of the King of Prussia in 1697, and professor of philosophy in Berlin. He wrote an "Egyptian Dictionary," and several historical treatises. Died in 1739.

Lacruz or **La Cruz, de,** dȧ lȧ-krooth′, (JUAN,) a skilful Spanish painter of history and portraits, was born at Valencia in 1545, and was surnamed PANTOJA. He was patronized by Philip II., for whom he painted portraits and religious pieces. Died in 1610.

Lacruz, de, (JUAÑA IÑEZ,) a Spanish or Mexican poetess, born near Mexico in 1651. She published in 1670 a volume of dramas and other poems, religious and secular, which were greatly admired for grace and sensibility. She retired to a convent in 1668, and died in 1695. She was often called "the Tenth Muse."

Lacruz y Cano, de, dȧ lȧ-krooth′ e kȧ′no, (RAMON,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born at Madrid in 1731. He had great facility in versification, and excelled in ridicule or facetiæ. He produced many successful comedies, in which characters are skilfully treated. Died in 1795.

Lacshmî. See LAKSHMÎ.

Lactance. See LACTANTIUS.

Lactantius, lȧk-tȧn′she-us, [FR. LACTANCE, lȧk′tôNss′; IT. LATTANZIO, lȧt-tȧn′ze-o,] (LUCIUS CŒLIUS FIRMIANUS,) an eloquent Latin Father, who flourished in the third and fourth centuries, and is supposed to have been a native of Africa. He was a pupil of Arnobius. About 290 A.D., Diocletian employed him as teacher of rhetoric at Nicomedia. Some writers think he was converted from paganism after that date. Between 310 and 320 he was preceptor of Crispus, the son of the emperor Constantine, and during that period lived in Gaul. His principal work is "Institutiones Divinæ," ("Divine Institutions,") a defence of Christianity. He is reputed the most eloquent and polished of the Latin Fathers, and was called by Saint Jerome "the Christian Cicero." Died probably about 325 A.D.

See BROOKE MOUNTAIN, "Summary of the Writings of Lactantius," London, 1839; FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique;" SAINT JEROME, "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis;" P. ECKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Lactantio, Cicerone Christiano," 1754; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lacuée, lȧ′kü′ȧ′, (GÉRARD JEAN,) Comte de Cessac, a French general and administrator, born near Agen in 1752. He became a member of the Institute, minister of state, (1807,) and minister of the administration of war in 1810. Died in 1841.

Lacuna. See LAGUNA.

Lā′cy, (JOHN,) an English actor and dramatist, born at Doncaster. He obtained such popularity as a comic actor that Charles II. had his portrait painted in several characters. He wrote, besides other comedies, "The Dumb Lady," and "Sir Hercules Buffoon." Died in 1681.

La′cy, (MICHAEL ROPHINO,) a musician, actor, and composer, born in 1795, at Bilboa, Spain, where his father was an English merchant. He was famous as a performer on the violin, and subsequently appeared as a comedian, but is best known as the adapter of the words and music of famous operas so as to suit them to the taste of the time. Died September 20, 1867.

Lacy, de, dȧ lȧ′*thee*′, (LUIS,) an able Spanish general, born near Gibraltar in 1775. Having failed in an attempt to restore the authority of the Cortes, he was shot in 1817.

Lacy, von, (JOSEPH FRANZ MORITZ.) See LASCY.

Lą-çy′dēs, [*Λακύδης,*] a Greek philosopher of the Platonic school, was a native of Cyrene. He was a pupil of Arcesilaus, whose successor he became at Athens about 240 B.C. His writings are not extant. Died about 215 B.C., (one account says 241 B.C.)

Ladd, (GEORGE TRUMBULL,) D.D., an American theologian, born at Painesville, Ohio, January 19, 1842. He graduated at Western Reserve College in 1864, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1869, held Congregationalist pastorships from 1869 to 1879, was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Bowdoin College from 1879 to 1881, and in 1881 was called to the corresponding chair in Yale College. He lectured on philosophy in Japan in 1892. He wrote several theological and psychological works. Died 1921.

Ladd, (WILLIAM,) an American philanthropist, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1778, was one of the originators of the American Peace Society, of which he became president. He was successively editor of the "Friend of Peace" and the "Harbinger of Peace," and wrote several essays on that subject. Died in 1841.

Ladenberg, von, fon lȧ′dẹn-bĕRG′, (ADALBERT,) born at Anspach in 1798, filled many important posts under the Prussian government. Died in 1855.

Ladenberg, von, (PHILIPP,) a Prussian lawyer, the father of the preceding, born at Magdeburg in 1769, became in 1837 privy minister of state. Died in 1847.

Ladislaus, lad′is-lawss or lȧ′dis-löwss, [FR. LADISLAS, lȧ′de′slȧs′; Polish, WLADISLAW, vlȧ′de-slav′ or vlȧ′de-slȧf′,] I., King of Hungary, and SAINT, born in 1041, was a son of Bela I. He began to reign in 1078, and died in 1095. He was canonized by the pope.

See GÁNÓCZY, "Dissertatio de S. Ladislao," etc., Vienna, 1775.

Ladislaus II., of Hungary, a son of Bela II., was born about 1134; died in 1162, after a reign of about six months. He is omitted from some lists of the kings of Hungary.

Ladislaus II. or **III.**, King of Hungary, born about 1185, was a son of Emeric. He was elected in 1204, and died in 1205.

Ladislaus III. or **IV.**, surnamed CUMAN, King of Hungary, succeeded his father, Stephen IV., in 1272. In his reign Hungary was ravaged by the Tartars or Mongols. He was assassinated in 1290.

Ladislaus IV. or **V.**, King of Hungary, born about 1400, was a son of Jagellon or Ladislaus. He inherited the throne of Poland in 1434, and was elected King of Hungary in 1440. His army gained several victories over the Turkish invaders. (See HUNIADES.) He was killed at the battle of Varna by the Turks in 1444. He was succeeded by the infant son of Albert II., who was styled Ladislaus VI., and who died in 1457, aged seventeen.

See FESSLER, "Geschichte der Ungarn."

Ladislaus VI. or **VII.**, King of Hungary, born about 1450, was a son of Casimir IV. of Poland. He was elected King of Hungary in 1490. During his reign the conquests of Matthias Corvinus in Austria were lost. He died in 1516, leaving the throne to his son Louis.

See COUNT VON MAILATH, "Geschichte der Ungarn."

Ladislaus or **Lancelot**, King of Naples, was the son of Charles III., and began to reign in 1386. His rival, Louis II., had possession of Naples, but was expelled in 1399. Ladislaus excited the Romans to revolt against Innocent VII., and in 1408 made himself master of Rome. Died in 1414.

Ladislaus OF POLAND. See VLADISLAUS.

Ladmiral, läd'me'räl', (JAN,) a Dutch engraver, of French descent, born at Leyden in 1680.

Ladoucette, de, deh läd'doo'sĕt', (JEAN CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a meritorious French administrator, born at Metz in 1770; died in 1848.

Ladowski, lä-dov'skee, (REMIE,) a Polish naturalist, born at Volhynia in 1738, published a "Natural History of Poland," (1783.) Died in 1798.

Ladvocat, läd'vo'kä', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Vaucouleurs in 1709, was learned in philosophy, history, Oriental languages, etc. He became professor of divinity in the Sorbonne, and published, besides other works, a Hebrew Grammar, "Bibliothèque annuelle," (1748–51,) and a "Historical Dictionary," (2 vols., 1752.) An enlarged edition of the last was published in 5 vols. in 1822. Died in 1765.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Ladvocat, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French philosophical writer, born in Paris in 1644. He became a counsellor and dean of the chamber of accounts. He wrote several metaphysical works, one of which is entitled a "New System of Philosophy." Died in 1735.

Ladvocat, (N.,) a French publisher and bookseller, born in 1790; died in 1854.

Lælius, lee'le-us, (CAIUS,) surnamed NEPOS, an eminent Roman general. He had a high command under Scipio Africanus in the expedition against Spain in 210 B.C. In 205 he gained a victory over Syphax in Africa, for which he received a crown of gold. He was elected prætor in 197, and consul in 190. His notes furnished Polybius with materials for his history of Scipio's campaigns in Spain.

Lælius, (CAIUS,) surnamed SAPIENS, a son of the preceding, studied philosophy with Diogenes the Stoic, and became an eminent orator. He served with distinction under his friend Scipio the Younger at the siege of Carthage, and was chosen consul in 140 B.C. He favoured the aristocratic party, and was an opponent of T. Gracchus. The celebrity of the friendship between Lælius and Scipio caused Cicero to place the name of the former at the head of his dialogue "De Amicitia." Horace commends his mild philosophy,—"mitis sapientia Lælii," (Serm. ii. Sat. 1.) Died about 115 B.C.

See CICERO, "Brutus" and "De Oratore;" HENDRIK HANA, Dissertatio de C. Lælio Sapiente," 1832.

Laemlein. See LÄMLEIN.

Laennec, lä'nĕk', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Quimper in 1748, was the uncle of the following. He became physician-in-ordinary to the king in 1779. Died in 1822.

Laennec, (RENÉ THÉODORE HYACINTHE,) an eminent French physician, born at Quimper in February, 1781, went to Paris in 1800 to pursue his studies. He gave special attention to anatomy, in which he made several discoveries. He had already acquired a reputation by his practice and writings, when he invented the stethoscope in 1815, and opened a new era in medicine by his important discovery of auscultation. Having been chosen chief physician of the Hôpital Necker in 1816, he studied the diseases of the thorax with great diligence, sagacity, and success. His "Treatise on Mediate Auscultation," etc. ("Traité de l'Auscultation médiate et des Maladies des Poumons et du Cœur," 2 vols., 1819) produced a great sensation, and may be regarded as the most important contribution to medical science made in the present century. He was appointed professor of medicine in the College of France in 1822, and obtained the chair of clinic medicine in 1822 or 1823. He died of consumption in 1826.

See PARISET, "Éloge de Laennec," 1840; A. L. J. BAYLE, "Notice historique sur R. T. H. Laennec," 1826; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laensbergh, läns'bĕRH or läns'bĕrg, (MATHIEU,) a Fleming, who lived about 1630, was the author of a famous almanac, first published about 1635. An almanac bearing his name continues to be published at Liege.

La Enzina or **Encina**. See ENZINA.

Laer or **Laar, van**, vän läR, (PIETER,) a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1613. He studied and worked sixteen years in Rome, where he was intimate with N. Poussin and Claude Lorrain and received the surname of BAMBOCCIO. In 1639 he returned to Holland and settled in Haarlem. His favourite subjects were hunting-scenes, rural sports, fairs, fisheries, and rustic festivals, which he treated with great vivacity. He excelled in design, colour, and aerial effects. His etchings of his own designs are also much admired. Died in 1673.

Laerte. See LAERTES.

La-er'tēs, [Gr. *Λαέρτης;* Fr. LAERTE, lä'ĕrt',] King of Ithaca, and father of Ulysses, is said to have been one of the Argonauts. He resigned the crown to his son just named.

Laertius, (DIOGENES.) See DIOGENES.

Laet, van, vän lät, (JAN,) a Flemish geographer, born at Antwerp, was well versed in languages and history. He published valuable descriptive works on Spain, Italy, Persia, etc. His "Description of the West Indies" (1640) is highly commended. Died about 1650.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Lævinus, lē-vī'nus, (MARCUS VALERIUS,) a Roman general, who, having obtained the office of prætor in 214 B.C., fought with success against Philip, King of Macedon, at Oricum. He became consul in 210 B.C., and obtained by lot the command of Italy, which was then invaded by Hannibal; but he exchanged this province with Marcellus for Sicily. He quickly expelled the Carthaginians from this island. Died in 200 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" POLYBIUS, "History."

Lævinus, (PUBLIUS VALERIUS,) a Roman general, who was consul in 280 B.C. He obtained the chief command in the war against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines. His army was defeated by Pyrrhus in a great battle on the Siris, near Heraclea, in 280 B.C.

Lævinus, lä-vee'nus, (TORRENTIUS,) called also **Vander Beken**, vän dĕr bā'kĕn, a Flemish prelate, born at Ghent about 1525, was distinguished as a Latin poet. He founded a college of Jesuits at Louvain, and became Bishop of Mechlin. Died in 1595.

Lævius, lee've-us, a Latin poet, of whom little is known. He lived in the first century before Christ, and wrote "Erotopægnia."

Lafabrique, lä'fä'brĕk', (NICOLAS,) a Flemish painter, born at Namur; died at Liege in 1736.

La Fage, lä fäzh, (RAIMOND,) a French designer and engraver, born at Lisle (Albigeois) about 1650, studied and worked at Rome and at Paris. He was renowned for boldness of touch and facility of execution. The pen was his favourite instrument in design. He left many etchings. His habits were very intemperate Died about 1690.

La Fage, de, dẹh lä fäzh, (JUSTE ADRIEN LENOIR,) a French musician, composer, and writer on music, born at Paris in 1801. In 1828 he produced a comic opera, "I Creditori," which was moderately successful. But he is best known for his works on music. Died in 1862.

La Faille, de, dẹh lä fäĭ or fäĭ'yẹ, (CLÉMENT,) a French naturalist, born at La Rochelle in 1718; died in 1782.

Lafaist. See LAFAYE.

La Fare, de, dẹh lä fär, (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) MARQUIS, a French *littérateur*, born at Valgorge in 1644. He served several campaigns in the army, (1667–74,) and became a friend of Turenne. Besides some trifling poetical pieces, he wrote "Memoirs and Reflections on the Principal Events of the Reign of Louis XIV.," (1715,) which is commended. Died in 1712.

La Farge, lä färzh, (JOACHIM,) a French financier, born in Paris about 1750, originated a system of tontine which is called by his name. Died about 1825.

Lafarge, la-färj', (JOHN,) an American artist, born in New York city about 1840. He is one of the best landscape-painters in the United States, and is noted for his flower-pieces and water-colour pictures. His strongest quality is exhibited in the masterly and expressive use of colour. Among his noted works are "Paradise at Newport," "Christ and Nicodemus," a cartoon sketch, and the frescos of Trinity Church, Boston. He devoted himself to mural painting, and afterwards for many years to the making of stained-glass windows, inventing new and radical methods. Died November 14, 1910.—His son CHRISTOPHER GRANT, born in 1862, is an architect, who has been engaged on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and other important edifices.

La Farge, (MARIE CAPPELLE,) a Frenchwoman, notorious for her crimes, was born in Picardy in 1816. She was the daughter of a colonel of artillery, and was married in 1838 to M. La Farge, who died soon after, it was supposed, from the effects of poison administered by his wife. About the same time she was accused of having stolen from one of her friends some diamonds of great value. The trial which followed was of the most exciting kind, several eminent chemists having declared, after an examination of the remains, that there were no marks of poison, while M. Orfila asserted that arsenic was present. Madame La Farge was condemned to imprisonment for life, but after twelve years she was released, on account of ill health, and died in 1852.

La Farina, lä fä-ree'nä, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian lawyer and historical writer, born at Messina in 1815. He founded several liberal journals, which were successively suppressed by the government. He afterwards settled at Florence, where he found more liberty, and published a democratic anti-papal journal, "L'Alba." He took a prominent part in the unsuccessful revolution in Sicily in 1848, after which he again became an exile. Among his works are a "History of Italy from 1815 to 1850," (6 vols.,) and a "History of the Revolution of Sicily in 1848–49," (2 vols.) Died in 1863.

Lafaye, lä'fä', (ANTOINE,) a French Protestant minister, born at Châteaudun, became professor of theology at Geneva in 1584. He wrote several theological works, and a "Life of Beza," (1606.) Died in 1615.

Lafaye or **Lafaist,** lä'fä', (PIERRE BENJAMIN,) a French philologist, born in the department of Yonne in 1808. His chief works are "French Synonymes," (1841,) crowned by the Institute, and a "Dictionary of the Synonymes of the French Language." Died in 1867.

Lafaye, de, dẹh lä'fä', (JEAN ÉLIE,) an able French engineer, born at Vienne in 1671. He served in the army many years as engineer, and made discoveries in the science of war. Died in 1718.

Lafaye, de, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French diplomatist, distinguished for his wit and accomplishments, brother of the preceding, was born at Vienne in 1674. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1731.

La Fayette or **Lafayette, de,** dẹh lä'fä'ĕt', (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) the only son of General La Fayette, was born in 1779. He entered the army young, and served in Italy about 1796. As aide-de-camp of General Grouchy, he made the campaigns of Austria, Prussia, and Poland, (1805–07.) He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1822, and again in 1827, by the voters of Seine-et-Marne, whom he continued to represent until 1848. In politics he was an advanced liberal. Died in 1849.

La Fayette, de, (GILBERT,) a French general, born about 1380. He fought for the dauphin Charles against the English, and became a marshal of France in 1420. He was afterwards one of the chief counsellors of Charles VII., and contributed to the victory of Joan of Arc at Orléans in 1429. He aided in expelling the English from Normandy in 1449. Died in 1462.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Fayette, de, (LOUISE,) a French lady, born in 1616, was a daughter of Count Jean de la Fayette. She gained the affection of Louis XIII. about 1634, and encouraged him to become more independent of Richelieu. She entered a convent about 1636. Died in 1665.

La Fayette or **Lafayette, de,** (MARIE JEAN PAUL **Roch Yves Gilbert Motier**—rosh ẽv zhĕl'bair' mo'-te-ä',) MARQUIS, an illustrious French statesman and patriot, was born at Chavagnac, September 6, 1757. His father, who was a marquis and maréchal-de-camp, was killed at the battle of Minden in 1757. After leaving the Collége Du Plessis, in Paris, he married in 1774 Mdlle. d'Ayen, a daughter of the Duke of Ayen. He was the heir of an immense fortune, and had brilliant prospects at court, when, with generous enthusiasm for liberty, he offered his services to the new-born republic of America. Silas Deane, commissioner of the United States in Paris, accepted his offer, and promised him the grade of major-general, which was confirmed by the American Congress. In the spring of 1777 he arrived in the United States, and in the same year took part in the battle of the Brandywine, where he was wounded. He gained the favour and confidence of Washington, and received the thanks of Congress for his conduct at Monmouth in 1778. The French court having recognized the independence of the United States, La Fayette recrossed the ocean in 1779 and returned with material aid to the scene of war. He commanded the advanced guard of Washington in 1780, and contributed to the decisive victory of Yorktown, (1781,) where the war was virtually ended.

On his return to France, with a prestige magnified by distance, he was received with unbounded applause, which reanimated or confirmed his devotion to the cause of liberty. In 1787 he advocated the rights of the French Protestants and various reforms in the government. His principal parliamentary act in the States-General of 1789 was his Declaration of the Rights of Man, which was adopted by that body. In that year he was chosen by acclamation commandant of the Parisian militia, to which he gave the name of the National Guard. At this period he was the popular favourite of the nation. "The federation of 1790," says Lamartine, "was the apogee of La Fayette. He overshadowed on that day both the king and the Assembly." ("History of the Girondists.") Aiming to reconcile his loyalty to the king with his duty to the cause of freedom, he acted with the Feuillants, the friends of constitutional monarchy. In the maintenance of order he often risked his life, and he enforced martial law against the insurgents in the Champ-de-Mars in July, 1791, soon after the arrest of the king at Varennes. Before the end of that year he resigned his command, and was a candidate for the mayoralty of Paris; but the intrigues of the queen and court, who hated or feared him, decided the election in favour of Péthion, who was a radical revolutionist. The large majority of Péthion showed that the star of La Fayette was declining. In the winter of 1791–92 he was chosen commander of one of the three armies, and, war having been declared against Austria in April, he directed some small operations on the frontier of Flanders, at the same time striving, without success, to defeat the Jacobins at Paris. Indignant at the attack on the Tuileries, (June 20, 1792,) La Fayette went, with a single officer, to Paris, and, in a short harangue before the bar of the Assembly, demanded the punishment of the offenders. "In this attempt to act as dictator," says Lamartine, "the motive was generous, the peril great, but the means null." Returning to the army, he devised a plan to save the king by transferring

him from the capital to his camp; but the court rejected the offer.

The insurrection of August 10 gave the ascendency to the republicans, who deprived La Fayette of his command. He then fled towards Holland, intending to emigrate to the United States, but was arrested by the Austrians and detained in the dungeons of Neiss and Olmütz, where he was treated with much rigour. In a treaty with Austria in 1797, Bonaparte insisted on his liberation, which was effected in September of that year. Having passed about two years in Holland, he returned to France in 1800, and, refusing several offers of public employment under Bonaparte, maintained his political consistency in retirement at La Grange. Some one having complained that La Fayette censured the government, the First Consul replied, "Let him alone: he will not say more against me than he has expressed openly before me."

In the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, he opposed the claims of Bonaparte and of the Bourbons, and wished to rally round the standard of 1789 for "liberty, equality, and order." After the restoration of the Bourbons he spoke frequently in the Chamber in opposition to the ministry. In 1824 he revisited the scene of his youthful exploits, where he was received with cordial demonstrations of honour and gratitude, and passed about a year in a triumphal progress through the twenty-four States of the Union. The Congress of the United States voted $200,000 in recompense for his services in the war of independence. The arbitrary measures of Charles X. again roused him to political action. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1830, as the chief of the popular camp in Paris, and president of the commission which exercised a sort of dictatorship after the expulsion of Charles X. He was also chosen commander of all the National Guards of France. He acquiesced in the accession of Louis Philippe, which Lamartine thinks he might easily have prevented by proclaiming a republic. On this occasion he said to the new king, "You know that I am a republican, and that I regard the Constitution of the United States as the most perfect that ever existed." He died May 20, 1834, leaving one son and several daughters. Perhaps no man ever lived through such vicissitudes of fortune, and such severe trials of his virtue, with a character more free from just reproach than La Fayette. The high-toned consistency of his conduct is expressed in the assertion of Madame de Staël, "that you could certainly predict what he would do in every contingency."

See SARRANS, "Lafayette et la Révolution de 1830," 2 vols., 1834; CLOQUET, "Souvenirs de la Vie de La Fayette," 1836; "Mémoires et Correspondance du Général Lafayette," (published by his family,) 6 vols., 1838; J. Q. ADAMS, "Oration on the Life and Character of Lafayette," 1834; WILLIAM CUTTER, "Life of General Lafayette," New York, 1849; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Lafayette, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; P. C. HEADLEY, "Life of Lafayette," Auburn, 1851; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Critiques et Portraits littéraires," tome v.; ÉMILE DE LA BÉDOLLIÈRE, "Vie politique du Marquis de Lafayette," 1833; BANCROFT, "History of the United States," vol. ix.; "North American Review" for January, 1825, (by GEORGE TICKNOR,) and January, 1830, (by EDWARD EVERETT;) "Quarterly Review" for December, 1832; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1832; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1833.

La Fayette, de, (MARIE MADELEINE **Pioche de la Vergne**—pe'osh' dẹh lȧ vȧrñ,) COUNTESS, a popular French authoress, born in Paris in 1634, was eminently beautiful. She married the Count de la Fayette in 1655, and her house became the resort of La Fontaine, La Rochefoucauld, Ménage, and other eminent authors. She wrote two successful novels, "Zayde," (1670,) and "The Princess of Cleves," (1678,) which were the first French works of fiction that truly represented the manners of the higher classes. She left also "Memoirs of the French Court" for the years 1688 and 1689, (1731,) and a few other works. Died in 1693.

See LEMONTEY, "Notice sur Madame de la Fayette," 1822; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits de Femmes," 1844; AUGER, "Notice biographique sur Madame de Lafayette," (prefixed to her Letters,) 1823; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Fayette, de, (OSCAR,) a son of George W., noticed above, was born in Paris in 1816. He served in the army in Africa, and obtained the rank of captain. In 1846 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1848 to the Constituent Assembly, in which he voted with the republicans. Died March 26, 1881.

Laferrière or **La Ferrière,** lȧ'fȧ're-air', (LOUIS FIRMIN JULIEN,) a French jurist, and a member of the Institute, was born at Jonzac in 1798. His principal work is a "History of the Civil Law of Rome and of French Law," (6 vols., 1846–53.) Died in 1861.

La Ferrière, de, dẹh lȧ fȧ're-air', (LOUIS MARIE,) COUNT, born at Redon in 1776, became a general of division. He lost a leg at Craonne in 1814. Napoleon left him a legacy of 100,000 francs. Died in 1834.

La Ferté-Imbault, de, dẹh lȧ fĕr'tȧ' ȧn'bō', (MARIE THÉRÈSE GEOFFRIN,) MARQUISE, a literary French lady, born in Paris in 1715, was a daughter of the well-known Madame de Geoffrin. She was trained up in the society of such men as Fontenelle and Montesquieu, who were habitués of her mother's salon. Her moral or pious principles caused her to close her door against D'Alembert and the other Encyclopædists. She was *grand maîtress* of the order of Lanturelus, designed for literary diversion, and composed several volumes of moral maxims. Died in 1791.

La Ferté-Senneterre, de, dẹh lȧ fĕr'tȧ' sĕn'tair' (HENRI,) DUC, a French marshal, born in 1600, commanded a wing at the battle of Rocroy, (1645.) He became a marshal of France in 1651, after which Turenne and he recovered Bar, Arras, and other towns which the Prince of Condé had captured. Died in 1681.

La Feuillade. See FEUILLADE, DE LA.

Laf'fan, (BERTHA JANE,) an English novelist, on the staff of "All the Year Round" after 1878. She published numerous novels and one volume of poetry, "Songs of Jubilee and other Poems," (1887.)

Laffitte, lȧ'fĕt', (JACQUES,) an eminent French financier and liberal statesman, born at Bayonne in 1767, was the son of a carpenter. In 1788 he entered as clerk the banking-house of Perregaux at Paris. He became a partner about 1802, and the head of the firm in 1809. In the latter year he was chosen governor of the Bank of France. The great fortune which he had acquired was freely offered for the defence of Paris from the invaders in 1814, and for the restoration of the public credit in 1815. Napoleon deposited with him 5,000,000 francs just before his departure to Saint Helena, with the expression of perfect confidence in his honesty. In 1816 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the Liberal opposition and spoke with ability on financial questions. "Placed in the vanguard of the defenders of the Charter," says M. de Loménie, "as popular by his opinions as by his princely munificence, the opulent banker beheld himself surrounded by all the notabilities of the press and the tribune." He took an active part in the dethronement of Charles X. in 1830, and used his influence in favour of Louis Philippe, to whom in a critical hour he wrote, "No more hesitation! Choose between a crown and a passport." He entered the first ministry of the new reign as minister without a portfolio. This ministry having been speedily dissolved, Laffitte, on the 3d of November, 1830, became prime minister *(président du conseil)* and minister of finance. Failing to command a majority in the chamber, he resigned in March, 1831. The financial crisis which followed ruined his fortune, which had been reduced by large donations to the popular cause in 1830. A national subscription relieved him from embarrassment about 1833. Died in 1844.

Laffon de Ladébat, lȧ'fôn' dẹh lȧ'dȧ'bȧ', (ANDRÉ DANIEL,) a French financier, born at Bordeaux in 1746, was a merchant in early life. He was a moderate member of the Assembly in 1791, and of the Council of Elders in 1795. The *coup d'état* of September 4, 1797, sent him as an exile to Guiana. After his return to France he published several treatises on finance, economy, etc. He was one of the founders of the Protestant Bible Society in 1818. Died in 1829.

Lafitau, lȧ'fe'tō', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Bordeaux. Having been for many years a missionary in Canada, he returned to France, and published "Manners of the American Savages compared with the Manners of Primitive Ages," and two other works. Died in 1740.

Lafitau, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French priest and writer, born at Bordeaux in 1685. He wrote a "Life of Clement XI.," (1752,) and other works. He became Bishop of Sisteron in 1719. Died in 1764.

Lafite, lȧ-fēt′, (MARIE ÉLISABETH **Bouée**—boo′ȧ′,) a French authoress, born in Paris about 1750. She wrote several juvenile books, among which are "Moral Conversations and Tales," etc., (1781,) often reprinted. Died in 1794.

Lafitte, lȧ-fit′ or lȧ-fēt′, (JEAN,) a notorious French privateer, born about 1780, became about 1813 the leader of a band of pirates who established themselves at Grande Terre, in Barataria Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico. In 1814 he was offered a large sum of money, and a commission in the navy, on condition of his assisting the British in their attack on New Orleans. He refused these proposals, and offered his services to defend Louisiana on condition of pardon to himself and followers, which offer was accepted. The time and circumstances of his death are unknown. The adventures of Lafitte have formed the subject of several tales and romances.

Lafolie, (LOUIS GUILLAUME,) a French chemist, born at Rouen in 1739. Discovered the yellow dye extracted from *gaude*, (dyer's weed,) and wrote an imaginative work called the "Philosopher without Pretension," ("Philosophe sans Prétention," etc., 1775.) D. in 1780.

La Follette, (ROBERT MARION,) political reformer, born at Primrose, Wisconsin, in 1855. Was admitted to the bar in 1880; was member of Congress 1885–91, and governor of Wisconsin 1901–05, when he resigned to accept the United States senatorship. Carried measures for reform in nominations, railroad taxations and railroad rates, and became one of the leading radicals in the Senate. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1908 and 1912, and in 1924 as presidential candidate of the Progressive Party was defeated by both the Republican and Democratic candidates. Died in 1925.

Lafon, la′fon′, (JEAN BERNARD,) a prolific French author, known by the literary name of MARY LAFON. He was born at Lafrancaise in 1812. He wrote books on the troubadours, on the Provencal language, etc., besides a "History of the South of France," "History of the French Cities," and many plays, romances, etc.

Lafon, lȧ′fôn′, (PIERRE,) a famous French tragic actor, born in Périgord in 1775, made a successful *début* in Paris in 1800, and was considered by his admirers a rival of Talma. Died in 1846.

Lafons, de, deh lȧ′fôn′, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH ALEXANDRE,) Baron de Mellicocq, a French botanist and antiquary, born at Noyon, Oise, in 1802.

Lafont, lȧ′fôn′, (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a popular musician, born in Paris in 1781, was appointed in 1809 first violinist to the emperor Alexander of Russia, and on his return to Paris in 1815 filled the same office at the royal chapel. Died in 1839.

Lafont, de, deh lȧ′fôn′, (JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1686, wrote successful comedies, among which was "The Festivals of Thalia," ("Les Fêtes de Thalie," 1714.) Died in 1725.

Lafontaine, lȧ′fôn′tȧn′, (AUGUST HEINRICH JULIUS,) a popular novelist, of French origin, born at Brunswick about 1758. Having taken holy orders, he was employed as pastor or professor at Halle. He published, in German, a great number of novels, which had a temporary success and were translated into French. Among them are "The Singular Man," ("Der Sonderling,") "The Family De Halden," and "Agnes and Bertha," (1818.) Died at Halle in 1831. His style is easy and agreeable, but his sentimentality is considered excessive.

La Fontaine or **Lafontaine, de,** deh lȧ′fôn′tȧn′, (JEAN,) a famous French fabulist, born at Château-Thierry, July 8, 1621, was the most popular French poet of his time. He was remarkable for an easy, careless, and indolent temper, and passed the age of twenty-one before he manifested his poetical genius. He married Marie Héricart to please his father, who procured for him the office of master of waters and forests; but he soon sold his office and separated from his wife. The Duchess de Bouillon, pleased with his first literary efforts, became his patroness and took him to Paris. He received a pension from Fouquet, and about 1662 composed an admirable elegy on the fall of that minister. He enjoyed for about twenty years the hospitality of Madame Sablière, a lady of Paris, who generously protected him from the effects of his improvidence and incapacity for business. His first tales appeared in 1664, and six books of Fables in 1668. Ten years later, he produced the last six books of those inimitable works. At the death of Colbert (1683,) La Fontaine and Boileau were rival candidates for the place which he left vacant in the French Academy; and the former was successful. Molière and La Fontaine are reckoned the two most original writers of the brilliant age of Louis XIV. Many anecdotes are related of his simplicity, *naïveté*, and absence of mind. "His lines," says Hallam, "have a proverbial truth and a humour of expression which render them constantly applicable. . . . Many of his fables are admirable: the grace of the poetry, the happy inspiration that seems to have dictated the turns of expression, place him in the first rank among fabulists." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He died in Paris in April, 1695, having expressed penitence for the licentious passages in his tales.

See LA HARPE, "Éloge de Lafontaine," 1774; WALCKENAER, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. de La Fontaine," 1820; MARAIS, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. de La Fontaine," 1811; CHAMFORT, "Éloge de La Fontaine," 1774; SAINTE-BEUVE "Portraits littéraires," tome i., and "Causeries du Lundi," tome vii.; DES RENAUDES, "Notice sur la Vie de J. de Lafontaine," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

La Fontenelle or **Lafontenelle, de,** deh lȧ fôn′nĕl′, (ARMAND DÉSIRÉ,) a French antiquary and biographer, born in Poitou in 1784. Among his works are a "History of Oliver de Clisson," (2 vols., 1826,) and the "Life and Correspondence of Du Plessis-Mornay," (with Auguis, 12 vols., 1822–42.) Died in 1847.

Lafosse, lȧ′foss′, (PHILIPPE ÉTIENNE,) a French veterinary physician, wrote "The Farrier's Guide," (1766,) and a "Manual of Veterinary Medicine," (1803.) Died in 1820.

Lafosse or **La Fosse, de,** deh lȧ foss, (ANTOINE,) a French dramatist and poet, born in Paris in 1653, was accounted by some the first tragic poet of his time. He produced, besides other dramas, "Polyxène," (1686,) and "Manlius Capitolinus," (1698,) a tragedy, which is highly praised by La Harpe. Died in 1708.

Lafosse, de, (CHARLES,) a French historical painter of high reputation, born in Paris in 1636, was an uncle of the preceding. He studied under Lebrun, and in Rome. He was employed by Louis XIV. to adorn the Trianon and the Hôtel des Invalides, the frescoed dome of which is called his master-piece. He was admitted into the Academy of Painting in 1683, when he exhibited the "Abduction of Proserpine." Died in 1716.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lafosse, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a skilful French engraver, was born in Paris in 1721; died about 1775.

Lafrery, lȧf′r′re′ or lȧ′frĕh-re′, (ANTOINE,) a French engraver, born at Salins in 1512. He worked in Rome, where he published maps and engravings, and "Mirror of Roman Grandeur," ("Speculum Romanæ Magnitudinis," in 118 plates, 1554–73.) Died in 1577.

La Fuente. See FUENTE, LA.

La Fuente, lȧ fwĕn′tȧ, (ALCÁNTARA MIGUEL,) a Spanish historian and lawyer, born in the province of Málaga in 1817. He died at Havana in 1850, soon after he had been made *fiscal* (attorney-general) of Cuba. His chief work is a "History of Granada," (4 vols., 1843–48.)

Lagalla, lȧ-gȧl′lȧ, (GIULIO CESARE,) an Italian physician and philosopher, born at Padula in 1576, was professor of philosophy in the Roman College from 1597 till his death. He published a "Treatise on Comets," (1613,) and "De Immortalitate Animorum," (1621,) an effort to prove that Aristotle admitted the immortality of the soul. Died in 1624.

La Gallissonière. See GALLISSONIÈRE, DE LA.

Lagaraye, de, deh lȧ′gȧ′rȧ′, (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT MAROT,) COMTE, a French chemist and philanthropist, born at Rennes in 1675. He founded infant-schools,

and hospitals for the sick and aged. He made some improvements in vegetable analysis, and published a treatise on "Hydraulic Chemistry," ("Chimie hydraulique," 1746.) Died in 1755.

See "Les Époux charitables, ou Vies du Comte et de la Comtesse de La Garaye," Rennes, 1782.

Lagarde. See DESHOULIÈRES.

La Gardie. See GARDIE, DE LA.

La Gasca. See GASCA, DE LA.

Lagerbring, lä'gĕr-bring, (SVEN or SVEN BRING,) a Swedish historian, born in 1707, was for many years professor of history in the University of Lund. He published a "History of Sweden" down to 1457, (3 vols., 1769–76,) a work of much research, but defective in style and method. Died in 1788.

See C. WOLLIN, "Parentation öfver S. Lagerbring," 1788.

Lagerlöf or **Lagerloef,** lä'gĕr-löf', (PEHR,) a Swedish scholar and writer, born in 1648, became professor of rhetoric at Upsal. He was learned in languages, and wrote Latin verse with much purity of style. He published several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1699.

Lagerlof, (SELMA,) a Swedish authoress, born at Marbakaford in 1858. She became a teacher, and after 1895 devoted herself to authorship. Her great romance, "The Miracles of Antichrist," and other works were so brilliant in style as to win her a wide reputation and in 1909 she was awarded the Nobel prize for literature.

Lagerström or **Lagerstroem, von,** fon lä'gĕr-strŏm', (MAGNUS,) a Swedish savant, born at Stockholm in 1696, was a friend of Linnæus. He translated French and German works into Swedish, and availed himself of his advantages as director of the East India Company to collect scientific facts and specimens and to promote researches in natural history. Died in 1759.

See KRYGER, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver M. Lagerstroem," 1760.

Lagny, de, dĕh lăn'ye', (THOMAS FANTET,) a French mathematician, born at Lyons in 1660. He removed to Paris in 1678, was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1695, and chosen professor of hydrography at Rochefort in 1697. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He published, besides other ingenious treatises, "The Cubature of the Sphere," (1703,) "which," says Fontenelle, "would prove him to be a great geometer." Died in 1734.

Lagomarsini, lä-go-mar-see'nee, (GIROLAMO,) an eminent Italian philologist and Jesuit, born in 1698. He was professor of rhetoric in Florence for many years, and about 1750 became professor of Greek in the Roman College. He published Latin orations (1746) and epistles, a poem "On the Origin of Springs," ("De Origine Fontium," 1749,) and other works. Died in 1773.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" PARTHENIUS, "De Vita et Studiis H. Lagomarsini," 1801.

La Grange, (ANTOINE.) See RIVET DE LA GRANGE.

Lagrange or **La Grange,** lä grŏnzh, (JOSEPH LOUIS,) one of the most eminent geometers of modern times, was born at Turin on the 25th of January, 1736. His parents were of French origin. He was educated in the College of Turin, where his mathematical genius was rapidly developed and was specially directed to the study of modern analysis. It has been said that all he learned seemed to be only a reminiscence of what he had before known. Having examined Euler's work on "Isoperimetrical Problems," he sent to the author in 1755 the first essays of his "Method of Variations," which alone would immortalize his name, and which he had invented to respond to the desire of Euler. About the age of nineteen he was chosen professor of mathematics in the military college of Turin. The first volume of the "Memoirs of the Academy of Turin" (1759) consisted chiefly of the admirable essays of Lagrange on the most important and difficult points of analysis and mechanics, such as the propagation of sound and the vibration of chords. He published in 1762 some applications of his great discovery, which was afterwards called the "Method of Variations." In 1764 he gained the prize offered by the French Academy of Sciences for a "Theory of the Libration of the Moon." Invited by Frederick the Great, he removed to Berlin in 1766, and was for twenty years director of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, which he enriched with numerous treatises on "Tautochronous Curves," "Numerical Equations," the "Integral Calculus," "Partial Differences," and on the most arduous questions of general astronomy and celestial mechanics. He was chosen a foreign associate of the Academy of Paris in 1772. The persuasion of Mirabeau and the offer of a pension from the king induced him to settle in Paris in 1787. He published in 1788 his magnificent work "La Mécanique analytique," ("Analytical Mechanics,") which is considered one of the master-pieces of the human intellect. His interest was vividly excited by the Revolution, in which, however, he took no active part. In 1792 he married Mademoiselle Lemonnier. He was the first professor of geometry in the Polytechnic School, founded about 1794; and his name was the first inscribed on the list of the members of the Institute, founded in 1795. Napoleon, who highly appreciated the great talents of one so incapable of intrigue and adulation, gave him the office of senator and the titles of count of the empire and grand officer of the legion of honour. He died in April, 1813. "Among the inventors who have most enlarged the boundaries of our knowledge," says La Place, "Newton and Lagrange appear to have possessed in the highest degree the power which, by the discovery of general principles, constitutes the true genius of science."

See DELAMBRE, "Éloge de Lagrange;" VIREY et POTEL, "Précis historique sur la Vie de Lagrange," 1813; PIETRO COSSALI, "Elogio di G. L. Lagrange," 1813; MAGISTRINI, "Discorso in Lode di Lagrange," 1819; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Grange, (N.,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1738, translated the great poem of Lucretius "De Rerum Natura," with notes, (1768,) and the works of Seneca, (7 vols., 1779.) The former passes for one of the best versions in the French language. Died in 1775.

La Grange or **Lagrange, de,** dĕh lä grŏnzh, (ADÉLAÏDE BLAISE FRANÇOIS LE LIÈVRE,) Marquis de Fourilles, born in Paris in 1766, became general of division in 1809. Died in 1833.

La Grange, de, (ADÉLAÏDE ÉDOUARD,) MARQUIS, a son of the preceding, and a member of the Institute, was born in Paris in 1796. He was an active member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1834 to 1848, and voted with the friends of Louis Napoleon in the Assembly of 1849. In 1852 he became a senator. He wrote, besides other works, treatises on numismatics. Died January 17, 1876.

La Grange, de, (AMAND CHARLES LOUIS LE LIÈVRE,) a French general, born in 1783, served with distinction under Napoleon I. Died July 31, 1864.

Lagrange, de, (JOSEPH,) COMTE, a French general, born in 1763; died in 1836.

La Grange, de, (JOSEPH DE CHANCEL,) a French dramatic and satiric poet, commonly called **La Grange-Chancel,** was born at Périgueux in 1676. His drama of "Jugurtha" was performed with success in 1694. He produced other tragedies, among which "Amasis" (1701) and "Ino and Melicerta" (1713) are called the best. He was imprisoned or exiled some years for three remarkable odes, named "Philippiques," (1720,) which were libellous satires against the Regent of France. "As a satiric poet," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "he has left a work which, in spite of its imperfections and crying injustice, is the monument of satire in France." Died in 1758.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Lagrené, de, dĕh lăgr'nà' or lä'greh-nà', (THÉODOSE MARIE MELCHIOR JOSEPH,) a French diplomatist, was born at Amiens in 1800. He went to Athens as minister in 1836, and to China in 1844. Died April 27, 1862.

Lagrénée, lä'grà'nà', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1740. He worked in Paris with success, and reproduced antique paintings by incrustation on marble and glass. Died in 1821.

Lagrénée, (LOUIS JEAN FRANÇOIS,) called AINÉ, a French historical painter, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1724. He was surnamed "the French Albano." He studied at Rome, became Academician in 1755, and for some time was first painter to the Empress of Russia. He afterwards worked in Paris. Died in 1805.

See RENOU, "Notice sur Lagrénée l'aîné," 1815.

La Guéronnière or **Laguéronnière, de,** dĕh lä gà'-

ro'ne-aiR', (ARTHUR,) VICOMTE, a French political writer and Bonapartist, born in 1816. He became chief editor of Lamartine's new journal, the "Pays," in 1850. A dissension arose between him and Lamartine on the subject of a historical study on Louis Napoleon, which the former published in the "Pays," and which increased his reputation as a brilliant writer. He was elected a deputy in 1852, and appointed a councillor of state in 1854. His pamphlet entitled "Napoleon III. and England" (1858) produced a great sensation on both sides of the Channel. He became an editor of the "Constitutionnel." Died December 23, 1875.

Laguerre, lȧ-gaiR', (JEAN, commonly called JACK,) an English musician, painter, and engraver, born in London in 1700. He was the son of Louis Laguerre, a French painter who settled in England. Died in 1748.

Laguerre or **La Guerre**, lȧ'gaiR', (LOUIS,) a French painter, born in 1663, was a pupil of Le Brun. He went to England about 1684, and worked with or for Verrio. He painted "The Labours of Hercules" in Hampton Court Palace. Died in 1721.

La Guiche or **Laguiche**, de, dẹh lȧ gēsh, (PHILIBERT,) a French general, born about 1540. He refused to execute the order of the court for the massacre of Protestants in 1572. He commanded the artillery at Ivry, and contributed largely to the victory. Died in 1607.

His nephew, JEAN FRANÇOIS, born in 1569, was a marshal of France. Died in 1632.

Laguille, lȧ'gēl' or lȧ'ge'yẹ, (LOUIS,) a French Jesuit, born at Autun in 1658, wrote an "Ancient and Modern History of Alsace," (2 vols. folio, 1727.) Died in 1742.

Laguna, lȧ-goo'nȧ, or **Lacuna**, lȧ-koo'nȧ, (ANDRES,) a learned Spanish physician, born at Segovia in 1499. He obtained the confidence of Charles V., who appointed him physician of the army in Flanders. He practised in Metz, (1540–46,) and in Rome, where he was patronized by the pope, who made him a count. He died in Spain in 1560, leaving numerous works, among which are Commentaries on Galen and Hippocrates, and "Anatomica Methodus," (1535.)

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Laharpe or **La Harpe**, lȧ'ȟȧRp', (FRÉDÉRIC CÉSAR,) a Swiss officer and republican, born in the Pays de Vaud in 1754. He was for some years preceptor of Alexander, afterwards Czar of Russia, and about 1798 became the chief or most powerful director of the Helvetic Republic. He went out of power in 1800. In 1814 he enjoyed the favour of Alexander, who was in Paris and gave him the rank of general in his army. He wrote several treatises on Swiss politics. Died in 1838.

See CHARLES MONNARD, "Notice biographique sur le Général F. C. de Laharpe," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Harpe or **Laharpe**, de, dẹh lȧ'ȟȧRp', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French critic and dramatist, born in Paris in 1739, was educated at the College of Harcourt. He produced in 1763 the tragedy of "War wick," which was very successful, and wrote to Voltaire a letter on the dramatic art which procured him the favour and patronage of that philosopher. He composed, besides other dramas, the applauded tragedies of "Mélanie," (about 1770,) and "Philoctète." His talents found a congenial employment in academic competitions. He wrote admirable eulogies on Fénelon, Henry IV., Lafontaine, and others, and he received several prizes from the French Academy, of which he was chosen a member in 1776. About 1786 he began to lecture at the Lycée of Paris on literature. These lectures, entitled "Cours de Littérature, ancienne et moderne," (18 vols.,) constitute his most durable title to fame. His criticisms on French authors are much better than those on the ancient classics. "The seventeenth century," says Sainte-Beuve, "in some of its parts and some of its works, was never better analyzed," [than by La Harpe.] At the beginning of the French Revolution he was a republican. He was imprisoned a few months during the reign of terror. Died in 1803.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome v.; LÉON THIESSÉ, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Laharpe," 1827; MÉLY-JANIN, "Vie de J. F. de La Harpe," 1813; DAUNOU, "Notice sur La Harpe;" SAINT-SURIN, "Notice sur La Harpe," 1822; AUGER, "Vie de La Harpe," 1813; SERIEYS, "J. F. de La Harpe, peint par lui-même," 1817.

La Haye, (French engraver.) See DELAHAYE.

Lahire or **Lahyre**, lȧ'ȟèR', (ÉTIENNE **Vignoles**—vèn'yol',) a famous French captain or bandit. He performed many exploits against the English in France in the reign of Charles VII. He never obtained a very high rank in the army. Having failed in an attempt to rescue Joan of Arc at Rouen, he was taken prisoner, but soon escaped. Died in 1442.

La Hire or **Lahyre**, de, dẹh lȧ'ȟèR', (LAURENT,) an eminent French painter and engraver of merit, born in Paris in 1606. He adorned many of the churches of Paris with his works, among which the "Apparition of Christ to the Three Marys" is called the master-piece. His easel-pictures are very finely finished. He received the title of painter to the king, and was one of the founders of the Royal Academy. Died in 1656.

Lahire, de, (PHILIPPE,) a French geometer, son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1640. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1678, and was employed by the government in continuing the measurement of the meridian commenced by Picard. For many years he was professor of mathematics in the College of France. He was also versed in experimental physics. Among his principal works are "Conic Sections," (1685,) a "Treatise on Mechanics," (1695,) and "Astronomical Tables," (1702.) Died in 1718 or 1719.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Lahire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Hontan, de, dẹh lȧ ôN'tôN', (ARMAND LOUIS DE DELONDARÉE,) BARON, a French traveller, born at Montde-Marsan about 1667. He was a private soldier in North America, 1683–93, and published three volumes of "Nouveaux Voyages dans l'Amérique," (1703–04,) which are untrustworthy. Died at Hanover in 1715.

La Huerta. See HUERTA.

Lahyre. See LA HIRE.

Laïd'law, (WILLIAM,) a British poet, born in 1780, died in 1845.

Laignelot, lȧn'yẹh-lo', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatist and Jacobin, born at Versailles in 1750, composed a tragedy called "Rienzi." He was an active member of the Convention from 1792 to 1795, and voted for the death of the king. Died in 1829.

Lainé, lȧ'nȧ', (JOSEPH HENRI JOACHIM,) VICOMTE, an eminent French orator and statesman, born at Bordeaux in 1767. He acquired distinction as an advocate at Bordeaux, supported the popular cause in the Revolution, and was for several years under the empire a member of the legislative body. In 1813, as chairman of a committee of that house, he made an important report on the state of the nation, which gave great offence to Napoleon. Having become a royalist, he was chosen president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1814 and in 1815. He was admitted into the French Academy and appointed minister of the interior in 1816. He retired from office in December, 1818, became secretary of state without a portfolio in 1821, and was created a peer of France in 1823. He was one of the leaders of the moderate royalists. Died in 1835. "M. Lainé and De Serres," says Lamartine, "were the two greatest characters and the two most pathetic orators of the restoration."

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lainez, lȧ'nȧ', (ALEXANDRE,) a French poet and linguist, born at Chimay about 1650. After travelling several years in Europe and Asia, he became a resident of Paris. He was courted by the great for his brilliant conversation and extensive knowledge, and composed brief poetical effusions, which were admired for grace and vivacity. Died in 1710.

Lainez or **Laynez**, lī-nēth', sometimes improperly written **Leynez**, (JAGO or DIEGO,) the second general of the order of Jesuits, was born in Castile, Spain, in 1512. About 1536 he was associated with Ignatius Loyola in organizing the society of Jesuits. (See LOYOLA.) He was deputed by the pope to the Council of Trent, where he signalized his zeal for the interests of the court of Rome. In 1558 he succeeded Loyola as general of the order. The Council of Trent having resumed its session, he made there a famous speech, in which he argued the necessity of a supreme head of

the Church. Died in 1565. The polity of the Jesuits appears to have been mainly the product of the intelligence and subtlety of Lainez.

See RIBADENEIRA, "Vida del P. V. D. Laynez," 1604; F. SOLIER, "Vie du P. J. Laynez," 1599; F. RAINALDI, "Vita di J. Laynez," Rome, 1672.

Laing, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish minor poet, born at Brechin, May 14, 1787. He was a flax-dresser by trade. He published "Wayside Flowers," and many songs. Died October 14, 1857.

Laing, lāng, (ALEXANDER GORDON,) MAJOR, a resolute Scottish traveller, born in Edinburgh in 1793, enlisted in the army in 1810. In 1822 the Governor of Sierra Leone sent him on a mission to the Mandingo country. He also explored Solimana and adjacent regions. In 1824 he was raised to the rank of major, and was employed by Lord Bathurst to explore the Niger. Proceeding from the north, he arrived in August, 1826, at Timbuctoo, after having been wounded by the Tuariks. On his way to Sansanding he was murdered by his guide, an Arab sheik, in September, 1826. His journal has not been recovered.

Laing, (DAVID,) LL.D., a Scottish antiquary and *littérateur*, born at Edinburgh in 1793. He was the original secretary of the Bannatyne Club, founded by Sir Walter Scott for the printing of rare books on Scottish history and literature, and edited many of its publications. He devoted much attention to the old Scottish ballads and other antiquarian matters, and brought to light many interesting documents. He edited the works of John Knox, David Lyndsay, William Dunbar, and Robert Henryson, enriching them with many valuable annotations. Died October 11, 1878.

Laing, (MALCOLM,) an able Scottish historian and lawyer, born in Orkney in 1762. He practised law in Edinburgh, where he was admitted to the bar in 1785. In 1800 he published a "History of Scotland from the Union of the Crowns [1603] to the Union of the Kingdoms in the Reign of Queen Anne," which is a work of merit and remarkable for critical acumen, but defective in style. He wrote a treatise against the authenticity of Ossian's poems, and a few other works. He became a member of Parliament, and he was a friend of Charles J. Fox. His political principles were liberal. Died in 1818.

Laing, (SAMUEL,) a British lawyer and politician, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Scotland in 1810. He was elected to Parliament as a Liberal in 1852, and was president of the company which owned the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, from 1850 to 1854. He was financial secretary to the treasury in 1859 and 1860, and was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in India in the latter year. In 1873 he was again elected to Parliament. He was long engaged in railway interests, and was the author of several works, including "Modern Science and Modern Thought," (1886,) "The Antiquity of Man," "Human Origins," etc. Died in 1892.

Laire, lār, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) an eminent French bibliographer and monk, born at Vadans in 1738. During the Revolution he saved valuable historical documents from destruction. He published a "Series of Aldine Editions," a "Specimen of Roman Typography of the Fifteenth Century," an "Index of Books from the Invention of Printing to the Year 1500," and other works. Died in 1801.

Laire, lī'rẹh, (SIGISMOND,) a German painter, born in Bavaria about 1550; died in Rome in 1636.

Lairesse, lā'rĕss', (GERARD,) a skilful Flemish historical painter and engraver, born at Liege in 1640, was a pupil of his father. He settled in Amsterdam. His facility as an artist was remarkable. He had a rich imagination, and was skilful in costume and composition. His engravings are much esteemed. He died in 1711, leaving an able "Treatise on Painting."

Lā'is, [Λαΐς,] a celebrated Greek courtesan, lived at Corinth in the fifth century B.C., and was notorious for her avidity and caprice. Among her lovers was the philosopher Aristippus. The citizens of Corinth erected a monument to her. Another courtesan of that name was supposed to have been a native of Sicily. She lived at Athens or Corinth about 400 B.C.

Lā'ĭ-us, [Gr. Λάϊος,] a king of Thebes, and the father of Œdipus. An oracle having declared that he should be killed by his own son, he exposed his son soon after birth on Mount Cithæron. The child was preserved by strangers, was named Œdipus, and remained ignorant of his parentage. (See ŒDIPUS.)

Lajard, lā'zhăr', (JEAN BAPTISTE FÉLIX,) a French antiquary, born at Lyons in 1783, went to Persia as secretary of embassy in 1807. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1830. Among his works is "Researches into the Public Worship and the Mysteries of Mithra in the East and West," (1848.) He propounded a novel theory on the relations of the Greeks with the Oriental races, which has since been partially confirmed. Died in 1858.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lajard, de, dẹh lā'zhăr', (PIERRE AUGUSTE,) an able French statesman, born at Montpellier in 1757, was minister of war in 1792. During the empire he was a member of the legislative body. Died in 1837.

Lajeunesse, (MARIE EMMA.) See ALBANI.

La Jonchère, de, dẹh lā zhôn'shair', (ÉTIENNE LÉCUYER,) a French engineer, born in Auvergne in 1690. He projected the connection of the Saône and the Yonne by a canal, the construction of which, however, was given to another engineer. Died about 1740.

Lakanal, lā'kā'nāl', (JOSEPH,) a French republican, born at Serres (Ariége) in 1762. As a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) he protected the interests of the arts and sciences. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Institute, of which he was a member. In 1814 he retired to the United States, was welcomed by Jefferson, and obtained from Congress five hundred acres of cotton-land. He was afterwards president of the University of Louisiana, and returned to France in 1833. Died in Paris in 1845.

Lake, (ARTHUR,) a learned English preacher, born at Southampton, was appointed Dean of Worcester in 1608, and Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1616. Died in 1626. Several volumes of his sermons were published.

Lake, (GERARD,) Viscount Lake, a British general, was born in 1744. Having served in the American war and in the war against the French republic, he was appointed commander of the army in Ireland during the rebellion which began in 1797, and was defeated by the French at Castlebar. In 1800 he obtained the chief command in India, and in 1803 gained a victory over the Mahrattas near Delhi. He defeated them again the same year at Laswarree. Between 1804 and 1806 he waged a successful war against Holkăr, and received the title of Baron Lake of Delhi, etc. He returned to England in 1807, and was created a viscount. Died in 1808.

Lake, (JOHN,) born in Yorkshire in 1624, became Bishop of Chichester in 1685. He was imprisoned, in company with six other prelates, in the Tower of London in 1688. Died in 1698.

See AGNES STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops."

Lăksh'mî, [modern Hindoo pron. lŭksh'mee; etymology obscure,] called also **Srî,*** sREE, or **Shrî,** shREE, in the Hindoo mythology, the goddess of wealth, and the consort of Vishnu, is fabled to have sprung from the churning of the ocean. (See KÛRMA.) There is a striking analogy between the origin of Lakshmî and that of the Venus (Aphrodite) Anadyomene of the Greeks, who also is said to have sprung from the foam of the sea. (See VENUS.) But Lakshmî, though represented as extremely beautiful, is not, like Venus, the patroness of love, but the goddess of wealth and prosperity. She is represented with four arms and arrayed with the most beautiful ornaments and gems. She is sometimes called Pădmâ, (from *pădmâ*, the "lotus,") in allusion, perhaps, to her divine beauty, and by many other names. She is sometimes identified with the beautiful Apsarâ Rambhâ (or Rembha.)

See MOOR'S "Hindu Pantheon."

Lalamant or **Lallemant,** lā'lmŏn', (JEAN,) a French physician and scholar, who lived about 1550–90, was a

* *I.e.* "prosperity;" also "beauty" or "splendour."

native of Autun. He produced, besides works on medicine, history, etc., a French version of Demosthenes' "Philippics," (1549.)

Lalande, de, deh lȧ'lŏnd', (JACQUES,) a meritorious French jurist, born at Orléans in 1622. He published "Specimen Juris Romano-Gallici ad Pandectas," (1690.) Died in 1703.

Lalande, de, (JOSEPH JÉRÔME LEFRANÇAIS,) one of the most eminent French astronomers, was born at Bourg (Ain) in July, 1732, and was the only child of Pierre Lefrançais. He manifested at an early age the love of fame which was his ruling passion. He was a student in a college of Lyons when the great eclipse of July, 1748, inspired him with a determination to be an astronomer. Having been sent by his parents to Paris to study law, he attended the lectures of Messier and Lemonnier on astronomy and mathematics, and became the favourite pupil of both professors. The Academy having resolved to send an astronomer to Berlin to make observations and to second La Caille, who was stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, Lalande was selected in 1751, through the influence of Lemonnier. Returning in 1752, his labours were approved, and he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in his twentieth year. He next ascertained the diameter of the moon, and began to work on the theory of the planets, which became one of the most constant occupations of his life. He assisted Clairaut in computing the effect of planetary perturbations on the return of Halley's comet about 1759.

He was chosen in 1760 editor of the "Connaissances des Temps," in the plan of which he introduced important improvements, and succeeded Delisle as professor of astronomy in the College of France in 1762. For forty-six years he discharged the functions of this place with great zeal and *éclat*. In 1764 he published his great "Treatise on Astronomy," ("Traité d'Astronomie,") in which the theory and practical part of the science are extensively treated. He produced in 1772 a "Memoir on the Transit of Venus of 1769," and a year later a speculation on the possibility of a collision of comets with the earth, which caused a panic among the unlearned, although he had arrived at the conclusion that such a collision was very improbable. He wrote many articles for the "Encyclopédie Méthodique" and the "Journal des Savants," and published "The History, Theory, and Practice of Navigation," ("Abrégé de Navigation," etc., 1793.) Among his other works are "Astronomical Bibliography," (1803,) "Histoire céleste Française," (1801,) containing the observations of many French astronomers, and "Memoirs on the Parallax of the Moon." He died in 1807. "Though in many respects only an astronomer of the second order," says Delambre, "he was the foremost of all as a professor, and did more than any other to promote the study of the science." His temper was irritable, but candid and benevolent.

See DELAMBRE, "Éloge de Lalande;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lalande, de, (MICHEL JEAN JÉRÔME LEFRANÇAIS,) an astronomer, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Normandy in 1766. Under the direction of his uncle he made observations in Paris, and ascertained the theory of the orbit of Mars. He became a member of the Institute and of the Bureau of Longitudes. Died in 1839.

Lalande, de, (MICHEL RICHARD,) a French composer, born in Paris in 1657, became superintendent of music of Louis XIV. about 1683. He composed many motets. "He was," says Denne-Baron, "the most skilful French composer of religious music of his time." Died in 1726.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Landelle or **Lalandelle, de,** deh lȧ lŏn'dĕl', (GUILLAUME JOSEPH GABRIEL,) a French novelist, born at Montpellier in 1812, wrote "The Naval Crown," (9 vols., 1848,) and other maritime novels. Died in 1886.

Lalanne, lȧ'lȧn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French didactic poet, born at Dax in 1772.

Lalanne, (LÉON LOUIS CHRÉTIEN,) a French civil engineer, born in Paris in 1811; died March 12, 1892.

Lalanne, (MARIE LUDOVIC CHRÉTIEN,) a French writer, brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1815; wrote "Curiosités littéraires." Died in 1898.

Lallemand, lȧl'mŏn', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) BARON, a French general, called LALLEMAND AINÉ, was born at Metz in 1774. He served in Spain, where he obtained the rank of general of brigade, (1811.) During the Hundred Days he joined Bonaparte, and commanded a division at Waterloo. As a fugitive, he sought refuge in the United States, and attempted to found a colony in Texas about 1818, but failed. In 1830 he returned to France, was restored to the rank of general, and entered the Chamber of Peers. Died in 1839.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lallemand, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French medical writer, born at Metz in 1790. He was professor of clinical surgery at Montpellier from 1819 to 1823, and again from 1826 to 1845. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and settled in Paris. He wrote, besides other medical treatises, an important work entitled "Anatomico-Pathologic Researches on the Brain," (5 vols., 1820–36,) which was translated into many languages. He was once called to Egypt to attend Ibrâheem Pasha. Died in 1854.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Lallemand, (HENRI DOMINIQUE,) born in 1777, was a brother of Charles François Antoine, noticed above, and a brave partisan of Napoleon, who made him general of division in the Hundred Days. He fought at Waterloo, (1815,) after which he went as an exile to the United States. Died at Bordentown in 1823.

Lallemand, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter of landscapes and sea-views, born at Dijon in 1710, worked some years in Rome, and painted several pieces for the Vatican. Died in 1802.

L'Allemand, lȧl'mŏn', (SIEGMUND,) an eminent Austrian painter of battle-pieces, born at Vienna, March 8, 1840. He was a soldier, and afterwards he devoted himself with great success to his specialty.

Lallemandet, lȧl'mŏn'dȧ', (JEAN,) a theologian, born at Besançon in 1595, wrote "Philosophical Decisions," ("Decisiones Philosophicæ," 1644,) and other works. Died in 1647.

Lallemant. See LALAMANT.

Lallemant, lȧl'mŏn', (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) a French Jesuit, born near Abbeville about 1660. He published a remarkable work, entitled "The True Spirit of the New Disciples of Saint Augustine," (4 vols., 1706 *et seq.*,) and "Moral Reflections, with Notes, on the New Testament," (11 vols., 1714.) Died in 1748.

Lallemant, (PIERRE,) a mystical French writer, born at Rheims in 1622, published "The Spiritual Testament," (1672,) and other works. Died in 1673.

Lalli, lȧl'lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet and diplomatist, born at Norcia, in Umbria, in 1572, was employed in several negotiations by the courts of Rome and of Parma. He acquired a high reputation by his epic poem "Titus Vespasian, or the Destruction of Jerusalem," ("Il Tito Vespasiano, overo La Gerusalemme Desolata," 1629.) He also produced some popular burlesque poems, among which is "The Æneid Travestied," (1633.) Died in 1637.

Lallu Lâl, lul'loo lȧl, (called also SRI LALLU LÂL and LALLU LÂL KÂVI,) a Brahman prose author of the present century. He was educated at Fort William College, Calcutta. His writings are in the Hindee dialects, and are of high importance. They include "Prem Sâgar," (1804–10,) a history of Krishna, and "Rajniti," (1809,) the latter a translation of the "Hitopadesa" and of a part of the "Panchatantra" into the old or poetic Hindee. His works are extremely popular in Northern India.

Lally, de, deh lȧ'le', (THOMAS ARTHUR,) COUNT, Baron of Tollendal, in Ireland, a French general, of Irish descent, born in Dauphiné about 1700. For his conduct at Fontenoy, in 1745, he was made brigadier-general. He fought for the Pretender in Scotland in the same year. In 1756, while France was at war with England, he was appointed commandant-general of the French possessions in India, commissary of the king, and syndic of the French East India Company. He took Fort Saint David in 1758, and attacked Madras

without success. His plans were thwarted by the corrupt agents of the company. In 1761 he surrendered Pondicherry to Sir E. Coote, and was taken as prisoner to England. After having been imprisoned for four years in the Bastille, he was executed for treason in 1766. In 1778 the royal council annulled his sentence, the injustice of which was generally recognized.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV."

Lally-Tollendal, de, dẽh lȧ′le′ to′lôN′dȧl′, (TROPHIME GÉRARD,) MARQUIS, a French orator and writer, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1751. He devoted many years to the successful vindication of his father's memory. In 1789 he was deputed by the noblesse to the States-General, and was one of the minority of his order who united with the Tiers-État and favoured reform. He emigrated to England in 1792, and returned to France in 1800. In 1815 he entered the Chamber of Peers, where he showed himself a moderate royalist. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1816. He died in 1830, leaving many political treatises.

La Longe or **Lalonge,** lȧ lôNzh, (HUBERT or ROBERT,) called IL FIAMMINGO, (*i.e.* "the Fleming,") a skilful painter, born at Brussels, lived mostly in Italy. Died in 1709.

La Loubère. See LOUBÈRE, LA.

La Luzerne. See LUZERNE, LA.

Lama, lȧ′mȧ, (GIOVANNI BERNARDO,) an Italian painter of the Neapolitan school, was born about 1510. He painted religious subjects and portraits with success. Died about 1580.

Lam′a-chus, [Λάμαχος,] an Athenian general, born about 470 B.C., was the son of Xenophanes, and, according to Plutarch, was a man of great courage and honour. In 415 Nicias, Alcibiades, and Lamachus were chosen generals of the expedition against Syracuse. The people having recalled Alcibiades, Nicias had the principal direction of the enterprise, though Lamachus was the abler general. He was killed at Syracuse in 414 B.C.

Lamalle. See DUREAU.

Lamanon, de, dẽh lȧ′mȧ′nôN′, (ROBERT DE PAUL,) CHEVALIER, a French naturalist, born at Salon in 1752. He lived some years in Paris, wrote memoirs on fossil bones, etc., and accompanied the expedition of La Pérouse as naturalist in 1785. He was murdered by some natives of one of the Navigator Islands in 1787.

La-mar′, (JOSEPH RUCKER,) justice, born at Ruckersville, Georgia, in 1857. Became a lawyer; was in the Georgia legislature 1886–89; was appointed associate justice in the Georgia supreme court in 1903, and in that of the United States in 1910. Died 1916.

Lamar, (LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS,) statesman, born in Putnam county, Georgia, in 1825, father of the above. Served in Congress from Mississippi 1856–60; was afterwards a Confederate officer and commissioner to Russia. Was a professor in the University of Mississippi 1866–72, in Congress 1872–76, elected to the Senate 1876 and 1882, secretary of the interior in 1885, and a justice of the Supreme Court in 1888. Died in 1893.

La-mar′, (MIRABEAU B.,) an American statesman, born at Louisville, Georgia, in 1798. He removed in 1835 to Texas, and was elected first Vice-President in 1836, and in 1838 President of the republic. Died at Richmond, Texas, December 19, 1859.

Lamarche or **La Marche,** lȧ märsh, (JOSEPH DROUOT,) a French general, born in Vosges in 1733. At the death of Dampierre (1793) the chief command devolved on Lamarche, until he was superseded by Custine in July, 1793. Died about 1800.

La Marche, (OLIVIER.) See MARCHE, LA.

La Marck, (ROBERT.) See MARCK, LA.

Lamarck or **La Marck, de,** dẽh lȧ märk, (JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE ANTOINE DE MONET,) CHEVALIER, a celebrated French naturalist, born in Picardy, August 1, 1744. He was educated for the church at a college of Amiens, but entered the army in 1761 and fought in one campaign with distinction. Having been disabled for action by an accidental injury, he went to Paris, where he studied medicine, which, however, he did not practise. He devoted himself to botany, in the classification of which he made some innovations, and published in 1778 "Flore Française," ("French Flora,") which opened to him the Academy of Sciences. Taking the most general conformations as the point of departure, proceeding by a dichotomic path, and presenting at each step a choice between two opposite characters it was found a convenient guide. Having received a commission as botanist to the king, he was employed in botanical researches in Holland and Germany, from which he returned in 1782. He extended his reputation by the article Botany in the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," (about 1783.) In 1788 he became an assistant of the director of the Jardin du Roi, which was reorganized in 1793, under the name of the "Museum of Natural History." Lamarck was appointed professor of zoology in that institution. His sagacious and zealous researches and writings in the department of invertebrata (which devolved on him because the other professors deemed them beneath their notice) constitute his principal title to celebrity, and raise him to the rank of a legislator in the animal kingdom. In 1809 he propounded, in his "Philosophie zoologique," several novel or absurd hypotheses on the production of animals,—as the theory of metamorphosis or progressive development, and that of spontaneous generation. His capital work, entitled "Natural History of Invertebrate Animals," ("Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres," 7 vols., 1815–22,) ranks among the noblest monuments of human science. He had published an outline of the same in 1801. Died in 1829.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Lamarck;" GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE, "Discours prononcé sur la Tombe de Lamarck;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. lxv., 1811 *et seq.*, (Appendix.)

Lamare-Picquot, lȧ′mȧr′ pe′ko′, (N.,) a French naturalist, born at Bayeux about 1785, travelled in the East Indies, from which he brought specimens of zoology of eight hundred and fifty-five species. Between 1841 and 1848 he explored North America.

La Marmora. See MARMORA, DELLA.

Lamarque, lȧ′märk′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French regicide, born in Périgord about 1755, was elected to the Convention in 1792. He was one of the four deputies who attempted to arrest Dumouriez at the head of his army in 1793, and who were by him delivered to the Austrians. Died in 1839.

Lamarque, (MAXIMILIEN,) an able French general and orator, born at Saint-Sever (Landes) in 1770. He served as a general of brigade at Austerlitz in 1805, obtained command of a division in 1807, and took Capræa from the English in 1808. At the battle of Wagram, in 1809, his courage was conspicuous. He joined the standard of Napoleon on his return from Elba, and commanded with success in several actions against the Vendeans in 1815. In 1828 he became a liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies. Died in 1832. A bloody conflict occurred between the troops and the populace at his funeral in Paris.

See LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans;" "Mémoires et Souvenirs du Général Lamarque," published by his family, 3 vols., 1835–36; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Martellière or **Lamartellière,** lȧ mär′tȧ′le-air′, (JEAN HENRI FERDINAND,) a French dramatic author, born at Ferrette in 1761; died in 1830.

Lamartine, de, dẽh lȧ′mär′tēn′, (ALPHONSE,) a French poet, orator, and historian of great celebrity, was born at Mâcon, on the Saône, on the 21st of October, 1790. His father served for a short time in the army as captain or major, and was imprisoned as a royalist in the Revolution. His mother's name was Alix des Roys. The name of De Prat has been erroneously given to the subject of this article by some biographers. He was educated at the College of Belley, which he left about 1809, and afterwards passed some time at home, where he read and admired Dante, Petrarch, Shakspeare, Milton, and Ossian. In 1811–12 he visited Rome and Naples. He entered the life-guards of Louis XVIII. in 1814, and when his company was disbanded on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, he retired into Switzerland, where he remained during the Hundred Days. In 1820 he published a volume of poems entitled "Méditations poétiques," which excited general admiration, and of which 45,000 copies were sold in four years. This volume

contained "The Lake," ("Le Lac,") a beautiful elegy, (composed in 1817,) in which he expresses the contrast between the permanence of nature and the instability of human affairs. Lamartine was appointed in 1820 secretary of legation at Florence, (or, as one writer says, at Naples,) and married an English heiress named Eliza Marianna Birch. His "Nouvelles Méditations poétiques" appeared in 1823. He was chargé-d'affaires at Florence for several years, ending in 1829, and was elected to the French Academy in 1830. He professed devotion to the church and the throne in his "Harmonies poétiques et religieuses," (1830,) which are considered by some critics as his best productions.

After the Revolution of 1830 he adopted more liberal political principles, and resolved to make a change in his pursuits. He offered himself as a candidate for election to the Chamber of Deputies, but was defeated. In 1832, accompanied by his wife and daughter Julia, he visited Palestine, the favourite scene of his youthful reveries and aspirations, travelling like a prince in a vessel which he had chartered. His daughter Julia died at Beyroot. He returned in the autumn of 1833, and published, in prose, "Souvenirs, Impressions, Pensées et Paysages pendant un Voyage en Orient," (3 vols., 1835,) the English version of which is entitled "A Pilgrimage to the Holy Land." During his absence he had been elected by the voters of Bergues to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he maintained a position independent of party, but spoke often with success on questions of social and political philosophy. He displayed a marvellous affluence of pure sentiments and beautiful images in his poem of "Jocelyn," (1836,) announced or designed as an episode of a great poem on the progressive phases of humanity. He became the representative of Mâcon in the Chamber in 1837, and was classed for some years among the "progressive conservatives;" but he censured the immobility of Guizot's policy, and in 1843 became a determined opponent of the ministry and conservative party. The public were greatly surprised by the avowal of democratic principles and sympathies which he made in his eloquent and brilliant "History of the Girondists," (8 vols., 1847,) which had an important political influence as a cause of the Revolution of 1848. He is censured for inaccuracy as a historian, and for his imitation of a habit of many ancient writers who ascribe to historical persons imaginary speeches. "This work," says the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1848, "brings before us that most stirring and important period with a clearness and vividness that all previous descriptions, except some of Carlyle's, have failed to realize: it presents us on the same page with distinct, highly-finished sketches of the principal actors. . . . M. de Lamartine seems to us, on the whole, to have brought to the consideration of the Revolution a more candid spirit and more wholesome sympathies than any preceding writer." He kept himself aloof from the reform banquets of 1847, and took no part in the first two days of the ensuing revolution. On the 24th of February he entered the Chamber, and, rejecting the claims of the falling dynasty, advocated the formation of a provisional government. As a member of the government formed in that momentous crisis, he assumed the functions of minister of foreign affairs. He became at once the master-spirit and moderator of the Revolution, and repressed the spirit of anarchy and homicide by memorable demonstrations of eloquence, courage, and magnanimity. His harangue to the seditious and infuriated bands who demanded the red flag instead of the tricoloured (February 25) was one of the most remarkable triumphs of eloquence recorded in history. He addressed a pacific manifesto to Europe, (March 4,) and was successful in averting a general war. For some months his popularity was immense among nearly all classes. In April he was elected by ten departments to the Constituent Assembly which met on the 5th of May. He was the fourth on the list of the Executive Commission of Five chosen by the Assembly on the 10th of May. The decline of his popularity shown by this fact is ascribed to his connection or collusion with Ledru-Rollin,—a collusion which he compared to that of the lightning-rod with the pernicious power which it averts. Lamartine and his colleagues resigned in consequence of the insurrection of June 22, which they were unable to suppress.

On the 6th of October he made a remarkable speech in the Assembly, in which he advocated the election of president by the people, and said, "If the republic succeeds, I have won my game *(partie)* against destiny. If it fails, either in anarchy or in a reminiscence of despotism, my name, my responsibility, and my memory will fall with it." He also expressed his foreboding that the result of the popular vote would not accord with his own choice. At the election of president in December, 1848, he received only about 8000 votes. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he took no part in political affairs. He published in 1849 a "History of the Revolution of 1848," (2 vols.,) "Les Confidences," containing memoirs of his early life, and "Raphael, Pages de la vingtième Année." Among his later works are a "History of the Restoration," (7 vols., 1851–52,) "Histoire des Constituents," (4 vols., 1854,) and a "History of Turkey," (8 vols., 1855.) Many of his works have been translated into nearly all European languages. His neglect of economy and his expensive habits involved him, many years ago, in pecuniary embarrassments, which his great literary industry and success failed to relieve. His friends in 1858 opened a national subscription in his favour; but the results of this appeal to the public gratitude were not very satisfactory. Died in February, 1869. "There is in the most imperfect sketches of Lamartine," says an anonymous French critic, "a grand current of inspiration which imparts to each passion and idea its appropriate life and lustre. God and man, society and nature, religion and politics, all objects of thought and sentiment, contribute to this resplendent focus of universal poetry."

See CHARLES ROBIN, "Biographie de Lamartine," 1848; CHAPUYS MONTLAVILLE, "Vie de Lamartine;" LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," tome i.; LURINE, "Histoire de A. de Lamartine," 1848; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" E. FRENSDORFF, "Lamartine," Berlin, 1848; CORMENIN, "Lamartine et le Gouvernement provisoire," 1848; A. DE LAMARTINE, "Trois Mois au Pouvoir," (and English version of the same, entitled "Three Months in Power: a History and a Vindication;") "Quarterly Review" for July, 1835, and March, 1852; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1848, and January, 1850; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1844, and September, 1847; "Westminster Review" for January, 1836; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1849.

La Martinière. See MARTINIÈRE, DE LA.

Lamb, lam, (Lady CAROLINE,) an English authoress, daughter of Frederick Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough, was born in 1785. She was married in 1805 to William Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne. Her romances, entitled "Glenarvon," "Graham Hamilton," and "Ada Reis," procured her some literary reputation. Her friendship or love for Lord Byron attracted much attention, and gave rise to some scandal. Died in 1828.

See the "Monthly Review" for October, 1822; MADAME GUICCIOLI, "Recollections of Lord Byron," pp. 100–101 *et seq.*

Lamb, (CHARLES,) a popular English essayist and humorist, was born in London in February, 1775, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, where he formed an intimacy with Coleridge. In 1792 he entered the service of the East India Company as clerk in the India House, London. He began his literary career with a small volume of poems published in 1798 in connection with some verses of Coleridge and Lloyd. After the faithful performance of his irksome duties at the desk for thirty-three years, he retired in 1825, with a pension of £441. His reputation is founded chiefly on his prose works, especially the "Essays of Elia," (1830.) His exquisite taste and critical sagacity are manifested in his "Essays on the Tragedies of Shakspeare," and other works. His character was amiably eccentric, abounding in whims and quaint humours, and most of his writings are strongly expressive of his mental individuality. He remained unmarried, and lived with his sister Mary, who in a fit of insanity killed her mother about 1796. She was restored to a sound mind, and found an affectionate guardian in her brother until his death in 1834.

See T. N. TALFOURD, "Life of Charles Lamb;" BRYAN W. PROCTER, "Charles Lamb: a Memoir," 1866; DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vol. i.; PERCY FITZGERALD, "Charles Lamb and his Friends;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1837; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1818, and August, 1849; "British Quarterly Review" for April, 1867.

Lamb, (GEORGE,) an English author, born in 1784, was a younger son of the first Lord Melbourne, and a brother of prime-minister Lord Melbourne. He was elected to Parliament by the Whigs in 1818, and was several times re-elected. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," of which, said Byron, "Jeffrey and Lamb were the Alpha and Omega," and published a translation of Catullus. In 1832 he was appointed under-secretary of the home department. Died in 1834.

Lamb, (MARTHA NASH,) an American historian, born in 1829, married Charles A. Lamb in 1852. She became an enthusiast in historical research, and wrote numerous volumes on the local history of New York city and vicinity and other subjects. Her principal work was "The History of the City of New York," (2 vols., 1866–81.) In 1883 she became editor of the "Magazine of American History," retaining this position until her death, January 2, 1893.

Lamb, (MARY,) a sister of Charles Lamb, was born in London in 1765. She was subject to attacks of terrible insanity, although ordinarily her disposition was remarkably calm and sweet. She died May 20, 1847. With her brother, she wrote "Tales from Shakspeare," (1807,) and "Mrs. Leicester's School," (1808,) besides poems and other pieces first published collectively in 1874.

Lamb, (WILLIAM.) See MELBOURNE, LORD.

Lamballe, de, deh lôn'bȧl', (MARIA THÉRÈSE LOUISE **de Savoie-Carignan**—**deh sȧ'vwȧ' kȧ'rèn'yôn'**,) PRINCESS, born at Turin in 1749, was a member of the royal family of Sardinia, and distinguished for beauty and virtue. In 1767 she became the wife of the Prince of Lamballe, (the son of the Duke of Penthièvre,) and one year later was left a widow. She was a favourite attendant of Queen Marie Antoinette, whose danger and adverse fortune she shared during the Revolution. Having been imprisoned in La Force, she was massacred, with circumstances of great atrocity, in September, 1792.

Lam'barde, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English lawyer and antiquary, was born in London in 1536. He became a master in chancery in 1592, keeper of the rolls in 1597, and keeper of the records of the Tower in 1600. He published a work on old Saxon laws, entitled "Archaionomia," (1568,) "The Perambulation of Kent," and "Eirenarcha; or, The Office of the Justices of the Peace." He founded a hospital for the poor at Greenwich. Died in 1601.

See NICHOLS, "Life of Lambarde."

Lamb'din, (GEORGE C.,) an American artist, born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1832. His father was a portrait-painter. The younger Lambdin studied art in Munich, Paris, and Italy. In early life he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1868 to New York, returning to Philadelphia after some years. His specialties were portraits (especially of young girls) and flower-pieces. His pictures of roses are especially noteworthy. He was one of the professors in the Philadelphia Academy of Design, and in 1868 was made a member of the National Academy. Died January 28, 1896.

Lambeccius or **Lambecius.** See LAMBECK.

Lambeck, lȧm'bĕk, [Lat. LAMBEC'CIUS or LAMBE'CIUS,] (PETER,) an eminent German bibliographer, born at Hamburg, April 13, 1628. He became professor of history in his native place in 1652, and librarian of the Emperor of Austria, at Vienna, about 1662. Among his works are a "History of Hamburg," (1652,) and "A Catalogue of the Imperial Library of Vienna," ("Commentaria de Augusta Bibliotheca Cæsarea Vindobonensi," 8 vols., 1665–79,) said to be the most extensive ever compiled. Died in Vienna in 1680.

See "Leben des Petri Lambeccii," Hamburg, 1724.

Lamberg, von, fon lȧm'bĕRG, (JOSEPH MAXIMILIAN,) COUNT, a learned and ingenious German writer, born at Brünn, Moravia, in 1729, corresponded with Voltaire and Hume. He published (in French) an "Essay on the Impossible," (1764,) and "Mémoriel d'un Mondain," ("Memorial of a Worldling," 1775.) Died in 1792.

Lam'bert, (AYLMER BOURKE,) an English botanist, born in 1762, contributed memoirs to the "Linnæan Transactions," and was a liberal patron of scientific men. His herbarium was one of the finest in England Died in 1842.

Lambert, lôn'bair', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) called **Lambert Bey**, a French engineer, born at Valenciennes in 1804. About 1832 he entered the service of Mehemet Ali of Egypt, and became director of the Polytechnic School and the Observatory of Boolȧk. Died in 1864.

Lambert, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French compiler, born at Dole, lived in Paris. He published numerous mediocre works, among which was a "History of all Nations," (15 vols., 1750.) Died in 1765.

Lambert, (DANIEL,) a famous giant, born at Leicester, England, in 1770. He was five feet eleven inches in height, and at twenty-three years of age weighed four hundred and forty-eight pounds. He was also remarkable for his strength, and performed wonderful feats as a swimmer and pedestrian. At the time of his death (1809) he weighed seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds.

Lambert, [Lat. LAMBER'TUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a French Protestant Reformer, born at Avignon in 1487, became a monk in early youth. Having embraced the Reformed religion, he fled to Switzerland in 1522, assumed the name of JOHANNES SERRANUS, and was appointed professor of theology at Marburg in 1527. He published commentaries on the Bible, and other works. He contributed greatly to the propagation of the Reformed doctrines in Thuringia and Hesse. His system of theology is explained in his "Farrago of almost all Theological Matters," ("Farrago Omnium fere Rerum Theologicarum.") Died in 1530.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" JOHANN W. BAUM, "F. Lambert von Avignon nach seinem Leben," etc., 1840 NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lambert, (GEORGE,) an eminent English painter and engraver, born in Kent about 1710. He painted landscapes in the manner of Gaspard Poussin, and had a great talent for etching. He was the founder of the Beefsteak Club. Died in 1765.

Lambert, lȧm'bĕRt, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a profound and original philosopher and mathematician, was born of a French Protestant family at Mülhouse, Alsace, in August, 1728. From 1748 to 1759 he was preceptor to the sons of Count de Salis. About 1763 he became a resident of Berlin and a pensioned member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. He was afterwards employed in civil affairs, with the title of councillor. He cultivated with great success mathematics and astronomy, on which he wrote many treatises, and he demonstrated the incommensurability of the circumference and diameter of a circle. His "Cosmological Letters" (1761) attracted much attention. He produced, in German, a celebrated work on dialectics entitled "Novum Organon," (1763,) and "Photometria, sive de Gradibus Luminis," ("On the Degrees of Light," etc.) He belonged to the Protestant church. Died in Berlin in 1777.

See MATTHIAS GRAF, "J. H. Lamberts Leben," 1829; FORMEY, "Éloge de Lambert;" DANIEL HUBER, "J. H. Lambert nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lambert, (JOHN,) a prominent English republican general, born about 1620, was a favourite of the Independents. He entered the army of the Parliament, fought as colonel at Marston Moor in 1644, and at the end of the first civil war had obtained the rank of general. He was second in command under Cromwell in Scotland in 1649, and led the van at Dunbar in 1651. In 1653 he made the proposition that the title of Protector should be given to Cromwell. "Lambert, his creature," says Hume, "who, under an appearance of obsequiousness to him, indulged an unbounded ambition, proposed to temper the liberty of a commonwealth by the authority of a single person." After the death of Oliver he plotted against Richard Cromwell in 1659, and commanded the army in opposition to the Parliament until the triumph of the royalists under Monk. In 1662 he was condemned to death; but this penalty was commuted to banishment in Guernsey, where he survived thirty years.

See HUME, "History of England;" GRANGER, "Biographical History of England."

Lambert, (JOSEPH,) a French ecclesiastic and moralist, born in Paris in 1654, became prior of Saint-Martin-de-Palaiseau. Among his works are "The Evangelical Year, or Homilies on the Gospels," (7 vols., 1693–97,)

and "Instruction respecting the Creed," *(Symbole,)* (2 vols., 1728; 9th edition, 1830.) Died in 1722.

Lambert, lăm'bert, (JOSSE,) a Flemish printer and engraver, lived at Ghent, and died in 1556 or 1557.

Lambert, (MICHEL,) a French musician, born near Poitiers in 1610, was patronized by Richelieu and praised by Boileau. His songs and cantatas were greatly admired. Died in 1696.

Lambert, (N.,) a French dramatist, lived about 1650 Among his works is a drama in verse, called "Magic without Magic," ("La Magie sans Magie," 1668.)

Lambert, SAINT. See SAINT LAMBERT.

Lambert, SAINT, Bishop of Maestricht, was assassinated in 708 by order of Alpheide, mother of Charles Martel, for having censured her profligacy.

Lambert, de, dẹh lôN'bair', (ANNE THÉRÈSE DE **Marguenat de Courcelles**—măRg'nȧ' dẹh koor'sĕl',) MARQUISE, a French authoress, born in Paris in 1647, was the wife of General Henri Lambert, noticed below. She was a friend of Fénelon and Fontenelle. She wrote "Treatises on Friendship, Taste, and Riches," (1732,) "Advice of a Mother to her Daughter," (1734,) and other works, commended for purity of style and of morals. Died in 1733.

Her son, HENRI FRANÇOIS, (1677–1754,) became a lieutenant-general in 1720.

Lambert, de, (HENRI,) Marquis de Saint-Bris, a French general, born in 1631; died in 1686.

Lambert le Chanoine, lôN'bair' lẹh shȧ'nwȧn', a learned compiler, produced a book called "Liber Floridus." Died at Saint Omer in 1125.

Lambert von Aschaffenburg, lăm'bĕRt fon ä-shä'fẹn-bo͝oRG', a German historical writer, born about 1020, was author of well-written "Annals" published in 1525. Died about 1080.

Lamberti, lăm-bĕR'tee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Venice in 1757; died in 1832.

Lamberti, (BONAVENTURA,) an Italian painter, born at Carpi in 1651, was a pupil, and one of the best imitators, of Cignani. He worked in Rome. Died in 1721.

Lamberti, (LUIGI,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Reggio about 1758. In 1797 he became a member of the grand council of the Cisalpine Republic, and was afterwards professor of rhetoric in the College of Milan. His most important work was a beautiful edition of Homer, (3 vols., 1808.) Died in 1813.

Lambertini, (lăm-bĕr-tee'nee, (MICHELE,) a painter of the Bolognese school, lived from 1426 to 1469. Painted a celebrated Madonna in fresco at Bologna.

Lambertini, (PROSPERO,) see BENEDICT XIV.

Lamberton, (JOHN PORTER,) author, born at Philadelphia in 1839. Was a teacher 1859–80, afterwards an editor on several literary productions, being the chief writer on "Historic Characters and Famous Events," (12 vols.,) also author of "English Literature," (1905.) Was engaged in the library of the University of Pennsylvania after 1902. Died 1917.

Lambertus. See LAMBERT, (FRANÇOIS.)

Lambilotte, lôN'be'lot', (Père LOUIS,) a French composer, born at Charleroi in 1797. His fugues, motets, etc. had great success. The "Restoration of the Gregorian Chant" is called his master-piece. Died in 1855.

Lambin, lôN'bȧN', [Lat. LAMBI'NUS,] (DENIS,) a learned French professor and classical scholar, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer, in Picardy, about 1516. He was appointed professor of Greek in the Royal College of Paris in 1561. He published esteemed editions of Cicero, Horace, (1561,) and Lucretius, (1563,) and Latin versions of Demosthenes and Aristotle, (in part.) He died of grief for the massacre of the Protestants in 1572.

Lambinet, lôN'be'nȧ', (ÉMILE,) a French landscape-painter, born at Versailles in 1819. Died in 1877.

Lambinet, (PIERRE,) a French bibliographer, born near Mézières in 1742, wrote "Researches into the Origin of Printing," (1798.) Died in 1813.

Lambinus. See LAMBIN.

Lamblardie, lôN'blăR'de', (JACQUES ÉLIE,) a French engineer, born at Loches, in Touraine, in 1747. He wrote an able "Memoir on the Coasts of Upper Normandy in Relation to the Collection of Shingle," *(Galet,)* (1789.) He was the first director of the "Ecole centrale des Travaux publics," the name of which was changed to Polytechnic School in 1795. Died in 1797.

Lam'brun, (MARGARET,) a Scottish woman, whose zeal for the cause of Mary Stuart induced her to make an attempt against the life of Queen Elizabeth. Her pistol having dropped from her hand when she was about to fire, her design was frustrated, and she was pardoned.

Lambruschini, lăm-broos-kee'nee, (LUIGI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Genoa in 1776. He was appointed secretary of foreign affairs by Gregory XVI. In 1846 he obtained more votes for pope in the first scrutiny than any other candidate, but was not elected. He became a member of Pius the Ninth's council of state in 1846, and fled from Rome during the short triumph of the popular cause in 1848. Died in 1854.

Lambton, (JOHN GEORGE.) See DURHAM, EARL OF.

Lambton, lam'tọn, (WILLIAM,) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, an English officer, who acquired distinction by his astronomical and geodesic labours in Hindostan, was born about 1748. He was employed by the Marquis of Wellesley about 1801 to direct the trigonometrical surveys which were designed to connect, by a series of triangles, the eastern with the western coast of India. By the assiduous labour of more than twenty years, he had extended his operations from the Carnatic to Ellichpoor, and measured an arc of the meridian 12° in extent. He died in India, of fever, in 1823. The Records of the Asiatic Society contain several Memoirs on the operations above mentioned.

Lamé, lȧ'mȧ', (GABRIEL,) a French geometer and engineer, born at Tours in 1795, became professor of physics at the Polytechnic School in Paris about 1832. He published, besides other works, an able "Treatise on Physics," (3 vols., 1836,) "Lessons on the Inverse Functions of Transcendents," etc., ("Leçons sur les Fonctions inverses des Transcendantes," etc.,) and "Lectures on the Mathematical Theory of the Elasticity of Solid Bodies," (1852.) He was elected a member of the Institute. Died at Paris, May 1, 1870.

La'mech, [Heb. לֶמֶךְ,] the son of Methusaleh, and the father of Noah, died five years before the Flood, aged seven hundred and seventy-seven years. Another Lamech, a descendant of Cain, is the first patriarch mentioned in Scripture as having more than one wife.

See Genesis iv., v.

La Meilleraie or **Meilleraye.** See MEILLERAIE, LA.

Lamennais or **La Mennais, de,** dẹh lȧ mȧ'nȧ', (HUGUES FÉLICITÉ ROBERT,) ABBÉ, a celebrated French writer on religion and politics, was born at Saint-Malo in June, 1782. He was educated at home, where he learned Greek, Latin, etc. without a teacher. Having received the tonsure in 1811, he was ordained a priest at Rennes in 1816, and acquired sudden celebrity by the publication of his eloquent "Essay on Indifference to Religion," ("Essai sur l'Indifférence en Matière de Religion," 4 vols., 1817–23,) in which he appeared as an orthodox champion of the Catholic Church. In 1824 he visited Rome, and declined the offer of a cardinal's hat from Leo XII. He published in 1825 "Religion considered in its Relations with the Civil and Political Order," which favoured the ultramontane doctrines. Before the revolution of 1830 his mind had made great progress towards liberal or democratic principles, without departing from his religious faith. In that year he founded the "Avenir," a journal which, in bold and fervent words, advocated religious and political reforms. Lacordaire was his disciple and coadjutor in this journal, which was condemned by the pope in 1832 and suppressed. He announced in 1834 his final revolt from the Church of Rome, in his "Words of a Believer," ("Paroles d'un Croyant,") which is one of his most important and powerful productions and was stigmatized by the pope as "small in volume but immense in perversity." A great outburst of enthusiasm and indignation followed the publication of this work. He became ultra-democratic, and wrote several political works, among which were "The Affairs of Rome," (1836,) and "The Book of the People," (1837.) His "Outlines of Philosophy" ("Esquisse d'une Philosophie," 1840–46) obtained great suc-

1841. In 1840 he was sentenced for one of his writings to an imprisonment of one year. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1848. Died in 1854. His complete works appeared in 12 vols. 8vo, 1837.

See E. RENAN, "Lamennais et ses Écrits," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," August, 1857; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," 1846, vo.. i.; E. ROBINET, "Études sur l'Abbé de Lamennais," 1835; MADROLLE, "Histoire secrète du Partie et de l'Apostasie de M. de Lamennais," 1843; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Lamennais, par un Homme de Rien," 1840; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1838; "Westminster Review" for April, 1859.

Lamennais, de, (JEAN MARIE ROBERT,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Saint-Malo about 1775, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote several religious works, and became canon of the diocese of Rennes. Died in 1860.

La Mesnardière, de, dẹh lȧ mȧ′nȧr′de-ȧir′, (HIPPOLYTE JULES PILET,) a mediocre French poet, born at Loudun in 1610; died in 1663.

Lamet, de, dẹh lȧ′mȧ′, (ADRIEN AUGUSTIN DE BUSSY,) a French doctor of the Sorbonne, born in 1621. He wrote "Solutions of Many Cases of Conscience," (1714.) Died in 1691.

Lameth, de, dẹh lȧ′mȧ′, (ALEXANDRE,) COUNT, a French revolutionist, born in Paris in 1760. In 1789 he was one of the deputies of the noblesse who united with the Third Estate to form the National Assembly, and he acted the part of a zealous patriot in that body. After the death of Mirabeau, (1791,) Barnave and the Lameths were for a short time among the master-spirits of the Assembly. He co-operated with his brother and La Fayette in their efforts to defend the constitution and the king after his arrest at Varennes. He was a general in La Fayette's army when the crisis of August 10, 1792, compelled him to fly with his general, and both fell into the hands of the Austrians. Lameth recovered his liberty in 1795, and returned to France in 1800. In 1820 he acted and voted with La Fayette in the Chamber of Deputies. He published a "History of the Constituent Assembly," (2 vols., 1829.) Died in 1829.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lameth, de, (CHARLES MALO FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French politician, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1757. He served at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. In 1789 he was elected to the States-General, in which he acted with the popular party. He was a political friend of Barnave, and aspired to be a rival of Mirabeau. Changing his course in 1791, he became the friend of the king, and resisted the progress of the Revolution to extreme issues. He emigrated about 1793, and returned home in 1801. Under the régime of Napoleon he was a general of brigade. Died in 1832.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lameth, de, (THÉODORE,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1756. He obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1791, and was in that year a member of the Legislative Assembly, in which he voted with the constitutional royalists. He defended the king and queen by his voice with courage and energy, and was an exile from 1792 to 1800. Died in 1854.

La Métherie, de, dẹh lȧ mȧ′trē′, (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French naturalist, born in Mâconnais in 1743. He published "Principles of Natural Philosophy," (2 vols., 1787,) "Considerations on Organized Beings," (2 vols., 1805,) "Lectures on Geology," (3 vols., 1816,) and other works. He became professor of natural sciences at the College of France in 1812. Died in 1817.

La Mettrie. See METTRIE, LA.

Lamey, lȧ′mī, (ANDREAS,) a German historical writer, born at Münster in 1726, was perpetual secretary of the Academy of Mannheim. He wrote, besides other works, a "Diplomatic History of the Counts of Ravensberg," (1779.) Died in 1802.

Lami or **Lamy,** lȧ′me′, (BERNARD,) a learned French priest of the Oratory, born at Mans in 1640. He taught philosophy and theology at Saumur, Angers, and other places, and was a disciple of Descartes. He published successful works on religion and science, among which are a "Treatise on Rhetoric," "Elements of Geometry," (1685,) "Apparatus Biblicus," (1696,) and a "Description of the Temple and Holy City of Jerusalem," (in Latin, 1720.) His work called "Conversations on the Sciences" ("Entretiens sur les Sciences," 1684) was highly esteemed by J. J. Rousseau. Died in 1715.

See BOUILLIER, "Histoire du Cartésianisme;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lami or **Lamy,** (Dom FRANÇOIS,) a French Benedictine monk, born near Chartres in 1636. He passed his last twenty years in the abbey of Saint-Denis. He was noted for his skill and alacrity in disputation, and was the author of several theological works, the most remarkable of which is "On the Knowledge of One's Self," (6 vols., 1694–98.) Died in 1711.

Lami, lȧ′mee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian antiquary and *littérateur* of high reputation, born at Santa Croce, a village between Pisa and Florence, in 1697. He was a good classical scholar, and became professor of ecclesiastical history at Florence about 1732. From 1740 to 1770 he edited an able literary periodical named "Novelle Letterarie." He contributed much to explain or elucidate the civil and literary history of Tuscany, and published, besides other works, "Delights of Learned Men," (Deliciæ Eruditorum," 18 vols., 1736–69,) and the lives of many eminent Italian literati, "Memorabilia Italorum Eruditione præstantium," (3 vols., 1742–48.) Died in 1770.

See his Autobiography in the 15th volume of his "Deliciæ Eruditorum;" FONTANI, "Elogio di Lami," 1789; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Lami, (PIERRE RÉMI CRUSSOLLE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1798; died in 1832.

Lā′mĭ-ȧ, an Athenian courtesan, renowned for wit and profusion, was the mistress of Demetrius Poliorcetes about 300 B.C.

Lamiæ, lā′mĭ-ee, [Gr. Λαμίαι; Fr. LAMIES, lȧ′me′,] fabulous monsters of classic mythology, sometimes represented as having the head and breast of a woman and the body of a serpent. They were supposed to have the power of changing their forms. According to one tradition, there was a queen of Libya named Lamia, who was notorious for her cruelty and was accustomed to murder children. The name of Lamia was used to frighten children in the nurseries of antiquity.

Lamies. See LAMIÆ.

Lam′ington, (ALEXANDER DUNDAS ROSS WISHEART BAILLIE **Cochrane,**) LORD, formerly known as BAILLIE **Cochrane,** an English author, a son of Sir T. J. Cochrane, already noticed. He was born in November, 1816, and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. For many years (1841–80) he was a Conservative in Parliament, and in 1880 he was raised to the peerage. Among his works are "Poems," (1838,) "Ernest Vane," (1849,) "Florence, the Beautiful," (1854,) "Young Italy," (1865,) "Francis the First," etc., (1870,) "The Théâtre Français in the Reign of Louis XV.," (1879,) etc. Died February 16, 1890.

Lämlein or **Laemlein,** lĕm′līn, (ALEXANDER,) a German painter, born at Hohenfeld, Bavaria, in 1813, became a citizen of Paris in his youth. Among his works are "The Awaking of Adam," (1841,) "The Ladder of Jacob," (1847,) and portraits for the palace of Versailles. Died at Pontlevoy, April 25, 1871.

Lamoignon, de, dẹh lȧ′mwȧn′yôn′, (CHRÉTIEN FRANÇOIS,) a French magistrate, eminent for his integrity and talents, born in Paris in 1644, was the eldest son of President Guillaume de Lamoignon. He was chosen master of requests about 1668. For twenty-five years (1673–98) he performed with honour the duties of advocate-general to the Parliament. He was made president *à mortier* in 1690. He was intimate with Racine, and with Boileau, who addressed to him his Sixth Epistle. In 1704 he became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, after declining a *fauteuil* in the Académie Française. Died in 1709.

His son GUILLAUME, Seigneur de Malesherbes, born in 1683, became successively advocate-general, president of the Parliament of Paris, and chancellor of France, (1750.) He maintained the virtuous reputation of his family, and died in 1772, leaving a son, who was the eminent Malesherbes.

Lamoignon, de, (CHRÉTIEN FRANÇOIS,) a French judge, born probably in Paris in 1735. He became

president *à mortier* in 1758, and shared the exile of Parliament in 1772. He was appointed keeper of the seals in 1787. Died in 1789.

Lamoignon, de, (GUILLAUME,) an eminent judge, and first president of the Parliament of Paris, was born in 1617. His father, Chrétien de Lamoignon de Bâville, was a highly meritorious magistrate. Guillaume became master of requests in 1644, and first president of the Parliament in 1658. Died in 1677.

Lamoignon de Baville, la'mwan'yon' deh ba'vel', (NICOLAS,) the fifth son of the preceding, was born in 1648. He was appointed master of requests in 1673. Died in 1724.

Lamoignon-Malesherbes. See MALESHERBES.

La Monnoye. See MONNOIE.

Lamont', (DANIEL SCOTT,) an American official, was born at Eastlandville, New York, in 1851. He was secretary of war in Cleveland's cabinet 1893–97. Died 1905.

Lamont, von, fon la'mont', (JOHANN,) an astronomer, born in Braemar, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1805, was educated at Ratisbon, in Germany, and became a monk. In 1852 he was chosen professor of astronomy at Munich. Died Aug. 6, 1879. He made valuable contributions to astronomy and to the science of magnetism.

Lamont, (ROBERT PATTERSON,) American manufacturer, was born in 1867 at Detroit, Mich.; studied engineering at the University of Michigan, and was engineer at the Chicago Exposition, 1891–92. In 1897 he became Vice-President of the American Steel Foundries, and President in 1912. He was made a director in numerous corporations, and was chief of the Procurement Division of the Ordnance Dept., 1918–19. He was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Hoover in March, 1929.

Lamoriciere, de, deh lă'mo're'se-air', (**CHRISTOPHE LOUIS LÉON JUCHAULT**—zhü'shō',) a French general, born at Nantes in 1806. He gained distinction as colonel of zouaves in Algeria, and became a maréchal-de-camp in 1840. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1843, returned to France in 1846, and was elected a deputy in 1847. In the Revolution of 1848 he made strenuous efforts to support the Orléans dynasty. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and commanded a division of the army in the fight against the insurgents of Paris in June, 1848. He was Cavaignac's minister of war about six months ending in December, 1848. Having shown hostility to the power of Louis Napoleon, he was arrested on the 2d of December, 1851, and confined a few weeks in the Castle of Ham. He became general-in-chief of the army of the pope in 1860, and was defeated by the Sardinians at Castelfidardo. He was taken prisoner soon after this action. Died in 1865.

La Mothe, lă mot, (N.,) a French historian, born about 1680, was also called **La Hode.** He wrote "History of the Revolutions of France," (1738,) and a "History of Louis XIV.," (5 vols., 1740.) Died about 1740.

La Mothe-Houdancourt, de, deh lă mot hoo'dŏn'koor', (PHILIPPE,) Duc de Cardone, a French general, born in 1605, gained successes over the Spaniards, and received a marshal's bâton in 1642. Having been defeated at Lerida in 1644, he was deprived of command. Died in 1657.

Lamothe-Langon, de, deh lă'mot' lŏn'gŏn', (ÉTIENNE LÉON,) BARON, a French *littérateur*, born at Montpellier in 1786. Among his numerous works are poems, historical memoirs, and romances. Died in 1864.

La Mothe le Vayer. See MOTHE, LA.

La Motte. See MOTTE, LA.

Lamotte, lă'mot', (JEANNE DE LUZ DE SAINT-RÉMY DE VALOIS,) MADAME, an artful Frenchwoman, who acquired notoriety in the affair of the "Diamond Necklace," was born, probably, at Bar-sur-Aube about 1750. She became the wife of a person who styled himself Count Lamotte. Having practised with success on the credulity of Cardinal Rohan, she induced him to negotiate for a diamond necklace valued at about a million and a half of francs, which he designed as a present to the queen. Her husband absconded with the diamonds, which she had obtained by fraud. She was whipped and imprisoned for this offence, and died in 1791.

Lamotte- (or **La Motte-**) **Fouqué,** lă'mot' foo'kā', (CAROLINE,) a German authoress, wife of the following, was born at Nennhausen in 1773. She published successful novels entitled "Feodora," "Lady of Falkenstein," and "Ida," also "Letters on Female Education" and "Letters on Greek Mythology," which were received with favour. Died in 1831.

Lamotte-Fouqué, de, deh lă'mot' foo'kā', (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH KARL,) often called simply **Fouqué,** BARON, a German poet and romance-writer of rare genius, was born at Brandenburg, February 12, 1777. He was a grandson of Henry Augustus Fouqué. (See FOUQUÉ.) Having served in several great battles of the war against Napoleon, about 1813 he retired from the army on account of ill health, with the rank of major, and afterwards resided in Paris, at Halle, and on his estate of Nennhausen. He found a congenial sphere for his fertile imagination in the Northern traditions and the old German poetry, and produced many beautiful poems and works of fiction, among which are "Undine,"* a tale, (1813,) one of the most exquisite creations of German genius, "Corona," a poem, (1814,) "Der Zauberring," ("The Magic Ring," 1816,) "Eginhard and Emma," a drama, and "Bertrand du Guesclin," an epic poem, (1821.) Died in 1843.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Lebensgeschichte," etc., 1840 GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" "Monthly Review" for October, 1820.

Lamourette, lă'moo'rĕt', (ADRIEN,) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born in Picardy in 1742. He became an auxiliary of Mirabeau in 1789, and wrote the address on the civil constitution of the clergy which that orator pronounced. In 1791 he was chosen Bishop of Rhone-et-Loire, and deputed to the National Assembly. Having resisted the extreme measures of the dominant party, he was guillotined in 1794. He had published several religious works.

Lamouroux, lă'moo'roo', (JEAN VINCENT FÉLIX,) a French naturalist, born at Agen in 1779. He went to Paris in 1807, and was chosen professor of botany or natural history at Caen about 1810. He gave special attention to those marine productions which are found on the borders between the animal and vegetable kingdom, and which he described in several capital works. Among these is a "Description of Coral-forming Polypi or Zoophytes," ("Histoire des Polypiers coralligènes flexibles," 1816.) He also published "Lectures on Physical Geography." Died in 1825.

See "Notice biographique sur Lamouroux," by his brother, 1829.

Lampadius, lăm-pā'de-ŭs, (WILHELM AUGUST,) a German chemist, called the founder of metallurgy, was born in the duchy of Brunswick in 1772. He became professor of chemistry or metallurgy at Freiberg in 1795. His principal work is a "Manual of General Metallurgy," (3 vols., 1801–09.) Died in 1842.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon;" "Biographie Médicale."

Lampe, lăm'pĕh, (FRIEDRICH ADOLPH,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Detmold in 1683. He became professor of theology at Utrecht in 1720, and published sermons and other works, among which was a "Commentary on the Gospel of Saint John." Died in 1729.

Lampe, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German composer of songs and operas, born about 1692, lived in London. Died in 1756.

Lamperti, lăm-pĕr'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian teacher of singing, born at Savona in 1813. His success with private pupils led to his being appointed in 1850 professor of singing to the Conservatorio at Milan, where he trained many of the most distinguished operatic vocalists. He resigned in 1875. Died in 1892.

Lampetia, lam-pee'she-ă, [Gr. Λαμπετίη; Fr. LAMPÉTIE, lŏn'pā'te',] a daughter of Helios, whose flocks and herds she tended in the island of Thrinakia. Ulysses having been long detained on the island by stress of weather, his companions killed some of the sacred oxen, for which the offended gods afterwards sent against them a great tempest, in which all perished except Ulysses, who saved himself on the piece of a mast.

* Called in French *Ondine.*

Lampētie. See LAMPETIA.

Lampillas, lâm-peel'yâs, or **Llampillas,** lâm-peel'yâs, (FRANCISCO XAVIER,) a Spanish Jesuit, born in Catalonia in 1731. He lived at Genoa after the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain in 1767. His principal work is a defence of Spanish literature against Bettinelli and Tiraboschi, "Saggio storico-apologetico della Letteratura Spagnuola," (6 vols., 1778–81.) Died in 1810.

Lamplugh, lam'ploo, ? (THOMAS,) an English prelate, born in Yorkshire in 1615. He became Bishop of Exeter in 1676, and was a partisan of James II. in 1688, but after his flight recognized William III., who appointed him Archbishop of York. Died in 1691.

Lampredi, lâm-prā'dee, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian publicist and writer on law, born near Florence in 1732; died in 1793.

Lampredi, (URBAN,) an Italian philologist, born at Florence in 1761; died in 1838.

Lampride. See LAMPRIDIUS.

Lampridio, lâm-pree'de-o, (BENEDETTO,) a Latin poet, born at Cremona. After being professor of Greek in Rome, he opened a school in Padua in 1521. He composed admired odes, epigrams, and elegies. "It cannot be denied," says Tiraboschi, "that he has imitated Pindar happily in nobleness of ideas and in imaginative power." Died about 1540.

Lam-prid'i-us, [Fr. LAMPRIDE, lôN'prēd',] (ÆLIUS,) a Latin historical writer, who flourished about 310 A.D. He was one of the authors of the "Augusta Historia," to which he is said to have contributed the lives of Commodus, Diadumenus, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus.

Lampson, lâmp'son, [Lat. LAMPSONIUS, lâmp-so'ne-us,] (DOMINIC,) a Flemish painter and Latin poet, born at Bruges in 1532. His paintings are rare and esteemed. Died in 1599.

Lampsonius. See LAMPSON.

Lampugnani, lâm-poon-yâ'nee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian poet, born at Milan in 1588. He wrote many works which were once popular. Died in 1668.

Lamy. See LAMI, (BERNARD.)

Lana, lâ'nâ, (LUIGI,) an Italian painter, born at Módena in 1597. He worked in that city, and imitated Guercino with success. His picture of "Módena delivered from the Plague" is called his master-piece. Died in 1646.

Lana-Terzi, lâ'nâ-tĕrd'zee or -tĕRt'zee, (FRANCESCO,) (or FRANCESCO **Terzi-Lana,**) an Italian Jesuit and natural philosopher, born at Brescia in 1631. He was at one time professor of philosophy in his native place, and was a diligent observer and experimenter in natural science. He published, besides a few other works, "Magisterium Naturæ et Artis," (3 vols., 1684–92,) which treats of natural philosophy. Died in 1687.

Lanc'as-ter, (ALBERT BENOIT MARIE,) a Belgian meteorologist, was born at Mons, Belgium, in 1849. He became connected with the Royal Observatory, Brussels, and director of the journal "Ciel et Terre." He wrote many works and articles on meteorology and astronomy, the most notable being "Bibliographie générale de l'Astronomie."

Lanc'as-ter, (EDMUND,) EARL OF, the son of Henry III. of England, was born in London in 1245. Edward I. sent him with an army to conquer Guienne, but, before he could effect that purpose, he died in 1296. His son THOMAS, Earl of Lancaster, was the most powerful subject of his time in England. He was a mortal enemy to Piers Gaveston, whose death he procured in 1312. Having rebelled against Edward II., he was defeated and beheaded in 1322. His brother HENRY became his heir, and aided Queen Isabella to depose the king in 1326. He was appointed guardian of the young king Edward III. in 1327.

Lancaster, (Sir JAMES,) an English navigator, who made a voyage to India in 1591, and conducted the first expedition which the East India Company sent to that region (1600–03) for the purpose of forming commercial relations. He made a treaty with the King of Acheen. Died in 1620. Narratives of his voyages may be found in Hakluyt and Purchas. An inlet of Baffin's Bay was named, in honour of him, Lancaster Sound.

Lancaster, (JOHN OF GAUNT,) DUKE OF. See JOHN OF GAUNT.

Lancaster, (JOSEPH,) born at London in 1778, became noted as the founder of "Lancasterian Schools," in which mutual instruction was introduced. His system became popular and spread in England and other countries. About 1818 he sought the United States and introduced his system there. Died in 1838.

Lancaster, (NATHANIEL,) a learned English writer, born in Cheshire about 1700. Was for some time rector of Stamford-Rivers. Principal work is an "Essay on Delicacy," (1748,) a poem. Died in 1775.

Lancaster, (WILLIAM J. C.,) author, born at Weymouth, England, in 1851. Became a civil engineer, and in 1878 began to write sea stories under the pseudonym of "Harry Collingwood." His books are very numerous, some of the later being "The Castaways," "Across the Spanish Main," "Geoffrey Harrington's Adventures," "A Middy in Command," and "Blue and Grey."

Lance, (GEORGE,) an excellent English painter of fruit and still life, was born in Essex in 1802. He received lessons in "high" or "historical" art from Haydon, and pursued his master's favourite branches of painting, until he discovered that his genius was more adapted to the treatment of fruit, flowers, game, etc. In this department he is considered to have excelled all the English oil-painters of his time. He produced some historical pieces and *tableaux de genre.* Died in 1864.

Lance, (WILLIAM,) an American lawyer and political writer, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1791. He published a "Life of Washington" in Latin. Died in 1840.

Lancelot, lôNs'lo', (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur* and antiquary, born in Paris in 1675. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, for which he wrote many learned antiquarian treatises. For a few years he had the office of secretary to the king, which he sold in 1725. Died in 1740.

Lancelot, (Dom CLAUDE,) an able French grammarian, born in Paris in 1615. He became one of the recluses of Port-Royal in 1638, and was the first regent of the schools of Port-Royal, which flourished from 1646 to 1660 under the care of such men as Arnauld and Pascal. Lancelot was the first master of Racine. "He threw some additional lustre," says Hallam, "around Port-Royal by the Latin and Greek Grammars (1644 and 1655) which are more frequently called by the name of that famous cloister than by his own." They were used for a long time in the French schools. He published in 1660 "Grammaire générale et raisonnée," a treatise on the philosophy of all languages, which is esteemed a work of the first class. Died in 1695.

Lancelot OF NAPLES. See LADISLAUS.

Lancelotti, lân-châ-lot'tee, written also **Lanceloti,** (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) an Italian jurist, born at Perugia in 1511. He wrote, in Latin, "Institutes of Canon Law," which were approved by Pope Paul IV. Died in 1591.

Lancillotti, lân-chêl-lot'tee, or **Lancelloti,** lân-chêl-lo'tee, (SECONDO,) an Italian author and priest, born at Perugia in 1575. He published in 1630 a successful work entitled "To-Day," ("L'Hoggidì,") intended to prove that the world was not morally or physically worse than it had been in ancient times. He wrote other learned works. Died in Paris in 1643.

Lancilotti, lân-che-lot'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter and poet, born at Florence, lived about 1500. He excelled in nocturnal scenes.

Lancisi, lân-chee'see, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an eminent Italian physician and scholar, born at Rome in 1654. For thirteen years he lectured on anatomy with *éclat* at the College of Sapienza, Rome. He became the chief physician of Pope Innocent XI. in 1688, and served Clement XI. in the same capacity. Besides other professional works, he published, in Latin, a "Treatise on Sudden Deaths," (1707,) and one "On the Noxious Effluvia of Marshes," (1717.) Died in 1720.

See ASSALTI, "Vie de Lancisi," prefixed to his treatise "De Motu Cordis;" FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum," etc.; G. M. CRESCIMBENI, "Vita di G. M. Lancisi," 1721; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lancival. See LUCE DE LANCIVAL.

Lancjean, lôN'zhôN', (RÉMI,) a skilful Flemish

painter of history, born at Brussels, was a pupil of Van Dyck. Died in 1671.

Lancre, lôNkR, (PIERRE,) a French lawyer, and writer on demonology and sorcery, was born at Bordeaux; died in 1630.

Lancret, lôN'krȧ', (NICOLAS,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1690. He imitated the manner of Watteau with success. His reputation was higher in his own time than at the present. Died in 1743.

Lancrinck or **Lankrink**, lân'krink, (PROSPER HENRY,) a skilful landscape-painter, of German extraction, born about 1628. He worked in England, and was employed by Sir Peter Lely to paint the landscapes, flowers, etc. of his pictures. Died in 1692.

Landa, de, dȧ lân'dȧ, (JUAN,) a Spanish painter, lived at Pampeluna from 1570 to 1630.

Landais or **Landois**, lôN'dȧ', (PIERRE,) a French parvenu of low birth, born at Vitré, became the favourite of Francis II., Duke of Brittany, who gave him absolute power. Landais was hated by the nobles, who conspired against him and put him to death in 1485.

Lande. See LALANDE.

Landelle, lôN'dĕl', (CHARLES,) a French historical painter, born at Laval, Mayenne, in 1821. He obtained a medal at the Great Exposition of 1855 for his picture of the "Repose of the Virgin."

Lan'dẹn, (JOHN,) an English mathematician, born at Peakirk in 1719. He began to write for the "Ladies' Diary" in 1744, and published in 1755 "Mathematical Lucubrations," in which various parts of high analysis are treated. In 1766 he was admitted into the Royal Society. He wrote several treatises on dynamics and the integral calculus. Among his principal works is his "Residual Analysis," (1764.) Died in 1790.

Lan'dẹr, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an American engineer and general, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1822. He commanded an expedition to open a wagon-road across the plains to California in 1858. It is stated that he made five explorations across the continent, having been employed by the government to survey a route for a Pacific railroad. In July, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general. He was wounded at Edwards's Ferry, October, 1861, and signalized his courage at Blooming Gap, Virginia, in February, 1862. He died at Pawpaw, Virginia, in March, 1862, leaving a high reputation for enterprise and bravery.

Lan'dẹr, (JOHN,) an English traveller, born in 1807. He accompanied his brother Richard in an expedition to explore the river Niger in 1830. (See LANDER, RICHARD.) Died in 1839.

Lander, (LOUISA,) an American sculptor, born at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1835, studied at Rome under Crawford. Among her best works may be named statues of "Evangeline" and of "Virginia Dare," and a bust of Hawthorne.

Lander, (RICHARD,) an English traveller, who has rendered his name memorable by solving the problem of the course of the Niger, was born at Truro in 1804. He had been employed as a servant by several gentlemen before 1825, when, hearing of Captain Clapperton's proposed expedition to Africa, he offered his services and was engaged by that officer as his confidential servant. (See CLAPPERTON, HUGH.) After performing the last offices to his master near Saccatoo in April, 1827, he returned with the papers of Clapperton to England, where he arrived in 1828. The offer which he made to renew the enterprise was accepted by government. Accompanied by his brother John, he sailed from England in January, 1830, traced the Niger from Yaoori (or Yauri) to its mouth in the Bight of Benin, and returned home in 1831. A "Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger," (2 vols.,) by Richard and John Lander, was published in 1832. The voyage from Yaoori to the mouth of the river occupied about four months, from August 2 to December 1, 1830. Having undertaken another expedition to Western Africa in the service of a mercantile company, he was killed by the natives in 1835. The most prominent trait of his character was indomitable perseverance.

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1832.

Landi, lân'dee, (COSTANZO,) COUNT, an Italian philologist and numismatist, born at Piacenza in 1521; died in 1564.

Landi, (GASPARO,) CHEVALIER, an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Piacenza in 1756. He worked mostly in Rome, and became professor of painting in the Academy of Saint Luke. He excelled in carnation tints and in truth of expression. Some Italian critics considered him as one of their best painters. Among his principal works is "The Assumption of the Virgin." Died at Rome in 1830.

Landi, (GIULIO,) COUNT, an Italian writer, born at Piacenza about 1500, wrote a romance entitled "The Life of Cleopatra," (1551.) Died about 1580.

Landi, (ORTENSIO,) a witty and extravagant Italian writer, born at Milan. He was for some time in the service of the Bishop of Trent, and passed many of his later years in Venice. He published several scandalous and paradoxical works, among which are a "Dialogue on the Death of Erasmus," (1540,) "Paradoxes," ("Paradossi,") and the "Scourge of Ancient and Modern Authors," (1550.) Died about 1560.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Landi, (STEFANO,) an Italian composer, born in Rome, lived about 1630. He composed sacred music, and was distinguished for his inventive genius.

Landini, lân-dee'nee, or **Landino**, lân-dee'no, (CHRISTOFORO,) an Italian critic and scholar, born at Florence in 1424, was reputed one of the principal ornaments of the Platonic Academy of that city. He became professor of belles-lettres at Florence in 1457, and was chosen by Pietro de' Medici to finish the education of his two sons. He wrote several Latin poems, and esteemed commentaries on Horace, Virgil, and Dante. Died in 1504.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire de la Littérature Italienne;" NEGRI, "Istoria de' Scrittori Fiorentini."

Landini, (TADDEO,) a Florentine sculptor, who worked in Rome and was employed by Gregory XIII., Sixtus V., and Clement VIII. Died about 1594.

Landino, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian organist and composer, surnamed CIECO, (the "Blind,") was born at Florence about 1325; died in 1390.

Landis, (KENESAW M.,) judge, born at Millville, Ohio, in 1866. Practised law at Chicago 1891–1905. In the latter year he became judge of the U. S. District Court for Northern District of Illinois. In 1907 he tried the rebate cases against the Standard Oil Company, and imposed the immense fine of $29,240,000, the greatest on record. It was disallowed on appeal.

Lan'do or **Lan'don**, a native of Sabina, was elected pope, as successor to Anastasius III., in 913. He died in 914 A.D., and was succeeded by John X.

Lando, lân'do, (PIETRO,) was elected Doge of Venice in 1539. During his reign the Venetians made peace with the Turks, and resisted the efforts of Charles V. and Francis I. to engage them in new hostilities. Died in 1545, aged eighty-four.

Landon, lôN'dôN', (CHARLES PAUL,) a French painter and writer on art, born in Normandy in 1760. He studied in Rome as a pensioner of the king, and worked in Paris, but acquired more reputation by his writings than by his paintings. He published many magnificent illustrated works, among which are "The Lives and Works of the Most Eminent Painters of all Schools," (25 vols., 1803 *et seq.*,) and "Annals of the Museum," etc., ("Annales du Musée et de l'École des Beaux-Arts," (33 vols., 1808.) Died in 1826.

Lan'dọn, (LETITIA ELIZABETH,) a popular English poetess, born in a suburb of London in 1802. She began to write verse about the age of thirteen, and in 1820 became a contributor to the "Literary Gazette," under the signature of L. E. L. These poetical efforts procured for her an extensive reputation, and enabled her to support herself. She produced, anonymously, two novels, entitled "Romance and Reality" and "Ethel Churchill," and poems called "The Troubadour," "Zenana," etc. She died in 1839.

Lan'dọn, (MINVILLE DE LANCEY,) an American humourist, born at Eaton, New York, in 1839, and

the author, under the name of Eli Perkins, of "Eli Perkins's Wit," "Humour and Pathos," "Saratoga in 1901," etc. Died Dec. 10, 1910.

Lan'dor, (A. HENRY SAVAGE,) an English explorer, was born at Florence, Italy, grandson of Walter Savage Landor. He travelled for several years in the East, and in 1898 was taken prisoner in Thibet and subjected to painful and dangerous tortures. His works include "Alone with the Hairy Ainu," "Corea, or the Land of the Morning Calm," "In the Forbidden Land," (1898,) etc. Died 1924.

Lan'dor, (WALTER SAVAGE,) an eminent English author, born at Ipsley Court, Warwickshire, January 30, 1775, was a son of Walter Landor, who married a rich heiress named Elizabeth Savage. He was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, became master of an independent fortune, and followed no profession except that of author. He published a volume of poems in 1795, and a poem entitled "Gebir" in 1798. In 1806 he sold his large estates, quitted England in disgust, and removed to the continent. He served as a colonel in the Spanish army against Napoleon from 1808 to 1814. In 1811 he married Julia Thuillier, of Bath. He became a resident of Florence about 1816, and occupied the palace of the Medici for several years. He published in 1820 Latin poems, entitled "Idyllia Heroica." His reputation was extended by his "Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen," (5 vols., 1824–29,) which presented many novel and paradoxical ideas. Among his other works are "Count Julian," a poem, (1831,) "Pericles and Aspasia," (1836,) "Andrea of Hungary," a drama, (1839,) "The Hellenics," (1847,) and "The Last Fruit of an Old Tree," (1853.) He was a friend of Robert Southey. Died at Florence in September, 1864.

See JOHN FOSTER, "Walter S. Landor; a Biography," 1869: "Quarterly Review" for January, 1824, February, 1837, and October, 1839; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1846, and April, 1850.

Landriani, län-dre-ä'nee, (PAOLO CAMILLO,) a painter of the Milanese school, born about 1570; died about 1618.

Land'seer, (CHARLES,) an English painter, a son of John Landseer, noticed below, was born in 1799. He received lessons from Haydon, and acquired a fair reputation as an artist. His subjects are chiefly taken from English history and poetry. His "Monks of Melrose" (1843) gained a prize of about £300. He was chosen an Academician in 1845, and keeper of the Academy in 1851. Died July 22, 1879.

Landseer, (Sir EDWIN,) the most celebrated modern painter of animals, was born in London in 1802. He learned to draw after nature in his childhood, under the direction of his father, began to exhibit in 1817, and at the age of eighteen painted his admirable "Dogs of Saint Gothard." Between 1821 and 1830 he produced "The Prowling Lion," "The Return from Deer-Stalking," (1827,) and "Hunting of Chevy Chase." He was elected Royal Academician in 1830, after which he exhibited "Sir Walter Scott and his Dogs," (1833,) "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner," (1837,) highly praised by Ruskin "as one of the most perfect poems or pictures (I use the words as synonymous) which modern times have seen." His humorous picture of "Laying Down the Law" appeared in 1840. His marvellous technical skill is subordinated to the expression of sentiment or pathos in a "Pastoral Scene," (1845,) "Peace" and "War," (1846,) and other works. Among his master-pieces are a portrait of a Newfoundland dog, styled "A Member of the Humane Society," (1838,) "A Scene from the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,'" (1851,) and "The Children of the Mist," (1853.) Many of his works have been engraved. Died October 1, 1873.

Landseer, (JOHN,) an English engraver, the father of the preceding, was born at Lincoln in 1769. Having acquired reputation by excellent engravings of animals, after Rubens and other artists, he was chosen associate engraver of the Royal Academy about 1807. He lectured on art in London, and published several treatises on art, one of which is entitled "Sabæan Researches," (1823.) Died in 1852.

Landseer, (THOMAS,) an English artist and eminent engraver, the eldest son of John Landseer, and brother of Charles and Sir Edwin, was born in 1795. Among his most admired productions are engravings of his brother Edwin's pictures of animals, and of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse-Fair," by the faithful reproduction of which he unquestionably did much to confirm the fame of these distinguished artists. Died January 10, 1880.

Landstad, länd'städ, (MAGNUS BROSTRUP,) a Norwegian clergyman, born in a hamlet on the isle of Maasoe, near the North Cape, in 1802. He published a vast collection of peasant-songs of the North, and prepared also a great collection of hymns and psalms, published at the expense of the government. His own verses are often tame and poor, but some have merit. Died in 1881.

Lan'dulph, [Fr. LANDULPHE, lŏn'dülf',] a mediæval historian and priest, born at Milan about 1080, was a pupil of Anselm of Laon.

Lane, (EDWARD WILLIAM,) an English Orientalist, born at Hereford in 1801.

Lane, (FRANKLIN KNIGHT,) Secretary of the Interior under President Wilson 1913–20, was born in 1864, practised law in San Francisco, and was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1905–13. He resigned his secretaryship in 1920. Died 1921.

Lane, (JAMES H.,) an American general, born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1814. He was elected to Congress in 1852, and removed in 1855 to Kansas, where he became a leader of the Free State party. He was elected major-general by the legislature of Kansas in 1857, and a Senator of the United States in 1861. He commanded a brigade in the first year of the civil war, but retained his seat in the Senate. Died by suicide in July, 1866.

Lane, (JOSEPH,) an American general and politician, born in North Carolina in 1801. He distinguished himself in the principal engagements of the Mexican war of 1846–47, and rose to the rank of major-general. He became Governor of Oregon Territory in 1848, and was elected United States Senator from the State of Oregon in 1859. In 1860 he was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, John C. Breckinridge being the nominee for President. Died at Roseburg, Oregon, April 9, 1881.

Lane-Poole, (STANLEY,) an English author, born at London in 1854. He was educated at Oxford, became a student of numismatics, and compiled a number of catalogues of the coins in the British Museum, also completed the great Arabic Lexicon of his grand-uncle, E. W. Lane. His works in all numbered about sixty, many of them devoted to Mohammedan history and description in Arabia, Egypt, India, and Spain.

Lan'franc, [Lat. LANFRAN'CUS; It. LANFRANCO, län-frän'ko,] a distinguished prelate, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Pavía about 1005. Having embraced the monastic life, he became celebrated for piety and learning. He was a counsellor of William of Normandy before his conquest of England, and in 1070 was chosen Archbishop of Canterbury. "His zeal in promoting the interests of the papacy," says Hume, "was indefatigable." He enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the king, who consulted him in affairs of state. He crowned William Rufus in 1087, and died in 1089, leaving several works on theology.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. chap. ii.; A. CHARMA, "Lanfranc, Notice biographique, littéraire," etc., 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lanfranco. See LANFRANC.

Lanfranco, län-frän'ko, or **Lanfranc**, län-frängk', [Lat. LANFRAN'CUS,] an Italian surgeon, born at Milan about 1250. He removed in 1295 to Paris, where he practised and lectured with a high reputation. He wrote a treatise on surgery, entitled "Chirurgia magna et parva," (1490.)

Lanfranco or **Lanfranc**, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Parma in 1581. He received lessons from the three Caracci, whom, in design and expression, he imitated. He worked in Rome for the Dukes Farnese and the Borghese family, and afterwards in Naples. His painting on the cupola of San Andrea

della Valle, Rome, was much admired. His works in oil and fresco are very numerous. Died at Rome in 1647.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Lanfrancus. See LANFRANC and LANFRANCO.

Lanfrey, lôn'frĕ', (PIERRE,) a French historian, born at Chambéry, Savoy, October 26, 1828. He was educated at Paris, and became a lawyer and man of letters. His "L'Église et les Philosophes au XVIIIième Siècle" (1855) was a brilliant and successful attack on the church. His principal work was the "Histoire de Napoléon I," (6 vols., 1867–76,) in which he "destroyed forever the Napoleonic legend." He was chosen to the Constituent Assembly in 1871, and was minister to Switzerland from 1871 to 1874. In 1876 he was made a life senator. Died at Pau, November 16, 1877. He was a moderate republican in theory, but in practical politics found himself almost continually in opposition to every party.

Lang, (ANDREW,) a British author, born in Scotland in 1844. He graduated at Oxford, and became a Fellow of Merton College. With S. H. Butcher, he prepared a spirited prose translation of the Odyssey. He translated some other Greek texts, and became a voluminous author in prose and poetry. Some of his numerous works are "Ballads in Blue China," (1880,) "Ballads and Verses Vaine," (1884,) "Letters to Dead Authors," (1886,) "Myth, Ritual, and Religion," (1887,) "Homer and the Epic," (1893,) "My Own Fairy Book," (1895,) and "The Making of Religion," (1898.) Died July 18, 1912.

Lang, lâng, (HEINRICH,) a German divine, born at Frommern, November 14, 1826. He was educated at Tübingen, and published much in the interest of what is called liberal religion. He was for years a pastor in Zurich. Among his works are "An Attempt at a Christian Dogmatic," (1857,) "The Life of Jesus and the Church of the Future," etc. Died December 30, 1876.

Lang, (JOHANN MICHAEL.) See LANGE.

Lang, lâng, (KARL NIKOLAUS,) a Swiss physician, born at Lucerne in 1670. He practised medicine with success in his native place, cultivated natural history, and acquired fame by his work on the figured stones of Switzerland, "Idea Historiæ naturalis Lapidum figuratorum Helvetiæ," (1705.) Died in 1741.

Lang, (LOUIS,) born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1814, studied painting in Paris, and subsequently at Rome. In 1845 he settled in New York City, where he executed numerous works. Died May 6, 1893.

Lang, von, fon lâng, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German historical writer, born in Suabia in 1764, was appointed in 1811 director of the archives of the kingdom at Munich. He published a "History of the Jesuits in Bavaria," and other works relative to that country. Died in 1835.

See KARL HEINRICH LANG, "Memoiren," 1842.

Langallerie, de, dẹh lôn'gȧl'rė', (PHILIPPE DE GENTILS,) MARQUIS, a French military adventurer, born at Lamotte-Charente in 1656. He gained the rank of general in the French army, and afterwards fought under Prince Eugene against the French. He died in 1717, leaving two volumes of Memoirs, (1709,) which have been translated into English.

Langara, de, dȧ lân-gȧ'rȧ, (Don JUAN,) a Spanish admiral, born about 1730. He was defeated near Cape Saint Vincent in 1780 by an English fleet under Rodney, but was in the same year made lieutenant-general of the navy. He commanded the Spanish fleet which took Toulon in 1793. Died in 1800.

Langbaine, lâng'bān, (GERARD,) D.D., an English scholar, born in Westmoreland about 1608. He became a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and in 1644 keeper of the archives of the university. He edited Longinus, and left several useful catalogues, which remain in manuscript. Died in 1658.

Langbaine, (GERARD,) the son of the preceding, was born at Oxford in 1656. Having collected many old plays, (nine hundred and eighty,) he published a catalogue of the same, called "Momus Triumphans," which was improved and reprinted in 1691, with the title of "Account of the English Dramatic Poets." This work is prized for the information it affords, but has little critical merit. Died in 1692.

Langbein, lâng'bīn, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH ERNST,) a German poet and writer of fiction, born at Radeburg, near Dresden, in 1757. He became a resident of Berlin in 1800. He published a number of romances, songs, and humorous poems, which had a transient popularity. Among his prose works are "Talismans against Ennui," "The Wings of Time," and "Ganymeda," (1823.) He had an agreeable style, but little imagination. Died in 1835.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Lang'bridge, (FREDERICK,) an English poet, born at Birmingham, March 17, 1849. He took orders in the English Church in 1877, and in 1880 graduated at Saint Alban Hall, Oxford, having in 1879 been appointed to the incumbency of Glen Alla, in the North of Ireland. He has published several volumes of poetry, besides many songs and tales and some burlesque comedies.

Langdale, LORD. See BICKERSTETH, (HENRY.)

Lang'dale, (Sir MARMADUKE,) an English general, born in Yorkshire. He fought for the king in the civil war, and commanded with success at the siege of Pontefract Castle. He commanded the left wing at Naseby in 1645, and was defeated by Cromwell at Preston in 1648. On the restoration he returned to England in 1660, after many years of exile, and was chosen lord lieutenant of Yorkshire. Died in 1661.

Langdon, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine and theological writer, born at Boston about 1723, became president of Harvard College in 1774, and resigned in 1780. Died in 1797.

Lange, (HELENE,) born at Oldenburg, Germany, in 1848, became a prominent advocate of the higher education of women and the rights of women in general. Through her efforts an institution was opened at Berlin in 1889 for the teaching of important branches of science to women.

Lange, lâng'ẹh, (JOACHIM,) a German linguist and writer, born at Gardelegen in 1670. He became professor of theology at Halle in 1709, and published, besides some theological works, a Latin Grammar and a Greek Grammar, which were successful. Died in 1744.

Lange, [Lat. LAN'GIUS,] (JOHANN,) a learned German physician, born at Lemberg, in Silesia, in 1485. He was first physician to several Electors-Palatine. He wrote professional works which are commended. Died in 1565.

Lange or **Lang,** lâng, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German Protestant divine, eminent as an Orientalist, born at Ezelwangen in 1664. He lived as inspector at Prentzlau from 1710 until his death, in 1731. He published a treatise "On Mohammedan Fables," (1697,) and several critical essays.

Lange, lâng'ẹh, (JOHANN PETER,) a German divine, born of poor parents at Sonnborn, April 10, 1802. He was educated at Dusseldorf and Bonn. He became professor of church history and dogma at Zurich in 1841, and professor of theology at Bonn in 1854. Among his more important works are "Life of Jesus," (1844–47,) "Christian Dogmatic," (1849–52,) "The History of the Church," (1853–54,) and the great "Bibelwerk," or "Commentary," of which there is an American translation, (1865 *et seq.*,) edited by Dr. P. Schaff, with the aid of other scholars. Lange also wrote many evangelical hymns and poems. Died in 1884.

Lange, (JOSEPH,) a German philologist, born at Kaisersberg. He published editions of Martial, Juvenal, and Persius, also "Florilegium," (1598.) Died about 1630.

Lange, lâng'ẹh, (JULIUS HENRIK,) a Danish art-critic and historian, born at Voringborg, June 19, 1839. He was educated at Copenhagen. He published a treatise on Michael Angelo, "The Origin of the Ionic Capital," (1878,) "The Gods and Men of Homer," (1881,) and other works. Died August 20, 1896.

Lange, lâng'ẹh, (LARS,) a Danish or Swedish traveller, born at Stockholm. Having entered the Russian service as an officer of engineers, he was sent as minister to Pekin in 1719, and again in 1726. Several narratives of

these journeys were published. The Journal of Lange contains some interesting notices of the nomadic tribes of Siberia.

Lange, (LUDWIG,) a German antiquary, born at Hanover, March 4, 1825. He held professorships of archæology in Prague, Giessen, and Leipsic. His capital work is an extensive and important "Hand-Book of Roman Antiquities." He wrote also valued memoirs upon various points of Greek archæology, epigraphy, and grammar. Died in 1885.

Lange, [Lat. LAN'GIUS,] (RUDOLPH,) of Münster, a German writer, born about 1438. He published some Latin poems. Died in 1519.

Lange, de, deh lăng'eh, written also **Langhe**, [Lat. LAN'GIUS,] (CHARLES,) an eminent Flemish philologist and critic, born at Ghent or Brussels. He edited Cicero's treatises "De Officiis," "De Amicitia," and "De Senectute." Lipsius pronounced him the most learned Fleming of his time. Died at Liege in 1573.

See FÉLIX VAN HULST, "C. de Langhe (Carolus Langius) et Lievin Vanderbeke," 1846.

Langeac, de, deh lôN'zhăk', (N. DE L'ESPINASSE,) CHEVALIER, a French poet, born about 1748. He produced, besides a number of original poems, a version of Virgil's "Bucolics," (1806.) Died in 1839.

Langebeck, lăng'eh-bĕk', (JACOB,) a learned Danish writer, born in Jutland in 1710. He was employed by the king to collect manuscripts, inscriptions, etc. He became keeper of the national archives, and councillor of state. His principal work is a great collection of Danish writers, under the title of "Danish Historians of the Middle Ages," ("Scriptores Rerum Danicarum medii Ævi," 1772.) Died in 1774.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Langelande. See LONGLAND.

Langenbeck, lăng'en-bĕk', (KONRAD JOHANN MARTIN,) a German surgeon and anatomist, born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1776, wrote a "Manual of Anatomy," (1806,) "Icones Anatomicæ," (8 vols., 1826–39,) and other valuable works. Died in 1851.

See SAINT-MAURICE CABANY, "C. J. M. Langenbeck," etc., 1852.

Langenbeck, (MAXIMILIAN ADOLF,) a physician, a son of the preceding, was born at Göttingen, January 11, 1818. He held professorships in Göttingen and Berlin, and in 1864 became surgeon-in-chief of the Prussian army. He wrote on ophthalmology, surgery, and medical police. Died in 1887.

Langendyk, lăng'en-dik', (PIETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Haarlem in 1683. He excelled in humorous composition, and was the author of several epigrams and comedies, among which is "Don Quixote at the Wedding of Camacho." Died in 1756.

Langenn, von, fon lăng-ĕn', (FRIEDRICH ALBRECHT,) a German jurist, born at Merseburg in 1798, was appointed in 1835 tutor to Prince Albert. Died Dec. 30, 1868.

Langenstein, lăng'en-stīn', (HEINRICH,) a German astronomer and theologian, born in Hesse, was called HENRICUS DE HASSIA. Died at Vienna in 1397.

Langer, lăng'er, (JOHANN PETER,) a German painter born in 1756, became successively director of the Academy of Arts at Dusseldorf and at Munich, where he obtained great reputation and success as a teacher. His best picture represents "Christ Blessing Children." Died in 1824. His son ROBERT, born at Dusseldorf in 1783, was distinguished as a fresco-painter and designer. Died in 1846.

Langeron, de, deh lôNzh'rôN', (ANDRAULT,) COUNT, a general, born in Paris in 1763. He emigrated in 1789, entered the Russian service, and became a lieutenant-general in 1799. He commanded a Russian division at Austerlitz, in 1805, and gained some advantages over the French in the campaign of 1813. Died in 1831.

Langetti, lân-jet'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1635; died in 1676.

Langevin, lôNzh'văN', (Sir HECTOR LOUIS,) a Canadian statesman, born in Quebec, August 25, 1826. He became a barrister in 1850, Queen's counsel in 1864, solicitor-general for Lower Canada in 1864, postmaster-general in 1866, secretary of state for Canada in 1867, minister of public works in 1869, postmaster-general in 1878, and again minister of public works in 1879. He was knighted in 1881.

Lăng'ford, (JOHN ALFRED,) an English author, born at Birmingham, September 12, 1823. A teacher by profession, he published numerous volumes of prose and verse.

Langham, lang'ăm, **de**, (SIMON,) an English cardinal, born in Rutlandshire. He was appointed by the king chancellor in 1364, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1366, and a cardinal in 1368. He was hostile to Wycliffe, whom he removed from the mastership of a college at Oxford. The temporalities of his see were seized by Edward III. about 1368. Died in 1376.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. iv. chap. xiii.

Langhans, lăng'hăns, (KARL GOTTHARD,) an eminent German architect, born at Landshut in 1733. He was appointed director of the public buildings of Berlin, and adorned that city with several fine structures, among which are the Brandenburg Gate and a theatre. He was the author of some treatises on architecture. Died in 1808.

Langhe, de, (CHARLES.) See LANGE.

Lang'horne, (Rev. DANIEL,) an English antiquary, born in London. He published "Chronicle of the Kings of England," ("Chronicon Regum Anglorum," 1679.) Died in 1681.

Langhorne, (JOHN,) an English poet and translator, born in Westmoreland in 1735. Having taken holy orders, he obtained a curacy in London in 1764. He wrote a number of successful sentimental works in prose and verse, among which are "Letters of Theodosius and Constantia," and "The Fatal Prophecy," a drama. About 1768 he obtained the living of Blagden, Somersetshire. His reputation rests chiefly on his translation of Plutarch's "Lives," (1770,) which is correct and literal. He was assisted in this by his brother William. He vindicated the Scotch against the satire of Churchill in a poem called "Genius and Valour." His versification is easy and harmonious. Died in 1779.

See JOHNSON and CHALMERS, "Lives of the English Poets."

Langhorne, (WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1721, and became rector of Folkstone. He assisted his brother in the translation of Plutarch, and published "Job, a Poem," and a paraphrase in verse of a part of Isaiah. Died in 1772.

Langini, lân-jee'nee, (ANTONIO,) called also **Antonio da Carrara**, because he was born at Carrara, an Italian sculptor, lived about 1530.

Langius. See LANGE.

Langlade, de, deh lôN'glăd', (JACQUES,) Baron de Saumières, a French writer, born in Périgord about 1620. He was secretary to Cardinal Mazarin. Died in 1680.

Langland. See LONGLAND.

Langlé, lôN'glā', (HONORÉ FRANÇOIS MARIE,) an able writer on music, born at Monaco in 1741. He published a "Treatise on Harmony and Modulation," (1797,) and composed several operas. Died in 1807.

Langle, de, deh lôNgl, (JEAN MAXIMILIEN,) a French Protestant minister and writer, born at Évreux in 1590; died at Rouen in 1674.

Langle, de, (PAUL ANTOINE MARIE FLEURIOT,) an able French naval officer, born in 1744. He sailed as second in command of La Pérouse's exploring expedition. He was killed by the savages on one of the Navigator Islands in 1787.

Langlès, lôN'glĕss', (LOUIS MATHIEU,) a French Orientalist, born near Saint-Didier in 1763. He gave special attention to Arabic and Persian, became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, professor of Persian in Paris, and keeper of the Oriental manuscripts of the National Library, (1795.) Among his numerous works are a French version of the "Political and Military Institutes of Tamerlane," translations from the English of several books of travels in the East, a Mantchoo Dictionary, and "Ancient and Modern Monuments of Hindostan," (2 vols., 1812–21, unfinished.) Died in 1824.

See ABEL RÉMUSAT, "Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques;" J. P. A. RÉMUSAT, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de L. M. Langlès," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Langlet. See LENGLET.

Lang'ley, (JOHN NEWPORT,) a British physiologist, born at Newbury in 1852. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in 1877 and of the Royal Society in 1883. He wrote many papers on the changes of the glands during secretion, the action of poisons, and the central nervous system.

Lang'ley, (SAMUEL P.,) Ph.D., LL.D., an American astronomer, born at Roxbury, (Boston,) Massachusetts, August 22, 1834. He received his professional training at the Harvard College Observatory, and in 1867 became director of the observatory at Alleghany, Pennsylvania. Since 1870 he has devoted a large share of attention to solar physics, and in 1880 invented the bolometer, an instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant energy. In 1881 he organized an expedition to Mt. Whitney, California, for the more accurate determination of the Solar Constant. He has published many astronomical papers, and, for his researches and discoveries, has been awarded the Draper medal, and also both the Rumford medals,—one from the Royal Society of London, and the other from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and subsequently experimented on the subject of mechanical flight. He published "The New Astronomy," "Researches on Solar Heat," etc. Died Feb. 27, 1906.

Langley, (WALTER,) an English painter, born at Birmingham in 1852. He was educated at the National School, Birmingham, and received gold medals for paintings exhibited at Paris and Chicago.

Langlois, (JEAN CHARLES,) a French painter of battles and panoramas, born in Calvados in 1789.

Langmuir, lang'mor, (IRVING,) American chemist, was born 1881 at Brooklyn, N. Y. He studied at the Columbia School of Mines and at Göttingen, and since 1909 has been employed by the General Electric Co. His development of the gas-filled tungsten lamp, electron discharge apparatus, and wartime submarine detection apparatus have been of importance.

Langrish, lang'grish, (BROWNE,) an English physician, born about 1700, wrote several works on medicine. Died in 1759.

Langsdorff, lăngs'dorf, (GEORG HEINRICH,) BARON, a German naturalist and physician, born in Suabia in 1774, accompanied Krusenstern's expedition to the North, (1803,) and afterwards visited Brazil. He published a Treatise on "Plants collected during the Russian Voyage around the World," (1810,) and other works. Died in 1852.

Lang'toft, (PETER,) an English chronicler, who lived about 1300, was a canon-regular of the order of Saint Austin at Bridlington. He compiled a "Chronicle of England," (in French verse,) which extends to the year 1307. He is supposed to have died in the reign of Edward II.

Lang'ton, (STEPHEN,) an English cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1206 he went to Rome, and was made a cardinal. The election of Archbishop of Canterbury being contested in 1207, Innocent III. compelled the monks to choose Langton, whom King John refused to recognize until the pope, by laying his kingdom under an interdict, reduced him to submission in 1213. He co-operated with the insurgent barons in asserting the national liberties against King John in 1215, and was suspended by the pope for refusing to publish the sentence of excommunication against the barons. Died in 1228.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

Langtry, (LILY,) English actress, whose maiden name was Emilie Charlotte Le Breton, was born on the island of Jersey in 1852. She married Edward Langtry, became a leader of English society, and went on the stage in 1881. She appeared in "As You Like It," "The School for Scandal," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," etc. She made many tours of the United States. Her husband having died, she married Sir Hugo de Bathe in 1899. She retired from the stage in 1915. Died at Monte Carlo, Feb., 1929.

Languet, lon'ga', (HUBERT,) a French Protestant and political writer, born in Burgundy in 1518. D. 1581.

Languet de Gergy lŏn'gă' dĕh zhĕR'zhe', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French philanthropist and benefactor, was born at Dijon in 1675. He became vicar of Saint-Sulpice, Paris, and built the magnificent church of Saint-Sulpice, finished in 1745. He also founded in Paris an institution in which poor women and girls were supported and educated. It is said that he several times refused a bishopric. Died in 1750.

Languet de Gergy, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French theologian, born at Dijon in 1677, was a brother of the preceding. He was a zealous adversary of the Jansenists, and gained distinction by his polemical writings. He became a member of the French Academy in 1721, and Archbishop of Sens in 1730. He published Catechisms, and other religious books. Died in 1753.

Lanier or **Lanière,** lă-ne-aiR', (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter and musician, was born in 1568. He lived in England in the reign of Charles I., who patronized him and employed him to purchase pictures. He was more eminent as a musician than as a painter, and became the king's chapel-master in 1626. Lanier was also a dealer in pictures, and purchased several at the sale and dispersion of the collection of Charles I. Died about 1660.

Lanier, lăn'j-er, (SIDNEY,) an American poet, born at Macon, Georgia, February 3, 1842. He graduated with honours at Oglethorpe College in 1860, served in the Confederate army, 1861–65, and was five months a prisoner of war. After the war he became a lawyer, and partner with his father at Macon. His earliest work was "Tiger-Lilies," a novel, (1867.) "Florida" (1875) was a small descriptive work in prose. His "Poems," (1876,) and especially his Centennial Ode, made him well known everywhere. He also prepared "The Boy's Froissart," (1879,) "The Boy's King Arthur," (1880,) "The Science of English Verse," (1880,) and "The Boy's Mabinogion," (1881.) His "The English Novel and its Development," (1883,) and "Complete Poems," (1884,) were posthumously published. He lectured at Johns Hopkins University and other schools on literary topics. Lanier's poetical gifts were rich and abundant. He died of consumption, at Lynn, North Carolina, September 8, 1881.

Lan'Y-gan, (GEORGE THOMAS,) an American writer, born at Saint Charles, Canada, December 10, 1845. He became a journalist of the United States, and contributed largely to periodical literature on political, literary, and social subjects. His principal books are "Canadian Ballads," (1864,) "Fables out of the World," (1877,) a comic "Life of Andrew Jackson," etc. Died in 1886.

Lan'Y-gan, (JOHN,) an Irish writer and Roman Catholic priest, born at Cashel in 1758. Among his works is an "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," (4 vols., 1822.) Died in 1828.

Lanino, lă-nee'no, or **Lanini,** lă-nee'nee, (BERNARDINO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Vercelli, was a pupil of Gaudenzio Ferrari, whom he imitated. He worked at Milan and Novara. His design and composition are admired. Among his master-pieces are "Scenes in the Life of the Virgin," "The Sibyls," (at Novara,) and "The Martyrdom of Saint Catherine," (in fresco,) at Milan. Died about 1570.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LAÑZI, "Storia pittorica."

Lanjuinais, lŏN'zhü-e'nă', (JEAN DENIS,) COUNT, a French lawyer and liberal legislator, born at Rennes in 1753. He was deputed to the States-General in 1789, and to the Convention in 1792. In the latter body he boldly defended the king during his trial, and resisted the terrorists with great energy. His defence of the Girondists in May, 1793, is praised by Lamartine. He was proscribed with the Girondists, but escaped, and kept himself concealed during the reign of terror. He was chosen a senator in 1800, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1808. He published many political, religious, and historical treatises. Died January 13, 1827.

Lanjuinais, (JOSEPH,) a French writer, uncle of the preceding, was born in Bretagne. Having removed to Moudon, in Switzerland, he turned Protestant, and became a school-teacher. He published, besides other works,

"The Accomplished Monarch; or, Prodigies of Goodness and Wisdom which make the Eulogy of the Emperor Joseph II.," (3 vols., 1774.) Died in 1808.

Lank'ĕs-tĕr, (EDWIN,) F.R.S., an English naturalist and popular lecturer, born at Melton, in Suffolk, in 1814, graduated as M.D. at Heidelberg in 1839. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1845, and professor of natural history at New College, London, in 1850. He lectured on natural history at the Royal Institution and other places, and contributed scientific papers to various periodicals. He became joint editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science" in 1853. Among his works are an article on sanitary science in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and "Half-Hours with the Microscope," (1859.) Died October 30, 1874.

Lankester, (EDWIN RAY,) an English biologist, a son of the foregoing, was born in London, May 15, 1847. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1874 was appointed professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in University College, London. Was director of the National History departments of the British Museum, 1898–1907, and wrote "Comparative Longevity," "Degeneration," and other works.

Lan'man, (CHARLES,) an American artist and author, a son of Judge Lanman, of Connecticut, was born at Frenchtown, Michigan, June 14, 1819. He became a journalist, and for many years held positions in the civil service at Washington, D.C. He was one of the secretaries of the Japanese legation at Washington, 1871–82. Among his numerous works are "Life on the Lakes," (1836,) "Summer in the Wilderness," (1847,) "Essays for Summer Hours," (1853,) "Dictionary of Congress," (1858,) "The Japanese in America," (1872,) "Recollections of Curious Characters and Pleasant Places," (1881,) and "Leading Men of Japan," (1883.) He was a successful landscape-painter, and was an associate of the National Academy of Design, New York. Died March 4, 1895.

Lannes, lăn, (JEAN,) Duke of Montebello, one of the most celebrated marshals of the French empire, was born of humble parentage at Lectoure (Gers) in 1769. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1792, and was rapidly promoted until the *coup d'état* of the 9th Thermidor, 1794, when he was forced to retire from the army. As chef-de-bataillon, he served under Bonaparte in Italy in 1796, and was made a colonel for his conduct at Montenotte. In 1798 he followed Bonaparte to Egypt, where he became a general of division and rendered important service at Aboukir. His courage and capacity were very conspicuous at the battles of Montebello and Marengo, in 1800. He was sent on a diplomatic mission to Portugal in 1801, and on his return, in 1804, was created a marshal of the empire and Duke of Montebello.

Lannes commanded the left wing of the grand army in the campaign of 1805, and added to his already brilliant reputation at Austerlitz and Jena, (1806.) His military skill was exerted with success at the memorable siege of Saragossa, where he commanded in chief, in 1809. In the second war against Austria he contributed to the victory at Eckmühl, (1809,) and directed the successful attack on Ratisbon, where, when his men faltered, he seized a scaling-ladder and ran forward through "the imminent deadly breach." He was mortally wounded at the battle of Aspern and Essling, in May, 1809. In the midst of the conflict, Napoleon paused to address the dying general, who said, "Adieu, Sire! Live for the world; but bestow a few thoughts on one of your best friends, who in a few hours will be no more." The emperor is said to have been more deeply affected by this scene than he ever was before. "Lannes was at once," said Napoleon, "the Roland of the army and a giant in capacity. He had been in fifty-four pitched battles. He was cool in the midst of fire, and possessed a clear, penetrating eye. Violent and hasty in his temper, sometimes even in my presence, he was yet ardently attached to me. As a general, he was greatly superior to Moreau or Soult. I found him a mere swordsman; I raised him to the highest point of art." He left a son, Napoléon Auguste, Duke of Montebello.

See RENÉ PERIN, "Vie militaire de J. Lannes," 1810; CHÂTEAUNEUF, "Vie du Maréchal Lannes," 1813; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lannes, (NAPOLÉON AUGUSTE,) Duke of Montebello, a son of the preceding, was born in 1802. He was sent as ambassador to Naples in 1838, and became minister of the marine in 1847. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, in which he voted with the majority. He was appointed ambassador to Russia in 1858, and commander-in-chief of the French army at Rome about June, 1862. Died July 19, 1874.

Lannoi. See LANNOY.

Lannoy, lă'nwâ', (JULIANA CORNELIA,) BARONESS OF, an eminent Dutch poetess, born at Breda in 1738. Her poetical talents were displayed in satires, odes, and epistles, which are admired for elegance and spirit-stirring power. She produced three successful tragedies, "Leo the Great," (1767,) "The Siege of Haarlem," (1770,) and "Cleopatra," (1776.) Died in 1782.

Lannoy or **Lannoi, de**, dĕh lă'nwâ', (CHARLES,) a famous general of the Spanish armies, was born in Flanders about 1470. Having served with distinction in various campaigns, he received the badge of the Golden Fleece in 1516, and was appointed Viceroy of Naples by Charles V. in 1521. After the death of Prosper Colonna, he commanded the imperial armies, and in 1525 gained the decisive victory of Pavía, where he exchanged swords with Francis I. Died in 1527. (See AVALOS, FERDINANDO D', MARQUIS DE PESCARA.)

His son FERDINAND, Duke of Boyennes, born in Italy about 1510, was versed in mathematics, and was reputed the inventor of the demi-cannon. He attained the rank of general of artillery in the Spanish army, and was afterwards Governor of Holland and of Gray. Died in 1579.

La Noue. See NOUE, LA.

Lanoue, lă'noo', (FÉLIX HIPPOLYTE,) a French landscape-painter, born at Versailles in 1812. He gained the first prize for landscapes in 1841. Died Jan. 22, 1872.

Lansberg, lâns'bĕrG', or **Lansperg**, lâns'pĕrG', (JOHANN,) an ascetic German writer and monk, born at Landsberg, in Bavaria. Died in 1539. Among his chief works is a "Manual of the Christian Warfare," ("Enchiridion Militiæ Christianæ," 1546,) which he wrote in opposition to the "Miles Christianus" of Erasmus.

Lansberg, lâns'bĕrG or lâns'bĕrH, written also **Lansberghe**, (PHILIPPUS,) a Dutch astronomer and geometer, born in Zealand in 1561. He was for many years pastor of the Protestant church at Ter-Goes. He published, besides other works on mathematics, a "Treatise on the Diurnal and Annual Motion of the Earth," (1630,) in which he advocates the Copernican system, and "Geometry of Triangles," (1631.) Died in 1632.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Lans'dell, (HENRY,) a British author and traveller, was born at Tenterden, Kent, in 1841. He studied theology and was ordained in 1867, and travelled widely in behalf of missionary enterprises, visiting every country in Europe and Asia and parts of Africa and America. In 1892 he became chaplain of Morden College, Blackheath. He published "Through Siberia," (1882,) "Russian Central Asia," (1885,) and "Chinese Central Asia," (1893.)

Lansdowne. See GRANVILLE, (GEORGE.)

Lans'downe, (HENRY CHARLES KEITH **Fitz-maurice**,) fifth MARQUIS OF, an English peer, born in 1845, a son of the fourth marquis, noticed below. He held positions in the treasury, war, and India offices under Mr. Gladstone, was Governor-General of Canada 1883–88, and of India 1888–94. He became secretary for war in 1895 and was foreign secretary 1900–05. He was conservative leader of the House of Lords 1903–16. Died 1927.

Lansdowne, lanz'down, (HENRY PETTY FITZ-MAURICE,) third MARQUIS OF, an eminent English statesman, born in 1780, was the second son of the first Marquis. (See SHELBURNE.) About 1795 he was placed under the tuition of Dugald Stewart in Edinburgh, and several years later he graduated at Cambridge. In 1802 Lord Henry Petty entered the House of Commons, where he at length became a successful debater. He was appointed chancellor of the exchequer when the Whig

ministry of Grenville and Fox came into power in 1806, but retired from that office in March of the ensuing year. He married a daughter of the Earl of Ilchester in 1808. At the death of his brother, in 1809, he inherited the title of marquis, and passed into the House of Lords. He cordially supported at different times the efforts to abolish slavery, spoke ably in favour of Catholic emancipation, and acted generally with the Whig party. In 1827 he was secretary for the home department under Canning for three or four months; and during the brief ministry of Lord Goderich, which resigned about the end of 1828, he was secretary of foreign affairs. On the formation of a Whig ministry by Lord Grey in 1831, Lord Lansdowne became president of the Council, which position he filled with credit until 1841. He was the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords from 1841 until 1846, when he entered the cabinet of Lord John Russell as president of the Council. He resigned in 1852. Died about February 1, 1863.

His son, the fourth Marquis of Lansdowne, born in 1816, died in July, 1866.

Lansdowne, Marquis of. See Shelburne, Earl F.

Lansing, (Robert,) American statesman, was born Oct. 17, 1864 at Watertown, N. Y. He practised law there for several years; was solicitor and council for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903; agent of the U. S. in the American and British claims arbitration 1912–14; and counsellor for the Department of State 1914–15. He succeeded W. J. Bryan as Secretary of State in President Wilson's cabinet June 23, 1915, and resigned Feb. 13, 1920. He was a member of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Paris, 1918–19. He wrote "The Peace Negotiations," (1921,) and "The Big Four and Others of the Peace Conference," (1921.) Died Oct. 30, 1928.

Lantara, lon'ta'ra', (Simon Mathurin,) an excellent French landscape-painter, born near Milly in 1729, or, as some say, in 1745. Died 1778.

See Charles Blanc, "Histoire des Peintres;" La Chavignerie, "Recherches historiques, biographiques et littéraires sur le Peintre Lantara," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lanthenas, lonT'nas', (Francois,) a French revolutionist, born in Forez about 1740. He was a member of the National Convention. Died 1799.

Lantier, de, deh lôN'te-ā', (Etienne François,) a popular French author, born at Marseilles in 1734, was called "the Anacharsis of the Boudoirs." His comedy "L'Impatient" was performed with great applause in 1778. He is ranked by some critics among the best disciples of the school of Voltaire. During the reign of terror (1793) he was imprisoned at Lyons. He afterwards produced a fictitious narrative of the "Travels of Antenor," ("Voyages d'Anténor," 1798,) which had a prodigious success and was translated into nearly all modern languages. At the age of ninety he composed a poem, called "Geoffroy Rudel, or the Troubadour." Died in 1826.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lanusse, lā'nüss', (François,) a French general, born at Habas (Les Landes) in 1772. As general of brigade he rendered important services at Lodi and Castiglione, and as general of division followed Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798. He commanded in the Delta during the expedition against Syria, and was killed by the English at the battle of Alexandria, or Aboukir, in March, 1801.

See Adrien Pascal, "Biographies du Lieut.-Général de Lanusse et du Lieut.-Général Baron de Lanusse," 1843.

Lan'yon, (Charles,) an English architect and civil engineer, born in Sussex in 1813. He designed Queen's College, in Belfast, and other edifices. Died in 1889.

Lanza, lân'zâ, (Giovanni,) an Italian statesman, born at Vignale, in Piedmont, in 1815. He was a physician by profession, and between 1855 and 1873 held many cabinet positions under Victor Emmanuel, for several terms acting as premier. He was distinguished for his attempted, but only in part successful, financial reforms. Died March 9, 1882.

Lanzani, lân-zā'nee, or **Lanzano,** lân-zā'no, (Andrea,) an Italian painter, born at Milan about 1648, studied under Carlo Maratta. He worked at Milan and Vienna, where he was employed by the emperor. Among his works are a Saint Charles Borromeo, and a "Holy Family." Died at Vienna in 1712.

Lanzano. See Lanzani.

Lanzi, lân'zee, (Luigi,) an eminent Italian antiquary and writer on art, was born near Macerata in 1732. He became a good classical scholar, and had acquired the reputation of an able professor and writer, when the suppression of the order of Jesuits, of which he was a member, opened to him a new career. He was chosen sub-director of the Gallery of Florence in 1773. In 1789 he published an "Essay on the Etruscan Language," (3 vols.,) which was highly prized by the learned. His reputation was increased by his "History of Painting in Italy from the Renaissance of Art to the End of the Eighteenth Century," ("Storia pittorica della Italia," etc., 1792; 3d edition, 6 vols., 1809,) which is characterized by good taste and judicious criticism. It was translated into English by Thomas Roscoe. Died in 1810.

See Zannoni, "Elogio storico di L. Lanzi;" Mauro Boni. "Saggio di Studj di L. Lanzi," 1815; A. Caffi, "Biografia di L. Lanzi," 1840; "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1828.

Lanzoni, lân-zo'nee, (Giuseppe,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Ferrara in 1663. He obtained in 1684 a professorship of philosophy at Ferrara, which he retained until his death. His works have been collected under the title "Opera Omnia Medico-Physica et Philosophica," (3 vols., 1738.) Died in 1730.

La-oc'o-on, [Gr. Λαοκόων,] a Trojan hero, and a priest of Apollo or of Neptune, was variously represented as a son of Antenor or a son of Priam. He strenuously opposed the admission of the wooden horse into the city of Troy, and thrust his spear into that structure. While he was offering a sacrifice to Neptune with his two sons, two huge serpents, issuing from the sea, attacked them and crushed them all to death. His story was a favourite subject with the ancient poets and artists, and has derived especial celebrity from a magnificent marble group of Laocoon and his sons which is preserved in the Vatican in Rome, and which was described by Pliny as superior to all other master-pieces of ancient sculptors. This group was executed by Agesander, his son Athenodorus, and Polydorus.

See Virgil's "Æneid," book ii. 41–50 and 199–233; also, Lessing's "Laocoon."

Laodameia. See Laodamia.

La-o-da-mī'a or **La-o-da-meī'a,** [Gr. Λαοδάμεια; Fr. Laodamie, lā'o'dā'me',] a daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek who fell at Troy. To keep alive the memory of her husband, whom she tenderly loved, she caused a wooden image of him to be made. Her father, in the hope of dispelling her grief, ordered it to be burned, when she threw herself into the flames and perished with it.

Laodamie. See Laodamia.

La-od'i-ce, [Λαοδίκη,] the name of several Grecian princesses, one of whom was the mother of Seleucus Nicator, founder of a Syrian dynasty. Another was the wife of Antiochus Theos, whom she poisoned in 246 B.C. Her son, Seleucus Callinicus, then became king.

La-om'e-don, [Gr. Λαομέδων,] the king and founder of Troy, and the father of Priam. According to ancient legends, Neptune and Apollo were condemned to serve Laomedon for one year, and the former built the walls of Troy for a stipulated price, but after the work was finished the perfidious king refused to pay Neptune. Laomedon was killed by Hercules for another breach of faith.

Laomedon, a Greek general in the service of Alexander the Great, enjoyed the confidence of that king in a high degree. After the death of Alexander he became governor of Syria, in 323 B.C. He was driven out by the army of Ptolemy about 321 B.C.

Lao-Tse, lā'o'tseh' or lā'o'tsŭh', or **Lao-Tseu,** lā'o'-tsuh', written also **Laou-Tsze** and **Lao-Tze,** sometimes called **Lao-Kiun,** (kyoon,) a celebrated Chinese philosopher or sage, who was born, it is said, in the province of Honan, 565 years before Christ, or fourteen years before the birth of Confucius. He was born, we are told, with white hair and eyebrows, whence he was named

Lao-Tse, the "hoary or aged child," and *Lao-Kiun*, the "aged prince." His white hair seems to have been regarded as an indication of his early wisdom. Many other marvels are told concerning his birth, which need not be related here. It seems probable that Lao-Tse was not wholly unacquainted with the religious doctrines of India, not only those of the Brahmans, but perhaps also of the Booddhists. For some years he was archivist and historiographer to one of the Chinese princes. He was, it is said, profoundly versed in the doctrines and institutions of the ancients. He taught the existence of a supreme Being, under the name of *Tao*, or the "supreme reason." His followers are called *Tao-Sse* (tä'o sà) or *Taose*,—that is, the "disciples of Reason." Instead of referring, like Confucius, to the authority of the ancient sages, he taught that we must seek for the principles of right within ourselves, in complete retirement from all worldly pursuits and thoughts. On one occasion Confucius had an interview with Lao-Tse, who cautioned him against seeking the honours of the world. Lao-Tse observed that the possessor of true wisdom seeks rather to hide than to display his riches. Confucius left him deeply impressed with his extraordinary character, and evidently regarded him as something wonderful, if not divine. We are told that after this interview Confucius said to his disciples, "It does not astonish me to see the birds fly, the fishes swim, or the beasts run; I know that the fishes may be taken with nets, the beasts with snares, and that the birds may be shot with an arrow. But I cannot tell how the dragon* can fly on the wind through the clouds and raise himself to heaven. To-day I have seen Lao-Tse: he can be compared only to the dragon." The date of Lao-Tse's death is unknown. He was undoubtedly an extraordinary man, and his influence is not yet lost in China. The following sayings of his may serve to give an idea of the cast and calibre of his mind: "He only can be called wise (or enlightened) who knows himself; he only can be called valiant who subdues himself; he only can be called rich who knows what is necessary." Like the Brahmans of India, Lao-Tse taught the final absorption of pure and enlightened souls into the supreme eternal Spirit, and that, "having thus become one with the supreme Reason, they will exist eternally." He inculcated universal benevolence: we ought to show kindness not only to the sincere and virtuous, but also to the insincere and wicked. "Those who are holy," he says, "will treat all men as a father treats his children." The religion of the Tao-Sse, at the present day, seems closely allied to Booddhism; and many of its votaries of both sexes, like the followers of Gautama, spend their lives in monasteries. The modern Tao-Sse are much addicted to superstitious observances, and deal largely in sorcery. They are very popular with the common people, and in some parts of the empire their influence rivals that of the Booddhists.

See PAUTHIER, "Chine," pp. 110–120; LEGGE, "Life and Teachings of Confucius," chap. v., London, 1867, Trübner & Co.; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon," article "Lao-Tse;" LOOMIS, "Confucius and the Chinese Classics," p. 278 *et seq.*; J. P. A. RÉMUSAT, "Mémoire sur la Vie et les Opinions de Lao-Tseu," 1829.

Lao-Tseu. See LAO-TSE.

Laou-Tse or **Laou-Tsze.** See LAO-TSE.

La Paix, the French of EIRENE, which see.

Laparelli, lä-pä-rel'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian architect, born at Cortona in 1521. He planned the city of Valetta, Malta, and assisted Michael Angelo in the design of Saint Peter's, at Rome. Died in 1570.

La Pérouse. See PÉROUSE, DE LA.

La Peyrère. See PEYRÈRE, LA.

La Peyronie, de, deh lä pä'ro'ne', (FRANÇOIS GIGOT,) a French surgeon, born at Montpellier in 1678. He received the title of first surgeon to the king, (Louis XV.,) and wrote a "Treatise on Diseases of the Brain," (1708.) Died in 1747.

La Peyrouse, de, deh lä pä'rooz', (PHILIPPE PICOT,) BARON, a French naturalist, born at Toulouse in 1744. He published, besides other works, a "Flora of the Pyrenees," (1795–1801.) Died in 1818.

See DECAMPE, "Éloge de M. le Baron de La Peyrouse," 1819.

* The dragon of the Chinese is regarded as a supernatural or divine being.

Lapham, lap'ăm, (INCREASE A.,) an American naturalist, born at Palmyra, New York, in 1811. He published "Wisconsin: its Geography and Topography History, Geology, and Mineralogy," (1844,) "Antiquities of Wisconsin," (1855,) etc. He died Sept. 14, 1875.

Lapi, lä'pee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1661, was a pupil of Luca Giordano. The gallery of Florence contains a "Transfiguration" by him. Died in 1732.

Lapide, à, à lä'pe-dà', called also **Steen**, (stän,) (CORNELIUS,) a Flemish Jesuit, born in the diocese of Liege. He wrote "Commentaries on the Bible." Died in 1657.

Lapis, lä'pès, (GAETANO,) a painter of the Roman school, born in Umbria in 1704; died in 1776.

Lapisse, lä'pèss', (PIERRE BELON,) Baron de Sainte-Hélène, a French general, born at Lyons in 1762, was killed at Talavera in July, 1810.

Lapithæ, lap'i-*thee*, [Gr. Λαπίθαι; Fr. LAPITHES, lä'pèt',] a fabulous tribe of Thessalians, whose story is intimately connected with that of the Centaurs. They were ruled by a chief named Pirithous, to whose marriage the Centaurs were invited. At this marriage-feast occurred the celebrated fight of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs, which was a favourite subject with the ancient poets and artists.

Lapithes. See LAPITHÆ.

Lapito, lä'pe'to', (LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French landscape-painter, born near Paris in 1805. Many of his works are in the royal galleries of Luxembourg, Tuileries, etc. Died April 7, 1874.

Laplace, lä'plăss', (CYRILLE PIERRE THÉODORE,) a French navigator, born in 1793. He commanded two scientific expeditions, of which he gave accounts in the following works: a "Voyage around the World, performed in 1830–31–32," (5 vols., 1833–39,) and "Circumnavigation of the Artemisia, 1837–40," (4 vols., 1845–48.) He was made a vice-admiral in 1853. Died in 1875.

La Place, (PIERRE.) See PLACE, DE LA.

Laplace, (PIERRE SIMON,) one of the greatest astronomers and mathematicians of any age or country, was born at Beaumont-en-Auge, (Calvados,) in France, March 23, 1749. His father was a peasant or poor farmer. After making great progress in the high mathematics at the Academy of Beaumont, he went to Paris, where, through the influence of D'Alembert, he became professor of mathematics in the military school about 1768. He was chosen a *membre-adjoint* of the Academy of Sciences in 1773, and about that time produced a capital "Memoir on Differential Equations and the Secular Inequalities of the Planets." Addressing himself to the arduous questions of mathematical astronomy, he began to confirm the theories of his predecessors and to demonstrate in detail the principles of Newton. In 1785 he became a titular member of the Academy of Sciences, which he enriched with memoirs on pure mathematics, general astronomy, and the theory of the planets. He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, and offered homage to the rising star of Bonaparte, who in 1799 nominated him minister of the interior, thinking, perhaps, that the man who ascertained the laws of the planetary perturbations might also regulate the disturbing forces of the social and political spheres. This experiment was a failure, and Laplace was removed from that office to the *sénat conservateur* in December, 1799. "He was," said Napoleon, "below mediocrity as a minister. He looked at no question in its proper point of view, but, always searching for subtleties, aimed to conduct the government on the principles of the infinitesimal calculus."

In 1796 he published important discoveries in his "Exposition of the System of the Universe," ("Exposition du Système du Monde,") which is a kind of translation into popular language, without analytical formulas, of his greater work, "La Mécanique céleste." It was the "Exposition" that procured for him the reputation of a pure and elegant writer, and eventually opened to him the Académie Française in 1816. The clearness and facility with which he explains and demonstrates the great laws of astronomy render this work one of the most admirable résumés which have ever appeared. "No work of that kind existed at that time," says Parisot, "which

combined the same merits in the same degree." He received the title of count in 1806. He was for many years a member, and eventually president, of the bureau of longitudes. In 1814 he voted to erect a provisional government on the ruins of Napoleon's empire, and he remained aloof from the Imperialist party during the Hundred Days. He was created Marquis Laplace in 1817, and in the same year was chosen president of the Academy of Sciences. He had been chosen an associate of many foreign Academies. Among his important productions are "The Analytic Theory of Probabilities," (1812,) and a "Philosophic Essay on Probabilities," (1814.) The capital monument of his genius is his "Treatise on Celestial Mechanics," ("Traité de la Mécanique céleste," 5 vols., 1799–1825,) which will doubtless preserve his memory to the latest posterity. Among his great discoveries are the theory of Jupiter's satellites, and the causes of the grand inequality of Jupiter and Saturn, and of the acceleration of the moon's mean motion. He shares the honour of proving the stability of the planetary system with Lagrange, than whom he has attained a higher celebrity by ranging over a wider field of discovery. One of his last expressions was, "What we know is but little, *(peu de chose;)* that which we know not is immense." Died in 1827.

See FOURIER, "Éloge de La Place;" ARAGO, "Biographie de La Place," (and English version of the same, published in 1859;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PUISIEUX et CHARLES, "Notices sur Malherbe, Laplace," etc., 1847; "Quarterly Review" for February, 1809; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1808, and January, 1810; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828.

La Place or **Laplace, de**, dẹh lȧ′plȧss′, (CHARLES ÉMILE PIERRE JOSEPH,) MARQUIS, a son of the great astronomer, was born in Paris in 1789. He entered the army young, and served in the campaigns of Germany, (1809,) of Russia, (1812,) and of France, (1814.) He became a peer of France in 1827, a lieutenant-general in 1843, and a senator in 1853. Died October 30, 1874.

La Place, de, [Lat. PLACÆ′US,] (JOSUÉ,) a French Protestant theologian, born in Bretagne about 1605. He became professor of theology at Saumur in 1633. Among his works are a treatise "On the Imputation of the First Sin of Adam," ("De Imputatione Primi Peccati Adami," 1655,) in which he opposes the doctrine that the sin of Adam is imputed to all his posterity, and "An Argument for the Divinity of Christ," (1657.) Died in 1665.

La Placette, lȧ plȧ′sĕt′, (JEAN,) a French Protestant divine and moralist, born at Pontac in 1639. He emigrated when the edict of Nantes was revoked, in 1685, and was pastor of the French church in Copenhagen from 1686 to 1711. Among his works, which are highly esteemed, are "Essays on Morality," (2d edition, 4 vols., 1697,) and "Christian Morals reduced to Three Principal Duties: the Repentance of Sinners, the Perseverance of the Righteous, and Growth in Grace," (1695.) Died in 1718.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

La Planche. See REGNIER, (LOUIS.)

Lapo, lȧ′po, a Florentine architect, was the pupil of Niccolò de Pisa, and a friend of Arnolfo di Lapo. Vasari represents him as a German, (whose proper name was Jacob or Jacopo,) and as the father of Arnolfo; but others have disproved both of these statements. He adorned Florence with many fine edifices, which time has destroyed. Died about 1275.

Lapo, (diminutive of **Jacopo**,) an Italian canonist, born in Tuscany, taught canon law at Florence more than twenty years, and was chosen captain or chief of the Guelph party. He gained distinction by his researches for manuscripts of classic authors, and had the good fortune to find Cicero's oration for Milo and the Philippics, which he sent to his intimate friend Petrarch. Died in 1381.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Lapo Gianni, lȧ′po jȧn′nee, an Italian poet, a native of Florence, lived about 1250.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Lapo, di, de lȧ′po, (ARNOLFO,) a celebrated Italian architect and sculptor, born near Florence about 1232, was the son of Cambio, and the pupil of Cimabue in design. He had the reputation of being the greatest Tuscan architect in his time. About 1294 he began to erect the church of Santa Croce in Florence. His greatest work is the church of Santa Maria del Fiore, called also the Duomo, or Cathedral, of Florence, which, however, he left unfinished. Its noble and beautiful dome was the work of Brunelleschi. Among his master-pieces of sculpture is the tabernacle of the basilica of San Paolo near Rome. Died about 1300.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors."

Lapointe, lȧ′pwȧNt′, (SAVINIEN,) a French poet, born at Sens (Yonne) in 1812, was a shoemaker in his youth. He was befriended by Béranger and Victor Hugo, whose aid he published a volume of verses called "A Voice from Below," ("Une Voix d'en bas," 1844.) He wrote "Memoirs of Béranger," (1857.) Died in 1893.

Laponneraye, lȧ′pon′rȧ′, (ALBERT,) a French historical writer, born at Tours in 1808, published, besides other works, a "History of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1840," (3 vols., 1840.) Died in 1849.

Laporte or **La Porte, de**, dẹh lȧ′port′, (HIPPOLYTE,) MARQUIS, a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1770. Among his works are "Ivelina," (3 vols., 1830,) and "Recollections of an Emigrant," (1843.) Died in 1852.

Laporte, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French comedian and theatrical manager, went to London in 1824 as member and joint manager of a company who performed French plays at the theatre in Tottenham Street. He was subsequently manager of the King's Theatre, and introduced many famous singers and operas to the English public. Died September 25, 1841.

La Porte, de, (JOSEPH,) ABBÉ, a French critic and compiler, born at Béfort in 1713. The most important or popular of his compilations was the "French Traveller," ("Voyageur Français,") a mélange of romantic adventures and historical narratives, (42 vols., 1765–95.) Died in 1779.

Laporte du Theil. See DUTHEIL DE LA PORTE.

Lappe, lȧp′pẹh, (KARL,) a popular German poet, born near Wolgast in 1774, published "Funereal Garlands," ("Friedhofskränze,") and other works. Died in 1843.

Lappenberg, lȧp′pẹn-bĕRG′, (JOHANN MARTIN,) an able German historian, born at Hamburg in 1794. He studied in Edinburgh, London, and Berlin, and was appointed minister to the court of Berlin in 1820. In 1823 he became keeper of the archives of the senate of Hamburg. He published, besides other works, a continuation of Sartorius's "Authentic History of the Origin of the German Hanse Towns," (1830,) and a valuable "History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings," (2 vols., 1834–37,) which has been translated into English by Thorpe. Died in 1865.

Lappoli, lȧp′po-lee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born in 1492. He worked in Rome and at Arezzo. Died in 1552.

Laprade, de, dẹh lȧ′prȧd′, (PIERRE MARIN VICTOR RICHARD,) a French poet, born at Montbrison in 1812, was called a disciple of Lamartine. His "Symphonies" (1856) opened to him the doors of the French Academy in 1858. He died December 14, 1883.

Lap-rāik′, (JOHN,) a Scottish minor poet, born in 1727. He was a correspondent of the poet Burns. He published a volume of poor verses in 1788, and died at Muirkirk in 1807.

La Primaudaye, de, dẹh lȧ prē′mō′dȧ′, (PIERRE,) a French writer, born about 1545. Among his works was "L'Académie Françoise," (1577, often reprinted.)

La Quintinie. See QUINTINIE, DE LA.

Larauza, lȧ′rō′zȧ′, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French teacher, born in Paris in 1793. He wrote an "Essay on the Passage of the Alps by Hannibal," (1826.) Died in 1825.

La Ravardière, de, dẹh lȧ rȧ′vȧR′de-aiR′, (DANIEL DE LA TOUSCHE,) SIEUR, a French explorer, born in Poitou about 1570. He conducted an expedition to Brazil in 1611, and planted a colony on the island of Maranham; but they were expelled by the Portuguese in 1615. Died after 1630.

Larcher, lȧR′shȧ′, (PIERRE HENRI,) a French *littérateur* and Hellenist, born at Dijon in 1726. After translating several works from the English, he published in 1767 an able work, entitled "Supplement to the Philosophy of History," which was designed to refute Voltaire, from whom it drew a sarcastic reply. His chief

work is a translation of Herodotus into French, with a commentary, (1786,) which is highly prized as a monument of learning. He was a member of the Institute or Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1812.

Lar'com, (LUCY,) an American poet, born at Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, in 1826. In early life she worked in the Lowell mills, and was a frequent contributor to the "Lowell Offering" and the "Operatives' Magazine." She afterwards engaged in teaching, and subsequently (1865–74) was editor of "Our Young Folks." Her principal works are "Ships in the Mist," etc. (1859,) "Poems," (1868,) "Wild Roses of Cape Ann," (1880,) "New England Girlhood," (1884,) "As it is in Heaven," (1891,) etc. Died April 17, 1893.

Lardizabal, de, dȧ lar-de-thȧ-bȧl', (Don MANUEL,) a Spanish minister of state, born in Biscay about 1750. In 1814 Ferdinand VII. appointed him minister of the Indies. Soon after that date he was imprisoned for some unknown reason, and died in exile in 1823.

Lard'ner, (DIONYSIUS,) LL.D., a distinguished scientific writer and editor, was born in Dublin in 1793, and educated at Trinity College. He wrote at college a "Treatise on Algebraic Geometry," (1823.) His "Popular Lectures on the Steam Engine" (1828) passed through many editions. In 1828 he became professor of natural philosophy in the London University, and projected the "Cabinet Cyclopædia," to which Herschel, Brewster, and other eminent authors contributed. For this work, which appeared in 134 volumes, (1830–44,) Dr. Lardner wrote the treatises on hydrostatics, pneumatics, geometry, etc. Between 1840 and 1845 he delivered in the chief cities of the United States scientific lectures, which were published, and favourably received. He became a resident of Paris in 1845, after which he published hand-books of natural philosophy, astronomy, and other sciences. Died in 1859.

Lardner, (NATHANIEL,) D.D., an English theologian of great merit, was born in Kent in 1684. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, and became a dissenting minister. From 1713 to 1729 he was chaplain in the family of Lady Treby. He began to preach to the Presbyterian congregation of Old Jewry, London, in 1723. In 1727 he published the first part of his "Credibility of the Gospel History," a work of profound reasoning and research, and one of the most successful arguments in defence of Christianity ever given to the world. Referring to this work, Sir James Mackintosh remarks that it "soon wearies out the greater part of readers, though the few who are more patient have almost always been gradually won over to feel pleasure in a display of knowledge, probity, charity, and meekness unmatched by an avowed advocate in a case deeply interesting his warmest feelings." (See his remarks on Paley in the "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.") Between 1733 and 1743 he produced five more volumes of the same work. He was the author of other treatises, one of which ("Letter on the Logos," or "Word") advocates Socinian doctrines. Died in 1768.

See KIPPIS, "Life of N. Lardner," prefixed to his complete Works, 11 vols., 1788; "Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. N. Lardner," London, 1769.

La Renaudière, de, dẹh lȧ rẹh'nō'dẹ-aiR', (PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS,) a French geographer, born at Vire, in Normandy, in 1781, was associated with Malte-Brun as editor of the "Annales des Voyages," (54 vols., 1826–39.) He published several geographical works. Died in 1845.

Larentia. See ACCA LAURENTIA.

Lā'rēā, a name applied to genii, or inferior gods of human origin, worshipped by the ancient Romans. The Lares were believed to preside over houses and families, and were divided into several classes, as Lares domestici, Lares publici, Lares urbani, etc. They were supposed to be the spirits of good men who had died, and were partly identified with the Manes. (See MANES.)

Larévellière-Lépaux or **Larévellière-Lépeaux, de,** dẹh lȧ'rȧ'vȧl'yẹ-aiR' lȧ'pō', a French republican, born at Mortagne in 1753. He was deputed to the Convention in 1792, voted for the death of the king, and defended the proscribed Girondists in 1793, for which he was doomed to die, but escaped by concealing himself. In 1795 he resumed his place in the Convention, where he acquired the reputation of an effective speaker, and in October of that year was elected a member of the Executive Directory. He presided over the department of science, morals, and religion, and showed his hostility to the Catholics, who stigmatized him as a fanatic and "theophilanthropist." He acted with Barras and the majority of the Directors in the *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor, (September, 1797.) The Directors became divided into two parties, in which Lépaux was opposed to Barras, and, finding himself in a minority, he resigned in June, 1799. Died in 1824.

See, also, THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laréveillère-Lépeaux, (OSSIAN,) a French *littérateur*, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1797. He wrote important articles for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." He died September 27, 1876.

Largillière, lȧR'zhe'yẹ-aiR', (NICOLAS,) a skilful French painter of portraits and history, born in Paris in 1656, was called "the French Van Dyck." He worked some years in London, where he painted portraits of James II. and his queen. In 1686 he was elected a member of the Academy of Paris. He surpassed all his French rivals in portraits except Rigaud, worked with great facility, and was a good colorist. Among his works are portraits of Louis XIV. and Charles Lebrun. Died in 1746.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" HORACE WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

La Riboisière or **Lariboisière, de,** dẹh lȧ're'bwȧ'-zẹ-aiR', (JEAN AMBROISE BASTON,) a French general, born at Fougères in 1759. He became a general of division in 1807, and directed the artillery with skill at Eylau, Dantzic, and Friedland. Died in 1813.

La Rive, de, dẹh lȧ rēv, (AUGUSTE,) a Swiss natural philosopher, born at Geneva in 1801, was a son of the following. He became professor of physics in his native city, and wrote many treatises on electricity, the voltaic pile, etc. Died November 27, 1873.

La Rive or **Larive, de,** (CHARLES GASPARD,) a Swiss chemist and physician, born at Geneva in 1770. He gave special attention to voltaic electricity, and about 1820 constructed a pile of five hundred pairs. He was one of the first to demonstrate the action of the electric current on the magnetic needle. Died in 1834.

Larive or **La Rive,** de, dẹh lȧ rēv, (JEAN **Mauduit** —mō'dü-e',) a popular French tragedian, born at La Rochelle about 1746. He made his *début* in Paris in 1770, and for many years was a prime favourite. His voice and gestures were admirable. No actor of his time possessed in such perfection the tone of command, of disdain, of irony, and of menace. He performed "Achilles," "Spartacus," "Philoctetes," "Bayard," and "William Tell" with great success. He was imprisoned more than a year by the Jacobins in 1793–94. Died in 1827.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Larivey, de, dẹh lȧ're'vȧ', (PIERRE,) a French dramatist, born at Troyes about 1550. He published in 1579 the "Laquais," and other comedies, which in humour are compared to those of Molière. He was one of the first in France who chose subjects for comedy from real life, and the first Frenchman who wrote original dramas in prose. Died about 1612.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Rivière. See RIVIÈRE.

Larivière, lȧ're'vẹ-aiR', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a French historical painter, born at Paris about 1798. He obtained the grand prize in 1824, and a medal of the first class at the Exposition of 1855. Among his works is "Bayard wounded at Brescia." Died Feb. 29, 1876.

Larivière or **La Rivière, de,** dẹh lȧ're've-aiR'. (PIERRE JOACHIM HENRI,) a French lawyer and orator of the Girondist party, was born at Falaise in 1761. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and took an active part in the struggle which resulted in the defeat of the Girondists in May, 1793. He found refuge in Calvados, and resumed his seat in 1795. Died in 1838.

Larmessin, lȧR'mȧ'sȧN', (NICOLAS,) a skilful French engraver, born in Paris about 1640, produced numerous portraits of illustrious men. His son, NICOLAS, born in

1683, surpassed his father in the same art. He engraved portraits and history with equal success, and received the title of engraver to the king. Died in 1755.

Larnac, lär'näk', (François,) a French poet, born at Nîmes in 1760; died in 1840.

Lar'ned, (Augusta,) author and journalist, born at Rutland, New York, in 1835. She became connected as correspondent and editorial writer with several papers, and for some time edited "The Revolution," a woman's rights paper. She published "Home Stories," "The Norse Grandmother," "Tales from the Eddas," "In Woods and Fields," (verse,) etc.

Lar'ned, (Rev. Sylvester,) an American Presbyterian divine, born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1796. He studied theology at Princeton, and soon acquired a high reputation as a pulpit orator. He subsequently became pastor of a church at New Orleans, where he died during the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1820. A collection of his sermons was published in 1844.

Laroche or La Roche, lä'rosh', (Benjamin,) a French poet and translator, born in 1797, produced good translations of "The Vicar of Wakefield," Shakspeare's works, (6 vols.,) Byron's complete works, (4 vols.,) and the complete works of Sir Walter Scott. He wrote a poem called "The Funeral of Liberty," (1820.) Died in 1852.

Laroche, lä'rosh', (Marie Sophie,) a German miscellaneous writer, born at Kaufbeuren in 1731, was the author of "Moral Tales," "Rosalie's Letters," and several popular romances. Died in 1807.

Laroche du Maine. See Luchet, (Jean Pierre Louis.)

La Rochefoucauld. See Rochefoucauld.

Larochejacquelin. See Rochejaquelein.

La Rochejaquelein. See Rochejaquelein.

Laromiguière, lä'ro'me'ge-ar', (Pierre,) an eminent French metaphysical philosopher, born in Rouergue (now Aveyron) in November, 1756. He became professor of philosophy at Toulouse in 1784. Having removed to Paris, he was admitted into the Institute in 1796. As professor of philosophy in the Faculty of Letters, he delivered, in 1811 and 1812, a series of lectures which were attended and admired by the *élite* of the capital. He retained the title of professor after 1812, but ceased to lecture, and published in 1815 "Lectures on Intellectual Philosophy, or on the Cause and Origin of our Ideas," ("Leçons de Philosophie sur les Principes de l'Intelligence, ou sur les Causes et sur les Origines de nos Idées," 2 vols.) This work was adopted by the government as a text-book for public instruction. Died in August, 1837. "He left a fair and pure renown," says M. Cousin, who delivered an oration at his funeral.

Larousse, lä'rooss', (Pierre,) a French editor and publisher, born at Toucy, October 23, 1817. He wrote many school-books, but is chiefly known for his voluminous "Dictionnaire du XIXe Siècle," which had a very great success. He died January 3, 1875, leaving his great work unfinished.

Larra, de, dä lär'rä, (Don Mariano José,) a popular and witty Spanish author, born at Madrid in 1809. He had no profession except literature. In 1832 he published a satirical journal, "El Pobrecito Hablador," which was suppressed after the appearance of the fourteenth number, and a few years later, as chief editor of the "Spanish Review," ("Revista Española,") produced, under the signature of "Figaro," able articles on Spanish politics, manners, literature, etc. He published "Macias," and other dramas. All his works bear the decided stamp of the Spanish national character. He committed suicide in 1837, before which he had been subject to deep melancholy.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Larramendi, lär-rä-mĕn'dee, (Manuel,) a Spanish philologist, born in Guipuzcoa. He wrote on the Basque language. Died in 1750.

Larrey, lä'rä', (Claude François Hilaire,) a French physician and writer, born in 1774, was a brother of Dominique Jean, noticed below. He practised at Nîmes. Died in 1819.

Larrey, (Dominique Jean,) Baron, a French surgeon of great merit, born near Bagnères-de-Bigorre (Haut Pyrénées) in 1766. Having served a short time in the navy, he entered the land-army about 1792, and rendered important services by the invention of the *ambulances volantes*, (flying hospital.) He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, and published a "Historical and Surgical Account of the Expedition to the East," (1803.) He received the title of baron about 1810, and became surgeon-in-chief of the grand army in 1812. At the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, he was wounded and taken prisoner. Under the restoration he was chief surgeon of the royal guards and of the Hôtel des Invalides until he resigned in 1836. He died in 1842, leaving a high reputation for virtue and talents. He had published "Memoirs of Medicine and Military Surgery," (1812–18,) "Collection of Treatises on Surgery," ("Recueil de Mémoires de Chirurgie," 1821,) and other excellent works. Bonaparte in his will mentions Larrey as "the most virtuous man I have ever known."

See Louis de Loménie, "Le Baron Larrey, par un Homme de Rien," 1840; J. Saint-Amour, "Notice nécrologique sur D. J. Larrey," 1844; Quérard, "La France Littéraire;" "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1819.

Larrey, (Félix Hippolyte,) a French surgeon and writer, a son of the preceding, was born about 1810. He became surgeon-ordinary to Napoleon III., and in 1858 *médecin-inspecteur* of the army.

Larrey, de, dẹh lä'rä', (Isaac,) a French Protestant historian, born at Montivilliers in 1638. Having become an exile for the sake of religion, he took up his residence in Berlin, and was appointed an aulic councillor by the Elector. He published, besides other works, a "History of Augustus," (1690,) a "History of England," (1697–1713,) and a "History of the Seven Sages of Greece," (1713–16,) which were favourably received. Died in Berlin in 1719.

Larrivée, lä're'vä', (Henri,) a celebrated French operatic performer and singer, born at Lyons in 1733. He made his *début* in Paris in 1755, and maintained his reputation in the opera for thirty years. Died in 1802.

Larroque, lä'rok', (Daniel,) born at Vitré in 1660, became a Catholic, and lived in Paris, where he was a clerk in the bureaus of De Torcy, secretary of state. He displayed literary talents in several works, among which are "The Proselyte Abused," (1684,) and the "Life of Mézeray." Died in 1731.

Larroque, de, dẹh lä'rok', (Mathieu,) an eminent French Protestant theologian, the father of the preceding, was born at Lairac, near Agen, in 1619. He was pastor of the church of Vitré from 1643 to 1669, after which he preached at Rouen. His "History of the Eucharist" (1669) was highly esteemed. He wrote several other works. Died in 1684.

See "Life of M. Larroque," by his son, prefixed to his "Adversaria Sacra," 1688; Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Larruga, lär-roo'gä, (Don Eugenio,) a Spanish writer on political economy, commenced a work entitled "Political and Economical Memoirs on the Industry, Mines, and other Resources of Spain." Forty-eight volumes had been issued at his death, in 1804.

Lartet, lär'tä', (Édouard,) a French archæologist, born at Saint-Guérand in 1801. He became noted as a student of fossils, making many important finds in that department of science. He later became eminent as a writer on prehistoric anthropology. He was for many years a professor of palæontology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris. Died January 28, 1871.

La Rue or **Larue**, de, dẹh lä'rü', [Lat. Ruæ'us,] (Charles,) a French poet and eloquent preacher, born in Paris in 1643. He composed, in Latin, tragedies and other poems, one of which, on the victories of Louis XIV., was translated into French by P. Corneille, (1667.) His Sermons were published in 4 vols., 1719. His tragedy of "Sylla" is commended. He prepared an edition of Virgil "in usum Delphini," (1675,) often reprinted. Died in 1725.

La Rue, lä rü, [Lat. Ruæ'us,] (François,) a Flemish naturalist, born at Lille about 1520; died in 1585.

La Rue, lä rü, (Pierre,) a Dutch poet and biographer, born at Middelburg in 1695.

Larue, de, (GERVAIS.) See DELARUE.

La Sablière. See SABLIÈRE, DE LA.

La Sablière, de, dẹh lȧ sȧ′ble-air′, (ANTOINE DE RAMBOUILLET,) SIEUR, a French poet and financier, born in Paris in 1624; died in 1679.

Lasagni, lȧ-sän′yee, (BARTOLOMMEO VINCENZO GIUSEPPE,) an Italian jurist, born at Rome in 1773. He was a judge or counsellor in the French court of cassation in Paris from 1810 to 1850. Died in 1857.

Lasagni, (PIETRO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome July 15, 1814, was created a cardinal-deacon in 1882.

La Sale or **La Salle, de,** dẹh lȧ sȧl, (ANTOINE,) a French writer, born about 1398. He wrote, besides other works, a satire entitled "Les quinze Joyes de Mariage," ("The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony,") which was often reprinted. Died after 1461.

La Sale, de, (ROBERT CAVELIER.) See LA SALLE.

Lasalle or **La Salle, de,** dẹh lȧ sȧl, (ANTOINE,) a French metaphysician, born in Paris in 1754, published "The Natural Balance," (1788,) and "Moral Mechanics," (2 vols., 1789.) He translated the works of Lord Bacon into French, (15 vols., 1800.) Died in 1829.

Lasalle, de, (ANTOINE CHARLES LOUIS COLLINET,) COUNT, a French officer, born at Metz in 1775, served in several campaigns in Italy. In 1798 he followed Bonaparte to Egypt, where he gave proof of courage at the Pyramids and Thebes. As general of brigade, he contributed to the victories of Austerlitz (1805) and Jena, (1806.) At the end of 1806 he was made general of division. In the second Austrian war he commanded the cavalry of the advanced guard at Raab, Essling, and finally at Wagram, where he was killed in July, 1809.

See E. A. BÉGIN, "Vie militaire du Comte de Lasalle," 1830; PIGAULT-LEBRUN, "Éloge historique du Général de Lasalle," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Salle, (J. B.) See SALLE, DE LA.

La Salle or **La Sale, de,** (ROBERT **Cavelier—kȧv′-le-ȧ′,**) an enterprising Frenchman, who has rendered his name memorable by his exploration of the Valley of the Mississippi, was born at Rouen in 1643. He emigrated to Canada in 1667, and engaged in the fur-trade, making long excursions among the native tribes. In 1675 he was appointed by Colbert governor of Fort Frontenac, and was encouraged to pursue discoveries which his own ambition or enterprising spirit had suggested. Having built a vessel on Lake Erie, he began his voyage in August, 1679, and passed through Lakes Huron and Michigan. He built a fort at Peoria, Illinois, and, as his vessel had been wrecked, returned by land to Frontenac in 1680. In 1682 he renewed the enterprise with a numerous party, and descended the Mississippi in canoes from the Illinois River to its mouth, where he arrived in April, 1682. The part of this river below the Arkansas had never before been explored by a European. In 1683 he went to France, and, having obtained a commission to plant a colony in Louisiana, undertook a voyage to that region by the Gulf of Mexico in 1684, but failed to find the mouth of the Mississippi, and landed in Texas. There he encountered great difficulties, and at last was murdered by his own mutinous crew, in March, 1687. "His capacity for large designs," says Professor Jared Sparks, "and for procuring the resources to carry them forward, has few parallels among the most eminent discoverers. To him must be mainly ascribed the discovery of the vast regions of the Mississippi Valley."

See "Memoir of La Salle," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. i., 2d series; "Journal historique du dernier Voyage de La Salle," par MICHEL, 1723; HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vol. ii. chap. xviii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Sante or **Lasante, de,** dẹh lȧ sȯNt, (GILLES ANNE XAVIER,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born in Bretagne in 1684, taught belles-lettres in Paris, and numbered Turgot among his pupils. Died in 1762.

Lasaulx, von, fon lȧ′sȯ′, (ERNST,) a German philologist and writer of classic antiquities, was born at Coblentz in 1805. He became professor of philology at Munich in 1844, and wrote, besides other works, "On the Oracle of Dodona," (1841,) "On the Myth of Prometheus," (1843,) and "Studies on Classical Antiquity," (1854.) Died in 1861.

La Saussaye, de, dẹh lȧ sō′sȧ′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS DE PAULE LOUIS PETIT,) a French antiquary, born at Blois in 1801. His "Numismatics of Narbonese Gaul" ("Numismatique de Gaule Narbonnaise," 1842) opened to him the Academy of Inscriptions. Died February 24, 1878

Lasca, lȧs′kȧ, (ANTONIO FRANCESCO GRAZZINI,) an Italian poet and dramatist, born at Florence in 1503. In 1540 he founded the Florentine Academy, and assumed the name of Lasca, ("Mullet.") He afterwards conceived the idea of a new Academy, called Della Crusca, the aim of which should be to perfect the Tuscan language. His most famous work is a collection of tales, entitled "The First and Second Supper," ("La prima e la seconda Cena.") He also composed sonnets, satirical poems, and "Gelosia" and other comedies in prose. His works are recognized as authorities *(testi di lingua)* by the Academy Della Crusca. Died in 1583.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Lascaris or **Lascari.** See CARBURIS, (MARINO.)

Lascaris, lȧs′kȧ-rès, (AGOSTINO,) Marquis of Vintimiglia, an Italian general and agriculturist, born at Turin in 1776. He wrote several treatises on agriculture. Died in 1838.

Las′ca-ris, (ANDREAS JOHANNES,) surnamed RHYNDACENUS, a noble Greek scholar. About 1454 he went as a fugitive to the court of Lorenzo de' Medici, by whom he was patronized. In or before 1495 he removed to Paris, where he taught Greek to Budæus and others. Leo X. placed him at the head of a Greek college in Rome about 1508. Between 1518 and 1534 he resided chiefly in Paris or Venice, whither Francis I. sent him as ambassador. He edited "The Greek Anthology," (1494,) "Commentaries on Sophocles," (1518,) and other Greek works. Died in 1535.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium."

Lascaris, (CONSTANTINE,) a Greek scholar, who contributed much to the revival of learning, was a descendant of the royal family of Constantinople. After the conquest of that city by the Turks, he took refuge in Italy, (1454,) and was employed by the Duke of Milan to give lessons in Greek to his daughter Ippolita. He afterwards taught Greek at Rome, Naples, and Messina, where he died about 1494. His Greek Grammar (1476) is said to have been the first work printed in Greek characters.

See HODIUS, "De Græcis illustribus;" VILLEMAIN, "Lascaris, ou les Grecs du quinzième Siècle," 1825.

Lascaris, lȧs′kȧ′rèss′, (PAUL LOUIS,) a French traveller, born in Provence in 1774. In the service of Bonaparte, he traversed Syria and Asiatic Turkey between 1803 and 1814 for the purpose of gaining the friendship of the Bedouins and preparing the way for an expedition to India. He died at Cairo in 1815, leaving notes, which were published by Lamartine.

Lascaris, (THEODORE I.,) a Greek emperor, eminent for political and military talents, born about 1175. He married about 1200 the daughter of Alexis III., who had usurped the throne of his brother Isaac. After a brave resistance to the crusaders, who took Constantinople in 1204, he was elected emperor and made himself master of Bithynia. He was crowned as emperor at Nicæa in 1206. He waged war for several years against the French or Latins, and defeated Alexis (above named) near Antioch in 1210. He died in 1222, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, John Ducas Vatatzes.

Lascaris, (THEODORE II.,) the son of John Ducas, became Emperor of Nicæa in 1255. He waged a successful war against the Bulgarians. He died in 1259, leaving an infant son, John, whose throne was usurped by Michael Palæologus.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Las Casas. See CASAS, DE LAS.

Las Cases, de, dẹh lȧs kȧz, (EMMANUEL AUGUSTIN DIEUDONNÉ MARIN JOSEPH,) MARQUIS, a French officer, distinguished as a companion of Bonaparte at Saint Helena, was born near Revel, in Languedoc, in 1766. He served some years in the navy, emigrated in 1789, fought for the royal cause at Quiberon, and returned to France in 1800. He became chamberlain to Bonaparte

in 1810, and followed him into exile in 1815. In November, 1816, he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was imprisoned several months, after which he was taken to Europe. He had kept a journal of Napoleon's conversation, which he published, under the title of "Memorial of Saint Helena," (8 vols., 1822–23.) Died in 1842.

Las'celles, (Sir FRANK CAVENDISH,) a British diplomatist, born in 1841. He entered the diplomatic service in 1861, and after filling various minor posts was made minister to Roumania in 1886, to Persia in 1891, ambassador to Russia in 1894, and to Germany in 1895. Died 1920.

Lasco or **Laski**. See A. LASCO.

Las'çÿ, (or **La'cÿ**,) **de**, (PETER,) COUNT, an Irish general, father of the following, was born in Limerick in 1678. Having entered the Russian service, he was rapidly promoted, and in 1709 commanded the left wing at Pultowa. The Czar Peter appointed him general-in-chief of the infantry about 1722. In 1734 he commanded an army against the Poles under Stanislas, and obtained the rank of field-marshal. He gained an important victory over the Swedes at Helsingfors in 1742. Died in 1751.

Lascy or **Lacy, von**, fon lâs'see, (JOSEPH FRANCIS MAURICE,) COUNT, a general in the Austrian army, born in Saint Petersburg in 1725. Having saved the army at Lowositz in 1756, he was promoted from the rank of colonel to that of general. For his services at Hochkirchen, in 1758, he was made general of artillery. He received from Maria Theresa a marshal's bâton in 1762. After the peace he entered the aulic council, and displayed much ability as minister of war. Died in 1801.

La Sena, lâ sā'nâ, or **La Seine**, lâ sàn, (PIETRO,) also written **Lascena**, an Italian philologist, born in Naples in 1590, practised law in that city. He wrote "Homeri Nepenthes, seu de Abolendo Luctu Liber," (1621,) and several treatises on philology. Died in 1636.

See BUCCARDI, "Vita P. La Senæ," 1637.

Laserna. See SANTANDER.

Lasinio, lâ-see'ne-o, (CARLO,) COUNT, an able Italian engraver, born at Treviso about 1765. He engraved numerous works of early Italian masters. Among his plates is a collection called "Etruria pittrice." Died about 1837.

His son, GIOVANNI PAOLO, was an engraver at Florence.

Lasius, lâ'ze-ûs, (LORENZ OTTO,) a German philologist, born at Ruden in 1675; died in 1751.

Lasker, lâs'kẹr, (EDUARD,) a German statesman of Jewish family, was born at Jaroczyn, Prussian Poland, October 14, 1829. He studied law at Breslau and Berlin and in England. For many years a prominent legislator, (in the Prussian, North German, and Imperial Diets successively,) he was one of the most intelligent and fearless advocates of all the reforms and progressive measures proposed, and the most influential opponent of Bismarck's policy. He never held an important office, except as a legislator. He published "Zur Verfassungsgeschichte Preussens," ("On the History of the Prussian Constitution,") etc. Died in New York, June 5, 1884.

Lasker, (EMANUEL,) chess champion, born at Berlinchen, Germany, in 1868. He became a student of mathematics and a chess expert, winning the championship of England in 1892, of America in 1893, and of the world in 1894. He won the Moscow first prize in 1897. He published a number of mathematical papers.

Lasnier, lâ'ne-à', (RÉMI,) a French surgeon and celebrated oculist, practised in Paris. He was very successful in the treatment of cataract. Died in 1690.

Laso, (GARCIAS.) See GARCILASO.

Lasource, lâ'soorss', (MARIE DAVID ALBIN,) a French Girondist revolutionist, born near Montpellier in 1762. As a member of the Convention in 1792, he strove to establish order in the republic. He was one of the first members of the committee of public safety. He attacked Robespierre in a speech in April, 1793, was arrested about June 1, and executed with the other Girondist chiefs in October of that year.

Lasphrise, de, dẹh lâ'frèz', (MARC DE Papillon—pâ'pe'yôN',) SEIGNEUR, a French poet, born at Amboise in 1555, composed many admired sonnets, songs, elegies, and epitaphs. He was living in 1599.

Lassaigne, lâ'sàñ', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1800. He became professor of chemistry or pharmacy at Alfort in 1828. Among his discoveries were delphine, cathartine, and phosphoric ether. He published an "Elementary Treatise on Organic and Inorganic Chemistry," (2 vols., 1829.) Died in 1859.

Lassala, lâs-sâ'lâ, or **Lasala**, (MANUEL,) a Spanish historian and poet, born at Valencia in 1729. He became a Jesuit, and as such was banished in 1767, after which he lived at Bologna. He published an "Essay on Ancient and Modern History," (3 vols., 1755.) Died in 1798.

Lassalle, lâs'sâl', (FERDINAND,) a brilliant German socialist, born at Breslau, of Jewish parents, in 1825. He studied in Breslau and Berlin, and became known as a Hegelian and a friend of the poet Heine. For ten years he prosecuted the cause of the Countess Hatzfeldt against her husband, bringing the case before thirty-six different courts, with final success. After 1862 he began with great zeal an agitation in behalf of the workingmen. On August 28, 1864, he was killed in a duel with a man who had married the lady to whom Lassalle was affianced. Lassalle was a man of vast learning and ability and of boundless ambition. His aim was a German working-man's republic, with himself for president. His principal works were "Die Philosophie Herakleitos des Dunkeln von Ephesos," ("Philosophy of Heraclitus the Obscure," 1858, a work of great ability, though it makes the Greek philosopher more like Hegel than the facts will warrant,) and "System der erworbenen Rechte," ("System of Acquired Rights," 1861;) but his numerous pamphlets are of even greater interest. (See his "Life," by G. Brandes.)

Lassay, de, dẹh lâ'sà', (ARMAND LÉON DE MADAILLAN DE LESPARRE,) MARQUIS, a French officer, distinguished for his gallantry and talents, was born in 1652. He was intimate with Fontenelle and Voltaire. He died in 1738, leaving a volume entitled "Recueil de différentes Choses," or "Memoirs of the Marquis de Lassay."

See PAULIN PÂRIS, "Le Marquis de Lassay et l'Hôtel de Lassay," 1848; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome ix.

Las-sell', (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., LL.D., an English astronomer, born at Bolton, in Lancashire, June 18, 1799. For many years he was a brewer in Liverpool, but devoted all his leisure to his favourite study of astronomy. He constructed his own telescopes, with which he discovered one satellite of Neptune and two satellites of the planet Uranus. Died October 5, 1880.

Las'sels, (RICHARD,) born in Yorkshire, England, in 1603, was converted to the Roman Catholic religion. He wrote "Travels in Italy," (2 vols., 1670.) Died at Montpellier in 1668.

Lassen, lâs'sẹn, (CHRISTIAN,) a Norwegian scholar, distinguished for his profound knowledge of the Oriental languages and Indian antiquities, was born at Bergen in 1800. He studied at Heidelberg and at Bonn, where in 1840 he was appointed professor of the ancient Indian language and literature. He rendered most important services to philology by his excellent editions of standard works in Sanscrit, and published "Contributions to the History of the Greek and Indo-Scythian Kings in Bactria, Cabool, and India," "Indian Antiquities," (2 vols., 1844–52,) and "The Old Persian Inscriptions in the Arrow-Headed Characters," which he was the first to decipher and explain. His "Institutiones Linguæ Pracriticæ" (1837) is esteemed the best work that has appeared on the subject of the ancient popular dialects of India. Died May 9, 1876.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1837.

Lassen, (EDUARD,) a musician and composer, born at Copenhagen, April 13, 1830, but educated at Brussels, whither he was taken when only two years of age. His operas "Le Roi Edgar," "Frauenlob," and "Der Gefangene" have been fairly successful.

Lassis, lȧ′sèss′, (N.,) a French physician and writer, born at Châtillon-sur-Loing in 1772, devoted his attention chiefly to the subject of contagion. He practised in the army in 1812 and 1813, during the prevalence of the typhus fever. Died in 1835.

Lasso, di, de lȧs′so, (Orlando,) [Lat. Orlan′dus Las′sus,] sometimes called Roland de Lattre. (dẹh lȧtr,) a famous musical composer, born at Mons, in Flanders, in 1520. At the age of sixteen he was taken to Italy by Gonzago, Viceroy of Sicily. After passing a few years in Rome and Antwerp, he was invited by the Duke of Bavaria to Munich, whither he went in 1557 and became *maître-de-chapelle*. He was invited to Paris by Charles IX. in 1574; but that king died before the arrival of Lasso. By the number, originality, and richness of his compositions he acquired a higher rank than any composer of his time except Palestrina. Among his works are masses, motets, magnificats, songs, and other music. Died about 1595.

Lasso or **Lassus, von**, fon lȧs′sûs, (Rudolf,) a musician, born at Munich, was a son of the preceding. He was organist to the Duke of Bavaria. Died in 1625.

Lassone, lȧ′son′, (Joseph Marie François,) a French physician, born at Carpentras in 1717. Having practised with success in Paris for many years, he became physician to the queen in 1751. After her death he was appointed first physician to Louis XVI. He wrote treatises on medicine and chemistry, which were inserted in the collection of the Academy of Sciences. Died 1788.

Lassus. See Lasso and Lasus.

Lassus, lȧ′süs′, (Pierre,) a French surgeon and writer, born in 1741, was professor of external pathology in Paris for many years. Died in 1807.

Lasteyrie, de, dẹh lȧs′tȧ′re′, (Ferdinand,) an antiquary, born in Paris in 1810. He acted with the Liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies, (1842–48,) and with the moderate republicans in the Assembly, (1848–50.) He wrote a "History of Painting on Glass." Died in 1879.

Lasteyrie, de, (Jules,) a grandson of General La Fayette, was born in 1810. He was elected a deputy in 1842 and in 1846. After the revolution of 1848 he became a member of the Assembly. He was a contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Died in 1883.

Lasteyrie-Dusaillant, de, dẹh lȧs′tȧ′re′ dü′zȧ′yôN′, (Charles Philibert,) Count, a French philanthropist and economist, the father of Ferdinand, noticed above, was born in Corrèze in 1759. He wrote treatises on agriculture and on the natural history of the sheep, the horse, etc. Died in 1849.

Lastic, de, dẹh lȧs′tèk′, (Jean Bonpar,) a brave French captain, born in Auvergne about 1370. He was chosen grand master of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem in 1437. In 1444 he defended the city of Rhodes with success against the Sultan of Egypt. Died in 1454.

See Vertot, "Histoire de l'Ordre de Saint Jean de Jérusalem;" "Achievements of the Knights of Malta," by Alexander Sutherland, Philadelphia, 1846.

Lastman, lȧst′mȧn, (Pieter,) a Dutch painter and engraver of high reputation, born at Haarlem between 1562 and 1581. He visited Rome in 1604. He was one of the masters of Rembrandt. His son Nicolas, born at Haarlem in 1619, was a skilful artist.

Lā′sus, [Λάσος,] an eminent Greek dithyrambic poet, born at Hermione, in Argolis, flourished at Athens in the sixth century B.C. He is said to have been the master of Pindar. His works are not extant. He was sometimes reckoned among the Seven Wise Men.

La Suze. See Coligni, (Henriette.)

Latapie, lȧ′tȧ′pe′, (François de Paul,) a French botanist, born at Bordeaux in 1739; died in 1823.

Laterrade, lȧ′tȧ′rȧd′, (Jean François,) a French botanist of Bordeaux, born about 1780; died in 1858.

Latham, (Charles,) aviator, born at Paris in 1883. Was the first to travel from Paris to London in a balloon and to attempt to cross the English Channel in an aeroplane. Was killed by a buffalo while hunting in the Congo region in 1912.

Lā′tham, (John,) F.R.S., an English naturalist and physician, born at Eltham, in Kent, in 1740. He began to practise at Dartford in 1763, and, in the intervals of business, pursued the study of natural history, especially ornithology. Between 1781 and 1787 he produced his "General Synopsis of Birds," (6 vols., with plates,) a work of much merit. In 1796 he removed to Romsey, in Hampshire, and ceased to practise medicine. He afterwards received the title of physician to the prince-regent. He also wrote, besides medical treatises, a "General History of Birds," (1821–24,) of which the figures were drawn and engraved by his own hand. Died in 1837.

Latham, (Robert Gordon,) F.R.S., an eminent English philologist and ethnologist, born in Lincolnshire in 1812. He took the degrees of B.A. and M.D. at Cambridge, where he acquired proficiency in ancient and modern languages. In 1840 he was appointed professor of English literature in University College, London. He published "The English Language," (1841,) which is considered a standard book, and several English grammars, which are extensively used in the schools. Among his other works are "Natural History of the Varieties of Man," (1850,) "Man and his Migrations," (1851,) "Ethnology of Europe," (1852,) "Nationalities of Europe," (1863,) a new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, (1870,) "Outlines of Philology," (1878,) and "Russian and Turk from a Geographical, Ethnological, and Historical Point of View," (1878.) Died March 9, 1888.

Lā′thrọp, (George Parsons,) an American author, born at Honolulu, in Hawaii, August 25, 1851. He was educated in New York, and in Dresden, Saxony, and at the law-school of Columbia College. He was assistant editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," 1875–77, and editor of the Boston "Courier," 1878–80. He married a daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne. His principal works are "A Study of Hawthorne," (1876,) "Afterglow," (a novel, 1877,) "Spanish Vistas," (1883,) and "Newport," (a novel, 1884.) Died April 19, 1898.

Lathrop, (John Hiram,) an American college-president, born at Sherburne, New York, January 22, 1799. He graduated at Yale College in 1819, and became a lawyer. He held various college professorships, was chosen president of Missouri University in 1840, of Wisconsin University in 1849, and of Indiana University in 1859. Died at Columbia, Missouri, August 2, 1866.

Lathrop, (Rev. Joseph,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1731. Having graduated at Yale College, he became pastor of the Congregational church at West Springfield. He published a collection of sermons, entitled "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing," which obtained extensive popularity. Died in 1820.

Lat′ĭ-mẹr, (Elizabeth Wormeley,) an English writer, born at London in 1822. She published a number of novels, including "Amabel," "Salvage," "A Chain of Errors," etc., also nineteenth century histories of France, England, Italy, and other countries. Died January 4, 1904.

Lat′ĭ-mẹr, (Hugh,) a celebrated English Reformer, distinguished for his courage, zeal, and piety, was born in Leicestershire about 1472. Having graduated at Cambridge and entered into holy orders, he gained distinction as a zealous and eloquent preacher of the Reformed religion. He was patronized by Thomas Cromwell, who in 1529 gave him a benefice in Wiltshire and saved him from persecution which certain bishops raised against him. He became chaplain to Anne Boleyn and Bishop of Worcester in 1535. On account of the passage of the act of six articles in 1539, he resigned his bishopric, and was imprisoned in the Tower until the death of Henry VIII., in 1547. He was again arrested in 1553, and compelled by his enemies to be present at a dispute on transubstantiation at Oxford in 1554. In 1555 he was burned at the stake, in company with Ridley, to whom he said, "Be of good cheer, brother; we shall this day kindle such a torch in England as I trust shall never be extinguished."

Latimer, (William,) an English scholar and reviver of classical learning. He became Fellow of a college at Oxford in 1489, and taught Greek to Erasmus, who expressed a good opinion of him. Died in 1545.

Latini, lä-tee'nee, (BRUNETTO,) a celebrated Italian poet, orator, and grammarian, born at Florence about 1230. He taught philosophy and grammar in Florence, where Dante was his pupil, and he held some of the highest offices in the republic. He was attached to the Guelph party. His greatest work, entitled "The Treasure," ("Le Trésor,") is written in French, and consists of extracts and translations from classic authors on history, philosophy, rhetoric, etc. He also composed "The Little Treasure," ("Il Tesoretto,") a poem, and a treatise on rhetoric. Died in 1294.

See NEGRI, "Istoria degli Scrittori Fiorentini;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Latini, lä-tee'nee, or **Latinio**, lä-tee'ne-o, (LATINO,) [Lat. LATI'NUS LATIN'IUS,] a learned and judicious Italian critic, was born at Viterbo in 1513. He became a resident of Rome in 1552, and served as secretary to several cardinals, among whom was Cardinal Colonna. He published "Letters, Conjectures, and Observations," (1659,) in Latin, which treat of many points of history, antiquity, and criticism. Died in 1593.

Latino. See LATINUS.

La-tī'nus, [Gr. Λατῖνος; It. LATINO, lä-tee'no,] a legendary king of Latium, a son of Faunus, and the father of Lavinia, who became the wife of Æneas. According to some authors, he was an incarnation of Jupiter Latiaris.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book vii.

Latinus Latinius. See LATINI.

Lat'o-mus, (or lä'to'müss',) the Latin name of a Flemish theologian, sometimes called JAMES MASSON, who was born in Hainault about 1475. He was professor of theology at Louvain, and was one of the ablest adversaries of Luther. He wrote several works against the doctrines of the Reformers. Died in 1544.

Latomus, (BARTHÉLEMY,) a scholar, born in Luxemburg about 1485, became professor of eloquence in the Collége Royal of Paris in 1534. He wrote notes on Cicero, and other works. Died in 1566.

La-to'na, [Gr. Λητώ; Fr. LATONE, lä'ton',] in classic mythology, a daughter of the Titans Cœus and Phœbe, was the wife of Jupiter, and the mother of Apollo and Diana. The poets relate that, persecuted by Juno, she wandered about until she came to Delos, which was then a floating island, but became stationary when she touched it. Here Apollo and Diana were born. Latona received from Niobe an affront which Apollo and Diana severely revenged.

Latone. See LATONA.

Latouche or **La Touche**, **de**, deh lä'toosh', (HYACINTHE THABAUD,) a French poet and romancer, born at La Châtre, in Berry, in 1785, was known by the name of HENRI DE LATOUCHE. He edited the posthumous poems of André Chénier about 1819. Among his best works are the fictitious "Correspondence of Clement XIV. and Carlin," (1827,) and several short poems. Died in 1851.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Touche-Tréville, **de**, deh lä toosh trà'vèl', (LOUIS RENÉ MADELEINE LE VASSOR,) a French admiral, born at Rochefort in 1745. He was elected to the States-General in 1789, and became a rear-admiral in 1792. He commanded in a naval battle against Nelson in 1801. Died in 1804.

Latour. See TOUR, DE LA.

Latour or **La Tour**, lä'toor', (DOMINIQUE,) a French physician and medical writer, born in 1749, was chief physician to Louis Bonaparte while he was King of Holland. Died about 1820.

Latour, (JEAN RAIMOND JACQUES AMÉDÉE,) a French medical writer, born at Toulouse in 1805. He founded in 1847 the "Union Médicale," a journal. Died in 1882.

Latour, **de**, (CAGNIARD,) BARON. See CAGNIARD.

Latour, **de**, deh lä'toor', (LOUIS ANTOINE TENANT,) a French poet and *littérateur*, born in Haute-Vienne in 1808, published "Far from the Fireside," ("Loin du Foyer," 1841,) and other poems. Died in 1881.

Latour, **de**, (MAURICE QUENTIN,) an eminent French portrait-painter, born at Saint-Quentin in 1704. He removed to Paris about 1727, and became a fashionable painter of portraits in pastel. In 1750 he received the title of painter to the king. Among his works are portraits of Voltaire and Rousseau. Died in 1788.

Latour, **von**, fon lä'toor', (KARL ANTON MAXIMILIAN BAILLET,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born in 1737. He obtained command of the army of the Lower Rhine in 1796. In this campaign he was opposed to Moreau, and, in concert with the Archduke Charles, fought several battles, in which the Austrians were worsted. He became president of the council of war, and died in 1806.

La Tour (or **Latour**) **d'Auvergne**, **de**, deh lä'toor' dō'vèrñ', (THÉOPHILE MALO CORRET,) a brave officer, surnamed "the first grenadier of France," was born at Carhaix in 1743. He was eminent for modesty and generosity. Having become captain about 1789, he refused further promotion; but in 1793 he became commander of a division of 8000 grenadiers, which formed the vanguard of the army of the Pyrenees and was called "the infernal column." By the rapidity of his movements he usually decided the victory before the main body of the army reached the field of battle. Napoleon having presented him a sabre inscribed to "the first grenadier of France," he answered, "Among us soldiers there is no first nor last." He was killed at the battle of Oberhausen, in 1800. He learned many languages, and published "Researches into the Language, Origin, and Antiquities of the Bretons," (1792.)

See BUHOT DE KERSERS, "Histoire de La Tour d'Auvergne," 1841; CALOHAR, "Notice sur La Tour d'Auvergne," 1841; ROUX DE ROCHELLE, "Notice sur La Tour d'Auvergne," 1800; PRIOU, "Notice sur T. M. de La Tour d'Auvergne," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Tour d'Auvergne. See TURENNE, and BOUILLON.

Latour du Pin Gouvernet, **de**, deh lä'toor' du pàn goo'vèr'nà', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) Comte de Paulin, a French general, born at Grenoble in 1727. He was elected in 1789 to the States-General, and was minister of war from August, 1789, to November, 1790. He was executed in 1794.

Latour-Maubourg, **de**, deh lä'toor' mō'boor', (MARIE CHARLES CÉSAR FAY,) COUNT, a French general, born in 1758. He was one of the three commissaries who escorted the king from Varennes to Paris in 1791, after which he was maréchal-de-camp in the army of La Fayette. He escaped with La Fayette in 1792, and shared his long captivity in Austria. Died in 1831.

Latour-Maubourg, (MARIE VICTOR DE FAY,) MARQUIS, a general, brother of the preceding, was born in 1766. Having become a general of division in 1807, he distinguished himself in Spain and Russia, and lost a leg at Leipsic, (1813.) He was minister of war about two years, (1820–21.) Died in 1850.

See A. SALA, "Le Général de Maubourg," Paris, 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

La Tourette. See TOURETTE, DE LA.

Latreille, lä'trà'l' or lä'trà'ye, (PIERRE ANDRÉ,) an eminent French naturalist, surnamed "the Prince of Entomology," was born at Brives (La Corrèze) in 1762. While a student in the college of Cardinal Lemoine, Paris, he gained the favour of Abbé Haüy. In 1786 he retired to his native province, where he spent all his leisure in the study of insects, having adopted the profession of a priest. In consequence of the revolutionary troubles, he abandoned that profession, and applied himself to his favourite science as his chief business. He published in 1796 a treatise "On the Generic Characters of Insects." About 1798 he was employed to arrange insects in the Museum of Paris, in which position he remained nearly thirty years. In 1814 he was chosen a member of the Institute, and in 1829 he succeeded Lamarck as professor of zoology. He had published "The Natural History of Ants," (1802,) "The Natural History of Reptiles," (1802,) "A Memoir on the Sacred Insects of the Egyptians," and many other works. Latreille was the author of the entomological part of Cuvier's "Règne Animal," and of the portion of Buffon's and Sonnini's work which treats of crustacea and insects. His capital work is "The Genera of Crustacea and Insects, arranged according to the Natural Order," ("Genera Crustaceo-

rum et Insectorum secundum Ordinem naturalem dispositæ," 4 vols., 1806–09.) Died in 1833.

La Trémouille. See TRIMOUILLE, DE LA.

La Trimouille, de, dęh lȧ tre'mool' or lȧ tre'moo'yę, (CLAUDE,) DUC, a French Protestant commander, born in 1566, was a brother-in-law of the prince Henri de Condé. He distinguished himself at Ivry. Died in 1604.

His son HENRI, born in 1599, became a general in the service of Louis XIII. His mother was a daughter of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. Died in 1674.

Lā'tro, (M. PORCIUS,) a Latin rhetorician, born about 50 B.C., was a friend of Seneca the elder. He had a high reputation as a declaimer, and was master of a celebrated school in Rome, where Ovid was his pupil. He was called by Quintilian "imprimis clari nominis professor." Died in 4 B.C.

Latrobe, lȧ'trōb', (BENJAMIN HENRY,) an architect, born in England in 1763. He emigrated to America in 1795, and was employed as engineer by the State of Virginia. He was architect of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, and of the first Hall of Representatives at Washington. Died in 1820.

Latrobe, lȧ-trōb', (Rev. CHRISTIAN IGNATIUS,) an English musician and composer, born at Fulnec, Leeds, in 1758. He took orders in the Moravian Church, and in 1795 was appointed secretary to the Unity of the Brethren in England. He composed sacred music, and edited "Moravian Hymn Tunes," and "A Selection of Sacred Music from the Works of the Most Eminent Composers of Germany and Italy," (6 vols., 1806–25.) Died May 6, 1836.

Latrobe, (JOHN HAZLEHURST,) lawyer, was born at Philadelphia in 1803, a son of Benjamin H. Latrobe. He was admitted to the bar of Baltimore in 1825, became interested in telegraphy and in railroad work, was active in forming the colony of Liberia, and invented the "Baltimore heater." He originated the park system of Baltimore, and was the author of numerous works, including fiction, travel, biography, etc. Died September 11, 1891.

Lattaignant. See ATTAIGNANT, DE L'.

Lattanzio. See LACTANTIUS.

Lattre. See LASSO.

Latude. See MASERS.

Laub, lŏwp, (FERDINAND,) an Austrian violinist, born at Prague, January 19, 1832. He distinguished himself at an early age, and, after making successful tours through the principal European cities, he established himself at Moscow in 1866 as head professor of the violin in the Conservatorium, and first violin at the Musikgesellschaft. Died March 17, 1875.

Laube, lŏw'bęh, (HEINRICH,) a German poet and *littérateur*, born in Silesia in 1806. His "Tales of Travel," ("Reisenovellen,") published in 1834, resemble those of Heine, and are by some critics preferred to them. Among his other productions we may cite "The Countess Châteaubriand," a romance, (1843,) "Prinz Friedrich," and other dramas, and an interesting work entitled "The First German Parliament," (3 vols., 1849.) Died at Vienna, August 1, 1884.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

L'Aubespine. See AUBESPINE, DE L'.

Laud, lawd, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1573, and was educated at Oxford. He became one of the chaplains of the king about 1615, Bishop of Saint David's in 1621, and Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1626. After the accession of Charles I. he rose rapidly into great influence at court. In 1628 he was translated to the see of London, and became the chief minister or favourite of the king. He took part in the persecution of the Puritans, and was unjustly suspected of a bias in favour of popery. In 1633 he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. "Of all the prelates of the Anglican Church," says Macaulay, "Laud had departed farthest from the principles of the Reformation and had drawn nearest to Rome." "Of all men then living," says Gardiner, "he [Laud] was the least fitted to be intrusted with political power. . . . His thorough belief in the unbounded efficacy of external forms and institutions, combined with his complete ignorance of human nature, would be sufficient to goad to madness any nation which might be subjected to his control." ("History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. ii. chap. x. p. 41.) In 1640 he was impeached by the Commons and committed to the Tower. After he had been tried for treason, without obtaining a judicial sentence, the Commons passed an illegal and unjust ordinance for his execution, and he was beheaded in 1645. "His zeal was unrelenting," says Hume, "in the cause of religion,—that is, in imposing by rigorous measures his own tenets and pious ceremonies on the obstinate Puritans, who had profanely dared to oppose him." Laud had many noble qualities of head and heart; but his great fault (and that of his times) was the non-recognition of the right of private judgment in a commonwealth nominally free. But in his time not one writer or other authority, great or obscure, seems to have recognized any such popular right.

See "Life of Laud," by PRYNNE, 1644, HEYLIN, 1671, LAWSON, 1829, BAINES, 1855; WHARTON, "Troubles and Trial of W. Laud, to which is prefixed the Diary of his own Life," 1694; HUME, "History of England," chap. lii.; "Retrospective Review," vol. vii., 1823.

Laudati, lŏw-dȧ'tee, (GIOSEFFO,) an Italian painter of the Roman school, born at Perugia in 1672, was a favourite pupil of Carlo Maratta. Died after 1718.

Lau'dęr, (Sir JOHN,) Lord Fountainhall, an eminent Scottish lawyer, born in Edinburgh in 1646. He became a member of Parliament, and opposed the arbitrary policy of James II. Died in 1722.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Lauder, (ROBERT SCOTT,) a Scottish painter, born near Edinburgh in 1803. Among his best works are "The Bride of Lammermuir," "Trial of Effie Deans,' and other scenes from Scott. He worked mostly in London and Edinburgh. Died April 21, 1869.

Lauder, (Sir THOMAS DICK,) a Scottish author, born in 1784, inherited a baronetcy from his father, and lived near Edinburgh. He was one of the early contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine," and author of various works, among which are "Lochandhu," a novel, "Highland Rambles," (1837,) and a "Tour round the Coasts of Scotland." Died in 1848.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Lauder, (WILLIAM,) a Scotchman, who gained notoriety by literary impostures designed to prove that Milton was a plagiarist. In 1751 he published an "Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost," in which he charged Milton with making too free use of the ideas of Grotius and others. He was convicted of having interpolated in Grotius's Latin drama "Adamus Exsul" several verses copied from an obscure version of Milton's poem. He died in Barbadoes in 1771.

Lau'dęr-dale', (JAMES MAITLAND,) EARL OF, an able Scottish Whig statesman, born in 1759, was the son of the seventh Earl of Lauderdale, and was first styled Lord Maitland. About 1781 he was elected to the House of Commons, where he acted as the political friend of Fox, and in 1787 was chosen one of the managers of the impeachment of Hastings. He inherited the title of earl in 1789, and was chosen one of the Scottish representative peers in 1790. He favoured the French republic, and opposed the war against the French which began in 1793. In 1806 he became a peer of the United Kingdom, and keeper of the seal of Scotland, and was sent by Mr. Fox to Paris with full powers to negotiate a peace, but without success. On the fall of the Whig ministry in 1807 he gave up the seal of Scotland. He died in 1839, leaving his title to his son James. He wrote several treatises on finance and political economy.

Lauderdale, (JOHN MAITLAND,) DUKE OF, a British courtier, born at Lethington in 1616, was a grandson of John Lord Maitland, Chancellor of Scotland. His father was first Earl of Lauderdale. He was conspicuous among the Scottish insurgents of 1638, and began his public career as a zealous supporter of the Covenant. After the restoration of 1660 he became the prime favourite of Charles II., and in 1670 was a member of that

corrupt cabinet called the Cabal. "Under the outward show of boisterous frankness," says Macaulay, "he was perhaps the most dishonest man in the whole Cabal." He was created duke in 1672. In 1678 he became minister for Scottish affairs, which he managed in a violent and arbitrary manner. "He had the fortune, beyond any other minister," says Hume, "to maintain an ascendant over Charles II. during the greater part of his reign." ("History of England.") Died in 1682. As he left no male issue, his brother inherited the earldom.

Laudivio, lŏw-dee've-o, (ZACCARIA,) an Italian poet, born near Genoa, lived about 1470. He wrote "Letters of the Grand Turk," ("Epistolæ Magni Turci," 1473,) often reprinted, and "On the Praises of Wisdom and Virtue," ("De Laudibus Sapientiæ et Virtutis.")

Laudon, von, fon lŏw'don, written also **Laudohn** and **Loudon**, (GIDEON ERNST,) BARON, a famous field-marshal of the Austrian army, was born in Livonia in 1716. He entered the service of Maria Theresa in 1743, and for his exploits in several campaigns was rewarded with the rank of general in 1757. The next year he was made lieutenant-general, and contributed greatly to the victory of Hochkirchen over the Prussians. In 1759 he gained a complete victory at Kunersdorf, where Frederick the Great commanded in person. He was raised to the rank of field-marshal in 1778, gained several victories over the Turks in 1788, and was chosen generalissimo in 1789. Died in 1790.

Lauffer, lŏwf'fer, (JAKOB,) a Swiss historian and Protestant divine, born at Zoffingen in 1688. He wrote, in German, a "History of Helvetia," (or Switzerland,) ("Helvetische Geschichte," 1736–38.) Died in 1734.

Laugel, lō'zhĕl', (ANTOINE AUGUSTE,) a French writer, born at Strasbourg, January 20, 1830. He visited the United States in 1864, and published "The United States during the War," (1866,) "England, Political and Social," (1873,) "Great Historical Figures," (1875,) "Louise de Coligny," (1877,) "France, Political and Social," (1877,) and other works.

Laugh'lin, (JAMES LAURENCE,) an American economist, born at Deerfield, Ohio, in 1850. He graduated at Harvard in 1873, and became professor of political economy at Cornell in 1890 and at Chicago in 1892. He published several works.

Laugier, lō'zhe-ā', (ANDRÉ,) an able French chemist, born in Paris in 1770. In 1809 he succeeded Fourcroy as professor of chemistry in his native city. His lectures were published with the title of "Cours de Chimie générale," (3 vols., 1828.) He excelled in chemical analysis, and wrote numerous memoirs on the analysis of minerals. Died in 1832.

See P. J. ROBIQUET, "Notice historique sur A. Laugier," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laugier, (ERNEST,) an astronomer, a son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1812, obtained in 1841 the Lalande medal for the discovery of a comet and the calculation of its orbit. Died April 5, 1872.

Laugier, (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French engraver, born at Toulon in 1785, worked in Paris. Among his works are "Leonidas at Thermopylæ," and "Trance of Saint Paul," after Poussin. Died February 24, 1875.

Laugier, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French writer and priest, born at Manosque in 1713. He preached in several pulpits of Paris, and afterwards obtained the abbey of Ribeauté in 1757. He published, besides other works, a successful "Essay on Architecture," (1753–55,) and a "History of Venice," (12 vols., 1759–68,) which was the best which had appeared until that of Daru was published in 1819. Died in 1769.

Laugier, de, dęh lō'zhe-ā', (CÉSAR DE BELLECOUR,) COUNT, a general, was born in the isle of Elba in 1789. He is ranked among the best military writers of Italy. In May, 1848, he obtained the chief command of the Tuscan corps raised to fight against Austria. With about 5000 men he resisted 30,000 Austrians for six hours near Mantua. He was minister of war under Leopold II. in 1850 and 1851. Among his works is "Annals and Vicissitudes of the Italian Peoples from 1801 to 1815," (13 vols., 1829–32.) Died at Florence, March 25, 1871.

Laujon, lō'zhŏn', (PIERRE,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1727. He composed admired songs and lyrical dramas. In 1807 he was chosen a member of the Institute. Died in 1811.

See "Monthly Review," vol. lxviii., 1812, (Appendix.)

Lauman, law'man, (JACOB G.,) an American general, born in Maryland in 1813. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and a division at the siege of Vicksburg, June and July, 1863. Died in Burlington, Iowa, in 1867.

Laumont, de, dęh lō'mŏN', (FRANÇOIS PIERRE NICOLAS GILLET—zhe'yā',) a French mineralogist, born in Paris in 1747. He discovered several minerals, and wrote memoirs which were printed in the "Annales des Mines" and other journals. Died in 1834.

Launay, de, dęh lō'nā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Angers in 1612. He was professor of French law at the Collége Royal, and published several legal works. Died in 1693.

Launay, de, (PIERRE,) a French Protestant theologian, born at Blois in 1573. He received the title of counsellor to the king, and taught Greek gratis at the Academy of Saumur. He wrote a "Paraphrase on the Epistles of Saint Paul," (2 vols., 1650,) and other commentaries on Scripture, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1661.

Launey, de, dęh lō'nā', (BERNARD RENÉ JOURDAN,) the last governor of the Bastille, was born in Paris in 1740, and became governor in 1776. The storming of that state prison by the populace, being the first violent symptom of the Revolution, has rendered his name historical. On the 14th of July, 1789, he repulsed the insurgents for several hours with cannon and other guns, and attempted to blow up the building by firing the magazine, but was prevented. He was massacred immediately after the capture of the place.

Launey, (EMMANUEL DE.) See ENTRAIGUES, D'.

Launitz, lŏw'nits, (ROBERT EBERHARD,) a nephew of the following, was born at Riga, in Russia, November 4, 1806. He was a pupil of Thorwaldsen. He came to the United States in 1828, and was for many years devoted chiefly to monumental sculpture. Died in New York, December 13, 1870.

Launitz, von, fon lŏw'nits, (NIKOLAUS KARL EDUARD SCHMIDT,) a German-Russian sculptor, born at Grobin, in Courland, November 23, 1797. He was a pupil of Thorwaldsen, and worked mostly at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he died, December 12, 1869.

Launoi or **Launoius**. See LAUNOY.

Launoy or **Launoi, de**, dęh lō'nwā', [Lat. LAUNO'IUS,] (JEAN,) a French doctor of the Sorbonne, born near Valogne in 1603, had a high reputation for learning. In 1643 he was chosen royal censor of books. He published, besides many works on theology, a "History of the College of Navarre," (1677,) and defended the liberties of the Gallican Church against the pretensions of the court of Rome. He was noted for his zeal and sagacity in expunging the names of spurious saints from the calendar, and was said to have dethroned more saints than ten popes had canonized. Died in 1678.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" J. REISER, "J. Launoius Theologus," etc., 1685

Laura. See NOVES, DE, and PETRARCH.

Laura, (FILIPPO.) See LAURI.

Lauraguais, de, dęh lō'rā'gā', (LOUIS LÉON FÉLICITÉ,) COMTE, Duc de Brancas, an eccentric French nobleman, born at Versailles in 1733. He patronized literature and science, and by his chemical experiments associated his name with those of Lavoisier and Darcet. He wrote many political treatises. Died in 1824.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laurati. See LORENZETTI, (PIETRO.)

Laurati, lŏw-rā'tee, (PIETRO,) an Italian fresco-painter, born at Sienna in 1282; died in 1340.

Laurel. See LAURELIUS.

Laurelius, lŏw-rĭĭ'le-ŭs, or **Laurel**, lŏw'rel, (OLAUS,) a Swedish theologian, born in West Gothland in 1585. He became Bishop of Westerås in 1647. He published, besides other works, a "System of Theology," (1641,) which was esteemed a standard work. Died in 1670.

Laurenberg, lŏw'ren-bĕrg', or **Lauremberg**, lŏw'rem-bĕrg', (JOHANN,) a poet and philologist, born at Rostock in 1590. He ranked high among the poets of

his time. Among his works are four poetical satires, (1652–70,) and "Græcia Antiqua," a description of ancient Greece, (1661.) Died in 1658.

Laurenberg, (PETER,) a botanist and anatomist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Rostock about 1575. He became professor at Rostock in 1624, and published several works on anatomy. Died in 1639.

Lau'rẹnce or **Law'rẹnce,** (Dr. FRENCH,) an eminent English civilian and author, born at Bristol, graduated at Oxford about 1780. "He was," says Lord Brougham, "one of the most able, most learned, and most upright men that ever adorned the legal profession. . . . He united in himself the indefatigable labour of a Dutch commentator with the alternate playfulness and sharpness of a Parisian wit." He was a member of Parliament about twenty years. About 1797 he was chosen professor of civil law at Oxford. He was the intimate friend and executor of Edmund Burke. He wrote some of the "Probationary Odes," and contributed largely to the epigrams and satires, in prose and verse, of "The Rolliad." Died in 1809.

Laurence, (RICHARD,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Bath in 1760. He became professor of Hebrew at Oxford in 1814, and Archbishop of Cashel in 1822. Died in 1838. He was a great authority on the Ethiopic language and literature, and translated several of the sacred books found in that tongue.

Laurens. See DU LAURENS.

Lau'rẹns, (HENRY,) an American statesman, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1724. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution he was elected a delegate to the General Congress, of which he subsequently became president, in November, 1777. While on his voyage as ambassador to the Hague, in 1780, he was taken by the British and imprisoned for fourteen months in the Tower of London. In conjunction with Franklin and Jay, he afterwards signed the preliminaries to a treaty with England, November, 1782. Died in 1792.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans."

Laurens, (JOHN,) an American patriot and soldier, born in South Carolina about 1756, was a son of the preceding. He entered the army early in 1777, became an aide-de-camp to Washington, and was wounded at Germantown. It is stated that he distinguished himself in every action of the army which Washington commanded. He was an intimate friend of General Hamilton. In 1781 he was sent to France on a special mission, for which he was selected by Washington. He was successful, and returned in time to take part in the victory at Yorktown, October, 1781. He was killed in a battle on the Combahee River, South Carolina, in August, 1782. Colonel Laurens is represented as having been a man of rare endowments, as blending in harmonious union the character of a gallant officer, a fine scholar, and an accomplished gentleman.

Laurent. See LAWRENCE, SAINT.

Laurent, (PAUL MARIE,) a French historian, born in Ardèche in 1793. His principal work is a "History of Napoleon," with 500 designs by Horace Vernet, (9 vols., 1838–42.) Died at Versailles, August 7, 1877.

Laurent, (PIERRE,) a skilful French engraver, born at Marseilles in 1739, worked in Paris. He excelled in landscapes and animals, and published engravings of the master-pieces of the Louvre. Died in 1809.

Laurent, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a skilful Flemish mechanician, born at Bordeaux in 1715. He was appointed director of the canals of Flanders at the age of twenty-one, and gained reputation by the junction of the Somme with the Scheldt. He was very skilful in the fabrication of artificial limbs. Died in 1773.

Laurentie, lō'rŏN'te', (PIERRE SÉBASTIEN,) a French historical and political writer, born at Houga (Gers) in 1793. He edited several royalist journals in Paris, and published "Studies, Literary and Moral, on the Latin Historians," (2 vols., 1822,) and a "History of France," (1841–43.) Died at Paris, February 9, 1876.

Laurentius, (JOANNES.) See LYDUS.

Laurentius, (LYDUS.) See LYDUS.

Laurentzen, lŏw'rẹnt-zẹn, or **Lorentsen,** lo'rẹnt-sẹn, (JOHAN,) a Danish historical writer, born at Ribe. He wrote on Danish history, and produced a Danish version of the Bible, (1719.) Died about 1728.

Lauretti, lŏw-ret'tee, or **Laureti,** lŏw-rā'tee, (TOMMASO,) an Italian painter, born at Palermo, worked at Rome for Gregory XIII., and became president of the Academy of Saint Luke. His pictures of "Brutus Judging his Sons" and "Horatius Cocles Defending the Bridge" were much admired. Died about 1600, aged eighty.

Lauri, lŏw'ree, (BALTHASAR,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp about 1570; died at Rome in 1642.

Lauri or **Laura,** lŏw'rā, (FILIPPO,) an eminent painter of history and landscapes, son of the preceding, was born in Rome in 1623. Filippo painted in preference small cabinet pictures which were remarkable for imagination and spirit. He also painted figures for the landscapes of Claude Lorrain. His design and composition are highly commended by E. Breton in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died in 1694. His brother FRANCESCO was a promising artist when he died in 1635, aged twenty-five.

Lauria, (ROGER DI.) See LORIA.

Laurier, (Sir WILFRED,) a Canadian statesman, was born at St. Lin, Quebec, in 1841. He was educated at McGill University, entered the Quebec assembly in 1871, the Dominion Parliament in 1874. He became the leader of the Liberal party in 1891, and in 1896 was made premier of Canada, holding this post till 1911, when he was defeated on the reciprocity issue. He was knighted in 1897. Died at Ottawa in 1919.

Laurière, de, dẹh lō'rẹ-air', (EUSÈBE JACOB,) a profound French jurist, born in Paris in 1659. He was thoroughly versed in legal science, and attained great proficiency in literature. Among his numerous works are "The Origin of the Law of Amortizement," (1692,) and "Library of Common Law," ("Bibliothèque des Coutumes," 1699.) Died in 1728.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laurillard, lō'rè'yär', (CHARLES LÉOPOLD,) a French naturalist and artist, born at Montbéliard in 1783, was a pupil of Cuvier, who employed him in the execution of his anatomical designs. He published "The Mammifera and Human Races," (1849.) Died in 1853.

Laurimanus. See LAUWERMAN.

Lauriston, de, dẹh lō'rès'tŏN', (JACQUES ALEXANDRE BERNARD LAW,) MARQUIS, a marshal of France, was born in India in 1768, and was great-nephew of John Law, the famous projector. In 1800 he became aide-de-camp to Bonaparte, and served at the battle of Marengo. He was made a general of brigade in 1802, general of division in 1805, and governor-general of Venice in 1807. Having received the title of count, as commander of the artillery of the imperial guard, he took part in several victories over the Austrians in 1809. He was sent as ambassador to Russia in 1811, and commanded a corps in the campaign of 1813. He was created a marquis in 1817, became minister of the royal household in 1821, received a marshal's bâton in 1823, and was appointed minister of state in 1824. Died in 1828.

Laus du Perret. See DUPERRET.

Lauterbach, lŏw'tẹr-bāk', (WOLFGANG ADAM,) a German jurist, born in 1618, wrote a work on the Pandects, (3 or 4 vols., 1690–1714.) Died in 1678.

Lauth, lōt, (ALEXANDRE,) a skilful French anatomist, born at Strasbourg in 1803. He published a "Manual for the Anatomist," (1829,) and other able professional works. Died in 1837.

Lauth, (FRANZ JOSEF,) a German Egyptologist, born in 1822. He became a professor in the University of Munich in 1869. His published various works, the most important being "Manetho und der Turiner Königspapyrus." Died February 11, 1895.

Lautrec, lō'trĕk', (ODET DE FOIX,) MARSHAL, a brave French general, was a cousin of Gaston de Foix. He was wounded at Ravenna in 1512. Just after Constable Bourbon had resigned the command, Francis I. appointed Lautrec his lieutenant-general in Italy, (1516.) He was defeated at Bicoque in 1522, and fought by the side of Francis I. at Pavía in 1525. In 1527 he resumed

command of the army in Italy, and was besieging Naples, when he died of fever in 1528.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Lauwerman, lŏw'ẹr-mân', [Lat. LAURIMA'NUS,] (CORNELIS,) a Dutch teacher and Latin poet, born at Utrecht about 1520; died in 1573.

Lauzun, DUC DE. See BIRON, (ARMAND LOUIS DE.)

Lauzun, de, dẹh lō'zŭn', (ANTOINE NOMPAR DE CAUMONT,) DUKE, a French courtier and general, whose life presents remarkable vicissitudes, was born in Gascony in 1632. He became a favourite of Louis XIV., who gave him a high rank in the army before he had merited it by services. In 1671 he commanded the army which accompanied the king to Flanders. He was engaged to Anna Maria, Duchess of Montpensier, a granddaughter of Henry IV., but the match was broken off, and, having incurred the enmity of Madame Montespan, he was imprisoned from 1671 to 1681, when his penalty was commuted into exile from court. It is supposed that he was secretly married to the lady first above named. When the throne and person of James II. of England were menaced by revolution, (1688,) that king confided his wife and son to Lauzun, who escorted them to Paris and by that service regained the favour of Louis XIV. He commanded the French army sent to Ireland to fight for James II., was defeated at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and returned to France about the end of that year. Died in 1723. "His life was like a romance," said La Bruyère, "except that it lacked probability."

See LA BRUYÈRE, "Caractères;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DANGEAU, "Journal;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DELORT, "Histoire de la Détention de Fouquet, de Pellisson et de Lauzun," 3 vols., 1829; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1822.

Laval, lȧ'vȧl', (ANNE ADRIEN PIERRE DE MONTMORENCY,) Duc de Laval, born in Paris in 1768, was the son of the Duc de Laval. He was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1814, to Rome about 1820, and to Vienna in 1828. In 1829 he was transferred to the court of Saint James. Died in 1837.

Lavalette, de, dẹh lȧ'vȧ'lĕt', (Père ANTOINE,) a French Jesuit, born in 1707. He was chosen superior-general of the missions of South America in 1754. He engaged in mercantile speculations which resulted in a disgraceful bankruptcy. This affair was one of the causes or pretexts of the abolition of the order of Jesuits in France in 1762; for the order refused to pay the debts of Lavalette, as directed by the courts.

Lavalette, de, (CHARLES JEAN MARIE FÉLIX,) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist, born at Senlis in 1806. He was minister-plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte from 1851 to 1853, and was raised to the dignity of senator in the latter year. In 1865 he was appointed minister of the interior. He became minister of foreign affairs in December, 1868. Died May 2, 1881.

La Valette, de, (JEAN PARISOT.) See VALETTE, DE LA.

Lavalette, de, (MARIE CHAMANS,) COUNT, a favourite officer and minister of Bonaparte, was born in Paris in 1769. He entered the army in 1792, and obtained the grade of captain at Arcola in 1796. Soon after this date, Bonaparte employed him in important missions, and gave him for his wife Émilie de Beauharnais, a niece of Josephine. During the Egyptian campaign (1798) he was one of Bonaparte's favourite attendants. In 1800 he was called to preside over the post-office department, first with the title of commissary, and soon after with that of director-general. At the restoration of 1814 he retired to private life, but on the return of Napoleon from Elba he resumed his functions as postmaster-general on the 20th of March, 1815. In the same year he was arrested by the agents of Louis XVIII. and condemned to death. Just before the day of execution, Madame Lavalette visited him in prison, and remained in his place while he escaped disguised in her dress. By the aid of Sir R. Wilson and other Englishmen, he reached Flanders safely. He was pardoned by the king in 1822, and died in 1830, leaving two volumes of memoirs of his life, (1831.) His wife was tried and acquitted, but became permanently insane in consequence of the exertion and excitement.

See LAVALETTE, "Mémoires et Souvenirs," 2 vols., 1831, and "Notice biographique sur le Comte de La Valette," Paris, 1830.

La Vallée, lȧ vȧ'lȧ', (JOSEPH,) Marquis de Bois-Robert, a French writer, born at Dieppe in 1747. Among his works is a piquant journal called "Semaines critiques," (4 vols., 1797.) Died in London in 1816.

See the "Monthly Review," vol. lxxxv., 1818, (Appendix.)

Lavallée, (THÉOPHILE SÉBASTIEN,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1804. He published a "History of the French from the Time of the Gauls to 1830," (3 vols., 1839; 10th edition, 1854.) and other works. He died at Versailles, August 29, 1866.

La Vallière. See VALLIÈRE, DE LA.

Lavardin, de, dẹh lȧ'vȧr'dăn', MARSHAL, a French general, whose proper name was JEAN DE BEAUMANOIR, was born in Maine in 1551. He fought as second in command of the Catholic army at Coutras in 1578, but entered the service of Henry IV. in 1595, and was then made a marshal of France. He was riding in the carriage with the king when the latter was assassinated in 1610. Died in 1614.

Lavardin, de, (HENRI CHARLES DE BEAUMANOIR,) MARQUIS, was a great-grandson of the preceding. In 1687 he was sent as ambassador to Rome, with a large retinue of armed men, for the purpose of maintaining a claim to certain privileges or franchises which the pope refused to grant. (See INNOCENT XI.) Lavardin entered Rome as a victor at the head of an army, but was excommunicated, and returned to France in 1689. Died in 1701.

Lavater, lȧ'vȧ-tẹr or lȧ'vȧ'tair', (JOHN CASPAR,) a celebrated Protestant minister and writer on physiognomy, born at Zurich in 1741. He was educated for the church, which profession was congenial to his character. In 1763 he made a journey to Berlin with Henry Fuseli the artist. He produced in 1767 his admirable "Swiss Songs," and in 1768 an ingenious work entitled "Prospects into Eternity," ("Aussichte in die Ewigkeit.") He was ordained a deacon in 1769, and a few years later became pastor of a church in Zurich. His sermons were much admired, and widely diffused by the press; but he was censured by some for a tendency to paradox, superstition, and mystical theology. In 1775–78 he published, in German, his celebrated "Physiognomic Fragments for the Promotion of the Knowledge and Love of Mankind," ("Physiognomischen Fragmente zur Beförderung der Menschenkenntniss und Menschenliebe," 4 vols.) This is the result of multiplied and curious observations generalized into an ingenious system. He was the author of numerous religious and moral works in prose and verse, among which are "Pontius Pilate," (1782,) and two poems, "The Messiah" (4 vols., 1783–86) and "The Human Heart," (1789.) He was a friend of Goethe, with whom he corresponded. In the commotions which followed the French Revolution he displayed courage and firmness in opposing the French party, (though not with carnal weapons;) and at the capture of Zurich by Massena, in September, 1799, he was shot in the street by a soldier. After suffering from the wound more than a year, he died in 1801. His character was eminently honest and noble. "Lavater's spirit," says Goethe, in his Autobiography, "was altogether imposing. Near him, you could not resist his decided influence; and I had to submit to observing brow and nose, eyes and mouth, in detail, and to weighing their relations and proportions to each other. . . . Many times in my after-life I had occasion to think about this man, who is one among the most excellent with whom I have ever attained to so intimate a relation."

Lavater, (LOUIS,) a Swiss Protestant clergyman, born in 1527. He lived in Zurich, and wrote many theological and other works, among which is a curious treatise on spectres, apparitions, etc., (1570.) Died in 1586.

Lavedau, (HENRI LÉON ÉMILE,) a French dramatist, born at Orléans in 1859. After publishing several volumes of journalistic contributions, he took to the drama, writing a brilliant comedy, "Une Famille," (1890,) which was given a prize by the Academy. Other plays are "Le Prince d'Auree," "Deux Noblesses," and "Viveurs." He was elected a member of the Academy in 1898.

Laveleye, de, deh lȧ'v'lȧ', (ÉMILE LOUIS VICTOR,) a Belgian economist, born at Bruges, April 5, 1822. He was educated at Paris and Ghent, and in 1864 became professor of political economy at the Liège University. Wrote a treatise on Provençal literature and other works, "De la Propriété" being of great merit. Died 1892.

Laveran, (CHARLES LOUIS ALPHONSE,) physician, born at Paris in 1845. Became an army doctor and in 1880, while in Algiers, discovered the malaria microbe. In 1882 he demonstrated that the mosquito carries and distributes this germ. This signal discovery was rewarded with the Nobel prize in 1907. In later years he continued his researches into infectious diseases. Died 1922.

Lavergne, de, deh lȧ'vȧrñ', (LOUIS GABRIEL LÉONCE Guilhaud—gē'lō',) a French economist and writer, born at Bergerac in 1809. Among his works are a "Memoir on the Rural Economy of France," (1857,) and many important articles in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" on Spanish history, literature, etc. Died Jan. 18, 1880.

La-ver'na, [Fr. LAVERNE, lȧ'vĕrn',] in Roman mythology, was regarded as the patroness of thieves and impostors.

Laverne. See LAVERNA.

La Verne, de, deh lȧ vĕrn, (LEGER MARIE PHILIPPE **Tranchant**—trŏn'shŏn',) COMTE, a French tactician and writer on the art of war, born near Vesoul in 1769. Among his works is a "History of General Suwarow," (1809.) Died in 1815.

Laves, lȧ'vĕs, (GEORG LUDWIG FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German architect, and chief director of buildings for the kingdom of Hanover, was born at Uslar in 1789. In 1852 he finished the new theatre at Hanover, which is regarded as his best work. Died April 30, 1864.

Lavialle, lȧ'vē-ȧl', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) D.D., a bishop, born at Lavialle, France, in 1820. He studied with the Sulpitians at Paris, was ordained at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1844, became in 1849 professor of theology in Saint Thomas's Seminary, in 1856 president of St. Mary's College, in 1865 Bishop of Louisville. Died in 1867.

Lavigerie, CARDINAL. See ALLEMAND-LAVIGERIE.

La Ville de Mirmont, de, deh lȧ vēl deh mēr'mŏn', (ALEXANDRE JEAN JOSEPH,) a French dramatic poet, born at Versailles in 1782. His drama "Le Libéré" (1835) gained the Montyon prize of the French Academy. Died in 1845.

La Villemarqué, de, deh lȧ vēl'mȧr'kā', (THÉODORE CLAUDE HENRI **Hersart**—hĕr'sȧr',) VICOMTE, a French philologist, born at Quimperlé in 1815. He published "The Popular Songs of Bretagne," (1839,) with a French version, and other works. Died in 1895.

Lav'ing-ton, (GEORGE,) a learned English prelate, born in Wiltshire in 1683. He became a canon of Saint Paul's, London, in 1732, and Bishop of Exeter in 1747. He published, besides sermons, "The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists Compared." Died in 1762.

La-vin'i-a, [Fr. LAVINIE, lȧ'vē'nē',] a daughter of Latinus, King of Latium, and his wife Amata, who promised her to Turnus. She was married to Æneas instead of Turnus because an oracle had declared that she should be the wife of a foreign prince. She was the mother of Æneas Sylvius.

Lavinie. See LAVINIA.

Lavisse'. (ERNEST,) a French historian, born at Novion-en-Thiérache, Aisne, in 1842. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1892.

Lavocat, lȧ'vō'kȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French mechanician and inventor, born near Nancy in 1707; died in 1788.

Lavoisier, lȧ'vwȧ'zē-ā', (ANTOINE LAURENT,) an illustrious French chemical philosopher, and the chief founder of modern chemistry, was born in Paris on the 26th of August, 1743. After leaving the Collége Mazarin, where he obtained high honours, he pursued with zeal the study of astronomy, mathematics, and especially chemistry. In 1766 he gained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences in 1763 for an improved method of lighting the streets of Paris, and in 1768 was chosen an associate of that institution. About this period he entered the public service as farmer-general, in order to obtain the funds required for his scientific researches, to which he devoted the greater part of his time. He acquired durable celebrity by the discovery of a new chemical theory of combustion, (called the anti-phlogistic,) which was partially developed in 1773 in a work entitled "Physical and Chemical Essays," ("Opuscules physiques et chimiques,") and which forms a great epoch in the science of chemistry. In a memoir which he read to the Academy in 1775, he announced that calcination and combustion are the results of the union of a "highly respirable gas" (oxygen) with combustible bodies, and soon after proposed the theory that the heat produced during combustion was disengaged from that respirable air. "These two propositions," says Cuvier, "belong to Lavoisier in his own right, and form the basis and fundamental character of the new chemical theory." In 1776 he was appointed to superintend the fabrication of saltpetre and gunpowder, of which he greatly improved the quality. Co-operating with other French chemists, he rendered an important service by reforming the chemical nomenclature, and published in 1787 "Method of Chemical Nomenclature," ("Méthode de Nomenclature chimique,") in which a simple, systematic, and expressive terminology was substituted for the absurd or fanciful terms of the alchemists. He displayed his admirable talent for explaining the truths which he had discovered in his "Elementary Treatise on Chemistry," ("Traité élémentaire de Chimie," 2 vols., 1789.) He invented the pneumatic cistern, the gasometer, and other chemical apparatus. His glorious career was prematurely closed by an unjust suspicion against the farmers of the revenue, although in this service he had acquitted himself with great honour and success. In the reign of terror Lavoisier and many of his colleagues were condemned to death on frivolous charges, one of which was that they moistened with water the tobacco of which they had the monopoly. His request for a respite of a few days, in order to finish some important experiments, was refused, and he was executed in May, 1794. About that time he had published two volumes of a large and important work on chemical philosophy, entitled "Mémoires de Chimie," which remained unfinished.

See article on Lavoisier, by CUVIER, in the "Biographie Universelle;" FOURCROY, "Notice sur Lavoisier," 1796; J. J. LE FRANÇOIS DE LALANDE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Lavoisier," 1796; DR. F. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" KIRÉEVSKY, "Histoire des Législateurs-Chimistes: Lavoisier, Berthollet, H. Davy," 1845.

Law, (ANDREW BONAR,) British statesman, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, Sept. 16, 1858. He became an iron merchant in Glasgow; entered Parliament as a Unionist in 1900; and succeeded Balfour as Unionist leader of the House of Commons in 1911. He was Colonial Secretary 1915–16, and as a member of the War Cabinet and Chancellor of the Exchequer 1916–18, raised the money to carry on the war. He was Lord Privy Seal 1919, and retired on account of ill health, March, 1921. He became Premier Oct., 1922, and resigned May, 1923. Died Oct. 30, 1923.

Law, (EDMUND,) D.D., an eminent English metaphysician, born in Lancashire in 1703, was the father of Lord Ellenborough. He was Bishop of Carlisle 1769. His writings include "Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ." Died in 1787.

Law, (EDWARD.) See ELLENBOROUGH.

Law, (JOHN,) of Lauriston, a famous Scottish projector and financier, was born at Edinburgh in 1671, and inherited an estate called Lauriston. About 1694 he went to London, where, by means of his handsome figure and graceful address, he gained admission into fashionable society, and supported himself by gaming. Having killed a man in a duel, he fled to the continent, where he followed the trade of a gambler with great success in Paris, Venice, Genoa, etc. About 1715 he persuaded the Duke of Orléans, Regent of France, to favour a scheme by which he promised to greatly improve the financial condition of the kingdom. In 1716 he obtained a charter for a general bank of issue and discount, under the name of Law & Company. In connection with this bank he formed the Mississippi Company, with a capital of one hundred million francs, and with the exclusive right of the trade between France and Louisiana, China, India, etc. The stock of these

companies was bought up with avidity, and the former was soon erected into the Royal Bank, with the privilege of coining gold and silver. The hope of enormous profits infatuated the public so generally that the stock of the company rose to twenty times its original value. In January, 1720, Law was appointed *contrôleur-général* of finances, (*i.e.* prime minister.) The fall of his baseless fabric was sudden and ruinous in 1720, when the public confidence began to fail, and the notes of his bank fell to one-tenth of the nominal value. Law was compelled to leave France; and he died poor at Venice in 1729. His system is often called the "South Sea Bubble."

See JOHN PHILIP WOOL, "Memoirs of John Law of Lauriston," 1824; A. COCHUT, "Law, son Système et son Époque," 1853; LEVASSEUR, "Recherches sur le Système de Law," 1857; THÉODORE VIAL, "J. Law et le Système du Papier-Monnaie de 1716," 1849.

Law, (WILLIAM,) a pious and mystical English author, born at King's Cliff, Northamptonshire, in 1686. He became a Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, but forfeited his fellowship by refusing to take the required oath at the accession of George I. in 1714. He lived some years as tutor in the family of Gibbon, (father of the historian,) to whom he was related, and was afterwards chaplain to Miss Hester Gibbon at King's Cliff. He adopted the mystical doctrines of Jacob Böhme, (or Behmen,) which he inculcated in his "Way to Knowledge," "Spirit of Love," and "Letters." Mr. Law published many other works, of which the most popular is his "Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life." (1729.) This was praised by Dr. Johnson and by Gibbon. Died in 1761.

Law, (WILLIAM ARTHUR,) an English dramatist, born in 1844. He went on the stage as an actor in 1872, and began play-writing in 1881, producing more than forty plays.

Lawes, lawz, (HENRY,) an eminent English composer, born probably at Salisbury in 1600. He was one of the gentlemen of the royal chapel, and clerk of the cheque to Charles I., in whose service he continued until 1649. He composed the music for Milton's "Comus," (performed in 1634,) in which the poet compliments him as one

> "Whose artful strains have oft delayed
> The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
> And sweetened every musk-rose of the dale."

In 1653 he published "Ayres and Dialogues," consisting of songs, duets, and trios. "Milton probably took lessons [in music] from him." (Masson.) Died in 1662.

Lawes, (Sir JOHN BENNETT,) BART., an English agriculturist, born at Rothamsted, Herts, December 28, 1814. He was educated at Eton, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1834 he undertook (in connection, after 1843, with Dr. J. H. Gilbert) that course of experimental farming at Rothamsted which has made his name everywhere famous. He has also conducted extensive works for the manufacture of artificial fertilizers. The published results of the labours of Lawes and Gilbert are widely recognized as of very great importance to agriculture. Died in 1900.

Lawes, (WILLIAM), a brother of Henry Lawes, was a skilful musician and composer, and was one of the gentlemen of the royal chapel. He fought for the king in the civil war, and was killed at Chester in 1645. He composed music for Sandys's paraphrase of the Psalms, and many other works.

Law'less, (EMILY,) a novelist, born in Ireland, daughter of Baron Cloncurry. She published "Hurrish," (1886,) "Plain Francis Mowbray," (1889,) "Grania," (1892,) "Maelcho," (1894,) also "The Story of Ireland," "With Essex in Ireland," etc.

Lawless, (VALENTINE.) See CLONCURRY.

Law'rance, (JOHN,) a judge, born in Cornwall, England, in 1750. He emigrated in 1767 to the city of New York, where he practised law, and rose to distinction in his profession. He was a delegate to the Congress of the Confederation in 1785–87, and represented the city of New York in the Congress of the United States from 1789 to 1793. In 1794 he was appointed a judge of the district court for New York. He was elected a Senator of the United States for New York in 1796, and resigned his seat in 1800. He was a Federalist, and a personal friend of Alexander Hamilton. Died in New York in November, 1810.

Law'rence, (ABBOTT,) an eminent American merchant and philanthropist, born in Groton, Massachusetts, in 1792. As the partner of his brother, Amos Lawrence, he acquired a large fortune, a portion of which was invested by them in the cotton-factories of Lowell, which owes its prosperity chiefly to these enterprising merchants. He was elected to Congress in 1839, and in 1843 was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the northeast boundary question with Great Britain. He was United States minister to England in 1849. He died in 1855. Among his numerous and munificent donations was that of $100,000 to Harvard University to found the scientific school called by his name. He also bequeathed the sum of $50,000 towards erecting model lodging-houses.

See APPLETON, "Life of Abbott Lawrence;" HUNT, "Lives of American Merchants."

Lawrence, (AMOS,) a distinguished philanthropist, brother of the preceding, was born at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1786. Having acquired an immense fortune as a merchant, he spent a great part of it in various charities and donations to public institutions; and the amount of his benefactions is estimated at $700,000. Among the colleges to which he gave large sums were Kenyon College, Ohio, Williams College, and the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Maine. He died in 1852, and his "Life and Correspondence" was published by his son in 1855.

Law'rence, (EDWARD ALEXANDER,) D.D., an American divine, born at Saint Johnsbury, Vermont, October 7, 1808. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1834, and at Andover Seminary, was ordained to the Congregationalist ministry in 1839, was a professor in the theological school at East Windsor, Connecticut, 1854–65, and published various theological writings. Died at Marblehead, Massachusetts, September 4, 1883.

Lawrence, (EUGENE,) an American author, born in New York city, October 10, 1823, graduated at the New York University in 1842, and studied at the Harvard Law School. He wrote "Lives of British Historians," (1855,) "Historical Studies," (1873,) etc., and contributed largely to periodical literature. Died in 1894.

Lawrence, (GEORGE ALFRED,) an English novelist, born in 1827. He was educated at Rugby, and at Oxford, where he graduated with honours in 1848. Called to the bar in 1852, he abandoned law for literature after the success of his first novel, "Guy Livingstone." This was published anonymously in 1857, and was followed by "Sword and Gown," "Barren Honour," "Anteros," etc. He also published a volume of "Ballads." Died September 23, 1876.

Law'rence, (Sir HENRY MONTGOMERY,) an English officer, born in Ceylon in 1806, served with distinction in the campaigns of the Sutlej. He was appointed president of the board of government in the Punjaub about 1850, and chief commissioner of Oude in 1857. He rendered important service by the defence of Lucknow against the mutinous Sepoys, and was killed during the siege of that city in July, 1857.

Lawrence, (JAMES,) an American naval officer, of distinguished bravery, born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1781. He served under Commodore Decatur in the Mediterranean, and was afterwards appointed successively to the command of the Vixen, the Wasp, the Argus, and the Hornet. In 1813 he captured the Peacock from the British after a short engagement, and was soon after made post-captain, and commander of the frigate Chesapeake. On the 1st of June, 1813, he encountered near Boston the British frigate Shannon, and after a severe contest, in which he was mortally wounded, his vessel was boarded and taken by the English. It was on this occasion that he uttered the memorable words, "Don't give up the ship." The remains of Captain Lawrence were subsequently removed to Trinity church-yard, where a monument has been erected to him. He left a widow and two children. He had been in command of the Chesapeake only a few days, and was a stranger to the crew, who were not well disciplined.

Lawrence, (Sir JOHN LAIRD MAIR,) an English administrator of great ability, a brother of Sir Henry M. Lawrence, was born in 1810. He entered the civil service of the East India Company about 1830, and became chief commissioner of the Punjaub soon after the conquest of that country. He was knighted for his services in the suppression of the mutiny of 1857, and was appointed Governor-General of India in November, 1863. In 1869 he was made a peer, with the title of Baron Lawrence of the Punjaub and Grately. Died June 27, 1879.

Law'rence, [Lat. LAUREN'TIUS; Fr. LAURENT, lō'rŏN'; It. LORENZO, lo-rĕn'zo; Ger. LORENZ, lo'rĕnts,] SAINT, a martyr, born in Rome in the third century, was in 257 appointed by Pope Sixtus treasurer of the Church. In consequence of edicts issued against the Christians by Valerian, he suffered martyrdom in 258. It is said he was burned to death on a gridiron.

Lawrence, (Sir THOMAS,) a celebrated English portrait-painter, born at Bristol in 1769. His artistic talents were marvellously developed in early childhood, when he was also remarkable for his memory, musical voice, and personal beauty. It is stated that he drew with a crayon accurate likenesses of eminent persons about the age of six years. In 1782 he became a pupil of Prince Hoare at Bath, and soon acquired the grace, inspiration, and delicacy of manner which rendered him unrivalled among contemporary English artists in the expression of female beauty. He removed to London in 1787, and was admitted as an associate of the Royal Academy in 1791. In 1792 he succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as first painter to the king. From that time he was abundantly patronized at the rate of one hundred guineas for a full-length portrait. In 1797 he painted a portrait of Mrs. Siddons, which is one of his master-pieces. Between 1814 and 1820 he painted, by order of the prince-regent, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, Pope Pius VII., Wellington, and many famous generals and statesmen. He received the honour of knighthood in 1815, and visited Vienna and Rome in 1819. On the death of Benjamin West, in 1820, Sir Thomas was elected president of the Royal Academy. Died in 1830. He excelled in the art of imparting ideal beauty to his subjects without departing from the reality. Among his master-pieces are portraits of Benjamin West, John Kemble, Curran, Lord Erskine, Lady Cowper, and the Duchess of Sutherland.

Lawrence, (THOMAS EDWARD,) British soldier, explorer, and scholar, was born in Wales, Aug. 15, 1888. He was educated at Oxford, and from 1911 to 1914 was an assistant in the British Museum's excavations at Carchemish on the Euphrates. Early in the World War while serving in the Army Intelligence Service in Egypt, he did much to stir up an Arab revolt against the Turks. He won the confidence of Emir Feisal and was the guiding spirit in Arab successes against the Turks. The capture of Damascus was effected in the summer of 1918 by the co-operation of General Allenby's forces with those of Lawrence and Feisal. Lawrence was a member of the British Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, and in 1922, judging that the Arabs had not been fairly treated in the post-war settlements, he refused honors, and enlisted as a mechanic in the Royal Air Force. He wrote his adventures in "Revolt in the Desert," (1927.)

Lawrence, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English surgeon, born about 1785.

Lawrence, (WILLIAM,) an American bishop, born at Boston, May 30, 1850.

Lawrence, (WILLIAM BEACH,) an American jurist, born in New York City, Oct. 23, 1800. He graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1818, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and was secretary of the United States legation in London from 1826 to 1828. He was acting governor of Rhode Island 1851. His principal works include a translation of Marbois' "History of Louisiana," (1830.) Died 1881.

Law'son, (CECIL GORDON,) an English landscape-painter, born at Chelsea in December, 1851. He exhibited many paintings at the Grosvenor Gallery and the Royal Academy. Died June 10, 1882.

Law'son, (GEORGE,) a learned Scottish divine, born in West Linton in 1749; died in 1820. His memory was so extraordinary that he knew nearly the whole of the Bible by heart. It was his own belief that if the Holy Scriptures should be destroyed he could restore them all from his memory, with the exception of two or three chapters in the Old Testament.

See the "Sketch of Professor George Lawson" in the "Watchman and Reflector," 1867.

Law'son, (HENRY,) F.R.S., an English savant, born at Greenwich in 1774. He erected an observatory at Bath, and published a "History of the New Planets," (1847.) Died in 1858.

Lawson, (Sir JOHN,) an English admiral, born at Hull, became a captain before the end of the civil war. He co-operated with Monk in the restoration of Charles II., and was made rear-admiral. About 1664 he and De Ruyter were sent with combined fleets into the Mediterranean in order to chastise the pirates of Barbary. He was killed in a battle against the Dutch in 1665.

Lawson, (JOHN,) a native of Scotland, emigrated to America, where he became surveyor-general of North Carolina. He was captured and put to death by the Indians in 1712. He published "A New Voyage to Carolina," etc., (1709.)

Lawson, (THOMAS WILLIAM,) a broker, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1857. Became an active member of the Boston and New York stock exchanges, and attracted great attention by his stringent attacks on stock speculators and their methods, in "Frenzied Finance," (1905,) "Friday the Thirteenth," (1907,) and "The Remedy," (1912.) Also wrote "Secret of Success" and other works. Died 1925.

Lawson, (Sir WILFRED,) an English temperance advocate, was born at Aspatria, Cumberland, in 1829. He early became interested in the temperance movement, was elected to Parliament in 1859, and there became a vigourous advocate of temperance legislation. He carried a local option resolution in 1880 and again in 1881 and 1883. He became an advanced radical, favouring the disestablishment of the Church and the abolition of the House of Lords and of standing armies.

Law'ton, (HENRY W.,) an American general, born in Ohio, March 17, 1843. He entered the army as a sergeant of volunteers in 1861, and was mustered out in 1865 as brevet colonel. In 1866 he was made second lieutenant in the regular army, advancing in grade to lieutenant-colonel by 1889. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in 1898, took part in the Santiago campaign, was made major-general, and in January, 1899, was sent to the Philippines. Here he played a brilliant part, introducing against the Filipinos the tactics he had previously employed against the Indians, which led to their complete rout. He was subsequently employed in clearing the country around Manila of insurgents, and during a fight at San Mateo was shot dead, December 19, 1899. General Lawton died poor, and his admiring countrymen raised a fund of nearly $100,000 for his widow.

Laxmann, läks'män, (ADAM,) a Russian officer, who in 1792 was sent by his government to Japan for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with the Japanese. He failed in this object, and wrote a succinct narrative of his journey.

Lay, (BENJAMIN,) an early and zealous opponent of slavery in America and a coadjutor of Franklin and Benezet. Opposed the practice of slaveholding in the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, and refused to eat any food or wear any clothing wholly or partly produced by slave labour. Died in 1760.

Laya, lä'yä', (ALEXANDRE,) a French jurist and writer, was born in Paris in 1806. He published a work on English law, "Droit Anglais, ou Résumé de la Législation Anglaise," etc., (2 vols., 1845,) and "Studies on the Life of M. Thiers," (2 vols., 1846.)

Laya, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French dramatist, father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1761. His comedy "The Friend of the Laws" was received with great

favour in 1793, but was proscribed by the terrorists. He wrote various other works, and was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1817. Died in 1833.

See "Notice biographique sur J. L. Laya," Paris, 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Laya, (LÉON,) a French dramatist, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1809. He produced many popular comedies, among which are "Emma, or the Guardian Angel," (1844,) and "An April Fool," ("Un Poisson d'Avril," 1845.) Died September 5, 1872.

Lay'a-mon, or **Law'e-man**, an English priest of Ernley, (now Arley Regis,) in Worcestershire, who in the early part of the thirteenth century wrote the Old-English chronicle of "Brut," an enlarged and free translation of Wace's "Brut d'Angleterre." This work is important as the principal literary monument in the English language of that period.

Lăy'ard, (AUSTEN HENRY,) an Orientalist and antiquary, a grandson of the following, was born in Paris, of English parents, in March, 1817. He visited Asia Minor, Persia, etc. about 1840, and a few years later discovered the ruins of Nineveh near Mosul. Under the auspices of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and in conjunction with M. Botta, he made extensive excavations at Nimroud, where he found monuments marked with cuneiform inscriptions, and colossal emblematic figures in the form of winged bulls and lions,—memorials of a civilization which existed before the commencement of profane history. These sculptures, bas-reliefs, etc. are now deposited in the British Museum. Mr. Layard returned to England in 1847, and published an account of his researches in "Nineveh and its Remains," (2 vols., 1849.) He resumed the enterprise in 1849, and published a second work, entitled "Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, with Travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Desert," (1853.) In 1852 he was elected a member of Parliament. He was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs from August, 1861, to June, 1866. In December, 1868, as a member of the Liberal party, he was appointed commissioner of public works under Mr. Gladstone, and ambassador to Spain in 1869. In 1877 he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, and in 1878 received the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. Died July 5, 1894.

Layard, (CHARLES PETER,) an English divine, of French descent, born about 1748, was grandfather of the preceding. He obtained the Seatonian prize for poetry at Cambridge about 1774. In 1800 he was appointed Dean of Bristol. Died in 1803.

Layens, de, dẹh lī'ẹns or lī'yŏn', (MATHIEU,) a Flemish architect of Louvain. He designed the Hôtel-de-Ville of Louvain, an excellent specimen of what is termed *agival* architecture. Died in 1484.

Laynez. See LAINEZ, (JAGO.)

Lays, or **Lay**, lā, (FRANÇOIS,) a French vocalist, born at La Barthe de Nestes, in Gascony, February 14, 1758. From 1780 to 1822 he was one of the principal singers at the Grand Opera in Paris. Died March 30, 1831.

Lazare. See LAZARUS.

Laz'a-rus, [Gr. Λάζαρος; Fr. LAZARE, lā'zăr'; It. LAZZARO, lät'sä-ro,] one of the personal friends of Christ, and a brother of Mary and Martha. The Saviour wrought one of his most memorable miracles by recalling Lazarus to life after he had been dead four days.

See John xi. and xii.

Laz'a-rus, (EMMA,) an American poet, born in New York city, July 22, 1849, of a Hebrew family. Her principal books are "Admetus, and other Poems," (1871,) "Alide," a prose tale, (1874,) "Poems and Ballads from Heine," (1881,) "Songs of a Semite," (1882.) D. 1887.

Lazarus, lät'sä-rŭs, (MORITZ,) a German (Jewish) philosopher, born at Filehne, Prussian Poland, September 15, 1824. He was educated at Berlin, and in 1860 was elected to a professorship in the University of Berne, of which in 1864 he became rector. In 1873 he was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin. His works include "The Life of the Soul," (2 vols., 1877,) "Ideal Problems," (1878,) "The Origin of Morals," "Ideas in History," etc.

Lazeri, läd-zā'ree, ? (PIETRO,) an Italian writer on ecclesiastical history, born at Sienna in 1710; died in 1789.

Lazius, lät'se-ŭs, (WOLFGANG,) a German antiquary born at Vienna in 1514, practised medicine in that city. About 1550 the emperor Ferdinand appointed him his physician. He published, besides other works, "On the Migrations of Nations and Origin of Languages," etc., ("De Gentium aliquot Migrationibus, Linguarumque Initiis," etc., 1557.) Died in 1565.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAX. "Onomasticon."

Lazzarelli, lät-sä-rel'lee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian satirical poet, born at Gubbio in 1621. His principal works are "La Cicceide," a personal satire, and "Cosmopoli," (1691.) "He was," says Tiraboschi, "among the small number of poets who did not follow the bad taste of his age." Died in 1694.

Lazzarelli, (LUIGI,) a Latin poet, born at San Severino in 1450. He wrote "The Cup of Hermes," ("Crater Hermetis,") and "Bombyx," a poem on silk-worms. (1518.) Died in 1500.

Lazzari. See BRAMANTE, (DONATO LAZZARI.)

Lazzarini, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) a skilful Italian painter and elegant writer, was born at Pésaro in 1710, and became a canon of the church. His master-piece is a "Virgin with Saint Catherine," (at Gualda,) some figures of which Lanzi pronounces "truly Raffaelesque." He wrote a "Treatise on the Art of Painting," which was often reprinted. Died in 1786, or, as others say, in 1801. "Lazzarini was perfectly master of good painting as well as good writing," says Lanzi; "easy, yet always studied in every part; at once noble and graceful, . . yet free from affectation and parade."

Lazzarini, (GREGORIO,) an Italian painter of history, born at Venice in 1655. He excelled in design and colouring. His "S. Lorenzo Giustiniani" was greatly admired. He was one of the best Venetian painters of his time. Died in 1730 or 1740.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Lazzaro. See LAZARUS.

Lea, lee, (HENRY C.,) publisher and author, a son of Isaac Lea, and a grandson of Mathew Carey, was born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1825, and succeeded to the business of the celebrated publishing-house of Mathew Carey & Sons. Mr. Lea wrote "Superstition and Force—Essays on the Wager of Law, the Wager of Battle, the Ordeal and Torture," (1866,) "A Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church," (1867,) "Studies in Church History," etc., (1869,) a "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages," (1887,) and other works. Died September 24, 1909.

Lea, (ISAAC,) LL.D., an American naturalist, born at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1792. He became in 1821 the partner of his father-in-law, Mathew Carey, a prominent publisher in Philadelphia. His "Observations on the Genus Unio" came out in 1827, and was followed by "Contributions to Geology," (1833.) He also published "Fossil Footmarks in the Red Sandstones of Pottsville," "Synopsis of the Family of Naiades," and other scientific treatises. He was elected president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, in 1858. Mr. Lea's contributions on conchology to the "Transactions" of the American Philosophical Society are esteemed among the most valuable that have appeared on that subject. Died December 8, 1886.

Lea, (MATTHEW CAREY,) an American chemist, a son of the preceding, was born at Philadelphia in 1823. He became an expert in chemistry, and devoted his life to investigation, particularly in photographic chemistry. He made some important discoveries, the chief being in 1889, that silver may exist in three allotropic states. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1892. Died March 15, 1897.

Leach, leech, (WILLIAM ELFORD,) an eminent English naturalist and physician, born at Plymouth in 1790. He took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh about 1812, and was appointed curator of the natural history department of the British Museum in 1813. Thenceforth he devoted his time to the study of natural history, especially zoology. In 1815 he published the first part of his excellent "History of the British Crustacea," which was never completed. He largely promoted the introduction into England of the natural system which La-

marck and Cuvier had adopted. About 1821 he resigned the place of curator, on account of ill health. Died in Italy in 1836.

Lead or **Ledde**, lĕd, (JANE,) an English mystical writer, born in 1623, was a disciple of Jacob Böhmen. She wrote a number of works, among which is "The Wonders of the Creation in Eight Different Worlds, as they were revealed to the Author," (1695.) Died in 1704.

See LEE, "Life of Jane Lead."

Lēad'er, (BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,) an English painter, born at Worcester, March 12, 1831. His pictures are numerous and very popular, his principal subjects being mountain-scenes. Died 1923.

Leake, leek, (Sir JOHN,) an English admiral, born in Surrey in 1656, was the son of Captain Richard Leake, noticed below. He served with distinction in the battle of La Hogue, in 1692, and displayed skill as commander at Gibraltar in 1705. He commanded the fleet which took Alicante, Majorca, etc. in 1706. In 1707 he was made an admiral and chosen commander-in-chief of the fleet, and in 1709 became a lord of the admiralty. Died in 1720.

See S. M. LEAKE, "Life of Sir John Leake," 1750.

Leake, (STEPHEN MARTIN,) a nephew of Sir John, noticed above, was born in England in 1702. He obtained a high office in the Heralds' College, and published a "History of British Coins," (1726,) and a "Life of Sir John Leake," (1750.) Died in 1774.

Leake, (Colonel WILLIAM MARTIN,) an English traveller, distinguished by his researches in the antiquities of Greece, was born in 1777. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, he commenced about 1800 his travels in Asia Minor, the Morea, and other parts of Greece. He returned to England in 1810, and afterwards published a number of valuable works,—viz., "Researches in Greece,"(1814,)"Topography of Athens," (1821,) "Travels in the Morea," (1830,) "Travels in Northern Greece," (1835,) and "Numismata Hellenica," a catalogue of Greek coins, (1854.) By his thorough research and critical sagacity he has done more, probably, than any other traveller to illustrate the history and geography of ancient and modern Greece. Died in 1860.

See "Quarterly Review" for July, 1814.

Le-an'dĕr, [Gr. Λείανδρος; Fr. LÉANDRE, là'ŏNdr',] a youth of Abydos, and a lover of Hero. He swam across the Hellespont every night to visit Hero at Sestos. As he was once attempting to cross in a storm, he was drowned. (See HERO.)

Leander, [Fr. LÉANDRE,] SAINT, Archbishop of Seville, in Spain, was a brother of Saint Isidore. He was a zealous opponent of Arianism. He died about 600 A.D., leaving a work "De Institutione Virginum," ("On the Education of Virgins.")

Léandre. See LEANDER.

Leang-Oo-Tee, (or **-Ou-Ti**,) lä'ăng' oo'tee, Emperor of China, and founder of the Leang dynasty, usurped the throne about 502 A.D. Through devotion to the doctrines of Fo and the mysticism of the Bonzes, (priests of Fo or Booddha,) he neglected the care of the empire. He died in 549, soon after he had been dethroned by one of his officers, Heoo-King.

Leão. See LEO.

Leão, la-ŏwn', or **Lião**, do, do le-ŏwn', (DUARTE NUNEZ,) a Portuguese historian, born at Ev'ora in 1608.

Lēa'pŏr, (MARY,) an English poetess, born in Northamptonshire in 1722, was the daughter of a gardener, and received the usual education of the lower class. At her death, in 1746, she gave her father several poems which she had kept secret, and which have considerable merit. One of them is called "The Temple of Love."

Lear, (EDWARD,) an English painter and author, born in 1812. He painted many landscapes of Greece and Italy, wrote works descriptive of those countries, but is best known by his "Book of Nonsense," which has delighted several generations of children. Died January 30, 1888.

Lear, leer, (TOBIAS,) a diplomatist, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about 1760. He became private secretary to General Washington in 1785, and negotiated a peace with Tripoli in 1805. Died in 1816.

Le-ar'chus, [Gr. Λέαρχος; Fr. LÉARQUE, là'ärk',] an ancient Greek statuary of Rhegium, lived about 600 or 700 B.C. Pausanias states that he saw at Sparta a bronze statue of Jupiter executed by Learchus.

Léarque. See LEARCHUS.

Lease, (MARY ELIZABETH,) an American politician, was born at Ridgway, Pennsylvania, in 1853. She was admitted to the bar in Kansas in 1885, became a prominent political speaker, and was a candidate for United States Senator in 1893. She was appointed president of the Kansas State Board of Charities.

Lēathes, (STANLEY,) D.D., an English divine, born at Ellesborough, Bucks, March 21, 1830. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, graduating in 1852, was ordained in 1856, and was appointed Hebrew professor in King's College, London, in 1863. Published various theological and religious books, including "The Witness of the Old Testament to Christ," (Boyle Lectures, 1868,) "The Gospel its own Witness," (Hulsean Lectures, 1873,) "Religion of the Christ," (Hampton Lectures, 1877,) "Foundations of Morality," (1882,) "Christ and the Bible," (1885,) "Law in the Prophets," (1891.) Died in 1900.

Lebaillif, lẹh bā'yĕf', (ALEXANDRE CLAUDE MARTIN,) a French natural philosopher, born at Saint-Fargeau in 1764. He constructed excellent micrometers and electrometers, and invented a sideroscope. Died in 1831.

Lebailly, lẹh-bā'ye', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French fabulist, born at Caen in 1756. He published a collection of fables in 1784, and another in 1811. They are praised for wit, imagination, style, and good morality. He also wrote operas, etc. Died in 1832.

Lebarbier, lẹh-bär'be-ā', (JEAN JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French historical painter, born at Rouen in 1738, worked in Paris. He was a member of the Royal Academy. Died in 1826.

Lebas or **Le Bas**, lẹh-bä', (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1707. He was for a long time the most popular of French engravers. In 1743 he was admitted into the Academy of Painting. He engraved many works of Teniers, Wouwerman, and Vernet, and some of his own designs, which are also admired. In 1782 he received the title of engraver to the king. Died in 1784.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Lebas, (PHILIPPE,) a French archæologist, son of the succeeding, was born in Paris in 1794. He became in 1820 the preceptor of Louis Napoleon, (late emperor,) returned to France in 1828, and in 1842 was sent on a scientific mission to Greece and Asia Minor. The results of this mission were published by order of the government in his "Antiquarian Journey in Greece and Asia Minor," ("Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure," about 12 vols., 1847 *et seq.*) Died 1860.

Lebas, (PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS,) a French Jacobin, born near Arras in 1765. He became the devoted personal friend and partisan of Robespierre, and voted for the death of the king in the Convention. As the commissary of the Convention in the departments of the Rhine, he seconded Saint-Just in the direction of the army, and arrested several generals. At his own request, he was included in the decree against Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794, and killed himself on the same day.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Lebeau or **Le Beau**, lẹh-bō', (CHARLES,) a learned French historian, born in Paris in 1701. He obtained the chair of eloquence in the College of France in 1752, and was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1755. He published Latin verses, ("Carmina," 3 vols., 1782,) and a "History of the Lower Empire from the Time of Constantine the Great," ("Histoire du Bas-Empire en commençant à Constantin le Grand," 22 vols. 12mo, 1757–79,) which is a judicious and accurate résumé of the Byzantine historians, but is faulty in style. Having been left unfinished by Lebeau, it was

completed by Ameilhon and published in twenty-seven volumes. A revised edition was published by Saint-Martin and Brosset, (21 vols., 1836.) Died in 1778.

See CHARLES F. DUPUIS, "Éloge de C. Lebeau," 1779; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for July and August, 1779.

Lebeau, (JEAN LOUIS JOSEPH,) a Belgian minister of state, born at Huy in 1794. He was minister of foreign affairs from April, 1840, to April, 1841. Died in 1865.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Lebeau, par un Homme de Rien," 1844.

Lebedef, lĕb'ẹh-dĕf', (GUERASIM or HERASIM,) a Russian traveller and Orientalist, born in 1749. He passed some years at Madras and Calcutta, and published a "Grammar of the Pure and Mixed East Indian Dialects," (London, 1801.) Died after 1815.

Lebeed, Lebîd, or **Lebyd,** lĕb-eed', a popular Arabian poet, born about 530 A.D. He had acquired a great reputation when, at the age of ninety, he was converted to Islamism by Mohammed, whom he followed in his flight to Medina. Under the reign of Omăr he settled at Koofah, where he died about 673 A.D., at the extraordinary age of one hundred and forty-five. Another account states that he died in 662, aged about ninety. His poems are said to abound in original ideas.

See DE SACY, "Notice sur le Poëte Lebyd;" D'HERBELOT, "Bibliothèque Orientale;" CAUSSIN DE PERCEVAL, "Essai sur l'Histoire des Arabes."

Leberecht, von, fon lā'bẹh-rĕkt', (KARL,) a German engraver of medals, born at Meiningen in 1749. He settled in Saint Petersburg in 1775, and became in 1800 director of the Russian mint, or *Cour des Monnaies.* Died in 1827.

Le Berriays, lẹh bā're'ā', (RENÉ,) a French horticulturist, born near Avranches in 1722, wrote a valuable "Treatise on Gardens," (2 vols., 1775.) Died in 1807.

Lebert, lẹh'bĕr', (HERMANN,) a celebrated pathologist, born at Breslau, Silesia, June 9, 1813. He was educated at Berlin and Zurich, where he graduated as M.D. in 1834. During a large part of his career he lived in Paris. He became professor of medicine at Zurich in 1853, and was principal medical professor at Breslau, 1859–74. Most of his writings are in French. The best-known is "Traité d'Anatomie pathologique," (1855–60.) Died at Bex, Switzerland, August 1, 1878.

Lebeuf, lẹh-bŭf', (JEAN,) a French antiquary and priest, born at Auxerre in 1687. In 1740 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, for which he wrote many memoirs. He published several dissertations on French history. Died in 1760.

Lebîd. See LEBEED.

Leblanc or **Le Blanc,** lẹh-blŏn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French numismatist, born in Dauphiné; died in 1698.

Leblanc or **Le Blanc,** (JEAN BERNARD,) ABBÉ, a mediocre French writer, born at Dijon in 1707. He published various works, two of which had a transient popularity, viz., "Abensaid," a tragedy, and "Letters of a Frenchman on the English Nation," (3 vols., 1745.) Died in 1781.

Leblanc, (LOUIS,) a French surgeon, born at Pontoise, practised at Orléans about 1770.

Le Blanc or **Leblanc,** (MARCEL,) a French Jesuit, who was sent to Siam in the reign of Louis XIV. He was taken prisoner by the English, and not released until 1690. He wrote a "History of the Revolutions of Siam," (1692.) Died at Mozambique in 1693.

Le Blanc, (NICOLAS,) a French chemist, born at Issoudun in 1753, was attached as a surgeon to the household of the Duke of Orléans. He discovered about 1790 a method of obtaining soda from sea-salt, and thus rendered an important service to the industrial arts. Died in 1806.

Le Blanc, (THOMAS,) a French author, born at Vitry in 1599, wrote many works for the promotion of religion and morality. Died in 1669.

Leblanc de Castillon, lẹh-blŏn' dẹh kăs'te'yŏn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) a French magistrate, born at Aix in 1719, was eminent for his legal knowledge and eloquence. Died in 1800.

Leblanc de Guillet, lẹh-blŏn' dẹh ge'yā', (ANTOINE BLANC,) a French dramatist, born at Marseilles in 1730. He produced, besides other works, two tragedies, "Manco Capac," (1763,) and "The Druids," (1772.) Died in 1799.

Leblond, lẹh-blŏn', (AUGUSTE SAVINIEN,) a French naturalist and writer, born in Paris in 1760. Among his works is a "Dictionary of Celebrated Men of Antiquity and Modern Times," (2 vols., 1802.) Died in 1811.

Leblond or **Le Blond,** (GASPARD MICHEL,) a French antiquary and ecclesiastic, born at Caen in 1738, lived in Paris. He was keeper of the Mazarin Library, and a member of the Institute, and wrote several treatises on medals. Died in 1809.

Leblond, (GUILLAUME,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1704. He was selected in 1751 by Louis XV. to teach mathematics to the princes-royal. He published "Elements of Fortification," "Elements of Tactics," and other works. Died in 1781.

Leblond, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French naturalist, born at Toulongeon in 1747. He travelled in South America many years between 1767 and 1802, and published "Travels in the Antilles and South America," (1813.) Died in 1815.

Lebœuf, lẹh-bŭf', (EDMOND,) a marshal of France, born at Paris, November 5, 1809. He served in Algeria, in the Crimea, and in Italy, and became war-minister in 1869, and a marshal in 1870. He was one of the persons directly responsible for the Franco-German war of 1870–71, and was both war-minister and chief of staff in the earlier part of that war. As a corps-commander under Bazaine, he behaved with great gallantry. Died in 1888.

Lebon or **Le Bon,** lẹh-bŏn', (JEAN,) a French medical writer, born in Champagne, was physician to Charles IX. He published numerous works, (1554–76.)

Lebon, (JOSEPH,) a French revolutionist, who rendered his name infamous by his cruelties, was born at Arras in 1765. He became a partisan of Robespierre and a member of the Convention in 1793. He was executed in 1795.

Lebon, (PHILIPPE,) a French chemist and engineer, born near Joinville in 1769. He is said to have invented the use of gas for illumination. Died in 1804.

Lebossu, lẹh-bo'sü', (RENÉ,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1631. He joined the canons-regular of Saint Geneviève in 1649, and taught the humanities in various schools. He published a "Treatise on Epic Poetry," (1675,) which was praised by Boileau as one of the best works on poetry that have appeared in the language. Died in 1680.

Le Boucq, lẹh book, (SIMON,) a French antiquary, born at Valenciennes in 1591. He wrote on the history and antiquities of Valenciennes. Died in 1657.

Le Bouvier, lẹh-boo'vē-ā', (GILLES,) a French chronicler, born at Bourges in 1386, wrote a "History of Charles VII. of France." Died about 1460.

Lebret, lā'brĕt or lẹh-brā', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) born in Würtemberg in 1732, wrote a "History of Germany," (1772,) and other works. Died in 1807.

Lebreton or **Le Breton,** lẹh-brẹh-tŏn', (ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS,) a French bookseller, born in Paris in 1708. He was the publisher of Diderot's "Encyclopédie," commenced in 1751, and took the liberty to suppress or modify furtively some passages which were offensive to the court and clergy. Diderot was extremely angry when he detected the fact. Died in 1779.

Lebreton, (JOACHIM,) a French *littérateur,* born in Bretagne in 1760; died at Rio Janeiro in 1819.

Lebreton, (THÉODORE,) a French poet, born at Rouen in 1803. He was befriended by Béranger and Lamartine, and published a collection of poems, "Leisure Hours of a Workman," ("Heures de Repos d'un Ouvrier," 1837.) Died December 12, 1883.

Lebrixa, (ANTONIO DE.) See NEBRISSENSIS.

Lebrun or **Le Brun,** lẹh-brŭn', (ANNE CHARLES,) Duke of Piacenza, (Plaisance,) a French general, born in Paris in 1775, was the eldest son of the statesman C. F. Lebrun. He was aide-de-camp of Desaix at Marengo, (1800,) distinguished himself at Jena, (1806,) and became a general of brigade in 1807. He was an aide to Napoleon at Eylau and Wagram in 1809, and was made a general of division in 1812. During the Hundred Days he took the field for Napoleon. He inherited the title

of duke in 1824. In 1852 he was appointed a senator. Died in 1859.

See "Biographie des Membres du Sénat," 1852.

Lebrun or **Le Brun**, (ANTOINE LOUIS,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1680, wrote verses in Latin and French. Among his best works is a collection of fables, (1722.) Voltaire imputed to Lebrun the authorship of the satire for which the former was confined in the Bastille. Died in 1743.

Lebrun or **Le Brun**, (CHARLES,) a celebrated French painter, born in Paris in March, 1619. He was a pupil of Vouet in Paris, and afterwards studied six years with Poussin at Rome. In 1648 he was admitted into the Academy of Painting, and, having acquired a high reputation, he became first painter to Louis XIV. in or before 1662. He displayed his genius as a painter, and his extraordinary powers of invention, in a series of pictures of the battles of Alexander the Great, which are among his most admired productions. "The Family of Darius" is called his master-piece. He was appointed president of the Royal Academy and director of the Gobelin manufactory, and exercised a sort of dictatorship in the arts for many years. He published a "Treatise on Physiognomy." Died in 1690.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Vies des Peintres;" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Lebrun or **Le Brun**, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) Duke of Piacenza, a French statesman and author, born in Normandy in 1739. He was versed in ancient and modern languages. He composed many discourses and edicts for his patron Maupeou during his contest with the parliaments. In 1776 he published an esteemed version of Homer's "Iliad." Elected to the States-General in 1789, he acted with the moderate friends of reform. Lebrun became one of the ablest members of the Council of Elders in 1796, and was appointed Third Consul by Bonaparte in 1799. He enjoyed the confidence of the First Consul, (who afterwards designated him as one of the best writers of France, and a man of strict probity.) He was appointed chief treasurer in 1804, and made Duke of Piacenza (Plaisance) in 1808. In 1810 he was chosen Viceroy or Lieutenant-General of Holland, the throne of which Louis Bonaparte had just resigned. The Dutch were pleased with his modest temper and methodical habits. From 1811 to 1813 inclusive he was Governor-General of Holland. He published an admired version of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," and other works. Died in 1824.

See MARIE DU MESNIL, "Mémoire sur le Prince Lebrun, Duc de Plaisance," 1828; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Opinions, Rapports et Choix d'Écrits politiques de C. F. Lebrun," preceded by a "Notice biographique" by his son CHARLES, 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lebrun, (DENIS,) a French jurist, became an advocate in the Parliament of Paris in 1659; died in 1706.

Lebrun, lẹh-brun′, (FRANCESCA, *née* DANZI,) a German vocalist, born in Mannheim in 1756. As early as 1772 she was engaged in opera at Mannheim, and she subsequently made the tour of the principal European cities, achieving everywhere a brilliant success. Died at Berlin, May 14, 1791.

Lebrun, (JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE,) a French picture-dealer, critic, and amateur, born in Paris in 1748. He is said to have been the best connoisseur of paintings in Europe. His wife, in her "Souvenirs," says he ruined her fortune by his passion for gaming and other vices. They lived separately many years. Died in 1813. He published a "Gallery of Flemish, Dutch, and German Painters," containing two hundred plates.

Lebrun, lẹh-brŭn′, (KARL AUGUST,) born at Halberstadt, in Germany, in 1792, acquired celebrity as an actor, and wrote several successful dramas. Died in 1842.

Lebrun, MADAME, (*née* MARIE LOUISE ÉLISABETH **Vigée**—ve′zhȧ′,) a French lady, eminent for her beauty and her skill as a portrait-painter, was born in 1755. In 1776 she was married to J. B. P. Lebrun, a painter and dealer in pictures. She became a fashionable artist, and was welcomed in aristocratic society as an accomplished woman. Between 1779 and 1789 she painted several portraits of Marie Antoinette. Her soirées were thronged with people of rank and celebrity. After her return to Paris, in 1801, she painted Lord Byron, Madame de Staël, etc. In 1835 she published well-written "Souvenirs" of her life. The number of her portraits is over six hundred. Died in 1842.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1837.

Lebrun, (PIERRE,) a French theologian, born at Brignolles in 1661, was professor in several colleges. He wrote, among other works, a "Critical History of Superstitious Practices which have seduced the People," (1702.) Died in 1729.

Lebrun, (PIERRE,) a French lawyer, born at Montpellier in 1761. He wrote agreeable verses, and was the author of the version of Horace's "Ars Poetica" published by Count Daru, who was his brother-in-law. Died in 1810.

Lebrun, (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a popular French lyric and dramatic poet, born in Paris in 1785. In 1805 he received a pension for his "Ode to the Grand Army." His tragedy "Ulysses" was received with favour in 1814. After the restoration he produced "Joan of Arc" and other odes, and a poem on the death of Napoleon, (1821,) which was much admired. His drama "Marie Stuart" (1820) had a great success, and is called his capital work. In 1828 he was elected to the French Academy in place of François de Neufchâteau. From 1831 to 1848 he was director of the royal printing-establishment, and in 1839 he was admitted to the Chamber of Peers. He became a senator in 1853, and a grand officer of the legion of honour in 1868. Died May 27, 1873.

Lebrun, (PIERRE HENRI HÉLÈNE MARIE TONDU,) a French Girondist, born at Noyon in 1763. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs in August, 1792, and was executed in 1793.

Lebrun, (PONCE DENIS ÉCOUCHARD,) a popular French lyric poet, born in Paris in 1729, was called LEBRUN PINDARE, (pȧn′dȧr′,) or the French Pindar. In early life he began a poem on Nature, which was never finished. He composed a number of beautiful odes before the Revolution, and during the Republic favoured the popular cause. He was patronized by the Convention, and afterwards by Napoleon, who in 1801 granted him a pension of 6000 francs. In 1803 he produced a National Ode on the prospective invasion of England. "Although he excelled in epigram," says Marie J. Chénier, "and though he displayed remarkable beauties in poems which he left unfinished, he will owe chiefly to his odes his durable reputation, and will pass to posterity as one of the three great French lyric poets."* La Harpe judged him less favourably. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1807.

Lebrun de Charmettes, lẹh-brŭn′ dẹh shȧr′mĕt′, (PHILIPPE ALEXANDRE,) a French poet and historian, born at Bordeaux in 1785. Among his works are a "History of Joan of Arc," (4 vols., 1817,) and "L'Orléanide," a poem, (2 vols., 1819.)

Lecamus. See CAMUS, LE, (ANTOINE and ÉTIENNE.)

Lecanu, lẹh-kȧ′nü′, (LOUIS RENÉ,) a French chemist, born in 1800, published numerous works. Died 1871.

Lecat, lẹh′kȧ′, (CLAUDE NICOLAS,) an eminent French surgeon, born in Picardy in 1700. He settled about 1733 at Rouen, where he lectured on anatomy and practised with success. In 1744 he founded a Royal Academy at Rouen. He was a skilful lithotomist, and published several treatises on that branch of surgery. He wrote a "Treatise on the Senses," (1740,) and other professional works. Died in 1768.

See L. A. VALENTIN, "Éloge de Lecat," 1769; MONFALCON, in the "Biographie Médicale;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Chirurgica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lecchi, lek′kee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Milan in 1702. He obtained in 1739 the chair of mathematics in Pavia, where he taught with great success for twenty years. He was afterwards appointed by Maria Theresa mathematician of the court at Vienna. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Geometry," (1753,) a "Theory of Light, including Optics," (1759,) and a "Treatise on Hydrostatics," (1765.) Died in 1776.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

* J. B. Rousseau and Malherbe being the other two.

Lecene, lẹh-sȧn′, (CHARLES,) a learned French Protestant theologian, born at Caen about 1647. He retired to Holland in 1685, and afterwards to London, where he attempted to found an Arminian church, but failed, because he was suspected of holding Socinian views. He made a French translation of the Bible, (1741,) which deviates too much from the literal sense, and wrote several works on theology. Died in London in 1703.

Lechevalier or **Le Chevalier**, lẹh shẹh-vȧ′le-ȧ′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French traveller and savant, born near Coutances in 1752. In 1784 he went to the Levant as secretary of Choiseul-Gouffier, ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, and made diligent researches in the plain of Troy, which attest the accuracy of Homer's descriptions. He published his "Voyage de la Troade," (1798 or 1800,) and a "Voyage to the Propontis and the Euxine," (1800.) Died July 2, 1836.

Leck′ў, (WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE,) a British philosopher, born near Dublin, March 26, 1838. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1859. He published in 1865 a "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," (London, 2 vols.) "We closed them," says the "Edinburgh Review," (April, 1865,) "with the conviction that Mr. Lecky is one of the most accomplished writers and one of the most ingenious thinkers of the time." He also wrote a "History of European Morals, from Augustus to Charlemagne," (1869,) "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," (1861,) "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," (1878–90, new ed., 12 vols., 1892,) "Poems," (1891,) "Democracy and Liberty," (1896.) He was elected to Parliament for Dublin University in 1895, and was made a privy councillor in 1897. Died October 22, 1903.

Le Clair, lẹh-klêr′, (JEAN MARIE,) a French violinist and composer, born at Lyons in 1697. He began life as a ballet-master, but was induced by the famous Somis to take up the violin, and his compositions for that instrument enjoy a high reputation. He was assassinated at Paris, October 22, 1764.

Le Clēar, (THOMAS,) an American portrait-painter, born in Oswego county, New York, March 11, 1818. He was chosen to the National Academy in 1863. Died at Rutherford Park, New Jersey, November 26, 1882.

Leclerc or **Le Clerc**, lẹh-klaiR′, (DANIEL,) a Swiss physician, born at Geneva in 1652, was a brother of Jean the eminent critic. He practised with distinction in Geneva, became a counsellor of the republic, and published, besides some other works, a "Complete Surgery," (1695,) and a "History of Medicine," (1696,) which was translated into English. Died in 1728.

Leclerc, (DAVID,) a skilful Swiss portrait-painter, born at Berne in 1680, worked many years in Frankfort, and painted portraits in oil and miniature of numerous German princes. Died in 1738.

Leclerc, lẹh-klaiR′, (GABRIEL,) a French physician, practised in Paris. He became physician-in-ordinary to Louis XIV., and published between 1694 and 1706 several professional works, one of which is entitled "Convenient Medicine," ("La Médecine aisée.")

Leclerc, [Lat. CLER′ICUS,] (JEAN,) an eminent Swiss critic and divine, born at Geneva in 1657. He became a champion of Arminianism, and removed to Holland in 1683. After preaching for a short time in the church of the Remonstrants in Amsterdam, he obtained in that city the chair of philosophy and Hebrew, which he retained until his death. In 1686 he commenced the "Bibliothèque Universelle," the first of those three celebrated series of reviews to which he owes much of his fame, and which was issued monthly until 1693. It was followed by the "Bibliothèque Choisie," (1703–13,) and the "Bibliothèque ancienne et moderne," (1714–27.) "These journals," says Hallam, "enjoyed an extraordinary influence over Europe, and deserved to enjoy it. . . . He is generally temperate and judicious, and displays a very extensive erudition." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He published many other valuable works, among which are "Ars Critica," (2 vols., 1696,) "Parrhasiana," (2 vols., 1699–1701,) and a "Commentary on the Bible." Died in 1736.

Leclerc, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French legislator and writer, born at Angers in 1756. He was a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) and of the Council of Five Hundred, (1795–99.) He wrote "Pastoral Poems," (1786,) and other literary works. Died in 1826.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leclerc, (JEAN LOUIS.) See BUFFON.

Leclerc, (JOSEPH VICTOR,) a French classical scholar, was born in Paris in 1789. He obtained the chair of Latin eloquence at the Faculty of Letters in 1824, and was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1834. He published, besides some original works, "The Thoughts of Plato," in Greek and French, (1818,) and "The Complete Works of Cicero," with a French version, (30 vols., 1821–25.) Died November 12, 1865.

Leclerc, (LAURENT,) a French priest, born in Paris in 1677, was a son of Sébastien Leclerc the engraver. He published, besides other works, "A Critical Letter on Bayle's Dictionary." Died in 1736.

Leclerc, (MICHEL,) a French poet and advocate, born at Albi in 1622. His principal work is "Virginia the Roman Girl," ("Virginie Romaine," a tragedy, 1645.) He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1691.

Leclerc, (NICOLAS GABRIEL.) See CLERC.

Leclerc, (OSCAR,) known as **Leclerc Thoüin**, an agriculturist, born in Paris in 1798, was a son of Jean Baptiste, noticed above, and a nephew of André Thoüin. He published treatises on agriculture. Died in 1845.

Leclerc, (SÉBASTIEN,) a skilful French designer and engraver, born at Metz in 1637, removed to Paris in 1665. In 1672 he was chosen professor of perspective in the Academy of Painting. His works were nearly all designed by himself. Louis XIV. appointed him engraver of his cabinet and professor in the École des Gobelins. Leclerc published a "System of Vision," ("Système sur la Vision," 1679,) and an esteemed treatise on Architecture, (1714.) Died in 1714.

See VALLEMONT, "Éloge de M. Leclerc Dessinateur," etc., 1715; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Leclerc or **Le Clerc**, (SÉBASTIEN,) a good historical painter, born in Paris about 1684, was a son of the preceding. He was chosen a member of the Royal Academy about 1704. Died about 1765.

Leclerc or **Le Clerc**, (VICTOR EMMANUEL,) a French general, born at Pontoise in 1772. He served at the siege of Toulon, (1793,) where he formed a friendship with Bonaparte, and distinguished himself in the Italian campaign of 1796. He followed Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, and promoted the success of the *coup d'état* of 18th Brumaire, 1799. Soon after this event he married Pauline Bonaparte, with the consent of her brother, the First Consul, who in 1801 gave him command of a large armament (35,000 men) sent to subjugate the revolted negroes of Hayti. He obtained some successes, and sent Toussaint L'Ouverture as a captive to France; but his army was wasted by the yellow fever, of which he died in November, 1802.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution," and "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leclerc des Essarts, lẹh-klaiR′ dȧ zȧ′sȧR′, (LOUIS NICOLAS MARIN,) a French general, brother of the preceding, was born at Pontoise in 1770. For his services at Eckmühl, Wagram, etc., in 1809, he received the title of count. He commanded a division in Russia in 1812, where he distinguished himself by his courage and skill. Died in 1820.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leclercq or **Le Clercq**, lẹh-klȧRk′, (CHRÉTIEN,) a French missionary, born in Artois about 1630. In 1655 he was sent to Canada, where he laboured many years. After his return to France he published "The History of the French Colonies in New France, and of Lasalle's Expedition to Explore the Mississippi," (1691.)

Leclerq, (MICHEL THÉODORE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1777. He published "Dramatic Proverbs," (4 vols., 1823–26,) which were very popular. Died in 1851.

Lécluse or **L'Écluse, de**, dẹh lȧ′klüz′, written also

L'Escluse, (CHARLES,) [Lat. CAR'OLUS CLU'SIUS,] a savant, who made important contributions to the science of botany, was born at Arras in 1526. He studied at Louvain, Wittenberg, and Montpellier. At the last-named place he graduated as physician in 1555. After travelling many years in France, Spain, etc., for botanical information, he was director of the emperor's garden at Vienna from 1573 to 1587. He published, in Latin, a "Description of the Rare Plants of Spain," (1576,) and a "Description of the Rare Plants of Austria," (1583,) both of which were afterwards united in his "Rariorum Plantarum Historia," ("History of the Rarer Plants," 1601,) with figures. In 1593 he became professor of botany at Leyden, where he died in 1609. He was endowed with a great memory and a rare sagacity, and excelled in description. He left a work on foreign animals and plants, entitled "Exoticorum Libri Decem, quibus Animalium, Plantarum, Aromatumque Historiæ describuntur," (1605.)

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine;" MORREN, "À la Mémoire de C. de L'Escluse, un des Pères de la Botanique," etc., Liege, 1853.

Lécluse, de, (FLEURY,) a French Hellenist, born in Paris in 1774. Among his works is a "History of Greek and Latin Literature," (2 vols., 1837.) Died in 1845.

Lecocq, lẹh-kok', (ALEXANDRE CHARLES,) a French musical composer, born in Paris, June 3, 1832. In 1857 he entered a competition to produce the music for an operetta, "Le Docteur Miracle," and was bracketed with Bizet. Other operettas followed; but his first real success was gained in 1868 with "Fleur de Thé." Since that time he has been one of the favourite French composers of light, gay, and brilliant music, and has produced a number of comic operas, the best known of which are "La Fille de Madame Angot," (1872,) "Girofié-Girofla," (1874,) and "L'Egyptienne," (1890.) Died 1918.

Lecointe. See COINTE, LE.

Lecointe-Puiraveau, lẹh-kwânt' pü-e'rȧ'vō', (MICHEL MATHIEU,) a French legislator, born at Saint-Maixent about 1750, was an active member of the Convention, (1792–95.) Died in 1825.

Lecointre, lẹh-kwânтr', (LAURENT,) a French regicide. He voted for the death of the king in the Convention, and instigated the execution of the queen. Died in 1805.

Lecomte or **Le Comte**, lẹh-kôNt', (FÉLIX,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1737, was a pupil of Falconet. He was received as Academician in 1771. By order of the king, he executed statues of Fénelon and Rollin. He is classed in the second rank of French sculptors. Died in 1817.

Lecomte, (JULES,) an able French *littérateur*, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1814. He edited several journals, and published "Letters on French Authors," (1837,) a "History of the Revolution of 1848," (1850,) and "The English Pontoons," ("Les Pontons Anglais," a maritime novel, 5 vols., 1850–52.) Died in 1864.

Leconte, lẹh-kôNt', [Lat. CON'TIUS,] (ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born at Noyon, was a cousin-german of Calvin, but an opponent of his doctrines. He lectured on law at Orléans and Bourges, and left several legal works. Died in 1586.

Le Conte, le-kônt, (JOHN,) an American naturalist, and officer in the corps of United States engineers, was born near Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in 1784. He published "Descriptions of the Species of North American Tortoises," "Monographs of the North American Species of Utricularia," etc., and other works. Died in 1861.

Leconte, (JOHN L.,) M.D., a son of the preceding, born in New York in 1825, was a distinguished entomologist. He published numerous treatises, etc., on entomology, among which is one "On the Classification of the Carabidæ of the United States." Died Nov. 15, 1883.

Leconte, (JOHN,) M.D., an American naturalist and physician, born in Liberty county, Georgia, in 1818. He became in 1856 professor of natural and mechanical philosophy in South Carolina College, in 1869 professor in the University of California, in 1876 acting president, and in 1881 full president of that university. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1876. Died in 1891.

Leconte, (JOSEPH,) M.D., brother of the preceding, was born in Liberty county, Georgia, in 1823. From 1856 to 1869 he was professor of chemistry and geology in South Carolina College, and in 1869 he became professor of geology and natural history in the University of California. Besides several works on education and the fine arts, he wrote "The Mutual Relations of Religion and Science," (1874,) "Elements of Geology," (1878,) "Sight," (1881,) "A Compend of Geology," (1884,) "Evolution and its Relation to Religious Thought," (1888,) and a large number of scientific papers. Died July 6, 1901.

Le Conte, (LEWIS,) M.D., an American scientist born near Shrewsbury, N.J., August 4, 1782. He graduated at Columbia College in 1799, and became a resident of Georgia. He was eminent as a chemist, zoologist botanist, and mathematician. Died January 9, 1838.

Leconte de Lisle, (CHARLES MARIE,) a French poet, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1818. He produced "Poèmes antiques," (1852,) "Poésies nouvelles," (1854,) "Poèmes barbares," (1862,) and "Poèmes tragiques," (1884,) and translated many of the Greek authors. His beauties of style exercised a profound influence on the younger poets. He was elected to the French Academy in 1886. Died July 17, 1894.

Lecoq or **Le Coq**, lẹh-kok', (HENRI,) a French naturalist, born at Avesnes (Nord) in 1802. He wrote treatises on geology, chemistry, and botany. His most important work is "Studies on the Botanical Geography of Europe," (7 vols., 1854–57.) Died August 4, 1871.

Le Coq, (THOMAS,) a beneficed cleric of Falaise, in Normandy, who in 1580 produced "Cain," a play or mystery of unusual merits.

Lecoq de Boisbaudran, lẹh-kok' dẹh bwȧ'bō'drŏN', (PAUL ÉMILE FRANÇOIS,) a French chemist, born at Cognac, in 1838, of a Protestant family. Possessed of great wealth, he devoted himself to chemical researches. He discovered the metal "gallium," and named it with a double reference to his country (Latin "Gallia") and to his own name, (Lecoq, in Latin "Gallus.") He published "Spectres lumineux, Spectres prismatiques," (1874,) etc.

Lecoq, von, fon lẹh-kok', (KARL CHRISTIAN ERDMANN EDLER,) an able German general, born at Torgau in 1767. He fought for the French at Wagram in 1809, and commanded a division of Saxon troops in the Russian campaign of 1812. After 1815 he received the chief command of the Saxon army. Died in 1830.

Le Courayer or **Le Courrayer**. See COURAYER, LE.

Lecourbe or **Le Courbe**, lẹh-koorb', (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Lons-le-Saulnier in 1760. In 1799 he defeated the Austrians in Switzerland. Having been selected by Moreau to command the right wing of his army in 1800, he distinguished himself at Hochstadt and other places. On account of his attachment to Moreau, he was deprived of command in 1804. Died in 1815.

Lecouvreur or **Le Couvreur**, lẹh-koov'rur', (ADRIENNE,) a popular French actress, born near Épernay about 1690. She excelled in tragedy, and was a great favourite in Paris from 1717 until her death. Voltaire and other poets offered poetical homage to her talents. Died in 1730.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Lect, lẽkt, [Lat. LEC'TIUS,] (JACQUES,) a learned Swiss jurisconsult, born in 1560, at Geneva. He obtained a chair of law in that city in 1583, and the next year was chosen a member of the council of state. In the critical times which followed he showed firmness and ability. He wrote several legal works, an edition of "Poetæ Græci veteres Carminis heroici Scriptores," (1606,) and short Latin poems, "Poemata Varia," (1609.) Died in 1611.

Lectius. See LECT.

Lecurieux, lẹh-kü're'uh', (JACQUES JOSEPH,) a French historical painter, born at Dijon in 1801. Among his works are "Saint Louis at Damietta," and "Mary of Burgundy."

Le'dạ, [Gr. Λήδα,] the wife of Tyndareus, King of Sparta, and mother of Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. According to the popular legend, two of these were the offspring of Jupiter, who, when he visited Leda, assumed the form of a swan.

Le Dain, lẹh dăN, (OLIVIER,) a Flemish barber, who became a favourite of Louis XI. of France. He was hung by Charles VIII. in 1484.

Ledebour, von, fon lā'dẹh-boor', (KARL FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German botanist, born at Stralsund in 1785. He was professor of botany at Dorpat from 1811 to 1836, and, after a journey to the Altai Mountains, published "Flora Altaica," (4 vols., 1829–34.) His "Flora Rossica" (3 vols., 1842–51) is regarded as the best work that has appeared on the flora of Russia. He also published "Illustrations of New Russian Plants, in five hundred coloured plates," (5 vols., 1829–34.) Died in 1851.

Ledebur, von, fon lā'dẹh-boor', (LEOPOLD KARL WILHELM AUGUST,) a German writer, born at Berlin in 1799, published a number of geographical, historical, and antiquarian works. Died November 17, 1877.

Ledeganck, lā'dẹh-gânk, (KAREL,) a Belgian poet of remarkable talents, born in 1805; died in 1847.

Lederlin, lẹh-dĕR'lăN', (JEAN HENRI,) a French philologist, born at Strasburg in 1672. He published editions of the "Onomasticon," by Pollux, of Ælian's History, (1713,) and of other works. Died in 1737.

Ledermüller, lā'dẹr-mül'lẹr, (MARTIN FROBENIUS,) a German, distinguished for his researches with the microscope, was born at Nuremberg in 1719. He published "Microscopic Studies," (1759,) and "Microscopic Amusements," ("Mikroskopische Gemüths- und Augenergötzen," 3 vols., 1760–64,) often reprinted. Died in 1769.

Ledesma, de, dà là-dĕs'mâ, (ALONZO,) a Spanish poet, born at Segovia in 1552. He was a disciple of Gongora, and, notwithstanding the obscurity and other defects of his poetry, acquired a high reputation. Lope de Vega, in his "Laurel d'Apollo," mentions him in favourable terms. He published "Spiritual Thoughts," ("Conceptos Espirituales," 1600–16,) and other poems. Died in 1623.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ledesma, de, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Burgos in 1630; died in 1670.

Ledieu, lẹh-de-uh', (FRANÇOIS,) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born at Péronne, was private secretary to the celebrated Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux. He wrote "Memoirs of the Life and Works of Bossuet," (4 vols., 1856.) Died in 1713.

Ledochowski, lĕd'ọ-kov'ske, (MIECISLAS HALKA,) CARDINAL and COUNT, a Polish prelate, born of a noble family at Gork, October 29, 1822. He studied at Warsaw, entered the Lazarist order, and finished his studies at Vienna and Rome, where he became a domestic prelate and prothonotary to Pius IX. and was attached to several foreign nunciatures. In 1861 he was appointed Archbishop of Thebes and nuncio to Belgium, and in 1866 became Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen and Primate of Poland. For his strenuous resistance to the German laws interfering with church liberty he was imprisoned, 1874–76, and was heavily fined, and then banished. In 1875 he was created a cardinal-priest. In 1892 he was appointed prefect of the Propaganda. D. 1902.

Ledoux, lẹh-doo', (CLAUDE NICOLAS,) a French architect, born at Dormans in 1736. The most remarkable monuments of his invention are the Barrières of Paris. He published a "Treatise on Architecture." Died in 1806.

Ledran, lẹh-drŏN', (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French surgeon, born in Paris in 1685, became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He wrote, besides other professional works, a "Treatise on Lithotomy," (1730,) "Observations on Surgery," (1731,) and "Practical Reflections on Gunshot Wounds," (1737.) Died in 1770.

Ledru, lẹh-drü', (ANDRÉ PIERRE,) a French priest and naturalist, born in Maine in 1761, was employed as botanist in Baudin's expedition to the Canaries and the Antilles in 1796. He wrote several works. Died about 1825.

Ledru, (NICOLAS PHILIPPE,) a French experimenter in natural philosophy, born in Paris in 1731, was a grandfather of Ledru-Rollin. He made discoveries in magnetism. Died in 1807.

Ledru-Rollin, lẹ-dru' rol'lin or lẹh-drü' ro'lăN', (ALEXANDRE AUGUSTE,) a distinguished French socialist and radical republican, born in Paris in 1808. His family name was Ledru, to which he added that of Rollin. He became an advocate about 1830, and was employed as counsel for the defence in many political trials between 1832 and 1848. In 1841 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the voters of Mans, and became the chief orator of the *extrême gauche*, or ultra-democrats. As a tribune and popular agitator he was distinguished for his audacity and vehemence, but had not much influence in the Chamber. He founded "La Réforme," a political journal, and took a prominent part at the reform banquets of 1847.

During the Revolution of February, 1848, he entered the Chamber when the regency of the Duchess of Orléans was under discussion. By the exertion of great physical force he occupied the tribune, and, amidst the violent tumult, spoke against the regency. He was chosen by acclamation as a member of the provisional government, and became minister of the interior. (See LAMARTINE.) His measures in this capacity were not approved by the majority of his colleagues. He was censured for an attempt to proscribe the defeated party; but he is said to have saved the government from the violence of the insurgents on the 16th of April. At the election of five members of the executive commission by the Assembly in May, he was the lowest of the successful candidates, receiving four hundred and fifty-eight votes out of about eight hundred. He owed this election to the influence of Lamartine. He lost his popularity with the masses, and retired from power in June, 1848, when Cavaignac became dictator. In December, 1848, Ledru-Rollin received only 370,119 votes for president, having failed to obtain the support of the socialists. He was the chief of the "Mountain" in the Assemblies of 1848 and 1849, to the latter of which he was elected by five departments, and made eloquent speeches against the government. In June, 1849, he demanded the impeachment of the president, and, when this was refused, called on his partisans to rise in arms. The few who obeyed this call were quickly dispersed by the troops, and Ledru-Rollin escaped to England, where he remained many years. In his absence he was condemned to deportation. He published a book "On the Decline of England," (2 vols 1850,) and united with Kossuth and Mazzini to form a revolutionary committee for the promotion of the democratic cause in Europe. Among his publications is "French Jurisprudence," etc., ("Jurisprudence Française, ou Répertoire du Journal du Palais," 8 vols., 1843–48.) Availing himself of the general amnesty, he returned to France in 1870. Died December 31, 1874.

See N. GALLOIS, "Vie politique de Ledru-Rollin," 1850; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leduc or **Le Duc,** lẹh-dük', (JAN,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at the Hague about 1638, was a pupil and skilful imitator of Paul Potter. He painted interiors, guard-rooms, robbers, etc. About 1671 he entered the army, in which he obtained the rank of captain, and abandoned his art.

Lĕd'wich, (EDWARD,) an Irish antiquary, born in 1739, became vicar of Aghaboe. He published a valuable work entitled "The Antiquities of Ireland," (1794,) and a few other treatises. He offended many of his countrymen by denying the truth of the legend of Saint Patrick. Died in 1823.

Lĕd'yard, (JOHN,) a celebrated American traveller, born at Groton, in Connecticut, in 1751. At an early age he took passage as a common sailor on a vessel bound for Gibraltar, and thence repaired to London, where in 1776 he set sail with Captain Cook on his third voyage around the world. After his return, in 1780, he

published a journal of the voyage, including an account of the circumstances attending the death of Captain Cook. Having projected an expedition to the Arctic regions, he set out in 1786, and, after a journey of great hardships, he arrived at Irkootsk in January, 1787. Here he was arrested as a spy by order of the empress, and forbidden again to enter Russia. He next went to London, where he was most kindly received by Sir Joseph Banks, and in June, 1788, under the patronage of the African Association, set out on a voyage of discovery to Central Africa. He reached Cairo in August, but, while making preparations for his journey, was attacked by a fever, of which he died. The news of his death was heard with deep regret by his friends in England, who had formed the highest opinion of his qualifications for the arduous task of African exploration. He was described by Mr. Beaufoy, secretary of the African Association, as "adventurous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary and considerate, and appeared to be formed by nature for achievements of hardihood and peril."

See SPARKS, "Life of Ledyard," in his "American Biography;" "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," vol. ii.; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1828, (by SOUTHEY;) "North American Review" for October, 1828; CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Ledyard, (WILLIAM,) COLONEL, an American officer, born in Connecticut about 1750, commanded at Fort Griswold during the attack made by the British in 1781. He was brutally stabbed by the English commander, Major Bromfield, after he had delivered up to him his sword. He was an uncle of the distinguished traveller John Ledyard.

Lee, (ALFRED,) an American theologian, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1807, was consecrated Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Delaware in 1841. He published a "Life of the Apostle Peter," and a "Life of Saint John." In 1884 he became presiding bishop of his church. Died April 12, 1887.

Lee, (ANNE,) founder of the sect called Shakers, was born at Manchester, in England, in 1735. Having removed to America, she settled near Albany, New York where she gathered a number of proselytes around her She taught many strange doctrines,—among others, that all marriage is sinful, and is to be shunned under all circumstances. She was usually styled by her followers "Mother Anne." She died in 1784. Among the principal settlements made by her followers are those at New Lebanon, near Albany, and at Harvard, Massachusetts.

See ALLEN'S "American Biographical Dictionary."

Lee, (ARTHUR,) an American statesman and revolutionist, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1740, was a brother of Richard Henry Lee. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and subsequently became a student of law in London. He there published a number of eloquent political essays, under the name of "Junius Americanus," in which he advocated the cause of the American people. He was sent as minister to France in 1776; and, in conjunction with Franklin and Deane, he negotiated a treaty with the French. He was recalled in 1779. After his return he was elected to Congress in 1782, and was subsequently made a counsellor of the supreme court of the United States, and a member of the board of treasury, (1784.) He was never married. He was a good classical scholar, and an intimate friend of Sir William Jones. Died in 1792.

See R. H. LEE, "Life of Arthur Lee," 2 vols., 1829; "North American Review" for April, 1830; "Encyclopædia Americana."

Lee, (CHARLES,) a distinguished officer in the American Revolutionary war, was a native of Wales. Having served for a time in the British army, he removed to America. He was appointed major-general by Congress in June, 1775. In 1776 he was appointed to the chief command of the Southern colonies. He was surprised and taken prisoner by the English while marching through New Jersey to join Washington in Pennsylvania, (December, 1776;) but after the surrender of Burgoyne, in October, 1777, he was exchanged. Having disobeyed General Washington's orders at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, he was tried by a court-martial, and suspended from service for a year. Died in 1782. General Lee was the author of several political works.

See "Encyclopædia Americana."

Lee, (EDWARD,) an English prelate, born in Kent in 1482. He became chaplain of Henry VIII., who employed him in several diplomatic missions. In 1529 he was sent to Rome to negotiate for the divorce of the king, and in 1531 was appointed Archbishop of York. He opposed the doctrines of Luther, but favoured the innovations which Henry VIII. made in the Church. He wrote "Epicedia Clarorum Virorum," and other works in Latin. Died in 1544.

Lee, (ELIZA BUCKMINSTER,) an American writer, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Buckminster, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Among her principal works are "Sketches of a New England Village," and "Naomi, or Boston Two Hundred Years Ago." She translated several works from the German. Died in 1864.

Lee, (FITZ-HUGH,) an American general, a nephew of General Robert E. Lee, a grandson of Henry ("Light-Horse Harry") Lee, of Revolutionary fame, and a great-grandson (on his mother's side) of George Mason the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, was born in Virginia in 1835. He graduated at West Point in 1856, in 1861 entered the cavalry service of the Confederate army, and rose to be major-general. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1885, and was United States consul at Havana from 1896 till the war with Spain in 1898. He was then appointed major-general, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, and after the war was made military governor of Havana province. D. April 28, 1905.

Lee, (FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT,) an American statesman and patriot, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in October, 1734, was a younger brother of Richard Henry Lee. Was elected to the General Congress in 1775, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Having been re-elected, he continued to serve in Congress until 1779. Died in 1797.

Lee, (FREDERICK GEORGE,) D.D., D.C.L., an English divine, born at Thame, Oxfordshire, January 6, 1832. He graduated at Saint Edmund's Hall, Oxford, with high honours, studied divinity at Cuddesden College, and received priest's orders in the Established Church in 1856. He is a High Churchman of the extremest school. He has published several volumes of religious poetry, and a large number of devotional and theological books and brochures.

Lee, (FREDERICK RICHARD,) a popular English landscape-painter, born at Barnstaple about 1800. He began to exhibit at the Royal Academy about 1824, and was chosen an Academician in 1838. He is most successful in river-scenery and in landscapes where trees are prominent objects. Among his works are "The Mill," "The Storm on the Lake," "The Avenue of Shobrooke Park," "The Bay of Biscay," etc. Died June 4, 1879.

Lee, (GEORGE ALEXANDER,) an English vocalist, manager, and musical composer, born in London in 1802. In 1825 he appeared as a tenor-singer at the Dublin Theatre, and in 1826 at the Haymarket Theatre in London. He was successively manager of several London theatres. He composed music for many dramatic pieces, and also produced songs and ballads that were popular in their day. Died in 1851.

Lee, (GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS,) a son of General Robert E. Lee, was born at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, September 16, 1832. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1854, served, 1854–61, in the United States army, and, 1861–65, in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, attaining the rank of general. He was professor at the Virginia Military Institute 1865–71, and from 1871 to 1897 president of Washington and Lee University. Died February 18, 1913.

Lee, (GUY CARLETON,) editor, born in North Carolina in 1869. He held positions as teacher and lecturer and was literary editor of the "Baltimore Sun" after 1901. Wrote historical and other works and edited "The World's Orators," "The History of Woman," and "The History of North America," (20 vols.).

Lee, (HANNAH F.,) an American novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts. Her "Three Experiments of Living," published in 1838, passed through numerous editions both in America and Europe. Among her works are "Grace Seymour," "Eleanor Fulton," "Luther and his Times," and a "History of Sculpture and Sculptors." Died in 1865.

Lee, (HARRIET,) an English writer of fiction, was born in London in 1756. In partnership with her sister Sophia, she taught school for many years (1780–1803) at Bath. After publishing "Clara Lennox" and other novels, which are now neglected, she produced between 1797 and 1805 five volumes of the "Canterbury Tales," which were very successful. Died in 1851. Lord Byron, referring to "Kruitzner" in Lee's "Canterbury Tales," (from which he took the subject of his "Werner,") says, "I am not sure it ever was very popular; . . . but I have generally found that those who had read it agreed with me in their estimate of the singular power of mind and conception which it develops."

Lee, (HENRY,) an eminent American general, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in January, 1756. His father, Henry Lee, was a first-cousin of Richard Henry Lee. He became a captain of cavalry in 1776, joined the main army in September, 1777, and performed several daring exploits. He captured a British fort at Paulus Hook in July, 1779. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel about 1780, after which year he served in the army of General Greene as an officer of cavalry. He rendered important services at Guilford Court-House, March, 1781, and at the attack on Fort Ninety-Six. His legion of cavalry also contributed to the victory at Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. He was appointed a delegate to the General Congress in 1786, and was elected Governor of Virginia in 1791 or 1792. He was again a member of Congress in 1799, and was selected by Congress to pronounce a eulogy on Washington, whom he characterized as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He wrote about the year 1809 valuable "Memoirs of the War in the Southern States." In 1814 he was severely injured by a Baltimore mob, against which he fought to defend a printing-office and editor. He never recovered from this injury, and died in Georgia in March, 1818, leaving four sons,—Henry, Charles C., Robert E., (the famous general,) and Sidney Smith. He was often called LIGHT-HORSE HARRY. In a letter to Henry Lee, General Greene wrote, "Everybody knows I have the highest opinion of you as an officer. . . . No man in the progress of the campaign had equal merit with yourself."

Lee, (HENRY WASHINGTON,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Hamden, Connecticut, July 24, 1815, became a teacher, and took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1839. In 1854 he was consecrated Bishop of Iowa. Died at Davenport, Iowa, September 26, 1874.

Lee, (JESSE,) an American Methodist divine, born in Virginia in 1758, was for many years a chaplain to Congress. Died in 1816.

Lee, (JOHN,) D.D., a Scottish professor of divinity, born about 1780. He became principal of the University of Edinburgh about 1840, and afterwards professor of divinity there. Died in 1859.

Lee, (LEROY MADISON,) D.D., an American clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1808. He published several religious works, and in 1836 became editor of the Richmond "Christian Advocate." Died April 21, 1882.

Lee, (LUTHER,) D.D., an eminent American divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1800. He was editor of the "New England Christian Advocate" and "The True Wesleyan," and from 1856 to 1867 was connected with Adrian College. He published "Slavery Examined in the Light of the Bible," "The Immortality of the Soul," etc. Died December 13, 1889.

Lee, (MARGARET,) novelist, born in New York, 184–. Her novels are numerous, including "One Touch of Nature," "The Master Chivalry," "A Broken Engagement," "Lovers and Shekels," etc.

Lee, (MARY E.,) born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1813, was the author of "Tales from History," and made a number of translations from the French, Italian, and German. Died in 1849.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Lee, (NATHANIEL,) an English dramatist, born about 1658. After he had appeared as an actor on the London stage without success, he composed thirteen tragedies, two of which—viz., "Alexander the Great" and "Theodosius"—obtained public favour. He was confined in Bedlam for insanity in 1684, and released about 1688. Died in 1691. His imagination is extravagant, and inclined to bombast. "Among our modern English poets," says Addison, "there is none who was better turned for tragedy than Lee, if, instead of favouring the impetuosity of his genius, he had restrained it within proper bounds."

See "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., 1821.

Lee, (RACHEL FANNY ANTONINA,) an eccentric English authoress, originally named DASHWOOD, was born about 1770. She wrote an "Essay on Government," which was commended by Wordsworth. Died in 1829.

See DE QUINCEY, "Autobiographic Sketches," chap. iv.

Lee, (RICHARD HENRY,) an American statesman and orator, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, in 1732. He was educated in England, and, after his return, was elected about 1757 to the House of Burgesses in Virginia. He married Miss Aylett in early life. In 1765 he eloquently defended the resolutions against the Stamp Act, introduced by Patrick Henry. He was a delegate from Virginia in 1774 to the Continental Congress, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body. The memorial to the people of British America, authorized by the Continental Congress, is attributed to his pen. In June, 1776, he introduced into Congress the measure declaring the colonies free and independent States, which motion he supported by a most eloquent and powerful speech. Mr. Lee was again elected to Congress in 1778; he became president of that body in 1784, and was elected a United States Senator from Virginia in 1789. Like most other Virginians, he disapproved the Federal Constitution. Died in 1794.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence;" "Memoirs of the Life of R. H. Lee," by his grandson, R. H. LEE, 2 vols., 1825; "North American Review" for April, 1826, (by EDWARD EVERETT.)

Lee, (ROBERT,) D.D., a theologian, born at North Durham in 1804, was a minister of the Established Church of Scotland. He became professor of biblical criticism in the University of Edinburgh in 1846. Died in 1868.

Lee, (ROBERT EDWARD,) a distinguished American general, a son of General Henry Lee, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. His mother's name was Anne Carter. He graduated at the head of his class at West Point in 1829, and married in 1832 a daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, who was the adopted son of General Washington. He obtained the rank of captain in 1838, and served in the Mexican war (1846–47) as chief engineer of the army of General Scott, by whom his conduct was highly commended. For his services in Mexico he was raised to the rank of brevet colonel. He was superintendent of the Academy at West Point from September, 1852, to April, 1855. By his marriage he became proprietor of the Arlington House, on the Potomac, where his family resided when the civil war began. He was appointed a colonel of cavalry in March, 1861. On the 20th of April, 1861, he resigned his commission by a letter to General Scott, to whom he wrote, "My resignation would have been presented at once, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life."

About the 21st of April he was appointed major-general in command of all the forces of Virginia. In July ensuing, his rank was fixed as brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and he took command of a force in Northwestern Virginia. He was opposed to General Rosecrans in this campaign, the results of which were

rather favourable to the Unionists; though no important battle was fought. About December, 1861, he was ordered to take charge of the coast-defences of South Carolina and Georgia. He returned to Richmond in March, 1862, and on the 3d of June took the chief command of the army destined to defend the capital. On the 26th of June he attacked the army of General McClellan at Mechanicsville. The conflict was renewed on the 27th at Gaines's Mill, where both armies suffered heavy losses. Having been attacked at Savage's Station on the 29th, the Union army retired to Malvern Hill, close to the James River. Lee's army was defeated at Malvern Hill, July 1, losing about 6500 killed and wounded. General McClellan was, nevertheless, soon after compelled to retreat, and to abandon the siege of Richmond. The seat of war having been transferred to the northern part of Virginia, General Lee gained a victory over General Pope at Bull Run, or Manassas, on the 29th and 30th of August, and invaded Maryland about the 4th of September. He commanded in person at the great battle of Antietam, September 17, where he had, according to Pollard, about 70,000 men. His loss at South Mountain and Antietam is reported to have been 1842 killed and 9399 wounded, besides several thousand prisoners. General Lee retired to Virginia on the 18th, but was not pursued, and occupied a strongly-fortified position at Fredericksburg, where General Burnside attacked him on the 13th of December and was repulsed with heavy loss. On the 2d and 3d of May, Generals Lee and Hooker fought a great battle at Chancellorsville, where the former had the advantage; but the losses were nearly equal, and the retiring Union army was not pursued. Having been largely reinforced, he assumed the offensive with an army of about 95,000 men, and crossed the Potomac on the 24th of June, 1863, for the invasion of Pennsylvania. Marching against Harrisburg, he was confronted at Gettysburg by the Union army, commanded by General Meade and posted on a range of hills. The Union army acted on the defensive in the battle of Gettysburg, which began on the 1st of July and was renewed on the 2d without a decisive result. On the 3d, General Lee made several desperate assaults, which were repulsed, and the Union army was finally victorious. According to the report of General Meade, the Federals took here 13,621 prisoners, including the wounded. General Lee retired in the night of the 4th of July, through the rain, and returned to Virginia. His army was not engaged in any great battles during the ensuing winter.

The campaign of 1864 was opened about the 4th of May by General Grant, who crossed the Rapidan and advanced towards Richmond. A severe and indecisive battle ensued at the Wilderness on the 5th and 6th of May. General Grant continued to approach his objective point by a series of flank movements, alternating with great battles at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 9–12, at the North Anna River, May 23, and Cold Harbour, June 3. In these battles General Lee acted mostly on the defensive in fortified positions, and his losses were probably less than those of Grant. General Grant, however, referring to those battles, says, "Bloody and terrible as they were on our side, they were even more damaging to the enemy." Having crossed the James River about June 15, the Union army commenced the long siege of Petersburg, near which several actions were fought in July and August. (See GRANT, ULYSSES S.)

In February or March, 1865, General Lee was appointed commander-in-chief of all the Confederate armies. During the winter of 1864–65 the army of Virginia had been mostly inactive, and greatly trammelled by the necessity of defending Richmond and Petersburg. About the 30th of March the armies operating against these cities began to move, and to cut the Danville and Southside Railroads, by which Lee's army received supplies. The right wing of his army was defeated by General Sheridan at Five Forks on the 1st of April, and General Grant made a general and successful assault on the works at Petersburg on the 2d. General Lee evacuated Richmond and Petersburg in the night of April 2, and retreated towards Danville with about 35,000 men. He was pursued by the cavalry under General Sheridan, who attacked him on the 6th near the Appomattox River and took about 6000 prisoners. He received pacific overtures from General Grant on the 7th, and surrendered his army at Appomattox Court-House on the 9th of April, 1865. It was then agreed by the contracting parties that "each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they reside." Soon after the end of the war, General Lee became president of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia. Speaking of the character of Lee as a general, Mr. Greeley remarks that he knew how to make the most of a good defensive position, "the single point in which (but it is a vital one) his admirers can justify their claim for him of a rare military genius." He died, at Lexington, October 12, 1870.

Lee, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an eminent English Orientalist, born at Longnor, in Shropshire, in 1783. He learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for some years, during which he studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, etc. About 1817 he took the degree of B.A. at Cambridge, and entered holy orders. He was chosen professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1819, and professor of Hebrew about 1832, after which date he obtained the rectory of Barley. He published a Hebrew Grammar, (1830,) a "Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon," (1840,) an "Inquiry into the Nature, Progress, and End of Prophecy," (1849,) and other works. Died in 1852.

Lee, (SAMUEL P.,) an American naval officer, born in Virginia, became a midshipman in 1825. He commanded the Oneida in the battle against the forts below New Orleans in April, 1862, and in 1863 commanded the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He became commodore in 1866 and rear-admiral in 1870. Died in 1897.

Lee, (SIDNEY,) an English biographer, born at London in 1859 and educated at Oxford. He became assistant editor on the great "Dictionary of National Biography" in 1883, and principal editor in 1891. His published works include "A Life of William Shakespeare," (1898.) Died 1926.

Lee, (SOPHIA,) an English dramatist and novelist, born in London in 1750, was a sister of Harriet, noticed above. She began her literary career in 1780 by the "Chapter of Accidents," a comedy, which was successful, and was followed by novels entitled "The Recess," (1785,) and "The Life of a Lover." In 1796 she composed "Almeyda, Queen of Granada," a tragedy, of which Mrs. Siddons performed the principal *rôle* with applause. She wrote two of the "Canterbury Tales" published by her sister, and other works. Died in 1824.

See BOADEN, "Life of Mrs. Siddons," chap. vi. p. 103.

Lee, (THOMAS,) a Virginian planter, distinguished for his talents, was president of the Council of Virginia. He was the father of Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, and Arthur Lee. Died in 1750.

Lee, (THOMAS,) an American jurist, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1769. He was appointed by President Monroe judge of the United States district court for South Carolina in 1823. Died in 1839.

Lee, (WILLIAM HENRY FITZHUGH,) an American soldier, son of General Robert E. Lee, was born at Arlington, Virginia, in 1837. He entered the army in 1857, and became a Confederate cavalry leader in the civil war, advancing from captain to major-general. He was elected to the senate of Virginia in 1875, and was in Congress from 1886 till his death, 1891.

Lee-Hamilton, (EUGENE JAMES,) an English author, born at London in 1845.

Lee of Fareham, (ARTHUR HAMILTON LEE,) 1ST VISCOUNT, British politician, was born 1868. After a military career he became director general of food supplies 1917–18, Minister of Agriculture 1919–21, and 1st Lord of the Admiralty 1921–22. He was a delegate to the Washington Disarmament Conference 1921–22.

Leeb, lāp, (JOHANN,) a German sculptor, born at Memmingen in 1790; died about 1856.

Leech, (JOHN,) an English artist and caricaturist, born in London about 1816. He is chiefly known as the

designer of the humorous figures which illustrate the London "Punch." His sketches are excellent as works of art, though drawn with rapidity and haste. He published "Pictures of Life and Character," and "The Rising Generation," (1848,) which display a rare perception of the varieties of character and the keenest sense of the ludicrous. Died in 1864.

See the "North British Review" for March, 1865.

Leech, (SAMUEL V.,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, born at Albany, New York, March 17, 1837. He was educated in the seminary at Cooperstown, New York, and at Evanston, Illinois, graduating from his theological course in 1857. He held important pastorates at Annapolis, Martinsburg, West Virginia, Baltimore, and Albany, and did much work for denominational journals. Among his writings are "The Drunkard," (1862,) "Round Lake Letters," (1874,) a "Reply to Ingersoll," (1881,) etc.

Leech'man, (WILLIAM,) a learned Scottish theologian, born in Lanarkshire in 1706. He was professor of theology at Glasgow for seventeen years. His lectures in defence of revealed religion against Voltaire and Hume are commended. He published a collection of sermons, and a work "On the Nature, Reasonableness, and Advantages of Prayer," (1743.) Died in 1785.

Leeds, DUKE OF. See DANBY, EARL OF.

Leemans, lā'mȧns, (CONRAD,) a Dutch archæologist, born at Zalt Boemel in 1809, published an extensive work "On the Egyptian Monuments of the Museum of Leyden," (1835–52.) Died October 14, 1893.

Leepe, van der, vȧn dẹr lā'pẹh, (JAN ANTOON,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Brussels in 1664, excelled in marine views. His execution is easy, his touch light, and his colour good. Among his works is a "Flight into Egypt." Died in 1720.

Leeş, (EDWIN,) an English botanist and author, born at Worcester, May 12, 1800. Among his works are "Affinities of Plants and Animals," "Pictures of Nature," "The Botany of Worcestershire," (1868,) "The Forest and Chace of Malvern," (1877,) "Scenery and Thought," (1880,) etc. Died October 28, 1887.

Lees, (FREDERIC RICHARD,) an English total-abstinence writer and speaker, born near Leeds, March 15, 1815. He has published many volumes on religion, criticism, health, and physiology, and especially on temperance.

Lee'sẹr, (ISAAC,) a Jewish theologian and religious writer, born in Westphalia in 1806, emigrated to America, and became in 1829 rabbi of the principal synagogue of Philadelphia. Died in 1868.

Leeu, Leuw, or **Leeuw, van der**, vȧn dẹr lö or lŭh, (GABRIEL,) a Dutch painter of animals, born at Dort in 1643. He worked at Amsterdam, Paris, Naples, and Rome with success, and adopted the Italian manner. His touch was grand and decided. His works represent flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, etc. Died in 1688.

Leeu or **Leeuw, van der**, (PIETER,) a painter of landscapes and cattle, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1645. His style resembles that of Van der Velde. He was a good colorist, and painted with facility. Died about 1705.

Leeuw or **Leuw, van der**, vȧn dẹr lö or lŭh, (WILLEM,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1600. He engraved many works of Rubens, among which is "Daniel in the Lions' Den," and several works of Rembrandt, including "David Playing on the Harp." Died about 1665.

Leeuwen, van, vȧn lŭh'wẹn or lö'wen, (SIMON,) a Dutch jurist, born at Leyden in 1625; died in 1682.

Leeuwenhoeck. See LEUWENHOEK.

Leeves, leevz, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English composer, born in 1749, was the author of the air of "Auld Robin Gray." Died in 1828.

Lefébure, lẹh-fȧ'bür', (LOUIS HENRI,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1754. He wrote a prize essay against lotteries, besides several treatises on music and botany. Died in 1839.

Lefébure de Fourcy, lẹh-fȧ'bür' dẹh foor'se', (LOUIS,) a French mathematician, born at Saint Domingo in 1785. He succeeded Lacroix as professor in the Faculty of Sciences in Paris, and published "Descriptive Geometry," (4th edition, 1843,) and "Analytic Geometry," (1827.) Died March 12, 1869.

Lefébure-Wely, lẹh-fȧ'bür' vȧ'lè', (LOUIS JAMES ALFRED,) (real name **Lefébvre**,) a French musician and composer, born in Paris, November 13, 1817. He was best known as an organist, but he was also a versatile and prolific composer. Died December 31, 1869.

Lefebvre. See LEFÈVRE.

Lefebvre, lẹh-fȧvr' or lẹh-fêvr', (CHARLEMAGNE THÉOPHILE,) a French traveller, born at Nantes in 1811, became an officer in the navy. He wrote "Travels in Abyssinia," (6 vols., 1845–50,) a scientific work of much merit. Died July 6, 1860.

Lefebvre, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) Duke of Dantzic, a French marshal, born at Ruffach, in Alsace, in 1755. He was rapidly promoted in the war which began in 1792, and became a general of division in January, 1794. He contributed greatly to the victories of Fleurus (1794) and Altenkirchen, (1796.) In August, 1799, he was appointed by the Directory commander of the military division of which Paris was the head-quarters. On the 18th Brumaire he acted as lieutenant of Bonaparte, to whom he rendered important services in that *coup d'état* which made him dictator. He was made a marshal of the empire in 1804, commanded the foot-guards at the battle of Jena, and was rewarded for his success at the siege of Dantzic in 1807 by the title of Duke of Dantzic. In the Austrian campaign of 1809 his skill and courage were conspicuous at Eckmühl and Wagram. He commanded the imperial guard in the Russian campaign of 1812, and defended France at Montmirail, etc. in 1814. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, Lefebvre accepted a place in his Chamber of Peers, and consequently was excluded from that of Louis XVIII. in 1816. He was reinstated in his military rank in 1819. Died in 1820. He had the reputation of being one of the best generals of the army, uniting great intrepidity with superior judgment, and had the faculty of animating his men as if by an electric influence. There have been few men of higher military genius.

Lefebvre, (JULES JOSEPH,) a French painter, born at Tournan in 1836. He became notable for the painting of such subjects as "Psyche," "Lady Godiva," etc., and was elected to the Academy of Fine Arts in 1891.

Lefebvre or **Lefèvre**, (VALENTIN.) See FÈBRE, LE.

Lefebvre de Cheverus, (JEAN LOUIS ANNE MADELEINE.) See CHEVERUS.

Lefebvre-Desnouettes, lẹh-fȧvr' dā'noo'ĕt', (CHARLES,) COUNT, a French general, born in Paris in 1773. He entered the army in 1792, and was chosen one of Bonaparte's aides-de-camp in 1800. As colonel he distinguished himself at Austerlitz in 1805. He became a general of division in 1808, commanded the chasseurs of the emperor's guard in 1809, and was employed near Napoleon's person in Russia, (1812.) At the first restoration he was retained in his command by Louis XVIII.; but he joined the standard of Bonaparte in March, 1815, and fought at Waterloo. Having been condemned to death by a council of war, he escaped to the United States in 1816. He perished in the wreck of the Albion packet-ship, as he was returning to Europe, in April, 1822.

Lefèvre. See CAUMARTIN, DACIER, FÈVRE, LEFEBVRE, and FABER, (JEAN.)

Lefevre, (CHARLES SHAW.) See EVERSLEY.

Lefèvre or **Lefebvre**, (CLAUDE.) See FÈVRE, LE.

Lefèvre, lẹh-fȧvr', (JEAN,) a French astronomer, born at Lisieux, became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1682. He edited the "Connaissances des Temps" from 1684 to 1701. Died in 1706.

Lefèvre, (JEAN JACQUES,) a liberal French publisher, born at Neufchâteau in 1779, settled in Paris in his youth. He published excellent editions of many Greek, Latin, and French classics, for some of which he wrote notes. Died in 1858.

Lefèvre, (NICOLAS,) an able French chemist, emigrated to England in 1664 at the invitation of Charles II., who gave him the direction of a laboratory in his

palace. He wrote "Theoretical and Practical Chemistry," (1660.) Died in 1674.

Lefevre, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE,) a French dramatist and poet, born in Paris in 1741, produced tragedies entitled "Zuma," (1776,) and "Élisabeth de France," (1783,) also "Gustavus Vasa," an epic poem. Died in 1813.

Lefèvre, (PIERRE PAUL,) a bishop, born April 30, 1804, at Roulers, Belgium. He was ordained a Catholic priest in 1831 at Saint Louis, Missouri, and in 1841 was consecrated Bishop of Zela and administrator of the diocese of Detroit. Died at Detroit, March 4, 1869.

Lefèvre, (ROBERT,) a French portrait-painter, born at Bayeux, in Calvados, in 1756, removed to Paris in 1784. Having acquired a high reputation, he painted portraits of Napoleon and Josephine, which were so much admired that more than twenty copies were ordered by various cities, courts, and other parties. About 1815 he received the title of first painter to the king. Died in 1830.

Lefèvre or **Lefebvre**, lẹh-fȧvr', (TANNEGUI or TĀNNEGUY, tăn'ge',) [Lat. TANAQUIL'LUS FA'BER,] an eminent French scholar and critic, born at Caen in 1615, was the father of the renowned Madame Dacier. He was appointed by Cardinal Richelieu inspector of the royal printing-establishment in Paris. After the death of Richelieu he joined the Protestants, and was chosen a professor in the Academy of Saumur about 1655. He published annotated editions of Lucretius, (1662,) Longinus, (1663,) Horace, (1671,) Virgil, and other classics, and translated into French several Greek works. Died in 1672.

See F. GRAVEROL, "Mémoires pour servir à la Vie de T. Lefèvre," 1686; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lefèvre de la Boderie, lẹh-fȧvr' dẹh lȧ bod're', (GUY,) a French Orientalist, born near Falaise in 1541. He co-operated with Arias Montanus in the Polyglot Bible of Antwerp, for which he edited and translated into Latin the Syriac version of the New Testament, (1572.) He also wrote some poems. Died in 1598.

Lefèvre d'Étaples, lẹh-fȧvr' dȧ'tȧpl', [Lat. FA'BER STAPULEN'SIS,] (JACQUES,) an eminent French scholar and theologian, born at Étaples about 1455. He was condemned as a heretic by the Sorbonne, but was justified by Francis I., who employed him as preceptor to his son. Lefèvre produced the first complete French version of the Bible, (1530.) His version is used in the French Protestant churches. He wrote commentaries on the works of Aristotle. Erasmus expressed veneration for his character, *(singularem vitæ sanctimoniam veneror.)* Died in 1537.

See C. H. GRAF, "Essai sur la Vie et les Écrits de J. Lefèvre d'Étaples," 1842; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lefèvre de Saint-Rémy, lẹh-fȧvr' dẹh sȧN rā'me', (JEAN,) a French chronicler, born near Abbeville about 1394; died in 1468.

Lefèvre-Deumier, lẹh-fȧvr' duh'me-ā', (JULES,) a French poet, born about 1804. He became private librarian of President Louis Napoleon in 1849, and librarian at the Tuileries in 1852. Died in 1857.

Leflo, lẹh-flo', (ADOLPHE CHARLES EMMANUEL,) a French general, born at Lesneven in 1804. He was sent as ambassador to Russia in 1848, was banished in 1852, but returned to France in 1859. He took an active part in the defence of Paris in 1870, and was ambassador to Russia from 1871 to 1879. Died November 16, 1887.

Lefort or **Le Fort**, lẹh-foR', (FRANÇOIS,) a Swiss general, was born at Geneva in 1656. He entered the Russian service, and fought several campaigns against the Turks before the peace of 1681. He rendered valuable service to the Czar Peter in his contest with Sophia, his sister and rival; and when that prince triumphed, in 1689, Lefort became his favourite and chief minister, a dignity which he merited by his virtues and talents. He gave wise counsels to the young autocrat, and was the author of many of the reforms which marked that reign. Lefort was appointed general-in-chief and admiral about 1693. Died in 1699.

Lefranc. See POMPIGNAN.

Lefranc, (MARTIN.) See FRANC, LE.

Lefranc, lẹh-frŏN', (VICTOR,) a French advocate and writer, born at Garsin in 1809; died in 1883.

Lefrançais. See LALANDE.

Lefren, lā'frẹn or līī'frẹn, (LARS ULOF,) a Swedish Orientalist, born in 1722; died in 1803.

Lefuel, lẹh-fü-ĕl', (MARTIN HECTOR,) a French architect, born at Versailles in 1810. In 1853 he succeeded Visconti as architect of the structures by which the Louvre is joined to the Tuileries. He designed the façades and distributed the interiors of this work, which was finished in 1857. He designed the palace of the Universal Exposition of 1855. Died January 1, 1881.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Le Gallienne, (RICHARD,) an English author and journalist, was born at Liverpool in 1866, and became a journalist in London in 1891. He published several volumes of poetry and prose, beginning with "My Lady's Sonnets," (1887,) also translated in verse the poems of Omar Khayyam.

Legallois or **Le Gallois**, lẹh-gȧ'lwȧ', (JULIEN JEAN CÉSAR,) a French physiologist, born near Dol, in Bretagne, in 1770. In 1801 he took the degree of M.D., and wrote an able treatise entitled "Is the Blood identical in all the Vessels through which it passes?" He merited a high rank among physiologists and experimenters by his "Experiments on the Principle of Life, especially on that of the Movements of the Heart and on the Seat of this Principle," (1812.) Died in 1814.

Le Gallois, (PIERRE,) a French bibliographer, born at Paris. He published "Academic Conversations," (1674,) and a "Treatise on the Finest Libraries of Europe," (1680.)

Legaré, pronounced lẹh-gree', (HUGH SWINTON,) an American statesman and scholar, of Huguenot descent, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, January 2, 1797. He graduated at the South Carolina College about 1815, after which he pursued his studies in Paris and Edinburgh. He was well versed in Greek and other languages. He also studied law, and gave much attention to juridical philosophy. In 1830 he was elected attorney-general of South Carolina. He contributed many able articles to the "Southern Review," and was an adherent of the Union when nullification was agitated in his State. Having served as chargé-d'affaires at Brussels for about three years, he returned home in 1836, and was elected by the voters of Charleston a member of Congress, in which he served one term, (1837–39.) As a lawyer he stood high in his profession. In 1840 he advocated the election of General Harrison to the Presidency by several eloquent speeches in New York, Virginia, etc. He was appointed in September, 1841, attorney-general of the United States under President Tyler. He died at Boston in June, 1843. Among his writings are an "Essay on Classical Learning," an "Essay on Roman Literature," and "The Constitutional History of Greece."

Legaré, (Bullen,) (MARY SWINTON,) sister of Hugh S. Legaré, noticed above, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, about 1800. She has acquired distinction as an artist.

Legazpi, de, dȧ lȧ-gȧth-pee', (MIGUEL LOPEZ,) a Spanish commander, born at Zubarraja. He went to Mexico in 1545, and commanded an expedition sent in 1564 against the Philippine Isles, which he conquered about 1565–70. Died in 1572.

Legendre or **Le Gendre**, lẹh-zhŏNdR', (ADRIEN MARIE,) an eminent French geometer, and one of the most profound analysts of his time, was born at Toulouse in 1752. He was educated at Mazarin College, Paris, and in early life obtained a chair of mathematics in the École militaire of that city. Having written a prize essay on the balistic problem, and a memoir on the attraction of spheroids, (1782,) he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1783. He was associated in 1787 with Cassini and Méchain in the operation to connect the Observatories of Paris and Greenwich by a series of triangles. In 1794 he published his admirable "Elements of Geometry," which has been extensively used as a text-book in various languages, and has done more to popularize his name than any other work. He was a member of the bureau of longitudes, and from

1807 to 1815 an honorary councillor of the Imperial University. In 1807 he produced an important work called "Exercises on Integral Calculus," etc., ("Exercices de Calcul intégral sur divers Ordres de Transcendantes," 3 vols.,) which contains his discoveries on the subject of elliptic functions. This subject was more fully developed in his "Traité des Fonctions elliptiques et des Intégrales Eulériennes," (3 vols., 1827.) He also made valuable additions to the theory of numbers, on which he published an essay. Died in 1833. Laplace, Lagrange, and Legendre formed a mathematical triumvirate, which the French consider entitled to pre-eminence among European geometers of that age.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Memoir of Legendre" in the "Report of the Smithsonian Institution" for 1867, translated from the French of Élie de Beaumont; "North American Review" for July, 1828.

Legendre, (Louis,) a French historian, born at Rouen in 1655. He became a canon of the church of Notre-Dame, Paris, and published, besides other works, a "History of France, ending at the Death of Louis XIII.," (3 vols., 1718.) Died in 1733.

Legendre, (Louis,) a subaltern demagogue of the French Revolution, born in 1756. He was deputed in 1792 to the Convention, in which he voted with the "Mountain." "He was," says Lamartine, "the most courageous friend of Danton, and was by turns the agitator and moderator of the people." The next day after the arrest of Danton, Legendre openly defended him in the Convention by a speech. Died in 1797.

Legendre, (Nicolas,) a French sculptor, born at Étampes in 1619, worked in Paris. His subjects are chiefly religious. Died in 1671.

Le Gentil. See La Barbinais.

Legentil de la Galaisière, leh-zhôN'te' deh là gà'là'ze-air', (Guillaume Joseph Hyacinthe Jean Baptiste,) a French astronomer and traveller, born at Coutances in 1725. In 1769 he went to Pondicherry to observe the transit of Venus, but failed, because the sun was hidden by clouds. He published a "Voyage in the Indian Seas," (1779,) which contains valuable observations on monsoons, currents, and tides, and information respecting the manners, religion, and science of the Hindoos. Died in 1792.

See Jean Dominique Cassini, "Éloge de M. Legentil," 1810.

Léger, là'zhà' or là'zhair', (Antoine,) a Protestant divine, born in Savoy in 1594. He was professor of theology and Oriental languages at Geneva from 1645 until his death, in 1661. He published a Greek edition of the New Testament, (1638.)

Léger, (Antoine,) a son of the preceding, was born in Geneva in 1652, and was ordained a minister. He filled the chair of philosophy for twenty-four years at Geneva with eminent success. He published several scientific treatises and many sermons. Died in 1719.

Léger, (Jean,) a cousin of the preceding, was born in Savoy in 1615. He was a pastor of a church of the Waldenses, and, having escaped from the massacre of 1655, he went to France, and solicited the intervention of the court for his countrymen. In 1663 he became pastor of a Walloon church in Leyden. He wrote a "History of the Churches of the Valleys of Piedmont," (the Waldenses, 1669.) Died about 1670.

See "Abrégé de la Vie de Jean Léger, écrite par lui-même," at the end of his "History of the Waldenses."

Leger, Saint. See Saint-Leger.

Legge, lĕg, (George,) Lord Dartmouth, an English admiral, born about 1648. He distinguished himself in the war against the Dutch in 1671, was made Baron of Dartmouth in 1682, and admiral in 1683. At the accession of James II., in 1685, he was appointed master of the horse and general of the ordnance. He commanded the fleet in 1688, and made an ineffectual effort to prevent the landing of the Prince of Orange. After taking the oath to William III., he joined a Jacobite conspiracy in 1690. "He laid a plan," says Macaulay, "for betraying Portsmouth to the French." He was arrested for treason, and sent to the Tower, where, after a short confinement, he died of apoplexy in 1691.

Legge, (James,) LL.D., an eminent British scholar, born at Huntly, in Scotland, December 20, 1815. He was educated at Aberdeen and London, went to Malacca and Hong-Kong as a missionary, and in 1876 was appointed professor of Chinese at Oxford. He published annotated translations of several important Chinese classics, and was author of "The Notions of the Chinese respecting God and Spirits," (1852,) "Life of Confucius," and "The Religions of China," (1880.) Died in 1897.

Leg'gett, (William,) an American journalist and miscellaneous writer, born in New York in 1802. In 1828 he founded in his native city a literary gazette entitled "The Critic," which was subsequently united with "The Mirror." To these journals he contributed a number of spirited tales and sketches, afterwards published under the titles of "Sketches of the Sea" and "Tales by a Country Schoolmaster." He married Elmira Waring in 1828, and became associated with Mr. Bryant as editor of the "Evening Post" in 1829, and in 1836 established "The Plaindealer," (issued weekly,) which soon acquired a high reputation for its independent spirit and the distinguished ability with which it was conducted. He was appointed a diplomatic agent from the United States to the republic of Guatemala in April, 1838, but, while preparing for his departure, died suddenly, on the 29th of May, 1838. Two volumes of his political writings, with a Memoir, were published by his friend Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, who says, in his preface, "It is not the suggestion of a too fond affection, but the voice of a calm judgment, which declares that, whatever public career he had pursued, he must have raised to his memory an imperishable monument."

See R. W. Griswold, "Poets and Poetry of America;" Duyckinck, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "Quarterly Review," 1828; "Democratic Review" for January, 1840, (with portrait.)

Legillon, leh-zhe'yôN', (Jean François,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1739; died in Paris in 1797.

Legipont, leh-zhe'pôN', (Oliver,) a learned monk and writer, born at Soiron, in Limburg, in 1698; died in 1758.

Le Glay, leh glà, (André Joseph Ghislain,) a French historian, born at Arleux in 1785. Died in 1863.

Legnani, lĕn-yâ'nee or làn-yâ'nee, (Stefano,) an Italian painter, also called **Legnanino,** born at Milan in 1640, was a pupil of Cignani and Carlo Maratta. He painted frescos at Milan. Died in 1715.

See E. Corazzi, "Elogio storico di S. Legnani," 1720.

Legobien, leh-go'be-ĂN', (Charles,) a French Jesuit, born at Saint-Malo in 1653, became secretary of the missions to China. He published, about 1702, a collection of letters from missionaries in China, etc., entitled "Lettres édifiantes et curieuses écrites des Missions étrangères." This interesting publication was continued by Duhalde. Died in 1708.

Le Gonidec, leh go'ne'dĕk', (Jean François Marie,) a French philologist, born at Conquet, in Bretagne, in 1775. He published a good "Dictionnaire Breton-Français," (1821.) Died in 1838.

Legote, là-go'tà, (Pablo,) a Spanish painter, born about 1600; died at Cadiz about 1670.

Legouvé, leh-goo'vâ', (Ernest Wilfrid,) a French poet and novelist, born in Paris in 1807. He obtained a prize of the French Academy for his poem "On the Invention of Printing," (1829,) and produced several dramas. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1855.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire."

Legouvé, (Gabriel Marie Jean Baptiste,) a French dramatic poet, father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1764. He produced "The Death of Abel," (1792,) which was very successful, and other tragedies. He became a member of the Institute in 1798. His tragedy "Henry IV. of France" (1806) displays dramatic skill and elegant diction. He composed several popular poems, one of which is entitled "Female Merit," ("Mérite des Femmes," 1800.) Died in 1812.

Le Gouz. See Gouz.

Legoyt, leh-gwâ', (Alfred,) a French economist and statistician, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1815, became

chief of the bureau of general statistics, and published "La France statistique," (1843,) etc. Died in 1869.

Legrain or **Legrin**, lẹh-grăn′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historian, was born in Paris in 1565. He held some office at the court of Henry IV., and was master of requests of the queen Marie de Médicis. He wrote a History of the Reign of Henry IV., ("Décade contenant la Vie et les Gestes," etc., 1614,) and "The History of Louis XIII. from 1610 to 1617," (1618.) Died in 1642.

Legrand or **Le Grand**, lẹh-grŏn′, (ANTOINE,) a French writer and monk, born at Douay, lived about 1650–80. He was professor of philosophy and theology in Douay, and was a disciple of the Cartesian philosophy, on which he wrote several treatises. He published a "Sacred History from the Creation to Constantine the Great," (1685,) and other works.

Le Grand, (BAPTISTE ALEXIS VICTOR,) a meritorious French engineer and administrator, born in Paris in 1791. He became engineer-in-chief of the first class, and in 1834 was appointed director-general of bridges, roads, and mines. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies five times. It is stated that no person contributed more to the success of the vast plan conceived in his time to increase the riches of France by facility of transport. His moral dignity, public spirit, and various merits are highly commended by M. Villemain, who calls him a true model of the able and zealous administrator. Died in 1848.

Legrand, (CLAUDE JUST ALEXANDRE,) a French general, born in the department of Oise in 1762. As general of division, he commanded under Moreau at Hohenlinden, (1800,) and served at Austerlitz, (1805.) He maintained his reputation at Jena (1806) and at Wagram, (1809.) He commanded the second corps-d'armée at the Berezina, (1812.) Died in 1815.

Legrand, (JACQUES GUILLAUME,) an eminent French architect, born in Paris in 1743, was a pupil of Clérisseau, whose daughter he married. After he had travelled in Italy and acquired a pure taste, he was employed as architect of several public edifices in Paris, among which are the Halle aux Blés, (Corn-Market, 1783,) Halle aux Draps, (Cloth-Market, 1786,) and Théâtre Feydeau, (1790.) Molinos was associated with him in these works. Legrand published a "Comparison between Ancient and Modern Architecture," (1799,) and wrote an "Essay on the History of Architecture," (1809.) Died in 1807.

Legrand, (JOACHIM,) a French historian and abbé, born at Saint-Lo in 1653, was a person of great erudition. He was secretary of legation in Spain about 1702, and was afterwards employed in the foreign office. He published a "History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. of England," (1688,) and a few other historical works. Died in 1733.

Legrand, (LOUIS,) a French theologian, born in Burgundy in 1711. He became professor or *maître des études* in the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, Paris, and published, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Incarnation of the Word," (1751.) He composed the censures which the Faculty of Theology published against Rousseau's "Émile" (1762) and Buffon's "Époques de la Nature." Died in 1780.

Legrand, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French dramatist and actor, born in Paris in 1673. He composed a number of popular comedies, among which are "The Blind Clairvoyant," (1716,) and "Roi de Cocagne," 1719. Died in 1728.

Legrand d'Aussy, lẹh-grŏn′ dō′se′, (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Amiens in 1737. He wrote, besides other works, "Fabliaux, or Tales of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries," (1779.) In 1795 he was chosen keeper of the French manuscripts of the National Library. Died in 1800.

Legranzi, lä-grän′zee, or **Legrenzi**, lä-grĕn′zee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian composer, born near Bérgamo about 1625; died about 1690.

Legras, lẹh-grä′, (ANTOINE,) a French scholar and writer, born in Paris about 1680. He published, besides other works, "The Works of the Fathers who lived in the Time of the Apostles, with Notes," (1717.) Died in 1751.

Legraverend, lẹh-grăv′rŏn′, (JEAN MARIE EMANUEL,) a French jurist, born at Rennes in 1776, published a "Treatise on Criminal Legislation in France," (1816,) and other approved works. Died in 1827.

Legrenzi. See LEGRANZI.

Legrin. See LEGRAIN.

Legroing de la Maisonneuve, lẹh-grwăn′ dẹh lẽ mą′zo′nuv′, (FRANÇOISE THÉRÈSE ANTOINETTE,) COUNTESS, a French authoress, born in Lorraine in 1764. She wrote "Zenobia," a novel, (1800,) an "Essay on the Education of Women," (1801,) and a "History of the Gauls and of France from the Earliest Times to the End of the Reign of Hugh Capet," (1830.) Died in 1837.

Legros, lẹh-gro′, (ALPHONSE,) a French painter, born at Dijon in 1837. He resided in England after 1863, and in 1876 became Slade professor of art at University College, London. He aided in the revival of etching, and made bronze medallions of Darwin, Tennyson, etc. Died in 1911.

Legros or **Le Gros**, lẹh-gro′, (NICOLAS,) a French Jansenist theologian, born at Rheims in 1675. He passed the last twenty-five years of his life in Holland, to which he retired for refuge from persecution. Among his works are a French translation of the Bible, (1739,) which is esteemed for fidelity, and a "Manual for the Christian," (1740.) Died in 1751.

Legros, (PIERRE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1666. Died in Rome 1719.

Le Guaspre. See DUGHET.

Lehar, lehar′, (FRANZ,) Hungarian composer, was born at Komárom, Hungary, April 30, 1870. He studied at Vienna and Prague; became a conductor and has written many operettas and musical comedies, including "The Merry Widow," "Gypsy Love."

Lehmann, lā′mân, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED WILHELM,) a German scholar, born at Halberstadt in 1765. He published a "Summary of the Natural History of Man," (1799.) Died in 1823.

Lehmann, (HEINRICH,) a skilful German painter of history and portraits, born at Kiel in 1814. He became in youth a resident of Paris, where he obtained medals of the first class in 1840, 1848, and 1855, and was employed by the emperor to adorn the palace of Luxembourg. Died in April, 1882.

Lehmann, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German topographer born in 1765, invented about 1793 a new method of surveying, since called by his name. Died in 1811.

Lehmann, (JOHANN GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German botanist, born about 1794, was professor of botany at Hamburg. He wrote monographs of several genera, and other works. Died in 1861.

Lehmann, (JOHANN GOTTLOB,) a German philosopher, who acquired a European reputation as a mineralogist. In 1761 he removed from Berlin to St. Petersburg, and received a professorship in the Academy of that city. He published a work on mineralogy for the use of schools, (1759,) etc. Died in 1767.

Lehmann, (RUDOLF,) a painter, and a brother of Heinrich, was born at Hamburg in 1819. He worked mostly in Rome, and received medals at the Salon of Paris. Many of his works represent the manners, costumes, and scenery of Italy. He published "An Artist's Reminiscences," (1894.) "Men and Women of the Century," (1896,) etc. Died 1905.

Lehoc, lẹh-ok′, (LOUIS GRÉGOIRE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1743. Among his works is "Pyrrhus," a tragedy, (1807.) Died in 1810.

Lehrberg, lār′bĕrg, (ARON CHRISTIAN,) a Russian scholar, born at Dorpat, in Livonia, in 1770. He removed to Saint Petersburg, and wrote "Inquiries into the Early History of Russia," (1814.) Died in 1813.

Le Huérou, lẹh hü-ā′roo′, (JULIEN MARIE,) a French historian, born at Prat in 1807. He wrote on the history of the Franks, Gauls, etc. Died in 1843.

Leibnitz or **Leibniz**, **von**, fon līb′nĭts or līp′nĭts, [Lat. LEIBNITZ′IUS,] (GOTTFRIED WILHELM,) BARON, a German philosopher and mathematician of the first

order, pre-eminent among the moderns as a universal genius, was born at Leipsic on the 6th of July, 1646. He was a son of Friedrich Leibnitz, professor of moral philosophy at Leipsic. After learning Latin and Greek at the school of Saint Nicholas, he entered the University of Leipsic at the age of fifteen, and studied law, philosophy, mathematics, etc. He acquired a profound knowledge of the works of Plato and Aristotle, whose systems he endeavoured to harmonize. In 1666 he produced a remarkable treatise on the combination of numbers and ideas, "De Arte Combinatoria," and took the degree of doctor of laws at Altorf. He accepted in 1667 the office of councillor of state at Frankfort, and published his "New Method of Learning and Teaching Jurisprudence," ("Nova Methodus discendæ docendæque Jurisprudentiæ," 1668,) an ingenious and profound essay on Roman law, which raised him to the first rank of philosophic writers.

Attracted by a tendency to universality in science, he meditated the plan of an encyclopædia, which became one of his favourite projects, and produced in rapid succession works on politics, religion, and philosophy, in Latin and French,—for he scarcely ever wrote in his mother-tongue. He advanced new and bold theories of motion in his "Theory of Concrete Motion" ("Theoria Motus concreti") and "Theory of Abstract Motion," ("Theoria Motus abstracti," 1671.) In 1672 he visited Paris, where he met Cassini and Huyghens, and declined to enter the Academy of Sciences with the condition that he should abjure the Protestant religion. Proceeding to London, he formed an acquaintance with Newton, Boyle, and others, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1676 he removed to Hanover, having been appointed by the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg his counsellor (*Hofrath*) and librarian. About this time he made the great discovery of the infinitesimal calculus, nearly identical with Newton's method of fluxions. Many years later an acrimonious controversy was carried on between the friends of these two rivals, respecting the priority of claim to this discovery. A committee of the Royal Society of London (about 1705) decided in favour of Newton; but M. Biot maintains that Leibnitz anticipated Newton in respect to publicity by a letter to Oldenburg in 1676, and accords to both the honour of the original invention. Leibnitz developed the power of this calculus with a marvellous felicity in its application to the theory of curves, to mechanical problems, etc.

In 1682 he became editor of the "Acta Eruditorum" of Leipsic, a journal which he rendered celebrated. He wrote in 1693 a treatise on geology, entitled "Protogæa," "which," says Hallam, "no one can read without perceiving that of all the early geologists Leibnitz came nearest to the theories which are most received in the English school at this day." He was appointed president of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin in 1702, without being required to change his residence or to retire from the service of the Elector of Brunswick. Charles VI. of Germany gave him the titles of baron and of aulic councillor, but could not prevail on him to enter his service. Between 1690 and 1700 he was engaged in a long epistolary negotiation with Bossuet in order to restore the unity of the Catholic and Protestant churches. He crowned his career as author by his great work entitled "Essay of Theodicea on the Goodness of God, the Liberty of Man, and the Origin of Evil," ("Essai de Théodicée sur la Bonté de Dieu, la Liberté de l'Homme, et l'Origine du Mal," 1710.) According to his system, God is the supreme Reason of the universe, the first and last term in the series of efficient causes, as in that of final causes. In forming the world He has realized the ideal models of truth, beauty, and perfection which existed eternally in His mind. To the parallelism established in the divine mind between the reign of efficient causes and that of final causes, corresponds another harmony, of a superior order, between the kingdoms of nature and of grace. From the infinite perfection of the divine attributes he deduces the celebrated theory of Optimism, —that among all possible plans of creation the Almighty has chosen the best, the one which combines the greatest variety with the greatest order,—in which matter, space, and time are most wisely economized. He died at Hanover, November 14, 1716. Among his important works is one entitled "New Essays on the Human Understanding," ("Nouveaux Essais sur l'Entendement humain," about 1765,) in which he controverts the opinions of Locke. Another of his works is called "Pre-Established Harmony," ("Harmonie pré-établie.") His "Monadologie," (1714,) in which his metaphysical system is developed, is one of the most remarkable monuments of his intellectual power. "There was only one man in the world," says Hallam, "who could have left so noble a science as philosophical jurisprudence for pursuits of a still more exalted nature and for which he was still more fitted; and that man was Leibnitz himself." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He was never married. His disposition was cheerful, his manners were affable, and his habits temperate. A complete edition of his works has recently been published by Foucher de Careil, Paris.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Leibnitz;" J. A. EBERHARD, "Characteristik des Freiherrn von Leibnitz," 1817; LAMPRECHT, "Leben des Freiherrn G. W. von Leibnitz," 1740; HISSMANN, "Versuch über das Leben des Freiherrn von Leibnitz," 1783; DE JAUCOURT, "Vie de Leibnitz," 1734; GUHRAUER, "G. W. von Leibnitz, Biographie," 2 vols., 1845; G. SCHILLING, "Leibnitz als Denker," 1846; JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY, "Éloge de Leibnitz," 1769; JOHN M. MACKIE, "Life of G. W. Leibnitz," Boston, 1845; EMIL F. VOGEL, "G. W. von Leibnitz," Leipsic, 1846; DR. F. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BIOT, article in the "Biographie Universelle;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1846 "Atlantic Monthly" for June, 1858.

Leibnitzius. See LEIBNITZ.

Leicester, EARL OF. See DUDLEY, (ROBERT,) and MONTFORT, DE, (SIMON.)

Leicester, lĕs'tẹr, OF HOLKHAM, (THOMAS WILLIAM COKE,) EARL OF, an eminent English agriculturist, was the son of Wenman Roberts, of Norfolk, and was born in 1752. His father assumed the name of Coke when he inherited the estates of his uncle Thomas Coke, who was Earl of Leicester and a descendant of Sir Edward Coke. From 1776 to 1832 he represented the county of Norfolk in Parliament, and was a constant supporter of the Whig party. He owned a very large and highly-cultivated estate at Holkham, and became distinguished for his liberality and zeal in the improvement of agriculture. After the death of the Duke of Bedford (1802) he was reputed to hold the highest place among English cultivators. In 1837 he was raised to the peerage, as Earl of Leicester of Holkham. The last name of this title was annexed to distinguish him from another Earl of Leicester. Died in 1842.

Leich, līk, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German philologist, born at Leipsic in 1720, became professor of philosophy at that city in 1748. He wrote the "Life and Reign of Constantinus Porphyrogenitus," and several other works. Died in 1750.

Leichner, līk'nẹr, (ECCARD,) a German naturalist and physician, born in Thuringia in 1612. He practised at Erfurt, where he died in 1690.

Leichner, (JOHANN GEORG HEINRICH,) a German painter, born at Erfurt in 1684; died in 1769.

Leichhart, līk'hȧrt, (LUDWIG,) a German traveller, born at Trebatsch, in Prussia, October 23, 1813. He went to Australia in 1841, and there conducted several important explorations. He was either murdered or died of starvation on one of these journeys in 1848.

Leidy, lī'de, (JOSEPH,) M.D., LL.D., a distinguished American naturalist, of German extraction, born in Philadelphia, September 9, 1823. He graduated as M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and the same year commenced the practice of his profession, but soon abandoned it for more congenial pursuits. In 1846 he was chosen to the position of chairman of the curators in the Academy of Natural Sciences. From 1846 to 1852 he gave private courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology, and in 1853 he was elected professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he held until his death. Besides anatomy, human and comparative, he devoted much attention to natural history, more especially zoology and palæontology. The third volume of the "Catalogue of Scientific Papers," published by the Royal Society of London, gives a list of one hundred and eleven of his published papers up to 1860. Among the most important of these are the "Flora and Fauna within Living Animals," and the

"Ancient Fauna of Nebraska," both published by the Smithsonian Institution.—Subsequently, besides publishing an "Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy," he largely added to his list of scientific papers, among the most important of these being the "Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States," published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," (1865,) "The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska," (4to, with 30 plates,) published as the seventh volume of the "Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences" of Philadelphia, and the "Fresh-Water Rhizopods of North America," (1879,) published under the auspices of the government. In 1866 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University. In 1871 he became professor of natural history at Swarthmore College, in 1884 director of the department of biology at the University of Pennsylvania, and in the same year president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Died in 1891.

Leigh, lee, (CHARLES,) F.R.S., an English naturalist, born in Lancashire about 1650. He practised medicine in London and other cities, and published several works, the most important of which is a "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire."

Leigh, (Sir EDWARD,) an English writer and biblical scholar, born in Leicestershire in 1602, was educated for the law. In the civil war he favoured the popular cause, and was a member of Parliament, from which he was expelled in 1648 by the extreme opponents of the king. He displayed much learning in his "Critica Sacra, or the Hebrew Words of the Old and the Greek of the New Testament," (1639,) and published a "Treatise of Divinity," (1646,) and other works. Died in 1671.

Leighton, lā'tọn, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish clergyman, born at Edinburgh in 1568. He was professor of moral philosophy in that city for several years prior to 1613, when he removed to London and obtained a lectureship. For libellous or offensive expressions against the king, queen, and the bishops in his book called "Zion's Plea," (1629,) he was punished by the Star Chamber with mutilation, the pillory, and long imprisonment. He was released in 1640, and died about 1646.

Leighton, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish author, born at Dundee in 1800. He is said to have written nearly all "Wilson's Tales of the Borders," and published "Romance of the Old Town of Edinburgh," and several volumes of sketches. Died December 24, 1874.

Leighton, lā'tọn, (FREDERICK,) LORD, an English painter, born at Scarborough, December 3, 1830. He was educated on the Continent, painting in Germany, France, Italy, and the Netherlands. His "Cimabue," the first of his pictures shown in England, (1854,) is truly a great work of art. His numerous pictures are often on classical, scriptural, dramatic, or mediæval subjects. In 1878 he was knighted and made president of the Royal Academy, was created a baronet in 1886, and raised to the peerage as Lord Leighton of Stretton in 1896. Died in 1896.

Leighton, (JOHN,) an English artist, born in Westminster, September 12, 1822. His reputation rests largely upon his illustrative designs, and especially on his work as an art-educator.

Leighton, (MARIE CONNOR,) novelist, born at Clifton, England, began writing at fifteen. Among her works are "The Amazing Verdict," "Her Ladyship's Silence," "Joan Mar, Detective," etc.

Leighton, (ROBERT), a British divine of eminent merit, born in London about 1612, was the son of Alexander Leighton, (1568–1646.) About 1641 he became minister of the Presbyterian church at Newbottle, near Edinburgh. Finding that his moderation was unacceptable to the contentious spirit and fierce zeal which then prevailed, he retired from the pulpit, and was chosen principal of the University of Edinburgh. When Charles II. resolved to restore Episcopacy in Scotland, (about 1661,) Leighton was made Bishop of Dumblane. About 1670 he became Archbishop of Glasgow. His conduct was more conciliatory than that of the other bishops. He had a nigh reputation as a preacher, and published sermons and other works, which are greatly esteemed. His commentary on the first epistle of Peter was often reprinted. In 1674 he resigned his archbishopric, probably from his abhorrence of the violent contest which disturbed the Church and State. Died in 1684.

Leighton, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born at Dundee, February 20, 1822, entered upon a business life, residing in his later years in Liverpool. His principal book was "Rhymes and Poems," (1855.) His most famous poem is "The Bapteesment of the Bairn," published in a later collection, (1875.) Died May 10, 1869. His brother WILLIAM (born at Dundee, February 3, 1841; died at Liverpool, April 22, 1869) was also a poet of much promise.

Leighton, (ROBERT,) a British journalist and author, son of the preceding, was born at Ayr, Scotland, in 1859. He engaged in journalism in 1884, and wrote novels of adventure, such as "The Golden Galleon," (1897,) "The Splendid Stranger," (1898,) etc. He married in 1889 the novelist Marie Connor, and collaborated with her in writing "Convict 99," "Michael Dred, Detective," and other popular novels.

Leiningen, lī'ning-ẹn, [Fr. LINANGE,] a great family of German princes and counts, having as branches the families of Leiningen-Billigheim, Leiningen-Neudenau, Alt-Leiningen-Westerburg, Neu-Leiningen-Westerburg, etc.

Leisewitz, lī'zẹh-vits', (JOHANN ANTON,) a German dramatist, born at Hanover in 1752, wrote a popular tragedy, entitled "Julius von Tarent." Died in 1806.

Leisler, lis'lẹr, (JACOB,) an adventurer and revolutionist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, emigrated to America in 1660, and became a resident of Albany. He was appointed one of the commissioners of the court of admiralty in 1683. In 1689 he was the leader of a mob which seized the fort and public funds of New York, "for the preservation," as he said, "of the Protestant religion." Having declared himself for the Prince of Orange, he strengthened the fort, and was proclaimed by his adherents commander-in-chief of the province. Sloughter having been soon after appointed Governor of the colony, Leisler was arrested, and executed in 1691.

Leismann, lis'mân, (JOHANN ANTON,) a German painter, born at Salzburg in 1604. He settled in Venice, painted landscapes and battles, and had a high reputation. His manner is said to resemble that of Salvator Rosa. Died in 1698.

Leitner, lit'nẹr, (GOTTLIEB WILHELM,) Ph.D., a celebrated linguist, born at Pesth, in Hungary, October 14, 1840. He studied in Brusa, Constantinople, Malta, and King's College, London. When fifteen years old, he was a first-class interpreter in the British service in the Crimea. In 1861 he was made professor of Arabic and of Mohammedan law in King's College, London. He afterwards was principal of the Lahore Government College, the Lahore Oriental College, registrar of the Punjâb University, (which he founded,) etc. He published many books on linguistic, archæological, historical, and ethnological subjects, mostly regarding Asia, and especially the northwest of India. He was said to speak, write, and read twenty-five languages. Died in 1899.

Leith, leeth, (Sir JAMES,) a British general, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1763. He served as major-general under Sir John Moore in the Peninsula, and took part in the battle of Corunna, in 1809. He was appointed commander of the forces in the West Indies in 1814. Died in 1816.

Lejay, lẹh-zhā', (GABRIEL FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, born in Paris about 1660. He was eminent as a professor of rhetoric in Paris, where Voltaire was his pupil. He published, besides other works in Latin, "Bibliotheca Rhetorum," ("Library of Orators," 1725,) which is said to be a valuable systematic treatise on eloquence. Died in 1734.

Lejay or **Le Jay**, (GUI MICHEL,) a Frenchman, known by the Polyglot Bible which bears his name, was born in Paris in 1588. He expended the labour of seventeen years and a large patrimony in the publication of his

"Bible in Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee," etc., ("Biblia Hebraica, Samaritana, Chaldaica, Græca, Syriaca, Latina, Arabica," 1645,) which is a master-piece of typography. Lejay was assisted in editing this work by Morin, Gabriel Sionita, and other learned men. He was made a privy councillor. Died in 1674.

Lejeune, lẹh-zhun', (CLAUDE,) a famous French musician and composer, born at Valenciennes about 1540. He received the title of composer to Henry IV.

Le Jeune, (HENRY,) painter, born in Flanders in 1819.

Le Jeune, (JEAN.) See JEUNE, LE.

Lejeune, lezhoon', (JOHN ARCHER,) U. S. Marine Corps officer, was born Jan. 10, 1867 in Pointe Coupee Parish, La. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy 1888. He commanded a marine brigade at the occupation of Vera Cruz, April, 1914, and commanded the marine barracks at Quantico, Va., 1917 and 1919–20. In the American Expeditionary Force in France he commanded various units, and from July, 1918 to August, 1919, the 2d Division. He participated in the St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and other actions. Made Major General in command of the Marine Corps July, 1920, and retired as Commander 1929.

Lejeune or **Le Jeune**, (LOUIS FRANCOIS,) BARON, a French general and painter, born at Strasburg in 1775.

Lejeune, (PAUL,) a French missionary, born in 1592, laboured in Canada for many years. He published a descriptive work on Canada and its native tribes, (7 vols., 1640.) Died in 1664.

Lejeune-Dirichlet, (GUSTAV.) See DIRICHLET.

Lekain, lẹh-kăn', (HENRI LOUIS,) a famous French actor, born in Paris in 1728. He was patronized by Voltaire, who discerned in him the germ of great talent while he was acting in a private troupe. He made his *début* in 1750, and attained a celebrity scarcely equalled by that of any actor of modern times except Garrick. Lekain was most successful in tragedy and in the expression of deep emotion. Voltaire designated him as the only truly tragic actor. In the latter part of his career he performed at Berlin, by request of Frederick the Great. Died in 1778.

Le Keux, lẹh-kooks, ? (HENRY,) a skilful English engraver, born in 1788. He engraved some works of Turner and Prout, illustrations of Sir Walter Scott's Poems, etc. Died in 1868.

Le Keux, (JOHN,) an English architectural engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born in London in 1783 or 1784. He excelled in the engraving of Gothic architecture, the principles and details of which he had diligently studied. His works have contributed much to the diffusion of a taste for the Gothic style in England. He engraved part of Britton's "Cathedral Antiquities," and of Pugin's "Antiquities of Normandy" and "Gothic Specimens," and other works. He died in 1846.

Le Laboureur, (JEAN.) See LABOUREUR, LE.

Le'land, (CHARLES GODFREY,) an American *littérateur*, born at Philadelphia in 1824. He published in 1855 "The Sketch-Book of Meister Karl" and "The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams," a translation of Heine's "Pictures of Travel," ("Reisebilder," 1856,) "Sunshine in Thought," (1862,) "Legends of Birds," (1864,) "Hans Breitmann's Ballads," (1867–70,) "The Music-Lessons of Confucius, and other Poems," (1870,) "Gaudeamus," (1871,) "The Egyptian Sketch-Book," (1873,) "The English Gypsies," (1873,) "English Gypsy Songs," (1875,) "Hans Breitmann in Tyrol," (1895,) and a translation of Heine. Died March 20, 1903.

Lel'and or **Laylonde**, lā'lọnd, (JOHN,) an eminent English antiquary and linguist, born in London soon after 1500. He learned the ancient and modern languages at Oxford and Paris. Having entered into holy orders, he became chaplain to Henry VIII., who employed him as librarian and in 1533 gave him the title of his antiquary, with orders to explore the antiquities of England. He spent about seven years in collecting materials for history, and in 1545 compiled his "Account of British Authors," ("Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis.") He became insane in 1550, and died in 1552, leaving many manuscripts.

Leland, (JOHN,) an English dissenting minister, born in Lancashire in 1691. He became pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in Dublin in 1716. In 1733 he published an "Answer to Tindal's 'Christianity as Old as the Creation.'" He wrote other approved treatises in defence of Christianity, and in 1754 published his chief work, a "View of the Principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England in the Last and Present Century." Died in 1766.

See the "Monthly Review" for March, 1754, March, 1755, and June, 1764.

Leland, (JOHN,) an American Baptist divine, born at Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1754. He published numerous sermons, and essays on various subjects. Died in 1841.

Leland, (THOMAS,) a classical scholar and historical writer, was born in Dublin in 1722. He took orders, and became eminent as a preacher. In 1756 he produced the first volume of an excellent translation of Demosthenes' Orations, which was finished in 1770. He was appointed professor of oratory in Trinity College in 1763. His principal works, besides the above-named, are a "History of the Life and Reign of Philip of Macedon," (1758,) a "Dissertation on the Principle of Human Eloquence," (1764,) and a "History of Ireland," (1773.) Died in 1785.

See the "Monthly Review" for August, 1758, and September and November, 1773.

Leleux, lẹh-lüh', (ADOLPHE,) a popular French painter of genre, born in Paris in 1812. Among his works are "The Spanish Smugglers," and "The Return from Market," (1847.) Died July 27, 1891.

Leleux, (ARMAND,) a painter of genre, etc., a brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1818; died in 1885.

Lelewel, lā-lā'vẹl, ? (JOACHIM,) one of the most eminent Polish historians of modern times, was born at Warsaw in 1786. He conspired with the insurgents at Warsaw against Constantine of Russia in November, 1830, and was proposed for dictator; but Chlopicki was preferred. Lelewel held several high offices in the new government for a short time, until the victories of the Russians drove him into exile in 1831. After 1833 he resided at Brussels. Among his most popular works are a "History of Poland," (1829,) a "History of Poland under Stanislas Augustus," (1831,) and "Poland of the Middle Ages," (1846–51.) He published (in French) an important work on "Mediæval Geography," (1852,) and various other books. Died in 1861.

See L. CHODZKO, "Notice biographique sur J. Lelewel," 4th edition, 1834.

Lelli, lel'lee, (ERCOLE,) an Italian painter and modeller of the Bolognese school, born in 1702. He excelled in the art of anatomical preparations. Died in 1766.

Leloir, lẹh-lwăr', (LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French painter born in Paris, March 15, 1843. He became one of the most graceful and refined of recent French painters, ranking very high as a draughtsman, a colourist, and a designer. Died in 1884.

Lelong, lẹh-lòn', (JACQUES,) a French priest and bibliographer of high reputation, born in Paris in 1665, was learned in languages and literary history. He became librarian in the Maison Saint-Honoré, at Paris. Among his principal works are "Bibliotheca Sacra; or, Syllabus of nearly all Editions and Versions of the Scriptures," (2 vols., 1709,) and "Bibliothèque historique de la France," (1719,) containing a catalogue of works which treat on French history, with notes. An enlarged edition of the latter was published by Fevret de Fontette, (5 vols., 1768–78.) Died in 1721.

Le Lorrain, lẹh lo'răn', (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French engraver and mediocre painter, born in Paris in 1715; died in Saint Petersburg in 1760.

Lelorrain or **Le Lorrain**, (ROBERT,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1666, was a pupil of Girardon. He was chosen a member of the Royal Academy in 1701. His works display good talents, but are censured for mannerism. Died in 1743.

Lélut, lā'lü', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born in Haute-Saone in 1804. He wrote able treatises on psychology, insanity, etc. Died January 25, 1877.

Le'ly, (Sir PETER,) or **Van der Faes**, vän der fäs, a successful portrait-painter, of Dutch descent, was born at Soest, in Westphalia, in 1617. He removed to London in the reign of Charles I. He excelled in the representation of female beauty, and became one of the most fashionable artists of that time. After the restoration in 1660, he received the title of first painter to Charles II., the beauties of whose court were the subjects of his master-pieces. His works are generally censured for immodesty. Died in 1680.

Lemaire, lẹh-mâr′, (HENRI,) a French novelist, born at Nancy in 1756. He wrote, besides other works, "The French Gil Blas, or Adventures of Henri Lançon," (3 vols., 1792.) Died in 1808.

Lemaire, lẹh-mâr′, (JACQUES,) a Dutch navigator and merchant, who was director-general of a company which in 1615 sent an expedition to find a new route to the Pacific Ocean. He discovered the strait which bears his name and separates Staten Land from Terra del Fuego, in 1616, doubled Cape Horn for the first time, and sailed to the East Indies. He died at sea in 1616. C. Schouten was captain of the ship which made this voyage.

See A. G. CHOTIN, "Notice sur J. Lemaire, Navigateur."

Lemaire, (JEAN,) a Belgian poet and historian, born in Hainault about 1473. He entered the service of Margaret of Austria as librarian. His principal work is entitled "Illustrations of the Gauls," ("Illustrations des Gaules," 1512.) Died about 1548.

Lemaire, (JEANE MADELEINE,) a French artist, maiden name Coll, born at Rossoline in 1850. She exhibited a portrait at the Salon at the age of fifteen, and continued a prolific painter and book illustrator, her subjects embracing flowers, portraits, and *genre*.

Lemaire, (NICOLAS ELOI,) a French classical scholar and Latin poet, born at Triancourt (Meuse) in 1767. He was chosen professor of Latin poetry in the Faculty of Letters, Paris, in 1811. He composed Latin verses with remarkable facility. Among his productions is a Latin "Ode on the Birth of the King of Rome," (1812.) He acquired reputation among classical literati by the publication of all the best Latin authors, in 154 vols. 8vo, under the title of "Bibliotheca Classica Latina." This is said to be the best collection of the classics that exists. Died in 1832.

Lemaire, (PHILIPPE HENRI,) a French sculptor, a member of the Institute, was born at Valenciennes in 1798. He gained the first prize in 1821, and studied in Rome. His design for the *fronton* or pediment of the church of Madeleine, Paris, was preferred in 1836. This vast composition is called his capital work. Died 1880.

Lemaire, (PIERRE AUGUSTE,) a French classical scholar, a nephew of Nicolas Éloi, noticed above, was born at Triancourt in 1802. He edited Lucan, Lucretius, and other classic authors. Died in 1887.

Lemaistre, lẹh-mâtr′, (ANTOINE,) a French advocate, born in Paris in 1608, was a brother of Lemaistre de Sacy. He acquired a great reputation by his eloquence, and afterwards retired to the cloister of Port-Royal. He was a friend of Pascal, and a nephew of Arnauld d'Andilly. Referring to his published forensic speeches, Hallam says, "Lemaistre is fervid and brilliant; he hurries us with him. Both Lemaistre and Patru do great honour to the French bar." He was one of the translators of the Port-Royal New Testament. Died in 1658.

Lemaistre, (JEAN,) a French magistrate, who in 1591 was nominated first president of the Parliament of Paris by the chiefs of the League. At a critical period in the contest between the League and Henry IV. he procured a decree of Parliament in favour of the latter, (1593.) Died in 1596.

Lemaistre de Saci or **Sacy**, lẹh-mâtr′ dẹh sȧ′se′, (ISAAC LOUIS,) a French Jansenist theologian, born in Paris in 1613, was a nephew of Antoine Arnauld le Grand. He was ordained a priest in 1650, and became confessor or principal director of the recluses of Port-Royal. He was confined in the Bastille two years, (1666–68,) during which he made a French translation of the Old Testament. He was one of the translators of the New Testament of Mons, (1667,) which was often reprinted. In consequence of renewed persecution, he left Port-Royal in 1679. He published French versions of several works, among which were the fourth and sixth books of the "Æneid." Died in 1684.

Lemaître, lẹh-mâtr′, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a celebrated French actor, born at Havre in 1800, was called "the Talma of the Boulevards." He was successful in tragedy and comedy, and excelled in the romantic drama. Died in 1876.

Lemaître, (JULES,) a French critic and poet, born at Vennecy in 1853. He became professor of rhetoric at Havre in 1875, and of literature at Grenoble in 1884, subsequently devoted himself to literature, and was made a member of the French Academy in 1895. He became widely known for his ability as a dramatic critic, and wrote "Les Contemporains," (1886,) "Dix Contes," (1889,) "Les Bois," (1892,) etc., with a number of plays. Died August 6, 1914.

Le'man, (Rev. THOMAS,) an English antiquary, born in 1751; died in 1827.

Le Maout, or **Lemaout**, lẹh-mȧ′oo′, (JEAN EMMANUEL MARIE,) a French botanist, born at Guingamp, December 29, 1799. He published various works on botany, and, with M. J. Decaisne, prepared a well-known "General Treatise on Botany," (1867.) Died June 23, 1877.

Le Marchant, lẹh mȧr′shŏn′, (JACQUES,) a Flemish historian, born at Furnes in 1537, wrote several works on the history of Flanders. Died in 1609.

Lembke, lẽmp′kẹh, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1631, painted battles, sieges, and hunting-scenes with success. He was invited to the court of Sweden by Charles XI., who gave him the title of painter to the king. Died in 1721.

Lemchen. See LEMNIUS, (SIMON.)

Lemene, lȧ-mā′nȧ, (FRANCESCO,) COUNT, an Italian poet, born at Lodi in 1634. He composed many elegant Latin verses, but his principal poems were written in the Italian language. He had a rich and poetic imagination, and contributed much to reform the poetry of his country. Died in 1704.

Lemens, van, vän lā′mẹns, (BALTHASAR,) a Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp in 1637, worked in London. Died in 1704.

Lemercier, lẹh-mĕr′se-ā′, (JACQUES,) a French architect, born at Pontoise about 1600. By order of Cardinal Richelieu, he built about 1635 the church of the Sorbonne at Paris, and the Château Richelieu. He obtained the title of chief architect to the king. Among his most admired works are the church of the Annonciade at Tours, and that of Saint-Roch in Paris. Died in 1660.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes."

Lemercier, (LOUIS JEAN NÉPOMUCÈNE,) a popular French poet and dramatist, born in Paris, April 21, 1771. He was a republican in the Revolution and through all the changes which followed. His tragedy of "Agamemnon," in verse, (1797,) procured for him a triumph of which the annals of the theatre offer few examples. He afterwards produced "Ophis," "Louis XI.," (1821,) and other successful tragedies. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1810. He wrote a poem entitled "The French Ages," (1803,) and many other works. Talleyrand is reported to have said that Lemercier conversed better than any other man in France. Died in 1840.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lémery, lȧm′re′, (LOUIS,) a skilful physician and chemist, a son of Nicolas, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1677. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote many memoirs. For thirty-three years he was physician to the Hôtel-Dieu, Paris. Died in 1743.

Lémery, (NICOLAS,) M.D., a French chemist, born at Rouen in 1645, was educated a Protestant. In 1672 he settled in Paris, where he lectured on chemistry with *éclat*, and published a "Course of Chemistry," ("Cours de Chimie," 1675,) which was very successful. It was often reprinted, and was translated into many languages. After suffering much persecution for religion, he abjured

Calvinism in 1686. He was received into the Academy of Sciences in 1699. Died in 1715.

See PAUL ANTOINE CAP, "Éloge de N. Lémery," 1838; J. TONNET, "Notice sur N. Lémery," 1844; FONTENELLE, "Éloge de N. Lémery," 1715; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lemierre, lẹh-me-air′, (ANTOINE MARIN,) a French dramatic poet, was born in Paris in 1723. He produced in 1758 "Hypermnestre," a tragedy, which was completely successful. His tragedies "William Tell" (1766) and "The Widow of Malabar" (1770) were often performed with applause. He composed a poem on Painting, (1769,) which contains several fine passages. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1781. Died in 1793.

See PERRIN, "Notice de Lemierre," prefixed to an edition of his works, Paris, 3 vols., 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lemire, lẹh-mêr′ or lẹh-meer′, [Lat. MIRÆ'US,] (AUBERT,) a Flemish compiler, born at Brussels in 1573. He studied for the clerical profession, and became vicar-general at Antwerp in 1624. He published, besides other Latin works, "Eulogies of Eminent Belgian Authors," (1602,) and "Annals of Belgium," ("Rerum Belgicarum Annales," 1624.) Died in 1640.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires:" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Lemire, lẹh-mèr′, (NOËL,) a French engraver, born at Rouen in 1724, was a pupil of Lebas. He engraved landscapes, portraits, etc., and excelled in vignettes. "The Partition of Poland" (designed and engraved by him) is called his master-piece. Died in 1801.

Lem'ly, (HENRY ROWAN,) an American soldier-author, born in North Carolina in 1851. He graduated at West Point in 1872, engaged in Western campaigns and the Porto Rico campaign of 1898, and was long in the service of Colombia as director of the National Military School at Bogota. He wrote "Among the Arapahoes," "Santa Fé de Bogota," "A West-Point Romance," etc.

Lemmens. See LEMNIUS.

Lemnius, lẽm'ne-us, or **Lemmens**, lẽm'mẽns, (LIEVIN,) a Dutch physician and philosopher, born at Zierikzee in 1505. He practised in his native place, and acquired a European reputation by his skill. He wrote, in elegant Latin, "De occultis Naturæ Miraculis," ("The Secret Wonders of Nature," 1559,) and other scientific or moral works, which were very successful. Died in 1568.

See HARDERWIJCK, "Jets over L. Lemnius," 1843; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Medicorum Germanorum."

Lemnius, lẽm'ne-ús, (SIMON,) a Swiss poet, whose proper name was **Lemchen**, (lẽm'kẹn,) was born in the Grisons. He studied at Wittenberg, whence he was banished by the influence of Luther or Melanchthon about 1538, probably on account of his writings. He published Latin epigrams and other verses. Died in 1550.

Lemoine, lẹh-mwân′, (ANTOINE,) a French officer, a brother of D'Iberville, was born at Montreal in 1683. He became Governor of Cayenne, where he died about 1730. (See IBERVILLE, D'.)

Lemoine or **Lemoyne**, lẹh-mwân′, (CHARLES,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1656, at Montreal, of which he afterwards became governor. Died in 1729.

Lemoine or **Lemoyne**, (ETIENNE,) a French Protestant divine and Orientalist, born at Caen in 1624, wrote "Varia Sacra." Died in 1689.

Lemoine, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French historical painter, born in Paris in 1688, was a pupil of Galloche. He was admitted into the Royal Academy in 1718, in consideration of his "Hercules and Cacus." He made a short visit to Italy in 1723, and at his return was chosen professor of painting in the Academy. His masterpiece is "The Apotheosis of Hercules," (1736,) an oil-painting, which adorns a ceiling in the palace of Versailles, and is said to be the largest in Europe, (64 feet by 54.) He excelled in composition, and had probably a higher reputation than any French painter of his time; but his design was incorrect. In 1736 he became first painter to the king, and in the next year committed suicide.

See BRYAN, "Dictionary of Painters."

Le Moine, (Sir JAMES MACPHERSON,) a Canadian scientist and historian, was born at Quebec in 1825, appointed inspector of inland revenue in 1869, and knighted in 1897. He is the author of "Maple Leaves," (6 vols., 1863–94,) and numerous works on ornithology, archæology, history, etc.

Lemoine, (JEAN,) a French cardinal and canonist, born at Crécy. He founded in Paris the college which bears his name. Died in 1313.

Lemoine, (JOSEPH,) brother of Charles, noticed above, was born in Montreal in 1668. In 1719 he took Pensacola from the Spaniards. Died in France in 1734.

Lemoine or **Lemoyne**, (PIERRE,) a French poet and Jesuit, born at Chaumont, in Bassigny, in 1602. He took part in the dispute between the Jesuits and Jansenists. His principal work is a bombastic epic poem entitled "Saint Louis, or the Holy Crown recovered from the Infidels," (1653,) which obtained little favour with the public. His "Devotion Made Easy" ("La Dévotion aisée," 1652) was criticised by Pascal in the eleventh of his "Provincial Letters." Died in 1671.

Lemoine, (SAUVOLLE,) brother of Joseph, noticed above, was born in Montreal about 1671. He accompanied his brother D'Iberville on his western expedition, and was appointed by Louis XIV. governor of the colony of Louisiana in 1699. Died in 1701.

Lemoine d'Iberville. See IBERVILLE, D'.

Lemoinne, lẹh'mwân′, (JOHN EMILE,) a French editor, born in London, October 17, 1815. For many years he was chief director of the "Journal des Débats." In 1875 he was elected to the Academy, and in 1880 he was made a life-senator and minister to Belgium. He published "Études critiques et biographiques," (1862,) and other volumes, made up chiefly from his review-articles. Died December 14, 1892.

Lem'on, (GEORGE WILLIAM,) an English grammarian, born in 1726. He published an "Etymological English Dictionary." Died in 1797.

Lemon, (MARK,) an English dramatist, humorist, and editor, born in London in 1809. He produced a large number of farces, melo-dramas, etc., among which are "The Serious Family" and "The Ladies' Club." Several of his plays are quite popular. He became editor of the London "Punch" soon after its first publication, and literary editor of the "Illustrated London News." Died in May, 1870.

Lemonnier, lẹh-mo'ne-ā′, (ANICET CHARLES GABRIEL,) a French painter, was born at Rouen in 1743. Among his works are "Cleombrotus" and the "Death of Antony." Died in 1824.

Lemonnier, (CAMILLE,) a Belgian novelist, ultra-realistic in style, was born near Brussels in 1844. For his "L'Enfant de Crapaud," (1889,) he was fined £40, and its serial publication stopped. Died 1913.

Lemonnier, (GUILLAUME ANTOINE,) a French abbé and *littérateur*, born in 1721, produced French translations of Terence and Perseus, and wrote a volume of "Fables and Tales." Died in 1797.

Lemonnier or **Le Monnier**, (LOUIS GUILLAUME,) a French physician and botanist, born in 1717, was a brother of Pierre Charles, noticed below. He succeeded Bernard Jussieu as professor of botany in the Jardin du Roi in 1777, and received the title of first physician to the king about 1780. He was for some time chief physician of the army. He rendered considerable service to the science of botany, and wrote several treatises which were inserted in the collection of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1799.

See CHALLAN, "Essai historique sur la Vie de L. G. Lemonnier, 1800.

Le Monnier, (PIERRE,) a French astronomer, born in Normandy in 1675. He was professor of philosophy at the College of Harcourt, and published a work called "Course of Philosophy," ("Cursus Philosophiæ," 6 vols., 1750.) Died in 1757.

Lemonnier or **Le Monnier**, (PIERRE CHARLES,) a distinguished French astronomer, born in Paris in 1715, was a son of the preceding. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1736, and assisted Maupertuis and Clairaut in measuring a degree of the me-

ridian at Torneå, within the polar circle, in 1736–37. In 1746 he ascertained the inequalities of Saturn caused by the attraction of Jupiter, and in 1748, during an eclipse, measured the diameter of the moon on the disc of the sun. He was for many years a professor of physics in the College of France. He published "Histoire céleste," (1741,) "Astronomic Institutes," ("Institutions astronomiques," 1746,) a good elementary work on astronomy, "Nautical Astronomy," (1771,) and other treatises on astronomy, navigation, etc. Died in 1799.

See LALANDE, "Bibliographie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lemontey, lẹh-môn'tȧ', (PIERRE ÉDOUARD,) an able French historical writer and lawyer, born at Lyons in 1762. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791. During the empire he gained the confidence of Napoleon, who ordered him to write the "History of France in the Eighteenth Century." He published in 1818 an "Essay on the Monarchical System (*Établissement*) of Louis XIV.," and was admitted into the French Academy in 1819. Died in 1826. In 1832 appeared his "History of the Regency and the Minority of Louis XV.," a part of his unfinished "History of France."

Lemos, (TOMÁS,) a Spanish theologian, born in Galicia, was professor at Valladolid in 1594 when the Thomists and Molinists began a controversy about grace. He took a prominent part in favour of the former, and wrote many works, one of which was entitled "Panoply of Grace," ("Panoplia Gratiæ," 1676.) Died in 1629.

Lemot, (FRANÇOIS FRÉDÉRIC,) a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1773. Having gained the grand prize about 1790, he went to Rome with a pension. He afterwards worked in Paris, and was chosen a member of the Institute. Among his admired works are statues of Henry IV., Lycurgus, Leonidas, Brutus, and Cicero. Died in 1827.

See J. S. PASSERON, "Notice sur Lemot."

Lemoyne. See LEMOINE.

Lemoyne, lẹh-mwȧn', (CAMILLE ANDRÉ,) a French poet, born at Saint-Jean-d'Angély in 1822. He studied law, but became a printer. He published "Stella Maris—Ecce Homo—Renoucement," etc., (1860,) "Les Roses d'Antan," a novel, (1865,) "Une Idylle normande," (1874,) etc. His poetry is remarkable for its careful finish and refinement.

Lemoyne, lẹh-mwȧn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1704; died in 1778.

Lemoyne, (JEAN BAPTISTE MOYNE,) a French composer, born in Périgord in 1751. He composed "Phèdre," (1786,) and other successful operas. The poem of 'Phèdre" was written by Hoffman. Died in 1796.

L'Empereur. See EMPEREUR, L'.

Lempriere, lẽm'pre-ẹr or lẽm-preer', (JOHN,) D.D., a teacher and classical scholar, born in the island of Jersey about 1760. He published in 1788 an excellent classical dictionary, which has enjoyed a wide popularity and is still in extensive use. After acting as master of the grammar-school at Exeter, he obtained the rectory of Meeth, in Devonshire, about 1811. He also published a "Universal Biography," (1808.) Died in 1824.

Lĕm'u-rēs, [Fr. LÉMURES, lȧ'mür',] a name applied by the ancient Romans to spectres or departed spirits, which, as they believed, returned to the world. If beneficent, they were called *Lares;* and if malign, *Larvæ.* Some authors, however, considered the Lemures and Larvæ as identical. To propitiate them or counteract their influence, solemn rites were annually performed.

Lenain. See TILLEMONT.

Lenau, lā'nŏw, (NIKOLAUS,) an eminent poet, born in Hungary, August 15, 1802. His family name in full was NIEMBSCH VON STREHLENAU, (neempsh fon strā'lẹh-nŏw'.) After he left the University of Vienna he studied law, medicine, and natural sciences, and visited the United States in 1832. He produced about 1832 a collection of lyric poems in German, which had great success. He also wrote several epic poems, among which is "The Albigenses," ("Die Albigenser," 1841.) He is ranked by the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" among the first lyric poets of Germany. Died in 1850.

Len'bach, (FRANZ,) a distinguished German portrait-painter, born in Bavaria in 1836. His paintings are based on the old masters, especially Rembrandt, and include portraits of Moltke, Bismarck, Wagner, Liszt, etc. Died in 1904.

Lenclos or **L'Enclos**, de, dẹh lôn'klo', (ANNE; commonly called NINON,) a French courtesan, celebrated for her wit and beauty, was born in Paris in 1620. She was courted by many men of high rank and of eminent talents, with whom she formed *liaisons.* Among her female friends were Madame de Maintenon and Madame de La Fayette. She was never married. It appears that venality was not one of her vices. Her letters are marked by an elegant simplicity of style. Molière is said to have had such a high opinion of her literary taste that he often consulted her. Died in 1706.

Lenet, leh-nȧ', (PIERRE,) a French historian, born at Dijon, was devoted to the Prince of Condé during the war of the Fronde. He wrote "Memoirs of the Civil War which began in 1649," (2 vols., 1729.) Died in 1671.

Le Neve, lẹh-neev', (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born about 1679. He published "Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ." Died about 1740.

Le Neve, (PETER,) an English antiquary, born in 1662, became Norroy king-at-arms. Died in 1729.

Lenfant, lôn'fôn', (ALEXANDRE CHARLES ANNE,) a French Jesuit, eminent as a preacher, was born at Lyons in 1726. He preached in Paris and other cities, and was reputed one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of his time. He was one of the victims of the massacre in Paris in September, 1792.

Lenfant, (JACQUES,) a French Protestant divine of great merit, born at Bazoche in 1661. He was educated at Saumur and Geneva, and in 1689 removed to Berlin, where he preached forty years. About 1705 he became chaplain to Frederick William of Prussia, and in 1724 was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was the author of many valuable works, among which are a "History of the Council of Constance," (2 vols., 1714,) a "Preventive against Reunion with the See of Rome," (1723,) and a "History of the Wars of the Hussites and of the Council of Basle," (2 vols., 1731.) In partnership with Beausobre, he produced a French translation of the New Testament, with notes and a learned introduction by Lenfant, (1718.) Died in 1728. His histories are admitted to be impartial and moderate.

Lengard. See LENNARD.

Lengerke, von, fon lĕng'ẹr-kẹh, (ALEXANDER,) a celebrated agricultural writer, born at Hamburg in 1802. Among his principal works is the "Agricultural Conversations-Lexicon," (4 vols., 1835–38.) Died in 1853.

Lengerke, von, (CÄSAR,) a learned theologian, brother of the preceding, was born at Hamburg in 1803. His principal works are "Commentaries on the Prophet Daniel and the Psalms." Died in 1855.

Lenglet-Dufresnoy, lôn'glȧ'dü'frȧ'nwȧ', (NICOLAS,) a French abbé, noted as a voluminous and sarcastic writer, was born at Beauvais (Oise) in 1674. He was several times confined in the Bastille for his freedom or imprudence as a writer. He displayed great erudition in his numerous works, which are chiefly historical. Among his most important works are "Method for the Study of History" (2 vols., 1713) and "Method for the Study of Geography," (4 vols., 1716.) He also wrote a "History of the Hermetic Philosophy," (3 vols., 1742,) and edited the works of various authors. Died in 1755.

Lengnich, lĕng'nik, (GOTTFRIED,) a Prussian historian and publicist, born at Dantzic about 1690. He published a "History of Polish Prussia from 1526 to 1748," (9 vols., 1723–48,) "The Public Law of Poland," (1742,) and other works. Died in 1774.

Lengnich, (KARL BENJAMIN,) a German numismatist and antiquary, born at Dantzic in 1742; died in 1795.

Lenhossek, de, dẹh lẽn-hosh'ĕk, ? (MICHAEL,) a Hungarian physician, born at Presburg in 1773. He obtained the title of first physician of Hungary, and published many able professional works. Died in 1840.

Lenient, lẹh-nẹ-ȧn', (CHARLES FÉLIX,) a French critic, born at Provins, Nov. 24, 1826. He wrote on "Satire in France." Died 1633.

Lenin, lye'nyen, (VLADIMIR ILYICH ULYANOV,) Russian politician and founder of the Soviet Republic, was born at Simbirsk (now Ulyanovsk,) April 9, 1870. He studied at Kazan University, practised law at Samara; became interested in Marxism and was exiled three years in Siberia for revolutionary activities. He worked unceasingly for his socialistic theories, and when the Bolshevists overthrew the Provisional Government of Kerensky in Oct., 1917, Lenin became head of the Soviet of People's Commissaries. He dominated the Russian Republic until incapacitated by illness in 1922. He died Jan. 21, 1924.

Len'nard or **Lengard**, leng'gard, (SAMPSON,) an English antiquary, who fought under Sir Philip Sidney at Zutphen.

Lenne, la'na', (PETER JOSEPH,) born at Bonn in 1789, was noted for his landscape gardening.

Len'nep, van, (HENRY JOHN,) D.D., an American missionary, born at Smyrna, Asia Minor, March 8, 1815. He graduated at Amherst College in 1837. From 1840 to 1859 he was chiefly engaged as a Congregationalist missionary in Turkey. He published "Travels in Asia Minor," "Bible Lands," "Ten Days among Greek Brigands," etc. Died January 11, 1889.

Lennep, van, (JACOB,) a celebrated novelist, a son of D. J. van Lennep, was born at Amsterdam in 1802. He chose the profession of the law, in which he attained eminence. Among his early productions are poems entitled "National Legends," ("Vaderlandsche Legenden.") In 1830 he produced "The Village on the Frontier," a political farce, which had immense success. He published many popular novels, among which are "Our Forefathers," ("Onze Voorouders,") and "The Rose of Dekama." He translated into Dutch some plays of Shakspeare, and poems of Byron and Tennyson. He died August 26, 1868.

Lennep, van, (JAN DANIEL,) a Dutch linguist and critic, born at Leeuwarden in 1724. He was professor of Latin and Greek at Groningen from 1752 to 1768. He gained a high reputation by a work "On the Analogy of the Greek Language," and by his "Etymology of the Greek Language," ("Etymologicum Linguæ Græcæ,") (published by Scheide, 2 vols., 1790.) Died in 1771.

See SAX, "Onomasticon."

Lenngren, lĕn'grĕn, (ANNA MARIA,) a Swedish writer, originally named **Malmstedt**, (målm'stĕt,) born at Upsal in 1754, was the author of poems of a humorous character. Died in 1817.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Len'nox, (CHARLOTTE,) an ingenious authoress, born at New York in 1720, was the daughter of Colonel Ramsay, lieutenant-governor of that place. She went to England in her youth, and appears to have been dependent on her literary talents for support before and after her marriage with Mr. Lennox. She wrote "The Female Quixote," (1752,) "Henrietta," a successful novel, (1758,) and other works of fiction. In 1753 she published "Shakspeare Illustrated," a collection of tales on which the plays of that dramatist are founded, translated from various languages. She enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Johnson, who expressed a high opinion of her works. Died in 1804.

Lennox, (Lord WILLIAM PITT,) an English novelist and writer on sporting matters, born in 1799. He was a younger son of the fourth Earl of Richmond. Among his numerous works are "Compton Audley," (1841,) "The Tuft-Hunter," (1843,) "The Story of my Life," (1857,) "Merrie England, its Sports and Pastimes," (1857,) "Drafts on my Memory," (1865,) etc. Died February 18, 1881.

Lenoble, lẹh-nobl', (EUSTACHE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Troyes in 1643. He wrote many works in prison, where he was confined for forgery, and acquired some popularity as a gay, sprightly writer. Among his works are "Political Dialogues," (1690,) and "The School of the World." Died in 1711.

Lenoir, lẹh-nwâr', (ALEXANDRE,) a French antiquary and artist, born in Paris in 1761. In the Revolution he saved from destruction many monuments and works of art found in convents and churches. He was chosen keeper *(administrateur)* of the Museum of French Monuments in 1801. He published, besides other works, a "History of Painting on Glass," (1804,) and a "History of the Arts in France proved by Monuments," (1810,) Died in 1839.

Lenoir, (ALEXANDRE ALBERT,) an architect, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1801. He was architect of the museum formed by the union of the Palais des Thermes with the Hôtel de Cluny, and a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. Died in 1891.

Lenoir, (ÉTIENNE,) a Frenchman distinguished for his skill in the fabrication of astronomical and mathematical instruments, was born at Mer in 1744. He furnished the instruments for the expeditions of La Pérouse and Baudin, and those used by the savants whom Bonaparte took to Egypt in 1798. Died in 1832.

Lenoir, (NICOLAS,) called LE ROMAIN, a French architect, born in Paris in 1726. He was employed as an architect by Voltaire at Ferney. Died in 1810.

Lenormand, lẹh-nor'mŏn', (MARIE ANNE ADÉLAÏDE,) a French fortune-teller, born at Alençon in 1772. She wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," (1829,) which has been translated into English. Died in 1843.

See F. GIRAULT, "Mademoiselle Le Normand, sa Biographie, ses Prédictions," etc., 1843.

Lenormant, lẹh-nor'mŏn', (CHARLES,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1802. He accompanied Champollion to Egypt in 1828, and was chosen a substitute of Guizot as professor of history in Paris in 1835. He wrote an "Introduction to Oriental History," (1838,) and other works. Died November 24, 1859.

Lenormant, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French archæologist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris, January 17, 1837. He began his archæologistic studies when very young. In 1874 he was made professor of archæology in the National Library. Among his works are "Lettres assyriologiques et épigraphiques," (4 vols., 1871–72,) "Les premières Civilisations," (1874,) "Études accadiennes," (1875,) "Étude sur quelques Parties des Syllabaires cunéiformes," (1877,) "Les Origines de l'Histoire d'après la Bible," etc. Died December 9, 1883.

Lenôtre, lẹh-nōtr', (ANDRÉ,) a French architect and designer of the royal gardens, was born in Paris in 1613. He displayed his inventive genius in adorning the park and garden of Versailles for Louis XIV., and designed or embellished other royal gardens at Chantilly, Saint-Cloud, and the Tuileries. In 1675 the king granted him letters of nobility. Died in 1700. "The gardens of the Tuileries and of Versailles," says the "Biographie Universelle," "will always be the master-pieces of the style invented by Lenôtre."

See, also, MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lenourry, lẹh-noo're', (DENIS NICOLAS,) a learned French monk, born at Dieppe in 1647. He devoted many years to a work entitled "Apparatus ad Bibliothecam maximam Patrum Veterum," etc., (2 vols., 1694–97,) which contains critical dissertations on the works of the Fathers. Died in 1724.

Lĕn'ox, (JAMES,) the founder of the Lenox Library in New York, was born about 1800. He was the son of a wealthy merchant of New York, of Scottish birth. James Lenox made a splendid collection of rare books. In 1870 this collection was turned over to a corporation and was made the nucleus of a free library. Mr. Lenox also built for the library a handsome building, worth, with the land it occupies, one million two hundred thousand dollars. The building was finished in 1877. Mr. Lenox died in 1880.

Lĕn'ox, (MATTHEW STUART,) EARL OF, a Scottish nobleman, was the father of Lord Darnley. In 1544 he was driven out of Scotland by the hostility of the regent Arran, and went to the court of Henry VIII., who gave him his niece Margaret Douglas in marriage. He was invited to return to Scotland with his son in 1564. In 1570 he was chosen Regent of Scotland by the party which was hostile to Queen Mary. Her partisans surprised him at Stirling in 1572, and, perceiving that his friends were likely to rescue him, instantly put him to death.

Lens, lĕns or lŏn, (ANDREAS CORNELIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1739. He worked in Brussels, and painted history and portraits. He excelled in design, colouring, and chiaroscuro. Died in 1822.

See DE STASSART, "A. C. Lens," 1846.

Lens, (BERNARD,) a Belgian painter and engraver, excelled in miniature. He became court painter to George II. of England. Died in 1741.

Lenström or **Lenstroem**, lĕn'ström, (KARL JULIUS,) a Swedish writer, born at Gefle in 1811. He became professor of philosophy at his native place, and published, besides other works, a "History of the Theories of Art," (2 vols., 1839,) and a "History of Swedish Poetry," (1840.) Died April 6, 1893.

Lenthal or **Lenthall**, lĕnt'ăl, ? (WILLIAM,) an English statesman and lawyer, born in Oxfordshire in 1591. He was returned to Parliament in 1639, and in 1640 was chosen Speaker of the Commons by the popular or republican party. When the king attempted to arrest Hampden, and four other members, in the House, and asked Lenthal if they were present, he prudently replied, "I have neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the House, whose servant I am, is pleased to direct me." In 1653 he ceased to be Speaker, the Parliament having been violently dissolved by Cromwell, but was elected by the new House to the same office in 1654. He also acted as Speaker for a short time in 1660, before Charles II. was restored. Died in 1682, or, according to some authorities, in 1662.

See HUME, "History of England;" CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion."

Len'tu-lus, the name of a noble Roman family, a branch of the gens Cornelia, which produced several distinguished men. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS SURA, a man of corrupt character but popular manners, was chosen consul in 73 B.C., and was afterwards expelled from the senate for some misconduct. He was an accomplice in Catiline's conspiracy, and was persuaded by the soothsayers that he was the third member of the Cornelia gens destined by the fates to have the chief power in Rome. By the orders of Cicero and the senate, he was put to death in 62 B.C.

P. CORNELIUS LENTULUS SPINTHER was consul in 57 B.C., when he promoted the recall of Cicero. In the civil war he took arms for Pompey, was made prisoner and liberated by Cæsar, but fought for Pompey at Pharsalia, and fled to Rhodes. Nothing further is known respecting him.

Lentulus, lĕn'too-lŭs, (CYRIACUS,) a German publicist, born at Elbingen about 1620. He published, in Latin, "Arcana of Kingdoms and Republics," (1653,) and "The Absolute Prince," (1663,) which, with his other works, form an ample commentary on Tacitus. Died in 1678.

Lenz, lĕnts, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH EMIL,) a German physician, born at Dorpat in 1804. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg in 1834, and was afterwards professor of medicine at the university in that city, and numbered among his pupils the imperial princes. Died February 10, 1865.

Lenz, (JAKOB MICHAEL REINHOLD,) a German poet and intimate friend of Goethe, born in Livonia in 1750. He became insane in consequence of an unrequited passion for Frederica Brion, who has been celebrated by Goethe. He wrote several comedies. Died in 1792.

See A. STÖBER, "Der Dichter Lenz und Friederike von Sesenheim," 1842.

Lenz, (KARL GOTTHOLD,) a German philologist and writer, born at Gera in 1763; died at Gotha in 1809.

Lenz, (OSKAR,) an Austrian geologist, born in 1848. Since 1874 he has made extensive explorations in West Africa.

Lenz, (SAMUEL,) a German historian, born at Stendal in 1686; died about 1760.

See HUCH, "S. Lenz's Leben," 1758.

Le'o [Fr. LÉON, là'ôN'] I., **Flā'vĭ-us**, Emperor of Constantinople, was a native of Thrace. At the death of Marcianus, in 457 A.D., he held a high rank in the army, by which he was proclaimed emperor through the influence of Aspar, who designed to make him only a nominal monarch. Having gained a victory over the Huns, he sent an expedition against Genseric in Africa, which was unsuccessful. He is represented as an able ruler. He died in 474 A.D., having named as his successor his grandson, Leo, an infant, who died after a nominal reign of a few months. Zeno, the father of Leo II., then began to reign.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire," edited by SAINT-MARTIN.

Leo II., born about 470 A.D., succeeded Leo I. in 474, and died the same year.

Leo III., called ISAU'RICUS, one of the most able emperors of the East, was born in Isauria, of obscure parentage. In the army of Justinian II. he rose to the highest rank. When Anastasius II. was dethroned, in 716 A.D., Leo and Theodosius aspired to succeed; and the former prevailed in 717. The first important event of his reign was his great victory over the Saracens, who had besieged Constantinople for two years, (718-19.) The prosperity of his reign was soon blasted by a dispute about the use of images, which Leo prohibited in 727, and which the Greek patriarch and the pope defended. Thus began the schism of the Iconoclasts, which convulsed the empire with persecutions, revolts, and great calamities to the end of his reign, and caused the final separation of the Latin from the Greek Church. He died in 741 A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Constantine Copronymus.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" THEOPHANES, "History;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leo IV., Emperor of Constantinople, born in 751 A.D., was the son of Constantine Copronymus, whom he succeeded in 775. His wife was the ambitious Irene. He was a zealous Iconoclast, and is charged with persecuting the orthodox or image-worshippers. He died in 780, leaving the throne to his minor son, Constantine VI.

See CEDRENUS, "History."

Leo V., Emperor of the East, is called THE ARMENIAN, because his father was a native of Armenia. Supported by the army, which he had corrupted, he rebelled against Michael Rangabé, and usurped the throne, in 813 A.D. He defeated the Bulgarians, who invaded his dominions, in 814. He was a zealous Iconoclast, and violently persecuted the image-worshippers, who appear to have been the majority. He was assassinated in 820 A.D., and Michael the Stammerer became emperor.

Leo VI., surnamed THE PHILOSOPHER, Emperor of the East, born in 865 A.D., was the son of Basilius the Macedonian, whom he succeeded in 886. He exiled the patriarch Photius. His empire was invaded by the Saracens, who gained several victories. After a weak and inglorious reign, he died in 911, and was succeeded by his son, Constantine Porphyrogenitus. Leo was more successful as an author than as a ruler. He wrote an esteemed treatise on Tactics, a poem on the desolation of Greece, moral discourses, and other works.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Le'o [Fr. LÉON, là'ôN'; It. LEONE, là-o'nā; Sp. LEON, là-ôn'; Port. LEÃO, là-ŏwN'] I., POPE, called THE GREAT, an ambitious and able pontiff, was a native of Rome, and was chosen bishop of that see in 440 A.D., as successor to Sixtus III. His talents and learning had been approved in several important missions. In 445 he reversed the decision of Hilaire, (Hilarius,) a French bishop, on a question of discipline. It was the constant aim of his policy to promote the supremacy of the Bishops of Rome. He pronounced against the heresy of Eutyches, which was condemned in the œcumenic Council of Chalcedon in 451. Tradition informs us that Attila, marching against Rome in 452, was persuaded by the prayers of Leo to spare that city. He failed to prevent the pillage of Rome by the Vandal king Genseric in 455. He died in 461 A.D., leaving many sermons and epistles, which are valuable for the light they throw on the history of the age. Hilarius I. was his successor.

See P. DE MORNAY, "Histoire pontificale," 1612; P. DUMOULIN "Vie et Religion de deux bons Papes, Léon I et Grégoire I," 1630.

Leo II., Pope, a native of Sicily, succeeded Agathon in 682 A.D. He is praised for virtues and learning by Catholic writers. He died in May, 684, and was succeeded by Benedict II.

Leo III., a Roman by birth, was chosen pope in 795 A.D., in place of Adrian I. His first act was the recognition of his subjection or allegiance to Charlemagne, to whom he sent the keys of Saint Peter's. In 799 he was attacked by a band of conspirators, and escaped with several wounds. Charlemagne visited Rome in 800, and was crowned by the pope as Emperor of the Romans, with the title of Augustus. Thus the Western Empire was restored, after it had been subverted three hundred and twenty-five years. Leo died in 816 A.D., and was succeeded by Stephen IV.

See J. G. Faber, "Dissertatio de Leone III. Papa Romano," 1748.

Leo IV., a native of Rome, was chosen pope in 847 A.D., in place of Sergius II. He bravely defended Rome against the Saracens, who, however, pillaged the basilica of Saint Peter. He built a suburb of his capital, which was named Leonina. His character is said to have been good. He died in 855, and was succeeded by Benedict III. The fabulous female pope Joan was supposed by some writers to have been the successor of Leo IV.

See Baronius, "Annales."

Leo V., a native of Ardea, was elected pope in 903 A.D., after the death of Benedict IV. About two months after his election he was deposed by his rival Christopher, and died in prison, according to one account, in 903.

Leo VI. succeeded John X. in 928 A.D., when the Church was in a deplorable state and Italy was filled with disorder. After a reign of seven months, he died, in 929, and was succeeded by Stephen VII.

Leo VII. was chosen pope after the death of John XI., in 937 A.D. He has the reputation of a wise and pious pontiff. His reign was not marked by important events. He died in 939, and Stephen VIII. then became pope.

Leo VIII. was elected pope in 963 A.D., in place of John XII., who had been deposed by a council. John returned, expelled Leo from Rome, and held the place until his death, in 964. The Romans then elected Benedict V.; but Leo was restored by the emperor Otho. He died in 965, and was succeded by John XIII.

See Platina, "Vitæ Pontificum Romanorum."

Leo IX., originally **Bruno**, broo'no, was born in Alsace in 1002, and was a cousin-german of the emperor Conrad the Salic. He was noted for learning, and became Bishop of Toul. In 1049 he succeeded Damasus II. He held frequent councils, and laboured zealously to reform the morals of the clergy Having raised an army to oppose the Normans, he was defeated by them and made prisoner, but was at last released. He died in 1054, and was succeeded by Victor II.

See F. X. Hunkler, "Leo IX. und seine Zeit," 1851; Muratori, "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores," vol. iii., 1733.

Leo X., (Cardinal Giovanni **de' Medici**—dà mĕd'ee-chee,) celebrated as a munificent patron of literature and the arts, the second son of Lorenzo de' Medici, (the Magnificent,) was born at Florence in 1475. He was created a cardinal at the age of thirteen. In 1512 he was made prisoner by the French at Ravenna, but soon regained his liberty. Julius II. having died, Cardinal de' Medici was elected pope, March 11, 1513, and assumed the name of Leo X. He announced his patronage of literature by choosing two eminent authors, Bembo and Sadolet, as his apostolical secretaries. The pontificate of Leo is a memorable epoch in religion, politics, and the fine arts. In 1515 he negotiated and signed, with Francis I. of France, an important concordat, which remained in force nearly three centuries and gave to the king the right of nominating bishops in his own dominions. One of the most momentous acts of his administration was the immense issue and sale of indulgences, which were authorized in 1517, (ostensibly for the completion of the cathedral of Saint Peter's,) and which impelled Luther to denounce the corruptions and defy the power of the Church of Rome. (See Luther.) He is censured by many Catholics for his lenity towards Luther. By violence and craft he annexed Urbino and Perugia to the Papal State. In 1521 he made a treaty with Charles V., and became the ally of that prince in a war against Francis I. The capture of Milan had just been achieved by the allies, when Leo died in December, 1521, not without suspicion of poison. He was succeeded by Adrian VI. It is generally admitted that Leo was rather worldly and luxurious as the head of the Church. His fondness for buffoonery gave much offence to the stricter Catholics. As a temporal ruler he is considered more meritorious. Under his auspices Michael Angelo obtained celebrity at Florence and the splendid works of Raphael were completed in the Vatican. He restored its alienated revenues to the Roman University, in which one hundred professors received salaries, founded a Greek college at Rome, and liberally patronized poets, scholars, and artists. The part of the sixteenth century in which learning and art flourished most remarkably is generally designated as the "age of Leo the Tenth."

See W. Roscoe, "Life of Leo X.," 3d edition, 1840; A. Fabroni, "Vita Leonis X.," 1797; Audin, "Histoire de Léon X.," 1844; Paulo Giovio, "Vita Leonis X.," 1651; Artaud de Montor, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes," vol. iv.; Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Guicciardini, "Istoria d'Italia;" Ranke, "History of the Popes;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1806; "Monthly Review" for October and November, 1806.

Leo XI., (Cardinal Alessandro **de' Medici**—dà mĕd'e-chee,) was advanced in years when he succeeded Clement VIII. on the 1st of April, 1605. He died on the 27th of the same month, probably from the fatigue of the coronation. He had been legate to France under Clement VIII., and had the reputation of a virtuous and moderate prelate. Paul V. was his successor.

Leo XII., (Cardinal Annibale **della Genga**—del'lä jĕn'gä,) was born in the district of Spoleto in 1760. Having acted for some years as nuncio in Germany and France, he became a cardinal in 1816. In September, 1823, he succeeded Pope Pius VII. He proclaimed a jubilee in 1825, and made reforms in the civil administration. His biographers give him credit for political prudence. In a circular letter of 1825 he denounced the Bible Societies. He died in February, 1829, and was succeeded by Pius VIII.

See P. Rudoni, "Leone XII. e Pio VIII.," 1829; C. Schmid, "Trauerrede auf Leo XII.," 1829; Artaud de Montor, "Histoire du Pape Léon XII.," 2 vols., 1843; Cardinal Wiseman, "Recollections of the Last Four Popes."

Leo XIII., Pope, (Gioacchino **Pecci**,) was born March 2, 1810, at Carpineto, in Central Italy. He was descended from an old patrician family, and studied at Viterbo and at the Collegio Romano. He graduated in law and theology, and acquired a strong enthusiasm for the philosophy of Saint Thomas Aquinas. He was named by Gregory XVI. one of his chaplains in 1837, became Bishop of Damietta in 1843, was nuncio to Belgium from 1843 to 1846, was made Archbishop and Bishop of Perugia, 1846, was created a cardinal-priest in 1853 by Pius IX., became papal camerlengo in 1877, and was chosen pope February 21, 1878. He had been a friend and favourite of Gregory XVI., who is said to have reserved him for the cardinalate. Though a strong advocate of the papal claims to temporal dominion, Leo was looked upon as a man opposed to radical measures and extreme views. By the bull "Æterni Patris" he established and defined the authority of the philosophical and theological writings of Saint Thomas Aquinas. He also authorized the publication of a great part of the records of the papal court. This publication began in 1884, and afforded matter of great value to the writers and students of history. Died July 20, 1903.

Leo, an astronomer, who lived at Constantinople. He was invited to Bagdâd by the caliph Al-Mamoon, but the emperor refused to part with him. He was appointed Archbishop of Thessalonica, but was deprived of that office, for his opposition to image-worship, in 849 A.D.

Leo [Gr. Λέων] of Byzantium, [Fr. **Léon de Byzance**, là'ôn' dẹh be'zôNss',] a philosopher, who lived about 350 B.C., was a disciple of Plato. He was sent as ambassador to Philip of Macedon. His writings have not come down to us.

Leo of **Módena**, a celebrated Jewish rabbi, whose proper name was **Juda Arié** or **Arje**, (ar'yà,) was born

at Venice about 1572, and lived mostly in that city. He wrote verses in Hebrew and Italian, and published, besides other works, a Hebrew dictionary, and an "Account of the Rites and Customs of the Jews," (1637.) Died about 1650.

See WOLF, "Bibliotheca Hebraica."

Leo OF ORVIETO, [Lat. LEO URBEVETA'NUS,] an Italian chronicler, who flourished about 1320. He wrote, in barbarous Latin, a chronicle of the emperors, ending in 1308, and a chronicle of the popes, ending in 1314.

Leo, lā'o, (HEINRICH,) an eminent German historian, born at Rudolstadt in 1799. He obtained about 1828 the chair of history at Halle, which he filled for twenty-five years or more. In 1830 he published a "Manual of Mediæval History" and a "History of the Italian States," (5 vols.,) which were received with favour. He was an adversary of the Liberal or radical party in politics. Among his other works is a "Guide to Universal History," ("Leitfaden der Universal-Geschichte," 1838–40.) He died at Halle, April 24, 1878.

Leo, lā'o, (JUAN,) surnamed AFRICA'NUS, a Moorish geographer, born at Granada, was a child when his parents, flying from the victorious Spaniards, took him to Africa in 1491. He travelled extensively in Africa and Asia, was taken captive by Christian corsairs, and presented to Pope Leo X. about 1517. He abjured Islamism, and wrote, in Arabic, a "Description of Africa," (1526,) which was published by Ramusio in 1550 and was for a long time the best work on that subject.

See CASIRI, "Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana."

Leo, lā'o, (LEONARDO,) an eminent Italian composer, born in Naples in 1694, was a pupil of Scarlatti. He composed admired Italian operas, but acquired a more durable reputation by his "Miserere," "Dixit Dominus," and other pieces of sacred music, in which a grand effect is produced by means comparatively simple. He was the master of Piccini and of other excellent composers. His death is variously dated 1742, 1745, or 1755.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leo Allatius. See ALLATIUS.

Le'o Di-ac'o-nus, a Byzantine historian, was born at Caloë, in Ionia, about 950 A.D., and became a resident of Constantinople. He wrote a narrative of events from 959 to 975, which is called a valuable supplement to the Byzantine history.

Leo the Grammarian, one of the Byzantine historians. He wrote about 1013 (as a continuation of Theophanes) a history of Leo V. and seven succeeding emperors, entitled "Chronographia Res a recentioribus Imperatoribus gestas complectens," from 813 to 929.

Leo the Great. See LEO I., POPE.

Leo Judæ. See JUDA, (LEON.)

Leo Pi-lā'tus or **Leon'tius** (le-on'she-us) **Pila'tus** [Fr. LÉONCE PILATE, lā'ŏNss' pe'lät',] a Greek scholar, who taught Greek at Florence, and is said to have been the first who translated Homer into Italian or Latin. He was killed by lightning at sea about 1364.

See HODIUS, "De Græcis illustribus;" PETRARCH, "Epistolæ," v. and vi.

Leo Urbevetanus. See LEO OF ORVIETO.

Le-o-ch'a-rēs, [Λεωχάρης,] an excellent Greek sculptor, flourished at Athens in the fourth century before Christ. His master-pieces were the "Rape of Ganymede," a statue of Apollo wearing a diadem, and one of Jupiter Tonans, which was placed in the Capitol of Rome. He executed, in gold and ivory, portrait-statues of King Philip and Alexander the Great. Died after 338 B.C.

Le-od'a-mas, [Λεωδάμας,] an Athenian orator of high reputation, was a disciple of Isocrates, and flourished about 400–350 B.C.

Léon, the French for LEO, which see.

Leon, là-ôn', (DIEGO,) a Spanish general, born in 1804. In the civil war which began in 1833 he fought for the queen against Don Carlos. He was reputed the best general of cavalry in Spain. In 1840 he became a partisan of Christina in her contest with Espartero, and was appointed by her captain-general of Madrid. He conspired against Espartero, was made prisoner, and executed in 1841.

Leon, (PONCE DE.) See PONCE DE LEON.

Léon de Saint-Jean, là'ôN' dẹh sân zhôN, or **L of Saint John**, a French theologian, born at Rennes in 1600. He wrote "Studium Sapientiæ universalis." Died in 1671.

Léonard, là'o'nȧr', (NICOLAS GERMAIN,) a French poet, born at Guadeloupe in 1744, came to France in early youth. He wrote a poem on the seasons, and several idyls, (1766.) Died at Nantes in 1793.

Léonard de Limousin, là'o'nȧr' dẹh le'moo'zȧN', or **Limosin**, le'mo'zȧN', a French painter and enameller, born at Limoges about 1500. He was director of a manufactory of enamels which Francis I. founded at Limoges. His works are admirable in design and colour. He copied the master-pieces of Raphael, Giulio Romano, and other Italian painters. Died about 1580.

Leonardi, là-o-nar'dee, or **Leonardoni**, là-o-nar-do'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1654, excelled in portraits. Died at Madrid in 1711.

Leonardo, là-o-nar'do, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish painter and friar, born at Valencia about 1580. He painted history and portraits with success in Seville and Madrid. Died about 1640.

Leonardo (or **Lionardo**, le-o-nar'do) **da Pisa**, là-o-nar'do dȧ pee'sȧ, called also **Lionardo Pisano** (pe-sȧ'no) and **Leonardo Bonacci** (bo-nȧt'chee) or **Fibonacci**, (fe-bo-nȧt'chee,) an Italian mathematician, who flourished about 1200. He was probably the first who introduced into Europe the Arabic numeration and the knowledge of algebra, which he derived from the Saracens. He wrote in 1202 an arithmetic called "Liber Abaci," which was published in 1857.

See GUGLIELMINI, "Elogio di Lionardo Pisano," 1813.

Leonardo da Vinci. See VINCI.

Leonarducci, là-o-nar-doot'chee, (GASPARE,) an Italian poet, born at Venice in 1685. His principal poem is "Providence," ("La Providenza," 1739.) Died in 1752

Leonatus. See LEONNATUS.

Leonbruno, là-on-broo'no, (LORENZO,) a painter of the Mantuan school, born in 1489; died about 1537.

See PRANDI, "Notizie spettanti la Vita di L. Leonbruno," 1825.

Léonce. See LEONTIUS.

Léonce Pilate. See LEO PILATUS.

Leone. See LEO.

Leonelli, là-o-nel'lee, (ZECCHINI,) an Italian mathematician and architect, born at Cremona in 1776; died in 1847.

Leonhard, von, fon lā'on-hart', (KARL CAESAR,) an eminent German geologist, born near Hanau in 1779. He studied at Göttingen, and in 1818 was appointed professor of geology at Heidelberg. Among his numerous works we may name his "Topographical Mineralogy," (3 vols., 1805–09,) and "Geology, or Natural History of the Earth," (8 vols., 1836–45,) which have been translated into English, French, and Dutch. Died in 1862.

Leonhardi, là-on-har'dee, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German physician, born at Leipsic in 1746. He became physician to the Elector of Saxony. Died in 1823.

Leonhardt, lā'on-hart, (GERHARD ADOLPH WILHELM,) a German jurist, born at Neustadt, Hanover, June 6, 1815. He studied at Göttingen and Berlin, and was made minister of justice for Hanover in 1865, and chief justice of Hanover (under the Prussian *régime*) in 1867. Soon after this he was made minister of justice for Prussia. As head of the committee on justice in the council of the federal empire, he made a new criminal code for Germany. Died at Hanover, May 7, 1880.

Leoni, là-o'nee, (GIACOMO,) a Venetian architect, who removed to England. Died about 1746.

Leoni, (LEONE,) a skilful sculptor and engraver of medals, born at Arezzo, in Tuscany. He was patronized by Charles V., for whom he worked at Brussels and Madrid. He made marble statues of Charles and his empress, and a colossal bronze statue of the former at Madrid. Died about 1592. His son POMPEIO was also skilful in the same arts, and was enriched by the favours of Philip II. of Spain. Pompeio died at Milan in 1660.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Leoni, (LUIGI,) an Italian painter, sculptor, and engraver, surnamed PADOVANO, was born at Padua in

1531. He practised his three arts at Rome with nearly equal success. His paintings are landscapes and historical pieces. Died in 1606.

Leoni, (OTTAVIO,) surnamed IL PADOVANO or PADOVANINO, the son and pupil of the preceding, was born in Rome about 1576, and became one of the most famous portrait-painters of his time. He was chosen principal of the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome. Died about 1630.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Leoniceno, là-o-ne-chā'no, [Lat. LEONICE'NUS,] (NICCOLÒ,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Lonigo, in the Vicentine, in 1428. He was professor of medicine or philosophy at Ferrara, and gained a high reputation by his writings. He was the first who translated Galen's work into Latin. Among his works is a treatise "On Syphilis," ("De Morbo Gallico," 1497.) Died in 1524.

Leonicenus. See LEONICENO.

Le-on-i-ce'nus Om-ni-bo'nus, [It. OGNIBUÒNO DI LONIGO, on-ye-boo-o'no de lo-nee'go,] an eminent Italian grammarian, born at Lonigo about 1420. He lived in Venice, where it is supposed he taught rhetoric. He published a Latin "Treatise on Grammar," (1473,) and Commentaries on Lucan, Cicero, and other classics.

Le-on'i-das, [*Λεωνίδας,*] a heroic king of Sparta, renowned for his invincible courage, patriotic devotion, and noble and tragical end, was the son of Anaxandrides. He succeeded his brother, Cleomenes I., in 492 B.C. When Xerxes invaded Greece with his countless myriads, in 480, the Greek Congress resolved to defend the pass of Thermopylæ, and Leonidas commanded the small band to which that task was confided. With about 4000 men, he resisted the Persian army for several days, until a treacherous Greek guided 10,000 of the enemy through a secret path over the mountain. Leonidas, perceiving that his position was turned, dismissed all his men except 300 Spartans and about 1000 other Greeks. The Spartans maintained their post until they were all slain. The Persians are said to have lost there 20,000 men. The monument raised on the grave of the Spartans bore this inscription: "Go, traveller, and tell at Lacedæmon that we fell here in obedience to her laws." He left a son, Pleistarchus, who became king.

See HERODOTUS, books v. and vii.; GROTE, "History of Greece."

Leonidas II., King of Sparta, the son of Cleonymus, ascended the throne in 256 B.C. He factiously opposed the reforms of Agis IV., his colleague, who wished to restore the regulations of Lycurgus. After having been deposed for a short time, he regained his power in 240, and procured the death of Agis. In 236 B.C. he died, and was succeeded by his son, Cleomenes III.

Leonidas OF TARENTUM, a Greek poet, born at Tarentum, flourished about 275 B.C. He wrote about one hundred epigrams, which are preserved in the Greek Anthology and are much admired.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Leonio, là-o're-o, (VINCENZO,) an Italian poet, born at Spoleto in 1650. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Arcades, and contributed by his precepts and example to reform Italian poetry. Died in 1720.

Léonnat. See LEONNATUS.

Le-on-nā'tus or **Le-o-nā'tus,** [Gr. *Λεοννάτος;* Fr. LÉONNAT, là'o'nà',] a Macedonian general of Pella, accompanied Alexander the Great in his invasion of Persia in 334 B.C. He was one of the officers employed about that king's person and on occasions requiring entire confidence. In the attack on Malli the life of Alexander was saved by the personal bravery of Leonnatus and Peucestas. At the death of his chief he obtained the satrapy of Phrygia Minor, and was soon urged by Antipater to aid him against the revolted Greeks. For this purpose he marched with an army into Thessaly, where he was killed in battle in 322 B.C.

Leono'wens, (ANNA HARIETTE CRAWFORD,) an author, born at Caernarvon, Wales, in 1834. She married Thomas Leonowens, who died in India, and was afterwards governess in the family of the King of Siam 1863–67. Subsequently she founded a school for the training of kindergarten teachers in New York. She published "An English Governess at the Court of Siam," "Romance of the Harem," etc.

Le-on-tī'a-dēs, [Gr. *Λεοντιάδης,*] a leader of the oligarchical party which, aided by the Spartan army, obtained the mastery at Thebes about 382 B.C. He was killed in his own house by Pelopidas in 379 B.C.

Leontief or **Leontiew,** là-on'te-ĕf', (ALEXIS LEONTIEVITCH,) a Russian savant, who obtained in 1779 the title of aulic councillor, and held other high offices. He was deeply versed in the Chinese literature, and translated into Russian several Chinese works on history, geography, etc. Died in 1786.

Leontium, le-on'she-um, [Gr. *Λεόντιον,*] an Athenian courtesan, the disciple and mistress of Epicurus. She acquired some distinction as a philosopher, and composed in answer to Theophrastus a work on philosophy, the style of which is praised by Cicero as written "scito quidem sermone et Attico."* Among her various lovers was Metrodorus, the disciple and intimate friend of Epicurus.

Leontius, le-on'she-us, [Gr. *Λεόντιος;* Fr. LÉONCE, là'ôNss',] Emperor of the East, was born about 650 A.D. He became a general, and gained several victories. In 695 A.D. he rebelled against Justinian II., and usurped the throne. He was deposed by Apsimerus in 698, and in 705 A.D. was put to death by Justinian, who had recovered his power.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Leontius OF BYZANTIUM, called SCHOLAS'TICUS, an ecclesiastical writer, lived about the end of the sixth century. He wrote "De Sectis," and other works.

Leontius Pilatus. See LEO PILATUS.

Leopardi, là-o-par'dee, (ALESSANDRO,) an excellent Italian sculptor and architect, born at Venice. Among his works are the mausoleum of Doge Andrea Vendramini, (Venice,) and the three bronze columns in the Piazza di San Marco, on which the standards of the republic were suspended. The elegance and proportions of these are equally admirable. Died in 1515.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Leopardi, (GIACOMO,) COUNT, an eminent Italian poet and philologist, born at Recanati, in the Papal States, in June, 1798. Between 1818 and 1820 he won a place among the first lyric poets of Italy by *canzoni* "To Italy," and "On the Monument which Florence was about to erect to Dante." In 1822 he removed to Rome, where he produced an excellent criticism on the publication of the "Chronicon" of Eusebius by Mai and Zohrab, (1823.) His poems, published collectively under the title of "Canti," (1831,) contain passages of great eloquence and pathos. His prose essays, "Operette morali," (1827,) are esteemed among the finest models of Italian prose which the present century has produced. Died in Naples in 1837. "We believe," says the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1850, "it may be said without exaggeration that he was one of the most extraordinary men whom this century has produced, both in his powers and likewise in his performances, achieved as they were under singular disadvantages. For not only did he die at thirty-eight, almost *nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita,* but likewise 'Heaven's unimpeached decrees,' in his case, nearly

'Made that shortened span one long disease.'

With a life thus limited, . . . Count Giacomo Leopardi amassed great stores of deep and varied learning, proved himself to be possessed of profound literary judgment, exquisite taste, and a powerful imagination, and earned in his own country the character summed up in the words of one of his editors, as *sommo filologo, sommo poeta e sommo filosofo.*" Leopardi sympathized with the efforts to liberate Italy from foreign domination.

See MONTANARI, "Biografia del Conte Leopardi," 1838; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," tome iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1848.

Le'o-pōld [It. LEOPOLDO, là-o-pol'do] **I.,** often called **Leopold the Great,** [Ger. LEOPOLD DER GROSSE, lā'o-polt dĕr grōs'seh; Lat. LEOPOL'DUS MAG'NUS,] Emperor of Germany, of the house of Austria, the second son of Ferdinand III. and of Maria Anna of Spain, was born in June, 1640. He became King of Hungary in 1655,

* *I.e.* "In a skilful and elegant style."

and King of Bohemia in 1657. After the death of his father, and a competition with Louis XIV. of France, Leopold was elected emperor on the 18th of July, 1658. The Turks, having invaded Hungary with a large army, were defeated at Saint Gothard in 1664, and Leopold then made with them a truce of twenty years. In 1674 he commenced war against Louis XIV., which, after indecisive campaigns on the Rhine, was ended by the treaty of Nymwegen in 1678. The Hungarians, driven by his despotic measures to revolt, chose Tekeli as their leader in 1682, and were aided by a Turkish army of 200,000 men, which besieged Vienna in July, 1683. Sobieski, King of Poland, saved the capital by a decisive victory over the Turks in September of that year. The Austrians, commanded by Prince Eugene, finished the war by a victory at Zenta in 1697, in which year also a second war against France was ended by the peace of Ryswick. The claim of his family to the throne of Spain, vacated by the death of Charles II. in 1700, involved Leopold in another war with Louis XIV. He renewed his alliance with England and Holland in 1701. His army, commanded by Prince Eugene, gained several victories in Italy in 1701–02, and shared the triumph of the allies at Blenheim in 1704. Before the termination of this long war of the Spanish succession, he died, in May, 1705, and was succeeded by his son, Joseph I. He had had three wives, the first of whom was a Spanish princess, Margarita Theresa. His prosperity is ascribed to the merit of his ministers and generals, rather than to his own abilities. Among the important events of his reign was the recognition of Ernest Augustus of Hanover, in 1692, as an Elector of the empire.

See "Life of Leopold I.," London, 1706; MENCKE, "Leben Leopolds I.," 1707; WAGNER, "Historia Leopoldi Magni," 1719–31; RINCK, "Leben und Thaten Leopolds des Grossen," 1708; REINA, "Vita ed Imperio di Leopoldo I.," 1720; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leopold II. OF GERMANY, the second son of the empress Maria Theresa, was born May 5, 1747. At the death of his father, Francis I., in 1765, he inherited the grand duchy of Tuscany, which he ruled twenty-five years in a wise and liberal spirit. During this period he made many reforms in the administration. He suppressed the Inquisition, abolished the penalty of death, and co-operated with Ricci, Bishop of Pistoia, in the reformation of monastic discipline, which caused an angry contest between him and the court of Rome. On the death of his brother, Joseph II., February 20, 1790, Leopold became heir of the Austrian monarchy, which was then not in a prosperous condition. The Low Countries were in revolt, Hungary was discontented, Turkey and Prussia were hostile, and France was estranged from Austria by the Revolution. He quickly reduced the Low Countries to obedience by an army, and pacified his other subjects by a conciliatory policy. In 1791 he concluded peace with Turkey at Sistova, and was elected Emperor of Germany. The alarming progress of the French Revolution induced him to form an alliance with Prussia at Pilnitz, in 1791, for the restoration of Louis XVI. Hostilities were about to begin, when he died suddenly on the 1st of March, 1792, leaving the reputation of an able and just ruler. His wife was Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles III. of Spain. He was succeeded by his son, Francis II., (of Germany,) who in reference to Austria is styled Francis I.

See "Leben Leopolds II.," Prague, 1791; FOUCAULT, "Histoire de Leopold II.," 1791; ALXINGER, "Ueber Leopold II.," 1792; SARTORI, "Leopoldinische Annalen," 2 vols., 1792; J. B. SCHELS, "Leopold II.," 1837.

Leopold I., King of Belgium, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born at Coburg in 1790. He was a son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, was a brother of the Duchess of Kent, and uncle of the British queen Victoria. In May, 1816, he married the princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. and heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain, who died in childbirth before the end of that year. He refused the crown of Greece, offered to him in 1830. On the 4th of June, 1831, he was elected King of the Belgians, who were separated from Holland by the revolution of 1830. Hostilities were renewed by the Dutch, and a French army came to the aid of the Belgians. In 1832 Leopold married Louise Marie Thérèse, a daughter of King Louis Philippe. He was quite popular among his subjects, towards whom his policy was marked by liberality and a scrupulous regard for their constitutional rights. He died in December, 1865, and was succeeded by his son, Leopold II.

See L. HYMANS, "Histoire du Règne de Léopold I," 1864; RASTOUL DE MONGEOT, "Léopold I, Roi des Belges, sa Vie militaire et politique," 1850; THÉODORE JUSTE, "Léopold, Roi des Belges."

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, son and successor of Leopold I., was born at Brussels, April 9, 1835. Was a grandson of Louis Philippe, King of France, and a near relative of the reigning families of Great Britain and Coburg-Gotha. As Duke of Brabant, he was an active legislator before his succession (in 1865) to the throne. As head of the Congo International Association he took an interest in the development of the Congo Free State, but was accused of treating the natives with great cruelty in his rubber plantations. His wife, Queen Charlotte, was a niece of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria. His children consist of two daughters, who are ineligible to the throne under the constitution. Died Dec. 23, 1909.

Leopold I., Duke of Austria, was born in 1157. He served under Richard I. of England at the siege of Acre. In 1193, to gratify his avarice and to revenge an insult he fancied he had received from Richard, he arrested him at Vienna on his homeward journey and threw him into prison. He received a large sum of money for the transfer of the royal captive to the emperor Henry VI. Died in 1194.

Leopold II., Duke of Austria, born in 1292, was the third son of Albert I., Emperor of Germany, who was killed in 1308, leaving his dominions in joint-tenancy to his sons. Leopold ruled Suabia, Alsace, and Switzerland. His brothers, Frederick and Louis of Bavaria, were competitors for the imperial throne. In 1315 Leopold attacked the Swiss, (who favoured the cause of Louis of Bavaria,) and was defeated at Morgarten. In 1325 a treaty was made between the two parties, and it was agreed that Louis and Frederick should reign jointly. Leopold died about 1326.

See LICHNOWSKY, "Geschichte Hauses Habsburg."

Leopold III., Duke of Austria, the son of Albert II., was born about 1350. He became ruler over Suabia, Tyrol, etc. War having broken out between him and the Swiss cantons, he was defeated and killed in 1386 at the famous battle of Sempach, where Arnold of Winkelried decided the victory by throwing himself on the Austrian spears and breaking the phalanx.

Leopold I. OF TUSCANY. See LEOPOLD II., (Emperor.)

Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, was born at Florence in 1797, and was a son of Ferdinand III., whom he succeeded in 1824. He conceded a constitution to Tuscany in 1847. In consequence of the triumph of the democratic party, he retired from Florence, but was restored by the Austrian army in July, 1849. He was forced to abdicate by the revolutionary movements of the spring of 1859, and Tuscany was annexed to Sardinia. He published a fine edition of the works of Lorenzo de' Medici, (4 vols., 1825.) Died in 1870.

Leopold OF ANHALT-DESSAU. See ANHALT-DESSAU.

Leopold OF LORRAINE. See LORRAINE.

Leopold, lā'o-pold', (CARL GUSTAF,) an eminent Swedish poet, born at Stockholm in 1756. In 1778 he composed an "Ode on the Birth of the Prince-Royal Gustavus Adolphus," and in 1788 he became private secretary of Gustavus III., who treated him with much favour and confidence. He produced two successful tragedies, "Odin" (1790) and "Virginia," and sang the martial exploits of the Swedes in several admired odes. He was appointed secretary of state in 1818. Died in 1829.

See MAGNUS AF PONTIN, "Minne af C. G. Leopold," 1830; EHRENSTROEM, "Notice biographique sur M. de Leopold," 1838; SKJOELDEBRAND, "Tal vid C. G. af Leopolds Graf," 1829; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Leopold Friedrich, lā'o-polt' freed'rik, Duke of Anhalt-Dessau, was born in 1794. On the death of his grandfather, in 1817, he succeeded to the government, and in 1853 to that of Anhalt-Köthen. Died in 1871.

Leopold Friedrich Franz, lā'o-polt' frēed'rĭk frănts, Duke of Dessau, born in 1740. In 1758 he assumed the government, and distinguished himself by his able administration and his patronage of learning and the arts. He died in 1817, and was succeeded by his grandson, the subject of the preceding article.

Leopoldo. See LEOPOLD I., Emperor of Germany.

Léosthène. See LEOSTHENES.

Le-os'the-nēs, [Gr. Λεωσθένης; Fr. LÉOSTHÈNE, lā'os'tĕn',] an Athenian general, who makes his first appearance in history about the time of the death of Alexander the Great, 324 B.C. He was attached to the party of Demosthenes, and seems to have had a high reputation, as he was chosen commander of the combined Greek army in the Lamian war, the object of which was to liberate Greece from the Macedonian yoke. He defeated Antipater in Thessaly, and besieged him in Lamia. At this siege Leosthenes was killed, in 323 B.C., after which success deserted the Athenian arms.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Léotaud, lā'o'tō', (VINCENT,) an able French geometer, born in the diocese of Embrun in 1595. He was a professor at the College of Dôle. Among his works are "Elements of Practical Geometry," ("Geometricæ practicæ Elementa," 1631,) and "Cyclomathia," etc., (1663.) Died in 1672.

Le-o-tў'eh'ĭ-dēs, [Gr. Λεωτυχίδης; Fr. LÉOTYCHIDE, lā'o'te'kĕd',] a Spartan king, the son of Menares, succeeded Demaratus, who was deposed about 491 B.C. Leonidas I. was his colleague in the government. He obtained command of the Greek fleet, and shared with Xanthippus the honour of the signal victory over the Persians at Mycale in 479 B.C. Having been accused of receiving a bribe from some Thessalians, he was banished in 469, and died in exile at Tegea.

See HERODOTUS, "History," books vi., viii., and ix.

Leowitz, lā'o-wĭts', [Lat. LEOVI'TIUS,] (CYPRIAN,) a Bohemian astronomer, born near Hradisch in 1524; died in 1574.

Le Paige, lẹh-pāzh', (THOMAS,) a French religious writer, born in Lorraine in 1597; died in 1658.

Lepaute, lẹh-pōt', (JEAN ANDRÉ,) a French clockmaker, born at Montmédy in 1709. He lived in Paris, and was celebrated for the perfection of his works. He made time-pieces for many public edifices of Paris, and for the most of the observatories of Europe. He published a "Treatise on Clockwork," *(Horlogerie.)* Died in 1789.

His wife, *née* NICOLE REINE **Étable de Labrière**—ā'tăb'l' dẹh lā'brĕ'aĭr', born in Paris in 1723, acquired distinction as an astronomer. She was a friend of Clairaut and Lalande, whom she assisted in the calculations on the return of Halley's comet, (1757.) She was the author of "Observations" inserted in the "Connaissances des Temps," of "Tables of the Sun, Moon, and Planets," and of several memoirs on astronomy. Died in 1788.

Lepautre or **Lepôtre**, lẹh-pōtr', (ANTOINE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1614. He was first architect of Louis XIV. In 1652 he published an esteemed work entitled "The Architecture of A. Lepautre." He had an excellent talent for decoration, and abounded in new inventions. The church of Port-Royal, in a suburb of Paris, was designed by him. Died in 1691.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Lepautre, (JEAN,) a brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1617, was a skilful designer and engraver. He designed and etched many subjects which are admirable models for architects and other artists. Died in 1682.

Lepautre, (PIERRE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1660, was a son of Antoine, noticed above. He studied and worked in Rome for fifteen years, and then returned to Paris, where he obtained success, though his works are defective in taste. His chief production is the group of Æneas and Anchises, at the Tuileries. Died in 1744.

Lépaux. See LARÉVEILLÈRE.

Le Pays de, dẹh lẹh pā'e', (RENÉ,) Sieur Plessis-Villeneuve, a gay and witty French versifier, born at Nantes or Fougères in 1636. He was for many years director-general of the salt-tax *(gabelle)* in Dauphiné and Provence. He was noted for his *bons mots.* His "Friendships, Loves, and Little Loves" ("Amitiés, Amours et Amourettes," 1664) had a great success. He published many letters, sonnets, etc. Died in 1690.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" MORÉRI, Dictionnaire Historique."

Lépée, (ABBÉ.) See ÉPÉE, DE L'.

Lepekhin or **Lepechin**, lĕp-ẹh-keen' or lĕp-ẹh-kin', (IVAN IVANOWITCH,) a Russian naturalist, born about 1740. He was charged by Catherine II. to explore Russia, and published the results in a "Journal of Travels through the Various Provinces of the Russian Empire," (3 vols., 1771–80.) Died in 1802.

Lepelletier, lẹh-pĕl'te-ā', (CLAUDE,) a French theologian, born in Franche-Comté about 1670, became canon of Rheims. He wrote polemical treatises against the Jansenists, and many religious works. Died in 1743.

Lepelletier or **Le Pelletier**, (JEAN,) a French antiquary and merchant, born at Rouen in 1633. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Noah's Ark," (1704.) Died in 1711.

Lepelletier (or **Le Peletier**, lẹh pẹh-lẹh-te-ā') **de Saint-Fargeau**, lẹh-pĕl'te-ā' dẹh săN'făR'zhō', (LOUIS MICHEL,) a French revolutionist, born in Paris in 1760, was president *à mortier* of the Parliament of Paris, and was the owner of an immense fortune. He became a partisan of the new régime, and in 1792 was an influential member of the Convention. It appears that he had given the royalists reason to expect he would favour lenity in the king's trial, but was impelled by the terrorism of the Jacobins to vote for death. For this act he was assassinated by Pâris, a royalist, in January, 1793.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" FÉLIX LEPELLETIER, "Vie de M. Lepelletier," 1793.

Le Père, lẹh paiR, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1761. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798, and was directed by Bonaparte to draw up a plan for the restoration of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Died in 1844.

Lépicié, lā'pe'sẹ-ā', (BERNARD,) a skilful French engraver and painter, was born in Paris in 1698. He went to England, and engraved Raphael's Cartoons at Hampton Court. He afterwards worked in Paris, and became secretary of the Academy in 1740. His manner is broad and mellow, and his design correct. Died in 1755.

Lépicié, (NICOLAS BERNARD,) a French historical painter, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1735. He was a pupil of C. Vanloo, became professor in the Royal Academy, and received the title of painter to the king. His works are marred by the faults which prevailed in the French school at that time. Died in 1784.

Lep'ĭ-dą Do-mi'tĭ-ą, (do-mish'e-ą,) a Roman lady of great personal beauty but infamous character. She was the daughter of Drusus, and aunt of the emperor Nero.

Lep'ĭ-dus, the name of a celebrated Roman family of the patrician gens Æmilia. MARCUS ÆMILIUS LEPIDUS was elected consul in 187 B.C., pontifex maximus in 180, and censor in 179. He was six times chosen by the censors *princeps Senatus.* Died about 152 B.C. The triumvir of the same name was his lineal descendant.

Lepidus, (MARCUS ÆMILIUS,) a Roman orator, a grandson of the preceding, was consul in 137 B.C. In the next year he commanded in several battles in Spain, and was defeated. Cicero represents him as the greatest orator of his age.

Lepidus, (MARCUS ÆMILIUS,) the father of the triumvir, was prætor in Sicily in 81 B.C. In 79 he was chosen consul by the partisans of Marius, and attempted to nullify or repeal the measures of Sulla, who had just died. A violent contest ensued between the factions. In 77 Lepidus was declared by the senate a public enemy, and was defeated in battle by Pompey near Rome. He died about 76 B.C.

Lepidus, (MARCUS ÆMILIUS,) THE TRIUMVIR, was prætor when the civil war broke out between Pompey and Cæsar, in 49 B.C. He joined the party of Cæsar, who, at his departure for Spain, left Lepidus in charge

of the capital. In 48 he obtained the province of Nearer Spain, with the title of proconsul, and in 46 became the colleague of Cæsar in the consulship. He was master of the horse when Cæsar was killed, in 44 B.C. When the senate and Antony came to an open rupture, Lepidus joined the latter with an army, and in October, 43, he united with Antony and Octavian to form the famous triumvirate. He put his own brother on the list of the proscribed who were sacrificed by this coalition. In the division of provinces, Spain and Narbonese Gaul were allotted to Lepidus, who remained in Italy, while the other two led their army against Brutus. After their victory at Philippi, Octavius and Antony ceased to treat him as their equal, and deprived him of his provinces in 42, but gave him a command in Africa. When the triumvirate was renewed, however, (37 B.C.,) he was nominally included in it. In 36 he failed in an attempt to recover power, and, being deserted by his troops, surrendered to Octavius, who spared his life but banished him from Rome. He died in 13 B.C.

Lepidus, (MARCUS ÆMILIUS,) a son of the preceding, formed a conspiracy, in 30 B.C., to kill Augustus on his return to Rome after the battle of Actium. Mæcenas detected the plot, and sent Lepidus to Augustus, who put him to death.

Lepidus, (PAULUS ÆMILIUS,) a brother of the triumvir, became ædile about 55 B.C., prætor in 53, and consul in 50. After the death of Cæsar, 44 B.C., he acted with the aristocratic party in opposition to the triumvirs. Died about 40 B.C.

Leplat, lẹh-plȧ′, (JOSSE,) a Belgian jurist and canonist, born at Malines in 1732; died in 1810.

Le Plongeon, (AUGUSTUS,) born in the Isle of Jersey in 1826. Practised medicine several years in South America, and made a study of the Peruvian natives. Wrote "Queen Nino and the Egyptian Sphynx" and "Sacred Mysteries among the Mayas and the Quiches," standard works on the Peruvians. Died in 1908.

Le Poittevin, lẹh pwât′vȧN′, a successful French painter of landscapes, genre, and marine pieces, was born in Paris in 1806. His proper name is EDMONDE MODESTE EUGÈNE POIDEVIN. He gained a medal of the first class in 1836. Died August 6, 1870.

Le Prévost d'Iray, lẹh prȧ′vō′ de′rȧ′, (CHRÉTIEN SIMÉON,) a French poet and antiquary, born in Normandy in 1768. Among his works is a "History of Egypt under the Romans," (1816.) Died in 1849.

Leprince or **Le Prince**, lẹh prȧNss, (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Metz in 1733. He worked several years in Saint Petersburg, where he adorned the imperial palace. He returned to France many years before his death, which occurred in 1781.

Le Prince de Beaumont, lẹh prȧNss dẹh bō′mȯN′, (MARIE,) a sister of the preceding, was born at Rouen in 1711. She was divorced from M. Beaumont in 1745, and removed to London, where she was employed as governess or teacher for many years. She published many useful and successful juvenile books, moral tales, etc. Her "Magazine for Children" ("Magasin des Enfants," 1757) was often reprinted. Died in 1780.

Lepsius, lẽp′se-ụs, (KARL PETER,) a German antiquary, born at Naumburg, on the Saale, in 1775, was the father of Karl Richard, noticed below. He studied law, and obtained several civil offices under the Saxon and Prussian governments. He published a "Treatise on the Mediæval Architectural Monuments of Saxony and Thuringia," and a few other works. Died in 1853.

Lepsius, (KARL RICHARD,) a German philologist and antiquary, highly distinguished for his Egyptian researches, was a son of the preceding. He was born at Naumburg, in Prussian Saxony, December 20, 1813, and received his first instruction from his father. He pursued his studies in the Universities of Leipsic and Göttingen, giving special attention to languages and philology. In 1834 he published "Palæography as an Aid to Philology," which obtained a prize from the French Institute, and was followed by an "Essay on the Affinity of the Semitic, Indian, Ancient Persian, Egyptian, and Ethiopian Languages," (1835.) In 1836 he visited Rome, where he formed an intimate friendship with Bunsen, and wrote a "Letter to Rosellini on the Hieroglyphic Alphabet," (1837,) which attracted great attention. He visited England in 1838, and afterwards became a resident of Berlin. He produced a treatise on the "Etrurian and Oscan Dialects," (1841,) and "Obituary of the Egyptians," ("Das Todtenbuch der Aegypter," 1842.) Lepsius having projected a great historical and antiquarian work on Egypt, the King of Prussia was induced by Bunsen and Humboldt to send to Egypt an expedition under his direction. Assisted by artists of various sorts, he investigated the antiquities of that country from 1842 until 1846. On his return he was chosen a professor in the University of Berlin, and in 1849 produced the first volume of his "Chronology of the Egyptians." He published the interesting and important results of his late expedition in a splendid work entitled "The Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia," ("Denkmäler aus Aegypten und Aethiopien," 1849–59.) Among his principal works are "Letters on Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Peninsula of Sinai," (1852,) "Universal Linguistical Alphabet," (1855,) "The Assyrian Eponymes," (1869,) and "The Babylonian Tables of Senkereh," (1877.) Died in London, July 12, 1884.

Lep'ti-nēs, [Gr. Λεπτίνης; Fr. LEPTINE, lẽp′tēn′,] a Syracusan commander, was a brother of Dionysius the Elder. He contributed greatly to the defeat of the Carthaginians at Syracuse about 396 B.C. He was killed at the battle of Cronium, in 383 B.C.

Le Queux, (WILLIAM,) an English novelist, born at London in 1864. He studied art, was a journalist until 1895, after which he wrote many novels of adventure, etc.

Lequien, lẹh-ke-ȧN′, (MICHEL,) a learned French monk, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1661. Among his works are a "Defence of the Hebrew Text, and of the Vulgate," (1690,) and "Oriens Christianus," (3 vols., 1740,) an account of the churches, patriarchs, etc. of the East, which is commended. Died in 1733.

Lequien de la Neuville, lẹh-ke-ȧN′ dẹh lȧ nuh′vēl′, (JACQUES,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1647. He accompanied the French ambassador to Lisbon in 1713, and there composed his principal work, a "History of Portugal," (2 vols., 1700–20.) Died in 1728.

Leray, lẹh-rȧ′, (FRANCIS XAVIER,) D.D., an archbishop, born at Châteaugiron, France, April 20, 1825. He removed when eighteen to the United States, was educated at Rennes and at Baltimore, in 1852 was ordained a Catholic priest, served chiefly in Mississippi, and held professorships in the colleges at Vincennes, Spring Hill, and Baltimore. In 1877 he was consecrated Bishop of Natchitoches, was appointed coadjutor of New Orleans in 1879, and in 1883 succeeded Dr. Perché as archbishop of that see.

Leray, lẹh-rȧ′, (THÉODORE CONSTANT,) a French admiral, born at Brest in 1795; died in 1849.

Lerche, lẽr′kẹh, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German naturalist, born at Potsdam in 1703; died at Saint Petersburg in 1780.

Lerchenfeld, lẽr′kẹn-fẽlt′, (MAXIMILIAN,) BARON OF, a German statesman of liberal opinions, born at Munich in 1779; died in 1843.

Lerdo de Tejada, lẽr′do dȧ tā-hȧ′dȧ, (SEBASTIAN,) a Mexican president, born at Jalapa, April 25, 1825. He studied at Puebla, and at the College of San Ildefonso, Mexico. He became an advocate in 1853, was a judge of the high court, 1855–57, became foreign minister and premier in 1857, was minister of justice and of foreign affairs in 1863, shared in the work of destroying Maximilian's empire, became chief justice in 1868, and was elected president in 1872. He was re-elected in 1876, but was soon after exiled. Died April 21, 1889.

Lerebours, lẹh-rẹh′boor′, (NOËL JEAN,) a French optician, born in Normandy in 1762. He made telescopes of superior quality, and other optical instruments. Died in 1840.

Leri, de, dẹh lẹh-re′, (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister, born in 1534. He laboured in Brazil about two years, (1556–58,) and published "An Account of his Voyage to Brazil," (1577.) Died in 1611.

Lerma, de, dȧ lẽr′mȧ, (FRANCISCO DE ROXAS (OR ROJAS) DE SANDOVAL,) DUKE, a Spanish statesman of

moderate ability. He was equerry to Don Philip, who in 1598 became king as Philip III. and appointed the subject of this article prime minister. He was then created Duke of Lerma, having previously been called Marquis of Denia. He equipped a large fleet which was ordered to cruise on the English coast, but was destroyed by a storm, after which he made a peace on terms favourable to England. For twenty years he retained the favour of the king, and had entire control of the government. His policy was mild, pacific, and prudent in some respects, but was not successful in relation to finances. He was supplanted in 1618 by his son, the Duke of Uzeda. Died in 1625.

Lerminier, lĕr'me'ne-ā', (JEAN LOUIS EUGÈNE,) a French publicist and lawyer, born in Paris in 1803. He obtained in 1831 a chair of legislation in the College of France, where his eloquent lectures were much admired by the ardent youth. Among his works are "The Philosophy of Law," (2 vols., 1831,) and a "History of the Legislators and Constitutions of Ancient Greece," (2 vols., 1852.) He wrote the article "Guizot" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." He was remarkable for animation of style, vigour of images, and nobleness of expression. Died in 1857.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lerminier, (THÉODORIC NÉLAMOND,) a French physician, born at Saint-Valery-sur-Somme in 1770. In 1808 he was appointed physician *par quartier* for the service of the imperial household. He attended Napoleon in the campaigns of Spain, Russia, (1812,) and Saxony, and gave proof of great professional talent and courage. Died in Paris in 1836.

L'Ermite. See ERMITE, L'.

Lermontof, Lermontov, or **Lermontow**, lĕr'mon-tof', (MIKHAIL IVANOVITCH,) a popular Russian poet, born in 1811, became an officer in the guards. In 1837, by a poem "On the Death of Pushkin," he offended the emperor, who ordered him to join the army of the Caucasus. While serving there in the army, he wrote "The Circassian Boy," and other popular poems, and a successful novel, called "A Hero of our Own Time," (1840.) He was killed in a duel in 1841. Like Byron, he expresses his own character and feelings in his writings, and is the principal person in the tales or pictures which his imagination produces.

See SAINT-RENÉ TAILLANDIER, "Le Poëte du Caucase," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for February 1, 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lernæan Hydra. See HYDRA.

Lernout, lĕr'noo', (JEAN,) [Lat. JA'NUS LERNU'TIUS,] a Latin poet, born at Bruges in 1545. He was made prisoner by the English in 1587, and detained five years. His "Carmina," odes, epigrams, etc., published in 1579, are said to have considerable merit. Died in 1619.

Lernutius. See LERNOUT.

Leroi. See LEROY.

Le Roux, (HENRY,) a French author, born at Havre in 1861. He is the author of numerous novels and works of travel and belles-lettres. Died 1925.

Leroux, (PIERRE,) a French socialist, born in Paris in 1798. He founded, in partnership with Madame George Sand, the "Revue Indépendante." His principal work is "On Humanity: its Principle and its Prospects," ("De l'Humanité: de son Principe et de son Avenir," 2 vols., 1840.) Died April 12, 1871.

Leroy, lẹh-rwā', (CHARLES,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1726, was a son of Julien, noticed below. He published two valuable works, viz.: "Memoirs and Observations on Medicine," and "Mélanges of Philosophy, Chemistry," etc., (1771.) Died in 1779.

Leroy, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a natural philosopher, born in Paris, was a son of Julien, noticed below. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1751, and wrote several memoirs on electricity. Died in 1800.

Leroy, (JEAN BAPTISTE ONÉSIME,) a French dramatic writer, born at Valenciennes in 1788. He produced successful comedies. Died February 18, 1875.

Leroy or **Le Roy**, (JULIEN,) a French watchmaker, born at Tours in 1686. He settled in Paris, and acquired a European reputation by the excellence of his workmanship. He obviated the changes of temperature by a mechanism of compensation, invented horizontal clocks, and made many improvements in the art. In 1739 he received the title of *horloger* to the king. Died in 1759. His sons CHARLES, JEAN BAPTISTE, JULIEN DAVID, and PIERRE are noticed in this work.

Leroy or **Leroi**, (JULIEN DAVID,) a French architect, son of the preceding, was born in Paris about 1726. Having visited and studied the ancient models in Greece, he published in 1758 an excellent work entitled "Ruins of the Finest Monuments of Greece," which contributed greatly to reform the vitiated taste that prevailed in France before its appearance. The lectures which he gave for forty years as professor of architecture finished the revolution which that book commenced. He wrote, also, "Observations on the Edifices of Ancient Nations," (1767,) and other works. Died in 1803.

See GABET, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Leroy or **Le Roy**, [Lat. RE'GIUS,] (LOUIS,) an excellent French classical scholar, born at Coutances. He travelled much in his youth, and on his return home gained distinction by translations of Demosthenes' "Philippics" and of some works of Plato. He was an old man when he obtained the chair of Greek in the Collége Royal in 1572. Among his works are a "Life of Budæus," in elegant Latin, (1540,) "The Origin and Excellence of the Art of Government," *(l'Art politique,)* (1567,) and "The Vicissitude and Variety of Things," (1576.) He is reputed one of the first French writers who attained harmony in prose. Died in 1577.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TEISSIER, "Éloges."

Leroy, (PIERRE,) a French satirical writer, who lived about 1590, was a canon of the cathedral of Rouen. He was one of the principal authors of a very popular satire and master-piece of pleasantry, entitled "Menippean Satire on the Virtue of the Spanish Catholicon," ("Satyre Ménippée de la Vertu du Catholicon d'Espagne," 1593,) "which," said Voltaire, "was as profitable to the cause of Henry IV. as the battle of Ivry."

Leroy, (PIERRE,) a skilful watchmaker, born in Paris in 1717, was the son of Julien, noticed above. He was chiefly noted for the perfection he attained in marine time-pieces, and received a prize from the Academy for the best method of measuring time at sea. He has the credit of discovering the isochronism of spiral springs. He published several remarkable treatises on his art, —one called "Étrennes chronométriques pour l'Année 1760." Died in 1785.

Leroy-Beaulieu, lẹh-rwā' bō'lẹ-uh', (PIERRE PAUL,) a French economist, born at Saumur, December 9, 1843. He was educated at the Lycée Bonaparte, and at Rome, Bonn, and Berlin. In 1878 he entered the Chamber of Deputies. His essay "On the influence of the moral and intellectual condition of labourers upon their wages" (1867) received great attention. He is the author of many papers on politics, taxation, colonization, free trade, (which he defends,) finance, labour, etc. In 1878 he was chosen to the French Institute. Died 1916.

Leroy d'Étiolles, lẹh-rwā' dā'te'ol', (JEAN JACQUES JOSEPH,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1798, is distinguished as the inventor of instruments used in lithotrity. This invention was also claimed by M. Civiale; but a committee of the Academy of Sciences awarded a prize to Leroy d'Étiolles "for having first made known [in 1822] the instruments which he had invented." He died August 25, 1860.

Leroy de la Corbinaye, lẹh-rwā' dẹh lā kor'be'nā', (CHARLES,) a French lexicographer, born at Saint-Brieuc in 1690. He published a valuable "Treatise on French Orthography, in the Form of a Dictionary," (1739,) which is praised for accuracy, method, etc. Died in 1739.

Leroy de Saint-Arnaud, lẹh-rwā' dẹh sānt ār'nō', (ARNAUD JACQUES,) a French general, born in Paris about 1800. He distinguished himself in Algeria, and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1847, and that of general of division in 1851, as a reward for his successful operations against the Kabyle tribes. Having become minister of war in October, 1851, he promoted the *coup d'état* of December 2, and was made a marshal of France in December, 1852. He obtained the chief command in the Crimean war, which began in 1854.

and, although suffering severely from disease, displayed his usual energy and skill at the battle of the Alma, September 20, 1854. He was obliged by the state of his health to resign the command, and he died on the 29th of September, 1854.

See DUPERREL SAINTE-MARIE, "M. le Général Leroy de Saint-Arnaud," 1852; CHARRAS, "Les trois Maréchaux MM. de Saint-Arnaud, Magnan et Castellane," 1851.

Léry, lā're', or **Léri**, (JEAN,) a French Protestant and traveller, born at Margelle in 1534. He went as a missionary to Brazil in 1556, and returned in 1558. He published, in French and in Latin, "A Narrative of a Voyage to Brazil," with a good description of that region, (1578.) Died in 1611.

Le Sage or **Lesage**, lẹh sȧzh, (ALAIN RENÉ,) a celebrated French romancer and dramatist, born at Sarzeau, near Vannes, (Morbihan,) May 8, 1668. He was the son of a lawyer, was educated at the College of Vannes, and is supposed to have been employed several years in the collection of taxes. In 1692 he went to Paris to study law and philosophy. There his handsome figure and his intelligence and fine literary taste procured for him free access to the most polished and aristocratic society. In 1694 he married Mademoiselle Huyard, of Paris, and was admitted as advocate of the Parliament, but soon relinquished all other pursuits that he might devote himself to literature. He studied Spanish, and improved his style by translating or imitating several Spanish comedies. His comedy "Don Cæsar Ursin," imitated from Calderon, was a failure; but his "Crispin Rival de son Maître" ("Crispin the Rival of his Master") was performed with brilliant success in 1707. In the same year he produced "Le Diable boiteux," (*i.e.* "The Lame Devil," popularly called in English "The Devil on Two Sticks," and sometimes "Asmodeus,") a romance, the idea and name of which he derived from a work of Luis Velez de Guevara. By its satire on all conditions, its nervous style, and its truthful portraits, this book attained great popularity. He increased his reputation by an original prose play called "Turcaret," which exposed the iniquities of the *traitants* and other agents of the revenue. These parties offered him one hundred thousand francs to suppress the piece; but he refused the bribe, and it was performed with immense applause in 1709. It is superior to any play which he imitated from the Spanish.

In 1715 Le Sage published two volumes of his most celebrated work, "Gil Blas de Santillane," which is perhaps a more universal favourite than any other novel, and owes its success to its admirable and natural pictures of human life in all its conditions and all its phases. It has been translated into all the languages of Europe. Voltaire and others attempted, without success, to convict him of borrowing or purloining the story from some Spanish writer. Their charges have been refuted by François de Neufchâteau. He employed the period between 1713 and 1738 chiefly in writing comic operas and other pieces, which were exhibited at the fair of Saint-Germain and were extremely popular. He published "Roland l'Amoureux," (1717–21,) an imitation of "Orlando Innamorato," and "The Adventures of Guzman d'Alfarache," (1732,) an amusing novel, superior to the Spanish work of which it is a version or imitation. In 1735 he produced a dialogue full of witty, wise, and original thoughts, entitled "A Day of the Parcæ," ("Une Journée des Parques,") and finished the last volume of "Gil Blas." After composing several other works and enjoying a large share of domestic happiness, he died at Boulogne in November, 1747. He had the reputation of a high-minded and honourable man. His eldest son, who assumed the name of MONTMÉNIL, became a famous play-actor.

See AUDIFFRET, "Notice sur A. R. Lesage," 1822; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Biographical Notice of Le Sage," (in his Miscellaneous Works;) MALITOURNE, "Éloge de Le Sage," 1822; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome ii.; HENRI PATIN, "Éloge de Lesage," 1822; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" VILLEMAIN, "Littérature Française du dix-huitième Siècle," tome i.; SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN, "Éloge de Lesage," 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1807.

Le Sage or **Lesage**, (BERNARD MARIE,) a French revolutionist, was a member of the Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. As a Girondist he was proscribed and outlawed in 1793, but escaped by flight. Died in 1796.

Le Sage or **Lesage**, (GEORGE LOUIS,) a Swiss philosopher, born at Geneva in 1724. He studied medicine, but did not practise it. His favourite studies were natural philosophy, mathematics, and mechanics. In 1750 he became a teacher of mathematics at Geneva. He published an "Essay on Mechanical Chemistry," (1758,) an ingenious treatise called "Newtonian Lucretius," ("Lucrèce Newtonien," 1782,) and "Fragments on Final Causes," and left many works in manuscript. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and corresponded with D'Alembert and other eminent savants. Died in 1803.

See P. PRÉVOST, "Notice sur la Vie de G. L. Lesage," 1805; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Le Sage (or **Lesage**) **de Montménil**, lẹh sȧzh dẹh mŏn'mȧ'nēl', (RENÉ ANDRÉ,) a son of the author of "Gil Blas," was born in Paris in 1695. He made his *début* on the stage in 1726, and performed various *rôles* in comedy with success. He soon became one of the most celebrated French actors of that time. His private character is said to have been noble. Died in 1743.

Lēs-bo'nax, [*Λεσβώναξ*,] a Greek sophist and rhetorician of Mitylene, who lived in the first century B.C., in the time of Augustus. He was the father of Polemon, the preceptor of Tiberius. His philosophic works have not come down to us; but we have two orations of some merit, which are ascribed to him. Another Lesbonax, a Greek grammarian, is supposed to have lived in a later period. He was author of a small work on grammatical figures, *Περὶ Σχημάτων*, which is extant.

See SUIDAS, "Lesbonax."

Lescaille, lȧ'kȧl' or lȧ'kȧ'yẹ, (CATHERINE,) a Dutch poetess, born at Amsterdam in 1649, was called "the Sappho of Holland." She wrote tragedies,—"Genseric," "Cassandra," "Herod and Marianne," etc. Died in 1711.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Lescaille, (JACQUES,) a Flemish or Dutch poet and publisher, born in 1610, was the father of the preceding. Died in 1677.

Lescale. See SCALIGER.

Lescallier, lȧ'kȧ'le-ȧ' or lȧ'kȧl'yȧ', (DANIEL,) a French officer of the marine, born at Lyons in 1743. He wrote a "French-English Vocabulary of Marine Terms," (1777,) and "Travels in England, Russia," etc., (1800.) Died in 1822.

Lescarbot, lȧ'kȧR'bo', (MARC,) a French writer and lawyer, born at Vervins. He contributed to form the first French colony in Canada, and, having returned to France, published in 1609 a "History of New France."

Lescène-Desmaisons, lȧ'sȧn'dȧ'mȧ'zŏN', (JACQUES,) a French historical writer, born at Granville in 1750. He published in 1781 a "History of the Last Revolution in Sweden," and in 1789 a "Political History of the French Revolution." Died in 1808.

Leschassier, lȧ'shȧ'se-ȧ', (JACQUES,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1550; died in 1625.

Leschenault de La Tour, lȧsh'nō' dẹh lẹ toor, (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS CLAUDE THÉODORE,) a French naturalist and traveller, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1773. He travelled in Hindostan about five years, (1816–21.) Among his works is a "Treatise on the Vegetation of New Holland." Died in 1826.

Lēs'chēēs [*Λέσχης*] or **Lēs'cheūs**, [*Λέσχευς*,] a Greek poet, born in the island of Lesbos, lived about 700 or 600 B.C. He is the reputed author of a poem called "The Little Iliad," (*Ἰλιὰς μικρά*.)

L'Escluse. See L'ÉCLUSE.

Lesconvel, de, dẹh lȧ'kŏN'vĕl', (PIERRE,) a French writer of fiction, born about 1650; died in Paris in 1722.

Lescot, lĕs'ko', (PIERRE,) an eminent French architect, born in Paris about 1510. Little is known of his life, except that he was abbé of Clagny. He designed the Louvre, which was begun about 1541. The part of this palace called the Façade de l'Horloge is considered a master-piece. Another specimen of his good taste is the Salle des Caryatides, in the same edifice. "He will ever be regarded," says the "Biographie Universelle," "as one of the greatest architects of France." Died in 1571.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lesoun, de, dẹh lĕs'kŭn′, (THOMAS DE FOIX,) SEIGNEUR, a French general, was a younger brother of Lautrec. He was made a marshal of France in 1521. After fighting the armies of Charles V. at several places in Italy, he was mortally wounded at Pavía in 1525.

Lescure, de, dẹh lȧ'kür′, (LOUIS MARIE,) MARQUIS, a French royalist and Vendean chief, was born in 1766, and was a cousin of Larochejaquelein. He was the most scientific officer in the Vendean army, and was noted for his cool bravery. He distinguished himself at Fontenay and Torfou, and was mortally wounded at Tremblaye in October, 1793. "His humanity," says Alison, "was angelic. Alone of all the chiefs in that memorable struggle, it could be said with truth that his glory was unstained by human blood." ("History of Europe.")

See MADAME DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, "Mémoires."

Lescurel, de, dẹh lā'kü'rel′, (JEHANNOT,) a French poet, who probably lived in the earlier part of the fourteenth century. Nothing is known of his life. His extant ballades and rondeaux are of singular grace and elegance.

Lesdiguières, de, dẹh lȧ'de'ge-air′, (FRANÇOIS DE BONNE,) DUKE, a distinguished French marshal, born in Dauphiné in 1543. He fought for the Protestants in the civil war which began about 1562, and obtained the chief command of the Protestant army in 1575. He was one of those who most effectually aided Henry IV. in obtaining the throne. In 1608 he was rewarded with the rank of marshal and a dukedom, and about 1610 commanded the army in Italy, where he defeated the Spaniards. He was accused by some writers of conspiring with other Protestant leaders to form a republic after the death of Henry IV.; but he refused to fight against the court in the civil war that began about 1620. In 1622 he abjured Calvinism, and was appointed Constable of France. Died in 1626. Henry IV. once said he would acknowledge his own inferiority to no captain in Europe except Lesdiguières.

See LOUIS VIDEL, "Vie du Maréchal de Lesdiguières," 1638; BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" J. C. MARTIN, "Histoire abrégée de la Vie de F. de Bonne," 1802; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Leseur, lẹh-zur′, (JEAN BAPTISTE CICÉRON,) a French architect, born near Rambouillet, October 5, 1794. His principal books are "History and Theory of Architecture," and a valued "Chronology of the Kings of Egypt." Died in 1883.

Leseur, lẹh-zur′, (THOMAS,) an able French geometer, born at Rethel in 1703. He became a professor of mathematics in the College of Sapienza, in Rome. There he formed an intimacy with F. Jacquier, whom he assisted in two works, viz., a "Commentary on Newton's Principia" and "Elements of the Integral Calculus," (1748.) Died in 1770.

Leske, lĕs'kẹh, (NATHANIEL GOTTFRIED,) a German naturalist, born at Muskau in 1757; died in 1786.

Lesley. See LESLIE, (ALEXANDER.)

Lĕs'ley, (JOHN,) Bishop of Ross, a Scottish Catholic prelate, chiefly noted for his zeal and fidelity in the service of Mary Queen of Scots, was born in 1527. He escorted Mary from France to Scotland in 1561, and was soon after appointed Bishop of Ross. When Queen Mary was detained as a prisoner in England, and commissioners were ordered to examine her cause in 1568, Lesley was one of the commissioners whom she chose to defend her. Having taken part in the matrimonial intrigue between Mary and the Duke of Norfolk, he was imprisoned in the Tower in 1571, and released in 1573. He passed the remainder of his life in exile. He wrote a Latin work "On the Origin, Customs, and Achievements of the Scotch," (1578,) eloquent arguments in defence of Queen Mary, and other works. Died in 1596.

See ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" LAING, "History of Scotland;" BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iv. chap. xli.; FROUDE, "History of England;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Lĕs'ley, (J. PETER,) an American geologist, born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1819, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1844. He was engaged upon the geological survey of Pennsylvania, 1839–41, became pastor of a church near Milton, Massachusetts, in 1847, but in 1850 devoted himself to the profession of a geologist. In 1873 he was appointed professor of geology in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1874 was put in charge of the State geological survey. Among his works are "A Manual of Coal," etc., (1856,) "Man's Origin and Destiny," (1867, ɹ882,) "History of the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania," (1875,) etc. He was an original member of the National Academy of Sciences, was secretary and librarian of the American Philosophical Society 1858–85, and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science 1883–85. Died June 2, 1903.

Les'lie (lĕs'le) or **Lesley,** (ALEXANDER,) Earl of Leven, an eminent Scottish general. He served some years under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, who promoted him to the rank of field-marshal. In 1628 he defended Stralsund with success. Having returned home in 1639, when the Covenanters were preparing to resist Charles I., he was chosen general-in-chief of their army; but before any battle was fought a treaty of peace was made. War was renewed in 1640. Leslie defeated the king's army at Newburn, and another treaty followed. He commanded the large Scottish army which, in January, 1644, marched to assist the English Parliament. Having effected a junction with the army of Fairfax, he led a division at Marston Moor, (1644,) where he was driven off the field, though his allies gained the victory. In May, 1646, Charles I. delivered himself up to the army of Leslie, then encamped at Newark. On account of his great age, he resigned his command in 1650. Died in 1661.

Leslie, (CHARLES,) a British polemical writer on politics and religion, was born in Ireland about 1650. He took orders about 1680 in the Anglican Church, and gained distinction as a disputant against the Catholics. In the Revolution, however, (1688,) he was a staunch Jacobite and nonjuror, at the sacrifice of his preferment in the church. He wrote several controversial works against the Jews, Deists, Socinians, and other sects. In his "Snake in the Grass" he attacked the Society of Friends. After the death of James II., Leslie joined the court of the Pretender in France. He died in Ireland in 1722. His most esteemed work is a "Short and Easy Method with the Deists," (1694.) Dr. Johnson pronounced him the only one of the nonjurors that could reason.

See BURNET, "History of his Own Time;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Leslie, (CHARLES ROBERT,) an eminent English historical painter, born of American parents in London in 1794, was a brother of Eliza Leslie the authoress. After passing twelve years in Philadelphia with his parents, he removed in 1813 to London, where he was instructed in the study of art by West and Allston. Among his first successful works was "Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church," (1820.) He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1821, and Royal Academician in 1826. His subjects are mostly of a homely and familiar character, illustrative of the works of Shakspeare, Molière, Cervantes, and other humorous writers. Among his most admired productions are his illustrations of "Don Quixote." He was also successful in portraits. In 1847 he was chosen professor of painting in the Royal Academy. He published a "Life of John Constable," (1843,) and a "Hand-Book for Young Painters," (1855.) Died in 1859. "The more I learn of art," says Ruskin, "the more respect I feel for Mr. Leslie's painting as such. Given a certain quantity of oil-colour to be laid with one touch of the pencil so as to produce at once the subtlest and largest expressional result possible, and there is no man now living who seems to me to come at all near Mr. Leslie, his work being in places equal to Hogarth for decision."

See RUSKIN, "Modern Painters;" C. R. LESLIE, "Autobiographic Recollections," edited by TOM TAYLOR, Boston, 1865; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1860; "North American Review" for January, 1861.

Leslie or Lesley, (DAVID,) an able Scottish general. After serving with distinction under Gustavus Adolphus

of Sweden, he returned to Scotland about 1642. He had obtained the rank of major-general when he fought against Charles I. at Marston Moor in 1644. The success of this action was ascribed chiefly to Cromwell and Leslie. In 1646 he defeated Montrose at Philiphaugh. On the resignation of the Earl of Leven, (1650,) Leslie was chosen commander-in-chief of the Scottish army raised to restore Charles II. He intrenched his army between Edinburgh and Leith, and prudently declined Cromwell's offer of battle. Leslie followed the English army to Dunbar, where they were reduced to extremities for want of provisions. Against his own judgment, he was induced by the clergy to descend from his advantageous position and offer battle. The result was a signal defeat of the Scotch, September 3, 1650. Leslie was second or third in command at Worcester in 1651. In the retreat from this battle he was made prisoner, and was confined in the Tower until 1660. He received the title of Lord Newark in 1661. Died in 1682.

Leslie, (ELIZA,) an American writer, sister of Charles Robert, noticed above, was born in Philadelphia in 1787. She was the author of numerous tales and sketches, which display uncommon powers of humour and satire and acquired extensive popularity. Among the principal of these are "Pencil Sketches, or Outlines of Character and Manners," (1833,) "Atlantic Tales," "The American Girl's Book," and "Althea Vernon," (1841.) She also published "The Domestic Cookery Book," the "Behaviour Book," and other similar works. Died in 1858.

Leslie, (FRANK,) pen-name of Peter Carter, born at Ipswich, England, in 1821. He joined the staff of the "Illustrated London News," went to the United States in 1848, and founded "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" in New York in 1855. He founded several other newspapers. On his death, in 1880, his wife assumed the name of Frank Leslie and continued to publish the "Weekly" and other periodicals.

Leslie, (GEORGE DUNLOP,) an English painter, a son of C. R. Leslie, noticed above, was born in London, July 2, 1835. He became a Royal Academician in 1876. His pictures are mostly of a cheerful and domestic kind.

Leslie, (HENRY DAVID,) an English musician and composer, born in London, June 18, 1822. In 1856 he founded the Choral Society in London which bears his name. His compositions are numerous and varied in nature. Died February 4, 1896.

Leslie, (JOHN,) born in Scotland about 1570, was the father of Charles Leslie, (1650–1722.) He spoke Latin and several modern languages. He was appointed Bishop of Raphoe in 1633, and built a strong castle, which he defended against Cromwell in the civil war. He is said to have been the last in Ireland to submit to the victor. In 1661 he became Bishop of Clogher. Died in 1671.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Leslie, (Sir JOHN,) an eminent Scottish geometer and natural philosopher, born at Largo, in Fifeshire, in 1766. He was educated at Saint Andrew's and Edinburgh, and became a resident of London in 1790. In 1793 he produced a translation of Buffon's "Natural History of Birds," which was very favourably received. About 1795 he invented the Differential Thermometer. He published in 1804 his ingenious "Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat," for which the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal. In 1805 he was elected professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, although the clergy formally protested against his election, because he had commended Hume's "Theory of Causation." He succeeded Playfair as professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh in 1819, and contributed much to the perfection of the apparatus and experiments of that department. He wrote many scientific articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and "Edinburgh Review." Among his separate publications were "Elements of Geometry," etc., (1809,) and "Elements of Natural Philosophy," (1823.) He wrote an interesting and excellent "Discourse on the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Sciences during the Eighteenth Century," which is one of the preliminary dissertations in the first volume of the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His treatise on "Heat," above noticed, indicates a remarkable original genius, and constitutes an era in the history of that branch of science. Died in 1832.

Leslie, (THOMAS EDWARD CLIFFE,) an able economist, born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, probably in 1827. He was called to the English bar, and in 1853 was appointed professor of jurisprudence and political economy in the Queen's College, Belfast, but he lived chiefly in London and on the Continent. His principal works are "The Land System of France," (2d edition, 1870,) "Essays in Political and Moral Philosophy," (1879,) and a volume on "Land Systems." Died in 1882.

Lespinasse. See ESPINASSE, DE L'.

Lespinasse, lĕs'pē'năs', (AUGUSTIN,) COUNT, a French general, born at Preuilly in 1737. In 1796 he fought under Bonaparte in Italy, and directed the artillery at Mantua, Castiglione, and Arcola with great skill, and obtained the rank of general of division. Died in 1816.

Lesquereux, lā'kĕh-RUH', (CHARLES LÉO,) a Swiss-American botanist, born at Fleurier, near Neufchâtel, November 18, 1806. He was educated at the College of Neufchâtel, was a professor at Eisenach, and later the head of a college at Chaux de Fonds. When twenty-five years old, he became totally deaf. He was director of the exploitation of the peat-bogs of Neufchâtel. In 1848 he was brought to the United States by Prof. Agassiz. Besides two volumes on peat-bogs, (in French, 1844, 1845,) he published "Musci Americani," (with W. S. Sullivant, 1856, 1865,) "Manual of the Mosses of North America," (with T. L. James, 1884,) and a large number of monographs and reports on the fossil botany of North America, chiefly published in connection with the various State and United States surveys. D. 1889.

Lessart, de, dẽh lā'sär', (ANTOINE DE VALDEC,) a French minister of state, born in Guienne in 1742. He was appointed minister of the interior about January 1, 1791, and minister of foreign affairs in December of that year. His policy offended the dominant party, which impeached him in March, 1792. He was imprisoned, and perished in the massacre of September, 1792.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Lesseps, de, dẽh lā'sĕp', (FERDINAND,) a French diplomatist, born at Versailles in 1805. He became consul at Cairo about 1833, and in 1842 was appointed consul at Barcelona. During the bombardment of this city by Espartero, Lesseps performed perilous acts of humanity, for which he received testimonials of honour from several governments. He was minister at Madrid from April, 1848, to February, 1849. In May, 1849, he was sent to Rome to negotiate a peace between the popular party and the French army. He was recalled in disgrace in June of that year, because he was too favourable to the Roman republic. He projected the ship-canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which, under his superintendence, was completed, at a cost of nearly sixty millions of dollars, and opened in November, 1869. Subsequently (1873–1880) he perfected a plan for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, but, after the expenditure of over $120,000,000, the company was forced into liquidation. In 1892–93 the management was charged with breach of trust, and five directors were condemned, he being sentenced to a fine and five years' imprisonment. He was too ill to be taken from his house, and died December 7, 1894.

Lesseps, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE BARTHÉLEMI,) a French traveller and civil officer, born at Cette in 1766. As interpreter he accompanied La Pérouse's expedition in 1785, and on their arrival at Kamtchatka (1787) was sent home by land with despatches, etc. He published a Journal of his Travels from Kamtchatka to France, (1790.) Died in 1834.

Lesser, lĕs'sẽr, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German naturalist and theologian, born at Nordhausen in 1692. He became pastor of a church in Nordhausen in 1739.

His most popular work is the "Theology of Insects," (1738.) "The plan of this work is excellent," says Walckenaer; "but the art of describing with precision and narrating with elegance is not found in it." He also wrote the "Theology of Stones," (1735.) Died in 1754.

See J. P. F. LESSER, "Nachricht von dem Leben und den Schriften F. C. Lessers," 1755; MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Lesser, de, (A. CREUZÉ.) See CREUZÉ DE LESSER.

Lessing, lĕs'sing, (GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM,) an eminent author, regarded as the father of the new era of German literature, was born at Kamentz, in Upper Lusatia, in 1729. When twelve years old, he was sent to the high school at Meissen, where he distinguished himself by his application and his rapid acquisition of knowledge. Being destined by his parents to the ministry, he entered, at the age of seventeen, the university at Leipsic. While here, his taste for general literature and his fondness for the theatre caused him to neglect, and ultimately to abandon, the study of theology, that he might devote himself wholly to his favourite pursuits. Not to mention several dramas of minor importance, Lessing brought out in 1755 "Miss Sarah Sampson," a tragedy, which was received by the German public with extraordinary favour, and was translated into other languages. In 1757 he commenced, in concert with Mendelssohn and Nicolai, the publication of the "Bibliothek der schönen Wissenschaften," (literally, the "Library of the Beautiful Sciences,")—a literary journal of great merit. He published in 1766 his "Laocoon, or the Limits of Poetry and Painting." This work has exerted a great and permanent influence on the science of criticism in Germany, both in literature and art. In 1768 appeared the "Dramaturgie,"—another critical work, in which Lessing opposes the French and defends the English drama. He completed in 1772 his "Emilia Galotti," which has been styled "the master-piece of German tragedy, as the 'Laocoon' is the master-piece of German criticism;" and in 1775 he brought out his "Minna von Barnhelm," regarded as the most perfect of his comedies. His last important work was "Nathan the Wise," ("Nathan der Weise,")—a sort of controversial drama in iambic verse, directed against religious intolerance. Our limits will scarcely permit us to do more than allude to his various minor productions, nearly all of which, in a greater or less degree, bear the decided impress of an earnest, independent, and original mind. We may, however, mention his "Letters on Literature," ("Literaturbriefe,") his "Education of the Human Race," ("Erziehung des Menschengeschlechts,") and especially his "Fables," so rich in wit and original thought: many of these have a literary application.

One of the great objects for which Lessing earnestly laboured was to build up a national literature. The Germans had previously, to a great extent, neglected or despised the rich native resources of their own tongue. Lessing sought by precept and example to recall his countrymen from the almost exclusive study of the French, recommending in preference the English dramatic models, as superior in themselves and better adapted to the genius of the German people.

In 1760 Lessing was made a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and soon after accompanied General Tauenzien, Governor of Silesia, as his secretary, to Breslau, where he resided five years. During this period he became addicted to gambling; but this vice does not appear to have materially interfered with his application to literature. In 1770 he obtained the office of head librarian of the Wolfenbüttel Library. Soon after, he discovered and published the famous "Wolfenbüttel Fragments," (on the discrepancies of the gospel narratives,) by Reimarus, who, however, at that time was not known as the author. This publication brought upon Lessing much censure and reproach: he was accused of a deliberate design to undermine Christianity. If, however, we may believe his friend Herder, he gave those "Fragments" to the public "purely for the interests of truth, for the sake of freer inquiry and of examination and confirmation on all sides." A candid examination of Lessing's own writings will, we are persuaded, go far to justify, if not fully to confirm, Herder's opinion. The extraordinary activity and incessant application of Lessing's mind at length wore out his physical constitution. He died at Brunswick 1781, aged fifty-two.

See E. P. EVANS, "Life and Works of G. E. Lessing," from the German of ADOLF W. T. STAHR, 2 vols., 1867; DANZEL, "G. E. Lessing sein Leben und seine Werke," 1850; C. G. LESSING, "G. E. Lessing's Leben," etc., 3 vols., 1793; DÖRING, "G. E. Lessing's Biographie," 1853; DILLER, "Erinnerungen an G. E. Lessing," 1841; SCHINK, "Characteristik G. E. Lessing's," 1825; GROSSMANN, "Lessing's Denkmal," 1791; A. TOLHAUSEN, "Klopstock, Lessing, and Wieland," London, 1848; H. G. GRAEVE, "G. E. Lessing's Lebensgeschichte," etc., 1820; F. SCHLEGEL, "Characteristics and Criticisms" ("Characteristiken und Kritiken") on Lessing," 1801; "Characteristics of Men of Genius," by E. P. WHIPPLE, 1840; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1826, (by DE QUINCEY;) HEDGE, "Prose Writers of Germany," 1847; "Biographie Universelle."

Lessing, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German painter, and grand-nephew of the celebrated critic, was born at Wartenberg in 1808. He studied architecture for a time, but soon yielded to his stronger attraction for painting. In 1825 he finished his picture of "The Church-Yard," which excited great admiration. He soon after studied historical painting under Schadow at Dusseldorf. In this department he produced in 1829 "The Battle of Iconium," and completed other illustrations of the life of Frederick Barbarossa, left unfinished by Cornelius. His next productions, representing scenes from Bürger's "Lenore" and Uhland's "Royal Mourners," display great originality and poetic fancy. Among his master-pieces we may also name "Huss before the Council of Constance," "The Robber and his Child," and a "Scene in the Eifel," with several other exquisite landscapes. Lessing, while retaining many of the peculiar excellencies of the ideal or romantic school, avoided the formality of style into which it has sometimes degenerated. Died June 5, 1880.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Lessing, (KARL GOTTHELF,) a German dramatist, born in 1740, was a brother of the great author. He published several comedies, and a "Life of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing."

Lessius, les'se-us, (LEONARD,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Brechtan, in Brabant, in 1554. He lectured on theology with *éclat* at Louvain from 1585 until 1623. He wrote several popular works, among which are one "On Justice and other Cardinal Virtues," (1621,) and another "On the Power of the Pope." He was charged with favouring semi-Pelagianism. Died in 1623.

Lessmann, lĕs'mân, (DANIEL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Soldin in 1794. He wrote lyric poems, and a number of novels and tales. He died in 1831, it is supposed by suicide.

Lesson, lĕ'sôN', (RENÉ PRIMEVÈRE,) a French naturalist, born at Rochefort in 1794. Among his numerous works are a "Manual of Ornithology," (2 vols., 1828,) and a "Supplement to the Works of Buffon," ("Complément des Œuvres de Buffon," 10 vols., 1828 *et seq.*) Died in 1849.

See AMÉDÉE LEFÈVRE, "Éloge historique de R. P. Lesson," 1850.

Lĕs'ter, (CHARLES EDWARDS,) an American *littérateur*, born in New London county, Connecticut, in 1815. He published the "Life and Voyages of Americus Vespucius," "Artists of America," and various other works, and made several translations from the Italian. Died January 29, 1890.

Lestiboudois, lĕs'te'boo'dwâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French botanist, born at Douay in 1715; died in 1804. His grandson, THÉMISTOCLES, born at Lille in 1797, was a physician and writer on botany, etc. Died in 1876.

Lestocq or **Lestoq,** lĕs'tok', (JOHANN HERMAN,) a surgeon, born of French parents in Hanover about 1695. He removed in 1713 to Saint Petersburg, and became surgeon to Peter the Great. In 1725 he was appointed surgeon to the princess Elizabeth. He was the master-spirit of the plot or revolution which made her empress in 1741. For some years afterwards he was treated with much favour, and took an influential part in affairs of state; but in 1750 he was disgraced and exiled. He was recalled by Peter III. in 1762. Died in 1767.

Lestoile or **Létoile.** See ÉTOILE, DE L'.

L'Estrange, lĕs-trānj′, (Sir Roger,) an English partisan writer, born in Norfolk in 1616, was a zealous royalist in the civil war. Having been detected in a plot to surprise Lynn, he was sentenced to death as a spy in 1644, but obtained a respite, and escaped in 1648. After passing a few years in exile, he returned in 1653 and obtained from Cromwell a release from the sentence. In the reign of Charles II. he was censor of the press. He translated the works of Josephus, Seneca's "Morals," and Æsop's Fables, and wrote many popular political tracts. His style is censured for vulgarity, and his works abound in slang. After the restoration he edited several political journals. "His Æsop's Fables," says Hallam, "will present everything that is hostile to good taste." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1704.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Lesueur or **Le Sueur**, lẹh-sü′ur′, (Charles Alexandre,) a French naturalist and designer, born at Havre in 1778. He explored with Péron the coasts of Australia, and wrote many memoirs on mollusca, etc. Died in 1846.

Lesueur, (Cicéron Jean Baptiste,) a French architect, born near Rambouillet in 1794, became a member of the Institute. He published a "Chronology of the Kings of Egypt," (1848–50.) Died December 26, 1883.

Lesueur, (Eustache,) an excellent painter of history, surnamed "the French Raphael," was born in Paris in 1617. He was a pupil of Vouet. He excelled in composition, expression, and chiaroscuro. Among his works are "Saint Paul Preaching at Ephesus," "The Annunciation," "The Life of Saint Bruno," (in 22 pictures,) and "The Death of Tabitha." The first is called a master-piece of invention and style. He died prematurely in 1655.

See Charles Blanc, "Vies des Peintres Français," and "Étude sur E. Lesueur," 1845; Louis Vitet, "E. Lesueur, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1853; L. Dussieux, "Nouvelles Recherches sur la Vie d'E. Lesueur," 1852.

Lesueur, (Jean,) a French historian and Protestant minister. He wrote a "History of the Church and Empire from the Birth of Christ," (1672.) Died in 1681.

Lesueur or **Le Sueur**, (Jean François,) a celebrated French composer, born near Abbeville about 1760. Having gained reputation by his motets and masses, he was chosen chapel-master of Notre-Dame, Paris, in 1786. His opera "La Caverne" (1792) was very successful. In 1804 he became chapel-master of Napoleon, and produced "The Bards," ("Les Bardes,") an opera, which was greatly applauded. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1815. He composed other operas, an "Essay on Sacred Music," and a "Treatise on Ancient Music," which are highly commended. Died in 1837.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Le Sueur, (Nicolas,) a French philologist, born in Paris about 1540, became president of the Chamber of Inquests in the Parliament of Paris. He made a good translation of Pindar's Odes into Latin verse, (1575.) Died in 1594.

Lesueur, (Nicolas,) a French engraver of cameos, born in Paris in 1690; died in 1764. His uncle Pierre, born at Rouen in 1636, was one of the best engravers on wood of his time. Died in 1716.

Leszczinski. See Stanislas.

Létanduère, de, dẹh lā′tŏn′dü′air′, (Henri François Desherbiers,) Marquis, an able French naval officer, born at Angers in 1682. He was made *chef d'escadre* in 1745. In that year he captured four English frigates near Brest. Died in 1750.

Letellier. See Louvois, Courtanvaux, de, and Estrées, d', (Louis César.)

Letellier, lẹh-tā′le-ā′, a French painter, born at Rouen in 1614, was a nephew and pupil of the celebrated Poussin. His favourite subjects were devotional. He excelled in expression and linear perspective. Among his best works are a "Holy Family," an "Ascension," and an "Annunciation." Died in 1676.

Letellier or **Le Tellier**, (Michel,) a French statesman, born in 1603. By the patronage of Mazarin, he was appointed secretary of state for the war department soon after 1642. During the troubles of the Fronde he was an adherent of Mazarin. The latter having withdrawn from France about 1651, Letellier was employed as minister by the queen-regent during the short period of his absence. In 1677 he was appointed chancellor of France. He sealed with alacrity the fatal edict against the Protestants which in 1685 revoked the edict of Nantes. Died in 1685. Louvois, the minister of Louis XIV., was his son.

Letellier, (Michel,) a French Jesuit, born at Vire, in Normandy, in 1643. He edited Quintus Curtius for the use of the dauphin *(in usum Delphini)* in 1678, and wrote against Jansenism. In 1709 he became confessor to Louis XIV., with the privilege of presenting subjects for benefices. D'Alembert and others accuse him of giving the king perfidious counsels. At the death of Louis XIV. (1715) he was exiled. Died in 1719.

Leth′bridge, (Sir Roper,) an English author, born in Devonshire in 1840. He graduated at Oxford, entered the educational service in India, became a barrister in London 1880, and was in Parliament 1885–92. He wrote "The Golden Book of India," "High Education in India," historical works on India, etc.

Le′the, [Λήθη,] a Greek word signifying "forgetfulness" or "oblivion," and forming the name of one of the streams of Hades. See Pluto.

Lethière, lẹh-te-air′, (Guillaume Guillon,) an eminent French landscape- and historical painter, was born in Guadeloupe in 1760. He studied in Rome, and worked in Paris with success. Among his works are "The Death of Cæsar," "The Judgment of Paris," and "Homer reciting his Poems." Died in 1832.

Lethington. See Maitland, (William.)

Leti, lā′tee, (Gregorio,) an Italian historical writer, born at Milan in 1630. He went to Geneva, turned Protestant, and opened a school in 1660. In 1669 he published a "Life of Sixtus V.," which is his most popular work. His satirical humour involved him in difficulties, which compelled him to leave Geneva in 1679. He passed some time at the court of Charles II. of England, and was ordered to quit that kingdom in 1682. He died in Amsterdam in 1701, leaving many histories and biographies, which are unreliable.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Leto. See Latona.

Leto, (Pomponio.) See Pomponius Lætus.

Letourneur, lẹh-toor′nur′, (Charles Louis François Honoré,) a Director of the French republic, was born in Basse-Normandie in 1751. He was deputed to the Convention in 1792, and voted with the Girondists for the death of the king. He was one of the members of the Executive Directory elected in October, 1795 or 1796. He was exiled as a regicide in 1816, and died in 1817.

See Thiers, "History of the French Revolution."

Le Tourneur, (Pierre.) See Tourneur, Le.

Letronne, lẹh-trŏn′, (Jean Antoine,) an eminent French antiquary and critic, born in Paris in 1787, was remarkable for sagacity, mental activity, and variety of acquirements. After returning from his travels in Italy and other countries, he was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1816. In 1823 he published a "Historical Essay on Egypt during the Domination of the Greeks and Romans." He wrote able articles for the "Biographie Universelle" and "Revue des Deux Mondes." He was appointed professor of history in the College of France about 1831, and keeper of the archives of France in 1840. Among his principal works is "A Collection of the Greek and Latin Inscriptions of Egypt," (2 vols. 4to, 1842–48.) He proved that the zodiac of Denderah belonged to the time of the Roman emperors, thus exploding the theory of Dupuis. Died in 1848.

Letrosne, lẹh-trōn′, (Guillaume François,) a French advocate and economist, born at Orléans in 1728. He published a treatise in favour of free trade in grain, and other works on political economy. Died in 1780.

Lette, let′tẹh, (Wilhelm Adolph,) a Prussian econ-

omist and liberal politician, born at Kienitz in 1799. He was elected to the legislative assembly of Prussia several times between 1850 and 1856. Died in 1868.

Letteris, lĕt-tā'ris, (MAXIMILIAN,) a Polish poet, born at Ziolkiev, September 13, 1800, of a Jewish family. He was educated at the University of Vienna, where he was for many years a proof-reader. He published some translations from Racine, besides lyric poems, chiefly in Hebrew and German. His masterpiece is "Ben Abuyah." He died in great poverty at Vienna, June 4, 1871.

Lettice, let'tiss, (JOHN,) an English poet and clergyman, born in Northamptonshire in 1737. His poem on the conversion of Saint Paul gained a prize at Cambridge in 1764. He attained eminence as a pulpit orator. In 1785 he was presented to the living of Peasemarsh, Sussex. He was author of "Fables for the Fireside," (1812,) "Strictures on Elocution," (1821,) sermons, and other works. Died in 1832.

Lett'som, (JOHN COAKLEY,) an English physician, born in the West Indies, near Tortola, about 1744. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He studied in Edinburgh, Paris, and Leyden, and in 1769 settled in London, where, through the influence of Dr. Fothergill, he obtained a large practice. He acquired an extensive scientific reputation, and was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1771. Besides several professional treatises, he published "The Natural History of the Tea-Tree," (1772,) the "Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion," (1774,) and a "Life of Dr. Fothergill," (1783.) Died in 1815.

See "Memoirs of J. C. Lettsom," by T. J. PETTIGREW, 1817; DESGENETTES, in the "Biographie Médicale."

Leu, loi, [Fr. pron. luh,] (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss writer, born at Zurich in 1689. His most important work is a "Universal Dictionary of Switzerland," (20 vols., 1746–63,) which treats of the civil, religious, literary, and natural history of that country. Died in 1768.

Leuchtenberg, DUKE OF. See BEAUHARNAIS, DE, (EUGÈNE.)

Leuchtenberg, de, deh loik'tĕn-bĕRG', (KARL AUGUST NAPOLÉON,) PRINCE, the eldest son of Eugène de Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy, was born at Milan in 1810. His mother was Augusta Amelia, daughter of the King of Bavaria. He passed his youth in Bavaria. About 1834 he was made the first peer of Bavaria by his uncle, Louis I. He married Maria, Queen of Portugal, in January, 1835, and was created Duke of Santa Cruz, but died before the end of the year.

Leucippe. See LEUCIPPUS.

Leu-cip'pus, [Gr. *Λεύκιππος;* Fr. LEUCIPPE, luh'sèp',] a famous Greek philosopher, who is generally reputed the author of the atomic philosophy. He was a disciple of Zeno of Elea. The time and place of his birth are unknown; but, as he was the teacher of Democritus, he probably lived earlier than 450 B.C. Different accounts state that he was born at Elea, Abdera, or Miletus. His works, if indeed he left any, have not come down to us. His doctrines are supposed to have been similar to those of Democritus.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Leuckart, loik'ĂRt, (KARL GEORG FRIEDRICH RUDOLPH,) a German naturalist, born at Helmstedt, October 7, 1823. He was educated at Göttingen. He was professor of comparative anatomy at Giessen, 1855–70, and in 1870 was called to a similar chair at Leipsic. He published numerous works, mostly on helminthology. Died in 1898.

Leuckfeld, loik'fĕlt, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German historian, born in Thuringia in 1668; died in 1726.

Leū'con, [*Λεύκων,*] an Athenian poet of the old comedy, was a contemporary and rival of Aristophanes.

Leu-coth'e-a, (or lu-kō'the-a,) [Gr. *Λευκοθέα;* Fr. LEUCOTHÉE, luh'ko'tà',] *i.e.* "White Goddess," a name given to INO, which see.

Leucothée. See LEUCOTHEA.

Leunclavius, loin-klā've-ŭs, (JOHANN,) an excellent German scholar, whose proper name was LÖWENKLAU or LOEWENKLAU, (lö'wĕn-klŏw',) was born at Amelbauern, in Westphalia, in 1533. He was well versed in Greek, Latin, and public law. A large part of his life was passed at the courts of the Duke of Savoy and of other princes. He published editions with Latin versions of Xenophon, (1569,) Dion Cassius, Zosimus, (1579,) Procopius, and other Greek authors. Scaliger, Bayle, and others praise him highly as a translator. He wrote a few original works, among which was a "History of the Moslems," ("Musulmanicæ Historiæ Libri XVIII.," 1595.) Died at Vienna in 1593.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" M. ADAM, "Vitæ Philosophorum Germanorum."

Leupold, loi'polt, (JAKOB,) an ingenious Saxon mechanician, born at Planitz in 1674. He excelled in the fabrication of mathematical and philosophical instruments. The Elector of Saxony appointed him a member of the Council of Mines. He published in 1723–27 an important work called "Theatre of Machines," ("Theatrum Machinarum,") which treats of machines, statics, hydrostatics, mechanical sciences, etc. Died in 1727.

See TETTELBACH, "Lebensbeschreibung J. Leupolds," 1735.

Leupoldt, loi'polt, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German physician, born at Weissenstadt, Bavaria, in 1794. He published a number of treatises on pathology, physiology, and hygiene, and a "General History of Medicine," (1825.) Died August 21, 1874.

Leuret, luh'rà', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician born at Nancy in 1797. Having given special attention to mental maladies, he acquired distinction by his "Psychological Fragments on Insanity," (1834,) and other works, among which is one "On the Moral Treatment of Insanity," (1840.) He became chief physician of the Bicêtre in Paris. Died in 1851.

See U. TRELAT, "Notice sur F. Leuret," 1851; CHARLES HEQUET, "Notice biographique sur la Vie du Docteur Leuret," 1852.

Leusden, lus'dĕn, [Lat. LEUSDE'NIUS,] (JAN,) a Dutch philologist, eminent as a Hebrew scholar, was born in 1624, at Utrecht. He studied the Oriental languages in that city and Amsterdam. In 1649 he obtained the chair of Hebrew at Utrecht, which he held until his death. He explained many curious Biblical questions in three works, entitled "Hebrew Philologist," ("Philologus Hebræus," 1656,) "Philologus Hebræo-Mixtus," (1663,) and "Hebrew-Greek Philologist," ("Philologus Hebræo-Græcus," 1670.) Among his other works are "Scholia Syriaca," "Compendium Biblicum," (1674,) and a Greek edition of the New Testament, (1675.) Died in 1699.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires:" BURMANN, "Trajectum Eruditum; G. DE VRIES, "Oratio in Obitum J. Leusdenii," 1699.

Leusdenius. See LEUSDEN.

Leutholf. See LUDOLPHUS.

Leutinger, loi'ting-ẹr, (NIKOLAUS,) a German historian, born in Brandenburg in 1547. He published about 1587 a "History of Brandenburg." Died in 1612.

Leutze, loit'sĕh, (EMANUEL,) a distinguished historical painter, born at Gmünd, in Würtemberg, in 1816. At an early age he accompanied his father to Philadelphia, where his talents attracted the notice of Mr. Carey, by whose assistance he was enabled to visit Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf under Lessing, and about 1842 produced his "Columbus before the Council at Salamanca," which gave him a high reputation. Among his pictures, many of which illustrate American history, we may mention "The Landing of the Northmen," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "John Knox and Mary Stuart," "Washington at Princeton," and "Columbus before the Queen." Died at Washington in July, 1868.

See H. T. TUCKERMAN, "American Artist Life," 1867, and 'Book of the Artists."

Leuwenhoek, van, văn luh'wẹn-hook', (ANTOON,) sometimes written **Leeuwenhoek** or **Leeuwenhoeck**, a celebrated Dutch naturalist, born at Delft in 1632. He first acquired reputation by his skill in the fabrication of microscopes. By his successful use of the microscope in researches into the intimate structure of the human system and the composition of animal fluids, he afterwards obtained celebrity as an anatomist and physiologist. He communicated many of his discoveries to the Royal Society of London, of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1680. He discovered the so-called animalcules

in the spermatic fluid in 1677. About 1690 he proved the continuity of the arteries with the veins, and successfully combated the prevalent hypothesis of the fermentation of the blood. He described with accuracy the structure of the lamina which compose the crystalline lens of the eye. In 1698, Peter the Great, passing through Delft, requested the favour of seeing Leuwenhoek and his microscopes, which was accorded. Died in 1723. Leuwenhoek's works were printed in the "Philosophical Transactions," (London.) Four volumes of his collected works were published at Leyden in 1724, under the title of "Opera Omnia."

See I. VAN HAASTERT, "A. van Leeuwenhoeck, vereerend Herdacht in eene korte Levensschets," etc., 1823; HALBERTSMA, "Dissertatio historico-medica de A. Leeuwenhoeckii Meritis," etc., 1843.

Leva. See LEVVA.

Le Vacher de Charnois. See CHARNOIS, DE.

Le Vaillant. See VAILLANT, LE.

Leval, lẹh-vȧ̆l′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in Paris in 1761. As general of division, he obtained success at Philipsburg in 1799. He took part in the battle of Jena, in 1806. Died in 1834.

Levasseur, lẹh-vȧ̆′sŭr′, a French anatomist, who wrote about 1540. "He appears," says Hallam, "to have known the circulation of the blood through the lungs, as well as the valves of the arteries and veins, and their direction and its purpose,—treading closely on an anticipation of Harvey."

Levasseur, (JEAN CHARLES,) a French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1734. He engraved some works of Boucher, Lemoine, Vanloo, etc. Died about 1810.

Levasseur de la Sarthe, lẹh-vȧ′sŭr′ dẹh lȧ sȧrt, (RENÉ,) a French Jacobin, born in Maine in 1747, voted in the Convention of 1792 for the death of the king, and was a violent enemy of the Girondists. Died in 1834.

See ACHILLE ROCHE, "Mémoires de R. Levasseur," 2 vols., 1829

Levassor, lẹh-vȧ′sor′, (MICHEL,) a French historian and priest, born at Orléans. About 1675 he became a Protestant, and emigrated to Holland. He afterwards removed to England, and published a "History of Europe in the Reign of Louis XIII.," (10 vols., 1700–11.) Voltaire calls him "un déclamateur odieux," ("an odious declaimer,") and says he was thought to be erroneous in nearly all his judgments. Died in 1718.

Levati, lȧ-vȧ′tee, (CARLO AMBROGIO,) an Italian writer, born at Biassono in 1790. Among his works is a "Biographical Dictionary of Illustrious Women of all Ages and Nations," (3 vols., 1822.) Died in 1841.

Levau or **Leveau,** lẹh-vō′, (LOUIS,) a French architect, born in 1612. He built the Hôtel Lambert and Hôtel Colbert, at Paris. He obtained the title of first architect to Louis XIV., by whose order he added to the château of the Tuileries the Pavillons de Flore and de Marsan. Died in 1670.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes."

Levavasseur, lẹh′vȧ′vȧ′sŭr′, (LOUIS GUSTAVE,) a French poet, born at Argentan, November 9, 1819. Among his writings are "Poésies fugitives," (1846,) "Farces et Moralités," (1850,) "Études d'après Nature," (1864,) "Dans les Herbages," (1876,) etc. Some of his best work is in the old Norman manner.

Le Vayer. See MOTHE, LA.

Leven, EARL OF. See LESLIE, (ALEXANDER.)

Lévêque, lȧ′vĕk′, (PIERRE,) an able French mathematician, born at Nantes in 1746. To a sound judgment he added extensive acquirements in various sciences and languages. He published "The Navigator's Guide," (1779,) which was praised by Lalande, and other nautical works. He was elected to the Institute in 1801. Died in 1814.

See DELAMBRE, "Éloge de Lévêque," 1816; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Le'vẹr, (Sir ASHTON,) an English naturalist, born near Manchester. He formed a museum of natural history. Died in 1788.

Le'vẹr, (CHARLES JAMES,) a popular Irish novelist, was born in Dublin in 1806. He practised medicine a few years, but abandoned that profession when he became editor of the "Dublin University Magazine," about 1842. He wrote a multitude of novels, among which are "Harry Lorrequer," (1840,) "Charles O'Malley," (1841,) "Tom Burke of Ours," (1844,) "The Daltons," (1852,) "The Knight of Gwynne," (1854,) and "Davenport Dunn," (1859.) After 1845 he resided for many years at Florence. In 1858 he was appointed vice-consul at Spezzia, and was transferred to Trieste in 1867. He died at Trieste, June 1, 1872.

Lever, (THOMAS,) an eloquent English divine, born in Lancashire. He was ordained a Protestant minister in 1550. On the accession of Mary (1553) he retired to the continent. He afterwards dissented from the Anglican Church, from a partiality to Calvinism. He published sermons, and other religious works. Died in 1577.

Lĕv′ẹ-rẹtt, (FREDERICK PERCIVAL,) an American scholar, born at Boston in 1803. Died 1836.

Leverett, (Sir JOHN,) born in England in 1616, was elected in 1673 Governor of Massachusetts.

Leverett, (JOHN,) grandson of the preceding, born in Boston in 1662, became president of Harvard University.

Leverhulme, (WILLIAM HESKETH LEVER,) 1ST VISCOUNT, British manufacturer and philanthropist, was born Sept. 19, 1851 at Bolton Lancs. He entered his father's grocery business in 1867, and later started a soap manufacturing business at which he made a great success. He built "Port Sunlight," a model town, organized fisheries, and was interested in labour. He entered Parliament as a Liberal. Died 1925.

Lev'e-ridge, (RICHARD,) an English singer, songwriter, and musical composer, was born about 1670.

Leverrier or **Le Verrier,** lẹh vȧ′rẹ-ȧ′, (URBAIN JEAN JOSEPH,) an eminent French astronomer, born at Saint-Lô (La Manche) in March, 1811. He entered the Polytechnic School about 1830, and after leaving it devoted himself with success to chemistry and mathematics. He became a tutor *(répétiteur)* in the Polytechnic School, and in 1839 wrote two treatises on astronomy, which procured for him the friendship of Arago. In January, 1846, he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences. Before that date he had undertaken to rectify the tables of Uranus, the orbit of which was subject to perturbations from an unknown cause. Conjecturing this cause to be a planet, he calculated its orbit, mass, and position, and announced the results in a memoir to the Academy of Sciences in June, 1846. The planet was observed by telescope near the place indicated, by Galle, of Berlin, in September of that year, and received the name of Neptune. Leverrier acquired a just celebrity by this great discovery, and was appointed professor of astronomy in the Faculty of Sciences, Paris. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly. Having supported Louis Napoleon's policy, he was chosen a senator in 1852. He succeeded Arago in 1853 as astronomer to the bureau of longitudes and director of the Imperial Observatory. He published, besides other works, "Annales de l'Observatoire de Paris," (1856.) About 1860 he presented to the Institute an interesting memoir on Mercury. He observed a movement of the perihelion of that planet which suggested the existence of a small planet between Mercury and the sun. In 1870 he was removed from the position of director of the Observatory. Died Sept. 23, 1877.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie des Membres du Sénat," 1852.

Le Vert, lẹh vẽrt, (OCTAVIA WALTON,) an American writer, born in Georgia about 1820. She published "Souvenirs of Travel," (1857,) and contributed to English and American periodicals. Died March 13, 1877.

Lévesque, lȧ′vĕk′, (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French historian and translator, born in Paris in 1736. He became professor of belles-lettres in Saint Petersburg in 1773. In 1780 he returned to Paris, and published his "History of Russia," ("Histoire de Russie," 6 vols., 1782,) which is esteemed a classic work. He afterwards was chosen a professor in the Royal College and a member of the Institute. In 1795 he produced a successful translation of Thucydides. He wrote other historical works, and translated some of the writings of Plutarch and Xenophon. Died in 1812.

See DACIER, "Éloge de Lévesque;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. liv., 1807 *et seq.*, (Appendix.)

Lévesque de Burigny. See BURIGNY, DE.

Lévesque de la Ravalière, lȧ′vĕk′ dẹh lȧ rȧ′vȧ′-

le-air′, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) a French writer, born at Troyes in 1697. He was chiefly known by his edition of the poems of Thibault de Champagne, King of Navarre, (1742,) which was accompanied by an "Essay on the Revolutions of the French Language from Charlemagne to Saint Louis." Died in 1762.

Lévesque de Pouilly, là′vĕk′ deh poo′ye′, (LOUIS JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rheims in 1691. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1722. He corresponded with Fontenelle, Voltaire, and Lord Bolingbroke. His principal work is the "Theory respecting the Agreeable Sentiments," ("Théorie des Sentiments agréables," 1747,) revised and enlarged in 1749. Died in 1750.

His son, JEAN SIMON, (1734–1820,) wrote a "Life of Chancellor L'Hôpital," (1764,) and a work called "Theory of the Imagination," (1803.)

Le′vi, [Heb. לֵוִי; Gr. *Λευί*,] a Hebrew patriarch, a son of Jacob and Leah, was born in Mesopotamia about 1750 B.C. He died in Egypt, aged one hundred and thirty-seven, leaving three sons, one of whom was the grandfather of Moses.

See Genesis xxix., xxxiv., xlix., and Exodus vi. 16.

Levi, (DAVID,) a learned Jew, born in London in 1740. He published, besides other works, "Lingua Sacra, or a Grammar and Dictionary of the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Talmudic Dialects," (3 vols., 1789.) Died in 1799.

Levi, lā′vee, (LEONE,) a writer on commerce and commercial law, born of Jewish parents at Ancona, July 6, 1821. He became in 1852 professor of commercial law in King's College, London. Among his works is an important treatise on "The Commercial Law of the World," (4 vols., 1850–52,) also a "History of British Commerce," (1872,) etc. Died May 8, 1888.

Levieil, leh-ve-ĕl′, (PIERRE,) a French painter on glass, was born in Paris in 1708. He restored the painted windows of Notre-Dame, and wrote a complete technical "Treatise on Painting on Glass." Died in 1772.

Levieux, leh-ve-uh′, (RENAUD,) a French painter of history, born at Nismes about 1630. By correctness of design and brilliancy of colour he merited a place among artists of the second order.

Lĕv′ing-ston, (JAMES,) Earl of Callendar, a Scottish officer, fought for Charles I. in the civil war. Died in 1672.

Lévis, de, deh là′ve′ or là′vèss′, (FRANÇOIS,) DUC, marshal of France, was born in Languedoc in 1720. He succeeded Montcalm, who was killed at Quebec in 1759, and took up his winter-quarters at Montreal. He defended Canada several months; but he was forced by want of stores to capitulate to the English about 1760. He was made a marshal in 1783. Died in 1787.

Lévis, de, (PIERRE MARC GASTON,) DUC, a son of the preceding, was born about 1760. In 1789 he was deputed to the Constituent Assembly, in which he favoured moderate reforms. He emigrated in 1792 to England, and returned in 1800. He acquired literary distinction by his "Maxims and Reflections" (1808) and "Souvenirs and Portraits," (1813,) and wrote several other works. In 1816 he became a member of the French Academy and of the privy council. Died in 1830.

See LE BAS, "Dictionnaire encyclopédique de la France."

Levita. See ELIAS LEVITA.

Levitschnigg, lā′vit-shnik′, (HEINRICH,) a popular Austrian poet, born at Vienna in 1810, was the author of a number of lyric and romantic poems. Died in 1862.

Levizac, de, deh leh-ve′zăk′, (JEAN PONS VICTOR LECOUTZ,) ABBÉ, a French grammarian, born in Languedoc. Having been driven into exile by the Revolution, he emigrated to London, where he taught French. He published in 1797 a "Grammar of the French Language," which was extensively used by persons to whom the French is a foreign tongue. He wrote other educational works. Died in 1813.

Levret, leh-vrā′, (ANDRÉ,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1703, had a high reputation for skill in accouchements. He was called to court to attend the dauphiness, mother of Louis XVI. He wrote excellent works on obstetrics, among which is "The Accoucheur's Art demonstrated by Physical and Mechanical Principles," ("L'Art des Accouchements démontré par des Principes de Physique et Mécanique," 1753.) Died in 1780.

Levy, lā′vee, (JULIUS,) a German (Jewish) novelist, poet, journalist, and ethnographer, born at Rodenberg, July 6, 1831. His pseudonym is JULIUS RODENBERG. His most successful works are feuilletons and light romances.

Lewald, lā′vălt, (FANNY,) a popular authoress, and a relative of the writer noticed below, was born at Königsberg in 1811. Her principal works are novels, tales, and sketches of travel. She was married to Adolf Stahr, the author, about 1854. Died in 1889.

Lewald, (JOHANN KARL AUGUST,) a German *littérateur*, born at Königsberg in 1792. He produced a number of dramatic works, novels, and tales, and in 1835 founded a journal entitled "Europe, or Chronicle of the Educated World." Died at Munich, March 10, 1871.

See "Aquarelle aus dem Leben," 4 vols., 1837.

Lewenhaupt. See LÖWENHAUPT.

Lewes, lu′iss, (GEORGE HENRY,) a popular English author, distinguished for his learning and versatility, was born in London in 1817. He studied medicine, but soon exchanged that profession for literature, in which his labours have been very abundant and diversified. He contributed many literary, historical, scientific, and philosophical essays to the "Edinburgh," "Westminster," and other quarterly reviews. He also wrote articles for Blackwood's and Fraser's Magazines and the "Penny Cyclopædia." Among his principal separate works we may mention "Biographical History of Philosophy," (1845,) "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," a novel, (1848,) "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences," (1853,) "The Life and Works of Goethe," (1855,) which is one of his most popular productions, and "Sea-Side Studies," (1858.) He is the author of a successful tragedy, "The Noble Heart," (1850,) and of other dramas. In 1865 he became for a short time the chief editor of the "Fortnightly Review." Died November 30, 1878.

See "British Quarterly Review" for July and October, 1864.

Lewis or **Ludwig**, lood′wĭG, (KARL AUGUST,) I., King of Bavaria, born in August, 1786, was the son of King Maximilian Joseph. He married in 1810 the princess Therese of Saxe-Hildburghausen. Before his accession he built the Glyptothek, a splendid museum for the masterpieces of sculpture. He became king in 1825, and made economical reforms in the government. His reign is remarkable for the great impulse given by his liberality and taste to the fine arts, especially architecture. He assembled in his capital many scholars and artists, and adorned Munich with numerous fine edifices, among which are the Odeon, the Pinakothek, the royal palace, university, and several churches. He built the famous Walhalla at Ratisbon, (Regensburg,) and made a canal which bears his name. In 1829 he published a collection of poems. The latter part of his reign did not correspond with the beginning. He excited disaffection by restoring convents and restricting the political and religious liberties of his subjects. The influence of Lola Montez over the king was another cause of offence. Stimulated by the revolution in France, (1848,) the Bavarians revolted, demanding reforms, in consequence of which he abdicated in March, 1848, in favour of his son, Maximilian II. Otho, ex-King of Greece, was his second son. Died at Nice in February, 1868.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lewis II., (OTHO FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) King of Bavaria, was born at Nymphenburg, August 25, 1845. In 1864 he succeeded his father, Maximilian II. His mother was of the royal house of Prussia. The king in 1866 took part with Austria in the war against Prussia, but after the defeat of his armies he took the Prussian side. He was ostensibly the first to propose the new German empire with William of Prussia at its head. In that empire Bavaria was merged, but retained a nearly autonomous position. The king, becoming insane, committed suicide June 14, 1886.

Lewis, (Kings of France.) See LOUIS.

Lew′is or **Louis**, loo′is, [Ger. LUDWIG, lood′wĭG;

Lat. LUDOVI'CUS,] **I.**, King of Germany, styled LE GERMANIQUE, (or GERMAN'ICUS,) the third son of Louis le Débonnaire, was born in 806, and became King of Bavaria in 817 A.D., when his father divided his dominions among his three sons. Having revolted against his father, he seized Saxony, and assumed the title of King of Germany. In alliance with Charles the Bald, he defeated his brother, Lothaire I., at Fontenoy in 841. He died in 876 A.D., leaving three sons, Carloman, Lewis, and Charles.

See H. LUDEN, "Geschichte des Deutschen Volkes," 12 vols., 1825-37; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lewis (Ludwig) II. or **III.** of Germany was the second son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 876. The same year he defeated his uncle, Charles the Bald, who had invaded his kingdom. He died at Frankfort in 882, while waging war with the Normans.

Lewis (Ludwig) III. or **IV.**, called THE INFANT, (DAS KIND,) born in 893 A.D., was the son of the emperor Arnulph, and became King of Germany in 900. He died in 912, and was the last prince of the race of Charlemagne in Germany.

Lewis IV. or **V.**, Emperor of Germany, born in 1286, was the son of Lewis, Duke of Bavaria, and Matilda, who was a daughter of the emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg. After the death of Henry VII. (1314) Lewis and his cousin, Frederick of Austria, were rival candidates for the throne, and both claimed to have been elected. A long civil war was the result, in which the Ghibelines fought for Lewis and the Guelphs for Frederick, who was taken prisoner in 1322. Lewis released him after he had signed an act of renunciation of the empire, and was crowned at Rome in 1328. About this time he was excommunicated by Pope John XXII., against whom he retorted the charge of heresy. In 1346 Clement VI. issued a bull against Lewis, and attempted to transfer the crown to Charles IV.; but Lewis defended himself until his death, in 1347.

See CONRAD MANNERT, "Kaiser Ludwig IV.," 1812; N. BURGUNDUS, "Historia Bavarica, sive Ludovicus IV.," etc., 1636; J. SCHLETT, "Biographie von Kaiser Ludwig dem Bayer," 1822; KOTZEBUE, "Geschichte Kaiser Ludwigs IV.," 1812.

Lewis I., surnamed THE GREAT, King of Hungary and Poland, born in 1326, was the son of Charobert, whom he succeeded on the throne of Hungary in 1342. He waged successful wars against the Venetians and against Joan, Queen of Naples. After the death of his uncle Casimir, in 1370, he was elected King of Poland. He died in 1382, leaving three daughters, one of whom was married to Sigismund, Emperor of Germany. He is said to have been a just and wise ruler.

Lewis II. of Hungary and Bohemia was born in 1506, and succeeded his father, Ladislaus VI., in 1516. Owing to his youth and the factious conduct of the nobles, his power was only nominal. In 1521 he married Mary, a sister of the emperor Charles V. His kingdom was invaded by the Turks, and his army completely defeated at Mohács, where Lewis was killed in 1526. He left no issue, and Ferdinand I. of Austria became master of Hungary.

Lewis, (Kings of Italy and Spain.) See LOUIS.

Lewis [Sp. LUIS, loo-ēss'] **I.** of Spain, the eldest son of Philip V., was born in 1707. Philip V., having fallen into a melancholy mood, retired to the solitude of Saint Ildefonso, and resigned the crown to Lewis, who was proclaimed in January, 1724. A few months after his accession he died of smallpox, and Philip V. resumed the cares of royalty.

Lewis [Ger. LUDWIG, lood'wĭg] **I.**, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, born in 1753, succeeded his father in 1790. He joined the alliance against Napoleon in 1813. Died in 1830.

See STEINER, "Ludwig I. von Hessen-Darmstadt," 1842.

Lewis (Ludwig) II., a son of the preceding, was born in 1777, and became grand duke in 1830. Died in 1848.

Lewis, (**Ludwig,**) Prince of Prussia, often called **Ludwig Ferdinand**, was a nephew of Frederick the Great, and was born in 1772. He was a son of Prince August Ferdinand. He served in the campaign against the French in 1792. In 1806 he was the head of the war-party which urged the king into a disastrous contest with Bonaparte. Having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, he engaged a superior force under Lannes at Saalfeld, October 10, 1806, when he was defeated and killed, preferring to die rather than to surrender.

Lew'is, (ANDREW,) born in Ireland about 1730, emigrated to Virginia, and served with distinction in the war of the Revolution, being made brigadier-general about 1775. His statue occupies a place near Washington's Monument at Richmond. Died in 1780. His three brothers, THOMAS, WILLIAM, and CHARLES, were also noted as patriots and soldiers.

Lewis, (ANGELO,) an English author, born at London in 1839. Under the pen-name of Professor Hoffn ann he wrote "Modern Magic" and other books on card games and conjuring tricks.

Lewis, (CHARLES B.,) an American humourist, born in Ohio in 1842. Under the pen-name of M. Quad he produced several humourous works, and was a prolific newspaper writer. Died 1924.

Lewis, (DIO,) an American physician, born at Auburn, New York, March 3, 1823. He was educated in the medical schools of Boston and Buffalo, published many books on health and kindred subjects, and wrote largely on educational topics, especially on gymnastics as an element of education. Died May 21, 1886.

Lewis, (EDMONIA,) an American sculptor, of negro and Indian extraction, born near Albany, New York, about 1845. Among her works are "The Freedwoman on first hearing of her Liberty," and a bust of Colonel Shaw.

Lewis, (ELLIS,) **LL.D.**, an able American jurist, born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1798. He rose through various offices to be chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1854. Died in 1871.

Lewis, (ENOCH,) a distinguished American mathematician, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1776. He became teacher of mathematics in the Friends' Academy, Philadelphia, in 1799, and subsequently at the Westtown Boarding-School, established by the Society of Friends. He was the author of treatises on algebra, trigonometry, etc., a "Life of William Penn," and other valuable works. In 1847 he became editor of the "Friends' Review," Philadelphia. Died in 1856.

Lewis, (ESTELLE ANNA ROBINSON,) an American poetess, born in Maryland about 1825, published "Records of the Heart," (1844,) "Myths of the Minstrels," (1852,) "The King's Stratagem," (1873,) "Sappho, a Tragedy," (1875,) and made numerous contributions to American and European journals. Died Nov. 24, 1880.

Lewis, (FRANCIS,) one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, born in Wales in 1713, emigrated to New York in 1735. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775. Died in 1803.

Lew'is, (Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL,) Bart., an eminent English statesman and author, born in London in October, 1806, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis. He graduated with high honours in the classics at Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1831, but never practised law. In 1844 he married a sister of the Earl of Clarendon. In 1847 he was elected by the Liberal party member of Parliament for Herefordshire, and was appointed secretary to the board of control. He became under-secretary for the home department in 1848, and secretary of the treasury in 1850. He resigned this office when Lord John Russell ceased to be premier, in March, 1852. In this year he published a "Treatise on the Method of Observing and Reasoning in Politics." He became editor of the "Edinburgh Review" in 1854, but retired from that post in the early part of the next year. From February, 1855, until February, 1858, he was chancellor of the exchequer in Palmerston's cabinet. On the formation of a new Liberal ministry under Palmerston, in June, 1859, Sir George was appointed home secretary. He succeeded Lord Herbert as secretary of war in July, 1861. He wrote several able political and philosophical works, among which is an "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," and, with the Right Hon. H. Tufnel, made a translation of K. O. Müller's "Die Dorier," ("The Dorians," 2 vols., 1830.) Died in 1863.

Lewis, (JOHN,) an English theologian and antiquary, born at Bristol in 1675. He became curate of Margate and rector of Saltwood and Eastbridge. Besides many works on theology, he published a "History of John Wickliff," (1720,) and a "Life of Caxton," (1737.) Died in 1746.

Lewis, (JOHN FREDERICK,) an excellent English painter, born in London in 1805, received instruction from his father, F. C. Lewis, a landscape-painter. After a visit to Spain, he produced about 1835 several admired pictures in water-colours of Spanish scenes, among which was a "Bull-Fight in Seville." Between 1840 and 1850 he worked and travelled in Egypt, Asia Minor, and other parts of the Levant. After his return he increased his reputation by excellent and finely-finished pictures of "The Harem," (1850,) "An Arab Scribe," and "Mount Sinai." He was elected president of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours in 1855, and became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1859. Died in 1876.

Lewis, (Lady MARIA THERESA,) an English author, born in 1803, was a sister of the Earl of Clarendon. She was married to Thomas Henry Lister in 1830, and to Sir George Cornewall Lewis in 1844. She edited Miss Eden's stories "The Semi-Detached House" and "The Semi-Attached Couple," and was credited with their authorship. Died in 1865.

Lewis, (MATTHEW GREGORY,) a successful English novelist and dramatist, often called **Monk Lewis,** was born in London in 1775. He inherited from his father an ample fortune, which consisted partly in an estate and slaves in Jamaica. About the age of twenty he produced "The Monk," a novel which, by an artful combination of mysterious horrors and voluptuous images, obtained a large circulation, but was stigmatized as pernicious by the stricter moralists. Wrote other romances and some successful dramas. Died in 1818.

Lewis, (MERIWETHER,) an enterprising American traveller, born in Virginia in 1774. He became private secretary to President Jefferson about 1801, and was soon after employed by the United States government, conjointly with Captain Clarke, to explore the northwest part of the American continent. They gave the names of Jefferson, Gallatin, and Madison to the three streams which form the Missouri. They also explored the Columbia River to its mouth. After his return, in 1806, Captain Lewis was made Governor of Missouri Territory. He committed suicide in 1809, in a fit of temporary insanity. One of the principal affluents of the Columbia River was named in his honour. A "Memoir" of Captain Lewis was written by Jefferson.

See "Quarterly Review" for January, 1815; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1815; "Monthly Review" for July, August, and September, 1815.

Lewis, (MORGAN,) an American general and Governor, born in the city of New York in 1754, was a son of Francis, noticed above. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, at the end of which he had the rank of colonel. In 1801 he became chief justice of the supreme court of New York. He was Governor of that State from 1805 to 1807, and commanded the forces in New York in 1814. Died 1844.

Lewis, (SAMUEL,) an American philanthropist, born at Falmouth, Massachusetts, in 1799.

Lewis, (SINCLAIR,) American novelist, was born Feb. 7, 1885 at Sauk Centre, Minn. He graduated from Yale in 1907 and became a reporter, magazine editor, etc. He gained prominence by his novel "Main Street," (published in 1920,) a study of American small town life. His other works include "Our Mr. Wrenn," (1914,) "Babbitt," (1922,) "Arrowsmith," (1925,) "Elmer Gantry," (1927,) "Dodsworth," (1929.)

Lewis, (TAYLER,) LL.D., a distinguished American scholar and author, born 1802. Died 1877.

Lewis, (WILLIAM,) an English chemist and physician, who practised at Kingston, Surrey. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was employed to read lectures on chemistry to the Prince of Wales at Kew. He published "An Experimental History of the Materia Medica," (1760,) and other works. Died in 1781.

Lewis, (WILLIAM DRAPER,) an American educator, born at Philadelphia in 1867. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1891, became instructor in the Wharton School of that institution and lecturer on economics at Haverford College, and was appointed dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. He edited a number of legal works, and wrote considerably on legal and other subjects.

Lexow, (CLARENCE,) legislator, born at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1852. Became a lawyer in New York City; a member of the State Senate 1893–98; and head of the "Lexow Committee" to investigate the city government. His report led to important reforms. Introduced bill in the Senate to form Greater New York, took part in other reforms, was chairman of committee to investigate trusts. D. 1910.

Ley or **Leigh,** lee, (Sir JAMES,) an English lawyer, born in Wiltshire in 1552. He was appointed chief justice of the court of king's bench in 1621, and lord high treasurer in 1625. He was afterwards created Earl of Marlborough. Died in 1628. His "Reports of Cases in the Courts of Westminister" were published.

Leyba, de, dà lā'e-bā, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish dramatic poet of the seventeenth century. His works are highly commended.

Leybourn, lā'burn, ? (WILLIAM,) an English mathematician, who was in his youth a printer in London. He edited the works of Gunter, and published, besides other works, "The Complete Surveyor," "Mathematical Course," ("Cursus Mathematicus," 1690,) and "The Trader's Guide," (1693.) He died about 1690.

Leydecker, lī'dĕk'ẹr, (MELCHIOR,) a learned Dutch Calvinist theologian, born at Middelburg in 1642. He became professor of theology at Utrecht in 1678, and published (in Latin) several esteemed works, among which are a "History of the African Church," (1690,) "On the Hebrew Republic," (1704,) and a treatise against the philosophy of Descartes, called "The Torch of Truth," ("Fax Veritatis.") Died in 1721.

Leyden, lī'dẹn, (JOHN,) M.D., a Scottish poet and antiquary, eminent as an Oriental scholar, was born at Denholm, on the Teviot, in 1775. At a college of Edinburgh he studied the principal ancient and modern languages. He afterwards studied medicine, and in 1802 went to Madras as an assistant surgeon in the service of the East India Company. There he learned Sanscrit, Persian, Hindostanee, and other Asiatic languages. About 1806 he was appointed professor of Hindostanee at Calcutta. He became assay-master of the Calcutta Mint in 1810. He contributed to Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," wrote other poetical pieces, and published a treatise "On the Languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations." Died in Java in 1811.

Leyden, (JOHN OF.) See JOHN OF LEYDEN.

Leyden, van, vän lī'dẹn, (LUCAS,) [Fr. LUCAS DE LEYDE, lü'kàs' dẹh lȧd,] or LUCAS **Dammesz,** a celebrated Dutch painter and engraver, born at Leyden in 1494. He received his first lessons in design from his father, Hugh Jacobs or Jacobze, and at the age of twelve painted in distemper a picture of Saint Hubert, which was greatly admired. He painted, with equal success, landscapes and portraits. As an engraver he excelled in aerial perspective and chiaroscuro, and, according to Vasari, surpassed Albert Dürer in composition. "As a painter," says the "Biographie Universelle," "he passes for the greatest artist of the Flemish school in his time." Among his master-pieces are a painting of the "Last Judgment," an "Ecce Homo," dated 1510, an engraving of "Mary Magdalene Dancing," and another called "Eulenspiegel," of which, it is said, only five or six proofs are extant. He was an intimate friend of Albert Dürer. Died in 1533.

Leys, līs or lȧ, (JEAN AUGUSTE HENRI,) an eminent Belgian historical painter, born at Antwerp in 1815. He obtained one of the grand medals at the Exposition of Paris in 1855, when he exhibited "The New Year in Flanders," and other pictures. Died August 25, 1869.

Leyser, von, fon lī'zẹr, (AUGUSTIN,) an eminent

German jurist, born at Wittenberg in 1683. He published many legal works, the most important of which is "Thoughts on the Pandects," ("Meditationes ad Pandectas," 11 vols., 1717–47.) Died in 1752.

Leyser, von, written also **Lyser,** [Lat. LYSE'RUS,] (POLYCARP,) a German Lutheran divine, was born in Würtemberg in 1552. He was appointed professor of theology at Wittenberg in 1576. From 1594 until his death he was the first preacher at the court of Dresden. He published, besides other works, a continuation of Chemnitz's "Harmonia Evangelica." Died in 1610.

Leyssens, līs'sęns, (NICOLAAS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1660, worked with success in his native city. Died in 1720.

Leyva, de, dā lā'e-vȧ, or **Leva,** lā'vȧ, (ANTONIO,) one of the ablest generals of the emperor Charles V., was born in Navarre about 1480. He fought at Ravenna in 1512, and distinguished himself at Rebec in 1524. He commanded in Pavía when it was besieged by Francis I. His obstinate defence occasioned the battle of Pavía, (1525,) during which he made a sortie, and, falling upon the rear of the French, decided the fate of the day. In 1532 he was chosen generalissimo of the Italian league against Francis I. He accompanied Charles V. in his expedition against Tunis in 1535, and had the chief direction of the army which invaded Provence in 1536. He died of an epidemic in the same year.

See ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V."

Leyva, de, (JAGO,) a Spanish painter, born about 1580. He studied at Rome, and worked at Burgos. Died in 1637.

Lézardière, de, dęh lā'zȧR'de-air', (MARIE CHARLOTTE PAULINE ROBERT,) a French female publicist, born in La Vendée in 1754. She produced in 1791 a work of some merit, entitled "Theory of the Political Laws of the French Monarchy," reprinted in 4 vols., 1844. Died in 1835.

Lezay-Marnesia, de, dęh lęh-zȧ' mȧRN'zę-zȧ', (ADRIEN,) COUNT, a French publicist, born near Orgelet in 1770. He published a tract against the Constitution of 1795, a work "On the Causes of the Revolution," (1797,) and other political treatises. He was prefect of Strasbourg when he died, in 1814.

Lezay-Marnesia, de, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS ADRIEN,) MARQUIS, the father of the preceding, was born at Metz in 1735. He was a liberal member of the States-General in 1789. He published, besides several prose works, a poem of some merit, called "Essays on Rural Nature," ("Essais sur la Nature champêtre," 1787.) Died in 1800.

L'Héritier de Brutelle, lā're'te-ȧ' dęh brü'tęl', (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French botanist, was born in Paris in 1746. He was admitted into the court of aids in 1775. After the Revolution he was twice appointed a judge of the civil tribunal of Paris. His principal works are "New or Rare Plants," ("Stirpes novæ aut minus cognitæ," 1784,) and "Sertum Anglicum," (1788,) a description of plants in the royal garden of Kew, in England. "His works," says Cuvier, "are prized throughout Europe for the exactitude of the descriptions and the finish of the plates." He left in manuscript a "Flora of Peru," which he compiled from the notes and herbal of Dombey. He was assassinated near his house in 1800. Neither the author nor the motive of this crime was ever discovered.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de L'Héritier," in the "Mémoires de l'Institut;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

L'Héritier de Villandon, lā're'te-ȧ' dęh ve'lôN'-dôN', (MARIE JEANNE,) a French authoress, born in Paris in 1664, wrote in prose and verse. Died in 1734.

L'Héritier de Villandon, (NICOLAS,) a French dramatic poet, father of the preceding, was born in Paris about 1613; died in 1680.

L'Hermite, lęR'mèt', (FRANÇOIS,) a popular French poet and dramatist, known under the name of TRISTAN, was born in La Marche in 1601. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1649. Died in 1655.

L'Homond or **Lhomond,** lo'môN', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French teacher, born at Chaulnes in 1727, was a professor in the University of Paris. He was a friend of the eminent Haüy, whose first scientific efforts he directed. He published two elementary works which are used in many schools of France, England, and America, viz., "Viri Romæ," and "Epitome of Sacred History," ("Epitome Historiæ Sacræ.") Died in 1794.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

L'Hôpital, de, dęh lō'pe'tȧl', (FRANÇOIS,) Comte de Rosnay, a marshal of France, born in 1583, was a brother of Marshal de Vitry. As lieutenant-general, he commanded in Lorraine, where he gained several victories between 1638 and 1642. He received a marshal's bâton in 1643, and was selected to advise the young Prince of Condé, who had just taken command of the army in Flanders. Against the orders of the ministry and the advice of L'Hôpital, Condé risked a battle at Rocroy in 1643, and gained a victory over the Spaniards. Died in 1660.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

L'Hôpital or **L'Hospital, de,** (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) Marquis de Saint-Mesme and Count d'Entremont, a distinguished French geometer, was born in Paris in 1661. At the age of fifteen he is said to have been a profound mathematician. In early life he was forced to renounce the military profession by the weakness of his sight. In 1692 he learned from John Bernoulli the new geometry which Leibnitz had discovered. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences about 1694. In 1696 Bernoulli challenged the geometers of Europe to a trial of skill in the problem of the brachystochron,—*i.e.* line or curve of quickest descent. At the expiration of the stated time (ten months) solutions were furnished by only four persons,—Newton, Leibnitz L'Hôpital, and James Bernoulli. The result was the paradoxical cycloid. In 1696 he published "Analyse des infiniment petits," ("Analysis of Infinitesimals,") which, being the first work adapted to initiate students in the mysteries of the infinitesimal calculus of Leibnitz, was received with great eagerness and marked the epoch of a revolution in the science. He died in 1704. His posthumous work, "Analytic Treatise on Conic Sections," (1707,) had a high reputation.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge du Marquis de L'Hôpital;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" "Acta Eruditorum," 1721.

L'Hôpital or **L'Hospital, de,** (MICHEL,) Chancellor of France, an illustrious legislator and statesman, was born at Aigueperse, in Auvergne, in 1505. His father, Jean, was physician to Constable Bourbon, to whom he adhered in his defection from the service of Francis I. to that of Charles V. He studied law at Padua for six years, and about 1534 settled in Paris. Three years later, Morin, lieutenant-criminel, gave him his daughter, and the office of counsellor to the Parliament as her dowry. His promotion was hindered by the connection of his father with the defection of Bourbon, and by his own modesty; but he at last found a patron in Chancellor Olivier, and was appointed ambassador to the Council of Trent in 1547. About 1554 he was chosen by Henry II. superintendent of the finances, in the management of which he made important reforms. In 1560 the regent Catherine de Médicis appointed him chancellor of France. On his arrival at court he found that the chiefs of the house of Guise had resolved to establish the Inquisition and to ruin the Protestants. He defeated the first project, and opposed the other with partial success. He caused the States-General to be convoked at Orléans in December, 1560, and obtained edicts favourable to liberty or toleration. But, in spite of his mediatorial efforts, the war between Catholics and Protestants began in 1562. His advice was no longer listened to at court, and he was removed from office in 1568. He was at his country-seat at Vignay during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and his life was spared through the mediation of a lady at court. He died in 1573, leaving a name greatly venerated for wisdom and integrity. As a statesman and legislator he holds a high rank. His political principles are announced in a Latin poem, (composed on occasion of the coronation of Francis II.,) which was much admired. He wrote other elegant Latin poems and discourses, which have been published.

See M. VILLEMAIN, "Vie de L'Hôpital," in his "Études d'Histoire moderne;" LÉVESQUE DE POUILLY, "Vie de Michel de L'Hôpital," 1764; CHARLES BUTLER, "Essay on the Life of M. de L'Hôpi-

tal," 1814; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" M. CRESSON, "Éloge historique de M. de L'Hôpital," 1850; TAILLANDIER'S article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

L'Hôpital, de, (MICHEL HURAULT,) Seigneur de Belesbat, was a grandson of the preceding. He was chancellor of Henry of Navarre before the latter became King of France, (1589.) He was also employed by Henry as ambassador to Holland and Germany, and wrote two able political treatises "On the State of France," (1588–93.) Died in 1592.

L'Hôte or **Lhôte,** lōt, (NESTOR,) an artist and antiquary, born of French parents at Cologne in 1804. He was a member of the commission sent in 1828 to explore Egypt under the direction of Champollion, who employed him as draughtsman. In 1838 he made further explorations and illustrations of Egypt, for the purpose of rendering more complete Champollion's posthumous work on the monuments of that country. Died in Paris in 1842.

Lhoyd, loid, written also **Lhuyd** and **Llwyd,** (HUMPHRY,) a learned British antiquary, was born at Denbigh, in Wales. He wrote a "History of Cambria from Caradoc," "On Monâ, the Island of the Druids," ("De Monâ Druidum Insulâ,") and other works. Died about 1570.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Lhuyd, commonly pronounced loid, (EDWARD,) an eminent Welsh antiquary, born in Carmarthenshire about 1665. He became keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in 1690. He published a catalogue of the figured fossils of the Ashmolean Museum, called "Lythophylacii Britannici Iconographia," (1699,) and a treatise on British antiquities, "Archæologia Britannica," (1707.) Died in 1709.

Liadières, le'ä'de-ăr', (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Pau in 1792. He composed several dramas, and other mediocre works in prose and verse. Died in 1858.

Liais, le'ä', (EMMANUEL,) a French astronomer, born at Cherbourg in 1826. He was appointed an assistant in the Observatory of Paris in 1852, but removed to Brazil, where he was appointed director of the Imperial Observatory. Besides valuable reports and papers on mathematics and astronomy, he published several volumes on Brazil and its resources.

Liancourt, de, dẹh le'ŏn'koor', (JEANNE DE SCHOMBERG,) DUCHESS, a French lady, distinguished for her talents and piety, born in 1600, was the daughter of Henri de Schomberg, marshal of France. She became the wife of the Duc de Liancourt. Her house was frequented by Pascal, Arnauld, and other recluses of Port-Royal. Died in 1674.

See J. J. BOILEAU, "Vie de Madame de Liancourt," 1698.

Liano, da, dä le-ä'no, (TEODORO FELIPE,) a Spanish painter, born at Madrid in 1575, excelled in miniatures, and was surnamed THE LITTLE TITIAN. He was a friend of Lope de Vega. Died in 1625.

Liard, le'ăR', an eminent French engineer, born in Lorraine in 1747. His principal work is the important canal which connects the Rhine with the Rhone. It was commenced about 1805 and completed in 1832. Died in 1832.

Liban, lee'bän, [Lat. LIBA'NIUS,] (GEORGE,) a Polish classical scholar, born at Liegnitz in 1490. He taught Greek at Cracow. Died in 1550.

Libanius. See LIBAN.

Li-bā'nĭ-us, [Gr. Λιβάνιος,] a celebrated heathen sophist and rhetorician, born at Antioch in 314 A.D. He studied with Diophantes of Athens and others. After he had taught rhetoric for several years at Constantinople and Athens with success, he settled in 354 at Antioch, where he opened a school, which became very celebrated. Among his pupils were Saint Basil and Saint Chrysostom. He accepted the office of quæstor from the emperor Julian, who was his friend and admirer. He died probably about 390 A.D., leaving many works, which are still extant, and display a brilliant imagination. They consist chiefly of declamations on events of Greek history, and have been designated by Gibbon as "the vain and idle compositions of an orator who cultivated the science of words." But this is regarded by other eminent critics as too harsh a judgment.

See his Autobiography, entitled Βίος ἢ λόγος περὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γνώμης; EUNAPIUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" J. G. BERGER, "De Libanio Disputationes sex," 1696; C. PETERSEN, "Commentatio de Libanio Sophista," 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Libavius, le-bā've-ŭs, (ANDREAS,) a German physician and chemist, born at Halle. He was chosen rector of the gymnasium of Coburg in 1605. He gained reputation by works on chemistry, in which he endeavoured to refute the reveries of Paracelsus. His "Alchymia recognita emendata et aucta" (1597) was the best manual of chemistry which had appeared at that time. D. 1616.

Libby, (LAURA JEAN,) author, born in New York. Wrote many newspaper serials, and edited the "New York Fashion Bazaar" 1891–95. She wrote "Miss Middleton's Lover," "Olive's Courtship," and other novels, also songs and dramas.

Libelt, lee'bĕlt, (KAROL,) an able Polish writer on philosophy and politics, was born at Posen in 1806. He fought with distinction against the Russians in the Polish insurrection which began in 1830. For his share in a democratic conspiracy he was imprisoned at Berlin in 1846, but was released by the revolution of 1848. Soon after his release he was chosen a member of the Slavonic congress of Prague. While a prisoner in Berlin in 1847 he wrote "The Maid of Orleans." Among his works are excellent philosophical and critical essays, "Filozofia i Krytyka," (1845–50.) Died June 9, 1875.

Lī'bẹr, a name applied by the Romans to the Bacchus or Dionysus of the Greek mythology. Liber was an ancient Italian divinity. See BACCHUS.

Lib'ẹ-ra, in the Roman mythology, was the wife of Liber, and was supposed to preside over the cultivation of the vine. She was sometimes identified with Proserpine.

Liberale da Verona, le-bà-rä'là dä và-ro'nä, a painter of the Venetian school, born at Verona in 1451. He was one of the most excellent artists of his country at that time. His painting of the "Epiphany" is said to be still visible at Verona. Died in 1536.

Lib-er-ā'tus, a deacon of the Church of Carthage. He was sent to Rome about 535 by a council of African bishops.

Liberi, lee'bà-ree, (PIETRO,) CAVALIERE, an eminent Italian painter, surnamed LIBERTINO, (le-bĕr-tee'no,) born at Padua in 1605, was a pupil of Padovanino. He pursued his studies in Rome, Parma, Venice, etc., and formed a style in which the characteristics of several schools were united. "He was regarded," says the "Biographie Universelle," "as the most skilful draftsman of the Venetian school." Among his master-pieces are the "Massacre of the Innocents," at Venice, "The General Deluge," "Noah coming out of the Ark," "The Judgment of Paris," and several pictures of Venus nude. His style was sometimes grand and sometimes graceful. It is said that when he worked for connoisseurs his manner was bold and free, but for other patrons he finished his work with much care and precision. Died in 1687.

See GUALDO PRIORATO, "Vita del Cavaliere P. Liberi," 1818; RIDOLFI, "Vite dei Pittori Veneti;" WINCKELMANN, "Neues Mahler-Lexikon."

Lī-be'rĭ-us, [Fr. LIBÈRE, le'bair'; It. LIBERIO, le-bā're-o,] a native of Rome, was elected pope in 351 or 353 A.D., and succeeded Julius I. He favoured the orthodox in the controversy with the Arians; and, the Council of Milan having condemned Athanasius in 355, he refused to sanction that act. For this cause he was banished by the emperor Constantius to Berœa. After an exile of two years, he recovered his see in 358, by signing the formula of Sirmium, a modification of Arianism. He refused to subscribe the confession of the Council of Rimini, (359,) where the Arians again prevailed. He died in 366 A.D., and was succeeded by Damasus I.

See BARONIUS, "Annales;" LARROQUE, "Dissertatio de Liberio Romano," 1670.

Lib'er-tas, [Fr. LIBERTÉ, le'bĕR'tà',] the goddess of liberty worshipped by the ancient Romans. She was

represented as a matron, holding in one hand a broken sceptre and in the other a pike surmounted by a cap, *(pileus.)*

Liberté. See LIBERTAS.

Libertino. See LIBERI.

Libes, lèb, (ANTOINE,) a French savant, born at Béziers in 1752. For many years he taught the physical sciences in the Collége Charlemagne, Paris. He discovered that pressure is one of the elements of the intensity of electric tension developed by contact, and published, besides other works, "The Physical and the Moral World," (1815.) Died in 1832.

Li-beth'rĭ-dēs, [Gr. Λειβηθρίδες,] a name of the Muses, which they derived from Mount Libethrius, or from a well called Libethra, in Thrace. (See MUSÆ.)

Lib-I-tī'nạ, [Fr. LIBITINE, le'be'tèn',] a Roman goddess, supposed to preside over funerals. All things needful for funerals were kept for sale in her temple. The business of an undertaker was also called *libitina.*

Libitine. See LIBITINA.

Lī'bon or **Lī'bo,** [Gr. Λίβων,] a Greek architect, a native of Elis, flourished about 450 B.C. He built near Pisa or Olympia, in the Doric style, the magnificent temple of Olympian Jove, 245 feet long by 100 wide. In the vicinity of this the Olympic games were celebrated, and the master-pieces of art were accumulated for many ages. It contained a celebrated statue of Jupiter by Phidias.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Jupiter Olympien.'

Libri, dai, dā-e lee'bree, (GIROLAMO,) a Venetian painter and illuminator, born at Verona in 1472, was one of the most skilful artists of his time. Among his works are a "Deposition from the Cross," and "The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden." He painted many books for the Church, and excelled in miniature. Died in 1555.

His son FRANCESCO was a promising painter, who died young.

Libri-Carrucci, lee'bree kär-root'chee, (GUILLAUME BRUTUS ICILIUS TIMOLÉON,) COUNT, an Italian mathematician, born at Florence in 1803. He became a professor of mathematics at Pisa in 1823, and emigrated to France in 1830. Having been naturalized as a French citizen, he was admitted into the Institute in 1833, and was appointed inspector-general of the libraries of France. On a false charge of purloining books of great value from the public libraries, he was condemned in 1850 to imprisonment for ten years; but he had previously escaped to London. His principal work is a "History of Mathematical Sciences in Italy," (4 vols., 1838–41,) which is highly commended. Died in 1869.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Liburnio, le-boor'ne-o, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian grammarian, born at Venice in 1474, became a canon of San Marco, in that city. Died in 1557.

Liceti, le-chā'tee, or **Liceto,** le-chā'to, (FORTUNIO,) an Italian physician and professor, famous in his time as a Peripatetic philosopher, was born at Rapallo, near Genoa, in 1577. He became professor of philosophy at Padua in 1609, and professor of medicine in 1645. He published a treatise on the nature of monsters, (1616,) and other works, the majority of which are now justly neglected. He had more erudition than judgment. Died in 1657.

Lichnowsky, von, fon lĭk-nov'skee, (EDUARD MARIA,) PRINCE, a German historian, born in 1789.

Lichnowsky, von, (FELIX,) PRINCE, a Prussian general, son of the preceding, was born in 1814.

Lichnowski, lignof'ske, (KARL MAX,) PRINCE, German diplomat, was born 1860 at Kreuzenart, Silesia. In 1884 he entered the German Foreign Office, and from 1912 until the World War was Ambassador to England. His view that the German Foreign Office had mismanaged their diplomatic relations with Great Britain before the war made him unpopular in Germany. Died near Breslau, 1928.

Lichtenau, von, fon lĭk'tẹh-nŏw', (WILHELMINE ENKE,) COUNTESS, born at Potsdam in 1754, was the daughter of a poor musician. She became the mistress of the crown-prince of Prussia, Frederick William. After his accession to the throne, in 1786, she was a powerful and influential person until the death of the king. Died in 1820.

See her "Autobiographic Memoirs," 1808.

Lichtenberg, lĭk'tẹn-bĕRG', (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German savant and witty author, born near Darmstadt in July, 1742. He studied at Göttingen, and made great progress in nearly all departments of knowledge. In 1770 he was appointed professor of philosophy and exact sciences at Göttingen. He visited England, where he associated with the most eminent *literati.* He wrote excellent scientific articles for two periodicals of Göttingen,—"The Magazine of Science and Literature," (1780–85,) and "The Almanac," (1778–99,) which owed their great success chiefly to him. The charms of his style contributed greatly to the diffusion of a taste for the sciences. He particularly excelled in what in English is called "humour." Among his most popular works is his "Ample Commentary on the Engravings of Hogarth," which he began to publish in 1794, and left unfinished at his death. It abounds in wit and satire, and displays much insight into human nature. His autobiography is said to be the most candid and piquant ever written. Died at Göttingen in 1799. "He is," says Stapfer, "gay, without the least trace of levity, versatile and profound without ceasing to be solid and clear." ("Biographie Universelle.")

See his Autobiography, in an edition of his works, Göttingen, 9 vols., 1800–1806; "Elogium Lichtenbergii," by KÄSTNER, 1799; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HEINRICH DÖRING, "Lebensumrisse von Karl August von Sachsen-Weimar, J. D. Falk, Lichtenberg," etc., 1840; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1804; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1836.

Lichtenstein, lĭk'tẹn-stīn', (MARTIN HEINRICH KARL,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Hamburg in 1780. About 1802 he became physician to the Governor of Cape Colony, Africa, and in 1810 published "Travels in Southern Africa," (2 vols.,) a valuable contribution to natural history. In 1813 he was appointed director of the Zoological Museum of Berlin, which, under his care, became one of the largest in Europe. His favourite pursuit was ornithology. Died in 1857.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon," (Supplement.)

Lichtenstein, von, fon lĭk'tẹn-stīn', (JOHANN JOSEPH,) PRINCE, a general, the head of one of the most noble families of Austria, was born in Vienna in 1760. After serving in several campaigns against the French, he negotiated the conditions of peace at Presburg in 1805. He distinguished himself at Essling and Wagram in 1809. Died in 1836.

Lichtenstein, von, (JOSEPH WENZEL,) PRINCE, an Austrian general, born in Vienna in 1696. His services in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734 were rewarded with the rank of lieutenant-general. Having been made field-marshal, he commanded the army in Italy in 1746, and gained a victory at Piacenza. He was afterwards employed with success in diplomatic affairs. Died in 1772.

Lichtenstein, von, (ULRIC,) one of the early German poets, was born about 1199. His principal poem, entitled "Frauendienst," though possessing no great literary merit, is a valuable monument of the manners of that time. Died about 1275.

Lichtwer, lĭkt'vẽr, (MAGNUS GOTTFRIED,) one of the most popular German fabulists, was born at Wurzen in 1719. He published the first edition of his "Fables" in 1748, and in the next year removed from Wittenberg to Halberstadt, where he obtained a canonicate. In 1758 he produced another edition of the "Fables." The German critics rank him as a fabulist with Lessing and Gellert, whom perhaps he surpasses in piquancy of style and talent for narration. Died in 1783.

See EICHHOLZ, "Lichtwer's Leben," 1784; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Li-cin'ĭ-ạ, (or lĭ-sin'e-ạ,) the name of the wife of C. Gracchus. Also the name of the wife of Mæcenas, said to have been distinguished for her conjugal tenderness.

Li-cin-ĭ-ā'nus Grā'nĭ-us, a Roman historian, who lived probably in the first century B.C. In 1853 Mr. Pertz, of Berlin, discovered a portion of his "Annals"

among some Syriac manuscripts brought from the desert of Nitria in 1847.

Licinio, le-chee'ne-o, (BERNARDINO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Pordenone, was one of the best pupils of Pordenone, who was his relative. He painted portraits and Madonnas. He was living in 1540.

Licinio, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO.) See PORDENONE.

Licinio, (GIULIO,) called IL ROMANO, (ēl ro-mä'no,) an Italian painter, born about 1500, was a nephew of Pordenone. Died at Augsburg in 1561.

Li-cin'i-us, (or le-sin'e-us,) (FLAVIUS VALERIUS,) (called by some writers **Pub'lius Fla'vius Gale'rius Valeria'nus Licinia'nus**,) a Roman emperor, born in Dacia about 263 A.D., was originally a peasant. He rose to the rank of general in the army, and gained the favour of Galerius, who in 307 made him a partner in the empire, with the title of Augustus. In 313 he married Constantia, sister of Constantine the Great, and, having defeated Maximin, became master of all the Eastern provinces. A war soon ensued between him and Constantine, which ended in the complete defeat of Licinius at Chalcedon, near Byzantium, in 323. He was put to death by order of the victor in 324 A.D. He was notorious for cruelty and other vices.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Li-cin'i-us Căl'vus, (CAIUS,) an eminent Roman orator and poet, son of C. Licinius Macer, was born in 82 B.C. Cicero thought his style was too laboured, but admitted that he had wit, judgment, and much learning. His style was eulogized by Quintilian as grave, chaste, and sometimes vehement. As a poet he was usually ranked with Catullus, and was very popular. His works are all lost except fragments of his poems, which consisted of elegies and epigrams or lampoons. He died about the age of thirty-five.

See WEICHERT, "De C. Licinio Calvo Oratore et Poeta," 1825; PLINY, "Natural History," vii. and xxxiv.

Licinius Macer. See MACER.

Li-cin'i-us Sto'lo, or, more fully, **Ca'ius Licin'ius Cal'vus Sto'lo**, a Roman legislator, of plebeian family, who effected important changes in the constitution of Rome. In 375 B.C., he and his friend L. Sextius Lateranus were chosen tribunes of the people, and proposed the enactment of these laws: 1st. That in future one of the two consuls chosen annually should be a plebeian, and that no more military tribunes should be appointed; 2d. That no citizen should possess more than five hundred acres *(jugera)* of public land. These innovations were strenuously resisted by the patricians for about ten years, a period of anarchy, during which Camillus was chosen dictator. The land in question had been acquired by conquest, and had been appropriated by the patricians. The laws above named were passed in 366, and Licinius was elected consul in 364 B.C. He was re-elected in 360, and was fined ten thousand asses in 356 for the violation of his own agrarian law.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" LIVY, "History of Rome," books vi. and vii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Li-cī'nus Por'cius, (por'she-us,) a Roman poet, mentioned by Aulus Gellius, lived about 120 B.C.

Lick, (JAMES,) an American business-man, born at Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1796. He went to South America in 1821, and to California in 1847, where he acquired great wealth. He died at San Francisco, California, October 1, 1876, leaving by will some five million dollars to various public uses, chiefly educational. He founded the Lick Observatory.

Licquet, le'kā', (FRANÇOIS ISIDORE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caudebec, Normandy, in 1787. He wrote, besides several dramas, a "History of Normandy," (2 vols., 1835,) a work of merit, which was completed by Depping. Died in 1835.

Lid'dęl, (DUNCAN,) a Scottish physician and mathematician, born at Aberdeen in 1561. He became professor of mathematics at Helmstedt in 1591, after which he was first physician at the court of Brunswick. Having returned to Scotland in 1607, he founded a professorship at Aberdeen. He was author of several medical works, one of which is called "Ars Medica," (1607.) Died in 1613.

Lid'dęll, (Rev. HENRY GEORGE,) an English scholar, born in 1812. He became chaplain to the prince-consort about 1845, and Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1855, resigning in 1891. He produced, in conjunction with Mr. Scott, an excellent "Greek-English Lexicon," (1843,) based on the Greek-German Lexicon of Passow, and wrote a "History of Rome." Died January 18, 1898.

Liddell, (Sir JOHN,) F.R.S., a British physician, born at Dumblane in 1794. He served as surgeon in the royal navy, was knighted in 1850, and was appointed director-general of the medical department of the royal navy about 1854. In 1859 he became honorary physician to Queen Victoria. Died May 28, 1868.

Lid'don, (HENRY PARRY,) D.D., an English clergyman, born in 1829. He graduated in 1850 at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1864 he became a prebendary of Salisbury, and in 1870 canon residentiary of Saint Paul's. He was professor of exegesis at Oxford, 1870–82, and was noted as one of the first pulpit orators of his time. He published "The Divinity of our Lord," (Bampton Lectures for 1866,) "Some Elements of Religion," and other works. Died September 9, 1890.

Lidén, le-dīn', (JOHAN HENRIK,) a Swedish writer, born at Linköping in 1741, was struck in the prime of life with palsy, which deprived him of the use of his limbs. He composed a "History of Swedish Poets," and several literary memoirs. Died in 1793.

See WALLIN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver J. H. Lidén," 1797.

Lidner, lid'nęr, (BENGT,) a Swedish poet, born in 1759, resided some time in Paris. His chief work, "The Countess Spastara," is commended for eloquence and pathos. Died in 1793.

Lidskialf, (Hlidskialf.) See ODIN.

Lie, lee, (JONAS LAURITS IDEMIL,) a Norwegian poet and novelist, born at Ecker, near Drammen, November 6, 1833, the son of a lawyer. He studied at the University of Christiania, and was admitted to practise law at the higher courts. He published "Digte," ("Poems," 1864,) various novels, "Den Fremsyne," ("The Clairvoyant," 1870,) "The Pilot and his Wife," (1874,) "Rutland," (1881,) "Life's Slaves," (1883,) the comedies "Grabow's Cat," (1880,) and "Lystige Kmer," (1894,) etc. Died July 5, 1908.

Liebe, lee'bęh, (CHRISTIAN SIGISMOND,) a German numismatist, born in Misnia in 1687. He was a large contributor to the "Acta Eruditorum." Died in 1736.

Lieber, lee'bęr, (FRANCIS,) a German historical and political writer of distinguished ability, born at Berlin, March 18, 1800. He served against the French in 1815, and was present at the battles of Ligny and Waterloo. Being imprisoned some years after for his liberal opinions, he was released through the influence of Niebuhr, and sought refuge in 1827 in the United States. In 1829 he edited the "Encyclopædia Americana," (13 vols.,) taking for its basis Brockhaus's "Conversations-Lexikon," (published at Leipsic, in Germany.) Among his numerous and popular works are "Reminiscences of Niebuhr the Historian," (1835,) "Manual of Political Ethics," (1838,) "Laws of Property: Essays on Property and Labour," (1842,) and "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," (2 vols., 1853; 2d ed., enlarged, 1859; 3d ed., 1874.) He was professor of history and political economy in the University of South Carolina from 1838 to 1856, and in 1857 was elected professor of history and political science in Columbia College, New York. Died October 2, 1872.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "North American Review for January, 1832.

Lieber, (THOMAS.) See ERASTUS.

Lieberkuhn, lee'bęr-koon', (JOHANN NATHANIEL,) a German anatomist, born at Berlin in 1711, practised in that city. He was very skilful in the art of injections. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1756.

Liebhard. See CAMERARIUS, (JOACHIM.)

Liebig, von, fon lee'big, (JUSTUS,) BARON, one of the greatest chemists of the present century, was born at Darmstadt, in Germany, in May, 1803. He entered the

University of Bonn in 1819, and in 1822 went to Paris, where he became acquainted with Humboldt and Gay-Lussac. Favoured by the influence of Humboldt, Liebig obtained in 1824 the appointment of professor of chemistry in the University of Giessen. He founded there the first model laboratory of Germany, which became very celebrated and made that university the central point of attraction to the chemical students of Europe. Although his services have been great in every department of chemical science, he owes his celebrity chiefly to his discoveries in organic chemistry. He produced in 1840 an important work entitled "Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology," ("Die organische Chemie in ihrer Anwendung auf Agricultur und Physiologie.") His principal works, besides the above, are "Animal Chemistry, or Chemistry in its Application to Physiology and Pathology," (1842,) "Researches on the Chemistry of Food," (1849,) and a "Dictionary of Chemistry," (5 vols., 1837–51,) in which he was assisted by Wöhler. He received the title of baron in 1845, and accepted the chair of chemistry at Munich in 1852. Died April 18, 1873.

Liebknecht, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German antiquary, born at Wassungen about 1680, wrote, besides other works, "Discourse on the Great Deluge," ("Discursus de Diluvio Maximo," 1704.) Died in 1749.

Liebknecht, leep'knekt, (KARL,) German Socialist, son of Wilhelm, was born in 1871. Became a lawyer; entered the Reichstag as Social Democrat in 1912; was arrested for high treason 1916; and headed the Spartacists, Oct., 1918. He was arrested during rioting Jan., 1919, and shot by his military escort who claimed he was trying to escape.

Liebknecht, (WILHELM,) a German socialist, was born at Giessen in 1826. He took part in the Polish revolution and the French revolution of 1848, was subsequently imprisoned in Germany, and then exiled. He was elected to the German Reichstag in 1867, and became the editor of "Vorwärts," the leading socialist daily. In 1895 he was imprisoned for four months for *lèse-majesté*. Died in 1900.

Liebrecht, (FELIX,) a German folk-lorist, born at Namslau, Silesia, in 1812, and professor of German at Liége 1849–67. He wrote many articles on the origin and diffusion of folk-tales, and translated various works. Died in 1890.

Liemaecker or **Liemaker,** lee'mȧ'ker, (NIKOLAAS,) a skilful Flemish painter, surnamed ROOSE, was born at Ghent in 1575, and was a friend of Rubens. Among his works, which are mostly of large dimensions, are "The Last Judgment," and "The Transfiguration." Died in 1646.

Lieoo- (or **Lieou-**) **Pang,** le-oo' pȧng, a Chinese emperor, the founder of the dynasty of Han, was born about 250 B.C. He was proclaimed emperor in 202. One of his generals, named King-Poo, having revolted, a battle was fought, in which Lieoo-Pang gained the victory, but received a wound of which he died in 195 B.C.

Lieutaud, le-uh'tō', (JOSEPH,) a skilful French physician, born in 1703, at Aix, in Provence. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1752. In 1774 he was appointed first physician to Louis XVI. He published, besides other professional works, "Synopsis of Universal Medical Practice," ("Synopsis Universæ Praxeos Medicæ," 1765,) a work of much merit. Died in 1780.

Lieven, de, deh lee'ven, (DOROTHEA,) PRINCESS, a Russian lady, of German extraction, celebrated for her diplomatic talents and political intrigues, was born in 1784. Her maiden name was BENKENDORF. She went to London about 1812 with her husband, who was Russian ambassador at that court, and acquired much influence by her conversational powers. After 1838 she resided in Paris, where her *salon* was frequented by many diplomatists, statesmen, etc. She was often called the "Egeria of Guizot." Died in 1857.

Lievens or **Livens,** (JAN,) an eminent Dutch painter and engraver, born at Leyden in 1607. About 1630 he went to England, and painted portraits of the royal family. He afterwards worked at Antwerp, chiefly on historical subjects, and acquired a high reputation. As an engraver he is said to rival Rembrandt. Died in 1663.

Liezen-Mayer, von, (ALEXANDER,) a German painter, born at Raab, Hungary, in 1839. He studied at Vienna and Munich, won the Munich Academy prize in 1865, and in the same year produced his celebrated painting on the beatification of St. Elizabeth. He subsequently painted many notable scenes from history and from Shakespeare and "Faust." Died February 19, 1898.

Ligario, le-gȧ're-o, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born in the Valtellina in 1686; died in 1752.

Li-gā'rĭ-us, (QUINTUS,) a Roman officer, who fought for Pompey in the civil war, and after the battle of Pharsalia renewed the war against Cæsar in Africa. He was pardoned by the victor, but was forbidden to enter Italy. When his friends made efforts to restore him to citizenship, they were opposed by Tubero, who became his public accuser in a trial before the dictator, in 45 or 46 B.C. On this occasion Cicero pronounced his admirable oration "Pro Ligario." Plutarch informs us that Cæsar had resolved to condemn Ligarius, but that in the course of the speech his colour often changed, his frame trembled, and a verdict of acquittal was obtained from him through the transcendent powers of the orator.

Liggett, (HUNTER,) American soldier, was born March 21, 1857 at Reading, Pa. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1879; served in the Spanish-American War 1898; and in the Philippines; and was President of the Army War College 1913. He was promoted to Major General 1917, and in the World War commanded the 41st Division of the American Expeditionary Force in France, Sept., 1917–Jan., 1918; the 1st Army Corps, Jan.–Oct., 1918; the 1st Army, Oct.–Nov., 1918, and the 3d Army of the Occupation Forces on the Rhine, May–July, 1919. He retired March 21, 1921.

Light'foot, (JOHN,) an English divine, eminent as a biblical commentator, was born in Staffordshire in 1602. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar.

Lightfoot, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English botanist, born in Gloucestershire in 1735. He was educated for the church, became chaplain to the Duchess of Portland, and obtained the livings of Sheldon and Gotham. In company with Pennant, he explored the Hebrides about 1772, and published in 1777 a valuable "Flora of Scotland," ("Flora Scotica," 2 vols.,) with excellent figures. His herbal was purchased by the king, and was afterwards consulted with profit by Sir J. E. Smith. Died in 1788.

See PENNANT, "Life of J. Lightfoot."

Lightfoot, (JOSEPH BARBER,) D.D., an English bishop and eminent Biblical scholar and critic, was born in Liverpool in 1828. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1851, took orders in 1854, became a professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1867, canon of Saint Paul's in 1871, Margaret professor at Cambridge in 1875, Bishop of Durham in 1879. He has published revised texts, with notes, etc., of Saint Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, (1869; 4th edition, 1874,) Philippians, (1870; 3d edition, 1873,) and Colossians, (1875,) and of Saint Clement's Epistles to the Corinthians, (1869,) an essay on New Testament Revision, (1871,) and other works of high value. As a scholar Dr. Lightfoot (to use the language of the late Dr. Ezra Abbot) "has no superior among the Germans in breadth of learning or thoroughness of research." [Died December 21, 1889.]

Ligne, de, deh lĕñ, (KARL JOSEPH,) PRINCE, an able Austrian general and witty author, born at Brussels, May 12, 1735, was the son of a field-marshal in the Austrian service. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, (1755–62,) and was made a general-major in 1765. In 1782 he was ambassador to Russia, and was highly favoured by Catherine II. He commanded a corps at the capture of Belgrade in 1789. He obtained the rank of field-marshal in 1808. His generous and chivalrous character rendered him the idol of his army. He died at Vienna in 1814, leaving interesting memoirs,

letters, and other works, (in French,) which contain curious anecdotes and piquant passages. Madame de Staël published in 1809 a volume of "Letters and Thoughts of Prince de Ligne." He had published "Military, Literary, and Sentimental Miscellanies," ("Mélanges militaires, littéraires et sentimentaires," 34 vols., 1795–1811.) According to Madame de Staël, "he was the only foreigner that became a model in the French style, instead of an imitator."

Ligonier, lig'o-neer', (JOHN,) EARL, an eminent general of the British army, was born of Protestant parents in France in 1678, and emigrated to England in early youth. He fought at Blenheim,(1704,) Ramillies, and Malplaquet, (1709,) and commanded the infantry at Fontenoy, (1745.) In 1746 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in Flanders. He displayed great skill and courage at Laffeldt in 1747, but was there made prisoner. He became an English peer, with the title of Earl Ligonier, in 1766, and was a field-marshal and privy councillor at his death, in 1770.

See MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Ligorio, le-go're-o, (PIRRO,) an Italian architect, painter, and antiquary, born in Naples about 1530, or, as others say, 1498. He was appointed by Paul IV. architect of the Vatican and of Saint Peter's Church, which Michael Angelo had previously superintended. The latter left Rome about that time. Ligorio, having deviated from the plan of Michael Angelo, which he was ordered to follow, was discharged in 1568. He then was employed as architect by Alphonso, Duke of Ferrara. He died about 1580, leaving in manuscript voluminous writings on antiquities and architecture, which are praised by Muratori.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ligozzi, le-got'see, (JACOPO,) an eminent Italian painter of history, born at Verona in 1543, was a pupil of Paul Veronese. He painted both in fresco and in oil. Having acquired a high reputation at Verona, he removed to Florence, where he received the title of painter to the grand duke Ferdinand. Among his master-pieces are "The Four Crowned Saints," at Imola, and the "Martyrdom of Saint Dorothea," at Pescia. His smaller pictures are highly finished. Died in 1627.

Li Hsi, King of Korea, came to the throne in 1864. He was weak and vacillating in character, and fell largely under the control of the Russian agent residing at Seoul.

Li Hung Chang, an eminent Chinese statesman, was born February 16, 1823, and took the Hanlin degree in 1849. He was a secretary in the army during the Taiping rebellion, later a provincial judge, and in 1861 governor of Kiangsu, from which he aided "Chinese" Gordon to drive the rebels in 1863. This service was rewarded with the Yellow Jacket and the Peacock's Feather and the third class of nobility. He was made governor-general of Kiang province in 1864, and of the imperial province of Chihli in 1872, where he became active in founding the Chinese navy. He was made commander-in-chief of army and navy in the war of 1894 with Japan, but was thwarted by the incompetency of his subordinates. In consequence of the defeats he was deprived of his honours, but they were soon restored, and he negotiated a treaty of peace in 1895. In 1896 he visited Europe and America. On his return he was made foreign secretary of the empire, and after the Boxer troubles of 1900 was appointed commissioner to deal with the foreign powers. He was recognized as the most enlightened and progressive of the statesmen of China. Died November 7, 1901.

Lil'burne, (JOHN,) an English Puritan enthusiast and radical agitator, was born in Durham in 1618. He was accused before the Star Chamber in 1637 of distributing seditious pamphlets, and was condemned to be whipped and imprisoned. He was released in 1640, and obtained £2000 damages. In 1644 he fought bravely against the king at Marston Moor, where he led a regiment. He afterwards attacked Prynne, Lenthal, and others in pamphlets, for which he was committed to Newgate. He was one of the master-spirits of the "Levellers," and a stubborn opponent of Cromwell's authority. In 1651 he was tried for treason and acquitted by the jury. He became a Quaker a few years before his death, which occurred in 1657. Hume designates him as "the most turbulent, but the most upright and courageous, of human kind." ("History of England.")

Lilienkrantz or **Liljenkrantz**, lee'le-en-krănts', or **Liliecrantz**, lee'le-ĕn-krănts', (JOHANN,) COUNT DE, a Swedish financier, born about 1730. On the accession of Gustavus III. (1771) he was appointed minister of finances, which he managed with success for many years. Died in 1815.

See GEVER, "Histoire de la Suède."

Lilienthal, lee'le-ĕn-tăl', (MICHAEL,) a learned Prussian philologist, born at Liebstadt in 1686. He was for many years professor of theology in the University of Königsberg. He was the principal editor of the "Erläutertes Preussen," (1724–28,) a highly-esteemed literary journal, and published, besides other works, "Historical and Literary Selections," ("Selecta Historica et Literaria," 1711–19.) Died in 1750.

Lilienthal, (THEODOR CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian and writer, a son of the preceding, was born at Königsberg in 1717; died in 1782.

Lilio, lee'le-o, or **Lilli**, lĕl'lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Ancona in 1555. He worked at Rome for Sixtus V., and at Ancona. Died in 1610.

Lilio, (LUIGI,) [Lat. ALOY'SIUS LIL'IUS,] an Italian physician and astronomer, born in Calabria. He is remembered only for the part he had in the reform of the calendar under the auspices of Gregory XIII. He applied the epacts to the cycle of nineteen years, and, by adding one day to the end of each cycle, he arrived at an approximative equation of the solar and lunar years. He died in 1576, just after he had finished the work. His method was approved by the pope in 1582

Lilio Giraldi. See GIRALDI.

Liliuokalani, (LYDIA KAMEKEHA,) ex-Queen of Hawaii, born at Honolulu, December 2, 1838. She was proclaimed queen January 29, 1891, on the death of King Kalakaua. Her attempts to abolish constitutional government and rule as an absolute monarch led to a revolt of the American inhabitants and her dethronement in 1892. An attempt to regain her power failed and she sought the United States, but returned to Hawaii in August, 1898, after its annexation by the United States government. Died 1917.

Lilius. See LILIO.

Liljenblad. See LILIEBLAD.

Liljenkrantz. See LILIENKRANTZ.

Lillie, (LUCY CECIL,) an American author, born (White) at New York city in 1855. She wrote "Mildred's Bargain," "The Colonel's Money," "The Story of English Literature," etc.

Lil'lo, (GEORGE,) a successful English dramatist, born in 1693, became a jeweller of London. He holds a high rank among English dramatists of the second order. "The Fatal Curiosity," a tragedy, (1737,) is called his master-piece, and is constructed with remarkable skill. His "George Barnwell" and "Arden of Feversham" were also popular. Died in 1739.

Lil'ly, written also **Lily** and **Lyly**, (JOHN,) an English dramatic writer, born in Kent about 1553. He wrote several dramas, which were performed with success, and flourished as a wit at the court of Elizabeth. About 1580 he published "Euphues: the Anatomy of Wit," which became very popular with that pedantic generation for its affected and dainty style, called "Euphuism." "It deserves notice," says Hallam, "on account of the influence it is recorded to have had upon the court of Elizabeth and over the public taste." He was the author of a famous satirical pamphlet against Martin Mar-Prelate, called "Pap with a Hatchet." Died about 1600.

See "The Dramatic Works of John Lyly, with some Account of his Life," etc., by T. W. FAIRHOLT, 1858; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1861.

Lilly, (WILLIAM,) a famous English astrologer, born in Leicestershire in 1602. In early life he was employed as a servant in London. He began to study astrology in 1632, and acquired fame as a fortune-teller. He profited by the credulity of Charles I., who consulted him on political affairs in the civil war. Some agents of the popular party also patronized him. He published annually an almanac, called "Merlinus Anglicus Junior," (1644–81.) His character is represented by Butler under the name of "Sidrophel." Died in 1681.

Lilly, (WILLIAM SAMUEL,) an English author, born at Fifehead in 1840. He graduated at Cambridge in 1861, was in the India service till 1870, became a London barrister in 1873, and secretary of the Catholic Union of Great Britain in 1874. He published "Ancient Religion and Modern Thought," (1884,) "A Century of Revolution," (1889,) "Claims of Christianity," (1894,) etc.

Lil'ў or **Lil'lў**, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished English schoolmaster, born at Odiham, in Hampshire, about 1468. After studying languages in Greece and Rome, he settled in London. He appears to have been the first who taught Greek in London.

Liman von Sanders, (OTTO,) German soldier, was born 1855, in Stolp, Prussia. He was sent to Turkey on a military mission in 1913, and commanded the Turkish troops in the Caucasus 1914. He also commanded the Turkish Army at the Dardanelles and Gallipoli, March, 1915, and in 1918 headed the Turks in Palestine and Syria against the British.

Limayrac, le'mȧ'rȧk', (PAULIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caussade in 1817. He became chief editor of "La Patrie," a daily paper of Paris, in 1858. Died 1868.

Limborch, van, vȧn lim'bȯrk', written also **Limborg**, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1680, was one of the best pupils of Adrian van der Werf, of whose works he made fine copies. Died in 1758.

Limborch, van, (PHILIPPUS,) a learned Dutch theologian, was born in Amsterdam the 19th of June, 1633. He was one of the principal supporters of the Remonstrant or Arminian doctrines, which were condemned by the Synod of Dort in 1619. After preaching for ten years at Gouda, he became in 1668 pastor and professor of theology at Amsterdam. He corresponded for a long time with John Locke. His most important work is "Theologia Christiana," (1686,) "a system of divinity and morals which," says Hallam, "is the fullest delineation of the Arminian scheme." He wrote a "History of the Inquisition," (1692.) Died in 1712.

Limbourg, van, vȧn lim'bo͝orG', (JAN PHILIPPUS,) a Flemish medical writer, born near Spa in 1726. He practised at Spa with great success. Died in 1811.

Limburg-Brouwer, van, vȧn lim'bu̇rH brŏw'ẹr, (PIETER,) a Dutch poet, born in 1795; died in 1847.

Limerick, EARL OF. See DONGAN.

Limnaeus or **Limnäus**, lim-nā'ŭs, (JOHANN,) a German publicist, born at Jena in 1592. He was preceptor of the Margrave of Anspach and of Albert of Brandenburg, who afterwards employed him as chancellor and privy councillor. He wrote an esteemed work on "The Public Law of the Romano-Germanic Empire," (3 vols., 1645–57,) and an "Account of the French Monarchy and Constitution," ("Notitia Regni Galliæ," 2 vols., 1655.) Died in 1663.

See STREBEL, "Leben und Schriften des Staatslehrers J. Limnæus," 1741.

Limousin or **Limosin**. See LÉONARD DE LIMOUSIN.

Lin. See LINUS.

Lin, van, vȧn lĭn, (HANS,) a Dutch painter of genre, who flourished about 1650, was surnamed STILHEID. He excelled in battle-pieces, and painted horses better than any other Dutch artist except Wouwerman.

Linacre, lin'ȧ-kẹr, written also **Linacer** (or **Linaker**) and **Lynacer**, (THOMAS,) an eminent English physician and scholar, born at Canterbury about 1460. He learned Greek of Demetrius Chalcondylas at Florence, and studied medicine at Rome. After his return to England he lectured on medicine, and taught Greek at Oxford for several years, until Henry VIII. employed him as physician and preceptor of Prince Arthur. He was the principal founder and first president of the College of Physicians, London. At an advanced age he took orders, and obtained the rectory of Mersham, a prebend in York Cathedral, and other benefices. He was an excellent classical scholar, and a correspondent of Erasmus. He translated several of Galen's works into Latin, and wrote "On the Correct Structure of Latin Prose," ("De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis,") which Hallam calls "the first-fruits of English erudition," and which must, he says, have been highly valuable. Died in 1524.

See "Lives of British Physicians," London, 1857; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary:" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Linant, le'nôN', (MICHEL,) a French *littérateur*, born at Louviers in 1708. Voltaire, who was his friend, spoke highly of his taste and imagination. Linant lived in Paris, and was employed as tutor to the sons of M. Hébert. He wrote odes, epistles, and other short poems, which gained several prizes of the French Academy. He also published an edition of Voltaire's works, (1738.) Died in 1749.

Linck, link, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German naturalist, born at Leipsic in 1674; died in 1734.

Lincke, link'ẹh, (JOSEPH,) a Prussian violoncellist and composer, born June 8, 1783, at Trachenberg, in Silesia. Died March 26, 1837.

Lincoln, link'ọn, (ABRAHAM,) the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, (in a part now included in Larue county,) the 12th of February, 1809. His ancestors were of English descent; they are supposed to have originally emigrated to America with the followers of William Penn. A little before the middle of last century they resided in Berks county, Pennsylvania, whence a part of the family removed in 1750 to Virginia. About the year 1780 Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, settled in Kentucky, where not long after he was stealthily shot by an Indian. He left three sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas Lincoln, married and settled in Hardin county in 1806. Abraham Lincoln was his second child and oldest son. His childhood was passed in the midst of hardship and toil. When he was scarcely eight years old, his parents removed to Spencer county, Indiana. It was a difficult and wearisome journey, and he ever afterwards retained a vivid recollection of the trials and hardships which he passed through on that occasion. Before he was eleven years of age, he experienced a bitter and irreparable loss in the death of his mother. Under her guidance he had learned to read and prize the Bible, and to her influence, there is reason to believe, he was largely indebted for the development of those rare and noble moral traits which have conferred upon him, if not a brilliant, at least a spotless and ever-enduring fame. Among the books which, as a boy, he particularly valued, was a Life of Washington; and it is not improbable that the contemplation of such a character, which united to plain and practical common sense moral qualities of the highest order, may have contributed not a little to that combination of straightforward simplicity and moral grandeur for which Lincoln was afterwards distinguished. The "Pilgrim's Progress" was also one of his favourite books; and its influence upon his style may perhaps be traced not merely in his preference for forcible and racy Saxon words, but also in that homely directness of expression by which all his speeches and writings are characterized.

On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, in the early part of 1832, Lincoln promptly volunteered for the defence of the frontier settlements, and was chosen captain of his company. The war, however, having been speedily brought to a close before he had an opportunity of meeting the enemy, he returned to the pursuits of peace. In the political contest which took place between General Jackson and Henry Clay in the autumn of 1832, he zealously espoused the cause of the latter, for whom he had felt an enthusiastic admiration from his boyhood. He himself was a candidate for the State legislature; and, although unsuccessful, he received in his own precinct two hundred and seventy-seven votes out of the two hundred and eighty-four which had been cast; that

is, thirty-nine fortieths of the whole number. In 1834 he was again a candidate for the legislature, and was elected. He was re-elected in 1836. In March, 1837, he gave proof of the uprightness as well as independence of his character by recording his protest on the journal of the House against some extreme pro-slavery resolutions which had been passed by the Democratic majority in the legislature. At that time the expression of any anti-slavery sentiments was extremely unpopular in every part of the United States, but perhaps nowhere north of Mason and Dixon's line was it more so than in Illinois. Lincoln and another member who shared his views declared in their protest that "they believe that the institution of slavery is founded in injustice and bad policy." Having been again elected to the legislature in 1838, he became the acknowledged leader of the Whigs in the House, and received the entire vote of his party for the speakership, which he lost by only one vote. He had been admitted to the bar in 1836, and in April, 1837, he established himself permanently in Springfield and commenced the practice of law in earnest, with John T. Stuart as his partner. In November, 1842, he married Miss Mary Todd, daughter of Robert S. Todd, Esq., of Lexington, Kentucky. Having accepted the nomination for Congress in 1846, he was triumphantly elected, being the only Whig out of the seven representatives sent by Illinois to the national legislature. During the time that he was in Congress he uniformly gave his voice in favour of freedom, voting against laying on the table without consideration the petitions for the abolition of slavery, and always supporting the doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso whenever any measure of this kind was before the House. The passage of the Nebraska bill in May, 1854, involving the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, gave everywhere fresh interest and ardour to the contest between freedom and slavery. A United States Senator was to be chosen by the Illinois legislature. Lincoln had been nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for the Senate of the United States. Judge Douglas, confessedly the ablest politician and best debater among all the Democratic leaders of the West, was the opposing candidate. Lincoln challenged his opponent to a series of public discussions respecting the views and policy of the two contending parties. That political contest first fully revealed the versatility, depth, and comprehensiveness of Mr. Lincoln's mind. Even some of those belonging to the party of Judge Douglas admitted that the latter was inferior to his opponent both in learning and in argument,—in short, in every essential qualification for the discussion of those great principles which were then agitating the country from one extremity to the other. As the election of United States Senator depended on the legislature, and not on a direct vote by the people, Douglas was the successful competitor; but the extraordinary ability displayed by Lincoln in the discussion above referred to, led to his nomination by the Republican party in 1860 as their candidate for the Presidency. No Presidential contest involving issues so momentous had ever before occurred. The general election then about to take place was to decide the all-important question whether the blighting influence of slavery should be allowed to extend to every part of the republic, or should thenceforward be restricted to the territory which it already possessed. Never before had any Presidential election so strongly excited all the hopes and fears of the patriot, all the affections and passions of the people. It took place on the 6th of November, 1860. Lincoln received the electoral votes of all the free States except New Jersey, which was divided, giving him four votes and Douglas three. Breckinridge received the votes of all the slave States except Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri; the three former voted for Bell, the last for Douglas. Lincoln received in all one hundred and eighty electoral votes, Breckinridge seventy-two, Bell thirty-nine, and Douglas twelve.

No sooner was the result of the election known than several of the Southern States made preparations for formally separating themselves from the Federal Union. South Carolina took the lead in the secession movement. The legislature convened in November and passed an act calling a State convention to meet on the 17th of December. It met accordingly, and on the 20th an ordinance was passed unanimously dissolving the union till then "subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America." It was evident, from the language of the leading men in that convention, that the ordinance of secession was not the result of any sudden excitement or hastily-adopted resolution, but was the deliberate fulfilment of a settled and long-cherished purpose. "The secession of South Carolina," said Mr. Rhett, "was not the event of a day." It was "a matter which had been gathering head for thirty years." Mr. Inglis said that most of them had had it "under consideration for the last twenty years." "So far," says Raymond, "as South Carolina was concerned, there can be no doubt that her action was decided by men who had been plotting disunion for thirty years, not on account of any wrongs her people had sustained at the hands of the Federal government, but from motives of personal and sectional ambition, and for the purpose of establishing a government which should be permanently and completely in the interest of slavery." ("Lincoln's Administration," chap. i.) Following the example of South Carolina, Mississippi passed an ordinance of secession on the 9th of January, 1861,* Florida January 10, Alabama January 11, Georgia January 18, Louisiana January 26, Texas February 1. Thus, more than a month previous to the expiration of Mr. Buchanan's term of office, seven States had done all that lay in their power to dissolve their connection with the Union. Delegates appointed by the conventions of the seceding States met at Montgomery early in February, and formed a new Confederacy, of which Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was elected President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President. Not long after, Mr. Stephens, in an elaborate speech addressed to the people of Savannah, attempted to vindicate the course of the seceders in setting up a new government in opposition to that of the United States. On that occasion he said that the prevailing ideas of Jefferson and "most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution were that the enslavement of the African was a violation of the laws of nature, that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, politically. . . . These ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. . . . Our new government was founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth."

While President Buchanan took the ground that the Federal government had no right to coerce the seceding States, several members of the cabinet had not neglected the opportunities which their official position afforded, of promoting the interests of the Southern Confederacy. The secretary of war, John B. Floyd, took care to make such a disposition of the Federal arms and ammunition that in case the new administration should be disposed to adopt a more decisive policy it would find its energies paralyzed by a total want of the material of war, while the revolted States, in case of necessity, might readily possess themselves of that very material which had been thus adroitly placed beyond the reach of the Federal government. An official report from the ordnance department, dated January 16, 1861, shows that during the year 1860 115,000 muskets had been removed from Northern armories and sent to Southern arsenals by a single order of the secretary of war; and it was claimed for him, by one of his eulogists in Virginia, that, while a member of President Buchanan's cabinet, Mr. Floyd "thwarted, resisted, and forbade" certain measures which, if carried into effect, would have rendered the formation of the Southern Confederacy impossible.

It was under such circumstances as these—with seven

* These dates, and most of the others in this article connected with the events of the rebellion, are taken from Greeley's "American Conflict."

of the most influential of the United States in open revolt, and several others on the eve of secession,—with timorous indecision at the head of the government, and secret treason lurking not only among the members of the cabinet, but also among the officers of the army and navy—that Abraham Lincoln, on the 11th of February, 1861, left his Western home and proceeded to Washington to take into his hands the reins of government. His brief parting words to his friends at Springfield reveal at one view the simple, manly earnestness of his character, and that humble but unfaltering trust in God by which he was sustained through all the perils and darkness which surrounded his administration. "My Friends: No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine aid which sustained him; and on the same almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

A rumour was current some time before the President-elect left his home in Illinois, that he would never reach the national capital alive. An attempt was made (February 11) on the Toledo and Western Railroad to throw from the track the train on which he was; and afterwards, just as he was leaving Cincinnati, a hand-grenade was found to have been secreted on the car. A plot had likewise been formed to take his life during his passage through Baltimore on his way to Washington. Mr. Seward and General Scott, having been informed of that fact, arranged it that Lincoln should pass through Baltimore several hours earlier than had at first been proposed. The plans of the conspirators were thus frustrated, and the President-elect reached Washington in safety on the morning of the 23d of February.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1861. In his address on that occasion he mildly but distinctly and firmly announced his purpose to "take care that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States." "I trust," he adds, "this will not be regarded as a menace. . . . There need be no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but, beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people, anywhere. . . . The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favourable to calm thought and reflection. . . . Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make the intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? . . . THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE DERIVES ALL HIS AUTHORITY FROM THE PEOPLE; AND THEY HAVE CONFERRED NONE UPON HIM TO FIX TERMS FOR THE SEPARATION OF THE STATES. . . . HIS DUTY IS TO ADMINISTER THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT AS IT CAME INTO HIS HANDS, AND TO TRANSMIT IT UNIMPAIRED BY HIM TO HIS SUCCESSOR.

"My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. . . .

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war . . . You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it." Mr. Lincoln did not deny that the laws of the Federal government, and even the Constitution itself, might perhaps bear unequally and hardly upon some sections of the country; but he thought that all grievances of this kind would be far more likely to be properly redressed through a calm and friendly appeal to the sense of justice in the people than by violence or war.

It was enough, however, for the slave-holding party that he denied not merely the expediency but the *right* of any State or sectional combination of States to secede. This was considered equivalent to a declaration of war; and active preparations for the coming struggle were at once commenced throughout the seceded States. The moderate, reasonable, and conciliatory tone of the Inaugural had, it cannot be doubted, a most happy effect, not only in uniting and consolidating, so to speak, the public sentiment of the North, but also in encouraging all those in the border States who, whatever may have been their views in relation to slavery, had not yet cast off all attachment to the national flag and the Federal Union. Fort Sumter, in the harbour of Charleston, was occupied by a United States garrison, under the command of Major Anderson. General Beauregard, on the part of the Southern Confederacy, demanded its surrender. To this demand, which was made on the 11th of April, Major Anderson at once replied that his "sense of honour and his obligations to his government prevented his compliance." Early on the 12th an attack on the fort was commenced, and kept up with the utmost fury with shells and red-hot cannon-balls, in consequence of which Major Anderson, after a gallant resistance of thirty-three hours, was at length obliged to evacuate the place, which he did on the morning of the 14th. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was the first aggressive act committed on either side. It produced a deep and intense excitement throughout the Northern States, breaking down for a time all party distinctions, and uniting the whole people in an earnest, unfaltering purpose to support the government.* The President, justly regarding this unprovoked attack upon a United States fort as the commencement of actual war, issued on the next day (April 15) a proclamation directing both Houses of Congress to meet in extra session on the 4th of July following, and calling out "the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000," for the purpose of supporting the authority and enforcing the laws of the Federal Union. It was not, however, merely for maintaining the authority of the government that troops were needed, but for the defence of the national capital itself. The President of the Southern Confederacy had declared, more than a month before, that whenever war should commence the North and not the South should be the battle-field; and the recent attack on Fort Sumter was a sufficient proof that no veneration for the national flag nor any lurking scruples of any kind would be likely to prevent the carrying out of that threat if it were possible to accomplish it. All the Northern States responded to the demand of President Lincoln with the utmost alacrity and zeal. Massachusetts—be it said to her immortal honour—was the first in the field. The next day after the issue of the proclamation, her Sixth regiment left Boston for the national capital. Two more regiments set out within forty-eight hours. The Sixth regiment was attacked (April 19) in Baltimore by a mob carrying a secession flag, and several of the soldiers were killed or severely wounded. Governor Hicks having united with Mayor Brown, of Balti-

* The very next day after Major Anderson had evacuated the ruins of Fort Sumter, a leading journal of New York (the "Tribune") aptly and forcibly observed, "Fort Sumter is lost, but freedom is saved. . . . It is hard to lose Sumter; it is a consolation to know that in losing it we have gained a united people."

more, in urging, for prudential reasons, that no more troops should be brought through that city, it was arranged that those needed for the defence of Washington should in future be sent thither by way of Annapolis. On the 19th of April President Lincoln issued a proclamation blockading the ports of the seceded States. The excitement caused by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, which tended so powerfully to unite public sentiment at the North, appeared to have produced a still greater effect in the Southern States, where the enthusiasm of the people was inflamed almost to frenzy by what seemed the brilliant success of the Confederates, in reducing so quickly a fortress which was regarded as one of the strongest in the United States, though it was at that time feebly garrisoned and supplied with provisions for a few days only. Yielding to this whirlwind of excitement, the legislature of Virginia, on the 17th of April, (three days after the taking of Fort Sumter,) passed an ordinance of secession by a vote of 88 to 55. Not long after, the State Convention of North Carolina, elected during the excitement which followed the capture of Sumter, passed unanimously an ordinance of secession.

The most active preparations were made on both sides for the contest which was now inevitable. In the seceding States more than a hundred thousand troops had been raised, of which the larger portion had been marched towards the Northern border. The greatness of the force arrayed against the government made an additional supply of troops necessary for the security of the national capital. A second proclamation was issued on the 3d of May, calling into the United States service a large number of volunteers, and greatly increasing the force both of the army and navy. The difficulties surrounding the new administration were rendered still more formidable by the precipitate action of the French and English governments, which, as soon as information was received that hostilities had actually begun in America, determined, in concert, to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power.

In accordance with the proclamation of the 15th of April, Congress met in extra session, July 4, 1861. In the message which on that occasion the President addressed to the Senators and representatives, after reviewing the condition of the country and explaining the course of the government, he proceeds to say,—

"It is thus seen that the assault upon and reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a matter of self-defence upon the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew, they were expressly notified, that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which would on that occasion be attempted, unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that this government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as before stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot-box for final adjustment; and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union and thus force it to immediate dissolution. . . . In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue, 'immediate dissolution or blood.'

"And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or democracy—a government of the people by the same people—can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. . . .

"It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war-power in defence of the government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the government. . . . As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions should perish; much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people have confided to him. He felt that he had no right to shrink, or even to count the chances of his own life, in what might follow."

There were a few members in both Houses who insisted that any employment of the war-power against the rebels was unconstitutional; but the general sentiment of Congress fully sustained the President in the course he had taken. On July 15, Mr. McClernand, a Democratic member from Illinois, offered a resolution pledging the House to vote any amount of money and any number of men necessary to suppress the rebellion and restore the authority of the government. This resolution was adopted with but five dissenting votes. The spirited action of Congress seemed to inspire the people everywhere throughout the North with renewed hope and confidence. Towards the latter part of June, a large rebel force had occupied a strong position on Bull Run Creek, near Manassas. It was resolved on the part of the Federal government to attack and drive back this force; and the belief was generally entertained that a single decided success on the part of the Union armies would put an end to the war. The Federal forces, commanded by General McDowell, made an attack upon the position of the rebels on the 21st of July; but they met with a disastrous defeat, and were driven back in great disorder towards Washington. Then, for the first time, the Northern States realized the greatness of the conflict which was before them. They then understood how great were the advantages possessed by the Confederates in consequence of their having been for years preparing for war. No inconsiderable portion of their troops had been thoroughly disciplined under excellent officers, while many of the Northern troops had scarcely any discipline at all. Add to this that a large proportion of the best and most experienced officers in the regular army of the United States had resigned their commissions and joined the Confederate cause. All the principal Confederate officers, with scarcely an exception, had been educated at the national military academy at West Point, and had afterwards held important positions in the regular army. It may suffice to cite the names of Generals Joseph E. and Albert Sydney Johnston, Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and General Robert E. Lee, regarded, at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, as by far the ablest officer in the United States army, General Scott having become through age and infirmities unequal to the duties of the field. But the disaster of Bull Run damped the hopes of the Unionists for a moment only. After the first surprise was over, its effect was to rouse the courage and determination of the people to the highest point. Volunteers flocked by thousands to join the national army. From the time of Lincoln's inauguration, through all the anxious months of the spring and summer of 1861, General Scott had retained his position as commander of the armies of the United States, and had given the government the benefit of his wisdom and experience and the support of his great influence and unwavering loyalty. At length, on the 31st of October, in consequence of ill health and advancing age, he applied to the secretary of war to be released from active service. He was accordingly placed upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, but retaining his full pay, according to a special provision passed by Congress in the summer session. At the recommendation of General Scott, General McClellan, who had obtained marked distinction by his success during the summer of 1861 in clearing Western Virginia of rebel troops, was called to Washington and appointed to the command of the Federal forces. He at once commenced a thorough reorganization of the army, and before many months brought it into a state of high and efficient discipline. Unfortunately, his sympathies were rather with the moderate slaveholders than with the staunch supporters of the government, and, when it became necessary to sacrifice slavery in order to save the republic, he could not nerve himself to the task. In a war of a different kind, requiring simply vigilance, skill, and the spirit of conciliation, he might have earned enduring laurels. But the Confederates had gone too far to be won back by conciliation. As nothing could satisfy them short of breaking up the Union, so nothing was left for the Federal government, if it would escape general disruption and utter ruin, but to suppress the rebellion by force of arms.

The forces under the immediate command of General McClellan having remained inactive during most of the winter of 1861–62, President Lincoln issued on the 27th of January, 1862, an order that on the 22d of February a general movement against the insurgents should be made by the land and naval forces of the United States. General McClellan at first objected, in a letter to the secretary of war, to the plan of operations which he had been directed to pursue. At length, on the 13th of March, a council of war was held, in which it was decided to advance against Richmond from Fortress Monroe. The army was conveyed by water down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of James River. Soon after the commencement of the campaign, General McClellan began to complain that he was not properly supported by the Executive at Washington. Advancing into the heart of a hostile country, where his enemies, by means of the railroads, which they could completely control, might concentrate, at a very short notice, all their available force at or near the point of threatened attack, it behooved him, undoubtedly, to use great circumspection. Unhappily, the extreme precautions which he took against a doubtful or contingent peril had no other effect than to surround him with real dangers of the most formidable character. His movements were so slow and hesitating that the Confederates not only had time to assemble their forces from distant points and erect extensive fortifications, but even to raise and discipline large reinforcements of fresh troops. Had he early in April advanced with his army against Yorktown, he would have met with a feeble resistance, and might, in all probability, have pushed on at once to the conquest of Richmond. But he decided to approach it by a regular siege; extensive earthworks were thrown up, and the campaign was protracted into the hottest part of the summer. His troops, compelled to encamp among the swamps adjacent to the Chickahominy, perished in great numbers from disease. At last, after a series of sanguinary but indecisive conflicts, the army was forced to retreat. It was moved in August from James River by water to Aqui'a Creek, on the Potomac, some forty miles below Washington. About the same time the army of General Pope, after several days of hard fighting near Manassas and Centreville, was driven back with heavy loss upon Washington. There was perhaps no darker period during the whole war than that in which the summer of 1862 came to a close; and we may safely say that no one throughout the land felt more deeply the reverses and sufferings of his countrymen than President Lincoln.

On the 2d of September, General McClellan took command of all the available troops for the defence of the capital. General Lee, having crossed the Potomac (September 5) into Maryland, was attacked and defeated by McClellan at Antietam on the 16th and 17th of September. He retreated into Virginia, and was not pursued. Early in October McClellan was ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him southward; but, having delayed his advance for about three weeks, he was removed from his command, by an order dated November 5. General Burnside, who succeeded McClellan as commander of the army of the Potomac, attacked (December 13) General Lee, then occupying a strongly-fortified position at Fredericksburg, and was repulsed with severe loss. Again, on the 2d and 3d of May, 1863, General Hooker was worsted by General Lee in a very hard-fought battle at Chancellorsville. The great and repeated disasters experienced by the Union armies from the beginning of the war, but more particularly those of the summer of 1862, appear to have prepared the people of the Northern States for the adoption of a more radical policy on the part of the government. At first it had been the aim of the Executive to preserve the Union with all the provisions of the Constitution as it was originally adopted. But, the slaveholders having by their rebellion forfeited all claim to the protection of that instrument, it might become expedient or necessary to assail them on the side where they were confessedly weakest,—viz., through the institution of slavery. President Lincoln had been censured by some for not taking a more decided position on the subject of slavery at the commencement of the war; but he had very strong reasons for the line of policy which he had hitherto thought proper to pursue. So powerful was the influence, so plausible the arguments, brought by the Confederates to bear upon the border States, that it was only with the greatest difficulty that Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri could be prevented from following Virginia and North Carolina and joining the rebellion. If, then, the Federal government, with those States standing neutral or divided, was able to re-establish its authority only after years of conflict and the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, what might have been the issue had those four populous and warlike States from the very commencement of the war been closely and firmly united with the Confederacy? Had President Lincoln at once, on the breaking out of the rebellion, attempted the overthrow of slavery, there is reason to believe that all the above-named States would have arrayed themselves against the government, and the theatre of war, instead of being almost exclusively confined to the territory of the slave States, would, in all probability, have been extended to the adjacent free States,—to Pennsylvania and Ohio, if not still farther. Nor would this have been the only misfortune; such an attempt would, it can scarcely be doubted, have divided the people in many of the free States, and prevented them from giving the government that cordial and united support so indispensable to the Union cause in such a crisis.

The conscientious and anxious desire evinced by the President to respect the constitutional rights of every section of the country, if it produced no favourable influence upon the minds of the Confederates, had at least the effect of gaining over to his cause multitudes of his political opponents in the Northern as well as in the border States; so that tens of thousands who had opposed his election in 1860 became, before the close of his first Presidential term, of the number of his most cordial supporters. He considered it, indeed, to be not merely expedient, but to be his imperative duty, to weigh carefully all the circumstances by which he was surrounded. A religious or moral reformer may very properly content himself with merely proclaiming and expounding great truths, and then leave the minds of men to embrace them, as they may be prepared to do so. But he who, being placed at the head of a government, neglects to consider the question whether his measures are practicable, or whether they are or are not adapted to the actual condition and wants of the people, can have no claim to the name of statesman, although he may possibly merit that of a far-seeing reformer or philanthropist.

To some, who were urging him to issue at once a proclamation of emancipation, intimating that they felt assured it was the will of God that he should do so, Lincoln replied, "I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say that, if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me; for, unless I am more deceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter; and if I can learn what it is, I will do it." At another time he said, "There are 50,000 bayonets in the Union army from the border slave States. It would be a serious matter if, in consequence of a proclamation such as you desire, they should go over to the rebels. . . . Every day increases their Union feeling." He diligently sought every opportunity of informing himself respecting the condition of public sentiment, especially in regard to the question of emancipation. A great change in the minds of the people had undoubtedly taken place in this respect, not only in the North, but also in several of the slave States. After mature deliberation, being at length satisfied that the welfare of the country would be promoted by such a measure, and that public sentiment would sustain it, he issued (September 22, 1862) a proclamation of emancipation, in which it was declared that on the first day of January, 1863, "all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States,

including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

After the battle of Chancellorsville the tide of success seemed to turn in favour of the Union cause. This is not the place to go into any detailed account of the movements of the different armies. It may suffice briefly to notice a few of the principal battles which constituted, so to speak, turning-points in the history of the war, and which had an immediate and important influence in bringing it to a close.

On the 3d of July, 1863, the army of the Potomac, under General Meade, defeated the rebel forces, commanded by General Lee, in a great battle (which had lasted three days) near Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania. On the 4th of the same month, General Grant captured Vicksburg, after a long and most obstinate defence on the part of the garrison, and in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Confederate general Joseph E. Johnston to raise the siege. The number of Confederate troops paroled at Vicksburg was about 27,000, of whom only 15,000 were fit for duty. "This," says Mr. Greeley, "was the heaviest single blow ever given to the muscular resources of the rebellion; and no other campaign in the war equals in brilliancy of conception and general success in execution that which resulted in the capitulation of Vicksburg." As Commander Farragut, supported by a land-army under General Butler, had already (April, 1862) taken possession of New Orleans, the conquest of Vicksburg gave to the Unionists the command of the Mississippi throughout its entire length.

The courage, skill, and, above all, the unconquerable energy displayed by General Grant in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, seemed to point him out to the government as pre-eminently qualified to conduct a war in which a wise foresight, an untiring vigilance, and an indefatigable activity were equally necessary to success. There was another point also wherein, to adopt the language of Mr. Greeley, "his fitness for the chief command was decided, if not pre-eminent; and that was an utter disbelief in the efficacy of any rose-water treatment of the rebellion." On the 1st of March, 1864, in compliance with a recommendation of Congress, the President appointed General Grant lieutenant-general of the armies of the United States. When he presented General Grant with his commission, Mr. Lincoln addressed him with these words: "The nation's appreciation of what you have already done, and its reliance upon you for what still remains to be done, in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission, constituting you lieutenant-general of the armies of the United States. With this high honour devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that with what I here speak for the nation, goes my own hearty personal concurrence."

In the autumn of 1864, Mr. Lincoln was a second time elected President of the United States, General McClellan being the opposing candidate. Lincoln received the votes of all the Northern States except New Jersey and Delaware.

General Grant, having taken immediate command of the army of the Potomac, commenced early in May the ever-memorable campaign of 1864 against Richmond. After many severe and bloody conflicts, and the display of consummate military skill on the part of the rival commanders, and an obstinate bravery on the part of their troops, rarely paralleled in the history of warfare, General Lee was at length (April 2, 1865) forced to abandon the defence of Richmond, which was evacuated the following night, and on the 9th of April he surrendered to General Grant with all his army. On the 17th of the same month, General J. E. Johnston, commander of the southern division of the Confederate army, then in North Carolina, entered into terms of capitulation with General Sherman, according to which all the Confederate troops still remaining in the field were to lay down their arms and return to their respective States. Thus the war of the rebellion was brought to a close. But, before the final arrangement between Sherman and Johnston was completed, the universal joy of the Northern States was changed into bitter mourning by the death of President Lincoln, who was cut off in the very hour of triumph by the hand of an assassin. A desperate band of conspirators, of whom John Wilkes Booth, a native of Maryland, was the ringleader, had for some time entertained the design of seizing the President and making him a prisoner. Finding no opportunity to carry their purpose into effect, they resolved at length to take his life. The great object of Lincoln's administration—the restoration of the authority of the government—having been at last accomplished, on the evening of the 14th of April he sought at Ford's Theatre a brief relaxation from the duties and cares of his high office. Booth, being an actor by profession, had free admittance to the theatre. While the President's attention was absorbed by the scene before him, the assassin approached him from behind, unperceived. To make sure of his victim, Booth discharged his pistol when the muzzle was not more than a few inches from the head of the President, who, as the ball entered his brain, sank slightly forward without uttering a sound; and, although he continued to breathe for several hours, he was evidently wholly unconscious from the time that he received the fatal wound until his death, which occurred at half-past seven on the morning of the 15th. Mr. Lincoln had often received anonymous letters threatening him with death; but his thoughts were too much occupied with the affairs of the nation to permit him to feel anxiety for his personal safety; and, indeed, it was impossible for him, as he intimated to some of his friends who urged him to be more on his guard, to render his life secure without adopting precautions alike repugnant to his own feelings and to the universal usage of his country. We believe it is no exaggeration to say that, since the dawn of history, no more upright or conscientious ruler than Abraham Lincoln ever presided over the destinies of a great nation; nor has there been any more free from every taint of selfish ambition or personal resentment.

Among the many eminent men who, in their writings or public speeches, have attempted to portray the character and commemorate the virtues of President Lincoln, we know of none who has been more successful than Mr. Emerson. The admirable fitness of his remarks must be our apology, if any be needed, for giving the following extracts from his discourse delivered at the funeral services held in Concord, Massachusetts, April 19, 1865:

"A plain man of the people, an extraordinary fortune attended him. Lord Bacon says, 'Manifest virtues procure reputation; occult ones, fortune.' He offered no shining qualities at the first encounter; he did not offend by superiority. He had a face and manner which disarmed suspicion, which inspired confidence, which confirmed good will. He was a man without vices. He had a strong sense of duty, which it was very easy for him to obey. Then he had what farmers call a 'long head;' was excellent in working out the sum for himself,—in arguing his case and convincing you fairly and firmly. . . . He had a vast good nature, which made him tolerant and accessible to all. . . . Then his broad good humour, running easily into jocular talk, in which he delighted and in which he excelled, was a rich gift to this wise man. It enabled him to keep his secret, to meet every kind of man, and every rank in society, . . . to mask his own purpose and sound his companion, and to catch with true instinct the temper of every company he addressed. *His occupying the chair of state was a triumph of the good sense of mankind and of the public conscience.* This middle-class country had got a middle-class President at last. Yes, in manners and sympathies, but not in powers; for his powers were superior. This man grew according to the need; his mind mastered the problem of the day; and as the problem grew, so did his comprehension of it. Rarely was a man so fitted to the event. . . . It cannot be said that there is any exaggeration of his worth. If ever a man was fairly tested, he was. There was no lack of resistance, nor of slander, nor of ridicule. . . . Then what an occasion was the whirlwind of the war! Here was place for no holiday

magistrate, no fair-weather sailor: the new pilot was hurried to the helm in a tornado. In four years—four years of battle-days—his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried and never found wanting. There, by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood a heroic figure in the centre of a heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time—the true representative of this continent—father of his country, the pulse of twenty millions throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue."

Lincoln, (BENJAMIN,) an American general, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, in January, 1733. He was originally a farmer. In 1776 he was appointed a major-general of militia, and joined the army of Washington with reinforcements in February, 1777. In this year he was appointed major-general by Congress, and was ordered to join the Northern army, commanded by General Gates. In October, 1777, he received a wound which disabled him for nearly a year. He was appointed to the chief command of the Southern department about September, 1778, and defended Charleston against General Prevost in the spring of 1779. In October of that year General Lincoln and Count D'Estaing made an unsuccessful assault on Savannah. He was besieged by Sir Henry Clinton in Charleston, which he was compelled to surrender in May, 1780. He afterwards commanded a division at the siege of Yorktown, in October 1781. He had the reputation of an able and prudent general. In October, 1781, he became secretary of war. He retired from this office about the end of 1784, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in 1787 by the Federalists. Died at Hingham in 1810.

Lincoln, link'ŏn, (EDWARD CLINTON,) EARL OF, an English admiral, born in 1512, was the only son of Thomas Lord Clinton. He was appointed lord admiral for life in 1550. In 1557 he commanded a division of the English army at Saint-Quentin. On the accession of Elizabeth (1558) he was retained in the office of lord admiral. In the peaceful reign that followed he had little opportunity to acquire renown. He was created Earl of Lincoln in 1572. Died in 1584.

Lincoln, (JOSEPH CROSBY,) novelist, born at Brewster, Massachusetts, in 1870. His works deal with Cape Cod life and characters, and include "Cap'n Eri," "Cy Whittaker's Place," "Keziah Coffin," "Mr. Pratt," "Partners of the Tide," etc.

Lincoln, (JOHN LARKIN,) LL.D., an American scholar and critical writer, born at Boston in 1817. He was appointed in 1844 professor of the Latin language and literature in Brown University. He edited Horace, Livy, and Ovid for the use of schools. Died Oct. 17, 1891.

Lincoln, (LEVI,) an American jurist and statesman, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1749, graduated at Harvard College. He practised law at Worcester, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the State. In 1799 he was elected a member of Congress. He was a Democrat or Republican in party politics, and was attorney-general under Jefferson from 1801 to December, 1805. In 1807–08 he was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. Died at Worcester in 1820.

Lincoln, (LEVI,) a lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1782. He was chosen Governor of his native State in 1825, being supported by both parties, and was a member of Congress during three terms, (1835–41.) Died in 1868.

Lincoln, (ROBERT TODD,) an American statesman, son of Abraham Lincoln, was born at Springfield, Illinois, August 1, 1843. He graduated at Harvard in 1864, served as a captain through the final campaign of the civil war, and was subsequently engaged in law practice at Chicago. In 1881 he was appointed secretary of war by President Garfield, retaining this post under President Arthur. In 1889 he was appointed minister of the United States to Great Britain. He resumed the practice of his profession in 1893. After the death of George M. Pullman he became acting president of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Died July 26, 1926.

Lind, (JAMES,) an English physician, born about 1716, published a valuable "Treatise on the Scurvy," (1753,) and "Essay on the Diseases to which Europeans are exposed in Hot Climates," (1768,) which were often reprinted. Died at Gosport in 1794.

Lind, (JENNY,) a celebrated Swedish vocalist, born at Stockholm in 1820, was the daughter of a teacher of languages. She began to sing on the stage about the age of ten years, and performed in vaudevilles with success. At the age of sixteen she became the prime favourite of the Stockholm Opera, where she made her *début* as Agatha in "Der Freischütz." In 1841 she became a pupil of Garcia, the celebrated singing-master in Paris, where she met Meyerbeer, who engaged her for the Opera of Berlin. She sang in Berlin in 1844 and 1845, exciting great and unabated enthusiasm. After performing in several capitals of Germany, she visited London, where she was greeted with the warmest applause, in 1847 and the two ensuing years. Having made an engagement with P. T. Barnum to sing in the United States, she arrived at New York in September, 1850. Her concerts in this country excited enthusiastic admiration, and were repeated in the chief cities of the Union until 1852, when she returned to Europe with Otto Goldschmidt, a skilful pianist, to whom she had been married in 1851. In private life she ever maintained an enviable reputation, and while in the United States gave many thousand dollars for charitable purposes. After her marriage she occasionally appeared in charitable concerts. Died November 2, 1887.

See N. P. WILLIS, "Memoranda of the Life of Jenny Lind;" J. A. BECHER, "J. Lind: Skizze ihres Lebens," etc., 1847; "Memoir of J. Lind," London, 1847; HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, "True Story of my Life;" the same notice in the "Living Age" for November, 1850.

Linda. See LINDANUS.

Lindanus, lin-da'nus, or **Linda,** lin'da, (WILLIAM DAMASUS,) a Roman Catholic prelate, noted as a controversialist, was born at Dort, Holland, in 1525.

Lind'bergh, (CHARLES AUGUSTUS,) American aviator, was born Feb. 4, 1902 at Detroit, Mich. His father was a member of Congress from Minnesota. He studied mechanical engineering at the University of Wisconsin in 1920, but left to take up aviation at a Lincoln, Nebr. flying school. After exhibition flights and passenger carrying through the Middle West he enrolled in the U. S. Air Service Reserve, trained at San Antonio, Tex., and received a 2d lieutenant's commission. He entered the air mail service April, 1926, and flew the mail between Chicago and St. Louis. With money subscribed by a group of St. Louis citizens he ordered built a monoplane, "The Spirit of St. Louis," with a single Wright whirlwind motor, and on May 11, 1927 flew it from San Diego, Cal., to New York with one stop in 21 hours, 20 minutes, a coast-to-coast record. At 7.52 A.M. on May 20, 1927 he left Roosevelt Field, L. I., alone and flying via Newfoundland, landed at Le Bourget Field, Paris, the next evening, having covered the 3600 miles in 33½ hours. The flight immediately captured the imagination of the world and Lindbergh received remarkable receptions in Paris, Brussels, and London. His modesty and attractive personality increased his popularity and after being received by President Coolidge at Washington, he made an air tour of 75 cities in the United States for the Daniel Guggenheim Foundation for Promotion of Aeronautics. On Dec. 13, 1927 he left Washington for Mexico City on a "good will" tour of Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, and Columbia, and returned to the U. S. by way of the West Indies after visiting 17 cities. Became chairman of the Technical Committee of the Trans-continental Air Transport in May, 1928. His numerous honors include the Congressional Medal of Honor. He published his Experiences in "We," (1927.) May, 1929 he married Anne Spencer Morrow.

Lindblom, lind'blom, (JACOB AXEL,) a Swedish prelate, born in Ostrogothia in 1747.

Linde, von, fon lin'deh, (JUSTIN TIMOTHEUS BALTHASAR,) a German jurist, born in Westphalia in 1797.

Linde, von, fon lin'deh, (SAMUEL GOTTLOB,) an eminent Polish lexicographer, born at Thorn in 1771.

Lindeblad, lin'dĕh-blȧd', (ASSAR,) a Swedish poet, born near Land in 1800. Among his best productions is "The Missionary," (1839.) Died March 3, 1848.

Linden, van der, vȧn dĕr lin'dĕn, (DAVID,) a Flemish poet and antiquary, born at Ghent about 1570; died about 1635.

Linden, van der, vȧn dĕr lin'dĕn, (JAN ANTONIDES,) a learned Dutch physician, born at Enkhuysen in 1609 He became professor of medicine at Leyden about 1650. He published a "Medical Bibliography," ("De Scriptis Medicis," 1637,) "Physiological Medicine," ("Medicina Physiologica,") and a good edition of Hippocrates, in Greek. Died in 1664.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Lindenau, von, fon lin'dĕh-nŏw', (BERNHARD AUGUST,) a German astronomer, born at Altenburg in 1780. Between 1826 and 1843 he served the King of Saxony as privy councillor, minister of the interior, etc. In 1843 he retired from political life to devote himself to astronomy. Among his publications are "Tables of Venus," (1810,) "Tables of Mars," (1811,) and a "History of Astronomy during the First Decade of the Nineteenth Century," (1811.) Died in 1854.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon:"

Lindenbrog, lin'dĕn-brŏg', or **Lindenbruch**, lin'dĕn-brŏŏk', [Lat. TILIOBRO'GA,] (ERPOLD,) a German historical writer, born at Bremen in 1540. He wrote a "History of the Kings of Denmark," and "Chronicle of the Life and Actions of Charlemagne." He also edited the "Historians of Northern Germany." Died in 1616.

See WILKENS, "Leben der beruhmten Lindenbrogiorum," 1723.

Lindenschmit, lin'dĕn-shmit', (WILHELM,) a German historical painter, born at Mentz in 1806. Among his works are frescos painted for Prince Ludwig in the Hofgarten, Munich, and in the Pinakothek. Died in 1848.

Lindet, lȧN'dȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE ROBERT,) a French Jacobin and financier, born at Bernay, Normandy, in 1743. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and was a member of the committee of public safety after its number was reduced and after it was invested with supreme executive power, (1793.) He was reputed one of the least violent but most subtle chiefs of the dominant faction. He was minister of finances from June, 1799, until Bonaparte became First Consul, in November of that year. Died in 1825.

Lind'ley, (JOHN,) LL.D., F.R.S., one of the most eminent botanists of the nineteenth century, was born at Catton, near Norwich, England, in 1799. He was the son of the proprietor of a nursery-garden. About 1821 he became a resident of London, and was employed to write the descriptions of Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Plants," (1829.) In 1830 he published an "Introduction to the Natural System of Botany." Of this system he is a zealous advocate, and has contributed more than any other English botanist to render it popular. His "Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany" (1832) is highly commended. In 1836 he produced "A Natural System of Botany," which was expanded into "The Vegetable Kingdom," (1846,) with engravings,—probably the most excellent and comprehensive work that has ever appeared on that subject. He adopted in this work an improved, or at least new, system of classification, and explained the uses of plants. In 1829 Dr. Lindley became professor of botany in the University College, London, where he was very successful as a lecturer. His "Flora Medica" (1838) describes the plants used in medical practice. In his excellent work entitled "Theory of Horticulture," (1844,) he successfully applied science to practical utility. Died Nov. 1, 1865.

Lindner, lint'nĕr, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German political writer, born at Mitau, Courland, in 1772. In 1824 he published "Secret Papers," and in 1825 became editor of the "Political Annals," at Munich. He also wrote "Europe and the Orient," (1839,) and other works. Died in 1845.

Lindner, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German teacher and theologian, born at Weida in 1779. He became professor of the science of teaching at Leipsic in 1825. He published a Latin treatise on the art of teaching, "De Finibus et Præsidiis Artis pædagogicæ," (1825,) and a work on free-masonry. Died in 1864.

Lindner, (WILHELM BRUNO,) a writer on theology, a son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1814. He was appointed professor of theology at Leipsic in 1846. His principal work is a "Manual of the History of the Christian Church," (2 vols., 1848–54.)

Lindpaintner, lint'pint'nĕr, (PETER JOSEPH,) a German composer, born at Coblentz in 1791. He produced symphonies, overtures, instrument pieces, and operas entitled "The Sicilian Vespers" and "The Vampyre." Died in 1856.

Lindsay, lin'ze, (ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD,) LORD, a British author, the son of the Earl of Crawford, was born in Cumberland in 1812. After making a tour in the East, he published in 1838 "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," which passed through several editions. He increased his reputation by an important and novel work, entitled "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," (1847,) which displays much research and contains eloquent passages. In 1849 he published the "Lives of the Lindsays," a family history of much merit. Died in 1880.

Lindsay, (Sir DAVID,) a Scottish poet, born about 1495. He became in 1512 a page or servitor to the prince, (afterwards James V.,) and continued in his service until 1524. Among his principal works are "The Dream," "The Complaint of the King's Papingo," (a satire on the clergy,) a "Satire on the Three Estates," and "The Monarchie." He excelled in sarcasm, which he directed with much effect against the Romish Church. He is supposed to have died after 1567.

Lindsay, (DAVID,) an Australian explorer, was born in South Australia in 1856. He entered the government service as a surveyor, and in 1883 became the leader of the Arnheims Land-Exploring Expedition, which endured severe hardships. In 1885–86 he conducted an exploration at his own expense, traversing Australia from south to north through an almost rainless country. He became a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, which published the journals of his explorations.

Lindsay, (JOHN,) Earl of Crawford, an able British general, born in 1702. For his conduct at Fontenoy he obtained the rank of major-general. He was renowned for generosity, talents, and other popular qualities. Died in 1749.

Lindsay, (WILLIAM SCHAW,) a British merchant, born in Ayrshire in 1816, became one of the largest ship-owners in the kingdom. He was once a cabin-boy, and raised himself to affluence by industry and prudence. He published a valuable "History of Merchant Shipping," in 4 vols. He was elected to Parliament in 1854. Died August 28, 1877.

Lindsey, (BENJAMIN B.,) judge, born at Jackson, Tennessee, in 1869. Became judge of the County Court and the Juvenile Court at Denver in 1901, and introduced important reforms in the treatment of youthful delinquents. Had a law passed holding adults responsible for proper care and training of children. Wrote "The Beast and the Jungle," "Problems of the Children," and "The Rule of Plutocracy in Colorado."

Lindsey, EARL OF. See BERTIE, (ROBERT.)

Lindsey, lin'ze, (MONTAGUE BERTIE,) EARL OF born in 1608, was a son of Robert Bertie. (See BERTIE.) He fought for Charles I. at Edgehill and Naseby, and, when the king was imprisoned in the Isle of Wight negotiated the treaty of Newport. Died in 1666.

Lindsey, (THEOPHILUS,) an English Unitarian minister, born in Cheshire in 1723. Having taken orders in the Anglican Church, he obtained in 1763 the living of Catterick, Yorkshire. He became so dissatisfied with the Trinitarian creed that in 1773 he resigned his living and published an "Apology" for his course, which is a work of much research. He then removed to London, where he was successful in forming a Unitarian congregation, and preached about twenty years. He published, besides other works, a "Historical View of the State of

the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship," (1783.) Died in 1808.

Linevitch, (NICHOLAS P.,) a Russian general, born at Teheringoff in 1840. Entered the army, took part in the Crimean and Turkish wars, and led the Russian forces in the Boxer outbreak. In the war with Japan he commanded the first Manchurian army and in March, 1905, superseded Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief. Died in 1908.

Ling, (PEHR HENRIK,) born in Småland, in Sweden, in 1776, is regarded as one of the founders of modern gymnastics. He founded a gymnastic institute, and introduced "the movement cure" for diseases. He published some volumes of poetry. Died in 1839.

Lĭngă, lĭng'gą, or **Lingam**, lĭng'gam, in the Hindoo mythology, a phallic symbol, or type of the reproductive power, which is regarded as the especial attribute of Siva. (See SIVA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," book i. chap. ii.

Lingard, ling'gard, (JOHN,) an eminent English historian, born at Winchester in 1771. He became a Roman Catholic priest, and settled at Hornby, Lancashire, about 1811. He published in 1819 the first volume of his "History of England from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary in 1688," of which the sixth edition, in 10 vols., appeared in 1855. This work is highly esteemed for its style, accuracy, and other merits. He also wrote "The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," (1806,) and other works. He visited Rome in 1825, and, it is said, refused the offer of a cardinal's hat. Died in 1851.

See "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1825, (vol. xlii.,) and March, 1831, (vol. liii. ;) "Monthly Review" for July and September, 1819, and September, 1825; "North British Review" for November, 1846.

L'Ingegno. See LUIGI, (ANDREA DI.)

Lingelbach, ling'ęl-bȧk', (JOHANN,) sometimes written **Linglebach**, an eminent painter of genre and landscapes, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1625. He studied in Rome, and settled in Holland about 1650. He excelled in the treatment of markets, fairs, and seaports. His colour is good, his touch free and spirited, and his works remarkable for variety. His blue distances and lightly-clouded skies produce an exhilarating effect. Among his works are a "Sea-Port in the Levant," and "The Vegetable Market." Died at Amsterdam in 1687.

See C. BLANC, "Les Peintres de toutes les Écoles;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Lingendes, de, dęh lȧN'zhŏNd', (CLAUDE,) a French pulpit orator and Jesuit, born at Moulins in 1591; died in 1660.

Lingendes, de, (JEAN,) a French poet, born at Moulins about 1580, composed stanzas, odes, and other verses. Died in 1616.

Lingendes, de, (JEAN,) a relative of the preceding, was born at Moulins in 1595. He became an eminent preacher, and chaplain to Louis XIII. He was made Bishop of Mâcon in 1650. Died in 1665.

Linguet, lȧN'gȧ', (SIMON NICOLAS HENRI,) an eloquent French advocate and polemical writer, born at Rheims in 1736. He pleaded with success at the bar of Paris, but made many enemies by his sarcasms and his impetuous temper. He was confined in the Bastille two years, ending in 1782. He published numerous works, which display learning and talent but are censured as paradoxical. Among them are a "History of the Age of Alexander the Great," (1762,) and "The Fanaticism of Philosophers," (1764.) He fell a victim to the reign of terror in 1794.

See GARDAZ, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Linguet," 1808; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lingg, ling, (HERMANN LUDWIG OTTO,) a German poet, born at Lindau, January 22, 1820. He graduated at Munich as doctor of medicine in 1843, and studied later in Berlin and Prague. He published many dramas, and some volumes of verse, including "The Migrations of the Peoples," an epic.

Linière, de, dęh le'ne-air', (FRANÇOIS PAYOT,) a French satiric [illegible], born in Paris in 1628, was a gay votary of pleasure. He composed songs and epigrams with facility. Boileau, in his ninth Satire, mentions Linière as a judicious critic. Died in 1704.

Link or **Linck**, lĭnk, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German naturalist and physician, born at Hildesheim in 1767. He was appointed professor of botany and chemistry at Breslau in 1811, and in 1815 filled the same chair at Berlin. He published numerous works on botany, of which we may name "The Anatomy of Plants," (1807,) and "Elements of Botanical Philosophy," (1824.) Died in 1851.

See VON MARTIUS, "Denkrede auf H. F. Linck," 1851; "Biographie Médicale."

Lin'ley, (THOMAS,) an excellent English musical composer, born at Wells about 1725, was a pupil of Paradies. In his early life he conducted the concerts and oratorios at Bath. He composed the music for Sheridan's "Duenna," which had great success, in 1775. In 1776 he removed to London, and became one of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre, in partnership with his son-in-law, R. B. Sheridan, the great orator. Mr. Linley directed the musical department, and composed for it the "Carnival of Venice," "The Camp," etc. Among his admired productions are "Six Elegies," "Twelve Ballads," and a madrigal to these verses of Cowley,

"Let me, careless and unthoughtful lying,
Hear the soft winds above me flying."

Died in 1795.

See BURNEY, "History of Music."

Linley, (THOMAS,) a son of the preceding, was born at Bath about 1756, and inherited his father's musical talent. He studied under the best masters of Italy, and became very intimate with Mozart. He composed several admired airs for the theatre. He was drowned in 1778, while sailing in a pleasure-boat in Lincolnshire.

Linley, (WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, was born about 1766. In his youth he went to India as a clerk, and rose to the office of sub-treasurer at Fort Saint George. He returned to England in the prime of life, and devoted himself to music and literature. He composed several glees, songs, and other verses, and published the dramatic songs of Shakspeare. Died in 1835.

Linn, (JOHN BLAIR,) D.D., an American poet and divine, born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1777, was brother-in-law of the celebrated novelist Charles Brockden Brown, and son of William Linn, who was also a divine. He became assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia in 1798. He was the author of "The Powers of Genius," and other poems, and a reply to Dr. Priestley's "Comparison between Socrates and Christ." Died in 1804.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature."

Linn, (LEWIS FIELDS,) M.D., a Senator of the United States, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1795, and removed to Missouri about 1816. He was elected to the Senate by the Democrats in 1833, and again about 1838. Died in 1843.

See "Life of L. F. Linn," by E. A. LINN and N. SARGENT, 1857.

Linnæus, lin-nee'us, [Sw. VON LINNÉ, fon lin-nīī',] (CHARLES or CARL,) a celebrated Swedish botanist, and the most influential naturalist of the eighteenth century, was born at Råshult, in Småland, on the 24th of May, 1707. He was the son of Nicholas Linnæus, a village curate, who, it is said, so far underrated his son's capacity that he made him an apprentice to a shoemaker after he had reached the age of seventeen without making much progress in his studies. In 1727, however, he was sent to the University of Lund to study medicine, and his inclination for natural history was favoured by Professor Stobæus. Although nearly destitute of pecuniary resources, he pursued his studies at Upsal, (1728,) where he was patronized by Olaus Celsius, who relieved him from his extreme poverty. About 1730 he conceived the idea of a reform in botanical method and nomenclature, and began the composition of several great works, noticed below. At the expense of the Royal Academy of Upsal, he made a botanical excursion on foot through Lapland in 1732, the results of which appeared in his "Flora Lapponica," (1737.)

Between 1735 and 1738 he passed three years in the

house of George Cliffort, a rich Dutch gentleman living between Leyden and Haarlem, who employed him to arrange his fine garden and museum. Linnæus has expressed his gratitude to this benefactor for the facilities he there enjoyed for his favourite pursuits, and has honoured his memory by a work entitled "The Garden of Cliffort," ("Hortus Cliffortianus.") He perceived that it was necessary to invent methods of distribution capable of embracing all creatures, and founded on characters well defined; to invent terms sufficiently numerous to designate the prodigious variety of their conformation, and define these terms with precision; finally, to make a general review of all beings described in former works, or to be found by the exploration of nature. The first sketch of this great enterprise appeared in two small volumes, entitled "System of Nature, or the Three Kingdoms of Nature exhibited methodically in Classes, Orders, Genera, and Species," ("Systema Naturæ, seu Regna tria Naturæ systematicè proposita, per Classes, Ordines, Genera et Species," 1735,) and "Fundamenta Botanica," (1736.) The characters of genera were largely developed in his "Genera of Plants according to the Number, Figure, Position, etc. of the Parts of Fructification," ("Genera Plantarum secundum Numerum, Figuram, etc. omnium Fructificationis Partium," 1737.) He removed in 1738 to Stockholm, where he practised medicine, lectured on botany, and received the title of physician to the king. He married a daughter of Dr. More in 1739. In 1741 he obtained at Upsal the chair of botany, which he occupied thirty-seven years, witnessing the continuous growth of his fame and influence, and exerting his unabated activity to improve his scientific productions. Thunberg, Kalm, Hasselquist, Forskål, and other eminent naturalists, who had been his pupils, visited various foreign countries and brought back willing tribute to enrich his collections and publications. The botanical philosophy of Linnæus was reproduced in its *ensemble*, arranged in its parts, and enforced by examples in his "Philosophia Botanica," (1751.) "This work," says Cuvier, "which exhibits on every page proofs of the rarest ingenuity *(finesse d'esprit)* and the most surprising profoundness of observation, has enjoyed a success which was previously unexampled. It has become as it were a fundamental law, to which all botanists conform in their descriptions and in their use of terms." His artificial sexual system was for a long time universally adopted, but has been superseded in a great measure by the natural method of Jussieu. In 1753 he produced his "Species Plantarum," an important work, in which he adopted the happy idea of designating each species by a single epithet added to the name of the genus. He also applied his methods with success to the animal kingdom in several enlarged editions of his "Systema Naturæ," in his "Fauna Suecica," ("Swedish Fauna," 1744,) or history of Swedish animals, and various other works. Died in January, 1778.

See PULTENEY, "Life of Linnæus," 1781; AGARDA, "Antiquitates Linnæanæ," 1826; A. L. A. FÉE, "Vie de Linné," 1832; Miss BRIGHTWELL, "Life of Linnæus;" VAN HALL, "Epistolæ Linnæi;" J. TRAPP, "Life of Linnæus," 1794; STOEVER, "Leben des Ritters C. von Linné," 2 vols., 1792; ADAM AFZELIUS, "Egenhändiga Anteckningar af C. Linnæus om sig sjelf," 1823; ANTONIO CATTANEO, "Cenni sulla Vita di C. Linné," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for July, 1785.

Linnæus, (Linné,) von, (CHARLES or CARL,) only son of the preceding, was born at Fahlun in 1741. He was chosen demonstrator of botany at the Royal Garden of Upsal at the age of eighteen, and succeeded his father as professor in the university of that place in 1778. He published "Two Decades of Rare Plants of the Garden of Upsal," "Methodus Muscorum," ("Method of Mosses,") and a few other small works. His talents were moderate. He died in 1783, and the family then became extinct.

Linné. See LINNÆUS.

Lin'nell, (JOHN,) a successful English portrait- and landscape-painter, born in London in 1792. Among his well-known works are "A Heath Scene," "The Windmill," (1847,) "The Eve of the Deluge," (1848,) "The Return of Ulysses," (1849,) "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," (1850,) "The Forest Road," (1853,) "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "The Last Sleep," (1869,) "Sleeping for Sorrow," (1870,) "Shelter," (1871,) "Forward," (1872,) "The Coming Storm," (1873,) "Woods and Forest," (1875,) "Autumn," (1877,) and "The Heath," (1878.) Died January 20, 1882.

Linschooten, van, vän lin'skō'ten, (ADRIAAN,) a skilful Dutch painter of history and genre, born at Delft in 1590. Among his works is "The Repentance of Saint Peter." Died about 1678.

Linschooten or Linschoten, van, (JAN HUGO,) a Dutch voyager, born at Haarlem in 1563. He went to Goa in 1583, and remained there several years in the service of Archbishop Fonseca. After his return, he published in 1596 an "Account of his Voyage, with a Description of the Portuguese East Indies," which is said to be reliable, and has often been reprinted. Died in 1633.

Lins'kell, (MARY,) an English novelist, born at Whitby in 1840. She wrote "Tales from the North Riding," (1871,) "The Haven under the Hill," (1886,) and other works. Died in 1891.

Lint, van, vän lint, (HENDRIK,) a skilful Flemish landscape-painter, lived probably about 1630–50. He worked in Rome, where he obtained the surname of STUDIO. Among his works is "Views near Rome."

Lint, van, (PIETER,) a Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp in 1609. He worked in Rome, and afterwards at Antwerp, to which he returned in 1639, and was patronized by Christian IV. of Denmark. He was a good colorist, a correct designer, and painted history with equal success in large or small pictures. Died about 1668.

Lin'ton, (ELIZA LYNN,) an English novelist, born at Keswick in 1822. Her maiden name was LYNN. In 1858 she married W. J. Linton, the engraver. Among her works are "Azeth," (1846,) "True History of Joshua Davidson," (1872,) "Patricia Kemball," (1874,) "Ione," (1882,) "The One too Many," (1894,) etc.

Linton, (Sir JAMES DRUMGOLE,) an English painter, born at London in 1840. He became a member of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters in 1867, its president in 1884, and again in 1909, and was knighted in 1885. In oil he painted "The Marriage of the Duke of Albany," (1885.)

Lin'ton, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born at Liverpool about 1790. He became a resident of London in his youth, and afterwards travelled extensively in the South of Europe. The subjects of his best works are Italian and Grecian scenes, among which are "The Bay of Naples," "Lake Lugano," "Ruins of Pæstum," "Athens," and "An Arcadian Landscape." His style is simple and rather austere. Died in 1876.

Linton, (WILLIAM JAMES,) an eminent wood-engraver and author, born in London, December 7, 1812. He took part (1844–48) in various Chartist and republican movements. He removed in 1867 to the United States. Among his works are a "History of Wood-Engraving," "Works of Deceased British Artists," (1860,) "Claribel, and other Poems," (1865,) "Life of Thomas Paine," "History of Wood-Engraving in America," (1882,) "A Manual of Wood-Engraving," (1884,) "Poems and Translations," (1889,) "The Masters of Wood-Engraving," (1889,) "Life of Whittier," (1893,) and "Memories," (1895.) Died in 1897.

Lī'nus, [Gr. Λίνος,] a fabulous personage, whom the ancients regarded as a son of Apollo or Mercury, and as one of the inventors of poetry. He is called by some authors a personification of the dirge. Among the ancient Greeks circulated a plaintive song or dirge called "Linus," which is mentioned by Homer, ("Iliad," xviii. 569.) According to tradition, he was killed by Hercules, who was his pupil.

Lī'nus, [Fr. LIN, lăn,] Bishop of Rome, was a native of Volterra, in Tuscany. According to some accounts, he became bishop in 66 A.D., and was the immediate successor of Saint Peter. Little is known of his history; but it is supposed that he suffered martyrdom about 78 A.D. He is mentioned in Saint Paul's second Epistle to Timothy, chap. iv. 21.

Lionne, de, dẹh le'on', (HUGUES,) Marquis de Berny, a French statesman and diplomatist, born at Grenoble in 1611. He was sent as ambassador to Rome in 1655. He succeeded Mazarin in 1661 as minister of foreign affairs, which he directed with great ability for ten years. Died in 1671

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Lionnet. See LYONNET.

Liotard, le'o'tȧr', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a Swiss portrait-painter, surnamed THE TURK, because he adopted the Turkish costume, was born at Geneva in 1702. In 1725 he went to Paris, where he acquired reputation by his skill in crayon and enamel miniatures. He worked four years in Constantinople, (1738–42), painting Turkish costumes, etc. He afterwards painted portraits of the royal families of Austria and France. Died in 1790.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Liotard, (JEAN MICHEL,) a twin-brother of the preceding, born at Geneva in 1702, was an engraver, and one of the best pupils of Benoît Audran. He engraved the great cartoons of C. Cignani in Italy, and afterwards worked in Paris. He returned to Geneva, where he died about 1760.

Liouville, le'oo'vèl', (JOSEPH,) an able French mathematician, born at Saint-Omer in 1809. He became in 1839 a member of the Institute. He wrote several important treatises, and edited for a long time a journal of pure mathematics called by his name. Died in 1882.

Lipano, de, dȧ le-pȧ'no, COUNTESS, was the title assumed by Caroline, Queen of Naples, after the death of Murat, her husband. See BONAPARTE, (CAROLINE MARIE.)

Liparini, le-pȧ-ree'nee, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian painter of history, born at Bologna in 1800; died in 1856.

Lipenius, le-pā'ne-ŭs, (MARTIN,) a learned German bibliographer, born in Brandenburg in 1630, was rector of gymnasiums at Halle and Stettin. He compiled "Bibliotheca Juridica," (1679,) "Bibliotheca Realis, etc. Philosophica," (2 vols., 1682,) "Bibliotheca Realis Theologica," (2 vols., 1685,) and other works. Died at Lubeck in 1692.

See J. H. VON SELEN, "Vita M. Lipenii," edited by JENICHEN, 1737; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Lipinski, le-pèn'skee, (CHARLES,) a celebrated Polish violinist, born at Radzin in 1790. He received the title of first violinist to the Emperor of Russia. Died 1861.

Lippert, lip'pẽrt, (PHILIPP DANIEL,) a German artist and glyptographer, was born at Meissen in 1703. He published "Dactyliotheca; or, A Collection of Two Thousand Prints of Antique Gems." Died in 1785.

Lippe-Schaumburg, von, fon lip'pẹh shŏwm'bo͝orG, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) COUNT, a German general, born in London in 1724. He served several campaigns in the Austrian army, and afterwards travelled in Italy. He obtained the chief command of the British troops sent in 1761 to aid Portugal, which he defended with success against the Spaniards. Died in 1777.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Lippi, lèp'pee, (ANNIBALE,) a Roman architect, who lived in the sixteenth century.

Lippi, (FILIPPO,) one of the most celebrated of the old Italian painters in oil and fresco, born at Florence in 1412, was a pupil of Masaccio. Before he was of age he was captured by pirates and enslaved in Africa. His master was so pleased with a portrait of himself, drawn with a coal on the wall, that he gave the artist his liberty. Lippi then returned to Florence, and adorned the churches and convents of that city, and of Spoleto, Prato, etc. Among his master-pieces are a Madonna, in oil, "The Life of Saint Stephen," "The Death of San Bernardo," in oil, at Prato, two "Annunciations," and "The Coronation of the Virgin," in fresco. He excelled in invention, design, and colouring, and is ranked among the greatest painters before Raphael. Died in 1469.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Lippi, (FILIPPO or FILIPPINO,) son of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1460, and became an excellent painter. He studied with Sandro Botticelli, and worked chiefly in Florence and Rome. He was distinguished for his good taste and correctness of design, and was perhaps the first painter among the moderns who treated costumes and other accessories with propriety. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Peter and Saint Paul before the Proconsul," the "Death of Lucretia," at the Pitti palace in Florence, several Madonnas, and frescos in Santa Maria Novella, in the same city. Died in 1505.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lippi, (GIACOMO,) an Italian painter, born near Bologna in the sixteenth century, was a pupil of L. Caracci.

Lippi, (LIPPO,) called LIPPO OF FLORENCE, a Florentine painter, born in 1354, was the father of Filippo Lippi, (1412–69.) His works, which are praised by Vasari, are not now extant. Died in 1415.

Lippi, (LORENZO,) a successful Italian painter and poet, born at Florence in 1606, received lessons in art from Roselli. He worked in Florence, and was reputed one of the best draughtsmen of his time. "The Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian" and "The Triumph of David" are called his master-pieces. He wrote a facetious poem called "Il Malmantile racquistato," (1676,) which was admired and recognized by the Academy della Crusca among the *testi di lingua*. Died in 1664.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Lip'pin-cŏtt, (JOSHUA B.,) an American publisher, distinguished for his ability, energy, and enterprise, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, March 18, 1813. About 1828 he came to Philadelphia, and at an early age commenced the publishing and bookselling business, which he conducted successfully. In 1850 he purchased the business of Messrs. Grigg & Elliot, and the firm of which he became the head soon took its place among the most distinguished publishing houses in the United States. Died January 5, 1886.

Lippincott, (SARAH J.,) a popular American writer, whose original name was CLARKE, was born at Pompey, in Onondaga county, New York, about 1825. Her first productions appeared in the New York "Mirror," under the pseudonym of GRACE GREENWOOD. She also contributed to the "National Era," Washington. Her principal works are "Greenwood Leaves," (1850–52,) "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe," (1852,) "Forest Tragedy, and Other Tales," (1856,) "Records of Five Years," (1867,) "New Life in New Lands," (1873,) and "Life of Queen Victoria," (1883.) She was married in 1853 to Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, where she became editor of a popular juvenile periodical called "The Little Pilgrim." Died April 20, 1904.

Lippman, (GABRIEL,) a French electrician, was born at Hallerich, Luxembourg, in 1845. He invented a highly delicate electrometer and other instruments, and experimented in colour photography. He was professor of mathematical physics at Paris in 1883, and of experimental physics in 1886. His writings are on electrical subjects. Died 1922.

Lippo of Florence. See LIPPI.

Lippomani, lèp-po-mȧ'nee, (ALOISIO,) a learned Italian prelate, born at Venice about 1500. He obtained successively the bishoprics of Modon, Verona, and Bérgamo, and was one of three prelates selected to preside over the Council of Trent. In 1556 he became secretary to Pope Julius III. He wrote, besides a few other works, commentaries on Genesis, Exodus, and the Psalms. Died in 1559.

Liprandi, le-prȧn'dee, (PAUL PETROVITCH,) a Russian general, born in 1796, distinguished himself at the taking of Warsaw, in 1831, and in the Crimean war took (1854) the Turkish fortress at Kadikoi. Died in 1864.

Lips, lĭps, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss painter, designer, and engraver, born near Zurich in 1758. Among his best works are the engravings for Lavater's "Physiognomical Fragments," and a "Saint Sebastian," after Van Dyck. Died in 1817.

Lipse, (JUSTE.) See LIPSIUS.

Lipsius, lip'se-ŭs, (JUSTUS,) [Fr. **JUSTE LIPSE,** zhüst lèps,] a Flemish scholar, critic, and philologist of high reputation, was born at Isque, between Brussels and Louvain, in 1547. He was educated at Brussels and Louvain. At the age of nineteen he produced "Various Readings," ("Variæ Lectiones,") which were received with favour. He was professor of history in Jena two years, ending in 1574, and occupied the same chair at Leyden from 1579 to 1592. About this time he became a Roman Catholic, and was afterwards professor of history at Louvain. He wrote many works on history, criticism, antiquities, etc., which were very popular in his time. His best work, according to Scaliger, is a commentary on Tacitus, (1574,) whose history, it is said, he knew by heart. His admiration of Tacitus and Seneca spoiled his Latinity, which was affectedly concise. His moral character is said to have been good. Died in 1606.

Lipsius, (RICHARD ADELBERT,) a German theologian, born at Gera in 1830. He studied at Leipzig, and was successively professor at Vienna, Kiel, and Jena. He wrote several theological works, the latest being "Philosophie und Religion," (1885.) Died in 1892.

Liron, le'rŏn', (JEAN,) a learned French Benedictine monk, born at Chartres in 1665, lived in Paris and at Mans. Among his works are "The Amenities of Criticism," (2 vols., 1717,) and a curious book called "Historic and Literary Oddities," ("Singularités historiques et littéraires," 4 vols., 1734–40.) Died in 1749.

Liruti, le-roo'tee, (GIOVANNI GIUSEPPE,) an Italian antiquary, born in Friuli about 1710; died in 1780.

Lis, lĭs or lès, (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a Belgian composer, born at Antwerp in 1784; died in 1845.

Lis or **Lys,** liss, or **Van der Lys,** văn der liss, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Oldenburg in 1570. He worked in Rome and Venice, taking for his models Titian and Paul Veronese. Some critics find in his works the good colouring of the former with the grace of the latter. Among his productions are "Adam and Eve Mourning for Abel," and "The Prodigal Son." Died at Venice in 1629.

Lis or **Lys, van der,** (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Breda about 1600. A picture of "Diana Bathing" is called his best work.

Lisboa, de, dà lès-bo'ă, (MARCOS,) a Portuguese historian and Franciscan friar, born at Lisbon in 1511. He wrote a "Chronicle of the Order of Friars of Saint Francis," (3 vols., 1556, 1570, 1660,) and is ranked among the classic authors of Portugal. Died in 1591.

Liscov, lis'kof, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) the most excellent satirist and prose writer of Germany before Lessing, was born at Wittenberg in 1701. He lived at Lubeck, Dresden, etc., and about 1741 became secretary to Bruhl, the Saxon minister. In 1745 he obtained the title of *Kriegsrath,* (councillor of war,) but a few years later he was removed from office. He published in 1739 a "Collection of Satirical and Serious Writings." His style was remarkable for purity. His works are pervaded by a sound philosophical spirit, and have been more highly appreciated since his death than before. He was a complete master of the weapons of irony. One of his treatises is entitled "The Excellence and Utility of Bad Writers." Died in 1760.

See LISCH, "Liscovs Leben," 1845; KARL GUSTAV HELBIG, "C. L. Liscow: Beitrag zur Literatur- und Cultur-Geschichte," etc. 1844.

Lisgar, LORD. See YOUNG, (Sir JOHN.)

Lisle, līl, (Lady ALICE,) was the widow of an English lawyer who took an active part against Charles I. She was condemned to death by Judge Jeffreys, and executed in 1685.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. v.

Lisle, (Sir GEORGE,) an English royalist officer, distinguished himself at the battle of Newbury. Having been taken prisoner at Colchester in 1648, he was shot.

L'Isle-Adam. See VILLIERS DE L'ISLE ADAM.

Lisle, de. See DELISLE.

Lisle, de, deh lèl, (JEAN BAPTISTE ISOARD,) a prolific French writer, called also **DELISLE DE SALES,** was born at Lyons in 1743. He was condemned to exile for the alleged immorality of his "Philosophy of Nature," which consequently attracted attention; but his sentence was annulled or remitted. He wrote many other works. Died in 1816.

Lismanin, lis-mă-neen', (FRANCIS,) a Socinian theologian, born at Corfù, became confessor to the Queen of Poland about 1546. Died about 1563.

Lisola, de, deh le'zo'lă', (FRANÇOIS PAUL,) BARON, an able diplomatist, born at Salins, France, in 1613. He was successively employed by the Emperor of Germany as minister to England, (1743,) to Poland, and to Spain. He wrote several successful political treatises, one of which, called "Shield of the State and of Justice," (1667,) was directed against the ambition of Louis XIV. Died about 1675.

List, lĭst, (FRIEDRICH,) a German political economist, was born at Reutlingen in 1789. In 1825 he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he was extensively engaged in coal-mining, and published, in English, "Outlines of a New System of Political Economy," (Philadelphia, 1827.) Having been appointed United States consul at Leipsic, he returned to Europe in 1832, and in several publications efficiently advocated the construction of railroads in Germany. He published "A National System of Political Economy," (Stuttgart, 1841,) in which he favours the protection of native industry. He committed suicide in 1846. Since his death his merit has been more fully recognized throughout Germany.

Lista y Aragon, lès'tă e ă-ră-gŏn', (Don ALBERTO,) an eminent Spanish poet, critic, and mathematician, born at Triana, a suburb of Seville, in 1775. At the age of twenty he became professor of mathematics in the nautical college of Seville. He obtained the chair of rhetoric and poetry in the university of that city in 1807, but lost it in consequence of the French invasion of 1808. He passed about four years as an exile in France, from 1813 to 1817. In 1820 he began to edit "The Censor," at Madrid. After various removals and adverse fortunes, he became about 1833 editor of the "Gaceta de Madrid," which in his hands was an able and successful political journal. In 1822 he published a volume of poems, which are greatly admired. His superior critical ability is displayed in his "Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of Spain," (1839.) He also published a "Treatise on Pure and Mixed Mathematics," which is a standard work. As a lyric poet he united the fervour and splendid colour of the old Spanish school with the purer taste and depth of reflection of the moderns. His imitations of Horace, in his "Philosophic Poems," are admirable. Died in 1848.

Lis'ter, (JOSEPH,) LORD, an eminent English physician, was born at Upton, Essex, April 5, 1827. He graduated in medicine at London University in 1852, and was successively lecturer on surgery at Edinburgh, and professor at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and King's College Hospital, London. His great achievement was the introduction, in 1860 and after, of the antiseptic system of treatment known as Listerism, which has revolutionized surgery. He received numerous honours, was president of the British Association in 1896, and was made a baronet in 1883 and a peer in 1897. Died February 11, 1912.

Lister, (JOSEPH JACKSON,) father of the preceding, attained distinction by his improvement of the microscope, producing about 1828 a perfectly achromatic combination of lenses, thus overcoming what had been the chief defect in the microscope.

Lister, (MARTIN,) M.D., F.R.S., an English naturalist, born at Radcliffe (Bucks) about 1638. In 1670 he settled at York, where he practised medicine. He removed to London in 1684, and published "Synopsis Conchyliorum," (1685–93,) a valuable work on conchology, which was highly commended by Linnæus. In 1709 he became physician to Queen Anne. He wrote three excellent treatises on English Spiders, Fluviatile Shells, and Marine Shells, (1678,) and other works. "Lister may be reckoned," says Hallam, "one of those who have done most to found the science of conchology." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1711.

See THOMPSON, "History of the Royal Society."

Lister, (Sir MATTHEW,) an English physician, born in Yorkshire about 1565. He became president of the College of Physicians, London, and physician to Charles I. Died in 1657.

Lister, (THOMAS HENRY,) an English author and gentleman, born about 1800, was the son of Thomas Lister, Esq., of Armitage Park. He obtained the office of registrar-general of births. He published two novels, entitled "Granby," (1826,) and "Herbert Lacy," and a "Life of Lord Clarendon the Historian." He married the sister of the Earl of Clarendon, known as the authoress of "Sketches of the Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon." Died in 1842. In 1844 his widow became the wife of Sir George Cornewall Lewis. He was a brother-in-law of Lord John Russell.

Lis'tŏn, (JOHN,) a popular English comedian, born in London in 1776, appeared on the London stage about 1805. He excelled in low comedy, and acted many years at the Haymarket, Covent Garden, and Drury Lane Theatres. Died in 1846.

Lis'tŏn, (ROBERT,) F.R.S., an eminent Scottish physician, born in 1794. About 1817 he began to practise in Edinburgh, where he attained great eminence as a surgeon. In 1833 he published his "Principles of Surgery." He removed to London in 1834, practised with success, and became professor of clinical surgery in University College. Died in 1848.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Liszinski, le-shĕn'skee, (CASIMIR,) a Polish philosopher, who was beheaded in 1689 on a false charge of heresy or atheism.

Liszt, list, (FRANZ,) a Hungarian musician, and the most celebrated pianist of recent times, was born at Raiding in 1811. He was instructed by Czerny and Salieri at Vienna, and afterwards repaired to Paris, where his performance made a great sensation. About 1823 he visited England, and was received with equal enthusiasm. Having, after his return to Paris, heard Paganini, he resolved to obtain the same mastery over the piano which that great musician had gained over the violin; and it is generally allowed that he succeeded. He visited the principal cities of Europe, and everywhere excited the warmest admiration. Though he produced many compositions, he chiefly excelled as a performer. Liszt was distinguished for generosity, and gave largely to charitable and useful institutions. In 1848 he was appointed leader of the orchestra in the imperial chapel at Weimar. In 1865 he became a cleric of the Roman Catholic Church. Liszt had several natural children, one of whom (Cosima, whose mother was the Countess d'Agoult) was married first to Von Bülow and then to Richard Wagner. Another daughter married Émile Ollivier. He was the author of a "Life of Frederick Chopin." Died July 31, 1886.

See L. RELLSTAB, "F. Liszt: Beurtheilungen, Berichte, Lebensskizze," 1842; GUSTAV SCHILLING, "F. Liszt: sein Leben und Wirken," 1844; F. KEMPE, "F. Liszt:" RICHARD WAGNER, "Aphoristische Memoiren," etc., 1852.

Lith'gō, (WILLIAM,) a traveller, who traversed on foot a large part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and published in 1614 an entertaining narrative of his travels. At Malaga he was arrested as a spy and heretic, and tortured by the Inquisition.

Lithov, lit'hov, ? (GUSTAVUS,) a Latin poet, born in Sweden in 1692. In 1734 he published "Heroic-Miscellaneous Poems," ("Poëmata heroïco-miscellanea.") His "Panegyric on Charles XII." (1720) produced a great sensation. Died in 1753.

Lit'olff, (HENRY CHARLES,) an English pianist and composer, born in London, February 6, 1818. His father, an Alsatian, had settled in London as a violinist. He gave concerts in the principal European cities, and, after many wanderings, finally settled in Paris. Died in 1891.

Litta, lĕt'tä, (POMPEO,) COUNT, an Italian historical writer, born in Milan in 1781. He entered the French army in 1804, fought at Austerlitz, (1805,) and, having obtained the grade of *chef-de-bataillon*, left the service in 1814. In 1819 he began to publish at Milan his famous and costly work, "Celebrated Italian Families," which was continued until his death, and contains accounts of seventy-five families. It is considered remarkable for historical accuracy. Died in 1852.

Lit'tle, (JAMES STANLEY,) a British art writer, born at Herne Hill. He was secretary of the Society of Authors 1888–90, and edited the "African Review," 1895–97. He published a number of works on political, art, and other subjects.

Lit'tle, (WILLIAM,) an English historian, called NAUBRIGENSIS, was born at Bridlington, Yorkshire, in 1136. He became a monk of Newborough Abbey, and wrote a "History of England from the Conquest to 1197," which is a work of merit.

Little, (W. J. KNOX.) See KNOX-LITTLE.

Lit'tle-dāle, (RICHARD FREDERICK,) LL.D., a British clergyman, born at Dublin, September 14, 1833. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1854, and in 1856 took orders in the English Church. He published a large number of works, controversial, liturgical, and other. He was of the extreme High-Church party, but was a zealous anti-Romanist. Died January 11, 1890.

Lit'tle-jŏhn, (ABRAM NEWKIRK,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Florida, New York, December 13, 1824, graduated at Union College in 1845, took orders in the Episcopal Church, 1848, 1849, and was consecrated Bishop of Long Island (the first of that title) in 1869. He made large and important contributions to current religious literature. Died August 3, 1901.

Lit'tle-ton, (ADAM,) an English divine, eminent as a philologist and Orientalist, was born in Shropshire in 1627. He became chaplain to Charles II., rector of Chelsea, and prebendary of Westminster. His Latin Dictionary (1679) was esteemed and often reprinted. He published many sermons, and other works. Died in 1694.

Littleton, (EDWARD,) LORD, lord keeper of the great seal of England, born at Munslow, Shropshire, in 1589, was a lineal descendant of the jurist Thomas Littleton. After finishing his studies in the Inner Temple, he soon rose to the summit of his profession. In 1626 he entered Parliament, where he was at first a zealous adherent of the popular party, but afterwards went over to the court with Wentworth and others. He was made chief justice of the common pleas in 1640, and reluctantly accepted the great seal in January, 1641. He was then raised to the peerage, as Lord Littleton. The vacillation which he displayed in the contest between Charles I. and the Parliament is ascribed to lack of moral courage; but he was suspected of perfidy by the royalists and by the king. In 1642 the king, then at York, ordered Falkland to demand the great seal from the "traitor." Littleton soon joined the court at York, and, through the intercession of Lord Clarendon, was retained in office until his death, in 1645. "He was," says Lord Campbell, "a man of excellent private character."

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England," 1846; FOSS, "The Judges of England."

Littleton, (EDWARD,) an English poet. He was presented to the living of Maple Durham about 1727, and was afterwards chaplain to the king. He was author of Verses on a Spider, and other poems. Died in 1734.

Littleton, LORD. See LYTTLETON.

Littleton or Lyttleton, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English judge and jurist, born probably about 1420, was the son of Thomas Westcote, of Devonshire, and Elizabeth Littleton. He studied in the Inner Temple. In 1455 he was appointed king's serjeant, and rode the northern circuit as judge of assize. After the triumph of the house of York, he received a pardon from Edward IV., about 1462, and was retained in the office of king's sergeant. He was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas in 1466, and created a knight of the Bath in 1475. He died in 1481, leaving three sons, from whom the lord keeper Lyttleton and other eminent men descended. His treatise on "Tenures," written in Norman French, is regarded as the principal basis of the laws of property in Great Britain. Sir Edward Coke wrote a celebrated commentary on Littleton.

Littré, le'trà', (MAXIMILIEN PAUL ÉMILE,) a French philologist, born in Paris in 1801. He was an editor of the "National," a democratic journal, from 1831 to 1851 and published a translation of Hippocrates, (8 vols.

1839–52,) a translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus," (1839–40,) "History of the French Language," (1862,) an admirable "Dictionary of the French Language," (1863–73,) "Medicines and Medical Men," (1873,) etc. In 1867 he established a new review, "La Philosophie Positive." In 1871 he became professor of history and geography in the Polytechnic School, and was elected a member of the French Academy. Died June 2, 1881.

Littrow, lit'trŏf or lit'trō, (JOSEPH JOHANN,) an eminent astronomer, born in Bohemia in 1781. He was appointed professor of astronomy at Cracow in 1807, and at Kazan in 1810. In 1819 he became director of the Observatory of Vienna, which he greatly improved, and lectured on astronomy with success in that city. He published many valuable scientific works, among which are "Theoretic and Practical Astronomy," (1822–25,) "Dioptrics," (1830,) and "The Wonders of the Heavens."

Littrow, (KARL LUDWIG,) a son of the preceding, was born at Kazan in 1811. He succeeded his father as director of the Observatory of Vienna in 1842.

Litvinov, litvee'nof, (MAXIM MAXIMOVICH,) Russian Soviet politician, was born 1876 at Bielostok. He joined the Social Democratic Party and adhered to the Bolshevists after the split. In 1917 he was the Soviet diplomatic agent in England, and later represented the Soviet at the Copenhagen, Genoa, and Hague Conferences. He became chief-of-staff of the army.

Lit-ȳ-er'sēē, [Gr. Λιτυέρσης,] a son of Midas, King of Phrygia, was killed by Hercules.

Liutprand. See LUITPRAND.

Liutprandus. See LUITPRAND.

Livens. See LIEVENS.

Liv'er-more, (ABIEL ABBOTT,) an American Unitarian divine, born at Wilton, New Hampshire, in 1811, became in 1850 pastor of a church at Cincinnati, and from 1863 to 1890 was president of Meadville, Pa., Theological School. He published several commentaries and other works in prose and verse. Died Nov. 28, 1892.

Livermore, (MARY ASHTON,) an American writer, born at Boston, Massachusetts, December 19, 1821. Her maiden name was RICE. Her husband was D. P. Livermore, a Universalist preacher. During the war of 1861–65 she was very prominent in the work of sanitary relief, both in the field and in the Northern cities. After the war she edited the "Woman's Journal," and became distinguished as a public speaker. She was active in the temperance and woman-suffrage movements, and published several works, including "American Women." Died May 23, 1905.

Liv'er-pool, (CHARLES JENKINSON,) first EARL OF, a British statesman, born in Oxfordshire in 1727, was the son of Charles Jenkinson. In 1761 he entered Parliament, and was appointed by Lord Bute under-secretary of state. After the retirement of Lord Bute, in 1763, he acquired the favour of the king, and incurred much popular odium as the chief of the secret cabinet. He became one of the lords of the treasury in 1767, was secretary of war under Lord North from 1778 to 1782, and was afterwards president of the board of trade in the ministry of the younger Pitt. He was created Lord Hawkesbury in 1786, and Earl of Liverpool in 1796. In 1758 he had published a "Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain with respect to Neutral Nations." He died in 1808, leaving his title to his son, who became premier.

Liverpool, (ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON,) EARL OF, a conservative British statesman, eminent for his prudence and prosperity, born in 1770, was the son of the preceding. He was educated at Oxford. In 1790 he entered Parliament as a political friend of Pitt. He distinguished himself by his candour in debate, by abilities more solid than brilliant, and by his persistent hostility to innovation or reform. About 1796 he received the title of Lord Hawkesbury, and married a daughter of the Earl of Bristol. He became foreign secretary in the ministry of Addington in March, 1801, and made peace with Napoleon by the treaty of Amiens in 1802. In 1804 he accepted the office of home secretary under Pitt, who had returned to power. The ministry having been dissolved by the death of Pitt, in 1806, Lord Hawkesbury was requested by the king to form a new ministry; but he declined the task. He took office as home secretary in the cabinet of the Duke of Portland in 1807, and succeeded to his father's earldom in 1808. In June, 1812, he obtained the place of first lord of the treasury, or premier, vacated by the death of Percival, which he retained until he was prostrated by a stroke of apoplexy in February, 1827. "He presided over the councils of England," says Brougham, "for a longer time than any other, excepting Walpole and Pitt. It happened to him that the years during which the helm of the state, as it is called, were intrusted to his hands, were those of the greatest events, alike in negotiation, in war, in commerce, and in finance, which ever happened to illustrate or to checker the annals of Europe. . . . So long and so little interrupted a course of official prosperity was never, perhaps, enjoyed by any other statesman." Brougham also represents him as remarkable for discretion and as a model of safe mediocrity. He is censured for opposing the abolition of the slave-trade, and for the part he took in the persecution of Queen Caroline. Died in December, 1828.

See BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" "Memoirs of the Public Life of Lord Liverpool," London, 1827.

Liv'I-a, [Fr. LIVIE, le've',] or, more fully, **Liv'I-a Dru-sil'la**, a Roman empress, born in 58 B.C., was first married to Tiberius Nero. After becoming the mother of Tiberius and Drusus Germanicus, she was married in 38 B.C. to the emperor Augustus, over whom she acquired an ascendency which she retained until his death. She persuaded him to adopt her son Tiberius as his successor. By his last will he appointed Livia and Tiberius his heirs, and directed her to assume the name of Julia Augusta. She was a woman of superior talents. Died in 29 A.D.

See J. D. KOEHLER, "Dissertatio de Livia Augusta," 1715; TACITUS, "Annales," i. and v.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Liv'I-a Liv-il'la, a granddaughter of the preceding, was the sister of Germanicus. She became the wife of her cousin Drusus, the son of Tiberius, and was suspected of poisoning her husband in concert with Sejanus. She was put to death for that crime, by order of Tiberius, about 30 A.D.

Livie. See LIVIA.

Livineius. See LIEVENS, (JAN.)

Liv'ing-ston, (BROCKHOLST,) an American jurist and soldier, born in New York in 1764, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently rose to be a judge of the supreme court of the United States. He was a son of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey. Died in 1823.

Livingston, (EDWARD,) an eminent American jurist and statesman, born in Clermont, Columbia county, New York, on the 26th of May, 1764, was a son of Robert Livingston, a judge of the supreme court of New York. His mother was Margaret Beekman. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1781, studied law, and began to practise in the city of New York about 1785. He married Mary McEvers, of New York. After he had acquired great eminence as an advocate, he was elected a member of Congress in 1794 by the Democrats. He was re-elected in 1796 and in 1798. In 1801 he was appointed district-attorney of the United States for the State of New York, and elected mayor of the city of New York for two years. In the autumn of 1803 he became a public defaulter in consequence of the misconduct of one of his clerks. He made an assignment of his property, resigned his offices, and removed in 1804 to New Orleans. Having lost his first wife, he married a creole, named Louise Moreau de Lassy, in 1805. He enjoyed great professional success in New Orleans, and paid in full the debt which he owed to the government. He was involved in a long controversy and litigation about the title to some land, called the Batture, which he purchased in New Orleans. President Jefferson was one of his adversaries in this dispute; but Livingston gained his cause. At the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, he acted as aide-de-camp to General Jackson, who was his intimate friend. In 1821 he was authorized by the legislature of Louisiana to revise the system of criminal law. He acquired celebrity by his "System of Penal Law or Criminal Codes," published in 1833, in which he opposed capital punishment

"This volume," says the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1864, "is a perfect treasure-house of juridical and legislative schemes and suggestions, doctrines and contrivances; and its indirect influence has been immense." M. Villemain declared the "System" to be "a work without example from the hand of any one man. . . . The lapse of time has deepened and strengthened the foundations of his fame."

He represented a district of Louisiana in Congress from 1823 to 1829, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of that State in the latter year. In April or May, 1831, he was appointed secretary of state by President Jackson. Having resigned this office in May, 1833, he was immediately appointed minister-plenipotentiary to France, where he is said to have "hit the happy medium between firmness and conciliation in diplomacy." He returned home about the end of 1835, and died at Rhinebeck, New York, in May, 1836. He had several children.

See a "Life of Edward Livingston," by CHARLES HAVENS HUNT, with an Introduction by GEORGE BANCROFT, 1864; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; "North American Review" for October, 1836.

Liv'ing-ston, (JOHN,) a Scottish Presbyterian divine, born in 1603. Having declined to take the oath of allegiance in 1663, he was banished, and retired to Rotterdam, where he died in 1672.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" A. GUNN "Memoirs of J. Livingston," New York, 1829.

Livingston, (Rev. JOHN H.,) an American divine of the Dutch Reformed Church, born at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1746. Having studied at Yale College and in Holland, where he received the degree of D.D., he became, on his return, pastor of the Dutch Church in New York. He was appointed professor of theology at Queen's College, New Jersey, in 1807, and president of that institution in 1810. Died in 1825.

Livingston, (PHILIP,) an American revolutionist, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born at Albany in 1716. He graduated at Yale College in 1737, and in 1759 was elected a member of the General Assembly of the colony from the city of New York. In 1770 he was one of the committee appointed to correspond with the celebrated Edmund Burke, then agent for the colony of New York. He was elected a member of the Congress of 1774 and 1776. Died in 1778.

Livingston, (ROBERT,) the first possessor of the Livingston Manor, New York, was born in Scotland in 1654. He emigrated to New York about 1672, and obtained a grant of a large tract of land near the Hudson River. He was the ancestor of several eminent men named Livingston. He had three sons, PHILIP, ROBERT, and GILBERT, from the second of whom the statesmen Robert R. and Edward Livingston were descended.

Livingston, (ROBERT R.,) an American statesman, born in New York in 1746, was a brother of Edward Livingston, the great jurist. He graduated at King's College, New York, in 1765. He was a descendant of Robert, noticed above. As a member of the Congress of 1776, he was appointed one of the committee to draw up the Declaration of Independence. He became chancellor of the State of New York in 1777, was secretary for foreign affairs about two years, (1781–83,) and in 1801 was sent as minister to France, where he was very favourably received by Napoleon and assisted in the negotiation for the purchase of Louisiana. He returned home in 1805, after which he aided Robert Fulton in the introduction of steam-navigation, and promoted improvements in agriculture. Died in February, 1813.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Livingston, (WILLIAM,) an American jurist, brother of Philip, noticed above, was born in New York in 1741. Having removed to New Jersey, he was elected to the first Congress from that State in 1774. He became Governor of New Jersey in 1776, which office he filled for fourteen years. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, (1787.) He was the author of a "Review of the Military Operations in North America from 1753 to 1758;" also of several political works, and of a poem entitled "Philosophical Solitude." Died in 1790.

See "Memoir of William Livingston," by THEODORE SEDGWICK, JR.

Liv'ing-stone or **Liv'ing-ston,** (DAVID,) a Scottish missionary, distinguished as an explorer of Africa, was born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, March 19, 1813. He worked in a cotton-factory in his youth. Having studied medicine and theology, with an intention to labour as a missionary, he was sent by the London Missionary Society to South Africa in 1840. He laboured and travelled in the interior of Africa for sixteen years, and made important discoveries for which the Geographical Society awarded him a gold medal. He returned to England in 1856, and published an interesting work entitled "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," etc., (1857.) In 1858 he again went to Africa, as consul at Quilimane or Killimane, with a view to explore the river Zambesi, to promote the production of cotton, and to open commercial intercourse with the natives of that region. He returned to England in 1864, and about the end of 1865 published a "Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi, 1858–64." He set out again for Africa in 1865, explored a portion of the continent westward from Zanzibar, and, after enduring great hardship, succumbed to an attack of dysentery, and died on the south shore of Lake Bangweolo, May 1, 1873. His "Last Journals" were published in 1874.

See "Quarterly Review" for January, 1866; "Westminster Review" for January, 1866; "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1858.

Livin Menus, lee'vin mā'nus, ? a skilful Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1630, worked for many years at Florence, where he died in 1691.

Livius, (TITUS.) See LIVY.

Liv'i-us An-dro-nī'cus, a popular Roman dramatist and actor, who began his career as an author about 240 B.C. The place of his birth is unknown. He is regarded as the earliest dramatic writer of Rome. He composed both tragedies and comedies, of which only small fragments now remain, and was the sole performer of his own plays, which were used in schools in the time of Horace. He was a writer of industry and learning rather than original genius.

See PROFESSOR SELLARS, "Roman Poets of the Republic," chap. iii.

Livonnière, de, deh le'vo'ne-air', (CLAUDE POCQUET—po'kā',) a French jurist, born at Angers in 1652; died in Paris in 1726.

Livoy, de, deh le'vwā', (Père TIMOTHÉE,) a French friar and *littérateur*, born at Pithiviers in 1715. He published, in 1767, a "Dictionary of French Synonyms." Died in 1777.

Liv'y, [Lat. LIV'IUS,] (TITUS,) [It. TITO LIVIO, tee'to lee've-o; Fr. TITE LIVE, tèt lèv,] a celebrated Roman historian, was born at Patavium (now Padua) in 59 B.C. Ancient writers furnish us few particulars of his life, except that he was patronized by Augustus and became a person of consideration at court. He appears to have passed the greater part of his time in Rome. Niebuhr favours the opinion that he was in early life a teacher of rhetoric. His great history of Rome, from the origin of the city to the year 9 B.C., was called by him "Annales," and was comprised in one hundred and forty-two books, of which thirty-five have come down to us entire,—viz., the first, third, and fourth decades, and five books of the fifth decade. We have also epitomes, by an unknown hand, of one hundred and forty books. The first book was probably published or written between 29 and 25 B.C. His dialogues on philosophy and politics, which, according to some writers, procured him the favour of Augustus, are not now extant.

The great popularity of his history must be ascribed to the excellence and beauty of his style and his wonderful powers of description. The numerous orations by which the history is diversified are models of eloquence. "The painting of the narrative," says Macaulay, in his essay entitled "History," in the "Edinburgh Review," "is beyond description vivid and graceful. The abundance of interesting sentiments and splendid imagery in the speeches is almost miraculous." But he was destitute of many qualifications essential to a historian of the

first order. Incapable of broad philosophic views, and indisposed to profound research, he was more studious to exalt the national glory and produce a picturesque effect than to compose a true history. He made little use of public documents, and was not familiar with the antiquities of his country. His work is also deficient in the explanation of the original constitution of the state, the contests between the orders, the progress of civilization, and other domestic affairs. Livy was married, and had two or more children. Died at Padua in 17 A.D.

See N. MACHIAVELLI, "Discorso sopra la prima Decada di Tito Livio," 1532, (translated into English by E. DACRES, 1636;) D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio circularis de Tito Livio," 1688; A. M. MENGHELLI, "Vita di Tito Livio," 1835; G. F. TOMMASINI, "Vita Titi Livii," 1630; J. C. HAND, "De Tito Livio Oratore," 1773.

Ljasalfar. See ELVES.

Llanos de Valdez, lä'nōs dà väl'dēth, (Don SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Granada about 1602; died after 1670.

Llanover, LORD. See HALL, (BENJAMIN.)

Llewellyn or **Llywelyn**, loo-ĕl'in, **I.**, Prince of Wales, began to reign about 1190, and married a daughter of John, King of England. The latter afterwards invaded Wales and forced him to do homage. Llewellyn waged war against Henry III. about 1228. Being harassed by the rebellion of his youngest son Griffith, he made, in 1237, a treaty with Henry, and purchased peace by acknowledging himself the vassal of that king. He died in 1240, and was succeeded by his son David.

Llewellyn II. was the son of Griffith, and successor of his uncle David. He renewed the homage to Henry III., but conspired with the Earl of Leicester against him in 1263. Llewellyn and his allies were defeated at Evesham in 1265. In 1276 he was summoned by Edward I. to come and do homage; but he declined. Wales was then invaded and conquered by Edward in 1277. Llewellyn, having again revolted, was killed in battle in 1282.

Llorente, lo-rĕn'tà, (BERNARDO GERMANO,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1685; died in 1757.

Llorente, (Don FELIX,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1712, was successful in history, landscapes, and portraits. Died in 1787.

Llorente, (Don JUAN ANTONIO,) a learned Spanish historian, born near Calahorra, in Aragon, in 1756. Having been ordained as a priest, he was chosen vicar-general of the see of Calahorra in 1782. Favoured by Florida-Blanca or the king, he was appointed in 1789 secretary-general of the Inquisition, of which he became a determined adversary. In 1794 the Grand Inquisitor directed Llorente, whose opinions were known to be liberal, to write an exposition of the abuses of the Inquisition. In 1808 he embraced the party of the French invaders, was admitted into the council of state by King Joseph, and promoted the suppression of the Inquisition in 1809. On the expulsion of the French from Spain, in 1814, he went as an exile to Paris, where he published in 1817 his "Critical History of the Spanish Inquisition," which was his great work. Died in 1823.

Lloyd, loid, (CHARLES,) an English banker, eminent as a scholar and philanthropist, born in Birmingham in September, 1748, was a member of the Society of Friends. He was conspicuous as an advocate of the abolition of the slave-trade, and was a man of great influence in the community. He was an uncle of Thomas F. Buxton, and father of Anna Braithwaite. Died in 1828.

Lloyd, (CHARLES,) an English poet, born in Birmingham, was a son of Charles Lloyd, banker, noticed above, and was a friend of Coleridge, Lamb, and Southey. In 1796 he went to Bristol, and lived in the same house with Coleridge. Lloyd produced, besides other poems, "Nugæ Canoræ," ("Sounding Trifles," 1819,) "Desultory Thoughts in London," (1821,) and "The Duke of Ormond," a tragedy, (1822.) He translated the tragedies of Alfieri into English. Died in 1839.

See DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vol. ii.; "Monthly Review" for May, 1816, July, 1820, and July, 1824.

Lloyd, (DAVID,) a British biographer, born in Merionethshire in 1625. He took orders, and successively held several benefices. Among his principal works is "The Statesmen and Favourites of England since the Reformation," (1665.) Died in 1691.

Lloyd, (HENRY,) a British officer, distinguished as a writer on tactics, was born in Wales about 1725. He served in the Seven Years' war, first in the Austrian army and afterwards in that of Prussia. About 1770 he obtained the rank of major-general in the Russian army, and was employed in a war against the Turks, but was suspected of being a secret agent of the English government. Suddenly quitting the Russian service, he went to Gibraltar, and gave valuable counsel to General Elliott respecting the siege of that fortress. He died at Huy in 1783, leaving an "Introduction to the History of the War between the King of Prussia and the Empress Maria Theresa," (1781,) a "Memoir on the Invasion and Defence of England," (1798,) and other works.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lloyd, (HENRY DEMAREST,) an American author, born at New York city in 1847. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1869, and removed to Chicago in 1872, becoming a journalist. He wrote "Wealth *vs.* Commonwealth," "Labor Copartnership," "A Country without Strikes," (1900,) etc. Died in 1903.

Lloyd, (ROBERT,) an English poet, born at Westminster in 1733. He became an usher in the Westminster School, and a companion of Churchill, Colman, etc. His health and fortune were injured by dissipated habits. He composed an admired poem, "The Actor," (1760,) "The Capricious Lovers," a comic opera, and other works. Died in 1764.

Lloyd, (WILLIAM,) a pious and learned English bishop, born in Berkshire in 1627. He was appointed Bishop of Saint Asaph in 1680, and was one of the bishops imprisoned by James II. in 1688 for refusing to publish in their churches the declaration of indulgence to Catholics and dissenters. He became almoner to William III., Bishop of Lichfield in 1692, Bishop of Worcester in 1699 or 1700, and almoner to Queen Anne a few years later. He furnished Burnet valuable materials for his history, and wrote several religious treatises. Died in 1717.

Lloyd-George, (DAVID,) cabinet official, born at Manchester, England, in 1863. Became a solicitor in 1884, was a member of Parliament for Carnarvon after 1890; president of the Board of Trade 1905–08; Chancellor of the Exchequer after 1908. Brought in a budget taxing the unearned increment of landed estates, and forced its passage against the opposition of the House of Lords. In a general election the country sustained his action.

Loaysa, lo-i'sä, (GARCIAS,) a Spanish cardinal and eloquent preacher, born at Talavera about 1480. About 1524 he became confessor to Charles V. He was afterwards Bishop of Seville, and president of the Royal Council of the Indies. Died in 1546.

Lo'banoff-Rostof'ski, (ALEXIS,) PRINCE, a Russian statesman, born in 1824. He entered the public service in 1843, and occupied various positions till 1878, when he was made ambassador to Turkey, in 1879 to London, and in 1882 to Vienna, remaining there until 1895. He was thence transferred to Berlin, and afterwards made minister of foreign affairs, in which post he displayed great activity and ability. Died August 30, 1896.

Lobau, de, dĕh lo'bō', (GEORGES **Mouton**—moo'tôN',) COUNT, a French general, born in Phalsbourg in 1770. He entered the army in 1792, became aide-de-camp of Joubert in 1798, and aide-de-camp of Bonaparte in 1805. His services were rewarded by the rank of general of division in 1807. He displayed great courage at Eckmühl, Aspern, and Lobau in 1809, and received the title of Count de Lobau. In the invasion of Russia (1812) he was aide-major-general of the imperial guard. He fought at Lutzen and Bautzen in 1813, and was taken prisoner at Waterloo in 1815, after which he passed many years in retirement. During the revolution of 1830 he favoured the cause of Louis Philippe, who appointed him commander of the national guard in December, 1830, and gave him a marshal's bâton in 1831. Died in 1838.

Lobb, (THEOPHILUS,) an English physician, born in London in 1678. He practised with success in that city, and wrote medical works, among which are a "Treatise on the Small-Pox," (1731,) and "Medical Practice in Curing Fevers," (1735.) Died in 1763.

Lobe, lō'bẹh, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German musical composer, born at Weimar in 1797. He produced in 1833 "The Princess of Granada," an opera. His theoretic works are highly esteemed. Died July 27, 1881.

Lobeck, lō'bĕk, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) one of the most thorough and acute philologists and antiquaries of recent times, was born at Naumburg, in Prussia, in 1781. He became professor of ancient literature and eloquence at Königsberg in 1814. He published valuable editions of the "Ajax" of Sophocles, (1810,) and of Phrynicus, (1820.) Among his other most important works is "Pathologiæ Linguæ Græcæ Elementa," (1853.) Died in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lobeira or **Lobeyra, de,** dā lo-bā'e-rā, written also **Loveira,** (VASCO,) a celebrated Portuguese author, was born at Oporto about 1360. He was knighted by King John I. of Portugal on the battle-field of Aljubarrota in 1386, and died in 1403. He was the author of the famous romance "Amadis de Gaul," which is now seldom read. The earliest edition now known was printed in 1519. It passed for the best of the romances of chivalry until the satire of Cervantes rendered them all unpopular.

See TICKNOR'S "Spanish Literature," vol. i. chap. xi. p. 221 *et seq.*

Lobel or **L'Obel,** lō'bĕl', (MATHIEU,) an eminent botanist, born at Lille, France, in 1538. He practised medicine at Antwerp, and became physician to the Prince of Orange, after whose death he went to England, where he passed the most of his life. In 1570 Lobel and Pena published in London "Stirpium Adversaria," which presents the first sketch, though rude, of a natural method of botany, with neat engravings of about two hundred and seventy plants. He published in 1581 a valuable work entitled "Icones Stirpium," which contains figures of about two thousand plants, and is still, says Duvau, often consulted. Lobel was also physician to James I. Died near London in 1616. The genus *Lobelia* was named in honour of him.

See C. F. A. MORREN, "Notice biographique sur M. de L'Obel," 1853; ELOY, "Dictionnaire de la Médecine."

Löbell or **Loebell,** lö'bẹl, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German historian, born in Berlin in 1786. He became professor of history at Bonn about 1830. Died in 1863.

Löben or **Loeben,** lö'bẹn, (OTTO HEINRICH,) COUNT, a German writer of the romantic school, born at Dresden in 1786, is known by the name of ISIDORUS ORIENTALIS. He wrote, besides numerous tales and poems, romances entitled "Guido" (1808) and "Arcadion," (1811.) Died in 1825.

Lobera, lo-bā'rā, (LUIS,) a Spanish physician, born at Avila, in Old Castile. He was physician to Charles V., and published treatises on anatomy and medicine, (1542–51.)

Lobineau, lo'be'nō', (GUI ALEXIS,) a learned French monk, born at Rennes in 1666. He wrote a continuation of the "History of Bretagne" (1707) by Legallois, and another of Félibien's "History of Paris," (5 vols., 1725.) Died in 1727.

Lobkowitz. See CARAMUEL.

Lobkowitz. See HASSENSTEIN.

Lobkowitz, lob'ko-wĭtz', (JOSEF FRANZ MAXIMILIAN,) PRINCE, an Austrian musician, born at Vienna in 1772. He is best known as the friend and patron of Beethoven, who dedicated to him a number of his works. Died December 16, 1816.

Lobkowitz, von, fon lob'ko-wĭts', (GEORG CHRISTIAN,) PRINCE, an Austrian general, born in 1702. He took command of the army of the empress Maria Theresa in 1741, and gained advantages over the French at Braunau and Prague. Died in 1753. His son JOSEPH, born in 1725, distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war as major-general. In the reign of Joseph II. he was made a field-marshal. Died in 1802.

Lobo, lo'bo, (FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ,) a celebrated Portuguese poet, born at Leiría about 1550. He was the author of songs, pastoral romances, sonnets, and of a prose work entitled "Court in the Country and Winter Nights." He has been styled "the Portuguese Theocritus." "He was," says Longfellow, "a scholar of great erudition; and the services he rendered to the Portuguese language and style make an era in that literature."

See LONGFELLOW'S "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Lobo, lo'bo, (GERARDO,) a Spanish poet, born in Old Castile. He became a favourite at the court of Philip IV., who sometimes required his companions to talk in verse to him. Lobo had a remarkable facility for improvisation, and, it is said, could converse all day without descending to prose. His productions consist of odes, sonnets, etc. Died in 1668.

Lobo, (JERONIMO,) an enterprising Portuguese missionary and Jesuit, born at Lisbon in 1593. He was sent to labour in the mission of Goa in 1622. In 1625, with other missionaries, he undertook to evangelize Abyssinia, whose sultan, Seged, (Segued,) had become a Roman Catholic, or at least was friendly to that Church. The sultan having died, the missionaries were expelled by his successor in 1634. In 1640 he went again to Goa, where he was chosen provincial of his order. He returned to Lisbon in 1656, and published a valuable relation of his travels in Abyssinia, entitled a "History of Ethiopia," (1659,) which was translated into English by Dr. Johnson. Died in 1678.

Locatelli, lo-kā-tel'lee, or **Lucatelli,** loo-kā-tel'lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter of landscapes and genre, born at Rome. He adorned his landscapes with figures which are admired, and displayed good taste in familiar scenes. His works are praised by Lanzi. Died in 1741.

Locatelli, (LUIGI,) an Italian physician, born at Bergamo, invented the "balm of Lucatel." Died in 1637.

Locatelli or **Lucatelli,** (PIETRO,) a historical painter born in the Roman States. He was admitted into the Academy of Saint Luke in 1690.

Locatelli, (PIETRO,) an Italian violinist, born at Bérgamo in 1693; died in 1764.

Loccenius, lok-sā'ne-ŭs, (JOHAN,) a Swedish historian, born in Holstein about 1598. Queen Christina gave him the title of historiographer of Sweden. He wrote, in Latin, "History of Sweden," (1654,) and several works on law. Died in 1677.

See M. STEUCH, "Memoria J. Loccenii," 1678; OLOF A. KNOES, "Lefvernes Beskrifning om J. Loccenius," 1807.

Loch, (HENRY BROUGHAM,) BARON, an English official, was born in 1827. He served in the navy 1840–42, in the army 1844–57, and was subsequently in the diplomatic service. Was Lieutenant-governor of Isle of Man 1863–82, Governor of Victoria 1884–89, Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa 1889–95. He was made a baron in 1895.

Loch, lok or lok, (JAMES,) a Scottish lawyer, born in 1780. He was employed as auditor by the Earl of Ellesmere and other noblemen, and was for many years a Liberal member of Parliament. He published a "Statistical and Historical Account of the County of Sutherland." Died in 1855.

Locher, lok'ẹr, (JAKOB,) a German poet, born in Suabia in 1470, was surnamed PHILOMUSUS. He was crowned poet-laureate by the Emperor of Germany. Among his works (in Latin) are a poem on Lazarus and Dives, and "The Judgment of Paris," (1501.) Died in 1528.

Lochner, lok'nẹr, (MICHAEL FRIEDRICH,) a skilful German physician and botanist, born near Nuremberg in 1662; died in 1720.

Lochore, lŏk-ōr', (ROBERT,) a Scottish minor poet, born at Strathaven, July 7, 1762. He was a shoemaker, and a friend of Burns. He published "Tales in Rhyme," (1815.) Died April 27, 1852.

Lock, (MATTHEW,) an excellent English composer, born at Exeter about 1635. Soon after the restoration (1660) he received the title of composer-in-ordinary to Charles II. He is called the first English composer for the stage. Some of his sacred compositions appeared in the "Harmonia Sacra." His chief title to durable fame is the admirable "Music in Macbeth." Died in 1677.

See BURNEY, "History of Music."

Lock'art, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish lawyer, born near Edinburgh in 1675. He wrote "Memoirs of Scotland." Died in 1732.

Locke, lok, (DAVID ROSS,) an American humorous writer, born in Vestal, New York, September 20, 1833. He became a journalist of Ohio, and wrote much political satire, under the name of PETROLEUM V. NASBY. Among his books are "Divers Views, Opinions, and Prophecies," "Swingin' Round the Cirkle," "Ekkoes from Kentucky," "Morals of Abou ben Adhem," "A Paper City," "Moral History of America's Life-Struggle" etc. Died February 15, 1888.

Locke, lok, [Lat. LOC'KIUS,] (JOHN,) a celebrated English philosopher and philanthropist, born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, in 1632, was the son of Captain Locke, who served in the parliamentary army during the civil war. He studied at Westminster School, and in 1651 entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself by his talents and acquirements. He left Oxford with no very favourable views of the system of instruction there pursued. He had, indeed, been far more indebted for his mental culture to his own efforts than to the skill or labour of his tutors, and was himself an example of that self-teaching which in his writings he so strongly recommends. In 1665 Locke accompanied, as secretary, Sir Walter Vane, royal envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg. He returned to England in February, and soon after formed the acquaintance of Lord Ashley, (afterwards Shaftesbury,) who received him into the number of his most intimate and confidential friends. In 1672, Shaftesbury being then lord chancellor, Locke was appointed secretary for the presentation of benefices, but quitted this office in 1673, when his patron, having quarrelled with the court, resigned the great seal. In 1675 Locke visited the south of France on account of his health. He resided more than a year at Montpellier, and afterwards spent much time in Paris. He returned to his own country in 1679; but, Shaftesbury having been compelled by his enemies to leave England towards the close of 1682, Locke followed him to the continent in 1683, and passed several years in Holland. In 1688 he returned to his native land in the same fleet that conveyed the Princess of Orange to England. Soon after his arrival, he was offered by Lord Mordaunt the position of envoy to one of the European courts; but he declined the office on account of his feeble health; he accepted, however, the post of commissioner of appeals, which yielded him, it is said, two hundred pounds a year,—no inconsiderable sum for that period. The asthmatic affection under which he had been suffering for many years having become more aggravated, he resigned, in 1700, his position under the government, and retired to Oates, in Essex. Here he spent the remainder of his days at the house of Sir Francis Masham, whose accomplished lady was the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Cudworth. He died October 28, 1704.

Locke was no less distinguished for his virtues and piety than for his extraordinary intellectual endowments. All his writings may be said to have had for their object the improvement of mankind in knowledge, liberty, and virtue. Although he was in favour of the utmost freedom of investigation in regard to religious as well as other truths, he entertained for the Holy Scriptures the profoundest veneration. To a friend inquiring the best way to attain a true knowledge of the Christian religion, he answered, "Study the Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament: therein are contained the words of eternal life. It has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth without any mixture of error for its matter." A little before his death, while acknowledging that his life, on the whole, had been a happy one, he pronounced all sublunary enjoyments to be "vanity," and earnestly exhorted his friends to prepare for the endless life to come. He extolled the goodness of God in providing for the salvation of mankind through faith in Jesus Christ, and expressed particular gratitude that he had been led through divine goodness to the knowledge of the Saviour. (See a letter by Coste, the French translator of the "Essay on the Human Understanding," published February, 1705.) As a controversialist, Locke was remarkable not only for the clearness and cogency of his arguments, but also for the perfect fairness and respect with which he treated his opponents. His conversation, we are told, was a "happy union of wit and good sense;" so that his company was sought by many of the most distinguished men of that period,—such as Halifax, Buckingham, etc. As an evidence of the variety and extent of his attainments, we may mention that the great Sydenham, alluding to Locke's skill in medicine, gave it as his opinion that "in genius, penetration, and accurate judgment he had in that age few equals and scarcely any superior." From the character of Locke as given by Le Clerc, which he assures us "is an accurate and by no means flattered description," we take the following: "He was a profound philosopher, and a man fit for the most important affairs. He had much knowledge of belles-lettres, and his manners were very polite and particularly engaging. He knew something of almost everything which can be useful to mankind, and was thoroughly master of all that he had studied; but he showed his superiority by not appearing to value himself in any way on account of his great attainments."

Locke's great work, entitled an "Essay on the Human Understanding," was first published in 1690, (three years after the appearance of Newton's "Principia,") although the original copy, still preserved and in his own handwriting, is dated 1671,—an evidence of his great caution (evinced also in his other works) with respect to offering his views to the public. The leading position of his essay is that the human mind has no innate ideas, and that all ideas, with their various combinations, are to be referred to sensation and reflection. His other publications were,—three "Letters on Toleration," (1690–92,) a "Treatise on Education," (1690,) one on the value of money, (1691,) "The Reasonableness of Christianity," (1695,) a first and second Vindication of the last-named work, (1696,) and three elaborate letters in defence of the "Essay on the Human Understanding" against Stillingfleet, Bishop of Winchester, (1697–99.) Locke's work on the "Conduct of the Human Understanding," and his "Discourse on Miracles," and "Commentaries on the Epistles of Saint Paul," were published after his death."

See "Life of Locke," by LORD KING; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle;" article "Locke" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" JEAN LECLERC, "Éloge historique de feu M. Locke," 1711; "Memoirs of the Life of J. Locke," 1742; J. G. MELLRING, "Merita J. Lockii in Philosophiam," 1792; LILJENROTH, "Dissertatio Vitam J. Lockii exponens," 1793; ÉDOUARD LABOULAYE, "Locke Législateur de la Caroline," 1850; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1854; "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1847.

Locke, (JOHN,) M.D., an American geologist, born at Fryeburg, Maine, in 1792. He became professor of chemistry at Cincinnati in 1836. He was well versed in geology and natural history. Died in Cincinnati in 1856.

Locke, (JOSEPH,) M.P., F.R.S., an eminent English railway-engineer, born near Sheffield in 1805. He learned the business of engineering with the celebrated George Stephenson. He gained a high reputation as engineer of the Grand Junction Railway, (of which Birmingham is one of the termini,) completed in 1837. The London and Southampton Railway, under his direction, was opened in 1840. He was afterwards employed as engineer of the railways connecting Paris and Rouen, and Havre and Rouen, in France. For several years before his death he was a member of Parliament, in which he acted with the Liberal party. Died in 1860.

See "Life of Joseph Locke," by J. DEVEY, 1862.

Locke, (WILLIAM JOHN,) an English novelist, born in 1863. Studied architecture, and was secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects 1897–1907. His works have a striking originality and the characters are unusual. Among them are "The Morals of Marcus Ordyne," "The Beloved Vagabond," "Septimus," "Simon the Jester," and "Pujol," also a number of dramas.

Lock'er, (ARTHUR,) an English author, (brother of F. Locker,) was born in Greenwich Hospital, July 2, 1828. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1851. Among his works are "Sir Godwin's Folly," (1864,)

"Sweet Seventeen," (1866,) "Stephen Scudamore," (1868,) "On a Coral Reef," (1869,) "The Village Surgeon," (1874,) and many other tales, besides reviews, poems, etc. From 1870 until about 1892 he was editor of the London "Graphic." Died in 1893.

Lock'er, (FREDERICK,) an English poet, was born at Greenwich Hospital in 1821, the son of Edward Hawke Locker, (1777–1849,) author of "Lectures on the Bible," etc. His principal poems were "London Lyrics," (1857,) and "Patchwork," (1879.) He married the daughter of Sir Curtis Lampson and assumed the name of Locker-Lampson. Died in 1895.

Lockhart, (JOHN GIBSON,) a distinguished British author, poet, and critic, was born at the manse of Cambusnethan, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1794. He was the son of a Presbyterian minister, who removed to Glasgow while the subject of this article was in his infancy. As a student in the Glasgow University he obtained a valuable bursary, in virtue of which he entered Baliol College, Oxford. He studied law, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1816, but preferred the profession of literature. He was one of the chief contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine" for about seven years after it was first established, in 1817. He advocated Tory principles in political articles which displayed a great mastery of sarcasm and invective. In 1820 he married Sophia, daughter of Sir Walter Scott. He produced in 1821 "Valerius, a Roman Story," which is much admired, and was followed by "Reginald Dalton, a Story of English University Life," (1823.) About this time he published elegant translations of "Ancient Spanish Ballads." In 1825 or 1826 he removed to London, and became editor of the "Quarterly Review," which he conducted with success until 1853, and for which he wrote many excellent critical and biographical articles. In 1843 he was appointed to the lucrative office of auditor of the duchy of Cornwall. His most important work is his "Life of Sir Walter Scott," (7 vols., 1838,) which ranks very high in respect to literary merit, and is surpassed in interest by few, if any, biographies in the English language. He also published a "Life of Robert Burns," (1825,) which was received with favour, and Lives of Theodore Hook and Napoleon I. His manners were reserved and even chilling. His last years were rendered unhappy by the loss of his wife and two sons. He died in 1854, leaving a daughter, who was the only surviving descendant of Sir Walter Scott when she was married to Mr. Hope.

Lockhart, (Sir WILLIAM,) of Lee, an able British statesman, born in 1621. He fought for Charles II., and was made prisoner at Preston, (1650.) In 1652 he entered the civil service of Cromwell, and in 1655 was sent as ambassador to Louis XIV. of France. He commanded the British at the siege of Dunkirk in 1658, and then became governor of that place. At the restoration of 1660 he was recalled. Died in 1675. "He was," says Clarendon, "a man of great address in treaty."

Lockhart, (Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER,) an English general, born in 1841. He joined the Bengal army in 1858, served in various campaigns, and was promoted lieutenant-general in 1894. He commanded the Punjab frontier force 1890–95, and was made commander-in-chief for India in 1897. Died March 18, 1900.

Lockhart, (WILLIAM EWART,) a British painter, born in Dumfriesshire in 1846. One of his best-known works is "Jubilee Celebration in Westminster Abbey," painted for the Queen, 1887–89.

Lockius. See LOCKE, (JOHN.)

Lockman. See LOKMÂN.

Lock'man, (JOHN,) an English writer on various subjects, born in 1698; died in 1771.

Lock'ray, (EDWARD SIMON,) a French journalist, born at Paris in 1840. He wrote for "Figaro" and other papers, and was more than once imprisoned for his articles. While in prison in 1873 he was elected to the French Chamber. He was in the cabinets of 1886 and 1888, and organized the Exposition of 1889.

Lock'wood, (BELVA ANN,) an American reformer, was born (Bennett) at Royalton, New York, in 1830. She studied law and was admitted to the bar at Washington in 1873, and in 1879 secured passage of a law admitting women to practise in the Supreme Court. She was the candidate of the Equal Rights Party for President in 1884 and 1888, and was prominent in the temperance, peace, and woman suffrage movements. Died 1917.

Lockwood, (HENRY H.,) an American general, born in Kent county, Delaware, about 1814, graduated at West Point. He became a brigadier-general of United States volunteers in August, 1861, and served through the war, afterwards becoming professor of philosophy at the Naval Academy till 1871, when he was appointed to the Naval Observatory at Washington. Retired in 1876. Died December 7, 1899.

Lock'yer, (Sir JOSEPH NORMAN,) a distinguished English astronomer and physicist, born at Rugby, May 17, 1836. In 1857 he entered the war office, and was chiefly self educated in science. He has made many discoveries, largely in solar physics and spectroscopy, and is the author of many papers and several books on scientific subjects. His most notable contribution to science is his "Meteoric Hypothesis," (1890,) in which he advances the doctrine that the spheres are resultants of the aggregation of meteorites. He was the leader of several solar eclipse expeditions, is director of the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, and editor of "Nature." He was knighted in 1897. Died 1920.

Locmân. See LOKMÂN.

Locré de Roissy, lō'krā' dẹh rwȧ'se', (JEAN GUILLAUME,) a jurist, born of a French family at Leipsic in 1758, came to France in his youth. He published "The Spirit of the Code Napoleon," ("Esprit du Code Napoléon," etc., (5 vols., 1806,) and "The Civil, Commercial, and Criminal Legislation of France," (31 vols., 1826–32.) Died in 1840.

Lo'dẹr, (EDWARD JAMES,) an English musical composer, born at Bath in 1813. His best-known works are his opera "The Night Dancers," (1846,) and the songs "The Brave Old Oak" and "Invocation to the Deep." Died April 5, 1865.

Loder, lō'dẹr, (JUSTUS CHRISTIAN,) an anatomist, born at Riga in 1753. In 1809 the Czar Alexander called him to Moscow and chose him for his first physician. He published "Anatomical Plates," ("Tabulæ Anatomicæ," 1794,) with explicative text, a work of great merit. Died in Moscow in 1832.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Lodge, (EDMUND,) an English herald and biographer, born in London in 1756. He became Norroy king-at-arms in 1822, and Clarenceux king-at-arms in 1838. He published valuable "Illustrations of British History," (3 vols., 1791,) and "Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain," (4 vols., 1821–34,) which is his principal work. Died in 1839.

Lodge, (HENRY CABOT,) Ph.D., an American author, born in Boston, May 12, 1850. He graduated at Harvard College in 1871, and at the Dane Law School in 1874, became a prominent politician of Massachusetts, and edited the "North American Review" from 1873 to 1876, and the "International Review" from 1879 to 1881. He was elected to Congress in 1887, and was a member of the Senate from 1893 until his death, Nov. 9, 1924. He was for years Republican leader, and was chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 1918. He opposed the League of Nations and President Wilson's peace views.

Lodge, (OLIVER JOSEPH,) an English scientist, born at Penkhull in 1851. In 1880 he became professor of physics at the new University College, Liverpool, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1887. His chief studies were in electricity, in which he made discoveries of importance. Among his works

are "Modern Views of Electricity," (1889,) and "Pioneers of Science," (1893.) He is a member of the Society for Psychical Research and deeply interested in its work.

Lodge, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist and versatile writer, born at West Ham about 1556, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He is supposed to have been in early life a soldier, and is said to have practised medicine in London. He died of the plague in 1625. He translated Josephus and Seneca into English, and wrote successful dramas, novels, and other works. Among his principal productions are "The Wounds of Civil War," a tragedy, (1594,) a "Looking-Glass for London and England," (a drama, of which R. Greene was joint author,) and "Rosalynde: Euphues' Golden Legacie," (1590,) a novel which furnished the incidents of Shakspeare's "As You Like It." Hallam calls him one of the best poets of the age. ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Biographia Dramatica."

Lodge, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English engraver, born at Leeds in 1649. He travelled in Italy and in his native country, and published engravings of places, etc. which he had designed. He translated into English Barri's "Picturesque Journey in Italy," (1679,) and engraved with remarkable skill a series of portraits of eminent persons. Died in 1689.

Lodi, (CALISTO DA.) See PIAZZA, (CALISTO.)

Loeb, (JACQUES,) physiologist, born in Germany in 1859. Taught in the Universities of Wurzburg and Strassburg, Bryn Mawr College, and University of Chicago, being professor of physiology in the latter 1903–10, and member of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research since 1910. His researches on the origin of life and other subjects have been of much value and he has written largely on physiological subjects. Died 1924.

Loebell. See LÖBELL.

Loeben. See LÖBEN.

Loefling. See LÖFLING.

Loehr. See LÖHR.

Loennrot. See LÖNNROT.

Loescher. See LÖSCHER.

Loesel. See LÖSEL.

Loeve-Veimars, lo'ĕv' vā'mâr', (FRANÇOIS ADOLPHE,) BARON, a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1801. He published translations from the German, tales, critiques, a "History of Ancient Literature," (1825,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Loew, löf, (FRANZ HERMANN,) a German entomologist, born at Weissenfels, July 19, 1807. He was educated at Halle, and became eminent as a teacher. His entomological labours were of great importance, and there is no higher authority on the Diptera (his specialty) than his writings afford. Died at Halle, April 21, 1870.

Loewen. See LÖWEN.

Loewendahl. See LÖWENDAHL.

Loewenhaupt. See LÖWENHAUPT.

Loewenhielm. See LÖWENHIELM.

Loewenklau. See LEUNCLAVIUS.

Löfling or **Loefling,** löf'ling, (PETER,) a Swedish botanist, born at Tollforsbruch in 1729. He was a favourite pupil of Linnæus, by whose mediation he was appointed botanist to the King of Spain in 1751. He accompanied as naturalist an expedition sent by the Spanish government to South America in 1754. After brief explorations of the districts of Cumana and Guiana, he died in 1756. His "Excursion in Spain" ("Iter Hispanicum") was published in 1758 by Linnæus.

Lofn, lof'n, or **Lov'na,** [from *lof*, "praise," also "leave," "favour:" compare the German *Lob* and *Verlaub*,] in the Norse mythology, a goddess, who is especially favourable to lovers, by whom she is principally worshipped. Power is given to her to unite those who love each other, whatever obstacles may stand in the way. From a root cognate with her name the Swedes derive their *förlofva* and the Germans their *verloben*, signifying to "betroth."

Lof'tie, (WILLIAM J.,) a British author, born at Belfast in 1837. He was assistant chaplain at Chapel Royal, Savoy, 1871–95, and on the staff of "Saturday Review" 1874, and of the "National Observer" 1894. He wrote various works, historical and descriptive, including "A History of London," (2 vols., 1883,) "Westminster Abbey," (1890,) "Inns of Court," (1894,) etc.

Lof'tus, (AUGUSTUS,) LORD, an English diplomatist, was born in 1817, son of the Marquis of Ely. Entering the diplomatic service, he was, after serving in minor posts, appointed minister to Austria in 1858, to Prussia in 1860, and to Bavaria in 1862. In 1866 he was made ambassador to Prussia, in 1868 to the North German Confederation, and in 1871 to Russia. He was Governor of New South Wales 1879–85, and published "Diplomatic Reminiscences." Died 1904.

Lof'tus, (WILLIAM KENNETT,) an English archæologist, born at Rye about 1820. He explored the sites of ancient cities on the Euphrates and Tigris, and published a valuable work entitled "Travels and Researches in Chaldæa and Susiana," etc., (1857.) Died in 1858.

Lo'gan, a celebrated Indian chief, of the tribe of the Cayugas, whose original name was **Tah-gah-jute,** was born about 1725. His family having been murdered by a party of white men, he avenged himself by waging a destructive war on the Western settlers, in which the Indians were at length defeated. He was killed in 1780 in a skirmish with a party of Indians. Logan's regard for the whites caused him to be called by his countrymen "the Friend of the White Man." A granite monument was erected to his memory at Fair Hill Cemetery, near Auburn, in Cayuga county, New York.

Lo'gan, (JAMES,) a colonial statesman and author, born at Lurgan, Ireland, in 1674, was a member of the Society of Friends. He was master of the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages. In 1699 he accompanied William Penn to America as his secretary. Under the patronage of William Penn he was much employed in public affairs. He was appointed secretary of the province in 1701, after which he became chief justice and president of the council. He acted as Governor about two years after the death of Governor Gordon, in 1736. Among his works is a Latin treatise on the generation of plants, "Experimenta et Meletemata de Plantarum Generatione," (1739.) He produced a good version of Cicero "De Senectute," (1744.) He collected a library of about 3000 volumes, which is known under the name of the Loganian Library and is included in the Philadelphia Library. Died near Philadelphia in October, 1751.—His grandson, GEORGE, (1753–1821,) sought to prevent war between France and the United States in 1798 and was a senator from Pennsylvania 1801–07.

Lo'gan, (JOHN,) a Scottish divine and poet, born at Soutra in 1748. He was appointed minister of Leith in 1773, and became an eloquent and popular preacher. He delivered in Edinburgh lectures "On the Philosophy of History," which were published in 1781. In this year he published a volume of admired poems, chiefly lyrical, among which is an "Ode to the Cuckoo." Having given offence to his church by writing "Runnimede," a tragedy, (1783,) he removed to London in 1785. There he wrote a pamphlet entitled "Review of the Charges against Warren Hastings," advocating the cause of Hastings. It led to the celebrated trial of Stockdale, his publisher. Died in 1788. His sermons were published in 1790, and are highly esteemed.

Logan, (JOHN A.,) an American general, born in Jackson county, Illinois, in February, 1826. He studied law, practising it until elected to Congress in 1858 and again in 1860. He raised a regiment in 1861 and took part in the civil war, becoming a major-general at the end of 1862, and serving as corps commander from October, 1863. In 1866 he was elected to Congress as a Radical. He was one of seven members selected, March 2, 1868, to manage the impeachment of President Johnson, and was re-elected to Congress in 1868. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1877 and in 1885. Died December 26, 1886. His son, of the same name, born 1865, rose to the rank of major in the regular army, fought in Cuba in 1898, and was killed in battle in the Philippines in 1899.

Logan, (OLIVE,) an American author, born at Elmira, New York, in 1839. She became a successful actress, and was the author of several works on theatrical life, etc., also of the comedy "Surf, or Life at Long Branch." Died April 28, 1909.

Logan, (Sir WILLIAM EDMOND,) a distinguished geologist, born at Montreal, Canada, in 1798. About 1842 he was appointed to superintend a geological survey of Canada. He received the gold medal of honour at the Paris Industrial Exhibition of 1855, and in 1856 the Wollaston palladium medal. He died June 22, 1875.

Logau, von, fon lo'gŏw, (FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German poet, born in Silesia in 1604. He passed the latter part of his life in the service of the Duke of Liegnitz, and died in 1655, leaving a great number of epigrams, which were highly praised by Lessing and are remarkable for irony and pathos.

Loges, des, dā lozh, MADAME, a Protestant French lady, whose maiden name was MARIE BRUNEAU, (brü'nō',) was born at Sedan about 1584. Her house in Paris was frequented by Malherbe and other eminent wits, attracted by the charm of her conversation. Died in 1641.

Log'gan, (DAVID,) an eminent engraver and designer, born at Dantzic about 1635. He became a resident of London, where he published Engravings of the Colleges of Oxford, ("Oxonia Illustrata,") and similar illustrations of those of Cambridge. After the restoration of 1660, he engraved portraits of Charles II., and of many dukes, earls, prelates, etc. of his time. Died in 1693.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers."

Lohaïa, Ibn, ĭb'n lo-hī'ą, or **Ibn-Lahîa,** ĭb'n lā-hee'ą, a Moslem doctor, born about 710 A.D. He was appointed Cadee of Egypt in 771, and died about 790. The traditions transmitted through him are of great authority among Egyptians. Silvestre de Sacy attaches importance to the historical traditions derived from him.

Lohenstein, von, fon lo'ęn-stīn', (DANIEL CASPAR,) a German writer, born at Nimptsch, in Silesia, in 1635. He founded a literary school which corrupted the national taste, and wrote tragedies and other poems. "He was always tumid," says Hallam, "and striving at something elevated, so that the 'Lohenstein swell' became a byword with later critics." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1683.

Löher, von, fon lö'hęr, (FRANZ,) a German author, born at Paderborn, October 15, 1818. He studied in several universities, and travelled extensively in America and Europe, and afterwards received a professorship at Munich. He published "Princes and Towns of the Times of the Hohenstaufens," (1846,) "History of the Germans in America," (1848,) "Naples and Sicily," (1864,) "A Reckoning with France," (1870,) "Nature and History of Alsace," (1871,) "Voyages on the Coasts of Greece," (1876,) and descriptions of his travels in the Canary Islands, Cyprus, etc. Died in 1892.

Löhr or **Loehr,** lör, (JOHANN ANDREAS CHRISTIAN,) a German writer, born at Halberstadt in 1764, published several popular works for children. Died in 1823.

Lohurâsp, lo'hōō-râsp', written also **Lohrasp,** a Persian king, who was (according to the "Shâh Nâmeh") the father of Gushtâsp. He is supposed to have reigned about 550 B.C. According to the Arabian chronicles, his army took Jerusalem.

Loir, lwär, (NICOLAS PIERRE,) a skilful French painter, born in Paris in 1624. After a visit to Rome, he returned in 1649, was received as Academician in 1663, and was patronized by Louis XIV., who gave him a pension of four thousand francs. He worked with facility, and was successful in history and landscapes. The picture of "Cleobis and Biton drawing the Chariot of their Mother" is called his master-piece. He etched about one hundred and fifty pieces of his own and of other artists. Died in 1679.

His brother ALEXIS, born about 1640, had a high reputation as an engraver. He engraved several works of Poussin, Lebrun, etc. Died at Paris in 1713.

Loiseau de Mauléon, lwä'zō' dęh mō'lā'ôn', (ALEXANDRE JÉRÔME,) an eloquent French advocate, born in Paris in 1728. He was a friend of Rousseau, who advised him to defend good causes exclusively. "He followed my counsel," says Rousseau, "and has found the advantage of it. His defence of M. de Portes is worthy of Demosthenes." Died in 1771.

See ROUSSEAU, "Confessions."

Loisel, lwä'zĕl', (ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born at Beauvais in 1536. He wrote, besides other legal works, "Institutes coutumières," (1607,) a treatise on common law. Died in 1617.

Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, lwäz'lur'dā'lôn'shôn', (AUGUSTE LOUIS ARMAND,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1805, gave special attention to the Sanscrit. His most important work is "The Book of the Laws of Manu," ("Manava-Dharma-Sastra," 1832.) Died in 1840.

Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, (JEAN LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French botanist, born at Dreux in 1775, was the father of the preceding. He obtained a diploma as physician in 1805. Among his works are a "Flora Gallica," (2 vols., 1806–7,) and "Le Nouveau Duhamel," or "Treatise on Trees and Shrubs cultivated in the Open Air in France," (7 vols., 1812–19.) Died in 1849.

Loison, lwä'zôn', (LOUIS HENRI,) a French general of division, born in Lorraine about 1770, received the grand cross of honour for his conduct at Austerlitz (1805.) Died in 1816.

Lojsalfar. See ELVES.

Lok or **Loke.** See LOKI.

Loki, lo'ke, or **Loke,** lo'kęh, written also **Lok,** [from the old Norse *logi,* (Ger. *Lohe,*) "flame," allied to the Latin *luc-eo,* to "shine," and to the Scottish *lug,* "fire;" probably so named because he united the subtlety and untrustworthiness (or treachery) of fire with its destroying properties,] in the Norse mythology, the god of evil and deceit, corresponding in the main with the Ahriman of the Zoroastrians. He is of Jötun (giant) descent, but was received among the gods, and in the beginning was a foster-brother of Odin. From his association with the Æsir, he is often styled ASA-LOKI or ASALOKE. He is called by various appellations; among others, the Slanderer or Accuser,—epithets exactly corresponding to the Greek διάβολος, (Latin *Diab'olus.*) He is the enemy and mocker, as well as tempter, of gods and men. As proof of his subtlety, he often changed his sex, assuming on different occasions the form of a mare, a cow, an old woman, etc., as well as that of the gods. The Æsir often made use of his cunning and strength; but still more frequently they had cause to rue those very powers employed against themselves. Professor Petersen furnishes perhaps the most philosophical and most satisfactory account of Loki and his various attributes that can anywhere be found. Among other things, he observes that "Asaloke forms an antagonism *(modsætning)* to all the other gods. He is the [principle of] evil exerting itself in every direction. He runs in the veins of mankind as sensuality. He is the destructive [power] of nature in air, in fire, and in water. In the bosom of the earth [he shows himself] as volcanic fire; in the sea as a devouring serpent; in the lower world *(underverden)* as pale Death. He is not confined to any one part of nature, but, like Odin, pervades it all. . . . And all that he is in [external] nature, the same is he in the mind of man: shrewdness, but also cunning and falsehood at the same time; spirit, but likewise craft, deceit, and malice. . . . And in each of these forms he continually becomes worse and worse; according to the old proverb, that 'everything grows worse as it grows older.'" ("Nordisk Mythologi," pp. 355–6.)

Through the deceitful malice of Loki, Balder, the beautiful and good, was slain by the hand of his blind brother Höder. (See BALDER.) By the female Jötun Angurboda, Loki was the father of the wolf Fenrir, of the World-Serpent, (or Midgard's Ormr,) and of Hela, the goddess of death. He is also fabled to have been (by a change of sex) the dam of the horse Sleipnir. The Æsir, exasperated on account of the death of Balder, determined at length to take vengeance on Loki. He had fled to the mountains, and there built himself a house which was open on four sides, whence he could see everything that happened throughout the world. By day he often transformed himself into a salmon, and hid himself in a waterfall. The gods, learning his hiding-

place, attempted to catch him with a net; he sprang over the net, but Thor caught him by the tail. This is the reason, we are told, why the salmon has so thin and pointed a tail. Having thus captured Loki, the gods bound him with magic cords to three sharp stones. A venomous snake was then hung above his head, so that the poison might continually drip on his face. But his faithful wife Sigyn (sig'in) stands by him and catches the falling venom in a cup. When the cup is full, while she is emptying it the poison falls upon his face, which makes him howl with anguish and writhe his body so that the whole earth trembles. Loki will break loose from his bonds at Ragnaröck,* (the "twilight or evening of the gods,") when he will become the leading spirit among the enemies of the Æsir. He is not only the leader of Fenrir and the other progeny of evil, but he is said to steer the fatal ship Naglfar which conveys the sons of Muspel over the ocean. In the final conflict he will encounter Heimdall, and they will slay each other. Frey falls under the sword of Surt. Tyr slays and is slain by the dog Garm. Odin is devoured by the wolf Fenrir, which in turn is killed by Vidar. Thor slays the world-serpent, but dies immediately afterwards from the effects of its venom. Then Surt scatters fire over the earth, and the whole world is consumed. (See FENRIR.) We are told, however, that this destruction is not to last forever. A new earth, forever green and beautiful, will rise out of the sea. Vali and Vidar (the slayer of Fenrir) will survive the conflagration, and will be joined by Modi and Magni, the sons of Thor and Balder, and Höder will return from the realms of Hela. The sun before her destruction bore a daughter more beautiful than herself. As successor to her mother, she will pursue her appointed path through the renovated world. A new race shall fill the earth, and all evil come to an end.

See KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen," translated by PENNOCK, pp. 101–104; THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., Fable XVI., also XXX. to XXXIII. inclusive; PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Lokmân or **Locmân**, lok'mân', written also **Loqmân**, an ancient Arabian sage, celebrated for his wisdom, and supposed to be the author of a collection of popular Oriental fables. He is mentioned in the Koran, and is regarded as a contemporary of David and Solomon. One Arabian writer tells us that Lokmân (who is called "the oldest sage") was an Abyssinian slave belonging to an Israelite in the time of King David, and that he was a tailor by trade. Another writer says he had read more than 10,000 wise sayings and maxims, but none finer than those of Lokmân. It is related that Lokmân, being asked whence he had learned his wisdom, replied, "From the blind, who do not set down their feet until they know the place;" and when asked from whom he had learned good manners, he said, "From the ill-mannered, because I avoid everything offensive in them." Coincident traditions suggest the possible, if not probable, identity of Lokmân and Æsop. "Many passages of his history," says Silvestre de Sacy, "seem evidently borrowed from the life of Æsop." "Nothing in his fables is characteristic of Arabian genius; and they have received the name of Lokmân only because he was renowned for wisdom." They were edited and translated into Latin by Erpenius in 1615.

See HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber," vol. i. p. 31 *et seq.*

Lola Montez, lo'lâ mon'tĕz, (MARIA DOLORES PORRIS GILBERT,) a famous female adventurer, was born about 1820, at Limerick. At an early age she made her *début* at Paris as a danseuse, and by her beauty and genius attracted many admirers. About 1846 she went to Munich, where she captivated the king, Louis, who gave her the title of Countess of Lansfeld. After several ministers had been discarded by her influence, her enemies prevailed in 1848, and she retired from Bavaria. She was afterwards married twice, and lived in England and the United States, where she lectured with success in various cities. She published a volume of lectures, and was the reputed author of a work called "The Arts of Beauty, or Secrets of a Lady's Toilet." She died in New York in 1861.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1848.

Loli, lo'lee, (LORENZO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1612, was a pupil of Guido Reni. His most admired works are etchings, after Guido, Sirani, etc. Died in 1691.

Lol'lard or **Lol'hard**, (WALTER,) a person of whom we have little information, except that he was burned to death as a heretic at Cologne in 1322. His followers or fellow-believers, called "Lollards," were a numerous sect in England many years after his death. Their doctrines appear to have been similar to those of the Protestants. The term Lollard was applied to the disciples of Wickliffe by their opponents. In the reign of Henry V. (1414) the Lollards were persecuted, and revolted without success. (See COBHAM, LORD.)

Lolli, lol'lee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian violinist, born at Bérgamo in 1728; died in 1802.

Lol'li-a Pau-li'na, a Roman empress, whose beauty captivated Caligula. She was married to him in 38 A.D., but was soon discarded by the capricious emperor. She was put to death in 49 A.D. by the order of Agrippina, who was prompted to this act by jealousy.

Lol-li-ā'nus, [Λολλιανός,] a Greek sophist and writer on rhetoric, born at Ephesus, lectured at Athens in the reign of Hadrian, (117–138 A.D.)

See KAYSER, "P. Hordeonius Lollianus geschildert," etc., 1841.

Lollio, lol'le-o, (ALBERTO,) an Italian orator and poet, born at Florence in 1508. He published elegant orations and letters, and several poems, among which is "Arethusa," a pastoral drama, (1563.) Died in 1568.

Lol'li-us, (M.,) a Roman general in the service of Augustus. He was defeated in Gaul by the Germans in 16 B.C. Died in 3 A.D.

Lolme. See DE LOLME.

Lom'ax, (JOHN TAYLOE,) an American lawyer, born in Virginia in 1781, was appointed in 1826 professor of law in the University of Virginia. Died Oct. 10, 1862.

Lomazzo, lo-mät'so, (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) an Italian painter and able writer on art, was born at Milan in 1538. He was appointed by Cosimo de' Medici keeper of his vast gallery of pictures in Florence. He was versed in belles-lettres and various sciences, and acquired a profound theoretical and practical knowledge of the fine arts. Having become blind in the prime of life, he composed his "Trattato della Pittura," (1584,) "the most complete treatise on painting," says the "Biographie Universelle," "that has hitherto appeared." His praises were sung by the first Italian poets of his time. He also published "Idea (or Image) of the Temple of Painting," ("Idea del Tempio della Pittura," 1591.) Died about 1600.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" WINCKELMANN, "Neues Mahler-Lexikon;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Lombard, lôn'bär', (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French surgeon, born at Dole in 1741; died in 1811.

Lombard, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French artillerist, born at Strasburg in 1723, was learned in languages, etc. He published a translation of Robins's "Principles of Artillery," (1783,) and other esteemed works on gunnery. Died in 1794.

Lombard, lom'bart, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a Prussian politician, born at Berlin about 1767. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs about 1800. He favoured the French interest by promoting the neutrality in which Prussia persisted until 1806. Died in 1812.

Lombard, lôn'bär', [Lat. LOMBAR'DUS,] (LAMBERT,) an excellent Flemish painter and architect, born at Liege about 1500. He studied in Italy under Andrea del Sarto, and returned to his native city. In his school of design were formed several eminent artists, among whom was Frans Floris. His style is Italian. Among his masterpieces is an oil-painting of the "Last Supper." Died in 1565.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" DOMINICUS LAMPSONIUS (or LAMPSON,) "Lamberti Lombardi apud Eburones Pictoris celeberrimi Vita," 1565.

Lombard, (PETER.) See PETER LOMBARD.

Lombard, (THÉODORE,) a French poet, born at Annonay in 1699; died about 1770.

* Derived, according to Keyser, from *Regin*, the "ruling powers," and hence "gods," and *Rökkr*, "darkness," also "twilight."

Lombard de Langres, lôn'bȧr' dẹh lôNGR, (VINCENT,) a French *littérateur*, born at Langres about 1765. He wrote "Neslie," (1798,) and other poems, and "Memoirs of the French Revolution," (2 vols., 1823.) Died in 1830.

Lombardi, lom-bar'dee, (ALFONSO,) an Italian sculptor, was born at Ferrara in 1487. He had an excellent talent for portraits. Among his works were portraits of Bembo, Ariosto, and Charles V., and a group in terra cotta representing the "Death of the Virgin." Died in 1536.

Lombardi, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) called **L'OMINO**, an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1682; died in 1752.

Lombardi, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Ferrara, lived about 1550. He was employed, under the direction of Sansovino, on the church of San Marco, Venice.

Lombardi, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian philologist, born at Verona in 1707; died in 1792.

Lombardo, lom-bar'do, (PIETRO,) a Venetian architect and sculptor. He made the monument raised to Dante at Ravenna in 1482, and designed the church of Santa Maria de' Miracoli at Venice. Among his works is the tower for the clock on the Piazza San Marco. Died about 1520. His sons ANTONIO and TULLIO were able sculptors and architects. The latter designed the church of San Salvator, Venice. His finest works as a sculptor were two marble bas-reliefs in the Chapel del Santo at Padua. Died in 1559.

Lombardo, (TOMMASO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Lugano, lived about 1530.

Lombardus. See LOMBARD, (LAMBERT.)

Lombart, lôn'bȧr', (PIERRE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1612. Among his works are twelve portraits, after Van Dyck, a "Nativity," after Poussin, and a "Penitent Magdalene," after Titian. Died in 1682

Lombert, lôn'bair', (PIERRE,) a French translator, born in Paris, was an associate of the Port-Royalists. He produced French versions of the works of Saint Cyprian, (2 vols., 1672,) and of Saint Augustine's "City of God," (2 vols., 1675.) Died in 1710.

Lombro'so, (CÆSAR,) an Italian anthropologist, born, of Jewish descent, at Venice in 1836. He studied medicine, and held professorships successively at Pavia, Pesaro, and the University of Turin. He became a noted authority on insanity and on crime in its relation to the physical organization. Among his many works may be named "Genius and Insanity," (1864,) "Microcephalism and Cretinism," (1873,) "The Man of Genius," (1888,) and "The Female Offender," (1895.) His greatest work, "L'Homme Criminel," (1875,) unfolds his theory of congenital tendency to crime. Died October 19, 1909.

Lomeier, lo'mī'ẹr, written also **Lomeïr**, (JAN,) a learned Dutch philologist, born at Zutphen in 1636. He became minister of the church in that town in 1674, and professor of belles-lettres there in 1686. He published a curious treatise "On Libraries," ("De Bibliothecis," 1669,) and a work on ancient history and philology, entitled "Dierum Genialium." Died in 1699.

See SAX, "Onomasticon."

Loménie, de, dẹh lo'mȧ'ne', (HENRI AUGUSTE,) Count de Brienne, a French statesman, born in Paris in 1594. At the age of twenty he obtained the reversion of the office of secretary of state, which his father had held. In 1624 he was sent to England to draw up the articles of the marriage between Henrietta of France and the Prince of Wales. He retired from office in 1661, and died in 1666.

Loménie, de, (LOUIS HENRI,) Count de Brienne, the son of the preceding, was born in 1635. About the age of twenty-six he resigned the office of secretary of foreign affairs, and became a priest of the Oratory. He wrote poems, memoirs, and other works, which have some literary merit. He was expelled from the order of the Oratory for eccentric or improper conduct, and was deranged many years. Died in 1698.

See "Mémoires de L. H. de Loménie," 2 vols., 1720.

Loménie, de, (LOUIS LÉONARD,) a French author, born in Haute-Vienne in 1818. He began his literary career by a series of biographies, entitled "Gallery of Illustrious Contemporaries, by a Man of no Account," ("Galerie des Contemporains illustres, par un Homme de Rien," 10 vols., 1840–47,) which procured for him an honourable reputation for good taste, discretion, and other merits. Many of these biographies have been published separately. Among his works is "Beaumarchais and his Times: Studies on French Society," (2 vols., 1855.) Died April 2, 1878.

Loménie de Brienne, de, dẹh lo'mȧ'ne' dẹh bre'ẹn', (ÉTIENNE CHARLES,) a French cardinal and minister of state, born in Paris in 1727. He was appointed Archbishop of Toulouse in 1763. In 1770 he was elected to the French Academy. In May, 1787, he succeeded Calonne as *contrôleur-général* of finances, without abilities adequate to the crisis. An exciting contest arose between the court and the Parliament of Paris, which was exiled from the capital and deprived of political power. In 1788 he was invested with the title of prime minister and made Archbishop of Sens. In this year, yielding to the importunate appeals of the people, then in a state of great excitement, he convoked the States-General for May, 1789. Having been so unsuccessful as a financier that he was compelled to suspend payments, he was dismissed on the 24th of August, 1788, and Necker became premier. He was one of those in the new régime who took the oath as a constitutional bishop. Died in 1794.

See DROZ, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lomi, lo'mee, (ARTEMISIA,) an Italian painter, born at Pisa in 1590, was a daughter of Orazio Lomi, and a pupil of Guido. She had a high reputation as a portrait-painter, and painted some historical works, among which is "Judith and Holofernes." She died in London or Naples about 1644.

Lomi, (AURELIO,) an Italian painter, born at Pisa in 1556, is called one of the chiefs of the school of Pisa. He painted frescos and oil-paintings in Rome, Genoa, Florence, Pisa, etc. Among his admired works are a Saint Jerome and "Adoration of the Magi." Died in 1622.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Lomi, (BACCIO,) an Italian painter, an uncle of the preceding, born at Pisa, lived about 1570–1600. He worked at Pisa with success, and founded a school.

Lomi, (ORAZIO,) an Italian painter, called **GENTILESCHI**, a brother of Aurelio, noticed above, was born at Pisa about 1563. He worked in Rome, where he was employed by Agostino Tassi to paint figures. About 1623 he removed to London, where he was patronized by Charles I. Among his works are a "Repose in Egypt," and an "Assumption." Died in London in 1646.

Lomm, lom, [Lat. LOM'MIUS,] (JOSSE,) one of the most skilful physicians of his time, was born at Buren, in Holland, in 1500. He practised at Tournai and at Brussels, whither he removed about 1557. In his "Medicinal Observations" ("Observationes Medicinales," 1560) many diseases are accurately described. He wrote other works, in Latin of uncommon purity. Died after 1562.

Lommius. See LOMM.

Lomonosof, Lomonossov, Lomonosov, or **Lomonosow**, lom-o-no'sof, (MICHAEL VASILIEVITCH,) a celebrated Russian poet, born at or near Kolmogory, in the government of Archangel, in 1711, is called the father of modern Russian literature. He was the son of a serf, whom he assisted in the business of a fisherman until his thirst for knowledge led him to Moscow, and thence to Saint Petersburg, in 1734. He became learned in ancient and modern languages and in abstract and natural sciences. In 1746 he was appointed professor of chemistry, and in 1760 rector of the gymnasium and University of Saint Petersburg. He rendered the Russian language more polished and more rich by his multifarious productions, in prose and verse, on grammar, history, chemistry, rhetoric, etc. His poem entitled "Petriade" (an unfinished epic, of which Peter the Great is the hero) is one of his most popular works. He also pro-

duced two volumes of odes, religious and secular, and an abridged "History of Russia." He was made councillor of state in 1764. Died in 1765. Polevoi has published a work entitled "M. V. Lomonossov," (1836,) which is said to be a biography blended with fiction.

See, also, G. GRITLIN, "Dissertatio de Meritis literariis Lomonossovii," 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1839.

Londe, lôNd, (CHARLES,) a French medical writer, born at Caen in 1798. His "Elements of Hygiene" (1827) has been frequently translated. Died in 1862.

Londe, de la, dẹh lȧ lôNd, (FRANÇOIS RICHARD,) a French poet, born at Caen in 1685; died in 1765.

Londerseel, lon'dẹr-sāl', (ASSUR,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born at Amsterdam in 1550.

Londerseel, van, vȧn lon'dẹr-sāl', (JAN,) a Flemish engraver, born at Bruges about 1580.

London, (JACK,) novelist, born at San Francisco, California, in 1876; educated at University of California. He has travelled widely, and been sailor, tramp, miner, war correspondent, etc. His works deal largely with wild life and the passions of uncultivated man. They include "The Son of the Wolf," "The Call of the Wild," "White Fang," "Before Adam," etc. Died 1916.

Lon'dọn-dẹr'ry, (CHARLES WILLIAM STEWART,) third MARQUIS OF, born in Dublin in 1778, was a son of Robert the first Marquis, and a half-brother of Lord Castlereagh. His mother was a daughter of Lord Chancellor Camden. He entered the army in 1793, became colonel and aide-de-camp to the king in 1803, and distinguished himself in Portugal under Sir John Moore. He served as adjutant-general under Sir Arthur Wellesley for several years in the Peninsula. In 1813 Sir Charles was envoy-extraordinary to the court of Berlin, and was officially attached to the head-quarters of Bernadotte. Much importance is ascribed to the efforts and menaces by which he induced Bernadotte to co-operate with the allies at Leipsic. He was raised to the peerage, as Lord Stewart, in 1814, and was one of the plenipotentiaries sent by England to the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Having married a daughter and heiress of Sir Harry Vane Tempest in 1819, he assumed the name of Vane. He succeeded his half-brother as Marquis of Londonderry in 1822, and obtained the rank of general in 1837. He was author of a "History of the Peninsular War," (1813.) He died in 1854.

Londonio, lon-do'ne-o, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter of animals, born at Milan in 1723; died in 1783.

Long, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born in Cornwall in 1734. He emigrated in 1757 to Jamaica, where he was appointed a judge. Having returned to England in 1769, he published a "History of Jamaica," (1774,) and several minor works. Died in 1813.

Long, (GEORGE,) an eminent English scholar and editor, born at Poulton, Lancashire, in 1800. Having been educated at Cambridge, he became professor of ancient languages in the University of Virginia in 1824, and professor of Greek in the London University in 1826. He edited the "Penny Cyclopædia" 1832–43, contributed to Smith's "Classical Dictionary," edited Cicero's orations, and wrote "France and its Revolutions," "The Decline of the Roman Republic," etc. Died in 1870.

Long, (JOHN DAVIS,) an American statesman, born at Buckfield, Maine, in 1838. Studied law and practised in Boston, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature 1875–78, (speaker 1876–78,) lieutenant-governor 1879, governor 1880–82, member of Congress 1883–89, and was secretary of the navy under McKinley 1897. Died 1915.

Long, (JOHN LUTHER,) author, born in Pennsylvania in 1861. Became a lawyer in Philadelphia, and wrote "Madame Butterfly," "Miss Cherry Blossom of Tokyo," "The Prince of Illusion," etc. Died 1927.

Long, (ROGER,) F.R.S., an English astronomer, born in the county of Norfolk in 1680. He became Lowndes professor of astronomy at Cambridge in 1749, and afterwards obtained the rectory of Bradwell. He wrote a "Treatise on Astronomy," of which the first volume was published in 1742 and the second in 1764. Died in 1770.

Long, (STEPHEN H.,) an American engineer, born at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, in 1784. About 1816 he set out on a tour for exploring the western frontier from Texas to the sources of the Mississippi, and published in 1824 his "Expedition to the Source of Saint Peter's River, Lake of the Woods," etc. Died Sept. 4, 1864.

Long, Le. See LELONG.

Lon'gard de Longgarde, (DORETHEA,) an English novelist, (born Gerard,) in Lanarkshire, 1855. She wrote several novels in conjunction with her sister Emily, (see GERARD, EMILY,) and, after her marriage in 1886, a considerable number independently, including "A Queen of Curds and Cream," (1892,) "A Forgotten Sin," (1898,) etc.

Longepierre, de, dẹh lôNzh'pe-air', (HILAIRE BERNARD DE REQUELEYNE,) BARON, a French poet, born at Dijon in 1658. He was an excellent Greek scholar, and produced poetical versions of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, and Moschus. His tragedy of "Medea," says Voltaire, although too full of declamation, is superior to Corneille's "Medea." Died in 1721.

Longet, lôN'zhȧ', (FRANÇOIS ACHILLE,) a French physician and physiologist, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1811. He published "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System," (2 vols., 1843–46,) and a "Complete Treatise on Physiology," (1850–55.) He became consulting physician of the emperor. Died in 1871.

Long'fel-lō, (HENRY WADSWORTH,) an eminent American poet and scholar, born at Portland (Maine) the 27th of February, 1807. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, soon after which he was appointed professor of modern languages and literature in that institution, with the understanding that he should have the privilege of spending some time in Europe in order more fully to qualify himself for his new position. He left home in 1826, and spent four years abroad, chiefly in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany. In 1835 he succeeded Mr. George Ticknor in the chair of modern languages and belles-lettres at Harvard. The same year he visited Europe the second time; and, after making an extensive tour through Denmark, Sweden, Germany, etc., he entered upon the duties of his professorship in 1838. In 1839 appeared his romance of "Hyperion," and a collection of his poems, entitled "Voices of the Night," which attracted great attention and raised him at once to the first rank among American poets. In 1841 he published "Ballads, and other Poems:" his charming drama of "The Spanish Student" appeared in 1843. This was followed by his "Poets and Poetry of Europe," (1845,) "The Belfry of Bruges, and other Poems," (1846,) and "Evangeline," (1847,) one of the most admired of all his productions. It has been pronounced (and we think justly) "the most perfect specimen extant of the rhythm and melody of the English hexameter." It was followed by "The Golden Legend," (1851,) "The Song of Hiawatha," (1855,) perhaps the most popular of all his works, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," (1858,) "Flower de Luce," (1866,) "New England Tragedies," (1868,) "The Divine Tragedy," (1872,) "Three Books of Song," (1873,) "Aftermath," (1874,) "The Hanging of the Crane" and "The Masque of Pandora," (1875,) "Keramos," (1878,) "Ultima Thule," (first part, 1881; second part,—"In the Harbour,"—1882.) A posthumous drama, "Michael Angelo," appeared in 1883. Of his prose writings, besides "Hyperion," already referred to, we may mention "Outre-Mer: a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea," (1835,) "Kavanagh," a novel, (1849,) and his contributions to the "North American Review." He also published a careful and scholarly translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy," (3 vols., 1867–70,) and edited a series of volumes entitled "Poems of Places." Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard in 1854, and was succeeded by Lowell. In 1868–69 he travelled in Europe, and was everywhere received with marked attention, the degree of D.C.L. being conferred on him by the Universities of both Oxford and Cambridge, England. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 24, 1882.

As a poet, Longfellow is characterized by tenderness and depth of feeling, to the expression of which the picturesque and graceful simplicity of his language often

imparts an indescribable charm. He seldom or never attempts to excite admiration by far-sought conceits, by wild or lofty flights of imagination, or by the exhibition of dark and terrible passions. He relies chiefly for his success on a simple and direct appeal to those sentiments which are common to all mankind,—to persons of every rank and of every clime.

It is, in fact, to his command over those feelings which are universal in the human heart, that we must ascribe the extraordinary popularity of his Indian story of "Hiawatha." It is, perhaps, not too much to say that he is not merely the first but the only writer who has succeeded in giving a deep and living interest to a story of Indian life. Restricted as he necessarily was by the nature of the subject,—by the extreme simplicity, not to say meagreness, of the character of our aborigines,—he has yet produced a poem which not only comes home to the hearts of the masses of the people, but which must excite the admiration of the cultivated reader who will take into consideration the inherent difficulties of the task, and the limits and restrictions which the poet, in selecting such a subject, had necessarily to impose upon himself. The form of the verse is in admirable keeping with the simplicity of the story. "But, unhappily for the poet," as has been observed, "this is the very measure to attract the parodist," and, immediately upon the issue of the poem, countless parodies were made upon it. Those, however, who can appreciate the intrinsic merits of true poetry find much that is beautiful and excellent in the "Song of Hiawatha." Several different translations of it have been made,—one by the distinguished German poet Freiligrath,—and it has been read and admired in every part of Europe.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "North American Review" for January, 1840, July, 1842, July, 1845, and January, 1848; "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1848; "British Quarterly Review" for January and April, 1864.

Long'fellow, (SAMUEL,) an American Unitarian clergyman, brother of the preceding, was born at Portland, Maine, in 1819. He graduated at Harvard Divinity School in 1846, and was pastor successively at Fall River, Brooklyn, and after 1880 at Germantown, Philadelphia. He published "Hymns of the Spirit." Died October 3, 1892.

Longhena, (BALDASSARE,) an Italian architect, worked at Venice about 1640.

Longhi. See LUNGHI.

Longhi, lon'gee, (ALESSIO or ALESSANDRO,) a Venetian painter and engraver, born in 1726; died about 1790.

Longhi, (GIUSEPPE,) a celebrated Italian engraver, born at Monza, in Lombardy, in 1766. He was a pupil of Vincenzo Vangelisti. He worked mostly at Milan, where he became professor in the Academy of Fine Arts. His works are admired for the magical effect of the *chiaro-scuro*. He was an excellent draftsman. Among his master-pieces are "The Marriage of the Virgin," after Raphael, "The Magdalene," after Correggio, a "Galatea," after Albani, and "The Last Judgment," after Michael Angelo. He published "La Calcographia," (1830,) an able treatise on engraving. Died in 1831.

Longhi, lon'gee, or **Lunghi**, loon'gee, (LUCA,) an Italian painter, born at Ravenna in 1507, always resided in that city. He excelled in portraits, and also painted some subjects of sacred history with success. Died in 1580. "His conceptions," says Lanzi, "are sweet, varied, and graceful, with a powerful union of colours." His daughter BARBARA was also a painter.

Longin. See LONGINUS.

Longino. See LONGINUS.

Longinus. See DLUGOSZ.

Lon-gī'nus, [Gr. Λογγῖνος; Fr. LONGIN, lôn'zhăn'; It. LONGINO, lon-jee'no,] a celebrated Greek philosopher and critic, was born probably in Syria, and flourished in the third century. Some ancient writers call him LONGINUS CASSIUS, or DIONYSIUS CASSIUS LONGINUS. He was a pupil of his uncle Phronto of Emesa, and was a Platonist in philosophy. He opened at Athens a school of philosophy and rhetoric, which became very celebrated. The famous Porphyry was one of his pupils. After passing many years at Athens, he accepted the invitation of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, to reside at her court. He taught her Greek, and served her as councillor or prime minister during her war against Aurelian, Emperor of Rome. The latter, having captured Palmyra, put Longinus to death in 273 A.D. Longinus was the first to whom was applied the phrase, often repeated since, "a living library," and is considered the greatest philosopher of his age. He wrote many critical and philosophical works, none of which have come down to us except his admirable "Treatise on the Sublime," (Περὶ Ὕψους,) which Boileau translated into French and called a "master-piece of good sense, learning, and eloquence." Some writers, however, have doubted—but with little reason, it would seem—whether Longinus was the real author of this work. (See, on this subject, the article "Longin" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

It has been truly said that to be a good critic one must be something of a poet. This qualification Longinus possessed in a pre-eminent degree. Pope, addressing him, says,

> "Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,
> And bless their critic with a poet's fire;
> An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
> With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just,
> Whose own example strengthens all his laws,
> And is himself that great sublime he draws."
>
> *Essay on Criticism*, part iii.

Of Longinus's "Treatise on the Sublime," several good French translations have been made,—one by the celebrated critic and poet Boileau, (1674.) It has also been translated into German by Schlosser, and into English by W. Smith.

See D. RUHNKEN, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis Longini," 1776; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de D. Longino Cassio," 1750; L. VAUCHER, "Études critiques sur la Traité du Sublime et sur les Écrits de Longin," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for May, 1779.

Long'land or **Lang'land**, (JOHN,) an English bishop, born at Henley in 1473. He became confessor to Henry VIII., and Bishop of Lincoln, in 1520. On the question of the divorce of Queen Catherine he gave the king such counsels as were most agreeable to the latter. His sermons were published. Died in 1547.

Longland, Langelande or **Langley**, (WILLIAM,) an early English poet, a native of Shropshire, was a contemporary of Chaucer, and a disciple of Wickliffe. He was the reputed author of a celebrated poem called the "Visions of Piers Plowman," (1369.) It is a satire directed against the vices of the clergy and other professions, and displays considerable fancy and originality.

Long'man, (THOMAS NORTON,) an English merchant and publisher, born about 1770, was honourably and widely known as the head of the great publishing-firm of Longman & Company, Paternoster Row, London. He published works for Scott, Wordsworth, and Thomas Moore. Died in 1842.

Longmuir, long'mūr, (JOHN,) LL.D., a Scottish Free Church clergyman, born near Stonehaven, November 13, 1803. He graduated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1825. Besides many volumes of prose and verse, he prepared several dictionaries, and was one of the editors of "Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary." Died May 7, 1883.

Longobardi, lon-go-bar'dee, (NICCOLÒ,) a Jesuit, born in Sicily in 1565. He went to China as a missionary in 1596, and wrote a "Treatise on Confucius and his Doctrine." ("De Confucio ejusque Doctrina Tractatus.") Leibnitz published a new edition of this work, with notes. Died at Pekin in 1655.

Longolius. See LONGUEIL.

Longolius, long-go'le-ûs, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German scientific writer, born at Meissen in 1677; died in 1740.

Longolius, (PAUL DANIEL,) a learned German writer, born near Dresden in 1704. He was rector of the gymnasium of Hof for forty-four years, and was one of the editors of the "German Encyclopædia, or Universal Lexicon," of Zedler, (Leipsic, 1731–50.) He also published editions of Pliny the Younger, and of Aulus Gellius. Died in 1779.

See G. W. KIRSCH, "Vier Programme von P. D. Longolii Leben," 1779–81; "Life of Longolius," prefixed to his "Notitia Hermundorum maximæque Partis Germaniæ," by ERNESTI, 1793.

Longomontan. See LONGOMONTANUS.

Longomontanus, lon'go-mon-tā'nŭs, [Fr. LONGOMONTAN, lôn'go'môn'tôn',] (CHRISTIAN,) a Danish astronomer, born in 1562 at Langsberg, (Jutland,) of which place he assumed the name, Latinizing it, according to the custom of the time. He was the son of a poor labourer, whose family name was SEVERIN. He obtained the favour of Tycho Brahe, whom he assisted in calculations and observations at Huen, or Hoëne, from 1589 to 1597. From 1605 to 1645 he was professor of mathematics in the Academy of Copenhagen. He died in 1647. Among his principal works are "First Part of a Mathematical System," ("Systematis Mathematici Pars I.," 1611,) "Danish Astronomy," ("Astronomia Danica," 1622,) "Pentas Problematum Philosophiæ," (1623,) and "Invention of the Quadrature of the Circle."

Longpérier, de, deh lôn'pā're-ā', (HENRI ADRIEN PRÉVOST,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1816, wrote treatises on numismatics, etc. Died in 1882.

Long'street, (AUGUSTUS BALDWIN,) son of William, noticed below, was born in Augusta, Georgia, in 1790. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was appointed president of the South Carolina College in 1857. He died September 9, 1870.

Longstreet, (JAMES,) an able American general, born in South Carolina in 1821, graduated at West Point in 1842. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and was breveted major for his conduct at Molino del Rey. In 1852 he obtained the rank of captain. He resigned his commission about June, 1861, commanded a brigade in the Confederate army at Bull Run, July 21, and became a major-general soon after that date. He took part in the battles near Richmond in May and June, 1862, and commanded the right wing of General Lee's army at Antietam, September 17. Having been raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, he commanded a corps at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2–3, 1863. In the September ensuing he joined the army of General Bragg, under whom he served at Chickamauga, September 19–20. He commanded a force which General Bragg sent against Burnside in October, 1863; and he attempted to take Knoxville in November, without success. In the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he was severely wounded, but resumed his command during the siege of Petersburg. At the close of the war he unreservedly accepted the situation, and was subsequently appointed by President Grant surveyor of the port of New Orleans. In 1880–81 he was minister to Turkey. After serving as United States marshal for Georgia, he was made a commissioner of railroads. Died January 2, 1904.

Longstreet, (WILLIAM,) an American inventor, born in New Jersey, removed to Georgia. He obtained a patent for an improvement in the cotton-gin. Died in 1814.

Longueil, de, deh lôn'gul' or lôn'guh'ye, [Lat. LONGO'LIUS,] (CHRISTOPHE,) an eminent French scholar, born at Malines in 1490. He practised law in Paris, and was chosen *conseiller au parlement.* Afterwards he removed to Padua, and devoted himself to literature. He was one of the Latin scholars whose fastidious purity Erasmus ridiculed in his "Ciceronianus," and who affected to use no terms which were not found in Cicero's works. He was author of discourses against Luther, of "Letters to Bembo and Sadolet," etc. Died in 1522.

See POLUS, "Vita Longolii;" PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia Virorum illustrium;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Longueil, de, deh lôn'gul', [Lat. LONGO'LIUS,] (GILBERT,) a Dutch philologist, born at Utrecht in 1507. He taught school at Deventer and Cologne, and practised medicine. He published a "Latin-Greek Lexicon," (1533,) and notes on Ovid, Plautus, and Cicero. Died at Cologne in 1543.

Longueil, de, (JOSEPH,) a French engraver, born at Givet in 1736; died in 1792.

Longuemar, de, deh lôNg'mâr', (ALPHONSE LE TOURÉ,) a French geologist and antiquary, born at Saint-Dizier about 1800; died in 1881.

Longuerue, de, deh lôNg'rü', (LOUIS DUFOUR,) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, eminent for learning, was born at Charleville in 1652. He was deeply versed in languages, history, philosophy, etc., and wrote many works, but published none. His friends, however, published for him an "Essay on the Antiquities of Chaldea and Egypt," "Description of France, Ancient and Modern," (1719,) "Annals of the Arsacidæ," (1732,) and other works. Died in 1733.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique," edition of 1759; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Longueval, lôNg'vàl', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit born near Péronne in 1680. He taught rhetoric and theology in various colleges, and was author of the first eight volumes of a "History of the Gallican Church," (1730–49,) which was continued by Fontenay and others. Died in 1735.

Longueville, lôNg'vèl', (EDME PAUL MARCELLIN,) a French Hellenist, born in Paris in 1785; died in 1855.

Longueville, de, deh lôNg'vèl', (ANNE GENEVIÈVE **de Bourbon-Condé** — deh boor'bôN' kôN'dā',) DUCHESS, a French lady, distinguished for beauty, tact, and talent, was born at Vincennes in 1619. She was a sister of the great Condé, and was married to the Duc de Longueville, noticed below, in 1642. The enmity between the parliaments and Mazarin gave rise to the faction or conspiracy of the Fronde, of which she became the heroine. Her nonchalance and languor were agreeably diversified by surprising and splendid awakenings of genius. She exercised great influence over the chiefs of the Fronde, and had a *liaison* with La Rochefoucauld, who was one of the leaders of that party. When her husband and brothers were imprisoned by Mazarin in 1650, she escaped to Stenay, the head-quarters of Turenne, whom she induced to join the party of the Fronde. With his aid she effected the release of her three friends in 1651, and returned to Paris in triumph. Peace was made between the Frondeurs and the court in 1659, after which she ceased to meddle with politics. She became devout, and spent much time in her latter years at the cloister of Port-Royal. Cardinal Mazarin once said, "We have three women in France who would be competent to govern or overturn three great kingdoms, namely, the Duchess de Longueville, the Princess Palatine, and the Duchess de Chevreuse." Died in 1679.

See BOURGOING DE VILLEFORE, "Vie de Madame de Longueville," 1738; V. COUSIN, "La Jeunesse de Mme. de Longueville," 1853; LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Longueville, de, (CHARLES PARIS D'ORLÉANS,) DUC, a son of the preceding, born in Paris in 1640, inherited the brilliant qualities of his mother. He served in the army of his uncle the Prince of Condé, and was killed at the passage of the Rhine in 1672, when the Polish deputies were on their way to offer him the crown of Poland.

Longueville, de, (HENRI,) DUC, a French general, born in 1595, was the son of Henri d'Orléans, a prince of the blood, and was a grand-nephew of Henry IV. In the reign of Louis XIII. he distinguished himself by military exploits in Italy, etc. He married the sister of the Prince of Condé in 1642, and supported the party of the latter in the time of the Fronde. Died in 1663.

Lon'gus, [Λόγγος,] a Greek sophist or author, of whom little or nothing is known. He is supposed to have lived in the fourth or fifth century of our era, and to have been the author of an ingenious prose romance entitled *Ποιμενικὰ τα κατὰ Δάφνιν καὶ Χλόην,* ("Pastorals relating to Daphnis and Chloe,") sometimes called "Loves of Daphnis and Chloe." It is admired for a charming, elegant style, and other literary merits. In 1810 Paul Louis Courier found at Florence a manuscript of Longus which supplied a hiatus of all the other manuscripts. He published a complete edition of the original and a corrected edition of Amyot's French version.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DUNLOP, "History of Fiction;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Long'worth, (NICHOLAS,) an American cultivator, born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1782. Having removed to Cincinnati, he devoted himself to the culture of native grapes and the manufacture of wine, by which he acquired an immense fortune. Died in 1863.

Loni, lo'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1655, was a pupil of Carlo Dolce. Died in 1702.

Lonicer, lo′nⁱt-sẹr, [Lat. LONICE′RUS,] (ADAM,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Marburg in 1528, was a son of Johann, noticed below. He obtained in 1554 the place of pensioned physician of Frankfort, which he occupied thirty-two years. He published several treatises on medicine, and a Latin work on Plants, Animals, and Minerals, called "Naturalis Historiæ Opus Novum," (1551–55,) which was often reprinted. Died in 1586.

His son, JOHANN ADAM, born in 1557, was a physician of Frankfort. He published Latin poems, and a treatise on the chase, called "Venatus et Aucupium."

Lonicer, [Lat. LONICE′RUS,] (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born in Mansfeld in 1499. From 1527 until his death he was professor of Greek and Hebrew at Marburg. He made good Latin translations of several Greek authors, among whom were Pindar, Isocrates, and Demosthenes. He was a friend and correspondent of Melanchthon. Died in 1569.

Lonicerus. See LONICER.

Lonjumeau. See GAILLARD DE LONJUMEAU.

Lönnrot or **Loennrot**, lön′rot, (ELIAS,) a Finnish philologist, born in the district of Helsingfors in 1802. He became a zealous student of the national literature of Finland. About 1835 he discovered and published the famous Finnish poem of "Kalevala," which is said to resemble the "Hiawatha" of Longfellow. He succeeded Castrén as professor of Finnish at Helsingfors in 1852, and published several collections of old legends, proverbs, etc., with a view to revive the use of the Finnish language. Died in March, 1884.

Lonsdale, (HENRY,) an English physician and writer, born at Carlisle in 1816. He gained distinction by his researches in the toxicology of prussic acid and other subjects. Died July 23, 1876.

Lonsdale, (WILLIAM LOWTHER,) EARL OF, an English peer, born in 1787. He was postmaster-general from 1841 to 1845, and was lord president of the council in the cabinet of Lord Derby in 1852. Died March 4, 1872.

Loo. See VANLOO.

Loo′mis, (CHARLES BATTELL,) humorist, born at Brooklyn in 1861. Became widely known as a humorous writer and lecturer, and wrote, "Yankee Enchantments," "Cheerful Americans," "A Holiday Touch," etc. D1911.

Loo′mis, (ELIAS,) an American astronomer and physicist, born in Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1811, graduated at Yale College in 1830. He became professor of natural philosophy at the Western Reserve College, Ohio, in 1837, in the New York University in 1844, and in Yale College in 1866. He made valuable contributions to the discussion of the subjects of magnetism, astronomy, and meteorology, and published several text-books of mathematics, astronomy, and the natural sciences. Died August 15, 1889.

Loomis, (HARVEY W.,) composer, born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1865, brother of Charles Battell. Received a prize for his piano composition, "A Hungarian Rhapsody," and produced music for dramatic productions, pantomimes, the piano, etc.

Loon. See VAN LOON.

Loon, van, văn lōn, (THEODORE,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels about 1630. His design was correct, and his colouring excellent. After working with Carlo Maratta at Rome, he returned to Brussels, where he confirmed his reputation by many historical paintings in the manner of Maratta. Some of the churches of Rome and Florence are adorned with his works. Died in 1678.

Loop, (HENRY A.,) an American artist, born at Hillsdale, New York, September 9, 1831. He studied art in New York under H. P. Gray, in Paris under Couture, and in Italy. He was chosen to the National Academy in 1861. He won distinction alike by his portraits and ideal works. Among the latter are "Undine," "Improvvisatrice," and "The Summer Moon."

Loop, (JENNETTE S. HARRISON,) wife of the above, born 1840, died 1909, was also a distinguished artist, no American having surpassed her in portrait painting.

Loopolof, **Loupolov**, or **Lupolow**, loo′po-lof, (PRASCOVIA,) a Russian heroine, born in 1784, was a daughter of an officer exiled to Siberia. She performed on foot the journey from Tobolsk to Saint Petersburg, and obtained a pardon for her father. Her adventures form the subject of Madame Cottin's "Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia." Died in 1809.

Loos, lōs, [Lat. CALLID′IUS,] (CORNELIS,) a Dutch Catholic theologian, born at Gouda about 1545. He was persecuted for opposing the prevalent superstitious notions respecting magic in his book "De verâ et falsâ Magiâ," ("On True and False Magic,") and for condemning the practice of burning those called witches. He wrote other works. Died in 1595.

See "Callidius," in BAYLE'S "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Loosjes, lōs′yęs, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch poet and novelist, born at Haarlem in 1761, was a dealer in books. He passed his life in his native city. Among his works are novels entitled "John De Witt" (1805) and "Susanna Bronkhorst," (6 vols., 1806,) and a poem called "The Last Campaign of De Ruyter." Died in 1818.

See "Hulde aan de Nagedachtenis van A. Loosjes," by P. H. PEERLKAMP, C. DE KONING, A. VAN DER WILLIGEN, and H. MEIJER, 1818.

Loots, lōts, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1774; died about 1850.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Lope de Rueda, lo′pā dā roo-ā′dā, a Spanish actor and dramatic author, born at Seville about 1500. He was the leader of the first troupe of strolling players in Spain, and was praised by Cervantes as an actor and writer. His plays were dialogues between a few shepherds. Died in 1564.

Lope de Vega Carpio, lo′pā dā vā′gā kar′pe-o, (FELIX,) a celebrated Spanish poet and dramatist, born at Madrid on the 25th of November, 1562, was a contemporary of Cervantes and Shakspeare. His father was a hidalgo, (gentleman,) but rather poor. Felix began to write verses in early childhood, and composed dramas about the age of twelve. While a student at the University of Alcalá, he found a powerful patron in the Duke of Alva, whose service he entered, and at whose request he wrote his "Arcadia," a pastoral heroic poem, which first revealed his superior genius. It was first printed in 1598, though finished many years earlier. He quitted the service of Alva, and married Doña Isabel de Urbino. Having in a duel wounded his antagonist, he fled from Madrid, and passed a few years in Valencia.

His grief for the death of his wife is assigned as his motive for becoming a soldier. In 1588 he enlisted as a private volunteer, and, with ardent zeal for what he deemed a holy cause, took part in the expedition of the Invincible Armada, during which he wrote his admired poem the "Beauty of Angelica," ("Hermosura de Angelica,") a continuation of Ariosto's "Orlando." Renouncing martial pursuits in 1590, he returned to Madrid, where he began to write for the stage, and by his marvellous fertility of invention rapidly acquired fame and affluence. He required only a single day to compose a versified drama. This astonishing facility enabled him to produce two thousand original dramas, consisting of spiritual plays, historical comedies, and dramas of intrigue, called *De Capa y Espada*, ("Of the Cloak and Sword,") which were performed with immense applause. There is scarcely an example on record of an equal popularity. His name became a synonym for the superlative degree, and it was the fashion to say a Lope diamond, a Lope dress, etc., to express the splendour or perfection of those articles. He was styled the "Centre of Fame," the "Darling of Fortune," the "Phœnix of Ages," etc. Among his dramas we may mention "The Beautiful Deformed," ("La Hermosa fea,") "The Prude," ("La Dama melindrosa,") "The Certain for the Doubtful," ("Lo Cierto por lo Dudoso,") and "Estrella de Sevilla," or "Don Sancho Ortiz." In richness of invention, vivacity of dialogue, and variety of ideas he is perhaps unsurpassed by any dramatist. For the sake of trying the public taste, he published, without his name, a poem entitled "Soliloquies on God," which was received with much favour. After the death of his second wife he became a priest, (1609,) but continued to write for the stage. He also wrote epic poems, entitled "Circe," "Andromeda," and "Jerusalem Delivered,"

which are considered much inferior to his dramas. Died in 1635. (For some very interesting remarks on Lope de Vega, particularly in reference to the marvellous fertility of his genius, see Prescott's "Miscellanies," pp. 137–139.)

See MONTALVAN, "Fama posthuma a la Vida y Muerte del Lope de Vega Carpio," Madrid, 1636; LORD HOLLAND, "Some Account of the Life of Lope de Vega Carpio," 1817; LARRAMENDI, "Planto funebre en la Muerte de L. F. de Vega Carpio," 1635; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" SEDANO, "Parnaso Español;" FAURIEL, "Lope de Vega," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," September 1, 1839, and September 15, 1843; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" ENK VON DER BURG, "Studien über Lope de Vega," Vienna, 1839.

Lopes, lo'pēs, (FERNANDO,) a Portuguese historian, born about 1380; died in 1449. His Chronicles are of high literary and historical importance.

Lopez. See AYALA, DE, GOMARA, and CASTANHEDA.

Lopez, lo'pēth, (ALONZO,) a Spanish critic, born at Valladolid. He practised medicine with such success that he received the title of physician to Maria of Castile, daughter of Charles V. He published in 1596 "Ancient Poetical Philosophy," ("Philosophia antiqua poetica.")

Lopez, lo'pes or lo'pēth, (CARLOS ANTONIO,) a Paraguayan ruler, the father of F. S. Lopez, noticed below. He was born at Asuncion, November 4, 1790, and in 1840 succeeded Francia as dictator, ruling the country with skill and energy till his death, September 10, 1862.

Lopez, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish artist, who became painter to Philip III. about 1602, and adorned the Prado with frescos. He was living in 1638.

Lopez, lo'pes or lo'pēth, (Don FRANCISCO SOLANO,) an able South American general and political leader, born about 1826. He was elected in September, 1862, President of Paraguay, as the successor of his father, Don Carlos Lopez. He declared war against Brazil in 1865, and commanded his army in person with various success. He was killed in battle or retreat March 1, 1870.

Lopez, (IAGO or DIEGO,) a Spanish painter, born at Toledo about 1465; died about 1530.

Lopez, (Don JOAQUIN MARIA,) an able and eloquent Spanish statesman, born at Villena in 1802, was a zealous adherent of the constitutional party. In 1836 he became minister of the interior under Calatrava. He resigned in March, 1837. He was prime minister for a short time in 1843. Died in 1855.

Lopez, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville about 1650, was a pupil of Murillo.

Lopez, lo'pēs or lo'pēth, (NARCISSO,) an American revolutionist or filibuster, born in Venezuela in 1799. He served some time as an officer in the Spanish army, and in 1849 organized in the United States an expedition for the conquest of Cuba, which failed. He renewed the enterprise in August, 1851, was captured, and garroted at Havana the same year.

Lopez, (PEDRO,) a Spanish painter, was a pupil of Greco. His chief work is the "Adoration of the Magi," (dated 1608,) at Toledo, which is much admired.

Lopez de Lerena, lo'pēth dà là-rā'nà, (Don PEDRO,) a Spanish financier, born at Val de Moro in 1734. He was appointed in 1785 secretary of state for the finances, which he managed with success until his death, in 1792.

Loqmân. See LOKMÂN.

Loras, lo'rà', (MATTHIAS,) D.D., a bishop, born at Lyons, France, in July, 1792. He became in early manhood a priest, and head of the theological school of Largentière. In 1829 he went to New Orleans, and thence to Mobile in 1830. In 1837 he was consecrated Catholic Bishop of Dubuque, the first of the title. Died at Dubuque, February 18, 1858. Bishop Loras was eminent for zeal, learning, and charity.

Lorch, lorK, written also **Lorich**, (MELCHIOR,) a Danish painter and eminent engraver, born in Sleswick in 1527. He visited many foreign countries, and died in Rome in 1586. Among his works are engravings of Luther, of Albert Dürer, and of the Deluge.

Lord, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American lecturer, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 27, 1810. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843, and became a Congregationalist minister, and later won distinction as a popular lecturer on historical subjects. He wrote a "History of the United States," "Modern History," "Points of History," etc. Died December 15, 1894.

Lord, (NATHAN,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Berwick, Maine, in 1792. He graduated at Bowdoin, and in 1828 became president of Dartmouth College. Died in 1870.

Lordon, lor'dôn', (PIERRE JÉRÔME,) a French historical painter, born in 1780, worked in Paris. Died in 1838.

Loredano, lo-rà-dā'no, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a mediocre Italian poet and *littérateur*, born at Venice in 1606. He became a senator, and obtained other high offices. About 1630 he founded the academy of the *Incogniti*. He wrote numerous works in verse and prose, among which are "The Agreeable Jests." Died 1661.

See A. LUPIS, "Vita di G. F. Loredano," 1663.

Loredano, (LEONARDO,) was Doge of Venice from 1501 until 1521, when he died, at the age of ninety.

Loree, lorā', (LEONOR FRESNEL,) American railway magnate, was born at Fulton City, Ill., April 23, 1858; graduated in engineering at Rutgers in 1877; became a transitman in the U. S. A. Engineer Corps; and worked in engineering capacities for the Pennsylvania and other railroads. He became President of the Delaware and Hudson R. R., 1907, and is a director of numerous other railroads.

Lorentz, lo'rēnts, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German mathematician, born at Halle in 1738; died in 1807.

Lorentz or **Lorenz**, lo'rŏn', (JOSEPH ADAM,) a French surgeon, born in Alsace in 1734; died in 1801.

Lorenz. See LORENZO and LAWRENCE.

Lorenz, lo'rēnts or lo'rŏn', (JEAN MICHEL,) a French historical writer, born at Strasburg in 1723, became professor of history in his native city, and of eloquence in 1784. He published, (in Latin,) besides other works of merit, a "Life of Saint Paul," ("Annales Paulini," 1769,) a "History of Ancient Gaul," and "Rudiments of German History," (1776.) Died in 1801.

See MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Lorenzetti, lo-rēn-zet'tee, or **Lorenzetto**, lo-rēn zet'to, (AMBROGIO,) sometimes called AMBROGIO DI LORENZO, an old Italian painter, born at Sienna about 1260, was a pupil of his father Lorenzo, and was a brother of Pietro. His birth is variously dated about 1257, 1277, and 1300. Ambrogio and Pietro worked together in Sienna, and were among the greatest artists of their time. The works of Ambrogio are nearly all destroyed; but some of his frescos are still visible in Sienna. He was, says Vasari, universally admired. Died in 1340, 1348, or 1360.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Lorenzetti, (PIETRO,) a brother of the preceding, worked in Sienna, Florence, Rome, and Pisa, and, according to Vasari, surpassed Cimabue and Giotto. In the Campo Santo of Pisa is preserved his picture representing the "Life of the Fathers in the Desert," in fresco. He painted several Madonnas, which have been destroyed. He is sometimes called LAURATI. His last works are dated 1355.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Lorenzetto. See CAMPANAIO.

Lorenzi, lo-rēn'zee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian poet and Jesuit, born near Verona in 1732, had an excellent talent for improvisation. Died in 1822.

Lorenzi, (BATTISTA,) an Italian sculptor and engraver, born in Tuscany in 1528; died in 1593.

Lorenzi, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1719; died in 1783.

Lorenzi, (STOLDO DI GINO, stol'do de jee'no,) an Italian sculptor, born at Settignano about 1540.

Lorenzini, lo-rēn-zee'nee, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian poet, born in Rome in 1680. He acquired a high reputation as a poet, and was remarkable for the energy of his style. In 1728 he succeeded Crescimbeni as president of the Academy of Arcades. He was the author of satires, epigrams, dramas, and other poems in Italian and Latin. Died in 1743

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum."

Lorenzini, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian engraver, born at Bologna in 1665. He engraved the works of Andrea del Sarto and other Italian masters. Died in 1740.

Lorenzini, (LORENZO,) an Italian geometer, born at

Florence in 1652. For some political offence he was imprisoned at Volterra twenty years, ending about 1700, and in this period wrote an able work on conic sections. Died in 1721.

Lorenzo. See LAWRENCE, SAINT.

Lorenzo de' Medici. See MEDICI.

Lorenzo the Magnificent. See MEDICI, (LORENZO DE'.)

Loret, lo'rā', (JEAN,) a French rhymer, born in Normandy. He began to issue in 1650 a weekly newspaper, called "Gazette en Verses burlesques," which was very successful. From 1656 to 1665 it was published under the title of "Muse historique." Died about 1665.

Lorge, lorzh, (JEAN THOMAS GUILLAUME,) a French general, born at Caen in 1767; died in 1826.

Lorges. See DURFORT, DE, (GUI ALPHONSE.)

Lorgna, lorn'yā, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian mathematician, born at Verona about 1734. After obtaining the rank of colonel of engineers, he became professor in the military school of Verona. He had the reputation of being one of the best geometers of Italy. Died in 1796. Among his works are treatises on Statics and Mechanics, and "Essays on Mathematics and Physics." ("Opuscula Mathematica et Physica," 1770.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Loria, di, de lo're-ā, or **Lauria,** low're-ā, (ROGER,) an able Italian admiral, born at Loria, (or Lauria.) In 1282, as admiral of Peter II., King of Aragon and Sicily, he defeated the fleet of Charles I. of Naples near Messina. He gained a naval victory over the French near Barcelona in 1285, and another over the Neapolitans before Castellamare in 1287. Having entered into the service of Jayme of Aragon, he defeated the Sicilian fleet at Cape Orlando in 1299, and again in 1300. Died in 1305. Sismondi considers him the greatest admiral that Italy has produced.

Lorieux, lo're-uh', (AUGUSTE JULIEN MARIE,) a French writer and lawyer, born at Croisic in 1797. He wrote a "History of the Reign of Charles X.," and a "Treatise on the Royal Prerogative in France and England," (1840.) Died in 1842.

Lor'imer, (WILLIAM,) congressman, born at Manchester, England, in 1861; came to Chicago in 1870, and grew to be a large contractor. Was a member of Congress for seven terms and was elected to the Senate in 1909. Being charged with gaining this election through bribery, the case was heard before a committee of Congress and dismissed, but was brought up again in 1912 and his election declared void.

Lo'ring, (GEORGE BAILEY,) an American agriculturist, born at North Andover, Massachusetts, in 1817. He held various offices under the government, was elected to Congress 1876 and 1878, was commissioner of agriculture 1881–85, and minister to Portugal 1889–90. He made a scientific study of agriculture, and published works on that and other subjects. Died September 14, 1891.

Lo'ring, (WILLIAM W.,) an American major-general, born in North Carolina about 1815. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and was employed in the defence of Vicksburg in the spring of 1863. After the war he entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, and was made a pasha. Died in New York, Dec. 30, 1886.

Lorinser, lo'rin-ser, (KARL IGNAZ,) a German medical writer, born in Bohemia in 1796; died in 1853.

Loriot, lo're'o', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French mechanician, born near Pontarlier in 1716. He gained a wide reputation by his ingenious and useful inventions, among which were a loom for ribbons, machines for working mines, and a new mortar or water-proof cement which bears his name. Died in 1782.

Loris-Melikoff. See MELIKOFF.

Loritz. See GLAREANUS.

Lorme, de. See DELORME.

Lorne, (JOHN GEORGE EDWARD HENRY DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND **Campbell,**) MARQUIS OF, and DUKE OF ARGYLL, was born at London, August 6, 1845. In 1871 he was married to Louise, a daughter of Queen Victoria. He was Governor-General of Canada 1878–83. He has published "A Trip to the Tropics," (1867,) "Guido and Lita," (a poem, 1875,) "The Psalms in Verse," (1877,) "Canadian Pictures," (1884,) etc. On the death of his father, the eighth Duke of Argyll, in 1900, he succeeded to the title.

Lorrain, (CLAUDE.) See CLAUDE LORRAIN.

Lorrain, Le, (ROBERT.) See LELORRAIN.

Lorraine. See CHARLES II., CHARLES III., FRANCIS I., GUISE, HARCOURT, (HENRI,) and MAYENNE.

Lorraine, lor-rān' or lo'rān', (ANTOINE,) DUKE OF, the son of René II., was born at Bar-le-Duc in 1489. He succeeded his father in 1508, and married Renée de Bourbon, a French lady. He maintained a neutrality in the war between Charles V. and Francis I., and reigned mostly in peace, except some bloody contests with the German Protestants. He died in 1544, leaving the duchy to his son, Francis II.

Lorraine, CARDINAL. See GUISE, (CHARLES DE.)

Lorraine, lo'rān', (CHARLES IV.,) DUKE OF, the son of François, Comte de Vaudemont, was born in 1604, and succeeded his uncle Henry (whose daughter he had married) in 1624. Louis XIII. of France invaded Lorraine in 1632, and took without much resistance Nancy (the capital) and several fortresses. In the Thirty Years' war, which began about 1620, Charles fought for the German empire, contributed to the victory over the Swedes at Nordlingen in 1634, and as an ally of Spain fought against the French in several ensuing campaigns. By the treaty of the Pyrenees (1659) Lorraine was restored to him, but France retained the duchy of Bar. In 1662 he appointed Louis XIV. his heir, but soon took arms against him, and became a general in the imperial army. Died in 1675.

Lorraine, (CHARLES V.,) DUKE OF, an able general and statesman, born at Vienna in 1643, was the nephew of the preceding. He was the son of Francis, (a brother of Charles IV.) At the death of Charles IV. the dukedom was claimed by the subject of this article, and by the French king, who had possession; but Charles was recognized as duke by the other powers of Europe. Having entered the Austrian service, he was made a general in 1672, and distinguished himself at Senef in 1675. His reign over Lorraine was only nominal. He was chosen generalissimo of the imperial army in 1676. In 1678 he married a sister of the Austrian emperor, and was restored by the treaty of Nymwegen to his duchy, with the condition of ceding Nancy to France; but he refused to accept these terms. He rendered signal services to Austria in the war against the Turks which began in 1683, and commanded a corps against the French in 1689. He died in 1690, leaving his title to his son, Leopold I.

See JEAN DE LA BRUNE, "Vie de Charles V," 1691; C. FRESCHOT, "Vita di Caroli V.," 1692; DUPONT, "Abrégé historique de la Vie de Charles V," 1701.

Lorraine, (HENRI,) DUKE OF, surnamed THE GOOD, born at Nancy in 1563, was the son of Charles III. and Claude, daughter of Henry II. of France. He married Catherine de Bourbon, a sister of King Henry IV., and in 1608 succeeded his father. He died in 1624, leaving the duchy to his nephew, Charles IV.

Lorraine, (LEOPOLD I.,) DUKE OF, born at Innspruck in 1679, was the son of Charles V. By the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, he recovered Lorraine, with the condition that he should not repair the dismantled forts nor keep an army. He married Elizabeth Charlotte, niece of Louis XIV. He showed himself a wise ruler, and improved the condition of his dominions, which had been desolated by long wars. In reference to him, Voltaire says, "One of the petty sovereigns of Europe has done the most good to his people." He died in 1729, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who married Maria Theresa of Austria, and exchanged Lorraine for Tuscany He was the last Duke of Lorraine.

Lorraine, (RENÉ II.,) DUKE OF, born in 1451, became duke in 1473. His mother was a daughter of René of Anjou, and heiress of the duchy of Lorraine. His dominions having been invaded by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, René, with his Swiss allies, defeated Charles at Morat in 1476. The next year he gained another

famous victory near Nancy, where Charles was killed in battle. He formed an alliance with Venice, and in 1480 was appointed captain-general of that republic; but on the death of Louis XI. of France he left the service of Venice to urge his claims to Anjou and Provence, which he failed to obtain. He died in 1508, leaving two sons, Antoine, who was his heir, and Claude, the first Duke of Guise.

See DOM CALMET, "Histoire de Lorraine."

Lorraine, de, (CHARLES I.) See CHARLES DE FRANCE.

Lorraine, de, (CHARLES II.) See CHARLES II., Duke of Lorraine.

Lorraine, de, (CHARLES III.) See CHARLES III., called THE GREAT.

Lorraine, de, dẹh lor-rān′, (CHARLES,) an Austrian general, called PRINCE CHARLES OF LORRAINE, born at Lunéville in 1712, was the second son of Duke Leopold I., and a brother of Francis I. of Austria. He commanded the Austrians in the war between Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great, by whom he was defeated at Czaslau in 1742. In 1744 he forced Frederick to evacuate Bohemia, married a sister of Maria Theresa, and was appointed Governor of the Low Countries. At the beginning of the Seven Years' war he was commander of the Austrians, and gained a victory over the Prussians at Breslau in 1757; but, having been completely defeated in the great battle of Leuthen, in the same year, he resigned his command. Died in 1780.

Lorraine, de, (FRANÇOIS,) *grand-prieur* of France, was born in 1534, and was a son of the Duke of Guise. After serving with distinction in naval war against the Turks, he was made general of the galleys, and commanded several expeditions. Died in 1563.

Lorris, de, dẹh lo′rèss′, (GUILLAUME,) a mediæval French bard, born at Lorris, on the Loire. He was the author of the "Romance of the Rose," ("Roman de la Rose,") a remarkable poem, which had a great influence on French literature. The subject is the art of love, and is treated in an agreeable style. He is supposed to have died about 1240.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lorry, lo′re′, (ANNE CHARLES,) a French physician, born at Crosne in 1726. He practised in Paris, and attained the highest rank in his profession. He became *docteur-régent* of the faculty, and attended Louis XV. in his last illness. He published a valuable treatise "On Cutaneous Diseases," (1777;) also an edition of the "Aphorisms" of Hippocrates, and other works. Died in 1783.

See VICQ-D'AZYR, "Éloge de Lorry;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lort, (MICHAEL,) an English writer on theology, born in 1725. He became professor of Greek at Cambridge about 1759. Died in 1790.

Lortic, lor′tèk′, (ANDRÉ,) a French Protestant minister and writer, born at Saintonge, lived between 1650 and 1700. Died in London.

Lortzing, lort′sing, (ALBERT AUGUST,) a German composer, born in Berlin in 1803; died in 1851.

Losada, lo-sä′dä, (DIEGO,) a Spanish officer, who conquered the native tribes of Venezuela, and founded Santiago de Leon. Died in 1569.

Losana, lo-sä′nä, (MATTEO,) an Italian priest, born in Piedmont in 1738. He published useful treatises on rural economy, insects, etc. Died in 1833.

Löscher or **Loescher,** lö′sher, (VALENTIN ERNST,) a German theologian, born at Sondershausen in 1672. He taught theology at Wittenberg for many years, and published there a monthly journal of theology and literature, (1701–20,) which had great success. Died in 1749.

Loschge, losh′ge̤h, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a German physician and writer, born at Anspach in 1755; died in 1840.

Lösel or **Loesel,** lö′zẹl, (JOHANN,) a German botanist, born at Brandenburg in 1607. He became professor of anatomy and botany at Königsberg, and died in 1656, leaving in manuscript a "Flora Prussica,"—a mere catalogue of plants,—which Gottsched published in 1703.

Losenko, lo-sẽn′ko, written also **Lossenko,** (IVAN,) an eminent Russian painter, born about 1720. He was director of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts in Saint Petersburg. Among his works is "The Parting of Hector and Andromache." Died in 1773.

Loskiel, los-keel′, (GEORGE HENRY,) a bishop, born in Courland, November 7, 1740. He became a Moravian missionary, and in 1802 was consecrated a bishop, after which time he was also pastor at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He published a "History of the Mission to the Indians of North America," etc. Died February 23, 1814.

Los′sing, (BENSON JOHN,) an American historian and engraver, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1813. He published numerous illustrated works, among the most important of which are "The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," (2 vols., 1850–52,) "The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," (2 vols., 1860,) a "Life of Washington," (3 vols., 1860,) a "Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States," (3 vols., 1866–69,) "Pictorial History of the War of 1812," (1869,) "History of New York City," (1884,) "The Empire State," (1887,) etc. Died June 3, 1891.

Lot, [Heb. לוֹט; Fr. LOTH, lot,] a Hebrew patriarch, who lived about 1900 B.C., was the son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham. He resided in Sodom until he was warned by angels of its impending destruction.

See Genesis xi., xii., xiii., xix.; II. Peter ii. 7.

Lotario. See LOTHAIRE I.

Loten, lo′tẹn, (JOHN or JACOB,) a Dutch landscape-painter, who excelled in wild, rocky scenery, and storms. He worked mostly in England, where he died in 1681.

Loth. See LOT.

Loth, lot, or **Loti,** lo′tee, [in Italian, LOTTI,] (JOHANN KARL,) a German painter, born at Munich in 1632. He acquired a high rank among the realists, whom the Italians call "Naturalisti." Among his chief works are "The Death of Abel," and a "Nativity." He received the title of first painter to the emperor Leopold I. Died at Venice in 1698.

Lothaire, lo-thair′, [Fr. pron. lo′târ′; Lat. LOTHA′RIUS; Ger. LOTHAR, lo-târ′; It. LOTARIO, lo-tâ′re-o,] I., Emperor of the West or of Rome, born abou. 795 A.D., was the eldest son of Louis le Débonnaire. His father associated him with himself in the empire in 817, and made him King of Italy in 822. Pepin and Louis, brothers of Lothaire, received respectively Aquitaine and Germany. At the death of his father, in 840, he claimed supremacy as emperor; but his brothers, Louis the Germanic and Charles the Bald, united to dispute his title, and defeated him at the great battle of Fontanet, (now Fontenailles,) in 841. By the treaty of Verdun (843) Lothaire retained Italy, with some provinces of France. His capital was Aix-la-Chapelle. He died in 855 A.D., leaving three sons, Louis, Charles, and Lothaire, among whom the empire was divided.

See ASTRONOMUS, "Vita Ludovici Pii;" FAURIEL, "Histoire de la Gaule méridionale," tome iv.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lothaire [Lat. LOTHA′RIUS; Ger. LOTHAR] II. or III., Emperor of Germany, sometimes called LOTHAIRE OF SAXONY, was born in 1075. He was the son of Gebhard, Count of Arnsberg. After the death of Henry V. he was elected emperor, in 1125. Conrad, Duke of Franconia, protested against the election, and was crowned at Milan by his partisans. About 1132 Lothaire marched to Rome and restored Pope Innocent II., who had been expelled by his rival Anaclete. He was crowned at Rome by Innocent, and performed acts of homage to the pope which were afterwards cited as an evidence that the empire was a fief of the Roman See. He died in 1137, and Conrad III., above named, became emperor. In the reign of Lothaire the Diet of the empire asserted its exclusive right to impose taxes and make war or peace.

See GERVAIS, "Geschichte Deutschlands unter Kaiser Heinrich V. und Lothar III.," 2 vols., 1842; MASCOV, "Commentarii de Rebus Imperii Romano-Germanici sub Lothario II.," 1753; JAFFÉ, "Geschichte des Deutschen Reiches unter Lothar von Sachsen.," 1843.

Lothaire, lo-thair′ or lo′târ′, King of France, the son of Louis d'Outremer, was born in 941 A.D., and succeeded his father in 954. His reign was disturbed by

contests with powerful vassals, among whom was Hugh Capet, and he waged war with Otho II. of Germany. He died in 986, and was succeeded by his son, Louis V.

Lothaire, King of Italy, was the son of Hugh of Provence, who admitted him to a share of the royal power in 931. He reigned alone a few years, and died in 950, leaving an only child, Emma, who was married to Lothaire of France. His successor was Berenger II.

Lothaire, King of Lorraine, was the second son of the emperor Lothaire I. In 855 he inherited the country situated between the Rhine and the Meuse, which was called Lotharingia,—*Gallicé* Lorraine. He weakened the royal power by yielding to the encroachments of the clergy, and by other impolitic measures. Died in 869 A.D.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lothar. See LOTHAIRE.

Lotharius. See LOTHAIRE.

Lotharius, CARDINAL. See INNOCENT III.

Lo'throp, (HARRIET MULFORD,) an American author, born (Stone) at New Haven, Connecticut; married, 1881, Daniel Lothrop, of the publishing house of D. Lothrop & Co. She founded the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and under the name of Margaret Sidney wrote "Five Little Peppers" and other juveniles of the "Peppers" series, and a considerable number of other works.

Loti, (PIERRE,) the pseudonym of Louis Marie Viaud, was born at Rochefort, France, in 1850. He entered the navy, but fell into disgrace by his too truthful letters in "Figaro" on the conduct of the French soldiers at Hué in 1883. He afterwards became an active writer, producing vividly imaginative pictures of nature, which possess an enduring charm. He was admitted to the Academy in 1891. Among his works are "Le Mariage de Loti," (1880,) "Madame Crysanthème," (1887,) "Le Désert," (1894,) and "Ramuntcho," (1897.) Died 1923.

Lotich, [Lat. LOTICH'IUS,] (PETER,) a celebrated German poet, born at Schluchtern, Hesse-Cassel, in 1528, was called SECUNDUS, to distinguish him from his uncle of the same name. He fought for the Protestant League of Schmalkalden, and afterwards entered the civil service of the Elector-Palatine. He became professor of medicine at Heidelberg in 1557, and died in 1560. He owes his fame to Latin elegies and other poems, (1551,) which were highly praised by eminent critics. "Lotich," says Hallam, "is a very elegant and classical versifier, and perhaps equal in elegy to any Cisalpine writer of the sixteenth century." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Lotichius. See LOTICH, (PETER.)

Lotta. See CRABTREE, (LOTTA.)

Lotteri, lot-tā'ree, (ANGELO LUIGI,) an Italian mathematician, born in the Milanese in 1760. Among his works is "The Principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus," (1788.) Died at Milan in 1839.

Lotti. See LOTH.

Lotti, lot'tee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian composer, born at Venice about 1665; died in 1740.

Lotti, (COSIMO,) a Florentine painter and architect, was noted for mechanical ingenuity, and made several automata at Florence. About 1628 he was invited by Philip IV. to Madrid, where he built the theatre Buen Retiro.

Lotto, lot'to, (LORENZO,) an excellent Italian painter, was born at Venice about 1490. He worked chiefly at Bérgamo, and had the reputation of being one of the best painters of the Venetian school. Among his masterpieces are several Madonnas at Bérgamo. His first works are dated about 1515, and his last about 1560. "His master-pieces," says Lanzi, "place him almost on a level with the first luminaries of the art."

Lotze, lot'sĕh, (RUDOLPH HERMANN,) an eminent German philosopher, born at Bautzen, Saxony, May 21, 1817. He was educated at Zittau and Göttingen, and in 1838 graduated as doctor of philosophy and of medicine. He afterwards lectured on philosophy at Leipsic, and in 1844 was made professor of philosophy at Göttingen, where for nearly forty years he lived a laborious and uneventful life. Died at Berlin, July 1, 1881. Among his works are "Metaphysics," (1841,) and "Logic," (1843,) and later works (1874 and 1879) with the same titles, forming parts of his uncompleted "System of Philosophy," "General Pathology and Therapeutics as Mechanical and Natural Sciences," (1842,) "General Physiology of the Organic Life," (1851,) "Medical Psychology, or Physiology of the Soul," (1852,) "History of Æsthetics in Germany," (1868,) etc. But his greatest work is the "Microcosmus," (3 vols., 1856–64.) Lotze is one of the ablest of the recent opponents of materialism. Several of his treatises have been translated into English. Without founding a new school of thought, Lotze exerted, and still exerts, a wide and wholesome intellectual and moral influence; but his usefulness as a teacher has been limited by the frequent obscurity of his diction.

Loubère, de la, deh lă loo'bair', (ANTOINE,) a French geometer, born in Languedoc in 1600. He taught various sciences in the colleges of the Jesuits, and published several learned mathematical works. Died in 1664.

Loubère, de la, (SIMON,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Toulouse in 1642. He was sent as envoy to Siam in 1687. After his return he published a work "On the Kingdom of Siam," (1691,) which is praised for fidelity and judicious observations. He was elected to the French Academy in 1693. Died in 1729.

Loubet, loo'bā', (ÉMILE,) a French statesman, born at Marsanne in 1838. He adopted the profession of the law, and engaged in public life as a member of the municipal council of Montélimar. He was elected to the French Chamber in 1876, became a Senator in 1885, and was premier of France during part of 1893. He was later president of the Senate, and on the death of President Faure, February, 1899, was elected President of France.

Loubon, (CHARLES JOSEPH ÉMILE,) a French painter of history and landscapes, born at Aix in 1809. Died at Marseilles, March 1, 1863.

Loudon, (GIDEON ERNST.) See LAUDON.

Loudon, (JOHN CLAUDIUS,) an eminent Scottish writer on horticulture and agriculture, was born at Cambuslang in 1783. Having learned the business of a landscape-gardener, he removed to London in 1803. A few years later he rented a farm, on which he tried new modes of cultivation with success, and soon acquired an easy fortune. After visiting various countries of Europe, he returned to London, and published "The Encyclopædia of Gardening," (1822,) which had a very large sale. He afterwards produced "Encyclopædia of Agriculture," (1825,) and "Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture," (1832.) The last was especially popular. He was editor of the "Gardener's Magazine," commenced in 1826, and of the "Magazine of Natural History," (1828–36.) His industry and extensive learning were displayed in an expensive work on the trees and shrubs of Britain, entitled "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum," (1838.) Died in 1843.

His wife, *née* JANE WEBB, born in 1808, wrote a novel called "The Mummy," "The Ladies' Flower Garden," "Botany for Ladies," and other popular works. Died in 1858.

Louet, loo'ā', (GEORGES,) a French jurist, born at Angers about 1540; died in 1608.

Lough, lŭf, (JOHN GRAHAM,) an English sculptor, born at Greenhead, in Northumberland. He produced about 1827 an admirable statue of Milo for the Duke of Wellington, and went to Italy in 1834. After his return home, in 1838, he exhibited "Ophelia," "Hebe banished," "The Roman Fruit-Girl," a statue of Victoria, (1845,) and a statue of Prince Albert, (1847.) Among his greatest works is a colossal marble group of "Satan subdued by the Archangel Michael," (1851.) Died 1876.

Loughborough, LORD. See WEDDERBURN.

Louis, loo'iss, [It. LUIGI, loo-ee'jee,] I., King of Etruria, born at Parma in 1773, was the son of Ferdinand Duke of Parma. In 1795 he married Maria Louisa, a daughter of Charles IV. of Spain. By a treaty between

the Spanish court and Napoleon in 1801, Louis acquired Tuscany in exchange for Parma, and the name of the former was changed to Etruria. He died in 1803, leaving a son, Louis II.

Louis, loo'iss, [Fr. pron. loo'e'; Ger. LUDWIG, lōōd'wĭg; Lat. LUDOVI'CUS,] the name of many kings of France. **Louis I.**, surnamed LE DÉBONNAIRE and THE PIOUS, [Lat. LUDOVI'CUS PI'US; Ger. LUDWIG DER FROMME,] Emperor of the West, and King of France, the son and successor of Charlemagne, was born at Casseneuil in 778 A.D. Two elder brothers having died before their father, Louis became heir of all the vast dominions of Charlemagne in 814; but his character was too feeble to maintain the integrity of the empire. He had three sons, Lothaire, Pepin, and Louis, whom about 820 he made his colleagues in the government, giving Italy to the first, Aquitaine to the second, and Bavaria to the third. After this division another son, Charles the Bald, was born to him. His sons Lothaire and Pepin revolted in 830, and deposed him. He was compelled to do public penance, and confined in a convent. By the efforts of his sons Louis and Pepin, he was restored to the throne a short time before his death, which occurred in 840.

See FRANTIN, "Louis le Pieux et son Siècle," 2 vols., 1840; FRANCK, "Ludwig der Fromme," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis II., surnamed LE BÈGUE, lẹh bāg, (*i.e.* "the Stammerer,") King of France, the son of Charles the Bald, was born in 846 A.D. He succeeded his father in 877. He propitiated his turbulent nobles by granting to them many duchies, earldoms, and seignories. He died in 879, leaving three sons, Louis, Carloman, and Charles the Simple.

See MICHELET, "Histoire de France."

Louis III., King of France, born about 863, was the eldest son of Louis II. In 879 the kingdom was divided between Louis and Carloman, the former of whom received for his share Neustria. He gained a victory over the Normans who invaded France, when he died, without issue, in 882 A.D., aged about twenty, and Carloman became sole king of France.

See MICHELET, "Histoire de France."

Louis IV., surnamed D'OUTREMER (dootr'mair') because he had visited England in infancy, was the son of Charles the Simple. He was born in 920 A.D., and crowned king in 936. Among the events of his reign was a war between him and Hugh, the father of Hugh Capet. He died in 954, and was succeeded by his son, Lothaire II.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Louis V., King of France, surnamed LE FAINÉANT, (*i.e.* "the Idle" or "Do-Nothing,") the son of Lothaire II., was born about 966. He inherited the title of king in 986, and died in 987, without issue, being the last king of the Carlovingian dynasty. Hugh Capet was elected as his successor.

See MICHELET, "Histoire de France."

Louis VI. of France, surnamed LE GROS. (lẹh grō,) was the son of Philip I. and of Bertha. He was born in 1078, and became king in 1108. Before his accession the royal power had been much reduced by the prevalence of the feudal system, and in his reign many seigneurs asserted by arms the sovereign power over their fiefs. He waged war against Henry I. of England for the possession of Normandy, but was not successful. He is represented as a brave and generous prince, and is honoured for the establishment of communes and municipal governments, by which he promoted the political influence of the third estate. He died in 1137, and was succeeded by his son, Louis VII.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France."

Louis VII., King of France, surnamed LE JEUNE, ("the Young,") born in 1120, was the son of Louis VI., whom he succeeded in 1137. He married Eleanor, heiress of the Duke of Aquitaine. Having been anathematized by the pope, he became penitent, and, in order to expiate his sins, he joined the second crusade to Palestine in 1147, and was followed by a large army of Frenchmen and others. After many defeats and disasters, by which he lost nearly all his men, he returned in 1149. His wife Eleanor, having been divorced in 1152 married Henry II. of England, who by this marriage acquired Guienne and Poitou. War ensued between Louis and Henry, but no decisive advantage was gained by either. He died in 1180, and was succeeded by his son, Philip Augustus.

See MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis VIII., surnamed CŒUR-DE-LION, (kur'dẹh-le'ŏn',) the son of Philip Augustus, was born in 1187, and ascended the throne in 1223. His wife was Blanche of Castile. He recovered by arms Poitou and several places which the English held in France. Instigated by the pope, he led a crusade against the Albigenses, and waged an unjust war against the Count of Toulouse, who was denounced as a heretic. At the end of the first campaign he died, in 1226, leaving the throne to his son, Louis IX.

See RYMER, "Fœdera," 1704; VAISSETTE, "Histoire générale du Languedoc," 5 vols., 1730–45.

Louis IX., or **Saint Louis**, King of France, was born in 1215, and succeeded his father, Louis VIII., in 1226. His mother, Blanche of Castile, was regent during his minority, and defended his throne with wisdom against Thibaut de Champagne and other barons who were leagued with him. Louis married Margaret of Provence in 1234. In 1244 he recovered from a dangerous illness, and made a vow to conduct a crusade against the infidels. Having raised a large army, he departed in 1248, and in the next year entered Egypt. There his army was ravaged by disease, and defeated at Mansourah by the Saracens, who took Saint Louis prisoner. By paying a ransom he obtained his liberty, and pursued his course to Palestine, where he remained about three years. He returned to France in 1254, and employed himself in improving the condition of the people by wise laws. His foreign policy was pacific towards European nations, but his zeal against infidels urged him to another crusade in 1270. He first directed his operations against Tunis, but before he had reached that place he died, near Carthage or Tunis, in August, 1270. He was canonized in 1297. He was succeeded by his son, Philippe le Hardi. "Louis was," says Voltaire, "in all respects a model for men. His piety, which was that of an anchorite, did not deprive him of royal virtues. He made a profound policy agree and concur with exact justice; and perhaps he is the only sovereign who merits this praise."

See G. DE NANGIS, "Vie de Saint-Louis;" JOINVILLE, "Vie de Saint-Louis;" FILLEAU DE LA CHAISE, "Histoire de Saint-Louis," 2 vols., 1688; BURY, "Histoire de Saint-Louis," 1775; MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades;" VILLENEUVE-BARGEMONT, "Histoire de Saint-Louis, Roi de France," 3 vols., 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis X., surnamed LE HUTIN, (lẹh hü'tăN',) King of France, the son of Philippe le Bel, was born in 1289, and became king in 1314. He married Clémence, a daughter of the King of Hungary. Among the chief events of his short reign was his unfortunate expedition against Flanders. He died, without male issue, in 1316 and his brother, Philippe le Long, was his successor

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Louis XI., King of France, born at Bourges in 1423, was the son of Charles VII. He married Charlotte, a daughter of the Duke of Savoy. His ambitious and unscrupulous character was early manifested by revolts against his father. He became king in 1461, soon after which the Duke of Burgundy and other nobles formed against him the "League of the Public Good." Besieged in his capital by the army of this league in 1465, he induced them to retire and disband by the large concessions of a treaty which he intended to violate at his own convenience. By crafty policy, superior abilities, and vigorous measures, he greatly increased the royal power at the expense of the nobles, many of whom fell victims to his cruelty. His inveterate enemy, Charles the Bold of Burgundy, having been killed in battle at Nancy in 1477, Louis availed himself of the occasion to seize his large domains, but was resisted with partial success by Maximilian of Austria in a war of several years. Louis

had made peace with Edward IV. of England in 1475. He died in 1483, leaving the throne to his son, Charles VIII. The reign of Louis XI. is remarkable for the multitude of important events, and for the complete revolution which the monarchy then passed through. Post-offices were first established by him in France.

See COMINES, "Mémoires contenant les Choses advenues durant le Règne de Louis XI," 1523; the same in English; DUCLOS, "Histoire de Louis XI," 1745; JEAN DE TROYES, "Chronique scandaleuse;" MATHIEU, "Histoire de Louis XI," 1610; BASIN, "De Rebus gestis Caroli VII. et Ludovici XI.;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis XII. of France, born at Blois in 1462, was the son of Charles, Duke of Orléans, and Marie of Cleves. At the accession of Charles VIII. (1483) he was the first prince of the blood. Before that date he had been compelled to marry Jeanne, the daughter of Louis XI. In 1495 he attended his cousin, Charles VIII., in his expedition against Naples, and in 1498 became the successor of that king, who left no issue. He married Anne de Bretagne, the widow of the late king, thus securing the province of Bretagne for the crown. His army conquered the duchy of Milan, and brought Duke Francis Sforza a captive to France in 1500. He resolved, also, to prosecute the claims of his family to Naples, then ruled by Frederick of Aragon. In 1501 Louis and Ferdinand of Spain agreed to partition between themselves the kingdom of Frederick, who, finding resistance impossible, retired to France and received a pension from Louis. The quarrel that ensued between Louis and Ferdinand ended in 1503 by the expulsion of the French from Naples by Gonsalvo de Córdova. The pope, Julius II., having formed a league against Louis, the French were defeated at Novara in 1513 and driven out of Italy. At the age of fifty-three he married Mary, a sister of Henry VIII. of England. He died on the 1st of January, 1515, leaving two daughters, Claude and Renée. He was succeeded by Francis I. Louis XII. gained the affection of his subjects by reducing the taxes and promoting justice, and received the surname of "Father of the People."

See JEAN D'AUTON, "Histoire de Louis XII," 1615; CLAUDE DE SEYSSEL, "Les Louanges du bon Roi Louis XII," 1508; JAY, "Histoire de Louis XII.;" BRANTÔME, "Œuvres;" A. VARILLAS, "Histoire de Louis XII," 1688; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" P. L. GINGUENÉ, "Éloge de Louis XII," 1788.

Louis XIII. of France, the son of Henry IV. and of Marie de Médicis, was born at Fontainebleau on the 27th of September, 1601. He succeeded his father May 14, 1610, under the regency of his mother, was declared of age in 1614, and married Anne of Austria, a daughter of Philip III. of Spain, in 1615. Soon after that date Marie de Médicis was exiled from court, and the Duke de Luynes became the royal favourite. In 1620 Louis marched against his Protestant subjects, who had been provoked into a revolt. During the progress of this war Richelieu obtained the favour and confidence of the king, who made him prime minister in 1624. As Louis was very deficient in political ability, Richelieu was the master-spirit of the government from that time until his death. Among the memorable events of this reign was the capture of Rochelle from the Protestants, (1628,) after a siege of about a year. The great talents and policy of Richelieu were directed with success to the subjection of the Huguenots, the establishment of absolutism in France, and the abatement of the overgrown power of Austria. During the Thirty Years' war the French armies obtained frequent successes against the Spaniards and Imperialists, and extended the boundaries of France by the conquest of Roussillon, Alsace, and the duchy of Bar. Louis died in May, 1643, leaving the crown to his son, Louis XIV. His character was timid, and not adapted to win the favour or admiration of the French. He is said, however, to have given proof of personal courage in several battles.

See MALINGRE, "Histoire de Louis XIII," 1646; CH. BERNARD, "Histoire de Louis XIII," 1646; J. HOWELL, "Life of Lewis XIII.," 1646; LE VASSOR, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XIII," 1700–11; BAZIN, "Histoire de France sous Louis XIII," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis XIV., surnamed LE GRAND, (lĕh grŏN,) or "the Great," often called even by English speakers LOUIS QUATORZE, (loo'e' kȧ'torz',) the eldest son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, was born on the 16th of September, 1638. At the age of five he ascended the throne, in 1643, under the regency of his mother, who was a daughter of Philip III. of Spain. During his minority the government was directed by Cardinal MAZARIN, (which see,) a foreigner, whose ministry was very unpopular, and who was involved in a civil war, against a faction called La Fronde, from 1648 until 1653. In 1649 Louis and his mother were driven out of the capital by the Frondeurs, of whom Condé was the chief. The Thirty Years' war was ended in 1648 by the peace of Westphalia, on terms favourable to France; but Spain, refusing to unite in this treaty, continued the war against the French until the treaty of the Pyrenees, (1659,) when Louis married Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain.

At the death of Mazarin, in 1661, Louis resolved to be his own prime minister, and was fortunate in obtaining the services of so able a financier as Colbert. France was then without doubt the greatest and most compact power in Europe. To the arduous duties of his new position the king brought imposing and popular personal qualities, and political talents of a high order. His ambition was to make France prosperous and the monarchy absolute. His policy was briefly summed up in his famous saying, "*L'État, c'est moi!*" ("The State—that is myself!") The death of Philip IV. of Spain, in 1665, furnished him a pretext for the extension of his dominions towards the Rhine. In exchange for the dowry promised to his queen, which the Spanish court neglected to pay, he claimed Flanders and Franche-Comté, which he invaded with success in 1667. The emperor Leopold and the Dutch aided the Spaniards against him until the treaty of Nymwegen, (1678,) by which Louis retained Franche-Comté and a large part of Flanders. In the mean time the administration had been reformed and centralized by Louis, and the taxes had been reduced and the revenue increased by Colbert. In 1670 Louis made a secret treaty with Charles II. of England, whose alliance he purchased by a pension. Commerce, manufactures, arts, literature, etc. were liberally encouraged in his reign; but the intolerant zeal of the king betrayed him into one very unjust and impolitic measure when, in 1685, he revoked the edict of Nantes, which had secured the religious liberty of Protestants. His Catholic zeal, however, did not deter him from a serious quarrel with the pope, on the question of franchises, in 1687. About this time he secretly married Madame de Maintenon, a lady of obscure origin but eminent merit. (See MAINTENON.)

A second general war broke out in 1688, between Louis on one side, and Spain, Austria, England, and the Prince of Orange on the other. Louis failed in his attempt to restore James II. of England, and found a formidable adversary in James's successor, William III. After many sieges and indecisive actions in Flanders, the war was suspended by the treaty of Ryswick, (1697.) By the will of Charles II. of Spain, (1700,) Philip, Duke of Anjou, a grandson of Louis XIV., was appointed heir to the Spanish throne. This occasioned a great European coalition against the French king, and the long war of the Spanish succession, in which he had to contend against the English and Austrians, under Marlborough and Eugene, who won great victories at Blenheim, Malplaquet, etc.; but the French prince Philip remained master of Spain, and hostilities were ended by the treaty of Utrecht, in April, 1713. After a reign of seventy-two years, he died, on the 1st of September, 1715, and was succeeded by his great-grandson, Louis XV. The age of Louis XIV. was the most brilliant in the literary history of France, and he was a very judicious as well as a very munificent patron of literary merit. He preserved his equanimity in his successes and his reverses.

"No sovereign," says Macaulay, in his review of Dumont's "Recollections of Mirabeau," "has ever represented the majesty of a great state with more dignity and grace. . . . He was not a great general; he was not a great statesman; but he was, in one sense of the words, a great king. Never was there so consummate a master of what our James I. would have called king-craft. Though his internal administration was bad, though the military triumphs of his reign were not achieved by

himself, though his later years were crowded with defeats, . . . he succeeded in passing himself off on his people as a being above humanity."

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV," 1752; PELLISSON, "Histoire de Louis XIV," 1749; DANGEAU, "Journal de la Cour de Louis XIV;" "Letters of Madame de Maintenon;" J. DE LARREY, "Histoire de France sous le Règne de Louis XIV," 1718–22; CAPEFIGUE, "Louis XIV, son Gouvernement," etc., 6 vols., 1837; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" G. P. R. JAMES, "The Life and Times of Louis XIV.," 2 vols., 1838; LORD BOLINGBROKE, "Siècle politique de Louis XIV," 2 vols., 1754; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis XV. of France, the great-grandson of Louis XIV., was born at Fontainebleau the 15th of February, 1710. His father was the virtuous Duke of Burgundy, and his mother was Maria Adelaide of Savoy. Louis became king on the 1st of September, 1715, the Duke of Orléans, a nephew of Louis XIV., being then appointed regent. The minority of Louis was a period of scandalous corruption in morals and politics. Among the ruinous errors of the regent's administration was his adoption of the financial system of the famous projector Law. (See LAW, JOHN.) In 1723 the king was declared of age, the Duke of Orléans died, and the Duke of Bourbon became prime minister. In 1725 Louis married Marie Leczinska, daughter of Stanislas, the dethroned king of Poland, and in the next year Bourbon was superseded by the eminent statesman Cardinal Fleury, who had been preceptor of the young king and had merited his confidence. By his prudent and pacific administration Fleury restored some degree of order and prosperity in the state, and arrested the downward progress of the monarchy. A war which began between the French and Austrians in 1733 was waged on the Rhine and in Italy until 1735, when Lorraine was ceded to France by the treaty of Vienna. Against the advice of Fleury, Louis joined in 1741 the iniquitous coalition against Maria Theresa of Austria, and sent an army into Bohemia. The English then declared war against France. In 1743 Cardinal Fleury died, and Louis resolved to dispense with a prime minister. Among the principal events of this war was the battle of Fontenoy, (1745,) where in presence of Louis his army defeated the English under the Duke of Cumberland. Hostilities were suspended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. About this period Louis ceased to take an active part in the government, and abandoned himself to scandalous vices in the harem called the "Parc aux Cerfs."

Rival claims of the French and English in Canada were the cause or pretext of a war which began in 1755, and the French court was at the same time involved in the Seven Years' war as the ally of Maria Theresa. The disasters and disgraces of this war increased the unpopularity of the king, who was stabbed by a fanatic named Damiens in 1757, but only slightly hurt. The French were defeated by Frederick the Great at Rossbach (1757) and at Minden, (1759,) and in various naval battles by the English. After losing Canada and other colonies, the French court signed the treaty of Paris in 1763, and ended a war the odium of which was thrown on Madame de Pompadour. Under the auspices of the Duc de Choiseul, then chief minister, the order of the Jesuits was suppressed about 1762. Louis died in May, 1774, leaving the kingdom impoverished, oppressed, and demoralized. He was succeeded by his grandson, Louis XVI., whose father, the dauphin, had died in 1765.

See LACRETELLE, "Histoire de France pendant le dix-huitième Siècle," 5 vols., 1809; BAUER, "Ludwig XV., König von Frankreich," 1804; VOLTAIRE, "Histoire du Siècle de Louis XV;" DE TOCQUEVILLE, "Histoire philosophique du Règne de Louis XV," 1847; MAUREPAS, "Mémoires," 1791; M. CAPEFIGUE, "Louis XV et la Société du XVIIIe Siècle;" CARLYLE, "French Revolution."

Louis XVI., the grandson of Louis XV., was born at Versailles, August 23, 1754. He was the second son of Louis, Dauphin of France, and Marie Josèphe of Saxony, and received at his birth the title of Duc de Berry. In 1770 he married Marie Antoinette, a daughter of Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria. He ascended the throne in 1774, and appointed Turgot minister of the finances, which were then in great disorder. Turgot, a man of probity and ability, undertook wise and extensive reforms; but these were resisted by the nobility and clergy, and he was dismissed from office in 1776. Necker then became *contrôleur-général*, or prime minister. (See NECKER, J.) In 1778 the French court recognized the independence of the United States, declared war against England, and sent a fleet and army to fight for the new republic. Peace was restored between France and England in 1783, and the French soldiers returned home enthusiasts for liberty.

Necker having resigned in 1781, Calonne was appointed *contrôleur-général*. He not only failed to supply the deficit in the revenue, but increased the public distress by his prodigality, and called an Assembly of Notables in 1787. In this year Calonne was superseded by Loménie de Brienne, who also was found incompetent to guide the state through that great financial and political crisis, and advised the king to convoke the States-General, which had not been assembled since 1614. Louis recalled Necker to the place of prime minister about September 1, 1788, and convoked the States-General at Versailles in May, 1789. This event was the signal for the explosion of passions, ambitions, and resentments which had accumulated and fermented during a long period of misrule. The popular cause derived great advantage from Necker's ordinance that the number of the deputies of the Third Estate should be equal to the sum of all the noblesse and clergy. After a contest between the Third Estate and the other orders on the question whether they should vote together or separately by orders, the Third Estate prevailed, and took the name of the National Constituent Assembly. Necker having been dismissed in July, 1789, the populace of Paris destroyed the Bastille a few days later. Thenceforth the progress of revolution was rapid and irresistible. The Assembly made a great and sudden change in the political and social condition of France by the abolition of tithes, titles of nobility, feudal privileges, and inveterate abuses. The landed estates of the Church, comprising nearly one-third of France, were confiscated. The king, who was disposed to make large concessions and lacked firmness to resist popular aggressions, remained as a hostage of the old régime in the hands of the nation. The position of Louis became so irksome and perilous that he attempted, in June, 1791, to escape with his family from Paris, but was arrested at Varennes and compelled to return. He then accepted the new constitution, which proclaimed liberty, equality, and universal suffrage. In March, 1792, a Girondist ministry was formed, in which Dumouriez and Roland were the chief ministers, and war was declared against Austria and Prussia. By the insurrection of August 10, the Jacobins, led by Danton and Robespierre, effected the total subversion of the monarchy and initiated the reign of terror. Louis was confined in a prison called the Temple, after being subjected to indignities and outrages from the mob. He was tried for treason by the National Convention, which met in September, 1792, defended by Desèze and Tronchet, and condemned to death, the vote being 387 for death and 334 for banishment or detention. He was executed January 21, 1793, and died with tranquil fortitude. He left a son, Louis, styled the Seventeenth, and a daughter, Elizabeth. His virtues were better adapted to a private station than to a throne.

See GASSIER, "Vie de Louis XVI," 1814; DURDENT, "Histoire de Louis XVI," 1817; J. DROZ, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI," 3 vols., 1839–42; FALLOUX, "Louis XVI," 1840; CAPEFIGUE, "Louis XVI, son Administration," etc., 4 vols., 1844; SOULAVIE "Mémoires du Règne de Louis XVI," 6 vols., 1801; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists," 1847; CARLYLE, "French Revolution;" "Last Years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI.," by FRANCIS HUC.

Louis XVII. of France, the second son of Louis XVI., was born in 1785. He became dauphin at the death of an elder brother in 1789, and was recognized as king in January, 1793, by the French royalists and several foreign courts, but was closely confined by the Jacobins. The cruel treatment which he received from his jailers hastened his death, which occurred in prison in June, 1795.

See A. DE BEAUCHESNE, "Life, Sufferings, and Death of Louis XVII.," translated by W. HAZLITT.

Louis XVIII. of France, born at Versailles in November, 1755, was the third son of the dauphin, and younger brother of Louis XVI. He received at his birth the names of Louis Stanislas Xavier, and the title

of Count de Provence. He was also styled MONSIEUR during the reign of Louis XVI. In 1771 he married Marie Joséphine de Savoy. He favoured the Revolution in its first stages, and by his influence determined that the Third Estate should send to the States-General as many deputies as both of the other orders. He remained in Paris until the flight of the king to Varennes, in June, 1791, when he escaped by another route. During the republic and empire he resided at Verona, Mitau, Warsaw, and Hartwell, England. In April, 1814, he returned to France and ascended the throne vacated by Bonaparte. He hastened to accept a constitutional charter which his ministers presented. By the escape of Napoleon, his daring march to Paris, and the defection of the army, Louis was forced to fly on the 20th of March, 1815, and retired to Ghent. (See BONAPARTE.)

He was again restored by the allied armies in July, 1815, at one of the most disastrous epochs in French history. "The king must have had," says Lamartine, "great courage or a great thirst of power, to accept a throne and a nation buried under so many ruins." Louis dismissed Talleyrand, and selected for prime minister the Duc de Richelieu; but M. Decazes, minister of police, was his chief favourite. The majority of the Chamber of Deputies were extreme royalists, and maintained an opposition to the ministry. Several Bonapartists were executed, and others banished. On September 5, 1816, the king dissolved the Chamber, and by this *coup d'état* gained much popularity. The next elections resulted in favour of the moderate royalists. In December, 1818, a new liberal ministry was formed, and Decazes became prime minister. (See DECAZES.) The ultra-royalists, with Villèle as premier, came into power in February, 1820, and passed an electoral law less favourable to the liberal party. In 1823 the French court sent an army into Spain, and supported the cause of absolutism, as an ally of Ferdinand VII. Louis died in September, 1824, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles X. "His qualities," says Michaud, "were rather brilliant than solid." He had respectable literary attainments and an easy elocution. He is reputed the author of the saying, "Punctuality *(exactitude)* is the politeness of kings."

See ALPHONSE DE BEAUCHAMP, "Vie de Louis XVIII," 1821; LACRETELLE, "Histoire de France depuis la Restauration," 4 vols., 1829–36; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Mémoires de Louis XVIII," (anonymous,) Paris, 1832; CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" EYRE EVANS CROWE, "History of Louis XVIII. and Charles X.," 2 vols., 1854; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1833.

Louis, (Kings or princes of Germany.) See LEWIS.

Louis [It. LUIGI, loo-ee'jee] **II.,** King and Emperor of Italy, the son of Lothaire I., was born about 822 A.D. He became the colleague of his father in 850, and at the death of the latter, in 855, inherited the throne of Italy. Among the events of his reign were battles which he fought with various success against the Saracens who invaded Italy. He died in 875, leaving a daughter Ermengarde, who was married to Boson, King of Arles. They had a son, who was styled Louis III.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis (Luigi) III., King or Emperor of Italy, surnamed THE BLIND, born about 879, was a grandson of the preceding. He was a son of Boson, King of Arles and Ermengarde. In 900 he was invited to Italy by several barons, and was crowned in place of Berenger, who took Louis prisoner in 905 and put out his eyes. Died in 929.

Louis (Luigi) OF TARENTUM, King of Naples, born in 1320, was a grandson of Charles the Lame. He was a cousin of Queen Joan of Naples, who married Louis in 1346, after she had strangled her husband Andrew. Died in 1362.

Louis (Luigi) II., King of Naples, Sicily, and Jerusalem, born in 1377, was a son of Louis I. He was crowned by the pope in 1389, and obtained possession of Naples, from which he was expelled by Ladislaus in 1399. Died in 1417.

Louis (Luigi) III., of Naples, Duke of Anjou, born in 1403, was a son of the preceding. He inherited his father's title to the throne of Naples, which, however, was occupied by Alfonso of Aragon. He invaded Italy, and conquered a large part of the kingdom, but died in 1434, before his enterprise was finished.

Louis [Port. LUIS, loo-èss'] **I.,** King of Portugal, born in 1838, began to reign at the death of his brother, Pedro V., in November, 1861, before which he was the Duke of Oporto. He married Maria Pia, a daughter of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, in 1862. Died Oct. 19, 1889.

Louis (Luigi) I., King of Sicily or of Naples, Count of Provence, Duke of Anjou, etc., born in 1339, was a younger son of Jean II. of France. At the instigation of Pope Clement VII., Queen Joan of Naples adopted Louis as her successor in 1380, but his title was disputed by Charles of Durazzo, who afterwards became King of Naples. Died near Bari in 1384.

Louis [Sp. LUIS, loo-èss'] OF ARAGON, King of Sicily born in 1338, was the eldest son of Peter II., whom he succeeded in 1342. Died in 1355.

Louis, Dauphin of France, the son of Louis XIV. and Maria Theresa, was born in 1661, and was called MONSEIGNEUR. His education was directed by Bossuet, who wrote for him his "Discourse on Universal History." The dauphin, however, had a great aversion to study, and appears to have had only moderate abilities. He married Marie Christine of Bavaria, and became father of the Duke of Burgundy and of the Duke of Anjou, who was afterwards Philip V. of Spain. In 1688 Louis XIV. placed him at the head of the army of the Rhine, under the direction of Vauban. As commander of the army in Flanders in 1694, the dauphin received credit for a march which protected Dunkirk. His last years were passed in compulsory idleness. Died in 1711.

Louis, Dauphin of France, the son of Louis XV., was born in 1729. His virtues, talents, and attainments are highly commended by M. Michaud, Jr. In 1747 he married Marie Josèphe of Saxony, by whom he had three sons, who became kings, viz., Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. He was excluded by his father from all participation in the government. Died in 1765.

Louis, loo'e', (ANTOINE,) a celebrated French surgeon, born at Metz in 1723. He settled in Paris at an early age, and acquired a high reputation by his writings on surgery. He wrote many able surgical articles for the "Encyclopédie." He was for many years the oracle and counsel of the tribunals in questions of medical jurisprudence. Died in 1792.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis, (LOUIS DOMINIQUE,) BARON, a successful French financier, better known as ABBÉ LOUIS, was born at Toul in 1755. He emigrated to England in 1792, and returned about the end of 1799. During the empire he became administrator of the treasury, councillor of state, and a baron. From April, 1814, until August, 1815, he served Louis XVIII. as minister of finance. He was recalled to the same office in 1818 by Decazes, and resigned in November, 1819. He was also appointed minister of finance by Louis Philippe in 1830. Died in 1837.

See "Souvenirs sur le Baron Louis," Paris, 1842; COMTE DE SAINT-CRICQ, "Éloge de Baron Louis," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis, (PIERRE CHARLES ALEXANDRE,) a French physician, born at Ai (Marne) in 1787. Among his works is "Researches on Typhoid Fever," (2 vols., 1828.) Died at Paris, August 24, 1872.

Louis Napoleon. See NAPOLEON III.

Louis Philippe, loo'e' fe'lèp', Duke of Orléans, King of the French, often called "the Citizen King," was born in Paris on the 6th of October, 1773, and was the eldest son of Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orléans, who was styled Philippe Égalité. His mother was Louise Marie de Bourbon, a daughter of the Duc de Penthièvre. His early education was directed by Madame de Genlis, who taught him liberal principles and formed him to habits of prudence and self-control. During the life of his father, who was executed in 1793, he was styled the Duke of Chartres. About 1790 he entered the army as colonel, and merited two civic crowns by saving the lives of two priests in an *émeute*. He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, and served in the first campaign against the Austrians in 1792. In November

of that year he commanded the centre at Jemmapes, and was, says Lamartine, the favourite lieutenant of Dumouriez, the general-in-chief. Having been summoned to appear at the tribunal of the committee of public safety in April, 1793, he escaped across the Belgian frontier with Dumouriez, in whose conspiracy with the Austrians he was implicated. He afterwards wandered as an exile and in disguise through various countries and strange vicissitudes, and was for some months (1794) professor in the College of Reichenau, under the name of M. Chambaud. In 1796 he came for greater safety to the United States, where he travelled more than a year. From 1800 until 1808 the Duke of Orléans resided in England. He married Maria Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Naples, in 1809. At the restoration of the Bourbons (1814) he returned to France, and was reinstated in his hereditary honours and possessions. When the escape of Bonaparte from Elba became known at Paris, Louis XVIII. appointed the Duke of Orléans commander of the army of the North; but he soon resigned this place. He took little part in public affairs until the revolution of July, 1830, had dethroned Charles X., and a provisional government was formed, under the direction of La Fayette, Lafitte, Guizot, Thiers, and others. A powerful party then urged the claim of Louis Philippe to the throne, while others wished a republic. The scale appears to have been turned by La Fayette, (who did not consider France yet prepared for a republic,) and the crown was offered to the Duke of Orléans by the Deputies and Peers, on the 9th of August, and accepted, with a remodelled constitution. The king called into his cabinet the Duc de Broglie, Count Molé, M. Guizot, and Lafitte. He was soon after recognized by the great powers of Europe. In October, 1830, M. Lafitte became premier, and in March, 1831, was superseded by Casimir Périer. The first part of this reign was disturbed by riots and conspiracies of the Carlists and republicans, and several attempts were made to assassinate the king. In October, 1832, a new ministry was formed, of which Marshal Soult was premier and Guizot and Thiers were members, the majority being *Doctrinaires*. Frequent changes of the ministry afterwards occurred, by which Count Molé, the Duc de Broglie, Thiers, and Guizot were successively raised to the office of prime minister. In October, 1836, Louis Napoleon made at Strasbourg an abortive attempt to dethrone Louis Philippe, for which he was banished to the United States. Louis Philippe followed a pacific policy, and waged no wars against the great European powers; but his army made important conquests in Algeria. His reign, however, though successful, was not generally popular. It was stigmatized as reactionary, temporizing, "egotistical." The peace which had been the chief merit of this reign was at last imperilled by the impolitic marriage of the king's son, the Duke of Montpensier, to the eventual heiress of the Spanish crown. Electoral reform became the rallying-cry of a plan of agitation concerted by a coalition of republicans, Bonapartists, and royalists in 1847. The forcible opposition of the ministry to this open agitation at reform banquets caused a collision between the troops and the Parisian populace on February 24, 1848. Unwilling to authorize a great slaughter of the people, the king then abdicated in favour of his grandson, Count of Paris; but the republic proclaimed by Lamartine, Arago, and others prevailed. Louis Philippe escaped in disguise to England, where he was kindly received. He died at Claremont, England, in August, 1850, leaving four sons, styled the Duc de Nemours, the Duc de Montpensier, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duc d'Aumale.

See BOUDIN, "Histoire de Louis Philippe," 1847; L. G. MICHAUD, "The Public and Private Life of Louis Philippe," in French, 1849; NOUVION, "Vie de Louis Philippe," 1849; G. N. WRIGHT, "The Life and Times of Louis Philippe," 1842; LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans," (1830-40,) Paris, 1842; ALFRED E. DOUGLAS, "Life and Times of Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French," 1848; GUIZOT, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louis Quatorze. See LOUIS XIV.

Louisa (or **Luise**) **Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie,** Queen of Prussia, the daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was born at Hanover in 1776. She was married in 1793 to the prince-royal, who in 1797 became King Frederick William III. After becoming the mother of several children, she died in 1810. Her beauty and accomplishments are highly praised.

See CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON, "Memoirs of the Private Life of Louisa, Queen of Prussia," 1847; J. F. SCHINK, "Louise Preussens Schutzgeist," 1817; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louise de Lorraine, loo'ĕz' dĕh lo'rȧn', Queen of France, born in 1554, was the daughter of Nicolas, Count de Vaudemont. In 1575 she was married to Henry III., who treated her with neglect. Died in 1601.

Louise de Savoie, loo'ĕz' dĕh sȧ'vwȧ', Regent of France, born at Pont d'Ain in 1476, was the daughter of Philip, Duke of Savoy. She married Charles of Orléans, and had a son who became king as Francis I. On his departure to Italy, in 1515, he appointed her regent of the kingdom. She caused the loss of the Milanese by appropriating to herself the money destined to pay the troops, and by her unjust treatment provoked Constable Bourbon to join the enemy. She obtained the regency again in 1524, and retained it during the captivity of the king. In 1529 she negotiated with Margaret of Austria the treaty of Cambray between Francis I. and Charles V. Died in 1532.

See MARILLAC, "Vie du Connétable de Bourbon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louise d'Orléans, loo'ĕz' dor'lȧ'ŏn', (MARIE THÉRÈSE CAROLINE ISABELLE,) Queen of Belgium, born at Palermo in 1812, was a daughter of Louis Philippe of France. She was married to Leopold, King of Belgium, in 1832. Died in 1850.

See T. SCHELLINCK, "Een Engel in den Hemel of Leven van H. M. Louise Marie," etc., 1850; MORREN, "Héliotrope; Immortalité de Louise Marie, Reine des Belges," 1850.

Louise (or **Luise**) **Ulrike,** loo-ee'zĕh ōōl're-kĕh, Queen of Sweden, born at Berlin in 1720, was a sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. She became acquainted with Voltaire, who wrote verses in praise of her agreeable qualities. In 1744 she was married to Prince Adolphus Frederick, who became king in 1751. She founded an Academy of Belles-Lettres at Stockholm in 1753. Died in 1782. Gustavus III. was her son.

Loup, loo, [Lat. SERVA'TUS LU'PUS,] Abbé of Ferrières, is regarded as the most polished writer that France produced in the ninth century. He was born in the diocese of Sens in 805. He was employed by Charles the Bald in important missions, and corresponded with the most eminent men of his time, including several kings. His letters are prized for the light they throw on the events of that period.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Loupolov, See LOOPOLOF.

Louptière, de la, dĕh lȧ loo'te-aiR', (JEAN CHARLES DE **Relongue**—rĕh-lonḡ',) a French poet, born in the diocese of Sens in 1727; died in 1784.

Lourdoueix, loor'doo'ĕ', (SOPHIE TESSIER,) a French writer of fiction, born in Paris in 1793. She married M. Lourdoueix, an editor of the "Gazette de France." Among her works is "The Son of his Works," ("Le Fils de ses Œuvres," 2 vols., 1845.) Died in 1859.

Loureiro, de, dȧ lō-rā'e-ro, (JOÃO,) a Portuguese botanist, born about 1715. He practised medicine many years in Cochin China and China, and returned to Portugal after an absence of thirty-six years. His "Flora of Cochin China" (1790) described many new genera, and was esteemed a valuable contribution to botanical science. Died in 1796.

Loutherbourg, loo'tĕR'boor', or **Lutherburg,** loo'tĕr-bōōrg', (PHILIPPE JACQUES,) a skilful French landscape-painter, born at Strasburg about 1735, was a pupil of Casanova. After working some years in Paris, he removed in 1771 to London, where he painted decorations for the Opera. He excelled in landscapes, battle pieces, and views on the sea-coast. His execution is remarkable for facility and vigour. He etched some of his own designs. He died in London about 1812.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Louvard, loo'vȧR', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jansenist and polemical writer, born in Maine in 1661; died in 1739.

Louvel, loo'vĕl', (PIERRE LOUIS,) a French assassin, born at Versailles in 1783, was a saddler by trade. Prompted by party spirit and enmity to the Bourbons,

he assassinated the Duc de Berry, February 13, 1820. This act caused great political excitement, and led to the resignation of the prime minister Decazes. Louvel was executed in June, 1820.

Louverture. See TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

Louvet, loo'vā', (PIERRE,) a mediocre French historian, born at Beauvais in 1617. He wrote histories of Languedoc, Aquitaine, and Provence. Died about 1680.

Louvet, (PIERRE,) a French antiquary, born near Beauvais about 1570; died in 1646.

Louvet de Couvray, loo'vā' deh koo'vrā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Girondist orator, born in Paris in 1760. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and became a prominent member of the Girondist party. In October, 1792, he attacked Marat and Robespierre in a bold and effective speech. He was proscribed with the Girondist chiefs about June 1, 1793, but escaped by flight to Normandy. In April, 1794, he entered Paris, where he concealed himself until the fall of Robespierre. In 1795 he resumed his seat in the Convention, from which he passed into the Council of Five Hundred. He produced several successful romances, comedies, and political tracts. Died in 1797. In reference to the above-named speech, which is inserted in his "History of the Girondists," Lamartine says, "Louvet was one of those men whose political destiny is composed of a single day; but this day conquers futurity for them, because it associates with their name the memory of a sublime talent and a sublime courage."

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Louviers, de, deh loo've-ā', (CHARLES JACQUES,) a French writer, was appointed a member of the council of state by Charles V. in 1376. He is supposed to be the author of the famous "Dream of the Orchardist," ("Songe du Vergier,") the aim of which is to prove that the pope has no temporal power over princes. The book is in the form of a dialogue.

Louville, de, deh loo'vēl', (CHARLES AUGUSTE d'Allonville—dăl'lôn'vēl',) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist, born in 1668. In 1701 he was chosen gentleman of the chamber to Philip V. of Spain, who afterwards employed him in missions to Paris and Rome. Died in 1731.

Louville, de, (JACQUES EUGÈNE d'Allonville,) CHEVALIER, a French astronomer, born in the Chartrain in 1671, was a brother of the preceding. He devoted himself to astronomy, and erected an observatory near Orléans. Having been admitted into the Academy of Sciences, he contributed to it "New Tables of the Sun," "Observations on the Obliquity of the Ecliptic," etc. Died in 1732.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de M. Louville."

Louvois, de, deh loo'vwā', (CAMILLE LETELLIER,) ABBÉ, born in Paris in 1675, was a son of the celebrated minister of war. He was included by Baillet among the "enfants célèbres," and was elected to the French Academy in 1706. He added 30,000 books to the Royal Library. Died in 1718.

Louvois, de, CHEVALIER. See ESTRÉES, D', (LOUIS CÉSAR LETELLIER.)

Louvois, de, (FRANÇOIS MICHEL LETELLIER,) MARQUIS, a powerful French minister of state, born in Paris in 1641, was a son of Michel Letellier, chancellor of France. In 1654 his father, who was then secretary of war, obtained the reversion of that office for Louvois, who, having qualified himself by diligent studies and gained the favour of the king, became sole minister of war in 1666. While Colbert managed the finances and increased the resources of France, Louvois contributed greatly to the military successes of Louis XIV. He supplanted Colbert in the favour of the king, and instigated Louis to persecute the Protestants. By the counsels of this unscrupulous and haughty minister, who was then extremely powerful, the edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685, and the Palatinate was wasted by fire and sword in 1689. The atrocity of the latter measure excited general horror. His insolence at last exhausted the patience of the king. In 1691 Louvois excited the anger of Louis by proposing to burn Treves, and would have been dismissed if he had not died suddenly in the same year. He is censured for having caused the derangement of the finances, and for fomenting the aggressive martial ambition of his master. "He was the greatest adjutant-general, the greatest quartermaster-general, the greatest commissary-general," says Macaulay, "that Europe had seen. He may, indeed, be said to have made a revolution in the art of disciplining, distributing, equipping, and provisioning armies." His son, the Marquis of Barbesieux, was his successor as minister of war.

Louvrex, de, deh loo'vrā', (MATHIAS GUILLAUME,) a Belgian jurist and historian, born at Liege in 1665; died in 1734.

Lovat, lŭv'at, (SIMON Fraser,) LORD, a Scottish Jacobite conspirator, born near Inverness about 1676. At the death of Lord Lovat, who was chief of the Fraser clan, Simon Fraser made unsuccessful attempts to obtain the title and estates. To evade the penalty of some crime, he passed over to France about 1700, and turned a Roman Catholic. Having entered the service of the Pretender, he was sent to Scotland in 1702 to incite the Highlanders to rebellion; but he betrayed his trust, and acted the part of informer against the Jacobites. For this offence he was confined in the Bastille several years. In 1715 Fraser fought against the cause of the Stuarts at Inverness, and was rewarded with the estates of the Frasers and the title of Lord Lovat. In the rebellion of 1745 he was detected in treasonable acts against King George, for which he was executed in London in 1747.

Love, (ALFRED HENRY,) an American reformer, born at Philadelphia in 1830. He became a merchant in that city, organized the American Literary Union in 1845 and became its president, was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, and one of the founders, in 1866, of the Universal Peace Union, of which he became and remained the president. He edited in the interest of this society the "Voice of Peace" and the "Peacemaker and Court of Arbitration." Died June 29, 1913.

Love, lŭv, (CHRISTOPHER,) a Presbyterian theologian, was born at Cardiff, Wales, in 1618. He began to preach in London in 1644, after which he was a member of the Assembly of Divines. After the death of Charles I., he entered into a conspiracy called Love's Plot, the design of which was to restore Charles II. For this cause he was executed in August, 1651. His Sermons, and other works, were published in three volumes.

Love, (JAMES,) the assumed name of a dramatist and actor, who was a son of Mr. Dance, a London architect. A satire against Walpole having appeared under the title "Are these Things so?" he wrote an answer, entitled "Yes, they are: What then?" for which Walpole gave him a present. He acted at Drury Lane from 1762 until his death, and wrote "Pamela," and other comedies. Died in 1774.

Loveira. See LOBEIRA.

Love'joy, (lŭv'joi,) (ELIJAH P.,) an American clergyman and opponent of slavery, born at Albion, in Maine, in 1802, graduated at Waterville in 1826. He began to edit at Alton, Illinois, about 1836, an anti-slavery paper, called "The Alton Observer." His press was twice destroyed by a pro-slavery mob. While defending his premises at Alton against a third attack, he was shot and mortally wounded, in November, 1837.

Lovejoy, (OWEN,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Albion, Kennebec county, Maine, in 1811. He was employed as minister of a Congregational church at Princeton, Illinois, from 1838 to 1854, and was elected a member of Congress by the Republicans of the third district of Illinois in 1856. He was re-elected in 1858, 1860, and 1862. He was a radical opponent of slavery. Died at Brooklyn, New York, in March, 1864.

Lovelace, (RICHARD,) an English poet, born in Kent in 1618. He fought for the king in the civil war, and rose to the rank of captain. Having spent his fortune in the royal cause, he entered the French service in 1646. On his return to England in 1648, he was imprisoned for political reasons. In 1649 he was released, and published a volume of poems, consisting of odes, sonnets, etc., addressed to "Lucasta." Some of these are admired for grace and vigour. He died poor in 1658.

Lovell, lŭv'ęl, (MANSFIELD,) an American general, born at Washington, District of Columbia, October 20, 1822, graduated at West Point in 1842. In the civil war he commanded the Confederate army at New Orleans before the capture of that city. Died in 1884.

Lo'ven, (SVEN,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Stockholm in 1809. He studied the marine fauna of the coasts of the North and Baltic Seas, and was a professor in the Museum of Natural History at Stockholm. He published numerous scientific memoirs, one of the latest being "Echinoconidæ," (1888.) Died September 4, 1895.

Lover, lŭv'ęr, (SAMUEL,) an Irish novelist, poet, and painter, born in Dublin in 1797. He acquired in his youth a good reputation as a portrait-painter, and afterwards became a successful author. Besides numerous ballads and dramas, he produced "Legends and Stories of Ireland," and a novel entitled "Handy Andy," (1842,) and "Rory O'Moore," a song. Among his later publications is "Metrical Tales, and other Poems," (1859.) Died in July, 1868.

Lovering, lŭv'ęr-ing, (JOSEPH,) born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 25, 1813, graduated at Harvard College in 1833, and in 1838 was made professor of mathematics and natural philosophy there. He published a great number of scientific memoirs, etc. Died in 1892.

Lov'i-bond, (EDWARD,) an English poet, was born in Middlesex, and inherited an easy fortune. He contributed several essays to "The World," a popular periodical, and was the author of various poems, among which "The Tears of Old May-Day" (1754) is highly praised. Died in 1775.

Lovini. See LUINI.

Lŏw, (CHARLES RATHBORNE,) a British writer, born at Dublin in 1837. His works deal largely with military and naval history and biography.

Low, (GEORGE,) a Scottish naturalist, born in Forfarshire in 1746. He wrote "Fauna Orcadensis," (1813,) which treats of the animals of the Orkney and Shetland Isles. Died in 1795.

Low, (SETH,) an American reform politician, was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1850, was educated at Columbia College, entered mercantile business, and was elected mayor of Brooklyn on a reform ticket in 1881. He did much to purify municipal politics, and in 1889 was elected president of Columbia University. Was defeated for mayor of New York in 1897, but was elected in 1901, and was mayor 1902–3. Is a trustee of the Carnegie Institution at Washington and a member of various learned societies. Died 1916.

Low, (WILL HICOK,) an American artist, born at Albany, New York, May 31, 1853, studied in Europe, 1873–77, under C. Duran and J. L. Gérôme. He became a teacher of life and antique drawing in the National Academy, New York. Among his pictures are "Reverie," (1876,) a portrait of Emma Albani, (1877,) "Skipper Ireson," (1881,) "Arcades," (1882,) and "Telling the Bees," (1884.) He also attained distinction as a decorator and illustrator.

Lŏw'dęr, (CHARLES FUGE,) an English clergyman, born at Bath, June 22, 1820. He was educated at King's College, London, and at Exeter College, Oxford, graduating in 1843. He was ordained a priest of the Established Church in 1844. His principal work was that of a missionary in the East of London, in which region he accomplished much good. He was an extreme ritualist. Died at Zell-am-See, Tyrol, September 9, 1880.

Löwe or **Loewe**, lö'v̂ęh, the name of a German family, distinguished in various departments of art. AUGUST LEOPOLD LÖWE, born at Schwedt in 1767, was the composer of a popular opera entitled "The Island of Temptation." Died in 1816. His son FERDINAND, born in 1787, acquired a high reputation as a tragedian. Died in 1832. His daughter SOPHIE, born in 1815, became one of the most celebrated vocalists in Germany. She was married about 1840 to Prince Frederick of Liechtenstein. Died November 29, 1866. Her brother, FRANCIS LOUIS FEODOR, (born in 1816, died in 1890,) distinguished himself as an actor and a poet. JULIA LÖWE, aunt of the preceding, born in 1790, was very successful as an actress at Vienna. She died about 1850.

Lowe, lō, (Sir HUDSON,) a British general, born in Ireland about 1770. He served many campaigns in Egypt, Italy, Germany, etc., and obtained the rank of major-general in 1814. In 1815 he was selected to be the jailer of Bonaparte in Saint Helena. He was censured by many French and English writers for arbitrary rude, and illiberal treatment of the captive, who in 1816 refused to see him or have any further intercourse with him. Died in 1844.

Löwe, (JOHANN KARL GOTTFRIED,) a German composer, born near Halle in 1796. His works include operas, sonatas, ballads, and oratorios: of the last we may name "The Seven Sleepers." Died in 1869.

Lowe, (ROBERT,) an English financier and eminent orator, born at Bingham in 1811. He graduated at Oxford in 1833, and practised as a barrister in Australia from 1843 to 1850. In 1852 he was returned to Parliament for Kidderminster. He was appointed vice-president of the education board in 1859, but was removed a few years later. He was a leader of the Adullamites, (nominal Liberals, who opposed the Reform Bill of Russell and Gladstone in 1866,) and was one of the ablest and most brilliant debaters in Parliament. He supported Gladstone's motion for the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, and held the office of chancellor of the exchequer from 1868 to 1873, when he was appointed to the Home Office. Was elected a member of Parliament for the University of London, 1868. In 1880 he received the title of Viscount Sherbrooke. D. July 27, 1892.

Lowell, (ABBOTT LAWRENCE,) educator, born at Boston in 1856; educated at Harvard University. He practised law in Boston, became a lecturer and professor of the science of government at Harvard, and in 1909 was made president of Harvard University.

Lowell, (AMY,) American poet, sister of the above, was born 1874, at Brookline, Mass. She was educated at private schools, and published her first book of poetry, "A Dome of Many-Coloured Glass," in 1912. She was an exponent of free verse, and lectured extensively. Her works include, "Sword Blades and Poppy Seeds," (1914,) "Legends," (1921,) "John Keats," (1925,) etc. Died May 12, 1925.

Lowell, (JAMES RUSSELL,) a distinguished American poet, critic, and scholar, the son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, was born February 22, 1819. Having graduated at Harvard in 1838, he entered the law school of that institution, where he remained two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1841; but he soon abandoned the profession, that he might devote himself wholly to literature. He published in 1844 a volume of poems containing a "Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and a number of smaller pieces. In 1848 appeared a second collection of poems, and in a small volume (separately) "The Vision of Sir Launfal." In the same year he also published the "Biglow Papers," a witty and humorous satire, written in the "Yankee" dialect, on the events of the Mexican war, and a "Fable for Critics," a charming *jeu d'esprit*, which, in the words of Professor Bowen, is "a very witty review article done into rhyme." It is not too much to say that the best parts of this poem (which, by the way, is very unequal) are scarcely surpassed either in wit or in felicity of expression by anything of a similar kind in the English language. In the summer of 1851 Mr. Lowell visited Europe, and returned home after an absence of somewhat more than a year. In the winter of 1854–55 he delivered in Boston a very popular course of lectures on the British poets. Professor Longfellow having, in 1854, resigned the chair of the modern languages and belles-lettres at Harvard, Mr. Lowell was appointed his successor in January, 1855. On the establishment of the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1857, Professor Lowell became the editor,—a position which he held about five years,—and under his auspices this magazine acquired a wide and deserved popularity. Among his noteworthy poetical productions we may mention "Under the Willows, and other Poems," (1869,) and "The Cathedral," (1870.) Besides

the various collections of his poems referred to above, he published several volumes of his prose writings, entitled "Among my Books," (1870; second series, 1876,) and "My Study Windows," (1871.)

Among the poets of America, Lowell is distinguished by the great range, as well as by the versatility, of his powers. He seems equally at home in the playful, the pathetic, or the meditative realms of poetry. And we always rise from the perusal of his productions with the impression that he has not put forth all his strength, but that something still higher would not have been beyond the reach of his genius. In 1877 he was appointed United States minister to Spain, and from 1879 until his removal by President Cleveland in 1885 he was minister to England. In 1883 he was chosen lord rector of St. Andrew's University, and while in England he received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. Died August 12, 1891.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Lowell, (JOHN,) an American statesman, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1743. He began to practise law in Boston about 1777. As a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1780, he efficiently promoted the liberation of slaves held in that State. He was elected a member of Congress in 1781, and appointed a judge of the district court of Massachusetts in 1789. He had three sons, John, Francis C., and Charles. Died at Roxbury in 1802.

Lowell, (JOHN,) an able lawyer and political writer, born at Newburyport in October, 1769, was a son of the preceding. He graduated at Harvard College in 1786, practised law at Boston, and acquired a high reputation. About 1803 he visited Europe. He was a Federalist, wrote much for the public journals, and exerted great influence in New England, but declined to enter the public service. He published twenty-five or more pamphlets, mostly political, and was one of the founders of the Boston Athenæum and the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was distinguished for his colloquial powers. Died at Boston in 1840.

Lowell, (JOHN,) the founder of Lowell Institute, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1799, and was a son of Francis Cabot Lowell, noticed above. Having lost his wife and children about 1831, he travelled extensively in Europe, Syria, and Egypt. He died at Bombay in March, 1836, leaving by his will about $250,000 to maintain in Boston annual courses of gratuitous lectures.

Lowell, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in Boston, October 18, 1824, graduated at Harvard College in 1843, was a United States district court judge, 1865–78, and a United States circuit court judge, 1878–84. He published two volumes of United States Reports, and wrote especially upon bankruptcy. Died May 14, 1897.

Lowell, (MARIA WHITE,) an American poetess, the wife of James Russell Lowell, noticed above, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1821. She was married to Mr. Lowell in 1844. She died in 1853.

Lowell, (PERCIVAL,) astronomer, born at Boston in 1855. Lived in Japan 1883–93, and published several works on that country. Founded the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1894, undertook an eclipse expedition to Tripoli in 1900, and sent astronomers to the Andes in 1907 to photograph the planet Mars. He claims that indications prove that this planet is habitable, and has written "Mars as the Abode of Life," and other works on astronomical subjects. Died 1916.

Lowell, (ROBERT TRAILL SPENCE,) son of the Reverend Charles Lowell, was born in Boston in 1816. He was ordained a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in 1842, and subsequently became rector of Christ Church, Duanesburg, New York. He published a novel entitled "The New Priest in Conception Bay," and a collection of poems. Died September 12, 1891.

Löwen or **Loewen**, lö′ẑen, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German poet and writer of fiction, born at Klausthal in 1729; died in 1771.

Löwendahl or **Loewendahl**, lö′ẑen-dȧl′, written also **Loevendahl**, (ULRICH FRIEDRICH WOLDEMAR,) a celebrated general, born at Hamburg in 1700, was a great-grandson of Frederick III. of Denmark. He entered the service of Russia in the reign of Anne, about 1736, and as general of artillery gained victories over the Turks and Tartars. In 1743 he passed into the French service as lieutenant-general, and in 1745 commanded the reserve corps at Fontenoy. As second in command under Marshal Saxe, he took many towns in Flanders in the same year. For the capture of Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1747, he was rewarded with a marshal's bâton. He died in 1755.

Löwenhaupt or **Loewenhaupt**, lö′ẑen-hŏwpt′, (ADAM LOUIS,) COUNT, a skilful Swedish general, born in 1659. He was appointed Governor of Riga in 1706. On his march to join the army of Charles XII., who had invaded Russia, he was attacked by the Czar Peter at Liesna in 1708, and lost about 4000 men, but pursued his course. He displayed great courage at Pultowa, July, 1709, and when Charles fled to Turkey the command of the Swedish army devolved on Löwenhaupt, who was forced to capitulate in 1709. He was kept as a prisoner in Russia until his death, in 1719.

Löwenhaupt or **Loewenhaupt, von**, fon lö′ẑen-hŏwpt′, (CARL EMIL,) COUNT, a Swedish general, born in 1692. War having been declared against Russia, he was chosen general-in-chief of an army sent to invade Finland in 1742. His success was hindered by dissensions among the Swedish officers, and he surrendered at Helsingfors, in September, 1742. The anti-war party having become dominant, he was tried for that reverse, and executed in 1743.

Löwenhielm or **Loewenhielm**, lö′ẑen-he-ĕlm′, (CARL GUSTAF,) COUNT OF, a Swedish statesman, was the chief of the party of "Caps." His party having gained the ascendency in 1765, he was then made minister of foreign affairs. He wrote several memoirs for the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1768.

Löwenhielm or **Loewenhielm**, (GUSTAF CARL FREDERIK,) COUNT OF, a Swedish diplomatist, born at Stockholm in 1771. He served in the army, and obtained the rank of general. He represented Sweden at the Congress of Vienna, (1814,) and was Swedish minister at the court of Paris from 1818 until 1856. He wrote several military treatises, and a remarkable work on the organization of government. Died in 1856.

Löwenklau. See LEUNCLAVIUS.

Löwenthal, lö′ẑen-tȧl, (JOHN JACOB,) a celebrated Hungarian chess-player and writer on the game, born in 1810, at Buda-Pesth. He went to London in 1851 to partake in a chess tournament, and from that time permanently resided in England. He published "Morphy's Games," "Book of the Chess Congress," (1864,) and "Transactions of the British Chess Association," (1867–69.) Died July 20, 1876.

Lower, lŏw′er, (MARK ANTHONY,) an English antiquarian writer, born at Chiddingly, Sussex, in 1813; died March 22, 1876.

Löw′er, (RICHARD,) F.R.S., an eminent English anatomist, born in Cornwall about 1630. He became a friend and coadjutor of Dr. Willis, whom he assisted in his work on the "Anatomy of the Brain." In 1661 he confirmed the Harveian theory by experiments on the transfusion of blood. He practised medicine in London many years, and wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Heart, on the Motion of the Blood," etc. Died in 1691.

Lower, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English dramatist, born in Cornwall; died in 1662.

Lowitz, lo′wits, (GEORG MORITZ,) a German astronomer, born near Nuremberg in 1722. He became professor of mathematics at Göttingen about 1755, and was afterwards director of the observatory at that place. In 1766 he removed to Saint Petersburg, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, by which he was employed in astronomical observations. He was killed by some rebels at Dmetriefsk in 1774. He had written several memoirs on astronomy.

His son TOBIAS, born at Göttingen in 1757, became one of the most eminent members of the Imperial Academy of Saint Petersburg, and professor of chemistry. Died in 1804.

Low'man, (MOSES,) a learned English divine, born in London in 1680. About 1710 he settled at Clapham, where he preached many years to a congregation of Dissenters. He wrote a "Rationale of the Ritual of the Hebrew Worship," and other works. Died in 1752.

Lowndes, lŏwndz, (RAWLINS,) born in the British West Indies in 1722, settled at Charleston, South Carolina, where he rose to eminence as a statesman and lawyer. He was elected president or Governor of South Carolina in 1778. Died in 1800.

Lowndes, (WILLIAM JONES,) an eminent American statesman, a son of the preceding, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 7th of February, 1782. He studied law, and married a daughter of General Thomas Pinckney. In 1810 or 1811 he was elected a member of Congress for a district of South Carolina. He was an eloquent debater, and was eminent for his wisdom and logical acumen. He is said to have been modest and unambitious. He continued to serve in Congress about eleven years, and was chairman of the committee of ways and means from 1818 to 1822. It appears that he was a general favourite, and was reputed to stand in the first rank of American statesmen. His health having failed, he sailed for Europe, but died on the voyage in October, 1822.

See "Encyclopædia Americana," (Supplement.)

Lowndes, (WILLIAM THOMAS,) an English bibliographer, lived in London. He published, about 1834, "The Bibliographer's Manual," which is highly esteemed. Died in 1843.

Lŏw'ry, (WILSON,) a skilful English engraver, born at Whitehaven in 1762, became a resident of London. He contributed to the perfection of his art by several important inventions, and acquired a high reputation, especially as an engraver of architecture and mechanism, in which he was unsurpassed. He engraved many figures for Rees's "Cyclopædia." Died in 1824.

Lowth, lŏwth, (ROBERT,) an English bishop and eminent writer, born at Winchester in 1710, was the son of William Lowth, noticed below. He was educated at Oxford, and became eminent as a biblical scholar. Having been chosen professor of poetry at Oxford, (1741,) he delivered "Lectures on the Poetry of the Hebrews," (in Latin,) which were published in 1753, and often reprinted. This work was highly esteemed by the most eminent critics. He was appointed Bishop of Saint David's in 1766, translated to the see of Oxford in the same year, and to that of London in 1777. Among his most important works is an excellent "Translation of the Prophet Isaiah," (1778.) Died in 1787.

See P. HALL, "Life of Bishop Lowth," 1834; "Memoirs of the Life of Robert Lowth," London, 1797; "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1779, and April, 1780.

Lowth, (SIMON,) an English theologian, born in Northamptonshire about 1630. He was vicar of Saints Cosmas and Damian-on-the-Blean. He published "Letters between Dr. G. Burnet and Simon Lowth," (1684,) and other writings. Died in 1720.

Lowth, (WILLIAM,) a scholar and commentator, the father of Robert, noticed above, was born in London in 1661. He was chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, and became rector of Buriton about 1700. He wrote several highly esteemed works, among which are "Directions for the Profitable Reading of the Holy Scriptures," (1708,) and a "Commentary on the Four Greater Prophets," (4 vols., 1714–26.) Died in 1732.

Lowther, (WILLIAM.) See LONSDALE, EARL OF.

Loyd, loid, (LEWIS,) an English banker, born in 1768. He was a partner of the banking-house of Jones, Loyd & Co., London, and was distinguished as a financier. He died in 1858. His son, Samuel J. Loyd, received the title of Lord Overstone.

Loyer, Le, lẹh lwȧ'yȧ', (PIERRE,) a French lawyer, born in Anjou in 1550, was learned in antiquities and Oriental languages. He wrote a curious work on demonology, entitled "On Spectres, Angels, and Demons distinctly manifesting themselves to Men," ("Quatres Livres des Spectres, Anges et Démons se montrant sensiblement aux Hommes,") and other works. Died in 1634.

Loyola, loi-o'la, [Sp. pron. lo-yo'lȧ,] (IGNATIUS,) originally Don IÑIGO LOPEZ **de Recalde,** (dȧ rȧ-kȧl'dȧ,) often called **Saint Ignatius,** (ig-nā'shẹ-ụs;) [Fr. SAINT IGNACE, sȧn'tèn'yȧs'; It. SANT' IGNAZIO, sȧnt èn-yȧt'se-o,] a celebrated Spanish reformer, and the founder of the order of Jesuits, was born of a noble family at Loyola Castle, in Biscay, in 1491. He received from nature an ardent, imaginative temperament, and in youth was the very prototype of the hero of Cervantes, an enthusiastic votary of chivalrous romance. After signalizing his gallantry in several campaigns, he received about 1520, at the siege of Pampeluna, a wound which made him a cripple for life. During the tedious confinement which followed, his attention was directed to the mysteries of religion. Ascribing his recovery to a miracle of grace, he dedicated himself to arduous religious enterprises and to the service of the Blessed Virgin. He became a popular preacher, and was renowned for his penances and vigils. In 1523 he performed a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, from which he returned to Spain in 1524. He passed several ensuing years at Alcalá and Salamanca in the study of grammar, philosophy, etc., which he had neglected to learn in his youth. In 1528 he became a student in the University of Paris, where he found several congenial spirits, among whom were Francis Xavier and James Lainez. With these he formed in 1534 a religious society devoted to the education of youth, the renovation of the Catholic Church, and the conversion of the infidels.

After they had digested the polity and peculiar maxims of the new order, Paul III. gave it his formal sanction in 1540, and Loyola was chosen superior or general (with absolute power) of the order, which was styled the Society of Jesus. Loyola thenceforth remained in Rome, and witnessed the extraordinary success of his efforts. "Under his rule," says Macaulay, "the order grew rapidly to the full measure of its gigantic powers. With what vehemence, with what policy, with what exact discipline, with what dauntless courage, with what self-denial, with what unscrupulous laxity and versatility in the choice of means, the Jesuits fought the battles of their Church, is written in every page of the annals of Europe during several generations. In the Order of Jesus was concentrated the quintessence of the Catholic spirit; and the history of the Order of Jesus is the history of the great Catholic reaction. This order possessed itself at once of all the strongholds which command the public mind,—of the pulpit, of the press, of the confessional, of the academies. . . . Nor was it less their office to plot against the thrones and lives of apostate kings, to spread evil rumours, to raise tumults, to inflame civil wars, to arm the hand of the assassin." (See Review of Ranke's "History of the Popes.") It does not appear, however, that Loyola was responsible for the corruptions referred to in the above quotation. His chief work is "Spiritual Exercises," ("Exercicios espirituales," 1548,) in which he gives rules and counsels for the guidance of believers. He died in 1556, and was canonized as a saint by the pope in 1622.

See RIBADENEIRA, "Vida de S. Ignazio," 1570; G. P. MAFFEI, "De Vita et Moribus Ignatii Loyolæ," 1584; STRIN, "Vita Ignatii Loyolæ," 1598; P. BOUHOURS, "Vie de Saint-Ignace," 1679; BOMBINA, "Vita S. Ignatii," 1615; M. WALPOLE, "Life of Saint Ignatius," 1617; ISAAC TAYLOR, "Life of Ignatius Loyola;" BARTOLI, "Histoire de la Société de Jésus;" GRETSER, "Apologia pro Vita S. Ignatii," 1599–1604; GENELLI, "Leben des Ignatius von Loyola," 1848; "Retrospective Review," vol. ix., 1824.

Loyseau. See LOISEAU.

Loyseau, lwȧ'zō', (CHARLES,) a French jurist, born at Nogent-le-Roi in 1566; died in 1627.

Loysel. See LOISEL.

Loyson, (CHARLES.) See HYACINTHE.

Loyson, lwȧ'zôN', (CHARLES,) a French poet, born in Mayenne in 1791, was *maître des conférences* in the Normal School. He published, in 1819, a volume of elegies and epistles, which abound with beautiful verses. "He approaches Lamartine," says Sainte-Beuve, "in elevation and *spiritualisme* of sentiments." Died in 1820.

Lu'ą, [from *luo,* to "purge" or "purify,"] a Roman goddess, who presided over things purified by lustrations. By some she is identified with Ops or Rhea.

Lubbert, lŭb'bert, or **Luthbert,** lŭt'bẽrt, (SIBRAND,) a learned Dutch Calvinist, born in Friesland about 1555. He was for many years professor of divinity at Franeker, and was deputed to the Synod of Dort about 1618. He

wrote controversial works against Socinus, Arminius, and Grotius. Died in 1625.

Lub'bock, (Sir JOHN,) created BARON AVEBURY in 1900, English scientist, son of Sir J. W. Lubbock, was born at London in 1834. Became a partner with his father in the banking business, was elected a Liberal member of Parliament in 1870, and has held various posts of honour. Is known for his researches on primitive man and on the habits of bees and ants. Has written works on these subjects, also "The Pleasures of Life," "The Use of Life," etc. Died London, May 28, 1913.

Lubbock, (Sir JOHN WILLIAM,) Bart., an English mathematician and astronomer, born in London in 1803, was educated at Cambridge. About 1830 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, which he served as treasurer for many years. He contributed to the "Philosophic Transactions" treatises on the "Tides," "On Meteorology," "Researches in Physical Astronomy," etc. In 1833 he produced a work "On the Theory of the Moon and on the Perturbations of the Planets." Died in 1865.

Lubersac, de, dẹh lü'bĕR'sȧk', (N.,) a French writer and amateur of art, born in Limousin in 1730; died in 1804.

Lubert, de, dẹh lü'bair', MADEMOISELLE, a French romance-writer, born in Paris about 1710. She composed successful romances and fairy-tales, one of which is entitled "Princess Rose-Colour and Prince Céladon." Voltaire complimented her with the title of "Muse et Grâce." Died about 1780.

Lubieniecius. See LUBIENIECKI.

Lubieniecki, loo-be-en-e-ĕts'kee, written also **Lubienetski** or **Lubienietski**, (CHRISTOPHER,) a painter, of Polish extraction, born at Stettin in 1659. He settled in Amsterdam, where he painted portraits and history. Died in 1729.

Lubieniecki or **Lubienietski**, [Lat. LUBIENIE'CIUS,] (STANISLAS,) a Polish Socinian and astronomer, was born at Cracow in 1623. He became minister of a church in Lublin, and wrote a "History of the Polish Reformation," (1685.) He was exiled from Lublin for his opinions in theology, and died at Hamburg in 1675. His reputation rests chiefly on his "Theatrum Cometicum," (1667,) which gives an ample account of four hundred and fifteen comets which appeared from the Deluge to his own time.

Lubieniecki or **Lubienetski**, (THEODORE,) a painter and engraver, born at Cracow in 1653, was a brother of Christopher, noticed above. He became a resident of Berlin, where he painted landscapes and historical pictures. A Socinian treatise which he wrote having been burnt by the hangman, he resigned his place, and returned to Poland, in 1706. Died in 1720.

Lubin, lü'bȧn', (AUGUSTIN,) a French monk, born in Paris in 1624. He received the title of geographer to the king, and published, besides other learned works on ancient and sacred geography, "Plates of Sacred Geography," ("Tabulæ Sacræ Geographicæ," 1670.) Died in 1695.

Lubin, loo'bin, (EILHARD,) a German philologist, born in Oldenburg in 1565. He became in 1595 professor of belles-lettres at Rostock, where he died in 1621, leaving, besides other works, a "Key to the Greek Language," ("Clavis Linguæ Græcæ," 1622,) and notes on Horace, Persius, and Juvenal.

Lubis, lü'bès', (E. P.,) a French political writer, born in 1806, published a "History of the Restoration," (in French, 6 vols., 1836.) Died in Paris in 1859.

Lübke, lüb'kẹh, (WILHELM,) a German art-historian, born in Dortmund, January 17, 1826. He was professor of art-history at Zurich, 1861–66, when he was called to a professorship in the art-schools of Stuttgart. He is the author, among other works, of a "History of Art," (1861,) a "History of Sculpture," (1863,) etc. Died in 1893.

Lublink, lüb'link, (JAN,) a Dutch writer, born at Amsterdam in 1735. He translated into Dutch Thomson's "Seasons" and Young's "Night Thoughts," and wrote other works. Died about 1815.

Lubomirski, loo-bo-mĕR'skee, (STANISLAS HERACLIUS,) a noble Polish writer, born about 1640. He became grand marshal of Poland, and defended the national independence with his pen and sword. One of his works is a political treatise called "Consultations; or, On the Vanity of Counsels," ("Consultationes, siva de Vanitate Consiliorum," 1700.) Died in 1702.

Luc, the French for LUKE, which see.

Luc, SAINT. See LUKE, SAINT.

Luc, de. See DELUC.

Luc de Bruges. See LUCAS BRUGENSIS.

Luca. See LUKE.

Luca, loo'kȧ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian jurist and prelate, born at Venosa in 1614. He published "Theatre of Truth and Justice," ("Theatrum Veritatis et Justitiæ," 7 vols., 1697,) which treats on canon and civil law and was highly esteemed. Died in 1683.

Lucä or **Lucae**, loo'tsȧ, (SAMUEL CHRISTIAN,) a German anatomist, born at Frankfort in 1787; died in 1821.

Luca, de, dȧ loo'kȧ, (ANTONINO SAVERIO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Bronte, Sicily, October 28, 1805. He was bred in the seminary of Monreale, and at Rome, where he was a secretary, and an editor, and afterwards acted as an ablegate, and as censor of the Academy of the Catholic Religion. He was also appointed an honorary professor in the Roman University, a consultor for the Propaganda and the Index, and a supernumary secret cameriere. In 1845 he was consecrated Bishop of Aversa, in 1853 was appointed Archbishop of Tarsus and nuncio to Bavaria, and in 1856 nuncio to Austria. In 1863 he was created a cardinal-priest, and in 1878 a cardinal-bishop, and Bishop of Palæstrina. He was head of the apostolic deanery, vice-chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, etc. Died in 1884.

Luca, von, fon loo'kȧ, (IGNAZ,) a German historian and political writer, born in Vienna in 1746; died in 1799.

Luca Santo, loo'kȧ sȧn'to, or **Saint Luke**, a Florentine painter of the eleventh or twelfth century. He is supposed to have painted the Madonnas which were ascribed to Saint Luke the Evangelist.

Lucain. See LUCAN.

Lu'cȧn, (GEORGE CHARLES BINGHAM,) EARL OF, a British general, a son of the Earl of Lucan, was born in London in 1800. He succeeded to the earldom about 1840. In 1854–55 he served in the Crimea in command of a division of cavalry, and took part in the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. He became colonel in the Life-Guards in 1855, and was made lieutenant-general in 1858, and general in 1865. Died in 1888.

Lu'cȧn, [Lat. LUCA'NUS; Fr. LUCAIN, lü'kȧN'; It. LUCANO, loo-kȧ'no,] (MARCUS ANNÆUS,) a Roman epic poet, born at Corduba, (Córdova,) Spain, in 38 A.D., was a nephew of the philosopher Seneca. He was educated at Rome. His early poems procured him the favour of Nero, who appointed him quæstor and augur and condescended to appear as his rival in a literary contest. Lucan gained the prize, but at the same time lost the favour of the tyrant, whom he had formerly addressed with gross adulation. Nero forbade him to read any more poems in public. Lucan, with Piso and others, conspired against the life of Nero; the plot was detected, and the poet was put to death in 65 A.D. His fame rests on a poem entitled "Pharsalia," which treats of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, and displays great beauties with great defects. Among the latter is an inflated, declamatory style. Corneille and Voltaire were warm admirers of Lucan. "His genius," says Villemain, referring to his early death, "had only time to produce grandeur, without naturalness or truth." Among his merits are exalted imagination, intense energy, and impressive diction.

See KARL H. WEISE, "Vita Lucani," 1835; JACOB PALMER "Apologia pro Lucano," 1704; VOLTAIRE, "Essai sur la Poésie épique;" J. G. MEUSEL, "Dissertationes II. de Lucano," 1767; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Lucano. See LUCAN.

Lucanus. See LUCAN.

Lucar, (CYRIL.) See CYRIL-LUCAR.

Lu'cȧs, (CHARLES,) an Irish physician, patriot, and politician, born in 1713. He was a popular member of the Irish Parliament, and an opponent of the court. Died in 1771.

Lu'cas, (CHARLES,) an English musician and composer, born at Salisbury, July 28, 1808. He produced "The Regicide," (an opera,) symphonies, anthems, songs, etc. Died March 23, 1869.

Lucas, lü'kȧ', (HIPPOLYTE JULIEN JOSEPH,) a French poet and writer of fiction, born at Rennes in 1807. He produced in 1834 two volumes of verse and prose, entitled "The Heart and the World." Among his numerous works is a "Philosophic and Literary History of the French Theatre." Died Nov. 14, 1878.

Lucas, (JEAN ANDRÉ HENRI,) a French mineralogist, born in Paris in 1780; died in 1825.

Lucas, (JEAN JACQUES ÉTIENNE,) a French naval officer, born at Marennes in 1764. In 1803 he obtained command of the Redoutable. At the battle of Trafalgar (1805) his ship grappled with Nelson's flag-ship, the Victory, and one of his crew gave Nelson a mortal wound. Lucas was taken prisoner in this action. Died in 1819.

Lucas, (JEAN MARIE CHARLES,) a French economist, born at Saint-Brieuc in 1803. He wrote "On the Reform of Prisons," (3 vols., 1836–38,) and other works. He was admitted into the Institute in 1836. Died in 1889.

Lucas, (JOHN SEYMOUR,) an English artist, born at London in 1849. He became a student of the Royal Academy in 1872, and exhibited "By Hook or Crook" at Burlington House in 1875. All his subsequent work is of a high order of technical excellence, which is specially noticeable in "The Gordon Riots," (1879.) He became a member of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters in 1877, and an associate of the Royal Academy in 1886. Died 1923.

Lucas, (MARGARET.) See CAVENDISH, (MARGARET.)

Lucas, (PAUL,) a French traveller, born at Rouen in 1664, was in early life a dealer in jewels. He visited Upper Egypt, Syria, Persia, etc., and published "Voyage to the Levant," (1704.) Having received a commission from Louis XIV. to collect medals and other monuments of antiquity, he again explored the Levant, (1705–08,) and published a narrative of his journey. In 1719 he produced his best work, entitled a "Journey in Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt," (performed in 1715–16.) Many of his stories are exaggerated and absurd. Died in 1737.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lu'cas, (RICHARD,) a learned British divine, born in Radnorshire in 1648. He settled in London about 1684, and became prebendary of Westminster in 1696. He published an "Enquiry after Happiness," and "Practical Christianity," which are highly commended, and other works. Died in 1715.

Lucas, SAINT. See LUKE, SAINT.

Lucas, (SAMUEL,) an English journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Bristol in 1818. He was editor of the "Press" and of "Once a Week." He contributed to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. Died in 1868.

Lu'cas Bru-ġen'sis, [or LUC DE BRUGES, lük dẹh brüzh,] (FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish theologian and excellent linguist, born at Bruges in 1549. He published, besides other works, "Concordances of the Vulgate Edition of the Sacred Books," ("Sacrorum Bibliorum Vulgatæ Editionis Concordantiæ," 1617; and 5 vols., 1712.) Died in 1619.

Lucas van Leyden. See LEYDEN.

Lucas von Cranach. See CRANACH.

Lucatelli. See LOCATELLI.

Lucca, look'kȧ, (PAULINE,) an Austrian operatic singer, born at Vienna, of Jewish parents, in 1842. At an early age she entered the chorus of the opera at Vienna, and in 1859 created a sensation by her manner of leading the Bridesmaids' Chorus. In the same year she made her début at Olmutz, in the character of "Elvira" in "Ernani," and at once established herself as a popular favourite. Attracting the attention of Meyerbeer, the composer, he secured for her an engagement in Berlin in 1861. Here she was appointed court singer for life, but severed her connection in 1872. During this period she also sang in London and Saint Petersburg, and achieved a Continental reputation. In September, 1872, she visited the United States, where she remained for two years. She then returned to Europe, and, after making a tour of all the principal cities in Germany except Berlin, finally settled in Vienna. Lucca married Baron Rahden in 1865, but was shortly afterwards divorced from him. Died February 28, 1908.

Lucceius, luk-see'us, (LUCIUS,) a Roman orator and friend of Cicero, flourished about 60 B.C.

Lucchesini, look-kȧ-see'nee, (CESARE,) an Italian philologist, born at Lucca in 1756, was a brother of the marquis, noticed below. He acquired a European reputation by his numerous works on philology, among which is "The Sources of Ancient and Modern Languages." Died in 1832.

Lucchesini, (GIOVANNI VINCENZO,) an Italian scholar, born at Lucca in 1660. He lived in Rome, and obtained from Clement XII. the high office of secretary of briefs. He published an edition of Demosthenes' Orations, with notes and a good Latin translation, and a "History of Europe from 1678 to about 1735." Died in 1744.

Lucchesini, da, dȧ look-kȧ-see'nee, (GIROLAMO,) MARQUIS, an able diplomatist, born at Lucca in 1752. He removed to Berlin in the latter part of the reign of Frederick the Great, who appointed him his librarian and reader. He was sent as minister of Prussia to Vienna in 1793, and to Paris in 1802. After the battle of Jena (1806) he negotiated a truce with the victor; but it was not ratified by the Prussian court. Soon after this event he returned to Lucca. He wrote a work called "On the Causes and Effects of the Confederation of the Rhine," (1819.) Died in 1825.

Luce, the French of LUCIUS, (Pope,) which see.

Luce, (STEPHEN BLEECKER,) an American admiral, born at Albany, New York, in 1827. He was appointed midshipman in 1841, became rear-admiral in 1885, and retired in 1889. He has been an associate editor of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia" and naval editor of the "Standard Dictionary," and has published "Seamanship." Died 1917.

Luce de Lancival, lüs dẹh lȯN'se vȧl', (JEAN CHARLES JULIEN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Picardy in 1764. He was chosen professor of belles-lettres in the Prytanée, a college of Paris, about 1797. Among his best productions are a poem called "Achilles at Scyros," (1805,) and "Hector," a tragedy, (1809,) which Villemain pronounces "truly Homeric." Died in 1810.

See VILLEMAIN, notice in the "Magasin Encyclopédique;" H. GRELLET, "Luce de Lancival: Notice biographique," 1857.

Lucena, de, dȧ loo-sā'nȧ, (JOÃO,) a Portuguese writer, born at Trancoso about 1548. He was professor of philosophy at Ev'ora, and author of an excellent "Life of Francis Xavier," (1600,) often reprinted. Died in 1600.

Lucena, de, (VASCO FERNANDEZ,) COUNT, a Portuguese historian and statesman, born about 1410. He translated Quintus Curtius into French for Charles the Bold of Burgundy. He received the title of chancellor of Portugal. Died about 1500.

Lu-ce'rĭ-us, ["light-bringing,"] a surname of JUPITER, which see.

Luchet, lü'shȧ', (AUGUSTE,) a French *littérateur* and democrat, born in Paris in 1806. He was sentenced in 1842 to an imprisonment of two years for one of his works. He died March 9, 1872.

Luchet, de, dẹh lü'shȧ', (JEAN PIERRE LOUIS,) MARQUIS, a prolific French author, born at Saintes about 1740, was styled Marquis de la Roche du Maine. He published many superficial works. His "Literary History of Voltaire" (1782) furnishes some curious details. Died in 1792.

Luchetto da Genova. See CAMBIASO, (LUCA.)

Lucian, loo'she-an, [Gr. Λουκιανός; Lat. LUCIA'NUS; Fr. LUCIEN, lü'se-ȧN'; It. LUCIANO, loo-chȧ'no,] one of the most witty and original Greek writers, was born at Samosata, (Someisat,) on the Euphrates, about 120 A.D. He practised law a short time at Antioch, and exchanged that profession for the more lucrative pursuit of sophist and teacher of rhetoric, which he followed with success in Gaul until he was about forty years old. Again changing his profession, he returned to the East,

and lived many years at Athens, where he was intimate with Demonax and employed his time in literary composition. His principal works are dialogues, written in pure and elegant Greek, on history, mythology, philosophy, and various other subjects. His object appears to have been to cure men of their prejudices and superstitions and their foolish admiration of philosophic charlatans. His genius is eminently satirical, and his works are remarkably humorous; but some of them are censured as offensive to morality and religion. Among the titles of his dialogues are "Timon the Misanthrope," "Charon," "Menippus," and "The Assembly of Gods." English versions of his dialogues have been published by T. Franklin (1780) and William Tooke, (1820.) Wieland produced a good German translation. Good editions of the Greek text have been published by Dindorf (Paris, 1840) and Bekker, (1853.)

See KARL GEORG JACOB, "Characteristik Lucian's von Samosata," 1832; TIEMANN, "Versuch über Lucian's von Samosata Philosophie," 1804; ÉDUARD ÉMIL STRUVE, "Specimina II. de Ætate et Vita Luciani," 1829-30; PASSOW, "Lucian und die Geschichte," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for January, February, April, May, and June, 1839.

Lucian, [Fr. LUCIEN, lü'se'ăn',] SAINT, a Christian martyr, born at Samosata in the third century, was eminent for piety and learning. He was ordained a priest or presbyter at Antioch. He prepared a revised edition of the Scriptures, which, Jerome says, was more correct than those of Hesychius and Pamphilus. Diocletian having issued an edict against the Christians, Lucian suffered martyrdom in 312 A.D.

See SAINT JEROME, "De Viris illustribus;" EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica."

Luciano. See PIOMBO, (SEBASTIANO DEL.)

Lucianus. See LUCIAN.

Lucien, the French of LUCIAN, which see.

Lu'cI-fer, Bishop of Calaris, (now Cagliari,) in Sardinia, was noted for his intolerance and zeal against Arianism. About 355 A.D. he was banished by Constantius, who favoured the Arians. He wrote a "Defence of Athanasius," and other works. He refused to recognize as orthodox those bishops who signed the formula of Rimini, (359,) or to have fellowship with any who recognized them, and finally became the author of a schism. He had many followers, who formed a distinct sect, called Luciferians. Died about 370 A.D.

Lu-cil'I-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman satiric poet, born at Suessa Aurunca, (now Sessa,) in Italy, about 148 B.C., was a great-uncle of Pompey the Great. In early youth he served under Scipio Africanus at the siege of Numantia, and became an intimate friend of that general. He composed thirty satires and various other poems; but only fragments of his works have come down to us. Horace asserts that he was the first writer of satire among the Romans, (Sat., lib. 2, i. 62.) His satires were much admired by many ancient critics, including Cicero, Quintilian, and Pliny. "He was," says Professor Sellar, "vehement in invective, because he was thoroughly earnest in his purpose to expose vice and baseness among the high and low with impartial severity. Although probably few writers of verse have had less poetical faculty, yet, by his originality and force of character, he became the favourite of his own time and country; and he alone among Roman writers has introduced a new and permanent form of poetry into the world." Died about 100 B.C.

See SELLAR, "Roman Poets of the Republic," chap. vi.; PETERMANN, "Dissertatio de C. Lucilii Vita," 1842; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Lucil'ius Ju'nior, a Roman poet and naturalist, lived in the first century, and was a friend of Seneca. He is supposed to be the author of a poem of six hundred and forty hexameter verses, entitled "Ætna," which presents some fine passages.

Lu-cī'na, [Fr. LUCINE, lü'sēn',] the name of the goddess that brings to light and presides over the birth of children, was used as a surname of Juno and of Diana, both of whom were supposed to assist women in parturition, and were sometimes called LUCINÆ. The Greek goddess ILITHYI'A or EILEITHYIA ['Ειλείθυια] appears to be essentially the same as Diana (Artemis) in her character of Lucina.

Lucine. See LUCINA.

Lucius. See LUZ.

Lucius, loo'she-us, [Fr. LUCE, lüss,] I., Bishop of Rome, succeeded Cornelius in October, 252 A.D., and died in March, 253. Stephen I. was his successor.

Lucius II., a native of Bologna, was elected pope in March, 1144, as successor to Celestine II. He died in 1145, after a pontificate of eleven months, and Eugenius III. was chosen in his place.

Lucius III. (Cardinal UBALDO OF LUCCA) was elected pope in 1181, after the death of Alexander III. His election was the first that was decided by the cardinals, the clergy and people being excluded from the right to vote. A revolt of the people of Rome obliged him to leave the city, and he retired to Verona. He died in 1185, and was succeeded by Urban III.

Lucius, (CÆSAR,) a Roman prince, born 17 B.C., was a son of M. Agrippa and Julia, who was a daughter of the emperor Augustus. He and his brother Caius were heirs-presumptive of the empire, but they died before Augustus. Lucius died in 2 A.D. The Maison Carrée at Nîmes was a temple dedicated to Caius and Lucius.

Lucius, lu'she-us, [It. LUCIO, loo'cho,] (GIOVANNI,) a historian, born at Trau, in Dalmatia. He published in 1666 a "History of Dalmatia and Croatia." Died in 1684.

Lucius Verus. See VERUS.

Lücke or **Luecke,** lük'keh, (GOTTFRIED CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German theologian, was born at Egeln, near Magdeburg, in 1791. He studied at Halle in 1810, and subsequently at Göttingen, where he formed a friendship with Bunsen and Lachmann. He became professor of theology at Bonn in 1818, and soon after published, conjointly with Schleiermacher and De Wette, the "Theological Journal." His "Commentary on the Writings of Saint John the Evangelist" (4 vols., 1820–32) is esteemed one of the best works of its kind. In 1827 he succeeded Stäudlin in the chair of theology at Göttingen. Died at Göttingen in 1855.

Luckner, lŏŏk'ner, (NIKOLAUS,) a marshal of France, born at Kampen, in Bavaria, in 1722. At an early age he entered the service of Prussia, for which he fought with distinction in the Seven Years' war, (1756–63.) About 1763 he accepted the rank of lieutenant-general in the French army, which for many subsequent years was not called into active service. Having submitted to the new régime, he was promoted to the rank of marshal in December, 1791. In the spring of 1792 he obtained command of one of the armies which defended the frontier against the Austrians, and a few weeks later succeeded Rochambeau as general-in-chief. The dominant party, distrusting both his fidelity and capacity, deprived him of the command in 1792. He was guillotined in January, 1794.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

Lucotte, lü'kot', (EDME AIMÉ,) COUNT, a French general, born in Burgundy in 1770. The Bourbons confided to him the defence of Paris in March, 1815. Died in 1815.

Lucrèce. See LUCRETIA and LUCRETIUS.

Lucretia, loo-kree'she-a, [It. LUCREZIA, loo-krĕt'se-ä; Fr. LUCRÈCE, lü'krăs',] a Roman lady, distinguished for her beauty, virtue, and tragical destiny, was the wife of Collatinus, who was related to Tarquin the Proud, King of Rome. The outrage offered to her honour by Sextus Tarquin, and the voluntary sacrifice of her life, (507 B.C.,) have furnished a favourite theme for poets and painters, and, according to a doubtful legend, caused the dethronement of Tarquin, and the conversion of the Roman state into a republic, under the direction of Junius Brutus.

Lucretius, lu-kree'she-us, [Fr. LUCRÈCE, lü'krăss'; It. LUCREZIO, loo-krĕt'se-o; Sp. LUCRECIO, loo-krā'*the*-o,] or, to give his full name, **Ti'tus Lucre'tius Ca'rus,** one of the greatest Latin poets, was born in Italy in 95 B.C., and was contemporary with Cicero. The records of antiquity throw scarcely any light on his life, which was probably passed in studious retirement. It is not known whether he ever visited Greece; but it is evident from his writings that he had profoundly studied the language, philosophy, and manners of that

people. A doubtful tradition asserts that he was subject to insanity caused by a love-potion; and the statement that he committed suicide in his forty-fourth year is generally credited. He left only one work,—a philosophic and didactic poem, in six books, entitled "De Rerum Naturâ," ("On the Nature of Things,") in which he expounds and illustrates the physical and ethical doctrines of Epicurus, of whom he was a disciple. From such abstruse speculations and intractable subjects he has produced one of the most admirable poems in the language. Although his system is erroneous and incoherent, his reasoning is remarkably clear and close. Probably no other work so amply demonstrates the power of the Latin language to utter the sublimest conceptions with a sustained majesty and harmony. "A great atheistic poet," says Villemain, "is surely a surprising phenomenon. His genius finds sublime accents to attack all the inspirations of genius. He renders even nothingness poetic; he insults glory; he enjoys death. Out of the abyss of skepticism he sometimes soars to a height of enthusiasm which is rivalled only by the sublimity of Homer." Ovid appears to be the only contemporary writer who fully appreciated the genius of Lucretius.

Lu-cul'lus, (LUCIUS LICINIUS,) a celebrated Roman general, born of a patrician family about 110 B.C. In the year 87 he went to Asia as quæstor under Sulla, who gave him many proofs of his confidence. After an absence of several years, during which the civil war between Marius and Sulla raged at Rome, he returned, and was elected consul in 74 B.C. In this year he obtained the chief command in the war against Mithridates, whom he defeated at Cyzicus in 73, and, after other victories, drove him out of the kingdom of Pontus. He afterwards defeated Tigranes of Armenia, whose capital he took about 68 B.C. The mutiny of his troops prevented his final triumph over Mithridates, and he was superseded by Pompey in the year 66. Cicero expressed the opinion that so great a war was never conducted with more prudence and courage. ("Pro Muræna.") Lucullus then retired from public affairs, and expended part of the immense fortune he had acquired in the East in building magnificent villas, giving sumptuous entertainments, and collecting expensive paintings and statues. He was a liberal patron of learning and the arts. Sulla had dedicated to him his Commentaries. Plutarch, after comparing him with Cimon, says it is hard to say to which side the balance inclines. He was living in 59, but was not living in 56 B.C.

Lucumo. See TARQUINIUS PRISCUS.

Lu'cy, (HENRY W.,) an English journalist and author, born at Crosby in 1845. He became a reporter in 1864, became editor of the "Daily News," and contributed to "Punch." Died 1924.

Luden, loo'den, (HEINRICH,) a distinguished German historical and political writer, born in 1780.

Ludendorff, lood'endorf, (ERIC,) German soldier, was born near Posen April 9, 1865. He entered the army as a youth, served on the General Staff for many years and, at the outbreak of the World War, was Quartermaster General of the 2d Army. He became Chief-of-staff of the 8th Army, commanded by Hindenburg and, during the early part of the war, served against the Russians on the Eastern Front. This campaign included German successes at Tannenburg and Masuria. When Hindenburg was made Chief-of-staff on Aug. 29, 1926, Ludendorff became 1st Quartermaster General, and from then until the end of the war these two directed the military destinies of Germany. Ludendorff described his war experiences in "My War Memories," published in 1919.

Luders, (GUSTAV CARL,) composer, born at Bremen, Germany, 1865; came to America, 1888. Author of comic operas, including "The Burgomaster," "Prince of Pilsen," "The Grand Mogul," "Marcel," "The Old Town," etc.

Ludewig. See LUDOVICI, (KARL GUNTHER.)

Ludewig, von, fon loo'deh-wig', (JOHANN PETER,) a learned German jurist and historian, born in Suabia about 1670. He became professor of philosophy at Halle in 1695, and of history in 1703. The King of Prussia made him a privy councillor in 1709. Among his works are "Germania Princeps," (1702,) treating on the rights, privileges, etc. of the house of Austria and of the Electors, "Writers of German History," ("Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum," 1718,) and a "Life of Justinian," (1730.) Died in 1743.

Lŭd'lōw, (EDMUND,) an able English republican general, born in Wiltshire about 1620. He fought against the king at Edgehill in 1642, and led a regiment at the battle of Newbury. Elected to Parliament in 1645, he voted for the conversion of the kingdom into a republic, and was one of the judges who condemned Charles I. in 1649. In this year he was chosen a member of the council of state, in which he opposed the ambitious designs of Cromwell. In 1650 he went to Ireland as lieutenant-general. On the death of Ireton, November, 1651, the command of the army devolved on Ludlow. As he refused to support the government of the Protector, (1653,) he was deprived of command. After the death of Oliver (1658) he resumed his seat in Parliament, and obtained command of the army in Ireland in 1659. At the restoration (1660) he escaped through France to Vevay, where he resided mostly until his death, in 1693. He left Memoirs of his life, (2 vols., 1698.) Macaulay refers to him as "almost the only survivor, [in 1689,] certainly the most illustrious survivor, of a mighty race of men, the judges of a king, the founders of a republic. . . . There was but a single blemish on his fame,"—*i.e.* the execution of Charles I.

Lud'lōw, (FITZHUGH,) an American author, born at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1837, the son of a Congregationalist minister. He graduated at Union College in 1856. Among his works are "The Hasheesh-Eater," (1857,) "Little Brother," (1867,) "What Shall they Do to be Saved?" (1868,) and "The Heart of the Continent," (1870.) He died at Geneva, Switzerland, September 13, 1870, a victim of the opium-habit. He wrote several very popular student-songs.

Ludlow, (JAMES MEEKER,) an American clergyman, born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1841. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and became pastor of several churches in New York and its vicinity. He is the author of "My Saint John," "Captain of the Janizaries," "A King of Tyre," "History of the Crusades," etc.

Ludlow, (JOHN MALCOLM,) a British author, born at Nimach, India, in 1821. He was a barrister at Lincoln's Inn, conveyancer, etc., and wrote "British India," (2 vols., 1858,) "The United States from Independence to Secession," (1862,) "Popular Epics of the Middle Ages," (2 vols., 1865,) "The War of American Independence," (1876,) etc.

Ludlow, (WILLIAM,) an American general, born at Riverside, Long Island, in 1843. He graduated at West Point in 1864, served in the engineer corps during the final year of the civil war, and was afterwards chief engineer in several Western expeditions and in operations on the Atlantic coast. From 1883 to 1886 he served as chief engineer of the Philadelphia water-works, subsequently resuming his engineering duties under the government. He was president of the Nicaragua Canal Commission in 1895, and successively brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers in the Spanish-American war of 1898. On November 1, 1899, he was appointed military governor of Havana. He wrote works descriptive of his explorations in the Black Hills and the Yellowstone country, and numerous reports of engineering operations. Died August 30, 1901.

Ludolph OF SAXONY, a monk, who died at Mentz about 1370. He composed, in Latin, a "Life of Christ," which was popular and often reprinted.

Ludolphus, loo-dol'fŭs, written also **Ludolph** and **Ludolf,** originally **Leutholf,** loit'holf, (JOB,) an eminent German Orientalist, born at Erfurt in 1624. He is said to have acquired twenty-five languages, among which was the Abyssinian. The Duke of Saxe-Gotha

employed him to educate his sons, and appointed him an aulic councillor. Ludolf published, in Latin, an esteemed "History of Abyssinia," (1681,) an Ethiopian Grammar, and other works. Died in 1704.

See C. JUNCKER, "Commentarius de Vita J. Ludolfi," 1710; VOCKERODT, "Memoria J. Ludolfi renovata," 1723; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ludovici, loo-do-veet'see, or **Ludwig**, lood'ŵiG, (GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Baruth, in Prussia, in 1670. He published, besides other works, a "Universal History," (2 vols., 1716.) Died in 1724.

Ludovici, (KARL GUNTHER,) a learned German professor, born at Leipsic in 1707. He wrote a "Dictionary of Commerce," (5 vols., 1752–56,) and a "Plan of a History of the Philosophy of Leibnitz," (1737.) Died in 1778. He spelled his name LUDEWIG in his latter years.

Ludovisio. See GREGORY XV.

Ludwig. See LEWIS, LOUIS, and LUDOVICI.

Ludwig, (Kings of Germany.) See LEWIS.

Ludwig, lood'ŵiG, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a German botanist, born at Brieg, Silesia, in 1709. About 1732 he made a botanical excursion to Africa. He was chosen professor of medicine at Leipsic in 1747. He contributed to reform botanical science by his writings, among which are works "On the Sexes of Plants," "Definitions of Plants," (1737,) and "Botanical Aphorisms," (1738.) J. J. Rousseau expressed the opinion that Ludwig was the only botanist besides Linnæus that viewed botany like a philosopher. Died in 1773.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ludwig, (DANIEL,) a German writer on materia medica, born at Weimar in 1625; died in 1680.

Ludwig, (JOHANN,) a self-taught German peasant, born near Dresden in 1715, became a proficient in astronomy.

Ludwig, (KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German biologist, born at Witzenhausen, Hesse, December 29, 1816. He was educated at Marburg and Erlangen, and held professorships at Marburg, Zurich, Vienna, and Leipsic. Among his works is a valuable "Text-Book of Physiology," (1852–56.) Died in 1895.

Ludwig, (OTTO,) a German novelist and tragedy-writer, born at Eisfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, February 11, 1813. His tragedies ("The Hereditary Forester," "The Maccabees," "Agnes Bernauer") were generally successful, and some of his novels, though severely criticised, were well received by the public. Died at Dresden, February 25, 1865.

Luecke. See LÜCKE.

Luers, lürs or lu'ẹrz, (JOHN HENRY,) D.D., a bishop, born near Münster, Germany, September 29, 1819, of humble parentage. He came to New York in 1833, studied in the Lazarist Seminary of Saint Francis Xavier at Saint Martin's, Ohio, and became a Roman Catholic priest in 1846. In 1858 he was consecrated Bishop of Fort Wayne, the first of that title. Died at Cleveland, Ohio, June 29, 1871. He was a laborious pastor, and was distinguished as an advocate of total abstinence.

Luetzelburger. See LÜTZELBURGER.

Luetzow. See LÜTZOW.

Lufft, lōōft, (HANS,) a German printer and bookseller, born in 1495, resided at Wittenberg, where he published the first editions of Luther's translation of the Bible. This work appeared complete in 1534. Within fifty years one hundred thousand copies were issued from Lufft's office; and he has been surnamed THE BIBLE PRINTER. Died in 1584.

Luganski. See DAHL, (VLADIMIR IVANOVITCH.)

Lugo, de, dā loo'go, (JUAN,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Madrid in 1583. He taught theology at Rome twenty years, was made a cardinal in 1643, and wrote several theological works, which were often reprinted. Died in 1660. His brother FRANCISCO (1580–1652) was also a Jesuit, and author of several works on theology.

Luigi, di, de loo-ee'jee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, surnamed L'INGEGNO, (lẽn-jẽn'yo,) and sometimes called ANDREA DI ASSISI, was born at Assisi about 1470. He assisted Perugino in adorning the Cambio at Perugia, and worked mostly at his native place. He painted a coat of arms for the town-hall of Assisi. It appears that nothing is known certainly of his other works.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Luiken, loi'kẹn, (JAN,) a Dutch engraver, born in 1649; died in 1708. He published in 1671 a noteworthy volume of poems.

Luini, loo-ee'nee, (AURELIO,) an Italian painter, a son of Bernardino, noticed below, was born about 1530. He worked at Milan, and painted scriptural subjects, among which is "The Adoration of the Magi." He died, according to Lanzi, in 1593; but some date his death many years earlier.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Luini, Luvini, loo-vee'nee, or **Lovini**, lo-vee'nee, (BERNARDINO,) an eminent Italian painter, was born at Luino, on Lake Maggiore. He is called the most excellent imitator and pupil of Leonardo da Vinci. Lomazzo says he was already a distinguished painter in 1500. Luini worked both in fresco and oil, and painted at Milan several works which are still in good preservation. "Few painters," says Lanzi, "deserve to be compared to him." Among his master-pieces in oil are a "Magdalene," a "Madonna," and a "Saint John with a Lamb," all at Milan. He excelled in colouring, *chiaroscuro*, and the expression of feminine grace. He died after 1530. His sons, AURELIO and EVANGELISTA, were skilful painters.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Luini, (EVANGELISTA,) a decorative painter of Milan, was a son of the preceding. Died after 1584.

Luini, (TOMMASO,) an Italian painter, born at Rome about 1597. He was called CARAVAGGINO, because he imitated Caravaggio. Died about 1632.

Luino, loo-ee'no, or **Luini**, loo-ee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian geometer, born at Milan in 1740. He was professor of mathematics successively in a college of Milan and in the University of Pavía. He published a treatise on "Progressions and Series," ("Sulle Progressioni e sulle Serie," 1767,) "Philosophic Meditation" and a few other works. Died in 1792.

Luis, the Spanish for LOUIS, which see.

Luis de Granada. See GRANADA, (LUIS DE.)

Luisini, Luisino, or Luisinus. See LUVIGINI, (FRANCESCO.)

Luithold von Savene, loit'holt fon sä'vẹh-nẹh, or **Lütolt von Saven**, lü'tolt fon sä'vẹn, a German minnesinger of the latter part of the twelfth century.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Luitprand, loo'it-prand or lüt'prand, written also **Liutprand**, King of the Lombards, the son of Ansprand, reigned from 712 A.D. until 744. His valour and wisdom are praised by Sismondi. In 739 he marched into France to aid Charles Martel against the Saracens. He died in 744, and was succeeded by his nephew Hildebrand.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia."

Luitprand or Liutprand, [Lat. LUITPRAN'DUS,] a historical writer, was one of the most learned men of the age. He was sent as ambassador to Constantinople in 946 by Berenger, Marquis of Ivrea. Having been chosen Bishop of Cremona, he attended in 963 a council (at Rome) which deposed Pope John. In 968 the emperor Otho I. sent him on a mission to Constantinople, where he was maltreated by the emperor. He was author of an esteemed "History of Europe from 862 to 964."

See KOEPKE, "De Vita et Scriptis Luitprandi," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lukaszewitsch, loo-kä'shẽ-ŵitch, (JOSEPH,) a Polish writer, born at Krompkowo, November 30, 1797, published works on ecclesiastical history, including a "History of the Churches of the Helvetic Confession in Lithuania," (1842.) Died February 13, 1873.

Luke, [Gr. *Λουκᾶς*; Lat. LU'CAS; Fr. LUC, lük; It. LUCA, loo'kä,] SAINT, one of the Four Evangelists, was a companion of the Apostle Paul in his mission to the Gentiles, between 50 and 66 A.D. The time and place of his birth are unknown. That he was liberally educated is made evident by the classical style of his writings and by the learned details which he gives on historical and

geographical subjects. His Gospel contains valuable accounts which are not found in the others. He also wrote "The Acts of the Apostles," which, as well as his Gospel, is in the Greek language. Tradition indicates that Saint Luke is the same as the physician Luke mentioned by Saint Paul in Colossians iv. 14, and the same as Lucas named in Philemon 24. (See II. Timothy iv. 11.)

Lu'kin, (LIONEL,) an English mechanic, noted as the inventor of the life-boat, was born about 1742; died in 1834.

Lull. See LULLI, (RAYMOND.)

Lulli or **Lulle,** lool'lee, [Fr. LULLE, lül,] (ANTONIO,) a grammarian, born in Majorca. He corresponded with Erasmus, and wrote a treatise on rhetoric, called "De Oratione." Died in 1582.

Lulli or **Lully,** lü'le', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated Italian composer, called "the father of French dramatic music," was born at Florence in 1633. About the age of fourteen he went to Paris, where he became a skilful performer on the violin, and was patronized by Louis XIV. In the *fêtes* which were often repeated at court, he found occasion to try his talents for operatic music. In 1672 the king gave him the *privilége* or direction of the Royal Academy of Music, from which time dates the foundation of the Grand Opera in France. Co-operating with Quinault the poet, Lulli composed in fifteen years nineteen operas, which were very successful. He finally became one of the secretaries of the king. Died in 1687.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" DE LA BORDE, "Essai sur la Musique," 1780; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LE PRÉVOST D'EXMES, "Lulli Musicien."

Lulli or **Lully,** (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a son of the preceding, born in 1665. With his brother Louis he composed an opera called "Orphée," (1690.) Died in 1701.

Lulli, (JEAN LOUIS,) born in 1667, succeeded his father, Jean Baptiste, as composer to the king. Died in 1688.

Lulli, (LOUIS,) a musician, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1664. He became composer to the king in 1688. Died about 1736.

Lulli, written also **Lully, Lulle,** and **Lull,** [Lat. LUL'LUS or LUL'LIUS,] (RAYMOND,) a philosopher, surnamed THE ENLIGHTENED DOCTOR, was born at Palma, in Majorca, about 1235. He professed to believe that he was called to convert the Moslems, and he prepared himself for the task by learning Arabic. In order to prove that the mysteries of faith were not opposed to reason, he composed a treatise, or method, called "Ars Lulli," or "Ars Magna Lulli," ("The Great Art of Lulli,") designed also to systematize knowledge and facilitate the process of reasoning on all questions. His method obtained great celebrity; but, according to Hallam, it was an "idle and fraudulent attempt to substitute trick for science." "He was one of those innovators in philosophy who, by much boasting of their original discoveries in the secrets of truth, gain credit for systems of science which those who believe in them seldom trouble themselves to examine." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") But Hallam's judgment is much too severe. Lulli was full of quixotic and fantastical projects, of which his "Great Art" was one, but he was honest and generous, and in many ways far in advance of his times. He wrote many treatises and tractates in Latin and in the Catalan tongue. He made several attempts to convert the Moors in Northern Africa, and was violently persecuted by them. He died in consequence of injuries received from the Moslems in 1315.

See WADDING, "Vie de R. Lulle;" SEGUI, "Vie de R. Lulle," 1605; COLLETET, "Vie de R. Lulle," 1646; LOËW, "De Vita R. Lulli Specimen," 1830; PERROQUET, "Vie et Martyre de R. Lulle," 1667; HELFFERICH, "Raymond Lull," Berlin, 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lullin de Châteauvieux, lü'lăN' dẹh shā'tō've-uh', (JACOB FRÉDÉRIC,) a Swiss agriculturist and writer, born at Geneva in 1772; died in 1840.

Lullin de Châteauvieux, (MICHEL,) a Swiss writer and experimenter on agriculture, born at Geneva in 1695; died in 1781.

Lully. See LULLI.

Lulof, lü'lof, (JAN,) a Dutch astronomer, born at Zutphen in 1711. He wrote several works on astronomy. Died in 1768.

Lumene van Marck, lü'mẹh-nẹh (?) văn mark, [Lat. LUMINÆ'US,] (JACQUES CORNEILLE,) a Flemish scholar and Benedictine monk, born at Ghent about 1570. He produced many Latin poems. Died in 1629.

Luminæus. See LUMENE VAN MARCK.

Lum'mis, (CHARLES FLETCHER,) an author and explorer, born at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1859. He graduated at Harvard in 1881, and became a journalist and explorer, traversing much of the West, Mexico, and South America, and dwelling for five years in the Indian pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico, where he studied the Indian languages and customs. He wrote a number of books descriptive of his travels and observations, on the folk-lore of the Indians, etc. Died 1928.

Lumpkin, (WILSON,) an American statesman, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1783. He was twice elected Governor of Georgia, and became a United States Senator in 1838. Died December 28, 1870.

Lŭmā'dẹn, (MATTHEW,) a distinguished Scottish Orientalist, born in Aberdeenshire in 1777. He was chosen professor of Persian and Arabic in the College of Calcutta in 1805. In 1810 he published an excellent "Grammar of the Persian Language," and in 1813 an "Arabic Grammar." About 1820 he returned to Great Britain. Died in London in 1835.

Lu'na, [Fr. LUNE, lün,] the Moon, a goddess worshipped by the Greeks and Romans.

Luna, loo'nâ, (FABRIZIO,) an Italian lexicographer, born at Naples, is said to have been the compiler of the first Italian dictionary, called "Vocabulary of Five Thousand Tuscan Words," ("Vocabulario di cinque mila Vocabuli Toschi," 1536.) Died in 1559.

Luna, de, dā loo'nâ, (Don ALVARO,) a Spanish courtier and poet. He was executed in 1453.

Lunacharsky, loonachar'ske, (ANATOLY VASILIEVICH,) Russian politician and writer, was born in 1873; became a revolutionary and, after the Soviet Government came into power in 1917, became Commissar for Public Instruction. His plays include "Vasilisa the Wise," "The Magi," etc.

Lund, loond, (CARL,) a Swedish writer on law, born at Jonköping in 1638, published, besides other works, a "History of the Law of Sweden." Died in 1715.

Lund, (DANIEL,) a Swedish professor of Hebrew, born in 1666; died in 1747.

Lŭn'dĭn or **Lun'den,** (Sir ALAN,) an ambitious Scottish politician, was born in Forfarshire. He married a natural daughter of Alexander II., and in 1243 was chosen lord justiciar of Scotland. Having opposed the coronation of the minor son of the late king, he was dismissed from office about 1250. He was afterwards pardoned, and held the same office for several years. Died in 1275.

Lŭn'dў, (BENJAMIN,) an American philanthropist, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1789. He founded in 1815 an anti-slavery association, called the "Union Humane Society," and subsequently became editor of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," originally published at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, but removed to Baltimore in 1824. He was also active in promoting lectures on slavery and in advocating abstinence from the products of slave-labour. Died in 1839.

See the "Life, Travels, etc. of Benjamin Lundy," by THOMAS EARLE; GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. i. pp. 111–115.

Luneau de Boisjermain, lü'nō' dẹh bwâ'zhĒR'-mĂN', (PIERRE JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a mediocre French writer, born at Issoudun in 1732. He became a schoolteacher in Paris, and published several educational works on history and languages. He also edited the works of Racine, (1768.) Died in 1801.

Lunghi, (LUCA.) See LONGHI.

Lunghi, loon'gee, (MARTINO,) an Italian architect, born in the Milanese. He was employed in Rome by Pope Gregory XIII., erected the Campanile of the Capitol, and built the elegant palace of Prince Borghese.

His last works were built about 1600. His grandson, MARTINO, was an architect, and worked in Rome, Naples, and Milan. Died in 1657.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture," and "Vies des Architectes célèbres."

Lunghi, written also **Longhi** and **Longo**, (SILLA GIACOMO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Vigiù, in the Milanese; died about 1625.

Lungo, del, del loong'o, (ISIDORO,) an Italian critic, born at Montevarchi, December 20, 1841. He studied at Cortona, Florence, Sienna, and Pisa, and held professorships in Faenza, Casale, Sienna, and Florence. He published "Versi," (1858,) "Dino Compagni e la sua Cronica," (1878–80,) "Dell' Esilio di Dante," (1881,) etc.

Lun'gren, (FERNAND HARVEY,) an artist, born in Maryland in 1859. He became a figure- and landscape-painter and illustrator, working after 1891 among the Indians of the Southwest. He made a special study of their ceremonies and folk-lore, and became a member of the Moquis tribe and a priest of the Snake-Antelope fraternity for this purpose.

Lunig, loo'nig, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German compiler and publicist, born in 1662. He published valuable works entitled "Archives of the German Empire," (24 vols., 1713–22,) "Diplomatic Code of Italy," ("Codex Italiæ Diplomaticus," 4 vols., 1725–35,) and "Diplomatic Code of Germany," ("Codex Germaniæ Diplomaticus," 2 vols., 1733.) Died in 1740.

Lŭnt, (GEORGE,) an American lawyer and miscellaneous writer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was appointed in 1849 district attorney for Massachusetts. He published several volumes of Poems, and wrote two novels, besides works on social and political subjects. He was born in 1803; died May 17, 1885.

Lunt, (WILLIAM PARSONS,) an American poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1805. He officiated as a Unitarian minister in New York, and afterwards in Quincy, Massachusetts. Died March 20, 1857.

Lupercalia. See PAN.

Luperci. See PAN.

Lu-per'cus, an ancient deity, who was worshipped by the Italian shepherds as the guardian of their flocks against wolves, and sometimes identified with Pan.

Lupi, loo'pee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) a learned Italian Jesuit and antiquary, born at Florence in 1695; died in 1737.

Lupi, (MARIO,) an Italian historian, born at Bérgamo in 1720; died in 1789.

Lupin, von, fon loo-peen', (FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German writer and mineralogist, born at Memmingen in 1771; died in 1844.

See his Autobiography, ("Selbstbiographie,") 2 vols., 1844–47.

Lup'set, (THOMAS,) an English scholar, born in London about 1496. He obtained the chair of rhetoric at Oxford, and corresponded with Erasmus and Sir Thomas More. He published a "Treatise on Charity," and other religious works, and translated parts of the writings of Cyprian and Chrysostom. Died in 1532.

Lupus Servatus. See LOUP.

Luque, de, dā loo'kā, (HERNANDO,) a Spanish bishop of Peru. He was a priest of Panamá when, in 1525, he associated himself with Pizarro and Almagro in an expedition for the conquest of Peru. De Luque furnished the money for this enterprise. Died in 1532.

See HERRERA, "Historia general de los Viajes en las Indias Occidentales;" PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. ii.

Lurine, lü'rèn', (LOUIS,) a French writer of fiction, satire, etc., born in 1816. He contributed many articles to the public journals. Died November 30, 1860.

Luscinius, lōōs-see'ne-ŭs, (OTHMAR,) a *littérateur*, whose proper name was **Nachtigall**, (nâĸ'te-gâl,) was born at Strasburg about 1480. He removed from Augsburg to Bâle in 1526, and afterwards lodged with Erasmus at Freyburg. He edited some works of Lucian and Martial, and published various other works. Died about 1535.

Lush, (Sir ROBERT,) an English legal writer, born at Shaftesbury, October 25, 1807. His best-known work was "The Practice of the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster," (1840.) He was appointed one of the judges of the Queen's Bench in 1865, and in 1875 became a judge of the High Court of Justice. Died December 27, 1881.

Lŭsh'ing-tŏn, (Right Hon. STEPHEN,) D.C.L., an eminent English civilian and statesman, born in London in 1782, was the son of Sir Stephen Lushington. He was educated at Oxford, and called to the bar in 1806. Between 1807 and 1841 he represented Yarmouth, Ilchester, the Tower Hamlets, and other places, in Parliament, voting for the abolition of the slave-trade (1807) and for other liberal measures. He also contributed greatly to the abolition of slavery. He was one of the counsel for the defence in the trial of Queen Caroline, (1821.) In 1838 he was appointed a judge of the admiralty, and privy councillor. Died January 20, 1873.

Lusignan, (GUY DE.) See GUY DE LUSIGNAN.

Lusignan, de, deh lü'zèn'yŏN' or loo-zĕn-yăn', (STEFANO,) a descendant of the royal family of Cyprus, was born in that island in 1537. He became a priest, and emigrated to Italy in 1571. He wrote a "History of Cyprus from the Time of Noah until 1572," and other works. Died about 1590.

Lussan, de, deh lü'sŏN', (MARGUERITE,) a French novelist, born in Paris in 1682. In 1730 she published the "Story of the Countess de Gondes," which was successful. She also wrote "The Life of the Brave Crillon."

Lutatius Catulus. See CATULUS.

Luthbert. See LUBBERT, (SIBRAND.)

Lu'ther, loo'ter, (HANS,) German statesman, was born March 10, 1879 at Berlin. He entered the local administration service, became Minister of Food and Agriculture in 1922, and, as Minister of Finance under Stressman, stabilised the mark. He became Chancellor Jan., 1925, and held the position, except for a short period, until his resignation, May, 1926.

Lu'ther, (MARTIN,) [Ger. pron. mar'tin loo'ter; Lat. MARTI'NUS LUTHE'RUS; It. MARTINO LUTERO, mar-tee'no loo-tā'ro; Sp. MARTIN LUTERO, mar-tèn' loo-tā'ro,] the great leader of the Reformation in Germany, was born at Eisleben, the 10th of November, 1483. He was the son of Hans Luther, a miner. His mother's maiden name was Margarethe Lindemann. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the Latin school at Eisenach, then under the direction of Trebonius. In 1501 he entered the university at Erfurt. While here, he found in the university library a rare and precious book,—a Latin Bible,—which became an object of extraordinary interest to him. About this time a severe attack of illness, and, soon after, the sudden death of one of his intimate friends, (caused, as some historians state, by a stroke of lightning,) produced such an impression on the mind of young Luther, that he made a solemn vow to become a monk, and in July, 1505, he entered the Augustine convent at Erfurt. In 1507 he was ordained a priest, and in the following year, through the influence of Staupitz, (the provincial of his order, and subsequently vicar-general,) he was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Wittenberg. Luther's visit to Rome, made in 1510, in fulfilment of a previous vow, opened to him new views of the character and condition of the Romish Church. In 1512 he was made licentiate and doctor of divinity, and began about this time to declare openly his views of scriptural theology, which he explained according to the system of Saint Augustine, resting the doctrine of justification solely on faith in the sacrifice of the Saviour. In 1517, Tetzel, a Dominican monk, received from the pope, (Leo X.,) through the Archbishop of Magdeburg, a commission for the sale of indulgences. With a view to increase the demand for his merchandise, Tetzel asserted, what few or none of the other Catholics appear to have ever claimed, that the indulgences not only released the purchasers from the necessity of penance, but absolved them from all the consequences of sin both here and hereafter. Indignant at what he regarded as an insult to reason and religion, Luther drew up his celebrated ninety-five propositions, in which he set forth in the strongest language the theo-

logical unsoundness as well as the pernicious effects of Tetzel's doctrine of indulgences. This publication involved Luther in violent controversies. Among the most conspicuous of his opponents was Dr. Eck, (in Latin, *Eckius* or *Eccius*,) professor of divinity at Ingolstadt. But the cause of the Reformer steadily gained ground, and among the number of his favourers was Frederick the Wise, the Elector of Saxony,—one of the most powerful princes of Germany. Leo having summoned Luther to plead his cause at Rome, the Elector interposed, and it was arranged that the examination or trial should take place at Augsburg, before Cardinal Cajetan, (Caietano,) the legate of the pope. The cardinal having refused to enter into any discussion with Luther, at the same time insisting that the latter should submit himself unreservedly to the authority of the papal see, Luther, fearing—perhaps with too much reason—the fate of John Huss, secretly withdrew from Augsburg, leaving an "appeal to the pope when he should be better informed." Soon after Leo issued a bull in support of the doctrine of indulgences; whereupon Luther appealed from the pope to a general council of the Church.

With a view to restore tranquillity to the Church, Leo sent his chamberlain Miltitz—a Saxon by birth, and a man of great tact and intelligence—as nuncio into Germany. By kindness and flattery, Miltitz obtained from Luther (March, 1519) a promise that he would submit to the authority of the pope and discontinue the controversy respecting indulgences, on condition that his adversaries should also preserve silence on the subject. Dr. Eck, however, would not permit the controversy to slumber. He soon after challenged Carlstadt, one of Luther's disciples, to a public dispute at Leipsic; so that Luther himself was again almost unavoidably involved in the contest. The result was a confirmation of his former views of the fallibility of the pope and the errors of the Church, which found expression in several publications, and especially in a work entitled "De Captivitate Babylonicâ Ecclesiæ," ("On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church.") Leo had, a short time previously to this publication, issued a bull condemning forty-one propositions which had been selected from the works of Luther, and directing the bishops to search diligently for the writings in which those errors were contained, and to have them publicly burned. Luther resolved to anticipate the blow, and at the same time to render the breach between himself and Rome forever impassable. Attended by a crowd of doctors, professors, and students, he proceeded to a spot fixed on for the purpose, without the walls of Wittenberg, near the east gate, and there burned before the assembled multitude the bull, with the accompanying decretals and canons relating to the pope's supreme authority.

Up to this period, it would appear that the reverence for the Church in which Luther had been educated had always exercised a controlling influence upon his mind; for, although he denounced in the boldest manner the abuses of the ecclesiastical power, he had ever manifested a profound respect for the sovereign pontiff himself. But now he broke through all restraint, and not only denied the authority of the pope, but he assailed him with all the fierce invective and vituperation which were so common in that age.

After this additional provocation, it was not to be expected that the thunders of the Church should slumber. Not content with merely excommunicating Luther and laying every place which should harbour him under an interdict, Leo urged the newly-elected emperor, Charles V., to come forward as the champion of Catholicism and inflict upon the arch-heretic and his adherents the punishment due to their apostasy. But the Elector of Saxony, to whom Charles had been indebted for his new dignity, interposed a second time, and so far prevailed that it was determined the cause of Luther should be tried before the Diet of the empire. The Diet assembled at Worms early in the year 1521. It was the wish and intention of the legate Aleander and the other advocates of the papal cause that Luther should not be present at his own trial. But the majority of the Diet, whether influenced by friendship for the Reformer or by the desire to preserve the appearance of justice in their proceedings, insisted that Luther should not be condemned unheard. The emperor was prevailed upon to grant him a safe-conduct, (dated March 6, 1521.) The greater number of Luther's friends earnestly dissuaded him from going to Worms. Even Spalatin, the secretary and confidential adviser of the Elector Frederick, sent him a pressing message exhorting him on no account to enter that city. Luther replied, "Were there as many devils in Worms as tiles upon the roofs of the houses, still would I enter," ("Wenn so viel Teufel zu Worms wären als Ziegel auf den Dächern, doch wollt' ich hinein.") He arrived in the city on the 16th of April, and appeared before the Diet the following day. When asked if he was the author of the works produced against him, containing the passages which had been condemned, he replied in the affirmative. On being again asked whether he was prepared to retract the objectionable doctrines contained in them, he answered that, as this question concerned the word of God, the Christian faith, and the salvation of souls, it was of great importance that he should not speak rashly, lest he should offend against the word of God: he therefore desired that time might be allowed him for consideration. The next day he was again brought before the Diet. While he admitted that in some instances he might have written with less humility and more violence than became his ecclesiastical character, he refused to retract anything that he had said, unless it could be shown to be contrary to the Scriptures; at the same time, he boldly repeated and defended several of his positions which had been objected to. Hereupon Charles and the other favourers of the Catholic cause refused to hear him any further. He was commanded to leave Worms. He accordingly returned to Saxony. As he was journeying on the borders of the Thuringian Forest, he was suddenly seized by a number of warriors in masks, and hurried off to the solitary castle of Wartburg, where his ecclesiastical habit was exchanged for the dress and sword of a knight. This whole proceeding was a stratagem of Frederick to protect the Reformer against the designs of his enemies. Luther had previously been apprised of the scheme. He remarks, in one of his letters, that he scarcely knew himself in his strange disguise.

Immediately after the departure of Luther, Aleander, the Papal legate, prevailed on Charles to give the edict against him the sanction of the imperial signature and seal. It was declared, in the name of the emperor, that, as soon as the term of his safe-conduct had expired, Luther should be seized and held in durance until they should be informed how to deal with him.

Luther remained in the castle of Wartburg about ten months. He left it in March, 1522, and returned to Wittenberg in order to rebuke the excesses into which some of his former disciples had fallen. In 1524 he laid aside the monastic dress; and in 1525 he married Catharina von Bora, who had once been a nun. Luther completed his German version of the Old Testament in 1534; his translation of the New Testament had appeared in 1522. These translations, by their extensive circulation, as well as by the force and beauty of the language, have exerted a most important influence upon German literature, which may almost be said to date its origin from their composition.

Frederick the Wise, Luther's faithful friend and protector, died in 1525, and was succeeded by his nephew John, who was an open and devoted adherent of the great Reformer. During the latter portion of his life, Luther was held in the highest consideration by most of the princes of Germany, where his doctrines continued to spread, and finally, even during his lifetime, extended to Moravia, Bohemia, Denmark, and Sweden. He died at Eisleben, the 18th of February, 1546, in the sixty-third year of his age. Among Luther's voluminous works, his translation of the Bible, already mentioned, is the most important. Besides his controversial writings, he has left numerous letters, sermons, etc. His "Table-Talk," ("Tischreden,") which is, says Carlyle, "the most interesting now of all the books proceeding from him," consists of sayings and anecdotes collected by Luther's friends after his death.

Although the character of Luther was especially distinguished by ardent zeal and unconquerable courage, yet on important occasions he could exercise the greatest moderation as well as discretion. The intrepidity with which he faced the dangers that threatened him at Worms is not more deserving of our praise than the admirable prudence and tact which he displayed in his defence on that memorable occasion. The fierce invective and coarse vituperation for which his controversial writings have been censured, are palliated by the consideration that such was the almost universal custom of that age. If his opposition was violent, it was not malignant or unforgiving. When his bitterest enemy, Tetzel,—the man who had excited Luther's fiercest indignation,—was in misfortune and disgrace, forsaken by all his friends, he received from his generous adversary a letter of condolence and consolation. As a reformer, Luther sought to introduce such changes only as he deemed to be imperatively demanded; and to the last he clung to some of the doctrines of his early faith which were rejected by all or nearly all the other Protestants. He was always an advocate of peace where peace could be had without the sacrifice of any great principle; and, so long as he lived, he steadfastly opposed, both by his counsels and by his influence, those religious contests which after his death desolated Germany.

"Justification by Faith" formed the great central doctrine in Luther's system of theology, as unconditional election and reprobation was the central idea of that of Calvin. The great aim of the latter would seem to have been to prove the utter and absolute helplessness of man; and, in the march of his inexorable logic, he sometimes appears equally regardless of the hopes of mankind and of the justice of God. Luther, while ascribing everything in the act of conversion to the grace of God, seems not so completely to close the door to human aspirations,—taking for his motto, "If thou canst believe —all things are possible to him that believeth."

Luther is described as a man of low stature but handsome person, with a lively complexion and falcon eyes. His voice was clear and of great power. On beholding his picture, Melanchthon is said to have exclaimed, "Each one of thy words was a thunderbolt!" ("Fulmina erant singula verba tua.") Carlyle says of him, "No more valiant man ever lived in that Teutonic kindred whose character is valour: the thing he will quail before exists not on this earth or under it." "He was," observes Heine, "not only the greatest, but the most German, man of our history. In his character all the faults and all the virtues of the Germans are combined on the largest scale. He had qualities which are very seldom found united, which we are accustomed to regard as irreconcilable antagonisms. . . . He was not only the tongue, but the sword, of his time. Sometimes he was wild as the storm that uproots the oak, and again he was as gentle as the zephyr which dallies with the violet." In a not dissimilar strain, Carlyle contrasts the wild, unconquerable energy with the affectionate tenderness of Luther's character: "A most gentle heart withal, full of pity and love, as, indeed, the truly valiant heart ever is." Alluding to Luther's fondness for music, he adds, "Death-defiance on the one hand, and such love of music on the other,—between these two, all great things had room."

Those who may desire to see a less favourable view of the great Reformer's character and influence, are referred to the article "Luther" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," from the pen of the editor, Dr. Hoefer.

See D'Aubigné, "History of the Reformation;" Michelet, "Mémoires de Luther," 2 vols., 1835; Melanchthon, "Life of Luther," ("Vita Lutheri;") Johann Mathesius, "Historia von Dr. M. Luther's Anfang, Lehr, Leben," etc., 1565; Immanuel Vega, "De M. Lutheri Vita et Miraculis," 1586; M. Dresser, "Historia M. Lutheri," 1598; T. Hayne, "Life and Death of Martin Luther," 1641; C. Junckerr, "Vita Lutheri," etc., 1699; C. M. Seidel, "Erbauliches Leben Dr. M. Luther's," 1718; J. Colerus, "Lutherus Redivivus," 1718; J. Cochlæus, "Commentaria de Actis et Scriptis M. Lutheri," 1549; N. Taillefied, "Histoire de la Vie de M. Luther," 1577; Glocerus, "Historia von der Lehre, Leben, etc. Dr. M. Lutheri," 1586; J. D. Herrenschmidt, "Vita Dr. M. Lutheri," etc., 1742; C. J. Wagenseil, "Lebensgeschichte Dr. M. Luther's," 1782; Tischer, "Leben, Thaten und Meinungen Dr. M. Luther's," 1783; F. G. Zimmermann, "Memoria Dr. M. Lutheri," 1808; A. Bower, "Life of Dr. M. Luther," 1813; Ukert, "Dr. M. Luther's Leben," 1817; H. Mueller, "Dr. M. Luthers Leben und Wirken," 1817; Stang, "M. Luther, sein Leben," etc., 1835; G. Pfizer, "M Luther's Leben," 1836; J. E. Riddle, "Luther and his Times," 1837; John Scott, "Luther and the Lutheran Reformation," 1838 Audin, "Histoire de la Vie de M. Luther," 2 vols., 1839; Hannah Lee, "Life and Times of M. Luther," Boston, 1839; M. Meurer, "M. Luther's Leben," 3 vols., 1846; Carl Jürgens, "M. Luther's Leben," 3 vols., 1847; R. Ferguson, "Luther: his Times, Character, and Works," 1848; F. W. Genthe, "Leben und Wirken Dr M. Luther's," 1842; Ignaz Döllinger, "Luther: eine Skizze," 1851; E. Haag, "Vie de M. Luther," 1840; Jander, "Luther's Leben," etc., 1853; N. M. Petersen, "M. Luther's Levnet," 1840; J. A. Cramer, "Luther und Melanchthon," 1817; Paul Seidel, "Historia und Geschichte des Vaters Dr. M. Lutheri," 1581; Carl R. Richter, "Geschichte Dr. M. Luther's," 1817; K. F. A. Kahnis, "Lutherische Dogmatik," 2 vols., 1861–68; Dr. C. P. Krauth, "The Conservative Reformation and its Theology," etc., 1870; Carlyle, "On Heroes and Hero-Worship;" Hedge, "Prose Writers of Germany;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1839; and the recent "Life" by Köstlin, and that by Plitt.

Luther, (Paul,) a chemist, son of the preceding, was born at Wittenberg in 1533. He became physician to Augustus, Elector of Saxony, and to his successor, Christian. Died at Leipsic in 1593.

Luther, (Karl Theodor Robert,) a German astronomer, born April 16, 1822. He discovered twenty small planets or asteroids between 1852 and 1875.

Lutherburg. See Loutherbourg.

Luti, loo'tee, or **Lutti**, loot'tee, (Benedetto,) an excellent Italian painter of history, born at Florence in 1666, was a pupil of Gabbiani. He worked chiefly in Rome, and was patronized by Clement XI. According to Lanzi, many connoisseurs designated him the last master of the Florentine school. Among his merits are forms delicate and graceful, and a skilful distribution of colours and shadows. He painted in oil, in fresco, and in pastel. Among his master-pieces are an "Annunciation," "San Ranieri taking the Habit," and "The Prophet Isaiah," in the Lateran. Died in 1724.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy;" Ticozzi, "Dizionario;" Winckelmann, "Neues Mahler-Lexikon."

Lutke, loot'kẹh, (Feodor Petrovitch,) a Russian navigator and explorer, born at Saint Petersburg in 1797. In 1821 he was commissioned to explore Kamschatka, in 1822–24 he made several voyages in the Arctic regions, and in 1826–28 he commanded an exploring expedition round the world, in which he was accompanied by a scientific staff. He was made an admiral in 1856, and a count in 1866. Died in August, 1882.

Luton, lü'tôn', (Louis,) a French chemist and painter on glass, born in Paris in 1757; died in 1852.

Luttrell, Colonel. See Wilkes, (John.)

Lut'trẹll, (Henry,) an English poet, wit, and man of fashion, born in 1770. He is said to have been a natural son of Lord Carhampton. He published "Advice to Julia, a Letter in Rhyme," (1820,) and "Crockford House," (1827,) but was best known as a brilliant talker in London society. Died in 1851.

Lut'trẹll, (Narcissus,) an English political writer, who kept a diary of public events during the Revolution of 1688 and subsequent years, which Macaulay often quotes and calls a valuable manuscript. Died about 1732. His diary was published in 1857.

See "North British Review" for November, 1857.

Lutz, loots, (Wilhelm Meyer,) a German musician and composer, born at Männerstadt, Kissingen, in 1829. In 1848 he went to England, where he has since resided. He has produced many operas and operettas, chief among which are "Faust and Marguerite," (1855,) "Zaida," (1868,) "Legend of the Lys," (1873,) etc.

Lützelburger or **Luetzelburger**, lüt'sẹl-bo͝orG'ẹr, sometimes erroneously written **Leutzelburger**, (Hans,) also called Hans Frank, a Swiss wood-engraver, of whom very little is known, lived about 1520–40. Among the most important works attributed to him is the "Dance of Death," (usually ascribed to Holbein,) "Illustrations of the Old Testament," a portrait of Erasmus, and "The Sale of Indulgences."

See Nagler, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Lützow or **Luetzow**, lüt'so, (Ludwig Adolf Wilhelm,) a Prussian general, born in 1782. In 1813 he commanded a free corps of "black chasseurs" against the French. Died at Berlin, December 6, 1834.

Lützow, von, fon lüt'so, (THERESA VON STRUVE,) MADAME, a German authoress, born at Stuttgart in 1804. She wrote several novels and books of travel. Died in Java in 1852.

Luvigini, loo-ve-jec'nce, **Luisini,** loo-e-see'nee, or **Luisino,** loo-e-see'no [Lat. LUISI'NUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar, born at Udine in 1523. He was preceptor of the son of Ottavio Farnese, Duke of Parma. Among his works is a "Latin Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry," (1554.) His poetical talent is praised by Muret and Giraldi. Died in 1568.

Luvigini or **Luisino,** (LUIGI,) a brother of the preceding, born at Udine, was a physician at Venice. Among his works is a version of the "Aphorisms" of Hippocrates, in Latin hexameters, (1552.)

Lux, lŏoks, (ADAM,) a German republican, born at Mentz about 1770. He was sent to Paris in March, 1793, to solicit the annexation of his country to France. He witnessed with sympathy and admiration the conduct of Charlotte Corday at her execution. A few days later he published an apology for that heroine. For this and other offences he was executed in November, 1793.

Luxdorf, lŏoks'dorf, (BOLLE WILLUM,) a Danish writer and lawyer, born in the island of Seeland in 1716. He cultivated Latin poetry with success. Died in 1788.

Luxembourg, lük'sŏn'boor', (CHRISTIAN LOUIS DE MONTMORENCI,) Prince de Tingri, a French general, born in Paris in 1675, was the fourth son of the great Marshal Luxembourg. For his services at Oudenarde and Lille (1708) he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. He commanded at Ettlingen in 1734, and was made a marshal of France in the same year. From that time he was called MARSHAL DE MONTMORENCI. Died in 1746.

See PINARD, "Chronologie militaire."

Luxembourg, de, deh lük'sŏn'boor', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS FRÉDÉRIC DE MONTMORENCI,) MARSHAL, dorn in 1702, was a grandson of the first Marshal Luxembourg. He was aide-de-camp of Louis XV. in the war of 1741, and, having served with distinction in Germany, became a marshal of France. He gave a home to J. J. Rousseau at Montmorenci. (See the notice of his wife, below.) Died in 1764.

See ROUSSEAU, "Confessions."

Luxembourg, de, written also **Luxemburg,** (FRANÇOIS HENRI DE MONTMORENCI,) DUC, a celebrated marshal of France, born in Paris in 1628, was a son of the Count de Montmorenci-Bouteville, and a cousin-german of the great Prince de Condé. For his conduct at Lens in 1648 he was made maréchal-de-camp. From devotion to the Prince of Condé, he served several campaigns against France between 1653 and 1659, during which period Condé commanded the Spanish army. Having received a pardon from the king in 1660, he married the heiress of the house of Luxembourg, and assumed that name. In 1672 he obtained command of an army which invaded Holland and took several towns. His skilful retreat from Utrecht to Charleroi in November, 1673, raised him to the rank of the first captains of that age. In 1674 he commanded the right wing of Condé's army at Senef, and in 1675 received a marshal's bâton. He gained victories over the allies in Flanders in the campaign of 1677, which was followed by a long peace. Having incurred the enmity of Louvois, he was confined in the Bastille fourteen months on a charge of sorcery. In 1690, Louis XIV., against whom Austria, Spain, and England had formed a coalition, gave the chief command of his army to Marshal Luxembourg, who, since the death of Turenne and Condé, was the ablest of his generals. He defeated the allies at Fleurus in 1690. In the campaign of 1691 he defeated William III. of England at the great battle of Steenkerke. He was victorious over the same enemy and leader at Neerwinden, or Landen, in 1693. He died in January, 1695, after which the army of Louis gained few victories. "Even the admirers of William III.," says Macaulay, "were forced to own that in the field he was not a match for Luxembourg," whose "judgment was clearest and surest when responsibility pressed heaviest on him and when difficulties gathered thickest around him." "He gained immense renown at William's expense; but he had not the art of improving a victory, while William, of all generals, was best qualified to repair a defeat." ("History of England," vol. iv. chap. xix.)

See BEAURAIN, "Histoire militaire du Duc de Luxembourg, 1756; "Memoirs of Marshal Luxemburg," written by himself, 1758, VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de la Maison de Montmorenci," vols. iv. and v.; L. ARTOING, "Le Maréchal de Luxembourg," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Luxembourg or **Luxemburg, de,** (LOUIS,) Comte de Saint-Pol, an ambitious French general, born in 1418. He fought against Louis XI. at Montlhéri about 1464, but was soon after won over by the high office of Constable of France, and married the queen's sister, Marie de Savoie. He was called the pivot of the principal intrigues of that time. His perfidy provoked Louis XI. and Charles the Bold to declare him their common enemy. He was beheaded in 1475.

See COMINES, "Mémoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Luxembourg, de, (MADELÈNE ANGÉLIQUE **de Neuf ville-Villeroi**—deh nuf'vèl' vèl'rwâ',) MARÉCHALE-DUCHESSE, born in 1707, was a granddaughter of Marshal Villeroi. She was married to Marshal C. F. de Luxembourg in 1750. About 1758 this couple gave Rousseau an asylum at Montmorenci. Rousseau has commemorated in his "Confessions" her charming conversation and liberality. Her rank and talents gave her great social influence in Paris. Died in 1787.

Luxembourg-Ligni, de, deh lük'sŏn'boor' lèn'ye', (WALERAN,) Comte de Saint-Pol, was born in 1355, of one of the most illustrious families of Europe. While fighting for the French king, he was taken prisoner by the English in 1374. He married Matilda, a sister of Richard II. of England. Having been chosen Constable of France in 1412, he defeated the Armagnacs in battle. Died in 1417.

Luxemburg. See LUXEMBOURG.

Luyken or **Luycken,** loi'ken, (JAN,) a Dutch engraver, born in 1649, lived in Amsterdam. He etched, after his own designs, many admired works, which display a fertile invention. The "Death of Coligny" is called his best production. Died in 1712.

Luynes or **Luines, de,** deh lü-èn', (CHARLES D'ALBERT,) DUC, the favourite of Louis XIII. of France, was born in Languedoc in 1578. As the companion of Louis in youth, he acquired an ascendency over him, and about 1616 he became his most powerful minister. His cupidity and ambition excited many enemies, among whom was the king's mother; but through his influence she was sent into exile. In 1621 he was appointed Constable of France, and declared war against the Huguenots. It appears that Louis had resolved to discard him, but before that purpose was effected Luynes died, in December, 1621. He was a brother of Marshal Chaulnes, noticed in this work.

See BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII;" BASSOMPIERRE, "Mémoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Luynes, de, (HONORÉ THÉODORIC PAUL JOSEPH D'ALBERT,) DUC, a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1802, was a liberal patron of arts and sciences. He was admitted in 1830 into the Academy of Inscriptions, to which he contributed many valuable treatises on antiquities and medals. Died at Rome, December 14, 1867.

Luyts, loits, (JAN,) a Dutch philosopher and astronomer, born at Horn about 1660, became professor of physics at Utrecht. He was an opponent of the Cartesian philosophy. Died in 1721.

Luz, lüz, ? [Lat. LU'CIUS,] (LOUIS,) a Swiss Protestant theologian, born at Bâle in 1577. He wrote a "History of the Jesuits," (1626,) and other works. Died in 1642.

Luzac, lü'zăk', (ELIAS,) a Dutch philosopher and jurist, born near Leyden in 1723. He published in 1756 "Researches into the Principles of Human Knowledge." His "Riches of Holland," (1778,) a history of Dutch commerce, is highly esteemed. Died in 1796.

Luzac, (JAN,) a philologist and publicist of great merit, born at Leyden in 1746. He practised law in his native place. In 1775 he became chief editor of the "Gazette de Leyde." From 1785 until 1796 he was professor of Greek in Leyden University. He corre-

aponded with Washington and Jefferson, the former of whom wrote, "America is under great obligations to the writings and actions of such men as you." Among his works are "Socrates as a Citizen," ("De Socrate Cive,") dedicated to John Adams, of Massachusetts, and "Attic Readings," ("Lectiones Atticæ," 1809.) He was killed y an explosion of gunpowder at Leyden in 1807.

Luzac, (STEVEN,) the uncle of the preceding, was born Leyden in 1706. He became in 1738 proprietor and ditor of the "Gazette de Leyde," which is described as a model of accuracy and wisdom, and possessed much historical value. Died in 1787.

Luzan, loo-thän′, (Don IGNACIO,) a Spanish critic, poet, and literary reformer, born at Saragossa in 1702. About 1750 he was appointed director of the mint, a councillor of state, and minister of commerce. To counteract the vicious poetical style of Góngora, he wrote his celebrated "Art of Poetry," ("La Poetica, o Reglas de la Poesia en general," 1737,) which is said to have been effectual in rectifying the national taste. He produced several admired poems, one of which is "The Judgment of Paris." Died in 1754.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Luzarches, de, deh lü′zȧrsh′, (ROBERT,) a French architect, designed the magnificent cathedral of Amiens, which was commenced in 1220 and finished in 1269.

Luzerne, de la, deh lȧ lü′zȧrn′, (ANNE CÉSAR,) CHEVALIER, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1741. In 1779 he was sent as minister to the United States, where he had much influence, and performed with credit the duties of a position which the absence of instructions made more responsible. He left the United States in 1783. He was ambassador from France to London from 1788 until his death, in September, 1791.

Luzerne, de la, (CÉSAR GUILLAUME,) a learned prelate, born in Paris in 1738, was a brother of the preceding. He became Bishop of Langres in 1770, and was elected to the States-General in 1789. He emigrated in 1791, returned in 1814, and was made a cardinal in 1817. Among his numerous works is "Considerations on Divers Points of Christian Morality," (5 vols., 1795.) Died in 1821.

Luzzatto, loot-sȧt′to, (PHILOXENE,) a Jewish linguist, a son of S. D. Luzzatto, was born at Triest, July 10, 1829. He mastered twelve or more languages, and published various treatises, chiefly on Sanscrit, Assyrian, and other ancient tongues. Died January 25, 1854.

Luzzatto, (SAMUEL DAVID,) a Jewish scholar, born at Triest, in Austria, August 22, 1800. In early life he wrote against the Cabbalists and published some volumes of Hebrew verse. In 1829 he was made professor of biblical literature in the Rabbinical College of Padua. He wrote various theological treatises, commentaries, etc., and left a nearly complete Italian version of the Old Testament. Died at Padua, September 30, 1865.

Lyæus, lī-ee′us, [Gr. *Λυαῖος*, from *λύω*, to "free" or "loosen,"] a surname given to Bacchus, because he (wine) frees the mind from care; though some say it is because he loosens the limbs of his votaries, rendering them unable to walk. (See BACCHUS.)

Ly′all, (Sir ALFRED COMYNS,) K.C.B., an English writer, born at Coulston, Surrey, in 1835. He was Home Secretary in India 1873, etc. Died 1911.

Ly′all, (EDNA,) the pen-name of Ada Ellen Bayley, a novelist, born in 1863 at Brighton, England. Died 1903.

Lyautey, lyo′ta, (LOUIS HUBERT GONZALVE,) French soldier and colonial administrator, was born at Nancy, Nov. 17, 1854. He served in Indo-China 1894, and in Madagascar, and in 1912 was appointed High Commissioner and Résident-général to Morocco. He became Minister of War, Dec., 1917, but resigned to return to Morocco where he stayed until the country had been pacified and given a stable government. He was made a member of the Academy in 1914 and Marshal 1921.

Lycambes. See ARCHILOCHUS.

Ly-cā′on, [Gr. *Λυκάων*,] a fabulous king of Arcadia, and a son of Pelasgus. He and his numerous sons were notorious for impiety and cruelty. The poets feigned that Jupiter in disguise once visited Lycaon, who offered him human flesh to eat, for which offence he was changed into a wolf.

Lycius, lish′e-us, [*Λύκιος*,] a Greek sculptor, born in Bœotia, lived about 425 B.C. According to Pliny, he was a pupil of Myron.

Lycomède. See LYCOMEDES.

Lycomède, le′ko′mȧd′, the assumed name of GIUSEPPE MARIA ARRIGHI, (ȧr-ree′gee,) a Corsican writer, born in 1768. He published, in Italian, a "Historical Essay on the Civil and Political Revolutions of the Kingdom of Naples," (3 vols., 1812.) Died in 1834.

Lȳc-o-me′dēs, [Gr. *Λυκομήδης*; Fr. LYCOMÈDE, le′-ko′mȧd′,] a king of Scyros and of the Dolopians, was the father of Deidamia, who became the mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles. The poets relate that young Achilles was committed to his care by Thetis to prevent him from going to the Trojan war. Lycomedes is said to have murdered Theseus, who sought refuge at his court.

Lycomedes, [Gr. *Λυκομήδης*,] an Arcadian general, was one of the founders of Megalopolis, (370 B.C.) He defeated the Spartans in 369, and took Pellene. He was murdered about 366 B.C.

Lȳ′con, [*Λύκων*,] an Athenian orator, who acquired notoriety as one of the accusers of Socrates. He was banished with Anytus for this offence.

Lycon, a Greek philosopher, born at Laodicea, lived about 300 B.C. He was the successor of Strato, and for about forty years was the head of the Peripatetic school of Athens. He had a high reputation for eloquence.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy."

Lȳc′o-phron, [*Λυκόφρων*,] a Greek poet and grammarian, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa. He lived at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in Alexandria, from 280 to 250 B.C. He was one of the seven poets who were styled the "Pleiades." The numerous tragedies which he wrote have all been lost, but his lyric poem called "Cassandra," or "Alexandra," has come down to us. It is very obscure and enigmatical, but is admired as a prodigy of learning and valued as a treasury of facts and traditions.

See OSIANDER, "Bemerkungen zu Lycophron," 1826; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" VOLKER, "De Lycophronis Cassandra," 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ly-cor′tas [*Λυκόρτας*] of Megalopolis, an Achæan general, was the father of Polybius the historian, and a friend of Philopœmen. He was sent as ambassador to Rome in 189 B.C. Died after 168 B.C.

Lycosthenes, le-kos′thē-nēs, (CONRAD,) the Greek name of CONRAD WOLFFHART, a scholar, born in Alsace in 1518. He became minister of a church in Bâle in 1545, and published a curious work on "Prodigies," ("Prodigiorum Chronicon,") a new edition of Gesner's "Bibliotheca," and other works. Died in 1561.

Ly-cur′gus, [Gr. *Λυκοῦργος*; Fr. LYCURGUE, le′kürg′,] in classic mythology, a king of Thrace, who is said to have been a persecutor of Bacchus, and to have been punished with madness. According to another tradition, Jupiter deprived him of sight.

Lycurgus, [Gr. *Λυκοῦργος*; Fr. LYCURGUE, le′kürg′; Ger. LYKURGUS, le-kōōr′gōōs,] a famous Spartan lawgiver, who belongs to the period anterior to authentic history. Plutarch begins his biography with the remark that nothing certain can be said concerning him. According to Aristotle, he lived more than 850 years B.C. He is supposed to have been the son of King Eunomus, who was succeeded by another son, Polydectes. At the death of the latter, Lycurgus refused the crown, and defended the right of Charilaus, a posthumous son of Polydectes. He visited many foreign countries, whose institutions he studied, and, after a long absence, returned to Sparta where he made social and political changes of the most radical kind. His constitution was considered by the Greeks as the model of a perfect aristocracy, but contained a strong democratic element. The executive power was divided between two persons called kings. A remarkable feature in his system was the equal division or community of property, which existed to an extent unequalled in any other country in ancient or modern

times. The interference of the state with domestic affairs and relations was carried to a great excess. His laws were based on the idea that men are made for the government, rather than the government for men. He is said to have prohibited the use of gold and silver money, and abolished all professions among the Spartans except that of arms, assigning all mechanical and menial employment to the slaves, *(Helots,)* who appear to have been treated with great severity. Having imposed on the people an oath that they would not alter his laws during his absence, he went into voluntary exile, from which he never returned. Tradition informs us that he vanished mysteriously from the earth. The Spartans erected a temple to him, and paid him divine honours. According to one legend, he ordered his ashes to be cast into the sea after his death, fearing that if his body were conveyed to Sparta the Spartans might think themselves absolved from their oath.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Lycurgus;" GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. ii. chap. vi.; PLATO, "De Legibus;" K. O. MÜLLER, "Die Dorier;" ARISTOTLE, "Politica;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" WEICHERT, "Questionum Lycurgearum Specimen," 1844; J. WEGELIN, "Politische und moralische Betrachtungen über die Spartanische Gesetzgebung des Lycurgus," 1763; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lycurgus, an eminent Athenian orator and an able financier, was born about 400 B.C. He is said to have studied philosophy under Plato, and eloquence under Isocrates. For about fifteen years he presided over the public revenue with a high reputation for integrity and financial ability. In the contest with Philip of Macedon he supported the democratic party. He was one of the orators whom Alexander required Athens to deliver up to him in 335 B.C. This demand was firmly refused. Fifteen of his orations were extant in the time of Plutarch, and only one (that against Leocrates) has come down to us. His style is noble rather than elegant. Died in 323 B.C.

Lyd'deker, (RICHARD,) an English naturalist, born in 1849. He graduated at Cambridge, and was on the staff of the Geological Survey of India 1874–82, during which he made a special study of the vertebrate fossils of the Siwalik Hills. He wrote numerous works on natural history and geology, and was editor and chief author of the "Royal Natural History." Among his works are "Horses and Hoofs," "The Deer of All Lands," "Phases of Animal Life," etc.

Lyde. See JOYNER, (WILLIAM.)

Lȳd'gate, (JOHN,) an old English poet, born about 1375, became a monk of the abbey of Bury Saint Edmund's. He was ordained a priest in 1397, after which he travelled on the continent. On his return, he opned at the abbey above named a school, in which he taught languages, rhetoric, and versification. He acquired a high reputation as a poet. Among his numerous works are "The Story of Thebes," "The Fall of Princes," and the "History, Siege, and Destruction of Troy." Died about 1460.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Lȳd'I-at, (THOMAS,) an English chronologer and mathematician, was born at Okerton in 1572. He became rector of Okerton about 1612. During the civil war he suffered persecution for his loyalty to Charles I., and he died very poor in 1646. His adversities are commemorated in these verses of Dr. Johnson:

> "If dreams yet flatter, once again attend:
> Hear Lydiat's life and Galileo's end."

Among his works (in Latin) are a Censure of Scaliger's Chronology, ("Emendatio Temporum contra Scaligerum," 1609,) "The Period of the Sun and Moon," and "The Measurement of the Solar Year."

Lȳ'dus, a son of Atys and Callithea, was the supposed ancestor of the ancient Lydians.

Lydus, [Gr. Λυδός,] the surname of JOANNES LAURENTIUS, [Ἰωάννης Λαυρέντιος,] a Greek historical writer, born at Philadelphia, in Lydia, about 490 A.D. He was employed many years in various official functions in the imperial palace at Constantinople. He resigned his offices about 550, and afterwards wrote many works, some of which are lost. An important treatise, "On the Magistrates of the Roman Republic," is still extant.

Lye, lī, (EDWARD,) an English philologist and clergyman, born at Totness in 1704. Soon after he left college he obtained the living of Houghton Parva, and in 1750 became vicar of Yardley Hastings. He acquired distinction by his researches into the Saxon language and literature. In 1743 he published the "Etymologicon Anglicanum," which Francis Junius had left in manuscript. His chief work is his "Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary," (1772.) Died in 1767.

Lyell, (Sir CHARLES,) an eminent British geologist, son of a botanist, was born at Kinnordy, in Forfarshire, in November, 1797. He graduated at Oxford in 1821, and studied law, but soon relinquished the practice of that profession in order to devote his time to geology. About 1826 he began to contribute to the "Transactions of the Geological Society" a series of papers which display superior powers of observation and comparison, and in 1830 published the first volume of his important work, "Principles of Geology," (3 vols., 1830–33,) which was very favourably received. It reached the fifth edition in 1837. He afterwards divided the work into two parts, one of which was published under the title of "Elements of Geology," (1838.) In a subsequent edition the name was changed to "Manual of Elementary Geology." It is generally admitted that his work contributed much to place geology on a philosophical basis as an inductive science. Having visited the United States in 1841, he lectured on geology at Boston, and after his return published "Travels in North America, with Geological Observations on the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia," (2 vols., 1845.) He also wrote many treatises on the geology of America, which were printed in the "Transactions" of the Geological Society, and in other journals. In 1845 he made another excursion to the United States, the result of which was a "Second Visit to the United States," (2 vols., 1849.) Both of these books of travel contain much to interest the general reader. Mr. Lyell was knighted in 1848. He was elected president of the Geological Society in 1836, and again in 1850. He published in 1863 "The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation." He was formerly prominent among the opponents of the "development" or Darwinian theory; but later in life he changed his views in that respect. Died February 22, 1875.

Lykurgos, le-koor'gos, (LOGOTHETIS,) a modern Greek patriot, born in the island of Samos in 1772. Soon after the breaking out of the war of independence in Greece, (1821,) he was chosen commander-in-chief of the army in Samos. He was also appointed civil and military governor of the island, which office he held till 1826. He afterwards became a senator under the new monarchy of Greece. Died in 1850.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Lykurgus or Lykurgos. See LYCURGUS.

Lȳle, (THOMAS,) a Scottish poet, born at Paisley in 1792. He is remembered for the song "Kelvin Grove," which is still popular. Died in 1859.

Lyly, (JOHN.) See LILLY, (JOHN.)

Lȳ'man, (BENJAMIN SMITH,) an American geologist and mining engineer, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1835. He became an assistant on the Iowa State Geological Survey in 1858, was mining engineer for the government of India in 1870, chief geologist and mining engineer for the government of Japan 1873–79, and assistant on the Pennsylvania Geological Survey 1887–95. For many years he has resided in Philadelphia as consulting mining engineer. He has written numerous papers and reports, chiefly on his explorations. Died 1920.

Lȳ'man, (PHINEAS,) an American officer, born at Durham, in Connecticut, in 1716. He served with distinction against the French in Canada under General Johnson, Abercrombie, and others, and attained the rank of major-general. Died in 1775.

Lyman, (THEODORE,) an American naturalist, born in Waltham, Massachusetts, August 23, 1833. He graduated in arts at Harvard College in 1855 and in the sci-

entific school in 1858, was a lieutenant-colonel and aide on the staff of General Meade, 1863–65, and fishery commissioner of Massachusetts, 1865–82. He published the "Reports" of the Massachusetts Fishery Commission, 1865–82, "The Ophiuroidea of the Challenger Expedition," (4to, 1882,) and numerous papers, chiefly on the lower orders of marine zoology. In 1883 he was elected to Congress as an Independent. Died in 1897.

Lyman, (THEODORE BENEDICT,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Brighton, Massachusetts, November 27, 1815. He graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1837, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1840. He lived in Europe from 1860 to 1870, being founder and incumbent of an Episcopal church in Rome, was consecrated Assistant Bishop of North Carolina in 1873, and succeeded Dr. Atkinson as diocesan in 1881. Died December 13, 1893.

Lyna. See HLIN.

Lynacer. See LINACRE.

Lynar, von, fon lee'nar, (FRIEDRICH,) COUNT, a German statesman and scholar, born in Lower Lusatia in 1708. He held several high offices in Denmark between 1740 and 1749. He wrote political treatises, "Travels in Germany," etc. Died in 1781.

Lyncée. See LYNCEUS.

Lȳn'çeūs, [Gr. Λυγκεύς; Fr. LYNCÉE, lăN'sà',] a king of Argos, was a son of Ægyptus, and married Hypermnestra, one of the Danaides. She saved his life when her forty-nine sisters killed their husbands. (See DANAIDES.)

Lynceus, one of the Argonauts, was a son of Aphareus, and celebrated for his keenness of sight. He was killed by Pollux.

Lȳnch, (JOHN,) a learned Irish priest and writer, born at Galway about 1600. He took refuge in France in 1652, and returned to Ireland after the restoration, (1660.) He wrote a historical work in Latin, entitled "Cambrensis Eversus," (1662,) and other works. Died in 1674.

Lȳnch, (PATRICK NIESON,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Cheraw, South Carolina, March 10, 1817. He studied in the Catholic seminary at Charleston, South Carolina, was trained in theology (1834–40) at the Propaganda in Rome, became a priest and a divinity-professor of Charleston, and was made vicar-general under Bishop Reynolds in 1850. In 1858 he was consecrated Bishop of Charleston. Died February 26, 1882.

Lȳnch, (THOMAS,) one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, was born in Prince George's Parish, South Carolina, in 1749. He graduated at Cambridge, England, and soon after his return was appointed to the command of a company in the first South Carolina regiment of provincial regulars. He was elected to the Congress of 1776. While on a voyage for his health, he was lost at sea in 1779.

Lynch, (WILLIAM F.,) an American naval officer, born in Virginia about 1805. He set out in 1847 on an expedition to explore the shores of the Dead Sea, of which he published an interesting account, entitled "Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea," (1849.) Died in 1865.

Lyncker, von, fon lĭnk'ĕr, (NIKOLAUS CHRISTOPH,) a German jurist, born at Marburg in 1643. He was a member of the aulic council at Vienna, and wrote many legal works. Died in 1726.

Lynde, līnd, (Sir HUMPHRY,) an English author, born in Dorsetshire in 1579. He was a member of Parliament for several years. He published "Ancient Characters of the Visible Church," and "Via Tuta, or the Safe Way," which was often reprinted. Died in 1636.

Lȳnd'hurst, (JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY,) LORD, an eminent English statesman, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1772, was the son of the distinguished painter John S. Copley, who took him to England about 1775. He was educated at Cambridge, and chose the profession of law. Having gradually risen to be the leader of the Midland circuit, he was elected to Parliament as a Tory in 1818, and appointed solicitor-general in 1819, when he was also knighted. Sir John became attorney-general in 1824, and was returned to Parliament by the University of Cambridge in 1826. After opposing the bill for Catholic emancipation, he accepted the office of lord chancellor in the Liberal ministry of Canning in April, 1827, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Lyndhurst. Having been retained in his office by the Duke of Wellington, he voted in concurrence with his colleagues for Catholic emancipation in 1829. In November, 1830, the Liberal party, under Earl Grey, came into power, and Lord Lyndhurst was deprived of the great seal; but in 1831 he was appointed chief baron of the exchequer. He made an able speech against the Reform bill in 1832. In the court of exchequer he displayed eminent judicial qualifications. He was again lord chancellor during the brief ministry of Sir Robert Peel in 1834. In August, 1841, Sir Robert became premier, and Lord Lyndhurst lord chancellor, of a new Conservative ministry, which was deprived of power by the triumph of the Whigs in 1846. After that date, until near his death, he was one of the most prominent orators of his party in the House of Lords. He advocated the prosecution of the Russian war (1854–56) in several eloquent speeches. Died in 1863.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," 1869; Foss, "The Judges of England," vol. ix.; "Biographical Sketches from the Note-Book of a Law Reporter," by W. H. BENNETT, London 1867.

Lyndsay. See LINDSAY.

Lȳne, (JOSEPH LEYCESTER,) an English clergyman, born in London, November 23, 1837, best known as FATHER IGNATIUS. He was educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and in 1860 was ordained in the Established Church, and occupied various curacies. After 1863 he assumed the name of "Ignatius of Jesus," and founded Llanthony Abbey (Anglican) in Wales, adopting a Benedictine rule for the monks and nuns of his community. He published hymns, poems, "Tales of Llanthony," "Brother Placidus," "Leonard Morris," "Tales of the Monastery," etc., and in 1893 became a vigorous opponent of the "Higher Critics" and other assailants of orthodoxy within the Church of England.

Lynedoch, lĭn'dŏK, (THOMAS GRAHAM,) BARON, a British general, born in Perthshire in 1750. Having obtained the rank of general, he served under Sir John Moore in Portugal in 1808–9. He gained a victory at Barossa in 1811, and commanded the left wing at the battle of Vitoria, in 1813. He was raised to the peerage in 1814. Died in 1843.

Lȳn'wood, Lȳn'd'wood, or **Lin'wood,** (WILLIAM,) an English canonist, and Bishop of Saint David's. Died in 1446.

Lȳ'ǫn, (GEORGE FRANCIS,) an English navigator, born in Sussex in 1795, entered the navy in his youth. In 1818–19 he was the companion of J. Ritchie in an expedition into the interior of Africa, of which he published an account in 1821. Captain Lyon commanded one of the ships in Parry's voyage to the Northern Ocean, (1821–23,) and kept a journal, which was published. Both of the works above named are commended. Died in 1832.

Lȳ'ǫn, (MARY,) a meritorious teacher, born at Buckland, Massachusetts, in 1797, was the founder of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in that State. It was opened in 1837, and soon acquired a very high reputation and extensive patronage. "She presided for years over an admirable school," says Allen. Died at South Hadley in 1849.

Lyon, (MATTHEW,) born in Wicklow county, Ireland, in 1746, emigrated to America, where he served in the Revolutionary war and distinguished himself as a politician of the Democratic party. Died in 1822.

Lyon, (NATHANIEL,) an able American general, born at Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, in July, 1819, graduated at West Point in 1841. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a captain in 1851. Early in 1861 he was placed in command of the United States Arsenal at Saint Louis, where he rendered important services to the cause of the Union. He captured a large band of secessionists at Camp Jackson, Missouri, in May, and was appointed commander of the department of Missouri in June, 1861. He defeated the insurgents at Booneville, June 17, after which he marched to Springfield. He commanded an army of about 6000

men which engaged a superior force at Wilson's Creek, where he was killed, August 10, 1861. His loss was deeply lamented as a national disaster. He left by will about thirty thousand dollars to the public treasury.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion;" "Last Political Writings, etc. of Nathaniel Lyon," New York, 1861.

Lyonnet, le'o'nā', (PIERRE,) a skilful anatomist, naturalist, and engraver, of French origin, was born at Maestricht in 1707. He studied law, and was employed at the Hague as secretary and translator for Latin and French by the government. About 1760 he published an "Anatomical Treatise on the Caterpillar which eats the Willow," which, says Cuvier, "is among the masterpieces of human industry." The engravings are exquisitely neat and delicate. Died in 1789.

See P. H. MARRON, "Notice biographique sur P. Lyonnet," 1795; JOURDAN, in the "Biographie Médicale," vol. vi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lyonnet, (ROBERT,) a French physician, born at Puy-en-Velay. He became physician to Louis XIII., and published a treatise on the Plague, (1639.)

Lȳ'ons, (EDMUND,) LORD, a British admiral, born near Christchurch, Hants, in 1790. He entered the navy about 1801. In 1811 he performed a daring exploit when he captured by storm the Dutch fort Marrack in the island of Java. He became a post-captain in 1814, after which a long peace followed. In 1828 he commanded a vessel at the blockade of Navarino. He was knighted in 1835, and appointed minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Athens, where he remained until 1849. At the beginning of the war against Russia, (1853,) Sir Edmund was appointed second in command in the Black Sea. His ship, the Agamemnon, was engaged with the enemy on the shore at the battle of Alma, in September, 1854. He planned a successful expedition against the forts on the Sea of Azov, and became commander-in-chief of the fleet in June, 1855. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Lyons of Christchurch, in 1856. Died in 1858.

Lyons, (ISRAEL,) a Polish Jew, taught Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, and published a Hebrew Grammar. Died in 1770.

Lyons, (ISRAEL,) an English botanist and mathematician, born at Cambridge in 1739, was the son of the preceding. He published a "Treatise on Fluxions," and a work on the plants growing near Cambridge. At the invitation of Sir Joseph Banks, he went to Oxford about 1762, and lectured there on botany. The bureau of longitude selected him to accompany Captain Phipps towards the North Pole in 1773. Died in 1775.

Lyons, (RICHARD BICKERTON PEMELL,) LORD, a son of Edmund, noticed above, was born in 1817, and inherited the title of baron in 1858. He was ambassador to the United States from 1859 to 1865, and to Constantinople from 1865 to 1867, when he was sent to Paris in the same capacity. He was made a viscount in 1881. Died December 5, 1887.

Lyra, de, deh le'rȧ', (NICOLAS,) a French monk and exegetical writer of high reputation, born at Lyre in the thirteenth century. He was a good Hebrew and Greek scholar. He wrote a commentary on the Bible, "Postillæ Perpetuæ," which was esteemed and often reprinted. The first edition appeared at Rome in 1472, (5 vols.) Died in Paris in 1340.

Lys. See LIS.

Lȳ-san'dẽr, [Gr. *Λύσανδρος;* Fr. LYSANDRE, le'-zŏNDR'; Ger. LYSANDROS, le-zän'dros,] one of the ablest generals and statesmen of ancient Sparta, makes his first appearance in history near the close of the Peloponnesian war. In 407 B.C. he was chosen commander of the fleet, with which he gained a victory over the Athenians at Notium in that year. He made himself very popular with the Persian allies of Sparta, and he defeated the Athenian fleet in a decisive battle at Ægospotami in 405. In 404 he captured Athens, and changed its democracy into an oligarchy ruled by thirty archons, (usually called the Thirty Tyrants.) He was then the most powerful man in Greece, but soon found an able rival in Agesilaus, who became King of Sparta in 398 B.C. and thwarted his ambitious designs. Lysander meditated a revolution in Sparta by the abolition of hereditary royalty. Before his design was matured, he was appointed commander of an army sent against the Thebans, and was killed in battle at Haliartus in 395 B.C. In Plutarch's "Lives" Lysander is brought into comparison with the Roman Sulla.

See XENOPHON, "Hellenica;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Vita Lysandri;" W. VISCHER, "Alcibiades und Lysandros," 1845; PLUTARCH, "Life of Agesilaus;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Lysandre. See LYSANDER.

Lysandros, the German of LYSANDER, which see.

Lyschander or **Lyscander**, lis-kän'dẽr, (CLAUDIUS CHRISTOPHORSEN,) a Danish chronicler, born in 1557. He wrote a "Chronicle of Greenland," in Danish verse, (1608,) and flattered the national vanity in a fabulous work on the genealogy of the Danish kings, entitled "Synopsis of Danish History," ("Synopsis Historiæ Danicæ," 1622.) Died in 1623.

Lyser, lee'zẽr, originally **Leonhardt**, lā'on-hart', (CAROLINE,) a German authoress, born at Dresden in 1817. Among her works are fugitive poems, "Sketches of Character for German Matrons and Maids," (1838,) and "Albert Dürer," a drama, (1840.)

Lyser, (MICHAEL,) a German anatomist, born a Leipsic about 1650. He published a good manual of anatomy, entitled "Culter Anatomicus," (1653.) He shares with Bartholin the honour of the discovery of the lymphatic vessels.

Lyser or **Lyserus**, (POLYCARP.) See LEYSER.

Lysias, lish'e-ȧs, [*Λυσίας,*] one of the ten Athenian orators, was born at Athens in 458 B.C., and was the son of Cephalus, in whose house Plato placed the scene of his famous dialogue "On the Republic." From 443 until 411 he lived at Thurium, in Italy, from which he was expelled by the victorious Spartans at the latter date. He then returned to Athens, where his property was confiscated by the Thirty Tyrants, who would have put him to death if he had not escaped, 404 B.C. Soon after that date he united with Thrasybulus in the expulsion of the Thirty, and opened a school of rhetoric in Athens. His orations, amounting to more than two hundred, were mostly composed after his return to Athens, (411.) Thirty-four of these have come down to us. Lysias died at Athens about 378 B.C., leaving a high reputation as a writer of orations, only one of which, it is said, was spoken by him. His diction is eminently graceful, pure, and perspicuous. "He resembles," says Quintilian, "rather a pure fountain than a great river," ("puro fonti quam magno flumini propior.")

See PLUTARCH, "Vitæ Decem Oratorum;" FRANZ, "Dissertatio de Lysia Oratore Attico," (in Greek,) 1838; SUIDAS, "Lysias;" L. HOELSCHER, "Dissertatio de Lysiæ Vita et Dictione," 1837

Lȳ-sic'rȧ-tēẽ, [*Λυσικράτης,*] an Athenian, who lived about 335 B.C., and whose name has been preserved by means of a beautiful choragic monument built for him at Athens. It has been commonly called "the Lantern of Demosthenes," from a tradition that he used it as a place of study.

Lȳ-sim'ȧ-chus, [Gr. *Λυσίμαχος;* Fr. LYSIMAQUE, le'ze'mȧk',] King of Thrace, was born in Macedonia about 355 B.C. In his youth he was so distinguished for courage and strength that Alexander the Great chose him as one of his body-guards. In the division of provinces at the death of Alexander, (323,) Lysimachus obtained Thrace and some adjacent districts. In 315 he joined Seleucus, Cassander, and Ptolemy in a coalition against Antigonus. Lysimachus marched into Asia Minor, formed a junction with Seleucus, and fought a battle at Ipsus in 301 B.C., where Antigonus was defeated and killed. By this victory he acquired the northwestern part of Asia Minor. Demetrius of Macedon having been defeated and dethroned by the allied armies of Lysimachus, Pyrrhus, and Seleucus, the first annexed Macedon to his dominions in 286. He was soon after involved in a war with Seleucus, and was killed in battle at Corupedion in 281 B.C.

See ARRIAN, "Anabasis;" JUSTIN, "History," books xiii., xv., and xviii.; DIODORUS SICULUS, books xviii., xix., and xx.

Lysimaque. See LYSIMACHUS.

Lysippe. See LYSIPPUS.

Lȳ-sip'pus, a Greek poet of the old comedy, born in Arcadia, flourished about 434 B.C.

Lysippus, [Gr. *Λύσιππος;* Fr. LYSIPPE, le'zĕp',] a Greek statuary of great celebrity, was born at Sicyon, and flourished in the reign of Alexander the Great, about 330 B.C. He formed his style by the imitation of nature, without much respect to the conventionalities of the schools. His statues and groups, according to the best authorities, were some fifteen hundred in number, all or nearly all of which were of bronze. None of his works are known to be extant, though several well-authenticated copies are to be seen. Among his master-pieces, described by Pliny, Pausanias, and others, were colossal statues of Zeus and Hercules, a statue of Time or Opportunity, (*Καιρός,*) and several images of Alexander the Great, who is said to have issued an edict that no one should make his statue but Lysippus.

See PLINY, "Natural History," book xxxiv.; PAUSANIAS, i., ii., vi., and ix.; SILLIG, "Catalogus;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Lȳ'sĭs, [*Λύσις,*] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Tarentum, lived about 400 B.C. He is said to have received lessons from Pythagoras. Having been driven from Italy by persecution, he settled at Thebes, and became the teacher of Epaminondas.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Lysistrate. See LYSISTRATUS.

Lȳ-sĭs'tra-tus, [Fr. LYSISTRATE, le'ze'străt',] a Greek statuary of Sicyon, was a brother of Lysippus, and flourished about 425 B.C. He is said to have been the first who used gypsum moulds in the formation of wax figures.

Lȳ'sons, (DANIEL,) an English physician, practised at Bath, where he died in 1800. He had published several medical treatises.

Lysons, (Rev. DANIEL,) an English topographical writer, born at Rodmarton in 1760, was a nephew of the preceding. He published a valuable work entitled "The Environs of London," (1792–96,) and became rector of Rodmarton. In partnership with his brother Samuel, he published another excellent topographical work, "Great Britain," ("Magna Britannia," 1806–22.) Died in 1834.

Lysons, (SAMUEL,) an English antiquary, brother of the preceding, was born at Rodmarton in 1763. He was one of the directors of the Society of Antiquaries. About 1804 he was chosen keeper of the records of the Tower of London. His principal work is "Great Britain," ("Magna Britannia," 1806–22,) in which he was aided by his brother Daniel. Died in 1819.

Lȳte, (HENRY,) an English botanist, born in Somersetshire in 1529. He published, in 1578, an English version of Dodoen's "History of Plants," with many engravings. Died in 1607.

Lyte, (HENRY FRANCIS,) a British hymn-writer, born at Ednam, Scotland, June 1, 1793. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the Anglican Church, and held curacies in Ireland, and at Brixham, in England. His health was never robust. He died at Nice, November 20, 1847. Among his works are "Tales in Verse," (1826,) "Poems, chiefly Religious," (1833,) "The Spirit of the Psalms," (1834,) and a fine biography of Henry Vaughan, the Silurist. He is chiefly remembered as the author of several popular hymns.

Lytle, lī'tl, (WILLIAM HAINES,) an American general, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1826. He served as colonel in Western Virginia in 1861, and was wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, in October, 1862. He was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Lyt'tle-ton or **Lyt'tel-ton,** (CHARLES,) an English antiquary, born at Hagley in 1714, was a brother of Lord George, noticed below. He became Bishop of Carlisle in 1762. Died in 1768.

Lyttleton or **Lyttelton,** (GEORGE,) LORD, an English author and statesman, born in 1709, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, of Hagley, in Worcestershire, and a descendant of the great jurist Littleton. About 1730 he entered Parliament, where he became a successful speaker and acted with the opponents of Walpole. He was afterwards secretary to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and in 1744 was appointed a lord of the treasury. In 1747 he published "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of Saint Paul," a work of superior merit. He was chancellor of the exchequer for several months in 1756, and resigned that office (for which he was not well qualified) when Pitt became prime minister. In 1759 he was created Baron Lyttleton. He was author of a popular work entitled "Dialogues of the Dead," (1760,) of a valuable "History of Henry II.," and of several poems, "which," says Dr. Johnson, "have nothing to be despised, and little to be admired." Died in 1773.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" PHILLIMORE, "Life of Lord Lyttleton," 1845; "Quarterly Review" for June, 1846; "Monthly Review" for April and May, 1772, and December, 1774.

Lyttleton, (THOMAS.) See LITTLETON.

Lyttleton, (THOMAS,) LORD, a son of Lord George, noticed above, was born about 1744. The day of his death is said to have been announced to him three days before it occurred, by means of a dream or vision. Died in 1779.

Lȳt'tŏn, (EDWARD ROBERT **Bulwer-Lytton,**) EARL OF, an English poet, only son of Edward Bulwer, Baron Lytton, the celebrated novelist. He was born November 8, 1831, and was educated at Harrow and Bonn. He entered the diplomatic service in 1849, and did duty at Washington, Florence, Paris, the Hague, Constantinople, Vienna, Belgrade, Copenhagen, Athens, Lisbon, and Madrid. While secretary of embassy at Paris in 1873 he succeeded to the titles of his father, and soon after was made minister plenipotentiary at the French capital. In 1874 he was made minister at Lisbon, in 1880 Viceroy of India, and in 1887 ambassador to Paris. He published, under the pseudonym of Owen Meredith, several volumes of verse, including "Lucile," (1860,) "Orval," (1869,) "Fables in Song," (1874,) etc. He also published "The Ring of Amasis," (a romance, 1863,) "Life and Letters" of his father, (1883,) etc. Died November 24, 1891. After his death were published "Marah" and "King Poppy," (1892.)

Lyveden, lĭv'dĕn, (ROBERT VERNON SMITH,) LORD, born in London in 1800, was a nephew of the famous Rev. Sydney Smith. He represented Northampton as a Liberal member of Parliament from 1831 to 1859, and was secretary at war in 1852. Died February 10, 1873.

M.

Maan, mȯN, (JEAN,) a French historian and ecclesiastic, born at Mans, became canon of Tours in 1648.

Maartens, (MAARTEN,) the pen-name of J. M. M. van der Poerten Schwarz, a Dutch novelist, born at Amsterdam in 1858. He spent part of his boyhood in England, and writes in English, some of his best-known works being "The Sin of Joost Avelingh," (1889,) "A Question of Taste," (1892,) "God's Fool," (1893,) "My Lady Nobody," (1895.) Died 1915.

Maas, (ARNOULT VAN AART,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Gouda about 1620, was a pupil of D. Teniers. Died after 1650.

Maas or **Maes,** mȧs, (DIRK or DIEDRIK,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1656, was a pupil of Berghem and Huchtenburgh. He excelled in battle-pieces and hunting-scenes. Died in 1715.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters:" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Maas or **Maes,** mȧs, (GODFRIED,) a skilful Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp in 1660, was a pupil of his father. He was chosen a director of the Academy in 1682, and acquired a fair reputation as an artist. He died in 1722, or, according to some authorities, about 1710.

Maas or **Maes,** (NICOLAAS,) an eminent Dutch painter

of genre and portraits, born at Dort in 1632, was a pupil of Rembrandt. In his youth he imitated the manner of that master with success. He afterwards adopted a different style. About 1678 he removed to Amsterdam, where he applied himself chiefly to portraits and became a fashionable artist. Died in 1693.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Maass, mäss, (JOHANN GEBHARD EHRENREICH,) a German philosopher and savant, born near Halberstadt in 1766. He became professor of philosophy at Halle in 1798, and published, besides other works, "Essays on the Imagination," (1792,) the "Passions," (1805–07,) and the "Sentiments," (1811.) Died in 1823.

Ma'bie, (HAMILTON WRIGHT,) an American author, born at Cold Spring, New York, in 1845. He graduated at Williams College and Columbia University, and became an associate editor of "The Outlook." His works include several volumes of essays, "Under the Trees and Elsewhere," "Short Studies in Literature," "Norse Stories Retold from the Eddas," etc.

Mabil or **Mabille**, mȧ-beel' or mȧ'bēl', (PIERRE LOUIS,) a learned writer, of Italian extraction, was born in Paris in 1752. He made a good translation of Livy into Italian, and published "Mabiliania," "The Influence of Poetry on the Customs of Nations," (1804,) and other works. Died in 1836.

Mabillon, mȧ'be'yôN', (JEAN,) a very learned French author, born in the diocese of Rheims in 1632, became a Benedictine monk. In 1685 he visited Italy, by order of the king, to collect manuscripts and historical documents, and on his return published his "Museum Italicum," (1687–89.) His "Treatise on Monastic Studies" (1691) was received with favour. Among his most important works is a treatise on Diplomatics, (1681.) Died in 1707.

Mably, de, deh mȧ'ble', (GABRIEL BONNOT,) ABBÉ, a French historical writer, born at Grenoble in 1709, was a brother of Étienne Bonnot de Condillac. He became a resident of Paris in his youth, and produced in 1740 his "Parallel between the Romans and French in Respect to Government," which was very successful. In 1743 he negotiated a secret treaty with Prussia against Austria. Among his numerous works are "Observations on the Romans," (1751,) and "Observations on the History of France," (1765.) Died in 1785.

Maboul, mȧ'bool', (JACQUES,) a French pulpit orator, Bishop of Alet, born in Paris about 1650; died in 1723.

Mabuse, mȧ'büz', or **Maubeuge**, mō'buzh', (JAN,) a famous Flemish painter, whose family name was GESSART or GASSAERT, was born at Maubeuge in 1499. He is said to have studied in Italy. He worked in Middelburg and in London, where he painted portraits of the royal family in the reign of Henry VIII., and historical pictures, which are still admired. Among his masterpieces was a "Descent from the Cross," which was destroyed by lightning at Middelburg, and "The Wise Men's Offering," now owned by the Earl of Carlisle. His habits were very intemperate and prodigal. Died about 1562.

Mac-ad'am, (JOHN LOUDON,) a Scottish surveyor, noted for his improvement in roads, born September 21, 1756. He lived in America, 1770–83, taking an active part against the colonies, and making and losing a fortune in the war. He constructed the first macadamized roads, near Bristol, about 1815. He was made general surveyor of the metropolitan roads in 1827. Died 1836.

McAdoo, (WILLIAM GIBBS,) lawyer, born near Marietta, Georgia, in 1863. Was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1885, removed to New York in 1892 and practised law there. Undertook to build the first tunnel under the Hudson River, and completed it in March, 1904, also constructed other tunnels, and became president of the Hudson and Manhattan R. R. Co., operating these tunnels. He was Secretary of the Treasury 1913–19, and when the government took over the railroads during the World War, he was made director-general of railroads 1917–18.

Mac-al'ister, (ALEXANDER,) anatomist, born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1844. Was professor of zoology at Dublin in 1869, of anatomy in 1873, and of anatomy at Cambridge in 1883. Published "Morphology of Vertebrate Animals," (1878,) "Some Morphological Lessons Taught by Human Variation," (1894,) etc.—His son, ROBERT ALEXANDER, born in 1870, was director of excavations for the Palestine Excavation Fund 1900–09, and has written largely on Celtic archæology, etc.

Mac-Al'ister, (JAMES,) an American educator, born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1840. He was superintendent of public schools at Milwaukee 1874–81, at Philadelphia 1883–91, and president of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, after 1891.

Mac-Ar'dell, (JAMES,) an excellent English engraver in mezzotinto, born about 1710. He engraved portraits of many eminent contemporaries, and subjects after Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Murillo, and other masters. Among his works are "Moses on the Nile," after Van Dyck, and an "Assumption," after Murillo. Died in 1765. Of MacArdell Basan observes that he "was one of the best engravers in mezzotinto that England ever produced."

Macarel, mȧ'kȧ'rĕl', (LOUIS ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born at Orléans in 1790. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Administrative Jurisprudence," (1818.) Died in 1851.

Ma-cā'rĭ-us, [Gr. *Μακάριος*; Fr. MACAIRE, mȧ'kȧR',] an eminent ascetic or hermit of Egypt, born about 301 A.D., has been canonized as a saint by the Catholic Church. Fifty extant Greek homilies are ascribed to him. Died about 390 A.D.

Another SAINT MACARIUS, called Junior, lived at Alexandria in the fourth century, and was noted for his ascetic piety. He is supposed to be the author of a work called the "Rule of Saint Macarius."

Mac-Ar'thur, (ARTHUR,) an American general, born in Massachusetts, and served in the civil war, advancing from first lieutenant to brevet colonel. After the war he entered the regular army as first lieutenant, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel in May, 1896. Took part in the conquest of the Philippines in 1898, was made brigadier-general in 1900, major-general in 1901, and lieutenant-general in 1906. Died 1912.

Mac-ar'thur, (DUNCAN,) an American soldier and statesman, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1772. Served in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. Was elected governor of Ohio in 1830. Died in 1840.

Mac-Ar'thur, (JOHN,) architect, born at Bladenoch, Scotland, in 1823. Came to Philadelphia at ten years of age, became an architect, and built there various important buildings, chief among them being the imposing City Hall. Died January 8, 1890.

Mac-art'ney, (GEORGE,) EARL OF, a statesman, of Scottish descent, born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1737. He was elected to Parliament in 1768, and appointed chief secretary for Ireland in 1769. In 1775 he was chosen Governor of the island of Granada, which the French captured from him in 1779. From December, 1780, to 1786, he was Governor of Madras. He was appointed Governor-General of India, as successor to Warren Hastings, but declined on account of ill health. His most remarkable public service was his embassy to China, where he arrived in August, 1793, being the first English ambassador to that court. He refused to prostrate himself before the emperor, according to Chinese etiquette. Though he failed to obtain a commercial treaty, he maintained his reputation as an able negotiator. He was raised to the peerage as a baron in 1776, and was made Earl of Macartney in 1794. He died in 1806, after which appeared a "Journal of the Embassy to China in 1792–94."

Macaulay, mȧ-kaw'le, (CATHARINE,) an English authoress, whose maiden name was SAWBRIDGE, was born in Kent in 1733. She was married to Dr. George Macaulay, of London, about 1760, and published a "History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Elevation of the House of Hanover," (1763,) which is favourable to republicanism. In 1785 she visited Washington at Mount Vernon. She wrote several political treatises. "Her history," says T. B. Macaulay,

"is more distinguished by zeal than either by candour or skill." Died in 1791.

See WILKES, "Life and Letters;" "Monthly Review" for March 1765, May, 1769, and August, 1771.

Macaulay, (THOMAS BABINGTON,) BARON, an eminent English scholar, critic, and historian, was born at Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire, October 25, 1800. His father, Zachary Macaulay, was a native of Scotland, of Highland descent; his mother, Selina Mills, the daughter of a bookseller of Bristol, was of a Quaker family. His home education was religious and somewhat austere. Mrs. Hannah More, who was intimate with his parents, has given in her letters many interesting particulars of the future historian. From his earliest childhood he was passionately fond of poetry,—so much so that he could hardly be prevailed on to read prose. Later, however, we find him deeply interested in history, and warmly discussing with a friend of his own age the respective merits of Marlborough and other eminent commanders. (See "Letters of Hannah More to Zachary Macaulay, containing Notices of Lord Macaulay's Youth," 1860.)

When about twelve years of age, he was placed under the instruction of Mr. Preston, with whom he laid the foundations of his acquaintance with the classics. At eighteen he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself, having twice won the chancellor's medal for English verse,—the first time for a poem on "Pompeii," in 1819, the second for one on "Evening," in 1820. He graduated as B.A. in 1822, and soon after was chosen a Fellow of his college. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. "The Battle of Ivry," one of the most universally admired of his shorter poems, was published in "Knight's Quarterly Magazine" in 1824. In 1825 he contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" an article on Milton, which at once placed him in the foremost rank of the most distinguished essayists of the age. This was the commencement of that splendid and fascinating series of review-articles, the publication of which may be said to form an era in the history of literature, when for the first time the critical or historic essay threatened to bear away the palm of popularity from the most brilliant works of fiction.

Macaulay entered Parliament in 1830, as a representative of the borough of Calne. While at Cambridge he had distinguished himself as an orator, and he now more than justified the high expectations which his friends had formed of his parliamentary career. His speeches on the Reform bill (in 1830–32) established his fame as an able and eloquent speaker. It is said, however, that, owing to his rapid and somewhat monotonous delivery, his speeches were more effective and convincing when they appeared in print than when spoken in the House of Commons. One of his most remarkable efforts was his great speech (1833) on the bill for the renewal of the charter of the East India Company. He was soon after made a member of the supreme council of India, and placed at the head of the law commission to prepare a new code for the government of that country. Although it was found impossible to carry into immediate effect many of the reforms which he sought to introduce, his efforts in this cause have not been without important results. Since the government of India was transferred to the imperial crown, his code has been made the basis of the legal system of the country. His sojourn in India (from 1835 to 1838) had made him acquainted with its history and with the character of its various peoples; and to the knowledge thus acquired in a field hitherto untrodden by him, we are indebted for two of his most effective and most brilliant essays,—those on Clive and Warren Hastings.

Having returned to England in 1838, he again entered Parliament, as a representative of the city of Edinburgh, and soon after received the appointment of secretary at war in the Melbourne ministry. On the fall of the Whigs in 184:, he went into the opposition. When they returned to power in 1846, he was made paymaster-general. He had been regularly re-elected from Edinburgh until 1847, when, owing to an unusual combination of different party elements, he was defeated. The mortification of this repulse stung him very deeply. He resolved to devote the remainder of his life to studious retirement. He seems to have felt, indeed, that his proper vocation was the pursuit of literature, apart from the excitements of the political arena. One of the important results of his withdrawal from public life was his being able to apply himself without interruption to the composition of his great work, the "History of England," the first two volumes of which made their appearance near the close of 1848. Never before in the annals of literature was any work of history welcomed by the public with such enthusiastic admiration. His work was read by tens of thousands with as much eagerness and delight as a fresh novel by Scott or Bulwer would have been. In 1849 Macaulay was chosen lord rector of the University of Glasgow. Not long after, in a speech which he made in that city, he took a formal leave of political life, explaining at the same time the principles by which he had sought to guide his course while he was connected with the government. Among other things, he said on that occasion, "I cannot accuse myself of having ever been untrue either to the cause of civil or religious liberty, or to the cause of property and law. I reflect with pleasure that I bore a part in some of those reforms which corrected great abuses and removed just discontents. I reflect with equal pleasure that I never stooped to the part of a demagogue, and never feared to confront what seemed to me to be an unreasonable clamour." In 1852 the people of Edinburgh, as some atonement for the injustice which they felt had been done him five years before, again returned Macaulay to Parliament, without his having so much as offered himself as a candidate or having made the smallest effort to procure his re-election. Although he took his seat in the House of Commons, his declining health did not permit him to take any active part in the debates. During the whole time that he was in the House he spoke but twice: on both occasions he was listened to with the most respectful and eager attention. An imperfect and extremely inaccurate collection of his speeches having been printed without his sanction, a correct edition was by his authority issued in 1854. In 1856, on account of ill health, he resigned his seat in Parliament. In 1855 the third and fourth volumes of his History made their appearance. They were welcomed as warmly and read as eagerly as the two former had been. It was his original purpose to bring his History from the accession of James II. down to a time within the memory of persons still living. But in the last volume he had only reached the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. After his decease another fragmentary volume was published, including an account of the death of William III.

In 1857 Macaulay was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Macaulay of Rothley. Although his health continued to decline, he still applied himself to his literary labours until very near the time of his death. His disease was an affection of the heart, of which he died suddenly on the 28th of December, 1859.

Besides the various productions of his pen already referred to, he contributed a series of valuable biographies to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Not content with his acknowledged mastery in the different departments of prose, he became again in 1842 a candidate for poetic laurels, and gave to the world his "Lays of Ancient Rome," of which it is scarcely too much to say that, for a combination of picturesqueness, simplicity, and power, there is nothing of the kind superior to them in the English language.

It is, however, as a writer on history that the name of Macaulay is destined to take its most distinguished place and descend to the remotest posterity. Already, in his essays, he had proved his mastery in this department of composition. A perfect history, according to his ideal,* would not be content with merely recording wars and revolutions, the lives of kings and heroes, but would include literature and the arts, manners and usages, the progress of civilization,—in short, the whole life of the nation; not of the aristocracy only, but of the people in every rank and condition. Referring to Mac-

* See his essay on "History," in the "Edinburgh Review," 1828

aulay's historic essays, Dean Milman well observes, "The variety of topics is almost as nothing to the variety of information on every topic." Of the style he remarks, "It was eminently his own. . . . Its characteristics were vigour, animation, copiousness, clearness,—above all, sound English, now a rare excellence. . . . His English was pure both in idiom and in words; pure to fastidiousness; not that he discarded or did not make free use of the plainest and most homely terms, . . . but every word must be plain English,—nothing that approached real vulgarity, nothing that had not the stamp of popular use or the authority of sound English writers."

That Macaulay possessed in a pre-eminent degree many of the highest attributes of a great historian, none will deny. In that power of imagination by which he was enabled to clothe the dead past with all the activity and fulness of life, he was scarcely, if at all, inferior to the most gifted writers of fiction. In the extent and variety of his knowledge, in the quickness and strength of his intellect, by which he was able to grasp with facility the most difficult political and moral problems, in his thorough acquaintance with all the springs of human action, in the vividness of his descriptions, in the animation and sustained interest of his narrative, in the clearness, force, and brilliancy of his style, in his command, in short, over every species of eloquence, whether declamatory, argumentative, or poetical, he has, even among the greatest masters of historical composition, few, if any, superiors. He is, however, it must be confessed with regret, deficient in one important or rather essential qualification,—impartiality. His feelings were so intense, his attachments and aversions so strong, that, where these chanced to enter into the subject to be weighed, the balance was too seldom held with an equal hand.

Macaulay's great work has been compared to a vast painting, in which the different figures correspond to prominent historic characters. It may be said that as in his style he too often sacrifices simplicity to his love of antithesis, so in his history he is too apt to exaggerate, for the sake of effect, the lights and shadows of his portraits.

In relation to his conversational powers, Dean Milman observes, "In the quiet intercourse with the single friend, no great talker was more free, easy, and genial than Macaulay. There was the most equable interchange of thought; he listened with as much courtesy as he spoke with gentle and pleasant persuasiveness. In a larger circle, such as he delighted to meet and assemble around him to the close of his life, a few chosen intimates, some accomplished ladies, foreigners of the highest distinction who were eager to make his acquaintance, his manners were frank and open. In conversation in such a circle, a commanding voice, high animal spirits, unrivalled quickness of apprehension, a flow of language as rapid as inexhaustible, gave him, perhaps, a larger share, but a share which few were not delighted to yield up to him. His thoughts were like lightning, and clothed themselves at once in words. . . . And the stores which his memory had at instantaneous command! . . . With these came anecdotes, touches of character, drollery, fun, excellent stories excellently told."

"Lord Macaulay," observes the same writer, "was never married; his strong domestic affections were chiefly centred in his sister—happily married to his friend Sir Charles Trevelyan—and her family. Her children were to him as his own, and cherished with almost parental tenderness. As a friend he was singularly steadfast. He was impatient of anything disparaging of one for whom he entertained a sincere esteem. In the war of political life he made, we believe, no lasting enemy; he secured the unswerving attachment of his political friends, to whom he had been unswervingly true."

All Macaulay's works have been reprinted in Germany. His "History" has been translated into French, the first two volumes by M. Jules de Peyronnet, the second and third by M. Amédée Pichot.

See a "Memoir of Lord Macaulay," written for the Royal Society by DEAN MILMAN; the excellent article in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "Biographical Sketches," by HARRIET MARTINEAU, 1869; WHIPPLE'S "Essays and Reviews," 2 vols., 1852; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1849, October, 1854, January, 1857, and October, 1861; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1843, April, 1849, and April, 1868; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1849, August and September, 1856, July and August, 1859; "North British Review" for May, 1856, and November, 1860; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1856; J. PAGET, "New Examen;" TREVELYAN, "Life of Lord Macaulay."

Macaulay, (ZACHARY,) F.R.S., an English philanthropist, of Scottish descent, born about 1768, was the father of Lord Macaulay, the historian. He was a zealous coadjutor of Wilberforce in the abolition of the slave-trade, in which cause he laboured many years. Died in 1838. His father, John Macaulay, minister at Inverary, is mentioned in Dr. Johnson's "Tour to the Hebrides."

Mac-Au'ley, (CATHERINE E.,) an Irish lady, eminent for benevolence and piety, born in the county of Dublin in 1787. She was educated a Catholic. Having lost her parents in early life, she was adopted by Mr. Callahan, a wealthy gentleman, who at his death, in 1822, left her his entire fortune. She founded in 1827, in Baggot Street, Dublin, an institution designed as a temporary home for poor women out of employment, and a school for children. It was afterwards called the Institute of Our Blessed Lady of Mercy, having for its object the care of the sick. She became in 1831 superior of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy. This order has been introduced into Great Britain, the United States, Australia, and South America. Died in 1841.

See "Life of Catherine MacAuley," by a member of the Order of Mercy, New York, 1866.

Mac-bĕth' or **Macbéda**, mak-bā'thạ, a king of Scotland, who, according to the common tradition, was a cousin of King Duncan, and originally Thane of Glamis. About 1040 Macbeth assassinated Duncan and usurped the throne. Malcolm, the lawful heir, fled to England, and, having returned with an army, defeated Macbeth, who was killed in 1056 or 1057.

The story of Macbeth's usurpation would seem to possess scarcely any positive historic basis. "However he may have gained his power," says Burton, "he exercised it with good repute, according to the reports nearest to his time. It is among the most curious of the antagonisms that sometimes separate the popular opinion of people of mark from anything positively known about them, that this man, in a manner sacred to splendid infamy, is the first whose name appears in the ecclesiastical records both as a king of Scotland and a benefactor of the Church. . . . He had a wider dominion than any previous ruler, having command over all the country now known as Scotland, except the isles and a portion of the western highlands." ("History of Scotland," vol. i. chap. x.) The legend of Macbeth forms the subject of one of Shakspeare's most celebrated tragedies.

See HOLINSHED, "Chronicles of Englande, Scotlande," etc.; BUCHANAN, "Historia Scotica."

Mac-Bride', (DAVID,) an eminent surgeon, born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1726, settled in Dublin in 1749. Besides other works, he published an "Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine," (1772,) which is much esteemed. Died in 1778.

Maccabæus, (JUDAS.) See JUDAS.

Mac-Cābe', (EDWARD,) an Irish cardinal, born at Dublin, February 14, 1816, was bred at Maynooth, and made a priest in 1839. In 1877 he became bishop and assistant to Cardinal Cullen, to whom he had for several years been a vicar-general. In 1879 he became Archbishop of Dublin, and in 1882 he was created a cardinal-priest. Died at Kingstown, Ireland, February 10, 1885.

MacCabe, (WILLIAM BERNARD,) an Irish journalist, born in Dublin, November 23, 1801. For many years he was connected with the press of Dublin and London, and was (1847–51) Uruguayan consul at London. Besides various books translated from the Italian and German, he published a "Catholic History of England," (1848–54,) novels entitled "Bertha," (1851,) "Florine," "Agnes Arnold," (1860,) "Adelaide," etc., and other works. Died December 14, 1891.

Mac'ca-bees, [Gr. *Μακκαβαῖοι;* Fr. MACCABÉES, mȧ'kȧ'bȧ',] a celebrated Jewish family, which attained the royal dignity in Judea. The surname MACCABÆUS, from the Hebrew *Makkab*, a "hammer," was first given to Judas for his victories over the King of Syria, about 165 B.C. His family and descendants were also called Mac-

cabees or Asmonæans. Judas, who was the son of Mattathias, had three brothers, John, Simon, and Jonathan, noticed in this work.

See Apocryphal Book of Maccabees; JOSEPHUS, "Antiquitates Judaicæ."

Mac-Call', (GEORGE A.,) an American general, born in Philadelphia in 1802, graduated at West Point in 1822. He took command of a division or corps called the Pennsylvania Reserves, about May, 1861, and commanded the same at Mechanicsville and Gaines's Mill, June 26–27, 1862. He was taken prisoner June 30 of that year. Died in February, 1868.

Mac-Car'thy, (DENIS FLORENCE,) an Irish author, born at Cork in 1820. He was appointed professor of poetry in the Catholic University of Dublin, and in 1871 was made the recipient of a literary pension of one hundred pounds per annum. Among his works are translations from Calderon's dramas, (1853,) "Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics," (1850,) "Under-Glimpses," (1857,) "The Bell-Founder, and other Poems," (1857,) "Shelley's Early Life," (1872,) etc. He also edited a "Book of Irish Ballads," (1846.) Died April 7, 1882.

MacCarthy, (JUSTIN,) an Irish author, born at Cork November 22, 1830. He received a good education, and became a journalist of Liverpool (1853) and London, (1860.) He passed several years in the United States. In 1879 he was returned to Parliament as a Home-Ruler, representing the county of Longford, and in 1880 was re-elected with no opposition. Among his works are "A History of Our Own Times," "History of the Four Georges," and a number of novels, including "My Enemy's Daughter," "Lady Judith," "A Fair Saxon," "The Riddle Ring," etc. Died April 24, 1912.

MacCarthy, (JUSTIN HUNTLY,) son of the preceding, born 1862. Was a Nationalist member of Parliament 1884–92, and the author of "England under Gladstone," (1884,) "Ireland since the Union," (1889,) "The French Revolution," (1890,) "A London Legend," (1895,) etc.

McChesney, (DORA GREENWELL,) novelist, born at Chicago in 1871. She made a special study of the English civil war, and has written various novels relating to this period. They include "Miriam Cromwell, Royalist," "Rupert, by the Grace of God," "Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse," etc.

MacCheyne, mąk-shān', (ROBERT MURRAY,) a Scottish divine, born at Edinburgh in 1813. He studied theology under Dr. Chalmers in the university of his native city, and in 1836 was ordained minister of Saint Peter's, Dundee. His earnest and faithful labours were instrumental in converting great numbers during the memorable revival of 1839. He died in 1843, leaving a number of hymns of great beauty.

Macchi, mȧk'kee, (MAURO,) an Italian political writer, born at Milan in 1815. He was a moderate Liberal in politics. Died in 1880.

Macchiavelli or **Machiavelli**, de, dȧ mȧ-ke-ȧ-vel'-lee, often Anglicized as **Machiavel**, mak'e-a-vĕl, [Lat. MACHIAVEL'LUS; Fr. MACHIAVEL, mȧ'she'ȧ'vĕl',] (NICOLÒ DI BERNARDO,) a famous Italian statesman, diplomatist, and writer, whose character abounds in enigmas and paradoxes, and from whose name has been derived a synonym of perfidious policy, *(Machiavellism.)* He was born at Florence on the 3d of May, 1469. In 1499 he was appointed secretary of the Ten who managed the diplomatic affairs of the republic. He retained this office about fourteen years, during which he was employed in many foreign missions to France, etc., and acquitted himself with great dexterity. In 1510, for the third time, he was sent to France, and negotiated an alliance with Louis XII. He zealously exerted his talents and influence to maintain the independence of Florence, but without success. In 1512 the Medicis obtained sovereign power in Florence by the aid of the pope and the emperor, and Macchiavelli was banished from the city, but forbidden to leave the country. He passed several ensuing years in retirement, and during this period composed a treatise on the "Art of War," and his important work entitled "The Prince," ("Del Principe," or "De Principatibus,") which has entailed a large portion of conventional infamy on his name. It was written for the private use of Lorenzo de' Medici, and not designed for publication. "Few books," says Hallam, "have been more misrepresented. His crime, in the eyes of the world, was to have cast away the veil of hypocrisy." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") About 1520 he was recalled into public service by Leo X., and was employed on several missions, the last of which was to the army of the league against Charles V., (1526.) He died at Florence in June, 1527. His last work was an excellent, luminous, and picturesque history of Florence, ("Storie Fiorentine," 1525,) the style of which is greatly admired. He was also author of several comedies of some merit, and of valuable "Discourses on Livy." "The character of Macchiavelli," says Macaulay, "was hateful to the new masters of Italy. His works were misrepresented by the learned, misconstrued by the ignorant, censured by the Church, abused with all the rancour of simulated virtue by the minions of a base despotism and the priests of a baser superstition. . . . The name of a man whose genius had illuminated all the dark places of policy, and to whose patriotic wisdom an oppressed people had owed their last chance of emancipation, passed into a proverb of infamy. . . . The terms in which he is commonly described would seem to import that he was the tempter, the evil principle, the discoverer of ambition and revenge, the original inventor of perjury," etc. "His History of Florence," says Hallam, "is enough to immortalize the name of Machiavel. Seldom has a more giant stride been made in any department of literature than by this judicious, clear, and elegant history." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See GALANTI, "Elogio di Niccolò Machiavelli," 1779; BALDELLI, "Elogio di Niccolò Machiavelli," 1794; PERÈS, "Histoire de N. Machiavel," 1823; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Machiavel, son Génie et ses Erreurs," 1833; MACAULAY'S "Essays," article "Machiavelli;" T. MUNDT, "Macchiavelli und der Gang der Europäischen Politik," 1852; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire de la Littérature Italienne;" GERVINUS, "Historische Schriften;" F. W. EBELING, "N. di Bernardo de Macchiavelli's politisches System," etc., 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1816, p. 209, (by SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH;) "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1827; "North American Review" for July, 1835.

Macchietti, mȧk-ke-et'tee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, surnamed DEL CROCIFISSAJO, (kro-che-fès-sȧ'yo,) (because, as we are told, his master painted crucifixes,) was born at Florence about 1540. He worked at Florence and Rome, and painted history and portraits with great success. Among his master-pieces was a picture of the "Adoration of the Magi."

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Mac-Clel'lan, (GEORGE,) M.D., an eminent American surgeon, born at Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut, in 1796. He graduated at Yale College in 1815, and studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1819. He founded about 1826 the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in which he became professor of surgery and a very popular lecturer. He was one of the first in the United States to introduce the system of clinical instruction into the medical schools. He was particularly distinguished as a bold and successful surgical operator. Died in 1847.

See S. D. Gross, "American Medical Biography," 1861; SAMUEL G. MORTON, "Biographical Notice of Dr. George McClellan," 1849; W. DARRACH, "Memoir of Dr. George McClellan," 1847.

MacClellan, (GEORGE BRINTON,) a distinguished American general, the son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and graduated there in the summer of 1846, standing second in general rank in a large class. He served in the Mexican war as lieutenant of engineers in 1847, and was breveted captain for his services at the capture of Mexico. In the spring of 1855 the government sent to the seat of war in the Crimea a military commission to examine the military systems of the European powers, etc. Captain McClellan was one of the three officers selected for this mission. He returned home in April, 1856, and gave the results of his observations in a valuable report to the war department. He resigned his commission in the army in 1857, and was appointed chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad.

In May, 1861, he took command of the Union forces

in Western Virginia, which defeated the enemy at Rich Mountain and Cheat River in July. A few days after the battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861) he was, at the recommendation of General Scott, appointed commander of the army at Washington. He reorganized that army and brought it into a high state of discipline. When General Scott retired from active service, November 1, 1861, McClellan was appointed to the command of the armies of the United States. About the end of January, 1862, the President ordered that a general movement should be made by all the armies on the 22d of February. Having been relieved from the command of all the departments except that of the Potomac, McClellan began to move towards Richmond about the 10th of March. He conveyed his army by water down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of James River. Soon after the opening of this campaign he began to complain that he was not properly supported by the President. He commenced active operations about the 5th of April, by the siege of Yorktown, which the insurgents evacuated on the 3d or 4th of May. On the next day he fought an indecisive battle at Williamsburg, from which he slowly followed the retiring enemy to the Chickahominy.

According to his biographer and admirer, Mr. Hillard, "the mind of McClellan was constantly burdened with a conviction that his troops were not numerous enough." He had about 95,000 men at Yorktown. The Union army was attacked at Fair Oaks on the 31st of May by General J. E. Johnston, who was repulsed with heavy loss. According to Hillard, McClellan was confined to bed by illness during this battle. His army remained nearly inactive in the swamps of the Chickahominy for about three weeks, during which he lost great numbers by sickness. Active hostilities were renewed by the enemy on the 26th of June, and then began the Seven Days' battles, at Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Gaines's Mill, and Malvern Hill, (July 1, 1862,) the result of which was that the Union army was compelled to retreat and abandon the conquest of Richmond. He wrote to Secretary Stanton, June 28, "If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or to any other persons in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army." In July, 1862, he wrote the President a letter on the policy which ought, in his view, to be adopted in the conduct of the war. "Military power," he wrote, "should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude. . . . A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies."

In August his army left the peninsula, and was moved by water from the James River to Aqui'a Creek About the 2d of September he was appointed general-in-chief of the army which had been commanded by Pope and had been driven back to Washington. General Lee, having crossed the Potomac into Maryland, was pursued by McClellan, who gained a victory at Antietam Creek on the 16th and 17th of September, 1862. The Union army lost in this battle 11,426 in killed and wounded, and was unprepared or unable to pursue Lee, who retired to Virginia on the 18th of September. On the 6th of October McClellan was ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him south; but he delayed his advance for about three weeks, and was removed from command by an order dated the 5th of November and received on the 7th. In August, 1864, he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Convention at Chicago. He received at the election only twenty-one electoral votes, cast by the States of Kentucky, Delaware, and New Jersey. Resigned from the army in November, 1864, after 1868 was superintendent of docks and piers in New York, and in 1877 was elected governor of New Jersey. Died Oct. 29, 1885.—His son, of same name, born in 1865, was a member of Congress 1895–1903 and mayor of New York 1903–09.

Mac-Cler'nand, (JOHN A.,) an American general, born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, in 1812. He removed to Illinois, and served as a member of Congress from that State from 1843 to 1861. He commanded a brigade at Fort Donelson, February, 1862, and a division at Shiloh, April 6 and 7 of that year. He succeeded General Sherman as commander of an army in Mississippi in January, 1863, and directed a corps at the siege of Vicksburg in May. He was removed from this command before the end of that siege. Died in 1900.

Macclesfield, EARL OF. See PARKER.

Mac-Clint'ock, (Sir FRANCIS LEOPOLD,) a successful Arctic explorer, born at Dundalk, Ireland, in 1819. He entered the navy about 1831, and obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1845. In 1848 and 1849 he served under Sir James Ross in his expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. He distinguished himself by his enterprise, skill, and energy in several subsequent expeditions for the same purpose, and performed remarkable feats in sledge-travelling. In 1857 Captain McClintock received command of the "Fox" screw-steamer, fitted out by Lady Franklin for a final effort to obtain tidings of the lost navigator. In the winter of 1858–59 he and his officers performed extensive sledge-journeys, and in May found at Point Victory, on King William's Island, the record of Franklin's death and the remains of the last survivors of his party. (See FRANKLIN, Sir JOHN.) Soon after his return, September, 1859, he was knighted, and received various honours and rewards. He published a "Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin," (1860.) He became vice-admiral in 1877.

Mac-Clint'ock, (JOHN,) D.D., an eminent American scholar and Methodist divine, born in Philadelphia in 1814, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835. He was professor of Greek and Latin in Dickinson College at Carlisle, became editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review" in 1848, and conducted the same with great ability for eight years. In 1857 he was appointed pastor of Saint Paul's Church, in the city of New York, where he acquired distinction as a pulpit orator. He accepted in 1860 the charge of the American Chapel in Paris. During the civil war he rendered important services to the cause of the Union by his pen and voice, and his home in Paris became a rallying centre for patriotic Americans. Having returned home about 1865, he resumed his literary labours, and was selected in 1867 to organize the Drew Theological Seminary. His most important work, in which he was assisted by Dr. W. Strong, is a "Theological and Biblical Cyclopædia," in 10 vols., of which only three volumes were published before his death, which occurred March 4, 1870.

Mac-Clos'key, (JOHN,) D.D., an American cardinal, born in Brooklyn, New York, March 20, 1810. He was trained in the college and seminary at Emmittsburg, Maryland, was ordained a priest in 1834, and studied two years at Rome. In 1844 he was consecrated Bishop of Axiere and made coadjutor of the Bishop of New York. In 1847 he was installed Bishop of Albany, where his administration was brilliantly successful. In 1864 he was promoted to be Archbishop of New York, and in 1875 was created a cardinal-priest. Died in 1885.

MacCloskey, (WILLIAM GEORGE,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 10, 1823. He graduated at the college in Emmittsburg, Maryland, in 1847, and became a professor in Saint Mary's Theological Seminary, (Roman Catholic,) was in 1859 appointed president of the American College in Rome, and in 1868 was consecrated Bishop of Louisville, Kentucky. Died September 17, 1909.

Mac-Clure' or **Maclure**, (Sir ROBERT LE MESURIER,) a navigator, was born at Wexford, Ireland, in 1807. After serving many years in the navy, he accompanied Sir James Ross in search of Sir John Franklin in 1848. On his return, in 1849, he was raised to the rank of captain. In 1850, as captain of the Investigator, he was directed to renew the enterprise by advancing eastward from Behring's Strait. He entered a strait which he named the Prince of Wales Strait, and, after his ship was frozen fast, he pursued the exploration by sledges until he reached Melville or Barrow's Strait, in the winter of 1850–51. This is called the first discovery of the Northwest Passage. In the next season he discovered a second passage, on the north side of Baring Island. In 1853 he was extricated from a perilous situation by Captain Kellet, who arrived at Melville Island

from the east; but he was forced to abandon the Investigator. On his return home he received a reward of £5000 for his discoveries. Died October 17, 1873.

Mąc-clurg', (JAMES,) an American physician, born at Hampton, Virginia, in 1747, was the author of a treatise "On the Human Bile," which was translated into several languages. Died in 1825.

Mąc-Coll', (MALCOLM,) a British author, born at Glenfinan, county of Inverness, Scotland, March 27, 1838. He was educated at Edinburgh, Trinity College, Glenalmond, and the University of Naples, and became a clergyman of the English Church. He wrote "Science and Prayer," "The Reformation in England," "Lawlessness, Sacerdotalism, and Ritualism," "The Eastern Question," and a number of books on political subjects.

Mąc-Cook', (ALEXANDER MCDOWELL,) an American general, born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1831, graduated at West Point in 1852. He served through the civil war, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865. He was made colonel in 1880, reached the rank of major-general in 1894, and died June 12, 1903.

MacCook, (HENRY CHRISTOPHER,) D.D., an American naturalist, born at New Lisbon, Ohio, July 3, 1837. He graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and studied at the Allegheny Theological Seminary, entered the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1869 became pastor of a church in Philadelphia. His religious books include "Object and Outline Teaching," (1871,) a "Teacher's Commentary," (2 vols., 1871–72,) "The Tercentenary Book," (1873,) etc. His scientific works include "Mound-Making Ants," (1877,) "Agricultural Ants of Texas," (1880,) "Honey and Occident Ants," (1882,) "The Tenants of an Old Farm," (1884,) "American Spiders," etc. He has also written "The Latimers," an historical novel. Dr. MacCook is the highest authority on the ants and spiders of the New World. Died October 31, 1911.

MacCord, (GEORGE HERBERT,) an American painter, born in New York city, August 1, 1848. Among his best-known works are "Sunnyside," (1876,) "Wintry Night, Fifth Avenue," (1878,) "The Ice-Harvest," (1884,) etc. In 1883 he was elected an associate of the National Academy.

Mąc-Cor'mick, (CYRUS HALL,) an American inventor, born at Walnut Grove, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 11, 1809. He won great fame and wealth by his improved reaping-machines, the first of which was patented in 1834. In 1847 he became a resident of Chicago, where he died in 1884. He founded a Presbyterian theological seminary in that city in 1859.

McCormick, (ROBERT S.,) diplomatist, born in Rockbridge Co., Va., 1849, was U. S. secretary of legation at London 1889–92; minister to Austria-Hungary 1901–02; ambassador July to Dec., 1902; ambassador to Russia 1902–05, to France 1905–07. Died 1919.

Mac-Cosh', (JAMES,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent Scottish theologian and metaphysician, was born in Ayrshire, April 1, 1811. Became a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and professor of logic at Belfast, Ireland. Was president of Princeton College, New Jersey, 1868–88, and died in 1904. Was the author of numerous works on philosophical, psychological, religious, and other subjects.

Maccovius. See MAKOWSKI.

Mąc-Cŏwn', (JOHN PORTER,) an officer, born in Tennessee, served in the Mexican war in 1847, and became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1861.

Mac-Coy, (Sir FREDERICK K.,) a British geologist, born at Dublin in 1823. He became actively engaged on the geological survey of Ireland, studying the fossils, on which he published several illustrated works. He was one of the first professors in the Queen's University, Ireland, and for more than thirty years was professor of natural science in the University of Melbourne. He wrote largely on zoology and paleontology, was elected a F.R.S. in 1880, and received many other marks of honour.

Mac-Cra'ry, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) an American cabinet officer, was born near Evansville, Indiana, in 1835. He was elected to the Wisconsin legislature in 1857, to the State senate in 1861, and was in Congress from 1868 to 1876, when he entered the Hayes cabinet as secretary of war. He was judge of the Eighth Judicial District 1879–84. Died June 23, 1890.

McCrea, mak-krā', (JAMES,) railroad president, born at Philadelphia in 1848. Engaging in railroad work in 1865, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1872, and ascended through various grades from general manager in 1882 to president in 1907. He was president also of several associated roads. D. 1913.

MacCrea, mąk-krā', (JANE,) a daughter of a Scottish clergyman in New Jersey, was murdered in 1777 by the Indian allies of Burgoyne, near Fort Edward, on the Hudson.

MacCrie, mąk-kree', (THOMAS,) an eloquent Scottish Presbyterian writer, born at Dunse, in Berwickshire, in 1772. He belonged to "the most straitest sect" of his religion, styled "Anti-Burghers," a part of the Secession Church. About 1795 he was ordained minister of a congregation in Edinburgh. In 1811 or 1812 he published a "Life of John Knox," which obtained great popularity. His "Life of Andrew Melville" (1819) displays, with warm sectarian partiality, much learning and ability. He afterwards produced, besides other works, an interesting "History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy," (1827.) Died in 1835. In reference to his "Life of Knox," Lord Jeffrey says, "We do not hesitate to pronounce it by far the best piece of history which has appeared since the commencement of our critical career. It is extremely accurate, learned, and concise, and at the same time very full of spirit and animation."

See "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1812; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

MacCrie, (THOMAS,) D.D., LL.D., a Scottish divine, a son of the foregoing, was born at Edinburgh in 1798. He became a professor of theology in the Presbyterian College in London. Among his works are "Sketches of Scottish Church History," (1841,) a new translation of Pascal's "Provincial Letters," a "Life of Thomas McCrie," (his father,) etc. Died in 1875.

MacCullagh, mąk-kŭl'ląh, (JAMES,) a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher, born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1809, was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. He was chosen a Fellow of that college in 1832, and professor of natural philosophy in 1843. He gained distinction by his researches in the wave theory of light, and other subjects, on which he wrote several treatises. In 1846 he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society for his contributions to the science of light. He died, by suicide, in 1847.

MacCulloch, mąk-kul'lǫh, (BENJAMIN,) an American general, born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1814. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and took arms against the Union in 1861. He commanded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861, and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, March, 1862.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion, 1865.

MacCulloch, mąk-kul'lǫh or mąk-kul'lǫK, (HORATIO,) a skilful Scottish landscape-painter, born in Glasgow in 1806, worked in Edinburgh. Died June 15, 1867.

MacCulloch, mąk-kul'lǫh, (HUGH,) an American banker and statesman, born at Kennebunk, Maine, in 1808. He studied in Bowdoin College, and in 1835 became a lawyer at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was later a bank-president. From 1863 to 1865 he was United States comptroller of the currency. He was secretary of the treasury from 1865–69, and again in 1884–85. In 1870 he became a banker in London. He published "Men and Measures of Half a Century," (1888,) and became LL.D. of Bowdoin College in 1889. Died May 24, 1895.

MacCulloch, mąk-kul'lǫh, (JOHN,) F.R.S., a British geologist and naturalist, born in Guernsey in 1773. He studied medicine, which he practised for a short

time. About 1812 he began to make a scientific survey and exploration of Scotland in the service of the government, and while thus employed he examined the geology and mineralogy of that region. He became well versed in many natural sciences and in several arts. In 1821 he published a "Geological Classification of Rocks," etc., and in 1824 "The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland, in a Series of Letters to Sir W. Scott." For many years, ending in 1832, he was employed in the geological and mineralogical survey of Scotland. He afterwards published the results of this survey in an excellent mineralogical map. Died in 1835.

MacCulloch, (JOHN RAMSAY,) an eminent Scottish writer on political economy and commerce, was born in Wigtonshire about 1789. He edited the "Scotsman" in Edinburgh for a few years, and contributed many articles to the "Edinburgh Review." About 1828 he removed to London and became professor of political economy in the new university. He wrote many works, which are highly esteemed. Among these are "The Principles of Political Economy," (1825,) a valuable "Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," (1832,) and a "Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical," etc. About 1838 he became comptroller of the stationery office, London. Died in 1864.

Mac-Cunn, (HAMISH,) a Scotch composer, born at Greenock in 1868. His works are largely Scottish in subject and sentiment, and comprise overtures, choral works, songs, the opera "Jeanie Deans," (1894,) etc. Died 1916.

McCutcheon, (GEORGE BARR,) novelist, born in Tippecanoe Co., Indiana, in 1866. Was successively reporter, editor, and author, and wrote "Graustark," "Brewster's Millions," etc. Died 1928. His brother, JOHN TINNEY MCCUTCHEON, born in 1870, is a skilful cartoonist, and joined the "Chicago Tribune" 1903. He has travelled widely in search of subjects, and published collections of cartoons, etc.

Mac-don'ald, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish Jacobite poet, born at Dalilea, in Moidart, in 1701. Was a schoolmaster, but served as an officer in the Young Pretender's army. Among his works are a Gaelic vocabulary, (1741,) a volume of Gaelic poems, and several collections of verse in English. Died at Santaig about 1780.

Macdonald, [Fr. pron. mȧk'do'nȧl',] (ÉTIENNE JACQUES JOSEPH,) Duke of Tarentum, an able French marshal, was born of a Scottish family at Sancerre in 1765. For his conduct at Jemmapes (1792) he was made a colonel. In 1793, as general of brigade, he served under Pichegru in Flanders. He was made a general of division in 1795 or 1796, and joined the army of Italy in 1797. In February, 1799, he succeeded Championnet in the chief command at Rome, where his operations were successful. He commanded at the great battle of Trebbia, (June, 1799,) where the superior numbers of the allied forces under Suwarow were victorious. In November, 1800, he led an army to Italy by the celebrated passage of the Splugen, which, says Alison, "was perhaps the most wonderful achievement of modern war." ("History of Europe.") He was sent as ambassador to Denmark in 1802, and returned in 1804. After this he passed about five years without employment, having, it is supposed, offended Bonaparte by his public expressions in favour of Moreau. Having received command of a division in 1809, he displayed great skill and courage at Wagram, (July, 1809,) where Bonaparte gave him a marshal's bâton on the field of battle. Soon after this event he was created Duke of Tarentum. In the Russian campaign of 1812, Marshal Macdonald commanded the tenth corps. He contributed to the victories of Lutzen and Bautzen, (1813,) and served the emperor with fidelity to the last in the campaign of 1814. When Napoleon was about to abdicate, he expressed his grateful sense of Macdonald's services, and presented to him a Turkish sabre. Having declared his adhesion to Louis XVIII., he refused to serve his former master during the Hundred Days, and in 1816 was appointed grand chancellor of the legion of honour, and commander of a military division. He died in 1840, leaving his title of duke to an only son.

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" JOMINI, "Précis des Opérations militaires;" THIBAUDEAU, "Histoire de Napoléon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Macdonald, (FLORA,) a Scottish heroine, born in one of the Hebrides in 1720. In 1746, after the battle of Culloden, she boldly rescued Charles Edward Stuart, the "Pretender," from his pursuers, taking him, disguised as her servant, to the Isle of Skye. She was arrested and imprisoned a few months for this offence. She died in 1790.

MacDonald, (GEORGE,) a distinguished Scottish novelist, born at Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, in 1824. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen and in the college at Highbury, London, and was for a time a minister of the Independents, but afterwards joined the English (Episcopal) Church as a layman. He has published some volumes of poems, and many stories, including "David Elginbrod," (1862,) "Robert Falconer," (1868,) "The Princess and the Goblin," (1871,) "The Marquis of Lossie," (1877,) "Castle Warlock," (1882,) "What's Mine's Mine," (1886,) "Lilith," (1895,) "Salted with Fire," (1897,) etc. Some of his works are for children, and all are written with some religious or didactic purpose. He died September 18, 1905.

Macdonald, (HUGH,) a Scottish author, born at Glasgow in 1817. Died 1860.

Macdonald, (JAMES RAMSAY,) British politician, was born Oct. 12, 1866 at Lossiemouth, of poor parents. He was educated at a Board School; became a Socialist, and did much in founding the Labour Party, of which he was secretary 1900–12. He was its leader 1911–14 and since 1922. He was a member of Parliament 1906–18, and was elected again in 1922. On Jan. 24, 1924 he became Prime Minister and headed the 1st Labour Government. He also took over the portfolios of 1st Lord of the Treasury and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was instrumental in the success of the London Reparations Settlement in Aug., and the signing of the Geneva Protocol in Sept. He resigned in Nov., 1924 and became leader of the Opposition. In June, 1929 he again became Premier with a Labour Government and, in October, 1929, visited the United States in the interest of disarmament.

McDonald, (JAMES WILSON ALEXANDER,) sculptor, born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1824. Died 1908.

Macdonald, (JOHN,) F.R.S., a Scottish officer and writer, was the son of Flora, above noticed, and was born at Kingsburgh in 1759. He passed many years in the military service of the East India Company, and became a captain in the corps of engineers. About 1800 he returned to England. He published a valuable "Treatise on Telegraphic Communications." He wrote articles on magnetism and other sciences and translated from the French; works on military tactics. Died 1831.

Macdonald, (Sir JOHN ALEXANDER,) a statesman, born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, January 11, 1815. He went in childhood to Canada, and in 1835 became a lawyer of Kingston. He at once became a recognized leader among the Canadian Conservatives. He held many important public offices, and in 1878 was made minister of the interior and premier of the Dominion. He was knighted (K.C.B.) in 1867. Died in 1891.

MacDonald, (JOHN BLAKE,) a British painter, born in Morayshire in 1829. His "Prince Charlie leaving Scotland," exhibited in 1862, was much admired, and was followed by numerous paintings of Scottish subjects. He was elected to the Royal Scottish Academy in 1877.

Macdonald, (LAURENCE,) a Scottish sculptor, born in 1798, passed the greater part of his mature life at Rome. His subjects are mostly taken from the Greek and Roman mythology, and are treated in the pure classical style. Died March 4, 1878.

Macdonald, (WILLIAM BELL,) a Scottish scholar, born in 1807. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, wrote a "Coptic Grammar," and made a translation of "Faust." Died at Glasgow in 1862.

Macdonough, mȧk-don'o̤h, (THOMAS,) an American commodore, born in New Castle county, Delaware, in

1784. As commander of the American fleet on Lake Champlain, he gained a splendid and decisive victory over the British in September, 1814, in an action of little more than two hours. For this service he was promoted to the rank of captain. Died in 1825.

Macdougal, mąk-doo'gąl, (ALEXANDER,) an American officer, born about 1730, distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, rose to be major-general, and commanded at the battle of White Plains, (1776.) He was elected to the Continental Congress, 1781. D. 1786.

McDow'ell, (EDWARD ALEXANDER,) pianist and composer, born at New York in 1861. Studied piano music and playing in Paris and Germany, taught in various European cities, and returned to America in 1888, settling at Boston. Grew famous both as a player and composer, his published works numbering 62 and comprising over 300 separate pieces. Died January 23, 1908.

Mąc-Dŏw'ell, (IRVIN,) an American general, born in Franklin county, Ohio, about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1838. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a captain in 1847. In May, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of the regular army. He commanded the Union forces at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. In April, 1862, he took command of the department of the Rappahannock. He commanded a corps of the army of General Pope, and took part in several battles near Manassas in August, 1862. In 1864–65 he was commander of the department of the Pacific. Became major-general in 1872. Died in 1885.

MacDowell, (Mrs. KATHERINE S.,) born in Missis sippi in 1853. She was married about 1869, and in 1871 removed to Boston, Massachusetts, to enter upon a literary life. Her principal works ("Like unto Like" and "Dialect Tales") attained great and well-deserved success. Her "Suwanee River Tales" appeared in 1884. Died at Holly Springs, Mississippi, July 22, 1883.

Mąc-Dŏw'ell, (PATRICK,) a skilful sculptor, born at Belfast, in Ireland, in 1799. After he had served several years as an apprentice to a coachmaker of London, he became a self-taught sculptor. His marble statue of a "Girl Reading" (1838) was greatly admired, and procured for him liberal patronage. In 1844 he produced a marble group called "Love Triumphant." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1846. Among his master-pieces are "Psyche," "Eve," "Early Sorrow," and "The Day-Dream." Died December 9, 1870.

Mąc-duff', (JOHN R.,) D.D., a Scottish clergyman, born at Bonhard, in Perthshire, in 1818. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School and University. In 1842 he became a minister of the Church of Scotland, and soon acquired fame as a pulpit orator. Among his works are "Memories of Patmos," "Sunsets on Hebrew Mountains," "Memories of Bethany," and "The Gates of Praise," the last a collection of poems. Died in 1895.

Mąc-Duf'fie, (GEORGE,) an American lawyer and politician, born in Columbia county, Georgia, about 1788. He was a member of Congress from 1821 to 1835, supported Jackson for the Presidency in 1828, and was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1834. He gained distinction as a public speaker, and took an active part in the debates of Congress, in which he advocated State rights and the policy of J. C. Calhoun. In 1843 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of South Carolina. He resigned his seat in 1846, on account of ill health. Died in 1851.

Mâce, (FRANCES LAUGHTON,) an American poetess, born at Orono, Maine, in 1836. She has contributed to the leading magazines, and one of her poems, "Only Waiting," published anonymously in 1854, has achieved a wide popularity.

Macé, mȧ'sȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic and biblical writer, born in Paris about 1640. He wrote "La Science de l'Écriture sainte," (1708,) and other works. Died in 1721.

Macé, (JEAN,) a French author, born in Paris, April 22, 1815. He was bred at the Collége Stanislas, (1825–35,) but became a private soldier. Besides fairy-tales of much merit, he wrote much for the popularization of science, and laboured for the establishment of schools and libraries for the people. Many of his books treat of popular education, of physiology and health, etc. In 1880 he became a member of the Legion of Honour, and in 1883 life senator. Died December 13, 1894.

Mace, mās, (THOMAS,) an English musician, born in 1613, published a book called "Music's Monument," (1676.) Died in 1709.

See BURNEY, "History of Music."

Macedo, de, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese monk and prolific writer, born at Coimbra in 1596. Died at Padua in 1681.

Macedo, de, (JOAQUIN MANOAL,) a Brazilian poet, born in 1820. He was made professor of national history in the College of Rio Janeiro in 1850, and was several times elected deputy by the city of Rio Janeiro. He is highly esteemed by the Brazilians as their best lyric poet. He also wrote novels and composed several dramas, which met with much success. Died in 1882.

Macedo, de, (JOZÉ AGOSTINHO,) a distinguished Portuguese poet and critic, born at Ev'ora about 1770. He adopted the profession of a priest, and became a popular preacher in Lisbon. He edited the official Gazette of Lisbon, and wrote several political tracts. About 1811 he produced an epic poem called "Gama." A revised edition appeared with the title "The Orient," ("O Oriente.") He was also author of poems entitled "Meditation" ("Meditacão") and "Newton." Died in 1831.

Maç'e-don, [*Μακεδών,*] said to have been a son of Jupiter and Thyia, and a brother of Magnes. From his name that of Macedonia is supposed to be derived.

Macedon'icus, a surname of Q. CÆCILIUS METELLUS. See METELLUS.

Maç-e-do'nĭ-us, [Gr. *Μακεδόνιος,*] the founder of a heretical sect called Macedonians. He was a leader of the Semi-Arians, and was chosen Patriarch of Constantinople by the Arians about 341 A.D.; but the Catholics refused to recognize him. In 360 he was deposed. He afterwards denied the divinity or personality of the Holy Spirit, and found followers, who composed a separate sect.

MacEnery, (SAMUEL DOUGLAS,) senator, born at Monroe, Louisiana, in 1837. Served in the Confederate army in the civil war, afterwards practised law, and was lieutenant governor of Louisiana 1879; governor 1881, 1884; justice of the State Supreme Court 1888–97; United States senator 1897–1909.

MacEntee, mak'ẹn-tee, (JERVIS,) an American landscape-painter, born at Rondout, New York, July 14, 1828. His pictures are very frequently autumn scenes of great but melancholy beauty. He also painted the figure with success. He was a member of the National Academy. Died January 27, 1891.

Maceo, (ANTONIO,) a Cuban patriot, born at Santiago de Cuba in 1848. He took an active part in the war for independence of 1868–78, becoming a general, refused to lay down his arms when peace was made, and was a leader in the war of 1895, making a brilliant invasion of Pinar del Rio. He was shot from ambush in 1896. His brother JOSÉ fought with him in both the wars named and was killed in battle in the same year.

Macer. See CALVUS, (C. LICINIUS MACER.)

Mā'cẹr, (ÆMILIUS,) a Roman poet of Verona, was contemporary with Virgil. He wrote a poem or poems on Birds, Snakes, and Medicinal Plants. His works are not extant. Died in 16 B.C.

Macer, (ÆMILIUS,) a Roman jurist, who lived in the time of Alexander Severus. He wrote several legal works, of which extracts are given in the "Digest." Among the titles of these are "De Appellationibus" and "De Re Militari."

Macer, (C. LICINIUS,) a Roman historian, born about 110 B.C., was the father of C. Licinius Calvus, and a leader of the democratic party. He became prætor about the year 70. His history of Rome, entitled "Annales," or "Rerum Romanorum Libri," is referred to by Livy with respect. Having been impeached by Cicero, and convicted under the law "De Repetundis," in 66 B.C., he committed suicide.

Macfarlane, mąk-far'lẹn, (CHARLES,) a British author, who published, besides other works, "Our Indian

Empire," (2 vols., 1844,) "The French Revolution," (4 vols., 1845,) and, in conjunction with George L. Craik, "The Pictorial History of England," (8 vols., 1849,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1858.

Macfarlane, (ROBERT,) a Scottish writer, born in 1734. He published a "History of the Reign of George III.," edited the "Morning Chronicle," London, and is said to have assisted Macpherson in the preparation of Ossian. Died in 1804.

Mac-fär'ren, (GEORGE ALEXANDER,) an eminent English musical composer, born in London in 1813. He became a professor in the Royal Academy of Music, and produced many successful operas, songs, duets, etc. Among his principal works are "The Devil's Opera," (1838,) "Don Quixote," (1846,) "King Charles II.," (1849,) "Robin Hood," (1860,) and "Jessie Lea," (1863.) Died in 1887.

Mac-Gee', (THOMAS D'ARCY,) a Canadian journalist, born in Carlingford, Ireland, April 13, 1825. He was editor of a Catholic paper in Boston, Massachusetts, 1842-45, a politician and journalist of Dublin, 1845-48, and an editor of Irish-American papers in New York, 1848-57. In 1857 he removed to Montreal, where he became a journalist and member of Parliament, filling several positions in the Colonial ministry. Among his works are a "Catholic History of North America," (1855,) "History of Ireland," (1863,) and "Poems," (1870.) He was murdered by a Fenian at Ottawa, April 7, 1868.

MacGee, (W. J.,) an American ethnologist, born in Iowa in 1853. He studied geology and archæology, made a geologic survey of Northeast Iowa 1877-81, and afterwards made extensive explorations in connection with the United States Geological Survey. In 1893 he became ethnologist in charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology. He wrote several geological and ethnological works. D. Sept. 3, 1912.

MacGeohegan, (JAMES,) an Irish priest, born near Mullingar in 1698. He is chiefly remembered for his "History of Ireland," (1758,) written originally in French. Died in 1764.

MacGif'fen, (PHILO NORTON,) an American naval officer, born in Pennsylvania in 1863. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1882, was sent to the Chinese station, and there entered the service of China. In the battle of the Yalu River, 1894, he was second in command of the Chen Yuen, and on the death of his superior officer became commander of the fleet. He suffered so severely during the conflict as partly to lose sight and hearing. His mind being affected by his injuries, he committed suicide in a New York hospital, February 11, 1897.

Mac-gil'li-vray, (ALEXANDER,) born in Coosa county, Alabama, about 1740, became chief of the Creek Indians on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, in which he sided with the British. Died in 1793.

Mac-gil'li-vray, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish naturalist, born in the Isle of Harris in 1796. He became conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, and subsequently professor of civil and natural history in Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was distinguished as a zoologist, and also cultivated botany and geology. His principal work is a "History of British Birds," (3 vols.,) two volumes of which were published after his death. Among his other works is a "History of British Quadrupeds." Died in 1852.

MacGlynn, (EDWARD,) a Roman Catholic clergyman, born at New York in 1837. In 1866 he was made pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New York, but was removed for opposing the establishment of parochial schools and advocating the single-tax doctrine of Henry George. He refused to obey a summons to the Vatican, and was excommunicated. He was restored to the priesthood in 1893, and resumed his pastoral labours. He helped to found and was president of the Anti-Poverty Society. Died in 1900.

McGow'an, (ALICE,) novelist, born at Perrysburg, Ohio, in 1858. She traversed the Black Mountain region of North Carolina in search of literary material, and has published "Judith of the Cumberlands," "The Sword in the Mountains," and other tales.

McGrath, (HAROLD,) author, born at Syracuse, New York, in 1871. He has been engaged in journalism since 1890, and is the author of "The Man on the Box," "The Lure of the Mask," "A Splendid Hazard," "The Carpet from Bagdad," etc.

Mąc-grĕg'or, (JOHN,) a British statistician and economist, born at Stornoway, county of Ross, in 1797. He published a work entitled "British America," (1832,) and became assistant secretary of the board of trade in 1840, and a member of Parliament about 1847. Among his works is "The Progress of America from the Discovery of Columbus to the Year 1846," (2 vols., 1847.) Died in 1857.

MacGregor, (JOHN,) a British author, born at Gravesend, January 24, 1825. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1851. He published "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe," (1866,) "The Rob Roy in the Baltic," "A Voyage Alone in the Yawl Rob Roy," "The Rob Roy on the Jordan," etc. Died July 16, 1892.

Mąc-Guf'fey, (WILLIAM HOLMES,) an American Presbyterian clergyman, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1800. He graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1826, held various professorships in Miami University, Ohio, and was chosen president of Cincinnati College in 1836, and of Miami University in 1839. He was professor of moral philosophy in the University of Virginia, 1845-73. His schoolbooks are still extensively used. Died at Charlottesville, Virginia, May 4, 1873.

Machado. See BARBOSA-MACHADO.

Mąc-Hale', (JOHN,) D.D., an Irish archbishop, born at Tubbernavine, county of Mayo, March 6, 1791. He became a Roman Catholic priest in 1814, was made Bishop of Killala in 1834, and in the same year Archbishop of Tuam. He was the author of several works in the Irish language. Died in 1881.

Mą-chan'i-das, a tyrant of Sparta, was killed by Philopœmen in 207 B.C.

Mą-chā'on, [Μαχάων,] a celebrated Greek physician, a son of Æsculapius. He is said to have served as surgeon at the siege of Troy, and, according to some authors, was one of the Greek heroes inclosed in the wooden horse.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book ii., l. 263.

Machault, de, dẹh mȧ'shō', (GUILLAUME,) a French poet, born about 1284, of a noble family of Champagne. He was a court officer to Philip the Fair, to King John of Bohemia, and to other princes. He left a vast number of ballades, a long poem called "Voir dit," (written in 1362,) and "La Prise d'Alexandrie," a rhymed chronicle. Died about 1377.

Machault, de, dẹh mȧ'shō', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit, born in Paris in 1600. He wrote "The History of Japan," ("De Rebus Japonicis," 1646,) and a work on the Indian and Persian Missions. Died in 1680.

Machault d'Arnouville, mȧ'shō' dȧR'noo'vēl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an able French financier and statesman, born in 1701. He was appointed *contrôleur-général* of the finances in 1745, and received in addition the office of keeper of the seals in 1750. In order to divide the imposts more equally, he encroached on the pecuniary privileges of the clergy, and thus made powerful enemies. In 1754 he was removed from the control of the finances, but was placed at the head of the marine. He was dismissed finally from office in 1757. Died in 1794.

Machebeuf, mȧsh'bŭf', (JOSEPH PROJECTUS,) Roman Catholic bishop, born at Riom, France, in 1812. Was ordained priest in 1836, came to the United States in 1839, and was appointed vicar apostolic of Colorado in 1868.

Machiavel. See MACCHIAVELLI.

Machin, mak'in, ? (JOHN,) F.R.S., a British mathematician, was made professor of astronomy in Gresham College in 1713. He wrote "On the Laws of the Moon's Motions," a "Solution of Kepler's Problem," and a treatise "On the Curve of Quickest Descent." Died in 1751.

See WARD, "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College," 1740.

Mā'ehon, [Μάχων,] a Greek comic poet, born at Corinth or Sicyon, lived at Alexandria between 300 and 260 B.C. According to Athenæus, he was one of the best poets of the "Pleiad." His works are lost, except small fragments.

Machy, de, dẹh mȧ'she', (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1722; died in 1807.

Macias, mȧ-*thee'*ȧs, one of the most admired Spanish poets of his age, lived in the fifteenth century, and was surnamed EL ENAMORADO, ("the Enamored,") in reference to an unhappy passion which inspired his best poetical effusions. He had many imitators among Spanish poets. He was assassinated by a man whose motive was jealousy.

Maciejowski, mȧt-se-ȧ-yov'skee, (WENCESLAUS ALEXANDER,) a Polish historian and jurist, born in 1792. He published an excellent work entitled "Historya Prawodawstw Slowianskich," (4 vols., 1885), which treats of the political and civil institutions of the Slavonic nations. Died February 10, 1883.

MacIlvaine, mak-il-vān', (CHARLES PETTIT,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent American divine and writer, born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1798. He was appointed professor of ethics and chaplain in the Military Academy at West Point in 1825. In 1832 he was consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ohio. His lectures on "The Evidences of Christianity," delivered in New York in 1831, and published in 1832, have had an extraordinary success, and have been republished in London and Edinburgh. He died March 12, 1873.

MacIlvaine, (JOSHUA HALL,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Lewes, Delaware, March 4, 1815. He graduated in 1837 at Princeton College, where he also studied divinity. He was professor of belles-lettres at Princeton, 1860–70. His books are "The Tree of Knowledge," "Wisdom of Holy Scripture," "Wisdom of the Apocalypse," etc. Died January 30, 1897.

MacIntosh or **Mackintosh**, (LACHLAN,) born near Inverness, Scotland, in 1727, emigrated to Georgia, where he rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the American army. He was elected to Congress in 1784. Died in 1806.

MacIntosh, (MARIA J.,) an American writer, born at Sunbury, Georgia, in 1805. She has published "Jessie Graham," "Praise and Principle," (1845,) "Charms and Counter-Charms," (1848,) etc. Died February 25, 1878.

MacIntosh, (WILLIAM CARMICHAEL,) a Scotch physician and naturalist, born at St. Andrews in 1838. He was physician in Perth asylums 1860–93, and professor of natural history at the University of St. Andrews in 1882. Among his works are "Monograph of the British Annelida," (1872,) "Development and Life-Histories of British Food-Fishes," (1889,) "Food-Fishes of Britain," (1897,) etc.

Mạc'in-tȳre, (DUNCAN,) called DONACHA BAN, (*i.e.*, "Fair Duncan,") a Scottish (Gaelic) poet, born at Druimliaghart, in Argyll, March 20, 1724. Much against his will, he served in the royal army at the battle of Falkirk, (1745.) His excellent poems were first published in 1790. Died at Edinburgh in May, 1812.

Mack von Leiberich, mȧk fon lī'bẹh-rīk', (KARL,) BARON, an Austrian general, noted for his ill success, was born at Neuslingen in 1752. He served as quarter-master-general against the French in 1793. In 1794 he was sent to London to concert with the English ministers the operations of the war. The court of Naples having in 1798 requested that of Austria to send a general to command the army against the French, Mack was selected. He was quickly defeated by Championnet, and sought refuge from the rage of the Neapolitans in the French camp, (1799.) In 1805 he obtained command of the Austrian army, which was invested by Napoleon in person at Ulm. On the 20th of October he ignominiously surrendered his army of 30,000 men as prisoners. Mack was tried by court-martial, and punished by imprisonment for several years. Died in 1828.

See THIERS, "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire;" ALISON, "History of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mạc-kâll', (WILLIAM W.,) an American general, born in the District of Columbia about 1818, served with distinction in the Mexican war of 1846–47, and became in 1861 a brigadier-general in the Confederate army.

Mackau, mȧ'kō', (ANGE RENÉ ARMAND,) a French admiral, born in Paris in 1788. He was minister of the marine from July, 1843, to May, 1847. Died in 1855.

Mạc-kay', (CHARLES,) a Scottish poet and writer of songs, was born at Perth in 1814. He published "The Salamandrine," a poem, (1842,) "Legends of the Isles," (1845,) "Voices from the Crowd," (1846,) including a popular song called "The Good Time Coming," and other poetical and prose works. Died in 1889.

His son, GEORGE ERIC, born in 1851, has published several volumes of verse, the most popular being "The Love-Letters of a Violinist," (1886.) Died in 1898. Marie Corelli, the novelist, is his step-daughter.

Mackay, mạ-ki', (ROBERT,) oftener called ROB DONN, (*i.e.*, "Black Robert,") and ROBERT CALDER, a Highland bard, born at Durness in 1714. He was a herdsman and drover, afterwards a steward to Lord Reay, and in 1759 enlisted in the army, but, from his high reputation, was not permitted to do military duty. Died in 1788. His poems are among the best in Gaelic literature.

Mack'aye, (JAMES STEELE,) an American actor, and playwright, born at Buffalo, New York, in 1842. He wrote numerous plays, the most famous being "Hazel Kirke," produced at the Madison Square Theatre, New York, in 1880. Died 1894.

Mac-Kean', (THOMAS,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1734. In 1765 he represented the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, in Delaware, in the so-called Stamp-Act Congress. He was elected to the Congress of 1774 from Delaware, in which post he continued till 1783. He had been appointed in 1777 president of the State of Delaware, and chief justice of Pennsylvania. He was Governor of the latter State from 1799 to 1808. Died in 1817. He was a political friend of Jefferson.

Mackeldey, mak'kel-di', (FERDINAND,) a German jurist, born at Brunswick in 1784. He became first professor of law at Bonn in 1818, and published a "Manual of the Institutes of Roman Law of the Present Time."

Mac-Kel'lar, (THOMAS,) an American poet, born in the city of New York in 1812.

McKenna, (JAMES,) jurist, born at Philadelphia in 1843. Died 1925.

McKenna, (REGINALD,) British financier and politician, was born July 6, 1863 in London. He was educated at Kings College, London, and at Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1887. He was elected a Liberal member of Parliament 1895, became Financial Secretary of the Treasury 1905, President of the Board of Education 1907–08, 1st Lord of the Admiralty 1908–11, Home Secretary 1911–15, and Chancellor of the Exchequer 1915–16. He successfully raised the money to carry on the war.

Mackensen, von, (AUGUST,) German soldier, was born Dec. 6, 1849 at Hausleipnitz, Saxony. He entered the army in 1869. At the outbreak of the World War he commanded the IX. Army that opposed the Russians on the Eastern Front. In 1915 he commanded in Galicia, and in 1916 overran Serbia, invaded Rumania, and remained there until the Armistice.

Mạc-ken'zie, (Sir ALEXANDER,) an enterprising Scotchman, born at Inverness about 1755. In his youth he emigrated to Canada, and became a clerk in the service of the Northwest Fur Company. From 1781 to 1789 he spent eight years in trading with the Indians at Lake Athabasca, and in the latter year discovered the river which bears his name, and traced it from its source to its entrance into the Arctic Ocean, where he arrived in July, 1789. In 1792 he led another exploring party westward to the Pacific. On his return to England, in 1801, he published his "Voyages from Montreal to the

Frozen and Pacific Oceans," which, says Châteaubriand, "is a work of great merit." Died in 1820.

See CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Voyages en Amérique;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Monthly Review" for July and August, 1802.

Mackenzie, (ALEXANDER,) a statesman, born at Logierait, Perthshire, Scotland, January 28, 1822. He became a business-man and journalist in Canada West, and held prominent offices in Ontario. In 1867 he entered the Parliament of the Dominion, and was premier and minister of public works, (1873–78.) Died in 1892.

Mackenzie, (Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,) a Scotch composer, born at Edinburgh in 1847. Of his several operas, "Colomba" is the best known. Some of his best work is in his oratorio, "The Rose of Sharon."

Mac-ken'zie, (ALEXANDER SLIDELL,) an American naval officer and miscellaneous writer, born in New York in 1803. Having visited Europe in 1825, he published, soon after his return, his "Year in Spain," which was received with great favour. In 1835 he made another voyage to Europe, the result of which was his two works entitled "The American in England" and "Spain Revisited." He died in 1848. Besides the above-named works, he wrote a "Life of Paul Jones," in Sparks's "American Biography."

Mackenzie, (CHARLES FRAZER,) a Scottish missionary, born in Peebleshire in 1825. He went to Southern Africa in 1860, and began to labour near the Zambesi River. He died in Africa in January, 1862.

Mackenzie, (COMPTON,) English novelist and playwright, born at West Hartlepool, England, January 17, 1883. Educated at St. Paul's School and Magdalen College, Oxford. "The Youth's Encounter," 1913, and "Sinister Street," 1913, most celebrated novels.

Mackenzie, (GEORGE,) Earl of Cromarty, a Scottish politician and writer, born in 1630. He was appointed justice-general in 1678, and a lord of session in 1681. In 1685 he was created Viscount Tarbat, and in 1703 Earl of Cromarty. He was secretary of state for Scotland from 1701 to 1704. He wrote, besides other works, "Synopsis Apocalyptica," (1708,) and an "Account of the Conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie against James VI.," (1713.) Died in 1714.

See WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Mackenzie, (Sir GEORGE,) a Scottish lawyer and writer, born at Dundee in 1636. He attained eminence in his profession, and about 1661 was appointed justice-depute, or judge. He published "Religio Laici," a treatise on religion and morality, (1663,) "Moral Gallantry," (1667,) "Institutions of the Laws of Scotland," (1684,) and other works. From 1674 to 1685 he was employed as king's advocate, and in this period had some agency in the persecution of the Covenanters, who designated him "the bloodthirsty advocate." Died in 1691.

Mackenzie, (GEORGE,) a Scottish physician and writer, who practised in Edinburgh with success, and published "Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent Writers of the Scottish Nation," (3 vols., 1708–22.) Died in 1726.

Mackenzie, (HENRY,) an eminent Scottish novelist and essayist, born in Edinburgh in 1745. In his youth he obtained the office of attorney in the Scottish court of exchequer. In 1771 he published, anonymously, "The Man of Feeling," a novel, which is his principal work, and was generally admired. He edited "The Mirror," a periodical resembling the "Spectator," which was first issued in 1779, and was discontinued the next year. More than one-third of the articles in this popular work were written by him. He afterwards produced "The Man of the World," a novel, several political treatises favourable to the Tory party, "The Prince of Tunis," and other dramas. He contributed many essays to "The Lounger," a successful periodical, of which he was editor in 1785–86. In 1804 he obtained the lucrative office of comptroller of taxes for Scotland. Died in 1831.

Mackenzie, (Sir MORELL,) an English physician, born at Leytonstone in 1837. He became famous as a laryngologist, and was selected to treat the throat disease of the German Crown Prince, afterwards Frederick III. Died in 1892.

McKenzie, (ROBERT TAIT,) sculptor, was born 1867 at Almonte, Ontario, Canada. He studied medicine at McGill University, became medical director of physical training there, 1896–1904, and became professor and director of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania. During 1915–16 he was a major in the Royal Army Medical Corps in England. He has exhibited at the Paris Salon and the Royal Academy. His works include the Scottish-American War Memorial at Edinburgh.

Mackenzie, (WILLIAM LYON,) a Canadian journalist and politician, born at Dundee, Scotland, in 1794. He emigrated to Canada in early life, and became the editor of a paper. He was the leader of a party which took arms against the government in December, 1837, and was quickly dispersed. He took refuge in New York. Died in 1861.

Mackie, mak-kee', (JOHN,) a Scottish physician, born in Fifeshire in 1748, published, besides medical treatises, "A Sketch of a New Theory of Man." Died in 1831.

MacKin'ley, (WILLIAM,) statesman and soldier, the twenty-fourth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843. After distinguished service in the civil war he settled in Canton, Ohio, was representative of his district in Congress for several terms, and in 1890, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he originated the high tariff bill known as the "McKinley Tariff." He was Governor of Ohio from 1890 to 1894, and in 1896 was elected President of the United States as the candidate of the Republican party, William J. Bryan being the Democratic and Populist nominee. His administration was signalized by the Spanish-American war and the Philippine insurrection. He received the Republican party nomination in 1900, with Bryan again as his opponent, and was re-elected. He was shot by an anarchist assassin Sept. 6, 1901, and died Sept. 14.

Mackinnon, (HENRY,) a British general, born near Winchester in 1773. He served many campaigns against the French. He distinguished himself in several actions in Spain, obtained command of a brigade in 1809, and was killed at Ciudad Rodrigo in 1812.

Mack'in-tosh, (Sir JAMES,) an illustrious British author, orator, and statesman, was born at Aldourie, near Inverness, on the 24th of October, 1765. He was the son of Captain John Mackintosh, of the army, and Marjory Macgillivray. At King's College, Aberdeen, which he entered in 1780, he profited by the congenial society of Robert Hall, who was his fellow-student and intimate friend. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and, having obtained his diploma, in 1788 removed to London, where he married Catherine Stuart in 1789. His fluent elocution, admirable temper, and refined manners procured his admission into the best society. He had a "boundless literary ambition," and a most capacious and accurate memory. In defence, or rather ardent eulogy, of the first reforms of the French Revolution, he produced, in answer to Burke's famous "Reflections," his "Vindiciæ Gallicæ," (1791,) which raised him into sudden celebrity and caused him to be warmly caressed by Fox, Sheridan, and other chiefs of the Whig party. About this time he renounced medicine and became a student of law. He was called to the bar in 1795, gave special attention to public law, and practised with success in the home circuit. In 1799 he delivered a series of lectures "On the Law of Nature and of Nations," which were highly applauded by the most eminent judges of all parties as a noble monument of intellectual power and wisdom. He expressed in these lectures more conservative views than those of his "Vindiciæ Gallicæ." In 1803 he gained a high reputation for forensic eloquence by his defence of M. Peltier, a French emigrant, who was tried for a libel on Bonaparte, and was acquitted. This speech was translated into French by Madame de Staël. He accepted the office of recorder of Bombay, where he arrived in 1804, and was appointed judge of the admiralty court in 1806. Sir James returned to

England in 1812, and was elected to Parliament by the Whigs in 1813. He won and maintained a high place among parliamentary speakers. From 1818 to 1824 he was professor of law and politics in the college at Haileybury. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," and wrote an important "Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy," which appeared among the preliminary essays of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1830 he accepted office as commissioner for the affairs of India under the ministry of Earl Gray. He made a powerful and luminous speech in the House on the Reform bill in 1831. He wrote a "History of England," a work of great merit, which was published in "Lardner's Cyclopædia," (1831.) He died in May, 1832, leaving unfinished a "History of the Revolution in England in 1688," which was published in 1832. "We have no hesitation," says Macaulay, "in pronouncing this fragment decidedly the best history now extant of the reign of James II. . . . The intellectual and moral qualities which are most important in a historian, he possessed in a very high degree. He was singularly mild, calm, and impartial in his judgments of men and of parties." The same critic adds, "He distinguished himself highly in Parliament. But nevertheless Parliament was not exactly the sphere for him. The effect of his most successful speeches was small, when compared with the quantity of ability and learning which was expended on them."

Mąc-klin′, (CHARLES,) a popular Irish actor and dramatist, (whose family name was McLaughlin,) was born at Westmeath in 1690. He appeared on the London stage in 1725, and did not retire until 1789. He excelled in the *rôle* of "Shylock," and wrote, besides several other plays, a successful comedy called "The Man of the World." Died in 1797, at the age of 107.

See J. T. KIRKMAN, "Memoirs of Charles Macklin," 1799; WILLIAM COOKE, "Memoirs of C. Macklin," 1804; "Monthly Review" for November and December, 1799.

MacKnight, mąk-nīt′, (GEORGE,) M.D., an American poet, born at Sterling, New York, in 1840. He has published "Life and Faith," a collection of religious sonnets, of a high order of merit, (1878.)

MacKnight, mąk-nīt′, (JAMES,) an eminent Scottish Presbyterian divine, born at Irvine in 1721. He became minister at Maybole in 1753, and published his "Harmony of the Gospels," (1756,) which is esteemed an excellent standard work and has been often reprinted. In 1763 he produced "The Truth of the Gospel History," which was received with favour. From 1772 until 1778 he preached in Lady Yester's parish in Edinburgh, and during the remainder of his life he was minister of the Old Church of that city. In 1795 he published a "Literal Translation of all the Apostolic Epistles," a work of high reputation. Died in 1800.

See "Life of J. Macknight," by his son; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

MacLachlan, mąk-lăk′lạn, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish-Canadian poet, born at Johnstone, in Renfrewshire, August 12, 1818. He removed in 1841 to Canada. Among his works are "Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," (1855,) "Lyrics," (1858,) "The Emigrant," etc., (1861,) "Poems and Songs," (1874.) etc.

Maclachlan, (EWEN,) a Scottish philologist and poet, born at Torracalltuinn, Lochaber, in 1775, graduated at the University of Saint Andrew's. He died March 29, 1822. He compiled a learned and laborious Gaelic dictionary, and wrote poems in Gaelic, English, Latin, and Greek.

MacLachlan, (ROBERT,) an English entomologist, born at London in 1837. His attention was first directed to botany and afterwards to entomology, on which he wrote abundantly, contributing the article "Insects" to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and writing a large and valuable work on the Neuroptera.

Maclaine, mąk-lān′, (ARCHIBALD,) an Irish clergyman, born at Monaghan about 1722. He preached for the Anglican Church of the Hague about fifty years, ending in 1796. He published a volume of sermons, and translated Mosheim's "History of the Church," (1765.) Died in 1804.

MacLane, mąk-lān′, (LOUIS,) an American statesman, born at Smyrna, Delaware, in May, 1786. He gained distinction as a lawyer, and represented Delaware in Congress from 1817 to 1827. In the latter year he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Delaware. He served as minister to England about two years, (1829–31,) and was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Jackson in April or May, 1831; but, not approving, it is said, of the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank, he was in 1833 removed from the treasury and made secretary of state, which position he resigned in June, 1834. In 1845 he went to England as ambassador. After the question of the boundary of Oregon was settled, he returned home. Died in October, 1857.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

MacLane, (ROBERT MILLIGAN,) an American diplomatist, born at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1815. He graduated at West Point, served in the army till 1843, and subsequently was thrice elected to Congress. In 1853 he was appointed United States commissioner to China, and in 1859 minister to Mexico, where he negotiated a treaty for the protection of American citizens. He was afterwards in law practice, was again elected to Congress in 1878 and 1880, became Governor of Maryland in 1883, and was minister to France 1885–89. Died April 16, 1898.

Mąc-lăr′ẹn, (CHARLES,) a Scottish journalist and geologist, born about 1783. He was chief editor of the "Scotsman" (a leading political journal of Edinburgh) from 1820 to 1847. He published, besides other works, "The Geology of Fife and the Lothians," (1839.) Died in September, 1866.

Maclaren, (IAN.) See WATSON, (Rev. JOHN.)

Mąc-Lăr′ẹn, (WILLIAM EDWARD,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Geneva, New York, December 13, 1831, graduated in 1851 from the college at Washington, Pennsylvania, was a journalist, 1852–57, studied theology in the Presbyterian Seminary at Pittsburg, and became a Presbyterian clergyman. In 1872 he took orders in the Episcopal Church, and in 1875 he was made Bishop of Illinois. Died February 19, 1905.

Mąc-lau′rin, (COLIN,) an eminent Scottish mathematician, born at Kilmodan in 1698. He obtained the chair of mathematics in Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1717. In 1720 he published "Geometria Organica sive Descriptio Linearum Curvarum universalis," a treatise on curve lines, which is said to have excited the admiration of Newton. In 1725 he was appointed assistant of Professor Gregory in the University of Edinburgh, where he remained about twenty years. While he was employed in fortifying Edinburgh against the Pretender's army, in 1745, he contracted a disease which hastened his death. He shared with D. Bernoulli and Euler the prize awarded in 1740 by the Academy of Paris for a memoir on Tides. He was the author of several original and profound works, among which are a "Treatise on Fluxions," (1742,) and a "Treatise on Algebra," (1748.) Died in 1746.

Mąc-Lawē′, (LAFAYETTE,) an American general, born in Georgia in 1821. He commanded a division of General Lee's army. Died July 24, 1897.

Mąc-lay′, (ARCHIBALD,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born in Scotland in 1778, emigrated to America in 1805, and became pastor of a church in New York. He was thirteen years general agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society. Died in 1860.

Maclay, (EDGAR STANTON,) an American author, born at Foo Chow, China, in 1863. He became a journalist in New York, and after 1896 devoted himself to historical work, writing "The History of the United States Navy," "Reminiscences of the Old Navy," etc. He died in 1919.

Maclay, (MICKLUCHO.) See MICKLUCHO-MACLAY.

MacLean or Maclean, mąk-lān′, (JOHN,) an American statesman and jurist, born in Morris county, New Jersey, in March, 1785. He removed with his father to Ohio about 1798, was admitted to the bar in 1807, and

began to practise at Lebanon. In 1812 he was elected a member of Congress, in which he acted with the Democrats, and supported the war against England. He was again elected by a unanimous vote in 1814, was a judge of the supreme court of Ohio from 1816 to 1822, and became postmaster-general in 1823. He filled this office with great credit and ability until March, 1829, during which period he introduced many improvements and brought the department into a state of the highest efficiency. He declined a place in the cabinet of President Jackson, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States in 1829. He dissented from the decision of the court in the Dred Scott case, as given by Chief-Justice Taney in 1857, and opposed the extension of slavery. At the Republican National Convention in 1856 he received one hundred and ninety-six votes as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Died in Cincinnati in April, 1861.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Maclean, (Mrs. L. E.) See LANDON, (L. E.)

MacLean, (SARAH PRATT,) an American author, born at Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1858. While teaching on the Massachusetts coast she made observations which led to her novel "Cape Cod Folks," so strikingly realistic that some of the people brought suit against her for libel. She also wrote "Some Other Folks," (1883,) "Towhead," (1884,) and various later novels. She married F. L. Greene in 1887.

MacLehose, mäk'lę-hōse, (AGNES,) a friend and correspondent of Burns, was born in 1759. Her maiden name was CRAIG. During a long separation from her husband, she carried on (between 1787 and 1792) a very sentimental correspondence with Burns. Her letters, often reprinted, are signed "Clarinda." Died at Edinburgh, October 22, 1841.

Mąc-Lel'ląn, (ISAAC,) an American poet, born at Portland, Maine, about 1810. Among his works we may mention "The Fall of the Indian, (1830,) and "The Year, and other Poems," (1832.) Died in 1899.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Mąc-Len'nąn, (JOHN FERGUSON,) a Scottish social philosopher, born at Inverness, October 14, 1827. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and at Cambridge, and in 1857 was passed as an advocate at Edinburgh. His principal works are "Primitive Marriage," (1865,) a "Life of Thomas Drummond," (1867,) and "Studies in Ancient History," (1876.) His works are highly original, and are of recognized value. Died June 14, 1881.

Macleod, (FIONA,) pen-name of William Sharp, q. v. Under this name he wrote numerous romances.

Macleod, (JOHN JAMES RICKARD,) British physiologist, was born Sept. 6, 1876, at Cluny, Scotland; lectured at the London Hospital; at the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio; in 1918 became professor of physiology and director of the physiological laboratory at the Univ. of Toronto. With Dr. Banting he shared credit as one of the discoverers of insulin, and was co-sharer with him of the Nobel Prize for medicine, 1923.

MacLeod, mak-lowd', (HENRY DUNNING,) a Scottish political economist, born in Edinburgh in 1821.

Maclise, mąk-leess', (DANIEL,) a popular historical painter, born at Cork, Ireland, in 1806. He went to London in 1828, and became a student in the Royal Academy, where he quickly won several prize medals. He gained a high reputation by his "Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock," (1835,) and "Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall," (1838.) In 1840 he was elected an Academician. Among his admired productions are "The Sleeping Beauty," (1841,) "The Play Scene in Hamlet," (1842,) "Noah's Sacrifice," (1847,) and "Shakspeare's Seven Ages," (1848.) He is regarded as one of the most original of English painters of the present time. Died in April, 1870.

Maclure. See MACCLURE.

Mąc-lure', (WILLIAM,) an eminent naturalist, and pioneer of American geology, born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1763. Having made an extensive scientific tour in Europe, he removed to the United States, and about 1806 entered upon a geological survey of that country. In the accomplishment of this task, he visited nearly every State and Territory in the Union, and crossed and recrossed the Alleghanies fifty times. An account of his tour was published in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," (1809.) In 1812 Mr. Maclure became one of the first members of the Academy of Natural Sciences just founded at Philadelphia, and was elected president of that institution in 1817. He continued to fill this post for twenty-two years, and the "Journal" of the Academy was begun under his auspices. Donated numerous valuable works to the Academy and $20,000 to its building fund. Died in 1840.

MacMahon, mąk'mą'ôn', (MARIE EDME PATRICE MAURICE,) Duc de Magenta, a French marshal, of Irish extraction, born in 1808, was a son of a peer of France. He served in Algeria from 1830 to 1850. In 1852 he became a general of division. In the siege of Sevastopol he commanded the division which took the Malakoff by assault on the 8th of September, 1855. He commanded the second corps-d'armée in the Italian campaign of 1859, and took a prominent part in the battle of Magenta. This service was rewarded by the rank of marshal of France and the title of Duc de Magenta. He also contributed to the victory of Solferino, June 24, 1859. In the war with Prussia he was defeated at Wörth (August 6, 1870) and at Sedan, (September 1,) where he was severely wounded. He suppressed the Commune in 1871, and he was President of France, 1873–79. Died Oct. 17, 1893.

MacManus, (SEUMAS,) author, born in Donegal, Ireland; became a schoolmaster; visited and lectured in the United States since 1899, and has written many stories of Irish life and romance for the American magazines, "Through the Turf Smoke," "Donegal Fairy Tales," etc.

Mąc-Mas'ter, (GUY HUMPHREYS,) an American poet, born at Clyde, New York, January 31, 1829. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1847, and became a lawyer. He was county judge of Steuben county, New York, from 1864 to 1871, and from 1878 to 1884. In 1884 he was made surrogate of the same county. He wrote "Carmen Bellicosum," etc. Died September 13, 1887.

MacMaster, (JOHN BACH,) an American author, born in Brooklyn, New York, June 29, 1852. He graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1872, and studied civil engineering. He was an instructor first in his *alma mater* and then in Princeton College, and in 1883 was chosen professor of history in the University of Pennsylvania. He is the author of a "History of the People of the United States," (6 vols., 1883 *et seq.*)

MacMichael, mąk-mī'kęl, (MORTON,) an able American editor and orator, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1807, was sheriff of the county of Philadelphia from 1843 to 1846. In 1845 he became proprietor and chief editor of the "North American and United States Gazette." He was mayor of Philadelphia from 1865 to 1868. Died January 6, 1879.

MacMichael, mąk-mī'kęl, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in 1784. Died 1839.

MacMillan, (DONALD BAXTER,) American explorer, was born 1874 at Provincetown, Mass. After teaching in schools he joined the Peary North Polar Expedition 1908–09, engaged in ethnological work among Labrador Esquimaux 1911 and 1912, and commanded expeditions to Baffin Land, Greenland, etc.

Mac-mil'lan, (HUGH,) D.D., LL.D., a Scottish divine, born at Aberfeldy, Sept. 17, 1833.

MacMon'nies, (FREDERICK,) an American sculptor, born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1863. He studied art in Europe, and exhibited his first figure, "Diana," in the Paris Salon of 1889. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour from the French government in 1896. Chief among his notable works was the fountain of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Others are the "Bacchante," for the Boston Public Library, the bronze doors and Shakspeare statue for the Library of Congress, etc.

Mąc-Mul'lęn, (JOHN,) D.D., a bishop, born at Ballynahinch, Ireland, March 8, 1833. He was taken in 1837

to Canada, and in 1843 to Chicago, graduated at Saint Mary's College in 1853, studied at Rome, and was ordained in 1858 to the Catholic priesthood. He became president of Saint Mary's University, and in 1881 was made Bishop of Davenport, Iowa. Died July 4, 1883.

Mac-Nab', (Sir ALLAN,) an officer in the British service, born in Canada in 1798. He studied law, and was elected to the legislature of Canada West. During the insurrection of 1837 he commanded near Niagara, and sent over the falls the steamboat Caroline, which had been captured from the insurgents. He was the principal minister during part of the period in which Lord Elgin governed Canada, (1846–54.) He was knighted for his services in the rebellion above mentioned. Died in Canada in August, 1862.

MacNaghten, mak-naw'ten, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British officer in the civil service of the East India Company, was sent as envoy to Shah Soojah about 1840, and was assassinated at Cabool by Akbar Khan in 1841.

Mac-Nal'ly, (LEONARD,) an Irish barrister and dramatist, born in Dublin in 1752. He wrote "Fashionable Levities," a successful comedy, and several operas and farces, also "The Rules of Evidence." Died in 1820.

Mac-nee', (Sir DANIEL,) a Scottish portrait-painter, born at Fintry in 1806. He was of humble origin, and was in the main self-educated. He was knighted in 1876. Died at Edinburgh, January 18, 1882.

Mac-nēil', (HECTOR,) a Scottish poet, born near Roslin in 1746. He passed many of his early years in the West Indies, probably as overseer, and returned to Scotland about 1788. He published "The Harp," (1789,) "Scotland's Skaith," (1795,) which was much admired, and other poems. Died in 1818.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

McNeil, (HERMAN ATKINS,) sculptor, born at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1866. Studied in Paris. Taught art at Cornell and in Chicago, and has dealt specially with Indian subjects in his work, producing "The Sun Vow," "The Moqui Snake Dance," etc.—His wife, CAROL BROOKS MCNEIL, is also a sculptor.

Mac-nēil', (JOHN,) an American general, born in New Hampshire in 1784, served with distinction at the battle of Chippewa in 1814. Died in 1850.

Macneile, mak-neel', (Rev. HUGH,) D.D., an Irish Protestant clergyman, born in the county of Antrim about 1794. He preached several years in London, and became the incumbent of Saint Paul's, near Liverpool, in 1848. He published "The Church and the Churches of Christ," (1847,) and other works. Died in 1879.

MacNeill, mak-neel', (Sir JOHN,) a British diplomatist, born at Colonsay in 1795. Joined the army of the East India Company, was ambassador to Persia 1835–44, and a commissioner to the Crimea. Became a member of the Privy Council in 1857. Died in 1880.

Mac-nev'in, (WILLIAM JAMES,) born in Galway county, in Ireland, in 1763, joined the United Irishmen in the rebellion of 1791, and subsequently entered the French army. In 1805 he removed to America, and was appointed professor of chemistry in the Medical College, New York. He was the author of "Rambles in Switzerland," and several scientific works. Died in 1841.

Mac-nish', (ROBERT,) M.D., a Scottish author, born at Glasgow in 1802. He became one of the editors of "Fraser's Magazine" in 1831. Among his works is "The Philosophy of Sleep," (1830.) Died at Glasgow in 1837.

See D. MOIR, "Life of R. Macnish," prefixed to a collection of his "Tales, Essays, and Sketches," 1839 and 1844; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1835, (with a portrait.)

Macomb, ma-koom' or ma-kōm', (ALEXANDER,) a distinguished American general, born at Detroit in 1782. He served in the war of 1812, and, as brigadier-general, in 1814, gained the victory of Plattsburg over the British at the same time that Commodore Macdonough signally defeated them on the lake. General Macomb was appointed in 1835 commander-in-chief of the United States army. Died in 1841.

Macomb, (WILLIAM H.,) an American commodore, a son of General Alexander Macomb, was born in Michigan in 1820. He entered the navy in 1834, served with distinction through the war of 1861–65 with the rank of commander, and was made a commodore in 1870. Died at Philadelphia, August 12, 1872.

Mā'con, (NATHANIEL,) an American statesman, born in Warren county, North Carolina, in 1757. He served as a private in the army from 1778 to 1782, and opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, (1788.) In 1791 he was elected a member of Congress for a district of North Carolina, which he represented until 1815. He was always a Democrat, and a strict-constructionist. He was Speaker of the National House of Representatives for three terms, (1801–06,) and became a Senator of the United States in 1816. His speeches were short, but effective. He served in the Senate until 1826, having then been a member of Congress for thirty-seven consecutive years. He died in Warren county, North Carolina, in June, 1837. John Randolph called him "the best and wisest man that I ever knew."

Mac-Os'car, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish minor poet, born at Lochwinnoch, May 7, 1806. He was a schoolmaster, and lived many years in London. Died at Kilbarchan, January 11, 1877. His "Poetical Works" were published in 1878.

Mac-Phēr'son, (EDWARD,) LL.D., an American author, was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1830. He graduated at Pennsylvania College in 1848, and became a journalist. He was in Congress from 1859 to 1863, and was clerk of the lower house of Congress, 1863–69. He published a "Political History of the United States," (1864,) a "Political Manual," and other works. Died December 14, 1895.

Mac-phēr'son, (JAMES,) a Scottish poet, celebrated as the translator or author of "Ossian," was born in Inverness-shire in 1738. After leaving college he became a school-teacher at Ruthven, and in 1758 published "The Highlander," a poem, which was not successful. In 1760 he surprised the literary world by the publication of "Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland, and translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language." These were admired by the poet Gray and others, and a subscription was raised to aid Macpherson in exploring the Highlands for other similar treasures. The ostensible result of this search appeared in "Fingal, an Epic Poem," (1762,) and "Temora, an Epic Poem," (1763,) which purported to be the work of Ossian, a poet of the third century. These poems found many enthusiastic admirers throughout Europe. An animated controversy ensued about their authenticity, which was defended by Dr. Blair and other eminent critics. Dr. Johnson, on the other hand, confidently maintained that they were forgeries. Many others adopt the theory that he caught the spirit of the Ossianic poetry from the tales of the old Celtic bards, but supplied from his own invention much of the peculiar imagery and cloudy verbiage which abound in his pretended translations. About 1772 he settled in London, and produced a prose version of the "Iliad," which was a failure, a "History of Great Britain," and other works. He was a member of Parliament from 1780 to 1790. Died in 1796.

See BLAIR, "Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian," 1763; H. MACKENZIE, "Report of the Committee of the Highland Society of Scotland," etc.; J. SINCLAIR, "On the Authenticity of Ossian's Poems," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" Review of "Ossian," in the "Monthly Review" for January and February, 1762.

Mac-Phēr'son, (JAMES BIRDSEYE,) an eminent American general, born in Sandusky county, Ohio, in November, 1828. He entered the Military Academy of West Point in 1849, and graduated at the head of his class in 1853. Having been assigned to the corps of engineers, he was employed as engineer at New York, Fort Delaware, and Alcatraz Island, California. He obtained the rank of first lieutenant in 1858, and that of captain in August, 1861. In November ensuing he became aide-de-camp to General Halleck, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served as chief engineer on General Grant's staff at the capture of Fort Donelson, and at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. In May of that year he was appointed a colonel in the regular army, and brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a

division which broke through the lines of General Price, then investing Corinth, and marched in to the relief of the garrison in October. For this service he was promoted to the rank of major-general on the 8th of October, 1862. Having obtained command of the seventeenth army corps in December, he served under General Grant in the campaign against Vicksburg. His corps gained a victory at Raymond on the 12th of May, 1863, and, with the aid of General Sherman's corps, defeated General Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson on the 14th. General McPherson contributed to the victory of Champion's Hills, and took part in two unsuccessful assaults on the works of Vicksburg in May. For his services in this campaign he was promoted to be a brigadier-general in the regular army, to date from the capture of Vicksburg, and was appointed commander of the district of Vicksburg, July, 1863. He served under Sherman in the expedition to Meridian in February, 1864. In the next month, General Grant, who had just been nominated general-in-chief of all the Union armies, wrote a letter to Sherman, in which he expressed his thanks to Sherman and McPherson as the men to whom he was most indebted for his success. On the 12th of March, McPherson was appointed commander of the department and army of the Tennessee.

As commander of the army of the Tennessee, he maintained his high reputation in the campaign which Sherman conducted in Georgia. His army fought with success against the rebels at Dallas on the 28th of May. On the 27th of June, Generals Thomas and McPherson assaulted the fortified lines of Kenesaw Mountain, but were repulsed with severe loss. By a flank movement of the army of McPherson, General Johnston was induced to abandon his strong position at Kenesaw about July 3, and to retreat to Atlanta. After the Union armies had advanced to the vicinity of Atlanta, the enemy adopted a bolder policy, and made several attacks, in one of which McPherson was killed, July 22, 1864. "About 1 P.M. of this day," says General Grant, "the brave, accomplished, and noble-hearted McPherson was killed." (Report, dated July 22, 1865.)

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion."

Macpherson, (Sir JOHN,) born in Skye, Scotland, about 1767, became a member of the supreme council of Bengal in 1781. He acted as Governor-General of India after the retirement of Warren Hastings, (February, 1785,) until July, 1786. Died in 1821.

Macquarie, mą-kwŏr're, (LACHLAN,) a British general, born in the island of Mull in 1762. He served many years in India, and fought against the French in Egypt in 1801. From 1809 to 1821 he was Governor of New South Wales. About 1814 he obtained the rank of general. Died in 1824.

Macquart, mȧ'kȧr', (LOUIS CHARLES HENRI,) a French mineralogist, born at Rheims in 1745. He published a "Manual of the Properties of Water," (1783,) and a "Dictionary of Health and Education," (2 vols., 1800.) Died in 1808.

Macquer, mȧ'kair', (PHILIPPE,) a French *littérateur* and advocate, born in Paris in 1720. He was author of a "Chronological Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History," (2 vols., 1751,) "Roman Annals," (1756,) and an "Abridged History of Spain and Portugal," (2 vols., 1759,) (all in French,) which were received with favour. Died in 1770.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Macquer, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a meritorious French chemist and physician, born in Paris in 1718, was a brother of the preceding. He discovered new properties in many chemical substances, and is said to have been the first who proved that the diamond is combustible, (1771.) He published "Elements of Theoretical Chemistry," (1741,) and a valuable "Dictionary of Chemistry," (1766.) In 1745 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He succeeded Bourdelin as professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi, and edited the scientific department of the "Journal des Savants" from 1768 to 1776. Died in 1784.

Mac-quoid', (KATHARINE S.,) an English authoress, born in Kentish Town, London, Jan. 26, 1824. Among her works are many novels ("A Bad Beginning," (1862,) "Hester Kirton," "Patty," (1871,) "Doris Barugh," (1878,) "Beside the River," "Fifine," etc.,) and some books of travel, such as "Through Normandy," "Through Brittany," "In the Ardennes," etc. Some of her works have been illustrated by her husband, Mr. Thomas R. Macquoid.

Macready, mą-kree'de, (WILLIAM CHARLES,) a popular English tragic actor, born in London in 1793. He made a successful *début* at Birmingham in 1810, and appeared on the London stage in 1816, when he performed "Orestes" at Covent Garden with great applause. His reputation was increased by his performance of the "Virginius" of Sheridan Knowles, and of "Richard III." and other leading characters of Shakspeare. From 1837 to 1839 he was lessee and manager of Covent Garden Theatre. About 1842 he assumed the management of Drury Lane; but, as he failed to make it profitable, he kept it only two or three seasons. He performed with great success in the principal cities of the United States in 1848 and 1849. While he was in this country, a quarrel between him and Edwin Forrest resulted in a serious riot in New York. He retired from the stage in 1851. Died April 27, 1873.

Macret, mȧ'krȧ', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS ADRIEN,) a French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1750; died in 1783.

Mac-rĭ-ā'nus, [Fr. MACRIEN, mȧ'krē-ȧN',] (MARCUS FULVIUS,) a Roman emperor, born in Egypt. He rose from the lowest to the highest rank in the army. The emperor Valerian having been taken prisoner by the Persians, a part of the army, in 261 A.D., chose for his successor Macrianus, who was then an old man. In 262 he was defeated in Illyricum, and put to death, by Domitian, a general of Gallienus.

Macrien. See MACRIANUS.

Macrin. See MACRINUS, and SALMON, (JEAN.)

Macrino d'Alba, mȧ-kree'no dȧl'bȧ, an Italian painter, born at Alba, near Turin, about 1460. He was among the most skilful artists of his time, and one of the first to adopt the modern style. Many of his works are preserved at Turin and Alba. Died about 1520.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Macrinus, mȧ'kre'nüss', (CHARLES SALMON,) a French writer, was a brother of Jean the poet, and preceptor to Catherine of Navarre. He was a victim of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572.)

Mą-crī'nus, [Fr. MACRIN, mȧ'krȧN',] (M. OPELIUS or OPILIUS,) a Roman emperor, was born of obscure parents in Mauritania in 164 A.D. He obtained the high office of prefect of the prætorians under Caracalla. In April, 217 A.D., he instigated the assassination of Caracalla, and was proclaimed emperor by the army, whose choice was confirmed by the senate. In the same year he was defeated by the Parthians at Nisibis. He was defeated near Antioch in June, 218, by the partisans of Elagabalus, and put to death.

MacRit'chie, (DAVID,) a Scotch folk-lorist, born at Edinburgh in 1851. He became a student of ethnology and folk-lore, and wrote "Ancient and Modern Britons," (1884,) "Testimony of Tradition," (1890,) "Fians, Fairies, and Picts," (1893,) etc.

Mā'cro, [Fr. MACRON, mȧ'krôN',] (NÆVIUS SERTORIUS,) a profligate Roman courtier, who enjoyed the favour of the emperor Tiberius and was the principal agent in the arrest of Sejanus. After the death of Sejanus, he became prefect of the prætorian guard. He was put to death by Caligula in 38 A.D.

Macrobe. See MACROBIUS.

Mą-cro'bĭ-us, [Fr. MACROBE, mȧ'krob',] (AMBROSIUS AURELIUS THEODOSIUS,) a grammarian and writer, who is supposed to have lived at Rome in the fifth century. It is not known whether he was a Christian or a pagan, a Greek or a Roman. He was the author of three Latin works which have come down to us, a "Treatise on the Latin and Greek Verb," a "Commentary on the Dream of Scipio," and a series of curious and valuable essays on history, mythology, criticism, etc., entitled "Saturnaliorum Conviviorum Libri Septem."

Mactyeire, mȧk-te-air′, ? (HOLLAND NIMMONS,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born in South Carolina in 1824, became editor of the "Christian Advocate," at Nashville, and was chosen a bishop of the Southern Methodist Church in 1866. Died February 15, 1889.

McVeagh, (FRANKLIN,) brother of WAYNE, lawyer, born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, graduated at Yale College in 1862 and became a lawyer in New York. Engaged in the grocery business in Chicago in 1866, ran on the Democratic ticket for U. S. Senate in 1894, but was defeated. Became a Republican, and in 1909 was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Taft.

MacVeagh, mȧc-vā′, (WAYNE,) LL.D., an American lawyer, born at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1833, graduated at Yale College in 1853, became a lawyer, was United States minister to Turkey from 1872 to 1873, and in 1881 was appointed attorney-general of the United States. He was chairman of the Civil Service Assn. of Philadelphia and of the Indian Rights Assn., and was ambassador to Italy 1893–97. Died 1917.

Mac-vick′ar, (JOHN,) D.D., an American Episcopal divine, born in New York in 1787. He was appointed in 1817 professor of moral philosophy and rhetoric in Columbia College. He published "Outlines of Political Economy," etc. Died October 29, 1868.

Mac-Vick′ar, (WILLIAM NEILSON,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in New York city, October 19, 1843. Graduated at Columbia College in 1865, was rector of Holy Trinity Church, New York, 1868–75, and became rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, in 1875. In 1898 he was appointed coadjutor bishop of Rhode Island. Died June 29, 1910.

Mac-whir′ter, (JOHN,) a Scottish painter, born at Slateford, Midlothian, in 1839. He established himself in London in 1864. Among his works are "Loch Coruisk," (1867,) "The Lady of the Woods," (1876,) "The Lord of the Glen," (1880,) "Highland Harvest," (1883,) etc. Several of his pictures are very popular as engravings. Died January 28, 1911.

Madai, von, von mŏd′oy, (DAVID SAMUEL,) a Hungarian numismatist, born at Schemnitz in 1709. He published a work entitled "A Complete Cabinet of Medals," (1765–74.) Died in 1780.

Mad′an, (MARTIN,) an English clergyman, born near Hertford in 1726. He became a popular preacher at the Lock Hospital, and published, besides other works, "Thelyphthora," in which he advocated polygamy. Died in 1790.

Madan, (Rev. SPENCER,) a son of Martin, noticed above, was born in 1759. He was an eloquent preacher, and obtained the living of Ibstock and the prebend of Peterborough. For about thirty years he was chaplain to the king. Died in 1836.

Mad′den, (Sir FREDERICK,) an eminent English antiquary, born at Portsmouth in 1801, was appointed keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum in 1837. He was a valuable contributor to British history, and edited many works, among which are "Havelock the Dane," (1828,) and "Layamon's Brut, or Chronicle of Britain," (1847.) Died March 8, 1873.

Mad′den, (RICHARD ROBERT,) an Irish physician and writer on various subjects, was born in Dublin in 1798. Among his numerous works are "Travels in Turkey, Egypt, and Palestine," (2 vols., 1829,) "The Lives and Times of the United Irishmen," (7 vols.,) and "Memoirs and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington," (3 vols., 1855.) Died in 1886.

Madden, (SAMUEL,) an Irish clergyman and writer, whom Dr. Johnson said Ireland ought to honour, was born in 1687. He was noted for public spirit, and founded at Dublin a society for the promotion of the arts by premiums. He wrote "Memoirs of the Twentieth Century," (1732,) and the "Monument of Boulter," a poem. Died in 1765.

Madderateg, mȧd′dẹr-stĕg′, (MICHAEL,) a Dutch painter of marine views, etc., born at Amsterdam in 1659, worked in Berlin. Died in 1709.

Mad′dox, (ISAAC,) born in London in 1697, became Bishop of Worcester in 1743. He wrote a "Review of Neal's History of the Puritans." Died in 1759.

Madeleine. See MAGDALENE.

Madelenet, mȧd′lẹh-nȧ′, (GABRIEL,) a French poet, born in the Auxerrois about 1587, lived mostly in Paris. He composed elegant Latin odes. Died in 1661.

Mader, mȧ′dẹr, (JOACHIM JOHANN,) a German philologist, born at Hanover in 1626. He published editions of some Latin and Greek Fathers, and wrote "De Coronis sacris et profanis," (1662.) Died in 1680.

Maderno, mȧ-dĕr′no, (CARLO,) an eminent Italian architect, born in Lombardy in 1556. His reputation as an architect led to his being chosen by the Pope to complete the anterior part of St. Peter's Church. His changes from the original plan were not satisfactory. D. in 1629.

Maderno, (STEFANO,) an Italian sculptor, born near Como in 1576. Adorned some churches at Rome with bas-reliefs and statues. Died in 1636.

Made′ro, (FRANCISCA I.,) Mexican president, born in Coahuila in 1873. Inheriting wealth, he became prominent in politics and a leader of the party opposed to President Diaz. Imprisoned for his opposition during the election of 1910, he organized a revolt after his release, defeated the forces of Diaz, and compelled him to resign in May, 1911. Madero was elected president October 1, 1911. Deposed by an insurrection and shot February 23, 1913.

Madeweis, mȧ′dẹh-wīs′, (FRIEDRICH,) a learned German writer, born at Sammentin in 1648; died in 1705.

Madier de Montjau, mȧ′de-ȧ′ dẹh môN′zhō′, (PAULIN,) a French advocate and judge, born at Bourg-Saint-Andéol in 1785. He showed firmness and sagacity in the repression of the excesses committed by the royalists about 1816–20. Died May 10, 1865.

Mad′I-sŏn, (JAMES,) D.D., an American prelate, born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1749, became Episcopal Bishop of Virginia in 1790. He had been previously elected president of William and Mary College. Died in 1812.

Madison, (JAMES,) an eminent American statesman, the fourth President of the United States, born in King George county, Virginia, on the 16th of March, 1751, was a son of Colonel James Madison and Eleanor or Nelly Conway. He entered Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1769, and graduated in 1771, after which he studied law. In 1776 he was elected a member of the Assembly or Convention of Virginia. He was defeated in the election of 1777 because he refused to "treat" the voters; but he was elected a member of the General Congress by the Assembly of Virginia in 1779. From this period he was one of the most prominent men in the political history of the republic. He was re-elected in 1786, and was a member of the National Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787 to form the Constitution of the United States. He took a prominent part in the debates on the Constitution, and advocated the adoption of the same by a series of able essays, forming part of "The Federalist," which is the joint production of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay. Madison was a member of the Virginia Convention which, after a spirited contest, adopted the Federal Constitution by a small majority in June, 1788. He became a member of Congress in 1789, and united with the Republicans as a moderate opponent of the administration of Washington and the financial measures of Hamilton. He was disposed to be a mediator rather than a partisan in the dissensions which arose among the founders of the republic. In 1794 he married Dorothy Todd, originally Dorothy Paine, a woman eminent for her virtues and accomplishments. He declined the office of secretary of state vacated by Jefferson in December, 1793, and continued to serve in Congress until 1797. He opposed the alien and sedition laws of 1798, and was the author of a series of resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Virginia and known as the Resolutions of 1798, which protested against all attempts to increase the power of the Federal government by forced constructions of general clauses of the Constitution. He was appointed secretary of state by President Jefferson in March, 1801, and filled that office for eight years in such a manner as to acquire the confidence and approbation of the people. Having been nominated for the Presidency by a caucus of Republican members of Congress, he was elected in

1808, receiving one hundred and twenty-two electoral votes out of one hundred and seventy-five, which was the whole number. Charles C. Pinckney, the Federal candidate, received forty-seven votes. On entering upon the office of President, March 4, 1809, he found the United States involved in difficulties and disputes with the British government, which had offended the Americans by impressing seamen and by searching American vessels for deserters, and had injured their commerce by orders in council. His cabinet at first consisted of Robert Smith, secretary of state, Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, William Eustis, secretary of war, and Paul Hamilton, secretary of the navy.

In May, 1810, Congress passed a non-intercourse act. The President sent to Congress a special message on the subject of British aggressions about the 1st of June, 1812, and war was declared on the 18th of the same month. A few days later the British ministry repealed their orders in council in relation to the rights of neutrals, but they refused to satisfy the Americans in relation to the impressment of seamen. In the autumn of 1812 Mr. Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by one hundred and twenty-eight electoral votes. His competitor was De Witt Clinton, who received eighty-nine votes. The slave States, with Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Vermont, voted for Madison. A strong party in the United States was opposed to the war of 1812, which was waged with various success on land and sea. Commodore Perry gained a naval victory on Lake Erie in September, 1813. About the 3d of July, 1814, a small American army invaded Canada, gained a victory at Chippewa, and fought a severe battle at Lundy's Lane, or Niagara, (July 25,) in which the Americans lost 743 killed and wounded and the British lost 878. In August of that year a small British force ascended the Chesapeake, took Washington by a sudden movement, and burned the Capitol. A treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814; but, before the tidings of this event had reached the United States, General Jackson gained a signal victory over the British at New Orleans, January 8, 1815. In 1816 Madison approved a bill which Congress had passed to charter the Bank of the United States for twenty years. On the 4th of March, 1817, he retired from public life. He passed the remainder of his days on his farm at Montpelier, Orange county, Virginia. He was a member of the Virginia Convention called in 1829 to revise the Constitution of the State. Died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836.

"This great statesman and philosopher," says R. W. Griswold, "was the confidential, personal, and political friend of Jefferson; but in almost every respect their characters were essentially different. Mr. Madison's intellect was of a far higher order, and its ascendency over his passions was nearly perfect. His triumphs were those of pure reason. His public and private life were above reproach. . . . His writings on the Constitution and other subjects were second only to those of Hamilton in ability and influence; and his extensive information, sound judgment, skill as a logician, and unvarying courtesy, secured him the highest consideration in the Congresses of which he was a member." ("Prose Writers of America.") He left in manuscript "Reports of the Debates in the National Convention of 1788," which were purchased by Congress after his death, and published in 3 vols., (1840.) This is a work of great value to students of political philosophy.

See Wm. C. Rives, "History of the Life and Times of James Madison," 3 vols., 1859–1868, (unfinished. This work extends only to 1797;) John Q. Adams, "Life of James Madison," 1850; Bancroft, "History of the United States;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; "New American Cyclopædia;" "Quarterly Review" for September, 1812.

Mädler or **Maedler**, mĕd'lẹr, (Johann Heinrich,) a German astronomer, born in Berlin in 1794. In conjunction with Beer, he produced an excellent lunar chart, —"Mappa Selenographica," (1834–36.) In 1840 he was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the Observatory of Dorpat. He published, besides other works, "The Existence of a Central Sun," (1846,) and "Researches into the System of Fixed Stars," which is highly commended. Died March 14, 1874.

See Brockhaus, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Mad'oc or **Madog**, the second son of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, lived in the twelfth century. Some writers favour the hypothesis that he discovered America about 1170, at which period he was compelled to leave Wales by a successful rebellion against his dynasty. Tradition informs us that he sailed from Wales on a second expedition to the newly-discovered shores, and was never heard from after. His history furnishes the subject of Southey's poem entitled "Madoc."

Madog. See Madoc.

Madou, mȧ'doo', (Jean Baptiste,) a Belgian painter and engraver, born in Brussels in 1796; died April 3, 1877.

Madox, (Isaac.) See Maddox.

Mad'ox, (Thomas,) an eminent English antiquary, was an inmate of the Middle Temple, London, and was called to the bar about 1704. He was a diligent collector of old legal and historical records, and obtained the title of royal historiographer. His principal work is "The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England from the Norman Conquest to the End of the Reign of Edward II.," (1711.) He also published "Firma Burgi; or, A Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England,' (1726.) Died about 1735.

See Nichols and Bowyer, "Literary Anecdotes."

Madoz, mȧ-dōth', (Pascual,) a Spanish author and liberal statesman, was born at Pampeluna in 1806. He chose the profession of the law, and was appointed a judge at Barcelona in 1835. He edited a "Universal Geographical Dictionary," (1831–34,)—a work of decided merit. Having been elected a deputy to the Cortes, he removed to Madrid, where he devoted much time to an arduous and successful enterprise, as editor of a voluminous "Geographical-Historical Dictionary of Spain," (1848,) which is, perhaps, the most complete and excellent work of the kind ever published. Madoz became a leader of the party called Progresistas, and was minister of finance for about four months in 1855. Died December 11, 1870.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Madrazo, de, dȧ mȧ-drȧ'tho, (Don Federico,) a Spanish painter, a son of the following, was born at Rome in 1815. He painted portraits with success, and became court painter at Madrid. He gained a medal of the first class in 1855. Died June 10, 1894.

Madrazo y Agudo, de, dȧ mȧ-drȧ'tho e ȧ-goo'do, (Don José,) a Spanish painter of history and portraits, born at Santander in 1781. He became court painter to Ferdinand VII., and director of the Academy of Madrid. Died in 1859.

Madrid, de, dȧ mȧd-rĕd', (José Fernandez,) born at Carthagena, South America, in 1789. He was chosen president of the republic of New Granada in 1816, but in the same year was made prisoner by the Spaniards. After an imprisonment of nine years in Havana, he escaped in 1825, after which he was employed by Bolivar as secret agent in Paris. He wrote "Atala," a tragedy. Died in 1830.

Madrolle, mȧ'drol', (Antoine,) a French writer on religion and politics, born at Saint-Seine in 1792. He published numerous works, in which he advocated ultramontane doctrines. Died in 1861.

Madvig, mȧd'vig, (Johann or Jens Nikolai,) a Danish philologist, born in the isle of Bornholm in 1804. He was appointed minister of public instruction in 1848. Among his works are "Opuscula Academica," 2 vols., (1834–42,) a noted "Latin Grammar," (1841,) and editions of Latin authors. Died in 1886.

Mæcenas, mē-see'nas, [It. Mecenate, mȧ-chȧ-nȧ'tȧ, or Mecenato; Fr. Mécène, mȧ'sȧn',] (Caius Cilnius,) a celebrated patron of literature at Rome, was born probably about 70 B.C. He was descended from an ancient and royal Etruscan family, and belonged to the equestrian order. (Horace, Carm. I. 1–20.) He was the friend of Octavius before his accession as the emperor Augustus. His fidelity and talents having been approved in many important negotiations, Octavius intrusted to him the administration of Rome during his absence in 36 B.C when he went to war against Sextus Pompeius. After the battle of Actium (31 A.D.) had rendered Octavius

master of Rome, he is said to have followed the counsel of Mæcenas in founding an empire instead of restoring the republic. Agrippa and Mæcenas were the favourites and chief ministers of Augustus for many years. The political career of the latter ended about 16 B.C. Mæcenas was versed in Greek and Roman literature, and rendered his name memorable by his liberal patronage of Horace, Virgil, and other poets, who were his intimate friends. His name had become proverbial as a patron of letters as early as the time of Martial. It is said that Virgil's "Georgics" was written at the request of Mæcenas. In the councils of state he advocated mild and liberal measures and the free expression of opinions. He wrote several mediocre works, of which only small fragments are extant. Died in 8 B.C.

See A. RIVINUS, "Dissertationes II. de Mæcenate," 1649–52; HENRI RICHER, "Vie de Mécénas," 1746; R. SCHOMBERG, "Life of Mæcenas," London, 1766; C. CAPORALI, "Vita di Mecenate,' 1604; S. VIOLA, "Storia di C. C. Mecenato," 1816; FRANDSEN, "C. C. Mæcenas," etc., 1843; MEIBOMIUS, "De C. C. Mæcenatis Vita," 1653; BELLMAN, "Mæcenas Literatorum Patronus," Upsal, 1705; TACITUS, "Annales," books i., iii., vi., and xiv.; DION CASSIUS. "History of Rome."

Mæcianus, mē-se-ā′nus, (LUCIUS VOLUSIUS,) a Roman jurist of the second century. He was a legal adviser of Antoninus Pius, and a preceptor of Marcus Aurelius. He wrote "De Fideicommissis," and other works, of which extracts are found in the "Digest."

Maeder, (FREDERICK GEORGE,) an American actor and playwright, born at New York in 1840. He played in many parts, dramatized a number of novels, and wrote several plays. The best known of these are "Help," "Shamus O'Brien," "The Runaway Wife," and "The Canuck." Died in 1891.

Maedler. See MÄDLER.

Maelzel. See MÄLZEL.

Mænades, mēn′ą-dēz, [from *μαίνομαι*, to "rave,"] a name of the priestesses of BACCHUS, (which see.)

Maerland or **Maerlant**, vän, vän mär′länt, (JACOB,) an early Flemish poet, born about 1235, is called "the father of Flemish poetry." He was a person of uncommon information and learning for that age. Among his works are "Sentences from Aristotle," "The War of Troy," and "Wapen Martyn." Died in 1300.

Maes. See MAAS.

Maes, mȧs, (ANDREAS,) a Belgian Orientalist, born in Brabant in 1515 or 1516; died in 1573.

Maes, mȧs, (CAMILLUS PAUL,) D.D., a bishop, born at Courtrai, Belgium, March 13, 1846. He graduated in 1863 at the College of Courtrai, studied divinity at Bruges and Louvain, was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1868, came to America in 1869, was stationed chiefly in Detroit, and in 1884 was appointed Bishop of Covington. Died in 1915.

Maestlin. See MÄSTLIN.

Mae′terlinck, (MAURICE,) a Belgian dramatist, born at Ghent in 1864. He has been called the "Belgian Shakspeare," and became well known by "La Princesse Maleine," (1890,) which was followed by various other plays, essays, etc.

Mævius, mee′ve-us, an obscure Roman poetaster of the Augustan age, acquired notoriety by his envious attacks on the best poets of his time. His name has been saved from oblivion by the ridicule of Virgil, who mentions him in his Third Eclogue. The name of Gifford's satiric poem "The Mæviad" is derived from Mævius.

Maffei, mȧf-fā′ee, (ANDREA,) an Italian poet, born at Riva di Trento in 1802. He published several volumes of original verse, but is chiefly known for his excellent translations from other literatures, mainly English and German. Died in 1885.

Maffei, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Vicenza. He imitated Paul Veronese in colouring. His style is grand, but rather exaggerated. Died about 1660.

Maffei, (FRANCESCO SCIPIONE,) MARQUIS, a celebrated Italian scholar and author, born at Verona in June, 1675. He made a campaign in the service of Bavaria, and distinguished himself at Donauwerth in 1704, but soon renounced the military profession and devoted himself to literature. In 1713 he produced "Merope," a tragedy, which was highly applauded, and ran through seventy editions in forty years. His principal work, "Verona Illustrata," (2 vols. fol., 1731,) treats of the origin, history, and literary history of Verona. It is admirable for profound research, sound criticism, and elegant style. He also wrote "Introduction to the Science of Diplomatics," ("Istoria diplomatica che serve d'Introduzione all' Arte critica in tal Materia,") and other works. He was a member of the Royal Societies of London and of Berlin. Died in 1755.

Maffei, [Lat. MAFFÆ′IUS or MAPHÆ′US,] (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) an excellent Italian writer, born at Bérgamo in 1535. He went to Rome and entered the order of Jesuits in 1565, after which he lectured on eloquence for six years at the Roman College with great success. His most celebrated work is "Historiæ Indicæ," ("History of India," 1588,) of which the style is the chief merit. "Maffei," says Hallam, "threw all the graces of a pure Latin style over his description of the East." He wrote a "Life of Loyola,"(1585,) and other works. Died in 1603.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Maffei, (PAOLO ALESSANDRO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Volterra in 1653. He published a "Collection of Ancient and Modern Statues, with Critical Observations," and another esteemed work, illustrative of ancient gems, ("Gemme antiche figurate," 1707.) Died in 1716.

Maffei, (RAFFAELLO,) also called **Raffaello Volterrano**, rȧf-fȧ-el′lo vol-tĕr-rȧ′no, an Italian scholar, born at Volterra in 1451. His most important work is "Commentarii Urbani," which treats of geography, biography, sciences, etc. It was reprinted at Paris in 1526. Died at Rome in 1522.

Maffeo (or **Maffei**) **Vegio**, mȧf-fā′o vā′jo, [Lat. MAPHÆ′US VE′GIUS,] one of the most eminent Latin poets of the fifteenth century, was born at Lodi in 1406. He became a resident of Rome, and was appointed secretary of briefs and datary by Eugene IV. Besides several religious works in prose, he composed Latin poems, entitled "The Golden Fleece," ("Astyanax Vellus Aureum,") and "Æneidos Supplementum," (1471,) a continuation of Virgil's great epic. The last was the most admired of his works. He was highly praised by Scaliger. Died in 1458.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Maf′fitt, (JOHN NEWLAND,) a noted Methodist preacher, born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1794. Having emigrated to the United States in 1819, he became in 1833 associate editor of the "Western Methodist," published at Nashville, Tennessee. He was elected professor of elocution at La Grange College, Alabama, in 1837. Died in 1850.

Mafoma. See MOHAMMED.

Magalhaens. See MAGELLAN.

Magalhaens, mȧ-gȧl-yȧ′ĕns, (GABRIEL,) a Portuguese missionary, born near Coimbra in 1609, laboured in the Jesuit missions in China from 1640 until his death, in 1677, and wrote a "Description of China," (1688.)

Magalhaens de Gandavo, de, dȧ mȧ-gȧl-yȧ′ĕns dȧ gȧn-dȧ′vo, (PEDRO,) a Portuguese historian, born at Braga about 1550. He passed some years in Brazil, and published at Lisbon in 1576 a "History of Brazil," a work of some merit.

Magalon, mȧ′gȧ′lôn′, (JEAN DENIS,) a French writer and journalist, born at Bagnoles in 1794; died about 1840.

Magalotti, mȧ-gȧ-lot′tee, (LORENZO,) COUNT, an Italian philosopher, born at Rome in 1637, was versed in ancient and modern languages. He became a resident of Florence, the grand duke of which employed him on diplomatic missions to Vienna and Mantua. Among his works are a treatise against atheism, called "Familiar Letters," (1719,) "Scientific and Learned Letters," ("Lettere scientifiche ed erudite," 1721,) and "Anacreontic Songs," (1723.) "The Letters of Magalotti and of Redi," says Hallam, "seem to do more credit than anything else to this period," (of Italian literature.) Died in 1712.

Maganza, mȧ-gȧn'zȧ, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian historical painter, born at Vicenza in 1556. He imitated Paul Veronese with moderate success. Died in 1630. Alessandro had three sons, who were promising artists; but they died prematurely before their father.

See A. M. MENEGHELLI, "Elogio di A. Maganza," 1845; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Maganza, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL MAGAGNO, (ēl mȧ-gȧn'yo,) born at Vicenza in 1509, was the father of the preceding. He was a pupil of Titian, and was successful in portraits and history. He was author of a volume of poems, ("Rime,") published in 1570. Died in 1589.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Maganza, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Vicenza in 1577, was a son and pupil of Alessandro, noticed above. Died in 1617.

Mā'gas, [Gr. Μάγας,] a king of Cyrene, and a stepson of Ptolemy Soter. Died in 258 B.C.

Magati, mȧ-gȧ'tee, or **Magatti**, mȧ-gȧt'tee, [Lat. MAGA'TUS,] (CESARE,) an eminent Italian surgical writer, born at Scandiano in 1579. He wrote "De rara Medicatione Vulnerum," (1616.) Died in 1647.

Magatus. See MAGATI.

Mag'dȧ-lene or **Mag'dȧ-len**, [Fr. MADELEINE or MADELINE, mȧd'lȧn',] (MARY,) an eminent Christian saint, was probably born at Magdala, in Galilee. She was one of the personal followers of Christ, by whom she was "healed of evil spirits and infirmities." (See Luke viii. 2.) Nothing appears to be known of her history in addition to the facts narrated by the four Evangelists. (See Matthew xxvii. and xxviii., Mark xvi., and John xix. 25 and xx. 1–18.) The learned differ on the question of her identity with Mary the sister of Lazarus of Bethany. The prevalent notion that her morals were very depraved before her conversion appears to have no real foundation.

Mȧ-gee', (WILLIAM,) Archbishop of Dublin, was born in Ireland in 1765. He opposed Unitarianism in "Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement," (2 vols., 1801,) which procured for him a wide reputation. He became Bishop of Raphoe in 1819, and Archbishop of Dublin in 1822. Died in 1831.

Magee, (WILLIAM CONNOR,) D.D., a prelate, a grandson of the preceding, was born at Cork, December 17, 1821. He was educated at Kilkenny College, and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1864 he was made Dean of Cork, and soon after dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin. In 1868 he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, (Anglican,) and in 1891 became Archbishop of York. Died May 5, 1891.

Magellan, mȧ-jel'lȧn, [Sp. pron. mȧ-hĕl-yȧn'; Port. MAGALHAENS, mȧ-gȧl-yā'ĕns,] (FERNANDO,) a Portuguese navigator, distinguished for his skill, enterprise, and important discoveries, was born about 1470. He served several years in the East Indies under Albuquerque, and took part in the capture of Malacca in 1511. A few years later he offered his services to Charles V., and received command of a fleet of five vessels and 230 men. With these he sailed, September, 1519, with a view to find a western route to the East Indies. He passed the winter of 1520 (from May to September) in the Bay of Saint Julian, about 49° south latitude, where a serious mutiny or conspiracy was suppressed by the execution of two captains of vessels. In October, 1520, he discovered and passed through the strait which bears his name. Pursuing his course through the great ocean of which he was the first navigator, and which he named the Pacific, he discovered the Ladrones about the 6th of March, 1521. He proceeded thence to the Philippine Isles, and was amicably received by the Prince of Zebu or Cebu. Having become an ally of this prince in a war against another small island of the same group, Magellan was killed in battle in April, 1521. One of his ships, the Vittoria, commanded by Sebastian del Cano, returned to Spain, and was the first that circumnavigated the globe. An Italian named Pigafetta accompanied Magellan in this last voyage, and kept a journal, which was published. (See PIGAFETTA.)

Magellan or **Magalhaens**, (JOÃO JACINTO,) was born at Lisbon in 1723. He emigrated to England about 1764, cultivated natural philosophy with success, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, (1774.) He wrote a "Description of English Octants and Sextants," and other scientific treatises. Died near London in 1790.

Magendie, mȧ'zhŏn'de', (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French physiologist and physician, was born at Bordeaux on the 15th of October, 1783, and was educated in Paris. He became demonstrator of anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, about 1805. In 1816 he produced a manual of physiology, "Précis élémentaire de Physiologie," which was translated into German and English. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences about 1821, and became professor of anatomy or medicine in the College of France in 1831. His experiments contributed greatly to the progress of physiology. Among his important services was the discovery or demonstration of the functions of the spinal nerves. The honour of this discovery, however, is shared by Charles Bell. Magendie discovered that in the circulation of the blood, the arteries act not by irritability, but by elasticity, and proved that the veins are organs of absorption. He experimented on living animals more than any of his predecessors. Among his principal works are "Lectures on the Physical Phenomena of Life," ("Leçons sur les Phénomènes physiques de la Vie," 4 vols., 1836–42,) and "Lectures on the Functions and Diseases of the Nervous System," (2 vols., 1839.) He founded in 1821 the "Journal of Experimental Physiology," which he continued to edit until 1831. He was appointed president of the board of public health *(comité consultatif d'hygiène publique)* in 1848. Died in October, 1855.

See FLOURENS, "Éloge historique de F. Magendie," 1858; DUBOIS D'AMIENS, "Éloge de Magendie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Magenta, DUC DE. See MACMAHON.

Mageoghegan, (JAMES.) See MACGEOHEGAN.

Maggi, mȧd'jee, [Lat. MAD'DIUS,] (CARLO MARIA,) an Italian poet, born at Milan in 1630. He became a member of the Academy Della Crusca, and professor of Greek in Milan. His works consist of Greek, Latin, and Italian poems, of Letters, etc. "Maggi bore an honourable part," says Hallam, "in the restoration of poetry." Died in 1699.

See L. A. MURATORI, "Vita di C. M. Maggi, Milanese," 1700; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Maggi, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter and etcher, born in Rome about 1566; died after 1618.

Maggi, (GIROLAMO,) a lawyer and writer, born at Anghiari, in Tuscany. About 1560 he settled in Venice, where he published several works, among which were "The War of Flanders," a poem, and "Variæ Lectiones." Having been made prisoner by the Turks in Cyprus, he attempted to escape, was recaptured, and strangled in Constantinople in 1572.

Maggi, (LUCILIO FILALTEO,) a learned Italian physician, was born at Brescia about 1510. He obtained the chair of medicine in the University of Pavía about 1553. He wrote "Familiar Letters" ("Epistolæ Familiares") on the literary history of Italy. Died about 1570.

Maggio, mȧd'jo, or **Magio**, mȧ'jo, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) a monk, born at Palermo in 1612, became skilled in Oriental languages. He was employed as a missionary in Syria, Georgia, etc., and wrote a "Grammar of the Georgian Language." Died in 1686.

Mā'gi, a religious sect or priestly caste of ancient Persia, which had exclusive possession of scientific knowledge. They worshipped fire and the sun, and were reformed by Zoroaster. In the Gospel certain members of this caste are mentioned as "wise men of the East." (See Matthew ii. 1.) In process of time the term Magi became synonymous with philosophers, learned men, astronomers, and soothsayers, or dealers in magic arts.

Mȧ-gill', (EDWARD H.,) LL.D., an American educator and scholar, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania September 24, 1825. He graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1852. The same year he became principal of the classical department of the Prov-

idence High School, which position he held till 1859, when he was appointed sub-master of the Boston Latin School. Having in 1867 resigned his place in the Latin School, he spent some time in foreign travel. From 1871 to 1890 he was president of Swarthmore College, and subsequently professor of French there. The high degree of prosperity which that institution enjoys is due in no small measure both to his rare skill as an instructor and to his wise and efficient government. Dr. Magill was a zealous advocate of the co-education of the sexes, and the complete and signal success of this system at Swarthmore furnishes a practical argument in its favour not easy to refute or resist. During his connection with the Boston Latin School, Mr. Magill published a French Grammar and a series of French Readers which have been widely used in the schools and colleges of our country. D. Dec. 5, 1907.

Magini, mȧ-jeē'nee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Padua in 1555. He was professor of mathematics at Bologna from 1588 to 1617, and wrote many works, among which are "Ephemerides," and "New Theories of the Celestial Orbs," ("Novæ Cœlestium Orbium Theoriæ," 1589.) Died in 1617.

Ma-ginn', (WILLIAM,) a witty and versatile writer, born at Cork, in Ireland, about 1793. He removed to London about 1824, and adopted literature as a profession. About this time he was a frequent contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," in which he appears as the "Morgan O'Doherty" of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ." About 1828 he became sub-editor of "The Standard," a Tory paper, and began to write able and caustic articles for "Fraser's Magazine." He also wrote a novel called "Whitehall." Died in 1842.

See "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iii. chap. vii.; "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1831, (with a portrait,) and for February, March, and April, 1838.

Magirus, mȧ-gee'rŭs, (TOBIAS,) a German philosopher, born at Angermünde in 1586, taught logic and physics at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Died in 1651.

Magistris, de, deh mȧ-jès'trĕss, (GIACINTO,) an Italian missionary, born in the diocese of Cremona in 1605; died at Goa, India, in 1666.

Magistris, de, (SIMONE,) an Italian priest, noted for his mastery of ancient languages, was born in Corsica in 1728; died at Rome in 1802.

Magliabecchi, mȧl-yȧ-bek'kee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian bibliomaniac and librarian, noted for his prodigious memory and learning, was born at Florence in 1633. He devoured a great number of books with avidity, became versed in languages and antiquities, and was regarded as an oracle by the learned. His habits were very eccentric. He was for many years librarian of Cosimo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of his successors. At his death, in 1714, he left his rich library to the city of Florence, by which it is kept open to the public.

Magnan, mȧn'yŏN', (BERNARD PIERRE,) a French general, born in Paris in 1791. He served as captain at Waterloo, (1815,) and obtained the rank of colonel about 1827, after which he was employed in Algeria. He became a lieutenant-general in 1845, and commanded the army of the Alps in 1849. In July, 1851, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Paris, and in December, 1852, he was raised to the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1865.

See J. LASSAGNE, "Notice sur le Général Magnan," 1852.

Magnan, (DOMINIQUE,) a French antiquary and monk, born at Raillane in 1731. He lived in Avignon and Rome, and acquired a European reputation by his works, among which are a "Description of the City of Rome," (1763,) and several treatises on numismatics. Died in 1796.

Magnani, mȧn-yȧ'nee, (CRISTOFORO,) an able Italian painter, born at Pizzighettone before 1550, was a pupil of Bernardino Campi.

Magnasco, mȧn-yȧs'ko, (ALESSANDRO,) called LISSANDRINO, an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1681. His favourite subjects were processions, etc. Died in 1747.

Magnasco, (STEFANO,) a painter, born about 1630, was the father of the preceding. Died in 1665.

Magne, mȧñ, (PIERRE,) a French advocate and minister of state, born at Périgueux in 1806. He was appointed minister of public works in January, 1851, and minister of finance in February, 1855. He retired from this office about 1861. Died in 1879.

Magnence. See MAGNENTIUS.

Magnentius, mȧg-nĕn'she-us, [Fr. MAGNENCE, mȧn'yŏNss',] (FLAVIUS,) a Roman general, born in Germany about 300 A.D. While commanding an army in Gaul, he revolted against the emperor Constans, and usurped the empire of the West in 350. Constans was killed by his orders. Magnentius made himself master of the city of Rome. A war ensued between him and Constantius, who defeated the usurper on the river Drave in 351. He retreated to Gaul, was again defeated, and killed himself in August, 353 A.D.

Mag'nēs, [*Μάγνης*,] an Athenian poet of the old comedy, was born in Icaria, and lived about 450 B.C.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Magni, (JOHAN.) See MAGNUS.

Magni, mȧg'nee, written also **Magne**, [from *Magn*, "strength,"] a son of Thor, who, with his brother Modi, will survive the conflagration of the world at Ragnaröck. (See MODI.)

Magni, mȧg'nee, or **Magnus**, mȧg'nŭs, (JOHAN OI JONAS,) a Swedish bishop, born at Wexiö in 1583, wrote "Synopsis Historiæ universalis," (1622,) and other works. Died in 1651.

Magni, mȧn'yee, [Lat. MAG'NUS,] (VALERIANO,) an Italian writer and Capuchin friar, born at Milan about 1586. He wrote against the Jesuits. "This *père*," says Pascal, in a letter to the Jesuits, "has found the secret of stopping your mouth." Among his works is "Organum theologicum," (1643.) Died in 1661.

See PASCAL, "Lettres Provinciales."

Magnier, (EDMOND,) a French journalist and statesman, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1841. In 1872 he founded the journal "Événement," which proved very successful. He became a deputy in 1876, a senator in 1891, and in 1895 was tried and convicted of complicity in railway frauds. His "History of a French Commune" and "Dante and the Middle Ages" are works of much value.

Magnier, mȧn'ye-a', (LAURENT,) called also MANIÈRE, a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1618; died in 1700.

Magnin, mȧn'yȧN', (CHARLES,) a French critic, born in Paris in 1793. He acquired reputation as a critic of dramatic literature. Among his works are a series of "Lectures on the Drama," (1838,) and "Causeries et Méditations historiques et littéraires," (2 vols., 1842.) Died in 1862.

Magnocavalli, mȧn-yo-kȧ-vȧl'lee, (FRANCESCO OTTAVIO,) Count de Varengo, an Italian poet, born at Casal in 1707, wrote "Corradin, Marquis de Montferrat," and other tragedies. Died in 1788.

Magnol, mȧn'yol', (PIERRE,) a French botanist and physician, born at Montpellier in 1638. He became professor of botany in his native city in 1694, before which he had published "Introduction to the General History of Plants," ("Prodromus Historiæ generalis Plantarum," 1689.) He had some sound ideas on botanical philosophy, and shares with other botanists of his time the merit of favouring the progress of the natural method. He wrote several minor works on botany. The genus *Magnolia* was named in his honour. Died in 1715.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Magnon, mȧn'yŏN', (JEAN,) a mediocre French poet and dramatist, born at Tournus. He left unfinished a poem entitled "La Science universelle," (1663.) He was assassinated at Paris in 1662.

Mag'nus I., King of Norway, surnamed THE GOOD, was the son of Saint Olaüs. He became king in 1034, and at the death of Canute II., in 1042, obtained the throne of Denmark. He died in 1047, leaving Norway to Harold, and Denmark to Sweyn, a nephew of Canute the Great.

See TORFÆUS, "Historia Rerum Norvegicarum."

Magnus, surnamed LADULOS, King of Sweden, born

in 1240, was the second son of Birger. He deposed his own brother, Waldemar, and reigned many years. He died in 1298, and was succeeded by his son, Birger.

Magnus, surnamed SMEK, King of Sweden, born in 1316, was the son of Duke Eric, and succeeded Birger in 1320. His actual reign began in 1337. He was placed under interdict by the pope, and deposed by his nobles about 1363, when Albert of Mecklenburg became king. Magnus died in 1374.

Mag'nus, a Greek physician, lived about 100 A.D. He was one of the Pneumatic sect.

Magnus, (ALBERTUS.) See ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

Magnus, mäg'nûs, (EDUARD,) a German painter of genre and portraits, born at Berlin in 1799. His works are commended as excellent in colour and correct in design. Died August 9, 1872.

Magnus, (HEINRICH GUSTAV,) a German physicist, born at Berlin, May 2, 1802. In 1834 he was made extraordinary professor of physics there, and in 1845 full professor. His main reputation came from his experiments and papers respecting heat, on the physics of gases, and on capillarity. He also made some chemical discoveries. Died April 4, 1870.

Magnus, mäg'nûs, or **Magni**, mäg'nee, (JOHAN or JONAS,) Archbishop of Upsal, was born at Linköping in 1488. He opposed the Reformation in Sweden without success, and retired to Rome, where he died in 1544. He was author of a "History of Sweden," in Latin, ("Historia Gothorum Suevorumque," 1554.)

Magnus, (OLAUS or OLØF,) a Swedish prelate, brother of the preceding, was born at Linköping about 1490. He was sent by Pope Paul III. to the Council of Trent in 1546. He wrote (in Latin) a "History of the Northern Nations," (1555,) which was translated into English, Dutch, German, and Italian. Died in Rome in 1568.

Mag'nus, (THOMAS,) an English emissary, sent by Cardinal Wolsey to Scotland in 1524, in the twofold capacity of ambassador and spy. He sent to the English court some curious details (preserved in the state papers of Henry VIII.) relating to the young King of Scotland and the customs of those times.

Magnusen, mäg'nûs-ẹn, or **Magnusson**, mäg'nûs-son, (FINN,) an Icelandic historian and antiquary, born at Skalholt in 1781. He published, among other works, a "Translation and Explanation of the Elder Edda," (1821.) Died in 1847.

Magnusson. See ARNI-MAGNUSSON.

Magny, de, deh mȧn'yĕ', (OLIVIER,) a French poet, born at Cahors about 1524. He was a lover of Louise Labé, and a follower of the *Pléiade*. His "Odes," "Amours," "Soupirs," "Gayetés," etc., evince much talent. Died in 1560.

Mā'go, [Gr. *Mάγων*; Fr. MAGON, mȧ'gôN',] a Carthaginian admiral, who gained a victory over the fleet of Syracuse about 396 B.C. A few years later he was defeated by Dionysius in Sicily. He returned to Carthage, and was elected chief magistrate. Having led another land-army into Sicily, he was killed, and his army was defeated at Cabala by Dionysius, about 382 B.C. His son, MAGO, succeeded to the command of the army, and prosecuted the war with success.

Mago, a Carthaginian writer of uncertain period, was called "the father of agriculture" by Columella. He wrote an extensive work on agriculture, which was translated into Latin by the order of the Roman senate after the destruction of Carthage.

Mago, a brother of the famous Hannibal, followed him in the invasion of Italy, and held a high command at the battle of Cannæ, 216 B.C. He carried the news of this victory to Carthage, and solicited reinforcements, but was ordered to Spain, where he and Hasdrubal commanded for several years against the Scipios with various success. After gaining some advantages in Liguria, where he was severely wounded, he was ordered to hasten to the defence of Carthage, but he died during the voyage, in 203 B.C.

Magon. See MAGO.

Magon de Clos-Doré, mȧ'gôN' deh klo'do'rȧ', (CHARLES RENÉ,) a French rear-admiral, born in Paris in 1763. He was killed at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805.

Mą-goon', (ELIAS L.,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1810, published "Proverbs for the People," "Orators of the American Revolution," and other works. Died in 1886.

Magri, mȧ'gree, (DOMENICO,) an Italian writer, born in Malta in 1604. He published a "Lexicon of Ecclesiastic Terms and Rites," ("Notizia de' Vocaboli ecclesiastici.") Died in 1672.

Magruder, mą-groo'dẹr, (JOHN B.,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1810, graduated at West Point in 1830. He served as captain in the Mexican war, (1846–47.) With the rank of major-general, he fought against the Union at White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He commanded the army in Texas in 1863 and 1864. Died in 1871.

Magruder, (JULIA,) an American author, born at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1854. She has published a number of novels, including "Across the Chasm," "A Magnificent Plebeian," etc. Died June 9, 1907.

Maguire, mą-gwīr', (JOHN FRANCIS,) M.P., an Irish Catholic politician, born at Cork about 1815, wrote "Rome and its Rulers," (1857,) etc. Died in 1872.

MAHA, mą-hȧ', [from the adjective *mȧhȧt*, "great,"] a Sanscrit prefix forming a portion of many Indian names, as MAHÂDEVA, "great god," MAHÂ-PRALYA, the "great destruction," etc. See these names in their alphabetical place.

Mahâ-Balî. See BALI.

Mȧhȧbhȧrătă, mą-hȧ'bȧ'rą-tą, or **Mȧhȧbhȧrat**, mą-hȧ'bȧ'rąt, [from the Sanscrit *mȧhȧ*, "great," and *Bhȧrătă*, a descendant of Bhărătă, a famous Hindoo prince,] the name of the great epic poem of the Hindoos, so called because it treats of the war waged among the descendants of Bharata. It is said to contain 200,000 lines, or 100,000 double verses. Tradition ascribes it to Vyâsa, the arranger or editor of the Vedas. (See VYÂSA.) But there is reason to believe that it is the production or compilation of several—perhaps of many—writers, living in different ages, both before and after the Christian era. It was made a kind of cyclopædia of such knowledge as was deemed desirable for the Kshatriyas, or warrior caste.

Mȧhȧdêvă, mą-hȧ'dā'vą, or **Mahâ-Deo**, mą-hȧ' dā'o, (*i.e.* the "great god,") the name by which Siva is commonly known in many parts of India. (See SIVA.)

Mą-haf'fy, (JOHN PENTLAND,) an eminent scholar and critic, born at Chaponnaire, near Vevay, Switzerland, February 26, 1839. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856. He was appointed professor of ancient history in that institution in 1871, and became distinguished for his versatility and wide attainments. He took orders in the Anglican Church. Among his books are "Twelve Lectures on Primitive Civilization," (1868,) "Prolegomena to Ancient History," (1871,) "Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers," (1871,) "Greek Social Life, from Homer to Menander," (1874,) "Greek Antiquities," (1876,) "Rambles and Studies in Greece," (1876,) "History of Classical Greek Literature," (1880,) "Greek Life and Thought," (1887.) He became vice-provost of Trinity College in 1913 and provost 1914. Died 1919.

Mahâ-Kâlî. See KÂLÎ.

Mahâ-Mâyâ, mą-hȧ' mȧ'yȧ, the name of the mother of Booddha. See GAUTAMA.

Mahan, (ALFRED T.,) an American naval captain and author, was born at West Point, New York, in 1840. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1859, served through the civil war and until 1896, when he retired with the rank of captain. He was a member of the Naval Advisory Board in 1898 during the war with Spain. He became widely known as an author through his notable work, "The Influence of Sea-Power upon History," (1892–96,) and wrote lives of Farragut and Nelson, and other works. Died December 1, 1914.

Mą-han', (ASA,) D.D., an American divine, born at Vernon, New York, in 1799. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1824, and at Andover Seminary in 1827. In 1829 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and he held various pastorates in that and the Congregation-

alist denomination. He was chosen president of Oberlin College in 1835, and of Cleveland University in 1850. He was also (1861–71) president of Adrian College. Among his works are "Science of Intellectual Philosophy," (1845,) "Doctrine of the Will," (1846,) "The True Believer," (1847,) "Science of Moral Philosophy," (1856,) "Science of Logic," (1857,) and a work entitled "Doctrine of Christian Perfection,"—a doctrine which he earnestly maintained. Died April 4, 1889.

Mahan, (DENNIS HART,) LL.D., an American soldier and engineer, born in New York, April 2, 1802. He graduated at West Point with highest honours in 1824, and was an assistant professor there, 1824–26, and professor of engineering, 1832–71. Among his works are treatises on "Field Fortifications," (1836,) "Civil Engineering," (1837; mostly rewritten, 1868,) "On Industrial Drawing," (1853,) "Descriptive Geometry," (1864,) and "Military Engineering," (part i., 1865; part ii., 1867.) He committed suicide by drowning, near Stony Point, New York, September 16, 1871.

Mahan, (MILO,) D.D., an American theologian, brother of the preceding, was born at Suffolk, Virginia, May 24, 1819. He studied at Saint Paul's College, Flushing, New York, and in 1845 entered the Episcopalian ministry. He was professor of church history in the General Theological Seminary, New York city, from 1861 to 1864. He published "The Exercise of Faith," (1851,) "History of the Church," (1860; enlarged, 1872,) and other works, which gave him a high place among the theologians of his church. Died in Baltimore, September 3, 1870. (See his "Collected Works and Life," by J. H. Hopkins, 3 vols., 1872–75.)

Mā-hā′ Prăl′yą, [modern Hindoo pron. **mą-hā′ prūl′yą,**] (*i.e.* the "great end" or "great destruction,") a term applied to the final consummation of all things, which, it is supposed, will take place after a hundred years of Brahma have elapsed, in which each day (with its night) is reckoned as 8640 millions of our years. At the time referred to, all the gods, including Brahma, as well as all creatures, will be annihilated; Brahm, the eternal, self-existent Spirit, will alone remain.

See MOOR, "Hindoo Pantheon."

Maharbal. See MAHERBAL.

Mahâ-Rudra, a name of Siva. See RUDRA.

Mahdee, Mahdy, or **Mahdî, Al,** ăl mäh′dee, (MOHAMMED, mo-hăm′mĕd,) the third Abbasside caliph of Bagdâd, succeeded his father, Al-Mansoor, in 775 A.D. He waged war against the Greeks with such success that the empress Irene sued for peace. He died in 785, and was succeeded by his son Hâdee, (or Hady.)

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. ii. chap. iii.

Mahdi, EL, ĕl mä′dee, (Arabic for "the well-directed,") the title of a prophet and deliverer of Islam foretold by Mohammed; also the assumed title of Mohammed Ahmed, known to Europeans as "The False Prophet of the Soudan," who was born near Dongola, Nubia, in 1842. He worked in his youth as a boat-builder at Khartoom, and engaged in the traffic in wild animals for European menageries. He learned to read and write after becoming an adult, taught school at Khartoom, and subsequently established himself at Tamaniat as an interpreter of the Koran. Afterwards he went with some disciples to reside on the island of Aba, in the White Nile, where, by strict seclusion and austerity for six years, he acquired great fame as a holy man and was visited by pilgrims. In 1881 he announced himself by proclamation as the expected Mahdi, claiming to have all the physical signs prophesied of that personage. On the overthrow of Arabi Pasha in 1882 he acquired great ascendency in the Soudan, took possession of Sennaar, Kordofan, and Darfur, raised immense forces, and annihilated, in November, 1883, near El Obeid, the Egyptian army commanded by Hicks Pasha. In 1884 his power extended to the Red Sea, he waged war with the British at Suakim and vicinity, blockaded General Gordon at Khartoom, rejecting the title of "Sultan of Kordofan" offered him by Gordon, and forced England to send an expedition under Lord Wolseley to Khartoom for the relief of Gordon. Khartoom fell and Gordon was killed January 26, 1885. El Mahdi died June 22, 1885.

Mahé de la Bourdonnais, mä′ā′ dęh lȧ boor′do′nā′, (BERNARD FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French naval officer, born at Saint-Malo in 1699. About 1718 he entered the service of the French East India Company. He was appointed Governor-General of the Isles of France and Bourbon in 1734, and received command of a squadron in 1741. War having begun between France and England, he repulsed an English fleet near Madras, and captured that place, in 1746. He quarrelled with Dupleix, governor of the French possessions in Hindostan, who refused to give up Madras, which La Bourdonnais by treaty had agreed to restore to the English. Having been recalled to France, where he arrived in 1748, he was confined in the Bastille three years, and then tried and acquitted. His talents and virtues are praised by Saint-Pierre in the preface to "Paul and Virginia." Died in 1754 or 1755.

See GÉRARD, "Vies des plus illustres Marins Français," 1845; MILL, "History of British India," 1826.

Mą-hen′drą, called also **Mahin′do,** a son of Asoka, introduced Booddhism into Ceylon about 200 B.C.

Mą-her′bąl or **Mą-har′bąl,** [Gr. *Μάαρβας,*] a Carthaginian general, who followed Hannibal into Italy, fought at Thrasymene, and commanded the right wing at the battle of Cannæ, in 216 B.C. He urged Hannibal to advance on the Roman capital, and, when the latter rejected this counsel, said to him, "You know how to gain victories, but not how to improve them."

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxi.–xxiii.

Mâhêsâ, mą-hā′są, or **Mâhêshâ,** mą-hā′shą, and **Mâhêswărâ,** mą-hās′wą-rą, names of SIVA, which see.

Mahindo. See MAHENDRA.

Mahlmann, mäl′mȧn, (SIEGFRIED AUGUST,) a German poet, born at Leipsic in 1771. Some of his productions were very popular. Died in 1826.

Mahmed. See MOHAMMED.

Mahmood, Mahmoud, or **Mahmûd,** I., mäh-mōōd′, Sultan of Turkey, born in 1696, was the son of Mustafa II. He succeeded his uncle, Ahmed (Achmet) III., in 1730. In 1734 he began a war against the Russians, who were assisted by the Austrians. The latter made peace and gave up Belgrade to Turkey in 1739. Soon after that date he made a treaty of peace with Russia. Mahmood left the direction of affairs to his ministers. Died in December, 1754.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" LEVESQUE, "Histoire de la Russie."

Mahmood, Mahmoud, or **Mahmûd II.,** Sultan of Turkey, a younger son of Sultan Abdool Hâmid, was born July 20, 1785. His youth was passed in seclusion or confinement and in literary pursuits. During the reign of his brother, Mustafa IV., the deposed Sultan, Selim III., was his fellow-captive, and initiated him in those projects of reform which he himself had failed to effect. In July, 1808, Mustafa was deposed by the military, and Mahmood was proclaimed Sultan at one of the most critical periods in the history of the Ottoman empire. The pashas of Asia and Africa had rendered themselves nearly independent of the Sultan, and the disaffection of the Janissaries threatened a revolution in the capital. He began the work of reform in the army, which he ordered to be organized after the European system. In November, 1808, the Janissaries rebelled, attacked the Sultan's palace, and proclaimed Mustafa. Mahmood suppressed this dangerous revolt by the execution of Mustafa and his heirs, after which he remained the only surviving prince of his race.

A war with Russia, in which the Turks had been defeated, was terminated by a treaty of peace in May, 1812. He pursued his projects of reform with courage and energy, amidst the violent opposition of his subjects. About 1822 began a general insurrection of the Greeks, who, after a war of several years, were liberated from the Turkish yoke. During this war he continued his bold innovations against the old customs and traditions; he dressed himself in the European fashion, and finally accomplished his most important measure,—the destruction of the Janissaries, who had instigated a formidable insurrection in the capital. The next day (June 15) the standard of the prophet was unfurled, and all good

Mussulmans were summoned to arms. The Janissaries were outnumbered and speedily overpowered, and many thousands of them were killed. On the 16th an edict was issued for the abolition of their organization.

On the 20th of October, 1827, Mahmood's fleet was defeated and all-but annihilated at Navarino by the allied French, English, and Russians, who fought there for the liberty of Greece. Mahmood is censured for rashness in renewing the war with Russia in 1828. The Russian general Diebitsch defeated the Turks at Shumla, crossed the Balkan, and took Adrianople in 1829. The existence of the Turkish empire was in peril; but, through the mediation of England and other powers, the Sultan obtained peace (September, 1829) by paying a large sum of money and resigning the sovereignty of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia. In 1832 he was involved in war with Mehemet Ali of Egypt, whose army, commanded by his son Ibrâheem, (Ibrâhîm,) gained a decisive victory at Konieh, (December, 1832.) Russia interposed to protect Mahmood against his rebellious vassal. The Ottoman empire was apparently on the verge of dissolution, when the Sultan died, in June, 1839, and was succeeded by his son, Abdŏŏl-Mejeed.

See VON MÜNCH, "Mahmud II., sein Leben," etc., 1839; POUQUEVILLE, "Histoire de la Régénération de la Grèce," and article "Mahmoud" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mahmood, Mahmoud, or **Mahmûd,** mâh'mŏŏd', **(Abool-Kâsim-Yemeen-ed-Dowlah,** or **Abûl-(Aboul-) Kâsim-Yemîn-ed-Daulah,** â'bŏŏl kâ'sim yĕh-meen' ed-dŏw'lah,) one of the most celebrated of all the Mohammedan conquerors, the founder of the Gaznevide dynasty, and the first who established a permanent Moslem empire in India, was born at Gazna (or Ghiznee) in 967 A.D. He was the son of Sabŭktageen, whom he succeeded as governor of the province of Candahar, (or Gazna.) At an early age he distinguished himself while fighting under his father against the enemies of Nooh, (or Nouh,) the Samanide sovereign of Persia, from whom he received the title of Seif-ed-Dowlah, ("Sword of the State.") But afterwards, having been ill treated by Mansoor, a successor to Nooh, he overthrew the throne of the Samanides, and established his empire over a vast territory, including what is now called Affghanistan, besides an extensive region in the northeastern part of Persia. But, still unsatisfied, he resolved on the subjugation of the countries beyond the Indus. During a reign of rather more than thirty years, he made no fewer than twelve expeditions into India, besides carrying on several important wars in Central Asia. He extended his conquests not only over the whole of the Punjâb, but penetrated as far as Bundelcund on the east and Guzerat on the south. Moore, in his beautiful poem of "Paradise and the Peri," gives a striking picture of Mahmood's sanguinary and desolating career through Hindostani Apostrophizing India, he says,

> "Land of the sun! what foot invades
> Thy pagods and thy pillared shades?
> 'Tis he of Gazna,—fierce in wrath
> * * * * * * *
> He comes, and India's diadems
> Lie scattered in his ruinous path.
> His bloodhounds he adorns with gems
> Torn from the violated necks
> Of many a young and loved sultana;
> Maidens within their pure zenana,
> Priests in the very fane he slaughters,
> And chokes up with the glittering wrecks
> Of golden shrines the sacred waters."
>
> *Lalla Rookh.*

It is related by Ferishta, a celebrated Moslem historian, that, having heard of the immense riches deposited in the temple of Somnâth, famous throughout all India for its sanctity, Mahmood determined to take possession of that place. The priests of Somnâth had boasted that, if he dared approach their holy shrine, he would receive from the avenging gods the just reward of his temerity. The temple stood on the extremity of a point of land in Guzerat, and was surrounded on three sides by the sea. It was defended by the Hindoos with all the courage of religious enthusiasm and all the obstinacy of despair. But nothing could withstand the valour of the fierce invaders. Mahmood, having entered the temple, was about to demolish a gigantic image, the object of the idolatrous worship of the Hindoos. The Brahmans, in great trepidation, offered him an immense sum of gold if he would spare their idol. Some of his officers advised him to accept the ransom; but his zeal as a true Moslem forbade such a compromise. He smote the image and broke it to pieces. It proved to be hollow, and a countless treasure of diamonds, rubies, and pearls was poured from its cavity upon the ground, thus richly rewarding the incorruptible zeal of the conqueror, and at the same time explaining the pious liberality of the Brahmans. In the extensive wars which Mahmood carried on in Central Asia, after his first expedition into India, he appears to have been mainly indebted for his success to the elephants used in his army. It is related that on one occasion Ilij (or Elich) Khân, a Turkish prince, invaded Khorassân with a large army. Mahmood hastily assembled an inferior force, which was accompanied, however, by five hundred elephants. The hostile armies met near Bŭlkh, (or Balkh,) in the vicinity of the river Amoo, or Oxus. Mahmood was mounted on a superb elephant, which, during the heat of the battle, rushed forward, and, seizing with his trunk the chief standard-bearer of the Turks, hurled him into the air. The other elephants followed the example of their great leader: with their trunks they lifted the horsemen from their saddles and dashed them on the ground, so that the Turkish army was soon broken and put to a total rout. Later, the military establishment of Mahmood is said to have comprised no fewer than thirteen hundred elephants and more than fifty thousand horse.

Along with great military talents and a fierce, unconquerable energy and courage, Mahmood possessed some virtues of a more exalted kind. A woman from a distant province, it is said, complained one day to the Sultan that her son had been killed and her property carried off by robbers. He replied that it was impossible for him to prevent all disorders in a region so remote. "Why, then," said the woman, "do you conquer kingdoms which you cannot protect, and for which you will have to answer at the day of judgment?" Far from resenting the freedom of this rebuke, he immediately took effective measures for establishing order in that distant part of his dominions. After his Indian conquests he not only greatly embellished Gazna, which still continued to be the capital of his empire, so that it rivalled, it is said, the most splendid cities of the East, but he showed himself a patron of science and literature, especially of poetry. It was during his reign that Firdousee, (or Firdausî,) the greatest of all the poets of Mohammedanism, flourished. (See FIRDOUSEE.) Seven other distinguished poets, according to Von Hammer, lived at his court and chanted his praises. Mahmood was the first, it is said, of the great Moslem rulers who employed the Persian language in official documents. Died in 1030.

See FERISHTA, "History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India," (translated by GENERAL BRIGGS;) IBN KHALLIKAN, "Dictionnaire Biographique;" WILKEN, "Historia Ghasnevidarum;" VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der schönen Redekunste Persiens;" HAMDALLAH MESTOUFI, "Histoires choisies;" "History of British India," in "Harper's Family Library," vol. i.; VON HAMMER, "Gemähldesaal grosser Moslemischer Herscher."

Mahmood (Mahmoud or **Mahmûd) II.,** surnamed **NÂSIR-OOD-DEEN, (NÂSIR-OUD-DÎN,)** nâ'sir ŏŏd-deen', (*i.e.* "Defender of the Faith,") an eccentric though able Sultan of Delhi, who ascended the throne in 1246. After the death of his father, Altmish, (âlt'mish,) he was imprisoned by his step-mother, and remained in confinement several years. During this period he voluntarily earned his bread by copying manuscripts. Even after he was raised to the throne he continued, it is said, to earn his subsistence by his pen. As a king he was distinguished for his ability, justice, and liberality; he was a patron of learning, the protector of his people, and a friend of the poor. He was a successful general, and speedily reduced several insurrections which broke out during his reign. Contrary to the custom of Moslem princes, Mahmood had but one wife, whom he required to be as industrious as himself, and to perform all the homely duties of housewifery like the meanest of her subjects. Her majesty, having one day burned her fingers while cooking, begged Mahmood to let her have a maid to assist her; but he refused, saying he was but a trustee of the state and had no right to burden it with

needless expenses. He used to say, "Those who will not work for their bread do not deserve it." Mahmood Nâsir-ood-Deen was a half-brother of the distinguished Sultana Ruzeea Begum. (See RUZEEA BEGUM.) He died after a reign of twenty years.

See FERISHTA, "Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India," (BRIGGS'S translation,) vol. i.; "History of British India," vol. i., in "Harper's Family Library."

Mahmood (**Mahmoud** or **Mahmûd**) **Shâh**, (**Nâsir-ed-Deen** or **-Eddyn**, nȧ'sir ed-deen',) Emperor of Hindostan, was the son of Mohammed III. He ascended the throne of Delhi in 1394, and was a feeble ruler. His reign was a disastrous period of intestine wars and anarchy. Timur (Tamerlane) invaded India, defeated the army of Mahmood in 1399, and took Delhi. A few years later, Mahmood returned to Delhi, but he obtained but little power. He died in 1413, being the last of his dynasty.

Mahmood, (Sultan of Syria and Egypt.) See NOOR-ED-DEEN.)

Mahmoud. See MAHMOOD.

Mahmud. See MAHMOOD.

Mahomet, (the Prophet.) See MOHAMMED.

Mą-hom'ęt* [Fr. pron. mȧ'o'mȧ'] or **Mohammed** (mo-hȧm'mĕd) **I.**, Emperor or Sultan of the Ottomans, born in 1374, was a younger son of Bayazeed (Bajazet) I., who was defeated by Tamerlane at Ancyra in 1401. At this time he was governor of Amasia, of which the victor left him in possession. Mahomet and his brother Moosa (Mousa) having appealed to arms for a decision of their claims to the throne, the latter was killed in battle in 1413. Mahomet restored the Ottoman empire to its former stability, subjected the Bosnians and Servians, and was the first Sultan that disputed with the Venetians the empire of the sea. He died in 1421, and was succeeded by his son, Amurath II.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Mahomet or **Mohammed II.**, styled THE GREAT, the son of Amurath II., was born in 1430, and succeeded his father in 1451. Having raised an army of about 300,000 men, he attacked Constantinople, defended by the Greek emperor Constantine Palæologus. After a siege of fifty-five days, the city was taken by storm on the 29th of May, 1453, and Constantine was killed fighting in the breach. Great numbers of the Greek citizens were massacred by the orders or permission of the victor, who in 1456 returned to Adrianople, his former capital. In that year he was defeated at Belgrade by the Hungarian chief Huniades. He conquered Trebizond from David Comnenus in 1461, and afterwards acquired by his arms Bosnia, and several islands in the Archipelago. In 1465 he was defeated by Scanderbeg in Albania. He waged successful wars against the Venetians and the Persians, (1470–78,) and invaded Italy in 1480. Death arrested his progress to further conquest in 1481, and delivered Christian nations from a formidable adversary. He left the throne to his son, Bayazeed (Bajazet) II.

See GUILLET DE SAINT-GEORGES, "Histoire du Règne de Mahomet," 1682; VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mahomet or **Mohammed III.**, Sultan of Turkey, was born about 1568, and succeeded his father, Amurath III., in 1595. He put his brothers to death in the first days of his reign. He was a feeble ruler, and preferred the pursuit of pleasure to his duties as a monarch. Among the chief events of his reign was a war with the emperor Rudolph in Hungary, where the Turks lost several towns. He died in 1603, and was succeeded by his son, Ahmed (Achmet) I.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Mahomet or **Mohammed IV.**, the son and successor of Ibrâheem I., was seven years old when his father was killed by the Janissaries in 1649. Having a ruling passion for the chase, he permitted the grand vizier, Mahomet Köprili, to direct the affairs of the empire. That able minister took Lemnos and Mitylene from the Venetians in 1660, and about the same time waged war against the Austrians in Hungary. After several victories, the Turks were defeated at Saint Gothard on the Raab in 1663, and the war was suspended by a treaty. In that year Köprili died, and his son Ahmed (Achmet) became grand vizier. He took the capital of Candia in 1669, after a long siege. In 1683 a Turkish army of about 200,000 men under Cara Mustafa invaded Austria and besieged Vienna, from which the emperor Leopold fled without offering battle. After a siege of nearly two months, John Sobieski marched to the relief of the city, and put the Turks to a total rout. In consequence of this and other later reverses, Mahomet was deposed in 1687, and was succeeded by his brother, Solyman II. Mahomet was imprisoned until his death, in 1691.

Mahomet V., Sultan of Turkey, born in 1844. As an heir to the throne he was held a palace prisoner by his brother, Abdul Hamid, for over thirty years. He succeeded after the deposition of Abdul, April 27, 1909. Died 1918.

Mahon, LORD. See STANHOPE, EARL OF.

Mahon, ma'on', (PAUL AUGUSTIN OLIVIER,) a French physician, born at Chartres in 1752. Died 1801.

Mą-hōne', (WILLIAM,) an American Senator, was born near Monroe, Southampton county, Virginia, December 1, 1826. He graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1847, and became a civil engineer and railroad-president. He entered the Confederate army as colonel in 1861, and rose to be major-general, winning great distinction as a fighting corps-commander. After the war he resumed the railway-presidency. Entering the field of politics, he combined the Republican and Readjuster parties of Virginia, and from 1881 to 1887 occupied a seat in the United States Senate. Died Oct. 8, 1895.

Mą-ho'nў, (FRANCIS,) an Irish writer and wit, born about 1805, wrote under the assumed name of "Father Prout." He contributed many able articles to "Fraser's Magazine," which were published separately in 1860. He also wrote as correspondent for several daily journals of London. Died in 1866.

Mahudel, mȧ'ü'dĕl', (NICOLAS,) a French antiquary, born at Langres in 1673. He practised medicine in Paris for many years. He wrote a "Treatise on the Ancient Medals or Coins of Spain," (1725,) and several antiquarian treatises inserted in the records of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1747.

Mahul, mȧ'ül', (ALPHONSE JACQUES,) a French political writer, born at Carcassone in 1795. He published a valuable work entitled "Annuaire nécrologique, ou Supplément annuel et Continuation de toutes les Biographies," (6 vols., 1821–26.) Died August 25, 1871.

Mai, mȧ'ee or mī, (ANGELO,) CARDINAL, a celebrated Italian critic and philologist, born at Schilpario, in the province of Bérgamo, on the 7th of March, 1782. He became an excellent classical scholar, and about 1808 was admitted as an associate in the Ambrosian Library of Milan, which was rich in ancient manuscripts. He applied himself to the task of deciphering palimpsests, and discovered portions of Cicero's orations and other classic works which had never been printed. In 1819 he was appointed chief librarian of the Vatican at Rome. The discovery which made the greatest sensation was that of six books of Cicero, "De Republica," which he published, with able critical notes, in 1822. These books, which had been lost since the twelfth century, were found by him in the Vatican. Among the monuments of his critical sagacity and patient research are three collections, entitled "A New Collection of Ancient Authors, produced from the Library of the Vatican," ("Scriptorum Veterum nova Collectio e Vaticanis Codicibus edita," 10 vols. 4to, 1825–38,) "Classic Writers published from the Manuscripts of the Vatican," ("Classici Scriptores ex Codicibus Vaticanis editi," 10 vols., 1828–38,) and "New Library of the Fathers," ("Nova Bibliotheca Patrum," 6 vols., 1845–53.) He was raised to the dignity of cardinal in 1838, was chosen a foreign associate of the French Institute in 1842, and librarian of the Roman Church in 1853. Died in September, 1854.

Mā'Ĭą, [Maïa or Maΐας,] in Greek mythology, is represented as the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, (whence she was called Atlantis and Pleias,) and the eldest of the Pleiades. She was the mother of Hermes, (Mercury.)

* For some remarks on the pronunciation of this name, see MOHAMMED, (the Prophet.)

Another MAIA, *alias* MAJESTA, was a goddess of the Romans, who named one of the months in honour of her.

Maiano or **Majano**, da, dä mä-yä'no, (BENEDETTO,) an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, was born in Tuscany, perhaps in Florence, in 1424, or, according to other authorities, in 1442. He acquired fame first by his unrivalled skill in inlaid work, and afterwards devoted himself to sculpture in marble. He worked in Florence and Naples. Among his best productions are a bust of Giotto, and a marble pulpit of Santa Croce, (in Florence,) in which he represented the life of Saint Francis. Died in 1498.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes célèbres."

Maiano or **Majano**, da, (GIULIANO,) an excellent Italian architect, born in Naples. His birth is variously dated 1377, 1387, and 1432. He designed at Naples the royal palace of Poggio Reale and the triumphal arch of Castello Nuovo. Having been invited to Rome by Paul II., he built between 1464 and 1471 one of the courts of the Vatican and the palace and church of San Marco. Died about 1490.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Maichel, mī'kẹl, (DANIEL,) a German philologist, born at Stuttgart in 1693, became professor of philosophy at Tübingen in 1724. He published an "Introduction to Literary History," in which he describes the great libraries of Paris. Died in 1752.

Maidalchini-Pamfili. See MALDACHINI-PAMFILI.

Maienne. See MAYENNE.

Maier. See MAYER.

Maier, mī'ẹr, (MICHAEL,) a famous German alchemist, born in Holstein in 1568. He became physician to the emperor Rudolph, but left his service, and wasted his time and money in the researches of alchemy. He wrote, besides other works, "Jocus Severus," "Atalanta fugiens," (1618,) and "Tripus Aureus," ("Golden Tripod,") which are prized by amateurs. Died in 1622.

See HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Maignan, mȧn'yôn', [Lat. MAIGNA'NUS,](EMANUEL,) a French monk, eminent as a geometer and philosopher, was born at Toulouse in 1601. He became professor of mathematics in Rome in 1636. He wrote "Perspectiva Horaria," an able "Treatise on Catoptrics," (1648,) and a few other works. Died in 1676.

See SAGUENS, "De Vita, Moribus, etc. E. Maignani," 1697 NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Maignanus. See MAIGNAN.

Maigrot, mȧ'gro', (CHARLES,) a French missionary, born in Paris in 1652. He laboured in China from 1683 to 1706, and wrote "De Sinica Religione," (unpublished.) Died at Rome in 1730.

See MAILLA, "Histoire générale de la Chine."

Maikof, Maikov, Maikoff, or **Maikow**, mī-kof', (VASIL IVANOVITCH,) a Russian soldier and poet, born at Yaroslaf in 1725. He obtained some reputation for humour and comic power by his "Yelisei, or Bacchus Enraged," a burlesque poem. He also wrote several dramas and fables. Died in 1778.

Mailáth or **Majláth**, mī'lȧt, (JÁNOS NEPOMUK,) COUNT, an eminent Hungarian poet and historian, was born at Pesth in 1786. He was employed many years in the civil service of Austria. In the affairs of Hungary he was identified with the conservatives, or adversaries of Kossuth. He published, in German, two important works, a "History of the Magyars," (1828–31,) and a "History of the Austrian Empire," (1834–50.) The revolution of 1848 deprived him of his official employment as *judex curiæ* at Pesth, and reduced him to extreme poverty. He and his daughter Henrietta drowned themselves in Lake Starnberg, in Bavaria, in 1855. He left several poems and translations. He was highly respected as a man.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" also an article on the "Language and Literature of the Magyars" in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828, and October, 1839.

Mailhe, mȧl, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist, born in 1754, was elected to the Convention in 1792. During the trial of the king, he voted for an appeal to the people; but he was counted among those who voted for death conditionally. Died in 1834.

Mailla, Maillat, mȧ'yȧ', or **Maillac**, de, dẹh mȧ'yȧk', (JOSEPH ANNE MARIE DE MOYRIA,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born near Nantua in 1679. He was sent to China in 1702, resided at court, and received the title of mandarin. He translated into French a "General History of China," (12 vols., 1777–83.) "This work," says Weiss, "with the Memoirs published by Batteux, Brequigny, etc., (1775–1816,) forms the most extensive and valuable collection that has yet appeared on China." He died in Pekin in 1748.

Maillac. See MAILLA.

Maillane. See DURAND DE MAILLANE.

Maillard, mȧ'yȧr', (OLIVIER,) a celebrated French pulpit orator, born in Bretagne. He preached in Paris in 1494, and gave much offence by his boldness. Louis XI. having threatened to throw him into the river, Maillard said to the person who conveyed the menace, "Go tell the king that I shall arrive at heaven by water sooner than he can by post-horses." Died about 1505.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale

Maillard, (SEBASTIAN,) a scientific Austrian general, born at Lunéville in 1746. He wrote "The Mechanics of Arches," and other works. Died in 1822.

Maillard de Chambure, mȧ'yȧr' dẹh shôn'bür', (CHARLES HIPPOLYTE,) a French antiquary, born at Semur in 1772; died in 1841.

Maillat. See MAILLA.

Maillebois, de, dẹh mȧ'ẹ-bwȧ' or mȧ'yẹ-bwȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS **Desmarets**—dȧ-mȧ'rȧ',) MARQUIS, a famous French general, born in Paris in 1682, was a son of Nicolas Desmarets, *contrôleur-général*, and a grandson of the great Colbert. After many services, he was made lieutenant-general in 1731, commanded a division in Italy in 1733, and took Corsica in 1739. He obtained the rank of marshal in 1741, defeated the Austrians on the Po in September, 1745, and was forced to retreat at the battle of Piacenza, in June, 1746. Died in 1762.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MASSON DE PEZAY, "Histoire des Campagnes du Maréchal de Maillebois en Italie," 3 vols., 1775.

Maillé-Brezé, de, dẹh mȧ'yȧ' brẹh-zȧ', (URBAIN,) a French general, who obtained command of the French army in Germany in 1634, and defeated the Spaniards at Avesnes in 1635. Having gained several advantages in Flanders between 1642 and 1650, he was made a marshal of France. His wife was Nicole, a sister of Cardinal Richelieu. He died in 1650.

His son, ARMAND, born in 1619, became Duc de Fronsac and de Caumont. As admiral of France, he defeated the Spaniards off Cadiz in 1640, and was killed at Orbitello in 1646.

See GRIFFET, "Histoire de Louis XIII."

Maillé de Brezé, de, dẹh mȧ'yȧ' dẹh brẹh-zȧ', (SIMON,) a French prelate, born in 1515. He became Archbishop of Tours in 1554, and was a member of the Council of Trent. Died in 1597.

Maillet, mȧ'yȧ', (JACQUES LÉONARD,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1823. He gained the first prize in 1847. Died February 14, 1894.

Maillet, de, dẹh mȧ'yȧ', (BENOÎT,) a French writer, born at Saint-Mihiel in 1656. He was consul-general of France in Egypt about ten years, ending in 1702, and published a "Description of Egypt," (1735,) which has some merit. He also wrote a singular treatise on cosmology, entitled "Telliamed," (anagram of De Maillet.) Died in 1738.

Maillet-Duclairon, mȧ'yȧ' dü'klȧ'rôn', (ANTOINE,) a French author, born near Mâcon in 1721. He corresponded with Voltaire and Turgot, and wrote several works, among which is "Cromwell," a tragedy, (1764.) Died in 1809.

Mailly, mȧ'ye', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a respectable French historian, born at Dijon in 1744. He lectured on history at Godran College in Dijon, and published "Spirit of the Fronde," ("L'Esprit de la Fronde," 1772,) and "Spirit of the Crusades," ("L'Esprit des Croisades," 4 vols., 1780.) Died in 1794.

Mailly d'Hautcourt, de, dẹh mȧ'ye' dō'koor', (JOSEPH AUGUSTIN,) COUNT, a French general, born in

1708. After the peace of 1763 he was commandant-in-chief of Roussillon. He obtained the rank of marshal in 1783. He was beheaded as a royalist in 1794.

Maimbourg, mân'boor', (Louis,) a French Jesuit and historian, born at Nancy in 1620. He acquired reputation by his historical works, which, however, are neither accurate nor impartial. Having written a treatise in defence of the liberties of the Gallican Church, and thus offended the pope, he was expelled from the order of Jesuits. Among his works are (in French) a "History of the Iconoclasts," (1674,) a "History of the Crusades," (1675,) a "History of Arianism," (1682,) a "History of Calvinism," (1682,) and a "History of the Pontificate of Saint Leo," (1687.) His style is agreeable. Voltaire expressed the opinion that he was "overrated at first, and too much neglected afterwards." Died in 1686.

See Dupin, "Bibliothèque ecclésiastique;" Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Maimon. See Maimonides.

Maimon, mī'mon, (Solomon,) a Jewish rabbi and philosopher, born in Lithuania in 1753. He had a talent for metaphysical speculations, and a skeptical spirit. Among his best works are "Critical Researches on the Human Mind," ("Kritische Untersuchungen über den menschlichen Geist," 1797,) and memoirs of his own life, entitled "Lebensgeschichte," (2 vols., 1793.) Died in 1800.

Maïmonide. See Maimonides.

Maimonides, mī-mon'e-dēs, [Fr. Maïmonide, mī'e'-mo'nēd',] or **Mo'ses-Ben-Maimon,** (bĕn-mī'mon,) called by the Arabs **Moosa-Ibn-Maimoon,** (**Mûsa-Ibn-Maimûn** or **-Maimoun,**) moo'sâ ĭb'n mī'mōōn', a Jewish rabbi and philosopher of great celebrity, was born at Córdova, in Spain, about 1135. He studied philosophy and medicine under the famous Averroës, with whom he formed a lasting friendship, and was also versed in mathematics and several languages. Having removed to Egypt about 1165, he became chief physician to the Sultan Saladin and his successor. He acquired a great reputation for talents and learning. Among his numerous works are "The Strong Hand," a digest of Hebrew laws, and "More Nebokhim; or, Teacher of the Perplexed," (in Arabic,) which explains difficult and obscure portions of the Old Testament. Died in 1209.

See Abraham Geiger, "Mose Ben Maimon, seine Lebensgeschichte," 1850; Olaus Celsius, "De Maimonide," 1727; Peter Beer, "Das Leben Moses ben Maimon," 1835; Lemans, "Levensbeschrijving van Maimonides," 1815; Strin, "Moses Maimonides," 1846; R. M. Maimonides, "Account of the Life, etc. of Maimonides," London, 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mainardi, mī-nar'dee, (Andrea,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona about 1550. He was sometimes called Chiaveghino, (ke-â-vâ-gee'no.) Died after 1613.

Mainardi, (Bastiano,) a painter of the Florentine school, born in Tuscany, lived about 1500.

Mainardi, (Lattanzio,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna, lived about 1590. He was employed by the pope Sixtus V. to adorn with frescos the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, and the Vatican. Died at the age of twenty-seven.

Maindron, mân'drôn', (Étienne Hippolyte,) a French statuary, born in the department of Maine-et-Loire in 1801; died in Paris, March 21, 1884.

Maine, mān, (Sir Henry James Sumner,) LL.D., an English jurist, born in 1822. He graduated with high honours at Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1844, and was appointed a tutor of Trinity Hall. He was regius professor of civil law at Cambridge from 1847 to 1854, was called to the bar in 1850, was law-member of the government of India from 1862 to 1869, and in that time effected great reforms, was professor of jurisprudence at Oxford from 1870 to 1879, and in 1879 became master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Among his works are "Roman Law and Legal Education," (1856,) "Ancient Law: its Connection with the Early History of Society," (1861,) "Village Communities," (1871,) "Lectures on the Early History of Institutions," (1875,) "Dissertations on Early Law and Custom," (1883,) etc. Died in 1888.

Maine, (Lacroix du.) See Lacroix du Maine.

Maine de Biran, mān deh be'rôn', (Marie François Pierre Gonthier,) an eminent French metaphysician, born near Bergerac in 1766. After opposing the excesses of the Revolution, he was deputed from Dordogne to the Council of Five Hundred in 1797. From 1809 to 1814 he was a member of the legislative body. After the restoration of 1816 he was a moderate royalist member of the Chamber of Deputies. He gained in 1803 a prize of the Institute for his essay "On the Influence of Habit on the Faculty of Thought," ("De l'Influence de l'Habitude sur la Faculté de Penser.") He also wrote the metaphysical part of the article "Leibnitz" in the "Biographie Universelle," a "Memoir on the Decomposition of Thought," ("Sur la Décomposition de la Pensée," 1805,) and several other works. M. V. Cousin estimated him as the greatest metaphysician of France since Malebranche. Died in 1824.

See Ernest Naville, "Maine de Biran, sa Vie et ses Pensées," 1857; Damiron, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Philosophie en France au dix-neuvième Siècle;" Sainte-Beuve, "Causeries du Lundi;" Cousin, Preface to the "Œuvres philosophiques de Maine de Biron," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1866.

Maine, du, dü mān, (Louis Auguste de Bourbon,) Duke, the son of Louis XIV. and Madame de Montespan, was born in 1670, and legitimated in 1673. He was appointed general of the galleys in 1688, and grand master of the artillery in 1694. The king recognized him as a prince of the blood and capable of succeeding to the throne. The duke appears to have displayed a gentle and liberal spirit, with moderate literary talents. Died in 1736.

See Saint-Simon, "Mémoires;" Lemontey, "Histoire de la Régence;" Madame de Sévigné, "Lettres."

Mainfroi. See Manfred.

Maino, mī'no, (Giasone,) an Italian jurist, born at Pésaro in 1435. He was professor of law at Pavía from 1467 to 1486. After an absence he returned to Pavía in 1491, and lectured to large classes of Italian, French, and German students. He published commentaries on the Digest, three Latin orations, and "Consilia sive Responsa." Died in 1519.

See Fabroni, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Maintenon, de, deh mânt'nôn', (François d'Aubigné,) Marquise, a French lady, whose life was marked by romantic adventures and surprising vicissitudes, was born in 1635, in the prison of Niort, (where her father, Constant d'Aubigné, was detained.) She was a granddaughter of the eminent author T. A. d'Aubigné. Having become a poor orphan, she was constrained by her guardians to abjure Calvinism. To escape the miseries of dependence on her unkind godmother, she married in 1652 Scarron the burlesque poet and wit, who was infirm and deformed in person. His house was a fashionable resort of the most brilliant wits and noblesse of Paris. He died in 1660, leaving her again destitute of resources except her rare beauty and talents. Her eyes are described as dark, intensely spiritual, and inexpressibly lustrous. She received a pension of 2000 livres from the queen-mother for several years preceding the death of the latter, in 1666.

About 1670 Madame Scarron was selected as governess of the Duc du Maine, a son of Louis XIV. and Madame de Montespan. The king presented to her the estate of Maintenon in 1674, after which she was called Madame de Maintenon. She gradually gained a complete ascendant over Louis, and was secretly married to him in 1685. The marriage was never formally avowed by him. "It would be hard to name any woman," says Macaulay, "who, with so little romance in her temper, has had so much in her life. . . . A just understanding; an inexhaustible yet never redundant flow of rational, sprightly conversation; a temper of which the serenity was never for a moment ruffled; a tact which surpassed the tact of her sex as much as the tact of her sex surpasses the tact of ours: such were the qualities which made the widow of a buffoon first the confidential friend and then the spouse of the proudest and most powerful of European kings." Madame de Sévigné describes her society as "truly delicious."

She laboured assiduously to convert the king to vital religion. Louis transacted business with his ministers in her apartment, discussed the most important questions in her presence, and often asked her advice in these

terms: "Qu'en pense votre Solidité?" ("What does your Solidity think about it?") He was once dissuaded by her from the cruel purpose of burning the city of Treves. As the king grew old and fretful, her task of entertaining him became very arduous. "I have seen her," says Mlle. d'Aumale, "divert the king by a thousand inventions for four hours together, without repetition, yawning, or slander." She founded a good school for girls at Saint-Cyr. She died in 1719. Her letters and other works have been published by M. Lavallée, in 10 vols., (1854 *et seq.*) This edition includes "Souvenirs de Mme. de Caylus," and "Mémoires de Mlle. d'Aumale."

See CARACCIOLI, "Vie de Madame de Maintenon," 1786; MADAME SUARD, "Madame de Maintenon peinte par elle-même," 1810; MONMERQUE, "Notice sur Madame de Maintenon," 1829; LA BEAUMELLE, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Mme. de Maintenon," 1756; LE DUC DE NOAILLES, "Histoire de Madame de Maintenon," 4 vols., 1848–59; LAFONT D'AUSONNE, "Histoire de Madame de Maintenon," 1814; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iv.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" W. H. D. ADAMS, "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," vol. i., London, 1865; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1850; "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1849; "Letters of Madame de Maintenon," in the "Monthly Review" for January, 1753.

Mainvielle, măn'vē'ĕl', or **Mainville**, măn'vēl', (PIERRE,) a member of the French Convention of 1792, was born at Avignon in 1765. He was executed with the Girondists in October, 1793.

See LAMARTINE, "Histoire des Girondins."

Mainzer, mīnt'sẹr, (JOSEPH,) a German musician and writer on music, born at Treves in 1801; died in 1851.

Maio or **Majo**, da, dä mä'yo, (FRANCESCO or CICCIO,) an excellent Italian composer of operas and sacred music, born at Naples in 1745, (some say about 1740.) Among his operas are "Montezuma," (1765,) and "Ipermnestra," (1770.) Died at Rome in 1774.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Maioli or **Majoli**, mä-yo'lee, (CESARE,) an Italian naturalist, born at Forlì in 1746. He obtained a chair of philosophy at Rome in 1781. He wrote many works on botany and zoology, the most of which remain in manuscript. Died in 1823.

See FABINI, "Memorie sopra la Vita del Majoli," 1824.

Maioli or **Majoli**, (SIMONE,) an Italian canonist, born at Asti in 1520; died about 1597.

Maioragio or **Majoragio**, mä-yo-rä'jo, [Lat. MAJORA'GIUS,] (MARCANTONIO,) an eloquent and learned Italian writer, whose proper name was ANTONIO MARIA CONTI, was born in the Milanese in 1514. At the age of twenty-six he obtained the chair or eloquence at Milan. He wrote a "Commentary on the Works of Cicero," poems, harangues, and various other works. Died in 1555.

Maiquez, mī-kĕth', (ISIDORO,) a popular Spanish comedian, born at Carthagena about 1766. He introduced at Madrid a more simple and natural style of action, and was reputed the most excellent comedian that Spain had produced. Died in 1820.

Mair, (JOHN.) See MAJOR, (JOHN.)

Mairan, de, dẹh mä'rŏN', (JEAN JACQUES DORTOUS,) a distinguished French savant and *littérateur*, born at Béziers in 1678. About 1718 he removed to Paris, and was elected to the Academy of Sciences, for which he wrote many memoirs on geometry, physics, and other sciences. He published a "Dissertation on Ice," ("Dissertation sur la Glace,") "Letters on China," and other works. In 1740 he succeeded Fontenelle as secretary to the Academy of Sciences, and in 1743 was elected to the French Academy. He was intimate with Voltaire. Died in 1771.

See VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de la Littérature Française au dix-huitième Siècle;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance Générale;" SABATHIER, "Eloge de Mairan," 1842; GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Éloge de Mairan," 1771; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mairault, de, dẹh mä'rō', (ADRIEN MAURICE,) a French critic, born in Paris in 1708. He aided Desfontaines in his critical works. Died in 1746.

Maire, Le. See LEMAIRE.

Mairet, mä'rä', (JEAN,) a French dramatic poet, born at Besançon in 1604. In 1629 he produced his principal work, "Sophonisba," a tragedy, which was very successful, and formed an epoch in the annals of the French theatre, being the first in which the rule of unities was observed. He wrote many other tragedies and comedies. Died in 1686.

See LA HARPE, "Cours de la Littérature;" GUIZOT, "Corneille et son Temps;" FONTENELLE, "Vie de Corneille."

Mairobert, de, dẹh mä'ro'bair', (MATHIEU FRANÇOIS PIDANSAT,) a French writer, born in Champagne in 1707. Among his works is the "Observateur Anglais," (4 vols., 1778,) reprinted under the title of "Espion Anglais," ("English Spy.") Died in 1779.

Maironi da Ponte, mī-ro'nee dä pon'tä, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian naturalist and writer, born at Bérgamo in 1748; died in 1833.

Maiseaux, Des. See DESMAISEAUX.

Maison, mä'zŏN', (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) COUNT, a marshal of France, was born at Épinay, near Paris, in 1771. He distinguished himself at Jemmapes in 1792. In 1799 he became adjutant-general or chief of the staff in the army of Bernadotte. For his services at Austerlitz, in 1805, he was made a general of brigade. He took part in the Russian campaign of 1812, during which he obtained the rank of general of division. In 1814 he received from Louis XVIII. the title of peer and the command of the army of Paris. He refused to recognize Bonaparte on his return from Elba. He commanded the expedition against the Turks of the Morea in 1828, and on his return received a marshal's bâton. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1830, and became minister of war in 1835. Died in 1840.

See THIERS, "Histoire de la République, du Consulat et de l'Empire;" MARMONT, "Mémoires;" VICTOR DE BROGLIE, "Éloge historique du Maréchal Maison," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maisonfort, de la, dẹh lä mä'zŏn'for', (LOUIS DUBOIS DESCOURS,) MARQUIS, a French biographer, born in Berry in 1763, was a royalist. He published a biographical Dictionary of those who figured in the French Revolution, (3 vols., 1800.) Died in 1827.

Maisonneuve, mä'zo'nuv', (JULES GERMAIN FRANÇOIS,) a French surgeon, born at Nantes in 1810. He took his degree of doctor at Paris in 1835, and acquired an extended fame by the boldness and brilliancy of his surgical operations. He published many papers and minor works on surgery and its methods.

Maisonneuve, de, dẹh mä'zo'nuv', (LOUIS JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French dramatic poet, born at Saint-Cloud about 1745. His tragedy of "Roxelane et Mustapha" (1785) had a prodigious success. He produced, also, "Odmar and Zulma," (1788.) Died in 1819.

Maissiat, mä'se'ä', (MICHEL,) a French topographical engineer, born at Nantua in 1770. He published several professional works. Died in 1822.

Maistral, mä'trăl', (ESPRIT TRANQUILLE,) a French naval officer, born at Quimper in 1763; died in 1815.

Maistre. See SACY.

Maistre, (ISAAC.) See LEMAISTRE.

Maistre, de, dẹh mĕtR, (JOSEPH MARIE,) COUNT, an eminent political writer and philosopher, was born at Chambéry, in Savoy, in 1754. He was a warm opponent of the French Revolution, and attached to the ultramontane school of theology. In 1796 he published "Considerations on France," which obtained great success. He was appointed by the King of Sardinia grand chancellor in 1799. From 1802 to 1816 he was ambassador to Saint Petersburg, and, on his return to Turin in 1817, became minister of state. His most important work is entitled "On the Pope," ("Du Pape," 1819,) an argument for the cause of popery and absolutism. Died in 1821. He was distinguished as an original thinker.

See RAYMOND, "Éloge du Comte J. M. de Maistre," 1827; VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature Française au dix-huitième Siècle:" VILLENEUVE-ARIFAT, "Éloge du Comte J. de Maistre," 1853; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," and "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1852; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1849.

Maistre, de, (XAVIER,) a popular and witty author, a brother of the preceding, was born at Chambéry in 1764. He entered the Russian service about 1800, fought against the Persians, and obtained the rank of major-general. In 1794 he produced (in French) his ingenious and humorous "Journey around my Chamber,"

("Voyage autour de ma Chambre.") He maintained his reputation as an elegant writer by tales entitled "Prisoners of the Caucasus," and "Prascovie, ou la jeune Sibérienne." After 1817 he lived alternately in France and Saint Petersburg. Died in 1852.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maitani, mī-tä'nee, (LORENZO,) an Italian architect, born at Sienna about 1240; died after 1310.

Māit'land, (Sir FREDERICK LEWIS,) a British naval officer, born in Scotland in 1779. As captain, he served with distinction against the French on the coast of Egypt in 1801. In 1815 he was ordered to keep watch on the coast of France in order to prevent the escape of Napoleon, who surrendered himself to Captain Maitland in July and was conveyed by him in the Bellerophon to England. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral. Died in 1839.

Maitland, (JAMES.) See LAUDERDALE, EARL OF.

Maitland, (JOHN.) See LAUDERDALE, DUKE OF.

Maitland, (JOHN,) of Thirlestane, first Lord Maitland, an eminent Scottish statesman, born about 1540, was the second son of Sir Richard Maitland, noticed below, and grandfather of the Duke of Lauderdale. He was appointed keeper of the privy seal in 1567. For his loyalty to Queen Mary he was proscribed by the dominant party about 1570 and imprisoned several years. In 1584 he was made secretary of state, and became in fact the chief minister of James VI. He was appointed chancellor of Scotland in 1586 or 1587, and created Baron Maitland in 1590. He is praised for his moderation and integrity as well as for his talents. Several of his Latin epigrams have been published. Died in 1595.

See MACKENZIE, "Scotch Writers;" LODGE, "Lives of Eminent Personages."

Maitland, (Sir RICHARD,) of Lethington, a Scottish writer and judge, born in 1496, was the father of Sir William Maitland, noticed below, and of John, first Lord Maitland. He studied law in France, and held several high offices. About 1550 he was chosen a lord of session, and in 1562 lord privy seal. He acquired distinction as a poet and collector of Scottish poetry. One of his poems is entitled "Creation and Paradise Lost." Died in 1586.

See IRVINE, "Lives of the Scottish Poets;" MACKENZIE, "Scotch Writers;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Maitland, (Rev. SAMUEL ROFFEY,) D.D., F.R.S., an able English essayist and writer on ecclesiastical history, etc., was born in London in 1792. He was librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury from 1837 to 1848. He was author of numerous essays on theology, morals, etc. Among his principal and most popular works is "The Dark Ages: being a Series of Essays intended to Illustrate the State of Religion and Literature in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Centuries," (1844.) He aims to prove that those ages were not so dark as they are commonly represented. Died in 1866.

Maitland, (Sir WILLIAM,) of Lethington, Lithington, or Lidington, an able Scottish minister of state, was the eldest son of Sir Richard, noticed above. In 1558 he became principal secretary to Mary of Guise, queen-regent; but in 1559 he joined the Protestant chiefs who had taken arms against her. He was restored to the office of secretary of state by Mary Queen of Scots in 1561. Though not a Catholic, he enjoyed the favour and confidence of the queen, who sent him on several embassies to Queen Elizabeth. After Mary was imprisoned, (1567,) he adhered to her cause, and united with the Duke of Norfolk in an effort to save her. Having failed in an attempt to mediate between the two hostile parties, in 1570 he declared openly for the queen. His enemy, Regent Morton, took him prisoner, and would probably have hung him if Maitland had not died soon after, as some suppose, by his own hand, in 1573. "All the contemporary writers," says Robertson, "mention him with an admiration which nothing could have excited but the greatest superiority of penetration and abilities." "His name," says Burton, "was a by-word for subtlety and state-craft. Yet, . . . if we look at his life and doings, we do not find he was one of those who have left the mark of their influence upon their age. . . . He had great abilities, but they were rather those of the wit and rhetorician than of the practical man." ("History of Scotland," vol. iv. pp. 55–57.) Hume styles Maitland "Secretary Lidington." Queen Elizabeth called him "the flower of the wits of Scotland."

See FROUDE, "Reign of Elizabeth," *passim*, but particularly chaps. xix. and xxiii.; HUME, "History of England;" ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

Maitland, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish antiquary, born at Brechin about 1693. He became a resident of London, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published a "History of London," (1739,) and a "History of Edinburgh." Died in 1757.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Maittaire, mȧ'târ', (MICHEL,) an eminent scholar and bibliographer, born in France in 1668, was the son of Protestant parents, who emigrated to England when the edict of Nantes was revoked, (1685.) He was a good classical scholar, and edited many Greek and Latin authors. He resided many years in London. Among his most important productions are "Dialects of the Greek Language," (1706,) and "Typographic Annals from the Invention of Printing to 1557," ("Annales Typographici ab Artis Inventæ Origine ad Annum 1557," 9 vols., 1719–41,) a work of great research, and superior to any that had appeared on that subject. Died in 1747.

See DIBDIN, "Bibliomania;" P. CHASLES, "Dissertation on the Life and Works of M. Maittaire," London, 1819.

Maitz de Goimpy, du, dü mȧts dẹh gwȧN'pe', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS EDME GABRIEL,) COUNT, a French astronomer and naval officer, born in Beauce in 1729; died after 1784.

Maius. See MAY.

Maizeroy, de, dẹh mȧz'rwȧ', (PAUL GÉDÉON JOLY,) a French officer and eminent tactician, was born at Metz in 1719. He served several campaigns, ending at the peace of 1763, and became lieutenant-colonel. He wrote numerous works on tactics and military science, which had a transient success, but are now obsolete. Died in 1780.

Maizières, de, dẹh mȧ'ze-aiR', (PHILIPPE,) a French writer, born in the diocese of Amiens in 1312. He instigated the Kings of France and of Cyprus to conduct a crusade against the Saracens of Egypt in 1365. He wrote an allegory, "Le Songe du vieil Pélerin," etc. Died in 1405.

Majano. See MAIANO.

Majláth. See MAILATH.

Majo. See MAIO.

Majoli. See MAIOLI.

Ma'jŏr, (CHARLES,) author, born at Indianapolis, Indiana, 1856. Engaged in legal practice and under the pseudonym of "Edwin Caskoden" wrote "When Knighthood was in Flower," "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," "The Little King," etc. Died Feb. 13, 1913.

Major, mȧ'yor, or **Meier**, mī'ẹr, (GEORG,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Nuremberg in 1502. He studied under Luther and Melanchthon at Wittenberg, where he was afterwards professor of theology for many years. He published commentaries on the New Testament, and many theological works. Died in 1574.

Major, (ISAAC,) a German painter and engraver, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1576. He engraved a number of large landscapes representing scenes in the mountains of Bohemia. Died in 1630.

Major, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German physician and antiquary, born at Breslau in 1634. He practised with success at Hamburg. In 1665 he obtained the chair of medicine at Kiel, where he planted a botanic garden. He wrote, in Latin, many learned professional treatises. Died in 1693.

Mā'jọr, (JOHN,) written also **Mair**, a Scottish historian and theologian, born near North Berwick about 1470. He passed a number of years in Paris as a student and then as a professor of scholastic philosophy. In 1519 he returned to Scotland, and some years later became professor of theology at Saint Andrew's, where George Buchanan and John Knox were his pupils. He wrote a "History of Scotland," etc. Died about 1550.

Mā'jor, (RICHARD HENRY,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1818. He edited several works on geographical exploration, and wrote a "Life of Prince Henry the Navigator," (1868.) Died June 25, 1891.

Major, (THOMAS,) a skilful English engraver, born about 1715. He engraved landscapes after Berghem, Teniers, Claude Lorrain, etc. Among his most admired works are twenty-four views of the Ruins of Pæstum, after J. B. Borra, published at London, (1768.) Died in 1770.

Majoragio. See MAIORAGIO.

Majoragius. See MAIORAGIO.

Majorano, (GAETANO.) See GAFFARELLI.

Ma-jo'rĭ-an, [Lat. MAJORIA'NUS; Fr. MAJORIEN, mȧ'zho're-ȧN',] (JULIUS VALERIUS,) a Roman general, who succeeded Avitus as Emperor of the West in 457 A.D. He defeated Theodoric the Visigoth in Gaul in 459, and afterwards waged war against Genseric. He was deposed and put to death by Ricimer in 461.

Majorien. See MAJORIAN.

Majus, mȧ'yŭs, (HEINRICH,) a German natural philosopher, born at Cassel in 1632; died in 1696.

Majus, (JOHANN BURKHARD,) a German historian, born at Pforzheim in 1652. He wrote "De Rebus Badensibus," (1678,) and other works. Died in 1726.

Majus or **Maius,** (JOHANN HEINRICH,) an Orientalist, brother of the preceding, was born in 1653. He wrote on theology and Hebrew antiquities. Died in 1719.

Makaroff, (STEPHEN O.,) admiral, born at Kiev, Russia, in 1848. Entered the navy at sixteen, took part in the Turkish and Turkestan wars, and afterwards made important hydrographic studies. In 1898 he designed the powerful ice-breaking steamer "Yermak." He was chief in command of the Russian navy at Port Arthur, in 1904, and perished in the destruction of his flagship "Petropavlovsk" by a bomb, April 10.

Makart, mȧ'kȧrt', (HANS,) a celebrated Austrian painter, born at Salzburg, May 28, 1840. Began to learn engraving in his youth, but, turning his attention to painting, became a pupil of Piloty, at Munich. His picture entitled "Modern Flirtations" established his fame. Other works were "Leda and the Swan," "The Plague of Florence," "The Seven Capital Sins," etc. Died 1884.

Makeblyde, mȧ'kĕh-blī'dĕh, (LOUIS,) a Flemish religious writer, born at Poperingue in 1564; died in 1630.

Makkaree, Makkarĭ, or **Makkary, Al,** ȧl mȧk'-kȧ-ree, (AHMED-IBN-MOHAMMED, ȧH'mĕd ĭb'n mo-hȧm'-mĕd,) an Arabian historian, born at Tlemcen about 1585. He became a resident of Cairo about 1620, and wrote numerous historical and theological works, the most important of which is a valuable "History of Spain during the Domination of the Moors." Died in 1631.

Mako, mŏk'ko, (PAUL,) a learned Hungarian Jesuit, born in 1723. He wrote on geometry, physical science, etc. Died in 1793.

Makouski. See MAKOWSKI.

Makowski, mȧ-kov'skee, written also **Makouski,** [Lat. MACCO'VIUS,] (JOHN,) a Polish Protestant divine, born at Lobzenick in 1588. He was noted for disputatiousness and fondness for scholastic subtleties. Died in 1644.

Makreezee or **Makrĭzĭ, Al,** ȧl mȧ-kree'zee, surnamed TAKYAH-ED-DEEN or TAKY-ED-DEEN, (or TAKI-EDDĪN,) tȧk'yĕd-deen', (*i.e.* the "Support of Religion,") a celebrated Arabic writer, born at Cairo about 1360. He held several civil and religious offices in his native city. He wrote many historical works, which attest the variety and extent of his knowledge. His "Historical and Topographical Description of Egypt" gives an ample account of the events which occurred after the conquest of the Saracens, and of the customs and antiquities of that country. He also wrote a "History of Saladin and his Successors," and a treatise on Moslem Coins. The above-named works have been translated into French by Silvestre de Sacy. Al Makreezee has the reputation of being, on the whole, an impartial, trustworthy, and eminently judicious writer. Died in 1442.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Chrestomathie Arabe."

Makrîzî. See MAKREEZEE.

Malaba'rĭ, (BEHRAMJI MERWAUGI,) a Hindoo poet and reformer, born at Baroda in 1853. His poems are in the native and the English tongues, and are highly esteemed. He has also written largely on political and moral questions, and is the leading social reformer in India. He has made an earnest crusade against infant marriages and enforced widowhood in Hindostan.

Malabranca, mȧ-lȧ-brȧn'kȧ, (LATINO,) an Italian Dominican, called also **Frangipani,** was a nephew of Pope Nicholas III. He was made Bishop of Ostia and Velletri in 1278. His diplomatic talents were employed and approved by several successive popes. Died about 1294. The celebrated hymn "Dies Iræ" is attributed to him by many writers.

Malacarne, mȧ-lȧ-kar'nȧ, (MICHELE VINCENZO,) an Italian surgeon, born at Saluzzo in 1744. He contributed by his works to the progress of science in Italy. He was professor of surgery at Padua from 1794 until his death, in 1816. Among his works is a treatise on Encephalotomy.

Mal'a-chī, [Heb. מַלְאָכִי,] the last of the minor Hebrew prophets, is supposed to have prophesied about 420 B.C. Nothing is positively known of his history. The name signifies "angel," or "messenger of the Lord." The book of Malachi is the last book of the Old Testament, in the order of time as well as of position.

Malachowski, mȧ-lȧ-kov'skee, (CASIMIR,) a Polish general, born in 1765. He had the chief command at Warsaw when that place was taken by the Russians in 1831. Died in 1845.

Malachy (mal'ȧ-kĭ) **II.,** or **Maelsechlainn,** a king of Ireland, the last of the Hui Neill dynasty who was undisputed over-king of the whole island. He gained the throne in 980, and soon after won a great battle at Tara over the Danes of Dublin, Man, and the Isles. In 989 he took Dublin. He had, in later years, continual warfare with Danes and Irish vassals alike, and in 1001 submitted to Brian Boroihme.

Malachy, SAINT, (in Irish, MAELMAEDOG UA MORGAIR,) also called **Imar Malachy,** an Irish archbishop, born at Armagh about 1095, of a noble race. He became about 1127 Bishop of Connor and Dromore, where he did much to introduce the Roman obedience. In 1129 he was promoted to be Archbishop of Armagh, but actually held that see only from 1134 to 1137, when he took the bishopric of Down. While at Rome in 1139 he was made papal legate *a latere,* with authority to visit and reform the Irish Church. In 1148 he convened a national council at Inis Phadrig, and in the same year went to meet the pope at Clairvaux, where he died, in the arms of Saint Bernard, November 2, 1148. The celebrated "Prophecy of Saint Malachy regarding the Lives of Future Pontiffs" was not written by him.

Malagrida, mȧ-lȧ-gree'dȧ, (GABRIELE,) an Italian Jesuit, born in the Milanese in 1689. He removed to Portugal, became a popular preacher, and wrote several works. He was suspected of complicity in the attempt to assassinate the King of Portugal, (1758,) and was convicted of heresy, for which he was burned in 1761.

Malaguti, mȧ-lȧ-goo'tee, (FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished chemist, born at Bologna in 1802. Having settled in France, he studied in the laboratory of Gay-Lussac, and became in 1850 professor of chemistry at Rennes. He published several valuable works, among which is "Lessons of Agricultural Chemistry." Died April 25, 1878.

Malaine, mȧ'lȧn', (JOSEPH LAURENT,) a French painter of flowers, born at Tournai in 1745; died in Paris in 1809.

Mal'e-la, **Mal'e-las,** or **Mal'e-las,** [Gr. *Μαλάλα* or *Μαλέλα,*] called also JOHN OF ANTIOCH, was the author of a Greek chronicle which extends from the creation to the year 566 A.D. It was first printed by Chilmead, at Oxford, in 1691. The time and place of his birth and death are not known. He was, perhaps, the same as John of Antioch the Scholastic.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Malan, (SOLOMON CÆSAR,) D.D., a Swiss-English clergyman and linguist, born at Geneva in 1812, was

educated in England, graduating at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1837. He went to Calcutta and became a professor in Bishop's College, but returned to Oxford, took priest's orders in the English Church, and attained various preferments, being a prebendary of Sarum from 1871 to 1875. He published a vast number of translations from Oriental languages, (Chinese, Armenian, Georgian, Coptic, Geez, Russian, Japanese, etc.,) very often of works of much interest in connection with liturgical and doctrinal questions. He was also gifted as an artist, musician, and naturalist. He is said to have conversed fluently in twenty-five languages and to have been able to translate over one hundred. For awhile he ranked as the greatest living polyglot scholar, but was subsequently rivalled by Leitner in this regard. Died in 1894.

Malapert, mȧ'lȧ'pair', (CHARLES,) a Flemish poet and geometer, born at Mons in 1581. He became a Jesuit, and a professor of mathematics in various colleges. He published Latin poems, and several works on geometry. Died in Spain about 1630.

Malarme, de, deh mȧ'lȧrm', (CHARLOTTE,) COUNTESS, a novelist, born at Metz, France, in 1753, was a sister of Count de Bournon, the mineralogist. She wrote "Niralba," (1800,) and other novels. Died about 1830.

Malaspina, mȧ-lȧ-spee'nȧ, (RICORDANO,) the earliest historian of Florence, was born in that city in the thirteenth century. He wrote a "History of Florence from its Origin to the Year 1281."

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Malaspina di Sannazaro, mȧ-lȧ-spee'nȧ de sȧn-nȧd-zȧ'ro, (LUIGI,) MARQUIS, an Italian writer and political economist, born at Pavia in 1754. He founded a school of fine arts in his native city. Died in 1834.

Malatesta, mȧ-lȧ-tĕs'tȧ, a noble Italian family, which acquired the lordship of Rimini in the thirteenth century, and furnished several leaders of the Guelph party. MALATESTA II. and GALEOTTO MALATESTI, sons of Pandolfe I., began to reign over Rimini in 1335. They had a great military reputation, and next to the Visconti were perhaps the most powerful princes of Italy. The former died in 1364, and Galeotto in 1385, leaving two sons, CARLO and PANDOLFO III. These two became able generals, and commanded the army of Visconti, Duke of Milan, from 1393 to 1408. Carlo, who was Lord of Rimini, died without issue in 1429. The descendants of Pandolfo III. possessed Rimini until 1528, when it was added to the papal dominions.

Malatesta, (BATTISTA,) an Italian lady of eminent talents, was married in 1405 to Galeotto Malatesta, Seigneur of Pésaro. She taught philosophy in public, made Latin orations before the emperor and pope, and wrote some admired verses.

Malaval, mȧ'lȧ'vȧl', (FRANÇOIS,) a French mystic, born at Marseilles in 1627, became blind in infancy, but studied Latin with success. He published, besides several prose works of a mystical character, "Poésies spirituelles," ("Spiritual Poems.") Died in 1719.

Măl-bōne', (EDWARD G.,) an American portrait-painter, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1777. He visited Europe in 1801 in company with Washington Allston, but returned the same year to America, where he soon acquired a high reputation in his art. Died in 1807.

See DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America," vol. ii. chap. ii.; TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Mal'chus [Gr. Μάλχος] OF PHILADELPHIA, called THE SOPHIST, a Byzantine historian, lived about 600 A.D. Fragments of his works are extant.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Malchus, von, fon mȧl'kŭs, (KARL AUGUST,) BARON, a German writer, born at Mannheim in 1770, was appointed minister of the interior in the kingdom of Westphalia in 1813. He published several works on political economy. Died in 1840.

Malcolm (mȧl'kom) **I.**, King of Scots, the son of Donald IV., succeeded his cousin, Constantine III., in 938 A.D. He was killed by some of his own subjects who had revolted; but the date of this event is not known.

Malcolm II., King of Scotland, was the son of Kenneth III. He began to reign in 1003, and resisted several hostile incursions of the Danes with success. He died in 1033, leaving two daughters, one of whom was the mother of Duncan I.

Malcolm III., surnamed CANMORE, ("Great Head,") was the son of King Duncan, whose virtues and tragical fate are commemorated in Shakspeare's "Macbeth." When Duncan was killed, in 1040, Malcolm escaped to England. (See MACBETH.) He returned with an army, defeated Macbeth, and ascended the throne in 1057. About 1090 a war commenced between William II. of England and Malcolm, who was killed in battle at Alnwick Castle in 1093. His sons Alexander and David became kings.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. i. chap. xi.

Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, was born about 1140, and succeeded his grandfather, David I., in 1153. He made peace with Henry II. of England by ceding to him Northumberland. He died in 1165, and was succeeded by his brother William.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chaps. xiii., xiv.; BUCHANAN, "Rerum Scoticarum Historia."

Malcolm, mȧl'kom, (JAMES PELLER,) an engraver and antiquary, born in Philadelphia about 1768. He visited Europe in his youth, and became a student in the Royal Academy of London. He published "Londinum Redivivum; or, The Ancient History and Modern Description of London," (1802–05,) "Seventy Views taken within the Compass of Twelve Miles round London," (1811,) and other works. Died in 1815.

Malcolm, mȧl'kom, (Sir JOHN,) G.C.B., a British general and eminent historian, born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1769. In his youth he went to India as a cadet in the army of the Company. After performing an important political mission to Persia, (1799,) he was appointed to the presidency of Mysore in 1803. He was minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Persia in 1809 and 1810. Having collected information respecting Persia, he went to England in 1812, and published a valuable "History of Persia" (1815) from the earliest times to the date of publication. He returned to India in 1817, obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and, as second in command, distinguished himself at the battle of Mehidpoor, where Holkar was defeated. For several ensuing years he governed Malwa and the adjacent provinces in a manner which is highly commended. He returned to England in 1821, with the rank of major-general, was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1827, and resigned that post about the end of 1830. Sir John published, besides other works, a "Political History of India," (from 1784 to 1823,) and left a "Life of Lord Clive," which appeared in 1836. He was a brother of Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm. Died in 1833.

See J. W. KAYE, "Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm," 2 vols., 1856; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1816, and July, 1823; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1812, and April, 1857; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Malcolm, (Sir PULTENEY,) G.C.B., a British admiral, born near Langholm, Scotland, in 1768, was a brother of the preceding. He entered the navy in 1778, fought against the French in the West Indies, and was made a post-captain in 1794. He escorted the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal in 1808, and obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1813. In 1816 and 1817 he was commander-in-chief of the Saint Helena station, where his duty called him into intercourse with Bonaparte, who expressed himself much pleased with his manners and conduct. He was promoted to the rank of full admiral in 1837. Died in 1838.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Măl'com, (HOWARD,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born in Philadelphia in 1799, was one of the founders of the American Tract Society and of the American Sunday-School Union. In 1835 he visited India and China, and on his return published "Travels in South-Eastern Asia," (1839.) He published a "Dictionary of the Bible," which had an extensive circulation, and other religious works. Died March 25, 1879.

Malczewski, mȧl-chĕv'skee, written also **Malczeski**, (ANTONI,) an excellent Polish poet, born in Vol-

hynia about 1792, was a son of a general in the Russian service. He received a French education, and entered the army in 1811. Having quitted the army in 1816, he travelled for some years, and is said to have been the first Pole that ascended Mont Blanc. His reputation is founded on a single poem, entitled "Maria; a Tale of the Ukraine," (Warsaw, 1826,) which is one of the most popular poems in the Polish language. He died poor at Warsaw in 1826.

See BIELOWSKI, "A. Malczewski," etc., 1843.

Maldachini-Pamfili, mâl-dâ-kee'nee pâm-fee'lee, (Donna OLIMPIA,) an Italian woman, noted for her ambition, vices, and political influence, was born at Viterbo in 1594. She was married to a man whose brother, J. B. Pamfili, was elected pope in 1644 and assumed the title of Innocent X. Died in 1656.

Mâl'den, (HENRY,) an English writer, born about 1800, graduated at Cambridge in 1822. He became professor of Greek in University College, London, about 1830. Died July 4, 1876.

Maldonado, mâl-do-nâ'DO, (LOPEZ,) a Spanish poet of the sixteenth century, was contemporary with Cervantes, who mentions him with eulogy.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Maldonado, (LORENZO FERRER,) a navigator, who was born probably in Spain. He wrote a narrative of a voyage which he made, or pretended to have made, from the Atlantic to the Pacific through Behring Strait in 1588. The majority of geographers have discredited his story.

See F. DE NAVARRETE, "Historia de la Nautica."

Maldonat, mâl-do-nât', [Lat. MALDONA'TUS,] (JUAN,) a celebrated Spanish theologian, born in Estremadura in 1534. Having entered the order of Jesuits, he went to Paris about 1564, and and acquired a high reputation as a professor of theology. He is said to have been a person of great talents, learning, and piety, and to have written Latin with much purity. He wrote, besides other works, "Commentaries on the Four Evangelists," (1596,) which, says Hallam, "have been highly praised by theologians of the Protestant side." Died in 1583.

See PRAT, "Maldonat et l'Université de Paris," 1857: BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Maldonatus. See MALDONAT.

Malebranche, mâl'BRÔNSH', [Lat. MALEBRAN'CHIUS] (NICOLAS,) a French metaphysical philosopher of great eminence, was born in Paris on the 6th of August, 1638. His habits in youth were retired and studious. He became a priest of the Oratory in 1660, and was a zealous Cartesian in philosophy, which was his favourite study. In 1674 he produced the first volume of his admirable and original "Search for Truth," ("Recherche de la Vérité,") which was quickly and highly appreciated. New and enlarged editions of it rapidly followed. The general design of this work is to demonstrate the harmony of the Cartesian philosophy with revealed religion. His style is eminently pure, perspicuous, and elegant, having, says Fontenelle, "all the dignity which the subject requires, and all the grace or ornament which it could properly receive." "He was," says Hallam, "a warm and almost enthusiastic admirer of Descartes, but his mind was independent, searching, and fond of its own inventions; he acknowledged no master, and in some points dissents from the Cartesian school. . . . The fame of Malebranche, and, still more, the popularity in modern times of his 'Search for Truth,' have been affected by that peculiar hypothesis, so mystically expressed, the seeing all things in God, which has been more remembered than any other part of that treatise." "He bears a striking resemblance," adds the same critic, "to his great contemporary Pascal. Both of ardent minds, endowed with strong imagination and lively wit, sarcastic, severe, fearless, disdainful of popular opinion and accredited reputations. . . . But in Malebranche there is a less overpowering sense of religion; his eye roams unblenched in the light before which that of Pascal had been veiled in awe. He has less energy, but more copiousness and variety." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") "This ingenious philosopher and beautiful writer," says Mackintosh, "is the only celebrated Cartesian who has professedly handled the Theory of Morals. . . . The manner in which he applied his principles to the particulars of human duty is excellent. He is perhaps the first philosopher who has precisely laid down, and rigidly adhered to, the great principle that *virtue consists in pure intentions and dispositions of mind*, without which actions, however conformable to rules, are not truly moral." He was involved in a long and intemperate controversy with Arnauld on the theory of ideas and on the doctrine of grace.

In 1687 he combined all the parts of his system, and developed them more fully, in "Conversations on Metaphysics and Religion," ("Entretiens sur la Métaphysique et la Religion.") He was author of other religious and mystical works, among which are "Christian and Metaphysical Meditations," (1683,) and a "Treatise on Morality," ("Traité de Morale," 1684.) He gave proof of his profound attainments as a geometer by a "Treatise on the Communication of Motion." Died at Paris in October, 1715.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Malebranche;" MACKINTOSH, "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" J. E. ERDMANN, "Malebranche, Spinoza und die Sceptiker und Mystiker des siebzehnten Jahrhunderts," 1836; KARL RELSTAG, "Dissertatio de Malebranchio Philosopho," 1846; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malebranchius. See MALEBRANCHE.

Maleguzzi-Valeri, mâ-lâ-goot'see vâ-lâ'ree, (VERONICA,) COUNTESS, one of the most learned and gifted women of Italy, was born at Reggio, Lombardy, in 1630. She wrote a drama called "Innocence Recognized." Died in 1690.

Mâlek-Ibn-Anas, mâ'lek ĭb'n ân'as, the chief or founder of one of the four Moslem sects which are accounted orthodox, was born at Medina in 714 A.D. His doctrines, of which he published an explanation, were generally adopted by the Mussulmans of Spain, Egypt, and Barbary. Died about 795.

See HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malek-Shah. See MALIK-SHAH.

Malela. See MALALA.

Malermi, mâ-lêR'mee, or **Malerbi**, mâ-lêR'bee, (NICOLÒ,) an Italian translator, born in Venice in 1422. He produced (1471) the first Italian version of the Bible that was ever printed.

Malesherbes, de, deh mâl'zârb', (CHRÉTIEN GUILLAUME DE **Lamoignon**—lâ'mwân'yôN',) a meritorious French judge and philanthropist, born in Paris in 1721, was a son of Chancellor de Lamoignon. At the age of twenty-four he was chosen a counsellor in the Parliament, and in 1750 became president of the *Cour des Aides*. He was *directeur de la librairie*, or censor of books, from 1750 to 1768, and was praised for his liberality or indulgence by Rousseau, Voltaire, and the Encyclopædists. He acquired great popularity by his defence of the Parliament against the ministry about 1772. In 1775, having been indicated by the public voice, he was appointed a colleague of Turgot in the new ministry, as minister of the king's household and of the police, but he resigned in 1776, when Turgot was dismissed. He was elected to the French Academy in 1775, though he had not produced any purely literary work. He was author of treatises on rural economy and finances, and of a "Memoir on the Liberty of the Press." When Louis XVI. was arraigned by the Convention in 1792, Malesherbes generously offered to him his services as counsel, which were accepted. This act of fidelity having rendered him suspected by the terrorists, he was executed in April, 1794. His virtues are warmly eulogized by both royalists and republicans.

See DELISLE DE SALES, "Mémoires sur la Vie publique et privée de Malesherbes," 1803; GAILLARD, "Vie ou Éloge historique de Malesherbes," 1805; J. B. DUBOIS, "Notice sur Lamoignon-Malesherbes," 1806; BOISSY D'ANGLAS, "Essai sur la Vie, etc. de Malesherbes," 2 vols., 1818; C. P. DUPLESSIS, "Éloge de Malesherbes," 1820; DUPIN AÎNÉ, "Éloge de Lamoignon-Malesherbes," 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Malesherbes," in "Causeries du Lundi," tome ii.

Malet, de, deh mâ'lâ', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a French general and conspirator, born at Dole in 1754. About 1806 he was dismissed from the service, and went to Paris, where he plotted against Bonaparte, and was imprisoned from 1808 to 1812. Having formed another conspiracy, he announced at the barracks, in Paris, on

the 24th of October, 1812, that Bonaparte had died in Russia, and that he (Malet) had been appointed governor of Paris by the senate. By forged orders he imposed on the prefect of Paris, made Savary prisoner, and shot General Hullin. At this crisis his audacity was baffled by Laborde, who made him prisoner. Malet and his accomplices were shot, after a summary process, in October, 1812.

See LAFON, "Histoire de la Conspiration du Général Malet," 1814; DOURILLE, "Histoire de la Conspiration de Malet," 1840.

Mal'e-vill or **Mel'vill**, (GEOFFREY,) a Scottish statesman, became lord justiciary of Scotland in 1171. He is said to have been the first who held that office.

Maleville, de, deh măl'vèl', (JACQUES,) MARQUIS, a French jurist, born in Périgord in 1741. He aided Portalis and others in framing the Civil Code, about 1800, and wrote an "Analysis of the Discussion of the Civil Code," (4 vols., 1805.) Died in 1824.

Maleville, de, (LÉON,) a French advocate and politician, born at Montauban in 1803. He was minister of the interior for a short time in December, 1848. He was a moderate royalist, and a devoted friend of Thiers. Died March 29, 1879.

COLONEL DE MALEVILLE, a brother of the preceding, born at Domme in 1813, was killed at Solferino in 1859.

Malezieu, de, deh măl'ze-uh', (NICOLAS,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1650. He was a friend of Fénelon and Bossuet, whose influence procured for him the place of preceptor of the Duc du Maine. He afterwards taught mathematics to the Duke of Burgundy, was elected to the French Academy in 1701, and published "Elements of Geometry for the Duke of Burgundy," (1715.) Died in 1729.

Malfilâtre or **Malfillâtre**, de, deh măl'fe'lâtr', (JACQUES CHARLES LOUIS,) a French poet, born at Caen in 1733. He composed a poem on the "Translation of Elijah to Heaven," and another called "Narcissus in the Island of Venus," (1769,) which is said to possess great beauties. Died in 1767.

See DE BAUDRE, "Discours sur la Vie, etc. de Malfilâtre," 1825. LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature."

Malgaigne, măl'gàñ', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer and surgeon, born in Paris about 1806. He published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Surgical Anatomy and Experimental Surgery," (2 vols., 1838.) Died in 1865.

Malherbe, de, deh mă'lârb', (FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French lyric poet, born at Caen about 1555. He served several campaigns in the civil wars of the League, and married Madeleine de Carriolis in 1581. In 1587 he composed his first work, "The Tears of Saint Peter." An "Ode to the Queen Marie de Médicis" (1600) was the foundation of his fame. He came to Paris a few years later, and enjoyed the patronage of Henry IV. during the life of that prince. Malherbe was called the poet of princes and the prince of poets. He died in 1628. "He was," says La Harpe, "the first [French] model of the noble style, and the creator of lyric poetry. He has its enthusiasm, its movements, and its *tournures*." "Malherbe," says Hallam, "gave a polish and a grace to the lyric poetry of France, which has rendered his name celebrated in her criticism. In general, we find in his poems neither imagery nor sentiments that yield us delight." Comparing him with Horace, the same critic remarks, "He is far from deficient in that calm philosophy which forms the charm of the Roman poet." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See ROUX-ALPHÉRAN, "Recherches sur Malherbe et sa Famille," 1840; "Malherbe, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," by M. DE GOURNAY, 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome viii; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malhouet. See MALOUET.

Malibran, mă'le'brŏN', (MARIA FELICITÀ,) a celebrated singer and actress, born in Paris in 1808, was the daughter of Manuel Garcia, a Spanish tenor singer. She made her *début* in London in 1825, and in 1826 visited New York, where she married M. Malibran, a banker. After he had become a bankrupt, she separated from him and went to Paris, where she performed with complete success in 1828. In Italy, England, and Germany she also obtained triumphs almost unexampled in the history of artistes. Her voice was a mezzo-soprano of great volume. She was very successful as an actress. She died in England in 1836, soon after a second marriage with M. de Bériot, a violinist.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Memoirs of Madame Malibran," by the COUNTESS OF MERLIN.

Malietoa Laupepa, King of Samoa, succeeded to the throne in 1880. A rival, Tamasese, was favoured by the Germans, who seized and exiled Malietoa and sought to establish a protectorate. The exile was brought back in response to the protests of Great Britain and the United States, and restored to the throne November 9, 1889. Died August 22, 1898.

Malik (mâl'ik) or **Melik**, mĕl'ik, **El Adel**, ĕl ă'dĕl, **I.**, **(Seif-ed-Deen Aboobeker Mohammed**, or **Saif-Eddyn Aboubekr Mohammed**, sīf ed-deen' ă'bōō-bĕk'ẹr mo-hâm'med,) Sultan of Egypt and Damascus, born at Baalbec in 1139, was a brother of the famous Saladin. He gained victories over the crusaders in 1174 and 1187. In 1201 he became Sultan of Egypt. He extended his dominions by conquest in Syria. Died in 1218.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. iii.

Malik-Shâh, mâl'ik shâh, written also **Malek (Malec- or Melek-) Shâh**, a famous Seljookide sovereign, the son of Alp-Arslân, whom he succeeded in 1072. Under Malik-Shâh the Seljookian empire reached its highest point of power and glory. His character, like that of his father, appears to have been singularly noble. His succession to the throne had been disputed by his brother Toortoosh, (Tourtousch.) Before giving battle to his rival, he asked his minister, Nizâm-ōōl-Mōōlk, as they came out of the mosque together, what he had prayed for. "I have prayed," answered the minister, "that God would give you the victory over your brother." "And I," said Malik-Shâh, "that God would take away my life and crown, if my brother is worthier to reign than I." Perhaps the only stain upon the character of this great prince is his having, at the instigation of his Sultana, the Khâtoon Tōōrkân, removed from office his minister, the illustrious Nizâm-ōōl-Mōōlk,* to whose wise administration the empire was chiefly indebted for its long-continued prosperity. Nizâm-ōōl-Mōōlk died soon after by the dagger of an assassin. Malik-Shâh survived his minister only a few months. He died in 1092.

Malinche or **Malintzin.** See MARINA.

Malingre, mă'lăngr', (CLAUDE,) a French historian of little merit, born at Sens about 1580. He wrote several works on French history, which were not successful. Died about 1653.

Mallalieu, mal-la-lū', (WILLARD FRANCIS,) D.D., an American Methodist bishop, born at Sutton, Massachusetts, December 11, 1828. He graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1857, became a preacher in the same year, and for some time was presiding elder at Boston. In 1884 he was chosen a bishop. Died in 1911.

Mallarmé, mal-lar-mé', (STEPHANE,) a French poet, born at Paris in 1842. He became first known through a translation of Poe's "Raven." His "Divagations" appeared in 1896. He is a representative of the "decadent" school, employing odd words and constructions, and ignoring the laws of prosody. Died in 1898.

Mal'lą-rў, (CHARLES,) a Baptist minister, born in Poultney, Vermont, in 1801, removed to Georgia. He was one of the founders of Mercer Theological Seminary, at Penfield, Georgia. Died July 31, 1864.

Mallary, (ROLLIN CARLOS,) a lawyer, a brother of the preceding, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1784. He was a member of Congress from 1819 until his death, in 1831.

Mallemans de Messanges, măl'mŏN' deh mą'sŏNzh', (CLAUDE,) a French savant, born at Beaune in 1653. He was professor of philosophy for thirty-four years at the Collége du Plessis, Paris. He published "A Physical Treatise on the World," and other works. Died in 1723.

Malleolus. See HAMMERLEIN.

* This name, the only one by which he was known, signifies the "regulator of the state or kingdom."

Mal'lery, (GARRICK,) an American ethnologist, born at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in 1831. He graduated at Yale College in 1850, was in the army in the civil war, was executive officer of the Signal Service Bureau 1870-76, and subsequently on the survey of the Rocky Mountain region. He retired from the army in 1879, when he became chief of the Bureau of Ethnology. He wrote various works and papers on the ethnology of the North American Indians. Died in 1894.

Mallet, mȧ'lȧ', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a French philosopher, born at Lille in 1807. He published, besides other works, "Études philosophiques," (2 vols., 1837-38,) which gained a prize of the French Academy. He wrote numerous articles in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died March 28, 1876.

Mal'let or **Malloch**, mal'lok, (DAVID,) a Scottish poet and dramatist, born at Crieff, in Perthshire, about 1698, was the son of James Malloch. He removed to London about 1724, and changed his name to Mallet. In 1728 he produced "The Excursion," a poem, and in 1731 "Eurydice," a tragedy. He became intimate with Pope, who procured him a situation as travelling tutor. His tragedy "Mustapha" (1739) was performed with applause. About 1740 he was appointed under-secretary to Frederick, Prince of Wales. Among his other works are "Amyntor and Theodora," and a "Life of Bacon." He is censured for acting as the venal agent of Bolingbroke in an attempt to blast the memory of Pope, (1749.) Died in 1765.

Mallet, (EDME,) a French *littérateur*, born at Melun in 1713. He published an "Essay on the Study of Belles-Lettres," and translated into French Davila's "History." Died in 1755.

Mallet, mȧl'let, (FREDRICK,) a Swedish writer on science, born in 1728, was for many years professor of mathematics at Upsal. He published many treatises between 1752 and 1774, and co-operated with Bergman in a general description of the earth. Of this work Mallet wrote the astronomical part. Died in 1797.

Mallet, mȧ'lȧ', (JACQUES ANDRÉ,) called **Mallet-Favre**, a Swiss astronomer, born at Geneva in 1740, was a favourite pupil of Daniel Bernoulli. He became professor of astronomy at Geneva about 1770, and built an observatory there. He wrote memoirs on astronomy, mechanics, etc. for the Academy of Paris and the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member. Died in 1790.

Mallet, (PAUL HENRI,) a Swiss historian, born at Geneva in 1730. He taught French to the Prince-Royal of Denmark, (Christian VII.,) and returned to Geneva in 1760. He was appointed professor of history in the Academy of that city. Among his works (in French) are "Monuments of the Mythology and Poetry of the Celts," (1756,) "Memoirs on the Literature of the North," (6 vols., 1760,) and a "History of Denmark," (3 vols., 1777,) which is highly esteemed and has been translated into English, German, etc. Died in 1807.

His "Introduction à l'Histoire de Danemark" was translated into English, under the title of "Northern Antiquities," which is one of the most valuable works on Northern mythology.

See SISMONDI, "De la Vie et les Écrits de P. H. Mallet," 1807: HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for March, 1771.

Mal'let, (ROBERT,) a British engineer and seismologist, born at Dublin, June 3, 1810. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1830. His numerous reports, papers, and catalogues on earthquakes (prepared by him with the aid of his son, Dr. J. W. Mallet) are of high importance. He invented several seismometers. His largest independent work is "First Principles of Observational Seismology," (2 vols., 1862.) Died in London, November 5, 1881.

Mallet-Dupan, mȧ'lȧ' dü'pŏN', (JACQUES,) a distinguished publicist and editor, born at Geneva in 1749. He became a resident of Paris in 1782, and editor of a journal called "Mercure historique et politique," which was very successful. In the Revolution he defended the royalist cause, and in 1792 was compelled to suspend the publication of the "Mercure," of which he had written the political editorials. He then became an exile, and in 1799 began to issue, in London, the "Mercure Britannique," which was ranked among the ablest political journals of that time. Died in England in 1800.

See "Mémoires et Correspondance de Mallet-Dupan," Paris, 1851.

Mallet-Prévost, mȧ'lȧ' prȧ'vō', (HENRI,) a scientific Swiss writer, born at Geneva in 1727. He published a valuable "Metrologic Manual, or Repertory of Weights, Measures, and Coins of Various Nations," (1802,) and a "Description of Geneva," (1807.) Died in 1811. He was a brother of Paul Henri Mallet, noticed above.

Malleville, **de**, deh mȧl'vēl', (CLAUDE,) a French minor poet, born in Paris in 1597, was one of the first members of the Académie Française. "He seldom produced a finished piece," says Hallam, "though not deficient in spirit and delicacy." His poems are sonnets, one of which is called "The Fair Early-Riser," ("La belle Matineuse.") Died in 1647.

Mallinkrot, **von**, fon mȧl'lĭn-krōt', (BERNARD,) a German philologist, was dean of the chapter of Münster. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise "On the Rise and Progress of the Art of Printing." Died in 1664.

Mallio, mȧl'le-o, (MICHELE,) an Italian writer of verse and fiction, born at Sant' Elpidio in 1756; died in 1831

Malloch. See MALLET, (DAVID.)

Mal'lock, (WILLIAM HURRELL,) an English author, a nephew of the historian Froude, was born in Devonshire in 1849. He graduated with high honours at Balliol College, Oxford. Among his principal works are "Every Man his Own Poet," (1872,) "The New Republic," (1876, a satirical work which for a time attracted great attention,) "The New Paul and Virginia," (1877,) "Is Life Worth Living?" (1879,) "Labour and the Popular Welfare," (1893,) "Classes and Masses," (1896,) "Aristocracy and Evolution," (1898,) and several novels and volumes of poems. Died 1923.

Mal'lo-rў, (STEPHEN R.,) an American Democratic politician, born about 1810. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Florida in 1850, and re-elected in 1856. He served as secretary of the navy of the Confederate States from March, 1861, to 1865. Died at Pensacola, November 9, 1873.

Malmesbury, EARL OF. See HARRIS, (JAMES.)

Malmesbury, mȧms'bẽr-e, (JAMES HOWARD HARRIS,) third EARL OF, a British Tory statesman, a grandson of the first Earl of Malmesbury, was born in 1807. He succeeded to the earldom at the death of his father, in 1841, before which he was styled LORD FITZHARRIS. In February, 1852, he was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in the Derby ministry, which was dissolved in December of that year. He again became foreign secretary under Lord Derby in 1858, and on the formation of the Liberal ministry in June, 1859, was succeeded by Lord John Russell. He edited the "Diaries and Official Correspondence of the First Earl of Malmesbury," (1844.) From 1866 to 1868 and from 1874 to 1876 he was lord keeper of the privy seal. Died May 17, 1889.

Malmesbury, (WILLIAM OF,) an old English historian, who is supposed to have been born in Somersetshire about 1095. He became a monk in the monastery of Malmesbury, where he held the office of librarian. His principal works are a "History of England from 450 to 1127," ("De Gestis Regum Anglorum,") "Recent History," ("Historia Novella,") wherein he relates events of which he was an eye-witness, and a "History of the English Prelates," ("De Gestis Pontificum.") These are highly prized for accuracy, veracity, and critical judgment. He died in or after 1143.

Malmström or **Malmstroem**, mȧlm'ström, (ELIS,) a Swedish poet, born in 1816. He published a collection of elegies entitled "Angelica," (1840,) and an epic poem of "Ariadne." Died at Stockholm in June, 1865.

Malombra, mȧ-lom'brȧ, (PIETRO,) a Venetian painter, born in 1556. He was successful in portraits and in historical pictures. Died in 1618.

Ma-lōne', (EDMUND,) an Irish critic, chiefly distinguished as an editor and commentator of Shakspeare, was born in Dublin in 1741. Having inherited an easy fortune, he removed to London and devoted himself to

literature. He associated with Dr. Johnson, Burke, and other eminent authors. In 1790 he published his edition of Shakspeare, with commentaries. He excelled Steevens, a rival commentator, in candour and love of truth; but "neither seems," says Hallam, "to have had a full discernment of Shakspeare's genius." Malone published an edition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's works, with a Memoir of his Life, (1797,) and other works. He died in 1812, leaving unfinished an improved edition of Shakspeare, since published, (1821.)

See JAMES BOSWELL, "Biographical Memoir of Edmund Malone;" SIR JAMES PRIOR, "Life of Edmund Malone," 1860; "Monthly Review" for September, 1793.

Mal'o-ry, (Sir THOMAS,) a Welsh or English knight, born about 1430. He is noted as the compiler and translator (from the French) of the English "Morte Darthur," begun about 1461 and finished about 1470. He was probably a priest. His book was printed by Caxton in 1485. It is a noble prose epic, and its appearance marks an epoch in the history of English literature.

Malot, (HECTOR HENRI,) a French novelist, born near Rouen in 1830. He resided in London as a newspaper correspondent, and published a long series of novels, including his autobiographical "Le Roman de mes Romans," (1896.) Died July 18, 1907.

Malou, *mȧ'loo'*, (JULIUS,) a Belgian statesman and leader of the Catholic party, born at Ypres in 1810; died in 1886. He became minister of finance in 1845.

Malouet or **Malhouet**, *mȧ'loo'ȧ'*, (PIERRE VICTOR,) a French statesman, born at Riom in 1740. In 1789 he was elected to the States-General, where he became prominent as a liberal royalist and co-operated with Clermont-Tonnerre. He took refuge in England in 1792, returned about 1802, and was chosen a councillor of state in 1810. Died in 1814.

Malouin, *mȧ'loo-ăN'*, (PAUL JACQUES,) a French chemist and physician, born at Caen in 1701. He became professor of chemistry in the Jardin du Roi, Paris, in 1745, wrote many articles on that science for the "Encyclopédie," and published an esteemed work on "Medical Chemistry," (1750.) He was a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1778.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de P. J. Malouin;" "Biographie Médicale."

Malpighi, *mȧl-pee'gee*, (MARCELLO,) [Lat. MARCELLUS MALPIG'HIUS,] a celebrated Italian anatomist and naturalist, born near Bologna in 1628. Having graduated as a physician in 1653, he became professor at Pisa in 1656, and at Messina about 1664. He published, between 1661 and 1665, treatises "On the Lungs," ("De Pulmonibus,") "On the Tongue," ("De Lingua,") and "On the Brain" ("De Cerebro.") Malpighi was the first who used the microscope in the study of anatomy. In 1670 he returned to Bologna, and wrote an important work on the anatomy of plants, "Anatome Plantarum," (1675,) a science which was first cultivated by Grew and Malpighi. He made discoveries in the structure of the skin and glands. In 1691 he was chosen chief physician to Pope Innocent XII. He died in Rome in 1694.

Malpighius. See MALPIGHI.

Malsburg, *mȧls'bŏŏRG*, (ERNST FRIEDRICH GEORG OTTO,) BARON, a German *littérateur*, born at Hanau in 1786, translated Calderon's dramas into German, and published a number of religious poems. Died in 1824.

Mȧlt'bў, (EDWARD,) an English theologian, born at Norwich in 1770. He became Bishop of Durham in 1836, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1859.

See the "Monthly Review" for March, 1820.

Malte-Brun, *mault'brŭn'* or *mȧl'tẹh-brŭn'*, (CONRAD,) a Danish author and geographer of great merit and celebrity, was born at Thister, Jutland, in 1775. His original name, MALTHE CONRAD BRUUN, (BROON,) was changed by the French into Malte-Brun, by which he is now universally known. He had a great facility for learning languages, and wrote French with an ease and elegance which perhaps no other foreigner ever acquired. In his enthusiasm for liberty, he wrote some political articles, for which he was banished in 1796. He composed several admired odes; that on the death of Count Bernstorff is esteemed one of the finest in the Danish language. Induced partly by admiration of Napoleon, he became an adopted citizen of France about 1800. In 1806 he was engaged as one of the editors of the "Journal des Débats" of Paris, for which he wrote, during many years, able articles on foreign politics, history, languages, science, etc. Malte-Brun and Eyriès edited in 1808 the "Annals of Voyages of Geography and of History," ("Annales des Voyages de la Géographie et de l'Histoire.") Before this period he had devoted his attention chiefly to the science of geography, in which he surpassed all his predecessors by his happy union of philosophy with a highly poetic imagination. In 1810 he published the first volume of his great work, "A System of Universal Geography," ("Précis de la Géographie universelle,") the plan of which was too vast for one man to execute. The sixth volume was finished in 1825. Exhausted with excessive labour and study, he died in December, 1826, leaving his task unfinished. The language of this work is graphic, picturesque, and at times highly poetical. In order to complete the plan, two more volumes were subsequently added by M. Huot. There is a good English version of Malte-Brun's Geography, by J. G. Percival, the American poet and savant.

See BORY DE SAINT-VINCENT, "Notice biographique sur M. Malte-Brun," 1827; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malte-Brun, (VICTOR ADOLPHE,) a geographer, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1816. He became professor of history at Pamiers in 1838. He published a new edition of his father's Geography, (8 vols., 1852–55.) Died in 1889.

Mal'thus, (THOMAS ROBERT,) an English political economist, distinguished as the author of the Malthusian theory, was born near Dorking, Surrey, in 1766. He graduated as M.A. at Cambridge in 1797, took orders, and settled in a parish near his native place. In 1798 he controverted the theories of Godwin and others on the progress and perfectibility of human nature, in his "Essay on the Principle of Population as it affects the Future Improvement of Society." Much attention was excited by his fundamental principle, that population tends to increase in geometrical progression, and that the supply of food and other necessaries of life can only be increased in an arithmetical progression. After exploring several countries of Europe in search of facts to confirm his system, he published in 1803 an enlarged edition of his essay. His principles were approved by many statesmen and political economists. From 1805 until his death he was professor of modern history and political economy in the college at Haileybury. He was author of an "Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent," (1815,) "Principles of Political Economy," (1820,) and other works. Died in 1834.

See OTTER, "Memoir of Malthus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1837; "Monthly Review" for December, 1803, January, 1804, and May, 1821.

Maltitz, *mȧl'tits*, (FRANZ FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a Russian statesman, of German extraction, born in 1794, was appointed minister-plenipotentiary of Russia at the Hague. He was the author of poems and dramas, (in German,) and wrote a continuation of Schiller's "Demetrius."

Maltiz, *mȧl'tits*, (APOLLONIUS,) a *littérateur* and diplomatist, of German extraction, born in 1795, was ambassador from the Russian court to Lisbon. He wrote tales, plays, epigrams, and poems. Died March 2, 1870.

Maltiz, *mȧl'tits*, (GOTTHILF AUGUST,) BARON, a German writer, born at Königsberg in 1794, published several dramas, and a political satire entitled "Pepper-Corns." ("Pfefferkörner.") Died in 1837.

Mȧl'tọn, (THOMAS,) an English geometer and artist, born between 1735 and 1750, lived in London. He published about 1776 a "Complete Treatise on Perspective," which is highly commended. He also published various engravings, designed by himself, among which were "Views of London." Died about 1802.

Maltzan, von, *fon mȧlt'sȧn*, (HEINRICH KARL ECKHARDT HELLMUTH,) Baron von Wartenburg-Penzlin, a German traveller and ethnologist, born near Dresden, September 6, 1826. He studied law in Jena. He travelled largely in North Africa, Arabia, etc., and pub-

lished "Three Years in the North-West of Africa," (1863,) "Meine Wallfahrt nach Mecca," (1865,) "Reise in Tunis und Tripolis," (1870,) "Reise in Arabien," (1873,) and other works, containing much valuable linguistic and scientific material. Died by suicide at Pisa, February 22, 1874.

Malus, mă'lŭs', (ETIENNE LOUIS,) an eminent French optician and military engineer, was born in Paris in 1775. He became a student of the Polytechnic School about 1794, and, aided by the tuition of Monge, made great progress in mathematics. "Of all the pupils who then attended that school," says Biot, "he showed himself the first in application and talents." In 1798 he accompanied as engineer the army to Egypt, and was employed at the sieges of Jaffa, Cairo, etc. He returned to France in 1801, devoted his leisure to analytic optics, and published an excellent "Traité d'Optique." In 1808 the Institute proposed a prize for a memoir on the double refraction of crystals. Malus won this prize, after a multitude of experiments, in which he happened to make one of the most important discoveries of physical science,—viz., the property or phenomenon which he named the "polarization of light." He was elected to the Institute, and in 1811 received the Rumford medal from the Royal Society of London for the discovery just named. He was chosen examiner for physics and geometry at the Polytechnic School. "While thus surrounded," as Biot observes, "with numerous friends who appreciated his genius, honoured with eminent positions to which his talents, services, and probity had raised him, already celebrated for great discoveries," etc., he died prematurely, in February, 1812.

See ARAGO, "Notices biographiques," vol. iii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Malvasia, mâl-vâ-śee'ă, (CARLO CESARE,) a learned Italian antiquary, born at Bologna in 1616, was versed in law, medicine, and theology. He became professor of law in the University of Bologna, and published, besides numerous other works, one on the Bolognese painters, "Felsina Pittrice, Vite e Ritratti de' Pittori Bolognesi," (1678.) Died in 1693.

See CRESPI, "Vita di C. C. Malvasia."

Malvenda, mâl-vĕn'dă, (TOMAS,) a learned Spanish Dominican, born at Xativa in 1566, was a good Hebrew scholar. He lived at Rome and Valencia. He wrote a "Commentary on the Old Testament," with a literal Latin version, and a "Commentarius de Paradiso," ("Account of Paradise.") Died in 1628.

Malvezzi, mâl-vĕt'see, (VIRGILIO,) MARQUIS, an Italian author, born at Bologna in 1599. He served in the Spanish army, and was sent as ambassador to England by Philip IV. of Spain. He wrote, besides other historical and political works, "A Life of Romulus," and a "Life of Tarquin the Proud." Died in 1654.

Malvoisine. See MAWMOISINE.

Mälzel or **Maelzel**, mĕlt'sĕl, (JOHANN NEPOMUK,) a German mechanician, noted for ingenuity, was born at Ratisbon in 1772. He made an automaton, called the Panharmonicon, which could play many instruments at once, and invented a metronome, which is useful to musicians. He afterwards lived in the United States. Died at sea, July 21, 1838.

Mamachi, mă'mă-kee, (TOMMASO MARIA,) a monk, born in the isle of Scio in 1713. He went to Rome in 1740, and became professor in the College of the Propaganda. He wrote "On the Oracles of the Heathen," (1738,) and "Christian Antiquities," ("Origines et Antiquitates Christianæ," 4 vols., 1749–55.) Died in 1792.

Mambelli, măm-bel'lee, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian grammarian, born at Forlì in 1582; died in 1644.

Mambrun, mŏN'brŭN', (PIERRE,) a French critic and Latin poet, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1600. He became a Jesuit, and taught philosophy at Caen and theology at La Flèche with a high reputation. Taking Virgil for his model, he composed Latin eclogues, an epic poem called "Constantinus," (1658,) and an "Essay on Epic Poetry." His epic obtained a transient favour with the public. Died in 1661.

Mameli, mâ-ma'lee, (GOFFREDO,) an accomplished poet, called "the Italian Körner," was born at Genoa in 1826, and was killed at Rome in 1849 while fighting the French. The patriotic song "Fratelli d'Italia" is his most celebrated piece.

Ma-mer'cus [Gr. Μάμερκος] was tyrant of Catana when Timoleon invaded Sicily in 344 B.C. He formed an alliance with Hicetas and the Carthaginians against Timoleon, by whom he was defeated and executed about 338 B.C.

Mamiani, mâ-me-â'nee, (TERENZIO DELLA ROVERE,) COUNT, an Italian philosopher and poet, born at Pésaro about 1802. He produced "Nuove Poesie," (1836,) and "Dialoghi di Scienza prima," (1846.) He was minister of the interior and president of the ministry at Rome from May to July, 1848. In politics he was a moderate Liberal, and opposed to the temporal power of the pope, on which he published an able work, "Del Papato," (1851.) He became minister of public instruction under Victor Emmanuel in 1860, was ambassador to Greece in 1861, and minister to Switzerland in 1865. Died in 1885.

Mammæa, mam-mee'ă, or **Mamæa**, mă-mee'ă, (JULIA,) a Roman lady or princess, born at Emesa, was the daughter of Julia Mæsa, and the aunt of Elagabalus. She became the wife of Gessius Marcianus and the mother of Alexander Severus, whose moral education she guarded with watchful diligence. Severus having been chosen emperor in 222 A.D., she acted as regent during his minority. She and her son were assassinated by the partisans of Maximin in 235 A.D.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Mamoon, Mamoun, or **Mâmûn, Al**, ăl-mâ'mōōn', (**Abool-** (or **Abûl-**) **Abbâs-Abdallah**, ă'bōōl' ăb'bâs' ăb-dăl'lâh,) the seventh Abbasside caliph, was born at Bagdâd in 786 A.D., and was the son of Haroun-al-Raschid. After defeating his brother Alameen in battle, he ascended the throne in 813. His reign was disturbed by rebellions excited by princes of the race of Alee and others. He enforced by persecution the dogma that the Koran was created and not eternal, which was considered heretical by many of the Moslem doctors. While he was prosecuting a war against the Greek emperor Theophilus in Cilicia, he died, in 833, leaving his extensive empire to his brother Motassem. Mamoon was celebrated as a patron of science and literature, and was praised by Eastern writers for his talents and liberality. He founded colleges, collected Greek and Hindoo manuscripts, which were translated at his expense, and invited the scholars and savants of all nations to his capital, (Bagdâd,) then the great centre of learning and science in the world.

See HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber;" ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici;" ELMACIN, "Historia Saracenorum;" CONDE, "Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes;" WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. ii. chap. vii.; CASIRI, "Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana."

Mamoun. See MAMOON.

Mamun. See MAMOON.

Ma-mu'rĭ-us Ve-tu'rĭ-us, a worker in brass at Rome in the time of Numa, was employed to make other shields exactly like the one which was said to have fallen from heaven. He asked no other reward but that his name might be sung at the feast of the Ancilia, (shields.)

Ma-mur'ra, a Roman knight, was the commander of the engineers in Julius Cæsar's army in Gaul. He amassed a large fortune.

Man or **Maan**, mân, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Delft in 1621. Having studied and worked in Rome and Venice some years, he settled at Delft. He was a good colorist, and his style is said to have resembled that of Titian. His portraits of surgeons and physicians in the Surgeons' Hall of Delft are highly praised. Died in 1706.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Manaigo, mâ-nī'go, (SILVESTRO,) a historical painter, born in Venice about 1680.

Manara, mâ-nâ'râ, (PROSPERO,) MARQUIS, an Italian writer, born at Taro, near Parma, in 1714. He became a councillor of state, and afterwards prime minister of the Prince of Parma. He translated into Italian verse Virgil's "Georgics" and "Eclogues," and wrote sonnets, eclogues, and other short poems. Died in 1800.

See ANTONIO CERATI, "Elogio di P. Manara," 1801.

Manardi, mȧ-nar'dee, (Giovanni,) an Italian physician and writer, born at Ferrara in 1462; died in 1536.

Manassé. See Manasseh.

Mą-nas'seh or **Mą-nas'sēs**, [Heb. מנשה; Fr. Manassé, mȧ'nȧ'sȧ',] a Hebrew patriarch, born in Egypt about 1712 B.C., was the son of Joseph and Asenath. (See Genesis xli. 51.) His descendants formed two half-tribes among the tribes of Israel, one on the east, the other to the west, of the river Jordan.

Manasseh, [Heb. מנשה,] King of Judah, the son of Hezekiah, was twelve years of age when he succeeded his father, in 697 B.C. Having forsaken the true worship and become an open idolater, he was taken captive by the King of Assyria, and detained at Babylon some years. He repented, and was restored to his kingdom. After a reign of fifty-five years, he died, and was succeeded by his son Amon.

See II. Kings xxi. and II. Chronicles xxxiii.

Mą-nas'sēs, (Constantine,) a Greek writer of the twelfth century, wrote a general chronicle, in verse, from the creation to the year 1081 A.D. It is of some value for the history of the Byzantine empire.

Mą-nas'sēs Ben-Jo'seph-Ben-Is'rael, a learned Jewish rabbi, born in Spain about 1604. He resided mostly at Amsterdam. He wrote, besides other works, "On the Harmony of the Scriptures," ("De Convenientia Locorum Sanctæ Scripturæ," etc.,) and "The Hope of Israel," ("Spes Israelis.") Died in 1659.

Man'by, (Captain George William,) a British officer, born in Norfolk in 1765. Having entered the army, he obtained the rank of captain. About 1808 he invented a mode of saving life by shooting from a mortar a rope to mariners shipwrecked near the coast. Several crews having been rescued by this means, the government provided mortars and other apparatus at numerous stations, and presented to Captain Manby several sums, amounting to £7000. Died in 1854.

See "Edinburgh Review" for May, 1823.

Man'chęs-tęr, (Sir Edward Montagu,) Earl of, an English general, born in 1602, was the son of Henry, first Earl of Manchester. He was styled Lord Kimbolton before his father's death, (1642.) Having joined the opposition to the court about 1640, he acquired great popularity. In 1642 he was impeached for treason, with Hampden and four other members of Parliament, whom the king attempted to seize in the House. He was appointed a general of the army of Parliament in 1643, and co-operated with Fairfax at the victory of Marston Moor, (1644.) Manchester and Essex were charged by Cromwell with temporizing and with being averse to a decisive victory of the popular party, and the command was taken from them by the "Self-denying Ordinance," (1644.) At the restoration (1660) he was appointed lord chamberlain by Charles II. Died in 1671. "He was distinguished," says Hume, "by humanity, generosity, and every amiable virtue."

See Clarendon, "History of the Rebellion;" Lodge, "Portraits of Illustrious Personages."

Manchester, (Henry Montagu,) first Earl of, an English statesman, father of the preceding, was born in Northamptonshire about 1562. He became lord chief justice about 1617, and lord treasurer of England in 1620. He was created Earl of Manchester in 1626. Died in 1642.

Manchoo or **Manchu Khan.** See Mangoo.

Mancinelli, măn-che-nel'lee, (Antonio,) an Italian poet, born at Velletri in 1452. He taught grammar at Rome, Venice, etc., and wrote several works on grammar. He was author of "The Mirror of Morality," ("Speculum de Moribus,") "Carmen de Vita sua," (a poem on his own life,) and other poems. Died about 1506.

See Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Niceron "Mémoires."

Mancini, măn-chee'nee, (Francesco,) an Italian painter, born in the Romagna in 1725. He worked in Rome, and was reputed one of the best painters of his time. Died in 1758.

Mancini, (Hortensia,) Duchess of Mazarin, an Italian lady of remarkable beauty, born at Rome in 1646, was a niece of Cardinal Mazarin, who refused to give her in marriage to Charles II. of England, then an exile. She made in 1661 an ill-assorted marriage with the French Duc de la Meilleraie, who then received the title of the Duc de Mazarin. She soon separated from him, and lived many years in London, where her house was the resort of men of wit and pleasure. Died in 1699. According to Macaulay, she was one of the sultanas of Charles II. in the last years of his reign.

See A. Renée, "Les Nièces de Mazarin."

Mancini, (Louis Jules.) See Nivernais.

Mancini, (Maria,) Princess of Colonna, a sister of Hortensia, noticed above, was born in Rome in 1640, and was a daughter of Cardinal Mazarin's sister. Louis XIV. was so well pleased with her in his early youth that he was inclined to marry her; but Mazarin sent her to a convent. In 1661 she was married to Prince Colonna. She ran away from him in 1672, obtained a divorce, and became a nun. Died about 1715.

See Saint-Simon, "Mémoires;" A. Renée, "Les Nièces de Mazarin."

Mancini, (Maria Anna,) Duchess of Bouillon, a niece of Mazarin, was born in Rome in 1649. She was married in 1662 to the Duke of Bouillon, and became the mother of the Prince de Turenne. She was the first person who patronized La Fontaine the fabulist, who has praised her in his letters. She died in 1714.

See Voltaire, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" A. Renée, "Les Nièces de Mazarin."

Mancini, (Olympia,) Countess de Soissons, another sister of the preceding, born about 1642, was married to Eugene Maurice of Savoy, Count de Soissons. She was the mother of the celebrated Prince Eugene, commander-in-chief of the Austrian armies.

Mancini, (Paolo,) the founder of the Academy of *Umoristi*, was born at Rome. He was the grandfather of Hortensia and Maria Mancini, noticed above. Died in 1635.

See Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Măn'co Cą-păc' (or mâng'ko kâ-pâk') was, according to tradition, the first Inca of Peru. He instituted the worship of the sun, of which he pretended to be the offspring, founded the city of Cuzco, and gave laws to the natives of that region, whom he found in a savage state. He is supposed to have flourished about 1000 A.D. (See Inca.)

Manco Capac, Inca of Peru, was the son of Huayna Capac. He became heir to the throne after Atahualpa was killed by Pizarro, in 1533. He made a treaty with Pizarro, but, finding himself treated as a captive, he escaped in 1535, raised a native army, and besieged Cuzco. The approach of Almagro forced him to retire. He was assassinated by a Spaniard about 1544.

See Prescott, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. ii. chap. iii.; G. de Vega, "Historia general del Peru."

Mandajors, de, dęh mŏn'dȧ'zhor', (Jean Pierre des Ours,) a French historical writer, born at Alais in 1679. He published a "Critical History of Gallia Narbonensis," (1733.) Died in 1747.

Man'dą-ne, [Gr. *Μανδάνη*,] a daughter of Astyages, King of Media, and mother of Cyrus the Great.

Mandar, mŭn'dŭr, the same as Mandara, which see.

Mandar, mŏn'dȧr', (Michel Philippe,) better known as Théophile Mandar, a French political writer and revolutionist, born at Marines in 1759. He took an active part in several insurrections in Paris from 1789 to 1793. It is said that in the councils of his party he attempted to arrest the massacre of September, 1792, and proposed a dictatorship for that purpose. He wrote "The Genius of Ages," and other poems, and several political works. Died in 1823.

Măn'dă-rā, [modern Hindoo pron. mŭn'dą-rą,] in the Hindoo mythology, a famous mountain used by the gods in churning the ocean. (See Kûrma.)

Mandel, măn'dęl, (Eduard,) a German engraver, born at Berlin in 1810. His portrait of Charles I., after Van Dyck, is esteemed a master-piece. He obtained a medal of the first class at the Exposition of Paris in 1855. Died October 26, 1882.

Mandelot, de, dẹh mŏNd'lo', (FRANÇOIS,) a French fanatic and general, born in Paris in 1529. He was commandant at Lyons, and co-operated with the king in the massacre of the Protestants in 1572. Died in 1588.

Mander, van, vän män'dẹr, (CAREL,) an eminent Flemish painter, poet, and biographer, born at Meulebeke, near Courtrai, in 1548. He received lessons in art from Lucas de Heere of Ghent, and about 1574 went to Rome, where he worked three years and gained a high reputation as a painter of landscapes and of frescos. In 1583 he settled at Haarlem, where he remained twenty years and founded an academy of painting. Among his master-pieces are "Adam and Eve in Eden," and "The Adoration of the Magi." He translated the "Iliad," and Virgil's "Bucolics" and "Georgics." He was author of "Dina," a drama, and of other poems. His best literary work is "Lives of Flemish and Italian Painters," (1604,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1606.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.; GESLACHT, "Vie de Carel van Mander," prefixed to his works; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mander, van, (CARÉL,) a painter, a son of the preceding, was born at Delft in 1580. He worked at the court of Denmark. Died about 1665.

Man'dẹ-vĭlle, de, (or dẹh mŏNd'vèl',) (BERNARD,) an ingenious author, born at Dort, in Holland, about 1670. He became a resident of London, where he practised medicine before he appeared as an author. In 1714 he published a poetical satire called "The Grumbling Hive, or Knaves Turned Honest." This having been censured as immoral by William Law and other writers, he published, with notes, a new edition, with the title of "The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices Public Benefits," (1723.) It was denounced by the grand jury of Middlesex as a pernicious book. (For an analysis of this remarkable work, see the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," article "Mandeville, B. de.") He also wrote "Free Thoughts on Religion, the Church, and National Happiness." Died in 1733.

See BIRTH, "Life of Bernard de Mandeville;" "Biographia Britannica."

Mandeville, de, dẹh man'dẹh-vil', (Sir JOHN,) a famous English traveller, born at Saint Alban's about 1300. In early life he practised medicine. According to his own account, in 1327 he went to Palestine, enlisted in the army of the Sultan of Egypt, and afterwards travelled in various countries of Asia. He spent about three years in Cambalu, (Peking,) and returned home in 1360. In point of fact, he probably never went farther east than Jerusalem. He wrote an account of his travels, which obtained a wide reputation. His book abounds in marvellous and extravagant stories, partly borrowed from Pliny and from mediæval romances, and largely made up from the writings of Odoric, Carpini, Boldensele, and other travellers. Mandeville's famous story is in fact a hoax. It is said that he died in 1371; but there is really nothing known as to this date. Mandeville is absurdly called "the first English prose writer;" but he wrote in French. The Latin versions, the delightfully quaint (but very inaccurate) old English version, and the Italian translation are by unknown hands.

See DISRAELI, "Amenities of Literature;" SPRENGEL, "Geschichte der geographischen Entdeckungen;" "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., (1821.)

Mandosio, män-do'se-o, (PROSPERO,) a mediocre Italian writer, born at Rome. He compiled a work called "Bibliotheca Romana," consisting of biographies of about five hundred Roman writers, ancient and modern, (2 vols., 1682–92.) Died about 1700.

Manes. See LARES.

Mā'nēs, Mā'ni, or **Manichæus,** man-e-kee'us, the founder of the heretical sect of Manichæans, was probably born in Persia in the early part of the third century. He corrupted the Christian religion by mixing with it some doctrines of the Magi, teaching that the world is made or ruled by two eternal and opposing principles of light and darkness. He rejected the Old Testament, professed that he was the Comforter promised in John xvi., held the doctrine of metempsychosis, and published a book which he pretended contained a revelation from heaven. Manes obtained proselytes in Persia, Egypt, and other countries. Saint Augustine was a zealot of this sect in his youth. The Oriental accounts of Manes, differing widely from those of the Greek or Catholic writers, state that he was born of the race of Magi, lived in Susiana, was an adept in painting and other arts, produced a "gorgeous picture-book," which was received as sacred by his disciples, and was put to death by Varanes, King of Persia, about 272 A.D. The Latin and Greek writers say that his original name was CUBRICUS, that he derived his doctrines from an impostor named Terebinthus, and was punished with death for his heresy, in 277 A.D.

See BEAUSOBRE, "Histoire du Manichéisme;" BASNAGE, "Histoire des Eglises réformées;" SAINT AUGUSTINE, "De Moribus Manichæorum;" WALCH, "Geschichte der Ketzereien;" PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary," article "Manicheism."

Manesse, mä'nĕss', (DENIS JOSEPH,) a French naturalist, born at Landrecies in 1743; died in 1820.

Manesson-Mallet, mä'nä'sôN' mä'lä', (ALAIN,) a French geometer and military engineer, born in Paris in 1630. He published a "Description of the World," ("Description de l'Univers," 5 vols., 1683.) Died in 1706.

Man'ẹ-tho, [Gr. *Μανέθων* and *Μανεθώς*; Fr. MANÉTHON, mä'nä'tôN',] a celebrated Egyptian writer and priest, was a native of Sebennytus, or, according to some accounts, of Diospolis, and flourished in the reigns of Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphus, between 300 and 250 B.C. He was reputed to have attained the highest possible degree of wisdom. He was keeper of the sacred archives at Heliopolis, and author of several important works, among which was a "General History of Egypt," in Greek. This is lost, except fragments preserved by Josephus in his "Reply to Apion," and by George Syncellus. He was the first Egyptian who wrote in Greek an account of the religion, history, and chronology of Egypt. A poem, in Greek, on the influence of the stars, entitled "Apotelesmatica," (which has come down to us entire,) is sometimes ascribed to Manetho, but was probably written by a later author.

See BUNSEN, "Egyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte;" BOECK, "Manetho und die Hundssternperiode," 1845; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" FRUIN, "Dissertatio historica de Manethone," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Manéthon. See MANETHO.

Manetti, mä-net'tee, [Lat. MANET'TUS,] (GIANNOZZO,) an Italian statesman and author, born at Florence in 1396, was one of those who contributed to the revival of learning in Italy. He was versed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and was reputed one of the most learned men of his time. After holding other high offices in Florence, he was elected to the Council of Ten, and was secretary to Pope Nicholas V. Among his works are a "Life of Petrarch," and a "Specimen of the Literary History of Florence during the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries," in Latin, (1747.) Died in 1459.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" J. B. RÉQUIER, "Vie de G. Manetti, Sénateur de Florence," 1762; NALDO NALDI, "Vita Manetti," in MURATORI's "Scriptores Rerum Italicarum."

Manetti, (RUTILIO,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1571, was a pupil of Francesco Vanni. His design and style are commended as correct and noble. He painted both in oil and fresco with equal success. Died in 1639.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Manetti, (SAVERIO,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born at Florence in 1723. He became keeper of the botanic garden of that city, and corresponded with the most eminent savants of Europe. He published, among other works, a "Treatise on Different Species of Grain and Bread," (1765,) and a splendid work on the "Natural History of Birds," with coloured plates, (1767.) Died in 1785.

Manettus. See MANETTI, (GIANNOZZO.)

Man'frẹd, [It. MANFREDI, män-frā'dee; Lat. MANFRE'DUS; Fr. MAINFROI, mäN'frwä',] King of Naples, born about 1234, was a natural son of the emperor Frederick II., from whom he seems to have inherited noble or at least popular qualities. By the will of Frederick, who

died in 1250, Manfred became Regent of the Two Sicilies until the arrival of Conrad, the lawful heir, who was in Germany. Conrad died in 1254, leaving an infant son, Conradin or Corradino, and Manfred again became regent. A rumour of Conradin's death having obtained credence, Manfred was proclaimed king in 1258, and he refused to relinquish the royal power when that report was proved to be false. He became an ally of the Ghibelines of Northern Italy against the Guelphs. Urban IV., who became pope in 1261, and who had long been an enemy to the house of Suabia, excommunicated Manfred, and offered the kingdom of the Two Sicilies to Charles of Anjou, a brother of Louis IX. of France. Charles accepted it as a fief of the see of Rome, marched an army into Naples, and gained a victory, in which Manfred was killed, in 1266.

Manfredi. See MANFRED.

Manfredi, măn-frā'dee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian painter, born at Mantua about 1580. He was a pupil of Caravaggio, whom he imitated so well that good judges mistook his works for those of his master. Among his productions is "A Party of Men drinking." Died in Rome in 1617.

Manfredi, (EUSTACHIO,) an eminent Italian geometer and astronomer, born at Bologna in 1674. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Bologna in 1698, and astronomer to the Institute of that city in 1711. He published Ephemerides from 1715 to 1750, "Elements of Chronology," (1744,) "Institutes of Astronomy," ("Instituzioni astronomiche,") and other works. Manfredi also wrote admired sonnets and canzoni. He was a foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1739.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Manfredi;" G. P. ZANOTTI, "Vita di E. Manfredi," 1745: FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excelsentium;" FANTUZZI, "Scrittori Bolognesi."

Manfredi, (GABRIELE,) born at Bologna in 1681, became professor of mathematics in Bologna in 1720. He succeeded his brother Eustachio in 1739 as superintendent of the waters. He wrote an able treatise "On Equations of the First Degree," and several Memoirs for the Institute of Bologna. Died in 1761.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Manfredini, măn-frā-dee'nee, (FEDERIGO,) MARQUIS, an Italian minister of state, born at Rovigo in 1743. He became prime minister of the archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany in 1790. His prudent measures preserved Tuscany from invasion by the French until 1799, when Ferdinand and his minister were forced to retire into exile. Died in 1829.

Manfredus. See MANFRED.

Man'gan, (JAMES CLARENCE,) an Irish poet, born in Dublin in 1803. He became a solicitor's clerk. Overwork and misery drove him to drink and opium. Having found employment in the library of Dublin University, he acquired great learning. Died at Dublin, of intemperate habits, June 20, 1849. Among his works is "Anthologia Germanica," (2 vols., 1845.) John Mitchell in 1859 published a volume of his poems, ballads, and translations.

Mangasar'ian, (MANGASAR M.,) author, born at Mashgard, Turkey, in 1859. Graduated at Princeton Theological Seminary, became a Congregational minister, has lectured independently on ethical subjects, and is the author of "Religion of the Future," "Morality without God," "The Bible Unveiled," "Is Life Worth Living without Immortality?" etc.

Mangeart, mŏN'zhȧR', (THOMAS,) a French numismatist and monk, born at Metz in 1695, wrote an "Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals," (1763.) Died in 1762.

Mangenot, mŏNzh'no', (LOUIS,) ABBÉ, a French poet and priest, born in Paris in 1694. He wrote an admired eclogue called "The Rendezvous." Died in 1768.

Manget, mŏN'zhȧ', (JEAN JACOB,) a Swiss physician and writer, born at Geneva in 1652. He practised in that city, and published many scientific works, among which are "Anatomical Library," ("Bibliotheca Anatomica," 1685,) and "Curious Chemical Library," ("Bibliotheca chemica curiosa," 1702.) In 1699 he received the title of first physician to the Elector of Brandenburg. Died at Geneva in 1742.

See SÉNEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Man'gey, (THOMAS,) an English theological writer, born at Leeds in 1684. He obtained the first stall of Durham in 1722. Died in 1755.

See HUTCHINSON, "History of Durham."

Mangili, măn-jee'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian naturalist and physician, born at Caprino in 1767; died in 1829. He wrote several scientific treatises.

Mangin, mŏN'zhăN', (CHARLES,) a French architect, born near Meaux in 1721, designed several important edifices in Paris, among which were the Halle au Blé (Grain-Market) and the Church du Gros-Caillou.

Mangin, maN'zhaN', (CHARLES EMMANUEL,) French general, was born July 6, 1866 at Sarrebourg. Prior to the World War he had served principally in Africa, and had done much for the development of French territory. After defending Verdun he commanded, 1917, the V Army and later the X Army, and for a time the Army of Occupation on the Rhine. He died in 1925.

Mangin, (JEAN HENRI CLAUDE,) a French advocate, born at Metz in 1786. He wrote several legal works.

Manglard, mon'glaR', (ADRIEN,) a French landscape and marine painter, born at Lyons 1695. D. 1760.

Mangles, mang'g'lz, (Captain JAMES,) a British traveller, who obtained the rank of commander in the navy in 1815.

Man'goo (or **Mangou**) **Khan,** written also **Mengko** and **Moengke,** Emperor or Grand Khan of the Mongols, was the son of Toolee, (Touli,) and grandson of Jengis Khan. He ascended the throne about 1250. His empire included Tartary, India, a part of China, and Persia. One of his armies, under his brother Kooblai Khan, subdued Thibet; and another army at the same time (1256) conquered in Persia the Ismaeelian dynasty. Two years later he took Bagdâd and made himself master of the caliph's dominions. While pursuing his conquests in China, he was killed in battle, in 1259. He was succeeded by his brother, Kooblai Khan.

See VON HAMMER, "Histoire des Ilkans;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mangum, mang'gum, (WILLIE PERSON,) an American statesman, born in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1792. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of North Carolina in 1831, and acted with the Whigs until that party was dissolved. He also represented North Carolina in the Senate for two terms, (1841–53,) and was president of that body during the administration of Tyler. Died in 1861.

Manhès, mȧ'nĕs', (CHARLES ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Aurillac in 1777. He entered the service of Murat in 1809, and suppressed brigandage in Calabria with extreme severity. Died in 1854.

Mani. See MANES.

Manichæus. See MANES.

Manigault, man'e-gō', ? (GABRIEL,) a wealthy American merchant and patriot of the Revolution, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1704; died in 1781.

Mą-nil'ĭ-ą Gens, the name of a plebeian Roman *gens,* which was not numerous and consequently was not divided into families. MARCUS MANILIUS, who became consul in 149 B.C., was the first member of this *gens* that figures in history.

Mą-nil'ĭ-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman tribune, and partisan of Pompey. He was tribune of the people in 66 B.C. He proposed a bill called "Lex Manilia," granting to Pompey the command of the war against Mithridates in place of Lucullus. On this occasion Cicero uttered his celebrated oration "Pro Lege Manilia."

Manilius, (MARCUS or CAIUS,) a Latin poet, known as the author of an astrological poem called "Astronomica." His name is sometimes written MALLIUS or MANLIUS. Nothing is certainly known of his nativity or history; but he is supposed to have lived in Rome in the reign of Augustus or of Tiberius. His poem, first discovered by Poggio about 1410, is a work of much learning, and contains some fine passages, but is faulty in style.

See SCALIGER, "Prolegomena in Manilium," 1600; F. JACOB, "De M. Manilio Poeta," etc., 1832.

Manin, mā-neen′, (DANIELE,) an eminent Italian patriot and statesman, born in Venice in May, 1804, was educated for the profession of advocate. He was a republican, and promoted the liberation of Venetia by legal means rather than by arms. In March, 1848, he proclaimed a republic at Venice, and became president of the provisional government. Having vainly opposed the annexation of Venetia to Piedmont, he resigned in July, 1848. He was soon recalled, and governed Venice as dictator during the siege, which lasted a year, and ended, after a heroic struggle, in August, 1849. He went into exile, and died in Paris in 1857. His remains were honoured with a magnificent public funeral, by order of the Italian Parliament, in the metropolitan church of Venice, in March, 1868.

See HENRI MARTIN, "Life of Daniel Manin," 1859: G. V. ROVANI, "Memoria storica di D. Manin," Turin, 1850: H. CASTILLE, "Manin;" CHASSIN, "Manin et l'Italie," 1859; EDMOND FLAGG, "Venice, the City of the Sea," New York, 1853; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1857; "Westminster Review" for April, 1860.

Manin or **Manini**, mā-nee′nee, (LODOVICO,) the last Doge of Venice, was born about 1727. He was elected in 1788, a period when the republic manifested evident signs of approaching ruin. He refused to join Austria in a coalition against the French in 1792, and remained neutral in the war that ensued. Venice was invaded by the French in 1797, the form of the government was changed, and Manini retired to private life.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Manini, mā-nee′nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian writer on theology and history, was born at Ferrara in 1750; died in 1834.

Manini, (LODOVICO.) See MANIN.

Maniu, man′yu, (JULIUS,) Rumanian politician, was born in 1873. He joined the National Rumanian Party of Transylvania, became its president in 1919, and Premier of Rumania, Nov., 1928.

Manley, (JOHN,) CAPTAIN, an American naval officer of the Revolution, born in 1734. He performed several important services. Died in Boston in 1793.

Man′ley, (MARY DE LA RIVIERE,) a popular English authoress, born in Guernsey about 1672, was the daughter of Sir Roger Manley. To procure a subsistence, she wrote "The Royal Mischief," (1696,) a tragedy, which was successful. Her next work was a romance called "Memoirs of the New Atalantis," containing severe strictures on some of the persons in power, which caused her to be prosecuted and imprisoned for libel. She wrote political articles for the Tory ministry between 1710 and 1714, and edited the "Examiner" with ability after Dean Swift had retired from the direction of that paper. She also left an autobiography, and some novels and plays remarkable for their gross indelicacy as well as for their literary power. Died in 1724.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Man′lĭ-a Gens, one of the most ancient and celebrated of the patrician *gentes* or tribes of Rome. The family names of the Manlii were Cincinnatus, Acidinus, Capitolinus, Torquatus, and Vulso. Among the eminent persons of this *gens* was

Man′lĭ-us Cap-ĭt-o-lī′nus, (MARCUS,) who was elected consul in 392 B.C. In 399 the Gauls under Brennus captured Rome and besieged the Capitol, which Manlius and others defended. According to tradition, an attempt of the Gauls to surprise this fortress by night was defeated by Manlius, who was awakened by the clamour of a flock of geese. For this service he received the surname of CAPITOLINUS. He became a champion of the popular party, or plebeians, in 385, spent his fortune freely for the relief of those who were oppressed by debt, and was accused of aspiring to royalty. His enemy Camillus was appointed dictator, and Manlius, having been tried for treason and condemned to death by the patricians, was thrown from the Tarpeian rock in 381 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" CICERO, "De Republica;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Viris illustribus."

Man′lĭ-us Tor-quā′tus, or, more fully, **Ti′tus Man′lius Capitoli′nus Torqua′tus**, a popular Roman hero, was the son of L. Manlius Imperiosus, who was dictator in 362 or 363 B.C. He signalized his filial affection by extorting from Pomponius an oath that he would desist from the prosecution of his father. In 359 he was elected a military tribune. He killed in battle a Gaul of gigantic stature and despoiled him of a chain, (*torques,*) from which he derived the surname TORQUATUS. He was appointed dictator in 353, and again in 349 B.C. Having been elected consul for the third time in 340, he defeated the Latins, and punished with death his own son, who had violated orders by fighting a single combat with one of the enemy.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books vii., viii.; AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Viris illustribus;" P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de T. Manlio Torquato," 1767.

Manlius Torquatus, (TITUS,) a Roman general, of the same family as the preceding, was consul in 235 B.C. Sardinia having been subjected by him in that year, the temple of Janus was shut, for the second time in the history of Rome, because the Romans enjoyed a universal peace. He was re-elected consul in 224, and made a speech against the motion to ransom the prisoners taken by Hannibal at Cannæ, (216.) In 215 B.C. he gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginians in Sardinia. He was appointed dictator in 208, and died in 202 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxii., xxiii., xxv., etc.

Man′lius Vul′so, (CNEIUS,) a Roman general, elected consul about 190 B.C. He conquered the Gauls of Galatia, and received the honour of a triumph in 186 B.C.

Man′ly, (BASIL,) a Baptist minister, born in Chatham county, North Carolina, in 1798. He became president of the University of Alabama in 1837. Died in 1868.

Mann, (HORACE,) LL.D., an eminent American educationist, born in Franklin, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, May 4, 1796. His father was a farmer in limited circumstances, so that Horace was obliged to procure by his own exertions the means of obtaining an education. The books to which he had access in early life, as he informs us, "were few, and their contents meagre and miserable." "My teachers," he adds, "were very good people, but they were very poor teachers." There was, however, no lack of hard work, and in summer his labours often encroached upon the hours which should have been devoted to sleep; yet, with all these disadvantages, his mind gave early proof of uncommon power and intense activity. He had earned his school-books, when a child, by braiding straw; and his severe and frugal life gave him the habit of depending solely upon himself for the gratification of all his wants. When about the age of twenty, he commenced the study of Latin, and in six months prepared himself to enter the sophomore class in Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, where he graduated with the highest honours in 1819. The subject of his discourse on that occasion was "The Progressive Character of the Human Race." This was always a favourite theme with him, and his first oration may be said to have foreshadowed his subsequent career as philanthropist and statesman. While at Providence he became acquainted with the young lady whom he afterwards married. She was the daughter of Dr. Messer, president of the university. In 1821 he entered the law school at Litchfield, and in 1823 was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of law at Dedham. He was elected in 1827 to the State legislature, and during his connection with that body was distinguished for the zeal with which he devoted himself to the interests of education and temperance. In the practice of his profession he had adopted the principle never to take the unjust side of any cause: it is said that he gained four out of five of all the contested cases in which he was engaged. The extraordinary influence which he exerted over the minds of the juries was owing in a great measure to the confidence which all felt in his honesty of purpose. In 1833 he removed from Dedham to Boston, and soon after was elected to the State Senate. In 1836, and again in 1837, he was chosen president of the Senate. About this time he became acquainted with Dr. W. E. Channing and Dr. S. G. Howe, for whom he ever afterwards cherished the sincerest respect and affection.

To his enlightened philanthropy and untiring efforts was due the establishment of the State Lunatic Hospital

at Worcester. In 1837 he was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, (then recently organized,) and was unanimously re-elected to the same position for eleven successive years. From the moment that he entered upon his new duties, he devoted himself to them with undivided attention and unremitting zeal. By his lectures and writings he awakened an interest in the cause of education that had never been felt before. Through his influence, important changes were made in the school laws of Massachusetts, and a thorough reform was effected in the educational system of the State.

In May, 1843, Mr. Mann married as his second wife Miss Mary Peabody, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody and sister-in-law of Mr. Hawthorne; and immediately afterwards he sailed for Europe, chiefly for the purpose of visiting European schools, particularly those of Germany. He returned to his native country in the autumn of the same year.

In the spring of 1848, Mr. Mann was elected to Congress, as successor to J. Quincy Adams, who had died in February of that year. His first speech in the House of Representatives was in advocacy of the right and duty of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories. He says, in a letter dated December, 1848, "I think the country is to experience serious times. Interference with slavery will excite civil commotion at the South. Still, it is best to interfere. Now is the time to see whether the Union is a rope of sand or a band of steel." In another letter, dated January, 1850, he says, "Dark clouds overhang the future; and that is not all: they are full of lightning." Again, "I really think if we insist upon passing the Wilmot Proviso for the territories that the South—a part of them—will rebel. But *I* would pass it, rebellion or not. *I consider no evil so great as that of the extension of slavery.*" On the 7th of March, 1850, Webster delivered his great speech against the Wilmot Proviso. This led to an open rupture between him and Mann. Through the influence of Webster's friends, in the following November Mann failed by a single vote to obtain a re-nomination in the Whig convention. He, however, appealed to the people as an independent candidate, and was triumphantly re-elected.

In September, 1852, Mr. Mann was chosen president of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. On the same day he was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by a convention of the Free Democracy (otherwise called the Free-Soil party) assembled at Lowell. Although not elected Governor, his popularity was shown by his vote running far ahead of that of the other Free-Soil candidates. He accepted the presidency of Antioch College, which under his able management attained a large measure of success. But the labours and anxieties of that responsible position proved at length too much for his health, never strong, and now undermined by a life of the most intense and unremitting activity. He died August 2, 1859.

Mann, mân, (THÉODORE AUGUSTIN,) ABBÉ, a Flemish writer and antiquary, born about 1740, resided at Brussels. He published a "Tableau of the Coins, Weights, and Measures of Different Nations," (1779,) a "Description of Brussels," (1785,) and other works. Died at Prague in 1809.

Mann, man, (THOMAS,) German novelist and poet, was born June 6, 1875 at Lübeck. He studied at Munich University, and edited "Simplizissimus." His works include "Buddenbrooks," published in Germany 1903; "The Magic Mountain," (1925). He received the Nobel prize for literature, 1929.

Mann, (TOM,) a British labour leader, born in Warwickshire in 1856. He worked in a mine as a boy and became president of several trade associations.

Manners. See RUTLAND, DUKE OF.

Manners, (JOHN.) See GRANBY, MARQUIS OF.

Man'ners, (JOHN JAMES ROBERT,) LORD, a second son of the Duke of Rutland, was born in 1818. He entered the House of Commons in 1841, and identified himself with the Tory party. He was first commissioner of the board of works for a short time in 1858–59, and obtained the same position in the Derby cabinet in July, 1866. He resigned in December, 1868. He was postmaster-general from 1874 to 1880.

Manners, (ROBERT,) LORD, a younger son of John, Marquis of Granby, was a brother of the fourth Duke of Rutland. He died of wounds received at a battle in the West Indies in August, 1782, where he commanded the ship Resolution.

Manners, (ROBERT WILLIAM,) LORD, an English general, born in 1781. He entered the army in 1798, served Wellington as aide-de-camp in the Peninsular war from 1808 to 1813, and was wounded at Waterloo, (1815.) In 1830 he obtained the rank of major-general. He was frequently elected to Parliament. Died in 1835.

Mannert, mân'nêrt', (KONRAD,) a German writer, born at Altdorf in 1756, was the author of a "History of the Vandals," (1785,) "History of Bavaria," (1826,) and other works. Died in 1834.

Manni, mân'nee, (DOMENICO MARIA,) a distinguished Italian antiquary and printer, born at Florence in 1690. He published new editions of early Italian works, which he enriched with prefaces, notes, etc., and wrote valuable dissertations on the history of Florence. His "Historic Observations on the Seals of the Middle Ages" (30 vols. 1739–86) is a work of merit. Died in 1788.

See TOMITANO, "Elogio di D. M. Manni," 1789.

Manni, (GIANNICOLA,) an Italian painter, born at Perugia about 1478, was a pupil of Perugino. Died in 1544.

Man'ning, (HENRY EDWARD,) a Roman Catholic prelate, born in London in 1809, graduated at Oxford. He took orders in the Anglican Church, and became Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. In 1851 he entered the priesthood of the Catholic Church. He was appointed Archbishop of Westminster in 1865. Among his works are "The Unity of the Church," (1843,) and "The Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes," (1860.) He took part in the Œcumenical Council which held its sessions in Rome from December, 1869, to May, 1870, and he maintained the dogma of papal infallibility. He was created cardinal in 1875. Died January 14, 1892.

Man'ning, (JAMES,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1738, was the first president of Brown University, Rhode Island. Died in 1791.

Manning, (OWEN,) an English antiquary, born in Northamptonshire in 1721. He became Vicar of Godalming and rector of Peppcrharrow, (1769.) He wrote the "History and Antiquities of Surrey," and completed Lye's "Saxon Dictionary." Died in 1801.

See W. BRAY, "Life of O. Manning," prefixed to the first volume of his "Antiquities of Surrey."

Manning, (THOMAS,) an English linguist, born in Norfolk in 1774. Died 1840.

Manning, (WILLIAM THOMAS,) American Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born May 12, 1866 at Northampton, England. He was educated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., ordained deacon 1889, and priest 1891, and became rector of Trinity Church, Redlands, Calif., in 1892. After having several other parishes he became rector of Trinity Church, New York City in 1908, and Bishop of New York, May 11, 1921.

Manno, mân'no, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Palermo in 1754; died in 1831.

Mannory, mâ'no're', (LOUIS,) a French advocate, born in Paris in 1696. He published "Voltairiana," (1748,) and "Plaidoyers et Mémoires," (18 vols., 1759.) Died in 1777.

Mannozzi, mân-not'see, (GIOVANNI,) an excellent Italian fresco-painter, born at San Giovanni, near Florence, in 1590, was sometimes called GIOVANNI DA SAN GIOVANNI. He was a pupil of Rosselli. In 1621 he went to Rome, where he painted, in rivalry with Guido's "Aurora," a picture of "Night in a Chariot." Having returned to Florence, he painted "The Judgment of Paris," "Aurora and Tithonus," etc. The picture of "The Patronage of the Arts and Sciences by Lorenzo de' Medici" is called his master-piece. Died in 1636.

See BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" "Nouvell Biographie Générale."

Man'nyng or Man'ning, (ROBERT,) an English

monk, was also called ROBERT DE BRUNNE. He lived in the reign of Edward I. and Edward II., and was a canon in the monastery of Brunne or Bourne. He translated into English rhyming chronicles from the "Brut d'Angleterre" and "Roman le Rou."

Manoël. See MANUEL.

Manoel OF PORTUGAL. See EMMANUEL.

Manoncourt. See SONNINI.

Manrique, mân-ree'kà, (JORGE,) a Spanish poet, born about 1420. His reputation is founded on his moral poems, which are highly commended. Died about 1485.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Mansard or Mansart, môN'sȧr', (FRANÇOIS,) an excellent French architect, born in Paris in 1598. He restored the Hôtel Toulouse, and erected the châteaus of Berny and of Choisy-sur-Seine, and several churches in Paris. The Château de Maisons, a few miles from Paris, is one of his most admired works. His designs are remarkable for nobleness and majesty. He invented the curb-roof called "Mansard." Died in 1666.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Mansard or Mansart, (JULES HARDOUIN,) a celebrated architect, born in Paris in 1645, was a son of Jules Hardouin, a painter. His mother was a sister of F. Mansard, noticed above. He studied the art with this uncle, and assumed his name. Having obtained the favour of Louis XIV., he designed the most important architectural works of his reign. He had a rare opportunity to display his genius in the château or royal palace of Versailles, which, though imposing in dimensions and rich in ornaments, fails to satisfy the requirements of good taste. He built the Hôtel des Invalides, —in the grand dome of which he attempted to rival Sir Christopher Wren,—the Château de Marly, the Place Vendôme, and other public works. In 1699 he was chosen superintendent of buildings, arts, and manufactures. Died in 1708.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes;" FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" JEAN DUCHESNE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. H. Mansart," 1805.

Mansart. See MANSARD.

Man'sel, (Rev. HENRY LONGUEVILLE,) a prominent English writer on metaphysics and theology, logic, etc., was born at Cosgrove, in Northamptonshire, in 1820. He became professor of moral and metaphysical philosophy at Oxford about 1859, and regius professor of ecclesiastical history in 1867. Among his works is "The Limits of Religious Thought Examined," (1858,) which has attracted much attention and no little criticism and has passed through a number of editions. In this treatise he takes as the basis of his argument Sir William Hamilton's position that "the unconditioned is incognizable and inconceivable;" and the work is justly regarded as one of the most important applications of the Hamiltonian philosophy to questions of religion. He edited Sir W. Hamilton's works on logic and metaphysics. He also contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," a valuable treatise on metaphysics, afterwards published separately. He was appointed Dean of Saint Paul's, London, in 1868. Died July 30, 1871.

Mansfeld, von, fon mâns'fêlt, (ERNST,) COUNT, one of the greatest generals of his time, born in 1585, was the natural son of Peter Ernst, noticed below. After fighting for the King of Spain and the Emperor of Germany, he left their service about 1610, and became an enemy of the house of Austria. He avowed himself a convert to the Reformed faith, and in 1618 was chosen general-in-chief of the Bohemian insurgents. In the service of Frederick, whom those insurgents had elected king, he fought many battles, and defeated the Bavarians in 1622. He afterwards marched into Flanders and repulsed the Spaniards at Fleurus. Having raised another army to attack Austria, he was defeated by Wallenstein in 1626, and died near Zara in the same year. He was one of those generals who are as formidable after defeat as before.

See "Acta Mansfeldica," 1624; NIEMANN, "Geschichte der Grafen von Mansfeld," 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mansfeld, von, (PETER ERNST,) COUNT, an able German general, born in 1517. In his youth he entered the army of the emperor Charles V. After serving in several campaigns, he commanded an army against the French in 1552, and in 1569 led another army to aid Charles IX. against the Huguenots. He distinguished himself at the battle of Moncontour. He succeeded the Duke of Parma as Governor-General of the Low Countries in 1592. Died in 1604.

Mans'field, (EDWARD D.,) LL.D., an American author, born at New Haven, Connecticut, August 17, 1801. He graduated at West Point in 1819, and at Princeton College in 1822. Removing to Cincinnati, he practised law, and for many years was a prominent journalist. He published a "Political Grammar," a "Treatise on Constitutional Law," "Life of General Scott," a "History of the Mexican War," and various educational and legal works. Died October 27, 1880.

Mans'field, (JARED,) an American mathematician, born at New Haven, Connecticut. He became professor of natural philosophy in the Military Academy at West Point. He published several scientific works. Died in 1830.

Mansfield, (JOSEPH KING FENNO,) an American general, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1803, graduated at West Point in 1822. He served as captain in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a colonel in 1853. He commanded the department of Washington in June and July, 1861, and directed a corps at the battle of Antietam, where he was killed, September 17, 1862. He was a brigadier-general in the regular army.

Mansfield, LORD. See MURRAY, (WILLIAM.)

Mansfield, (RICHARD,) an actor, born at Heligoland in 1857. He studied art in England, but adopted the theatrical profession, his career being mainly in the United States, and his range of characters reaching from the Mikado to Richard III. He appeared as Cyrano de Bergerac in 1899. Died Aug. 30, 1907.

Manship, (PAUL,) American sculptor, was born Dec. 25, 1885 at St. Paul, Minn. He studied at the St. Paul Institute of Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the American Academy in Rome. His works include, "Miss Manship," a study of his baby daughter, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, and "Dancing Girl and Fauns," in the Art Institute, Chicago.

Mansi, man'see, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) a learned Italian prelate, born at Lucca in 1692.

Manso, mân'so, or **Manzo,** mân'zo, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) Marquis de Villa, an Italian author, eminent as a patron of literature, was born in Naples about 1560. He expended part of his fortune in founding in Naples the Academy *degli Oziosi*. He was intimate with the poet Tasso, who commemorated their friendship in his dialogue entitled "Il Manso." Milton, who had been his guest in Naples, addressed to him in complimentary terms a beautiful Latin poem or eclogue entitled "Mansus." Manso wrote the "Life of Torquato Tasso," (1619,) and several poems. Died in 1645.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Manso, mân'so, (JOHANN KASPAR FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and historian, born in the duchy of Gotha in 1759. He published a "Life of Constantine the Great," (1817,) and a number of poems and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1826.

Man'son, (GEORGE,) a Scottish water-colour painter, born at Edinburgh, December 3, 1850. He worked with success as a designer and wood-engraver, but after 1871 gave his attention entirely to painting. Died at Lympstone, in Devon, February 27, 1876.

Mansoor, (Aboo-Amir-Mohammed.) See AL-MANSOOR.

Mansoor, Mansour, Mançour, or **Mansûr, Al,** âl mânsoor', **(Aboo-Jaafar-** (or **Djafar-) Abdallah,** â'boo jâ'far âb-dâl'lah, the second Abbasside caliph of the Arabian empire, succeeded his brother As-Seffâh (or Al-Saffâh) in 754 A.D. About 765 he founded Bagdâd, which thenceforth was the capital of the empire for five centuries. He waged war with success against the Turcomans and the Greeks of Asia Minor, but lost Spain, which was taken possession of by the Omeyyads. He is said to have united superior talents with great

cruelty and other vices. He died in 775 A.D., leaving the throne to his son Mahdee, (or Mahdi.)

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. ii. chap. ii.

Manstein, von, fon mân'stīn, (CHRISTOPH HERMANN,) an able general and historical writer, born in Saint Petersburg in 1711. In 1745 he entered the service of Prussia, and a few years later became a major-general. He was employed by Frederick the Great in important political affairs, and took part in the battle of Prague, (1757.) He was killed in a skirmish the same year. He left "Historical, Political, and Military Memoirs of Russia," (in French, 2 vols., 1772.) This work has been translated into English.

See HUBER, "Vie de Manstein," prefixed to his "Mémoires."

Mansueti, mân-soo-ā'tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born in Venice about 1450; died after 1500.

Mant, (RICHARD,) an English bishop and commentator, born at Southampton in 1776. In conjunction with D'Oyly, he prepared an edition of the Bible, with notes, (1817.) He became Bishop of Down and Connor about 1823. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Church in Ireland." Died in 1848.

Mantegazza, (PAOLO,) an Italian physiologist and author, born at Monza in 1831. He studied and practised medicine, became professor of physiology at Pavia in 1860, and of anthropology at Florence in 1870. His works are numerous and varied, embracing such subjects as the physiology of pleasure, pain, and love, spontaneous generation, physiognomy, fiction, and travel. Died in 1910.

Mantegna, mân-tēn'yȧ, (ANDREA,) an eminent Italian historical painter and engraver, born at Padua about 1430, was a pupil of F. Squarcione, who adopted him as a son. After he had worked at Padua and Verona, he went to Milan, where he painted the "Triumph of Julius Cæsar," which Vasari esteemed his master-piece, and which was purchased by Charles I. of England. It is now at Hampton Court. He painted several frescos in the Vatican at Rome, and worked some years in Mantua, where he was patronized by the Marquis de Gonzaga. Among his most admired oil-paintings is the "Della Vittoria," (1495,) (a picture of the Marquis of Mantua rendering thanks to the Virgin for his victory at Fornovo,) which still retains its beauty. He was probably the first engraver of his time. Died in 1506.

Mantegna, (FRANCESCO,) an able Italian painter, son of Andrea, noticed above. He was a pupil of his father, and completed several works which the latter left unfinished at Mantua. It is stated that he was the first master of Correggio. Died after 1514.

Mantegna, del, dĕl mân-tēn'yȧ, (CARLO,) an Italian painter, was a relative and pupil of Andrea Mantegna, noticed above. In 1514 he was master of a school of artists in Genoa.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Man'tell, (GIDEON ALGERNON,) an eminent English geologist and palæontologist, born at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1790. He adopted the medical profession, which he practised many years at Lewes. A mine near that place offered him a rich field for observations in geology, to which his attention was early directed. He collected from the Wealden formation and the chalk a museum of specimens of extinct reptiles, fishes, and plants, which was afterwards bought by the trustees of the British Museum for £5000. About 1825 he discovered the Iguanodon, an extinct reptile about sixty feet long, and in that year was elected to the Royal Society. He also discovered three other genera of the colossal Dinosaurian reptiles. In 1822 he published "The Fossils of the South Downs." He removed to Clapham in 1839, and a few years later to London. He not only enriched the science by his discoveries, but was unsurpassed by any English geologist of his time as a lecturer and a popular expounder of geological facts. His most important works are "On the Iguanodon," "The Geology of the Southeast of England," (1838,) "The Wonders of Geology," (1838,) and "The Medals of Creation," (1844.) Died in 1852.

Mantell, (ROBERT BRUCE,) actor, born at Irvine, Scotland, in 1854. Came to the United States and played with Modjeska in 1878; later became a star actor with his own company, and has appeared in all the leading Shakspearian tragic characters, also in "Richelieu," "Lady of Lyons," etc. He died June 27, 1928.

Manteuffel, mân'toif'fel, (OTTO THEODOR,) BARON, a Prussian statesman, born at Lübben in 1805. He was appointed director in the ministry of the interior in 1846, and minister of the interior about November, 1848. Many of the notes and diplomatic circulars of 1848 and 1849 were written by him. He was president of the council of ministers from December, 1850, to December, 1858. Died November 26, 1882.

See G. HESEKIEL, "O. T. Manteuffel: ein Preussisches Lebensbild," 1851.

Manteuffel, von, fon mân'toif-fęl, (EDWIN HANS KARL,) BARON, a German general, born at Magdeburg, February 24, 1809. He entered the Prussian army in 1827. He attained the rank of major-general in 1858, and in 1861 was made adjutant-general and lieutenant-general. He commanded a large force of German troops in the Danish war of 1864, a contest which he is believed to have stirred up intentionally. During the Austrian war of 1866 he was actively and successfully employed in Hanover, Saxony, and Franconia; and in the Franco-German war of 1870–71 he was one of the most brilliant corps-commanders. In 1879 he was named imperial lieutenant (or governor) of Alsace-Lorraine, ranking as field-marshal general and adjutant-general of the German army, and as principal aide-de-camp general of the imperial staff. Died June 17, 1885.

Mantica, mân-tee'kȧ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian prelate and jurist, born at Pordenone in 1534, published "Decisiones Romanæ," (1618.) Died in 1614.

Man'to, [Gr. Μαντώ,] a prophetess, daughter of Tiresias, was taken prisoner by the Argives at Thebes, and was dedicated to Apollo, under whose auspices she is said to have uttered oracles at Delphi. She was sometimes called DAPHNE. She became the wife of Rhakius or Rhacius, and the mother of Mopsus.

Man'ton, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in Somersetshire in 1620. He obtained the living of Stoke Newington in 1643, and afterwards preached at Covent Garden in London. He was eminent for eloquence and learning, and was appointed chaplain to Cromwell in 1653. In 1660 he became a chaplain to Charles II., but was ejected from his church in London for nonconformity in 1662. Several volumes of his sermons, lectures, etc. were published. Died in 1677.

Mantouan, Le. See MANTUANO.

Mantovano. See MANTUANO.

Mantuan, mân-too-ân', or **Mantuano,** mân-too-ā'no, (BATTISTA,) or **Battista Spagnuoli,** (spân-yoo-o'lee,) a Latin poet, once of great celebrity, was born at Mantua in 1448. He had great facility as a versifier, but was deficient in taste, and his works, consisting of eclogues, *silvæ*, etc., are now entirely neglected. "He was, and long continued to be," says Hallam, "the poet of school-rooms. Erasmus says that he would be placed by posterity not much below Virgil." Died in 1516.

Mantuano, mân-too-ā'no, (ADAMO GHISI,) an able engraver, born at Mantua about 1530, was a son of Giovanni Battista, noticed below. He engraved after Michael Angelo, Giulio Romano, and other masters.

Mantuano, (GIORGIO GHISI,) born at Mantua about 1522, was a skilful engraver and painter. He worked many years in Rome, and engraved the finest works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other masters. Among them are "The Last Judgment," after Angelo, and the "Holy Family" and "School of Athens," after Raphael. He was living in 1578.

His sister, DIANA MANTUANA, a skilful artist, engraved several works of Raphael about 1570–80.

Mantuano, [Fr. LE MANTOUAN, lę̈h mŏN'too'ŏN',] (GIOVANNI BATTISTA BERTANO,) an Italian painter, sculptor, engraver, and architect, the father of the preceding, was born at Mantua about 1500. He was the head of a family which produced several artists, and whose proper name was GHISI. He was the pupil of Giulio Romano. His engraving of the "Burning of Troy" is highly praised.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Mantuano, (TEODORO.) See GHISI.

Mănu, [modern Hindoo pron. mŭn′ŏŏ,] written also **Menu,** [from the Sanscrit *măn*, to "know,"] a celebrated Hindoo sage, the son of Brahma, and the revealer of the code of laws known as the "Institutes of Manu."

See WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary;" MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Manuce, (ALDE.) See MANUTIUS, (ALDUS.)

Man′u-el I. Com-ne′nus, [Gr. *Μανουὴλ ὁ Κομνηνός*; Fr. MANUEL COMNÈNE, mȧ′nüˊĕlˊ kom′nȧn′,] a Greek emperor, born about 1120, was a younger son of John Comnenus, who designated him for his successor. Manuel began to reign at Constantinople in 1143. He was ambitious, brave, and licentious. He is accused of perfidy towards the crusaders Conrad of Germany and Louis VII., King of France, who passed, with their armies, through his dominions in 1147, and with whom he had made a treaty of alliance. He afterwards waged war against Roger, King of Sicily, the Hungarians, and the Turks, over whom he gained several victories. Peace was made between him and Roger in 1155. In 1176 he was defeated disastrously by Az-ed-Deen, the Turkish Sultan, near Myriocephalus, where Manuel fought in person. The Turks were defeated in turn by his army in Lydia, in 1177, when the war was ended by treaty. Died in 1180, and was succeeded by Alexis II.

Manuel II. Palæologus, (pal-e-olˊo-gus,) [Gr. *Μανουὴλ ὁ Παλαιολόγος*; Fr. MANUEL PALÉOLOGUE, mȧ′nüˊĕlˊ pȧˊlàˊoˊlogˊ,] Emperor of Constantinople, was the second son of John VI., who admitted him as his associate in the empire about 1372. At the death of his father, in 1391, Manuel was held as a hostage by Sultan Bayazeed I. He escaped from Nicæa, and fled to his own capital, in the same year. The enraged Sultan marched against him, and besieged Constantinople. The French and German chivalry came to his assistance with a large army, and forced Bayazeed to raise the siege; but he defeated those allies at Nicopolis (Nicopol) in 1396. The Sultan prosecuted the siege for several years, until the alarming progress of Tamerlane called him away for the defence of his own kingdom. After the defeat and death of Bayazeed, in 1403, Manuel reigned in peace. He died in 1425, aged seventy-seven, and was succeeded by his son, John VII. Palæologus.

Manuel II., King of Portugal, born November 15, 1889. Ascended the throne February 11, 1908, after the assassination of his father, King Charles, and his elder brother. His rule gave dissatisfaction and he was expelled as the result of a revolution, October 3, 1910, a republic being founded.

Manuel, mȧ-noo-ĕlˊ, or **Manoël,** mȧ-no-ĕlˊ, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Portuguese poet, born at Lisbon in 1734. He wrote admired odes, sonnets, and epistles, and attained the reputation of the most excellent modern lyric poet of Portugal. Among his poems is an ode to Washington. The liberality of his principles subjected him to a charge of heresy, for which he was summoned before the Inquisition. He escaped, and retired to Paris in 1788. He made admirable Portuguese versions of La Fontaine's "Fables," Châteaubriand's "Martyrs," and Wieland's "Oberon." His poems were published, under the name of "Filinto Elysio." Died in Paris in 1819.

Manuel, mȧ′nüˊĕlˊ, (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French orator and republican, born at Barcelonnette (Low Alps) in 1775. In the profession of advocate he attained eminence at Aix. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the Hundred Days, (1815,) when he spoke against the pretensions of Bonaparte and of the Bourbons. In 1818 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the liberals, and was ranked among the ablest debaters of that assembly. "Of all the revolutionary orators," says Lamartine, "he was the most feared and hated by the majority." After a speech in reply to Châteaubriand, he was expelled from the Chamber in 1823. Died in 1827. "He had no one to console him," says Lamartine, "but Béranger, whose heart loved in Manuel the antique stamp of the premature but intrepid, moderate, and upright republican. . . . He was more remarkable for character than eloquence; he preferred action to speech," etc.

See FADEVILLE, "Manuel jugé par ses Actions," 1824; RAMOND DE LA CROISETTE, "M. Manuel," 1824; FOURTANIER, "Éloge de Manuel," 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Manuel, mȧ-noo-ĕlˊ, (Don JUAN,) a Spanish prince and author, was a nephew of Alfonso X. of Castile. He was Regent of Castile during part of the minority of Alfonso XI., and distinguished himself in battle against the Moors. He wrote many works, in prose and verse. His political and moral treatise called "The Count of Lucanor" ("El Conde de Lucanor") was esteemed by Bouterwek as the finest monument of Spanish literature in the fourteenth century. Died about 1350.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" TICKNOR "History of Spanish Literature."

Manuel, (LOUIS PIERRE,) a French revolutionist, born at Montargis in 1751. According to Beaulieu, he took a prominent part in the riot of the 10th of August, 1792, and was a partisan of Danton. Soon after this date he conducted the royal captives to the prison of the Temple. He rescued Madame de Staël and Beaumarchais from the massacre of September. As a member of the Convention, he voted against the death of Louis XVI. For this he was proscribed and executed in 1793.

See PRUDHOMME, "Les Révolutions de Paris;" LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de la Révolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Manuel, mȧ′nüˊelˊ, (NICOLAS,) a Swiss artist, author, and Reformer, born at Berne in 1484, was sometimes called DEUTSCH, in Italian TEDESCO, (*i.e.* the "German.") About 1510 he went to Venice and became a pupil of Titian. He returned to Berne, and painted "The Dance of Death," in fresco. He wrote satirical poems and songs, and "Dramatic Moralities and Mysteries," a humorous composition. In his latter years he held several public offices, and was an active promoter of the Swiss Reformation. Died in 1530.

Manutius, mȧ-nuˊsheˊus, (ALˊDUS,) [It. ALDO MANUZIO, ȧlˊdo mȧ-nootˊseˊo; Fr. ALDE MANUCE, ȧld mȧ′nüssˊ,] a celebrated Italian printer and scholar, born at Bassiano, in the Papal States, in 1447. With the patronage of Pico de Mirandola and Alberto Pio, he established a printing-press at Venice about 1490. He invented the form of type called *Italic*, procured manuscripts from various countries, and published editions of classics which surpassed all others in correctness. About 1500 he formed at Venice a literary association called the Aldine Academy, the design of which was to promote literature by perfecting the copies of the models of antiquity. He compiled a Greek-and-Latin Lexicon, (1497.) Died in 1515.

See UNGER, "De Aldi Pii Manutii Vita Meritisque," 1752; D. M. MANNI, "Vita di Aldo Pio Manuzio," 1749; A. RENOUARD, "Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde;" AMBROISE FIRMIN DIDOT, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Manutius, (ALDUS,) or **Manuzio,** (ALDO,) THE YOUNGER, born at Venice in 1547, was a son of Paolo, noticed below. At the age of fourteen he published a "System of Orthography," ("Orthographiæ Ratio.") He was professor of eloquence at Bologna, Pisa, and Rome. He wrote, besides antiquarian treatises, "The Life of Cosimo I. de' Medici," and "The Accomplished Gentleman," ("Il perfetto Gentil'uomo.") Died in 1597.

See A. RENOUARD, "Annales des Alde."

Manutius, (PAULUS,) or **Manuzio,** (PAOLO,) an Italian printer, author, and critic, born at Venice in 1512, was a son of Aldus Senior. As the successor of his father in the printing-establishment, he published excellent editions of Latin classics in Venice. About 1562 he removed his press to Rome, whence he returned to Venice in 1570. He acquired a high reputation as a critic and as a writer of elegant Latin. Among his principal works are "On the Roman Senate," ("De Senatu Romano,") "On the Roman State," ("De Civitate Romanâ,") "Roman Antiquities," and a volume of Latin Epistles. "The letters of Manutius," says Hallam, "pall on the reader by their monotonous elegance. . . . Scioppius thinks him consummate in delicacy and grace." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1574.

See A. RENOUARD, "Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde," 1834; J. G. KRAUSE, "Apparatus ad P. Manutii Vitam," 1669; AMBROISE FIRMIN DIDOT, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Manuzio. See MANUTIUS.

Man′wood, (JOHN,) an English jurist, flourished about 1600, and wrote a "Treatise on the Laws of the Forest."

Manzi, mân'zee, (GULIELMO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Civita Vecchia in 1784. He made a good Italian version of Lucian, (1819,) and wrote a "Discourse on the Spectacles, Festivals, and Luxury of the Italians of the Sixteenth Century," (1818.) Died in 1821.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" ROSSI, "Elogio storico di G. Manzi," 1822.

Manzi, (PIETRO,) an Italian writer, born at Civita Vecchia in 1785, was a brother of the preceding. He published "The Conquest of Mexico," (1817,) and other works. Died in 1839.

Manzo. See MANSO.

Manzolli, mân-zol'lee, or **Manzoli**, mân-zo'lee, (PIETRO or PIER ANGELO,) a Latin poet, born at Stellata, on the Po, in Italy, flourished about 1510–40. He was better known by his assumed name, PALINGENIO or PALINGE'NIUS STELLA'TUS. The events and circumstances of his life are unknown. He wrote a long moral poem, entitled "Zodiac of Life," ("Zodiacus Vitæ," Bâle, 1537,) the books of which are named from the signs of the zodiac. "It is not very poetical," says Hallam, "but by no means without strong passages of sense and spirit, in a lax Horatian metre. The author has said more than enough to incur the suspicion of Lutheranism." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Manzoni, mân-zo'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) a celebrated Italian novelist and poet, was born at Milan, March 8, 1784. His father bore the title of count, and his mother was a daughter of the Marquis Beccaria, the eminent jurist and writer. About 1805 he made a long visit to Paris, where he formed an intimate friendship with Fauriel and produced a poem on the death of Carlo Imbonati, (1806.) He married Henriette Louise Blondel, of Geneva, in 1808, and became a zealous member of the Roman Catholic Church. Soon after this event he produced several hymns on the Nativity, the Passion, the Resurrection, etc., which have much literary merit. His next work was a tragedy, called "Il Conte di Carmagnola," (1820,) in which the three unities are not observed. This drama was warmly applauded by Goethe. He published another tragedy, entitled "Adelchi," and an admirable ode on the death of Napoleon, "Il cinque Maggio." His capital work is the historical novel of "I promessi Sposi," (3 vols., 1827,) an English version of which has appeared under the title of "The Betrothed Lovers." It presents a vivid picture of Italian society of the seventeenth century. The style is natural, eloquent, and beautiful. Manzoni became a senator of the kingdom of Sardinia in 1860. Died May 22, 1873.

Manzoni, (FRANCESCA,) an Italian poetess, born in the Milanese in 1710, was versed in the Greek and Latin languages. Died in 1743.

Manzuoli, mân-zoo-o'lee, (TOMMASO,) an able Italian painter, born near Florence in 1536, was also called MASO DA SAN FRIANO. He adorned several churches of Florence. His master-piece is the "Visitation," which is preserved in the gallery of the Vatican. Died in 1575.

Mapes, (VICTOR,) playwright, born at New York in 1870. Became the stage manager of Lyceum Theatre, New York, in 1897, was connected with other theatres, dramatic critic of the New York "World," and has written "Partners Three," a novel, and various comedies.

Mapes, map, ? or **Map**, (WALTER,) an old English author, born in the Welsh marches about 1150. He became a favourite of Henry II., who sent him on a mission to the King of France and gave him several benefices. In 1196 he was appointed Archdeacon of Oxford. He wrote satirical Leonine Latin poems, among which is an ode which begins "Meum est propositum in taberna mori." In Latin prose he wrote a curious and interesting work called "De Nugis Curialium." He was the reputed author of several romances in French or Anglo-Norman, among them the "Quest du Saint Graal," and certain other Round Table legends, which give him a very high rank in mediæval literature.

Maphæus. See MAFFEI and MAFFEO.

Mapleson, (LAURA SCHIRMER,) an American singer, born (Schirmer) at New York in 1862, married Colonel Henry Mapleson in 1891. She first appeared in grand opera in 1879, and within two weeks of her death sang in "The Fencing-Master" at New York. Died January 24, 1894.

Ma'ple-son, (MARIE,) better known by her maiden name of MARIE ROZE, a French singer, born in Paris in 1850. She was educated at the Conservatoire of Paris, and early went upon the operatic stage, where her fine abilities as a singer and her versatility as an actress won her great applause. She married Mr. J. H. Mapleson, a distinguished English manager of the opera.

Mapletoft, mā'pl-toft, (JOHN,) an English physician, born in Huntingdonshire in 1631. He was appointed professor of medicine in Gresham College, London, in 1675. About 1680 he took holy orders. He translated into Latin Sydenham's "Observations," at the request of the author, and wrote "The Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion." Died in 1721.

Mapp, măp, [Lat. MAP'PUS,] (MARC,) a French botanist and physician, born at Strasburg in 1632. He wrote a mediocre "Description of the Plants of Alsace." Died in 1701.

Mappus. See MAPP.

Maquet, mă'kā', (AUGUSTE,) a French novelist, born in Paris in 1813. He was author in part of "Monte-Cristo," and of other works which were published under the name of Alexandre Dumas. Died January 9, 1888.

Mar, EARL OF. See ERSKINE, (JOHN.)

Mārā, mā'rā, a famous dêva of the Hindoo mythology, mentioned in the history of GAUTAMA, (which see.)

Mara, mā'rā, originally named **Schmelling**, (ELIZABETH,) a celebrated German singer, was born at Cassel in 1749. She was a pupil of Paradisi, and became the wife of J. Mara, a violoncellist of Berlin. Between 1784 and 1787 she appeared four times as first vocalist at the Handel Commemoration, and was greatly admired. She afterwards performed with applause in Paris and Berlin. She sang in four languages. Died in 1833.

Mara, de, deh mā'rā', (GUILLAUME,) a priest and Latin poet, born in the diocese of Coutances, France about 1470; died about 1530.

Maracci. See MARRACCI.

Maracci, mā-rāt'chee, or **Marracci**, mār-rāt'chee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historical painter, born at Lucca in 1637, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. Died in 1704.

Marais, mā'rā', (MARIN,) a French musical composer, was born in Paris in 1656. Among his works is an opera entitled "Alcyone," (1706.) Died in 1728.

Marais, (MATHIEU,) a French jurist and writer, born in Paris in 1664. He wrote some articles for Bayle's "Historical and Critical Dictionary," and a "Life of La Fontaine," (1811.) Died in 1737.

Marais, des. See REGNIER-DESMARAIS.

Maraldi, mā-rāl'dee, (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) an astronomer, born at Perinaldo, in the county of Nice, in 1665, was a nephew of Giovanni Domenico Cassini, under whom he studied astronomy in Paris. About 1700 he was elected to the French Academy of Sciences. He spent many years in astronomical observations, and in forming a Catalogue of the fixed stars, which he left in manuscript when he died, in 1729.

Maraldi, (JEAN DOMINIQUE,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Perinaldo in 1709. He became assistant astronomer at the Paris Observatory, and made many observations, which were inserted in the collection of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1788.

Maran, mā'rŏN', [Lat. MARA'NUS,] (Dom PRUDENT,) a learned French Benedictine monk, born at Sézanne in 1683. He wrote a "Dissertation on the Semi-Arians," and edited the works of Saint Cyprian. Died in 1762.

Marana, mā-rā'nā, (GIOVANNI PAOLO or GIAMPAOLO,) an Italian writer, born at Genoa about 1642. He was imprisoned four years (1670–74) for a political reason. About 1682 he removed to Paris, and obtained a pension from the king. In 1684 he published, in French, the first volume of "The Turkish Spy," ("L'Espion Turc,") which was very successful. "The Turkish Spy," says Hallam, "is no ordinary production, but contains as many proofs of a thoughtful, if not very profound, mind, as any we can find. It suggested the Persian Letters to Montesquieu." He published a second volume in 1686. Died in 1693.

Marangoni, mâ-rân-go'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian antiquary, born at Vicenza in 1673. He wrote a learned treatise on the Flavian Amphitheatre, and "Thesaurus Parochorum." Died in 1753.

Maransin, mă'rŏN'săN', (JEAN PIERRE,) BARON, a French general, born at Lourdes in 1770; died in 1828.

Maranta, mâ-rân'tâ, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian botanist and physician, lived at Venosa, in the kingdom of Naples. He assisted Ferrante Imperato in writing his "Natural History," and wrote an esteemed elementary work on botany, entitled "Methodus Cognoscendorum Medicamentorum simplicium," (1559.) "The author," says Hallam, "is independent, though learned, extremely acute in discriminating plants known to the ancients, and has discovered many himself." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died about 1554.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Maranus. See MARAN.

Marat, mâ'râ', (JEAN PAUL,) a leader in the French Revolution, was the son of an Italian named Mara, and was born near Neufchâtel, in Switzerland, in 1743. He practised medicine in Paris before the Revolution with great success, becoming in 1777 a court-physician, but in 1786 he resigned his place. He published many treatises on electricity, optics, etc. In 1789 he aroused the populace by his journal "The Friend of the People," ("L'Ami du Peuple.") He was as a consequence for a long time compelled to live in sewers and cellars to escape the officers of the law. Among the Jacobin leaders he appears to have been the most determined and ferocious enemy alike of the royalists and Girondists, whose insincerity he denounced and for whose half-measures he expressed great contempt. In 1792 he was elected to the Convention, and, uniting with Danton and Robespierre, formed the famous triumvirate of the reign of terror. He became a self-constituted public accuser before the commune and the Convention. In May, 1793, the majority of the Convention ordered his arrest for alleged outrages committed against that assembly. He was tried, but was acquitted by the tribunal and brought back to the Convention in triumph. "The hesitation of Danton," says Lamartine, "and the temporizing of Robespierre, raised Marat at this moment to the apogee of his popularity and power. He shrugged his shoulders at the names of Danton and Robespierre, expressing his doubts of their capacity to guide the Revolution." He was assassinated by Charlotte Corday in his own house in July, 1793. (See CORDAY, CHARLOTTE.) Perhaps no man in all history has been more unanimously condemned than Marat. The perfect agreement in regard to his character among his contemporaries of the most diverse and even opposite opinions on other subjects, furnishes the strongest probability that that condemnation was entirely just. That he preferred the gratification of his malignant passions to the pursuit of wealth or of ordinary pleasures is no proof of any very exalted disinterestedness. History furnishes many examples of men who, dominated by one supreme passion, have been indifferent to every other consideration. We find very little force or reason in the recent attempts to rehabilitate the reputation of Marat. The only charitable view of his character that can rationally be maintained is to suppose that his mind, more especially his moral nature, was deeply diseased. For the credit of humanity, we may hope that he was not fully responsible for his conduct.

Maratta, mâ-rât'tâ, or **Maratti**, mâ-rât'tee, (CARLO,) an Italian painter, born at Camurano, in the March of Ancona, in May, 1625, enjoyed in his time the reputation of being one of the best painters in Europe. He became a pupil of Andrea Sacchi and a devout student of Raphael's works, and chose Rome as his permanent residence. He was employed by Clement IX. and by four other successive popes, and received the title of painter-ordinary to Louis XIV., for whom he painted a picture of Daphne. His Madonnas are admired for modest dignity and amiable expression. He preferred to paint pictures for galleries and altars, rather than large works. Maratta also excelled in the art of etching. He was the last great painter of the Roman school. Died in 1713.

See BELLORI, "Vita del Cavalier Maratti," 1732.

Maratta or **Maratti**, (MARIA,) a daughter of the preceding, was a painter and a poetess. She was married to G. Zappé, the poet.

Maratti. See MARATTA.

Maraviglia, mâ-râ-vèl'yâ, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian philosopher and moralist, born at Milan. His Latin name was MIRABILIA. Died in 1684.

Marazzoli, mâ-rât-so'lee, (MARCO,) an Italian composer of operas and oratorios, born at Parma; died in 1662.

Marbach, mar'băK, (JOHANN,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Lindau in 1521. Among his works is "The Faith of Jesus and of the Jesuits," ("Fides Jesus et Jesuitarum.") Died in 1581.

Marbeau, măr'bō', (JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS,) a French writer on social economy, born at Brives in 1798. He founded in 1844 charitable institutions called *Crèches*, for infants whose mothers serve as labourers out of their own houses. Died October 10, 1875.

Mar'beck, (JOHN,) an English composer of cathedral music, was organist of Windsor in the reign of Henry VIII. He composed the notes to the *Preces* and Responses used in the English cathedrals. Having identified himself with the Protestant cause, he was condemned to be burned for heresy about 1545, but was pardoned,—perhaps on account of his musical skill. He published a "Book of Common Prayer Noted," (1550,) and a "Concordance." Died in 1585.

Marbeuf or **Marbœuf**, măr'buf', (LOUIS CHARLES RENÉ,) MARQUIS, a French general, born near Rennes in 1712. He commanded in Corsica against Paoli, by whom he was defeated in 1768. Died in 1786.

Marbois, măr'bwâ', (FRANÇOIS **de Barbé**—dẹh băr'bâ',) MARQUIS, called also MARQUIS DE MARBOIS, a French statesman and writer, born at Metz in 1745. About 1780 he was chargé-d'affaires and consul-general to the United States. In 1792 Louis XVI., who esteemed him for his probity, sent him on an embassy to Vienna. He was elected in 1795 to the Council of Elders, in which he spoke often and with ability. In September, 1797, he was, with others, deported to Guiana by the Directory. Bonaparte appointed him director of the treasury, or minister of finance, in 1801. Marbois was dismissed in 1805, but in 1808 became first president of the Cour des Comptes, (Chamber of Accounts, or exchequer.) He held this office about thirty years. He was keeper of the seals and minister of justice in 1815 and 1816, and received the title of marquis in 1817. He wrote numerous moral, political, and historical works, among which are "The Conspiracy of Arnold against the United States," (1816,) and a "History of Louisiana," (1828.) Died in 1837.

See ANTOINE PASSY, "Notice sur le Marquis de Barbé-Marbois, 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marbot, măr'bo', (ANTOINE ADOLPHE MARCELLIN,) a French general, born at Altillac in 1781; died in 1844.

Marbot, (JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE,) a general, born at Altillac in 1782, was a brother of the preceding. Napoleon left him a legacy of one hundred thousand francs. Died in 1854.

Marc, the French for MARK, which see.

Marc, mărk, (CHARLES CHRÉTIEN HENRI,) a physician, born at Amsterdam in 1771, settled in Paris in 1798. About 1818 he became physician to the Duke of Orléans, who, on his accession as Louis Philippe, in 1830, gave him the title of first physician to the king. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Insanity," ("De la Folie," etc., 2 vols., 1840,) and published several able medical treatises. Died in 1841.

See PARISET, "Éloge de Ch. Ch. H. Marc," 1842; REVEILLÉ-PARISSE, "Notice sur C. C. H. Marc," 1842.

Marc, SAINT. See MARK, SAINT, and MARCUS.

Marc Antoine, the French for MARK ANTONY. See ANTONIUS, (MARCUS.)

Marc Antonio. See RAIMONDI.

Marc Aurel, the German for MARCUS AURELIUS.

Marc Aurèle. See AURELIUS, (MARCUS.)

Marca, **de**, dẹh măr'kâ', (PIERRE,) an ambitious and learned French prelate, born in Béarn in 1594. At the request of Cardinal Richelieu, he wrote his famous

treatise on the liberty of the Gallican Church, entitled "De Concordia Sacerdotii et Imperii," (1641,) which offended the court of Rome. He was made Bishop of Toulouse in 1652, minister of state about 1658, and Archbishop of Paris in 1661. Among his works is a "History of Béarn." Died in 1662.

See DE FAGET, "Vie de Pierre de Marca;" BOMPART, "Éloge de Marca," 1672.

Marceau, mär'sō', (FRANÇOIS SÉVERIN DESGRAVIERS,) a French general, born at Chartres in 1769. He entered the army in 1786, and became a general of brigade at the age of twenty-two. In 1793 he obtained the chief command of the army sent against the Vendeans, whom he defeated at Mans. In 1795 and 1796 he commanded a division on the Rhine and in the Palatinate, where he gained advantages over the Austrians. He was killed in battle near Altenkirchen in 1796. Kléber, who was his friend, said, "I have never known any general so capable as Marceau to change the plan of battle on the spot with sang-froid and judgment."

See CLAUDE DESPREZ, "Kléber et Marceau," 1857; LAVALLÉ, "Éloge historique du Général Marceau," 1797; SERGENT-MARCEAU, "Notice sur le Général Marceau," 1820.

Marcel. See MARCELLUS I., Bishop of Rome.

Marcel, mär'sĕl', (ETIENNE,) a French partisan chief and agitator of reform, was provost of the merchants of Paris when King John was defeated and made prisoner at Poitiers, in 1356. He became the leader of the popular party in its contest with the dauphin Charles, who acted as regent. Marcel was predominant in Paris, and controlled a majority in the States-General, which refused to vote supplies for the war unless their grievances should be redressed. A revolution was effected which rendered the government almost republican. Having given the command of Paris to Charles the Bad, of Navarre, he was betrayed by him, and was assassinated in 1358.

See NAUDET, "Conjuration d'Étienne Marcel," etc.; FROISSART, "Chronique;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Marcel, (GUILLAUME,) a French chronologist, born at Toulouse in 1647. He negotiated a treaty with the Dey of Algiers in 1677. He published valuable "Chronological Tablets," and a "History of the Origin and Progress of the French Monarchy," (1686,) which is commended for accuracy in dates. Died in 1708.

Marcel, (GUILLAUME,) a French writer and priest, born about 1612. He wrote Latin and French verse, etc. Died in 1702.

Marcel, (JEAN JOSEPH,) an eminent French Orientalist and historian, born in Paris in November, 1776. He went to Egypt in 1798 as a member of the scientific commission, and, having returned to France in 1801, was selected as one of the *rédacteurs* of the "Description of Egypt." He was director of the national printing department *(imprimerie)* from 1802 to 1814. Among his numerous works are "Mélanges Orientaux," (1833,) a "History of Egypt from the Arabian Conquest to the French Expedition," (2d edition, 1844,) and a "Scientific and Military History of the French Expedition in Egypt," (with Louis Reybaud,) (10 vols., 1830–36.) Died in 1854.

See BELIN, "Notice sur J. J. Marcel," in the "Journal Asiatique," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marcel, mär'sĕl, (N.,) a German painter of flowers, fruits, etc., born at Frankfort in 1628; died in 1683.

Mar-cel'la, a Roman lady, was a daughter of C. Marcellus and Octavia, who was a sister of the emperor Augustus. She was married first to M. V. Agrippa, divorced in 21 B.C., and married again to a son of Mark Antony the triumvir.

Marcellin. See MARCELLINUS.

Mar-cel-lī'nus, [Fr. MARCELLIN, mär'sà'lăN',] SAINT, a native of Rome, succeeded Caius as Bishop of Rome, or pope, in 295 A.D. During his tenure of that office the Church was persecuted by Diocletian. He died in 304 or 305, and was succeeded by Marcellus I.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes Romains."

Marcellinus Ammianus. See AMMIANUS.

Marcellis, mar-sel'lis, (OTHO,) a Dutch painter of flowers and animals, was born in 1613. He worked with success in Paris, Rome, and Amsterdam. Died in 1673.

Marcello, mar-chel'lo, (BENEDETTO,) a celebrated Italian composer and poet, born of a patrician family at Venice in 1686, was a pupil of Gasparini. He studied law, and was for fourteen years a member of the Council of Forty. He gained distinction as a poet by a number of sonnets and canzoni. His capital work is a collection of psalms, entitled "Estro poetico-armonico Parafrasi sopra i 50 primi Salmi," (1724.) These were received with universal enthusiasm throughout Europe, and merited for the author the appellation of the Pindar and Michael Angelo of musicians. Died in 1739.

See BURNEY, "General History of Music;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" F. FONTANA, "Vita di B. Marcello," 1788; F. CAFFI, "Della Vita e del Comporre di B. Marcello," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marcello, (PIETRO,) an Italian biographer, lived at Venice about 1500, and wrote "De Vita Principum et Gestis Venetorum," (1554.)

Mar-cel'lus [Fr. MARCEL, mär'sĕl'; It. MARCELLO, mar-chel'lo] I., Bishop of Rome, was a Roman by birth, and was elected in 308 A.D. His efforts to maintain strict discipline are said to have caused a schism and sedition among the believers. He died in 309 or 310, and was succeeded by Eusebius.

Marcellus II., POPE, born at Fano in 1501, was named MARCELLUS CERVIUS. He was elected pope in April, 1555, after the death of Julius III. About three weeks after his election he died, and was succeeded by Paul IV.

See A. BOWER, "History of the Popes;" ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes Romains."

Mar-cel'lus, (CAIUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman consul, who married Octavia, the sister of Octavius Cæsar. He became consul in 50 B.C., before which he had attached himself to the party of Pompey. While in this office he made a motion in the senate to deprive Cæsar of his command, but did not succeed. He remained in Italy during the civil war, and shared the clemency of Cæsar after the victory of the latter. Died about 40 B.C.

Mar-cel'lus, [It. MARCELLO, mar-chel'lo,] (DONATO,) an Italian physician, born at Mantua. He wrote "De Historia Medica mirabili," (1586.)

Marcellus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman general, celebrated as the conqueror of Syracuse, born about 266 B.C., was the greatest member of a consular plebeian family which produced several eminent men. In 222 he became consul, (with Cn. Cornelius Scipio,) defeated the Insubrians on the Po, and obtained the honour of a triumph. After Hannibal had invaded Italy in the second Punic war, Marcellus was chosen prætor for the year 216 B.C., in which the battle of Cannæ was fought. He was not present at this battle. The command of the forces which escaped from that defeat having devolved on him, he repulsed the attack of Hannibal on Nola, and was the first that checked his victorious progress. He was elected for the third time consul for the year 214, with the great Fabius Maximus as his colleague. His most famous exploit was the conquest of Syracuse, which, though defended by the genius of Archimedes, he took, after a siege of two years and some months, in 212 B.C. He again obtained the consulship in 210 B.C., with the command of the army in Italy, and fought an indecisive battle with Hannibal at Numistro. Marcellus and Hannibal commanded the respective armies at Canusium, (209,) where the Romans claimed the victory. Marcellus was elected consul for the fifth time in 208 B.C. Having advanced to reconnoitre near Venusia, he fell into an ambuscade, and was killed in the skirmish with the advanced posts of Hannibal, in that year. Plutarch has drawn a parallel between Marcellus and Pelopidas, "who," he says, "were both men of heroic strength, and were equal in courage and magnanimity." Polybius denies that Marcellus ever defeated Hannibal.

See PLUTARCH'S "Lives;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Viris illustribus;" LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxii.–xxvii.; POLYBIUS, "History;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marcellus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman general, was a son of the preceding. He was wounded in the skirmish in which his father was killed. He was elected

prætor in 198 B.C., and consul in 196, when he commanded in Cisalpine Gaul and defeated the Insubrians. In 189 he was censor. Died in 177 B.C.

Marcellus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) a son of the preceding, obtained the consulship in 166 B.C. He was chosen consul again in 155, and gained a victory over the Ligurians. In 152 he obtained a third consulship, with command of the army in Spain, where he subdued the Celtiberians and founded Corduba, (Córdova.) He perished by shipwreck in 148 B.C.

Marcellus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) the friend of Cicero, and the subject of the admirable oration "Pro M. Marcello," was a descendant of the great Marcellus. He had a high reputation as an orator. Elected consul in 52 B.C., he urged the senate to extreme measures against Cæsar. In the civil war he was an adherent of Pompey and the senate. He fled from Rome in 49, and joined the army in Epirus. After the ruin of his cause at Pharsalia, he exiled himself to Mitylene. Overcome by the warm intercession of the senators, Cæsar granted him a pardon in 47 B.C. On this occasion Cicero expressed his thanks to the dictator, and his high estimate of the merit of Marcellus, in the oration which bears his name. Marcellus was on his homeward journey when he was assassinated, near Athens, by P. Magius, one of his attendants, about 46 B.C.

See CICERO, "Pro M. Marcello;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" ORELLI, "Onomasticon Tullianum."

Marcellus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) was the son of C. Claudius Marcellus, noticed above, and Octavia. About the year 25 B.C. he was adopted by his uncle, the emperor Augustus, who gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. He was a youth of promising talents, and was a general favourite. He died in his twentieth year, in the autumn of 23 B.C. His memory was embalmed by Virgil in a beautiful passage of his epic poem, (book vi., v. 872, etc.,) which was recited by the poet in the presence of Octavia and Augustus. (See OCTAVIA.)

See PLUTARCH, "Marcellus;" TACITUS, "Annales."

Mar-cel'lus Em-pir'i-cus, a Latin writer, born at Burdigala, (Bordeaux.) He was *magister officiorum* in the reign of Theodosius the Great, (379–395 A.D.) He was author of a pharmaceutical work, "De Medicamentis Empiricis, Physicis," etc.

Mar-cel'lus Si-de'tēs, a native of Side, in Pamphylia, lived about 140 A.D. He wrote a long Greek medical poem, of which fragments are extant.

Mar-cel'lus Ul'pi-us, a Roman jurist, who flourished about 150 A.D., and was a legal adviser of the emperor Antoninus Pius. He was author of thirty-one books of "Digesta," six books on the "Leges Julia et Papia," and one book of "Responsa." About one hundred and fifty excerpts from his works are found in the "Digest." He is often quoted as high authority by Ulpian, Paulus, and other jurists.

See M. TYDEMAN, "De Marcelli Vita," 1762; J. T. SEGER, "Ulpius Marcellus," 1768.

Marcellus, de, dẹh mȧr'sȧ'lüss', (MARIE LOUIS JEAN ANDRÉ CHARLES **Demartin du Tirac**—dẹh-mȧr'tăN' dü te'răk',) COMTE, a French writer, critic, and diplomatist, born in Guienne in 1795. During a mission to the Levant, in 1820, he brought away the statue of Venus of Milo. He published "Souvenirs of the Levant," (1839,) "Popular Songs of Greece," (1851,) and "Châteaubriand," (1859.) Died in 1865.

Marcet, mar'sĕt' or mȧr'sȧ', (ALEXANDRE,) F.R.S., a skilful Swiss physician and chemist, born at Geneva in 1770. Having been exiled for political reasons, he settled in London about 1797, and acquired a high reputation as a practitioner and a lecturer on chemistry. In 1815 he returned to Geneva, where he was elected to the supreme council. His principal work is an "Essay on the Chemical History and Treatment of Calculous Disorders," (1817, in English.) Died in 1822.

Marcet, (JANE HALDIMAND,) a popular writer on science, wife of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1785. She published "Conversations on Chemistry," (in English,) which passed through many editions, and "Conversations on Political Economy," (1816.) "Every girl," says Macaulay, "who has read Mrs. Marcet's dialogues on political economy could teach Montague or Walpole many lessons on finance." Died June 28, 1858.

See a notice of Mrs. Marcet, by PROFESSOR DE LA RIVE, in the "Bibliothèque Universelle," new series, 1858, vol. iii.; HARRIET MARTINEAU, "Biographical Sketches," London, 1869.

Marcgraf, mark'grȧf', or **Marggraf,** marg'grȧf', (GEORG,) a German naturalist, born at Liebstadt in 1610, was author of a "Natural History of Brazil," (in Latin,) published at Leyden in 1648. "The descriptions of Marcgraf," says Hallam, "are good, and enable us to identify the animals. They correct the imperfect notions of Gesner, and add several species which do not appear in his work." Died in Guinea in 1644.

March, march, (AUSIAS or OSIAS,) a Spanish poet, born at Valencia. He imitated Petrarch with success, and wrote many short poems on love, morals, etc., which were printed in 1543. Died in 1460.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

March, (DANIEL,) D.D., an American divine, born at Millbury, Massachusetts, July 21, 1816. He graduated at Yale College in 1840, was ordained in 1845, and held various Presbyterian and Congregational pastorates. He published "Night Scenes in the Bible," "Walks and Hours of Jesus," "Home Life in the Bible," "From Dark to Dawn," "Our Father's House," etc.

March, EARL OF. See MORTIMER.

March, (FRANCIS ANDREW,) LL.D., an eminent philologist, born at Millbury, Massachusetts, October 25, 1825. He graduated at Amherst College in 1845, became a lawyer in 1850, and in 1858 was appointed professor of English and of comparative philology in Lafayette.

March, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish painter, born 1633.

March, (PEYTON CONWAY,) American soldier, was born Dec. 27, 1864 at Easton, Pa. He graduated from Lafayette College in 1884; from the U. S. Military Academy in 1888; and served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War. He was an observer with the Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese War. In 1917 he was Army Artillery Commander of the American Expeditionary Force in France. As Acting Chief-of-staff, March, 1918, and as Chief-of-staff, May 20, 1918 he consolidated the National Guard, Regular Army, and National Army into one. He was promoted to Major General, U. S. A., Sept., 1917 and General, May, 1918. Retired from active service as Major General Nov. 1, 1921.

March de les Batallas, march dȧ lȧs bȧ-tȧl'yȧs, (ESTEBAN,) a Spanish painter, father of the preceding, was born at Valencia. He acquired a great reputation as a painter of battles. He died at Valencia in 1660.

Marchais, des, dȧ mȧr'shȧ', (RENAUD,) a French traveller, wrote a description of Western Africa, which was published by Labat, in 4 vols., (1731.) Died about 1728.

Marchal, mȧr'shȧl', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH FERDINAND,) a Belgian writer, born at Brussels in 1780. His chief work is a "History of the Reign of Charles V.," (1857.) Died in 1858.

Marchand, mȧr'shŏN', (ÉTIENNE,) a French navigator, born in the island of Grenada in 1755. He made a voyage round the world in 1790–92, and discovered several small islands in the Northern Pacific Ocean. A narrative of the voyage was published. Died in 1793.

Marchand, (JEAN GABRIEL,) COMTE, a French general, born near Saint-Marcellin in 1765. He served as general of division at the battles of Jena (1806) and Friedland, (1807.) When Napoleon returned from Elba, (1815,) Marchand adhered to Louis XVIII. Died in 1851.

Marchand, (JEAN HENRI,) a witty French writer in prose and verse. Among his works are "Memoirs of an Elephant," (1771,) and "Political Testament of M de V.," (Voltaire.) Died about 1785.

See BARBIER, "Dictionnaire des Anonymes."

Marchand, (LOUIS,) a French organist, born at Lyons in 1669. He became organist of the royal chapel at Versailles. Died in 1732.

Marchand, (PROSPER,) a learned French bibliographer, born in Picardy about 1675. Having become a Protestant, he removed to Amsterdam in 1711. He

published editions of rare books, collected literary anecdotes, and wrote a "Historical Dictionary, or Critical and Literary Memoirs," (1758,) a work of considerable interest. (See ALLAMAND.) He was one of the editors of the "Journal Littéraire," an able periodical published at the Hague, (1713–37,) and author of a "History of the Art of Printing." Died in 1756.

Marchand, (THOMAS,) a French explorer, born in the department of Saône-et-Loire in 1863. He entered the army in 1883, was sent to French Congo in 1896, and gained fame by his difficult and daring journey from Brazzaville to the upper Nile. In July, 1898, he reached Fashoda, which Lord Kitchener claimed as English territory. After an international debate, Marchand withdrew. He was received as a hero on his return to France in 1899.

Marchangy, de, dẹh mȧr'shôN'zhe', (LOUIS ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French author and advocate, born at Clamecy in 1782. He published, besides other works, "The History of France, considered in its Relations with Poetry, Eloquence, and the Fine Arts," ("La Gaule poétique," etc., 1813.) Died in 1826.

Marchant, mȧr'shôN', (NICOLAS,) a French botanist, was one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences; (1666.) Died at Paris in 1678.

Marche, de la, dẹh lȧ mȧrsh, (OLIVIER,) a poet and chronicler, born in Burgundy in 1426. He served Charles the Bold as captain of his guards, and was made prisoner at the battle of Nancy, (1477.) He was afterwards *maître-d'hôtel* (steward) of Mary of Burgundy and her son Philip. He wrote, in French, "Historical Memoirs," (of events which occurred from 1435 to 1492,) which are considered valuable and candid. He also wrote several poems, one of which is called "Le Chevalier délibéré, ou la Vie de Charles le Téméraire." Died in 1501.

Marchena, mar-chā'nȧ, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish *littérateur*, born in Andalusia in 1768, went to France about 1790. Being an expert linguist, he was employed as secretary by General Moreau, (1798–1804.) He translated into Spanish Molière's "Tartuffe," Rousseau's "Émile," and other works. Died in 1821.

Marchesi, mar-kā'sẹe, or **Zaganelli**, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Cotignola. He lived about 1520, and worked at Ravenna.

Marchesi, (GIROLAMO,) a painter, was born about 1480. He painted portraits and history at Rome and Naples. Vasari dates his death about 1550.

Marchesi, (POMPEO,) an able Italian sculptor, born in 1790, was a pupil of Canova. Among his works are a marble statue of Goethe at Frankfort, and a Saint Ambrose at Milan. Died at Milan in 1858.

Marchetti, mar-ket'tẹe, (ALESSANDRO,) an eminent Italian poet and professor, was born at Pontormo, in Tuscany, in 1633. He was professor of philosophy at Pisa from 1659 to 1679. In the latter year he obtained the chair of mathematics at Pisa. He published an able treatise "On the Resistance of Solids," and other works on physics and mathematics. His reputation rests chiefly on his Italian versions of Anacreon and Lucretius. The version of Lucretius, in *sciolti*, or blank verse, is generally admired for fidelity and elegance. He wrote, also, short original poems. Died in 1714.

Marchetti, (FILIPPO,) composer, born at Bologna, Italy, in 1831. Became president of a music college at Rome in 1881. Wrote "Romeo e Giulietta," "Ruy Blas," "Don Giovanni d'Austria," etc. Died in 1901.

Marchetti, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian ecclesiastical writer, born at Empoli in 1753. Among his numerous works is a "Critique on Fleury's History of the Church," (2 vols., 1782.) Died in 1829.

Marchetti, (MARCO,) called MARCO DA FAENZA, a skilful Italian painter, born at Faenza; died in 1588.

Marchettis, di, dee mar-ket'tẽss, (PIETRO,) an Italian writer on surgery, born at Padua in 1593. He published "Sylloge Observationum Medico-Chirurgicarum," (1664, often reprinted.) Died in 1673. His son DOMENICO (born in 1626, died in 1688) was a noted anatomist.

Marchi, da, dȧ mar'kee, (FRANCESCO,) a distinguished Italian engineer, born at Bologna about 1506. He served the King of Spain as military engineer in Flanders for thirty years, and made inventions in fortification. His reputation was founded on a work entitled "On Fortification," (Della Architettura militare," 1599.) Died about 1599.

See MARINI, "Vita di F. Marchi," 1810; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire de la Littérature Italienne."

Marchin, de, dẹh mȧr'shȧn', (FERDINAND,) COUNT, sometimes written **Marsin**, a French general, born in 1656. He was sent on an embassy to the King of Spain in 1701. He returned to France in 1703, and was raised to the rank of marshal. At the battle of Blenheim (1704) he was second in command, and, after Tallart was made prisoner, conducted the retreat in good order. He commanded under the Duke of Orléans at the great battle of Turin, (1706,) where the French were defeated by Prince Eugene and Marchin was killed.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Marchini, mar-kee'nee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Vercelli in 1713. He published a "Treatise on the Divinity of the Sacred Books," and other works. Died in 1774.

Marchione (mar-ke-o'nā) OF AREZZO, a mediæval Italian sculptor and architect, flourished about 1200. One of his works, the church of Santa Maria della Pieve, is extant at Arezzo.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Marchmont, EARL OF. See HUME, (Sir PATRICK,) and HUME, (HUGH CAMPBELL.)

Marcia or **Martia** (mar'she-ȧ) **Gens**, a Roman *gens*, originally patrician, claimed to be descended from Ancus Marcius. The family of Coriolanus belonged to this *gens*.

Marcian, mar'she-an, [Lat. MARCIA'NUS; Gr. *Μαρκιανός*; Fr. MARCIEN, mȧr'se-ȧN',] Emperor of the East, was born of obscure parents in Thrace about 390 A.D. He had risen by his merit to a high rank in the army when Theodosius the Younger died, in 450. He then accepted from Pulcheria, a sister of Theodosius, the offer of her hand, and became emperor. His reign was wise and peaceful. He refused to pay the tribute demanded by Attila, King of the Huns, saying, "I have gold for my friends, and iron for my enemies." He died, without issue, in 457 A.D., and was succeeded by Leo I.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Marcianus. See MARCIAN.

Marcianus, mar-she-ā'nus, (ÆLIUS,) a Roman jurist, who wrote in the reigns of Septimius Severus and Caracalla. He survived the latter, who died in 217 A.D. The Digest contains many excerpts from his "Institutiones," his "Publica Judicia," and other works.

See OELRICHS, "De Vita Ælii Marciani," 1754.

Marcianus OF HERACLEIA, (in Pontus,) [Fr. MARCIEN D'HÉRACLÉE, mȧr'se-ȧN' dȧ'rȧ'klā',] a Greek geographer, who is supposed to have lived in the fourth century. He wrote a "Periplus of the External Sea, both Eastern and Western," of which fragments have come down to us and are esteemed valuable.

See UKERT, "Geographia der Griechen und Römer.

Marcien. See MARCIAN.

Marcile. See MARCILIUS.

Marcilius, mar-see'lẹ-us, [Fr. MARCILE, mȧr'sēl',] (THEODORUS,) a Dutch philologist, born at Arnhem in 1548. He was professor of rhetoric in several colleges of Paris from 1578 to 1617. He published notes on Persius, Horace, Lucian, and other classics, and wrote "Lusus de Nemine," (1586,) a poem, and a "History of New-Year's Gifts," ("Historia Strenarum," 1599.) Died in 1617.

Marcion, mar'she-ọn, [Gr. *Μαρκίων*,] a celebrated heresiarch of the second century, was born at Sinope, in Pontus. Having been excommunicated for some youthful fault, he went to Rome about 140 A.D. He devised a new creed or system, which was accepted by numerous disciples (Marcionites) and was opposed by Tertullian, Origen, and other Fathers. He taught the existence of two original principles,—the authors of good and evil,—

and ascribed the Mosaic law to the evil principle. He also rejected a large part of the New Testament.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques;" LARDNER, "History of Heretics;" SCHELLING, "Dissertatio de Marcione," 1795.

Marck, de la, dẹh lă mark, (GUILLAUME,) a Flemish chief, born in 1446, was noted for his ferocity, and was surnamed THE WILD BOAR OF ARDENNES. He assassinated the Bishop of Liege, and ravaged Brabant, but was defeated by the archduke Maximilian. He then made an alliance with René of Lorraine in order to renew the war. Maximilian captured him, and put him to death in 1485. William de la Marck is a conspicuous character in Scott's romance of "Quentin Durward."

Marck, de la, (ROBERT,) COUNT, was master of the duchy of Bouillon and of Sedan. He was an ally of France in the war against the Austrians. He was driven out of his dominions by the armies of Charles V., but was restored by the treaty of Madrid, (1526.) Died in 1535. His son Robert became marshal of France. (See FLEURANGES.)

Marco Calabrese, mar'ko kă-lă-brā'sẹ̀, an Italian painter of the Neapolitan school, flourished from 1508 to 1541. His proper name was CARDISCO.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Marco da Faenza. See MARCHETTI, (MARCO.)

Marco da Forlì. See PALMEGIANI.

Marco Polo. See POLO.

Marco'ni, (GUGLIELMO,) an Italian electrical engineer, born at Marzabotta, near Bologna, in 1875. He became notable through the system of wireless telegraphy which he invented, and which attracted the attention of the world through its simplicity and success. From a few miles, his system was extended until he could send messages across the Atlantic, and to much greater distances. He became a member of the Senate 1909, and was a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference 1919.

Mar'cou, (JULES,) geologist, born at Salins, France, in 1824. He did geological work in the Jura Mountains, went to the United States in 1847, aided Agassiz in the exploration of the Lake Superior region, and performed much other geological work. He became connected with the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge in 1861, and was in the service of the government from 1875 till near his death, April 17, 1898. He published a number of important works on North American geology, etc.

Marculfe, mar'kulf, a French monk, who is supposed to have lived about 650 A.D. He formed a collection of formulas of contracts, deeds, and public acts which were used and approved in his time. This collection is valued as a monument of French history and jurisprudence.

Mar'cus, [Fr. MARC, mărk,] a native of Rome, was elected Pope or Bishop of Rome, in place of Sylvester, in 336 A.D. He died about nine months after his election, and was succeeded by Julius I.

Marcus Aurelius. See AURELIUS ANTONINUS.

Mar'cus Græ'cus (gree'kus) passes for the author of a Latin work on the art of destroying enemies by fire, ("Liber Ignium ad Comburendos Hostes,") a manuscript of which is said to be found in the Royal Library of Paris. No ancient writer mentions him, and nothing is known of his history. G. Fournier (of the "Biographie Universelle") conjectures that he wrote near the close of the thirteenth century, and thinks the "Liber Ignium" is a rather bad version of a Greek original. "It is a tissue of errors," he adds, "and a collection of recipes, one or two of which give almost exactly the composition of gunpowder."

Mar'cy, (OLIVER,) LL.D., an American instructor, born in Coleraine, Massachusetts, February 13, 1820. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1846. In 1862 he became professor of natural history in the University at Evanston, Illinois, and acted as its president from 1876 to 1881. He was for some time a geologist in the United States territorial surveys. Died in 1899.

Mar'cy, (RANDOLPH B.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts about 1812, graduated at West Point in 1832. He became a captain in 1846, and colonel in 1861. He served as chief of staff of the army of the Potomac in 1862, under General McClellan, was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in 1865, and became inspector-general in 1878. Died November 22, 1887.

Marcy, (WILLIAM L.,) a distinguished American statesman of the Democratic party, born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, in 1786. Having graduated at Brown University in 1808, he studied law at Troy, New York. He entered the army as lieutenant on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in several engagements in Canada. About 1820 he became editor of the "Troy Budget," a Democratic journal, and in 1823 was elected comptroller of the State. He became a United States Senator in 1831, and was chosen Governor of New York in 1832, 1834, and 1836. He was a candidate in 1838, but was defeated by Mr. Seward. He was appointed by President Polk secretary of war in March, 1845, and displayed much ability in this position during the Mexican war. He retired from office in March, 1849, and was afterwards secretary of state in the cabinet of President Pierce. Died July 4, 1857.

Mar'den, (ORISON SWETT,) author, born at Thornton, New Hampshire, about 1850. He founded and edited the "Success" magazine, and has written much on the methods of attaining success. He edited the "Consolidated Encyclopedia Library." Died March, 1924.

Mar-dō'nĭ-us, [Gr. *Μαρδόνιος*,] an able Persian general, was a son-in-law of Darius Hystaspes. In 492 B.C. he commanded a large armament sent by Darius against the Grecian states. Having lost a great part of his fleet in a storm, he returned without success. In 481 he held a high command in the expedition which Xerxes led against the Greeks. After the Persians had been defeated at Salamis, (480 B.C.,) Xerxes returned home, leaving 300,000 men under Mardonius, who captured Athens without much resistance. He was defeated and killed at Platæa in 479 B.C. by the army of Pausanias.

Marduk, a great deity of the old Babylonians, identified by the Greeks with Zeus, but in many respects resembling Mercury. The planet Mercury was also called Marduk.

Mare, de la, dẹh lă măr, (NICOLAS,) a French magistrate, born near Paris in 1639. He wrote a "Treatise on the Police," ("Traité de la Police," 4 vols., 1707–38.) Died in 1723.

Mare, de la, (PHILIBERT,) a French historical writer, born at Dijon in 1615. He wrote "De Bello Burgundico, (1641,) and other works. Died in 1687.

Maréchal, mā'rā'shăl', (GEORGES,) a French surgeon, born at Calais in 1658. He was appointed in 1703 first surgeon to Louis XIV. He wrote several valuable treatises on surgery. Died in 1736.

Maréchal, (LAURENT CHARLES,) a French painter on glass, born at Metz in 1801, adorned many of the grand churches of France with painted windows. Died in 1887.

Maréchal, (PIERRE SYLVAIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1750, is said to have been an atheist. He published a "Dictionary of Atheists," (1800,) and many other works. His chief production is "Travels of Pythagoras in Egypt, Chaldea, India," etc., ("Voyages de Pythagore en Egypte," etc., 6 vols., 1799,) which displays much learning and research. Died in 1803.

Marenco, mā-rĕn'ko, (VINCENZO,) an Italian poet, born near Mondovì in 1752. He wrote "Osiris, sive De Legum Origine," (1797,) and other poems. Died in 1813.

Marenzeo, mā-rĕn'ze-o, (LUCA,) an eminent Italian composer, born at Brescia about 1550. His works are principally madrigals, which are esteemed models of tenderness and harmony. Died in 1599.

Marescalchi, mā-res-kăl'kee, (FERDINANDO,) an Italian diplomatist, born at Bologna in 1764. He was employed in 1803 to negotiate a treaty between the Italian republic and the court of Rome. Died in 1816.

Marescalco, mā-rĕs-kăl'ko, (PIETRO,) sometimes called LA SPADA, a painter of the Venetian school, born at Feltre, lived about 1500.

Marescot, de, dẹh mă'rĕs'ko', (ARMAND SAMUEL,) COUNT, a skilful French military engineer, born at Tours in 1758. He was appointed first inspector-general by Bonaparte in 1800, and was made a count in 1804. Died in 1831.

Maresius. See DESMARETS, (SAMUEL.)

Marestier, mȧ′rĕs′te-ȧ′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an able French engineer and naval architect, born at Saint-Servan about 1780. He constructed the first steamboat used by the military marine for the service of seaports. He published a "Treatise on the Steamboats of the United States," etc., (1824.) Died in 1832.

Maret, mȧ′rȧ′, (HUGUES,) a learned French physician and writer, born at Dijon in 1726. He was a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and a friend of the celebrated chemist Guyton de Morveau. One of his sons was the Duke of Bassano, noticed below. Died in 1786.

Maret, (HUGUES BERNARD,) Duke of Bassano, an able French statesman and diplomatist, born at Dijon in 1763. He studied law in Paris, and in 1789 reported the debates of the National Assembly in a daily "Bulletin." This was soon united with the "Moniteur," which owed its success to the reports of Maret. Under the new régime he was rapidly advanced in the department of foreign affairs, and was sent on missions to England and Naples in 1793. On his way to Naples he was arrested by the Austrians, and confined in a dungeon about two years. From 1800 to 1811, as secretary-general, or secretary of state, he directed the home department with great credit, had a large share of Bonaparte's confidence, and accompanied him in his campaigns. In 1811 he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and received the title of Duke of Bassano. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, Maret became again his secretary. He was restored to the rank of a peer of France in 1831, and in 1834 was minister of the interior for a short time. He had been admitted into the Institute (Académie Française) in 1803. Died in 1839.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LAS CASES, "Memorial de Sainte-Hélène."

Maret, (JEAN PHILIBERT,) a French surgeon, born at Dijon in 1705; died in 1780.

Marets, des. See DESMARETS.

Maretzek, (MAX,) an operatic manager, born at Brünn, Austria, in 1821. He produced an original opera on "Hamlet" at eighteen, and at twenty-two was a successful orchestral conductor. He made various tours on the Continent, sought the United States in 1848, and opened the Academy of Music in New York with Grisi and Mario in 1854. He continued in the operatic field in the United States till 1878, and died on Staten Island in 1897.

Ma′rey, (ÉTIENNE JULES,) a French physiologist, born at Beaune, March 5, 1830. He studied meditine, experimented in physiology, was made professor of natural history in the College of France in 1869, and was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1878. He invented many instruments for physiological research and for studying the flight of birds and insects, and recorded his results in several published volumes.

Marezoll, mȧ′rĕt-sol′, (GUSTAV LUDWIG THEODOR,) a German jurist, born at Göttingen in 1794. He was the author of several legal works. Died in 1873.

Mar′ga-ret OF ANJOU, [Fr. MARGUERITE D'ANJOU, mȧR′grĕt′ dôN′zhoo′,] a daughter of René of Anjou, Duke of Lorraine, was born in Lorraine in 1429. She was married in 1445 to Henry VI., King of England, and, in consequence of his imbecility, had the principal share in the government. In the ensuing contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, her troops were several times victorious over the former; but they suffered a fatal defeat at Towton in 1461. After several unsuccessful efforts to repair her fortunes, Margaret was again defeated and made a prisoner at Tewksbury by Edward IV. in 1471. She was ransomed by the French king, Louis XI., and passed the remainder of her life in France, where she died in 1481.

Margaret OF AUSTRIA, [Ger. MARGARETHE VON OESTREICH, mar-gȧ-rȧ′tĕh fon öst′rĪK,] daughter of Maximilian, Emperor of Germany, and Mary of Burgundy, was born at Ghent in 1480. She was betrothed when a child to Charles VIII. of France. But he refused to keep the engagement, and married in 1491 Anne, the heiress of Brittany. Margaret was married in 1497 to Don Juan, Infant of Spain, son of Ferdinand and Isabella, who survived but a few months. She was again married in 1501 to Philibert the Handsome, Duke of Savoy, who died in 1505. In 1517 Margaret was appointed by her father ruler of the Netherlands, in which post she displayed signal ability. She had a part in the League of Cambray, formed in 1508 by the principal European powers against Venice. She died in 1530, leaving a number of works in prose and verse, including her "Correspondence," which was published in 1839, (2 vols.)

Margaret OF AUSTRIA, Duchess of Parma, born at Brussels in 1522, was a natural daughter of Charles V., Emperor of Germany. She was married in 1533 to Alessandro de' Medici, Duke of Florence, and after his death to Ottavio Farnese, Duke of Parma. In 1599 she was appointed Governor of the Netherlands by Philip II. of Spain. This difficult post she occupied till 1567, when she resigned it to the Duke of Alva. The celebrated Alexander Farnese, afterwards Duke of Parma, was her son and only child.

Margaret, [Danish, MARGARETHE, mar-gȧ-rȧ′tĕh,] daughter of Waldemar III., King of Denmark, born at Copenhagen in 1353, was married in 1363 to Haquin, King of Norway. In 1376 she was appointed Regent of Denmark during the minority of her son Olaus, then but five years old. On the death of Haquin, in 1380, she became Queen of Norway, and, her son dying in 1387, the Danes also acknowledged her as their sovereign. Soon after this, Margaret engaged in a war with Albert, King of Sweden, against whom his subjects had rebelled. Her army defeated the Swedes and captured Albert, (1388,) who obtained his liberty only by renouncing the crown of Sweden. At an assembly of the estates of the three kingdoms, held at Calmar in 1397, the famous treaty called "the Calmar Union" was formed. By this it was agreed that Sweden, Denmark, and Norway should in future be united under one sovereign, and Eric VII., nephew of Margaret, was appointed her successor. Died in 1411.

Margaret OF FRANCE, or OF VALOIS, [Fr. MARGUERITE DE VALOIS, mȧR′grĕt′ deh vȧ′lwȧ′,] a daughter of Henry II. and Catherine de Médicis, was born in 1553. She had respectable talents, but little virtue. In 1572 she was married to Henry of Navarre; but love apparently had no part in this fatal alliance. During the festivities that followed the marriage, the perfidious court of Charles IX. ordered the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew. She had lived separately from her husband some years before he became Henry IV. of France and their union was formally dissolved about the year 1600. Died in 1615.

See MONGES, "Histoire de la Reine Marguerite de Valois," etc., 1777; BRANTÔME, "Vies des Dames illustres."

Margaret, Queen of Navarre, originally **Margaret of Angoulême,** [Fr. MARGUERITE D'ANGOULÊME, mȧR′grĕt′ dôN′goo′lĕm′,] daughter of Charles, Count of Angoulême, and Louise of Savoy, and sister of Francis I., was born in 1492. She was married in 1509 to Charles, Duke of Alençon, who died in 1525, and in 1527 she became the wife of Henry d'Albret, King of Navarre. She was distinguished for her beauty, talents, and superior culture, and exercised great influence in the government of her brother, Francis I., to whom she was warmly attached. The mildness and toleration she displayed towards the Protestants, and particularly her protection of Calvin, brought upon her the imputation of heresy from the Catholic party. She was the author of numerous works in prose and verse, among which may be named the "Heptameron," a collection of tales in the style of Boccaccio's "Decamerone," and a devotional treatise entitled "Mirror of the Sinful Soul." She died in 1549, leaving a daughter, Jeanne d'Albret, afterwards the mother of Henry IV. of France.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des Dames illustres;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MISS FREER, "Life of Marguerite, Queen of Navarre," 1855; VICTOR DURAND, "Marguerite de Valois et la Cour de François I," 2 vols., 1848;

Margaret OF PROVENCE. See MARGUERITE.

Margaret, SAINT, [Lat. SANC′TA MARGARI′TA; Fr. SAINTE-MARGUERITE, sȧNt mȧR′grĕt′,] a virgin of An-

och, supposed to have suffered martyrdom in 275 A.D. According to tradition, she was solicited in marriage by Olibrius, governor of Antioch, and on her refusal was tortured and put to death by his order. This legend has formed the subject of Milman's "Martyr of Antioch," and of numerous works of art.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints;" MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art."

Margaret, SAINT, daughter of Edward, a Saxon prince, and sister of Edgar Atheling, was born in 1046. She was married about 1070 to Malcolm III., King of Scotland, and died a few days after the death of her husband and son, who fell in battle in 1093.

See SAINT ÆLRED, "Vita Sanctæ Margaritæ;" BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Margaret OF SCOTLAND, daughter of James I., was married in 1436 to the Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XI. Died in 1445.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" DUCLOS, "Histoire de Louis XI."

Margarit, mar-gȧ-rēt', or **Marguerit**, de, dȧ mar-gȧ-rēt', (José,) Marquis d'Aguilar, a Spanish soldier, born in Catalonia in 1602, was a prominent leader in the insurrection of that province against the Spanish government in 1640. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Catalonia by Louis XIII. Died in 1685.

Margarit or **Marguerit**, de, (JUAN,) a Spanish cardinal, born at Girona about 1415, rose to be chancellor of Aragon. He wrote a history of Spain, entitled "Paralipomenon Hispaniæ." Died in 1484.

Margarit, (PEDRO,) was educated at the court of Ferdinand V. He sailed with Christopher Columbus in 1492, and discovered the archipelago to which he gave the name of Marguerite Isles.

Margaritone, mar-gȧ-re-to'nȧ, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Arezzo about 1236. His pictures were executed in fresco on wood and on copper, and he sculptured in wood as well as marble. His monument to Pope Gregory X., in the cathedral of Arezzo, is ranked among his best works. Died about 1313.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors," etc.; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Margeret, mȧrzh'rȧ', (JACQUES,) a French officer, born in Burgundy. He entered the Russian service, which he exchanged about 1610 for that of Poland. He wrote an "Account of the Russian Empire, etc. from 1590–1606," (in French, 1607,) which was translated into Russian.

Marggraf, marg'grȧf, (ANDREAS SIGISMUND,) an eminent German chemist, born in Berlin in 1709. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1738, and director of the class of physics about 1762. He was an ingenious and sagacious experimenter, and wrote many able treatises or memoirs, which were inserted in the records of the Academy of Berlin. He made the important discovery that sugar can be procured from the beet. Died in 1780.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marggraf, (GEORG.) See MARCGRAF.

Margoliouth, mar-gō'lę-ooth, (MOSES,) a British divine, born in London, of Jewish parents, December 3, 1820. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1844 was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church. He published a "History of the Jews," "Principles of Modern Judaism," "Rabbinical Hermeneutics," etc. Died March 1, 1881.

Margon, de, dęh mȧr'gōn', (GUILLAUME PLANTAVIT DE LA PAUSE,) ABBÉ, a French satirist, born near Béziers about 1685. He wrote several controversial works, distinguished for their virulence and bitter personalities, and directed alternately against the Jesuits and the Jansenists. Died in 1760.

Marguerie, mȧrg're', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French mathematician and writer, born near Caen in 1742. He served as lieutenant in the navy against the British in 1778–79, and was killed near Grenada in 1779.

Marguerit. See MARGARIT.

Marguerite. See MARGARET.

Marguerite de Provence, mȧr'grēt' dęh prō-vŏNss', daughter of Raymond Berenger, Comte de Provence, born in 1221, was married in 1234 to Louis IX., King of France, commonly called Saint Louis. She accompanied him in his expedition to Egypt, and while in Damietta gave birth to a son. She died in a convent in 1295.

See JOINVILLE, "Mémoires;" GUILLAUME DE NANGIS, "Vie de Saint-Louis."

Marguerittes, mȧr'grēt', (JEAN ANTOINE TEISSIER,) a French dramatist and royalist, born at Nîmes in 1744, was a deputy to the Constituent Assembly. He was executed by the terrorists in 1794.

Margunius, mar-goo'ne-ŭs, or **Margunio**, mar-goo'ne-o, (MAXIMUS,) a modern Greek prelate and scholar, born in the island of Candia about 1525. He founded a printing-office at Venice, where he published numerous editions of the Greek classics, remarkable for their accuracy. In 1585 he was appointed Bishop of Cerigo. He wrote "Anacreontic Hymns," and several ecclesiastical works. Died in 1602.

Marheineke, mar-hī'nęh-kęh, (PHILIPP KONRAD,) a German Protestant theologian of high reputation, born at Hildesheim in 1780, became successively professor of theology at Erlangen, Heidelberg, and Berlin. He published a "History of the Reformation in Germany," (4 vols., 1816,) "Christian Symbolics," and several philosophical works, in which he favours the system of Hegel Died in 1846.

Maria, the Latin of MARY and MARIE, which see.

Mą-rī'ą OF AUSTRIA, a daughter of the archduke Philip the Handsome and Joanna of Aragon, was born at Brussels in 1503. She was married in 1521 to Louis II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, and after his death was appointed by her brother, Charles V., ruler over the Netherlands. Soon after the abdication of the emperor she resigned her office and retired to Spain, where she died in 1558.

See LANZ, "Correspondenz Karls V.;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des Dames illustres."

Maria, mȧ-ree'ȧ, II., (DA GLORIA, dȧ glo're-ȧ,) daughter of Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and Leopoldine, Archduchess of Austria, was born at Rio Janeiro in 1819. Her father succeeded to the throne of Portugal in March, 1826, but renounced his right in favour of Dona Maria. Her uncle Don Miguel usurped the throne about May, 1828, and was supported by the absolutist party. A civil war ensued, Don Miguel was defeated, and Dona Maria became queen about September, 1833. She married Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary in April, 1836. Her reign was disturbed by émeutes and insurrections. She died in November, 1853, and was succeeded by her son, Pedro V.

Maria, mȧ-ree'ȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter and architect, surnamed FALCONETTI, born at Verona in 1458. He formed a lasting friendship with the celebrated Louis Cornaro, in whose household he lived for twenty-two years. Died in 1534.

Maria, di, de mȧ-ree'ȧ, (FRANCESCO,) a Neapolitan painter, born in 1623, was a pupil of Domenichino. Died in 1690.

Mą-rī'ą El-e-o-no'rą OF BRANDENBURG, daughter of John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg. She was married in 1620 to Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, whom she accompanied in his campaigns in Germany. Died in 1655.

See GRIJER, "History of Sweden," (translated by TURNER.)

Maria Leszczynska, mȧ-ree'ȧ lĕsh-chĕns'kȧ, daughter of Stanislas Leszczynski, King of Poland, was born in 1703, and was married in 1725 to Louis XV. of France. Died in 1768.

Maria Louisa, mą-rī'ą loo-ee'zą, [Fr. MARIE LOUISE, mȧ're' loo'ēz',] daughter of the emperor Francis I. of Austria and Maria Theresa of Naples, was born a Vienna in 1791. She was married in 1810 to Napoleon I., Emperor of France, to whom she bore a son in March, 1811. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, she retired to Vienna, and in 1816 the allied powers gave her the duchy of Parma. She was privately married to Count Neipperg, her chamberlain. Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maria Louisa Augusta, (CATHERINE,) Empress of Germany, was a daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and grand-daughter of Paul I., Czar of Russia. She was born September 30, 1811, and in her youth was associated with Goethe at Weimar. In 1829 she married William, the future king of Prussia, and the first emperor of Germany in the new régime. The empress Augusta was noted for benevolence, and for her love of art and letters. Died January 7, 1890.

Maria Theresa, mȧ-ree'ȧ tȧ-rā'sȧ, [Fr. MARIE THÉRÈSE, mȧ'ree' tȧ'rȧz',] daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, was married in 1660 to Louis XIV. of France. (See LOUIS XIV.)

Maria Theresa, mȧ-rī'ȧ te-ree'sȧ, [Fr. MARIE THÉRÈSE, mȧ'ree' tȧ'rȧz'; It. MARIA TERESIA, mȧ-ree'ȧ tȧ-rā'se-ȧ,] daughter of Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, and Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, was born in May, 1717. She was married in 1736 to Francis, Duke of Lorraine. Charles VI., who died in 1740, appointed her heir to his hereditary thrones, in accordance with the act called the Pragmatic Sanction, but her claims were disputed by the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria and by the Kings of Prussia, Spain, and Sardinia, each of whom claimed some portion in the name of the Austrian princesses with whom they were connected. Maria Theresa immediately repaired to Vienna, where she received the homage of the Austrian states, and thence proceeding to Presburg was crowned Queen of Hungary in 1741. She received offers of assistance from Frederick II. of Prussia on condition of her ceding to him Lower Silesia, but she firmly refused. Her capital being soon after threatened with a siege by the Elector of Bavaria and his French allies, the queen convoked the Hungarian Diet at Presburg, where, with her infant children, she said to the deputies that, "being assailed by enemies on every side, she had no hopes except in their loyalty, and she had come to place under their protection the daughter and son of their kings." The Hungarian nobles responded with enthusiasm to this appeal, and drew their swords, exclaiming, "We will die for our king, Maria Theresa!" ("Moriamur pro rege nostro, Maria Theresia!") The French and Bavarians were soon driven out of her hereditary states by the forces under General Kevenhuller and Prince Charles of Lorraine. In 1742 a treaty of peace was concluded between Maria Theresa and the King of Prussia, by which the latter obtained Silesia. The Elector of Bavaria, who had been previously chosen Emperor of Germany under the name of Charles VII., having died in 1745, Francis, the husband of Maria Theresa, was elected to that dignity. In 1746 the Imperialists gained important victories in Italy, and defeated the French and Spaniards at Piacenza. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, put an end to the war of the Austrian succession, leaving the empress in possession of all her hereditary estates except Silesia. The Seven Years' war, carried on by Prussia against France, Russia, and Austria, terminated in 1763, leaving the boundaries of Austria and Prussia the same as before. The emperor Francis having died in 1765, his son Joseph was elected Emperor of Germany; but Maria Theresa still retained the principal share in the government of her hereditary dominions. She is said to have refused to take any part in the partition of Poland (1772) until prevailed upon by the representations of Joseph II. and Prince Kaunitz. Among the important reforms of her reign was the abolition of the torture (1776) and of feudal service. She also abolished the Inquisition at Milan, and suppressed the order of Jesuits. She died in November, 1780, and was succeeded by her son, Joseph II., as King of Hungary.

See PAOLO FRISI, "Elogio di Maria Teresia," 1783; SABATIER DE CASTRES, "Abrégé de la Vie de Marie Thérèse," 1773; RICHTER, "Lebens- und Staatsgeschichte Mariæ Theresiæ," 3 vols., 1745; DULLER, "Maria Theresia und ihre Zeit," 1844; RAUTENSTRAUCH, "Biographie der Kaiserin Maria Theresia," 1780; RENNER, "Maria Theresia und Friedrich der Grosse," 1831; WOLF, "Oestreich unter Maria Theresia," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marialva, mȧ-re-ȧl'vȧ, (Dom JOÃO **Coutinho**—kō-tēn'yo,) COUNT, a Portuguese officer, fought under Alphonso V. against the Moors in Africa, and was killed while assisting in the capture of Arzilla, in 1471.

Marialva y Menezes, mȧ-re-ȧl'vȧ e mȧ-nā'zēs, (ANTONIO LUIZ,) Count de Castanhede, an able Portuguese general and statesman, born about 1627. In 1659 he gained a signal victory over the Castilians at Elvas, and soon after became principal minister of state, Marquis of Marialva, and lieutenant-general of the armies of the kingdom. Died about 1668.

See LACLÈDE, "Histoire de Portugal."

Ma-rī-am'ne, [Gr. *Μαριάμνη,*] a beautiful Jewess, a granddaughter of the high-priest Hyrcanus II., became in 38 B.C. the wife of Herod the Great, who, when he departed from his capital to meet Octavian, gave secret orders that she should be put to death in case he did not return in safety. This secret having been revealed to her, she received him coldly on his return, and excited his jealousy, which was increased by the intrigues of Herod's sister Salome, who suborned the royal cupbearer to testify that Mariamne designed to poison the king. She was put to death in 29 B.C. This story is the subject of one of Voltaire's tragedies.

See JOSEPHUS, "History of the Jews;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Mariana, de, dȧ mȧ-re-ȧ'nȧ, (JUAN,) an eminent Spanish historian, born at Talavera in 1536. He studied at Alcalá, and, having entered the order of Jesuits, was appointed professor of theology in their college at Rome, (1560.) He returned to Spain in 1574, where he passed the remainder of his life in retirement, devoted to literary pursuits. He published in 1599 his "Treatise on Royalty," ("De Rege et Regis Institutione,") in which he maintains that it is lawful in certain cases to put a king to death. This work caused a great sensation, particularly in France, where it was denounced by the Sorbonne, and soon after the assassination of Henry IV. it was publicly burned by order of the Parliament. In 1592 he brought out his great work entitled "Historia de Rebus Hispaniæ," ("History of Spain,") which was received with great favour and was soon after translated by him into Spanish. His Latin style is characterized by great elegance and animation, and has been compared to that of Livy; while his Spanish history is generally esteemed the most admirable work of the kind in the language. "Noble, pure, and rich without diffuseness, it unites with rare felicity," says a French critic, "the picturesque vivacity of the chroniclers with the dignity of history;" and Ticknor, in his "History of Spanish Literature," observes, "Its admirably idiomatic style, so full yet so unencumbered, so pure and yet so rich, renders it, if not the most trustworthy of annals, at least the most remarkable union of picturesque chronicling with sober history that the world has ever seen." Mariana also published a treatise "On Weights and Measures," "On Death and Immortality," and other learned works, in Latin, and an essay entitled "De las Enfermedades de la Compañia y de sus Remedios," ("On the Disorders of the Society [of Jesuits] and their Remedies," 1625,) in which he boldly exposes and condemns the errors of the Jesuits. Died in 1623.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" TAMAJO (or TAMAYO) DE VARGAS, "Vida del P. Juan Mariana;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" ACOSTA, "Vida de Mariana;" F. BUCHHOLZ, "J. de Mariana, oder Entwickelungsgeschichte eines Jesuiten," 1804; BOUTERWEK, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole;" and L. JOUBERT'S excellent article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mariani, mȧ-re-ȧ'nee, (CAMILLO,) an Italian sculptor and painter, born at Vicenza in 1565; died in 1611.

Mariani, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian painter, born at Ascoli about 1650. Among his master-pieces is a "Baptism of Saint James," at Rome.

Mārīchī, mȧ-ree'chī, a celebrated Hindoo sage or demi-god, was, according to one account, the son of Brahma,—according to another, the son of Bhrigu. He was the father of Kasyapa. By some he is considered as the god of "light," which appears to be the etymological signification of his name.

Marie, Queen of Rumania, daughter of Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, was born Oct. 29, 1875 at Eastwell Park, Kent. She married Prince Ferdinand of Rumania, who became King in 1922. They had six children. She was a Red Cross nurse during the World War, and in 1926 made a trip to the United States.

Marie, the French for MARY, which see.

Marie, mȧ'rē', (ALEXANDRE THOMAS,) a French advocate and republican, born at Auxerre in 1797. He was minister of public works from February to June, 1848, and minister of justice from July to December of that year. He was elected to the Corps Législatif in 1863. Died in 1870.

Marie Adélaïde de Savoie, mȧ'rē' ȧ'dȧ'lȧ'ĕd' dĕh sȧ'vwȧ', daughter of Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, born at Turin in 1685, was married in 1697 to the Duke of Burgundy, grandson of Louis XIV. of France. She died in 1712, leaving one son, afterwards Louis XV.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires de Louis XIV," etc.; MADAME DE MAINTENON, "Lettres."

Marie Amélie de Bourbon, mȧ'rē' ȧ'mȧ'lē' dĕh boor'bôn', Queen of France, born near Naples in 1782, was a daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies. She was married in 1809 to the Duke of Orléans, afterwards King Louis Philippe. After his death she retired to England, where she resided at Claremont, near London. Died in 1866.

Marie Anne Christine Victoire de Bavière mȧ'rē' ȧn krĕs'tēn' vĕk'twȧr' dĕh bȧ've-air', daughter of Ferdinand, Elector of Bavaria, was born at Munich in 1660. In 1680 she was married to Louis, the Dauphin of France, son of Louis XIV. She died in 1690, leaving three sons.

Marie Antoinette Josèphe Jeanne d'Autriche, mȧ'rē' ôN'twȧ'nĕt' zho'zȧf' zhȧn dō'trĕsh', (commonly called simply **Marie Antoinette**,) born at Vienna in 1755, was the daughter of Maria Theresa and the emperor Francis I. of Germany. She was married in 1770 to the Dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI. High-spirited and energetic, she strove during the revolutionary troubles to inspire the king with her own courage; but her counsels often led him into greater difficulties. It was her misfortune and the misfortune of France that she resisted all those reforms which might have prevented or moderated the violence of the Revolution. Possessing extraordinary personal charms and great vivacity of disposition, the freedom of her manners was often misconstrued by her enemies; but their accusations are generally believed to have been groundless. During the terrible scenes which followed the captivity of the royal family, she displayed the greatest firmness and dignity, showing on all occasions more concern for her husband and children than for herself. After the fall of the Girondists, Marie Antoinette was condemned to death by the Jacobins, and executed in October, 1793. (See LOUIS XVI.)

See MADAME CAMPAN, "Memoirs of the Court of Marie Antoinette;" "Mémoires de Mademoiselle Bertin sur la Reine Marie Antoinette;" MADAME VIGÉE-LEBRUN, "Souvenirs," 1835; THIERS, "Histoire de la Révolution Française;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" WEBER, "Mémoires concernant Marie Antoinette," 1822.

Marie Clotilde Adélaïde Xavière de France, mȧ'rē' klo'tēld' ȧ'dȧ'lȧ'ed' zȧ've-air' dĕh frôNss, sister of Louis XVI., born at Versailles in 1759, was married in 1775 to the Prince of Piedmont, afterwards Charles Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. Died in 1802.

Marie de Bourgogne. See MARY OF BURGUNDY.

Marie de France, mȧ'rēe' dĕh frôNss, a poetess who probably lived in France in the first half of the thirteenth century, and who wrote "Lais," (lays,) of which fourteen are extant, also a collection of fables called "Ysopet," and a description of Saint Patrick's purgatory in verse. Her style is good, and her dialect Norman, with a few English words.

Marie de Guise. See MARY OF GUISE.

Marie de l'Incarnation, mȧ'rē' dĕh lăN'kȧr'nȧ'se-ôN', a French missionary, whose original name was GUYARD, born at Tours in 1599, visited Canada in 1639, where she made many converts among the Indians, and founded a convent of her order. Died in 1672.

See "Vie de la Mère Marie de l'Incarnation," by P CHARLEVOIX.

Marie de Lorraine. See MARY OF GUISE.

Marie Madeleine. See MAGDALENE.

Marie de Médicis, mȧ'rē' dĕh mȧ'de'sēss', or **Maria de' Medici**, mȧ-ree'ȧ dȧ mĕd'e-chee, the daughter of Francis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the archduchess Joan of Austria, was born at Florence in 1573. She was married in 1600 to Henry IV, of France. She had moderate abilities, but exorbitant ambition; and her obstinacy and violent temper were the source of constant dissension between her and her husband. On the death of Henry she became regent, for which office she proved herself utterly incompetent. Having given offence to her subjects by her partiality for unworthy favourites, she was deposed and imprisoned, but, effecting her escape, again took part in the government. She introduced Richelieu into the administration, who soon possessed himself of the highest power, and induced her son, Louis XIII., to imprison her (1630) at Compiègne. After a second escape, she died at Cologne in 1642.

See MISS PARDOE, "Life of Marie de' Médici;" RICHELIEU, "Memoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" RUAU, "Tableau de la Régence de Marie de Médicis," 1615.

Marie d'Orléans, mȧ'rē' dor'lȧ'ôN', (MARIE CHRISTINE CAROLINE ADÉLAÏDE FRANÇOISE LÉOPOLDINE DE VALOIS, mȧ'rē' krĕs'tēn' kȧ'ro'lēn' ȧ'dȧ'lȧ'ĕd' frôN'swȧz' lȧ'o'pol'dēn' dĕh vȧl'wȧ',) Duchess of Würtemberg, born at Palermo in 1813, was the youngest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of France. Having early manifested a love for the arts, she studied sculpture and design under Ary Scheffer. Among her works the statue of Joan of Arc is the most generally admired. She was married in 1837 to Duke Alexander of Würtemberg. Died in 1839.

Marie Thérèse. See MARIA THERESA.

Mariette, mȧ'rē'ĕt', (AUGUSTE ÉDOUARD,) a celebrated French archæologist, born at Boulogne in 1821. Having acquired a knowledge of Egyptian hieroglyphics he was charged in 1850 with a scientific mission to Egypt, where he discovered the site of the city of Memphis and disinterred the temple of Serapis and a necropolis of vast extent. In this were found the granite sarcophagi of the bulls of Apis, hewn out of a single stone, fifteen feet long, nine in width, and the same in height. He also removed the sand from the colossal Sphinx, which was cut entire from a rock. He published "The Serapeum at Memphis," illustrated, (1857–66.) "Researches in Egypt, Nubia, and the Soudan," (1867.) "The Egyptian Papyruses in the Museum at Boulac," (2 vols., 1871–73.) "Deir-el-Bahari: Topographical, Historical, and Ethnographical Documents gleaned in that Temple," (1877.) He died January 19, 1881.

Mariette, (PIERRE JEAN,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1694, was one of the most distinguished amateurs of his time, and became director of the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. He was a member of the Academy of Painting in Paris, and of the Academy of Design at Florence. He published, among other works, a "Treatise on the Engraved Gems of the Royal Cabinet." Died in 1774.

See DUMESNIL, "Histoire des plus célèbres Amateurs Français," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marignano, mȧ-rēn-yȧ'no, written also **Melegnano**, [Fr. MARIGNAN, mȧ'rēn'yôN',] (GIAN GIACOMO,) Marquis de Medichino, a celebrated Italian soldier, born at Milan in 1497. He entered the service of the emperor Charles V., who sent him in 1540 to reduce the city of Ghent, of which he was afterwards appointed governor. He took an active part in the siege of Metz, in 1552, and was subsequently employed by the grand duke Cosimo de' Medici to suppress the revolt in the republic of Sienna, where he ravaged the country and was guilty of great barbarity towards the inhabitants. Died in 1555.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" MISAGLIA, "Vita del Marchese di Marignano," 1605; ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," book xi.

Marignié, de, dĕh mȧ'rēn'ye-ȧ', (JEAN ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Languedoc about 1755, was one of the most zealous defenders of Louis XVI. in the National Convention. He published a number of dramas and political treatises. Died about 1830.

Marignolli, de, dȧ mȧ-rēn-yōl'lee, (GIOVANNI,) known also as **John of Florence**, a Franciscan monk of Italy, born about 1288. In 1338 he was one of four clerics sent from Avignon by Pope Benedict XII. to the Khan of Cathay, (China.) In 1342 they arrived at Pekin, in 1348 went to Malabar, in India, and in 1353 Marignolli

was again at the papal court. He was afterwards made Bishop of Bisignano, and thereafter was a chaplain to the emperor Charles IV., who caused him to write "Monumenta Historica Bohemiæ," in which he curiously interpolated stories of his adventures in the East. The passages of this description were put together and translated by H. Yule, (1866.)

Marigny, de, deh mȧ'rèn'ye', (ABEL FRANÇOIS POISSON—pwȧ'sôN',) MARQUIS, a French architect, born in Paris in 1727, was a brother of Madame de Pompadour, through whose influence he was appointed in 1751 director-general of the royal buildings. Died in 1781.

Marigny, de, (ENGUERRAND,) a French statesman, filled several high offices under Philippe le Bel, and attained the rank of prime minister. Soon after the accession of Louis X., he was condemned to death on the false accusations of his enemies, and executed about 1315.

Marigny, de, (FRANÇOIS AUGIER,) a French Orientalist and historian, born about 1690. He produced a "History of the Twelfth Century," (5 vols., 1750,) and a "History of the Arabs under the Government of the Caliphs," (4 vols., 1750.) Died in Paris in 1762.

Marigny, de, (GASPARD AUGUSTIN RENÉ BERNARD,) a French officer, born at Luçon in 1754, was one of the royalist chiefs in the Vendean war. He was condemned to death by his own party for alleged neglect of duty, and executed in 1794.

Marigny, de, (JACQUES CARPENTIER,) a French priest, noted for his wit, born near Nevers. He wrote several poems, and Letters, (1678.) Died in 1670.

Marillac, de, deh mȧ're'yȧk', (CHARLES,) an able French negotiator, born in Auvergne about 1510. He was chosen Archbishop of Vienne, and conducted successfully some important negotiations in Germany and Rome. He was at the head of a small number of French bishops known by their tendency to a philosophic spirit. Died in 1560.

Marillac, de, (LOUIS,) a nephew of the preceding, was born in Auvergne in 1572. He served with distinction in the armies of Henry IV., and was made a marshal of France in 1629. Being afterwards suspected of conspiring against Cardinal Richelieu, he was executed, on a charge of peculation, in 1632.

See "Procès du Maréchal de Marillac," etc., 1633; RICHELIEU, "Journal."

Marillac, de, (MICHEL,) a French statesman, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1563. He was appointed by Cardinal Richelieu keeper of the seals, (1626.) Having subsequently incurred the enmity of the cardinal, he was imprisoned at Châteaudun in 1630, where he died in 1632.

Marin. See MARINUS OF TYRE.

Marin, mȧ'rȧN', a French mechanician, and a native of Lisieux, invented the air-gun, which he exhibited in the presence of Henry of Navarre.

Marin, (FRANÇOIS LOUIS CLAUDE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Provence in 1721. Among his principal works is a "History of Saladin, Sultan of Egypt," etc. Died in 1809.

Marin, (MICHEL ANGE,) a French ecclesiastic and devotional writer, born at Marseilles in 1697. He published "Lives of the Hermits of the East," (3 vols. 4to, 1761,) and numerous other works. Died in 1767.

Marina, mȧ-ree'nȧ, **Malinche,** mȧ-lèn'chȧ, written also **Malintzin,** the daughter of a Mexican chief, born about 1505, was sold as a slave, and subsequently fell into the hands of Cortez, whom she accompanied in all his expeditions. She possessed rare beauty and talents, and, from her knowledge of the Spanish as well as Mexican languages, was of great service as an interpreter. After the death of Cortez, she was married to Don Juan de Xamarillo, a Spanish officer. Marina has been celebrated by the Spanish poet Moratin in his "Noves de Cortés."

See BERNAL DIAZ, "Historia de la Conquista del Mexico;" PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," book ii.

Marina, mȧ-ree'nȧ, (DON FRANCISCO MARTINEZ,) a Spanish political writer of the liberal party, born about 1757. He published the "Theory of the Cortes," (1821,) "Discourse on the Origin of the Spanish Monarchy," etc., and other works. Died in 1833.

Marinali, mȧ-re-nȧ'lee, (ORAZIO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Bassano in 1643; died in 1720.

Marinari, mȧ-re-nȧ'ree, (ONORIO,) a Florentine painter, born about 1660, was a pupil and imitator of Carlo Dolce. Died in 1715.

Marinas, de las, dȧ lȧs mȧ-ree'nȧs, (ENRIQUEZ,) a Spanish painter, born at Cadiz in 1620, was celebrated for the excellence of his marine views, from which he derived his surname. Died in 1680.

Marinella, mȧ-re-nel'lȧ, or **Marinelli,** mȧ-re-nel'lee, (LUCREZIA,) an Italian poetess, born at Venice in 1571. She wrote, besides other works, "Life of the Virgin Mary," ("Vita di Maria Vergine," 1617.) Died in 1653.

Marineo, mȧ-re-nȧ'o, (LUCIO,) a Sicilian scholar and historian, born at Bidino about 1460. He became chaplain and historiographer to Ferdinand V. of Spain, and was also distinguished by the favour of the emperor Charles V. He wrote several works on Spanish history, (in Latin.) Died about 1535.

Marini, mȧ-ree'nee, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian painter, born at Urbino, lived about 1625.

Marini, (GAETANO LUIGI,) an Italian antiquary, born at San Arcangelo in 1740. He wrote several valuable works, one of which is entitled "Acts and Monuments of the Rural Brothers," etc., (2 vols., 1795.) Died in 1815.

Marini or **Marino,** mȧ-ree'no, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian poet, born at Naples in 1569, was a friend of Tasso. He produced "Adonis," and many other poems, which were greatly admired by his contemporaries, but are marred by affected conceits and extravagant metaphors. He passed several years in Paris, and received a pension from Queen Marie de Médicis. Died in 1625.

See BAIACCA, "Vita del Cavalier Marino," 1625; F. CHIARO, "Vita del Cavalier Marino," 1626; LOREDANO, "Vita del Cavalier Marino," 1633; CAMOLA, "Vita di G. B. Marini," 1633; POPPE, "Vita J. B. Marini," 1771; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the REV. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831.

Marini, (GIOVANNI AMBROGIO,) an Italian writer, born at Genoa about 1594. He wrote two popular romances, entitled "Il Caloandro fedele" and "Quarrels of the Desperadoes," ("Le Gare de' Desperati.") Died about 1650.

Marini, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) a Piedmontese physician and writer, born in 1726; died in 1806.

Marini, (GIOVANNI FILIPPO,) an Italian Jesuit and missionary, born near Genoa in 1608. He resided fourteen years at Tonquin, and published a valuable work entitled "A New and Curious Account of the Kingdoms of Tonquin and Laos," (1666.) Died in 1677.

Marino. See MARINI, (GIAMBATTISTA.)

Marinoni, mȧ-re-no'nee, (GIOVANNI GIACOMO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Udine in 1676. He was appointed court mathematician by the emperor Leopold I., and drew a plan of Vienna and its environs. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Military Science at Vienna in 1717, and subsequently built at his own expense an observatory, which is esteemed one of the best in Europe. He published several scientific works. Died in 1755.

Ma-rī'nus, [Gr. Μαρῖνος,] a native of Samaria, studied philosophy at Athens under Proclus, whom he succeeded as a teacher in 485 A.D. His only work extant is a "Life of Proclus."

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Ma-rī'nus, SAINT, [It. SAN MARINO, sȧn mȧ-ree'no. Fr. SAINT-MARIN, sȧN mȧ'rȧN',] an ecclesiastic of the fourth century, was a native of Dalmatia, and lived as a hermit near Rimini, in Italy. The miracles said to have been wrought at his tomb drew thither many pilgrims, who in time built a town called San Marino, which for ten centuries has formed the centre of a little republic.

See BAILLET, "Vies des Saints."

Marinus OF TYRE, [Fr. MARIN DE TYRE, mȧ'rȧN deh tèR,] a Greek geographer, who lived about 150 A.D. His works were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, but none of them are extant.

See UKERT, "Geographie der Griechen und Römer."

Mario, mȧ're-ō, (GIUSEPPE,) Marchese di Candia, an Italian operatic singer, born at Cagliari, Sardinia, in

1808, of a noble but impoverished family. In 1830 he accepted a commission in the Sardinian army, but tendered his resignation in 1836, and, when it was not accepted, he escaped to Paris. His exquisite tenor voice gained him a great reputation in amateur circles, and he was reluctantly induced to accept the munificent offers of the director of the Paris Opera. Under the assumed name of Mario, he made his first public appearance December 1, 1838, in the *rôle* of "Robert le Diable." His success was immediate. In 1839, while still attached to the Paris Opera, he sang for a brief period in London, and was greeted with favour. In 1840 he passed over to the Italian Opera, and for several years he sang each season in both Paris and London. In 1849 he went to Saint Petersburg. In 1854–55 he accompanied Grisi on a tour through the United States. He had been living with Grisi for some years, and on the dissolution of her first marriage was legally united to her. On June 18, 1871, he took his farewell of the operatic stage at Covent Garden, London. In 1872 he again visited the United States on a concert tour. Died at Rome, December 11, 1883.

Mario Nuzzi. See FIORI, DE', (MARIO.)

Măr'ĭ-ŏn, (FRANCIS,) a celebrated American general of the Revolution, was born in South Carolina in 1732. Soon after the breaking out of the war he entered the army, and assisted in the defence of Sullivan's Island against the British in 1776. The enemy having taken possession of Georgia and besieged Charleston, Marion raised a brigade of soldiers, at the head of whom he carried on for more than three years a guerilla warfare, often attended with brilliant successes, and baffling all the attempts of the British generals to effect his capture. Died in 1795.

Marion Delorme. See DELORME.

Marion-Dufresne, mȧ're'ôN' dü'frĕn', (NICOLAS THOMAS,) a French navigator, born at Saint-Malo in 1729, sailed on a voyage of discovery to the South Sea in 1771. Soon after landing at New Zealand, Marion was treacherously murdered by the natives, together with the greater part of his men, (1772.)

Marion du Mersan, mȧ're'ôN' dü mĕR'sôN', (THÉOPHILE,) a French antiquary and dramatist, born in 1780, published a great number of popular comedies and prose essays on various subjects. Died in 1849.

Mariotte, mȧ're'ŏt', (EDME,) an eminent French mathematician and physicist, was a resident of Dijon. He was one of the earliest experimental philosophers in France, and discovered the law of elastic fluids called by his name. Among his principal works are his "Discourse on the Nature of Air," (1676,) "Treatise on the Movement of Waters," (1690,) "Experiments on the Colours and Congelation of Water," and an "Essay on Logic," which is highly commended by Condorcet. Died in 1684.

See CONDORCET, "Éloges des Académiciens," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mar'iscal, (IGNACIO,) a Mexican statesman, born at Oajaca in 1829. He studied law, and was a judge of the supreme court 1862–63 and 1868. He occupied a number of posts under the government, was secretary of legation at Washington 1863–68, and minister there 1869–71 and 1872–77. After a ministry to Great Britain 1883–84, President Diaz appointed him secretary of foreign affairs, a post he had filled several times before.

Mariti, mȧ-ree'tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian traveller and writer, born at Florence in 1736, visited the isle of Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine, and published in 1769 an account of his journey, which was translated into French, German, and Swedish. Died in 1806.

Maritz, mȧ'rits or mȧ'rĕts', (JEAN,) a Swiss mechanician, born at Berne in 1711, invented a machine for boring and turning cannon. For this service he was ennobled by the French government. Died in 1790.

Mariuccia. See MAROZIA.

Mā'rĭ-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman general, distinguished for his splendid talents, indomitable energy, and unprincipled ambition, was born near Arpinum (now Arpino) in 157 B.C. His parents were poor and plebeian. He served under Scipio Africanus at the siege of Numantia, and was chosen tribune of the people in 119. He obtained the prætorship in 115, though strongly opposed by the patrician party, and about the same time married Julia, an aunt of Julius Cæsar. Having accompanied Metellus as legate and second in command into Africa, (109 B.C.,) he won such popularity by his skill and bravery that he was elected consul for 107 B.C. and intrusted with the command of the Jugurthine war. He defeated Jugurtha, who was made prisoner in 106. In 104 B.C. Marius was again chosen consul, as being the only one capable of defending the state from the threatened invasion of the Teutones and Cimbri. He defeated the barbarians at Aix, (Aquæ Sextiæ,) in Gaul, in 102 B.C. Having been elected consul the next year, for the fifth time, Marius, in conjunction with Catulus, gained a signal and overwhelming victory over the Cimbri in the plain of Vercellæ, (Vercelli.) By the aid of the tribune Saturninus, Marius became consul for 100 B.C., in spite of the determined hostility of the patricians. During this consulate an agrarian law was passed, and Metellus Numidicus was exiled for refusing to conform to it. On the expiration of his term of office, Marius went to Asia, under the pretext of sacrificing to Cybele, but really in order to excite Mithridates to a war with Rome, that he might again distinguish himself in his congenial element. In 90 B.C. both Marius and Sulla entered the service of the consuls Octavius and Cinna in the Marsian or Social war; but, jealous of the reputation of his rival, the former soon resigned. Sulla, having become consul in 88 B.C., obtained the command in the Mithridatic war, upon which Marius, assisted by his friends, caused a law to be passed transferring it to him. He was soon driven from the city by Sulla and his adherents, and forced to take refuge in Africa. When Sextilius, Governor of Libya, sent him orders to leave the country, on pain of being treated as an enemy, Marius replied to the messenger, "Go tell him that you have seen the exile Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage." The next year, while Sulla was absent in Greece, Marius, joined by the consul Cinna, entered Rome and ordered a general massacre of the opposite party. Among the patricians who perished was M. Antonius, the orator so highly praised by Cicero. Marius and Cinna became consuls, (86 B.C.,) but the former was attacked by a fever, of which he died the same year.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Marius;" GEORGE LONG, "Life of Marius," London, 1844; MÉRIMÉE, "Études sur l'Histoire Romaine," etc.; SALLUST, "Jugurtha;" F. WEILAND, "C. Marii septies Consulis Vita," Berlin, 1845; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de C. Mario septies Consule," 1742; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marius, (CAIUS,) nephew and adopted son of the preceding, took refuge, after the proscription of his uncle, with Hiempsal, King of Numidia. He was made consul in 82 B.C., and signalized himself by many acts of injustice and cruelty. Having been defeated by Sulla, he caused himself to be killed by one of his officers.

Marius, (MARCUS AURELIUS,) one of the Thirty Tyrants of Gaul, was, on the death of Victorinus the Younger, chosen emperor by the army. He was assassinated about 268 A.D., after a reign of a few months.

Marivaux, de, dẹh mȧ're'vō', (PIERRE CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN,) a French novelist and dramatic writer born in Paris in 1688. His principal works are his romances entitled "Marianne" and "Le Paysan parvenu," which enjoyed great popularity at the time, and were among the first novels which delineated real life and manners. He also wrote a number of comedies. The affected style and false sentiment of these productions have given rise to the term *marivaudage*. "Never," says La Harpe, "did any one turn common thoughts in so many ways, each more affected than the last;" and Voltaire, admitting that Marivaux knew "the paths to the heart," maintains that "he was ignorant of the high-road." He was elected to the French Academy in 1743, having Voltaire for a competitor. Died in 1763.

Marivetz, de, dẹh mȧ're'vȧ', (ÉTIENNE CLÉMENT,) BARON, a French savant, born at Langres in 1728, published several treatises on physics, etc. He was executed, by order of the Revolutionary Tribunal, in 1793.

Marjolin, mär.zho'lăN', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French writer and surgeon, born in 1780; died in 1850.

Mark, [Gr. Μάρκος; Lat. MAR'CUS; It. MAR'CO; Fr. MARC, märk,] SAINT, THE EVANGELIST. He was a companion of Saint Peter in his travels, (see I. Peter v. 13,) and is supposed to have planted the Church at Alexandria. The early Christian writers believed that he was the interpreter of Saint Peter, and that he wrote his Gospel in Greek, under the direction and with the approbation of that apostle. Saint Augustine thought it was an abridgment of the Gospel of Matthew. According to tradition, he suffered martyrdom in Egypt in 68 A.D. By many critics he is identified with John surnamed Mark, who was a companion of Paul and Barnabas in their mission to the Gentiles about 45 A.D., (Acts xii. 12, 25, xiii. 13, xv. 37,) and who was in Rome with Paul in 63 A.D.

Mark'ham, (Sir CLEMENTS ROBERT,) F.R.S., an English author, was born at Stillingfleet, Yorkshire, July 20, 1830. He was a naval officer from 1844 to 1851, entered the civil service in 1855, and afterwards was employed in the India Office. He visited the Arctic regions in 1850–51, travelled extensively in Peru, (1852,) and introduced successfully the culture of cinchona-trees into India, (1860–61,) carrying the plants from South America. He was attached to the British army in Abyssinia, 1867–68. He wrote a "Quichua Grammar and Dictionary," (1863,) "Memoir of the Countess of Chinchon," (1875,) "Peruvian Bark," (1880.) He was knighted in 1890. Died 1916. His brother, ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, born in 1841, was an Arctic voyager and writer on polar research, and was made a rear-admiral in 1892.

Markham, (EDWIN,) an American poet, was born at Oregon City, Oregon, in 1852. He lived as a boy on a California farm, graduated from the State Normal School in San Francisco, and became a teacher. He grew suddenly famous through his poem "The Man with the Hoe," (1899,) based on Millet's picture of that title. It was treated as indicating the oppression of the labourer, and had an extraordinary success. He subsequently devoted himself to literary work.

Markham, mark'ăm, (GERVASE,) an English soldier and miscellaneous writer, born in Nottinghamshire about 1570, served in the royalist army in the civil war. He was the author of a tragedy entitled "Herod and Antipater," "The Poem of Poems, or Sion's Muse," etc., and other works. Died about 1655.

Mark'land, (JEREMIAH,) an eminent English scholar and critic, born in Lancashire in 1693. He published editions of the "Sylvæ" of Statius (1728) and the "Supplices" of Euripides, which are esteemed masterpieces of acute criticism. He also assisted Dr. Taylor in preparing his editions of Demosthenes and Lysias, and published "Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus," etc., in which he attempts to prove them spurious. Died in 1776.

See NICHOLS and BOWYER, "Literary Anecdotes."

Markof, mar'kof, **Markov,** or **Markow,** (ARCADI IVANOVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian diplomatist. On the accession of Alexander I. he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to France, (1800.)

Marlborough, mâl'bŭr-ŭh, (popularly called in French MALBROUK, mâl'brook'; Sp. MAMBRU, mămbroo',) DUKE OF, originally **John Churchill,** an English general, whose military genius and triumphs have been equalled by those of few men of modern times, was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, June 24, 1650. He was the son of Sir Winston Churchill and of Elizabeth Drake. His education was rather defective. He received from nature an eminently handsome person, a bland temper, and all the qualities essential to a successful general and courtier. In 1672, with the rank of captain, he served in the army which fought in alliance with France against the Dutch. His bravery in this and the ensuing campaigns attracted the favourable notice of Turenne and Louis XIV. At the peace of 1678 he returned to England, and married Sarah Jennings, whose talents and imperious temper enabled her to exert an important influence over his political conduct.

He was the favourite attendant and confidential agent of the Duke of York before his accession as James II., in 1685; and soon after that event he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Churchill of Sandridge. Having contributed to the defeat of Monmouth at Sedgemoor, he was made a major-general. His wife was the favourite of the king's daughter, Princess Anne, over whom she had a complete ascendency. In the combinations and intrigues which preceded the revolution of 1688, Lord Churchill acted with deep duplicity. After secretly committing himself to the cause of William of Orange, he professed his devotion to James in November, 1688, and, a few days later, deserted to the stronger party. He was created Earl of Marlborough on the accession of William III., (1689,) and made a lord of the bedchamber.

He commanded the English forces employed against the French in the Low Countries in 1689, and led a successful expedition against Cork and Kinsale in September, 1690. While he was thus trusted by William and hated as an arch-traitor by the Jacobites, he opened a treasonable correspondence with the dethroned king, who was at Saint Germain's. According to Macaulay, he undertook to corrupt the army, with which his brilliant successes and winning manners rendered him a favourite in spite of his sordid avarice. The country being apprised of this plot, he was deprived of his offices in January, 1692, and committed to the Tower a few months later. Though he was quickly admitted to bail, he passed the next four years in disgrace. About the end of 1696 he was restored to his military rank and command, and admitted to the privy council. (Respecting Macaulay's charges against Marlborough, see J. Paget's "New Examen," 1861, and the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1868.)

In 1701, William took Marlborough to Holland, gave him command of his army, and invested him with ample powers to negotiate with the allies in relation to the impending war of the Spanish succession. He displayed here the sagacity and address of a consummate diplomatist. The accession of Queen Anne, in March, 1702, opened to him a brilliant career of glory abroad and power at home. He became commander-in-chief of the allied army, and at the end of the campaign in Flanders, December, 1702, was created Duke of Marlborough. About this time he and Prince Eugene began to act in concert, and formed a cordial friendship, which greatly promoted the success of the allies. Among their most celebrated achievements was the decisive victory at Blenheim over the French marshal Tallard, August 13, 1704. Marlborough gained a great victory at Ramillies in 1706, and shared with Eugene the triumph at Oudenarde in 1708. The allies also claimed the victory over Marshal Villars at Malplaquet, (1709,) although their loss amounted, it is said, to 25,000 men.

During these foreign transactions, Godolphin, the duke's personal and political friend, had been the head of the English Tory ministry. The Tories, who had the warm sympathy of the queen, wished to discontinue the war, and fomented intrigues against Marlborough. His duchess, a zealous Whig, with much importunity prevailed on him to coalesce with the Whigs, who insisted on prolonging the war. The fondness of the queen for the Duchess of Marlborough was at length turned into violent aversion. The Tories obtained a complete ascendency in 1710, and Marlborough was dismissed with disgrace from all his employments at the end of 1711. On the accession of George I. (1714) he was restored to favour, and again became captain-general and master of the ordnance. He died in 1722, leaving his titles and estate to the male heirs of his daughter, who was married to Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.

Marlborough, (SARAH JENNINGS,) DUCHESS OF, the wife of the preceding, born in 1660, was celebrated for her beauty, ambition, and political influence. She was brought up from childhood with the princess Anne, who regarded her with romantic fondness, combined with the deference which the weak feel for superior minds. Impatient of the restraints of etiquette, Anne, in conversa-

tion and correspondence with her favourite, assumed the name of Mrs. Morley, and addressed her friend as Mrs. Freeman. In 1678 Miss Jennings was married to Colonel Churchill, in whom she found an uxorious husband. "History," says Macaulay, "exhibits to us few spectacles more remarkable than that of a great and wise man who could carry into effect vast and profound schemes of policy only by inducing one foolish woman, who was often unmanageable, to manage another woman who was more foolish still. . . . To the last hour of her husband's life, she enjoyed the pleasure and distinction of being the one human being who was able to mislead that far-sighted and sure-footed judgment, who was fervently loved by that cold heart and servilely feared by that intrepid spirit." Having been supplanted in the royal favour by Mrs. Masham, she was dismissed from court in 1710, and became an inveterate misanthrope. Died in 1744.

Mar'litt, (E.,) the pseudonym of the German novelist Eugenie John, was born at Arnstadt, Thuringia, in 1829. She was for a time on the operatic stage, but after 1863 wrote a long series of romances and novels, many of which were translated into English. Died in 1887.

Marlowe, mar'lo, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English dramatist, born at Canterbury in 1564. He studied at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1587. He afterwards devoted himself to dramatic writing, and, according to some authorities, became an actor. He was addicted to low vices, and was killed in a quarrel with a footman in 1593. The principal dramas known to be his are "The Jew of Malta," "Edward the Second," and "The Tragical History, etc. of Dr. Faustus:" the last-named was the original of Goethe's celebrated "Faust." Marlowe is characterized by the French critic Villemain as a genius, whose rude dramas, disorderly as his life, contain splendid beauties and a gloomy audacity, the influence of which has not been lost upon Shakspeare. His "Faust" is less elegant and less ironical than that of Goethe, but every thing that the pathos of such a subject can effect—the fever of doubt in a superstitious imagination, the boldness of impiety in a despairing heart—stamps this work with the impress of extraordinary power. His "Edward II." was greatly admired by Charles Lamb, who says that one of its scenes moves pity and terror beyond any scene, ancient or modern.

Marlowe, (JULIA,) an American actress, born at Caldbeck, England, in 1870, and taken to the United States at five years of age. Her theatrical career began with child parts in light opera and drama, her first mature part being Parthenia, in "Ingomar," in 1888. Since that date she has been a favourite in Shakespearian and other leading parts. With her husband, E. H. Southern, she starred in Shakespearian plays in the United States.

Marmier, măr'me-ā', (XAVIER,) a French *littérateur* and traveller, was born at Pontarlier in 1809. He published, among other works, "Studies on Goethe," "Poetic Sketches," and "History of Literature in Denmark and Sweden," (1839,) and made numerous translations from the English and German. Died October 11, 1892.

Mar'mĭ-ŏn, (SHAKERLY,) an English dramatist, born in Northamptonshire in 1602. His principal works are the comedies of "Holland's Leaguer," "A Fine Companion," and "The Antiquary." Died in 1639.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Marmitta, mar-mēt'tâ, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian gem-engraver, born at Parma. Among his master-pieces is a cameo representing a head of Socrates. He lived about 1500.

Marmol, de, dā mar-mōl', (LUIS CARAVAJAL,) a Spanish writer, born at Granada about 1520, accompanied the emperor Charles V. in his African campaigns. He wrote a "General Description of Africa," (1599,) and a "History of the Rebellion, etc. of the Moors of Granada," (1600.)

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. iii. book v.

Marmont, de, deh măr'mŏn', (AUGUSTE FRÉDÉRIC LOUIS VIESSE,) Duke of Ragusa, a celebrated French marshal, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1774, received his military education at the artillery school of Châlons. He accompanied Bonaparte as aide-de-camp in the Italian campaign of 1794, and, as general of brigade, took part in the invasion of Egypt in 1798. He fought with distinguished bravery at the battle of Marengo, (1800,) obtained command of a division, and was appointed inspector-general of artillery about 1802. Having assisted at the capture of Ulm, in 1805, Marmont became in 1806 general-in-chief of the army in Dalmatia, and gained a signal victory over a superior force of Russians and Montenegrins at Castelnuovo. In 1807 he carried out a system of public works, the most important of which was a line of road-way two hundred and ten miles in length; and for this service he was created Duke of Ragusa. Soon after the battle of Wagram (1809) he was made a marshal of France, and appointed Governor-General of the Illyrian provinces. As commander of the second corps, in 1813 he took part in the battles of Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipsic, and closed the campaign of 1814 by his engagement near Paris with the allied army of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, (March 30.) Though contending against a greatly superior force, Marmont and Mortier refused to capitulate until authorized to do so by Joseph Bonaparte. In April, 1814, Marshal Marmont, after stipulating with Prince Schwarzenberg for the withdrawal of the French troops into Normandy, entered the service of the allies. He subsequently filled several high offices under the Bourbons. Being called upon to suppress the revolt of July, 1830, he brought great opprobrium upon himself by his failure in this difficult task; his name was struck off the army list, and he was exiled. He died at Venice in 1852, leaving "Mémoires du Duc de Raguse," (8 vols., 1856.)

See THIERS, "History of the Consulate and of the Empire;" VAULABELLE, "Histoire des deux Restaurations;" BOURRIENNE, "Mémoires;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" MAUDUIT, "Derniers Jours de la grande Armée;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. le Maréchal Marmont, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome vi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for June, 1845; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1857.

Marmontel, măr'mŏn'tĕl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French critic and miscellaneous writer, born in Limousin in 1723. His family was poor, and he was educated in the Jesuits' College at Mauriac, but he did not enter their order. At an early age he acquired the friendship and patronage of Voltaire, on whose recommendation he visited Paris in 1746, and published the same year a translation of Pope's "Rape of the Lock." He brought out in 1748 his "Dionysius the Tyrant," ("Denys le Tyran,") which was soon followed by "Aristomène" and "Cléopâtre," three tragedies, which had considerable success at the time. His "Moral Tales" ("Contes moraux," 1761) were received with extraordinary favour, and were translated into the principal languages of Europe, including Danish and Hungarian. They are written with great elegance and animation; though their morality is often questionable. About this time Marmontel was imprisoned for a short time in the Bastille, on a false accusation of having satirized a person of rank. He published in 1763 his "Poétique Française," and in 1767 his political romance of "Bélisaire," which obtained great popularity and has taken its place among the classics of the language. The empress Catherine II. ordered a translation of it into Russian, and versions of it appeared in nearly all the European languages. Some passages in the book, however, which favoured toleration, were denounced by the Sorbonne, and the work was condemned by the Archbishop of Paris, as containing impious and heretical propositions. In the exciting controversy which followed, Voltaire took an active part, and published several witty and caustic pamphlets in defence of his protégé. Marmontel was soon after appointed historiographer of France. Among the most important of his other works we may name "Les Incas," a romance, dedicated to Gustavus III. of Sweden, the comic operas of "Le Huron," "Sylvain," and "Zémire et Azor," and the tragedy of "Les Héraclides," which is highly commended by La

Harpe. His "Eléments de Littérature" (6 vols., 1787) is also ranked among his best productions. In 1783 Marmontel succeeded D'Alembert as perpetual secretary of the French Academy. He lived in retirement in the country during the greater part of the Revolution, and died in 1799, leaving "Mémoires" of his life. He had married about 1778 the niece of Abbé Morellet.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" SAINT-SURIN, "Notice sur Marmontel," 1824; LA HARPE, "Lycée;" GRIMM, "Correspondance littéraire;" VILLENAVE, "Notice sur les Ouvrages de Marmontel," 1820; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome iv.; MORELLET, "Eloge de Marmontel," 1805; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1806; "Monthly Review" for November and December, 1805.

Marmora, della, del'lä mar'mo-rä, (ALBERTO **Ferrero**—fĕr-rā'ro,) COUNT, a Sardinian general and savant, born in 1789. He entered the French army, and rose to be military commander in the island of Sardinia in 1849. He published "Travels in Sardinia; or, Statistical, Physical, and Political Description of that Island."

Marmora, della, (ALESSANDRO FERRERO,) brother of the preceding, born in 1799, fought in the war for Italian independence in 1848, and became a major-general. He died in the Crimea in 1855.

Marmora, della, (ALFONSO FERRERO,) an Italian general and statesman, brother of the preceding, was born in Turin in 1804. He was appointed minister of war by the King of Sardinia in November, 1849, resigned in February, 1855, and the same year took command of the Sardinian forces in the Crimean war, after which he again served as minister of war. He was president of the Council of Ministers from July, 1859, to July, 1860. In September, 1864, he became minister of foreign affairs and president of the Council of Ministers in the kingdom of Italy. He was succeeded by Ricasoli in June, 1866, took command of the army, and was defeated by the archduke Albert of Austria, at Custozza, in July of the same year. Died at Florence, January 8, 1878.

Marmora, della, (CARLO FERRERO,) MARQUIS, Prince of Masserano, eldest brother of the preceding, was born in 1788. Having been made lieutenant-general and senator of the kingdom of Sardinia, he accompanied Charles Albert as first aide-de-camp in the campaigns of 1848 and 1849. Died in 1854.

Marne, de, dẹh märn, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish Jesuit and historian, born at Douai in 1699, wrote a "History of the County of Namur," which has a high reputation. Died in 1756.

Marne, de, or **Demarne,** (JEAN LOUIS,) a painter, born at Brussels in 1744. He was reduced to the necessity of working at the porcelain-manufactory of Sèvres, and fell into a mannerism called the *manière porcelaine.* His early style was much more graceful. Died in 1829.

Marner, mar'nẹr, (KONRAD,) a German minnesinger, flourished about 1250–70.

Marnesia or **Marnezia.** See LEZAY-MARNESIA.

Marnix de Saint-Aldegonde, van, vän mär'nĕks' dẹh sänt'äl'dẹh-gŏnd', (PHILIPPE,) an eminent Flemish writer and Protestant Reformer, was born at Brussels in 1538. He studied at Geneva, where he acquired the friendship of Calvin and adopted his faith. In 1566 he drew up the celebrated formulary of the Flemish nobles against the Inquisition. As burgomaster of Antwerp, he defended that city in 1584 against Alexander, Duke of Parma; but he was forced to capitulate in 1585. He was the author of a "Picture of the Difference between the Christian Religion and Popery," and "The Romish Bee-Hive." He also translated the Psalms into Dutch verse, and was engaged on a Flemish version of the Scriptures when he died, in 1598. "He was," says Motley, "a man of most rare and versatile genius. Scholar, theologian, diplomatist, swordsman, orator, poet, pamphleteer, he had genius for all things, and was eminent in all."

See MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. iii.; STRADA, "De Bello Belgico;" JOHANNES PRINS, "Leven van P. van Marnix," 1782; DRESSELHUIS, "F. van Marnix, Heer van Mont Saint-Aldegonde," 1832; WILLEM BROES, "F. van Marnix, Heer van Saint-Aldegonde," etc., 2 vols., 1838–40.

Maro, the cognomen of PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO. (See VIRGIL.)

Maro, (JOHN.) See MARON, SAINT.

Marochetti, mä-ro-ket'tee, (CHARLES,) BARON, a celebrated Sardinian sculptor, born at Turin about 1805. After executing several works in Paris, among which was an equestrian statue of Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, he went to London in 1848. Under the patronage of the court and the nobility, he produced a colossal equestrian statue of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, (1851,) a bust of Prince Albert, an equestrian statue of Queen Victoria at Glasgow, (1854,) a statue of Lord Clyde, (1867,) and several groups of statuary. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1866. Died in December, 1867.

Marochetti, (VINCENZIO,) an Italian scholar, father of the preceding, was born in Piedmont about 1768. He was appointed advocate to the court of cassation in Paris. Died in 1820.

Maroli, mä'ro-lee, (DOMENICO,) a Sicilian painter, born at Messina in 1612. He was killed in the revolution of Naples, (1676.)

Marolles, de, dẹh mä'rol', (MICHEL,) a French *littérateur,* born in Touraine in 1600, was Abbé de Villeloin. He made translations from Juvenal, Statius, and other classics, which were much esteemed at the time. He made a valuable collection of prints, which were added to the royal cabinet. Died in 1681.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" M. DE MAROLLES, "Mémoires," 1656. (and in 3 vols., 1755.)

Mā'ron, SAINT, written also **Maroun,** an anchorite of the fourth century, resided in Asia Minor. He is supposed by some writers to have been the founder of the Maronites, while others ascribe the origin of that sect to another of the same name, living in the seventh century.

Maroncelli, mä-ron-chel'lee, (PIERO,) an Italian patriot, musician, and poet, born at Forlì in 1795. He published in 1819 a hymn, for which he was imprisoned a short time. He was again arrested in 1820, and condemned to twenty years' imprisonment in the fortress of Spielberg, where his intimate friend Silvio Pellico was confined at the same time. They were at first separated, but at the end of three years were permitted to enjoy each other's society. They were released in 1830, Maroncelli having previously suffered the amputation of one of his legs, in consequence of a disease contracted in the prison. Died in New York in 1846.

See SILVIO PELLICO, "My Prisons;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marone, mä-ro'nä, (ANDREA,) an Italian improvisatore, born in the Friuli in 1474, was celebrated for his skill in improvising Latin verse on any given subject. Died in 1527.

Maroni, da, dä mä-ro'nee, or **Maron,** mä-rōn', (THERESA,) a sister of the celebrated Raphael Mengs, was distinguished as a painter of miniatures. Having accompanied her brother to Rome, she was there married to the Chevalier da Maroni, an artist. Died in 1806.

Maroof- (or Marouf-) el-Karkhi, mä-rōōf' ĕl kar'-kee, one of the founders of the Soofees, (Soufis,) or Mussulman mystics, born near Bagdâd about 750; died about 815.

See HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Literaturgeschichte der Araber."

Maroof- (or Marouf-) Mohammed-ben-Abdel-Khalik, mä-rōōf' mo-hăm'mĕd bĕn ăl'dĕl kä'lik, an Arab lexicographer of the ninth century. His principal work is an Arabic Lexicon, in which words are explained in Persian.

Marot, mä'ro', (CLÉMENT,) a French poet, born at Cahors in 1495, was a son of Jean, noticed below. He was patronized at the court of Francis I., and became a page to his sister, Margaret of Valois. He was imprisoned in 1526 on a charge of heresy, and during his confinement composed his "Enfer," ("Hell,") an allegorical satire, and prepared a new edition of the "Roman du Rose." After his release he visited Geneva, where he professed Calvinism; but he was subsequently obliged to leave the place, on account of some misdemeanour, and, having renounced his new faith, accompanied Francis I. in his Italian campaign of 1535. He was the author of numerous lyric poems, epigrams, etc., which were greatly admired for their grace and vivacity; and the *style Marotique* has been imitated by La Fontaine

and other French writers. His version of the Psalms was very popular at the time. Died in 1544.

See Auguis, "Vie de Marot," prefixed to an edition of his works, 5 vols., 1823: Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary:" Jan Suet, "Leven en Bedrijf van C. Marot," 1655: Sainte-Beuve, "Tableau de la Poésie Française au seizième Siècle:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Marot, (Daniel,) son of the architect Jean Marot noticed below, was born in Paris about 1660. He became architect to William, Prince of Orange, whom he accompanied to England in 1688.

Marot, (François,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1667; died in 1719.

Marot, (Jean,) a French poet, born near Caen in 1463, was patronized by Anne of Brittany, queen of Charles VIII. He subsequently accompanied Louis XII. in his expedition to Venice and Genoa, of which he wrote an account. Died in 1523.

See Sainte-Beuve, "La Poésie Française au seizième Siècle."

Marot, (Jean,) a French architect and engraver, born in Paris about 1630. He furnished the design for the principal façade of the Louvre. Although a Protestant, he was appointed royal architect. Died in 1679.

Maroto, mȧ-ro'to, (Don Rafael,) a Spanish Carlist general, born at Conca in 1785. On the death of Zumala-Carreguy, he was appointed to the chief command in Biscay, and soon after defeated Espartero at Arrigoria. In 1839 he concluded with the queen's party the treaty of Bergara. Died in 1847.

Maroun. See Maron.

Marоutha. See Marutha.

Marozia, mȧ-rot'se-ȧ, or **Mariuccia,** mȧ-re-oot'chȧ, a Roman lady, celebrated for her beauty and profligacy, was the daughter of the famous Theodora. She was successively married to Duke Alberic of Tuscany, Guido, Marquis of Tuscany, and Hugo, King of Italy and Arles. In 928 she caused Pope John X. to be murdered, and afterwards raised three others to the tiara, among whom was her son by Pope Sergius III. Her son Alberic having revolted against her, she was imprisoned for the remainder of her life.

Mar-pes'sa, [Gr. Μάρπησσα; Fr. Marpesse, mȧr'-pĕs',] a daughter of Evenus, beloved by Apollo.

See Homer's "Iliad," book ix.

Marpurg, mar'pŏŏrg, (Friedrich Wilhelm,) an eminent writer on music, born at Seehausen, in Prussian Saxony, in 1718. Among his principal works are "Treatises on Fugue," "Critical Introduction to the History of Music," (1754,) and "Rudiments of Theoretic Music," (1760.) Died in 1795.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Marquard. See Freher, (Marquard.)

Marquet, mȧR'kȧ', (François Nicolas,) a French botanist, and physician to Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, was born at Nancy in 1687. He wrote several medical and botanical works. Died in 1759.

Marquette, mȧR'kĕt', (Jacques,) a celebrated French missionary and discoverer, was born in Picardy. He travelled and laboured several years in Canada and other regions. The first Europeans who are certainly known to have discovered and explored the Mississippi River were Father Marquette and M. Joliet, who in 1673 conducted a small exploring party from Quebec. Entering the great river at the mouth of the Wisconsin, they descended in canoes nearly to the mouth of the Arkansas, or to latitude 34°, which they reached in July, 1673. They were deterred from pursuing the voyage by reports that the river below was infested by armed savages, and they returned in canoes to the mouth of the Illinois, which they ascended. Marquette wrote a narrative of this expedition, which was published in Paris in 1681. "He writes," says Professor Sparks, "as a scholar and as a man of careful observation and practical sense. In every point of view, this tract is one of the most interesting among those that illustrate the early history of America." Having resumed his missionary labours among the Miamis on Lake Michigan, he died there in 1675.

See Charlevoix, "Histoire de la Nouvelle France;" Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique;" Sparks, "American Biography," vol. x., 1st series.

Marquis, mȧR'ke', (Alexandre Louis,) a French botanist, born at Dreux in 1777. He published "Fragments of Botanic Philosophy," and other works. Died in 1828.

Marracci, mar-rȧt'chee, (Luigi,) an Italian priest, eminent as an Oriental scholar, was born at Lucca in 1612. He became professor of Arabic in the College della Sapienza, Rome. His principal work is an excellent edition of the Koran in Arabic, with a Latin version, (1698.) "This," says Hallam, "is still esteemed the best." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1700.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Marrast, mȧ'rȧs', (Armand,) a French republican journalist and political writer, born in Haute-Garonne in 1801. Soon after the revolution of 1830 he became associate editor of the "Tribune," the organ of the ultra-Liberal party. He was imprisoned in 1834 on a charge of being implicated in the "Conspiracy of April," but he soon effected his escape, and repaired to England, where he married Lady Fitz-Clarence. On his return to France he succeeded Armand Carrel (1836) as principal editor of "Le National," a popular daily journal, which he conducted with great ability for nearly twelve years. After the abdication of Louis Philippe, (1848,) Marrast became successively secretary of the provisional government, mayor of Paris, and president of the Constituent Assembly. He made valuable contributions to the "Paris Révolutionnaire" and other works. Died in 1852.

See Regnault, "Armand Marrast," in "Le Siècle," 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Marre, van, vȧn mar, (Jan,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1696. His principal works are tragedies entitled "Jacqueline of Bavaria" and "Marcus Curtius." Died in 1763.

Marrier, mȧ're-ȧ', (Martin,) a learned French Benedictine monk, born in Paris in 1572. He published "Bibliotheca Cluniacensis," (1614.) Died in 1644.

Marriott, (Charles,) novelist, born at Bristol, England, in 1869. Among his many works are "The House on the Sands," "The Kiss of Helen," "The Happy Medium," "When a Woman Woos," etc.

Marron, mȧ'rŏN', (Marie Anne Carrelet,) Baronne de Meillonaz, a French artist and dramatic writer, born at Dijon in 1725. She was a friend and correspondent of Voltaire. Died in 1778.

Marron, mȧ'rŏN', (Paul Henri,) a Protestant divine, of French extraction, born at Leyden in 1754. He became pastor of a church in Paris in 1788, and favoured the Revolution. He contributed numerous valuable articles to the "Biographie Universelle," and published other works, on various subjects. He died in 1832, leaving a large collection of engraved portraits, which were purchased by Louis Philippe.

Marryat, (Florence) See Ross-Church.

Mar'ry-at, (Frederick,) a popular English novelist and naval officer, born in London in 1792. He entered the service as midshipman under Lord Cochrane in 1806, and distinguished himself during the three following years in numerous engagements in the Mediterranean and off the French coasts. He was made a captain in 1815, and in 1821 commanded the Rosario, which brought to the English government the news of the death of Napoleon. He assisted in the attack on Rangoon in 1823, and in the expedition against the Malays in 1824. He published, besides other novels, "Peter Simple," (1834,) "Jacob Faithful," (1834,) "Japhet in Search of his Father," (1836,) "Mr. Midshipman Easy," (1836,) and "Masterman Ready." Died in 1848.

Mars, [Gr. Ἄρης, (*Ares;*) It. Marte, mar'tȧ,] the name of the Roman god of war, was a contraction of Mavors. He was supposed to be a son of Jupiter and Juno, and was identified with the Ares of Greek mythology. According to Ovid, he was a son of Juno, but had no father. He was worshipped with extraordinary honours by the Romans, of whom he was one of the tutelary deities. Homer and other poets relate that Mars fought for the Trojans at the siege of Troy and was wounded by Diomede. He was called Gradivus,

Quirinus, Mavors, Salisubulus, Mamers, Enyalus, and Camulus. The amours of Mars and Venus are very celebrated. He was said to be the father of Romulus, Remus, Cupid, Harmonia, and Meleager. Ares was one of the twelve great Olympian gods of the Greeks, and was especially worshipped in Thrace. According to tradition, he fled to Egypt during the contest between Typhon and the gods, and changed himself into a fish. Having killed a son of Neptune, he was prosecuted before the Areopagus (Mars Hill) at Athens, and was acquitted. Mars was believed to love war for its own sake, and to delight in carnage. He is usually represented as a grim soldier in full armour,—sometimes as driving furiously in a war-chariot.

Mars, marz or mȧrs, (ANNE FRANÇOISE HIPPOLYTE **Boutet Monvel**—boo'tā' môN'vĕl',) MADEMOISELLE, a celebrated French actress, born in Paris in 1779. She was the daughter of Monvel, a popular actor at the Théâtre Français, and an actress named Mars, and was early trained for the stage. She excelled in genteel comedy, in which she was considered unrivalled among the actors of her time. She retired from the stage in 1841. Died in 1847.

Marsais, du. See DUMARSAIS.

Marsand, mar-sänd', (ANTONIO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Venice in 1765. He published an excellent edition of Petrarch's poems, with a memoir, and several original works on various subjects. Died in 1842.

Marschall von Bieberstein, mar'shäl fon bee'bĕr-stīn', (FRIEDRICH,) FREIHERR, a German botanist, born in 1766, removed to Russia, where he became a councillor of state. He published "Flora Taurico-Caucasica," (1808–19.) Died in 1826.

Marschner, marsh'nĕr, (HEINRICH,) a German composer and musician, born at Zittau in 1795, was appointed chapel-master at Hanover. Among his most popular works are the operas of "The Vampyre," "The Templar and the Jewess," and "Hans Heiling." Died in 1861.

Mars'den, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Orientalist, of English extraction, born at Dublin in 1754. Having entered the service of the East India Company, he sailed in 1771 to Bencoolen, Sumatra, where he was appointed principal secretary to the government and devoted himself to the study of the Malay language. He returned in 1779 to England, and was soon after elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published in 1782 his "History of Sumatra," which was very favourably received and was translated into French and German. He was subsequently appointed chief secretary to the board of admiralty, with the war salary of £4000 per annum. Having resigned this post in 1807, he brought out in 1812 his "Grammar" and "Dictionary" of the Malay language, which are esteemed standard works. He also made an excellent translation of the "Travels of Marco Polo," with a commentary, and wrote a description of Eastern coins, entitled "Numismata Orientalia Illustrata," (1823.) He gave up his pension to the government in 1831, and soon after presented his valuable collection of coins and medals to the British Museum, and his library to King's College. Died in 1836.

Marsh, (ANNA CALDWELL,) MRS., an English authoress, born in Staffordshire about 1798. Among her most popular works are "Tales of the Woods and Fields," (1836,) "Ravenscliffe," "Mount Sorel," (1843,) and "Emilia Wyndham," (1846.) Died October 5, 1874.

Marsh, (CATHERINE,) an English writer, born at Colchester about 1815. Among her works are "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," "English Hearts and English Hands," and "Light for the Line, or the Story of Thomas Ward," which have gained extensive popularity.

Marsh, (DEXTER,) an American geologist, born in 1806, made a large and choice collection of specimens of fossil footprints, obtained chiefly in the Connecticut valley. Died in 1853.

Marsh, (GEORGE PERKINS,) LL.D., an American philologist, born at Woodstock, Vermont, March 15, 1801. He was appointed minister to Turkey in 1849, in 1852 was sent on an embassy to Greece, and in 1861 was appointed minister to Italy. His chief published works are a "Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language, compiled and translated from the Grammar of Rask," (1838,) "Lectures on the English Language," (1861,) "The Origin and History of the English Language," (1862,) "Man and Nature," (1864,) enlarged and re-written, and issued in 1874 under the title of "The Earth as Modified by Human Action." He died July 24, 1882. His wife, Caroline C. Marsh, has published a number of poems and made translations from the German.

Marsh, (HERBERT,) a learned English theologian, born in London in 1757. He became professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1807, and rose to be Bishop of Peterborough in 1819. He published several religious and controversial treatises, and translated Michaelis's "Introduction to the New Testament" into English. Died in 1839.

Marsh, (JAMES,) an English chemist, born in 1789, was the inventor of an apparatus, called by his name, which detects the presence of arsenic in liquids, however minute the quantity. Its utility and certainty were verified by Orfila and other toxicologists. Died in 1846.

Marsh, (JAMES,) D.D., a distinguished American scholar and divine, born at Hartford, Vermont, in 1794. He was appointed professor of classics at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, and in 1826 president of the University of Vermont. He translated from the German Herder's "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry," and contributed religious and philosophical essays to the "Christian Spectator" and other journals. Died July 3, 1842.

March, (NARCISSUS,) a learned prelate, born at Wiltshire in 1638, became successively Archbishop of Dublin and of Armagh. He wrote an "Essay on an Introduction to the Theory of Sounds." Died in 1713.

Marsh, (OTHNIEL CHARLES,) an eminent American palæontologist, born at Lockport, New York, October 29, 1831. He graduated at Yale in 1860, studied (1862–65) at Berlin, Breslau, and Heidelberg, and in 1866 was appointed professor of palæontology in Yale College. Professor Marsh was distinguished for the astonishing number and great importance of his discoveries of new species of extinct vertebrate animals, very largely from the Rocky Mountain region. He was author of "Odontornithes," (1880,) "Dinocerata," (1884,) "Sauropoda," (1888,) etc., with a large number of scientific papers. Died March 18, 1899.

Mar'shall, (ALFRED,) an English economist, was born at London in 1842, and became professor of political economy at Cambridge in 1885. His best-known work is "Principles of Economics," D. 1924.

Marshall, (EDWARD,) author, born at Enfield Center, New York, in 1869. He became Sunday editor and correspondent of various newspapers, and wrote "Story of the Rough Riders," "Lizette," "By Wireless," "The Writing on the Wall," etc.

Mar'shall, (EMMA, *née* **Martin**,) an English novelist, born near Cromer about 1832. Of her very numerous tales, "Mrs. Mainwaring's Journal" (1874) and "Life's Aftermath" (1876) are among the best-known.

Marshall, (HUMPHREY,) an American soldier and lawyer, born in Frankfort, Kentucky, January 13, 1812. He graduated at West Point in 1832, but left the army in 1833, and became a prominent lawyer and politician, being twice sent to Congress. He was a colonel of volunteer cavalry in the Mexican war, and a major-general in the Confederate service, 1861–65. Died at Louisville, March 28, 1872. He was a grandson of Humphry Marshall, noticed below.

Marshall, (HUMPHRY,) an American botanist, was a resident of Pennsylvania. He published in 1785 his "Arbustum Americanum," or catalogue of the trees and shrubs of America, which was translated into French. He was born in 1722, and died in 1801.

Marshall, (JOHN,) an eminent American jurist and statesman, born at Germantown, Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1755. He was the eldest son of Colonel Thomas Marshall and Mary Keith, who had fifteen children. He never attended a college, but he was well educated under the care of his father. He enlisted in the army in 1776, became a captain in

May, 1777, and served at the battles of Brandywine, September, 1777, Germantown, and Monmouth, June, 1778. Having resigned his commission in 1781, he began to practise law, and was chosen a member of the House of Delegates in 1782. In 1783 he married Mary Willis Ambler, of York, Virginia, and became a resident of Richmond. As a member of the Convention of Virginia, in 1788, he advocated the adoption of the Federal Constitution by several powerful speeches. He contributed more to the adoption of this Constitution by Virginia than any man except James Madison. He became identified with the Federal party, and cordially supported the administration of Washington. His reputation was widely extended by a speech in the Assembly of Virginia in favour of the treaty negotiated by John Jay with Great Britain in 1794. In 1797 he was associated with General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry in a special mission to the French Directory. His inclination or interest induced him to decline several high offices, but, at the special request of General Washington, he became a candidate for Congress, and was elected, in 1799. He made a great speech in Congress, defending President Adams for his surrender of Thomas Nash, alias Robbins, who was claimed by the British government as a fugitive from justice. This speech settled forever the question whether such cases should be decided by the executive or the judiciary. "That argument," says R. W. Griswold, "deserves to be ranked among the most dignified displays of human intellect." He was appointed secretary of state by President Adams in May, 1800, and displayed great diplomatic ability in his correspondence with Rufus King, minister to England. On the 31st of January, 1801, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. He performed the functions of this high office for thirty-four years, and rendered important services by the just and liberal principles according to which he construed the Constitution. His profound learning and wisdom, his moral courage, and his high-toned virtue secured for him universal respect and confidence. His services as an expounder of constitutional law are commended by Judge Story in the following terms: "If all others of the chief justice's judicial arguments had perished, his luminous judgments on these occasions would have given an enviable immortality to his name." In 1804 he published a "Life of George Washington," (5 vols.,) which is highly esteemed. He died in Philadelphia in July, 1835. "To one who cannot follow his great judgments," says R. W. Griswold, "in which at the same time the depths of legal wisdom are disclosed and the limits of human reason measured, the language of just eulogy must wear an appearance of extravagance."

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" JUDGE JOSEPH STORY, notice of John Marshall, in the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; HORACE BINNEY, "Eulogy on the Life and Character of John Marshall;" "North American Review" for January, 1828, and January, 1836.

Marshall, (ROBERT,) playwright, born at Edinburgh in 1863. He served in the army till 1898, then engaged in dramatic work. Among his many successful plays are "A Royal Family," "The Second in Command," and "The Duke of Killiecrankie." Died July 1, 1910.

Mar'shall or **Mareschal,** (THOMAS,) an English scholar, born in Leicestershire about 1621. He became successively rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, chaplain-in-ordinary to the king, and Dean of Gloucester, (1681.) He was distinguished for his knowledge of the Oriental tongues and of the Anglo-Saxon. Died 1685.

Marshall, (THOMAS FRANCIS,) an American lawyer, born 1801, a nephew of Chief-Justice John Marshall.

Marshall, (THOMAS RILEY,) American statesman, was born March 14, 1854 at North Manchester, Indiana. He graduated at Wabash College; was admitted to the bar in 1875, practised law at Columbia City, Indiana, and was governor of that state 1909–13. He was elected Vice-president of the United States for Woodrow Wilson's administrations, 1913–17 and 1917–21. Died June 1, 1925.

Marshall, (THOMAS WILLIAM M.,) an English theological writer, born in 1815. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took orders in the Anglican Church. In 1845 he became a Roman Catholic, and in his "Comedy of Convocation" and "My Clerical Friends and their Relations to Modern Thought" (1873) he showed himself a vigorous satirist of his former religious associates. Among his other works are "Christian Missions, their Agents, their Methods, and their Results," (1862,) "Catholic Missions in Southern India," (1865,) and "Protestant Journalism," (1874.) Died at Surbiton, Surrey, December 14, 1877.

Marshall, (WILLIAM CALDER,) a Scottish sculptor born in Edinburgh in 1813, was a pupil of Chantrey. He visited Rome about 1836, and settled in London in 1839. Among his chief works are "Sabrina," "Una and the Lion," the "Dancing-Girl Reposing," (1846,) which gained a prize of five hundred pounds, and a statue of Sir Robert Peel. Died June 16, 1894.

Marshall, (WILLIAM HUMPHREY,) an English botanist and agricultural writer, born in 1745. He published a number of works which contributed greatly to the improvement of agriculture in England. He also wrote "The American Grove; or, Catalogue of the Trees, etc. of the United States." Died in 1818.

Marshall, (WILLIAM RAINEY,) an American general, born in Missouri in 1825. He was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin in 1848 and of Minnesota in 1849, took part in the civil war, and was made brigadier-general by brevet. He was elected Governor of Minnesota in 1865 and 1867. Died in 1895.

Marsh'am, (Sir JOHN,) an English chronologist, born in London in 1602. He embraced the cause of the royalists in the civil war. He was the author of a work entitled "Chronologicus Canon Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus," etc., (1672,) in which he attempts to reconcile Egyptian chronology with the Hebrew Scriptures, by supposing four collateral dynasties of Egyptian kings reigning at the same time. This theory has been adopted by several eminent scholars. Died in 1685.

Marsh'man, (JOSHUA,) an eminent English divine and Orientalist, born in Wiltshire in 1767. Being sent by the Baptist Missionary Society to India in 1799, he became a proficient in the Chinese, Sanscrit, and Bengalee languages. He translated the four Gospels into Chinese, and assisted Dr. Carey in preparing a Sanscrit Grammar and a Bengalee-and-English Dictionary. He also translated the works of Confucius, and wrote a "Defence of the Deity and Atonement of Jesus Christ, in Reply to Rammohun Roy," (1822.) Died in 1837.

Marsigli, mar-sēl'yee, (LUIGI FERDINANDO,) a distinguished Italian naturalist and mathematician, born at Bologna in 1658. He served in the Austrian army against the Turks in 1683 and in several succeeding campaigns, and was made a colonel in 1689. He was one of the founders of the Society of Sciences and Arts at Bologna, (1712,) to which he gave a very valuable scientific collection. He afterwards visited England, where he acquired the friendship of Newton and Halley and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the author of "Physical History of the Sea," (1725,) a description of the shores of the Danube, entitled "Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus," etc., (1726, 7 vols. fol., finely illustrated,) "The Military State of the Ottoman Empire," (1732,) and other works. He had been elected in 1725 a member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. Died in 1730.

Marsilio (mar-see'le-o) [Lat. MARSIL'IUS] **OF PADUA,** an Italian jurist, sometimes called MENANDRINO, born at Padua. He was patronized by the emperor Louis of Bavaria, in whose favour he wrote his "Defensor Pacis," an attack on the papacy, for which he was excommunicated in 1327. Died in 1328.

Marsilius. See MARSILIO.

Marsilius Ficinus. See FICINO.

Marsin. See MARCHIN.

Marso, mar'so, [Lat. PISCI'NUS,] (PAOLO,) an Italian savant, said to have been born at Piscina. He wrote a commentary on the "Fasti" of Ovid, published in 1485, and several Latin poems.

Marsollier, mar'so'le-ā', (JACQUES,) a French writer,

born in Paris in 1647, was author of a "History of the Inquisition and its Origin," (1693,) and several other works. Died in 1724.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Marsollier des Vivetières, mär'so'le-ā' dā vēv'-te-air', (BENOÎT JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1750, produced numerous comic operas, which had great popularity. Died in 1817.

Mars'ton, (JOHN,) an English dramatist, was the author of tragedies entitled "Antonio and Mellida," "Sophonisba," and "Antonio's Revenge," and several comedies; he was also associated with Ben Jonson and Chapman in writing "Eastward, Ho!" His comedy of "The Malecontent" is esteemed his best work; but he is said to have borrowed a great part of it from Webster. Died in 1634.

Mar'ston, (PHILIP BOURKE,) an English poet, a son of Westland Marston, was born in London in 1850. He early lost his sight, finally becoming totally blind. In youth he became the devoted friend of Swinburne and D. G. Rossetti, and later was intimate with Oliver Madox Brown, a precocious artist. His principal works are "Song Tide," (1871,) "All in All," (1874,) and "Wind Voices," (1883.) Died in 1887.

Marston, (WESTLAND,) an English poet and dramatist, born in Lincolnshire in 1819. He wrote "The Patrician's Daughter," "The Heart and the World," and several other popular dramas. Died Jan. 5, 1890.

Marstrand, mär'strând, (WILHELM NIKOLAS,) a Danish painter, born at Copenhagen, December 24, 1810. He became a professor and director in the Copenhagen Art Academy, and was noted as a historical and genre painter. Died March 20, 1873.

Marsupius. See MARSUPPINI.

Marsuppini, mar-soop-pee'nee, [Lat. MARSU'PIUS,] (CARLO,) an Italian scholar, sometimes called ARETINO, born at Arezzo about 1399. He was appointed professor of rhetoric at Florence in 1434, and secretary of the Florentine republic in 1444. He translated into Latin hexameter verse Homer's "Batrachomyomachia," and wrote a number of Latin poems. Died in 1453.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Mar'sus, (DOMITIUS,) a Roman poet under the reign of Augustus, was a friend of Virgil and Tibullus. Among his extant works is a poem entitled "Cicuta," and a number of fragments have been collected by Broekhuisen in his edition of Tibullus.

See WRICHERT, "De Domitio Marso, Poeta."

Marsy, mär'se', (GASPARD and BALTHASAR,) brothers and distinguished French sculptors, born at Cambray, the former in 1625 and the latter in 1628. Among their master-pieces are the figures of the Baths of Apollo, representing the "Tritons showering the Horses of the Sun," and the group of "Latona and her Children." Both brothers were members of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. Balthasar died in 1674, and Gaspard in 1681.

See LENOIR, "Musée des Monuments Français."

Marsy, de, deh mär'se', (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1714. He published, among other works, a "History of Mary Stuart," and a Latin poem entitled "Painting," ("Pictura,") which was much admired. Died in 1763.

See LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature."

Mar'sỹ-as, [Gr. Μαρσύας,] a personage of the Greek mythology, was called by some authors a Satyr, and a son of Olympus. According to tradition, he found a flute which Minerva had thrown away, (because her face was distorted by playing on it,) and challenged Apollo to a trial of skill in music, on the condition that the victor might do what he pleased with the vanquished. Apollo gained the victory, and flayed Marsyas alive. This story was a favourite subject of ancient poets and artists.

Martainville, mär'tăn'vēl', (ALPHONSE LOUIS DIEUDONNÉ,) a *littérateur* and journalist, of French extraction, born at Cadiz in 1776. He became associate editor of several political journals of Paris. He wrote a number of bold and witty satires on the Jacobins, and several popular comedies. Died in 1830.

Martange, de, deh mär'tônzh', (N. BONNET,) a French general and writer, born at Beauce in 1722, served in the Austrian army in the Seven Years' war. He wrote several poems and tales. Died in 1806.

Martel, (CHARLES.) See CHARLES MARTEL.

Martel, mär'tĕl', (FRANÇOIS,) a French surgeon, born at Périgueux in 1549. He became first surgeon to Henry IV. Died about 1610.

Martel, mar-tĕl', (GERONIMO,) a Spanish historian, wrote a valuable work entitled "Forma de celebrar Cortes." He became royal historiographer in 1597.

Martel, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French statesman, born at Saint-Omer in 1813. He was a Republican under the monarchy, took his seat in the Assembly of 1849, but retired after the *coup d'état*, returning to the legislature in 1863. In 1871 he was a supporter of Thiers, was elected vice-president of the Assembly, and was made a life Senator on the formation of the Senate, of which he became vice-president. He was minister of public worship and justice in 1876, president of the Senate in 1879, and retired in 1880. Died in 1892.

Martelière, de la, deh lä märt'le-air', (PIERRE,) a celebrated French lawyer, was born at Bellesme in the sixteenth century. He published a number of pleas, one of which, in favour of the University of Paris against the Jesuits, was very much admired. Died in 1631.

Martelli, mar-tel'lee, (LUDOVICO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1499. He wrote lyric poems, and "Tullia," a tragedy. Died in 1527.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie."

Martelli or Martello, mar-tel'lo, (PIETRO GIACOMO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bologna in 1665. He wrote poems and dramas, which were popular at the time. Died in 1727.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" "Vita di Martelli," (written by himself,) in CALOGERA's "Raccolta," vol. ii.

Martelly, de, deh mär'tā'le', (HONORÉ FRANÇOIS RICHARD,) a French actor and dramatist, born at Aix in 1751, published a comedy entitled "The Two Figaros," and other works. Died in 1817.

Martène, mär'tăn', (Dom EDMOND,) a learned French ecclesiastic, of the order of Benedictines, born in the diocese of Dijon in 1654. In 1708 he visited the abbeys and cathedrals of France, in order to procure materials for a new edition of the "Gallia Christiana." He also published a "Collection of Old Authors and Historical Monuments," (1700,) in Latin, and, conjointly with his friend Durand, "Literary Travels of Two Benedictines of Saint-Maur," (1717.) Died in 1739.

See TASSIN, "Histoire littéraire de la Congrégation de Saint-Maur."

Martens, mar'tens, written also **Mertens,** [Lat. MARTI'NUS,] (THIERRY,) a Flemish printer, born at Alost about 1450, is said to have introduced the art of printing into the Netherlands. He exercised his profession at his native town, and subsequently at Louvain and Antwerp. He printed in Roman characters, hitherto unknown, and his editions of the classics were highly prized. Martens was an intimate friend of Erasmus, who composed a Latin epitaph upon him. Died in 1534.

Martens, von, fon mar'tens, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German jurist, born in Hamburg in 1756. Among his works, which are chiefly written in French, we may name his "Collection of Treaties," (1791,) and "Summary of Modern European Law," (1821.) Died in 1821.

Martens, von, (KARL,) a nephew of the preceding, was born about 1790. He was employed as a diplomatist by the King of Prussia. He published, besides other works in French, "Causes célèbres du Droit de Gens," (1827,) and "Guide diplomatique," (1832.) Died in 1863.

Martensen, mar'ten-sen, (HANS LASSEN,) a Danish theologian, born at Flensborg in 1808. He became Bishop of Seeland in 1843, and court preacher at Copenhagen in 1845. His principal works are "Christian Baptism," "A Plan for a System of Moral Philosophy," and a treatise on Christian Doctrine. Died Feb. 4, 1884.

Mar'tha, [Gr. Μάρθα; Fr. MARTHE, märt,] a sister of Mary and Lazarus of Bethany.

See John xi.; Luke x.

Mar'tha, (BENJAMIN CONSTANT,) a French historian, born at Strasburg in 1820. He studied in the École Normale, and became a professor in 1865 at the Sorbonne, Paris. His chief works, "Les Moralistes sous l'Empire Romain" and "Le Poème de Lucrèce," were crowned by the Academy. Died in 1895.

Marthe, mȧrt, (ANNE **Biget**—be'zhȧ',) a French nun, called SISTER MARTHA, born at Besançon in 1749, devoted herself during the Revolution to the relief of the sick and wounded, and of prisoners of all nations. Died in 1824.

Marti, mar'tee, [Lat. MARTI'NUS,] (MANUEL,) a Spanish scholar and poet, born near Valencia in 1663. He published a collection of poems, entitled "Amalthea Geographica," and made several translations from the Latin. Died in 1737.

Martial, mar'she-ȧl, [Fr. MARTIAL, mȧr'se'ȧl'; Lat. MARTIA'LIS; It. MARZIALE, mart-se-ȧ'lȧ,] or, more fully, **Mar'cus Vale'rius Martia'lis**, a famous Latin epigrammatic poet, born at Bilbilis, in Spain, about 40 A.D., went to Rome at the age of twenty-two, and resided there thirty-five years. The events of his life are very imperfectly known; but it appears that he devoted his attention chiefly to poetry. Some epigrams which he wrote on the occasion of the public spectacles given by Titus about the year 80, procured him the favour of that prince. He was also patronized by Domitian, who made him a tribune and a Roman knight. He was intimate with Juvenal, Quintilian, and Pliny the Younger. About 98 A.D. he returned to his native place, where he died a few years later. Fourteen books of his "Epigrams" are still extant, and are much admired by some eminent critics, such as Scaliger, Lipsius, and Malte-Brun. The latter thinks his writings are among the most interesting monuments of Roman literature, though many of them offend against good taste and pure morality. Probably no poet ever estimated his works more justly than he did in the following line:

"Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt plura mala."
("Some are good, some indifferent, and more are bad.")

See CRUSIUS, "Life of Martial," in "Lives of the Roman Poets," 1726; LESSING, "Vermischte Schriften;" A. PÉRICAUD, "Essai sur Martial," 1826; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" "M. V. Martialis als Mensch und Dichter," Berlin, 1843; "Martial and his Times," in the "Westminster Review" for April, 1853.

Martial d'Auvergne. See AUVERGNE, D', (MARTIAL.)

Martialis. See MARTIAL.

Martianay, mȧr'se'ȧ'nȧ', (Dom JEAN,) a French Benedictine monk and theological writer, born in 1647; died in 1717.

Martignac, de, dẽh mȧr'tẽn'yȧk', (ÉTIENNE ALGAY,) a French *littérateur*, born at Brives-la-Gaillarde about 1620. He published "Memoirs of Gaston, Duke of Orléans," and made translations from Horace, Juvenal, and other classics. Died in 1698.

Martignac, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE SYLVÈRE GAYE,) VICOMTE, an able and eloquent French statesman under Charles X., was born at Bordeaux in 1776. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1821. As the head of the ministry that came into power in January, 1828, he held the office of minister of the interior, and sought to unite conflicting parties for the support of the throne; but, unable to effect this object, and forsaken by the king and the court, he resigned his place in August, 1829, and was succeeded by Polignac. On the trial of the latter, Martignac became his eloquent defender in the Chamber of Peers. He died in 1832, leaving a "Historical Essay on the Spanish Revolution," and other works.

Martigny, mȧr'tẽn'yẽ', (JOSEPH ALEXANDRE,) ABBÉ, a French archæologist, born at Sauverny, April 22, 1808, published a celebrated "Dictionnaire des Antiquités chrétiens," (1865; enlarged, 1877.) Died in 1880.

Martigues, mȧr'tẽg', (SÉBASTIEN DE LUXEMBOURG,) VISCOUNT, a brave French officer, who assisted at the siege of Metz, (1552,) and in the capture of Calais by the Duke of Guise, (1558.) He was killed in 1569.

Mar'tin [Lat. MARTI'NUS] **I.** succeeded Theodore as pope in 649 A.D. Having condemned the Monothelites, he was banished by the emperor Constans II., who favoured that sect, to the Thracian Chersonesus, where he died in 655 A.D.

Martin II., or **Marinus I.**, succeeded John VIII. as pope in 882 A.D. Died in 884, and was succeeded by Adrian III.

Martin III., or **Marinus II.**, born at Rome, succeeded Stephen VIII. in 942, and died in 946. His successor was Agapetus II.

Martin IV., (Cardinal SIMON **de Brion**—dẽh bre'ôn', (or **Brie**—bre,)) a native of Touraine, in France, succeeded Nicholas III. in 1281. He adhered to the cause of Charles of Anjou, and when, after the Sicilian Vespers, that sovereign lost his power in Sicily, Martin excommunicated Peter of Aragon, who had been chosen king of that country. He died in 1285, and was succeeded by Honorius IV.

Martin V. (Cardinal OTHO **Colonna**—ko-lon'nȧ) was elected pope in 1417, in the place of John XXIII., deposed by the Council of Constance. In 1431 he called a council at Bâle, in Switzerland, for the purpose of effecting a reform in the Church, and sent Cardinal Julian Cesarini as his legate. He died soon after.

Martin, son of Martin, King of Aragon, ascended the throne of Sicily in 1399. He married in 1401, as his second wife, Blanche, daughter of the King of Navarre. He died in 1409, and the kingdom of Sicily was united to that of Aragon by his father, who survived him.

Martin, surnamed GALLUS, a French ecclesiastic of the thirteenth century, was a missionary to Poland, and wrote a history of that country, ("Chronica Polonorum,") a valuable work, and the earliest one written on that subject.

Mar'tin, (ALEXANDER,) born in New Jersey about 1740, served as a colonel in the war of the Revolution, and was chosen Governor of North Carolina in 1782. Died in 1807.

Martin, mȧr'tȧn', (ANDRÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Poitou in 1621. He was one of the earliest advocates of the Cartesian philosophy, and wrote "Christian Moral Philosophy," ("Philosophia Moralis Christiana.") Died in 1695.

Martin, (ARTHUR PATCHELL,) an English author, born at Woolwich in 1851. He went early in life to Australia and resided at Melbourne till 1882. His writings consist of fiction, poems, history, etc.

Mar'tin, (BENJAMIN,) an English mathematician, born in Surrey in 1704. He was the author of "The Philosophical Grammar," (1735,) "New System of Optics," (1740,) and other scientific works. Died in 1782.

Martin, (BENJAMIN NICHOLAS,) D.D., LL.D., an American scholar, born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, October 20, 1816. He graduated at Yale College in 1837 and at Yale Divinity School in 1840, held various Congregational and Presbyterian pastorates, and was professor of philosophy and logic in the University of the City of New York, 1852–83. He made large contributions to current periodical and review literature. Died in New York, December 26, 1883.

Martin, (BON LOUIS HENRI,) an eminent French historian, born at Saint-Quentin in 1810. He has published a "History of France from the Earliest Times to 1789," (18 vols., 1838–53; revised edition, 1855–60,) "Monarchy in the Seventeenth Century," (1848,) a "Life of Daniel Manin," (1859,) "Russia and Europe," (1866,) "Studies in Celtic Archæology," (1871,) "The Napoleons and the Frontiers of France," (1874,) etc. He was elected Senator in 1871, and in 1878 became a member of the Academy. Died December 14, 1883.

Martin, (CHRISTIAN REINHOLD DIETRICH,) a German jurist, born near Göttingen in 1772, was the author of several legal works. Died in 1857.

Martin, (CLAUDE,) a French soldier, born at Lyons in 1732. He accompanied General Lally to India, and subsequently entered the English service. Having amassed a large fortune, he built a magnificent palace near Lucknow. He died in 1800, leaving numerous bequests for charitable purposes.

Martin, (DAVID,) a French Protestant theologian, born at Revel in 1639. He published a "History of

the Old and New Testament," "Treatise on Natural Religion," and other works, which enjoy a high reputation. Died in 1721.

Martin, (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) LL.D., born at Marseilles, France, in 1764, emigrated about 1785 to North Carolina, and subsequently settled in Louisiana. He attained a high reputation as a jurist, and published Histories of Louisiana and North Carolina. Died in 1846.

Martin, (GREGORY,) an English Catholic theologian, was a native of Sussex. He became professor of Hebrew at Douai, and subsequently at Rheims. His principal work is an English translation of the Bible, which appeared in 1610. Died in 1582.

Martin, (HAMER DODGE,) an American artist, born at Albany, New York, in 1836. He was self-taught in painting, and had a picture exhibited at the Academy of Design when twenty years of age. He had a studio in New York for many years, and afterwards lived long abroad, winning a high reputation for the poetic feeling and richness and mellowness of color in his landscapes, which generally dealt with the more sombre aspects of nature. Died in 1897.

Martin, (Lady HELEN,) an English actress, the wife of Sir Theodore Martin, was born in 1816, and is best known, under her maiden name, as HELEN FAUCIT. She went upon the stage in 1836, and very soon took high rank as an actress of great power and versatility. She published charming studies "On Some of Shakspeare's Female Characters" in 1885. Died in 1898.

Martin, (HELEN R.,) novelist, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1868. Her works deal with "Pennsylvania Dutch" life and character, and include "Tillie, a Mennonite Maid," "Revolt of Anne Royle," "The Crossways," "The Fighting Doctor," etc.

Martin, (HENRY NEWELL,) a distinguished biologist, born at Newry, Ireland, July 1, 1848. He studied at University College, London, and Christ College, Cambridge, in 1876 became professor of biology in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, and in 1883 delivered the Croonian Lecture before the Royal Society of London. He assisted in preparing Huxley's "Elementary Biology," (1876,) and published "The Human Body," (1881.) Died October 27, 1896.

Martin, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, surnamed DES BATAILLES, ("of battles,") born at Paris in 1659. On the death of Van der Meulen, in 1690, he was appointed by Louis XIV. to paint his battles. Died in 1735.

Martin, (JOHN,) an English painter, born in Northumberland in 1789. He studied under Bonifacio Musso, and in 1815 obtained the prize at the British Institution for his picture of "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still." This was followed by "The Fall of Babylon," (1818,) "Belshazzar's Feast," (1821,) "The Deluge," (1826,) etc. In 1828 he published a plan to supply London and Manchester with pure water. Died in 1854.

Martin, (LOUIS AIMÉ,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lyons in 1781, became professor of rhetoric, history, etc. in the Polytechnic School, Paris, about 1815. He was an intimate friend of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, whose widow he married. Among his principal works are his "Letters to Sophia on Physics, Chemistry," etc., (1810,) "Collection of Tales, etc. in Verse and Prose," (1813,) and an "Essay on the Life and Works of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre," (1820.) Died in 1847.

Martin, (LUTHER,) an American lawyer, born about 1745. He was a delegate from Maryland to the convention which in 1787 formed the Constitution of the United States. In this body he advocated the sovereignty and equality of the States, contending that a small State should send as many members to Congress as a large State. Died in 1826.

Martin, (NICOLAS,) a French poet, born at Bonn, in Prussia, in 1814. His mother was a sister of Karl Simrock the poet. Among his works is "Le Presbytère, Épopée domestique," (1856.) Died in 1877.

Martin, (PIERRE,) an admiral, of French extraction, born in Canada in 1752. In 1795 he maintained a prolonged fight with a superior English fleet under Hotham, and was soon after made vice-admiral. Died in 1820.

Martin, (ROBERT MONTGOMERY,) an English writer, born in Tyrone county, Ireland, about 1803. He published, besides other works, "The Colonies of the British Empire," (1834–38,) and "The Indian Empire: its History, Topography," etc., (1858–61.) Died in 1870.

Martin, [Lat. MARTI'NUS,] SAINT, an eminent ecclesiastic of the fourth century, was a native of Pannonia. He was converted to Christianity at an early age, and was made Bishop of Tours about 360 A.D. He founded the abbey of Marmoutier, near the river Loire, and he also established a monastery at Ligugé, near Poitiers, said to be the oldest institution of the kind in France. Died about 396.

See GERVAISE, "Vie de Saint-Martin," 1699; MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art;" A. DUPUY, "Histoire de Saint Martin," 1852.

Martin, SAINT, born in Hungary, became Archbishop of Braga, in Portugal, and founded a number of monasteries in Galicia. He was the author of several theological works, in Latin. Died in 580 A.D.

Martin, (SARAH,) an English philanthropist, born near Yarmouth in 1791, was distinguished for her labours in the cause of prison-reform. Died in 1843.

Martin, (THEODORE,) a British writer, born in Edinburgh in 1816. He became a resident of London about 1846. In conjunction with Professor Aytoun, he produced a version of Goethe's poems and ballads, (1858,) and a book of humorous verse entitled "The Bon Gaultier Ballads." He also translated various works and wrote several biographies. Died in 1909.

Martin, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary, born in Suffolk in 1697. He was the author of a "History of Thetford," published after his death by Gough, (1779,) and was a contributor to Le Neve's "Monumenta Anglicana." Died in 1771.

Martin, (THOMAS HENRI,) a French philosopher, born at Bellesme, in Orne, in 1813. His "Studies on the Timæus of Plato" (2 vols., 1841) obtained a prize of the French Academy. He also published a "History of the Physical Sciences in Antiquity," (2 vols., 1849.) Died at Rennes in 1884.

Martin, (VICTORIA CLAFLIN WOODHULL,) an American reformer, born at Homer, Ohio, in 1838. She married twice, her last husband being John R. Martin, of Overbury Court, England. Her career was a varied one, she being successively a banker in New York, an editor, a lecturer on woman suffrage and other reform movements, candidate of the Equal Rights party for President of the United States, and editor of the "Humanitarian Magazine," London.

Martin, (WILLIAM A. P.,) educator, born at Livonia, Indiana, in 1827. He went as missionary to China in 1850, and has dwelt there since; holding the positions of president and professor of international law in Imperial College, Peking, 1867–92; appointed president of Imperial University in 1899; of Viceroy's University, Wuchang, in 1902. He published works on physics and philosophy in Chinese, and "The Awakening of China," and other works in English.

Martin, de, dẹh mȧr'tȧN', (JACQUES,) a French writer, born in the diocese of Mirepoix in 1684. He published, among other works, a "History of the Gauls and of their Conquests," etc., and "The Religion of the Gauls." Died in 1751.

Mar'tin-dale, (JOHN HENRY,) an American general, born at Sandy Hill, New York, about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1835. He was a lawyer before the civil war. He commanded a brigade at the battles of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He commanded a division of General Grant's army in the summer of 1864. In November, 1866, he was elected attorney-general of New York. Died Dec. 13, 1881.

Mar'tine, (GEORGE,) a Scottish physician, born in 1702, accompanied Lord Cathcart to America, where he died in 1743. He published "Commentaries on the Anatomical Tables of Eustachius," (in Latin,) and other works.

Martineau, mar'tẹ-nō, (HARRIET,) an English mis-

cellaneous writer, born at Norwich in 1802, was descended from a French Huguenot family. Being left in limited circumstances on the death of her father, she devoted herself to literature as a means of support, and published, in 1823, "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young People," which was succeeded by a number of popular tales, among which we may name "Christmas Day," "The Rioters," (1826,) "Mary Campbell," (1827,) "The Turn-Out," and "My Servant Rachel," (1828.) Her "Traditions of Palestine" came out in 1831, and were soon followed by a series of tales illustrating political economy, which were received with great favour and were translated into French and German. In 1835 she visited the United States, where she spent about two years, and published, after her return, "Society in America," (1837,) and "Retrospect of Western Travel," (1838.) Her novel of "Deerbrook" appeared in 1839, and in 1840 the romance of "The Hour and the Man." Her health becoming impaired about this time, she was obliged to suspend her literary labours. After her recovery she published, besides other works, "Life in a Sick-Room," (1845,) and "Forest and Game Law Tales," (1845.) Among her later publications are a "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace," (2 vols., 1850,) "Letters between Miss Martineau and Mr. H. G. Atkinson," etc., (1857,) and "Biographical Sketches," (London, 1869.) She was also a contributor to the "Westminster Review" and other literary journals. Died June 27, 1876. Her Autobiography was published posthumously in the fall of the same year, having been written principally in the early part of 1855.

Martineau, (JAMES,) a Unitarian divine, brother of the preceding, was born at Norwich, in England, about 1805. He became professor of moral and metaphysical philosophy in Manchester New College, London, in 1853, and in 1858 associate pastor of the Unitarian Chapel in Little Portland Street. Among his principal works are "Rationale of Religious Inquiry," (1839,) "Endeavours after the Christian Life," (1843,) and "Studies of Christianity," (1858.) Mr. Martineau occupied a prominent position both as theologian and philosopher, being the representative on the one hand of Unitarianism as opposed to Trinitarian orthodoxy, and on the other of Theism and Spiritualism as opposed to the materialistic tendencies of the age. His latest works were "The Seat of Authority in Religion," (1890,) and "Studies, Reviews, and Addresses," (1891.) Died January 12, 1900.

Martinelli, (mar-te-nel'lee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian architect and painter, born at Lucca in 1650. Among his best works is the palace of Prince Lichtenstein at Vienna. Died in 1718.

Martinelli, (TOMMASO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Lucca, February 3, 1827. In 1873 he was created a cardinal-priest and made prefect of the Congregation of the Index. Died March 30, 1888.

Martinengo, (mar-te-nĕn'go, (GIROLAMO SILVIO,) COUNT, an Italian poet, born at Venice in 1753, published a translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost" ("Il Paradiso Perduto") into Italian verse. Died in 1834.

Martinengo, (TITO PROSPERO,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born at Brescia, published a number of devotional poems, in Latin and Greek. Died in 1595.

Martinengo-Coleoni, (mar-te-nĕn'go ko-lā-o'nee, (GIOVANNI ETTORE,) an Italian officer and diplomatist, born at Brescia in 1754, entered the French service. Died about 1830.

Martinet, (mär'te'nā', a French officer, who lived about 1660–80 and introduced great improvements into military tactics and the organization of the army.

Martinet, (mär'te'nā', (JAN FLORENS,) a Dutch divine and writer, born about 1735, was pastor of the Mennonite church at Zutphen. Died in 1796.

Martinet, (LOUIS ACHILLE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1806, gained the grand prize in 1830. He engraved several works of Raphael and other old masters. Died December 9, 1877.

Martinez, (mar-tee'nĕth, (DOMINGO,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1690; died in 1750.

Martinez, (GREGORIO,) a Spanish landscape-painter, born at Valladolid, worked at Madrid. Among his best works is a "Holy Family with Saint Francis d'Assisi." Died about 1610.

Martinez, (José,) a Spanish painter, born at Saragossa in 1612, became painter to King Philip IV. Died in 1682.

Martinez, (SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Jaen in 1602. On the death of Velasquez he became first painter to King Philip IV. Among his masterpieces are a "Nativity" and a "Saint Jerome." Died in 1667.

Martinez, (TOMAS,) a Spanish painter, was a native of Seville. He imitated successfully the style of Murillo. His "Mater Dolorosa" is esteemed a masterpiece. Died in 1734.

Martinez del Barranco, (mar-tee'nĕth del bär-rän'ko, (BERNARDO,) a Spanish painter, born at Cuesta in 1738; died in 1794.

Martinez de la Plaza, (mar-tee'nĕth dā lā plä'thä, (LUIS,) a Spanish poet, born at Antequera in 1585; died in 1635.

Martinez de la Rosa, (mar-tee'nĕth dā lā ro'sä, (FRANCISCO,) a celebrated Spanish poet, orator, and statesman, born at Granada in 1789. On the breaking out of the war of 1808, he ably defended the cause of the patriots both by his tongue and pen. About 1811 he was sent on a mission to London, where he published his first poem, entitled "Zaragoza." After his return to Spain he wrote his tragedy "The Widow of Padilla," ("La Viuda de Padilla,") and the comedy of "The Consequences of Holding Office," ("Lo que puede un Empleo,") which were brought out on the stage at Cadiz while that city was besieged by the French, and were received with enthusiasm. In 1812 he was chosen a deputy to the Cortes. On the restoration of Ferdinand, in 1814, he was imprisoned six years in the fortress of Gomera, on the African coast. In 1821 he obtained an office in the ministry; but, being accused of want of zeal by the Liberal party, he retired to Paris. Having returned to Spain, he became prime minister in 1834, and drew up the "Estatuto Real," granting a new constitution. He was obliged to resign his post in 1836, and resided for a time in Paris and London. In 1851 he was chosen president of the Chamber of Peers. Among his most popular productions are the dramas entitled "The Conspiracy of Venice" and "Œdipus," "The Girl at Home and the Mother at the Masquerade," a comedy, and "El Arte poetica," a didactic poem. He also published a historical work, called "El Espiritu del Siglo," ("The Spirit of the Age,") in 10 vols., and the romance of "Isabel de Solis." Martinez held the post of perpetual secretary at the Spanish Academy. Died in February, 1862.

See JAMES KENNEDY, "Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1838.

Martini, (mar-tee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian prelate, born at Prato in 1720, was created Archbishop of Florence in 1781. He published an Italian translation of the Old and New Testaments, and several original works. Died in 1809.

Martini, (mar-tee'nee, (CORNELIS,) a Belgian writer on logic and metaphysics, born at Antwerp about 1567; died in 1621.

Martini, (mar-tee'nee, (FERDINAND HEINRICH WILHELM,) a German naturalist, born in the duchy of Gotha in 1729. Among his works are the first three volumes of a "Systematic Cabinet of Shells," ("Conchylien-Cabinet," 10 vols., 1768–88.) Died in 1778.

Martini, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German archæologist, born in Misnia in 1722. He wrote on Greek and Roman antiquities. Died in 1794.

Martini, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an eminent Italian musician and composer, sometimes called PADRE MARTINI, born at Bologna in 1706. His compositions are chiefly of a religious character, and possess great merit; but his reputation rests principally on his "History of Music" (3 vols., 1757–81) and "Essay on Counterpoint," (1775.) He has been styled "the most profound harmonist, and the best acquainted with the art and science of music, in Italy." Died in 1784.

Martini, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian musician, a native of Milan, visited England, where he was patronized by Frederick, Prince of Wales. He was an excellent performer on the hautboy, and composed a number of concertos and sonatas, which are greatly admired. Died in 1750.

Martini, (JEAN PAUL EGIDIUS,) often called MARTINI IL TEDESCO, ("the German,") a German musician and composer, whose original name was SCHWARTZENDORF, born at Freistadt in 1741. In 1767 he went to Paris, where he was patronized by the Duke of Choiseul and the Prince of Condé. He brought out in 1771 his opera of "The Lover of Fifteen," ("L'Amoureux de quinze Ans,") which had a brilliant success; it was followed by "Henri IV," "Sapho," "Annette et Lubin," and other works of the kind, which had great popularity. Martini was also distinguished for his improvements in military music. Died in Paris in 1816.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Martini, (MARTINO,) a Jesuit missionary, born at Trent in 1614, visited China, and published after his return a "History of the Tartar War in China," ("De Bello Tartarico in Sinis,") which was translated into the principal European languages; also an excellent map of China, ("Atlas Sinensis,") and a "History of China previous to the Christian Era," (in Latin.) Died in 1661.

Martini, (MATTHIAS,) a German philologist, born in Waldeck in 1572, published a good "Lexicon Philologicum" (1623) of the Latin language. Died in 1630.

Martini, (VINCENZO,) a celebrated Spanish composer, born at Valencia in 1754. He visited Italy and Germany, where his operas were received with great favour, and in 1788 took up his residence at Saint Petersburg. He was appointed director of the Italian Opera in that city by the emperor Paul I. Among his best works we may name "Ipermnestra," "L'accorta Cameriera," ("The Prudent Chambermaid,") and "La Cosa rara," from which Mozart borrowed a portion of his "Don Giovanni." Died in 1810.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Martini, di, de mar-tee'nee, or **Martino,** mar-tee'no, an Italian painter, sometimes called SIMONE DI MEMMI, and SIMON OF SIENNA, was born in Sienna about 1280. He was a pupil of Giotto, and a friend of Petrarch, for whom he painted a portrait of Laura. Among his master-pieces are the frescos in the church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence. Petrarch dedicated two sonnets to Martini, who was esteemed one of the greatest painters of his time. Died in 1344.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Martinière, de la, deh lă măr'te'ne-air', (ANTOINE AUGUSTIN **Bruzen**—brü'zŏN',) a French writer, born at Dieppe about 1680, was appointed first geographer to Philip V., King of Spain. His works are numerous and valuable. Among the most important we may name "The Historical, Geographical, and Critical Dictionary," (10 vols., 1726,) and a "Life of Molière." Died at the Hague about 1748.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Martinière, de la, (PIERRE MARTIN,) a French physician and traveller, born at Rouen, accompanied the expedition sent by the King of Denmark to the Arctic regions in 1653, and published, after his return, his "New Voyage to the North," etc., (1671.)

Martino. See MARTINI, (DI.)

Martinot, măr'te'no', (HENRI,) a French mechanician, born in Paris in 1646, was patronized by Louis XIV., who employed him to make the clocks for Versailles and the Trianon. Died in 1725.

Martins, măr'tăN', (CHARLES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1806, became professor of botany at Montpellier in 1847. He published several scientific works, among which we may name his treatise "On Vegetable Teratology," and "Botanical Journey in Norway," (1841.) Died March 7, 1889.

Martinus. See MARTENS and MARTI.

Mar-ti'nus Po-lo'nus or Bo-he'mus, a Polish chronicler and ecclesiastic, born at Troppau, in Silesia. He became chaplain and confessor to Pope Clement IV. and several of his successors, and was appointed in 1278 Archbishop of Gnesen. He wrote a valuable work, entitled "Chronicon de Summis Pontificibus," ("Chronicle of the Popes.") Died in 1278.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Martirano, mar-te-rä'no, (CORIOLANO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Cosenza, was Bishop of San Marco, in Calabria. He wrote a number of dramas. Died in 1557.

Martire, (PIETRO.) See PETER MARTYR.

Martius, von, fon mart'se-ŭs, (KARL FRIEDRICH PHILIPP,) an eminent German botanist, born at Erlangen in 1794. He studied medicine in his native city, and in 1817 joined the scientific expedition sent by the Austrian and Bavarian governments to Brazil. After his return he published, in 1824, his "Brazilian Travels," a work very attractive in its style, and full of valuable information concerning the natural history of that country. In 1832 he brought out his "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum," (3 vols., with coloured plates,) and in 1845 his superb "Genera et Species Palmarum," being a complete description of the palms, (3 vols., with 219 coloured plates.) Besides the above, we may name the "Flora Brasiliensis," and "The Plants and Animals of Tropical America," (1831.) Von Martius was appointed director of the botanic garden at Munich, and chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and other institutions of the kind. Died in December, 1868.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1830.

Martorelli, mar-to-rel'lee, (GIACOMO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Naples in 1699. He published a treatise "On the Ancient Colonies of Naples," and other works. Died in 1777.

Martos, mar'tos, (IVAN PETROVITCH,) a Russian sculptor, born in Little Russia about 1760. Among his best works are the mausoleum of the emperor Alexander at Taganrog, the colossal group in bronze of the patriots Minin and Pozharsky at Moscow, and the monument of Potemkin at Cherson, also the bas-relief on the monument of the grand duchess Helena Paulovna. Martos was director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Saint Petersburg. Died in 1835.

See NAGLER, "Neues Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Mar'tỹ, (MARTIN,) D.D., a bishop, born at Schwyz, Switzerland, January 12, 1834. He was educated at Schwyz, Friburg, and Einsiedeln, became a Benedictine monk in 1855, and a professor in the College of Einsiedeln, removed to Indiana in 1860, and was Abbot of Saint Meinrad, Indiana, 1870–79. In 1880 he was consecrated Bishop of Tiberias and made Vicar-Apostolic of Dakota, where his chief work has been among the Indians. He is author of a "History of the Benedictine Order," in German. Died September 19, 1896.

Mar'tỹn, (HENRY,) an able English lawyer and excellent scholar, known as a contributor to the "Spectator." His name appears in No. 555 of the "Spectator" at the head of a list of contributors given by Steele, who says, "He can hardly be mentioned in a list wherein he would not deserve the precedence." He was appointed inspector-general of imports and exports, to reward him for the service he rendered the government by the publication of "The British Merchant, or Commerce Preserved," (about 1713.) Died in 1721.

Martyn, (HENRY,) an eminent English missionary and Orientalist, born at Truro, in Cornwall, in 1781. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his attainments in the classics, and was chosen a Fellow of the college in 1802. Having become acquainted with the Rev. Charles Simeon about this time, and experienced deep religious convictions, he embarked in 1805 as a missionary for India. He made rapid progress in acquiring the language of the country and was soon able to translate the New Testament into Hindostanee, and subsequently into Persian. He also made a Persian translation of the Psalms. His health at length gave way under his devoted labours, and he died at Tokat, in Asia Minor, while on his way to England, in 1812.

See REV. J. SARGENT, "Memoir of the Rev. Henry Martyn," 1821; J. W. KAYE, "Lives of Indian Officers," 1867; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1821.

Martyn, (JOHN,) an English physician and botanist, born in London in 1699. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1727, and in 1733 became professor of botany at Cambridge. His "History of Rare Plants," (in Latin, 1728,) illustrated by Van Huysum, was the best work of the kind then published, and was translated into German. Martyn also made an excellent translation of Virgil's "Bucolics" and "Georgics," and was a contributor to the "Grub Street Journal." The genus Martynia was named in his honour. Died in 1768.

See GORHAM, "Memoirs of John and Thomas Martyn," 1830. CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles."

Martyn, (THOMAS,) son of the preceding, was born at Chelsea in 1735. He succeeded his father as professor of botany at Cambridge in 1761. He wrote several botanical works and miscellaneous treatises. Died in 1825.

Martyn, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, born at Exeter in 1562, was the author of the "History and Lives of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to the End of the Reign of Henry VIII." Died in 1617.

Martyr. See JUSTIN MARTYR.

Martyr, (PETER.) See PETER MARTYR.

Martyr, (PETER.) See ANGHIERA.

Marucelli, mä-roo-chel'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar and philanthropist, born at Florence in 1625, was a liberal patron of learned men. Died in 1713.

Marucelli, (GIOVANNI STEFANO,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Umbria in 1586; died in 1646.

Marullo, mä-rool'lo, (MICHELE **Tarcagnota**—tar-kän-yo'tä,) [Lat. MARUL'LUS TARCHANIO'TES,] a modern Greek scholar and poet, born at Constantinople. He was the author of numerous Latin hymns and epigrams of great elegance. Died in 1500.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire de la Littérature Italienne."

Marullus. See MARULLO.

Ma-rul'lus, (MARCUS,) a Latin satiric poet in the time of Marcus Aurelius. His style is commended by Saint Jerome. There is only a fragment of his works extant.

Marum or **Marwm, van,** vän mä'room, (MARTIN,) a Dutch electrician and natural philosopher, born at Delft, March 20, 1750. He was educated at Groningen, and became a physician, and professor of physics at Haarlem. Among his works are "Dissertatio de Motu Fluidorum in Plantis," (1773,) and a noted "Treatise on Electricity," (1776.) Died December 26, 1837.

Mārut [Hindoo pron. mŭr'o͝ot] or **Mârut,** mä'ro͝ot, a Sanscrit word, signifying "wind," and applied in the Hindoo mythology to the genii (or gods) presiding over the winds. In the Vedas the Maruts are often addressed as the attendants and allies of Indra, and are called the sons of Prisni, (or Priçni,) or the Earth; they are also called Rudras, or the sons of Rudra, (ro͝od'ra.)

See the Introductions to the several volumes of PROFESSOR WILSON'S translation of the "Rig-Veda;" MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ma-ru'tha or **Maroutha,** ma-roo'tha, SAINT, a Syrian prelate, became Bishop of Martyropolis. He was a friend of Saint Chrysostom, and wrote a "History of the Council of Nice," and other works. Died about 420.

Mar'vell, (ANDREW,) an eminent English patriot and satirical writer, born at Kingston-upon-Hull in 1620. Having travelled through France, Spain, Italy, and Holland, where he acquired the languages of those countries, he was, after his return to England, appointed assistant to Milton, then Latin secretary to Cromwell, (1657.) He was first elected to Parliament in 1660, and in this office gave such entire satisfaction to his constituents that he continued to represent them till his death. Marvell's wit and distinguished abilities rendered him formidable to the corrupt administration of Charles II., and attempts were made to win him over by the offer of a large sum of money, which he promptly refused, thus proving his integrity to be equal to his talents. As a writer he is chiefly known by his "Rehearsal Transposed," written in answer to Dr. Parker, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, a fanatical defender of absolute power. Died in 1678.

See the "Life of Andrew Marvell," by JOHN DOVE; HARTLEY COLERIDGE, "Lives of Distinguished Northerns;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" DISRAELI, "Quarrels of Authors;" "Retrospective Review," vols. x. and xi., (1824, 1825;) "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1844; "Westminster Review" for January, 1833.

Marville, de, (VIGNEUL.) See ARGONNE, D'.

Mar'vin, (ENOCH M.,) D.D., an American Methodi bishop, born in Warren county, Missouri, June 12, 182

Marwan. See MERWAN.

Marx, marks, (ADOLPH BERNHARD,) a German composer and writer on music, born at Halle in 1799.

Marx, (KARL,) a German socialist and agitator, born at Treves in 1818. Educated at Bonn and Berlin, he became an editor at Cologne in 1842, but in 1843 was expelled from Germany. He retired to Paris and engaged in literary work, but in 1846 was sent out of the country. In 1848 he was driven out of Belgium. He, however, was actively engaged in the German revolutionary movements of 1848–49, when he was again banished. From that time he lived mostly in London, where he became one of the leading spirits of the International Association. Among his works are "Misère de la Philosophie," (1847,) "Zur Kritik der politischen Oekonomie," (1859,) etc. Died March 16, 1883.

Marx, (WILHELM,) German statesman, was born Jan. 15, 1863; entered the civil service; and in 1910 the Reichstag, and became President of the Centre Party in 1921. He was Chancellor 1923–24, and again 1926–28. He was, for a time, Minister for Justice and Occupied Territories.

Mary, Queen Consort of George V., was born May 26, 1867, a daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. She married George, Duke of York, in 1893, and was crowned with him, June 22, 1911.

Mā'rў, daughter of Henry VII. of England, was born in 1497. She became in 1514 the third wife of Louis XII. of France, who died in the following year. A few months after she was married to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. She left one daughter, named Frances, who was the mother of Lady Jane Grey. Died in 1534.

Mary, commonly called BLOODY QUEEN MARY, on account of her cruel persecution of the Protestants, daughter of Henry VIII. by his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, was born at Greenwich in 1516. During her childhood several negotiations were entered into for her marriage, none of which, however, were carried into effect. After the divorce of Catherine, the title of Princess of Wales was transferred from Mary to the princess Elizabeth. In 1536, on the execution of Queen Anne, Mary was induced to acknowledge Henry's ecclesiastical supremacy and the nullity of his marriage with her mother. Having, by her outward compliance with her father's whims, in some degree gained his favour, the inheritance was secured to her, after her brother Edward and his heirs, in the act of succession of 1544. When Edward succeeded to the throne, Mary resisted all his entreaties, and those of his ministers, to change her religious views, upon which, by the advice of Northumberland, he made over the crown to Lady Jane Grey. (See GREY, Lady JANE.) Mary's first act when established on the throne was to restore to their sees Bonner, Gardiner, and other bishops who had been deposed during the late reign; and shortly afterwards Cranmer and Latimer were committed to the Tower. These measures gave rise to an insurrection of the Protestants, headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, in 1554, which, being soon quelled, was followed by the execution of Lady Jane Grey, her husband and father, and of Wyatt himself. In July, 1554, Mary was married to the son of Charles V., afterwards Philip II. of Spain. In the November following, Parliament passed acts restoring the authority of the pope and reviving the former statutes against heresy. From this time began a fierce persecution of the Protestants, and it is estimated that two hundred and eighty victims died at the stake between the years 1555 and 1558. Among the most eminent of these martyrs were Bishops Latimer of Worcester and Ridley of London, and Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1557 Mary was induced to assist Philip in his war against France, and the united forces of England and Spain obtained a victory over the French at Saint-Quentin. But the following year Calais was taken by the Duke of Guise. This was a severe blow to Mary, and probably hastened her death, which took place in November, 1558. She was succeeded by her half-sister Elizabeth.

Without defending the cruelties with which Mary's reign has been reproached, the candid historian will find

many palliations for her conduct in the spirit of that age, which favoured persecution, in the injustice with which she had been treated by her father, and in the state of her health during that part of her reign when the persecutions were at their height, which made it impossible for her to know the true state of affairs. Froude, who will hardly be suspected of any bias in her favour, says, "To the time of her accession she had lived a blameless and, in many respects, a noble life; and few men or women have lived less capable of doing knowingly a wrong thing." He adds that her trials and disappointments, "it can hardly be doubted, affected her sanity." And he ends with laying the chief blame of the persecutions of her reign first on Gardiner, and secondly, and more especially, on Cardinal Pole.

See FROUDE, "History of England," vol. v. chap. xxviii., and the whole of vol. vi.; STRICKLAND, "Queens of England;" also, HUME's and LINGARD's "History of England."

Mary II., Queen of England, the eldest daughter of James II. by Anne Hyde, his first wife. She was born in London, April 30, 1662, was bred a Protestant, and in 1677 married her cousin, the Prince of Orange, with whom as William III. she reigned conjointly as sovereign of Great Britain, being proclaimed February 13, 1689. Died of smallpox, December 28, 1694, (O.S.)

Mary, [Gr. *Μαρία;* Lat. MARI'A; Fr. MARIE, mȧ-ree'; It. MARIA, mȧ-ree'ȧ,] SAINT, a Hebrew woman, celebrated as the mother of the Lord Jesus Christ, and styled by the Roman Catholics the Blessed Virgin Mary, (Beata Virgo Maria,) also the Mother of God and Queen of Heaven.

See Matthew i.; Luke i.; John i. and xix. 25; DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, "Vie de la sainte Vierge," 1664; F. W. GENTHE, "Die Jungfrau Maria," etc., 1852; CARLO MASSINI, "Vita della santissima Vergine Maria," 1830; ORSINI, "La Vierge: Histoire de la Mère de Dieu," etc., 1837.

Mary of Burgundy, [Fr. MARIE DE BOURGOGNE, mȧ-re' deh boor'gon',] daughter of Charles the Bold and Isabella de Bourbon, was born at Brussels in 1457. On the death of her father, in 1477, she became heiress of Burgundy, and was married the same year to the archduke Maximilian, son of the Emperor of Germany. She died in 1482, in consequence of a fall from her horse. She left two children, Philip, the father of Charles V., and Margaret, Duchess of Savoy.

See BARANTE, "Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne;" GAILLARD, "Histoire de Marie de Bourgogne;" MÜNCH, "Marie von Burgund," 1832.

Mary of Guise, (gweez,) [Fr. MARIE DE GUISE, mȧ-re' deh gü-èz',] or **Mary of Lorraine**, [Fr. MARIE DE LORRAINE, mȧ-re' deh lo-rȧn',] a daughter of Claude, Duke of Guise, born in 1515, was married in 1534 to Louis d'Orléans, Duke of Longueville, who died the following year. In 1538 she was married to James V. of Scotland, and after his death became, for a short time, regent of the kingdom. She is described by the historian De Thou as naturally inclined to justice and toleration, but she was influenced by the court of France and her brothers, the Duke and Cardinal of Guise. She died in 1560, leaving a daughter Mary, afterwards the celebrated Queen of Scots.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iv. chaps. xxxvii. and xxxviii.; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" FROUDE, "History of England."

Mary Magdalene. See MAGDALENE.

Mary de' Medici. See MARIE DE MÉDICIS.

Mary Stu'art, Queen of Scots, born at Linlithgow about the 7th of December, 1542, was the only surviving child of James V. and Mary of Guise, (or Lorraine,) who was a daughter of the French Duke of Guise. James V. died a few days after the birth of Mary, who was crowned in September, 1543, by Cardinal Beatoun. This ambitious and unscrupulous prelate, who was the head of the Roman Catholic party, usurped the office of regent. A treaty having been negotiated for the marriage of Mary with the Dauphin of France, she was sent to France in the summer of 1548 to complete her education. Before the year just mentioned, Scotland had been involved in a war against Henry VIII. of England, who wished to obtain the hand of Mary for his son and thus unite the two countries under one crown.

Educated at the polite and voluptuous court of Paris, Mary excelled in various accomplishments, and at an early age became mistress of the Latin, French, and Italian languages. About the age of fourteen she composed and pronounced before Henry II. a Latin oration, in which she maintained that it is becoming for women to learn literature and liberal arts. Her rare and radiant personal beauty, her intellectual graces, and her fascinating manners rendered her a general favourite and the chief ornament of the French court. "Graceful alike in person and intellect," says Froude, "she possessed that peculiar beauty in which the form is lost in the expression, and which every painter, therefore, has represented differently. Rarely, perhaps, has any woman combined so many noticeable qualities as Mary Stuart: with a feminine insight into men and things and human life, she had cultivated herself to that high perfection in which accomplishments were no longer adventitious ornaments, but were wrought into her organic constitution. . . . She had vigour, energy, tenacity of purpose, with perfect and never-failing self-possession, and, as the one indispensable foundation for the effective use of all other qualities, she had indomitable courage." ("History of England," vol. vii. chap. iv.)

In April, 1558, she was married to the dauphin, who on the death of his father, Henry II., ascended the throne of France, as Francis II., in 1559. On the death of the English queen Mary, Francis and Mary assumed the titles of King and Queen of England, refusing to recognize the right of Elizabeth to the throne. The brilliant prospects of Mary were suddenly clouded by the death of Francis, who died, without issue, in December, 1560. One great obstacle to her prosperity was her zealous attachment to the Roman Catholic religion, which was rejected or abhorred by a majority of her subjects. The Scottish Estates sent Lord James Stuart, Mary's half-brother, to invite her to Scotland and to offer her the free exercise of her religion. Having resolved to return to her native land, she requested permission to pass through England on her way thither; but Elizabeth would not grant this favour to a rival claimant of her crown. Mary was thus reduced to the alternative of a voyage by sea, with the risk of being captured by the English fleet. She embarked in August, 1561, and parted with regret from *la belle France*, at which, with eyes bathed in tears, she continued to gaze until it was hidden by the darkness. After a passage of four days, she arrived safely at Leith, and chose for her chief advisers Lord James Stuart and William Maitland, of Lethington, both Protestants. She made friends even among the Protestants, but failed to propitiate John Knox, with whom she had an interview. According to Randolph, he made her weep on this occasion.

Soon after her arrival in Scotland, Mary sent Secretary Maitland to London as ambassador. He made overtures of peace and friendship, requiring, however, as an indispensable condition, that Elizabeth and the English Parliament should recognize Mary as her successor in case the former should die without issue. On this condition Mary promised she would not claim the English crown during the life of Elizabeth. "Elizabeth," says Froude, "refused positively to name Mary Stuart her successor, knowing that she would be signing her own death-warrant." These words suggest the probable assassination of Elizabeth by the partisans of her rival. Mary attempted to open the chapel royal for public Catholic service, but the Protestant mob drove away the priest with a broken head, and the queen made concession to the popular will by ordering that the service should be performed privately. In 1562 Mary wrote a letter to Elizabeth, and expressed a great desire to have an interview with her. Several courteously-worded letters were exchanged by them, and their correspondence grew more and more cordial; but a serious difference arose on the choice of a husband for Mary. Elizabeth objected to her proposed marriage with Don Carlos of Spain, and suggested Lord Robert Dudley, her own favourite; but Mary preferred her cousin Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, (a son of the Earl of Lennox,) whom she married on the 29th of July, 1565. By this act she provoked the violent hostility of the English queen, and estranged from her support her half-brother, James Stuart, Earl of Murray, the ablest Scottish statesman of his time.

"Her gentle administration," says Robertson, "had secured the hearts of her subjects, who were impatient for her marriage and wished the crown to descend in a right line from their ancient monarchs. She herself was the most amiable woman of her age. . . . No event in that age excited stronger political fears and jealousies, none interested more deeply the passions of several princes, than the marriage of the Scottish queen." ("History of Scotland.") Mary made an unwise choice at last; for the character of Darnley was at once weak, capricious, and obstinate. She gave him the title of king, by a stretch of her prerogative which, according to Robertson, was a strong proof of the violence of her love or the weakness of her counsels. Instigated by Queen Elizabeth, the Scottish malcontents, including the Earl of Murray, took arms against Mary in August, 1565; but this revolt was quickly suppressed by the queen, who rode on horseback at the head of her army, and the leaders of the insurgents took refuge in England. Elizabeth disclaimed all responsibility for their conduct, and expressed her abhorrence of their treason.

In 1566 Mary Stuart joined the King of France, the pope, and others, in a Catholic league for the extirpation of heresy, and began to attempt the restoration of popery in Scotland. "To this fatal resolution," says Robertson, "may be imputed all the subsequent calamities of Mary's life." She took into her confidence and favour David Rizzio, (or Ritzio,) an Italian musician, who became her French secretary and inseparable companion, even in the council-room. "He had the control," says Froude, "of all the business of the state." Mary soon repented of her union with the insolent and dissolute Lord Darnley, who treated her with rudeness and neglect and became jealous of Rizzio, whom he resolved to remove by violence. Rizzio was dragged from the queen's presence by the accomplices of Darnley, and killed, in March, 1566. This act was the result of a plot in which the Earl of Morton, Ruthven, Maitland, and other Protestants united for political reasons. Deserted and betrayed by Darnley, they failed to recover power, and fled to England. Although Mary deeply resented the conduct of her husband, she plied him with caresses and gained him over to her interest. About this time a new favourite acquired an ascendant over her heart and began to influence her counsels. This was James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, a man of some ability, but unscrupulous and reckless to the last degree. In June, 1566, occurred an event which apparently tended to confirm the power and promote the interest of Queen Mary,—the birth of her son James. In January, 1567, Darnley was attacked with a severe illness at Glasgow, where Mary visited him, and, having employed her artifices to gain his confidence, persuaded him to be removed to the vicinity of Edinburgh. He was lodged in a detached house at Kirk-a-Field, very near the capital. Mary attended her husband assiduously, and slept two nights in the house at Kirk-a-Field, which she left on the 9th of February at 11 P.M. About three hours later the house was blown up by gunpowder, and Darnley was found dead in the garden. Suspicion fell on Bothwell as the chief perpetrator of this crime, and on Mary as an accessary. She outraged public sentiment so far that she not only screened Bothwell from a fair trial, but married him in May, 1567. Robertson and Froude agree in the opinion that Mary was responsible for the death of Darnley.

Impelled by a just and burning indignation, the Scottish lords and people, both Protestant and Catholic, rose in arms against Mary and Bothwell, who, in June, 1567, met them at Carberry Hill with a small army. The troops of the queen, however, refused to fight, and she was compelled to surrender herself to her adversaries, who confined her on a little island in Loch Leven. Queen Elizabeth now interposed in favour of Mary, thinking the treatment she received a dangerous example, and demanded her release,—without effect. The captive queen abdicated in favour of her son, and the Earl of Murray became regent, (July, 1567.) Letters which Mary had written to Bothwell were produced in the Scottish Parliament, by which she was declared to be accessory to the murder of the king. By the aid of George Douglas, a youth of eighteen, she escaped from prison in May, 1568, and was quickly joined by an army of six thousand men, which Regent Murray routed at Langside on the 13th of May. Mary fled to England, and rashly threw herself on the generosity of her rival, who refused to admit her into her presence because she was not yet cleared from the charge of murder. Treated as a prisoner, Mary was confined at Bolton Castle, Coventry, and Fotheringay. She had many adherents in England, who made several attempts against the power and life of Elizabeth. In 1586 she was accused of complicity in Babington's conspiracy, for which she was tried by a commission, and condemned without proof. She was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle on the 8th of February, 1587.

"All contemporary authors," says Robertson, "agree in ascribing to Mary the utmost beauty of countenance and elegance of shape of which the human form is capable. Her hair was black, her eyes were a dark gray, her complexion was exquisitely fine, and her hands and arms remarkably delicate both as to shape and colour. Her stature was of a height that rose to the majestic."

See BURTON, "History of Scotland;" FROUDE, "History of England;" ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" TYTLER, "History of Scotland;" HUME, "History of England;" SAMUEL JEBB, "Life of Mary Stuart," 1725; CHALMERS, "Life of Mary, Queen of Scots," 1818; MISS BENGER, "Life of Mary, Queen of Scots," 1823; BELL, "Life of Mary Stuart," 1831; BUCKINGHAM, "Life of Mary, Queen of Scots," 1844; DE MARSY, "Vie de Marie Stuart," 3 vols., 1743; GENTZ, "Marie Stuart's Leben," 1799; SCHUETZ, "Leben Marie Stuart's," 1839; MIGNET, "Histoire de Marie Stuart," 2 vols., 1854; DARGAUD, "Histoire de Marie Stuart," 2 vols., 1850; STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," 8 vols., 1854; LABANOFF, "Recueil des Lettres de Marie Stuart," 7 vols., 1844.

Marzari-Pencati, mard-zä'ree pĕn-kä'tee, (GIUSEPPE,) COUNT, an Italian mineralogist, born at Vicenza in 1777, discovered in 1810 the mine of fossil coal at Borgo di Valsugna. He invented an instrument for measuring angles, called "Tachigonimetro." Died in 1836.

Mar'zĭ-als, (THEOPHILE,) an English song-writer, born in Brussels, December 21, 1850. His father was a French (Gascon) Protestant pastor, and his mother was English.

Masaccio Guidi da San Giovanni, mä-sät'cho goo-ee'dee dä sän jo-vän'nee, (TOMMASO,) an eminent Italian painter of the Florentine school, born near Florence in 1401 ranks first among the artists of the second or middle age of modern painting. His works were studied by Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Leonardo da Vinci. His figures are characterized by great animation and fidelity to nature and graceful arrangement of the draperies. He also excelled in perspective, which he learned under Brunelleschi. "Masaccio," says Fuseli, "was a genius, and the head of an epoch in the art. He may be considered as the precursor of Raphael, who imitated his principles and sometimes transcribed his figures." Among his most admired works are the frescos of San Pietro del Carmine at Florence, and the picture of "Christ Curing the Demoniacs." Masaccio died in 1443, and is generally supposed to have been poisoned.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters."

Masaniello, mä-sä-ne-el'lo, or TOMMASO **Aniello**, born at Amalfi, in Italy, in 1622, was the son of a fisherman, and in 1647 became leader of a revolt against the Duke of Arcos, Spanish Viceroy of Naples.

See "History of the Rise and Fall of Masaniello," by FRANCIS MIDON, London, 1729; A. GIRAFFO, "Rivoluzioni di Napoli," 1647; MEISSNER, "Masaniello; historisches Bruchstück," 1785; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1829.

Masaryk, ma'sareek, (THOMAS GARRIGUE,) first President of Czecho-Slovak Republic, was born at Hodonin, Moravia, March 7, 1850. He was professor of philosophy at Vienna and at Prague; was elected to Parliament 1891; resigned 1893; and was elected again in 1907. He became a severe critic of the diplomacy and government of Austria-Hungary, and while an exile during the World War conducted propaganda in Europe and the United States for Czechoslovak liberation. He became President of the Czechoslovak National Council, and lectured at Kings College, London, for two years. He received the support of the Allied Powers and was elected President of the Republic Nov. 14, 1918.

Mascagni, mäs-kan'yee, (DONATO,) an Italian mon

and painter, called FRA ARSENIO, born at Florence in 1579; died in 1636.

Mascagni, (PAOLO,) an Italian anatomist, born near Sienna in 1752. He became professor of anatomy in the University of Sienna in 1774. He wrote an admirable work entitled "History and Iconography of the Lymphatic Vessels of the Human Body," an outline of which had previously obtained the prize offered by the Academy of Sciences in Paris. In 1801 he was appointed professor of anatomy, chemistry, and physiology at the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova at Florence. Among his works is "Anatomia universa." Died in 1815.

See G. SARCHIANI, "Elogio del P. Mascagni," 1816, TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" DESGENETTES, article in the "Biographie Médicale."

Mascagni, (PIETRO,) an Italian composer, was born at Leghorn in 1863. He achieved in 1890 a brilliant success with his one-act opera "Cavalleria Rusticana." Later operas were "L'Amico Fritz," "Nerone," "Zanetto," etc. He became director of the Conservatorium at Pesaro in 1896.

Mascardi, mȧs-kär'dee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian writer, born at Sarzana in 1591. He was appointed by Pope Urban VIII. professor of rhetoric in the College della Sapienza at Rome, (1628.) He published, among other works, "Five Treatises on the Art of Writing History." Died in 1640.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Mascaron, mȧs'kȧ'rôn', (JULES,) an eminent French prelate and pulpit orator, born at Aix in 1634. He acquired a high reputation by his funeral oration on Anne of Austria, (1666,) and was soon after appointed preacher-in-ordinary to Louis XIV. He was created Bishop of Tulle in 1671, and of Agen in 1679. He is said to have converted many Calvinists in the latter diocese to Catholicism. He died in 1703, leaving all his property to the poor, to whom his virtues had greatly endeared him. A volume of his "Funeral Orations" was published in 1704. That on Marshal Turenne is eulogized by La Harpe as a master-piece.

Masch, mȧsh, (ANDREAS GOTTLIEB,) a German writer and theologian, born in Mecklenburg in 1724. He published, besides other works, "Contributions towards the History of Remarkable Books," (1769,) and an excellent edition of Lelong's "Bibliotheca Sacra." Died in 1807.

Mascheroni, mȧs-kà-ro'nee, (LORENZO,) an Italian mathematician, born near Bérgamo in 1750. He became professor of Greek at Pavía, and subsequently of geometry at Bérgamo. On the invasion of Italy by the French, he was elected a member of the legislative body in the Cisalpine Republic. He published "Researches on the Equilibrium of Vaults," (1785,) and other mathematical treatises of a high character, also a curious work called "The Geometry of the Compass," (1797,) and a number of poems. Died in Paris in 1800.

Masclef, mȧs'klĕf', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Orientalist, born at Amiens in 1662. He published a "Hebrew Grammar," ("Grammatica Hebraica,") in which he opposes the use of vowel-points. It is regarded as one of the best works of the kind. Died in 1728.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Mascov, mȧs'kof, (GOTTFRIED,) a German jurist, born at Dantzic in 1698. He lectured at Göttingen, and published several works. Died in 1760.

Mascov, [Lat. MASCO'VIUS,] (JOHANN JACOB,) a German jurist and historian, born at Dantzic in 1689, was a brother of the preceding. He became professor of law at Leipsic in 1719, and was the author of a treatise "On the Origin and Progress of Public Law," and other legal works, in Latin. He also wrote a "History of Germany to the Commencement of the Franconian Monarchy," (unfinished.) Died in 1761.

See "Memoria J. J. Mascovii," Leipsic, 1761.

Mascovius. See MASCOV.

Mascrier, Le, leh mȧs'kre-ȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1697. He assisted in the translation of De Thou's "Universal History," and published several original works. Died in 1760.

Masdeu, mȧs'dĕ-oo, (JUAN FRANCISCO,) a Spanish Jesuit and historian, was born at Barcelona in 1740. He wrote a "Critical History of Spain and of Spanish Culture in every Department," (20 vols., 1783–1800,) which has a high reputation for learning and accuracy. Died in 1817.

Masefield, (JOHN,) British novelist and poet, was born 1875 in Liverpool. He travelled extensively, sailed before the mast, and served at Gallipoli in the World War. His works include "Captain Margaret," (1908,) "Gallipoli," (1916,) "Sard Harker," (1924,) "Midsummer Night and Other Tales in Verse," (1928.)

Masen. See MASENIUS.

Masenius, ma-sa'ne-us, or **Masen**, ma'sen, (JAMES,) a Flemish writer, born in the duchy of Juliers in 1606. He became professor of eloquence in the college of Cologne, and was the author of a Latin poem entitled "Sarcotis," or "Sarcothea," which, it is pretended by Lauder, suggested to Milton the idea of "Paradise Lost." Died in 1681.

Maseres or **Mazeres**, ma'zair', (FRANCIS,) BARON, a distinguished mathematician, of French extraction, born in London in 1731. He was for a time attorney-general for Canada, and in 1773 was appointed cursitor-baron of the exchequer. He was the author of a "Dissertation on the Use of the Negative Sign in Algebra," and other similar works, and reprinted at his own expense a collection of the writings of Kepler, etc.

Masers de Latude, mȧ'zair' dẹh lȧ'tüd', (HENRI,) was born in Languedoc in 1725. Having given offence to Madame de Pompadour, he was by her orders imprisoned in the Bastille. After remaining captive nearly three years, he effected his escape, (1756,) with the assistance of a fellow-prisoner and by means of the most persevering toil. He was soon arrested, with his companion, D'Alègre, and, after suffering an imprisonment of thirty years, was at length released, by the efforts of Madame Legros, who interested Cardinal Rohan, Madame Necker, and others, in his behalf. His "Memoirs" were published by M. Thierry. Died in 1805.

See THIERRY, "Le Despotisme dévoilé, ou Mémoires de Latude," 3 vols., 1792.

Mash'am, (ABIGAIL HILL,) born in London about 1670, was a cousin of the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough, upon whose recommendation she became waiting-maid to the princess, afterwards Queen Anne. She continued in this post after Anne ascended the throne, and by her arts supplanted the Duchess of Marlborough in the royal favour. She was married in 1707 to Mr. Masham, who was made a peer in 1711. It appears that her influence raised Harley and the Tories to power in 1710, deprived the Duke of Marlborough of the command of the army, (1712,) and made important changes in the politics of Europe. In allusion to her intrigues, Macaulay says, "The great party which had long swayed the destinies of Europe was undermined by bedchamber-women." Died in 1734.

See MACAULAY'S Review of LORD MAHON'S "History of the War of the Succession."

Masham, (Lady DAMARIS,) the daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, born at Cambridge, England, in 1658, was married to Sir Francis Masham, of Essex. She was distinguished for her piety and for her attainments in history, philosophy, and divinity. She was a friend and pupil of the celebrated Locke, who died at her house, having resided there for some time. Lady Masham wrote several religious treatises. Died in 1708.

See LORD KING, "Life of Locke."

Mas-i-nis'sa, [Gr. Μασσανάσσης,] King of Numidia, the son of Gula, who reigned in Massylia, was born about 250 B.C. In the second Punic war he fought at first for the Carthaginians in Spain, but, having been generously treated by Scipio Africanus, he became a zealous and faithful ally of the Romans. He waged war with Syphax, a Numidian prince, and was defeated by him twice. The Romans under Scipio came to his assistance, and in 203 the allies gained a decisive victory. Among the captives was the charming Sophonisba, a Carthaginian lady, whom Masinissa married. Being sternly reproved by Scipio for this impolitic act, he sent her a cup of poison,

which she drank, it is said, with heroic spirit. He contributed to the victory of the Romans at the battle of Zama, and was rewarded with the kingdom of Numidia. He is said to have been a wise ruler and to have done much to civilize his subjects. He died about the age of ninety-seven, leaving the kingdom, under the guardianship of Scipio Æmilianus, to his three sons, Micipsa, Gulussa, and Mastanabal.

See NIEBUHR, "Lectures on Roman History," vol. i.; LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxiv.-xxx.; SALLUST, "Jugurtha;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Masius. See MAES, (ANDREAS.)

Mas'kęll, (WILLIAM,) an English author, born in Bath in 1814. He graduated in 1836 at University College, Oxford, was (1837–50) an Anglican clergyman, but on account of the famous Gorham controversy became in 1850 a Roman Catholic layman. He published a number of theological works, also "Ancient and Mediæval Ivories," (1872,) etc. Died April 12, 1890.

Mas'kę-lyne, (NEVIL,) an English astronomer of great merit, born in London in 1732. He was sent to Saint Helena in 1761 to observe the transit of Venus, in which enterprise he failed because the sun was obscured by clouds. In 1765 he succeeded Mr. Bliss as astronomer royal. He originated the "Nautical Almanack," (1767,) and superintended its publication till his death. It acquired a high reputation in Europe, and was styled by Lalande "the most perfect Ephemeris that had ever been made." For forty-seven years Maskelyne made exact observations of the sky at Greenwich, and was the first to give a standard catalogue of stars, (1790.) In 1772 he visited Scotland, in order to ascertain the density of the earth by observing the effect of the mountain Schehallien upon the plumb-line. He was the author of several astronomical treatises in the "Philosophical Transactions," and was a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was also a foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Died in 1811.

See DELAMBRE, "Notice sur la Vie de N. Maskelyne," 1813; REES, "Cyclopædia;" DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie au dix-huitième Siècle;" "Monthly Review" for March, 1786.

Mas-Latrie, de, dęh mä'lȧ'trē', (JACQUES MARIE JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French archæologist and historical writer, born at Castelnaudary in 1815. He published a "Historic Chronology of the Popes, General Councils," etc., (1837,) "History of the Isle of Cyprus under the Rule of the Princes of the House of Lusignan," (1852,) and "Chronicles of Ernoult and Bernard the Treasurer," (1872,) etc. Died January 5, 1897.

Maso da San Friano. See MANZUOLI.

Mā'sŏn, (ALEXANDER MACOMB,) an American soldier, born at Washington city in 1841. He joined the navy, fought on the Confederate side in the civil war, afterwards served as a soldier in Chili, China, and Cuba, and in 1870 went to Egypt, where he became a favourite of the Khedive. He surveyed Lake Albert Nyanza, was made governor of equatorial Africa, served with General Gordon at Khartum in 1878, and in 1884 was appointed Governor of Massowah and high commissioner of the Soudan. Died in 1897.

Mā'sŏn, (CHARLES,) an English astronomer, who assisted Dr. Bradley in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. He published an improved edition of Mayer's "Lunar Tables," and, in company with Mr. Dixon, was sent to America to determine the limits of Maryland and Pennsylvania. They measured a degree of the meridian, and in 1768 Dr. Maskelyne published an account of their operations in the "Philosophical Transactions" for that year. Died in 1787.

Mason, (FRANCIS,) D.D., a learned Baptist divine and missionary, born at York, England, in 1799. Having emigrated to America, he studied theology at Newton, Massachusetts, and sailed for India in 1830. He published a "Memoir of Mrs. Helen M. Mason," (1847,) "Burmah, its People and Natural Productions," (1852,) "Life of Kotha-byu, the Karen Apostle," a translation of the Bible into the Karen language, (1853,) and other works. He was also editor of a Karen journal, entitled "The Morning Star." He died March 3, 1874.

Mason, (GEORGE,) COLONEL, an English statesman and soldier under the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II., emigrated to America about 1654, and settled in Virginia. Died in 1686.

Mason, (GEORGE,) an American statesman, a descendant of the preceding, was born in Stafford county, now Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1726. He wrote the Declaration of Rights and the Constitution of Virginia, (1776,) after which he served in the legislature. In 1777 he was elected to the Continental Congress. He was reputed one of the ablest debaters that Virginia ever produced. He was a member of the national convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, but he refused to sign that Constitution, and vehemently opposed its adoption in the Virginia Assembly, for the alleged reason that it tended to monarchy. He was highly eulogized by Jefferson. Died in 1792.

Mason, (GEORGE,) an English *littérateur*, who wrote a "Life of Lord Howe," an "Answer to Thomas Paine," and an "Essay on Designs in Gardening." Died in 1806.

Mason, (GEORGE HEMMING,) an English artist, born at Whitley, in Staffordshire, in 1818. He studied medicine, but abandoned that profession for art, working mostly at Rome. His pictures are realistic presentations of homely and unambitious scenes, but, notwithstanding the fine poetic qualities of his works, they were not popular during his lifetime. Died October 22, 1872.

Mason, (JAMES,) a distinguished English engraver, born about 1710, executed a number of landscapes after Claude Lorrain, G. Poussin, Hobbema, and other artists Died about 1780.

Mason, (JAMES MURRAY,) an American Democratic politician, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, about 1798. He became a member of Congress in 1837, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Virginia in 1847. He continued to be a member of the Senate for fourteen years, and was the author of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. He was sent with J. Slidell on a mission to England by Jefferson Davis in 1861. During the passage in the steamer Trent they were seized by Captain Wilkes, of the Federal navy, in November, 1861. They were claimed by the British government, and were liberated in January, 1862, after which Mr. Mason passed several years in England, remaining abroad during the civil war. Died in 1871.

Mason, (JEREMIAH,) an American statesman and lawyer of high reputation, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in April, 1768, graduated at Yale College. He practised law many years at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to which he removed in 1797. He was a Federalist, and a friend of Daniel Webster, who expressed a very high opinion of him. He represented New Hampshire in the Senate of the United States from 1813 to 1817. In 1832 he removed to Boston, where he died in October, 1848. He was considered in the early part of the present century to be the foremost lawyer in New England.

Mason, (Sir JOHN,) an English statesman, born at Abingdon in 1500. He was privy councillor in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. Died in 1566.

Mason, (JOHN,) a native of England, born in 1600, emigrated to America, where he became Deputy Governor of Connecticut. He was the author of a "History of the Pequot War." Died in 1672.

See G. E. ELLIS, "Life of John Mason," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. iii., 2d series.

Mason, (JOHN,) an English divine and religious writer, born in Essex in 1706, was the author of a popular work, entitled "Self-Knowledge," (1745,) which was translated into several languages. Died in 1763.

Mason, (JOHN MITCHELL,) a celebrated American theologian and pulpit orator, born in New York in 1770. He graduated at Columbia College in 1789, and subsequently finished his theological studies in Edinburgh. In 1793 he succeeded his father as pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Cedar Street, New York, where he attracted great numbers by his eloquence. He was the founder of the first theological seminary in the United States, of which he was appointed professor. He became editor of the "Christian's Magazine" in 1807, and was elected in 1811 provost of Columbia College, and

in 1821 president of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. Among his most admired writings is his "Oration on the Death of Alexander Hamilton," who was his intimate friend. Dr. Mason died in 1829. His works (in 4 vols. were edited by his son, the Rev. Ebenezer Mason.

See "Memoirs of J. M. Mason," by J. Van Vechten, 1856; Duyckinck, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i; Cleveland, "Compendium of American Literature."

Mason, (John Thomson,) an American lawyer and statesman, son of Thomson Mason, noticed below, was born in Stafford county, Virginia, in 1764. He was a personal friend of Jefferson, who appointed him to several high offices. Died in 1824.

Mason, (John Y.,) born in Sussex county, Virginia, about 1795, was secretary of the navy under President Tyler, and attorney-general and secretary of the navy (1846–49) under President Polk. He was afterwards appointed minister to France by President Pierce. Died in Paris in 1859.

Mason, (Lowell,) an American composer and teacher of music, born at Medfield, Massachusetts, in 1792. He received the degree of doctor in music from the New York University in 1855. He was a contributor to the "Musical Review," and published numerous works on music, both original and compiled. Died August 11, 1872.

Mason, (Otis Tufton,) an American ethnologist, born at Eastport, Maine, in 1838. He graduated at Columbian University in 1861, and became curator of ethnology in the National Museum in 1884. He wrote "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," "Origin of Inventions," "Primitive Transportation," etc. Died 1908.

Mason, (Richard B.,) grandson of George Mason, noticed above, served with distinction in the Mexican war of 1848, and became civil and military Governor of California. Died in 1850.

Mason, (Stevens Thomson,) a nephew of George Mason, was born in Virginia in 1760. He served in the war of the Revolution, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1794. Died in 1803.

Mason, (Stevens Thomson,) grandson of the preceding, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1811. He was elected in 1835 first Governor of the State of Michigan. Died January 4, 1843.

Mason, (Thomson,) younger brother of George Mason, noticed above, was born in 1730. He distinguished himself as a jurist and a patriot, and was the author of several able political essays. Died in 1785.

Mason, (William,) an English poet, born at Hull in 1725. He was chosen a Fellow of Pembroke College in 1747, and, after taking orders, became chaplain to the king. Mason is chiefly remembered as the friend and biographer of the poet Gray. His principal works are two tragedies, entitled "Elfrida" and "Caractacus," several odes, and "The English Garden," a descriptive poem. He was also distinguished for his skill in painting and music. Died in 1797.

Masoodee Alee-Abool-Hassan, Mas'ûdî Alî-Abul-Hassan, or **Masoudy Ali-Aboul-Hassan,** mȧ-soo'dee ȧ'lee' ȧ'bōōl' hȧs'sȧn, often called **Al-Masoodee,** (or **Al-Mas'ûdî,**) an eminent Arabian historian born at Bagdâd in the ninth century. His profound and various attainments in almost every department of knowledge have obtained for him the admiration of Europeans as well as of his own countrymen. He travelled over a great part of Asia, and as far west as Morocco and Spain Among his most important works are his "History of the Times," and his "Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems," the latter of which comprises the history, politics, religion, and geography of Eastern and European nations. Masoodee is supposed to have died at Cairo, in 956 A.D.

Masotti, mȧ-sot'tee, (Domenico,) a distinguished Italian surgeon, born at Faenza in 1698, was appointed professor of physiology and surgery at Florence, and afterwards of lithotomy. In 1763 he published his principal work, entitled "Lithotomy for Women Perfected." Died in 1779.

Masoudi. See Masoodee.

Maspero, mȧs'pȧ'rō', (Gaston Camille Charles,) a French Egyptologist, born in Paris, June 24, 1846. He studied at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand and the École Normale, and in 1874 became professor of Egyptian archæology and philosophy in the Collége de France. He has published translations of various papyri, and many memoirs on archæological questions, besides "De Carchemis Situ et Historia," (1873,) "Histoire ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient," (1875,) and other works. His monumental work is "History of the Ancient Peoples of the Classic East," (1894–1900.) Died 1916.

Masque de Fer, mȧsk deh fĕr, (**L'Homme au,** lom ō,) (the "Man with the Iron Mask,") an unknown person, who in 1662 was imprisoned in the château of Pignerol, afterwards conveyed to the isle of Sainte-Marguerite, and in 1698 to the Bastille, where he died in 1703. Various conjectures have been formed concerning this mysterious prisoner, who was evidently a person of high rank and refined tastes. Some writers have supposed him to have been a twin brother of Louis XIV.; others, that he was the Count of Vermandois, the Duke of Beaufort, or Count Mattioli.

See G. J. W. A. Ellis, (Lord Dover,) "History of the State Prisoner called The Iron Mask," 1826; Paul Lacroix, "L'Homme au Masque de Fer," 1837; L. Letourneur, "Histoire de l'Homme au Masque de Fer," 1849; Voltaire, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

Masquelier, mȧsk'le-ȧ', (Louis Joseph,) a French engraver, born near Lille in 1741. In 1802 he obtained from the gallery of Florence a gold medal for his engravings. Died in 1811.

Massa, mȧs'sȧ, (Niccolò,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Venice; died about 1563.

Massard, mȧ'sȧr', (Jean,) a French engraver, born at Bellême in 1740. He became a member of the Academy of Painting in the reign of Louis XVI., and, on the restoration of the Bourbons, was made, in 1814, engraver to the king. His most admired works are "The Family of Charles I.," after Van Dyck, and "The Death of Socrates," after David. Died in 1822.

Massard, (Jean Baptiste Raphael Urbain,) a skilful French engraver, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1775. He engraved some works of Raphael, Giulio Romano, and David. Died in 1849.

Massaredo. See Mazarredo y Salazar.

Massari, mȧs-sȧ'ree, (Lucio,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1569, was a pupil of Ludovico Caracci. He was intimate with Albano, and took part in some of his labours. Among his master-pieces are the "Marriage of Saint Catherine," and a "Noli me Tangere." "Some of his works," says E. Breton, "are so graceful that they defy the severest criticism." Died in 1633.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy:" Baldinucci, "Notizie:" Malvasia, "Felsina pittrice."

Massaria, mȧs-sȧ-ree'ȧ, (Alessandro,) a learned Italian physician, born at Vicenza about 1510. He studied under Fracantianus and Fallopius, and in 1587 succeeded Mercuriale as professor of medicine in the University of Padua. He was the author of a "Treatise on the Plague" and a "Treatise on Bleeding," which are highly esteemed. Died in 1598.

See Portal, "Histoire de l'Anatomie."

Mas'sa-soit, an Indian chief of the Womponoags, born in Massachusetts. In 1621 he formed a league with the colonists at Plymouth, which was never violated. He was the father of the celebrated warrior King Philip. Died in 1661.

Massé, mȧ'sȧ', (Jean Baptiste,) a French artist, born in Paris in 1687, engraved the pictures which Lebrun had executed for the gallery of Versailles. Massé became painter to Louis XV. Died in 1767.

Massé, mȧ'sȧ', (Victor,) a French musical composer, born at Lorient, March 7, 1822. He was educated at the Paris Conservatory, taking the *prix de Rome* in 1844. His first work for the stage, the operetta of "La Chanteuse voilée," (1852,) was at once successful, and he followed it up with a large number of pieces for the stage. The best-known of these are "Galatea," "The Seasons," and "Paul and Virginia." The last is the only one of his operas well known in this country. Died July 6, 1884.

Masséna, mȧ'sȧ'nȧ', [It. Massena, mȧs-sā'nȧ,] (An-

DRÉ,) Prince of Essling, Duke of Rivoli, and one of the most distinguished marshals of Napoleon I., was born of Jewish parentage at Nice in 1758. He enlisted in 1775 as a private of the royal Italian regiment, from which he retired at the expiration of fourteen years, having attained no higher rank than that of a sergeant. At the beginning of the French Revolution he again entered the army, and in a short time was successively promoted to the rank of colonel, general of brigade, and general of division. In 1794 he gained a victory over the Austrians near Tanaro, took Ormea, and rendered efficient service at the battle of Saorgio. The following year, while serving under General Schérer, he drove the Austrians from their position at Vado and gained over them the decisive victory of Loano. In 1796 he acquired great distinction at the engagements of Montenotte, Millesimo, Castiglione, and Arcola. His gallant conduct at the battle of Rivoli, in 1797, subsequently procured for him the title of Duke of Rivoli. The next year he was appointed to the command of the army in the Papal States; but his rapacity and avarice excited so great hostility both in his soldiers and in the inhabitants that he was soon after compelled to resign. In 1799, as commander-in-chief of the armies of Switzerland and the Danube, he exhibited the highest order of military talent, especially at Zurich, where he gained an important and brilliant victory over the Russians. In 1804 he was created a marshal of France. The next year he was sent to Italy, to command against the Archduke Charles, whom he finally succeeded in driving back into Germany. In 1806 he reduced the insurgent Calabrians to subjection, took the fortress of Gaëta, and enabled Joseph Bonaparte to seat himself firmly upon the Neapolitan throne. He reaped further laurels in 1809, at the battles of Landshut and Eckmühl and by the capture of the fortress of Ebersdorf. The same year he was created Prince of Essling, for his distinguished services at the battle of that place. Masséna was appointed in 1810 general-in-chief of the army in Portugal, where, although he exhibited his usual courage and military skill, he was ultimately obliged to yield to the superior genius of Sir Arthur Wellesley. He has, however, received the highest commendation from English as well as French historians for the strategic skill with which he conducted his retreat into Spain. In 1812 Marmont was appointed to succeed him. The year following, Masséna joined the Bourbons. He acknowledged the authority of Napoleon when he returned from Elba, but took no part in the affairs of government during the Hundred Days. He was subsequently appointed commander-in-chief of the National Guard in Paris, and also received several marks of distinction from Louis XVIII. He died in Paris, April 4, 1817.

See GENERAL KOCH, "Mémoires de Masséna," 1849; NAPIER, "History of the Peninsular War;" MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; PONS, "Notice historique sur le Maréchal Masséna," 1837; THIERS, "History of the Consulate and of the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Massenbach, von, fon mȧs'sẹn-bȧK', (CHRISTIAN,) a Prussian officer, born at Schmalkalden in 1768. He published several historical works. Died in 1827.

Massenet, mȧs'sẹh'nȧ', (JULES ÉMILE FRÉDÉRIC,) a French composer, born at Montaud, May 12, 1842. He was educated at the Paris Conservatoire, where he became professor of composition. Among his operas are "Poème d'Avril," "Scènes hongroises," "Marie-Madeleine," "Eve," a mystery, "Le Roi de Lahore," "La Hérodiade," "Manon Lescaut," etc. D. Aug. 13, 1912.

Mas'sey, (GERALD,) an English poet, born in Hertfordshire in 1828. The child of indigent parents, he was obliged at an early age to work in a factory, and received no other instruction than that of a penny school. He published in 1847 "Poems and Chansons," which were followed in 1853 by "The Ballad of Babe Christabel, with other Lyrical Poems," "A Tale of Eternity, and other Poems," (1870,) etc. He also won some distinction as a lecturer. Died October 29, 1907.

Massiac, de, deh mȧ'se'ȧK', (GABRIEL,) a French officer and historical writer, born at Narbonne in 1657. He wrote "Memoirs of the Most Important Events of the War from 1688 to 1698." Died in 1727.

Massias, mȧ'se'ȧs', (NICOLAS,) BARON, a French *littérateur*, born at Villeneuve d'Agen in 1764. Among his philosophical works is an "Essay on Instinct, Intelligence, and Life," (4 vols., 1822.) Died in 1848.

Massie, mas'se, (NATHANIEL,) an American soldier and pioneer, born in Goochland county, Virginia, in 1763, settled in Ohio, where he became one of the largest landowners in the State. He founded in 1796 the town of Chilicothe. Died in 1813.

Massieu, mȧ'se-ụh', (GUILLAUME,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1665. He was appointed in 1710 professor of Greek in the College of France. He translated the Odes of Pindar, and wrote a "History of French Poetry," brought down to the reign of Francis I. Died in 1722.

See GROS DE BOZE, "Éloge de Massieu;" THÉRY, "Notice sur l'Abbé Massieu."

Massieu, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Picardy, became constitutional Bishop of L'Oise in 1791. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. in the National Convention. Died in 1818.

Massillon, mȧ'sèl'yôN' or mȧ'se'yôN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French pulpit orator of great celebrity, born at Hières, in Provence, in 1663. He was educated in the college of that town, and became a priest of the Oratory. After professing belles-lettres and theology at Montbrison and Vienne, and pronouncing some funeral orations, he was called to Paris in 1696 to direct the Seminary of Saint-Magloire. His talent was gradually developed by the ecclesiastic conferences which he composed at this period. He admired the austere eloquence of Bourdaloue, but chose for himself a different style, characterized by profound pathos and an insight into the most secret motives of the human heart. In 1699 he preached at Paris the Lent sermon, which was warmly applauded. The same year he was chosen to preach the *Advent* at court, on which occasion Louis XIV. said to him, "I have heard many great orators and been pleased with them; but after hearing you I am displeased with myself." The death of Bossuet and Bourdaloue, in 1704, left him at the head of French pulpit orators. In this year he again preached before Louis XIV., whose funeral oration he pronounced in 1715. He was appointed Bishop of Clermont in 1717, and preached before the young king the Lent sermon called "Petit-Carême," which is esteemed his master-piece. His diction is noble, simple, and unaffected. Voltaire kept a volume of his sermons constantly on his desk, as a model of eloquence. Massillon was admitted into the French Academy in 1719. In the government of his diocese he was moderate, charitable, and conciliatory. He died in 1742. His published works consist of Sermons, Ecclesiastical Conferences, Paraphrases of certain Psalms, Letters, etc. Voltaire thought him "the preacher who best understood the world,—whose eloquence savoured of the courtier, the academician, the wit, and the philosopher."

See LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature;" MAURY, "Éloquence de la Chaire;" F. THEREMIN, "Demosthenes und Massillon," 1845; D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de Massillon;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" TALBERT, "Éloge de Massillon," 1773; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Massimiliano. See MAXIMILIAN.

Massimo. See MAXIMUS.

Mas'sin-ger, (PHILIP,) an eminent English dramatic poet, was born at Salisbury in 1584. In his eighteenth year he entered Saint Alban's Hall, Oxford, supported by the Earl of Pembroke. Here, according to Anthony Wood, "he spent his time in reading poetry and romances instead of logic and philosophy, which he ought to have done, as he was patronized to that end." He became a resident of London about 1606, and assisted Fletcher in the composition of several dramas. The first production of Massinger was the "Virgin Martyr," (1622.) Eighteen of his dramas are extant, mostly tragedies and tragi-comedies. Among the most admired are "The City Madam," "The Maid of Honour," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and "The Fatal Dowry." The latter has given to Rowe the outline of the "Fair Penitent." Massinger's dramas are remarkably free from profanity; and the coarseness which disfigures some of them is probably to be attributed to his coadjutors. He is said to have been the only dramatist

of that time who rejected the doctrine of the divine right of kings. Died in 1640.

See DAVIES, "Some Account of the Life and Writings of P. Massinger," 1789; "Lives of the British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.

Massmann, mās'mân, (HANS FERDINAND,) a German scholar, born at Berlin in 1797. He published an edition of the "Explanation of the Gospel of Saint John" in Gothic. Died August 3, 1874.

Massolino, da, dā mās-so-lee'no, (PANICALE, pā-nē-kā'lā,) an Italian painter, born near Florence in 1378. His master-pieces are the pictures in the chapel of San Pietro al Carmine, representing leading incidents in the life of Saint Peter. He numbered among his pupils the celebrated Masaccio. Died in 1415.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Masson. See LATOMUS.

Masson, mȧ'sôN', (ANTOINE,) a French engraver, born near Orléans in 1636. He excelled particularly in representing colour and the different textures of objects. His print of the "Disciples at Emmaus," after Titian, is esteemed one of his master-pieces, though not free from a fantastic style of executing the hair, peculiar to himself. Masson was also a painter, and his engravings from his own portraits, as well as from those of other artists, are greatly admired, many of them representing the most distinguished men of that time. He was engraver-in-ordinary to the king. Died in 1702.

His daughter, MADELÈNE MASSON, born in 1666, was a skilful imitator of her father's style, and executed the portraits of Maria Theresa, the Duchess d'Alençon, and several others.

See DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français."

Masson, (AUGUSTE MICHEL BENÇÎT GAUDICHOT,) a French novelist, born in Paris in 1800; died in 1883.

Masson, (JAMES.) See LATOMUS.

Masson, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS PHILIBERT,) a French *littérateur*, born in Franche-Comté in 1762. He was a member of the Institute of France. He wrote "Memoirs of Russia," (3 vols., 1800–02,) and a poem entitled "The Helvetians." Died in 1807.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mas'son, (DAVID,) a Scottish critic and *littérateur*, born at Aberdeen in 1822, became a contributor to "Fraser's Magazine" and the "North British" and "Quarterly Reviews" and other publications. In 1859 he became editor of "Macmillan's Magazine," and in 1865 was appointed professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Edinburgh. He wrote "The Life and Times of Milton," "British Novelists and their Styles," and other works. Died October 7, 1907.

Masson, (FRANCIS,) a distinguished Scottish botanist, born at Aberdeen in 1741. About 1771 he visited the Cape of Good Hope, where he made a valuable collection of plants for the Kew Gardens. He died in Canada in 1805. He left an admirable work entitled "Stapeliæ novæ," in folio, with 41 coloured plates.

Masson, (FRANÇOIS,) a French sculptor, born in Normandy in 1745. Among his master-pieces are several groups in the garden of the Tuileries, the bas-reliefs of the Pantheon, the sculptures on the tomb of Vauban, and an exquisite figure of Flora. Died in 1807.

Masson, (JEAN,) a French *littérateur* and Protestant divine, born about 1680, wrote the Lives of Horace and Ovid, and several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1750.

Masson, (JEAN **Papire**—pȧ'pèr',) [Lat. PAPIR'IUS MASSO'NUS,] a French writer, born at Saint-Germain-Laval in 1544. He became an advocate of Parliament in 1576. He was the author of "Annals of France," (1577,) a "Description of the Rivers of France," (1618,) and a collection of biographies of eminent persons, entitled "Elogia." Masson was a friend of the historian De Thou, who has written his Life. Died in 1611.

Masson, (THOMAS L.,) "Tom Masson," author, born at Essex, Connecticut, in 1866. He has been literary editor of "Life" since 1893, and has written much humorous material, including "Yankee Navy," "The Van Blumers," "A Bachelor's Baby," etc., also edited "Humorous Masterpieces of American Literature," etc.

Masson de Pezay. See PEZAY.

Mâssooa or Massoua, mȧs'sōō'ą, written also **Masua** and **Mesue**, a celebrated Arabian savant, who was physician to the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid.

Massuet, mȧ'sü-ā', (PIERRE,) a learned French physician, born near Sedan in 1698, studied under the celebrated Boerhaave. He wrote several historical treatises. Died in 1776.

Massuet, (RENÉ,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born in Normandy in 1666. On the death of Mabillon and Ruinart, he wrote a continuation of the "Annals of the Benedictine Order." He also published an excellent edition of the works of Saint Irenæus. Died in 1716.

Mastelletta. See DONDUCCI.

Mas'ters, (ROBERT,) an English divine and antiquary, born in 1713, published a "History of the College of Corpus Christi," (1753,) and other works. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1798.

Masters, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in Gloucestershire about 1600. He was a friend of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, whom he is said to have assisted in some of his writings. He wrote a Greek poem on the "Passion of Christ," and other works. Died in 1643.

Mästlin or **Maestlin**, mȧst-leen', (MICHAEL,) a German astronomer, born in Würtemberg about 1550. He passed a portion of his early life in Italy, where he associated with Galileo. Having returned home, he was appointed professor of mathematics at Tübingen, where he was the tutor and generous friend of Kepler. He accepted the Copernican theory. He was author of "Thesis de Eclipsibus," "Epitome Astronomiæ," (1597,) and other works. Hallam designates him as "the illustrious master of Kepler." Died in 1590 or 1631.

See KÄSTNER, "Geschichte der Mathematik;" VOSSIUS, "De Scientiis Mathematicis."

Mastropetro, mȧs-tro-pā'tro, (ORIO,) was elected Doge of Venice in 1179. He abdicated in 1191, and retired to a monastery, and was succeeded by the celebrated Dandolo.

Masucci, mȧ-soot'chee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1691, was a pupil of Carlo Maratta. Among his master-pieces is a "Holy Family." Died in 1758.

Masuccio, mȧ-soot'cho, I., an Italian architect and sculptor, born at Naples in 1230. He built the church of San Domenico Maggiore, and completed that of Santa Maria del Nuova, begun by Giovanni Pisano. Died in 1305.

Masuccio II., (TOMMASO DE' STEFANI,) a pupil of the preceding, was born in 1291. Among his works are the castle of Saint Ermo, and the church of San Lorenzo at Naples. He also executed sculptured monuments of great merit. Died in 1338.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Masudi or **Al-Masudi.** See MASOODEE.

Mat, or **Ma-t**, in the old Egyptian mythology, the wife of Thoth, and daughter of the sun. In her hall the dead are judged. She is the goddess of truth.

Mâtăli, mȧ'tą-lĭ, in the Hindoo mythology, the charioteer of Indra.

See WILLIAMS's translation of "Sakoontalâ," Act vi.

Matani, mȧ-tā'nee, (ANTONIO,) a learned Italian physician, born at Pistoia in 1730. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Society of London. He published a treatise "On the Figure of the Earth," and several medical works. Died in 1779.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Match'am, (GEORGE,) an English traveller, born in 1755, published a "Journey from Aleppo to Bagdâd across the Arabian Desert." Died in 1833.

Matejko, mȧ-tā'ę-ko, (JAN ALOYSIUS,) a Polish artist, born at Cracow, July 30, 1838. He studied painting with the best masters in Cracow, Munich, and Vienna. His most noted pictures illustrate scenes in Polish history. He published an extensive collection representing Polish costumes from 1200 to 1795. Died in 1893.

Matelief, mȧ'tęh-leef', (CORNELIS,) a Dutch navigator, born about 1570, was sent in 1605 as commander of a squadron to the East Indies, for the purpose of opposing the Portuguese and of opening relations with China and Japan. He died about 1628, and an account of his voyage was published at Amsterdam, (1705.)

Materna, mā-tĕr'nā, (AMALIE,) (known as Frau FRIEDRICH MATERNA,) a German vocalist, born at Sankt Georgen, Styria, in 1847. After a few years spent in operetta at the minor theatres, she made her début in Vienna as "Selika" in the opera of "L'Africaine," (1869,) and at once established her position as one of the leading German soprano-singers.

Maternus. See FIRMICUS.

Matham, mā'tăm, (JACOB,) a Dutch engraver, born at Haarlem in 1571, was a pupil of Henry Goltzius. Died in 1631.

Matham, (THEODORUS,) son of the preceding, born at Haarlem in 1589, engraved a number of portraits, and several historical pieces of great merit. Died in 1677.

Math'er, (COTTON,) D.D., a celebrated American theologian and writer, born at Boston in 1663, was a son of Increase Mather, noticed below. He was ordained as a minister in 1684, and preached in Boston. Among his principal works are "The Wonders of the Invisible World," (1693,) "Magnalia Christi Americana, or The Ecclesiastical History of New England," (1702,) "Essays to do Good," (1710,) "Psalterium Americanum," (1718,) "The Christian Philosopher," (1721,) and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures," (in manuscript.) His character exhibits a remarkable compound of ardent piety, (which, however, was not without a tincture of self-conceit,) uncommon activity, and force of intellect joined to a credulity which, even in that age, had scarcely any parallel among educated men. From the first he was eager to bring to trial and punishment those supposed to be guilty of witchcraft, and, when others began clearly to see the folly and injustice of these cruel persecutions, he earnestly, though vainly, strove to stem the reaction in the popular mind. Died in 1728.

Mather, (INCREASE,) son of Richard Mather, a nonconformist divine who removed from Lancashire to New England, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was sent about 1685 to England as agent of the province for the redress of grievances. He published, among other works, an "Essay on Remarkable Providences." Died in 1723.

Mather, (MARGARET,) actress, born near Toronto, Canada, in 1859. She made her first appearance on the stage as Cordelia in "King Lear" in 1878, and engaged in a starring tour in 1882. Her final engagement was as Imogen in "Cymbeline" at Wallack's Theatre, New York, in 1897. Died April 7, 1898.

Mather, (MOSES,) D.D., a relative of Increase Mather, born at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1719. He was the author of a "Systematic View of Divinity," and other works. Died in 1806.

Mather, (RICHARD HENRY,) D.D., an American scholar, born at Binghamton, New York, February 12, 1835. He graduated at Amherst College in 1855, studied at Berlin University, and in 1864 became professor of Greek at Amherst. Besides a "Manual of Sculpture," he published several Greek texts. Died April 16, 1890.

Mathers, (HELEN B.) See REEVES.

Matheson. See MATTHESON.

Math'e-son, (GEORGE,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Glasgow, March 27, 1842. Though blind, he graduated with high honours at Glasgow University, and in 1866 became a minister of the Scottish national kirk. He published "Aids to the Study of German Theology," (1874,) "Growth of the Spirit of Christianity," (1877,) "My Aspirations," and other religious works.

Math'ew, (Rev. THEOBALD,) the celebrated Apostle of Temperance, a Catholic priest, born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1790. He was appointed after his ordination to a missionary charge at Cork, where he established a charitable association on the model of that of Saint Vincent de Paul. About 1838 he became president of a temperance society, and in a few months administered the pledge to 150,000 persons in Cork alone. He afterwards visited different parts of Ireland, the cities of London, Manchester, and Liverpool, and the United States of America, being everywhere received with enthusiasm. For these eminent services in the cause of religion and morality, Queen Victoria bestowed upon Father Mathew an annuity of £500. Died in 1856.

See "Father Mathew, a Biography," by J. F. MAGUIRE; P. M. MORRIS, "Memoirs of the Life of Theobald Mathew," New York, 1841; I. S. HENSHAW, "Life of Father Mathew," New York, 1849; "Biographical Sketches," by HARRIET MARTINEAU, 1869; "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1841.

Math'ewš, (CHARLES,) a celebrated English comedian, born in London in 1776. Having visited the United States in 1822, he brought out on his return his entertainment entitled "A Trip to America," which obtained great popularity. He was distinguished for his extraordinary talent for imitation, in the exercise of which he was seldom if ever ill-natured or offensive. He died in 1836, leaving "Memoirs" of his life, which were finished by his widow, (4 vols., 1839.)

See "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1836; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1839.

Mathews, (CHARLES JAMES,) an English comedian, a son of the preceding, was born in 1803. He married Madame Vestris in 1838, and, after her death, in 1857, another actress, Mrs. Davenport. He produced several dramas, among which is "My Wife's Mother." (1833.) Died June 24, 1878.

Math'ewš, (CORNELIUS,) a distinguished American *littérateur* and journalist, born at Port Chester, New York, in 1817. Having previously contributed numerous articles in prose and verse to the "American Monthly Magazine," "New York Review," and "Knickerbocker Magazine," he published, in 1839, "Behemoth, a Legend of the Mound-Builders." Among his other works may be named "The Politicians," a comedy, (1840,) "Poems on Man in the Republic," (1843,) "Witchcraft," a tragedy, (1846,) "Money-penny, or the Heart of the World," (1850,) and a comedy entitled "False Pretences," (1856.) Mr. Mathews was a zealous advocate of international copyright. Died March 25, 1889.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Mathews, (GEORGE,) an American jurist, born near Staunton, Virginia, in 1774, removed to Louisiana, where he was appointed presiding justice of the supreme court. Died in 1836.

Mathews, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., an American author, born at Waterville, Maine, July 28, 1818. He graduated in 1835 at Waterville College, and in 1839 at the Harvard Law School. He was professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Chicago from 1862 to 1875. His principal books are "Getting on in the World," (1872,) "The Great Conversers," (1874,) "Words, their Use and Abuse," (1876,) "Monday Chats," from Sainte-Beuve, (1877,) "Hours with Men and Books," (1877,) "Oratory and Orators," (1879,) and "Literary Style," etc., (1881.) His works have had a large sale both in Europe and in America. Died 1909.

Mathias, mā-thī'as, (THOMAS JAMES,) an English *littérateur*, born about 1757, wrote a poem entitled "Pursuits of Literature," (1794,) "Runic Odes," and other English works; also a number of poems in Italian. He died at Naples in 1835. He translated Milton's "Lycidas" into Italian.

Mathieu, mă'te-uh', (ADOLPHE CHARLES GHISLAIN,) a Belgian poet and journalist, born at Mons in 1804, published numerous works. Died June 13, 1876.

Mathieu, mă'te-uh', (ANSELME,) a French (Provençal) poet of the class styled *félibres*, was born at Châteauneuf-du-Pape about 1830. He studied law at Aix. His principal work is "Farandoulo." Died in 1895.

Mathieu, mă'te-uh', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) a French mathematician and astronomer, born at Mâcon in 1784. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1817. He was a brother-in-law of Francis Arago. Died 1875.

Mathieu de la Redorte, mă'te-uh' dĕh lă rĕh-dort', (DAVID MAURICE JOSEPH,) COMTE, a French general, born at Saint-Affrique in 1768. He became general of division in 1799, and peer of France in 1819. He married Mademoiselle Cléry, a sister of Joseph Bonaparte's wife. Died in 1833.

Mathieu de Dombasle, mă'te-uh' dĕh dôN'bâl', (CHRISTOPHE JOSEPH ALEXANDRE,) a French agricultural writer, born at Nancy in 1777; died in 1843.

Mathieu-Mirampal, mȧ'te-uh' me'rŏn'pȧl', (JEAN BAPTISTE CHARLES,) born at Compiègne, in France, in 1764, was a deputy to the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. Died in 1833.

Mathilde. See MATILDA.

Mathon de la Cour, mȧ'tôn' dẹh lȧ koor, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, son of Jacques, noticed below, born at Lyons in 1738. He wrote a treatise "On the Danger of reading Books hostile to Religion," (1770,) which was crowned by the Academy of Inscriptions, and other works. He was guillotined at Lyons in 1793.

Mathon de la Cour, (JACQUES,) a French mathematician, born at Lyons in 1712. He published several scientific treatises. Died about 1770.

Mathusalem. See METHUSELAH.

Matignon, mȧ'tèn'yôn', (CHARLES AUGUSTE **de Goyon**—dẹh gwȧ'yôn',) Comte de Gacé, a French marshal, born in 1647, accompanied James II. of England in his Irish campaign. He afterwards distinguished himself at Fleurus, Mons, and Namur, and was created a marshal in 1708. Died in 1729.

Matignon, de, dẹh mȧ'tèn'yôn', (JACQUES DE GOYON,) COMTE, a French marshal, born in Normandy in 1525. He served in the wars of Henry II. and Henry III. against the Protestants. He was made a marshal in 1579. Died in 1597.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines Français:" CALLIÈRES, "Histoire du Maréschal de Matignon," 1661.

Ma-til'dạ, Maud, or **Maude**, [Fr. MATHILDE, mȧ'-tēld',] Empress of Germany and Queen of England, born about 1102, was a daughter of Henry I. of England. She was married in 1110 to Henry V. of Germany, who died in 1125. About 1127 she became the wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, and was recognized by her father as his successor. On the death of Henry (1135) her title was disputed by Stephen of Blois, and a long civil war ensued between them. Matilda prevailed in 1141, and was crowned in London. She was the mother of Henry II. Died in 1167.

See MATTHEW PARIS, "Historia major."

Matilda, daughter of Boniface III., Marquis of Tuscany, was born about 1046. She was first married to Godfrey le Bossu, son of the Duke of Lorraine. He died in 1076, and, her mother having died the same year, Matilda came into possession of her vast estates, including the greater part of Northern Italy. In the contest for supremacy between Pope Gregory VII. and the Emperor of Germany, she espoused with great zeal the cause of the former; and it was at her castle of Canossa that Henry IV. underwent the humiliating penance imposed by the pope. In 1077 she made a reversionary grant of all her dominions to the Church of Rome. She was married in 1089 to Guelph, Duke of Bavaria, from whom she was divorced in 1095. Died in 1115.

See FIORENTINI, "Memorie di Matilda la Contessa di Toscana," 1642; AMÉDÉE RENÉE, "La grande Italienne," 1859; MOZZI DE' CAPITANI, "Sulla Contessa Matilda," etc., 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Matilda, (CAROLINE.) See CAROLINE MATILDA.

Matisse, ma'teess', (HENRI,) one of the leading painters of the modern French school, was born in 1869 at Cateau, (Nord.) His work covers a wide range of subjects, including landscapes, still life, interiors, and lithographic work.

Matius. See CALVENA.

Matius, mā'she-us, written also **Mattius**, (CNEIUS,) a Roman poet in the time of Julius Cæsar, whose friendship and patronage he enjoyed.

Maton de la Varenne, mȧ'tôn' dẹh lȧ vȧ'rĕn', (P. A. L.,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1760; died in 1813.

Matooan- (or **Matouan-**) **lin**, mȧ-too-ȧn' lin, a very learned Chinese writer, born in the province of Kiang-si about 1250. He was the author of a historical work, entitled "Wen-hian-thoon-khao," which displays immense erudition and embraces a great variety of subjects. Abel Rémusat says of this production, "It is in itself worth a library, and, if Chinese literature contained no other, it would be worth while to learn Chinese in order to read it."

Matos, de, dȧ mȧ'tôs, (JOÃO XAVIER,) a Portuguese poet of the latter part of the eighteenth century, was the author of sonnets, odes, etc., and of a tragedy entitled 'Viriacia."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Matos Fragoso, mȧ'tôs frȧ-go'so, (JUAN,) a dramatic writer, born at Elvas, in Portugal, about 1630, was the author of numerous popular comedies, (in Spanish.) Died in 1692.

Matsko, mŏtsh'ko, (JOHN MATTHIAS,) a Hungarian astronomer, born at Presburg in 1721; died in 1796.

Mătsʹyă, [modern Hindoo pron. mŭtsʹyạ,] a Sanscrit word signifying a "fish," and forming the name, in the Hindoo mythology, of the first avatar of Vishnu. On that occasion the preserving deity is said to have assumed the form of a great fish shining like gold, and, according to one account, "extending a million leagues," that he might protect the ark which contained Satyavrata and the seven Rishis with their wives, all the rest of the human race having been destroyed by the deluge.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Matsys, mȧt-sīs', (CORNELIS,) a Dutch or Flemish engraver, born about 1500; died in 1560.

Matsys, (JAN,) a relative of Quentin, noticed below. His pictures are few in number, but of great merit, and painted in the style of Quentin Matsys. Died about 1560.

Matsys, mȧt-sīs', or **Metsys**, mĕt-sīs', written also **Messis**, (QUENTIN,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1450. He was originally a blacksmith, and is said to have changed his vocation in order to obtain the hand of a lady he loved, who was the daughter of an artist. Among his master-pieces are "The Descent from the Cross," in the Museum at Antwerp, "The Misers," in the Gallery at Windsor, and the "Portrait of a Jeweller," in the imperial collection of Vienna. Died in 1529.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; E. VAN EWEN, "Notice biographique sur Q. Metsys," 1846.

Mat-ta-thī'as, a Jewish priest, appointed to officiate in the Temple, was the founder of the family of the Maccabees, and the father of the celebrated warrior Judas Maccabæus. During the persecution of the Jews by Antiochus Epiphanes, he was conspicuous for his zeal in the defence of his religion, and, with a band of his followers, marched against the idolaters and overthrew their altars. Died in 166 B.C.

Matte, mȧt, (NICOLAS AUGUSTIN,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1781. Among his works we may name busts of Racine and Corneille. Died about 1840.

Matteani, mȧt-tȧ-ȧ'nee, (ANGELO,) an Italian jurist and mathematician, born at Marostica in 1535. He became professor of law at Padua in 1589. Died in 1600.

Mattei, mȧt-tā'ee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome in 1744. In 1777 he became Archbishop of Ferrara, and in 1797 he was sent to negotiate with Bonaparte, then marching towards Rome. Died in 1820.

Mattei, (LORETTO,) an Italian poet, born at Rieti in 1622. He was the author of "Il Salmista Toscano," a paraphrase, in verse, of the Psalms. Died in 1705.

Mattei, (SAVERIO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Calabria in 1742. He became in 1767 professor of Oriental languages at Naples. His translation of the Book of Psalms was very popular. Died in 1795.

Mattei, (STANISLAO,) an Italian composer, born at Bologna in 1750; died in 1825.

Mat'tei, (TITO,) an Italian pianist and composer, born near Naples in 1841. He was professor in the Santa Cecilia Academy at Rome at eleven years of age, and afterwards travelled widely, giving concerts. Settled in London in 1863. He wrote hundreds of songs and pianoforte pieces and several operas. Died at London, March 30, 1914.

Matteis, mȧt-tā'ēss, or **Mattei**, mȧt-tā'ee, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born near Naples in 1662. Among his master-pieces are the pictures of the "Saviour and Saint Gaetano," in the church of Saint Paul at Pistoia, and the "Meeting of Erminia and the Shepherds," in the Museum of Vienna. Died in 1728.

Matte-Lafaveur, măt lă'fă'vur', (Sébastien,) a French chemist, wrote a work entitled "Practice of Chemistry." Died about 1684.

Matteo da Siena, mät-tā'o dä se-ā'nä, or **Matteo di Giovanni**, mät-tā'o de jo-vän'nee, an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1420. He adorned the cathedral of that city with his works. Died in 1495.

Matter, mă'tair', (Jacques,) a French historian and philosopher, born near Saverne in 1791. He published, besides other works, a "Critical History of Gnosticism," etc., (2 vols., 1828,) a "General History of the Christian Church," (4 vols., 1828–35,) and "The Philosophy of Religion," (1857,) all in French. He became in 1845 inspector-general of libraries. Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Matteucci, mat-too'chee, [It. pron. mät-tĕ͡oot-chee,] (Carlo,) an Italian writer, distinguished for his researches in electro-physiology, was born in 1811. He published, besides other valuable works, "Lectures on the Physico-Chemical Phenomena of Living Bodies," (1844,) for which he received the prize of the French Academy of Sciences and the Copley Medal of the Royal Society of London. He became minister of public instruction. Died at Florence in 1868. (For two of his works, see "Smithsonian Reports" for 1865 and 1867.)

Matthäi or **Matthæi**, mät-tā'ee, (Christian Friedrich,) a German scholar, born in Thuringia in 1744, was appointed professor of Greek at Wittenberg, and subsequently of classic literature at Moscow. He published a number of critical treatises and editions of various Greek classics. Died in 1811.

Matthäi or **Matthæi**, (Friedrich,) a German painter of history and portraits, born at Meissen in 1777. He was a pupil of Casanova, and subsequently of Füger, at Vienna, and was appointed in 1809 professor in the Academy of Painting at Dresden. Died in 1832. His brother, Ernst Gottlieb, born in 1779, was a sculptor of great merit, and was appointed honorary professor in the university at Rome. Died in 1842.

Matthesius, mät-tā'ze-ŭs, (Johann,) a German Protestant minister, born at Rochlitz in 1504. He became first preacher at Joachimsthal about 1543. He wrote a "History of Luther's Doctrine, Life, and Death," (in German, 1565.) Died in 1568.

Mattheson, mät'tẹh-son, (Johann,) a German musician and composer, born at Hamburg in 1681. His works are very numerous, comprising operas, church music, sonatas, etc. He also published several treatises on music, which are highly esteemed. He was an intimate friend of Handel. Died in 1764.

Matthew, math'ū, [Gr. *Ματθαῖος*; Fr. Matthieu, mă'tẹ-ŭh'; It. Matteo, mät-tā'o,] Saint, the Evangelist, a native of Galilee, is generally believed to have been the same person as Levi, the son of Alpheus, mentioned in Mark (ii. 14) and Luke, (v. 27.) His employment was that of a publican, or collector of customs, under the Romans, and while engaged in this function he was called by Christ to be one of the apostles. The history of Matthew after the ascension of Christ is not known, some writers asserting that he suffered death at Naddabar, in Ethiopia, and others that he was one of the apostles who escaped martyrdom.

Matthew of Cracow, [Lat. Matthi'as Cracovien'sis,] a German bishop and Reformer, born in Pomerania. He became Bishop of Worms in 1405, and wrote against the corrupt practices of the Church. Among his works is a treatise "On the Pollutions of the Romish Court." Died in 1410.

Matthew of Westminster, an English monk and historical writer of the fourteenth century, was the author of "Flowers of History," ("Flores Historiarum,") extending from the creation to the death of Edward I. It is highly valued for its accuracy.

Matthew, math'ū, (Tobias,) an English prelate, born in Bristol in 1546. In 1572 he was chosen president of Saint John's College, Oxford, and one of the queen's chaplains-in-ordinary. In 1595 he was created Bishop of Durham, and in 1606 Archbishop of York. The learning and piety of Archbishop Matthew have been warmly eulogized by Camden. Died in 1628.

Matthew, (Tobias,) son of the preceding, born at Oxford in 1578, became a Roman Catholic. He was employed by James I. in 1621 to negotiate the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Infanta of Spain. He was knighted in 1623. Among his works are a "Life of Saint Theresa," and a "Collection of Letters including a Character of Lucy, Countess of Carlisle." Died in 1655.

See Wood, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Matthew Paris, math'ū păr'iss, a celebrated English chronicler, enjoyed the patronage of Henry III., from whom he obtained important privileges for the University of Oxford. He was the author of "Historia Major Angliæ," and "Historia Minor Angliæ." The former extends from the time of William the Conqueror to the reign of Henry III. Died in 1259.

Matthews, math'ūz, (Brander,) (originally named James Brander Matthews,) an American author, born at New Orleans, Louisiana, February 21, 1852. He graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1871, and studied law. He edited "Comedies for Amateur Acting," (1879,) and other works, and wrote "Theatres of Paris," (1880,) "French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century," (1881,) etc. He was professor of literature at Columbia University 1892–1900, and of dramatic literature 1900–24. Died 1929.

Matthews, math'ūz, (George,) an American officer of the Revolution, born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1739. He was elected Governor of Georgia in 1780, and again in 1794. Died in 1812.

Matthews, (Stanley,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in Cincinnati, July 21, 1824. He graduated at Kenyon College in 1840, became a judge of the common pleas at Cincinnati in 1852, was a State Senator, 1855–56, was appointed United States district attorney in 1858, entered the United States volunteer service in 1861, was appointed a judge of the Superior Court at Cincinnati in 1863, became a United States Senator in 1877, and in 1881 was appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court. Among his writings is a "Manual of the Law of Partnership," (1864.) Died March 22, 1889.

Matthews, (Thomas,) a British naval officer, born in Wales in 1681, distinguished himself in the engagement at Cape Passaro under Admiral Byng, (1718,) and in other campaigns of the war of the Spanish succession. He obtained the rank of admiral of the blue. Died in 1751.

See Van Tenac, "Histoire générale de la Marine."

Matthiä or **Matthiae**, mät-tee'ä', (August Heinrich,) a German philologist, born at Göttingen in 1769. He published "Elements of Greek and Roman Literature," a "Complete Greek Grammar," which was translated into French, an excellent edition of the Tragedies of Euripides, and other works. Died in 1835.

Matthiä, (Johan,) a Swedish prelate, born in Ostrogothia in 1592, became court preacher and almoner to Gustavus Adolphus. He was afterwards appointed preceptor to Christina, the daughter of that monarch, and was created Bishop of Strengnäs in 1643. He wrote several moral and theological works. Died in 1670.

Matthiae. See Matthiä.

Matthias, mą-thī'ass, [Ger. pron. mät-tee'ăss; It. Mattia, mät-tee'ä,] Emperor of Germany, born in 1557, was the son of Maximilian II. and Mary, daughter of Charles V. He was invited in 1578, by the Catholics of the Netherlands, to assume the government of that country, which office he soon resigned. He was appointed Stadtholder of Austria in 1595, and in 1611 was invited by the Bohemians to become their ruler. On the death of his brother Rudolf, Emperor of Germany, in 1612, Matthias succeeded to the throne. In the ensuing contest between the Protestant and Catholic factions he pursued a vacillating policy, and while striving to direct made himself distrusted by both. He concluded a disadvantageous treaty with the Turks, then in possession of Hungary, (1615,) and soon after caused his cousin Ferdinand to be proclaimed King of Bohemia and Hungary. (See Ferdinand II.) Matthias died in 1619, in the midst of the dissensions which preceded the Thirty Years' war.

Matthias, mȧ-thī′ăss, an American fanatic and impostor, originally named ROBERT MATTHEWS, born in Washington county, New York, about 1790, became a street-preacher in Albany, and prophesied the destruction of that city.

See "Matthias and his Impostures," by WM. L. STONE, New York, 1835; "North American Review" for October, 1835.

Matthias OF JANOW, (yȧ′nov,) a German priest and Reformer, preached in Prague. He wrote against popery, and published "The Abomination of Carnal Priests and Monks." Died in 1394.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Matthias Corvinus. See CORVINUS.

Matthieu, the French for MATTHEW, which see.

Matthieu, mȧ′te-uh′, (PIERRE,) a French poet and historical writer, born in Franche-Comté in 1563. He became historiographer of France under Henry IV., wrote a tragedy entitled "La Guisiade," of which the Duke of Guise is the hero; also a "History of Henry III. and Henry IV." Died in 1621.

See POIRSON, "Histoire du Règne de Henri IV;" NICÉRON "Mémoires."

Matthieu de Vendôme, mȧ′te-uh′ dẹh vôn′dōm′, a French statesman and ecclesiastic, born about 1220, was appointed regent of the kingdom by Louis IX. on his departure for Palestine. After the accession of Philip he was made prime minister in 1270. Died in 1286.

Matthieu de Vendôme, a French scholar and Latin poet, lived about 1180–1200.

Matthiolus. See MATTIOLI.

Matthisson, von, von mȧt′te-son′, (FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German lyric poet, born near Magdeburg in 1761. He studied at Halle, and in 1794 accompanied the Princess of Anhalt-Dessau on her tour through Switzerland, Italy, and the Tyrol. In 1812 the King of Würtemberg appointed him his chief librarian and conferred upon him a title of nobility. His poems are characterized by great tenderness of feeling, graceful versification, and faithful delineations of nature. He also published an interesting work entitled "Reminiscences," ("Erinnerungen," 5 vols., 1810–16,) being an account of persons and places he had visited. Died in 1831.

See DÖRING, "Matthisson's Leben," 1833; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" F. VON MATTHISSON, "Selbstbiographie," 1818.

Matthys, mȧt-tīs′, (GERARD,) a Flemish philosopher and Greek scholar, born in Gelderland in 1523. He published a number of commentaries on Aristotle, and other critical works. Died in 1574.

Matthys, mȧt′tẽss, (JAKOB,) a Swiss polyglot linguist, born at Wolfenschiessen in 1802. He became a Catholic parish priest, living chiefly in remote mountain-districts. He learned many languages, though he had very little money and but a scanty library. Died at Paris, November 1, 1873.

Matti, mȧt′tee, (EMANUEL,) a Spanish ecclesiastic and Latin poet, born at Oropesa in 1663, was appointed Dean of Alicante. Died in 1737.

Mattioli, mȧt-te-o′lee, (LUIGI,) an Italian engraver, born at Crevalcore in 1662, executed a number of prints after the Caracci. He was also distinguished as a painter. Died about 1745.

See G. ATTI, "Vita di L. Mattioli," 1836.

Mattioli, [Lat. MATTHI′OLUS,] (PIETRO ANDREA,) an eminent Italian physician and botanist, born at Sienna in 1500. Being invited to Prague by the emperor Ferdinand, he was made aulic councillor, and subsequently appointed first physician to Maximilian II. He published "Commentaries on the Materia Medica of Dioscorides," (in Latin, 1554,) which are highly esteemed and have been translated into several languages; also a number of medical and botanical treatises. The well-known genus Matthiola (Stock-gilliflower) was named in honour of this botanist. Died in 1577.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" VAN DER LINDEN, "De Scriptoribus Medicis."

Mat′ti-sọn, (HIRAM,) D.D., an American preacher, born in Norway, New York, February 11, 1811. In 1835 he became a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, though for some time (1861–65) he belonged to an Independent Methodist organization. He published "The Trinity and Modern Arianism," (1843,) "Tracts for the Times," (1843,) "Elementary Astronomy," (1846,) and other works, chiefly on religious and scientific subjects. He was distinguished for his hostility to Romanism and to slavery. Died at Jersey City in 1868.

Mattius. See MATIUS.

Mat′u-rin, (CHARLES ROBERT,) a distinguished poet, novelist, and pulpit orator, born at Dublin in 1782, was descended from a French Protestant family. He studied at Trinity College, and was subsequently appointed curate of Saint Peter's, Dublin. He published in 1807 "The Fatal Revenge, or the Family of Montorio," which was followed by "The Milesian Chief," "Women, or Pour et Contre," "Melmoth the Wanderer," and other romances of the Radcliffe school. His tragedy of "Bertram," brought out at the Drury-Lane Theatre in 1816, met with brilliant success. It has been translated into French, as well as several of his romances. In 1824 he published "Controversial Sermons," directed against the corruptions of the Roman Church which obtained great popularity. Died in 1824.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1818; "Quarterly Review" for December, 1818, and January, 1821; "Monthly Review" for August, 1818, *et seq.*

Maturin, (EDWARD S.,) a son of the preceding, was born at Dublin in 1812, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1832 he came to the United States, and became a lawyer. For many years he was a teacher in South Carolina and in New York. Among his books, mostly novels, are "Sejanus," "Benjamin, the Jew of Granada," "Eva," "Montezuma," "Melmouth the Wanderer," "Lyrics of Spain and Erin," and "Bianca, a Tale." Died in New York, May 25, 1881.

Maturino di Firenze, mȧ-too-ree′no de fe-rẽn′zȧ, an Italian painter, born at Florence about 1490, was a pupil of Raphael, and a friend of Polidoro Caravaggio, in conjunction with whom he executed a number of frescos at Rome. These works are preserved in the engravings of Cherubino, Alberti, Goltzius, and other artists. Died about 1528.

Matuszewic, mȧ-too′shȧ-vits, (THADDEUS,) a Polish statesman, was appointed minister of finance in 1815. Died in 1818.

Maty, mȧ′tee, (MATTHEW,) an eminent physician and writer, born near Utrecht in 1718, studied at Leyden, and subsequently settled in England, (1740.) He founded in 1750 the "Journal Britannique," a literary periodical of great merit, which was highly commended by Gibbon. He was elected in 1758 a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which he became perpetual secretary in 1765. In 1772 he succeeded Dr. Knight as chief librarian of the British Museum. He published an "Essay on the Character of the Great Physician, or a Critical Eulogy on Boerhaave," (in French, 1747,) "Authentic Memoirs of Richard Mead," (1755,) and "Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield." Died in 1776.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes;" GIBBON, "Memoirs."

Maty, (PAUL HENRY,) a son of the preceding, was born in London in 1745. He became one of the secretaries of the Royal Society in 1778. He published a translation, from the German, of Riesbeck's "Travels," (1787.) Died in 1787.

Mätzner, mẽts′nẹr, (EDUARD ADOLF FERDINAND,) a German philologist, born at Rostock, May 25, 1805. He studied at Rostock, Greifswalde, and Heidelberg, and became distinguished as a teacher. Besides some Greek texts, he published several works on the old French language, also an important "English Grammar," (1859–65; in English, by C. J. Grece, 1874,) an "Old English Dictionary," (1872 *et seq.*,) and other works on English etymology. Died at Berlin, July 14, 1892.

Maubert de Gouvest, mō′bair′ dẹh goo′vȧ′, (JEAN HENRI,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1721, wrote a work entitled "Political History of the Age," which was commended by Lord Bolingbroke. Died in 1767.

Maubeuge. See MABUSE.

Maubreuil, de, dẹh mō′bruĭ′ or mō′bruh′yẹ, (MARIE ARMAND GUERRI,) MARQUIS, a French political

adventurer, born in Bretagne in 1782. He served in the army as captain. According to his own statement, he was authorized and bribed by certain members of the provisional government in 1814 to assassinate Napoleon and to rob the Queen of Westphalia of her diamonds. He performed the latter part of his mission, and was cast into prison for that offence. Died in 1855.

Mauburne, mō'bürn', or **Momboir**, môn'bwâr', (JEAN,) a Flemish ecclesiastic and devotional writer, born at Brussels about 1460, was a friend and correspondent of Erasmus. Died in 1502.

Maucomble, mō'kôṁbl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS DIEUDONNÉ,) a French writer, born at Metz in 1735, published a "History of the Antiquities of the City of Nîmes," (1767.) Died in 1768.

Maucroix, de, dẹh mō'krwâ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, born at Noyon in 1619. He made translations from the "Philippics" of Demosthenes, the "Homilies" of Saint Chrysostom, and other Greek classics. He was an intimate friend of Boileau, Racine, and La Fontaine, and published conjointly with the last-named a collection of works in prose and verse. Died in 1708.

Maud or **Maude**. See MATILDA.

Maude, (Sir FREDERICK STANLEY,) British soldier, was born 1864 at Gibraltar, served at Suakin, 1885, and in the Boer War. In the World War he served in France 1914–15; commanded the 13th Division at the Dardanelles 1915; and in Mesopotamia 1916. He assisted in the unsuccessful defense of Kut-al-Imara, which he recaptured a few months later, and pushed on to capture Baghdad in March, 1917. He died of cholera at Baghdad, Nov. 18, 1917.

Maudsley or Maudslay, mawdz'le, (HENRY,) an English artisan, born at Woolwich in 1771.

Maudsley, (HENRY,) M.D., an English physician, born near Giggleswick, Yorkshire, Feb. 5, 1835.

Mauduit, mō'dü-e', (ANTOINE RENÉ,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1731. He published, among other works, "Elements of Conic Sections Demonstrated," which is highly commended by Lalande. Died in 1815.

Mauduit, mō'dwe', (ISRAEL,) an English writer, of French extraction, born at Bermondsey in 1708, was appointed agent for the province of Massachusetts. He published a "Short View of the History of the New England Colonies," (1769,) and several other works. Died in 1787.

Mauduit, (MICHEL,) a French theologian, born at Vire, in Normandy, in 1644. He was the author of an "Analysis of the Gospel, according to the Historic Order," etc., a "Treatise on Religion," and other works. Died in 1709.

Mauduit du Plessis, mō'dü-e' dü plȧ'se', (THOMAS ANTOINE,) a French officer, born at Hennebon in 1753, served in the American war, where his courage and abilities won for him the particular regard of Washington. Having joined the royalists soon after the breaking out of the French Revolution, he was killed in attempting to suppress a mutiny among his soldiers in Hayti, in 1791.

Maugras, mō'grȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French philosopher and writer, born near Bourbonne-les-Bains in 1762; died in 1830.

Mauguin, mō'gȧN', (FRANÇOIS,) an eloquent French advocate, born at Dijon in 1785. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1830, and sat in the Chamber of Deputies until 1848. Died in 1854.

See M. DE CORMENIN, "Le Livre des Orateurs;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Mauguin, par un Homme de Rien," 1840.

Maule, (FOX.) See PANMURE, LORD.

Maulmont, mōl'môN', or **Malmont**, de, dẹh mȧl'-môN', (JEAN,) a French scholar and theologian, was an intimate friend of J. C. Scaliger.

Maultrot, mō'tro', (GABRIEL NICOLAS,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1714, published numerous treatises on canon law. Died in 1803.

Maun'dẹr, (SAMUEL,) an English compiler, born about 1790. He published, besides other works, a "Treasury of Useful Knowledge," and a "Biographical Treasury," (6th edition, 1847.) Died in 1849.

Maundeville. See MANDEVILLE, (Sir JOHN.)

Maun'drẹll, (HENRY,) an English traveller, born about 1650, visited Palestine in 1697, and published in 1698 his "Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem," etc., which was translated into French. Died about 1710.

Maunoir, mō'nwâr', (JULIEN,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born in 1606, wrote several theological treatises in Latin, and, besides other works, a grammar and dictionary in the dialect of Brittany. Died in 1683.

Maupas, de, dẹh mō'pȧ', (CHARLES CAUCHON,) a French soldier, born at Rheims in 1566, was appointed councillor of state by Henry IV., and was subsequently ambassador to the court of England. Died in 1629.

Maupas du Tour, de, dẹh mō'pȧ' dü toor, (HENRI CAUCHON,) a French writer, born near Rheims in 1600, rose to be Bishop of Evreux in 1661. He wrote a "Life of Saint Francis de Sales," and other works. Died in 1680.

Maupassant, de, dẹh mō'pȧ'sôN', (HENRI RENÉ ALBERT GUY,) a French poet, born at the château Miromesnil, August 5, 1850. He wrote "Des Vers," (1880,) "Mademoiselle Fifi," (1882,) "Une Vie," (1883,) "Clair de lune," (1883,) "Au Soleil," (1884,) "Yvette," (1885,) "La Petite Roque," (1886,) "Pierre et Jean," (1888,) "Sur l'eau," (1888,) "La Main Gauche," (1889,) "L'inutile Beauté," (1890,) etc. Died at Paris, July 6, 1893.

Maupeou, de, dẹ mō'poo', (RENÉ CHARLES,) a French statesman, born in Paris in 1688. He was successively first president of the Parliament of Paris, keeper of seals, and vice-chancellor, (1763.) Died in 1775.

Maupeou, de, (RENÉ NICOLAS CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a son of the preceding, born in 1714, rose through various high offices to be chancellor of France in 1768. In this post he directed all his efforts towards the overthrow of the parliament, which, by his intrigues, was accomplished in 1771. The president Lamoignon and several distinguished members were exiled; but on the accession of Louis XVI. (1774) they were recalled, and the former system was re-established. Maupeou was banished to his estate, near Les Andelys, where he died in 1792, having bequeathed to the nation the sum of 800,000 livres. He was the last chancellor of the ancient monarchy.

See "Lettres de Madame du Deffand;" DE TOCQUEVILLE, "Histoire de Louis XV;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Maupertuis, de, dẹh mō'pẹR'tü-e', (PIERRE LOUIS MOREAU,) an eminent French mathematician, born at Saint-Malo in 1698. He finished his studies in Paris, was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1723, and in 1727 became a Fellow of the Royal Society, London. In 1736 he was the chief of a party of savants, including Clairaut and Lemonnier, who were sent to Lapland by the Academy in order to measure a degree of the meridian. The result of this experiment, which is his chief title to celebrity, exposed the error which had been made by Dominic and Cassini in their measurement in France, and tended to confirm Newton's theory of the oblate form of the earth. On the invitation of Frederick II. of Prussia, Maupertuis repaired in 1740 to Berlin, where he was appointed president of the Academy of Sciences. He was the author of an "Essay on Moral Philosophy," "The Balistic Arithmetic," "The Measure of the Northern Degree," "Discourse on the Figure of the Stars," and several able treatises on geometry. Died in 1759.

See L. A. DE LA BEAUMELLE, "Vie de Maupertuis," 1856; DAMIRON, "Mémoire sur Maupertuis;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance Générale:" J. H. FORMEY, "Eloge de Maupertuis," 1761; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mauquest de la Motte, mō'kȧ' dẹh lȧ mot, (GUILLAUME,) a French surgeon, born at Valognes in 1655, wrote a "Treatise on Surgery," (3 vols., 1722.) Died in 1737.

Maur. See RABAN-MAUR.

Maurand or **Mauran**, mō'rôN', (PIERRE,) the first leader of the Albigenses, was born at Toulouse. It is said that, under the pressure of severe persecution, he abjured his doctrines. Died in 1199.

Maureillan, mō'rȧ'yôN', (CASIMIR POITEVIN,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Montpellier in 1772, succeeded the Duke of Ragusa as Governor of Dalmatia in 1806. Died in 1829.

Maurepas, de, deh mōr'pȧ', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC **Phélypeaux**—fȧ'le'pō',) COMTE, a French statesman, born at Versailles in 1701, was a grandson of Chancellor Pontchartrain. He succeeded his father, Jerôme de Pontchartrain, as secretary of state in 1715, and in 1725 became minister of marine. Though frivolous in his character and superficial in his attainments, he was a liberal patron of learned men, and promoted the scientific expeditions of Maupertuis and his companions to Lapland and of Jussieu to South America. Having offended Madame de Pompadour by an epigram, he was banished from court; but after twenty-five years he was recalled. The principal measure of his subsequent administration was the restoration of the parliaments. Died in 1781.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de M. de Maurepas," 1782; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV;" DROZ, "Histoire de Louis XVI;" MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maurer, mŏw'rẹr, (CHRISTOPH,) a Swiss painter and engraver, son of Josias, noticed below, was born at Zurich in 1558. He was a pupil of Tobias Stimmer. Died in 1614.

Maurer, mŏw'rẹr, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a German jurist, born near Dürkheim, in Bavaria, in 1790, became minister of foreign affairs and of justice in 1847. He published a number of legal treatises. Died May 9, 1872.

Maurer or **Murer**, moo'rẹr, (JOSIAS,) a Swiss artist and *littérateur*, born at Zurich in 1530, excelled as an engraver and painter on glass. Died in 1580.

Maurice, EMPEROR OF THE EAST. See MAURICIUS.

Maurice, the French for MAURICIUS, which see.

Maurice, mō'rèss', (ANTOINE,) a French Protestant theologian and Orientalist, born in Provence in 1677. He became professor of history, Oriental languages, and theology at Geneva. Died in 1756.

Maurice, (ANTOINE,) a theological writer, a son of the preceding, born at Geneva in 1716, succeeded his father in the chair of theology in that city, (1756.) Died in 1795.

Maurice, (Sir FREDERICK BARTON,) British soldier, born 1871; served in the Tirah Campaign 1897–98; and the South African War 1899–1900; was a general staff officer in the British Expeditionary Force after the beginning of the World War. He was made Director of Military Operations at the War Office 1915, but was retired for criticising in the press the accuracy of statements of political superiors. He became a war correspondent, and since 1922 has been Principal of the Working Men's College, St. Pancras, London.

Maurice, (FREDERIC GUILLAUME,) BARON, a Swiss writer, son of Antoine, (the second of the name,) born at Geneva in 1750, was one of the founders of the "Bibliothèque Britannique," (1796,) and published several agricultural works. Died in 1826.

Maurice, mau'riss, (JOHN FREDERICK DENISON,) an English divine and leader of the "Broad Church" party, born in 1805. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, became editor of the London "Athenæum," and professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1854; "New American Cyclopædia."

Maurice, (Rev. THOMAS,) an English divine and scholar, born in Hertford in 1755, became vicar of Cudham, in Kent. He was the author of "Indian Antiquities," (7 vols., 1797,) "History of Hindostan," (3 vols., 1799,) and "Modern History of Hindostan," (2 vols., 1804.) He also translated into verse the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, and published several poems and dramas. Died in 1824.

See "Memoirs of Rev. Thomas Maurice," 1819, by himself; "Gentleman's Magazine," 1824.

Maurice OF NASSAU. See NASSAU.

Maurice, mau'riss, [Ger. MO'RITZ; Lat. MAURI'TIUS,] Elector of Saxony, a celebrated general and champion of the Protestant cause, was born at Freiberg, March 21, 1521. He succeeded his father, Henry, Duke of Saxony, in 1541, and married Agnes, a daughter of Philip, Landgrave of Hesse. In 1546 he formed a secret alliance with the emperor Charles V. against the Protestant League of Schmalkalden, with a design to supplant John Frederick as Elector of Saxony, whose dominions he invaded with success. The title of elector was transferred to him by Charles V. In consequence of his unexpected hostility to the Protestants, the Imperial army gained a decisive victory at Mühlberg in April, 1547, and the Protestant cause was apparently ruined. Having changed his policy, and formed, in 1551, a secret treaty with Henry II. of France, Maurice, aided by several German princes, in the spring of 1552 took arms for the assertion of religious liberty, and marched against Charles V., who was at Innspruck. Surprised by this sudden movement, Charles was compelled to retreat, the Council of Trent was dispersed in confusion, and hostilities were terminated by the memorable treaty of Passau, August 22, 1552, which secured religious liberty to the Protestants of Germany. Maurice was killed in a battle against Albert of Brandenburg, at Sievershausen, in July, 1553.

See J. CAMERARIUS, "Vita Mauritii Electoris Saxoniæ," 1569; GEORG ARNOLD, "Vita Mauritii," 1719; F. A. VON LANGENN, "Moritz Herzog und Churfürst von Sachsen," 2 vols., 1841; SCHLENKERT, "Moritz Churfürst von Sachsen," 4 vols., 1798–1800; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maurice, mau'riss, [Fr. pron. mō'rèss',] SAINT, a Christian martyr, was commander of the Theban Legion, which was composed entirely of Christians. Being ordered by the emperor Maximian to make a sacrifice to the gods for the success of the Roman arms, he refused to comply, and was put to death, together with the greater part of the legion he commanded, (286 A.D.)

See J. DE LISLE, "Défense de la Vérité du Martyre de la Légion Thébéenne," 1737.

Mauriceau, mō're'sō', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born in Paris, published a "Treatise on the Diseases of Pregnancy," which was translated into several languages. Died in 1709.

Mauricianus, mau-rish-ĭ-ā'nus, (JUNIUS,) a Roman jurist under the reign of Antoninus Pius.

Mauricius or **Mauritius**, mau-rish'ĭ-us, [Gr. *Μαυρίκιος*; Fr. MAURICE, mō'rèss'; It. MAURISIO, mŏw-ree'ze-o,] (FLAVIUS TIBERIUS,) Emperor of the East, born in Cappadocia in 539 A.D. Having been appointed by the emperor Tiberius commander of his armies against the Persians, he gained several important victories, and was, on his return, rewarded by Tiberius with his daughter's hand. After carrying on war for some time with the Abares, a barbarous tribe on the Danube, a mutiny broke out among his soldiers, who chose for their leader a centurion named Phocas. Mauritius was put to death, having previously witnessed the execution of five of his sons, (602.)

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maurisio, mŏw-ree'ze-o, (GERARDO,) an Italian jurist and historian, born at Vicenza, lived about 1200–1240. He served under the Ghibeline commander Ezzelino da Romano, and subsequently wrote a history of his achievements, which enjoys a high reputation.

Mauritius. See MAURICE of Saxony, and MAURICIUS.

Mauro, FRA, frȧ mŏw'ro, an eminent Italian geographer, was a monk of the order of the Camaldules, near Venice. His principal work is an excellent map of the world, executed about 1458. Several copies of it have been made; one of the best of these is in the British Museum.

See PLACIDO ZURLA, "Il Mappamundo di Fra Mauro," 1806.

Maurocenus. See MOROSINI.

Maurocordato. See MAVROCORDATOS.

Maurolico, mŏw-ro'le-ko, (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Sicilian geometer, born at Messina in 1494, was for many years professor of mathematics in his native city. He was the author of a "Treatise on Conic Sections," "Optical Theorem," and other valuable works in Latin, and made translations from Euclid, Apollonius, and Autolycus. Died in 1575.

See F. MAUROLICO, "Vita del Abbate Francesco Maurolico," 1613; D. SCINÀ, "Elogio di F. Maurolico," 1808.

Mau'rus Terentia'nus, (te-rẽn-she-ā'nus,) a Latin writer, supposed to have been a native of Carthage, was the author of a poem on the rules of Latin versification, entitled "De Literis, Syllabis, Pedibus," etc.

Maury, mō're', (JEAN SIFFREIN,) a celebrated French prelate and pulpit orator, born in the Venaissin in 1746.

He repaired to Paris about 1766, and soon acquired a high reputation by his "Funeral Oration on the Dauphin," and his "Eulogy of Fénelon." He published in 1777 his "Treatise on Pulpit Eloquence," and in 1778 was appointed to preach the Carême (Lent) sermon before the king. His "Panegyric on Saint Vincent de Paul," which is esteemed his master-piece, appeared in 1785, and he was soon after chosen a member of the French Academy. In 1789 he was a deputy of the clergy of Péronne to the States-General, where he was conspicuous as the eloquent advocate of the Church and of the royalist party and the most powerful opponent of Mirabeau. On the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly he was obliged to leave the country, and at the invitation of Pius VI. he took up his residence at Rome, where he was made a cardinal in 1794. In 1804 he wrote a letter of congratulation to the emperor Napoleon, and henceforth attached himself to the interests of the new sovereign. He was successively created by him a member of the Institute, first almoner of Jerome Bonaparte, and Archbishop of Paris, (1810.) After the restoration of the Bourbons, Cardinal Maury was deprived of his place, and retired to Rome, where he died in 1817. Maury was noted for his brilliant repartee, of which the following instances may be given. Being asked by Napoleon how he stood with regard to the Bourbons, he replied, "Sire, my respect for them is unalterable; but I have lost faith and hope, and there remains to me only charity." Once, in the Assembly, some ladies of rank, known for their republican opinions, attempted by their loud conversation to drown his voice, when, turning to the president, he said, "I pray you silence those Sans-culottes."

See "Vie du Cardinal Maury," 1827, by his nephew; POUJOULAT, "Le Cardinal Maury, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. lxix., 1812, (Appendix.)

Maury, mŏw-ree', (JUAN MARIA,) a Spanish poet and critic, born at Malaga, published in 1826 a collection of Spanish lyrics, entitled "Poetical Spain," ("Espagne poétique,") which were translated into elegant French verse and accompanied with critical and biographical notices. Died in 1845.

Maury, (LOUIS FERDINAND ALFRED,) a French antiquarian writer, born at Meaux in 1817. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1857. He published a number of works, the most valuable of which is his "History of the Religions of Ancient Greece," (3 vols., 1857.) Died at Paris, February 11, 1892.

Mau'rў, (MATTHEW FONTAINE,) LL.D., an American hydrographer and naval officer, born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, in 1806. About 1826 he sailed in the Vincennes on a voyage around the world, and after his return was made a lieutenant in 1836. He published a "Treatise on Navigation," (about 1835,) "Letters on the Amazon and the Atlantic Slopes of South America," "Relation between Magnetism and the Circulation of the Atmosphere," "Astronomical Observations," (1853,) and "Physical Geography of the Sea," (1855; sixth edition, 1856,) a work which has been highly praised by competent judges. Died February 1, 1873.

See the "North British Review" for May, 1858.

Mau-so'lus, [Gr. *Μαύσωλος*; Fr. MAUSOLE, mō'zol',] son of Hecatomnus, became King of Caria, in Asia Minor, about 377 B.C., being, however, nominally a satrap of the Persian empire. He made considerable conquests in Persia and in different parts of Greece, and was, according to Demosthenes, one of the instigators of the Social war. From his name is derived the word "mausoleum." The colossal statue of Mausolus, now in the British Museum, is one of the finest extant relics of ancient art. (See ARTEMISIA.)

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici."

Maussac, de, dẹh mō'săk', [Lat. MAUSSA'CUS,] (PHILIP JACQUES,) an eminent French critic and scholar, born near Béziers about 1590. He became first president of the Chambre des Comptes at Montpellier in 1647. He published the "Greek Lexicon" of Harpocration, with notes, (1614,) an edition of Aristotle's "History of Animals," and of Psellus "On the Virtues of Minerals." Maussac was one of the first Greek scholars of his time, and was an intimate friend of Salmasius. Died in 1650.

Maussacus. See MAUSSAC.

Mautour, de, dẹh mō'toor', (PHILIBERT BERNARD MOREAU,) a French antiquary, born at Beaune in 1654. Among his works is a "Dissertation on the History of the Amazons." Died in 1737.

Mauvais, mō'vą', (FÉLIX VICTOR,) a French astronomer, born at Maiche, in Doubs, in 1809; died in 1854.

Mauvillon, mō'vė'yŏn', (ELÉAZAR,) a French *littérateur*, born in Provence in 1712, became secretary to Frederick Augustus, King of Poland. He published a "History of Prince Eugene of Savoy," (5 vols., 1740,) a "History of Peter the Great," (1742,) "History of Gustavus Adolphus," (1764,) and other works, (in French.) Died at Brunswick in 1779.

Mauvillon, (JACOB,) son of the preceding, born at Leipsic in 1743, became professor of military science at Cassel in 1771. He wrote a "Historical Essay on the Art of War," etc., (in French, 1784,) and other works in French and German, also "The Prussian Monarchy," ("La Monarchie Prussienne,") in conjunction with Mirabeau, who was his intimate friend. Died in 1794.

See HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mauzinho Quevedo de Castello Branco, mŏw-zẽn'yo kà-vā'do dà kăs-tel'lo brăn'ko, a Portuguese poet, wrote a poem entitled "Alphonso the African," commemorating the achievements of King Alphonso V.

Mā'vor, (WILLIAM FORDYCE,) a Scottish writer, born near Aberdeen in 1758, became tutor to the children of the Duke of Marlborough. He published a number of useful compilations, among which we may name a "Historical Account of the Most Celebrated Voyages," "Elements of Natural History," and "The British Cornelius Nepos." Died in 1837.

Mavors. See MARS.

Mavrocordatos, mâv-ro-kor-dā'tos, or **Mavrocordato**, mâv-ro-kor-dā'to, (ALEXANDER,) a modern Greek physician, statesman, and scholar, born about 1636. He studied at Rome and Padua, and took his medical degree at Bologna. Having settled at Constantinople, his profound knowledge of both Oriental and European languages procured for him the post of grand dragoman to the Ottoman Porte, (1673.) He was afterwards employed in important embassies to Vienna, and negotiated the treaty of Carlowitz, (1698.) His services to Austria on this occasion were rewarded by the emperor Leopold with the title of count of the empire, while he was appointed secretary of state by the Sultan, and obtained other distinctions. He was the author of a medical work entitled "Pneumaticum Instrumentum," etc., which was translated into French, German, and Spanish, a "Modern Greek Grammar," and a collection of letters. Died in 1709.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mavrocordatos, (ALEXANDER,) a Greek statesman, born at Constantinople in 1791. He took arms against the Turks in 1821, and was appointed president of the executive committee in January, 1822, soon after which he took command of the army. Having been rendered almost powerless by the dissensions among the Greeks and by the enmity of Colocotronis and Ypsilanti, he resigned or refused the office of president in 1823. In 1832 he was appointed a member of the cabinet by King Otho, whom he served as ambassador to Munich, Berlin, and London between 1834 and 1840. He was prime minister for a short time in 1841, and president of the council in 1844. About May, 1854, he was restored to power, which he resigned a few months later. Died in 1865.

See TRICOUPIS, "History of the Greek Revolution," (in modern Greek,) 4 vols., 1853–56; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Mavrocordatos, (CONSTANTINE,) was appointed Hospodar of Wallachia in 1735. He abolished serfdom, and introduced great improvements in the agriculture of the country. Died in 1765.

Mavrocordatos, (NICHOLAS,) son of Alexander, (the first of the name,) was appointed successively dragoman to the Sultan, Hospodar of Moldavia (1709) and of Wallachia, (1711.) Died in 1730.

Mavromichalis, mav-ro-me-kā'lis, known also as

Pietro Bev, a modern Greek patriot, born in the Morea about 1775. He fought against the Turks in the revolution which began in 1821, and became a member of the provisional government. Died in 1848.

Mawe, maw, (Joseph,) an English naturalist, born in Derbyshire in 1764, published "Travels in the Interior of Brazil," etc., (1812,) "Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones," (1813,) "Mineralogy of Derbyshire," and other scientific treatises. Died in 1829.

Mawmoisine, maw'moi-zin, or Malvoisine, de, dẹh mȧl'vo-zin, (William,) a prelate, supposed to have been a native of France. Having visited Scotland, he was made Bishop of Saint Andrew's in 1202. He established many monasteries in that country, and was active in promoting a crusade to the Holy Land.

Mawson, (Sir Douglas,) born at Bradford, Yorkshire, 1882. Studied geology at Sydney University, Australia. Explored the Antarctic continent upon an expedition, of which he was leader, lasting thirty months. Published "The Home of the Blizzard," 1915.

Maxentius, maks-ĕn'she-us, [Fr. Maxence, măk'sôNss',] (Marcus Aurelius Valerius,) a Roman emperor, was the son of Maximian, who abdicated in 305 A.D. He married the daughter of the emperor Galerius. He thought himself slighted by the promotion of Constantine to the rank of Cæsar in 306, and excited a revolt among the Prætorian guards, who proclaimed him emperor at Rome in the same year. Galerius, who was then in a distant province, sent against him an army under Severus, who was defeated and killed by the aid of Maximian. Maxentius and his father reigned together for a short time, and made an alliance with Constantine, who married Fausta, a sister of Maxentius.

Max'ey, (Samuel Bell,) an American Senator, born at Tompkinsville, Kentucky, March 30, 1825. He graduated at West Point in 1846, served in the Mexican war, and afterwards was a lawyer in Texas. He served in the Confederate army, and was made a major-general. He was sent to the United States Senate in 1875, and was re-elected. Died in 1895.

Max'im, (Hiram Stevens,) an American inventor, born at Sangerville, Maine, in 1840. He worked as a coach-builder and an engineer, and after 1867 patented various inventions, the best known being the Maxim machine-gun, which uses the power of the recoil for reloading. He also invented cordite, a smokeless powder, and in 1894 a flying machine. He resided in England after 1881. Died 1916.

Maxim, (Hudson,) inventor, born at Orneville, Maine, in 1853. He was the first to make smokeless powder in the United States, produced the explosives "Maximite" and "Stabilite," etc. Died 1927.

Maxime. See Maximus.

Maxime de Tyr. See Maximus Tyrius.

Max-im'ĭ-an, [Fr. Maximien, măk'se'me-ȧN'; Lat. Maximia'nus,] or, more fully, **Mar'cus Vale'rius Maximia'nus**, a Roman emperor, born in Pannonia, was the son of a peasant. He had obtained high rank in the army when Diocletian, in 286 A.D., adopted him as his colleague in the empire. In the division of the empire, Italy and Africa were assigned to Maximian. In 305 Diocletian and Maximian formally abdicated in favour of Galerius and Constantius Chlorus. The next year he joined his son Maxentius in an effort to recover power, and was proclaimed emperor. In the war that ensued between him and Constantine he was taken prisoner, and executed in 310. (See Maxentius.)

Maximianus. See Maximian.

Maximien. See Maximian.

Max-ĭ-mil'ĭ-an [Ger. pron. măk-se-mee'le-ȧn; Fr. Maximilien, măk'se'me'le'ȧN'; Lat. Maximilia'nus; It. Massimiliano, mȧs-se-me-le-ȧ'no] **I.**, Emperor of Germany, born at Neustadt in 1459, was the son of Frederick III. and Leonora of Portugal. He married, in 1477, Mary of Burgundy, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold, who died in 1482, leaving two children, Philip and Margaret. In accordance with the stipulations of the peace of Arras, (1482,) he betrothed his daughter Margaret to the Dauphin, (afterwards Charles VIII. of France,) with Burgundy, Artois, and Flanders for her portion. For several years following he was involved in a contest with France, and with his subjects in the Netherlands, incited to revolt by Louis XI. About 1492 he prepared to make war on Charles VIII., who not only refused to keep his engagement with Maximilian's daughter, but had deprived him of his intended bride, Anne, the wealthy heiress of Brittany. By the mediation of Philip, Elector of the Palatinate, a treaty of peace was concluded between the two sovereigns at Senlis, (1493,) by which Charles was compelled to give up the dowry of the princess. Maximilian was crowned Emperor of Germany, and in 1494 married Bianca Sforza, daughter of the Duke of Milan, which alliance gave rise to a succession of wars in Italy. He soon after joined the League of Cambray, formed between Pope Julius II., Ferdinand of Spain, and Louis XII. of France, against the Venetians; but, that republic having soon after become reconciled to the pope, Maximilian joined the so-called Holy League between England, Spain, Venice, and the pope, in opposition to the French, who were signally defeated by the forces of Henry VIII. and the emperor, in the "battle of the spurs," near Guinegate, (1513.) Francis I., having succeeded to the throne of France, captured Milan, and compelled Maximilian to give up Verona to the Venetians for 200,000 ducats. By the treaty of Bâle (1499) he had been obliged to acknowledge the independence of Switzerland. Though often unsuccessful in his wars, he had the fortune to acquire extensive territories by the marriage of his son Philip with the Infanta of Spain, and of his grandchildren Ferdinand and Maria with the son and daughter of Ladislaus, King of Hungary and Bohemia. His daughter Margaret was married to the Spanish prince Don Juan, a son of Ferdinand and Isabella. Among the important acts of his reign were the establishment of the Imperial Chamber and Aulic Council, and the abolition of the Secret Tribunal of Westphalia; he also created a standing army and introduced military discipline. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and was the author of several works in prose and verse. He died in January, 1519, and was succeeded by his grandson, Charles V.

See Coxe, "History of the House of Austria;" Hegewisch "Geschichte der Regierung Maximilians I.," 1782; Karl Haltaus "Geschichte des Kaisers Maximilian," 1850; Van der Voort "Maximilian van Oostenrijk," 1844;

Maximilian II., born in 1527, was the son of Ferdinand I., whom he succeeded in 1564 as Emperor of Germany. He was soon after engaged in a war with the Turks, who had established themselves in Hungary. After the death of Solyman II. a truce of eight years was concluded between his successor and the emperor. Maximilian was favourably inclined towards the Protestants, whom he allowed to fill important offices; but the influence of the pope, the King of Spain, and the Catholic princes of Germany prevented him from formally embracing their doctrines. He died in 1576, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rudolph.

See Coxe, "History of the House of Austria;" De Thou, "Historia sui Temporis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Maximilian I., Elector of Bavaria, born in 1573. On the formation by the Protestants of the confederacy called the Union, (1608,) Maximilian put himself at the head of the opposing Catholic faction of the League. In conjunction with the emperor Ferdinand II., he fought in the Thirty Years' war against the Palatine Frederick V., and conquered the Upper and Lower Palatinate. In 1623 he obtained the electoral dignity of the Palatinate and the hereditary domains of Frederick V. Died 1651.

See Karl Maria von Aretin, "Geschichte des Herzogs und Kurfürsten Maximilian I.," 1842.

Maximilian, Prince of Baden, born 1867. Became Imperial Chancellor of Germany Oct., 1918, and on Nov. 9, 1918 declared the abdication of William II., the Socialist leader Ebert taking over the government.

Maximilian II., (Joseph,) King of Bavaria, the eldest son of King Lewis, was born in 1811. He married in 1842 a daughter of Prince Frederick William of Prussia. In March, 1848, he succeeded his father, who abdicated the throne. He died in March, 1864, and was succeeded by his son Lewis.

Maximilian, (Ferdinand Joseph,) Emperor of

Mexico and Archduke of Austria, born in July, 1832, was a brother of the emperor Francis Joseph. He married Carlotta, or Charlotte, a daughter of Leopold, King of Belgium, about 1858. In 1859 he was appointed an admiral and commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy. In 1863 he was tempted by Napoleon III. to act the part of emperor in Mexico, then partly conquered by the French and partly governed by the republican President Juarez. He arrived at the Mexican capital in June, 1864. He issued a decree that all who adhered to the republic or resisted his authority should be shot. Many prisoners, including General Orteaga, accordingly suffered death by his order. According to the New York "Evening Post," July 1, 1867, he ordered the enslavement of the whole labouring population of Mexico. The United States refused to recognize him as emperor, and required Napoleon to withdraw his army. Maximilian was much embarrassed by the want of money, and offended the clerical party (which had favoured him) by refusing to restore the property of the Church, which had been confiscated by the Liberals. The French troops departed about the end of 1866, after which the republicans gained several victories and the empire quickly collapsed. Maximilian was captured at Quéretaro in May, and shot on the 19th of June, 1867.

See his "Recollections of my Life," 3 vols., 1868: F. HALL, "Life of Maximilian," 1868.

Maximilian, (ALEXANDER PHILIPP,) Prince of Neuwied, a German naturalist and traveller, born at Neuwied in 1782. In 1815 he set out on a journey through Brazil, where he spent two years and made a rich collection of specimens. On his return he published his "Travels in Brazil" and a "Description of the Natural History of Brazil." In 1833 he visited the western part of the United States. His "Journey through North America," a magnificent work, illustrated with eighty-one engravings, came out in 1843, and is said to be superior to anything of the kind that had hitherto appeared in Germany. Died in 1867.

Maximilian Joseph, "Duke in Bavaria," a German prince and author, the head of the ducal line of the Bavarian royal family, was born at Bamberg, December 4, 1808, and became a general of cavalry in the Bavarian army. He published "Wanderung nach Orient," "Novellen," "Skizzenbuch," etc., and compiled a collection of Bavarian popular songs and melodies. One of his daughters became Empress of Austria. Died in 1888.

Maximil'ian Mari'a Eman'uel, Elector of Bavaria, born in 1662, was a grandson of Maximilian I. In 1685 he married Maria Antonia, daughter of the emperor Leopold I., and was appointed in 1692 Governor of the Netherlands. Having taken part with the French in the war of the Spanish succession, he delivered up to them the Spanish Netherlands. After his defeat at the battle of Schellenberg, he was obliged by the emperor to give up his possessions, which, however, were restored at the peace of Baden in 1714. Died in 1726.

Max'I-min, [Lat. MAXIMI'NUS; Fr. MAXIMIN, măk'sē'măN',] or, more fully, **Cai'us Ju'lius Ve'rus Maximi'nus,** a native of Thrace, born in 173 A.D., served in the Roman army under Septimius Severus. Having followed Alexander Severus in his German campaign, he caused him to be assassinated, A.D. 235, and was proclaimed emperor in his stead. In consequence of his cruelties, the province of Africa soon after revolted, and Gordianus was made emperor by the senate of Rome, A.D. 237. Maximinus, having defeated and slain Gordianus, laid siege to Aquileia, during which he was killed in a mutiny of his soldiers, together with his son, in 238 A.D. If we may trust the concurrent testimony of ancient writers, Maximin was above eight feet high, well proportioned, and of such strength that he could easily draw a loaded wagon, and with a kick break the leg of a horse. He is said to have used his wife's bracelet for a finger-ring.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Max-I-mi'nus Dā'zą, an Illyrian peasant, a relative of Galerius, was raised by him to the dignity of Cæsar, A.D. 305. He ruled over Syria and Egypt, and persecuted the Christians. On the death of Galerius, in 311, Maximinus took possession of all the Asiatic provinces. He afterwards made war on Licinius, but was defeated, and died by poison at Tarsus in 313 A.D.

Max'I-mus, [Fr. MAXIME, măk'sēm'; It. MASSIMO, mâs'se-mo,] (MAGNUS CLEMENS,) a usurper of the Roman empire, was a native of Spain. Having for several years commanded the Roman army in Britain with success, he revolted against Gratian about 381 A.D., and was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers. He then invaded Gaul to offer battle to Gratian, who was defeated, or fled without fighting, and was killed in 383. Theodosius and Valentinian recognized him as Emperor of Gaul, Spain, and Britain. Attempting to obtain Italy also by conquest, he was defeated by Theodosius, taken prisoner, and executed in 388 A.D.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Maximus, [Fr. MAXIME, măk'sēm',] SAINT, surnamed THE CONFESSOR and THE MONK, an eminent Greek theologian, born at Constantinople about 580 A.D. He zealously opposed the heresy of the Monothelites, and wrote many works on theology, which were highly esteemed in the middle ages. Died in 662 A.D.

Max'I-mus THE GREEK, a native of Albania, was invited to Russia by the grand duke Vassili Ivanovitch, in order to examine numerous Greek manuscripts recently discovered. He made translations of the principal ones into Latin, which were rendered by others into Slavonian. At the request of the Czar, he undertook to revise the early translations of the books of the Greek Church; but the numerous corrections which he made gave great offence, and he was excommunicated as a heretic in 1525. Died in 1556.

Maximus Fabius. See FABIUS.

Max'I-mus Pe-tro'nI-us, an ambitious Roman courtier, born in 395 A.D. He was twice chosen consul. In 455 he procured the assassination of Valentinian III., was proclaimed emperor, and married Eudoxia, the widow of Valentinian. Genseric the Vandal, invited by Eudoxia, marched an army towards Rome, when Maximus attempted to escape by flight, but was killed by his soldiers, or by the officers of Eudoxia, in 455 A.D.

Max'I-mus Ru-til'I-us, a Roman jurist, supposed to have lived under Severus and Caracalla. He was the author of "Ad Legem Falcidiam," or Commentary on the Lex Falcidia.

Max'I-mus Tyr'I-us, [Fr. MAXIME DE TYR, măk'sēm' dęh tĒR,] an eminent Platonic philosopher, born at Tyre in the second century, lived at Athens and Rome in the reigns of the Antonines and of Commodus. He wrote, in Greek, numerous philosophical dissertations, the style and sentiments of which are commended. Two of these are entitled "On the Dæmonium of Socrates" and "On Plato's Opinion respecting the Deity."

Max-Müller. See MÜLLER, (MAX.)

Max'well, (Sir HERBERT EUSTACE,) a British author, born at Edinburgh in 1845, and educated at Eton and Oxford. His publications since 1887 have been numerous, including novels, historical works, etc.

Max'well, (JAMES CLERK,) an eminent British physicist, born at Edinburgh, June 13, 1831. He studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge, graduating with highest honours in 1854. He was professor of natural philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1856–60, professor of physics in King's College, London, 1860–68, and professor of experimental physics in the University of Cambridge, 1871–79. His life was full of fruitful labours in the field of experimental physics and applied mathematics. Among his works are an admirable "Theory of Heat," (1871,) "Matter and Motion," and "Electricity and Magnetism," (1873,) the latter a treatise of the highest value to science. Died at Cambridge, November 5, 1879.

Max'well, (Sir MURRAY,) a Scottish naval officer, born near Perth in 1766, served with distinction in several campaigns against the French and Spaniards, and in 1815 accompanied Lord Amherst on his embassy to China. He was made a knight in 1818. Died in 1831.

Maxwell, (ROBERT,) one of the Scottish lords of the regency during the absence of James V. in France, had a share in the mutiny at Solway Moss. In the first

Parliament of Mary Queen of Scots, (1543,) he introduced a bill to allow the reading of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue, which was passed in spite of the opposition of the lord chancellor, the bishops and priests. Died in 1546.

Maxwell, (WILLIAM HAMILTON,) a writer, born in Ireland in 1795. He published, besides several novels, a "Life of Wellington," and contributed to "Bentley's Miscellany." Died in 1850.

Maxwell, (WILLIAM STIRLING.) See STIRLING.

May, (CAROLINE,) an American writer, and resident of New York, has published several poems and prose works, and prepared an edition of the "American Female Poets," with notes.

May, (EDITH.) See DRINKER.

May, (EDWARD COLLETT,) an English musician, born at Greenwich, October 29, 1806. He began life as an organist, but subsequently devoted himself with great success to the teaching of vocal music. Died in 1887.

May, (EDWARD H.,) an American painter, of English extraction, born in 1828. He resided in New York and in Paris. He studied under Couture, in Paris, and produced pictures highly commended by French critics. Among his master-pieces are "Jewish Captives at Babylon," "Francis I. at Prayer after hearing of the Death of his Son," and a "Scene from Waverley." Died 1887.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

May, (SAMUEL JOSEPH,) an American Unitarian minister, born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 12, 1797. He graduated at Harvard College in 1817, and became distinguished as an anti-slavery writer and speaker and as an advocate of popular education. Died at Syracuse, New York, July 1, 1871.

May, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born in Sussex about 1595, was appointed by Cromwell secretary and historiographer to the Parliament. He was the author of a "History of the English Parliament which began November, 1640," which is commended by Warburton; also the tragedies of "Antigone" and "Agrippina," a comedy entitled "The Heir," and other works. He likewise translated Lucan's "Pharsalia," and wrote a continuation of it, in Latin and English. It is eulogized by Dr. Johnson and other critics. Died in 1650.

May, (THOMAS ERSKINE,) an English historian and writer on law, born in 1815. He published, besides other works, "A Constitutional History of England from 1760 to 1860," (1861–63,) and "Democracy in Europe; a History," (1877.) He was made Companion of the Bath in 1860. Died May 13, 1886.

May de Romain-Motier, mȧ dẹh ro'mȧN' mo'te-ȧ', (EMMANUEL,) a Swiss writer, born at Berne in 1734, published a "Military History of the Swiss," etc., (1772.) Died in 1799.

Mâyâ, mȧ'yȧ, a Sanscrit word, signifying "Illusion," and applied by the Hindoos in a philosophical or mystical sense to that Power which caused or created the visible phenomena of the universe, it being assumed that external objects have no absolute existence, but that they are mere impressions on the mind, according to the theory held by Berkeley and some other European philosophers. The Mâyâ of the Hindoo mythology is, according to some, a mighty goddess, regarded as the wife or consort of Brahmâ.

See MOOR, "Hindoo Mythology;" WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Mayans y Siscar, mī-ȧns' e sès-kar', [Lat. MAIAN'SIUS,] (GREGORIO,) a Spanish jurist and scholar, born at Oliva in 1699. He published a "Life of Miguel Cervantes," (1738,) and a number of legal and critical works of a high character. Died in 1781.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" STRODTMANN, "G. Maiansii Vita," 1756.

Maydieu, mȧ'de-uh', (JEAN,) a French *littérateur*, who was born at Troyes, and lived about 1760–1800. He wrote several works of fiction. He was a priest, and was banished at the Revolution.

Mayenne or **Maienne**, de, dẹh mȧ'yĕn', (CHARLES DE LORRAINE,) DUC, an able French general, born in 1554, was the second son of Francis, Duke of Guise. He fought against the Huguenots in the civil wars under Charles IX. and Henry III. His brother Henry and he organized the Catholic League in 1577. (See GUISE, DE, HENRY, DUKE.) On the death of his brother Henry, in 1588, the Duke of Mayenne became commander-in-chief of the army of the League. He occupied Paris in February, 1589, and opposed the succession of Henry IV., who defeated Mayenne at Ivry in March, 1590. The duke retained possession of Paris until 1593 and concluded a treaty of peace with Henry IV. in 1596 Died in 1611.

See NERVIZE, "Histoire de la Vie du Duc de Mayenne," 1618; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France;" H. MARTIN, "Histoire de France."

Mayenne, de, (HENRI DE LORRAINE,) DUC, a son of the preceding, born in 1578. He acted a prominent part in the tumults and violent feuds which prevailed during the minority of Louis XIII. In 1621 he was killed at Montauban, where he fought against the Protestants.

Māy'ẹr, (ALFRED MARSHALL,) an able American scientist, born in Baltimore, November 13, 1836, a nephew of Brantz Mayer. He was educated at Saint Mary's College in Baltimore, and in the University of Paris, and held (1856–71) professorships of science in various colleges, becoming a professor of physics in the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1871. Electricity, magnetism, and acoustics were the subjects to which he gave especial attention. He was the author of many scientific papers, a treatise on "Sound," etc. Died July 13, 1897.

Mayer, mī'ẹr, (ANDREAS,) a German astronomer, born at Augsburg in 1716; died in 1782.

Māy'ẹr, (BRANTZ,) an American lawyer and writer, born at Baltimore in 1809. He published "Mexico—Aztec, Spanish, and Republican," (1851,) "Observations on Mexican History and Archæology," etc., and "Mexican Antiquities," (1858.) Died in 1879.

Mayer, mȧ'yȧ', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French novelist and historical writer, born at Toulon in 1751; died about 1825.

Mayer, (CONSTANT,) a French-American painter, born at Besançon, in France, October 4, 1832. He was educated at the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and in 1857 became a resident of New York. He has made many life-size genre pictures and portraits, and in 1869 was created a chevalier of the legion of honour. Among his best works are "Consolation," "Recognition," "Good Words," "Love's Melancholy," "The Sewing-School," "The Song of the Shirt," etc.

Mayer, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH ANDREAS,) a German anatomist, born at Greifswalde in 1747, became physician to the King of Prussia in 1789. Died in 1801.

Mayer, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German divine and polemist, born at Leipsic in 1650. He held professorships of divinity at Wittenberg, Kiel, and Greifswalde. He published over three hundred and seventy books and pamphlets, and was noted for his extreme hostility to Spener and the Pietists. His works are nearly forgotten. Died at Stettin in 1712.

Mayer, (JULIUS ROBERT,) a German physicist, born at Heilbronn, November 25, 1814. He was educated at Tübingen, Munich, and Paris, and became a surgeon at Heilbronn. He was distinguished as an able theorist on thermodynamics. His principal work is "Die Mechanik der Wärme," (1867.) Died March 20, 1878.

Mayer, mī'ẹr, [Lat. MAYE'RUS,] (JOHANN TOBIAS,) an eminent German mathematician and astronomer, born at Marbach in 1723. At an early age he devoted himself to the study of the exact sciences, and in 1750 became professor of mathematics in the University of Göttingen, and the next year director of the observatory in that place. In 1755 he published his "Lunar Tables," a work of the greatest accuracy and which at once gained him a high reputation. Among his many able productions we may name the "Zodiacal Catalogue," a treatise "On the Libration of the Moon," "Solar Tables," and "Terrestrial Refractions." Mayer also discovered the principle of the repeating circle, since developed by Borda and employed by him to measure the arc of the meridian. After Mayer's death, which took place in 1762, the British Parliament, at the suggestion of the

board of longitude, paid to his widow the sum of £3000, being the prize offered for the "Lunar Tables."

Mayer or **Mayr**, mīr, (SIMON,) a celebrated German composer, born at Mendorf, in Bavaria, in 1763. He studied under Lenzi and Bertoni in Italy, and in 1802 became chapel-master at Bérgamo. He composed a great number of operas, among the most popular of which are his "Medea," "Lodoiska," and "Music-Mad," ("Il Fanatico per la Musica.") Died in 1845.

Mayerne-Turquet, **de**, (THÉODORE,) born, of French parentage, at Geneva in 1573, became physician-in-ordinary to Henry IV. of France. In 1611 he was appointed first physician to James I. of England, and held the same office under Charles I. He was the author of several valuable medical works in Latin. Died in 1655.

Mayerus. See MAYER, (JOHANN TOBIAS.)

Mayeur de Saint-Paul, mā'yŭr' dẹh sân'pōl', (FRANÇOIS MARIE,) a French actor and dramatist, born in Paris in 1758, published a number of comedies, romances, and poems. Died in 1818.

May'hew, (AUGUSTUS SEPTIMUS,) an English author, a brother of Henry Mayhew, noticed below, and author of several books, among them "Kitty Lamere," (1858,) "Paved with Gold," (1866,) and "Blow Hot and Blow Cold," (1869.) He also assisted Henry and Horace Mayhew in producing the "Brothers Mayhew" series of humorous tales. Died December 25, 1875. EDWARD MAYHEW, (born in London in 1813,) a brother of the above, was a theatrical manager, and the author of some farces, and of a series of illustrated and humorously-written books on veterinary practice. These had a wide sale in America and England. HORACE, another brother, was associated in the authorship of the "Brothers Mayhew" series, and wrote several comic books of his own. He was born in London in 1819, and died April 30, 1872. THOMAS, the eldest of the five brothers, was born in 1810, and published the "Penny National Library," including a "Penny Dictionary," "Penny Grammar," etc. He was also editor of a radical paper.

Māy'hew, (HENRY,) an English *littérateur* and journalist, born in London in 1812. He was one of the founders of the periodical entitled "Figaro in London," and in 1841 became the first editor of "Punch." He subsequently edited the "Comic Almanac." Among his works may be named "What to Teach, and How to Teach it," (1842,) "London Labour and the London Poor," (1851,) "The Wonders of Science," "The Greatest Plague of Life," "Whom to Marry and How to get Married," "Magic of Kindness," etc. Died July 21, 1887.

Māy'hew, (JONATHAN,) D.D., an American divine, born in Martha's Vineyard in 1720, was distinguished as a preacher and controversialist, and published a number of theological works. Among these we may name "Observations on the Charter and Conduct of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and "Christian Sobriety." Died in 1766.

Māy'nạrd, (CHARLES JOHNSON,) an American naturalist, born at West Newton, Massachusetts, in 1845. He made special studies in ornithology and on the land shells of the West Indies, and wrote various works on the birds of the United States and American butterflies, also "Naturalist's Guide," "Contributions to Science," "Nature Studies," etc.

Māy'nạrd, (EDWARD,) an American inventor, born at Madison, New Jersey, in 1813. He became a dental surgeon, and invented many dental instruments. He was appointed court dentist by Nicholas I. of Russia, and for many years was professor in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. His later inventions were in firearms and ammunition, and included the tape system of primers, a breech-loading rifle, etc. The Maynard rifle was adopted by the United States and by several European governments. Died in 1891.

Maynard, mạ'nạ̈r', (FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1582, was an intimate friend of Malherbe. He was the author of odes, epigrams, and other poems, which are characterized by La Harpe as possessing great eloquence of diction, but are deficient in warmth. Died in 1646.

Māy'nard, (HORACE,) LL.D., an American statesman, born at Westborough, Massachusetts, August 30, 1814. He graduated at Amherst College in 1838. He removed to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was (1838–42) professor of mathematics in the University of East Tennessee. He became a lawyer, was a member of Congress, 1857–63 and 1865–75, attorney-general of Tennessee, 1863–65, United States minister at Constantinople, 1875–80, and postmaster-general, 1880–81. Died at Knoxville, May 3, 1882.

Māy'nard, (Sir JOHN,) an English lawyer, born in Devonshire in 1602. He became Cromwell's sergeant in 1653, and, after the restoration, filled the same office under Charles II. He was active in promoting the Revolution of 1688, and was appointed in 1689 one of the lords commissioners of the great seal of England. Died in 1690.

Mayne, mān, (JASPER,) an English divine and poet, born in Devonshire in 1604. He obtained several offices under Charles I., of which he was deprived after Cromwell's usurpation. On the restoration he was appointed chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II., and Archdeacon of Chichester. He was the author of a comedy entitled "The City Match," and a tragi-comedy called "The Amorous Warre." Died in 1672.

Mayno, mī'no, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a Spanish painter, born at Toledo about 1590, was drawing-master to Philip IV. Among his best productions are "The Nativity" and "The Resurrection." Died in 1654.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Maynwaring, mān'ạ-ring, (ARTHUR,) an English satirist and political writer, born in Shropshire in 1668. He was for a time attached to the cause of James II., and satirized the government of William III., to which, however, he was afterwards reconciled. After the peace of Ryswick he visited Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Boileau. He was a member of Parliament for Preston in 1705. Maynwaring's productions, both in prose and verse, were much esteemed, and Sir Richard Steele dedicated to him the first volume of the "Tatler." Died in 1712.

See OLDMIXON, "Life and Posthumous Works of A. Maynwaring."

Mayo, mā'o, (AMORY DWIGHT,) an American divine, born at Warwick, Massachusetts, in 1823, became pastor of the First Congregational Unitarian Church in Albany. He published "Graces and Powers of the Christian Life," (1852,) "Symbols of the Capital," and other works. His wife, S. C. EDGARTON MAYO, was the author of a number of poems of great beauty. Died about 1850.

Mayo, (CHARLES HORACE,) American surgeon, born 1865. Assisted his brother, WILLIAM JAMES MAYO, born 1861, in founding the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., famous for the number and success of the surgical operations performed there. In 1915 the brothers incorporated the Mayo Foundation for Medical Research and Education which in 1917 became a department of the University of Minnesota.

Mayo, (FRANK,) an American actor, born at Boston in 1839. He produced "Davy Crockett" in 1872, in which he appeared more than two thousand times. Died June 8, 1896.

Mayo, (HERBERT,) an English physician, became professor of anatomy and physiology at King's College.

Mayo, (Mrs. ISABELLA,) an English author, was born at London, December 10, 1843. She was the author of a number of novels, including "Gold and Dross," (1871.) Died May 13, 1914.

Mayo, (WILLIAM STARBUCK,) an American physician and writer, born at Ogdensburg, New York, in 1812. He published, in 1849, "Kaloolah," a fictitious tale of African adventure, which was followed by "The Berber, or the Mountaineer of the Atlas," (1850,) and "Romance-Dust from the Historic Placer." Died in 1895.

Mayow, mā'ō, ? (JOHN,) an English physician, born in Cornwall in 1645, was the author of a valuable work "On Nitre and Nitro-Aerial Spirit," in which he origi-

nated some of the most important modern discoveries in pneumatic chemistry. Died in 1679.

Mayr, von, fon mĭr, (JOHANN MARIE ECK,) a German general, born in Vienna in 1716, fought for Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1759.

Mayseder, mī'zẹh-dẹr, (JOSEPH,) a German violinist and composer, born at Vienna in 1789. Died in 1863.

Mazade, de, dẹh mȧ'zȧd', (LOUIS CHARLES JEAN ROBERT,) a French author, born at Castel-Sarrazin, March 19, 1820. He became a journalist at Paris, and published "Odes," (1841,) "L'Espagne moderne," (1855,) "L'Italie moderne," (1860,) "Lamartine," (1872,) and other works, chiefly on public questions. Died in 1893.

Mazarin, maz'ą-reen', [Fr. pron. mȧ'zȧ'rȧN'; It. MAZARINI, mȧd-zȧ-ree'nee; Lat. MAZARI'NUS,] (GIULIO or JULES,) CARDINAL, a celebrated courtier and prime minister of France, was born in Italy in 1602. He was educated in a college of Jesuits at Rome, (where his father, Pietro Mazarini, resided,) and adopted the profession of law. He had acquired the reputation of an adroit negotiator in the service of the pope, when, in 1630, he met Cardinal Richelieu, who secured his attachment to the interest of France. When the French and Spanish were about to engage at Casal, he prevented a battle, and negotiated the treaty of Cherasco in 1631. He was nuncio extraordinary to France in 1634, and gained the favour of the French king, who sent him as ambassador to Savoy in 1640. Through the influence of the French court, Mazarin was made a cardinal in 1641. The next year he was admitted into the supreme council. The death of Richelieu (in 1642) and of Louis XIII. (in 1643) opened a wider sphere to the ambition of Mazarin, whom Richelieu recommended as his successor. By the will of the late king he was declared sole adviser of the queen-regent, Anne of Austria, in respect to ecclesiastic affairs, and he soon acquired the principal power in the government, as well as the confidence of that queen. He used his power at first with moderation, and courted popularity by gracious and affable manners. He prosecuted the war against Spain which began under his predecessor, and in which Condé and Turenne maintained the honour of the French arms. A dispute which arose between the court and the Parliament of Paris was fomented by Cardinal de Retz into the revolt of the Parisians called "the Day of the Barricades," (August 27, 1648,) and was followed by the civil war of the Fronde. The queen, with her son, Louis XIV., and Mazarin, were driven out of Paris in 1649 by the Frondeurs. This civil war was more remarkable for the levity of the people than for their military exploits. Ladies directed the several factions, and cabals were made or broken by amorous intrigues. In the midst of these domestic broils, Mazarin had been so fortunate or politic as to conclude with the German emperor the famous treaty of Westphalia, (1648,) by which the latter ceded to France the province of Alsace. In 1651 the cardinal was exiled to Cologne; but about two years later he returned to the capital in triumph, and the end of the rebellion, in 1654, restored him to his former power. He made in 1655 a treaty of alliance with Cromwell, who, being solicited as an ally by the French and the Spanish courts, preferred the former. He acquired the same influence over the king, who had attained his majority, as he had exerted over the queen. It is said that Louis XIV. wished to marry Marie Mancini, a niece of his minister, but the latter discouraged the match, and in 1659 negotiated a marriage with a Spanish princess. Mazarin once said "Louis contained the material for four kings and one honest man." He died at Vincennes in March, 1661. His person was remarkably handsome, and his manners fascinating. "Mazarin," says Mignet, "had a far-seeing and inventive mind, a character rather supple than feeble. His device was 'Le Temps et moi.'" Much diversity of opinion exists respecting his merit as a statesman; but it may safely be affirmed that he was able and skilful, and, though avaricious, he was not a cruel or revengeful minister.

See AUBERY, "Histoire du Cardinal Mazarin," 1751; MIGNET, 'Mémoires relatifs à la Succession d'Espagne;" SAINT-AULAIRE, 'Histoire de la Fronde;" BAZIN, "Histoire de France sous le Ministère du Cardinal Mazarin;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" GUALDO-PRIORATO, "Vita del Cardinal Mazarini," 1662; JOHN CALVERT, "Life of Cardinal Mazarin," 1670; RETZ, "Mémoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" GRAMONT, "Mémoires;" V. COUSIN, "La Jeunesse de Mazarin;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1831, and February, 1832.

Mazarini. See MAZARIN.

Mazarinus. See MAZARIN.

Mazarredo y Salazar, mȧ-thȧr-rā'dho e sȧ-lȧ-thar', (JOSÉ MARIA,) a Spanish admiral, born at Bilbao in 1714, distinguished himself by his defence of Cadiz against the English in 1797. He was appointed by Joseph Bonaparte minister of the marine in 1808. Died in 1812.

Mazdak, mȧz'dȧk, or **Maz'dẹk,** a Persian impostor, who was born about 470 A.D., professed to be a prophet, and advocated a community of property. He induced King Kobâd to adopt his system, and effected great changes in the social order.

Mazdek. See MAZDAK.

Maze, (HIPPOLYTE,) a French historian and statesman, born at Arras in 1839. He held professorships in history at Douai and Versailles, was elected to the Chamber in 1879, and became a Senator in 1886, interesting himself in co-operative provident associations. He wrote histories of the United States and France, "La Lutte contre la Misère," etc. Died in 1891.

Mazel, mȧ'zĕl', (ABRAHAM,) one of the leaders of the Camisards in France, born at Saint-Jean-du-Gard. After the insurrection of the Cévennes, in 1702, he was imprisoned, but, having escaped, he again attempted to rouse the people to revolt, and was killed in a skirmish near Uzès in 1710.

Mazeline, mȧz'lēn', (PIERRE,) a French sculptor, born at Rouen in 1633. The palace of Versailles is adorned with several of his works. Died in 1708.

Mą-zep'pą, (IVAN STEPANOVITCH,) a celebrated Polish adventurer, born in the government of Kief in 1644, was educated at the court of John Casimir, King of Poland. Having been detected in an intrigue with the wife of a nobleman, he was bound by his orders to one of the wild horses of the Ukraine and carried to the country of the Cossacks. He was kindly received by them, and rose to be hetman, or commander-in-chief of their armies, about 1687. When Peter the Great attempted to take possession of the Ukraine, Mazeppa strongly opposed the measure, but, finding resistance vain, entered into a negotiation with Charles XII. of Sweden for the independence of his country. The plan being discovered, and Mazeppa deserted by his troops, he joined the Swedish army, and after the battle of Pultava took refuge in Turkey, where he died in 1709. The adventures of Mazeppa have formed the subject of one of Byron's poems.

Mazois, mȧ'zwȧ', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French architect and antiquary, born at Lorient in 1783, was employed by Murat, King of Naples, to restore the Portici palace, and other edifices. He afterwards investigated the antiquities of Pompeii. He published in 1811 his principal work, "The Ruins of Pompeii," the last two volumes of which appeared after his death. Died in 1826.

Mazo-Martinez, del, del mȧ'tho mar-tee'nĕth, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a Spanish painter, born at Madrid about 1620, was a pupil and son-in-law of Velasquez, whom he succeeded in 1661 as painter to Philip IV. His portraits and landscapes are highly esteemed. Died in 1687.

Mazure, mȧ'zür', (F. A. J.,) a French journalist and *littérateur,* born in Paris in 1776, wrote a "History of the English Revolution of 1688," and a "Life of Voltaire." Died in 1828.

Mazza, mȧt'sȧ, (ANDREA,) an Italian philologist, born at Parma in 1724. He published "Select Chapters of Church History," (in Latin, 1757.) Died in 1797.

Mazza, (ANGELO,) an Italian poet, born at Parma in 1741, became professor of Greek in his native city, (1768.) He was the author of an ode entitled "Aura Armonica," and a number of lyrics, which obtained for him a high reputation. Died in 1817.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Mazza, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian sculptor, born at Bologna in 1652; died in 1741.

Mazzinghi, mât-sèn'gee? (JOSEPH,) an English musician and composer, born in London in 1768, was patronized by George III. and George IV. Among his most popular operas we may name "The Blind Girl," "The Exile," and "Paul and Virginia." Died at Bath in 1844.

Mazzini, mât-see'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) a distinguished Italian patriot and writer, born at Genoa, June 28, 1808, was educated for the profession of law. In his youth he wrote a number of literary articles for the "Indicatore Genovese" and other journals, and was an adherent of the romantic school. He devoted himself at an early age to the liberation and unity of Italy, which was then degraded and oppressed by Austria and by various petty despots. In 1830 he joined the Society of Carbonari, which he proposed to reform. Having been banished or proscribed, he retired in 1831 to Marseilles, where he organized a political association called "Young Italy," *(La Giovine Italia,)* whose watchword was "God and the People," and whose fundamental idea was that the liberty of the Italians can only be secured by the union of the several states or kingdoms into one nation. He propagated his principles by writings, and, during a long period of exile and adversity, pursued his purpose with invincible constancy.

About 1842 he became a resident of London, and began to contribute political and scientific articles to various journals, among which was the "Westminster Review." His letters were opened in the post-office in 1844 by the British secretary for the home department, Sir James Graham. The revolutionary movements of 1848 restored him to his native country. He issued a journal called "Italia del Popolo," and, although he preferred a republic, was disposed to co-operate with King Charles Albert in resistance to Austrian domination, and he enlisted under the standard of Garibaldi. In February, 1849, he went to Rome, in which a republic had recently been organized after the flight of the pope. He was quickly recognized as the leader and master-spirit of the republicans, and in March of that year Mazzini, Saffi, and Armellini were appointed triumvirs. They defended Rome resolutely against the French army, by which that city was at length captured in July, 1849. Mazzini then went into exile, and chose London as the base of his operations. He associated himself with Kossuth and Ledru-Rollin to form an international revolutionary committee about 1851.

In 1857 he incited an insurrection in Northern Italy, and went to Genoa to direct it; but the movement failed. He co-operated with Garibaldi in his victorious expedition to Sicily in 1860, and opposed the project which Napoleon III. formed for a confederation of Italian states. In 1861 he republished, with additions, an essay "On the Unity of Italy," in which he says, "I know that the idea of a confederation is both the counsel and design of one whom many Italians still regard as the friend and protector of Italy; but I know, too, that he is treacherous, a foreigner, and a despot. That he should seek to weaken in order to dominate us is easily understood; but the mere fact that the suggestion springs from such a source ought to be one of the most powerful warnings against it."

Some of his predictions have been verified by recent events in Italy, which have tended to raise his reputation for sagacity and practical wisdom. He is the author of a work entitled "The Duties of Man," (1858; English version, 1862,) which enjoys great popularity in Italy, and of many other works. The "Life and Writings of Joseph Mazzini," in English, have appeared in 6 vols., (1864–70.) He died at Pisa, March 10, 1872, and was buried in his native town.

The character of Mazzini is well described by Thomas Carlyle in a letter to the London "Times," June, 1844, reprinted in the "Westminster Review" for September of that year. He says, "I have had the honour to know M. Mazzini for a series of years; and I can, with great freedom, testify to all men that he, if I have ever seen one such, is a man of genius and virtue, a man of sterling veracity, humanity, and nobleness of mind,—one of those rare men, numerable, unfortunately, but as units in this world, who are worthy to be called martyr-souls; who in silence piously in their daily life understand and practise what is meant by that."

See his "Autobiography," 6 vols., 1864; JULES DE BREVAL, "Mazzini jugé par lui-même," 1853; "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon" for 1859.

Mazzocchi, mât-sok'kee, or **Mazzoccolo**, mât-sok'ko-lo, (ALESSIO SIMMACHO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Santa Maria di Capua in 1684. He became professor of Greek and Hebrew at Naples, and was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions of Paris. He wrote many valuable treatises in Latin and Italian. Died in 1771.

Mazzoccolo. See MAZZOCCHI.

Mazzola, mât-so'lâ, (GIROLAMO BEDOLO,) an Italian painter, sometimes called MAZZOLINO, born near Parma in 1503, was the most distinguished pupil of Parmigiano. He excelled as a colorist and in perspective. Among his best productions are a "Madonna with Saint Catherine," and "Miracle of the Multiplication of Loaves." Died about 1590.

Mazzola, Mazzuola, mat-soo-o'lâ, or **Mazzuoli**, mât-soo-o'lee, (GIROLAMO FRANCESCO MARIA,) an eminent Italian painter, surnamed IL PARMIGIANO, ("the Parmesan,") born at Parma in 1503. He visited Rome in 1523, and was employed by Clement VII. to execute a number of works in that city. His style, formed on that of Correggio and Raphael, is characterized by exceeding grace and delicacy of form and softness of colouring, and it was said by his admirers that "the spirit of Raphael had passed into him." Among his master-pieces are the "Madonna della Rosa," in the gallery of Dresden, an "Annunciation," in the principal church of Viadana, the "Madonna with Saint Margaret, Saint Jerome," etc., in the Museum at Bologna, the "Madonna dello Lungo Collo," at Florence, and the "Vision of Saint Jerome," in the National Gallery, London. Mazzola was the first Italian artist who engraved with aquafortis. Died in 1540.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; AFFO, "Vita di F. Mazzola," 1784; MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" F. BELLINI, "Cenni intorno alla Vita ed alle Opere di F. Mazzola," 1844; MORTARA, "Memoria della Vita di F. Mazzuola," 1846.

Mazzolari, mât-so-lâ'ree, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) called also MARIANO PARTENIO, an Italian writer and excellent Latin scholar, born at Pésaro in 1712. He published poems, orations, critical essays, commentaries, etc. Died in 1786.

See MONTENARI, "Biografia di G. M. Mazzolari," 1837.

Mazzoli. See MAZZOLA.

Mazzolino, mât-so-lee'no, (LUDOVICO,) a celebrated Italian painter, surnamed IL FERRARESE, was born at Ferrara in 1481. His "Adoration of the Magi," and "Christ in the Midst of the Scribes," are ranked among his master-pieces. Died about 1530.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Mazzoni, mât-so'nee, (GIACOMO,) an Italian writer, born at Cesena in 1548. He produced several critical and philosophical works, the most important of which is his "Defence of Dante," ("Defesa di Dante," 1573.) He was an intimate friend of Tasso. Died in 1598.

See SERASSI, "Vita di G. Mazzoni," 1790; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire de la Littérature Italienne."

Mazzuchelli, mât-soo-kel'lee, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) COUNT, an Italian biographer, born at Brescia in 1707. He was the author of "Historical and Critical Notices of the Lives and Writings of Learned Italians," ("Scrittori d'Italia, cioè Notizie storiche e critiche intorno alle Vite ed agli Scritti de letterati Italiani,") a work of great merit, which he did not live to complete. He published two volumes of this work, (1753–63.) Among his other works are a "Life of Archimedes," (1737,) and a "Life of Pietro Aretino," (1741.) Died in 1765.

See RODELLA, "Vita del Conte G. Mazzuchelli," 1766; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mazzuchelli, (PIERO FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL MORAZZONE, was born at the village of that name in 1571. He studied at Milan, where he afterwards established a school. Among his principal works are a "Flagellation," and "Saint Michael Triumphant." Died in 1626.

Mazzuola. See MAZZOLA.

Mazzuoli. See MAZZOLA.

Mazzuoli, mât-soo-o'lee, or **Mazzola,** mât'so-lä, (FILIPPO or GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL BASTARUOLO, born at Ferrara about 1530; died in 1589.

McKinley, (WILLIAM.) See MACKINLEY.

Mēad. (LARKIN GOLDSMITH,) an American sculptor, was born at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, January 3, 1835, and became a citizen of Vermont. He became in 1852 a pupil of H. K. Brown. Among his works are 'The Recording Angel," (1855,) "Vermont," (1857,) statues of Ethan Allen, (1861, 1874,) "The Returned Soldier," (1866,) and a great part of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, besides many statuettes, portrait-busts, etc. Died October 15, 1910.

Mēad, (MATTHEW,) an English nonconformist divine, born in Buckinghamshire in 1629. He was the author of "The Young Man's Remembrancer," and "Sermons on Ezekiel's Wheels." Died in 1699.

Mead, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English physician, son of the preceding, was born at Stepney in 1673. He studied at Leyden, and subsequently visited Italy, where he took his medical degree at Padua. He was afterwards elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, and on the accession of George II. (1727) became his physician-in-ordinary. He was the author of a "Mechanical Account of Poisons," (1702,) "A Short Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion," (1720,) which was translated into French and Latin, "Medicina Sacra," (1749,) or an account of diseases mentioned in the Bible, and other medical works of a high character. Died in 1754.

Meade, meed, (GEORGE G.,) a distinguished American general, was born December 31, 1815, at Cadiz, in Spain, where his father, R. W. Meade, was United States consul. He graduated at West Point in 1835, served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a captain in 1856. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1861, and served in the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862. At Malvern Hill he received two wounds, July 1. He commanded a division at Antietam, September 17, 1862. Having been raised to the rank of major-general, he directed a corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and at that of Chancellorsville, May 2–3, 1863. On the 28th of June ensuing, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac. Just before the date last named, General Lee had invaded Pennsylvania with a large army, which the Union army encountered at Gettysburg on the 1st of July. General Meade, whose forces occupied a good position on a range of hills, acted mostly on the defensive at this battle, which lasted three days and contributed largely to the triumph of the Union cause. (See LEE, R. E.) General Meade reported that he took at Gettysburg 13,621 prisoners, some of whom were probably wounded, and he lost 16,643 killed and wounded. He was promoted to be a brigadier-general of the regular army by a commission dated July 3, 1863. About the 18th of July he moved his army across the Potomac into Virginia, where he had several skirmishes with the enemy in October and November, 1863. He was second in command of the army of the Potomac in its operations against Richmond in 1864. "I tried as far as possible," says General Grant, "to leave General Meade in independent command of the army of the Potomac. My instructions for that army were all through him, and were general in their nature, leaving all the details and the execution to him. The campaigns that followed proved him to be the right man in the right place." In August, 1864, he was appointed a major-general of the regular army. The army of which he had the immediate command fought great battles at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, and Cold Harbour, and was employed many months in the siege of Petersburg. (See GRANT, U. S.) General Meade was appointed commander of the third military district, comprising Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, in 1867. Died Nov. 6, 1872.

Meade, (RICHARD KIDDER,) an American soldier of the Revolution, born in Nansemond county, Virginia, about 1750, was one of General Washington's aides. Died in 1805.

Meade, (RICHARD WORSAM,) an American admiral, born at New York city in 1837. He entered the navy in 1850, served through the civil war, and continued in active service, becoming captain in 1880, commodore in 1892, and rear-admiral in 1894. He was naval commissioner to the Columbian Exposition in 1893. In 1895, in consequence of a remark offensive to President Cleveland, he was rebuked, and retired from the service. Died in 1897.

Meade, (WILLIAM,) D.D., son of Richard Kidder Meade, born in Clarke county, Virginia, in 1789. He graduated at Princeton College in 1808, and in 1841 succeeded Bishop Moore as bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia. He published several theological works. Died in 1862.

Meadowcourt, mĕd'o-kōrt, (RICHARD,) an English critic, born in Staffordshire in 1697, published Notes on Milton's "Paradise Regained." Died in 1769.

Meadows, mĕd'ōz, (ALFRED,) M.D., an English physician, born at Ipswich, June 2, 1833. He studied at King's College, London, and at Paris, and graduated as M.D. at the University of London in 1858. Among his works are "A Manual of Midwifery." Died 1887.

Meadows, (KENNY,) an English artist, born in 1787. He achieved some celebrity as an illustrator of books Died August 24, 1874.

Meagher, mā'hẹr or mā'ẹr, (THOMAS FRANCIS,) a general, born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1823. He joined the movement for the independence of Ireland, and was condemned in 1848 to banishment or penal servitude for life. He escaped from Tasmania in 1852, and took refuge in the United States. He raised in 1861 an Irish brigade, which he commanded at Gaines's Mill, June 27, at Antietam, September 17, and at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Died in 1867.

Méan, de, dẹh mä'ŏN', (CHARLES,) BARON, a Belgian jurist, born at Liege in 1604; died in 1674.

Mēanš, (ALEXANDER,) a Methodist minister, born in North Carolina in 1801. He became professor of natural science in Emory College in 1838, and professor of chemistry in a medical college at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1855. Died June 5, 1883.

Meaume, mōm, (ÉDOUARD,) a French jurist and archæologist, born at Rouen in 1812. Among his works is a "Life of Jacques Callot," (1860.) Died in 1886.

Mecenate. See MÆCENAS.

Mécène, the French of MÆCENAS, (which see.)

Méchain, mā'shăn', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) an eminent French astronomer, born at Laon in 1744. Having visited Paris, he acquired the friendship and patronage of Lalande. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences about 1782, and in 1785 succeeded Jeaurat as editor of the "Connaissances des Temps." In 1791 he was appointed, conjointly with Delambre, to measure the arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. Dissatisfied with the result of his calculations, he was preparing to prolong the measurement to the Balearic Isles, when he was attacked with fever, and died on the journey, (1805.)

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie au dix-huitième Siècle."

Mechel, mĕk'ẹl, (CHRISTIAN,) a Swiss engraver, born at Bâle in 1737; died in 1817.

Mecheln, mĕk'ẹln, or **Meckenen, van,** văn mĕk'-kẹh-nẹn', (ISRAEL,) a celebrated German painter and engraver, said to have been born near Bocholt, in the bishopric of Münster. It is, however, supposed by many that there were two artists of the name. The principal works attributed to Meister Israel, as he was called, are in the Pinakothek at Munich. They possess great excellence, and entitle him to rank with Van Eyck, Memling, and other eminent painters of the Flemish school. Died in 1503.

Mecherino. See BECCAFUMI.

Mechitar. See MEKHITAR.

Meckel, mĕk'kẹl, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German anatomist, born at Wetzlar in 1714. He became surgeon to the King of Prussia. He made discoveries in anatomy, and wrote numerous medical and anatomical works. Died in 1774.

Meckel, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German anatomist, born at Halle in 1781, was a grandson of the preceding. He became professor of surgery and anatomy at Halle in 1806. He published "Contributions to Comparative Anatomy," and translated Cuvier's "Comparative Anatomy," to which he added valuable notes. Died in 1833.

Meckenen. See MECKELN.

Méda, mà'dà', or **Merda,** mĕR'dà', (CHARLES ANDRÉ,) a French general, born in 1775, served in the principal wars of the Revolution, and attained the rank of general of brigade, (1808.) He was mortally wounded at the battle of Moskwa, (1812.)

Mede, meed, (JOSEPH,) an eminent English scholar and divine, born in Essex in 1586. He studied at Christ College, Cambridge, where he afterwards became professor of Greek. His "Clavis Apocalyptica," published in 1627, is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1638.

See "Life of Joseph Mede," prefixed to his works, 1672.

Me-de'a, [Gr. *Μήδεια*; Fr. MÉDÉE, mà'dà',] a famous sorceress, daughter of Æetes, King of Colchis. Having assisted Jason to obtain the golden fleece, she became his wife and accompanied him to Greece. Being afterwards deserted by him, she destroyed their two sons. The story of Medea has formed the subject of tragedies by Euripides and Sophocles among the ancients, and Corneille among the moderns. Those written by Sophocles, Æschylus, and Ovid are lost.

Médée. See MEDEA.

Mederer, mā'dẹh-rẹr, (JOHANN NEPOMUK,) a German *littérateur*, born in 1734, published several works on German history. Died in 1808.

Mĕd'hŭrst, (WALTER HENRY,) an English missionary and Chinese scholar, born in London in 1796. Having spent many years in China, Java, and Malacca, and become thoroughly versed in the languages of those countries, he published a "Chinese-and-English Dictionary," (1842,) "Chinese Dialogues," (1844,) "English-and-Japanese Vocabulary," and other works. Died in 1857.

Medici, (ALESSANDRO DE'.) See LEO XI.

Medici, de', dà mĕd'e-chee or mā'de-chee, (ALESSANDRO,) the subverter of the liberties of Florence, born in 1510, is supposed by some to have been a natural son of Lorenzo, Duke of Urbino, and by others, of the cardinal Giulio de' Medici, afterwards Clement VII. After the sacking of Rome, in 1527, the latter made a treaty with the emperor Charles V. in 1529, by which it was agreed that the Medici should be restored to their former rank at Florence, with Alexander as chief of the republic. A marriage was also arranged between him and Margaret of Austria, a natural daughter of the emperor. In 1530 Florence was taken by the Imperial troops under Ferdinand de Gonzaga, and soon after the pope obtained from the emperor a diploma which was to decide the constitution of Florence. By this article Alexander was declared head of the republic, but the Florentines were left in possession of the same privileges they had enjoyed under the former Medici. At length, by the united intrigues of Clement VII. and Alexander, the latter was declared duke of the republic in 1532, and the old form of government was abolished. He now signalized himself by every species of cruelty and oppression. In 1535, Cardinal Ippolito de' Medici, whom he had long feared as a rival, was poisoned by his orders; and he is believed to have caused the death of his own mother in the same manner. In 1537, Lorenzino de' Medici, a distant relative of the duke, desiring to rid his country of such a tyrant, procured his assassination. Alexander left a son, named Giuliano.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" MADAME ALLART, "Histoire de la République de Florence."

Medici, de', (COSIMO or COSMO,) surnamed THE ELDER, a celebrated statesman of the Florentine republic, was born in 1389. He was a liberal patron of learning and the arts, and made a munificent use of the immense fortune he had accumulated by commerce, in adorning his native city with public edifices and founding institutions for educational and charitable purposes. Among the most important of these was an academy at Florence for teaching the Platonic philosophy, at the head of which he placed Marsilio Ficino. He also made a large collection of Latin, Greek, and Oriental manuscripts, which he bestowed on the Laurentian Library. These benefits, and the urbanity and moderation of his character, won for him great personal popularity and the title of "Father of his Country." To give a detailed account of his services to literature and art would be to write the history of the Renaissance in the first half of the fifteenth century. In the words of Ginguené, "One saw at Florence Masaccio and Lippi adorn churches and palaces with the productions of their pencil, Donatelli give life and expression to marble, and Brunelleschi, architect, sculptor, and poet, raise the magnificent cupola of Santa Maria del Fiore; while the Greek refugees, in return for the noble asylum he had given them, spread abroad the treasures of their beautiful language and the master pieces of their orators, philosophers, and poets." Cosimo died in 1464, leaving a son, named Piero.

Medici, de', (COSIMO,) called THE GREAT, [Lat. COS'MUS MEDICE'US MAG'NUS,] son of the general Giovanni de' Medici, was born in 1519. On the death of Alexander he was declared his successor in 1537, through the influence of Cardinal Cibo, which choice was confirmed by Charles V. In 1537 he obtained a victory at Montemerlo over the hostile Florentines. Cruel and suspicious in his disposition, he caused upwards of four hundred Florentine emigrants to be put to death in the early part of his reign, and, having deprived the magistrates of all authority, was invested with absolute power. In 1554 the Marquis de Marignano, one of his generals, defeated the French army under Marshal Strozzi, at Siannagallo, and soon after Philip II., having succeeded the emperor, conferred upon the Duke of Florence the state of Sienna, with the exception of the ports. In 1562 Giovanni de' Medici, a son of Cosimo, died suddenly, as is supposed, by the hand of his brother Don Garcias. A short time after, the latter also died, and his father was charged with his death. Eleonora of Toledo, wife of the grand duke, soon followed her sons, and her death was likewise attributed to Cosimo. These fatal events form the subject of Alfieri's tragedy of "Don Garcias." In 1564 Cosimo made his son Francesco his associate in the government, and in 1569 he was declared Grand Duke of Tuscany by a bull of Pius V. He died in 1574, leaving three legitimate sons, Francesco, Ferdinand, and Piero.

See BALDINI, "Vita di Cosmo de' Medici I.," 1578; FABRONI, "Magni Cosmi Medicei Vita;" ALDO MANUCCI, "Vita di Cosimo de' Medici," 1586; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Medici, de', (COSIMO II.,) Grand Duke of Tuscany, born in 1590, was a son of Ferdinand I. He began to reign in 1609, and ruled with moderation and clemency. Died in 1621.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Medici, de', (COSIMO III.,) a son of Ferdinand II., was born in 1642, and became grand duke in 1670. He married Marguerite d'Orléans, (a daughter of Gaston de France,) who regarded Cosimo with extreme dislike and caused him much trouble. He died in 1723, and his family then became extinct.

See BOTTA, "Storia d'Italia."

Medici, de', (FRANCESCO,) Grand Duke of Tuscany, was a son of Cosimo the Great, and was born March 25, 1541. He began to reign on his own account in 1574, and proved a suspicious, false, and despotic tyrant. Love of science, art, and letters was his only virtue. In 1578 he married his mistress, the beautiful Bianca Capello. Died at Poggio a Caiano, October 18, 1587.

Medici, de', (GIOVANNI.) See LEO X.

Medici, de', (GIOVANNI,) an Italian statesman, born in 1360, was the father of Cosimo the Elder, noticed above. He amassed a large fortune by commerce, and rose through various offices to be gonfaloniere of justice in 1421. Died in 1428.

See MACHIAVEL, "Storie Fiorentine."

Medici, de', (GIOVANNI,) an Italian general, of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1498. He distinguished himself both by his courage and his ferocity in the civil wars of his country, and afterwards entered the French service. He was mortally wounded in battle in 1526.

Medici, de', (GIULIANO,) youngest son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, was born in 1478. He married in 1515 Philiberta of Savoy, aunt of Francis I., by whom he was created Duke of Nemours. Died in 1516.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Medici, de', (GIULIO.) See CLEMENT VII.

Medici, de', (IPPOLITO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Urbino in 1511, was a natural son of Giuliano, noticed above. He possessed immense wealth, and was noted for his accomplishments and his profligacy. He died in 1535, from the effects of poison administered, it is supposed, by order of Alessandro de' Medici, Duke of Florence.

See VARCHI, "Istoria Fiorentina."

Medici, de', (LORENZO I.,) surnamed THE MAGNIFICENT, [Fr. LAURENT LE MAGNIFIQUE, lō'rŏN' lẹh măn'-ye'fẹk'; Lat. LAUREN'TIUS MED'ICES or MEDICE'US; It. LORENZO IL MAGNIFICO, lo-rĕn'zo ẹl mân-yē'fe-ko,] Prince of Florence, was born in 1448. He was the son of Piero I., and grandson of Cosimo the Elder, and, having early entered public life, succeeded to the influence and popularity of his predecessors. He was carefully educated by the best masters of the time, being instructed in the Platonic philosophy by the celebrated Marsilio Ficino. In 1478 he narrowly escaped falling a victim to a conspiracy formed by the Pazzi family of Florence in conjunction with the Archbishop of Pisa and Pope Sixtus IV. His brother Giuliano was assassinated, and he received a slight wound. The Archbishop of Pisa was hanged for this offence, and Lorenzo was excommunicated by Pope Sixtus IV. In 1484 the latter died, and was succeeded by Innocent VIII., who became a friend and ally of Lorenzo. Florence enjoyed great prosperity under the government of Lorenzo, who acquired the favour of the people by his munificence, prudence, and clemency. He was highly distinguished as a patron of literature and art, founded at Florence an academy for the study of the antique, and expended large sums in the erection of public edifices and in the collection of libraries. He also attained considerable eminence as a poet. Died in April, 1492.

See ROSCOE, "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," 2 vols. 4to, 1795; ANGELO FABRONI, "Laurentii Medicis Magnifici Vita," 2 vols., 1784; PAPIRE-MASSON, "Vita Laurentii Medicis," 1587; MACCHIAVELLI, "Istorie Fiorentine;" N. VALORI, "Laurentii Medicei Vita," 1749; SCIPIONE AMMIRATO, "Istorie Fiorentine;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831.

Medici, de', (LORENZO II.,) eldest son of Piero II., born at Florence in 1492, was placed, through the influence of his uncle, Leo X., at the head of the republic. He married in 1518 Madeleine de La Tour, daughter of Jean, Count d'Auvergne, and died in 1519, leaving an infant daughter, Catherine de Médicis, afterwards Queen of France.

Medici, de', (LUDOVICO,) Duke of Sarto, called also the CHEVALIER DE MEDICI, a Neapolitan statesman, born in 1760. He was appointed minister of finance in 1810, and in 1815 was sent as ambassador to Vienna. Died in 1830.

Medici, de', (PIERO I.,) eldest son of Cosimo the Elder, born in 1414, succeeded his father as chief of the Florentine republic. He had powerful rivals in the Pitti family and other nobles of Florence, whose attempt to assassinate him was defeated by the prudence of his son Lorenzo. Died in 1469.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Medici, de', (PIERO II.,) eldest son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, was born at Florence in 1471. He succeeded to the rank and influence of his father in the republic; but his arrogance and rashness soon deprived him of the popularity hitherto enjoyed by his family. On the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII., in 1494, Piero made overtures to the French king, into whose hands he surrendered several important places. Having subsequently entered the French army, he shared in its defeat at the Garigliano by Gonsalvo de Córdova in 1503, and was drowned in attempting to cross the river.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Medici, de', (SALVESTRO,) a Florentine statesman, belonged to the Ghibeline faction, and was one of the principal rivals of the Albizzi family. He was made gonfaloniere of justice in 1378; but, the Guelph party having again come into power, he was banished in 1381.

See NOBLE, "Memoirs of the House of Medici."

Médicis. See CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS.

Medicus, mā'de-kŭs, (FRIEDRICH CASIMIR,) a German botanist, born at Grumbach in 1736. He published several able botanical and medical works. Died in 1808.

Me-dill', (JOSEPH,) an American journalist, born in the province of New Brunswick, April 6, 1823. In 1832 he was taken to Ohio, where he became a lawyer and Free-Soil Whig editor. He edited papers at Coshocton and Cleveland, and in 1854 removed to Chicago, where he became principal owner and editor of the "Tribune." He was mayor of Chicago in 1872–73. Died in 1899.

Medina, mà-dee'nâ, (Sir JOHN BAPTIST,) a Flemish painter, of Spanish extraction, born at Brussels in 1630, resided the greater part of his life in Great Britain. He was a pupil of Rubens, and enjoyed a high reputation. Died in 1711.

Medina, mà-dee'nâ, (PEDRO,) a Spanish writer, born at Seville about 1510, was the author of several historical and mathematical works, and a treatise on navigation, entitled "Arte de Navegar," (1545,) which was translated into several languages.

Medina, de, dà mà-dee'nâ, (SALVADOR JACINTO POLO,) a Spanish poet, born at Murcia, wrote the "Fable of Apollo and Daphne," and a number of epigrams, lyrics, etc. Died about 1660.

Medina de Medinilla, de, dà mà-dee'nâ dà mà-denẹl'yâ, (PEDRO,) a Spanish poet, supposed to have been a native of Seville. He wrote an eclogue on the death of Isabella, wife of Lope de Vega, his intimate friend.

Medina-Sidonia, de, dà mâ-dee'nâ se-do'ne-â, (ALONZO **de Guzman**—dà gooth-mân',) DUKE, a Spanish grandee, who was governor of Milan and Captain-General of Andalusia, and was appointed admiral of the great Armada or fleet sent in 1588 to attack England. Almost entirely ignorant of naval affairs, the duke was ill fitted to contend either with the severe storms of that unfortunate expedition or with the active and hardy English sailors, led by Effingham, Hawkins, Drake, and Frobisher. (See ELIZABETH.) Medina-Sidonia returned to Spain with scarcely a third of his fleet.

Medina-Sidonia, de, dà mà-dee'nâ se-do'ne-â, (GASPAR ALONZO **Perez de Guzman**—pā'rĕth dà gooth-mân',) DUKE, a Spanish grandee, who lived about 1640, was a nephew of the prime minister Olivarez. He formed a project to make himself King of Andalusia; but his design was discovered before he began to execute it.

Meding, mā'dĭng, (OSKAR,) a German novelist, born at Königsberg, April 11, 1829. He was educated at Heidelberg and Berlin, and in 1851 became a lawyer. He was a close personal adherent of the fortunes of the King of Hanover, but in 1870 became a Prussian subject. Most of his numerous novels were published under the name of GREGOR SAMAROW. He wrote "For Sceptre and Crown," (1872,) "Mines and Counter-Mines of Europe," (1873,) "Two Imperial Crowns," (1875,) "Cross and Sword," (1875,) "Heights and Depths," (a social romance, 20 vols., 1879–80,) "Memoirs of Contemporary History," (1881,) "Gippel und Abgrund," (1888,) "Der Weisse Adler," (1891,) etc.

Medinilla, mà-de-nẹl'yâ, (BALTHASAR ÉLISIO,) a Spanish poet, born at Toledo in 1585, was a friend and disciple of Lope de Vega, who wrote an elegy on his early death.

Med-I-trī'na, a Roman goddess of medicine, in whose honour the festival of Meditrinalia was celebrated in the month of October.

Méd'ŏwā, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English general, born in 1738. He served in America, and was wounded in the battle of Brandywine, (1777.) He was made lieutenant-general in 1792, and in 1801 succeeded Lord Cornwallis as Viceroy of Ireland. Died in 1813.

Medrano, de, dà mà-drâ'no, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish lyric poet of the seventeenth century, whose works are highly praised. Little is known of his life.

Me-du'sa, [Gr. *Médousa*; Fr. MÉDUSE, mà'düz',] one

of the Gorgons, was represented as a beautiful woman who captivated Neptune and offended Minerva by receiving his embraces in her temple. The goddess changed her hairs into serpents, after which Perseus cut off her head and gave it to Minerva, who placed it in the centre of her ægis. (See GORGON.)

Méduse. See MEDUSA.

Mee'han, (THOMAS,) an author and botanist, born at Potter's Bar, near Barnet, Herts, England, March 21, 1826. He grew to manhood in the Isle of Wight, and studied botany at the Kew Gardens. In 1848 he removed to Philadelphia, where he became a landscape-gardener, and afterwards established a very successful nursery. His principal works are a "Hand-Book of Ornamental Trees," (1853,) and "Native Flowers and Ferns," of which the first part appeared in 1878. He was for many years botanist to the State Board of Agriculture, editor of the "Gardener's Monthly" for thirty years after 1859, and afterwards of "Meehan's Monthly." For years he was vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and contributed largely to its "Proceedings." Died in 1901.

Meek, (ALEXANDER BEAUFORT,) an American lawyer and writer, born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1814. As a member of the legislature of Alabama, he procured the adoption of a system of free schools about 1853. Among his works is a volume of "Songs and Poems of the South," (1857.) He died November 30, 1865.

Meek, (FIELDING BRADFORD,) an American palæontologist, born at Madison, Indiana, December 10, 1817. He was engaged, 1848–58, on various State and United States geological surveys, and after that lived in Washington, where he was occupied in palæontological work for the government. His reports are numerous and important, especially the great "Report on Invertebrate Cretaceous and Tertiary Fossils," (1876.) Died at Washington, D.C., December 28, 1876.

Meel. See MIEL.

Meer, van der, vän dẽr mär, (JAN,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Schoenhoven in 1627. His favourite subjects were sea-views, landscapes, and animals, in which he attained great excellence. Died about 1690.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Meer, van der, (JAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Haarlem about 1665, was a pupil of Nicholas Berghem. Died in 1704.

Meerbeeck, van, vän mär'bāk, (ADRIAN,) a Flemish writer, born at Antwerp in 1563, was the author of several historical works in Latin and Flemish. Died about 1630.

Meerman, mär'mȧn, (GERAART,) a learned Dutch jurist, born at Leyden in 1722, was appointed pensionary of Rotterdam. He published a valuable work on civil law, entitled "Novus Thesaurus Juris Civilis," etc., (7 vols., 1751,) and "Origines Typographicæ," (1765,) a treatise on the origin of printing. Died in 1771.

Meerman, (JAN,) son of the preceding, was born at the Hague in 1753. He studied at Göttingen, and took his degree of doctor of law at Leyden. He was made a senator and count of the empire by Napoleon, (1811,) and became minister of public instruction under Louis Bonaparte. He wrote a supplement to his father's "Thesaurus," and published several works in French. He died in 1815.

See CRAS, "Elogium Johannis Meerman," 1817.

Meerzâ or **Mîrza,** meer'zȧ, (SAMUEL,) a Persian historian, born near Ispahan about 1490, was a son of Shah Ismail, founder of the dynasty of Sofis. He wrote a "History of Poets." Died after 1550.

Meerzâ-(or Mîrza-)Iskander-Kazem-Beg, meer'zȧ is-kän'der kȧ'zem-bĕg, **(Moham'med Al'ee,)** a Persian philologist, born in the province of Ghilan in 1803. Having settled in Russia, he was converted to Christianity in 1822, and subsequently became professor of the Persian language and literature at the University of Saint Petersburg. He published an "Essay on Arabic Literature," (in Persian,) and other works in Russian and Persian, and wrote a "Concordance to the Koran," (in Arabic,) and a "General History of the Turks," (in Russian.) Died December 8, 1870.

Meetkercke. See METKERKE, (ADOLPHUS.)

Mégabyze. See MEGABYZUS.

Meg-a-by'zus or **Meg-a-bā'zus,** [Gr. *Μεγαβυζος* or *Μεγάβαζος*; Fr. MÉGABYZE, mà'gȧ'bèz', or MÉGABAZE, mà'gȧ'bȧz',] a Persian nobleman, and one of the seven who conspired against Smerdis the Magian in 521 B.C. He afterwards commanded an army of Darius I. in Europe.

See HERODOTUS, books iii. and vii.

Megæra. See FURIES.

Meg'a-ra, [Gr. *Μεγάρα*; Fr. MÉGARE, mà'gȧR',] a daughter of Creon, King of Thebes, was a wife of Hercules, who, after he had in a paroxysm of insanity killed her children, gave her to Iolas.

Mégare. See MEGARA.

Mégasthène. See MEGASTHENES.

Me-gas'the-nēs, [Gr. *Μεγασθένης*; Fr. MÉGASTHENE, mà'gȧs'tàn',] a Greek geographer under the reign of Seleucus Nicator, King of Syria, whom he served as secretary about 300 B.C. He was the author of a work entitled "Indica," extracts from which are contained in the writings of Strabo, Ælian, and Arrian.

Megerle. See ABRAHAM A SANCTA CLARA.

Meggot. See ELWES.

Megingjörd or **Megingjardar.** See THOR.

Me-ġis'tī-as, [*Μεγιστίας*,] a celebrated soothsayer, a native of Acarnania, fell with Leonidas at Thermopylæ.

Meglio, del, del mĕl'yo, (JACOPO COPPI,) an Italian painter of the Florentine school, born in 1523, assisted Vasari in painting the pictures in the Palazzo Vecchio. Died in 1591.

Méhégan, mà'ȧ'gŏn', (GUILLAUME ALEXANDRE,) a French *littérateur*, born at La Salle in 1721. He became professor of French literature at Copenhagen in 1751. His most important work is entitled "Picture of Modern History from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Peace of Westphalia," (1766.) Died in 1766.

Mehemet-Alee, (or **-Alī,**) mĕh'hẹh-mĕt ȧ'lee, or **Mo-ham'med-Al'ee,** Viceroy of Egypt, was born at Kavala in 1769. Having lost his parents at an early age, he was protected by the Turkish governor of the town. His distinguished abilities and energy soon won for him a high reputation, and he was sent in 1799 to assist the British in expelling the French from Egypt. He was appointed in 1804 Pasha of Cairo, for his services in defending that city from the oppression of the Mamelukes, and in 1806 was made Governor of Upper Egypt by the Sultan. After a protracted contest with the Mamelukes, who had for centuries been the scourge of the country, Mehemet Alee invited them to a festival at Cairo, and, having enclosed them in the citadel, ordered a general massacre, in which four hundred and seventy perished, (1811.) This sanguinary act was followed by the destruction of the Mamelukes in other parts of Egypt. In 1830 he invaded Syria, which he soon subdued, and which, after the interference of the sovereigns of Europe, was ceded to him by the Sultan, on condition of his being a vassal of the Porte, (1833.) The Sultan, becoming jealous of his powerful rival, made a treaty, in conjunction with several European powers, in 1841, by which Mehemet was obliged to relinquish Syria, but his family was permitted to retain the pashalic of Egypt. He died in 1849, having the previous year resigned the government to his son, **Ibrâheem Pasha.** As a ruler, Mehemet Alee displayed talents of a very high order, and few princes have founded more beneficent institutions or shown a more just and liberal spirit. He established schools and colleges, created an army and navy, and introduced the manufactures of Europe. He protected his Christian subjects, and aided by his liberality the researches of Champollion, Lepsius, and other eminent savants.

See F. MENGIN, "Histoire de l'Egypte sous le Gouvernement de Mohammed Ali," 1839; A. DE VAULABELLE, "Histoire de l'Égypte."

Mehemet-Alee, (**Pasha,**) mĕh'hẹh-mĕt ȧ'lee pȧ'shȧ', an Ottoman minister of state, born at Trebizond about 1807. He became a general of division in 1840, and married a daughter of Sultan Mahmood in 1844. He was grand vizier of Turkey from October, 1852, to May, 1853. Died in 1865.

Méhul, mà'ül', (ÉTIENNE HENRI,) a celebrated French composer, born in the department of Ardennes in 1763.

Having previously received some instruction from Hauser, a German organist, he repaired in 1778 to Paris, where he became a pupil of Gluck. In 1790 he brought out his opera of "Euphrosyne and Coradin," which met with brilliant success and was pronounced by Grétry equal to the finest productions of Gluck. Among his operas, which are more than forty in number, we may name 'Stratonice," "Joseph in Egypt," and "The Blind Man of Toledo." His "Song of Victory" and other popular melodies of the kind are also greatly admired. Méhul was one of the inspectors of the Conservatory of Music, and a member of the French Institute. Died in 1817.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur Méhul;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" VIEILLARD, "Notice sur Méhul, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mehus, mā'üs', (LIVIO,) a Flemish painter, born at Oudenarde in 1630, studied in Italy under Pietro da Cortona, and died at Florence in 1691.

Mehus, mā'oos, (LORENZO,) an Italian scholar, a native of Florence, lived about 1730–50.

Meibom, mī'bom, [Lat. MEIBO'MIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a German historian and philologist, born at Lemgo in 1555. He devoted himself chiefly to the history of Germany in the middle ages. Died in 1625.

Meibom, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German physician and *littérateur*, born at Helmstedt in 1590, was a son of the preceding. He wrote a number of medical treatises, and also a "Life of Mæcenas." Died in 1655. His son, HEINRICH MEIBOM, born at Lubeck in 1638, became professor of medicine at Helmstedt in 1661, and of history and poetry in 1678. He was the author of several able medical works and a "History of Germany," (in Latin.) Died in 1700.

Meibom, (MARKUS,) a German philologist, born at Tönningen in 1630. He was a profound classical scholar, and published a work entitled "Seven Greek Writers on Music," (2 vols., 1652,) which he dedicated to Christina of Sweden. He became professor of history at Amsterdam, where he died in 1711.

Meibomius. See MEIBOM.

Meier. See MAJOR, (GEORG.)

Meier, mī'ẹr, (ERNST HEINRICH,) a learned German Biblical scholar and philologist, was born at Rusbendt, in Schaumburg-Lippe, May 17, 1813, and in 1848 took a professorship of Semitic languages at Tübingen. He wrote Scripture commentaries and works on Semitic and Sanscrit subjects, Swabian folk-lore, etc., and a volume of original poems. Died March 2, 1866.

Meier, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German critic and philosopher, born near Halle in 1718, was appointed professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1746. He was the author of a "Critique on the Poetry of Gottsched," "Thoughts on Spectres," (1748,) etc. Died in 1777.

Meier, (MORITZ HERMANN EDUARD,) a German antiquary and philologist, born at Glogau in 1796, became professor of eloquence at Halle, (1848.) He wrote "On the Life and Orations of Lycurgus." Died in 1855.

Meierotto, mī'ẹh-rot'to, (JOHANN HEINRICH LUDWIG,) a German scholar, born at Stargard in 1742, became professor in Berlin, (1772,) and wrote "On the Manners and Customs of the Romans," etc. Died in 1800.

Meiggs, mĕgz, (HENRY,) an American contractor, born in Catskill, New York, in 1811. Engaging with varied success in business, first in Boston and then in New York, he went to California in 1848, and acquired wealth, but failed in 1854. From 1858 to 1877 he carried on enormous railway enterprises in Chili and Peru, acquiring incredible wealth, and paying off his California debts, so that the State repealed the act by which he had been outlawed. Died in Peru, September 29, 1877.

Meighen, (ARTHUR,) Canadian statesman, was born at Anderson, Ontario, 1874. He was educated at St. Mary's Collegiate Institute and at Toronto University; became a lawyer; was elected to the House of Commons in 1908; and was Solicitor-General, 1913. He was Premier and Secretary of State of External Affairs 1920–21, and again Premier in 1926 for a short time. He advocated protection for Canada.

Meigs, megz, (JAMES AITKEN,) M.D., a distinguished American physician and naturalist, born in 1829.

Meigs, (MONTGOMERY C.,) an American general, born in Georgia about 1816. He graduated at West Point in 1836, served several years as an engineer, and was appointed about 1852 to superintend the extension of the Capitol at Washington. In May, 1861, he became quartermaster-general of the Union army, the duties of which office he performed with distinguished zeal and ability till the end of the civil war. Died Jan. 2, 1892.

Meigs, (RETURN JONATHAN,) an American officer, born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1740, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Died in 1823.

His son, of the same name, became Governor of Ohio in 1810, and in 1814 was appointed postmaster-general. Died in 1825.

Meikle, mik'ẹl, ? (JAMES,) a Scottish surgeon and writer, born at Carnwath in 1730. He wrote, besides other works, "Metaphysical Maxims," (1797,) and "Solitude Sweetened," (1803.) Died in 1799.

Meikle, (WILLIAM J.) See MICKLE.

Meil, mīl, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a skilful German designer and engraver, born at Gotha in 1729, furnished illustrations for Gellert's and La Fontaine's Fables and Bürger's poems. Died in 1803.

Meil, (JOHANN WILHELM,) brother of the preceding, was born at Altenburg in 1732. He became director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin. His prints and vignettes are highly esteemed. Died in 1805.

Meilhac, mā'yak', (HENRI,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1832. In early youth he began dramatic composition. In a large part of his pieces he had the cooperation of Ludovic Halévy, with whom his name is generally associated. His best-known work is "Frou-Frou." He was elected to the Academy in 1888. Died July 6, 1897.

Meilleraie, de la, dẹh lā mā'rā' or mā'yẹ-rā', (CHARLES de la Porte—dẹh lā port,) DUC, a French general, was cousin-german to Cardinal Richelieu. He served in several campaigns, and in 1639 was created marshal of France. He was regarded as the most skilful general of his time in conducting sieges. He died in 1664, leaving an only son, who married Hortense Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin.

Meineke, mī'nẹh-kẹh, (JOHANN ALBRECHT FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German scholar, born at Soest in 1791. He published excellent editions of Menander and Philemon, and wrote a number of critical treatises on the classics, among which are "Commentationes Miscellaneæ," (1822.) His "Fragments of the Greek Comic Poets," ("Fragmenta Comicorum Græcorum," 5 vols., 1839–43,) preceded by biographical notices of the same, is highly esteemed. Died at Berlin, December 12, 1870.

Meiner, mī'nẹr, (JOHANN WERNER,) a German philologist, born in Franconia in 1723; died in 1789.

Meiners, mī'nẹrs, (CHRISTOPH,) a learned German writer and antiquary, born near Otterndorf, in Hanover, in 1747. He obtained a chair of philosophy at Göttingen about 1774, and published numerous and various works, among which are a "History of the Origin, Progress, and Decline of the Sciences in Greece and Rome," (2 vols., 1782,) and "Biographies of the Eminent Men of the Time of the Renaissance," ("Lebensbeschreibung berühmter Männer aus den Zeiten der Wiederherstell," etc., 3 vols., 1796–99.) Died in 1810.

Meinhold, mīn'hōlt, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German writer and divine, born in the island of Usedom. He was the author of various poems, and a novel entitled "The Amber Witch," ("Die Bernstein Hexe," 1843,) which made a great sensation and was for some time regarded as a true narrative. It was translated into English, and is characterized by a writer in the "Quarterly Review" as a tale worthy of De Foe. He also published "Sidonia the Sorceress," etc., ("Sidonia von Borck die Kloster-Hexe," New York, 1850.) Died in 1851.

See the "Quarterly Review" for June, 1844; "British Quarterly Review" for February, 1846; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1848

Meinicke, mī'nik-kẹh, (KARL EDUARD,) a German geographer, born in Brandenburg in 1803. Among his works we may name a "History of the European Colonies in the West Indies," (1831,) and "The Continent of Australia," (1837.) Died August 26, 1876.

Meir ben Todros, mār bĕn to'drŏs, a learned Spanish rabbi, wrote several able treatises on the Talmud and the Mosaic rites. Died in 1244.

Meisner, mīs'nẹr, (BALTHASAR,) a German Lutheran theologian, born in 1587; died in 1626.

Meissel, (CONRAD.) See CELTES.

Meissner, mīs'nẹr, (ALFRED,) a German poet, born at Töplitz in 1822, published, among other works, "Ziska," an epic poem, "The Son of Atta Troll," and "Recollections of Heinrich Heine." Died in 1885.

Meissner, (AUGUST GOTTLIEB,) a celebrated German *littérateur* and dramatist, born in Upper Silesia in 1753. He wrote several dramas, of which his "John of Suabia" is esteemed the best. He owes his reputation principally to his "Sketches," ("Skizzen,") consisting of narratives, anecdotes, fables, etc., which obtained extensive popularity and have had many imitators. Died in 1807.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Meissonier, mā'so'ne-ā', (JEAN LOUIS ERNEST,) a celebrated French painter, born at Lyons Feb. 21, 1815. Among his most admired works are "The Little Messenger," "The Painter in his Studio," and "The Chess-Players." His pictures are of small size but of exquisite finish, and command high prices. He was made officer of the legion of honour in 1856, and received a number of medals. Died January 31, 1891.

Meissonier, (JUSTE AURÈLE,) a French artist, born at Turin in 1675, was skilled in painting, sculpture, and architecture. He excelled particularly in ornamental gold-work, and became goldsmith to the king, Louis XV. Died in 1750.

Meister, mīs'tẹr, (JACQUES HENRI,) a Swiss writer, born at Zurich in 1744, was an intimate friend of Necker, Diderot, and Grimm. He wrote "Letters on Imagination," (1794,) "Studies on Man," (1805,) and other works. Died in 1826.

Meister, (LEONHARD,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born near Zurich in 1741, wrote several historical works. Died in 1811.

Meister, mīs'tẹr, (SIMON,) a German painter, born at Coblentz in 1803, studied under Horace Vernet, and acquired great skill in painting battles and horses. Died in 1844.

Méjanes, de, dẹh mā'zhăn', (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE de Piquet—dẹh pe'kā',) MARQUIS, a French nobleman, born at Arles in 1729, was the owner of a library of more than seventy-five thousand volumes, which at his death, in 1786, he bequeathed to the city of Aix.

Mejia. See MEXIA.

Mejía, mā-hee'ä, (IGNACIO,) a Mexican soldier, born at Zimatlan, August 14, 1814. He was much engaged in the civil wars of his country, taking for the most part the liberal side. He fought Tomas Mejía and the French, and in 1865 was made war-minister, retaining that place for many years, and doing much for his country's advancement.

Mejía, or **Mexía**, mā-hee'ä, (TOMAS,) a Mexican soldier of Indian blood, born about 1812. He had great influence with the common people, and was called the "King of the Mountains." He fought against the United States, 1847–48, and was the head of many insurrections. He acted with great honour, bravery, and moderation, and was devoted to the cause of the Conservative or Church party. Later, he attached himself with warmth and zeal to the empire under Maximilian, with whom he was taken prisoner at Querétaro, at which place he was condemned and executed, June 19, 1867.

Mekhitar or **Mechitar**, mĕk'e-tar', (PETER,) an Armenian priest and reformer, born at Sebaste in 1676. Having embraced Catholicism, he became a distinguished and popular preacher, and founded, in 1740, an Armenian monastery at Venice. He also established there a printing-house for the Armenian language. Among the works issued from this press were an Armenian Grammar and Lexicon. Died April 29, 1749.

Mekhitar Kosh, THE BEARDLESS, a learned Armenian ecclesiastic, born about 1140, founded a monastery in the valley of Dandsoud, in Eastern Armenia, of which he became the first abbot. Died in 1213.

Me'la, (POMPONIUS,) an eminent Roman geographer, born in Spain, flourished probably about 50 A.D. He wrote a valuable work entitled "On the Situation of the Earth," ("De Situ Orbis.") A good edition of it was published by Tzschucke, Leipsic, (7 vols., 1807 *et seq.*)

See MALTE-BRUN, article on "Mela" in the "Biographie Universelle."

Mélampe. See MELAMPUS.

Me-lam'pus, [Gr. Μελάμπους; Fr. MÉLAMPE, mā'lŏNp',] a mythical personage of Argos, famous as a soothsayer, was a son of Amythaon. He was considered as the first mortal that possessed prophetic power, and the first that practised medicine.

Me-lănch'thon [Ger. pron. mā-lănk'ton] or **Me-lan'thon**, (PHILIP,) an eminent German Reformer and scholar, whose original name was SCHWARZERD or SCHWARZERDT, (shwärts'ĕrt: *i.e.* "Black Earth,") which, according to the usage of the time, he changed into Greek, was born at Bretten, in the Palatinate, February 16, 1497. His father was a skilful and prosperous armourer. He entered in 1507 the Academy of Pforzheim, where he enjoyed the patronage of Reuchlin, who was his great-uncle. About the age of twelve he passed to the University of Heidelberg, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and went in 1512 to finish his studies in the University of Tübingen. He learned the Greek language, mathematics, jurisprudence, etc., and remained in this university a number of years, during which he gave public lectures on the classics and other subjects. In 1518 he was appointed professor of Greek in the University of Wittenberg, then recently founded, and there became the colleague and friend of Luther, whose doctrines he adopted. The renown of his learning and eloquence soon attracted multitudes of students from all parts of Germany. In 1519 Luther and Melanchthon held a public disputation at Leipsic with Eckius, one of the ablest champions of the Roman Catholic Church. Melanchthon married in 1520 Katharina Krapp, daughter of a burgomaster of Wittenberg. It appears that he was never ordained as a minister of the gospel. He gave much attention to biblical exegesis, and became a prominent advocate of the Reformed religion by his writings. Compared with the other Reformers, he was distinguished for moderation and gentleness, which tended to restrain the impetuosity of Luther. In 1521 he published an able defence of the Reformed doctrines, in a systematic treatise on theology, entitled "Loci communes Rerum theologicarum," which enjoyed great popularity. It was commended by Luther as being "next to the Holy Scriptures the most excellent work on theology." He aided Luther in his German translation of the Bible, on which he expended much time, (1522–34.) In 1529 he attended the Diet of Spire. Having been appointed by the leading Reformers to compose a formal exposition of the Lutheran faith, he wrote the celebrated "Augsburg Confession," which was presented to the emperor Charles V. at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530, and is perhaps the most important symbolical book of the Lutheran Church. A Latin version of this Confession was published under the title of "Confessio Fidei exhibita invictissimo Imperatori Carolo V.," etc., (1531.) He also wrote, in reply to certain Catholic theologians, an "Apology of the Confession," ("Apologie der Augsburgischen Confession.") He was invited by Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France to visit their courts; but he declined both invitations, and remained at Wittenberg. He was one of the theologians that disputed with the Roman Catholics at the Conference of Worms (1540) and the Conference of Ratisbon, (1541,) where he proposed concessions and compromises which the other Reformers rejected. After the death of Luther, in 1546, Melanchthon was recognized as the leader of the Reformation in Germany. His conduct was conformed to the maxim "In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas," ("In essentials unity, in doubtful points liberty, in all things charity,") which subjected him to violent denunciations from some Protestant zealots. In 1551 he was sent as a delegate to the Council of Trent, which, however, was dispersed by the hostile movements of Maurice of Saxony before Melanchthon arrived at Trent. The latter years of his life were greatly troubled by the acrimonious dissensions among the Protestant

theologians. He died at Wittenberg on the 19th of April, 1560, leaving three surviving children. He was a man of small stature. Among his numerous works were "Elements of Logic and Ethics," a Greek Grammar, Commentaries on the Scriptures, editions of several classic authors, with notes, and an extensive correspondence with his eminent contemporaries. An edition of his works was published at Wittenberg by his son-in-law, Peucer, in 1562–64.

See CAMERARIUS, "Vita P. Melanchthonis," 1566; F. A. Cox, "Life of P. Melanchthon," 1815; A. H. NIEMEYER, "P. Melanchthon als Præceptor Germaniæ," 1817; C. MATTHES, "P. Melanchthon, sein Leben und Wirken," 1841; M. FACIUS, "P. Melanchthon's Leben," 1832; F. GALLE, "Versuch einer Characteristik Melanchthon's," etc., 1840; LEDDERHOSE, "P. Melanchthon nach seinem äussern und innern Leben dargestellt," 1847; D. NISARD, "Études sur la Renaissance;" D'AUBIGNÉ, "History of the Reformation."

Melander, mā-lān'dẹr, or **Melanderhjelm**, **mā-lān'** dẹr-he-ĕlm', (DANIEL,) an eminent Swedish astronomer, born at Stockholm in 1726. He succeeded Strömer as professor of astronomy at Upsal in 1761, and subsequently became perpetual secretary to the Academy of Sciences. He was also ennobled by Gustavus III., (1801.) He wrote a "Synopsis of Astronomical Lessons," and other treatises, (in Latin.) Melander was a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Died in 1810.

See LALANDE, "Bibliographie astronomique;" KJELLIN, "Aremine öfver D. Melanderhjelm," 1811.

Mélanie. See MELANIA.

Mélanippide. See MELANIPPIDES.

Mel-an-ĭp'pĭ-dēs, [Gr. *Μελανιππίδης;* Fr. MÉLANIPPIDE, mā'lȧ'ne'pèd',] a Greek poet, born in the island of Melos, lived in the time of Perdiccas, King of Macedonia, (about 450 B.C.,) at whose court he died. He is styled by Xenophon one of the greatest dithyrambic poets of Greece; and he also excelled in music. His only writings extant are to be found in Bergk's "Poetæ Lyrici Græci."

See PLUTARCH, "De Musica;" XENOPHON, "Memorabilia;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SCHEIBEL, "Dissertatio de Mélanippide," 1848.

Mélanthe. See MELANTHIUS.

Me-lan'thĭ-us or **Me-lan'thus**, [Gr. *Μελάνθιος* or *Μέλανθος;* Fr. MÉLANTHE, mā'lȯNt',] an eminent Greek painter, was contemporary with Apelles, with whom he studied under Pamphilus. He ranked among the first artists of the time, and his pictures commanded very high prices.

Melanthius, [*Μελάνθιος,*] a Greek tragic poet of Athens, flourished about 400 B.C., and was noted for his wit. He was satirized by Aristophanes and other comic poets. His works are lost.

Melanthus. See MELANTHIUS.

Melas, mā'lȧs, (MICHAEL,) BARON, an Austrian general, born in Moravia in 1730. He served under Marshal Daun in the Seven Years' war and in several subsequent campaigns against the French, and in 1796 became commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces in Italy. He was signally defeated by the French army at Marengo, (1800,) and was obliged to sign a capitulation. Died in 1806.

Mel'ba, (NELLIE,) a prima-donna, born in Australia in 1865. She appeared at Brussels in 1887, and subsequently in grand opera in Europe and the United States.

Melbourne, mĕl'bŭrn, (WILLIAM LAMB,) VISCOUNT, a popular English statesman, son of Sir Peniston Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, was born in 1779. He entered the House of Commons in 1805, and advocated a moderate Whig policy. His father dying in 1828, he inherited his title, entered the House of Lords, and, on the formation of Earl Grey's ministry, in 1830, became secretary of state. He was appointed first lord of the treasury in 1834; but the Tories, under Peel and Wellington, soon gaining the ascendant, he was compelled to resign. In 1835 he succeeded in forming a Whig ministry, which lasted six years. He was distinguished for his tact and popular qualities and accomplishments. Died in 1848. Lord Melbourne was the author of a comedy entitled "The Fashionable Friends." His wife was known as an authoress. (See LAMB, CAROLINE.)

Melchthal, von, fon mĕlK'tȧl, (ARNOLD,) a Swiss patriot, became, in concert with his friends Furst and Stauffacher, one of the founders of Swiss liberty. In 1307, in conjunction with thirty of their countrymen, they formed a confederacy for the defence of Switzerland against Austrian oppression. In the course of the following year the adventure of William Tell with Gessler brought affairs to a crisis. (See TELL.)

Melcombe, LORD. See DODINGTON.

Mel'der, (GERARD,) a Dutch miniature-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1693; died in 1740.

Meldo'la, (RAPHAEL,) an English chemist, born at London in 1849. He became associated with Norman Lockyer in his researches in spectrum analysis, and in 1885 was made professor of chemistry in the Finsbury Technical College. His chemical discoveries were of importance, and he published several scientific books and many papers. Died in 1915.

Meldo'la, mĕl-dō'lȧ, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter and engraver, born in Dalmatia about 1520, was a pupil of Mazzuoli, (Parmigiano.) He is supposed by some writers to have been the same as Andrea Schiavone Died in 1582.

See LE BLANC, "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes."

Me-le-ā'gẹr, [Gr. *Μελέαγρος;* Fr. MÉLÉAGRE, mā'lā'ȧgr',] a famous hero of classic mythology, was a son of Œneus and Althæa, or, as others say, a son of Mars. According to tradition, when he was seven days old the Moiræ (or Fates) warned his mother that he would die as soon as the billet which was burning on her hearth should be consumed. Althæa then extinguished the fatal brand and hid it in a chest. He signalized his valour in the Argonautic expedition and the Calydonian hunt. He fought with the Calydonians against the Curetes, and offended his mother by killing her brothers. She therefore cast the above-mentioned brand into the fire, and Meleager speedily died.

Meleager, [Gr. *Μελέαγρος,*] a Macedonian general, who served under Alexander the Great, and, after the death of that monarch, attempted to raise Arrhidæus to the throne in opposition to Perdiccas. His partisans were defeated, and he was put to death, 323 B.C.

See DROYSEN, "Geschichte Alexanders des Grossen."

Meleager, a Greek poet, supposed to have lived in the first century before the Christian era, is said to have been the first who made a collection of fugitive poems and epigrams called an "Anthology," ("Anthologia.")

See BRUNCK, "Analecta," vol. i.

Méléagre. See MELEAGER.

Mélèce. See MELETIUS.

Melek Shah, (a Seljookide Sultan.) See MALIK SHAH.

Melendez-Valdez, mȧ-lĕn'dĕth vȧl'dĕth, or **Valdes**, vȧl'dĕs, (JUAN ANTONIO,) an eminent Spanish poet, born in Estremadura in 1754. He studied law at Salamanca, where he became intimate with the poet Cadalso, and distinguished himself by his attainments in English literature, of which he was a warm admirer. His idyl "Batilo" (1780) won the prize at the Spanish Academy, and another was given to his "Pindaric Ode on the Fine Arts" by the Academy of San Fernando. He published in 1785 a collection of lyric and pastoral poems, which established his reputation as the first Spanish poet of his time. He had been appointed in 1781, through the influence of his friend Jovellanos, professor of humanities at Salamanca. In 1791 he obtained an important office in the chancery of Valladolid, and in 1798 became fiscal of the supreme court of Madrid. He published in 1797 another collection of poems, dedicated to Godoy, who soon after appointed him to a high office at court. On the fall of the minister Jovellanos, Melendez was exiled from Madrid, to which he was not permitted to return until the fall of Godoy, (1808.) Having subsequently joined the French party in Spain, he was created councillor of state and minister of public instruction by Joseph Bonaparte. He died in France in 1817. Of Melendez, Ticknor observes, "There can be no doubt that he was better fitted to form a new school

and give a guiding impulse to the national poetry, than any writer that had appeared in Spain for above a century."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" KENNEDY, "Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" QUINTANA, "Life of Melendez-Valdez," prefixed to an edition of his works, Madrid, 4 vols., 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Meletius, me-lee'she-us, [Gr. Μελέτιος,] Bishop of Lycopolis, was founder of a sect called by his name. Having been deposed by the Bishop of Alexandria, about 301 A.D., he formed a schism, and united with the Arians.

Meletius, [Fr. MÉLÈCE, mà'lès',] SAINT, called THE GREAT, born in Little Armenia, was appointed Bishop of Sebaste in 357 A.D., and in 360 Patriarch of Antioch. Through the influence of the Arians, he was thrice deposed from his office and exiled, being finally restored in 378. He presided over the first General Council at Constantinople, (381,) and died the same year, having previously confirmed the nomination of Saint Gregory Nazianzen as Patriarch of Antioch. His funeral oration was delivered by Saint Gregory of Nyssa.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires," etc.; BAILLET, "Vies des Saints;" MAIMBOURG, "Histoire de l'Arianisme."

Meletius, a Greek prelate and geographer, born at Janina in 1661. He wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," (3 vols., 1798.) Died in 1714.

Me-le'tus, [Μέλητος,] written less correctly **Me-li'tus**, a Greek tragic poet, is chiefly known as one of the three principal accusers of Socrates. He was a licentious writer, and a man of profligate habits. He was put to death by the Athenians when they repented of their treatment of Socrates.

Mel'fort, (JOHN DRUMMOND,) DUKE OF, was prime minister to King James II. of England, whom he accompanied in his exile to France. Being accused of planning a second invasion of England, he was banished by Louis XIV. to Angers, where he died in 1716.

Melgarejo, mel-gâ-rà'ho, (MARIANO,) a Bolivian president, born about 1810, entered the army at an early age, distinguished himself in many revolutions, acquired immense popularity, and was often wounded, taken prisoner, or exiled. In December, 1864, he issued a *pronunciamiento* at Cochabamba against his brother-in-law, President Acha, whom he overthrew. He maintained himself in power as dictator against many insurrections until January, 1870, when he was overthrown by Morales. He then went to Lima, where he was killed in a quarrel by his son-in-law, November 23, 1870.

Meli, mā'lee, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Sicilian poet, born at Palermo about 1740. His works, consisting chiefly of eclogues, odes, and sonnets, are written in the Sicilian dialect, to which he gave a grace and refinement hitherto unknown. His pastoral poems are exquisite specimens of their kind, especially the "Ecloghe Pescatorie," or fishermen's dialogues, distinguished for their humour and the graceful simplicity of their language. Meli also wrote satires and fables, and a mock-heroic poem entitled "Don Quixote." Died in 1815.

See LOMBARDO, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for November, 1829; A. GALLO, "Cenni biografici di G. Meli," 1836.

Mel-I-cer'ta or **Mel-I-cer'tēs**, [Gr. Μελικέρτης; Fr. MÉLICERTE, mà'le'sĕrt',] a son of Athamas and Ino. The poets feigned that Ino threw herself and her son into the sea, and Neptune changed them into sea-deities. Melicerta then received the name of Palæmon.

Mélicerte. See MELICERTA.

Mel'I-koff, (MIKHAIL TARIELOVITCH **Tainow**,) Count Loris-Melikoff, a Russian general, born at Lori, in Transcaucasia, January 1, 1826, the son of an Armenian merchant named Melian, of princely origin, whose surname was Russianized to Melikoff. He was colonel of light cavalry. He took part in the siege of Kars, and in the capture of Schamyl, (1859.) In 1865 he was made lieutenant-general and ataman of the Terek Cossacks. In 1877 he captured Ardahan and Kars from Mukhtar Pasha and was made a count and full general. In 1878 he was named Governor of Astrakhan, and in 1879 Governor-General of Kharkhoff. In 1880 he became president of a commission for the regulation of the empire, and was afterwards a member of the plenum in the grand council of the empire. An attempt to assassinate him in 1880 failed. Died in 1888.

Méline, mā-leen', (FÉLIX JULES,) a French statesman, born at Remiremont, Vosges, in 1838. He studied law, entered the French Chamber in 1872, was appointed under-secretary of state for justice in 1876, became minister of agriculture in 1883, and president of the Chamber in 1888. He afterwards became chairman of the tariff commission, and formed a "Conciliation Cabinet" in 1896, which held office till 1898. In 1899 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency. Died 1925.

Meline, mę-leen', (JAMES F.,) an American Catholic writer, was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, in 1811. He was educated in the college at Emmittsburg, and became a lawyer, held several United States consulships, and served in the war of 1861–65, attaining the rank of colonel. He published "Two Thousand Miles on Horseback," "Mary, Queen of Scots," a "Life of Sixtus V.," and other works. Died at Brooklyn, New York, August 14, 1873.

Meliorati. See INNOCENT VII.

Me-lis'sa, [Gr. Μέλισσα; Fr. MÉLISSE, mà'lèss',] a daughter of Melissus, King of Crete, was said to have fed the infant Jupiter with the milk of goats.

Melissa, in classic mythology, a nymph who first discovered the use of honey, or the method of procuring it; whence bees (in Greek Μέλισσαι) are said to have derived their name.

Mélisse. See MELISSA.

Me-lis'sus, [Μέλισσος,] a Greek philosopher, born at Samos, flourished about 440 B.C. He was also distinguished as a naval commander, and gained an important victory over the Athenians. He was a disciple of Parmenides, and was the author of philosophical works of which only fragments are extant.

Melissus, mà-lis'sus, (PAUL,) a German, distinguished as a Latin poet, born in Franconia in 1539; died in 1602.

Mĕl'I-ton or **Mel'I-to**, [Gr. Μελίτων,] an ecclesiastical writer of the second century A.D., became Bishop of Sardis in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. His works were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, but they have been lost, with the exception of a few fragments.

Melitus or **Melitos.** See MELĒTUS.

Me'lI-us or **Mælius**, mee'le-us, (SPURIUS,) a Roman knight, who gained the favour of the people by the liberal or profuse use of his large fortune. He was accused by L. Minucius Augurinus of a design to make himself king, and was summoned before Cincinnatus, who was appointed dictator for this occasion. Refusing to submit, he was killed by Servilius Ahala in 439 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" NIEBUHR, "History of Rome."

Mell, (PATRICK HUES,) D.D., LL.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born at Walthourville, Georgia, July 19, 1814, was educated at Amherst College. He became professor of ancient languages in Mercer University in 1842, and in the University of Georgia in 1857. In 1860 he was called to the chair of ethics and metaphysics in the same institution, and in 1878 was appointed its chancellor. He published several works on theological subjects. Died in 1888.

Mellan, mà'lŏn', (CLAUDE,) an eminent French engraver and painter, born at Abbeville in 1598, studied under Villamena and Vouet at Rome. He originated a new method of engraving, which consisted in producing light and shade by varying the thickness of the single lines instead of crossing one set by another. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Peter Nolascus borne by Two Angels," the "Face of Christ," "Rebecca at the Well," and a portrait of Pope Urban VIII. Died in 1688.

Mel'len, (GRENVILLE,) an American poet, born at Biddeford, in Maine, in 1799, was a son of Chief-Justice Mellen, LL.D., of that State. Among his principal works we may name "Our Chronicle of Twenty-Six," (1827,) "Glad Tales and Sad Tales," (in prose, 1829,) "The

Martyr's Triumph," and "Buried Valley, and other Poems," (1834.) Died in 1841.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Mellin, mĕl-leen', (GUSTAF HENRIK,) one of the most popular Swedish novelists and historians, born in Finland in 1813. Among his romances, which are generally founded on Swedish history, we may name "Flickorna i Askersund," (1832,) "Helena Wrede," (1834,) and "Johannes Fjällman." His "Den Skandinaviska Nordens Historia" (1850) and "Fäderlandets Historia" (1852) are highly esteemed by his countrymen. The greater part of his romances have been translated into German. Died August 2, 1876.

Mellin de Saint-Gelais, mȧ'lăN' dẹh săN zhẹh-lȧ', a French poet, born in 1491, was the author of ballads, sonnets, elegies, etc. Died in 1558.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Melling, mel'ling, (ANTON IGNAZ,) a German painter, born at Carlsruhe in 1763; died in Paris in 1831.

Mellini, mĕl-lee'nee, (GIUSEPPE ZAMA,) an Italian writer on religion, born at Bologna in 1788; died in 1838.

Mello, de, dȧ mel'lo, or **Melo**, mā'lo, (FRANCISCO MANOEL,) a Portuguese writer, born at Lisbon in 1611.

See BARBOSA-MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Mello, de, (P. JOZE,) an eminent Portuguese jurist, wrote a "History of Portuguese Civil Law." Died 1798.

Mellon, (ANDREW WILLIAM,) American financier and cabinet official, was born March 24, 1855 in Pittsburgh, Pa. He graduated in 1873 from the Western University of Pennsylvania (now Univ. of Pittsburgh); became an officer and director of various financial and industrial corporations, and President of the Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, 1902–21. He was also actively interested in the development of coal, coke, and iron enterprises in Pennsylvania. He became Secretary of the Treasury in Harding's Cabinet, March, 1921, and continued in that office under Coolidge and Hoover. He was made chairman ex-officio of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, etc., and conducted negotiations which resulted in agreements for funding the war debts to the United States of Great Britain, Italy, and other European nations. Under his management the national debt was considerably reduced and a reduction in the income tax effected.

Melloni, mel-lo'nee, (MACEDONIO,) an Italian savant, born at Parma in 1801. Died 1854.

Mel'moth, (WILLIAM,) an English lawyer, born in 1666. Died in 1743.

See NICHOLS, "Literary Anecdotes;" "Memoirs of a Late Eminent Advocate."

Melmoth, (WILLIAM,) an English *littérateur*, a son of the preceding, was born in 1710. He published in 1747 a translation of the "Letters of Pliny," which is esteemed one of the best versions of a Latin author in the English language, and is mentioned by Warton as "one of the few that are better than the original." He also translated the "Letters of Cicero to Several of his Friends," and the treatises "On Friendship" ("De Amicitiâ") and "On Old Age" ("De Senectute") of the same author. Died in 1799.

Melnikov, mel'ne-kov, (PAWEL IVANOWITCH,) a Russian author, born at Nizhnee-Novgorod, October 22, 1819. He studied (1834–37) at Kazan University, and in 1846 entered the civil service. Besides histories of the Russian schismatical sects, he published noteworthy novels, among them "Old Times" and "Beyond the Volga." Died in 1883.

Melo. See MELLO.

Melon, mẹh-lôN', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, resided at Bordeaux, and, in conjunction with the Duke de la Force, founded the Academy of that city in 1712. He afterwards became secretary to the regent Orléans. He wrote "Mahmoud the Gaznevide," an allegorical history of the regency, and a "Political Essay on Commerce." The latter work was highly commended by Voltaire. Died in 1738.

Melot, mẹh-lo', (ANICET,) a French savant, born at Dijon in 1697, became in 1738 a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, to which he contributed several able treatises. In 1741 he was appointed royal librarian. He wrote a "Dissertation on the Capture of Rome by the Gauls," and other antiquarian works. Died in 1759.

Melozzo da Forlì, mȧ-lot'so dȧ for-lee', (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Forlì in 1438, invented the *sotto in su*, and discovered the rules of vertical perspective. Among his finest extant frescos is "Sixtus IV. giving to Platina charge of the Vatican Library," now in the Vatican. His works are highly commended by Vasari. He excelled in foreshortening. Died in 1492.

Mel-pom'ẹ-nē, [Gr. Μελπομένη; Fr. MELPOMÈNE, mĕl'po'mȧn',] one of the nine Muses, presided over tragedy, and was represented as holding in her hand a tragic mask. She was said to be the mother of the Sirens. (See MUSÆ.)

Melun, de, dẹh mẹh-lŭn', (CHARLES,) a French statesman under Louis XI., was appointed in 1465 grand master of France. Having subsequently incurred the displeasure of the king, he was condemned to death and executed, (1468.)

Melvil. See MELVILLE, and MALEVILL.

Melvill van Carnbée, mĕl'vil văn karn'bā, (PIETER,) BARON, a geographer and naval officer, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1816. He produced the "Mariner's Guide," ("Zeeman's Gid," 1842.) Died in 1856.

Melville, mĕl'vil, (ANDREW,) an eminent Scottish Reformer and scholar, born in Forfarshire in 1545. He studied in Paris, and subsequently became professor of humanities at Geneva. After his return to Scotland he was appointed principal of Glasgow College, where he introduced great improvements in the discipline and was eminently successful as a teacher. He was actively engaged in the religious controversies of the time, and was chiefly instrumental in the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland. He became in 1580 principal of Saint Mary's College, Saint Andrew's, where he also filled the chair of theology and the Oriental tongues. Having given offence to King James by his bold opposition to the measures of the court, he was imprisoned five years, and subsequently retired to France, and was appointed professor of theology at Sedan. Died in 1622.

Melville, (GEORGE WALLACE,) an American naval engineer, born at New York, January 10, 1841. He was appointed to the navy as assistant engineer in 1861, served through the civil war, and in 1869 sailed on the Jeannette Polar Expedition. He headed the boat's crew which survived the Arctic rigors and the expedition which afterwards recovered the remains of De Long and his comrades in the Lena delta. He was specially rewarded by Congress for his courage, was appointed engineer-in-chief of the navy in 1887, and given the rank of rear-admiral in 1899. He made three Arctic voyages in all. Died March 17, 1912.

Melville, (GEORGE WHYTE,) an English novelist, born about 1820. He was a captain in the Coldstream Guards. He produced many novels, the best-known of which are "Digby Grand," (1853,) "Tilbury Nogo," (1853,) "General Bounce," (1854,) "Kate Coventry," (1856,) "Holmby House," (1860,) "The Gladiators," (1863,) and "Katerfelto," (1875.) Died December 5, 1878.

Melville, (HERMAN,) an American novelist and traveller, born in New York in 1819. Having made a voyage to the Pacific in 1841, he spent several months on one of the Marquesas Islands, and subsequently visited the Sandwich and Society Islands. He published, after his return, a narrative of his adventures, entitled "Typee," (1846,) which was received with great favour, both in the United States and England. Among his other principal works are "Omoo, a Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas," "White Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-War," (1850,) and "The Piazza Tales." Died in New York, September 28, 1891.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.

Melville or **Melvil**, (Sir JAMES,) a Scottish statesman and historian, born in Fifeshire in 1530. Having

ween appointed page to Mary Queen of Scots during her residence in France, he accompanied her on her return to Scotland, and was made her privy councillor and employed in several important negotiations. He died in 1606, leaving in manuscript a work published in 1683, under the title of "Memoirs of Sir James Melvil of Halhill," etc., which are highly valuable as records of his time. Froude speaks of Melville as "a man who, without the faintest pretensions to statesmanship, was as skilled an intriguer as Europe could boast." ("History of England," vol. viii. chap. viii.)

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Melville, LORD. See DUNDAS, (HENRY.)

Melville, (ROBERT,) a Scottish officer, born in Fifeshire in 1723, served against the French in the West Indies in 1762, and was appointed governor of the possessions conquered from France. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1809.

Melzi, mĕl'zee, (GAETANO,) COUNT, an Italian *littérateur*, born at Milan in 1783, published a "Biography of Italian Romances and Poems of Chivalry," (1838,) and "Dictionary of Pseudonyms and Anonymous Works of Italian Writers," etc., (1848,) both of which enjoy a high reputation. He was the owner of a library of more than thirty thousand volumes, consisting chiefly of rare and valuable works. Died in 1852.

Melzi d'Eril, mĕl'zee dà-rèl', (FRANCESCO,) an Italian statesman, born at Milan in 1753. On the invasion of Italy by the French he had a prominent part in the establishment of the Cisalpine republic, of which he was made vice-president in 1802. He was afterwards created by Napoleon high-chancellor of Italy, and Duke of Lodi, (1809.) He was a grandee of Spain. Died in 1816.

See THIERS, "History of the Consulate and of the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Memling, mĕm'ling, **Hemling,** hĕm'ling, or **Memmelinck,** mĕm'mĕh-link', (HANS or HAUSSE,) an eminent Flemish painter, the date and place of whose birth are unknown. He flourished about 1450–85. Among his master-pieces are the "Marriage of Saint Catherine," and a "Baptism of Christ." Died at Bruges in 1495.

See P. HÉDOUIN, "Memling, Étude sur sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1847; "Lives of the Early Flemish Painters."

Memmi. See MARTINI, (SIMONE DI.)

Memminger, mĕm'min-jer, ? (CHARLES GUSTAVUS,) a native of Würtemberg, Germany, born in 1803, settled at Charleston, South Carolina, where he became distinguished as a lawyer and politician. He zealously opposed the State Rights party, which he satirized in his "Book of Nullification," (1832.) He was appointed secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of Jefferson Davis in February, 1861, and resigned in June, 1864. Died March 7, 1888.

Mem'mi-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman tribune, was a strenuous opponent of the aristocrats. He became tribune of the people in 111 B.C., and exposed the venality and corruption of the aristocratic leaders in their management of the Jugurthine war. While a candidate for the consulship, he was killed by the mob led by Saturninus in 100 B.C.

Memmius, (CAIUS GEMELLUS,) a Roman orator, poet, and politician, was a tribune of the people in 66 B.C., and prætor in 58. He was a son-in-law of Sulla, and friend of Lucretius, who dedicated to him his poem "De Rerum Naturâ." He is also frequently mentioned by Cicero. Having been accused of bribery, *(ambitus,)* he went into exile about 54 B.C.

Mem'non, [Gr. *Μέμνων,*] a mythical personage, supposed to have been a son of Tithonus and Eos, (Aurora,) and a king of Ethiopia or Egypt. According to tradition, he fought for the Trojans at the siege of Troy, slew Antilochus, and was killed by Achilles. The poets feigned that the dew-drops which appear in the morning are the tears which Aurora shed for the death of Memnon. Many writers identify Memnon with Amenophis II. of Egypt, in whose honour was erected the celebrated colossal statue near Thebes. This statue, which is still extant and is about fifty feet high, was commonly believed by the ancients to emit a sound when it was first touched by the beams of the morning sun. Some writers, including Sir Gardner Wilkinson, believe that the phenomenon was the result of imposture.

See SIR J. GARDNER WILKINSON, "Topography of Thebes," pp. 33–37.

Mem'non, a Greek general in the service of Darius, King of Persia, attained the rank of high admiral, and Governor of Western Asia. He had great military talents. Died in 333 B.C.

See CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici."

Memnon, a Greek historian, supposed to have lived under the reign of Augustus or the Antonines. He wrote a history of Heraclea, of which only fragments are extant.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Mena, de, dà mā'nâ, (FELIPE GIL,) a Spanish portrait-painter of great merit, born at Valladolid in 1600; died in 1674.

Mena, de, (JUAN,) a Spanish poet, born at Córdova about 1410. He was patronized by John II., King of Castile, who made him his Latin secretary and historiographer. His principal work is an allegorical poem, entitled "The Labyrinth," ("El Labirinto,") which enjoyed a high reputation in his time. He was an intimate friend of Henry de Villena, the Marquis de Santillana, and other eminent writers of that age. Died in 1456.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. pp. 18, 19, 20; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Menabrea, mà-nâ-brā'â, (LÉON CAMILLE,) a *littérateur*, born near Chambéry in 1804. He wrote several works on mediæval antiquities, and left unfinished an important work entitled "Les Alpes historiques." Died in 1857.

Menabrea, mà-nâ-brā'â, (LUIGI F.,) COUNT, an Italian general and statesman, born about 1809. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs and president of the council of ministers of the kingdom of Italy in 1867 and in 1869.

Menæchmus, mē-nĕk'mus, [*Μέναιχμος,*] a Greek sculptor, born at Naupactus, lived about 480 B.C. His principal work was a statue, in gold and silver, of Diana Laphyra at Calydon, in which he was assisted by Soidas.

Ménage, mà'nâzh', (GILLES,) a celebrated French critic and scholar, born at Angers in 1613. He studied law, and practised for a time in Paris, where he became an advocate to the Parliament. He subsequently devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, and his house became the resort of the distinguished wits and writers of the time, including Balzac, Sarrazin, and Madame Rambouillet. He was patronized by Paul de Gondi, afterwards Cardinal de Retz, whose favour he subsequently lost, owing to his arrogance and strong propensity for satire. He was also involved in a literary feud with Boileau, who has severely satirized him in one of his poems, and with Molière, who introduced him into his "Femmes savantes," in the character of Vadius. His reputation rests principally on his "Etymological Dictionary of the French Language," (1650,) which is still a useful work. He also published poems in Latin, French, and Italian, and his friends made a collection of his witticisms, etc., entitled "Ménagiana," (1693,) which ranks among the best productions of the kind. His "Request of the Dictionaries," a satire on the Dictionary of the French Academy, is believed to have been the cause of his exclusion from that institution. Died in Paris, July 23, 1692.

See ANTOINE GALLAND, "Ménagiana," 1693; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Mémoires pour servir à la Vie de Ménage," prefixed to the "Ménagiana," 1715; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ménageot, mà'nâ'zho', (FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME,) a painter, of French extraction, born in London in 1744. He studied in Paris under Vien and Boucher, and was appointed director of the French Academy at Rome in 1787. Among his works may be named "Time arrested by Study," and "Diana seeking Adonis." Died in 1816.

Men'a-hem, [Heb. מְנַחֵם,] the son of Gadi, having slain Shallum, King of Samaria, usurped his throne and reigned ten years over that country.

See II. Kings xv. 14.

Me-nan'dẹr, [Gr. *Μένανδρος;* Fr. **MÉNANDRE**, *mȧ'nôNdr';* Ger. **MENANDROS**, *mȧ-nȧn'dros,*] a Greek dramatic poet, born at Athens in 341 B.C., is called the originator of the new comedy, giving representations of actual life and manners. He enjoyed the highest reputation among his contemporaries, and is eulogized by Julius Cæsar, Plutarch, and other eminent men of antiquity. His dramas were very numerous, but they have been lost, with the exception of the fragments preserved in the works of several Greek writers.

See **CLINTON**, "Fasti Hellenici;" K. O. **MÜLLER**, "History of Greek Literature;" **HAUPTMANN**, "De Menandro atque illius Comœdiis," 1743; G. **GUIZOT**, "Ménandre; Étude historique," etc., 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Menander, a Macedonian general, was appointed Governor of Lydia by Alexander the Great in 331 B.C. He became a partisan of Antigonus, for whom he fought against Eumenes in 320 B.C.

Menander, a Roman jurist under the reigns of Severus and Caracalla.

Me-nan'dẹr Pro-tec'tor, a Greek historian of the sixth century, was one of the body-guard of the emperor at Constantinople. He was the author of a "History of the Eastern Empire from 559 to 582 A.D.," of which only fragments are extant.

See **VOSSIUS**, "De Historicis Græcis."

Ménandre. See **MENANDER.**

Menandrino, *mȧ-nȧn-dree'no*, (**MARSILIO**,) an Italian jurist, sometimes called **MARSILIUS OF PADUA.** He was counsellor to Louis of Bavaria, for whom he wrote a treatise entitled "Defender of the Peace," in support of the authority of the emperor over the pope. For this he was excommunicated by John XXII. Died in 1328.

Ménandros. See **MENANDER.**

Ménard, *mȧ'nȧr'*, (**CLAUDE**,) a French writer, born at Saumur about 1574, was the author of a "History of Anjou," which is commended by Ménage. He also edited Joinville's "History of Saint Louis," and other works. Died in 1652.

Ménard, (**JEAN**,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born at Nîmes in 1637, was an intimate friend of Fléchier. Died in 1710.

Ménard, (**LÉON**,) a French jurist and antiquary, born at Tarascon in 1706. He wrote a "History of the City of Nîmes," a treatise "On the Manners and Customs of the Greeks," and other works. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1767.

See **LE BEAU**, "Éloge de Ménard," in the "Mémoires" of the Academy of Inscriptions.

Ménard, (**NICOLAS HUGUES**,) a French theologian and pulpit orator, born in Paris in 1585, wrote several religious and ecclesiastical works. Died in 1644.

Me'nas, [Gr. *Μηνᾶς,*] a freedman of Pompey the Great and of his son, Sextus Pompey. He commanded a fleet sent against Octavius, afterwards deserted Pompey for the service of Octavius, and was slain (B.C. 35) at the siege of Siscia.

Menasseh Ben Israel. See **MANASSES BEN JOSEPH BEN ISRAEL.**

Mencius, *mẽn'she-us*, the Latinized form of **Meng-Tse**, *mẽng'tsẽh'*, or **Meng-Tseu**, *mẽng'tsuh'*, (named also **Meng-Kho**, in his youth,) was, after Confucius, the most celebrated of all the Chinese philosophers. He was born in the little state of Tsow, (or Tsou,) which was subsequently included in the kingdom of Loo, and in the modern province of Shan-Toong, (or Shan-Tung,) about 370 years before Christ: he was, therefore, a contemporary of Plato and Aristotle. He lost his father in his early childhood. To his mother, who appears to have been a woman of rare intelligence and worth, he was indebted, in a great measure, not merely for his inclination towards learning and philosophy, but also for that pure and lofty virtue for which he was so distinguished. It is related that after the death of her husband she resided for a short time near a butcher's shop, but, fearing that the frequent sight of scenes of blood might harden and deprave the heart of her son, she removed to another abode. This happened to be near a cemetery, and young Mencius amused himself with acting the various scenes which he witnessed at the tombs. "This," said his mother to herself, "is no place for my son." She again changed her dwelling, and took a house in the market-place. But here he soon began to play the part of a salesman, vaunting his wares and chaffering with customers. The watchful and anxious mother was not yet satisfied. At last she found a house close by a school. Her son's attention was attracted by the various studies and exercises which he saw pursued in the school, and a desire for learning was awakened in his mind. Soon after she sent him to the school; and he is said to have distinguished himself by the quickness of his intellect, and subsequently by his earnest application to study. The following story may serve to show his mother's conscientious watchfulness in regard to the moral education of her son. Seeing a butcher killing pigs, he asked her what that was done for. She replied rather thoughtlessly, (as it appears,) "It is to furnish you with food." Her conscience at once reproved her for saying what was not strictly true, and, anxious not to set him an example of untruthfulness, she went and bought some pork in order to make good her words. One day when he returned home from school, she looked up from the web which she happened to be weaving, and asked him how he was getting on. He answered, carelessly, that he was doing well enough, whereupon she took a knife and cut through her web. Alarmed, he inquired what she meant. She then showed him that she had only done what he was doing: she had lost her labour and thrown away the time she had spent in weaving the web, he also was throwing away his precious time through neglect of his studies. The lesson was not lost upon him, and did not need to be repeated.

Some writers represent Mencius as having studied under Tseu-sse, (or Tsze-sze,) the grandson of Confucius. But this is scarcely possible, since Tseu-sse, had he been living, would have been more than a hundred years old when Mencius was born. It is, however, certain that he diligently studied the writings of Confucius, to the neglect of whose precepts he attributed the miserable state of things which he saw everywhere around him, faith and justice being disregarded, the bonds of society breaking asunder, and the whole empire hastening to decay. He resolved to devote his life to correcting these evils and restoring, so far as it lay in his power, the virtues of the primitive ages.

Although Mencius considered himself a follower of Confucius, yet in his mode of instruction, and especially in his behaviour towards those rulers who sought his counsel, he differed materially from his master. In his reasoning, if less grave than Confucius, he displayed more art and more acuteness. His method, indeed, was not unlike the dialectic of Socrates; he pushed his adversary from one admission to another, until he obliged him either to confess his defeat or else to maintain the most obvious and palpable absurdities. In his intercourse with kings he was more bold and severe than Confucius, both in exposing folly and denouncing injustice and oppression. Mencius appears to have been held in great respect by most of the Chinese princes to whom his fame had penetrated. It is not known at what time in his life he first began to teach publicly; but we are told that when he felt that he was sufficiently conversant with the doctrines and precepts of the great teachers of Chinese philosophy, he commenced his travels for the purpose of offering his counsels to the different petty sovereigns who ruled in the states adjacent or neighbouring to Loo. But, although he seems to have enjoyed more consideration than Confucius had done, he was scarcely more successful in carrying into practice his ideal plans of government. His theory of morals was too high and difficult for human nature in its ordinary condition. He appears not to have succeeded in a single instance in prevailing on any of the princes to embrace and consistently carry out his principles; and accordingly he had little inducement to continue at any of the courts longer than was necessary in order to make a fair trial of what his influence could effect. He is said to have passed the last twenty years of his life in the more congenial society of his disciples, and in writing those works by which he has perhaps exerted a greater influence on after-ages than he did upon that in which he lived. He is supposed to have died at an advanced age about 290

B.C. According to Dr. Legge, he died 288 B.C.; some other authorities, however, place the date of his death many years earlier. The descendants of Mencius, like those of Confucius, constitute at the present day a class of what may be termed hereditary nobles,—the only hereditary nobility in China.

One of the chief doctrines of Mencius was that man is naturally good, although he admitted that by far the greater part of mankind had, through unfavourable circumstances or influences, become perverted. He says the way in which a man loses his natural goodness is like the way in which trees are deprived by the woodman of their branches and foliage. And if they still send forth some buds and sprouts, then come the cattle and goats and browse upon them. As in the tree all appearance of life and beauty is destroyed, so in man, after a long exposure to evil influences, all traces of native goodness seem to be obliterated. But he maintains that there is an original power of goodness in the race, and that all men may, if they will, become like Yao and Shun, two of the early sages and kings, who were pre-eminent for their virtue. A distinguished Chinese scholar says the great object of Mencius, in his writings, is to rectify men's hearts. "If a man once rectify his heart," says Mencius, "little else will remain for him to do." In another place he says, "The great or superior man is he who does not lose his child's heart," an expression which vividly recalls those beautiful lines of the great German poet,—

"Wohl dem der frei von Schuld und Fehle
Bewahrt die kindlich reine Seele."*

It is evident, however, that, owing to his sanguine and ardent nature, or to some other cause, Mencius did not very fully realize the exceeding difficulty of "rectifying one's heart." Yet Confucius, who was regarded by Mencius as the most perfect of human beings, recognized this great but melancholy truth, when he said it was only at the age of seventy that "he could follow what his heart desired without transgressing what was right." ("Analects," book ii.)

Confucius had always inculcated the reciprocal obligation between kings and subjects. Mencius, without denying the general obligation of obedience on the part of subjects, taught nevertheless that among the various elements in a state "the people are the most important element, and the sovereign the least important;" and he did not hesitate to draw the legitimate inference from such a position that a bad sovereign ought to be dethroned, and even slain, if his life should endanger or in any way interfere with the public good.

The distinguished Orientalist Rémusat, in drawing a comparison between Confucius and Mencius, says the former "is always grave, and even austere; he exalts men of virtue of whom he presents an ideal portrait; he speaks of bad men only with a cool indignation. Mencius, with the same love of virtue, seems to feel for vice rather contempt than abhorrence. He assails it with the force of argument; he does not disdain to even employ against it the weapons of ridicule." Mencius combined a certain modesty with a just and manly appreciation of himself. He seemed greatly surprised when one of his disciples was disposed to rank him as a sage; yet he said on another occasion, "When sages shall rise up again, they will not change my words." He believed that he was appointed by Heaven to uphold or restore the doctrines of the ancient sages, such as Yao, Shun, and Confucius. Han-Yu, a celebrated Chinese critic, says, "If we wish to study the doctrines of the sages, we must begin with Mencius. . . . It is owing to his words that learners nowadays still know to revere Confucius, to honour benevolence and righteousness, to esteem the true sovereign, and to despise the mere pretender." We have already noticed some of the leading opinions of Mencius. The following are a few of his most characteristic sayings: "I love life; I also love righteousness. If I cannot keep both, I will let life go, and choose righteousness." (The Works of Mencius, book vi. chap. x.) "There is a nobility of Heaven, and there is a nobility of man. Benevolence, righteousness, self-consecration, and fidelity, with unwearied joy in these virtues,—these constitute the nobility of Heaven." (Book vi. chap. xvi.) "Benevolence subdues its opposite, just as water subdues fire. Those, however, who practise benevolence nowadays do it as if with one cup of water they could save a whole wagon-load of fuel on fire, and, when the flames are not extinguished, should say that water cannot subdue fire. This conduct, moreover, greatly encourages those who are not benevolent." (Book vi. chap. xviii.) "There is no greater delight than to be conscious of sincerity on self-examination." (Book vii. chap. iv.) Kung-Sun-Chow said to Mencius that his principles were admirable, but they were too difficult and lofty for ordinary minds, and asked him why he did not adapt his teachings to the capacity of the learners. He replied, "A great artificer does not, for the sake of a stupid workman, alter or do away with the marking-line." (Book vii. chap. xli.)

See the excellent notice of Mencius prefixed to the works of that philosopher, in the second volume of DR. LEGGE'S "Chinese Classics," Hong-Kong, 1861; also PAUTHIER'S "Chine," pp. 187–193; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," article "Mencius," by LÉON ROSNY; "Les quatre Livres de Philosophie, Morale et Politique de la Chine," translated by G. PAUTHIER, Paris, 1831; the Chinese Classical Works, translated by the late REV. DAVID COLLIE, Malacca Mission Press, 1828; STANISLAUS JULIEN'S translation (into Latin) of the Works of Mencius, Paris, 1824; "Confucius and the Chinese Classics," (book iv.,) by REV. A. W. LOOMIS, San Francisco, 1867.

Mencke, (JOHANN BURKHARD,) born at Leipsic in 1675, became in 1708 historiographer to Frederick Augustus, King of Poland. Died 1732.

Mencke, (OTTO,) a learned German, the father of the preceding, born at Oldenburg in 1644. He became professor of moral philosophy at Leipsic. In 1682 he founded the first literary and scientific journal published in Germany. It was entitled "Acta Eruditorum," and numbered Leibnitz among its contributors.

* See SELIGMANN, "Leichenpredigt auf O. Mencken," 1707; NICERON, "Mémoires."

Mencken, (HENRY LOUIS,) American editor, critic, and satirist, was born Sept. 12, 1880 at Baltimore, Md. He attended the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute; was a reporter and editor of the Baltimore "Morning Herald"; joined the staff of the Baltimore "Sun," 1906, became a literary critic, and in 1908 co-editor of "Smart Set." He became editor of "The American Mercury," 1924. His works include "A Book of Burlesques," (1916,) "The American Language," (1918,) "Prejudices," (five series,) (1919–26.)

Mendaña de Neyra, mĕn-dän'yȧ dȧ nā'e-rȧ, (ALVARO,) a Spanish navigator, born in 1541, sailed on a voyage to the Pacific in 1567, and discovered between 7° and 12° south latitude the islands of Saint Christopher, Isabella, and Guadalcanar. He discovered in 1595 the isles since called by Admiral Byron the Dangerous Islands, and the large island of Santa Cruz, to which Carteret gave the name of Egmont in 1767. He also established a colony at Bahia Graciosa. The portion of Polynesia which includes the Marquesas has been named the Mendaña Archipelago. Died in 1595.

Men'deleëff, (DMITRI IVANOVICH,) a distinguished Russian chemist, born at Tobolsk in 1834 and made professor of chemistry in the University of St. Petersburg in 1866. Of his many discoveries the most notable is his periodic law of atomic weights, one of the leading chemical theories of the century. D. 1907.

Mendelssohn, mĕn'dels-sōn', (MOSES,) an eminent philosopher, born at Dessau, in Germany, in 1729, was the son of a Jewish schoolmaster. In consequence of the limited means of his family, he owed his early education chiefly to his own exertions. In 1745 he repaired to Berlin, where he applied himself to the study of mathematics and the philosophy of Wolf and Leibnitz. In 1754 he formed an intimate friendship with Lessing, in conjunction with whom he afterwards wrote the treatise entitled "Pope a Metaphysician." He next published his "Letters on the Sensations," and in 1767 his "Phædo, a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul." The latter work was received with great favour, and was

* "Happy he who, free from sin and fault,
Preserves the pure childlike soul."
SCHILLER'S *Kraniche des Ibicus.*

translated into the principal languages of Europe. Mendelssohn was one of the most profound thinkers of his time, and was highly esteemed by his contemporaries for the excellence of his character, as well as his intellectual endowments. Died in 1786.

See MIRABEAU, "Sur M. Mendelssohn," etc., 1787; "Memoirs of Moses Mendelssohn," by M. SAMUELS; WINCKLER, "Notice sur M. Mendelssohn," 1798; HEINEMANN, "M. Mendelssohn," 1819; J. A. L. RICHTER, "M. Mendelssohn als Mensch," etc., 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, mĕn′dĕls-sōn′ bar-tol′-dee, (FELIX,) an eminent German composer, born at Hamburg in 1809, was a grandson of the preceding. At an early age he manifested extraordinary musical talent, which received the most elaborate culture under Zelter and Ludwig Berger. He performed with brilliant success in Berlin and Paris before he had completed his tenth year, and in 1827 he brought out at Berlin his "Overture to the Midsummer Night's Dream" and his opera of "The Wedding of Camacho." He subsequently visited London and Paris, where the "Overture" above named was received with enthusiasm. After his return to Germany, he was appointed, in 1835, director of the Gewandhaus concerts at Leipsic. In 1836 he brought out his oratorio of "Saint Paul," at Dusseldorf and Leipsic, and the following year at Birmingham, England. His "Elijah," an oratorio, performed at the Birmingham Festival in 1846, caused a greater sensation in the musical world than had been known in England since the days of Handel. Subsequently, Mendelssohn's health, which had been some time declining, failed rapidly, and he died soon after his return to Germany, in November, 1847. Among the more important of his other compositions, we may name the overtures of "Fingal's Cave," "A Calm Sea and Happy Voyage," ("Meeresstille und glückliche Fahrt,") and "The Beautiful Melusina," ("Die schöne Melusine,") besides a great number of cantatas and instrumental pieces. His "Songs without Words" are particularly admired. As a musician and composer, he is esteemed second only to Handel and Mozart.

Men′denhall, (THOMAS CORWIN,) an American educator, born at Hanoverton, Ohio, in 1841. He was professor of physics in the Imperial University of Japan 1878–81, president Rose Polytechnic Institute 1886–89, superintendent United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1889–94, and became president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1894. He also served the government in several capacities. Died 1924.

Mendès, (CATULLE,) a French poet, born at Bordeaux in 1840. His lyrical drama "Le Roman d'une Nuit" (1860) caused his imprisonment. Among his best works are "Hesperus," (1869, a fine poem with a Swedenborgian tone,) and "Le Soleil de Minuit," a dramatic poem. In 1866 he married JUDITH GAUTIER, (q.v.). He wrote several novels and plays, the latter including "Le Capitaine Fracasse," (1870,) "Le Châtiment," (1887,) and died February 8, 1909.

Mendes Leal, mĕn′dĕs lā-ăl′, (José da Silva,) a Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon, October 22, 1820. He held positions in the public service, and in 1874 was sent to France as minister plenipotentiary. His very popular "Poems" (1858) were followed by many plays and some romances. Died in 1886.

Mendez Pinto. See PINTO.

Mendoça or Mendoza, de, dā mĕn-do′sā, (ANDREA HURTADO,) a Portuguese naval commander, who rendered great services to his country by clearing the South Seas of pirates and thus protecting the Portuguese establishments in the East Indies. Died about 1606.

Mendoza, de, dā mĕn-do′thā, (ANTONIO HURTADO,) a Spanish writer, born about 1590, was appointed private secretary to Philip IV. He wrote a number of popular dramas, also lyric poems and prose works. Died in 1644.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Mendoza, de, (ANTONIO SARMIENTO,) a Spanish writer, a native of Burgos, lived about 1630. He translated Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" into Spanish.

Mendoza, de, (Don BERNARDINO,) a Spanish historian and diplomatist, was employed by Philip II. in several missions to France and England. He had a prominent share, while in France, in the formation of the Catholic League. He was the author of a "History of the Netherlands from 1567 to 1577," and a treatise "On the Theory and Practice of War."

See MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands," vol. i. chap iii.; CAPEFIGUE, "Histoire de la Réforme et la Ligue."

Mendoza, de, (DIEGO HURTADO,) a celebrated Spanish writer, soldier, and diplomatist, born at Granada in 1503, was a grandson of the Marquis de Santillana, noticed below. He studied at Salamanca, and distinguished himself by his attainments in the classics, theology, and civil and canon law. He was afterwards patronized by Charles V., who sent him in 1538 on an embassy to Venice. While in this post, he devoted himself to the collection of Greek and Latin manuscripts, of which he acquired a great number, comprising works of Saint Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, and Archimedes. They were subsequently ceded to the Library of the Escurial. He was soon after appointed by the emperor ambassador at Rome and governor of Sienna. Having returned to Spain in 1554, he incurred the displeasure of Philip II., who banished him from court. He devoted himself thenceforth to literary pursuits, and published in 1610 his "History of the Wars against the Moors," ("Guerra de Granada contra los Moriscos.") This work, which has taken its place among Spanish classics, is characterized by great accuracy and impartiality, and is esteemed the best imitation of the Latin historians in modern literature. He was also the author of a number of poems, and the celebrated comic romance of "Lazarillo de Tormes," (1554,) in which he originated the so-called Picaresque school of fiction, afterwards followed by Le Sage in his "Gil Blas." "Mendoza," says Prescott, "by the brilliant success which he achieved as a statesman, a diplomatist, a novelist, a poet, and a historian, has established a reputation for versatility of genius second to none in the literature of Spain." Died in 1575.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" BOUTERWEK, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Notice of "Lazarillo de Tormes" in the "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820.

Mendoza, de, (IÑIGO LOPEZ.) See MONDEJAR, MARQUIS DE.

Mendoza, de, (IÑIGO LOPEZ,) Marquis de Santillana, (dā sān-tēl-yā′nā,) a Spanish poet, born in 1398, was a friend of Juan de Mena and the Marquis de Villena, and one of the most brilliant writers of the court of John II. He is said to have introduced the sonnet into Spanish poetry. Among his best works is an "Elegy on the Marquis de Villena." Mendoza was also a distinguished soldier, and was created a marquis as a reward for his services at the battle of Olmedo, (1445.) Died in 1458.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" BOUTERWEK, "Geschichte der Spanische Poesie und Beredtsamkeit;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Mendoza, de, (JUAN GONZALEZ,) a Spanish missionary, born at Toledo about 1540. He visited China in 1580, and subsequently South America and Mexico. He died as Bishop of Popayan in New Granada, (1617.) He was the author of a "History of the Great Kingdom of China," (1586,) which enjoys a high reputation and has been translated into French.

Mendoza, de, (Don PEDRO,) a wealthy Spaniard, born at Cadiz about 1487. He offered his services, in 1529, to the emperor Charles V., to complete, at his own expense, the exploration of the rivers La Plata and Paraguay. Having been created by the emperor military chief of the country adjacent to those rivers, he set sail in 1534, and founded the city of Buenos Ayres in 1535. He died soon after, while at sea on his return to Spain.

Mendoza, de, (PEDRO GONZALEZ,) a Spanish prelate and statesman, called THE GRAND CARDINAL, born in 1428. He enjoyed the favour of John II. and Henry IV., and was created successively Bishop of Siguenza, Chancellor of Castile and Leon, and cardinal, (1473.) Under Ferdinand and Isabella he became Archbishop of Toledo. He also distinguished himself in the Moorish war, in which he held a command. He founded the

magnificent College of Santa Cruz at Valladolid, and a hospital at Toledo. Died in 1495.

Mendoza, de, (PEDRO DE SALAZAR,) a Spanish historical writer, born at Toledo about 1550, published a "Chronicle of the House of Ponce de Leon," (1620,) and a "Chronicle of the Grand Cardinal of Spain, Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza," (1625.) Died in 1629.

Me-nec'ra-tēs, [Gr. *Μενεκράτης,*] a physician who made himself ridiculous by calling himself Jupiter. His vanity was rebuked by Philip of Macedon, who invited him to a banquet and offered him only incense and libations.

Men-e-de'mus, [Gr. *Μενέδημος;* Fr. **MÉNÉDÈME,** mā'nā'dĕm',] a Greek philosopher, born at Eretria in the fourth century B.C. He was the founder of the school of Eretria, and was a disciple of Plato and Stilpo. Died about 277 B.C.

Ménélas. See MENELAUS.

Men-e-lā'us, [Gr. *Μενέλαος, Μενέλεως,* or *Μενέλας;* Fr. **MÉNÉLAS,** mā'nā'lâs',] a Grecian hero and king of Sparta, was a son of Atreus. He and his brother Agamemnon were called Atridæ. He married the beautiful Helen, who preferred him to all of her numerous suitors, but afterwards eloped with Paris. At the siege of Troy, which was the consequence of the abduction of Helen, Menelaus behaved with great spirit and courage, and fought a single combat with Paris, whom he was about to vanquish, when Venus interposed and rescued him. He was one of the daring band that entered Troy in the wooden horse. On the capture of Troy he recovered Helen, was reconciled to her, and, after a devious voyage of several years, returned to Sparta. A temple was erected in his honour at Therapne.

Menelaus, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Alexandria, resided in Rome under the reign of Trajan. His only extant work is a treatise on spherical geometry, which was translated into Latin.

Men'elik II., King of Abyssinia, was born in 1843, and succeeded to the crown in 1889, on the death of John II. In the same year he concluded a treaty which placed his kingdom under an Italian protectorate. Disputes concerning the text of the treaty arising, hostilities broke out, which ended in the complete defeat of the Italians and the freeing of the kingdom from foreign influence. Menelik retired in 1910. Lidj Jeassu succeeded. Died February 3, 1913.

Me-ne'nĭ-us A-grip'pa, surnamed **LANA'TUS,** a Roman patrician and senator, was chosen consul in 503 B.C. He obtained a signal victory over the Sabines, for which a triumph was decreed him. Through his mediation the contest between the patricians and the plebeians was appeased in 493. On this occasion he related the fable of the belly and the members to the plebeians.

Me-nep'thah II., a king of Egypt, of the nineteenth dynasty, was the son and successor of Rameses II. He gained a great victory over the Greeks and Libyans, probably in what is now called Barca, and reigned thirty years with great dignity. His son, Menepthah III., is said to have been at first a viceroy of Ethiopia under the usurping Sipthah, or pseudo-Menepthah, whom he deposed. After this he reigned for many years at Thebes. He was the last king of his dynasty.

Me'nēs [Gr. *Μήνης,* or *Μῆνις*] was the first king of Egypt, according to the traditions of that country. He is said to have founded Memphis, and to have introduced the worship of the gods. He lived probably 2000 B.C., or earlier.

Meneses or **Menezes,** mà-nā'sĕs, (ALEIXO,) a Portuguese prelate, born at Lisbon in 1559, became Archbishop of Goa, and in 1607 succeeded Alphonso de Castro as Viceroy of the Indies. He was appointed by Philip III. of Spain Viceroy of Portugal in 1614. Died in 1617.

Meneses Osorio, mà-nā'sĕs o-so're-o, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1630, was one of the most distinguished pupils of Murillo. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Philip de Neri adoring the Virgin," and "Saint Catherine." Died in 1705.

Menesthée. See MENESTHEUS.

Me-nĕs'theŭs, [Gr. *Μενεσθεύς;* Fr. **MÉNESTHÉE,** mā'nĕs'tā',] a semi-fabulous king of Athens, obtained the throne in the absence of Theseus, who was the lawful monarch. He commanded the Athenians in the Trojan war.

Menestheus, [*Μενεσθεύς,*] an able Athenian general, was a son of Iphicrates. He was appointed commander in the Social war, 356 B.C. He also commanded a naval expedition against the Macedonians in 335 B.C.

Menestrier, mĕh-nĕs'tre-ā', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a learned French ecclesiastic and antiquary, born at Lyons in 1631. He was the author of numerous treatises on heraldry, antiquities, and history, among which we may name "On Ancient and Modern Chivalry," (1673,) "The Origin of Armorial Bearings," (1679,) and "The Philosophy of Images," (2 vols., 1682–83.) Died in 1705.

Menestrier, Le, lĕh mĕh-nĕs'tre-ā', (CLAUDE,) a French antiquary, whose principal work is entitled "Statue of the Symbolical Ephesian Diana Explained." Died in 1639.

Menestrier, Le, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French antiquary, born at Dijon in 1564, was the author of a work entitled "Medals, Coins, and Antique Monuments of the Roman Empresses," (1625.) Died in 1634.

Méneval, de, dĕh mān'vĕl', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French historian, born in Paris in 1778. During the empire he served Napoleon as secretary, *(secrétaire du portefeuille.)* He wrote "Napoléon et Marie Louise, Souvenirs historiques," (3 vols., 1843–45.) Died in 1850.

Menezes. See MENESES.

Menezes. See ERICEIRA.

Mengoli, mĕn'go-lee, (PIETRO,) an Italian geometer, born at Bologna in 1625; died in 1686.

Mengs, mĕngs, (ANTON RAFAEL,) a celebrated German painter, born at Aussig, in Bohemia, in 1728. He was instructed by his father, with whom he resided several years at Rome. On his return to Germany he was appointed court painter at Dresden, in 1744. While on a second visit to Rome, he painted a "Holy Family," which won for him a high reputation. The Madonna in this picture was the portrait of a beautiful peasant-girl, whom Mengs afterwards married, having become a Catholic for her sake. He became in 1754 director of the Academy of Painting at Rome, and in 1757 he executed his celebrated fresco of "Apollo and the Muses" in the villa of Cardinal Albani. On the invitation of Charles III. of Spain, he repaired to Madrid, where he was appointed first painter to the king, with a large salary. Here he produced several of his master-pieces, among which we may name his "Temple of Glory" and "Triumph of Trajan" in the royal palace. He died at Rome in 1779. Mengs is ranked among the best painters of his time, his works being distinguished by great accuracy of design and neatness of execution, but they are censured by critics as deficient in warmth and animation.

See GUIBAL, "Éloge historique de Mengs," 1781; J. J. MARIETTE, "Abecedario;" BIANCONI, "Elogio storico di R. Mengs," 1780; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Meng-Tse or **Meng-Tseu.** See MENCIUS.

Ménil-Durand, de, dĕh mà'nēl' dü'rŏN', (FRANÇOIS JEAN DE **Graindorge d'Orgeville** — grăN'dorzh' dorzh'vèl',) BARON, a French officer, born at Lisieux in 1729, published a number of works on military tactics. Died in 1799.

Meninski, mĕh-năN'ske', (FRANÇOIS DE MESGNIEN,) a French Orientalist, whose original name was MENIN, born in Lorraine in 1623. Having accompanied the Polish ambassador to Constantinople, he became interpreter to the embassy, and subsequently ambassador. He was appointed in 1671 first interpreter of Oriental languages at the court of Vienna. His principal work is a "Dictionary of Oriental Languages," ("Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium," 3 vols., 1680,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1698.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ménippe. See MENIPPUS.

Me-nip'pus, [Gr. *Μένιππος;* Fr. **MÉNIPPE,** mā'nĕp',] a Cynic philosopher and poet, was a native of Phœnicia, and lived probably about 60 B.C. Having amassed a large fortune by usury, he destroyed himself in con

sequence of having been robbed of his treasures. He was the author of numerous satires, none of which are extant. Varro is said to have imitated the style of Menippus. He is also mentioned by Lucian in his "Dialogues."

See VARRO, "Satiræ Menippeæ;" J. F. LEV, "Dissertatio de Vita Scriptisque Menippi Cynici," 1843.

Menippus, a Greek geographer under the reign of Augustus, was a native of Pergamus, in Asia Minor.

See "Menippos der Geograph aus Pergamon," etc., 1841, by GROTEFEND and ULRICHS.

Menippus OF STRATONICE, an eminent Greek rhetorician, renowned throughout Asia for his eloquence. He is highly commended by Cicero in his "Brutus."

Mennander, mĕn-nän'dẹr, (CARL FREDRIK,) a learned Swedish prelate, born at Stockholm in 1712. He became Bishop of Åbo, in Finland, and subsequently Archbishop of Upsal, (1775.) Died in 1786.

Mennechet, mĕn'shȧ', (ÉDOUARD,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nantes in 1794. He produced odes, dramas, and "Le Plutarque Français," a collection of lives of eminent Frenchmen, (8 vols.) Died in 1845.

Mennes, menz, (Sir JOHN,) an English poet and royalist, born in Kent in 1591; died in 1671.

Menno, men'no, [Fr. MENNON, mȧ'nôN',] (SIMONIS,) the founder of the sect of Mennonites, was born in Friesland in 1496. His doctrines resembled in some points those of the Anabaptists, but were free from the absurdities and excesses of the latter. The Mennonites were included in the proscriptive edicts of the emperor Charles V. in 1540, and a price was set on the head of their founder. Menno died in 1561. His followers settled in England, Holland, and North America, and are everywhere favourably known for their virtues and industry.

See MÜLLER, "Cimbria Literata."

Mennon. See MENNO.

Menochio, mȧ-no'ke-o, [Lat. MENO'CHIUS,] (GIOVANNI STEFANO,) a learned Italian Jesuit and theologian, born at Pavía in 1576. He became rector of the colleges of his order at Rome and Módena. His principal work is a commentary on the Scriptures, entitled "Brevis Expositio Sensus literalis totius Scripturæ," (2 vols., 1630.) Died in 1655.

Menochio, (JACOPO,) an Italian jurist, father of the preceding, was born at Pavía in 1532. He was appointed a president of the Council of Milan by Philip II. of Spain. He wrote several valuable legal treatises, in Latin. Died in 1607.

Menochius. See MENOCHIO.

Me-nod'o-tus, [Gr. *Μηνόδοτος*,] a Greek physician of Nicomedia, lived probably about 100 A.D. He belonged to the sect of Empirici. He wrote a medical work, which Erasmus translated into Latin.

Menœtius, me-nee'she-us, [Gr. *Μενοίτιος*,] a son of Actor, and father of Patroclus, took part in the Argonautic expedition.

Me'non, [Gr. *Μένων*,] a Thessalian general, who served in the Lamian war against the Macedonians. He and Antiphilus were defeated by Antipater at Cranon in 322 B.C. He was killed in battle in 321 B.C.

Menon de Turbilly, de, dẹh mẹh-nôN' dẹh tür'-bė'ye', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS HENRI,) MARQUIS, a French agricultural writer, born near La Flèche in 1712, wrote a "Treatise on Clearing Land." Died in 1776.

Menot, mẹh'nō', (MICHEL,) an eminent French Franciscan preacher, born in 1440; died in 1518.

Menou, de, dẹh mẹh-noo', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French general, born in Touraine in 1750. He served in the republican army in the Vendean campaign of 1793, and in 1795 commanded the National Guard which suppressed the insurrection in the Faubourg Saint-Antoine. As general of division, he accompanied Napoleon to Egypt in 1798, and on the death of Kléber was invested with the chief command. In 1801 he was besieged in Alexandria by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to whom he was obliged to capitulate. After his return to France, in 1802, he was appointed by Napoleon Governor of Piedmont, and subsequently of Venice. Died in 1810.

See THIERS, "History of the Consulate and of the Empire;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mĕnt'chĭ-kof', written also **Mentschikow**, **Mentschikof**, and **Menchikof**, (ALEXANDER DANIELOVITCH,) PRINCE, a celebrated Russian statesman and general, born at Moscow about 1670, was the son of a pastry-cook. His talents procured for him at an early age the notice and favour of Peter the Great, and, having served with great distinction in several campaigns against the Swedes, he was created a field-marshal after the battle of Pultava, (1709.) He was also made a prince of the empire, and governor-general of Saint Petersburg, and obtained from the King of Prussia the decoration of the Black Eagle. On the death of Peter (1725) Mentchikof caused the empress-dowager to be proclaimed empress, under the title of Catherine I., and appointed a council of regency for the son of Alexis, afterwards Peter II. The latter, becoming weary of the insolence of Mentchikof, caused him to be arrested for his abuse of power, and exiled to Siberia, where he died in two years, (1729.)

See M. RANFT, "Leben des berühmten Fürsten Mentschikow," 1774; "Leben und Todt des Fürsten Menzikoff," 1730; VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Russie sous Pierre le Grand;" "Anecdotes secrètes de la Cour du Czar," 1780.

Mentchikof, (ALEXANDER SERGEIVITCH,) a Russian admiral, great-grandson of the preceding, born in 1789. Soon after the accession of the emperor Nicholas, he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to Persia. He was appointed Governor-General of Finland in 1831, and was subsequently created an admiral and minister of the marine. In the Crimean war he was charged with the defence of Sevastopol, and was defeated at the Alma by the allies in September, 1854. Died in May, 1869.

See DESESSARTS, "Portraits des Hommes de la Guerre de l'Orient;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mentel, môn'tėl', (JACQUES,) a French physician, born at Château-Thierri in 1597, wrote a Latin work in which he claims the invention of printing for John Mentel of Strasburg. Died in 1671.

Mentel, mĕn'tẹl, or **Mentelin**, mĕn'tẹh-leen', (JOHANN,) the first printer of Strasburg, born at Schelestadt about 1410, is said to have been instructed in his art by Gutenberg. He printed in 1473 the "Specula" of Vincent de Beauvais, (10 vols. fol.) Mentel was ennobled by the emperor Frederick III. Died in 1478.

See LABORDE, "Débuts de l'Imprimerie à Strasbourg," 1840; JACQUES MENTEL, "De vera Typographiæ Origine," 1650.

Mentelle, môn'tėl', (EDME,) born in Paris in 1730, was the author of a "Selection of Geographical and Historical Lectures," (6 vols., 1783,) and other similar works. He was a member of the French Institute. Died in 1815.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" SALM-DYCK, "Notice sur la Vie de Mentelle," 1839.

Men'tor, [Gr. *Μέντωρ*,] a wise and faithful friend of Ulysses, King of Ithaca, who, on his departure to the siege of Troy, intrusted to him the care of his house. Minerva is said to have assumed the form of Mentor, and to have accompanied Telemachus in his travels. (See "Odyssey," books ii., iii., and iv.) Minerva, as Mentor, performs a conspicuous part in Fénelon's celebrated romance of "Télémaque."

Mentor, a Greek artist of the time of Pericles, was celebrated for his exquisite chased work in gold and silver. His productions are eulogized in the highest terms by Pliny, Cicero, and Martial, and Crassus is said to have paid 100,000 sesterces for one of his goblets.

Mentor, a Greek general, and a brother of Memnon. He entered the service of the Persian king Artaxerxes Ochus about 350 B.C., and led a successful expedition against the Egyptians. By treachery he obtained possession of Hermias, (a friend of Aristotle,) whom he delivered to King Artaxerxes.

Mentu, in the ancient mythology of the Egyptians, the god of the rising sun, corresponding with ATMU, (q. v.) Like Atmu, Mentu is simply a phase, or form, of Ra, the sun-god.

Mentzel, mĕnt'sẹl, (CHRISTIAN,) a German naturalist and philologist, born at Fürstenwald in 1622. He published "Kurze Chinesischen Chronologie," ("Chinese Chronology Abridged," 1696,) and several botanical works. Died in 1701.

Menu. See MANU.

Menu de Chomoaceau, mẹh-nü' dẹh sho'mor'sō',

(JEAN ETIENNE,) a French *littérateur*, born in 1724, wrote a heroic poem entitled "Renaud," in imitation of Tasso. Died in 1802.

Menzel, mĕnt'sĕl, (ADOLPH,) a German painter, born at Breslau in 1815. Among his principal works may be named "Frederick the Great at Sans-Souci." D. 1905.

Menzel, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German, born about 1726, was private secretary at the court of Saxony. Having revealed to the Russian ambassador the secret correspondence between Russia, Saxony, and Austria, he was imprisoned at Königstein, where he died, after a captivity of thirty-three years, in 1796.

Menzel, (KARL ADOLPH,) a German historian, born at Grünberg in 1784, was the author of a "History of Germany till the Reformation," (1815,) and a "Modern History of Germany from the Reformation to the Act of Confederation," (14 vols., 1848,) both of which are highly esteemed. Died in 1855.

Menzel, (WOLFGANG,) a German critic and *littérateur*, born at Waldenburg, in Silesia, in 1798. He became a resident of Stuttgart about 1825, and edited the "Literaturblatt" for many years. Among his numerous works are histories of Germany, Europe, etc., an historical romance called "Furore," "German Literature," "History of Nature in a Christian Point of View," etc. Died in 1873.

Menzies, ming'ĭz, (ARCHIBALD,) a Scottish botanist, born in Perthshire about 1754. He served as assistant surgeon in the navy. Died in 1842.

Menzini, mĕn-zee'nee, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1646. He visited Rome in 1685, and obtained the patronage of Christina of Sweden, then residing in that city. His poems are chiefly sonnets, hymns, and satires, which have a high reputation. His "Arte Poetica" especially ranks among the classics of the language. Died in 1704.

Menzocchi. See MINZOCCHI.

Mérat, mà'rà', (FRANÇOIS VICTOR,) a French medical writer and botanist, born in Paris in 1780; died in 1851.

Mercadante, mĕr-kà-dän'tà, (SAVERIO,) an Italian composer, born at Altamura in 1798, produced a number of popular operas, among which we may name "Elisa e Claudio," "Didone," and "The Two Illustrious Rivals." He was appointed in 1839 director of the Conservatory of Music at Naples. Died in 1870.

Mercati, mĕr-kà'tee, or **Mercado**, mĕr-kà'do, (MICHELE,) an Italian naturalist, born in Tuscany in 1541, became physician to Pope Clement VIII. He formed a valuable collection of minerals, which was placed in the Museum of the Vatican, and of which he wrote a description entitled "Metallotheca," etc., (1717.) Died in 1593.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MAGELLI, "Vita di Mercati," prefixed to his "Metallotheca."

Mercator. See ISIDORE MERCATOR.

Mer-cā'tor, [Dutch pron. mĕr-kà'tor,] (GERARD,) a celebrated geographer and mathematician, born at Rupelmonde, in East Flanders, in 1512, was originally named KAUFFMANN, ("Merchant," Lat. *Mercator*.) Through the influence of Cardinal Granvelle, he was introduced to the notice of the emperor Charles V., to whom he presented two globes, superior to anything of the kind that had then appeared. He is chiefly known from the method of geographical projection called by his name. He published in 1569 the first hydrographic map of that kind. He was the author of a Latin treatise "On the Use of the Astronomical Ring," and other works. He also executed numerous maps and charts. Died in 1594.

See ADAM, "Vitæ Philosophorum."

Mercator, mĕr-kà'tor, (NICHOLAS,) a Danish mathematician, whose original name was KAUFFMANN, born in Holstein about 1630. He was the inventor of a new method of constructing logarithms, which he described in a work entitled "Logarithmotechnia," (1668.) Having visited England about 1660, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1687.

Mer'cer, (HENRY CHAPMAN,) an American archæologist, born at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in 1856. He became curator of archæology at the University of Pennsylvania, and made a special study of the remains of man and extinct animals in caves. He published "Hill-Caves of Yucatan."

Mer'cer, (HUGH,) a distinguished general in the American Revolutionary war, was a native of Scotland. He fought against the French and Indians, and served under Braddock in the campaign of 1755. He was severely wounded at Fort Du Quesne, after which he travelled on foot to Fort Cumberland, a distance of more than one hundred miles. He afterwards took part in the engagements of Trenton and Princeton, and was mortally wounded at the latter place, January, 1777. A monument has been erected to his memory at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

Mercer, (JOHN,) an American officer and statesman, served in the war of the Revolution, and was a member of the convention which framed the United States Constitution. He was elected Governor of Maryland in 1801. Died in 1821.

Mercerus. See MERCIER, (JEAN.)

Mercey, de, deh mĕr'sà' or mĕr'sà', (FRÉDÉRIC BOURGEOIS,) a French *littérateur* and landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1808. He wrote works on art, and was placed at the head of the Direction des Beaux-Arts in 1853. Died September 5, 1860.

Mercié, (MARIUS JEAN ANTOINE,) a French sculptor, born at Toulouse in 1845. He won the Institute prize of twenty thousand francs in 1887, and was elected to the Academy of Fine Arts in 1891.

Mercier, (AUGUSTE,) a French general, born at Arras in 1833. He entered the army in 1854, took part in the Franco-Prussian war, and rose to the rank of general of division in 1889. He was minister of war in the Dupuy cabinet 1893–95, and gained notoriety by his determination to convict Dreyfus, and by his persistent belief in his guilt on his second trial. He was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honour in 1895. Died in 1921.

Mercier, mer'se-a', (BARTHELEMI,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born at Lyons in 1734. Died 1799.

Mercier, mer'sya', (DESIRE,) Belgian Cardinal, was born Nov. 21, 1851 at Braine-l'Alleud, Brabant. He was educated at the Episcopal College of St. Rombaut and at seminaries at Malines, and was ordained priest in 1874. He was professor of Thomist philosophy at Louvain 1882; became Archbishop of Malines in 1906; and Cardinal 1907. During the occupation of Belgium by the Germans, 1914–18, he protested against their excesses and treatment of the Belgian people. He visited the United States in 1922. Died in 1926.

Mercier or **Le Mercier**, leh mer'se-a', [Lat. MERCE'RUS,] (JEAN,) a French Orientalist, born at Uzès, succeeded Vatable as professor of Hebrew in the Royal College in 1546. He made a number of translations from the Chaldee and Syriac, and published commentaries on various books of the Scriptures. Died in 1570.

Mercier, (JOSIAS,) Sieur des Bordes et de Grigny, a French scholar, born at Uzès, was a son of the preceding. He was made a councillor of state by Henry IV. He published "Annotations" on Tacitus and other classics. Mercier was father-in-law of the celebrated Salmasius. Died in 1626.

Mercier, (LOUIS SEBASTIEN,) an eccentric French writer, born in Paris in 1740, became professor of rhetoric in the College of Bordeaux. He was the author of "The Year 2440," etc., (1770,) a caustic satire on Parisian society, entitled "Picture of Paris," ("Tableau de Paris," 1781,) and a number of dramas, romances, and miscellaneous treatises. He became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and of the Institute of France. Died in 1814.

Mercier, (PHILIP,) a painter, of French extraction born at Berlin in 1689, resided principally in England, where he was patronized by Frederick, Prince of Wales. His works are commended by Walpole. Died in 1760

Mercier de la Rivière, mĕr'se-à' deh là re've-ai', a French writer on political economy, born about 1720 His principal work is "The Natural and Essential Order of Political Societies," (1767.) Died about 1794

Merck, mĕrk, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German *lit*

trateus, born at Darmstadt in 1741, was an intimate friend of Goethe. He translated Addison's "Cato," and other English works, and contributed to Lavater's "Physiognomy." He also wrote for the "Deutschen Mercur," and other literary journals. He died, by suicide, in 1791.

See ADOLPH STAHR, "J. H. Merck; ein Denkmal," 1840; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1836.

Mercklin, mĕrk-leen′, (GEORG ABRAHAM,) a German physician and writer, born at Weissemburg in 1644; died in 1702.

Mercœur, mĕr′kŭr′, (ÉLISA,) a French poetess, born at Nantes in 1809, was patronized by Châteaubriand, Lamartine, and other celebrated writers of the time. Died in 1835.

Mercœur, de, dẹh mĕr′kŭr′, (PHILIPPE EMMANUEL **de Lorraine**—dẹh lo′rạn′,) DUC, a French Catholic leader, born in 1558, was appointed Governor of Bretagne in 1582. He revolted against Henry III. in 1589, and afterwards defied the authority of Henry IV. until 1598, when he submitted, and received a large sum of money from the king. Died in 1602.

See BRUSLÉ DE MONTPLAINCHAMP, "Vie de P. E. de Lorraine," 1689; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mercure or **Mercur**. See MERCURY.

Mercuri, mĕR-koo′ree, (PAOLO,) an Italian engraver, born at Rome, April 20, 1804. He worked with success in Paris from 1832 to 1847. Died in 1884.

Mercuriale, mĕR-koo-re-ä′lä, or **Mercuriali**, mĕr-koo-re-ä′lee, [Latin, MERCURIA′LIS,] (GIROLAMO,) an Italian physician, born at Forlì in 1530, succeeded Fracantiani as professor of medicine at Padua, (1569.) On the invitation of Maximilian II., he visited Vienna, and was made a chevalier and count palatine by the emperor. He edited the works of Hippocrates, and published, among other works, a treatise "On the Gymnastic Art," (in Latin.) Died in 1606.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" F. BOERNER, "Dissertatio de Vita H. Mercurialis," 1751.

Mercurialis. See MERCURIALE.

Mercurio. See MERCURY.

Mercurius. See MERCURY.

Mer′cu-ry, [Lat. MERCU′RIUS; Fr. MERCURE, mĕR′-kürʹ; It. MERCURIO, mĕr-koo′re-o; Ger. MERCUR, mĕR-koorʹ,] in the Roman mythology, a god of commerce and gain, (from the Latin *merx*, plural *merces*, "merchandise,") was regarded as the messenger of the gods, the patron of orators, merchants, travellers, and thieves. He was identified by the Romans of the later ages with the Greek Hermes, and was said to be a son of Jupiter and Maia. The poets feigned that it was his office to conduct the souls of the dead to the infernal regions,—that he stole from Neptune his trident, from Venus her girdle, from Mars his sword, and from Jupiter his sceptre,—that he could assume whatever shape he pleased, and render himself invisible. Having invented the lyre and given it to Apollo, he received from that god a golden wand, called *caduceus*. The invention of the alphabet, of numbers, of astronomy, of music, and other things, was ascribed to Mercury, who was also interested in alliances and treaties. He was represented with a winged cap *(petasus)* and winged sandals, *(talaria.)* He received numerous surnames, among which are Cyllenius, (from Mount Cyllene, where he was born,) Caduceator, (*i.e.* the "herald" or "wand-bearer,") Argeiphontes, (the "slayer of Argus,") and many other names.

See J. D. GUIGNIAUT, "Commentatio de Ἑρμοῦ seu Mercurii Mythologia," 1835.

Mercy, mĕr′seʹ, (CLAUDE FLORIMOND,) a distinguished military commander, born in Lorraine in 1666, was a grandson of François, noticed below. Having entered the Austrian service, he fought against the French in the principal campaigns from 1702 to 1734, and attained the rank of field-marshal and general-in-chief of the Imperial forces in Italy. He was killed at the battle of Parma, (1734.)

Mercy, (FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated general, born in Lorraine about 1595. He served with distinction in the Austrian army during the Thirty Years' war, and gained a decided advantage over Turenne at Marienthal, in 1645. He was mortally wounded in an action with the Duke of Enghien, near Nordlingen, the same year.

Mercy d'Argenteau, de, dẹh mĕr′seʹ dăr′zhōn′tō′ (FRANÇOIS,) COMTE, was Austrian ambassador from the court of Vienna to Paris in 1791. He advised the flight of the royal family. Died in 1794.

Mĕr′ẹ-dith, (GEORGE,) an English novelist, born in Hampshire about 1828. Among his works are "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," (1859,) "Rhoda Fleming," (1865,) "Beauchamp's Career," (1875,) "The Egoist," (1879,) "Diana of the Crossways," (1881,) "One of our Conquerors," (1891,) "Lord Ormont and his Aminta," (1894,) etc. He is often involved and obscure in style, but many critics regard him as the foremost novelist of his period. Died 1909.

Meredith, (LOUISA A., *née* **Twam′ley**,) an English authoress, born at Birmingham in 1812. She married Mr. C. Meredith in 1839, and went to reside in Tasmania, where he was a magistrate. Among her rather numerous works are "Poems," (1835,) "The Romance of Nature," (1839, poems, with original illustrations,) "Autumn Rambles on the Wye," "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales," (1844,) "My Home in Tasmania," (1852–53, an entertaining and well-written book,) "Over the Straits," (1856,) "Loved and Lost," (1860, in verse, with her own illustrations,) etc. Mrs. Meredith's style is remarkably correct and pleasing. Died in 1895.

Meredith, (OWEN.) See LYTTON.

Mĕr′ẹ-dith, (WILLIAM MORRIS,) an eminent American lawyer, born in Philadelphia, June 8, 1799, graduated with distinction at the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. He commenced the practice of law about 1820. From 1824 to 1828 he represented his native city in the Pennsylvania house of representatives, and from 1834 to 1849 was president of the select council of Philadelphia. In 1837 he was chosen a member of the Convention for amending the Constitution of the State. On the inauguration of President Taylor, in March, 1849, Mr. Meredith was appointed secretary of the treasury, which position he held till the death of the President, in July, 1850. In 1861 he became attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania, and filled this office until 1867.

As a lawyer, Mr. Meredith for many years stood in the foremost rank in his native State, and was constantly engaged in important cases both in the supreme court of Pennsylvania and that of the United States. As an able and ready legal debater, he had few equals and scarcely any superior in our country. Died August 17, 1873.

Mergenthaler, mer′gen-ta-ler, (OTTMAR,) inventor, was born at Würtemberg, Germany, in 1854. He emigrated to the United States in boyhood, and experimented for years on the invention of a type-setting machine. In 1886 he completed the linotype machine, now so widely used. Died October 28, 1899.

Mĕr′i-am, (EBEN,) an American meteorologist, born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1794. He was a diligent collector of statistics, and originated a theory of cycles of atmospherical phenomena. Died at Brooklyn, New York, in 1864.

Mérian, mā′re-ăn′, (JEAN BERNARD,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born near Bâle in 1723. He was the author of a number of philosophical essays of great merit, and translated into French some of the "Essays" of Hume. Died in 1807.

Mérian, mā′re-ăn, (MARIA SIBYLLA,) a celebrated flower-painter and naturalist, born at Frankfort-on-the Main in 1647, was a pupil of Mignon. She was married in 1665 to John Andrew Graff, an artist, whose name, however, she did not assume. Having made a scientific tour in South America in 1698, she published, after her return, a magnificent work "On the Metamorphoses of Surinam Insects," (1705, in Dutch and Latin;) also a treatise "On the Origin of Caterpillars, their Nourishment and Changes." These works are illustrated by designs from nature and painted with exquisite skill and accuracy. She died in 1717, leaving two daughters, Jane Maria Helena and Dorothea Maria Henrietta, who were distinguished in the same department of art.

Mérian, (MATTHIEU,) an eminent Swiss engraver, the father of the preceding, was born at Bâle in 1593, and resided at Frankfort-on-the Main. His prints are very numerous, and are highly esteemed. Died in 1651.

Mérian, (MATTHIEU,) born at Bâle in 1621, was a son of the preceding. He studied under Sandrart and Carlo Maratta, and painted portraits of great excellence in the style of Van Dyck. Among his master-pieces is an equestrian portrait of Count Soderini. Died in 1687.

Méric, de, dẹh mȧ'rèk', (JEAN,) a French general, born at Metz in 1717, served under Marshal Saxe, and was killed in an engagement near Malines in 1747.

Mérilhou, mȧ're'loo', (JOSEPH,) a French lawyer, born at Montignac in 1788. He gained distinction as an advocate in political trials. In 1830 he became minister of public instruction in Lafitte's cabinet. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831, and in 1837 was made a peer. He published a "Historical Essay on the Life and Works of Mirabeau," (1827.) Died in 1856.

Mérille, mȧ'rĕl' or mȧ-re'yę, (ÉDMOND,) a French jurist and writer, born at Troyes in 1579; died in 1647.

Mérimée, mȧ're'mȧ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS LÉNORE,) a French painter, born in 1765; died in Paris in 1836.

Mérimée, (PROSPER,) a distinguished novelist and historian, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1803. He produced in 1825, as translations from the Spanish, several dramas, under the title of "Théâtre de Clara Gazul." In 1834 he was appointed inspector-general of historical monuments. His novel of "Colomba" (1841) was very successful. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1844, and became a senator in 1853. Among his numerous works are "The Double Mistake," ("La double Méprise,") a moral tale, (1833,) "Notes of a Journey in the South of France," (1835,) "Notes of a Journey in the West of France," (1836,) "Studies in Roman History," "The Conspiracy of Catiline," etc., (2 vols., 1844,) a "History of Don Pedro I., King of Castile," (1848,) "Les faux Démétrius; Épisode de l'Histoire de Russie," (1853,) and "Mélanges historiques et littéraires," (1855.) He had an excellent talent for narration. Died in 1870.

Merino, mȧ-ree'no, (Don GERONIMO,) a Spanish guerilla chieftain, born at Villasbiado, in Old Castile, about 1770, distinguished himself in the principal campaigns against the French from 1808 to 1811. Having afterwards embraced the cause of Don Carlos, he suffered a total defeat in 1838, and fled to France. Died in 1847.

Me-rī'o-nēē, [Gr. Μηριόνης; Fr. MÉRIONE, mȧ're'on',] a Cretan hero, a suitor of Helen, and a friend of Idomeneus, whom he served in the Trojan war.

Mĕr'ĭ-vale, (CHARLES,) an English divine, a son of John Herman Merivale, born in 1808, graduated at Cambridge in 1830, and became dean of Ely in 1869. He wrote a "History of the Romans under the Empire," (7 vols., 1850–62,) "Boyle Lectures," (1864–65,) a Translation of Homer's Iliad, (1869,) "General History of Rome from the Foundation of the City to the Fall of Augustulus," (1875,) etc. Died in 1893.

Merivale, (HERMAN,) an English writer, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1805. He became professor of political economy at Oxford about 1837. Among his works are "Lectures on Colonization and the Colonies," (2 vols., 1841.) He completed the "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Philip Francis," which had been commenced by Joseph Parkes. Died in 1874.

Merivale, (HERMAN CHARLES,) an English dramatist, a son of the preceding, was born in London in 1839. He was educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1864 he was called to the bar. Among his plays are "Alone," "All for Her," "The White Pilgrim," and "Forget-me-Not." He also wrote "A Lazy Journey," a sketch of travel. Died January 15, 1906.

Merivale, (JOHN HERMAN,) an English lawyer and writer, father of Herman Merivale, was born at Exeter in 1779. He practised in the court of chancery, and published in 1827 a "Letter on the Chancery Commission." In 1831 he was made a commissioner of bankruptcy. He translated the minor poems of Schiller, and various other works from the German, Greek, and Italian. Died in 1844.

Mĕr'ĭ-wĕth-ęr, (DAVID,) an American soldier, born in Virginia in 1755, served in the war of the Revolution. He was chosen to represent a district of Georgia in Congress 1802–07. Died in 1825.

Mer'iwether, (LEE,) an American author, born at Columbus, Mississippi, in 1862. He made a walking trip through Europe to study the condition of workingmen, publishing his observations in "A Tramp Trip: How to see Europe on Fifty Cents a Day." He prepared a report for the United States Bureau of Labour on the "Condition of European Labour," and subsequently made similar studies of labour in the United States.

Merle, mĕrl, (JEAN TOUSSAINT,) a French dramatist, born at Montpellier in 1785. Among his most popular works are "The Youth of Henry IV." and "The New-Market Races." Died in 1852.

Merle, (MATTHIEU,) a French officer, born at Uzès, in Languedoc, in 1548. He fought on the side of the Protestants in the civil wars of the time, and was distinguished by the favour of Henry IV. Died about 1590.

Merle, van. See MERULA, (PAUL.)

Merle-d'Aubigné. See D'AUBIGNÉ.

Merler. See HORSTIUS, (JACOBUS.)

Merley, mĕr'lȧ', (LOUIS,) a French engraver of medals, born at Saint-Étienne in 1815; died in 1883.

Merlieux, mĕr'le-yȟ', (LOUIS PARFAIT,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1796. He was employed by Cuvier in 1822 to reproduce the forms of extinct animals. His master-piece is a statue of "Capaneus struck with Thunder," (1837.) Died September 8, 1855.

Mer'lin or **Merdhin,** mer'din, [Lat. MERLI'NUS AMBRO'SIUS,] a celebrated prophet and magician, is supposed to have lived in Britain about 450 A.D. He is alluded to by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene," and forms the subject of the metrical romance of "Merlin."

Another MERLIN, called "the Caledonian," is said to have lived in the latter part of the sixth century. He is frequently mentioned in the works of Sir Walter Scott, and his grave, near the Tweed, is still pointed out. The "Prophecies" of Merlin have been attributed to both writers of the name.

Merlin, mĕr'lĂN', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS EUGÈNE,) COUNT, a French general, son of Merlin de Douai, was born at Douai in 1778. Having accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt as his aide-de-camp in 1798, he was present at the battle of Aboukir. He afterwards served with distinction in Austria, Prussia, and Spain. Died in 1854.

Merlin, (PIERRE,) a French Protestant minister, born about 1535, had much influence in the Church. He published several religious works. Died in 1603.

Merlin de Douai, mĕr'lĂN' dẹh doo'ȧ', (PHILIPPE ANTOINE,) COUNT, a French statesman and jurist, born at Arleux in 1754. Elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1789, he at first favoured moderate measures, but subsequently identified himself with the republican party, and, as a member of the National Convention in 1792, voted for the death of the king. In 1793 he presented to the Convention the infamous decree called the law of the suspected, *(loi des suspects.)* He was appointed minister of justice in 1795, and was subsequently created by Napoleon a councillor of state, count of the empire, and grand officer of the legion of honour. He was chosen a member of the French Institute soon after its foundation. He died in 1838, leaving several legal treatises.

See MATHIEU, "Éloge historique du Comte Merlin," 1839; C. PAULMIER, "Merlin," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Merlin de Thionville, mĕr'lĂN' dẹh te'ÔN'vĕl', (ANTOINE CHRISTOPHE,) born at Thionville in 1762, was a brother of Christophe Antoine, noticed above. He was elected in 1792 to the National Convention, where he supported for a time the measures of the Jacobins, whom he afterwards opposed. He was a member of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1833.

Merlinus. See MERLIN.

Mermet, mĕr'mȧ', (JULIEN AUGUSTINE JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Quesnoi in 1772. He served in several campaigns in Italy and Spain. Died in 1827.

Merodach-Baladan, me-ro'dak băl'a-dan, the Hebrew form of the name of **Marudak-Bal-Iddina,** a

king of the Chaldæans. He is called MARDOKEM'-PADUS by Ptolemy. In 721 B.C. he conquered Babylon. He sent to Hezekiah, King of Judah, proposing an alliance in 711. In 710 he was dethroned by Sargon. He again became king, but was expelled from Babylon by Sennacherib, who in 700 B.C. drove him also out of Chaldæa proper, (lying south of Babylonia.) He died soon after. There was a king of Babylon of this name who about 815 B.C. was humbled by Samsi-Vul IV., King of Assyria, who compelled him to cede much territory.

Merode, mâ'ro-dẹh or mâ'rod', (CHARLES GHISLAIN,) a Belgian diplomatist, born at Brussels in 1763. Having been made a senator by Napoleon in 1809, he defended the cause of Pope Pius VII. Died in 1830.

Merode, (JEAN PHILIPPE EUGÈNE,) Marquis of Westerloo, born at Brussels in 1674, entered the Austrian service, and was created a field-marshal and count of the empire. He died in 1732, leaving a volume of "Memoirs," reprinted at Mons in 1840.

Mĕr'ọ-pe, [Gr. Μερόπη; Fr. MÉROPE, mâ'rop',] in classic mythology, was a daughter of Atlas, and one of the Pleiades. She was married to Sisyphus. It was fabled that she appears less luminous than the other Pleiads, because she was ashamed of her marriage with a mortal.

Merouan. See MERWÂN.

Mérovée, mâ'ro'vâ', [Lat. MEROVÆ'US; Ger. MEROVIG, mâ'ro-vig,] the son of Clodion, born about 411, is supposed to have been the third king of France, and was the founder of the Merovingian dynasty. In conjunction with the Roman general Aetius, he defeated Attila, King of the Huns, in 451 A.D. Died in 457 or 458.

Mérovée or **Mer'o-vig**, a son of Chilperic I., King of Neustria. He married in 576 A.D. Brunehaut, Queen of Austrasia, who was his aunt. By this act he lost the favour of his father. He was persecuted by Queen Fredegunda, his step-mother, who employed assassins to kill him. After he had fled for refuge to various cities, he was killed in 577 A.D.

Mer'ret, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English physician and naturalist, born in Gloucestershire in 1614, was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians. He published an "Account of the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions of Great Britain," and several medical treatises. Died in 1695.

Mer'riam, (CLINTON HART,) an American biologist, born at New York in 1855. He entered the government service in 1872, and was made chief of the Biological Survey in 1885. He wrote many works and papers on biological subjects.

Merriam, (HENRY C.,) an American general, born in Maine in 1837. He served through the civil war, was promoted colonel in 1885, brigadier-general in 1897, and major-general in May, 1898. Died 1912.

Mer'rick, (JAMES,) an excellent English divine and poet, born in 1720, published, at the age of fourteen "The Messiah, a Divine Essay." In 1739 he translated the poem of Tryphiodorus on the "Capture of Troy.' He became a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1744. He also wrote a "Dissertation on Proverbs," and a translation of the Psalms into English verse, regarded as one of the best in the language. Died in 1769.

Mer'rill, (STEPHEN M.,) D.D., a Methodist bishop, born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, September 16, 1825. He became a preacher in 1845, and in 1872 was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died 1905.

Mer'riman, (H. SETON,) *nom-de-plume* of Hugh S. Scott, a British novelist, author of "The Phantom Future," (1889,) "With Edged Tools," (1894,) "The Sowers," (1896,) etc. Died Nov. 19, 1903.

Mer'ritt, (ANNA LEA,) an American artist, born at Philadelphia in 1844. Of her pictures the best known is "Eve Overcome by Remorse." In later years she devoted herself to etching.

Merritt, (WESLEY,) an American soldier, born at New York in 1836. He graduated in 1860 at West Point, and served from 1861 to 1865 with great distinction, chiefly as a cavalry officer, attaining the rank of major-general of volunteers. He continued in the army, reached the rank of major-general in the regular service, was superintendent of West Point 1882–87, afterwards commander of the department of the Atlantic, and in 1898 military governor of the Philippines. Retired 1900. Died Dec. 3, 1910.

Merry del Val, mere del val, (RAPHAEL,) Spanish ecclesiastic, born Oct. 10, 1865 in London. He was ordained priest 1888; became Archbishop of Nicea in 1900; was made a Cardinal, and became Secretary of State under Pope Pius X. In 1913 he became Archpriest of the Basilica of St. Peter's in Rome. Benedict XV. appointed him Secretary of the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Office, and in 1920 he became Camarlingo of the Holy Roman Church.

Mer'ry, (ROBERT,) an English poet, born 1755.

Mersch, van der, van der mersh, (JEAN ANDRE,) a Belgian general, born at Menin in 1734, headed the revolt of his countrymen against the Austrian emperor Joseph II. in 1789. Died 1792.

Mersenne, mĕr'sĕn', [Lat. MERSEN'NUS,] (MARIN a learned French philosopher, mathematician, and theologian, born in Maine in 1588. He studied at the College de la Flèche, where he formed an intimate and lasting friendship with Descartes. He subsequently entered the religious order of Minims. Among his most important works are a commentary on Genesis, entitled "Quæstiones celeberrimæ in Genesim," (1623,) and a "Treatise on Universal Harmony," (1627.) Died in 1648.

Mertel, mĕr'tel', (THEODOLPHO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Allumiere, February 9, 1806, was created a cardinal-deacon in 1858. He became head of the secretariate of apostolic briefs and the grand chancellery of orders, and was a palatine-cardinal under Leo XIII.

Mêru, mâ'rōō, or **Merus**, mâ'rōōs, [Gr. Μηρός,] a word of doubtful etymology, forming, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a celebrated mountain, said to be situated in the centre of the seven continents. Its height is supposed to be 84,000 yojanas,* of which 16,000 are below the surface of the earth. The sacred river Ganges (Ganga) falls from heaven on its summit, and flows to the surrounding worlds in four streams, of which the southernmost is the Ganges of India. Brahma, attended by Rishis (sages) and celestial minstrels, is supposed to reside on Mount Mêru, on one of the highest summits of which, Kailâsa, dwells also Siva, with his consort, Pârvatî.

Merula, mâ'roo-lâ or mĕr'co-lâ, (GIORGIO,) an Italian scholar, born at Alessandria della Paglia in 1424. He brought out in 1470 an edition of Martial's Epigrams, said to be the first ever published, and wrote commentaries on Cicero, Pliny, and other classics. He was the author of a "History of the Visconti, Princes of Milan," (in Latin.) Died in 1494.

Merula, mĕr'oo-lâ, (PAUL,) a Dutch jurist and writer, born at Dort in 1558, was originally named VAN MERLE. In 1593 he succeeded Justus Lipsius as professor of history at Leyden. He wrote a "Life of Erasmus," and a number of legal and historical works, (in Latin.) Died in 1607.

Merulo, mâ-roo'lo, (CLAUDIO,) an Italian organist, teacher, and composer, born at Correggio in 1533. For twenty-seven years he was organist at Saint Mark's, in Venice, and won a high reputation. Died at Parma, May 4, 1604.

Merwân or **Merouan** (mẹr'wân') **I.**, surnamed IBN-TARID, caliph of the dynasty of the Omeyyads, born at Mecca about 623. Having gained a victory over his rival, Abdallah ben Zobeir, Merwân was proclaimed caliph in 684. He was assassinated by one of his wives in 685 A.D.

Merwân or **Merouan II.** (**Aboo-** (**Abu-** or **Abou-**) **Abdelmelek**, â'bōō âbd-el-mĕl'ĕk,) one of the Omeyyad caliphs, grandson of the preceding, was born at Damascus in 688 A.D. He was victorious over several rivals, but was at last defeated by Abool-Abbâs, son of Ibrâhîm, in 749 A.D. He was subsequently killed by the Christians, whom he had cruelly persecuted.

Méry, mâ're', (JEAN,) a French surgeon and anatomist, born at Vatan in 1645, published a work entitled

* A yō'jănă (called yō'jān in the common dialect of India) is usually reckoned at 16,000 yards, or about nine of our miles; but, according to some authorities, it is only five miles.

"New System of the Circulation of the Blood," (1700,) and other medical treatises. He was first surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu, in Paris, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1722.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges des Académiciens," etc.

Méry, (JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born near Marseilles in 1798, wrote numerous poems, romances, and dramas. Died at Paris, June 17, 1866.

Méryon, mȧ′re′ôN′, (CHARLES,) an eminent French etcher, born in Paris in 1821. His father was an English physician, his mother a *danseuse*. Having served some time in the navy, he tried to become a painter, but, being colour-blind, he finally devoted himself to etching. He was very poor, and died in a mad-house in 1868. Unappreciated in his lifetime, Méryon's etchings are now regarded as among the most masterly ever produced. The twenty-two "Eaux-fortes sur Paris" (1850–54) are the most famous. He is said to have made only ninety-four etchings in all. (See WEDMORE, "Méryon and Méryon's Paris.")

Merz, mĕrts, (JACOB,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born in the canton of Zurich in 1783; died in 1807.

Merzliakof or **Merzliakov**, mĕrz-le-a′kof′, (ALEXIS FEODOROVITCH,) a Russian critic and poet, born in 1778, became professor of eloquence and poetry at Moscow. Among his principal works is a "Discourse on the Poetry of the Ancients," etc. His lyric poems are highly esteemed by his countrymen. He also translated into Russian Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," and various works in Latin, Greek, and French. Died in 1827.

Mesa, mā′sȧ, (CRISTOBAL,) a Spanish poet, born in Estremadura about 1540. During a residence of five years at Rome, he became an intimate friend of Tasso. He was the author of several heroic poems, which, however, are much less esteemed than his translations of Virgil's "Æneid," "Georgics," and "Bucolics." Died about 1620.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Mésenguy or **Mésengui**, mȧ-zôN′ge′, (FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Beauvais in 1677, was an adherent of Jansenism, and published several treatises against the constitution Unigenitus. He also wrote an "Abridgment of the History of the Old and New Testament," (1737,) which is commended by Rollin. Died in 1793.

See LEQUEUX, "Mémoire sur la Vie, etc. de l'Abbé Mésengui," 1763.

Mesihi, mĕs′e-hee, a celebrated Turkish poet, flourished in the reign of Solyman I. He is one of the seven whose names, written in golden letters, are suspended in the temple of Mecca, and who have been styled by their countrymen "the Pleiades." One of his idyls has been translated by Sir William Jones, in his "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry."

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte der Osmanischen Dichtung."

Meslé, mȧ′lȧ′, (JEAN,) a French advocate in the Parliament of Paris, wrote a valuable "Treatise on Minorities," (1714.) Died in 1756.

Mesmer, mĕs′mer, (FRIEDRICH ANTON,) founder of the doctrine of Mesmerism, or animal magnetism, was born at Meersburg, in Suabia, in 1733. Having made various experiments with the mineral magnet, he was led to the discovery of the power since called Mesmerism. This he made public in 1775, in his "Letter to a Foreign Physician on Magnetism." He soon after established a hospital at Vienna for the perfection and promulgation of his discovery, and repaired in 1778 to Paris, where he devoted himself to the cure of diseases and made many proselytes. He subsequently refused a large sum of money offered him by the French government for his secret. A number of his adherents having presented him with 340,000 livres, on condition of being instructed in his doctrine, he received the money, but did not perform his promise. He died in Germany in 1815, leaving several treatises, one of which was entitled "Mémoire de Mesmer sur ses Découvertes," (1799.)

See THOURET, "Recherches et Doutes sur le Magnétisme animal," 1784; JOZWIK, "Sur le Magnétisme animal," 1832; DR. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mesmes, de. See AVAUX.

Mesmes, de, dẹh mĕm, (HENRI,) a French statesman, born in Paris in 1531, was a son of Jean Jacques, noticed below. He became chancellor of the kingdom of Navarre. Died in 1596.

Mesmes, de, (JEAN JACQUES,) a French diplomatist, born in 1490, was patronized by Catherine of Navarre and Francis I., and was appointed master of requests in 1544. Died in 1569.

Mesmon, de, dẹh mĕs′môN′, (GERMAIN HYACINTHE **de Romance**—dẹh ro′môNss′,) MARQUIS, a French journalist, born in Paris in 1745. He edited successively, at Hamburg, the "Spectateur du Nord," the "Réveil," and the "Censeur," and afterwards repaired to Saint Petersburg, where he became editor of the "Journal du Nord." Died in 1831.

Mesnager, Le, lẹh mȧ′nȧ′zhȧ′, (NICOLAS LE BAILLIF,) a French diplomatist, born at Rouen in 1658. He was sent as a secret agent to London in 1711, to negotiate the preliminaries of peace, and he was one of the French diplomatists that signed the treaty of Utrecht, (1713.) Died in 1714.

Mesnard, mȧ′nȧR′, (JACQUES ANDRÉ,) a French lawyer and senator, born at Rochefort in 1792. He became a counsellor in the court of cassation in 1841, and a senator in 1852. He translated into French the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, (3 vols., 1858.) Died in 1858.

Mesnardière or **Menardière, de la**, dẹh lȧ mȧ′nȧR′de-aiR′, (HIPPOLYTE JULES PILET,) a French poet, born at Loudun about 1610, was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu. In 1655 he was elected a member of the French Academy, a distinction which he owed chiefly to his brilliant conversational powers. Died in 1663.

Mesnil, Du. See DUMESNIL.

Mesnil, du, dü mȧ′nēl′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French lawyer, born in Paris in 1517, was appointed in 1556 royal advocate. Died in 1569.

Mes-o-me′dēs, [Gr. *Μεσομήδης*,] a lyric poet, who flourished under the emperor Hadrian. Three of his poems are preserved in the Greek Anthology.

Mesonero y Romanos, de, dȧ mȧ-so-nā′ro e ro-mȧ′nôs, (RAMON,) a popular Spanish writer, born at Madrid in 1803. His principal works are a "Manual of Madrid, Description of the Court and the City," and "Panorama of Madrid," ("Panorama Matritense," 1835,) which are admired for their faithful delineations of life and manners and the elegance of their style.

Mes-sā′lạ (or **Mes-sal′lạ**) **Cor-vī′nus**, (MARCUS VALERIUS,) a celebrated Roman orator and general, born 59 B.C., at first opposed the party of Antony, and commanded a division of the army of Brutus at the battle of Philippi. After the death of Brutus he became general-in-chief. He was subsequently reconciled to Augustus, who made him consul, 31 B.C., and, five years after, prefect of Rome. Among his other important military services, he reduced Aquitania to subjection, for which he obtained a triumph, (27 B.C.) Died about 11 A.D. Of the writings of Messala only fragments remain; but his eloquence is spoken of in the highest terms by Quintilian, Seneca, and the two Plinys. He was intimate with Horace, Ovid, and Pollio, and was a liberal patron of learning.

See M. C. VAN HALL, "M. V. Messala Corvinus," etc., 2 vols., 1821; L. WIESE, "Dissertatio de Messalæ Corvini Vita et Studiis," 1829; TACITUS, "Annales," books iv. and vi.; APPIAN, "Bellum Civile."

Mes-sạ-lī′nạ, [Fr. MESSALINE, mȧ′sȧ′lèn′,] a Roman empress, notorious for her crimes, was a daughter of M. Valerius Messala Barbatus. She was married to Claudius, who afterwards became emperor. She caused a number of eminent Romans to be put to death. She was executed, by order of Claudius, in 48 A.D.

Mes-sạ-lī′nạ Stạ-tīl′ī-ạ, granddaughter of Statilius Taurus, became the third wife of the emperor Nero, in 66 A.D.

Messalla. See MESSALA.

Messape. See MESSAPUS.

Messapus, [Gr. *Μέσσαπος*; Fr. MESSAPE, mȧ′sȧp′,] in classic mythology, a son of Neptune, and a king of Etruria. He fought for Turnus against Æneas, and was supposed to be invulnerable.

Mes-se'ne, [Gr. Μεσσήνη,] the wife of Polycaon, whom she induced to take possession of the country which was afterwards called, from her, Messenia. A temple was erected to her honour.

Mes-se'nĭ-us, [Sw. pron. mĕs-sĭĭ'ne-ŭs,] (ARNOLD,) son of Johan Messenius, noticed below, was made historiographer to Christina of Sweden, and obtained a title of nobility. Having been concerned with his son in writing a libel on the royal family, they were both condemned to death and executed, (1648.)

See "Anecdotes de Suède," The Hague, 1716.

Messenius, (JOHAN,) a Swedish historian, born in Ostrogothia in 1584, was professor of law in the University of Upsal. Being accused of a treasonable correspondence with the King of Poland and the Jesuits, he was imprisoned in 1616. During his confinement of nearly twenty years he wrote several historical works, of which the most important is entitled "Scandia Illustrated," (in Latin.) Died in 1637.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män;" P. STENBECK. "De Vita et Meritis Messeniorum," 1741.

Mes'ŝer, (ASA,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine and scholar, born at Methuen, Massachusetts, in 1769. He graduated at Brown University, where he became successively professor of the learned languages, (1796,) of mathematics and natural philosophy, (1799,) and president of the institution, (1802.) Died in 1836.

Messier, mȧ'se-a', (CHARLES,) a French astronomer, born at Badonviller, in Lorraine, in 1730. Having visited Paris in 1751, he was employed by De Lisle in his observatory, and distinguished himself by the accuracy of his astronomical observations. He is said to have observed forty-six comets, of which he discovered twenty-one. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and of similar institutions at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and other cities. He died in 1817, leaving "Mémoires" containing his observations. Lalande named in honour of this astronomer a constellation situated between Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and the Camelopard.

Messina, da. See ANTONELLO DA MESSINA.

Mes'sin-ger, (ROBERT HINCKLEY,) an American poet, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1811. He published a number of anonymous poems, among them the well-known "Give me the Old." Died in 1874.

Messis. See MATSYS, (QUENTIN.)

Mĕs'tŏn, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born in Aberdeenshire about 1688, was the author of "Mother Grim's Tales," in verse, and a poem entitled "The Knight." Died in 1745.

Mestrezat, mĕs'trĕh-zȧ', (JEAN,) a Protestant theologian and pulpit orator, born at Geneva in 1592, became pastor of the church at Charenton, and distinguished himself by his bold and eloquent defence of the Protestants against the Roman clergy. He was the author of theological treatises and sermons, which are highly esteemed. Died in 1657.

Mestrovic, mes'trovich, (IVAN,) Jugoslav sculptor, was born in 1883 at Vrpolji, Slavonia. He studied under Hellener at the Vienna Academy, exhibited at Paris, Munich, and Venice and later at London and the Brooklyn Museum. He designed the Temple at Kosovo and executed the Racic Memorial Chapel at Cavtat, Dalmatia.

Mesue or **Messua.** See MASSOOA.

Meszaros, ma'sa-rosh, (LAZAR,) a Hungarian general and statesman, born in the county of Bács in 1796.

Metastase. See METASTASIO.

Metastasio, mȧ-tȧs-tȧ'ze-o, [Fr. MÉTASTASE, mȧ'tȧs'tȧz',] (PIETRO BONAVENTURA,) an eminent Italian poet, born at Rome in 1698, was originally named TRAPASSI. He manifested at an early age extraordinary talents for improvisation on any subject. Having attracted the notice of the celebrated jurist Gravina, he was adopted by him, and his name was changed to Metastasio, (a "changing,") in allusion to his adoption. His benefactor died in 1718, leaving his property to Metastasio, who now devoted himself principally to literary pursuits, and brought out in 1721 his lyric drama entitled "The Gardens of the Hesperides," ("Gli Orti Esperidi.") This piece was received with great favour, one of the principal parts in it being performed by Signora Bulgarini, (La Romanina,) esteemed the first vocalist of her time. At the request of this lady, he relinquished the legal profession, which he had practised for a time, and gave his attention exclusively to poetry. His opera of "Didone Abbandonata" was performed with great applause at Naples in 1724, and was followed by his "Catone," "Semiramide," "Artaserse," and other operas, which established his reputation. On the invitation of the emperor Charles VI., he repaired to Vienna, and succeeded Apostolo Zeno as imperial laureate. In 1734 he lost his "inestimable counsellor and friend," Signora Bulgarini, who bequeathed to him, after the death of her husband, her property, amounting to twenty-five thousand crowns. This, with characteristic delicacy, he refused to accept. He brought out during his residence at Vienna two of his most admired operas, the "Olimpiade" and "La Clemenza di Tito," which the music of Mozart has contributed to render immortal. Besides the works above named, he composed a number of oratorios, cantatas, sonnets, etc. He died at Vienna in 1782. The genius of Metastasio is eulogized by Voltaire and La Harpe, the former of whom compares some of his scenes to the most sublime of the Greek poets. Rousseau, in his "Nouvelle Héloïse," pronounces him "the only poet of the heart, the only genius who can move by the charm of poetic and musical harmony;" and Schlegel observes that his purity of diction, grace, and delicacy have rendered him in the eyes of his countrymen a classic author,—the Racine of Italy.

See BURNEY, "Memoirs of Metastasio," 3 vols., 1796; TORCIA, "Elogio del Abbate P. Metastasio," 1782; HILLER, "Ueber P. Metastasio und seine Werke," 1786; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" ALTANESI, "Vita di P. Metastasio," 1787; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the REV. HENRY STEBBING, London, 1831.

Metcalf, mĕt'kăf, (VICTOR HOWARD,) born at Utica, New York, in 1863. Graduated at Yale, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Removed to California in 1879, and was a member of Congress 1899–1904, secretary of commerce and labour 1904–06, and secretary of the navy December, 1906, to December, 1908.

Metcalf, (WILLARD LEROY,) artist, born at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1858. He has received medals from many exhibitions and is represented by works in many of the public art galleries of the U. S. Died 1925.

Metcalfe, mĕt'kăf, (CHARLES THEOPHILUS,) BARON, an able English statesman, born in Calcutta in 1785, was educated at Eton. Entered the service of the East India Company as a writer, and became a member of the Supreme Council of India in 1827. He was appointed Governor of Jamaica in 1839 and Governor-General of Canada in 1843. Died in 1846.

Metcalfe, (FREDERICK,) an English author, born in 1817. Graduated at Cambridge and in 1848 became headmaster of Brighton College. He wrote a "History of German Literature," edited Becker's "Gallus" and "Charicles," and published accounts of his travels in Scandinavia. Died in 1885.

Met'calfe, (THOMAS,) an American Whig statesman, born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1780, removed at an early age to Kentucky. He worked at the trade of stone-mason in his youth. He became Governor of Kentucky in 1828, and filled that office four years. In 1848 he succeeded Mr. Crittenden in the United States Senate. His term expired in March, 1849. Died in 1855.

Metch'nikoff, (ELIAS,) a Russian zoologist, was born in the government of Kharkoff in 1845, and became a professor at Odessa in 1870. He advanced a theory that old age is due to the destruction of the vital cells of the body by the white blood-corpuscles, and suggested the use of a serum prepared from young animals to give new vitality to the body. Died 1916.

Me-tel'lus, (QUINTUS CÆCILIUS,) called MACEDO'NICUS, an eminent Roman general, of a noble family, was chosen prætor in 148 B.C. He gained a victory over the Macedonians in that year, and took their leader, Andriscus, prisoner, for which a triumph was decreed him. In 146 he defeated the Achæans near Thermopylæ. He was made consul in 143, and was sent to Spain to oppose Viriathus. It was during the censorship of Metellus

and Pompeius (131 B.C.) that the decree was passed obliging all Roman citizens to marry. He opposed the Gracchi. Died in 115 B.C.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" LIVY, "Epitome."

Metellus, (QUINTUS CÆCILIUS NUMIDICUS,) an able Roman general, a nephew of the preceding, was a leader of the aristocratic party. Having been chosen consul for 109 B.C., he obtained as his province Numidia, then the seat of war with Jugurtha, who had hitherto succeeded in outgeneralling or outwitting all the Roman commanders sent against him. Metellus was more successful, and finally gained a great victory over the African prince at the river Muthul, towards the close of that year. Before the end of this war the command was transferred to Marius; but Metellus was honoured with a triumph on his return to Rome in 107, and received the surname of NUMID'ICUS. He became censor in 102, and was banished about 100 B.C., through the influence of Marius and Saturninus, but he was recalled the next year. He was distinguished as an orator, and was reputed one of the most virtuous men of his time.

See SALLUST, "Bellum Jugurthinum;" PLUTARCH, "Marius."

Metellus, (QUINTUS CÆCILIUS PIUS,) a Roman general, a son of the preceding, became prætor in 89 B.C. In the civil war between Marius and Sulla he fought for the latter, and gained a decisive victory over Carbo and Norbanus, near Faventia, in 82 B.C. He was chosen consul with Sulla in the year 80, after which he commanded in Spain and spent several years in unsuccessful efforts to conquer Sertorius. He became pontifex maximus. Died about 63 B.C.

Me-tel'lus Ce'ler, (Q. CÆCILIUS,) a Roman statesman, and leader of the aristocratic party. He became prætor in 63 B.C., acted with Cicero against Catiline, and was chosen consul for the year 60. During his consulship he resolutely opposed the laws which his colleague Afranius desired to enact for the benefit of Pompey. Died in 59 B.C.

Me-tel'lus Ne'pos, (QUINTUS,) a brother of the preceding, became tribune of the people in 63 B.C., and was a partisan of Pompey. As tribune, he opposed Cicero with some violence. He became prætor in 60, and consul in 57 B.C. Died about 55 B.C.

Meteren, van, vän mā'tĕh-rĕn, (EMANUEL,) a Flemish Protestant historian, born at Antwerp in 1535, was the author of a "History of the Netherlands from the Early Part of the Sixteenth Century to his Own Time," (in Latin and Flemish.) It is valued for its accuracy; but the historian is accused by some writers of injustice towards the Catholics. Died in 1612.

See S. RUYTINCK, "Biographie de Van Meteren," prefixed to his "Histoire," (French translation.)

Meteyard, mēt'yărd, (ELIZA,) an English writer, born in Liverpool, June 21, 1822. Her pseudonym was "Silverpen." Among her works are "Struggles for Fame," (a novel, 1845,) "The Doctor's Little Daughter," (1850,) "Lilian's Golden Hours," (1856,) "Life of Wedgwood," (1865–66,) "A Group of Englishmen," (1871,) and "Industrial and Household Tales," (1872.) Died at South Lambeth, April 4, 1879.

Meteæeau, mĕh'tĕh'zō', (CLÉMENT,) a French architect, born at Dreux, constructed the great dyke of La Rochelle, which, suggested by Cardinal Richelieu, was the principal means of reducing that city in 1628. Died about 1650.

Method or **Méthode**. See METHODIUS.

Me-tho'dĭ-us, [Fr. MÉTHODE, mā'tod',] SAINT, one of the early Christian martyrs, surnamed PATARENSIS on account of his having been Bishop of Patara. He was also Bishop of Olympus, in Lycia, and afterwards of Tyre. His piety and learning are highly commended by Epiphanius and Jerome. He wrote a work entitled "The Banquet of Ten Virgins," of which a great part is extant. He suffered martyrdom under Diocletian about 312.

Methodius [Gr. Μεθόδιος] THE CONFESSOR, born at Syracuse, was appointed Patriarch of Constantinople in 842 A.D. He was a zealous advocate of the worship of images, and was the author of several learned works. Died in 846.

Methodius, [Fr. MÉTHODE, mā'tod'; Ger. METHOD, mā'tod,] a native of Thessalonica, was sent, with his brother Cyrillus, by the Greek emperor Michael III., to convert the Saracens on the Euphrates, and about 863 went on a mission to the Slavonians. They invented the Slavonian alphabet, and translated the Psalter and Gospels into Slavonic.

Methuen, (PAUL SANFORD,) BARON, an English general, born in 1845. He entered the army in 1864, was made major-general in 1890, and led the forces for the relief of Kimberley in 1899, in which attempt he was defeated by the Boers on Orange River.

Me-thu'se-lah, [Heb. מְתוּשֶׁלַח; Fr. MATHUSALEM *; mā'tü'zā'lŏN', or MATHUSALA, mā'tü'zā'lā',] a Hebrew patriarch, noted for his longevity, was a son of Enoch. He is supposed to have died about six years before the deluge, aged nine hundred and sixty-nine years.

Me'tis, [Gr. Μῆτις; Fr. MÉTIS, mā'tēss',] in classic mythology, the personification of prudence, was the daughter of Oceanus, and the first wife of Zeus or Jupiter.

Metius, mā'te-us, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch mathematician, born at Alkmaar in 1571. He studied under Tycho Brahe in Denmark, and after his return to Holland was appointed, in 1598, professor of mathematics in the University of Franeker. Among his works is a Latin essay "On the Institutes of Astronomy." Died in 1635.

Metius, (JAKOB,) brother of the preceding, is regarded by Descartes and some other savants as the inventor of the refracting telescope.

See BARLOW, "History of Optics;" BOREL, "De vero Telescopii Inventore."

Metkerke, van, vän mĕt'kĕR'kĕh, or **Meetkercke**, māt'kĕR'kĕh, (ADOLPHUS,) a distinguished Flemish philologist, born at Bruges in 1528. He was a Protestant, and was sent by the United Provinces on an embassy to Queen Elizabeth of England. He translated Theocritus into Latin verse, and published an edition of Dion and Moschus. Metkerke was president of the Council of Flanders. Died in 1591.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. i. chap. iii.

Metochita, mĕt-o-kee'tă, ? (THEODORE,) a modern Greek historian, was the author of a "Compendium of Roman History from Julius Cæsar to Constantine the Great," and a "Paraphrase of the Physics of Aristotle." Died in 1332.

Me'ton, [Μέτων,] a Greek astronomer, flourished in 432 B.C. He observed the solstice at Athens, and discovered the lunar cycle of nineteen years, designed to make the solar and lunar years begin at the same time. This invention is called the Metonic cycle, and is still employed by the Western Churches in their computation of Easter.

See SUIDAS, "Meton;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Métrodore. See METRODORUS.

Met-ro-do'rus [Gr. Μητρόδωρος; Fr. MÉTRODORE, mā'trō'dŏR'] OF CHIOS, a Greek philosopher, who lived about 400 B.C., and wrote a "Treatise on Nature," which was very celebrated. He is said to have been the master of Anaxarchus.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" FABRICIUS "Bibliotheca Græca."

Metrodorus OF LAMPSACUS, a Greek philosopher, born in 330 B.C., was a disciple and intimate friend of Epicurus. He sensualized and debased the doctrines which he had received from his master, and contributed not a little to bring the Epicurean philosophy into contempt with the wise and virtuous. He wrote numerous works, the titles of which have been preserved by Diogenes Laertius.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Metrodorus, [Gr. Μητρόδωρος,] a celebrated Athenian, born about 200 B.C. After the defeat of Perseus by Paulus Emilius, in 168 B.C., the latter commanded the Athenians to send their best artist to paint his triumph and their greatest philosopher to educate his sons. Me-

* The name was sometimes so written by the old English poets. Cowley, in his "Fragments," says, "Seven royal years to a public spirit will seem more than the private life of a Mathusalem."

trodorus, being esteemed by his countrymen as first in both departments, was sent accordingly, and gave entire satisfaction to the Roman general.

Metsu, (GABRIEL.) See METZU.

Mettenleiter, met'ṭen-lī'ṭer, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German engraver, born in 1765, executed a number of mezzotints and lithographs of great merit. Died in 1845.

Metternich, von, fon met'ṭer-nĭK', (CLEMENS WENZEL,) PRINCE, an eminent Austrian statesman and diplomatist, born at Coblentz in 1773, was a son of Count Metternich, who was a minister of state at Vienna and died in 1818. He was sent as minister to Dresden in 1801, and to Berlin in 1803. In 1806 he became ambassador to Paris, where he remained until the renewal of the war in 1809. After the capture of Vienna and the restoration of peace, he was appointed chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, October, 1809. For more than thirty years from that date he had the chief direction of affairs in Austria. He represented his government at the Congress of Vienna, (1814,) after which he had great influence in European politics. "No diplomatist," says Alison, "even in that age of intellectual giants, excelled, perhaps hardly any equalled, Metternich in the sagacious survey which he took of existing events, and the admirable tact with which he contrived to render them conducive to the interests of his country." ("History of Europe.") In politics he was extremely conservative. He was driven from power and into exile by the revolution of March, 1848. He returned to Vienna in 1851. Died in 1859. "He always comprehended his position," says the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1858, "and never lost an opportunity. He acted with equal justice and calculation, and never made a retrograde step. His conduct was always politic, and never precipitate." "The Memoirs of Prince Metternich," edited by his son, appeared in 1879.

Metternich, von, (RICHARD CLEMENT JOSEPH HERMANN,) PRINCE, an Austrian diplomatist, a son of the preceding, was born June 7, 1829. He became secretary of legation at Paris in 1854. In 1859, before the Italian war broke out, he was intrusted with a special mission to Paris, and from the close of the war until 1871 he was ambassador at the French court. He was named hereditary councillor of the Austrian empire in 1861, and councillor in 1864. Died March 1, 1895.

Mettrie, de la, deh lă mȧ'tre', (JULIEN OFFRAY,) a French physician and atheistic writer, born at Saint-Malo in 1709, published an infamous work entitled "The Man Machine," which he had the impertinence to dedicate to Haller. Died in 1751.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance Générale."

Metsys. See MATSYS.

Metz, mĕts, (KONRAD MARTIN,) a German engraver, born at Bonn in 1755, executed a number of prints after Michael Angelo and Caravaggio. Died in 1827.

Metzger, mĕts'gĕr, (EDUARD,) a German architect, born at Pappenheim in 1807, visited Greece in 1831. He wrote several works on architecture.

Metzger, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a medical writer, born at Strasburg, in Alsace, in 1739; died in 1805. He was a professor at Strasburg, and was promoted to be chief professor of medicine there.

Metzu, mĕt'zü, (GABRIEL,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1615. Among his master-pieces we may name the "Vegetable-Market at Amsterdam," "Interior of a Kitchen," "Chemist Reading near a Window," and a "Young Girl Looking at a Butterfly." Metzu is styled by Descamps one of the greatest artists of his nation. Died in 1658.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais," etc.; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Meulan, de, (PAULINE.) See GUIZOT, (ÉLISABETH CHARLOTTE.)

Meulemeester, de. See DEMEULEMEESTER.

Meulen, van der, vȧn der muh'lĕn or mö'lĕn, (ANTOON FRANS,) a celebrated Flemish battle-painter, born at Brussels in 1634, was a pupil of Snayers. Having visited Paris about 1666, he was patronized by Colbert, and employed by Louis XIV. to represent his principal engagements. He married the niece of Le Brun, and assisted that artist in his works at the castle of Versailles. In 1673 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Painting. As a painter of battles, Van der Meulen had perhaps no superior, and his landscapes also possess great merit. Died in 1690.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Meulen, van der, (PETER,) a Flemish painter of battles, was a brother of the preceding. He went to England in 1670, and was patronized by King William III.

Meulen, Ver. See VERMEULEN.

Meun, Meung, mŭn, or **Mehun,** mȧ-ŭn', (JEAN,) a French poet, surnamed CLOPINEL, from his lameness, born about 1280. He was the author of the principal part of the "Romance of the Rose," one of the earliest poems in the language, which was begun by Guillaume de Lorris. The best edition was published in Paris in 1814, (4 vols. 8vo.)

See FAUCHET, "Origine de la Poésie;" MASSIEU, "Histoire de la Poésie Française."

Meurice, muh'rèss', (FRANÇOIS PAUL,) a French dramatic writer, born in Paris in 1820, became a brother-in-law of Victor Hugo. He produced successful dramas called "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," and "Benvenuto Cellini." Died December 11, 1905.

Meurs, de, deh murs, [Lat. MEUR'SIUS,] (JAN,) a Dutch scholar and historian, born near the Hague in 1579. He was appointed professor of Greek at Leyden in 1611, and soon after historiographer to the States of Holland. He subsequently became royal historiographer to the King of Denmark. He published a number of treatises on Greek and Roman antiquities, and a "History of Denmark," (in Latin.) Died in 1639.

See SWERT, "Athenæ Belgicæ;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" SCHRAMM, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis J. Meursii," 1715.

Meursius. See MEURS, DE.

Meusebach, moi'zeh-bȧK', (KARL HARTWIG GREGOR,) a German *littérateur*, born near Artern in 1781, published a number of critical essays. He numbered among his friends Tieck and Goethe. Died in 1847.

Meusel, moi'zĕl, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German historian and bibliographer, born near Bamberg in 1743. He became professor of history at Erfurt in 1769, and at Erlangen in 1779. He published, besides other works, "Bibliotheca Historica," (22 vols., 1782–84,) which contains notices of ancient and modern historians, a valuable collection of biographies of German scholars, entitled "Gelehrtes Deutschland," (15 vols., 1796–1812,) to which Ersch and Lindner added seven volumes, and a "Dictionary of German Authors who died between 1750 and 1800," (15 vols., 1802–16.) All of these are highly esteemed. Died in 1820.

See KARL HEINRICH RAU, "Dem Andenken J. G. Meusels," etc., 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," 1800 *et seq.*, (Appendix.)

Meusel. See MUSCULUS.

Meusnier, muh'ne-ȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE,) a French general and savant, born in Paris in 1754, invented several machines and apparatus. He was killed in battle, near Mentz, in June, 1793.

Meusnier, (PHILIPPE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1656, was a favourite at the court of Louis XIV., and became treasurer of the Academy of Painting. He excelled in architectural views and perspective. Died in 1734.

Meusnier de Querlon, muh'ne-ȧ' deh kĕr'lŏn', (ANNE GABRIEL,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nantes in 1702. He wrote critiques, works of fiction, etc., and translated Pliny's "Natural History" into French. Died in 1780.

Mexia or **Mejia,** mȧ-hee'ȧ, (PEDRO,) a Spanish historian, born at Seville about 1496, published a compilation entitled "Silva de varia Leccion," and a "History of the Roman Emperors from Julius Cæsar to Maximilian of Austria." He was patronized by Charles V., who appointed him historiographer. Died in 1552.

Meyendorff, von, fon mi'ĕn-dorf, (PETER,) a Russian diplomatist, born in 1796. He was sent as ambassador to Berlin in 1839, and represented Russia at Vienna from 1850 to 1854. Died March 19, 1863.

Meyer, mī'ẽr, (CONRAD,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1618. He is said to have been the first engraver who used soft instead of hard varnish. Died in 1689.

Meyer, (CONRAD FERDINAND,) a Swiss poet and novelist, was born at Zurich in 1825. There have been many editions of his historical novels, "Jörg Jenatsch," (1876,) and "Der Heilige," (1880,) and of his poem "Huttens letzte Tage," (1872.) Died 1898.

Meyer, (FELIX,) an eminent Swiss landscape-painter, born at Winterthur in 1653. His delineations of the mountain-scenery of Switzerland are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1713.

Meyer, mī'er, (FRIEDRICH JOHANN LORENZ,) a German *littérateur*, born at Hamburg in 1760; died in 1844.

Meyer, (GEORGE VON LENGERKE,) cabinet official, born at Boston in 1858; graduated at Harvard in 1879. He engaged in manufacturing and financial interests, was a member of the Massachusetts House 1892–97, of the Republican National Committee 1898–1904, ambassador to Italy 1901–05, to Russia 1905–07. He was postmaster-general in the Roosevelt cabinet 1907–09, and secretary of the navy in the Taft cabinet. Died 1918.

Meyer, mī'ẽr, [Lat. MEYE'RUS,] (JACOB,) a Flemish historian, sometimes called BALIOLA'NUS, born near Bailleul in 1491, was the author of a "History of Flanders," and other works, (in Latin.) He was an intimate friend of Erasmus. Died in 1552.

Meyer, (JAN LODEWYCK,) a Dutch painter of marine views, born in Amsterdam about 1809. He painted landscapes in his youth, and afterwards distinguished himself as a marine painter at the Hague. Died in 1866.

Meyer, (JOHANN GEORG,) a distinguished German painter, called MEYER VON BREMEN, born in 1813. His best works are delineations of domestic life, particularly those representing the actions and sports of children. Among these may be named "The Game of Blind-Man's Buff," and "The Youngest Brother." Died in 1886.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Meyer, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss artist and amateur, born at Stäfa, on Lake Zurich, in 1759. While on a visit to Italy, in 1784, he formed an intimate friendship with Goethe and Herder. In 1807 he became director of the Academy of Design at Weimar. He was the author of a "History of the Plastic Arts among the Greeks," (1824,) and was a contributor to the "Propyläen" and other works of Goethe. Died in 1832.

Meyer, (JONAS DANIEL,) a Dutch jurist, born at Arnhem in 1780. He published, in French, "The Spirit, Origin, and Progress of the Judicial Institutions of the Principal Nations of Europe," (5 vols., 1818–23.) Died in 1834.

Meyer, mī'ẽr, (LEO,) a German scholar, born at Bledeln, in Hanover, July 3, 1830. He studied at Göttingen and Berlin, was a professor in the Göttingen University, 1856–65, and was then called to Dorpat as professor of comparative philology. He has published many works on philology, grammar, and mythology, especially those of the ancient Greeks. Among his best-known treatises is "Die gothische Sprache," ("Gothic Language," 1869.)

Meyer, mà'yà', (MARIE PAUL HYACINTHE,) a French palæographer, born in Paris, January 17, 1840. Educated at the École des Chartes, he became in 1876 a professor of languages in the Collége de France. He has published a great number of mediæval and post-classical manuscripts, many of them discovered by himself in British and other libraries, and is author of many papers, chiefly on early French literature. Died 1917.

Meyer, von, fon mī'ẽr, (HERMANN,) a German geologist and naturalist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1801, published several works. Died April 2, 1869.

Meyerbeer, mī'ẽr-bār', (GIACOMO,) an eminent German composer, of Jewish extraction, born at Berlin in 1794, was originally named **Jacob Meyer Beer.** He studied under Clementi and Vogler, and at the age of nine years was regarded as one of the best pianists in Berlin. His first operas, entitled "Jephthah's Daughter" and "Abimelech, or the Two Caliphs," were coldly received, but, having visited Italy in 1815, he there produced his "Romilda e Costanza," (1818,) "Semiramide Riconosciuta," (1819,) and "Emma di Resburgo," (1820,) which met with enthusiastic applause. To these succeeded, in 1824, his "Crociato in Egitto," which was performed with brilliant success in all the principal cities of Europe. His "Robert le Diable," brought out in Paris in 1831, raised his reputation to the highest point, and is ranked among the master-pieces of musical art. He afterwards produced operas entitled "The Huguenots," (1836,) and "Le Prophète," (1849,) both of which were greatly admired. About 1842 he was appointed director-general of music by the King of Prussia. Among his later works are "L'Étoile du Nord," (1854,) and "Le Pardon de Ploermel," (1859.) Died in 1864.

Meyerheim, mī'ẽr-hīm', (FRIEDRICH EDUARD,) a German painter of great merit, born at Dantzic about 1810. He studied at Berlin, and in 1838 became a member of the Academy of Arts in that city. His favourite subjects are rural and domestic scenes, which he represents with exquisite skill and fidelity. Among his master-pieces are "The Blind Beggar," "The Village School," and an "Old Woman Teaching her Granddaughter to Knit." Died in 1879. His brother WILHELM has distinguished himself as a painter of animals, battles, etc.

Meyering, mī'ẽr-ing, (ALBERT,) a Dutch painter born at Amsterdam in 1645; died in 1714.

Meyern, mī'ẽrn, (WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) a German novelist, born near Anspach in 1762. He wrote a political romance, entitled "Dya-na-Sore, or the Wanderers," (1787.) Died in 1829.

Meyerus. See MEYER, (JACOB.)

Meygret or **Meigret,** mà'grà', (LOUIS,) a French grammarian, born at Lyons about 1510, produced in 155c a "Treatise on French Grammar," said to be the first which ever appeared. He attempted to introduce a new orthography conformed to the sound. Died after 1560.

Meynell, mā'nel, (ALICE,) a meritorious English poetess, born about 1849, a sister of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Butler, the artist. Her maiden name was THOMPSON. She married in 1877. She wrote "Preludes" (1875) in verse, besides art-criticisms and other writings in prose. Mrs. Meynell owed much to the friendship and praise of Mr. Ruskin. Died 1922.

Meyr, mīr, (MELCHIOR,) a German poet and prose-writer, born near Nördlingen, June 28, 1810. Among his works are "Erzählungen aus dem Ries," (1856–60,) "Gott und sein Reich," (1860,) "Emilie," (1863,) "Gespräche mit einem Grobian," (1866,) "Duell und Ehre," and (1870,) "Gedanken über Kunst, Religion und Philosophie," (1874.) Died at Munich, April 22, 1871.

Meyrick, mẽr'ik, (FREDERICK,) an English clergyman, born in 1826, graduated at Oxford in 1847. He published "The Outcast and Poor of London," (1858,) "Is Dogma a Necessity?" (1883,) "Justin Martyr," (1896,) and other works. Died 1905.

Meyrick, mẽr'ik, written also **Myrick,** (Sir SAMUEL RUSH,) an English antiquary, born in 1783. His principal work is a "Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour, with Special Reference to England from the Norman Conquest to the Time of Charles II.," (1824,) which is highly esteemed. He was knighted in 1832. Died in 1848.

Mézeray, de, deh màz'rà', (FRANÇOIS EUDES,) a French historian, born in Lower Normandy in 1610, was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu. His principal work is a "History of France," (3 vols., 1651,) which enjoyed extraordinary popularity at the time, owing in great part to the engraved portraits it contained. He succeeded Voiture as a member of the French Academy in 1649, and became perpetual secretary of that institution in 1675. He was also historiographer of France. Died in 1683.

Meziriac, de, deh mẽh-ze're'ăk', (CLAUDE GASPAR BACHET,) a French scholar and mathematician, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1581. He published an edition of the "Arithmetic" of Diophantus, (with notes,) and translated a number of Ovid's "Epistles" into French verse. Died in 1638.

Mezzofanti, mẽt-so-fän'tee, (GIUSEPPE GASPARO,) a

celebrated Italian linguist, born at Bologna in 1774. He studied at the episcopal seminary of his native city, and was ordained a priest in 1797. In 1804 he became professor of Greek and the Oriental languages at Bologna, and in 1815 was appointed chief librarian of the university. Distinguished foreigners who visited Bologna at this time praised his extraordinary attainments and bore witness to the accuracy with which he spoke their respective languages. On the invitation of Pope Gregory XVI., he repaired in 1831 to Rome, where he succeeded Angelo Mai as keeper of the Vatican Library, and in 1838 was made a cardinal. A German scholar says of him at this period, "He is familiar not only with the principal European languages, but with the Irish, Welsh, and even Lappish." He is said to have spoken upwards of fifty languages, and was thoroughly versed in the idioms and provincialisms peculiar to each: he could entertain his English friends with specimens of Yorkshire dialect, and his French or German visitors with the patois of their respective countries. Lord Byron styles Mezzofanti a prodigy of languages, who should have lived in the times of the tower of Babel, to serve as a universal interpreter. Died in 1849.

See WILLIAM RUSSELL, "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti," etc., 1857; MANAVIT, "Esquisse historique sur le Cardinal Mezzofanti," 1854; "Edinburgh Review" for 1855.

Mī'all, (EDWARD,) an English dissenter, born at Portsmouth in 1809. He founded "The Nonconformist," in London, and wrote several works against the union of Church and State. In 1852 he was elected a Liberal member of Parliament for Rochdale. He was returned to Parliament for Bradford in 1869. Died in 1881.

Miaulis or **Miaoulis**, me-ŏw'lis, (ANDREAS VOKOS,) a distinguished patriot and admiral of modern Greece, born at Negropont about 1768. In 1821 he was appointed to the chief command of the fleet of the Greeks, and gained a signal victory over the Turks at Patras. In 1825 he burnt the Turkish fleet in the harbour of Modon. He was created high admiral in 1832. On the accession of King Otho to the throne of Greece, Miaulis became one of his most zealous adherents. He died in 1835, and was buried near the monument of Themistocles.

See "Revue des Deux Mondes," 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Miazzi, me-ât'see, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian architect, born at Bérgamo in 1699. Among his most admired works are the theatre at Treviso and the Spineda palace at Venegazza. Died about 1780.

Mī'cah, [Heb. מִיכָה; Fr. MICHÉE, me'shā',] one of the minor Hebrew prophets, was contemporary with Isaiah and Hosea, and flourished under the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, from 759 to 699 B.C. "His style," says Bishop Lowth, "is in many parts animated and sublime, and in general truly poetical."

Mical, me'kăl', (N.,) an ingenious French mechanician, born about 1730, constructed several admirable automatons, among which were two speaking heads, presented by him to the Academy of Sciences in 1783. Died about 1790.

See "Mémoires secrets."

Micali, me-kā'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian historian and antiquary, born at Leghorn about 1780. His principal work is entitled "Italy before the Dominion of the Romans," (4 vols., 1810.) Died in 1844.

Mī'cha-ĕl, [Heb. מִיכָאֵל; Gr. Μιχαήλ; Fr. MICHEL, me'shĕl'; It. MICHELE, me-kā'lā,] one of the archangels mentioned in the Old Testament, was regarded as the especial protector of the Jewish nation. A festival was instituted in his honour, as a defender of the Church, by the Christians of the ninth century, which is still celebrated on the 29th of September, (Michaelmas Day.)

See Daniel x. 13–21; Revelation xii. 7–9.

Mī'cha-ĕl [Gr. Μιχαήλ; Fr. MICHEL, me'shĕl'; It. MICHELE, me-kā'lā] I., Emperor of the East, surnamed RHANGABE, (ὁ Ῥαγγάβη,) succeeded, in 811 A.D., Stauracius, whose sister Procopia he had married. Being unsuccessful in his war against the Bulgarians, he abdicated his crown in 813 and retired to a convent. Died about 845.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Michael II., THE STAMMERER, also called MICHAEL THE PHRYGIAN, succeeded Leo the Armenian, whom he had caused to be assassinated, as Emperor of Constantinople, in 820 A.D. He died after a reign of nine years, leaving the empire to his son Theophilus.

Michael III., Emperor of the East, a son of Theophilus, ascended the throne in 842 A.D., when he was about three years old. He was assassinated by Basil the Macedonian in 867. His character was very depraved.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Michael IV., surnamed THE PAPHLAGONIAN, [Gr. Μιχαὴλ ὁ Παφλαγών,] became emperor in 1034, having previously married Zoe, widow of Romanus III., whom she had put to death. He died in 1041, and was succeeded by his nephew, Michael Calaphates.

Michael V., surnamed CALAPHATES, [Gr. ὁ Καλαφάτης,] was made Emperor of the East in 1041, but he was deposed by his subjects in 1042.

Michael VI., Emperor of the East, surnamed STRATIOT'ICUS, began to reign in 1056. He was deposed in 1057, and was succeeded by Isaac Comnenus.

Michael VII., surnamed PARAPINA'CES, a son of Constantine XI., succeeded Romanus III. in 1071. He was feeble and incompetent to reign, and he abdicated in 1078.

Michael VIII. Palæol'ogus, [Gr. Μιχαὴλ ὁ Παλαιολόγος; Fr. MICHEL PALÉOLOGUE, me'shĕl' pā'lā'o'log',] Emperor of the East, and a son of Androni'cus Palæologus, was born in 1224. He usurped in 1260 the throne of John Lascaris, the infant heir of the late Emperor of Nicæa. In 1261 his army took Constantinople from the Latin ruler, Baldwin II. He was excommunicated by the Patriarch Arsenius for his cruel treatment of John Lascaris, whom he deprived of sight. Under his auspices the Eastern and Western Churches made a treaty of union in 1274; but this attempt to restore the union proved abortive. In 1281 he defeated the army which Charles of Anjou and the pope sent to invade the Eastern empire. He died in 1282, and was succeeded by his son, Androni'cus II.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" GEORGE PACHYMERES, "Historia Rerum a Michaele Palæologo gestarum," 1666; LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mī'cha-ĕl An'gẹ-lo [Fr. MICHEL-ANGE, me'shĕl' ôNzh; It. MICHELANGELO, me-kĕl-ân'jà-lo; Lat. MICHAEL AN'GELUS] **Buonarotti** (boo-o-nă-rot'tee) or **Buonarroti**, a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was born in the castle of Caprese, in Tuscany, on the 6th of March, 1474. He was descended from the noble family of Canossa. At the time of his birth, his father, Lodovico Buonarotti Simone, was podesta or governor of Chiusi and Caprese. His mother's name was Francesca del Sera. He attended a grammar-school in Florence, and became in 1488 a pupil of Domenico Ghirlandaio. Soon after that date he began to study sculpture in an academy, or garden, which Lorenzo the Magnificent had furnished with antique statues and bas-reliefs, in Florence. He gained the favour of Lorenzo, who about 1490 invited him to become an inmate of his palace and treated him with much respect and kindness. Here he enjoyed the society of eminent literary men, one of whom, Angelo Poliziano, (Politian,) became his intimate friend. Among his earliest works was a marble bas-relief, the subject of which was "The Battle of Hercules with the Centaurs." This work, which was approved by his own mature judgment, is preserved in Florence. His patron, Lorenzo de' Medici, died in 1492, and was succeeded by his degenerate son Piero, by whose order Michael Angelo made a colossal statue of snow. In 1494 he went to Bologna, where he worked about a year. Having returned to Florence, he executed a statue of a "Sleeping Cupid," which some person passed off as an antique and sold for a high price to Cardinal San Giorgio. About 1497 he produced an admirable marble group, called a "Pietà," representing "The Virgin weeping over the Dead Body of her Son." "In none of his works," says Ernest Breton, "has he displayed more perfect knowledge of design and anatomy, or more profound truth of expression." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") This

group now adorns a chapel in the church of Saint Peter at Rome. He found another patron in Pietro Soderini, the gonfaloniere (chief ruler) of Florence, who employed him in sculpture and painting. He executed a gigantic marble statue of the psalmist David, which stands in front of the Palazzo Vecchio, in Florence. He received four hundred ducats for this work, on which he spent about eighteen months and which he finished in 1504. Having been commissioned by Soderini to paint in fresco a historical picture in the hall of the ducal palace, he chose for his subject an event in the war between the Florentines and the people of Pisa. He displayed in the cartoon of this composition a grandeur of style and a knowledge of anatomy which had not been equalled by any modern painter. "Such was the excellence of this work," says Vasari, "that some thought it absolute perfection." This cartoon has perished, and the painting itself was never begun. Among his early paintings is an oil-picture of the "Holy Family," (about 1504.) He was invited to Rome by Julius II. soon after the accession of that pontiff, who employed him to build his monument or mausoleum. He formed a magnificent design for this work, which design was approved by the pope and has been described by Vasari, but was never completely executed. While they were consulting about a suitable place for the monument, the architect, San Gallo, suggested that a new chapel ought to be built expressly for so superb a mausoleum. The pope concurred in his opinion, and determined to rebuild the church of Saint Peter. Thus Michael Angelo's design is said to have been the cause of the erection of the most magnificent church in the world. In 1506 he was offended at the pope because he was not admitted to his presence when he went to the palace on business. He therefore abruptly quitted his service, and retired to Florence. Julius II. sent messengers to bring him back, but he refused to return, until the pope had urged him by several letters and mandates. Michael Angelo wished to finish the monument which he had begun, but Julius had changed his mind, and ordered the great artist to decorate with frescos the ceiling and walls of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. He painted in the Sistine Chapel numerous scenes from the book of Genesis, and colossal figures of prophets and sibyls. "From the commencement," says Duppa, "to the conclusion of this stupendous monument of human genius, twenty months only were employed. So short a time for the completion of so vast a work could hardly be credited, if it were not more difficult to refuse the testimony on which it is supported." It was finished in 1512. Michael Angelo and Raphael worked in the Vatican at the same time.

Julius II. died in 1513, and was succeeded by Leo X., who is censured for his illiberal conduct towards Michael Angelo. Leo ordered him to build the façade of the church of San Lorenzo at Florence, and compelled him against his will to spend several years in procuring marble for that purpose. "It is a mortifying reflection," says Duppa, "that the talents of this great man should have been buried and his time consumed, during the whole reign of Leo X., in little else than in raising stone out of a quarry and making a road to convey it to the sea." ("Life of M. Angelo.") Under the patronage of Clement VII., who was elected pope in 1523, he began to build the library and chapel of San Lorenzo, at Florence. He erected fortifications at Florence in 1528 or 1529, and aided in the defence of that city against the papal troops. After the accession of Pope Paul III., in 1534, Michael Angelo was permitted to resume the monument of Julius II., which he completed on a smaller scale than that which he first designed. It consists of seven statues, one of which represents Moses, and was placed in the church of San Pietro in Vinculo. This statue of Moses is called one of his master-pieces.

Among his greatest productions is a picture, in fresco, of "The Last Judgment," in the Sistine Chapel, Rome. This work, which occupied him about eight years and comprises nearly three hundred figures, was finished in 1541. It presents a confused mass of naked bodies in the most violent attitudes and most admired disorder, and excels chiefly in energy of expression. "In the 'Last Judgment,'" says E. Breton, "one will seek in vain for that celestial light and divine inspiration which appear in the 'Transfiguration,'" (of Raphael.)

In 1546 he was appointed architect of Saint Peter's Church, which Julius II. began to build about 1506. Michael Angelo accepted this appointment on the conditions that he should receive no salary, and that he should deviate from the design of San Gallo, the former architect of the church. He adopted a more simple design, formed a model for the dome, and devoted the remainder of his life chiefly to that grand fabric, but did not live to see it completed. He finished the Farnese palace, which is greatly admired, and is one of the most imposing edifices of modern Rome. In his latter years he adorned the Capitoline Hill with several fine buildings, among which is the senatorial palace. He was the author of numerous sonnets and other poems, which are distinguished for elegance and purity of style. These were published in 1538, and often reprinted. He never married. He died in Rome in February, 1563, or, according to some authorities, in 1564. His moral character is represented as good.

"He was the bright luminary," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "from whom painting has borrowed a new lustre, under whose hands it assumed a new appearance and became another and superior art, and from whom all his contemporaries and successors have derived whatever they have possessed of the dignified and majestic." ("Discourses on Painting," vol. ii.) Comparing him with Raphael, Quatremère de Quincy remarks, "If Michael Angelo is the greatest of draughtsmen, Raffaello is the first of painters." ("Life of Raffaello.") "In painting," says Duppa, "the great work on which Michael Angelo's fame depends, and, taking it for all in all, the greatest work of his whole life, is the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. . . . His Sibyls and prophets exhibit with variety and energy the colossal powers of his mind. . . . In his great works, his superior abilities are shown in the sublimity of his conceptions and the power and facility with which they are executed." It is doubtful whether any oil-painting by this artist is now extant.

See VASARI, "Lives of Painters and Sculptors;" CONDIVI, "Vita di Michelangelo Buonarroti," 1553; LANZI, "Storia della Pittura;" RICHARD DUPPA, "Life of Michael Angelo," London, 1806; VIGNALI, "Vita di Michelangelo," 1753; HAUCHECORNE, "Vie de Michel Ange;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vie de Michel-Ange," 1835. WINCKELMANN, "Neues Mahler-Lexikon;" NAGLER, "Künstler-Lexikon;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" B. CELLINI, "Memorie;" LANNAU-ROLLAND, "Michel-Ange Poëte;" J. S. HARFORD, "Life of Michael Angelo," 1856; MARIE HENRI BEYLE, "Histoire de la Peinture en Italie," 2 vols., 1817, (said to contain an ample and well-written account of Michael Angelo;) HERMANN GRIMM, "Michael Angelo's Leben," and English version of the same, London, 2 vols., 1865.

Michael Angelo delle Battaglie. See CERQUOZZI

Mi'chael Feodo'rovitch, (fâ-o-do'ro-vitch,) Czar of Russia, born in 1596, was a son of Feodor Romanof. He began to reign in 1613. His rule is said to have been beneficial to Russia. He had two sons and three daughters. Died in 1645.

See BERCH, "Reign of Michael Feodorovitch," (in Russian,) 1832; LÉVESQUE, "Histoire de Russie."

Michaeler, me-kâ'ĕh-lẹr, (KARL JOSEPH,) a German historian and scholar, born at Innspruck in 1735; died in 1804.

Michaelis, me-kâ-ā'lis, (JOHANN BENJAMIN,) a German poet, born at Zittau in 1746. He was the author of lyric poems, fables, and satires: the last-named are particularly esteemed. He was intimate with Jacobi and Gleim, and resided with the latter at the time of his death, (1772.)

See SCHMID, "Lebeu J. B. Michaelis," 1775.

Michaelis, (JOHANN DAVID,) an eminent German theologian and Orientalist, born at Halle in 1717. He studied in the university of his native city, and acquired a profound knowledge of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee languages and biblical exegesis. He subsequently visited Holland and England, and was appointed after his return professor of philosophy at Göttingen, (1745.) In conjunction with Haller, he founded the Society of Sciences in that city, of which he afterwards became director. He was editor of the "Gelehrte Anzeigen," at Göttingen, from 1753 to 1770, and about the same time held the office of librarian at the university. He was the

author of "Introduction to the New Testament," ("Einleitung in die Göttlichen Schriften des Neuen Bundes," 2 vols., 1750,) "Commentaries on the Laws of Moses," ("Das Mosaische Recht," 6 vols., 1770,) and other works, which entitle him to rank among the most learned men of his time. He also published grammars of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee languages, and several valuable treatises on chronology and geography. Michaelis was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, member of the Academy of Inscriptions, Paris, and privy councillor of Hanover. Died in 1791.

See J. D. MICHAELIS, "Lebensbeschreibung von ihm selbst abgefasst," 1793; C. G. HEYNE, "Elogium J. D. Michaelis," 1791; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Michaelis, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German Orientalist and theologian, born at Klettenberg, Saxony, in 1668. He taught Hebrew, Greek, and Chaldee at Halle, and became professor of theology at that place about 1709. He wrote works on philology, etc. Died in 1738.

Michailovic, Mihailowitz, or **Mihailovitz**, mē-hī'lo-vits, (JOSEPH,) a Croatian cardinal, born at Thorda, January 16, 1814, became in 1860 Archbishop of Agram, and in 1877 was created a cardinal-priest.

Michailowski. See MIKHAILOFSKI.

Michallon, mē'shȧ'lôn', (ACHILLE ETNA,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1796. He gained the first prize in 1817, and went to Rome with a pension. Died in 1822.

Michallon, (CLAUDE,) a French sculptor, the father of the preceding, was born at Lyons about 1751 He studied at Rome. Died in 1799.

Michaud, mē'shō', (CLAUDE IGNACE FRANÇOIS,) an able French general, born near the Jura Mountains in 1753. He became general of division in 1793, and in 1794 succeeded Pichegru as commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine. In the same year he gained victories at Kaiserslautern, Mannheim, and other places. From 1806 to 1813 he was Governor of the Hanse towns. Died in 1835.

Michaud, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French writer and journalist, born in Savoy in 1767. Soon after the breaking out of the French Revolution he repaired to Paris, where he was associate editor for many years of the royalist journals the "Gazette Française" and 'La Quotidienne." In 1811 he began, in conjunction with his brother, the publication of the celebrated "Biographie Universelle," (completed in 1840, 85 vols. 8vo,) which numbered among its contributors the most eminent literary and scientific men of France. Michaud was the author of an excellent "History of the Crusades," (6 vols., 1841,) a poem entitled "The Spring-Time of an Exile," which had great popularity, and other works in prose and verse, besides a number of contributions to the "Biographie Universelle." He was for many years a prominent bookseller and publisher in Paris. Died in 1839.

Michaud, (LOUIS GABRIEL,) a French *littérateur*, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1772. He was a brother of the preceding, in conjunction with whom he established a printing-house in Paris, from which issued the principal royalist publications of the time. He was the author of a "Historical Picture of the First Wars of Napoleon Bonaparte," "History of Saint-Simonism," etc., and made numerous contributions to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1858.

Michault, mē'shō', (JEAN BERNARD,) a French philologist and bibliographer, born at Dijon in 1707; died in 1770.

Michaux, mē'shō', (ANDRÉ,) a distinguished French botanist and traveller, born at Versailles in 1746. After having traversed Persia and other countries, he was sent by the government to North America in 1785 for the purpose of collecting trees and plants. For about eleven years he thoroughly explored the botanical productions of the United States, Canada, etc., with a courage and energy which no danger or difficulty could overcome. In 1796 he returned to France with his collections, and prepared his "Description of the Oaks of North America," (1801.) He accompanied Baudin's scientific expedition to Australia in 1800, and, while pursuing his researches in Madagascar, he died of fever in 1802. He left a "Flora of North America," ("Flora Boreali-Americana," 2 vols., 1803,) which for many years was the most complete that had appeared. Both of his works are adorned with excellent engravings by Redouté.

See CUBIÈRES, "Notice sur F. A. Michaux," 1807; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1805; "Monthly Review" for November, 1806 "North American Review" for April, 1858.

Michaux, (FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) a noted French botanist, a son of André Michaux, already noticed. He was born at Versailles in 1770. Like his father, he travelled extensively in North America, collecting trees and seeds for the French government. His principal work is "Histoire des Arbres forestiers de l'Amérique septentrionale," (4 vols., 1810–13.) Died at Vauréal, October 23, 1855.

Michée, the French for MICAH, which see.

Michel, the French for MICHAEL, which see.

Michel, me'shĕl', (CLAUDE ÉTIENNE,) a French general of division, born at Pointre in 1772. He was killed at Waterloo, June, 1815.

Michel, (FRANCISQUE,) a French antiquarian, born at Lyons, and a professor at Bordeaux after 1839. He made active researches into mediæval antiquities, and published "Histoire des Races Maudites," (1847,) "Histoire des Hôtelleries," (1854,) "A Critical Inquiry into the Scottish Language," (1882,) etc.

Michel, (FRANCISQUE XAVIER,) a French archæologist, born at Lyons in 1809. He published editions of the "Romance of the Violet," (1834,) "Song of Roland," (1837,) "Anglo-Norman Chronicle," and other works of the middle ages. Died May 21, 1887.

Michel, (JEAN,) a French physician and dramatic poet. He enjoyed a high reputation in his time, and was appointed first physician to the king, Charles VIII. Died about 1493.

Michel, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1748, resided many years in London, where he enjoyed a high reputation. Died in 1804.

Michel, (LOUISE,) a female communist, born at Château-Broncourt, France, in 1830. She very early began to publish verses full of force. During the outbreak of the Commune of Paris she was a very active worker in the radical cause. In 1871 she was sentenced to deportation for life, and was transported to Nouméa, in New Caledonia, but returned to Paris in 1880, at the time of the general amnesty, and became editor of "La Révolution sociale." She was imprisoned in 1883 and again in 1886 for her anarchical publications, and subsequently resided in London. She published "Memoirs," and a novel, "The Microbes of Society." Died January 9, 1905.

Michel, (ROBERT,) a French sculptor, born at Puy in 1720, worked mostly in Spain. Died at Madrid in 1785.

Michel-Ange. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

Michelangelo or **Michelagnolo**. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

Michelet, mēsh'lā', (JULES,) an eminent French historian, born in Paris in 1798. He was chosen chief of the historical department of the archives of France in 1830, before which he had published several historical works for schools. About 1832 he was appointed the substitute or successor of Guizot as professor of history at the Sorbonne. He published in 1831 a "Roman History: the Republic," and in 1833 the first volume of his "History of France." In 1838 he obtained the chair of history and moral science in the College of France, and was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. He distinguished himself as an adversary of the Jesuits and of Romanism. After the *coup-d'état* of December, 1851, refusing to take the oath, he lost his place in the archives, and his chair in the College of France. His principal works are a "History of the French Revolution," (7 vols., 1847–53,) a "History of France," (14 vols., 1833–62,) "Love." ("L'Amour," 1858,) and "Woman," ("La Femme," 1859.) These have been translated into English and often reprinted. His histories present a profusion of poetical images, with a brilliant style and ingenious

generalizations. He also wrote "A Sketch (*Précis*) of Modern History," (1833,) "The Sea," ("La Mer," 1861,) "The Bible of Humanity," ("La Bible de l'Humanité," 1864,) and two posthumous works, "The Soldiers of the Revolution," (1878,) and "The Banquet," (1879.) Died at the Iles d'Hyères, February 10, 1874.

Michelet, mèsh'ẹh-lȧ', (KARL LUDWIG,) a distinguished German philosopher of the school of Hegel, was born at Berlin in 1801. He was appointed in 1825 professor of philosophy and philology in the French gymnasium at Berlin, and in 1829 obtained the chair of philosophy in the university. He published "The Ethics of Aristotle in their Relation to the System of Morality," (1827,) "Critical Examination of Aristotle's Metaphysics," (in French, 1836,) which was crowned by the Academy of Moral Sciences of Paris, "History of the Last Systems of Philosophy in Germany, from Kant to Hegel," (1837,) and other works of high repute. Died in 1893.

Micheli, me-kā'lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, called ANDREA VICENTINO, born at Vicenza in 1539. He was a good colorist, but lacked invention. Died in 1614.

Micheli, (DOMENICO,) a Venetian statesman, became Doge of Venice in 1117. He conducted a fleet in a crusade to Palestine in 1123, and took Tyre in 1124. Died in 1130.

Micheli, me-kā'lee, or **Michieli,** me-ke-ā'lee, [Lat. MICHE'LIUS,] (PIERO ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian botanist, born at Florence in 1679, was appointed by Cosimo de' Medici superintendent of his botanical garden. He gave particular attention to the classification of the mosses, fungi, and lichens. His principal work, published in 1729, is entitled "Nova Plantarum Genera," in folio, with plates, and is praised in high terms by Haller. Linnæus has named the genus Michelia in honour of this botanist. Died in 1737.

See COCCHI, "Elogio di P. A. Micheli," 1737; CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" G. MARSILI, "Di P. A. Micheli botanico insigne," 1845; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum," etc.

Micheli, (VITALE,) a Venetian commander, elected Doge of Venice in 1096, sent a large fleet to co-operate with the leaders of the first crusade. Died in 1102.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Micheli du Crest, mèsh'le' dü krȧ, (JACQUES BARTHÉLEMY,) a Swiss mathematician and astronomer, born at Geneva in 1690, published, among other works, a "Description of a Universal Thermometer," of which he was the inventor. Died in 1766.

Michelis, mè-kā'lis, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Old-Catholic theologian, born at Münster, July 27, 1815.

Michelius. See MICHELI.

Mich'ell, (JOHN,) an English scientist, born about 1725, inventor of the torsion balance. Died 1793.

Michelot, mesh'lo', (PIERRE MARIE JOSEPH,) a French actor, born in Paris in 1785; died in 1856.

Michelozzi, me-ka-lot'see, or Michelozzo, me-ka-lot'so, a Florentine sculptor and architect, was a pupil of Brunelleschi. He furnished the design for the Riccardi palace and for the chapel of the Annunciation at Florence. Died in 1470.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Architects," etc.; QUATREMERE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes illustres."

Michelsen, me'kel-sen, (ANDREAS LUDWIG JAKOB,) a German jurist and historian, born in Sleswick in 1801, became professor of law at Jena in 1842. Died in 1881.

Michelson, (ALBERT ABRAHAM,) American physicist, was born Dec. 19, 1852 in Strelno, Germany. He came to San Francisco with his parents and graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy 1873. He studied abroad; resigned from the Navy; became professor of physics at the Case School in Cleveland 1883–92; and since 1892 has been professor and head of the Department of Physics at the University of Chicago. He became famous through his researches on light, its velocity, etc. Received the Nobel Prize for physics 1907, the Copley Medal of the Royal Society, London, and other honors. In 1920 he measured, for the first time, the diameter of a star.

Michelson, mee'kẹl-son, (IVAN,) a famous Russian general, born in Livonia in 1735; died in 1807.

Michiel, me-ke-ẹl', (GIUSTINA RENIER,) a learned Italian lady, born at Venice in 1755. She translated "Macbeth" and "Othello" into Italian, and published "Feste Veneziane," (5 vols., 1817–27.) Died in 1832.

Michieli. See MICHELI.

Michiels, me'she-ẹl', (JOSEPH ALFRED XAVIER,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rome in 1813. He published a "History of Flemish and Dutch Painting," "History of the Franco-Prussian War," etc. Died in 1892.

Mi-çip'sạ, [Gr. Μικίψας,] King of Numidia, was a son of Masinissa, at whose death, in 148 B.C., the kingdom was divided between Micipsa and his brothers, Gulussa and Mastanabal. After the death of these two, who survived their father but a short time, he was king of all Numidia. He was an ally of the Romans. Died in 118 B.C.

Mickiewicz, mĭts-ke-ā'vitch, (ADAM,) a celebrated Polish poet, born in Lithuania in 1798. He studied at the University of Wilna, where he became intimate with several distinguished patriots and joined the secret societies opposed to the Russian government. He published in 1822 a collection of poems, which at once established his reputation as the greatest poet his country had produced. He was banished in 1824 to the interior of Russia, on a charge of conspiring against the government, and while residing at Odessa wrote his "Crimean Sonnets." Having been permitted to leave Russia, in 1828 he visited Germany and Rome, and in 1834 took up his residence in Paris. He was appointed in 1840 professor of the Slavonic language and literature in the College of France, where he lectured for a time with great success. His subsequent connection with the Polish fanatic Towianski, who inculcated the worship of Napoleon Bonaparte, deprived him of his popularity and he was ordered to quit Paris by the government. He was sent by Louis Napoleon on a mission to Constantinople in 1855, and died soon after his arrival. His principal works are his "Grajina," a historic picture of Lithuania in early times, "Konrad Wallenrod," (1830,) the "Ancestors," ("Dziady," 1832,)—in the first part of which he gives the story of his unfortunate attachment to the sister of a fellow-student, and in the latter describes his imprisonment at Wilna,—and "Pan Tadeusz," (1833.)

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" GEORGE SAND, "Essai sur le Drame fantastique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "A. Mickiewicz; eine biographische Skizze," 1857; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1838.

Mickle or **Meikle,** mĭk'ẹl, (WILLIAM JULIUS,) a Scottish poet and translator, born in Dumfriess-shire in 1734. Having visited London in 1763, he published several poems, which obtained for him the patronage of Lord Lyttleton, and in 1775 brought out his translation of the "Lusiad" of Camoens. It had great popularity in England, and procured for him the honour of admission to the Royal Academy of Lisbon. This work, however, is far from being a faithful version of the original; and Hallam observes that Mickle's "infidelities in translation exceed all liberties ever taken in this way." He also published several popular ballads, one of which, entitled "Cumnor Hall," suggested to Sir Walter Scott his romance of "Kenilworth." Died in 1788.

See CARY, "Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Kirke White;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Monthly Review" for September, 1771, and April, May, and July, 1776.

Micklucho-Maclay, mik-loo'ko-mạ-klī', (NIKOLAS,) a Russian traveller, born in 1846, was the son of a nobleman. He studied at the University of Saint Petersburg. In 1866 he went with Haeckel to Madeira, in 1867 to the Canaries, and in 1869 to Morocco. After visiting South America, Tahiti, and Samoa, he in 1871–72 made the first of his celebrated journeys in Papua. He also travelled in Indo-China and in other little-known regions, making important geographical discoveries. Died 1888.

Mī'con, [Gr. Μίκων,] an eminent Athenian painter and sculptor, flourished about the middle of the fifth century B.C. He was chosen by his countrymen to paint the walls of the temple of Theseus at Athens. His pictures representing the battles of the Amazons and Centaurs were especially admired for the skill displayed in the delineation of the horses. There were several other Greek artists named Micon.

Micrelius or **Micrælius**, me-krā′le-ŭs, (JOHANN,) a German historical writer, born at Cöslin in 1597. He taught philosophy at Stettin, and published, besides other works, "Lexicon Philosophicum," (1653,) and "Royal Political Science," ("Regia Politica Scientia" 1654.) Died in 1658.

Mi′das, [Gr. *Μίδας*,] a Phrygian king, who, according to tradition, requested of Bacchus that all he touched might turn to gold, and was gratified by the grant of that wish. Being thus in danger of starvation, he could only escape the curse he had brought upon himself by bathing in the Pactolus, which ever after flowed with sands of gold. It is also related of him that, having decided in favour of Pan in his musical contest with Apollo, Midas's ears were changed to those of an ass, which he endeavoured to conceal. They were at length discovered by a servant, who, unable to retain the secret, whispered it in a pit in the ground, and the reeds which grew around the spot revealed his disgrace, murmuring in the winds the words, "King Midas has asses' ears." This fable was a favourite theme with the Athenian dramatists.

Middelburg, de, dẹh mid′dẹl-bŭrH′, (PAUL,) a Dutch mathematician and writer, born at Middelburg in 1445, became professor of mathematics at Padua. He was made Bishop of Fossombrone in 1494. Died in 1534.

Mid′dendorf, von, (ALEXANDER THEODOR,) a Russian explorer, born at St. Petersburg in 1815. He was educated in Russia and Germany, became a professor in Kiev University, and later a geographical explorer in Siberia. He was many years in working out the scientific results of his explorations, and published a number of scientific works. He studied also the agriculture of Turkestan. Died in 1894.

Middendorp, van, vȧn mid′dẹn-dorp′, (JAKOB,) a Dutch historian, born in Overyssel in 1537. His histories are not reliable. Died in 1611.

Mid′dl-man, (SAMUEL,) an English engraver, born in 1746. He engraved landscapes with success. Died in 1818.

Mid′dle-tọn, (ARTHUR,) an American statesman, born in South Carolina, succeeded Nicholson as governc of that colony in 1725.

Middleton, (ARTHUR,) an American patriot of the Revolution, born in South Carolina in 1743, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He took the degree of A.B. at Cambridge, England, and after his return was a delegate from his native State to the United States Congress in 1776. He was subsequently re-elected in 1782. Died in 1787.

Mid′dle-tọn, (CONYERS,) a celebrated English scholar, divine, and controversialist, born in Yorkshire in 1683. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1706. He was created D.D. in 1717, on which occasion he opposed the claims of Bentley (then regius professor of divinity) to an exorbitant fee. A lawsuit followed, in which Bentley was defeated. Middleton published, soon after, "A Full and Impartial Account of the Proceedings in the University of Cambridge against Dr. Bentley," which, though highly vindictive in its tone, is esteemed a master-piece of English style. He was appointed chief librarian of the university about 1720. Having visited Italy in 1724, he published, after his return, his "Letter from Rome," (1729,) in which he maintains that "the religion of the present Romans is derived from their heathen ancestors." Having brought upon himself the charge of infidelity by this work and succeeding publications, he wrote a pamphlet in defence of his orthodoxy, which, however, failed to remove the unfavourable impression he had made. He brought out in 1741 his "History of the Life of M. T. Cicero," which, though marred with some grave defects, was received with extraordinary favour. In 1749 he published "A Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Christian Church," in which he insists that the Protestant clergy should deny the authority of the Fathers entirely, or admit the truth of the leading Catholic doctrines. Died in 1750.

Middleton, (EDWARD,) an English gentleman, born at Twickenham, settled in South Carolina, and was the founder of a family which produced several distinguished statesmen.

Middleton, (ERASMUS,) an English writer, published a "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and a collection of lives of eminent Protestant theologians, entitled "Biographia Evangelica." Died in 1805.

Middleton, (HENRY,) son of Arthur Middleton, Governor of South Carolina, was president of Congress in 1775.

Middleton, (Sir HENRY,) an English navigator, born about 1570, entered the service of the East India Company. In 1610 he conducted an expedition to Mocha, Surat, and Bantam. Died in 1615.

Middleton, (HENRY,) an American statesman under the administration of President Monroe, was elected Governor of South Carolina, and in 1820 was minister to Russia. Died in 1846. His son HENRY, born in Paris in 1797, has published several political treatises.

Middleton, (Sir HUGH,) a wealthy citizen of London, born about 1565, is chiefly known from the important service he rendered to London by uniting two streams in Hertfordshire and Middlesex, for supplying the city with water. The stream formed by this junction, called the New River, was conveyed a distance of about thirty-eight miles. He was made a baronet in 1622. Died in 1631.

See LYSONS, "Environs of London."

Middleton, (JOHN IZARD,) son of Arthur, noticed above, (1743–87,) was born in 1785. He wrote a work entitled "The Cyclopean Walls." Died in 1849.

Middleton, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, flourished during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Nothing is known of his life, except that he was chronologer to the city of London in 1620. Two of his principal plays are entitled "A Mad World, my Masters," and "The Roaring Girl." The latter is said to be a true picture of London life at that time. Middleton also assisted Rowley, Fletcher, and Jonson in the composition of several of their plays. One of his dramas, entitled "The Witch," is supposed to have furnished Shakspeare with the witch-scenes in "Macbeth." Died about 1626.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Middleton, (THOMAS FANSHAWE,) D.D., an English prelate, born in Derbyshire in 1769. He took his degree in 1808, and was appointed Archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1812. Soon after this the government having decided to constitute a bishopric in India, Dr. Middleton was consecrated first Bishop of Calcutta, in 1814. Having previously been made a Fellow of the Royal Society, he set sail for India. He laid the foundation of the Bishops' College at Calcutta, in 1820, and established a consistory court in that city. While zealously engaged in his duties, he was attacked with a fever, of which he died in 1822. His principal work is entitled "The Doctrine of the Greek Article applied to the Criticism and Illustration of the New Testament."

See the "Life of Thomas Fanshawe Middleton," by C. W. LE BAS; "Monthly Review" for May, 1810 *et seq.*

Mid′gard′s* Serpent, (or **Miðgarðsormr**, mith′-garthz-ormr′,) called also the **World-Serpent**, and **Jörmungand**, in the Norse mythology, the great serpent which surrounds the world, the offspring of Loki and the female Jötun Angurboda, (Angrboða.) The gods, having learned that the children of Loki and Angurboda were destined at some future day to be fatal to them, determined to get possession of those children while they were still young. They were accordingly brought, and Midgard's Serpent was cast into the ocean, where it grew till it encircled the world, biting its own tail. At the end of the world (Ragnaröck) the world-serpent will fight among the enemies of the gods and be slain by Thor, who, however, will die immediately afterwards from the effect of its venom. The myth of the world-serpent is supposed to signify the deep or main ocean, which, excited by Loki, (subterranean fire or earth-

* Midgard ("middle-ward") was originally applied to man's dwelling-place in the middle of the universe, and hence signifies the "world."

quake,) is thrown upon the land, thus proving scarcely less fatal to the works of man than the direct action of volcanic fire, represented under the form of FENRIR, (which see.)

For further particulars, the reader may consult THORPE's "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLET's "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii., Fables XVI., XXV., XXVI., XXVII.; KEYSER's "Religion of the Northmen;" and PETERSEN's "Nordisk Mythologi."

Midhat Pasha, mid'hât pä'shä, a Turkish statesman, born in Constantinople in 1822. In 1845 he entered the civil service as a clerk, and he was afterwards employed in various positions of high trust. In 1857 he crushed out brigandage in Roumelia, and soon after he became acting governor of Bulgaria. In 1860 he was made a pasha, and was appointed governor of Southern Albania. In 1864 he was commissioned as governor-general of Bulgaria. He was then successively president of the council of state, grand vizier, governor of Bagdad, and minister of justice. He was concerned in the deposition of Abdool Azeez and of Moorâd V., and in 1876 again became grand vizier, but was soon banished. In 1878 he was appointed governor-general of Syria. In 1881 he was condemned to death on the charge of having murdered the Sultan Abdool Azeez, but was finally banished to Southern Arabia. Died May 11, 1884.

Mieczyslaw, me-ětch'is-läv, [Lat. MICCISLA'US or MICISLA'US,] I., surnamed THE GLORIOUS, called also **Miesko**, (me-ěs'ko,) Duke of Poland, was born at Posen in 931. Having become converted to Christianity, he showed great zeal in its promulgation and the extirpation of paganism. He died in 992. A monument, by Rauch, was erected to his memory at Posen.

See KADLUBECK, "Annales;" SEIDEL, "Von dem ersten christlichen Polnischen Fürsten Miecislas," 1752.

Mieczyslaw or **Miesko II.**, King of Poland, born in 990, succeeded to the throne in 1025. He was deficient in talent and energy, and lost a considerable portion of his territory to the Germans and Hungarians. He died in 1034, and was succeeded by his son, Casimir I.

Miel, meel, or **Meel**, mäl, (JAN,) or GIOVANNI DELLO VITE, (jo-vän'nee dĕl'lo vee'tā,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born near Antwerp in 1599. He was a pupil of Andrea Sacchi, but he afterwards adopted the style of Bamboccio. His favourite subjects were pastoral and hunting scenes, gypsies, beggars, and carnivals, in which he has never been surpassed. He was patronized by Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, who made him his painter and presented him with a diamond cross of great value. Many of the best works of this artist are in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna. Died in 1664.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mielle, me'ĕl', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dôle in 1757. Among his works is a "History of Portugal," (10 vols., 1828,) in which he was associated with Fortia d'Urban. Died in 1839.

Mierevelt or **Miereveld**, mee'rĕh-vĕlt', (MICHIEL JANSEN,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Delft in 1567, was a pupil of Blocklandt. His works are esteemed master-pieces of the kind, and, though very numerous, are finished with exceeding delicacy and precision. His portraits are stated by Sandrart to have amounted to more than ten thousand. Mierevelt belonged to the sect of Mennonites, but, in consideration of his genius, was allowed the free exercise of his religion. Among his best portraits we may name those of Grotius, Gustavus Adolphus, William the Silent, Prince of Orange, Ambrose Spinola, Constantine Huyghens, the grand pensionary Barneveldt, Admiral de Coligny, Maurice of Nassau, the Dutch poet Jacob Cats, and the Duke of Buckingham. Died in 1641.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais;" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Mieris, mee'ris, (FRANS,) called THE ELDER, a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1635, was a pupil of Gerard Douw, who called him the prince of his disciples. His works are principally domestic scenes, conversation-pieces, and interiors of palaces, and are distinguished by great brilliancy of colouring and skilful imitation of velvet, satin, and other rich materials. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Silk-Merchant," which was purchased by the archduke Leopold William of Austria for one thousand florins, a "Young Girl Painting," an "Assembly of Ladies," bought by the Grand Duke of Tuscany for one thousand dollars, a "Lady at her Toilet," "The Pearl-Stringer," "The Silk-Store," "Lady playing with a Parrot," and "The Sick Woman." Died in 1681.

Mieris, (FRANS,) THE YOUNGER, son of Willem, noticed below, was born at Leyden in 1689. He was a skilful artist, but is better known as a scholar and writer. Among his works is his "History and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Seven United Provinces," (1726.) Died in 1763.

Mieris, (JAN,) son of Frans the Elder, was born at Leyden in 1660. He painted portraits and historical pieces of great merit. Died in 1690.

Mieris, van, vän mee'ris, (WILLEM,) son of Frans the Elder, was born at Leyden in 1662. He studied under his father, whose style he adopted. Among his best pictures are a "Dutch Kitchen," a "Game-Merchant," and "Armida and Rinaldo." Died in 1747. His works are far inferior to those of his father.

Mieroslawski, me-à-ro-slăv'skee, (LOUIS,) the son of a Polish officer and a French lady, was born in France in 1813. He wrote, in French, a "History of the Polish Revolution," (1837,) and a number of historical and political works in Polish. Died November 23, 1878.

Mierre, Le. See LEMIERRE.

Mif'flin, (LLOYD,) author, born at Columbia, Pennsylvania, in 1846. In early life he devoted himself to landscape painting. Later he engaged in literary work, especially in the writing of sonnets, of which he has produced more than five hundred. He has published several volumes of poems. He died in 1921.

Mif'flin, (THOMAS,) an American patriot and officer of the Revolution, was born at Philadelphia in 1744. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774, became first aide-de-camp to Washington in 1775, served with distinction at Long Island and Trenton, and rose to the rank of major-general in 1777. He succeeded Franklin in 1788 as president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. He was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1799. Died at Lancaster in 1800.

Mighels, (PHILIP VERRILL,) author, born at Carson City, Nevada, in 1869. He wrote the novels "When a Witch is Young," "The Inevitable," "Sunny Side," etc., and "Silver Flute," a poem. Died in 1911.

Migliara, mêl-yä'rä, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born in Piedmont in 1785. He excelled in landscapes, perspective, and architectural views. Among his best works are the "Cathedral of Milan," "Charles V. in a Convent," and "Interior of the Church of Saint Ambrose." Died in 1837.

Migliorati. See INNOCENT VII.

Mignard, mèn'yăr', (NICOLAS,) a French painter, engraver, and architect, born at Troyes in 1608. He was patronized by the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, brother of Richelieu, whom he accompanied to Rome in 1644. He painted portraits of Louis XIV. and his queen, and adorned the Tuileries with several historical pictures of great merit. His engravings are also highly esteemed. In 1663 he was appointed professor in the Academy of Painting. He died in 1668, leaving two sons, PIERRE and PAUL, who were artists of considerable merit.

See R. DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français;" RENOUVIER, "Des Types et Manières des Maîtres-Graveurs."

Mignard, (PIERRE,) surnamed THE ROMAN, one of the most eminent painters of the French school, was a brother of the preceding, and was born at Troyes in 1610. He studied in Paris under Simon Vouet, and in 1635 visited Rome, where he met with Poussin, Claude Lorrain, Dufresnoy, and other celebrated artists residing in that city. On his return to Paris, in 1658, he was patronized by Louis XIV., whose portrait he painted many times. He was also employed to decorate the palaces of Versailles and Saint-Cloud. On the death of Le Brun he was appointed painter to the king, and director of the Gobelin Manufactory. Mignard was ennobled by Louis

XIV., and became successively rector, chancellor, and director of the Academy of Painting. Died in 1695.

Mignault, mēn'yō', (CLAUDE,) better known by the name of **Minos**,* a learned French writer, born near Dijon about 1536. He edited several Latin classic authors, and published "Alciati Emblemata cum Notis Minois," (1574,) often reprinted. Died in 1606.

Migne, mēñ, (JACQUES PAUL,) ABBÉ, a French priest, born at Saint-Flour, October 25, 1800. He was ordained in 1824, and became an editor. He founded "L'Univers," a newspaper, in 1833. He established an enormous business as a publisher and editor of religious books, employing a large staff of writers and collaborateurs. He issued "Scripturæ Sacræ Cursus Completus," (28 vols.,) "Theologiæ Cursus Completus," (28 vols.,) "Encyclopédie théologique," (171 vols., 1844–60,) and a very large number of other works. Died at Paris, October 25, 1875.

Mignet, mēn'yā', (**FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE MARIE**,) a distinguished French historian, born at Aix, May 8, 1796. He was educated at the College of Avignon, and studied law in his native city, where M. Thiers was his fellow-student. Having removed to Paris in 1821, he became editor of the "Courrier Français." He brought out in 1824 his "History of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1814," (2 vols. 8vo,) which had extraordinary success and was translated into the principal European languages. In 1830 he was associated with Thiers and Armand Carrel as editor of the "National," and was one of the journalists who protested against the subversion of the freedom of the press by the edict of July, 1830. He was soon after appointed archivist in the ministry of foreign affairs, and councillor of state. He was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1832, and in 1837 became perpetual secretary of that institution, and succeeded Raynouard in the French Academy. Mignet published, besides the history above named, "Introduction to the Negotiations relative to the Spanish Succession under Louis XIV.," (1842,) "Antonio Perez and Philip II.," (1845,) "History of Mary Stuart," (1851,) "Charles Quint, son Abdication, son Séjour et sa Mort au Monastère de Yuste," (1854,) "Éloges historiques," (1864,) and "Rivalité de François I et Charles V," (1875.) Died March 24, 1884.

Mignon, mēn'yôN', written also **Minjon** or **Minion**, (ABRAHAM,) a German painter, born at Frankfort in 1639, was celebrated for his exquisite representations of flowers, fruit, insects, birds, etc. His works are esteemed second only to those of Van Huysum. Among his masterpieces is a "Cat overturning a Vase of Flowers on a Marble Table." Died in 1679.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Allemands," etc.

Mignot, mēn'yo', (ÉTIENNE,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1698, published a number of works on theology and church government. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1761. Died in 1771.

Mignot, (VINCENT,) a French writer, born in Paris about 1725, was a nephew of Voltaire. He published a "History of the Ottoman Empire from its Origin to the Peace of Belgrade in 1740," (1771,) and other historical works. Died in 1740.

See GRIMM, "Correspondance."

Miguel, me-ğĕl', (Dom or Don MARIA EVARISTO,) a Portuguese prince, born in Lisbon in 1802, was a younger son of John VI. He became the head of the absolutist party, and in 1828 usurped the throne, the lawful heir of which was his niece, Dona Maria. The partisans of this queen maintained her title by arms, and were aided by her father, Don Pedro, and Admiral Napier. Miguel was defeated in several actions, and was expelled from Spain in May, 1834. Died in 1866.

Mih-Teih, mĭh-tā', or **Mé-Teih**, an eminent Chinese philosopher, who lived about 400 B.C. Dr. Legge says of him that he was an original thinker, and exercised a bolder judgment on things than Confucius or any of his followers. He taught that all the evils in society arise from the want of mutual universal love. For example, a prince loves only his own state, and does not love the neighbouring state. Therefore he makes war against it. "If princes," he asked, "regarded other states as their own, who would begin a war? If every one regarded his neighbour's person as his own, who would be found to rob? If universal love prevailed, all enmities, usurpations, and miseries would disappear. Princes, loving one another, would have no battle-fields; the chiefs of families, loving one another, would attempt no usurpations; men, loving one another, would commit no robberies."

Mijatovich, (CHEDONILLE,) a Servian diplomatist, born at Belgrade in 1842. He became professor of political economy at the College of Belgrade in 1865. He afterwards held positions in the Servian cabinet, and was minister to Roumania, Turkey and England. Was senator after 1875. He wrote several novels and other works, and his wife (an English woman,) wrote on Servian history, folk-lore, etc.

Mikhailofski Danilefski or **Michailowski Danilewski**, me-kī-lof'skee dā-ne-lĕf'skee, (ALEXANDER IVANOVITCH,) a Russian general and historical writer, born in 1790, served with distinction in the principal campaigns against the French from 1812 to 1815, and in the Turkish war of 1829. He published, among other works, an "Account of the Campaign in France in 1814." Died in 1848.

Miklosich, mik'lo-zik', (FRANZ,) a German linguist, profoundly versed in the Slavonian language, born at Luttenberg, in Styria, in 1813. He wrote a "Lexicon of the Old Slavonian Language," (in Latin, 1850,) a "Comparative Grammar of the Slavonian Languages," (1852–56,) "On the Dialects and the Wanderings of the Gypsies of Europe," (1872–77,) etc., and the great etymological Slav dictionary, (1886.) Died in 1891.

Milan (mee'lân) I., King of Servia, was born at Jassy, August 10, 1854. He was a grand-nephew of Milos Obrenovitch, and was adopted as his heir by his second cousin, Michael III., (Obrenovitch,) Prince of Servia. When Michael was murdered in 1868, Prince Milan was at school in Paris, but he at once returned to Servia, and was in 1872 crowned at Belgrade as Prince Milan IV. In 1876 he declared war against Turkey, and was defeated, but joined Russia in the war of 1877 and obtained independence for Servia. He was crowned king in 1876, but was not recognized by the powers as such till 1882. He married Natalie, a Russian lady, but obtained an illegal divorce from her in 1888, the quarrel leading to his abdication, in favour of his son Alexander, in 1889. He was subsequently reconciled to his wife and died at Belgrade February 11, 1901.

Milanollo, me-lä-nol'lo, (TERESA,) an Italian violinist, born at Sevigliano, near Turin, in 1827. Before she was seven years old she made her first public appearance in Turin, and she was subsequently taken to Paris by her father, where she met with great success. Her younger sister, MARIA, born in 1832, now began to show almost equal talent, and the sisters henceforth appeared together, making tours through France, Germany, England, and Italy. Maria died in 1848, and Teresa soon afterwards married M. Parmentier and retired to private life.

Milbourne, mil'bŭrn, (LUKE,) an English writer and divine, born in 1667, published a "Poetical Translation of the Psalms," (1698,) "Notes on Dryden's Virgil," and other works. He is one of the authors satirized in Pope's "Dunciad." Died in 1720.

See JOHNSON, "Life of Dryden;" MALONE'S edition of the Works of Dryden.

Mil'burn, (WILLIAM HENRY,) a Methodist divine, known as "the Blind Preacher," born at Philadelphia in 1823. He lost his sight when a child. Having visited England in 1859, he gave lectures in the principal cities, and attracted large audiences by his eloquence. He published "Ten Years of Preacher Life," (1859,) and "The Pioneers and People of the Mississippi Valley," (1860.) He was elected chaplain of Congress in 1845 and 1853, of the House of Representatives in 1885, and of the Senate in 1893. Died April 10, 1903.

* It may be proper to remind the reader that the final *s* in Latin and Greek names is sounded in French, contrary to the general rule of French pronunciation.

Milder-Hauptmann, mĭl'dẽr-hŏwpt'măn, (PAULINE ANNA,) a German soprano-singer, born at Constantinople, of Austrian parentage, in 1785. Died in 1838.

Mild'may, (Sir WALTER,) an eminent English statesman and scholar, born in 1522, was distinguished by the favour of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and held the office of chancellor of the exchequer under Elizabeth for more than twenty years. He was a liberal patron of learning, and founded Emanuel College, Cambridge. Died in 1589.

Miles, mīlz, (ALFRED HENRY,) author and composer, born at London in 1848. He published "The Poets and Poetry of the Century," (12 vols.,) "Fifty-Two Story Book" series, and many other works, compiled and original.

Miles, mīlz, (DIXON H.,) an American officer, born in Maryland about 1803, graduated at West Point in 1824. He became a colonel in 1859, and served at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He commanded at Harper's Ferry, and there surrendered about 11,500 men, September 16, 1862. He was killed by a shell thrown after the surrender.

Miles, (JAMES WARLEY,) an American scholar and missionary, born at Charleston, South Carolina, about 1819. He became professor of Greek and history at Charleston College. He was a contributor to the "Southern Review," and published various works in prose and verse. Died in 1875.

Miles, (NELSON APPLETON,) a distinguished American soldier, born at Westminster, Massachusetts, in 1839. He joined the army as a volunteer in 1861, and rose in rank with great rapidity, commanding an army corps at the age of twenty-five. He afterwards served in several campaigns against the Indians, notably that against the Apaches under Geronimo. In 1895 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, and in 1898 led the troops that invaded Puerto Rico. In 1900 Congress restored the grade of lieutenant-general expressly for him. Died 1925.

Miles, (RICHARD PIUS,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Prince George's county, Maryland, May 17, 1791. He was taken to Kentucky in 1796, became a Dominican in 1806, was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood in 1816, and in 1838 was consecrated Bishop of Nashville. Died at Nashville, February 21, 1860.

Mil'fort, (LE CLERC,) a native of France, who settled about 1776 among the Creek Indians of Georgia and fought as their ally in the war of the Revolution. He returned to France in 1796, and was created by Bonaparte a general of brigade. He published a narrative of his residence among the Creeks, entitled "Séjour dans la Nation Creek." Died about 1814.

Milizia, me-lēt'se-â, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian architect and writer, born in Otranto in 1725, was an intimate friend of Raphael Mengs. He was the author of "Lives of the Most Celebrated Architects of all Nations," (1768,) "On the Theatre," (1772,) "Principles of Civil Architecture," (1781), which was highly esteemed and was translated into various languages, a "Dictionary of Fine Arts," (1797,) and other works. He lived many years in Rome, where he died in 1798.

Mill, (HENRY,) an English engineer, born at London about 1680. He supplied the town of Northampton with water, and was appointed principal engineer to the New River Company.

Mill, (HUGH ROBERT,) an English geographer, born at Thurso in 1861. He became secretary of the Royal Geographical Society in 1892, and published various books on geography, also the "Realm of Nature," (1892,) "The English Lakes," (1895,) etc.

Mill, (JAMES,) a British historian and writer on political economy, born at Montrose, in Scotland, in 1773. He studied at Edinburgh, and distinguished himself by his attainments in the Greek language, metaphysics, and moral philosophy. Having removed to London in 1800, he became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review" and other periodicals. He published (1817–19) his 'History of British India," (in 5 vols. 8vo,) a work of great merit, which procured for him the office of head of the department of Indian correspondence in the India House. "We know of no work," says Mr. Grote, "which surpasses his 'History of British India' in the main excellences attainable by historical writers,—industrious accumulation, continued for many years, of original authorities, careful and conscientious criticism of their statements, and a large command of psychological analysis, enabling the author to interpret phenomena of society both extremely complicated and far removed from his own personal experience." (See "Review of J. S. Mill's Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," London, 1868.) Among his other productions are a series of essays on "Jurisprudence," "Liberty of the Press," "Law of Nations," etc. These, first published in the "Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica," were very favourably received, and were followed by his "Elements of Political Economy," which appeared in 1821, and his "Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind," in 1829. Mill was an intimate friend of Jeremy Bentham, and one of the ablest expounders of his system. Died in 1836.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen, (Supplement;) "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1829; "Monthly Review" for August and October, 1821.

Mill, [Lat. MIL'LIUS,] (JOHN,) an English theologian and pulpit orator, born in Westmoreland about 1645. He became chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II. in 1681, and in 1704 was made a canon of Canterbury. He published a critical edition of the New Testament in Greek, (1707,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1707.

See CHALMERS, "General Biographical Dictionary."

Mill, (JOHN STUART,) an eminent English philosopher and economist, son of James Mill, author of the "History of British India," was born in London in May, 1806. He was educated at home by his father, and entered in 1823 the service of the East India Company as a clerk in the India House. In his early life he contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Westminster Review." He published in 1843 a "System of Logic, Rationative and Inductive," (2 vols.,) and, in 1844, "Essays on some Unsettled Questions in Political Economy." He acquired a high reputation by a popular work entitled "The Principles of Political Economy, with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy," (1848.) As a writer he was distinguished by originality of thought and acuteness in reasoning. In political principles he was an advanced Liberal, and all his sympathies were in favour of liberty and progress. About 1850 he married Harriet Taylor, a lady of rare intellectual powers. He became examiner of Indian correspondence in 1856. During the rebellion in the United States, Mr. Mill was among the few prominent English writers who defended the cause of the North and of the Federal Union. Among his later works were an "Essay on Liberty" and "An Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," (1865,) of which a highly favourable review from the pen of Mr. Grote, the historian, has been published, (London, 1868.) He was for some time editor of the "Westminster Review." In 1865 he was elected a member of Parliament for Westminster. He became an able debater, and made several speeches in favour of reform and extension of the elective franchise in 1866 and 1867. His career as a legislator was very successful. "Mr. Mill's success," says the "New York Commercial Advertiser," August 29, 1867, "has been the most marked and decided in the annals of Parliament. No man has ever before acquired so high a consideration in so short a time." He was, however, defeated in the general election of 1868. Mr. Mill distinguished himself as an earnest and able advocate of the rights of women. In his work entitled "The Subjection of Women," (1869,) he takes the ground "that the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes—the legal subordination of one sex to the other—is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement, and that it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality." Died May 8, 1873.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1848, and October, 1869; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1848, and January, 1866; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1848, and May, 1859; "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1846, January, 1860, and July, 1868.

Millais, mil'lā', (JOHN EVERETT,) an English painter, of French extraction, born at Southampton in 1829, was one of the founders of what is called the "Pre-Raphaelite School." He studied at the Royal Academy, and at an early age produced several works of superior merit, among which was "The Benjamites seizing the Daughters of Shiloh." His "Return of the Dove to the Ark," "Child of the Regiment," "Ophelia," "The Order of Release," and "Joan of Arc" are among his most admired productions. He was made a baronet in 1885 and became president of the Royal Academy in February, 1896. Died August 13, 1896.

His son, JOHN GUILLE MILLAIS, born at London in 1865, became a traveller and hunter, illustrated natural history works, and wrote "Game Birds and Shooting Sketches," (1892,) "British Deer and their Horns," (1897,) etc.

Mil'lar, (JOHN,) an eminent Scottish jurist, born in Lanarkshire in 1735. He studied at Glasgow, where he became in 1761 professor of civil law. The spirited and attractive style of his lectures, which, says a critic in the "Edinburgh Review," "gave to a learned discussion the charms of an animated and interesting conversation," drew great numbers to the university, and made it for the time one of the most flourishing and popular in the kingdom. He was the author of "Origin of the Distinction of Ranks," (1771,) and a "Historical View of the English Government from the Settlement of the Saxons to the Accession of the House of Stuart," (1787.) The former was translated into French, German, and Italian. Died in 1801.

Mil'lard, (DAVID,) an American divine, born at Ballston, New York, in 1794, published several theological works, also "Travels in Egypt, Arabia, and the Holy Land," (1843.) Died at Jackson, Michigan, August 3, 1873.

Millard, (HARRISON,) an American composer, born at Boston in 1829. Among his musical pieces are the songs "Waiting" and "Under the Daisies," and the opera "Leah." His daughter Maria appeared as a prima donna in 1894. He died in 1895.

Mil'ledge, (JOHN,) an American patriot and statesman, born at Savannah, Georgia, in 1757, distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, and in 1802 was elected Governor of Georgia. He was one of the founders of the University of Georgia, and the former capital of the State was named in his honour. Died in 1818.

Mil'ler, (CHARLES HENRY,) an American artist, born in New York city, March 20, 1842. He studied art at the National Academy, New York, and at Munich. He first exhibited at the National Academy in 1860. He afterwards studied medicine, and graduated as M.D. in 1863 at the New York Homœopathic College, but he never practised that profession. In 1873 he became an associate, and in 1875 a full member, of the National Academy.

Mil'ler, (EDWARD,) an American physician, born in Delaware in 1760, was a brother of the Rev. Samuel Miller, noticed below. He became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and wrote, among other works, a "Treatise on Yellow Fever," which is highly esteemed. He was one of the founders of the "Medical Repository," the first medical journal of America. Died in 1812.

Mil'ler, (EDWARD,) an English musician and writer, born at Norwich, was a pupil of Dr. Burney. He was the author of "Institutes of Music" and "Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition." Died in 1807.

Miller, (HARRIET MANN,) author and lecturer under the *nom-de-plume* of Olive Thorne, was born at Auburn, New York, in 1831, and married W. T. Miller in 1854. Her writings comprise several works on bird-life, also "Four-Handed Folk," "Little Folks in Feathers and Furs," etc.

Mil'ler, (HUGH,) an eminent Scottish geologist and writer, born at Cromarty on the 10th of October 1802, was a son of a mariner and shipmaster, who perished in a storm in 1807. He attended the grammar-school of the parish, and received instruction from two maternal uncles, James and Alexander Wright, one of whom encouraged his taste for natural history. At an early age he began to write verses. He learned the trade of a stone-mason, and commenced in 1815 his life of labour in a quarry of old red sandstone at Cromarty. "It was the necessity which made me a quarrier," he writes, "that taught me to be a geologist." He worked as a mason in various parts of Scotland, and diligently improved the intervals of labour by the cultivation of his mind. In 1825 and 1826 he was employed at Edinburgh as a stone-cutter. He afterwards published a volume of poems, and in 1834 relinquished his trade to become an accountant in a bank at Cromarty. In 1835 he produced "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland," which was received with favour. He married about 1836.

In 1839 he defended with much ability the cause of the Free Church, in a "Letter from One of the Scotch People to Lord Brougham," which was praised by Mr. Gladstone. He became in 1840 editor of the "Witness," an organ of the Free Church or Non-Intrusionists, published in Edinburgh twice a week. He continued to edit this paper until his death, and rendered it very popular and influential. His reputation as a geologist was increased by his work entitled "The Old Red Sandstone, or New Walks in an Old Field," (1841,) which is written in an attractive style. He afterwards published "Footprints of the Creator," (1849,) "First Impressions of England and its People," (1851,) an interesting autobiography entitled "My Schools and Schoolmasters, or the Story of my Education," (1854,) and "The Cruise of the Betsey." These works mark an important epoch in the progress of geology. "There was nothing in Miller's works," says the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1858, "which so much surprised the public as their mere literary merit. Where could this Cromarty mason have acquired his style?"

In consequence of excessive mental exertion, his brain became diseased. During a paroxysm of insanity, he killed himself with a pistol in December, 1856. He had just finished a work entitled "The Testimony of the Rocks, or Geology in its Bearings on the Two Theologies, Natural and Revealed," (1857.) In this work he rejects the theory that the Mosaic account of the creation is purely parable, while he censures those who refuse to accept the evidences of scientific truths when they seem to clash with traditionary interpretations of Scripture. His "Footprints of the Creator" was written to refute the theory of development advocated by the author of "The Vestiges of Creation." "Hugh Miller," says the "Edinburgh Review," "must undoubtedly be regarded as one of the most remarkable men whom Scotland has produced. . . . The interest of his narrative, the purity of his style, his inexhaustible faculty of happy and ingenious illustration, his high imaginative power, and that light of genius which it is so difficult to define yet so impossible to mistake, all promise to secure for the author of the 'Old Red Sandstone' the lasting admiration of his countrymen."

Miller, (JAMES,) an English dramatist and satirical writer, born in Dorsetshire in 1703. He published several political pamphlets, a satire entitled "The Humours of Oxford," and a number of comedies. Died in 1744.

Miller, (JAMES,) an American officer, born at Peterborough, New Hampshire, about 1776. He served as colonel with distinction at the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814. His commander asked him if he could take a certain battery at Lundy's Lane. He answered, "I'll try, sir," and captured the battery. Died in 1851.

Miller, (JOAQUIN,) the literary name of CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, an American poet, born in Wabash District, Indiana, in 1841. He went with his father's family westward when very young, and in 1852 reached Lane county, Oregon. In 1856 he began a roving life, and served for a time with Walker in Honduras. In 1860 he began to practise law in Oregon. In 1863 a newspaper which he edited was suppressed for disloyalty. He was county judge for Grant county, Oregon, 1866–70. Among his poems are "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs

of the Sunlands," "The Ship in the Desert," "The First Fam'lies of the Sierras," etc. Later works of his (chiefly prose) are "The Danites," (an effective and successful play,) "My Life among the Modocs," "The Shadows of Shasta," "The Baroness of New York," "In Classic Shade, (1890,) "My Own Story," (1891,) etc. Died February 17, 1913.

Miller, mil'ler, (JOHANN MARTIN,) a German poet and fictitious writer, born at Ulm in 1750. He was the author of "Correspondence of Three Academic Friends," "Siegwart, a Convent History," (1776,) which was translated into French, Dutch, and Polish, and several other popular works. His lyric poems are highly esteemed. He was an intimate friend of Klopstock and Voss. Died in 1814.

Miller, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated English comedian, whose appreciation as an actor of the wit of Congreve's plays contributed in a great measure to their success, was born in 1684. The jests ascribed to him were in reality compiled by John Motley, author of a "Life of Peter the Great." Died in 1738.

Miller, (PHILIP,) an English botanist and florist, born in 1691. He published a "Catalogue of Hardy Trees, Shrubs, etc. cultivated near London," (with coloured plates, 1730,) "Gardener's Dictionary," (1731,) which was translated into several languages, and "Figures of Plants," (2 vols., 1755,) adapted to the Dictionary. The genus Milleria was named by Dr. Martyn in honour of this botanist. Died in 1771.

Miller, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born in Delaware in 1769. He became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York in 1793. In 1813 he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history in the Theological Seminary of Princeton. He was the author of numerous theological and controversial works, and wrote the "Life of Jonathan Edwards," in Sparks's "American Biography." Died in 1850.

See SAMUEL MILLER, "Life of Samuel Miller," 2 vols., 1869.

Miller, (SAMUEL FREEMAN,) LL.D., an American jurist, born at Richmond, Kentucky, April 5, 1816. He graduated as M.D. at Transylvania University in 1838. He afterwards became a lawyer, and in 1850 removed to Iowa. In 1862 he was appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court. Died Oct. 13, 1890.

Miller, (STEPHEN FRANKS,) an American lawyer and journalist, born in North Carolina, became associate editor of "De Bow's Review" about 1848. He published the "Bench and Bar of Georgia," etc. Died in 1867.

Miller, (THOMAS,) an English poet and basket-maker, born at Gainsborough about 1808. He was patronized by the poet Rogers, by whose aid he became a bookseller. He wrote, besides numerous poems, the novels "Royston Gower" and "Fair Rosamond." Died in 1874.

Miller, (WALTER,) an American classicist, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, in 1864. He studied at Michigan University, Leipsic, and Athens, and was made professor of classical philology at Stanford University in 1892. He published works on excavations in Greece, classical history, and philology, "The Old and New," (1898,) "Stella's Great Sea-Beasts," (1899,) etc.

Miller, (WILLIAM,) founder of the sect of the Millerites, was born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1781. About 1833 he began to prophesy the end of the world, which he affirmed would be destroyed in 1843. He died in 1849; and his followers, who are said to have numbered nearly fifty thousand, have since greatly decreased.

Miller, (WILLIAM,) an eminent line-engraver, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, May 28, 1796. He was a Quaker, and spent most of his life in his native town. His engravings after Turner are especially admirable. Died at Sheffield, England, January 20, 1882.

Miller, (WILLIAM,) "the Laureate of the Nursery," a Scottish poet, born in Glasgow in August, 1810. He was a wood-turner by trade, and his only published volume was "Scottish Nursery Songs, and other Poems," (1863.) Of his songs "Wee Willie Winkie" is perhaps the best-known. Died in Glasgow, August 20, 1872.

Miller, (WILLIAM ALLEN,) an English chemist and physician, born at Ipswich in 1817. He took his medical degree in London, and subsequently studied in the laboratory of Liebig at Giessen. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal College in 1845, and assayer at the Mint and Bank of England in 1851. He was vice-president of the Royal Society and president of the Chemical Society. Died 1870.

Miller, (WILLIAM HALLOWS,) F.R.S., an eminent English mineralogist and physicist, was born near Llandovery, Wales, April 6, 1801. Died 1880.

Millerand, meel'RAN', (ALEXANDRE,) French statesman, was born in Paris in 1859. He studied law, edited Socialist papers; became Minister of Commerce 1899–1902; of Public Works 1909–10; and Minister of War 1912–13 and 1914–15. In 1919, after the World War, he was made Commissioner General for Alsace-Lorraine; became Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jan., 1920; and President of the Republic the same year. His views on the powers of the president forced his resignation in 1924. He was later elected a Senator.

Milles, milz, (JEREMIAH,) an English divine and antiquary, born in 1714, became Dean of Exeter in 1762. He was a contributor to the "Archæologia," and made an unsuccessful attempt to vindicate the authenticity of Rowley's poems. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and president of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1784.

Millet, me'yȧ', (AIMÉ,) a French painter and sculptor, a son of Frédéric Millet, noticed below, was born in Paris about 1818; died January 14, 1891.

Mil'let, (FRANCIS DAVIS,) an American painter, born at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, November 3, 1846. He graduated at Harvard College in 1869, studied art at Antwerp in the Academy of Fine Arts, 1871–73, and was one of the jurors in the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, and at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and director of decorations at the World's Columbian Exposition 1892, and of functions 1893. He was a special correspondent of "Harper's Weekly" and "London Times" in 1898. Died in the sinking of the "Titanic," April 15, 1912.

Millet, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French portrait-painter, born at Charlieu in 1786, was a pupil of Isabey. He executed a number of portraits of great merit, among which we may name that of the empress Josephine. Died in 1859.

Millet, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) commonly known as FRANCISQUE, an eminent painter, born at Antwerp, of French parentage, about 1644. He became a very skilful landscape-painter, and died in Paris in 1680. His son, of the same name, (born in Paris; died 1773,) was a clever artist, but inferior to his father.

Millet, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French painter, born at Gruchy, near Greville, (La Manche,) October 4, 1815. He studied under Delaroche, and then established himself at Barbison, an obscure hamlet, and became the faithful copyist of nature and of the humble life of peasants. Among his more noted paintings are "The Sowers," "The Sheep-Shearers," "Woman Carding Wool," "Sheep-Pasture by Moonlight," "The Potato-Planters," "The Evening Angelus."

Millikan, (ROBERT ANDREWS,) American physicist, was born 1868 at Morrison, Ill. He studied at Oberlin College, Columbia, and abroad; became assistant in physics at the University of Chicago in 1896; professor 1910–21; and since 1921 has been director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics and chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology. He is noted for his researches in electricity, and received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1923, for isolating and measuring the electron. His works include "The Electron," (1917,) "Science and Life," (1923.)

Mil'li-ken, (RICHARD ALFRED,) an Irish poet, born in the county of Cork in 1767.

Millin, me'yăn',* (AUBIN LOUIS,) a French antiquary and naturalist, born in Paris in 1759. He published

* There seems to be some diversity respecting the pronunciation of these names: some speakers say me'lan', me'lon', etc., omitting all sound of the liquid *l*.

"Elements of Natural History," (1794,) "Dictionary of the Fine Arts," (3 vols., 1806,) "Mythological Gallery," (1811,) and other works. In 1795 he became editor of the "Magasin Encyclopédique," a journal of high character, which he conducted for twenty years. He was a member of the French Institute and of several foreign Academies, and a chevalier of the legion of honour. In 1794 he had been appointed keeper of the medals and antiquities in the Royal Library. Died in 1818.

Millingen, mil'ling-ĝen, ? (JAMES,) an eminent antiquary, of Dutch extraction, born in London in 1774. He published "Remarks on the State of Learning and the Fine Arts in Great Britain," "Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings," (1821,) and other similar works, which have a very high reputation. Died in 1845.

Millon, me'yôn',* (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Liege in 1754, wrote poems, histories, etc. Died in 1839.

Millon, (EUGÈNE,) a French chemist, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1812. He published, besides other chemical treatises, "Elements of Organic Chemistry, comprising the Applications of this Science to Vegetable Physiology," (2 vols., 1845–48.) Died December 14, 1865.

Millot, mē'yo',* (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French historian, born in Franche-Comté in 1726. He was the author of "Elements of Universal History," "Political and Military Memoirs towards the History of Louis XIV.," etc., (6 vols., 1777,) and other works of the kind. He was elected to the French Academy in 1777, and in 1778 was appointed preceptor to the Duc d'Enghien. Died in 1785.

Mills, (CLARK,) a distinguished American sculptor, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1815. Having removed to Charleston, South Carolina, he executed several busts in marble, which won for him a high reputation. In 1848 he began his bronze equestrian statue of Jackson, for which, owing to its size, he was obliged to construct a foundry. It was completed in 1853, and placed in Lafayette Square at Washington. His next work was the colossal equestrian statue of Washington, finished in 1860. Died January 12, 1883.

Mills, (ROGER QUARLES,) legislator, born in Kentucky in 1849. He was a member of the House of Representatives 1873–92 and of the Senate 1892–99, and was the author of the "Mills Bill," for the reduction of the tariff, in Cleveland's first term. Died 1911.

Mills, (SAMUEL JOHN,) an American Congregational divine, born at Torringford, Connecticut, in 1783, was one of the founders of the American Missionary Society. He also took a prominent part in the organization of the American Colonization Society, and in 1817 visited Africa, in company with the Rev. E. Burgess, for the purpose of choosing a site for the colony. He died in 1818, while on his voyage home.

Mil'man, (Sir FRANCIS,) an eminent English physician, born in Devonshire in 1746. He published "Animadversions on the Nature and Cure of Dropsy," (1776,) "Treatise on the Source of the Scurvy," and other works. He was appointed physician to George III., and was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians. Died in 1821.

Milman, (Rev. HENRY HART,) an English poet, historian, and divine, son of the preceding, was born in London in 1791. He graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where in 1821 he became professor of poetry. Having filled several inferior offices in the Church, he was appointed Dean of Saint Paul's in 1849. His tragedy of "Fazio," published in 1815, was well received, and was followed by the poems of "Samor, Lord of the Bright City," (1818,) "The Fall of Jerusalem," (1820,) "The Martyr of Antioch," and others. In 1840 he brought out his "History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Extinction of Paganism in the Roman Empire," (3 vols. 8vo,) and in 1854 his "History of Latin Christianity, including that of the Popes to the Pontificate of Nicholas V." He published excellent editions of the works of Horace, with a well-written life of the poet, and of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Died in September, 1868.

Mil'more, (MARTIN,) an Irish-American sculptor, born in the county of Sligo, Ireland, September 14, 1844. He settled with his family in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1851, and became a pupil of Thomas Ball. His portrait-busts are especially praised. Died at Boston, July 11, 1883.

Milne, miln, (COLIN,) a Scottish divine and naturalist, born at Aberdeen. He was the author of a "Botanical Dictionary," "Indigenous Botany," etc. Died in 1815.

Milne, (JOHN,) a British mining engineer, born at Liverpool in 1850, and for twenty years in the service of Japan. He especially studied seismic phenomena, and wrote "Earthquakes," (1893,) "Seismology," (1898,) etc. Died 1913.

Milne, miln, (JOSHUA,) an English writer, born in 1776, was appointed actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Office. He published a valuable "Treatise on Annuities," in which he describes a new system of notation for the calculation of life-insurance. Died in 1851.

Milne, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a Scottish missionary, born at Kinnethmont, Aberdeenshire, in 1785. He was ordained in 1812, and went as an agent of the London Missionary Society to labour among the Chinese at Malacca, where he died in 1822.

Milne-Edwards, miln ĕd'wardz, [Fr. pron. mēln à'doo-ârs',] (HENRI,) an eminent French naturalist, of English descent, born at Bruges in 1800. Died 1885.

His son ALPHONSE, born in 1835, succeeded him as professor of zoology, became director of the museum in 1891. Died 1900.

Milner, (ALFRED,) LORD, British statesman, was born in 1854 at Bonn. He became assistant editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette"; and in 1889 under-secretary of finance in Egypt. He was chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue 1892–97; Governor of Cape Colony 1897–1901; Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony 1901–05; and High Commissioner for South Africa 1897–1905. He was made a member of the War Cabinet in Dec., 1916; Secretary of War 1918–19; and Colonial Secretary 1919–21. In 1902 he was made Viscount, and in 1921, Knight of the Garter. He headed a special mission to Egypt in 1919 and recommended virtual independence for that country. He died in 1925.

Mil'ner, (ISAAC,) an eminent English divine and mathematician, born near Leeds in 1751. He studied at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he became in 1783 Jacksonian professor of experimental philosophy. He was subsequently appointed master of his college, (1788,) Dean of Carlisle, (1791,) and Lucasian professor of mathematics, (1798.) He was also twice elected vice-chancellor of his college. He was the author of a number of sermons and miscellaneous essays, and wrote a continuation of his brother Joseph's "Church History." He numbered among his friends Pitt and Wilberforce. Died in 1820.

Milner, (JOHN,) a learned Roman Catholic divine, born in London in 1752. He was the author of a "History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities, of Winchester," and was a contributor to the "Archæologia." He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1826.

Milner, (JOHN,) an English theologian, born near Halifax in 1628, became canon of Ripon. Died in 1702.

Milner, (JOSEPH,) an English divine, born near Leeds in 1744, was a brother of Isaac, noticed above. He became vicar of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Hull in 1797. He wrote a "History of the Church of Christ," (5 vols., 1794–1812,) which is esteemed a standard work. It was completed by his brother, the Dean of Carlisle. Milner also published an "Answer to Gibbon's Attack on Christianity," and other works. Died in 1797.

See ISAAC MILNER, "Life of J. Milner," prefixed to his Sermons

Milnes, milnz, (RICHARD MONCKTON,) Baron Houghton, an English statesman and miscellaneous writer,

* See note on preceding page.

born in Yorkshire in 1809. He graduated at Cambridge in 1831, and in 1837 was first elected a member of Parliament for Pontefract, which he continued to represent until 1863, when he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Houghton. As a member of the liberal conservative party, he was a prominent advocate of reform. Among his principal publications are "Poems, Legendary and Historical," "Palm-Leaves," (1844,) "Memorials of Many Scenes," and the "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats," (1848.) He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review." Died August 11, 1885.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1847, article "Literary Legislators;" "North American Review" for October, 1839, and July, 1842.

Mil'nor, (JAMES,) D.D., an American Episcopal clergyman, born in Philadelphia in 1773, became rector of Saint George's Church, New York, in 1816. Died in 1845.

See "Memoir of James Milnor, D.D.," by REV. J. S. STONE.

Mī'lo, [Gr. *Μίλων*; Fr. MILON, me'lôn',] an athlete, celebrated for his prodigious strength, born at Crotona, in Italy, was a pupil of Pythagoras. He is said to have once carried a bull on his shoulders to the sacrifice, and killed it with a blow of his fist. In 509 B.C. he gained a signal victory over the Sybarites. When advanced in years, he found one day, in passing through a forest, a tree partly cleft by wedges. Having introduced his hands for the purpose of severing it entirely, the wedges fell out, but, his strength failing him, the parts closed again, retaining him a prisoner, and in this helpless condition he was devoured by wild beasts.

Mī'lo, (TITUS ANNIUS,) a famous Roman tribune, was a plebeian, and a man of unscrupulous character. He became tribune of the people in 57 B.C., and was a partisan of Pompey. By his efforts to restore Cicero from exile he incurred the hostility of Clodius, with whom he fought in several bloody affrays. In the year 53 Milo was a candidate for the consulship. Before the electoral contest was decided, Milo and Clodius met, each with a band of armed slaves, and a fight ensued, in which Clodius was killed. Milo was tried for homicide, and, though defended by Cicero, was condemned, and exiled himself to Marseilles. Having taken arms against Cæsar in the civil war, he was killed in Lucania, 48 B.C.

See CICERO, "Oratio pro Milone;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" ELBERLING, "Narratio de T. A. Milone," 1840; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Milon. See MILO.

Milonof, Milonov, or **Milonow**, mee'lo-nof, (MICHAEL VASSILIEVITCH,) a Russian poet, born in 1792, was the author of satires, epistles, and lyric poems, which enjoy great popularity. Died in 1821.

See GRETCH, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Russe."

Miloradovitch, me-lo-rä'do-vitch, (MICHAEL ANDRIEVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian general, born at Saint Petersburg in 1770. He fought with distinction against the Turks and Poles and in the campaigns against the French from 1799 to 1814, and attained the rank of general of infantry. He was appointed military governor of Saint Petersburg in 1819. He was killed in attempting to suppress the insurrection in that city, December 25, 1825.

Milosch. See OBRENOVITCH.

Mil'roy, (ROBERT H.,) an American general, born in Indiana about 1814. He was appointed a brigadier-general of Union volunteers about September, 1861, and served at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862. He commanded about 8000 men at Winchester, was attacked June 15, 1863, and retreated, but lost nearly half of his force.

Miltiade. See MILTIADES.

Mil-tī'a-dēz, [Gr. *Μιλτιάδης*; Fr. MILTIADE, mêl'-te'ăd',] a celebrated Athenian general, who flourished about 500 B.C., was the son of Cimon. He became successor to his uncle Miltiades, who had made himself a despot or master of the Chersonese in Thrace, and he appears first in history as an arbitrary ruler. Darius of Persia having sent a great armament, under Datis and Artaphernes, to conquer Greece, Miltiades was chosen one of the ten generals of the Athenian army, which awaited the enemy at Marathon in 490 B.C. The Grecian army numbered about 10,000 men, and the Persian probably over 100,000. A regulation then prevailed that each of the ten generals should command by turns for one day. Some of them were averse to risking a battle. When the command devolved on Miltiades, he gained one of the most memorable and important victories recorded in history. To reward his patriotism and eminent services to national liberty, the Athenians decreed that he should have the foremost place in a painting which illustrated the battle. Having failed in an attack on Paros, he was fined fifty talents, which he could not pay, and about the year 489 died in prison of a wound received in the action just named. The famous general Cimon was his son.

See CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Miltiades;" HERODOTUS, books iv. and vi.; GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. iv.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" KIRCHMAIER, "Dissertatio de Miltiade," 1662.

Miltitz, von, fon mil'tits, (KARL,) a German prelate, born about 1490, became chamberlain to Leo X., who sent him in 1518 as nuncio to Germany, in order to conciliate Luther or counteract his influence. On this occasion he displayed much tact, and used flattery or persuasive means with some success. (See LUTHER.) Died in 1529.

Miltitz, von, (KARL BORROMÄUS ALEXANDER STEPHAN,) a German poet and musical composer, born at Dresden in 1781. Among his best compositions are the operas of "Saul" and "Georg Czerny." Died in 1845. His brother ALEXANDER was ambassador to Constantinople, and wrote a valuable work entitled "The Manual of Consuls." Died in 1843.

Mil'ton, [Lat. MILTO'NUS; It. MIL'TON or MILTONO, mêl-to'no,] (JOHN,) an immortal poet, and, if we except Shakspeare, the most illustrious name in English literature, was born in Bread Street, London, on the 9th of December, 1608. He was the eldest son of John Milton, a scrivener, and Sarah Bradshaw, (or Caston, according to some authorities.) His early education was directed by a private tutor,—Thomas Young, a zealous Puritan. A portrait of his beautiful features, taken by C. Jansen, at the age of ten, has been preserved. Before he entered college he was an excellent Latin scholar. In severe and systematic study he laid the foundations of his fame. In a letter to a friend, written some years later, he says, "It is my way to suffer no impediment, no love of ease, no avocation whatever, to chill the ardour, to break the continuity, or to divert the completion of my literary pursuits." His first English poems were versions of the 114th and 136th Psalms, (1623.)

In February, 1624, he was admitted as pensioner into Christ's College, Cambridge, where he acquired distinction as a Latin poet. Dr. Johnson expresses the opinion that Milton "was the first Englishman who, after the revival of letters, wrote Latin verses with classic elegance." He took the degree of Bachelor in 1628, and that of Master of Arts in 1632,—before which he had been subjected to a temporary rustication (and, some say, to corporal chastisement) for an unknown offence. "By the intention of my parents," says Milton himself, "I was destined of a child to the service of the Church, and in my own resolutions. Till coming to some maturity of years, and perceiving what tyranny had invaded the Church, that he who would take orders must subscribe SLAVE, and take an oath withal, . . . I thought better to prefer a blameless silence, before the sacred office of speaking, bought and begun with servitude and forswearing."

In 1632 he left the university, and retired to his father's house at Horton, Buckinghamshire, where he remained five years, during which he is said to have read all the Greek and Latin writers. He also took lessons in music, which he loved, and in which he was very skilful. In this studious retirement, it appears, he wrote his beautiful poems "Comus," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and "Lycidas," (1637.) "Comus"—a drama in form, but essentially lyrical—was written and performed at Ludlow Castle in 1634, but not printed until 1637. "It is certainly," says Macaulay, "the noblest performance of the kind which exists in any language." "Lycidas" is contemptuously depreciated by Johnson as a "pastoral, easy, vulgar, and therefore disgusting."

But Hallam approves the judgment of a certain critic (whom he does not name) that "Lycidas" is "a good test of a real feeling for what is peculiarly called poetry." Milton's "Allegro" and "Penseroso" are universally admired. "It is impossible to conceive," says Macaulay, "that the mechanism of language can be brought to a more exquisite degree of perfection. These poems differ from others as ottar of roses differs from ordinary rose-water."

In 1638, attended by a servant, he visited Florence, Rome, and Naples, conversed with Galileo, then a "prisoner to the Inquisition," and received testimonials of honour and friendship from Carlo Dati, Francini, and Manso. He was admired as a great prodigy by these Italian celebrities. He returned in 1639, and opened in London a small boarding-school, in which he adopted a new system of education. His nephews, Edward and John Philips, were among his pupils. In 1641 he produced his first prose work,—a "Treatise of Reformation,"—which was followed by other arguments against the Established Church and Prelacy. He sympathized with the popular party in the great crisis of English liberty, but took no active part in the civil war which began in 1642.

At Whitsuntide, 1643, he married Mary Powell, whose father was a justice of the peace and a royalist of Oxfordshire. "The lady," says Dr. Johnson, "seems not much to have delighted in the pleasures of spare diet and hard study." A month after the marriage, she made a visit to her father's house, from which she refused to return. Having resolved to repudiate her, Milton published "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce" (1644,) and other treatises on that topic, in his own justification. He also paid his addresses to a Miss Davis, until his wife implored forgiveness and was restored to favour. She became the mother of three children, all of whom were daughters.

He published in 1644 his "Areopagitica," or "Plea for Unlicensed Printing,"—probably his greatest prose work. "Many passages in this famous tract," says Hallam, "are admirably eloquent: an intense love of liberty and truth glows through it." He had taken a larger house in Barbican (about 1645) for the reception of scholars; but his wife's relations, to whom, when ruined by the civil war, he generously gave refuge, occupied his rooms. In March, 1648–49, he was appointed Latin secretary to the council of state, which was the highest executive power in the new republic. As an antidote to the "Eikon Basilike," *i.e.* the "Image (or Portrait) of the King,"—a work designed to excite commiseration for the sufferings of Charles I., (see GAUDEN,)—Milton produced his "Iconoclastes," (Eikonoklastes,) or "Image-breaker," and, by order of the council, appeared as the antagonist of the learned Salmasius, in reply to whom he wrote, in Latin, his celebrated work entitled "Defence of the English People," ("Defensio Populi Anglicani," 1650.) (See SALMASIUS.)

About 1654 he became totally blind. His "Defensio Secunda" (1654) contains an eloquent allusion to this privation. His wife died about 1653, and in 1656 he married Catherine Woodcock, who died in the following year. After serving the Protector Oliver as Latin secretary for four or five years, he retired about 1657 from public life, with a pension of £150. Before that date he had meditated the plan of a great epic poem. One of the subjects that presented was the exploits of King Arthur. After much deliberation, "long choosing and beginning late," he preferred the subject of "Paradise Lost," which at first he proposed to dramatize. At the restoration, (1660,) his prosecution was ordered, and he concealed himself in the house of a friend until the Act of Oblivion released him from danger. He married his third wife, Elizabeth Minshul, in 1664; and when the great plague raged in London, (1665,) he retired to Chalfont, Bucks, where his friend Ellwood had engaged a cottage for him. (See ELLWOOD, THOMAS.) In the course of the same year Milton showed to Ellwood the finished manuscript of "Paradise Lost," which the latter took home and perused. On returning it to the author, he remarked, "Thou hast said much here of Paradise Lost; but what hast thou to say of *Paradise found?*" Milton sold his copy in April, 1667, to Samuel Simmons, for an immediate payment of five pounds and the promise of an equal sum after the sale of thirteen hundred copies. It was rather coldly received, only three thousand having been sold in the first eleven years. "Its admirers," says Johnson, "did not dare to publish their opinion."

He published in 1671 "Samson Agonistes," a tragedy, and "Paradise Regained," which he is said to have esteemed his most perfect production; but the public and the critics have not sanctioned this preference. Milton died in London, by "a silent expiration," on the 8th of November, 1674.

A manuscript of Milton's "On Christian Doctrine," ("De Doctrina Christiana,") found in the State-Paper Office, London, in 1823, was translated and published in 1825. The genuineness of this work, though sometimes called in question, is considered by the great majority of critics to be established beyond reasonable doubt.

Milton was not connected with any church, but appears to have favoured the Independents,—a politico-religious party. "He grew old without any visible worship," says Johnson; who adds, "His studies and meditations were an habitual prayer." His favourite authors among the Greeks were Homer and Euripides, and Shakspeare and Spenser among the English. His stature was rather below the middle height. In his youth he was so eminently and delicately beautiful as to be called "the Lady" of his college, though his habits were far from effeminate. He had a fair complexion and auburn hair. Portraits of him were taken at the ages of ten, twenty-one, and about sixty.

"Considered with respect to design," says Johnson, "'Paradise Lost' may claim the first place, and, with respect to performance, the second, among the productions of the human mind. . . . His [Milton's] great works were performed under discountenance and in blindness; but difficulties vanished at his touch: he was born for whatever is arduous; and his work is not the greatest of heroic poems, only because it is not the first." "Was there ever anything so delightful," says Cowper, "as the music of 'Paradise Lost'? It is like that of a fine organ,—has the fullest and the deepest tones of majesty, with all the softness and elegance of the Dorian flute; variety without end, and never equalled, unless, perhaps, by Virgil." Of Milton's prose writings, Macaulay observes, "They are a perfect field of cloth of gold. The style is stiff with gorgeous embroidery."

"It is certain," says Hume, "that this author, when in a happy mood and employed on a noble subject, is the most wonderfully sublime of any poet in any language, Homer and Lucretius and Tasso not excepted. More concise than Homer, more simple than Tasso, more nervous than Lucretius, had he lived in a later age and learned to polish some rudeness in his verses, had he enjoyed better fortune and possessed leisure to watch the returns of genius in himself, he had attained the pinnacle of perfection and borne away the palm of epic poetry."

"It may be doubted," says Walter S. Landor, "whether the Creator ever created one altogether so great as Milton,—taking into one view at once his manly virtues, his superhuman genius, his zeal for truth, for true piety, true freedom, his eloquence in displaying it, his contempt of personal power, his glory and exultation in his country's."

"Milton," says Macaulay, "did not strictly belong to any of the classes which we have described. He was not a Puritan. He was not a Freethinker. He was not a Cavalier. In his character the noblest qualities of every party were combined in harmonious union. . . . We are not much in the habit of idolizing either the living or the dead. But there are a few characters which have stood the closest scrutiny and the severest tests, which have been tried in the furnace and have proved pure, which have been declared sterling by the general consent of mankind, and which are visibly stamped with the image and superscription of the Most High. These great men we trust we know how to prize; and of these was Milton. . . . His thoughts are powerful not only to delight, but to elevate and purify. Nor

do we envy the man who can study either the life or the writings of the great poet and patriot without aspiring to emulate, not indeed the sublime works with which his genius has enriched our literature, but the zeal with which he laboured for the public good, the fortitude with which he endured every private calamity, the lofty disdain with which he looked down on temptation and dangers, the deadly hatred which he bore to bigots and tyrants, and the faith which he so sternly kept with his country and with his fame." ("Essay on Milton.")

Those who desire to know how this great poet is regarded by a nation whose taste and habits of thought differ most widely from those of the English, may consult the article "Milton" in the "Biographie Universelle," from the pen of the justly-celebrated French critic Villemain. He admits that Milton's picture of our first parents in Eden surpasses, in graceful and touching simplicity, anything to be found in the creations of any other poet, ancient or modern, and that the human imagination has produced nothing more grand or more sublime than some portions of "Paradise Lost."

See the article "Milton," in JOHNSON'S "Lives of the Poets;" TODD, "Life of Milton," 1801; KRIGHTLEY, "Life, Opinions, and Writings of John Milton," 1855; MASSON, "Life and Times of Milton," vol. i., 1859; TOLAND, "Life of Milton," 1698; SYMMONS, "Life of Milton;" HAYLEY, "Life of Milton," 1794; DR. CHANNING, "Remarks on the Character and Writings of Milton," 1828; MACAULAY, "Essays;" HUME, "History of England," chap. lxii.; J. MOSNERON, "Vie de Milton," 1804; EDWIN P. HOOD, "J. Milton, the Patriot and Poet," 1851; JOSEPH IVIMEY, "J. Milton, his Life and Times," 1832; C. R. EDMONDS, "J. Milton: a Biography," 1851; EDWARD PHILIPS, "Life of J. Milton," 1694; notice in the "North American Review" for July, 1838, by R. W. EMERSON; and the excellent article in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Mil'ton, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, the father of the poet. He was of an ancient Catholic family, and was disinherited for embracing Protestantism. Some of his tunes are contained in Ravenscroft's "Whole Book of Psalms," "The Triumphs of Oriana," and other contemporary publications. Died at an advanced age in March, 1647.

Mil'toun, (FRANCIS,) author, born at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1871. He is American consul at Toulon, France, and has written much about the cathedrals and chateaux of France, descriptions of Ireland and Italy, and other works.

Milton, LORD. See FLETCHER, (ANDREW.)

Milutinovics or **Milutinowitsch**, pronounced alike me-loo-tee'no-vitch, (SIMON,) a Servian poet, born in 1791. He was the author of "Popular Songs of the Montenegrins," etc., "History of Servia from 1813 to 1815," and other works. Died at Belgrade, Jan. 11, 1848.

Mī'mas, [Gr. *Μίμας*,] a giant said to have been destroyed by Jupiter. The island of Prochyte, near Sicily, was believed to rest upon his body.

Mim-ner'mus, [Gr. *Μίμνερμος*; Fr. MIMNERME, mėm'nȧrm',] a Greek elegiac and lyric poet, born at Colophon about 630 B.C., was contemporary with Solon. The fragments of his poems have been published in the collections of Estienne, Brunck, and Boissonade; and, in a separate edition by Bach, Mimnermus is said to have invented the pentameter verse.

Mina, mee'nȧ, (Don FRANCISCO **Espoz y**—ĕs-pōth'e,) a celebrated Spanish general, sometimes called EL REY DE NAVARRA, ("the King of Navarre,") born near Pampeluna in 1782. As a guerilla chieftain, he successfully defended Navarre against the French in 1808 and the succeeding campaigns. Having been created *marechal del campo* in 1813, he endeavoured to excite an insurrection against the government of Ferdinand VII., but, failing in the attempt, took refuge in France. After his return to Spain, in 1820, he became captain-general of the armies of Navarre, Galicia, and Catalonia. He held several high offices under Queen Christina, for whom he fought against Don Carlos. Died in 1836.

Mina, (XAVIER,) a Spanish officer, born in Navarre in 1789, was a nephew of the preceding. He undertook to liberate Mexico, which he entered in April, 1817, with a few hundred men. He gained several victories, but was captured and shot at Mexico in November, 1817.

Miñano y Bedoya, de, dȧ mėn-yȧ'no e bȧ-do'e-ȧ, (SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish writer, born in the province of Palencia in 1779. He wrote "Letters from a Resident of Madrid," and a "History of the Spanish Revolution from 1820 to 1823," (in French.)

Mind, mĭnt, (GOTTFRIED,) a celebrated Swiss painter, born at Berne in 1768, was surnamed THE RAPHAEL OF CATS. He was the child of indigent parents, and a crétin, and was educated at Pestalozzi's institution for poor boys. His favourite subjects were cats and bears which he delineated with unequalled skill and fidelity. He died in 1814, leaving numerous designs, which were sold at a high price.

Minderer, min'dėh-rėr, (RAIMOND,) a German physician, born at Augsburg about 1570, was the discoverer of a new chemical compound, (acetate of ammonia,) since called Spiritus Mindereri. He published several medical works in Latin, and became physician to the emperor Matthias. Died in 1621.

Minderhout, min'dėr-hōwt', a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1577, excelled in marine views, seaports, etc. Died in 1663.

Minelli, me-nel'lee, [Lat. MINEL'LIUS,] (JAN,) a Dutch scholar, born at Rotterdam about 1625. He translated Terence into Dutch, and published numerous editions of the Latin classics, with notes, which had a high reputation at the time. Died in 1683.

Minellius. See MINELLI.

Mī'nėr, (ALONZO AMES,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born at Lempster, New Hampshire, August 17, 1814, became pastor of a Universalist church in Massachusetts in 1839, and in 1842 accepted a pastorate in Boston. He was president of Tufts College, 1862–75, and was conspicuous in educational, temperance, and other reforms. Among his works are "Bible Exercises" and "Old Forts Taken," (1878.) Died June 14, 1895.

Mī'nėr, (THOMAS,) an American physician, born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1777. He wrote, conjointly with Dr. Tully, "Essays on Fevers and other Subjects," (1823.) Died in 1841.

Mi-ner'vą or **A-the'ną**, [Fr. MINERVE, me'nȧrv',] one of the greater divinities of the Roman mythology, corresponding nearly to the Greek Athena or Athene, [Gr. *Ἀθήνη* or *Ἀθηνᾶ*.] She was regarded as the goddess of wisdom, arts, and sciences, or a personification of the thinking, inventive faculty. According to a popular tradition, she was the offspring of the brain of Jupiter, from which she issued in full armour. She was always represented as a virgin. In war she was contradistinguished from Mars (the god of brute force) as the patroness of scientific warfare, and hence, according to the ancient poets, was always superior to him. The favourite plant of Minerva was the olive, and the animals consecrated to her were the owl and the serpent. Athena was the great national divinity of Attica and Athens, to which she is said to have given her name. Pope, in his "Temple of Fame," alludes to her twofold character as the patroness of arts and arms, where he says,

"There Cæsar, graced with both Minervas, shone."

In the Trojan war she fought for the Greeks. She was sometimes called Pallas, Parthenos, (*i.e.* "virgin,") Tritonia or Tritogeneia, and other names. The poets feigned that Neptune and Minerva disputed for the possession of Attica, which the gods promised to him or her who should produce the most useful gift to mankind. Neptune, striking the earth with his trident, produced a war-horse, and Minerva produced the olive, (the symbol of peace,) by which she gained the victory. She was usually represented with a helmet on her head, holding in one hand a spear and in the other an ægis, or shield, in the centre of which was the head of Medusa. There was a celebrated statue of Minerva, called *Palladium*, which was said to have fallen from the sky, and on which the safety of Troy depended.

See G. HERMANN, "Dissertatio de Græca Minerva," 1837; GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology;" "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Minga, del, dĕl mėn'gȧ, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, of the Florentine school, lived about 1550–70.

Mingarelli, mėn-gȧ-rel'lee, (GIOVANNI LUIGI,) an Italian ecclesiastic and writer, born near Bologna in 1722, was a friend of Tiraboschi. Died in 1793.

See CAVALIERI, "Vita di Mingarelli," 1817.

Minghetti, mèn-gĕt'tee, (MARCO,) an Italian statesman, born at Bologna, September 8, 1818. He had already obtained fame as a journalist and political economist, when in 1848 he was called to Rome, and became for a time minister of public instruction, but soon went north and joined the Sardinian army. He held various cabinet positions in the new kingdom of Italy, acting for several terms as prime minister, and wielding a great influence as an orator and writer. His principal work is "Della Economía pubblica," (1859.) Other works of his are "Opusculi letterari ed economici," (1872,) "Le Donne italiane nelle belle Arti," (1877,) and "La Chiesa e lo Stato," (1878.) Died December 10, 1886.

Mingotti, mèn-got'tee, (REGINA,) an Italian singer, born at Naples, of German parents, in 1728. Her family name was VALENTINI. When a mere child she married an impresario named Mingotti, who recognized her vocal abilities and had her educated for the operatic stage. She made her first appearance in Dresden, and soon won a great reputation, which was extended by her tours in Spain, Italy, and England. Died in 1807.

Miniana, mē-ne-ä'nä, (JOSÉ MANUEL,) a Spanish historian, born at Valencia in 1671. He wrote a continuation of Mariana's "History of Spain," (1733.) Died in 1730.

Minié, me'ne-ä', (CLAUDE ÉTIENNE,) a French officer, born in Paris in 1810, was the inventor of the rifle called by his name. He was appointed by Napoleon III. superintendent of the school of ordnance at Vincennes, and received from him the sum of 20,000 francs. The Minié rifle was an immense improvement on anything of the kind that had previously been invented, both as regards precision and the extent of its range. Died December 14, 1879.

Minion and **Minjon.** See MIGNON.

Mino da Fiesole, mee'no dä fe-ĕs'o-lä, an eminent Italian sculptor, born at Fiesole about 1430. Among his works is a tomb of Paul II. at Rome. Died in 1486.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors."

Minoochihr, Minoutchihr, or **Minûchihr,** min-oo'chĭh'r, written also **Manucheher,** an ancient Persian king, the grandson (or, according to some authorities, the great-grandson) of Fereedoon, (Ferîdûn,) is said to have been the first of his nation who fortified cities with ramparts and ditches. With Minōōchihr ended the glory and power of the Peshdadian dynasty.

Mī'nos, [Gr. *Μίνως,*] a celebrated king and lawgiver of Crete, whose history is much obscured or embellished with fable. According to Homer, he was a son of Jupiter and Europa, a brother of Rhadamanthus, and the father of Ariadne and Deucalion. He was renowned for his justice and moderation, and it was fabled that after his death he became a judge of the souls which entered the infernal regions. He has by some writers been identified with Manu, (or Menu,) the great Hindoo lawgiver.

Minos, a king and lawgiver of Crete, supposed to have been a grandson of the preceding, with whom, however, he has been confounded by some writers. He was the husband of Pasiphaë, and had many children. He is said to have been the first Greek prince that had an important naval power. The Cretans ascribed to Minos their laws and political institutions, which served as a model for the legislation of Lycurgus. According to one tradition, he was cruel and tyrannical, and compelled the Athenians, whom he vanquished, to pay him an annual tribute in the form of boys and virgins, who were devoured by the Minotaur.

Mi'not, (CHARLES SEDGWICK,) an American biologist, was born at Boston in 1852. He became assistant in histology and embryology at Harvard in 1887, and professor of these branches in 1892. He published "Human Embryology," (1892,) and many biological papers.

Mi'not, (GEORGE RICHARDS,) an American jurist and historian, born at Boston in 1758. His principal works are a "Eulogy on Washington," "History of Shays's Rebellion," and "History of Massachusetts Bay." Died in Boston, January 2, 1802.

Min'ot, ? (LAURENCE,) an English poet, whose works were discovered by Tyrwhitt while he was preparing an edition of Chaucer. He lived about 1300–1352.

Min'o-taur, [Gr. *Μινώταυρος;* Lat. MINOTAU'RUS; Fr. MINOTAURE, me'no'tōr',] a monster of classic mythology, represented as half man and half bull. According to the legend, he was the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull which was sent to Minos by Neptune; he was kept in the great labyrinth of Crete, was fed with youths and maidens whom the Athenians sent to Minos as tribute, and was finally killed by Theseus.

Min'thą or **Men'thą,** [Gr. *Μίνθη,*] a nymph, fabled to have been beloved by Pluto and changed by Ceres into the plant known as mint.

Minto, (GILBERT JOHN MURRAY ELLIOT,) EARL OF, born in England in 1847. Served in the army, was Governor-general of Canada 1898–1904, and Viceroy of India 1905–10.

Minto, LORD. See ELLIOT.

Min'to, (WALTER,) a Scottish mathematician, born in Edinburgh, emigrated to America in 1786. He was the author of several scientific works, and became professor of mathematics at Princeton College, New Jersey. Died in 1796.

Mintrop, mĭn'trop, (THEODOR,) a distinguished German painter and designer, born at Heithausen, in Bavaria, in 1814. He produced designs in crayon, and several oil-paintings of religious subjects. Among his works are "The Riches of the Year," and "The Apotheosis of Bacchus." Died July 4, 1870.

Minturni, mèn-toor'nee, (ANTONIO SEBASTIANO,) an Italian poet and canonist, born in Terra di Lavoro, was noted for his learning. Died in 1574.

Minut, de, dẹh me'nü', (GABRIEL,) a French *littérateur,* born at Toulouse about 1520. He was patronized by Catherine de Médicis, and was a friend of J. C. Scaliger. He published treatises on medicine, theology, and other subjects. Died in 1587.

Minutianus, me-nu-she-ä'nus, [It. MINUZIANO, me noot-se-ä'no,] (ALESSANDRO,) a learned Italian printer, born at San Severo about 1450. He published the first complete edition of Cicero, and issued from his press numerous classics of great beauty and accuracy. Died about 1525.

Minutius or **Minucius** (mĭ-nu'she-us) **Fe'lix,** an early Christian writer, supposed to have been a native of Africa, lived in the third century. He was the author of a work entitled "Octavius," written in defence of Christianity. A good edition of it was published by Gronovius in 1707.

Minutoli, me-noo'to-lee, (HEINRICH MENU,) BARON, a distinguished writer, of Italian extraction, born at Geneva in 1772. He served in the Prussian army, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1820 he accompanied the scientific expedition sent by the Prussian government to Egypt, and published, (in German,) after his return, a "Journey to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon and Upper Egypt," (2 vols., 1824.) He wrote other works and was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin. Died in 1846.

Minutoli, (JULIUS,) a lawyer, son of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1805. He was appointed in 1851 consul-general for Spain and Portugal. He published a work entitled "Spain and its Progressive Development." Died November 5, 1860.

Min'ÿ-as, [Gr. *Μινύας,*] a fabulous personage, said to be a son of Neptune, a king of Bœotia, and the ancestor of the MINYÆ, (*Μινύαι,*) a race of heroes celebrated in the most ancient epic poetry of Greece. The Argonauts were mostly descendants of Minyas, and were called Minyæ.

Minzocchi, mèn-zok'kee, or **Menzocchi,** mĕn-zok'kee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Forlì about 1500, was a pupil of Genga. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Sacrifice of Melchisedec," "The Fall of Manna," and a "Holy Family." Died in 1574.

Minzoni, mèn-zo'nee, (ONOFRIO,) an Italian poet and Jesuit, born at Ferrara in 1734, became professor of philosophy at Venice. He was the author of a collection of sonnets of great beauty. Died in 1817.

Miolan-Carvalho, me'o'lôN' kär'vä'lo', (CAROLINE

FÉLIX,) a French vocalist, born at Château-Roux in 1829. She performed with success in Paris and London as an operatic singer. Died July 10, 1895.

Miollis, me'o'lèss', (SEXTIUS ALEXANDRE FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Aix in 1759. He was wounded at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. He became a general of division in 1799, and obtained command of all the French forces in Northern Italy in 1805. In 1809 he entered Rome, where, having expelled the pope, he remained, with the title of governor, until 1814. Died in 1828.

Mionnet, me'o'nȧ', (THÉODORE EDME,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1770. He wrote a "Descriptive Catalogue of Greek and Roman Medals," (7 vols., 1806–35,) a standard work, which still ranks among the best of its kind, a treatise "On the Rarity and Value of Roman Medals," etc., (2 vols., 1847,) and other similar works. Died in 1842.

Miot, me'o', (ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS,) Comte de Melito, a French statesman, born at Versailles in 1762. He was minister of the interior at Naples under Joseph Bonaparte. He died in 1841, leaving "Memoirs of the Consulate, the Empire, and King Joseph," (3 vols., 1858.)

Mirabaud, me'rȧ'bō', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1675. He made a translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," which had great popularity at the time. He also translated the "Orlando Furioso," and published several treatises on various subjects. The atheistical work entitled "Système de la Nature" was for a time attributed to Mirabaud, but is now known to have been written by Baron d'Holbach. Mirabaud was elected to the French Academy in 1726. Died in 1760.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française."

Mirabeau, de, deh me'rȧ'bō', (BONIFACE RIQUETTI,) VICOMTE, a brother of Gabriel, noticed below, was born at Bignon in 1754. He served in the army of the United States about 1780. In 1789 he became a royalist member of the States-General, and was opposed to his brother in politics. He was so bloated by drinking that he was nicknamed "Barrel Mirabeau," ("Mirabeau Tonneau.") He was noted for his sarcastic wit. "In any other family," said he, "I should pass for a reprobate *(mauvais sujet)* and wit; but in mine I am regarded as a fool, but a sedate man." When his famous brother reproved him for his intemperance, he wittily replied, "Of all the vices of our family, that is the only one which you have left for me." He emigrated in 1790, and joined the royalist army on the Rhine. Died in 1792.

Mirabeau, de, deh me'rȧ'bō' or mĭr'a-bō', (HONORÉ GABRIEL de Riquetti, (deh re'kȧ'te',) originally Arrighetti,) COMTE, a famous French orator and statesman, was born at Bignon, near Nemours, March 9, 1749. His family was of Italian extraction. He was the oldest surviving son of the Marquis de Mirabeau and Marie Geneviève de Vassan. The last representative of that stormy and highly-gifted race, he inherited a passionate nature, a frank and open temper, and a mind of great amplitude of grasp and prodigious activity. The education which he received under the strict discipline of his father was far from judicious. In his fifteenth year he was sent to a boarding-school in Paris, where he made rapid progress in ancient and modern languages and mathematics, also in music and the fine arts. In compliance with his father's will, he entered the army in 1767. The next year, by an amorous intrigue, he provoked the ire of the marquis, who caused him to be imprisoned in the Isle of Rhé. In 1769 he obtained liberty to serve in Corsica against Paoli, where he won golden opinions, and returned in 1770 with the brevet of captain. It puzzled his father to find a proper sphere for one whom he called a windmill, a whirlwind, one who "had swallowed all formulas." On one occasion he writes, "I pass my life in cramming him with principles."

In 1772 young Mirabeau married Marie Émilie de Covet, a daughter of the Marquis de Marignan, and became a resident of Aix. For running into debt, he was banished to Manosque, near the Alps, where he wrote an "Essay on Despotism." Having again displeased the grim marquis by some venial error, he was confined, by a *lettre de cachet*, in the castle of If, in 1774, and was finally separated from his wife, who was not inconsolable on that account. He was removed in 1775 to the castle of Joux; and, having liberty to walk out on parole, he formed an ardent attachment for Sophie Monnier, unhappily married to a man four times older than herself. With her he eloped in 1776, and went to Amsterdam, where he earned fair wages by translating Watson's "Philip II." and doing other literary jobs. The parliament of Besançon indicted him for abduction, and sentenced him to death. In May, 1777, the police-officers arrested him in Holland and consigned him to the prison of Vincennes, where he was kept forty-two months, apparently ruined, but still indomitable in spirit. Presenting himself before the court which had condemned him as contumacious, he pleaded his cause with such power that the sentence was annulled. He again met his father on amicable terms; for it is recorded among his few conventional virtues that he loved his father to the end. The marquis, however, left him to his own resources for a supply of money.

From about 1783 to 1788 he led a wandering life in England, France, and Germany, supporting himself by his wits, teeming with grand projects, and often engaging in questionable intrigues. Under the auspices of Franklin, he published an eloquent essay "On the Order of Cincinnatus," (1784,) which was followed by a tract "On the Opening of the Scheldt." A polemical tract on the water-company of Paris, in reply to Beaumarchais, produced a prodigious effect. In 1786 Calonne (partly from a desire to remove him out of the way) sent him on a secret mission to Berlin, where he met the Great Frederick, and collected materials for an important work,—"The Prussian Monarchy,"—which appeared in 1788. The States-General, which were convoked for May, 1789, offered to him a congenial arena for the exertion of his gigantic energies against the system of organized injustice and oppression which for ages had afflicted France. After he had been rejected with contempt by the noblesse of Provence, he was chosen triumphantly by the *Tiers-État* of Aix and Marseilles. He preferred to represent Aix. Aiming at reform by moderate means, he made overtures for co-operation with the ministry, but was coldly received by Necker, and went away in ill humour. On the 23d of June, 1789, he gave a decisive direction to the Revolution by his famous speech in reply to the king's usher, De Brézé, who reminded the Assembly that the king had ordered them to disperse:—"The Commons of France have resolved to deliberate. We have heard what the king has been advised to say; and you, who cannot act as his organ in the States-General,—you, who have here neither seat nor vote nor right of speech,—you are not the person to remind us of it. Go and tell your master that we are here by the will of the nation, and that nothing but the power of bayonets can drive us hence!" The usher quickly vanished, and Mirabeau became the master-spirit of the National Assembly. "Mirabeau's spiritual gift," says Carlyle, "will be found to be verily an honest and great one; far the strongest, best practical intellect of that time." His brief and pithy sentences became the watchwords of the Revolution; "his gestures were commands, his motions were *coups d'état*." Exchanging the rôle of tribune for that of a statesman, he soared above the intrigues of party and the ideal abstractions that were in vogue. "Where others grope darkly," says Lamartine, "he aims surely, he advances directly. . . . The philosophy of the eighteenth century, modified by prudence and policy, flows out all formulized from his lips. His eloquence, imperative as law, is only the gift of impassioned reasoning."

He advocated the abolition of the double aristocracy of lords and bishops, the spoliation of the Church, and the formation of the national guard, but he demanded for the king an absolute veto and the initiative in making war and peace. One of his greatest triumphs as an orator was won over Barnave, on the latter question, in 1790. Loud explosions of popular fury greeted him when it was known that he favoured the royal veto. As he entered the Assembly to speak on the question, he said to

a friend, "I will either leave the House in triumph, or be torn to fragments." He gained his point, and restored his popularity. In the last part of his career he became more conservative, and formed a secret alliance with the court, from which he received large sums of money. He doubtless cherished an ambition to be prime minister of France.

In January, 1791, he was chosen president of the National Assembly. "Never had this office been so well filled," says Dumont. On parting with Dumont, who left Paris at the date just named, Mirabeau said, "I shall die at the stake, and we shall never, perhaps, meet again. That base faction whom I now overawe [the Jacobins] will again be let loose upon the country. I have none but direful anticipations." He died April 2, 1791. Among his last words were, "Envelop me with perfumes and crown me with flowers, that I may pass away into everlasting sleep." His strong constitution had been ruined by inordinate passions and immoral pleasures carried to the greatest excess, but veiled under a decorous exterior after he had attained eminence as a legislator. He had the art of enlisting men of talents in his service and appropriating their productions, on which he impressed the seal of his originality. Dumont, Clavière, and Duroverai were, perhaps, the chief persons who thus assisted him. Mirabeau had given development and outward form to the French Revolution; but to control it was beyond his power. His indomitable will might for a time direct or overawe the fury of the populace; but he possessed no virtues which could inspire the better portion of the people with that trust and confidence without which there can be no stability for any government.

Alluding to the resemblance between Mirabeau and Chatham, Macaulay observes, "Sudden bursts which seemed to be the effect of inspiration, short sentences which came like lightning, dazzling, burning, striking down everything before them, . . . in these chiefly lay the oratorical power both of Chatham and Mirabeau. . . . In true dignity of character, in private and public virtue, it may seem absurd to institute any comparison between them; but they had the same haughtiness and vehemence of temper. In their language and manner there was a disdainful self-confidence, an imperiousness before which all common minds quailed. . . . There have been far greater speakers and far greater statesmen than either of them; but we doubt whether any men have, in modern times, exercised such vast personal influence over stormy and divided assemblies." (Article on "Dumont's Recollections of Mirabeau," in Macaulay's "Essays.")

See MIRABEAU, "A Life-History," London, 2 vols., 1848: LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists," book i.; CARLYLE, "Essays," vol. i.; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," 2d series; CHAUSSARD, "Esprit de Mirabeau," 2 vols., 1797: VICTOR HUGO, "Étude sur Mirabeau," 1834; F. LEWITZ, "Mirabeau, Bild seines Lebens," etc., 2 vols., 1852–53; CADET DE GASSICOURT, "Essai sur la Vie privée de Mirabeau," 1800; J. MERILHOU, "Essai historique sur la Vie de Mirabeau," 1825; LOUIS DE MONTIGNY, "Mémoires biographiques, littéraires et politiques de Mirabeau," 8 vols., 1833–41; DUMONT, "Souvenirs sur Mirabeau," 1832; PITHOU, "Abrégé de la Vie de Mirabeau," 1791; "Mémoires sur Mirabeau et son Époque," (anonymous,) Paris, 4 vols., 1824; SCHNEIDEWIND, "Mirabeau und seine Zeit," 1831.

Mirabeau, de, (JEAN ANTOINE RIQUETTI,) MARQUIS, surnamed SILVERSTOCK, a brave French officer, born in Provence in 1666, was the grandfather of the great orator Mirabeau. His ancestors, the Arrighettis, were exiled from Florence in 1267. He was called "Vendôme's right arm." At the battle of Cassano, in 1706, where he commanded a regiment, he received twenty-seven wounds, one of which was in the neck. In consequence of this, he wore a *silver stock* to support his head. He married, and lived many years after that action.

See "Mémoires de Mirabeau;" CARLYLE, "Essays," vol. i.

Mirabeau, de, (VICTOR RIQUETTI,) MARQUIS, the self-styled "Friend of Men," born at Perthuis in 1715, was the son of the preceding, and father of the great orator. A proud, eccentric person, of violent passions and powerful intellect, he was regarded as the reverse of a "friend" by most men who had intercourse with him. His hobby was Political Economy, in which he was a disciple of Du Quesnay. He published on that science able and voluminous works, some of which were received with favour. His "Friend of Men," ("Ami des Hommes,") which appeared about 1755, made a great sensation, though its style was extremely rugged, quaint, and tortuous. He lived mostly in Paris, and was ambitious to direct affairs of state. It is reported that he obtained from the ministry no less than fifty-four *lettres de cachet*, arbitrary warrants to imprison his children and others. Died in 1789. "Out of all which circumstances," says Carlyle, "there has come forth this Marquis de Mirabeau, shaped into one of the most singular, sublime pedants that ever stepped the soil of France. There never entered the brain of Hogarth or of rare old Ben such a piece of humour as in this brave old Riquetti nature has presented us ready-made. For withal there is such genius in him, rich depth of character, indestructible cheerfulness and health breaking out in spite of these divorce-papers, like strong sunlight in thundery weather."

Mirabella, me-rȧ-bel'lȧ, (VINCENZO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Syracuse in 1570. He wrote a "History of Syracuse," and other works. Died in 1624.

Miræus. See LEMIRE.

Miraflores, de, dȧ me-rȧ-flō'rĕs, (MANUEL **de Pando,**) MARQUIS, a Spanish historian, born at Madrid, December 24, 1792. He was several times sent on important embassies, and was in later life prominent as one of the principal ministers of the government. His chief works relate to the history and politics of his own times. Died in Madrid, March 17, 1872.

Miramon, me-rȧ-mōn', (MIGUEL,) a Mexican general, born about 1832. He became the leader of the clerical party which began to wage war against Juarez in 1858. He was defeated in a decisive battle in December, 1860, and went into exile. He afterwards returned, and fought for Maximilian, and was executed with him in June, 1867.

Miranda, me-rȧn'dȧ, (FRANCISCO,) a South American patriot, born at Caraccas about 1750. Having entered the French army, he served in the American campaigns of 1779 and 1781, and in 1792 became general of division under Dumouriez. In the campaign of 1793 he was defeated by the allies at Neerwinden, and was brought to trial for mismanagement on this occasion, but he was acquitted. Being condemned by the Directory in 1797, he took refuge in England, and on his return to Paris, in 1803, was a second time banished. He sailed in 1806 to Venezuela, where he made an unsuccessful attempt to found a republic. He was arrested in 1812 by the Spanish government, and imprisoned at Cadiz, where he died in 1816.

See J. BIGGS, "History of Miranda's Attempt to effect a Revolution in South America;" DUMOURIEZ, "Mémoires."

Miranda, de, dȧ me-rȧn'dȧ, (Don JUAN GARCIA,) a Spanish artist, born at Madrid in 1677, became painter to the king, Philip V. Died in 1749. There were several other painters of the same family.

See CEAN-BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario Historico," etc.

Miranda, de, dȧ me-rȧn'dȧ, (SA,) one of the earliest Portuguese poets, born at Coimbra about 1495. He was one of the founders of Portuguese literature, and is said to have been the first to employ the metres of Dante and Petrarch. He was the author of sonnets and dramas, but his reputation rests chiefly on his poetical epistles and eclogues. Died in 1558.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" BOUTERWEK, Histoire littéraire;" A. DE VARNHAGEN, "O Panorama."

Mirandola. See PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA.

Mirbel, de, dẹh mèr'bĕl', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS BRISSEAU,) an eminent French botanist, born in Paris in 1776. He was appointed by the empress Josephine superintendent of the gardens of Malmaison in 1803, and in 1808 became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and adjunct professor of botany and vegetable physiology to the Faculty of Sciences. He afterwards held several public offices, and in 1828 was appointed professor of culture in the Jardin des Plantes. Among his principal works are "Elements of Botany and Vegetable Physiology," (3 vols., 1815,) and "Natural History of Vegetables," etc., (15 vols., 1826,) written in conjunction with Lamarck, also "Researches on the Marchantia Polymorpha," and other treatises of great value, contributed

to the "Journal de Physique" and various other scientific periodicals. He likewise assisted Sonnini in his "Natural History of Plants." Mirbel gave great attention to structural botany, in which branch of the science he was really eminent, although his views have been to a great extent superseded. Died in 1854.

See PAYEN, "Éloge historique de M. de Mirbel," 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mirbel, de, (LIZINSKA AIMÉE ZOÉ RUE,) the wife of the preceding, was born at Cherbourg in 1796. She acquired a high reputation as a miniature-painter. Among her best works may be named the portraits of Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orléans, the Count of Paris, Madame Guizot, and Émile de Girardin. She obtained several medals, and was appointed after the restoration miniature-painter to the king. Madame Mirbel ranks as one of the best of modern miniaturists. Her portraits are remarkable for correctness and finish, as well as for vigour and spirited expression and for harmony of colour. Died August 31, 1849.

See "Journal des Beaux-Arts," 1849.

Mirecourt, de, deh mêr'koor', (EUGÈNE JACQUOT,) a French *littérateur*, born November 19, 1812. The latter part of his name was assumed from the name of his native village, Mirecourt, in the Vosges. He early adopted literature as a profession, and in 1845 attracted attention by an attack on Alexandre Dumas, entitled "The House of Alexandre Dumas & Co., Manufacturers of Novels." In 1854 he commenced the publication of a series of volumes under the general title of "Les Contemporains," which consisted of gossipy and semi-scandalous articles upon the literary celebrities of the hour. Many of these involved him in lawsuits. After one hundred volumes had been published, Mirecourt founded a weekly paper under the same title and with a similar aim. He also wrote a number of inferior romances. Died February 13, 1880.

Mirepoix, de, de Lévis—deh là've',) DUC, a French general, born in 1699. He became a marshal of France in 1757. Died in 1758.

Mirevelt. See MIEREVELT.

Mir Hasan, meer hă'sŭn, a poet of India, who lived at Fyzabad and Lucknow and died in 1786. He wrote (in the Urdu language) "The Magic of Eloquence," (a romance,) "The Rose-Garden of Iran," etc.

Mir'i-am, [Heb. מִרְיָם,] a prophetess, a sister of Moses, the Hebrew lawgiver. She sang a song of triumph after the children of Israel had passed through the Red Sea.

See Exodus xv. 20; Numbers xii.

Mirkhond, mir'kond', a celebrated Persian historian, born in 1433, was the author of a work entitled "Garden of Purity, or History of Prophets, Kings, and Caliphs." There are manuscripts of this history in the libraries of Paris, London, Berlin, and Vienna, and portions of it have been translated into French and several other languages. Died in 1498.

Mir Muhammadi Soz, meer mûh-hăm'mă-dee sŏz, a Hindostanee poet, who lived at Lucknow, but became a dervish, and died in 1800. He wrote much elegant but licentious verse.

Miromesnil, de, deh me'ro'mă'nèl', (ARMAND THOMAS HUE,) a French minister of state, born in the Orléannais in 1723. He was keeper of the seals from 1774 to 1787. Died in 1796.

Mir Taki, (or **Taqi,**) meer tă'kee, a Hindostanee (Urdu) poet, born at Agra. He lived mostly at Lucknow, and died in 1810. Many critics give him the first place in Urdu poetry, but others consider him inferior to Sauda. He left a great number of poems.

Mirza. See MEERZÂ.

Mi-se'nus, [Gr. Μισηνός; Fr. MISÈNE, me'zĕn',] a Trojan warrior, distinguished for his valour and his skill as a trumpeter, was called ÆOL'IDES by Virgil. After the capture of Troy, he went to Italy with Æneas, whom he served as a trumpeter. He is said to have been drowned by a Triton who was envious of his musical skill.

See VIRGIL's "Æneid," book vi. 162–174.

Misri-Effendi, mis'ree ĕf-fĕn'dee, a Turkish poet and enthusiast, born in Egypt about 1660. He celebrated in verse the incarnation of Jesus Christ. Died in 1710.

Missiessy, me'se'ă'se', (ÉDOUARD THOMAS BURGUES,) a French admiral, born in Provence in 1754. He commanded a squadron which, in May, 1805, was sent to the Antilles, and in 1809 commanded the naval forces at Antwerp. Died in 1832.

Misson, me'sôN', (FRANÇOIS MAXIMILIEN,) a French writer, born at Lyons, was of a Protestant family, and settled in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Having visited Italy in 1687, he published, after his return, an account of his travels, which was commended by Addison for its lively and faithful descriptions. Died in London, January 22, 1722.

Mistral, mès'trăl', (FREDERI, or FRÉDÉRIC,) a French (Provençal) poet, born at Maillane, September 8, 1830. His most noted work is the pastoral epic "Mirèio," (1859; in English by H. Crichton, 1868, and by H. W. Preston, 1872,) which was the basis of Gounod's opera "Mireille," (1864.) He also wrote "Calendau, Pouémo nouveau," (1867,) and "Lis Isclo d'Or," ("The Golden Shoes," 1875.) Mistral is one of the principal members of the group of writers called *félibres*, (who aim at a restoration of Provençal literature,) and prepared a Provençal Dictionary. Died March 25, 1914.

Mitch'el, (JOHN,) an Irish adventurer, born in the county of Derry in 1815. He was for a time associate editor of the Dublin "Nation," and subsequently of "The United Irishman," which, however, was soon suppressed by the British government, and Mitchel was sentenced to fourteen years' banishment to Australia in 1848. In 1854 he escaped to the United States, and became an editor successively of "The Southern Citizen" and "The Richmond Examiner," violent pro-slavery and secession journals. In 1874 he returned to Ireland and was elected to Parliament, but before taking his seat he died, March 20, 1875.

Mitchel, (ORMSBY MACKNIGHT,) an eminent American astronomer, born in Union county, Kentucky, in 1810. Having graduated at West Point in 1829, he became in 1834 professor of mathematics, philosophy, and astronomy at Cincinnati College, Ohio. He first suggested the erection of an observatory at Cincinnati, and the successful accomplishment of the enterprise was chiefly due to his efforts; and the institution, of which he became director, was provided through his exertions with one of the finest telescopes to be found in the United States. He delivered popular lectures on astronomy at various places, and published, besides other works, "Planetary and Stellar Worlds," which was very favourably received. In 1859 he became director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the Union army in August, 1861. He moved with a small army from Tennessee to Alabama in April, 1862, surprised Huntsville, and distinguished himself by his energy. Having been promoted to the rank of major-general, he was appointed commander of the department of the South, about August, 1862. He died of yellow fever at Beaufort, South Carolina, in October of that year.

Mitch'ell, (Sir ANDREW,) a distinguished diplomatist, born in Edinburgh about 1695, was elected to Parliament in 1747, and in 1751 was appointed resident minister at Brussels. He was ambassador-extraordinary to Berlin in 1753, and acquired considerable influence over Frederick the Great, whom he succeeded in detaching from the interests of France. Died in 1771.

See "Memoirs and Papers of Sir Andrew Mitchell," by A. BISSETT, 1850; THIÉBAULT, "Souvenirs de vingt Ans de Séjour à Berlin."

Mitchell, (ANDREW,) a Scottish naval officer, born about 1757, attained the rank of vice-admiral of the white in 1799, and in 1802 was appointed commander-in-chief on the coast of America. Died in 1806.

Mitchell, (Sir DAVID,) a naval commander under the reign of William III., rose to be rear-admiral of the blue in 1693. He was afterwards employed in important missions to Russia and Holland. Died in 1710.

Mitch'ell, (DONALD GRANT,) a distinguished American writer, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1822.

Having graduated at Yale College in 1841, he made the tour of Europe, and published after his return, under the pseudonym of Ik Marvel, "Fresh Gleanings; or, A New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe," (1847.) His principal works are "Reveries of a Bachelor," (1850,) "Dream Life," (1851,) "The Judge's Doings," (1854,) "My Farm of Edgewood," (1863,) "Wet Days at Edgewood," (1864,) "Seven Stories, with Basement and Attic," (1864,) "Dr. Johns," (1866,) "Rural Studies, (1867,) and "English Lands, Letters, and Kings," (1889-95.) Died December 15, 1908.

Mitchell, (Elisha,) D.D., an American chemist and divine, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1793, became professor of mathematics in the University of North Carolina in 1817, and subsequently of chemistry in the same institution. Being appointed State surveyor, he first discovered the fact that the mountains of North Carolina are the highest in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. While exploring one of these heights, in 1857, he was killed by a fall from a precipice His name has been given to one of the highest summits.

Mitchell, (John,) labour leader, born at Braidwood, Illinois, in 1870. He worked in the coal mines when quite young, joined the Knights of Labour at fifteen, and in later years became an active organizer of labour. He was president of the United Miners of America 1899–1908, and second vice-president of the American Federation of Labour after 1900. Died 1919.

Mitchell, (John Ames,) editor, was born at New York in 1845. He studied architecture, drawing, and painting, became an artist and illustrator, and in 1883 founded "Life," in New York, and became its editor. He published "The Romance of the Moon," "The Last American," "Life's Fairy-Tales," and other works. Died 1918.

Mitchell, (John Kearsley,) M.D., an American physician, born in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1796. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1841 became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He published a treatise "On the Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious and Epidemic Fevers," (1849,) and lectures on scientific subjects, which are highly esteemed and have been translated into foreign languages. Died in 1858.

Mitchell, (Joseph,) a Scottish poet and dramatist, born about 1685, was the author of a tragedy entitled "The Fatal Extravagance," "The Highland Fair," a ballad opera, and a number of poems. Died in 1738.

Mitchell, (Margaret,) an American actress, born at New York in 1832. She was taken on the stage as an infant, and played child parts in her fifth year. She became highly popular in the title rôle of "Fanchon," produced in 1860, and later in other rôles.

Mitchell, (Maria,) LL.D., a distinguished American astronomer, born in the island of Nantucket in 1818. She published, besides other astronomical treatises, a memoir on a telescopic comet discovered by her in 1847. A gold medal was conferred upon her by the King of Denmark for this discovery. Miss Mitchell was appointed professor of astronomy at Vassar College soon after the opening of that institution in 1865, a position which she held until 1888. Died June 28, 1889.

Mitchell, (S. Weir,) physician and author, born at Philadelphia in 1829, graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1850. He made important researches on the venom of serpents and wrote several valuable medical works. Dr. Mitchell also won distinction as a novelist and poet, his works including several volumes of poems and the novels, "Hephzibah Guinness," (1880,) "In War Time," (1884,) "Far in the Forest," (1889,) "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," (1897,) "The Adventures of François," (1898,) etc., also "Characteristics" and other works. Died January 4, 1914.

Mitchell, (Thomas,) an eminent English scholar, born in London in 1783. He studied at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and in 1813 began the publication of a series of essays on Aristophanes and Athenian manners, in the "Quarterly Review," which won for him a high reputation. He afterwards published an excellent translation of several comedies of Aristophanes into English verse; also an edition of Sophocles, and five dramas of Aristophanes, (with English notes.) He died in 1845, leaving unfinished an edition of his "Pentalogia Aristophanica."

Mitchell, (Sir Thomas Livingstone,) a Scottish traveller, born in Stirlingshire in 1792. He served in the Spanish campaigns from 1808 to 1814, and in 1827 sailed to Australia, where he was soon after appointed surveyor-general. He gave the name of Australia Felix to a region hitherto unexplored, and ascertained the courses of the Glenelg, the Darling, and other rivers.

Mitchell, (Walter,) an American divine and *litterateur*, born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1826.

Mitchell, (William,) American ex-army officer, was born 1879 at Nice, France. He enlisted in the army as a private in 1898; served in Cuba and the Philippines; rose to Brigadier General 1917; commanded the air units of the 1st Army in the World War, and at the Argonne offensive was chief of the aviation section of the army groups. He was court-martialed in 1925 for criticism of the War and Navy Departments for alleged mismanagement of the aviation services. He resigned, 1926.

Mitchell, (William DeWitt,) American lawyer, was born at Winona, Minnesota, in 1874. He studied at Yale and the University of Minnesota; was admitted to the bar 1896, and practised at St. Paul. He served in the army 1898–1901 and in 1918. He was appointed Solicitor General of the United States by President Coolidge, June, 1925, and was made Attorney General of the United States in March, 1929, by President Hoover. He is known as a strong supporter of the Prohibition Amendment.

Mitch'ill, (Samuel Latham,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician and naturalist, born on Long Island in 1764. He died in 1831.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.; Duyckinck, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i

Mitelli, me-tel'lee, or **Metelli,** mā-tel'lee, (Agostino,) an Italian painter and engraver of great merit, born near Bologna in 1609, was a pupil of Dentone and Falcetta. His principal works are perspective and architectural pieces, in which his friend Michael Angelo Colonna painted the figures. Among their masterpieces are the frescos in the palace of Cardinal Spada at Rome. Mitelli died in 1660, at Madrid, whither he had been invited by Philip IV.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Mitelli, (Giuseppe Maria,) an Italian painter and engraver, born in 1634, was a son of the preceding. His prints after Correggio and the Caracci are ranked among his best works. Died in 1718.

Mitford, (John Freeman,) an English statesman and jurist, born in 1748, was a brother of the historian, noticed below. He studied at New College, Oxford, and, having been admitted to the bar, was elected to Parliament for Beer-Alston in 1789. He became attorney-general in 1799, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1801, and in 1802 lord chancellor of Ireland, being created at the same time a peer, with the title of Baron Redesdale. On the death of Mr. Pitt he resigned his office of chancellor. Died in 1830.

Mitford, (Mary Russell,) a charming English writer, born in Hampshire in 1786. Her father was a physician of more than ordinary talent and culture, whose improvidence, however, and luxurious tastes had involved him in pecuniary embarrassment. In order to relieve his necessities, Miss Mitford devoted herself to authorship at an early age, and published in 1806 three volumes of poems, which met with severe criticism from some of the leading journals. Her next publications were the tragedies of "Julian," (1823,) "The Foscari," (1826,) "Rienzi," (1828,) and "Charles I.," several of which were favourably received. She had previously contributed to the "Ladies' Magazine" a series of sketches of English life, which appeared in 1832 under the title of "Our Village," etc., (5 vols.) The genial spirit, graceful simplicity, and freshness of feeling displayed in

these tales won for them the favour of all classes, and they passed rapidly through many editions. Among Miss Mitford's other works we may name "Belford Regis; or, Sketches of a Country Town," "Stories of American Life by American Writers," "Recollections of a Literary Life," (3 vols., 1852,) and "Atherton, and other Tales," (1854.) Died in 1855.

See the "Life of Mary Russell Mitford, told by herself in Letters to her Friends," edited by the Rev. A. G. K. L'Estrange, London, 1870; "Quarterly Review" for December, 1824; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1854.

Mitford, (William,) an English historian, born in London in 1744. He entered Queen's College, Oxford, and subsequently studied law at the Middle Temple. He was appointed in 1769 a captain in the South Hampshire Militia, where he acquired the friendship of Gibbon, the future historian, at that time an officer in the same regiment. Mitford published in 1774 his "Inquiry into the Principles of Harmony in Languages," which was followed by a "Treatise on the Military Force," etc. Having visited France and Italy, he was appointed, after his return, lieutenant-colonel of the Hampshire Militia, (1779,) and was subsequently returned to Parliament, as a Tory, for Newport, Beer-Alston, and New Romney. He brought out in 1784 the first volume of his "History of Greece," completed in five volumes in 1818. Its style is characterized by great spirit and warmth of colouring, and displays uncommon learning and research, but it is strongly tinctured with the anti-democratic prejudices of the author. Died in 1827.

"The Athenian democracy," says an able critic in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "is treated by him with extreme injustice. Scarcely anything can be imagined more partial or more false than his picture of the great conflict between Athens and Philip of Macedon. Philip, as he represents him, unites the perfections of a king, a hero, and an accomplished statesman; Demosthenes, on the contrary, is a demagogue, violent, venal, and dishonest." "Mitford's History of Greece is," says De Quincey, "as nearly perfect in its injustice as human infirmity will allow."

See Macaulay, Review of "Mitford's History of Greece;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1808; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1821; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mith'ra or **Mith'ras,** [Gr. *Μίθρας*; Lat. Mith'ras; Sanscrit, Mīt'ra or Mītras,] a deity of the ancient Persians, usually regarded as the god of the sun; but he is more properly the god of day, and, in a higher and more extended sense, the god of light, presiding over the movements and influence of the principal heavenly bodies, including the five planets and the sun and moon. By the followers of Zoroaster he was regarded as the chief of the Izeds, (a class of angelic beings,) and in a particular manner as presiding over the light which mortals enjoy on earth, (but as distinct from the sun,) and as a mediator between men and Ormuzd. The primary signification of the Sanscrit *Mitra* is a "friend;" and Mithra would seem to be the representative of light as the friend of mankind and as the mediator between earth and heaven. In this character of mediator, as well as in some other respects, he would seem to approach the character of Agni, (which see.) In the time of the emperors the worship of Mithra was introduced extensively into Italy and other parts of the Roman empire. He is usually represented as a handsome young man, seated or kneeling on a bull, into which he is thrusting the sacrificial knife; at his side are the evening and morning star, and near at hand a dog, a lion, and other animals, the signification of which is at present very imperfectly understood.

See Guigniaut, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. i. book ii.; "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Mithridate. See Mithridates.

Mith-rĭ-dā'tēs, [Gr. *Μιθριδάτης* or *Μιθραδάτης*; Fr. Mithridate, me'tre'dăt',] a Persian name, borne by several kings of Pontus, who were descended from Artabazes, a Persian noble. It is supposed to be derived from *Mithra,* (the sun,) and signifies "given by the sun." Little is known of Mithridates I., who was the son of Ariobarzanes.

Mithridates II., the son of Ariobarzanes II., began to reign about 337 B.C. He extended his dominions by conquest, and was called the founder of the kingdom of Pontus. In a war with Antigonus he was defeated, made prisoner, and put to death, about 303 B.C.

Mithridates III., a son of the preceding, succeeded his father, and made conquests in Paphlagonia. He died after a reign of thirty-six years, and was succeeded by his son, Ariobarzanes III.

See Clinton, "Fasti Hellenici."

Mithridates IV., of Pontus, the son of Ariobarzanes III., began to reign probably about 245 B.C., when he was a minor. He waged a successful war against Seleucus Callinicus, who, to obtain peace, gave him his own sister in marriage, with one or two provinces as a dowry. He is supposed to have died in 190 B.C. His successor was Pharnaces I.

Mithridates V., surnamed Evergetes, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Pharnaces I., whom he succeeded in 156 B.C. He was a steadfast ally of the Romans, who ceded to him the province of Phrygia. After a peaceful reign, he died about 122 B.C.

Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, surnamed Eu'pator, and more commonly called the Great, born about 135 B.C., was the son of Mithridates V., whom he succeeded about the age of fifteen. He had great political and military talents, and is said to have been master of twenty-five languages. In the early part of his reign he found scope for his ambition in the conquest of Colchis and of the Scythian tribes which roamed on the north of the Euxine. His attempt to acquire Cappadocia by fraud and force was resisted by the Roman senate about 93 B.C. After forming an alliance with Tigranes, King of Armenia,—then the most powerful monarch of Asia,—he took the field in the year 88 with about 250,000 men, and defeated the Romans in several actions. In the same year he instigated a general massacre of the Romans resident in Asia Minor, of whom it was computed that 80,000 fell in one day.

In the year 87 he sent a large army into Greece, where he was opposed by Sulla and defeated at Chæronea, 86 B.C. Timbria, with another Roman army, invaded Bithynia and gained a decisive victory in the year 85. The next year Sulla and Mithridates made a treaty of peace by which the latter abandoned his recent conquests. Muræna, who had obtained command of the Roman army, with some flimsy pretext renewed hostilities, and was completely defeated on the river Halys in 82 B.C. As the Roman senate had not ratified the treaty which he signed with Sulla, Mithridates made great preparations for war, which was renewed in 74, when two Roman armies, under Lucullus and Cotta, entered Bithynia. Defeated with great loss by Lucullus at Cyzicus and Cabiri, Mithridates, retarding the pursuit of the Romans by the riches he threw in their way, took refuge in the kingdom of Tigranes (who was his son-in-law) about 72 B.C., and gave orders that his wives Monima, Berenice, etc. should be put to death.

Tigranes, having espoused his cause, was defeated at Tigranocerta by Lucullus in 69, and at Artaxata in 68 B.C. Mithridates then entered Pontus, and in 67 B.C. gained a great victory over the Romans under Triarius, and recovered his kingdom. Lucullus, whose victorious career had been interrupted by a mutiny of his troops, was superseded in 66 by Pompey the Great, who soon terminated the war. After losing a battle, the King of Pontus fled to Lake Mæotis, (now the Sea of Azov,) and offered terms of peace, to which Pompey did not accede. While he was busy in raising a new army among the Scythians and other barbarous tribes, his son Pharnaces conspired against him, so that, to avoid the fate of a captive, he took poison, in the year 63 B.C. After Hannibal, Mithridates was the most formidable enemy Rome ever encountered. Cicero considered him superior in power and character to any other king against whom the Romans ever waged war.

See Appian, "Mithridatica;" Livy, "History of Rome;" Justin, "History;" Woltersdorf, "Commentatio Vitam Mithridatis Magni per annos digestam sistens," 1813; Dion Cassius, "Fragmenta;" Plutarch, "Life of Lucullus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Clinton, "Fasti Hellenici;" Niebuhr, "Kleine Schriften."

Mith-rĭ-dā'tis, [Gr. *Μιθριδάτις,*] a daughter of the preceding, died with her father by taking poison, B.C. 63.

Mitre, mē'trà, (BARTOLOMÉ,) an Argentine president, born at Buenos Ayres, June 26, 1821, was a journalist in Montevideo during the early part of the nine years' siege, in which he also bore arms; went to Bolivia in 1846, taught in a military college, and fought against Peru; became a journalist in Valparaiso, was colonel of artillery in the decisive campaign against the tyrant Rosas in 1852, and became a leader in the movement for the independence of the state of Buenos Ayres from the remaining states of the Argentine Confederation. He was successively minister of war and governor, was defeated by President Urquiza at Cepeda in 1859, but overthrew him at Pavon, September 11, 1861, and became first President of the reorganized Argentine Republic. He was commander-in-chief of the "triple alliance" against Paraguay, 1865–70. He was distinguished as a poet, journalist, and novelist. Died at Buenos Ayres in 1894.

Mitscherlich, mĭtsh'ĕr-lĭk', (CHRISTOPH WILHELM,) a distinguished German scholar, born in Thuringia in 1760, was professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Göttingen. He published in 1800 an excellent edition of the Odes and Epodes of Horace. Died in 1854.

Mitscherlich, (EILARD,) an eminent German chemist, born near Jever in 1794. He studied at Heidelberg and Göttingen, and in 1819 was invited to Stockholm by Berzelius, whose notice he had attracted by his valuable discoveries in isomorphism. After his return to Germany (1821) he became professor of chemistry at the University of Berlin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences in that city. He was chosen a member of the French Institute in 1852. He published a "Treatise on Chemistry," ("Lehrbuch der Chimie," 2 vols., 1829–40,) which has a very high reputation, and wrote contributions to Poggendorf's "Annalen" and to other journals. Died in 1863.

Mittarelli, mĕt-tà-rel'lee, (NICCOLÒ JACOPO, afterwards GIOVANNI BENEDETTO,) an Italian theologian, born in Venice in 1707. He wrote a "History of the Camaldules," ("Annales Camaldulenses," 9 vols., 1755–73,) a work of some merit. Died in 1777.

Mittermaier, mit'tẹr-mī'ẹr, (KARL JOSEPH ANTON,) a celebrated German statesman and jurist, born in Munich in 1787. He was successively professor of law at Bonn and Heidelberg, president of the preparatory parliament at Frankfort in 1848, and soon after member of the National Assembly. He published a number of valuable legal treatises, among which we may name "The Common Civil Process of Germany compared with that of Prussia and France," (1826.) Died August 29, 1867.

Mitzler (or **Mizler**) **von Kolof**, mĭts'lẹr fon ko'lof, (LORENZ CHRISTOPH,) a German writer on music, born in Anspach in 1711. He published a "Musical Library," ("Musikalische Bibliothek," 4 vols., 1736–54,) and other works. Died at Warsaw in 1778.

Miv'art, (SAINT GEORGE,) an English naturalist, born in London, November 30, 1827. He was educated at King's College, London, and Saint Mary's College, Oscott, and became a Roman Catholic in 1844. In 1851 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1874 he was made professor of biology in the (Catholic) University College at Kensington, and in 1890 of the philosophy of natural history at Louvain. While an evolutionist, he was an active opponent of the Darwinian theory. Among his books are "Genesis of Species," (1871,) "Man and Apes," (1873,) "Lessons from Nature," (1876,) "The Cat," (1881,) "Nature and Thought," (1883,) "The Origin of Human Reason," (1889,) "Birds," (1892,) "Types of Animal Life," (1893,) etc. In 1899 his expression of disbelief in certain Biblical stories led to a sharp controversy with Cardinal Vaughan, and on his death, April 1, 1900, his body was refused burial in consecrated ground.

M'Kinley, (WILLIAM.) See MACKINLEY.

Mnasalcas, nạ-sal'kạs, [Gr. Μνασάλκας,] an epigrammatic poet, a native of Sicyon, supposed by some to have lived in the time of Alexander the Great.

Mnemon, nee'mon, a surname given to Artaxerxes on account of his retentive memory.

Mnemosyne, ne-mos'ĭ-ne, [Gr. Μνημοσύνη; Fr. MNÉMOSYNE, nà'mo'zèn',] in the Grecian mythology, the goddess of memory, was the daughter of Uranus, and the mother of the nine Muses.

Mnesicles, nĕs'e-klēz, [Gr. Μνησικλῆς,] an able Greek artist, of the age of Pericles, flourished about 433 B.C. He was the architect of the Propylæa of the Athenian Acropolis.

Mnesimachus, ne-sim'ạ-kus, [Gr. Μνησίμαχος; Fr. MNÉSIMAQUE, nà'ze'mȧk',] an Athenian comic poet of the fourth century before the Christian era, was esteemed one of the finest writers of the so-called middle comedy. There are a few fragments of his plays extant.

Mnestheus. See MENESTHEUS.

Mnioch, mnee'ok, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Prussian poet, born at Elbing in 1765, wrote a number of popular lyrics, among which we may name "The Song of the Grave," and "Song of the Masons at Saint John's Festival." Died in 1804.

Mo'ab, [Heb. מוֹאָב,] the son of Lot, was the father of the Moabites, who inhabited the country east of the Dead Sea and the Jordan. (See Genesis xix.)

Moâweeyah, **Moawiyah**, or **Moawyah**, mo-ā'-wee'yah,* written also **Muawia**, **Mauweiah**, and **Moâveah**, [in German, MOAWIJAH, MUAWIJJAH, or MOAWIJE,] a celebrated caliph, born at Mecca in 610 A.D., was the founder of the Omeyyad dynasty. He was the great-grandson of Omeyyah, who was the head of a powerful family of the Koreish, and cousin-german to Abd-el-Mŏŏttalib, the grandfather of Mohammed. He subjected Arabia to his power about 660, and deposed Hassan, the son of Alee, (Alĭ.) He was an able and successful but unscrupulous ruler. He died in 680, and was succeeded by his son, Yezeed, (Yezĭd.) His grandson, MOÂWEEYAH II., born in 660, became caliph in 683. He abdicated in 683 or 684 A.D.

Mo'ber-lȳ, (GEORGE,) D.C.L., an English bishop, born at Saint Petersburg, Russia, in 1803. Graduated at Oxford, and in 1869 became bishop of Salisbury. He published educational and theological works. D. 1868.

Möbius or **Moebius**, mö'be-ŭs, (AUGUST FERDINAND,) a German astronomer and mathematician, born at Schulpforte in 1790. In 1844 he was appointed professor of astronomy at Leipsic. He published, among other scientific treatises, "The Barycentric Calculus, a New Expedient for the Analytic Treatment of Geometry," (1827,) and "Manual of Statics." Died in 1868.

Möbius, (KARL AUGUST,) a German zoologist, born at Eilenburg, in 1825. Was professor of zoology at Kiel, director of the zoological museum at Berlin, and wrote a number of zoological works.

Mocchi, mok'kee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian sculptor, born near Florence in 1580; died in 1646.

Mocenigo, mo-chà-nee'go, (ALVISIO,) born in 1701, was elected Doge of Venice in 1763. He pursued a pacific policy. Died in 1778.

Mocenigo, (GIOVANNI,) brother of Pietro, noticed below, was born in 1408. He was elected Doge of Venice in 1478. The country being devastated by famine and the plague, and at the same time invaded by the Turks, he made peace in 1479 with the Sultan, Mahomet II. Died in 1485.

Mocenigo, (LUIGI I.,) succeeded Pietro Loredano as Doge of Venice in 1570. The most important events of his rule were the capture of the isle of Cyprus by the Turks, and the victory of Lepanto, gained by the Venetians and their allies under Don John of Austria, (1571.) Died in 1577.

Mocenigo, (LUIGI II.,) succeeded Valieri as doge in 1700. He governed with great wisdom and ability, and prevailed on the Venetians to keep a strict neutrality during the war of the Spanish succession. Died in 1709.

Mocenigo, (PIETRO,) became Doge of Venice in 1474, having previously greatly distinguished himself in the wars against the Turks. Died in 1476.

* There is a great diversity in the accentuation as well as in the spelling of this name. Hammer-Purgstall, than whom there is no higher authority, places the full accent on the penultima; and we have thought it safe to follow his example.

Mocenigo, (SEBASTIANO,) brother of **Luigi II.,** succeeded Cornaro as Doge of Venice in 1722. Died in 1732.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Mocenigo, (TOMMASO,) an able Venetian statesman, born in 1343. He was elected doge in 1414. The Venetian fleet defeated that of the Sultan in 1416. During his administration the republic was prosperous and powerful. Died in 1423.

Mocetto, mo-chet'to, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian artist, had a high reputation as an engraver. He lived about 1470–1500.

Mochnacki, moK-nät'skee, (MAURICE,) a Polish patriot and historian, born in Galicia in 1804. He became in 1825 associate editor of the "Warsaw Journal," and in 1830 published an excellent treatise "On the Polish Literature of the Nineteenth Century," which was instrumental in founding a new school of poetry in Poland. He was a prominent leader in the insurrection of 1830 against the Russian government. On the fall of Warsaw he took refuge in France, and began a "History of the Polish Revolution," which he did not live to complete. Died in 1834.

Mocquard, mo'kär', (CONSTANT,) a French politician and *littérateur*, born at Bordeaux in 1791. He practised law in his early life. During the reign of Louis Philippe he became a friend and adherent of Louis Napoleon, who in 1848 appointed him his private secretary. He performed an important part in the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, after which he was *chef du cabinet* of the emperor for many years. He published a collection of criminal trials, "Nouvelles Causes célèbres," (6 vols., 1847.) Died in 1864.

Mo-deer', [Sw. pron. mo-dïr',] (ADOLF,) a Swedish naturalist and economist, born in 1738, published several works. Died in 1799.

Modena, mod'à-nä, (GUSTAVO,) a popular Italian writer and tragic actor, born at Venice in 1803. He made his *début* in 1826 at Rome. He became an orator of the radical party during the revolutionary movement of 1847, and published "Popular Dialogues," ("Dialoghetti popolari.") Died at Turin, February 22, 1861.

Modena, da, dä mod'à-nä, or **Mutina,** moo'te-nä, (TOMMASO BARISINI,) an eminent Italian painter, supposed to have been born at Módena in the early part of the fourteenth century. Among his master-pieces we may name an altar-piece of the Virgin and Child.

Mo-des-ti'nus He-ren'ni-us, a Roman jurist of the third century, was one of the counsellors of the emperor Alexander Severus, and was appointed preceptor to Maximinus the Younger. He wrote a number of legal works, of which only fragments are extant.

Modi, mo'de, or **Moði,** written also **Mode,** [that is, "the Courageous," from a root cognate with the Danish *mod* and German *muth*, "courage,"] a son of Thor, destined to survive the destruction of the world at Ragnaröck. In the renovated world he will share with Magni the possession of their father's hammer, *(mjölnir,)* and direct their efforts towards putting an end to all strife.

Modigliano, mo-dèl-yä'no, (GIAN FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, sometimes called FRANCESCO DA FORLI, born at Forlì about 1550. His works are principally historical pieces of a religious character, some of which have great merit.

Mo'dĭ-us, (FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish philologist and jurist, born near Bruges in 1536; died in 1597.

Mod-jes'ka, (HELENA,) a Polish actress, born at Cracow about 1843. She married M. Modjeska when she was seventeen years old. After his death in 1865 she married one Chlapowski, a journalist, and after her great success upon the Warsaw stage they removed to California, where she first appeared in an English-speaking part in 1877, since which time she has won many triumphs. Died April 8, 1909.

Moe, mō'ẹh, (JÖRGEN ENGEBRETSEN,) a Norwegian poet, born at Hole, in Sigdal, April 22, 1813. He was educated in the University of Christiania, and from 1845 to 1853 was professor of divinity in the national military school. In 1875 he was appointed Bishop of Christiansand. He published "Songs, Ballads, and Staves," (1840,) "Norske Folke-eventyr," (1841; prepared partly by Asbjörnsen, except in later editions,) "I Brönden og i Tjernet," (1851,) "En liden Julegave," ("A Little Christmas-Gift," 1859,) etc. Died at Christiansand, March 27, 1882.

Moebius. See MÖBIUS.

Moehler. See MÖHLER.

Moehsen. See MÖHSEN.

Moellendorf. See MÖLLENDORF.

Moeller. See MÖLLER.

Moerike. See MÖRIKE.

Mœris, mee'ris, or **Myris,** mī'ris, [Gr. *Μοίρις* or *Μύρις*,] a king of Egypt, who, according to Herodotus, reigned about 1400 B.C. He is said to have been a pacific monarch, and to have adorned the kingdom with many monuments and temples, at Thebes, Edfou, etc.

Mœris Ælius, mee'ris ee'lĭ-us, a Greek lexicographer, surnamed ATTICISTA, is supposed to have lived in the time of Adrian. His only work extant is a "Lexicon Atticum," or vocabulary of Attic and Hellenic words.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Moeser. See MÖSER.

Mof'fat, (JAMES CLEMENT,) D.D., a Scottish-American clergyman, born at Glencree, in Galloway, May 30, 1811. He came to America in 1833, and graduated at Princeton College in 1835, and afterwards studied at Yale College. He was then for two years a tutor at Princeton, professor of Greek and Latin in Lafayette College, 1839–41, of Latin and history in Miami University, 1841–52, professor of Greek and Hebrew in Cincinnati, 1852–53, of Latin in Princeton, 1853–54, and of Greek, 1854–61, and professor of church history at Princeton after 1861. Among his works are "Introduction to the Study of Æsthetics," (1856,) "Life of Chalmers," "Comparative History of Religions," (1871,) "Summer Ramble in Scotland," (1873,) "Alwyn, a Poem," (1875,) "The Church in Scotland, a History," (1882,) "General Church History in Brief," (1884,) etc. Died in 1890.

Mof'fat, (ROBERT,) a Scottish missionary, born near Edinburgh in 1795, set out for Africa about 1816. He spent more than twenty years in the southern part of that country, and about 1840 published "Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa." He also translated the New Testament and Psalms into the Bechuana tongue. Mr. Moffat was father-in-law of the African explorer, Dr. Livingstone. Died Aug. 10, 1883.

Mogilas, mo-hee'lâs, (PETROS,) a Russian prelate, of a Wallachian family, born about 1600. He studied in Paris, became a monk in 1625, and in 1632 was consecrated Metropolitan of Kieff. He prepared a "Catechism," (1645,) and the celebrated "Orthodox Confession" of 1640, adopted as a standard by the patriarchs and synods of the Greek Church. Died in 1647.

Mohallal, mo-hăl'lal, (**Ada-Ben-Rebiah,**) an Arabian poet, born at Diarbekir, lived about 600 A.D. He first fixed the rules and metre of Arabian poetry. He was an uncle of the poet Amrool-Kais.

Mo-hăm'med or **Ma-hom'et,*** written also **Mohamed** and **Muhammed,** [Arabic pron. mo-ham'med; Fr. MAHOMET, mä'o'mä'; Ger. MOHAMMED, mo-hăm'mĕt, or MUHAMMED, mōō-hăm'mĕt; It. MAOMETTO, mä-o-met'to, or MACOMETTO, mä-ko-met'to; Lat. MOHAM'MED or (rarely) MOHAM'MEDES, (gen. of both, MOHAMMEDIS,) or MUHAMMED; Port. MAFOMA, mä-fo'mä; Sp. MAHOMET, mä-o-mĕt',] a celebrated religious teacher and pretended prophet, the founder of one of the most widely diffused religions of the globe, was born at Mecca about 570 A.D. The year of his birth is not positively ascertained; the authorities are divided between 571 and 569, but the former date appears to be generally regarded as the more probable one. Both his parents belonged to the Koreish, at that time the most influential of all the Arabian tribes. His father, Abdallah, who was of the family of Hâshem, was regarded as the handsomest youth of his time. He married A'mĭnah, of the noble family Zohrah. Their only child was Mohammed, the

* This name is often pronounced, especially by the poets, mah'ho-met' or mä'ho-met, an accentuation derived, in all probability, from the French. (See Introduction, page 13.) Mahom'et (with the accent on the penultima) is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic.

future prophet. Amînah possessed, it is said, a peculiarly nervous temperament, and used to fancy, while between sleeping and waking, that she was visited by spirits. It is probable that Mohammed inherited from his mother his constitutional tendency to epilepsy, as well as his most remarkable mental peculiarities. Many marvellous stories are told of the circumstances attending his birth. It is related, among other things, that his mother experienced none of the pangs of travail. As soon as her child was born, he raised his eyes to heaven, exclaiming, "There is no God but God, and I am his prophet!" That same night the fire of Zoroaster, which, guarded by the Magi, had burned uninterruptedly for more than a thousand years, was suddenly extinguished, and all the idols in the world fell down.†

When his son was only two months old, Abdallah died; (according to some accounts, he died two months before the birth of Mohammed.) Amînah for a short time nursed her infant herself, but sorrow soon dried the fountains of her breast, and the young child was committed to the care of Haleemah, (Halîmah,) a shepherd's wife, with whom he remained about five years. It is related that when Haleemah showed the child to a celebrated soothsayer, (Kâhin,) who was an idolater, the latter exclaimed, "Kill this child!" Haleemah snatched away her precious charge and fled. Afterwards the Kâhin explained to the excited multitude: "I swear by all the gods," said he, "that this child will kill those who belong to your faith; he will destroy your gods, and he will be victorious over you." When Mohammed was four years old, he was seized, while at play, with a nervous fit, which was supposed to be epilepsy. As this disease was ascribed to supernatural influence, his nurse was alarmed, and was anxious to return him to his mother; but she was at last prevailed on to keep him somewhat longer. When he had completed his sixth year, his mother died. For the next two years he lived with his grandfather, Abd-el-Mŏŏttalib, who appears to have regarded him with great fondness. At his death, Abd-el-Mŏŏttalib recommended the orphan to the care of his son, the noble-minded Aboo-Tâlib.

When only twelve years old, Mohammed accompanied his uncle on a trading expedition to Syria. Near Bostra they met with an Arabian monk named Baheerâ or Sergius. It is said that Aboo-Tâlib, for some reason not explained, found it necessary to send the young Mohammed home again, and that Sergius took charge of him and accompanied him to Mecca. Early Christian biographers assert that Mohammed received his revelations from this monk; and he himself tells us in the Koran that he was accused of having been taught by a foreigner. It is not improbable that on his different journeys to Syria he learned many facts respecting the religions of Western Asia; but how far the knowledge of such facts influenced his future career must ever remain a subject of conjecture.

When Mohammed was twenty-five years of age, his uncle, Aboo-Tâlib, proposed to him that he should take charge of the merchandise which Khadîjah, (or Khadee'jah,) a rich widow of Mecca, was about to send to the markets of Syria. He accepted the proposal, and appears to have fulfilled his charge with judgment and with entire fidelity. Khadîjah was so well pleased with him on his return that she offered him her hand. Although she was forty (lunar) years of age, and he but twenty-five, it was considered by the family of Mohammed as a very desirable connection. Their nuptials were celebrated with a magnificent feast and great rejoicings. This marriage raised Mohammed to an equal position with the wealthiest inhabitants of Mecca. His moral character, moreover, appears to have inspired universal esteem and confidence, and he was generally known by the surname of El-Ameen, (El-Amîn,) or "the Faithful." For several years after his marriage he continued his commercial journeys, visiting, with the caravans, the Arabian fairs and markets of Syria. But, being now above the necessity of anxiously toiling for a subsistence, he had leisure to give free scope to the natural tendency of his mind, which inclined him to religious meditation and speculation. "He had," says Carlyle, "no school learning; of the thing we call school learning, none at all. The art of writing was but just introduced into Arabia; it seems to be the true opinion that Mahomet never could write. Life in the desert, with its experiences, was all his education."

Until his fortieth year Mohammed appears to have been a devout worshipper of the gods of his fathers. About this time he began to entertain serious scrupies respecting the worship of idols. His followers ascribe the change to a divine revelation; but others have suggested that his scruples were probably excited by a more extensive acquaintance with the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, which he may have acquired from his wife's cousin, War'ăkă, who had, it is said, once been a Jew and afterwards became a Christian, and who made withal some pretensions to astrology. Supposing these conjectures to have a basis of truth, it was perhaps fortunate for the new prophet's claims to an original revelation that Warăkă died a short time before Mohammed publicly proclaimed his divine mission. But, however his thoughts may have been first directed to the subject of religion, there is every reason to believe that he was, at least in the early part of his career, sincere and unselfish in his desire to convert his countrymen to a better faith. He appears to have thought long and deeply, and to have had many mental struggles, before he resolved to announce himself as a divine teacher. He was of a nervous and melancholic temperament, and there were times, during the period of doubt and conflict which preceded the annunciation of his great mission, when he was strongly tempted to commit suicide by throwing himself down from a precipice. (See Sprenger's "Life," p. 105.) In all his trials he found a great support in his faithful wife Khadîjah, who was the first, as he himself declared, among all his nation that believed in him. "God thus ordained it," says Ibn Ishâk, "that his duties might be made easy to him; for, as often as he had to hear reproachful language, or was accused of falsehood, or was cast down, she cheered him up and inspired him with courage, saying, 'Thou speakest the truth.'" We may well suppose, with Carlyle, that "of all the kindnesses she had done him, this of believing the earnest, struggling word which he now spoke was the greatest." For a considerable time Mohammed preached his new doctrines respecting the unity and glorious attributes of God to his household and intimate friends only. In three years he had made, we are told, only fourteen converts; but among these were the high-spirited, devoted, and indomitable Alee, (Ali,) who was afterwards surnamed the "ever-victorious Lion of God," (see ALEE,) and Aboo-Bekr, whose character for good sense, benevolence, and straightforward integrity contributed not a little to the respectability and ultimate success of the new religion.

In the fourth year of his mission, in obedience, as he alleges, to an express command from heaven, Mohammed resolved to make a public declaration of his faith. He addressed himself to the Koreish and others, asking them, "If I were to tell you that there is an army on the other side of that mountain, would you believe me?" "Yes," they answered, "for we do not consider thee to be a liar." He then said, "I come to warn you; and if you do not believe me, a great punishment will befall you;" he told them they must renounce idolatry, and make a profession of the one true God; that unless they did so they could have no true happiness in this life nor salvation in the life to come. He formally separated himself from the polytheists, and publicly condemned their religion. A powerful opposition was in consequence organized against him,—his uncle, Aboo Lahab, (lâh'hab,) and Aboo-Sofiân, (of the family of Omeyyah,) the principal leader of the Koreishites, being among the number of his bitterest enemies. Not only the prophet himself, but his disciples were for a time in extreme danger; he owed his life to the influence of the powerful family of Hâshem, and especially to the magnanimity, courage, and indomitable firmness of his uncle, Aboo-Tâlib, who, although he refused to accept the new faith, resolved, at whatever cost, to protect his kinsman. Every form of persuasion and menace was tried upon him in vain. To

† It may be proper to observe that some of the most wonderful of these stories are not found in the earlier accounts of Mohammed's life, and are clearly the inventions of a later age.

the hostile Koreishites, who urged him to give up to their vengeance the blasphemer of his country's gods, he answered with indignant scorn, and declared that if they should slay his nephew the lives of the chiefs of their tribe should pay for the life of Mohammed. They were thunder-struck at his boldness and awed by his invincible determination. But, while they hesitated to provoke the vengeance of the Hâshemites by laying violent hands upon Mohammed, they persecuted his disciples in a hundred ways, insulting and imprisoning those of the better class, and starving and torturing such as had no wealth, position, or family connections to protect them. Under the pressure of this persecution many converts to the new faith apostatized; and Mohammed, fearing that others might desert him, advised some of his followers to leave Mecca and seek refuge in Abyssinia, which was ruled, he said, by a just and pious king. The subsequent conduct of the Abyssinian monarch proved that the confidence of the prophet was not misplaced.

In spite of all opposition, the new doctrines continued to spread. In the sixth year of Mohammed's mission two important conversions took place,—the prophet's kinsman Hamzah, surnamed, on account of his bravery, the "Lion of God," and Omâr, who had at first been a bitter opponent of the Islâm, but afterwards became one of its most zealous and powerful defenders. (See OMAR.)

Ten years after the commencement of his mission, (that is, about 619 A.D.,) Mohammed lost by death his generous and faithful wife, Khadîjah, and his noble-minded uncle and protector, Aboo-Tâlib. He appears to have been greatly cast down by these severe afflictions, and seldom went out of his house. Meanwhile, his enemies seemed to have become more exasperated than ever by the failure of all their efforts to prevent the spread of the new religion. In this extremity, his uncle, Aboo-Lahab, who had hitherto been one of his most determined and bitter opponents, but upon whom now devolved the duty of protecting his kinsman, came forward with singular magnanimity and said to Mohammed, "Go wheresoever thou wilt, and do what thou wast accustomed to do when Aboo-Tâlib was alive: I swear by the gods of my country that no harm shall befall thee while I live." But a few days afterwards some one said to Aboo-Lahab, "Do you know what your nephew says of your father? he says he is in hell." Aboo-Lahab asked Mohammed if the charge was true. The prophet had the hardihood to answer, "Your father died an idolater; and every idolater goes to hell." Upon this, Aboo-Lahab withdrew his protection.

So long as Khadîjah lived, Mohammed may be said to have been a strict monogamist. Shortly after her death the daughter of Hakeem and wife of Othmân asked the prophet why he did not marry. "Whom shall I marry?" said he. She replied, "If thou wishest a virgin, take Ayeshah, the daughter of Aboo-Bekr; if a widow, take Sawdah, the daughter of Zamah,—she believes in thee." He instantly replied, "I will marry them both."

After Mohammed was abandoned by Aboo-Lahab, another uncle, El-Abbâs, (the brother of Aboo-Tâlib, and ancestor of the Abbasside caliphs,) became his protector. Meanwhile the faith which had been rejected at Mecca was eagerly embraced in the neighbouring city of Medina. A numerous and powerful deputation from the most influential families of the latter city waited on the prophet, and in a solemn covenant promised, with an oath, that if he would come and live with them they would protect him as they would protect their own wives and children. The offer of this powerful aid did not come a moment too soon. His enemies, headed by Aboo-Sofiân, had been unremitting in their efforts to procure his destruction. At length it was formally and publicly resolved that he should be slain. In order to baffle the vengeance of the Hâshemites, and to divide the guilt of his death, it was agreed that one man from every family should at the same moment plunge his sword into the heart of their victim. Nothing now remained for him but death or instant flight. At the dead of night, accompanied by his faithful friend Aboo-Bekr, he silently escaped from his house. The generous and devoted Alee, covered with the shawl of the prophet, laid himself down on the bed of his master. Meanwhile Mohammed and Aboo-Bekr had fled to the cave of Thor, about a league from Mecca: there they remained three days. According to one account, their enemies, after exploring every hiding-place in the vicinity, came to the mouth of the cave. But, a spider having providentially spread her web over the entrance, the Koreishites, deeming it impossible that Mohammed could have entered there, turned back from their pursuit. Perhaps a more probable explanation is that as the Koreishites knew Medina to be the destination of the fugitives, they never suspected that they could be concealed in the cave of Thor, which lay in an opposite direction. While they were in the cave, Aboo-Bekr, contrasting their weakness with the strength of their enemies, said, trembling, "We are but two." "No," replied Mohammed, "there is a third: it is God himself." On the fourth night the prophet and his companion left their hiding-place, and, riding on camels which the servant of Aboo-Bekr had brought, arrived safely at Medina sixteen days after his flight from Mecca. His approach having been made known, several hundred of the citizens went out to meet him. He was welcomed with loud acclamations; and he who a few days before had left his native city as a fugitive, with a price upon his head, now entered Medina more like a king returning victorious from battle than an exile seeking a place of refuge. This separation or flight of Mohammed from the city of his nativity (called in Arabic *Hej'rah* or *Hij'rah**) marks the commencement of the Mohammedan era.†

After Mohammed's arrival at Medina, a marked change took place in his policy. He had hitherto asserted liberty of conscience and opposed religious violence. He now maintained that the Islâm should, if necessary, be defended and propagated by the sword. "The sword," said he, "is the key of heaven and of hell: a drop of blood shed in the cause of God, or a night spent in arms, is of more avail than two months of fasting and prayer; whoever falls in battle, his sins are forgiven him, and at the day of judgment the loss of his limbs shall be supplied by the wings of cherubim." He was not long in carrying his new principles into practice. His arch-enemy, Aboo-Sofiân, had, with only thirty or forty followers, conducted a rich caravan of a thousand camels to the marts of Syria. The prophet resolved to intercept it on its return. Aboo-Sofiân, having been informed of his design, dispatched a messenger to Mecca and obtained a reinforcement of nearly a thousand men. Mohammed's troops amounted to considerably less than half that number. The hostile forces met in the vale of Bedr, (or Bedder,) about twenty miles from Medina. Mohammed was placed on a throne or pulpit whence his eye could command the field of battle. His followers, being outnumbered, were sorely pressed. At that critical moment the prophet started from his throne, mounted his horse, and threw a handful of dust into the air towards the Koreishites, crying, "Let their faces be covered with confusion!" Both armies heard his voice; the Koreishites were stricken with terror, while the Mussulmans, assured of victory, rushed forward with an enthusiasm that was irresistible. Some of the Moslem writers state that when the prophet cast dust into the air three thousand angelic warriors on white and black steeds made their appearance and swept his foes before them like a whirlwind. Seventy of the Koreishites were killed, and about the same number taken prisoners. Among the slain was Aboo-Jahl, perhaps the most bitter and ferocious of all the enemies of Islâm. His head was brought to Mohammed, who exclaimed with exultation, "This man was the Pharaoh of our people." So great was the terror and hatred he had inspired that even after his death his name was never mentioned, it is said, by true believers without the addition, "May he be accursed of God!"

* This word is often, but less correctly, written *Hegira*: it has properly speaking, but two syllables. The vowel *i* has doubtless been added by the Italians or Germans to indicate the sound of *j*, (or *g* soft.) REISKE, in his Latin version of Aboolfeda's (Abulfeda's) "Moslem Annals," ("Annales Moslemici,") invariably employs *gi* or *gi* to represent the sound of our *j*: thus, he writes for Khadîjah *Chadîgja*, for Aboo-Jahl *Abu-Gjahl*, etc.

† The era of the Hejrah is not calculated from the very day of Mohammed's flight, but from the beginning of the lunar year in which it occurred, namely, July 16, 622 A.D.

The prophet's success at Bedr was the first of that wonderful series of victories which, by spreading the new faith to the borders of China on the east and to the Atlantic Ocean on the west, were destined to change the face of the world. The Islâmites were less successful in a second encounter with their foes, near Mount Ohod, six miles north of Medina. Mohammed himself was wounded in the face with a javelin, two of his teeth were shattered with a stone, and seventy of the faithful, including Hamzah, the prophet's uncle, were left dead on the field of battle. But his enemies gained no permanent advantage. The Koreishites signally failed in an attempt to take Medina by siege. The Islâm constantly gained new adherents. "Caled [Khâled] and Amrou," says Gibbon, "the future conquerors of Syria and Egypt, most seasonably deserted the sinking cause of idolatry." Soon after, Mecca itself was taken by the followers of the prophet, who, led by Khâled, (surnamed afterwards, on account of his valour, the "Sword of God,") entered the city in three divisions. The chiefs of the Koreish were prostrate at the feet of the prophet. "What mercy," asked he, "can you expect from the man whom you have so deeply wronged?" "We trust to the generosity of our kinsman." "And you shall not trust in vain: go; you are safe, you are free." He who seven years before had left his native city as a hunted fugitive was now received and honoured as prophet and king. But in an attempt made soon after to reduce the Arabian tribes who still adhered to idolatry, the army of Mohammed was surprised in a mountain-pass, and for a time his own life was in imminent peril. Several of his devoted followers who endeavoured to shield him with their bodies fell dead at his feet. In his distress he cried, "O my brethren, I am the apostle of truth! O man, stand fast in the faith! O God, send down thine aid!" His uncle Abbâs, who was distinguished for the strength of his voice, called on the flying Moslems, repeating the promises of God to the faithful. The battle was soon restored, and what threatened to be a disastrous defeat was changed into a complete victory. About the year 630 Mohammed sent an army, under the command of Zeid, who had formerly been his slave, to invade Palestine, then belonging to the Greek empire. At the battle of Muta, where for the first time the Moslems encountered a foreign foe, Zeid and two other of the leaders were slain. It is related of Jaafar, who succeeded Zeid in the command of the army, that when his right hand was struck off he seized the banner with his left; this also being severed from his body, he embraced the standard with his bleeding stumps, until at length he fell, pierced with no fewer than fifty wounds. The day was saved by the valour of Khâled, in whose hand it is said that nine swords were broken before the hosts of the enemy were turned backward. Mohammed had to bewail, on this occasion, not only the death of his faithful servant Zeid, but also that of many of his bravest followers. We are told that when, after the battle, he first saw the young orphaned daughter of Zeid, he wept over her in speechless sorrow. "What do I see?" said one of his astonished followers. "You see," said he, "a friend weeping the loss of his most faithful friend."

The recent successes of the prophet, by inflaming the zeal of the faithful, confirming the wavering, and convincing the doubtful,—for, as it has been well observed, there is no argument like success,—contributed greatly to the rapid diffusion and final triumph of the new faith. But in the early part of 632, while he was engaged in organizing a formidable expedition against Syria, he was seized with a violent malady, (supposed by some writers to have been a fever,) which, before many days, terminated fatally. It is related that near the beginning of this illness Mohammed said to one of his attendants, "The choice is given me either to remain on earth until the end of time, or soon to depart to the presence of God: I have chosen the latter." When he perceived that his end was near, supported by the arms of Alee and another relative, he went into the mosque and asked publicly if he had injured any one,—if so, he was ready to make full amends, or to suffer himself what he had inflicted on others. As no one answered, he asked again if he owed any man anything. A voice replied, "Yes,—to me, three drachms of silver." The prophet ordered the money to be paid, and thanked his creditor that he made his complaint now instead of deferring it till the day of judgment. His last words were the utterance of a broken prayer,—"O God, pardon my sins—yes—I come!" He died, according to the Arabian historians, on his birthday, the eleventh year of the Hejrah, (632 A.D.,) aged 63, or, according to some authorities, 65 years. He had ceased to breathe, but his followers refused to believe that he was dead. Omăr, in his fierce zeal, threatened to strike off the heads of the infidels who should dare to assert that the great prophet and intercessor with God was no more. The authority of Aboo-Bekr was required to appease the tumult. "Is it Mohammed, or the God of Mohammed, whom you worship? God liveth for ever and ever; but Mohammed, though his prophet and apostle, was mortal like ourselves, and, in dying, has but fulfilled his own prediction."

In person Mohammed was of middle stature, with broad shoulders and chest, square-built and strong, with large hands and feet. The unusual size of his head was partly concealed by long and slightly-curling locks of hair. His forehead was broad and fair for an Arab, and his fine eyebrows were separated by a vein which swelled up and became very conspicuous when he was angry. His eyelashes were long, and his eyes dark and glowing. His nose was large, prominent, and slightly hooked; his mouth was wide, but adorned with a fine set of teeth. According to some accounts, he stooped, and was slightly round-shouldered. His natural disposition appears to have been in a high degree kindly and humane. "He was naturally irritable," says Irving, "but had brought his temper under great control." One of his servants said, "I served him from the time I was eight years old, and he never scolded me, though things were sometimes spoiled by me." "He was," says a writer* who will scarcely be accused of exaggerating his virtues, "kind to women,—never beat one, and entertained more respect for them than is usual with nations addicted to polygamy. He frequently protected women who came to him for refuge. . . . He forbade the believers to beat their wives; but on the remonstrance of Omăr, who said that the wives would have the upper hand over their husbands, he allowed it." Nevertheless, he insisted that women should be fairly and justly treated, and not beaten unless the occasion absolutely demanded it. His own wives, having once become rebellious, were brought to submission by a revelation from Heaven and the blows of their relatives,† the prophet himself being disinclined to such severity, either from kindness of heart or from a regard to his apostolic dignity.

"He was," says Sprenger, "affectionate towards his relations; and, notwithstanding the gravity of his office, he was playful with his wives. Ayeshah, being only nine years of age when she married him, brought her toys into his house, and he occasionally played with her. She also used to race with him. . . . He would sometimes tell stories to his wives, such as the adventures of the man who had been carried away by the jinn (genii) and, after a long stay with them, returned to his family."

The intellectual powers of Mohammed were of a very high order, and as a poet he ranks far above all others who have ever written in the Arabic tongue. It was usual for his followers to point to the beauty and sublimity of the Koran as an irrefutable proof of his divine inspiration; and he himself, in one of the chapters of that sacred poem, boldly challenges men and angels to produce anything to equal it, and confidently affirms that God alone could have dictated so incomparable a work. Probably no poet that ever lived more fully realized the state of mind known as poetic furor than Mohammed. It is said that while he was composing certain portions of the Koran he was in a state of such intense excitement as amounted almost to frenzy; and, if we may believe those accounts of his life which seem best authenticated, some at least of the revelations of the Koran were actually communicated (or were believed by him to have been communicated) during his epileptic paroxysms, while wholly unconscious of things around

* See Sprenger, "Life of Mohammad," p. 93. † Idem., loc. cit.

him. With this view, there may have been no arrogance or vanity in his claiming that to rival the Koran was beyond the power of men or angels. Referring to the prophet's tendency to poetic and elevated thought, Sprenger says, "His mind dwelt constantly on the contemplation of God: he saw his finger in the rising sun, in the falling rain, in the growing crop; he heard his voice in the thunder, in the murmuring of the waters, and in the hymns which the birds sing to his praise; and in the lonely deserts and ruins of ancient cities he saw the traces of his anger." But combined with all his poetic and religious enthusiasm was a vein of strong common sense. He was free from all ostentation and parade: that he pretended to work miracles, is a calumny of his enemies. He considered it miracle enough that he was inspired with the Spirit of God: this he doubtless believed in all sincerity. One whom Heaven had so highly honoured had no need of earthly dignity or worldly splendour. He set a praiseworthy example of indifference to earthly riches, of patriarchal simplicity of manners, and of frugality in his diet and dress. With his own hands he milked his goats, and afterwards attended to his person. The costly presents which he received he gave to his friends. The riches which he obtained from the spoils of war and from tribute were spent in promoting the interests of religion and in relieving the wants of the poor. "His military triumphs," says Irving, "awakened no pride nor vain-glory. . . . In the time of his greatest power he maintained the same simplicity of manners and appearance as in the days of his adversity. So far from affecting regal state, he was displeased if on entering a room any unusual testimonial of respect were shown him."

The most glaring moral defect of Mohammed's character was his passion for women, to justify which he pretended that he had received a special revelation from heaven ;‡ and, while only four lawful wives were allowed to his followers, he himself had eleven wives, besides several concubines. Mohammed's conduct in this respect, viewed in connection with his pretended revelations, would seem to go very far towards justifying those who consider him to have been simply an artful and selfish impostor. "But, however he betrayed the alloy of earth," observes Irving, "after he had worldly power at his command, the early aspirations of his spirit continually returned and bore him above all earthly things. . . . On the mercy of God he reposed all his hopes of heaven." His wife Ayeshah once asked him if it were indeed true that none could enter paradise except through God's mercy. "None—none!" he replied, with emphatic earnestness. And when she again asked if an exception would not be made in his case, he answered, with great solemnity, "Neither can I enter paradise unless God clothe me with his mercy."

Until recently, the belief has universally prevailed in Christendom that Mohammed was not merely the teacher of a false religion, but a conscious impostor, an artful, self-seeking charlatan. But such a theory of his life and character will not bear examination. Not to mention the thousand incidental proofs of his sincerity which are scattered through the history of his early life, it is wholly incredible that a mere self-seeking charlatan would have exposed himself to universal obloquy and certain persecution, in the wild hope that he might at last triumph over those religious prejudices which had been for so many ages gaining strength among his countrymen. When Aboo-Tâlib, weary of defending his nephew against the implacable hostility of the Koreishites, besought him to abandon a course attended with so much peril to himself and his kinsmen, he replied, "O uncle, I swear by God that if they put the sun on my right hand and the moon on my left, I will not renounce the career I have entered upon until God gives me success, or until I perish." Aboo-Tâlib, touched with his heroic spirit, solemnly promised that he would not give him up, whatever he might preach.

In considering the question of Mohammed's sincerity, it must not be forgotten that he possessed not only a vivid and powerful imagination, but a very peculiar physical and mental constitution. It seems not unreasonable to believe, as traditions relate, that in those nervous paroxysms to which he was subject he had visions not unlike those which his mother saw between sleeping and waking. Such visions would be almost certain to partake of the character of those earnest thoughts and convictions with which his waking soul was filled; and nothing could be more natural than for such a mind not merely to regard those visions as a divine confirmation of his peculiar views, but to employ them, modified as they would necessarily be by his powerful imagination, to give force and authority to his public teachings. Nor will it appear at all unreasonable to those conversant with human nature that one who was perfectly sincere at the beginning of his career should afterwards—under the stimulus of fear, lust, hatred, or ambition—pretend to visions which he never had, for the purpose of giving a divine sanction to his cherished opinions, or, it may be, to his arbitrary caprices or selfish desires. How often, indeed, have the professors of a far purer and higher faith resorted to stratagem and deceit to promote what they sincerely believed to be a good cause, which they had not faith enough to trust to the care of Heaven or to the legitimate operation of purely moral influences!

While we must admit, with one of the prophet's ablest and most successful defenders, (Carlyle,) that in the Moslem heaven and hell "there is enough that shocks all spiritual feeling in us," we must also admit, on a candid examination, that his religion, on the whole, made him and his followers better, and not worse. In estimating the influence of the Islâm upon the nations which embraced it, it would be obviously unjust to take as a standard of comparison the highest forms of Christian civilization. We should rather compare the condition of those nations under the sway of Mohammedanism with their condition as it was before the advent of the prophet. If the religion of Mohammed was immeasurably inferior to the religion of Christ, it was in most respects greatly superior to every form of paganism of which we have any knowledge, and probably also to much of that spurious or half-spurious Christianity which it displaced in Western Asia and Northern Africa.

"The general tenor of Mahomet's conduct," says Irving, "up to the time of his flight from Mecca, is that of an enthusiast acting under a species of mental delusion,—deeply imbued with a conviction of his being a divine agent for religious reform; and there is something striking and sublime in the luminous path which his enthusiastic spirit struck out for itself through the bewildering maze of adverse faiths and wild traditions,—the pure and spiritual worship of the one true God, which he sought to substitute for the blind idolatry of his childhood. . . . All the parts of the Koran supposed to have been promulgated by him at this time—incoherently as they have come down to us, and marred as their pristine beauty must be in passing through various hands—are of a pure and elevated character, and breathe poetical, if not religious, inspiration. They show that he had drunk deep of the living waters of Christianity; and if he had failed to imbibe them in their crystal purity, it might be because he had to drink from broken cisterns and streams troubled and perverted by those who should have been their guardians."

See SPRENGER, "Life of Mohammad, from Original Sources," Allahabad, 1851, London, 1852, (a work of decided merit;) WEIL, "Mohammed der Prophet, sein Leben und sein Lehre," Stuttgart, 1843; IRVING, "Mahomet and his Successors," New York, 2 vols., 1850; GAGNIER, "Vie de Mahomet;" BOULAINVILLIERS, "Vie de Mahomet;" "Preliminary Discourse" prefixed to SALE's translation of the Koran; PRIDEAUX, "Life of Mahomet;" MARACCI's translation of the Koran, (in Latin,) with notes; RELAND, "De Religione Mohammedica;" ABULFEDA, "Moslem Annals," ("Annales Moslemici,") and translated into Latin by REISKE; ABULFEDA, "Life of Mohammed," rendered into Latin by GAGNIER, with the title "De Vita et Rebus gestis Mohamedis," Oxford, 1732; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. l.; CARLYLE, "Hero and Hero-Worship," etc., article "Mahomet," (one of the best productions of its author;) RAMPOLDI, "Vita di Maometto," 1822; NOEL DES VERGERS, "Vie de Mahomet," 1833; GEORGE BUSH, "Life of Mohammed," New York, 1830; SAMUEL GREEN, "Life of Mahomet," 1840; CHARLES MILLS, "History of Mohammedanism," etc., London, 1812; F. R. TURPIN, "Histoire de la Vie de Mahome.," 2 vols., 1773; DE BRÉQUIGNY, "Vie de Mahomet," 1754; L. ADDISON, "Life of Mahomet," 1678.

‡ "This is a peculiar privilege granted unto thee above the rest of the true believers." (See SALE's "Koran," chap. xxxiii.)

Mo-ham'med II., (commonly pronounced in India mo-hum'mĕd,) Emperor of India, born about 1150, was one of the founders of the Gaurian dynasty. He became master of part of Hindostan in 1171, after which he extended his dominions by conquest. He took Lahore and Delhi between 1184 and 1192, and Benares in 1193. He was assassinated in 1206.

Mohammed IV., Emperor of India, born at Delhi in 1360, succeeded his father, Fyroz (or Feroze) III., in 1386. Died in 1394.

Mohammed V., born at Delhi in 1406, succeeded Moobarek II. as Emperor of India in 1434. Died in 1443.

Mohammed VI. OF INDIA. See BABER.

Mohammed VII. OF INDIA. See HOOMAYOON.

Mohammed IX. OF INDIA. See AKBAR.

Mohammed XI. See SHAH JEHAN.

Mohammed XIII., Emperor of India, of the dynasty of Grand Moguls, was born at Agra about 1685. He began to reign at Delhi in 1713. He granted the East India Company the privilege of exemption from the payment of duties. He was deposed in 1718, and died the same year.

Mohammed XIV., often called **Mohammed Shah**, Emperor of India, born at Delhi about 1700, was a cousin of the preceding. He began to reign in 1720. In 1739 Nâdir Shah invaded India, captured Delhi, massacred an immense number of the people, and robbed Mohammed of the celebrated diamond Kohinoor. Died in 1748.

Mohammed, (Sultans of Turkey.) See MAHOMET.

Mohammed OF GAZNA. See MAHMOOD.

Mohammed Ali Mirza, Shah of Persia, born June 21, 1872, succeeded his father, Muzaffer-ed-Deen, January 9, 1907.

Mohl, von, fon mōl, (HUGO,) a German botanist, brother of Julius, was born at Stuttgart in 1805. He published "Contributions to the Anatomy and Physiology of Plants," (1834,) etc. Died April 1, 1872.

Mohl, von, (JULIUS,) a German Orientalist, born at Stuttgart in 1800. He studied in Paris under Rémusat and Silvestre de Sacy, and in 1845 became professor of the Persian language in the College of France. In 1852 he was appointed secretary of the Asiatic Society, having previously been chosen a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He made a number of valuable contributions to the "Journal Asiatique," and published editions of several Oriental works. Died January 3, 1876.

Mohl, von, (MORITZ,) brother of the preceding, was born at Stuttgart in 1802. He published "Results of a Journey in France for the Purpose of studying Arts and Trades," (1845.) Died February 18, 1888.

Mohl, von, (ROBERT,) a German jurist, brother of the preceding, was born at Stuttgart in 1799. He became professor of law at Heidelberg in 1847, and afterwards filled several important civil offices. He published a number of legal works. Died November 4, 1875.

Möhler or **Moehler**, mö'lĕr, (JOHANN ADAM,) a German Catholic theologian, born at Igersheim in 1796, published in 1825 a work entitled "Unity in the Church; or, The Principle of Catholicism." Died in 1838.

Mohn, mōn, (GOTTLOB SAMUEL,) a German glass-painter, born at Weissenfels in 1789. His most admired productions are the painted windows of the Imperial Chapel at Laxenburg, near Vienna. Died in 1825.

Mohn, (HENRIK,) a Norwegian meteorologist, born at Bergen in 1845. He studied the meteorology of Norway, and wrote "The North Ocean, its Depths, Temperature, and Circulation," (1887.) Died 1916.

Mohnike, mō'ne-kĕh, (GOTTLIEB CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German writer and theologian, born in Pomerania in 1781, published a "History of the Literature of the Greeks and Romans," (1813.) Died in 1841.

Mohr, mōr, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born at Coblentz, November 4, 1806. He studied at Heidelberg, Berlin, and Bonn. When fifty-seven years old he was made extraordinary professor of pharmacy at Bonn. Among his books are "Lehrbuch der chemisch-analytischen Titrirmethode," ("Text-Book of Chemical Analysis by Titration," 1855, a work of high excellence,) "Geschichte der Erde," ("History of the Earth," 1866, etc.,) and a noted paper "Ueber die Natur der Wärme," ("On the Nature of Heat," 1837,) in which he announced the doctrine of the correlation of forces. Died in October, 1879.

Mohs, mōs, (FRIEDRICH,) a German mineralogist, born at Gernrode in 1774. He succeeded Werner as professor of mineralogy at Freiberg in 1817, and afterwards filled the same chair at Vienna. He became counsellor of mines in 1838. He published, among other works, "Elements of the Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom," (1832.) Died in 1839.

Möhsen or **Moehsen**, (JOHANN KARL WILHELM,) a German medical writer and numismatist, born in Berlin in 1722. He was physician to the King of Prussia. Died in 1795.

Mohsin-Fânee or **Mohsin-Fâni**, moh'sin fâ'nee, or **Muhsin-Fâni**, mōōh'sin fâ'nee, (MOHAMMED,) a Persian poet, born on the coast of the Persian Gulf in 1615. His principal work is the "Dabistan," which gives an account of ancient religious sects. Died in 1670.

Moigno, mwăn'yo', (FRANÇOIS NAPOLÉON MARIE,) a French mathematician, born at Guéméné in 1804, published "Lessons in Differential and Integral Calculus," (1840,) a "Treatise on the Electric Telegraph," (1849,) and other works. Died July 15, 1884.

Moine, Le. See LEMOINE.

Moine, Le, lĕh mwăn, (ABRAHAM,) a French Protestant divine, born in the seventeenth century, became pastor of a French church in London. He translated Bishop Gibson's "Pastoral Letters" into French, and published a "Sermon in Defence of the Sacred History, in Answer to Lord Bolingbroke." Died in 1760.

Moir, (DAVID MACBETH,) a distinguished Scottish writer and physician, born near Edinburgh in 1798. He became at an early age a contributor to Constable's and Blackwood's Magazines, and published a number of poems in the latter, under the signature of the Greek Delta (Δ). His other writings include a popular novel, poems, and works on medicine. Died in 1851.

Moir, (GEORGE,) a Scottish lawyer, born in Aberdeen in 1800. He became a successful advocate at Edinburgh, where he was in 1835 made professor of rhetoric, and in 1864 professor of Scots law. He was an accomplished critic, but wrote very little. Died in 1870.

Moira, EARL OF. See HASTINGS, MARQUIS OF.

Moiræ, moi'rē, [Gr. *Moîραι*,] a name applied to the Fates. See PARCÆ.

Moissan, mwă'săn', (HENRI,) a French chemist, born at Paris in 1852. Became a professor of mineral chemistry in 1889, and was the first to isolate and purify fluorine and to make artificial diamonds by the crystallization of carbon. Wrote "L'isolement du fluor," "Reproduction du diamant," "Carbure de calcium," etc.

Moitte, mwât, (JEAN GUILLAUME,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1747. He executed the large bas-relief of the front of the Pantheon, and statues of Cassini and General Custine. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and a chevalier of the legion of honour. Died in 1810.

Moivre, de. See DEMOIVRE.

Mojon, mo'zhŏn', (BIANCA **Milesi**—me-lā'zee,) an Italian lady, distinguished for her talents, accomplishments, and elevated character, was born at Milan in 1790. She was married in 1825 to Dr. Mojon, physician to the court in Paris. An interesting account of her was written by her friend Émile de Souvestre. Died in 1849.

See, also, BESSIE R. PARKE, "Twelve Biographical Sketches. London, 1866.

Mokanna. See AL-HAKEM-IBN-ATTA.

Moke, mo'kĕh, (HENRI GUILLAUME), a Belgian writer, born at Havre in 1803. He produced, besides other works, a "History of Belgium." Died in 1862.

Moktader-Billah, mok'tă-dĕr bil'lah, or **Muktader-**(mōōk'tă-dĕr) **Billah**, (**Abool-Fadhl-Jaafar**, ă'bōōl fâd'l jâ'făr,) an Abbasside caliph of Bagdâd, was born in 894 A.D., and began to reign in 909. He was defeated and killed in 932 by Monnes or Mounès.

Mola, mo'lă, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a painter, of Italian extraction, called MOLA DI FRANCIA, born at Besançon

in 1614. He was a pupil of Vonet, and excelled as a landscape-painter. Died in 1661.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Mola, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) sometimes called MOLA DI ROMA, an eminent Italian painter, born about 1620, was a pupil of Albano. He painted a number of historical works of great merit, but he excelled particularly in landscapes. Among his master-pieces are his "Saint John in the Desert," "History of Joseph," and "Saint Bruno." Died in 1666.

Molai or **Molay, de**, deh mo'lā',* (JACQUES,) last grand master of the order of the Templars, was born in Burgundy. The wealth and power to which this order had arisen having excited the jealousy of Philippe le Bel, King of France, and Pope Clement IV., a plan was laid by the two sovereigns for their destruction. Molai, being invited to France in 1306, was arrested on his arrival, together with all the Templars in that country, and, on various criminal charges, condemned to death. Nearly sixty of the knights perished at the stake; and the grand master, after seven years' imprisonment, shared their fate, in 1314.

Molbech, mol'bĕK, (CHRISTIAN,) an eminent Danish historian, philologist, and bibliographer, born at Soröe in 1783. After travelling in England and other countries of Europe, he became in 1823 professor of the history of literature, and first secretary of the Royal Library, at Copenhagen. Among his principal works are a "History of the Wars of Ditmarschen," (1813,) "Danish Dialect-Lexicon," (1837,) and "History of Erik Plogpenning," (1846.) He published between 1814 and 1817 a literary journal of great merit, entitled the "Athene," and subsequently became editor of the "Nordisk Tidskrift" and "Historisk Tidskrift," (1840.) Molbech also had a share in the great "Dictionary of the Danish Language," (unfinished.) Died at Copenhagen in 1857.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Molbech, (CHRISTIAN KNUD FREDERIK,) a Danish poet, a son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1821. He produced "Dante," a drama, and lyric poems, (1846,) which are highly commended. D. 1888.

Molé, mo'lā', (FRANÇOIS RENÉ,) a celebrated French comedian, born in Paris in 1734. He was a member of the Institute, and director of the Academy at the Théâtre Français. Died in 1802.

Molé, (LOUIS MATHIEU,) COUNT, an eminent French statesman, born in Paris in 1781, was descended from Mathieu Molé, noticed below. He published in 1805 "Moral and Political Essays," which procured for him the favour of Napoleon, by whom he was soon after appointed master of requests, and prefect of the Côte-d'Or. In 1813 he succeeded the Duke of Massa as minister of justice. He was created a peer by Louis XVIII., and in 1817 became minister of the marine. Under Louis Philippe he was minister of foreign affairs from August to November, 1830, and became in April, 1837, prime minister; but, overcome by the opposition of Guizot, Thiers, and Berryer, he resigned his post, March 31, 1839. In 1840 he succeeded De Quelen in the French Academy. Died in 1855.

See LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "M. le Comte Molé, par un Homme de Rien," 1840; A. DE CESENA, "Le Comte Molé," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Molé, (MATHIEU,) an eminent French magistrate, born in 1584. He was attorney-general in 1614, and in 1641 was appointed by Richelieu first president of the Parliament of Paris. During the civil war of the Fronde he was conspicuous for his intrepidity and his energetic measures in quelling the insurrections of Paris. In 1651 he became keeper of the seals. He left interesting "Mémoires," (published in 4 vols., 1855.) Died in 1656.

See BARANTE, "Vie de Molé;" HENRION DE PANSEY, "Éloge de M. Molé," 1775; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Moleschott, mo'leṣ-sKot', (JACOB,) a Dutch naturalist and physiologist, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1822, studied medicine and natural science at Heidelberg, and settled as a physician at Utrecht. He was the author of a "Critical Examination of Liebig's Theory of the Alimentation of Plants," (1845,) "Doctrine of Aliments," (1850,) "Circular Motion of Life," (1852,) and other similar works. He became professor of physiology and anthropology at Heidelberg in 1847, and of physiology at Zurich in 1855. Among his works are "Light and Life," ("Licht und Leben," 1856,) and one on George Forster, entitled "Georg Forster der Naturforscher des Volks," (1854.) He is ranked among the most prominent advocates of the materialistic philosophy, (although he recognizes a mixture of spiritual life with the material life of the universe.) He totally rejects the idea of creation in the ordinary signification of the term, referring the origin of all the species of animals to the operation of universal and unchangeable laws. Died May 19, 1893.

Molesworth, (Sir GUILDFORD LINDSEY,) an English engineer, was born at Millbrook in 1828. He was consulting engineer to the government of India after 1871, and wrote numerous works and papers on engineering and financial subjects. Died in 1925.

Molesworth, molz'worth, (MARY LOUISA, *nee* Stewart,) a Scottish author, born in 1839 on the Continent, and long a resident of Paris. Her works include several novels and many stories for children, as "Rectory Children," (1891,) "Next-Door House," (1893,) "Uncanny Tales," (1896,) "Meg Langholme," (1897,) etc. Died 1921.

Molesworth, mōlz'wŏrth, (ROBERT,) VISCOUNT, a statesman and diplomatist, born at Dublin in 1656. He was appointed by William III. a member of his privy council, and in 1692 was envoy-extraordinary to Denmark. He published, after his return, an "Account of Denmark," a severe criticism on the government and customs of the Danes, which gave great offence to that people but was very popular in England. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and numbered among his friends Locke and Lord Shaftesbury. Died in 1725.

See WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors:" LODGE, "Peerage."

Molesworth, (Sir WILLIAM,) an eminent English statesman, born in Surrey in 1810. Having completed his studies at a German university, he was elected to Parliament for East Cornwall in 1832. He was for many years associated with John Stuart Mill as editor of the "Westminster Review." He represented Southwark in Parliament in 1850, and was appointed first commissioner of public works in 1853, and secretary of the colonies in July, 1855. He died in October of the same year. Besides his articles in the "Westminster Review," Sir William published a complete edition of the works of Hobbes.

Molesworth, (WILLIAM NASSAU,) an English clergyman, born at Millbrook, in Hants, November 8, 1816. He studied at Saint John's and Pembroke Colleges, Cambridge, graduating in 1839. He then took orders, and for many years was a parish minister in Manchester and Rochdale. Among his works are "Religious Importance of Secular Instruction," (1857,) "Plain Lectures on Astronomy," "England and France," (1860,) "History of the Reform Bill," (1864,) "System of Moral Philosophy," (1867,) "History of England," (1871–73,) and "History of the Church of England," (1882.) He was distinguished as an advocate of social and political reforms. Died December 19, 1890.

Moleville, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS BERTRAND.) See BERTRAND DE MOLLEVILLE.

Molière, mo'le-air', a celebrated French comic author and actor, whose original name was **Jean Baptiste Poquelin**, (pok'lăn',) was born in Paris on the 15th of January, 1622. He received instruction in private from the philosopher Gassendi, and in his youth assisted his father, who was a dealer in tapestry, *(marchand tapissier.)* He became *valet-de-chambre* to the king, Louis XIII., about 1640. Having assumed the name of Molière, he adopted the profession of comic actor about 1644, and a few years later appeared in the provinces at the head of a small troupe which he had formed. His first regular drama was "The Giddy-Head," ("L'Étourdi,") which was performed with success by his troupe at Lyons in 1653. Attracted to the capital by a growing ambition,

* See Introduction, V., 7 and 9.

and favoured with royal patronage, he opened there a theatre in 1658. His "Affected Ladies," ("Précieuses ridicules,") a satire on the affected style and euphuism which were then in fashion, was performed with great applause in 1659. "Sganarelle" came out in 1660. His fame was increased by his "School for Husbands," ("École des Maris," 1661,) a comedy of manners, character, and intrigue. He produced in 1666 "The Misanthrope," esteemed one of his master-pieces. "The dialogue of this," says Hallam, "is uniformly of the highest style; the female and indeed all the characters are excellently conceived and sustained." Still more popular was the "Hypocrite," ("Tartuffe," 1667,) an original creation in dramatic poetry, and generally considered the greatest effort of his genius. He was the author of about thirty other comedies, in verse or prose, among which "The Bores," ("Les Fâcheux," 1661,) the "School for Wives," ("École des Femmes," 1662,) "Love (or Cupid) as Physician," ("L'Amour Médecin," 1665,) "Le Médecin malgré lui," (1666,) "The Miser," ("L'Avare," 1667,) "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," (1670,) "Learned (or Pedantic) Ladies," ("Femmes savantes," 1672,) and "The Imaginary Invalid," (or "Hypochondriac,") ("Le Malade imaginaire," 1672,) are greatly admired. Died in Paris, February 17, 1673.

There is perhaps in the whole history of literature no more remarkable instance of the triumph of genius than is presented to us in the career of Molière. Seldom, if ever, were the pride and tyranny of rank more predominant than in France in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Yet many of the French nobility treated Molière as a companion and equal. "Come to me at any hour you please," said the great Prince de Condé to our author: "you have but to announce your name: your visit can never be ill-timed." (See Scott's "Miscellanies.") The success of "Tartuffe" was a signal victory achieved in the face of an all-prevailing bigotry, which was strongly entwined in the very spirit of the age and had struck deep root into the heart of the king himself. But the castle of prejudice, invincible to every other assault, was fain to open its reluctant gates to the transcendent genius of Molière. He was remarkable not merely for his wonderful comic talent, but for his admirable delineation of human nature as it appears in all countries and all ages. "In the more appropriate merits of comedy," says Hallam, "in just and forcible delineation of character, skilful contrivance of circumstances, and humorous dialogue, we must award him the prize." The same eminent critic thinks "that Shakspeare had the greater genius, but perhaps Molière has written the best comedies." He was not a member of the French Academy. After Molière's death, that learned body placed his bust in their hall, with this beautiful and appropriate inscription:

"Rien ne manque à sa gloire; il manquait à la nôtre."*

See GRIMAREST, "Vie de J. B. Poquelin de Molière," 1705; VOLTAIRE, "Vie de Molière," etc., 1739; LA HARPE, "Idées sur Molière;" CAILHAVA, "Etudes sur Molière," 1802; J. TASCHEREAU, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Molière," 1825; JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY, "Éloge de Molière," 1770; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY; "Essay on Molière in Scott's "Miscellanies," vol. i., and the same article in the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1828; PRESCOTT, "Miscellanies;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1845.

Molières, de, dẹh mo'le-air', (JOSEPH PRIVAT,) a French philosopher and mathematician, born at Tarascon in 1677, was a friend and disciple of Malebranche. He succeeded Varignon as professor of philosophy in the College of France in 1723, and was elected an associate of the Academy of Sciences in 1729. He was the author of several scientific works. It is related, as an instance of his abstraction of mind, that when a robber one day entered his apartment, Molières showed him where his money was kept, but begged him not to disturb his papers. Died in 1742.

Molin, mo'lăn', or **Dumoulin,** dü'moo'lăn', (JACQUES,) a celebrated French physician, born near Mende in 1666, was patronized by Louis XIV. and Louis XV. He made free use of the lancet in his practice, and is supposed by some to have been the original of "Dr. Sangrado" in Le Sage's "Gil Blas." On his death-bed he said to his attendants, "I leave behind me three great physicians,—Diet, Water, and Exercise." Died in 1755.

See "Éloge de M. Molin," 1761.

Molina, mo-lee'nȧ, (GIOVANNI IGNAZIO,) a naturalist, born in Chili in 1740, lived many years at Bologna. He wrote an "Essay on the Natural History of Chili," (1782,) and a "Civil History of Chili," (1787,) both in Italian. Died in 1829.

Molina, mo-lee'nȧ, (LUIS,) a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, born in New Castile about 1535, was professor of theology at Ev'ora, in Portugal, for twenty years. His principal work is entitled "De Concordia Gratiæ et Liberi Arbitrii," (1588,) in which he attempts to reconcile the free will of man with predestination. This treatise was severely assailed by the Calvinists, Dominicans, and Jansenists, and a bitter controversy ensued, which was partially suppressed by Pope Paul V. Died about 1600.

See BOSSUET, "Avertissement aux Protestants;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Molina, de. See ARGOTE DE MOLINA.

Molina, de, COUNT. See CARLOS OF BOURBON.

Molinæus, the Latin of DUMOULIN, which see.

Molinari. See MULINARI, (STEFANO.)

Molinari, mo-le-nȧ'ree, or **Mulinari,** moo-le-nȧ'ree, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, called also CARACCINO, born at Savigliano in 1577; died in 1640.

Molinari, de, dẹh mo-le-nȧ'ree, (GUSTAVE,) a Belgian author, born at Liège, March 3, 1819. He became a homœopathic physician, and wrote, besides other works, "Études économiques," (1846,) "Histoire du Tarif," (1847,) "Cours d'Économie politique," (1861,) "Lettres sur les États-Unis et le Canada," (1876,) and "L'Évolution économique," (1880).

Moline de Saint-Yon, mo'lèn' dẹh sȧnt'yôn', (ALEXANDRE PIERRE,) a French general and writer, born in Lyons in 1786. He was minister of war from November, 1845, until May, 1847. Among his works is a "History of the Counts of Toulouse." Died in 1870.

Molinet, mo'le'nȧ', (JEAN,) a French poet and historian of the fifteenth century. He was appointed librarian to Margaret of Austria, and historiographer to the house of Burgundy, and wrote numerous works in prose and verse. Died in 1507.

See REIFFENBERG, "Mémoire sur J. Molinet," 1835.

Molinet, du, dü mo'le'nȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French antiquary, born at Châlons in 1620, was the author of a "History of the Principal Popes, taken from Medals." Died in 1687.

Molinetti, mo-le-net'tee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian anatomist and physiologist, born at Venice. He obtained the chair of anatomy at Padua in 1649. He wrote "On the Senses and their Organs," ("De Sensibus et eorum Organis," 1669.) Died in 1675.

Molinier, mo'le'ne-ȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic, celebrated as a pulpit orator, was born at Arles in 1675. He published a translation of the Psalms into French verse, and "Select Sermons." Died in 1745.

Molinos, mo-lee'nôs, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish theologian, founder of the sect of Quietists, was born at Saragossa about 1630. His principal work is entitled "Spiritual Guide," (1675,) and inculcates, as its leading doctrines, the abstraction of the mind from external objects, and the contemplation of the Deity. The book was condemned by the Inquisition, and Molinos sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, from which he was released by death in 1696.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies;" SCHARLING, "Mystikeren M. Molino's Laere og Skjaebne," 1852.

Molique, mo'leek', (BERNHARD,) a German violinist and composer, born at Nuremberg in 1803. He went to England in 1849, after having gained a reputation in his own country, and settled in London. In 1866 he retired to Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, and died there in 1869.

Molitor, mo'le'tor', (GABRIEL JEAN JOSEPH,) a French marshal, born in Lorraine in 1770. He was appointed Governor-General of Swedish Pomerania in 1807, and took an active part in the subsequent campaigns from 1808 to 1814. He gave in his adhesion to

* "Nothing is wanting to his glory; but he was wanting to ours."

the Bourbons after the restoration, and was made chevalier of Saint Louis. He commanded the second corps of the army in the Spanish campaign of 1823, and by his skill and decision soon put an end to the war. He was created a marshal by Louis XVIII. Died in 1849.

See De Courcelles, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Möllendorf or **Moellendorf, von,** fon möl'lẹn-dorf', (Richard Joachim Heinrich,) a Prussian commander, born in 1725, served under Frederick the Great in the principal campaigns of the Seven Years' war. In 1794 he succeeded the Duke of Brunswick as commander-in-chief of the Prussian army. Died in 1816.

Moller, mol'lẹr, [Lat. Molle'rus,] (Daniel Wilhelm,) a German scholar, born at Presburg in 1642. He became professor of history and metaphysics at Altorf in 1674, and was made a count palatine by the emperor Leopold. He wrote numerous Latin works, in prose and verse. Among them are dissertations on many Latin classic authors. Died in 1712.

See "Memoria Molleri," 1713.

Moller, (Georg,) a German architect, born in Hanover in 1784. Among his best works are the opera-house at Darmstadt and the theatre at Mentz. He published "Monuments of German Architecture," (3 vols., 1815–45,) and other architectural treatises. Died in 1852.

Möller or **Moeller,** möl'lẹr, (John,) a Danish biographer, born at Flensborg in 1661. He published "Cimbria Literata," containing biographies of authors born in Sleswick-Holstein, (3 vols., 1744.) Died in 1725.

Möller or **Moeller,** (Peter Ludwig,) a Danish poet and critic, born at Aalborg in 1814. He became a resident of Paris in 1851. He wrote "Lyric Poems," (1840,) "The Fall of the Leaves," (1855,) etc. Died in 1865.

Mollerus. See Moller.

Mollet, mo'lȧ', (Claude,) a French horticulturist, was first gardener to Henry IV. and Louis XIII., and gave the designs for the gardens of the Tuileries, Fontainebleau, and Saint-Germain. Died about 1613.

Mollevaut, mol'vō', (Charles Louis,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nancy in 1776. He wrote elegies, fables, and other original poems, and made successful translations from the Latin of Virgil's "Æneid" and "Georgics," Horace's "Art of Poetry," and the "Elegies" of Tibullus and of Catullus, (all in verse.) Died in 1844.

Molleville, de. See Bertrand de Molleville.

Mollien, de, dẹh mo'lē-ăn', (Nicolas François,) Comte, a French statesman, born at Rouen in 1758. He was created minister of the treasury by Napoleon in 1806. He published an account of his life, entitled "Mémories d'un Ministre du Trésor public." D. 1850.

See Prosper de Barante, "Notice sur M. le Comte Mollien," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1852.

Mol-loy', (Charles,) an Irish dramatist and political writer, born in Dublin. Died in 1767.

Molnar, mol'nar, (Ferencz,) Hungarian dramatist, was born 1878 in Budapest. He became a journalist, and commenced writing plays and stories. His plays include "Liliom," (1910); "Carneval," (1917.)

Mo'loch or **Mo'lech,** [Heb. מֹלֶךְ,] a heathen deity worshipped by the Ammonites and other Oriental tribes, who offered to him human sacrifices.

Molosse. See Molossus.

Mo-los'sus, [Gr. Μολοσσός; Fr. Molosse, mo'loss',] a son of Pyrrhus and Andromache, is said to have reigned in Epirus. Molossia is supposed to have derived its name from him.

Moltke, molt'kẹh, (Adam Wilhelm,) Count, a Danish statesman, son of Joachim Godske, noticed below, was born in 1785.

Moltke, (Joachim Godske,) Count, a Danish statesman, and a liberal patron of learning, born at Nyegaard in 1746, became minister of state in 1781. Died in 1818.

Moltke, von, fon molt'keh, (Helmuth,) German soldier and nephew of the following, was born 1848 at Gersdorf, Mecklenburg. At the beginning of the World War he was Chief of the General Staff, but was relieved of his post on account of ill health, Nov., 1914. Died June 18, 1916.

Moltke, von, fon molt'kẹh, (Helmuth Karl Bernard,) Count, a Prussian general, eminent as a strategist, was born in Mecklenburg in 1800. He became major-general in 1856, and lieutenant-general in 1859. He was chief of the royal staff, and planned the campaign which resulted in the great and decisive victory of Sadowa, July 3, 1866. He directed in person the operations of the armies which, under the nominal command of the king, gained in France, in 1870, a series of great and memorable victories. (See William I.) He was created a count in 1870, and chief marshal of the German Empire in 1871. He received from the Czar the order of St. George, the highest military decoration of Russia, in 1870, and from his own sovereign the grand cross of the order of the iron cross in 1871. Died April 24, 1891.

Molyn, (Peter.) See Tempesta.

Molyneux, mol'e-nooks', (William,) an eminent mathematician, born in Dublin in 1656. After studying law in the Middle Temple, London, for three years, he returned to Ireland in 1678. In 1683 he aided in organizing the Dublin Philosophical Society, of which he afterwards became president. For his attainments in the exact sciences he was elected in 1685 a Fellow of the Royal Society, whose "Transactions" contain many treatises composed by him on various subjects. In 1692 he produced his principal work, "Dioptrica Nova," a treatise on optics, which was revised by Halley. It was the first English work on optics that had appeared, and was for a long time the principal manual of opticians. He represented the University of Dublin in the Irish Parliament a few years before his death. Died in 1698.

Molza, mol'zȧ, or **Molsa,** (Francesco Maria,) an Italian poet, born at Módena in 1489. He wrote Latin elegies of great elegance, and a number of poems in Italian, chiefly of a licentious character. Died in 1544.

Molza, (Tarquinia,) an Italian lady, distinguished for her knowledge of mathematics, philosophy, and languages, was a granddaughter of the preceding. She made translations from Plato, and wrote poems in Latin and Italian. The Roman senate conferred upon her the right of citizenship, and Tasso gave the name of Molza to his "Dialogue on Love." Died in 1617.

Mombelli, mom-bel'lee, (Domenico,) an Italian musician and composer, born near Vercelli in 1751. He was noted as a tenor singer. Died in 1835.

Momboir. See Mauburne.

Mombrisio, mom-bree'sẹe-o, [Lat. Mombri'tius,] (Bonino,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Milan in 1424. He published several editions of the classics, which are highly esteemed, and "Lives of the Saints," ("Sanctuarium.") Died about 1482.

Mombritius. See Mombrisio.

Momigny, de, dẹh mo'mẽn'ye', (Jérôme Joseph,) a French composer and musician, born at Philippeville in 1766. He published several works on the theory of music. Died in 1838.

Mommsen, mom'sẹn, (Johannes Tycho,) a German scholar, brother of the following, was born in 1819. He produced a good translation of Pindar into German verse, (1846,) and "Essays on Shakspeare," (1855.)

Mommsen, (Theodor,) a German jurist, historian, and antiquary, born in Sleswick-Holstein in 1817. He became professor of Roman law at Breslau in 1854. Among his principal works may be named "The Monetary System of the Romans," "Collection of Neapolitan Inscriptions," (1852,) and "Roman History," ("Römische Geschichte," 3 vols., 1857.) He was an associate of the French Institute, and a member of other foreign Academies. Died November 1, 1903.

Momoro, mo'mo'ro', (Antoine François,) a French Jacobin, born at Besançon in 1756. He was guillotined as a Hébertist in 1794.

Mo'mus, [Gr. Μῶμος,] in classic mythology, was the god of mockery, ridicule, and irony, and was called the son of Night, (Nox.) He is said to have criticised the gods with great audacity, and to have censured Vulcan because, when he (according to one of the ancient myths) formed a man, he did not place a window or door in his breast, so that his secret thoughts might be perceived.

Mona, mo'nȧ, Moni, mo'nee, or **Monio,** mo'ne-o, (Domenico,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1550; died in 1602.

Monaco la Valetta, mon'â-ko lâ vâ-lĕt'tâ, (RAFFAELE,) an Italian cardinal, born at Aquila, February 23, 1827, was created a cardinal-priest in 1868, and became head of the congregation of episcopal visitation, and of that of episcopal residence. Died July 14, 1896.

Monagas, mo-nâ'gâs, (Don JACINTO,) a South American commander, born in Venezuela in 1785, was one of the principal liberators of Colombia. He was killed in battle in 1819.

Monantheuil, de, dẹh mo'nôn'tuĭ' or mo'nôn'tuh'yẹ, [Lat. MONANTHO'LIUS,] (HENRI,) a French mathematician, born at Rheims about 1536. He became professor of mathematics in the Royal College, Paris, where he numbered among his pupils Lamoignon and De Thou. He was the author of several scientific treatises in Latin. Died in 1606.

Monardes, mo-nar'dĕs, (NICOLAS,) a Spanish physician and botanist, was a native of Seville. His principal work is a "Treatise on the Medicines of the New World." Linnæus named in his honour the genus Monarda. Died in 1578.

Mon-bod'do, (JAMES BURNET,) LORD, a learned Scottish jurist and eccentric writer, born in Kincardineshire in 1714. He studied at Aberdeen, and subsequently at the University of Groningen, and was appointed, after his return to Scotland, one of the judges of the court of session, (1767.) He published (1774) his "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Language," in which he manifests an enthusiastic admiration for the literature and philosophy of the ancient Greeks, and advances the theory that the human race was originally a species of monkey. In his "Ancient Metaphysics, or the Science of Universals," (1779,) Lord Monboddo has still further developed the same ideas. He was intimate with Dr. Johnson and other eminent men of the time, by whom he was highly esteemed for the excellence of his character. Died in 1799.

See the "Monthly Review" for April, 1791, March, 1796, and January, 1798; "Gentleman's Magazine," 1799.

Monbron, de, dẹh môN'brôN', (N. **Fougeret**—foozh'râ',) a French *littérateur*, born at Péronne, wrote "La Henriade travestie," (1745,) and "Le Cosmopol," (1750.) He was extremely censorious and misanthropical. Died in 1761.

Moncada, de, dâ mon-kâ'dâ, (Don FRANCISCO,) Count of Osuña, a celebrated Spanish general and historian, born at Valencia in 1586, was appointed generalissimo of the Spanish forces in the Netherlands. He was killed at the siege of Goch, in 1635. He was the author of a valuable "History of the Expedition of the Catalans against the Greeks and Turks," (1623,) and other works.

Moncada, de, written also **Moncade,** (HUGO,) a Spanish commander, born about 1466. He served with distinction against the Moors and Turks, was appointed Viceroy of Sicily by Charles V. about 1522, and was defeated in July, 1524, in a naval battle, by Andrew Doria, who commanded the French fleet. In 1526 he marched to Rome and liberated the imprisoned pope, Clement VII., on condition that he should abandon the French party. He was killed in a sea-fight near Naples in 1528.

Moncalvo, Il. See CACCIA.

Monceaux, de, dẹh môN'sō', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born at Arras, flourished about 1570–90. He wrote "Bucolica Sacra," (1587,) and other works in verse.

Moncel, du, dü môN'sĕl', (THÉODOSE ACHILLE LOUIS,) VICOMTE, a French savant, born in Paris in 1821. He published, besides other works, "Exposé des Applications de l'Électricité," (3 vols., 1857.) He gave special attention to electro-magnetism, and invented electrical apparatus. Died February 9, 1884.

Moncey, de, dẹh môN'sà', (BON ADRIEN JEANNOT,) Duc de Conegliano, a French marshal, born at Besançon in 1754. He served in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794, and attained the rank of general of division. He took an active part in the subsequent campaigns in Spain, Austria, and Italy, and was made a marshal in 1804. He soon after obtained the title of Duke of Conegliano, and the grand cordon of the legion of honour. He was elected to the Chamber of Peers under Louis XVIII., and was appointed *gouverneur des Invalides* in 1834. Died in 1842.

Monck, mŭnk, (CHARLES STANLEY,) VISCOUNT, an English peer, born in Ireland in 1819. He entered the House of Commons as a Liberal in 1852, became a lord of the treasury in 1855, and was appointed Governor-General of British America in 1861. He was made a peer of the United Kingdom in 1866. Died Nov. 29, 1894.

Monclar, de, dẹh môN'klăr', (JEAN PIERRE FRANÇOIS **de Ripert**—dẹh re'pair',) MARQUIS, an eminent French magistrate and writer, was born at Apt, in Provence, in 1711. He became procureur-général in 1732. From about 1749 he distinguished himself by his zealous assertion of the liberty of the Protestants, and in 1762 he exposed the tendencies of the Jesuits, in a work which Villemain pronounces a master-piece. Died in 1773.

Moncreiff or Moncrieff, mon-kreef', (Sir HENRY WELLWOOD,) a distinguished Scottish divine, born in Perthshire in 1750, became minister of Saint Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, in 1775. He was a zealous Whig, and took an active part in the ecclesiastical controversies of the time, in relation to which he published several treatises. He also wrote "Discourses on the Evidence of the Jewish and Christian Revelations," (1815,) and an "Account of the Life and Writings of John Erskine," (1818.) Died in 1827.

Moncrieff, (Sir ALEXANDER,) a British inventor, born in Scotland in 1829. He invented the system of mounting heavy ordnance known as the disappearing system, now widely adopted.

Moncrieff, (ASCOTT ROBERT HOPE,) a Scotch author, born at Edinburgh in 1846. He published, largely under the name of Ascott R. Hope, more than a hundred books for boys. He died in 1927.

Moncrieff, (JAMES,) a Scottish baron, son of the following, was born in Edinburgh, November 29, 1811. He was appointed lord advocate for Scotland in 1851, and reappointed in 1859. From 1859 to 1868 he represented in Parliament the city of Edinburgh, with the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow. In 1869 he was chosen lord rector of the University of Edinburgh.

Moncrieff, (Sir JAMES WELLWOOD,) an eminent Scottish lawyer and judge, born about 1776, was a son of Sir H. W. Moncrieff. He became a judge of session, and lord justiciary. Died in 1851.

Moncrif, de, dẹh môN'krĕf', (FRANÇOIS AUGUSTIN PARADIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1687, was a favourite at the court of Louis XV., and became secretary to Count d'Argenson. He was elected to the French Academy in 1733, and was intimate with Voltaire, Marmontel, and other celebrated writers of the time. He was the author of a humorous work entitled a "History of Cats," etc., "The Rival Souls," a romance, "Essay on the Necessity and Means of Pleasing," and a number of operas, songs, and ballads. Died in 1770.

Mond, (LUDWIG,) a German chemist, born at Cassel in 1839. He engaged in manufacture in England in 1862, and founded in 1873 what are now the largest alkali works in the world. He has made many valuable inventions in the manufacture of chlorine, nickel, soda, etc. He founded the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution in 1896.

Mondejar, de, dâ mon-dâ-hăr', (GASPAR IBAÑEZ DE SEGOVIA, PERSALTA Y MENDOZA,) MARQUIS, a Spanish historian, who wrote, besides other works, "Cronica del Rey Don Alonzo el Sabio," (1783.) Died after 1775.

Mondejar, de, (IÑIGO **Lopez de Mendoza**—lo'pĕth dâ mĕn-do'thâ,) MARQUIS, a distinguished Spanish commander under the reign of Philip II., was appointed Captain-General of Granada, and took an active part in the war against the Moors.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. iii. book v.

Mondino de Luzzi. See MUNDINUS.

Mondory or **Mondori,** môN'do're', a French actor,

born at Orléans about 1580, is called one of the founders of the French theatre. Died in 1651.

Mondragon, mon-drȧ-gôn′, (CRISTOBAL,) a brave Spanish general, surnamed THE GOOD MONDRAGON, fought with distinction against the Netherlanders, and rose to be governor of Antwerp. Died in 1596.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," chap. xxxi.

Mone, mo′nẹh, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) a German writer, born near Heidelberg in 1792, became professor of history in that city in 1819. He published a "History of Paganism in Northern Europe," (1822,) and other historical works. Died March 12, 1871.

Monescillo y Viso, mon-ês-sil′yo ee vee′so, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish cardinal, born in 1811. He was raised to a bishopric in 1861, was appointed Archbishop of Valencia in 1877, and in 1884 was created a cardinal-priest.

Monet, mo′nȧ′, (PHILIBERT,) a French scholar and philologist, born at Bonneville, in Savoy, in 1566. He wrote "Ligatures des Langues Françoise et Latine," (1629,) and other works. Died in 1643.

Mo-ne′tạ, a surname given by the Romans to Juno. The temple of Juno Moneta at Rome was used as a mint, which in Latin is called *moneta.*

Moneti, mo-nā′tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, born at Cortona about 1635; died in 1712.

Monfalcon, môn′fȧl′kôn′, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician and historian, born in Lyons in 1792. He practised in his native city, and wrote, besides other works, a "Code moral des Ouvriers," (1835,) and a "History of Lyons," (2 vols., 1846–47.) Died in 1874.

Mongault, môn′gō′, (NICOLAS HUBERT,) a French *littérateur,* born in Paris in 1674. He made translations of the "History" of Herodian and the "Letters of Cicero to Atticus." The latter is particularly esteemed, and the notes accompanying it are said to have furnished Middleton with important matter for his "Life of Cicero." Mongault was a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1746.

Monge, môNzh, (GASPARD,) Comte de Péluse, a celebrated French savant, and the creator of descriptive geometry, was born at Beaune in 1746. Soon after he left the College of Lyons he obtained a place in the college of military engineers at Mézières. Having by his skill in geometry made an important improvement in the process used in the art of fortification, he became, about the age of twenty, professor of mathematics and of natural philosophy at Mézières. While he filled these chairs with great credit, he gradually perfected the application of geometry to the arts of construction, which is now called descriptive geometry. In 1780 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1783 removed to Paris, where he was employed as examiner of candidates for the marine, for whose use he wrote an able "Treatise on Statics." His political affinities in the Revolution were with the republicans, who appointed him minister of the marine in 1792. He resigned in April, 1793, and distinguished himself by his zealous services in the fabrication of arms, gunpowder, and other materials, which were urgently required for the national defence. In 1795 he published the first edition of his excellent "Descriptive Geometry," and assisted in organizing the Polytechnic School, in which he taught geometry and analysis. Monge, Fourier, and Berthollet were the directors of the scientific commission which accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798. Aided by pupils of the Polytechnic School, they executed the geodesic and monumental description of that country. Having returned home with Bonaparte, he presided over the arrangement and publication of the great work by which French science and art illustrated Egypt. During the Napoleonic régime he became a senator, Count of Péluse, and grand officer of the legion of honour. In 1816 he was expelled from the Institute on account of his political antecedents. He died in 1818. He left an important work called "Application of Analysis to Geometry." His discoveries in geometry form an epoch in that science, for which he is said to have done more than any one since the time of Archimedes.

See D. F. ARAGO, "Biographie de G. Monge," 1853; CHARLES DUPIN "Éloge de Monge," 1849; DUPIN AÎNÉ, "Essai historique sur les Services de Monge, 1819; WALCKENAER, "Notice historique sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. Monge," 1849; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mongez, môn′zhȧ′, (ANTOINE,) a French archæologist, born at Lyons in 1747. He published a treatise "On the Names and Attributes of the Infernal Deities," and other works. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1835.

Mongez, (MARIE JOSÉPHINE ANGÉLIQUE LEVOL,) a French artist of great merit, born near Paris in 1775, was the wife of the preceding. She studied painting under Regnault and David. Among her best works are "The Death of Astyanax," "Orpheus in Hades," and "Perseus and Andromeda." Died in 1855.

Mongitore, mon-je-to′rȧ, (ANTONIO,) an Italian biographer and priest, born at Palermo in 1663. He published "Bibliotheca Sicula," (2 vols., 1708–14,) which contains notices of Sicilian authors, ancient and modern. Died in 1743.

Monglave, de, dẹh môn′glȧv′, (FRANÇOIS EUGÈNE GARAY,) a French novelist and historian, born at Bayonne in 1796. Died April 21, 1873.

Mon′I-cạ, [Fr. MONIQUE, mo′nêk′,] SAINT, the mother of Saint Augustine, was born in 332 A.D. She was educated in the Christian faith, and became eminent for her virtue and piety. She lived at Tagaste, in Numidia, and had several children. Died at Ostia in 387 A.D.

See SAINT AUGUSTINE, "Confessions;" KARL BRAUNE, "Monica und Augustinus," 1846; PETIT, "Histoire de Sainte-Monique," 1848.

Monier, mo′ne-ȧ′, (PIERRE,) a French painter, born at Blois in 1639; died in 1703.

Monier-Williams. See WILLIAMS, (MONIER.)

Moniglia, mo-nêl′yȧ, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) an Italian dramatic poet and physician, born at Florence about 1640; died in 1700.

Mon′I-mạ, [Gr. Μονίμη,] a beautiful Greek woman, who became a wife of Mithridates the Great. She was put to death by order of that king in 72 B.C., to prevent her from being captured by the victorious Romans.

Moñino. See FLORIDA BLANCA.

Monio. See MONA.

Monique. See MONICA.

Monk, mŭnk, (EDWIN GEORGE,) Mus. Doc., an English musician and composer, born at Frome, Somerset, in 1819. He has published some sacred compositions, and edited collections of hymn- and psalm-tunes.

Monk, mŭnk, (GEORGE,) Duke of Albemarle, a successful English general, born in 1608, was the son of Sir Thomas Monk, of Merton, Devonshire. After fighting in the service of Holland, he returned to England about the age of thirty. In the civil war he bore arms for Charles I., and had acquired some reputation as an able officer when he was made prisoner at Nantwich in 1644 by the Roundheads, who confined him in the Tower of London more than a year. Having accepted a commission from the Parliament, he commanded a republican army in the north of Ireland between 1646 and 1650. He contributed to the victory of Cromwell at Dunbar, in 1650, and the next year was left in Scotland as commander of an army, with which he speedily completed the reduction of that country. Hume states that he put to the sword all the inhabitants of Dundee, which he had taken by assault; though he elsewhere says his temper was humane and his moderation remarkable. In 1653 the government showed their confidence in his skill by selecting him to co-operate with Admiral Blake in a naval war against the Dutch. He commanded in the sea-fight where Van Tromp was defeated and killed. In 1654 he was successful in his efforts to enforce the will and authority of the Protector in Scotland. At the death of Oliver, in 1658, Monk proclaimed Richard Cromwell as his successor. When the officers of the army deposed Richard and restored the Long Parliament, he acquiesced, and retained command of the army in Scotland. The royalists and republicans solicited his aid in the impending crisis; but he kept all parties in suspense by his dissimulation or irresolution. About the beginning of 1660 he marched towards London, ostensibly to support the civil power against Lambert's army. "Cold-blooded and taciturn," says Macaulay, "zealous for no polity and for no religion, he

maintained an impenetrable reserve" when he was implored to restore peace to the nation. Having cautiously removed from command those whom he distrusted, and prepared the way for the restoration, he declared for a free Parliament, which soon assembled, amidst general joy and exultation. Charles II. was proclaimed king in May, 1660, and rewarded the services of Monk by creating him Duke of Albemarle. In 1666 Monk maintained his reputation in a great naval battle against the Dutch. He died in 1670, leaving a son, at whose death the family became extinct. Hume, after a eulogy of his character, says, "I confess, however, that Dr. Douglas has shown me an original letter of his, containing very earnest and certainly false protestations of his zeal for a commonwealth."

See "State Papers of Charles II.," edited by MRS. GREEN, London, 1866; GUIZOT, "Memoirs of Monk;" "The Life of General Monk," by THOMAS SKELTON; T. SKINNER, "Life of General Monk;" GUMBLE, "Life of General Monk," 1671; CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" HALLAM, "Constitutional History;" MACAULAY, "History of England;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xiii., (1826;) CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Monk, (JAMES HENRY,) an English clergyman and author, born at Huntingford in 1784. He became Bishop of Gloucester about 1830. He wrote a "Life of Bentley," (1831.) Died in 1856.

Monk, (MARY MOLESWORTH,) a distinguished writer, was a daughter of Robert, Lord Molesworth, and was married to George Monk, an Irish gentleman. She died in 1715, leaving a collection entitled "Marinda: Poems and Translations on Several Occasions," (1716.)

Monk'house, (WILLIAM COSMO,) a British writer, born in 1840. His works consist of poetry, fiction, and biography, also "The Early English Water-Colour Painters," (1890,) "In the National Gallery," (1895,) etc. Died in 1901.

Monmerqué, môn'mĕr'kā', (LOUIS JEAN NICOLAS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1780. He wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle" of Michaud, edited the "Letters of Madame de Sévigné," (10 vols., 1819,) and published other works. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1833. Died in 1860.

Monmouth. See GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH.

Monmouth, EARL OF. See MORDAUNT, and CAREY, (HENRY.)

Monmouth, mon'mŭth, (JAMES SCOTT,) DUKE OF, born in 1649, was a natural son of Charles II. of England. His mother's name was Lucy Walters. He married about 1665 Anne Scott, Duchess of Buccleuch, said to have been the richest heiress in the kingdom, and assumed her name. He received the title of Duke of Buccleuch, and was loaded with royal favours. His personal advantages and agreeable manners rendered him very popular. "Though a libertine," says Macaulay, "he won the hearts of the Puritans." A rivalry or jealousy arose between him and the Duke of York, afterwards James II., through whose influence Monmouth was discarded from court. He was in Holland when Charles II. died, (1684.) A report that Charles II. had married Lucy Walters privately was credulously received by the populace, who regarded Monmouth as the rightful heir to the throne and the champion of the Protestant cause. With a party of armed exiles he invaded England in June, 1685, and raised the standard of rebellion. He was received with enthusiasm by the people, and gained a victory over the royal troops at Axminster; but he was completely defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6, and captured a few days later. Having been taken into the presence of King James, he threw himself at his feet, and, with abject spirit, begged for life at any price, but in vain. He was executed in July, 1685.

Monnet, mo'nā', (ANTOINE GRIMOALD,) a French chemist, born in Auvergne in 1734, was appointed inspector-general of mines. He opposed and undervalued the discoveries of Lavoisier, Berthollet, and others, and thus injured his own reputation. He published a "Treatise on the Solution of Metals," (1775,) "Historical and Political Memoir on the Mines of France," (1791,) and numerous other scientific works. Died in 1817.

Monnet, (LOUIS CLAUDE,) BARON, a French general, born in 1766. He commanded at Flushing when it was taken by the English in 1809. For this ill success he was condemned to death; but he was then a prisoner in England. Died in 1819

Monnier, mo'ne-ā', (HENRI BONAVENTURE,) a French *littérateur*, comedian, and caricaturist, born in Paris in 1799. He represented and caricatured the life and manners of the common people with the pen, and published several volumes of "Scènes populaires dessinées à la Plume," (1830–46.) Among his works is "Mémoires de M. Prudhomme." Died in 1877.

Monnier, (JEAN CHARLES,) COMTE, a French general, born at Cavaillon in 1758. He led a division at Marengo in June, 1800. Died in 1816.

Monnier, (LOUIS GABRIEL,) a French engraver, born at Besançon in 1733; died at Dijon in 1804.

Monnier, de, deh mo'ne-ā', (MARIE THÉRÈSE **Richard de Ruffey**—re'shăr' deh rü'fā',) MARQUISE, a French lady, known under the name of SOPHIE, and celebrated in consequence of her connection with Mirabeau, was born at Pontarlier in 1754. Died in 1789. (See MIRABEAU.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Monnier, Le. See LEMONNIER.

Monnier, Le, leh mo'ne-ā', (PIERRE,) a French savant, born in Normandy about 1675, published a work entitled "Course of Philosophy." He was a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1757.

Monnoie or **Monnoye, de la,** deh lā mo'nwā' (BERNARD,) a French poet and critic, born at Dijon in 1641. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Duel Abolished," which obtained the first prize ever awarded by the French Academy. He was elected a member of that institution in 1713. He also published poems in Latin and French, and several critical treatises. Died in 1728.

See R. DE JUVIGNY, "Mémoire historique sur la Vie, etc. de La Monnoye."

Monnoyer, mo'nwā'yā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated painter of flowers and fruit, born at Lille, in Flanders, in 1635. Having visited Paris, he was employed in the decoration of Versailles and the Trianon. He afterwards repaired to England, where he executed some of his best works. Among his master-pieces are the flower-border of a mirror at Kensington, and the decorations of Montagu House. His flower-pieces have never been surpassed for brilliancy of colouring and free and graceful grouping. He died in 1699, leaving a son, ANTOINE, who was also a flower-painter.

See R. DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français."

Monod, mo'nod', (ADOLPHE,) an eminent Swiss Protestant minister, born about 1800. He lectured on theology and Hebrew at the College of Montauban from 1836 to 1852, and became minister of the Reformed Church of Paris in 1853. He acquired a wide reputation as a preacher and moralist, and wrote numerous religious treatises. He belonged to the most orthodox school of French Protestants. Died in 1856.

Monod, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a Swiss Protestant minister, born at Monnaz, in the Canton de Vaud, in 1794, was a brother of the preceding. He became in 1832 pastor of the Protestant sect called "Évangélistes libres," in Paris. He edited for many years "The Archives of Christianity," and published a number of sermons. Died in 1863.

Monod, (JEAN,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Geneva in 1765, was the father of the preceding. He was pastor of a church in Paris, and in 1830 became president of the Consistory of the Reformed Church. He contributed to the "Biographie Universelle" many notices of eminent Swiss writers, etc. Died in 1836.

Monpou, môn'poo', (HIPPOLYTE,) a French composer and singer, born in Paris in 1804. He composed popular ballads and operas, among which is "Les deux Reines," (1835.) Died in 1841.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Monrad, mon'răd, (DITLEV GOTHARD,) a Danish bishop, born at Copenhagen, November 24, 1811. In 1849 he was made Bishop of Laaland. He was at various times minister of worship, of the interior, and of finance. He was president of the Legislative Chamber during the

war which in 1864 detached Sleswick and Holstein from Denmark. He lived in New Zealand from 1864 to 1869. He returned to his diocese in 1871. Died in 1887.

Mon-rō', (ALEXANDER, distinguished as *Primus, i.e.* the first,") an eminent physician and anatomist, born in London in 1697. He studied successively in London, Paris, and at Leyden under Boerhaave, and was appointed, after his return, demonstrator of anatomy to the Surgeons' Company at Edinburgh. The lectures he delivered at this time won for him a high reputation, and were chiefly instrumental in founding the Medical School of Edinburgh. Under his direction also was established the Royal Infirmary of that city, in which he gave clinical lectures on surgery. He published in 1726 his "Osteology, or Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones," which passed through numerous editions and was translated into French and German. Among his other works are an "Essay on Comparative Anatomy," (1744,) and "Account of the Inoculation of Small-Pox in Scotland," (1765.) Dr. Monro was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the Academy of Surgery in Paris. Died in 1767.

Monro, (ALEXANDER *Secundus*, or the "second,") son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1732. He succeeded his father in the chair of anatomy and surgery in the Univ. of Edinburgh in 1759. Died 1817.

Monro, (ALEXANDER Tertius, or the "third,") a physician, a son of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh about 1774. Died 1859.

Monro, (Sir CHARLES CARMICHAEL,) British soldier, was born 1860. He served in India 1879–80, and South Africa 1899–1900. He commanded the 2d Division at the beginning of the World War; and commanded successively the 1st Army Corps, the 3d Army, and in Oct., 1915, the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. The evacuation of Gallipoli was accomplished under his leadership. He then commanded the 1st Army at the Western Front, and became Commander-in-chief in India, Oct., 1916. In 1923 he was made Governor and Commander-in-chief of Gibraltar.

Monro, (DONALD,) brother of Alexander, (1732–1817,) was born at Edinburgh in 1729. He was appointed chief physician to the army, which he accompanied to Germany in 1761. Died 1802.

Monroe, (HARRIET,) an American poet, born at Chicago in 1860. She was the author of the "Columbian Ode."

Monroe, mŭn-rō', (JAMES,) an American statesman, and the fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, a planter, was educated at William and Mary College, and entered the army as a cadet in 1776. He soon became a lieutenant in the army of Washington, and served at the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains. He was wounded in the battle of Trenton, December, 1776, and for his conduct there was promoted to the rank of captain. As aide-de-camp to Lord Stirling, he served with distinction at the battle of Brandywine, September, 1777, and at that of Monmouth, June, 1778. Having lost his rank in the regular army by becoming an aide to Lord Stirling, he retired from the service in 1778, and studied law under Thomas Jefferson. He was elected a member of the Assembly of Virginia in 1782, and a delegate to the General Congress in 1783 for three years. He married, about 1785, a Miss Kortright, of New York.

As a member of the Convention of Virginia, in 1788, he opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which, in his opinion, gave too much power to the Federal government. He accordingly united himself with the Anti-Federalists, or Republican party, and was elected a Senator of the United States for four years by the legislature of Virginia in 1790. In 1794 he was sent to France as minister-plenipotentiary. He offended the heads of the home government by the open expression of sympathy with the French republicans, or by a departure from a neutral policy, and was recalled about the end of 1796. He was Governor of Virginia three years, (1799–1802.) In 1802 he was sent to France as envoy-extraordinary, to unite with Robert Livingston, then the resident minister at Paris, in a negotiation for the purchase of Louisiana,—*i.e.* the whole valley of the Mississippi. They purchased that vast territory from Bonaparte for $15,000,000. In 1803 Mr. Monroe was sent as minister-plenipotentiary to England, and in 1805 performed a diplomatic mission to Spain in relation to the boundary of Louisiana. He returned to London in 1806, and, aided by Mr. Pinckney, negotiated a treaty for the protection of maritime interests and neutral rights; but the government of the United States refused to ratify this treaty, because it did not provide against the impressment of seamen. He returned home in 1808, and passed about two years in a private station.

In 1811 he was elected Governor of Virginia. He was appointed secretary of state by President Madison in November, 1811. He acted as secretary of war during the disastrous and gloomy period that followed the capture of Washington, September, 1814–March, 1815, and rendered important services by his energetic measures to restore the public credit and reinforce the army. He did not cease to be secretary of state until March, 1817. He was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1816, and was elected by a large majority, receiving one hundred and eighty-three electoral votes. His competitor was Rufus King, who received thirty-four votes. He appointed John Q. Adams secretary of state, William H. Crawford secretary of the treasury, John C. Calhoun secretary of war, and Smith Thompson secretary of the navy. The violence of party spirit abated during his administration, which encountered no strong opposition. In 1819 Spain ceded Florida to the United States. He was re-elected President in 1820 without opposition, receiving every electoral vote except one. During his second term the independence of the South American colonies of Spain was recognized by the United States. In his message of December, 1823, he asserted the important principle of foreign policy which forms the celebrated "Monroe Doctrine," in these terms: "We owe it, therefore, to candour and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, [*i.e.* the European powers,] to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." He retired from office in March, 1825, after which he resided at Oak Hill, Loudon county, Virginia. He was elected president of the convention which met in 1829 to revise the Constitution of Virginia. A speech which he made in that Convention contains this incidental remark on slavery:—"No imputation can be cast on Virginia in this matter. She did all that was in her power to do, to prevent the extension of slavery and to mitigate its evils so far as she could."* He died in the city of New York, at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, on the 4th of July, 1831, leaving the reputation of a discreet and successful statesman, more distinguished for administrative talents than for oratorical powers.

See J. Q. ADAMS, "Eulogy on James Monroe;" HILDRETH, "History of the United States," vols. v. and vi.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Monrose, môn'roz', the assumed name of CLAUDE LOUIS BARRIZAIN, (bă're'zăN',) a French comic actor, born at Besançon in 1783; died in 1843.

Mons, van, văn mŏns or mônss, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent Belgian chemist and pomologist, was born at Brussels in 1765. Having learned the art of pharmacy, he was chosen in 1797 professor of chemistry, etc. in Brussels. He founded the "Journal de Chimie et Physique," which for many years was a central dépôt of the progress of science in Europe. Having a ruling passion for the culture of fruit, he began at an early age to theorize and experiment on the production of new varieties. About the age of twenty he adopted the theory that seedlings of new varieties have more tendency to improve than those of old varieties, or, in other words while good old varieties mostly produce inferior sorts, those which are recent and bad tend to change for the

* This remark, doubtless, has reference to the efforts of the English government to introduce slaves into Virginia against the wishes of many of the colonists.

better. Having planted a large nursery and devoted his life chiefly to experiments on the pear, he was successful in producing many fine varieties, among which was the Beurré Diel. Soon after 1815 he was appointed professor of chemistry at Louvain. He published "Principles of Electricity," (1802,) "Principles of Philosophic Chemistry," (1818,) "Fruit-Trees and their Culture," (1835,) and other works. He was an associate of the Institute of France. Died in 1842. "The constant springing up of fine new sorts of fruit in the United States," says Downing, "is given with much apparent force as a proof of the accuracy of the Van Mons theory."

See QUETELET, "Notice historique sur J. B. van Mons," 1843; J. S. STAS, "Notice sur J. B. van Mons," 1843.

Mons, van, (THÉODORE,) a jurist, a son of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1801. He published several legal works.

Mon'sell, (JOHN SAMUEL BEWLEY,) D.D., LL.D., a poet and clergyman, born at Londonderry, Ireland, March 2, 1811. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832, and became a presbyter of the Church of England. Died at Guildford, Surrey, April 9, 1875. He published various works, but is chiefly known for his hymns.

Monselet, môn'seh-lā', (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nantes in 1825. He wrote, besides various other works, "Statues et Statuettes," (1851,) and "Figurines Parisiennes," (1854.) Died May 19, 1888.

Mon'sell, (WILLIAM,) M.P., was born in Limerick county, Ireland, in 1812. He was appointed a privy councillor in 1855, president of the board of health in 1857, was vice-president of the board of trade a few months in 1866, and became under-secretary for the colonies in 1868. He was postmaster-general, (1871–73,) and received the title of Baron Emly. Died in 1894.

Monsiau, môn'se-ō', (NICOLAS ANDRÉ,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1754, worked with remarkable facility. Died in 1837.

Monsignori, mon-sēn-yo'ree, (FRANCESCO,) sometimes called BONSIGNORI, a skilful Italian painter, born at Verona in 1455. He was a pupil of Andrea Mantegna, and worked mostly at Mantua. Died in 1519.

Monsigny, môn'sēn'ye', (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) a French composer, born at Artois in 1729. He produced, besides other operas, "Le Maître en Droit," and "Le Cadi dupé," (1760,) the comic operas of "The King and the Farmer" and "Rose and Colas," and was elected a member of the Institute, (1813.) Died in 1817.

Mon'son, (Sir EDMUND JOHN,) an English diplomatist, born at Chart Lodge, Kent, in 1834. He entered the public service in 1856, was attaché and secretary to many foreign legations, and minister at several South American courts 1879–84. He was made minister to Denmark in 1884, to Greece 1888, to Belgium 1892, ambassador to Austria 1893, and to France 1898.

Mon'son, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English naval commander, born in Lincolnshire about 1569, served with distinction against the Spaniards, Dutch, and French, and attained the rank of vice-admiral. He was the author of "Naval Tracts," which were published in Churchill's "Collection of Voyages." Died in 1643.

Monstrelet, de, deh môn'streh-lā', (ENGUERRAND,) a French chronicler, born about 1390, wrote an account of the wars of his time between the factions of Armagnac and Burgundy. His "Chronicles," beginning in 1400 and brought down to 1444, fill the space between the histories of Froissart and Comines, and are highly esteemed for their accuracy and the perspicuity and simplicity of their style. Died in 1453.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montagna, mon-tän'yä, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian painter, born at Vicenza, lived about 1460–1500, and studied under Andrea Mantegna. Among his masterpieces we may name the "Madonna on a Throne with Saint Andrew and other Saints," at the Museum of Milan.

Montagna, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian engraver, a relative of the preceding, was born at Vicenza about 1458; died in 1530.

Montagne, môn'tän', (JEAN FRANÇOIS CAMILLE,) a French botanist, born at Vaudoy in 1784. Having studied medicine, he was appointed in 1815 surgeon-in-chief of the army of Murat. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1852, and in 1858 was made an officer of the legion of honour. He contributed to the "Archives de Botanique" and to other scientific journals a number of valuable treatises on the Cryptogamia, among which we may name "Notice of the Cryptogamous Plants recently discovered in France." Died in 1866.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montagny, môn'tän'ye', (ÉTIENNE,) a French sculptor, born at Saint-Étienne in 1816. He obtained a medal of the first class for a statue of Saint Louis, in 1859.

Mŏn'ta-gū, (BASIL,) an eminent English lawyer and writer, born in London in 1770, was a natural son of John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich. Having graduated at Cambridge, he was called to the bar in 1798. He practised with ability and success, and extended his reputation by numerous legal publications, the most important of which is a "Digest of the Bankrupt Laws, with a Collection of the Statutes and of the Cases determined upon that Subject," (1805.) He was associated with Romilly and Wilberforce in successful effort to abolish hanging for forgery and for certain other crimes. In 1825 he produced a valuable edition of Lord Bacon's works, on which he expended the labour of many years; also a "Life of Bacon," in reference to which Macaulay says, "About his merit as a collector of materials there can be no dispute; and we are indebted to his minute and accurate researches for the means of refuting what we cannot but consider his errors." He published "Essays and Selections," and various other works. Died in 1851.

Montagu, (CHARLES.) See HALIFAX, EARL OF.

Montagu, (EDWARD.) See MANCHESTER, EARL OF.

Montagu, (EDWARD WORTLEY,) son of Lady Mary Montagu, noticed below, was born in Yorkshire in 1713. At an early age he manifested a propensity to low vices, and great eccentricity of character. When placed at school he repeatedly ran away, and at length hired himself as a cabin-boy in a ship bound for Spain. Being discovered and sent back to his family, he travelled soon after on the continent. After his return he was member of two successive Parliaments. He next went to Italy, where he was converted to Catholicism, and not long after visited Egypt, and there professed Mohammedanism. He was the author of "Reflections on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics." Died in 1776.

See "Memoirs of E. Wortley Montagu," 2 vols., 1778; "Autobiography of Edward Wortley Montagu," London, 1869; NICHOLS "Literary Anecdotes."

Montagu, (HENRY.) See MANCHESTER, EARL OF.

Montagu, (Lady MARY WORTLEY,) a celebrated English writer, born in Nottinghamshire about 1690. She was the daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston, and Lady Mary Fielding, and cousin to the novelist Henry Fielding. She was early distinguished for the brilliancy of her intellect and her rapid acquisition of knowledge. In 1712 she was married to Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq., and a few years after, on his appointment to a place in the treasury, accompanied him to London. Here she attracted general admiration by her wit and remarkable beauty, and became intimate with Addison, Pope, and other celebrated writers of the time. In 1716 she accompanied her husband, on his being appointed ambassador, to Constantinople. During her residence of two years at the Porte, she wrote to her friends in England a series of Letters containing shrewd and lively descriptions of Oriental life and manners. On her return to England she became the means of introducing the Turkish practice of inoculation, having had the courage to have the experiment first tried on her own son. The next remarkable event in Lady Mary's life is her quarrel with Pope, the cause of which is not with certainty known. In 1739 she left England for Italy, where she resided upwards of twenty years. She returned in 1761, and died the following year. Besides the son mentioned above, she left a daughter Mary, who was married to the Earl of Bute, minister of George III.

Lady Mary wrote a number of poems, of which the "Town Eclogues" only are entitled to much notice. Her literary reputation is owing chiefly to her "Letters," which are ranked among the finest specimens of epistolary composition.

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by L. S. COSTELLO; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1803, and April, 1804, (by JEFFREY;) "Quarterly Review" for February, 1837; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1868, ("Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.;") "Westminster Review" for April, 1837: "Monthly Review" for May and June, 1763 *et seq.*

Montagu, (Lord ROBERT,) an English economist, was born in 1825, son of the Duke of Manchester. He was a member of Parliament 1859–80, and the author of numerous works on economical, political, and other subjects.

Montague, mŏn'ta-gū, (Sir EDWARD,) an English statesman, born in Northamptonshire. He was appointed chief justice of the court of king's bench in 1539, and chief justice of the common pleas in 1546. He was one of the counsellors designated in the will of Henry VIII. to administer the government during the minority of Edward VI. Died in 1556.

Montague, (EDWARD,) Earl of Sandwich, an English naval commander, born in 1625. He served for a time on the side of the Parliament, but subsequently went over to the royalists, and assisted General Monk in the restoration of Charles II. For this service he was successively created an earl, a knight of the Garter, member of the privy council, and admiral of the Narrow Seas. On the renewal of the war with Holland, in 1672, Lord Sandwich commanded the squadron under the Duke of York against De Ruyter, and perished in the burning of the Royal James.

Montague, (ELIZABETH,) a celebrated English lady, born in Yorkshire in 1720. Her early studies were directed by Dr. Conyers Middleton, who was connected with her family. In 1742 she was married to Edward Montague, Esq. After the death of her husband, in 1775, she resided in Portman Square, London, where she numbered among her visitors the most eminent men of the day, including Burke, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Reynolds. She was also intimate with Mrs. Elizabeth Carter and Hannah More. Mrs. Montague contributed several "Dialogues of the Dead" to those published by Lord Lyttelton; but her principal work is an "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakespeare," which obtained for her a high reputation. In this production she has ably refuted the false charges of Voltaire against the great English poet. She is said to have been the founder of the literary society called the "Blue-Stocking Club." Her correspondence was published after her death. Died in 1800.

See MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England," etc.; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1809; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1813; "Mrs. Montague and her Friends," in "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1848; "Monthly Review" for October, 1814.

Montague, (GEORGE,) an English naturalist, born in Wiltshire. In 1802 he published an "Ornithological Dictionary, or Synopsis of British Birds," and soon after his "Testacea Britannica," or "Natural History of British Shells," illustrated. Both of these works are highly esteemed. Montague was a member of the Linnæan Society of London. Died in 1815.

Montague, (JOHN,) Earl of Sandwich, an English statesman, born in London in 1718. He was first lord of the admiralty in 1749 and 1750, and obtained the same office in 1763. He supported the administration of Lord North, under whom he served as first lord of the admiralty from 1771 to 1782. He was more deficient in principle than in capacity. Died in 1792.

See J. COOKE, "Memoir of the Earl of Sandwich."

Mon'ta-gue, (WILLIAM LEWIS,) an American educator, born at Belchertown, Massachusetts, April 6, 1831. He graduated at Amherst College in 1855, and after 1862 held the professorship of modern languages in that institution. His publications include Spanish and Italian grammars, "Introduction to Italian Literature," and other works.

Montaigne, mŏn-tān', de. [Fr. pron. dẹh mŏn'tān',] (MICHEL EYQUEM—ā'kĕn',) a celebrated French philosopher and essayist, born at the château de Montaigne, in Périgord, on the 28th of February, 1533. His father, who was one of the noblesse, placed him, while very young, under the tuition of masters who were ignorant of French, and who conversed with him only in Latin, which thus became his natural language. At the age of thirteen he had finished his studies at a college of Bordeaux. Having studied law, he became a judge at Bordeaux about 1554. In 1565 or 1566 he married, *par convenance*, Françoise de la Chassaigne. In 1580 he produced his celebrated "Essays," which have enjoyed an almost unparalleled popularity. Soon after that date he made a tour in Germany, Italy, etc., of which he wrote a Journal. He often visited Paris, in order to perform his duties as gentleman of the king's chamber. From 1581 to 1585 he was mayor of Bordeaux. During the civil war of the League his impartial moderation did not exempt him from danger and persecution. He died in September, 1592. "The Essays of Montaigne," says Hallam, "make in several respects an epoch in literature, less on account of their real importance than of their influence on the taste and opinions of Europe. . . . No prose writer of the sixteenth century has been so generally read, nor, probably, given so much delight. Whatever may be our estimate of Montaigne as a philosopher,—a name which he was far from arrogating,—there will be but one opinion of the felicity and brightness of his genius." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") "The author of these 'Essais,'" says Leo Joubert, "is certainly the most independent spirit that ever existed,—independent without revolt, and detached from the systems of others without having any system of his own. . . . We recognize in his 'Essays' a nature well endowed, not heroic, perhaps, but generous, exquisitely sensible, not aspiring to the sublime, capable of devotion, and incapable of a base act,—in fine, a model of what we may call average virtue," *(la vertu moyenne.)* ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") Sprightly humour, independence, *naïveté*, and originality are the characteristics of his mind; and his style is admired for its graceful simplicity. His works are highly seasoned with his own individuality, and afford much insight into his character.

"The Essays," says Emerson, "are an entertaining soliloquy on every random topic that comes into his head,—treating everything without ceremony, yet with masculine sense. There have been men with deeper insight, but, one would say, never a man with such abundance of thoughts: he is never dull, never insincere, and has the genius to make the reader care for all that he cares for. . . . This book of Montaigne the world has endorsed by translating it into all tongues and printing seventy-five editions of it in Europe,—and that, too, a circulation somewhat chosen, namely, among courtiers, soldiers, princes, men of the world, and men of wit and generosity." (See article "Montaigne," in "Representative Men.")

See J. BOUHIER, "Mémoires sur la Vie de Montaigne;" VILLEMAIN, "Éloge de Montaigne," 1812; PAYEN, "Notice sur Montaigne," 1837; GRÜN, "La Vie publique de M. Montaigne," 1855; BAYLE SAINT JOHN, "Montaigne the Essayist," 1858; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" VICTORIN FABRE, "Éloge de Montaigne," 1813; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MRS. SHELLEY, "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1820;) "Quarterly Review" for October, 1856; "Westminster Review" for July, 1838.

Montalbani, mon-tăl-bā'nee, (OVIDIO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Bologna about 1602, became successively professor of physical science, mathematics, and medicine in the university of his native city. He published a number of scientific works under the pseudonym of BUMALDI. Thunberg gave the name of Bumaldia to a genus of Japanese plants. Died in 1671.

See GHILINI, "Teatro d'Uomini letterati;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Montalembert, (ANDRÉ.) See ESSÉ.

Montalembert, de, dẹh mŏn'tăl'ŏn'bair' (CHARLES FORBES,) COMTE, a distinguished statesman, orator, and political writer, of French extraction, born in London in 1810, was a son of Marc René Anne Marie, noticed below. His mother was Miss Forbes, a Scottish lady.

He studied in Paris, and in 1830 became associated with Lamennais and Lacordaire as editor of "L'Avenir," in which post he was conspicuous as an eloquent champion of democracy and the Catholic Church. He entered the Chamber of Peers in 1831, and married, in 1843, Mademoiselle de Mérode, a Belgian lady. Devoted to the Liberal Catholic party, of which he was regarded as the most eminent leader, he was an earnest advocate of religious toleration, popular rights, and general education. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and in 1849 was elected to the Legislative Assembly, in which he opposed Victor Hugo in several brilliant efforts of oratory, especially during the debate on the revision of the constitution, in June, 1851. He was elected to the French Academy in 1852, and was a member of the legislative body from 1852 to 1857, during which period he represented the opposition almost alone. In 1858 he was condemned to a fine, and imprisonment for six months, for a political essay entitled "A Debate on India in the English Parliament;" but the penalties were not actually inflicted. He published, among other works, a "History of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary," (1836,) "On Vandalism and Catholicism in Art," (1839,) "The Political Future of England," (1855,) "The Monks of the West, from Saint Benedict to Saint Bernard," (1860,) and "The Free Church in the Free State," ("L'Église libre dans l'État libre," 1863.) He sympathized with the Unionists in the American civil war. In a letter to an English friend, dated December, 1869, he wrote, "Temporal despotism has faded away in a most unexpected manner; and I sincerely hope spiritual despotism will follow, sooner or later. . . . I am more convinced than ever that freedom in the sphere of religion, still more than in that of politics, is the vital condition of truth." A great sensation was produced by his letter dated February 28, 1870, in which he protested—almost with his latest breath—against the dogma of papal infallibility, and those ultramontanes "who have immolated justice and truth, reason and history, in one great holocaust to the idol they have raised up for themselves at the Vatican." Died in March, 1870.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Montalembert, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" NETTEMENT, "Histoire de la Littérature Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1856, and July, 1861; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1861; "British Quarterly Review" for July, 1868; "North British Review" for August, 1861; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1870; MRS. OLIPHANT, "Memoirs of Count Montalembert," 1872.

Montalembert, de, (MARC RENÉ,) MARQUIS, a French general and distinguished military engineer, born at Angoulême in 1714. His family was noble, and had produced several distinguished captains. He entered the army in 1732, and was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1747. In the Seven Years' war (1756–63) he was attached to the staff of the Russian and Swedish armies, of whose operations he rendered an official account to the French ministry. He published in 1776 an extensive and important work, named "Perpendicular Fortification, or the Defensive Art superior to the Offensive," (11 vols.) He wrote several memoirs inserted in the "Collection" of the Academy, and other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1800.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Éloge historique du Général Montalembert," 1801.

Montalembert, de, (MARC RENÉ ANNE MARIE,) COMTE, a French nobleman, born in Paris in 1777, emigrated in 1792. From 1800 to 1814 he served in the English army, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He returned to France in 1814, and in 1819 was created a peer of France. Soon after that date he was appointed minister to Denmark, but, having offended the ministers by a liberal speech in the Chamber, he was deprived of that post. From 1826 to the revolution of 1830 he was minister from France to the court of Sweden. Died in 1831. His eldest son, CHARLES FORBES, noticed above, was an eminent orator.

See DE COURCELLES, "Généalogie de la Maison de Montalembert."

Montalivet, de, deh mòn'tȧ'le'vȧ', (JEAN PIERRE **Bachasson**—bȧ'shȧ'sòn',) COMTE, a French statesman, born near Sarreguemines in 1766. He was made councillor of state in 1805, and minister of the interior in 1809. He entered the Chamber of Peers under the ministry of Decazes, in 1819. Died in 1823.

Montalivet, de, (MARTHE CAMILLE BACHASSON,) COMTE, a French minister of state, a son of the preceding, was born at Valence in 1801. He became minister of the interior in November, 1830, and minister of public instruction in March, 1831. He served as minister of the interior from 1837 to 1839. Died Jan. 4, 1880.

Montalto. See DANEDI, (GIOVANNI STEFANO.)

Montalvan, de, dȧ mon-tȧl-vȧn', (JUAN PEREZ,) an eminent Spanish dramatist, born at Madrid in 1602, was a friend and disciple of Lope de Vega. Among his best works are the comedies entitled "There is no Life like Honour," ("No hay Vida como la Honra,") "The Lovers of Teruel," ("Los Amantes de Teruel,") and "La Lindona de Galicia." Died in 1638.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" A. F. VON SCHACK, "Geschichte der dramatischen Literatur in Spanien."

Montalvo. See GALVEZ, (LUIS DE.)

Montan. See MONTANUS.

Montanari, mon-tȧ-nȧ'ree, (GEMINIANO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Módena in 1632, was professor of mathematics at Bologna, and in 1674 filled the chair of astronomy at Padua. He wrote a number of scientific treatises, and is said to have discovered the method of determining the height of mountains by the barometer. He was a friend of the celebrated Cassini. Died in 1687.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Montanelli, mon-tȧ-nel'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian jurist and *littérateur*, born in Tuscany in 1813, became professor of commercial law at Pisa in 1839. He published a number of lyric poems and dramatic works. Died in 1862.

Montano, mon-tȧ'no, [Lat. MONTA'NUS,] (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian physician, of high reputation in his time, born at Verona in 1488. He was for many years professor of medicine at Padua, and published a number of medical works in Latin. Died in 1551.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Montano, mon-tȧ'no, (REGINALD GONSALVO,) a Spanish Protestant of the sixteenth century, was an intimate friend of the Protestant martyr Juan Ponce de Leon. He published an account of the Inquisition, said to be the earliest on record.

Montanus. See ARIAS MONTANUS.

Montanus. See MONTANO, (GIAMBATTISTA.)

Mon-tā'nus, [Fr. MONTAN, mòn'tòn',] the founder of the sect of Montanists, was a native of Phrygia, and flourished in the second century. He pretended to be divinely inspired, and that he was commissioned to complete the reformation which the Saviour had begun on earth. Among those who embraced this delusion were Tertullian and Theodotus.

See EUSEBIUS, "Ecclesiastical History;" PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies."

Montarroyo, de, dȧ mon-tȧr-ro'yo, (JOZÉ FREIRE,) a Portuguese writer, born in Lisbon in 1670. He published several historical works, and commenced an annual compilation, entitled "Historia annual do Mundo das Gazetas de Lisboa," (1714–58.) Died in 1730.

Montauban, mòn'tō'bòn', a famous French captain of buccaneers, was born about 1650. He inflicted great damage on the Spaniards on the coasts of America. Died in 1700.

Montausier, de, deh mòn'tō'zē-ȧ', (CHARLES de **Sainte-Maure**—deh sȧNt mōR,) DUC, a French nobleman and general, born in Paris in 1610. He was loyal to the king during the civil war of the Fronde. He was appointed by Louis XIV. governor to the dauphin, in 1688. In conjunction with Huet, he superintended the editions of the classics called "ad usum Delphini," ("for the use of the dauphin.") He was distinguished for the integrity of his character, and is supposed to have been the original of Molière's "Alceste" in "Le Misanthrope." He died in 1690, and his funeral sermon was preached by Fléchier.

See PETIT, "Vie du Duc de Montausier," 1729; PUGET DE SAINT-PIERRE, "Histoire du Duc de Montausier," 1784; AMÉDÉE ROUX, "Montausier, sa Vie et son Temps," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montausier, de, (JULIE LUCINE **d'Angennes**—dôn'zhĕn',) DUCHESSE, the beautiful and accomplished wife of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1607. She was a daughter of the celebrated Marquise de Rambouillet, (see RAMBOUILLET,) and was an ornament of the brilliant society of authors and wits who met in the Hôtel Rambouillet. She was married in 1645 to the Duke of Montausier, who, aided by several poets and artists, had composed the famous "Garland for Julie," ("Guirlande de Julie.") Died in 1671.

See A. ROUX, "Montausier, sa Vie et son Temps," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montbarey, de, dĕh môn'bâ'rà', (ALEXANDRE MARIE LÉONOR DE SAINT-MAURIS,) PRINCE, a French officer, born at Besançon in 1732. He became maréchal-de-camp in 1761, and was minister of war from September, 1777, till December, 1780. Died in 1796.

Montbel, de, dĕh môn'bĕl', (GUILLAUME ISIDORE BARON,) COMTE, a French politician and royalist, born at Toulouse in 1787. He became minister of public instruction under Polignac in August, 1829, minister of the interior in November of that year, and minister of finance in May, 1830. Died in 1861.

Montbéliard or **Montbeillard.** See GUÉNEAU.

Montboissier, de, dĕh môn'bwâ'se-à', (PIERRE,) called PIERRE LE VÉNÉRABLE, a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in Auvergne about 1092. He was chosen abbé of Cluny in 1122. A translation of the Koran was made under his auspices. Died in 1156.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montbret, de. See COQUEBERT.

Montbrun, môn'brŭn', (ALEXANDRE DU PUY,) Marquis de Saint-André, a French general, born in 1600. He entered the French army as colonel in 1638. He declined the bâton of marshal, which was offered to him if he would abjure Protestantism. Died in 1673.

Montbrun, (CHARLES DU PUY,) a French captain and zealous Protestant, born in the diocese of Gap about 1530. He performed several daring exploits in the civil wars. He was captured and executed in 1575.

See GUI ALLARD, "Vie du brave Montbrun," 1675; J. C. MARTIN, "Histoire de Charles Dupuy," 1816.

Montbrun, (LOUIS PIERRE,) COMTE, a French general, born at Florensac in 1770, served with distinction at Eckmühl, April, 1809, and at Raab, June, 1809. He was killed at the battle of the Moskwa, September, 1812.

Montcalm (môn't-kâm') **de Saint-Véran, de,** [Fr. pron. môn'kălm' dĕh săn và'rôn',] (LOUIS JOSEPH,) MARQUIS, a French general, born near Nîmes in 1712. Having previously served in several campaigns in France and the Netherlands, he was sent in 1756 to defend the French colonies in North America. He gained a victory over the English forces commanded by Lord Abercrombie in 1758, but was defeated by General Wolfe at Quebec, and mortally wounded in the engagement, (1759.) (See WOLFE.)

See MONTGOMERY MARTIN, "History of the British Colonies;" GARNEAU, "Histoire du Canada."

Montchal. See BARENTIN-MONTCHAL.

Montchal, de, dĕh môn'shăl', (CHARLES,) a French prelate, born at Annonay in 1589, was made Archbishop of Toulouse in 1627. He was an accomplished scholar, and a generous patron of literary men, and was the author of "Mémoires," (2 vols., 1718.) Died in 1651.

Montchrestien, de, dĕh môn'krà'te-ăn', (ANTOINE,) a French poet and economist, born at Falaise about 1570. He wrote several dramas, etc. He joined the Protestants in revolt against the king, and was killed in 1621.

Monteagle, mônt-ee'gĕl, OF BRANDON, (THOMAS SPRING RICE,) LORD, a distinguished statesman of the Whig party, born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1790. He represented Limerick in Parliament from 1820 to 1832, having been appointed secretary of the treasury in 1830. He was a prominent advocate of the Reform and Test Acts, and other liberal measures. He became chancellor of the exchequer in 1835, retired from that office in 1839, and was raised to the peerage in the same year. Died in 1866.

Montebello. See LANNES.

Montecatino, mon-tà-kà-tee'no, (ANTONIO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Ferrara in 1536, published commentaries on the "Politics" and "Physics" of Aristotle. Died in 1599.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Montecuccoli, mon-tà-kook'ko-lee, written also **Montecucculi,** (RAIMONDO,) COUNT, one of the greatest military commanders of his time, was born at Modena, in Italy, in 1608. Having entered the Austrian service, he distinguished himself in the campaign of 1637 against the Swedes; but he was subsequently defeated by the Swedish general Bannér, (1639,) and made prisoner. He was released after two years' captivity, and in 1664 gained a signal victory over the Turks at Saint Gothard, for which he was made lieutenant-general. He was sent in 1673 to oppose the celebrated Turenne; but, although consummate skill was displayed by both generals in their manœuvres, no decisive battle was fought. Montecucculi regarded this his last campaign as the most glorious of all, since he had encountered Turenne and Condé without being defeated. He died in 1681, leaving a "Treatise on the Art of War," which is highly esteemed. He was a liberal patron of learning, and was one of the founders of the Academy of Naturalists at Vienna. He had been created by the King of Spain a knight of the golden fleece, and obtained from him the principality of Amalfi.

See PARADISI, "Elogio del Conte Montecuccoli," 1776; PEZZL, "Lebensbeschreibung Montecuccoli's," 1792; "R. Montecuccoli's Leben," Leipsic, 1792.

Montecuculi. See MONTECUCCOLI.

Montefalconius. See MONTFAUCON.

Montefeltro, di, de mon-tà-fĕl'tro, (FEDERIGO,) COUNT, and first Duke of Urbino, was born about 1410. He was distinguished as a patron of learning, and was one of the most learned and eloquent princes of his time. As an ally of Alfonso, King of Naples, he waged war against Sigismund Malatesta about 1456–60. In 1467 he was chosen to command the army of Florence, and fought an indecisive battle with the Venetian general Coleoni. Died in 1482.

Montefiore, mon-tà-fe-o'rà, (Sir MOSES,) an English Jew, distinguished for his philanthropy, was born October 24, 1784. He became sheriff of London in 1837, and was knighted the same year. In 1846 he was made a baronet. He performed missions to several foreign countries for the relief of people who were oppressed on account of religion, and founded a Jewish college at Ramsgate in 1867. Died July 29, 1885.

Monteggia, mon-tĕd'jà, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian surgeon, born at Laveno in 1762, wrote several treatises, one of which, entitled "Institutes of Surgery," is highly commended by Scarpa. Died in 1815.

Montégut, môn'tà'gü', (EMILE,) a French critic and journalist of high reputation, born at Limoges in 1826. He became in 1857 associate editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Died December 11, 1895.

Monteil, môn'tà'l' or môn'tà'ye, (AMANS ALEXIS,) a French historian, born at Rodez in 1769. His principal work is a "History of the French," etc., ("Histoire des Français des divers États," 3d edition, 5 vols., 1848,) which the French Academy judged worthy to share the Gobert prize with Augustin Thierry. Died in 1850.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Monteith, mon-teeth', or **Monteth,** (ROBERT,) a Scottish historian, resided in Paris, and was patronized by Cardinal de Retz. He published, in French, a "History of the Troubles of Great Britain," which was translated into English. Died about 1660.

Montelupo. See BACCIO DA MONTE-LUPO.

Montemagno, da, dà mon-tà-mân'yo, (BUONACORSO,) an Italian poet of the fourteenth century, wrote sonnets which are greatly admired for the elegance and purity of their style.

Montemayor, de, dà mon-tà-mâ-yôr', (JORGE,) a Portuguese poet and novelist, born near Coimbra about 1520, was patronized at the court of Philip II. of Spain. His principal work is a pastoral romance entitled "Diana in Love," ("Diana enamorada,") which is written in Spanish. It is praised by Cervantes in his "Don Quixote," and has been many times translated. Montemayor is regarded as the founder of the Spanish pas-

toral; and "his prose," says Bouterwek, "has served as a model to all romance-writers of that kind."

See Bouterwek, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole;" Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" Ticknor, "History of Spanish Literature;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824.

Montemolin. See Carlos, or, more fully, Carlos Luis Maria Fernando.

Montémont, môn'tā'môn', (Albert,) a French poet and writer of books of travel, born at Remiremont in 1788. Among his works is "Letters on Astronomy," in verse and prose, (4 vols., 1823.) Died about 1862.

Monten, mon'tĕn, (Dietrich,) a German battle-painter, born at Dusseldorf in 1799. Among his principal works we may name "The Death of Gustavus Adolphus." Died in 1843.

Montenault. See Monthenault.

Montépin, de, deh môn'tā'păn' (Xavier Aymon,) a French novelist, born in Haute-Saône in 1824. He produced numerous successful novels, one of which was condemned in a court of law as subversive of good morals. He also wrote a number of plays.

Montereau, (Pierre.) See Pierre de Montereau.

Montesinos, mon-tā-see'nŏs, (Fernando,) a Spanish historian, born at Osuña, wrote a "History of Ancient Peru," which has been translated by Ternaux-Compans into French, under the title of "Mémoires historiques de l'ancien Pérou," (1849.) Died about 1660.

See Prescott, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vols. i. and ii.

Montespan, mon'tęs-păn', **de,** [Fr. pron. deh môn'-tĕs'pôn', (Françoise Athénais **de Rochechouart**—deh rosh'shoo-ăr',) Marquise, a French lady, of extraordinary personal beauty, born in 1641, was a daughter of the Duc de Mortemart. She was married in 1663 to the Marquis de Montespan. She afterwards succeeded Mademoiselle de la Vallière as mistress of Louis XIV. She bore the king eight children, among whom were the Duc de Maine, Louis César, the Comte de Vexin, and the Comte de Toulouse, besides two sons who died young. Died in 1707.

See Saint-Simon, "Mémoires;" Madame de Sévigné, "Letters;" Voltaire, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montesquieu, mon'tĕs'ke-ụh', Baron, a grandson of the following, was born in 1755. He served as an officer, with distinction, in the United States, (1779–81.) In 1792 he became a royalist *émigré*. He passed many years in England, where he died about 1824.

Montesquieu, môn'tęs-kū', **de,** [Fr. pron. deh môn'-tĕs'ke-ụh',] or, more fully, **De la Brède et** (deh lă brĕd ā) **de Montesquieu,** (Charles **de Secondat**—deh seh-kôn'dă',) Baron, a brilliant, original, and popular French author, was born of a noble family near Bordeaux on the 18th of January, 1689. In his childhood he formed habits of intense application to study, and became an insatiable reader. He has declared that he never felt a sorrow which an hour's reading would not dissipate or relieve. Having been educated for the law, he became a *conseiller*, or judge, in the parliament of Bordeaux in 1714, and *président à mortier* of the same in 1716. The favourite studies of his mature powers were historical and moral sciences.

In 1721 he acquired a rather sudden celebrity by his "Persian Letters," a work which combines the attractions of romance with the resources of rational philosophy, and presents profound and luminous views of commerce, law, and social phenomena. Its prodigious success was due partly to its spirited, keen, and witty satire on French manners, and its brilliant, piquant style, full of happy reticences and unexpected contrasts. In 1726 he sold his office of president, and in 1728 was admitted into the French Academy. He then began a journey, in which he visited nearly all the countries of Europe. He passed two years in England, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1734 he produced an admired work, "Considerations on the Causes of the Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans," the most complete essay that had appeared on that subject. He afterwards devoted fourteen years to the composition of his greatest work, "The Spirit of Laws," ("L'Esprit des Lois," 1748,) which excited almost universal admiration. In eighteen months it ran through twenty-two editions. In this arduous enterprise of exploring the labyrinths of history and political science he was in advance of his age as an advocate of liberty and humanity. In reference to this work, Voltaire said, "The human race had lost its titles; Montesquieu found and restored them." He died in Paris in February, 1755. He had married Mademoiselle de Lartigues in 1715. His personal character was in a high degree amiable and estimable.

See Voltaire, "Siècle de Louis XIV et Louis XV;" D'Alembert, "Eloge de Montesquieu;" Villemain, "Eloge de Montesquieu," 1826; François Riaux, "Notice sur Montesquieu," 1849; Maupertuis, "Eloge de Montesquieu," 1755; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montesquiou, de, dęh môn'tĕs'ke-oo', (Pierre,) Comte d'Artagnan, a French general, born at the château of Armagnac in 1645. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Malplaquet, (1709,) soon after which he became a marshal of France. Died in 1725.

Montesquiou-Fezensac, de, dęh môn'tĕs'ke-oo' fęh'zôn'zăk', (Ambroise Anatole Augustin,) Count, a French general and poet, born in Paris in 1788, was a grandson of Anne Pierre, noticed below. Died in 1878.

Montesquiou-Fezensac, de, (Anne Pierre,) Marquis, a French general and writer, born in Paris in 1739. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1784, and supported the popular cause in the Revolution. He commanded the army which conquered Savoy in 1792. Died in 1798.

See "Histoire de la Maison Montesquiou," Paris, 1847.

Montesquiou-Fezensac, de, (François Xavier Marc Antoine,) Abbé, a French ecclesiastic, born near Auch in 1757. He was a deputy from the clergy of Paris to the States-General in 1789, and was twice elected president of the National Assembly. During the reign of terror he took refuge in England, and, after the second restoration, was made a duke, and received the title of minister of state. Died in 1832.

See Guizot, "Mémoires."

Montesson, de, dęh môn'tă'sôn', (Charlotte Jeanne **Béraud**—bā'rō',) Marquise, born in Paris in 1737, was married in 1773 to Louis Philippe, Duke of Orléans. She wrote many poems and dramas. D. 1806.

Montessori, montesso're, (Maria,) Italian educationist, was born in 1869 at Chiaravalle. She studied medicine at the University of Rome, took up the education of defective children, and developed the Montessori Method, a system of self-education for children. She lectured at the University of Rome, 1900–07, and was appointed gov't. inspector of schools in Italy in 1922.

Monteth. See Montieth, (Robert.)

Monteverde, mon-ta-ver'da, (Claudio,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Cremona about 1565.

See Fétis, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens.

Montez. See Lola Montez.

Mon-te-zu'ma I., called also **Moctheuzoma,** Aztec emperor of Mexico, ascended the throne about 1437. Before this event he had been an eminent general. He extended the boundaries of his dominions by the conquest of several adjacent nations. He was a powerful and despotic monarch, and multiplied human sacrifices. Died about 1470.

Montezuma II., the last Aztec emperor of Mexico, was born about 1470. He was elected sovereign in 1502 for his superior merit as a warrior and a priest. When his election was announced to him, he was in the act of sweeping the stairs of the great temple Teocalli. In the former part of his reign he waged war with success against several peoples, and extended the limits of the empire. He offended his subjects by his haughty deportment, and oppressed them by the imposition of grievous taxes which were required to support his sumptuous style of living. In 1519 his empire was invaded by Cortez, against whom he employed a temporizing policy. He sent him a magnificent present, but forbade him to approach the capital. "This was to reveal," says Prescott, "both his wealth and his weakness." Cortez entered the city of Mexico, without resistance, in November, 1519, and found a hospitable reception. To secure himself against contingencies, the audacious Spaniard next seized Montezuma and held him as a hostage. His captors tried to convert him to the Roman Catholic religion, but without success. In compliance with the demand

of Cortez, he formally recognized the supremacy of the emperor Charles V., to whom he sent an immense quantity of gold as tribute. In May, 1520, Cortez absented himself from the capital to fight his rival Narvaez, and during his absence the Mexicans revolted against the Spaniards. Montezuma was persuaded or compelled by Cortez to address his subjects and try to appease the tumult. He was assailed with missiles by the insurgents, was wounded, and died in June, 1520. "Stately and decorous," says Prescott, "he was careful of his own dignity, and might be said to be as great an 'actor of majesty' among the barbarian potentates of the New World as Louis XIV. was among the polished princes of Europe. . . . Montezuma's amiable and inoffensive manners, together with his liberality,—the most popular of virtues with the vulgar,—made him generally beloved by the Spaniards."

Montfaucon, de, dẹh môn'fō'kôn', [Lat. MONTEFALCO'NIUS,] (BERNARD,) an eminent French antiquary and philologist, born in Languedoc in 1655, was a member of the congregation of Benedictines of Saint-Maur. Having visited Italy in 1698, he published, after his return, his "Diarium Italicum," an account of the libraries of Italy, "Palæographia Græca," a treatise on the origin and progress of Greek letters, "Antiquity Explained and Represented in Figures," (10 vols. fol., 1719, in French and Latin,) and "The Monuments of the French Monarchy," (5 vols., 1729.) He also published excellent editions of Saint Chrysostom and other Greek writers. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1741.

Montferrat, de, (CONRAD.) See CONRAD, Marquis of Tyre.

Montferrat, de, dẹh môn'fą'rą', (BONIFACE,) MARQUIS, was a brother of Conrad, King of Jerusalem. He became King of Thessalonica in 1183, and was chosen the chief of the fifth or fourth crusade in 1202. He was an able commander, and contributed greatly to the conquest of Constantinople in 1204. Died in 1207.

Montferrat, de, (GUILLAUME,) MARQUIS, called THE GREAT, was born in 1243, and began to reign in 1254. He was a turbulent prince and continually engaged in war with the neighbouring states. He married Beatrix, a daughter of Alfonso X. of Castile, in 1271. Having been taken prisoner in 1290, he was confined in an iron cage, and died in 1292.

Montferrier, de, dẹh môn'fą're-ą', (ALEXANDRE ANDRÉ VICTOR SARRAZIN,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1792. He published, besides other works, a "Dictionary of Mathematical Sciences, Pure and Applied," (3 vols., 1834–40.) Died March 13, 1863.

Montfleury, môn'fluh're', the literary name of ANTOINE JACOB, a French actor and dramatist, born in 1640. He was an active rival of Molière, and left sixteen rather coarse, but very effective, comedies.

Montfleury, de, dẹh môn'fluh're', (JEAN LE PETIT,) a French poet, born at Caen in 1698; died in 1777.

Montfort, COUNT DE. See JOHN, Duke of Brittany.

Montfort, môn'fort, **de**, [Fr. pron. dẹh môn'fōr',] (SIMON,) COUNT, a French nobleman and military commander, born about 1150, was conspicuous for his courage and for his cruelty in the wars against the Albigenses, (1208.) He was killed while besieging Toulouse, in 1218.

Montfort, de, (SIMON,) a son of the preceding, obtained at an early age the patronage of Henry III. of England, who made him Earl of Leicester and gave to him in marriage his sister, the Countess of Pembroke. He was afterwards appointed lieutenant-general in Gascony. In 1258, a rupture having occurred between Henry and his barons, the latter, headed by Montfort, compelled the king to consent to the regulations called the Provisions of Oxford, which threw the legislative and executive power into the hands of twenty-four barons. In 1264 a battle took place at Lewes, in Sussex, in which the royalists were defeated and the king taken prisoner. Montfort summoned a Parliament in 1265, in which, in addition to the two knights returned from every shire, representatives were sent from the boroughs; and in this way was founded the English House of Commons. In the battle of Evesham, the same year, Montfort was defeated and slain by the royal troops under Prince Edward.

Montgaillard, môn'gą'yąR', (GUILLAUME HONORÉ ROQUES,) a historian, born near Toulouse in 1772. He wrote a "Chronological Review of the History of France, etc., 1787–1818," (1820,) which was once popular. Died in 1825.

Montgaillard, (JEAN GABRIEL MAURICE ROQUES,) a French adventurer and political writer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Toulouse in 1761. He was employed as a secret agent by the Bourbons and by their enemies. He published a "Memoir concerning the Treason of Pichegru," etc., and several other works. Died in 1841.

Montgelas, môn'zheh-lą', (MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH,) COUNT, a German statesman, of Savoyard extraction, born at Munich in 1759, was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1799, minister of the interior in 1806, and minister of finance in 1809. Died in 1838.

Montglat, de, dẹh môn'glą', MARQUIS, a French author, of whom little is known. He left memoirs of the Thirty Years' War and of the campaigns before the Treaty of the Pyrenees. These memoirs are of much historical value.

Montgolfier, mŏnt-gōl'fe-ẹr, [Fr. pron. môn'gol'fe-ą',] (JACQUES ÉTIENNE,) an ingenious Frenchman, who invented the air-balloon, was born at or near Annonay (Ardèche) in 1745. After studying mathematics with success at Paris, he became an architect. At the request of his father, he quitted that profession in order to take charge of the paper-manufactory at Annonay. He invented new machines and more simple processes in this art. On reading Priestley's treatise "On Different Kinds of Air," he conceived the possibility of aerial navigation, and imparted the idea to his brother Joseph, who was as another self. Acting in concert and community, they contrived the means of realizing this project. After trying hydrogen gas and other fluids, they made the first public experiment at Annonay in June, 1783, and sent up a balloon about thirty-seven French feet in diameter, inflated with air rarefied by heat. This successful experiment made a great sensation, and was soon repeated at Paris. The brothers were admitted into the Academy of Sciences. Their balloons were called *Montgolfières*. The first who successfully used hydrogen gas in balloons was M. Charles. Montgolfier died in 1799. (See CHARLES, JACQUES ALEXANDRE.)

Montgolfier, (JOSEPH MICHEL,) an ingenious French mechanician, born at Annonay in 1740, was one of the inventors of the air-balloon. In his youth he assisted his father, who was a successful manufacturer of paper. In partnership with a brother, he carried on the same business at Voiron and Beaujeu. He had made several improvements in the fabrication of paper before his aerostatic experiments blazoned his name throughout Europe. (See the preceding article.) About 1792 he made a valuable improvement in the hydraulic ram. He also invented a hydraulic press and other mechanical instruments. He was a member of the Institute of France. Died in 1810.

Montgomerie, (ARCHIBALD WILLIAM.) See EGLINTON.

Montgomery, mŏnt-gŭm'ẹ-re, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet under the reign of James VI., was the author of an allegorical piece entitled "The Cherry and the Slae." Died about 1610.

Montgomery, (FLORENCE SOPHIA,) a novelist, born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1847. Among her books are "A Very Simple Story," (1867,) "The Blue Veil," (1883,) "Colonel Norton," (1895,) etc.

Montgomery, mŏnt-gŭm'ẹ-re, (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) a native of Spain, settled in America, where he published "Bernardo del Carpio," a historical romance, and translated into Spanish Irving's "Conquest of Granada." Died in 1841.

Montgomery, (Sir JAMES,) a Scottish politician, and a chief of the Covenanters. He was appointed lord justice clerk in 1689. "In parliamentary ability and eloquence," says Macaulay, "he had no superior among his countrymen except Sir John Dalrymple." He was turbulent and perfidious. In 1690 he joined the Jacobites in plotting against William III.

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii.

Montgomery, (JAMES,) a distinguished poet, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1771, was the son of a Moravian preacher. He was sent at an early age to the Moravian school at Fulneck, in Yorkshire, where his progress was not very satisfactory to his teachers, as he spent the greater part of his time in reading and writing poetry, which was prohibited by the rules of the school. After leaving Fulneck, he resided for a time, as shopman in a book-store, in London, and in 1792 began to contribute political articles to the "Sheffield Register," edited by Mr. Joseph Gales. He founded in 1794 a reform journal, called the "Sheffield Iris," of which he was editor about thirty years. Several of his articles having been denounced as revolutionary, he was twice fined and imprisoned. He published in 1806 his "Wanderer of Switzerland," which was followed by "The West Indies," (1809,) "The World before the Flood," (1812,) and "The Pelican Island," (1827.) These poems are distinguished for depth and tenderness of feeling, elevated moral sentiment, and graceful description. He also wrote a number of hymns of great beauty, which enjoy extensive popularity. One of Mr. Montgomery's last works was a "History of Missionary Enterprise in the South Seas," (1830.) Died in 1854.

See "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of James Montgomery," by J. HOLLAND and JAMES EVERETT; "Life of Montgomery," by MRS. H. C. KNIGHT; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Quarterly Review" for December, 1811; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1827; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1833, and October, 1856.

Montgomery, (RICHARD,) a distinguished general, born in Ireland in 1737, served in Canada under Wolfe, and subsequently entered the American army. Being appointed commander of the forces in the Northern department, he took Fort Chambly and Montreal. He was killed in December, 1775, in an assault upon Quebec.

See "Life of Richard Montgomery," by JOHN ARMSTRONG, in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. i., first series; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Montgomery, mŏnt-gŭm'ẹ-re, (ROBERT,) an English divine and poet, born at Bath in 1807. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Omnipresence of the Deity," (1828,) which had great temporary success, eight editions being sold in as many months. He became in 1843 pastor of Percy Street Chapel, London. The extraordinary success of his poetry was chiefly to be ascribed to the nature of his subject and the favour of a large portion of the religious community. Died in 1855.

See MACAULAY, in the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1830; "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iv. chap. xvii.;

Montgomery, (WILLIAM R.,) an American officer, born in New Jersey, July 10, 1801, served in the Mexican war, became brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army in 1861, and military commandant of Philadelphia in 1862. Died at Bristol, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1871.

Montgomery, mŏnt-gŭm'ẹ-re, **de,** [Fr. pron. dẹh môn'gom're',] (GABRIEL,) a French nobleman, of Scottish extraction, born about 1530. Being present at a tournament given by Henry II. on the occasion of his daughter's marriage with the King of Spain, Montgomery was summoned by the French king to break a lance with him. He complied reluctantly, and had the misfortune to inflict a mortal wound on his antagonist. He subsequently went to England, where he became a Protestant, and, after his return to France in 1562, distinguished himself as a leader of the Huguenots in the civil war of the time. Being made prisoner by Marshal Matignon at the siege of Saint-Lo, in 1574, he was condemned to death and executed, by order of Catherine de Médicis. "The queen," says Sismondi, "had no great affection for Henry II., or cause to regret him; but she wished that a man should not be considered innocent after having, even by accident, caused the death of a king."

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" BRANTÔME, "Capitaines illustres."

Montgon, de, dẹh môn'gôn', (CHARLES ALEXANDRE,) a French priest, born at Versailles in 1690. He entered the service of Philip V. of Spain, who sent him on a secret mission to the court of Paris. He published "Diplomatic Memoirs," (5 vols., 1742.) Died in 1770.

Monthenault or **Montenault d'Égly,** môn'tẹh'nō' dà'gle', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1696. His chief work is a "History of the French Kings of the Two Sicilies," (4 vols., 1741.) Died in 1749.

Monthion, de, dẹh môn'te'ôn', (FRANÇOIS GÉDÉON BAILLY,) COMTE, a French general, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1776; died in 1850.

Montholon, de, dẹh môn'to'lôn', (CHARLES TRISTAN,) MARQUIS, a French general, born in Paris in 1782. He entered the army in 1798, and accompanied Napoleon in the subsequent campaigns in Italy, Austria, and Prussia. He was sent in 1811 on an important embassy to the archduke Ferdinand at Würzburg, and in 1814 was made general of brigade. He shared the emperor's exile at Saint Helena, and served him with unwearied fidelity till his death, being appointed by him executor of his will and keeper of part of his manuscripts. After his return to France, Montholon published, in conjunction with General Gourgaud, "Memoirs towards the History of France under Napoleon, dictated by Himself at Saint Helena," (1823.) He also wrote an "Account of the Captivity of Napoleon at Saint Helena," (1847.) Died in 1853.

Monti, mon'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet, born at Bologna in 1688; died in 1766.

Monti, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian botanist, born at Bologna in 1682. He published several botanical works. Died at Bologna in 1760.

Monti, (LUIGI,) an Italian author, born at Palermo, Sicily, in 1830. He was exiled in 1849 as a revolutionist, and afterwards spent much of his time in Boston. He was United States consul at Palermo 1861–73, and wrote "The Adventures of a Consul Abroad," (1878;) also wrote "Leone," a novel, and translated several Italian works.

Monti, (RAFAELLE,) an Italian sculptor, born at Milan in 1818. Among his master-pieces may be named the "Veiled Vestal," the "Boy catching a Grasshopper," and the "Circassian Slave." He was an active supporter of the popular cause in 1847–48, after which he lived as an exile in London. Died October 16, 1881.

Monti, (VINCENZO,) a celebrated Italian poet, born near Ferrara in 1753. He studied in the university of that city, and began at an early age to write Latin and Italian poems. These compositions obtained for him the notice and patronage of Cardinal Borghese, who took Monti with him to Rome in 1778. He published in 1785 his tragedy of "Aristodemo," which was received with great favour. His poem entitled "Bassvilliana," (1793,) suggested by the murder of Hugo de Bassville, envoy of the French republic at Rome, had also great popularity and passed through eighteen editions in six months. Upon the French invasion in 1796, Monti repaired to Milan, where, accommodating himself to the new order of things, he wrote in favour of the Revolution. Some of his writings, which originally contained bitter invectives against Napoleon, were now altered so as to transfer the abuse to the allied sovereigns. On the Russian invasion in 1799 he took refuge for a time in France, and, soon after his return, published his tragedy of "Caio Gracco," "La Mascheroniana," a poem on the death of his friend Mascheroni, and his beautiful and popular hymn beginning "Bell' Italia," etc. Monti became in 1803 professor of eloquence at Pavía, and on the coronation of Napoleon, in 1805, was appointed his historiographer. He filled this office rather as court poet than historian, and lavished a profusion of eulogistic verses on the emperor and his family. He was created by him a chevalier of the legion of honour and of the iron crown, and was chosen a member of the Institute of the kingdom of Italy. Died in 1828.

Montiano y Luyando, de, dà mon-te-ä'no e looyän'do, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish dramatist, born in 1697; died in 1759.

Monticelli, mon-te-chel'lee, (ANDREA,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1640, painted landscapes, flowers, fruits, etc. Died in 1716.

Montigny, môn'tèn'ye', (FLORENCE **de Montmorency**—dẹh môn'mo'rôn'se',) LORD OF, a Flemish nobleman, was ambassador to Spain in 1562. Being sent on a second mission in 1566, he was arrested by

order of Philip II., accused of high treason, and executed in 1570.

Montigny, môn'tèn'ye', (ROSE MARIE CIZOS,) a popular French actress of comedy, known as ROSE CHÉRIE, was born at Étampes in 1824. Died in 1861.

Montigny, de, dẹh môn'tèn'ye', (JEAN,) a French poet, born in Bretagne in 1637, was a member of the French Academy, and Bishop of Léon. Died in 1671.

Montjoie, môn'zhwȧ', (CHRISTOPHE FÉLIX LOUIS VENTRE DE LA TOULOUBRE,) a French political writer, born at Aix in 1746. He was a royalist in the Revolution of 1789–95. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Conspiracy of Robespierre," (1796.) Died in 1816.

Montjosieu, de, dẹh môn'zho'ze-uh', (LOUIS,) a French scholar and writer, born in Rouergue. He visited Rome in 1583. Among his works is "The Frenchman a Guest at Rome," ("Gallus Romæ Hospes," 1585.)

Montlosier, de, dẹh môn'lo'ze-ȧ', (FRANÇOIS DOMINIQUE **Reynaud**—rȧ'nō',) COMTE, a French journalist, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1755. He was a deputy to the States-General in 1789, and was a prominent advocate of the aristocratic party. He repaired to London, where he edited an anti-revolutionary journal called the "Courrier de Londres." On his return to France, during the consulate, he modified or abandoned his royalist views. He was also for a time one of the editors of the "Constitutionnel." Having attached himself to the new dynasty on the revolution of July, he was made a peer in 1832. He wrote a work "On the French Monarchy from its Establishment to the Present Time." Died in 1838.

Montluc, de, dẹh môn'lük', (BLAISE **de Lasseran-Massencome**—dẹh lȧs'rôn' mȧ'sôn'kom',) SEIGNEUR, a French marshal, born in Gascony in 1501. He fought against the Imperialists commanded by the emperor Charles V., and assisted at the sieges of La Rochelle and Calais. In 1573 he was made a marshal by Henry III. He died in 1577, leaving "Memoirs of his Military Life," (1592,) which were praised by Henry IV. and often reprinted.

Montluc, de, (JEAN,) a bishop, the brother of the preceding, was born about 1508, and was distinguished by the favour of Francis I. and Henry II., who employed him in various embassies. He became Bishop of Valence in 1553. He is said to have been secretly attached to the Reformed religion; but he retained the favour of Catherine de Médicis. Died in 1579.

Montluc, de, (JEAN,) Seigneur de Balagni, and marshal of France, a natural son of the preceding, was born about 1545. After he had fought for the League against Henry IV., he entered the service of the latter, who made him a marshal of France in 1594. Died in 1603.

Montluca, môn'lü'kȧ', (JEAN ÉTIENNE,) a French mathematician, born at Lyons in 1725. He became a lawyer of Paris, and a noted linguist, was the friend of Lalande and D'Alembert, and filled important civil offices. He wrote a very important "History of Mathematics," (1758 *et seq.*,) and died in December, 1799.

Montmaur, de, dẹh môn'mōr', (PIERRE,) a pedantic and witty Frenchman, born in Limousin or Le Quercy about 1564. He was professor of Greek in the Collége de France, and was notorious as a parasite. Died in 1648.

Montmorency. See LUXEMBOURG.

Montmorency or **Montmorenci**, môn't-mo-rẽn'se, [Fr. pron. môn'mo'rôn'se',] the name of a noble French family, whose celebrity dates as far back as the eleventh century, and which has produced many famous princes, peers, and generals. Among them were six constables and eleven marshals of France.

Montmorency, de, dẹh môn'mo'rôn'se', (ANNE,) DUC, Constable of France, born at Chantilly in 1493, was the first of his family that received the title of duke. He was made a marshal in 1522, and was taken prisoner at Pavía in 1525. In 1536, by skilful manœuvres, he defended Provence, which was invaded by Charles V. in person. He was appointed constable in 1538, and was chief minister of Francis I. from that date until 1541, when he fell into disgrace. Henry II. restored him to favour and power in 1547. Montmorency was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Saint-Quentin, in 1557. The death of Henry II., in 1559, was fatal to his ambitious prospects, and opened the way for the accession to power of his rival the Duc de Guise. He fought for the Catholic party in the civil war, and in 1562 commanded at Dreux, where he gained the victory, but was made prisoner. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Saint-Denis, in 1567. He has been censured for austerity and excessive rigour, but had several great qualities.

See DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BRANTÔME, "Vies des Hommes illustres;" LESCONVEL, "Anne de Montmorency," 1666; DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" TAVANNES, "Mémoires;" ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vols. ii. and iii.

Montmorency, de, (CHARLES,) a French general, who became a marshal of France in 1343. He fought against the English at Crécy in 1346. Died in 1381.

Montmorency, de, (CHARLOTTE MARGUERITE,) a French lady, born in 1594, was the sister of Duke Henri II. de Montmorency. She was married to Henri, Prince de Condé, about 1609. Her beauty made such an impression on the king, Henry IV., that her husband was alarmed, and conducted her to a foreign country. She was the mother of the great Condé, of the Prince of Conti, and of the Duchess of Longueville. Died in 1650.

See BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII;" L'ESTOILE, "Mémoires," etc.

Montmorency, de, (HENRY I.,) DUC, the second son of Anne, noticed above, was styled COMTE DE DAMVILLE in his youth. He was a cousin of Admiral Coligni. At the battle of Dreux, in 1562, he took the Prince of Condé prisoner, and in 1566 obtained a marshal's bâton. He rendered important services to Henry IV., who appointed him Constable of France in 1593. Died in 1614. It is stated that a mutual passion was felt by him and Mary Queen of Scots, whom he followed to Scotland in 1561.

Montmorency, de, (HENRI II.,) DUC, a son of the preceding, was born at Chantilly in 1595. His valour, generosity, and name rendered him a great favourite with the court, the army, and the people. He commanded for Louis XIII. in the civil war against the Huguenots which began about 1620, and defeated the Duc de Rohan in 1628. For his victory over the Imperialists at Veillane, in 1629, he was made a marshal. Seduced by Gaston, a brother of Louis XIII. and heir-presumptive to the throne, and incited by enmity to Richelieu, he took arms against the government, and encountered the royal army at Castelnaudary in 1632. With too impetuous valour, he exposed himself at the head of his army, was wounded, and made prisoner. He was tried for treason, and beheaded in October, 1632. He left no issue, and the first ducal branch of the Montmorencies then became extinct. His sister was the mother of the great Prince de Condé and of the Duchesse de Longueville.

See DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency."

Montmorency, de, (MATHIEU I.,) was appointed Constable of France about 1130, and was the most powerful French seigneur of his time. He married first Aline, daughter of Henry I. of England, and secondly Alix or Adelaide, the widow of Louis le Gros and mother of Louis VII. of France. He died in 1160, leaving several children by his first wife.

See DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency."

Montmorency, de, (MATHIEU II.,) surnamed LE GRAND, a grandson of the preceding, was born about 1174. He contributed greatly to the victory of the French at Bouvines, in 1214. In 1218 he obtained the office of constable, which his talents and merits raised to be the highest office of the kingdom. The Constable of France was thenceforth *ex officio* commander-in-chief of the army. He had great influence in the reign of Louis VIII. and in that of his successor. He was nearly related to two emperors and six kings. His grand daughter married Louis de Bourbon, a great-great grandfather of Henry IV. Died in 1230.

See DESORMEAUX, "Histoire de la Maison de Montmorency."

Montmorency, de, (MATHIEU JEAN FÉLICITÉ **de Montmorency-Laval**—dẹh môn'mo'rôn'se' lȧ'-

vâl′,) Duc, a French statesman, born in Paris in 1766, was a friend of La Fayette, in company with whom he served in the war of American Independence. He was a deputy to the States-General in 1789, and was an advocate of liberal reform. On the restoration he became a zealous royalist, and was made a peer by Louis XVIII. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1821, president of the cabinet, and governor to the Duke of Bordeaux in 1823. He was also a member of the French Academy. Died in 1826.

See De Gérando, "Éloge de M. de Montmorency," 1826; Châteaubriand, "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe;" Vétillard, "Notice sur la Vie de M. le Duc de Montmorency," 1826.

Montmorin Saint-Hérem, de, dẹh môn′mo′rân′ sân-ha′rôn′, (Armand Marc,) Comte, a French statesman, born about 1745. He succeeded Count Vergennes as minister of foreign affairs in 1787, and became minister of the interior in 1791. He was condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and executed in September, 1792.

See Droz, "Histoire de Louis XVI;" Lamartine, "History of the Girondists."

Montmort, de, dẹh môn′mor′, (Pierre Rémond,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1678, was a pupil of Malebranche. He was the author of a popular work entitled "Analytical Essay on Games of Chance." He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" of that institution a valuable essay "On Infinite Series." Died in 1719.

See Fontenelle, "Éloges des Académiciens."

Montolieu, de, dẹh môn′to′le-uh′, (Jeanne Isabelle Pauline **Polier de Bottens**—po′le-a′ dẹh bo′tôn′,) Dame de Crousaz and Baronne, a Swiss novelist, born at Lausanne in 1751; died in 1832.

Montorfano, mon-tor′fa-no, (Giovanni Donato,) an Italian painter of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Montorsoli, mon-tor′so-lee, (Fra Giovanni Angelo,) a celebrated Italian sculptor and architect, born at Montorsoli, near Florence, about 1500. He was employed in several works by Michael Angelo, whose lasting friendship he acquired. He was selected by Pope Clement VII. to restore the famous group of Laocoon and the Apollo Belvedere. Among his masterpieces we may name the fountain in front of the cathedral at Messina, and the grand altar of the Church dei Servi della Nunziata at Bologna. Died in 1563.

See Cicognara, "Storia della Scultura;" Vasari, "Lives of the Painters, Sculptors," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Montpensier, de, dẹh môn′pôn′se-a′, (Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans,) Duchesse, commonly called Mademoiselle, was born in Paris in 1627. She was the daughter of Gaston, Duke of Orléans, and cousin of Louis XIV. Of a bold and energetic character, she became a zealous adherent of the party of Condé in the wars of the Fronde. She rendered several important services to that faction, among which was the capture of the town of Orléans. About 1670 she was married to Count Lauzun. She died in 1693, leaving Memoirs which possess much interest.

See Voltaire, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" Saint-Simon, "Mémoires;" "Mademoiselle's Campaigns," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for July, 1858.

Montpensier, de, (Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans,) Duc, a younger son of King Louis Philippe of France, was born at Neuilly in 1824. He served with distinction in Algeria in 1844 and 1845, obtained the rank of maréchal de camp in 1846, and married in that year Maria Luisa Fernanda de Bourbon, a sister of Isabella, Queen of Spain. In 1858 Queen Isabella gave him the rank of captain-general. He aspired to the vacant throne of Spain in 1869, and in 1870 he killed Prince Henry of Bourbon in a duel. Died February 4, 1890.

Montpensier, de, (Antoine Philippe d'Orléans,) Duc, a younger brother of King Louis Philippe of France, was born in 1775. He was arrested in April, 1793, and imprisoned until 1796. Died near London in 1807.

Montpensier, de, (Catherine Marie **de Lorraine**—dẹh lo′rạn′,) Duchesse, a French lady, born in 1552, was a sister of Henri, Duc de Guise. She acted with the League, and fomented rebellion against Henry III. of France. Died in 1596.

Montpetit, de, dẹh môn′pẹh-te′, (Armand Vincent,) a French painter, born at Mâcon in 1713. He was the inventor of a method of painting which he called *Eludorique*, (elydoric.) He published an account of his invention in a work entitled "Note intéressante sur les Moyens de conserver les Portraits peints à l'Huile," etc., (1776.) Died in 1800.

Montreuil, de, dẹh môn′truI′ or môn′truh′yẹ, (Bernardin,) a French Jesuit and theologian, born in Paris in 1596, wrote a "Life of Christ taken from the Four Gospels," (1637,) and other religious works. Died in 1646.

Montreuil, de, sometimes written **Montereul,** (Mathieu,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1611; died in 1691.

Montrichard, môn′re′shăr′, (Joseph Élie Désiré Perruquet,) a French general, born in 1760. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Trebbia, June, 1799. Died in 1828.

Montrond, de, dẹh môn′trôn′, (Clément Melchior Justin Maxime Fourcheux,) a French writer, born in Gard in 1805. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Crusades," (2 vols., 1841.) Died in 1879.

Montrose, mont-rōz′, (James Grahame,) Marquis of, a celebrated Scottish general, born at Edinburgh in 1612. Having finished his studies in France, after his return to Scotland he served for a time in the Presbyterian army; but he subsequently went over to the royalists. He was appointed by Charles I., in 1644, Marquis of Montrose, and commander-in-chief of the Scottish forces. He signally defeated the Covenanters at Tippermuir in 1644, also at Inverlochy and at Kilsyth in 1645; but his army was surprised and totally defeated by General Leslie at Philiphaugh in September, 1645. Montrose soon after went to Germany, where he was received with great distinction by the Austrian emperor and made a marshal of the empire. Having collected a small but ill-organized force, he returned to Scotland in 1650, but was soon after defeated and taken prisoner. He was executed, without a trial, at Edinburgh, in May, 1650.

See Clarendon, "History of the Rebellion;" Mark Napier, "Montrose and the Covenanters," 1838; Grant, "Life of Grahame, Marquis of Montrose," 1859; George Wishart, "Memoirs of Grahame, Marquis of Montrose;" Sir Edward Cust, "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars," 1867; "Quarterly Review" for December, 1846; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1841.

Montucci, mon-toot′chee, (Antonio,) an Italian philologist, born at Sienna in 1762, became in 1785 professor of the English language in the Tolomei College, and subsequently of Italian at Berlin and Dresden. He died in 1829, leaving unfinished a Chinese Dictionary.

Montucla, môn′tü′klă′, (Jean Étienne,) a French mathematician, born at Lyons in 1725. Having studied philology and natural science at the Jesuits' College at Lyons, he visited Paris, where he became associate editor of the "Gazette de France" and formed an intimacy with Diderot, D'Alembert, and other savants of the time. In 1764 he accompanied Turgot to Cayenne, as first secretary and astronomer to the expedition. After his return he was appointed royal censor of mathematical books and commissioner of the royal buildings. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and of the Institute of France. His most important work is his "History of Mathematics," (1758,) which was completed by Lalande. He also wrote a "History of the Researches for Determining the Quadrature of the Circle," and several other treatises. Died in 1799.

See A. Savinien-Leblond, "Notice historique sur la Vie de J. É. Montucla," 1800.

Montureux. See Bourcier.

Montyon or **Monthyon,** de, dẹh môn′te-ôn′, (Jean Baptiste Robert **Auget**—ō′zhă′,) Baron, a wealthy and philanthropic French nobleman, born in Paris in 1733. He bequeathed the greater part of his large fortune to benevolent and learned institutions, and was the founder of the "Montyon Prize of Virtue" given

by the French Academy. He published "Researches and Considerations on the Population of France," and other works. "His name," says Lamartine, "was the foremost on the roll of the national nobility." Died in 1820.

See B. V. FRANKLIN, "Éloge historique de Montyon," Paris, 1854; CHAZET, "Vie de M. de Montyon," 1829; ANDRIEUX, "Éloge de A. J. B. R. Auget," etc., 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Monvel, môn'vĕl', (JACQUES MARIE BOUTET,) a French actor and dramatist, born at Lunéville in 1745, was the author of numerous comedies and comic operas. Died in 1812.

Monvoisin, môn'vwȧ'zăn', (RAYMOND AUGUSTE QUINSAC,) a French historical painter, born at Bordeaux in 1795, studied in Paris under P. Guérin. Died in 1870

Moo'dy, (DWIGHT LYMAN,) an American lay-preacher, born at Northfield, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He went to Chicago in 1856, and engaged in business, at the same time carrying on an active missionary work. In this work he associated Mr. Ira D. Sankey, an effective singer. They held religious services in various towns in Great Britain, as well as in America. In both countries he had a wonderful success and exerted a powerful influence for good on different classes. D. 1899.

Moody, (WILLIAM HENRY,) justice, born at Newbury, Mass., 1853. Studied law, was city solicitor of Haverhill 1888–89; district attorney of Eastern Massachusetts 1890–95; member of Congress 1895–1902; secretary of the navy 1902–04; attorney-general 1904–06; justice of the Supreme Court 1906–10. Died 1917.

Moojaert, mō'yȧrt, written also **Mooyaert**, (CLAS,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born at Amsterdam about 1590. He was the master of Berghem and Jan Weeninx.

Moollah-Firooz (or **Moullah-Firouz**) **Ben-Kawoos**, a Persian poet, born at Bombay in 1759. He wrote an epic poem, entitled "George-Nameh," on the conquest of India by the British. Died in 1831.

Moonen, mō'nẹn, (ARNOLD,) a Dutch theologian, distinguished as a poet and grammarian, was born at Zwolle in 1644. He became minister of a Protestant church at Deventer. His poems were published in 2 vols., 1720. Died in 1711.

Moor, moor, ? (EDWARD,) F.R.S., an English writer, born about 1770. He served several campaigns in India, and obtained the rank of major. He published, besides other works, "The Hindu Pantheon," (4to, 1810.) Died in 1848.

Moor, van, vȧn mōr, **Moro**, or **More**, (ANTONIS or ANTONIO,) a celebrated Dutch portrait-painter, born at Utrecht in 1519, was a pupil of Jan Schooreel. He was patronized by Cardinal Granvelle, the emperor Charles V., and Philip II., and painted the portraits of the principal sovereigns of Europe. His works in this department are of the highest order. He also executed several historical pictures of great merit. Died in 1568.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc. "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Moor, van, (KAREL,) a Dutch portrait-painter, of high reputation, born at Leyden in 1656, studied under Gerard Douw and Mieris. Among his best works are portraits of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough on horseback. He was created a knight of the empire by the Austrian emperor Joseph I. His "Assembly of Notables," in the Hôtel de Ville at the Hague, is also esteemed a master-piece. Died about 1738.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Moorad (moo-rȧd) **V.**, Sultan of Turkey, was a son of Abd-ool Mejeed, and was born September 21, 1840. He was the successor of his uncle, Abd-ōōl Azeez, and came to the throne on the enforced abdication of the latter, May 30, 1876. Moorad was a dissipated man, and his reason was undoubtedly affected by his great excesses. He was deposed by the Sheikh-ōōl-Islam August 31, 1876, and was succeeded by his brother Abd-ōōl Hameed.

Moorad-Alee or **Mourad-Ali**, moo-rȧd ȧ'lee, called **also Moorad Khan**, (kȧn,) King of Persia, of the Zend dynasty, was born at Ispahan about 1746. He defended himself for a time successfully against several rivals; but he was at length defeated by Jaafar Khan in 1784. Died in 1785.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Moorad (**Mourad** or **Murad**) **Bey**, moo-rȧd bā, a celebrated Mameluke chief, born in Circassia in 1750. On the invasion of Egypt by the French, in 1798, he opposed them with great bravery, but was at length compelled to retreat. He subsequently made a treaty with General Kléber, by which he became Prince of Assouan and Djirdjeh, under the protection of France. Died in 1801.

Mooravief or **Mooraviev**, moo-rȧ-ve-ĕf', written in German **Murawiew** or **Murawjew**, but pronounced exactly like the preceding spellings, (ANDREW,) a Russian writer and traveller, was a younger brother of General Nicholas Mooravief. He published, in German, a "History of the Russian Church," (1845,) a "Description of Armenia," (3 vols., 1848,) and other works. Died at Kiev, August 30, 1874.

Mooravief or **Murawiew**, (MICHAEL,) COUNT, a Russian diplomatist, born in 1845, and entered the diplomatic service in 1864 as secretary of legation. He was appointed minister to Denmark in 1893, and in 1897 became minister of foreign affairs. In this office he displayed hostility to Germany and friendship to France, and was the agent of the Czar in his peace proposition to the Powers. Died in 1900.

Mooravief or **Murawiew**, (MICHAEL NIKITICH,) a Russian *littérateur*, born at Smolensk in 1757, was appointed preceptor to the grand dukes Alexander and Constantine. He was the author of "Historical Pieces," "Letters of Emilius," and several moral and literary essays, which are ranked among Russian classics. Died in 1807.

Mooravief, **Mouraviev**, **Muraview**, or **Muravieff**, (NICHOLAS,) an able Russian general, born at Moscow in 1793. He served as general in the war against the Poles, (1830.) In 1854 he obtained command of an army in Asia. He took Kars from the British, after a long siege, in November, 1855. He afterwards commanded with success against Schamyl, the Circassian chief. Died in 1866.

Moorcroft, moor'kroft, ? (WILLIAM,) an English traveller, born in Lancaster about 1780, spent several years in Hindostan, and explored parts of the country hitherto unknown to Europeans. He was the author of "Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindostan," etc., (1841,) "On the Purik Sheep of Ladakh," and other works. Died in 1825.

Moore, mōr, (ALFRED,) an American jurist, son of Maurice, noticed below, was born in Brunswick county, North Carolina, in 1755. He was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1799. Died in 1810.

Moore, (CHARLES LEONARD,) an American poet, born at Philadelphia in 1854. He published "Poems Antique and Modern," "Day-Dreams," "Odes," etc.

Moore, (CLEMENT C.,) LL.D., son of Bishop Benjamin Moore, was born in New York in 1779. He was appointed in 1821 professor of Hebrew and Greek literature in the Protestant Episcopal Seminary in New York. He published a "Hebrew-and-English Lexicon," and other works. Died July 10, 1863.

Moore, mōr, (EDWARD,) an English *littérateur*, born in Berkshire in 1712. He was the author of "Fables for the Female Sex," which had great popularity, and "The Gamester," a tragedy, which was also very successful. He was one of the editors of "The World," a literary journal having among its contributors Horace Walpole, Soame Jenyns, and Lord Chesterfield. Died in 1757.

Moore, (EDWARD M.,) M.D., an American surgeon, born at Rahway, New Jersey, July 15, 1814, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. In 1838, in conjunction with Dr. C. L. Pennock, of Philadelphia, he performed a series of original experiments on the physiological action of the heart, which excited much attention among physiologists. About 1840 he removed

to Rochester, New York, where he acquired a high reputation in his profession, and subsequently for more than twenty years he filled the chairs of surgical pathology and surgery in the medical college at Buffalo.

Moore, (FRANK,) son of Jacob Bailey, noticed below, has published "Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution," the "Rebellion Record, a Diary of American Events," (11 vols., 1861–68,) and several other works.

Moore, (FRANK FRANKFORT,) a British novelist and dramatist, born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1855. He wrote many novels and several successful plays.

Moore, (GEORGE,) a novelist and art critic, born in county Mayo, Ireland, in 1857. He published "A Mummer's Wife," (1884,) "Esther Waters," (1894,) and other volumes of fiction, verse, etc.

Moore, (GEORGE THOMAS,) botanist, born at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1871. He has served as botanist in Dartmouth College, etc., and in the Missouri Botanical Garden since 1909. He has devised methods of supplying nitrogen to plants by aid of bacteria.

Moore, (HENRY,) an English artist, born at York in 1831. He gained a high reputation as a painter of English scenery, and afterwards of ocean scenes, in which he produced striking effects. He was made a Royal Academician in 1893, and died in 1895.

Moore, (HENRY CHARLES,) author, born at London in 1862. He has been editor of "English Homes" and other publications, and has written "The Dacoit's Treasure," "The Stowaway's Quest," "Brave Sons of the Empire," etc.

Moore, (JACOB BAILEY,) an American political writer and editor, born at Andover, New Hampshire, in 1797. He edited the "New Hampshire Statesman," a Whig paper, and became librarian to the New York Historical Society. Among his works is "The Laws of Trade in the United States." Died in 1853.

Moore or **More,** (JAMES,) an English writer, was the author of a comedy entitled "The Rival Modes," and was associated with the Duke of Wharton as editor of "The Inquisitor." Moore is satirized by Pope in his "Dunciad." Died in 1734.

Moore, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in 1644, became successively Bishop of Norwich and of Ely. He died in 1714, leaving a library of thirty thousand volumes, which was purchased by George II. and presented to the University of Cambridge.

Moore, (JOHN,) author, born at Sterling, Scotland, about 1730. He published works on manners and customs in France, Germany and Italy. His novel "Zeluco" was highly esteemed. Died in 1802.

Moore, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born at Gloucester in 1733. He became Bishop of Bangor in 1776, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1783. Died in 1805.

Moore, (Sir JOHN,) a celebrated British general, born at Glasgow in 1761, was the eldest son of Dr. John Moore, noticed above. He entered the army at the age of fifteen, and was sent in 1794 to Corsica, where he acted in conjunction with Paoli, and was conspicuous for his courage in the attack on Fort Morello and at the siege of Calvi. As general of brigade, he served under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the West Indies in 1796, and in 1798 assisted in quelling the Irish rebellion. He accompanied General Abercrombie to Egypt in 1801, and was severely wounded at the battle of Alexandria. He was made a knight of the Bath on his return to England, and, after various services in Sicily and Sweden, was created lieutenant-general, and sent in 1808 to Spain to unite with the forces in the north against the French. On the news of the defeat of the Spanish troops along the northern frontier, and of the numerous French armies approaching, he made a rapid retreat to Coruña, which, being performed in the depth of winter, was attended with great suffering. On the 16th of January, 1809, an engagement took place at Corunna, in which the English claimed the victory but lost their brave commander. His death has been commemorated by the poet Wolfe in a beautiful and popular ode, which Byron pronounced the most perfect in the English language.

Moore, (JOHN BASSETT,) a political author, born at Smyrna, Del., in 1860. He studied law; in 1885 became third assistant secretary of state, in 1891 professor of international law at Columbia, in 1898 assistant secretary of state, and secretary and counsel to the Peace Commission at Paris 1898. He wrote "History of International Arbitrations," etc. He was appointed a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice 1921. He resigned this position in 1928.

Moore, (Sir JONAS,) an English mathematician, born in Lancashire in 1617, was appointed tutor to Prince James, son of Charles I., and subsequently became inspector-general of artillery. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of several scientific works. He was instrumental in founding a mathematical school for sailors at Christ's Hospital. Died in 1679.

Moore, (MAURICE,) an American jurist and patriot of the Revolution, born in Brunswick county, North Carolina; died in 1777. His son ALFRED served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and became associate justice of the United States supreme court in 1799. Died in 1810.

Moore, mōr, (THOMAS,) a celebrated Irish poet, born in Dublin in 1779. He entered Trinity College at an early age, but, being a Catholic, he was unable to obtain any of the university honours or offices. He afterwards studied law at the Middle Temple, London. He published in 1801 his translation of the "Odes of Anacreon," which was very successful, and was followed by "The Poetical Works of the Late Thomas Little," (1802.) In 1804 he visited the United States of America, on the society and institutions of which he made many satirical comments in his "Odes and Epistles," (1806.) His other principal works are "Lalla Rookh," (1817,) an Oriental poem, "The Twopenny Post-Bag, by Thomas Brown, Jun.," (1813,) a witty satire directed against the Tories, which had great popularity, "The Fudge Family in Paris," (1818,) "Loves of the Angels," (1823,) and "Irish Melodies," (1834.) In 1830 he published a "Life of Lord Byron," his most important prose work, which, although written entirely from the stand-point of friendship, has been highly commended by the critics. He also wrote a "Life of Sheridan," (1825,) "The Epicurean," (1827,) a prose romance, and a "History of Ireland," (1835.) Of his poems, his "Lalla Rookh" and "Irish Melodies" enjoy the highest reputation. The former, though deficient in the higher qualities of poetry, is characterized by exquisite melody of versification and splendid imagery, and in its moral tone affords a striking contrast to the frivolity and licentiousness of his earlier productions. It obtained extraordinary popularity, and was translated into many languages, including Persian. Died February 26, 1852.

Moore, (THOMAS,) an English botanist, born at Stoke-next-Guildford, May 29, 1821. He published "Hand-Book of British Ferns," (1848,) "Elements of Botany," (1865,) "Epitome of Gardening," (1881,) and other works, chiefly on ferns and orchids. Died January 1, 1887.

Moore, (WILLIS LUTHER,) an American meteorologist, born at Binghamton, New York, in 1856. He was at first a journalist, then entered the signal service (now the weather bureau). In 1895 he was made chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau. Died 1927.

Moore, (ZEPHANIAH SWIFT,) D.D., an American divine and scholar, born at Palmer, Massachusetts, in 1770, became president of Williams College in 1815, and in 1821 of Amherst College. Died in 1823.

Moore'head, (WARREN KING,) an American archæologist, born at Siena, Italy, of American parents, in 1866. He spent years in exploring the prehistoric mounds of Ohio, and subsequently made explorations for the World's Columbian Exposition. He published "Primitive Man in Ohio," "Fort Ancient," "Wanneta, the Sioux," etc.

Moor'som, (Sir ROBERT,) a brave English admiral, born in Yorkshire in 1760. Being appointed in 1805 commander of the Revenge, he had a prominent part

in the battle of Trafalgar. He afterwards represented Queensborough in Parliament, and was made an admiral in 1830. Died in 1835.

Moosa. See MOSES.

Moosa, Mousa, or **Musa,** moo'sȧ, third son of Bayazeed I., was born at Brusa about 1376. He was made prisoner with his father by Tamerlane after the battle of Angora. Being afterwards appointed by the latter governor of the Ottoman provinces of Asia Minor, he carried on a war against his elder brother Solyman, whose capital Adrianople he took in 1404, thus becoming master of the European part of the Ottoman empire. In 1412 he besieged Constantinople, but, having been forced to retire, he was taken prisoner, and strangled by order of Mahomet I.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Moosa, Mousa, or **Musa, Ibn,** ĭbn moo'sȧ, (**Aboo-Abdallah-Mohammed,** ȧ'bōō ȧb-dȧl'lȧh mo-hȧm'mĕd,) an Arabian mathematician, was the author of a treatise on algebra entitled "Al Jebr e al Mokabalah." He is said to have been the first of his countrymen who wrote on that science; and Europe is indebted to him for its introduction and its name.

Moosa-Ibn-Noseyr, moo'sȧ ĭb'n no-sār', (or no-sīr',) (**Aboo-Abd-er-Rahman,** ȧ'bōō ȧb'dĕr rȧh'mȧn,) a celebrated Arab conqueror, was born at Mecca about 660 A.D. He was appointed in 703 Viceroy of Africa, and, having subjected the northern part of that country, from Tripoli to Morocco, he turned his arms against Spain. In conjunction with his lieutenant Târik, he took Seville, Merida, Saragossa, and other cities of Southern and Central Spain, to which he subsequently added the most important towns of Catalonia. Among other articles of great value of which he had possessed himself was the emerald table called the table of Solomon, taken at Medina-Celi. Moosa, having been summoned to Damascus by the caliph, presented to him this table, and, on his expressing his surprise that it should have three legs of emerald and one of gold, Moosa replied that he had found it in this condition. Tarik, however, immediately exposed the falsehood of his rival by producing the fourth leg of the table. For this offence he was condemned to a heavy fine by Solyman, who afterwards caused his son Abd-el-azeez to be assassinated. Moosa died in obscurity in 718.

See ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici:" MAKKARI, "History of the Mohammedan Empire in Spain."

Moosa- (Mousa- or **Musa-) Ibn-Shakir,** moo'sȧ ĭb'n shȧ'kĭr, an Arab writer of the early part of the ninth century, wrote a work entitled "Sources of History." He left three sons, the eldest of whom was eminent as an astronomer and was the author of several valuable works.

Mooyaert. See MOOJAERT.

Mop'sus, [Gr. Μόψος,] a famous soothsayer of classic mythology, was called a son of Apollo and Manto. According to tradition, he gained celebrity by the truth of his prophecies at the siege of Thebes and at the temple of Claros, and he triumphed over Calchas in a trial of skill in divination.

Moquin-Tandon, mo'kăn' tŏn'dŏn', (HORACE BENEDICT ALFRED,) a French physician and botanist, born at Montpellier in 1804. He was appointed in 1853 professor of natural history in the Medical Faculty of Paris, and in 1854 became a member of the Academy of Sciences. He published a "History of the Anomalies of Vegetable Organization," (1841,) and "Essay on the Multiplication of Organs in Vegetables." Died in 1863.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mora, de, dȧ mo'rȧ, (JOSÉ JOAQUIN,) a Spanish *littérateur,* born at Cadiz in 1784. Having previously edited a literary journal at Madrid, he repaired to South America, and became editor of the "Cronica Politica" at Buenos Ayres. He was appointed in 1838 consul-general of Bolivia to London. He published a "History of the Arabs," (1826,) "Spanish Legends," (1840,) and a number of lyric poems and satires. He also translated into Spanish Sir Walter Scott's romances of "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman." Died in 1863.

See F. WOLF, "Floresta de Rimas modernas Castellanas."

Morabin, mo'rȧ'bȧn', (JACQUES,) a French scholar born at La Flèche in 1687. He was the author of a "History of Cicero," and translated into French Cicero's "Treatise on Laws" and "Treatise on Consolation." Died in 1762.

Moraes, de, dȧ mo-rȧ'ĕs, (CRISTOVAM ALÃO—ȧ-lŏwn',) a Portuguese writer, born in 1632, was the author of a "Genealogy of the Families of Portugal," and a number of sonnets and other poems. Died in 1693.

Moraes, de, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese writer, born at Braganza. He went to Paris as secretary of legation in the reign of Francis I. His chief work is "Libro del muy esforçado Cauallero Palmerin de Inglaterra,' which was translated into English by Southey. Moraes was assassinated at Evora in 1572.

Moraes Sarmento, mo-rȧ'ĕs sar-mĕn'to, (JOÃO EVANGELISTA,) a Portuguese poet of the present time. Among his works is an "Ode on War."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Morais, mo-rīs', (SABATO,) a Jewish rabbi and author, born at Leghorn, Italy, in April, 1824, graduated in 1845 at the Hebrew University of Leghorn, became in 1846 a teacher in the Hebrew Orphan School of London, and in 1851 removed to Philadelphia and became preacher of the Congregation Mikveh-Israel. His works are chiefly polemical, or on subjects connected with Hebrew literature. Died November 11, 1897.

Morales, mo-rȧ'lĕs, (CRISTOVAL,) a Spanish musician, and one of the greatest composers of his time, was a native of Seville. He was appointed by Pope Paul III. composer in the pontifical chapel. He lived about 1550.

Morales, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a Spanish missionary, born in Andalusia about 1598. He went to China in 1633, but was compelled to quit that country in 1638 through the influence of the Jesuits, whom he censured for permitting their converts to sacrifice to idols. He returned to China, where he died in 1664.

Morales, de, dȧ mo-rȧ'lĕs, (AMBROSIO) an eminent Spanish historian, born at Córdova in 1513. He studied at Alcalá, where he subsequently became professor, and numbered among his pupils Don John of Austria. In 1570 he succeeded Ocampo as historiographer to Philip II. His principal work is a continuation of Ocampo's "Cronica general de España," (3 vols., 1577,) bringing the history of Spain down to 1037. Morales also published a valuable treatise "On the Antiquities of the Spanish Cities." Died in 1591.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" BOUTERWEK, "Histoire de la Littérature Espagnole."

Morales, de, (JUAN,) a Spanish poet, born in Andalusia, lived in the sixteenth century. He made admirable translations of some odes of Horace, and wrote original poems of much merit.

Morales, de, (LUIS,) an eminent Spanish painter, surnamed EL DIVINO, ("the Divine,") born at Badajoz in 1509. He was employed by Philip II. to decorate the Escurial; but he subsequently lost the king's patronage and was reduced to great poverty. He was relieved a few years before his death by a pension bestowed upon him by Philip. His "Via Dolorosa," in the church of the Hieronymites, at Madrid, is esteemed one of his masterpieces. Died in 1586.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols;" VIARDOT, "Etudes sur l'Histoire des Beaux-Arts en Espagne," 1835.

Morali, mo-rȧ'lee, (OTTAVIO,) ABBÉ, an Italian philologist, born near Bérgamo in 1763, became professor of Greek at the College of Brera, in Milan. He published a good edition of Ariosto, (1818.) Died in 1826.

Mo-ran', (EDWARD,) an American painter of marine views and landscapes, born about 1845. Among his best works are "The Swallows' Cave, Nahant," and "Pulpit Rock." Died June 9, 1901.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Moran, (PETER,) a successful painter, a brother of Edward Moran. He was born at Bolton, March 4, 1842. He studied under his brother Thomas, and in London, and became a resident of Philadelphia. His chief successes have been in pastoral landscapes and cattle-pieces.

Moran, (THOMAS,) a distinguished artist, born at Bolton, England, January 12, 1837. He came to the United States in 1844. He learned wood-engraving in

Philadelphia. He learned the art of painting under no master, though he studied in most of the great galleries of Europe. He also accompanied many of the United States exploring expeditions in the mountains of the far West. Among his works are "The Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone," (1872,) now in the United States Capitol at Washington, "The Chasm of the Colorado," also in the Capitol, "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," (1875,) "Childe Roland," "Ponce de Leon in Florida," "Dreamland," etc. He also has been an industrious illustrator of books. Died in 1926.

Morand, mo'rŏn', (CHARLES ANTOINE LOUIS ALEXIS,) COMTE, a French general, born at Pontarlier in 1771. He served as general at Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, Essling, and Wagram, (1805–09.) Died in 1835.

Morand, (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French architect, born at Briançon about 1727. He executed several important works at Lyons, one of which is a wooden bridge over the Rhone, which bears his name. He was condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal and put to death in 1794.

Morand, (JEAN FRANÇOIS CLÉMENT,) a French physician, son of Sauveur François, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1726. He became librarian to the Academy of Sciences, and was a member of several other learned societies in Europe. Died in 1784.

Morand, (SAUVEUR FRANÇOIS,) a distinguished French surgeon, born in Paris in 1697, was the first who introduced into France Cheselden's method of lithotomy, having previously learned it in London. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and was appointed in 1730 royal censor and surgeon-in-chief of the hospital of La Charité. He published a number of surgical treatises. Died in 1773.

See ÉLOY, "Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine."

Morand, de, dẹh mo'rŏn', (PIERRE,) a French dramatist, born at Arles in 1701, was the author of a comedy entitled "The Spirit of Divorce," and several tragedies. Died in 1757.

Morande, de, dẹh mo'rŏnd', (CHARLES **Thévenot** or **Théveneau**—tàv'nō',) a French adventurer and political writer, born at Arnay-le-Duc in 1748, was the author of "The Cynic Philosopher," and other works of a libellous character. Died about 1803.

Morandi-Manzolini, mo-rän'dee män-zo-lee'nee, (ANNA,) a celebrated Italian anatomist, born at Bologna in 1716, was the wife of G. Manzolini, a physician, from whom she learned anatomy and the art of modelling in wax. Her works in this department were regarded as the most perfect of the kind, and obtained for her a European reputation. She was a member of the Institute of Bologna, and in 1758 became professor of anatomy in that city. Died in 1774.

Morandini, mo-rän-dee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) called IL POPPI, an able Italian painter, born at Poppi in 1544, was a pupil of Vasari. He worked with great facility. Died about 1584.

Morando, mo-rän'do, (FILIPPO ROSA,) an Italian poet, born at Verona in 1732; died in 1757.

Mo-rant', ?, (PHILIP,) an English antiquary, born in the isle of Jersey in 1700, published, among other works, "History and Antiquities of Colchester," and "History of Essex." Died in 1770.

Morard de Galle, mo'rär' dẹh gäl, (JUSTIN BONAVENTURE,) a French admiral, born in Dauphiné in 1741; died in 1809.

Morata, mo-rä'tä, (OLYMPIA FULVIA,) an Italian lady, esteemed one of the most learned women of her time, was born at Ferrara in 1526. She was married about 1550 to Andrew Gundler, a German physician, whom she accompanied to Germany. She died at Heidelberg in 1555, leaving a number of works, including Latin orations and Greek poems.

See TURNBULL, "Olympia Morata, her Life and Times," 1846; NOLTEN, "Vita Olympiæ Moratæ," 1775; J. BONNET, "Vie d'Olympia Morata," 1856; WILDERMUTH, "O. Morata; ein christliches Lebensbild," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Moratin, de, dà mo-rä-teen', (LEANDRO FERNANDEZ,) an eminent dramatist, sometimes called "the Spanish Molière," was born at Madrid in 1760. He was appointed in 1787, through the influence of Jovellanos, secretary to the Spanish embassy in Paris, and published, soon after his return, his comedy of "The Old Man and the Young Girl," ("El Viejo y la Niña,") which was very successful. Among the most popular of his other works are "The Impostor," ("El Baron,") "Yes of the Maidens," ("Si de las Niñas,") "The Young Hypocrite," ("La Mogigata,") and "The New Comedy," ("La Comedia nueva.") His "Origines del Teatro Español," (1838,) a critical treatise, is also highly esteemed. Moratin became first librarian to Joseph Bonaparte in 1811, and during the subsequent troubles in Spain took refuge in France, where he died in 1828.

See KENNEDY, "Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain;" PRESCOTT "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. ii. part i.; OCHOA, Notice of Moratin, prefixed to his "Origines del Teatro Español," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828.

Moratin, de, (NICOLAS FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish poet and dramatist, the father of the preceding, was born at Madrid in 1737. He was the author of "Hormesinda," and several other dramas in the French style, also of an epic poem entitled "The Ships of Cortez Destroyed," ("Las Naves de Cortes destruidas,") which has a high reputation. Died in 1780.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1827.

Moray, EARL OF. See MURRAY, (JAMES STUART.)

Moray or **Murray**, mŭr're, (Sir ROBERT,) one of the founders of the Royal Society of London, was a native of Scotland. Having resided for a time in France, where he was patronized by Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu, he was appointed, after the restoration, to several important offices. He was the first president of the Royal Society, which he assisted to found in 1661. Died in 1673.

See BIRCH, "History of the Royal Society;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Morazan, mo-rä-sän', (FRANCISCO,) a Central American general, born in Honduras in 1799. He became president or general-in-chief of the republic of Central America about 1830, was driven into exile in 1840, and put to death in 1842.

Morazzone. See MAZZUCHELLI.

Morcelli, mor-chel'lee, (STEFANO ANTONIO,) a learned Italian antiquary and Jesuit, born near Brescia in 1737. Among his principal works (which are mostly written in Latin) we may name "Africa Christiana," (3 vols., 1816–17,) illustrating the history of the Church in Africa, "Opera Epigraphica," (5 vols., 1818,) "Opuscoli ascetici," (3 vols., 1820,) and a treatise "On the Style of Latin Inscriptions," (3 vols., 1819–22.) He founded an academy of archæology at Rome, where he passed many years. Died in 1821.

See P. LOTTIERI, "Elogio storico di S. A. Morcelli," 1821 BARALDI, "Notizia di Morcelli," 1825.

Mordaunt, mor'dant, (CHARLES,) Earl of Peterborough, a famous English general, of chivalrous and eccentric character, born in 1658, was the son and heir of John, Lord Mordaunt. He first appears prominently in history as a staunch Whig and opponent of James II. In 1689 he was created Earl of Monmouth and placed at the head of the treasury, but the next year he retired from that office, which was ill suited to his volatile and generous character. He afterwards inherited the title of his uncle, the Earl of Peterborough. During the war of the Spanish succession he commanded an English army of 5000 men which arrived in Spain in 1705 and performed a series of brilliant exploits, among which was the capture of Barcelona and Valencia, (1706.) Thwarted in his plans by the archduke Charles of Austria, he obtained leave to retire from the army, and was recalled to England in 1707. Through hostility to Marlborough, he supported the Tories in the political contests which ensued, and after the accession of George I. was consequently excluded from office. He died in 1735. His second wife was Anastasia Robinson, a celebrated singer and actress. In the opinion of Macaulay, he was "the most extraordinary character of that age, the King of Sweden not excepted. His fertility and activity of mind were almost beyond belief. He loved to dictate six or seven letters at once. He was a kind

friend, a generous enemy, and a thorough gentleman. But his splendid talents and virtues were rendered almost useless to his country by his levity, his restlessness, his irritability, his morbid craving for novelty and excitement." ("Essays.")

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. iii. chap. xi., and his Review of LORD MAHON'S "History of the War of the Succession in Spain;" FRIEND, "Account of the Earl of Peterborough, etc. in Spain;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" LORD MAHON, "War of the Succession in Spain;" WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors;" "Eccentric Personages," by WILLIAM RUSSELL, 1866.

Morden, LORD. See YORKE, (CHARLES.)

More, MOR, [Lat. MO'RUS,] (ALEXANDER,) a French Protestant divine, of Scottish extraction, born at Castres in 1616. He became professor of Greek at Geneva in 1639, and of history at Amsterdam in 1651. He was the author of Latin poems and other works. Died in 1670.

See SYMMONS, "Life of Milton;" SÉNEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

More, (ANTONIO.) See MOOR.

More, (HANNAH,) an English writer, whose moral and religious works enjoyed great popularity in her time, was born at Stapleton, near Bristol, in 1745. She published in 1773 a pastoral drama, entitled "The Search after Happiness," and in 1774 "The Inflexible Captive," a tragedy, which introduced her to the notice of Garrick, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent men of that period, by whom she was greatly esteemed for the excellence of her character. She was the author of several other dramas, which were very favourably received; but, owing to her convictions of the immoral tendency of the stage, she abandoned dramatic writing, and, while her popularity was still at its height, devoted herself to compositions of a moral and religious character. Among the principal of these we may name "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great," (1788,) "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education," (1799,) "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess," (1805,) written for Charlotte, Princess of Wales, "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife," (1809,) and several contributions to the "Cheap Repository Tracts," one of which is entitled "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." Died in 1833.

See WILLIAM ROBERTS, "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of Hannah More;" MRS. H. C. KNIGHT, "A New Memoir of Hannah More;" H. THOMPSON, "Life of Hannah More," etc., 1838; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England," etc.; "Monthly Review" for February, 1809, April, 1813, and February, 1820.

More, [Lat. MO'RUS,] (HENRY,) an English divine and philosophical writer, born in Lincolnshire in 1614. He studied at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a Fellow. He refused several high preferments in the church, and passed his life in retirement, devoted chiefly to the study of philosophy. He was the author of "Psychozoia, or the Life of the Soul," (1640,) "Enchiridium Metaphysicum," "Conjectura Cabalistica," "The Mystery of Godliness," "Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul," and other works, in which he favours the Platonic system. He was a man of fine genius, profound learning, and rare excellence of character. He was one of the first Fellows of the Royal Society, and was a friend and correspondent of Descartes. Died in 1687.

See R. WARD, "Life of Henry More," 1710; BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" "Retrospective Review," vol. v., (1822.)

More, (JAMES.) See MOORE.

More, [Lat. MO'RUS; It. and Sp. MO'RO,] (Sir THOMAS,) an eminent English wit, philosopher, and statesman, born in London in 1480, was a son of Sir John More, a judge of the court of king's bench. He received the first rudiments of his education at Saint Anthony's School, London, where he learned Latin. At the age of fifteen he became a page in the house of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury and prime minister, who was much pleased with the wit of young More and predicted that he would prove "a marvellous man." In 1497 he entered the University of Oxford, where he studied Greek as a pupil of Grocyn and formed an intimate and lasting friendship with Erasmus. He gained distinction at Oxford as a writer of English and of Latin verses. Having left college, he studied law at Lincoln's Inn. "He manifested," says Mackintosh, "a predilection for monastic life, and is said to have practised some of those austerities and self-inflictions which prevail among the gloomier and more stern orders." He resolved, indeed, at one time to turn monk, and actually became a lay brother of the Carthusian convent (the Charter-House) in London, where he is said to have passed several years, devoting himself at the same time to the study of the classics, the French language, and music. He afterwards entertained thoughts of becoming a priest; but on further reflection, and influenced perhaps by the general corruption of the priestly orders, he abandoned his design. In the words of Erasmus, "Maluit maritus esse castus quam sacerdos impurus," ("he preferred to be a chaste husband rather than an impure priest.") About 1502 he married Jane Colt, the eldest daughter of a gentleman of Essex. He had a slight preference for her younger sister, but was so good-natured that he sacrificed his inclination, that he might not wound the feelings of the eldest. This union proved very happy, but his wife died a few years after her marriage, leaving him a son and three daughters, of whom Margaret, the eldest, inherited the features, goodness, and genius of her father. His graceful and varied learning was only surpassed by his sprightly, inexhaustible wit. "With him," says Erasmus, "you might imagine yourself in the Academy of Plato." He attained great eminence at the bar, and about 1502 became an undersheriff of London,—*i.e.* a judge of the sheriff's court. He appears to have been the first Englishman that cultivated oratory with any great success. "He is," says Mackintosh, "the first person in our history distinguished by the faculty of public speaking, and remarkable for the successful employment of it in Parliament against a lavish grant of money to the crown." He was elected to Parliament about 1504, and, by persuading the Commons not to grant a supply to Henry VII. on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, deeply offended that king. More had in consequence resolved to leave the country; but the death of Henry relieved him from all apprehensions.

Having lost his first wife, he married a widow named Alice Middleton. In 1513 he wrote a "History of Richard III.," which, says Hallam, "appears to me the first example of good English language, pure and perspicuous, well chosen, without vulgarisms or pedantry." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He was sent on a mission to Flanders in 1514, and about that date became a favourite of Henry VIII., who not only consulted him in affairs of state, but preferred him as the companion of his amusements and convivial hours. In 1516 he produced his famous Platonic fiction of "Utopia," (in Latin,) describing an imaginary commonwealth in the island of Utopia, the citizens of which had all things in common. He resigned the office of under-sheriff in 1519, was appointed treasurer of the exchequer in 1521, and chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1523. He gave proof of his firmness and independence by his answer to Cardinal Wolsey, who demanded a very great subsidy for the king. About 1523 More began to write tracts against Luther.

In October, 1529, he was appointed lord chancellor in place of Cardinal Wolsey. Although the Protestants were persecuted while he held that office, it would appear that he was not responsible for the persecution. "It is a sufficient proof of his clemency," says Erasmus, "that while he was chancellor no man was put to death for these pestilent dogmas."*

* This statement is contradicted by Froude, who says, "Soon after the seals changed hands, the Smithfield fires recommenced; and, the chancellor acting in concert with them, the bishops resolved to obliterate, in these edifying spectacles, the recollection of their general infirmities." He afterwards cites the case of Bainham, who was burned in April, 1532, a short time before More resigned the office of chancellor. The account of Bainham's execution appears to rest upon the single testimony of Foxe, who, though generally trustworthy, might possibly be mistaken, especially when he was obliged to depend wholly on the statements of others. He was but a boy when Bainham's death took place. More, whose word is not to be lightly set aside, expressly denies in his "Apology" (published the next year) that he was guilty of any cruel treatment of the heretics. If the denial was false, there were doubtless many then living who could prove it to be so. It appears, however, never to have been contradicted. How far he was responsible for the acts of the bishops it is difficult to say.

Suitors were astonished at the contrast between the affable More and the haughty Cardinal Wolsey. Sir Thomas resigned the great seal in May, 1532, because his conscience refused to sanction the divorce of Queen Catherine and the second marriage of the king. "Henry had tried every possible means to obtain at least the appearance of his spontaneous approbation." (Mackintosh.) In 1533 he wrote a work called "The Apology of Sir Thomas More."

Having declined to take the oath by which he was required to acknowledge the validity of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn, he was committed to the Tower in April, 1534. After he had been in prison more than a year, he was charged with denying the king's supremacy as the head of the Church; and, his answers not having been found satisfactory, he was pronounced guilty of treason, and was beheaded on the 6th of July, 1535. "The scaffold had been awkwardly erected, and shook as he placed his foot upon the ladder. 'See me safe up,' he said to Kingston; 'for my coming down I can shift for myself.' . . . The executioner offered to tie his eyes. 'I will cover them myself,' he said; and, binding them in a cloth which he had brought with him, he knelt, and laid his head upon the block. The fatal stroke was about to fall, when he signed for a moment's delay, while he moved aside his beard. 'Pity that should be cut,' he murmured: 'that has not committed treason.' With which strange words,—the strangest, perhaps, ever uttered at such a time,—the lips most famous through Europe for eloquence and wisdom closed forever." (Froude's "History of England," chap. ix.) Alluding to his behaviour on the scaffold, Addison remarks, "The innocent mirth which had been so conspicuous in his life did not forsake him at the last. His death was of a piece with his life; there was nothing in it new, forced, or affected. He did not look upon the severing his head from his body as a circumstance which ought to produce any change in the disposition of his mind; and, as he died in a fixed and settled hope of immortality, he thought any unusual degree of sorrow and concern improper." ("Spectator," No. 349.) According to the account of his great-grandson, More "was of a middle stature, well proportioned, of a pale complexion, his hair of chestnut colour, his eyes gray, his countenance mild and cheerful."

See "The Life and Death of Sir Thomas More," by his great-grandson, C. More, 1626; William Roper, "Vita T. Mori," 1626; Sir James Mackintosh, "Life of Sir Thomas More," 1830; Fernando de Herrera, "T. Moro," 1592; F. Warner, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir T. More," 1758; C. More, "Life of Sir T. More," 1828; Domenico Reggi, "Vita di T. More," 1675; Arthur Cayley, "Memoirs of Sir T. More," 2 vols., 1808.

Moreau, (François Joseph,) a French physician, born at Auxonne in 1789, practised in Paris. He published a "Traité des Accouchements," (2 vols., 1838–41.) Died in 1862.

Moreau, (Gustave,) a French painter, born at Paris in 1836. His "Œdipus and the Sphinx" (1864) gave rise to a violent controversy between the admirers and opponents of his ideal style. He was made professor at the École des Beaux Arts in 1892. Died in 1898.

Moreau, (Hégésippe,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1810, was the author of songs, elegies, and satires, of considerable merit, and a prose work entitled "The Mistletoe of the Oak," ("Le Gui de Chêne.") He died, in great poverty, in 1838.

Moreau, (Jacob Nicolas,) a French writer, born at Saint-Florentin in 1717, was appointed historiographer of France under Louis XVI. He wrote a "Discourse on the History of France," "Duties of a Prince," and other works. Died in 1803.

Moreau, (Jean Baptiste,) a French musician and composer, born at Angers in 1656, was patronized at the court of Louis XIV., and was employed by Racine to compose the choruses for his "Athalie" and "Esther." Died in 1733.

Moreau, (Jean Michel,) a French engraver and designer, born in Paris in 1741, became draughtsman of the royal cabinet, and a member of the Academy of Painting. He executed one hundred and sixty plates for the "History of France," and upwards of one hundred for editions of Voltaire and Molière. Died in 1814.

Moreau, (Jean Victor,) one of the most eminent generals of France, was born at Morlaix, in Brittany, August 11, 1763. He studied law, and was provost of law at Rennes just before the Revolution. In 1792 he enlisted in the republican army, and, as *chef de bataillon*, served under Dumouriez. He became a general of brigade in 1793, and a general of division in 1794. In the latter year he commanded with *éclat* the right wing of Pichegru's army, which conquered Holland. In the spring of 1796 he succeeded Pichegru as commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and opened the campaign which was the foundation of his military fame. His passage of the Rhine at Strasbourg was greatly applauded. He drove the Austrians back to the Danube, and then, finding his army outnumbered, after several indecisive actions he performed the famous and masterly retreat through the Black Forest, which was one of his chief exploits. He was suspended from the command in 1797 by the Directory, who probably suspected him of complicity in the defection of his friend Pichegru.

The reverses of the French having rendered his services necessary, he was appointed general-in-chief of the army of Italy in the spring of 1799. At the battle of Novi he had three horses killed under him, and made a skilful retreat, soon after which he was transferred to the command of the army of the Rhine. In the political crisis of 18th Brumaire, (November 9, 1799,) Moreau was in Paris, and consented to support Bonaparte in subverting the power of the Directory. Some suppose that if he had been less modest, or more ambitious, he might have acted the principal rôle in that great drama. The First Consul intrusted to Moreau the command of the army of Germany, and dictated to him a plan of the campaign, which the latter refused to adopt. "Moreau would not submit," says Alison, "to the indignity of acting as second in command to his former rival, and said, 'I have no notion of seeing a little Louis XIV. at the head of my army.'" ("History of Europe.")

After an angry discussion, he persisted in his own plan, and, while Bonaparte marched to the conquest of Italy, he invaded the valley of the Danube in May, 1800, with about 100,000 men. Between the 1st and 10th of May he defeated the Austrians under Kray at Engen and Biberach. In the next month he gained a decisive victory at Hochstadt, near Blenheim. After an armistice of a few months, the two armies met on December 3, 1800, at Hohenlinden, where Moreau won a very important victory, which induced the Austrians to sue for peace. The war being thus ended, he went to Paris, and became the chief of a party composed of royalists and republicans united by their enmity to Napoleon.

In 1804 he was arrested as an accomplice in Pichegru's conspiracy, and, although they failed to prove that he had any active part in it, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which was commuted to exile in the United States. He resided with his wife at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and in the city of New York, until overtures from the Czar of Russia induced him to return to Europe in July, 1813. He was caressed by the allied sovereigns and received with triumphal demonstrations by the people of Germany. The Czar said to Moreau, (who, it appears, was still a republican,) "I know your opinions; I will do nothing which can thwart them, and will leave France perfectly free." With these views, he co-operated with the allies against the French, and was mortally wounded at Dresden, August 27, 1813. He announced the fact by letter to his wife in these terms: "At the battle of Dresden, three days ago, I had both legs carried off by a cannon-ball. That rascal Bonaparte is always fortunate. Excuse my scrawl," etc.

See Lemaire, "Vie impartiale du Général Moreau," 1814; "Memoirs of General Moreau," by J. Philippart; Garat, "Éloge de Moreau," 1814; "Life and Campaigns of Victor Moreau," (translated from the French;) A. de Beauchamp, "Vie politique, militaire et privée du Général Moreau," 1814; Châteaubeuf, "Histoire du Général Moreau," etc., 1814; Fauche-Borel, "Notices sur les Généraux Pichegru et Moreau," 1807; Hasse, "Moreau, sein Leben," etc., 1814; Cousin d'Avallon, "Histoire du Général Moreau," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Thiers, "History of the French Revolution;" "Edinburgh Review" for January 1814.

Moreau-Christophe, mo'rō' krès'tof', (LOUIS MATHURIN,) a French economist, born near Tours in 1799. He was sent to foreign countries to examine prisons, and wrote several works on the discipline and reform of prisons. Died April 21, 1881.

Moreau de la Rochette, mo'rō' deh lă ro'shĕt', (FRANÇOIS THOMAS,) a French horticulturist, born in Champagne in 1720, founded near La Rochette an agricultural school. Died in 1791.

Moreau de Jonnès, mo'rō' deh zho'nĕs', (ALEXANDRE,) a French writer, born near Rennes in 1778, was the author of a number of treatises on mineralogy, statistics, and other scientific subjects. Died in 1870.

Moreau de la Sarthe, mo'rō' deh lă sărt, (JACQUES LOUIS,) a French physician and able writer, born near Le Mans in 1771. He published several professional works. Died in Paris in 1826.

Moreau de l'Yonne, mo'rō' deh le-on', a French politician, born near Tonnerre in 1750, was elected in 1798 to the Council of Ancients. Died in 1806.

Moreau de Saint-Méry, mo'rō' deh săN mā're', (MÉDÉRIC LOUIS ÉLIE,) born, of French parentage, in the isle of Martinique in 1750, was administrator-general of the duchies of Parma and Piacenza from 1802 to 1806. He wrote several descriptive and scientific works. Died in 1819.

Moreaux, mo'rō', (JEAN RENÉ,) a French general, born at Rocroi in 1758. He commanded the army of the Moselle in 1794, and took Treves and Coblentz. Died in February, 1795.

Moreelze, mo-rā'lzĕh, (PAUL,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht in 1571, was a pupil of M. Mirevelt. He enjoyed a high reputation as a portrait-painter, and was extensively patronized by the nobility. Died in 1638.

Morel, mo'rĕl', (CLAUDE,) a French printer, born in 1574, was a son of Fédéric the Elder, noticed below. Died in 1626.

Morel, (FÉDÉRIC,) called THE ELDER, a celebrated French printer, born in Champagne in 1523, was appointed printer to the king in 1571. Died in 1583.

Morel, (FÉDÉRIC,) THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1558. He was distinguished as a Greek scholar, and the editions of the classics issued from his press were conspicuous for their accuracy and the beauty of the typography. He succeeded his father as royal printer in 1583. Died in 1630.

Morel, (GUILLAUME,) a French printer, born at Tilleul in 1505, was noted for the beauty and accuracy of his editions of the classics. He became printer to the king in 1555. Died in 1564.

Morel, (JEAN,) a French poet, born in Champagne in 1539; died in 1633.

Morel, (JEAN MARIE,) a French architect and gardener, born in Lyons in 1728. He had a high reputation as a designer of gardens. Died in 1810.

See J. B. DUMAS, "Notice sur J. M. Morel," 1825.

Morel de Vindé, mo'rĕl' deh văN'dā', (CHARLES GILBERT,) VICOMTE, a French writer and agriculturist, born in Paris in 1759; died in 1842.

Morel-Fatio, mo'rĕl' fă'te'o', (ANTOINE LÉON,) a French landscape and marine painter, born at Rouen in 1810. Died at Paris, March 4, 1871.

Morelius. See MORELY.

Morell, mo'rĕl', (ANDRÉ,) a Swiss antiquary, distinguished for his profound knowledge of numismatics, born at Berne in 1646. His principal work is entitled "Thesaurus Morellianus," being a description of the coins of the Roman families. It was left unfinished. Died in 1703.

Mo-rell', (GEORGE W.,) an American general, born at Cooperstown, New York, graduated at West Point in 1835. He was appointed a brigadier-general of Union volunteers in 1861. He commanded a division at the battles of Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill. Died in 1883.

Mo-rell', (J. D.,) an English contemporary writer, published "An Historical and Critical View of the Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the Nineteenth Century," (2 vols. 8vo, London, 1846,) "The Philosophy of Religion," (1849,) and other works. He contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" the article on "National Education." Died in 1891.

Morell, (THOMAS,) an English scholar and critic, born at Eton in 1703. He published an edition of Hederich's "Greek Lexicon," (1762,) and was a contributor to Hogarth's "Analysis of Beauty." He also edited Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," and several Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1784.

Morellet, mo'rĕ'lĕ', (ANDRÉ,) ABBÉ, an eminent French *littérateur*, born in Lyons in 1727, was educated in the Sorbonne, at Paris. He became a friend of Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and D'Alembert, to whose "Encyclopédie" he contributed. He translated into French Beccaria's treatise "On Crimes and Penalties," (1766,) and wrote several treatises on political economy, and many other works, among which is "Mélanges of Literature and Philosophy of the Eighteenth Century," (4 vols., 1818.) In 1785 he was admitted into the French Academy, the archives of which he concealed at the risk of his life in the reign of terror. Died in 1819.

Morelli, mo-rel'lee, (COSIMO,) a distinguished Italian architect, born at Imola in 1732. He was employed by Pope Pius VI. to construct the cathedrals of Macerata and Imola, and other edifices in the Pontifical States. Died in 1812.

Morelli, (GIACOMO,) an eminent Italian critic and bibliographer, born at Venice in 1745, became a priest, and was appointed librarian at Saint Mark's, Venice, in 1778. He published, among other valuable works, a "Historical Dissertation on the Library of Saint Mark," (1774,) and "Library of Greek and Latin Manuscripts," (1802.) Many of his minor works were published in 1820, under the title of "Operette," (3 vols. 8vo.) Died in 1819.

Morelli, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian art critic, born at Verona in 1816. He took an active part in the revolutionary movement in Italy, subsequently entered the Italian Parliament, and in 1873 was made Senator. He became famous as an art critic, his opinion being widely sought. His critical works were written in German and published in Germany, the latest two being on the Roman galleries (1890) and the German galleries (1891.) Died in 1891.

Morelli, (MARIA MADDALENA,) an Italian poetess and improvisatrice, born at Pistoia in 1740; died in 1800

Morelly, mo'rĕ'le', a French writer on socialism, born about 1750. He published an able work entitled 'The Code of Nature," which was attributed to Diderot, 'The Basiliade," a political romance, and a number of treatises on various subjects.

Morelos, mo-rā'lŏs, (Don José MARIA,) a Mexican patriot and general, born in New Mexico in 1780. He joined the insurgent army under Hidalgo in 1810, and subsequently became leader of a band composed chiefly of negro slaves, with whom he carried on a successful guerilla warfare for a time against the Spaniards. He was made prisoner in 1815, and soon after executed at Mexico.

See Don José GUERRA, "Historia de la Revolucion de Nueva España," 1813.

Morely or **Morelly**, mo'rĕ'le', [Lat. MORE'LIUS,] (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Protestant, noted for his efforts to organize the Church on democratic principles, was born in Paris about 1510. His "Treatise on Christian Discipline" (1561) was condemned by several Protestant synods.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Morenas, mo'reh-nās', (JOSEPH ELZÉAR,) a French Orientalist, born near Carpentras in 1778. He wrote "On the Castes of India," (1822,) and other works. Died in Mingrelia in 1830.

Moreno, (JUAN,) a Spanish admiral, born at Cadiz in 1743; died in 1817.

Moreno, (JUAN IGNACIO,) a Spanish cardinal, born at Guatemala, November 24, 1817, was made a bishop in 1857, and became Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain in 1875, having been created a cardinal-priest in 1868. Died August 28, 1884.

Morérl, mo'rā're', (LOUIS,) a learned French ecclesiastic, born in Provence in 1643. He published in 1674

his "Historical Dictionary," ("Grand Dictionnaire Historique," 1 vol. fol.,) a work of rare merit. He died in 1680, leaving unfinished his great work, which has been extended by subsequent writers to ten volumes, (Paris, 1759.)

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mores, mōrz, (EDWARD ROWE,) an English antiquary, born in 1730. He published several works on English antiquities. Died in 1778.

Moret, mo-rĕt', (JOSÉ,) a Spanish historian, born at Pampeluna in 1615. Among his works is a History of Navarre, ("Annales del Regno de Navarra," 5 vols., 1715.) Died in 1705.

Moreto y Cabaña, mo-rā'to e kä-bän'yä, (Don AUGUSTIN,) a celebrated Spanish dramatist, born about 1600. Among his best works we may name "The Brave Justiciary," ("El valiente Justiciero,") "El Lindo Don Diego," and "Disdain for Disdain," ("Desden con el Desden." The last is said to have been the original of Molière's "Princesse d'Élide." Died in 1669.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" OCHOA, "Teatro Español;" A. F. von SCHACK, "Geschichte der dramatischen Literatur in Spanien."

Moretti, mo-ret'tee, (GAETANO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Bologna, was author of several scientific treatises. Died in 1697.

Moretti, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian savant, born at Pavía in 1783, became professor of botany at that city in 1832. Among his works is "Biblioteca Agraria." Died in 1853.

Moretto da Brescia. See BONVICINO.

Morgagni, mor-gän'yee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an eminent Italian physician and anatomist, born at Forlì in 1682. He studied at Bologna, where he became the favourite pupil of Valsalva, and in 1715 he was appointed professor of anatomy at Padua. His principal work is entitled "On the Seat and Causes of Diseases discovered by Anatomy," ("De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatomen indagatis," 2 vols., 1762.) It was translated into French, Italian, English, and German, and still enjoys a very high reputation. His "Adversaria Anatomica" is also highly esteemed. Morgagni made several valuable discoveries, and he has been called the founder of pathological anatomy. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the principal Academies of Europe. Died in 1771.

Mor'gan, (APPLETON,) a Shakspearian critic, born at Portland, Maine, in 1850. Becoming a lawyer in New York, he devoted himself to the study of Shakspeare, and founded and became president of the New York Shakspeare Society in 1885. He wrote several critical works on Shakspeare, and published the Banks edition in support of his theory that the 1623 edition of the plays owed much to additions made by actors and stage-censors to Shakspeare's originals.

Morgan, (CHARLES W.,) an American commodore, born in Virginia in 1790; died in 1853.

Morgan, (CONWAY LLOYD,) an English zoologist, born at London in 1852. He became principal of the University College of Bristol, and published "Animal Biology," (1887,) "Introduction to Comparative Psychology," (1895,) "Habit and Instinct," (1896,) etc.

Morgan, (DANIEL,) an American officer, born in New Jersey in 1736, served with distinction in the war of the Revolution. He was present at the capture of Burgoyne, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Cowpens, (1781,) where he gained a signal victory, for which a gold medal was awarded him by Congress. Died in 1802.

See the "Life of Daniel Morgan," by JAMES GRAHAM, 1856, and the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Morgan, (EDWIN D.,) an American Senator, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1811. He became at an early age a merchant in the city of New York. He was elected Governor of New York by the Republicans in 1858, and again in 1860. He was elected to the United States Senate from New York in 1863. Died February 14, 1883.

Mor'gan, (GEORGE W.,) an American general, born in Washington, Pa., in 1820. He served in the Texan and Mexican wars, and on the breaking out of the rebellion entered the Union service as brigadier-general. He took Cumberland Gap in 1862, and served actively until ill health compelled him to retire in 1863. He was in Congress, 1868–72. Died July 26, 1893.

Morgan, (SIR HENRY,) a Welsh buccaneer, born about 1637, commanded several expeditions against the Spaniards, and captured Porto Bello and Panama. He was afterwards made a knight, and appointed Governor of Jamaica by Charles II. Died in 1690.

Morgan, (HENRY JAMES,) author, born at Quebec in 1842. Served as keeper of Canadian records and chief clerk of Department of State; retired on pension in 1895. He published "The Bench and Bar of Canada," "Canadian Life in Town and Country," "The Industrial Politics of America," etc.

Morgan, (JAMES D.,) an American officer, born in Boston in 1810, removed in 1834 to Illinois, and in 1862 became brigadier-general of volunteers. Died in 1896.

Morgan, (JOHN H.,) an American guerilla chief, born near Lexington, Kentucky, or, according to some authorities, at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1826. He took command of a troop of cavalry in 1861, and distinguished himself by his audacity in several raids against the railroads and other public works in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was appointed a major-general in 1862. In July, 1863, he crossed the Ohio River with about 4000 men, and made a raid into Indiana and Ohio, where he destroyed railroads, bridges, etc. He was captured in Ohio and confined in the penitentiary, from which he escaped, by digging, about the end of November, 1863. In September, 1864, he was surprised in the night at Greenville, Tennessee, and was killed.

See a Sketch of his Life in "Southern Generals," 1865.

Morgan, (JOHN PIERPONT,) financier, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1837. He engaged in the banking business in 1864, and became a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. in 1871. The death of A. J. Drexel in 1893 left him the head of this firm, which became known in 1895 as J. P. Morgan & Co., and through the vast operations of which he exercised a leadership in American finance of unexampled magnitude. His collections of art objects, enormous in cost and value, have been placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Died in 1913.

Morgan, (JOHN PIERPONT, JR.,) son of the preceding, was born 1867 at Irvington, N. Y.; graduated from Harvard in 1889; became a member of J. P. Morgan and Co., 1891; and succeeded his father as head of the firm in 1913. During the World War the Morgan firm made large purchases of supplies for the Allies and arranged enormous loans. Mr. Morgan was a member of the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board.

Morgan, (LEWIS HENRY,) an American author, born in Ledyard, New York, Nov. 21, 1818. He graduated at Union College in 1840, and practised law at Rochester, 1844–64. He acquired great reputation by his "League of the Iroquois," (1851,) and especially by his "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity," (1870.) He is regarded as one of the founders of the modern school of ethnological science, which regards the comparison of rude and inchoate civilizations as an important subject of study, since they are believed to afford extremely valuable hints as to the development or evolution of the higher civilizations. He also published "The American Beaver," (1868.) Died Dec. 17, 1881.

Morgan, (Lady SYDNEY,) a distinguished authoress, born at Dublin in 1789, was the daughter of an actor named Owenson. She died in 1859.

Mor'gan, (Sir THOMAS CHARLES,) M.D., an English physician, born in London about 1783. In 1811 he was made a baronet, and the next year married Miss Owenson, who was already known as an authoress. He soon after settled in Ireland, where he advocated Catholic emancipation. He wrote "Sketches of the Philosophy of Life," and "Sketches of the Philosophy of Morals." He also contributed to Lady Morgan's "France" and "The Book without a Name." Died in 1843.

Morgan, (WILLIAM,) a learned divine, born in Wales, was appointed in 1601 Bishop of Saint Asaph. He assisted in translating into Welsh the Bible published in 1588. Died in 1604.

Morgan, (WILLIAM,) a Welsh mathematician, born in Glamorganshire, held the office of actuary to the Equitable Assurance Company, London. He published a "Review of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat," and other works. Died in 1833.

Morgan, (WILLIAM,) an American mechanic, born in Virginia about 1775, removed subsequently to Batavia, New York. In 1826 he was abducted from his home and murdered by a band of Freemasons for having written a work professing to disclose the secrets of their society.

See ALLEN, "American Biographical Dictionary;" "New American Cyclopædia;" "Gazetteer of the State of New York," by J. H. FRENCH, p. 323.

Morgan, (WILLIAM F.,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Hartford, Connecticut, December 21, 1816.

Morgan, De. See DE MORGAN.

Morgenthau, mor'genthou, (HENRY,) American diplomat, was born at Mannheim, Germany, in 1856; came to the United States in 1865; studied law at Columbia, and practised in New York. He was chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic National Committee in 1912 and 1916. While Ambassador to Turkey, 1913–16, he looked after the interests of nine nations besides the United States.

Morghen, mor'gen, (RAFAELLE SANZIO,) an eminent Italian engraver, of Dutch extraction, born at Florence in 1758, became professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts in his native city. He was a member of the French Institute. Died in 1833.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon:" PALMERINI, "Notice of R. Morghen," (in Italian,) 1824.

Morgues, de. See MOURGUES, DE.

Morhof, mor'hof, [Lat. MORHO'FIUS,] (DANIEL GEORG,) a German scholar, born at Wismar in 1639, became professor of poetry and eloquence at Kiel in 1665, and obtained the chair of history at that place in 1673. He published, besides many other works in prose and verse, a valuable contribution to literary history, entitled "Polyhistor, sive de Notitia Auctorum et Rerum Commentarii," (3 vols., 1688–92.) Died in 1691.

See his Autobiography, "Vita propria ab Anno 1639 ad 1671," 1699; J. MOLLER, "De Vita, Meritis Scriptisque D. G. Morhofii," 1710; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Morhofius. See MORHOF.

Morice de Beaubois, mo'rèss' dẹh bō'bwâ', (PIERRE HYACINTHE,) a French Benedictine monk and writer, born at Quimperlé in 1693. He wrote a "History of Bretagne," (2 vols., 1750–56.) Died in 1750.

Morier, mo'ri-ẹr, (JAMES,) a popular English novelist, born about 1780. Having been appointed secretary to the English embassy in Persia, he became versed in the Oriental tongues. He published, after his return, a "Journey through Persia, Armenia," etc., (1812,) "Adventures of Haji Baba of Ispahan," (5 vols., 1824,) a brilliant and entertaining romance, giving the experiences of a Persian in England, which had a wide popularity, "Zohrab the Hostage," (1832,) and "Ayesha, the Maid of Kars," (1834.) Died in 1849.

See the "Quarterly Review" for December, 1832, and June, 1834; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1832; "Monthly Review" for April, 1824.

Morigia, mo-ree'jȧ, (GIACOMO ANTONIO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Milan in 1632. He became Archbishop of Florence about 1683. Died in 1708.

Morigia, (PAOLO,) an Italian historian, born at Milan in 1525, wrote on the antiquities of Milan, etc. Died in 1604.

Mörike or **Moerike,** mö're-kẹh, (EDUARD,) a German poet, born at Ludwigsburg in 1804. He was the author of the "Idyl of Lake Constance," (1846,) and several novels and dramatic tales. Died June 3, 1875.

Morillo, mo-rèl'yo, (Don PABLO,) a Spanish general, born in the province of Toro in 1777. Having carried on a guerilla warfare against the French for several years, he was sent in 1815 to subdue the revolted provinces of South America. He fought with varying success against Bolivar, with whom he concluded a truce in 1820. After Morillo's return to Spain he served for a time in the royalist army. He died in 1838, leaving Memoirs of his campaigns in America, which were translated into French.

See MORILLO'S "Memoirs, relating the Principal Events of his Campaigns," translated into French by E. D. BLOSSEVILLE.

Morin, mo'rȧN', (ARTHUR JULES,) a French mathematician and general, born in Paris in 1795, was appointed in 1852 director of the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. He published numerous important treatises on mechanics, hydraulics, mathematics, etc. He became a member of the Institute, and president of the Society of Civil Engineers. Died February 7, 1880.

Morin, (ÉTIENNE,) a French Protestant divine, born at Caen in 1625. He studied at Leyden, and became in 1686 professor of Oriental languages at Amsterdam. He published, among other works, "Exercises on the Primitive Language," (in Latin, 1694,) in which he attempts to prove that the Hebrew was the language of Paradise. Died in 1700.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Morin, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French writer, born at Lyons in 1823, published a "Dictionary of Philosophy and Scholastic Theology," (2 vols., 1857,) and other works He also contributed to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died August 23, 1874.

Morin, (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Blois in 1591. He was distinguished for his knowledge of the Oriental tongues and biblical literature. Among his principal works we may name "Biblical Exercises," ("Exercitationes Biblicæ,") and an edition of the "Samaritan Pentateuch," with a Latin version. Died in 1659.

See PERRAULT, "Hommes illustres;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Morin, (JEAN,) a French natural philosopher, born at Meung-sur-Loire in 1705. He published, besides other works, "Le Mécanisme universel," (1735.) Died in 1764.

Morin, (JEAN,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris about 1609. Among his best works are prints of the "Madonna," after Raphael, and portraits of De Thou and Marie de Médicis. Died about 1666.

Morin, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French savant, born at Villefranche in 1583, was appointed in 1630 professor of mathematics in the Royal College. He was devoted to astrology, and he is said to have been consulted by Cardinal Richelieu and other distinguished men. He wrote "Astrologia Gallica," and a number of treatises on mathematics and astronomy. Died in 1656.

See DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie moderne;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Morin, (LOUIS,) a French physician and botanist of high reputation, born at Mans in 1636. He was the author of several medical and scientific treatises. In 1707 he succeeded Dodart as botanist to the French Academy of Sciences. Died in 1715.

Morin, (PIERRE,) a French philologist, born in Paris in 1531, was employed by Gregory XIII. and Sixtus V. on editions of the Bible called Septuagint and Vulgate. (1590.) Died at Rome in 1608.

Morin, (SIMON,) a French fanatic, born near Aumale, in Normandy, published works of a visionary and profane nature. He was condemned in 1663 to be burned alive for having prophesied the death of the king.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Mor'i-son, (JAMES COTTER,) an English author, born in London, April 20, 1831, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford. He published Lives of Saint Bernard, (1863,) Gibbon, (1878,) Macaulay, (1882,) and other works. Died February 25, 1888.

Mor'i-son, (JOHN,) D.D., a Scottish Presbyterian divine, born in Aberdeenshire in 1791. He became in 1816 minister of Trevor Chapel, London, and in 1824 was appointed editor of the "Evangelical Magazine," which post he occupied for thirty-two years. He was the author of several popular works, among which we may name "Lectures on the Reciprocal Obligations of Life," etc., (1822,) "Book of Family Worship," (1836,) and "Counsels to a Newly-Wedded Pair." Died in 1859.

See REV. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights," 1864.

Morison, (ROBERT,) a Scottish physician and eminent botanist, born at Aberdeen in 1620, was patronized

by Charles II., who made him his physician and bestowed on him a pension. He became professor of botany at Oxford in 1669. He was the author of a "Universal History of Plants," "New Distribution of Umbelliferous Plants," (1672,) and other works, (in Latin.) Plumier named in his honour the genus Morisonia. Died in 1683.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Morisot, mo're'zō', (CLAUDE BARTHÉLEMI,) a French writer, born at Dijon in 1592, wrote a historical romance entitled "Peruviana," or the secret history of Cardinal Richelieu, Marie de Médicis, and Gaston, Duke of Orléans. Died in 1661.

Moritz, mo'rĭts, (KARL PHILIPP,) known also by his pseudonym of ANTON REISER, a German writer of considerable genius but eccentric and unsteady character, was born at Hameln in 1757. Having visited England and Italy, he was appointed, after his return, professor of archæology and æsthetics at the Academy of Fine Arts, Berlin, (1789.) Among his principal works we may name "Anton Reiser," a psychological romance, (1785,) said to be an autobiography somewhat idealized, "Essay on German Prosody," (1786,) and "Fragments from the Journal of a Visionary," (1787.) Moritz was a friend of Goethe, and was the first, it is said, to recognize and encourage the genius of Jean Paul Richter. Died in 1793.

See KLISCHNIG, "Erinnerungen aus den zehn letzen Lebensjahren meines Freundes A. Reiser," 1794.

Mörk, Moerk, mörk, or **Moerks,** mörks, (JACOB HENRIK,) a Swedish author and minister, born at Stockholm in 1714; died in 1763.

Morla, mor'lä, (Don TOMAS,) a Spanish general, born in 1752. He surrendered Madrid to Napoleon in 1808, and entered the service of King Joseph. Died in 1820.

Morlacchi, mor-läk'kee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian composer of sacred music and operas, born at Perugia in 1784. He lived many years at Dresden. Died in 1841.

Mor'land, (GEORGE,) an English painter, born in London in 1764, excelled in delineations of rural landscapes, scenes in low life, and domestic animals, particularly pigs. He spent his leisure time chiefly in ale-houses, and died in 1804, a victim of intemperance. His works are numerous, and command high prices.

See CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters and Sculptors;" G. DAWE, "Life of Morland;" J. HASSEL, "Memoirs of George Morland;" W. COLLINS, "Memoirs of the Life of George Morland," 1806; "Monthly Review" for August, 1808.

Morland, (Sir SAMUEL,) an English mechanician and inventor, born in Berkshire about 1625. He was sent in 1653 on an embassy to Sweden, and was subsequently employed by Cromwell to intercede with the Duke of Savoy on behalf of the persecuted Vaudois. After the restoration he was made a baronet by Charles II., and obtained other distinctions. He was the inventor of the Tuba Stentorphonica, or speaking-trumpet, and an arithmetical machine, and effected great improvements in the fire-engine, steam-engine, etc. He published a "Description of the Tuba Stentorphonica," (1671,) and other scientific works; also a "History of the Evangelical Churches of Piedmont," (1658.) Died in 1695.

Mor'ley, (GEORGE,) born in London in 1597, became chaplain to Charles I. After the restoration he was created Bishop of Worcester by Charles II. in 1660, and of Winchester in 1662. He was a liberal patron of learning, and bequeathed large sums for charitable purposes. Died in 1684.

Morley, (HENRY,) an English author and journalist, born in London in 1822. He published a "Life of Palissy the Potter," (1852,) a "Life of Jerome Cardan," (1854,) "Life of Cornelius Agrippa," (1856,) "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair," (1857,) "Fairy Tales," (2 vols., 1859–60,) "English Writers before Chaucer," (1864–67,) "Journal of a Playgoer from 1857 to 1866," (1866,) and "Life of Clement Marot," (1870.) In 1868 he published Steele and Addison's "Spectator," with notes, and "Tables of English Literature" in 1870. He was lecturer at King's College from 1857 to 1865, professor of English language, etc., at University College from 1865 to 1889, and examiner in English language, etc., to the University of London from 1870 to 1883. Died May 14, 1894.

Morley, LORD. See PARKER.

Morley, (JOHN,) VISCOUNT, English author, distinguished as a critic and as a radical thinker, born at Blackburn, Lancashire, Dec. 24, 1838. He was educated in Cheltenham, and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1859. Edited the "Literary Gazette," the "Fortnightly Review," (1867–82,) and the "Pall Mall Gazette," (1880–83.) He edited the "English Men of Letters" series and wrote "Critical Miscellanies," lives of Burke, Rousseau, Cobden, and Gladstone, with other works. Entered Parliament in 1896 as an advanced Liberal, and in 1908 became a member of the House of Lords as Viscount Morley. He was Secretary for Ireland 1886 and 1892–95, and for India 1905–10, and Lord President of the Council in 1910. Died 1923.

Morley, (THOMAS,) an English musician and composer, born about the middle of the sixteenth century. He published a number of canzonets, madrigals, etc., edited the "Triumphs of Oriana," and other collections of music, and was the author of the first regular treatise on music published in England, "A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke," (1597.) Died about 1604.

Morley, (WILLIAM,) an English musical composer, born towards the close of the seventeenth century. Died in 1731.

Morlière, de la, dĕh lä mor'le-air', (CHARLES JACQUES LOUIS AUGUSTE DE LA ROCHETTE,) CHEVALIER, a French writer of romances, was born at Grenoble in 1701. Among his works is "Angola," (1746.) Died in 1785.

Morlot, mor'lo', (FRANÇOIS NICOLAS MADELEINE, a French prelate and writer, born at Langres in 1795. He became Archbishop of Tours in 1842, a cardinal in 1853, and Archbishop of Paris in 1857. Died in 1862.

Mormando, mor-măn'do, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian architect, born at Florence about 1455, was patronized by Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain. He designed the beautiful church of San Severino, and other buildings, in Naples. Died in 1522.

Mornac, mor'năk', (ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born in 1554, enjoyed a high reputation in his time, and published several legal works. Died in 1619.

Mornand, mor'nŏn', (FÉLIX,) a French writer and journalist, born at Mâcon in 1815. He became chief editor of the "Courrier de Paris" in 1857. Died 1867.

Mornay, de, dĕh mor'nā', (PHILIPPE,) Seigneur du Plessis-Marly, often called DU PLESSIS-MORNAY, a noble French Protestant, eminent for virtue and talents, was born at Buhy, in Vexin, in 1549. He studied law, theology, and other sciences in Paris, Germany, and Italy. In 1572 he narrowly escaped from the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and in 1575 took arms for the Huguenots, of whom he became one of the chiefs. He married in 1576. About this time he entered the service of Henry of Navarre, who employed him in important negotiations and reposed in him entire confidence. He took part in the battle of Ivry in 1590, and then became a member of Henry IV.'s council. Mornay retained the favour of Henry after the latter had abjured his religion. In 1598 he published a "Treatise on the Institution of the Eucharist," which provoked the Catholics to challenge him to a dispute. At a public conference before the king, in 1600, he was foiled by Duperron. It appears that one of his own party had as unwisely as dishonourably furnished him with forged quotations from the Fathers, which his antagonist easily exposed. He was for many years the virtual chief or oracle of the French Reformed Church, and was styled "the Pope of the Huguenots." He left many able religious works. Died in 1623.

See "Mémoires de Plessis-Mornay," 4 vols., 1624–52; M. CRUSIUS, "Singularia Plessica," 1724; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" J. IMBERT, "Duplessis-Mornay," 1842; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" L'ESTOILE, "Journal;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1834.

Mor'ning-tŏn, (GARRET WELLESLEY,) EARL OF, an Irish nobleman, distinguished for his musical talent, born

about 1720, was father of the Duke of Wellington. He became professor of music in the University of Dublin, and composed a number of glees which are greatly admired. Died in 1781.

Morny, de, deh mor'ne', (CHARLES AUGUSTE LOUIS JOSEPH,) COMTE, a French statesman, born in Paris in 1811, was the reputed son of Hortense de Beauharnois and Count Flahaut. He served for a time in Algeria, and subsequently devoted himself to industrial and financial speculations. He took an active part in the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, by which his half-brother, Louis Napoleon, was made president, and was soon after appointed minister of the interior. He resigned in 1852, and became president of the legislative body in 1854. Died in 1865.

Morogues, de, deh mo'rog', (SÉBASTIEN FRANÇOIS Bigot—be'go',) VICOMTE, a French naval officer, born at Brest in 1705. He wrote a good work on naval tactics, "Tactique navale, ou Traité des Évolutions," etc., (1763.) Died in 1781.

His grandson, PIERRE MARIE SÉBASTIEN, Baron de Morogues, (1776–1840,) wrote numerous works on rural and political economy.

Morone, mo-ro'nà, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Milan in 1509, was patronized by the popes Clement VII., Paul III., and Julius III., who employed him in several important missions. Suspected of favouring the Reformation, he was imprisoned by Paul IV. in 1557. Pius IV. sent him as his legate to the Council of Trent, over which Morone presided when it closed, in 1563. He had been appointed Bishop of Novara about 1554. Died in 1580.

Morone, (GIROLAMO,) a celebrated and adroit Italian diplomatist, born in the Milanese about 1450, was the father of Giovanni, noticed above. He was employed by the Dukes of Milan. In 1526 he became secretary and chief counsellor of Constable Bourbon. He was one of the negotiators of the treaty between Charles V. and Pope Clement VII. in 1527. Died in 1529.

See ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii. books ii. and iv.

Morosi, mo-ro'see, (GIUSEPPE,) a skilful Italian mechanician, was born in Tuscany in 1772. He invented an automaton chess-player, and constructed, at Milan, hydraulic machines for spinning cotton. Died in 1840.

Morosini, mo-ro-see'nee, [Lat. MAUROCE'NUS,] (ANDREA,) a Venetian senator, born in 1558, became a member of the Council of Ten, and was appointed in 1598 historiographer of the republic. His principal work is entitled "Historia Veneta," being a history of Venice from 1521 to 1615. It is distinguished for its accuracy and the elegance of its style. Died in 1618.

Morosini, (DOMENICO,) a Venetian admiral, born in 1080. He took part in the crusade in 1122, and captured Tyre. He was elected doge in 1148. Died in 1156.

Morosini, (FRANCESCO,) Doge of Venice, born in 1618, was one of the first military commanders of his time. Having defeated the Turks in several actions, he was appointed in 1656 Governor of Candia. He afterwards defended that island for nearly two years against the grand vizier Mehemet Köprili, to whom he made an honourable capitulation in 1669. For his subsequent victories in the Morea he obtained the title of the Peloponnesiac. He was elected Doge of Venice in 1688, having been previously appointed procurator of Saint Mark. Died in 1694.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" MARINO SANUTO, "Vite de' Duchi di Venezia;" NAVAGIERO, "Storia Veneziana;" A. ARRIGHI, "Vita di F. Morosini," 1749; G. GRAZIANI, "F. Mauroceni Gesta," etc., 1698.

Morosini, (PAOLO,) a Venetian linguist and able diplomatist, born in 1406; died in 1483.

Morozzo, mo-rot'so, (CARLO LUIGI,) COUNT, an Italian savant and writer on physical science, was born at Turin in 1744; died in 1804.

Morpeth, LORD. See HOWARD, (GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK.)

Morphée. See MORPHEUS.

Mor'pheŭs, [Gr. *Μορφεύς*; Fr. MORPHÉE, mor'fa',] an inferior deity of the Greek and Roman mythology, regarded as the son of Sleep and the god of dreams and also of sleep. The name is derived from *μορφή*, ("form,") because he was supposed to give form to the visions of the sleeper.

Mor'phy, (PAUL CHARLES,) a celebrated American chess-player, born at New Orleans in 1837. At the Chess Congress in New York in 1857 he defeated many of the best American players, and in 1858 visited London and Paris, where the same success attended him in his contests with the most distinguished players of Europe. Died in New Orleans, July 10, 1884.

Morrealese, Il. See NOVELLI, (PIETRO.)

Mor'rell, (BENJAMIN,) an American navigator, born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1795. He became captain of a whaling-ship, and published "Narratives of Four Voyages round the World," (1832.) Died in 1839.

Morren, mor'ren or mo'rŏn', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a Belgian naturalist, born at Ghent in 1807. He became professor of physics in that city in 1833, and obtained the chair of botany at Liege in 1837. Among his principal works we may name "Studies on Anatomy and Vegetable Physiology," (1841,) and "Researches on the Rubefaction of Waters and their Oxygenation by Animalcules and Algæ." He also published valuable treatises on palæontology and zoology, and was a liberal contributor to the scientific journals of his own and other countries. Died in December, 1858.

See ED. MORREN, "Notice sur C. Morren," 1860.

Morres, mor'riss? (HARVEY REDMOND,) Viscount Mountmorres, an English publicist. He was the author of several political and historical works, among which we may name "History of the Principal Acts of the Irish Parliament from 1634 to 1666," etc., (1792,) and "The Crisis: a Collection of Essays on Toleration, Public Credit," etc., (1795.) He died by suicide in 1797.

See COLLINS, "Peerage of Ireland."

Mor'rill, (JUSTIN S.,) an American legislator, born in Strafford, Vermont, in 1810. He represented the second district of Vermont, from 1855 to 1865, in the National House of Representatives, in which he served (1864–65) as chairman of the committee of ways and means. He was elected United States Senator for Vermont for six consecutive terms as a member of the Republican party 1867–96. Died in 1898.

Morrill, (LOT M.,) an American Senator, born in Kennebec county, Maine, in 1815, became a lawyer. He was Republican Governor of Maine three years, (1858–60,) and was chosen Senator of the United States in 1861. He was re-elected Senator in 1863 for six years, and again in 1869. Died January 10, 1883.

Mor'ris, (BENJAMIN WISTAR,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Wellsboro', Pennsylvania, May 30, 1819, graduated at the General Theological Seminary in 1846, was made a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1847, and in 1868 was consecrated Bishop of Oregon. Died 1906.

Mor'ris, (CHARLES,) an American commodore, born in Connecticut in 1784. He was first lieutenant of the Constitution when that ship captured the British frigate Guerriere, in August, 1812. He had a high reputation as a naval commander, commanded squadrons at several foreign stations, and became chief of the ordnance bureau. Died in 1856.

Morris, (CHARLES,) an American author, born at Chester, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1833. Among his works are "A Manual of Classical Literature," (1880,) "The Aryan Race," (1888,) "Civilization, an Historical Review of its Elements," (1890,) "Historical Tales," (9 vols., 1893–98,) "Our Island Empire," (1899,) "Man and His Ancestor," (1900,) etc.; also a series of school histories of the United States. He compiled "Half-Hours with the Best American Authors" and other works, did editorial work on several cyclopædias, etc.

Morris, (CLARA,) an American actress, born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850. She went upon the stage when fifteen years old, and won favourable recognition, first in Cleveland, and later in Cincinnati. Her success in New York in 1870 was very great. In 1874 she was married to Mr. F. C. Harriott. Her greatest successes was in strongly emotional scenes. Died 1925.

Morris, (EDWARD JOY,) an American writer, born in Philadelphia in 1817. He represented the second district of Pennsylvania in Congress from 1857 to 1861, and acted with the People's party, which was afterwards merged in the Republican party. In 1861 he was appointed minister to Turkey. Among his works is a "Tour through Turkey, Greece, and Egypt." Died Dec. 31, 1881.

Morris, (FRANCIS ORPEN,) an English naturalist and clergyman, born about 1810. He published a "History of British Birds," (6 vols.,) "Anecdotes of Natural History," and other works. Died February 10, 1893.

Morris, (GEORGE P.,) an American lyric poet and journalist, born at Philadelphia in 1802. He became associate editor of the "New York Mirror" in 1823, and in 1844 one of the editors of the "Evening Mirror," a literary journal. He founded, conjointly with N. P. Willis, the "Home Journal," (1846.) He published a number of beautiful and popular songs, among which we may name "My Mother's Bible," "Woodman, Spare that Tree," and "Long Time Ago." He also wrote "The Deserted Bride," and other poems, and a drama entitled "Briercliff," and edited, conjointly with Mr. Willis, "The Prose and Poetry of Europe and America." Died in 1864.

Morris, (GEORGE SYLVESTER,) an American metaphysician, born at Norwich, Vermont, in 1840. He was a lecturer in Johns Hopkins University 1878–83, and professor of modern languages in the University of Michigan 1870–79, and subsequently of ethics and the history of philosophy. He published "British Thought and Thinkers," (1880,) "Philosophy and Christianity," (1883,) etc. Died in 1889.

Morris, (GOUVERNEUR,) an able American statesman, born at Morrisiana, in Westchester county, New York, in January, 1752, was a half-brother of Lewis Morris, noticed below. He studied law, and was chosen a member of the Provincial Congress of New York in 1775. He became a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777, and acquired distinction as an eloquent public speaker. About 1780 he removed to Philadelphia. He was appointed assistant superintendent of finance by Robert Morris in 1781, and served in that capacity for three years or more. He was one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. His services in that convention were highly estimated by James Madison. In December, 1788, he went on private business to Paris, where he passed several years and kept a diary which possesses much historical interest. He was appointed minister from the United States to France early in 1792, and was recalled in October, 1794. He acted with the Federalist party, and was a friend of General Washington, whom he is said to have resembled in personal appearance. In 1800 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of New York. His term in the Senate expired in March, 1803, after which he returned to private life. He married Anne C. Randolph, of Virginia, in 1809. He was one of the originators or promoters of the Erie Canal. Among his writings are a "Eulogy on General Hamilton," and a "Discourse on the Liberation of Europe from Military Despotism," (1814.) Died at Morrisiana in November, 1816. "Morris was endued by nature," says James Renwick, "with all the attributes necessary to the accomplished orator,—a fine and commanding person, a most graceful demeanour, which was rather heightened than impaired by the loss of one of his legs, and a voice of much compass, strength, and richness." ("Life of Clinton.")

Morris, (GOUVERNEUR,) great-grandson of the preceding, born at New York in 1876. He has written "A Bunch of Grapes," "Alladin O'Brien," "The Pagan's Progress," "Putting on the Screws," etc.

Morris, (HARRISON SMITH,) an American editor and author, born at Philadelphia, October 4, 1856. He became managing director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in 1893 and editor of "Lippincott's Magazine" in 1899. He edited "In the Yule-Log Glow," "Tales from Ten Poets," etc., and was the author of "Madonna and Other Poems" and a continuation of Lamb's "Tales from Shakspeare."

Morris, (HENRY W.,) COMMODORE, an American naval officer, born in 1805, was a son of Thomas Morris, a member of the New York bar. He is said to have been a grandson of Gouverneur Morris. He obtained the rank of captain in 1856, and took command in January, 1862, of the new steamer Pensacola, with which he contributed to the victory gained by Captain Farragut below New Orleans in April of that year. Died in New York in August, 1863.

Morris, (JACOB,) an American officer, born in Westchester county, New York, in 1755, was a son of Lewis Morris, (1726–98.) He was aide-de-camp to General Charles Lee, and distinguished himself at the defence of Fort Moultrie. Died in 1844.

Morris, (JOHN G.,) a Lutheran divine, born at York, Pennsylvania, in 1803. He was prominent as an editor and educator, and was the author of "Popular Exposition of the Gospels," (1840,) etc., also various works on entomology for the Smithsonian Institution. Died in 1895.

Morris, (JOHN THOMAS,) an English Roman Catholic divine, born at Ootacamund, India, July 4, 1826. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, but abandoned the English Church, and finished his education at Rome. He was secretary to Cardinals Wiseman and Manning. In 1867 he became a Jesuit, and was afterwards professor of canon law at Saint Beuno's College. Among his books are "Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers," (3 series,) "Life of Saint Thomas of Canterbury," "Condition of Catholics under James I.," etc. Died in 1893.

Morris, (LEWIS,) an American jurist, born in Westchester county, New York, became chief justice of that State, and was elected in 1738 first Governor of New Jersey. Died in 1746.

Morris, (LEWIS,) a Welsh poet and antiquary, born in 1702, made a valuable collection of ancient manuscripts, and published a number of poems in the Welsh language. Died in 1765.

Morris, (LEWIS,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Westchester county, New York, in 1726, was a grandson of Lewis Morris, (the first of the name,) and half-brother of Gouverneur Morris, noticed above. He was elected to the Congress of 1775, and resumed his seat the following year. Died in 1798.

Morris, (LEWIS,) a British poet, a great-grandson of Lewis Morris (1702–65) the poet, already noticed. He was born at Carmarthen, Wales, about 1835, graduated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1855, with honours, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1861, and practised law until 1880. His principal works are "Songs of Two Worlds," (3 vols., 1871–75,) "The Epic of Hades," (1876–77,) "Gwin, a Drama," (1878,) "The Ode of Life," (1880,) "Idylls and Lyrics," (1896,) etc. He was knighted in 1895. Died Nov. 12, 1907.

Morris, (PHILIP RICHARD,) an English painter, born at Devonport, December 4, 1838. He was a pupil of Holman Hunt, and studied at the Royal Academy, of which he was made an associate in 1877. Among the best-known of his pictures are "The Shadow of the Cross," "Prison Fare," and "A Procession at Dieppe." His best works depict scenes of humble life, and are marked by tenderness and poetic treatment.

Morris, (RICHARD,) LL.D., an English philologist, born in Southwark, September 8, 1833. He was educated at Saint John's College, Battersea, and took orders in the English Church. His principal distinction was won as the editor of old English texts. He also published "Etymology of Local Names," (1857,) and various books for schools. Died May 12, 1894.

Morris, (ROBERT,) a distinguished statesman and financier, born in Lancashire, England, in 1734. At an early age he removed to America and entered into mercantile business in Philadelphia. He was a delegate to Congress in 1775, and the following year signed the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781, being the first who

had filled that office in the United States, and by his judicious and energetic measures rendered the most important services to the cause of the patriots. "The Americans," says a distinguished historian, "owe as much acknowledgment to the financial operations of Robert Morris as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even the arms of George Washington." He pledged his private fortune to obtain supplies for the army, and originated the Bank of North America in 1781. He resigned his office in 1784, was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787, and was elected a Senator of the United States in 1788. He was imprisoned for debt in his old age. Died in Philadelphia in 1806.

Morris, (THOMAS,) an American lawyer and statesman, noted for his opposition to slavery, was born in Virginia in 1776. He was elected in 1830 a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, and in 1832 a United States Senator. Died in 1844.

Morris, (THOMAS A.,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born in Kanawha county, Virginia, in 1794, was for a time editor of the "Western Christian Advocate," and in 1836 became Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died September 2, 1874.

Morris, (WILLIAM,) English poet and worker in art, was born near London in 1834; was educated at Marlborough and at Exeter College, Oxford, and with D. G. Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown, and Burne Jones carried on the manufacture of household decorations. Among other works he published "The Defence of Guenevere," (1858,) "Life and Death of Jason," (1867,) "The Earthly Paradise," (1868–70), "The Story of Grettir the Strong," (1869,) "Love is Enough; or the Freeing of Pharamond," (1873,) "The Æneids of Virgil done into English Verse," (1876,) "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs," (a poem in 14 books, 1877,) a translation of the "Odyssey," (1887,) "The House of the Wolfings," (1889,) "The Roots of the Mountains," (1890,) "Poems by the Way," (1892,) "Socialism: its Growth and Outcome," (1893,) and "The Wood beyond the World," (1894.) Died October 3, 1896.

Morrison, (ARTHUR,) a British novelist, born in 1863. His works, which are strongly realistic in character, include "Tales of Mean Streets," (1894,) "A Child of the Jago," (1896,) etc.

Morrison, (LEWIS,) an American actor, born in Jamaica, West Indies, in 1845. He served in the American civil war, and became an actor in 1865, playing as support to Salvini, Forrest, Booth, and Cushman. He subsequently entered upon a starring career, his chief part in later years being Mephisto, in "Faust." Died August 29, 1906.

Morrison, (Rev. ROBERT,) D.D., an eminent English Orientalist and missionary, born in Northumberland in 1782. Having previously studied the Chinese language, he was sent by the London Missionary Society in 1807 to China, where he became translator to the East India Company's Factory at Canton. His translation of the New Testament came out in 1814, and was followed in 1815 by his "Chinese Grammar." In conjunction with Rev. Mr. Milne, he next translated the Old Testament into Chinese. It was completed in 1818, (in 21 vols. 12 mo.). He founded an Anglo-Chinese College 1818. He was the first Protestant missionary to China, and as a Chinese scholar he occupies the highest rank. Died in 1834.

MORROW, (DWIGHT WHITNEY,) American banker and diplomat, was born in 1873 at Huntington, West Virginia. He graduated from Amherst and Columbia; practised law in New York; was made a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., 1914 and resigned in 1927 to become Ambassador to Mexico. He was a member of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference, 1930.

Mors, [Fr. LA MORT, là mor,] the Latin name of the personification of Death, [Gr. Θάνατος,] said to be the offspring of Night. According to Homer, Death was the brother of Sleep.

Morse, (EDWARD SYLVESTER,) an American naturalist, born at Portland, Maine, June 18, 1838. He studied at the Scientific School of Harvard University, and became professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in Bowdoin College. He has published many papers on the molluscoids, worms, lower arthropods, and other groups of the animal kingdom. Died in 1925.

Morse, (JEDEDIAH,) D.D., an American geographer and divine, born at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1761. He graduated at Yale College, and in 1789 became pastor of the First Congregational Church at Charlestown, Massachusetts. He is principally known by his geographical works, which were the first of the kind published in America, and which also obtained a European reputation. He likewise published several historical works, and a number of sermons. Died in 1826.

Morse, (JOHN TORREY,) JR., an American lawyer and author, born in Boston, January 9, 1840. He graduated at Harvard College in 1860. His principal works are "A Treatise on Banks," "Law of Arbitration and Awards," "Famous Trials," "Life of Alexander Hamilton," "Life of John Quincy Adams," and "Life of Thomas Jefferson." He edited the "American Statesmen" series of biographies.

Morse, (SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE,) an American inventor and artist, born at Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791, was a son of Rev. Jedediah Morse. He graduated at Yale College in 1810, and went to England, where he studied painting under Benjamin West. He returned home in 1815, and painted portraits at various places. He visited Europe in 1829, and returned in 1832. During the passage homeward he suggested the idea of an electric telegraph, in conversation with his fellow-passengers. He constructed the apparatus of a recording electric telegraph, by which he conveyed despatches through a small distance, in 1835. About the end of 1837 he applied to Congress for aid, without success. He went to England in 1838 to obtain a patent, which was refused. Wheatstone, an Englishman, had invented a different apparatus, for the same purpose, about 1837. In the spring of 1843, Congress voted thirty thousand dollars to enable him to construct a line between Washington and Baltimore. His invention was brought into successful operation on that route in 1844, since which it has been rapidly introduced into nearly all countries of the civilized world. This result has been called the greatest triumph which human genius has obtained over space and time. Mr. Morse received gold medals and insignia of honour from several European sovereigns. The representatives of the principal European powers, assembled in Paris about 1857, presented to him the sum of 400,000 francs as a recompense for his invention. Morse's system is generally preferred to that invented in England, on account of its greater simplicity. Died April 2, 1872.

See DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America," vol ii. chap. xxiii.; "North American Review" for January, 1828.

Morse, (SIDNEY EDWARDS,) brother of the preceding, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1794. He graduated at Yale College in 1811, and about 1815 became editor of the "Boston Recorder," a religious journal. In 1823 he founded, conjointly with his brother, R. C. Morse, the "New York Observer." He was the author of several popular school geographies, and invented a new method of engraving maps, called cerography. Died in 1871.

Mortemart, de, deh mort'mär', (CASIMIR LOUIS VICTURNIEN **de Rochechouart**—deh rosh'shoo-är',] DUC, a French general and diplomatist, born in Paris in 1787. During the revolution of July, 1830, Charles X. requested him to form a new cabinet, of which he was nominated president; but it was too late. He was afterwards, in 1831, ambassador to St. Petersburg, and was made a senator in 1852. Died January 1, 1875.

Mortier, mor'te-ā', (ÉDOUARD ADOLPHE CASIMIR JOSEPH,) afterwards Duke of Treviso, a celebrated marshal of France, born at Cateau-Cambrésis in 1768. He served with great distinction in the principal campaigns from 1792 to 1799, when he was made general of division. In 1803 he was sent by Napoleon to Hanover, of which he soon took possession. He was created a marshal in 1804, and the year following received the grand cordon of the legion of honour. Being appointed in 1805 to

command a corps of the grand army in Germany, he was attacked in November by the Russian general Kootoosof with 30,000 men, against whom he made a most gallant defence with greatly inferior numbers until reinforcements came up. For the signal bravery he displayed at the battle of Friedland, June, 1807, he was made Duke of Treviso. In the Spanish campaign of 1808 he assisted at the siege of Saragossa, and defeated the Spaniards at Ocaña and Gebora. He accompanied Bonaparte to Russia in 1812, and was commissioned by him to blow up the Kremlin. In 1814, in conjunction with Marshal Marmont, he exerted himself to the utmost to defend Paris from the allies, but, not succeeding in this, gave in his adhesion to Louis XVIII. After the revolution of 1830 he entered the service of Louis Philippe, and in 1835, while accompanying that monarch to a review, was one of the victims of Fieschi's "infernal machine."

Mor'tĭ-mẹr, (EDMUND,) Earl of March, an English nobleman, who married Philippa, only child of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. They had a son Roger, and were ancestors of Edward IV. Died in 1381.

Mortimer, (EDMUND,) fifth Earl of March, born about 1390, was the son of Roger, and grandson of the preceding. He was the lawful heir to the crown after the death of Richard II. Died in 1424.

Mortimer, (JOHN HAMILTON,) an English painter of history, born at Eastbourne, Sussex, in 1739. Among his works are "Saint Paul preaching to the Britons," and "King John signing Magna Charta." He was an inferior colorist, but his design was admired by his contemporaries. Died in 1779.

Mortimer, (ROGER,) Earl of March, the paramour of Isabella, Queen of England, born about 1287. Having been twice convicted of treason and pardoned by Edward II., he conspired with the queen against the life of the king, who was barbarously murdered. The guilty pair reigned for several years in the name of the young prince Edward III.; but Mortimer was at length made prisoner by order of the prince, and executed in 1330.

Mortimer, (THOMAS,) an English *littérateur*, born in London in 1730. He published "The British Plutarch," (6 vols., 1762,) "Elements of Commerce," etc., (1772,) "Compendium of History, Chronology, and Biography," (1777,) and other valuable works.

Morto da Feltre. See FELTRE, DA.

Mor'tŏn, (CHARLES,) a learned English Puritan minister, born about 1626. He was ejected for nonconformity in 1662, after which he taught school in London about twenty years. He emigrated to New England in 1686, and became minister at Charlestown, Massachusetts. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1698.

Morton, (CHARLES,) an English physician and antiquary, born in Westmoreland in 1716. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1752, he became one of its secretaries in 1760, and in 1776 succeeded Dr. Maty as librarian of the British Museum. He was also a member of the Imperial Academy of Saint Petersburg. He made several valuable contributions to the "Transactions" of the Royal Society. Died in 1799.

Mor'tŏn, (HENRY,) an American physicist, born in New York city, December 11, 1836. He graduated in 1857 at the University of Pennsylvania, where he became professor of chemistry in 1869. In 1870 he was chosen president of the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken. He published many papers on chemistry and physics, and won a high reputation as an original investigator and as a teacher. Died May 9, 1902.

Mor'tŏn, (JAMES DOUGLAS,) EARL OF, Regent of Scotland, born in 1530, was a nephew of the Earl of Angus. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of James Douglas, third Earl of Morton, and inherited the earldom in 1553, at the death of the third earl, who left no male issue. He joined the Protestant party, and became one of the lords of the congregation about 1558. In 1563 he was appointed lord high chancellor of Scotland. He lost that office by his complicity in the assassination of Rizzio. He was invited by Bothwell to join him in the plot for the murder of Darnley. He declined to act in that affair, but failed to inform against Bothwell. For this course he afterwards offered the excuse that the queen was already aware of the plot, so that it would be useless to reveal the secret to her. He fought against Bothwell and the queen at Carbery Hill. In 1567 he was restored to the office of lord chancellor by Regent Murray. He was appointed regent of the kingdom in 1572, and rendered himself odious by his rapacity and oppressive acts, but was supported by Queen Elizabeth. Having been accused as an accessory to the murder of Darnley, he was convicted and beheaded in June, 1581.

See ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland;" BURTON, "History of Scotland."

Morton, (JAMES DOUGLAS,) EARL OF, a Scottish astronomer, born in Edinburgh in 1707, was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and an associate of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. Died in 1768.

Mor'tŏn, (JAMES SAINT CLAIR,) an American general, born in Philadelphia in 1829, was a son of Dr. Samuel George Morton, noticed below. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated as second of his class in 1851, after which he was employed as engineer at various places. He was appointed chief engineer of the army of the Ohio in May, 1862, and commanded the Pioneer Brigade at the battle of Stone River, January 1–2, 1863. For his services in this action he obtained the rank of brigadier-general. He was killed in an assault on Petersburg in June, 1864.

Morton, (JOHN,) an English prelate and statesman, born in Dorsetshire in 1410. He held several high offices under Henry VI., and, soon after the accession of Edward IV., was appointed Bishop of Ely, and lord chancellor of England. He was imprisoned by Richard III., but, having effected his escape, repaired to the continent, where he is said to have formed the plan, in conjunction with Henry, Earl of Richmond, of uniting the parties of York and Lancaster by the marriage of Henry to the daughter of Edward IV. Under Henry VII., Morton was created Archbishop of Canterbury, (1486,) and a cardinal, (1493.) He was the patron of Sir Thomas More, who eulogized him in his "Utopia." Died in 1500.

Morton, (LEVI PARSONS,) an American merchant and banker, the son of a Congregational clergyman, was born at Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824. In 1849 he engaged in mercantile business in Boston, but subsequently removed to New York, where, in 1863, he established the banking-house of L. P. Morton & Co. He was twice elected to Congress, (1878 and 1880,) and in 1881 was appointed by President Garfield minister to France. In 1888 he was elected Vice-President on the Republican ticket with Harrison. Died 1920.

Morton, (MARCUS,) an American jurist and Governor, born at Freetown, Massachusetts, in 1784. He was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts from 1825 to 1840, and was elected Governor of that State by the Democrats in 1840 and 1843. Died in 1864.

Morton, (NATHANIEL,) one of the early settlers of Plymouth, born in England in 1612, was the author of "New England's Memorial," and a "History of the Church at Plymouth." Died in 1685.

Morton, (OLIVER P.,) an American Senator, born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1823. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He was Governor of Indiana from 1861 to 1865, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of that State in January, 1867, for a term ending in March, 1873. During the civil war he was conspicuous for his zeal in the cause of his country. He died November 1, 1877.

Morton, (PAUL,) born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1857. Engaged in railroading, became in 1898 a vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé line, and in 1904 secretary of the navy of the United States. As vice-president of the Atchison R. R. charges were brought against him, but were not sustained. In 1906 he became president of the Equitable Life Assurance Co. Died in 1911.

Morton, (RICHARD,) an English physician, born in Suffolk about 1635, had a high reputation for skill and learning, and became in 1670 physician to the Prince of Orange. He was the author of "Exercises on Phthisis," and other medical works, in Latin.

Morton, (SAMUEL GEORGE,) an eminent American naturalist, ethnologist, and physician, was born in Philadelphia, January 26, 1799. His father, George Morton, who was descended from a large and highly respectable family in Clonmel, Ireland, emigrated to America and engaged in mercantile pursuits. The subject of our sketch early evinced a passionate fondness for books and thirst for knowledge, and combined with these a habit of persevering and methodical industry. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1820, and in October of the same year entered as a matriculate the University of Edinburgh, the diploma of which institution was conferred upon him in August, 1823. He returned to America in 1824, commenced the practice of medicine in 1826, and in 1827 married Rebecca G., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Pearsall, highly respected members of the Society of Friends. His first scientific essay, entitled "Observations on Cornine, a New Alkaloid," was published in the "Medical and Physical Journal" for 1825–26. In 1827 he communicated to the Academy of Natural Sciences an "Analysis of Tabular Spar from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, with a Notice of Various Minerals found in the same Locality." During the same year he contributed to the "Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences," Philadelphia, a "Description of a New Species of Ostrea Convexa of Say." These papers were followed in rapid succession by many other scientific communications, and the Journal of the Academy continued to be enriched by his labours until within a short period of his death. There were not less than forty of these contributions, besides others published in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," and the "American Journal of Science and Arts," edited by Professor Silliman. These articles, by their varied range, exhibited great versatility of talent, treating as they did upon subjects connected with anatomy, ethnology, archæology, geology, palæontology, zoology, and mineralogy. His celebrated monograph on the "Cretaceous Group of the United States" was received, at the time of its publication, with great favour by the most eminent geologists of Europe. In 1834 he contributed to medical literature an important work on the "Anatomical Character, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption." He early began to make his now celebrated collection of crania, and up to 1840 had, with great labour and cost, succeeded in collecting no less than 1468 crania. In 1839 he gave to the world his "Crania Americana," and in 1844 his "Crania Egyptiaca," both of which were very favourably received. He was for some years president of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He died in May, 1851. His name is often associated with Nott and Gliddon's "Types of Mankind," (1854,) based to some extent on Dr. Morton's researches; but that work, published after his death, and edited by those who very imperfectly understood his views, gives no just idea of the modest, impartial, and thoroughly scientific spirit with which he conducted all his inquiries. In the annals of science his name will always be associated with that of Blumenbach, the founder of human craniography. To this study he gave a powerful impetus, by demonstrating the precise method in accordance with which it should be pursued, and by indicating its capability of throwing light upon the origin and affiliations of the various races of men. Dr. Morton left several sons, of whom the eldest, an officer of great merit, died fighting bravely for his country, (see MORTON, JAMES SAINT CLAIR;) another son, THOMAS GEORGE, has become justly distinguished as one of the most skilful surgeons in the United States.

See GROSS's "American Medical Biography."

Morton, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, born in Durham in 1764, was the author of numerous comedies and farces, which had great popularity in his time. His dramas entitled "Town and Country" and "A Roland for an Oliver" still retain their place on the stage. Died in 1838.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Morton, (THOMAS,) an English prelate, born at York in 1564, became successively Bishop of Chester, of Lichfield, and of Durham. He published several controversial treatises against papists and nonconformists. He was an intimate friend of Casaubon, to whose memory he erected a monument in Westminster Abbey. Died in 1659.

See BARWICK, "Life of Thomas, Bishop of Durham," 1660: BADDILY and NAYLOR, "Life of Thomas Morton," 1669.

Morton, (THOMAS GEORGE,) M.D., a distinguished American surgeon, a son of S. G. Morton, already noticed, was born in Philadelphia, August 8, 1835. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating as M.D. in 1856. He became a surgeon of his native city, and acquired a great reputation as a brilliant and skilful operator. He published many reports and professional papers, and was the inventor of important surgical appliances. Died May 20, 1903.

Morton, (WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN,) M.D., an American dentist and physician, born at Charlton, Massachusetts, in 1819. He settled in Boston, as a dentist, about 1842, and made some improvements in the fabrication of artificial teeth. He afterwards studied medicine and chemistry, to which he was attracted by a desire to discover a substance that would render his patients insensible to painful operations on their teeth. He began to use sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic in 1846. His claim to this invention was disputed by Dr. Jackson. Died in July, 1868. (See WELLS, HORACE.)

Mortonval, mor'tôn'vȧl', the assumed name of **Furcy Guesdon,** (für'se' gȧ'dôn',) a French novelist, born in Paris about 1780. He wrote, besides other novels, "The Count of Villamayor," (1825.) Died in 1856.

Morus. See MORE, (ALEXANDER, HENRY, and Sir THOMAS.)

Morus, mo'rŭs, (SAMUEL FRIEDRICH NATHANAEL,) a German scholar and theologian, born in Upper Lusatia in 1736. He published editions of Longinus, Plutarch, Isocrates, and other classics, and wrote several original works, among which are "Theological and Philological Dissertations," (1787,) and an "Epitome of Christian Theology," (1789.) Died in 1792.

Morveau. See GUYTON DE MORVEAU.

Morville, de, dẹh mor'vēl', (CHARLES JEAN BAPTISTE **Fleuriau**—flu're'ō',) COMTE, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1686, was ambassador to Holland in 1718, and induced the States-General to sign the Quadruple Alliance. He became minister of foreign affairs in 1723, and was elected to the French Academy the same year. Died in 1732.

Mor'ỹ-sŏn or **Mor'I-sŏn,** (FYNES,) an English traveller, born in 1566. He visited the greater part of Europe, and wrote an account of his travels, which was published after his death, under the title of "Itinerary, containing his Ten Years' Travel," (1617.) Died about 1614.

Morzillo. See FOX, (SEBASTIAN.)

Mosbourg or **Mosburg.** See AGAR, (JEAN ANTOINE MICHEL.)

Mos'by, (JOHN SINGLETON,) an American soldier, born in Powhatan county, Virginia, in 1833. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, joined the Confederate army in 1861, and in 1862 became leader of an independent body of cavalry which did much damage to the Union army by daring raids in its rear. He practised law after the war, and was consul at Hong-Kong 1878–85. Died 1916.

Moscheles, (FELIX,) an English artist, son of the following, was born at London in 1833. He exhibited many paintings in the London galleries, was very active in the cause of peace and international arbitration, and published "In Bohemia with Du Maurier" and other works.

Moscheles, mosh'ẹh-lēs', (IGNAZ,) a celebrated German pianist and composer for the piano, born at Prague in 1794, was the son of a Jewish merchant. After visiting Holland, France, and England, he became in 1825 professor of music at the Academy in London. In 1846 he was associated with his pupil, Felix Mendelssohn, as director of the Conservatory at Leipsic. His principal works are sonatas, songs, and instrument-pieces of various kinds. Died in 1870.

Moscheni, mos-kā'nee, (COSTANZA,) an Italian poetess, born at Lucca in 1786; died in 1831.

Moscherosch, mosh′ẹh-rosh′, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German writer, born at Wilstadt in 1600. He was the author of "Wonderful and True Visions of Philander von Sittewald," (1644,) a collection of allegorical satires in the style of Quevedo, which are characterized by great acuteness, originality, and powers of humour. Died in 1669.

See GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Nationalliteratur."

Moschini, mos-kee′nee, (GIANNANTONIO,) an Italian writer, born at Venice in 1773. He wrote a "History of Venetian Literature in the Eighteenth Century," (4 vols., 1807–09,) and other works. Died in 1840.

Mos′chi-on, [*Μοσχίων*,] a Greek medical writer, supposed to have lived in the second century of the Christian era, was the author of a treatise "On the Diseases of Women," which was first published in Wolf's "Gynæciorum Commentarii," (1566.)

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Moschopule. See MOSCHOPULUS.

Mos-cho-pū′lus, [Gr. *Μοσχόπουλος*; Fr. MOSCHOPULE, mo′sho′pül′,] (MANUEL,) a Byzantine grammarian, supposed to have lived in the thirteenth century, and to have been a native of Crete. There was another writer of the same name, said to have been a nephew of the preceding, and born at Constantinople. Among the works attributed to them, which are chiefly grammatical, we may mention "Scholia on the Tragedies of Euripides," "Erotemata, or Grammatical Questions," and "Scholia on Hesiod and Pindar."

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Mos′chus, [*Μοσχός*,] a Greek pastoral poet, born in Syracuse, flourished about 200 B.C. He was contemporary with Bion, to whose memory he wrote a beautiful elegy. A few idyls are the only extant works of Moschus.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1836.

Moscoso de Alvarado, de, dā mos-ko′so dā ăl-vä-rä′do, (Don LUIS,) a Spanish soldier, born at Badajoz in 1505. He served under Hernando de Soto in the conquest of Florida in 1539 and 1540. On the death of De Soto, Moscoso was chosen general in his stead. He died in Peru about 1560.

Moseley, mōz′le, (BENJAMIN,) born in Essex, England, became physician to Chelsea Hospital. He published a "Treatise on the Diseases of the Tropics," and other works; but he is chiefly known from his violent opposition to vaccination. Died in 1819.

Moseley, (HENRY,) F.R.S., an English clergyman and scientific writer, born about 1800. He became professor of natural philosophy in King's College, London, and chaplain to Queen Victoria in 1855. Among his works is "Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture," (1855.) Died January 21, 1872.

Moseley, (HENRY NOTTIDGE,) an English naturalist, born at Wandsworth, November, 1844, a son of Henry Moseley, already noticed. He was educated at Harrow, Oxford, Vienna, and Leipsic. In 1872 he was appointed one of the naturalists of the Challenger Expedition of 1872–76. Among his works are "Oregon, its Climate, Resources, etc.," and "Notes by a Naturalist on the Challenger," (1879.) His principal studies were upon invertebrate animals. Died November 10, 1891.

Mosellanus, mo-zẹl-lā′nŭs, (PETRUS **Schade**—shā′dẹh,) a German scholar and promoter of classical learning, born in the diocese of Treves in 1493. In 1514 he was appointed professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Leipsic. He was intimate with Melanchthon and Erasmus. Died in 1524.

Mosen, mo′zẹn, (JULIUS,) a German *littérateur*, born in Saxony in 1803. He wrote "Andreas Hofer," and other poems, also several novels, etc. Died in 1867.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Mosengeil, mo′zẹn-gīl′, (FRIEDRICH,) a popular German writer, born near Eisenach in 1773. He published "Summer Evening Hours," "Liebenstein and the New Arcadians," and other fictitious works, which have a high reputation. Died in 1839.

Mosenthal, mo′zẹn-tăl, (SALOMON HERMANN,) a German dramatist of Hebrew extraction, born at Cassel, January 14, 1821. He graduated at Marburg in 1842, and was in the Austrian civil service at Vienna. Of his many plays the best-known are "Deborah," (1850,) "Sonnenwendorf," (1856,) and "Pietra," (1865.) Died February 17, 1877.

Mo′ẹr, (GEORGE MICHAEL,) a Swiss artist, born at Schaffhausen about 1707. In 1726 he settled in London, where he soon acquired a high reputation for his ornamental gold-work and enamelling. In 1768 he was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy of Arts. "Moser," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "had a universal knowledge in all branches of painting and sculpture, and may truly be said in every sense to have been the father of the present race of artists." Died in 1783.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Moser, mo′zẹr, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German publicist, born at Stuttgart in 1701, became in 1727 professor of law in the Imperial College at Tübingen. In 1736 he was appointed director of the University at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. As a writer he was remarkable for his indefatigable industry, the whole number of his works amounting to upwards of four hundred. Died in 1785.

See J. J. Moser's Autobiography, ("Lebensgeschichte J. J. Moser's,") 1783; LEDDERHOSE, "Züge aus dem Leben J. J. Moser's," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Möser or **Moeser**, mö′zẹr, (JUSTUS,) an eminent German writer and jurist, born at Osnabrück in 1720, was chief director of the government of Osnabrück for about twenty years, (1761–81,) and rendered important services to the state. He wrote, besides other works, a good "History of Osnabrück," (1768,) and "Patriotic Fancies," (3 vols., 1775,) which was very popular. His complete works were published in 10 vols., 1843. Died in 1794.

See F. NICOLAI, "Leben J. Moesers," 1797; ABEKEN, "Reliquien von J. Moeser," 1837; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843.

Moser, (MARY,) daughter of George Michael Moser, noticed above, acquired great celebrity as a flower-painter. A room at Frogmore, which she adorned with flowers, is called "Miss Moser's room." She was chosen an Academician of the Royal Academy of London, and was the only lady besides Angelica Kauffman who ever received that honour. She became Mrs. Lloyd by marriage. Died in 1819.

Moser, von, fon mo′zẹr, (FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German jurist, born at Stuttgart in 1723, was a son of Johann Jakob Moser, noticed above. He was successively aulic councillor at Vienna, and member of the administration of Hesse-Darmstadt, (1770.) He published several legal works, a "History of the Waldenses," and "The Master and Servant," ("Der Herr und der Diener," 1759.) The last-named production, illustrating the duties of a sovereign and his minister, had great popularity. He was for some years editor of the "Patriotisches Archiv." Died in 1798.

See H. VON BUSCHE, "F. C. von Moser aus seinen Schriften sein Geist," etc., 1846.

Mo′ses, [Heb. משה; Gr. *Μωσῆς*; Lat. MO′SES; Fr. MOYSE or MOÏSE, mo′ẹz′; It. MOISÈ, mo-e-sa′; Arabic, MOOSA, moo′sā,] an eminent Hebrew legislator and prophet, born in Egypt about 1570 B.C., was a son of Amram, of the tribe of Levi. In consequence of a royal edict that all male infants of the Hebrews should be killed, he was deposited by his mother in an ark or basket on the border of the Nile, and found by Pharaoh's daughter, who adopted him as her son. He became "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and mighty in words and deeds," and about the age of forty began to meditate the liberation of the oppressed Hebrews. Having incurred the anger of the king by his active sympathy with his own race, he fled to Midian, where he served as a shepherd about forty years. He received a divine mission to bring the children of Israel out of Egypt to the land of Canaan. Under his guidance the chosen people passed through the Red Sea into the Wilderness. He was instrumental in composing for them a code of laws called by his name, and is the reputed author of the book of Genesis and other books of the Pentateuch. The form of government which he prescribed to the Hebrews was a theocracy. The fundamental principles of the Mosaic law were that man must

worship the only true God exclusively, and love his neighbour as himself. Having appointed Joshua as his successor, and obtained a distant view of the promised land, Moses died on Mount Pisgah, aged about one hundred and twenty years. He was pre-eminent for meekness.

See Exodus ii.–xl.; Leviticus i.–xxvii.; Numbers i.–xxxvi.; Deuteronomy i.–xxxiv.; Matthew xvii. 3; Luke xxiv. 27; John iii. 14, v. 45, vii. 19; Acts vii. 20–44; Hebrews iii. 2, 3, 5, xi. 23–29; Revelation xv. 3; WARBURTON, "Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated," 1788; J. J. HESS, "Geschichte Mosis," 1777; E. BOUSQUET, "Histoire de sept Réformateurs," 1853; D. W. MOLLER, "Dissertatio de Mose Philosopho," 1707; JOHN CAMPBELL, "Life of Moses," 1738.

Mo'ses Cho-re-nen'sis, (*i.e.* "of Chorene,") an Armenian writer and bishop, flourished about 460 A.D. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Armenia."

Mosheim, von, fon mos'hīm, [Lat. MOSHE'MIUS or MOSHEI'MIUS,] (JOHANN LORENZ,) an eminent German theologian, pulpit orator, and historian, born at Lubeck in 1694. He studied at Kiel, and became professor of theology at Helmstedt in 1725. In 1747 he obtained the chair of theology at Göttingen, with the title of chancellor of the university. He was eminently successful as a teacher, and acquired a wide celebrity for his eloquence. His great work entitled "Institutes of Ecclesiastical History," (2 vols. 12mo, 1726,) originally written in Latin, has been translated into French, German, and English. Among his other writings we may name "Commentaries on Christianity before the Time of Constantine the Great," (1753,) and "Morality of the Holy Scriptures," (9 vols.) He also translated into Latin Cudworth's "Intellectual System." Died in 1755.

See F. LUCKE, "Narratio de J. L. Moshemio," 1837; J. M. GESSNER, "Memoria J. L. Mosheimii," 1755; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Moshemius or **Mosheimius**. See MOSHEIM.

Moslemah, mos'lę-mah, a famous Arabian captain, a son of the caliph Abd-el-Malek. He commanded the armies of his brothers, Waleed I., Solimân, Yezeed II., and Heshâm. He defeated the army of the Greek emperor in 716 A.D. Died about 740 A.D.

Mosneron-Delaunay, mos'nęh-rôN' dęh-lō'nȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a French *littérateur*, born at Nantes in 1738, translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into French. Died in 1830.

Mosquera, mos-kā'rȧ, (Don RUY GARCIA,) a Spanish navigator, born in 1501, sailed with Sebastian Cabot on his voyage to South America in 1526, and subsequently became one of the founders of the city of Buenos Ayres.

See CHARLEVOIX, "Histoire du Paraguay;" SOUTHEY, "History of Brazil."

Moss, (CHARLES,) an English theologian, a nephew of Robert, noticed below, rose to be Bishop of Saint David's in 1766. He wrote several theological treatises. Died in 1802.

Moss, (LEMUEL,) D.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born near Burlington, Kentucky, December 27, 1829, was a printer in early life, graduated at Rochester University in 1858, and at Rochester Theological School in 1860, was secretary of the United States Christian Commission, 1863–65, held theological professorships at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and at Crozer Seminary, near Philadelphia, became in 1874 president of the University of Chicago, and in 1875 president of Indiana University. He was also editor of the "National Baptist," (1868–72.) Among his works is the "Annals of the United States Christian Commission," (1866.) Died July 12, 1904.

Moss, (ROBERT,) an English divine, born in Norfolk in 1666. He obtained great popularity as a preacher, and was successively chaplain-in-ordinary to William III. and Queen Anne. He died in 1729, leaving a number of sermons, and some Latin and English poems.

Mossen Jordi de San Jordi, mos-sēn' hor-dee' dȧ sȧn hor-dee', a Spanish poet, who wrote in the Catalonian dialect, lived about 1230.

Moss'man, (JOHN,) a British sculptor, born in London in 1817. He was educated at Edinburgh, and resided at Glasgow. He executed successful statues of Peel, Livingstone, Campbell, Macleod, and others. Died in 1890.

Mossman, (WILLIAM,) a British sculptor, born at Edinburgh, February 22, 1824. He became an instructor in the Glasgow Art School.

Mos'som, (ROBERT,) an Irish prelate, was created Bishop of Londonderry after the restoration. He wrote, among other works, "The Preacher's Tripartite," and "Zion's Prospect in its First View." Died in 1679.

Mos'sop, (HENRY,) an Irish tragedian, born in 1729. He obtained a high reputation as an actor, both on the Dublin stage and in London, where he was regarded as nearly equal to Garrick. Died in 1773.

Mostaert, mos'tȧrt, (FRANCIS and GILES,) Flemish painters, born at Hulst in 1525, were twins, and sons of Jan, noticed below. Francis painted landscapes with success, and died in 1556. Giles, who was a historical painter, died in 1601.

Mostaert, mos'tȧrt, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1499, was a pupil of James of Haarlem. He enjoyed a high reputation, and was patronized by the archduchess Margaret of Austria. Among his masterpieces are a "Nativity," "Ecce Homo," and "Discord throwing the Apple." Died in 1555.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Mostanser-Billah, mos'tȧn'ser bil'lȧh, sometimes written **Montaser-Billah**, a caliph and patron of learning, born at Córdova, Spain, in 910 A.D. He began to reign in 961. He founded several colleges, and a library of 600,000 volumes. Died in 976.

See ROMEY, "Histoire d'Espagne."

Mostasem-Billah, Al, ȧl mos'tȧ'sem bil'lȧh, (**Aboo-Ahmed-Abdallah**, ȧ'bōō ȧh'mĕd ab-dȧl'lah,) the last Abbasside caliph of Bagdâd, was born in 1221, and succeeded his father Mostanser in 1242. He was conquered and put to death in 1258 by Hoolagoo.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen."

Mostowsky, mos-tov'skee, (THADDEUS,) COUNT, a distinguished Polish patriot and diplomatist, born at Warsaw in 1766. He published a good edition of the Polish classics, (25 vols., Warsaw, 1803–05.) He lived many years in Paris, where he died in 1842.

Motanebby. See AL-MOOTENABBEE.

Motasem- (or **Motassem-**) **Billah**, mo'tȧs'sem bil'lȧh, Caliph of Bagdâd, born near Samosata in 794 A.D., was a son of Haroun-al-Raschid. He succeeded his brother Mamoon in 833. He is said to have been a cruel tyrant. Died in 842.

See ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici;" WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen;" SANDENBURG MATTHIESSEN, "Historia Chalifatus Al-Motacimi," 1849.

Motenabbi. See AL-MOOTENABBEE.

Motenebbi. See AL-MOOTENABBEE.

Mothe le Vayer, de la, dęh lȧ mot lęh vȧ'yȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1588, was appointed preceptor to the Duke of Orléans, (1649,) and to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIV., (1652.) He published a treatise "On the Virtue of the Pagans," (1642,) in answer to which Arnauld wrote his tract "On the Necessity of Faith in Jesus Christ." He was the author of other works on various subjects, which had great popularity at the time. He had been elected in 1639 a member of the French Academy. Died in 1672.

See L. ÉTIENNE, "Essai sur La Mothe le Vayer," 1849; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Motherwell, mŭth'ęr-wel, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born at Glasgow in 1798. He published in 1827 an interesting collection of ballads, entitled "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern." He afterwards edited successively the "Paisley Magazine," "Paisley Advertiser," and "Glasgow Courier." His "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical," published in 1833, are remarkable for pathos and earnestness of feeling. Died in 1835.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., second series, 1828; "Democratic Review" for January, 1842.

Motin, mo'tȧN', (PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Bourges, lived about 1570–1600. He wrote a number of short poems, which are commended for grace and delicacy of sentiment.

Mot'ley, (JOHN LOTHROP,) an eminent American historian, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the 15th of April, 1814. He graduated at Harvard in 1831 studied about a year in the University of Göttingen, and passed several years in visits to various countries of

Europe. Having returned home, he studied law, which, however, he never practised to much extent. He published in 1839 a novel entitled "Morton's Hope, or the Memoirs of a Young Provincial." In 1840 he was appointed secretary of legation at Saint Petersburg, where he remained but a short time. He contributed articles to the "North American Review" and other periodicals, and produced in 1849 "Merry Mount, a Romance," which had little success. Having resolved to write a work on the history of Holland, he went to Europe in 1851 to collect materials and to make researches on that subject. He passed several years at Dresden, Berlin, and the Hague, and published "The Rise of the Dutch Republic: a History," (London, 3 vols. 8vo, 1856,) a work of great merit and profound research, which ran through several editions and was translated into French, Dutch, and German. Commenting on Prescott's "Philip II." and Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," the "Edinburgh Review" of January, 1857, says, "They do honour to American literature, and they would do honour to any literature in the world." His next work—a continuation of the first—is entitled "The History of the United Netherlands from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort," (4 vols., 1860–67.)

"Mr. Motley's History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," says a critic in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1861, "is already known and valued for the grasp of mind which it displays, for the earnest and manly spirit in which he has communicated the results of deep research and careful reflection. Again he appears before us, rich with the spoils of time, to tell the story of the United Netherlands from the death of William the Silent to the end of the eventful year of the Spanish Armada; and we still find him in every way worthy of this 'great argument.' . . . Many of Mr. Motley's characteristics as a historian will appear from the extracts which we have made. It will be seen how vividly he can depict the places, the men, the deeds, of other days. But the work itself must be read to appreciate the vast and conscientious industry which he has so lavishly bestowed upon it. . . . At the same time, he is not oppressed by his materials, but has sagacity to estimate their real value; and he has combined and arranged with scholarly power the facts which they contain."

In 1861 he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Austria, but resigned this position early in 1867, in consequence of an offensive letter addressed to him by Mr. Seward, secretary of state. In the spring of 1869 he was sent as ambassador to England by President Grant, but, his friends becoming involved in a quarrel with the administration, Mr. Motley, in July, 1870, was requested to resign. Refusing to comply with the request, he was formally recalled in the following November. He subsequently resided in England, and published the "Life of John of Barneveldt," (2 vols., 1874.) Died May 29, 1877.

Mott, (HENRY AUGUSTUS,) an American chemist, born on Staten Island, New York, in 1852. He was professor of chemistry in the New York Medical College for Women 1881–86. He published "Was Man Created?" (1880,) "Matter, Ether, and Energy," etc. Died in 1896.

Mott, originally **Coffin**, (LUCRETIA,) an American reformer and philanthropist, born on the island of Nantucket in 1793. About 1808 her parents, who were members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, removed to Philadelphia. In 1811 she was married to James Mott, of New York, who soon afterwards came to Philadelphia and entered into mercantile business with her father. While still very young, her attention had been called to the iniquity of slavery, and she felt it her duty to abstain from the products of slave labour. She travelled extensively as a minister, preaching the peculiar doctrines of the society in which she had been educated, inculcating obedience to the Divine light within the heart, and exposing the sinfulness of slavery and war. At the time of the separation in the Society of Friends, in 1827, she joined those popularly known as "Hicksites," (see HICKS, ELIAS,) and distinguished herself by the advocacy of Unitarian views of the most radical kind. She took an active part (1833) in the organization of the Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia, and in 1840 went as a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, held in London; but, though otherwise treated with the greatest respect and courtesy, she was not admitted as a delegate, a majority of the convention having decided that women should be excluded from any active participation in the business of the assembly.

Mrs. Mott was long known as an earnest and eloquent advocate of anti-slavery principles, of the rights of women, and of other reformatory movements. As a speaker she was characterized by an unaffected simplicity and earnestness of manner, as well as by clearness and propriety of expression. Her high moral qualities, her uncommon intelligence, the beauty and consistency of her general character,—illustrated in her domestic as well as in her public life,—were such as to command the respect even of those who in opinion differed most widely from her in regard to religious and social questions. She died November 11, 1880.

Mott, (VALENTINE,) a famous American surgeon, born at Glen Cove, Long Island, New York, in August, 1785, was a son of Dr. Mott, of New York City. He graduated as M.D. at Columbia College in 1806, and afterwards pursued his studies in London and Edinburgh. He became professor of surgery in Columbia College, New York, about 1809. In 1826 he united with Dr. Hosack and others in founding Rutgers Medical College. He acquired a wide celebrity by his skill as an operator and by the original operations which he performed. It is said that he was the first that exsected the entire right clavicle, and that he tied the common carotid artery forty-six times. Sir Astley Cooper expressed the opinion that Dr. Mott "had performed more of the great operations than any man living." He was for many years professor of surgery and relative anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Among his writings are "Travels in Europe and the East," (1842,) and "Mott's Cliniques," (1860.) Died in 1865.

Motte, de la, dẹh lȧ mot, (ANTOINE **Houdart**—*hoo'dȧr'*,) a French critic and dramatist, born in Paris in 1672. He was the author of the dramas of "Semele," "The Triumph of the Arts," and "Inez de Castro," (1723.) The last-named was very successful. He translated Homer's "Iliad," which he abridged for the sake of improving it, and thus, in the words of Voltaire, "changed a form glowing with youth and health into a fleshless skeleton." Among his other works we may name his "Reflections on Criticism," (1715,) in which he maintains the superiority of the moderns over the ancients. It caused a great sensation, and excited against him no little hostility among the *literati*. His prose writings are esteemed models of elegant composition. La Motte had been chosen in 1710 a member of the French Academy, having Rousseau as his competitor. Died in 1731.

Motte-Cadillac, de la, dẹh lȧ mot kȧ'de'yȧk', (ANTOINE,) a French officer, noted as the founder of Detroit, was born in Gascony about 1660. He formed a settlement at Detroit in 1701, and was appointed Governor of Louisiana about 1711. Died after 1717.

Motte-Guyon. See GUYON, (JEANNE BOUVIER DE LA MOTTE.)

Motte, La. See LAMOTTE.

Motteux, mo'tuh', (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1660. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he settled in London, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of English and published a number of dramas. Among the principal of these we may name "The Amorous Miser," and "Beauty in Distress." He also made an English translation of "Don Quixote," which is pronounced by Lord Woodhouselee "by far the best version we have yet had of the romance of Cervantes." Died in 1718.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Motteville, de, dẹh mot'vēl', (FRANÇOISE **Bertaut**—bẽR'tō',) a French lady, born in Normandy about 1621, was a favourite and companion of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII. She was the author of "Memoirs towards the History of Anne of Austria." Died in 1689.

Mottez, mo'tā', (LOUIS VICTOR,) a French painter of history and portraits, born at Lille in 1809.

Mott'ley, (JOHN,) an English dramatic and historical writer, born in 1692. Among his works is a drama entitled "The Imperial Captives," a "Life of the Czar Peter the Great," "History of Catherine of Russia," and the collection of witticisms called "Joe Miller's Jests." Died in 1750.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Moucheron, moosh'rŏn', (FREDERIK,) an eminent Dutch landscape-painter, born at Emden in 1633. His pictures are remarkable for the graceful form and grouping of the trees and the transparency of the water. The figures and animals in his landscapes were painted by Helmbreeker and Adrian van der Velde. Among his master-pieces are "The Setting Sun," and "Morning." Died in 1686.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais," etc.

Moucheron, (IZAAK,) a painter and engraver, a son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1670. He painted in the same style as his father, and was regarded as his equal. Died about 1740.

Mouchet, moo'shā', (FRANÇOIS NICOLAS,) a skilful French painter of history and portraits, was born in Franche-Comté in 1750; died in 1814.

Mouchon, moo'shŏn', (PIERRE,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Geneva in 1733, was a friend of J. J. Rousseau. He published "Table analytique et raisonnée des Matières contenues dans l'Encyclopédie," (2 vols., 1780.) Died in 1797.

Mouchy, de, deh moo'she', (PHILIPPE de Noailles —deh no'ā'ē' or no'ā'ye,) DUC, a French marshal, born in Paris in 1715, was a son of the Duc de Noailles. He served in all the wars that the French waged between 1733 and 1759. He defended the king when the palace was attacked by a mob, in 1792, and was executed as a royalist in 1794.

Mouette, moo'ĕt', (GERMAIN,) a French traveller, born near Dourdan in 1652, was taken by the Algerines, and was kept in captivity for eleven years. He published a "History of the Conquests of Mouley Archy, and his brother Mouley Ismael, Kings of Morocco," etc., (1683.) Died about 1690.

Moufet, pronounced, and sometimes written, **Muffett**, (THOMAS,) an English physician and naturalist, born in London about 1550. He was the principal author of the work entitled "Theatre of Insects," ("Insectorum sive Minimorum Animalium Theatrum," 1634,) which is highly commended by Cuvier and Haller. He also published several medical treatises, among which are "Health's Improvement," etc., and "De Jure et Præstantia Chymicorum Medicamentorum." Died in 1600.

Mouhy, de, (CHARLES de Fieux,) CHEVALIER, a French novelist, born at Metz in 1701. He wrote many works of inferior quality. Died in 1784.

Moukhtar Pasha. See MUKHTAR PASHA.

Moulac, (VINCENT MARIE,) an able French naval officer, born at Lorient in 1780; died in 1836.

Moulin, du, [Lat. MOLINÆ'US,] (PIERRE,) an eminent French Protestant theologian, born in 1568, was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Leyden. He afterwards filled the chair of theology at Sedan. He was the author of a treatise "On the Recent Origin of Popery," and of other works. Died about 1658.

See MEURSIUS, "Athenæ Batavæ."

Moulin, du, (PIERRE,) a son of the preceding, was born in Paris about 1600. Having graduated at Leyden, he repaired to England, where he subsequently became chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II. He is chiefly known as the author of a work entitled "The Cry of Royal Blood to Heaven," written in reference to the execution of Charles I. He died in 1680, leaving a number of controversial treatises.

See MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Moulins. See DESMOULINS.

Moulins or **Moulin**, moo'lăn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) a French general, born at Caen in 1752. He was appointed general-in-chief of the army of England in October, 1798. In June, 1799, he was elected one of the Directors of the republic. He united with Gohier to oppose Bonaparte in the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire, (November, 1799.) Died in 1810.

See DE BARANTE, "Histoire du Directoire."

Moullah. See MOOLLAH.

Moulton, mōl'tŏn, (JOSEPH WHITE,) an American antiquary and historical writer, born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1789, published a "History of Early New York," (1826,) and "New York One Hundred and Seventy Years Ago," (1849,) besides several legal works. Died April 21, 1875.

Moul'ton, (LOUISE CHANDLER,) an American author, born in Pomfret, Connecticut, April 10, 1835, the daughter of a Mr. Chandler. In 1854 she was married to William Moulton, a publisher of Boston. Among her works are "Juno Clifford," (1854,) "My Third Book," (1859,) "Bedtime Stories," "Firelight Stories," (1883,) "Some Women's Hearts," (1874,) "Swallow-Flights," (poems, 1878,) "Random Rambles," (1881,) "Miss Eyre from Boston," (1889,) and "In the Garden of Dreams," (1890.) Mrs. Moulton's poems are of a high order of merit. Died August 10, 1908.

Moulton, (RICHARD GREEN,) an English educator, born at Preston in 1849. He graduated at London and Cambridge Universities, became a University Extension lecturer in England and the United States after 1874, and subsequently professor of English literature at the University of Chicago. He published "Shakspeare as a Dramatic Artist," "The Ancient Classical Drama," etc. He died in 1924.

Moultrie, moo'tre, ? (JOHN,) an English poet, born about 1800. He became rector of Rugby, in Warwickshire, and published a volume of poems in 1837, and other works. Died December 26, 1874.

Moultrie, moo'tre, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished general of the American Revolution, born in South Carolina in 1731. In 1776 he received the thanks of Congress for his gallant defence of the fort on Sullivan's Island, which was named Fort Moultrie in his honour. He assisted General Lincoln in the defence of Charleston in 1780, after which he was appointed major-general. He was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1785. He wrote "Memoirs of the Revolution in the Carolinas and Georgia." Died in 1805.

Mounet, moo'nā', (JEAN SULLY,) a French tragedian, known in the profession as Mounet-Sully, was born at Bergerac in 1841. He gained admission to the Théâtre-Français in 1872, where he long distinguished himself by his fine powers as a tragic actor. Hamlet was one of his famous characters. Died 1916.

Mounier, moo'ne-ā', (CLAUDE ÉDOUARD PHILIPPE,) BARON, a son of Jean Joseph, noticed below, was born at Grenoble in 1784. In 1809 he was appointed by Napoleon secretary of his cabinet, and in this capacity accompanied him in his campaigns. He was also created a baron, and in 1812 master of requests. Died in 1843.

See PORTALIS, "Éloge de M. le Baron Mounier," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Mounier, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French legislator, eminent for his talents and virtues, was born at Grenoble in 1758. He studied law, and, after he had served as judge for several years, was elected in 1789 to the States-General, where he distinguished himself by the moderation of his liberal opinions. He was chairman of the committee appointed to form a new constitution, but his plan was rejected. He wished a legislature divided into two chambers. He presided with credit over the National Assembly from September 28 to October 8, 1789, during which time the sessions of that body were disturbed by a mob, and then hastily retired from the capital. Being denounced as a royalist, he emigrated in 1790, and lived in Switzerland, England, and other countries, until 1801. Having returned to France, he was appointed in 1802 prefect of Ille-et-Vilaine, and about 1804 councillor of state. He died in 1806, leaving several able political works, one of

which is "The Influence ascribed to the Philosophers and Free-Masons on the French Revolution."

See BERRIAT SAINT-PRIX, "Éloge historique de Mounier," 1806; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" MIGNET, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Moun'sey, (ANN SHEPARD,) an English musician, born in London in 1811, was well known as an organist, teacher, and composer. In 1853 she married Mr. W. Bartholomew. Died in 1891. Her sister, ELIZABETH, born in London in 1819, long held the position of organist of Saint Peter's, Cornhill.

Mount, (WILLIAM SIDNEY,) an American painter, born in Long Island about 1808. His favourite subjects were rural and domestic scenes, and he excelled in humorous and comic delineations. His "Farmers Nooning," "Husking Corn," "Raffling for a Goose," and "Dance of the Haymakers," enjoy a wide popularity. Died in 1868.

Mount'a-gū or **Mont'a-gūe**, (RICHARD,) a learned English prelate, born in Buckinghamshire in 1578. He was created Bishop of Norwich in 1638. He wrote several treatises on church antiquities, and was also engaged in many controversies with the Papists and the Calvinists. Died in 1641.

Mount'fort, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished English actor and dramatic writer, born in Staffordshire in 1659. Among his principal plays are the tragedy of "Edward III.," and a farce entitled "The Life and Death of Dr. Faust." Died in 1692.

Mount'ford, (WILLIAM,) a clergyman and author, born in Kidderminster, England, May 31, 1816. He studied at Manchester New College, became a Unitarian preacher in 1838, and in 1850 removed to the United States, where he lived chiefly in Boston. Among his works are "Martyria," (1845,) "Christianity the Deliverance of the Soul," (1846,) "Euthanasy," (1848,) "Thorpe, an English Town," (1852,) and "Miracles, Past and Present," (1870.) Died in 1885.

Moura, mō'rȧ, (JOZÉ DE SANTO ANTONIO,) a Portuguese Orientalist, born at Almodóvar; died about 1845.

Mourad. See MOORAD.

Mouradja d'Ohsson, moo-rȧ'jȧ dō'son, (IGNATIUS,) born at Constantinople in 1740, was descended from an Armenian family. In 1782 he was appointed ambassador-extraordinary from Sweden to the Porte. He published "A General View of the Ottoman Empire," (in 7 vols,) a work which is highly esteemed. Died in 1807.

Mouraviev. See MOORAVIEF.

Mouret, moo'rȧ', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French composer, born at Avignon in 1682, produced a number of popular operas and songs. Died in 1738.

Mourgues, moorg, (MICHEL,) a learned French Jesuit, born in Auvergne about 1642, became professor of mathematics at Toulouse. Among his writings are "New Elements of Geometry," and a "Parallel between Christian Morality and that of the Ancient Philosophers." Died in 1713.

Mourgues, de, dẹh moorg, or **Morgues**, morg, (MATHIEU,) Sieur de Saint-Germain, a French writer and theologian, born in 1582. He became in 1620 almoner to Marie de Médicis, whom he accompanied in her exile to Brussels, England, and Cologne. He published, among other works, a "Defence of the Queen-Mother and of Louis XIII.," (Antwerp, 1637.) Died in 1670.

Mourlon, moor'lôn', (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French jurist, born at Chambon about 1812. He published several legal works. Died December 28, 1866.

Mousa. See MOOSA.

Mouskes, moosk, or **Mus**, (PHILIPPE,) a Flemish historian, born at Ghent about 1215, became Bishop of Tournay in 1274. He wrote, in verse, a History of France, which was commended by Du Cange. It was published at Brussels in 1836–38. Died in 1283.

Moustier, de, (CHARLES ALBERT.) See DEMOUSTIER.

Moustier, de, dẹh moo'te-ȧ', (CLÉMENT ÉDOUARD,) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist, born at Coblentz in 1779; died in Paris in 1830.

Moustier, de, (ÉLÉONORE FRANÇOIS ÉLIE,) MARQUIS, a diplomatist, born in Paris in 1751, was the father of the preceding. He was an adherent of the Bourbons. Died in 1817.

Mouton. See LOBAU.

Mouton, moo'tôn', (JEAN,) a French composer of the sixteenth century, was a pupil of Josquin Desprez, and was patronized by Louis XII. and Francis I.

Mouton-Fontenille de la Clotte, moo'tôn' fônt'nēl' dẹh lȧ klot, (MARIE JACQUES PHILIPPE,) a French naturalist, born at Montpellier in 1769. He wrote on botany and ornithology. Died in 1837.

Movers, mo'vẹrs, (FRANZ KARL,) a learned German Catholic theologian, born at Kösfeld, in Westphalia, in 1806. He became in 1839 professor of the theology of the Old Testament in the Catholic faculty at Breslau. His greatest work, entitled "The Phœnicians," (1850,) illustrates the religion, history, and antiquities of that nation. He also published several treatises on Biblical antiquities, and wrote the article "Phœnicia" in Ersch and Gruber's "Encyclopædia." Died in 1856.

Mowatt. See RITCHIE, (ANNA CORA.)

Mŏw'ẹr, (JOSEPH A.,) an able American general in the service of the Union. He commanded a brigade in an attack on Vicksburg, May, 1863, and served under General Banks in Louisiana in April, 1864. He commanded a division of the army of General Sherman in its march through the Carolinas, 1865. Died in January, 1870.

Mow'ry, (WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,) an American author, born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, in 1829. He became a teacher and school superintendent, and was editor of the "Journal of Education" 1884–85, and of "Education" 1886–91. After 1894 he became a lecturer and writer. His works consist of school-books on civil government and U. S. history, etc. Died 1917.

Mox'on, (JOSEPH,) born in Yorkshire in 1627, was hydrographer to Charles II. He published several treatises on mathematics, navigation, etc., and carried on the manufacture of globes and maps. Died about 1700.

Moya, de, dȧ mo'yȧ, (Don PEDRO,) a skilful Spanish painter, born at Granada in 1610, was a pupil of Juan del Castillo. He excelled as a colorist. Died in 1666.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Moyle, moil, (WALTER,) an English jurist and writer, born in Cornwall in 1672, was a friend of Congreve and Wycherly. He was the author of an "Essay on the Roman Constitution," and other works, and translated Xenophon's treatise "On the Revenues of Athens." Died in 1721.

See "Life of W. Moyle," prefixed to his works.

Moyreau, mwȧ'rō', (JEAN,) a French engraver, born at Orléans in 1690. Among his best prints are "The Lion-Hunt," after Rubens, and "Bacchus and Ariadne," after Boullongne. Died in 1763.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Moyse, the French for MOSES, which see.

Moy'ses, (DAVID,) a Scottish historical writer, born at Lanark in 1573. He wrote "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland." Died in 1630.

Mozart, mo'zart', [Ger. pron. mōt'sȧrt,] (JOHANN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG AMADEUS,) a celebrated German composer, born at Saltzburg on the 27th of January, 1756. Both his parents were distinguished for personal beauty. He began to perform on the harpsichord when he was about four years old, and manifested an exquisite musical organization. His first teacher was his father, who devoted much time to his education. At the age of six years he composed short pieces of music, and was regarded as a prodigy of musical genius. He had a sister four years his senior, who in early childhood was an excellent musician. In 1762 Leopold Mozart took Wolfgang and his sister to Munich, where they performed before the court and excited great admiration. They also visited Vienna, and exhibited their skill before the emperor and his family, by whom they were encouraged and caressed. In 1763 young Mozart excited the astonishment of the Parisians by his performance on the organ and by his talent for improvisation. He visited with his parents the principal cities of Germany, and published two of his compositions in 1763. The Mozart family passed the year 1764 in London,

where they gave public concerts. About 1766 they returned to Saltzburg, where Wolfgang continued his studies, taking for models the productions of Handel and Emanuel Bach. He composed in 1768 an opera called "La Finta semplice," which was not represented. Accompanied by his father, he made the tour of Italy in 1769 and 1770, and was received with enthusiasm. He produced at Milan the opera of "Mitridate," which was performed with success in 1770. During his visit to Rome the pope created him a knight *(cavaliere)* of the Golden Spur. His next works were two serenatas, called "Ascanio in Alba," and "The Dream of Scipio," ("Il Sogno di Scipione," 1772.) He composed in 1773 an opera entitled "Lucio Silla," which was very successful. He passed several years in travel, and solicited employment in various foreign countries without success.

In 1779 he obtained the places of organist and chapel-master to the Archbishop of Saltzburg. At the request of the Elector of Bavaria, he composed "Idomeneo," an opera, (1781,) which was superior to his former works and obtained immense applause. "This work," says Denne-Baron, "was nothing less than a complete transformation of the art." He quitted the service of the archbishop,—a coarse and sordid person, who required him to eat with his menial servants,—and in 1781 settled in Vienna. In 1782 he composed a German opera, "The Abduction from the Seraglio," ("Die Entführung aus dem Serail,") and married Constance Weber. He became a friend of Haydn, the great composer.

Mozart composed, with unremitting activity and in rapid succession, symphonies, sonatas, quartets, motets, waltzes, etc. About 1785 he produced "Davidde penitente," an oratorio, which abounds in beauties of the first order. His comic opera "The Marriage of Figaro" ("Le Nozze di Figaro," 1786) was performed with unbounded applause, and, in the opinion of some critics, formed an epoch in dramatic music. His master-piece is the opera "Don Giovanni," or "Don Juan," which was first performed at Prague in 1787. The King of Prussia offered him 3000 crowns a year to attract him to Berlin; but he declined to quit the service of the emperor Joseph, who paid him only 800 florins. He was often reduced to painful distress for want of money while he lived in Vienna. Among his later works is "The Magic Flute," an opera, (1791.) Mozart, as a performer on the piano, surpassed all the German musicians of his time. His constitution was naturally delicate, and his health rapidly declined in 1791, during which he was employed to compose a requiem by a mysterious stranger, or a person who wished his name to be a secret. This person was an agent of Count Walsegg. To his morbid and depressed imagination this seemed as a warning of his own impending death. With this presentiment, he composed his "Requiem," which is considered his most sublime work. He died in Vienna, December 5, 1791, leaving several children.

"Mozart occupies," says Denne-Baron, "a unique place in the history of music, by the universality of his genius. . . . He excelled in all departments, and the products of his radiant imagination improved the art in all its parts. . . . In dramatic music he was unrivalled. His enlightened mind and his exquisite sensibility enabled him to seize with equal tact and sagacity the *nuances* and the true conditions of the lyrical drama." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See E. HOLMES, "Life of Mozart," 2 vols., 1845; NIEMETSCHEK, 'Mozart's Leben," 1798; ROECHLITZ, "Anecdotes of Mozart," (in German,) 1801; ARNOLD, "Mozart's Geist," Erfurt, 1803; G. N. VON NISSEN, "Biographie W. A. Mozarts," 1828; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" H. DÖRING, "W. A. Mozart," and a French version of the same, Paris, 1860; HERR OTTO JAHN, "Mozart's Leben," 1856; DAINES BARRINGTON, "Notice of Mozart," in the "Philosophical Transactions," 1770; "Letters of Mozart," translated by LADY WALLACE, 2 vols., 1865; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1846.

Mozart, (LEOPOLD,) a German musician, born at Augsburg in 1719, was the father of the famous composer. He performed on the violin, and became about 1762 vice-chapel-master of the Prince-Archbishop of Saltzburg. He gave diligent attention to the education and training of his son. He composed several oratorios, etc. Died in 1787.

Mozier, mō'zher, (JOSEPH,) an American sculptor, born at Burlington, Vermont, in 1812. He passed many years in mercantile business in the city of New York, and afterwards studied in Italy. Among his works are "Esther," "Pocahontas," and "Silence." Died in 1870.

Mozin, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1806, studied under Leprince. His works are chiefly marine views, which have great merit. Among the best we may name "The Capture of the Isle of Bommel by the French Army in 1794," and "The Port of Honfleur." Died November 7, 1862.

Mōz'ley (JAMES BOWLING,) D.D., an English divine, an able writer and thinker, was born in Lincolnshire in 1813. He graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1834, became a Fellow of Magdalen College, vicar of Shoreham in 1856, Bampton lecturer in 1865, canon of Worcester in 1869, regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and canon of Christ Church in 1871. He wrote several important theological treatises. Died January 4, 1878.

Mozley, (THOMAS,) a brother of J. B. Mozley, was born in Lincolnshire in 1806, was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Oriel College, Oxford, graduating in 1828, was a Fellow of Oriel, 1829–36, in 1836 became rector of Cholderton, Wilts, and in 1868 rector of Plymtree, Devon. He was prominently associated with the "British Critic," 1838–42, and afterwards, from 1844 until his death, with the "London Times." His "Reminiscences of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement" (2 vols., 1882) attracted great attention. Died June 17, 1893.

Mrak, mrăk, (IGNATIUS,) D.D., a Catholic bishop, born in Austria in October, 1810, was educated in Carniola, graduating in 1837, became a Catholic priest, was a missionary among the American Indians, 1845–66, and in 1869 was consecrated Bishop of Marquette, Michigan. In 1878 he resigned the see, and in 1881 he was translated to the titular see of Antinoe.

Muawia or **Muawias.** See MOÂWEEYAH.

Mucianus, mu-she-ā'nus, [Fr. MUCIEN, moo'se-ăn'; It. MUZIANO, moot-se-ā'no.] (LICINIUS,) an able Roman general and orator, whose character was compounded of good and evil qualities. He was chosen consul in 52 A.D., and at the death of Nero, in 68, commanded four legions in Syria. To promote the interest of his friend Vespasian in his contest against Vitellius, he made a rapid march to Rome in 69 A.D., and acted the part of a sovereign until the arrival of Vespasian. Mucianus was consul in 70 and in 75 A.D.

Mucianus, (P. LICINIUS CRASSUS DIVES,) an eminent Roman jurist and orator, was a son of P. Mucius Scævola. He was adopted by P. Licinius Crassus, succeeded Scipio Nasica as pontifex maximus, and became consul in 131 B.C. Having led an army into Asia to oppose Aristonicus, who attempted to obtain Pergamus, he was defeated and killed, in 130 B.C.

Mucien. See MUCIANUS, (LICINIUS.)

Mucius Scævola. See SCÆVOLA.

Mücke or **Muecke,** mük'eh, (HEINRICH KARL ANTON,) a German historical painter, born at Breslau in 1806, was a pupil of Schadow. Among his master-pieces may be named "Saint Ambrose and the Emperor Theodosius," "Ulysses and Leucothea in the Tempest," "Death of Cleopatra," and "Saint Catherine borne to Heaven by Angels." Died in 1891.

Mud'dock, (I. E.,) an English author, born at Southampton in 1843. He travelled extensively as a newspaper correspondent, and published numerous works of fiction, many of them under the pen-name of Dick Donovan.

Mudée, mü'dā', (GABRIEL **van der Muyden**—văn der mī'den,) an eminent Flemish jurist, born near Antwerp in 1500. He wrote "De Restitutionibus in Integrum," (1586,) and other works. Died at Louvain in 1560.

See SPINNAEL, "Gabriel Mudée et son École," 1844.

Mud'ford, (WILLIAM,) an English editor and writer, born in London in 1782. He published, besides other works, a "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," (1804,) and a "Life of Richard Cumberland," (2 vols., 1814.) Died in 1848.

Mudge, mŭj, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American geologist, born at Orrington, Maine, August 11, 1817. He

graduated at Wesleyan University in 1840, practised law in Massachusetts, 1844–59, removed to Kansas, was State geologist, and professor (1865–73) in the State Agricultural College. He wrote many scientific papers. Died at Manhattan, Kansas, November 21, 1879.

Mudge, mŭj, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an eminent optician and surgeon, was a younger son of Zachary, noticed below. He practised many years at Plymouth, and wrote medical essays, some of which were inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions." He was distinguished as the improver of the reflecting telescope, and as author of "Directions for Making the Best Composition for the Mirrors of Reflecting Telecopes, with a Description of the Process for giving the Great Speculum the True Parabolic Curve." For this he received the Copley medal from the Royal Society. Died in 1793.

Mudge, (THOMAS,) an excellent English mechanist, born at Exeter in 1716, was a son of Zachary Mudge, noticed below. He served an apprenticeship to Graham, the famous watchmaker, and acquired great eminence in that art. About 1771 he retired to Plymouth, where he employed several years in perfecting chronometers. In 1793 he received from Parliament a recompense of three thousand pounds for his improvements in these instruments. Died in 1794. His son THOMAS wrote a "Description of the Time-Keeper invented by Thomas Mudge," (Senior.)

Mudge, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a scientific English general, born at Plymouth in 1762, was a son of Dr. John Mudge, noticed above. He served in the royal artillery, and obtained the rank of lieutenant. About 1798 he was appointed superintendent of the grand trigonometrical survey of England and Wales, after he had been employed for several years as assistant in that work. During the progress of the survey he was raised to the rank of major-general. The results of his survey were published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and procured him much distinction. In the latter part of his life he was lieutenant-governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Died in 1821.

Mudge, (ZACHARIAH ATWELL,) an American author, born at Orrington, Maine, July 2, 1813, an elder brother of B. F. Mudge. He studied at Wesleyan University, and entered the Methodist ministry in 1840. He published a large number of religious books, tales for the young, etc. Died at Newton Upper Falls, June 15, 1888.

Mudge, (ZACHARY,) an eminent clergyman of the Anglican Church, was the father of John and Thomas Mudge, above noticed, and an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. He became master of a free school at Bideford about 1716, and rector of a church in Plymouth in 1736. He was also prebendary of Exeter. His sermons, of which a volume was published in 1727, were highly esteemed. Died in 1769.

Mu'die, (ROBERT,) a Scottish naturalist and popular *littérateur*, born in Forfarshire in 1777, became a resident of London. He published "Conversations in Moral Philosophy," "The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands," "Popular Mathematics," "The British Naturalist," "The Elements: The Heavens, the Earth, the Air, and the Sea," and numerous other works. Died in 1842.

Mudo, El, ĕl moo'do, (JUAN FERNANDEZ XIMENES **de Navarete**—dā nä-vä-rā'tā,) a celebrated Spanish painter, born at Logroño in 1526, received the surname of EL MUDO ("the Mute") because he was deaf and dumb. He was patronized by Philip II., and painted for the Escurial a "Nativity," a "Holy Family," and other works of great merit. He has been called "the Spanish Titian." Died about 1570.

Muecke. See MÜCKE.

Mueffling. See MÜFFLING.

Muegge. See MÜGGE.

Muehlenbruch. See MÜHLENBRUCH.

Muelenaere, de, dẽ mü'ĕl-nā'rẽh, ? (FELIX AMAND,) COMTE, a Belgian statesman, born in 1793. He was appointed in 1830 Governor of West Flanders, and minister of foreign affairs in 1834. Died in 1862.

Mueller. See MÜLLER.

Muellner. See MÜLLNER.

Muench. See MÜNCH.

Muench-Bellinghausen. See MÜNCH-BELLINGHAUSEN.

Muenchausen. See MÜNCHAUSEN.

Muennich. See MÜNNICH.

Muenster. See MÜNSTER.

Muenster-Ladenburg. See MÜNSTER-LEDENBURG.

Muenter. See MÜNTER.

Muenzer. See MÜNZER.

Müffling or **Mueffling**, mŭf'fling, (FRIEDRICH FERDINAND KARL,) BARON, a Prussian field-marshal, born at Halle in 1775. He was appointed in 1815 governor of Paris. In 1829 he negotiated a treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey. He became governor of Berlin in 1837, and president of the state council in 1841. He died in 1851.

See "Passages from my Life," etc., by BARON MÜFFLING.

Mügge or **Muegge**, mŭg'gẽh, almost mük'kẽh, (THEODOR,) a German *littérateur*, born at Berlin in 1806, wrote several romances, also political works entitled "France and the Last of the Bourbons" and "England and Reform." He became in 1850 one of the founders of the Berlin "National Zeitung," of which he was afterwards editor. Died in 1861.

Muggleton, mŭg'g'l-tọn, (LUDOWICK,) an English fanatic, born in London in 1609, was the principal founder of the sect called by his name. Muggleton and his coadjutor, John Reeve, professed to be the last and greatest prophets of Jesus Christ. Died in 1697.

Mugnoz. See MUÑOZ.

Muguet de Nanthou, mü'gȧ' dẽh nôN'too', (FRANÇOIS FÉLIX HYACINTHE,) a French lawyer and republican, born at Besançon in 1760. He was an active and influential member of the National Assembly in 1790–91. He was one of the commissaries appointed to maintain order in Paris on the flight of Louis XVI. to Varennes in 1791. He died in 1808, leaving the reputation of a worthy and honourable man.

Muhammed or **Muhammad.** See MOHAMMED.

Muhaut, mü'ō', (ÉTIENNE,) a French naturalist, born at Thizy (Rhône) in 1797. He published a "Natural History of the Coleoptera of France," (1839 *et seq.*)

Mühlbach, MISS. See MUNDT.

Muhlenberg, mü'lẹn-bẹrg, (GOTTHILF HENRY ERNST,) D.D., an American divine and botanist, son of the following, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1753. He published, among other works, a "Catalogue of the Plants of North America." Died in 1815.

Muhlenberg, (HENRY MELCHIOR,) D.D., born in Hanover, Germany, in 1711, emigrated to America, where he founded the German Lutheran Church, and settled as pastor at Philadelphia. Died in 1787.

See the "Life and Times of Henry M. Muhlenberg," by M. L. STOEVER, 1856.

Muhlenberg, (PETER,) a general, son of the preceding, was born in Montgomery country, Pennsylvania, in 1746. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1801. Died in 1807.

See the "Life of General Peter Muhlenberg," by HENRY A MUHLENBERG, 1849.

Muhlenberg, (WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,) D.D., an American clergyman and poet, a great-grandson of H. M. Muhlenberg, before noticed, was born in Philadelphia, September 16, 1796. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1814, and was ordained to the Episcopalian ministry in 1817. After service in Philadelphia and in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he founded at Flushing, New York, (in 1828,) the school known afterwards as Saint Paul's College, which he managed twenty years with great success. He also founded the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, Saint Luke's Hospital, New York, and the colony of Saint Johnland, on Long Island. He was an earnest advocate of "Evangelical Catholic union." Of his literary productions, his hymn "I would not live alway" is the best-known. Died in New York, April 8, 1877. (See his "Life," by Anne Ayres, 1880.)

Mühlenbruch or **Muehlenbruch**, mü'lẹn-brŏŏk', (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German jurist, born at Rostock in 1785. He filled the chair of law

successively at Königsberg and Halle, and in 1833 became professor at Göttingen. Among his most important works are a "Compendium of the Institutes of Roman Law," and "Doctrine of the Pandects, for the Use of Schools." Died in 1843.

Muir, mūr, (JOHN,) a Scottish author, born at Glasgow, February 5, 1810, a brother of Sir William Muir. He was educated at Glasgow and Haileybury, and was in the Bengal civil service from 1828 to 1853. His principal original work is "Origin and History of the People of India," (5 vols., 1858–70.) He also published five volumes of "Original Sanscrit Texts," (1860–70.) Died at Edinburgh, March 7, 1882.

Muir, (JOHN,) a Scotch explorer, born at Dundee in 1838. He emigrated to the United States, discovered the glacier in Alaska which now bears his name, and wrote numerous papers on the natural history of the Pacific coast, also "The Mountains of California." Died 1914.

Muir, (SIR WILLIAM,) an Oriental scholar, born at Glasgow in 1819. He was educated in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and went to India in 1837, where he held high positions under the government. He published a "Life of Mahomet and History of Islam," (4 vols., 1858–61; abridged, 1871,) a treatise on "The Coran," (1878,) "The Early Caliphate," (1881,) "Mahomet and Islam," (1884,) and "The Mohammedan Controversy," (1897.) He became principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1885. Died 1905.

Muis, de, dẽh mü-e′, (SIMEON **Marotte**—mȧ′rot′,) a French ecclesiastic and Orientalist, born at Orléans in 1587, became professor of Hebrew in the Royal College. He published a number of valuable works, including a "Commentary on the Psalms," (1630,) which is esteemed one of the best that has appeared. Muis enjoyed the reputation of one of the most learned Hebraists and Biblical critics of his time. Died in 1644.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques."

Mukhtar Pasha, muk′tȧr′ pȧ′shȧ, (GHAZEE AHMED,) a Turkish general, born at Broosa in 1837. His name was originally KATYRDSHY OGHLOO. In 1849 he went to the military school of Broosa, and thence was sent (1854) to the military college at Constantinople. He distinguished himself greatly in 1860 in Montenegro, and was rapidly promoted, becoming a full general in 1870, and minister of public works in 1873. In the successive wars of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro he had chief command, gaining twenty victories and losing one battle. In the Kars-Erzeroom campaign of 1877 against the Russians he was overcome by Melikoff, but only after deeds of the greatest gallantry, for which he received the title of Ghazee, the highest of Turkish military honours. In 1878 he was made grand master of the Turkish artillery.

Mul′cas-ter, (RICHARD,) an English scholar, born at Carlisle about 1535, became in 1561 master of Merchant Taylors' School, then recently founded in London. He wrote Latin verses, some of which were spoken before Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, also several educational works. Died in 1611.

Mulder, mül′dẽr, (GERARD JAN,) a Dutch physician, born at Utrecht in 1802, became professor of chemistry in his native city. He published, among other works, an "Essay on General Physiological Chemistry," (1844,) "Chemical Researches," (1847,) "Essays on the Chemistry of Wine and Beer," (1856,) and "The Chemistry of Vegetable-Producing Land," (1861–64.) Died in 1880.

Muley (or **Mouley**) **Hassan**, mu′lee hȧs′sȧn or moo′lā′ hȧs′sȧn, King of Tunis, began to reign in 1533. He was driven from the throne by Barbarossa, but was restored by the emperor Charles V. in 1535. Died in 1545.

Muley Ismail, moo′lā′ is-mā′eel′, Emperor of Morocco, born in 1646, began to reign in 1672. He took Tangier from the English about 1680. In 1697 he attacked the Algerines, by whom he was defeated. He was extremely cruel. Died in 1727.

Muley Soliman, moo′lā′ so-lī-mȧn′, Emperor of Morocco, began to reign in 1792. He abolished slavery, and is said to have been a prudent and able ruler. Under his reign Morocco enjoyed unusual tranquillity. Died in 1822.

Mul′ford, (ELISHA,) LL.D., an American author, born at Montrose, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1833. He graduated at Yale College in 1855, studied in Berlin, Germany, and became a presbyter in the Episcopal Church. His principal works are "The Nation, the Foundation of Political Life and Civil Order," (1870,) and "The Republic of God," (1880.) Died in 1885.

Mulgrave, EARL OF. See SHEFFIELD.

Mul′grave, (CONSTANTINE JOHN PHIPPS,) LORD, a distinguished navigator, born about 1740, was the son of an Irish peer. In 1773 he made a voyage to the Arctic regions in order to discover the Northwest Passage, in which he was not successful. After his return he was made a privy councillor, and raised to the peerage in 1784. He published, in 1774, "Journal of a Voyage towards the North Pole." Died in 1792.

Mulgrave, (HENRY PHILIP PHIPPS,) LORD, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1755. He filled several important offices, and became in 1806 first lord of the admiralty. He exchanged this place in 1812 for that of grand master of artillery, and received the title of Earl of Normanby and Viscount Mulgrave. He died in 1831, and left a son, who became Marquis of NORMANBY, (which see.)

Mul′hall, (MICHAEL G.,) a British statistician, born in 1836. He founded the Buenos Ayres "Standard" in 1861, the first English daily newspaper in South America. He is widely known for his valuable "Progress of the World," (1880,) "Dictionary of Statistics," (1886,) and "Industries and Wealth of Nations," (1896.) Died December 13, 1900.

Mulinari, moo-le-nȧ′ree, or **Molinari**, mo-le-nȧ′ree, (STEFANO,) a Florentine engraver, executed a great number of prints after Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other eminent Italian masters. He published in 1780 a work entitled "Essay on the Five Italian Schools of Painting."

Mul-la′ney, (PATRICK FRANCIS,) known as BROTHER AZARIAS, an educator, born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, June 29, 1847. In boyhood he came to the United States. When fifteen years old, he joined the "Brothers of the Christian Schools," and in 1879 was made president of Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Maryland. He has published "Philosophy of Literature," (1874,) "Development of English Literature," (1879,) "Address on Thinking," etc., and some noteworthy papers on education. Died in 1893.

Müller, (ALEXANDER,) a German writer, born in the bishopric of Fulda in 1780, was the author of "Archives for the most Modern Legislation of all the German States." Died in 1844.

Müller, (ANDREAS,) a German divine and Orientalist, born in Pomerania in 1630. He assisted Walton in his Polyglot Bible, and contributed to Castell's "Lexicon." He also published a "Treatise on Cathay," "Japanese Alphabet," "Chinese Basilicon," and other works. Died in 1694.

Müller, mü′laiʀ′, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a celebrated French painter, born in Paris in 1815. Among his principal works may be named "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," "Martyrdom of Saint Bartholomew," "Lady Macbeth," "Marie Antoinette at the Conciergerie," and "The Sleeping Sylph." He obtained medals of the first class in 1848 and 1855. Died January 10, 1892.

Müller, (EDUARD,) a German author, (a brother of K. O. Müller,) was born at Brieg, in Silesia, November 12, 1804. Among his works are "History of the Theory of Art," (1834–37,) and "Samson und Delilah," (a tragedy, 1853.) Died at Liegnitz, November 30, 1875.

Müller, (FRIEDRICH,) a German poet, born at Kreuznach in 1750, was the author of "Ulrich von Kossheim," "Faust," and a drama entitled "Niobe." He was also a painter and engraver. Died in 1825.

Müller, (FRIEDRICH,) an Austrian ethnologist and philologist, born at Jemnik, in Bohemia, March 5, 1834.

He was educated in Vienna, where in 1866 he became extraordinary, and in 1869 full, professor of Sanscrit and comparative philology. He has written much on these subjects and on ethnology.

Müller, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German epic poet, born in Vienna in 1767, wrote poems entitled "Alfonso," (1790,) and "Richard Löwenherz," ("Richard Cœur-de-Lion," 1790.) Died in 1807.

Müller, (FRIEDRICH MAX,) an eminent German scholar and Orientalist, a son of the poet Wilhelm, was born at Dessau in 1823. He visited England in 1847, and was charged by the East India Company to publish an edition of the "Rigveda." He was Taylorian professor of modern languages at Oxford from 1854 to 1875. He published, besides other works, "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims," a "History of Ancient Sanscrit Literature," (1859,) "Lectures on the Science of Language,"—first delivered in 1861 at the Royal Institution in London,—"Chips from a German Workshop," in 5 vols., (1868–83,) "Science of Religion," (1870,) "Origin and Growth of Religion," (1878,) "The Science of Thought," (1887,) "Biographies of Words," (1888,) "Natural, Physical, Anthropological, and Psychical Religion," (1889–93,) "Vedanta Philosophy," (1894,) and "Science of Mythology," (1897.) He wrote a German novel, "Deutsche Liebe," and edited the extensive series of "Sacred Books of the East." Died October 28, 1900.

Müller, (GEORGE,) a German-English philanthropist, born at Kroppenstädt, in Prussia, September 27, 1805. He studied at the University of Halle, and in 1829 went to England. He became a Dissenting minister at Teignmouth. In 1836 he opened the famous Orphan-House on Ashley Downs, near Bristol, which has since become a great establishment, supported entirely by voluntary gifts which are sought for only through faith and prayer. By 1875 upwards of two thousand children were fed, clothed, and educated. Müller took an evangelistic tour in the East in 1889. His book, "A Narrative of the Lord's Dealings with George Müller," was published in 1837, and supplemented 1841–56. He died in 1898.

Müller, (GERHARD FRIEDRICH,) F.R.S., a German traveller and historian, was born in Westphalia about 1705. He was appointed historiographer (1747) and keeper of the archives (1766) to Russia. He published a "History of Siberia," "Collection of Russian Histories," and other works. Died in 1783.

Müller, (HERMANN,) a German biologist and evolutionist, born at Mühlberg, Sept. 23, 1829.

Muller, (HERMANN,) German statesman, was born in 1876 at Mannheim. He became a Socialist, newspaper editor, and leading Social Democrat, and was a member of the Reichstag 1916–18. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, June, 1919; signed the Peace Treaty at Versailles; and was Chancellor of the Reich, March to June, 1920 and again 1928.

Müller, (JAN.) See CADOVIUS.

Müller, (JAN,) a Dutch engraver, born at Amsterdam about 1570, imitated the style of Goltzius. His prints are numerous and distinguished for great boldness and facility of execution.

Müller, (JOHANN.) See REGIOMONTANUS.

Müller, (JOHANN,) a celebrated German physiologist and zoologist, born at Coblentz on the 14th of July, 1801. He entered the University of Bonn about 1819, studied medicine and other sciences, and graduated as M.D. in 1822. In 1826 he published a remarkable treatise "On the Comparative Physiology of the Sense of Sight." He became professor of physiology, etc. at the University of Bonn in 1830. His work on the secreting glands, "De Glandularum secernentium Structura penitiori," etc., (1830,) is a valuable contribution to comparative anatomy. He succeeded Rudolphi as professor of anatomy in Berlin in 1833, and acquired a wide reputation as a lecturer. He made several anatomical discoveries. His principal work is a "Manual of Human Physiology," ("Handbuch (or Lehrbuch) der Physiologie des Menschen," 2 vols., 1841–44,) which is considered one of the best works ever written on that subject. There are few points of physiology on which he has not thrown light by numerous observations or new ideas. Among his numerous works are a Latin treatise "On the Respiration of the Fœtus," (1823,) and "Grundriss der Vorlesungen über allgemeine Pathologie," (1829.) Many of his works are illustrated by figures designed by himself. He edited a journal called "Archives of Anatomy and Physiology," (1834–40.) In the opinion of some critics, Müller was the first physiologist of Europe. He died in Berlin in April, 1858.

See RODOLPH VIRCHOW, "Joannes Müller," 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" C. DARESTE, "Jean Müller, ses Travaux," etc., in the "Revue Germanique" for February, April, and June, 1859; "Biographie Universelle."

Müller, (JOHANN,) a German natural philosopher of the nineteenth century. He was professor of physics at Friburg, in Brisgau. He published "Elements of Experimental Physics," (3d edition, 1852.)

Müller, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German engraver, son of Johann Gotthard von Müller, noticed below, was born at Stuttgart in 1782. Having completed his studies in Paris, he was appointed in 1814 professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts at Dresden, where he was charged with the execution of a plate after Raphael's "Madonna di San Sisto." His severe application to this work caused his death soon after the completion of the print, (1816.) Besides the above-named, which is esteemed his master-piece, Müller engraved "The Four Seasons," after Jordaens, "Saint John," after Domenichino, and portraits of Schiller and Hufeland.

Müller, (JOHANN GOTTWERTH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Hamburg in 1744, was the author of "Comic Tales from the Papers of the Brown Man." Died in 1828.

Müller, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German astronomer and natural philosopher, born at Nuremberg in 1671, published many works on astronomy, etc. Died in 1731.

Müller, (JOHANN HEINRICH JAKOB,) a German physicist, born in Cassel, April 30, 1809. He studied at Bonn and Giessen, and in 1844 became professor of physical science at Freiburg. He published "Text-Book of Physics and Meteorology," (1842, based on Poillet's "Éléments,") "Text-Book of Cosmical Physics," (1856,) works on crystallography, etc. D. in 1875.

Müller, (JOHANN JAKOB,) an excellent landscape-painter, born at Riga in 1765. He worked at Stuttgart and in Italy. Died in 1832.

Müller, (JOHANN SEBASTIAN,) a German engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1715. His plates for the "Sexual System of Linnæus Illustrated" are among his best works. Died in 1783.

Müller, (JULIUS,) a German Protestant theologian, a brother of K. O. Müller, was born at Brieg, in Silesia, April 10, 1801. He was professor of theology at Göttingen, 1834–35, at Marburg, 1835–39, and at Halle. His most noted work is "The Christian Doctrine of Sin," (1839.) Died September 27, 1878.

Müller, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German musician, born in 1797, the eldest of four brothers, celebrated quartet players, who made extensive tours under the name of "The Müller Brothers," and the father of four sons, who formed a famous quartet, known as "The younger Müller Brothers." The brothers of Karl were THEODOR HEINRICH GUSTAV, born 1799, died 1855; AUGUST THEODOR, born 1802, died 1875; FRANZ FERDINAND GEORG, born 1808, died 1855. His sons are BERNHARD, born in 1825; KARL, born in 1829; HUGO, born in 1832; and WILHELM, born in 1834. The younger quartet was broken up in 1873 by the appointment of Wilhelm as Kammermusikus and teacher at the Hochschule für Musik in Berlin.

Müller, (KARL Otfried—ot'freet,) a distinguished German scholar, historian, and antiquary, was born at Brieg, in Silesia, in 1797. He studied at Breslau, and subsequently devoted himself to philology at Berlin under the celebrated Böckh. He became in 1817 professor of ancient languages in the Magdalenum at Breslau, and in 1819 obtained the chair of archæology and Grecian art at Göttingen. In this post his able and eloquent lectures, and the numerous admirable works he published during the fifteen years following, gave a new impulse to the study of philology and antiquities

in Germany. In 1839 Müller visited Italy, and the next year arrived at Athens. Having greatly fatigued himself while making excavations at Delphi, he was soon after attacked by a fever, of which he died in 1840. He was buried near the ruins of the Academy, and the University of Athens erected a monument over his grave. Among his principal works are his "History of the Hellenic Races and Cities," (1820,) "The Dorians," ("Die Dorier," 2 vols., 1824–30,) "Introduction to a Scientific System of Mythology," (1825,) "On the Origin and Ancient History of the Macedonians," (1825,) "The Etruscans," (2 vols., 1828,) "Manual of the Archæology of Art," (1830,) and "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece," (1840.)

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1839.

Müller, (LUDWIG CHRISTIAN,) a German engineer and mathematician, born in the march of Pregnitz in 1744. He served for a time in the Seven Years' war, and became in 1786 professor of mathematics in the Academy of Engineers at Potsdam. He wrote several valuable treatises on military tactics. Died in 1804.

Müller, mül'ler, (OTHO FREDERIK,) an eminent Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen in 1730. Being appointed in 1753 tutor to a young nobleman, he availed himself, while travelling with him, of the facilities for increasing his knowledge of botany and zoology. In 1764 he published his "Fauna Insectorum Friedrichsdaliana," and in 1767 his "Flora Friedrichsdaliana," giving an account of the insects and plants of Friedrichsdal. The great merit of these productions caused him to be appointed by King Frederick V. to continue the publication of the "Flora Danica," a magnificent work, surpassing anything of the kind that had hitherto appeared. Müller added two volumes to the three already published by Oeder. In 1773–74 he brought out a treatise (in Latin) "On Earth Worms and Fresh-Water Worms." In the first part of this work he describes the infusoria, of which he discovered many new species; and he was the first naturalist who distributed animalcules into genera and species. In 1781 his treatise "On the Hydrachnæ" appeared, and in 1785 one "On the Monoculi," both written in Latin and illustrated with many plates. These two works, together with a treatise on the Infusoria, (in 4to, with fifty plates,) published in 1786, are esteemed his greatest productions. Müller had begun in 1779 a "Zoologia Danica," a superb work, of which he published two parts, each with forty coloured plates. Several additions were made to it after his death, which took place in 1784. Müller is characterized by Cuvier as one of the most laborious and accurate observers of the eighteenth century; and the same writer adds, "The Infusoria form, as it were, a new animal kingdom, which he revealed to the world."

See HANSSEN, "Tal til Erindring af O. F. Müller," 1787: HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Müller, (OTTO,) a prolific German novelist, born at Schotten, in Hesse, June 1, 1816. He became court librarian at Darmstadt, and afterwards was a journalist at Mannheim and Frankfort, removing at a later date to Stuttgart. Among his very numerous stories are "Charles Otto Ackermann," (1854,) "Der Klosterhoff," (1859,) "Der Wildpfarrer," (1866,) "Schatten und Höhen," (1878,) etc. Died in 1894.

Müller, (PETER ERASMUS,) a learned Danish theologian and antiquary, born at Copenhagen in 1776. Having completed his studies in Germany, he was appointed in 1801 professor of theology in the University of Copenhagen. In 1830 he succeeded Münter as Bishop of Seeland. Among his works are "Christian Moral System," "Sagabibliothek," or "Library of the Sagas," and "Critical Examination of the Traditional History of Denmark and Norway from 1805 to 1830." Died in 1834.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Almindeligt Litteraturlexicon," etc.

Müller, (SOPHIE,) one of the most celebrated tragic actresses of the German stage, born at Manheim in 1803. She visited successively Vienna, Dresden, and Berlin, where her performances elicited the warmest applause. In private life she was highly esteemed. Died in 1830.

Müller, (WENZEL,) a popular German opera-composer, born in Moravia in 1767. He was appointed in 1786 chapel-master at Vienna. Among his numerous works is "The Magic Guitar." Died in 1835.

Müller, (WILHELM,) one of the most distinguished lyric poets of Germany, born at Dessau in 1794. Having visited Italy in 1817, he published, after his return, "Poems from the Papers left by a Travelling Bugle Player," ("Gedichten aus den hinterlassenen Papieren eines reisenden Waldhornisten," 2 vols., 1821,) "Songs of the Greeks," ("Liedern der Griechen," 1821,) and "Lyrical Promenades," ("Lyrischen Spaziergängen.") He also published the "Library of the German Poets of the Seventeenth Century," (1822,) and was a contributor to Ersch and Gruber's "Encyclopædia." Died in 1827.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Müller, (WILLIAM JOHN,) an eminent landscape-painter, of German extraction, born at Bristol, in England, in 1812. He studied under J. B. Pyne, and subsequently visited Egypt and Greece, where he executed a number of admirable pictures. Among these we may name his "Memnon at Sunset," "Turkish Merchants," etc., "View of Athens," and "Praver in the Desert." Died in 1845.

Müller, von, (FERDINAND,) BARON, an Australian botanist, born at Rostock, Germany, in 1825. He explored Australia broadly in search of new plants, travelling over ten thousand miles, and introducing many foreign plants. He wrote largely on the subject of the Australian flora. Died in 1896.

Müller, von, fon mül'ler, (JOHANN GOTTHARD,) a celebrated German engraver, born near Stuttgart in 1747. He was patronized at an early age by Duke Charles of Würtemberg, by whose assistance he was enabled to study in Paris under Wille. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1776, and subsequently became professor of engraving in the Academy of Stuttgart, and obtained the order of the Würtemberg Crown. Among his master-pieces we may name the "Madonna della Seggiola," after Raphael, "Saint Cecilia," after Domenichino, and "The Battle of Bunker's Hill," after Trumbull. Died in 1830.

Müller, von, fon mül'ler, (JOHANNES,) an eminent Swiss historian, born at Schaffhausen, January 3, 1752. He studied history at Göttingen under Schlözer, and in 1772 published his "Cimbric War," ("Bellum Cimbricum.") He became, soon after, professor of Greek in the College of Schaffhausen, from which he removed to Geneva in 1774. About this date he formed a friendship with Victor de Bonstetten. He published in 1780 the first volume of his "History of the Swiss," which raised him to the first rank of historians. The second edition of it was entitled "The History of the Swiss Confederation," ("Die Geschichte der Schweizerischen Eidgenossen," 1786.) He was appointed in 1786 aulic councillor to the Elector of Mentz and librarian of the University of Mentz. About 1790 he accepted from Leopold II. of Austria the position of aulic councillor; but, the publication of his Swiss history having been prohibited by the Austrian court, he entered the service of the King of Prussia, as privy councillor, in 1795. The fourth volume of his great work appeared in 1805. In November, 1806, he had a private interview with Napoleon, who had invited him for that purpose, and who, according to some authorities, effected some change in Müller's political convictions. Through the influence of Napoleon he was appointed a councillor of state and director of public instruction by the King of Westphalia in January, 1808. He died at Cassel in May, 1809. Among his works are his correspondence with Bonstetten, entitled "Letters of a Young Savant to his Friend," (1801,) and "Twenty-Four Books of Universal History," (3 vols., 1811.)

Müller von Königswinter, mül'ler fon kö'nigs-vin'ter, (WOLFGANG,) a German *littérateur*, born at Königswinter in 1816. He published "Ballads and Romances," "Voyage on the Rhine," "Lorelei," a charming collection of legendary ballads, and "The May Queen," an interesting village story. Died in 1873.

Mul'li-gan, (JAMES A.,) an officer, born at Utica, New York, in 1830. He removed in 1836 to Chicago,

where he became editor of the "Western Tablet," a Catholic journal. He distinguished himself by his defence of Lexington, Missouri, in 1861, and was made a brigadier-general of Union volunteers in 1862. Died in 1864.

Müllner or **Muellner**, mül'nẹr, (AMADEUS GOTTFRIED ADOLF,) a German critic and dramatic writer, born near Weissenfels in 1774, was a nephew of the poet Bürger. He became in 1820 associate editor of the "Morgenblatt." Among his most popular dramas are "The Confidants," "The Twenty-Ninth of February," and "Die Schuld," (1816.) Died in 1829.

See F. K. J. SCHÜTZ, "Müllner's Leben und Geist," 1830: F. WAGENER, "Müllner in poetischer, kritischer und religiöser Beziehung," 1831.

Mullot or **Mulot**, mü'lo', (FRANÇOIS VALENTIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1749. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791. Among his works is "Le Muséum de Florence, gravé par David," (6 vols., 1788–95.) Died in 1804.

Mu'lock, (DINAH MARIA,) an excellent and popular English author, born in Staffordshire in 1826. Her principal works are entitled "The Ogilvies," (1849.) "Olive," "The Head of the Family," "Agatha's Husband," (1852,) "John Halifax, Gentleman," (1857,) "A Life for a Life," "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," "Studies from Life," "A Noble Life," (1866,) "A Brave Lady," (1870,) "Hannah," (1871,) "Adventures of a Brownie," (1872,) "My Mother and I," (1874,) "Sermons out of Church," (1875,) and "A Legacy, being the Life and Remains of John Martin, Schoolmaster and Poet," (1878.) In 1865 she married George Lillie Craik, Jr. Died in 1887.

Mulot. See MULLOT.

Mulready, mül'red-e, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated painter, born at Ennis, in Ireland, in 1786. He entered the Royal Academy at an early age, and subsequently formed his style on the model of the Dutch and Flemish masters. His "Idle Boys," exhibited in 1815, caused his election as associate of the Academy, and a few months later he was made a Royal Academician. Among his other works are "The Fight Interrupted," "The Roadside Inn," "Lending a Bite," "The Wolf and the Lamb," "Crossing the Ford," and "First Love." His "Choosing the Wedding-Gown," and other illustrations of the "Vicar of Wakefield," are also master-pieces of the kind, and have placed him in the first rank of modern British artists. Died in 1863.

Mulsant, mül'sŏn', (MARTIAL ÉTIENNE,) a French naturalist, born at Marnard (Rhône) in 1797. He published several works on entomology. Died Nov. 4, 1880.

Mum'mi-us, (LUCIUS,) an able Roman general, surnamed ACHA'ICUS, was noted for his integrity. He became prætor in 154 B.C., and consul in 146. In the same year he defeated the Achæan League, destroyed Corinth, and reduced Greece to a Roman province. Many works of art found at Corinth were carried to Rome to adorn the triumphal procession of Mummius, which occurred in 145 B.C. and formed an epoch in the history of Roman art. He was censor in 142 B.C., when Scipio Africanus the Younger was his colleague.

Mummol. See MUMMOLUS.

Mum'mo-lus, [Fr. MUMMOL, mü'mol',] (ENNIUS,) an able Gallic general, became Count of Auxerre about 560 A.D., and commander of the army of Gontran of Burgundy. He defeated the Lombards near Embrun in 572, and Didier, Count of Toulouse, in 576. Having revolted against Gontran, he was killed, by order of that king, in 585 A.D.

Mun, (THOMAS,) an English writer on commerce, lived about 1620–40. He was a merchant of London, and wrote "England's Treasure by Foreign Trade; or, The Balance of our Foreign Trade is the Rule of our Treasure."

Munari degli Aretusi, moo-nä'ree dâl'yee â-rà-too'see, (PELLEGRINO,) an Italian painter of Módena, was a pupil of Raphael. Died in 1523.

Munatius Plancus. See PLANCUS.

Muncer. See MUNZER.

Munch, mŏŏnk, (ANDREAS,) a Norwegian poet, cousin of Peter Andreas, noticed below, was born in 1811. He was author of "Poems, Old and New," etc. Died in 1884.

Münch or **Muench**, münk, (ERNST HERMANN JOSEPH,) a Swiss historian and voluminous writer, born at Rheinfelden in 1798. He became professor of ecclesiastical history and canon law at Liege, (1828.) He wrote (in German) a "History of the House of Orange-Nassau," (1831–33,) "Universal History of Modern Times," (1833–35,) and other works. Died in 1841.

Munch, (PETER ANDREAS,) an eminent Norwegian antiquary and philologist, born at Christiania in 1810, became professor of history in the university of his native city, (1841.) He published Grammars of the Runic, the Gothic, and the so-called Old Norwegian languages, "Historical and Geographical Description of Norway in the Middle Ages," (1849,) "History of the Norse Nations," ("Det Norske Folks Historie," 3 vols., 1853–59.) He also edited the "Ancient Laws of Norway," and the ancient "Edda." Died in 1884.

Münch-Bellinghausen or **Muench-Bellinghausen**, münk bel'ling-hŏw'zẹn, (ELIGIUS FRANZ JOSEPH,) BARON, a German poet and dramatist, born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1806, was known by the pseudonym of FRIEDRICH HALM. He was the author of tragedies entitled "Griseldis," (1835,) "The King and the Peasant," (1841,) "The Son of the Wilderness," (1842,) and "The Gladiator of Ravenna," (1857.) In 1845 he was appointed keeper of the Imperial Library at Vienna. Died May 21, 1871.

Münchausen or **Muenchausen**, münk'hŏw'zẹn, (GERLACH ADOLF,) BARON, a German statesman, born at Hanover in 1688, was for many years curator of the University of Göttingen. He made valuable contributions to the library of that institution, and founded the Society of Sciences at Göttingen. He was appointed first minister of Hanover in 1765. Died in 1770.

Münchausen, commonly pronounced in English mŭn-chaw'sẹn, (HIERONYMUS KARL FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a famous German officer, whose name has become proverbial as a synonym of extravagant boasting, was born in Hanover in 1720. Having entered the Russian service, he fought against the Turks in 1737. After his return, he acquired great notoriety by his exaggerated stories of adventure, a collection of which appeared in England under the title of "Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia." It obtained great popularity, and was translated into German by Bürger. Died in 1797.

See ELLISEN, "Nachrich. über den Freiherrn von Münchausen," prefixed to his "Adventures," Berlin, 1849; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors," article "Raspe."

Munck. See MUNK.

Mundanella, moon-dä-nel'lä, (LUIGI,) an Italian physician, born at Brescia, published "Theatrum Galeni," (1551.) Died about 1570.

Mun'day, (ANTHONY,) an English dramatist, born in 1554, wrote "The Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon," and "The Widow's Charm," and published an enlarged edition of Stowe's "Survey of London." Died in 1633.

See COLLIER, "History of English Dramatic Poetry."

Mun'dẹn, (JOSEPH S.,) an English comedian, born in London in 1758; died in 1832.

Mun-dī'nus or **Mondino da Luzzi**, mon-dee'no dä loot'see, an Italian physician and anatomist, born in the latter part of the thirteenth century, became professor of medicine at Bologna. He is said to have been the first among the moderns who dissected human bodies. Died in 1326.

See PORTAL, "Histoire de l'Anatomie."

Mundt, mŏŏnt, (THEODOR,) a German *littérateur*, born at Potsdam in 1808. He was appointed professor of general literature and history at Breslau in 1848, and in 1850 librarian of the University of Berlin. He published numerous tales, romances, political essays, and sketches of travel. Died May 30, 1861. His wife—originally LUISE MÜHLBACH, (mül'bäk)—also wrote a number of historical romances of a somewhat extravagant character. Several of them have been translated into English and have enjoyed great popularity. She died at Berlin, September 26, 1873.

Mun'dy, (GEORGE RODNEY,) an English naval officer,

a grandson of Admiral Rodney, was born in 1805. He served as captain against the pirates of Borneo in 1846, and published a "Narrative of Events in Borneo," (2 vols., 1848.) Died December 23, 1884.

Mun'dy, (JOHNSON MARCHANT,) an American sculptor, born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1832. He early developed a talent for sculpture, but his sight gradually failed until he became almost totally blind. Yet in this condition he modelled a figure for a soldier monument in Sleepy Hollow, and an heroic statue of Washington Irving, the crowning work of his life. He died in 1897.

Mungo, SAINT. See KENTIGERN.

Munk or **Munck**, mŏŏnk, (HAN or JOHANN,) a Danish navigator, born about 1589. He was sent about 1620 to search for a Northwest Passage. Died in 1628.

Munk, mŏŏnk, (SALOMON,) a German Orientalist, born at Glogau in 1802. He studied in Paris under Silvestre de Sacy, and was appointed in 1840 one of the keepers of the Oriental manuscripts in the Imperial Library. He was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1860. Among his works is a "Geographical, Historical, and Archæological Description of Palestine," (in French, 1845.) Died at Paris in 1867

Munkáczy, moon-kâ'se, (MIHÁLY,) a Hungarian painter, born at Munkácz in 1846. His relatives perished in the Russian invasion of 1849, and he was apprenticed to a carpenter. Later he studied painting, and gained fame by his striking "Last Day of a Condemned Man," exhibited in Paris in 1870, now in Philadelphia. Other works were "Christ before Pilate" and "Mozart's Last Moments." He became insane in 1897. Died May 1, 1900.

Münnich or **Muennich**, mün'nik, (BURKHARD CHRISTOPH,) COUNT, a Russian general and statesman, of German extraction, born in 1683. Having served against the French in 1712, he was afterwards patronized by Peter the Great, and rose to be field-marshal under the empress Anna. He subsequently gained a series of victories over the Turks. He caused himself to be made prime minister during the minority of Prince Ivan; but on the accession of Elizabeth he was exiled to Siberia, in 1741. He was recalled by Peter III. in 1762. Died in 1767.

Muñoz, moon-yōth', (EVARISTA,) a Spanish painter, of high reputation, born at Valencia in 1671, was noted for his gallantry and adventures. Died in 1737.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Muñoz, (FERNANDO,) Duke of Rianzares, a Spanish officer, born at Tarancon about 1810. He was secretly married to the queen-regent Maria Christina in 1833. They were married publicly in 1844. Died in 1873.

Muñoz, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a Spanish historian, born near Valencia in 1745, was appointed cosmographer to the Indies. He published a "History of the New World," (1793,) which is highly eulogized by Humboldt. Died in 1799.

Muñoz, sometimes improperly written **Mugnoz**, (SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish artist, born at Naval Carnero in 1654, was one of the best Spanish fresco-painters of his time. He was a pupil of Coello, and was appointed painter to the king, Charles II., in 1688. Died in 1690.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols," etc.

Muñoz, (TOMAS,) a Spanish naval officer and engineer, born about 1745. He defended the foundations of Cadiz against the encroachments of the sea. Died in 1823.

Mun-rō', (HUGH ANDREW JOHNSTONE,) an eminent British scholar, born at Elgin, Scotland, October 14, 1819. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was professor of Latin in Cambridge University, 1869–72. His edition of Horace, and especially his editions of Lucretius, (1860, 1864, 1866, and 1870, the latter with notes and a translation,) are of very high value, as also his "Elucidations of Catullus," (1878.) Died in 1885.

Munro, (NEIL,) a Scotch author, born at Inverary in 1864. His works include "The Lost Pibroch," "Celtic Tales," (1896,) "John Splendid," (1898,) "The Paymaster's Boy," (1899,) etc.

Munro, (ROBERT,) a Scotch archæologist, born 1835.

Mun-ro', (Sir THOMAS,) an able English general and governor, born at Glasgow in 1760 or 1761. He went to India about 1780, and entered the army of the East India Company. Having served with distinction in several campaigns, he was also employed in important civil offices. In 1819 he was appointed Governor of Madras, and raised to the rank of major-general. He died in India in 1826 or 1827.

Munroe, (KIRK,) an American author, born in Wisconsin in 1856. He edited "Harper's Round Table," (1879–82.) Founded League of American Wheelmen in 1880. His books, which are numerous, are all tales of adventure for boys.

Munsey, (FRANK ANDREW,) American publisher, was born 1854 at Mercer, Me. He moved to New York and started "The Golden Argosy" in 1882, "Munsey's Weekly," (1889,) and other magazines. His newspaper purchases included the New York "Sun," (1916,) and the "The New York Herald," (1920.) He died Dec. 22, 1925.

Mun'son, (JAMES EUGENE,) a phonographer, was born at Paris, New York, in 1835.

Munster, von, fon mŏŏn'stẹr, (ERNST FRIEDRICH HERBERT,) COUNT, a Hanoverian politician, born in 1766. He was a member of the Congress of Vienna in 1814. Died in 1839.

Mun'stẹr, (GEORGE FITZCLARENCE,) EARL OF, an English general, born in 1794, was a natural son of King William IV. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war, and afterwards in India. He wrote a "Journal of Travels in India," (1819.) Died in 1842.

Münster or **Muenster**, mün'stẹr, (SEBASTIAN,) a German theologian and Orientalist, born at Ingelsheim in 1489, became professor of Hebrew and Biblical literature at Heidelberg. He published a Latin translation of the Hebrew Bible, (with notes,) and a "Universal Cosmography." "Münster," says De Thou, "was so learned in theology and geography that he was styled the Esdras and Strabo of Germany." Died in 1552.

Munsterberg, (HUGO,) psychologist, born at Danzig, Germany, in 1863. He became professor of psychology in Harvard University 1892, and published many works, including "Psychology and Life," "Science and Idealism," "The Eternal Values." Died 1916.

Muntaner En Ramon, moon-tâ-nair' ĕn râ-mōn', a Spanish chronicler, born in Catalonia in 1265. His principal work is a "History of the Achievements of the Princes of Aragon, from James the Conqueror to Alfonso IV." The writer narrates, in a pleasing, unaffected style, events of which he was a witness, and his chronicle is esteemed one of the best of the middle ages. Died in 1336.

Münter or **Muenter**, mün'tẹr, (BALTHASAR,) a German pulpit orator and writer of sacred poetry, born at Lubeck in 1735. His "Collections of Spiritual Songs" are greatly esteemed by his countrymen. In 1772 he attended the unfortunate Count Struensee a short time before his execution, and afterwards wrote an account of his conversion. This work became widely celebrated, and was translated into the principal European languages. Died in 1793.

Münter, (FRIEDRICH,) son of the preceding, born in 1761, became successively professor of theology at Copenhagen (1790) and Bishop of Seeland, (1808.) He also attained great distinction as an antiquary and Oriental scholar. Among his most important works is a treatise "On the Symbols and Art-Representations of the Early Christians." Died in 1830. FREDERIKA SOPHIA CHRISTIANA BRUN, sister of the preceding, was likewise celebrated as an author.

Münzer, Muenzer, or **Müncer**, mün'sẹr, (THOMAS,) a German fanatic, who held principles similar to the Anabaptists. Having collected forty thousand followers, they committed many outrages; but they were at length defeated by the Landgrave of Hesse and his allies, and Münzer was executed, (1526.)

Munzinger, mōōnt'sing-er, (WERNER,) a Swiss explorer, born at Olten, April 4, 1832. He was a merchant, and afterwards British consul, and then French consul, at Massowah, in Egyptian Abyssinia. After an adventurous life in various parts of the northeast of Africa, he was killed in a battle with the Gallas, November 14, 1875. He left several books of travel, a Tigré vocabulary, etc.

Mura, da, dä moo'rä, (FRANCESCO,) sometimes called FRANCESCHETTO, (frän-chĕs-kĕt'to,) an Italian painter, born at Naples. He painted several works in the palace of the King of Sardinia. Died about 1745.

Murad. See MOORAD.

Murad, (Sultans of Turkey.) See AMURATH.

Murad Bey. See MOORAD BEY.

Muraire, mü'rär', (HONORÉ,) COUNT, a French judge and politician, born at Draguignan in 1750. He was elected to the Council of Elders in 1795, was banished in 1797, and was appointed first president of the court of cassation in Paris in 1804. Died in 1837.

Muralt, de, dẽh moo'rält, (BÉAT LOUIS,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Berne. He wrote a "History of Frederick the Great of Prussia," and various other works. Died in 1760.

Muralt, de, (JEAN,) a Swiss physician and naturalist, born at Zurich in 1645. He became professor of physics and mathematics at Zurich in 1645, and published several scientific works. Died in 1733.

Murant, mü-rânt', ? (EMMANUEL,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1622. His works are finely finished. Died at Leeuwarden in 1700.

Murat, mü'rä', (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Felletin in 1807. He gained the grand prize in 1837 for a picture of "Noah Offering Sacrifice." Died at Paris, September 25, 1863.

Murat, [sometimes Anglicized in pronunciation as mu-rät',] (JOACHIM,) a celebrated marshal of the French empire, and King of Naples, was born near Cahors, in the south of France, in 1771. His father was an innkeeper. Soon after the Revolution began, young Murat entered the guard of Louis XVI., from which he passed into a regiment of chasseurs. As he was a warm partisan of the popular cause, he was rapidly promoted, and in the campaign of 1796 was a favourite aide-de-camp of Bonaparte, whose fortunes he thenceforth followed and shared. Having signalized his impetuous bravery in the campaigns of Italy and Egypt, he was made a general of division in 1799. Soon after Bonaparte obtained the chief power, he gave to Murat his sister Caroline in marriage. Murat commanded the cavalry at Marengo in 1800, and was appointed governor of Paris in 1804, with the rank of general-in-chief. He received a marshal's bâton in 1804, and in 1806 was created Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves. At Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau he directed the cavalry with brilliant effect. He was pronounced by Napoleon "the best cavalry officer in Europe," and was admired for his handsome figure, gorgeous costume, and chivalrous demeanour.

Murat commanded the army which invaded Spain in 1808, and in the same year was placed on the throne of Naples, where he was received with general joy, and reigned liberally and peacefully until 1812. He shared the reverses of the Russian campaign, (1812,) and in 1813 again fought for Napoleon, whose cause he deserted after the battle of Leipsic. He made a treaty with the court of Vienna in January, 1814, and engaged to support the allies with his army; but he failed to aid them efficiently, and was accused of duplicity. As the Congress of Vienna appeared indisposed to recognize his claim, he secretly renewed his relations with the exiled emperor, whose cause he openly espoused in March, 1815. Calling the Italians to rise for liberty, he commenced hostilities against the Austrians in Northern Italy, but was repulsed and finally defeated at Macerata in May, and then fled to France. In October, 1815, he landed with about thirty men in his former kingdom, and made a desperate attempt to recover it, but was soon captured and shot. As a ruler, he appears to have been mild and humane, but he was deficient in political ability as well as moral courage. His wife survived him many years, and took the title of Countess of Lipano. (See BONAPARTE, CAROLINE.) Murat left two sons, Napoléon Achille and Lucien Charles Joseph.

See F. MACIRONE, "Interesting Facts relating to the Fall, etc. of J. Murat;" A. DE BEAUCHAMP, "Catastrophe de Murat;" LÉON GALLOIS, "Histoire de Joachim Murat," 1828; A. SERIEYS, "Vie publique et privée de Joachim Murat," 1816; A. BRUGGMANS, "Leven en Lotgevallen van Joachim Murat," 1816; C. MIRAMONT, "Vie de J. Murat, Roi de Naples," 1836; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1826.

Murat, (NAPOLÉON ACHILLE,) a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1801. He emigrated to Florida about 1822. He wrote a "Moral and Political View of the United States," (1832,) and several other short works. Died in Jefferson county, Florida, in 1847.

Murat, (NAPOLÉON LUCIEN CHARLES,) PRINCE, a French senator, born at Milan in 1803, was a son of Joachim Murat. He married Miss Fraser, an American, about 1827. After a long exile, he was permitted to enter France in 1848. He supported the policy of Napoleon III., who appointed him a senator in 1852. Died 1878.

Muratori, moo-rä-to'ree, (LUDOVICO ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian scholar, historian, and antiquary, born near Módena in 1672. He became librarian and archivist to the Duke of Módena in 1700, and continued in this office till his death. He published in 1751 his great work entitled "Writers of Italian History," ("Rerum Italicorum Scriptores," 27 vols. fol., 1723–38,) which was followed by his "Italian Antiquities of the Middle Ages," (6 vols., 1738,) "New Treasury of Ancient Inscriptions," (6 vols., 1739,) and "Annals of Italy," (in Italian, 12 vols., 1744.) He died in 1750, with the reputation of one of the most learned men of his time.

See G. F. MURATORI, "Vita del celebre L. A. Muratori," 1756; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" SCHEDONI, "Elogio di L. A. Muratori.' 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Muravieff. See MOORAVIEF.

Murawiew or **Murawjew.** See MOORAVIEF.

Murazan, moo-rä-sän', (JUAN,) a South American patriot, born at San Salvador in 1796, was president of the republic of Guatemala from 1831 to 1838. Died in 1852.

Mur'ehi-son, (CHARLES,) a British physician, born in Jamaica in 1830. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh, and practised medicine with great success in London. He published a "Treatise on Continued Fevers," and "Lectures on Diseases of the Liver." Died April 23, 1879.

Mur'ehi-son, (Sir RODERICK IMPEY,) an eminent British geologist, born at Taradale, Ross-shire, Scotland, on the 19th of February, 1792, was a son of Kenneth Murchison. He was educated at the Military College of Marlow, entered the army in 1807, and served in several battles in the Peninsula. He was also on the staff of his uncle, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in Sicily. He married a daughter of General Hugonin in 1815, and quitted the army about 1816. By the advice of Sir Humphry Davy, he applied himself to the study of natural science, and attended lectures at the Royal Institution. About 1825 he produced a "Geological Sketch of the Northwestern Extremity of Sussex." He became a member of the Geological Society in 1825, and of the Royal Society in 1826. In company with Sir Charles Lyell, he explored in 1828 the geology of Auvergne, Provence, and Piedmont, on which they wrote jointly three memoirs. In 1830 he began to examine the older sedimentary strata of England and Wales, to which he gave the name of Silurian system. He published the results of these researches in an important work entitled "The Silurian System." He was the first who discovered the relations of these palæozoic strata and classified them according to the succession of organic remains. In 1845 Mr. Murchison and M. de Verneuil published "The Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains," (2 vols. 4to.) The former received the honour of knighthood in 1846. He was elected president of the Royal Geographical Society in 1844 and 1852, and received the Copley medal in 1849, for the establishment of the Silurian system. Among his numerous works is "Siluria: the History of the oldest known Rocks containing Organic Remains, with a Brief Sketch of the Distribution of Gold over the Earth," (1854.) He had been chosen president of the Geological Society several times between 1830 and 1842.

In 1855 he was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. He was elected president of the Royal Geographical Society in 1864, and received the Copley medal in 1866. Died in 1871.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1860; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1868; "Eclectic Magazine" for December, 1864, (with a portrait;) "North British Review" for August, 1854; "Men of the Time" for 1868.

Murdoch, mur'dok, (JAMES EDWARD,) an American actor and elocutionist, born in Philadelphia, January 25, 1811. His first public performance was in Philadelphia in 1829. In 1833 he appeared successfully in the character of "Romeo," with Miss Fanny Kemble as "Juliet," and from that time became a leading actor in tragedy and comedy. About five years later he retired from the stage, and opened a school in Boston for mental and physical training. He afterwards returned to the stage, and in 1853 he visited California. In 1855 he went to Europe, and while in London performed at the Haymarket Theatre with great applause. He returned to the United States in 1857. Mr. Murdoch's style was strictly original, his articulation distinct, and his versatility and range of character remarkable. During the civil war he devoted his time and attention to the Union cause, giving readings and recitations in the camps, caring for the sick and wounded, and rousing the people to the aid of the suffering. He served for some time on the staff of General Rousseau. After the war he returned to his profession. Died May 19, 1893.

Mur'doch, or **Mur'dock**, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish inventor, born near Auchinleck, August 25, 1754. In 1792 he lighted his own house with coal-gas, in 1784 he made a small locomotive steam-engine, and the first oscillating engine was devised by him. Died in 1839.

Mur'dock, (JAMES,) D.D., a learned American Congregational divine, born at Westbrook, Connecticut, in 1776. He graduated at Yale College, and was appointed professor of ancient languages at the University of Vermont in 1815, and in 1819 of sacred rhetoric and ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary of Andover. He translated from the German Mosheim's "Institutes of Ecclesiastical History," and Münscher's "Elements of Dogmatic History," (1830,) and published several original works. Died in 1856.

Mure, mür, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish critic and scholar of great eminence, born at Caldwell in 1799. He studied at Edinburgh, and subsequently at Bonn, in Germany, and after his return was elected to Parliament for Renfrew, in 1846. He published in 1850 his "Critical Account of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece," (5 vols. 8vo,) which is esteemed a standard work. He was also the author of a "Calendar of the Zodiac of Ancient Egypt," (1832,) and "Journal of a Tour in Greece," (1838.) He was elected in 1855 lord rector of the University of Glasgow. Died in 1860.

Mure, (Sir WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born in Ayrshire about 1594, was the author of traditional "Ballads and Songs." Died in 1657.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1850.

Mu-re'na, (A. TERENTIUS VARRO,) was *consul suffectus* in 23 B.C., and was put to death in 22 for complicity in the conspiracy of Fannius Cæpio.

Murena, moo-rā'nȧ, (CARLO,) an Italian architect, born in 1713, was a pupil of Vanvitelli. He worked in Rome. Died in 1764.

Murena, (LUCIUS LICINIUS,) a Roman soldier and consul, was one of the lieutenants of Sulla, whom he accompanied in his campaign against Mithridates. After Sulla made peace with Mithridates, in 84 B.C., Murena remained in Asia and renewed hostilities. Died about 80 B.C.

Murena, (LUCIUS LICINIUS,) a Roman general, who served under Lucullus in Asia. He was elected prætor about 65, and consul in 63 B.C. Having been accused of bribery in the year last named, he was defended by Cicero and acquitted.

See CICERO, "Oratio pro Murænа."

Mures, moo'rĕs, (ALONZO,) a Spanish painter, born in 1695. He worked at Badajoz, where he died in 1761.

Muret, mü'rȧ', [Lat. MURE'TUS,] (MARC ANTOINE,) a French classical scholar, born at Muret, in Limousin, in 1526. He lectured on philosophy and law at Paris, which he quitted about 1552. He afterwards lived in Venice and Rome, and was patronized by Ippolito d'Este. In 1563 he opened a course of philosophy at Rome, where he became professor of civil law about 1566. He was styled the "luminary and pillar of the Roman school" by Pope Gregory XIII. He composed commentaries on Aristotle, Cicero, Horace, Tacitus, and other classic authors. Among his various works are Latin poems and "Variæ Lectiones." Died in Rome in 1585.

Muret, (THÉODORE CÉSAR,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1808. He wrote a number of dramas and histories, among which is a "History of the Wars of the West," (5 vols., 1848.) Died July 23, 1866.

Mur'free, (MARY NOAILLES,) an American novelist, born at Grantlands, Tennessee, in 1850. Under the pseudonym of Charles Egbert Craddock she wrote a series of popular novels, including "In the Tennessee Mountains," (1884,) "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," (1885,) "In the Stranger-People's Country," (1891,) "The Phantoms of the Foot-Bridge," (1895,) etc. She died 1922.

Murger, mür'zhȧ', (HENRY,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1822, contributed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes" a number of tales and dramas. His most popular work is entitled "Scenes in Bohemian Life." Died in 1861.

See G. PLANCHE, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," 1853.

Muriel, moo-re-ĕl', (ANDRES,) a Spanish *littérateur*, born in Old Castile in 1776, settled in Paris about 1812. He wrote on Spanish history, and translated into French Coxe's "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon," (Paris, 6 vols., 1827.)

Murillo, mu-ril'lo, [Sp. pron. moo-rēl'yo,] (BARTOLOMÉ ESTEBAN,) the most celebrated painter of the Spanish school, was born at Seville in 1618, and was a pupil of his uncle, Juan del Castillo. About the age of twenty-four he went to Madrid, where he derived advantage from the friendly counsels of Velasquez and perfected himself in his art. Having returned to Seville in 1645, he soon acquired a high reputation in history, portraits, and other branches of painting. He was patronized by the King of Spain, and adorned the churches of Madrid, Seville, and Cadiz with his works. As a colorist he surpassed all other Spanish artists. His productions are remarkable for originality, fidelity to nature, freedom of touch, and softness, splendour, and harmony of colour. He delighted and excelled in the representation of virgin saints and of beggar-boys at play. Among his master-pieces are "Moses Striking the Rock," "The Marriage of Saint Catherine," "Saint Elizabeth of Hungary," "Christ Feeding the Five Thousand," a "Young Beggar," "The Prodigal Son," a "Holy Family," and "Saint Anthony of Padua." He died, in consequence of a fall from a scaffold, in 1682.

Muris, de, dẹh mü'rĕss', (JEAN,) a learned French ecclesiastic, sometimes called MEURS or MURS, lived about 1310–40. He was the author of a valuable treatise on music, entitled "Speculum Musicæ," an abridgment of which has been published. Died after 1345.

Murner, mōōr'nẹr, (THOMAS,) a famous German satirist and controversialist, born at Strasburg in 1475. He possessed uncommon abilities and caustic wit, and the offensive personalities in which he indulged kept him in constant warfare with his contemporaries. His satires are chiefly directed against Luther and his associate Reformers; and some of them are regarded as the ablest which have been levelled at the Reformation. He also wrote "The World of Fools," and "The Mill of Schwindelsheim," in which he keenly satirized the follies of the time. Died about 1536.

See WALDAU, "Nachrichten von Murners Leben," 1775; FLÖGEL, "Geschichte der komischen Literatur."

Mur'phy, (ARTHUR,) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, born in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, about 1728. He edited for a time "The Gray's-Inn Journal," and wrote, among other plays, a tragedy

entitled "The Grecian Daughter," and "The Way to Keep Him," a comedy. He also made a translation of Tacitus, and wrote the Lives of Johnson and Garrick. Died in 1805.

See J. Foot, "Life of Arthur Murphy."

Murphy, (Francis,) a temperance advocate, born at Wexford, Ireland, in 1836. He served in the American civil war, and in 1870 began a highly successful career as a temperance lecturer, inducing great numbers to sign the pledge. He afterwards lectured successfully in England, and was chaplain in the Spanish-American war. Died April 30, 1907.

Murphy, (James Cavanagh,) a distinguished architect and writer, born in Ireland about 1760. In 1788 he visited Portugal, and after his return published an account of that country. Among his principal works we may name "The Arabian Antiquities of Spain," with 97 plates, (1813–16.) Died in 1816.

Murphy, (Robert,) an excellent self-taught Irish mathematician, born at Mallow in 1806. In 1825 he entered Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a Fellow in 1829. He became a resident of London in 1836. Among his works are "Analysis of the Roots of Equations," and "The Theory of Algebraic Equations," published by the Useful Knowledge Society. Died in 1843.

Murr, von, fon mōōr, (Christoph Gottlieb,) a German scholar and antiquary, born at Nuremberg about 1734, published an "Essay on the History of the Greek Tragic Poets," (1760,) "Antiquities of Herculaneum," (6 vols., 1777–82,) and a number of historical works, among which is "Commentatio de Re diplomatica Frederici II.," (1756.) He was noted for his various and extensive learning. Died in 1811.

Murray, mur're ? (Adolphus,) a Swedish physician, born at Stockholm in 1750. He was professor of anatomy at Upsal. Died in 1803.

Murray, mŭr're, (Alexander,) an eminent Scottish linguist, born at Dunkitterick in 1775. The son of a shepherd, his early instruction was very limited; but, with the aid of a powerful memory and his persevering exertions, he acquired, before the age of twenty, the French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1794, where he studied theology and became versed in the Oriental tongues. He was appointed professor of those languages at Edinburgh in 1812, and soon after was created D.D. He died in 1813, of consumption. His principal work is a "History of the European Languages," etc., (1813.)

Murray, mŭr're, (Charles,) an English actor and dramatist, born in Hertfordshire in 1754. His principal plays are entitled "The Experiment," and "The New Maid of the Oaks." Died in 1821.

Murray, (Charles Augustus,) an English diplomatist, a son of the Earl of Dunmore, was born about 1806. He was sent as envoy to Persia in 1854, and as minister to Saxony in 1859. He wrote "Travels among the Indians of North America," (1839.) His Indian tale or novel entitled "The Prairie Bird" (1844) has been warmly praised. Died June 3, 1895.

Murray, (David Christie,) an English novelist, born at West Bromwich, April 13, 1847. He was a successful journalist of London. His tales include "A Life's Atonement," (1879,) "Coals of Fire," (1881,) "The Way of the World," (1883,) "The Making of a Novelist," (1894,) "The Bishop's Amazement," (1896,) etc. Died August 2, 1907

Murray, (Eustace Clare Grenville,) known as Grenville Murray, an English author, a son of the Duke of Buckingham, was born October 2, 1819, and was educated at Oxford. He entered the diplomatic service when young, remaining in it with brief intervals from 1845 to 1868, when he became involved in vexatious suits with the government and was bankrupted and outlawed. He published "Dudley Cranbourne," (a novel, 1845,) "Droits et Devoirs des Envoyés diplomatiques," (1853,) "Embassies and Foreign Courts," "The Roving Englishman," (this became his literary pseudonym,) "Young Brown," (a novel, 1874,) "Turkey," (1877,) "The Russians of To-Day," (1878,) and many other works. Died in 1881.

Murray, (Sir George,) a British general, born in Perthshire in 1772. He served in Flanders and Egypt with distinction, and rendered important services as quartermaster-general in the Peninsular war, (1808–14,) after which he was employed in France as lieutenant-general of the army of occupation. He was appointed governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich about 1819, and secretary of state for the colonies in 1828. In 1841 he became master-general of the ordnance. Died in 1846.

See Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Murray, (Hugh,) a Scottish geographer and miscellaneous writer, born in East Lothian in 1779. Among his principal works are "Discoveries and Travels in America," (1829,) "Encyclopædia of Geography," (1834,) and "History of British India." Died in 1846.

See "Quarterly Review" for January, 1821.

Murray, (James Augustus Henry,) a British philologist, born in 1837. He won reputation as a philologist by his "Dialects of the Southern Counties of Scotland," (1873,) and in 1879 began the great task of editing the Philological Society's New English Dictionary. Died 1915.

Murray or **Moray**, (James Stuart,) Earl of, often called Regent Murray, born about 1533, was a natural son of James V. of Scotland and Margaret Erskine. In 1558 he joined the "Lords of the Congregation," as the Protestant chiefs styled themselves, and in 1560 was sent to France to invite Queen Mary (his half-sister) to return to her kingdom. She returned in 1561, and he became her most favoured and powerful minister, and was made Earl of Murray. His talents, firmness, and courage had already caused the Reformers to regard him as the head of their party. The marriage of Mary with Darnley, (1565,) against the advice of Murray, caused a breach between him and the queen, which was afterwards greatly widened by the countenance she showed to Darnley's murderers. Mary having been deposed, he was appointed regent of the kingdom in August, 1567. In 1568 she escaped from Lochleven Castle, and raised an army, which was quickly routed by the regent at Langside. At the trial of Mary, which Queen Elizabeth instituted, the regent appeared as evidence against the captive queen. By this and other acts he had incurred the bitter hatred of the queen's party, and they resolved upon his destruction. In January, 1570, he was waylaid, shot, and mortally wounded by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, a notorious desperado, who was afterwards selected by the agents of Philip II. to assassinate the Prince of Orange.

The character of the regent Murray has been estimated very differently, according to the temper or prejudice of those who have judged him. By his firmness, moderation, humanity, and impartial justice, he appears to have well deserved the title of "the Good Regent," by which he was known among the people of Scotland. "Those," observes Froude, "who can see only in the Protestant religion an uprising of Antichrist, and in the Queen of Scots the beautiful victim of sectarian iniquity, have exhausted upon Murray the resources of eloquent vituperation, and have described him as a perfidious brother, building up his own fortunes on the wrongs of his injured sovereign. . . . But facts prevail at last, however passionate the predilection; and, when the verdict of plain human sense can get itself pronounced, the 'good regent' will take his place among the best and greatest men who have ever lived."

Murray, (Johan Anders,) a Swedish physician and botanist, born at Stockholm in 1740, was a pupil of Linnæus. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, and of the Royal Society of Göttingen, and was created a privy councillor by the King of England. Linnæus gave the name of *Murraya exotica* to an East Indian tree. He was a brother of Adolphus, noticed above. Died in 1791.

See C. G. Heyne, "Elogium J. A. Murray," 1791.

Murray, (John,) a Scottish physician, published a

"System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," and "Elements of Chemistry." Died in 1820.

Murray, (JOHN,) a celebrated divine and preacher, born in Hampshire, England, in 1741, is regarded as the founder of Universalism in America. Having emigrated to the United States in 1770, he was appointed in 1775 a chaplain in the army. He took part in the proceedings of the Universalist Convention in 1785, and subsequently became pastor of a church in Boston. Died in 1815.

See "Records of the Life of John Murray," written by himself.

Murray, (JOHN,) an eminent English publisher, born in London in 1778. He commenced in 1803 a career of publication which is perhaps unrivalled in the annals of literature. About 1807 he projected the "Quarterly Review," in which he obtained the co-operation of Canning and Scott, and published the first number in 1809. His sagacity in discerning the merits or talents of authors, and his tact in anticipating the wants of the public, rendered him very successful. He was a liberal patron of literature, and a generous friend to Byron and other eminent authors. Died in 1843.

Murray, (JOHN,) biologist, was born at Coburg, Canada, in 1841. He was one of the naturalists on the Challenger expedition, and in 1882 became editor-in-chief of the "Challenger Reports." He wrote a "Narrative" of the expedition, and has published many scientific papers. Killed accidently, 1914.

Murray, (LINDLEY,) a distinguished American grammarian and educational writer, born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1745, was a member of the Society of Friends. Having removed at an early age to New York, he studied law, but he subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits. The latter part of his life was spent in England, to which he removed about 1784. Among his works, which obtained great popularity both in England and America, we may name his "Power of Religion on the Mind," etc., (1787,) "Grammar of the English Language," (1795,) "English Reader," "Introduction to the English Reader," and "Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of the Holy Scriptures," (1817.) He also compiled several French readers. He died near York, England, in 1826.

Murray, (NICHOLAS,) D.D., a Presbyterian divine, born in Ireland in 1803, studied theology at Princeton, New Jersey, and in 1834 became pastor at Elizabethtown, in that State. He published several theological works. His "Letters to Bishop Hughes," (1847–48,) under the signature of KIRWAN, have enjoyed a great popularity, and have been translated into several foreign languages. Died in 1861.

Murray, (PATRICK,) a Scottish writer, born in 1703, was the fifth Lord Elibank. He published an "Inquiry into the Origin and Consequence of the Public Debts," "Thoughts on Money, Circulation," etc., and a "Letter to Lord Hailes on his Remarks on the History of Scotland." His writings were highly esteemed. Died in 1778.

Murray, (Sir ROBERT.) See MORAY.

Murray, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Mansfield, lord chief justice, a British lawyer and orator of great merit and celebrity, was born at Perth, Scotland, in 1704. He was a younger son of Andrew, Viscount Stormont. Having gained distinction as a classical scholar at Oxford, and enlarged his mind by foreign travel, he was called to the bar in 1731. He speedily rose into extensive practice, and in 1743 was appointed solicitor-general. About this time he entered the House of Commons, where he was successful as an elegant and persuasive speaker, and defended the government when Mr. Pitt (Lord Chatham) was the leader of the opposition. "He surpassed Pitt," says Macaulay, "in correctness of taste, in power of reasoning, in depth and variety of knowledge; but he wanted the energy, the courage, the all-grasping and all-risking ambition which make men great in stirring times." ("Review of the Life of the Earl of Chatham.") He was appointed attorney-general in 1754, and chief justice of the king's bench in 1756. Over that great court he presided with honour above thirty years. In 1756 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Mansfield. On more than one occasion he refused high political positions, among which was that of lord chancellor. He had, however, a seat in the cabinet for more than a year. In the trial of Woodfall for publishing "Junius's Letters," Lord Mansfield gave offence to the popular party, and was censured for leaning against the freedom of discussion in cases of libel. During the riots of 1780, his house in London was burned down by a mob. He died, without issue, in 1793. "His mind and his habits," says Lord Brougham, "were eminently judicial; and it may be doubted if, taking both the externals and the more essential qualities into the account, that go to form a great judge, any one has ever administered the laws in this country whom we can fairly name as his equal."

See the "Life of William, Earl of Mansfield," by JOHN HOLLIDAY; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" Foss, "The Judges of England;" LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Murray, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish actor, born in 1791, performed in Edinburgh for many years. Died in 1852.

Murray, (WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,) an American preacher, editor, and author, born at Guilford, Connecticut, April 26, 1840. He graduated at Yale College in 1862, and was for some years a Congregationalist pastor in Boston, and editor of "The Golden Age." His published works include "Adirondack Tales," "Camp-Life in the Adirondacks," "Deacons," "Music Hall Sermons," "The Perfect Horse," etc. Died March 3, 1904.

Murray, (WILLIAM VANS,) an American diplomatist, born in Maryland about 1762. Having studied law in England, he was elected to Congress in 1791. He was afterwards appointed by Washington United States minister at the Hague. Died in 1803.

Mursinna, moor-sin'nȧ, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) an eminent German surgeon, born at Stolpe in 1744. He became chief surgeon in the army in 1787, and published several surgical works. Died in 1823.

Murska, di, de moors'kȧ, (ILMA,) an Austrian operatic singer, born about 1843. She made her *début* in Florence in 1862, and afterwards appeared in the principal cities of Europe and America. Died Jan. 17, 1889.

Murtola, moor'to-lȧ, (GASPARO,) an Italian poet, born at Genoa. He wounded, with a pistol, Marini the poet, who had criticised one of his poems. Died in 1624.

Mus. See DECIUS MUS.

Musa. See MOOSA.

Mu'sȧ, (ANTONIUS,) a celebrated Roman physician, originally a slave of the emperor Augustus, and a brother of Euphorbus, is said to have been the first who prescribed the use of the cold bath. Having cured the emperor by this remedy, he received his freedom, and was created a knight. Musa was also distinguished for his literary tastes, and enjoyed the friendship of Virgil and Horace.

See ACKERMANN, "De Antonio Musa," 1786; ATTERBURY, "Reflections on the Character of Iapis, in Virgil, or the Character of A. Musa," etc., 1740; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Musæ, mū'zē, [Gr. *Μοῦσαι*,] the Muses, sometimes called PIER'IDES, in the Greek mythology, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, (Memory,) were supposed to preside over poetry, the liberal arts, and the sciences. According to the generally received opinion, there were nine Muses, namely, Calliope, Clio, Euterpe, Erato, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. (See these names under their separate heads.) The places especially consecrated to the Muses were Mount Parnassus, Mount Helicon, and the fountains of Castalia and Aganippe.

Musaeus. See MUSÆUS.

Mussæus, mu-zee'us, [Gr. *Μουσαῖος*; Fr. MUSÉE, mü'zȧ',] a celebrated and ancient Greek bard, commonly regarded as a semi-fabulous personage. He was said to be the son of Eumolpus and Selene, or, according to others, of Orpheus, of whom he was a disciple. Tradition informs us that he presided over the Eleusinian mysteries in the time of Hercules. He was the reputed author of several poetical works, among which were "Oracles," and a hymn to Ceres. Pausanias regarded this hymn as the only genuine poem of Musæus that was extant in his time. Onomacritus collected the Oracles of Musæus and mixed with them some of his own productions, which he wished to pass for the work of Musæus. For

this imposture he was banished by Hipparchus, the son of Pisistratus.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi. 666: ULRICI, "Geschichte der Hellenischen Dichtkunst."

Musæus, surnamed GRAMMAT'ICUS, or "the Grammarian," is supposed to have lived in the fifth century. He is celebrated for his poem of "Hero and Leander," a production of rare merit, of which several good editions have been published.

See KROMAYER, "De Musæo Grammatico."

Musäus or **Musaeus**, moo-sā'ŭs, (JOHANN KARL AUGUST,) a celebrated German writer, born at Jena in 1735. His principal works are a novel entitled "The German Grandison," ("Der Deutsche Grandison," 1760,) "Physiognomic Travels," (1778,) a satire on the theories of Lavater, "Popular Legends of Germany," (1782,) which enjoy great popularity, and "Friend Hein's Apparitions, in Holbein's Manner," (1785.) His writings are characterized by delightful humour, simplicity, and genial satire. Musäus was a relative of Kotzebue, who published in 1791 his posthumous works, with an interesting notice of the author prefixed. Died in 1787.

Muschenbroek. See MUSSCHENBROEK.

Muscher. See MUSSCHER.

Mus'cu-lus [Ger. pron. mŏŏs'koo-lŭs] or **Meusel**, moi'zĕl, (ANDREAS,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Schneeberg in 1540. He preached at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and wrote "Compendium Theologicum." Died in 1581.

Musculus, Müsslin, müs-leen', or **Meusslin**, moiss-leen', (WOLFGANG,) a German Reformer and scholar, born in Lorraine in 1497, was a monk in his youth. He was converted by Luther about 1520, became minister of a church at Augsburg in 1531, and acquired a high reputation as a preacher. Having been banished from Augsburg in 1548, he settled at Berne. He published commentaries and other works. Died in 1563.

See CRAIK, "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties."

Musée. See MUSÆUS.

Muselli, moo-sĕl'lee, (GIOVANNI GIACOMO,) MARQUIS, an Italian antiquary and writer, born at Verona in 1697; died in 1768.

Musemeci, moo-sā-mā'chee, (MARIO,) an Italian architect and antiquary, born at Catanea in 1778. He wrote several works on antiquities and art, among which is "Opere archeologiche ed artistiche," (2 vols., 1851.) Died in 1852.

Mus'grave, (Rev. GEORGE,) an English writer, born about 1798. He published "Rambles in Normandy," and other books of travel. Died at Bath, December 26, 1883.

Mus'grave, (Sir RICHARD,) an Irish historian, born about 1758, published in 1801 a "History of the Irish Rebellions." Died in 1818.

Musgrave, (SAMUEL,) a grandson of the following, was a distinguished classical scholar. He published, among other works, an edition of Euripides, and a treatise on Grecian Mythology. Died in 1782.

Musgrave, (WILLIAM,) an English physician and antiquary, born in Somersetshire in 1657. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1684 became its secretary. He wrote several treatises on the gout, and a number of dissertations on British and Roman Antiquities. Died in 1721.

Mush'et, (DAVID,) a Scottish metallurgist and inventor, born at Dalkeith in 1772. He acquired distinction by his improvements in the fabrication of iron and steel, on which subject he wrote several treatises. He originated the method of assaying iron ores which is now generally used. Died in 1847.

Mu'sick, (JOHN RAY,) an American author, born in Missouri in 1849. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1877, and in 1882 devoted himself to authorship and journalism. Among his works are the "Columbian Historical Novels," (12 vols.,) "The War with Spain," "Our New Possessions," "His Brother's Crime," etc.

Musis or **Musi**, **de**, (AGOSTINO.) See AGOSTINO VENEZIANO.

Musitano, moo-zĕ-tā'no, (CARLO,) a learned Italian medical writer, born in Calabria in 1635; died in 1714.

Musius. See MUYS, (CORNELIS.)

Mu-so'nI-us Ru'fus, (CAIUS,) a Stoic philosopher, born in Etruria, flourished about 70 A.D. He was banished from Rome by Nero, but he returned under Vespasian, and was excepted by him from the sentence of exile pronounced against the Stoics. He was highly esteemed by Pliny, Tacitus, and other eminent writers. Fragments of his works are to be found in Stobæus.

See NIEUWLAND, "Dissertatio de C. Musonio Rufo," 1783; TACITUS, "Annales," books xiv. and xv.

Muspell, mus'pĕl or mŏŏs'pĕl, written also **Muspel**, **Muspellheim**, and **Muspelheim**, [etymology unknown,] in the Norse mythology, the world of light and heat, situated in the south part of the universe,—Niflheim, the habitation of mist and cold, being situated in the north. (See HELA.) The inhabitants of this world are called "the sons of Muspell," among whom Surt, or Surtur, is chief, and the ruler of Muspellheim. (See SURT.)

Mus'pratt, (JAMES SHERIDAN,) a distinguished chemist, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1821. He was a pupil of Professor Graham at Glasgow and at London. About 1843 he went to Giessen to pursue his studies under Liebig. He produced at Giessen a remarkable treatise on Sulphites. He founded a College of Chemistry in Liverpool, and married Miss Susan Cushman, the actress, in 1848. Among his works is a "Dictionary of Chemistry; or, Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical, and Analytical," (2 vols., 1860.) Died February 3, 1871.

Muss, (CHARLES,) a painter in enamel. Among his works is a picture of the "Holy Family." Died in 1824.

Mussato, moos-sā'to, (ALBERTINO,) an Italian historian and poet, born at Padua in 1261. He wrote a "History of the Life and Actions of Henry VII.," and a number of eclogues, hymns, and tragedies. Died in 1330.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Musschenbroek, van, vän mŭs'kĕn-brŏŏk', (PETER,) a celebrated Dutch savant, born at Leyden in 1692. He studied medicine in the university of his native city, but he subsequently devoted himself chiefly to experimental physics, in which he was eminently successful and made important discoveries, especially in magnetism and the cohesion of bodies. Having visited England in 1717, he made the acquaintance of Newton, whose system he was one of the first to introduce into Holland. He became professor of physics and mathematics at Duisburg in 1719, and afterwards filled the same chair at Utrecht. In 1740 he obtained the professorship of philosophy at Leyden, where he resided till his death, in 1761. Among his principal works are his "Physicæ Experimentales et Geometricæ Dissertationes," (1729,) and "Elementa Physicæ," or "Introduction to Natural Philosophy," (1734.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a member of the principal learned institutions of Europe.

See SAVÉRIEN, "Vies des Philosophes;" CONDORCET, "Éloges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Musscher or **Muscher**, **van**, vän mŭs'kẹr, (MICHAEL,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1645. He studied successively under Van Tempel, Metzu, and Jan Steen, and painted landscapes, historical subjects, and portraits. The last-named are most highly esteemed. Died in 1705.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Musset, **de**, dẹh mü'sā', (LOUIS CHARLES ALFRED,) a celebrated French poet, born in Paris on the 11th of November, 1810, was a son of Musset-Pathay, noticed below. He was educated at the Collége Henri IV. In 1830 he produced a volume entitled "Tales of Spain and Italy," ("Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie,") which attracted much attention. His reputation was increased in 1833 by "The Cup and the Lips," ("La Coupe et les Lèvres,") a drama, "A quoi rêvent les jeunes Filles?" and "Namouna." He fell into a morbid state of mind, and expressed misanthropic sentiments in several of his works, which are censured for an immoral tendency. He published "Rolla," a poem, in 1835, and "Confessions of a Child of the Age," *(Enfant du Siècle,)* in 1836. He contributed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes" a

number of prose tales, which were admired. Under the reign of Louis Philippe he was librarian to the ministry of the interior. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1852. Among his finest works are four poems entitled the "Nights," etc., ("Nuits: La Nuit de Mai, La Nuit d'Août, La Nuit d'Octobre, et La Nuit de Décembre," 1835–37.) Died in Paris in May, 1857.

"None of his illustrious contemporaries," says Leo Joubert, "has surpassed him in spontaneity of poetical genius, in the ardent and sincere expression of passion, in vivacity, grace, and *éclat* of soul, *(esprit;)* no one has represented with more fidelity the spiritual unrest, the *mêlange* of skepticism and religious aspirations, which characterize our epoch." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," and "Causeries du Lundi;" CLÉMENT DE RIS, "Portraits à la Plume: A. de Musset," etc., 1853; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1857; "Westminster Review" for April, 1869.

Musset, de, (PAUL EDME,) a novelist, a brother of the preceding, born in Paris in 1804.

Mus'sey, (REUBEN DIMOND,) an American surgeon, born at Pelham, New Hampshire, June 23, 1780. He died at Boston, 1866.

Musslin. See MUSCULUS, (WOLFGANG.)

Mussolini, moossolee'nee, (BENITO,) Italian statesman, was born July 29, 1883, at Vorano di Costa, in the commune of Predappio. His father was a blacksmith. Mussolini studied at Lausanne and Geneva; became a Socialist and editor of "Avanti!" and was imprisoned for his Socialistic activities. In 1914 he left "Avanti!" and founded the newspaper, "Il Popolo d'Italia." In the World War he served in the trenches and was wounded. He became dissatisfied with some of the doctrines of Socialism and, in March, 1919, founded the "Fascio di Combattimento." In 1921 Mussolini was among the Facists elected to the Chamber and his organization became a political party. In Oct., 1922, he led the Facisti in the march to Rome, was made Premier, and organized a cabinet in which he held the additional posts of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior. He later took over other cabinet posts, making eight besides the Premiership, but relinquished seven of them in 1929. He published "My Autobiography" in 1928.

Mustafa, Mustapha, Moustapha, or **Moustafa,** mŏŏs'tä-fä, I., succeeded his brother, Ahmed I., as Sultan of Turkey, in 1617. He was soon after deposed, and his nephew, Osmân, raised to the throne. Though re-established as Sultan in 1622, Mustafa was again deposed in 1623, and strangled, in 1639, by order of Amurath IV.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Mustafa, Mustapha, or **Moustapha II.,** son of Mahomet IV., was born in 1664, and succeeded Ahmed II. as Sultan in 1695. He fought against the Austrians and Venetians with varying success, and in 1699 concluded with those powers the peace of Carlowitz. Being deposed in 1703, he died in a few months, and his brother, Ahmed III., became Sultan.

Mustafa, Mustapha, or **Moustapha III.,** son of Ahmed III., born in 1717, succeeded Osmân III. in 1757. He began in 1769 to wage war with the Russians, who took possession of the Crimea and Bessarabia. He died in 1774, and his brother, Abdool Hamid, succeeded to the throne.

Mustafa, Mustapha, or **Moustapha IV.,** son of Abdool Hamid, became Sultan on the deposition of Selim III., in 1807. Having caused Selim to be strangled, Mustafa was deposed by Bairaktar, Pasha of Rudshuk, and his brother, Mahmood, was raised to the throne. During the revolt of the Janissaries, in 1808, Mustafa was executed by the orders of Mahmood.

See F. MENGIN, "Histoire de l'Égypte sous Méhemet Ali."

Mustafa, Mustapha, or **Moustapha Ben-Ismail,** mŏŏs'tä-fä bĕn is-mä-eel', an Arabian chief, born in Algeria about 1770. He became an able adversary of Abd-el-Kâder, against whom he fought in co-operation with the French, who gave him the rank of general. He was killed in battle in May, 1843.

Mustafa Kemal, moos'tafa kemal', Turkish soldier and statesman, was born 1880 at Salonika. He received a school and military education, served in the war in Tripoli, and in the World War commanded the Turkish forces at Gallipoli. He later served on the Caucasus front and in Palestine. In 1919 he organized the Turkish Nationalist movement, which, in 1923, overthrew the Sultanate and proclaimed a Republic. On Oct. 29, 1923, the National Assembly elected him first President.

Mustapha. See MUSTAFA.

Mus-tox'y-dis, or **Mustoxidis,** (ANDREAS,) a distinguished modern Greek scholar, born at Corfù in 1785.

Mu-su'rus, (MARCUS,) a learned modern Greek, born in Candia about 1470. Died 1517.

Mut, moot, (*i.e.*, "mother,") a goddess of the ancient Egyptian people. At Thebes she was worshipped as the wife of Amen-Ra.

Mu'ta, (from *mutus*, "silent,") the name of the goddess of silence among the Romans.

Mutiano. See MUZIANO.

Mutina. See MODENA.

Mutio. See MUZIO.

Mutis, moo'tèss, ? (Don José CELESTINO,) a celebrated Spanish botanist and physician, born at Cadiz in 1732. He became professor of anatomy at Madrid in 1757, and in 1760 accompanied the Spanish viceroy to South America as his physician. He subsequently devoted himself to scientific explorations, and was appointed in 1790 director of the Royal Academy of Natural History at Santa Fé. He died in 1808, leaving unfinished his "Flora of New Granada," one of the most valuable works of the kind that had then appeared. He was the first who distinguished the various species of Cinchona, (Peruvian bark,) the different properties of which he has described in his "Historia de los Arboles del Quina."

Mutsuhito, moot-su-hee'to, Emperor of Japan, was born November 3, 1852, and succeeded to the throne in 1867. His reign was distinguished by great reforms, such as abolishing the feudal system, giving Japan a representative government, and adopting the institutions of Western civilization. During his reign Japan manifested a remarkable career of progress in modern ideas. Died July 30, 1912.

Muy, du, dü mü-e', (LOUIS NICOLAS VICTOR DE FÉLIX,) COMTE, a French military commander, born at Marseilles in 1711. He served in Germany in the principal campaigns from 1741 to 1760. He enjoyed the favour of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., and was appointed by the latter minister of war, (1774,) and marshal of France, (1775.) Died in 1775.

Muys, mois, [Lat. MU'SIUS,] (CORNELIS,) a Dutch priest and Latin poet, born at Delft in 1503. He was hung by some soldiers at Leyden in 1572.

Muys, (WYER WILLEM,) a Dutch savant and writer, born at Steenwyk in 1682. He was professor of medicine and chemistry at Franeker. He wrote, besides other works, one "On the Matter of Light," ("De Materia Luminis," 1722.) Died in 1744.

Muzaffer-ed-Deen, Shah of Persia, was a son of Nasr-ed-Deen, born March 25, 1853. Though the second son, he was nominated as successor by his father, and on the assassination of his father he succeeded to the throne, and was crowned at Teheran, June 8, 1896. Died Jan. 8, 1907, and was succeeded by his son, Mohammed Ali Mirza.

Muziano, moot-se-ä'no, or **Mutiano,** moo-te-ä'no, (GIROLAMO,) one of the first Italian painters of his time, born near Brescia in 1528, was the pupil of Romanino. At an early age he visited Rome, where his admirable landscapes obtained for him the name of "the landscape youth." He also attained great excellence in historical pictures, and his mosaics in the Gregorian Chapel are esteemed the finest of modern times. Among his best productions are "The Resurrection of Lazarus," in the Quirinal palace, and "A Company of Anchorites listening to a Preacher in the Desert," in the Church of the Carthusians. Muziano completed the drawings from

the Trajan column begun by Giulio Romano. He was the founder of the Academy of Saint Luke. Died in Rome in 1592.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" ORLOFF, "Histoire de la Peinture en Italie."

Muzio, moot'se-o, or **Mutio,** moo'te-o, (GIROLAMO NUZIO,) an Italian *littérateur,* born at Padua in 1496. He wrote polemical treatises against the doctrines of Luther, which procured him the surname of the "Hammer of Heretics," ("Malleus Hereticorum,") also various other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1576.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Muz'zey, (ARTEMAS BOWERS,) an American Unitarian divine and miscellaneous writer, born at Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1802. He published "The Young Man's Friend," (1836,) "Moral Teacher," (1839,) and other works. Died at Cambridge, Mass., April 21, 1892.

Myconius, me-ko'ne-ŭs, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Reformer, born in Franconia in 1491, was a monk in his youth. He became a friend of Luther, whose doctrines he propagated with zeal and success. He preached many years at Gotha, and wrote several religious works. Died in 1546.

See ANTON PROBUS, "Vita F. Myconii," 1547; LOMMATZSCH, "Narratio de F. Myconio," 1825.

Myconius, me-ko'ne-ŭs, (OSWALD,) or **Geisshauser,** (gīs'hŏw'zẹr,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Lucerne in 1488, was a pupil of Erasmus. He became pastor of a church and professor of divinity at Bâle. He wrote a "Narrative of the Life and Death of Zuinglius." Died in 1552.

See KIRCHHOFER, "Leben O. Myconius Reformators," 1814.

Mydorge, me'dorzh', (CLAUDE,) a French geometer, born in Paris in 1585, was an intimate friend of Descartes, and furnished the glasses used by that philosopher in his optical experiments. He wrote several treatises on optics and mathematics, and a defence of the works of Descartes against the Jesuits. Died in 1647.

Mȳ'ẹr, (ALBERT JOSEPH,) an American meteorologist, born at Newburgh, New York, September 20, 1828. He graduated at Geneva College in 1847, and as M.D. at the University of Buffalo in 1851. In 1854 he entered the army as assistant surgeon, in 1858 was transferred to the signal service, and in 1860 became chief signal officer of the army. In this position he attained in 1866 the rank of colonel and brevet brigadier-general. In 1870 he was placed in charge of the meteorological division of the signal service, the work of which he organized. He published "A Manual of Signals" (1868) for army and navy. Died at Buffalo, August 24, 1880.

Mȳ'erš, (ABRAHAM C.,) an American officer, born in South Carolina about 1814, served in the Mexican war, and became in 1862 brigadier-general in the Confederate army.

Myers, (FREDERICK W. H.,) an English psychist, born February 6, 1843. He became an active member and secretary of the Society for Psychical Research, and published "St. Paul," (1867,) "Essays Modern and Classical," (1885,) "Science and a Future Life," and an important work on "Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death." Died in 1901

Myers, (PETER HAMILTON,) an American novelist, born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1812, published "The First of the Knickerbockers," (1848,) "The King of the Hurons," (1850,) "The Van Veldens," and several other historical romances. Died in 1878.

Myers, (PHILIP VAN NESS,) an American author and educator, born at Tribe's Hill, New York, in 1846. He studied law, was president of Farmers College, Ohio, 1879–90, and professor of history and political economy at the University of Cincinnati after 1890. Among his works are "Life and Nature under the Tropics," "Remains of Lost Empires," "Eastern Nations and Greece," "History of Rome," etc.

Mylius, mee'le-ŭs, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German bibliographer, born in Weimar in 1710. He published "Bibliotheca Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum," (1740,) and "Historia Myliana," (1752,) which contains biographies of many men named Mylius. Died in 1757.

Mylne, mĭln, (ROBERT,) a Scottish architect, born at Edinburgh in 1734. He was appointed engineer to the New River Company, London, and surveyor of Saint Paul's Cathedral. His principal work is Blackfriars' Bridge, completed in 1769. Mylne was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academy of Saint Luke at Rome. Died in 1811.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Myn, van der, vän dẹr mīn, (HERMAN,) a Dutch artist, born at Amsterdam in 1684, visited London, where he gained a high reputation by his portraits. His fruit- and flower-pieces were also admired. Died in 1741.

Mynsicht, von, fon min'sikt, (ADRIAN,) a German chemist and physician, flourished between 1610 and 1650.

Mynster, mŭn'stẹr or min'stẹr, (JAKOB PETER,) a Danish theologian and pulpit orator, born at Copenhagen in 1775, became in 1828 court chaplain. He was created Bishop of Seeland in 1834. He published "Reflections on Christian Doctrine," and other theological works. Died in 1854.

My-rep'sus, (NICHOLAS,) [*Νικόλαος ὁ Μυρεψός,*] a Greek physician of the thirteenth century, practised in Rome or Constantinople. He wrote a treatise "On the Composition of Medicines," ("De Compositione Medicamentorum," etc.)

Myrick, (Sir SAMUEL RUSH.) See MEYRICK.

Myrmidon, mĭr'mẹ-don, [Gr. *Μυρμιδών,*] in classic mythology, was supposed to be a son of Jupiter and Eurymedusa. According to one tradition, he was the ancestor of the Myrmidons, a people of Thessaly, some of whom Achilles led to the siege of Troy.

Mȳ'ron, [*Μύρων,*] an eminent Greek sculptor, born in Bœotia about 480 B.C., was celebrated for his skill in representing the varied forms of animal life. He worked with equal success in marble, brass, and wood. Among his best productions are a "Cow lowing for its Calf," in bronze, which has been celebrated by the Latin and Greek poets in numerous epigrams, a colossal group of Jupiter, Athene, and Hercules, the "Discobolus, or Quoit-Thrower," and "Perseus killing Medusa." His athletes, dogs, and sea-monsters were also greatly admired.

See K. O. MÜLLER, "Handbuch der Archäologie der Kunst;" GOETHE, "Propylaen;" WINCKELMANN, "Werke," vol. vi.

Myronide. See MYRONIDES.

Mȳ-ron'ĭ-dēš, [Gr. *Μυρωνίδης;* Fr. MYRONIDE, me'ro'nèd',] an Athenian general, who gained a victory over the Corinthians in 457, and another over the Bœotians in 456 B.C.

Myrtis, mĭr'tis, [*Μύρτις,*] a Greek lyric poetess of high reputation, was born at Anthedon, and flourished about 500 B.C. Pindar is said to have received instruction from her.

Mytens, mī'tẽns, (ARNOLD,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1541. Among his best works is an altar-piece representing the "Assumption of the Virgin, with the Apostles," at Naples. Died in 1602.

Mytens, (DANIEL,) THE ELDER, a Dutch artist, born at the Hague about 1590. He was patronized by James I. and Charles I. of England, and painted the portraits of a number of the royal family and of the nobility. He was regarded as second only to Van Dyck in portrait-painting. Died after 1656.

Mytens, (DANIEL,) THE YOUNGER, born at the Hague in 1636, was a son of the preceding. He became director of the Academy at the Hague. His principal work is the ceiling of the Painters' Hall. Died in 1688.

Mytens, mü'tẹns, (MARTIN,) a Swedish painter, born at Stockholm in 1695. After visiting Rome, he settled in Vienna, where he became painter to the court. Among his best pieces is the "History of Esther and Ahasuerus." Died in 1755.

N.

Nā'a-man, [Heb. נַעֲמָן.] a Syrian general, commander of the army of Benhadad, King of Damascus, lived about 890 B.C. He was cured of leprosy by the prophet Elisha.

See II. Kings v.

Nabaj or **Nabadj**, nā-bāj', a Hindoo poet, flourished about 1580–1600. He wrote a poem entitled "Bhaktamala," which treats of the adventures and miracles of Jayadeva and other ascetics.

Nabega-Ziad-Ibn-Moaweeah-Aldobiani, nā'-be-gā ze-ād' ib'n mo-ā-wee'ah āl-do-be-ā'nee, an Arabian poet, flourished in the latter part of the sixth century. One of his poems, and several fragments, are given in the "Chrestomathie" of Silvestre de Sacy.

Nā'bis, [Gr. Νάβις,] tyrant of Sparta, succeeded Machanidas about 206 B.C., and signalized himself by his cruelty and avarice. In conjunction with Philip II. of Macedon, he subjected different parts of the Peloponnesus, but he was afterwards defeated by the Roman consul Flamininus. He was assassinated by his own allies. (192 B.C.)

Nab-o-nas'sar, [Gr. Ναβονάσαρος,] King of Babylon, lived in the eighth century B.C. He is celebrated for the chronological era which bears his name, and which was employed as a point of departure in ancient astronomical tables. This era began in 747 B.C.

Nab-o-po-las'sar, King of Babylon, was originally a satrap of Sardanapalus, King of Assyria. He revolted against that king, and, aided by Cyaxares, King of the Medes, took Nineveh, the capital of Assyria. He died in 605 B.C., and was succeeded by his son, Nebuchadnezzar.

See Eusebius, "Chronicles;" Hoefer, "La Phénicie, la Babylonie," etc.

Nacchianti, nāk-ke-ān'tee, [Lat. Naclan'tus,] (Giacomo,) an Italian theologian, born at Florence. He was a member of the Council of Trent, and wrote several works. Died in 1569.

Nachman, Ben, bĕn nāk'mān, ? (Moses,) a Spanish rabbi, born at Girone in 1194, was versed in the science of the Cabala. He wrote, besides other works, "Lex Hominis," (1519.) and "Fons Jacobi," (1547.)

Nachtigall. See Luscinius.

Nachtigal, nāk'te-gāl, (Gustav,) a German explorer, born at Eichstedt, in Prussian Saxony, February 23, 1834. He studied at Berlin, Halle, Würzburg, and Greifswalde, and became an army-surgeon in 1858. He was a physician in Algeria, 1859–63, and then entered the personal service of the Bey of Tunis. He afterwards traversed the Eastern Sahara, and made extensive and important researches in the Soudan, reaching Cairo in 1874. He was in 1884 German consul at Tunis. Died in 1885.

Nachtigall, nāk'te-gāl', [Lat. Luscin'ius,] (Otmar,) a German scholar and writer, born at Strasburg about 1487. He preached against the doctrines of Luther at Augsburg, and taught Greek at Strasburg. Among his works is "Evangelica Historia e Græco versa," (1523.) Died about 1535.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Näcke or **Naecke**, nek'kẹ, (Gustav Heinrich,) a German historical painter, born at Frauenstein in 1785. He became professor of painting in the Academy of Dresden in 1824. His works are highly commended. Died at Dresden in 1835.

Naclantus. See Nacchianti.

Nā'dab, [Heb. נָדָב] son of Jeroboam, King of Israel, succeeded him in 968 B.C. While engaged soon after in fighting against the Philistines, he was slain by Baasha, the son of Ahijah, who ruled in his stead.

Nadal, nā'dāl', (Augustin,) Abbé, a mediocre French author, born at Poitiers in 1664, wrote tragedies in verse, criticisms, and moral essays. Died in 1740.

Nadasti, nā-dās'tee, ? written also **De Nadzad**, (Thomas,) a Hungarian general, was an ancestor of the following. He distinguished himself by the defence of Buda against the Sultan Solyman in 1529, and afterwards rendered important military services to Charles V.

Nadasti, de, dẹh nā-dās'tee, ? (Francis,) Count, a patriotic Hungarian statesman, who opposed the despotic policy of the emperor Leopold. He was accused of a conspiracy against the life of Leopold, unjustly condemned, and beheaded in 1671. He was author of a "History of Hungary," (1664.)

Nadaud, nā'dō', (Gustave,) a French musician and writer of verse, born at Roubaix in 1820, produced many popular songs. He became a member of the legion of honour in 1861. Died in 1893.

Nadault de Buffon, nā'dō' dẹh bü'fŏn', (Benjamin Henri,) a French engineer and writer, born at Montbard in 1804. He published, besides other works, a "Course of Agriculture," (4 vols., 1853–56,) and "The Correspondence of Buffon," (1860.) Died in 1880.

Na-deem', **Nadîm**, or **Al-Nadeem**, an Arabian author, whose name is also given as Aboolfaraj ibn Ishak, and Ibn abi Yakoob al Nadeem. His "Fihrist" is a bibliographical work of high value and interest. He lived at Bagdâd, and died in 995 A.D.

Nadezhdin, nā'dĕzh-din, written also **Nadeshdin**, (Nicholas Ivanovitch,) a Russian *littérateur*, born in Riazan in 1804. He became a councillor of state at Saint Petersburg, where he died in 1856.

Nâdir Shâh, nā'dir shāh, written also **Nader Chah**, **Nadir Schah**, and **Nauder Shah**, also called **Koolee** (or **Kouli**) **Khân**, koo'lee kăn, a celebrated Persian conqueror, of Turkish extraction, born in Khorassân in 1688. His courage and abilities early gained him distinction in the service of the governor of that province; but, in consequence of ill treatment, he left Khorassân and became the head of a band of robbers. Being soon after called upon by Tahmasp, Shah of Persia, to oppose the Afghans, he succeeded, within two years, in expelling them from the country, upon which he was made commander-in-chief, (1729.) Tahmasp having in 1732 made a disadvantageous treaty with Turkey, Nâdir resolved to prosecute the war, and gained such popularity by the success of his arms that on his return he dethroned the Shah and assumed the supreme power. In 1738 he conquered Candahar and Afghanistan. Having soon after invaded India, he entered Delhi in 1739, and took possession of the imperial treasures. The inhabitants, on a false report of Nâdir's death, attacked his soldiers. After an ineffectual attempt to restrain them, he ordered a wholesale massacre, in which, it is stated by Fraser, 120,000 perished. His many acts of tyranny and cruelty at length caused him to be assassinated, (1747.) In the early part of his career Nâdir Shah appears to have been not only an able, but, on the whole, a just and humane, prince; but later in life, having become a prey to avarice and suspicion, his acts, it is said, "exceeded in barbarity all that has been recorded of the most bloody tyrants."

See Fraser, "History of Nâdir Shah," 1742; "Life of Nâdir Shah," by his secretary, Madhy Khan, translated into French by Sir William Jones; Malcolm, "History of Persia," vol. ii.

Naecke. See Näcke.

Nænia, nee'ne-ạ, [Fr. Nénie, nā'ne',] a Roman goddess that presided over funerals. This word signifies a "dirge" or "funeral song."

Naerssen, van, văn nārs'sẹn, [Lat. Nars'sius,] (Jan,) a Dutch writer of Latin poetry, born at Dort in 1580. He became physician to Gustavus Adolphus at Stockholm, and wrote "Gustavidos Libri III.," (1632.) Died in 1637.

Nævius, nee've-us, (Cneius,) a Roman poet, born in Campania about 272 B.C., was the author of an epic poem on the Punic War, and of several dramas. A few fragments only of his writings are extant. He is praised by Cicero as being in some respects superior to Ennius. He died about 204 B.C. "Cneius Nævius," says Professor Sellar, "is the first in the line of Roman poets and the first writer in the Latin language whose fragments give indication of original power."

See Cicero, "De Oratore;" Sellar, "Roman Poets of the Republic," chap. iii.; Klussmann, "C. Nævii Poetæ Vita," 1849.

Nâgă, nä'gą, a Sanscrit word, signifying "snake," and forming, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a monster regarded as a demi-god, having a human face, with the tail of a serpent and the expanded neck of a cobra de capello. The race of these beings is said to have sprung from Kasyapa, in order to people Pâtâla, or the regions below the earth. (See PÂTÂLA.)

Nâgarjuna, nä-gŭr-joo'ną, or **Nâgasena**, nä-gą-sä'ną, a Booddhist sage of Southern India, supposed to have lived about 200 B.C. He founded a new school of Booddhistic philosophy, from which sprang the Northern or Thibetan system of Booddhism.

Nagel, nä'gel, (CHARLES,) cabinet official, born in Texas in 1849. Became a leading lawyer in St. Louis, served in the legislature and as president of St. Louis city council, and in 1909 was appointed by President Taft secretary of commerce and labour.

Nageli, na'geh-lee, (JOHANN GEORG,) a Swiss musician, known for his church chorals and the air rendered in English as "Life let us cherish." Died in 1836.

Nagler, nä'glęr, (KARL FERDINAND FRIEDRICH,) a Prussian statesman, born at Anspach in 1770. Being appointed in 1823 postmaster-general, he effected a great reform in the postal system. He was made minister of state in 1836. He made a very valuable collection of works of art, which, with the exception of the pictures, was purchased for the Museum at Berlin. Died in 1846.

Nagy Sandor, nŏdy (almost nŏj) sän'dor, (JOSEPH,) a Hungarian general, born at Grosswardein in 1804. He fought for the national cause in 1848, became a general about April, 1849, and served with distinction in several battles. Having been taken prisoner at Világos, he was executed in October, 1849.

Naharro, nä-är'ro, (BARTOLOMÉ **de Torres**—dā tor'rēs,) a Spanish dramatic poet, born at Torres, flourished about 1500–20. He wrote comedies, satires, epistles, etc.

Nahl, nāl, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German sculptor, born in Berlin in 1710. He adorned the public buildings of that city with his works. Died in 1781.

Nahl, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German painter, born near Berne in 1752, was a son of the preceding. He worked at Rome and Cassel. He painted subjects of Greek mythology, and landscapes. Died in 1825.

Nahl, (JOHANN SAMUEL,) a German sculptor, born at Anspach in 1664. He settled at Berlin, where he was appointed court sculptor, and rector of the Academy of Fine Arts. Died in 1728.

Nahl, (SAMUEL,) a sculptor, brother of Johann August, (1752–1825,) was born at Berne in 1748; died in 1813.

Nä'hum, [Heb. נַחוּם,] one of the twelve minor prophets of the Hebrews, flourished under the reign of Hezekiah, about 720 B.C. He is supposed to have been born at Elkosh, in Galilee, from which he was surnamed THE ELKOSHITE. He foretells the destruction of the Assyrian empire and the city of Nineveh in the most glowing and forcible language, and in sublimity is equal if not superior to any other of the minor prophets.

Nahuys, nä'hois, (HUBERT GERARD,) BARON, a Dutch writer and military officer, born at Amsterdam in 1782. He rendered important services in Java, where he passed many years, and wrote, besides other works, "Considerations on Dutch India," (1847.) Died in 1858.

Naiades. See NAIADS.

Naiads, nā'yads, [Gr. *Ναϊάδες* or *Νηϊδες*; Lat. NAI'ADES,] in classic mythology, were fresh-water Nymphs, or inferior female divinities, supposed to preside over rivers, lakes, brooks, and fountains, and to be daughters of Jupiter. They were represented as young and beautiful virgins leaning upon an urn from which flows a stream of water.

Naigeon, nä'zhôn', (JACQUES ANDRÉ,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1738. He was a friend of Diderot, whose skeptical opinions he shared, and was one of the rédacteurs of the "Encyclopédie." He edited the works of Diderot and of other French authors. Died in 1810.

Naigeon, (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Beaune in 1757, was a pupil of David. Died in Paris in 1832.

Naigeon, (JEAN GUILLAUME ELZIDOR,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1797, was a son of the preceding. He became conservator of the Musée Egyptien in 1861. Died December 31, 1867.

Naillac, de, dęh nä'yăk', (PHILIBERT,) a French chevalier, born about 1340, became grand master of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem in 1396. He fought against Bayazeed (Bajazet) at the siege of Nicopolis, (1396,) and took a prominent part in the Council of Pisa. Died in 1421.

Naima, nī'mä, a Turkish historian, flourished about 1700. He wrote an "Ottoman History from 1591 to 1659," which was published in 2 vols., (1734.)

Nain, Le. See TILLEMONT.

Nairne, nârn, (Lady CAROLINA,) a Scottish poetess, was born at Gask, Perthshire, July 16, 1766, and was famed for her beauty. In 1806 she married her cousin, William Murray, fifth Lord Nairne, who came to his title in 1824. She died at Gask, October 26, 1845. Among her works are the songs "The Land o' the Leal," (1798,) "Caller Herrin'," and "The Laird o' Cockpen." Her complete poems are in vol. i. of Rogers's "Scottish Minstrelsy."

Naironi, nī-ro'nee, (ANTONIUS FAUSTUS,) a learned Maronite, born near Mount Libanus in 1631, was professor of the Chaldee and Syriac languages in the College della Sapienza at Rome. Died in 1711.

See DUPIN, "Auteurs ecclésiastiques," etc.

Naiven, nī'vęn, (M.,) a Dutch painter, born in 1570; died in 1651.

Nak'amura, (MASANAO,) an eminent Japanese scholar, born in 1830. He won fame as a student of the Chinese language, travelled in Europe and studied Dutch and English, and opened a school in Japan, to which his lectures on politics and civilization drew throngs of old and young alike. Subsequently he was made principal of the Normal School for Women, then professor of Chinese in the University of Tokio. He was made a member of the Senate in 1886 and a life member of the House of Peers in 1890. He was the highest authority in Japan on Chinese language and literature and on the history and theology of Buddhism. Died in 1891.

Näke or **Naeke**, nä'kęh, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Frauenstein in 1788. He produced "Opuscula Philologica," (2 vols., 1842–44.) Died in 1838.

Nakhimof, nä'ke-mof', written also **Nakhimow** and **Nakhimov**, (AKIM NIKOLAEVITCH,) a Russian poet, born at Kharkof in 1782. His principal works are satires in verse, fables, and a witty piece in prose entitled "The Speaking Monkeys," on the subject of Napoleon's attempted conquest of Russia. He died in 1814, at the early age of thirty-one.

Nakoola or **Nakoula**, nä-koo'lä, (**Mooal'lem**,) surnamed EL TURK, an Arabian historian, born in Syria in 1763; died in 1828.

Nakwaska, näk-väs'kä, (ANNE,) a Polish novelist, born in 1779, was the wife of senator Nakwaska. Died at Warsaw in 1851.

Naldi, näl'dee, [Lat. NAL'DIUS,] (MATTEO,) a learned Italian medical writer and linguist, born at Sienna. He became chief physician to Pope Alexander VII. Died at Rome in 1682.

Naldi, (NALDO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1420, was a friend of Politian. He wrote the "Life of G. Manetti," and several admired poems. Died about 1470.

Naldi, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian singer, performed in London. Died in Paris in 1819.

Naldini, näl-dee'nee, (BATTISTA,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Florence in 1537. He painted in oil and fresco at Rome and Florence. Died after 1590.

Naldini, (PAOLO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Rome, flourished about 1650. He was admitted into the Academy of Saint Luke in 1654.

Naldius. See NALDI.

Nalian, nä'le-ăn, (JAMES,) an Armenian religious writer, born at Zimara about 1695. He became Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople in 1741, and acquired a high reputation by his writings. Died in 1764.

Nal'son, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born about 1638. He became rector of Doddington and prebendary of Ely. His chief work is "An Impartial Collection of the Affairs of State from 1639 to the Murder of Charles I.," (1683.) Died in 1686.

Namur, nȧ'mür', (JEAN PIE,) a Belgian bibliographer, born at Luxemburg in 1804; died in 1852.

Nana-Sahib, nȧ'nȧ sȧ'hib, a Hindoo chief of mutineers, born in Poonah about 1820. He committed atrocious cruelties on English women and children at Cawnpore in 1857, but escaped into Nepaul. His subsequent history is not known.

See MCLEOD INNES, "Rough Narrative of the Siege of Lucknow," Calcutta, 1857.

Nancel, de, dẹh nôn'sĕl', [Lat. NANCE'LIUS,] (NICOLAS,) a French physician and writer, born in 1539. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Peter Ramus," (1600.) Died in 1610.

Nancelius. See NANCEL.

Năn'dĭ, [modern Hindoo pron. nŭn'dĭ,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a white bull, regarded as the vâhăn or vehicle of SIVA, which see.

Nanek, nȧ'nẹk, or **Nanak**, sometimes written **Nanuk**, called also **Yanaka**, (yȧ'nạ-kạ,) and **Nirankar**, the founder of the sect of Sikhs, was born in Lahore about 1468. He wrote a book called "Adi-Granth," and taught a species of monotheism. Died in 1539.

Nangis, de, dẹh nôN'zhe', (GUILLAUME,) a French historian and Benedictine monk. He wrote a "Life of Saint Louis," a general chronicle, and a "Chronicle of the Kings of France." Died about 1302.

Nangis, de, (LOUIS ARMAND **de Brichanteau**—dẹh bre'shôN'tō',) MARQUIS, a French general, was born in 1682. He served in several campaigns in Flanders, and obtained the rank of marshal of France in 1741. Died in 1742.

Nani, nȧ'nee, (GIAMBATTISTA FELICE GASPARO,) a Venetian historian, born in 1616. He was for twenty-five years ambassador at the court of France, where he enjoyed the confidence of Cardinal Mazarin. He was successively appointed historiographer and archivist of the republic, and procurator of Saint Mark, (1661.) His principal work is a "History of the Venetian Republic from 1613 to 1671," (2 vols., 1662–79.) Died in 1678.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Nani, (TOMMASO,) an Italian jurist, born at Morbegno in 1757; died in 1813.

Nanini, nȧ-nee'nee, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian composer, born at Vallerano about 1540, served as a chanter in the pontifical chapel in Rome. He composed motets, madrigals, and canzonettas. Died in 1607.

Nanni, (GIOVANNI.) See ANNIUS OF VITERBO.

Nanni, năn'nee, (GIOVANNI,) called also GIOVANNI DA UDINE, an Italian painter, born at Udine about 1490. He was celebrated for the excellence of his stuccos and grotesque ornaments. Many of his best works are at Rome and Florence. Died in 1564.

Nanni, (PETER.) See NANNING.

Nanni, (REMIGIO,) [sometimes called, in French, REMI DE FLORENCE, rȧ'me' dẹh flo'rôNss',] an Italian Dominican monk and writer in verse and prose, was born at Florence about 1521. He edited Villani's "Historie universali," and Guicciardini's "Istoria d'Italia." Died in 1581.

Nanni di Baccio Bigio, năn'nee dee bȧt'cho bee'jo, a Florentine sculptor and architect, worked at Rome about 1530–50. He is chiefly remembered for his enmity to Michael Angelo.

Nanni di Banco, năn'nee dee bȧn'ko, an Italian sculptor, born at Florence in 1383; died after 1421.

Nanning, năn'ning, or **Nanni**, năn'nee, [Lat. NAN'NIUS,] (PETER,) a Dutch philologist and critical writer, born at Alkmaar in 1500. He was the author of "Observations on the Institutes of Civil Law," and a translation of the Psalms into Latin verse. Died in 1557.

Nannini, năn-nee'nee, (AGNOLO or GIOVANNINI,) surnamed FIRENZUOLA, an Italian *littérateur*, born at Florence in 1493, was the author of satirical and burlesque poems, dramas, and a number of novels in the style of Boccaccio's "Decamerone."

Nannius. See NANNING.

Nannoni, nȧn-no'nee, (ANGELO,) an eminent Italian surgeon, born at Florence in 1715. D. 1790. He became professor and chief surgeon in the Hospital of Florence.

Nan'sen, (FRIDTIOF,) a distinguished Arctic explorer, born near Christiania, Norway, in 1861. His first notable exploit was a daring journey across Greenland in 1888. It was followed by an attempt to reach the pole, on the original plan of letting his ship freeze into the ice and drift northward with the supposed Arctic current. He started with the Fram, built especially for this voyage, in 1893, and in 1895 reached the latitude of 86° 14', much the highest then attained. He left the ship and returned with a companion over the ice to Franz-Josef Land, where he wintered, and was rescued by Mr. Jackson in the spring of 1896. He was received in Europe with high honours, and made professor of zoology in the Christiania University. He was Norwegian Minister to England, 1906–08. Until the World War he made several oceanographic cruises. He headed a Norwegian commission to the United States in 1917, and after the Armistice was active in the repatriation of prisoners of war. He headed important relief work in famine-stricken Russia, and became High Commissioner for refugees to the League of Nations. He was a delegate for Norway to the League. Received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1923.

Nansouty, de, dẹh nôN'soo'te', (ÉTIENNE ANTOINE MARIE **Champion**—shôN'pe-ôN',) COUNT, a French general, born at Bordeaux in 1768. He was made a general of brigade about 1798, and a general of division in 1803. According to Châteaubriand, he was one of the best cavalry officers that the war of the Revolution produced. The same writer states that he completed the victory at Austerlitz, (1805,) and commenced that of Wagram, (1809.) He was wounded at Borodino, (1812,) and commanded the cavalry at Leipsic. In 1814 he entered the service of the restored Bourbons. Died in February, 1815.

Nanteuil, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS **Lebœuf**—lẹh'bŭf',) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1792. He gained the grand prize in 1817. Among his works is "Eurydice Dying." Died November 2, 1865.

Nanteuil, (ROBERT,) a French artist, born at Rheims in 1630, painted excellent portraits in pastel, but was chiefly distinguished as an engraver. Among his master-pieces are the portraits of the secretary of state, Simon Arnaud de Pomponne, and Van Steenbergen, the Dutch advocate. In the department of portrait-engraving Nanteuil has never been surpassed. He was designer and cabinet engraver to Louis XIV. Died in 1678.

Nantigny or **Nantigni**, de, dẹh nôN'tèn'ye', (LOUIS CHASOT,) a French writer on genealogy, was born in Burgundy in 1692. He published "Historical Genealogies of Kings, Emperors, and Sovereign Houses," and other works of the kind. Died in 1755.

Naoroji, now'ro-jee, (DADABHAI,) an East Indian, born at Bombay in 1825. He became distinguished as a reformer, was prime minister to the Prince of Baroda in 1874, and became a Liberal member of the English Parliament in 1892. He wrote many works on topics relating to India. Died 1917.

Napææ, nạ-pee'ē, [Gr. *Napaîai;* Fr. **Napées**, nȧ'pȧ',] in the classic mythology, were nymphs of forests, groves and glens. (See NYMPHÆ.)

Napées. See NAPÆÆ.

Naper. See NAPIER, (JOHN.)

Nā'pĭ-er, (Sir CHARLES JAMES,) a British general, born at Whitehall in 1782, was the son of the Hon. George Napier and Lady Sarah Lennox, a daughter of the Duke of Richmond. He was a cousin of Admiral Charles John Napier, and a brother of Sir William, the historian. He gained the rank of major in 1806, was wounded in several actions in Spain between 1808 and 1812, became lieutenant-colonel in 1811, and was employed in ravaging the coasts of the United States in 1813–14. He acted with credit for several years as Governor of Cephalonia, from which he was recalled in

1830. Having risen to the rank of major-general, he was appointed commander of the army in Bengal in 1841. He increased his reputation by the conquest of Sinde, (1843,) in which he performed several exploits that were highly extolled. His efforts to reform the civil administration of Sinde are also commended. He returned to England in 1847, and was again sent to India in 1849, to oppose the Sikhs, but on his arrival found that the war was ended. In 1850 he returned home. He was the author of "Lights and Shadows of Military Life," and other works. Died in 1853.

See Sir W. F. P. Napier, "Life and Opinions of Sir Charles J. Napier;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for July and August, 1857.

Nā'pĭ-er, (Sir Charles John,) K.C.B., an eminent British admiral, born in Stirling county, Scotland, in 1786, was the son of the Hon. C. Napier, of Merchiston Hall, Scotland, and a descendant of the inventor of logarithms. He entered the navy in 1799, and, after fighting in several actions with the French, distinguished himself at Baltimore and other places in the United States in 1813 and 1814. After 1814 he passed about fifteen years in inaction, on half-pay. He commanded the Portuguese fleet which in 1833 gained a decisive victory over the fleet of Don Miguel, for which he was made a Portuguese grandee of the first class. As second in command, Captain Napier served with distinction at the reduction of Acre, in 1840, and was rewarded with the title of knight commander of the Bath. In 1841 he became rear-admiral, and commanded the Channel fleet for several years. He advocated naval reform in letters which were printed, and as a member of Parliament supported liberal, or rather radical, measures. After the commencement of the Russian war, he was appointed commander of the Baltic fleet, (1854,) and proposed to take Cronstadt, but found it too well fortified, and returned without any remarkable achievement. After his return to Parliament, in 1855, he imputed his failure to the fault of the ministers. He attained the rank of admiral in 1858. Died in November, 1860. "In his name is summed up all that he was. A Napier is a man possessed of high spirits, immense courage, great ingenuity, and prodigious egotism." ("London Times," November, 1860.)

See General E. Napier, "Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles J. Napier," 1861.

Napier, (Francis,) Lord, a British diplomatist, a son of the eighth Baron Napier, was born in 1819. He became minister-plenipotentiary to the United States about 1856. In December, 1860, he was appointed ambassador-extraordinary to the court of Russia, and in 1864 was transferred to Berlin. In 1866 he became Governor of Madras. Died December 19, 1898.

Napier, (Henry Edward,) an English naval officer and writer, born in 1789, was a brother of Sir Charles James Napier. He published "Florentine History from the Earliest Authentic Records," (6 vols., 1847.) Died in 1853.

Napier, written also **Naper**, **Neper**, or **Nepair**, [Lat. Napie'rus,] (John,) Baron of Merchiston, a Scottish mathematician, celebrated as the inventor of logarithms, was born at Merchiston Castle, near Edinburgh, in 1550. He was the son of Sir Archibald Napier, master of the mint. He entered the University of Saint Andrew's about 1563, and a few years later travelled in France, Germany, and Italy. He appears to have returned about 1571, after which he devoted himself to mathematics, theology, and literature. In 1593 he published an ingenious work called "A Plain Discovery of the Revelation of Saint John," in which he labours to prove that popery is antichristian. It is probable that prior to 1594 he began the train of inquiry which resulted in the discovery of logarithms. His tables were first published in 1614, with the title of "The Description of the Wonderful Law of Logarithms," ("Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio.") "The invention of logarithms," says Hallam, "is one of the rarest instances of sagacity in the history of mankind; and it has been justly noticed as remarkable that it issued complete from the mind of its author, and has not received any improvement since his time." In solving the problems of trigonometry, this invention is of immense utility, as it reduces the labour of months to a few days, and liberates the operator from the errors which are almost inevitable in long calculations. He died in 1617, leaving several sons, the eldest of whom, named Archibald, was raised to the peerage in 1627, with the title of Lord Napier.

See "Life, Writings, and Inventions of John Napier," by Earl of Buchan and Walter Minto, 1787; Mark Napier, "Memoirs of John Napier," 1834; Hutton, "Mathematical Dictionary;" Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Westminster Review" for July, 1835.

Nā'pĭ-er, (Joseph,) an Irish lawyer and politician, born at Belfast in 1804. He was called to the bar in 1831, and elected to Parliament for the University of Dublin in 1848. He became attorney-general for Ireland in 1852, and was lord chancellor of Ireland from March, 1858, to June, 1859. Died December 9, 1882.

Napier, (Macvey,) a Scottish editor, born in the county of Stirling in 1776. He became professor of conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh. He edited the seventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and succeeded Lord Jeffrey as editor of the "Edinburgh Review" in 1829. He performed the duties of this position with ability for about eighteen years. Among his contributions to the "Edinburgh Review" is an article on "Raleigh," (April, 1840.) Died in 1847.

See "Notice of Macvey Napier," London, 1847; Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Napier, (Mark,) a Scottish antiquary, born in 1798. He wrote "Memorials and Letters of the Time of John Grahame of Claverhouse," a "Life of Napier of Merchistoun," (1834,) a "Life of Montrose," (1840,) and other works. Died at Edinburgh, November 23, 1879.

Napier, (Robert,) a Scottish mechanical engineer, distinguished for the construction of steamships, was born at Dumbarton in 1791. He served an apprenticeship to a blacksmith, and in 1815 became master of a smithery in Glasgow. A few years later he began to make engines for steamboats, and afterwards became the head of the large establishment of Robert Napier & Sons, of Glasgow. He constructed the machinery of the British Queen, and about 1840 furnished Mr. Cunard with four steamships which plied between England and the United States. In 1856 he built the Persia, which was perhaps unrivalled in strength and speed, and subsequently built several iron-clad ships for the navy. Died June 23, 1876.

Napier, (Sir Robert,) a British general, born in Ceylon about 1810. He served as an officer of the army in India, and became chief engineer of Bengal. During the Sepoy mutiny of 1857–58 he rendered important services as military engineer. He commanded an expedition sent against Abyssinia about the close of 1867. He gained a decisive victory at Magdala in April, 1868, over King Theodore, (who was killed,) and was rewarded with the title of Lord Napier. Died January 14, 1890.

Napier, (Sir William Francis,) a British general, famous as the historian of the Peninsular war, was born at Castletown, Kildare county, Ireland, in 1785. He was a brother of General Charles James Napier, and cousin of Admiral Charles J. Napier. He entered the army in 1800, and obtained the rank of captain in 1804. From 1808 to 1814 he served in the Peninsular war, during which he was frequently wounded. He received medals for his conduct at Salamanca, (1812,) and at the battles of the Nivelle and Orthes, etc., and became lieutenant-colonel in 1813. In 1828 he produced the first volume of his "History of the War in the Peninsula from 1807 to 1814," (6 vols.,) which was finished in 1840, and found its way to the summit of public favour, although its tenor was not in accordance with the popular and political prejudices of the times. He disapproved the policy of the English government, and estimated with candour the acts of Napoleon and his army. The work is admired for dignity of tone, fidelity to truth, and beauty of style. He was made major-general in 1841, and lieutenant-general in 1851. His wife was a daughter of General H. E. Fox, a relative of Lord Holland. Sir William published a "History of the Conquest of Scinde," and a few other works. Died in February, 1860.

See Harriet Martineau, "Biographical Sketches," London, 1869; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1857.

Napierus. See Napier, (John.)

Napione, nä-pe-ō'nä, (C. ANTONIO GALEANI,) an Italian mineralogist, born at Turin; died at Rio Janeiro in 1814. His brother, J. GALEANI, Count de Napione, was a dramatist and *littérateur*.

Napione da Cocconato, nä-pe-ō'nā dä kok-ko-nä'to, (GIAN FRANCESCO **Galeani**—gä-là-ä'nee,) COUNT, a learned Italian writer on various subjects, was born at Turin in 1748. He was a cousin-german of the eminent author Joseph de Maistre. He held several high civil offices. Among his numerous works are an essay on the Italian language, ("Dell'Uso e dei Pregi della Lingua Italiana," 2 vols., 1791,) and "Lives of Illustrious Italians," (3 vols., 1818.) Died in 1830.

See L. MARTINI, "Vita del Conte G. F. Napione," 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Napoleon I. See BONAPARTE.

Napoleon II. See REICHSTADT, DUKE OF.

Na-po'le-on [Fr. NAPOLÉON, nä'po'lä'ôN'] **III.**, (CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE,) Emperor of France, a son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense de Beauharnais, was born at Paris, in the Tuileries, April 20, 1808. He was inscribed at the head of the register of the family of the Napoleonic dynasty, the emperor having recognized Louis and his heirs as successors to the crown in preference to his elder brothers. His mother, being compelled to quit France in 1815, took this son with her in her exile, and gave him for preceptors P. Lebas and Colonel Armandi. He passed several years of his youth at Arenenberg, in the Swiss canton of Thurgau. On the accession of Louis Philippe, in 1830, Louis Napoleon requested permission to return to France, which was not granted. He and his brother then went to Italy and enlisted in the army of insurgents, who at first gained some advantages over the papal troops, but were defeated and dispersed by the Austrians in 1831. On the death of the Duc de Reichstadt, in 1832, Louis Napoleon became a pretender to the throne of France. He published a work entitled "Political Reveries," and a "Manual of Artillery," (1836.) His ambition, his name, and his unscrupulous audacity urged him to enter a career which presents the most wonderful vicissitudes of fortune. Having secured the aid of Colonel Vaudrey and other officers stationed at Strasbourg, he made an attempt on that place, with a few adherents, in October, 1836. He failed, was arrested, and was banished or transported to the United States in November of that year.

In 1837 he returned to Europe, attended Queen Hortense in her last illness at Arenenberg, and took refuge in England, where he passed about two years. In 1839 he published his "Napoleonic Ideas," ("Idées Napoléoniennes,") which has been described as a "mélange of liberal principles and prætorian domination." It is an apology for the régime of Napoleon I. The unpopular measures of Louis Philippe encouraged Louis Napoleon to engage in another rash and desperate enterprise. Attended by about fifty partisans and a tame eagle, which was expected to perch upon his banner as the harbinger of victory, he sailed from England in August, 1840, and entered Boulogne, where he obtained but little support, and was speedily arrested by the soldiers who he had hoped would be induced to join his standard. He was tried on a charge of treason by the House of Peers, and, after he had made a speech in his own defence and professed his devotion to the principle of popular sovereignty, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was confined in the Castle of Ham, where he pursued his political studies and wrote several political and historical treatises. Aided by his physician, Dr. Conneau, and disguised as a labourer, he escaped from Ham in May, 1846, and retired to England.

The revolution of 1848 afforded him an opportunity to return to France, and thus opened a new field to his irrepressible ambition. In June, 1848, he was elected to the National Assembly for the department of the Seine. He was excluded from that body by Lamartine and his colleagues for a time, but he took his seat in September, 1848, and became a candidate for the office of president of France. On the 10th of December, 1848, he was elected president for four years, having received 5,562,834 votes. His chief competitor was General Cavaignac, who obtained 1,469,166 votes. He soon became involved in a contest with the Constituent Assembly, the republican majority of which regarded him with hostility or suspicion. In April, 1849, he sent an army to Rome to intervene in favour of the pope, who had been expelled by the republicans. The French army took Rome, and continued to occupy that city until 1866.

The Constituent Assembly dissolved itself, and was succeeded by the Legislative Assembly in May, 1849. The president appointed the celebrated De Tocqueville minister of foreign affairs in June, 1849. This minister, perceiving that the president expected him and his colleagues to be the pliant instruments of his will, resigned in October of that year. De Tocqueville afterwards remarked, "We were not the men to serve him on those terms." Louis Napoleon encountered a strong opposition in the Legislative Assembly, which in May, 1850, restricted universal suffrage and ordered that a residence of three years in a commune must be a qualification of voters. A long and violent struggle between the president and the representatives of the people was terminated by the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851. Having secured the support of the army, by a reckless violation of his plighted faith he raised himself to the supreme power. The Assembly was forcibly dissolved, and the leading statesmen were arrested. Legislators and felons, statesmen and vulgar culprits, were huddled together in the same vehicle and conveyed to prison. Before the end of the year his acts were ratified by the form of a popular election, and he was chosen president for a term of ten years. A new constitution was adopted in January, 1852, and the legislative functions were divided between two houses, the Senate and the Corps Législatif, which, however, were so organized that they offered little or no check to his absolute power. The question whether he should take the title of emperor was submitted to the vote of the people in November, 1852, when, according to the official report, 7,824,189 voted in the affirmative. He assumed the title of Napoleon III., and married a Spanish lady of great personal attractions, Eugénie Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, in January, 1853. Having formed an alliance with England and publicly announced that his policy was peace, he, in conjunction with his new ally declared war against Russia in March, 1854, and sent an army to the Crimea. After a long siege, the allies took Sevastopol in September, 1855, and the war was ended by the treaty of Paris in March, 1856. Among the events of this year was the birth of the prince imperial, Napoléon Eugène Louis, etc.

One great aim of Napoleon III. appears to have been to reconcile the French people to the loss of liberty by promoting their material prosperity, by splendid public improvements, and by gratifying their passion for military glory. Accordingly, as an ally of the King of Sardinia in the war caused by the aggressions of Austria, he led a large army into Italy in May, 1859. He commanded in person at the battle of Solferino, where the Austrians were defeated, June 24, 1859, and in the next month concluded the peace of Villafranca. (See FRANCIS JOSEPH.) Among the results of this war was the cession of Nice and Savoy to France by the King of Sardinia, who had extended his own dominions by the conquest of Lombardy. In 1861 he availed himself of the opportunity presented by the breaking out of the civil war in America, to intervene in Mexico, and fitted out against that republic an expedition which landed a well-appointed army under General Forey early in 1862. After several victories over the Mexican Liberals, the French forces entered the city of Mexico in June, 1863. Napoleon offered the imperial crown of Mexico to Maximilian of Austria, who accepted the fatal gift and was supported by a part of the native population. The United States refused to acknowledge the Mexican emperor, and intimated to Napoleon that European powers would not be permitted to establish monarchies by arms in North America. He accordingly withdrew his army from Mexico about the end of 1866, so that the result of the Mexican enterprise was the reverse of glorious for France. It is well understood that he sympathized with the slaveholders in their war against the Union, at least so far as they sought the disruption of the confederation.

Before the commencement of the American war, Napoleon was justly regarded as the most adroit and most successful sovereign in Europe. But his prestige was greatly impaired by the events of 1866. He remained neutral in the war between Austria and Prussia, which war he probably might have prevented; but in the diplomatic contest which ensued between France and Prussia he appears to have found more than a match in the genius of Count Bismarck, who suddenly raised Prussia to the rank of a first-rate power and united the Germans in a determined attitude against the aggressiveness of France. The French felt themselves humiliated by the fact that so great changes in the map of Europe should have been effected without their agency or concurrence, and condemned the policy by which France was isolated and excluded from the hope of extension towards the Rhine. After the battle of Sadowa, July 3, 1866, Napoleon offered himself as a mediator between the belligerent powers. The Emperor of Austria ceded to him Venetia, instead of surrendering it to the King of Italy, to whom it seemed naturally to belong. About the 10th of December, 1866, the French army was withdrawn finally from Rome, and the pope, finding himself in a critical position, addressed to Napoleon language which was far from complimentary. Napoleon and Bismarck were involved in a dispute about Luxemburg, which the former purchased of the King of Holland; but the Prussians occupied a strong fortress in that province, which they refused to relinquish. It was generally believed that war was imminent; but the difficulty was settled by a European Convention which met in London in May, 1867, and decided that neither France nor Prussia should retain possession of Luxemburg.

The exciting and warmly-contested elections of May and June, 1869, showed so great an increase of votes against imperial despotism, that Napoleon thought it expedient to make large concessions to the people and the legislative body. He gave the latter the right to elect its own officers, to have partial control over the expenditure of the public money, the right of interpellation, and the privilege to share with himself the power of initiating laws. He proclaimed a general amnesty for political offences in August, 1869. In December of that year he appointed Émile Ollivier prime minister, and requested him to form a cabinet. "Designate persons," he said, "who will, associated with yourself, form a homogeneous cabinet faithfully representing the legislative majority." This was regarded as the end of personal government in France, and the beginning or restoration of a constitutional régime. He addressed to prime minister Ollivier, March 22, 1870, an important letter, in which he says, "I think it opportune, under present circumstances, to adopt all the reforms required by the constitutional government of the Empire, in order to put an end to the immoderate desire for change which prevails in certain minds." He afterwards issued an address and appeal to the people, asking their votes, in these terms: "Do the people approve the liberal reforms which have been effected in the Constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, with the concurrence of the great legislative bodies of the state, and ratify the senatus-consultum of April 20, 1870?" On the eve of the election the government detected or concocted an extensive plot to assassinate Napoleon, and arrested many suspected persons. The result of the plébiscite of the 8th of May was that about 7,000,000 voted yes, and 1,500,000 voted no. Louis Napoleon wrote a "History of Julius Cæsar," (1867,) in which he carries out the "Idées Napoléoniennes," inculcating the doctrine that certain gifted men are appointed by Providence or destiny to rule, and that it is as necessary for the people as for themselves that this destiny should be fulfilled.

Without a reasonable pretext or tangible cause, he declared war against Prussia about July 15, 1870, and, having appointed the Empress regent, took the command of his army in person. The Germans crossed the frontier early in August, and assumed the offensive. The French were outnumbered and outgeneralled in a series of great battles at Wörth, Metz, and near Sedan. On the 2d of September, Napoleon, who had displayed great incapacity as a general, surrendered himself, with about 100,000 men as prisoners of war, at Sedan. The *déchéance* of Napoleon was passed in the corps législatif, and a republic was formed by the citizens of Paris, September 4, 1870. He died at Chiselhurst, January 9, 1873.

Napoleon, (VICTOR JÉROME FREDERICK,) PRINCE, was born at Paris, 1862. As the eldest son of the late Prince Napoleon and Princess Clothilde he was the head of the Napoleon family, and for the safety of the republic was expelled from France in 1886. Died 1926. His brother, PRINCE LOUIS, born in 1864, entered the Russian military service, became major-general, and governor-general of the province of Coroven in 1905.

Nap'pĕr-Tan'dy, (JAMES,) an Irish insurgent, born near Dublin in 1747. He invaded Ireland with a body of French troops in 1798, was taken prisoner and condemned to death, but was released after an imprisonment of two years. Died in 1803.

Nârădă, nâ'ra-da, written also **Nareda,** the name of a celebrated Hindoo sage and lawgiver, supposed to have been the son of Brahma and Saraswatî. He was the inventor of the Vina, a sort of lute, and is said to have been an intimate friend of Krishna.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Năr'ă-sĭng'hă, [modern Hindoo pron. nŭr'a-sing'ha or nŭr'a-sing', from the Sanscrit *nâra*, a "man," and *singhâ*, a "lion,"] (the "Man-Lion,") the name, in the Hindoo mythology, of the fourth Avatar of Vishnu. It is related that Hiranyakasipu,* by his penances and sacrifices in honour of Brahma, had obtained as a boon from that deity that he should possess universal monarchy and be wholly exempt from death or injury from every god, man, or creature in existence. Having now nothing to fear, his arrogance and impiety became insufferable. He had, however, a son of a wholly different character, and remarkable for his piety and virtue. The son, reproving his father's wickedness, once said to him that the Deity was present everywhere. "Is he in that pillar?" said the angry tyrant. "Yes," replied the son. Thereupon Hiranyakasipu, in contempt, struck the pillar with his sword, when the stony mass fell asunder, and a being, half man and half lion, issuing from its centre, tore to pieces the impious wretch who had thus insulted and defied the Divine Power.

Nârâyănă, nâ-râ'ya-na, a Sanscrit word of somewhat uncertain etymology, commonly supposed to signify "moving upon the waters," and applied, in the Hindoo mythology, to the universal Divine Spirit, which existed before all worlds. (Compare Genesis i. 2.) In this sense, Nârâyana may be regarded as another name for BRAHM, (which see;) but it is also frequently used as one of the many appellations of Vishnu.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Nârâyănî, nâ-râ'ya-nee', the consort (or saktî) of Nârâyana, considered as Vishnu, and hence a name of LAKSHMÎ, (which see.)

Narbonne, de, deh năr'bon', (LOUIS,) COUNT, a French courtier and minister of state, was born of the noble family of Narbonne-Lara at Colorno, in Parma, in 1755. He was taken to Paris in 1760, and educated at court, where his mother was a lady of honour. He was handsome, accomplished, and witty, and a favourite of the royal family. In the Revolution he acted with the constitutional party, and became a confidential friend of Madame de Staël, who regarded him with admiration. "She exalted him in her imagination," says Lamartine, "until she raised him to the height of her ideal." By her influence, partly, he became minister of war in December, 1791. He tried with success the policy of frank-

* Pronounced by the modern Hindoos hĭ-rŭn'ya-kŭs'a-poo. By some blunder, as it would seem, on the part of the writers from whom he has copied, Southey gives this name in a strangely corrupted form,—*Errenen:*

"For often would Ereenia tell
Of what in elder days befell,
When other tyrants in their might
Usurped dominion o'er the earth,
And Veeshnoo took a human birth,
Deliverer of the sons of men,
And slew the huge Ermaccasen,
And piecemeal rent with lion force
ER'RENEN'S accursed corse."

Curse of Kehama, vol. i., x.

ness and confidence towards the Assembly, and extorted applause even from the stern and suspicious radicals. He performed prodigies of activity in raising armies and preparing for war. Inspired by his fervent, rapid, and martial eloquence, a glow of patriotism pervaded France. He was suddenly dismissed from office in March, 1792, in consequence of a difference with his colleague and rival De Lessart. About the 10th of August he was proscribed by the Assembly, but, by the efforts of Madame de Staël, escaped to England. He returned to France in 1800, and was restored to his rank as lieutenant-general in 1809. Soon after that he was made ambassador to Bavaria. He attended Bonaparte as aide-de-camp in the Russian campaign, (1812.) Died in 1813.

See VILLEMAIN, "Souvenirs contemporains;" BIGNON, "Histoire de France sous Napoléon;" MARMONT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Narborough, nar'bŭr'ẹh, (Sir JOHN,) an English naval officer, distinguished himself in the war with the Dutch in 1666. In 1672 he served as second captain under the Duke of York against De Ruyter in the engagement of Solebay, where his bravery and skill were conspicuous. He was created rear-admiral and made a knight in 1673. In 1674 he was sent against the pirates of the Mediterranean, and forced the Bey of Tripoli to give up his British captives and pay a large sum of money for previous injuries to British trade. Died in 1688.

Nar-cis'sus, [Gr. *Νάρκισσος*; Fr. NARCISSE, năr'sèss',] a beautiful youth, in the Greek mythology. He is said to have been insensible of amorous passion until he saw his own image in the water, with which he fell in love. Having died of disappointed love, he was changed into the flower of the same name.

Narcissus, a profligate Roman courtier and favourite of the emperor Claudius, was a slave in his youth. He acquired unlimited influence over Claudius, and procured the death of several innocent persons. He also caused Messalina to be assassinated. He was put to death, by order of Agrippina, in 54 A.D.

Nardi, nar'dee, (JACOPO,) a distinguished historian, born at Florence in 1476. His principal work is a "History of Florence from 1494 to 1531," (1582.) He also wrote a comedy entitled "L'Amicizia," and made a translation of Livy, (1540,) esteemed one of the best in the Italian language. Died about 1555.

Nardin, (T.,) a French negotiator and *littérateur* born at Besançon in 1540; died in 1616.

Nardini, nar-dee'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian musician, born at Leghorn in 1725, was esteemed one of the best violinists of his time. He composed a number of pieces for the violin and flute. Died in 1796.

Nareda. See NARADA.

Nares, nârz, (Rev. EDWARD,) nephew of James Nares, noticed below, was born in London in 1762. He became professor of modern history at Oxford in 1814. He was the author of a novel entitled "Thinks I to Myself," and of the "Life and Administration of Lord Burghley," which is severely criticised by Macaulay in the "Edinburgh Review," (1832.) Died in 1841.

Nares, (Sir GEORGE STRONG,) an English navigator, born in 1831. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, and entered the navy. He was on the ship Resolute in the Arctic voyage of 1852–54, served in the Crimean war, was for many years employed in hydrographic surveys in various parts of the world, commanded the Challenger expedition, 1872–74, and led the expedition of 1875–76 in the Arctic waters west and northwest of Greenland with the ships Alert and Discovery, of which voyage he published a "Report" (1876) and a "Narrative," (1878.) He sailed on the Alert in 1878 for a two years' survey of the South Pacific, retired in 1886, and was made a vice-admiral in 1892. Died January 15, 1915.

Nares, (JAMES,) an English composer, born in Middlesex in 1715. His principal compositions are anthems and other church music; he also published "Lessons for the Harpsichord," and various treatises on music. In 1756 he succeeded Green as organist and composer to the king. He was the preceptor of the composer Arnold. Died in 1783.

Nares, (ROBERT,) a distinguished critic and theologian, a son of the preceding, was born in 1753. He became Archdeacon of Stafford, and pastor of Allhallows Church, London; he also held the office of assistant librarian of the British Museum. He published, among other works, "Elements of Orthoepy," (1784,) and a "Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church," (1805.) He was one of the founders of the "British Critic." Died in 1829.

Narfi. See NÖRVI.

Nariño, nâ-rẽn'yo, (ANTONIO,) a South American general, born at Santa Fé de Bogotá in 1769. He fought against the Spaniards in 1812–13, was made prisoner, and was confined at Cadiz, where he died about 1822.

See CAPTAIN BONNYCASTLE, "Spanish America," 1818; LALLEMANT, "Histoire de la Colombie," 1826.

Narni, di, de nar'nee, (GIROLAMO **Mautin**—mŏw-teen',) an Italian monk and eloquent preacher, lived in the seventeenth century.

Nar'rĭ-ẹn, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English geometer, born at Chertsey in 1782, was a maker of mathematical and philosophical instruments in his youth. He contributed to the "Penny Cyclopædia," and published, besides several works on geometry, a "History of the Origin and Progress of Astronomy," (1838.)

Nar'ry, (CHARLES,) a French dramatist, born in 1825. He wrote many novels and plays, his most successful drama being "Comme elles sont toutes." Died in 1892.

Nar'sēs, [Gr. *Ναρσής*,] a celebrated general under the emperor Justinian I., was a eunuch, and is supposed to have been a native of Asia. He was early distinguished by the favour of the emperor, and in 538 A.D. was appointed to a command under Belisarius in Italy. Owing to dissensions arising between them, Narses was recalled in 539, but he was sent again in 552 as commander-in-chief of the Italian army. He obtained a signal victory over the Goths, led by Totila, and recovered Rome. Having driven the barbarians from the country, he was appointed in 553 Exarch of Italy. On the accession of Justinus II., Narses was superseded in his command by Longinus. Died in 558.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" PROCOPIUS, "Bellum Gothicum."

Nar'sēs or **Narsi**, nar'see, [Gr. *Νάρσης*,] a Sassanide king of Persia, a son of Varanes II., began to reign in 294 A.D. He waged war against the emperor Diocletian, whose army he defeated in Mesopotamia in 296. Having been defeated in the second campaign, Narses sued for peace, and in 297 made a treaty by which he ceded Mesopotamia and Armenia to Diocletian. Narses abdicated in favour of his son, Hormisdas II., in 303 A.D.

Narssius. See NAERSSEN.

Naruszewicz, nâ-roo-shā'vitch, (ADAM STANISLAS,) a Polish historian and poet, born in 1733. He was appointed successively professor of poetry in the Jesuits' College of Nobles at Warsaw, and Bishop of Smolensk. His principal works are a "History of Poland," an excellent translation of Tacitus into Polish, and a number of lyrics, fables, and satires. Died in 1796.

See BENTKOWSKI "Histoire de la Littérature Polonaise."

Narvaez, de, dà nar-vā-ĕth', (PANFILO,) a Spanish commander, born at Valladolid. He went to America in or before 1510, and served in the army. When Velasquez, Governor of Cuba, learned that Cortez disowned his authority in Mexico, he sent an army against him, and gave the command to Narvaez, in 1520. The latter was defeated and made prisoner by Cortez at Zampoala. He was killed by the Indians in Florida about 1527.

Narvaez, de, (RAMON MARIA,) Duke of Valencia, a Spanish general and minister of state, born in Andalusia about 1798. He fought against the Carlists in 1836–38, and was the leader of the insurrection which drove Espartero from power in 1843. He was prime minister from May, 1844, to February, 1846, and was restored to power in 1849. He resigned in January, 1851, was again appointed president of the council in October, 1856, and retired from office in November, 1857. About September, 1864, he again became prime minister. Died in April, 1868.

Nascimento, do, do nâs-se-mĕn'to, (MANOEL,) an eminent Portuguese poet, born in Lisbon in 1734. He was driven into exile by the persecution of the Inquisition in 1778, after which he lived in Paris until his death. Among his works, which he published under the assumed name of "Filinto Elysio," are a number of odes and a translation of La Fontaine's Fables. Died in 1819.

See A. M. SANÉ, "Poésie lyrique Portugaise," etc., 1808; L. DE MENDOÇA, "Memorias de Litteratura contemporanea."

Naseef-al-Yazajee or **Nasîf-al-Yazaji,** nâ-seef' âl yâ'zą-jee, a distinguished Arabic scholar and writer, born in "the Lebanon," probably near the commencement of the present century. Although a Christian, he is said to have devoted his life solely to the study of the language, history, literature, and grammar of the Arabs. In his treatise on grammar he has condensed, with rare ability and skill, the whole system of the Arab grammarians. "No more complete exposition of the subject," says Mr. Chenery, "has ever been brought into a volume of the same size." He has also written "Makâmât," ("Assemblies,") in imitation of Hareeree, (Harîrî.) "Nasîf," says the same critic, "has little of the poetical power of his great original, but in curious learning he almost equals him."

Naselli, nâ-sel'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara. The churches of Ferrara contain many of his works. Died about 1630.

Nash, (ABNER,) an American statesman and lawyer, born in Prince Edward county, Virginia. Having settled in North Carolina, he was elected in 1779 Governor of that State. Died in 1786.

Nash, (FRANCIS,) an American brigadier-general, brother of Abner Nash, noticed above, was mortally wounded at the battle of Germantown, (1777.)

Nash, (FREDERICK,) an American jurist, born at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1781, was a son of Abner Nash. He resided mostly at Hillsborough. He became a judge of the supreme court of North Carolina in 1844. Died in 1858.

Nash, (JOHN,) an English architect, born in London in 1752. He was appointed in 1815 inspector of the royal buildings. He furnished the designs for the Hay-Market Theatre, Buckingham Palace, and the Pavilion of Brighton, also the plans of Regent Street and Regent's Park. Died in 1835.

Nash, (JOSEPH,) an English painter and designer, born about 1812. He designed illustrations for "The Architecture of the Middle Ages," (1838.) He was distinguished as a painter of architecture. Died in 1878.

Nash, (RICHARD,) usually called BEAU NASH, was born at Swansea, Wales, in 1674. He entered the Middle Temple as a student of law, but had an invincible aversion to study and business. He distinguished himself as a man of fashion, a master of the science of gentility, and a paragon of effrontery. His skill as a gambler yielded him an ample revenue. In 1704 he found Bath a vulgar and mismanaged watering-place, infested with ill-bred people. He got himself appointed master of ceremonies, and, by enforcing the rules of good breeding at balls, public assemblies, etc., converted Bath into a fashionable and elegant place of resort. His person was coarse and ungainly, but his vivacity and benevolent or prodigal habits rendered him popular. He is said to have taken measures to guard the unwary youth from falling victims to the designs of villains. During a part of his long period of prosperity and supremacy at Bath, he rode in a six-horse coach with a retinue of servants. In his old age he was impoverished by the act of Parliament which suppressed gaming. Died in 1761.

See OLIVER GOLDSMITH, "Life of Richard Nash," 1763; "Eccentric Personages," by WM. RUSSELL, 1866.

Nash, (THOMAS,) an English wit and dramatist, born in Suffolk about 1564. He was the author of "The Supplication of Pierce Penniless to the Devil," (1592,) "Dido," a tragedy, (1594,) a comedy entitled "Summer's Last Will and Testament," (1600,) and several other works, which had great popularity in that age. Died in 1601.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" DISRAELI, "Calamities of Authors."

Nash, (TREADWAY RUSSEL,) an English divine and antiquary, born in 1725 or 1726. He published "Collections for a History of Worcestershire," and a fine edition of Hudibras, and contributed several papers to the "Archæologia." Died in 1811.

Nasîf-al-Yazaji. See NASEEF-AL-YAZAJEE.

Nasini, nâ-see'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Sienna in 1641; died in 1716.

Nasini, (GIUSEPPE NICCOLÒ,) a skilful painter, born near Sienna about 1655, was a brother of the preceding. He painted in oil and fresco many works, the subjects of which are mostly religious. Died in 1736.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Nâsir Kho'sroo', or **Aboo Moo'in-ed-Deen Nasir ben Khosroo,** an eminent Persian didactic poet, born at Koobadeeyan in 1004 A.D. He was at first an orthodox Moslem, but became a Sheeite. He was a great linguist and traveller, and was financial secretary to Jaghir, a brother of Togrul Bey, (q. v.) He wrote "Safarnama," a valuable book of travels, volumes of lyrics called "The Book of Enlightenment" and "The Book of Happiness," and other works. Died in 1088.

Nâsir-ed-Deen, Shah of Persia, was born in 1829, and succeeded to the throne in 1848. He visited Europe in 1873 and 1889, and died by the hand of an assassin in 1896.

Nâsir-ed-Deen-Mohammed-Ibn-Hassan, or **Nassir-eddyn-Mohammed-Ibn-Haçan,** nâ'sir ed-deen' mo-hăm'med ib'n hâ'sąn, surnamed AL-TOO'SEE, (or AL-THOUSI,) from the place of his birth, a celebrated Persian astronomer, born at Toos, (Tûs or Thous,) in Khorassân, about 1200 A.D., became superintendent of an observatory in Azerbaijân. He was the author of "Ilchanic Tables," which are said by Delambre not to differ essentially from those of Ptolemy. Died in 1274.

Nâsir- (or **Nasser-**) **Ledeen-** (**Ledîn-**) **Illah,** nâ'sir lę-deen' il'lah, **(Abool-Abbas-Ahmed,** â'bōōl ăb-bâs' ăH'med,) an Abbasside caliph, began to reign at Bagdâd in 1180, as successor of his father Mostadee. He founded many colleges, hospitals, and mosques. Died in 1225.

Nā'smith, (DAVID,) a Scottish philanthropist, born in Glasgow in 1799, was distinguished for his zeal in promoting religious and benevolent associations. He founded in 1826 the Glasgow City Mission, and, having subsequently visited England, Ireland, France, and the United States of America, he established missions in their principal cities. The London City Mission, which began its operations in 1835 with four missionaries, numbered in 1856 upwards of three hundred. Nasmith also founded the London Female Mission, the Adult School Society, and other similar institutions. Died in 1839.

Nā'smith, (JAMES,) an English divine and antiquary, born at Norwich in 1740, published editions of the "Itineraries" of Simon and William of Worcester, and Tanner's "Notitia Monastica." Died in 1808.

Nā'smўth, (ALEXANDER,) a celebrated Scottish painter, founder of the so-called Nasmyth school, was born at Edinburgh in 1758. He painted landscapes and portraits of great merit. Among the latter, that of Burns is highly esteemed, and is said to be the only authentic likeness of the poet. Died in 1840.

Nasmyth, (JAMES,) a Scottish engineer and inventor, son of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh in 1808. He commenced business for himself as a mechanical engineer, at Manchester, in 1834. He invented a steam hammer, a steam pile-driver, &c. Died May 8, 1890.

See SAMUEL SMILES, "Industrial Biography," etc., 1864.

Nasmyth, (PATRICK,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh in 1786. He enjoyed a high reputation as a landscape-painter, and had five sisters who were distinguished in the same department of the art. Died in 1831.

Nā'sŏn, (ELIAS,) an American author, born at Wrentham, Massachusetts, April 21, 1811. He graduated at Brown University in 1835, and was for several years an editor and teacher. In 1849 he entered the Congregationalist ministry. He edited several hymn-collections, published a "Life" of N. Howe, (1851,) of Sir C. H.

Frankland, (1865,) of Mrs. Rowson, (1870,) of Henry Wilson, (1872,) and of Charles Sumner, (1874,) "Gazetteer of Massachusetts," (1873,) "History of the Bible," (1881,) "Noted Men of Massachusetts," and other works. He was also a popular lecturer. Died June 17, 1887.

Nason, (HENRY BRADFORD,) LL.D., an American chemist, born at Foxborough, Massachusetts, June 22, 1831. He studied (1852–55) at Amherst College, and graduated at the University of Göttingen in 1857. He was professor of chemistry in Beloit College from 1858 to 1866, and then became professor of chemistry in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., with which he was connected until his death. He published tables for laboratory use, and edited translations of various handbooks of Wöhler and Elderhorst. Died Jan. 18, 1895.

Nassare, nâs-sâ'rà, (BLAS ANTONIO,) a Spanish miscellaneous writer, born at Alguezar in 1689; died in 1751.

Nassau, nas'saw, [Ger. pron. nâs'sŏw,] HOUSE OF, a noble family, of German origin, which produced many great men, and derived its title from Nassau, on the Rhine. In the sixteenth century the family acquired the principality of Orange, in the southeast of France, after which the Counts of Nassau took the title of Prince of Orange. (See ORANGE, and WILLIAM III. of England.)

Nassau, (HENRY,) COUNT OF, a Flemish nobleman, inherited from his father large estates in Brabant, Flanders, and Holland. In 1515 he married the sister of Philibert, Prince of Orange, by whom he had a son René. Henry was a confidential friend of Charles V., whose governor he had been in that emperor's boyhood. "It was he," says Motley, "whose influence placed the imperial crown upon the head of Charles." He was the uncle of William of Orange, the founder of the Dutch republic.

Nassau, (MAURICE OF,) [Dutch, MAURITS VAN NASSAU, mŏw'rits vân nâs'sŏw; Ger. MORITZ VON NASSAU, mo'rits fon nâs'sŏw,] one of the greatest captains of modern times, was born at the castle of Dillenburg in November, 1567, and was the second son of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, who founded the Dutch republic. About the age of twenty he was elected Governor and Captain-General of the Seven United Provinces, which were then at war with Spain. In 1591 he took Deventer, Zutphen, and other fortified towns. He defeated the Spaniards in a great pitched battle at Turnhout in 1597, and gained a decisive victory over the Archduke Albert of Austria at Nieuwport in 1600. In the ensuing campaigns his skill as a tactician was exerted with uninterrupted success until 1609, when Spain recognized the independence of the Dutch, and a truce of twelve years was signed by the two powers. The patriot Barneveldt, by promoting this peace and opposing the ambitious projects of Maurice, incurred his enmity, and finally became a victim of his cruelty. (See BARNEVELDT.) Maurice received the title of Prince of Orange at the death of his elder brother, about 1618. In 1621 he renewed the war against the Spaniards, who opposed to him the celebrated general Spinola. "His great capacity in the military art," says Hume, "would have compensated the inferiority of his forces, had not the Spanish armies been commanded by Spinola." Maurice compelled his rival to raise the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1622, but Spinola took Breda in 1625. He died in 1625, and was succeeded in the office of Stadtholder by his brother, Frederick Henry, who was the grandfather of William III. of England. Maurice made important improvements in the military art, and excelled especially in the reduction and defence of fortified places.

See STOLKER, "Prins Maurits," 1827; OUDEMANS, "Het Leven en de Daden van Maurits Prins van Oranje-Nassau," 1832; C. M. VAN DER KEMP, "Maurits van Nassau Prins van Oranje," etc., 1844; MOTLEY, "History of the United Netherlands."

Nassau-Siegen, de, deh nâs'sŏw see'gĕn, (CHARLES HENRI NICOLAS OTHON,) PRINCE, born in Nassau in 1745, gained distinction by his adventures. He served in the French army, and afterwards entered the service of Russia. He gained a naval victory over the Turks in 1788. Died about 1809.

Nassau-Siegen, de, (JAN MAURITS,) PRINCE, called THE AMERICAN, a Dutch commander, born in 1604, was a grandson of John, Count of Nassau. He was appointed captain-general of the Dutch possessions in Brazil in 1636, and gained several successes over the Portuguese. He returned to Holland in 1644, and was made general-in-chief of the cavalry. He left in manuscript a work on the Animals of South America. Died in 1679.

Nast, (THOMAS,) a distinguished caricaturist, born at Landau, in Bavaria, September 27, 1840. In 1846 he was brought to America, and in early youth found employment as a draughtsman for an illustrated newspaper. After the outbreak of the war of 1861–65 he became prominent as an effective political caricaturist. He afterwards became a lecturer, and illustrated various books, chiefly with comic sketches. Died December 7, 1902.

Nast, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a native of Germany, emigrated in 1828 to America, where he became a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has translated numerous Methodist works into German, and published several books in that language. Died in 1899.

Natal, BISHOP OF. See COLENSO.

Natale, nâ-tâ'là, [Lat. NATA'LIS,] (GERONIMO,) a Spanish Jesuit, born in Majorca in 1507. He declined the office of general of the order of Jesuits in 1558. He wrote "Commentaries and Meditations on the Gospels," ("Adnotationes et Meditationes in Evangelia," 1594.) Died at Rome in 1580.

See H. FISQUET, "Notice sur Jérôme Natalis," 1856.

Natali, nâ-tâ'lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian poet and physician, born at Messina in 1642; died about 1730.

Natalis. See NATALE.

Natalis, nâ-tâ'lis, (MICHAEL,) a Flemish engraver, born at Liege about 1609, worked at Rome and Paris. He engraved some works of Titian, Rubens, and Poussin. Died in 1670.

Nā'than, [Heb. נָתָן; Gr. Νάθαν,] a Hebrew prophet, who lived in the reigns of Kings David and Solomon. He wrote a Life of David, which is not extant.

See II. Samuel xii.; I. Chronicles xxix. 29; I. Kings i.

Nathan, (ISAAC,) called also **Mordecai**, a Jewish rabbi of the fifteenth century, published the first Hebrew Concordance to the Bible. It is entitled "Mair Netib," or "Light to the Path."

Nā'than, (ISAAC,) an English vocalist and musician, of Jewish extraction, born at Canterbury in 1792. He was distinguished as a singer and singing-master, produced some comic operas, and wrote "A Life of Madame Malibran de Beriot," (1836.) He was accidentally killed in Sydney, Australia, January 15, 1864.

Nā'than Ben Jechiel, (bĕn yĕk'e-ĕl',) a Jewish rabbi, president of the synagogue at Rome. He wrote a Talmudical Lexicon, which was printed about 1480. Died in 1106.

Nathanael, (of Scripture.) See BARTHOLOMEW.

Natoire, nâ'twâr', (CHARLES,) a French painter, born at Nîmes in 1700, studied under Lemoine, whose unfinished works he completed. Some of his best pictures are at Versailles and the Hôtel de Soubise. Died near Rome in 1777.

Nat'ter, (HEINRICH,) an Austrian sculptor, born at Graun, Tyrol, in 1844. He produced numerous notable works, his gigantic statue of Wotan being the sensation of the Vienna Exposition of 1873. He made statues of the heroes of the Tyrol, the Hofer monument in Innsbruck being his latest work. Died in 1892.

Natter, nât'tẹr, (JOHANN LORENZ,) a celebrated German gem-engraver, born in Suabia in 1705. After residing for a time at Rome, he visited the principal courts of Europe, where his works were in great demand. His imitations of the antique are so perfect as scarcely to be distinguished from the original. Among his best productions are a medal in honour of Sir Robert Walpole, and a victorious Britannia, on a gem. Natter published a "Treatise on the Antique Method of engraving Gems, compared with the Modern." Died at Saint Petersburg in 1763.

Natterer, nât'tẹr-ẹr, (JOHANN,) a German naturalist, born at Laxenburg, near Vienna, in 1787. He travelled in Brazil, and wrote several works on reptiles and mammifera. Died in 1843.

Nattier, nâ'tẹ-ā', (JEAN MARC,) a French portrait

painter, born in Paris in 1685. Among his master-pieces are the portraits of Marshal Saxe and the Duke of Richelieu. He was professor in the Academy of Arts. Died in 1766.

Natzmer, von, fon nȧts'mẹr, (DUBISLAW GNEOMAR,) a Prussian general, born in Pomerania in 1654. He distinguished himself at Blenheim, (1704,) and commanded the Prussian corps at Malplaquet, (1709.) Died in 1739.

Naubert, nŏw'bĕrt, (CHRISTIANE BENEDICTE EUGENIE,) a celebrated romance-writer of Germany, born at Leipsic in 1756. Among her most admired works are "Conradin of Suabia," "Walter of Montbarry," and "Thekla of Thurn." The latter, it is said, suggested to Schiller many fine passages in "Wallenstein." Her "Popular Legends of Germany" are also greatly esteemed. Died in 1819.

Naubrigensis. See LITTLE, (WILLIAM.)

Nauclerus, nŏw-klā'rŭs, (JOHANN VERGEN,) a chronicler, born in Suabia about 1430. He wrote, in Latin, a chronicle, which was printed in 1516. Died about 1510.

Nau'cra-tēs, [*Ναυκράτης,*] a Greek orator, was a pupil of Isocrates, and flourished about 350 B.C. He wrote on rhetoric.

Nau-cȳ'dēs, [*Ναυκύδης,*] a celebrated Greek sculptor, born at Argos about the 95th Olympiad. Among his best productions were two statues of Chimon, a Mercury, and a bronze statue of Erinna.

Naudæus. See NAUDÉ, (GABRIEL.)

Naudé, nō'dȧ', [Lat. NAUDÆ'US,] (GABRIEL,) a distinguished French bibliographer and savant, was born in Paris in 1600. He was chosen physician-ordinary to Louis XIII. in 1633, and librarian to Cardinal Richelieu in 1642. Soon after the death of Richelieu (1642) he became librarian to Mazarin. He had extensive learning and an acute understanding, and was an intimate friend of Gassendi. His principal works are an "Apology for Great Men falsely accused of Magic," (1625,) "Bibliographia Politica," (1633,) and "Considerations on Coups d'Etat." A collection of anecdotes entitled "Naudæana" was published in 1701. Died in 1653.

See LOUIS JACOB, "Gabrielis Naudæi Tumulus," 1659; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Naudé, (PHILIPPE,) a French mathematician and Protestant theologian, born at Metz in 1654. Having removed to Berlin, he was appointed, in 1696, professor of mathematics in the Academy of Arts, and subsequently in the Academy of Sciences, soon after its foundation. He was the author of a number of moral and theological works, and of "Elements of Geometry," (1706.) Died in 1729.

Naudet, nō'dȧ', (JOSEPH,) a French scholar and historian, born in Paris in 1786. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1817, and professor of Latin poetry in the Collége de France about 1821. Among his works is a "History of the Monarchy of the Goths in Italy," (1811.) Died August 13, 1878.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Naudet, (THOMAS CHARLES,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1774. He travelled over a considerable part of Europe, and made a collection of three thousand designs. Died in 1810.

Naugerius. See NAVAGERO.

Naumann, nŏw'mȧn, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German naturalist, born near Köthen in 1744. He published a "History of the Birds of North Germany," (1795–1804.) Died in 1826.

Naumann, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an ornithologist, born near Köthen in 1780, was a son of the preceding. His chief work is a "Natural History of German Birds," (1822–44.) Died in 1857.

Naumann, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB or AMADEUS,) a German composer, born near Dresden in 1741. He produced several popular operas; but his reputation rests chiefly on his church music. Died in 1801.

See MEISSNER, "Bruchstücke aus J. A. Naumanns Lebensgeschichte," 2 vols., 1804; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Naumann, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German mineralogist, born at Dresden in 1797, was a son of Johann Gottlieb, noticed above. He published several successful works on mineralogy. Died November 26, 1873.

Naumann, (MORITZ ERNST ADOLPH,) a brother of the preceding, and a medical writer, was born at Dresden in 1798. He wrote an important work on clinic medicine, "Handbuch der medicinischen Klinik," (8 vols., 1829–39,) and other works. Died October 19, 1871.

Naun'ton, (Sir ROBERT,) an English statesman, rose to be secretary of state and master of requests under James I. He was the author of "Fragmenta Regalia," or an account of the court of Queen Elizabeth. Died in 1635.

Nausea, nŏw'zȧ-ȧ, otherwise called **Unrath,** oon'rȧt, and **Eckel,** ĕk'kẹl, (FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian, born near Würtzburg about 1480. He became preacher to the court at Vienna in 1534, and Bishop of Vienna in 1541. He published several works on theology. Died about 1550.

See DUPIN, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclésiastiques."

Nau-sic'a-ą, [Gr. *Ναυσικάα,*] a daughter of Alcinous, King of the Phæacians, showed kindness to Ulysses when he was wrecked on the island of Phæacia, (Corfu.) Tradition adds that she became the wife of Telemachus.

Nau-sic'rą-tēs, [*Ναυσικράτης,*] a Greek comic poet, whose works are not extant. He is classed by some critics among the writers of the middle comedy.

Nauze, La. See LA NAUZE.

Navagero, nȧ-vȧ-jā'ro, [Lat. NAUGE'RIUS,] (ANDREA,) an Italian scholar and eminent Latin poet, born in Venice in 1483. He passed about four years (1525–28) at Madrid as Venetian ambassador to Charles V., and exercised an important influence on Spanish literature. Having been sent on a mission to France, he died at Blois in 1529. His Latin and Italian poems are admired for their elegance and purity of style.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" MENEGHELLI, "Elogio di A. Navagero," 1813.

Navagero, (BERNARDO,) a Venetian statesman and cardinal, born at Venice in 1507. He was sent as ambassador to France and Germany, and attended the Council of Trent. He wrote a "Life of Pope Paul IV." Died in 1565.

See L. MANIN, "Elogio di Cardinale Navagero," 1814; AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux."

Navailles, de, dẹh nȧ'vȧ'l' or nȧ'vȧ'yẹ, (PHILIPPE **de Montault de Bénac**—dẹh mŏN'tō' dẹh bȧ'nȧk',) DUC, a French general, born in 1619. He obtained the rank of marshal of France in 1675. Died in 1684.

See "Mémoires de sa Vie," etc., written by himself, 1691.

Navarre or **Navarrese,** DOCTOR. See AZPILCUETA.

Navarre, nȧ-vȧr'rȧ, (PEDRO,) a Spanish captain, born in Biscay, was a skilful engineer. He invented or improved the art of undermining, and took the Castello del Ovo at Naples in 1503. In 1514 he entered the service of Francis I. of France. Died in 1528.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Navarrete or **Navarete.** See MUDO, EL.

Navarrete, nȧ-vȧr-rā'tȧ, (DOMINGO FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish Dominican, born in Old Castile, was a missionary to China in 1646. After his return he was created Archbishop of Saint Domingo in the West Indies. He was the author of a valuable work on the moral, political, and religious condition of the Chinese, entitled "Tratados historicos, etc. de la Monarchia de China," (1676.) Died in 1689.

Navarrete, (Don MARTIN FERNANDEZ,) an eminent Spanish historian and geographer, born at Abalos in 1765. He was appointed in 1823 director of the Hydrographic Institute at Madrid, and in 1837 was made a senator and director of the Academy of History. His principal work is entitled a "Collection of the Voyages and Discoveries made by the Spaniards since the Close of the Fifteenth Century." It is eulogized by Humboldt, and has furnished Irving with material for his "Life of Columbus." He also wrote a "Biography of Cervantes," and assisted in preparing a valuable "Collection of Unpublished Documents for the History of Spain," (unfinished.) He was a member of the Spanish Academy, and proposed a new system of orthography, which was adopted by that institution. Died in 1844.

Navarro, nȧ-vär'ro, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish painter, born at Murcia in 1754; died in 1787.

Navarro, (FELIPE,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia about 1680.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols."

Näve or **Naeve**, nā'fĕh, written also **Nefe**, (KASPAR,) a German medical writer, born at Chemnitz in 1514; died about 1580.

Navez, nȧ'vā', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) an eminent Belgian historical painter, born at Charleroi in 1787, was a pupil of David. He worked mostly at Brussels, and painted many scriptural subjects. He was regarded as the chief of the Belgian Academic school. Died in 1869.

Navier, nȧ've-ā', (PIERRE TOUSSAINT,) a French physician and chemist, born at Saint-Dizier in 1712, was the discoverer of nitrous ether. He was a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, and published several scientific works. Died in 1779.

Naville, (EDOUARD HENRI,) a Swiss Egyptologist, born at Geneva in 1844. He went to Egypt in 1869, and spent most of his life there in explorations. In 1893 he began to excavate the temple of Der el Bahri, on behalf of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, and made important discoveries. He wrote several works relating to Egyptian antiquities.

Nawa'wee, or **Nawawi**, nȧ-wȧ'wee, an Arabian author and saint, whose full name was MOHYI AL-DEEN ABOO ZAKARYA YAHYA BEN SHARAF-AL-NAWAWI. He was born at Nawa, in Arabia, in 1233. He was devout, learned, brave, and patriotic. Of his many works a "Biographical Dictionary of Illustrious Men," and a celebrated manual of jurisprudence, are best known. Died at Nawa, December 20, 1277.

Näy'lor, (JAMES,) an English enthusiast, born in Yorkshire in 1616. He became an eloquent preacher of the Society of Friends, after he had served in the army of the Parliament, which he left in 1649. Having fallen into delusions and received acts of worship from some fanatical persons, he was convicted of blasphemy by the Parliament in 1656. He was branded, pilloried, and imprisoned several years. Died in 1660.

Naylor, (JAMES BALL,) author, born at Pennsville, Ohio, in 1860. Became a physician and wrote numerous works of fiction, "The Sign of the Prophet," "The Kentuckian," etc.

Ne or **Ni**, a name sometimes given to CONFUCIUS, which see.

Neagle, nā'gĕl, (JOHN,) an American artist, chiefly known as a portrait-painter, was born in Boston in 1799. He practised his art in Philadelphia, where he married a daughter of Sully. Among his works are portraits of Washington and Henry Clay. Died in 1865.

See DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America;" TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Neal, (ALICE B.) See HAVEN, (ALICE.)

Neal, neel, (DANIEL,) a celebrated English dissenter, born in London in 1678. After completing his studies at Utrecht, he became minister of a congregation in Aldersgate Street, London. His principal works are a "History of the Puritans," (in 4 vols.,) and a "History of New England." Died in 1743.

Nēal, (DAVID DOLLOFF,) an American artist, born at Lowell, Massachusetts, October 20, 1837. He went to Germany as an art-student, and in 1863 married a daughter of the painter Ainmüller. He was, 1867–76, a pupil of Piloty. In 1876 he won the great medal of the Munich Academy. Among his pictures of interiors are "On the Grand Canal, Venice," and "Saint Mark's." His later pictures are mostly portraits, and historical and figure-paintings. Such are the "Retour du Chasse," (1873,) etc. Died at Munich, Germany, 1915.

His son, HEINRICH DOLLOFF NEAL, born at Munich, Bavaria, in 1870, is director of the Heidelberg Conservatory of Music, and a composer of concert and other music, his productions including the grand ballet "Opium" and the comic opera "Sergeant Crespö."

Neal, (JOHN,) an American poet and *littérateur*, born at Portland, Maine, in 1793. His first publications were a series of essays on the works of Byron, which appeared in "The Portico," a monthly magazine. These were soon followed by his novel entitled "Keep Cool," (1817,) "The Battle of Niagara," (1818,) "Goldau, the Maniac Harper," and other poems; also "Logan," (1822,) "Seventy-Six," (1823,) and other novels. In 1824 he visited England, where he contributed a number of able and interesting articles on American literature to "Blackwood's Magazine." After his return, he published the novels of "Rachel Dyer," (1828,) "The Down-Easters," (1833,) "True Womanhood," (1859,) and several other works. In 1870 appeared his "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life." Died at Portland, June 20, 1876.

Neal, (JOSEPH C.,) an American journalist and humorous writer, born at Greenland, New Hampshire, in 1807. Having settled in Philadelphia, he became in 1831 editor of "The Pennsylvanian," and in 1844 of a literary journal entitled "Neal's Saturday Gazette," which soon acquired extensive popularity. He published in 1837 "Charcoal Sketches, or Scenes in a Metropolis," which were received with great favour, and were republished in London. They were followed by "Peter Ploddy, and other Oddities," (1844,) and another series of "Charcoal Sketches." Died in 1848.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Ne-ăl'çēs, [*Νεάλκης*,] a Greek painter, born about 213 B.C., is supposed to have been a native of Sicyon. His works were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, and are eulogized by Plutarch and Pliny. One of his principal pieces represents a battle between the Egyptians and the Persians on the Nile.

Neale, neel, (JOHN MASON,) an English theologian and historical writer, born about 1818. He published, besides several books for children, a "History of the Holy Eastern Church," "Mediæval Hymns," (translations,) "Hymns of the Eastern Church," "History of the Jansenists," etc. Died in 1866.

Neale, (LEONARD,) D.D., an American archbishop, born near Port Tobacco, Maryland, October 15, 1746. He was educated in Saint-Omer, France, became a priest and Jesuit, and in 1779 went as a missionary to Demerara, but in 1783 returned to Maryland, and ministered with zeal and success in Philadelphia till 1798, when he became president of Georgetown College. In 1800 he was consecrated Bishop of Gortyna, and Coadjutor of Baltimore, of which see he was promoted to be archbishop in 1815. Died at Georgetown, June 15, 1817.

Neander, nȧ-ăn'dẹr, (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) (changed from **Neumann**,) a German divine and poet, born in Courland in 1724. He was the author of "Spiritual Songs," ("Geistliche Lieder,") which are ranked among the best compositions of that kind in the language. Died in 1802.

See "Bruchstücke von Neanders Leben," Berlin, 1804.

Neander, (JOACHIM,) a German hymn-writer and Calvinistic preacher, born at Bremen about 1650. He published "Covenant Songs," ("Bundeslieder,") and "Psalms of Thanksgiving," ("Dankpsalmen," 1679.) Died in 1680.

Ne-an'dẹr, [Ger. pron. nȧ-ăn'dẹr,] (JOHANN AUGUST WILHELM,) an eminent German theologian and ecclesiastical historian, of Jewish extraction, was born at Göttingen in 1789. He became in 1812 professor of theology at Berlin, where he devoted himself zealously to the duties of his office and the advancement of Christianity by his numerous writings. Of these the most important is his "Universal History of the Christian Religion and Church," (in 5 vols., 1843.) Among his other productions we may name "The Emperor Julian and his Times," (1812,) "Memorable Occurrences from the History of Christianity and Christian Life," (3 vols., 1822,) "History of the Planting of the Apostolic Church," (1832,) and "The Life of Jesus Christ in its Historical Relations," (1837,) an able refutation of the well-known work of Strauss. Neander was a member of the Consistory of the province of Brandenburg. His writings have obtained great reputation and influence in foreign countries, as well as in Germany. Died in Berlin in July, 1850.

"Neander still remains beyond doubt the greatest church historian, thus far, of the nineteenth century.

Great, too, especially in this, that he never suffered his renown to obscure at all his sense of the sinfulness and weakness of every human work in this world. With all his comprehensive knowledge, he justly regarded himself as, among many others, merely a forerunner of a new, creative epoch of ever-young Christianity. . . . We stand,' he said, 'on the line between the old world and a new, about to be called into being by the ever-fresh energy of the gospel. For a fourth time an epoch in the life of our race is in preparation by means of Christianity.'" (Dr. Schaff's "History of the Apostolic Church.")

See KRABBE, "A. Neander," 1852; "Zum Gedächtniss A. Neander's," Berlin, 1850; HERZOG, "Real-Encyklopädie;" W. FARRELL, "Memorial of A. Neander," 1851; "North British Review" for February, 1851; "British Quarterly Review" for October, 1868.

Neander, (MICHAEL,) a German Protestant divine and classical scholar, born in Lower Silesia in 1525, was a pupil of Melanchthon. He wrote a number of Greek and Latin treatises. Died in 1595.

See REINHARD, "De Vita M. Neander," 1756; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" HAVEMANN, "Mittheilungen aus dem Leben M. Neander's," 1841.

Neander, (MICHAEL,) a learned German physician, born in Misnia in 1529. Among his works we may name a "Synopsis of Weights and Measures according to the Romans, Athenians," etc. Died in 1581.

Ne-ar'chus, [Gr. *Néαρχος;* Fr. NÉARQUE, nā'ärk',] a celebrated admiral of Alexander the Great, was a native of Crete, or, as some assert, of Amphipolis. About 327 B.C. he set sail from the Indus for the Persian Gulf, and discovered on his passage the mouths of the Euphrates and the Tigris. A detailed account of this voyage is given by Arrian, the accuracy of which has been confirmed by Vincent and other modern geographers. Nearchus, on his return, was received with distinguished favour by Alexander, who assured him that he rejoiced more in the success of the expedition than in having conquered Asia. He also received from his sovereign a golden crown. After the death of Alexander, Nearchus was made governor of Pamphylia and Lycia.

See PLUTARCH, "Vita Alexandri;" VINCENT, "Voyage of Nearchus to the Euphrates," etc., 1797; GOSSELIN, "Géographie des Grecs."

Néarque. See NEARCHUS.

Nebel, nā'bḷ, (DANIEL,) a German botanist, born at Heidelberg in 1664. He published several works on botany. Died in 1733.

Nebenius, nā-bā'ne-ŭs, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German statesman and able writer on political economy, born near Landau in 1784. He was president of the Council of Baden from 1846 to 1848. Among his works is a "Treatise on Public Credit," (1820.) Died in 1857.

Nebi, nĕb'ee, an admired Turkish poet of the seventeenth century, flourished under the reign of Mahomet IV.

Ne'bo, called in Assyrian NABIU or NABU, "the prophet," a great divinity of ancient Babylon. He was possibly the same as the Persian Mithra. He was by the Accad people called "the Creator," and among the Assyrians was the god of knowledge and books. He was called "the overseer of the hosts of Heaven and Earth."

Neb-ris-sen'sis, (ANTONIUS,) an eminent Spanish scholar, whose proper name was ANTONIO DE LEBRIXA, (dà là-brĕe'hȧ,) was born at Lebrixa in 1444. He studied the classics in Italy, and, returning to Spain in 1473, became to that country what Erasmus was to Germany or Budé (Budæus) to France. As professor in the University of Salamanca, he initiated a reform in the method of teaching Latin and Greek. He published a Latin Lexicon, (1492,) a "Lexicon of Civil Law," (1506,) which is highly commended, and grammars of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. About 1514 he became professor of rhetoric at Alcalá. "The men to whom Spain chiefly owes the advancement of useful learning," says Hallam, "were Arias Barbosa and the more renowned Antonio de Lebrixa." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1522.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part i.

Ne'brus, [Gr. *Νεβρός,*] an eminent Greek physician, flourished about 580 B.C. He is supposed to have been a native of Cos. When the Amphictyons besieged the town of Crissa, in Phocis, Nebrus assisted in reducing the town by poisoning the water.

Nebti, nĕb'tee, or **Neph'thys,** an ancient goddess of the Egyptians, the sister and companion of Isis, and the wife of the monster Set. She was one of the protectors of the dead.

Neb'u-chad-nez'zar, [Heb. נְבוּכַדְנֶאצַּר; Fr. NABUCHODONOSOR, nȧ'boo'ko'do'no'zor', or NABOKODROSSOR, nȧ'bo'ko'dro'sor',] King of Babylon, succeeded his father Nabopolassar. He took Jerusalem in 606 B.C., and carried to Babylon many captives, among whom was the prophet Daniel. King Zedekiah having revolted, Nebuchadnezzar took his capital in 588, destroyed the great temple by fire, threw down the walls of the city, and transported the Jewish people to Babylon. He afterwards captured Tyre, conquered Egypt, and became probably the most powerful monarch of that age in the world. Having become too much elated by pride and prosperity, he was, by divine visitation, deprived of his reason and deposed from his throne. Restored to reason and power a short time before his death, he published a pious proclamation of his experience and of his recognition of the King of heaven.

See II. Kings xxv. 1; Daniel i., ii., iii., and iv.; also, SAMUEL CLARKE, "Life and Death of Nebuchadnezzar," 1664.

Necham. See NECKHAM.

Ne'cho [Gr. *Νεκώς, Νεχαώ,* or *Νέχως*] or **Phā'ra-ōh Ne'cho,** King of Egypt, a son of Psammeticus, reigned from 617 to 601 B.C. He was a warlike prince, and defeated Josiah, King of Judah, in battle at Megiddo, but was defeated by Nebuchadnezzar in 606 B.C. at Carchemish.

See BUNSEN, "Egyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte."

Neck, van, vȧn nĕk, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Naarden in 1635. His master-piece is "Simeon in the Temple holding the Infant Jesus in his Arms." Died at Amsterdam in 1714.

Necker, nek'kẹr or nȧ'kair', (ALBERTINE ADRIENNE **de Saussure**—dẹh sō'sür',) a Swiss authoress, born at Geneva in 1766, was a daughter of the naturalist, H. B. de Saussure. She was married to J. Necker, a nephew of the great financier, and a cousin of Madame de Staël, of whom she was an intimate friend. She wrote a "Notice of the Character of Madame de Staël," (1820,) and "Progressive Education," (2 vols., 1828–32.) Died in 1841.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Necker, nek'kẹr, [Fr. pron. nȧ'kair',] (JACQUES,) an eminent Swiss financier, and prime minister of France, born at Geneva in September, 1732. On leaving college he became a clerk in a banking-house in Paris, and, having acquired a large fortune as partner of the great banker Thélusson, he retired from business in the prime of life, and aspired to public honours and more brilliant financial achievements. In 1773 he gained the prize offered by the French Academy for a eulogy on Colbert, and published a treatise on the corn-laws, "Sur la Législation des Grains." The disorder of the finances was so alarming that, without regard to official routine, he was appointed director of the treasury in 1776, and director-general of the finances in 1777. By publicity, order, and economy, he restored the public credit and lightened the burdens of the people. His famous *compte rendu* of 1781 (which was the first public exposition of the revenue and expenses of the State) was received with great favour; but his reforms made for him many enemies at court and elsewhere. To defend himself against their intrigues, he asked for a seat in the council, which was refused because he was a Protestant. He immediately resigned, (1781,) and retired to Coppet, on Lake Leman.

In 1784 he published his excellent work "On the Administration of the Finances," of which eighty thousand copies were sold in a few days. The convocation of the States-General was decreed by the royal council in August, 1788. The court was convinced that the skill of Necker was indispensable in the political and financial crisis that followed. He succeeded Brienne as prime

minister, or contrôleur-général of finances, about September 1, 1788, and the next day the funds rose 30 per cent. He favoured the Revolution by granting to the *Tiers-État* a double number of deputies. He is censured for this concession, and for temporizing in the contest between the *Tiers-État* and the other orders after the meeting of the States-General in 1789. The court having adopted more violent measures than he approved, he tendered his resignation, (June 23,) which was not accepted. On the 11th of July he was suddenly dismissed by a note from the king, who ordered him to leave the kingdom privately; and the same night he departed for Brussels. Indignant at his dismissal, the populace of Paris rose in arms, stormed the Bastille, and obtained a bloody triumph over the court. Necker was recalled on the 21st of July, and, when he entered Paris, was received with enthusiastic demonstrations by the people. His first act was an amnesty for political offences. But he was too conservative to satisfy the popular party, and resigned his office in September, 1790. He passed the rest of his life at Coppet, where he wrote several political and religious treatises. Died in 1804. The highly-gifted Madame de Staël was his daughter.

See MADAME DE STAËL, "Vie privée de M. Jacques Necker," 1804; DROZ, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LANJUINAIS, "Études biographiques sur Antoine Arnauld, P. Nicole et J. Necker," 1823; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" A. L. DE STAËL-HOLSTEIN, "Notice sur Necker," 1821; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1803, (by SYDNEY SMITH.)

Necker, (LOUIS ALBERT,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in 1786, was a son of Albertine A. de Saussure-Necker. He published "Le Règne minéral ramené aux Méthodes de l'Histoire naturelle," (2 vols., 1835.)

Nec'kęr, (NOËL JOSEPH,) a botanist, born in Flanders in 1729, gave special attention to mosses. He wrote, besides other works, a Description of the Wild Plants of France and Belgium, ("Deliciæ Gallo-Belgicæ Sylvestres," 2 vols., 1768,) and "Methodus Muscorum," (1771.) Died in 1793.

See P. R. WILLEMET, "Notice sur la Vie de N. J. Necker," 1794.

Necker, (SUSANNE **Curchod**—kür'shō',) an accomplished and literary Swiss lady, born at Crassier in 1739. She was intimate in her youth with Gibbon the historian, who wished to marry her; but his father opposed the match. She was married to M. Necker in 1764. Her *salon* in Paris was the resort of the most eminent authors, including Buffon, Diderot, and D'Alembert. She founded a hospital in Paris which bears her name. She died in 1794, leaving manuscripts which her husband published under the title of "Mélanges," (5 vols., 1798–1802.)

See GIBBON, "Memoirs;" GRIMM, "Correspondance;" MARMONTEL, "Mémoires."

Neck'ę-rę, de, (LEO RAYMOND,) D.D., a bishop, born at Wevelgham, in Belgium, June 6, 1800, was educated at Roulers and Ghent. In 1817 he emigrated to America, became a Catholic priest in 1822, and soon was made a professor in the seminary at Saint Mary's, Missouri, and superior of the Lazarist Community there. In 1830 he was consecrated Bishop of New Orleans, where he died, September 4, 1833.

Neck'ham or **Nec'kam,** written also **Necham,** (ALEXANDER,) an English monk and Latin poet, born at Saint Alban's or Hartford about 1150. He wrote, in elegant Latin, several works, among which is a long scientific and descriptive poem, "De Naturis Rerum." Died in 1227.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria," etc.

Nec-tan'a-bis or **Nec-tan'e-bēs,** [Gr. Νεκτάνεβις or Νεκτανέβης,] King of Egypt, began to reign about 360 B.C. He waged war against Artaxerxes III. of Persia, who invaded and conquered Egypt about 350 B.C. Nectanabis was the last king of the Sebennite dynasty.

Nec-tā'rĭ-us, [Νεκτάριος,] a Greek prelate, became Patriarch of Constantinople in 381 A.D. His moderation is said to have been exemplary. He died in 397, and was succeeded by Chrysostom.

Née, nā, (FRANÇOIS DENIS,) a French engraver, born in Paris about 1732. He engraved many landscapes and plates for illustrated works, among which is "Tableaux pittoresques de la Suisse." Died in 1818.

See BASAN, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Neeb, nāp, (JOHANN,) a German philosopher, born near Hanau in 1767. He published several works on philosophy. Died in 1843.

Nee'dell, (MARY ANNA,) an English novelist, born at London in 1830. Her maiden name was Lupton. She married I. H. Needell, and later John Hodder. She began writing in 1851 with "Ada Gresham," and after 1881 published numerous novels, some of the best known of which are "Julian Karslake's Secret," (1881,) "Stephen Ellicott's Daughter," (1891,) and "The Vengeance of James Vansittart," (1895.)

Needham, need'ąm, (JOHN TURBERVILLE,) F.R.S., an English naturalist, born in London in 1713, was a Roman Catholic priest. He published "New Microscopical Discoveries," (1745,) and a treatise on generation, in French, "Idée sommaire, ou Vue générale du Système physique et métaphysique sur la Génération," (1780.) He became director of the Academy of Sciences at Brussels, where he died in 1781.

Needham, (MARCHMONT,) an English political writer born at Burford in 1620. He supported the cause of the Parliament in his "Mercurius Britannicus," a weekly journal, (1643–47,) and that of the king in his "Mercurius Pragmaticus." In 1649 he again changed sides, and became editor of the "Mercurius Politicus," an organ of the Independents. His most remarkable work was a "Discourse on the Excellency of a Free State over a Kingly Government." Died in 1678.

Needham, (WALTER,) an English anatomist, studied at Oxford, and practised medicine in London. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society about 1667. He wrote an able treatise "De Formato Fœtu." Died in 1691.

Neefs, nāfs, or **Neef,** nāf, (PETER,) THE ELDER, a Dutch painter, born at Antwerp about 1565. He excelled in perspective, and in representing the interiors of Gothic churches and convents, illuminated. The figures in his pictures are generally painted by Breughel, Teniers, and others. His "Cathedral of Antwerp" is esteemed a master-piece. Died in 1651. His son, PETER MARTIN, THE YOUNGER, imitated his father's style, but did not equal him.

Neele, neel, (HENRY,) an English poet, born in London in 1798, was an attorney. He wrote "Dramatic Scenes," "The Romance of History," and other works. Died in 1828.

Nee'lў, (HENRY ADAMS,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Fayetteville, New York, May 14, 1830, graduated at Hobart College in 1849, and became a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1854. In 1867 he was consecrated Bishop of Maine. Died in 1899.

Neer, van der, vän der nair, (AART or ARNOLD,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam about 1619. His moonlight scenes, winter landscapes, and pictures into which water is introduced, are ranked among the finest productions of the kind. Died in 1683.

Neer, van der, (EGLON HENDRIK,) son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1643. He studied under Vanloo, and attained eminence as a painter of landscapes, portraits, and historical pieces. Died in 1703.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais," etc.

Neercassel, van, vän nair'kās'sęl, (JAN,) a Dutch bishop and writer, born at Gorcum in 1623. He was the only Roman Catholic bishop in Holland. He wrote, besides other works, "Amor Pœnitens, seu de recto Usu Clavium," (1683.) Died in 1686.

Nees von Esenbeck, nās fon ā'zęn-bĕk', (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German botanist, born in 1776. He became professor of natural history at Bonn about 1819, and afterwards lectured at Breslau. Among his numerous works are a "Manual of Botany," (2 vols., 1821,) and "Bryologia Germanica," (2 vols., 1823–51.) Died in 1858.

Nees von Esenbeck, (THEODOR FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a botanist, a brother of the preceding, was born near Erbach in 1787. He wrote several botanical works. Died in 1837.

Nefftzer, nĕft'sẹr, (AUGUSTE,) a French journalist, born at Colmar in 1820. He was assistant editor (1844–57) of the Paris "Presse." Died in 1876.

Nefi, nĕf'ee, a distinguished Turkish satirist, who flourished in the seventeenth century.

Negelein, nā'gẹh-līn', (JOACHIM,) a German theologian and numismatist, born at Nuremberg in 1675; died in 1749.

Neg'ley, (JAMES S.,) an American general, born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, in 1826. In 1861 he raised a brigade, which he commanded in Tennessee in 1862. He took command of the post of Nashville in September of that year, and led a division at Stone River, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863. For his conduct in this battle he was raised to the rank of major-general, in which capacity he served at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863.

Negrelli-Moldelbe, von, fon nà-grĕl'lee mol-dĕl'bẹh, (ALOIS,) an engineer, born in the Tyrol in 1799. He constructed the first railroad in Austria, (finished in 1841,) and other railroads. Died in 1858.

Negri. See NEGRO.

Negri, nā'gree, (FRANCESCO,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic of Ravenna. He travelled in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and returned home in 1666. The results of his observations appeared in a work entitled "Travels in the North." Died in 1698.

Negri, (FRANCESCO VINCENZO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Venice in 1769. He wrote a "Life of Apostolo Zeno," (1816,) and other works. Died in 1827.

See TIPALDO, "Notizie della Vita di F. Negri," 1835; G. J. FONTANA, "Elogio di F. Negri," 1829.

Negri, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an Italian antiquary and artist, born at Bologna in 1593. He founded two Academies,—namely, the *Indistinti*, devoted to the arts of design, and the *Indomiti*, (1640.) Died in 1659.

Negri, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian classical scholar, born at Venice in 1494. He died in 1577, leaving "Orationes et Epistolæ," (1579.)

Negri, (GIULIO,) an Italian Jesuit and biographer, born at Ferrara in 1648. He rendered an important service to literary history by his "Storia degli Scrittori Fiorentini," ("History of the Florentine Authors," 1722.) Died in 1720.

Negri or **Neri**, nā'ree, (PIETRO MARTINE,) a skilful Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Cremona, flourished in 1600.

Négrier, nà'gre-à', (FRANÇOIS MARIE CASIMIR,) a French general, born at Mans in 1788. He served in Algeria, and was killed in Paris by the insurgents in June, 1848.

Negro, nā'gro, or **Negri**, nā'gree, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philologist and Reformer, born at Bassano in 1500, embraced Protestantism, and removed to Germany. He published several works. Died about 1560.

See G. B. ROBERTI, "Notizie della Vita e delle Opere di F. Negri," 1839.

Negruzzi, nà-groot'see, (CONSTANTINE,) a Moldavian poet, born in 1809. He wrote, besides other works, a historical poem. Died in 1868.

Ne-he-mī'ah, [Heb. נְחֶמְיָה; Fr. NÉHÉMIE, nà'à'me',] a Hebrew governor and writer, was cup-bearer to Artaxerxes, King of Persia, who appointed him Governor of Judea about 445 B.C. He probably wrote the book of the Old Testament which bears his name.

Néhémie. See NEHEMIAH.

Neher, nā'ẹr, (BERNARD,) a German historical painter, born at Biberach in 1806. He painted frescos at Munich and in the palace of the grand duke at Weimar. These represent scenes from the dramas of Schiller and the works of Goethe. Died January 17, 1886.

Nehlig, nà-lèg', (VICTOR,) a French-American painter, born in 1830, in Paris. He was a pupil of Cogniet and Abel de Pujol, and in 1856 came to America. In 1870 he was chosen a National Academician. Among his pictures are "The Artist's Dream," "Pocahontas," "The Captive Huguenot," "Hiawatha and Minnehaha," "Gertrude of Wyoming," and other scenes from American history and tradition.

Neidhardt. See GNEISENAU.

Neidhart von Neuenthal, nīt'hart fon noi'ẹn-tāl', one of the principal German lyric poets of the thirteenth century, was a native of Bavaria. The best collection of his songs is that published by Beneke in his "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Old German Language and Literature."

Neigebaur, nī'gẹh-bŏwr', (JOHANN DANIEL FERDINAND,) a German traveller and writer, born in Silesia in 1783. He published books of travel and descriptions of Italy, France, and other countries of Europe, which are said to be well written. Died March 23, 1866.

Neikter, nīk'tẹr, (JOSEPH FREDERIK,) a Swedish archæologist and writer, obtained the chair of eloquence at Upsal in 1787. Died in 1803.

Nēill, (EDWARD DUFFIELD,) an American author, born in Philadelphia, August 9, 1823. He graduated at Amherst College in 1842, and was for a time a Presbyterian minister, but became an Episcopalian. In 1858 he became chancellor of the University of Minnesota, and in 1872 was made provost of Jesus College, and afterwards president of Macalester College at Minneapolis. He published a "History of Minnesota," "Terra Mariæ," "English Colonization in America," and other works. Died September 26, 1893.

Neill, neel, (JAMES GEORGE SMITH,) a British general, born about 1810. He rendered important services in India during the mutiny of the Sepoys, and was killed at the siege of Lucknow, in September, 1857.

Neill, neel, (PATRICK,) a Scottish naturalist and horticulturist, born in 1776. He followed the trade of a printer in Edinburgh, and published a "Tour through some of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland," (1806,) and "The Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden," (1839.) Died in 1851.

Nēil'sọn, (LILIAN ADELAIDE,) an English actress, born near Saragossa, in Spain, March 3, 1850. Till 1862 she lived chiefly on the Continent. Her début was made at Margate in 1865, where her beauty and grace won a very marked success. Her most celebrated part was Juliet. She married Philip Lee in 1872, was divorced in 1877, and died in Paris, August 15, 1880.

Neipperg, von, fon nīp'pẽrg, (ALBRECHT ADAM,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born about 1774. He distinguished himself in several campaigns, and rose to a high rank in the army. He was appointed *cavalier d'honneur* to the empress Maria Louisa about 1815. He is said to have married her secretly. Died in 1829.

Neipperg, von, (WILHELM,) an Austrian field-marshal in the service of Francis I. and Maria Theresa, was born in 1684, and was the grandfather of the preceding. In 1739 he concluded the disadvantageous peace of Belgrade, and in 1741 was defeated by Frederick the Great at Mollwitz. He retained the favour of his sovereigns, however, and was made imperial counsellor of war, and commander of Vienna. Died in 1774.

Neith, nēth, or **Nit**, nīt, an ancient goddess of the Egyptians, worshipped especially at Sais, and elsewhere in the Delta. She was sometimes identified with Athena.

Nekrasoff, nek-rà'sof, (NIKOLAI,) a Russian poet and Nihilist, born in 1821. He owned and ably conducted the "Sovremennik," ("The Contemporary,") a monthly magazine, by means of which Nihilistic opinions attained a vast currency among the university students. Died in 1877.

Nélaton, nà'là'tòn', (AUGUSTE,) an eminent French surgeon, born in Paris in 1807, graduated in 1836, and became professor of surgery to the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, in 1851. He published, besides other treatises, "Elements of Pathological Surgery," (5 vols., 1844–61,) which is called a capital work. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1867. He was employed professionally by Napoleon III. Died Sept. 22, 1873.

Neledinsky Meletzky, nà-là-dĕn'ske mà-lĕt'skee, (VOORII,) an eminent Russian lyric poet, born in Moscow in 1751. He was patronized by the emperor Paul, who conferred upon him a valuable estate and several honorary distinctions. His songs are among the most admired productions of the kind in the language. Died in 1829.

See GRETCH, "Essai historique sur la Littérature Russe."

Nélée. See NELEUS.

Ne'leŭs, [Gr. Νηλεύς; Fr. NÉLÉE, nā'lā',] a mythical personage, said to be a son of Neptune (or, according to some authorities, of Cretheus) and Tyro. Neleus and his brother Pelias disputed for the throne of Iolchos, which the latter obtained. Neleus afterwards became King of Pylos and the father of Nestor and other sons. According to some writers, he was killed by Hercules.

Neller, nel'lẹr, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German canonist and antiquary, born in 1710; died in 1783.

Nelli, nel'lee, (PIETRO,) an Italian satirical poet of the sixteenth century, was a native of Sienna. His satires were published in 1546.

Nelli, de', dā nel'lee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian architect, born at Florence in 1661. He wrote a "Treatise on Architecture," (1753.) Died in 1725.

Nelli, de', (GIAMBATTISTA CLEMENTE,) an Italian writer, born at Florence in 1725, was a son of the preceding. Among his works is a "Life of Galileo," (1793.) Died in 1793.

Nel'sọn, (DAVID,) an American Presbyterian divine and eloquent preacher, born near Jonesborough, Tennessee, in 1793. He became pastor of a church at Danville, Kentucky, in 1828, and subsequently assisted in founding a college in Marion county, Missouri, of which he was appointed president. His work entitled "The Cause and Cure of Infidelity" enjoys a high reputation, and has passed through numerous editions. Dr. Nelson was an earnest advocate for the abolition of slavery. Died in 1844.

Nel'sọn, (HORATIO,) LORD, a British naval hero and admiral of the first order, born at Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, on the 29th of September, 1758, was the son of Rev. Edmund Nelson and Catherine Suckling. He was endowed with great intrepidity and energy, and possessed a generous, impetuous temper. He went to sea about the age of thirteen, served a number of years in the East Indies, and took part in several actions of the American war. In 1779 he became a post-captain, and in 1787 married the widow of Dr. Nisbet, of the island of Nevis. He obtained command of a ship in the Mediterranean fleet in 1793, contributed to the victory over the Spaniards at Saint Vincent in 1797, and was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in the same year. His next enterprise was an attack on Teneriffe, where he was repulsed, with the loss of his right arm.

In 1798 he attempted to intercept the passage of the French armament to Egypt, but missed it, until he overtook it in Aboukir Bay, where in August he gained the decisive battle of the Nile. For this service he was rewarded with the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile, and a pension of £3000. While he was employed on the coast of Naples, (1799,) he became fascinated by the pernicious influence of Lady Hamilton, and tarnished his fame by executing Prince Carraccioli and other republicans, who were sacrificed to the vengeance of the court of Naples. Soon after these events he separated from his wife, who was supplanted in his affections by Lady Hamilton. He was second in command under Sir Hyde Parker of the armament sent against Copenhagen in 1801; but the honour of the victory at the battle of the Baltic is ascribed to Nelson. In the midst of the battle, Parker having made a signal to retreat, Nelson put a spy-glass to his blind eye and exclaimed, "I really don't see the signal." "He had won the day," says Southey, "by disobeying orders." For this success he was raised to the rank of viscount.

War against France having been renewed in 1803, he took the command of the Mediterranean fleet, hoisted his flag on the Victory, and watched the French fleet off Toulon for more than a year. In May, 1805, he sailed for the West Indies in pursuit of Admiral Villeneuve, but was disappointed, and the hostile fleet returned safely to Europe, followed by the English admiral. He then went home and proposed to suspend his active service, but was re-appointed in September, 1805, in accordance with the general wishes of the nation, by whom he was more idolized than almost any other man had been. On the 21st of October, (1805,) with twenty-seven sail of the line and four frigates, he attacked the combined French and Spanish fleets, of forty ships, under Villeneuve, near Cape Trafalgar. Before the fight began, he gave the famous signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." The English gained a complete victory, but Nelson was mortally wounded by a musket-ball fired from the Redoutable, which was in close proximity to the flag-ship, the Victory. He is eulogized by Southey as "the greatest naval hero of our own and of all former times."

See R. SOUTHEY, "Life of Nelson," 1813; J. S. CLARKE, "Life of Admiral Lord Nelson," 1809; THOMAS PETTIGREW, "Memoirs of Lord Nelson," 1849; J. M. TUCKER, "Memoirs of the Life of Lord Nelson," 1847; JOSEPH ALLEN, "Life of Viscount Nelson," 1853; JOHN CHARNOCK, "Memoirs of Lord Nelson," 1806.

Nelson, (KNUTE,) a United States Senator, born in Norway in 1843 and brought to the United States in 1849. He took part in the civil war, became a lawyer, served in the Wisconsin and Minnesota legislatures, and was a member of Congress 1883–89. He was Governor of Minnesota 1892–95, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1895. Died 1923.

Nelson, (ROBERT,) an English devotional writer, born in London in 1656. Among his works we may name "The Whole Duty of a Christian," and "Practice of True Devotion." In 1680 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was an intimate friend of Archbishop Tillotson and of Dr. Halley. Died in 1715.

Nelson, (ROGER,) an American general, who served in the Revolutionary war. He represented a district of Maryland in Congress for several terms, (1804–10.) Died in 1815.

Nelson, (SAMUEL,) an American judge, born in the State of New York. He became an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1845. He concurred in the decision of the court in the Dred Scott case, (1857.) Died December 13, 1873.

Nelson, (THOMAS,) an American patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born at York, in Virginia, in 1738. He was educated at Cambridge, England, and after his return was elected to the Congress of 1775. He was subsequently appointed brigadier-general and commander-in-chief of the forces of the commonwealth. In 1781 he succeeded Jefferson as Governor of Virginia. Died in 1789.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Nelson, (WILLIAM,) an American general, born at Maysville, Kentucky, in 1825. He served in the navy, and obtained the rank of master in 1854. In September, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of the Union army. He commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862. He was killed in a private quarrel at Louisville in September, 1862, by Jefferson C. Davis.

Ne-me-sĭ-ā'nus, [Fr. NÉMÉSIEN, nā'mā'zē-ăN',] (MARCUS AURELIUS OLYMPIUS,) a Latin poet, born at Carthage. He lived at the court of the emperor Carus in 283 A.D. His works are lost, except fragments of a poem on hunting, entitled "Cynegetica," the style of which is commended for purity.

Némésien. See NEMESIANUS.

Nem'ẹ-sis, [Gr. Νέμεσις, from *νέμω*, to "deal out," to "distribute;" Fr. NÉMÉSIS, nā'mā'sĕss',] a personage of Greek mythology, represented as a daughter of Night or Erebus. She was the goddess of retribution, and the divinity who rectified the errors of partial and capricious Fortune. At Rhammus, in Attica, there was a celebrated temple dedicated to Nemesis.

Ne-me'sĭ-us, [Νεμέσιος,] a Greek philosopher, who lived probably between 350 and 450 A.D. He is styled Bishop of Emesa. He wrote an ingenious treatise on physiology and psychology, entitled "On the Nature of Man," (*Περὶ φύσεως ἀνθρώπου.*) It contains a passage which suggests an idea of the circulation of the blood.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica."

Nemours, de, (GASTON DE FOIX,) DUC. See FOIX.

Nemours, de, dẹh nẹh-moor', (HENRI de Savoie—dẹh sā'vwā',) DUC, a French general, a son of Jacques, noticed below, (1531–85,) was born in Paris in 1572. He joined the League about 1588, but entered the service of Henry IV. a few years later. Died in 1632.

Nemours, de, (JACQUES d'Armagnac—dĭR'măn'-yăk',) DUC, born about 1437, was a son of Bernard d'Armagnac. In 1465 he joined the league of the *Bien*

public against Louis XI. He was executed, on a charge of treason, in 1477.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" BARANTE, "Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne."

Nemours, de, (JACQUES DE SAVOY,) DUC, a distinguished French general, born in Champagne in 1531, was the son of Philip, Duc de Génevois and de Nemours, whose sister Louise was the mother of King Francis I. He fought against the Protestants in the civil war, and distinguished himself at the battle of Saint-Denis, in 1567. He opposed the ambitious designs of the Guise family, and took no part in the civil war between the League and the king. Died in 1585.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Nemours, de, (LOUIS D'ARMAGNAC,) DUC, a French military commander, born about 1472, was a son of Jacques, noticed above. He served in Italy against the Spaniards, and was made Viceroy of Naples by Louis XII. He was killed in the battle of Cerignola, while opposing Gonsalvo de Córdova, (1503.) He was the last of the family of Armagnac, and the duchy of Nemours was given to Gaston de Foix in 1505.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" SAINT-GELAIS, "Histoire de Louis XII."

Nemours, de, (LOUIS CHARLES PHILIPPE RAPHAEL d'Orléans—dor'là'ôn',) DUC, a French prince, a son of King Louis Philippe, was born in 1814. He was chosen King of Belgium by a congress of that nation in 1831, but was compelled by his father to decline the offer. He served in the army in Algeria, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1837. After the death of his elder brother (1842) he was recognized as future regent in case the king should die during the minority of his heir, the Count of Paris. On the abdication of Louis Philippe (1848) he waived his claim to the regency in favour of the Duchess of Orléans, whom he attended when she presented herself, with her son, before the Chamber of Deputies. Died June 25, 1896.

See A. PASCAL, "Le Duc de Nemours, son Passé et son Avenir politique," 1842.

Nemours, de, (MARIE D'ORLÉANS,) DUCHESSE, daughter of the Duke of Longueville, was born in 1625, and married in 1657 to Henry of Savoy, Duke of Nemours. She died in 1707, leaving interesting "Memoirs" of her life and times, which were published in 1709.

See VILLEFORE, "Vie de Madame de Longueville;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Nen'nĭ-us, one of the early British chroniclers, is stated by some writers to have lived in the seventh, and by others in the ninth, century. He was the author of a "History of the Britons," ("Historia Britonum," or "Elogium Britanniæ,") first published in Gale's "Collection of English Historians," (1691.)

See WRIGHT, "Biographia Britannica Literaria."

Néobar, nā'o'bär', (CONRAD,) a learned printer, of German extraction, was patronized by Francis I. in Paris. Died in 1540.

Ne'o-phron, [*Νεόφρων,*] an Athenian tragic poet, flourished in the fifth century B.C. Only small fragments of his works are extant.

Néoptolème. See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Ne-op-tol'e-mus, [Gr. *Νεοπτόλεμος;* Fr. NÉOPTOLÈME, nā'op'to'lăm',] also called **Pyrrhus,** a fabulous Greek warrior, was a son of Achilles. He was one of the heroes concealed in the wooden horse at the siege of Troy. According to Virgil, he killed Priam at the capture of Troy, ("Æneid," book ii. 546.) In the distribution of captives, he obtained Andromache, widow of Hector.

Neoptolemus, a Macedonian general in the service of Alexander the Great. After the death of Alexander he became governor of Armenia, and united with Antipater in a hostile movement against Perdiccas and Eumenes. He was killed in battle by Eumenes, whom he encountered in single combat, about 320 B.C.

Neoptolemus, King of Epirus, was a cousin-german of Alexander the Great. He began to reign in 302 B.C. He was assassinated by order of the celebrated Pyrrhus, who became king.

Nepair or **Neper.** See NAPIER, (JOHN.)

Népomucène. See NEPOMUK.

Nepomucenus. See NEPOMUK.

Nepomuk, nā'po-mook', or **Nepomucky,** nā-po moots'kee, [Lat. NEPOMUCE'NUS; Fr. NÉPOMUCÈNE, nā'po'mü'sàn',] (JOHN,) the patron saint of Bohemia, born at Nepomuk about 1330. Having given offence to King Wenzel, he was drowned, by his orders, in the Moldau, (1383.) He was canonized by Pope Innocent XIII. in 1721.

See BALBINUS, "Vita Nepomuceni," 1680; JOHANNEAUD, "Jean Népomucène," 1851; PASSI, "Vita di S. Giovanni Nepomuceno," 1729.

Ne'pos, (CORNELIUS,) a celebrated Roman historian of the time of Julius Cæsar. He was an intimate friend of Cicero and Atticus, and dedicated to the latter his "Vitæ Excellentium Imperatorum," ("Lives of the Illustrious Generals.") This work, which is his only one extant, is distinguished for the purity and graceful simplicity of its style, and has been generally adopted as a class-book in schools and colleges.

See J. C. F. BAEHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nepos, (FLAVIUS JULIUS,) was created Emperor of the West, A.D. 473, by Leo X., the Emperor of the East. He concluded a peace with Euric, King of the Visigoths, to whom he ceded a portion of Gaul. In 475 Orestes, a native of Pannonia, marched against Nepos, defeated him, and proclaimed his own son Romulus Emperor of the West. In 480 Nepos was assassinated at Salona.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Nep'tune, [Lat. NEPTU'NUS,] the god of the sea, a Roman divinity, identified with the Posei'don of the Greek mythology. He was said to be a son of Saturn and Rhea, the brother of Jupiter, and the father of Triton. His wife was Amphitrite. He was regarded as equal in dignity to Jupiter, but inferior in power. The poets feigned that he once conspired with Apollo and Juno against Jupiter, that he built the walls of Troy for Laomedon, and that he resented the perfidy of that king by fighting against the Trojans at the siege of Troy. Neptune and Minerva disputed for the possession of Attica, or for the honour of naming its capital, and the gods decided that the preference should be given to the one who should bestow on man the most valuable gift. Neptune, with a stroke of his trident, produced the war-horse, and Minerva created the olive, which was judged to be the more useful of the two. He is also fabled to have disputed with Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva for the sovereignty of several other countries. The symbol of his power was the trident, with which he shook the solid land and controlled the stormy sea. The poets describe him as riding in a chariot drawn by horses on the surface of the sea, the waves of which subside at his approach, and attended by a retinue of marine monsters which play around him. Besides his residence on Olympus, he had a fine palace in the depth of the sea near Ægæ.

Neptunus. See NEPTUNE.

Nera'tius (ne-rā'shĕ-us) **Pris'cus,** a Roman jurist under the reigns of Trajan and Adrian, whose favour and patronage he enjoyed. He was the author of numerous books on the Roman law, which have been often quoted by later jurists.

See SICKEL, "De Neratio Prisco," 1788.

Neraz, nà'rà', (JEAN CLAUDE,) D.D., a bishop, born at Anse, (Rhône,) in France, January 12, 1829, studied divinity in Lyons, became in 1853 a Catholic priest in Texas, and in 1881 was consecrated Bishop of San Antonio.

NercIat, de, dẹh nĕR'se'ä', (ANDRÉ ROBERT ANDREA,) a French *littérateur,* born at Dijon in 1739. He wrote several licentious novels. About 1790 he emigrated to Naples, and gained the favour of Queen Caroline. Died in 1800.

Nérée. See NEREUS.

Nérée, nà'rà', (R. J.,) a French poet, lived in the time of Henry IV., and wrote a drama entitled "The Triumph of the League," (1607.)

Ne're-ids, [Gr. *Νηρηΐδες,* sing. *Νηρεΐς;* Lat. NERE'IDES; Fr. NÉRÉIDES, nà'rà'ĕd',] the daughters of Nereus, were sea-nymphs or mermaids of Greek mythology. The number of the Nereids was fifty. Among them were Amphitrite and Thetis, the mother of Achilles. The Ne-

reids were represented originally as beautiful maidens, and sometimes as half woman and half fish.

Ne're-is or **Ne-re'i-ne**, a name given to each of the NEREIDS, which see.

Ne'reŭs, [Gr. Νηρεύς; Fr. NÉRÉE, nā'rā',] a marine divinity of classic mythology, called a son of Pontus and the Earth, and the father of the Nereids. He was represented as a wise and prophetic old man of the sea, at the bottom of which he lived. The poets feigned that he could assume various forms, like Proteus, and would only reveal the future when, having exhausted his powers of transformation, he was reduced to his original shape. Hercules is said to have seized him and extorted from him some secret respecting the golden apples of the Hesperides.

Neri. See NEGRI, (PIETRO MARTINE.)

Neri, nā'ree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian chemist, born at Florence, lived about 1570–90. He wrote a work "On the Art of making Glass," (1592,) often reprinted.

Neri, [Lat. NE'RIUS,] (FILIPPO,) called SAINT PHILIP NERI, an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Florence in 1515. He founded about 1548 the Congregation of the Priests of the Oratory, the members of which, without taking a monastic vow, were required to live in the exercise of devotion and charity and apply themselves to theological studies. He was the first to introduce the musical entertainments called oratorios, from their being performed in a chapel or oratorio. He died in 1595, and Baronius, afterwards cardinal, succeeded him as general of the order. Neri was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622.

See F. W. FABER, "Spirit and Genius of Saint Philip Neri," 1850; A. GALLONIO, "Vita beati Philippi Nerii," Rome, 1600; "Vita Ph. Nerii," Munich, 1611; L. BERTRAND, "Vida y Hechos de S. Felipe Neri," 1613; P. G. BACCI, "Vita di S. Filippo Neri," 1622; A. VASQUEZ, "S. Felipe Neri Epitome de sua Vida," 1651; D. M. MANNI, "Raggionamenti sulla Vita di F. Neri," 1786; "Vie de Saint-Philippe de Neri," (anonymous,) 1847.

Neri, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian dramatic poet, born at Bologna about 1660; died in 1726.

Neri, (POMPEO,) an Italian jurist and political economist, of high reputation, was born at Florence in 1707. He was professor of public law at Pisa, from which he removed to Florence in 1758. He founded the Tuscan Academy of Botany, and wrote on currency, etc. Died in 1776.

See A. RIDOLFI, "Elogio di P. Neri," 1817.

Néricault-Destouches. See DESTOUCHES.

Nerius. See NERI, (FILIPPO.)

Nerli, nĕr'lee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian historian, born at Florence in 1485, was a senator and an adherent of the Medici. He wrote a "History of Florence from 1215 to 1537," which was first published in 1728. Died in 1556.

See a "Life of Nerli" prefixed to his History.

Ne'ro, (CAIUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman soldier, who in 214 B.C. commanded a force of cavalry in the war against Hannibal. In 212 B.C. he commanded in Spain against Hasdrubal. In 207 he was one of the consuls, and defeated Hannibal, after which he joined his forces with those of Marcus Livius, his colleague, and on the river Metaurus totally defeated the Carthaginian army under Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, who was slain in the battle. This was one of the most important battles in universal history. It virtually ended the second Punic war, and saved Rome. Nero cut off the head of Hasdrubal and threw it into Hannibal's camp. Livius had the honour of a triumph for this victory, but historians generally have given to Nero the principal credit.

Ne'ro, [Fr. NÉRON, nā'rŏN'; It. NERONE, nā-ro'nā,] (LUCIUS DOMITIUS,) the sixth of the Roman emperors, born in 37 A.D., was the son of Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. His mother, after becoming a widow, having married her uncle the emperor Claudius, the latter adopted Nero and gave to him his daughter Octavia in marriage, adding to his name that of Claudius Drusus. On the death of Claudius, who was poisoned by Agrippina, A.D. 54, Nero was proclaimed emperor, to the exclusion of Britannicus, the son of Claudius. The counsels of Seneca and Burrus, who were placed at the head of government, had for a time a salutary effect upon Nero, and the first years of his rule were marked by kindness and justice; but his evil passions eventually prevailed, and the remainder of his reign was signalized by a series of atrocities. Becoming jealous of Britannicus, he caused him to be poisoned, and, having soon after formed an attachment to Poppæa, murdered his mother at her instigation and made her his wife. He next caused Octavia, whom he had divorced, to be put to death. In A.D. 64 Rome was nearly destroyed by a fire which Nero was accused of having kindled. It was said that he amused himself, while viewing the conflagration, with reciting verses descriptive of the fall of Troy. In order to remove suspicion from himself, he charged the crime upon the Christians, many of whom were in consequence subjected to the most cruel tortures. A conspiracy formed against the tyrant, A.D. 65, was discovered, and many distinguished citizens were executed, among whom were Lucan and Seneca. Soon after this, Vindex and Galba revolted against the emperor, who, on hearing of their defection and that of the prætorian guards, destroyed himself, with the assistance of a servant, A.D. 68.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" SUETONIUS, "Vita Neronis;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" MERIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" DENIS DIDEROT, "Essai sur les Règnes de Claude et de Néron, 2 vols., 1782.

Nero, a Roman prince, born about 7 A.D., was the eldest son of Germanicus and Agrippina. After the death of Drusus, the son of Tiberius, Nero was the next heir to the throne. He was put to death in 29 A.D., at the instigation of Sejanus, who contrived to excite the suspicion of Tiberius against Nero.

Nero, del, dĕl nā'ro, or **Negro**, nā'gro, (ANDALONE,) an Italian astronomer, born at Genoa about 1270. He taught astronomy at Rome and Naples. He is highly praised by Boccaccio, who was his pupil. Died after 1342.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Néron. See NERO.

Neroni, nā-ro'nee, or **Negroni**, nā-gro'nee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) called RICCIO, an Italian painter, born at Sienna; died in 1573.

Neroulos, ne-roo'los, (YAKOVAKIS RIZOS,) a modern Greek poet and minister of state, was born in Constantinople in 1778. He wrote several tragedies, and a "Modern History of Greece," (1828.) About 1834 he became minister of public instruction in Greece, and in 1841 minister of foreign affairs. Died in 1850.

Neruda, nā'roo'dā, (JOHANN,) a Bohemian poet, journalist, and feuilletonist, one of the founders of the modern Czech literature, was born at Prague in 1834. He published "Knihy Versú," ("Book of Verses," 1868,) and "Kosmické Pisné," ("Cosmic Songs," 1879.) Died 1891.

Neruda, (WILHELMINE,) the most famous member of a distinguished family of violinists, born at Brünn, in Moravia, in 1840. When very young she appeared in concerts given by her family, which consisted of her father, two brothers, and two sisters. In 1864 she won a great reputation in Paris. About the same time she married Ludwig Normann, a Swiss musician, and in 1888 Sir Charles Hallé, a distinguished pianist, who died at Manchester, England, in 1895.

Nerva, (COCCEIUS.) See COCCEIUS.

Ner'va, (MARCUS COCCEIUS,) a Roman emperor, born in Umbria in 32 A.D. He was consul with Vespasian in 71, and with Domitian in 90 A.D. On the death of Domitian, in the year 96, he was proclaimed emperor by the army and the people. His administration was mild and liberal. He recalled exiles who had been banished by former emperors, and enforced penalties against informers. He made and performed a vow that he would not put any senator to death. His mutinous prætorian soldiers compelled him to permit the execution of the assassins of Domitian. He adopted Trajan as his son and successor, and died in 98 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Viribus illustribus;" J. J. DE BARRETT, "Histoire des deux Règnes de Nerva et de Trajan," 1790.

Nerval, de, dĕh nĕr'vāl', (GÉRARD,) or **Gérard Labrunie**, (lā'brü'ne',) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1808. He made a good translation of Goethe's "Faust," (1828,) wrote verses, comedies, etc., aided

Alexander Dumas in several works, and contributed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He fell in love with Jenny Colon, an actress, and became subject to a modified form of insanity, which did not much impair his genius. Among his works is "Les Illuminés, ou les Précurseurs du Socialisme," (1852.) He died by suicide in 1855. "That which he wrote," says Édouard Thierry, "was simple and excellent, ingenious and perfectly natural."

Nervesa, nĕr-vā'sȧ, (GASPARO,) an Italian painter of the Venetian school, born in Friuli, was a pupil of Titian. He lived about 1540.

Nes, van, vȧn nĕs, (JAN,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Delft in 1588; died in 1650.

Nes'bit or **Nis'bet**, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish antiquary, born in Edinburgh in 1672. He wrote a work "On Heraldry," (2 vols., 1722–42.) Died in 1725.

Nesbit, (E.,) an English poet and novelist, born at London in 1858, and married Hubert Bland in 1879. Among her works are "Lays and Legends," (1886,) "Songs of Love and Empire," (1891,) "Grim Tales," (1893,) "In Homespun," (1896,) "The Secret of Kyriels," (1898,) etc. He died in 1924.

Nesimee or **Nesimi**, nĕs'e-mee, a celebrated Turkish philosopher and free-thinker, flourished in the fifteenth century.

Nesle, de. See DENESLE.

Nesmond, de, dẹh nĕs'môn', (HENRI,) a French prelate and eloquent preacher, born at Bordeaux about 1645. He became Bishop of Montauban in 1687, and Archbishop of Toulouse in 1719. In 1710 he succeeded Fléchier in the French Academy. He wrote agreeable verses. Died in 1727.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académe Française."

Nesse, nĕss, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English nonconformist minister, born in Yorkshire in 1621. Having been ejected in 1662, he removed to London in 1675, and preached in that city about thirty years. He wrote, besides other works, "The History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament," (4 vols., 1690.) Died in 1705.

Nessel, nes'sẹl, (EDMOND,) a distinguished Flemish physician, born at Liege in 1658; died in 1731.

Nessel, nes'sẹl, [Lat. NESSE'LIUS,] (MARTIN,) a German teacher and Latin poet, born in Moravia in 1607; died about 1680.

Nesselius. See NESSEL.

Nesselrode, von, fon nes'sẹl-ro'dẹh, (CHARLES ROBERT,) COUNT, a Russian diplomatist, of German extraction, was born in December, 1780, at Lisbon, where his father was Russian minister. He acquired in the early part of his life the confidence of Alexander I., and was sent to Paris as councillor of the embassy in 1807. Soon after this date he obtained a high office in the department of foreign affairs. He took an important part in the negotiations which united Russia and other powers in a coalition against Napoleon. In 1816 he became minister of foreign affairs. Having held that post forty years, under three successive emperors, he resigned in 1856. Died in March, 1862.

Nessi, nĕs'see, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician, born at Como in 1741. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise on Obstetrics, which was translated into several languages. Died in 1821.

Nes'sus, [Gr. *Νέσσος*,] a Centaur, who, according to the fable, attempted to ravish Dejanira, the wife of Hercules, by whom he was killed with a poisoned arrow. The tunic of Nessus was said to have caused the death of Hercules.

Nes'tor, [Gr. *Νέστωρ*; It. NESTORE, nĕs-to'rȧ,] a celebrated Grecian hero, said to have been a son of Neleus, a grandson of Neptune, and a king of Pylos, was sometimes called "the Pylian Sage." According to tradition, he was an intimate friend of Hercules, took part in the battle of the Lapithæ against the Centaurs, in the Calydonian hunt, and in the Argonautic expedition. He was a prominent leader in the Trojan war, although he was then past his prime; and he was highly esteemed as a counsellor by Agamemnon and the other chiefs. He is described by Homer as excelling alike in courage, wisdom, and eloquence, and is said to have ruled over three generations of men. He had several sons, among whom was Antilochus.

Nestor, nĕs'tor, a Russian chronicler, called "the father of Russian history," was born at Kief about 1056. Several editions of his "Chronicle" have been published, the best of which is that of Schlözer, entitled "Russian Annals," ("Russischer Annalen," 1802.) Died about 1116.

See POGODINE, "Recherches historiques sur Nestor," 1839; GRETCH, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Russe."

Nestore, nĕs-to'rȧ, (DIONISIO,) an Italian scholar of the fifteenth century, a native of Novara, was the author of a vocabulary of the Latin tongue, entitled "Onomasticon."

Nes-to'ri-us, the founder of the sect of Nestorians, was born at Germanicia, in Syria, near the end of the fourth century. Having become a popular preacher, he was elected Patriarch of Constantinople in 428 A.D. He occasioned a schism by objecting to call the Virgin Mary *the mother of* God. The dispute was fomented by Cyril of Alexandria, who became a violent adversary of Nestorius. A council was called at Ephesus by the emperor Theodosius in 431; and, before the arrival of John of Antioch and several other bishops, Nestorius was deposed, on a charge of blasphemy. He was afterwards banished to an oasis in Egypt. The Nestorians still exist as a sect in Koordistan and Mesopotamia.

Nethersole, (OLGA,) actress, born at London in 1870. She made her first appearance on the stage in 1887, and has played leading rôles in all parts of the English-speaking world.

Neto, nȧ'to, (JOSE SEBASTIÃO,) a Portuguese cardinal, born in 1841. In 1879 he was appointed Bishop of Angola, in Africa, in 1883 he was named Patriarch of Lisbon, and in 1884 was created a cardinal-priest.

Netscher, nĕt'shẹr, (CONSTANTIN,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1670, was a son of the following. He painted portraits with success. Died in 1722.

Netscher, nĕt'shẹr, (KASPAR,) an eminent German painter, born at Heidelberg in 1639. He excelled in portraits and conversation-pieces, and imitated to perfection the lustre of velvet and satin. He is regarded as equal in most points to Terburg and Douw. Died in 1684. His sons, CONSTANTIN and THÉODORE, were likewise good portrait-painters.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Allemands, Hollandais," etc.; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" J. C. WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Netscher, [Fr. pron. nĕt'shair',] (THÉODORE,) a portrait-painter, son of the preceding, was born at Bordeaux about 1664. He worked in Paris and London. Died in 1732.

Nettelbladt, net'tẹl-blȧt', (DANIEL,) a German jurist, born at Rostock in 1719, became director of the University of Halle. He wrote, among other works, a "System of Universal Natural Jurisprudence." Died in 1791.

Nettelbladt, von, fon net'tẹl-blȧt', sometimes written **Nettleblad**t, (CHRISTIAN,) BARON, a Swedish jurist, born at Stockholm in 1696; died in 1775.

Nettement, nĕt'môn', (ALFRED FRANÇOIS,) a French journalist, born in Paris in 1805. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Revolution of July, 1830," (2 vols., 1833,) and a "History of French Literature under the Reign of Louis Philippe." Died in 1869.

Net'ter, (THOMAS,) surnamed WALDENSIS, an English monk, noted as an opponent of Wickliff. He was privy councillor and confessor to Henry V. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1430.

Nettleton, net'tẹl-tọn, (ASAHEL,) D.D., an American divine, born at Killingworth, Connecticut, in 1783, was distinguished as a preacher and revivalist. Died in 1844.

See REV. ROBERT STEEL, "Burning and Shining Lights," London, 1864.

Neubauer, noi'bŏw'ẹr, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant minister and writer, born at Magdeburg in 1705; died about 1748.

Neubauer, (FRANZ CHRISTIAN,) a German musician and composer, born in Bohemia in 1760; died in 1795.

Neubeck, noi'bek, (VALERIUS WILHELM,) a German poet and physician, born at Arnstadt in 1765, was the author of a poem entitled "The Fountains of Health, or Mineral Springs." ("Die Gesundbrunnen," 1794,) esteemed one of the best didactic poems in the German language. He practised for many years at Steinau. Died in 1850.

See SCHLEGEL, "Charaktere und Kritiken;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Neuenar, von, fon noi'ęn-ar', [Lat. NUENA'RIUS or NEVENA'RIUS,] (HERMANN,) COUNT, a learned German prelate, born in the duchy of Juliers in 1491. He was a patron of literature, and wrote various works. Died in 1530.

Neufchâteau. See FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHÂTEAU.

Neuhauss, van, vän noi'hŏwss, [Lat. NEUHU'SIUS,] (EDON,) a German scholar and writer, born at Steinfurt, in Westphalia, in 1581. Among his works are "Manes Nassovii," a poem, (1620,) and "Fatidica Sacra," (1635–48.) Died in 1638.

See REINER NEUHUSIUS, "Vita E. Neuhusii," 1677.

Neuhauss, van, (REGNIER,) a poet and philologist, born at Leeuwarden in 1618, was a son of the preceding. Died about 1680.

Neuhof, noi'hof, (THEODOR,) BARON OF, a German adventurer, born in Westphalia. In 1735 he was invited by the Corsicans, at that time oppressed by the Genoese, to assume the chief power in their country, and the following year was crowned king. Being unable, however, to maintain himself against the Genoese and French, he took refuge in England, where he died in 1756.

Neuhusius. See NEUHAUSS.

Neukirch, noi'kēĕrk, (BENJAMIN,) a German poet, born in Silesia in 1665. He published "Select Poems," satires, and a poetical translation of Fénelon's "Télémaque." Died in 1729.

Neukomm, von, fon noi'kom, (SIGISMUND,) a German musician and composer, born at Saltzburg in 1778, was a pupil of the celebrated Haydn. He passed several years in Paris in the service of Talleyrand. He was an excellent organist. He composed a number of oratorios, operas, and other works. Among his master-pieces are the oratorios of "David" and "Mount Sinai." Died in 1858.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Neumann, noi'măn, (BALTHASAR,) a German architect, born at Eger in 1687. He designed many churches and palaces. Died in 1753.

Neumann, (CASPAR,) a German theologian and Hebrew scholar, born at Breslau in 1648. He wrote "Genesis Linguæ Sanctæ Veteris Testamenti," (1696,) "Pith or Marrow of all Prayers," ("Kern aller Gebete,") and other works. Died in 1715.

See TACKEN, "Leben Neumanns," 1741.

Neumann, (FRANZ ERNST,) a German natural philosopher, born in Ukermark in 1798. He became professor of physics at Königsberg in 1826, and gained distinction by his researches in crystallography, the theory of light, etc.

Neumann, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German poet and *littérateur*, born in Berlin in 1787. He was associated with his friend Varnhagen von Ense in the composition of the "Almanac of the Muses," and other works. He translated Macchiavelli's "History of Florence." Died in 1834.

Neumann, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Hertz, near Merseburg, in 1661. He was professor of theology at Wittenberg. Died in 1709

Neumann, new'măn, (JOHN NEPOMUCENE,) D.D., an eminent bishop, born in Srachatic, Bohemia, March 20, 1811. He was educated at Budweis and Prague, was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood in 1836, and in 1852 was consecrated Bishop of Philadelphia. Died in Philadelphia, January 5, 1860. Bishop Neumann was distinguished for piety, learning, and humility, and was a member of the Redemptorist order.

Neumann, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist and historian, born near Bamberg in 1798. He published numerous works, among which are "Asiatic Studies," (1837,) a "History of the British Empire in India," (2 vols., 1857,) and a "History of the United States," (Berlin, 3 vols., 1865.) Died in March, 1870.

Neumann, (KARL GEORG,) a German medical writer and poet, born at Gera in 1774. He became professor of medicine in Berlin in 1818. Among his works is "Specielle Pathologie und Therapie," (4 vols., 1837.) Died in 1850.

Neumann, (KASPAR,) a German chemist, born in 1682 or 1683, became professor of chemistry in the Royal College of Berlin. He wrote a number of scientific treatises, which were translated into English. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1737.

See F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Neumark, noi'mark, (GEORG,) a German poet and musician, born at Mühlhausen (Thuringia) in 1621. He was living in great destitution at Hamburg, when his talents attracted the notice of Rosenkrantz, the Swedish ambassador, who made him his secretary. He afterwards became librarian and secretary of the archives at Weimar, where he died in 1681. He is chiefly celebrated for the beautiful hymn "Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten," a translation of which is to be found in the "Lyra Germanica."

Neumayr von Flessen-Seilbitz, noi'mīr fon flĕs'-sęn sīl'bĭts, (ANTON,) a German critic and able writer on art, was born in Vienna in 1772. He passed many years in Italy, and wrote, in Italian, besides other works, a "Historical and Critical Memoir on Painting," (1811,) "The German Artists," (6 vols., 1819–23,) and a "Life of Albert Dürer," (1823.) Died in 1840.

Neureuther, noi'roi'tęr, (EUGEN,) an eminent German designer, born at Munich in 1806. Among his works are illustrations of the poems of Goethe, Wieland, and other German authors. Died March 23, 1882.

Neuville. See HYDE DE NEUVILLE.

Neuville, de, deh nuh'vēl', (ALPHONSE MARIE ADOLPHE,) a French painter of military subjects, was born at Saint-Omer, May 31, 1836. Apart from his numerous and well-known war-pictures, he has been successful as an illustrator of books. Died in 1885.

Neuville, de, dęh nuh'vēl', (CHARLES FREY,) a French Jesuit, eminent as a pulpit orator, born in the diocese of Coutances in 1693; died in 1774.

Neuvillé, de, dęh nuh've'yā', (DIDIER PIERRE CHICANAU,) a French writer, born at Nancy in 1720. He published "The Philosophic Dictionary," (1751,) and other works. Died in 1781.

Neuwied, PRINCE OF. See MAXIMILIAN

Nevada, ne-vā'dą, (EMMA,) the stage-name of Miss EMMA **Wixom,** an American singer, born at Nevada City, California, in 1861. She first appeared upon the stage at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, in 1880, and later sang with great success in the principal European cities.

Nę-vay', (JOHN,) a Scottish poet, born at Forfar, January 28, 1792. He published several volumes of verse, and died in May, 1870.

Nevenarius. See NEUENAR.

Nevers, de, dęh nęh-vair', (LOUIS **de Gonzague**—dęh gôn'zăg',) DUC, a French commander, born in 1539. He fought against the Huguenots in the civil war, and in the reign of Henry III. was one of the chiefs of the League. In 1590 he entered the service of Henry IV., who gave him command of an army. Died in 1595.

See TURPIN, "Histoire de Louis de Gonzague," 1789; BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines."

Nevers, de, (PHILIPPE JULIEN MANCINI MAZARINI,) DUC, born in Rome in 1641, was a nephew of Cardinal Mazarin, and a brother of Hortense Mancini. He enjoyed the favour of Louis XIV., who appointed him lieutenant-general of Nivernais. He wrote agreeable verses, and was noticed by Voltaire in his Catalogue of the writers of the age of Louis XIV. Died in 1707.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Neveu, nęh-vuh', (MATTHIAS,) a skilful Dutch painter born at Leyden in 1647, was a pupil of Gerard Douw Died after 1718.

Nevil. See NEVILLE.

Nevile or **Nevyle**, nĕv'il, (ALEXANDER,) an English classical scholar, born in Kent in 1544, was secretary to Archbishop Parker. His paraphrase of the "Œdipus" of Seneca is highly eulogized by Warton. Died in 1614.

Nevile or **Neville**, (HENRY,) an English writer, born in 1620, embraced the republican cause, and became a member of the council of state, but resigned on the usurpation of Cromwell. He was the author of "Plato Redivivus, or a Dialogue concerning Government." Died in 1694.

Nev'ille, (HENRY,) an English actor, born in Manchester, June 20, 1837. He went very early upon the stage, and won great distinction as a versatile and able comedian. He has also written "The Stage: its Past and Present," and several plays.

Neville, (RICHARD CORNWALLIS and RICHARD GRIFFIN.) See BRAYBROOKE, LORD.

Nev'in, (ALFRED,) an American clergyman, born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1816. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and afterwards became a Presbyterian clergyman. After holding several pastorates, he became editor successively of "The Standard," "The Presbyterian Weekly," and "The Presbyterian Journal." He was the author of numerous theological works. Died in 1890.

Nevin, (JOHN WILLIAMSON,) D.D., a distinguished American divine and theological writer, of the (German) Reformed Church, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1803. He became president of the theological seminary at Mercersburg in 1841, and later was president of Franklin and Marshall College. He published a number of theological works, was editor for a time of the "Mercersburg Review," and was a distinguished exponent of the "Mercersburg theology." Died June 6, 1886.

Nevin, (WILLIAM CHANNING,) an American author, born at New Athens, Ohio, in 1844. He became a lawyer and a Philadelphia journalist, and published "History of All Religions," "A Wild-Goose Chase," "Joshua Whitcomb's Tribulations," etc., and a number of poems.

Nevizan, nā-vĕd-zän' or nĕv-e-zän', (GIOVANNI,) an Italian jurist, born at Asti. He published "Sylvæ Nuptialis Libri sex," (1521,) a curious work, often reprinted. Died in 1540.

New'bĕr-rў, (JOHN STRONG,) M.D., LL.D., an American geologist, born at Windsor, Connecticut, December 22, 1822. He graduated at Western Reserve College in 1846, and at Cleveland Medical College in 1848. He also studied at the École de Médecine and the École des Mines, Paris. He was United States geologist, 1855–60, served in the United States Sanitary Commission, 1861–65, and in 1866 became professor of geology in the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York city. He was also State geologist for Ohio, 1869–79. He was author of many volumes of "Reports," geological and palæontological. Died December 7, 1892.

Newberry, (TRUEMAN HANDY,) born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1864. Graduated at Yale in 1885, became president of large steel works, and served in the navy during the Spanish-American war. He was assistant secretary of the navy 1905–08, and secretary of the navy in the Roosevelt cabinet Dec. 1, 1908, to March 4, 1909.

Newborough or **Newburgh**, nū'bŭr-ẹh, [Lat. NEUBRIGENSIS,] (WILLIAM OF,) an English chronicler, born in Yorkshire in 1136, wrote a "History of England," (in Latin,) beginning with the Norman conquest and brought down to 1197.

Newcastle. See CAVENDISH, (WILLIAM.)

Newcastle, nū-kas'ẹl, (HENRY PELHAM CLINTON,) DUKE OF, born in London in 1811, was the eldest son of Henry, Duke of Newcastle. He was styled Earl of Lincoln until the death of his father, (1851,) and entered Parliament in 1832. For a short time in 1846 he was chief secretary for Ireland. In 1852 he became secretary for the colonies in Lord Aberdeen's coalition ministry. He was appointed secretary of war in 1854. As war minister he was so much censured for the discomforts and disasters of the army in the Crimea in 1854 that he resigned, or was removed, in 1855. In June, 1859, he accepted office as colonial secretary in the Liberal ministry of Palmerston. He was the attendant and chief counsellor of the Prince of Wales in his visit to Canada and the United States in 1860. Died in 1864.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for December, 1864.

Newcastle, (HENRY PELHAM FIENNES PELHAM CLINTON,) fourth DUKE OF, an English peer, born in 1785. He inherited the title of duke at the death of his father. He was a Tory, and an opponent of the Reform bill of 1832. He died in 1851, leaving a son, Henry, fifth Duke of Newcastle.

Newcastle, (THOMAS PELHAM,) DUKE OF, an English Whig minister of state, born in 1693, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Pelham, of Sussex. His mother was a sister of John Hollis, Duke of Newcastle, who, dying in 1711, left a princely fortune to the subject of this article. In 1715 he was created Duke of Newcastle, and in 1724 appointed secretary of state. In 1754 he was promoted to the office of first lord of the treasury, (or premier,) which was then vacated by the death of his brother, Henry Pelham. He resigned reluctantly in November, 1756, and, after a ministerial crisis, formed a coalition with Pitt, and was again prime minister, or co-ordinate chief minister, from 1757 until May, 1762, when Lord Bute became premier. "His love of influence," says Macaulay, (in his Review of Walpole's "Letters to Horace Mann,") "was so intense a passion that it supplied the place of talents, that it inspired even fatuity with cunning. . . . All the able men of his time ridiculed him as a dunce, a driveller, a child who never knew his own mind for an hour together; and he overreached them all round." He died, without issue, in 1768, when the title passed to Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, who had married a daughter and heiress of Henry Pelham.

See MACAULAY, Review of Thackeray's "History of Lord Chatham," 1834.

New'cŏmb, (SIMON,) LL.D., an American astronomer, born at Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835. He graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1858. In 1861 he became a professor in the United States navy, and in 1877 superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac," retiring in 1897. He became professor of mathematics and astronomy at Johns Hopkins University in 1894. He made many astronomical discoveries. His principal writings are "Financial Policy," (1865,) "A.B.C. of Finance," (1877,) "Popular Astronomy," (1878,) a "Course of Mathematics," (1881,) "Principles of Political Economy," (1886,) etc. Died July 11, 1909.

Newcomb, nū'kŭm, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in 1675, became rector of Stopham, in Sussex, about 1734. He wrote, besides other poems, "The Library," (1718,) and "The Last Judgment," (1723.) Died about 1766.

Newcome, (WILLIAM,) a learned prelate and eminent biblical scholar, born in Bedfordshire in 1729. He became successively Bishop of Ossory and of Waterford, in Ireland, and in 1795 Archbishop of Armagh. He was the author of a "Historical View of the English Biblical Translations," and "Harmony of the Gospels," (1778.) Died in 1800.

See the "Monthly Review" for October, 1779.

New-com'ẹn, (MATTHEW,) an English nonconformist, was a member of the Westminster Assembly of divines. He was one of the five persons who wrote "Smectymnus," a controversial work against Bishop Hall. Died at Leyden in 1666.

Newcommen or **Newcomen**, nu-kom'ẹn, (THOMAS,) an English locksmith, born in Devonshire, was one of the inventors of the steam-engine. In 1705 Newcommen and Cawley (a glazier of that place) obtained a patent for an engine combining for the first time the cylinder and piston, with a separate boiler. The steam admitted below the piston was condensed by the application of cold water, and the pressure of the atmosphere, forcing down the piston, moved a working-beam, to one end of which a pump-rod was attached. This engine was much used in mines.

See J. ROBISON, "System of Mechanical Philosophy."

New'dI-gate, (Sir Roger,) an English gentleman of fine taste and classical attainments, born in Warwickshire in 1719. He was for many years representative in Parliament for the University of Oxford. He was a generous patron of that institution, to which he gave the Florentine Museum, Piranesi's works, and the candelabra in the Radcliffe Library. Died in 1780.

New'ell, (Robert Henry,) an American humourist, born at New York in 1836. He became a journalist and editor in New York, and was widely known for his "Orpheus C. Kerr" papers, (four volumes of humourous letters on the civil war.) He also published several volumes of poems, novels, etc. D. Aug. 8, 1901.

New'man, (Francis W.,) an English author, brother of John Henry, noticed below, was born in London in 1805. He was educated at Oxford, and, after he left college, passed three years in the Turkish empire, (1830–33.) In 1840 he became professor of languages at Manchester New College. He was appointed professor of Latin in University College, London, in 1846. Among his principal works are a "History of the Hebrew Monarchy," (1847,) "The Soul: its Sorrows and Aspirations," (1849,) "Phases of Faith, or Passages from the History of my Creed," (1850,) "Lectures on Ancient and Modern History," (1851,) "English Institutions and their Reforms," (1865,) "Hand-Book of Modern Arabic," (1866,) etc. His religious views were the opposite of those of his brother, and advocated a form of faith including the best features of all known religions. Died in 1897.

Newman, (Henry R.,) an American artist, born at New York city in 1833. He became noted for water-colour paintings of architecture, landscape, and flowers.

Newman, (John Henry,) an eminent English theologian, born in London in 1801. He entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1816, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1822. At Oriel College he formed a friendship with John Keble the poet, and with Dr. Whately. He was ordained a priest in 1824, and became vice-principal of Alban Hall in 1825, and a tutor of Oriel College in 1826. In 1828 he was appointed vicar of Saint Mary's, Oxford, and of Littlemore. In 1833 Newman, Keble, and Pusey initiated the "Oxford movement" in favour of High-Church doctrines, which they advocated in a series of "Tracts for the Times." He manifested a growing tendency to Roman Catholicism in his "Arians of the Fourth Century: their Doctrines, Temper, and Conduct," (1833,) his "Tract No. 90," (1841,) and his "Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine." He became a member of the Roman Catholic Church in 1845, and was the principal of the Oratory of Saint Philip Neri at Birmingham from 1848 to 1852. In the latter year he was fined one hundred pounds for a libel on Dr. Achilli. He defended or explained his religious course in a work entitled "Apology for his Life," ("Apologia pro Vita sua," 1864.) He published a collection of poems, (1868,) "The Grammar of Assent," (1870,) and "A Letter addressed to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, on the Occasion of Mr. Gladstone's Recent Expostulation," (1875.) He was made a cardinal-deacon in 1879. Died August 11, 1890.

Newman, (John Philip,) an American bishop, born at New York in 1826. He entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1849, and was elected bishop in 1888. He was noted as a pulpit orator and lecturer, and wrote "From Dan to Beersheba," "Thrones and Palaces of Babylon and Nineveh," "America for Americans," "The Supremacy of Law," etc. Died in 1899.

New'march, (William,) an English political economist, born in 1820. His most important work was the preparation of the two concluding volumes of "Tooke and Newmarch's History of Prices," (1856.) Died March 23, 1882.

Newport, (George,) F.R.S., an English comparative anatomist and entomologist, born at Canterbury in 1803. He practised medicine, and devoted much time to the study of the anatomy of insects, on which subjects he contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" a number of memoirs. One of these was "On the Nervous System of the Sphinx." He was elected president of the Entomological Society in 1844. Died in 1854.

New'ton, (Alfred,) a British zoologist, born at Genoa in 1829. He was educated at Cambridge, and became professor of zoology there in 1866. Among his works are "The Zoology of Ancient Europe," (1862,) "Ootheca Wolleyana," (1864,) the "Dictionary of Birds," (1896,) etc. Died June 7, 1907.

New'ton, (Charles Thomas,) a British archæologist, born in 1816. He graduated in 1837 at Christ Church, Oxford, and was employed (1840–52) in the British Museum. Becoming vice-consul at Mitylene, he made important explorations in Asia Minor. In 1880 he was appointed professor of archæology in the University of Oxford. Among his writings are a "History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus," etc., (2 vols., 1862,) "Travels in the Levant," (1865,) "Essays on Art and Archæology," (1880,) etc. Died November 28, 1894.

New'ton, (Gilbert Stuart,) a distinguished painter, of English extraction, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1794. He painted numerous small pictures of great merit, among which we may name "Shylock and Jessica" and "Portia and Bassanio." Died in 1835.

Newton, (Henry Chance,) playwright and critic, born at Kennington, Eng., 1854. He has been on the staff of several papers and is London correspondent of the New York "Dramatic Mirror." He has written many dramas.

Newton, (Sir Isaac,) an illustrious English philosopher and mathematician, born at Woolsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, on the 25th of December, 1642, (Old Style.) He was the posthumous and only child of Isaac Newton, a farmer, who died in 1642. His mother, whose original name was Hannah Ayscough, was married again to the Rev. Barnabas Smith in 1645. He attended the schools of Skillington and Stoke for several years, and about the age of twelve entered the grammar-school of Grantham. There he manifested much mechanical ingenuity by the construction of a windmill, a water-clock, a sundial, and other pieces of mechanism. He also wrote verses in his boyhood. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a sub-sizar, in June, 1661, before which date it does not appear that he had been a profound student of mathematics. It has been stated that he commenced the study of Euclid's "Elements," but he found the first propositions so self-evident that he threw the book aside as too trifling. "When Newton entered Trinity College," says Brewster, "he brought with him a more slender portion of science than at his age falls to the lot of ordinary scholars." Among the works which he first studied at Cambridge were the "Optics" of Kepler and the "Geometry" of Descartes. In 1664 he read Wallis's "Arithmetica Infinitorum," and discovered the method of infinite series, or the binomial theorem, which enabled him to compute the area of curves and to solve with ease problems which before were insoluble or very difficult. He took the degree of B.A. in 1665, and discovered the differential calculus, or method of fluxions, probably in the same year. This important method of mathematical investigation was discovered by Leibnitz about the same time, and before Newton had published anything on the subject. A controversy arose between the English and foreign mathematicians about the priority of the discovery. Sir David Brewster gives this decision of the question: 1. That Newton was the first inventor of the *method of fluxions;* that the method was incomplete in its notation, and that the fundamental principle of it was not published to the world till 1687. 2. That Leibnitz communicated his *differential calculus* to Newton in 1677, with a complete system of notation, and that he published it in 1684.

As a precaution against the plague, he retired from Cambridge to his native place in the summer of 1665. He then and there began to speculate on the subject of gravity. It was in the autumn of 1665 that the apple which suggested to him the idea of gravitation is said to have fallen from the tree at Woolsthorpe. "When sitting alone in the garden," says Brewster, "and speculating

on the power of gravity, it occurred to him that as the same power by which the apple fell to the ground was not sensibly diminished at the greatest distance from the centre of the earth to which we can reach, . . . it might extend to the moon and retain her in her orbit in the same manner as it bends into a curve a stone or cannon-ball when projected in a straight line from the surface of the earth." He arrived at the conclusion that the force of gravity by which the planets were retained in their orbits varied as the squares of their distances from the sun; but, not being prepared to verify this hypothesis, he abandoned or deferred the subject for many years.

He returned to Cambridge in 1666, and applied himself to the grinding of optic glasses, and began to study the subject of colours in connection with the prismatic spectrum. He was elected a Minor Fellow in October, 1667, and took his degree of M.A. in March, 1668, as twenty-third on the list of one hundred and forty-eight graduates. He made a small reflecting telescope in 1668, and succeeded Dr. Barrow, as Lucasian professor of mathematics, in 1669. About this date he made the grand discovery that *light is not homogeneous, but consists of rays of different refrangibility.* He also perceived that this different refrangibility was the real cause of the imperfection of refracting telescopes. In 1671 he constructed with his own hands a second reflecting telescope, which is preserved in the library of the Royal Society. Newton read a course of lectures on optics, at Cambridge, in 1669, 1670, and 1671. He was the author of the theory of light called the Emission theory, according to which light is composed of, or produced by, material particles of inconceivable minuteness, emitted by luminous bodies in all directions. On this subject he was involved in a controversy with Hooke and Huygens, who maintained the undulatory theory. In a letter to Leibnitz, dated December 9, 1675, he writes, "I was so persecuted with discussions arising out of my theory of light, that I blamed my own imprudence for parting with so substantial a blessing as my quiet to run after a shadow." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in January, 1672. In December, 1675, he communicated to that body a discourse entitled a "Theory of Light and Colours." "The theory of Newton," says Sir John Herschel, "gives a complete and elegant explanation of what may be considered the chief of all optical facts,—the production of colours in the ordinary refraction of light by a prism, the discovery of which by him marks one of the greatest epochs in the annals of experimental science." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.") His optical discoveries are described in a work entitled "Opticks, or a Treatise on the Reflexions, Refractions, Inflexions, and Colours of Light," which was published in 1704, but written many years earlier. "To avoid being engaged in disputes about these matters," says the author, "I have hitherto delayed the printing." The only other optical work by Newton was his "Lectiones Opticæ," (1728,) which contains the lectures he read at Cambridge in 1669–71.

Newton had abandoned the subject of gravity in 1665, after an attempt to verify his theory by a calculation which failed because he had employed an erroneous measure of the earth's radius. About 1684 he resumed his inquiries and calculations in relation to the moon, and employed Picard's more accurate measure of the earth's diameter. He thus demonstrated the great truth that the orbit of the moon is curved by the same force which causes bodies to fall on the surface of the earth. According to a doubtful tradition, he became so much agitated as his calculations drew to a close, that he was obliged to ask a friend to finish them. "This anecdote is not supported by what is known of Newton's character." (Brewster's "Life of Newton.") He announced this discovery to the Royal Society in 1685 by his treatise "De Motu." This was the germ of his greatest work, the "Principia," (composed in 1685–86,) which Laplace regarded as "pre-eminent above all other productions of the human intellect." The full title of this work, which was published by the Royal Society or by Halley in 1687, is "The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy," ("Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.") It consists of three Books, of which the first and second are entitled "On the Motion of Bodies," and the third "On the System of the World." "The great discovery," says Brewster, "which characterizes the 'Principia' is that of the principle of universal gravitation, *that every particle of matter in the universe is attracted by, or gravitates to, every other particle of matter, with a force inversely proportional to the squares of their distances.*"

"The glory of these men," says Macaulay, referring to Wallis and Halley, "is cast into the shade by the transcendent lustre of one immortal name. In Isaac Newton two kinds of intellectual power, which have little in common, and which are not often found together in a very high degree of vigour, but which nevertheless are equally necessary in the most sublime departments of natural philosophy, were united as they have never been united before or since. . . . In no other mind have the demonstrative faculty and the inductive faculty coexisted in such supreme excellence and perfect harmony." ("History of England," vol. i. chap. iii.)

In 1687 James II. sent an illegal mandamus to the University of Cambridge, directing that a certain monk should be admitted a master of arts without taking the oath of allegiance. Newton took an active and influential part in defending the privileges of the university on this occasion. He represented Cambridge in the Convention Parliament, January, 1689–February, 1690, and maintained the principles of civil and religious liberty in that critical period of revolution. In 1689 he became acquainted with John Locke, with whom he associated on friendly terms and corresponded until his death. Newton, though satiated with fame, had gained no pecuniary benefit by his writings, and had received no mark of national gratitude for his discoveries. Locke and Charles Montague endeavoured to procure for him some permanent appointment, but without success.

In 1692 and 1693 he wrote to Bentley four celebrated letters on the formation of the sun and the planets, etc., in which he affirms that the motions of the planets could not be produced by any natural cause alone, but were impressed by an intelligent agent and Divine power. A report was circulated, chiefly on the continent, that Newton was insane, about 1692. The story that his precious manuscripts were burned through the agency of his little dog Diamond, seems to be equally unfounded. "He never had any communion with dogs or cats." (Brewster.)

In 1694 Newton was occupied by researches on the lunar theory, and obtained from Flamsteed his observations on the moon. Letters were exchanged between them in relation to these observations, which became the occasion of an intemperate and discreditable controversy. Newton was appointed warden of the mint in 1695 or 1696 by his friend Montague, Earl of Halifax, who had resolved on an important scheme of re-coinage of clipped and debased coin. The salary of this office was about £600. In 1699 he was promoted to be master of the mint, with a salary of from £1200 to £1500. In 1703 he was returned to Parliament by the University of Cambridge, and was elected President of the Royal Society. He continued until his death to occupy the latter position, to which he was annually re-elected. He was knighted by Queen Anne in 1705. Among his important works are "The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended," (1728,) and "Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse of Saint John," (first published in 1733.) "That the greatest philosopher of which any age can boast," says Brewster, "was a sincere and humble believer in the leading doctrines of our religion and lived conformably to its precepts, has been justly regarded as a proud triumph of the Christian faith." Newton's religious opinions, however, were not strictly orthodox: like Milton, he appears to have had a decided leaning towards Arianism.

Newton was never married. His latter years were passed in London, where he lived in a handsome style and kept six servants. He was extremely generous and liberal in the use of money, for which he is said to have had a great contempt. On one occasion he offered Dr. Cheselden, as a fee, a handful of guineas out of his coat-pocket. He was often so absorbed in meditation that

he forgot to eat, and it was necessary for his servants to remind him of his meals. He died at Kensington on the 20th of March, 1727, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His collected works were published by Bishop Horsley in 5 vols. 4to, (1779–85.)

Near the end of his life he said, "I know not what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

"Though there be few," says Dr. Chalmers, "who comprehend or follow Newton in his gigantic walk, yet all may participate in his triumphant feeling when he reached that lofty summit where the whole mystery and magnificence of nature stood submitted to his gaze,—an eminence won by him through the power and patience of intellect alone, but from which he descried a scene more glorious far than imagination could have formed, or than ever had been pictured and set forth in the sublimest visions of poetry." ("Treatise on the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man.")

"Whichever way we turn our view," says Sir John F. W. Herschel, "we find ourselves compelled to bow before his genius, and to assign to the name of Newton a place in our veneration which belongs to no other in the annals of science. His era marks the accomplished maturity of the human reason as applied to such objects. . . . His wonderful combination of mathematical skill with physical research enabled him to invent at pleasure new and unheard-of methods of investigating the effects of those causes which his clear and penetrating mind detected in operation. Ascending by a series of close-compacted inductive arguments to the highest axioms of dynamical science, he succeeded in applying them to the complete explanation of all the great astronomical phenomena." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

See SIR DAVID BREWSTER, "Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton," 2 vols., 1855; FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Newton," 1728; PEMBERTON, "Account of Newton's Philosophy;" BIOT, article "Newton" in the "Biographie Universelle;" ARAGO, "Notices biographiques," tome iii.; BIRCH, "History of the Royal Society," vols. iii. and iv.; MACLAURIN, "Exposition of the Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton," 1748; RIGAUD, "Historical Essay on the Principia of Newton;" "Life of Newton" in the "Biographia Britannica;" PAOLO FRISI, "Elogio storico del Cavaliere I. Newton," 1778; WM. WHEWELL, "Newton and Flamsteed," 1836; CARL SNELL, "Newton und die mechanische Naturwissenschaft," 1843.

Newton, (JOHN,) an English mathematician, born in Northamptonshire in 1622, was the author of "Geometrical Trigonometry," "Astronomia Britannica," and other works. Died in 1678.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Newton, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in London in 1725. Having for many years led a profligate life as a sailor, and engaging in the African slave-trade, he was converted, and distinguished himself thenceforth by his zeal in the cause of religion. In 1764 he became curate of Olney, where he acquired the friendship of Cowper, and wrote, in conjunction with him, the "Olney Hymns." He also published a "Review of Ecclesiastical History," (1770,) "Cardiphonia," etc., and other works. Died in 1807.

New'ton, (JOHN,) an American general, born in Virginia, graduated at West Point in 1842. He became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers in 1861, and commanded a brigade in the battles before Richmond, June, 1862, and a division at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He served under General Sherman in Georgia in 1864, with distinction, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in 1865. After the war he was engaged in removing the obstructions to navigation in Hell Gate. He became brigadier-general and chief of engineers in 1885, retired in 1886, was made commissioner of public works in New York in 1887, and president of the Panama Railroad Company in 1888. Died in 1895.

Newton, (REGINALD HEBER,) D.D., an American clergyman, a son of Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, was born in Philadelphia, October 31, 1840. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. Ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church, his extreme "Broad Church" position attracted much attention. Among his works are "The Children's Church," (1872,) "The Morals of Trade," (1876,) "Womanhood," (1880,) "Studies of Jesus," (1881,) "The Right and Wrong Uses of the Bible," (1883,) and "The Book of Beginnings," (1884.) He has written much on social and industrial questions.

Newton, (RICHARD,) an English divine, born about 1675, became canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He published a work entitled "Pluralities Indefensible," (1744.) He was the founder of Hertford College, Oxford. Died in 1753.

See CHALMERS, "History of Oxford."

Newton, (RICHARD,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in Liverpool, England, July 25, 1813. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1839, and held Episcopalian pastorships, chiefly in Philadelphia. He published twenty-two volumes, many of them containing sermons for the young, which have had a wide popularity and have been translated into many foreign languages. Died May 25, 1887.

New'ton, (ROBERT,) a Scottish Methodist clergyman born in 1780. He preached in London and Liverpool and was appointed in 1839 a delegate to the General Conference of the United States. He was a popular preacher. Died in 1854.

Newton, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born at Lichfield in 1704, rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Bristol, (1761.) He published an excellent edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with notes, (1749,) and "Dissertations on the Prophecies," etc., (3 vols., 1754–58,) which were translated into German and Danish. Died in 1782.

See "Life of Thomas Newton," prefixed to the second edition of his Works; "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1783.

Newton, (THOMAS,) an English *littérateur*, born in Essex, became master of Macclesfield School. He was the author of a "History of the Saracens," (1575,) of a number of Latin poems, and other works. Died in 1607.

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry."

Newton, (WILLIAM,) an English architect and writer, published an English translation of Vitruvius, (2 vols., 1771.)

Newton, (WILLIAM WILBERFORCE,) an American clergyman, a brother of R. H. Newton, was born in Philadelphia, November 4, 1843. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1865, and at the Philadelphia Divinity School in 1868, and became a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. Among his works are "Essays of To-Day," (1879,) "The Voice of Saint John," a poem, (1880,) "Priest and Man," a novel, (1883,) "The Legend of Saint Telemachus," a poem, (1882,) and some volumes of sermons for children.

Ney, nā, (FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish diplomatist, born at Antwerp, became general of the order of Saint Francis, in Spain, in 1607. He was the principal agent of the Spanish king in the negotiation of the treaty of peace which recognized the independence of the revolted Dutch provinces in 1609. Watson the historian speaks highly of his talents and address.

See GROTIUS, "Histoire des Troubles des Pays-Bas."

Ney, nā, (JOSEPH NAPOLÉON,) Prince of the Moskwa, (in French, "de la Moskowa,") a French general, born in Paris in 1803, was the eldest son of Marshal Ney. He served in Algeria in 1837–38, and entered the Chamber of Peers in 1841. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, in which he was a partisan of Louis Napoleon. Died in 1857.

Ney, (MICHEL,) Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskwa, a famous French marshal, born at Sarre-Louis in January, 1769, was the son of a cooper. He entered the army as a private in 1787, became adjutant-general in 1794, and a general of brigade in 1796. As general of division, he acquired a high reputation under Massena, in Switzerland and Germany, in 1799. In 1800 he passed into the army of Moreau, and contributed to the victory of Hohenlinden. He obtained a marshal's bâton in 1804. For an important victory over the Austrians at Elchingen, in October, 1805, he received the title of Duke of Elchingen. His impetuous courage rendered essential services at the battle of Jena, in 1806. In this year he took

Magdeburg, the garrison of which amounted to about 20,000 men. He commanded an army in Spain in 1809, and obtained advantages at Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida in 1810. In the Russian campaign of 1812 he received from Bonaparte the appellation of the "Bravest of the Brave." He commanded the centre at the great battle of Borodino, or the Moskwa, from which he derived his title of Prince. In the retreat from Moscow, Marshal Ney commanded the rear-guard, and maintained his reputation by heroic conduct amidst the greatest disasters. "It was when danger was greatest and success most doubtful," says Alison, "that his courage was most conspicuous and his coolness most valuable." When summoned to capitulate, in November, 1812, he replied, "A marshal of France never surrenders!"

He took a prominent part in the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden, in 1813, and was defeated at Dennewitz by Bernadotte in September of that year. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, Ney submitted to Louis XVIII., who permitted him to retain his titles and military rank. In March, 1815, he received orders to lead an army against Napoleon, whom he promised to bring back in an iron cage. His moral courage, however, was not proof against the seductive offers of his former chief, to whom he transferred the army, as well as his own services. He fought with his usual resolution at Waterloo, where he led several charges of the Old Guard and had five horses shot under him. He was tried for treason by the court of the peers, and shot on the 7th of December, 1815.

"When the Parisians awoke," says Lamartine, "and found that Ney had been executed, bitter shame seized on every soul. . . . We must say, however, in the defence of the king and the ministers, that they were repugnant, from moderation, honour, and sensibility, to this useless, cruel, and shameful sacrifice. In their eyes, and in those of the impartial portion of the world, Ney was a great culprit, but his was a glorious life. His fault was among those which are condemned but pardoned. He had redeemed it beforehand by exploits which will be an eternal theme in the camps of France." ("History of the Restoration.")

See "Mémoires du Maréchal Ney," published by his family, 1833; ROUVAL, "Vie du Maréchal Ney," 1833; DUMOULIN, "Histoire du Procès du Maréchal Ney," 2 vols., 1815; J. NOLLET-FABERT, "Éloge historique du Maréchal Ney," 1852; CHARLEMONT, "Vie du Maréchal Ney," 1814; VERGARA, "Vida del Mariscal Ney," 1819; THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

Ney, (MICHEL LOUIS FÉLIX,) Duc d'Elchingen, a son of the preceding, was born in 1804. He served several campaigns in Algeria, and became a general of brigade in 1851. Died in 1854.

Ney, (NAPOLÉON HENRI EDGAR,) Prince of the Moskwa, a son of Marshal Ney, was born in Paris in 1812. He entered the army about 1830, was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1850, became aide-de-camp to the emperor in 1852, and general of brigade in 1856. Died in 1882.

Neyen, nī'ĕn or nā'ŏn', (AUGUSTE,) a Belgian historian, born at Luxemburg in 1809. Among his works is "Biographie Luxembourgeoise," (2 vols., 1861.)

Neyn, nīn, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter and architect, born at Leyden in 1597; died in 1639.

Neyra. See MENDANA.

Nezahualcoyotl, nā-zä-hwäl-ko-yotl', surnamed THE GREAT, King of Tezcuco, born in 1403. He was distinguished as a legislator and a patron of the sciences. Died in 1470.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico."

Ni or **Ne**. See CONFUCIUS.

Nibby, nĕb'bee, (ANTONIO,) an antiquary, born at Rome in 1792. He became professor of archæology in the College of Rome in 1820. He was a corresponding member of the French Institute, and the author of several antiquarian works. He also published a translation of Pausanias, with notes. Died in 1839.

Nibelungen-Lied. See SIEGFRIED.

Niboyet, ne'bwä'yä', (EUGÉNIE—*née* **Mouchon**,) a French authoress, born in 1797. She wrote several educational and woman's-rights works and novels, and founded in 1844 a socialist journal. Died in 1883.

Nicænetus, nī-sĕn'e-tus, [Gr. Νικαίνετος; Fr. NICÉNÈTE, ne'sā'nāt',] a Greek epigrammatic poet, born at Abdera or Samos, probably lived in the third century B.C. Several of his epigrams are inserted in Jacobs's "Anthology."

Nicaise, ne'kāz', (CLAUDE,) a French antiquary, born at Dijon in 1623. He published a treatise "On the Music of the Ancients," "On the Sirens," etc., and other works. He was a member of the principal Academies of Europe. Died in 1701.

See "Menagiana."

Nicaise, ne'kāz', [Lat. NICA'SIUS,] SAINT, a Christian prelate and martyr, became Bishop of Rheims. He was put to death by the Vandals when they sacked that city, in 407 A.D.

See FISQUET, "France pontificale."

Ni-can'dẹr, [Gr. Νίκανδρος; Fr. NICANDRE, ne'kŏNDR',] a celebrated Greek physician and poet, born near Colophon, is supposed to have flourished about 175–135 B.C. Of his numerous works only two have come down to us entire. These are two poems, entitled "Theriaca" and "Alexipharmaca." The latter treats of venomous animals and the remedies for their wounds. As a poet, he is eulogized by Cicero, but severely criticised by other writers. His works are said to be obscure and pedantic. Among his lost works was a poem of Georgics, which Virgil is said to have imitated.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" CLINTON, "Fasti Hellenici."

Nicander, a king of Sparta, of the family of Proclidæ, was a son of Charilaus. He reigned about 780 B.C.

Nicander, ne-kăn'dẹr, (KARL AUGUST,) a distinguished Swedish poet, born at Strengnäs in 1799. In 1826 he obtained the first prize from the Swedish Academy for his "Death of Tasso." He visited Italy in 1827, and published on his return "Recollections of the South." Among his other works we may name "The Runic Sword, or the First Knight," a tragedy, in verse, (1821,) "King Enzio," (1825,) and "Runor." These are said to be excellent models, both in style and other respects. Died in 1839.

Nicandre. See NICANDER.

Ni-cā'nor, [Gr. Νικάνωρ,] a Macedonian officer, commanded the foot-guards of Alexander the Great at the battles of the Granicus, Issus, and Arbela. He died about 330. He was a son of the famous Parmenio.

Nicanor, a Macedonian general, who became governor of Cappadocia in 321 B.C. As a partisan or ally of Antigonus, he fought against Eumenes. He was appointed governor of Media about 316, and was defeated in battle by Seleucus near the Tigris in 312 B.C.

Nicanor, a Greek general, commanded an army which Demetrius I., King of Syria, sent to subjugate Judea. He was defeated and killed by Judas Maccabæus.

Nicanor, called Στιγμαΐας, an eminent Greek grammarian of Alexandria or Hierapolis, lived in the reign of Hadrian, (117–138 A.D.) He wrote a treatise on Punctuation, and annotations on Homer.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Nicasius. See NICAISE.

Niccoli, nĕk'ko-lee, or **Nicoli**, ne'ko-le, [Lat. NICO'LUS,] (NICCOLÒ,) a learned Florentine, born in 1364, who rendered important services to literature by the discovery of ancient authors and by transcribing manuscripts. At his death, in 1437, he bequeathed his valuable library to the public. He is said to have been the first man in modern times who founded a public library.

Niccolini, nĕk-ko-lee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian poet and dramatist, born near Pisa in 1785. He was appointed in 1807 professor of history and mythology in the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence. He was the author of tragedies entitled "Antonio Foscarini," (1827,) "Polissena," "Giovanni da Procida," (1830,) and "Filippo Strozzi," (1847.) Died in 1861.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1836.

Niccolo, the Italian for NICHOLAS, which see.

Niccolo, ne'ko'lo', or **Nicolas**, ne'ko'lä', (ISOUARD,) a French dramatic composer, born at Malta in 1775. He produced numerous operas, among which are "Joconde" and "Jeannot et Colin." He died in Paris in 1818.

Niccolo d'Arezzo, nĕk-ko-lo' dâ-rĕt'so, an Italian sculptor, born at Arezzo about 1350. He worked at Florence and Rome. Died in 1417.

Niccolo da Pisa, nĕk-ko-lo' dâ pee'sâ, or **Niccolo Pisano**, nĕk-ko-lo' pe-sâ'no, an eminent Italian architect and sculptor, lived in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Among his best works are the church and monastery of the Holy Trinity at Florence, and the church of San Antonio at Padua. His bas-reliefs in the cathedral of Sienna were esteemed superior to any sculptures of the kind since the antique. Died about 1278.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes."

Niccolo del Abate. See ABBATE, (NICHOLAS.)

Niccols. See NICHOLS, (RICHARD.)

Nī'ce or **Nī'ke**, [Gr. *Νίκη*,] the goddess of victory in the Greek mythology, was, according to Hesiod, the daughter of Pallas and Styx, and corresponded to the Victoria of the Romans.

Nicénète. See NICÆNETUS.

Nicéphore. See NICEPHORUS.

Nī-çeph'o-rus [Gr. *Νικηφόρος*; Fr. NICÉPHORE, ne'sâ'for'] **I.**, Emperor of Constantinople, became leader in 802 of a conspiracy against the empress Irene, who had usurped the throne, and, having banished her, was made emperor. In 811 he was slain, while fighting the Bulgarians.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Nicephorus II., surnamed PHOCAS, a distinguished Byzantine commander, married about 963 the widow of Romanus II., and assumed the title of emperor. He gained several victories over the Saracens in Syria and Cilicia, but was assassinated by John Zimisces in 969.

Nicephorus III., surnamed BOTANI'ATES, a Byzantine officer, having in 1078 revolted against Michael Ducas, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in his stead. He was, however, soon compelled to give up the throne to Alexis Comnenus, who banished him. Died in 1081.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Nicephorus, [Fr. NICÉPHORE, ne'sâ'for',] Patriarch of Constantinople, and a Byzantine historian, born about 758 A.D., was a zealous opponent of the iconoclasts. He obtained the office of patriarch in 806, and was deposed in 815 by Leo V. He wrote, in Greek, besides other works, a "History of the Eastern Empire from 602 to 770 A.D.," the Latin title of which is "Breviarium Historicum." He was one of the best writers of his time. Died in 828 A.D.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Nī-çeph'o-rus Blem'mI-das, a Greek ecclesiastic of the thirteenth century, lived at Nicæa. He wrote several works "On the Procession of the Holy Spirit."

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Nī-çeph'o-rus Cal-lis'tus, a learned Byzantine monk of the fourteenth century, was the author of an "Ecclesiastical History from the Birth of Christ to 911."

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Nī-çeph'o-rus Greg'o-ras, Patriarch of Constantinople, flourished in the fourteenth century. He was the author of a "Byzantine History," in twenty-eight books, twenty-four of which are extant.

Nī-çĕr'a-tus, [*Νικήρατος*,] a Greek physician who flourished about 40 B.C. None of his writings are extant; but he is mentioned by Pliny, Dioscorides, and others.

Niceron, nès'rôN', ?* (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician and optician, born in Paris in 1613. He was a friend of Descartes. He published "Thaumaturgus Opticus: de iis quæ spectant ad Visionem directam," (1646.) Died at Aix in 1646.

Nicéron, ne'sâ'rôN' ?* (JEAN PIERRE,) a noted French *littérateur*, was born in Paris in 1685. His principal work is entitled "Memoirs towards the History of Illustrious Writers," (43 vols., 1727–45,) a production of great value, partly original and partly compiled. He died in 1738, having published thirty-nine volumes, to which four were afterwards added. He was professor of rhetoric and philosophy in several colleges.

See GOUJET, "Éloge de J. P. Niceron," in vol. xl. of his "Mémoires."

Nī-çe'tas, [Gr. *Νικήτας*,] a Byzantine physician, supposed to have flourished in the eleventh century. He left a collection of surgical works in manuscript, copies of which are preserved in Paris and Florence.

Nī-çe'tas A-com-I-nā'tus, [*Ἀκομινάτος*,] surnamed CHONI'ATES, a Byzantine historian of the twelfth century, wrote a "History of the Greek Emperors from 1117 to 1203," in twenty-one books; also a "Description of the Monuments destroyed by the Franks at the Taking of Constantinople." Died about 1216.

Nich'ol, (JOHN,) LL.D., a son of Prof. J. P. Nichol, was born at Montrose, Scotland, September 8, 1833. He studied (1848–55) at the University of Glasgow, and at Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1861 became professor of English literature in the University of Glasgow. He published "Byron," (1880,) "Robert Burns," (1882,) "American Literature," (1882,) etc. Died 1894.

Nich'o-las [Lat. NICOLA'US; Fr. NICOLAS, ne'ko'la'; It. NICCOLO, nek-ko-lo'; Ger. NIKOLAUS, nik'o-lowss'] **I.**, POPE, succeeded Benedict III. in 858 A.D. Not long after, he was engaged in a broil with Photius, who had intruded himself into the patriarchal see of Constantinople, and the result was a schism between the Greek and Latin Churches. He died in 867, and was succeeded by Adrian II.

Nicholas, GRAND DUKE, (NIKOLAI NIKOLAIEVICH,) Russian soldier, grandson of Emperor Nicholas I., was born 1856. He received a military education, held various commands, and at the outbreak of the World War was appointed Commander-in-Chief. In Aug., 1915, Emperor Nicholas assumed supreme command and the Grand Duke was appointed Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief in the Caucasus. The Emperor recalled him to his former position, March, 1917, but the provisional government cancelled the appointment. He spent two years in Crimea and, in March, 1919, went to live in France. Died Jan., 1929.

Nicholas I., (in Montenegrin, Nik'i-tă,) Prince of Montenegro, (name in full NIKITA PETROVITCH NIEGOSH or NYEGOOSH,) was born Oct. 7, 1841. In 1860 he succeeded his uncle Danillo. His reign was signalized by bloody wars with Turkey. The Congress of Berlin, at the end of the Russo-Turkish War of 1876–78, more than doubled the area of his dominions. Nicholas at that time became an absolute and independent monarch. He assumed the title of King in 1910. Died at Antibes, 1921.

Nicholas II., POPE, (called GERARD OF BURGUNDY,) succeeded Stephen IX. in 1059. Under his rule a decree was passed concerning the method of electing popes. Nicholas bestowed upon Robert Guiscard the duchy of Apulia and Calabria as a fief of the Roman see. He died in 1061, and was succeeded by Alexander II.

Nicholas III. (GIOVANNI **Gaetani**—gâ-à-tâ'nee) succeeded John XXI. as pope in 1277. He obtained from the emperor Rudolph of Germany the confirmation of the Exarchate of Ravenna, and other grants of territory, said to have been made by former emperors. He died in 1280, and was succeeded by Martin IV.

Nicholas IV., POPE, (called JEROME OF ASCOLI,) succeeded Honorius IV. in 1288. He wrote a number of commentaries on the Scriptures. He died in 1292, and was succeeded by Celestine V.

See J. ROSSI, (RUBEUS,) "Vita Nicolai Papæ IV.," 1761.

Nicholas V. (called THOMAS OF SARZANA) succeeded Eugenius IV. in 1447. Having persuaded Felix V., who had been made pope by the Council of Bâle in 1439, to resign in his favour, he thus restored peace to the Western Church. He was a munificent patron of learning, and the founder of the Vatican Library. Died in 1455, aged about fifty-seven.

* Some of the best French authorities are not consistent with themselves in regard to the spelling of this name. In the early part of the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" the name, whenever referred to, appears to be invariably written with the accent on the second syllable,—NICÉRON,—but under the biographical notice it is spelled NICERON which is also the spelling of the "Biographie Universelle." But this fact will not by any means be deemed decisive by those who are aware of the exceeding negligence of most French writers in regard to marking the accent. It has become very common in France to omit the accent in certain names (*e.g.* PETION) in writing, but to pronounce the name as if spelled with an accent. (See note under "Petion" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

Nicholas [in Russian, NIKOLAI PAVLOVITCH, ne-ko-lā′e (or ne-ko-lī′) pāv′lo-vitch] I., Emperor of Russia, born at or near Saint Petersburg in July, 1796, was the third son of Paul I. His mother was Mary of Würtemberg. He was instructed in the languages, sciences, etc. by the philologist Adelung and the counsellor Storch. He learned to speak French and German fluently. In 1817 he married a daughter of Frederick William, King of Prussia, who, on joining the Greek Church, changed her name to Alexandra. On the death of Alexander I., in December, 1825, Nicholas succeeded him without opposition from his elder brother, Constantine, who was notoriously unfit to reign, and who had been induced by Alexander to renounce his claim to the throne. His accession, however, was the occasion of a dangerous revolt among the troops of the capital, instigated by an extensive conspiracy, or secret society, the design of which was to make a radical change in the government This revolt was not suppressed without much bloodshed, and many nobles implicated in the conspiracy were exiled to Siberia. This affair tended to confirm his despotic propensities.

His reign was signalized by a number of important wars, beginning with one against Persia in 1827, followed by a war with Turkey in 1828–29. Both of these added new territory to the Russian empire. In 1830 began a great insurrection of the Poles, which it took two years to quell. The ambition of Nicholas next led him to attempt the conquest of Circassia, which he did not live to complete. In 1849 he joined his armies to those of Austria to aid in the suppression of the Hungarian patriots and the triumph of despotism.

Nicholas had long entertained ambitious designs respecting Turkey, which at length involved him in a disastrous war. In the spring of 1853 he demanded of the Sultan the protectorate of all the Turkish subjects who professed the Greek religion. The Sultan refused to submit to this demand, and France and England united to defend him against the aggressions of Russia. Hostilities commenced in October, 1853, but Nicholas was ill prepared for a war of such magnitude. In the spring of 1854 the Russian army besieged Silistria without success. In September the allied English and French armies landed in the Crimea, gained decisive victories at Alma and Inkerman, and commenced the long and famous siege of Sevastopol. In the mean time another English fleet gained victories in the Baltic, and threatened the capital of Russia. Nicholas was overtasked by the labours which his despotic policy imposed on him, and before the end of the war he died, on the 2d of March, 1855. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, the grandson of Nicholas I. and son of Alexander III., was born at St. Petersburg, May 18, 1868. While heir-apparent he received many military honors. He ascended the throne on the death of his father, Nov. 1, 1894. Among the events of his reign were an alliance with France, a project for international peace and the reduction of armaments, the building of the Siberian Railway, the war of 1904–05 with Japan, the revolutionary outbreak of 1905, and the granting of a form of representation to the people of Russia. In the World War he took the position of Commander-in-Chief, 1915–17. He was forced by the 1917 uprising to abdicate in March of that year. He was interned with his family at Tobolsk. They were moved to Ekaterinburg, where they were killed by communist soldiers, July 16, 1918.

Nich′o-las, (HENRY,) a fanatic, born at Münster or Leyden, founded about 1540 a sect called "The Family of Love." He pretended that he was superior to Christ.

Nich′o-las, SAINT, honoured as the guardian and patron of children, school-boys, captives, merchants, and sailors, and of many towns and countries, was a native of Patara, in Lycia, and became Bishop of Myra. He died in 340. Many curious legends illustrate his benevolence and good nature.

Nich′o-las, (WILSON CARY,) an American officer and statesman, served in the Revolutionary war, and was elected a Senator from Virginia in 1799. He became Governor of that State in 1814. Died in 1820.

Nicholas Damascenus. See DAMASCENUS.

Nicholas de Cusa. See CUSA.

Nicholas de Lyra. See LYRA.

Nicholas Paulovitch, (or **Pavlovitch.**) See NICHOLAS I. OF RUSSIA.

Nich′ŏlls, (FRANK,) a distinguished anatomist and physician, born in London in 1699. He married in 1743 a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead, and on the death of Sir Hans Sloane became physician to George II. He wrote several able scientific treatises, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1779.

Nich′ols, (EDWARD LEAMINGTON,) educator and scientist, was born of American parents at Leamington, England, in 1854. He studied in European universities, was a fellow of Johns Hopkins 1879–80, with Edison at Menlo Park 1880–81, professor of physics and astronomy, University of Kansas, 1883–87, and of physics at Cornell after 1887. He published "The Elements of Physics" and other works.

Nich′ŏlls, (ICHABOD,) D.D., an American Unitarian divine, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1784. He was the author of a treatise "On Natural Theology," and "Hours with the Evangelists," the latter published after his death. He was distinguished for his mathematical attainments, and was for a time vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Died in 1859.

Nich′ŏlls, (JOHN,) an English *littérateur*, born at Islington in 1744, was a partner of William Bowyer, the eminent printer. He became in 1778 one of the publishers of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and was subsequently editor of that journal for many years. He published, besides other works, the "History and Antiquities of Leicestershire," (6 vols., 1795–1811,) and "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," (8 vols., 1812–15.) Died in 1826.

Nichols, (JOHN BOWYER,) an archæologist, a son of the preceding, was born about 1780. He succeeded his father in business, and edited several volumes of the "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," which his father commenced. Died in 1863.

Nichols or Niccols, (RICHARD,) an English poet, born in London in 1584. He wrote "The Cuckow," a poem, (1607,) and published a new edition of "The Mirror for Magistrates," (1610,) to which he added a "Winter Night's Vision," and a piece on the Life of Queen Elizabeth.

Nich′olson, (ALEXANDER,) a Scotch writer, born in the Isle of Skye in 1827. Among his productions were many delightful songs both in English and Gaelic. Died in 1893.

Nich′ŏl-sŏn, (ALFRED OSBORN POPE,) an American statesman and journalist, born in Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1808. He has been successively editor of the "Western Mercury," the "Nashville Union," and the "Washington Union," an organ of President Pierce. In 1857 he was elected to the United States Senate. He became chief justice of Tennessee, and died in 1876.

Nicholson, (EDWARD WILLIAM BYRON,) an English author, born at St. Helier's, Jersey, in 1849, librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, after 1882. He published "The Christ-Child and Other Poems," (1877,) "The Rights of an Animal," (1879,) "The Pedigree of Jack," (1892,) "The Man with Two Souls," (1898,) etc.

Nich′ol-sŏn, (HENRY ALLEYNE,) M.D., an English zoologist, born at Penrith, September 8, 1844. He was educated at the Universities of Göttingen and Edinburgh, and held biological professorships in the Universities of Toronto, (1871,) Durham, (1874,) Saint Andrew's, (1875,) and Aberdeen, (1882.) He published various geological works, a "Manual of Zoology," "Manual of Palæontology," etc. Died in 1899.

Nicholson, (JAMES,) an American naval officer, born at Chestertown, Maryland, in 1737; died about 1804. His brother SAMUEL attained the rank of commodore.

and became commander of the frigate Constitution. Died in 1811.

Nich'ol-son, (JOHN,) a British general, born in Ireland in 1821 or 1822. He served with distinction in the war against the Afghans and in the campaign against the Sikhs. In the Sepoy mutiny he commanded a column or division, and took part in the capture of Delhi, dying of wounds received there in 1837.

Nicholson, (JOSEPH SHIELDS,) a British author, born at Wrawley in 1850. In 1880 he became professor of political economy at Edinburgh. His writings embrace several works on economy, and three anonymous romances, "Thoth," "Toxar," and "A Dreamer of Dreams," (1888–90.) Died in 1927.

Nicholson, (MEREDITH,) novelist, born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1866. Among his books are "A Hoosier Chronicle," "The House of a Thousand Candles," "The Main Chance," etc.

Nicholson, (WILLIAM.) See NICOLSON.

Nicholson, (WILLIAM,) an English chemist and scientific writer, born in London about 1755. He published, among other works, a "Dictionary of Chemistry," (2 vols., 1795,) and a "Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts," (5 vols., 1797–1800.) Died in 1815.

Nicholson, (WILLIAM,) a British portrait-painter, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1784. He lived mostly at Edinburgh, and published "Portraits of Distinguished Living Characters of Scotland," (1818,) a series of etchings. Died at Edinburgh, August 16, 1844.

Nicholson, (WILLIAM RUFUS,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Mississippi in 1822. He was a Methodist clergyman in New Orleans 1843–46, afterwards a rector in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 1874 joined the Reformed Episcopal Church, and in 1876 was made a bishop in Philadelphia. Died in 1901.

Nicias, nish'e-as, or Nik'i-as, [*Νικίας,*] a celebrated Athenian general, was the son of Niceratus, who left him a large fortune. His moderate and cautious character and conservative principles identified him with the aristocratic party. On the death of Pericles he became a prominent opponent of Cleon, the democratic leader. By prudence rather than by skill, he generally obtained success in his earlier military operations against the Spartans. In 426 B.C. he commanded a successful expedition against Melos, and in 425 invaded Corinth, the army of which he defeated. Cleon, his principal rival, having died, Nicias exerted his influence in favour of peace, and a treaty was made between Athens and Sparta in 421 B.C. This was called the peace of Nicias. A long contest ensued between him and Alcibiades, the leader of the democracy, who wished to renew the war, and who prevailed in 415, when an expedition was sent against Syracuse, the ally of Sparta. Nicias, Alcibiades, and Lamachus were chosen joint commanders; but the second was recalled before the fleet arrived at Syracuse. In the spring of 414 Nicias blockaded the port of Syracuse, seized the heights of Epipolæ, and had nearly enclosed the city on the land side by a wall, when Gylippus, the Spartan general, arrived. Nicias was disabled by ill health and wished to resign, but was compelled to retain the command. The Athenians were defeated in several actions on land and water, and the timidity or incapacity of Nicias caused the total loss of his large army. He was made prisoner, and put to death in 414 or 413 B.C.

Nicias, a celebrated Greek painter, born at Athens, flourished probably between 350 and 300 B.C. He was a pupil of Antidotus, and is also called the most eminent disciple of Euphranor. According to Pliny, he was employed by Praxiteles to colour or varnish marble statues, *(in statuis circumlinendis.)* This was probably in his youth, before he had attained celebrity. He painted chiefly in encaustic, and was very skilful in representing female figures. He excelled in design and chiaroscuro. His master-piece was a picture of the infernal regions as described by Homer, "Necromantia Homeri," which, says Plutarch, he refused to sell to Ptolemy of Egypt, although he was offered the enormous price of sixty talents. Among his other works were a "Calypso," a "Diana," and a "Hyacinthus."

Nicias, physician to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, proposed to Fabricius, the Roman general, to poison his master for a sum of money. His treachery being disclosed by Fabricius, he was put to death.

Nī-coch'a-rēs, [*Νικοχάρης,*] an Athenian comic poet, was a son of the poet Philonides, and a contemporary of Aristophanes. He flourished about 375 B.C. His works are lost.

Nic'o-clēs, [Gr. *Νικοκλῆς,*] King of Salamis, in Cyprus, was a son of Evagoras I. He began to reign about 375 B.C. Isocrates wrote a panegyric on him.

Nicodème. See NICODEMUS.

Nicodemo. See NICODEMUS.

Nic-o-dē'mus, [Gr. *Νικόδημος;* Fr. NICODÈME, ne'ko'dȧm'; It. NICODEMO, ne-ko-dā'mo,] a Pharisee and ruler of the Jews.

See John iii. and xix. 39.

Nic-o-de'mus, [Fr. NICODÈME, ne'ko'dȧm',] (ADAM BURCHARD SELLY,) a Russian monk and historian, of Danish origin. His chief work is "De Rossorum Hierarchia," (5 vols.) Died in 1746.

Nic'ol, (ERSKINE,) a Scotch painter, born at Leith in 1825. He resided in Ireland for several years after 1846, and has made that island the scene of most of his pictures. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1866. Died in 1907.

Nic'ol, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish natural philosopher, born about 1768. He invented the polarizing prism, and left important papers on light and kindred subjects. Died at Edinburgh in 1851.

Nicolai, nee'ko-lī', (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German *littérateur*, born at Berlin in 1733. Having at an early age acquired the friendship of Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn, he published, conjointly with the latter, the first four volumes of the "Library of Belles-Lettres," (1758.) "The Universal German Library," ("Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek,") in which he was assisted by several eminent writers, came out in 1792, in 106 vols. A continuation of this standard work was published in 1805, making in all 162 vols. Among his other writings may be named a "Description of Berlin and Potsdam," "Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker," (3 vols., 1773,) a "Tour through Germany and Switzerland," (12 vols., 1783,) and "Anecdotes of Frederick II.," (1788.) The conservative spirit of Nicolai's criticisms, and his hostility to all innovations in German literature, exposed him to the severe strictures of Goethe, Schiller, and other writers of the time. Died in 1811.

Nicolai, (ERNST ANTON,) a German medical writer, born at Sondershausen in 1722. He became professor at Jena in 1758, and wrote numerous works. Died in 1802.

Nicolai, ne'ko'lā'e', (JEAN,) a French theologian, born at Monza in 1594. He wrote several polemical works against the Jansenists, and edited Thomas Aquinas, (1663.) Died in 1673.

Nicolai, (JOHANN,) a German antiquary, born at Ilm in 1665. He wrote numerous works on Jewish, Greek, and Roman antiquities. Died in 1708.

Nicolai, (OTTO,) a German musician, composer, and conductor, born at Königsberg, June 9, 1810. He received his musical education in Berlin and Rome. From 1841 to 1847 he was first kapellmeister of the Court Opera at Vienna. He produced operas, of which the best-known are "Il Templario" (1840) and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," (1849.) Died March 11, 1849.

Nicolaï, de, deh ne'ko'lā'e', (ANTOINE CHRÉTIEN,) COMTE, a French general, born in 1712, commanded a corps at Rossbach, Crefeld, and Minden, (1758.) He became a marshal of France in 1775. Died in 1777.

Nicolas, the French for NICHOLAS, which see.

Nicolas, ne'ko'lā', (AUGUSTE,) a French writer and judge, born at Bordeaux in 1807. His chief work is "Philosophical Studies on Christianity," (4 vols., 1842–45,) which obtained great success. Died in 1888.

Nicolas, (AUGUSTIN,) a French poet and *littérateur* born at Besançon in 1622; died in 1695.

Nicolas, (MICHEL,) a learned French writer and philosopher, born at Nîmes in 1810, was a Protestant

minister. He became professor of philosophy at Montauban about 1838. Among his numerous works are a "Treatise on Eclecticism," (1840,) and a "Literary History of Nîmes," (1854.) He wrote many articles for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died in 1886.

Nic'o-las, (Sir Nicholas Harris,) a distinguished English antiquary and biographical writer, born in Cornwall in 1799. Among his most important works are "Notitia Historica," or "The Chronology of History," (1824,) a "Life of Chaucer," and the "History of the Battle of Agincourt." He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He left unfinished a "History of the British Navy," (2 vols.) Died in 1848.

Nicolas, (Pierre,) a French mathematician and Jesuit, born at Toulouse in 1663. He wrote able works on geometry. Died in 1708.

Nicolas of Amiens, a French scholastic philosopher and writer, lived about 1180–1200.

Nicolas of Bâle, a Swiss reformer, born at Bâle. He joined a society called "Friends of God," and was an eminent witness to the spirituality of true religion. About 1340 he was instrumental in the conversion of John Tauler. He went to Rome in 1377, and openly rebuked the pope. He was burned at the stake about 1395.

See Hodgson, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Nicolaus. See Nicholas I., Pope.

Nicolaus Damascenus. See Damascenus.

Nicolaus Myrepsus. See Myrepsus.

Nic-o-lā'us Præpositus, (prē-pos'ę-tus,) surnamed Salernita'nus, a physician of the twelfth century, was the founder of a celebrated medical school at Salerno. His "Antidotarium" has often been confounded with the work of Nicolaus Myrepsus on the same subject.

Nicolay, (John George,) an American author, born at Essingen, Bavaria, in 1832. He became a printer, and subsequently a journalist in Illinois, was private secretary to President Lincoln 1860–65, consul at Paris 1865–69, and marshal of the United States supreme court 1872–87. He wrote "The Outbreak of Rebellion," and, with John Hay, wrote "Abraham Lincoln: A History," (10 vols.,) and edited Lincoln's complete works. Died September 26, 1901.

Nicolay, nee'ko-lī', (Ludwig Heinrich,) Baron, a German poet, born at Strasburg in 1737. He was appointed, in 1769, preceptor to the grand duke Paul, afterwards Emperor of Russia, and subsequently became director of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg. He was made a privy councillor in 1801. His works consist of elegies, epistles, narrative poems, and fables. Died in 1820.

See P. von Gerschau, "Aus dem Leben des H. L. Nicolay," 1834.

Nicole, ne'kol', (Claude,) a French poet, born at Chartres in 1611, was a cousin-german of Pierre Nicole, noticed below. He produced versions of the Odes of Horace, the Elegies of Ovid, and of other classic poems. Died in 1685.

Nicole, (François,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1683. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Calculus of Finite Differences," (1727.) Died in 1758.

Nicole, (Pierre,) an eminent French theologian and philosopher, born at Chartres in 1625. He was a prominent member of the institution of Port-Royal, and an intimate friend of Arnauld, in conjunction with whom he wrote the treatise entitled "Perpetuity of the Faith of the Catholic Church concerning the Eucharist," (1664.) His most important work is a collection of treatises called "Moral Essays and Theological Instructions," (25 vols., 1671 *et seq.*) One of these, entitled "On the Means of Preserving Peace," is styled by Voltaire "a masterpiece of its kind, to which we can find nothing equal in antiquity." Among his other productions we may name his "Treatise on Human Faith," (1664,) and "Les Imaginaires et les Visionnaires," (2 vols., 1667.) Died in 1695.

Nicolini, ne'ko-lee'nee, the assumed name of Ernest **Nicolas**, a French vocalist, born at Tours in 1834. After making successful appearances in opera in the principal cities, he took professional engagements with Madame Adelina Patti, whom he married on her divorce from the Marquis de Caux. Died in 1898.

Nicolini, the stage-name of Nicolino **Grimaldi**, a famous Italian singer, born at Naples about 1673. His voice was originally a soprano, but sank to a magnificent contralto. After singing with great success in the principal Italian cities, he went to England in 1708, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. He is mentioned in the "Spectator" in Addison's humorous attacks on the Italian opera, and always with praise, though no man did more than Nicolini to foster a taste for this species of opera among the English. In 1717 he left England and returned to Italy, but is lost sight of after 1726.

Nicolini, ne-ko-lee'nee, (Giuseppe,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Brescia in 1788. He wrote a didactic poem "On the Culture of Cedars," and translated the tragedy of "Macbeth" into Italian. Died in 1855.

Nic'ol, (Henry J.,) a Scottish author, born at Lumsden, Aberdeenshire, about 1850. He was educated at the Aberdeen University. He published "Great Scholars," (1880,) "Great Orators," (1880,) "Thomas Carlyle," (1880,) "Great Movements," (1881,) "Lord Byron," "Landmarks of English Literature," (1883,) etc. He became a journalist of Aberdeen, and edited several collections of poetry.

Nic'ol, (James Craig,) an American artist, born in New York city, November 22, 1846. He has made a specialty of coast-views, and has been prominent in connection with the Water-Colour Society and the Etching Club of New York. His best works show high idealistic powers.

Nicoll, (W. Robertson,) a Scotch divine and author, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1851. After several years of ministry in the Free Church, he became editor of the "Expositor" in 1884, and founded the "British Weekly" at London in 1886. He wrote numerous theological works, was long engaged on "The Victorian Era of English Literature," and was joint editor of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," etc. He founded the "Bookman" in 1891, the "Woman at Home" in 1893, and became editor of the "Christian Budget" in 1898. D. 1923.

Nicolle, ne'kol', (Charles Dominique,) a French teacher and educational writer, born in the department of Seine-Inférieure in 1758. He was appointed in 1821 rector of the Academy of Paris. Died in 1835.

Nicolle, (Gabriel Henri,) brother of the preceding, was born in 1767, and became successively associate editor of the "Journal Français," "Courrier Universel," and "L'Éclair." Died in 1829.

Nicollet, ne'ko'lā', (Joseph Nicolas,) a French astronomer and explorer, born in Savoy in 1786, or, as some say, about 1795. He obtained the place of secretary and librarian of the Observatory of Paris in 1817. About 1832 he emigrated to the United States. He made a scientific exploration of the region drained by the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers. He was afterwards employed by the government of the United States to explore the country west of the Mississippi, of which he produced a good map. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise on the geology of the valley of the Upper Mississippi. Died at Washington in 1843.

Nicolls, (Richard,) Colonel, an English officer, who in 1664 compelled the Dutch Governor Stuyvesant to surrender New Amsterdam, to which he gave the name of New York. He was appointed first English governor of that city. In the same year he took Fort Orange, (or Williamstadt,) which was afterwards called Albany, in honour of the Duke of York and Albany.

Nicolopoulo, ne'ko-lo-poo'lo, (Constantine,) a philologist, of Greek extraction, born at Smyrna in 1786. He became professor of Greek literature at the Athenæum in Paris, and was a contributor to the "Revue encyclopédique." Died in 1841.

Nicolosi, ne-ko-lo'see, (Giambattista,) a Sicilian geographer, born at Paterno in 1610; died in 1670.

Nic'ol-son, (William,) an English prelate, born in Cumberland in 1655, rose through various preferments to be Archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland. He was the author of three works, entitled "The English Historical

Library," (1696,) "The Scottish Historical Library," (1702,) and "The Irish Historical Library," (1724.) Died in 1727.

Nī-com'ą-chus, [Gr. *Νικόμαχος*; Fr. NICOMAQUE, ne'ko'mȧk',] a Greek tragic poet, born in the Troade, wrote about 450–420 B.C., and was contemporary with Euripides. His works are lost, except small fragments.

Nicomachus, a Greek physician of Macedonia, who flourished about 400 B.C., was the father of Aristotle, and was patronized by Amyntas II., King of Macedonia.

Nicomachus, a son of Aristotle, lived about 320 B.C. Little is known of his life. His mother was a slave, named Herpyllis. Some critics have ascribed to him certain ethical treatises which are generally included among the works of Aristotle.

Nicomachus, a Greek mathematician, born at Gerasa, in Arabia, lived probably between 50 and 150 A.D. He was a Pythagorean. He wrote several works on arithmetic, one of which is extant, and a Life of Pythagoras, which is lost.

Nicomachus [*Νικόμαχος*] OF THEBES, an excellent Greek painter, was a son and pupil of the painter Aristodemus. He flourished about 350–300 B.C. His skill is praised by Cicero, who classes him with Apelles. Among his works noticed by Pliny were "Apollo and Diana," the "Tyndaridæ," and the "Rape of Proserpine." He was renowned for rapidity of execution. His brother ARISTIDES was also an eminent painter.

See CICERO, "Brutus."

Nicomaque. See NICOMACHUS.

Nicomède. See NICOMEDES.

Nic-o-me'dēs [Gr. *Νικομήδης*; Fr. NICOMÈDE, ne'ko'mȧd'] **I.**, King of Bithynia, began to reign at the death of his father, 278 B.C. He was opposed by his brother Zipœtes, and took into his service an army of Gauls, by whose aid he gained the victory. He founded the great city of Nicomedia. Died about 250 B.C.

See DROYSEN, "Hellenismus."

Nic-o-me'dēs II. Ĕ-piph'ą-nēs [Fr. NICOMÈDE ÉPIPHANE, ne'ko'mȧd' ȧ'pe'fȧn'] was a son of Prusias II., who sent him to Rome as a hostage. He gained the favour of the Roman senate, and excited the jealousy of his father, who sent an agent to assassinate him. Informed of this design, Nicomedes dethroned and killed Prusias in 149 B.C. He was afterwards an ally of the Romans. Died about 90 B.C.

See JUSTIN, books xxxiv., xxxvii., etc.

Nicomedes III., surnamed PHILOPʹATOR, was a son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 91 B.C. In the Mithridatic war, which ensued soon after, he was an ally of Rome, but, having been defeated, he was driven from his kingdom. Bithynia was subsequently restored to Nicomedes, who, dying without children, (74 B.C.,) left it to the Romans.

Nicomedes, a Greek geometer, the inventor of the curve called the "conchoid," flourished about 100 B.C.

Nī'con [*Νίκων*] OF PERGAMUS, a Greek architect and geometer, was the father of the celebrated Galen. Died about 150 A.D.

Nī'con, SAINT, a monk, who preached in Armenia about 960 A.D., and wrote a work "On the Impious Religion of the Armenians." Died about 998.

Nī-coph'ą-nēs, [*Νικοφάνης*,] a Greek painter, who is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. His works are praised by Pliny in high terms.

Nic'o-phon or **Nic'o-phron**, [*Νικοφῶν* or *Νικόφρων*,] an Athenian comic poet, lived about 400 B.C. Only small fragments of his plays are extant.

Nicostrate. See NICOSTRATUS.

Nī-cos'trą-tus, [Gr. *Νικόστρατος*; Fr. NICOSTRATE, ne'ko'strȧt',] an Athenian comic poet, was a son of Aristophanes, and lived in the latter part of the fourth century B.C. His works are lost.

Nicostratus, an Athenian general, commanded in the war against the Spartans about 425 B.C. He was a colleague of Nicias in the expedition to Chalcidice.

Nicot, ne'ko', (JEAN,) a French scholar, born at Nîmes in 1530. By his merit and talents he acquired the confidence of Henry II. and his successor, and was employed as secretary of the king. On his return from an embassy to Lisbon, about 1560, he brought the tobacco-plant, which was then unknown in France, and which was named in his honour Nicotiana by the botanists. The honour of producing the first model of a French dictionary is ascribed to him. It was entitled "Treasure of the French Language," (1606.) Died in 1600.

See F. HOEFER, "Dictionnaire de Botanique pratique."

Nicotera, (GIOVANNI,) BARON, an Italian statesman, born in Calabria in 1828. He took part in various revolutionary movements, was taken prisoner in 1857 and sent to the galleys for life, but was set free by the revolutionists in 1860. He commanded an expedition against Rome in 1867. In the parliament of the new kingdom of Italy he became an eloquent leader of the extreme left. He was minister of the interior in the first Crispi cabinet, was re-elected to the Chamber in 1892, and died in 1894.

Nicou-Choron, ne'koo' sho'rôn', (STEPHANO LOUIS,) a French composer, born in Paris in 1809. His works are chiefly masses, oratorios, and other kinds of sacred music. Died September 7, 1886.

Nicquet, ne'kȧ', (HONORAT,) a French Jesuit and religious writer, born at Avignon in 1585; died in 1667.

Nicuesa, de, dȧ ne-kwā'sȧ, (DIEGO,) a Spanish adventurer, born in 1464, accompanied the expedition of Amerigo Vespucci to the Gulf of Urata in 1501.

Nidda, von, fon nid'dȧ, (FRIEDRICH ALBRECHT FRANZ KRUG,) a German poet, born near Querfurt in 1776. He wrote tales, ballads, etc. Died in 1841.

Nider, Nieder, or **Nyder**, nee'dẹr, (JOHANNES,) a German theologian, was appointed by the Council of Bâle (1531) to labour for the conversion of the Hussites. Having tried argument without success, he resorted to violent persecution, and was responsible for the death of thousands. Died about 1440.

Nid'hogg (Niðhöggr) or **Nidhoger**, [from *nid*, "malignity," and *högg-va*, to "hew" or "cut,"] in the Norse mythology, the name of a dragon or serpent which dwells in the fountain of Hvergelmir, (or Vergelmir,) in Niflheim, and continually gnaws at the root of the life-tree Yggdrasil. From Hvergelmir flow the rivers of Hell. (See HELA.) According to some writers, Nidhögg typifies the original evil principle which forms an element in the creed of so many of the Indo-Germanic nations.

Niebelungen-Lied. See SIEGFRIED.

Niebuhr, nee'boor, (BARTHOLD GEORG,) a celebrated German historian and critic, born at Copenhagen on the 27th of August, 1776, was the son of Carstens Niebuhr, noticed below. He had a great facility for learning languages, and he read the works of Shakspeare in the original about the age of seven. In 1794 he entered the University of Kiel, where he profoundly studied Roman law, history, philosophy, and ancient languages. He was appointed secretary to Count Schimmelmann, minister of finance at Copenhagen, in 1796, made a tour in Great Britain in 1798, and became an assessor in the council of commerce at Copenhagen in 1800. In the last-named year he married Amalie Behrens. In 1806 he passed into the service of Prussia, as joint director of commerce, and in 1809 he became privy councillor and member of the commission of finances at Berlin. Although he performed these various functions with much ability and success, he soon retired from political life, and in 1810 was chosen professor of history in the University of Berlin. His lectures on Roman history, published in 1811–12, announced the important discoveries and original ideas which have effected a great revolution in the principles of Roman history, and constitute his chief title to durable celebrity.

During the war of liberation (1813) he attended the head-quarters of the allies, and was employed in negotiating loans. In 1816 he went as Prussian ambassador to Rome, where he remained until 1822 and pursued with ardour his researches in the history of ancient Rome and the study of philology. He became a resident of Bonn in 1823, and in 1825 opened there a course of lectures on history and Roman antiquities. In 1827 he published the first volume of a revised edition of his "History of Rome," ("Römische Geschichte,") which

is considered the most original and profound work on ancient history that any modern has produced. The third and last volume appeared in 1832. The author died at Bonn in January, 1831, leaving a son, Marcus, who held a high position in the Prussian civil service. Niebuhr had refused several titles of nobility. His character was eminently truthful, upright, and generous. He had noble features, and a graceful facility of elocution. His attainments as a critic and philologist were of the highest order.* He spoke all the languages of Europe, and was master of the Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Persian. Among his principal works are an edition of the Byzantine Historians, (1828,) "Short Historical and Philological Treatises," (1828,) "Lectures on Ancient Ethnography and Geography," and "Lectures on Ancient History." In 1838 appeared an interesting collection of his Letters, with memoirs of his life, edited by Madame Hensler, ("Lebensnachrichten über B. G. Niebuhr," etc., 3 vols.) His reputation as a historian continued to increase after his death, though several of his positions are controverted by eminent critics. He rejected as fabulous many stories which other historians had credited, and aimed to construct a fabric of rational probability out of the confused mass of traditions, conjectures, and mythical legends. "He would have been the first writer of his time," says Macaulay, "if his talent for communicating truths had borne any proportion to his talent for investigating them." (Preface to "Lays of Ancient Rome.")

See "The Life and Letters of B. G. Niebuhr, with Essays on his Character and Influence," by CHEVALIER BUNSEN, London, 2 vols., 1852; FRANCIS LIEBER, "Reminiscences of B. G. Niebuhr," 1835; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1833, and July, 1852; "Quarterly Review," article on "Early Roman History," vol. xxvii. and vol. xxxii., (by ARNOLD;) "Westminster Review" for May, 1843; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1840; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828, and July, 1831; "Fraser's Magazine" for July and December, 1852; "North American Review" for April, 1823, (by EDWARD EVERETT;) "North British Review" for August, 1852; "Westminster Review" for December, 1843. (by G. H. LEWES.)

Niebuhr, (CARSTENS or KARSTENS,) a German traveller of distinguished talent and energy, was born at Lüdingworth, in Hanover, in 1733. He entered the Danish service as lieutenant-engineer in 1760, and was appointed by Frederick V. in 1761 to accompany a scientific expedition to Arabia. Soon after their arrival at Mocha, Von Haven, one of the company, died, and within a year Niebuhr had the misfortune to lose his three remaining companions. He now adopted the diet of the Arabians, and his health, which had previously suffered, continued good during the rest of his journey. He spent six years in the country, taking upon himself all the labours of the mission, and in 1767 returned to Denmark. His "Description of Arabia" came out in 1772. The accuracy, research, and freedom from exaggeration which characterize this production have caused it to be regarded as a standard work. In 1778 he brought out "Travels in Arabia and the Surrounding Countries." In addition to the above, he edited and published the "Flora Egyptiaco-Arabica," and "Descriptions of Animals" by Forskål, the naturalist of the expedition. Niebuhr was a councillor of state, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Died in 1815.

Niebuhr, von, fon nee'boor, (MARCUS,) a son of Barthold G. Niebuhr, was born at Rome about 1817. He was carefully educated by his father, who declared his determination that he should believe in the letter of the Old and New Testament, and said, "I shall nurture in him from his infancy a firm faith in all I have lost or feel uncertain about." He obtained several high offices in the Prussian government. He was opposed to the Liberal party in politics. Died in 1860.

Niedermeyer, nee'der-mi'er, (LOUIS,) a Swiss composer and musician, born in the Canton de Vaud in 1802. Among his works are the opera of "La Fronde," and a number of songs and religious pieces. Died in 1861.

Niehaus, (CHARLES HENRY,) sculptor, born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855. Studied in Cincinnati and Munich, has been awarded gold medals at various exhibitions, and has statues and monuments in many American cities.

Niel, ne-ĕl', (ADOLPHE,) a French marshal, born at Muret (Haute-Garonne) in 1802. He served in the expedition to Rome in 1848, and became a general of brigade in 1849, and general of division in 1853. As general of engineers, he directed with success the operations at the siege of Bomarsund, in 1854. In May, 1855, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the engineers and artillery at Sebastopol. He commanded a corps at the battles of Magenta and Solferino, June, 1859. For his services at Solferino he was raised to the rank of marshal of France. He became minister of war in February, 1867, and showed himself an able administrator. Died in August, 1869.

Nield, neeld, (JAMES,) an English philanthropist, born in Cheshire in 1744. He devoted much time to the cause of prison-reform. Died in 1814.

Nielsen, neel'sen, (ALICE,) prima donna, born at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1876. She appeared in the "Mikado" at Oakland, California, in 1893, and has since sung in grand opera, joining the Metropolitan Opera Company in 1910.

Nielson, neel'son, (JULIA,) an English actress, was born at London in 1868. Her first appearance on the stage was made in 1888. She toured widely in Great Britain and the United States, her greatest success being as Rosalind in "As You Like It." She married Fred Terry, a well-known actor.

Niem, neem, (THIERRY,) a German historian, born near Paderborn, became Bishop of Cambray in 1396 He wrote the "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs," and other historical works, in Latin. Died about 1417.

Niemann, nee'mân, (ALBERT,) a German tenor-singer born at Erxleben in 1831. He has won a good reputation in Germany, but has only once sung outside of his native country, on the occasion of the unsuccessful production of "Tannhäuser" in Paris in 1861.

Niemann, nee'mân, (AUGUST CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a Danish publicist and writer on political economy, born at Altona in 1761; died in 1832.

Niemann, nee'mân, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born in Anhalt-Dessau in 1764, was the author of several medical works. Died in 1846.

Niemcewicz, ne-ĕm-tsā'vitch, (JULIAN URSIN,) a celebrated Polish statesman, historian, and poet, born in Lithuania in 1757. Being appointed a deputy to the Constitutional Diet, he had the principal share in drawing up the "Constitution of the 3d of May," 1791, and about the same time became one of the editors of a popular journal called "Gazeta Narodowa." After the battle of Maciejowice, he was made prisoner with Kosciusko and confined in the fortress of Saint Petersburg, from which they were released on the accession of Paul, in 1796. He accompanied Kosciusko to America in 1797, and in 1800 married Mrs. Livingston Kean, a lady of New York. He returned to Europe on the entrance of Napoleon into Poland, and when that country was united with Russia he was appointed by the emperor Alexander president of the committee of the constitution, and perpetual secretary of the senate. A short time previous to the fall of Warsaw he visited England, and then went to Paris, where he died in 1841. His principal works are "Historical Songs of Poland," "History of the Reign of Sigismund III.," "Memoirs towards the Ancient History of Poland," and "John of Tenczyn," a romance. He also wrote several dramas, which were successful, and made some translations from the English poets.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

* It is interesting to know that he who was perhaps the most thorough and searching of all historical critics, and whose intellect, as he tells us himself, "early took a skeptical direction," felt himself nevertheless obliged to accept the Gospel narratives as true history in all essential points. He says, "He whose earthly life and sorrows were depicted had for me a perfectly real existence, and His whole history had the same reality even if it were not related with literal exactness in any single point. Hence, also, the fundamental fact of miracles, which, according to my conviction, must be conceded, unless we adopt the not merely incomprehensible, but absurd, hypothesis that the Holiest was a deceiver and His disciples either dupes or liars, and that deceivers had preached a holy religion, in which self-renunciation is everything, and in which there is nothing tending towards the erection of a priestly rule,—nothing that can be acceptable to vicious inclinations. As regards a miracle in the strictest sense, it really only requires an unprejudiced and penetrating study of nature to see that those related are as far as possible from absurdity, and a comparison with legends, or the pretended miracles of other religions, to perceive by what a different spirit they are animated." (Niebuhr's "Letters," vol. i. p. 340, Letter 148.)

Niemeyer, nee′mī′ẹr, (AUGUST HERMANN,) a German theologian, born at Halle in 1754. He was appointed in 1799 director of the charitable institutions founded by A. H. Francke, and became in 1808 chancellor and perpetual rector of the University of Halle. He wrote educational and religious works in prose and verse, and was highly esteemed for his virtue and learning. Died in 1828.

Niemojowski, ne-ĕm-o-yov′skee, (JOSEPH,) a Polish patriot, born about 1760, was appointed general of the palatinate of Posnania. He was killed at the battle of Polotzk, in 1813.

Niemojowski, (VINCENT,) born near Kalisch in 1784, distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of Poland, and held for a time the post of minister of the interior at Warsaw. Died in 1834.

Niepce, ne-ĕps′, (JOSEPH NICÉPHORE,) a French chemist and inventor of photography, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1765. He served in the army in 1792–95. About 1814 he began his researches on the action of light on prepared surfaces. In 1822 he obtained copies of engravings from polished metallic plates covered with a bituminous varnish. He gave the name of *Héliographie* to this art. He formed a partnership with Daguerre in 1829. It is stated that Niepce was the first to fix permanently images formed by the camera. Died in 1833.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Niepce de Saint-Victor, ne-ĕps′ dẹh sĂN′ vĕk′toR′, (CLAUDE FÉLIX ABEL,) a French chemist and photographer, a nephew of the preceding, was born near Châlons-sur-Saône in 1805. He entered the army, in which he gained the rank of captain. Having applied himself to the task of perfecting the invention of his uncle, he announced in 1847 to the Academy of Sciences an important discovery of a method of obtaining images on glass prepared with starch or albumen. In 1854 he was appointed commandant of the Louvre. He explained his discoveries in numerous memoirs, which he published collectively under the title of "Photographic Researches," (1855.) Died in April, 1870.

See a "Memoir of Niepce de Saint-Victor," prefixed to the work just named, by M. E. LACAN; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for July and October, 1866.

Nieremberg, nee′rẹm-bĕRg′, [Lat. NIEREMBER′GIUS, (JOHANN EUSEBIUS,) a learned Spanish Jesuit, of German extraction, born at Madrid about 1590. He was the author of numerous theological and miscellaneous works, in Latin and Spanish; among the principal of these is his "Historia Naturæ maxime peregrinæ," (1635,) being an account of the natural history of the Indies. Died in 1658.

Niethammer, neet′hăm′mẹr, (FRIEDRICH IMMANUEL,) a German philosopher, born at Beilstein, in Würtemberg, in 1766. He was associated with Fichte as editor of the "Philosophisches Journal" at Jena. Died in 1846.

Nieto, ne-ā′to, (DAVID,) a learned Jewish rabbi, born at Venice in 1654; died in 1728.

Nieto, ne-ā′to, (Don VINCENTE,) a Spanish general, born in 1769, fought on the side of the royalists in the civil war of 1810 in South America. Having been made prisoner by the patriot General Balcarca in Upper Peru, he was shot by his order in 1810.

Nietzsche, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German philosopher, born in Saxony in 1844. He studied at Bonn and Leipsic, and won distinction by works on the origin of tragedy, etc. In 1878 he began a long series of works in which he developed a revolutionary philosophy, denouncing all religion and sustaining the principle of a pitiless struggle for existence. He became insane and was sent to an asylum in 1895. Died September 25, 1900. His thought as interpreted by the Prussian militarists is believed to have had tremendous influence upon the modern German spirit.

Nieuhoff, noi′hof, (JOHANN,) a German traveller, born in Westphalia in 1630, visited China and Batavia, and published in 1666 an account of his journey, (in Dutch,) which was very popular at the time and was translated into Latin and several other languages. Having gone ashore at Madagascar in 1672, he was lost, killed, or disappeared mysteriously.

See MACARTNEY, "Travels in India, China," etc.

Nieulant, ne-uh′lânt, (WILLEM,) a skilful Flemish painter and engraver, born in 1584, studied at Rome. Among his works are engravings of Italian landscapes. Died in 1635.

Nieupoort, ne-uh′pōRt, (WILLEM HENDRIK,) a Dutch historian and jurist, born about 1670, became professor of law at Utrecht. Died about 1730.

Nieuport, de, dẹh ne-uh′poR′, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS FERDINAND FLORENT ANTOINE,) VICOMTE, a distinguished mathematician, born in Paris in 1746, was appointed in 1816 director of the Academy of Brussels. He died in 1827, leaving numerous mathematical works.

Nieuwelandt, ne-uŴ′ẹh-lânt′, or **Nieulandt**, ne-uh′lânt, (ADRIAN,) a Flemish painter, was a native of Antwerp. His works are chiefly landscapes and seaviews. Died in 1601.

Nieuwelandt, (JAN,) son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1579. He studied painting under his father, and produced a number of landscapes of superior merit.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Nieuwelandt, van den, văn dẹn ne-uŴ′ẹh-lânt, (WILLEM,) a Flemish artist and dramatic writer, born at Antwerp in 1584, was a son of Adrian, noticed above. He painted architectural pieces of great merit, and was also a skilful engraver. He was the author of a popular tragedy, entitled "Nero," and of other works. Died in 1635.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Nieuwentyt, ne-uh′ŵen-tīt′, (BERNARD,) a Dutch writer and mathematician, born in North Holland in 1654, became burgomaster of Purmerend. He wrote treatises against the differential calculus, and a popular work entitled "The Right Use of the Contemplation of the World," ("Het regt Gebruik der Wereltbeschouwingen," 1715,) which was translated into several languages. Died in 1718.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Nieuwerkerke, de, dẹh ne-uh′ŵĕr-kĕR′kẹh, (ALFRED ÉMILIEN,) COMTE, a French sculptor, of Dutch extraction, born in Paris in 1811. He executed numerous busts and statues, among which are those of Descartes and Isabella the Catholic. Died in 1892.

Nieuwland, ne-uh′lânt, (PIETER,) a Dutch poet and savant, born near Amsterdam in 1764. He displayed in youth great precocity and aptitude for learning languages and sciences. He wrote several able scientific treatises, and poems of great beauty, one of which is entitled "Orion." In 1793 he became professor of natural philosophy, astronomy, and mathematics at Leyden. Died in November, 1794.

See P. MICHELL, "Jets ter Nagedachtenis van P. Nieuwland," 1794; J. H. VAN SWINDEN, "Lykrede op P. Nieuwland," 1795; C. L. BRIGHTWELL, "Annals of Industry and Genius," London, 1863.

Nifanius, ne-fā′ne-ŭs, (CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian, born at Lelingen in 1639; died in 1689.

Niflheim. See HELA.

Nifo, nee′fo, [Lat. NI′PHUS,] (AGOSTINO,) an Italian scholar and philosopher, born in Calabria about 1473, published several Latin treatises and commentaries on Aristotle. He was patronized by Leo X., and was a professor at Rome and Naples. Died about 1538.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Nigel, nī′jẹl, ? an ecclesiastic, born in Normandy, became treasurer to Henry I. of England, who subsequently created him Bishop of Ely. Died in 1169.

Nī′gẹr, (CAIUS PESCENNIUS,) a Roman commander, and governor of Syria. On the death of Pertinax, 193 A.D., he became a competitor for the empire, with Septimius Severus and Clodius Albinus for his rivals. After his army had been several times defeated by the former in Asia Minor, he was made prisoner and put to death in 194 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Nigetti, ne-jet′tee, (MATTEO,) an Italian architect and sculptor, born at Florence about 1560; died in 1646.

Night'in-gāle, (Miss Florence,) a lady celebrated for her philanthropy, the daughter of William E. Nightingale, of Derbyshire, England, was born at Florence in 1820. From her childhood she took a deep interest in schemes of benevolence, and, after having visited the hospitals and other similar establishments of England, she went to Germany, with the view of inspecting the institution at Kaiserswerth, founded in 1833 by Fliedner. In 1849 she entered Kaiserswerth, in order to qualify herself as a hospital nurse in the training-school which forms a part of that establishment. The Crimean war having broken out soon after her return to England, Miss Nightingale, accompanied by a number of voluntary nurses, set out in 1854 for the East, where, in the military hospitals at Scutari, they devoted themselves to the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. In 1856 she returned to England, where the queen conferred upon her various distinctions in acknowledgment of her eminent services. She published a pamphlet on "The Institution at Kaiserswerth," (1850,) "Notes on Hospitals," (1859,) "Notes on Nursing," (1860,) "Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India," (1863,) "Notes on Lying-in Institutions," (1871,) and "Life or Death in India," (1874.) A testimonial fund of £72,000 being subscribed for her, she used it to found training-schools for nurses at St. Thomas's and King's College Hospitals, from which schools some twenty-five thousand nurses have graduated. Died August 13, 1910.

Nightingale, (Joseph,) an English dissenting divine, born in Lancashire in 1775. He wrote, among other works, "A Portraiture of Catholicism," and "English Topography." Died in 1824.

Night'in-gâll, (Sir Miles,) K.C.B., an English officer, served under Sir William Meadows in India in 1791–92, and was subsequently engaged in the continental war. About 1820 he became a member of Parliament for Suffolk. Died in 1829.

Nigidius. See Figulus.

Nihus, nee'ŭs, (Barthold,) a German Catholic theologian, born in the duchy of Brunswick in 1589, wrote a number of controversial treatises. Died in 1657.

Nike. See Nice.

Nikitin, ne-ke-tin' or ne-ke-teen', (Athanasius,) a Russian traveller, who visited Persia and Hindostan, and wrote an account of those countries, which was discovered and published by Karamzin. Died in 1472.

See Gretch, "Essai historique sur la Littérature Russe."

Nikolai, nee'ko-lī, (Izaak,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1536. He died in 1619, leaving three sons, all of whom were artists.

See Descamps, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Nikolaus, the German for Nicholas, which see.

Nikon or **Nicon,** nee'kon, a Russian scholar and theologian, born near Novogorod in 1605. He was appointed Patriarch of Russia in 1652; but he afterwards lost favour at court, and was deposed. He rendered great services to Russian literature by correcting the Slavonian ecclesiastical works from the Greek originals; and he is believed to have compiled the "Russian Chronicles," published by the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg, (1792.) Died in 1681.

See Ivan Choucherin, "Vie du Patriarche Nikon," 1817 Apollos, "Vie du Patriarche Nikon," 1839.

Nil, Saint, an ecclesiastic of the fifth century, belonged to a noble family of Constantinople. He was author of numerous theological works, only a part of which are extant.

Nilakantha, a surname of Siva, (which see.)

Niles, nīlz, (Hezekiah,) an American journalist, and founder of the "Register" called by his name, which he edited for twenty-five years at Baltimore, was born about 1777; died in 1839.

Niles, (John Milton,) an American journalist and statesman, born at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1787. He became editor in 1817 of the "Hartford Times," a Democratic journal, and in 1840 was appointed postmaster-general by President Van Buren. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1842. He wrote the "Lives of Perry, Lawrence, Pike, and Harrison," "History of South America and Mexico," etc, and other works. Died in 1856.

Niles, (Nathaniel,) an American divine and inventor, born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1741, was a member of Congress from Vermont in 1791. He was the author of religious and miscellaneous works, and wrote a popular war-song, called "The American Hero." Died in 1828.

Niles, (Samuel,) an American divine, born at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1744. He graduated at Princeton College, and subsequently became minister of Abington, Massachusetts. Died in 1814.

Niles, (William Woodruff,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Hatley, Lower Canada, May 24, 1832, graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1857, and at Berkeley Divinity School in 1861, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1862, was professor of Latin in Trinity College, 1864–70, and in 1870 was consecrated Bishop of New Hampshire. Died March 31, 1914.

Ni'leūs or **Neleus,** [Νείλευς,] a Greek physician of uncertain epoch, probably lived before 200 B.C. He invented a machine for the reduction of dislocations.

Nilson, nĭl'son, (Johann Esaias,) a German painter and engraver, born at Augsburg in 1721; died in 1788.

Nilson, nĭl'son, or **Nilsson,** (Sven,) an eminent Swedish naturalist and physician, born near Landskrona in 1787. Among his principal works are his "Swedish Ornithology," ("Ornithologia Suecica,") "Scandinavian Fauna," ("Skandinavisk Fauna," 1820,) and an antiquarian treatise "On the Primitive Inhabitants of Northern Scandinavia," (1838.) Died November 30, 1883.

Nil'sson, (Christine,) a Swedish singer, born near Wexiö, August 3, 1843. She very early gave proof of vocal talent, and was carefully educated at Halmstad, Stockholm, and Paris. Her appearance as Astrifiamenti, in "The Magic Flute," in 1865, was marvellously successful, and subsequently she sang with great success in Europe and America. In 1872 she married Auguste Rouzaud, who died in 1882, and in 1887 she married the Count de Miranda. She died 1921.

Nina, nee'nā, a Sicilian poetess of the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Nina, nee'nā, (Lorenzo,) an Italian cardinal, born at Recanati, May 12, 1812, became a doctor of theology at Rome, was made a priest in 1835, and became an attaché and adviser in the papal court. In 1877 he was created a cardinal-priest, and was made prefect of the Council by Leo XIII., and also prefect of the Congregation of Ecclesiastical Immunity. He conducted delicate negotiations with various governments, as with Russia, Germany, and Belgium, and held the office of papal secretary of state. Died June 27, 1885.

Ninde, nīnd, (William Xavier,) D.D., a Methodist bishop, born in Cortlandville, New York, in 1832. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1855, and in 1856 became a preacher. In 1873 he was appointed professor of practical theology in the Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois, and in 1879 became its president. In 1884 he was elected a bishop.

Nin'i-an, [Lat. Ninia'nus, or Nyn'ias,] Saint, a British bishop, who converted the Picts living south of the Grampians. He lived probably in the fourth and fifth centuries, and is said to have died in Ireland.

Ninnin, ne'nĂN', (Henri,) born at **Poix,** in Champagne, in 1722, was one of the physicians of Louis XV. He published a translation of the medical works of Celsus, (2 vols., 1753.) Died in 1800.

Niño, nēn'yo, (Andres,) a Spanish navigator, born about 1475, made a voyage to the Moluccas in 1522.

Niño, (Pedro Alonzo,) a Spanish navigator, surnamed el Negro, ("the Black,") born in Andalusia in 1468, was one of the companions of Columbus in his third voyage. He afterwards sailed as commander of a caravel, and made several discoveries on and near the South American coast. Died about 1505.

See Irving, "Life of Columbus."

Niño de Guevara. See Guevara, de.

Ninon. See L'Enclos, de.

Nī'nus, [Gr. Νῖνος,] a celebrated ruler of antiquity, said to have been the founder of the Assyrian monarchy

flourished about 2048 B.C. After having conquered the greater part of Asia, he built the city of Nineveh, and at his death left his kingdom to his warlike queen SEMIRAMIS, (which see.)

Nī'ọ-be, [Gr. *Νώβη*; Fr. NIOBÉ, ne'o'bā',] a personage of classic mythology, said to have been a daughter of Tantalus, (or, according to some authorities, of Pelops,) and the wife of Amphi'on. She was celebrated for her numerous and beautiful offspring, and had seven sons and seven daughters, or, according to some accounts, six of each. The poets relate that she was so proud of her children that she claimed superiority over Latona, (Leto,) who had borne only two. Apollo and Diana, (Artemis,) exasperated by her arrogance, slew all her children. The sons are said to have fallen by the arrows of Apollo, the daughters by those of Diana. Niobe was changed into a stone by her excessive grief. Her story was a favourite subject of the ancient poets, and has been commemorated by an admirable group of statuary, which is now at Florence, and which is variously ascribed to Praxiteles and Scopas. (See the "Iliad," book xxiv.)

Niou, ne'oo', (JOSEPH,) a French revolutionist, born at Rochefort in 1751, was elected to the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. Died in 1828.

Niphus. See NIFO.

Nisami. See NIZÂMEE.

Nisard, ne'zȧr', (JEAN MARIE NAPOLÉON DÉSIRÉ,) a French critic and *littérateur*, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1806. He became associate editor of the "Journal des Débats" and of "Le National," (1831,) and was subsequently appointed master of requests in the council of state, and professor of Latin eloquence in the College of France, (1844.) He was elected in 1850 to the French Academy, and in 1852 succeeded M. Villemain in the chair of French eloquence in the Faculty of Letters. He wrote a number of works on the history and criticism of literature, the most esteemed of which is his "History of French Literature," (1844–61.) Died in 1888. His brother, JEAN MARIE, (1809–92,) translated Virgil and Horace's "Art of Poetry."

Nisard, (MARIE LÉONARD CHARLES,) brother of the preceding, was born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1808. He published several original works, and made translations from Ovid, Martial, and other Latin classics. Among his works are "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," (1853,) a "History of Popular Books," etc. Died in 1889.

Nisbet, (ROBERT BEECHAM,) artist, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1857. He became an able landscape painter, and his works are in the collections of many European galleries.

Nis'bet, (HUME,) traveller and author, was born at Stirling, Scotland, in 1849. He travelled for years in Australia and New Guinea, was art-master in Watt College, Edinburgh, and wrote a number of books on art, several volumes of poetry, and numerous romances, also "Egypt," "Travels," "A Colonial Tramp," etc.

Nisroch, nis'rok, or **Shal'man**, an Assyrian deity, formed like a man, with wings and with an eagle's head. He seems to have been the god of wedlock and of human destiny.

Nis'sel, (FRANZ,) an Austrian dramatist, born at Vienna in 1831. Of his many plays the most successful was "Zauberin am Stein." His style was grandiose, but his plays possessed much real merit. A selection of them was published in 1892. D. 1893.

Nissole, ne'sol', (GUILLAUME,) a French botanist, born at Montpellier in 1647. The genus Nissolia was named in his honour by Tournefort. Died in 1734.

Nī'sus, [Gr. *Νῖσος*,] in classic mythology, a son of Pandi'on, and a king of Megara. The poets relate that Megara was taken by Minos through the treachery of Scylla, a daughter of Nisus, who died because she cut off the purple or golden hair on which his life depended.

Nisus, a Trojan warrior and friend of Euryalus, came to Italy with Æneas, and was killed in the war against Turnus. The story of Nisus and Euryalus forms the subject of a beautiful episode of Virgil's "Æneid," book ix., 175–448.

Nithard, ne'tȧr', a French historian, born in 790 A.D. was the son of Angilbert and Bertha, daughter of Charlemagne. His principal work is a "History of the Dissensions between the Sons of Louis le Débonnaire," (in Latin.) Died in 853.

See "Histoire littéraire de la France," vol. v.

Nī-to'cris, [Gr. *Νίτωκρις*,] a queen of ancient Egypt, lived before the time of Herodotus, who says she was the only female in a list of three hundred and thirty monarchs which the Egyptian priests showed to him. She was celebrated as a heroine in the legends of ancient Egypt.

See BUNSEN, "Ægyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte."

Nitsch, nĭtsh, (PAUL FRIEDRICH,) a German archæologist, born at Glauchau in 1754, published a "New Mythological Dictionary," (1793,) etc. Died 1794.

Nitti, neet'tee, (FRANCESCO SAVERIO,) Italian statesman, was born at Melfi, 1868. He entered Parliament in 1904; became Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Trade, 1911–14; visited the United States on an economic mission in 1917; was Minister of the Treasury, 1917–19; and Premier, 1919–20.

Nitzsch or **Nitzch**, nĭtsh, (GREGOR WILHELM,) a German philologist and antiquary, born at Wittenberg in 1790, was a son of Karl Ludwig, noticed below. He became professor of ancient literature at Kiel in 1827, and professor of archæology at Leipsic in 1852. He gained distinction by his speculations on the Homeric poems. Among his works is "The Epic Poetry of the Greeks," (2 vols., 1852.) Died in 1861.

Nitzsch, (KARL IMMANUEL,) a German theologian, a brother of the preceding, was born at Borna, in Saxony, in 1787. He became professor of theology at Bonn in 1822, and obtained the high office of *Oberconsistorialrath* in 1843. In 1847 he was appointed preacher to the University of Berlin. His opinions were liberal. Died August 21, 1868. His chief works are a "System der christlichen Lehre" and "Praktische Theologie."

Nitzsch, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German theologian, born at Wittenberg in 1751, was the father of the preceding. He was appointed professor of theology at the University of Wittenberg about 1790. He wrote, besides other works, "On the Salvation of the World," ("Ueber das Heil der Welt," 1817.) He favoured a compromise or reconcilement between orthodoxy and rationalism. Died in 1831.

See HOPPE, "Denkmal des verewigten K. L. Nitzsch," 1837.

Nitzsch, (KARL WILHELM,) a German historian, a son of Gregor Wilhelm Nitzsch, was born at Zerbst, Dec. 22, 1818. Died 1880.

Nivelle, ne'vel', (GABRIEL NICOLAS,) a French Jansenist, born in 1687. Died 1761.

Nivelle, neevel', (ROBERT GEORGE,) French soldier, was born 1856 at Tulle, Corrèze. He served in the Chinese expedition and in Algiers, and was an artillery colonel in Aug., 1914. As general in command of the 3d Corps, and later the 2d Army, he repulsed the German attacks at Verdun. He succeeded Joffre as Commander-in-Chief, March, 1916; was replaced by Pétain in May, 1917, and in Dec. commanded the troops in North Africa. He became a member of the Supreme War Council, 1920, and visited the United States the same year. He was retired in 1921. Died March 23, 1924.

Nivelle de la Chaussee. See CHAUSSEE, DE LA.

Nivernais, de, deh ne'ver'na', (LOUIS JULES Barbon Mancini Mazarini—bar'bon' mon'se'ne' ma'za're'ne',) DUC, a distinguished French *littérateur* and diplomatist, born in Paris in 1716. Died 1798.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" F. DE NEUFCHÂTEAU, "Éloge du Duc de Nivernais," prefixed to his "Œuvres posthumes," 1807; ANDRÉ DUPIN, "Éloge du Duc de Nivernois," 1840.

Nivers, ne'vair', (GUILLAUME GABRIEL,) a French musician and writer on music, born near Melun in 1617.

Nix'on, (JOHN,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1725. He distinguished himself at the battles of Ticonderoga,

Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and rose to be brigadier-general in 1776. Died in 1815.

Niza, di, de nēd'zȧ, (MARCO,) an Italian missionary, is said to have first discovered the province of Sonora, in New Mexico, (1540.)

Nizâm-el-Molouk. See NIZÂM-EL-MOOLK.

Nizâm-el-Moolk, ne-zȧm' el mōōlk, written also **Nizam-el-Mulk** and **Nizam-al-Moulk** or **-Molook,** a Persian statesman, was grand vizier to the Sultan Alp-Arslân. He was a distinguished patron of learning, and founded the College of Bagdâd. He wrote a valuable work containing precepts for government. Died about 1092.

Nizâm-ool-Moolk or **Nizam-ul-Mulk,** (or **-Moulk,**) ne-zȧm' ōōl mōōlk, a general and politician, born at Delhi, in Hindostan, about 1650. He is said to have been daring, successful, and treacherous. He made himself master of the Deccan. Died in 1748.

Nizâm-ul-Mulk. See NIZÂM-EL-MOOLK and NIZÂM-OOL-MOOLK.

Nizâmee, Nizâmi, or **Nisami,** ne-zȧ'mee, written also **Nidhami, (Aboo-Mohammed-Ibn-Yoosuf,** ȧ'bōō mo-hȧm'med ib'n yoo'sōōf or yoo'sŭf,) a celebrated Persian poet of the twelfth century. One of his principal poems furnished the subject of Gozzi's drama of "Turandot," which was subsequently imitated by Schiller. Died in 1180.

Nizâmi. See NIZÂMEE.

Nizolius. See NIZZOLI.

Nizzoli, nēt'so-lee, [Lat. NIZO'LIUS,] (MARIO,) an Italian scholar, and one of the best Latin writers of his time, was born near Módena in 1498. His principal works are "The Ciceronian Treasure," ("Thesaurus Ciceronianus,") and an essay "On the True Principles of Philosophising."

Njörd or **Niörd,** nyörd, (**Njörðr,**) [etymology very uncertain; some derive it from *nordr*, "north,"] the god of winds, and the third in order (after Odin) among the gods of the Norse mythology. He appears to be a personification of trade or commerce, and dwells in Noatun, (no'ȧ-tōōn',) or "Ship-town." His wife is named SKADI, (which see.) He is particularly worshipped by sailors and fishermen. He is very rich, and can give wealth in abundance to those who invoke him. He rules the course of the wind, stills the ocean, and quenches fire. He was originally an inhabitant of Vanaheim, but was sent by the Vanir as a hostage to the Æsir, among whom he is now numbered.

See THORPE'S "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER'S "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN'S "Nordisk Mythologi."

Nō'ah, [Heb. נֹחַ; Gr. Νῶε; Fr. Noé, no'ȧ',] the son of Lamech, a patriarch of the tenth generation from Adam, is supposed to have been born about 2950 B.C. He was distinguished for his integrity and piety in an age of almost universal corruption. (Genesis vi. 9; II. Peter ii. 5.) He was six hundred years old when the great Deluge destroyed all the human race except Noah and his family, who were saved in the Ark (Genesis vii., viii., and ix.) and entered into a new and everlasting covenant. He died at the age of nine hundred and fifty.

Nō'ah, (MORDECAI MANUEL,) an American journalist and politician, of Jewish extraction, born in Philadelphia in 1785. He removed to New York, where he was successively editor of "The National Advocate," "The Enquirer," "Evening Star," and "Sunday Times." He was appointed consul to Morocco in 1813. He published "Travels in England, France, Spain, and the Barbary States." Died in 1851.

Noaille, no'ȧ'ē' or no'ȧ'yę, (JACQUES BARTHÉLEMY,) a French magistrate and revolutionist, of the royalist party, born at Beaucaire in April, 1758; died in 1828.

Noailles, de, dę no'ȧ'ē' or no'ȧ'yę, (ADRIEN MAURICE,) DUC, an eminent French general and statesman, born in Paris in 1678, was the eldest son of Anne Jules, noticed below. He married Françoise d'Aubigné, a niece of Madame de Maintenon. During the war of the Spanish succession he served with distinction as general and diplomatist in Spain from 1705 to 1712. He was minister of finance from 1715 to 1718. In 1734 he became a marshal of France and commander-in-chief in a war against the Emperor of Germany. He wrote "Political and Military Memoirs," (6 vols., 1777.) He is represented as a man of great talents and many virtues. Died in 1766.

See MILLOT, "Mémoires du Duc de Noailles," 1777; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CESENA, "La Maison de Noailles," 1842.

Noailles, de, (ANNE JULES,) DUC, an able French general, born in 1650, was the eldest son of the first Duke of Noailles, and father of the preceding. He commanded in Catalonia between 1689 and 1695, and gained several advantages over the Spaniards. He obtained the rank of marshal of France in 1693, and became Viceroy of Catalonia. Died in 1708.

Noailles, de, (FRANÇOIS,) a French diplomatist, brother of Admiral de Noailles, (1504–1562,) was born in the department of Limousin in 1519. He was employed by Henry II. in missions to London, Venice, and Constantinople. Died in 1585.

Noailles, de, (JEAN PAUL FRANÇOIS,) DUC, son of Louis noticed below, was born in Paris in 1739. He served in the last campaigns of the Seven Years' war, was made a knight of the golden fleece, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. He wrote several scientific treatises, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences, (1777.) He was the father-in-law of General La Fayette. Died in 1824.

Noailles, de, (JULES,) DUC, a French economist, born at Paris in 1826. He made the study of industrial economy the work of his life, visited England and the United States to study their economical conditions, and wrote "De la Décentralisation en Angleterre," "Revenu, Capital, et Travail," "Cent ans de la République aux Etats Unis," etc. Died in 1895.

Noailles, de, (LOUIS,) DUC, born in 1713, was a son of Adrien Maurice. He was styled Duc d'Ayen before his father's death. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of Flanders and Germany, and obtained the rank of marshal in 1775. Died in 1793. When Louis XV. said that the *fermiers-généraux* support the state, the Duc de Noailles replied, "Yes, as the rope supports a man who is hung."

See VOLTAIRE, "Précis du Règne de Louis XV," chap. lxvii.

Noailles, de, (LOUIS ANTOINE,) a French cardinal, born in 1651, was a son of the first Duke of Noailles, and a brother of Anne Jules, noticed above. He succeeded Harlay as Archbishop of Paris in 1695. In the controversy which broke out soon after between the Jesuits and the Jansenists, he endeavoured to act as mediator; but he lost the confidence and incurred the displeasure of both parties. Having refused for a long time to accept the papal bull Unigenitus, he gave in his submission to the pope in 1728. Died in 1729.

Noailles, de, (LOUIS JOSEPH ALEXIS,) son of Louis Marie, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1783. He was a zealous adherent of the Bourbons, and fought against Napoleon in the army of the allies in 1813. At the Congress of Vienna he was one of the ministers-plenipotentiary of France, and in 1815 was appointed minister of state and a member of the privy council. Died in 1835.

Noailles, de, (LOUIS MARIE,) VICOMTE, a French statesman, born in 1756, was a son of Marshal de Mouchy. As a deputy to the States-General in 1789, he proposed, on the 4th of August, the suppression of feudal rights and other privileges of the aristocracy. He married the sister of Madame La Fayette. Soon after the commencement of the reign of terror he emigrated to the United States. Having been sent by Napoleon to Saint Domingo as general of brigade in 1803, he was killed in a naval engagement with the English, in 1804.

See BAILLY, "Mémoires;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Noailles, de, (PAUL,) DUC, a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1802. He has published a "History of Madame de Maintenon and the Principal Events of the Reign of Louis XIV.," (1848,) and several other works. In 1849 he succeeded Châteaubriand as a member of the French Academy. Died May 30, 1885.

See A. DE CESENA, "Le Duc de Noailles," 1842.

Noailles, de, (PHILIPPE.) See MOUCHY.

Noback, no'bȧk, (FRIEDRICH EDUARD,) born at Crefeld, in Germany, in 1815, published a "Systematic Manual of the Science of Commerce." Died in 1883.

Noback, (KARL AUGUST,) a German writer on commerce, brother of the preceding, was born at Kölleda in 1810. He published a treatise "On Commercial Associations," (1842,) and other works. Died in 1870.

No'bel, (ALFRED,) a Swedish inventor and philanthropist, was born at Stockholm in 1833. He experimented on nitro-glycerine, which was made by his father, and discovered the art of making dynamite. He also invented blasting powder and several kinds of smokeless powder. He became very wealthy, leaving a fortune of over $10,000,000 at his death in 1896. By his will the income of most of this was to be used for annual prizes to those who should make the most important discoveries in physics, chemistry, and physiology, produce the best literature, and do the most service in the interests of peace and humanity.

Nobel, no'bel, written also **Noble,** (CONSTANTIN,) a Dutch navigator, born about 1616.

Nobile, no'beelā, (UMBERTO,) an Italian general and aeronaut, flew across the North Pole in the dirigible "Norge," with Amundsen and Ellsworth in 1926. They left Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, on May 11, and arrived at Teller, Alaska, after 17 hours in the air. On May 13, 1928, General Nobile again left Kings Bay in the "Norge" and flew over the Pole. Returning, the dirigible was wrecked. Nobile, injured, was rescued by an aeroplane June 24, and the remaining members on July 12 by an ice-breaker. Eight men were killed in the expedition.

Nobili, no'be-lee, (LEOPOLDO,) an Italian physicist and electrician, born in 1784; died in 1834.

See V. ANTINORI, "Elogio storico del Professore L. Nobili," 1836.

Nobili, de', da no'be-lee, [Lat. DE NOBIL'IBUS,] (ROBERTO,) a celebrated Italian Jesuit and missionary, born at Monte-Pulciano in 1577. Died 1656.

See JOUVENCY, "Histoire des Jésuites;" PARIGI, "Notizie de Cardinale R. de' Nobili," etc., 1836.

Nobilibus, de. See NOBILI, DE'.

Noble, no'b'l, (MARK,) an English divine and writer, became rector of Barming, in Kent. Died in 1827.

Noble, (MATTHEW,) **an English** sculptor, born about 1820. Among his works are a colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington at Manchester, and a statue of Lord Canning. Died June 23, 1876.

Noble, (SAMUEL,) an English theologian and engraver, born in London in 1779. He practised engraving in his early life, and became a Swedenborgian minister about 1820. He published, besides other works, "Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures," and a volume of Sermons, (1848.) Died in 1853.

Noble, Le. See LE NOBLE.

Nobleville. See ARNAULT DE NOBLEVILLE.

Noblot, no'blo', (CHARLES,) a French geographer, born in Burgundy in 1668; died in 1742.

Nobunaga, no-boo-nȧ'gȧ, (OTA,) a Japanese nobleman, born in 1533. He inherited great wealth, and deposed the line of shoguns who then usurped the imperial power. He persecuted the Booddhists and slaughtered their priests, and also favoured the Jesuits. Died by suicide in 1582.

Nocret, no'krȧ', (JEAN,) a French painter and engraver, born at Nancy in 1612; died in 1672.

See DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français."

Nodal, de, dȧ no-dȧl'. (GONZALO and BARTOLOMÉ GARCIA,) Spanish navigators, born in Galicia, were brothers. They commanded two ships sent by the King of Spain in 1618 to explore and fortify Le Maire Strait, near Cape Horn. They discovered a group of small islands in latitude 56° 40', which they called "Diego Ramirez," and which was the most southern land marked on maps for a century or more.

See DE BROSSES, "Histoire des Navigations aux Terres australes."

Nodier, no'de-ȧ', (CHARLES,) a celebrated French *littérateur*, was born at Besançon in 1783. He studied in the Central School of his native city, and soon after repaired to Paris, where he published his "Painter of Saltzburg," (1803,) and "The Exiles," romances in the style of Werther. About this time he also wrote a satirical poem entitled "La Napoléone," for which he was subjected to a short banishment. Having spent several years in Switzerland and Illyria, he returned to Paris, where he became associate editor of the "Journal des Débats," and subsequently took charge of "La Quotidienne." On the accession of Louis XVIII. Nodier obtained a title of nobility and the cross of the legion of honour. He was appointed in 1824 librarian of the Arsenal, in Paris. His works are numerous and on various subjects, including many compositions of a brilliant and original character. Among these may be named his "Entomological Bibliography," (1801,) "Dictionary of French Onomatopœia," etc., ("Dictionnaire raisonné des Onomatopées Françaises," 1808,) an etymological treatise of great merit, and the romances of "Jean Sbogar," (1818,) "Thérèse Aubert," (1819,) and "Picturesque and Romantic Travels in Ancient France," (1820.) He was also a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." Nodier had been elected to the French Academy about 1833. He died in 1844, leaving a volume of "Souvenirs," in which he professes to narrate the events of his early life; but they are said to be mixed with fiction.

See MÉRIMÉE, "Éloge de Nodier;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits Littéraires;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Nodier, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" NODIER, "Souvenirs," etc., 1832.

Nodot, no'do', (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, who lived about 1680–1700.

Noé, the French for NOAH, which see.

Noé, de, deh no'ȧ', (AMÉDÉE,) COUNT, (better known under his assumed name of "Cham," the French spelling for Ham, one of the sons of Noah,) a French caricaturist, born at Paris, January 26, 1819. He contributed numerous caricatures to albums and almanacs, and especially to the "Charivari," and speedily became the most popular of French comic draughtsmen. Died at Paris, September 6, 1879.

Noël, no'ĕl', (ALEXIS NICOLAS,) a French landscape-painter and designer, born near Paris in 1792, was a pupil of David. He published in 1818 a "Picturesque Tour in France and Germany."

No'el, (Rev. BAPTIST WRIOTHESLEY,) an eminent English dissenting minister, a brother of the Earl of Gainsborough, was born in 1799. He was in his youth a minister of the Anglican Church, which he left and joined the Baptists about 1849. He became popular as a preacher and as a writer and a prominent promoter of benevolent enterprises and liberal movements. Among his works are "Christian Missions to Heathen Nations," an "Essay on Christian Baptism," (1849,) and "Letters on the Church of Rome." Died January 19, 1873.

See the "British Quarterly Review" for February, 1849.

Noël, no'ĕl', (FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish Jesuit, born in Hainault in 1651, spent many years as a missionary in China. He wrote several theological and scientific works, in Latin. Died in 1729.

Noël, (FRANÇOIS JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French antiquary, born at Nancy in 1783; died in 1856.

Noël, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH MICHEL,) a French *littérateur* and diplomatist, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye about 1755. He published a "Mythological Dictionary," (2 vols., 1801–23,) "Lessons in Literature and Morals," (2 vols., 1804,) several valuable dictionaries, and numerous other compilations. His "French Grammar" (1823) passed through forty-six editions. He became minister-plenipotentiary to Venice in 1793, minister to the Hague in 1795, inspector-general of public instruction in 1802, and inspector-general of the University in 1808. He retained the last office under several reigns. Died in 1841.

Noël, (JULES,) a French painter, born at Quimper about 1818. Died April 3, 1881.

Noel, (THOMAS,) an English poet of the nineteenth century. In 1841 he published a volume of poems, which included the well-known "Pauper's Drive," frequently attributed to Hood.

Noël de la Morinière no'ĕl' dẹh lȧ mo're'ne-ȧr', (SIMON BARTHÉLEMY JOSEPH,) a French naturalist, born at Dieppe in 1765, published, among other works, a "General History of Ancient and Modern Fisheries," (1815,) which was translated into Russian and German. He was a member of the Imperial Academy of Saint Petersburg. Died at Drontheim, Norway, in 1822.

Noël des Vergers, no'ĕl' dȧ vĕR'zhȧ', (JOSEPH MARIN ADOLPHE,) a French Orientalist and antiquary, born in Paris in 1805. He made a translation of Aboolfeda's "Life of Mohammed," (1837,) and contributed numerous articles to the "Nouvelle Revue Encyclopédique," "Athenæum Français," and "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died at Nice, January 2 1867.

Noelting. See NÖLTING.

Noet. See NOETUS.

No-e'tus, [Fr. NOET, no'ȧ',] a schismatic among the early Christians, flourished about 240 A.D., and is supposed to have been a native of Ephesus. He opposed the doctrine of the Trinity, and his views were afterwards promulgated by Sabellius, one of his disciples.

See FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique."

Nogaret, no'gȧ'rȧ', (FRANÇOIS FÉLIX,) a French *littérateur*, born at Versailles in 1740. He was the author of poems, tales, dramas, and prose essays. Among his works are an essay on natural history, entitled "L'Apologie de mon Goût," (1771,) which was commended by Voltaire, a translation or imitation of Aristænetus, ("L'Aristénète Français," 1780,) and "Tales in Verse," (5th edition, 1810.) Died in 1831.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nogaret, (HENRI.) See CANDALE, (HENRI.)

Nogaret, de, dẹh no'gȧ'rȧ', (GUILLAUME,) a French statesman, born about 1260, became chancellor under Philippe le Bel. Died in 1313.

Nogaret, de, (JACQUES RAMEL,) a French statesman, born at Carcassonne in 1760. As a member of the National Convention, he voted for the death of the king. He afterwards entered the Council of Five Hundred, and was minister of finance under the Directory from February, 1796, to July, 1799. Died in 1819.

Nogaret, de, (JEAN LOUIS.) See ÉPERNON, DE.

Nogari, no-gȧ'ree, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1699; died in 1763.

Nogari, (PARIDE,) an Italian fresco-painter, born at Rome about 1535; died about 1600.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Nogarola, no-gȧ-ro'lȧ, (ISOTTA,) an Italian lady, celebrated for her talents and learning, born at Verona about 1420; died in 1466.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Nogarola, (LUIGI,) an Italian scholar and theologian, born at Verona about 1509. He translated several Greek works into Latin. He took a prominent part at the Council of Trent. Died in 1559.

Nöggerath, nög'gẹh-rȧt', (JAKOB,) a German geologist, was born at Bonn, October 10, 1788.

Noghera, no-ga'ra, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian *littérateur* and Jesuit, born in the Valtellina in 1719.

No'gi, (MARESUKE,) COUNT, a Japanese general, born in Choshu in 1849. He took part in the Satsuma rebellion, attacked Port Arthur in the war with China, and captured this stronghold in the war with Russia, also took part in the battle of Mukden. He was made a baron in 1895 and a count in 1906, and on Sept. 13, 1912, during the obsequies of the Emperor Mutsuhito, committed suicide with his wife, true to the traditions of his Samuri ancestry.

Noguchi, no'goo-chee, (HIDEYO,) Japanese bacteriologist, was born 1876. He graduated from the Tokyo Medical School, studied in the United States and Europe and, in 1904, became connected with the Rockefeller Institute in New York. He made important researches and discoveries concerning syphilis and, in 1918, discovered the parasite of yellow fever. While trying to find the source of African yellow fever he was stricken with that disease and died in Africa, May 21, 1929.

Noguez, no'ga', (PIERRE,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Sauveterre about 1685.

Nohl, nōl, (CARL FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German musician and writer on musical subjects, born at Iserlohn, in Westphalia, December 5, 1831. He has written valuable works on Mozart and Beethoven.

Nointel, de, dẹh nwȧN'tĕl', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS OLIER—o'le-ȧ',) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist in the reign of Louis XIV., was sent as ambassador to Turkey in 1670. He negotiated a treaty favourable to French commerce in 1673. He owes his celebrity chiefly to the medals, inscriptions, and specimens of ancient art which he collected in the Levant. Died in 1685.

See D'ARVIEUX, "Mémoires."

Noinville, de, dẹh nwȧN'vĕl', (JACQUES BERNARD DUREY,) a French historian, born at Dijon in 1682. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Opera in France," (1753.) Died in 1768.

Noir, le, lẹh nwȧR, (JEAN,) a French Jansenist priest and writer, born at Alençon in 1622; died in 1692.

Noiré, nwȧ'rȧ', (LUDWIG,) a German monistic philosopher, born at Alzey, March 26, 1829. He studied at Giessen, and became a teacher in the gymnasium at Mentz. He published "The World as a Development of the Spirit," (1874,) "The Monistic Idea," (1875,) "The Origin of Speech," (1877,) and other works on philosophy and kindred studies. Died March 26, 1889.

Noirot, nwȧ'ro', (JOSEPH MATHIAS,) ABBÉ, a French philosopher, born at Latrecey (Haute-Marne) in 1793. He was professor of philosophy at Lyons many years, and his "Lectures" were published in 1852. Died Jan. 24, 1880.

Noisette, nwȧ'zĕt', (LOUIS CLAUDE,) a French horticulturist, born near Paris in 1772, published several valuable works on pomology, floriculture, and similar subjects. Died in 1849.

Nola, da, dȧ no'lȧ, (GIOVANNI MARLIANO,) an Italian sculptor and architect, born near Naples, lived about 1500–50.

No'lan, (MICHAEL,) an Irish lawyer, was the author of "Reports of Cases relating to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace," and other practical law treatises. Died in 1827.

Nolasque. See PETER NOLASQUE.

Nolde, nol'dẹh, (ADOLPH FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born at Neustrelitz in 1764, became professor of medicine at Halle in 1810. He published several medical works. Died in 1813.

Nöldeke, nöl'dẹh-kẹh, (THEODOR,) a German scholar, born at Harburg, March 2, 1836. He graduated at the Göttingen University in 1861, was a professor of Arabic at Kiel, 1864–72, and then took a similar chair at Strasburg. Died in January, 1875. Among his writings are a "History of the Koran," (1860,) "Life of Mohammed," (1863,) "Neo-Syrian Grammar," (1868,) "Mandaic Grammar," (1875,) and works on Old Testament criticism, (1868, 1869,) on the Moabite Stone, (1870,) etc.

Noldius, nol'de-ŭs, (CHRISTIAN,) a Danish divine and biblical writer, born in Scania in 1626; died in 1683.

Noli, da, dȧ no'lee, (ANTONIO,) sometimes called USO DI MARE, (oo'so de mȧ'rȧ,) a Genoese navigator in the service of Prince Henry of Portugal, made a voyage to the western coast of Africa, where he discovered the Cape Verd Islands. Having joined the fleet of Cadamosto, they pursued their discoveries together. Noli also accompanied Cadamosto in his second voyage, in 1456.

See BARON HUMBOLDT, "Histoire de la Géographie du nouveau Continent;" WALCKENAER, "Histoire générale des Voyages."

Nolin, no'lȧN', (DENIS,) a French biblical critic, born in Paris in 1648; died in 1710.

Nolin, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1657; died in 1725.

Nol'le-kens, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated English sculptor, born in London in 1737, was a son of Joseph Francis, noticed below. In 1760 he visited Rome, where he resided many years and executed several works of great merit. Among these were busts of Garrick and Sterne, and a group representing "Timocleus and Alexander." After his return he was chosen a Royal Academician, in 1772. He devoted himself chiefly to making portrait-busts, and was extensively patronized by the nobility and the fashionable world. His monument to Mrs. Howard,

at Corby Castle, and his statue of Venus, are ranked among his master-pieces. Nollekens was noted for his parsimony, and amassed a large fortune. Died in 1823.

See J. T. Smith, "Nollekens and his Times," 1829; Cunningham, "Lives of Painters, Sculptors," etc.

Nollekens, nol'leh-kens, (Joseph Francis,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp about 1690, settled in London, where he died in 1748.

Nollet, no'lȧ', (Dominick,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1640; died in 1736.

See Descamps, "Vies des Peintres Flamands."

Nollet, no'lȧ', (Jean Antoine,) Abbé, an eminent French philosopher, born at Pimpré, in the diocese of Noyon, in 1700. On leaving college he went to Paris, where he studied natural philosophy and co-operated with M. Dufay in electrical experiments. In 1739 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, and repeated his experiments before the Duke of Savoy in Turin. He published in 1743 the first part of his "Lectures on Experimental Physics," ("Leçons de Physique expérimentale,") the clearest and most methodical work that had appeared on that subject. In this he gave the first popular explanation of Newton's discoveries in light. He obtained by the favour of the king the chair of experimental philosophy in the College of Navarre in 1756, and a brevet of master of philosophy and natural history to the princes-royal. He published "Researches on the Causes of Electric Phenomena," (1749,) and an "Essay on the Electricity of Bodies," (1750.) Died in 1770.

See "Nécrologe des Hommes célèbres de France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nolpe, nol'peh, (Pieter,) a Dutch engraver, born at the Hague in 1601. Among his master-pieces is the "Adoration of the Magi," after Rubens.

See Basan, "Dictionnaire des Graveurs."

Nolten, nol'ten, [Lat. Nolte'nius,] (Johann Arnold,) a German theologian, born in Westphalia in 1683; died in 1740.

Nolten or **Nolte**, nol'teh, (Johann Friedrich,) a German philologist, born at Eimbeck in 1694. He published "Lexicon Latinæ Linguæ Antibarbarum," (1740.) Died in 1754.

Nolten, (Rudolph August,) a brother of the preceding, born in 1703, published "On the Genuine Sources of Russian History," ("De genuinis Historiæ Russicæ Fontibus," 1739,) and other works. Died in 1752.

See Ballenstadt, "Vita Noltenii," 1755.

Noltenius. See Nolten.

Nölting or **Noelting**, nöl'ting, (Johann Heinrich Vincenz,) a distinguished scholar and philosopher, born at Schwarzenbek, in Denmark, in 1735. He became professor of philosophy and eloquence at Hamburg. Died in 1806.

Nominoé, no-min'o-ȧ', written also **Nomenoi**, an Armorican chief, who became King of Bretagne, was born about 790 or 800 A.D. He was created Duke of the Bretons by the emperor Louis le Débonnaire in 826 A.D. After the death of Louis, (840,) he raised the standard of independence, and defeated Charles the Bald, who led an army to reduce him to subjection. Died in 851.

See A. de Courson, "Histoire des Peuples Bretons," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nomsz, nomz, (Jan,) a Dutch poet and dramatist, born at Amsterdam in 1738. He was the author of an epic poem on William I., Prince of Orange, (1779,) and tragedies entitled "Maria van Lalain," "Zoroaster," and "Duchess de Coralli." The first of these dramas was very popular. Died in 1803.

See De Vries, "Histoire de la Poésie Hollandaise."

Nonius. See Nuñez.

No'nĭ-us, (Marcellus,) a Roman grammarian of the fourth century, wrote a work entitled "De Proprietate Sermonis," which is valued for the passages it contains from Latin writers not extant.

Nonnos. See Nonnus.

Nonnotte, no'not', (Claude François,) a French Jesuit, born at Besançon in 1711, published, besides other books of little merit, a work entitled "Errors of Voltaire," (2 vols., 1762,) which elicited several bitter rejoinders from that writer. Died in 1793.

Nonnotte, (Donat,) a French painter, brother of the preceding, born at Besançon in 1707; died in 1785.

Non'nus or **Nonnos**, [Νόννος,] a Greek poet, who lived about 410 A.D., was a native of Panopolis, in Egypt, and probably a Christian. His only extant works are a "Paraphrase of Saint John," and a long poem entitled "Dionysiaca," or the History of Bacchus. It is bombastic in style, and is chiefly valued for the information it contains on mythological subjects not to be found elsewhere.

See Weichert, "Dissertatio de Nonno," 1810; S. Uwarrow, "Nonnos von Panopolis," 1817; A. F. Naeke, "De Nonno Imitatore Homeri," 1835.

Nonnus or **No'nus**, (Theophanes,) a Greek physician of the tenth century, was the author of a compendium of Medicine, ("Compendium totius Artis Medicæ,") which he dedicated to the emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus.

See Freind, "History of Physic;" Haller, "Bibliotheca Medica," etc.

Noodt, nōt, (Gerard,) one of the most eminent jurists of his time, was born at Nymwegen in 1647. He became successively professor of law at Franeker, (1679,) Utrecht, (1684,) and Leyden, (1686.) He was also rector of the University of Leyden. Among his principal works, which are written in elegant Latin, we may name his "Probabilia Juris Civilis," (1674–79,) and "On the Rights of Sovereign Power," ("De Jure Summi Imperii," etc., 1707.) Died in 1725.

See Barbeyrac, "Historica Vitæ Auctoris Narratio," prefixed to the collected works of Noodt, 1735.

Nooms, nōms, (Remi,) a Dutch marine painter and engraver, surnamed Zeeman, ("Seaman,") born at Amsterdam in 1612; died about 1672.

Noor-ed-Deen, **Nour-Eddyn**, **Noureddin**, or **Nureddin**, noor-ĕd-deen', ("Light of the Faith,") (**Mahmood**- (**Mahmoud**- or **Mahmûd**-) **Malek-al-Adel**, mȧh'mōōd' mȧl'ĕk-al-ȧ'del,*) a celebrated Sultan of Syria and Egypt, was born at Damascus in 1116. In 1146 he successfully opposed the attempts of Louis VII. of France and other crusading princes to recapture Edessa and possess themselves of Damascus, which, after he had conquered the greater part of Syria, he made the capital of his dominions. He took advantage of the dissensions which agitated Egypt in 1163 to establish his power in that country, where he appointed his general Shirakoh governor in 1168. The most important event in the subsequent part of Noor-ed-Deen's reign was the extirpation of the Sheeah heresy in Egypt. Noor-ed-Deen was one of the most able and virtuous of Oriental rulers, and his piety and integrity made him the idol of his subjects, who gave him the surname of "Light of the Faith." Died in 1173.

See Michaud, "Histoire des Croisades;" Guillaume de Tyr, "Histoire des Croisades."

Noor-ed-Deen, **Noureddin**, or **Nureddin**, (**Malek-al-Mansoor**, mȧl'ĕk-al-mȧn'sōōr',) second Sultan of the dynasty of Tartar Mamelukes in Egypt, succeeded his father Ibek in 1257. He was deposed at the end of two years, on account of his youth and inexperience, and the Emir Kotuz ruled in his stead.

Noor-eddin, **Nour-eddin**, or **Nureddin**, (**Arslan Shah**, ars-lȧn' shȧh,) Prince of Mesopotamia, was grandnephew of the celebrated Noor-ed-Deen, and ascended the throne in 1193. He governed with wisdom and ability, and recovered much of the power of which his family had been deprived. Died in 1210.

Noort, **van**, vȧn nōrt, sometimes written **Oort**, (Adam,) a skilful Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1557, was a son of Lambert, noticed below. He was a good colorist. His habits were intemperate. He was the master of Rubens, who expressed a high opinion of his talents. Died in 1641.

See Weyerman, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Noort, **van**, (Lambert,) a Flemish painter and architect, born at Amersfoort in 1520. He settled at Antwerp, and was admitted into the Academy of Antwerp in 1547.

Noort, **van**, (Oliver,) the first Dutch navigator who sailed around the world, was born at Utrecht in 1568.

* Malek-el-Adel signifies "the Noble King."

An account of his voyage, published in 1602, was translated into several languages. Died after 1611.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Nooshruttee, or **Nusrati**, noosh'rŭt'tee, a Brahman poet, who lived at the court of Alee Shah at Bijapoor. He wrote the "Rose-Garden of Love," (in Urdu, "Gulshan i Ishq,") a romance, and a very long poem called "Alinamah."

Noot, van, vän nōt, (HENDRIK NIKOLAAS,) leader of the Belgian revolution of 1788, was born at Brussels in 1750. The revolt against the Emperor of Austria being suppressed in 1790, he was compelled to leave the country. Died in 1827.

See DEWEZ, "Histoire de la Belgique."

Noowairee or **Nouwairi**, nōō-wī'ree, written also **Nowairi** and **Nuwayri**, an eminent Arabian historian and scholar, born in Egypt about 1283. He was the author of a valuable work on history, chronology, moral philosophy, and natural science.

See HAJI-KHALFA, "Bibliographic Lexicon."

Norberg. See NORDBERG.

Norberg, nor'bĕRG, (MATTHIAS,) a Swedish Orientalist, born in 1747, became professor of the Oriental languages at Lund. He wrote a treatise "On the Religion and Language of the Sabæans," (1780,) in Latin, and other learned works. Died in 1826.

See LINDFORS, "Memoria M. Norberg," 1832; LINDGRÉN, "Memoria M. Norberg," 1832.

Norbert, PÈRE. See PARISOT, (PIERRE.)

Nor'bert, [Fr. pron. nor'bair',] SAINT, a French ecclesiastic, born at Santen, was created Archbishop of Magdeburg in 1126. He had founded in 1120 a religious association at Prémontré, in the diocese of Laon, since celebrated as the order of the Premonstrants. He died in 1134, and was canonized by Gregory XIII. in 1582.

See HUGO, "Vie de Saint-Norbert," 1704; "Gallia Christiana."

Norblin, nor'blăN', (SEBASTIAN LOUIS WILLIAM,) son of the following, was born at Warsaw in 1796, and studied painting under Regnault. He produced a number of historical pictures. He gained the first prize in Paris in 1825. Died August 18, 1884.

Norblin de la Gourdaine, nor'blăN' dẹh lȧ goor'dȧn', (JEAN PIERRE,) a skilful French painter and engraver, born near Montereau in 1745, worked in Warsa from 1774 to 1804. Died in 1830.

Norbury, LORD. See TOLER.

Nor'dau, (MAX SIMON,) a Hungarian author, of Jewish ancestry, born at Budapest in 1849. He studied medicine, becoming a physician at Budapest in 1878 and at Paris in 1886. He wrote several books of travel, but became widely known through his pessimistic views of society and literature, as expressed in "Conventional Lies of Society," (1883,) "Paradoxes," (1886,) and "Degeneration," (1893.) In the last he maintained that much in contemporary literature and life is proof of physical and mental degeneration. He wrote also dramas, poems, and novels, of which the last were the most successful. Died 1923.

Nordberg, nord'bĕRg, or **Norberg**, nor'bĕRg, (GEORG,) a Swedish historian, and chaplain to Charles XII. of Sweden, was born at Stockholm in 1677. He was the author of a "History of Charles XII.," (2 vols., 1740,) which, though unattractive in style, is valued for its accuracy. Died in 1744.

Norden, nor'dẹn, (FREDERICK LOUIS,) a Danish artist and writer, born at Glückstadt in 1708. Having studied in Italy, he was sent by the government in 1737 to describe and copy the monuments of Egypt. After his return he entered the English service, and fought against Spain in the campaign of 1740. He died in 1742, leaving "Travels in Egypt and Nubia," which were published in French, (2 vols., 1755.) This work, containing one hundred and fifty-nine plates, was translated into English and German.

Nor'dẹn, (JOHN,) an English engraver and writer, born in Wiltshire about 1548. He published the "Speculum Britanniæ," etc., and "The Surveyor's Dialogue," (1607.) Died about 1626.

Nordenflycht, nor'dẹn-flŭkt', (HEDWIGE CHARLOTTE,) a Swedish authoress, born in 1718, published poems entitled "The Passage of the Belts," "Victory of the Duna," "Sweden Emancipated," ("Den fralsa Swea,") and "An Apology for Women, against J. J. Rousseau." Died in 1763.

Nordenskjöld, nor'dẹn-skyöld', (ADOLF ERIK,) BARON, a Swedish navigator, born at Helsingfors, in Finland, November 18, 1832. He was educated in Finland, went in 1857 to Stockholm, and became a professor of mineralogy. He gained distinction by the success of his numerous Arctic expeditions. In the steamship Vega he traversed (1878–79) the Arctic Ocean, going eastwardly from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—a feat never before accomplished. In 1880 he was made a baron. He published a volume of "Letters," (1880,) besides reports of his various voyages. Died Aug. 13, 1901.

Nord'hoff, (CHARLES,) a German-American author, born at Erwitte, in Westphalia, in 1830. He was brought to the United States in 1835, and became a resident, for some time, of Cincinnati. He worked as a printer, and afterward became a sailor, and was for three years in the United States navy. In 1853 he became a journalist. Among his numerous works were "The Cotton States under Reconstruction," and "God and the Future Life." Died July 14, 1901.

Nor'dica, (LILLIAN,) an American operatic singer, born at Farmington, Maine, in 1859. She was twice married, to a Mr. Gower and to Herr Döme. Her chief triumph on the stage was as Marguerite in "Faust." Died at Java, May 10, 1914.

Nordin, nor-deen', (KARL GUSTAF,) a Swedish prelate, born at Stockholm in 1749, became Bishop of Hernosand. Died in 1812.

Nores, di, de no'rĕs, (GIASONE,) born at Nicosia, in the island of Cyprus, became professor of moral philosophy at Padua. He was the author of several critical and philosophical works. Died in 1590.

Norfolk, DUKE OF. See HOWARD, (THOMAS,) and HOWARD (CHARLES.)

Nor'gate, (EDWARD,) an Englisn artist, celebrated for his skill in illuminating or colouring engravings. His performances are highly commended by Fuller. Died in 1650.

See FULLER, "Worthies;" WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Noris, no'rèss, (HENRY,) a learned Italian theologian, of English extraction, was born at Verona in 1631. He was appointed by Pope Innocent XII. chief librarian of the Vatican, and was made a cardinal in 1695. He wrote a "History of Pelagianism," and several valuable antiquarian treatises. Died in 1704.

Noris, (MATTEO,) a prolific Italian dramatic poet, born in Venice about 1640; died about 1710.

Nor'man, (HENRY,) an English author and traveller, born at Leicester in 1858. He studied at Harvard and Leipsic, travelled in the far East as a journalist, and wrote "Real Japan," (1892,) "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East," (1895,) "The Near East," (1897,) etc. His wife, MENIE MURIEL DOWIE, born at Liverpool in 1867, is the author of "A Girl in the Karpathians," (1891,) "Gallia," (1895,) and other novels.

Nor'man-by, (CONSTANTINE HENRY PHIPPS,) MARQUIS OF, an English statesman, son of Henry, first Earl of Mulgrave, was born in 1797. He entered Parliament in 1818 and became there an advocate of reform and Catholic emancipation. He succeeded to the title of Earl Mulgrave in 1831, and was made Marquis of Normanby in 1838. After serving as Governor of Jamaica, he occupied high posts in the home government, being secretary of state for the home department from 1839 to 1841. He published in 1857 "A Year of Revolution, from a Journal kept in Paris in 1848." Lord Normanby was also the author of novels entitled "Matilda," (1825,) and "The Contrast." Died in 1863.

Normanby, EARL OF. See MULGRAVE, (HENRY PHILIP PHIPPS.)

Nonnand. See LE NORMAND.

Normand, nor'mŏN', (ALFRED NICOLAS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1822. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1855.

Normand, (CHARLES PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French architect and engraver, born in the department of Somme in 1765. He published several professional works. Died in 1840.

Normand, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French physician, born in Franche-Comté in 1704; died in 1761.

Normand, (LOUIS MARIE,) a French engraver, a son of Charles Pierre Joseph, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1789. He engraved the "Marriage at Cana," after Paul Veronese, and published several illustrated works, among which is "Monuments Français," etc., (2 parts, 1830–47.)

Nor'man-dy, (ALPHONSE,) an English chemist and writer, born about 1810, was a coadjutor of Dr. Ure. He published a "Hand-Book of Chemistry," and "The Chemical Atlas," and invented a valuable apparatus for the distillation of aerated fresh water from sea-water. Died in 1864.

Normann, nor'mân, (LARS,) a Swedish prelate, born at Strengnäs in 1651. He became professor of Oriental languages at Upsal in 1681, and in 1703 Bishop of Gothenburg. He died the same year.

See A. NORRELIUS, "Vita L. Normanni," 1738.

Normann-Ehrenfels, nor'mân ā'ren-fĕls', (KARL FRIEDRICH LEBRECHT,) son of the following, was born in 1784. He entered the French service, and held a command in the Russian campaign of 1812. He afterwards fought for the Greeks in 1822, and had a share in the victory of Kombotti. Died in November, 1822.

Normann-Ehrenfels, (PHILIPP CHRISTIAN,) COUNT, a distinguished statesman, born in Swedish Pomerania in 1756, entered the service of Duke Charles of Würtemberg. He rose to be minister of state in 1802, and was created a count in 1806. Died in 1807.

Normant, nor'mŏN', (ALEXIS,) an eloquent French advocate, born in Paris in 1697; died in 1745.

Normant, (ANTOINE,) a benevolent French manufacturer, born at Romorantin in 1783. He was proprietor of a large manufactory of cloth at Romorantin. Died in 1849.

Norn or **Norna.** See NORNAS.

Nor'nas or **Norns,** sometimes called in the English plural **Nor'nies,** [Norse plural, **Nornir,**] three virgins, called **Urd,** (Urdr, or Urda,) **Verdandi,** and **Skuld,** (or Skulld,)—the Past, the Present, and the Future,—who preside over the destiny of men and gods. They correspond to the Parcæ (Μοῖραι) of classic mythology.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen."

Nornies, an English plural form of NORNA or NORN See NORNAS.

Norns. See NORNAS.

Noroña, no-rôn'yā, (GASPAR MARIA DE NAVA ALVAREZ,) a Spanish soldier and poet, born at Castellon de la Plana in 1760, served against the French republic, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. He published an epic poem entitled "La Ommiada," an ode on the death of the poet Cadalso, who fell, while fighting by his side, at Gibraltar, and a number of lyrics. Died in 1816.

Noronha, no-rôn'yā, (AFFONSO,) a Portuguese captain, born in the fifteenth century, was a nephew of Albuquerque. He captured Socotora in 1508. Died in India in 1540.

See FARIA Y SOUZA, "Asia Portugueza."

Nor'ris, (EDWIN,) an English ethnologist and linguist, born at Taunton in 1795. He was appointed in 1847 translator to the foreign office, and in 1856 principal secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. He contributed valuable treatises to the "Transactions" of that society and to the "Penny Cyclopædia." He was also editor of the "Ethnographical Library." Died Dec. 10, 1872.

Norris, (FRANK,) novelist, born at Chicago, Illinois, in 1870. He became an editor and war correspondent, publishing his first novel, "Iberville," in 1891. In 1900 he began to write a three-volume "epic of the wheat," finishing the first two, "The Octopus" and "The Pit." Died in 1902, leaving the third, "The Wolf," unwritten.

Norris, (Sir JOHN,) an English general, was a son of Lord Norris of Rycot. He was distinguished by the favour of Queen Elizabeth, who sent him in 1585 to assist the Dutch in their war against the Spaniards. His skill and bravery were conspicuous in the principal campaigns, and he won the reputation of one of the best English soldiers of the time.

Norris, (JOHN,) an English philosopher, born in Wiltshire in 1657. About 1690 he was appointed rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury. His principal philosophical work is "An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World," (2 vols., 1701–04,) in which he develops the system of Malebranche and controverts the opinions of Locke. Died in 1711.

Norris, (JOHN,) born in Norfolk in 1734, bequeathed to the University of Cambridge one hundred and ninety pounds per annum for the endowment of a divinity professorship and prize essay which bear his name. Died in 1777.

Norris, (JOHN PILKINGTON,) an English clergyman, born at Chester, June 10, 1823. He wrote several theological works, "On the Education of the People," etc. Died in 1891.

Norris, (MARY HARRIOTT,) an American educator and novelist, born at Boonton, New Jersey, in 1848. She graduated at Vassar in 1870, conducted a private school at New York 1870–98, and became dean of the Women's Northwestern University in 1898. She published "Dorothy Delafield," "John Applegate, Surgeon," "The Gray House of the Quarries," etc.

Norris, (ROBERT,) an English traveller, visited Dahomey, and other parts of Western Africa, of which he published an account in 1789. Died in 1792.

Norris, (WILLIAM EDWARD,) an English novelist, was born in 1847, son of Sir William Norris, chief justice of Ceylon. He was called to the bar in 1874, but never practised. His novels include "Heaps of Money," (1877,) "My Friend Jim," "The Rogue," "The Dancer in Yellow," (1896,) "Clarissa Furioso," (1897,) etc. Died at Torquay, 1925.

Norry, no're', (CHARLES,) a French architect, born near Paris in 1756, accompanied the scientific expedition to Egypt, and published in 1799 a description of some of the monuments of that country. Died in 1832.

North, (CHRISTOPHER.) See WILSON, (JOHN.)

North, (DUDLEY,) LORD, an English writer and politician, born in 1581, was an adherent of the Parliament during the civil war. He died in 1666, leaving a collection of poems and prose works.

North, (DUDLEY,) LORD, son of the preceding, born in 1604, wrote the "Life of Edward, Lord North," and several other works. Died in 1677.

See R. NORTH, "Lives of the Norths."

North, (Sir DUDLEY,) an English merchant and able financier, born in 1641, was a brother of Lord-Keeper Guildford. In his youth he passed many years in mercantile pursuits at Smyrna and Constantinople. Having acquired wealth, he returned home, (1680,) and became a London merchant. "He had meditated deeply on the philosophy of trade," says Macaulay, "and thought out, by degrees, a complete and admirable theory," substantially the same as that of Adam Smith. He was chosen a commissioner of customs and of the treasury, and elected to Parliament. About 1685 he was the person on whom the lord treasurer chiefly relied for the conduct of financial business in the lower House. He wrote a "Voyage from Smyrna, with an Account of Turkey." Died in 1691.

See ROGER NORTH, "Life of Sir Dudley North," 1740–42.

North, (Sir EDWARD,) a distinguished English lawyer under the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Mary. Died in 1564.

North, (FRANCIS,) Baron Guildford or Guilford, commonly styled LORD-KEEPER GUILFORD, was the son of

Lord Dudley North, and was born in 1637. About 1655 he entered as a student the Middle Temple. Soon after he was called to the bar he went on the Norfolk circuit, where his family interest lay, and relied for success on sycophantic arts. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1671, attorney-general in 1673, and chief justice of the common pleas in 1675. He was the obsequious servant of the court, and an ultra-royalist, or Tory, in politics. "He was a party," says Macaulay, "to some of the foulest judicial murders recorded in our history." In 1682 he obtained the great seal, with the title of lord keeper. On the accession of James II. (February, 1685) the great seal was left in his custody, but he was superseded in his political functions by his rival, Lord Jeffreys. Lord Guilford died in September, 1685, leaving his title to his son Francis.

See ROGER NORTH, "Life of Francis North;" LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1820;) MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. i. chap. ii

North, (FREDERICK,) second Earl of Guildford, an English Tory statesman, better known as LORD NORTH, was born in 1733. He was a son of Francis, Earl of Guildford, who died in 1790, and was a great-grandson of the lord keeper of that name. In 1763 he was chosen one of the lords of the treasury. He became chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons in 1769. He was a successful debater, and, on account of his wit and suavity of temper, a great favourite with the House. He also gained the extraordinary favour of the king by his readiness to accept the responsibility of prime minister in the emergency which arose on the resignation of the Duke of Grafton in 1770. The principal event of his administration was the American war, which he prosecuted with great pertinacity. Though fiercely assailed by Burke, Fox, and Lord Chatham, he maintained his power with eminent tact and ability, and was supported by large majorities in the House, until March, 1782, when he resigned, after the surrender of Cornwallis had terminated the American war. He retained, however, the royal favour until he entered into the ill-omened coalition with Fox against the Shelburne ministry. In March, 1783, Lord North became secretary of state in the coalition ministry of which the Duke of Portland was the nominal head. He was dismissed in December, 1783, when Pitt became premier. In 1790 he succeeded to the earldom of Guildford. Died in 1792. "As a statesman," says Lord Brougham, "his merits are confessedly far inferior to those which clothed him as a debater and a man. The American war is the great blot on his fame."

See LORD BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" MACAULAY, "Essays," article "Chatham;" LODGE, "Portraits of Illustrious Personages."

North, (GEORGE,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1710, published several treatises on numismatics. Died in 1772.

North, (JOHN,) D.D., a son of Lord Dudley North, was born in 1645. He became professor of Greek at Cambridge, and published editions of several works of Plato. Died in 1683.

See ROGER NORTH, "Life of John North."

North, (ROGER,) a younger son of Lord Dudley North, and a brother of Sir Dudley North, was born about 1650. He studied law, and became steward of the courts to Archbishop Sheldon. He was author of several works, the most important of which is "The Lives of Francis North, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Sir Dudley North, and Rev. John North," (1740–42.) This is written in an affected, pedantic style, but contains valuable matter. Died in 1733.

See ROGER NORTH, "Lives of the Norths."

North, (Sir THOMAS,) an English writer, translated "The Dial of Princes" from the French, and the "Moral Philosophy" of Doni from the Italian. He also made the first translation of Plutarch's "Lives" into English, (1579.) He died after 1579.

Northampton, EARL OF. See HOWARD, (HENRY.)

Nor-thamp'ton, (SPENCER JOSHUA ALWYNE COMPTON,) MARQUIS OF, an English patron of science and literature, was born in 1790. He became president of the Royal Society. Died in 1851.

North'brook, (THOMAS GEORGE **Baring**,) EARL OF, an English statesman, a son of Sir Francis, Lord Baring, was born in 1826, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1846. He was in Parliament, 1857–66, in 1866 succeeded to the peerage, and, after holding important offices under Mr. Gladstone, served (1872–76) as Viceroy of India. In 1880 he was made first lord of the admiralty. In 1884 he was placed at the head of the British commission governing Egypt. Died November 15, 1904.

Northcliffe, (ALFRED CHARLES WILLIAM HARMSWORTH,) VISCOUNT, British publicist, was born at Chapelizod, Dublin, July 15, 1865. He early became a contributor to periodicals; started "Answers to Correspondents," (1888,) acquired the "Evening News," (1894); and started the "Daily Mail," (1896,) the "Daily Mirror," (1903,) and in 1908 acquired control of "The Times." He was made a Baron in 1905. In the World War his influence was great, and he was largely responsible for many reforms. He was made chairman of the British War Mission to the United States in May, 1917, and was made Viscount upon his return in Nov., 1917. In Feb., 1918, he became Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries. He made a tour of the world, 1921–22. His writings include "At the War, 1916," "My Journey Round the World," (letters to his family.) He died Aug. 14, 1922.

North'cote, (JAMES,) an English artist, celebrated as a portrait and historical painter, born at Plymouth in 1746. Died 1831.

Northcote, (Sir STAFFORD,) an English conservative politician, born in London in 1818. Died 1887.

North'end, (CHARLES,) an American educator, born at Newbury, Massachusetts, April 2, 1814. Died 1895.

Northington, LORD. See HENLEY, (ROBERT.)

Nor-thum'ber-land, (ALGERNON PERCY,) tenth EARL OF, born in 1602, was a son of Henry, ninth earl. He was lord high admiral under Charles I. Died in 1668.

Northumberland, (ALGERNON PERCY,) DUKE OF, a British peer, born in 1792. He entered the navy in his youth, and served against the French. In 1847 he inherited the dukedom at the death of his brother Henry. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral about 1850. Died in 1865.

Northumberland, DUKE OF. See DUDLEY, (JOHN.)

Northumberland, (HENRY PERCY,) first EARL OF, an English commander, was a son of Henry Percy. His mother was Mary, a daughter of the Earl of Lancaster, and a great-granddaughter of King Henry III. He was a friend of Wycliffe, the Reformer. In 1377 he was created Earl of Northumberland by Richard II. He was one of the chief agents of the revolution which raised Henry IV. to the throne in 1399. In 1402 Percy defeated the Scotch under Douglas at Homildon Hill. He united with his son Hotspur in rebellion against the king in 1403, and was killed in battle in 1408.

Northumberland, (HENRY PERCY,) second EARL OF, was a son of Hotspur. He succeeded his grandfather, the first earl, in 1408, and was restored to the earldom by Henry V. In the civil war of the Roses he fought for the house of Lancaster, and was killed at the battle of Saint Alban's, in 1455. His son, the third earl, fell at the battle of Towton, in 1460.

Northumberland, (HENRY PERCY,) ninth EARL OF, surnamed THE WIZARD, born in 1563, was a son of Henry, the eighth earl, who died in the Tower in 1585. He commanded a ship in the battle against the Invincible Armada in 1588. He was a cousin of Thomas Percy, an accomplice in the Gunpowder Plot, (1605,) and, although the earl himself was a Protestant, he was confined many years in the Tower on suspicion. He acquired the appellation of "Wizard" by his study of occult sciences in prison. Died in 1632.

Northumberland, (HUGH PERCY,) DUKE OF, born in 1742, was a son of Sir Hugh Smithson, who was authorized to take the name of Percy. He entered the army, served at Bunker Hill, (1775,) and gained the rank of general. In 1786 he inherited the title of duke. Died in 1817.

See BURKE, "Peerage;" "Gentleman's Magazine," 1817.

Northumberland, (HUGH PERCY,) DUKE OF, son of the preceding, was born in 1785, and inherited his

father's title in 1817. He favoured the Tory party. He was a liberal patron of science, and was much interested in botany and horticulture. Died in 1847.

Nor'ton, (ANDREWS,) D.D., an eminent American theologian and scholar, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1786. He graduated in 1804 at Harvard College, and in 1813 succeeded Dr. Channing as biblical lecturer in that institution. He filled the chair of Dexter professor of sacred literature at Harvard from 1819 till 1830. His most important work is entitled "Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels," (3 vols., 1837–44.) He was for a time editor of the "General Repository and Review," published at Cambridge, and contributed many able articles to the religious and literary periodicals of the time. Among these may be named articles on "Franklin" and "Byron," in the "North American Review." In his theological views Dr. Norton was a Unitarian of the conservative school. He married a daughter of Samuel Eliot, of Boston. Died at Newport in 1853. He left a "Translation of the Gospels," published in 1856. "He displayed," says R. W. Griswold, "exact and comprehensive learning and a style singularly clear, compact, and beautiful." ("Prose Writers of America.") He also wrote poems which were much admired.

Nor'ton, (CAROLINE ELIZABETH SARAH,) an eminent English writer, born in 1808, was a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. She received a superior education, and in her seventeenth year wrote a volume of poetry entitled "The Sorrows of Rosalie," which was published anonymously, (1829.) In 1827 she was married to the Hon. George Chapple Norton; but this union proved most unfortunate, and a divorce took place between the parties in 1836. She had published in 1830 her poem of "The Undying One," which was received with great favour. It was succeeded by "A Voice from the Factories," (1836,) "The Dream, and other Poems," (1840,) "The Child of the Islands," (1845,) and "Aunt Carry's Ballads," (1847.) She also wrote a romance, entitled "Stuart of Dunleith," (1847,) and "Tales and Sketches in Prose and Verse," (1850,) many of which are remarkable for their fidelity to nature, pathos, and intensity of feeling. Among her more recent works are a "Letter to the Queen on Lord Cranworth's Marriage and Divorce Bill," (1855,) "Lives of the Sheridans," "Lady of La Garaye," (1861,) and "Lost and Saved," (1863.) Mrs. Norton is described by Mrs. Sedgwick, in her "Letters from Abroad," as the perfection of intellectual and physical beauty, uniting masculine force with feminine delicacy. Died June 15, 1877. Her second husband was Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell.

Norton, (CHARLES ELIOT,) an American author, a son of Andrews Norton, already noticed, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 16, 1827. He graduated at Harvard College in 1846, visited India, travelling extensively in the East, was an editor of the "North American Review" 1864–68, and became professor of art history in Harvard College in 1874. He wrote "Notes of Travel and Study in Italy," (1860,) "The New Life of Dante," (1867,) "Church-Building in the Middle Ages in Italy," (1880,) "The Divine Comedy of Dante," (1891,) etc. Died 1908.

Norton, (CHARLES LEDYARD,) an American author, born at Farmington, Connecticut, in 1837, graduated at Yale in 1859. He served in the civil war, and was afterwards successively editor of "The Christian Union," "Domestic Monthly," "American Canoeist," "Outing," etc. He published "A Handbook of Florida," "Canoeing in Kanuckia," (with John Habberton,) and several maritime and military novels.

Norton, (Lady FRANCES,) an English moralist and writer, born about 1650, was the wife of Sir George Norton. She wrote "Memento Mori," and "The Applause of Virtue," (1705.) Died in 1720.

Norton, (JOHN,) a learned Puritan divine and theological writer, born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1606, emigrated in 1635 to America, and became a minister at Boston. Died in 1663.

Norton, (JOHN P.,) an American chemist, was professor of agricultural chemistry at Yale College. Died in 1851.

Norton, (SIDNEY AUGUSTUS,) an American chemist, born at North Bloomfield, Ohio, January 11, 1835. He graduated at Union College in 1856, and studied at Bonn, Leipsic, and Heidelberg. In 1873 he became professor of chemistry in the Ohio State University. His works include "Natural Philosophy," (1869,) "Physics," (1875,) "Inorganic Chemistry," (1878,) and "Organic Chemistry," (1884.)

Norton, (THOMAS,) an English Calvinistic writer, born in Bedfordshire in the sixteenth century, published some tracts against popery. He is also said to have assisted Sackville in his tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex."

See WARTON, "History of English Poetry;" ELLIS, "Specimens of the Early English Poets."

Nörvi (nör've) or **Nor,** written also **Narfi,** [etymology doubtful,] a giant mentioned in the "Edda" as the first of all the inhabitants of Jötunheim. He had a daughter named Night, who was married to Anar or Onar.* The offspring of this union was the Earth. She afterwards became the wife of Delling or Dellinger, (*i.e.* the "Dawn,") and bore to him a bright and beautiful son called Day. Then Odin took Night and Day and placed them in heaven, and gave them two horses and two cars, that they might journey in succession round the world. Night rides first with her horse, called Rimfaxi or Hrimfaxi, (hrim- (or hreem-) făk'se,—that is, "Frosty-mane,") who every morning bedews the earth with foam from his bit. The horse of Day is named Skinfaxi, (or "Shining-mane,") because his radiant mane sends forth the light which illuminates heaven and earth.

See MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. fable vi.; THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.

Norvins, de, deh nor'văn', (JACQUES Marquet—mȧR'kȧ',) Baron de Montbreton, (môn'brĕh-tôn',) a French *littérateur* and politician, born in Paris in 1769. He wrote a "Picture of the French Revolution," (1819,) a "History of Napoleon," (9th edition, 4 vols., 1839,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Nor'wood, (RICHARD,) an English geometer, who lived about 1630–50, was the author of several treatises on trigonometry, navigation, etc. He is chiefly celebrated for having been one of the first who measured a degree of the meridian.

See HUTTON, "Mathematical Dictionary."

Nösselt or **Noesselt,** nös'sĕlt, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German theologian, born at Halle in 1734; died in 1807.

Nos'sis, a Greek poetess, born at Locris or Locri, in Southern Italy, flourished about 310 B.C. She wrote graceful epigrams, twelve of which are in the Greek Anthology.

See BENTLEY, "Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris."

Nostitz und Jänckendorf, von, fon nos'tits ŏŏnt yĕn'kĕn-dorf', (GOTTLOB ADOLF ERNST,) a German poet, known under the pseudonym of ARTHUR VON NORDSTERN, was born in Upper Lusatia in 1765. He was the author of "Songs for Free-Masons," "Christian Emblems," and other poems. Died in 1836.

His son, EDUARD GOTTLOB, rose through various offices to be minister of the interior for the kingdom of Saxony.

Nos-tra-da'mus or **Notre-Dame,** not'R-dăm', (MICHEL,) a famous French astrologer and physician, of Jewish extraction, born at Saint-Remi, in Provence, in 1503. During the prevalence of the plague at Aix and Lyons (1546–47) he acquired a high reputation from the cures he effected with a medicine of his own invention. In 1555 he published a collection of prophecies, (in verse,) entitled "Centuries," which caused a great sensation and obtained for him the favour and patronage of Catherine de Médicis. He was invited by her to Paris, loaded with favours, and charged to draw the horoscope of the princes, her sons. He afterwards became physician-in-ordinary to Charles IX. He died in 1556. Several of his predictions are said to have been fulfilled. Owing to

* Probably allied to the Anglo-Saxon *an* and the Norse *einr,* signifying "origin," and hence, as an adjective, "original," "primeval." See Bosworth's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary."

his having foretold the downfall of Romanism, his works were interdicted by the pope, (1781.)

See E. JAUBERT, "Vie de M. Nostradamus," 1656; P. J. DE HAITZE, "Vie de M. Nostradamus," 1712; "La Vie de Nostradamus," (anonymous,) Paris, 1789; E. BARESTE, "Nostradamus," Paris, 1842; TH. BOUVS, "Considérations sur les Sibyles et sur Nostradamus," 1806.

Nota, no'tȧ, (ALBERTO,) an Italian dramatist, born at Turin in 1775, was the author of several popular plays of the class called sentimental comedy. Among these may be named "The Duchess of La Vallière," "The Widow in Solitude," and "Domestic Peace." They have passed through numerous editions, and have been translated into French, German, Spanish, Swedish, and Russian. Died in 1847.

See "Vie d'Alberto Nota," prefixed to the tenth edition of his works; SCHEDONI, "Tratteninento sopra le Commedie di A. Nota," 1826; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1828.

Nothnagel, nōt'nȧ-ġęl, (JOHANN ANDREAS BENJAMIN,) a German painter and engraver, born in Saxe-Coburg in 1729; died about 1800.

Nothomb, no'tôN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Belgian statesman, born at Messancy in 1805. He was appointed minister of public works in 1837, and in 1841 minister of the interior. His "Historical and Political Essay on the Belgian Revolution" (1833) was translated into German and Italian. He was president of the Council from 1843 to June, 1845. Died September 16, 1881.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Notker, surnamed BAL'BULUS, a monk of Saint Gall, born about 840. He wrote a martyrology and other works, but is memorable as one of the greatest of Latin hymn-writers and the inventor of the species of hymn called "sequences." He also did much for church-music. He died in 912, and was canonized in 1513. His "Life" was written by Ekkehard.

Notker, not'kęr, surnamed PHYS'ICUS, a learned German monk and physician of the tenth century, was likewise celebrated as an artist and poet. Died in 975.

Notker, a German ecclesiastic, was a nephew of the emperor Otho I. He became dean of the convent of Saint Gall, and Bishop of Liege, (972.) Died in 1007.

Notker, surnamed LA'BEO, and called also TEUTON'ICUS, born about the middle of the tenth century, entered the monastery of Saint Gall, where he was appointed principal teacher. He had a high reputation for learning, and made numerous translations from the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. His version of the Psalms is esteemed one of the most important monuments of early German literature. Died in 1022.

Not'man, (JOHN,) a distinguished architect, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 22, 1810. In 1831 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia, where he continued to reside for the rest of his life. He laid out the grounds of Laurel Hill Cemetery, designed all the architectural embellishments, and superintended their execution. He devoted himself particularly to church architecture, in which department he had few if any superiors in the United States. He was distinguished for his thorough acquaintance with mediæval architecture. He possessed great enthusiasm for his art, as well as poetic sensibility, and in his works he seemed to address himself not so much to the senses as to the soul. He died March 3, 1865. Among his chief works may be mentioned Saint Mark's Church, in Locust Street, regarded as among the very best specimens of the Gothic style in America, the façade of the Roman Catholic cathedral on Logan Square, and the Church of the Holy Trinity, near Walnut and Nineteenth Streets, of which the noble doorway is especially admired.

Nôtre, Le. See LENÔTRE.

Notre-Dame, (MICHEL.) See NOSTRADAMUS.

Notre-Dame, de, deh not'R'dȧm', (CÆSAR,) a French writer, born at Salon in 1555, was a son of Michel Nostradamus. He obtained the title of gentleman of the chamber to Louis XIII. He wrote several poems, and a "History of Provence," (1614.) Died in 1629.

Nott, (ABRAHAM,) an American jurist and politician, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1767, settled in South Carolina, and was elected to Congress in 1800. Died in 1830.

Nott, (ELIPHALET,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine, born in Windham county, Connecticut, in 1773. He was for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Albany, and in 1804 became president of Union College, Schenectady, New York. He filled this post for nearly sixty years, and was greatly instrumental in promoting the prosperity and reputation of the college. He published "Counsels to Young Men," "Lectures on Temperance," etc. Died in 1866.

Nott, (HENRY JUNIUS,) son of Abraham Nott, noticed above, was born in 1797. He graduated at South Carolina College, and was afterwards professor of logic and the philosophy of language in that institution. He published "Novelettes of a Traveller," etc., and was a contributor to the "Southern Review." He was wrecked in the steamer Home in 1837.

Nott, (JOHN,) an English poet, scholar, and physician, born at Worcester in 1751. He made translations from the Latin and Italian, and from the Persian of Hâfiz; he also published an original poem, entitled "Alonzo." Died in 1826.

Nott, (JOSIAH CLARK,) brother of Henry Junius, noticed above, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1804, and graduated as a physician in Philadelphia. He published "The Physical History of the Jewish Race," "Types of Mankind," (1854,) and "Indigenous Races of the Earth," (1857,) the last two conjointly with G. R. Gliddon. He died March 31, 1873.

Nott, (Sir WILLIAM,) a distinguished officer, born in Carmarthen, in Wales, in 1782, served in the Afghan war, and attained the rank of major-general. Died in 1845.

Nottebohm, not'tę-bōm', (MARTIN,) a German composer, teacher, and writer on music, born in Westphalia, November 12, 1817. His most valuable publications are his critical researches on Beethoven's works.

Nottingham, EARL OF. See FINCH, (DANIEL.)

Nottingham, not'ting-ąm, (HENEAGE FINCH,) first EARL OF, an English lawyer and statesman, born in Kent in 1621. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, about 1635, studied law in the Inner Temple, and became an eloquent lawyer. On the restoration of Charles II. (1660) he was appointed solicitor-general, and took part in the prosecution of the regicides. He was chosen in 1661 to represent the University of Oxford in Parliament, became attorney-general in 1670, and lord chancellor of England in December, 1675. In 1681 he was created Earl of Nottingham. Died in 1682.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" Foss, "The Judges of England;" "Biographia Britannica."

Nouailher, noo'ȧ'lȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter and enameller, born in 1742; died in 1804.

Noue, de la, deh lȧ noo, (FRANÇOIS,) called BRAS DE FER, (brȧ deh fêr,) *i.e.* "Iron-arm," a celebrated French commander and Huguenot, was born near Nantes in 1531. He commanded the rear-guard at the battle of Jarnac, in 1569, and was taken prisoner at Moncontour. Having lost his left arm at the siege of Fontenay, he supplied its place by an iron arm. In 1573 he took command of the insurgents at La Rochelle, which he defended for four years. After peace had been concluded between Henry of Navarre and the Catholics, La Noue went in 1578 to Flanders, where he fought against the Spaniards and soon became general-in-chief. He was taken prisoner in 1580, and detained as such for five years. Having joined the army of Henry IV., he fought at the battle of Ivry, (1590,) and was killed at Lamballe in 1591. He had a high reputation for virtue and talents. His "Political and Military Discourses" (1587) entitle him to a place among the best prose writers of his time.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des grands Capitaines;" DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HAAG, "La France protestante;" MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vols. ii. and iii.

Noue, de la, (ODET,) Seigneur de Téligny, a French officer and poet, was a son of the preceding. He fought for Henry IV., and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp, with the title of counsellor to the king. He wrote an essay called a "Paradox that Adversity is more necessary than Prosperity," (1588,) and "Christian Poems," ("Poésies chrétiennes," 1594.) Died in 1618.

Noue, La. See LANOUE.

Nouet, noo'ā', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit, born at Mans in 1605, wrote a number of moral and religious works. Died in 1680.

Nouet, (NICOLAS ANTOINE,) a French astronomer, born in Lorraine in 1740; died in 1811.

Nougarède de Fayet, noo'gȧ'rȧd' dẹh fȧ'yȧ', (ANDRÉ JEAN SIMON,) BARON, a French jurist and magistrate, born at Montpellier in 1765, published several legal and historical works. Died in 1845.

Nougarède de Fayet, (AUGUSTE,) a French jurist, son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1811. He wrote a number of legal and miscellaneous treatises. Died in 1853.

Nougaret, noo'gȧ'rȧ', (PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a voluminous and mediocre French writer, born at La Rochelle in 1742, was the author of poems, tales, dramas, and historical works. Died in 1823.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Noulleau, noo'lō', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic and theological writer, born at Saint-Brieuc in 1604; died in 1672.

Noureddin or **Nour-Eddyn.** See NOOR-ED-DEEN.

Nourisson, noo'rẹ'sôN', (JEAN FÉLIX,) a French philosopher, born at Thiers, July 18, 1825. He was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1870 he was chosen to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. In 1874 he was appointed professor of modern philosophy in the Collége de France. Among his writings are "Essai sur la Philosophie de Bossuet," (1852,) "Les Pères de l'Église latine," (1858,) "Histoire et Philosophie," (1860,) "La Philosophie de Leibniz," (1860,) "La Philosophie de Saint-Augustin," (1865,) "La Nature humaine," (1865,) "Spinoza," etc., (1866,) "La Politique de Bossuet," (1867,) "Machiavel," (1875,) etc.

Nourrit, noor'e', (ADOLPHE,) a popular French singer and actor, born at Montpellier in 1802; died in 1839.

Nova, de, dȧ no'vȧ, (JUAN,) a Spanish navigator, born in Galicia, entered the service of Emanuel, King of Portugal. He sailed for the Indies in 1501, and discovered on his route the Isle of Conception, and another at no great distance, to which he gave his name. On his return, in 1502, he discovered Saint Helena.

Novalis, no-vā'lis, the assumed name of (FRIEDRICH) **Von Hardenberg,** (fon har'dẹn-bêrg',) a celebrated German philosopher and mystical writer, born at Widerstädt, Saxony, May 2, 1772. He was a son of Baron von Hardenberg, a member of the Society of Herrnhuters or Moravians. He studied successively at the Universities of Jena, Leipsic, and Wittenberg. Among the intimate friends of his early youth were Frederick Schlegel, Fichte, and Schelling. About 1797 he produced his "Hymns to the Night." He was affianced to Julia von Charpentier in 1798, but their marriage was prevented by his death. About this date he wrote the "Disciples at Sais." His constitution had always been delicate. He died of consumption, at Weissenfels, in March, 1801. His most extensive work is a mystical romance entitled "Heinrich von Ofterdingen," which, however, he left unfinished. It is enveloped in a rather obscure symbolism, and displays a wild and eccentric imagination. He also wrote a remarkable work called "Christianity in Europe."

See a "Biography of Novalis," by TIECK, prefixed to his collected works, ("Novalis Schriften,") 2 vols., 1802; CARLYLE, "Miscellanies," article "Novalis;" MADAME DE STAËL, "De l'Allemagne;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Novara, no-vā'rȧ, (DOMENICO MARIA,) an Italian astronomer, born at Ferrara in 1464, taught astronomy at Bologna, and numbered among his pupils the celebrated Copernicus. Died in 1514.

Novarini, no-vā-ree'nee, (LUIGI,) an Italian theologian, born at Verona in 1594, wrote "Commentaries on the Gospels," and other works. Died in 1650.

Novat. See NOVATUS.

Novatian, no-vā'she-an, [Lat. NOVATIA'NUS; Fr. NOVATIEN, no'vȧ'se-ȧN',] the founder of a sect called Novatians. He became a presbyter of the Church at Rome, and insisted on a rigorous enforcement of the discipline against the Lapsi,—*i.e.* those members of the Church who under the pressure of persecution had relapsed into idolatry or had been guilty of apostasy. On this question the Church was divided into two parties, which in 251 A.D. elected two rival bishops of Rome, Novatian and Cornelius, the latter of whom advocated greater laxity or charity in the treatment of the weak brethren. Novatian was condemned by a general Council held at Rome, and his rival obtained the office. The Novatians became numerous, and existed for more than a century as a separate sect. Some writers confound him with Novatus, mentioned below.

See FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique;" PLUQUET, "Dictionnaire des Hérésies."

Novatianus. See NOVATIAN.

Novatien. See NOVATIAN.

No-vā'tus, [Fr. NOVAT, no'vȧ',] a presbyter of Carthage, called a heresiarch by Catholic writers, was an adversary of Cyprian. He was excommunicated in 251 A.D.,—probably because he resisted the assumption of the bishops who wished to domineer over the Church; for he is not charged with dogmatical heresy.

See FLEURY, "Histoire ecclésiastique."

Novella, no-vel'lȧ, a learned and beautiful Italian lady, born at Padua in 1312, was a daughter of the celebrated jurist Giovanni d'Andrea. She was profoundly versed in philosophy and jurisprudence, and was accustomed, in her father's absence, to lecture in his place. She is said to have lectured with a curtain drawn before her

"Lest the students
Should let their young eyes wander o'er her,
And quite forget their jurisprudence."

Died in 1366.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Novelli, no-vel'lee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Castel-Franco in 1600, worked at Florence. A statue of Mary Magdalene is called his master-piece. He also made telescopes so superior that Torricelli said of him, "Behold, another Galileo flourishes!" ("En virescit Galilæus alter!") Died in 1662.

See BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Novelli, (PIETRO,) called IL MORREALESE, (ẹl morrȧ-ȧ-lȧ'sȧ,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Morreale in 1608. He adorned the churches of Palermo with many oil-paintings. He also painted some frescos. According to E. Breton, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," he was the greatest painter that Sicily ever produced. Died in 1647.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Novelli, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) an Italian painter and poet, born at Venice in 1729; died in 1804. His son FRANCESCO, born in 1764, was an engraver.

Novello, no-vel'lo, (CLARA,) Countess Gigliucci, (jẹl-yoot'chee,) a famous singer, a daughter of Vincent Novello, was born in London in 1818. She performed in Paris and London. She was married to Count Gigliucci in 1843.

Novello, (VINCENT,) an eminent musician, born in London in 1781, was the son of an Italian. He composed music for the Church, and published several collections of the works of other composers. He was the father of Mary Cowden Clarke, and Clara, Countess Gigliucci. Died in 1861.

See "Life of V. Novello," by his daughter, MRS. CLARKE.

Noverre, no'vair', (JEAN GEORGES,) born in Paris in 1727, is celebrated for the improvements he introduced into the ballet and the art of dancing. He was the author of "Letters on the Imitative Arts," etc., (1807,) and several dramatic works, and was appointed chief ballet-master of the Royal Academy of Music, Paris. Died in 1810.

See the "Monthly Review" for April, 1786.

Noves, de, dẹh nov, (or no'vês,) (LAURA,) a French lady, celebrated as the subject of Petrarch's sonnets, was born near Avignon in 1307; died in 1348.

See DE SADE, "Mémoires sur Pétrarque," 1744.

Novikof, Novikov, or **Novikow,** nov'e-kof', (NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH,) a Russian *littérateur*, born near Moscow in 1744. He published a "Lexicon of Russian Authors," and a work entitled "The Painter," which was very successful. He established in Moscow a Ty-

pographical Society for the cheap printing of valuable books, and contributed in many ways to promote the cause of education. Died in 1818.

No'vI-us, (Q.,) a Latin comic poet, lived about 80 B.C., and was contemporary with Sulla the dictator. He wrote plays called *Atellanæ*.

Nowell, nō'ĕl, (ALEXANDER,) an English theologian, born in Lancashire about 1508, was a zealous promoter of the Reformation. On the accession of Queen Mary he went into exile. He became Dean of Saint Paul's, London, in 1560, and took a prominent part in the Convocation of 1563, at which the articles of religion were revised. His most important work is his "Catechism," which was published in Latin in 1570 and in English about 1571. This is the "Larger Catechism" adopted by the Anglican Church. Died 1602.

Nowell, (LAWRENCE,) a younger brother of the preceding, graduated at Oxford in 1544. He became Dean of Lichfield in 1559. He compiled a Saxon Vocabulary, which he gave to William Lambarde in manuscript. Died in 1576.

Nox or **Nyx**, [Gr. Νύξ; Fr. NUIT, nü'ĕ; It. NOTTE, not'tà,] one of the most ancient deities in classic mythology, is a personification of Night. She was supposed to be the daughter of Chaos, the brother of Erebus, and the mother of Day, *(Hemera.)* Among her offspring were Death, Sleep, Momus, Nemesis, and the Parcæ.

Noy, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English lawyer, born about 1577. He was appointed attorney-general in 1631, and thenceforth became the advocate of the royal prerogative, though he had previously been one of its strongest opponents. It was at his suggestion that King Charles I. levied the tax of ship-money, which was one of the exciting causes of the civil war. He wrote, among other legal works, "The Complete Lawyer," and a "Treatise on the Rights of the Crown." Died in 1634.

Noydens, no-e-dēns', (BENITO REMIGIO,) a Spanish philologist, born in Aragon about 1630, published a Spanish Dictionary, (1674.) Died in 1685.

Noyer, du. See DUNOYER.

Noyes, (ALFRED,) poet, born in Staffordshire, England, in 1880. He has contributed poems to numerous periodicals and published several volumes, including "Collected Poems," (1910.)

Noyes, (JOHN HUMPHREY,) an American religionist, born at Brattleborough, Vermont, September 3, 1811. His father was a member of Congress, and his mother was an aunt of President R. B. Hayes. J. H. Noyes graduated at Dartmouth College in 1830, read law, and studied divinity at Andover and New Haven, where he was licensed as a Congregational preacher. In 1834 he announced his new doctrine of Perfectionism. He was the founder and president (1848–80) of the "Oneida Community" of Perfectionists, living for a part of the time in the Wallingford (Connecticut) Community, and after 1880 at Niagara Falls, where the Community (reorganized as a stock company) has extensive works. Mr. Noyes's more important books are "The Way of Holiness," (1838,) "The Berean," (1847,) "Bible Communism," (1853,) "History of American Socialisms," (1870,) and "Home Talks," (1875.) D. April 13, 1886.

Noyes, (WILLIAM CURTIS,) an American jurist, born in Rensselaer county, New York, in 1805. He practised law in the city of New York, where he died in December, 1864.

Nu'bar Pasha, an Egyptian statesman, born at Smyrna, of Armenian parentage, in 1825. He was educated in France and Switzerland, entered the Egyptian ministry in 1842, became secretary to Mehemet Ali, was made pasha for his services in regard to the Suez Canal, and obtained from the sultan a confirmation of Ismail in the title of khedive. This raised him to the highest rank in the Egyptian cabinet. He resigned as premier in 1888, but was induced to resume the office for a short time in 1894 and form a cabinet favourable to the British policy.

Nuck, nŏŏk, (ANTON,) a skilful German anatomist and physician, born about 1660. He was professor of surgery and anatomy at Leyden, and subsequently president of the College of Surgeons. He made several valuable discoveries relative to the lymphatic vessels and glands, and published a treatise "On the New Salival Duct," and one "On the Motion of the Circular Bile." Died in 1692.

Nuenarius. See NEUENAR.

Nu'gent, the name of a noble family, originally from Normandy, who settled in Ireland in the twelfth century. RICHARD NUGENT was created by King James I. Earl of Westmeath in 1621. GEORGE THOMAS JOHN NUGENT, born in 1785, became Marquis of Westmeath in 1822. He was a prominent leader of the Orange party. Sir GEORGE NUGENT, grandson of Viscount Clare, born in 1757, served in America and the Netherlands. He was successively appointed Governor of Jamaica and commander-in-chief of the army in the West Indies, and in 1846 field-marshal. Died in 1849. His brother, Sir CHARLES EDMUND NUGENT, served with distinction under Rodney, and was created admiral of the blue in 1808. In 1833 he received the title of admiral of the fleet. Died in 1844.

Nugent, (CHRISTOPHER,) an Irish physician of considerable reputation, was father-in-law of the celebrated Edmund Burke. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. His principal work is an "Essay on Hydrophobia," (1753.) Died in 1775.

Nugent, (GEORGE NUGENT GRENVILLE,) LORD, an English writer and liberal statesman, a son of the Marquis of Buckingham, was born in 1788. On entering Parliament, in 1812, he became a prominent advocate of the cause of the Greeks, and was also conspicuous in the defence of Queen Caroline. In 1830 he was made lord of the treasury, and soon after lord high commissary of the Ionian Islands. He returned to England in 1835, and died in 1850 or 1851. He published very interesting "Memorials of John Hampden," and wrote, in conjunction with his wife, "Legends of Lilies, by the Lord and Lady thereof."

Nugent, (Comte LAVAL DE WESTMEATH,) a general, born in Ireland in 1777. He entered the Austrian army at an early age. He gained some advantages over the troops of Murat in 1815. About 1849 he was raised to the rank of feld-maréchal. Died August 22, 1862.

Nugent, (ROBERT CRAGGS,) EARL, a poet and politician, born in Ireland. He married in 1736 Anne Craggs, a daughter of Secretary Craggs, who was a friend of Addison. He entered the House of Commons in 1741, and became a lord of the treasury. About 1776 he obtained the title of Earl Nugent. Died in 1788. He published a volume of poems in 1739.

Nugent, (THOMAS,) LL.D., a learned writer and compiler, was a native of Ireland. He published, among other works, "Travels through Germany," (1768,) and a "French-and-English Dictionary," (1774,) often reprinted. Died in 1772.

Nu'ma Pom-pil'I-us, the second king of Rome, celebrated in Roman legends or fables as the author of the religious ceremonies of the Romans. According to these legends, Numa was a Sabine, and was elected king as successor to Romulus. Instructed by the Camena Egeria, he prescribed the rites of public worship, and appointed pontiffs, augurs, flamens, and vestals. His reign was pacific and prosperous. There was a prevalent tradition among the ancients that Numa derived his wisdom from Pythagoras.

See PLUTARCH, "Lives;" NIEBUHR, "Römische Geschichte;" J. MEYER, "Delineatio Vitæ Numæ Pompilii," 1765.

Nu-me'nI-us, [Νουμήνιος,] a Greek philosopher, born at Apamea, in Syria, is called a Pythagorean, or rather a professor of a Platonico-Pythagorean philosophy. He lived in the second century of our era, and was favourably mentioned by Origen. He attempted to reconcile the great Greek schools with the doctrines of the Brahmans, Magi, and Jews, and to restore the philosophy of Plato to its original purity. His works are not extant.

See J. SIMON, "Histoire de l'École d'Alexandrie;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy."

Nu-me'rI-an, [Lat. NUMERIA'NUS; Fr. NUMÉRIEN, nü'mā'rē-äN',] (MARCUS AURELIUS,) son of Carus, succeeded him as Emperor of Rome in 284 A.D., in conjunction with his brother Carinus. He was afterwards put

to death in the same year, as is supposed, by his father-in-law, Arrius, and Diocletian was chosen emperor. Numerianus was famed as an orator and a poet. His character is said to have been excellent.

See VOPISCUS, "Numerianus."

Numérien. See NUMERIAN.

Nu-me-sĭ-ā′nus or **No-mis-ĭ-ā′nus,** a physician of Corinth, flourished in the second century of the Christian era. He numbered the celebrated Galen among his pupils.

Numitor. See ROMULUS.

Nunes-Barreto, noo′nĕs bar-rā′to, (BELCHIOR,) a Portuguese missionary, born at Oporto in 1520. He was employed many years in India, and wrote interesting letters on Oriental affairs. Died in 1571.

Nuñez, noon′yĕth, (ALVAREZ,) surnamed CABEÇA DE VACA, (kȧ-bā′thȧ dȧ vȧ′kȧ,) a Spanish explorer, was the second in command of a party which discovered or explored Florida in 1528. He was appointed adelantado of Rio de la Plata about 1540. Died in 1564.

Nuñez, [Lat. NO′NIUS,] (FERNANDO DE GUZMAN,) a distinguished Spanish scholar and promoter of classical learning, was born at Valladolid about 1470. He was descended from the noble family of Guzman, and was surnamed PINCIANUS, from Pincium, the Latin name of Valladolid. After having studied Greek in Italy, he was appointed one of the professors of that language in the University of Alcaiá. He afterwards filled the chair of ancient languages and rhetoric at Salamanca. Nuñez had a share in the celebrated "Complutensian Polyglot" of Cardinal Ximenes, and in the Latin version of the Septuagint. He also published, among other works, an excellent edition of Seneca. Died in 1553.

Nuñez, [Lat. NO′NIUS or NON′NIUS,] (LUIS,) a Flemish or Spanish medical writer, born about 1555, lived at Antwerp. He was eminent for learning, and wrote several works, among which is a treatise on diet, "Diæteticon, sive de Re Cibaria," (1627.) Died after 1645.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana."

Nunez, noo′nĕz, or **No′nĭ-us,** (PEDRO,) an eminent Portuguese mathematician, born in 1492. He wrote a number of very able treatises on navigation, geometry, and the projection of maps; and the improved scale which he invented for reading an observed angle is still called by his name. He is also said to be the inventor of the loxodromic curve. Nunez was professor of mathematics at Coimbra, and royal cosmographer. Died in 1577.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana."

Nunez, (RAPHAEL,) a Colombian statesman, born at Cartagena in 1825. After serving his country in several prominent positions, he was elected Governor of the State of Bolivar, and President of Colombia for three terms, 1879, 1883, and 1891. He published several volumes of prose and poetry. Died in 1894.

Nuñez de Arce, (DON GASPAR,) a Spanish poet, born at Valladolid in 1834. His productions embrace several dramas, volumes of poetry, etc., his lyrical poems gaining him the name of "The Tennyson of Spain." He held cabinet positions in the government in 1883 and 1888.

Nuñez de Balboa. See BALBOA, DE.

Nunning, nŏn′ning, (JODOCUS HERMANN,) a German antiquary, born at Schuttorp in 1675; died in 1753.

Nunziante, noon-ze-ăn′tȧ, (VITO,) MARQUIS, an Italian general, born at Campagna in 1775. He commanded the army which the King of Naples sent in 1820 against his insurgent subjects, but was abandoned by that army. He became commander-in-chief of all the Neapolitan armies in 1831. Died in 1836.

Nureddin. See NOOR-ED-DEEN.

Nus, nüs, (EUGÈNE,) a French dramatist, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1816.

Nushirwan or **Nuschirwan.** See KHOSROO.

Nut, noot, the heaven-goddess of the old Egyptians, and the consort of the god Seb. She was of human form, and was identified with RHEA, (q. v.)

Nut′tall, (THOMAS,) an English botanist of high reputation, born in Yorkshire in 1786. He emigrated to the United States about 1808, after which he explored the country bordering on the Missouri River, and published his valuable "Genera of North American Plants," (1818.) He was professor of natural history at Harvard from 1822 to 1834. He performed an excursion to the Rocky Mountains and Columbia River about 1834. Among his works is a "Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada," (2 vols., 1834.) Died in 1859.

Nuvolone, noo-vo-lo′nȧ, (CARLO FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1608. He imitated the style of Guido so successfully that he was surnamed THE GUIDO OF LOMBARDY. Among his master-pieces is "The Miracle of Saint Peter at the Beautiful Gate." He died in 1661. His brother, GIUSEPPE, (sometimes called Panfilo,) was also a painter of some note.

Nuvolone, (PANFILO,) an Italian painter, born at Cremona, was the father of the preceding. He worked at Milan. Died, at an advanced age, in 1651.

Nuwayri. See NOOWAIREE.

Nuzzi, noot′see, (MARIO,) called MARIO DE' FIORI, (mȧ′re-o dȧ fe-o′ree,) a celebrated Italian flower-painter, born near Naples in 1603. His pictures enjoyed a great reputation in his time, and commanded high prices. Died in 1673.

Nyberg, nü′bĕrg, (JULIA CHRISTINA,) a Swedish poetess, whose assumed name was EUPHROSYNE, was born in 1785. Died April 18, 1854.

Nyctée. See NYCTEUS.

Nyc′teŭs, [Gr. Νυκτεύς; Fr. NYCTÉE, nèk′tȧ′,] a fabulous king of Thebes, said to have been a son of Neptune and the father of Antiope.

Nye, nĭ, (EDGAR WILLIAM,) an American humourist, born at Shirley, Maine, in 1850. He was a prolific writer, under the pen-name of Bill Nye, of humourous sketches, one of whose features was bad spelling. Died in 1896.

Nyegush, nyȧ-goosh′, or **Niegosh,** (PETER PETROVITCH,) the last Prince-Bishop of Montenegro, was born in 1813, began to rule in 1830, established a printing-press in 1834, and died in 1851. He nominated Danilo I., his nephew, as his successor; but Danilo, while he accepted the dignity of prince and made it hereditary in his family, declined the office of bishop. Peter has been called the greatest poet of the South Slavic (Serb) nationalities. His "Gorski Vyenac" ("Mountain Wreath") is extremely popular among the South Slavic peoples.

Nyerup, nü′ĕr-ûp, (RASMUS,) an eminent Danish scholar and antiquary, born at Fünen in 1759. He was appointed in 1796 professor of the history of literature and librarian of the University of Copenhagen. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name his "Symbols to Illustrate Teutonic Literature," (1787,) and "Historical and Statistical Account of the Condition of Denmark and Norway in Ancient and Modern Times," (4 vols., 1802–06.) In conjunction with Rahbek and Abrahamson, he published in 1812 an edition of old Danish heroic songs, with historical explanations. He published, conjointly with Kraft, a work on Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic biography, entitled "Almindeligt Litteraturlexicon for Danmark, Norge og Island," (2 vols., 1819.) Died in 1829.

Nymann, nee′mȧn, (GREGOR,) a German physiologist, born at Wittenberg in 1594. He published "De Vita Fœtus in Utero," (1628,) which is commended. Died in 1638.

Nymphæ, nim′fē, [Gr. Νύμφαι; Fr. NYMPHES, nămf,] the name of a numerous class of female divinities with which the imagination of the ancient Greeks peopled the groves, the mountains, the lakes, the rivers, the fountains, and the valleys. They may be described as personifications of the genial and beneficent powers of nature. Among their common attributes were youth and beauty. They were divided into several classes or species, namely, Oceanides and Nereides, sea-nymphs; Oreades, mountain-nymphs; Naiades, fresh-water nymphs; Dryades, wood-nymphs, or nymphs of trees; Limniades, nymphs of lakes; and Napææ, nymphs

of forests and groves. The poets feigned that the Nymphs were the nurses of Bacchus, Jupiter, and Pan. (See OCEANIDES, NEREIDS, OREADS, etc.)

Nymphæ. See NYMPHÆ.

Nym'phis, [*Νύμφις,*] a Greek historian, a native of the Pontic Heraclea, lived about 250 B.C. He wrote a "History of Alexander the Great and his Successors," and two other works. None of these are extant.

Nymphodore. See NYMPHODORUS.

Nym-pho-dō'rus, [Gr. *Νυμφοδώρος;* Fr. NYMPHODORE, năN'fo'dor',] a Greek surgeon, mentioned by Celsus and Galen, lived probably in the third century B.C. He invented a machine for the reduction of dislocations.

Nymphodorus, a Greek historian of Amphipolis, whose epoch is unknown. He wrote a work on the laws and customs of Asia, called *Νόμμα Ἀσίας.*

Nysten, nīs'tẹn, (PETER HUBERT,) a Dutch physician, born at Liege in 1771. He was the author of a "Dictionary of Medicine and its Accessory Sciences," (1810,) and "Researches in Physiology and Pathological Chemistry," (1811.) Died in 1818.

O.

O, d', do, (FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a French financier, born in Paris in 1535. He became superintendent of the finances in 1578. Died in 1594.

Oakeley, ōk'le, (FREDERICK,) an English divine, born at Shrewsbury, September 5, 1802. In 1824 he graduated as B.A. at Oxford, and received several preferments in the English Church, but in 1845 he became a Romanist, and was afterwards a priest. In 1852 he was appointed Canon of Westminster. He wrote many works, especially after his conversion to Romanism. Died January 29, 1880.

Oakeley, (Sir HERBERT STANLEY,) Mus. Doc., an English musician and composer, born at Ealing in 1830. He was educated at Oxford and Leipsic, and in 1865 became professor of music in the University of Edinburgh. He is an organ-player of exceptional ability, and is also known as a composer of songs and hymns.

Oakes, ōks, (JOHN WRIGHT,) an English painter, born near Middlewich, in Cheshire, July 9, 1820. He won distinction as a painter of landscapes, and particularly of coast-scenery. Died July 8, 1887.

Oakes, ōks, (URIAN,) a learned nonconformist divine, born in England in 1631, emigrated to America, and settled as minister at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1671. He became president of Harvard College in 1680. Died in 1681.

Oates, ōts, (TITUS,) a notorious impostor, the inventor of the famous Popish Plot, was born in or near London about 1650. He became a clergyman of the Anglican Church, was deprived of his living for vicious conduct, and turned a Roman Catholic. He passed some time in a Jesuit college at Saint-Omer, from which he was expelled in 1677. In 1678 he appeared as an informer, and swore that the pope and Jesuits had conspired to massacre the prominent Protestants, make themselves masters of the kingdom, and establish popery. His story was generally credited, and produced a furious excitement. Many Catholics were put to death for alleged complicity in the plot. Oates received a pension of £1200. After the accession of James II. he was convicted of perjury, severely whipped, and imprisoned from 1685 to 1689. He died in 1705.

See MACAULAY, "History of England:" BURNET, "History of his Own Times:" HUME, "History of England:" EVELYN, "Diary."

Ob-ą-dī'ąh, [Heb. עֹבַדְיָה,] one of the minor Hebrew prophets, lived probably about 590 B.C. Nothing is known respecting the events of his life. His prophecy is comprised in a single chapter.

Obeidah. See ABOO-OBEYDAH.

O'Beirne, o-beern', ? (THOMAS LEWIS,) an Irish prelate and writer, born in the county of Longford in 1748. He accompanied Lord Howe to America, as his chaplain, in 1775, and was created, after his return, Bishop of Meath. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Crucifixion," (1776,) and of several prose works. Died in 1823.

Obelerio, o-bà-lā're-o, a Venetian doge, born about 760, began to rule in 804 A.D., soon after which Venice was invaded by Pepin, King of the Lombards. He was exiled in 809, and died in 831 A.D.

Obentraut, von, fon o'bẹn-trŏwt', (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German general, born in the Palatinate in 1574. He fought for Frederick, Elector Palatine, and was second in command of the army which, under Ernst of Mansfeld, gained advantages over Spinola and Tilly in Flanders. He was killed in battle at Kalemberg in 1625.

O'bẹr, (FREDERICK ALBION,) an American author, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, February 13, 1849. In 1874 he explored the Okeechobee region of Florida. He made extended explorations in the smaller West India islands, 1877–80, (where he discovered twenty-two new species of birds,) and afterwards travelled extensively in Yucatan and Mexico, South America, West Indies, etc. His works include "Camps in the Caribbees," (1879,) "Young Folks' History of Mexico," (1882,) "Puerto Rico and its Resources," etc. Died 1913.

Oberelt, o'bẹh-rīt', (JAKOB HERMANN,) a German or Swiss alchemist and mystic, born in Aargau in 1725, practised medicine in his early life. He wrote, besides other works, a "Defence of Mysticism," (1775,) and "Promenades de Gamaliel, Juif Philosophe," (1780.) Died at Jena in 1798.

Oberhäuser, o'bẹr-hoi'zẹr, (BENEDICT,) a German canonist, born in Upper Austria in 1719; died in 1786.

See "Memoria B. Oberhauseri," Saltzburg, 1786.

Oberhäuser, (GEORG,) a manufacturer of microscopes, was born at Anspach, in Bavaria, in 1798. He became a resident of Paris about 1815, and made some improvement in the form of microscopes. Between 1831 and 1856 he constructed a great number of these instruments, which were largely exported. Died in 1868.

Oberkampf, o'bẹr-kămpf', (CHRISTOPH PHILIPP,) a distinguished German artisan, born at Weissenbach in 1738. Having removed to France, he established at Jouy the first manufactory of printed cottons, (1759.) He brought this art to a degree of excellence hitherto unknown, and conferred an immense benefit upon his adopted country. He received from Napoleon the cross of the legion of honour. Died in 1815.

Oberlin, o'bẹr-lin, [Ger. pron. o'bĕR'lēn'; Fr. pron. o'bĕR'lăN',] (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) an eminent philanthropist and reformer, born at Strasburg in 1740. In compliance with his father's wishes, he studied theology, instead of embracing the military profession, for which he had a strong inclination. He became in 1766 Protestant pastor of the Steinthal, or Ban de la Roche, a barren and rocky valley in Alsace, the inhabitants of which, owing to their country having been repeatedly laid waste during the French and German wars, were in a state of wretched poverty and ignorance. Oberlin now devoted himself to the reform which had been begun by his predecessor, Stouber, and, by his energy and mildness, succeeded in overcoming the prejudices of the people, who at first opposed all innovations. Besides great improvements in agriculture and the mechanical arts, he introduced many new employments, such as cotton-spinning, weaving, and straw-plaiting. He founded schools, to which he gave competent teachers, originated infant-schools, and took upon himself the principal religious instruction of his parishioners. So highly was Oberlin esteemed for the excellence of his character, and so deep was the sense of the benefits he had conferred, that during the troubles of the French Revolution the Ban de la Roche remained undisturbed; and he received from Louis XVIII. the cross of the legion of honour, (1819.) After the death of his wife, (1784,) Oberlin was assisted in his

benevolent labours by his housekeeper, Louisa Schepler, formerly a servant in his family. She obtained from the French Academy, in 1829, one of the Montyon Prizes of Virtue, (five thousand francs.) Oberlin died in 1826, after a short illness, at the age of eighty-six.

See AUGUST NEANDER, "Züge aus dem Leben und Wirken des Pastors Oberlin," 1835; PAUL MERLIN, "Le Pasteur Oberlin," 1833; ROTHERT, "Leben J. F. Oberlins," 1847; "The Ban de la Roche and its Benefactor," London, 1820; "Le Pasteur Oberlin, Souvenir d'Alsace," 1824; H. LUTTEROTH, "Notice sur J. F. Oberlin," 1826; D. E. STOEBER, "Vie de J. F. Oberlin," 1834; G. H. VON SCHUBERT, "Züge aus dem Leben Oberlins," 1834; "Memoirs of J. F. Oberlin," London, 8th edition, 1838.

Oberlin, (JÉRÉMIE JACQUES,) a scholar and antiquary of high reputation, born at Strasburg in 1735, was a brother of Jean Frédéric, noticed above. He became professor of logic and metaphysics in the university of his native city, (1782.) Among his principal works are his "Tables of Roman Rites," ("Rituum Romanorum Tabulæ," etc., 1774,) and "On the Amatory Poets of Alsatia in the Middle Ages," ("De Poetis Alsatiæ Eroticis Medii Ævi," 1786.) He also published excellent editions of Horace, Tacitus, and other Latin classics. Died in 1806.

Oberweg. See OVERWEG.

Obrecht, o'brĕkt, (ELIAS,) an antiquary, brother of Ulrich, noticed below, was born at Strasburg in 1654. He wrote several treatises on Roman antiquities. Died in 1698.

Obrecht, (GEORG,) a German jurist, born at Strasburg in 1547; died in 1612.

Obrecht, (ULRICH,) a learned jurist, grandson of the preceding, was born at Strasburg in 1646. He published a number of legal works, and editions of Latin classics. Died in 1701.

Obregon, o-brà-gōn', (BERNARDINO,) a Spaniard, born near Burgos in 1540, founded an order of monks devoted to the service of the sick in hospitals. Died in 1599.

Obrenovitch or **Obrenowitsch,** o-brà-no'vitch, (MILOSCH,) styled Prince of Servia, born in 1780, was originally a Servian peasant. He became about 1815 a leader of the Servian insurgents, and gained several victories over the Turks. In 1816 or 1817 he was elected prince. He afterwards made a compromise with the Sultan, who permitted him to govern Servia as tributary to the Turkish empire. His tyranny having provoked his subjects to revolt, he abdicated in 1839. He was restored in January, 1859, and died in 1860.

See FOSSART, "Das Leben des Fürsten Milosch und seine Kriege," 1836.

O'Brī'ĕn, an Irish family of rank, descended from the famous chieftain Brian Boroimhe, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, in 1014. MURROUGH O'BRIEN was created in 1800 Marquis of Thomond. Died in 1808. His nephew, JAMES O'BRIEN, Marquis of Thomond, served as a naval officer against the French, and in 1847 was made an admiral. Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN, born in 1800, became lord lieutenant of Clare in 1843. He was twice chosen a member of Parliament for Clare, and was a zealous advocate of conservative principles. His brother, WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, born in 1803, was elected to Parliament for the county of Limerick in 1832. Here he became an earnest coadjutor of O'Connell in the Repeal movement. He was afterwards the leader of a party called "Young Ireland," which, not satisfied with the legal agitation of O'Connell, advocated a forcible separation from England. Soon after the French revolution of 1848 he visited Paris, but, disappointed in his hopes of assistance from France, he returned to Dublin, where he summoned a national convention of three hundred members. This assembly was prohibited by the government, and O'Brien, with other leaders, was arrested. He was condemned to death; but this sentence was afterwards commuted to banishment, and in 1849 he was sent to Australia. He was subsequently pardoned. Died in 1864.

O'Brien, (FITZ-JAMES,) an American *littérateur*, of Irish birth. Born in 1829, he emigrated to this country in 1852, and soon became a well-known contributor to magazine literature. On the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in the Union army, and in February, 1862, died of a wound received in battle. A collection of his tales and poems, with a biographical sketch, was issued by William Winter.

O'Brien, (HENRY,) an Irish scholar, born in the county of Kerry about 1800. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1831. He published the "Round Towers of Ireland," (1834.) Died at Hanwell, England, June 28, 1835.

O'Brien, (LUCIUS RICHARD,) a Canadian painter, born at Lake Simcoe, Ontario, in 1832. On the founding of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1880 he became its president, retiring in 1890.

O'Brien, (WILLIAM,) an Irish patriot, was born at Mallow in 1832. He represented that town and other places in Parliament after 1883, was a bitter and incisive speaker, and was four times imprisoned for his journalistic utterances. Being liberated on bail in 1890, he escaped to the United States to fill a lecture engagement, then returned, and was sent to prison; was again in Parliament 1892–95. He wrote in prison, "When we were Boys," (1890,) also published "Irish Ideas," (1894,) and "A Queen of Men," (1897.)

Ob'se-quens, (JULIUS,) a Roman writer, of whose personal history nothing is known. He was the author of a work entitled "De Prodigiis," in which he records the wonderful occurrences from the foundation of Rome to the time of Augustus. Some parts of it which were lost have been supplied by Lycosthenes, (Woolfhart.)

Obsopœus. See OPSOPŒUS.

O'Callaghan, o-kăl'ła-hạn, (EDMUND BAILEY,) M.D., LL.D., an Irish-American historian, born at Mallow, in Ireland, about 1803. He was educated partly in Paris and partly in Quebec, where he was licensed to practise medicine in 1827. He was for a time a journalist and politician of Montreal, and after 1837 lived chiefly in New York and Albany. Among his numerous publications are a "History of New Netherland," (1845–48,) "Documentary History of New York," (4 vols., 1849–51,) "Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland," (1869,) etc. Died in the city of New York, May 29, 1880.

Ocaña, de, dā o-kän'yā, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish poet, born in the latter part of the sixteenth century, was the author of religious poems.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

O'Cär'o-lạn, (TURLOUGH,) a famous Irish bard and musical composer, born in 1670, was a skilful performer on the harp. Died in 1738.

Oc'cạm or **Ockham,** ok'kạm, (WILLIAM,) an English philosopher and eminent logician, surnamed THE INVINCIBLE DOCTOR, born in Surrey in the thirteenth century, was the founder of a sect called by his name. He studied theology under Duns Scotus, whose tenets of Realism he opposed, and aimed to restore those of Nominalism. He was excommunicated by Pope John XXII. for his bold defence of the emperor Louis of Bavaria against the encroachments of the papal power. Among his principal works is a treatise "On the Power of the Sovereign Pontiff." Died at Munich in 1347.

See B. HAURÉAU, "De la Philosophie scolastique."

Occleve. See HOCCLEVE.

Occo, ok'ko, (ADOLF,) a German physician and numismatist, born at Augsburg in 1524. He published "The Coins of the Roman Emperors," ("Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata," 1579,) and other works. Died in 1604.

See BRUCKER, "Vita A. Occoni."

Oc'cọm, (SAMSON,) a converted Indian, born in New London county, Connecticut, about 1723, became celebrated as a preacher among his people, and in 1766 visited England. Died in 1792.

Océan. See OCEANUS.

O-ce-an'I-dēē, [Gr. 'Ωκεανίδες; Fr. OCÉANIDES, o'sà'-ă'nĕd',] sea-nymphs or ocean-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. They were supposed to have been several thousand in number. (See NYMPHÆ.)

O-ce'a-nus, [Gr. 'Ωκεανός; Fr. OCÉAN, o'sà'ôn',] in classic mythology, was the god of the river Oceanus, by which the ancient Greeks supposed the earth to be surrounded. According to Hesiod, he was the first-born

of the Titans, the son of Uranus and Ge, (or Cœlus and Terra,) the husband of Tethys, and a parent of the Oceanides and of several thousand rivers.

O-cel'lus Lu-cā'nus, so named from his birthplace, Lucania, in Italy, is supposed to have been a disciple of Pythagoras, and to have flourished about 500 B.C. His treatise "On the Nature of the Universe" is the only one of his works extant. It maintains the doctrine of the eternity of the world.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oceola. See OSCEOLA.

Ocheda, o-kā'dȧ, (TOMMASO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Tortona in 1757, became librarian to Lord Spencer in 1790. He wrote essays on philosophy. Died in 1831.

Ochin. See OCHINO.

Ochino, o-kee'no, [Lat. OCHI'NUS; Fr. OCHIN, o'shȧN',] (BERNARDINO,) one of the most celebrated Italian Protestants, was born at Sienna in 1487. He became a popular preacher, and was chosen general of the order of Capuchins in 1538. It is also stated that he was confessor to Pope Paul III., and was venerated as a saint. Having formed an acquaintance with Juan Valdez, a Reformer, he avowed his conversion to the Protestant faith, and escaped to Geneva in 1542. Invited by Cranmer, he went to England in 1547, and preached in London until the accession of Queen Mary, in 1553, after which he lived at Zurich. He became a Unitarian, and was banished from Zurich about 1562. Died in Moravia in 1564. He had published several volumes of sermons, and other works on theology.

See MARCHAND, "Dictionnaire Historique;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BENRATH'S "Life of Ochino," translated by HELEN ZIMMERN, 1876.

Ochinus. See OCHINO.

Ochoa, de, dȧ o-cho'ȧ, (Don EUGENIO,) a Spanish writer and translator, born in Madrid about 1815. He wrote various works in prose and verse, and translated many from the French and English. Died in 1872.

Ochosias or **Ochozias**,* the French form of the name AHAZIAH, which see.

Ochoziah or **Ochozias.** See OCHOSIAS.

Ochs, oks, (PETER,) a Swiss statesman and jurist, born at Bâle in 1749, was chancellor and grand tribune of Bâle. He was created by Napoleon a councillor of state, and director of the Helvetic republic. He wrote a "History of Bâle," ("Geschichte von Basel," 6 vols., 1785–1822,) and also published several dramas. Died in 1821.

Ochsenbein, ok'sẹn-bīn', (ULRICH,) a Swiss politician and general, born in the canton of Berne in 1811. He was a leader of the radical party, and became president of the Federal Diet in 1847. He took a prominent part in the war against the seven Catholic cantons, which formed a separate confederacy, called the "Sunderbund," in 1847. Died at Berne, November 3, 1890.

Ochterlony, OK'tẹr-lo'ne, (Sir DAVID,) a British general, born in 1758. He served in India, and distinguished himself in the campaign of Nepaul in 1815–16. Died in 1825.

Ockenfuss. See OKEN.

Ockenhein. See OKEGHEM.

Ock'ley, (SIMON,) an English divine and Oriental scholar, born at Exeter in 1678, became professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in 1711. He published in 1718 his "History of the Saracens," a valuable work, which is commended by Gibbon. He also translated the second Apocryphal Book of Esdras from the Arabic version, and wrote an "Introduction to the Oriental Tongues," (1706.) Died in 1720.

See CHALMERS, "Biographical Dictionary."

O'Con'nell, (DANIEL,) a famous Irish orator and political agitator, born near Cahirciveen, Kerry, in August, 1775, was educated as a Roman Catholic at Saint-Omer, in France. He entered Lincoln's Inn as a student of law in 1794, and was admitted to the bar in 1798. He quickly attained the foremost rank in his profession, and became pre-eminent as the advocate of Catholic emancipation,—*i.e.* the relief of Catholics from political disabilities. In the promotion of this cause he entirely discouraged a resort to physical force. He married his cousin, Mary O'Connell, about 1802. In 1823 he founded the Catholic Association. He was elected a member of Parliament for Clare in 1828, and refused to take the oath which was designed expressly to exclude Roman Catholics from the House. This affair caused a violent excitement and agitation, which resulted in the passage of the bill for Catholic emancipation in 1829, and O'Connell then took his seat in the House of Commons. He represented Dublin in Parliament from 1832 to 1835, and from 1837 to 1841. Having given up his lucrative practice to devote himself to legislative duties, he was indemnified by an annual subscription raised by his political friends under the name of "rent." About 1840 he commenced an agitation for the repeal of the union, on which subject he made speeches at monster meetings in Ireland in 1842 and 1843. He was arrested, tried, and found guilty of sedition or conspiracy, for which he was sentenced in 1844 to imprisonment for one year, and fined two thousand pounds. This judgment was reversed by the House of Lords. He supported the Whig ministry which came into power in 1846. This was followed by a decline in his influence. Died in 1847.

O'Connell, (WILLIAM HENRY,) a Roman Catholic prelate, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1859. He was ordained priest at Rome in 1884, was appointed bishop of Portland, Maine, in 1891, of St. John Lateran Church, at Rome, in 1901, and of Boston, 1907. He was one of three American cardinals created in 1911.

O'Con'nor, (ARTHUR,) an Irish general, born at Bandon, near Cork, in 1767, was a Protestant. He joined the society of United Irishmen, who sent him on a secret mission to France, where he negotiated with General Hoche about the liberation of Ireland. In 1797 or 1798 he was tried on a charge of treason, and acquitted. He entered the French service, and became a general of division in 1804. About 1807 he married Elisa, a daughter of the famous Condorcet. Died in 1852.

See THOMAS MOORE, "Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

O'Connor, (FEARGUS,) the celebrated leader of the English Chartists, was born near Cork, in Ireland, in 1796. In 1832 he became a member of Parliament for the county of Cork, and acquired great popularity with the radicals. Dissatisfied with the moderate policy of O'Connell, he advocated the rights of the working-class, whom he succeeded in uniting into a numerous party called Chartists. In 1838 they summoned a national convention in London, in order to prepare for a general insurrection. In November, 1839, after a sanguinary conflict at Newport, the Chartists were dispersed by the government troops, and many of their leaders taken and transported. O'Connor, however, who had carefully avoided any infringement of the law, escaped, and soon after founded a journal called "The Northern Star," which obtained an immense circulation. In 1843 he returned to Ireland, where he engaged with ardour in the repeal agitation, and in 1847 was elected to Parliament for Nottingham. After the French revolution of 1848 he called another convention, and presented to the House of Commons a monster petition for the introduction of the national charter, which produced no effect. Disappointed in his hopes of reform both in England and Ireland, O'Connor fell into a state of hopeless lunacy, and in 1852 he was taken to an insane-asylum. Died in 1855.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848.

O'Con'nor, (JAMES,) D.D., a bishop, born at Queenstown, Ireland, September 10, 1823, was educated in Philadelphia and at Rome, graduating in 1848, was a Roman Catholic priest and theological professor in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, 1857–76, and in 1876 was consecrated Bishop of Dibona and appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Omaha, Nebraska. Died in 1890.

O'Connor, (MICHAEL,) D.D., a bishop, born at Cork, in Ireland, September 27, 1810. He was educated at Rome, and in 1838 was placed in charge of a Roman Catholic seminary near Philadelphia. In 1843 he was consecrated Bishop of Pittsburg. He was appointed

* Cowley—following, it would seem, the French spelling—writes the name, in English, Ochozias. (See "Davideis," book ii., line 595.)

Bishop of Erie in 1853, but was translated to his former see in 1854. In 1860 he resigned his episcopal office and became a Jesuit. Died at Woodstock, Maryland, October 18, 1872.

O'Connor, (THOMAS POWER,) an Irish author, born at Athlone in 1848. He was educated at a Catholic college at Athlone, and graduated B.A. from the Queen's University. He followed journalism in Dublin and London, and in 1880 entered Parliament for Galway as a Home Ruler. His severely critical "Life of Lord Beaconsfield" has much literary merit.

O'Connor, (WILLIAM DOUGLAS,) an American novelist, born in Boston, January 2, 1832. He followed journalism in Boston and Philadelphia, and wrote "Harrington," (a romance, 1860,) "The Ghost," (1856,) and other stories and poems. In 1861 he entered the employ of the government and became assistant superintendent of the "Life-Saving Service." Died May 9, 1889.

O'Con'or, (CHARLES,) a distinguished American lawyer, the son of an Irish gentleman, was born in New York in 1804. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and attained the highest professional rank. A zealous defender of purely Democratic politics, he never was a strictly party man. He was a Catholic in religion, and a gentleman of the noblest private character. Died at Nantucket, Massachusetts, May 12, 1884.

O'Conor, (CHARLES PATRIC,) an Irish poet, born about 1836, in the South of Ireland, of extremely destitute parents. Having removed to England, he became a lecturer and writer. Among his works are "Songs of a Life," "New Irish Melodies," "Songs for Soldiers," and some tales of Irish life.

O'Conor, (Sir NICHOLAS RODERICK,) a British diplomatist, born in Ireland in 1843. After long service in minor positions, he was minister at Peking 1892–95, ambassador at St. Petersburg 1895–98, and at Constantinople after 1898.

Oc-tā'vĭ-ą, [Fr. OCTAVIE, ok'tā've',] a Roman lady, born about 70 B.C., was a daughter of C. Octavius, and a sister of the emperor Augustus. She was married first to Marcellus, who died in 41. Soon after his death she became the wife of Mark Antony. This marriage was intended to confirm amicable relations between Antony and Augustus. By her beauty and virtue she obtained a favourable influence over Antony for a short time. She accompanied him in his expedition against the Parthians as far as Corcyra; but, supplanted in the affections of Antony by Cleopatra, she was sent back to Italy and divorced. Died in 11 B.C.

Octavia, a Roman empress, born in 42 A.D., was a daughter of the emperor Claudius and Messalina. She was married in 53 to Nero, who became emperor. He divorced her in 62 A.D., and a few months later put her to death.

Octavian or Octavianus. See AUGUSTUS, (Emperor of Rome.)

Octavie. See OCTAVIA.

Octavius. See AUGUSTUS.

Oc-tā'vĭ-us, (CAIUS,) the father of the emperor Augustus. He married Atia, a daughter of Julia, who was a sister of Julius Cæsar. He became prætor in 61 B.C., and was proconsul in Macedonia in 60. Died in 58 B.C. His official conduct was highly commended by Cicero. Velleius Paterculus characterizes him as "gravis, sanctus, innocens, dives." He had a daughter, Octavia, noticed above.

Octavius, (CNEIUS,) a Roman officer, was elected prætor in 168 B.C., and commanded a fleet sent against Perseus, King of Macedon, whom he took prisoner. He was consul in 165 with Manlius Torquatus, and was assassinated at Laodicea in 162 B.C.

Octavius, (CNEIUS,) a grandson of the preceding, was a partisan of Sulla. He became consul in 87 B.C. as the colleague of L. Cornelius Cinna, who was a partisan of Marius. The soldiers of Cinna entered Rome and killed Octavius in 87 B.C.

Octavius, (MARCUS,) a Roman officer, was a partisan of the senate in the civil war against Cæsar. At the battle of Actium (31 B.C.) he commanded a division of the fleet of Antony.

O'Cur'rў, (EUGENE,) an Irish Celtic scholar, born at Dunaha, county of Clare, in 1796. He was employed as an antiquarian in the ordnance survey and was one of the first to be able to decipher the old Brehon laws. He published "Lectures," (1861,) and various translations, and in 1854 was appointed professor of Irish history and archæology in the Catholic University of Dublin. Died at Dublin, July 30, 1862.

Odazzi, o-dät'see, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Rome about 1663, was a pupil of Ciro Ferri. Died in 1731.

Oddi, od'dee, (MUZIO,) an Italian geometer, born at Urbino in 1569. He wrote "On Sun-Dials or Clocks," ("Degli Orologi solari nelle Superficie piane," 1614.) Died in 1639.

Oddi, degli, dàl'yee od'dee, (MARCO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Padua in 1526; died in 1591.

Oddi, degli, (ODO,) an Italian physician, born at Padua, was the father of the preceding. He was professor of medicine at Padua, and wrote several medical works. Died in 1559.

Oddi, degli, (SFORZA,) an Italian poet and jurist, born at Perugia in 1540; died in 1611.

O-dell', (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, born in Buckinghamshire, was the author of comedies entitled "The Chimera" and "The Prodigal." Died in 1749.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Odenath. See ODENATUS.

Odenathus. See ODENATUS.

Od-e-nā'tus or Od-e-nā'thus, [Fr. ODENATH, o'dęh-nät',] Prince of Palmyra, the husband of Zenobia, was an able general. After the emperor Valerian had been defeated and captured by the Persians, (260 A.D.,) Odenatus raised an army, drove Sapor, the Persian king, from Syria, and assumed the title of King of Palmyra. He also invaded Persia, and pursued the King of Persia to Ctesiphon. For these services he received the title of Augustus from Gallienus, who recognized him as his colleague in 264. He was assassinated in 266 or 267 A.D. (See ZENOBIA.)

See TREBELLIUS POLLIO, "Triginta Tyranni;" G. HOVNS, "Dissertatio de Zenobiæ atque Odenathi Rebus," 1847.

Odenheimer, ō'den-hī'męr, (WILLIAM HENRY,) D.D., D.C.L., an American bishop, born in Philadelphia, August 11, 1817, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and in 1841 was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church. He was rector of Saint Peter's, Philadelphia, from 1841 to 1869, and in the latter year was consecrated Bishop of New Jersey. In 1874 he took the new diocese of Northern New Jersey. Died at Burlington, New Jersey, August 14, 1879. Among his writings are "Origin and Compilation of the Prayer-Book," "The True Catholic no Romanist," "Thoughts on Immersion," "Devout Churchman's Companion," "Jerusalem and its Vicinity," and other works.

Oderborn, o'dęr-born', (PAUL,) a Lutheran minister, born in Pomerania, lived about 1585. He wrote a work on the Russian religion and customs, "De Russorum Religione, Ritibus," etc., (1581.)

Oderic. See ODERICO.

Oderico (o-dà-ree'ko) [Fr. ODERIC, o'dęh-rēk'] OF PORDENONE or PORTENAU, an Italian monk, born at Pordenone, in the Friuli, in 1286, travelled over a considerable part of Asia as a missionary. His "Life and Travels" were published after his death, which took place in 1331.

See VENNI, "Elogio storico del B. Oderico," Venice, 1761.

Oderico, (GASPARO LUDOVICO,) an Italian antiquary, and librarian of the University of Genoa, born in 1725. He was the author of several learned treatises on numismatics and inscriptions, and was a member of the French Institute. Died in 1803.

See CARREGA, "Elogio storico di G. L. Oderico," Genoa, 1804.

Oderigo da Gubbio. See GUBBIO.

Odescalchi, (BENEDETTO.) See INNOCENT XI.

Odescalchi, o-dęs-kăl'kee, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian nobleman, eminent for his philanthropy, was a cousin of Pope Innocent XI. He founded several institutions for the sick and the friendless, and at his death, in 1670, left all his property for their benefit.

Odescalchi, (TOMMASO,) a relative of the preceding, was almoner to Pope Innocent XI. In 1686 he founded an asylum for the education and employment of poor children. Died in 1692.

Odevaere, o-dĕh-vä′rĕh, (JOSEPHUS DIONYSIUS,) a celebrated Belgian painter, born at Bruges in 1778. Having studied under David in Paris, he visited Rome, where he executed two large frescos in the Quirinal palace, and the "Martyrdom of Saint Lawrence," now in a church of Bruges. He was appointed court painter to William I., King of the Netherlands, in 1815. Among his best works may be named the "Peace of Utrecht" and the "Battle of Nieuport." Died in 1830.

Od′gers, (WILLIAM BLAKE,) a British legal author, born at Plymouth in 1849. His works include "King Arthur and the Arthurian Romances," (1872,) "Odgers on Libel and Slander," (1881,) "Odgers on Pleading," (1891,) "An Outline of the Law of Libel," (1897.)

Odier, o′dē-ā′, (LOUIS,) a distinguished physician, born at Geneva in 1748. He finished his studies at Edinburgh under Dr. Cullen, and, on his return, introduced vaccination into France and Switzerland. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and filled several important offices in his native city. He was the author of a "Manual of Practical Medicine," and published, about 1798, in the "Bibliothèque Britannique," a translation of one of Jenner's treatises on vaccination. Died in 1817.

Odilo (o′dē′lo′) or **Odilon de Mercœur,** o′dē′lôn′ dĕh mĕr′kŭr′, SAINT, a French monk, born in 962, was eminent for learning. He was elected Abbot of Cluny, which, under his direction, became one of the most celebrated monasteries of Europe. Died in 1048 or 1049.

O′din or **Ōðinn,** (ō′thin,) written also **Othin,** [called by the Germans WO′DAN or WO′DEN; Old German, WUOTAN, derived from *vaða,* to "wade," to "go," to "pervade,"] in the Norse mythology, the greatest of all the gods, corresponding in the main to the Zeus or Jupiter of the Greeks and Romans. His name is supposed to signify "mind" or "spirit." As the father of the Æsir, (the ruling gods of heaven and earth,) he is styled All-father, (Al-fōðr or Al-faðir,) although he himself was the son of Bör,* and the grandson of Buri.† He is also called Val-father, (Val-fōðr, *i.e.* "father of the fallen,") because all who fell in battle were supposed to belong in an especial manner to him. Hence his hall is called Valhalla, (or Valhöll,) the "hall of the fallen" or "slain." Valhalla is situated in Odin's mansion, called Gladheim or Gladsheim, (the "home or habitation of gladness.") The roof of the hall is formed of spears and shields. The hall itself is surrounded by a roaring river called Thund, and has five hundred and forty gates, through each of which eight hundred men can go abreast. Here are assembled all the chosen warriors *(Einheriar)* who have fallen in battle; it is their pastime to fight and slay each other every day, but the wounded are quickly healed, and the dead are restored to life. They then ride back to Valhalla, where they refresh themselves by drinking mead (or beer) with the gods and feasting on the flesh of the boar Sæhrimnir. The Valkyries (Valkyrjur or Valkyriur) wait upon the warriors, furnishing them with drink and food, (see VALKYRIA;) but Odin himself lives on wine alone. Near Valhalla is Vingolf, the hall where the goddesses assemble. Odin's throne was called Hlidskjalf (hlid′ske-älf′) or Lidskialf, whence his eye is said to survey the whole world.

Regarding Odin as the living spirit which pervades the universe, the Norse poets have represented living nature under the symbol of the ash-tree, (Ygg′drasil or Ig′drasil,) that is, the seat or abode of Odin.‡ "All life," says Carlyle, "is figured by them [the Northmen] as a tree. Igdrasil, the Ash-tree of Existence, has its roots deep down in the kingdom of Hela, (or Death,) its trunk reaches up heaven-high, spreads its boughs over the whole universe. . . . At the foot of it, in the Death-kingdom, sit Three Nornas, Fates,—the Past, Present, Future,—watering its roots from the sacred Well. . . . Its boughs are histories of nations. The rustle of it is the noise of human existence. . . . I find no similitude so true as this of a tree. Beautiful; altogether beautiful and great. The 'machine of the universe,'—alas, do but think of that in contrast!"

Although Odin (Spirit or Thought) was the principal creator of the heavens and the earth, he was assisted by his brothers Vili (Will) and Ve, (Holiness.) "The gods, having got the giant Ymir slain," says Carlyle, "determined on constructing a world with him. His blood made the sea, his flesh was the land, and the rocks his bones; of his eyebrows they formed Asgard, . . . his skull was the great blue vault of immensity, and the brains of it became the clouds. What a Hyper-Brobdignagian business!" It is, however, only in the creation of the world that Vili and Ve are mentioned; they appear afterwards to have become blended or absorbed in Odin, the all-embracing World-Spirit. Among Odin's possessions may be mentioned a horse of wondrous powers, with eight legs, called Sleipnir, on which he rides over land and sea; and Gungnir, (gŭng′nir,) a spear, which never failed to strike whatever it was aimed at. He has also two ravens, named Hugin and Munin, which he sends forth over the whole world to get intelligence. In addition to his other attributes, Odin was supposed to possess marvellous powers as a magician.

Odin is to be considered to represent energy and courage rather than knowledge. Hence it is said that he once went to Mimir's§ well, at the root of Yggdrasil, for a drink from the fountain of knowledge, but, in order to obtain it, it was necessary for him to deposit one of his eyes as a pledge, whence he is usually represented as one-eyed.

War being almost the sole occupation of the ancient Northmen, Odin, their principal deity, became of necessity the god of war, his character in this respect nearly corresponding to that of the Mars *(Ares)* of classic mythology.‖ He is represented as having first introduced war and slaughter among mankind. Again, he differed from Jupiter in not wielding the thunderbolt, this weapon belonging to Thor; but, in a region where thunderstorms are comparatively unfrequent, the possession of the thunderbolt was less essential to the dignity of the chief of the gods than in the countries where Olympian Zeus was worshipped. (See THOR.)

Odin is not immortal in the fullest sense; at Ragnaröck (the final destruction of the Æsir and the world) he is fated to be destroyed by the wolf Fenrir, the offspring of Loki. (See LOKI.)

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; "Religion of the Northmen," by RUDOLPH KEYSER, translated by BARCLAY PENNOCK, New York, 1854; MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii.; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe," section "Icelandic Language and Poetry;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi," p. 30 *et seq.*

Odin, o′dăn′, (JOHN MARY,) an archbishop, born at Ambierle, in France, February 25, 1801. He became a Lazarist in his youth, studied at Paris, came in 1822 to the United States, and became a teacher and student in the Lazarist house at the Barrens, in Missouri. In 1824 he entered upon the laborious life of a travelling missionary, and was afterwards president of the college at the Barrens. He was consecrated in 1842 Bishop of Claudiopolis, and became Vicar-Apostolic of Texas. In 1847 he was installed as Bishop of Galveston, the first of the title, and in 1861 he was appointed Archbishop of New Orleans. Died at Ambierle, May 25, 1870.

O′ding-ton, (WALTER,) a learned English monk under the reign of Henry VIII., was called WALTER OF EVES-

* In like manner Jupiter was called "Father of the gods and king of men," ("Divûm pater atque hominum rex,") although the son of Saturn, (or Cronos,) who again was the son of Cœlus (Uranus) and Terra, (Ge.)

† BURI, (boo′re,) written also BURR, [*i.e.* "producing," because, being the first of the gods, he was the progenitor of all the others,] is described as a mighty and beautiful being in human form, who came into existence soon after the mythic cow Audhumla began to lick the frost-covered rocks of the primeval chaos. He had a son named Bör (bŏr) or Bore, [*i.e.* "born" or "produced," and hence "son,"] who is said to have married the daughter of the giant Bolthorn, and to have had by her three sons,—Odin, Vili, and Ve.

‡ YGG or YGGR (*i.e.* the "terrible") is one of the many names of Odin. *Drasill* or *drôsull* is said to signify "chariot" or "seat."

§ Mimir signifies the "knowing one."

‖ Saxo Grammaticus, writing in Latin, calls Odin *Mars.*

HAM, from the monastery of that name in Worcestershire. He was the author of valuable works on music, astronomy, and mathematics.

Odiot, o'de'o', (JEAN BAPTISTE CLAUDE,) a French goldsmith, born in Paris in 1763. His works had a European reputation. Died in 1850.

Od'ling, (WILLIAM,) an English chemist, born at Southwark, September 5, 1829. He studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, graduated as M.B. of the University of London in 1851, and became professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution in 1868, and at the University of Oxford in 1872. He published various treatises on chemistry, besides papers on chemical theory, etc.

Odo, o'do', or **Odon**, o'dŏn', [Lat. ODOAR'DUS,] a French prelate of great learning and influence, was born at Orléans. He was elected Bishop of Cambray in 1105. He wrote several works on theology, which have been printed. Died in 1113.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

O'do, [Fr. ODON, o'dôn',] SAINT, an English ecclesiastic, was patronized by King Alfred and his immediate successors, and was made Archbishop of Canterbury by King Edmund in 944. Died in 958.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i. ch. vii.

Odo or **Odon**, SAINT, Abbot of Cluny or Clugny, was born in France about 879 A.D. He was distinguished as a reformer of monastic discipline. Died in 943.

See B. HAURÉAU, "Histoire littéraire du Maine."

Odo or **Odon de Conteville**, o'dôn' dĕh kônt'vĕl', born in Normandy in 1032, was a half-brother of William the Conqueror. He became Bishop of Bayeux in 1049. After the conquest of England he obtained the title of Earl of Kent and Hereford, and was grand justiciary. He is said to have been cruel and arrogant. Died in 1097.

See PRÉVOST, "Histoire de Guillaume le Conquérant;" "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Odo of Kent, Abbot of Battle, an English theologian, born in Kent, was a friend of Thomas à Becket. He wrote several works. Died in 1200.

Od-o-ā'cer, [Gr. 'Οδόακρος; Fr. ODOACRE, o'do'ăkr',] a Gothic military commander in the service of the Western Roman empire. Soon after the deposition of the emperor Julius Nepos by Orestes, who had usurped the throne in the name of his son Romulus, Odoacer advanced to Pavia, took Orestes prisoner, and caused him to be executed, in 475 A.D. Having banished Romulus, he was proclaimed King of Italy by his army; but he refused the imperial titles, and the Western Empire was thenceforth considered at an end. In 488, Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, invaded Italy, and besieged Odoacer in Ravenna. After a brave and protracted resistance, he was compelled to surrender, and was executed in 493, by order of Theodoric, who proclaimed himself king.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" JORNANDES, "De Rebus Gothicis;" PROCOPIUS, "Bellum Gothicum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Odoacre. See ODOACER.

Odoardus. See ODO.

O-do-fre'dus, an Italian jurist of high reputation, born at Bologna; died in 1265.

Odolant-Desnos, o'do'lŏN' dā'no', (JOSEPH,) a French savant, born at Alençon in 1797, wrote several scientific and descriptive works.

Odolant-Desnos, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French writer on various subjects, born at Alençon in 1722, was grandfather of the preceding. Died in 1801.

Odon. See ODO.

O'Don'nell, (LEOPOLD,) Count of Lucena and Duke of Tetuan, a Spanish general, of Irish extraction, was born in 1808 or 1809. He fought for the queen against the Carlists in the civil war which began about 1833, and defeated Cabrera at Lucena in 1839. He became the enemy of Espartero, whom he drove from power in 1843. In 1854 he instigated a revolt which resulted in a change of the ministry, and he was appointed minister of war. He was prime minister from July to October, 1856, and was restored to the same office in June, 1858. He commanded with success in a war against Morocco in 1859-60. He died in exile at Biarritz in 1867.

O'Don'nell or **O'Don'el**, (RODERICK,) was created Earl of Tyrconnel by James I. in 1603. Several of his descendants espoused the cause of James II., and, after his defeat at the battle of the Boyne, settled in Austria, where they rose to distinction in the State and the army. CHARLES O'DONNELL served in the Seven Years' war, and became field-marshal lieutenant, and in 1768 was made Governor-General of Transylvania. Died in 1770. MAURICE O'DONNELL married Christine, daughter of the Prince of Ligne, and rose to be chamberlain and field-marshal lieutenant. Died in 1843. JOSEPH HENRY O'DONNELL entered the Spanish service about 1795, and gained several advantages over the French. For his victory at L'Abispal he received the title of Count of Abispal. Having subsequently incurred the suspicions of the constitutional party, he was deprived of his command, and took refuge in France, where he died in 1834.

O'Don'o-van, (JOHN,) an Irish archæologist and eminent Celtic scholar, born in Kilkenny county about 1808. He produced, besides other works, "The Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters, from the Earliest Historic Period to A.D. 1616," etc., (3 vols. 4to, 1848–51.) Died in 1861.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Odoran, o'do'rŏn', or **Odoranne**, o'do'răn', a French monk of Sens, born in 985. He wrote a general chronicle from 675 to 1032. Died after 1045.

Odorico da Pordenone. See ODERICO.

O-dys'seŭs, [Gr. 'Οδυσσεύς; Fr. ODYSSÉE, o'de'sā',] the Greek name of the hero of Homer's "Odyssey." (See ULYSSES.)

Œagre. See ŒAGRUS.

Œagrus, ee'ă-grus, [Gr. Οἴαγρος; Fr. ŒAGRE, ā'ăgr',] a semi-fabulous king of Thrace, was the father of Orpheus and Linus.

Œcolampade. See ŒCOLAMPADIUS.

Œcolampadius, ek-o-lam-pā'de-us, [Ger. pron. ā-ko-lăm-pā'de-ûs; Fr. ŒCOLAMPADE, ā'ko'lŏN'pād'; Ger. OEKOLAMPAD, ö-ko-lăm-pât',] an eminent German Reformer, whose original name was HAUSSCHEIN or HUSGEN, was born in Franconia in 1482. He studied theology at Heidelberg, and became in 1515 pastor of a church at Bâle, in Switzerland, where he strongly denounced the abuses of the Roman Church. About 1522 he openly declared in favour of the Reformed faith, and in 1524 was appointed professor of divinity at Bâle. In the controversy between Luther and Zuinglius concerning the real presence, he adopted the views of the latter. He was the author of numerous theological works, among which may be named his Commentaries on Isaiah, Job, Daniel, and Jeremiah, a treatise "On the Passover," ("De Ritu Paschali,") and "Annotations on Genesis." He was one of the most profound scholars of his time, and was remarkable for the moderation and general excellence of his character. Died in 1531.

See W. CAPITO, "Vita J. Oecolampadii," 1793; GRYNÆUS, "Vita J. Oecolampadii," 1536; S. HESS, "Lebensbeschreibung des Dr. J. Oecolampadius," 1793; WAGNER, "Lebensbeschreibung des Oecolampadius," 1804; J. J. HERZOG, "Das Leben J. Oekolampads," 2 vols., 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Œcumenius, ek-u-mee'ne-us, Bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, is supposed to have flourished in the ninth or tenth century. He wrote Commentaries on the Acts, on Saint Paul's Epistles, and on the Apocalypse.

See CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Oeder, ö'dĕr, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a German exegetical writer, the father of the following, was born near Anspach in 1694. He published several commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1760.

Oeder, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a distinguished German botanist, born at Anspach in 1728. He studied at Göttingen under Haller, through whose influence he was appointed professor of botany at Copenhagen in 1752. His most important work is his splendid "Flora Danica," (3 vols., 1762–72,) illustrated with upwards of sixteen hundred figures of plants. It was afterwards continued by Müller. The 9th and last volume was issued in 1814. Oeder also wrote several able treatises on political economy and finance. Died in 1791.

Œdipe. See ŒDIPUS.

Œdipus, ĕd'ę-pus, [Gr. *Οἰδίπους;* Fr. ŒDIPE, à'dèp',] a son of Laius, King of Thebes, and Jocasta, was celebrated in Greek mythology and tragic poetry as a type or instance of the fatality which man cannot escape. According to the legend, an oracle warned Laius that if he ever had a son, that son should kill his father and marry his mother. Laius therefore exposed his first-born son soon after his birth, in order that he might perish; but he was found by a shepherd of Polybus, King of Corinth, was named Œdipus, and brought up as the son of Polybus. Having consulted the oracle of Delphi, he was informed that he should commit parricide. In the course of a journey he met Laius in the road, with attendants, who provoked a quarrel, in which Œdipus killed the King of Thebes. Soon after this event the throne of Thebes and the hand of Jocasta, the queen, were offered to him who should solve the riddle of the Sphinx. (See SPHINX.) Œdipus solved the riddle, obtained the throne, and became father of several children by Jocasta. He afterwards discovered his guilt, and suffered penalties and misfortunes of which contradictory accounts are given by different writers.

See SOPHOCLES, "Œdipus Tyrannus;" "The Odyssey," book xi.: EURIPIDES, "Phœnissæ;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Œdman, öd'mân, (SAMUEL,) a Swedish savant and theologian, born in Småland in 1750. He became professor of theology at Upsal in 1806, and wrote commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1829.

Oedumla. See AUDHUMLA.

Oefele, ö'fę̣h-lę̣h, (FRANZ IGNAZ,) a skilful German painter, born at Posen in 1721; died in 1797.

Œgir, [from *æga,* to "shudder at," to "dread,"] or **Hler,** hlair, *i.e.* the "Shelterer," [from *hlé,* "lee,"] the god of the sea or ocean. His wife Ran has a net, with which, it is said, she catches seafarers. Their numerous daughters are the waves of the ocean. Œgir and Hler appear to have been originally regarded as two distinct personages,—the former ruling over the stormy, the latter over the tranquil, sea. Ran (signifying "robbery," or "one who robs or bereaves") represents the tendency of the sea to rob men of life and of their most precious treasures. It is related in one of the Norse legends that, the Æsir having once paid a visit to Œgir, he was in want of a kettle large enough to brew beer for them. Thereupon Thor and Tyr went to the dwelling of the giant Hymir, who had a very spacious kettle, a mile deep. Thor grasped the kettle by the rim and threw it over his head, so that the rings came down to his feet, almost hiding him from view. After that, Œgir and the Æsir had an ample supply of beer for their banquets.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 67–69; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Oehlenschläger or **Öhlenschläger,** ö'lę̣n-shlā'gęr, (ADAM GOTTLOB,) an eminent Danish poet, born in a suburb of Copenhagen on the 14th of November, 1779, was the son of a German who had settled in Denmark. He began at an early age to write plays, which he would act in company with his sister and young associates. His enthusiasm for the drama introduced him to the notice and friendship of Rahbek and Rosing. He was afterwards attracted to the study of Scandinavian antiquities and historical legends, which furnished material for some of his most popular dramas. He published in 1805 a collection of poems, including the dramatic tale of "Aladdin," which displays the splendid colouring of Oriental fiction. The same year he visited Germany, where he acquired the friendship of Goethe, Tieck, and other celebrated writers of the time. While there he composed several dramas in Danish, which he translated into German and submitted to the criticism of his friends. From Germany he proceeded to Paris, and thence to Rome, returning to Copenhagen in 1810. He had written during his absence his tragedies of "Palnatoke," (1809,) "Axel and Valborg," (1810,) and "Correggio," which are ranked among his best productions. He was appointed soon after his return professor of æsthetics in the University of Copenhagen, and the same year married Christiana Heger, a sister of Rahbek's wife. Among the most important of his other works are the dramas of "Hakon Jarl," "Stærkodder," "Hagbarth and Signa," (1814,) "The Normans at Byzantium," "Charlemagne," "Tordenskiold," and "Amleth," also the poems entitled "Helge," (1814,) "Hroar's Saga," (1817,) and his splendid epic, "The Gods of the North," ("Nordens Guder," 1819.) He died in January, 1850, and his funeral was solemnized with great magnificence by his countrymen, by whom he is generally regarded as the great national poet of Denmark. "Few men," says M. Marmier, "have been endowed with a genius as fertile and as facile as that of Oehlenschläger. The verses fall from his pen like water from a fountain. Hence his style is charming in its grace, flexibility, and *abandon,* but it is frequently very negligent."

See his Autobiography, "A. Ohlenschläger's Levnet," 2 vols., 1831; MARMIER, "Histoire de la Littérature Danoise;" LE FÈVRE-DEUMIER, "Oehlenschlæger le Poëte national du Danemarck," 1854; C. MOLBECH, "Studier over Ohlenschlägers Poesie," 1850; ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for December and April, 1820, and March, 1821; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1830, article "Danish and Norwegian Literature;" also the "Foreign Quarterly" for July, 1831.

Oekolampad. See ŒCOLAMPADIUS.

Oelrichs, öl'rĭks, (JOHANN,) a German writer and clergyman, born at Bremen in 1724. Among his works are contributions to the literary history of Germany, Belgium, etc. Died in 1801.

Oelrichs, [Lat. ŒLRICH'SIUS,] (JOHANN KARL CONRAD,) a German scholar, born at Berlin in 1722, was appointed in 1784 counsellor of legation at the court of Prussia. He was the author of "Historical and Literary Miscellanies," (1760,) and other works on history and bibliography. Died in 1798.

See MEIEROTTO, "Vita Œlrichsii," 1799.

Œlrichsius. See OELRICHS.

Œnée. See ŒNEUS.

Œneus, ee'nŭs, [Gr. *Οἰνεύς;* Fr. ŒNÉE, à'nà',] a king of Calydon, married Althæa, and was the father of Meleager, Tydeus, and other children. According to the fable, he offended Diana, who sent a wild boar to ravage his dominions. This boar was the object of the famous Calydonian hunt. Œneus is said to have been the first whom Bacchus taught to cultivate the vine.

Œnomaus. See ŒNOMAUS.

Œnomaus, e-no'ma-us, [Gr. *Οἰνόμαος;* Fr. ŒNOMAS, à'no'mâs',] a king of Pisa, in Elis, was called a son of Mars. The poets feigned that he promised to give his daughter Hippodami'a to the man who should conquer him in a chariot-race, with the annexed condition that every one who tried and failed must suffer death. After many suitors had failed and perished, Pelops gained the victory, and Œnomaus killed himself.

Œnomaus, [*Οἰνόμαος,*] a Greek philosopher of the Cynic school, born at Gadara, lived about 120–40 A.D. He wrote, besides other works, a treatise in which he exposed the impostures of Oracles. His works are not extant.

Œnone, ē-no'ne, [Gr. *Οἰνώνη;* Fr. OENONE, à'non',] a nymph of Mount Ida, who was said to have received from Apollo the gift of prophecy, and to have been married to Paris before he was known to be a son of Priam.

Œnopides, ē-nop'e-dēz, [*Οἰνοπίδης,*] a Greek astronomer, born at Chios, lived in the fifth century B.C. He is said to have derived his knowledge from the Egyptian priests. Ælian attributes to him the invention of the cycle of fifty-nine years to make the lunar year coincide or accord with the solar year. He was acquainted with the obliquity of the ecliptic.

Œnopion, ē-no'pe-on, [Gr. *Οἰνοπιων;* Fr. OENOPE, à'nop', or OENOPION, à'no'pe'ôn',] in classic mythology, a son of Bacchus, and King of Chios, (Scio.) His daughter Merope, it is said, was ravished by Orion. (See ORION.)

Oernhielm or **Örnhielm,** örn'he-ĕlm', (CLAUDIUS ARRHENIUS,) a Swedish historian, born at Linkoping in 1627. He wrote, besides other works, "On the Monarchies of the World," ("De Monarchiis Orbis," 1683.) Died in 1695.

Oersted or **Örsted,** ör'stĕd, (ANDERS SANDÖE,) an eminent Danish jurist and statesman, born at Rudkiö-

bing in 1778. He married Sophia, a sister of the famous poet Oehlenschläger, in 1802. He published numerous legal works, one of which is entitled "Eunomia," (4 vols., 1815–22.) In 1841 or 1842 he became a minister of state, and opposed the liberal or popular measures. He resigned in 1848, and was appointed prime minister in 1853. His policy having been condemned by the Diet, he was removed about the end of 1854. He published a "History of my Life and Times," (4 vols., 1851–56.) Died in 1860.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Oersted, (ANDERS SANDÖE,) a naturalist, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Rudkjöbing in 1816. He travelled in the West Indies, and published several works on natural history. Died September 3, 1872.

Oersted, (HANS CHRISTIAN,) a celebrated Danish natural philosopher, the founder of the science of electro-magnetism, was born at Rudkjöbing, in the island of Langeland, on the 14th of August, 1777. He was educated with his brother, Anders Sandöe, the jurist, at the University of Copenhagen. In 1806 he obtained the chair of physics in that institution. He produced in 1812 an "Essay on the Identity of Chemical and Electrical Forces." In 1820 he announced his great discovery of the relation between magnetism and electricity, in a short work entitled "Experimenta circum Effectum Conflictus electrici in Acum magneticum." The electric telegraph is one of the most direct practical results of this discovery. He demonstrated that the electric current, according to a uniform law, "exercises determined and similar impressions on the direction of a magnetic needle" near which it passes. This discovery was received with great enthusiasm, as the revelation of an important fact which had long escaped the researches of so many sagacious minds. "Of all the philosophers who had speculated on this subject," says Sir John Herschel, "none had so pertinaciously adhered to the idea of a necessary connection between the phenomena as Oersted. Baffled often, he returned to the attack, and his perseverance was at length rewarded by the complete disclosure of the wonderful phenomena of electro-magnetism." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

"The *desideratum* of a clear expression of the manifest alliance between electricity and magnetism," says James David Forbes, "had been so long and so universally felt that the discovery placed its author in the first rank of scientific men. There was not even, so far as I am aware, a suspicion that he had been, however remotely or dimly, anticipated. The prize of the French Institute, which had been awarded to Davy for his galvanic discoveries, was bestowed upon Oersted." (Sixth Dissertation of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," vol. i.) "I scarcely know," says Niebuhr, "another natural philosopher with so much intellect and freedom from prejudice and *esprit de corps*." Oersted received for this discovery the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London, and was created a knight of the order of Danebrog. He also made discoveries in chemistry, and wrote a number of works on that science. Among these are "Materialien zu einer Chemie des 19ten Jahrhunderts," (1803,) and "Tentamen Nomenclaturæ chemicæ," (1814.) He wrote a poem called "The Balloon," ("Lufskibet," 1836.) His writings have contributed greatly to popularize science. A selection of his works was published in 1850, under the title of "The Spirit in Nature," ("Der Geist in der Natur,") preceded by a biographical notice of Oersted by P. L. Möller. Died in March, 1851.

See "H. C. Oersteds Leben," by HAUCH and FORCHHAMMER, (from the Danish,) 1853; BECQUEREL, "Résumé de l'Histoire d'Électricité," etc., 1858; CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Memoir of Oersted," by ÉLIE DE BEAUMONT, in the "Smithsonian Report" for 1868.

Oertel, ör'tęl, (PHILIPP FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German writer of stories, born at Horn, (whence his pseudonym of W. O. VON HORN,) August 15, 1798. He was a Protestant minister, and the author of many popular tales. Died at Wiesbaden, October 14, 1867.

Oertel, van. See ORTELIUS.

Oeser or **Öser,** (ADAM FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished painter and sculptor, of German extraction, born at Presburg, in Hungary, in 1717. He studied in 1739 at Dresden, where he formed an intimacy with Winckelmann. He was subsequently director of the Academy of Architecture, Painting, and Design at Leipsic. Among his pupils here was the celebrated Goethe, who entertained a great regard for him. His best paintings are in fresco; and a number of them adorn the church of Saint Nicholas at Leipsic. His monument to Queen Matilda of Denmark is one of his most admired pieces of sculpture. Died in 1799.

See ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Oeser or **Öser,** (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a landscape painter and engraver, born at Dresden in 1751, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1792.

Oesterley or **Osterley,** ös'tęr-lī', (KARL W.,) a German painter of history and portraits, born at Göttingen in 1805; became court painter at Hanover. Died in 1891

Oetinger, ö'ting'ęr, sometimes written **Ottinger,** (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a learned German theologian, and prominent leader of the Pietists, was born in Würtemberg in 1702. He wrote a number of commentaries on the Scriptures, a treatise entitled "The Age of Gold," and "Ancient Philosophy." He also translated several of the works of Swedenborg, of whom he was a warm admirer, and whom he much resembled in purity of character and religious fervour. He was a friend of Count Zinzendorf, whom he assisted in a new translation of the Scriptures. Died in 1782.

See "Neues Gelehrtes-Europa;" AUBERLEN, "Die Theosophie F. C. Oetinger's nach ihren Grundzügen," 1847.

Oetter or **Ötter,** öt'tęr, (SAMUEL WILHELM,) a German antiquary, born at Goldcronach in 1720. He wrote on history and antiquities. Died in 1792.

Oettinger or **Öttinger,** öt'ting'ęr, (EDUARD MARIE,) a German journalist and novelist, born at Breslau in 1808. He edited several satirical journals, and published a number of novels, among which is "Onkel Zebra," (7 vols., 1843.) He also wrote a work entitled "Rossini," (1847,) which is said to be a romance rather than a biography, and "Bibliographie biographique universelle," (2 vols., 1850–54,) the most complete work on that subject. Died June 26, 1872.

See A. DE REUME, "Notice bio-bibliographique sur M. E. M. Oettinger," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ofalia, o-fä'le-ä, (Don NARCISO DE HEREDIA,) COUNT, a Spanish statesman, born in 1771, became minister of the interior under Zea Bermudez in 1832. He was appointed by Ferdinand VII. executor of his will and a member of the council of regency. He was president of the council of ministers in 1837. Died in 1843.

O'Färrill, (Don GONZALO,) a Spanish general, born at Havana in 1754, became minister of war under Joseph Bonaparte. Died in Paris in 1831.

Offa, a Saxon, who succeeded Ethelbald as King of Mercia in 755 A.D. Having murdered Ethelbert, King of East Anglia, he took possession of his kingdom.

Offenbach, of'fęn-bȧk', (JACQUES,) a popular composer of comic operas, born at Cologne in 1819, studied in Paris. Among his works are the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," "Orpheus in the Lower Regions," "La Belle Hélène," "Blue-Beard," "La Vie Parisienne," "La Bavarde de Saragosse," "La Périchole," "Les Brigands," "Le Corsaire Noir," "La Jolie Parfumeuse," "Voyage dans la Lune," and "Le Docteur Ox." Died October 5, 1880.

Offor, (GEORGE,) an English writer, and a bookseller in London, was born about 1786. He published a "Life of John Bunyan," (1853.) Died in 1864.

O'Fihely, o-fee'le, ? (MAURICE,) an Irish prelate and scholar, who was made Archbishop of Tuam by Pope Julius II. in 1506. He was eminent for his learning, and was surnamed FLOS MUNDI, ("Flower of the World.") Died in 1513.

O-fil'ĭ-us, (AULUS,) a Roman jurist of high reputation, was a friend of Cicero, and a pupil of Sulpicius. His writings are cited in the Digest. Among his pupils were Capito and Labeo.

O'Flaherty, o-flȧ'hęr-te, (RODERIC,) born at Moycullin, Ireland, in 1630, published in 1685 a Latin "History of Ireland from the Deluge to the Year 1684." Died in 1718.

O'Flan'a-gan, (JAMES RODERICK,) an Irish author, born at Fermoy, September 1, 1814. He was called to the bar in 1838. He published "Impressions at Home and Abroad," (2 vols., 1837,) "Bar Life of O'Connell," (1866,) "Bryan O'Regan," (a novel, 1866,) "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland," (2 vols., 1870,) "Captain O'Shaughnessy's Sporting Career," (1873,) "The Irish Bar," (1879,) "History of the Irish People," and other works.

Ofterdingen, von, fon of'ter-ding'en, (HEINRICH,) a famous German minstrel or *minnesinger* of the thirteenth century, was a favourite of Leopold, Duke of Austria. He is supposed by some writers to have been the author of the "Nibelungenlied;" but of this there appears to be little evidence.

See HAGEN, "Museum für Alt-Deutsche Literatur und Kunst," 1810.

Og'den, (AARON,) born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1756, served in the war of the Revolution, and was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1812. Died in 1839.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Ogden, (DAVID B.,) a distinguished American lawyer and resident of New York City, was born in 1769. He removed from New Jersey to New York in 1802. Died in 1849.

Ogden, (JACOB,) an American physician and medical writer, born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1721; died in 1779.

Ogden, (MATTHIAS,) an American brigadier-general in the Revolutionary war. He died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1791.

Og'den, (SAMUEL,) an English clergyman, born at Manchester in 1716. He became Woodwardian professor at Cambridge in 1764, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1778.

Ogé, o'zhā', (VINCENT,) a creole of Saint Domingo, who, having in vain solicited the French National Assembly to grant equal rights to the coloured people, became in 1790 the leader of an insurrection, with a view of gaining his object by force of arms. His party were soon overpowered by the French troops, and Ogé, together with his lieutenant, Chavannes, who had been guilty of the principal outrages, was executed in 1791.

See DALMAS, "Révolution de Saint-Domingue;" MALENFANT, "Histoire des Colonies."

Oggione, ōd', dòd-jo'nā, (MARCO,) written also **Uggione**, an eminent Italian painter, born in the Milanese about 1470, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, whose style he imitated successfully. Among his master-pieces are his "Three Archangels," and an altar-piece at Milan. His most important works are two copies of "The Last Supper" of Da Vinci, one of which is in the Academy of Arts in London. The excellence of these pictures, and the destruction by time of the original, have caused them to be greatly prized. Died in 1530.

Ogier. See HOLGER THE DANE.

Ogier, o'zhe-ā', (CHARLES,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1595. He published notes of his travels in Denmark, Sweden, etc., "Ephemerides, sive Iter Danicum, Suecicum et Polonicum," (1656.) Died in 1654.

Ogier, (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer and ecclesiastic, was a brother of the preceding. He published an "Apology for M. de Balzac," (1627,) and other works. Died in 1670.

O'gil-by or **Ogleby**, o'gel-be, (JOHN,) a Scottish *littérateur* and printer, born at Edinburgh in 1600, was noted for the variety and versatility of his talents. In 1633 he accompanied Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, to Ireland, in the capacity of dancing-master and copyist. After his return to England he published, in 1650, a poetical translation of Virgil, and, in conjunction with James Shirley, afterwards translated the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" into English verse, having learned Greek for that purpose when upwards of fifty years of age. These versions were very popular at that time, and possessed great typographical beauty. Ogilby was also appointed royal cosmographer, and published a number of geographical works. Died in 1676.

Ogilvie, o'gil-ve, (JAMES,) a Scottish orator and teacher of elocution, born about 1760, or, as others say, 1775. He delivered lectures as models of oratory in the chief cities of the United States, and received much applause. He died at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1820.

Ogilvie, (JOHN,) a Scottish divine and writer, born in 1733. Among his works are "Britannia," an epic poem, (1801,) and an "Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy in Favour of Christianity," (1803.) Died in 1814.

Ogilvie, (JOHN,) LL.D., a Scottish lexicographer, born in 1797. He prepared the "Imperial Dictionary." Died November 21, 1867.

Oginski, o-gēn'skee, (MICHAEL CASIMIR,) a Polish nobleman, born at Warsaw in 1731. He constructed a canal in Poland. Died in 1803.

Oginski, (MICHAEL CLEOPHAS,) a Polish composer, born at Warsaw in 1765, was a nephew of the preceding. He settled in Italy about 1815, and gained distinction as a musical composer. He wrote "Memoirs of Poland from 1788 to 1815," (2 vols., 1826.) Died in 1831.

Ogive. See EDGIVA.

Ogleby. See OGILBY.

Oglesby, o'gelz-be, (RICHARD J.,) an American general, born in Kentucky in 1824. He removed to Illinois, and practised law in that State. He commanded a brigade at Fort Donelson, February, 1861, and was severely wounded at the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862. He was elected Governor of Illinois for four years, (1865–68,) and again in 1872. In 1873 he was sent to the United States Senate. Died in 1899.

Oglethorpe, o'gel-thorp, (JAMES EDWARD,) an English general, born in London, June 1, 1689. He served for a time under Marlborough and Prince Eugene in Germany, and obtained in 1733 the royal charter for founding a colony in North America, which he called Georgia in honour of the reigning king. Having passed several years in Georgia, he returned to England in 1743, and commanded an army against the Pretender in 1745. He was a member of Parliament for many years. Died in 1785. The virtues and talents of General Oglethorpe have been celebrated by Pope, Thomson, and Dr. Johnson.

O'Gor'man, (JAMES,) D.D., a bishop, born in Ireland in 1814. In 1859 he was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Rhaphanea and made Vicar-Apostolic of Nebraska. Died at Omaha, July 4, 1874.

O'Gra'dy, (STANDISH,) an Irish author, was born in 1847, son of Viscount Guillamore. He wrote "History of Ireland," (1878–80,) "Bardic Literature," (1879,) "Lost on Du Corrig," (1894,) etc.

Og'y-gē'ēs or **Og'y-gus** [Gr. Ὠγύγης, Ὤγυγος, or Ὠγυγής; Fr. OGYGÈS, o'zhe'zhēs'] is said to have been the first king or ruler of Thebes, which was sometimes called Ogygia. According to some writers, he was also King of Attica, and the father of Eleusis. In his reign occurred a great inundation of Greece or Bœotia, which is called the Ogygian deluge and is supposed to have been anterior to that of Deucalion.

Ogygus. See OGYGES.

O'Hal'lo-ran, (SYLVESTER,) an Irish antiquary and surgeon, born in 1728. He became surgeon of the Limerick Hospital. He published an "Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland," (1772,) and a "General History of Ireland," (2 vols., 1772.) Died in 1807.

O'Hara, o-hā'ra, (JAMES,) a native of Ireland, emigrated in 1772 to America, where he became quarter-master-general under General Wayne. He was one of the founders of Pittsburg. Died in 1819.

O'Hara, (KANE,) a popular Irish dramatist, wrote, among other plays, "The Golden Pippin," "The Two Misers," and "Midas." Died in 1782.

O'Hara, o-hā'ra, (THEODORE,) an American poet, born in Kentucky about 1820. He served in the Mexican war, and was (1861–65) in the Confederate army, acting at first as colonel of Alabama troops, and then as chief of staff to General Breckinridge. Died in Alabama in 1867. He is best known for his poem "The Bivouac of the Dead."

Ohlenschläger. See OEHLENSCHLÄGER.

Öhlmüller, ōl'mŭl'lẹr, (JOSEPH DANIEL,) an eminent German architect, born at Bamberg in 1791. Among his best works are the national monument at Upper Wittelsbach, the chapel at Kiefersfelden, and the Gothic church near Munich. The last-named structure is esteemed one of the most magnificent specimens of its style erected in modern times. Died in 1839.

Ohm, ōm, (GEORG SIMON,) a German natural philosopher, born at Erlangen in 1787. He became professor of mathematics in the Jesuits' College of Cologne in 1817. He gained distinction by the discovery of the laws of electric currents, on which he published in 1827 a work called "Die galvanische Kette mathematische bearbeitet." He received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London in 1841. Died at Munich in 1854.

Ohmacht, o'mâkt, (LANDOLIN,) a German sculptor, born near Rotweil in 1760, was a friend of the poet Klopstock, and of Lavater. Among his best works are the "Judgment of Paris," a "Neptune," a "Flora," a monument to General Kléber, and a bust of Klopstock. Died in 1834.

Ohnet, (GEORGES,) a popular French novelist, was born in 1848. His series of novels, some of which have reached the hundredth edition, have the general title of "Les Batailles de la Vie." Some of them are "Le Maître de Forges," (1882,) "La Grande Marnière," (1885,) "Nimrod et Cie," (1893,) and "La Femme en Gris," (1895.)

Ohsson, ō'son, (CONSTANTINE,) BARON OF, born at Constantinople about 1780, was the son of Mouradja d'Ohsson, an Armenian, (see MOURADJA D'OHSSON.) He wrote a "History of the Mongols," (1835,) and a "History of the Caucasians in the Tenth Century." He also finished his father's "Picture of the Ottoman Empire." Died at Berlin in 1851.

Oiconomos or **Œconomos,** e-kon'o-mos, (CONSTANTIN,) a learned Greek priest and writer, born in Thessaly in 1780. He taught Greek at Smyrna for ten years, and afterwards preached at Saint Petersburg and at Athens. He wrote several works on language, and "De la Version des Septante," (4 vols., 1843–50.) Died in 1857.

Oisel, oi'zẹl, [Lat. OISE'LIUS,] (JAKOB,) written also **Ouzel,** ŏw'zẹl, a Dutch critic and jurist, born at Dantzic in 1631. He became professor of public law at Groningen in 1667. He edited Aulus Gellius, and published a work on numismatics, called "Thesaurus selectorum Numismatum antiquorum," (2 vols., 1677.) Died in 1686.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORHOF, "Polyhistor."

Oiselius. See OISEL.

Oi'sin, a noted Irish poet, who probably lived in the last part of the third or the beginning of the fourth century A.D. He was son of Finn, a famous hero, and probably was the original of Ossian, the son of Fingal. (See OSSIAN.) Two poems ascribed to Oisin are still extant.

Ojeda, de, dā o-hā'dā, (ALONZO,) a Spanish explorer and lieutenant of Columbus, was born at Cuenca about 1465 or 1470. He accompanied Columbus in his second voyage to America in 1493, and commanded an expedition which Columbus sent to explore the interior of Hispaniola, where he captured the chief Caonabo. Having returned to Spain, he obtained command of an exploring expedition sent out in 1499. Among his officers or passengers was Amerigo Vespucci. He discovered a part of the new continent, which he named Venezuela, and returned to Spain in 1500. In 1508 he attempted to colonize New Andalusia, and to conquer the natives, but was not successful.

O'Keefe, o-keef', (JOHN,) an Irish dramatist, born at Dublin in 1747. The number of his plays amounted to upwards of sixty, and, though their merits are not of a high order, they enjoyed great popularity. Among the most admired we may name "The Agreeable Surprise" and "Wild Oats." Died in 1833.

See "Recollections of the Life of John O'Keefe," by himself, 1826.

Okeghem, o'kẹh-hĕm, written also **Ockenhein,** (JAN,) an eminent Flemish musician and composer, born in Hainault about 1430; died after 1500.

Oken, o'kẹn, or **Ockenfuss,** ok'kẹn-fōōss', (LORENZ,) an eminent German naturalist of the transcendental school, was born at Bohlsbach, in Würtemberg, in August, 1779. He abridged the original name of his family, OCKENFUSS, into OKEN. He studied at Göttingen, and became a privat-docent in that university. In a remarkable work, entitled "Elements of Natural Philosophy, the Theory of the Senses, and the Classification of Animals," ("Grundriss der Naturphilosophie," etc., 1802,) he gave the outlines of a scheme that he afterwards devoted himself to perfect, and advanced the idea that "the animal classes are virtually nothing else than a representation of the organs of sense." He accordingly divided the animal kingdom into five classes. He was an advocate of the theory of development in its largest sense. Among his doctrines, as quoted by Professor Hitchcock, are the following: "Plants and animals can only be metamorphoses of infusoria. No organism has been created of larger size than an infusorial point; whatever is larger has not been created, but developed. . . . The mind, just as the body, must be developed out of these animals, [infusoria.] . . . Everything that is, is material." ("The Religion of Geology," p. 299.) He produced in 1805 a treatise on Generation, in which he maintained that "all organic beings originate from and consist of cells or vesicles." In 1807 he was appointed extraordinary professor of medical sciences in the University of Jena, where he gained a high reputation by his lectures on zoology, physiology, etc. He developed his peculiar system of natural science in his "Manual of Natural Philosophy," (1809.) From 1816 to 1848 he was editor of the "Isis," a journal of natural history. In 1832 he obtained a professorship at Zurich, where he died in 1851. Among his works is a "General Natural History," (13 vols., 1833–41.)

Ökolampadius. See ŒCOLAMPADIUS.

Okolski, o-kol'skee, (SIMON,) a Polish historian and ecclesiastic of the seventeenth century. His principal work is entitled "Orbis Polonus," (3 vols., 1641–45,) which treats of the origin of the Sarmatians, etc.

Okoonef, Okounev, Okounef, Okunev, Okounew, or **Okunew,** o-koo-nĕf', (NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVITCH,) a Russian general and writer on military science, born at Saint Petersburg in 1792, served in the campaign of 1829 against the Turks. He became in 1840 lieutenant-general. Died in 1851.

Okounev. See OKOONEF.

Oku, (YASUKATA,) COUNT, a Japanese general, born in 1845. Entered the army, rose in rank, and commanded the 2d army in the 1904 war. He was created count in 1906 and made chief of the general staff.

Okuma, o'kooma, COUNT, a Japanese statesman, born about 1840, the son of a poor knight. He made a study of foreign books and was chosen for office on the restoration of the empire in 1868. He was minister of finance 1873–81, showing great ability. Afterwards he organized the Kaishinto, a progressive party, and was made minister of foreign affairs in 1888. A bomb was thrown at him in 1890 by a fanatical Conservative. His party gaining in strength, he again became foreign minister in 1896, and prime minister in 1898 and 1914–16. Died 1922.

Okunew. See OKOONEF.

Olaf, o'lâf, or **O-lā'us, I.,** or **Olof,** o'lof, King of Norway, born in 956, was surnamed TRYGVASON. He was a corsair or sea-rover in his youth, and became king about 996. He is said to have established Christianity in his kingdom. Died in 1000.

See TOLLSTORF, "Norske Konungen Olof," etc., 1847.

Olaf or **Olaus II.,** called THE SAINT, obtained the throne of Norway about 1018. He waged war against Canute, King of Denmark. Died in 1030.

See HAGERUP, "Om Oluf den Hellige," 1805.

Olaf or **Olaus III.** became King of Norway about

1068. He ordered that one slave should be liberated in each district every year, and made other reforms. Died in 1093.

Olaf IV., born in 1098, was a son of Magnus III. of Norway. Died in 1116.

Olaf V., a son of Haquin VII., King of Norway, was born in 1371, and succeeded his father in 1380. Died in 1387.

Olafsen, o'läf-sẹn, (EGGERT,) a naturalist of Iceland, born in 1721. He published, among other treatises, "A Historical Account of the Nature and Constitution of Iceland," and poems in Latin and Danish. Died about 1770.

Olahus or **Olaus**, o-la'us, (NICOLAS,) a learned Hungarian prelate, born at Hermannstadt in 1493, rose to be chancellor, and Archbishop of Strigonia, (1552.) He wrote a treatise "On the Origin of the Hungarians," and a "History of Attila." Died in 1568.

Olaus. See OLAF.

Olaus Magnus. See MAGNUS, (OLAUS.)

Olavides, o-lä-vee'dẹs, or **Olavide**, o-lä-vee'dä, [FR. OLAVIDÉ, o'lä've'dä',] (PABLO ANTONIO JOSÉ,) Count of Pilos, was born at Lima, in South America, about 1725. He was appointed intendant-general of Andalusia, and colonized a part of the Sierra Morena, by introducing into it an agricultural and manufacturing population. He was subsequently imprisoned for a time in the Inquisition on a charge of heresy, but, having made his escape, he took refuge in France. He died in Spain in 1803, leaving a religious work, entitled "Triumph of the Gospel," ("El Evangelio en Triunfo.")

Olbers, ol'bẹrs, (HEINRICH WILHELM MATHIAS,) an eminent German astronomer and physician, born at Arbergen, near Bremen, in October, 1758. He studied medicine at Göttingen, and practised at Bremen, where he constructed a private observatory. He gained distinction by his observations on the comet of 1779, and discovered an improved method of calculating the orbits of comets. He published about 1797 a treatise on this method, which is considered a very important contribution to astronomy. In March, 1802, Olbers discovered a new asteroid, which he named Pallas, the orbit of which is nearly as distant from the sun as that of Ceres. He adopted the hypothesis that Ceres and Pallas were fragments of a large planet which had been broken by an internal convulsion, and predicted that other asteroids would be found. In 1804 Harding discovered Juno, and in March, 1807, Olbers discovered the fourth asteroid, which he named Vesta. The mean distance of their orbits from the sun is nearly the same as that of the orbits of Ceres and Pallas. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1804. In 1815 he discovered a comet which is called by his name, and which performs a revolution in about seventy-four years. He died at Bremen in 1840.

Ol'cott, (HENRY STEEL,) an American theosophist, was born about 1830, became distinguished by 1856 as an agriculturist, and served as a colonel in the civil war. He subsequently held important positions in the army and the navy departments. Later in life he became a prominent teacher and writer on theosophy, and president of the Theosophical Society of America. He wrote "Esoteric Buddhism" and other works. Died February 17, 1907.

Oldcastle. See COBHAM, LORD.

Oldenburg, ol'dẹn-bo͝orG', HOUSE OF, an ancient and noble family, from which the Emperors of Russia, the Kings of Denmark, and one of the dynasties of Sweden are descended. THEODORIC (DIETRICH) of Oldenburg obtained by marriage Sleswick and Holstein Died about 1440. His son CHRISTIAN became King of Denmark in 1448, and King of Sweden in 1458. ADOLF, a grandson of Christian, was the founder of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, and an ancestor of the present imperial family of Russia.

Old'ẹn-burg, (HENRY,) a learned German writer, born at Bremen about 1626. Having settled in England, he acquired the friendship of Milton and Robert Boyle, with whom he afterwards corresponded. On the formation of the Royal Society, in 1662, he was appointed one of its secretaries. He published the "Transactions" of the Society from 1664 to 1677, and was the author of several political and theological works. He sometimes signed his name GRUBENDOL. Died about 1678.

Oldenburger, ol'dẹn-bo͝or'gẹr, (PHILIPP ANDREAS,) a German jurist and publicist, born in Brunswick or in the duchy of Celle. He was professor of public law at Geneva, and published several works, among which is "Pandectæ Juris publici Germanici," (1670.) Died in 1678.

Oldendorp, ol'dẹn-dorp', (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Hamburg about 1480. He published, besides other works, "An Introduction to the Law of Nature and of Nations," ("Isagoge seu Introductio Juris Naturæ Gentium et Civilis," 1549.) Died in 1567.

Oldermann, ol'dẹr-män, (JOHANN,) a German scholar and writer, born in Saxony about 1686. He was professor of Greek at Helmstedt. Died in 1723.

Old'field, (ANNE,) a celebrated English actress, born in London in 1683. She excelled both in tragedy and comedy, and her talents are eulogized in the "Tatler." Died in 1730.

See "Life of Anne Oldfield," London, 1731; BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Oldham, (JOHN,) an English satirical poet, born in Gloucestershire in 1653. He was a friend of Dryden, who has eulogized him in some of his verses. He wrote "Pindaric Odes," and "Four Satires against the Jesuits," and made translations from Juvenal. "His poems," says Hallam, "are spirited and pointed, and he ranks perhaps next to Dryden." Died in 1683.

See E. THOMPSON, "Life of John Oldham," and a Memoir, by ROBERT BELL, prefixed to Oldham's Poems, 1854.

Oldham, o͞ld'ạm, (THOMAS,) an Irish geologist, born in Dublin in 1816. Among his palæontological researches and discoveries the "Oldhamia" will be always associated with his name. Died July 17, 1878.

Old'is-wọrth, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and translator, born in the seventeenth century, was one of the first writers for the "Examiner." He translated the Odes of Horace into verse, and wrote a few poems, and other works, among which is "Timothy and Philotheus," (3 vols., 1709–10.) Died in 1734.

Old-mix'ọn, (JOHN,) an English historical and political writer, born in Somersetshire in 1673. He wrote a "Critical History of England," (3 vols., 1730–39,) a "History of the Stuarts," and other works of little merit, in which he manifests a decided partiality to the Whigs. In his "Prose Essay on Criticism" he attacked Pope, who took revenge in the "Dunciad." Died in 1742.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica."

Oldoini, ol-do-ee'nee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian biographer, born at La Spezia in 1612. He wrote memoirs of several popes, cardinals, etc. Died after 1680.

Oldys, ōl'dis or ōldz, (WILLIAM,) an English biographer and bibliographer, born about 1690. He wrote a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," prefixed to Raleigh's "History of the World," (1738,) and a number of biographies in the "Biographia Britannica," under the signature "G." He also published "The British Librarian, exhibiting a Compendious View of all Unpublished and Valuable Books," (1737,) which is esteemed for its accuracy. Died in 1761.

Olearius, o-lā-ā're-ụs, or **Ölschläger**, öl'shlā'gẹr, (ADAM,) a distinguished German writer and traveller, born at Aschersleben about 1600, was court mathematician and librarian to the Duke of Holstein. In 1633 he accompanied an embassy sent by the Duke of Holstein to Russia, and some years after visited Persia in the same capacity. After his return he published, in 1639, a very interesting account of his travels in the East. He also translated from the Persian the "Rose-Garden" of Saadee, (Sadi.) Died in 1671.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MÖLLER, "Cimbria Literata;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Olearius, (GOTTFRIED,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Halle in 1604. He preached in his native city, and published several works on theology. Died in 1685.

Olearius, (GOTTFRIED,) a theologian and philosopher, born at Leipsic in 1672, was a grandson of the preceding. He was professor of theology at Leipsic. Among his works is a "Logical Analysis of the Epistle to the Hebrews," (1706.) Died in 1715.

Olearius, (JOHANN,) a German divine, born in 1639, was professor of theology at Leipsic. He wrote a number of theological treatises, and was for a time editor of the "Acta Eruditorum." Died in 1713. He was a son of Gottfried, noticed above, (1604–85.)

Olearius, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German historian and numismatist, born at Halle in 1668, was a son of Johann Gottfried. He became Protestant Bishop at Armstadt in 1736. He wrote numerous works. Died in 1747.

See J. C. OTTO, "In Exsequias Olearii," 1747; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Olearius, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) born at Halle in 1635, was a brother of Johann, noticed above. He was pastor at Halle, and author of a work entitled "Abacus Patrologicus," (1673.) Died in 1711.

O'Leary, o-lee're, (ARTHUR,) an Irish Catholic clergyman, born at Cork in 1729, was the author of several controversial works. Died in 1802.

Oleaster, o-lā-ās'ter, (JEROME,) a Portuguese monk and linguist, born at Lisbon. He was versed in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and wrote a "Commentary on Isaiah," (1623.) Died in 1563.

O'leg, [Russ. pron. o-lĕg' or o-lĕk',] Prince of Russia, was a native of Scandinavia, from which he emigrated about 862 A.D. He was a relative of Rurik, who, dying in 879, appointed Oleg guardian of his minor son, Igor. Oleg usurped the sovereignty, and extended his dominions by conquest. Died in 912.

See KARAMZIN, "History of the Russian Empire."

O'len, [Gr. Ὠλήν,] a mythical Grecian bard, who is said to have been the most ancient lyric poet of that nation, and was called a prophet of Apollo, whose worship he introduced into Delos. He was supposed to have been born in Lycia, and to have lived before the time of Orpheus.

Olenschlager, von, fon o'len-shlā'ger, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German publicist, born at Frankfort in 1711. He wrote on the public law of the German empire. Died in 1778.

Oleszczynski, o-lĕsh-chins'kee, (ANTONY,) a Polish engraver, born in Lublin in 1796. He studied and worked in Paris. Among his subjects are portraits of eminent Poles. Died February 28, 1879.

Olevianus, o-lā-ve-ā'nŭs, (KASPAR,) one of the early Reformers, was born in Treves, August 10, 1536. He studied law at Paris and theology at Geneva, and adopted the views of Calvin. He afterwards resided successively at Treves, Heidelberg, and Herborn. He published several theological works, including sermons explanatory of Paul's Epistles. Died in March, 1587.

See PIERER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Ol'ga, SAINT, a Russian lady, was married about 903 A.D. to Igor, a son of Rurik, Prince of Russia. On the death of Igor (945) she became regent. She afterwards adopted the Christian religion. Died in 969.

Oli. See OLID.

Olid, de, dā o-lĕd', or **Oli,** o-lee', (CRISTOVAL,) a Spanish officer, born about 1492. He served under Cortez in the conquest of Mexico, (1519–21,) and afterwards attempted to make himself independent. He was taken prisoner by the soldiers of Cortez, and executed in Honduras in 1524.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Mexico;" OVIEDO, "Historia de las Indias."

Olier, o'le-ā', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French ecclesiastic and reformer, born in Paris in 1608. He founded the congregation of Saint-Sulpice, and several charitable institutions. He also formed a society for the prevention of duels, and wrote a number of devotional works. Died in 1657.

See GIRY, "Vie de M. Olier," 1687; NAGOT, "Vie de M. Olier," 1818; DE BRETONVILLIERS, "Mémoires sur M. Olier," 2 vols., 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

O'lin, (STEPHEN,) D.D., LL.D., an American Methodist divine and pulpit orator, born at Leicester, Vermont, in 1797, became president of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. He died in 1851, leaving a collection of sermons, "Travels in the East," "Greece and the Golden Horn," etc. His "Life and Letters" were published in 1853.

Oliphant, (CAROLINA.) See NAIRNE.

Ol'i-phant, (LAURENCE,) an English traveller and writer of books of travel, etc., was born in 1829. He published in 1853 "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea," which was received with favour. He afterwards travelled in North America and the Caucasus, and published several books, one of which is called "Minnesota." About 1857 he went to China as secretary of Lord Elgin. He wrote a "Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan," (1859,) "Piccadilly, a Fragment of Contemporaneous Biography," (1870,) "Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillicuddy," (1878,) "Altiora Peto," (1883,) "Masollam," (1886,) etc. In later life he adopted mystical views, and became, with his mother, Lady Oliphant, a member of the ascetic community of the American mystic, Thomas Lake Harris. Died December 23, 1888.

Oliphant, (MARGARET O. W.,) a Scottish authoress, born about 1828. She published a number of novels and much well-written biography, literary history, and criticism. Some of her best books are "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland," (1849,) "Chronicles of Carlingford," "Salem Chapel," "Memoirs of Edward Irving," (1862,) "Memoirs of the Count de Montalembert," (1872,) "The Makers of Florence," (1876,) "The Literary History of England in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," (1881,) "Royal Edinburgh," (1890,) "The Makers of Rome," (1894,) and "Jeanne d'Arc," (1896.) She became widely known also by her novels, which were very numerous. Died in 1897.

Oliphant, (THOMAS LAWRENCE KINGTON,) an English author, born near Bristol, August 16, 1831. He studied at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, and became a barrister. His works include a "Life of Frederick II.," (1862,) "Sources of Standard English," (1873,) "The Duke and the Scholar," (1875,) etc.

Oliva, de, dā o-lee'vā, (FERNAN PEREZ,) a Spanish scholar and writer, born at Córdova in 1497, was one of the founders of the University of Salamanca, (1528,) of which he subsequently became rector. He died about 1530, having previously been appointed by Charles V. preceptor to his son Philip. He was the author of a "Dialogue on the Dignity of Man," and other prose essays, which are esteemed the first models of a pure and classical style in the Spanish language. He was not, however, according to Ticknor, a man of genius in the true sense of this word. His works, including a number of poems and dramas, were published by his nephew, Ambrosio de Morales, (1586.)

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Olivares, de, or **Olivarez,** o-le-vā'rĕth, (GASPAR DE GUZMAN,) Duke of San Lucar de Barrameda, a celebrated Spanish statesman, was born at Rome in 1587. The heir of a wealthy family, he early obtained distinction at the court of Philip III., and so thoroughly insinuated himself into the favour of his son that, on the accession of the latter as Philip IV., in 1621, Olivares soon found himself in possession of the most important offices of the kingdom. He was appointed successively first minister of state, grand chancellor of the Indies, treasurer-general of Aragon, captain-general of the cavalry, and Governor of Guipúscoa. During his administration Spain carried on war against France and the Netherlands, and Olivares found in Richelieu an adversary who was more than his equal. The Spanish armies suffered reverses, and the prosperity of the kingdom declined. He was dismissed from power in 1643, and was banished to Toro, where he died July 22, 1645. He was succeeded by his nephew, Luis de Haro.

See COMTE DE LA ROCCA, "Histoire du Ministère du Comte-Duc d'Olivares," 1673.

Olivarez. See OLIVARES.

Olive, o'lĕv', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French monk and writer, born at Sérignan in 1247. He was zealous for

the enforcement of strict monastic discipline. After his death he was condemned as a heretic by a council held in 1312, and by Pope John XXII. Died in 1298.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Olivecrantz, o-lee'vĕh-krănts', ? (JOHAN PAULIN,) a Swedish statesman and Latin poet, born at Strengnäs in 1633. He was appointed Governor of Revel in 1680, and supreme judge of Gothland. He gained the favour of Queen Christina, who corresponded with him after her abdication. Died in 1707.

Ol'I-vẹr, (ANDREW,) an American magistrate, born in 1707, was appointed in 1770 lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. Having become obnoxious to the colonists by favouring the designs of the British government, they petitioned for his removal, as well as for that of his brother-in-law, Governor Hutchinson. Died in 1774.

Oliver, (DANIEL,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician and scholar, born in Massachusetts in 1787, published "First Lines of Physiology." Died in 1842.

Ol'I-vẹr, (GEORGE,) D.D., an English antiquary and writer, born about 1782. He published several works on Freemasonry. Died in 1867.

Oliver, (ISAAC,) an eminent English artist, born in 1556, excelled in miniature-painting. Among his master-pieces are portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth, and Sir Philip Sidney. Died in 1617. His son PETER, born about 1600, became equally celebrated for his portraits, and also produced a number of historical pictures. Died about 1654 or 1664.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Oliver, (PETER,) LL.D., an American jurist, brother of Andrew, noticed above, was born in 1713, and graduated at Harvard College. He was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts. Died in 1791.

Oliver, (WILLIAM,) of Bath, an English physician, wrote on the Bath mineral waters. Died in 1764.

Oliver OF MALMESBURY, an English monk and able mathematician of the eleventh century. His works, if he wrote any, are lost.

Olivet, d', do'le'vȧ', (JOSEPH THOULIER,) ABBÉ, a celebrated French critic and scholar, born at Salins in April, 1682. He entered the order of Jesuits at an early age, but he renounced it about 1714. He was elected to the French Academy in 1723, and subsequently visited England, where he made the acquaintance of Pope. He was the author of a "Treatise on French Prosody," "which," says Voltaire, "will subsist as long as the language," and "Essays on Grammar," (1732.) He also wrote a continuation of the "History of the French Academy," begun by Pellisson, and made excellent translations of Cicero's "De Naturâ Deorum" and his "Orations against Catiline," and of the "Philippics" of Demosthenes. His edition of CICERO's works (9 vols. 4to, 1742) is esteemed one of the best that has appeared. The Abbé d'Olivet was an intimate friend of Boileau and Voltaire, the latter of whom he assisted and directed in his studies. Died in 1768.

See MAIRET, "Éloge historique de l'Abbé d'Olivet," 1839; D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Olivetan, o'lĕv'tŏN', (PIERRE ROBERT,) a French Protestant, born at Noyon in the fifteenth century, is supposed to have been the first of his countrymen who translated the Bible from the original Greek and Hebrew. It is asserted, however, by some writers that he only retouched the version of Lefèvre d'Étaples. This work was first published in 1535, and is said to have been revised by Calvin, who was a relative of Olivetan. Died in 1538.

See SÉNEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève."

Oliveyra, o-le-vā'e-rȧ, (FRANCISCO XAVIER,) a Portuguese gentleman, was born at Lisbon in 1702. Being sent as secretary of the embassy to Vienna in 1732, he was converted to Protestantism. He published a "Discourse to his Countrymen on the Earthquake at Lisbon," (1756,) and "Familiar Letters." Died in 1783.

Olivier, o'le'vẹ-ā', (CLAUDE MATHIEU,) a French *littérateur*, was born at Marseilles in 1701. He was one of the founders of the University of Marseilles. As counsellor to the Parliament of Paris, he gained a great reputation as a pleader. He published a "Dissertation on the Critias of Plato," and a "History of Philip, King of Macedon," (2 vols., 1740.) Died in 1736.

Olivier, (FRANÇOIS,) a French judge and statesman, born in Paris in 1497. He became chancellor of France in 1545. Died in 1560.

Olivier, (GUILLAUME ANTOINE,) an eminent French naturalist, born near Toulon in 1756. In 1792 he accompanied Bruguière on a scientific expedition to Persia and Turkey, where they made a valuable collection of objects in natural history. He was chosen a member of the Institute in 1800. He published a "Dictionary of the Natural History of Insects, Butterflies, Crustaceans," etc., (7 vols., 1789–1825,) "Travels in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt," etc., (6 vols., 1801,) and several other works. Died in 1814.

See CUVIER, "Éloges historiques;" SILVESTRE, "Notice sur G. A. Olivier," 1815.

Olivier, o'le'vẹ-ā', (JUSTE DANIEL,) a Swiss poet, born in the canton of Vaud in 1807. He became a resident of Paris in 1842, and wrote, besides other poems, "Chansons lointaines." Died January 7, 1876.

Olivier, (SÉRAPHIN,) a French cardinal, born at Lyons in 1538, was auditor de rota at Rome for many years. Died in 1609.

Olivier, d', do'le'vẹ-ā', (GABRIEL RAIMOND JEAN DE DIEU FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Carpentras in 1753. He published many legal works. Died in 1823.

Olivieri, o-le-ve-ā'ree, (PIETRO PAULO,) an Italian architect and sculptor, born at Rome in 1551; died in 1599.

Olivieri degli Abbati, o-le-ve-ā'ree dȧl'yee ȧb-bā'tee, (ANNIBALE,) an Italian antiquary, born at Pesaro n 1708. He published, besides other works, "Marmora Pisaurensia Notis illustrata," (1737.) Died in 1789.

Ol'lier, (EDMUND,) an English author, born in London, November 26, 1826. His works include several histories, "A History of the United States," (3 vols., 1875–77,) "Poems, chiefly from the Greek," (1867,) "British Portrait-Painters," (1873,) etc. Died April 19, 1886.

Ollivier, o'le'vẹ-ā', (CHARLES PROSPER,) a French medical writer, born at Angers in 1796; died in Paris in 1845.

Ollivier, (DÉMOSTHÈNE,) a French democrat, born at Toulon in 1799, was the father of Émile, noticed below. He founded at Marseilles in 1831 a journal called "Le Peuple Souverain," and was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848. He was banished about December, 1851, and returned in 1860. Died in 1884.

Ollivier, (ÉMILE,) a French advocate and orator, born at Marseilles in 1825. He practised law with success in Paris, and was elected to the legislative body by the voters of that city in 1857. He was re-elected in 1863. He acted with the Liberal party for many years, but became in 1869 an adherent of Napoleon, who in December of that year appointed him prime minister, and requested him "to name persons who will, associated with yourself, form a homogeneous cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority." He took the position of minister of justice in the new cabinet formed (January 2, 1870) partly of the leaders of the Left Centre and partly of those of the Right Centre. The formation of this coalition ministry was regarded as an important event, and as the beginning of a constitutional régime. The Corps Législatif, after an excited debate, adopted a resolution of confidence in the minister, April 5, 1870, by a vote of 227 to 43. The most liberal members of the cabinet resigned about the 1st of May, 1870; but the policy of Napoleon and Ollivier was approved by a majority of the popular votes, May 8. Ollivier was elected to the French Academy in April, 1870. He resigned the office of prime minister, August 9, 1870. He subsequently withdrew to Italy, where he wrote "Lamartine," (1874,) "Thiers," (1879,) and other works, including "L'Empire Libéral," a defence of his policy, (7 vols., 1894, *et seq.*) Died 1913.

Ollivier, (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French judge, born at Loriol in 1762; died in 1839.

Ollivier, (JULES,) an antiquary, born at Valence in 1804, was a son of the preceding. He wrote on the antiquities of Dauphiné. Died in 1841.

Olmutz, von, fon ol'mŏŏts, (WENZEL,) a German engraver and designer, flourished about 1500.

Olmsted, ŏm'sted or ŭm'sted, (DENISON,) LL.D., an American chemist and geologist, born at East Hartford, Connecticut, in 1791. He graduated at Yale College, and became in 1817 professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology in the University of North Carolina. He made the first geological survey of that State. In 1825 he obtained the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Yale College. He was the author of a "School Philosophy," "Rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy," (1842,) "Letters on Astronomy," and other valuable text-books. Died in 1859.

Olmsted, (FREDERICK LAW,) an American author and architect, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1822. He published several works of travel in England and the United States, describing their agricultural conditions, and in 1857 was appointed chief engineer of the New York Central Park. Died in 1903.

Ol'ney, (EDWARD,) LL.D., an American instructor, born in Moreau, New York, July 24, 1827, removed in early youth to Weston, Wood county, Ohio. In 1853 he became professor of mathematics in Kalamazoo College, and in 1863 he was called to the chair of mathematics in the University of Michigan. He is well known as the author of a series of text-books. Died Jan. 16, 1887.

Olney, (JESSE,) an American educator, born at Union, Connecticut, October 12, 1798. He published schoolbooks, including a geography, (1828,) atlas, arithmetic, reading-books, etc., a "History of the United States," and a volume of poems. Died at Stratford, Connecticut, July 30, 1872.

Olney, (RICHARD,) an American statesman, born at Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835. He graduated at Harvard in 1856, was admitted to the bar, and became a prominent lawyer. He was appointed attorney-general by President Cleveland in 1893, and secretary of state in 1895, and was the active agent in the question concerning the Guiana-Venezuela boundary, signing the arbitration treaty with Great Britain in 1896. Died 1917.

Olof. See OLAF.

Olozaga, (Don SALUSTIANO,) a Spanish statesman, born at Logroño about 1803. He became an active member of the Cortes, was made prime minister in 1843, and was appointed president of the council of state in 1870. Died September 26, 1873.

Olschläger. See OLEARIUS.

Olshausen, ols'hŏw'zĕn, (HERMANN,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Oldeslohe in 1796. In 1827 he was appointed professor of theology at Königsberg. He published a "Biblical Commentary on all the New Testament," (4 vols., 1830–40,) which has been highly commended, and other religious treatises. Died at Erlangen in 1839.

Olshausen, (JUSTUS,) a German Orientalist, born a Holstein in 1800. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen in 1845, and became professor of Oriental languages at Königsberg in 1853. He published a work entitled "The Pehlevi Legends on the Coins of the Last Sassanides," (1843.) Died in 1882.

Olshausen, (THEODOR,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Glückstadt in 1802. In 1830 he founded at Kiel a patriotic journal, entitled the "Correspondenzblatt," in which he advocated the independence of Holstein. In 1848 he was a deputy to the Assembly, and in 1849 established the "North German Free Press" at Hamburg. He was exiled in 1851 by the Danish government. Died at Hamburg, March 20, 1869.

Olug- (or **Oloog-**) **Beg,** o'lŏŏg bĕg, written also **Ooloogh-, Oulough-,** and **Ulugh-Beg,** (**Meer'za Moham'med,**) an eminent Mongol astronomer, a grandson of Tamerlane, and King of Transoxana, was born in 1394. He began to reign in 1446, and was killed by his son in 1459.

O-lȳb'rĭ-us, (ANICIUS,) a Roman emperor He became consul in 464 A.D., and married Placidia, the widow of Valentinian III. Through the influence of Genseric or Ricimer, he succeeded Anthemius, who was killed in 472. He died in the same year.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Olympe. See OLYMPUS.

O-lȳm'pĭ-as, [Gr. Ὀλυμπιάς,] Queen of Macedon, was a daughter of Neoptolemus, King of Epirus. She was married about 357 B.C. to Philip II. of Macedon, and became the mother of Alexander the Great. She is said to have been a woman of violent temper. Philip soon became alienated from her, and divorced her. After the accession of her son Alexander, she put to death Cleopatra, the second wife of Philip. She was put to death by Cassander in 316 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "Vita Alexandri."

Olympiodore. See OLYMPIODORUS.

O-lȳm-pĭ-o-do'rus, [Gr. Ὀλυμπιόδωρος; Fr. OLYMPIODORE, o'lăN'pe'o'dor',] a Greek historian, born at Thebes, in Egypt, wrote a "Chronicle" of his time, from 407 to 425 A.D., being a continuation of that of Eunapius. There are fragments of this work extant in the "Myriobiblon" of Photius.

Olympiodorus II., called THE YOUNGER, a Peripatetic philosopher, supposed to have flourished in the sixth century, was a native of Alexandria. His chief work is a Commentary on the "Meteorologica" of Aristotle.

Olympiodorus III., a Platonic philosopher, born in Alexandria, is said to have lived in the sixth century. He wrote commentaries on the "Phædon," the "Philebus," the "Gorgias," and the "First Alcibiades" of Plato; also a "Life of Plato." As an interpreter of Plato he is much esteemed.

Olympiodorus, a Greek commentator on the Scriptures, was a deacon of Alexandria, and lived probably in the first half of the sixth century.

O-lȳm'pus, [Gr. Ὄλυμπος; Fr. OLYMPE, o'lăMP',] a celebrated Greek or Phrygian musician, supposed to have lived about 650 B.C. He naturalized in Greece the music of the flute, and invented the system or genus of music called enharmonic.

Olzofski or **Olzowski,** ol-zof'skee, (ANDREW,) a Polish prelate, born about 1618. He wrote several political treatises. After the election of Sobieski (1674) he was appointed Archbishop of Gnesen and Primate of Poland. Died in 1678.

Omaiadæ. See OMEYYADES.

Omaïdes. See OMEYYADES.

Omajjaden. See OMEYYADES.

Omajjah or **Omajja.** See OMEYYAH.

Omalius d'Halloy, d', do'măl'e'üs' dă'lwă', (JEAN BAPTISTE JULIEN,) a Belgian geologist, born at Liege in 1783, published several works on geology. Died in 1875.

O'man, (CHARLES WILLIAM,) a British historian, born at Mozufferpoor, India, in 1860. Among his works are "History of Greece," (1888,) "Warwick, the King Maker," (1891,) "History of Europe, 476–918," (1893,) "History of the Art of War in the Middle Ages," (1898,) etc.

Oman, (JOHN CAMPBELL,) born at Calcutta, India, in 1841. He has written on the people, religions and customs of India, and a novel, "Where Three Creeds Meet."

O'mar (or **O'mer**) I., written also **Oomur** or **Umar,** ōō'mar, (**Aboo-Hafsah-Ibn-ool-Khatâb** or **Abu-Hafsah-Ibnul-Khattab,** ă'bōō hăf'sah ĭb'nōōl kăt-tăb',) the second caliph or successor of Mohammed the Prophet, was a cousin in the third degree to Abdallah, the father of that legislator. After he had attempted to kill Mohammed, Omar was converted to Islamism, about 615 A.D. He succeeded Aboo-Bekr in the year 634. His army took Damascus in 635, defeated the Greeks at Yarmook or Yermuk, and besieged Jerusalem. This city in 637 or 638 was surrendered to Omar, who treated the Christians with great lenity. On the site of Solomon's temple he built the magnificent mosque which bears his name. About 638 he completed the conquest of Syria and of Persia, (see YEZDEJERD,) and founded the city of Koofah. Amroo, one of Omar's generals, subdued Egypt in 640 or 641, and consumed by fire the great library at

Alexandria, after the caliph had decided, as we are told, that "if the books accord with the Koran, they are unnecessary; and if they are contrary to the Koran, they are pernicious, and should be destroyed." He was assassinated by a Persian slave, Firooz, in his capital, Medina, in 644 A.D., at the age of sixty-three, and was succeeded by Othmân. Omar is praised for wisdom, justice, and moderation, and is said to have contributed more to the progress of his religion than Mohammed himself. His name is greatly venerated by the orthodox sect of Moslems, called Sunnites.

See SIMON OCKLEY, "History of the Saracens," 1708–18; GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," vol. ix.; IRVING, "Mahomet and his Successors;" WEIL, "Geschichte der Khalifen," vol. i. chap. ii.; ABOOLFEDA, "Annales Moslemici;" O. VON PLATEN, "Geschichte der Tödtung der Chalifen Omar;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Omar (or **Omer**) **II.**, the eighth caliph of the Omeyyade dynasty, was the son of Abd-el-Azeez, (Abdelaziz,) and the nephew of Abd-el-Malek. He was also a great-grandson of Omar I., whom he resembled in his virtues. He succeeded his cousin Solyman in 717 A.D. He suppressed the maledictions which in former reigns were pronounced in the mosques against the descendants of Alee. The princes of his own race, fearing that he should bequeath the empire to one of the race of Alee, poisoned him in 720 A.D.

Omar, a Moorish physician, born at Córdova in 990 A.D., was celebrated for his skill in surgery, and was also a profound mathematician. Died in 1080.

Omar, an eminent physician, astronomer, and mathematician, supposed to have been a native of Hadramaut, in Arabia. He settled in Spain, where he died in 1071.

Omar, (**Al-Mutawakkel-Billah**, ăl mōō-tă-wăk'kel bĭl'lăh,) the last king of Badajoz of the Benî-al-Aftas, began his reign in 1082 A.D. In conjunction with his ally, Yoosuf, King of Morocco, he gained a signal victory over the Christian army at Zalaca in 1086 A.D. Yoosuf soon after made war upon Omar, took him prisoner, and had him put to death about 1090, after having promised to spare his life.

Omar-Ibn-Hafsoon, (or **-Hafssûn**,) o'mar ĭb'n hăf'sōōn', a famous Moorish chieftain, was a native of Ronda, in Spain. In 859 A.D. he headed a rebel army, with which he laid waste the kingdom of Córdova and other parts of the empire. After having for a long time maintained himself against Mohammed, King of Córdova, he was totally defeated by him at Aybar in 882, and died in 883 A.D.

Omar Khayyam, khī-yăm', *i.e.*, "Omar the Tentmaker," a Persian author and mathematician, (named in full GHIYATH-UD-DEEN ABULFATH OMAR BIN IBRAHEEM AL **Khayyamee**,) was born at Nishapoor about 1025. He was a friend of Nizâm-ul-Moolk, and of Hassan, who founded the sect of Assassins. He was the writer of a treatise on algebra, and the founder of the Seljook era in chronology, but is especially noted as the author of "Rubaiyat," a collection of some five hundred poetical epigrams, full of wit, pessimism, and philosophic mysticism. In 1883 E. H. Whinfield published the text with an English translation. Edward Fitzgerald's translation (of which an American edition has admirable illustrations by E. Vedder) is well known. Omar died at his native town in 1123.

O'mar (or **O'mer**) **Pasha**, (pä'shä',) Dey of Algiers, began to reign in April, 1815, after a revolution in which his predecessor had been killed. In 1816 the English admiral Exmouth, after failing in his efforts to procure the abolition of slavery in Algiers by negotiation, bombarded that city with success. Omar was forced to submit to the treaty dictated by the victor. In September, 1817, he was killed by his own mutinous troops.

Omar (or **Omer**) **Pasha**, o'mer pä'shä', (MICHAEL **Lat'tas**,) a Turkish commander, born in Croatia about 1805. About 1828 he removed to Turkey, changed his name to Omer, and adopted the Moslem religion. He became a colonel in the army in 1839, and a pasha about 1845. He suppressed a revolt in Bosnia in 1850–51. When the Crimean war broke out, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish army. He defeated the Russians at Oltenitza, November, 1853, and at Kalafat in 1854. In the early part of 1855 he led an army to the Crimea and formed a junction with the Anglo-French army at Sebastopol. In 1868 he suppressed a formidable insurrection in Crete. Died in 1871.

O'Meara, o-mā'ra, (BARRY EDWARD,) the favourite physician of Napoleon at Saint Helena, was born in Ireland about 1780. Being on board the Bellerophon when the emperor was made prisoner, the latter requested that O'Meara might accompany him as his surgeon. He remained in Saint Helena till 1818, when he was recalled. In 1822 he published his "Napoleon in Exile; or, A Voice from Saint Helena," which had great popularity, and, though not entirely impartial, it is esteemed a valuable contribution to Napoleon's history. Died in 1836.

See LAS CASAS, "Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène;" "Monthly Review" for July, 1822.

Omeiadæ. See OMEYYADES.

Omer. See OMAR.

Omero, the Italian for HOMER, which see.

Omeyyades or **Omeyyads**, o-mā'yadz, [Fr. pron. o'mȧ'yȧd',] sing. **Omeyyade** or **Omeïade**, o-mā'yad; written less correctly **Ommaïades** and **Ommyïades**, [Ger. OMEJJADEN, o-mī-yȧ'den, or OMAJJADEN, o-mȧ-yȧ'den; Lat. OMEĬ'ADÆ or OMAI'IADÆ,] the name of a famous dynasty of caliphs, founded (660 A.D.) by Moâweeyeh, the great-grandson of Omeyyah, (or Umeyyah,) who was cousin-german to Abd-el-Mŏŏt'alib, the grandfather of Mohammed; whence the Omeyyade princes are commonly styled "Benee- (Benî-) Omeyyah," (*i.e.* "Sons, or descendants, of Omeyyah.") The immediate successors of Moâweeyeh continued to reign at Damascus until 749 A.D., when their power was overthrown, and all the princes of the house of Omeyyah, (it is said,) except two, were put to death by order of Abool-Abbâs-Abdallah, (surnamed **As-Seffâh**, or "the shedder of blood,") the founder of the new dynasty of Abbassides. Of the two Omeyyade princes who escaped the vengeance of As-Seffâh, one fled to a remote part of Arabia; the other, named Abd-er-Rahman-Ibn-Moâweeyeh, went first to Egypt, thence to Spain, and established at Córdova (756 A.D.) a dynasty which was destined to rival in splendour and magnificence that of the Abbasside caliphs in the East. The power and glory of the Benee-Omeyyah in Spain culminated in the reign of Abd-er-Rahman I., who was the first of his line who assumed the title of caliph; but they began soon after to decline, and they may be said to have terminated with the reign of Hishâm II., in 1013.

Omeyyah, o-mā'yah, written also **Omeyyeh**, **Ommaya**, **Umeyyah**, and in various other modes, was a cousin of Mohammed's grandfather, Abd-el-Mŏŏt'alib. His great-grandson, Moâweeyeh, was the first caliph of the illustrious dynasty of the Benee-Omeyyah. (See OMEYYADES.)

Ommaïdes. See OMEYYADES.

Ommajjaden, (more correctly, **Omajjaden**.) See OMEYYADES.

Ommaya. See OMEYYAH.

Ommeganck, om'meh-gănk', (BALTHASAR **Paul**,) a distinguished landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1755. He also excelled in painting animals, particularly sheep. He was a corresponding member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, and chevalier of the order of the Belgic Lion. Died in 1826.

See A. VOISIN, "Éloge du Peintre B. P. Ommeganck," 1826.

Ommiades or **Ommiadæ**. See OMEYYADES

Ommiyades or **Ommyïades**. See OMEYYADES.

Ommiyah. See OMEYYAH.

O'mond, (GEORGE WILLIAM,) a Scotch author, born in Perthshire in 1846. He became a barrister, and published some legal works, also "The Barton House Conspiracy," "The Story of Maurice Lestrange," "Fletcher of Saultoun," etc.

Om'pha-le, [Gr. Ὀμφάλη,] a queen of Lydia, celebrated for her connection with the story of Hercules. She is said to have been mistress of the kingdom after the death of Tmolus, her husband. According to the fable, Hercules sold himself as a slave to Omphale, assumed the female attire, and assisted her servants in spinning.

Om'rī, [Heb. עָמְרִי,] King of Israel, began to reign about 930 B.C. He reigned eleven years, and founded the capital city of Samaria. He was succeeded by his son Ahab.

Onar. See NÖRVI.

O-nā'tas, [Gr. *'Ονάτας*,] an eminent Greek sculptor and painter, born at Ægina, was the son of Micon, and flourished about 460 B.C. Among his best works were statues of Apollo, Hercules, and Mercury, and a picture of the expedition of the Argives against Thebes. His skill as a sculptor is highly extolled by Pausanias.

Onck'en, (JOHANN GERHARD,) a German minister, born at Varel, in Oldenburg, January 26, 1800. He removed to England, whence in 1823 he returned to Germany as an Independent minister and preacher. In 1834 he became a Baptist. He laboured for many years in propagating the Baptist faith in Germany with great success. Died at Zurich, January 2, 1884.

Ondegardo, de, dā on-dā-gär'dō, (POLO,) a Spanish Jesuit and historian of the sixteenth century, was the author of historical memoirs of Peru, entitled "Relaciones," which are still in manuscript.

On'dẹr-donk, (BENJAMIN T.,) born in the city of New York in 1791, became Episcopal Bishop of Eastern New York about 1830, and was suspended for disgraceful conduct in 1845. Died in 1861.

Onderdonk, (HENRY USTICK,) D.D., an American bishop, a brother of Dr. B. T. Onderdonk, already noticed, was born in New York city, March 16, 1789. He at first became a physician, but in 1816 was made a priest of the Episcopal Church. In 1827 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, and in 1836 succeeded Bishop White as diocesan. From 1844 to 1856 he was suspended from episcopal functions on the charge of intemperance. He was the author of various theological and religious works, and of some good hymns and poems. Died in Philadelphia, December 6, 1858.

O'Neall o-neel', (JOHN BELTON,) LL.D., an American jurist, born near Bush River, S. C., in 1793. D. 1863.

O'Neill, (EUGENE GLADSTONE,) American playwright, was born Oct. 16, 1888. He studied at Princeton 1906–07, engaged in various lines of business, including two years before the mast, the stage, and newspaper reporting. He attended Harvard 1914–15, and since 1914 has been writing plays. He has three times won the Pulitzer Prize: for his "Beyond the Horizon," (1920,) "Anna Christie," (1922,) and "Strange Interlude," (1928.) Other outstanding plays include "The Emperor Jones," (1921,) "The Hairy Ape," (1922.)

O'Neill, (HUGH,) Earl of Tyrone, an Irish chieftain, who in 1587 received the earldom as lineal heir to Con, the first earl, to whom, however, his relationship was doubtful. In 1593 he was acknowledged as "The O'Neill." He formed an alliance with the O'Donnells and made war upon the English. The pope sent him a crown of peacocks' feathers. O'Neill outwitted and outgeneralled the Earl of Essex, but in 1601 he was compelled to surrender to Mountjoy. He was, however, pardoned, and retained the earldom. Being accused of treason, he left the country in 1607, and died at Rome in 1616. He was the last of the great Celtic chieftains or princes of Ireland, and his death was followed by the "Plantation of Ulster" and the ruin of the Catholic cause in the North of Ireland.

O'Neill, or **O'Neal**, (SHAN, SHANE, or JOHN,) an Irish chieftain, son and lawful heir of Con O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Con, however, declared his supposed illegitimate son Matthew his heir. But the O'Neill sept in 1559 chose Shan as the true O'Neill. From that time till his death, Ulster was the scene of almost continual warfare and excess. Shan always acknowledged Queen Elizabeth, but everywhere fought the Scots and the O'Donnells, displaying great energy and ability. He was finally overmatched by Sidney, was hunted from place to place, and was at last murdered by the O'Donnells, June 2, 1567.

Onésicrite. See ONESICRITUS.

On-e-sic'rī-tus, [Gr. *'Ονησίκριτος*; Fr. ONÉSICRITE, o'nā'ze'krèt',] a Greek historian, lived about 350–330 B.C., and was a disciple of Diogenes the Cynic. He followed Alexander the Great in his expedition to Asia, and was chief pilot of the fleet which descended the Indus. He wrote a "History of Alexander," which is lost. He was censured by Aulus Gellius and other ancient critics for mixing fables with his narrative.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Græcis;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" SUIDAS, "Onesicritus."

Ongaro, on-gä'ro, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua or Adria about 1569. He wrote "Alceo," a pastoral or piscatorial poem, in which he substituted fishermen for shepherds. Died in 1599.

Onk'e-los, a learned Chaldee writer, of uncertain era, supposed to have been a native of Babylon and contemporary with Gamaliel. He was the author of a Targum, or Chaldee paraphrase of the Pentateuch, which is highly esteemed for its accuracy.

Onomacrite. See ONOMACRITOS.

On-o-mac'rī-tos, [Gr. *'Ονομάκριτος*; Fr. ONOMACRITE, o'no'mȧ'krèt',] a celebrated Greek poet and soothsayer, lived in the sixth century B.C. He was banished by Hipparchus from Athens for having falsified or interpolated the oracles of Musæus for political purposes. He is supposed by some writers to have been the author of much that is attributed to Orpheus.

See EICHHOFF, "Commentatio de Onomacrito," 1840; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of Greek Literature."

On-o-mar'ehus, [Gr. *'Ονόμαρχος*; Fr. ONOMARQUE, o'no'mȧrk',] a general of the Phocians in the Sacred war. He obtained the chief command in 353 B.C., and seized the sacred treasures of Delphi. He defeated Philip of Macedon in two battles, but was defeated and killed by that king in 352 B.C.

Onomarque. See ONOMARCHUS.

On-o-san'dẹr, [Gr. *'Ονόσανδρος*; Fr. ONOSANDRE, o'no'zôNdr',] one of the principal military writers of antiquity, lived at Rome under the reigns of Claudius and Nero. He was the author of a treatise on tactics, entitled "Strategeticos," (written in Greek,) which has been translated into Latin, French, and Italian. He was a Platonic philosopher, and wrote a commentary on the "Republic" of Plato, which is not extant.

See SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque."

Onosandre. See ONOSANDER.

Ons-en-Bray, (LOUIS LÉON PAJOT.) See PAJOT.

Onsenoort, van, vȧn on'sẹh-nōrt', (ANTOON GERAARD,) a Dutch surgeon and oculist, born at Utrecht in 1782. He wrote several professional works. Died in 1841.

See F. CUNIER, "Notice sur A. G. van Onsenoort," 1842.

Onslow, (ARTHUR,) an English statesman, born about 1690. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1727. "During thirty-three years," says Lord Mahon, "he filled that chair with higher merit, probably, than any one either before or after him,—with unequalled impartiality, dignity, and courtesy." He retired from the chair and from public life in 1761. Died in 1768. His son was created Earl Onslow about 1800.

Onslow, (GEORGE,) an eminent musician and composer, born at Clermont, in France, in 1784, was descended from an English family of rank. His works include symphonies, duets, quintets, sonatas, and operas. His opera "Le Colporteur" was performed with great success. Died in 1853.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Onslow, (Sir RICHARD,) an English admiral, born in 1741. He served with distinction against the Dutch, as vice-admiral, in 1797. Died in 1817.

Onuphrius. See PANVINIUS.

Ooloogh-Beg. See OLUG-BEG.

Oomur. See OMAR.

Oorkhân or **Urkhan**, ōōr'kȧn', written also **Orkhan**, (sometimes surnamed GHAZEE or GHAZY, gȧ'zee,) a Turkish Sultan, was the son of Osmân (Othmân) I., the founder of the present Turkish dynasty. He began to reign at Prusa in 1326, and made extensive conquests from the Greeks in Asia Minor. He is said to have had superior military and political talents. He died in 1360, leaving the throne to his son Amurath (or Moorâd,) I.

Oort, van, (ADAM.) See NOORT, VAN.

Oost, van, vän ōst, (JACOB,) THE ELDER, one of the most admired painters of the Flemish school, was born at Bruges in 1600. He studied at Rome, and formed his style on the model of Annibal Caracci. His works are numerous, and are principally on sacred subjects. His copies of Rubens and Van Dyck are so perfect as to deceive the most skilful connoisseurs. Died in 1671.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oost, van, (JACOB,) THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born about 1637. He studied under his father, and afterwards visited Italy and France, where he resided many years. He was esteemed one of the best portrait-painters of his time, and also executed historical works of great merit, one of which, the "Martyrdom of Saint Barbara," is regarded as his master-piece. Died in 1713.

Oosterwyck, van, vän ōs'tẹr-wĭk', (MARIA,) a Dutch painter of flowers and fruit, born near Delft in 1630. She is placed in the first rank of painters of the subjects above named. Died in 1693.

Oosterzee, van, vän ōs'tẹr-zā, (JAN JAKOB,) a Dutch theologian, born at Rotterdam, April 1, 1817. Educated at Utrecht, he became in 1844 chief pastor at Rotterdam, where he acquired great fame as a preacher and scholar. In 1862 he accepted a professorship of divinity at Utrecht. Among his works are a "Life of Jesus," (1863–65,) "The Theology of the New Testament," (1869,) "Christian Dogmatics," (1874), "Practical Theology," (1877–78,) etc. Most of these works have been translated into English. Van Oosterzee was of the orthodox school. Died in 1882.

Oovarof, oo-vä'rof, (SERGEI SEMENOVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian statesman, born at Moscow in 1785. His great work was done as minister of education, in which capacity he founded many schools, and laid a foundation for the scientific knowledge of the Asiatic languages of the empire. He wrote on philology and criticism, and on literary and political topics. Died at Moscow in September, 1855.

Oovarof, Ouvarof, or **Uwarow,** oo-vä'rof, written also **Ouvarov,** (THEODORE,) a Russian general, born about 1770. He distinguished himself at the battle of Borodino. Died in 1824.

Operti, (ALBERT,) artist, born at Turin, Italy, in 1852. Entered the British naval service; came to New York, where he became an artist; made two voyages to the Arctic regions with Commander Peary; and made various paintings of Arctic scenery. He also illustrated several works on Arctic travel. He died in 1927.

O-phe'lĭ-on, ['Ωφελίων,] an Athenian comic poet, supposed to have flourished in the fourth century B.C. His works are not extant.

Ophelte. See OPHELTES.

O-phel'tēs, [Gr. 'Οφέλτης; Fr. OPHELTE, o'fĕlt',] a son of Lycurgus, King of Nemea, was killed in infancy by a serpent, having been left alone on the grass by his nurse, Hypsipyle, while she went to guide Adrastus to a spring.

Opie, o'pe, (AMELIA,) a popular English writer, wife of John Opie, noticed below, and daughter of Dr. James Alderson, was born at Norwich in 1769. Her first publications were a volume of poems, and a tale entitled "Father and Daughter," which were very well received, and were succeeded by the novel of "Adeline Mowbray," (1804,) "Simple Tales," (1805,) "The Orphan," "Valentine's Eve," "Madeline," and other works of fiction, distinguished for their pathos and for their elevated moral and religious tone. In 1825 Mrs. Opie became a member of the Society of Friends, and published the same year her "Illustrations of Lying." Having visited Paris in 1830, she wrote an interesting account of the revolution of July. Among the most important of her other works may be named "Detraction Displayed," (1828,) and "Lays for the Dead," (1833.) She had also published her husband's "Lectures on Painting," with a memoir, (1809.) Died in 1853.

See MISS C. BRIGHTWELL, "Memorials of the Life of Amelia Opie," 1854; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1806; "Monthly Review" for August, 1820; H. MARTINEAU, "Biographical Sketches," 1869.

Opie, (JOHN,) a distinguished English painter, born near Truro, in Cornwall, in 1761. Some of his portraits and sketches attracted the notice of Dr. Wolcott, the satirist, who took the young artist under his protection and introduced him into London society, where he enjoyed for a time the patronage of the fashionable world. He married as his second wife, in 1798, Miss Amelia Alderson, who afterwards obtained great popularity as a writer. Opie gave particular attention to historical subjects, and painted "The Death of Rizzio," "Jephthah's Vow," and "Belisarius." He succeeded Fuseli as professor of painting in the Royal Academy in 1806. Died in 1807.

See the "Monthly Review" for February, 1810.

O-pil'ĭ-us, (AURELIUS,) a Latin grammarian, who taught philosophy and rhetoric at Rome. He went into voluntary exile in 92 B.C. as a companion of his intimate friend Rutilius Rufus, who had been banished.

Opilius Macrinus. See MACRINUS.

O-pim'ĭ-us, (LUCIUS,) a Roman politician, was a leader of the aristocratic party, and adversary of Caius Gracchus. He became consul in 121 B.C., and a violent contest then ensued between the senate and the party of Gracchus. Having been authorized by the senate to decide the question by force, Opimius killed Gracchus and about three thousand of his partisans. According to Cicero, ("In Catilinam, Oratio I.,") Gracchus was killed on suspicion of sedition. Opimius was corrupted by Jugurtha in 112, fell into disgrace, and passed his latter years in exile. Died about 100 B.C.

See PLUTARCH, "C. Gracchus;" SALLUST, "Jugurtha."

Opis. See OPS.

Opitius. See OPITZ.

Opitz, o'pits, [Lat. OPI'TIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a German Orientalist, born at Altenburg in 1642, was professor of Greek and of divinity at Kiel. He published, besides other works, "Bible in Hebrew," ("Biblia Hebraica," 1709.) Died in 1712.

See HETZEL, "Geschichte der Hebräischen Sprache."

Opitz, [Lat. OPI'TIUS,] (MARTIN,) a celebrated German critic and writer, born at Bunzlau, in Silesia, in 1597, is called the founder of the modern school of German poetry. He was crowned as poet-laureate by the emperor in 1628, and was appointed in 1638 historiographer to Ladislaus IV., King of Poland. His principal work is entitled a "Poem of Consolation amid the Disasters of War," (1621.) He also translated the Psalms, the "Antigone" of Sophocles, and other classics. Died in 1639. His essay on German versification ("Büchlein von der Deutschen Poeterei," 10th edition, 1668) was highly esteemed. He contributed greatly to the purity of the German language, into which he introduced a new prosody. "He is reckoned," says Hallam, "the inventor of a rich and harmonious rhythm. . . . No great elevation, no energy of genius, will be found in this German Heinsius and Malherbe. Opitz displayed, however, another kind of excellence. He wrote the language with a purity of idiom in which Luther alone, whom he chose as his model, was superior." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See GOTTSCHED, "Lob- und Gedächtnissrede auf M. Opitz," 1739; LINDNER, "Nachricht von des weltberühmten Schlesiers M. Opitzen," etc., 2 vols., 1740; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Opoix, o'pwä', (CHRISTOPHE,) a French savant, born at Provins in 1745, was a member of the Convention of 1792–95. He wrote several scientific works. Died in 1840.

See RAMON, "Notice sur C. Opoix," 1841.

Oporin, o-po-reen' or o'po'rĂN', [Lat. OPORI'NUS,] (JOHANN,) a learned Swiss printer, whose original name was HERBST, born at Bâle in 1507. He became professor of Greek in his native city, where he afterwards established a printing-house. He published many excellent editions of the classics, corrected by himself, and wrote annotations on Cicero and Demosthenes. Died in 1568.

See HEINZEL, "De Ortu, Vita et Obitu Oporini."

Oporinus. See OPORIN.

Oppède, d', do'pĕd', (JEAN **de Maynier**—dẹh mĕ'ne-ā',) BARON, a French judge, born at Aix in 1495, was notorious for his cruel persecution of the Vaudois,

who were massacred, without distinction of age or sex, about 1546. Died in 1558.

Oppenheim, (E. PHILLIPS,) novelist, born in England in 1866. He has written numerous novels of intrigue and detective work, including "The Master Mummer," "Mysterious Mr. Sabin," "The Illustrious Prince," etc.

Oppenord, op'nor', (GILLES MARIE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1672; died in 1742.

Oppert, op'pĕrt, (JULIUS,) a German Orientalist, of Jewish parentage, was born at Hamburg in 1825. He studied Arabic, Sanscrit, etc., and was naturalized as a citizen of France. He was sent by the French government, with F. Fresnel and F. Thomas, on a scientific mission to Mesopotamia in 1851, and began in 1857 to publish an account of the same, entitled "Expédition scientifique en Mésopotamie." He is distinguished as a decipherer of cuneiform inscriptions. Among his works are a "History of Chaldæa and Assyria" and a "Sanscrit Grammar." Died in 1905.

Op'pĭ-an or **Op-pĭ-ā'nus,** [Gr. *'Οππιανός;* Fr. OPPIEN, o'pe-ăN',] a celebrated Greek poet, born at Anazarba, in Cilicia, is supposed to have lived in the second century of the Christian era. Two poems, entitled "On the Chase," ("Cynegetica,") and "On Fishing," ("Halieutica,") are ascribed to him. The great superiority of the latter production to the former has led to the supposition that they were written by different persons. The author of the "Halieutica" is compared by Scaliger to Virgil for the harmony and graces of his style. It is said that Oppian was presented by the emperor Caracalla with a gold piece for every verse in his "Halieutica." Both poems display considerable knowledge of natural history, mingled with many errors and absurdities.

Oppianus. See OPPIAN.

Oppien. See OPPIAN.

Op'pĭ-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman writer, who was an intimate friend of Julius Cæsar. It is stated that he was cognizant of all the projects and plans of that dictator, whose private affairs he managed. He wrote biographies (which are not extant) of several eminent Romans. The book of Cæsar's "Commentaries" which treats on the war in Africa is attributed to Oppius by some critics.

See DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ops or **O'pis,** a Roman goddess of plenty and fertility, was identified with the Rhea of the Greek mythology, and was also called TELLUS. She was supposed to be the wife of Saturn, and was worshipped as the protectress of agriculture. *Opes,* the plural of Ops, signifies "riches, power, help."

Opsopoeus or **Obsopöus,** op-so-pö'ŭs, (JOHANN,) a German physician and scholar, born at Bretten in 1556, became professor of physiology and botany at Heidelberg. He published an edition of the "Sibylline Oracles," and of several works of Hippocrates. Died in 1596.

Opsopoeus or **Obsopöus,** (VINCENZ,) a German philologist, born in Franconia in the fifteenth century. He was the author of a Latin poem "On the Art of Drinking," ("De Arte Bibendi,") and made translations from Diodorus and other Greek writers. Died in 1539.

Opstal, van, văn op'stăl, (GASPARD JACQUES,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1660. He painted religious and mythological subjects. Died about 1724.

Opstraet, op'străt, (JAN,) a Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Beringhen in 1651, was the author of several religious works, one of which was entitled "The Christian Theologian." Died in 1720.

Optat. See OPTATUS.

Optatianus, op-tā-she-ā'nus, [Fr. OPTATIEN, op'tă'se-ăN',] (PUBLIUS PORPHYRIUS,) a degenerate Latin poet, flourished about 325 A.D. He wrote a Panegyric on Constantine the Great, the style of which is very bad. His writings are full of puerilities and absurd conceits.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Optatien. See OPTATIANUS.

Op-tā'tus, [Fr. OPTAT, op'tă',] a saint of the Romish calendar, born in Africa about 315. He was Bishop of Milevia or Melevia, and is favourably mentioned by Saint Augustine. He wrote a treatise against the Donatists, which is extant. Died after 386 A.D.

See E. DUPIN, "Vie de Saint-Optat," prefixed to his works, Paris, 1700.

Opzoomer, op'zō'mĕr, (CARL WILLEM,) a distinguished Dutch jurist and philosopher, born at Rotterdam in 1821, was the author of a "Commentary on the Books of Civil Law in Holland," and a treatise "On Conservatism and Reform," (1852.) He became professor of philosophy at Utrecht in 1846. Died in 1892.

Or'ange, (FREDERIK HENDRIK **van Nassau**—văn năs'sŏw,) PRINCE OF, born at Delft in 1584, was the youngest son of William I. of Orange, surnamed "the Silent." His mother was a daughter of Admiral Coligni. He served in the army under his half-brother, Maurice of Nassau, and succeeded him as Stadtholder of the United Provinces in 1625. He prosecuted with ability the war against the Spaniards, from whom he took Maestricht in 1632 and Breda in 1637. As a general, he was prudent and mostly successful. He died in 1647, and was succeeded by his son, William II., who died in 1650, aged twenty-four. The latter had married Mary, a daughter of Charles I. of England, and left a son, who became William III. of England.

See ARNOLD MONTANUS, "Leven en Bedrijf van Frederik Hendrik," 1652; COMMELIN, "Leven van Fred. Hendrik van Nassauw," 1651–59; ZEEMAN, "Leven van Fr. Hendrik Prins van Oranje," 1832; D'AUBERY, "Mémoires."

Orange, (MAURICE,) PRINCE OF. See NASSAU.

Or'ange, [Fr. pron. o'rônzh',] (PHILIBERT DE **Châlons**—shă'lôN',) PRINCE OF, a distinguished commander, born in Burgundy in 1502, was the son of the Baron of Arlay. He entered the service of Charles V. about 1521, and fought against the French. When Constable Bourbon was killed in the assault on Rome, in 1527, he succeeded to the command of the army, and compelled the pope to subscribe the conditions which he dictated. He became Viceroy of Naples in 1528, and was killed at the siege of Florence, in 1530. His nephew, René of Nassau, became his heir.

See LA PISE, "Histoire de la Maison d'Orange."

Orange, (WILLIAM [PRINCE] OF,) [Lat. GUILHEL'MUS (or GUILIEL'MUS) AURI'ACUS; Fr. GUILLAUME D'ORANGE, gĕ'yōm' do'rônzh'; Ger. WILHELM VON ORANIEN, vĭl'hĕlm fon o-rā'ne-en; Dutch, WILLEM VAN ORANJE, wil'lĕm văn o-rän'yĕh,] called also **William the Silent,** [Fr. GUILLAUME LE TACITURNE, gĕ'yōm' lĕh tă'se'türn',] the illustrious founder of the Dutch republic, was born at Dillenburg, in Nassau, in April, 1533. He was the eldest son of William, Count of Nassau, and was descended from an ancient sovereign family, one of whose members, Adolph of Nassau, had occupied the imperial throne. From his cousin-german René, who died in 1544, he inherited princely estates in Brabant, Flanders, and Holland, besides the small principality of Orange, in the southeast of France. He was educated as a Protestant by his parents; but about the age of fifteen he became a page of the emperor Charles V., who quickly discerned his excellent qualities and admitted him into his secret councils. Charles testified his confidence in the young prince by appointing him general-in-chief of the army in 1554, in the absence of the Duke of Savoy, and leaned on his shoulder at the ceremony of his own abdication, in 1555. William, who was regarded as the greatest Flemish subject of Spain, was one of the hostages given by Philip II. of Spain to Henry II. of France in 1559 for the execution of the treaty of Câteau Cambresis. Henry II., in conversation with his hostage, (whom he supposed to be a Catholic and to be privy to the secrets of the Spanish court,) imprudently revealed to him a plot which those two kings had formed to massacre all their Protestant subjects. "William earned," says Motley, "the surname of 'The Silent,' from the manner in which he received these communications from Henry without revealing to the monarch, by word or look, the enormous blunder which he had committed. His purpose was fixed from that hour." He was a Catholic nominally and in outward observance, but had then no dogmatic zeal,—perhaps no interest in questions of theology. Humanity and patriotism, however, determined him to counteract the

cruel and tyrannical designs of the court. He acted with characteristic caution and secrecy in his opposition for several years, and continued to serve as Stadtholder of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, and councillor of state. A mutual but dissembled enmity existed between him and Philip II. In 1566 a great insurrection was provoked by the attempt of Philip to establish the Inquisition in all its rigour in the Netherlands. William refused to take a new oath of unlimited obedience, and offered to resign all his offices, in 1567. In the same year the famous Duke of Alva was sent with an army, and with supreme civil power as governor, to complete the subjection of the revolted provinces. In this crisis, Egmont, who had been the friend of the Prince of Orange, refused to co-operate with him in resistance to the impending invasion. By hastily retiring to Nassau, Orange escaped the doom which had been pronounced on him at Madrid. In February, 1568, a sentence of the Inquisition condemned to death as heretics all the inhabitants of the Netherlands, with a few exceptions. (Motley.) Having raised a large army, William entered Brabant in 1568, and offered battle to Alva, who declined to fight. At the end of the campaign, Orange was forced to disband his army for want of money to pay them. In 1572 many cities of Holland raised the standard of Orange, and the contest was maintained with desperate resolution through long years of adversity. He founded a famous republic by the union of the seven Protestant provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland, in 1579, and was chosen Stadtholder. In 1584 he was assassinated by Balthazar Gerard, a fanatical Catholic. He left three sons, Philip, Maurice, (see NASSAU,) and Frederick Henry, the first of whom was seized by Alva in 1568, sent to Spain as a hostage, and detained many years in captivity.

"His enemies," says Motley, "never contested the subtlety and breadth of his intellect, his adroitness and capacity in conducting state affairs, and the profoundness of his views. In many respects his surname of 'the Silent' was a misnomer. William of Orange was neither 'silent' nor 'taciturn;'—yet these are the epithets which will be forever associated with the name of a man who in private was the most affable, cheerful, and delightful of companions, and who on a thousand public occasions was to prove himself, both by pen and speech, the most eloquent man of his age." To William the Silent is due the honour of being the first among European statesmen to make a practical application in government of the principle of religious toleration.

See MOTLEY, "Rise of the Dutch Republic," *passim*, (especially the remarks at the close of the third volume;) GROTIUS, "Annales;" STRADA, "De Bello Belgico;" HOOFT, "Nederlandsche Historie;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" BEAUFORT, "Leven van Willem I., Prins van Oranje," 3 vols., 1752; EUGÈNE MAHON, "Guillaume le Taciturne," 1852; J. B. CHAMPAGNAC, "Guillaume le Taciturne et sa Dynastie," 1851; SPANDAW, "Lofrede op Willem den Ersten," etc., 1821; AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE, "Histoire de Philippe Guillaume de Nassau," etc., 2 vols., 1754; MEURSIUS, "Guillelmus Auriacus," 1621; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" R. BURTON, "History of the House of Orange," 1693.

Orbigny, d', dor'bēn'ye', (ALCIDE DESSALINES,) an eminent French naturalist, born at Coueron (Loire-Inférieure) in 1802. He was sent on a scientific mission to South America in 1826 by the managers of the Museum of Natural History. He spent eight years in the exploration of Brazil, Chili, Peru, Bolivia, etc., and published the results in an important work entitled "Travels in South America," (9 vols. 4to, 1834–47.) In 1853 he obtained a new chair founded in the Jardin des Plantes for the study of organic remains. Among his chief works is "The Palæontology of France," ("Paléontologie Française," 14 vols., 1840–54, with 1430 plates,) and "Cours élémentaire de Paléontologie et de Géologie stratigraphiques," (3 vols., 1849–52.) Died in 1857.

See DAMOUR, "Discours aux Funérailles d'A. d'Orbigny;" "Notice analytique sur les Travaux d'Alcide d'Orbigny," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Orbigny, d', (CHARLES DESSALINES,) a French geologist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Coueron in 1806. He published a "Universal Dictionary of Natural History," (24 vols., 1839–49,) in which he was aided by Arago, Jussieu, and other savants; also, several works on geology. Died February 15, 1876.

Or-bil'i-us Pu-pil'lus, a Roman grammarian and teacher, famed for his severe discipline. He taught languages at Rome, and numbered among his pupils the poet Horace, who has immortalized him under the name of "the flogging (*plagosum*) Orbilius."

See HORACE, "Epistolæ;" SUETONIUS, "De illustribus Grammaticis."

Orcagna, OR-kän'yä, (ANDREA DI CIONE,) an eminent Florentine architect, painter, and sculptor, sometimes called ORGAGNA, born about 1325. He built the Loggia di Lanzi at Florence, which was commended by Michael Angelo as a model of elegance. Among his master-pieces in painting are the frescos of the "Last Judgment," and the "Triumph of Death," in the Campo Santo at Pisa. Died about 1385.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters, Architects," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Or'chard-son, (WILLIAM QUILLER,) a Scottish painter, born at Edinburgh in 1835. In 1863 he removed to London, where in 1868 he was made an associate and in 1877 a full Academician. His figure-paintings are very numerous, and highly valued. Died 1910

Orczy, Baroness, playwright and novelist, born at Larnaörs, Hungary, married Montagu Barstow, of England. She studied painting and in 1900 began writing a series of detective stories. Among her later works are "The Scarlet Pimpernel," "A Son of the People," "Petticoat Government," and several plays.

Orcus, the Roman god of the lower regions, identified with the Pluto or Hades of the Greek mythology. (See PLUTO.)

Ord, (CRAVEN,) an English antiquary, born in 1756. He furnished materials to Gough and John Nichols for their works. Died in 1832.

Ord, (EDWARD O. C.,) an American general, born in Maryland in 1818, graduated at West Point in 1839. He became a captain in 1851, and served several years in California and Oregon. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers about September, 1861, and gained a victory at Dranesville, Virginia, December 20 of that year. In May, 1862, he was raised to the rank of major-general. Served under General Grant at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, July, 1863, and obtained command of the eighteenth corps in July, 1864. He commanded a corps in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and his command contributed greatly to the success gained on the 6th of that month near the Appomattox. He was commander of the fourth military district, comprising Mississippi and Arkansas, from April 1867, to December of that year. Died July 22, 1883.

Ord, (JOHN W.,) an English poet and medical writer born in 1811. He produced, besides other works, "England: an Historical Poem." Died in 1853.

Ordaz, OR-dāth', (Don DIEGO,) a Spanish captain and explorer, served under Cortez in the conquest of Mexico. He was the first white man that ascended Popocatepetl. Having been authorized by Charles V. to conquer the country between Cape Vela and the Bay of Venezuela, he ascended the river Orinoco one hundred and sixty leagues about 1531. Died in 1533.

Ordener, ORD'nà', (MICHEL,) a French general, born at Saint-Avold (Moselle) in 1755. He obtained the rank of general of division for his services at Austerlitz, (1805.) Died in 1811.

Orderic Vital. See ORDERICUS VITALIS.

Or-de-rī'cus Vi-tā'lis, [Fr. ORDERIC VITAL, or'deh-rēk' ve'tāl',] one of the most distinguished early English historians, born near Shrewsbury in 1075, was descended from a French family. In 1107 he was ordained a priest. He was the author of "The Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy" from the birth of Christ to 1141, which, according to Guizot, contains more valuable information on the history of the eleventh and twelfth centuries than any other single work. Died about 1141.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ordinaire, or'de'nàr', (CLAUDE NICOLAS,) a French naturalist, born at Salins in 1736, published a "Natural History of Volcanoes," (1802,) which is commended. Died in 1808.

Oreades. See OREADS.

O're-ads, [Gr. 'Ορειάδες; Lat. ORE'ADES; Fr. ORÉADES, o'rā'ăd',] mountain-nymphs of classic mythology, derived their name from the Greek ὄρος, a "mountain." They attended Diana in hunting-excursions.

Oregio, o-rā'jo, [Lat. ORE'GIUS,] (AGOSTINO,) a learned Italian cardinal and theologian, born at Santa Sofia, in Tuscany, in 1577. He was the author of treatises "On the Trinity" and "On the Work of Six Days." Died in 1635.

Oregius. See OREGIO.

Oreglia di Santo Stefano, o-rāl'le-ä de sän'to stef'ä-no, (LUIGI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Bena, July 9, 1828, became Archbishop of Damietta *in partibus*, and in 1873 was created a cardinal-priest and was made prefect of the congregation of indulgences and holy relics. In 1884 he was promoted to be a cardinal-bishop and appointed Bishop of Palestrina. Died Dec. 6, 1913.

O'Reilly, o-rī'le, (ALEXANDER,) a Spanish general, of Irish descent, born near Chinchilla in 1725. He fought for the French at Minden (1759) and Corbach, (1760,) soon after which he returned to the Spanish service. He took possession of Louisiana in 1768, and afterwards commanded an expedition against Algiers. Died in 1794.

See BOURGOING, "Tableau de l'Espagne moderne."

O'Reilly, o-rī'le, (ANDREW,) a general, born in Ireland in 1740. He entered the Austrian service, and fought against the French in many campaigns. He commanded a corps at Austerlitz, (1805.) Died in 1832.

O'Reilly, (BERNARD,) D.D., a bishop, born in the county of Longford, Ireland, in 1803. He came in 1825 to America, studied at Montreal and Baltimore, and in 1831 took priest's orders in the Roman Catholic Church. In 1847 he became Vicar-General of the diocese of Buffalo. In 1850 he was consecrated as Bishop of Hartford. He was lost at sea, on the steamer Pacific, in 1856.

O'Reilly, (JOHN BOYLE,) LL.D., an Irish-American poet and journalist, born at Castle Dowth, county of Meath, Ireland, June 25, 1844. In June, 1866, he was tried in Dublin, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, but the sentence was commuted to twenty years of penal servitude. In 1869 he escaped from West Australia to the United States, went to Boston, and became editor and joint proprietor of "The Pilot." His principal books are "Songs from the Southern Seas," (1872,) "Songs, Legends, and Ballads," (1876,) "Moondyne," (1877,) and "Statues in the Block," (1881.) Died August 10, 1890.

O'Rell, (MAX.) See BLOUET, (PAUL.)

Orellana, o-rēl-yä'nä, (FRANCISCO,) a celebrated navigator, born at Truxillo, in Spain, in the sixteenth century. In 1531 he set sail with the brothers Pizarro for Peru. Having heard from the natives of a country in the east producing gold, silver, and spices, he set out in 1540, in company with Gonsalez Pizarro, on an exploring expedition. After following the course of the Napo, a branch of the Marañon, for about two hundred leagues, their provisions failed, and Orellana was directed to proceed down the river, obtain supplies, and return immediately. Instead of this, he continued his course along the main stream, though suffering severely from famine and from the attacks of the Indians. In August, 1541, he reached the mouth of the Marañon, to which he gave the name of Amazon, from the warlike women whom he states he encountered on its shores. On his return to Spain he obtained from Charles V. letters patent for colonizing the country he had discovered; but soon after reaching the Amazon, in 1549, he was attacked with fever, and died in 1550.

See A. VON HUMBOLDT, "Voyages aux Régions équinoxiales du nouveau Continent."

Orelli, o-rel'lee, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a distinguished Swiss critic and scholar, born at Zurich in 1787. In 1819 he became professor of eloquence and hermeneutics in his native city. He published excellent editions of Cicero, (8 vols., 1826–37,) Horace, (2 vols., 1844,) Tacitus, (2 vols., 1846–48,) and other Roman classics. In conjunction with Baiter, he published an edition of Plato, (4 vols., 1839–41.) His "Onomasticon Tullianum," (3 vols., 1837,) containing a life of Cicero, a lexicon of proper names, several indexes, etc., is a work of great value for the history of the period in which Cicero lived. Died in 1849.

See "Lebensabriss von J. C. von Orelli," Zurich, 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oresme, o'rĕm', (NICOLAS,) a learned French prelate, was a native of Normandy. He was appointed successively grand master of the College of Navarre, and Bishop of Lisieux, (1377.) He translated the "Ethics" and "Politics" of Aristotle into French, and published several scientific treatises. Died in 1382.

Oreste. See ORESTES.

O-res'tēs, [Gr. 'Ορέστης; Fr. ORESTE, o'rĕst',] a son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, was an intimate friend of Pylades. The poets relate that he avenged the death of his father by killing his own mother and Ægisthus; that after this act he became insane, and was tormented by the Furies; that he consulted the oracle of Delphi, and was told that he might be relieved if he would go to Tauris and bring away the image of Diana; that he and Pylades went to Tauris, where they were taken captives, and would have been sacrificed, but they were saved by Iphigenia, who was a sister of Orestes and was the priestess of Diana at Tauris. With her aid, he succeeded in his enterprise, and afterwards became King of Mycenæ.

See EURIPIDES, "Orestes;" SOPHOCLES, "Electra;" ÆSCHYLUS, "Eumenides."

Orestes, [Fr. ORESTE, o'rest',] a Roman commander, who became secretary to Attila, King of the Huns, about 446. Having deposed the emperor Julius Nepos, (475 A.D.,) he assumed the chief power, as Regent of Italy, in the name of his infant son, Romulus Augustulus. Being besieged soon after in Pavía by Odoacer, he was made prisoner and put to death in August, 476 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Orfanel, OR-fä-nĕl', (JACINTO,) a Spanish missionary, born at Jana in 1578. He laboured in Japan about fifteen years, and wrote an account of the progress of Christianity in that country, (1633.) He was put to death by the Japanese in 1622.

Orfeo. See ORPHEUS.

Orffyré, OR'fe'rà', or **Orffyreus**, ORf-fe-rā'ŭs, (JOHANN ERNST ELIAS,) a German mechanician, born at Zittau in 1680. His proper name was BESSLER. Died in 1745.

Orfila, or'fe-lä, [Fr. pron. OR'fe'lä',] (MATHIEU JOSEPH BONAVENTURE,) an eminent physician and chemist, born at Mahon, in the island of Minorca, in 1787. Having been made a French citizen in 1818, he was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence and toxicology in the Faculty of Medicine in Paris in 1819. In 1823 he obtained the chair of chemistry in the same institution, which he continued to occupy for thirty years. He was created successively by Louis Philippe grand officer of the legion of honour, dean of the Medical Faculty, and member of the Council of Hospitals. Among his most important works are his "Treatise on Poisons, or General Toxicology," (1813; 4th edition, 2 vols., 1843) "Elements of Chemistry applied to Medicine and the Arts," (2 vols., 1817–43,) "Treatise on Juridical Exhumations," (2 vols., 1830,) and "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence," (4 vols., 1847.) Orfila was an accomplished and popular lecturer, and enjoyed the highest reputation as a writer on toxicology and legal medicine. He died in 1853, leaving large sums to the Academy of Medicine and the School of Pharmacy, for the promotion of science. He was the principal founder of the anatomical museum in Paris called the Musée Orfila.

See MENIÈRE, "Nécrologie: M. Orfila," 1853; SACHAILE, "Les Médecins de Paris;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review," vol. lxxxv., 1818, (Appendix.)

Orford, EARL OF. See WALPOLE, (ROBERT,) WALPOLE, (HORACE,) and RUSSELL, (EDWARD.)

Or-get'o-rix, a rich and powerful chief of the Helvetii, whose intrigues are recorded in Cæsar's "Commentaries," book i. He aspired to the sovereign power, and persuaded the Helvetii to emigrate to Gaul. A judicial process was instituted against him for his ambitious projects; but before the decision he died,—as was supposed, by his own hand,—about 62 B.C.

Oriani, o-re-ä'nee, (BARNABA,) an eminent Italian astronomer, born near Milan in 1752. Having visited London in 1786, he made the acquaintance of Herschel, with whom he afterwards maintained a regular correspondence. On his return, he assisted Reggio and De Cesaris in measuring an arc of the meridian and executing the triangulation for a new map of Italy. When the astronomer Piazzi, in 1801, discovered Ceres, which he mistook for a comet, Oriani, by calculating its orbit, recognized it as a planet; and he was the first to determine the orbit of Uranus. After Napoleon was crowned at Milan, he created Oriani a count, and senator of the kingdom of Italy, and one of the first members of the Italian Institute. Among his principal works are "Tables of Uranus," (1785,) "Theory of the Planet Mercury," (1798,) and "Spherical Trigonometry," (1806.) The last-named is esteemed one of the most admirable treatises of the kind. Oriani was a member of the Institute of France and the Royal Society of London. Died in 1832.

See A. GABBA, "Elogio di Oriani," 1834; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oribase. See ORIBASIUS.

Oribasius, or-e-bā'she-us, [Fr. ORIBASE, o're'bäz',] a celebrated physician, was a native of Sardis, in Lydia, or of Pergamus. He enjoyed the friendship of the emperor Julian, who made him his physician and in 361 A.D. appointed him quæstor of Constantinople. On the death of Julian, (363,) Oribasius was banished by Valentinian and Valens, but was recalled about 370 on account of his medical skill. Of his principal work, entitled "Medicinalia Collecta," (in seventy books,) less than half is extant. It was written at the request of the emperor, and, though principally a compilation from Galen and other physicians, contains some important original matter. It is also highly valued for its explanations of many passages in Galen's writings, and for the extracts it contains from works not extant. Oribasius was the first who described the salivary glands; he also advanced new ideas on dietetics and gymnastics. Died about 400 A.D.

See FREIND, "History of Physics;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medica;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oricellarius. See RUCELLAI.

Orichovius. See ORZECHOWSKI.

O'rĭ-ent, [Lat. ORIEN'TIUS,] SAINT, a Latin poet, who became Bishop of Auch (Augusta) about 410 A.D. He wrote a Latin poem, entitled "Commonitorium," which has been printed. Died in 439 A.D.

Oriente, do, do o-re-ĕn'tā, (FERNÃO ALVAREZ,) a Portuguese poet, born in Goa about 1550.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Orientius. See ORIENT.

Or'ĭ-gen, [Gr. Ὠριγένης; Lat. **ORIG'ENES**; Fr. **ORIGÈNE,** o're'zhăn',] one of the most remarkable, eloquent, and influential of the early Christian writers styled the Fathers, was born in Egypt about 186 A.D. He was the son of Leonides, a Christian martyr of Alexandria, and bore the additional name of ADAMANTIUS. He was a pupil of Clement of Alexandria, and became versed in grammar, rhetoric, logic, geometry, music, and philosophy. At the age of eighteen he was appointed by Bishop Demetrius to the office of catechist, the duties of which he performed with zeal and self-denial. He became very ascetic in his course of life, and mortified himself by a form of self-mutilation which he supposed to be recommended in Matthew xix. 12. Having learned the Hebrew language, he devoted himself to biblical studies. While passing through Palestine on a journey, about 228 or 230, he was ordained a presbyter at Cæsarea. This is said to have aroused the jealousy of Demetrius, Bishop of Alexandria, who excommunicated him and induced the Bishop of Rome and of other churches to concur in this sentence. In 231 Origen removed to Cæsarea, where he acquired a high reputation as a preacher and commentator on Scripture.

That he might be better qualified to make proselytes, he studied the Greek philosophy, of which he adopted the more noble and beautiful dogmas, and attempted to harmonize Platonism with Christianity. He made an innovation (which many think dangerous) in the mode of interpreting Scripture. His desire to find a mystical sense led him frequently into a neglect of the historical sense. In 235 he sought refuge from persecution in Cappadocia. He compiled about this time a valuable edition of the Old Testament, entitled "Hexapla," which exhibits in six columns the Hebrew text and various Greek versions. Fragments of the "Hexapla" have been preserved in the writings of the Fathers. He afterwards wrote an able defence of Christianity against Celsus, an Epicurean philosopher, which is still extant. Decius having renewed the persecution of the Christians in 250 A.D., Origen was imprisoned and subjected to torture, but survived, and was released a short time before his death, which occurred at Tyre in 253. The greater part of his numerous works are lost. His opinions gave rise to a great controversy long after his death. He held the doctrine of the universal restoration of sinners, and was charged with teaching the heretical notions which, after his time, prevailed under the name of Arianism. His defenders affirmed that the passages on which this charge was founded had been interpolated in his works. About the end of the fifth century, Origenism prevailed in Egypt and Syria; but it was condemned by the Council of Constantinople, in 553 A.D.

See EUSEBIUS, "Ecclesiastical History;" NEANDER, "History of the Church;" HUET, "Origeniana;" E. R. REDEPENNING, "Origenes, Darstellung seines Lebens und seiner Lehre," 2 vols., 1841–46; RINGBERG, "Vita Origenis Adamantii," 1792; KARSTEN, "Dissertatio de Origene," 1824; G. THOMASIUS, "Origenes Beitrag zur Dogmengeschichte," etc., 1837; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DR. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Origen, a Platonic philosopher, was a disciple and friend of Porphyry, and predecessor of Plotinus in the chair of philosophy. He lived in the first half of the third century.

Origène. See ORIGEN.

Origenes. See ORIGEN.

O-rī'on, [Gr. Ὠρίων; It. ORIONE, o-re-o'nā,] a celebrated giant and hunter of classic mythology, was a son of Hyrieus. He loved Merope, a daughter of Œnopion, and once, when intoxicated, offered violence to her. Her father resented this act by depriving him of his eyes. He was befriended by Vulcan, was guided by Cedalion to the Sun-God, and recovered his sight. He was killed by Diana, whose motive is variously represented, and was placed among the stars.

Orion, a Greek grammarian of Thebes, in Egypt, lived about 450 A.D. He composed a "Lexicon Etymologicum," which was published by Sturz in 1820.

Orlandi, or-län'dee, (PELLEGRINO ANTONIO,) an Italian *litterateur*, born at Bologna in 1660. Died 1727.

Orlandin. See ORLANDINI.

Orlando, (VITTORIO EMANUELE,) Italian politician, was born March 19, 1860. He became a lawyer; was Minister of Education 1903–05; Minister of Justice 1907–09 and 1914–16; Minister of the Interior 1916; and Premier in 1917. He was President of the Italian Peace Delegation at Paris. He resigned as Premier in June, 1919, and in Dec. was elected President of the Chamber. He supported Facism, but later turned against it. He retired from Parliament in 1925.

Orlando di Lasso. See LASSO, DI.

Orlandus Lassus. See LASSO, DI.

Orlay, van, (BERNARD.) See ORLEY.

Orleans, (CHARLES,) DUKE OF. See CHARLES D'ORLÉANS.

Or'le-anē, DUKE OF, [Fr. DUC D'ORLÉANS, dük dor'lä'ŏn',] (FERDINAND PHILIPPE LOUIS CHARLES HENRI,) a French prince-royal, born at Palermo in 1810, was the eldest son of King Louis Philippe. He was educated at the Collége Henri IV., and in 1832 received a medal for his services to patients who had the cholera in the hospital. In 1837 he married Helena of Mecklenburg. He served with the rank of general in Algeria in several campaigns between 1835 and 1840. He was thrown from his carriage and killed, near Neuilly, in July, 1842. He left two sons, the Count of Paris and the Duc de Chartres.

See ADRIEN PASCAL, "Vie militaire, politique et privée du Duc d'Orléans," 1842; JULES JANIN, "Le Prince royal," 1842; LINDAU, "Biographie du Duc d'Orléans," 1842; J. MENDELSSOHN, "Ferdinand Philipp Herzog von Orléans," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Orleans, MAID OF. See JOAN OF ARC.

Orléans, d', (GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE DE FRANCE, DUC, a younger son of Henry IV. and Marie de Médicis, was born at Fontainebleau in 1608. He was created Duc d'Orléans in 1626, and married Mademoiselle de Montpensier. In 1630 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom. He quarrelled with Richelieu, by whom, according to Voltaire, he was persecuted. In 1632 he raised an army against the king, Louis XIII., and was supported by the Duke of Montmorency. The latter having been defeated in battle, Gaston made peace with the court, and was pardoned; but, when he learned that Montmorency was punished with death, he left France in anger. In 1642 he engaged in a conspiracy with Cinq-Mars and others, against Richelieu, who detected the plot and induced Gaston to betray his accomplices or give evidence against them. At the death of Louis XIII., (1643,) Gaston was appointed lieutenant-general, and he commanded in several campaigns against the Spaniards. He took Gravelines in 1644, and Courtrai in 1646. In the civil war of the Fronde (1648–52) he displayed his usual inconstancy, and supported both sides by turns. He died, without male issue, in 1660.

Orléans, d', (HÉLÈNE LOUISE ÉLISABETH,) DUCHESSE, born at Ludwigslust in 1814, was a daughter of Frederick Lewis, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. She married the prince-royal of France in 1837. After the abdication of Louis Philippe, February, 1848, she presented herself, with her minor son, the Count of Paris, before the Chamber of Deputies, and made an unsuccessful effort to obtain the regency. She died at Richmond, in England, in 1858.

Orléans, d', (HENRI,) PRINCE, son of the Duc de Chartres, was born in 1867. The law of exile of members of the royal family excluding him from France, he became, after 1887, an active traveller, traversing India, exploring Thibet with Bonvalot, and travelling in Arabia, Madagascar, Tonkin, and Abyssinia. He published "Six Months in India, Tiger Shooting," and, in collaboration with Bonvalot, "From Paris to Tonkin, across Unknown Thibet." His explorations and discoveries won him high honour from the geographical societies of France and other countries.

Orléans, d', (LOUIS.) See D'ORLÉANS.

Orléans, d', (LOUIS,) DUC, the second son of Charles V. of France, and the head of the first house of Orléans, was born in 1371. He married Valentina Visconti, a daughter of the Duke of Milan. After his brother, Charles VI., was rendered by insanity incapable of reigning, the kingdom was divided into two factions, of which the Duke of Orléans and the Duke of Burgundy were the rival chiefs. In 1407 the former was assassinated in Paris by Jean Sans Peur, Duke of Burgundy. A civil war followed between the Burgundians and Armagnacs, the latter of whom were partisans of the house of Orléans. Louis of Orléans left two sons, Charles and Jean. (See CHARLES D'ORLÉANS, and DUNOIS.) LOUIS, third Duke of Orléans, the son of Charles just named, became king, as Louis XII.

See ANSELME, "Histoire généalogique de la Maison de France aux Ducs d'Orléans."

Orléans, d', (LOUIS,) DUC, a son of Philippe, (1674–1723,) noticed below, was born in 1703, and was noted for his Christian virtues. He retired to a monastery in 1742, devoted much time to literature, and died in 1752, leaving his title to his son, noticed in the next article.

Orléans, d', (LOUIS PHILIPPE,) DUC, a grandson of the regent d'Orléans, and son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1725. He was the grandfather of Louis Philippe, King of the French. He served with distinction at Dettingen in 1743, was made lieutenant-general in 1744, and fought at Fontenoy and at Hastenbeck in 1757. He died in 1785, leaving a son, Louis Philippe Joseph, surnamed Égalité.

Orléans, d', (LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH,) DUC, surnamed ÉGALITÉ, born at Saint-Cloud in 1747, was the son of the preceding, and was the first prince of the blood. He was styled the Duc de Chartres during the life of his father, and married the daughter of the Duc de Penthièvre. His fortune was immense. He courted popularity with success, and became alienated from the royal family, who appear to have treated him ill. He signalized his courage in a sea-fight against the English near Ushant in 1778. His Palais Royal in Paris became the focus of the ideas which caused the Revolution, and he came to be regarded as the chief of the popular party. In 1789 he was elected to the States-General, and, with the minority of the noblesse, joined the *Tiers-État*. The insurgents of July assumed the colours of his livery,—red, white, and blue. Some historians affirm that he instigated the attacks on the royal palace, and aspired to the throne. Lamartine defends him from this charge, but admits that he remains an enigma to posterity. "Through lack of audacity or of ambition," says he, "the Duke of Orléans never took the attitude of the rôle that opinion assigned to him. He respected or he despised the throne. Either of these sentiments exalts him in the eyes of history." His popularity declined. Wishing to be reconciled to the king, he went to court in 1791, but was insulted by the courtiers. He then allied himself with Danton for the subversion of the monarchy, renounced his title, assumed the name of ÉGALITÉ, and voted for the death of the king. By order of the Convention, he was imprisoned at Marseilles in April, 1793, and in November of that year he was executed at Paris by the Jacobins, apparently without any just grounds. His son, Louis Philippe, became King of the French.

See A. DUCOIN, "Études révolutionnaires: Philippe d'Orléans Égalité," 1845; F. BACKHAUS, "Ludwig Philipp Joseph Orleans," etc., 1843; W. COOKE TAYLOR, "Memoirs of the House of Orleans," 1849; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" BASCHET "Histoire de Philippe Égalité."

Orléans, d', (MARIE.) See MARIE D'ORLÉANS.

Orléans, d', (PHILIPPE,) DUC, the founder of the present house of Orléans, was born in 1640. He was the only brother of Louis XIV., and a nephew of Gaston, Duke of Orléans, whose title he received in 1660. He married Henrietta, daughter of Charles I. of England, in 1661. In 1672 he joined the army, and distinguished himself in several campaigns against the Dutch. He defeated the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.) at the battle of Cassel, in 1677. His daughter Marie Louise became the queen of Charles II. of Spain. He died in 1701, leaving his title to his son, Philippe, Regent of France.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires:" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" W. COOKE TAYLOR, "Memoirs of the House of Orleans," 3 vols., 1849.

Orléans, d', (PHILIPPE,) DUC, Regent of France, a son of the preceding, was born at Saint-Cloud in 1674. He received at his birth the title of Duc de Chartres. He was endowed with superior talents, and made much progress in learning; but his heart was corrupted by his tutor, the Abbé Dubois. He entered the army at the age of seventeen, and displayed courage and skill at Steenkerke and Neerwinden. In 1706 he was appointed commander of the army of Italy, and was defeated at Turin by Prince Eugene. He had better success in Spain in 1707 and 1708. At the death of Louis XIV., in 1715, the Duke of Orléans became regent, with nearly absolute power, and in many respects reversed the policy of the government. His regency, though less despotic than the reign of Louis XIV., was a period of great profligacy in politics and morals. (See LOUIS XV.) The regent himself set the example of irreligion and licentiousness. He died in December 1723.

See L. B. NEEL, "Histoire de Louis, Duc d'Orléans," 1753; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" LA MOTTE, "Vie du Duc d'Orléans," 1737; MARMONTEL, "Histoire de la Régence," 1805; CAPEFIGUE, "Histoire de Philippe d'Orléans, Régent de France," 2 vols., 1838; LEMONTEY, "Histoire de la Régence," 2 vols., 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Orléans, d', (PIERRE JOSEPH.) See DORLÉANS.

Orley or **Orlay, van**, vän or'lī, (BERNARD,) also called BARENT OF BRUSSELS, an eminent Flemish painter, born in 1490. He studied at Rome under Raphael, in several of whose works he had a part. On his return to Brussels he was employed by Charles V. to execute a number of models for tapestry, which were chiefly hunting-scenes and landscapes of remarkable beauty. Among his best historical pieces are a "Holy Family,"

a "Last Judgment," and "The Saviour Lamented by his Friends." Died about 1560.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; MICHIELS, "Histoire de la Peinture Flamande," 1845; WEYERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders."

Orley or **Orlay, van,** (RICHARD,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels in 1652, was also an engraver. His design is said to be correct. Died at Brussels in 1732. His brother JAN, born about 1656, was a historical painter and engraver.

Orlof, Orlov, or **Orlow,** OR-lof', (ALEXIS,) COUNT, a Russian admiral, born about 1736. He was remarkable for his large stature, personal strength, and audacity. In 1762 he was an accomplice in the conspiracy which made Catherine autocrat of Russia in place of her husband, Peter III., whom he strangled with his own hands. He became an admiral, though he had not served in the marine, and commanded a naval expedition sent against the Turks, who were defeated by the Russians at Chesmé in 1770. It is said that he ordered a Russian frigate to be blown up in 1772, merely to furnish a model to the painter, Hackert, whom he employed to paint the battle of Chesmé. He died in 1808.

Orlof, Orlov, or **Orlow,** (ALEXIS,) COUNT, a famous Russian diplomatist and general, born in 1787, was a son of Feodor, noticed below. He entered the army in his youth, and served as adjutant to the grand duke Constantine in the war against Bonaparte. In 1825 he commanded a regiment of guards in the capital, and gained the favour of the Czar Nicholas by his zeal and efficiency in suppressing a great revolt of the troops. He was created a count, and received a high command in the army. In 1829 he negotiated the treaty of Adrianople, and was sent as ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. He was appointed commander of the army sent in 1833 to aid the Sultan against the Viceroy of Egypt, and negotiated the treaty of Unkiar-Skelesi. He was the intimate companion of Nicholas in his journey to England, Italy, and other countries. In 1856 he was the representative of Russia at the Congress of Paris, and signed a treaty of peace with France and England. He became in 1856 president of the Grand Council of the empire and ministry,—the highest functionary of Russia. Died in May, 1861. He left one son.

Orlof, Orlov, or **Orlow,** (FEODOR,) a Russian officer, born in 1741, was a brother of Alexis first above noticed, and father of the preceding. He distinguished himself in the war against the Turks, from whom he took Navarino in 1770, and afterwards rose to the rank of general-in-chief. Died in 1796.

Orlof, Orlov, or **Orlow,** (GREGORY,) a Russian courtier and general, born about 1734, was a brother of Alexis first above noticed. He served in the Seven Years' war, (1755–62,) and was one of the principal actors in the revolution which raised Catherine II. to the throne in July, 1762. About that time he became the favourite paramour of Catherine, and was appointed grand master of the artillery. It is stated that she proposed a secret marriage with him, but his ambition to reign with her as her acknowledged consort induced him to decline the offer. She was offended by this refusal, and supplied his place by a new favourite about 1772. Died in 1783.

See FREUDENREICH, "Die Familie Orloff als Mörder der Russischen Kaiser," 1832.

Orlof, Orlov, or **Orlow,** (GREGORY,) COUNT, born in 1777, was a nephew of Alexis first above noticed. He lived many years in Paris and Italy. He published, in French, "Travels in Part of France," (1824,) and "Memoirs, Historical, Political, and Literary, of the Kingdom of Naples." Died in 1826.

Orlof, (MICHAEL,) born in 1785, was a son of Feodor, noticed above. He served in several campaigns against Bonaparte, and in 1814 was one of the allied generals who received the capitulation of Paris. Having taken part in the secret associations formed in the Russian army in the latter part of Alexander's reign, he was disgraced in 1825, and passed the rest of his life in a private station. Died in 1841.

Orlofski, Orlovski, or **Orlowski,** OR-lof'skee, (BORIS IVANOVITCH,) a Russian sculptor, born in 1793, was sent by the government in 1822 to Italy, where he studied under Thorwaldsen. Among his master-pieces are a statue of "Paris with the Apple," (of Discord,) and a colossal bust of the emperor Alexander I. Died in 1837.

Orlov. See ORLOF.

Orlow. See ORLOF.

Orme, orm, (ROBERT,) a distinguished historian, of English extraction, born in 1728 at Anjengo, in Hindostan. He was appointed in 1754 a member of the Council at Fort Saint George, and was afterwards made a commissary and accountant-general. In this capacity he contributed greatly to establish British power in India, and on his recommendation the celebrated Clive obtained the military command in that country. He became historiographer to the East India Company, and in 1778 published his "History of the Military Transactions of the British in Hindostan." He also wrote "Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas," (1782.) Died in 1801.

See "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1807.

Ormea, d', dor-mā'ă, (CARLO FRANCESCO VINCENZO **Ferrero**—fĕr-rā'ro,) MARQUIS, an Italian statesman, born at Mondovì. He was the chief minister of Charles Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, from 1730 until his death. Died in 1745.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV."

Or'merod, (ELEANOR A.,) an English entomologist, daughter of George Ormerod, the historian of Cheshire, took up the study of entomology in 1853, and was consulting entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society 1882–92. She wrote largely on this subject, among her works being "Manual of Injurious Insects," (1881,) "Guide to Methods of Insect Life," (1884,) and "Agricultural Entomology," (1892.) Died in 1901.

Ormesson, d', dor'mă'sòn', (HENRI FRANÇOIS DE PAULE LE FÈVRE,) a French financier, born in 1751. He was appointed controller-general of the finances in 1783, and removed a few months later. He was very incompetent for that office. Died in 1807.

Ormesson, d', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS DE PAULE LE FÈVRE,) a French judge, born in 1718, was a nephew of the noted orator and legislator, Chancellor d'Aguesseau. He became first president of the Parliament of Paris in 1788. Died in 1789.

Or'mond, (JAMES BUTLER,) first DUKE OF, an eminent statesman, born of an ancient Irish family in London in 1610, was the eldest son of Thomas Butler, Viscount Thurles. On the death of his grandfather, in 1632, he succeeded him as Earl of Ormond. The next year he went to Ireland, and became the friend and confidential adviser of the Earl of Strafford. In 1641 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army designed to suppress the Irish rebellion. He showed himself an able general, and defeated the rebels at Kilrush and Ross. He adhered constantly to the king during the civil war, and in 1644 was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, then a prey to fierce factions. He was compelled to surrender Dublin to the English Parliament in 1647, and retired to France.

Ormond was a favoured companion and adviser of Charles II. in his exile, and soon after his restoration he was created Duke of Ormond. In 1662 he was again chosen lord lieutenant of Ireland, which he governed with wisdom until 1668. In 1670 he was seized in London by a ruffian named Blood, who bound him and designed to hang him at Tyburn; but the duke was rescued by his servants. He died in 1688.

Ormond, (JAMES BUTLER,) second DUKE OF, born in Dublin in 1665, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of the Earl of Ossory. He succeeded to the dukedom in 1688, and in the same year joined the standard of the Prince of Orange, who afterwards treated him with favour and confidence. He commanded the Life Guards at the battle of the Boyne, (1690,) and fought several ensuing campaigns in Flanders. From 1703 to 1706 he was Viceroy of Ireland, and in 1712 was appointed commander-in-chief of the British army in place of Marlborough. In compliance with secret orders

from the ministry, he declined to co-operate with the allies against the French in Flanders. For this offence he was impeached by the Whigs in 1715, and, having escaped to France, was attainted. He then became a partisan of the Pretender, and obtained command of an armament which Spain sent against England, and which was dispersed by a storm. He died in exile in 1745.

Orms'by, (JOHN,) an Irish author, born in 1829. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was the author of "Autumn Rambles in North Africa," (1864,) and "Stray Papers," (1876.) He was best known for his translations of "Don Quixote" and the "Poem of the Cid." The latter is the only complete translation in English, and closely preserves the spirit of the original. He died in 1895.

Ormuzd, or'mŭzd or or'mōōzd, [Gr. *'Ωρομάσδης;* Lat. OROMAS'DES, the AHURA-MAZDA of the Zend-Avesta,] written also **Ormusd** and **Hormuzd**, in the religion of the ancient Persians, the principle of light, purity, truth, and goodness, as opposed to Ahriman, (ä'h'remän',) [in Latin, Arima'nes or Arima'nius,] the principle of evil and darkness. Ormuzd was considered to be the creator of whatever was good or beautiful in the universe. He not only created the world of light, including the firmament and all the heavenly luminaries, but also various orders of celestial or angelic beings, among which were the Amshaspands, presiding over the various kingdoms of the universe: one, for example, is the king of light, another the spirit of fire and of life; after these are the king of metals, the king of the seasons, and, lastly, the creator and protector of trees, flocks, and herds. Among the Amshaspands is reckoned also Sapandomad, the daughter of Ormuzd, and the mother of the human race. The next order of beings are the Izeds, who have charge of particular portions of nature. Some of these are male and some female. Of the Izeds, the most worthy of mention is Mithra or Mithras, the god of day, who presides over the light which mortals enjoy on earth. He is often identified with the sun; but he is more properly regarded as a being distinct and separate from the latter. Below the Izeds are the Fervers, who may be regarded as the original patterns or prototypes of all inferior beings. They are emanations from the essence of Ormuzd. According to Zoroaster, an incomprehensible being named Zeruane- (or Zervane-) Akerene (or "time without bounds") created both Ormuzd and Ahriman. The latter was originally pure, but, becoming envious of Ormuzd, he created orders of evil beings (Devs, or demons) corresponding to the celestial orders of Ormuzd. And in every part of the universe, even to the minutest particle of matter, the principle of Evil opposes the principle of Good. But after a certain period the power of Ahriman will be utterly overthrown, and all evil will come to an end. Some say Ahriman will be destroyed; others, that he will continue to exist, without the power to do evil.

See GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. i. book ii.

Ornano, d', dor-nä'no, called SAMPIERRO, (säm-pe-ĕr'ro,) a general, born in Italy in 1497, entered the French army in 1533. In 1553 he defeated the Genoese in Corsica, which was annexed to France in 1557. Henry II. having restored it to the Genoese about 1560, D'Ornano invaded that island in 1564 and conquered part of it. He was assassinated in 1567.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ornano, d', (ALPHONSE,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1548. He fought against the Huguenots in the civil wars of France, and afterwards rendered military services to Henry IV., who raised him to the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1610. His son, JEAN BAPTISTE, born in 1583, became a marshal of France. He was imprisoned by Richelieu, and died in prison in 1626.

See DE THOU, "Mém. ires."

Ornano, d', (PHILIPPE ANTOINE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Ajaccio in 1784. His mother was Isabelle Bonaparte. He obtained the rank of colonel for his conduct at Jena, (1806,) and became a general of brigade in 1811. As a general of division, he distinguished himself at the battle of Borodino, (1812,) and commanded the cavalry of the guard at Dresden, Bautzen, and Leipsic, in 1813. He obtained the dignity of senator in 1852, and became a marshal of France in 1861. Died in 1863.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Orobio, o-ro'be-o, (BALTASAR,) a learned Spanish Jew, was professor of philosophy at Salamanca. He was the author of a work entitled "Certamen Philosophicum," being a refutation of the doctrines of Spinoza. Died in 1687.

O-ro'dēs I., King of Parthia, a son of Phraates III., began to reign about 56 B.C. He is also styled ARSACES XIV. His dominions were invaded by the Roman general Crassus, who was defeated with great loss by the Parthians, near Carrhæ, in 53 B.C. About 40 B.C. he sent an army under his son Pacorus to fight against Mark Antony. (See PACORUS.)

Oromasdes. See ORMUZD.

Oronce. See FINE.

Orontius. See FINE.

Orose, (PAUL.) See OROSIUS PAULUS.

O-ro'sĭ-us Pau'lus, [Fr. PAUL OROSE, pōl o'roz',] a Latin historian and Christian presbyter, who lived about 410–30 A.D., was a native of Tarragona, in Spain. He was a friend of Saint Augustine and Saint Jerome, and in several theological treatises opposed the doctrines of Origen and Pelagius. His principal work is entitled "Historiarum Libri VII. adversos Paganos," being a defence of Christianity against pagan writers, who asserted that since the overthrow of the old religion the world had suffered greater calamities. This history, though deficient in accuracy, contains much important information, and quotes from various authors whose writings are not extant. Among the translations of this work is one made by Alfred, King of England.

See CEILLIER, "Histoire des Auteurs ecclésiastiques;" BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur;" VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" MÖRNER, "De Orosii Vita," 1844.

Orphée. See ORPHEUS.

Orpheus, or'fŭs or or'fe-us, [Gr. *'Ορφεύς;* Fr. ORPHÉE, or'fā'; It. ORFEO, or-fā'o,] a mythical or semi-fabulous personage, who was celebrated in the legends of the ancient Greeks as a poet, musician, and inventor. His name does not occur in the poems of Homer or Hesiod, but is mentioned by Ibycus, Euripides, and Aristophanes. Plato refers to Orpheus and his works, calls him the son of Œagrus, and ascribes to him the origin of religious mysteries. He is supposed to have lived in Thrace not long before the Trojan war, or about 1200 B.C. According to tradition, Apollo presented him with a lyre, with which he enchanted wild beasts, trees, etc., lulled asleep the dragon that guarded the golden fleece, and rendered other important services in the Argonautic expedition. Virgil has commemorated in an admirable episode of his "Georgics" (book iv.) the descent of Orpheus to the infernal regions after his lost Eurydice. (See EURYDICE.) The poets relate that he was torn in pieces by Thracian women in their Bacchanalian orgies, because he neglected their sex or treated their charms with contempt.

See TIEDEMANN, "Griechenlands erste Philosophen; oder Leben und Systeme des Orpheus," etc., 1780; GROTE, "History of Greece;" ULRICI, "Geschichte der Hellenischen Dichtkunst."

Orr, (JAMES L.,) an American lawyer and politician, born at Craytonville, South Carolina, in 1822. He represented a district of that State in Congress from 1848 to 1860. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Democrats in December, 1857. In the Convention of South Carolina held December, 1860, he voted for secession. He was one of three commissioners sent by South Carolina to Washington to negotiate in the winter of 1860–61. In 1862 he was elected a Senator of the Confederate States, and in 1865 Governor of South Carolina. Died May 5, 1873.

Orrery, EARL OF. See BOYLE, (ROBERT,) and BOYLE, (CHARLES.)

Orrizonte. See BLOEMEN, VAN, (JOHN FRANCIS.)

Orry, o're', (PHILIBERT,) Count de Vignori, a French financier, born at Troyes in 1689. He was controller-general of the finances from 1730 to 1745. Died in 1747.

Orsato, OR-sä'to, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian antiquary and physician, born at Padua in 1673; died in 1720.

Orsato, [Lat. URSA'TUS,] (SERTORIO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Padua in 1617. He published, among other treatises, "De Notis Romanorum Commentarius," (1672,) or an explanation of the abbreviations used by the Romans, and a "History of Padua," (1678.) The former work is highly esteemed by antiquaries. Died in 1678.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Orsay, d', dor'sà', [Fr. pron. dor'sà',] (ALFRED GUILLAUME GABRIEL,) COUNT, an artist and leader of fashion, distinguished for his rare accomplishments and his fascinating manners, was born in France in 1798. He married in 1827 Lord Blessington's daughter, from whom he separated a few years later. He became an intimate friend of Lady Blessington, in whose house he lived many years, (in London.) His wit, his amiable temper, and his brilliant personal qualities rendered him a general favourite. Among his friends were Lord Byron, (of whom he produced a good portrait,) Sir Edward Bulwer, and Napoleon III. Died in 1852.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1852; DR. R. R. MADDEN, "Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington," 3 vols., London, 1855.

Orseolo, OR-sà-o'lo, or **Urseolo**, OOR-sà-o'lo, (OTTO,) Doge of Venice, was a son of Piero II., noticed below. He was elected doge in 1009, and was banished in 1026. Died in 1032.

Orseolo or **Urseolo**, (PIERO I.,) was elected Doge of Venice in 976. He gained a victory over the Saracens in Apulia, and established a regular financial system. Died in 987.

Orseolo or **Urseolo**, (PIERO II.,) an able Venetian commander, a son of the preceding, became Doge of Venice in 991. He conquered Dalmatia, and annexed it to the republic. Died in 1009.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Orsi, OR'see, (GIOVANNI GIUSEPPE,) MARQUIS, an Italian author, born at Bologna in 1652, wrote verses and several prose works, among which is "De Moralibus Criticæ Regulis Monita," (1706.) Died in 1733.

Orsi, (GIUSEPPE AGOSTINO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Florence in 1692. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History of the First Six Centuries of the Church." (20 vols., 1746 *et seq.*) Died in 1761.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Orsi, (LELIO, or LELIO **da Novellara**—dä no-vel-lä'rä,) an Italian painter, born in Lombardy in 1511. His copy of Correggio's "Night" is greatly admired. Died in 1587.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Orsini, OR-see'nee, the name of an illustrious and powerful Italian family, which for many years was hostile to the house of Colonna. GIOVANNI GAETANI ORSINI was made pope in 1277, under the name of Nicholas III. In 1503 FRANCESCO and PAOLO ORSINI were assassinated by order of Cæsar Borgia, and about the same time Cardinal Orsini was poisoned at Rome by Pope Alexander VI.

Orsini, (FELICE,) an Italian revolutionist, born at Meldola in 1819. He took an active part in the revolutionary movements of 1848, after which he continued to conspire against the government. He was confined in prison at Mantua about 1854, but escaped in 1856 and went to England. He was the chief of a band of conspirators who attempted to assassinate Napoleon III. in January, 1858, by bombs or explosive apparatus. He was executed in March, 1858.

Orsini, (FULVIO.) See URSINUS FULVIUS.

Orsini, POPE. See BENEDICT XIII.

Örsted. See OERSTED.

Orta, (GARCIA DA.) See HORTO.

Ortega, OR-tä'gä, (CASIMIR GOMEZ,) a Spanish botanist, born at Madrid in 1730. He published an "Elemental Course of Botany," and other treatises of the kind. The name of Ortegia has been given to a genus of plants. Died in 1810.

Ortelius, van, vän or-tä'le-ŭs, **Ortel**, or **Oertel**, ör'tel, (ABRAHAM,) an eminent geographer and mathematician, apparently of German extraction, was born at Antwerp in 1527. After travelling in England and on the continent, he published in 1570 his "Universal Geography," ("Theatrum Orbis Terrarum,") and in 1575 was appointed geographer to Philip II. He was an intimate friend of Mercator, Justus Lipsius, and other eminent men of the time. Besides the above-mentioned work, which is still highly valued, and which obtained for its author the name of the "Ptolemy of his age," Oertel wrote several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1598.

See F. SWERT, "Insignium ejus Ævi Poetarum Lacrymæ in Obitum A. Ortelii," 1601.

Ortigue, d', dor'tèg', (JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French journalist and writer on music, born at Cavaillon in 1802. He became professor *de chant* at the Collége Henri IV., Paris, in 1839. Died November 20, 1866.

Ortigue, d', (PIERRE,) a French novelist, born at Apt in 1610. He wrote several novels, and "The Art of Pleasing in Conversation," (1688.) Died in 1693.

Ortiz, OR-tèth', (ALONZO,) a Spanish historian and theologian, born at Toledo, lived in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Ortolan, OR'to'lŏN', (JOSEPH LOUIS ELZÉAR,) a French jurist, born at Toulon (Var) in 1802. He published in 1827 his principal work, a "Historical Explication of the Institutes of Justinian," (3 vols.,) which is considered classic. Died in 1873.

Or'ton, (EDWARD,) LL.D., an American geologist, born at Delhi, New York, March 9, 1829, graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1848, studied at the Lane and Andover Theological Seminaries and at the Lawrence Scientific School, was professor of natural science in the New York State Normal School, Albany, 1856–59, in Antioch College, 1865–69, president of Antioch College, 1872–73, president of the Ohio State University, 1873–81, and in 1881 became State geologist of Ohio and professor of geology in the State University. He wrote several volumes of the "Geology of Ohio." He was president of the Geological Society of America in 1897, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science 1898–99. Died in 1899.

Orton, (JAMES,) an American scientist, born at Seneca Falls, New York, April 21, 1830. He graduated at Williams College in 1855, and, after studying at Andover Theological Seminary, was in 1860 ordained a Congregationalist clergyman. In 1867 he headed a party of students from Williams College in a South American exploring expedition. In 1869 he was appointed professor of natural history in Vassar College. In 1873 he went upon another South American expedition, and died on Lake Titicaca, September 24, 1877. Among his books are "Proverbialist and Poet," (1852,) "The Andes and the Amazons," (1870,) "Underground Treasures," (1872,) "The Liberal Education of Women," (1873,) "Comparative Zoology," (1875,) etc.

Or'ton, (JOB,) an English nonconformist minister, born at Shrewsbury in 1717. He preached at Shrewsbury about twenty-four years, and removed to Kidderminster about 1766. He wrote "Memoirs of Dr. Doddridge," "Sacramental Meditations," and other religious works. Died in 1783.

Orts, ORTS, (CHARLES,) a Belgian politician, (Liberal,) born at Brussels about 1815; died November 4, 1880.

Orus. See HORUS.

Orville, d', dor'vèl', (JACQUES PHILIPPE,) a distinguished critic and scholar, born at Amsterdam in 1696, was descended from a French family. After having visited England, Italy, and Paris, where he acquired the friendship of Bentley, Muratori, Montfaucon, and other eminent men, he became professor of humanities at Amsterdam about 1730. He published a number of valuable criticisms on the classics, and a "Dissertation on the Inscriptions of Delos," which is particularly esteemed. Died in 1751.

Orvilliers, d', dor'vè'ye-à', (LOUIS GUILLOUET,) COUNT, a French admiral, was born at Moulins in 1708. He commanded a large fleet which fought an indecisive battle against the English under Keppel, near Ushant, in 1778. Died after 1791.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Orzechowski, OR-zà-kov'skee, [Lat. ORICHO'VIUS,] (STANISLAUS,) a Polish orator and historian, born in

1513, studied theology under Luther at Wittenberg. He wrote, besides other works, "Annals of Poland from the Death of Sigismund," ("Annales Poloniæ," etc., 1611.) Died in 1567.

Os, van, vän oss, (JAN,) a Dutch artist, born at Middelharnis in 1744, excelled as a fruit- and flower-painter. He was regarded as the most successful imitator of Van Huysum. Died in 1808. His son PIETER GERARDUS, born at the Hague in 1776, painted landscapes with animals of various kinds, which are esteemed masterpieces. Died in 1839. GEORG JACOB JAN, younger brother of Pieter, was born in 1782, and gained a high reputation as a flower-painter. He visited France in 1812, where he painted for the porcelain-manufactory at Sèvres. In 1850 one of his flower-pieces sold at Amsterdam for four thousand five hundred florins.

Osaibia, o-sī'be-ȧ, or, more fully, **Ibn-Abî-Osaibia**, Ib'n ȧ'bee o-sī'be-ȧ, written also **Osaiba**, an Arabian physician, born in 1203. He practised at Sarchad, in Syria, and wrote "Fontes Relationum de Classibus Medicorum," which contains biographical notices of many ancient physicians, and is highly commended. Died in 1269.

Osann, (FRIEDRICH GOTTHILF,) a German antiquary and philologist, born at Weimar in 1794. In 1825 he became professor of ancient literature at Giessen. Among his most important works we may name his "Contributions to the History of Greek and Roman Literature," (2 vols., 1835–39.) Died in 1858.

Osbeck, os'bĕk, (PETER,) a Swedish naturalist and traveller, born near Gottemburg in 1723. He published a "Journal of a Voyage to the East Indies," (1757,) which is a work of merit. Died in 1805.

Os'born, (HENRY FAIRFIELD,) an American scientist, born in Connecticut in 1857, graduated at Princeton in 1877. In 1881 he became curator of vertebrate paleontology at the Museum of Natural History in New York, and afterwards professor of zoology at Columbia University. He published "From the Greeks to Darwin" and other scientific works.

Os'born, (SHERARD,) CAPTAIN, a British naval officer and writer, born about 1822. He wrote, besides other works, "The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin." Died May 6, 1875.

Osborne, oz'burn, (FRANCIS,) an English writer, born in Bedfordshire about 1589, was an adherent of Cromwell in the civil war. His "Advice to a Son," published in 1659, was very popular at the time. He also wrote several historical and biographical works. Died in 1659.

Osborne, (RALPH BERNAL,) an English Liberal member of Parliament, noted for his wit. He entered the House of Commons in 1841, and was returned for Middlesex in 1847, for Dover in 1857, for Liskeard in 1859, and for Waterford in 1870. Died January 4, 1882.

Osborne, (Sir THOMAS.) See DANBY, EARL OF.

Os'bourne, (LLOYD,) an American author, born at San Francisco in 1868. He was step-son of Robert Louis Stevenson, and collaborated with him in writing "The Wrong Box," (1889,) "The Wrecker," (1892,) and "The Ebb Tide," (1894.) Since these he has written "The Motormaniacs" and various other novels.

Os'car or **Os'kar I.**, King of Sweden, born in Paris in 1799, was the son of General Bernadotte, (Carl XIV. of Sweden.) He married Josephine, a daughter of Eugène de Beauharnais, in 1823, and acted as regent during the illness of his father in 1828. He succeeded his father in March, 1844. His reign was pacific. Died in 1859.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, a son of Oscar I., was born January 21, 1829. In 1872 he succeeded his brother, Charles XV. He translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish, and wrote a "Life of Charles XII.," and "Poems and Leaflets," (1880.) Norway seceded from his rule in 1905, and he died Dec. 8, 1907, leaving the throne to his son, Gustavus V.

Os-çe-o'la or **As-se-hō'lar Nik-kan-o'chee**, sometimes written **Oceola**, an Indian chief of the Seminoles, born in Florida in 1803. His wife having been claimed as a slave, and carried off by order of a slaveholder, in 1835, Osceola declared war against the whites, and, after fighting two years with varying success, was taken prisoner and confined in Fort Moultrie, where he died in 1837.

See a "Narrative of the Early Days, etc. of Osceola Nikkanochee," by his guardian.

Osculati, os-koo-lȧ'tee, (GAETANO,) an Italian naturalist and traveller, born at Vedano, in Lombardy, in 1808. He visited many countries of Asia, Africa, and South America, between 1830 and 1848. He published a work called "Exploration of the Equatorial Region near the Napo," (1854.)

Osée, the French for HOSEA, which see.

Oserof, Oserov, or **Oserow**, o'sĕr-of', (VLADISLAF ALEXANDROVITCH,) a Russian dramatist, born in 1770. Among his best works are the tragedies of "Polixena," "Fingal," and "The Death of Olga." He also published a collection of lyric poems. Died in 1816.

See GRETCH, "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Russe."

Os'good, (DAVID,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1747, settled as pastor at Medford, where he preached many years. Died in 1822.

Osgood, (EMMA ALINE,) an American singer, born in Boston about 1852. She married Dr. Osgood, a physician. Since 1875 she has principally lived in England, where she acquired great fame as an oratorio-singer.

Osgood, (FRANCES SARGENT,) an American poetess, born at Boston about 1812. At an early age she contributed a number of poems to the "Juvenile Miscellany," edited by Mrs. L. M. Child, and subsequently wrote for the "Ladies' Magazine." She was married in 1835 to Mr. S. S. Osgood, a distinguished artist. While residing with her husband in London, she published a collection of poems entitled "A Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England," which were favourably received. After her return she edited the souvenirs entitled "The Floral Offering" and "The Poetry of Flowers." Died in 1850.

Osgood, (KATE PUTNAM,) an American poetess, born at Fryeburg, Maine, in 1840. Among the poems she has contributed to magazines is the well-known "Driving Home the Cows."

Osgood, (SAMUEL,) born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1748, was elected to Congress in 1781. He was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, (1785,) postmaster-general, (1789,) and naval officer for the port of New York, (1803.) Died in 1813.

Osgood, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American critic and divine, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1812, became pastor of the Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) New York, in 1849. He published "Studies in Christian Biography," (1851,) "God with Men," (1854,) and "Milestones in our Life-Journey," (1855.) He also made translations from the German, and contributed to the "North American Review," "Christian Examiner," and "Bibliotheca Sacra." In 1870 he left the Unitarians and became an Episcopalian clergyman. Died April 14, 1880.

O'Shaughnessy, o-shaw'nĕs-sē, (ARTHUR WILLIAM EDGAR,) a British poet, born in London, March 14, 1846. For a large part of his short life he was employed as a naturalist in the British Museum. His wife, Eleanor, (a sister of Philip B. Marston,) was known as a writer. His principal works are "An Epic of Women," etc., (1870,) "Lays of France," (1872,) "Music and Moonlight," (poems, 1874,) "Fayland," (prose, 1876,) "Creation," (1878,) "Songs of a Worker," (1881,) etc. Died in London, January 30, 1881.

Osiander, o-ze-ȧn'dĕr, (ANDREAS,) originally **Hosemann**, a German theologian, and one of the first scholars of his time, was born near Nuremberg in 1498. He was a devoted adherent of Luther, and was present at the Conference of Marburg in 1529, and at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530. He became subsequently professor of theology in the University of Königsberg. About 1549 he engaged in a controversy on the nature of repentance and other points of doctrine with Martin Chemnitz and Melanchthon. He died in 1552, leaving a number of theological and controversial treatises.

See WILKEN, "Andreas Osianders Leben," 1844; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Theologorum Germanorum."

Osiander, (ANDREAS,) a son of Lucas, noticed below, was born in 1562. He was chancellor of the University of Tübingen, and wrote several works on theology. Died in 1617.

Osiander, (JOHANN ADAM,) born at Tübingen in 1626, was professor of theology in that city. He wrote a Commentary on the Pentateuch, (1676–78,) and on other books of Scripture. Died in 1697.

Osiander, (JOHANN ADAM,) a philologist, born at Tübingen in 1701, was a grandson of the preceding. Died in 1756.

Osiander, (LUCAS,) THE ELDER, a son of Andreas, (1498–1552,) was born at Nuremberg in 1534. He was appointed in 1567 court preacher to Duke Frederick of Würtemberg, and published several polemical treatises. Died in 1604.—His son, LUCAS THE YOUNGER, (1570–1638,) was chancellor of the University of Tübingen.

Osinski, o-sèns'kee, (LEWIS,) a distinguished Polish poet and *littérateur*, born in 1775. He published in 1804 an excellent translation of Corneille's tragedies into Polish. Among his poems, which are highly esteemed, we may name the "Ode to Copernicus." Died in 1838.

Osio, o'se-o, [Lat. O'SIUS,] (FELICE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Milan in 1587, was professor of rhetoric in the University of Padua in 1621. He published, among other works, a "Eulogy of Illustrious Writers," and a number of "Orations." Died in 1631.

O-si'ris, [Gr. Ὄσιρις,] the god of the Nile, and one of the principal divinities of Egypt, was said to be the husband of Isis and father of Horus. He was regarded as the author of Egyptian civilization, and the first who taught the arts and sciences to that nation. Tradition adds that he visited and civilized India, Arabia, and other countries, and after his return was murdered by Typhon. He was worshipped under the form of the bull Apis, into which it was supposed his soul migrated when he was slain by Typhon. Osiris and Isis are to be regarded as different manifestations of one divine principle, the former representing the beneficent power of nature in activity, the latter in passivity, so that neither is complete without the other; and hence Osiris, according to some, represented the life-giving power of the sun, and Isis the fertility of the earth.

Osirtesen I., called also **Sesertesen** and **Usertesen,** an Egyptian king of the twelfth dynasty. He conquered Ethiopia, repelled the negroes and Asiatics, founded the great temple of Karnak, and, according to some authors, seems to have been one of the Pharaohs under whom Joseph was in power, his chief officer, Ameni, somewhat resembling that patriarch; but if Lenormant's approximate date be correct, which assigns his dynasty to the thirty-first century B.C., the identification cannot be made good. Indeed, the later Egyptologists appear to reject it very generally.

O'si-us, Bishop of Córdova, born in Spain in 256 A.D., enjoyed the favour and confidence of Constantine the Great, who, on his recommendation, convoked the Council of Nice. He was afterwards induced by the threats of the emperor Constantius to subscribe to the Arian confession of faith, for which he subsequently testified sincere repentance. Died about 358 A.D.

Os'ler, (WILLIAM,) physician, born at Tecumseh, Ontario, in 1849. Served as professor of medicine in McGill College and University of Pennsylvania, physician-in-chief at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and after 1905 professor of medicine at Oxford University. He wrote on medical and other subjects, and by his reference to the comparative uselessness of men over forty years of age gave rise to active controversy. Died 1919.

Osmân, os-mân', I., written also **Othmân, Utman,** and **Ottoman,** the founder of the Ottoman empire, was the son of Ortogrul or Ertogrul, a Toorkoman chief, who founded a colony near the river Sangar, in Asia Minor. Having, on the death of his father, (1280,) become chief of the tribe, he first invaded Greece in 1299, and within a few years possessed himself of a large portion of that country and the whole of the province of Bithynia. Osmân never assumed the title of Sultan, though he had money coined and public prayers given in his name. As a ruler, he was distinguished for his wisdom, humanity, and military talents. He died in 1326, leaving a valuable work containing maxims for government. He was succeeded by his son, Oorkhân, (Orkhan.)

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Osmân or **Othmân II.,** Sultan of Turkey, born in 1604, was the eldest son of Ahmed I. He began to reign in 1618, and was assassinated in 1622.

Osmân or **Othmân III.,** Sultan of Turkey, born in 1696, was a younger son of Mustafa II. He succeeded his brother, Mahmood I., in 1754. Died in 1757.

Osman Digna, ("Osman the Bearded,") a lieutenant of the Mahdi, was born at Suakim about 1836. He became a successful slave-dealer, and in 1881 entered the service of the Mahdi, conducting operations around Suakim, and fighting several battles with the English and Egyptians. In 1898 he took part in the severe battle with General Kitchener, and was one of the few who escaped, all the other emirs being killed or captured. He died in 1926.

Osman (os-mân') **Pasha,** (GHAZEE,) a Turkish soldier, born at Tokat in 1832. He was educated at the military school of Constantinople, and entered the army in 1853. He was eminent for bravery in the Crimean war, and in the Cretan war, (1866–69.) In the Servian and Russian wars he was a field-marshal. With a splendid army he defeated the Russians in three pitched battles, rescued Plevna, (for the time being,) and was honoured by the title of Ghazee, "the Victorious." But on December 10, 1877, he was compelled to surrender Plevna without conditions. After the peace of 1878 he was several times war-minister, and held other important positions. Died April 3, 1900.

Os'mun, (THOMAS EMBLEY,) an American author, known as ALFRED AYRES, was born in Summit county, Ohio. His principal books are "The Orthoepist," (1880,) "The Verbalist," (1881,) "The Mentor," (1884,) and an edition of Cobbett's Grammar.

Os'mund or **Os'mond,** SAINT, a celebrated ecclesiastic, born in Normandy, accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and was created successively chancellor, and Bishop of Salisbury. In 1099 he rebuilt the cathedral of Salisbury, which had been destroyed by fire. He was the compiler of the liturgy called the "Usages of Sarum." Died in 1099.

Osorio, o-so're-o, [Lat. Oso'RIUS,] (JERONYMO,) a learned Portuguese ecclesiastic, born at Lisbon in 1506, was Bishop of Silves. Among his works (written in Latin) are a "History of the Achievements of King Emanuel," and a "Letter to Elizabeth, Queen of England," (1555,) on the Catholic religion. Died in 1580.

Osorius. See OSORIO.

Ossa, de, (JACQUES.) See JOHN XXII.

Ossat, d', do'sâ', [Lat. OSSA'TUS,] (ARNAUD,) an able French diplomatist and cardinal, born near Auch in 1536. Having accompanied the ambassador Paul de Foix to Rome as his secretary, (1574,) he assisted in promoting a reconciliation between Henry IV. and the pope. He published a collection of "Letters," which are esteemed models of diplomatic sagacity, and are highly commended by Lord Chesterfield. De Thou dedicated to Cardinal d'Ossat his poem on the death of Henry III. Died in 1604.

Osselin, os'lân', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) a French Jacobin and lawyer, born in Paris in 1754. He became in 1792 a member of the Convention, in which he took a prominent part in enacting laws against the emigrants. He was guillotined in June, 1794.

Ossenbeeck, os'sen-bāk', a skilful Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born at Rotterdam in 1627. He worked many years in Italy, and adopted the Italian style. Died in 1678.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Ossian, osh'e-an, a semi-fabulous Scottish bard and hero of the third century, was said to be the son of Fingal, King of Morven. A pretended translation of his poems, which was published by James Macpherson in 1765, gave rise to a spirited controversy among the English literati concerning the genuineness of these productions. (See MACPHERSON, and OISIN.)

Ossington, LORD. See DENISON, (JOHN E.)

Ossoli, os'so-lee, (originally SARAH MARGARET FULLER,) MARCHIONESS, an American lady, whose talents, rare individuality of character, and untimely death have given to her history a peculiar and tragic interest, was born at Cambridgeport, in Massachusetts, May 23, 1810. Under the care of her father, a lawyer and member of Congress, she was early and thoroughly instructed in the classics. It is related that he used to say of her, while still a child, that she "knew more Latin and Greek than half the professors." At a very early age she had also made great proficiency in French and Italian. After the death of her father, in 1835, she became teacher of languages in Boston, and subsequently principal of a school at Providence, Rhode Island. In 1839 she published a translation of Eckermann's "Conversations with Goethe." She became in 1840 editor of "The Dial," a periodical instituted for the advocacy and diffusion of Transcendentalism in America, and for which she wrote a number of admirable articles on literature and art. Her critique on Goethe especially, in the second volume of the "Dial," has been greatly and deservedly praised. "Nowhere," says Mr. Emerson, "did Goethe find a braver, more intelligent, or more sympathetic reader." Her "Summer on the Lakes," a vivid and truthful picture of prairie-life, was published in 1843. Soon after, she took charge of the literary department of the New York "Tribune." In 1846 she visited England, where she made the acquaintance of Carlyle and other eminent men. From London she journeyed through France to Italy. At Rome she accidentally became acquainted with the Marquis Ossoli, to whom, though many years younger than herself, she was married in December, 1847. She took the deepest interest in the cause of Italian liberty, and during the siege of Rome, in 1849, devoted herself with untiring assiduity to the care of the sick and wounded. In May, 1850, she and her husband set sail for America; but, a violent storm having arisen when they were near the coast of the United States, the vessel struck on Fire Island beach, Long Island, in the morning of the 19th of July, and a few hours after went to pieces. Among those who perished were the Marquis and Marchioness Ossoli and their child.

See "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," by R. W. EMERSON, WILLIAM H. CHANNING, and JAMES F. CLARKE, Boston, 1851; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" JULIA WARD HOWE, "Margaret Fuller;" T. W. HIGGINSON, "Margaret Fuller Ossoli."

Ossolinski, os-so-lĕn'skee, (GEORGE,) a Polish statesman, born in 1595. He rose to be grand chancellor of the kingdom of Poland, in which capacity he presided over the religious conference at Thorn, where Vladislaus IV. sought to unite the Catholics and Protestants. He was also created by Ferdinand II. a prince of the Austrian empire. Died in 1650.

Ossolinski, (JOZEF MAXIMILIAN,) Count of Tenczyn, a Polish *littérateur*, born in 1748. He removed to Vienna in 1789, and was appointed by Francis I. superintendent of the Royal Library. He was the author of historical and critical treatises, and of a number of tales, and founded at Lemberg the Institute called by his name. Died in 1826.

Ossonne. See OSSUÑA.

Os'so-rỹ, (THOMAS BUTLER,) EARL OF, a gallant commander, born probably in Ireland in 1634, was a son of the first Duke of Ormond. His biographer Lodge calls him a "model of almost universal perfection." Soon after the restoration of 1660 he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1666 he was created an English peer, as Lord Butler. Having served with distinction in several sea-fights against the Dutch, he was raised to the rank of admiral about 1674. In 1677 he commanded the English troops that fought for the Prince of Orange at the battle of Mons. Died in 1680. His son became Duke of Ormond.

See LODGE, "Portraits of Illustrious Personages."

Ossuña or Osuña, os-soon'yȧ, [Fr. OSSONNE or OSSONE, o'son',] (Don PEDRO Tellez y Giron—tĕl-yĕth' e he-rōn',) DUKE OF, a celebrated Spanish statesman, born at Valladolid in 1579. After completing his studies at Salamanca, he repaired to the court of Philip II., from which, in consequence of indulging his caustic wit, he was banished. Having spent some time in France and Portugal, he returned to Spain on the death of Philip II., but he again had the misfortune to be exiled from the court. He was recalled to Spain in 1607, and was created a member of the council and knight of the golden fleece. Through his influence the independence of Holland was acknowledged in the treaty of 1609, and he opposed warmly, though unsuccessfully, the expulsion of the Moors, which took place about this time. In 1611 he was sent as viceroy to Sicily, and in 1616 filled the same office at Naples, where he defended the people against the oppressions of the nobles and the clergy. He gained a signal victory in 1617 over the Venetians, who had claimed exclusive rule over the Adriatic Sea. Having refused to introduce the Inquisition into Naples when required to do so by Philip III., and being suspected of aspiring to supreme power, Ossuña was superseded by Cardinal Borgia in 1620. He died in prison in 1624, after three years' imprisonment in Spain.

See GREGORIO LETI, "Vita di P. Giron, Duca d'Ossunna," 3 vols., 1698; "Biographie Universelle."

Ostade, van, vän os'tä'dĕh, (ADRIAN,) a celebrated painter and engraver, born at Haarlem in 1610, was a pupil of Rembrandt and of Frans Hals. His subjects were generally taken from low life, such as tavern scenes, peasants drinking and smoking, and the interiors of cottages. His pictures are exceedingly spirited and true to nature, and are distinguished for splendour and transparency of colouring. Among his best pieces are "The Fish-Market," "A Smoker Lighting his Pipe," and "The Family of Adrian van Ostade." He worked many years at Amsterdam, where he died in 1685.

See WEVERMAN, "De Schilderkonst der Nederlanders;" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Hollandais," etc.

Ostade, van, (ISAAC,) a painter, the youngest brother of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1621. His style resembled that of Adrian, whose pupil he was. He worked at Amsterdam, and painted landscapes which are greatly admired. He excelled in representing animals and in village scenes. His death occurred October 16, 1649.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Osten-Sacken, os'tĕn-säk'kĕn, (DMITRI,) a Russian general, born in 1790, served under Paskievitch in the war against the Persians, (1826–29,) and afterwards fought with distinction against the Poles in 1831. He defended Odessa against the allies in May, 1854. Died in 1864.

Osten-Sacken, von der, fon der os'tĕn-säk'kĕn, (FABIAN WILHELM,) PRINCE, a Russian field-marshal, born in Livonia in 1752. He served under Suwarow against the Turks and Poles, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1812–15. In 1818 he succeeded Barclay de Tolly as commander-in-chief of the first army and in 1826 was made a field-marshal. Died in 1837.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Osterhaus, os'tĕr-hŏwss', (PETER J.,) a general, born in Prussia, entered the service of the United States in 1861, commanded a division or brigade at the battle of Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and became a brigadier-general in June of that year. He took part in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and commanded a corps of Sherman's army in the march from Atlanta to Savannah, November–December, 1864.

Österley. See OESTERLEY.

Ostermann, os'tĕr-mȧn', (HEINRICH JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated diplomatist, born in Westphalia in 1686, assumed the name of ANDREI IVANOVITCH. In 1704 he entered the service of Peter the Great of Russia, for whom he negotiated the peace of Nystadt in 1721. After filling various high offices under Peter, he was, on the death of that monarch, patronized by the empress Catherine I., who made him vice-chancellor, and by her will appointed him governor to her son Peter II. and a member of the council of regency. In 1730 he was created a count by Peter II. After the accession of Elizabeth (1741) he was exiled to Siberia, where he died in 1747.

See HEMPEL, "Leben und Fall des Grafen von Ostermann," 1742.

Ostermann-Tolstoi, os'tĕr-mȧn' tol'stoi, (ALEX-

ANDER IVANOVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian general, born at Saint Petersburg about 1770. He served in the campaigns of 1806 and 1812, and distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Kulm, (1813.) He was afterwards made general-in-chief of engineers by the emperor Alexander. Died in 1837.

See THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

Ostervald, os'ter-vâlt', (JEAN FRÉDÉRIC,) a Swiss Protestant divine, eminent for learning and piety, born at Neufchâtel in 1663. He published an "Abridgment of the History of the Bible," an edition of the Bible in French, which is called by his name, "Christian Ethics," and a "Catechism." He preached many years at Neufchâtel. Died in 1747.

Ostrog, os'trog, (CONSTANTINE,) DUKE OF, a Polish nobleman, distinguished himself by his hostility to the Jesuits and to the union of the Greek and Roman Churches. He endeavoured at the Synod of Thorn to effect a union with the Protestants of Poland. He published in 1581 the old Slavonian translation of the Bible called by his name. Died in 1608.

Ostrog, (CONSTANTINE VASILII,) was created by Sigismund, King of Poland, grand commander of Lithuania, and in 1514 obtained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Orsza.

Ostrovsky or **Ostrowski**, os-trof'skee, (A. N.,) a popular Russian dramatist of the present age. He began his literary career about 1850. His works were published in 4 vols., 1859–67. Died in 1882.

Ost'wald, (WILHELM,) a Russian chemist, born at Riga, was professor at Leipzig 1887–1906. His researches brought him the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1909. He wrote largely on chemical subjects.

Os'wald, (FELIX LEOPOLD,) born at Namur, Belgium, went to Mexico in 1866, and to the United States in 1878. He wrote "Summerland Sketches," and other works of travel and natural history. Died in 1906.

Os'wald, SAINT, King of Northumbria, born in 604 or 605 A.D. He defeated Cadwalla, King of Wales, and was killed in a battle against Penda, King of Mercia, in 642 A.D.

Os-ŷ-man'dy-as, an ancient Egyptian king, to whom the Memnonium and other magnificent structures of Thebes are attributed, is supposed to have flourished about 2000 B.C. His name, according to Strabo, is only a variation of Ismandes. He is also famed for his conquests over the Bactrians, and his exploits were represented on the walls of an immense temple which he built at Thebes. This edifice, which was esteemed one of the most beautiful of antiquity, contained the first library of which we have any account.

Ot-ą-cil'i-a Se-ve'ra, (MARCIA,) wife of the Roman emperor M. Julius Philippus, lived about 250 A.D.

O'tey, (JAMES HERVEY,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Liberty, Virginia, January 27, 1800, graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1820, in 1827 was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church, and in 1834 was consecrated Bishop of Tennessee, the first of the title. Died April 23, 1863.

Otfried, ot'frèt, [Lat. OTFRI'DUS,] a learned German monk of the ninth century, supposed to have been a native of Franconia. His poetical version of the Gospels, published about 868, is regarded as one of the most valuable monuments of the old German language.

Otfridus. See OTFRIED.

Other. See OTTAR.

Othman, (Sultans of Turkey.) See OSMÂN.

Othmân-Ibn-Affân, oth'mân' ib'n âf'fân', the third of the caliphs who succeeded Mohammed, was a distant relative and a devoted follower of the prophet. He was invested with the caliphate in 644 A.D. He made extensive conquests in Persia, Africa, and the island of Cyprus, but he rendered himself unpopular by the favours he lavished upon his relatives and friends. Through the intrigues of Ayeshah, widow of the prophet, and a number of disaffected nobles, a conspiracy was formed against his life, and he perished by the hand of Mohammed, son of the caliph Aboo-Bekr, in 656 A.D. Othmân was married successively to two daughters of the prophet Mohammed.

Othmân-Ibn-Yahya-Alkaisee, (-Alcaisi,) oth-mân' ib'n yâ'he-â âl-ki'see, a Spanish Arab of distinguished talents and learning, was born at Málaga in the thirteenth century, and rose to be governor of that city. He wrote treatises "De Hæreditate" and "De Mensuris Hispanis," and a work entitled "Grammatical Questions," ("Quæsita Grammatica.") Died in 1334.

O'tho, [Fr. OTHON, o'tôn',] (MARCUS SALVIUS,) Emperor of Rome, born about 32 A.D., was descended from a patrician family. He was for a time an intimate associate of Nero, until the attachment of the latter for Poppæa, Otho's wife, caused a rupture between them. He supported Galba in his revolt against Nero, in 68 A.D., but, disappointed that the former did not appoint him his successor, he conspired with the guards, took the life of Galba, and assumed the supreme power. He soon after marched against Cæcina, a general of Vitellius, who had been proclaimed emperor by the legions in Germany. His army having been totally defeated near Bebriacum, Otho destroyed himself in April, 69 A.D., and was succeeded by Vitellius. Otho was a man of profligate character.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Otho;" MERIVALE, "The Romans under the Empire;" SUETONIUS, "Otho;" W. E. WEBER, "Kaiser M. Salvius Otho," 1815; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

O'tho [Fr. OTHON, o'tôn'; Ger. OT'TO] **I.**, THE GREAT, son of Henry I., was born in 912 A.D., and succeeded his father as Emperor of Germany in 936. Soon after his accession he was involved in a protracted war with Boleslaw, Duke of Bohemia, whom he compelled to acknowledge his supremacy, (950.) He repressed the arrogance of the feudal barons, founded numerous bishoprics, and was zealous in his efforts to propagate Christianity. He defeated Harold, King of the Danes, whom he obliged to be baptized and to become tributary to Germany. In 951 he went to the assistance of the Italians against the usurper Berengarius, who had murdered King Lotharius and imprisoned Adelaide, his queen, whom Otho married the same year. He was crowned emperor at Rome by Pope John XII. in 962, and assumed the title of Cæsar. The pope, having soon after conspired with the enemies of Otho, was deposed by him, and Leo VIII. elected in his place. In 972 his son, Otho II., whom he had previously caused to be crowned at Rome, married the princess Theophania, daughter of Nicephorus Phocas, Emperor of the East. Otho died in 973. "He deserves," says Sismondi, "more than Charlemagne the name of Great, because his reign had a much more salutary influence on the nations whom he subjected." Other historians, however, have expressed a different opinion.

See VEHSE, "Leben Otto des Grossen," 1829; BOEHMER, "Regesta Ottonum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Otho (Otto) II., Emperor of Germany, born in 955, succeeded his father, Otho I., in 973. King Lothaire of France, having renewed his pretensions to Lorraine, was opposed and signally defeated by Otho. In 980 he concluded a treaty by which the investiture of Lower Lorraine was given to Charles, the brother of Lothaire, on condition of his doing homage to the German emperor. He afterwards attempted the conquest of Calabria and Apulia, but was defeated in 982 by the combined forces of the Greeks and Saracens. He died in 983, and was succeeded by his son, Otho III.

See DIETMAR, "Chronicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Otho (Otto) III., Emperor of Germany, son of the preceding, was three years of age at his father's death. He was crowned at Rome by Pope Gregory V. in 996. While he was engaged in a war with the Slavi, Crescentius, a Roman patrician, deposed Gregory V. and elected in his stead a Greek under the name of John XVI. Otho advanced into Italy, (998,) defeated Crescentius and put him to death, and restored the former pope. He died, without issue, in 1002, and was succeeded by Henry II of Bavaria.

See RICHER, "Chronicon;" F. D. RING, "Kaiser Otto III.;" BOEHMER, "Regesta Ottonum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Otho (Otto) IV., Emperor of Germany, born about 1174, was the son of Henry the Lion, Duke of Bavaria, and Matilda, daughter of Henry II. of England. He was

educated at the court of his uncle, Richard Cœur-de-Lion, whom he assisted in his wars against Philip Augustus of France. In 1197 he was chosen emperor by a portion of the electors, while others declared for Philip, Duke of Suabia, which gave rise to a ten years' war. Pope Innocent III. having favoured the pretensions of Otho, he was crowned at Rome in 1209, and in return for this favour conceded to the papal see the right of investiture. Otho soon quarrelled with the pope, at whose instigation many German princes and prelates revolted in 1212 and elected Frederick of Hohenstaufen as emperor. Otho was defeated at the great battle of Bouvines, in 1214, by Philip Augustus of France. He died in 1218.

O'tho or **Ot'to**, King of Greece, born in 1815, was a son of Lewis I., King of Bavaria. He was elected king by the Greeks in 1832, and their choice was confirmed by a treaty between France, England, and Russia. He married Amalia, a daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, in 1836. His reign was unpopular, and was disturbed by insurrections. He abdicated in October, 1862. Died in 1867.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1854, and November, 1863.

O'tho, (LUCIUS SALVIUS,) a Roman commander, the father of the emperor Otho, was a favourite of Tiberius. He was consul in 33 A.D., and afterwards proconsul in Africa. He detected a conspiracy against the life of Claudius.

Otho, o'to, (VENIUS,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1556, was one of the instructors of Rubens. He worked some years at Rome. Died in 1634.

Otho OF BRANDENBURG, a German poet, and Margrave of Brandenburg, was called OTHO WITH THE ARROW. Died in 1304.

Otho (or **Otto**) **von Freisingen**, o'to fon frī'zing'ẹn, one of the early German chroniclers, was the son of Leopold IV., Margrave of Austria, and Agnes, daughter of the emperor Henry IV. In 1137 he was appointed Bishop of Freisingen by his half-brother, the emperor Conrad III. He was the author of a "Chronicle of the World from the Creation to his Own Time," in seven books. The first part is chiefly a compilation from other historians, but the last contains information of great value relative to German history, being drawn from the most authentic sources. He also wrote a "History of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa." Died in 1158.

Othon. See OTHO.

O'tis, (ELWELL STEPHEN,) an American general, was born at Frederick City, Maryland, in 1838. During the civil war he served in the Union army, and after the war was made lieutenant-colonel of regulars, rising to brigadier-general in 1893. He was appointed major-general of volunteers in May, 1898, and sent to the Philippines, taking principal command on the departure of General Merritt for Paris. He served as military governor and commander-in-chief during the rebellion, until the spring of 1900, when he resigned, and was promoted major-general in the United States army. Died October 21, 1909.

O'tis, (HARRISON GRAY,) an American statesman and orator, born in Boston in October, 1765, was a nephew of James, noticed below, and a son of Samuel Allyne Otis. He graduated at Harvard College in 1783, practised law in Boston, and was elected a member of Congress in 1796. He became a leader of the Federal party, and was highly distinguished for his graceful eloquence. He was president of the senate of Massachusetts for several years between 1805 and 1812, was a member of the Hartford Convention in 1814, and was a Senator of the United States from 1817 to 1822. In 1820 he made a speech in the Senate against the extension of slavery. He retired from public life in 1832. Died in Boston in October, 1848.

Otis, (JAMES,) a celebrated American orator and patriot, born at West Barnstable, in Massachusetts, on the 5th of February, 1725, was a son of James Otis, a judge and lawyer. He graduated at Harvard College in 1743, studied law, and became a resident of Boston about 1750. He was profoundly versed in classical literature, and in 1760 published an able work entitled "Rudiments of Latin Prosody, with a Dissertation on Letters," etc. He acquired distinction in 1761 by an argument against the writs of assistance for which the officers of the customs had applied. Referring to this speech, John Adams said, "Otis was a flame of fire: with a promptitude of classical allusions, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eyes into futurity, and a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence he hurried away all before him. American independence was then and there born. Every man of an immense, crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms against writs of assistance." The judges suspended or evaded the decision of the question. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1762, and became the leader of the popular party. He was a delegate to the Congress which met at New York in 1765, and which was called "the Stamp-Act Congress." He wrote several pamphlets in defence of the colonies against the arbitrary measures of the British ministry. In September, 1769, he was assaulted by several ruffians of the opposite party, and received a severe wound in the head, in consequence of which he became partially deranged, or permanently disqualified for usefulness. A man named Robinson was sentenced to pay £2000 for this assault, but the fine was remitted by Otis. He had married Ruth Cunningham, of Boston. He was killed by lightning at Andover in May, 1783.

See WILLIAM TUDOR, "Life of James Otis," 1823; FRANCIS BOWEN, "Life of James Otis," in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. ii., 2d series; "North American Review" for April, 1823.

Otranto, DUKE OF. See FOUCHÉ.

Ott, ot, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a Swiss Orientalist and antiquary, born in 1661. He became professor of Hebrew at Zurich about 1702, and wrote several antiquarian treatises.

Ott, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss divine and Orientalist, the father of the preceding, was born in the canton of Zurich in 1617. He became professor of eloquence and Hebrew at Zurich about 1654. He wrote a number of works on theology, etc. Died in 1682.

Ottar, ot'tär, written also **Other** and **Ohther**, a Norwegian traveller, who flourished in the ninth century, visited the court of Alfred, King of England. Having given to that monarch an account of his voyages to the Arctic regions, it was inserted by him in his Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius. This narrative possesses great interest, as giving the earliest information respecting those countries.

Otter, ot'ẹr, (JOHAN,) a Swedish philologist, born at Christianstadt in 1707. After a residence of ten years in Asia and Turkey, he was appointed interpreter for the Oriental tongues at the Royal Library in Paris, and in 1746 was made professor of Arabic. He published "Travels in Turkey and Persia." Died in 1748.

Otterbein, ot'ẹr-bīn', (PHILIP WILLIAM,) born at Dillenburg, Germany, in 1726, emigrated in 1752 to Pennsylvania, where he founded the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Died in 1813.

Otthoboni, ot'to-bo'nee, (Cardinal PIETRO,) a nephew of Pope Alexander VIII., was born in 1668, and elevated to the purple in 1690. He is known as a munificent patron of art and music, and the possessor of a unique library, a portion of which, after his death in 1740, was purchased for the Vatican.

Ottin, o'tăn', (AUGUSTE LOUIS MARIE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1811. He gained the grand prize, and a medal of the first class. Died in 1890.

Öttinger. See OETTINGER.

Ott'ley, (WILLIAM YOUNG,) an English artist, connoisseur, and able writer on art, born in 1771. He resided for many years in Italy, where he made a large and choice collection of paintings and engravings. After his return he published a superb work entitled "The Italian School of Design; being Fac-Similes of Original Drawings by Eminent Italian Painters and Sculptors," (3 vols., 1808–23.) In 1833 he became keeper of the prints in the British Museum. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. Among his

chief works is "An Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving on Copper and on Wood," (2 vols., 1816.) Died in 1836.

Ottmer, ot'mẹr, (KARL THEODOR,) an eminent German architect, born at Brunswick in 1800. In 1824 he completed the new theatre at Berlin, and a few years later the Academy of Singing in the same place. His greatest work is the palace of William, Duke of Brunswick, finished in 1837, an edifice of great size and remarkable elegance, at Brunswick. Died in 1843.

Otto, the German for OTHO, which see.

Ot'to, (CARL,) a Danish medical writer, born in Saint Thomas, West Indies, in 1795. He became professor of pharmacy at Copenhagen in 1840. Died in 1879.

Ot'to, (EVERARD,) a German jurist, born at Hamm in 1685. He published "Treasury of Roman Law," ("Thesaurus Juris Romani," 4 vols., 1725–29.) Died at Bremen in 1756.

Otto, (FRIEDRICH JULIAN,) a German savant, born in Saxony in 1809. He was appointed successively professor of chemistry (1835) and member of the College of Health at Brunswick, (1836.) He published a "Manual for the Rational Practice of Agriculture," (1849–50,) and several chemical works. Died January 12, 1870.

Otto, o'to', (LOUIS GUILLAUME,) Comte de Mosloy, (mo'lwȧ',) a distinguished diplomatist, born in the duchy of Baden in 1754. Having studied at Strasburg, he accompanied the French minister Luzerne to the United States in 1779. After his return he was sent, in 1800, as minister-plenipotentiary to London, and in 1809 was appointed by Napoleon to negotiate his marriage with the archduchess Maria Louisa, having previously been made Count of Mosloy and grand officer of the legion of honour. In 1813 he became minister of state. Died in 1817.

See THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

Ot'to-Pe'ters, (-pā'tẹrs,) (LOUISE,) a German authoress, was born at Meissen, March 26, 1819, and in 1858 was married to August Peters, an author. She wrote many novels, often of an ultra-republican and revolutionary character. Died March 13, 1895.

Ottocar, ot'to-kär', (**Ottokar**,) **II.**, King of **Bohemia**, was a son of Wenceslas I., and began to reign in 1253. He obtained Austria and Styria by marriage, and extended his dominions from the Baltic to the Adriatic. His ambition to be emperor involved him in a war with Rudolph of Hapsburg. He was killed in battle in 1278.

Ottokar or **Ottocar**, ot'to-kär', [Lat. OTTOCA'RUS,] a German poet and chronicler, born in Styria about 1250. He wrote, between 1300 and 1316, a rhymed chronicle of Austria and Styria.

See T. JACOBI, "De Ottocaro Chronico Austriaco."

Ottokar, (AMADEUS,) the assumed name of GEORG FRIEDRICH DAUMER. See DAUMER.

Ottokar von Horneck. See HORNECK, VON.

Ot'way, (Sir ROBERT,) an English admiral, born in 1772; died in 1846.

Otway, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English dramatist, born in Sussex in 1651. Having been unsuccessful as an actor, he applied himself to dramatic writing, and in 1675 published his tragedy of "Alcibiades." This was soon followed by "Don Carlos," which was received with great favour. In 1677 he obtained from the Earl of Plymouth a situation as cornet of dragoons in the army of Flanders; but, soon becoming dissatisfied with military life, he again gave his attention to the drama. In 1680 the tragedy of "The Orphan" appeared, and in 1682 his "Venice Preserved." These two are characterized by Hallam as "having a deep pathos, a dramatic eloquence rapid and flowing, and sometimes very graceful poetry;" and he adds, "The 'Venice Preserved' is more frequently represented than any tragedy after those of Shakspeare." Among Otway's other plays we may cite "Caius Marius," and a comedy called "The Soldier's Fortune." He also translated and remodelled the "Titus and Berenice" of Racine, and Molière's "Fourberies de Scapin." He died in 1685, in a state of extreme destitution; and some accounts state that his death was caused by hunger.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets," and "Life of Otway," prefixed to the edition of his works, 1813.

Oudaen, ŏw'dăn, (JOACHIM,) a Dutch tragedian, born in 1628; died in 1692. His best-known plays are "Johanna Gray" (1648) and "Konradyn," (1649.)

Oudenaerde. See AUDENAERDE.

Oudendorp, van, vȧn ŏw'dẹn-dorp', (**Frans**,) an eminent Dutch philologist, born at Leyden in 1696, was for many years professor of history and rhetoric in his native city. He published excellent editions of Julius Obsequens, Lucan, Suetonius, and other classics, and was the author of a treatise "On the Use of Ancient Inscriptions." Died in 1761.

Oudet, oo'dȧ', (JACQUES JOSEPH,) a French officer, born at Meynal in 1773, was a zealous republican. He was an active member of the secret society called *Philadelphes*. He was killed at Wagram in 1809.

See NODIER, "Histoire des Sociétés secrètes," 1814.

Oudin, oo'dȧn', (CASIMIR,) a French bibliographer, born at Mézières in 1638. He published a "Commentary on Ancient Ecclesiastical Writers," and several other works. Died in 1717.

Oudin, (FRANÇOIS,) a learned French Jesuit, born in Champagne in 1673. He wrote a number of elegant Latin poems, and theological and biographical treatises. Died in 1752.

Oudiné, oo'de'nȧ', (EUGÈNE ANDRÉ,) an eminent French sculptor and engraver of medals, born in Paris in 1810. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1831, a medal of the first class in 1839 for engraving, and a medal of the first class for sculpture in 1843. Among his engraved works is a medal entitled the "Apotheosis of Napoleon I." Died in 1887.

Oudinet, oo'de'nȧ', (MARC ANTOINE,) a French antiquary, born at Rheims in 1643, was appointed keeper of the medals in the Royal Cabinet in Paris. In 1701 he became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He published several valuable treatises on medals. Died in 1712.

Oudinot, oo'dee'nō', (ACHILLE FRANÇOIS,) a Franco-American painter, born at Damigny, (Orne,) April 18, 1820. He was educated at the communal college of Alençon. He studied architecture and designing, by means of which he maintained himself in later years while carrying on his studies in painting. He served in the revolution of 1848, and in the Franco-German war 1870–71. Under the Commune he was conservator of the museums of the Louvre. He designed and constructed the admirable Daubigny studio, and made many of its interior decorations and paintings. He also won distinction as a glass-painter, and received several medals, chiefly foreign. In 1876 he came to the United States, and settled in Boston as an American citizen. He painted many evening-, forest-, and river-scenes, and exerted an excellent influence as a teacher, but subsequently returned to Paris. Died about 1890.

Oudinot, oo'de'no', (CHARLES NICOLAS VICTOR,) Duc de Reggio, a general, a son of the following, was born at Bar-le-Duc in 1791. He served as captain in the Russian campaign, (1812,) and became a maréchal-de-camp in 1822. He commanded the French army sent in 1849 to Rome to protect the pope against his subjects. Having occupied the city after a short siege, July, 1849, he returned to France. He opposed Louis Napoleon in the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, after which he was not employed in public service. Died in 1863.

Oudinot, (NICOLAS CHARLES,) Duc de Reggio, (rȧ'zho',) a distinguished French general, was born at Bar-sur-Ornain in 1767. He obtained the rank of colonel in 1793, and resisted about 10,000 Austrians with one regiment for eight hours in 1794. For this service he was raised to the rank of a general of brigade. He took Treves in 1794, and received five wounds in an action near Mannheim in October, 1795. In 1799 he became a general of division, and chief of the staff in the army of Massena, under whom he served at the siege of Genoa, in 1800. Having received command of ten battalions of grenadiers in 1805, he performed a prominent part in the capture of Vienna, and took a bridge over the Danube which was defended by about one hundred and eighty pieces of cannon. He rendered important services at Austerlitz in 1805, and gained a victory at Ostrolenka in 1807. At the battle of Fried-

land, June, 1807, he resisted for a number of hours an army of about 75,000 Russians, and gave time to the rest of the French army to gain the victory. He maintained his reputation in 1809 at Landshut, Lobau, Vienna, and Wagram. He was raised to the rank of marshal of France in July, 1809, and received the title of Duc de Reggio in the same year. In 1813 he served at Lutzen and Bautzen, and was defeated by Bernadotte at Gross-Beeren. During the Hundred Days he adhered to Louis XVIII., who gave him a high command in 1815. He commanded a corps of the army which invaded Spain and took Madrid in 1823. Died in 1847.

See "Victoires et Conquêtes des Français;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. le Maréchal Oudinot, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; J. NOLLET-FABERT, "Histoire de N. C. Oudinot," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Oudot, oo'do', (FRANÇOIS JULIEN,) a French jurist, born at Ornans (Doubs) in 1804. He obtained a chair of civil law in Paris about 1837. Died in 1864.

Oudry, oo'dre', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French artist, particularly distinguished as a painter of animals, was born in Paris in 1686. He studied under Largillière, and attained considerable skill in portrait and historical painting, but he subsequently devoted himself exclusively to hunting-scenes and animal pieces. He was patronized by the King of Denmark and Louis XV. of France; and one of his best pictures represents the latter on horseback with a dozen nobles of his court. Oudry was also a skilful engraver, and furnished one hundred and fifty designs for the splendid edition of La Fontaine's Fables published in 1755. Died in 1755.

Ouel le Bon, the French for HOWEL THE GOOD, which see.

Oughtred, ŏt'rĕd, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and eminent mathematician, born in Buckinghamshire in 1573. He wrote "The Description and Use of the Double Horizontal Dyall," "Clavis Mathematica," and a "Treatise on Trigonometry." He is styled by Fuller "the prince of mathematicians." Died in 1660.

Ouida. See DE LA RAMÉ, (LOUISE.)

Ouless, oo-less', (WALTER WILLIAM,) a British painter, born at Saint Hélier, Jersey, September 21, 1848. He was educated at Victoria College, in Jersey, and at the Royal Academy. In 1872 he devoted himself to portrait-painting, in which he won high distinction.

Oultreman, d', dootr'mŏn', [Lat. OULTREMAN'NUS,] (HENRI,) a Flemish writer, born at Valenciennes in 1546, was the author of a "History of the Town and County of Valenciennes from its Origin to the End of the Sixteenth Century." Died in 1605.

Oultreman, d', (PIERRE,) a historian, a son of the preceding, was born at Valenciennes in 1591. He wrote a "Life of Peter the Hermit," (1632,) and a History of Baldwin and Henry, Emperors of Constantinople, "Constantinopolis Belgica," etc., 1643.) Died in 1656.

Oultremannus. See OULTREMAN.

Oury, oo'ree or oo'ree', (ANNA CAROLINA, *née* de Belleville), a celebrated pianist and composer, born in Bavaria, of French parentage, in 1806. In 1831 she married M. Oury, a violinist, with whom she made a tour of the European cities. In 1839 the couple settled in England. Madame Oury retired in 1866, and died in 1880.

Ousel, (PHILIP.) See OISEL.

Ouseley, ooz'lee, (Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR GORE,) an English musician, a son of Sir Gore Ouseley, noticed below, was born in London August 12, 1825. He composed several anthems, and wrote treatises on "Harmony," (1869,) "Counterpoint and Fugue," (1869,) etc. In 1855 he was appointed professor of music at Oxford. Died April 6, 1889.

Ouseley, ooz'lee, (GIDEON,) an Irish Methodist minister, born at Dunmore in 1762. He laboured as a missionary among the Irish. Died in 1839.

Ouseley or **Ousely**, (Sir GORE,) a diplomatist, born in Ireland in 1769. He was sent as ambassador to Persia about 1810, and published "Biographical Notices of Persian Poets," (1846.) Died in 1844.

Ouseley or **Ousely**, (Sir WILLIAM,) Viscount Claramont, an Orientalist, brother of the preceding, was born in 1771. He published "Travels in Various Countries of the East, more particularly Persia," (1831.) Died in 1842.

Outhier, oo'te-ā', (REGINALD or RENAULD,) a French astronomer, born in Poligni in 1694. In 1736 he accompanied Maupertuis and other savants on a scientific expedition to Lapland, of which he afterwards published an interesting account. He was a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, and member of the Royal Society of Berlin. Died in 1774.

Outram, oo'tram, (Sir JAMES,) an English general, born in Derbyshire in 1803, was a son of Benjamin Outram, an eminent civil engineer, who died in 1805. He went to India about 1820, served in the war against Dost Mohammed, and became British resident at Hyderabad and Lucknow. In 1856 he was appointed commander of a successful expedition against Persia. During the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 he returned to India, and superseded Havelock as commander of the army at Lucknow. (See HAVELOCK.) Died in 1863.

Outram, written also **Owtram**, (WILLIAM,) a learned English theologian, born in Derbyshire in 1625. He became prebendary of Westminster in 1670. He was versed in rabbinical learning and in the writings of the Fathers. His chief work is a treatise on sacrifices, "De Sacrificiis Libri duo," (1677.) Died in 1679.

Ouvarof. See OOVAROF.

Ouvrard, oo'vrăr', (GABRIEL JULIEN,) a French financier, born near Clisson in 1770. He was a bold and successful speculator, and enriched himself by his operations as contractor during the war of the Revolution. He was prosecuted by Napoleon I., and imprisoned some years. Died in 1846.

See his autobiographic "Mémoires sur ma Vie," 3 vols., 1826; "Biographie Universelle."

Ouvrard, (RENÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Chinon about 1620, published treatises on music, theology, and mathematics. He was intimate with Arnauld and other writers of Port-Royal. Died in 1694.

Ouvrié, oo'vre-ā', (PIERRE JUSTIN,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1806. Died in 1879.

Ouwater, van, vän ŏw'wä'ter, (ALBERT,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem in 1444, was one of the first artists in Holland who painted in oil. Among his master-pieces are "The Resurrection of Lazarus" and "The Descent from the Cross." The latter was warmly eulogized by Albert Dürer. Died in 1515.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters;" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Ovalle, de, dā o-vāl'yā, (ALFONSO,) sometimes written **Ovaglie**, a Jesuit, of Spanish extraction, born in Chili in 1601. He published in 1646 a "Historical Account of the Kingdom of Chili and the Jesuit Missions in that Country." Died in 1651.

Ovando, o-vän'do, (NICOLAS,) a Spanish officer, and commander of the order of Alcántara, succeeded Bobadilla as governor of Hispaniola in 1501. While his rule over the Spanish colonists was marked by justice and kindness, he has incurred lasting reproach by the cruelties he perpetrated on the Indians, a great number of whom were massacred at Xaragua by his orders. He also treated Columbus with great injustice, and availed himself of every opportunity of thwarting his designs. He was recalled to Spain in 1508, and succeeded by Diego Columbus, son of the celebrated admiral. Died in 1518, aged about fifty-eight.

See CHARLEVOIX, "Histoire de Saint-Domingue;" OVIEDO, "Cronica de las Indias."

O'ver-all, (JOHN,) a learned English prelate, born in 1559. He rose through several preferments to be Bishop of Norwich in 1619. His principal work is entitled "The Convocation-Book," in which he maintains the divine origin of government. Bishop Overall was esteemed the best scholastic divine of his time in England. He was the friend and correspondent of Grotius and Gerard Vossius. Died in 1619.

Overbeck, o'ver-bĕk', (FRIEDRICH,) one of the most illustrious German painters of the nineteenth century, was born at Lubeck in 1789. After having studied for a time at Vienna, in 1810 he visited Rome, where, with Cornelius, Schnorr, and other German artists, he became one of the founders of what has been styled the roman-

tic or symbolic school of painting in Germany. Among his earliest productions were the frescos at the villa of the consul-general Bartholdy, representing "Joseph sold into Captivity," and "The Seven Years of Famine." In 1817 he adorned the villa of Marquis Massimi with five large frescos taken from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." His magnificent fresco at Assisi, representing "The Miracle of Roses of Saint Francis," is esteemed his master-piece in that department. Among his best oil-paintings are "The Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem," in the Marienkirche at Lubeck, "Christ on the Mount of Olives," "The Death of Saint Joseph," and the large picture in the Städelschen Institut at Frankfort-on-the-Main, entitled "The Influence of Christianity in the Arts." He has also produced a number of elegant designs, among which are "Forty Illustrations from the Gospels," since engraved by Keller, Bartoccini, and others. Regarding art as the handmaid of religion, Overbeck has almost exclusively chosen scriptural subjects, and his works are characterized by deep devotional feeling, simplicity, and touching sweetness of expression. According to some writers, Overbeck's influence and reputation in Germany have considerably declined of latter time. Died in 1869.

See RACZYNSKI, "Histoire de l'Art Allemand moderne;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Overbeck, (JOHANNES ADOLF,) a German scholar, a nephew of Friedrich Overbeck, was born at Antwerp, March 7, 1826. He took his doctor's degree at Bonn in 1850, in 1853 became an extraordinary professor at Leipsic, and in 1859 full professor, and director of the Archæological Museum. Among his works are a "Gallery of the Heroic Creations of Greek Art," (1851–53,) "History of Greek Plastic Art," (1857–58,) and "Art-Mythology of Greece," (1871–73.) Died in 1895.

Overbeek, van, vän o'vẹr-bāk', (BONAVENTURE,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1660. He went to Rome, and made numerous designs of the antiquities of that city. Having returned to Holland, he died in 1706, leaving a work entitled "Reliquiæ antiquæ Urbis Romæ," (1707–09.)

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Overbury, o'vẹr-bẹr-e, (Sir THOMAS,) an English author and courtier, born at Compton-Scorfen, Warwickshire, in 1581. By his talents and learning he acquired influence with Carr, who became the favourite of James I. and was created Earl of Somerset. For advising against the marriage of Carr with the infamous Countess of Essex, Overbury was committed to the Tower, (1613.) After a confinement of several months, he was poisoned by order of Somerset and his wife, who were convicted of the crime but pardoned. He left a popular poem called "The Wife," (1614,) and a prose work entitled "Characters," which is praised for wit and ingenuity. "'The Fair and Happy Milkmaid,' often quoted," says Hallam, "is the best of his characters."

See E. F. RIMBAULT, "Life of Sir Thomas Overbury," 1856; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," ch. xi.; "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1820.)

O'vẹr de Lin'dẹn, (CORNELIS,) a Frisian writer, born in 1811. He was a ship-carpenter, and worked in the royal dock-yards at the Helder. He wrote the famous "Oera Linda Boek," in the Frisian tongue. This strange book was a forgery: the author pretended that it was in part copied in 1256 from ancient documents, and for a time it attracted a great deal of attention. Over de Linden died in 1875.

Overskov, o'vẹr-skov', (THOMAS,) a Danish dramatist, born at Copenhagen in 1798. He produced numerous comedies and operas; also a "History of the Danish Theatre," (1854–56.) Died November 7, 1873.

O'vẹr-stone, (SAMUEL JONES LOYD,) first BARON, an English banker, born in London in 1796. He was raised to the peerage in 1850. He had previously gained some distinction as a financier. He died November 17, 1883.

Overweg, o'vẹr-wĕg', (ADOLF,) a German traveller, born at Hamburg in 1822. He was associated with Mr. Richardson and Dr. Barth in a journey of exploration to Lake Tchad, in Africa. They left Tripoli in March, 1850, and Overweg, with Dr. Barth, reached Lake Tchad in 1851. He launched a boat on the lake and visited the islands in it. He died of fever at Kuka, in Central Africa, in September, 1852.

Ov'id, [Lat. OVID'IUS; It. OVIDIO, o-vee'de-o; Fr. OVIDE, o'vēd',] or, more fully, **Pub'lius Ovid'ius Na'so,** a popular Roman poet, was born at Suimo, (Sulmona,) about ninety miles east of Rome, in 43 B.C. He studied rhetoric in Rome under Arellius Fuscus and Porcius Latro, and made himself master of Greek at Athens. His poetical genius was manifested in early youth, and afterwards diverted him from the practice of law, which, in compliance with his father's will, he began to study. He held, however, several civil or judicial offices at Rome, and became one of the Decemviri. He sought and obtained the acquaintance of Propertius, Horace, Macer, and other poets. He also enjoyed for a time the favour of the emperor Augustus. Among his earliest productions were three books of "Amores." Before the age of fifty he had published "The Art of Love," ("Ars Amatoria,") "Medea," a tragedy, and "Heroic Epistles," ("Heroides.") He had also nearly finished his celebrated "Metamorphoses," ("Metamorphoseon Libri XV.,") which display great poetical genius. In the year 8 A.D. he was suddenly banished by Augustus to Tomi, on the Euxine, near the mouth of the Danube. The reason assigned for this penal measure was the publication of his immodest poem "The Art of Love;" but this is believed to have been a mere pretext, as that poem was published about ten years earlier. Ovid in his later writings alludes to some offence which he mysteriously conceals, and for which he admitted that he deserved to suffer. This question appears to have baffled the ingenuity and curiosity of scholars. He has been censured for the abject terms in which he petitioned Augustus for a pardon, which was inexorably refused. He died at Tomi in 18 A.D., which was also the year of Livy's death. His "Medea," which some ancient critics esteemed his most perfect work, is lost. During his exile he wrote, besides other minor poems, "Twelve Books of Fasti," ("Fastorum Libri XII.,") six of which have come down to us. This is a poetical Roman calendar, and has historical value as well as literary merit. Ovid was thrice married, and divorced his first wife and his second. He also loved and courted a woman of high rank, whom he celebrated under the fictitious name of Corinna. Some writers suppose she was Julia the daughter, or Julia the granddaughter, of the emperor Augustus. The best English translation of Ovid is "Ovid's Metamorphoses, in Fifteen Books, translated by the Most Eminent Hands," London, 1717. Among these translators were Dryden, Addison, Congreve, and Garth.

See MASSON, "Vita P. Ovidii Nasonis," 1708; C. ROSMINI "Vita di Publio Ovidio Naso," 1789; VILLENAVE, "Vie d'Ovide Paris, 1809; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Ovide. See OVID.

Ovidio. See OVID.

Ovidius. See OVID.

Oviedo, de, dā o-ve-ā'DO, (ANDRES,) a Spanish Jesuit and missionary, born at Ilhescas. He was sent to Abyssinia about 1556. Died in 1577.

Oviedo y Valdes, de, dā o-ve-ā'DO e vāl-dēs', (GONSALO FERNANDEZ,) a celebrated Spanish historian, born at Madrid in 1478, became at an early age one of the pages at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1513 he visited the West Indies, where he resided many years, and obtained, among other important offices, that of historiographer of the Indies. His principal work is entitled "General History of the West Indies," (1st vol., 1535,) which, though containing many errors, displays extensive learning and has been of great value to subsequent historians. The last volume of it remains in manuscript. He also published a "Treatise on the Natural History of the Indies," and wrote a valuable work, which is still in manuscript, entitled "Quinquagenas," or Fifty Dialogues. Died in 1557.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature," vol. i.; PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. ii. book iv., and his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part i.

Ovington, ŭv'ing-tọn, ? (JOHN,) an English ecclesiastic and traveller, was chaplain to King James II. In 1680 he sailed to the East Indies, and spent several years in Surat. He published in 1698 his "Voyage to Surat

in the Years 1689–93," etc., which was translated into French.

Owen. See GORONWY-OWEN.

O'wẹn, (DAVID DALE,) brother of Robert Dale, noticed below, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1807. In 1848 he was appointed to conduct the geological survey of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. The result of his observations was published in a quarto volume, with maps and illustrations, (1852.) He was appointed in 1857 State geologist of Arkansas. Died in 1860.

O'wẹn, (GEORGE,) an English physician, born in Worcestershire, took his degree in 1527. He became physician to Henry VIII. Died in 1558.

Owen, (JEAN A.,) an English author, born in Staffordshire in 1841. She lived five years in New Zealand and travelled widely. She published several works of travel, fiction, etc., some of them being "After Shipwreck," (1882,) "Forest, Field, and Fell," (1892,) "The Story of Hawaii," (1898.)

Owen, [Lat. AUDOE'NUS,] (JOHN,) one of the best Latin poets of modern times, was born in Caernarvonshire, in Wales, about 1560. His "Epigrammata," published in 1612, are remarkable for elegance and correctness of language and caustic wit. They have been translated into several languages. Died in 1622.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Owen, (JOHN,) an excellent English nonconformist divine and Puritan, born at Stadham, in Oxfordshire, in 1616, was a son of Henry Owen, a minister. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, which he quitted about 1637. After that date he was chaplain to Sir Philip Dormer and to Lord Lovelace. He became a resident of London in 1641 or 1642, and published his "Display of Arminianism," (1642.) In the civil war he was a constant adherent of the popular cause. He married early, was presented to the living of Coggeshall about 1644, and united himself in fellowship with the Independents. He published "Salus Electorum, Sanguis Jesu; or the Death of Death in the Death of Christ." In January, 1649, he preached a sermon before the House of Commons on the day after the execution of Charles I. This sermon was characterized by a more liberal and tolerant spirit than that which prevailed in his time. He was appointed chaplain to Cromwell in 1649, and Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1651. He was vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford about five years, 1652–56. In 1655 he wrote a work against Socinianism, called "Vindiciæ Evangelicæ." After the restoration of 1660, Owen preached in London for a number of years, and wrote many works, among which are an "Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews," (1668,) a "Discourse on the Holy Spirit," (1674,) and "The Doctrine of Justification," (1677.) Died in 1683.

See W. ORME, "Life of John Owen," 1820; REV. A. THOMSON, "Life of John Owen," new edition, 1856; "Biographia Britannica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" WILSON, "Dissenting Churches;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North British Review" for November, 1851.

Owen, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in London about 1765. He was one of the earliest members, and the principal secretary during his lifetime, of the Bible Society. He wrote, among other treatises, "The Christian Monitor for the Last Days," and a "Vindication of the Bible Society." Died in 1822.

Owen, (LEWIS,) a Welsh theologian, born in Merionethshire in 1572. He wrote a book against the Jesuits, "Speculum Jesuiticum," (1629.)

Owen, (RICHARD,) an English zoologist, anatomist, and palæontologist of great eminence, was born at Lancaster in 1804. He studied medicine, and entered the University of Edinburgh in 1824. In 1825 he became a pupil of John Abernethy, at Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Through the influence of Abernethy he was appointed assistant curator of the Hunterian Museum of the College of Surgeons. He expended immense labour in the production of a catalogue of this collection, and succeeded Clift as curator of the museum. He published an excellent "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus, (Nautilus Pompilius,)" (1832,) and a "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Physiological Series of Comparative Anatomy in the Hunterian Museum," (5 vols., 1833–40.) He married in 1835 a daughter of Mr. Clift, above mentioned. About 1836 he succeeded Sir Charles Bell as Hunterian professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, and gave a series of lectures on comparative anatomy, which were published in 1843. He contributed numerous treatises or monographs on physiology and anatomy to the "Transactions of the Zoological Society" and the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology." Professor Owen rendered important services to palæontology, and exhibited remarkable skill in the anatomy and reconstruction of extinct animals, such as the Cheirotherium, the Glyptodon, Mylodon, and Plesiosaurus. He discovered a gigantic fossil bird, the Dinornis. Among his chief works are "Odontography," (2 vols., 1840,) a "History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds," (1846,) and "On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton," (1848.) He received the royal medal in 1848, and the Copley medal of the Royal Society in 1851. In 1856 he ceased to be Hunterian professor, and became director of the natural history departments of the British Museum. He was one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute. In addition to the works above named, he published a treatise "On the Nature of Limbs," (1849,) "On Parthenogenesis," (1849,) and "On the Anatomy of Vertebrates," (3 vols., 1866–68.) In 1876 was published by the trustees of the British Museum his work "On the Fossil Reptilia of South Africa," with 70 plates, and in 1877 appeared his work "On the Fossil Mammals of Australia, and on the Extinct Marsupials of England," (2 vols., with 132 plates.) He was one of the first who used the microscope in the investigation of the structure of animals, and was the first who employed the word "homology" or "homologue" in comparative anatomy. He admitted the mutability of species, but opposed the Darwinian theory of Natural Selection, for which he substituted his "hypothesis of Derivation." He says, "Every species changes, in time, by virtue of inherent tendencies thereto. 'Natural Selection' holds that no such change can take place without the influence of altered external circumstances educing or selecting such change." ("On the Anatomy of Vertebrates," 3d vol. chap. xl.) He was considered by Humboldt the greatest anatomist of his age. Died December 18, 1892.

Owen, (RICHARD,) scientist, was born near New Lanark, Scotland, in 1810, son of the following. He settled with his father in the communistic town of New Harmony, Indiana, took part in the Mexican and civil wars, and became a professor of natural science in the University of Indiana. He made important researches in meteorology and magnetism. Died in 1890.

Owen, (ROBERT,) a socialist and philanthropist, born at Newton, in Wales, in 1771, was a son of poor parents. He married about 1800 a daughter of David Dale, who owned cotton-mills at New Lanark, on the Clyde. Owen managed these mills for a time with success, and gave much attention to the comfort of the operatives and the education of their children. He published in 1812 a "New View of Society," and afterwards "The Book of the New Moral World," in which he advocated a modified system of community of property. About 1824 he purchased a large tract at New Harmony, Indiana, and there tested by experiment his socialist theory, which was entirely unsuccessful. He returned to England in 1827, and continued to propagate his projects of reform by lectures and writings. His doctrines were adopted by a large number of people, who were called Owenites. Died in 1858.

See "Robert Owen and his Social Philosophy," by W. L. SARGANT, London, 1860; "Life of Robert Owen," (by F. A. PACKARD, Philadelphia, 1866; "Biographical Sketches," by H. MARTINEAU REYBAUD, "Études sur les Réformateurs contemporains;" "Robert Owen the Founder of Socialism in England," 1869, by ARTHUR JOHN BOOTH; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1819; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1830; "Westminster Review" for October, 1860.

Owen, (ROBERT DALE,) a distinguished political and miscellaneous writer, son of the preceding, was born at Glasgow, November 9, 1800. He came at an early age to America, settled in Indiana, and was elected to Congress by the Democratic party in 1843. He was chargé-d'affaires to Naples in 1853. He published "New

Views of Society," (1825,) "Hints on Public Architecture," (1849,) "Footfalls on the Boundaries of another World," (1859,) "The Wrong of Slavery, the Right of Emancipation," etc., (1864,) "Beyond the Breakers," (1870,) "The Debatable Land between this World and the Next," (1871,) and "Threading my Way, or Twenty-Seven Years of Autobiography." Died June 24, 1877.

Owen, (THOMAS,) an English judge, born in Shropshire, gained a high reputation as judge of the common pleas. Died in 1598.

Owen, (WILLIAM,) an able English painter of portraits and history, born in Shropshire in 1769. He was patronized by the prince-regent, afterwards George IV. Died in 1824.

Owen Glendower. See GLENDOWER.

Owen Meredith. See BULWER.

Owenson. See MORGAN, LADY.

Owtram, (WILLIAM.) See OUTRAM.

Ox'ęn-dęn, (ASHTON,) D.D., a Canadian bishop, born at Broome Park, Kent, England, in 1808. He graduated at University College, Oxford, in 1831, and took priest's orders in the English Church in 1834. In 1869 he was consecrated Bishop of Montreal, and became Metropolitan of the Anglican Church in Canada. In 1878 he resigned his position and returned to England. He published many religious books. Died in 1892.

Ox'en-ford, (JOHN,) an English dramatist and translator, born near London in 1812. Among his original dramas are "My Fellow-Clerk," (1835,) and "A Day well Spent," (1836.) He translated Molière's "Tartuffe," and the "Conversations of Goethe," by Eckermann, and other works, from the German. Died Feb. 21, 1877.

Oxenham, ox'ęn-ąm, (JOHN,) an English seaman, served under Sir Francis Drake in 1572. He soon after sailed with one ship for the eastern shore of Darien, and crossed over to Panama and the Pearl Islands, where he was taken and put to death by the Spaniards.

See J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845.

Oxenstiern, oks'ęn-stęrn', or **Oxenstierna**, oks'ęn-shĕr'nȧ, (AXEL,) COUNT, chancellor of Sweden, and one of the greatest statesmen of the seventeenth century or of modern times, was born at Fanö, in Upland, June 16, 1583. He was educated at Jena and Wittenberg. At the age of twenty-six he was chosen a senator, after having been employed in important negotiations. In 1611 Gustavus Adolphus appointed him chancellor of Sweden, or prime minister. The prudence, zeal, and profound combinations of Oxenstiern contributed greatly to the success of the Swedish hero. After Gustavus was killed, in 1632, the chancellor was invested with full power by the senate, and prosecuted the war against the Emperor of Germany. He was recognized as the head of the Protestant league, which gained several victories under his direction. During the minority of Queen Christina he governed Sweden with ability, restored the finances to good order, and patronized learning. He was prime minister after Christina began to reign, (1645,) and strenuously opposed her abdication. He died in August, 1654. Oxenstiern was the author of the often-quoted observation, addressed to his son, "You do not know, my son, with how little wisdom the world is governed," ("Nescis, mi fili, quantillâ prudentiâ homines regantur.") He was the reputed author of the second volume of "Historia Belli Sueco-Germanici," ("History of the Swedish-German War,") of which Chemnitz wrote the first volume. He was considered an equal match for Richelieu in diplomacy. He had two sons, John and Erik, who obtained high offices in the public service.

See J. F. LUNDBLAD, "Svensk Plutarch," 2d vol., 1826–31; JOHAN GEZELIUS, "Aminnelse-Tal öfver A. Oxenstierna," 1774; C. P. HAGBERG, "Areminne öfver A. Oxenstierna," 1808; PUFFENDORF, "De Rebus Suecicis;" GRIJER, "Histoire de la Suède;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" RICHELIEU, "Mémoires;" E. GYLLENSTOLPE, "Areminne öfver A. Oxenstierna," 1777.

Oxenstiern, (BENEDICT,) an able Swedish statesman, of the same family as the preceding, was born in 1623. He was appointed governor of Warsaw by Charles X., after whose death (1660) he returned to Sweden and had great influence in the government. About 1672 he obtained the confidence of Charles XI., who appointed him chancellor and chief minister. The pacific system of Oxenstiern was disturbed by the death of Charles XI., in 1697. After Charles XII. had defeated the Danes and conquered Poland, Oxenstiern advised him to make peace, in a memoir which is called a master-piece of wisdom. Died in 1702.

See SCHLÖZER, "Schwedische Biographie."

Oxenstiern, (ERIK,) a son of the celebrated statesman, was born in 1624. He became a senator in 1652, and vice-chancellor in 1654, soon after which he conducted negotiations with the Elector of Brandenburg. Died in 1656.

Oxenstiern, (JOHAN,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Stockholm in 1611. He entered the army, and obtained the rank of colonel. About 1639 he was raised to the dignity of senator. He was employed for several years as minister-plenipotentiary in Germany, and represented Sweden in the negotiations which resulted in the peace of Westphalia, (1648.) Died at Weimar in 1657.

Oxenstierna. See OXENSTIERN.

Oxenstierna oks'ęn-shĕr'nȧ, (GABRIEL THURESON,) a Swedish diplomatist, born at Stockholm in 1641.

Oxford, EARL OF. See DE VERE, (EDWARD,) and HARLEY, (ROBERT.)

Oxford and Asquith, EARL OF. See ASQUITH, (HERBERT HENRY.)

Ox'lee (JOHN,) a learned English divine, born September 25, 1779. He was a clergyman of the Established Church, specially distinguished as an Orientalist, and as the author of "The Christian Doctrine of the Trinity and Incarnation," (1815; 3d vol., 1850,) a work of vast scholarship. Died January 30, 1854.

Ox-ȳ-ar'tēē or **Ox-ar'tēē**, [Gr. Ὀξυάρτης,] a Bactrian chief, whose daughter Roxana was married to Alexander the Great. This king appointed him satrap of Paropamisus. Died after 316 B.C.

Oyama, (IWAO,) PRINCE, a Japanese general, born in Satsuma in 1842. He studied military tactics in Europe; was minister of war 1880–95; took part in the Chinese war; was made field marshal; chief of the general staff in 1899, and was commander-in-chief in Manchuria in the Russo-Japanese war. Died 1916.

Ozanam, o'zȧ'nŏN', (ANTOINE FRÉDÉRIC,) a French scholar and elegant writer, born at Milan in 1813. He became a good classical scholar, and studied law. In 1844 he succeeded Fauriel as professor of foreign literature at the Sorbonne, Paris. He published "Dante and the Catholic Philosophy in the Thirteenth Century," and other works. Died in 1853.

Ozanam, (J. A. F.,) a French physician, born in Bresse in 1772, was the father of the preceding. He published a "History of Epidemic Diseases," (5 vols., 1817–23.) Died at Lyons in 1836.

Ozanam, (JACQUES,) a distinguished French mathematician, born at Bouligneux in 1640. Among his numerous and useful treatises are "Mathematical Dictionary," (1691,) "Mathematical and Physical Recreations," (1694,) and "Theoretical and Practical Perspective," (1711.) He taught mathematics in Paris, where he died in 1717.

Ozaneaux, o'zȧ'nō', (JEAN GEORGE,) a French writer of prose and verse, was born in Paris in 1795. He wrote a "History of France," (2 vols., 1846,) which gained a prize of the French Academy, and "Erreurs poétiques," (3 vols., 1849.) Died in 1852.

Ozanne, o'zȧn', (NICOLAS MARIE,) a French designer and engraver, born at Brest in 1728; died in Paris in 1811.

O-zell', (JOHN,) an English *littérateur*, of French extraction, was contemporary with Pope, who has given him a place in the "Dunciad." He made translations from Racine, Molière, and Boileau, and from several Italian and Spanish writers. Died in 1743.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets."

Ozeretskofsko or **Ozeretzkovsko**, o-zęh-rĕt-skof'-sko, sometimes written **Ozeretzkoffsky**, (NICHOLAS,) a Russian scientific writer, born about 1750. He wrote several treatises on zoology, botany, mineralogy, etc. Died about 1827.

P.

Paalzow, von, fon pält'so, (Auguste,) a German lady, born at Berlin in 1788, was a sister of the painter Wach. She was the author of a popular romance, entitled "Godwie Castle," (1836,) and other fictitious works. Died in 1847.

Paas. See Pass.

Paaw, (Cornelis.) See Pauw.

Paaw, pä'oo or pŏw, (Pieter,) a Dutch physician and naturalist, born at Amsterdam in 1564, was professor of medicine at Leyden, where he also founded the botanic garden. He published several valuable treatises on botany and anatomy. Died in 1617.

Pabodie, pab'o-de, (William Jewett,) an American poet, born at Providence, Rhode Island, about 1812. He has published "Calidore, a Legendary Poem," and a number of smaller pieces. Died in 1870.

Pabst, päpst, (Heinrich Wilhelm,) a German agriculturist, born near Lauterbach, in Hesse, in 1798. He published, besides other works, a "Treatise on Rural Economy," (5th edition, 1860.) Died in 1868.

Pabst, (Johann Heinrich,) a German philosopher, born at Lindau, in Thuringia, in 1785. Among his works is "Man and his History," (1830.) Died in 1837.

Pā'ca, (William,) one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, was born in Harford county, Maryland, in 1740. He was elected to the Congress of 1774, and continued in this office till 1778. He became Governor of Maryland in 1782, and in 1789 was appointed judge of the district court of the United States for Maryland. Died in 1799.

See Goodrich, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Pacatianus, pa-kā-she-ā'nus, [Fr. Pacatien, pă'kă'se-ăN',] (Titus Claudius Marcellus,) a Roman emperor, whose existence is indicated only by medals. It is supposed that he assumed the title in 249 A.D.

Pacatien. See Pacatianus.

Pacatus. See Drepanius.

Pacca, päk'kä, (Bartolommeo,) an Italian cardinal, born at Benevento in 1756. He became papal secretary of state (*i.e.* prime minister) in 1808, and was imprisoned about three years by Napoleon, (1809–12.) Died in 1844. He wrote "Historical Memoirs," which have been published, (London, 1850.)

See Artaud de Montor, "Notice sur le Cardinal B. Pacca," 1846.

Paccard, pă'kăr', (Alexis,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1813. He gained the grand prize in 1841. Died in 1867.

Pacchia, del, dĕl päk-kee'ä, (Girolamo,) an able painter of Hungarian parentage, born probably at Sienna, Italy, in 1477. His excellent frescos and oil-paintings were long ascribed to Pacchiarotto. Pacchia left Sienna in 1535, and no later events regarding him are known to be on record.

Pacchiarotto, päk-ke-ä-rot'to, (Jacopo,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1474. To escape the penalty of a political conspiracy he left Sienna in 1539. He was an inferior artist, but had once a high fame, being credited with Pacchia's excellent work. Died about 1540.

Pacchierotti, päk'ke-ä-rot'tee, (Gasparo,) an Italian vocalist, one of the most famous sopranos of the eighteenth century, was born in 1744, at Fabriano, near Ancona. After winning a great reputation in his native country, he visited London and Paris, and was received with enthusiasm. Died at Padua in 1821.

Pacchioni, päk-ke-o'nee, (Antonio,) an able Italian anatomist, born at Reggio in 1665. He removed to Rome about 1700, and was associated in the scientific labours of Lancisi. Died at Rome in 1726. His writings were published under the title of "Opera Omnia," (1741.)

Paccioli, pät-cho'lee, or **Pacioli**, pä-cho'lee, (Luca,) an Italian mathematician and monk, born at Borgo San Sepolcro about 1450, was often called Luca di Borgo or de Burgo. He taught at Perugia, Rome, Naples, Pisa, and Venice. His chief work is "Summa de Arithmetica, Geometria, Proportioni," etc., (1494,)—the first printed book in which the method of keeping accounts by double entry was explained. He also wrote a work "On Divine Proportion," ("De Divina Proportione," 1509,) the plates of which were engraved by his friend Leonardo da Vinci. He was living in 1509.

See Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Pāce, [Lat. Pa'ceus,] (Richard,) an English negotiator and priest, born in or near Winchester about 1482. He was employed in important missions by Henry VIII., and sent to Rome about 1521 by Wolsey to urge his claims to the papacy. He was a friend of Erasmus, who addressed several letters to him. Pace obtained the deanery of Saint Paul's, London, about 1520, and other benefices. He incurred the ill will of Wolsey, by whom he was confined in the Tower for two years, and became insane. Died in 1532.

Pacetti, pä-chet'tee, (Camillo,) an Italian sculptor, born in Rome about 1760, became professor of sculpture in Milan. Died in 1827.

Paceus. See Pace, (Richard.)

Pache, päsh, (Jean Nicolas,) a French revolutionist, born in Paris in 1746. He was controller of the king's household under the ministry of Necker. In October, 1792, he was appointed minister of war by the influence of the Girondists, who removed him in February, 1793, because he had joined the Jacobin party. He was elected mayor of Paris in the spring of 1793, and took a prominent part in the ruin of the Girondists. Died in 1823.

Pacheco, pä-chā'ko, (Francisco,) an eminent Spanish painter and writer, born at Seville in 1571, was a pupil of Luis Fernandez. He opened an academy in Seville in 1611, and was appointed painter to King Philip IV. after 1625. He designed well, and is commended for simplicity, but he was not a good colorist. Among his chief works are "The Last Judgment," "Dædalus and Icarus," and "The Archangel Michael expelling Satan from Paradise." He wrote a treatise on the art of painting, entitled "Arte de la Pintura," (1649,) which is highly esteemed. Among his pupils were Alonzo Cano and Velasquez. Died in 1654.

See Ticknor, "History of Spanish Literature:" Cean-Bermudez, "Diccionario Historico."

Pacheco, (Maria.) See Padilla.

Pā'chēs, [Gr. Πάχης,] an Athenian general, commanded the army which took Mitylene in 427 B.C.

Pa-chom'i-us, [Gr. Παχώμιος; Fr. Pacôme, pă'kōm',] an Egyptian ascetic of the fourth century, was born in the Thebaid. He is reputed the founder of regular monastic communities, or the first who prescribed fixed rules of life to the monks and nuns. He founded a monastery at Tabenna, on the Nile, and became so noted for his piety that many others were built in the vicinity by his disciples. Died about 348 A.D.

Pachymère. See Pachymeres.

Pa-chym'e-rēs, [Gr. Γεώργιος ὁ Παχυμερής; Fr. Pachymère, pă'she'maiR',] one of the most eminent of the later Byzantine historians, was born at Nicæa about 1242. He lived in Constantinople, and was chief justice of the imperial court. He wrote, besides other important works, a "Historia Byzantina," which comprises the reigns of Michael Palæologus and his son Andronicus. It is written with dignity, and is highly prized for its fidelity. He died probably after 1310.

See Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Pacian, pā'she-an, [Sp. pron. pä-*th*e-ăn'; Lat. Pacianus, pā-she-ā'nus; Fr. Pacien, pă'se-ăN',] a Spanish saint and writer, who flourished about 375 A.D., and was Bishop of Barcelona.

Pacianus. See Pacian.

Paciaudi, pä-chŏw'dee, (Paolo Maria,) a learned Italian antiquary, born at Turin in 1710, entered the order of Theatines. He published, besides other works,

a "History of the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta," (3 vols., 1760, unfinished,) and "Peloponnesian Monuments," ("Monumenta Peloponnesiaca," 1761.) He became librarian to the Duke of Parma about 1762. Died in 1785.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DACIER, "Éloge de Paciaudi."

Pacichelli, pä-che-kel'lee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian writer, born at Pistoia about 1640. He wrote "The Kingdom of Naples," ("Il Regno di Napoli," 3 vols., 1703.) Died in 1702.

Pacien. See PACIAN.

Pacifico. See PACIFICUS.

Pa-çif'ĭ-cus Max'ĭ-mus, [It. PACIFICO MASSIMO pä-chee'fe-ko mäs'se-mo,] a Latin poet, born at Ascoli in 1400. He wrote many poems, which were published in 1489, under the title of "Jocose and Festive Elegies," ("Elegiæ Jocosæ et Festivæ.") Died about 1500.

Pacini, pä-chee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) a popular composer, born at Syracuse, Sicily, February 19, 1796. He composed with a marvellous facility many operas, among which are "Adelaide e Comingio," (1818,) and "Niobe," (1826.) Died December 6, 1867.

Pacio, pä'cho, sometimes written **Pace**, [Lat. PA'CIUS A BER'IGA,] (GIULIO,) an eminent Italian jurist and classical scholar, born at Vicenza in 1550. Having been converted to the Protestant religion, he went into exile, and was professor of philosophy at Heidelberg and Sedan. About 1616 he obtained a chair of law at Valence, in France. He wrote "On the Method of Law," ("De Juris Methodo," 1597,) "On Contracts," ("De Contractibus,") and other works. Died at Valence in 1635.

See BERRIAT SAINT-PRIX, "Notice sur la Vie de J. Pacius." 1840; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Pacioli. See PACCIOLI.

Pacius a Beriga. See PACIO.

Pack, (RICHARDSON,) an English writer, born in Suffolk about 1680. He rose to the rank of major in the army. He published a volume of poems, (1718,) a "Life of Pomponius Atticus," and other works. Died in 1728.

Pack'ard, (ALPHEUS SPRING,) D.D., an American educator, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, December 23, 1798. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1816, was a tutor there, 1819–24, professor of Latin and Greek, 1824–65, and in 1865 was appointed professor of natural and revealed religion in the same college. His principal works are editions of Xenophon's "Memorabilia," (1839–1841,) and a Life of Rev. Dr. Jesse Appleton. Died at Squirrel Island, Maine, July 13, 1884.

Packard, (ALPHEUS SPRING,) JR., a son of the preceding, was born at Brunswick, Maine, February 19, 1839. He graduated in 1861 at Bowdoin College, and served as an assistant surgeon in the army in 1864–65, was afterwards lecturer on natural history in various schools, and director of the museum of the Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem. In 1878 he became professor of zoology and geology in Brown University. For five years he was a member of the United States Entomological Commission; and he has been attached to various State and United States geological and other surveys. Among his works are a "Guide to the Study of Insects," (1867,) "Our Common Insects," (1872,) "Outlines of Comparative Embryology," (1876,) "Half-Hours with Insects," (1877,) "Zoology for Schools and Colleges," (1879,) etc. Died February 14, 1905.

Pacôme. See PACHOMIUS.

Pac'o-rus, [Gr. Πάκορος,] the eldest son of Orodes, King of Parthia, was born about 66 B.C. At an early age he was associated with his father on the throne. In 51 B.C. he led an army into Syria, where he was defeated by Caius Cassius. After the battle of Philippi, the Parthian king sent to Syria another expedition, commanded by Pacorus and Titus Labienus, a Roman, who gained a victory over an officer of Antony. After Pacorus had subjected Syria, he was defeated and killed by the army of Ventidius, in 38 B.C.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Pacorus, a king of Parthia, who reigned in the time of Domitian and Trajan. Little is known respecting him.

Pacthod, päk'to', (MICHEL MARIE,) COUNT, a French general, born in Savoy in 1764. He gained the rank of general of division on the field of Espinosa, (1808,) and commanded in Naples and Illyria from 1810 to 1812. Died in 1830.

Pacuvio. See PACUVIUS.

Pa-cu'vĭ-us, [It. PACUVIO, pä-koo've-o,] (MARCUS,) an eminent Roman tragic poet and painter, born at Brundusium about 220 B.C., was a nephew of the poet Ennius. According to the judgment of Quintilian and other ancient critics, his dramas had some merit. His works are lost, except small fragments. He died at the age of ninety. His epitaph, composed by himself, has been preserved by Aulus Gellius.

See VOSSIUS, "De Poetis Latinis;" ANNIBALE DE LEO, "Dissertazione intorno la Vita di M. Pacuvio," 1763; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pad'dock, (BENJAMIN HENRY,) S.T.D., an American bishop, a brother of Bishop J. A. Paddock, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, February 29, 1828. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1848, and at the General Theological Seminary (Episcopal) in 1852. He became Bishop of Massachusetts in 1873. Died 1891.

Paddock, (JOHN ADAMS,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Norwich, Connecticut, 1825. Died 1894.

Paderewski, pa-da-rev'skee, (IGNACE JAN,) one of the most talented of modern pianists and composers, was born in the province of Podolia, Russian Poland, Nov. 6, 1860. He studied in Warsaw and Berlin, was professor in the conservatories of Warsaw and Strasburg, and made professional tours through Europe and America, being everywhere received with enthusiasm. During the World War he worked hard for the freedom of Poland, and in Jan., 1919, formed a Polish Coalition Ministry, in which he was Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He represented Poland at the Paris Peace Conference. He resigned Nov. 27, 1919, and later returned to the concert stage.

Padilla, de, dä pä-dēl'yä, (DON JUAN LOPEZ,) a Spanish general, born in Castile, was a son of a nobleman. He became in 1520 the leader of the malcontents whom the extortions and misrule of the Flemish ministers of Charles V. provoked to revolt. The insurgents elected a council called Junta de las Comunidades. Padilla defeated the royal troops at Segovia, took Valladolid, the capital of Spain, and deposed the regent, Adrian of Utrecht. Dissensions arose among the popular party, Padilla was deprived of the command, and his successor was defeated. About the end of 1520 he was restored to the command. He was defeated and taken prisoner at Villalar in April, 1521, and executed the next day.

See ROBERTSON, "Charles V.," vol. ii. book iii.

Padilla, de, (LORENZO,) a Spanish historian, born at Antequera about 1485. He was eminent for learning, and received the title of historiographer to Charles V. He left in manuscript a "General History of Spain," and a work on the antiquities of Spain, which was published in 1669. Died in 1540.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Padilla, de, (Doña MARIA PACHECO,) the wife of Juan Lopez, noticed above, was a woman of great energy and talents, and devoted herself to the popular cause. After her husband's death she took his place as leader, and made heroic but unsuccessful efforts to defend Toledo against the royalists. She escaped to Portugal, where she remained until her death.

See MARIANA, "Historia de España."

Padilla, de, (PEDRO,) a Spanish poet, born at Linares, was a friend of Cervantes. He published "Pastoral Eclogues," (1582,) and other poems. He was one of the best pastoral poets of his time. Died about 1600.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Pād'mâ', [modern Hindoo pron. pŭd'mâ',] written also **Padmâ**, [from *pâdmâ*, a "lotus,"] one of the names of LAKSHMÎ, (which see.)

Padouan or Padovano. See CAVINO.

Padouanino. See LEONI, (OTTAVIO.)

Padouanino, pä-doo-ä-nee'no, (FRANCESCO,) an excellent Italian painter of history and portraits, was born at Padua in 1552. He was correct in design and fertile

in invention. Among his works is a picture of the deliverance of two persons who were condemned to death. Died in 1617.

His son OTTAVIO was a skilful portrait-painter. He died about 1634, at the age of fifty-two.

Padovano. See LEONI, (LUIGI and OTTAVIO.)

Pæan, pee'an, [Gr. Παιάν, Παιήων, or Παιών; Fr. PÉAN, pā'ôn',] a name applied to Apollo, and also a surname of Æsculapius, the god who had the power of healing. It was afterwards applied to hymns sung in honour of Apollo, and to martial songs by which a victory was celebrated.

Paelinck, pā'link, (JOSEPH,) a Belgian painter, born near Ghent in 1781. He worked at Rome five years. Among his works is "The Discovery of the Cross." Died at Brussels in 1839.

Pæonius, pē-o'ne-us, [Παιώνιος,] OF EPHESUS, a Greek architect, probably lived about 400 B.C. He completed (with Demetrius) the great temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Pæonius OF MENDE, an eminent Greek sculptor, of whom little is known, is supposed to have lived about 430 B.C. He adorned with statues the temple of Jupiter at Olympia.

Paer, pā-air', (FERDINANDO,) an eminent Italian composer, born at Parma in 1771. Having produced some successful operas, he was appointed chapel-master at Dresden in 1801. He entered the service of Napoleon in 1807 as imperial composer, and was employed to direct the music of the court theatre. He was elected to the Institute in 1831. Among his most admired operas are "Griselda," (1796,) "Achille," (1806,) and "Agnese," (1811.) Died at Paris in 1839.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Paesiello. See PAISIELLO.

Paez, pā-ēs', (FRANCESCO ALVAREZ,) a Portuguese monk, asserted the temporal power of the pope in a treatise "De Planctu Ecclesiæ." Died in 1532.

Paez, pā-ēth', (FRANCISCO,) a Jesuit missionary, born at Olmedo, in Spain, in 1564. He entered Abyssinia in 1603, learned a native dialect, and converted the king, Za-Denghel. He is said to have visited one of the sources of the Nile in 1618. He died in Abyssinia in 1622, (as is supposed,) leaving a History of Abyssinia in manuscript, and some letters.

Paez, pā-ēth', (JOSÉ ANTONIO,) a South American general, born at Varinas about 1785. He served with distinction in the army of Bolivar against the Spaniards. The victory at the great battle of Carabobo, or Carabolo, in 1821, is ascribed to him. In 1830 he was elected President of Venezuela for four years. He was re-elected in 1838 or 1839, and was appointed dictator in 1846. Having failed in an armed contest with Monagas in 1848, he was taken prisoner and exiled in 1850. He was Venezuelan minister to the United States in 1860 and 1861. Died in New York, May 6, 1873.

See his Autobiography, "Autobiografia del José Antonio Paez," 1867; "North American Review" for July, 1827.

Pagan, de, deh pā'gôN', (BLAISE FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, an eminent French engineer and geometer, was born at Avignon in 1604. He distinguished himself by skill and courage in the war against the French Protestants, and directed the siege of Nancy, in 1633. He had just been made a maréchal-de-camp, in 1642, when he was deprived of sight by disease. Continuing to apply himself with success to mathematics, he gained a high reputation by his writings. In 1645 he published in his "Treatise on Fortifications" ("Traité des Fortifications") a new system of fortification, which quickly superseded all others. He is reputed one of the greatest masters and improvers of the art on which that work treats. Died in 1665.

See PERRAULT, "Hommes illustres."

Paganel, pā'gā'nĕl', (CAMILLE PIERRE ALEXIS,) a *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1797. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies six times between 1834 and 1846, and voted with the Centre. Among his works is a "History of Frederick the Great," (1830.) Died in 1859.

Paganel, (PIERRE,) a French politician, the father of the preceding, was born at Villeneuve d'Agen in 1745. He was a moderate member of the Convention in 1792–95. He voted, however, for the death and reprieve of the king. He wrote an "Essay on the French Revolution," (3 vols., 1810.) Died in 1826.

Pagani, pā-gā'nee, (FRANCESCO,) a Florentine painter, born in 1531. He painted frescos in his native city. Died in 1561.

Pagani, (GREGORIO,) a son of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1558. He was a pupil of Cigoli, whose style he imitated, was an excellent colorist, and was one of the best masters that Florence possessed at the end of the sixteenth century. His master-piece, "The Discovery of the Cross," was destroyed by fire. His extant works are not numerous. Died in 1605.

Pagani, (PAOLO,) a painter, born in the duchy of Milan in 1661. He worked in Venice with success. The gallery of Dresden contains his picture of a Magdalene in meditation. Died in 1716.

Pagani-Cesa, pā-gā'nee chā'sā, (GIUSEPPE URBANO,) an Italian poet, born at Belluno in 1757. He wrote "La Villegiatura di Clizia," (1802,) and other poems of some merit. He also produced a mediocre version of Virgil's "Æneid," (1822.) Died in 1835.

Paganini, pā-gā-nee'nee, (NICCOLÒ,) a celebrated Italian performer on the violin, was born at Genoa in 1784. He received lessons from Rolla, Ghiretti, and Paer, and is said to have composed a sonata of merit at the age of nine, about which time he began to perform in public concerts, and by his wonderful powers produced the most extraordinary excitement among the audience. When not yet fifteen, he escaped from the control of his father, and commenced business on his own account. But, unhappily, the admiration and flatteries which he received, and the control of large sums of money, which he procured almost without effort, exerted a most injurious effect on his moral character, and he fell into habits of gambling and into the practice of other vices. About 1802 he retired for a time from public view; but his former habits of life, and the necessity of excitement, soon induced or compelled him to return. After he had given concerts in the great cities of Italy, he visited Vienna in 1828, and was received with the wildest enthusiasm. His performances created a furor wholly unparalleled in the history of music. He gained enormous sums of money in Paris and London. His marvellous performance on a single string excited especial astonishment. He composed sonatas, etc. for the violin, which display an inventive genius. Died at Nice in 1840. With all his rare gifts, he is said to have been sensual, extremely avaricious, and excessively vain.

Pagano, pā-gā'no, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) a political writer, born at Brienza, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1748. He obtained the chair of law at Naples in 1787. His principal work is "Political Essays," ("Saggi politici," 1792.) He was a partisan of the Neapolitan republic formed in 1798. Having been taken prisoner by the royalists, he was executed in 1800.

Paganucci, pā-gā-noot'chee, (JEAN,) a French merchant, born at Lyons in 1729. Died 1797.

Page, (JOHN,) an American patriot and Governor, born in Gloucester County, Virginia, in 1743. He rendered important services during the Revolution, was a member of Congress from Virginia for eight years, (1789–97,) and Governor of Virginia in 1802. He was a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson. Died 1808.

Page, (THOMAS NELSON,) author, born at Oakland, Virginia, 1853. His many stories deal with the South, some of them in negro dialect. Other works are "The Old South," "Robert E. Lee, the Southerner," etc. He was Ambassador to Italy 1913–18. Died at Oakland, Va., 1922.

Page, (WALTER HINES,) editor, born at Cary, North Carolina, 1855. He engaged in literary work, was editor of the "Forum" 1890–95, the "Atlantic Monthly" 1896–99, and the "World's Work" after 1899. He has written "The Southerner," a novel, and other works. He was Ambassador to Great Britain in 1913–18. After the "Lusitania" disaster he advocated entrance of the United States into the war against Germany. He died at his home in North Carolina, December, twenty first, 1918.

See HENDRICK, "Life and Letters of Walter H. Page."

Pāge, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born at Harrow in 1590, was master of a free school at Reading. He wrote "The Peace-Maker, or a Brief Motive to Unity." Died in 1663.

Page, (WILLIAM,) an American painter, born at Albany in 1811. He studied for a time under S. F. B. Morse, in New York, and subsequently produced several portraits and historical pieces which established his reputation. He visited Rome about 1850, and returned in 1860 to New York. Among his principal works are the "Flight into Egypt," "Moses and Aaron on Mount Horeb," and "The Infant Bacchus." D. Sept. 30, 1885.

Pagenstecher, pä'gen-stĕk'ẹr, (ALEXANDER ARNOLD,) a German jurisconsult, born at Bentheim in 1659. He became professor of law at Groningen, and wrote many works. Died in 1716.

Pagès. See GARNIER-PAGÈS.

Pagès, pä'zhĕs', (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French *littérateur*, born at Aurillac in 1745. He published, besides many novels, "Historical Tableaux of the French Revolution," (3 vols., 1791–1804.) Died in 1802.

Pagès, (PIERRE MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French voyager, born at Toulouse in 1748, was a captain in the navy. He published in 1782 "Voyages around the World and towards the Poles in 1767–1776." He was massacred by the negroes in Saint Domingo in 1793.

Pag'et, (Sir AUGUSTUS BERKELEY,) an English diplomatist, born in 1823. He was successively minister to Denmark 1858, Portugal 1866, and Italy 1867; ambassador to Italy 1876–83, and to Austria 1884. Retired 1893.

Pag'et, (Lord CLARENCE EDWARD,) a British admiral, a brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, was born in 1811. He served as captain in the navy, and commanded the Princess Royal in the Baltic in 1854. He was elected to Parliament in 1847 and in 1857. He became secretary to the Admiralty in 1859, and vice-admiral in 1865. Died in 1895.

Paget or **Pag'it,** (EUSEBIUS,) an English Puritan minister and writer, born in Northamptonshire about 1542. He became rector of Saint Anne and Saint Agnes, London, in 1604. His chief work is a "History of the Bible." Died in 1617. His son EPHRAIM, (1575–1647,) a noted linguist, wrote a "Christianographia."

Paget, (GEORGE FREDERICK AUGUSTUS,) LORD, a brother of Clarence Edward, was born in 1818. He became colonel of dragoons in 1854, and general in 1877. He distinguished himself at Balaklava, (1854.) Died June 30, 1880.

Paget, (HENRY WILLIAM,) LORD. See ANGLESEY.

Paget, (Sir JAMES,) an English physiologist and surgeon of high reputation, was born in Great Yarmouth in 1814. He was admitted into the College of Surgeons in 1836, and became Hunterian professor of surgery and president of the college (1875.) Among his works are "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," (1853 *et seq.*,) and "Clinical Lectures," (1875.) Died in 1899.

Paget, (VIOLET,) an English writer, born in 1856, and many years resident in Italy. Under the pen-name of Vernon Lee she published "Studies of the Eighteenth Century in Italy," (1880,) "Miss Brown," (1884,) "Hauntings," (1890,) and "Vanitas," stories, (1892,) "Renaissance Fancies and Studies," (1895,) "Limbo," essays, (1897,) etc.

Paget, (WILLIAM,) BARON, an English statesman, born in London in 1506. He became one of the secretaries of state in 1543. Designated by Henry VIII. as one of the executors of his will, Paget took a prominent part in the events of the reign of Edward VI., and was keeper of the seals in the following reign. In 1561 he advised Elizabeth to make an alliance with the King of Navarre and the Huguenots rather than the King of Spain. Died in 1563.

Paggi, päd'jee, or **Pagi,** pä'jee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1554, was a pupil of Luca Cambiaso. He worked about twenty years at Florence, and returned to Genoa in 1600, after which he adorned the churches of that city with many paintings. He was the master of a school in which several able artists were formed, and excelled as a colorist. Among his master-pieces are "The Transfiguration" and "The Massacre of the Innocents." Died in 1627.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" SOPRANI, "Vite de Pittori Genovesi."

Pagi, pä'zhe', (ANTOINE,) a French chronologist, born in Provence in 1624. His reputation is founded on his "Historical and Chronological Criticism on the Ecclesiastical Annals of Baronius," ("Critica historico-chronologica in Annales Ecclesiasticos Baronii," 4 vols., 1705.) Died in 1699.

Pagi, L'ABBÉ, a French historian, born at Martigue about 1690. He published a "History of the Revolutions of the Low Countries," (1727.)

Pagit. See PAGET, (EUSEBIUS.)

Paglia, päl'yä, (ANTONIO,) a distinguished Italian painter, born in 1680. He was a skilful imitator of the old masters. He worked in Brescia, the churches of which contain many of his pictures. Died in 1747.

Paglia, (FRANCESCO,) the father of the preceding, born at Brescia in 1636, was a pupil of Guercino. He excelled in portraits and in the science of clair-obscur. He died soon after 1700.

Pagnerre, pän'yaiR', (LAURENT ANTOINE,) a French republican, born in Seine-et-Oise in 1805. He was appointed assistant to the mayor of Paris, Garnier-Pagès, in February, 1848, secretary-general of the provisional government on the 1st of March, and director of the Comptoir national d'Escompte on the 9th of March. He was the first proposer of this institution, which rendered great services to the public in that crisis. Died in 1854.

Pagnest, pän'nä', (AMABLE LOUIS CLAUDE,) a French portrait-painter, born in Paris in 1790; died in 1819.

Pagnini, pän-yee'nee, [Lat. PAGNI'NUS,] (LUCA ANTONIO,) an Italian classical scholar and monk, born at Pistoia in 1737. He wrote Greek and Latin epigrams, "Epigrammi morali cento," (1799,) which were admired, and produced good translations of Anacreon, (1766,) Theocritus, (1780,) Hesiod, (1797,) and Horace's "Satires and Epistles," (1814.) He corresponded with Alfieri, Frugoni, and Cesarotti. In 1806 he became professor of Latin at Pisa. Died in 1814.

Pagnino, pän-yee'no, [Lat. PAGNI'NUS,] (SANTE,) an Italian Orientalist, was born at Lucca about 1470. He entered the order of Dominicans, and became a resident of Lyons in 1525. He produced a Latin version of the Bible from the original Hebrew and Greek, (1528,) which was highly commended by Buxtorf, Huet, and other critics. Among his works is a "Hebrew-Latin Dictionary," (1529.) Died about 1538.

Pagninus. See PAGNINO.

Pahlen, von der, fon dĕr pä'lẹn, (PETER,) BARON OR COUNT, a Russian general, born about 1744. He gained the favour of the Czar Paul, who appointed him Governor-General of Saint Petersburg. He took an active part in the assassination of Paul, in 1801, and is said to have been the chief of that conspiracy. He retired to his estate in Livonia, where he died in 1826.

Pahlen, von der, (PETER,) COUNT, a Russian general, and son of the preceding, distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813. He was ambassador to Paris from 1835 to 1842. Died April 1, 1864.

Paice. See PACE, (RICHARD.)

Pailleron, pä'yeh'rŏN', (EDOUARD,) a French poet and dramatic author, born in Paris in 1834. His earlier works,—"Le dernier Quartier," (1863,) "Le second Mouvement," (1865,) etc.,—marked by elegance of diction, were less successful than his later, poorer, and more sensational plays,—"Faux Ménages," (1869,) etc.,—many of which are enlivened by brilliant wit. Died in 1899.

Paillet, pä'yä', (ALPHONSE GABRIEL VICTOR,) an eminent French advocate, born at Soissons in 1795, settled in Paris about 1826, and acquired a very high reputation for eloquence and probity. He displayed consummate art in the statement and exposition of facts. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly. Died in 1855. "Nature had given him," says the "Biographie Universelle," "in a just measure and in perfect equilibrium, all the qualities which are requisite to form a great advocate."

See, also, J. LARNAC, "Éloge de M. Paillet," 1857.

Pailliet, pā'ye-ā', or **Paillet**, pā'yā', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French jurist, born at Orléans in 1789. He published a "Manual of French Law," (9th edition, 1836,) which was perhaps more popular than any other similar book. He also wrote other works. Died about 1860.

Paillot de Montabert, pā'yō' dẹh mòn'tā'bair', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French painter, born at Troyes in 1771. He wrote a "Complete Treatise on Painting," (9 vols., 1829.) Died in 1849.

Pain, (BARRY,) an English author and journalist, editor of "To-Day" after 1897. Among his works are "In a Canadian Canoe," (1891,) "Kindness of the Celestial," (1894,) "The Octave of Claudius," (1897,) "The Romantic History of Robin Hood," (1898,) etc. He died in 1928.

Paine, (ELIJAH,) LL.D., an American jurist, born at Brooklyn, Connecticut, in 1757. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1794, and in 1801 became judge of the United States court for Vermont. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of other learned institutions. Died in 1842.

Paine, (ELIJAH,) son of the preceding, was born at Williamstown, Vermont, in 1796, and rose to eminence as a jurist. He published, in conjunction with John Duer, "Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings in the State of New York," (1830.) Died in 1853.

Paine, (JOHN KNOWLES,) an American musical composer, born at Portland, Maine, January 9, 1839. He finished his musical education at Berlin. In 1862 he was appointed instructor of music at Harvard, and in 1876 was raised to a full professorship there. He has produced "Saint Peter," an oratorio, the "Centennial Hymn," for the exposition of 1876, "Columbus March" and hymn for Chicago Exposition, (1892,) etc. He published "Famous Composers and their Works," (1892-94.)

Paine, (MARTYN,) M.D., LL.D., an eminent physician, was born at Williamstown, Vermont, in 1794, and graduated at Harvard College in 1813. He afterwards settled in New York, where he gained a high reputation and extensive practice. In 1841 he was one of the founders of the University Medical College, in which he filled the chair of therapeutics and materia medica. He published, among other works, "The Cholera Asphyxia of New York," "Medical and Physiological Commentaries," (1840,) and "Institutes of Medicine," (1847.) The two last-named have a very high reputation. He wrote a treatise on "Theoretical Geology." Died in New York city, November 10, 1877.

Paine, (ROBERT TREAT,) an American jurist and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Boston in 1731. He was a member of Congress for about four years, (1774–78.) In 1780 he was one of the committee which formed the State Constitution of Massachusetts, and in 1790 became judge of the supreme court of that State. Died in 1814.

See GOODRICH, "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Paine, (ROBERT TREAT,) a son of the preceding, was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1773. He graduated at Harvard College in 1792, and, having subsequently studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1802. He was the author of a very popular political song, entitled "Adams and Liberty," and of other works, in prose and verse. Died in 1811.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," p. 75

Paine, (THOMAS,) a political and deistical writer, born at Thetford, in Norfolk, England, in January, 1737. His father was a Quaker, and brought up his son to his own trade, that of stay-maker. Paine married young, and settled in 1759 at Sandwich. Having lost his wife about 1761, he removed to London, where for a short time he was employed as a school-teacher. After several changes of business and residence, he emigrated to America in 1774, with a letter of recommendation from Dr. Franklin, whom he met in London. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and gave an impulse to the Revolution by his famous pamphlet called "Common Sense," in which he advocated the policy of separation and independence. It was issued in January, 1776, and appears to have contributed in an extraordinary degree to the advancement of republican ideas. He enlisted as a volunteer in the army in the autumn of 1776. To counteract the depression of spirits which prevailed in the winter of 1776–77, he published "The Crisis," a periodical, which appeared at irregular intervals for some years and was very successful. The phrase "These are the times that try men's souls" was first used in the "Crisis." He was secretary to the committee on foreign affairs in Congress from April, 1777, to January, 1779, and went to France in 1781, with Colonel Laurens, to negotiate a loan for the United States. His services in the Revolution were rewarded by Congress in 1785 with a present of three thousand dollars, and the State of New York gave him three hundred acres of land.

In 1787 he visited France, from which he passed to England. He invented an iron bridge, and procured the construction of such a bridge at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. He returned to Paris in 1789, and, in answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution," wrote his "Rights of Man," (1791,) which obtained great popularity. In September, 1792, he was elected a member of the French National Convention by the citizens of the Pas-de-Calais. He acted with the Girondists, and, in the trial of the king, voted for his banishment. About the end of 1793 he was expelled from the Convention, as a foreigner, by the Jacobins, who also issued a decree that all natives of England found in France should be imprisoned. He was accordingly cast into prison, and narrowly escaped death in the reign of terror. In November, 1794, he was released, through the influence of James Monroe, (afterwards President of the United States,) and resumed his seat in the Convention. He produced in 1795 a deistical work entitled "The Age of Reason," which gave great offence to many of his political friends. This work, although characterized by a certain vigour as well as flippancy of style, and though from its very indecency calculated to obtain currency among the less refined portion of society, yet, being conspicuously wanting in a spirit of candour, and betraying an utter deficiency in true scholarship, is likely to exert but little influence upon intelligent and reflecting minds, and least of all on those whose learning qualifies them to judge of the ignorance of the writer and the essential shallowness of most of his arguments. He returned to the United States in 1802, and passed his latter years in private life and comparative obscurity. He became intemperate in later life. Died in New York, 1809.

See CHEETHAM, "Memoirs of Thomas Paine," 1809; CARLILE, "Life of Thomas Paine," 1814; G. CHALMERS, "Life of Thomas Paine," 1791; G. VALE, "Life of Thomas Paine," 1841; W. T. SHERWIN, "Life of Thomas Paine," 1819; WILLIAM COBBETT "Life of Thomas Paine;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for July, 1843; "Atlantic Monthly" July, 1859.

Painleve, pan'leva', (PAUL,) French politician, was born in Paris, Dec. 5, 1863. He was an expert mathematician. Became Minister of Public Instruction and of Inventions 1915–16; Minister of War, March to Nov., 1917 and in addition to this was Premier, Sept. to Nov., 1917. He again became Premier and Minister of War, April, 1925 and, in Oct., also took over the Ministry of Finance from Cailleaux. In Nov. he was succeeded as Premier by Briand, but continued to hold the Ministry of War.

Paisiello, pī-se-el'lo, or **Paesiello**, pā-ā-se-el'lo, (GIOVANNI,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Tarento in 1741, studied five years under Durante at Naples. About 1764 he produced operas entitled "La Pupilla" and "Il Mondo alla Rovescio," which extended his reputation throughout Italy. He was chapel-master to the King of Naples from 1786 to 1798. Having been invited by Bonaparte, he went to Paris in 1802, and officiated as chapel-master for two years. He returned to Naples in 1804. Among his popular operas are "King Theodore," ("Il Re Teodoro,") "The Barber of Seville," "Frascatina," "La Locanda," "Pirro," and "Io son Lindoro," (or "Hope told a Flattering Tale.") "He is superior to his rivals," says Denne-Baron, "in the

suavity of his melody and the charm of his expression." His works display *verve*, originality, an extreme fertility of invention, and a grace and elegance which are almost unequalled. Died in 1816.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur Paisiello;" FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" LESUEUR, "Notice sur G. Paisiello," 1816; SCHIZZI, "Raggionamento della Vita di G. Paisiello," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Paitoni, pī-to'nee, (GIACOMO MARIA,) an Italian monk and bibliographer, born at Venice about 1710. His reputation is founded on an accurate work entitled "Library of Ancient Latin and Greek Authors," etc., ("Biblioteca degli Autori antichi Greci e Latini volgarizzati," 5 vols., 1767.) Died in 1774.

Paixhans, pāks'ąnz or pąk'sŏn', (HENRI JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Metz in 1783. He served in the campaigns of Austria and Prussia, and at the battle of Moskwa, (1812.) He represented Metz in the Chamber of Deputies many years, ending in 1848, and rose to the rank of general of division. He made improvements in artillery and projectiles, which bear his name, and published several works on artillery and the art of war. The Paixhan guns were first used in France about 1824. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828.

Pajol, pą'zhol', (CLAUDE PIERRE,) COMTE, a French general, born at Besançon in 1772. He signalized himself at Ulm and Austerlitz, (1805,) was made a general of brigade in 1807, and became a general of division in 1812. His defence of Montereau was praised by Napoleon, who appointed him grand officer of the legion of honour in 1814. He fought against Charles X., and was second in command of the Parisian troops in July, 1830. Died in 1844.

Pajon, pą'zhŏn', (CLAUDE,) a French Protestant minister, born at Romorantin in 1626. He preached at Orléans, and gained a high reputation by his writings, among which is a defence of the Protestant faith against Nicole, entitled "Examen des Préjugés légitimes," (de Nicole,) (1675.) Died in 1685.

Pajot, pą'zho', (LOUIS LÉON,) Comte d'Ons-en-Bray, (dŏN sŏN brą,) a French mechanician and collector, born in Paris in 1678. He collected a rich cabinet of machines and rare works of art, etc. He invented an anemometer, and wrote several scientific treatises. In 1708 he became director-general of the post-office. Died in 1754.

Pajou, pą'zhoo', (AUGUSTIN,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1730, was a pupil of Lemoyne. He gained the grand prize in 1748, and went as royal pensioner to Rome, where he remained twelve years. He enjoyed great celebrity in France in his time. Among his works are statues of Pascal, Descartes, Fénelon, Turenne, and Bossuet. Died at Paris in 1809.

See LEBRETON, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. Pajou," 1810; Biographie Universelle."

Pajou, (JACQUES AUGUSTIN,) a historical painter, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1766; died in 1828.

Pakenham, pā'kęn-ąm, (Sir EDWARD,) a British general, who commanded the army which attacked New Orleans and was defeated by General Jackson, January 8, 1815. He was killed in this action. He was a brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington.

Pakenham, (Sir THOMAS,) a British admiral, born in 1758. As captain of a ship of seventy-four guns, he took part in Lord Howe's victory over the French in June, 1794. He became admiral about 1810. Died in 1836.

Pakht, pākt, **Pasht**, or **Sekhet'**, a goddess of the ancient Egyptians, the wife of Phthah, and mother of Imhotep. She is often confounded with BAST, (q. v.,) but seems to have been properly distinct from that goddess, though some regard them as representations of a being with a twofold nature. Bast was worshipped at Bubastis, Pakht chiefly at Memphis.

Pā'king-tŏn, (DOROTHY,) a learned English lady, was a daughter of Lord Coventry, and wife of Sir John Pakington. Died in 1679. She was supposed to be the author of "The Whole Duty of Man."

Pakington, (Sir JOHN SOMERSET,) an English conservative politician, a son of William Russell, of Powick Court, Worcestershire, was born in 1799. He assumed the name of his uncle about 1830. He entered Parliament in 1837, and was colonial secretary for a short time in 1852. He was first lord of the admiralty in 1858–59, and was appointed secretary of war in 1867, but resigned in the following year. Died April 9, 1880.

Palacky, pā-lāts'kee, sometimes Anglicized in pronunciation as pā-lak'kee, (FRANCIS,) an eminent Bohemian historian and critic, born at Hodslawitz in June, 1798, was a Protestant. He was appointed historiographer of Bohemia about 1830, and edited the "Journal of the Bohemian Museum" from 1827 to 1837. He was an active supporter of liberal principles in 1848, and presided over a Congress of Slavonians at Prague in that year. His principal work is an excellent "History of Bohemia," in German, (8 vols., 1836–60.) Died in 1876.

Paladines. See PALLADINES.

Paladini, pā-lā-dee'nee, (ARCANGELA,) a painter and poetess, born at Pisa in 1599; died in 1622.

Paladini, (FILIPPO,) an able Florentine painter, born about 1544, was the father of the preceding. His picture of the "Death of John the Baptist" is admired. Died in 1614.

Palæmon, pą-lee'mon, [Gr. Παλαίμων; Fr. PALÉMON, pā'lā'mŏN',] in the Greek mythology, the son of Athamas and Ino, was first called MELICERTA. He was regarded as a marine divinity, and the Isthmian games were instituted in his honour. He was identified with the Roman Portumnus. (See MELICERTA.)

Palæmon, pą-lee'mon, (QUINTUS REMMIUS,) a Roman grammarian, who lived in the time of Tiberius, about 45 A.D.

Palæologus, pā-le-ol'o-gus, [Gr. Παλαιολόγος; Fr. PALÉOLOGUE, pā'lā'o'log',] the name of an illustrious Byzantine family which acquired distinction in the eleventh century. They reigned in Constantinople from 1260 until 1453, when that capital was taken by the Turks. (See ANDRONICUS II., CONSTANTINE XIII. MANUEL II., JOHN VI., and JOHN VII.)

Palæphatus, pą-lēf'ą-tus, a Greek historian of Abydos, was a friend of Aristotle, and lived about 350 B.C. According to Suidas, he wrote on Attica, Arabia, and Cyprus.

Palæphatus, a Greek writer of an uncertain period, to whom Suidas attributes an "Explanation of Things related in Mythology." By some critics this is identified with an extant work "On Things Incredible," (περὶ των ἀπίστων.) Suidas also mentions an Athenian epic poet of this name, who lived before Homer.

Palafox, de, dā pā-lā-fŏH', (JUAN,) a Spanish bishop and writer, born in Aragon in 1600. He became Bishop of Osma in 1653. He wrote, besides works of devotion, "The Shepherd of Christmas Eve," ("Pastor de Nocho Buena," 1655,) and "The Conquest of China by the Tartars," (1678.) Died in 1659.

See DINOUART, "Vie de J. de Palafox," 1767; CHAMPION, "Histoire de J. de Palafox," 1688.

Palafox y Melzi, pā-lā-fŏH' e mel'thee, (JOSÉ,) commonly called simply PALAFOX, (which in pronunciation is usually Anglicized as pāl'ą-foks',) a Spanish general, born in Aragon in 1780. He became in his youth a member of the military household of the king. When an attack on Saragossa by the French was expected, in 1808, he was nominated captain-general by popular acclamation. He defended that city obstinately for sixty days, at the end of which term the French retired, August, 1808. Another force, under Lannes, renewed the siege in November, and Palafox was forced to capitulate in February, 1809. He supported the popular cause against Ferdinand VII. in 1820. About 1836 he was made Duke of Saragossa. Died in 1847.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Păl'ą-mas, [Παλαμᾶς,] (GREGORIUS,) a Greek monk and mystical writer, lived about 1350. He was the leader of a sect or party called Palamites, whose claims to mystical light caused a great controversy.

Palamède. See PALAMEDES.

Păl-ą-me'dēz, [Gr. Παλαμήδης; Fr. PALAMÈDE, pā'lā'mąd',] a personage of classic mythology, supposed to have been the inventor of scales, measures, chess, dice, and several letters of the Greek alphabet. Having joined the expedition against Troy, he exposed by an ingenious

stratagem the feigned insanity of Ulysses, and thereby incurred his enmity. The poets relate that Ulysses concealed in the tent of Palamedes a sum of money and a forged letter from Priam, on the evidence of which Palamedes was convicted of treason and put to death.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book ii. 82.

Palaprat, pȧ'lȧ'prȧ', (JEAN DE BIGOT,) a French dramatic poet, born at Toulouse in 1650. He was secretary to the grand prior of Vendôme, and was noted for wit. He wrote dramas entitled "The Secret Revealed" and "The Prude of the Time," ("La Prude du Temps,") and assisted Brueys in the composition of several plays. Died in 1721.

Păl-a-tī'nus, a surname given by the Romans to Apollo, to whom a temple was erected on Mount Palatine.

Palazzi, pȧ-lȧt'see, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historian, born at Venice about 1649. He wrote many mediocre works, among which is a "History of the German Empire," (9 vols., 1671–79.) Died about 1702.

Paleario. See PALEARIUS.

Păl-e-ā'rĭ-us or **Paleario**, pȧ-lȧ-ā're-o, (AONIUS or AONIO,) a good Italian writer and scholar, was born in the Campagna of Rome about 1500. His proper name was DELLA PAGLIA, (pȧl'yȧ.) He acquired distinction as a Latin poet, and became professor of eloquence at Milan in 1555. His Latin poem on the immortality of the soul (1536) was commended by Sadolet. Having been converted to the doctrines of the Reformers, or advocated religious liberty, he was tried for heresy and hung at Rome in 1570.

See "Life and Times of Aonio Paleario," by M. YOUNG, 2 vols., 1860; GURLITT, "Leben des A. Palearius," 1805; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Palémon. See PALÆMON.

Palencia, de, (ALFONSO.) See ALFONSO DE PALENCIA.

Palencia, de, dȧ pȧ-lĕn'the-ȧ, (FERNANDO,) a Spanish soldier and writer, lived in the sixteenth century. He served in the army in Peru, and published in 1571 a "History of Peru."

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. ii. book v.

Paléologue. See PALÆOLOGUS.

Paleotti, pȧ-lȧ-ot'tee, (GABRIEL,) an Italian cardinal, born at Bologna in 1524. He was sent to the Council of Trent by Pius IV., and became a cardinal in 1565. Among his works is "De Bono Senectutis," (1598.) Died in 1597.

Pā'lēā, [Fr. PALÈS, pȧ'lĕs',] a divinity who presided over cattle, shepherds, and pastures among the ancient Romans. Pales was represented by some as a male and by others as a female deity, and was the personification of the same idea as Pan among the Greeks.

Palestrina, da, dȧ pȧ-lĕs-tree'nȧ, (GIOVANNI PIERLUIGI,) an Italian composer of great celebrity, was born at Palestrina, (the ancient Prænestе,) near Rome, about 1524. He studied at Rome under Claude Goudimel, a Frenchman. In 1551 he was appointed chapel-master to Pope Julius III. He produced in 1554 his first work, four masses for four voices, and obtained a place among the singers of the pontifical chapel, from which Paul IV. removed him because he was married. From 1561 to 1571 he was chapel-master of Santa Maria Maggiore. During this period the pope resolved to reform the music of the Church or to banish it. Palestrina was directed to compose a mass which should be conformed to a pure orthodox standard. The result was the famous mass for six voices, called the "Mass of Pope Marcellus," (1565,) which was received with great admiration and determined his superiors to retain music in the Roman Church. "The unrivalled genius of Palestrina," says Denne-Baron, referring to this mass, "created the only kind of music which comports with the majesty of the Church; and among the productions of succeeding composers nothing has equalled the power, the profound and simple accent, the mystic tenderness, the ravishing sweetness, of his chants." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") In 1571 he was appointed chapel-master in Saint Peter's. Died in 1594.

See WINTERFELD, "J. Pierluigi von Palestrina," etc., 1832.

Paletta, pȧ-lĕt'tȧ, or **Palletta**, pȧl-lĕt'tȧ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian anatomist and writer, born in the valley of Ossola, in Piedmont, in 1747. He became surgeon-in-chief of the grand hospital of Milan in 1787. Among his works is "Pathological Exercises," ("Exercitationes Pathologicæ," 2 vols., 1820.) Died in 1832.

See G. FERRARIO, "Vita del Professore G. B. Paletta," 1833.

Pā'ley, (FREDERICK APTHORP,) an English scholar, a grandson of the distinguished William Paley, was born at Easingwold in 1816, and graduated in 1838 at Saint John's College, Cambridge. In 1846 he became a Roman Catholic, and in 1874 was appointed a professor of classical literature in the University College at Kensington. Besides editing many Greek and some Latin texts, he published a "Manual of Gothic Architecture," (1846,) and other writings, chiefly on church architecture and kindred subjects. Died in 1888.

Paley, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English writer, born at Peterborough in 1743. He graduated in 1763 at Christ's College, Cambridge,—where he does not appear to have been distinguished for his application,*—took holy orders, and was chosen a Fellow of his college in 1766. He was subsequently employed as a tutor at Cambridge, and became rector of Musgrove, in Westmoreland, in 1775, soon after which date he married. In 1782 he was appointed Archdeacon of Carlisle. He published in 1785 "The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy," regarded by some as the most important of all his works. As a writer he excels in logical power and in clearness of style. He denies the existence of a moral sense, and adopts the maxim that "whatever is expedient is right." He was liberal in theology, was a friend of civil and religious liberty, and earnestly advocated the abolition of the slave-trade. In 1790 he produced an admirable work entitled "Horæ Paulinæ, or the Truth of the Scripture History of Saint Paul evinced." He was appointed a prebendary of Saint Paul's in 1794, and was presented to the sub-deanery of Lincoln Cathedral. About 1795 he obtained the rectory of Bishop-Wearmouth. His other principal works are "A View of the Evidences of Christianity," (3 vols., 1794,) one of the best works ever written on the subject of which it treats, and "Natural Theology, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity," (1802,) which has a very high reputation and has often been reprinted. Paley's utilitarianism and alleged laxity of view respecting certain questions in morals, and in a no less degree his liberalism in politics, were distasteful to George III., who refused positively to appoint him to the episcopate, on his nomination by the prime minister. Died May 25, 1805,

"This excellent writer," says Mackintosh, "who, after Clarke and Butler, ought to be ranked among the brightest ornaments of the English Church in the eighteenth century, is in the history of philosophy naturally placed after Tucker, to whom, with praiseworthy liberality, he owns his extensive obligations. . . . His style is as near perfection in its kind as any in our language. . . . The most original and ingenious of his writings is the 'Horæ Paulinæ.' 'The Evidences of Christianity' are formed out of an admirable translation of Butler's 'Analogy' and a most skilful abridgment of Lardner's 'Credibility of the Gospel History.' . . . His 'Natural Theology' is the wonderful work of a man who after sixty had studied anatomy in order to write it;† and it

* It is said that during the early part of his term at Cambridge he spent his time in agreeable idleness. One of his companions called on him early one morning, and told him he had been unable to sleep, from the conviction that he (Paley) was squandering talents which, if properly directed, might be most useful to himself and to the world, concluding with these words: "If you persist in your indolence, I must renounce your society." The result was that Paley entirely changed his course of life.

† We do not attach any very great importance to the charge of "stupendous plagiarism" brought against Paley for what he has borrowed from Dr. Nieuwentyt. (See the article on this subject in the "London Athenæum," published in August, 1848.) Macaulay well remarks that "the reasoning by which Socrates, in Xenophon's hearing, confuted the little atheist Aristodemus is exactly the reasoning of Paley's 'Natural Theology.'" (See article on "Ranke's History of the Popes," in Macaulay's "Essays.") If, then, Paley's line of argument is exactly like that of Socrates, and also the same as that employed by Dr. Nieuwentyt, it is at least possible that Dr. Nieuwentyt may have derived some of his ideas and arguments—if not his

could only have been surpassed by a man who to great originality of conception and clearness of exposition added the advantage of a high place in the first class of physiologists. . . . It cannot be denied that Paley was sometimes rather a lax moralist,—especially on public duties." (See Mackintosh's "Progress of Ethical Philosophy.")

"On one great topic—that of Christian evidence—he has shed new light. By felicity of arrangement and illustration, he has given an air of novelty to old arguments, whilst he has strengthened his cause by important original proofs. His 'Horæ Paulinæ' is one of the few books destined to live. Paley saw what he did see through an atmosphere of light. He seized on the strong points of his subject with an intuitive sagacity, and has given his clear bright thoughts in a style which has made them the property of his readers almost as perfectly as they were his own. . . . He was characterized by the distinctness of his vision. He was not, we think, equally remarkable for its extent. He was popular rather than philosophical. He was deficient in that intellectual thirst which is a chief element of the philosophical spirit. He had no irrepressible desire to sound the depths of his own nature, or to ascend to wide and all-reconciling views of the works and ways of God. Moral philosophy he carried backward; nor had he higher claims in religious than in ethical science. His sermons are worthy of all praise, not, indeed, for their power over the heart, but for their plain and strong expositions of duty and their awakening appeals to the conscience." (See "Remarks on the Character and Writings of Fénelon," in Channing's "Discourses.")

See G. W. Meadley, "Memoirs of the Life of W. Paley," 1809; Allibone, "Dictionary of Authors;" "London Quarterly Review" for July, 1813; "Monthly Review" for August and December, 1785.

Pâl'frey, (John Gorham,) **LL.D.,** an American divine and historian, born at Boston in 1796. Having graduated in 1815 at Harvard College, he studied theology, and was appointed in 1831 Dexter professor of sacred literature at Harvard. He became in 1836 editor of the "North American Review." He published "Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities," (4 vols., 1838–52,) "Evidences of Christianity," (1843,) "Review of Lord Mahon's History of England," (1852,) and "The Relation between Judaism and Christianity," (1854.) He was elected in 1847 to Congress, where he distinguished himself as an advocate of emancipation, having previously liberated a number of slaves bequeathed to him by a relative in New Orleans. In 1851 he became associate editor of "The Commonwealth," a leading journal of the Free-Soil party. In 1859 *et seq.* appeared his "History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty," (4 vols.,) followed by an abridgment of the same. Died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 25, 1881. His daughter, Sara H., born in 1823, was the author of several volumes of poems and a number of novels.

Palfrey, (William,) an American patriot, born at Boston in 1741. He took an active part in the movements which preceded the Revolution, and visited England in 1771. In March, 1776, he became an aide-de-camp to General Washington. He was appointed paymaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in April, 1776. Having been appointed consul-general in France by a unanimous vote of Congress in November, 1780, he embarked in a ship which was never heard of after she left the Capes.

Pálfy, pâl'fe, (Albert,) a Hungarian *littérateur* and publicist, born at Grosswardein in 1813. Soon after the commencement of the republican movement in 1848, he founded a daily paper called "The 15th of March," which obtained great popularity and had a marked influence on the Hungarian revolution. In 1849 the journal was confiscated, and its editor for a time imprisoned. Pálfy is the author of several novels, which rank among the best in Hungarian literature.

Pálfy, (János,) Count of, a Hungarian field-marshal, born in 1659, served under Prince Eugene in the Italian campaigns of 1701–2, and subsequently against the Turks. He was appointed in 1741 commander-general in Hungary, where he was a zealous adherent of Maria Theresa. Died in 1751.

Palfyn, pâl-fĭn', sometimes written **Palfin,** (Jean,) a skilful Flemish anatomist, born at Ghent in 1650. He lectured on surgery at Ghent, made some improvements in that art, and published a valuable work on "Surgical Anatomy," (1710.) Died in 1730.

See Dr Mersseman, "Notice sur J. Palfyn," 1844.

Pal'grave, (Sir Francis,) **F.R.S.,** an English historian, born in London in 1788. His family name was Cohen, which he exchanged for that of Palgrave. In 1827 he was admitted to the bar. He published in the "Family Library," in 1831, "The History of England: Anglo-Saxon Period," and in 1832 "The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth: Anglo-Saxon Period," (2 vols.,) which were received with favour. A few years later he was appointed deputy keeper of her Majesty's public records. Among his principal works is a "History of Normandy and England," (1st vol., 1851; 2d vol., 1857.) Died in July, 1861.

Palgrave, (Francis Turner,) LL.D., an English poet, eldest son of Sir Francis Palgrave, was born in London, September 28, 1824. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Balliol College, Oxford, and was professor of poetry at Oxford 1886–95. He published "Idylls and Songs," (1854,) "Essays on Art," (1866,) "Life of Sir Walter Scott," (1867,) "Landscape in Poetry," (1897,) etc. He edited the well-known "Palgrave's Golden Treasury," an excellent compilation of English lyrics. Died in 1897.

Palgrave, (William Gifford,) an English author, a son of Sir F. Palgrave, was born at Westminster, January 24, 1826, and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1846. After serving in the Bengal army for a time, he became a Jesuit and a priest. In this capacity he was for many years a missionary in the Levant. In 1862–63 he traversed a large part of Arabia, in the service of the Jesuits and of the emperor Napoleon III. He afterwards (1865) entered the British consular service, and was sent to many parts of the world. In 1880 he became British consul-general at Bangkok, Siam, and in 1884 British minister to Uruguay. Among his works are "Lectures on the Massacres of the Christians in Syria," (1861,) "Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia," (2 vols., 1865, a work of rare value,) "Essays on Eastern Questions," (1872,) "Hermann Agha," (a novel, 1872,) a well-written work on "Dutch Guiana," (1876,) etc. Died September 30, 1888.

Palice. See Chabannes, de, (Jacques.)

Palice, de la, dẹh lȧ pȧ'lèss', (Jacques de Chabannes—dẹh shȧ'bȧn',) Seigneur, an able French general, whom Charles VIII. appointed lieutenant of the kingdom of Naples about 1498. He was wounded at Agnadel in 1509. When Nemours fell at Ravenna, in 1512, the army demanded La Palice for their general. He was defeated at Guinegâte in 1513, obtained a marshal's bâton in 1515, and served under Lautrec in the Milanese in 1521. In 1523 he opposed Constable Bourbon with success in Provence. He was killed at Pavía in 1525.

Palikao, de, dẹh pȧ'lè'kȧ'ō', (Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine **Cousin-Montauban,**) Count, a French general, born in Paris, June 24, 1796. He entered the army very young, and in 1855 became a division-general. The victory he won with the Anglo-French army at Palikao, in China, (September 21, 1860,) gave him his title. In the early part of the German war of 1870 he became prime minister and war minister, but after the battle of Sedan he fled the country. Died January 8, 1878.

particular illustrations—from Socrates. We should be very sorry to say anything to encourage plagiarism; but those who are best acquainted with what has been done in this department of philosophy will probably be most ready to admit the impossibility of any one claiming justly absolute originality, or anything near it, in this great field of thought. The chief merit of Paley, who does not appear to have made any especial pretension to originality as respects the individual ideas or illustrations of his subject, consists in the admirable skill and ability with which he combines and presents the whole argument. Without being the creator, or even the first discoverer, of many of the different points of evidence adduced by him, he may be said to marshal them as a consummate general marshals his forces, so as to render them in combination irresistible.

Palingenio. See MANZOLLI.

Palingenius Stellatus. See MANZOLLI.

Palinure. See PALINURUS.

Pal-ĭ-nū'rus, [Gr. *Παλινοῦρος;* Fr. PALINURE, pȧ'le'-nür',] the pilot or helmsman of the ship which carried Æneas in his sea-voyage.

Pal'isa, (J.,) an astronomer, born at Troppau, Silesia, in 1848. He devoted his attention to the minor planets, very many of which he discovered.

Palliser, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British soldier and inventor, born in Dublin, June 18, 1830. He served in the army from 1855 to 1871, and invented field-guns, projectiles for piercing the iron armour of forts and ships, etc. He was knighted in 1873. Died February 4, 1882.

Palisot de Beauvois, pȧ'le'zo' dẹh bō'vwȧ', (AMBROISE MARIE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French botanist and zoologist, born at Arras in 1752. He explored Benin and a part of Guinea in 1786–87, after which he visited Saint Domingo. Escaping from the revolted slaves, who were about to kill him, he took refuge in Philadelphia in 1793, after which he made a scientific excursion in the interior. He returned to France in 1798, and succeeded Adanson in the Institute in 1806. He published a "Flora of Owara and Benin," (2 vols., 1804–21,) "Insects collected in Africa and America," (1805–21,) and other works. His "Flora of Owara," etc. is described by Depping as "a beautiful work, rich in discoveries." Died in 1820.

Palissot, pȧ'le'so', (CHARLES DE **Montenoy**—mon'-tẹh-nwȧ',) a French poet and prose writer, born at Nancy in 1730. A caustic and satirical temper involved him deeply in literary quarrels, especially against the Encyclopedists. He ridiculed Rousseau in his comedy entitled "The Circle," ("Le Cercle," 1755,) and Diderot in "Little Letters on Great Philosophers," ("Petites Lettres sur de grands Philosophes," 1757.) His comedy of "The Philosophers" ("Les Philosophes," 1760) was very successful; but his satirical poem the "Dunciade" (1764) was a failure. Died in 1814.

Pȧl'ĭs-sў, [Fr. pron. pȧ'le'se',] (BERNARD,) a celebrated French potter and enameller, born near Agen (Lot-et-Garonne) about 1506. He studied natural history, chemistry, and other sciences. He expended many years in experiments on the art of enamelling stoneware or pottery, and, after great trials and sufferings, at last succeeded, in 1555. During this period he was converted to the Reformed religion, for which he was arrested and imprisoned. About 1565 he was invited to Paris, employed by the king, and lodged at the Tuileries. By the favour of his noble or royal patrons, he escaped the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, in 1572. In 1575 he opened a course of lectures on physics and natural history at Paris. He was the first in France who applied sound methods and demonstrations in explaining the phenomena of nature. He ornamented his ware, called *rustiques figulines*, with accurate coloured figures of animals. Among his works is a "Treatise on the Origin of Fountains, and on the Nature of Metals, Salts, Stones," etc., (1580.) He died in 1589, in the Bastille, where he was confined for his religious principles. He was distinguished no less for his virtue than for his talents.

See ALFRED DUMESNIL, "Bernard Palissy," Paris, 1851; HENRY MORLEY, "The Life of B. Palissy, his Labours and Discoveries," London, 2 vols., 1852; CAMILLE DUPLESSIS, "Étude sur Palissy," 1855; "Biographie Universelle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Generale."

Palitzsch, pȧ'litsh, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German astronomer, born near Dresden in 1723, was a cultivator of the soil. He discovered with the naked eye Halley's comet in December, 1758, before it had been seen by any telescopic observer. Died in 1788.

Pȧl'la-das, [*Παλλάδας,*] a Greek poet, lived about 400 A.D. He wrote many epigrams, preserved in the Greek Anthology. He ridicules some Christians who converted statues of the gods into images of the saints.

Pallade. See PALLADIUS.

Palladines or **Paladines, de,** dẹh pȧ'lȧ'dèn', (D'AURELLES,) a French general, born about 1804. He served in the Crimean war, and became a general of division in 1867, and defeated the Germans near Orléans, November 10, 1870. Died December 17, 1877.

Palladino da Teramo. See TERAMO, DA.

Palladio, pȧl-lȧ'de-o, [Lat. PALLA'DIUS,] (ANDREA, an illustrious architect, born at Vicenza, in Italy, in 1518. It is not known who was his master; but he states in one of his works that he chose Vitruvius as his guide in architecture. He found a liberal patron in Trissino the poet, and visited Rome several times to study the monuments of antiquity. Having settled in Vicenza, he exhibited his superior talents in the design of the Palazzo della Ragione. He adorned his native city with many private residences or villas, and built on the Brenta the Foscari palace, which was much admired. The Villa Capra, or Rotonda, near Vicenza, and the Teatro Olimpico, in that city, are considered among his masterpieces. He built several fine edifices in Venice, among which is the church of Il Redentore, begun about 1577. In 1570 he published a "Treatise on Architecture," which was often reprinted. He died in 1580. "He combines," says Castellan, "in the style of his edifices, simplicity and grandeur. . . . He seems to have derived from the ancients the quintessence of their taste." ("Biographie Universelle.") It is, however, proper to observe that while perhaps no other architect has enjoyed a higher or more universal reputation for genius and taste, so that the term "Palladian" has been extensively used throughout Europe as equivalent to beautiful and excellent in architecture, his designs, in the opinion of many critics, are very far from being faultless. For some severe strictures on the style of Palladio, the reader is referred to the article on "Architecture," by Professor Hosking, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

See P. GUALDO, "Vita di A. Palladio," 1749; T. TEMANZA. "Vita di A. Palladio," 1763; A. RIGATO, "Osservazioni sopra A Palladio," 1811; A. MAGRINI, "Memorie intorno la Vita e le Opere di A. Palladio," 1845; MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti antichi e moderni;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Palladio, (BIAGIO PALLAI,) called BLOSIO, (blo'ze-o,) a Latin poet, born at Castelvetro, in Italy. He became Bishop of Foligno in 1540. Died in 1550.

Palladium. See MINERVA.

Palladius. See PALLADIO.

Pal-lā'dĭ-us, [*Παλλάδιος,*] surnamed IATROSOPHIS'TA, a Greek medical writer of an uncertain epoch. As he quotes Galen, he must have lived after 200 A.D. He left a short treatise on Fevers, (*περὶ πυρετῶν σύντομος σύνοψις,*) and scholia on Hippocrates' book on Fractures. Both of these are extant.

Palladius, Bishop of Helenopolis, in Bithynia, is supposed to have flourished about 400 A.D. He wrote a work, in Greek, called the "Lausiac History," which contains biographies of some ascetics or saints of Palestine and Egypt.

Palladius, [Fr. PALLADE, pȧ'lȧd',] a bishop, who was sent by Pope Celestine to convert the Irish or Scotch (*Scotos*) about 431 A.D. He is honoured as a saint both by the Irish and the Scottish Romanists.

Palladius OF METHONE, a Greek Sophist, lived about 325 A.D. He wrote on the Festivals of the Romans.

Palladius, (RUTILIUS TAURUS ÆMILIANUS,) a Roman writer on agriculture, lived probably between 300 and 400 A.D. His work "On Agriculture" ("De Re Rustica") was popular in the middle ages, and is still extant.

Pallajuolo. See POLLAJUOLO.

Pal'las, [Gr. *Παλλάς,*] an appellation of the goddess Minerva or Athena. (See MINERVA.) In Homer this name always appears united with Athena, as Pallas Athena.

Pal'las, a favourite of the Roman emperor Claudius, was a slave in his youth. He was an accomplice of Agrippina in the crime of poisoning Claudius. Died in 63 A.D.

Pallas, a son of Evander, King of Arcadia, was an ally of Æneas in the war against Turnus. He was renowned for his courage, and was an intimate friend of Æneas. He was killed by Turnus.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book viii. 104, x. 365–489.

Pallas, a son of Pandi'on, King of Athens and a brother of Ægeus. He was said to have been killed by Theseus.

Pallas, pȧl'lȧs, (PETER SIMON,) a distinguished Prussian naturalist and traveller, born in Berlin in 1741. He

was educated for the medical profession at Göttingen and Leyden, and made himself master of Latin, French, and English. He acquired reputation by his "Miscellanea Zoologica," (1766,) and at the invitation of Catherine II. he became professor of natural history in the Academy of Saint Petersburg in 1767. He wrote for the Academy a "Memoir on the Fossil Bones of the Huge Quadrupeds found in Siberia." Pallas was one of the many scientific men whom the empress sent in 1768 to explore Siberia. He devoted his attention in this great enterprise to zoology, botany, and geology, and, after extending his researches to the frontier of China, returned to Saint Petersburg in 1774. His "Travels through Different Provinces of the Russian Empire" (in German, 1771–76) is highly esteemed for its exact descriptions and just observations. He discovered in the mountain-ranges of Siberia the general law of the succession of the three primitive orders of rocks,—the granitic, the schistose, and the calcareous. "This great fact," says Cuvier, "expressed in his Memoir read to the Academy in 1777, has given birth to all modern geology." He displayed his superior genius in many other works, among which are a "History of the Mongolian Nations," "Essays on the North in Relation to Physical Geography, Ethnography," etc., (1781–96,) and "Flora Rossica," (a "Flora of Russia," 1785.) In 1795 he removed for his health to the Crimea, the climate of which had appeared pleasant to him as he formerly passed through it. Although he was disappointed by finding the climate extremely variable, he remained there about fifteen years, after which he removed to Berlin, where he died in 1811. He left unfinished a great work on the Zoology of the Russian Empire, of which 3 vols. were published, entitled "Fauna Asiatico-Rossica." He was a foreign associate of the French Institute.

See RUDOLPHI, "Essai historique sur Pallas," 1812; CUVIER, "Éloges historiques;" MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for January, 1805.

Pallavicini, pål-lå-ve-chee'nee, or **Pelavicino**, på-lå-ve-chee'no, (OBERTO,) MARQUIS, an able general, born at Piacenza. He became the ally of the emperor Frederick against Gregory IX. in 1234, after which he gained victories over the Guelphs and made himself master of a large part of Northern Italy. His power was subverted by Charles of Anjou in 1266. Died in 1269.

Pallavicini or **Pallavicino**, pål-lå-ve-chee'no, (PIETRO SFORZA,) an Italian historian and cardinal, was born at Rome in 1607. He wrote a treatise on style, "Dello Stilo," (1662,) and other works, the best-known of which is a "History of the Council of Trent," (2 vols., 1656, and 3 vols., 1664.) It is said to be well written. Died in 1667.

See IRENEO AFFO, "Memorie della Vita del Cardinale S. Pallavicino," 1794; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Pallavicini, (STEFANO BENEDETTO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1672. He became a resident of Dresden in his youth. He produced several original poems, and a version of the Odes of Horace, (1736,) which is elegant, but rather free. Died at Dresden in 1742.

Pallavicini della Priola, pål-lå-ve-chee'nee del'lå pree'o-lå, (EMILIO,) MARQUIS, an Italian general, born at Ceva in 1823. He distinguished himself in the war against Austria in 1859. He commanded the force which captured Garibaldi at Aspromonte in 1862. Died 1901.

Pallavicino. See PALLAVICINI.

Pallavicino, pål-lå-ve-chee'no, (FERRANTE,) an Italian monk and satirical writer, born at Piacenza about 1618. He wrote licentious works, and satires against Pope Urban VIII. and the Barberini. Having imprudently entered the papal territory, he was seized and beheaded at Avignon in 1644.

Pallière, på'le-air', (VINCENT LÉON,) a French historical painter, born at Bordeaux in 1787. He gained the first prize at Paris in 1812, and went to Rome, with a pension. Among his works is "Homer dictating his Poems." He died prematurely in 1820.

Palliot, på'le'o', (PIERRE,) a French genealogist, born in Paris in 1608; died at Dijon in 1698.

Pal'lis-er, (Sir HUGH,) a British admiral, born about 1720. He was second in command under Keppel at the battle off Ushant, in 1778, and was then involved in a dispute with Keppel, which was referred to a court of inquiry. Palliser was censured by this court. Died in 1796.

See "Life of Sir Hugh Palliser," by R. M. HUNT, London, 1844.

Palloni, pål-lo'nee, (GAETANO,) an Italian medical writer, born in 1770, was professor of medicine at Florence. He was ennobled by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Died in 1830.

Palluel. See CRETTÉ DE PALLUEL.

Palm, pålm, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Hanover in 1697, published several works. Died in 1743.

Palm, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German publisher, born at Schorndorf in 1766, lived in Nuremberg. For the publication of a pamphlet against Bonaparte, he was tried by a French military commission, and shot, in August, 1806.

Palm, van der, vän der pålm, (JOHANNES HENRICUS,) an eminent Dutch historian, Orientalist, and politician, born in 1765. His great work is the brilliant "Gedenkschrift van Nederlands Herstelling," a patriotic history. Died in 1840.

Palma, pål'må, (JACOPO,) styled IL VECCHIO, (èl vĕk' ke-o,) or THE ELDER, an eminent painter of the Venetian school, born near Bérgamo. His birth is variously dated from about 1480 to 1520. He is said to have been a pupil of Titian. He excelled in vivacity and softness of colouring. The galleries of Europe contain a great many works attributed to him. Among his master-pieces are a "Last Supper" and a Madonna at Vicenza. His works exhibit good taste in composition, and such a union of tints that no trace of the brush is perceptible. Died at the age of forty-eight.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" RODOLFI, "Vite degli Illustri Pittori Veneti;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Palma, (JACOPO,) THE YOUNGER, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1544. He imitated Titian and Tintoretto, and acquired a high reputation. In the opinion of some writers, he combined the best principles of the Roman and Venetian schools. "The distinctive mark of his talent," says the "Biographie Universelle," "is facility. His tints are fresh and transparent, and more agreeable than those of Tintoretto.' He is charged, however, with depraving the style of the Venetian school. Among his works are an "Annunciation" and "The Plague of the Serpents." Died in 1628

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Palmaroli, pål-må-ro'lee, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, distinguished for his skill in transferring frescos to canvas. He practised this art first with success in 1811. He transferred and restored many pictures of the old masters in Rome. Died in 1828.

Palmblad, pålm'blåd, (WILHELM FREDRIK,) a Swedish editor and writer, born near Söderköping in 1788. He edited several literary periodicals, one of which was the "Phosphorus," and became a member of a new school, called Phosphorists, who preferred German literature and influence to the French. He was professor of history and of the Greek language at Upsal. His chief production is a "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Swedes," (23 vols.,) a work of much merit, commenced about 1835 and finished in 1857. He wrote a successful novel, called "Aurora Königsmark," (6 vols., 1846–51.) Died in 1852.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Palmegiani, pål-må-jå'nee, or **Palmezzano**, pålmĕt-så'no, (MARCO,) an able Italian painter, born at Forlì in the fifteenth century. His works are dated from 1513 to 1537.

Palmella, pål-mel'lå, (PEDRO DE **Souza-Holstein** —sō'zå ol-stān', ?) DUKE OF, a liberal Portuguese statesman, born at Turin in 1786. He was appointed minister of foreign affairs and president of the council by John VI. of Portugal in 1823. He was an adherent of Don Pedro in his contest against Don Miguel, (1830–33.) After the accession of Queen Maria (1834) he became prime minister. Died in 1850.

Palmer, på'mẹr, (ALONZO BENJAMIN,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician, born at Richfield, New York October 6, 1815. He studied medicine in the New York

College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1839. He afterwards studied in Philadelphia, in New York, and in Europe. In 1850 he removed to Chicago, and in 1852 became professor in the University of Michigan, in which he held the chair of anatomy, (1852–54,) that of materia medica and therapeutics, (1854–60,) and that of pathology and practice after 1860, besides for several years holding professorships in other medical schools. His principal work is "The Science and Practice of Medicine," (2 vols., 1882.) He also published a polemic on "Homœopathy," (1880; 2d edition, 1882,) and many professional papers and pamphlets. Died, Dec. 23, 1887.

Palmer, (BENJAMIN MORGAN,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Charleston, South Carolina, January 25, 1818. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1838, and was for some time professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary at Columbia, South Carolina. He published a "Life of Dr. Thornwell," "The Family in its Civil and Churchly Aspects," two volumes of sermons, etc.

Pal'mer, (CHRISTIAN DAVID FRIEDRICH,) a German Protestant divine and pulpit orator, born at Winnenden, Würtemberg, January 27, 1811. He studied at Tübingen, and was in 1851 appointed professor of practical theology there. He published "Evangelical Homiletics," "Catechetics," "Pædagogics," "Pastoral Theology," and other works. Died at Tübingen, May 29, 1875.

Palmer, (EDWARD HENRY,) an accomplished English linguist, born in Cambridge, August 7, 1840. After his graduation at Cambridge in 1867 he travelled extensively in the East. He became Arabic professor at Cambridge in 1871, and in 1882 was sent as British agent to restrain the tribes of North-Western Arabia during the war with Arabi Pasha in Egypt. He was killed by the Arabs in August, 1882. Palmer was a man of vast attainments, and had the finest natural gifts. Among his books are "The Negah, or South Country of Scripture," (1871,) "The Desert of the Exodus," (1871,) and various poetical translations into and from the Persian, etc.

Palmer, pä'mer, (ERASTUS DOW,) a distinguished American sculptor, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1817. Among his principal works are an "Indian Girl Contemplating a Crucifix," "The White Captive," the "Sleeping Peri," and the "Landing of the Pilgrims." He also executed a number of portraits, busts, and bas-reliefs. Died March 9, 1904.

Palmer, (INNIS N.,) an American general, born in New York, graduated at West Point in 1846. He fought as brigadier-general in the Union army at Fair Oaks, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He commanded in the district of North Carolina from April, 1864, to March, 1865. Died in 1900.

Palmer, (JAMES S.,) an American rear-admiral, born in New Jersey, entered the navy in 1825. He commanded the Iroquois in the passage of the batteries of Vicksburg, June, 1862, and was captain of Farragut's flagship when she ran past the batteries of Port Hudson, in March, 1863. Having gained the rank of commodore, he was appointed commander of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron about the end of 1864. Died in December, 1867.

Palmer, (JOHN,) an English Unitarian minister, born in 1729, preached in London many years. Died in 1790.

Palmer, (JOHN,) the projector of mail-coaches in England, was born at Bath in 1742. He obtained the office of controller-general of the post-office, but was removed in 1792. Died in 1818.

Palmer, (JOHN,) an English actor, born in London about 1740; died in 1798.

Palmer, (JOHN MCAULEY,) an American general, born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1817, was a lawyer before the civil war, and practised in Illinois. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in December, 1861, and commanded a division at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863. For his services in this action he was promoted to the rank of major-general. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, and commanded a corps under Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, May–September, 1864. He was elected Governor of Illinois by the Republicans in 1868, was United States Senator 1891–97, and presidential candidate of the gold-standard Democrats in 1896. Died in 1900.

Palmer, (JOHN WILLIAMSON,) an American author, born at Baltimore in 1825. He became a physician, travelled widely, and published "Up and Down the Irrawaddy," "After his Kind," (a novel,) "The Queen's Heart," (a comedy,) etc. D. Feb. 26, 1906.

Palmer, (PHEBE,) an American author, born in New York city, December 18, 1807. She married Dr. W. C. Palmer in 1827. She became a revivalist speaker of the Methodist denomination, and published "The Way of Holiness," "Faith and its Effects," "Four Years in the Old World," and other works. She wrote also various hymns, etc. Died in 1874.

Palmer, (RAY,) an American poet, born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, November 12, 1808, graduated at Yale College in 1830, and, having studied divinity in New Haven, was in 1835 ordained a Congregationalist minister. He has published various devotional and religious books, and several volumes of poems and hymns, of which some are widely popular. Among his books are "Spiritual Improvement," (1839; reissued as "Closet Hours," 1851,) "Remember Me," (1855,) "Complete Poetical Works," (1876,) "Voices of Hope and Gladness," (1880,) etc. [Died March 29, 1887.]

Palmer, (Sir ROUNDELL,) an eminent English lawyer and legislator, born at Mixbury, Oxfordshire, in 1812. He was called to the bar in 1837, elected to Parliament in 1847, and appointed solicitor-general in 1861. He was attorney-general from 1863 to June, 1866. He was returned to Parliament for Richmond in 1861, in 1865, and in 1868, and was one of the ablest debaters of the Liberal party. In 1872 he was appointed lord chancellor of England, and raised to the peerage as Baron Selborne of Selborne. In 1877 he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew's. Died May 4, 1895.

Palmer, (SAMUEL,) an English etcher and painter, born at Walworth, in Surrey, in 1805. He won success in oil- and water-colours, but his chief fame is derived from his etchings and illustrative drawings. D. in 1881.

Palmer, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, a brother of Lord Selborne, (see PALMER, ROUNDELL,) was born at Mixbury, July 12, 1811. In 1830 he graduated as B.A. at Magdalen College, Oxford, and became an Anglican priest, but in 1856 he joined the Romanists. He published various theological works. Died at Rome, April 5, 1879.

Palmer, (WILLIAM PITT,) an American poet, born at Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1805. He passed a large part of his mature life in the city of New York, and was successively a medical student, a teacher, a writer for public journals, and a clerk in a public office. He wrote a hymn or ode entitled "Light," and other short poems. Died May 2, 1884.

Palmerston, pä'mer-stŏn, (HENRY JOHN TEMPLE,) VISCOUNT, an eminent English prime minister, born at Broadlands, near Romsey, in Hampshire, on the 20th of October, 1784. He was the eldest son of Henry Temple, second Viscount Palmerston, and was descended from an ancient family, of which the famous Sir William Temple was a member. He was educated at Harrow, Edinburgh, and Saint John's College, Cambridge. At the death of his father, in 1802, he succeeded to the estate and title of viscount, (in the Irish peerage.) He was elected a member of Parliament by the Tories in 1807, and was appointed a lord of the admiralty in the same year. He soon distinguished himself by his talents for business and his political tact. In 1809 he became secretary at war in the ministry of Percival, and in 1811 he was returned to Parliament for the University of Cambridge, which he continued to represent for about twenty years.

He retained the office of secretary at war during the long administration of Liverpool (1812–27) and under the ministries of Canning and Goderich. As an advocate of Catholic emancipation, he declined to serve under the Duke of Wellington, and resigned office in 1828. Before this date he had become an eminent debater, especially on foreign affairs, in respect to which he favoured the policy of Canning. Although he had hitherto been a Tory, he accepted office as secretary of foreign affairs in

the Whig ministry formed in November, 1830. Having resigned with his colleagues in November, 1834, he was appointed to the same office in the Melbourne ministry in April, 1835, and held it until the accession of Sir Robert Peel, in September, 1841. During this term of official service he had a prominent part in the settlement of the Eastern question. He induced Russia, Austria, and Prussia to unite with England in a treaty signed in London in July, 1840, and to resist the progress of Mehemet Ali in Syria. France, which favoured Mehemet Ali, was thus ignored in the settlement of the question. He married about 1839 the first Lord Melbourne's daughter, who was the widow of Earl Cowper. On the formation of a new ministry by Lord John Russell, in 1846, Palmerston again became minister of foreign affairs. He pursued the policy of neutrality towards the revolutionary movements by which Europe was convulsed in 1848 and 1849, but he promptly recognized the French republic, and favoured Napoleon's *coup d'état* in 1851. In consequence of a disagreement with Lord John Russell, he was removed in December of that year. In December, 1852, Lord Aberdeen formed a coalition ministry, in which Palmerston was secretary for the home department, while the ministry "drifted" into war against Russia. He succeeded Lord Aberdeen as prime minister in February, 1855, and formed a cabinet chiefly of Whigs or Liberals. Peace was restored with Russia in March, 1856. Having been defeated in Parliament on the subject of the Chinese war in March, 1857, he appealed to the country, which sustained his policy by a large majority. He failed in his effort to pass the Conspiracy bill occasioned by Orsini's conspiracy against Napoleon III., and was compelled to resign in February, 1858. In June, 1859, he succeeded Lord Derby as the head of a ministry in which Russell was foreign secretary and Gladstone chancellor of the exchequer. He continued to be prime minister until his death, October 18, 1865. He had no children. Palmerston retained in his old age much of the vigour and vivacity of youth. He was an excellent master of parliamentary science and political tactics, and enjoyed a high degree of popularity. He represented Tiverton in the House of Commons from 1835 to his death.

See G. H. FRANCIS, "Opinions and Policy of Viscount Palmerston as Minister, Diplomatist, and Statesman," 1852; "Thirty Years of Foreign Policy: a History of the Secretaryships of Earl Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston," 1855; COMTE DE FICQUELMONT, "Lord Palmerston, l'Angleterre et le Continent," 1852; L. DE LOMÉNIE, Lord Palmerston, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; HARRIET MARTINEAU, "Biographical Sketches," 1870.

Palmezzano. See PALMEGIANI.

Palmieri, pȧl-me-ā'ree, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter of history and animals, born at Genoa in 1674; died in 1740.

Palmieri, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian economist, born in the province of Otranto in 1721. He was director-general of the finances at Naples. He wrote a "Treatise on the Art of War," (1761,) and "Thoughts on Economy," ("Pensieri economici," 1789.) Died in 1793.

Palmieri, (LUIGI,) an eminent Italian vulcanist and meteorologist, born at Faicchio, near Benevento, April 22, 1807. He held professorships, chiefly at Naples. His reports on the eruptions of Vesuvius, and on the meteorological observations made at the Vesuvian station, are of much value. He invented a rain-gauge, a seismometer, an electrometer, etc. Died in 1896.

Palmieri, (MATTEO,) an Italian historian, born at Florence in 1405. His chief work is a "General Chronicle from the Creation to his Own Time." Died in 1475.

Palmieri, (MATTEO,) an Italian philologist, born at Pisa in 1423. He wrote a continuation of the chronicle of Matteo Palmieri from 1449 to 1481, (1483.) Died in 1483.

Palmquist, pȧlm'kwist, (FREDERIK,) a Swedish mathematician, born in 1720; died in 1771.

Palmquist, (MAGNUS,) BARON, a Swedish military officer, born in 1660. He was very skilful in fortifications, and was president of the Council of Mines. Died in 1729.

Palombi, pȧ-lom'bee, (GAETANO,) an Italian poet, born near Spoleto in 1753, wrote "Il Medoro coronato" (1828.) Died in 1826.

Palomino de Castro y Velasco, pȧ-lo-mee'no dā kȧs'tro e vȧ-lȧs'ko, (Don ACISLO ANTONIO,) a celebrated Spanish painter, born near Córdova in 1653. His name is sometimes written PALOMINO DE VELASCO. He was a pupil of Juan de Valdes Leal. Having painted the story of Psyche for Charles II., he obtained, at an early age, the title of painter to the king. His chief merits are correct design, beautiful colour, and excellence in perspective. "The Confession of Saint Peter" is called one of his best works. His reputation is chiefly founded on his treatise on painting, entitled "El Museo pictorico y Escala optica," (2 vols., 1715,) and his "Lives of Spanish Painters" contained in his "Parnaso Español pictorico," (1 vol., 1724.) Died at Madrid in 1726.

See QUILLIET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols;" CEAN-BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario."

Palotta, pȧ-lot'tȧ, (MATTEO,) an Italian musician and composer, born at Palermo about 1680. In 1733 the emperor Charles VI. appointed him one of the court composers at Vienna, where he died in 1758.

Pālē'grave, (JOHN,) an English grammarian, born in London. He gave lessons in French to Mary, a sister of Henry VIII., in 1514, and published a French grammar, (1530.) This is the most ancient printed work on that subject of which we have any knowledge, according to Barbier, who praises his sagacity and taste. Died in 1554.

Palu, de la, deh lȧ pȧ'lü', [Lat. PALUDA'NUS,] (PIERRE,) a French Dominican monk, born at Varambon about 1280. He was appointed Patriarch of Jerusalem about 1330, and wrote several works on theology. Died in 1342.

Paludan-Müller, pȧl'ŏŏ-dȧn' mül'lẹr, (CASPAR PETER,) a Danish historian, a brother of Frederic, was born in 1805. He published several works on Danish history, and "Researches on Machiavel." Died in 1882.

Paludan-Müller, (FREDERIC,) a popular Danish poet, born in Fünen in 1809. He produced in 1832 "Cupid at Court," a comedy, and in 1833 a poem called "The Danseuse," ("Dandserinden,") which is much admired. His most remarkable work, perhaps, is "Adam Homo," (1841–49,) a humorous poem. He is commended for happy images, noble ideas, and force of sentiment, but is deficient in invention as a dramatist. Died 1876.

Paludanus. See PALU.

Paludanus, pȧ-lü-dā'nus, (BERNARD **Ten Broek**—tĕn BROOK,) a Dutch philosopher and traveller, born at Steenwyk in 1550; died in 1633.

Paludanus, (JEAN VAN DEN BROEK,) a Flemish theologian, born at Malines in 1565. He was professor at Louvain, and author of several works. Died in 1630.

Pamard, pȧ'mȧr', (JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE,) a French surgeon, born at Avignon in 1763; died in 1827.

Pamèle, de, deh pȧ'mȧl', [Lat. PAME'LIUS,] (JACQUES,) a Flemish priest, born at Bruges in 1536. He edited the works of Cyprian (1568) and Tertullian, (1579,) and wrote "Liturgica Latinorum," (1571.) Died in 1587.

Pamelius. See PAMÈLE.

Pam'me-nēs, [Παμμένης,] a Theban general, was a friend of Epaminondas. Philip of Macedon was in the custody of Pammenes while he was a hostage at Thebes. Pammenes commanded an army sent to Megalopolis in 352 B.C.

Pammenes, an Athenian orator and teacher of rhetoric, lived in the time of Cicero, who extols his eloquence in high terms.

Pam'phĭ-la, [Gr. Παμφίλη,] a Roman or Greek historian, lived in the reign of Nero. She wrote a historical work entitled *ὑπομνήματα ἱστορικά*, which was highly esteemed by some ancient critics. It is not extant.

Pamphile. See PAMPHILUS.

Pam'phĭ-lus, [Πάμφιλος,] one of the most eminent Greek painters, was a native of Amphipolis, and flourished between 390 and 350 B.C. He was the pupil of Eupompus, whom he succeeded as the master of the Sicyonian school of painting. As a teacher of art, he was probably surpassed by none of the ancients. His school was remarkable for the importance which the master attached to general learning and the great attention he paid to accuracy in drawing. Pliny says that he was

the first artist who was well versed in all sciences, and that he thought geometry necessary to the perfection of his art. He excelled in composition, and in what Quintilian calls *ratio*, or proportion. Pliny mentions four of his works, among which was "Ulysses on his Raft." Apelles and Melanthius were his pupils.

Pamphilus, a grammarian of Alexandria, is supposed to have lived in the first century of our era. He was the author of a "Greek Lexicon."

Pamphilus, [Fr. PAMPHILE, pôN'fēl',] SAINT, an eminent martyr, born at Berytus, (Beyroot,) in Syria, about 245 A.D. He became presbyter of Cæsarea, in Palestine, where he founded a large and renowned public library. He was eminent for learning and piety. Having a high esteem for the works of Origen, he transcribed nearly all of them with his own hand. Pamphilus and Eusebius composed jointly an "Apology for Origen." He suffered martyrdom in the reign of Maximin, at Cæsarea, in 309 A.D. Eusebius testified his friendship and honour for him by adopting the name of PAMPHILI.

See SAINT JEROME, "De Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis;" BARONIUS, "Annales."

Pan, [Gr. Πάν,] the god of flocks, shepherds, and pastures, in classic mythology, was said to be a son of Mercury, and was sometimes identified with the ROMAN Lupercus. He combined the form of a man with that of a goat, having horns and feet like the latter animal. He was fond of music and riotous noise, and was the inventor of the *syrinx*, the pastoral pipe or flute. The principal seat of his worship was Arcadia. He was regarded by some philosophers as the symbol of the universe; for *Pan* signifies "all." Panic terrors were ascribed to Pan, who sometimes appeared to travellers and surprised them with a sudden alarm. The Romans observed an annual festival, called *Lupercalia*, in honour of Pan, whose priests were styled *Luperci*.

Pan-ą-çē'ą, [Gr. Πανάκεια; Fr. PANACÉE, pā'nā'sā',] (*i.e.* the "all-healing,") a daughter of Æsculapius, is simply a personification of the healing power.

Panacée. See PANACEA.

Panænus, pą-nee'nus, [Πάναινος,] an eminent Athenian painter, who lived about 450 B.C., was a brother of Phidias, according to Pausanias, or his nephew, according to Strabo. He aided Phidias in the decoration of the temple of Jupiter at Olympia, in which he painted, among other subjects, "Atlas Upholding Heaven," and the "Combat of Hercules with the Nemean Lion." His master-piece was a series of pictures of the battle of Marathon in the Pœcile at Athens.

Panætius, pą-nee'shē-ŭs, [Παναίτιος,] a Greek Stoic or Eclectic philosopher, was born at Rhodes, and was a pupil of Diogenes the Stoic, and perhaps of Carneades. About 140 or 150 B.C. he visited Rome, taught philosophy to Scipio Africanus and Lælius, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of the former. He was afterwards the head of the Stoic school at Athens, and died, at an advanced age, before 111 B.C. He is the representative of a moderate stoicism, and appears to have rejected the principle of apathy. None of his works are extant. Among them was a treatise "On Duties," to which Cicero was indebted for many principles of his book "De Officiis." Cicero avowed this fact, and expressed a very high esteem for Panætius.

Panard, pā'nȧR', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French chansonnier and dramatist, born near Chartres about 1694. He wrote successful songs, vaudevilles, comedies, and pleasant satires. Died in 1765 or 1769.

Panartz. See PANNARTZ.

Panchamuki, one of the names of SIVA, which see.

Panciroli, pȧn-che-ro'lee, (GUIDO,) an Italian jurist and antiquary, born at Reggio in 1523. He was professor of Roman law at Turin (1571–82) and at Padua. Among his important works is one on illustrious jurists, "De Claris Legum Interpretibus," (1637;) also one entitled "Rerum Memorabilium Libri duo," (1599,) which treats of ancient arts and inventions of which the secret is lost. Died in 1599.

Panckoucke, pôN'kook', (ANDRÉ JOSEPH,) a French bookseller and compiler, born at Lille in 1700. He published a "Philosophic Manual," (2 vols., 1748,) a "Dictionary of French Proverbs," (1749,) and other works. He also wrote "The Battle of Fontenoy," in burlesque verse, a parody on Voltaire's poem on that subject. Died in 1753.

Panckoucke, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a son of the preceding, born at Lille in 1736, was an eminent publisher in Paris, and a writer of some merit. He was the proprietor or editor of the "Mercure de France," for which he procured 15,000 subscribers. About 1781 he formed the plan of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," a very large and important work. He founded the "Moniteur," a daily journal, in 1789. He translated Lucretius, (1768,) and "Orlando Furioso," (1798.) He corresponded with Buffon, Voltaire, and Rousseau. Died in 1798.

Panckoucke, (CHARLES LOUIS **Fleury**—fluh're',) a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1780. He was distinguished as a publisher and translator. He was the publisher of a "Dictionary of Medical Sciences," (60 vols.,) and of a collection of Latin classics, with translations, entitled "Latin-French Library," ("Bibliothèque Latine-Française," 174 vols., 1828 *et seq.*) He translated Tacitus, (7 vols., 1830–38.) Died in 1844.

Pan'coast, (JOSEPH,) M.D., an American physician, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1805. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and for many years held professorships of surgery and of anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He published "Operative Surgery," (1852,) etc. Died March 7, 1882.

Pancoast, (WILLIAM HENRY,) M.D., son of the preceding, was born at Philadelphia in 1835, studied surgery, and succeeded his father as professor in the Jefferson Medical College. He was president of the Medico-Chirurgical College from 1886 to 1896. He gained a high reputation for skill in surgery. Died in 1897.

Pandare. See PANDARUS.

Pan'dą-rus, [Gr. Πάνδαρος; Fr. PANDARE, pôN'dȧR',] a semi-fabulous warrior, who fought against the Greeks in the Trojan war, and was an excellent archer. He was killed by Diomede.

Pan-dī'on, [Gr. Πανδίων,] a son of Cecrops, became King of Athens, but was expelled from that country and afterwards ruled over Megara. He was the father of Ægeus, Pallas, and other sons.

Pandion, a mythical king of Athens, was a son of Erichthonius, and the father of Erechtheus, Philomela, and Procne. It was fabled that Ceres and Bacchus came to Attica in the reign of Pandion.

Pandolfe. See PANDOLFO.

Pandolfi, pȧn-dol'fee, (GIANGIACOMO,) an Italian painter, born at Pesaro, was a pupil of F. Zuccaro. He flourished about 1630.

Pandolfini, pȧn-dol-fee'nee, (ANGELO,) an Italian statesman, economist, and writer, born at Florence in 1360; died in 1446.

Pandolfo, pȧn-dol'fo, [Fr. PANDOLFE, pôN'dolf'; Lat. PANDUL'PHUS,] Prince of Benevento and Capua, began to reign in 961. He was one of the most powerful princes of Italy. Died in 981 A.D.

Pan-do'rą, [Gr. Πανδώρα, from πᾶν, "every," and δῶρον, "gift;" Fr. PANDORE, pôN'dor',] the name given in the Greek mythology to the first woman, who was endowed by Minerva and Venus with every attractive quality,—whence her name, which signifies possessing "every gift." Jupiter gave her a beautiful box, which she was to present to the man who should marry her. She became the wife of Epimetheus, who opened the box, whereupon there issued from it the numerous evils that have since infested human life. Pandora closed the box in time to prevent the escape of Hope. According to one account, Pandora herself, prompted by curiosity, opened the box, though she had been forbidden to do so. Another legend tells us that Pandora's box contained various blessings, which escaped when she opened it, and could never be recovered,—Hope alone remaining in the casket.

See SCHOEMANN, "De Pandora Commentatio," 1853; "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Pandore. See PANDORA.

Pandulphus. See PANDOLFO.

Panebianco, pȧ-nȧ-be-ȧn'ko, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian cardinal, born at Terranova, Aug. 14, 1808.

Panel, pa'nel', (ALEXANDRE XAVIER,) a French numismatist, born at Nozeroy in 1699. He became a professor in the Royal College at Madrid.

Panfili. See INNOCENT X.

Pangalos, pang'-galoss, (THEODORE,) President of Greece, was born in Salamis in 1878, and was chief-of-staff in the Asia Minor Campaign, 1919. He was Minister of War in 1924, made himself Premier, 1925, became dictator Jan., 1926, and was elected President of the Hellenic Republic, April, 1926. He was succeeded by Koundouriotis.

Pan-hel-le'nĭ-us, [Gr. Πανελλήνιος,] (*i.e.* "the god worshipped by all the Hellenes or Greeks,") a surname of Zeus or Jupiter.

Panicale, dȧ pȧ-ne-kȧ'lȧ, (MASOLINO,) a painter of the Florentine school, born in 1378. Some of his frescos still exist at Florence. He was one of the first artists that attained skill in *chiaroscuro*. According to Vasari, he died in 1440.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters."

Panigarola, pȧ-ne-gȧ-ro'lȧ, (FRANCESCO,) the most eloquent Italian pulpit orator of his time, was born at Milan in 1548. He entered the order of Cordeliers, and became Bishop of Asti in 1587. In 1589 he perverted his talents by advocating in Paris the cause of the League against Henry IV. He left many volumes of Italian and Latin sermons, which have nearly passed into oblivion, and other works. Died in 1594.

See BONGRATIA DE VARENNA, "Vita di Panigarola," 1617; UGHELLI, "Italia sacra."

Panin or **Panine**, pȧ-neen', ? (NIKITA IVANOVITCH,) a Russian statesman, born in 1718. He became governor of the grand duke Paul in 1760, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs by Catherine on the abdication of Peter III., (1762.) Died in 1783.

See "Vie du Comte de Panine," London, 1784.

Pânini, pȧ'nĭ-nĭ, the most celebrated of Sanscrit philologists, lived at a very remote and uncertain period. He is said to have been a grandson of the legislator Dêvala. He is considered by some as the creator of grammatical science and the inventor of the analytic processes to which linguistics owes its discoveries. The rules of his grammar amount to three thousand nine hundred and ninety-six.

Panini, pȧ-nee'nee, or **Pannini**, pȧn-nee'nee, (GIOVANNI PAOLO,) an able painter of the Roman school, born at Piacenza about 1694. He was very skilful in perspective, and was an excellent painter of architecture and landscapes, which he adorned with graceful figures. Among his works are "Ruins of the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli," "The Traders driven from the Temple," and views of ruins at Rome. Died at Rome in 1764.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Panis, pȧ'nèss', (ÉTIENNE JEAN,) a French Jacobin, born in Périgord in 1757. He was accessory to the outrages of his party in Paris, and was elected to the Convention in 1792. He joined the enemies of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. Died in 1833.

Panizzi, pȧ-nĭt'see or pȧ-nèt'see, (Sir ANTONIO,) an Italian bibliographer and *littérateur*, born in the duchy of Módena in 1797. He became assistant librarian of the British Museum in 1831, and principal librarian of that institution in 1856. He resigned this position in July, 1865. He published editions of "Orlando Furioso," (1830–34,) and other poems. Died in 1879.

Panmure, pan'mūr or pan-mūr', (FOX MAULE,) LORD, and Earl Dalhousie, a British politician, a son of the first Baron Panmure, was born in Forfarshire in 1801. He was elected to Parliament by the Whigs about 1835, and was secretary of war from July, 1846, to February, 1852. He held the same office under Palmerston from 1855 to February, 1858. He was a cousin of the late Earl of Dalhousie, whose title he inherited. Died May 14, 1874.

Pannard. See PANARD.

Pannartz, pȧn'nȧrts, (ARNOLD,) a German printer, who was employed at Mentz by Gutenberg. He removed to Italy in 1462, and established a press at Subiaco. Died in 1476.

Pannini. See PANINI.

Pannonius. See CISINGE, DE.

Pan-no'nĭ-us, (JANUS,) a Hungarian bishop and Latin poet, born in 1434; died in 1472.

Panofka, (THEODOR,) a German archæologist, born at Breslau in 1801. He published numerous works, among which are "De Rebus Samiorum," (1822,) and "Pictures of the Life of the Ancients," ("Bilder Antiken Lebens," 1843.) He became professor in the University of Berlin in 1844. Died in 1858.

Pan'o-pe, [Gr. Πανόπη,] in classic mythology, was one of the Nereids, and was invoked by mariners.

Panormita, pȧ-nor-mee'tȧ, (ANTONIO **Beccadelli** —bĕk-kȧ-del'lee,) a distinguished Italian writer, born at Palermo (the Panormus of the ancients) in 1394. He was patronized by the Duke of Milan, and by Alphonso, King of Naples, whom he served as an ambassador. He wrote obscene epigrams, which were admired for wit and elegance of style, and other works, among which is "Familiar Letters," etc., ("Epistolæ familiares ac Campanæ," 1553.) Died in 1471.

Pan'sa, (C. VIBIUS,) a Roman general, who was a partisan of Cæsar in the war against Pompey. As a colleague of Hirtius, he obtained the consulship in 43 B.C. Hirtius and Pansa joined the party of the senate and marched against Antony, and were both killed in battle near Módena in 43 B.C.

Pansa, pȧn'sȧ, (MUZIO,) an Italian philosopher and writer, born in the Abruzzi about 1560. He wrote a work on "The Library of the Vatican," ("Della Libreria Vaticana," 1590.)

Panseron, pôNss'rôN', (AUGUSTE,) a French musician and composer, born in Paris in 1795. He gained the grand prize in 1813, and became professor *de chant* at the Conservatory of Paris in 1824. He composed operas, masses, and requiems. His reputation is founded chiefly on a great number of popular ballads, (*romances,*) among which are "Au Revoir," "Vogue ma Nacelle," and "The Dream of Tartini." He died in 1859.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Panseron, (PIERRE,) a French architect, born near Provins about 1730. He published several good works, one of which is entitled "New Elements of Architecture," (3 vols., 1775–80.)

Pantænus, pan-tee'nus, [Gr. Πάνταινος; Fr. PANTÈNE, pôN'tȧn',] a Christian philosopher, born about 155 A.D., was a Stoic before his conversion. He became, about 180, the head of the celebrated school at Alexandria, where Saint Clement was one of his pupils. According to an ancient tradition, he preached in India. His works, if he wrote any, are not extant. Died about 216 A.D.

Pan-tag'a-thus, (OCTAVIUS,) [It. PANTAGATO, (OTTAVIO,)] an Italian monk of great erudition, born at Brescia in 1494. He left some works in manuscript. Died in 1567.

Pantaléon, pôN'tȧ'lȧ'ôN', written also **Pantaleo**, (HENRI,) a Swiss historian, born at Bâle in 1522, became professor of dialectics and physics in his native city. He obtained a wide reputation by his writings, among which is a work on the illustrious men of Germany, ("Prosopographia Virorum illustrium Germaniæ," 3 vols., 1566.) Died in 1595.

Pantène. See PANTÆNUS.

Pantoja, pȧn-to'hȧ, (JUAN DE LACRUZ,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia about 1550, was a pupil of Coello. He worked at the Escurial for Philip II. He excelled in design and in the expression of his figures. Among his works is "The Adoration of the Shepherds." Died in 1610.

Pan'ton, (J. E.,) an English author, born (Frith) at London in 1848, married James Panton in 1869. Among her numerous books are "Country Sketches in Black and White," (1882,) "From Kitchen to Garret," (1887,) "Homes of Taste," (1890,) "Within Four Walls," (1893,) and "A Dream House," (1898.)

Panvinio, pȧn-vee'ne-o, (ONUFRIO,) [Lat. PANVINIUS ONU'PHRIUS,] an eminent Italian antiquary, born at Verona in 1529. He collected many inscriptions and

medals, and was patronized by Cardinal Farnese. Among his numerous treatises are "Festivals and Triumphs of the Romans," ("Fasti et Triumphi Romanorum," 1557,) "On the Roman Republic," ("De Republica Romana," 1581,) and "On the Circus Games," ("De Ludis Circensibus," 1600.) He was one of the first who applied criticism to history, and confirmed his statements by medals, inscriptions, etc. Died at Palermo in 1568.

See D. W. Moller, "Disputatio circularis de Onuphrio Panvinio," 1697; Maffei, "Verona illustra;" Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Panvinius. See Panvinio.

Pa-nȳ'a-sis, [Gr. Πανύασις,] a Greek poet of the fifth century B.C., was, according to Suidas, an uncle of Herodotus. He wrote an epic poem entitled "Heraclea," which is not extant. In the Alexandrian canon he was ranked among the great epic poets. Died about 460 B.C.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" Müller, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque;" Funcke, "Dissertatio de Panyasidis Vita ac Poesi," 1837.

Panzacchia, pän-zäk'ke-ä, (Maria Elena,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1668; died in 1709.

Panzer, pänt'sẹr, (Friedrich,) a German antiquary, born in Bavaria in 1794. He wrote "The Traditions and Customs of Bavaria," (2 vols., 1848–55.) Died in 1854.

Panzer, (Georg Wolfgang,) an eminent German bibliographer, born at Sulzbach in 1729. He preached at Nuremberg, to which he removed in 1760. His most important work is one in Latin, entitled "Annals of Typography from the Origin of Printing to 1536," (11 vols., 1793–1803,) which is said to be the most complete treatise on that subject. Died in 1804.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" Meusel, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Paoli, pä'o-lee, almost pŏw'lee, (Giacinto,) a Corsican general, born at Bastía in 1702. He commanded with success against the Genoese about 1734, and afterwards opposed the French until 1739, when he was compelled to submit. He retired to Naples, where he died in 1768.

Paoli, (Paolo Antonio,) an Italian antiquary, born at Lucca about 1720, was a nephew of Sebastiano. Among his works is an account of the ruins of Pæstum, (1784.) Died about 1790.

Paoli, (Sebastiano,) a learned Italian antiquary and monk, born near Lucca in 1684. He wrote, besides many other treatises, "On the Poetry of the Greek and Latin Fathers in the First Century," (1714,) and "On the Diplomatic Code of the Order of Malta," ("Codice diplomatico dell'Ordine di Malta," 2 vols., 1733–37.) Died in 1751.

Paoli, di, de pä'o-lee, (Pasquale,) a celebrated Corsican general, born at Rostino in 1726, was a son of Giacinto, (noticed above,) who took him to Naples in 1740. In 1755 he was chosen general-in chief of the Corsicans, who had revolted against the Genoese. He gained many victories, rendered himself master of nearly all the island, and organized a government with a representative system. In 1768 the Genoese, baffled in their efforts to reduce Corsica, ceded it to the French, whose army Paoli defeated twice in that year. He was defeated in a decisive battle at Ponte Nuovo in 1769, and retired to England. In 1789 he was recalled from exile by the National Assembly, and received from Louis XVI. the title of lieutenant-general, with the command of Corsica. He assumed an attitude of hostility to the dominant party in France in 1793, and became an ally or partisan of the English, to whom he transferred the sovereignty of the island in 1794. Having been deprived of his command by the British, he left Corsica in 1795 or 1796. He died near London in 1807.

See Botta, "Storia d'Italia;" Boswell, "Journal of a Tour to Corsica;" Arrighi, "Vie de Pascal Paoli;" Pompei, "État de la Corse," 1821; Karl L. Klose, "Leben P. Paoli's," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Paolini, pŏw-lee'nee, (Pietro or Luca Pietro,) an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1603. He painted religious subjects. Died in 1681.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting," etc.

Paolo, the Italian for Paul, which see.

Paolo Sarpi. See Sarpi.

Paolo Veronese. See Cagliari.

Paolucci, pŏw-loot'chee, (Sigismondo,) an Italian poet, born in Umbria about 1510. He wrote canzoni, which were admired, and celebrated the African expedition of Charles V. in "The African Nights," ("Le Notti d'Africa," 1535.) Died in 1590.

Paon, du, dü pä'ôn', sometimes called **Le Paon,** a French painter of battles, born near Paris about 1740. He was a pupil and rival of Casanova, whom he excelled in design and in fidelity as an imitator of nature. Died in 1785.

Papa, del, dĕl pä'pä, (Giuseppe,) an Italian medical writer, born at Empoli in 1649. He was physician to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Died in 1735.

Papacino. See Antoni, d'.

Papadopoli, pä-pä-dop'o-lee, (Niccolò Comneno,) a learned priest, born in Candia in 1655. He became in 1688 professor of canon law at Padua, and wrote a "History of the University of Padua," (2 vols., 1726.) Died in 1740.

Pape, pä'pẹh, (Johann Georg Wilhelm,) a German philologist, born at Culm, January 3, 1807. In 1837 he became professor in a gymnasium in Berlin. He published an "Etymological Greek Dictionary," (1836,) a much larger Greek dictionary, (3 vols., 1842; afterwards enlarged,) and a "German-Greek Dictionary," (1845.) Died February 23, 1854.

Pape, de la, dẹh lä päp, (Gui,) a French jurist, born at Lyons about 1400; died about 1475.

Papebroch, pä'pẹh-brok', or **Papebroeck,** pä'pẹh-brōōk', (Daniel,) a learned Flemish Jesuit, born at Antwerp in 1628. He compiled a number of volumes of the "Acta Sanctorum" commenced by Bollandis. Died in 1714.

Papebroeck. See Papebroch.

Pape-Carpantier, päp-kär'pôn'te-ä', (Marie,) an eminent French educator, born at La Flèche (Sarthe) in 1815. She published "Préludes," (in verse,) "Les Conseils," "L'Enseignement pratique," "Leçons de Choses," "Lectures," and other excellent works on education. She was founder of the "École normale pour les Directrices des Salles d'Asile," of which for twenty-five years she was the president. Died in 1878.

Papencordt, pä'pẹn-kort', (Felix,) a German historian, born at Paderborn in 1811. Among his works are a "History of the Domination of the Vandals in Africa," (1837,) and a "Life of Cola di Rienzo," (1841.) Died in 1841.

Papendrecht, van, vän pä'pẹn-drĕkt', (Cornelis Paul Hoynck,) a Dutch historian and priest, born at Dort in 1686. He wrote a "History of the Church of Utrecht," (1725,) and "Analecta Belgica," (3 vols., 1743.) Died in 1753.

Papety, päp'te', (Dominique Louis Féréol,) a French painter, born at Marseilles in 1815. He gained the grand prize in 1836. Among his works is "Dream of Happiness," ("Rêve de Bonheur.") Died in 1849.

Papi, pä'pee, (Lazzaro,) an Italian historian and translator, born near Lucca in 1763. He translated "Paradise Lost" into Italian. Died in 1834.

Pā'pĭ-as, [Gr. Παπίας,] Saint, was Bishop of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, in the second century. He wrote an "Exposition of the Words of the Lord," which is not extant. According to Irenæus, he had seen and heard the apostle John. Several writers state that he suffered martyrdom in 163 A.D.

See Smith, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Papillon, pä'pe'yôn', (Jean,) a French engraver, born at Rouen in 1639; died in 1710. His son Jean, born at Saint-Quentin in 1661, was a skilful engraver and designer. He especially excelled in designing horses. Died in 1723.

Papillon, (Jean Michel,) an eminent engraver on wood, born in Paris in 1698, was a nephew of the preceding. He published a "Treatise on Wood-Engraving," (1766.) Died in 1776.

Papillon, (Philibert,) a French biographer and priest, born at Dijon in 1666. He wrote a good work on Burgundian authors, "Bibliothèque des Auteurs de Bourgogne," (2 vols., 1742.) Died in 1738.

Papillon, (THOMAS,) a French jurist, born in 1514, gained distinction as a writer on law. Died in 1596.

Papin, pap'in, [Fr. pron. pȧ'pȧN',] (DENIS,) a French natural philosopher, born at Blois in 1647. He was the associate of Robert Boyle in scientific experiments in England, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1681. He invented an apparatus for softening bones, called "Papin's Digester," and is ranked among the inventors of the steam-engine. "Papin," says F. Arago, "first conceived the idea of a steam-engine with a piston." To escape persecution as a Protestant, he went into exile in 1685, and obtained a chair of mathematics at Marburg. Died about 1712.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Papin, (ISAAC,) a French theologian, born at Blois in 1657, was a nephew of Claude Pajon, and was educated as a Protestant. He wrote "Essays on Theology," (1687,) which subjected him to the enmity of Jurieu. In 1690 he joined the Roman Catholic Church. Died in 1709.

Papineau, pȧ'pe-nō', (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a Canadian revolutionist, born near Montreal in 1787. In 1814 he represented Montreal in the Canadian Parliament, and in 1815 became Speaker of the House. He was a leader of the liberal or radical party, which revolted in 1837. After the defeat and dispersion of the insurgents, he took refuge in the United States. Died in 1871.

Papini, pȧ-pee'nee, (GUIDO,) an Italian violinist and composer for his instrument, born at Camagiore, near Florence, in 1847. He has performed in the principal Italian cities, in London, and in Paris.

Pa-pin'i-an, [Lat. ÆMIL'IUS PAPINIA'NUS; Fr. PAPINIEN, pȧ'pe'ne-âN',] a celebrated Roman jurist, born about the middle of the second century. He was *advocatus fisci* in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and after the accession of Severus was *libellorum magister* and pretorian prefect, (203 A.D.) He was put to death, by order of Caracalla, in 212, probably because he had condemned the execution of Geta. The Digest contains extracts from his "Quæstiones," "Responsa," and "Definitiones." He was considered by some persons as the greatest jurist of antiquity. He had a high reputation for integrity.

See EVERHARD OTTO, "Papinianus," etc., 1718; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" G. L. MENCKE, "Papinianus," 1715.

Papinianus. See PAPINIAN.

Papinien. See PAPINIAN.

Papire-Masson. See MASSON, (JEAN PAPIRE.)

Pa-pir'i-us, (JUSTUS,) a Roman jurist, lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. The Digest contains extracts from his "Constitutions."

Papirius, (SEXTUS,) the author of a supposed collection of the "Leges Regiæ," (laws enacted during the reigns of the Roman kings,) which was called "Jus Papirianum." He is said to have lived in the time of Tarquinius Superbus. Nothing certain is known about his compilation.

See PYPERS, "Dissertatio de Papirio," 1825.

Pa-pir'i-us Cras'sus, (LUCIUS,) a Roman commander was appointed dictator in 339 B.C., to conduct the war against the Latins, and was twice elected consul, 336 and 330 B.C.

Pa-pir'i-us Cur'sor, (LUCIUS,) a famous Roman general, whom Livy represents as one of the ablest men of his time. He was appointed dictator to conduct the war against the Samnites, in 332 B.C. Fabius Maximus, who was master of the horse, in the absence of his chief and in disobedience to his orders, attacked and defeated the enemy. For this offence Papirius ordered him to be punished with death; but Fabius appealed to the people, and was pardoned or acquitted. Papirius prosecuted the war with success until the Samnites sued for peace. He was elected consul about 320, and soon after defeated the Samnites at Luceria. In 313 he was chosen consul for the fifth time, and in 308 B.C. was made dictator for another war against the Samnites, over whom he gained a signal victory. History is silent respecting the subsequent events of his life. His son, of the same name, was elected consul in 293, and again in 272 B.C. He defeated the Samnites.

Papirius Massonus. See MASSON, (PAPIRE.)

Papon, pȧ'pôN', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French historian and priest, born near Nice in 1734. He wrote a "History of Provence," (4 vols., 1777–86,) which is commended, and a "History of the French Revolution from 1789 to the 18th Brumaire, 1799," (6 vols., 1815.) Died in 1803.

Pappenheim, pȧp'pen-hīm', (EUGÈNIE,) an Austrian soprano-singer. She appeared successfully in the principal German cities, in London, and in the United States. She later became a member of the German theatre at Pesth.

Pappenheim, von, fon pȧp'pen-hīm', (GOTTFRIED HEINRICH,) COUNT, a celebrated German general, born at Pappenheim in 1594, was a zealous Roman Catholic. After he had served with distinction in the army of Bavaria, and received several wounds at Prague, (1620,) he entered the service of the emperor, about 1630, as field-marshal. The victory of the Imperialists at Magdeburg (1631) is ascribed to him. He commanded a corps under Wallenstein in 1632, and was killed at the battle of Lutzen, in November of that year.

See FÖRSTER, "Wallensteins Briefe;" SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War."

Pap'pus, [Gr. Πάππος,] an eminent Greek geometer of Alexandria, flourished about 380 or 400 A.D. He left a work entitled "Mathematical Collections," (*Μαθηματικαὶ Συναγωγαί,*) which is extant, and of which Commandino published a Latin version in 1588. Pappus first gave the example of the quadrature of a curved surface. He also furnishes important information of the analytic methods of the ancients. He wrote other works, which are lost.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pappus, pȧp'pŭs, (JOHANN,) a Lutheran minister and writer, born at Lindau, on Lake Constance, in 1549. He preached at Strasburg. Died in 1610.

Paquot, pȧ'ko', (JEAN NOËL,) a Flemish biographer, born at Florennes in 1722, was a priest and a professor of Hebrew. His chief work is "Memoirs towards the Literary History of the Low Countries," ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire littéraire des Pays-Bas," 18 vols., 1763–70,) which contains biographies of Dutch and Flemish authors. Died in 1803.

Pā'ra, called also BAB, King of Armenia, was the son and heir of Arsaces III., who was deposed by Sapor, King of Persia. By the aid of the Romans, Para obtained the throne about 365 A.D. He was killed by the order of the Roman emperor Valens about 375 A.D.

Para du Phanjas, pȧ'rȧ' dü fôN'zhȧs', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and philosopher, born in Dauphiné in 1724. He published "Elements of Metaphysics, Sacred and Profane," (1767,) and "Principes du Calcul et de la Géométrie," (1773.) Died in 1797.

Parabosco, pȧ-rȧ-bos'ko, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian poet and musician, born at Piacenza. He was author of "Progne," a tragedy, (1548,) several comedies, and tales entitled "Diversions," ("I Diporti," 1552.) His works were received with favour. Died at Venice in 1557.

Paracelse. See PARACELSUS.

Păr-a-cel'sus, [Fr. PARACELSE, pȧ'rȧ'sĕlss',] (PHILIPPUS AUREOLUS THEOPHRASTUS BOMBASTUS **von Hohenheim**—fon ho'en-hīm',) a famous alchemist and charlatan, supposed to have been born at Einsiedeln, in Switzerland, in 1493. In his youth he acquired a proficiency in the jargon of alchemists, magicians, and quacks, whom he consulted in nearly every part of Europe. Having performed some famous cures, he was appointed professor of medicine at Bâle in 1526. He there burned the works of Galen, styled himself the monarch of medicine, and pretended to have discovered a medicine capable of prolonging life indefinitely, (called the Elixir of Life.) He became intemperate, and in 1527 or 1528 resumed a vagabond life. In his medical practice he introduced mercury and opium into general use. He died poor, at Saltzburg, in 1541. He had published but little in his lifetime. After his death many volumes ascribed to him appeared at various times between 1575 and 1658. His medical reputation is founded on the importance which he gave to pharmaceutical chemistry.

His dogmatic and fantastic pseudo-philosophy found many admirers, especially in Germany.

See M. B. Lessing, "Paracelsus; sein Leben und Denken," Berlin, 1839; Franck, "Sur la Vie et les Écrits de Paracelse;" Marx, "Zur Würdigung des Theo. von Hohenheim," 1842; Hoefer, "Histoire de la Chimie;" Bremer, "Dissertatio de Vita Paracelsi," 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Paradin, på'rȧ'dȧN', (Guillaume,) a French priest and historian, born near Châlons about 1510. Among his works are a "History of his own Time," (1550,) and "Annals of Burgundy," (1566.) Died in 1590.

Paradis de Moncrif. See Moncrif.

Paradis de Raymondis, på'rȧ'de' dęh rȧ'môN'dèss', (Jean Zacharie,) a French moralist, born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1746. He wrote a "Treatise on Morality and Happiness," (2 vols., 1784.) Died in 1800.

Paradis, von, fon på'rȧ'dè', (Marie Therèse,) a German pianist, organist, and composer, born in Vienna in 1759. She was blind from childhood. Died in 1824.

Paradisi, på-rȧ-dee'see, (Agostino,) Count, an Italian poet and prose writer, born at Vignola in 1736. He was professor of civil economy and of history at Módena. He wrote *versi sciolti*, ("blank verse,") which were received with favour, and an excellent "Eulogy on Montecuccoli," (1776,) in prose. He translated some tragedies of Voltaire into Italian. Died in 1783.

See Schedoni, "Elogio del Conte A. Paradisi," 1789.

Paradisi, (Giovanni,) Count, a son of the preceding, was born at Reggio in 1760. Bonaparte appointed him a director of the Cisalpine republic in 1797, and councillor of state in 1804. He presided over the Italian senate from 1809 to 1814. Died in 1826.

Paradol. See Prevost-Paradol.

Paræus. See Paré.

Paramo, de, dȧ på'rȧ-mo, (Luis,) a Spanish theologian, born near Toledo about 1545. He wrote "On the Origin and Progress of the Inquisition," (1598,) said to be one of the most curious works on that subject.

Parana, de, dȧ på-rȧ-nȧ', (Honorio Hermeto Carneiro Leão,) Marquis, a Brazilian minister of state, born at Jacahy, January 11, 1801. He was a leader of the conservative party, and became president of the council in 1853. Died in 1856.

Păr-ă-su-rā'mą, [Hindoo pron. pŭr'ą-sōō-rā'mą and pŭr'ą-sōō-rȧm', from the Sanscrit *părăsu* or *părăshu*, an "axe," and *rámă*, one "who delights in,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the sixth avatar of Vishnu. He was born as the son of Jamadagni. His mission appears to have been to subdue or destroy the Kshatriya (or warrior) race, who had become arrogant through their unlimited power. He seems to have used his terrible battle-axe with considerable effect, as some of the accounts represent the whole earth as filled with the blood of his enemies.

See Moor, "Hindu Pantheon;" Wilson, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Paravey, de, dęh på'rȧ'vȧ', (Charles Hippolyte,) a French Orientalist, born in Ardennes in 1787. He wrote several works on Oriental antiquities. Died 1871.

Paravia, på-rȧ-vee'ȧ, (Pietro Alessandro,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Dalmatia in 1797. He became professor of eloquence at Turin in 1832. He gained distinction by articles on national literature in the journals, by a version of the "Letters of Pliny the Younger," (1830,) and other works. Died in 1857.

Parcæ, par'sē, or **Moiræ**, moi're, [Fr. Les Parques, lȧ pȧrk,] the Fates of classic mythology, were said to be daughters of Night, (Nox.) According to Hesiod, they were daughters of Jupiter and Themis, and were named Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Homer recognizes one Fate, *(Moira,)* who spins out the thread of human life and destiny. Other mythographers feigned that Clotho held the distaff, Lachesis spun the thread of each person's life, and Atropos cut it off, as expressed in the following hexameter line:

"Clotho colum retinet, Lachesis net et Atropos occat."

Parcelles, pȧr'sĕl', (Jan,) an able Dutch painter of marine views, was born at Leyden in 1597. He painted storms at sea and shipwrecks with great success and rapidity. He died at Leyerdorp in 1641. His son Julius, born about 1628, was a skilful marine painter, and nearly equalled his father.

Parcieux, de. See Deparcieux.

Pardessus, pȧr'dȧ'sü', (Jean Marie,) a French jurist, born at Blois in 1772. He sat in the Corps Législatif from 1807 to 1811. He published a "Treatise on Servitudes," (1806,) which has passed through eight or more editions, a capital work entitled "Lectures on Commercial Law," (4 vols., 1813–37,) and an important "Collection of Maritime Laws anterior to the Eighteenth Century," (6 vols., 1828–45.) Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pardies, pȧr'de', (Ignace Gaston,) an able French geometer, born at Pau in 1636. He lectured at the College of Louis le Grand, in Paris, and corresponded with Sir Isaac Newton. Among his works are "Elements of Geometry," (1671,) and "Statics, or the Science of Moving Forces," (1673.) Died in 1673.

See Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Par'do, (Manuel,) a Peruvian president, was a distinguished lawyer and political economist, filled many offices, including that of minister of finance, and was chosen President in 1872 as leader of the "civilian," or progressive party. He favoured public improvements with a lavish hand, and suppressed two revolutions headed by Pierola. Retiring from office at the expiration of his term in 1876, he was chosen president of the Senate. He was assassinated at the door of the Senate-house, November 16, 1878.

Pardo-Bazan, (Emilia,) Countess, a Spanish novelist, born at La Coruna, Galicia, in 1852. She is counsellor of public instruction, the first woman to bear this honour. She has written numerous novels and tales, also essays and other works. Died 1921.

Par'dōe, (Julia,) an English authoress, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, about 1808. After a visit to Portugal, she produced a successful work entitled "Traits and Traditions of Portugal." Among her other popula works are "The City of the Sultan," (1836,) "The Romance of the Harem," (1839,) "The City of the Maygar," (1840,) and novels, entitled "Reginald Lyle," and "The Jealous Wife," (1855.) Died in 1862.

Par'dǫn, (George Frederick,) an English author, born in London in 1824. He was bred a printer, but became an editor of newspapers and books. He also wrote many tales, chiefly for the young, books on sports and games, guide-books, etc. Died at Canterbury, August 5, 1884.

Paré, par're, [Fr. pron. på'rȧ'; Lat. Paræ'us,] (Ambroise,) an excellent French surgeon, born at Laval (Mayenne) in 1509, (or in 1517, according to some authorities,) is styled "the Father of French surgery." His parents were poor, and his education was defective. Having studied in Paris, he became a surgeon in the army in 1536, and surgeon-in-ordinary to Henry II. in 1552. He reformed the treatment of gun-shot wounds, which previously were cauterized with boiling oil, and substituted the ligature of arteries for cauterization. He served Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., as chief surgeon. Brantôme says that during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew the king sent for Paré (who was a Protestant) and kept him in his own room for safety. He wrote many professional works, which are highly esteemed. The best edition is that of Malgaigne, (3 vols., 1840.) Died in 1590.

See Vimont, "Éloge de Paré," 1814; Willaume, "Recherches biographiques sur A. Paré," 1838; "Retrospective Review," 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Paredes. See Garcia de Paredes.

Paredes, på-rȧ'dĕs, (Mariano,) a Mexican general, born about 1790. He fought against Santa Anna in 1844, and was elected President of Mexico in June, 1845. In August, 1846, he was driven from power by Santa Anna and Bravo. Died in 1849.

Pareja, de, dȧ på-rȧ'hȧ, (Juan,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Seville about 1608, was a pupil of Velasquez, whom he served as a slave in his youth. According to some writers, he was born in the West Indies. Having acquired skill by secret study and practice, he was liberated by Velasquez. He painted portraits with success. His master-piece is "The Calling of Saint Matthew." Died in 1670.

Parent, pă'rŏN', (ANTOINE,) a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1666. He wrote "Researches into Physics and Mathematics," (2 vols., 1705,) and other works. Died in 1716.

Parent du Châtelet, pă'rŏN' dü shât'lĕ', (ALEXANDRE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician and writer on hygiene, was born in Paris in 1790. He wrote valuable works entitled "Essay on the Common Sewers of Paris," ("Essai sur les Cloaques ou Égouts de Paris," 1824,) "Hygiène publique," (2 vols., 1836,) and "On Prostitution in the City of Paris," (2 vols., 1836.) Died in 1836.

Parepa-Rosa, pâ-rā'pâ ro'sâ, MADAME EUPHROSYNE, a distinguished vocalist and actress, born in Edinburgh, May 7, 1836. She made her first appearance at Malta, as "Amina," when sixteen years of age. She appeared in opera in 1857 at the London Lyceum, and subsequently performed with brilliant success in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Her voice had extraordinary compass and power. In 1867 she married Carl Rosa, (1842–1889,) her manager. She died in London, Jan. 21, 1874.

Par'et, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, September 23, 1826. He graduated at Hobart College in 1849, and held various rectorships, notably one in Washington, D.C. In 1884 he was chosen Bishop of Maryland, (Episcopalian.) D. Jan. 18, 1911.

Pareus, pâ-rā'ŭs, (DANIEL,) a philologist, born at Neuhausen in 1605, was a son of Philipp, noticed below. He published "Historia Palatina," (1633,) and editions of Lucretius, Quintilian, and other classics. Died in 1635.

Pareus, (DAVID,) an eminent German divine of the Reformed Church, born in Silesia in 1548. His German name was WÄNGLER. He became professor of theology at Heidelberg in 1584. His principles were Calvinistic. He published the "Neustadt Bible," (1587,) Commentaries on Scripture, and other works. Died at Heidelberg in 1622.

See J. P. PAREUS, "Narratio de Vita D. Parei," 1633; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Pareus, (PHILIPP or JOHANN PHILIPP,) a philologist, a son of the preceding, was born near Worms in 1576. He was rector of the colleges of Neustadt and Hanau. He published "Selections from Plautus," ("Electa Plautina," 1597,) an edition of the comedies of Plautus, with notes, (1610,) and other works. Died in 1648.

Parfaict, pâr'fĕ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1698. He was author of a "History of the French Theatre," (15 vols., 1734–49,) etc. Died in 1753.

Paride. See PARIS.

Parieu, de, dĕh pâ're-ŭh', (MARIE LOUIS PIERRE FÉLIX ESQUIROU,) a French lawyer and statesman, born at Aurillac in 1815. He was minister of public instruction, 1849–51, and from 1851 to 1870 was connected with the Council of State. He wrote important works, chiefly on political economy. Died in 1893.

Parigi, pâ-ree'jee, (GIULIO,) a Florentine architect and etcher, born in the sixteenth century. He designed some public edifices of Florence, and opened an academy of art in that city. Among his pupils was Callot, the engraver. Died in 1635. His son ALFONSO was an architect. He built the Scarlati palace in Florence. Died in 1656.

Pārijātā, pâ'rĭ-jâ'tą, [from the Sanscrit *pârĭ*, "above," and *jâtâ*, "produced,"] in the Hindoo mythology, one of the trees of the paradise of Indra, said to produce as fruit whatever was desired. (See KÛRMA.)

Parini, pâ-ree'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) a popular Italian poet, born in the Milanese in 1729. He became a good Greek scholar, and distinguished himself as a critic by his Examination of Bandiera's work, "Pregiudizi delle umane Lettere," (1756.) His principal work is "The Day," ("Il Giorno,") an ironical didactic poem, of which the first part, "The Morning," ("Il Mattino,") was published in 1763. It is a satire on the manners and morals of the Italian nobility. He also wrote lyrical poems, which are much admired. He became professor of eloquence at the College of Brera, Milan, in 1769. Parini is reputed one of the most eminent Italian poets of his time. Died at Milan in 1799.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the REV. HENRY STEBBING; REINA, "Vie de Parini," 1801; CESARE CANTÙ, "Parini et la Société Lombarde."

Păr'is, [Gr. Πάρις; It. PARIDE, pâ're-dà,] a son of Priam, a Trojan prince, was celebrated for his beauty, gallantry, accomplishments, and adventures. He was sometimes called ALEXANDER. According to poetical tradition, he seduced Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus provoked the Greeks to wage the war which ended in the destruction of Troy. The death of Achilles is ascribed by some poets to a shaft from the bow of Paris. The decision by which he awarded the prize of beauty to Venus, when Juno and Minerva were competitors, was a favourite theme of ancient writers, who relate the following story: All the gods and goddesses were invited to the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, except Discord, who threw among the guests a golden apple, on which was inscribed "For the most beautiful." Juno, Minerva, and Venus disputed for this apple, and referred the decision of their claims to Paris, who was then a shepherd on Mount Ida. To influence his judgment, Juno promised to give him power, Minerva martial glory, and Venus the most beautiful of women. He decided in favour of Venus, and received from her Helen as his reward.

See HOMER'S "Iliad;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology;" "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique.)

Paris, pâ're', (ALEXIS PAULIN,) a French antiquary and translator, born at Avenay (Marne) in 1800. He wrote an "Apology for the Romantic School," (1824,) and several essays on mediæval literature. He produced a version of Byron's Complete Works, (1830–32.) In 1837 he was elected to the Institute. Died Feb. 13, 1881.

Paris, BROTHERS, French financiers, born in Dauphiné: they were named ANTOINE, CLAUDE, JEAN, and JOSEPH, who was called DUVERNEY. Joseph was born in 1684. On the collapse of Law's system they were employed to restore order in the public finances. Voltaire extols the admirable talent which they exhibited in this operation. Duverney died in 1770.

See MARQUIS DE LUCHET, "Histoire de MM. Paris," 1776.

Paris, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French composer of operas and sacred music, born at Lyons in 1804. He gained the first prize at Paris in 1826. Died in 1866.

Paris, (FRANÇOIS,) a French priest and devotional writer, born at Châtillon, near Paris. He wrote edifying works, among which are a "Martyrology," (1694,) and "The Gospel Explained," (4 vols., 1693–98.) Died in 1718.

Paris, (FRANÇOIS,) a French ascetic priest, born in Paris in 1690; died in 1727. Crowds resorted to his tomb, attracted by a report that miracles were performed there.

Paris, (FRANÇOIS EDMOND,) a French naval officer, born at Brest in 1806. He wrote several works on navigation, and a "Dictionary of the Steam Navy," ("Dictionnaire de Marine à Vapeur," 1848.) He became a rear-admiral in 1858. Died April 8, 1893.

Paris, (GASTON BRUNO PAULIN,) a French scholar, a son of A. P. Paris, was born at Avenay, August 9, 1839. He was educated at Paris, Göttingen, and Bonn, and succeeded his father as professor of mediæval literature in the Collége de France. Among his works is "Histoire poétique de Charlemagne," (1866,) a treatise of high value. He has edited a large number of "Chansons de Gestes" in early French, and other mediæval writings. He was elected to the Academy in 1896. Died 1903.

His uncle, ANTOINE LOUIS PARIS, a brother of A. P. Paris, was born at Épernay, August 14, 1802. He won distinction as editor of old manuscripts and author of works on mediæval history. Died in 1887.

Păr'is, (JOHN AYRTON,) F.R.S., an English physician and chemist, born at Cambridge in 1785. He practised some years at Penzance, from which he removed to London about 1817. In 1819 he published a good "Pharmacologia," (8th edition, 1833.) He was elected president of the College of Physicians in 1844. Among his works are a well-written "Memoir of Sir Humphry Davy," (1810,) a "Treatise on Diet," (1821,) and "Medical Chemistry," (1824.) Died in December, 1856.

Paris, (MATTHEW.) See MATTHEW PARIS.

Paris, (PHILIPPE NICOLAS MARIE,) one of the guards of Louis XVI., born in Paris in 1763. He killed Lepel-

letier de Saint-Fargeau in 1793, because he had voted for the death of the king. When the officers of justice were about to arrest him, he shot himself, (January, 1793.)

Paris, (PIERRE ADRIEN,) a French architect, born at Besançon in 1747. He was appointed designer to the cabinet of the king in 1778. Among his works is the portal of the cathedral of Orléans. He left in manuscript a valuable "Collection of Designs," and other works. Died in 1819.

Paris, de, deh pȧ're', (LOUIS PHILIPPE,) COMTE, a French prince, born in 1838. His father, the Duke of Orléans, was the eldest son of King Louis Philippe, who abdicated in favour of the Count of Paris in February, 1848, but his title was not recognized by the revolutionists. He served a campaign in Virginia, on the staff of General McClellan, in the spring of 1862, and returned to Europe about July 1 of that year. He wrote, in French, a "History of the Civil War in America," which was translated into English by L. F. Tasistro and published in the United States. Died September 8, 1894.

Pariseau, pȧ're'zō', (PIERRE GERMAIN,) a French dramatic author, born in Paris in 1753. He wrote comedies which were received with favour. He was guillotined in 1794.

Pariset, pȧ're'zȧ', (ÉTIENNE,) a French medical writer, born at Grand, a village among the Vosges, in 1770. He was chosen physician of the Hôpital de Bicêtre in 1814. In 1842 he became perpetual secretary of the Academy of Medicine. He wrote eloquent eulogies on members of this academy, (printed in 2 vols., 1845,) treatises on contagious diseases, and other works. Died in 1847.

Parisetti, pȧ-re-set'tee, (LUIGI,) an Italian writer of Latin poetry, was born at Reggio in 1503. He wrote "Theopeia," (1550,) and other poems, which were praised by Sadolet and Bembo. Died in 1570.

Păr'ish, (ELIJAH,) an American Congregational divine, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1762. He published a "History of New England," "System of Modern Geography," and other works. Died in 1825.

Parish, (JOSEPH,) an American physician, born at Philadelphia in 1818. He became superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training-School for Idiots, president of societies for the reform and cure of inebriety, and in 1885 was elected president of the New Jersey Medical Society. Died in 1891.

Parisio. See PARRHASIUS, (AULUS JANUS.)

Parisot, pȧ're'zo', (PIERRE,) a French monk, born at Bar-le-Duc in 1697, took the name of PÈRE NORBERT. He opposed the Jesuits, and wrote against them "Memoirs of the East Indian Missions," (1744.) Died in 1769.

Parisot, (VALENTIN,) a French writer, born at Vendôme in 1800. He became professor of foreign literature at Grenoble and at Douai, (1854.) He wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle," a "Life of Fourier," (1857,) and other works. Died in 1861.

Parisot-Valette. See VALETTE.

Park, (ANDREW,) a Scottish poet, born at Renfrew, March 7, 1807, was educated at the University of Glasgow. He published "The Vision of Mankind," "The Bridegroom and the Bride," (1834,) "Silent Love," (1843,) "Egypt and the East," (travels, 1857,) and many other works. Died at Glasgow, December 27, 1863.

Park, (EDWARDS A.,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1808, graduated at Brown University in 1826, and at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1831. He was appointed in 1836 Bartlett professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1847 Abbott professor of Christian theology in that institution. He was one of the editors of the "Bibliotheca Sacra." He published "The Rise of the Edwardsian Theory of the Atonement," etc. Died June 4, 1900.

Park, (MUNGO,) an eminent and enterprising explorer of Africa, was born near Selkirk, Scotland, in September, 1771. He chose the profession of surgeon, and studied botany in his youth. As agent of the African Association, he undertook in May, 1795, to explore the course of the Niger. Departing from a point on the Gambia, he reached the Niger at Sego in July, 1796, and ascended the river to Bammakoo. He returned to England in the autumn of 1797, and published, in 1799, "Travels in the Interior of Africa," which excited great interest. Park was chosen to command an expedition sent to renew the enterprise, and left Pisania, on the Gambia, about the 4th of May, 1805, with forty-five men, intending to descend the Niger in boats to its mouth. He perished (probably by drowning) a short distance below Yaouri, near the end of 1805. The journal of his last expedition was published in 1815.

Parke, park, (JOHN,) an eminent English musician, born in 1745, performed on the hautboy; died in 1829.

Parke, park, (JOHN G.,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania about 1828, graduated at West Point in 1849. He commanded a brigade at Roanoke Island and Newbern in February–March, 1862, was made major-general of volunteers, and served at the siege of Vicksburg, May–July, 1863. He commanded a corps at the siege of Petersburg, 1865, and became lieutenant of engineers in 1879.

Parker, (ALTON BROOKS,) an American jurist and presidential candidate, born at Cortland, N. Y., May 14, 1852. He was educated at the Cortland Normal and Albany Law Schools, and entered upon law practice at Kingston, N. Y., in 1872. He was elected in 1877 surrogate of Ulster County, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884, and chairman of the State Convention of 1885. In the latter year he declined the post of assistant postmaster-general offered by President Cleveland, and was appointed a judge of the N. Y. Supreme Court, being elected to this office in 1886. He was appointed to the bench of the Court of Appeals in 1889, and was elected chief justice of this court in 1897. In 1904 he received the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, but was defeated in the election. Died 1926.

Par'ker, (FOXHALL A.,) an American naval officer, born in New York city, August 5, 1821. He entered the navy in 1837. During the war of 1861–65 he won great distinction. His writings include "Fleet Tactics under Steam," (1863,) "Squadron Tactics under Steam," (1863,) "The Naval Howitzer Afloat," (1865,) "The Naval Howitzer Ashore," (1866,) and "Elia, or Spain Fifty Years Ago," (1866, from the Spanish.) Died at Annapolis, Maryland, June 10, 1879.

Parker, (FRANCIS WAYLAND,) a distinguished teacher, was born in Bedford, (now Manchester,) New Hampshire, October 9, 1837. His early manhood was spent in teaching in the public schools, (principally of New England,) and on the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as private, and was mustered out as brevet colonel in 1865. He was superintendent for five years of the schools of Quincy, Massachusetts, was supervisor of the Boston schools for two years, and in 1883 became principal of the Cook County Normal School, near Chicago, Illinois, and in 1896 principal of the Chicago Normal School. He was an exponent of advanced ideas in education, and the author of several school geographies, etc. Died May 2, 1902.

Parker, (GILBERT,) a Canadian novelist, was born November 24, 1862, lectured on English at a Toronto college, and edited a newspaper in Sydney. Among his works are "When Valmond came to Pontiak," (1895,) and "The Seats of the Mighty," (1896.)

Parker, (Sir HYDE,) an English vice-admiral, served with distinction against the French and Spaniards, and in 1781 defeated the Dutch admiral Zoutman at Doggerbank. Being appointed in 1783 commander of the British fleet in the East Indies, he perished by shipwreck on the passage.

Parker, (JOEL,) LL.D., an American lawyer, born at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, January 25, 1795. Graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811. In 1838 was made chief justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and in 1848 was appointed a professor in the law-school of Harvard University. His published writings were mostly on the legal aspects of various political questions. Died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 17, 1875.

Parker, (JOEL,) LL.D., an American lawyer, born at Monmouth, New Jersey, November 24, 1816. He graduated at Princeton College in 1839, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was chosen Governor of New Jersey in 1862, and again in 1876, and was afterwards a judge in the State courts. Died January 2, 1888.

Parker, (JOHN HENRY,) an English archæologist, born in 1806. Among his works are "Glossary of Architecture," (1836,) "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture," (1849,) and "Archæology of Rome," (9 vols., 1874–77,) the latter being the fruits of Mr. Parker's excavations at Rome. Died in January, 1884.

Parker, (LOTTIE BLAIR,) author, born at Oswego, New York. She became an actress and wrote "Way Down East" and other plays, also "Homespun," a novel.

Parker, (JOSEPH,) an English divine, was born at Hexham-on-Tyne in 1830. He became minister of the City Temple, London. Among his works are "The People's Bible," (25 vols.,) "Springdale Abbey," "Christian Profiles in a Pagan Mirror," (1898,) "Paterson's Paris," (1898,) etc. Died Nov. 29, 1902.

Parker, (LOUIS N.,) an English composer and dramatist, born at Calvados, France, in 1843. He was long director of music in Sherbourne School, and in 1898 was made Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music. He produced numerous musical compositions, and subsequently a large number of plays.

Parker, (MARTYN,) an English poet of the seventeenth century, only remembered as the author of a song, "Ye Gentlemen of England," (1630,) which suggested to Campbell his far nobler lyric, "Ye Mariners of England."

Parker, (MATTHEW,) a learned and meritorious English prelate, born at Norwich in 1504, was educated at Cambridge. He became dean of the College of Stoke Clare in 1535, chaplain to Henry VIII. in 1537, master of Bene't College in 1544, and Dean of Lincoln in 1552. On the accession of Queen Mary (1553) he was deprived of his benefices, because he was a Protestant, or because he was married. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury by Elizabeth in 1559. A revised version of the Bible (called the Bishops' Bible) was published under his direction in 1568. He presented many valuable manuscripts to his college at Cambridge. Died in 1575.

See J. STRYPE, "Life of Archbishop Parker," 1711; BURNET, "History of the Reformation;" W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

Parker, (Sir PETER,) an English admiral, born in 1716, served in the American war, and in 1782 took prisoner the French admiral De Grasse. He was created admiral of the fleet. Died in 1811.

Parker, (PETER,) an American missionary and physician, born at Framingham, Massachusetts, June 18, 1804. He graduated at Yale College in 1831, studied medicine and divinity, and in 1854 went to China as a missionary physician. Died January 10, 1888.

Parker, (RICHARD,) an English sailor, born at Exeter, was the ringleader of a mutiny at the Nore in May, 1797. He blockaded the port of London, and received the title of admiral from the mutineers. He was hung in June, 1797.

Parker, (SAMUEL,) an English bishop, born at Northampton in 1640. He was appointed prebendary of Canterbury in 1672, and Bishop of Oxford in 1686. It appears that he received this preferment from James II. because he favoured the cause of popery and absolutism. He died in 1687, leaving several theological works, and memoirs of his own times, entitled "De Rebus sui Temporis Commentarius." (1726.)

Parker, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 17, 1744, graduated at Harvard College in 1764. In 1774 he was ordained a priest of the English Church. In 1804 he was consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, (Episcopalian.) Died December 6, 1804.

Parker, (THEODORE,) a distinguished American scholar and rationalistic theologian, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, on the 24th of August, 1810. His education was begun on his father's farm, and there he continued to carry on his studies even after he had entered his name at Harvard in 1830. He appears to have visited Cambridge only for the purpose of participating in the examinations. Being a non-resident, he was not entitled to a degree; but subsequently (in 1840) the honorary title of A.M. was conferred upon him by the university. In 1834 he entered the theological school, in which he remained about two years. He first began to preach at Barnstable in 1836. In April of the following year he married Miss Lydia D. Cabot, and soon after was settled as Unitarian minister at West Roxbury. His views had previously been but little in advance of the average Unitarianism of the time; but his growing acquaintance with the German rationalists De Wette, Eichhorn, Paulus, Bauer, and others was not long in producing an important change in his theological opinions,—a change, we need scarcely say, which he was at no pains to conceal. His new doctrines gave great offence to some of the more conservative of the New England Unitarians; and after his discourse (preached at South Boston in 1841) on the "Transient and Permanent in Christianity," in which he assumed the absolute humanity of Christ, His inspiration differing in no essential respect from that of other men, the opposition to him became much more decided. This opposition was conspicuously manifested on the occasion of his exchanging pulpits with other Unitarian ministers, some of whom were severely censured by many of their brethren, who held that by such an interchange of courtesies they gave a direct sanction to the new heresies. Parker's translation of De Wette's "Introduction to the Old Testament" appeared in the early part of 1843; later in the same year he visited Europe, returning in the summer of 1844. Soon after his return he began to preach in Boston, at the Melodeon, where he was regularly installed in 1846. He was the principal editor of the "Massachusetts Quarterly," which was commenced in 1847 and continued three years. In addition to his duties as minister, and his laborious intellectual pursuits, which extended to almost every department of human knowledge, he gave numerous lectures on various subjects. But the question which seems to have enlisted most fully all the faculties of his ardent and powerful mind was Southern slavery, with its attendant iniquities and abominations. His health having become greatly impaired by his unceasing and intense activity, in February, 1859, he visited the island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, and in the following summer went to Europe, spending the winter of 1859–60 at Rome. He left Rome in April, 1860, and with difficulty reached Florence, where he died on the 10th of May. Of his extensive collection of books, he left the principal part, amounting to 11,190 volumes and 2500 pamphlets, to the Boston Public Library. A complete edition of his works, edited by Frances Power Cobbe, was published in London in 1863–65, in 12 vols.

See "Life of Theodore Parker," by JOHN WEISS, 2 vols., 1864; "Life of Theodore Parker," by ALBERT RÉVILLE, 1865; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "New American Cyclopædia;" "Westminster Review" for April, 1847, article "Dr. Strauss and Theodore Parker," (by the REV. JAMES MARTINEAU;) MISS COBBE, "The Story of Theodore Parker."

Parker, (THOMAS,) Earl of Macclesfield, an English judge, born at Leek in 1666. He became lord chancellor in 1718. He was accused of selling some offices in the court of chancery, and of other corrupt practices, of which he was convicted in 1725, and was fined heavily. Died in 1732.

Parker, (WILLARD,) M.D., LL.D., a distinguished American physician and surgeon, born in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, September 2, 1800. He graduated in arts at Harvard College in 1826, and in medicine in 1830. He held various professorships of anatomy, surgery, etc., in different colleges, but chiefly in New York city, where he attained a very extensive practice as a physician. Died in New York city in 1884.

Parker, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English admiral, born in Staffordshire in 1781, was a relative of Lord Macclesfield. He became a rear-admiral in 1830, and a lord of the admiralty in 1834. In 1841 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the operations against China. He took Chusan and Ning-po, entered the Yellow River or Blue River, and compelled the Chinese to sign the treaty

of Nanking. He obtained the rank of admiral of the blue in 1851. Died in 1866.

Parker, (WILLIAM KITCHEN,) an English naturalist, born in Lincolnshire in 1823. He was self-taught in science, and in 1869 was appointed professor of comparative anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, where he published monographs on the skulls of several animals. He published also "Morphology of Skulls," (1877,) and "Mammalian Descent," (1884.) Died in 1890.

Parkes, (Sir HENRY,) an Australian statesman, born in Warwickshire, England, in 1815. He emigrated to New South Wales in 1839, and from 1856 till his death was a member of its parliament. In 1872 he was made premier of the colony, and held this high office four times afterwards, his last administration ending in 1891. He died in 1896.

Parkes, parks, (JOSEPH,) an English lawyer, born at Warwick in 1796. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Court of Chancery," (1828,) and "The Equity and Real Property Laws of the United States of North America," (1830.) He distinguished himself as an advocate of parliamentary reform previous to 1832. Died in 1865.

Parkes, (JOSIAH,) a civil engineer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Warwick in 1793. He published "Essays on the Philosophy and Art of Land Drainage," (1848,) a "Treatise on Climate, Soils," etc., and other works.

Park'hurst, (CHARLES HENRY,) an American Presbyterian clergyman, born at Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1842. In 1880 he became pastor of the Madison Square Church, New York, and in 1891 president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. He became a power in New York by his trenchant criticism of police methods in dealing with crime, described in his work "Our Fight with Tammany."

Parkhurst, (JOHN,) an English linguist, born in Northamptonshire in 1728. He officiated without salary as curate at Catesby for many years. In 1762 he published a "Hebrew-and-English Lexicon without Points," which was highly esteemed. His "Greek-and-English Lexicon" (1769) was reprinted and extensively used. He also wrote "The Divinity and Pre-Existence of Jesus Christ demonstrated from Scripture," (1787.) Died in 1797.

Park'in-son, (JOHN,) a botanist and apothecary, born in London in 1567. He received from Charles I. the title of "Botanicus Regius Primarius." He published "Paradisus Terrestris, or a Garden of all Sorts of Pleasant Flowers," (1629,) with 109 figures, and "Theatrum Botanicum," (1640.) Died about 1650.

Park'man, (FRANCIS,) an American writer, born at Boston in 1823, graduated at Harvard College in 1844, passed a year in Europe, made a trip to the Rocky Mountains, and published "The California and Oregon Trail," (1849,) "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," etc., (1851,) "The Old Régime in Canada," (1864,) "The Pioneers of France in the New World," (1865,) "The Jesuits in North America," (1866,) "The Discovery of the Great West," (1869,) "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.," (1878,) "Montcalm and Wolfe," (2 vols., 1884,) and "A Half-Century of Conflict," (2 vols., 1892.) Died November 8, 1893.

Parlatore, par-lä-to'rà, (FILIPPO,) an Italian botanist, born at Palermo in 1816. He obtained a chair of botany at Florence in 1842. Among his works are a "Memoir on Organography, Vegetable Morphology," etc., (1841,) "Comparative Botany," (1843,) and "Travels in Northern Europe," (1844.) Died in Florence, September 24, 1877.

Parma, DUKE OF. See FARNESE.

Parma, DUKE OF. See CAMBACÉRÈS, (JEAN JACQUES RÉGIS.)

Parménide. See PARMENIDES.

Par-men'i-dēs, [Gr. Παρμενίδης; Fr. PARMÉNIDE, pär'mà'nēd',] a distinguished Greek philosopher of the Eleatic school, was born at Elea, in Italy. He is said to have been a disciple of Xenophanes. Plato informs us that Parmenides, at the age of sixty-five, visited Athens in company with Zeno, who was twenty-five years younger, and became acquainted with Socrates. The date of this event is supposed to have been about 450 B.C. He developed his philosophy in a didactic poem "On Nature," of which some fragments have come down to us. Plato speaks of him with veneration, and Aristotle preferred him to the other masters of the Eleatic school. Zeno of Elea was one of his disciples, among whom some writers also reckon Empedocles.

Par-me'ni-o, [Gr. Παρμενίων; Fr. PARMÉNION, pär'mà'ne'ôn',] an eminent Macedonian general, the son of Philotas, was born about 400 B.C. He enjoyed the highest place in the confidence of Philip as a councillor and general. Parmenio and Attalus commanded an army which Philip sent to invade Persia in 336. He rendered important services in Alexander's expedition against Persia, and appears to have been regarded as second in command to the king. He commanded the left wing at the battles of the Grani'cus and Issus, (333,) and of Arbela, (331.) His son, Philotas, was accused of complicity in a plot against the life of Alexander, and, though he was probably innocent, he was induced by torture to make a confession of guilt which implicated Parmenio, who was put to death in 330 B.C. His death is considered to have left one of the darkest stains on the character of Alexander.

Parmentier, pär'mŏn'te-ā', (ANTOINE AUGUSTIN,) an eminent French philanthropist and writer on rural economy, born at Montdidier in 1737. He became an apothecary of Paris, and distinguished himself by his efforts to promote the cultivation and use of the potato, against which the people were prejudiced. He wrote treatises on the potato, chestnut, and maize. In 1790 he published "Rural and Domestic Economy," (8 vols.) He was a member of the Institute. About 1803 he became inspector-general of health, *(inspecteur-général du service de santé.)* Died in 1813.

Parmentier, (JACQUES,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1658. He resided mostly in England, and was employed by William III. to adorn his palace at Loo. Among his works is "Diana and Endymion." Died in London in 1730.

Parmentier, (JEHAN,) a French navigator, born at Dieppe in 1494. He is reputed the first European who navigated to Brazil, and the first who explored the Indian Sea as far as Sumatra. He died at Sumatra in 1530.

Parmesan, Le. See MAZZOLA.

Parmigiano, Il. See MAZZOLA.

Par'nell, (CHARLES STEWART,) an Irish statesman, born at Avondale, county of Wicklow, in 1846, of a Protestant family. His mother was the daughter of the American admiral Charles Stewart. He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and in 1874 was chosen high sheriff of Wicklow. In 1875 he entered Parliament for Meath, and in 1880 for Cork. He was chosen president respectively of the Irish National Land League (1879) and of the National League (1884), and was for years the principal leader of the Home Rule movement, in the interest of which he visited America, where he raised a fund of $350,000. In 1881–82 he was imprisoned for sedition by Mr. Gladstone, who afterwards became an advocate of Home Rule. On his birthday in 1889 he was presented with the freedom of Edinburgh, an event which was speedily followed by a disgraceful divorce case in which he was co-respondent with a Mrs. O'Shea, whom he afterwards married. Died October 6, 1891.

Parnell, (HENRY BROOKE.) See CONGLETON, LORD.

Par'nell, (THOMAS,) a British poet, born in Dublin in 1679. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was ordained a deacon in 1700. In 1705 he became Archdeacon of Clogher. He obtained the living of Finglass, near Dublin, in 1716, and died in July, 1717. Among his best poems are a "Hymn to Contentment," "The Hermit," a night-piece on "Death," and an "Allegory on Man." He wrote several essays in the "Spectator," and other works in prose.

See GOLDSMITH, "Life of Parnell," prefixed to Parnell's Poems: CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Parny, de, dẽh pär'ne', (EVARISTE DÉSIRE **Desforges**—dā'fôrzh',) CHEVALIER and VICOMTE, a popular French poet, born in the Isle of Bourbon in 1753, was styled "the French Tibullus." He was educated in France, chose the military profession, and returned to his native island in 1773. A disappointed passion for a creole named Éléonore inspired his first and most graceful and natural poetical compositions, "Amatory Poems," ("Poésies érotiques," 1775,) which were received with great favour. He went to India as aide-de-camp to the governor-general in 1785, but returned to France in 1786 and resigned his commission. After the Revolution he served the public as clerk in one of the bureaux of the government. His later poems, "The War of the Gods," ("La Guerre des Dieux," 1799,) "Paradise Lost," and "Les Galanteries de la Bible," were generally censured for their impiety, and have little literary merit. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1803. Died in 1814.

See P. F. TISSOT, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. de Parny," 1826; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Parocchi, pä-rôk'kee, (LUCIDO MARIA,) an Italian cardinal, born at Mantua, August 13, 1833. He became a bishop in 1871, and Archbishop of Bologna in 1877, and was made a cardinal-priest in the same year. He afterwards was made cardinal-vicar of Rome. D. in 1903.

Parodi, pä-ro'dee, (DOMENICO,) an eminent painter of history, born at Genoa in 1668, was also a sculptor. He imitated the styles of Tintoretto and Paul Veronese. His chief work is in the Negroni palace, Genoa. It represents "Hercules killing the Nemean Lion," and other fabulous subjects. A statue of Adonis, which he made for Prince Eugene, is admired. Died in 1740.

Parodi, (FILIPPO,) an able sculptor, born at Genoa about 1640, was the father of the preceding. His works may be seen at Genoa, Venice, and Lisbon. Died about 1708. His son BATTISTA, born in 1674, was a distinguished painter and a brilliant colorist. Died in 1730.

Parodi, MADAME, a celebrated Italian singer, born about 1830. She has performed with great applause in the principal cities of Europe and the United States.

Parolini, pä-ro-lee'nee, (GIACOMO,) an Italian painter of history, born at Ferrara in 1663, was a pupil of Carlo Cignani. Died about 1735.

Paroy, de, dẽh pä'rwâ', (JEAN PHILIPPE GUY **le Gentil**—lẽh zhŏn'tèl',) MARQUIS, a French painter and engraver, born in Bretagne in 1750. His engraving of "La moderne Antigone" (1800) was very successful. Died in 1822.

Parque-Castrillo, del, dĕl par'kà kàs-trèl'yo, DUKE, a Spanish general, born at Valladolid in 1755. He commanded an army which opposed the French invaders in 1809–13. Died in 1832.

Parques, Les. See PARCÆ.

Parr, (CATHERINE.) See CATHERINE PARR.

Parr, (HARRIET,) an English author, known by the literary name of HOLME LEE, was born at York in 1828. Besides many novels, she has published a "Life of Jeanne d'Arc," (1866,) etc.

Parr, (LOUISA,) an English novelist, was born at London, daughter of Matthew Taylor. Her first story, "How it All Happened," appeared in 1868, and her first novel, "Dorothy Fox," in 1870. Among her later works were "Loyalty George," (1888,) "The Squire," (1892,) "Can this be Love?" (1896,) etc.

Parr, (RICHARD,) a minister of the Anglican Church, born in the county of Cork, Ireland, in 1617, was chaplain to Archbishop Usher, of whom he wrote a Life, (1686.) Died in 1691.

Parr, (SAMUEL,) an English scholar and critic, renowned for his learning and colloquial powers, was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, in 1747. He entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1765, but left it without a degree, and was an usher in Harrow School from 1767 to 1772. He was afterwards master of schools at Colchester and Norwich, and obtained about 1785 the living of Hatton, in Warwickshire. His promotion was hindered by his rather violent partiality to the Whig principles, and the richest benefice he enjoyed was a prebend in Saint Paul's, London. He published several sermons, "Characters of the Late Charles J. Fox, selected and in part written by Philopatris Varvicensis," (2 vols., 1825,) and other works, none of which is of great extent or importance. Died in 1825. Macaulay calls Parr the greatest scholar of that age, and speaks of "his labours in that dark and profound mine from which he had extracted a vast treasure of erudition,—a treasure too often buried in the earth, too often paraded with injudicious and inelegant ostentation, but still precious, massive, and splendid." ("Essay on Warren Hastings.")

See "Life of S. Parr," by JOHN JOHNSTONE; WILLIAM FIELD, "Memoir of the Life of Dr. Parr," 2 vols., 1828; "Dr. Parr and his Contemporaries," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, May, and June, 1831; "Parriana, or Notices of the Rev. Samuel Parr," London, 1828.

Parr, (THOMAS,) an Englishman of great longevity, was born in Shropshire in 1483. He was a cultivator of the soil, and was married about the age of one hundred and twenty. It is said that he was able to work after he was one hundred and thirty years old. Died in 1635.

Parradin. See PARADIN.

Parrenin, pär'nän', or **Parennin,** pä'rà'nän', (DOMINIQUE,) a French missionary, born near Pontarlier in 1665. In 1698 he went to China, where he obtained the favour of the emperor. He translated some French works into Chinese. His letters to Fontenelle and others were published. Died at Peking in 1741.

Parrhasius, par-rā'she-us, [Παῤῥάσιος,] one of the most celebrated Greek painters, was born at Ephesus, and was the pupil of his father, Evenor. Though he belonged to the Ionic school, he practised his art chiefly at Athens. He flourished about 400 B.C. His peculiar merits consisted in accuracy of design, truth of proportion, and power of expression. In pictures of gods and heroes he established a canon of proportion which was recognized by succeeding artists. Quintilian styled him the legislator of his art. In a trial of skill between him and his rival Zeuxis, the latter painted a bunch of grapes, which the birds took for reality. Flushed with this evidence of his success, Zeuxis called on his rival to draw aside the curtain and show his picture. The picture of Parrhasius was the curtain itself, which Zeuxis had mistaken for real drapery. Among his master-pieces were "Ulysses Feigning Insanity," and an allegorical picture of the Athenian people, or the *Demos* personified.

See CARLO DATI, "Vite de' Pittori antichi," 1667; K. O. MÜLLER, "Handbuch der Archaeologie der Kunst;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Parrhasius or Parisio, pä-ree'se-o, (AULUS JANUS,) an Italian grammarian, born at Cosenza in 1470. He taught eloquence at Milan and Rome, and wrote notes on Horace, Cicero, and Ovid. His chief work is named "De Rebus per Epistolam quæsitis," (Paris, 1567,) in which he explains passages of ancient authors. Died in 1534.

Pär'ris, (ALBION K.,) an American Governor and judge, born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1788. He was elected Governor of Maine five times, (1822–27,) became United States Senator in 1827, and was a judge of the supreme court of Maine from 1828 to 1836. Died in 1857.

Pär'rish, (JOSEPH,) M.D., a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, was born in that city, September 2, 1779. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and he was educated in strict conformity with the principles and habits of that sect. In early life he received strong religious impressions, by which he was preserved from the temptations incident to a lively and ardent temperament. He had a good English education, and acquired some knowledge of Latin and French. Later in life, like George Fox, he commenced the study of Hebrew, that he might the better understand the Scriptures. But his tastes were rather scientific than literary, and inclined him to the medical profession, the study of which he commenced, after he had completed his twenty first year, in the office of Dr. Caspar Wistar, of the University of Pennsylvania. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1805, and soon after entered with zeal upon the duties of his profession. In the winter of 1807–8 he became favourably known to the public by a popular course of lectures on chemistry, then a novelty

in Philadelphia. In 1808 he married Susanna Cox, whose father, John Cox, of Burlington, was a well-known and estimable minister of the Society of Friends. There has, perhaps, been no example in Philadelphia of a more rapid professional success than that which fell to the lot of Dr. Parrish. To this result his devotion to his medical duties, and the remarkable kindliness of his disposition, which showed itself not merely in his manners but in innumerable acts of benevolence, powerfully contributed. Later in life he greatly distinguished himself as a surgeon, and was deemed worthy to succeed Dr. Physick as surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, to which position he was elected in 1816, and which he continued to hold, with the highest credit to himself, for thirteen years. Apart from his profession, Dr. Parrish took a deep interest in all benevolent enterprises, and in every movement calculated to relieve the distresses or promote the happiness of mankind. He was long a member, and ultimately president, of the old Pennsylvania Abolition Society, in which office he had been preceded by Drs. Wistar, Rush, and Franklin. He died March 18, 1840.

Parrish, (RANDALL,) novelist, born in Henry Co., Illinois, in 1858. Became a journalist and wrote "When Wilderness was King," "Love Under Fire," "My Lady of Doubt," etc. He died in 1923.

Parrocel, pȧ′ro′sĕl′, (BARTHÉLEMI,) a French painter, born at Montbrison. He worked in Spain and Rome with success. Died in France in 1660.

Parrocel, (CHARLES,) a skilful painter of battles, born in Paris in 1688, was a grandson of the preceding. He was patronized by Louis XV., whom he attended in the campaigns of 1744 and 1745. Died in 1752.

Parrocel, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished painter of battles, father of the preceding, was born in Provence in 1648. He worked at Paris, where he settled in 1675, and was employed by Louvois and Louis XIV. to adorn the royal palaces. He also left many etchings. Died in 1704.

Parrocel, (PIERRE,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Avignon in 1664. He was an able painter of history, and worked in Paris. His chief work is "The Coronation of the Virgin." Died in 1739. His son, JOSEPH IGNACE, born in 1705, painted religious and pastoral subjects, and received the title of painter to the king. Died in 1781.

Parrot, pȧ′ro′, (CHRISTOPHE FRÉDÉRIC,) a writer on physical science, born at Montbéliard, in France, in 1751; died about 1810.

Parrot, (GEORGE FRÉDÉRIC,) a distinguished writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Montbéliard in 1767. He became professor of physics at Dorpat in 1800, and a member of the Academy of Sciences of Saint Petersburg in 1826. Among his works is "Outlines (*Grundriss*) of Theoretical Physics," (2 vols., 1809–11.) Died at Saint Petersburg in 1852.

Parrot, (JOHANN JAKOB FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a traveller, son of the preceding, was born at Carlsruhe in 1792. He published "Travels in the Crimea and Caucasus," (2 vols., 1815–18,) a "Journey to Ararat," (1834,) and other works. He ascended Mount Ararat about 1830. He was professor of medicine at Dorpat. Died in 1841.

Părˈrŏtt, (ROBERT PARKER,) an American soldier, born at Lee, New Hampshire, October 5, 1804. He graduated at West Point in 1824, and until 1829 was an assistant professor there. In 1836 he left the army and became a cannon-founder at Cold Spring, New York. He invented the rifled artillery which was called by his name. He was a judge of common pleas, 1844–47. Died at Cold Spring, New York, December 24, 1877.

Părˈrў, (CALEB HILLIER,) an English physician, born at Bath in 1756. He practised many years at Bath, and published several works, among which is "Elements of Pathology," (1816.) Sir William Edward Parry was his son. Died in 1822.

Parry, (CHARLES HUBERT,) an English composer, born at Bournemouth in 1848. He became director of the Royal College of Music in 1895. He wrote "The Art of Music," (1894,) and "The Evolution of Music," (1896,) and composed oratorios, symphonies, etc., and the opera "Lancelot and Guinevere." Died 1918.

Părˈrў, (JOHN,) a Welsh musician and musical archæologist of the eighteenth century. His playing on the harp was much admired in London. He published two collections of old music,—"Ancient British Music of the Cambro-Britons," (1742,) and "A Collection of Welsh, English, and Scotch Airs."

Parry, (JOHN,) a Welsh musician and composer, born at Denbigh in 1776. In 1807 he settled in London, and soon became known as a composer of dramatic music. He was author of "The Rise and Progress of the Harp," and editor of a collection of Welsh melodies under the title of "The Welsh Harper." Died April 8, 1851.

Parry, (JOSEPH,) Mus. Doc., a Welsh musician and composer, born at Merthyr in 1841. Among his numerous compositions are the oratorio "Emanuel," and the operas "Blodwen," "Sylvia," "King Arthur," etc.

Parry, (RICHARD,) an English divine, born in London in 1722, was rector of Wichampton. He published, besides other works, a "Harmony of the Four Gospels." Died in 1780.

Parry, (Sir WILLIAM EDWARD,) an English navigator, (usually called Sir EDWARD PARRY,) born at Bath in 1790, was a son of Caleb H. Parry, noticed above. He served as lieutenant in the war against the United States in 1814, and accompanied Captain Ross in an exploring voyage in 1818. He obtained command of an expedition for the discovery of a Northwest Passage, and sailed with the Hecla and Griper in May, 1819. Having passed through Lancaster Sound, he explored a contiguous strait, which he named Barrow's Strait, and gained a reward of £5000 offered to the navigator who should penetrate beyond the meridian of 110° W., (within the Arctic circle.) He passed the winter at Melville Island, returned home in November, 1820, and wrote a journal of his voyage, published in 1821.

He made subsequent attempts to find the Northwest Passage in 1821 and 1824, without success, and in 1827 attempted to reach the pole by boats and sledges from Spitzbergen, attaining the high latitude of 82° 45′ N. He was made rear-admiral in 1852. Died in 1855.

Parseval-Grandmaison, pȧrs′vȧl′ grôN′mȧ′zôN′, (FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1759. He went to Egypt with the army in 1798 as poet of the expedition, and was one of the friends whom Bonaparte received on board of the ship which conveyed him to France. He wrote a "Dithyramb on the Marriage of Napoleon," (1810,) "Philippe Auguste," a heroic poem, (1825,) and other works. Died in 1834.

Parˈsons, (ALFRED WILLIAM,) an English painter, born at Beckington in 1847. He began the study of painting, without masters, in 1867, and afterwards exhibited a large number of paintings. With F. D. Millet, in 1891, he made a series of illustrations of the Danube. In 1892 he painted landscapes in Japan. He was made an A.R.A. in 1897.

Parsons, (FRANK,) an American sociologist, born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1854. In 1897 he became professor of history and political science at Kansas Agricultural College. His works include "The World's Best Books," "The Drift of Our Time," etc., and he has written and lectured largely on monopoly, socialism, government, etc.

Parˈsons, (JAMES,) F.R.S., an English physician and antiquary, born at Barnstaple in 1705. He practised in London, contributed several treatises on physiology, etc. to the "Philosophical Transactions," and wrote an antiquarian work called "The Remains of Japhet," (1767.) Died in 1770.

Parsons, (JOHN,) an English physician, born in Yorkshire in 1742. He became professor of medicine or anatomy at Oxford about 1780. Died in 1785.

Parˈsons, (JONATHAN,) an American Presbyterian clergyman and scholar, born at West Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1705. He preached for many years at Newburyport, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1776.

Parsons, (MOSES,) an eminent American preacher, born in Massachusetts in 1716, graduated at Harvard.

He was minister at Byfield, Massachusetts. Died in 1783.

Parsons, (PHILIP,) an English clergyman, born at Dedham in 1729, was vicar of Wye. He wrote "Newmarket, an Essay on the Turf," (1774,) "Simplicity," a poem, (1784,) and other works. Died in 1812.

Parsons, [Lat. PERSO'NIUS,] (ROBERT,) an English Jesuit, born in Somersetshire in 1546, was remarkable for his subtlety as a disputant and his talent for intrigue. As an emissary of the court of Rome, he went to England with Campian about 1580, and attempted to foment a rebellion. He published several seditious writings. He was turbulent, audacious, and unscrupulous. Died at Rome in 1610.

Parsons, (SAMUEL HOLDEN,) an American general and lawyer, born at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1737, was a son of Jonathan, noticed above. He is said to have first suggested a general Congress. Died in Ohio in 1789.

Parsons, (THEOPHILUS,) an eminent American jurist, born in Essex county, Massachusetts, the 24th of February, 1750. He graduated at Harvard College in 1769, and studied law at Falmouth, (now Portland,) in Maine, where he was admitted to the bar in 1774; but he afterwards removed to Newburyport. He was a member of the convention which, in 1779, framed the State Constitution of Massachusetts, and was also a member of the convention called to ratify the Constitution of the United States in 1789. In 1800 he removed to Boston. He was appointed in 1806 chief justice of Massachusetts, in which office he displayed signal ability. As a lawyer, "he had," according to Justice Story, "no equal in Massachusetts;" and he probably had few, if any, superiors in the United States. A collection of his judicial opinions was published, under the title of "Commentaries on the Law of the United States." Died in 1813.

Parsons, (THEOPHILUS,) an eminent jurist, a son of the preceding, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1797. He graduated in 1815 at Harvard College, where he became in 1847 Dane professor of law. He is the author of a "Treatise on the Law of Contracts," (1853,) and various other legal works, "Deus Homo," (1867,) "The Infinite and the Finite," (1872,) and "The Rights of a Citizen of the United States," (1875.) He died January 26, 1882.

Parsons, (THOMAS WILLIAM,) an American poet, born in Boston in 1819. He produced in 1843 a version of "The First Ten Cantos of Dante's Inferno," which was pronounced "the most successful reproduction of the spirit and power of the *Divina Commedia* in the English language. . . . His 'Hudson River' is the noblest tribute any stream on this continent has received from a poet, and his lines 'On the Death of Daniel Webster' are far better than anything else ever written in verse on the death of an American statesman." (Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," p. 559.) He published a volume of poems in 1854. Died September 3, 1892.

Parsons, (WILLIAM,) an English comic actor, born in 1736, was also a painter. Died in 1795.

Parthenay, de. See DESROCHES DE PARTHENAY.

Parthenay, de, dĕh pärt'nā', (CATHERINE,) Vicomtesse de Rohan, a spirited and gifted French lady, born in Bas-Poitou in 1554, was a Huguenot. She distinguished herself at the siege of La Rochelle, in 1627. She published some poems. The famous Duke of Rohan was her son. Died in 1631.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis."

Par-the'nĭ-us [Παρθένιος] of Nicæa, a Greek poet, who lived at Rome in the first century B.C. Suidas states that he was taken prisoner by the Romans in the war against Mithridates. He was a friend of Cornelius Gallus, and a preceptor of Virgil. He wrote "Metamorphoses," elegies, and other poems, which are all lost except one named περὶ ἐρωτικῶν παθημάτων, ("On Amatory Affections.")

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Parthenopæus, par-then-o-pee'us, [Gr. Παρθενοπαῖος; Fr. PARTHÉNOPÉE, pärt'tà'no'pà',] a mythical personage, called a son of Milanion and Atalanta. He was one of the seven heroes under the command of Adrastus engaged in the expedition against Thebes where he was killed.

Par-then'o-pe, [Gr. Παρθενόπη; Fr. PARTHÉNOPE, pärt'tà'nop',] a famous Siren, from whom the city of Naples derived its ancient name.

Parthénopée. See PARTHENOPÆUS.

Par'the-nos, [Gr. Παρθένος; Fr. PARTHÉNOS, pärt'tà'nos',] (*i.e.* "the Virgin,") a surname given by the Athenians to Minerva, in whose honour they built the Parthenon. (See MINERVA.)

Particelli. See ÉMERY.

Par'ton, (ERNEST,) an American artist, of late a resident of London, England, was born at Hudson, New York, March 17, 1845. When twenty years old, he took a studio in New York, and in 1873 he removed to London. Among his pictures are "The High Hall Garden," "Au Bord de l'Eau," "The Waning of the Year," and "Woodland Home."

Par'ton, (JAMES,) an able and popular writer and journalist, born at Canterbury, England, in 1822, became a resident of New York, where he was for a time associate editor of the "Home Journal." He published a "Life of Horace Greeley," (1855,) "Life of Aaron Burr," (1857,) "Life of Andrew Jackson," (1860,) a "Life of General Butler," (1863,) "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," (1864,) "Life of John Jacob Astor," (1865,) "Famous Americans of Recent Times," (1867,) "Life of Thomas Jefferson," (1874,) "Caricature in all Times and Lands," (1878,) "Life of Voltaire," (1881,) "Captains of Industry," (1884 and 1891,) with other works. Died October 17, 1891.

Parton, (SARAH PAYSON WILLIS,) the wife of the preceding, and sister of the poet, N. P. Willis, was born at Portland, Maine, in 1811. She published, under the pseudonym of FANNY FERN, "Fern Leaves," (1853,) "Little Ferns," (1853,) "Ruth Hall," (1854,) "The Play-Day Book," (1856,) "Fresh Leaves," (1857,) and "Rose Clark," (1857.) Her works obtained great popularity in the United States, and were republished in England. She died October 10, 1872.

Part'rĭdge, (ALDEN,) an American teacher of military schools, born at Norwich, Vermont, about 1785. He graduated at West Point in 1806. He was the leader of a party which surveyed and determined the northeast boundary of the United States, in 1819. He opened military schools at Norwich, Vermont, (1820,) Middletown, Connecticut, (1825,) Portsmouth, Virginia, (1840,) and elsewhere. Died in 1854.

Part'rĭdge, (SAMUEL WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in London in 1810. He is the author of "Our English Months, a Poem on the Seasons in England."

Partridge, (WILLIAM ORDWAY,) sculptor, born at Paris, France, in 1861. He studied art in Paris, Florence, and Rome, became an art professor in New York, and produced numerous works of sculpture, including the statue of Shakspeare at Lincoln Park, Chicago. He published several works on art.

Paruta, pä-roo'tä, (FILIPPO,) an antiquary, born at Palermo. He wrote "Sicily Described by Medals," ("La Sicilia descritta con Medaglie," 1612,) reprinted in 1649 and 1697. Died in 1629.

Paruta, (PAOLO,) an eminent Italian historian and diplomatist, born at Venice in 1540. He was sent as ambassador to the pope in 1592, before which he had held several high offices. In 1596 he became procurator of Saint Mark, the highest functionary in the state except one. He wrote "On the Perfection of Political Life," ("Della Perfezione della Vita politica," 1579,) which was translated into English and French, and a "History of Venice from 1513 to 1551," ("Storia Veneziana," 1605,) which is highly commended. "He was the first," says Daru, "who introduced the details of civil history into his narrative." His "Political Discourses" ("Discorsi politici," 1599) are judicious, and sometimes profound. Died in 1598.

Pārvătĭ, pär'vȧ-tee', (*i.e.* the "mountain [goddess,"]) [from the Sanscrit *pārvătĭ*, a "mountain,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the consort of Săktĭ of Siva, was supposed to be the daughter of Himâla, the sovereign of the snowy mountains in the north of India. She is known by a multitude of names, according to her

various characters, such as BHAVÂNÎ, corresponding to the "Venus genetrix" of the Romans; DURGA, so called in her character of active or militant virtue; KÂLÎ, (*i.e.* "black" or "terrible,") applied to her in her most terrible form, when she appears as the destroyer of the enemies of the gods; and PÂRVATÎ, as the devoted wife and inseparable companion of Siva. She (like Juno) may be regarded as a personification of femineity. (See SIVA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Pa-rÿs'a-tis, [Gr. Παρύσατις,] a Persian queen, was a daughter of Artaxerxes I., and the wife of her brother, Darius Ochus, over whom she had great influence. She abused her power by the execution of a number of persons, among whom were two brothers of Darius. She was the mother of Artaxerxes Mnemon and of Cyrus the younger.

Pas. See PASS.

Pas, de, (ANTOINE.) See FEUQUIÈRES, DE.

Pascal. See PASCHAL I.

Pascal, pȧs'kȧl', (ADRIEN,) a French military writer, born about 1815. He published, besides other works, "The Military Life of Louis Philippe," (1841,) a "History of the Army, and of all the Regiments, from the Thirteenth Century to our Times," (4 vols., 1845–49,) and a "History of Napoleon III.," (1853.) Died 1863.

Pascal, pas'kal, [Fr. pron. pȧs'kȧl'; Lat. PASCHA'LIS,] (BLAISE,) a celebrated French philosopher and mathematician, was born at Clermont-Ferrand, in Auvergne, on the 19th of June, 1623. He was the only son of Étienne Pascal, president of the court of aids, and Antoinette Begon. He was very inquisitive in his early childhood, and showed an extraordinary aptitude for geometry; but his father, who directed his education, wished him to study the ancient languages, to the exclusion of geometry, and carefully concealed from him all works on that science. In his twelfth year, however, he was surprised in the act of demonstrating propositions, having privately discovered or learned the elements of geometry without the aid of books. His father then ceased to restrain him from the study of the science to which he was so powerfully attracted. It is stated that at the age of sixteen he wrote a treatise on Conic Sections which astonished Descartes. He made rapid progress in mathematics, and soon began to associate with Mersenne and Roberval. About the age of eighteen he invented an ingenious calculating-machine. His constitution was always delicate, and his health was probably impaired by excessive application to study. After the age of eighteen he was a continual sufferer. In 1648 he made with the barometer, on the mountain called Puy de Dôme, a celebrated experiment, which established the theory of atmospheric pressure and exploded the ancient error that nature abhors a vacuum. He wrote two treatises entitled "On the Equilibrium of Fluids," and "On the Weight of the Atmosphere." In the experiment just mentioned he was assisted by M. Perier, his brother-in-law. Impressed by powerful religious convictions, he renounced in 1649 the brilliant prospect of temporal renown towards which his genius was conducting him, and turned his attention from scientific pursuits. In 1654 he narrowly escaped from a dangerous accident to which he was exposed by his unruly horses as he was riding in a carriage on the Pont de Neuilly. This event confirmed his resolution to devote himself to religious duties and a life of retirement. He became very abstemious in his diet, denied himself many innocent enjoyments, and subjected himself to a severely ascetic discipline. It is stated that he beggared himself by his prodigal benefactions to the poor, and that he wore beneath his clothes a girdle of iron armed with sharp points as an instrument of self-imposed penance. He entered the cloister of Port-Royal, to which his sister Jacqueline had retired several years before, and there enjoyed the society of Arnauld, Le Saci, Nicole, Saint-Cyran, (Duvergier,) and other Jansenist writers.

In 1656 he produced his celebrated "Provincial Letters," the full title of which is "Lettres écrites par Louis de Montalte à un Provincial de ses Amis et aux Jésuites sur la Morale et la Politique de ces Pères," ("Letters written by Louis de Montalte to the Jesuits," etc.) "Pascal," says Hallam, "by his 'Provincial Letters,' did more to ruin the name of Jesuit than all the controversies of Protestantism or all the fulminations of the Parliament of Paris. . . . He has accumulated so long a list of scandalous decisions, and dwelt upon them with so much wit and spirit, and yet with so serious a severity, that the order of Loyola became a byword with mankind." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Voltaire expressed the opinion that "Molière's best comedies do not excel these Letters in wit, nor the compositions of Bossuet excel them in sublimity." The most competent French critics, including Voltaire and D'Alembert, concur in the judgment that the "Provincial Letters" contributed more than any other composition to form and polish the French language. There is not a single word in these Letters that has become obsolete. "The severely pure and simple taste," says Henry Rogers, "which reigns in Pascal's style seems, when we reflect on those vices which more or less infected universal letters, little less than a miraculous felicity. . . . Upon all the great features of his moral character one dwells with the serenest delight. Greatly as he is to be admired, he is yet more to be loved. His humility and simplicity, conspicuous as his genius and acquisitions, were those of a very child." ("Edinburgh Review" for January, 1847.) In one instance he relapsed into the study of the abstract sciences which he had renounced. About 1658 he diverted his attention from the pain which deprived him of sleep by entertaining a luminous idea which presented itself to him and led him to some important discoveries in relation to the problem of the cycloid. Before he made these public, he challenged the mathematicians of Europe to solve the problem, and offered a prize to him who should succeed. Several persons competed for the prize, but the judges decided that none of their solutions fulfilled the conditions of the challenge. He published in 1659 a Treatise on the Cycloid, ("Traité général de la Roulette.") He meditated and began to compose an extensive and systematic work on the fundamental truths of religion and the evidences of Christianity, which he did not live to finish; but he left in manuscript numerous detached sentences which are supposed to be fragments of that work. They were published in 1670, under the title of "Thoughts of Pascal," ("Pensées de Pascal,") not without suppressions and alterations. A more correct edition was published by M. Prosper Faugère in 1844. "The Thoughts of Pascal," says Hallam, "are to be ranked, as a monument of his genius, above the 'Provincial Letters, though some have asserted the contrary. They burn with an intense light; condensed in expression, sublime, energetic, rapid, they hurry away the reader, till he is scarcely able or willing to distinguish the sophisms from the truth they contain. For that many of them are incapable of bearing a calm scrutiny is very manifest to those who apply such a test. The notes of Voltaire, though always intended to detract, are sometimes unanswerable; but the splendour of Pascal's eloquence absolutely annihilates, in effect on the general reader, even this antagonist." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Among his works are "New Experiments on the Vacuum," ("Nouvelles Expériences touchant le Vide,") "History of the Cycloid," ("Histoire de la Roulette,") and "De l'Esprit géométrique." He endured with fortitude the maladies which in his latter years were aggravated by his ascetic habits, and died in Paris on the 19th of August, 1662. His complete works were published by Bossut, (in 5 vols. 8vo, 1779.) Prosper Faugère published in 1844 two volumes of "Thoughts, Fragments, and Letters of Blaise Pascal," many of which had never before been printed. "His intellectual powers," says Macaulay, "were such as have rarely been bestowed on any of the children of men; and the vehemence of the zeal which animated him was but too well proved by the cruel penances and vigils under which his macerated frame sank into an early grave. His spirit was the spirit of Saint Bernard; but the delicacy of his wit, the purity, the energy, the simplicity of his rhetoric, had never been equalled, except by the great masters of Attic eloquence. All Europe read and admired, laughed and wept. The Jesuits attempted to

reply, but their feeble answers were received with shouts of mockery." ("History of England," vol. ii. p. 18.)

See BOSSUT, "Discours sur la Vie de Pascal," 1781; ANDRIEUX, "Éloge de Pascal," 1813; RAYMOND, "Éloge de Pascal," 1816; FAUGÈRE, "Éloge de Pascal;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Port-Royal;" BORDAS-DEMOULIN, "Génie et Écrits de Pascal," 1847; COUSIN, "Des Pensées de Pascal," 1844; VINET, "Études sur Pascal," 1848; ABBÉ MAYNARD, "Pascal, sa Vie et son Caractère," 2 vols., 1850; "Vie de Pascal," by MADAME PERIER, his sister; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1840; "North British Review" for November, 1861.

Pascal, (FRANÇOIS MICHEL,) a French sculptor, born in Paris about 1815. He gained a medal of the second class in 1848. Died in 1882.

Pascal, (JACQUELINE,) a sister of Blaise Pascal, was born at Clermont in 1625. She was beautiful and highly gifted. About the age of ten she began to write verses, some of which were printed in 1638. The poet Corneille, who often visited the family of Pascal, aided in the development of her poetic talent. She became religious in 1646, and entered the convent of Port-Royal in 1652. She wrote a powerful letter on the formulary which the nuns were required to sign, and which condemned Jansenism. She died in 1661. "To annihilate self," says M. Vinet, "and then to efface the most minute traces of that very annihilation, had been the task of this heroic girl for years. She had deemed it her especial duty to mortify her noble intellect; but she was unable to destroy it: it still clung to her. And, though every thing which she achieved or wrote bears the stamp of mental superiority, there is nothing comparable in this respect to the 'Letter on the Formulary.'"

See "Jacqueline Pascal, or a Glimpse of Convent-Life at Port-Royal," from the French of VICTOR COUSIN, M. P. FAUGÈRE, and M. VINET.

Pascal, (JEAN BAPTISTE ÉTIENNE,) a French antiquary and priest, born at Marvejols in 1789. He wrote "Gabalum Christianum," (1853,) and other works. Died in 1859.

Pascal-Vallongue, pȧs'kȧl' vȧ'lôNg', (JOSEPH SECRET,) a French general, born at Sauve (Gard) in 1763. He served with distinction in Germany and Italy during the empire, and was killed at Gaeta in 1806.

Pasch, pȧsh, [Lat. PAS'CHIUS,] (GEORG,) a German philosopher, born at Dantzic in 1661. He became professor of theology at Kiel about 1702. Among his works is "Tractatus de novis Inventis quorum cultui facem protulit antiquitas," (1695.) Died in 1707.

Pasch, pash, (JOHAN,) a Swedish landscape and marine painter, born at Stockholm in 1706; died in 1769.

Paschal. See PASQUALI.

Pas'chal [It. PASQUALE, pȧs-kwȧ'lȧ; Fr. PASCAL, pȧs'kȧl'; Lat. PASCHA'LIS] I., POPE, a native of Rome, was elected as successor to Stephen V. in 817 A.D. He crowned the emperor Lothaire in 823. Died in 824.

Paschal II., POPE, (RAINIERI,) born near Viterbo, succeeded Urban II. in 1099. He maintained a contest on the subject of investitures with the emperor Henry V., who marched with an army to Rome in 1110, arrested the pope after a violent resistence, and extorted from him a concession of the right of investiture. This concession of Paschal was condemned by a council which he convoked. He was too feeble and irresolute to maintain the supremacy of the papal power. He died in 1118, and was succeeded by Gelasius II.

Paschal III., ANTI-POPE, (GUIDO DI CREMA, gwee'do de krā'mȧ,) was elected in 1164 or 1165 in opposition to Alexander III., and was recognized by the emperor Frederick I. He died at Rome in 1168.

Paschalis. See PASCAL, (BLAISE.)

Paschalis, (Popes.) See PASCHAL.

Paschius. See PASCH.

Pascoli, pȧs'ko-lee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian physician, born at Perugia in 1669. He became professor of anatomy in Rome, and published several works. Died in 1757.

Pascoli, (LEONE,) an Italian biographer, brother of the preceding, was born at Perugia in 1674. He wrote "Lives of Perugian Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (1732,) and "The Lives of Modern Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (2 vols., 1736,) both in Italian. Died in 1744.

Pas'i-clēs, a Greek philosopher, lived probably between 400 and 350 B.C. He was at one time the head of the school of Megara.

Pasinelli, pȧ-se-nel'lee, or **Passinelli,** pȧs-se-nel'lee, (LORENZO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1629, was a pupil of Cantarini. He imitated the noble manner of Paul Veronese, whom, it is said, he equalled in design. "His colour is so fresh and brilliant," says the "Biographie Universelle," "that one might take his works for the productions of the best time of the Venetian school." Among his master-pieces are "The Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem," and a "Holy Family." Died in 1700.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Pasini, pȧ-see'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian linguist, born about 1690. He published a Hebrew Grammar, (1721,) and a "Latin-Italian Dictionary," ("Vocabolario Italiano e Latino," 1731,) often reprinted. Died about 1770.

Pą-siph'a-e, [Gr. Πασιφάη; Fr. PASIPHAÉ, pȧ'ze'fȧ'ȧ',] a fabulous personage, said to be a daughter of Helios, a sister of Circe, and the wife of Minos. Among her children were Androgeos, Ariadne, Phædra, and the Minotaur, the last of whom was fabled to be the offspring of a bull.

Pą-sit'ę-lēs, [Πασιτέλης,] an excellent statuary and silver-chaser, of Greek origin, who lived at Rome. He was a minor when he obtained the right of Roman citizenship, about 90 B.C. He improved the art of modelling. Pliny represents him as a great artist, and mentions one of his works,—an ivory statue of Jupiter. He was also an eminent writer on art. He appears to have been living in 30 B.C.

Paskevitch or **Paskewitsch,** pȧs-kā'vitch, written also **Paskievitch,** (IVAN FEODOROVITCH,) Prince of Warsaw, (in French, "Prince de Varsovie,") a celebrated Russian general, born at Poltava in 1782. He served at Austerlitz, (1805,) received several wounds at Brailof, (1809,) and obtained command of a brigade in 1811. In 1812 he distinguished himself at Borodino, and gained advantages over the French in several actions. Having been selected to conduct an army against the Persians in 1825, he gained a victory at Élizabethpol, and took Erivan in 1827. For his successes in a war against the Turks (1828–29) he obtained the rank of field-marshal. In 1831 he took the command against the revolted Poles, and ended the war by the capture of Warsaw. For these services he was created Prince of Warsaw and made Governor-General of Poland. He was successful in his operations against the Hungarians in 1849, but failed at the siege of Silistria, in 1854. Died in 1856.

See TOLSTOI, "Essai biographique sur le Prince de Varsovie," 1835; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pas'ley, (Sir CHARLES WILLIAM,) an English engineer, general, and writer, born about 1780. He served at the battles of Corunna and Flushing, (1809,) and became a lieutenant-colonel about 1814. He published, among other works, "A Course of Military Instruction for the Royal Engineer Department," (1817,) "Observations on Limes, Calcareous Cements, Mortars," etc., (1838,) and "Rules for conducting the Practical Operations of a Siege," (1843.) He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1851. Died in 1861.

Pasolini, pȧ-so-lee'nee, COUNT, a liberal Italian statesman of high reputation. He was minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of Italy in the cabinet of Farini from December 1, 1862, until March 24, 1863.

Pasolini, (SERAFINO,) an Italian friar, born at Ravenna in 1649. He wrote on the history of Ravenna, "Lustri Ravennati," (7 parts, 1678–1713.) Died in 1715.

Pasor, pȧ'zor, (GEORG,) a German philologist, born at Herborn in 1570. He became professor of Greek at Franeker in 1616, and published a good "Greek-Latin Lexicon," (1622, often reprinted.) He wrote other works for students. Died in 1637.

Pasor, (MATTHÄUS,) a son of the preceding, was born at Herborn in 1599. He was professor of Oriental languages at Oxford, England, from which he removed to Groningen in 1629. He left a Journal, which was published in 1658. Died in 1658.

Pasquali, pâs-kwâ'lee, written also **Paschal**, (CARLO,) a negotiator and antiquary, born at Coni, Piedmont, in 1547. He served Henry IV. of France as ambassador to England in 1589. He wrote many works, among which are "The Ambassador," ("Legatus," 1598,) and "Coronæ," a treatise on crowns, (1610.) Died in 1625.

See MANSUETI, "C. Paschal, illustre Piemontese," 1844; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Pasqualini, pâs-kwâ-lee'nee, or **Pascalini**, pâs-kâ-lee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter and engraver, born near Bologna about 1600.

Pasqualino, pâs-kwâ-lee'no, or **Pasquelino**, pâs-kwâ-lee'no, (PASQUALE ROSSI,) an Italian painter, born at Vicenza in 1641. His design is correct and his colouring true. Died in 1700.

Pasquier, pâs'ke-â', (ÉTIENNE,) a French historian and lawyer, born in 1529, in Paris. He gained distinction by a great speech for the University of Paris in a suit or contest against the Jesuits in 1564. He opposed the faction of the League, and served Henry III. and Henry IV. with honour as advocate-general. His chief works are "Researches on France," ("Recherches de la France,") —in which the origin and history of civil and religious institutions, customs, etc. are traced with ability,—and his interesting Letters. The first part of his "Recherches" appeared in 1560. Died in 1615.

See DUPIN, "Éloge de Pasquier," 1843; L. FEUGÈRE, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages d'Étienne Pasquier," prefixed to an edition of Pasquier's select works, 2 vols., 1849; C. GIRAUD, "Notice sur E. Pasquier," 1848.

Pasquier, de, deh pâs'ke-â', (ÉTIENNE DENIS,) DUC, a French statesman, born in 1767, in Paris. He became master of requests in 1806, and prefect of police in 1810. At the restoration of 1815 he was appointed minister of state and privy councillor, and united with the moderate royalists. He was keeper of the seals under Richelieu from January, 1817, to December, 1818, and minister of foreign affairs from November, 1819, to December, 1821. During this period he made many eloquent speeches in the Chamber, and defended his policy with admirable adroitness and sang-froid. He was the virtual chief of the cabinet after the retirement of Decazes, in February, 1820. Pasquier was president of the Chamber of Peers from 1830 to 1848. In 1837 he obtained the title of Chancellor of France. He was admitted into the Académie Française in 1842, and received the title of duke in 1844. Died, without issue, in 1862.

See LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains," tome vi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pass, van, vân pâss, or **Paas, van**, vân pâs, written also **Passe**, (CRISPIN,) an eminent Dutch designer and engraver, born in Zealand about 1536, or, as some say, 1560. He worked at Paris and other foreign cities. His works are highly finished. Among them are numerous portraits, and the plates of the "Manège royal," (1618.) He was alive in 1628.

Pass, van, (CRISPIN,) THE YOUNGER, born at Utrecht about 1570, was an able engraver, and a son of the preceding. Died after 1655.

Pass, van, (MADELEINE,) a skilful engraver, daughter of Crispin the Elder, was born in 1576. "Her landscapes," says the "Biographie Universelle," "entitle her to a rank among the ablest engravers." A print of the "Wise and Foolish Virgins" is called her master-piece.

Pass, van, (SIMON,) an engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1580. He worked in London with a high reputation. "The Pilgrims of Emmaus" is called one of his best works.

Pass, van, (WILLEM,) born at Utrecht about 1585, was a son of Crispin the Elder, whom he imitated. He removed to England, and engraved portraits after Van Dyck with great success.

Passaglia, pâs-sâl'yâ, (CARLO,) ABBÉ, an Italian theological writer of the present age. He wrote about 1861 a pamphlet in which he advised the pope to resign his temporal power. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Italian Parliament. Died in 1887.

Passarotti, pâs-sâ-rot'tee, written also **Passerotti**, (BAPTOLOMMEO,) an eminent Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna about 1535, was a pupil of Vignola. He was master of a school in Bologna, which produced some able artists. He excelled in portraits. Among his works is "The Martyrdom of Saint Paul." Died about 1594.

His sons, TIBURZIO, VENTURA, and AURELIO, were also painters. Tiburzio was born in 1575, and died in 1612.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LOMAZZO, "Idea del Tempio della Pittura."

Passavant, pâ'sâ'vôn', ? (JOHANN DAVID,) a German painter and writer upon art, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1787. He wrote, besides other works, a valuable memoir entitled "On Raphael of Urbino and his Father," (1839,) "On Christian Art in Spain," (1853,) and a good history of engraving, entitled "Le Peintre-Graveur," (2 vols., 1860.) A French version of his "Life of Raphael" was published in 1860. Died in 1861.

See NAGLER, "Künstler-Lexikon."

Passavanti, pâs-sâ-vân'tee, (JACOPO,) an Italian writer, born at Florence, gained celebrity by his "Mirror of True Penitence," ("Specchio della vera Penitenza.") Died in 1357.

Passe. See PASS.

Passemant, pâs'môn', (CLAUDE SIMÉON,) a skilful optician and mechanician, born in Paris in 1702. He made telescopes, time-pieces, and other astronomical instruments, and wrote a treatise on the fabrication of telescopes, (1738.) Died in 1769.

Passerat, pâs'râ', (JEAN,) a French poet and excellent Latinist, born at Troyes in 1534. He succeded Ramus as professor of Latin at Paris, (1572.) He co-operated with Rapin, Leroy, Durant, and other friends in the "Satyre Ménippée," a famous satire against the League. He composed graceful verses in French and Latin. Died in 1602.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Passeri, pâs-sâ'ree, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter and biographer, born at Rome about 1610, was a friend of Domenichino. He became president of the Academy of Saint Luke, but was an artist of only moderate ability. His reputation is founded on his "Lives of Painters, Sculptors, and Architects who died at Rome from 1641 to 1673," (1772,) which is highly esteemed for accuracy. Died in 1679.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Passeri, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a learned Italian antiquary, born near Rome in 1694, chose the profession of law. In 1741 he exchanged that for the church. Among his numerous works are "Earthen Lamps," ("Lucernæ Fictiles," 3 vols., 1739–51,) and "Pictures on the Vases of the Etruscans," ("Picturæ Etruscorum in Vasculis," 3 vols., 1767–75.) Died in 1780.

See A. OLIVIERI, "Memorie di G. B. Passeri," 1780.

Passeri, (GIUSEPPE,) an able painter, born in Rome in 1654, was a nephew of Giovanni Battista, (1610–79,) and a pupil of Carlo Maratta. He adorned many churches of Rome with his works. "The Last Judgment" is called one of his master-pieces. Died in 1715.

Passeroni, pâs-sâ-ro'nee, (GIAN CARLO,) a popular Italian poet, born at Condamine, near Nice, in 1713. He was ordained a priest in 1738, and lived mostly at Milan. Having learned to be content with little, he declined the bounty of the rich. He wrote burlesque satirical and humorous poems, which are admired for their graceful simplicity and originality. They are entitled "Il Cicerone," (1750,) and "Æsopian Fables," ("Favole Esopiane," 6 vols., 1786.) Died at Milan in 1803.

See C. G. SCOTTI, "Elogio di Passeroni," 1814; UGONI, "Letteratura Italiana;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Passerotti. See PASSAROTTI.

Passignano, da, dâ pâs-sèn-yâ'no, (DOMENICO,) or DOMENICO **Cresti**, (krĕs'tee,) CAVALIERE, a painter of high reputation, was born in Tuscany about 1555. He worked at Venice, Rome, and Florence. At Rome he painted "The Crucifixion of Saint Peter," and other works for several popes. He contributed to reform the Florentine school in respect to colouring. It is said that Luigi Caracci was one of his pupils. Died in 1638.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Passionei, pâs-se-o-nā'ee, (DOMENICO,) a learned Italian cardinal and patron of learning, born at Fossom-

brone in 1682. He was versed in classical literature and in the study of antiquities, and corresponded with many foreign scholars, among whom were Montfaucon and Gronovius. He was appointed nuncio to Vienna in 1730, secretary for briefs in 1738, and librarian of the Vatican in 1755. His hostility to the Jesuits was well known. He wrote a funeral oration on Prince Eugene, (1737.) Died in 1761.

Passos, pȧs'sȯs, (MANOEL DA SILVA,) a Portuguese politician, born near Oporto in 1802. He was the leader of the radical or liberal party, which made a successful insurrection in September, 1836, and then became minister of the interior. Died at Santarem in 1862.

Passot, pȧs'sō', (GABRIEL ARISTIDE,) a French miniature-painter, born at Nevers about 1798. He gained a first medal in 1841, and the second medals in 1837 and 1848. Died September 11, 1875.

Passovius. See PASSOW.

Passow, pȧs'sō, [Lat. PASSO'VIUS,] (FRANZ LUDWIG KARL FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German scholar, born at Ludwigslust, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1786. He studied at Leipsic under Hermann, and in 1815 became professor of ancient literature at Breslau. He published "Elements of Greek and Roman Literature and Art-History," an excellent "Lexicon of the Greek Language," (1819–24,) and editions of Persius, Musæus, and other classics. Died in 1833.

Passy, pȧ'sē', (HIPPOLYTE PHILIBERT,) a French minister of state, born in Seine-et-Oise in 1793. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1830, and became a leader of the Left Centre. Commissioned by the king to form a new cabinet, May, 1839, he reserved for himself the portfolio of finance under the presidency of Soult. He retired from office in March, 1840, and was again minister of finance from December, 1848, to October, 1849. He died June 1, 1880.

Pasta, pȧs'tȧ, (ANDREA,) an Italian physician, born at Bérgamo in 1706. He published several professional works, and "The Celebrated Pictures of Bergamo," ("Le Pitture notabili di Bergamo.") Died in 1782.

Pasta, pȧs'tȧ, (GIUDITTA, *née* **Nigri**,) an Italian soprano-singer, of Jewish extraction, born at Como in 1798. She made her first public appearance in 1815, and for a time sang with little success in several Italian cities, in Paris, and in London. In 1819 she was more successful in Venice; but her great career began at Verona during the Congress of 1822. She then stepped at once to the first place among soprano-singers, and was eagerly welcomed in all the cities she visited. In 1835 her voice began to fail her, but her last public appearance was made in 1840, at Saint Petersburg. She died at her villa on Lake Como, April 1, 1865.

Pasta, (GIUSEPPE,) a medical writer, born at Bérgamo in 1742, was a cousin of Andrea, noticed above. His "Galateo dei Medici" (1791) was often reprinted. Died in 1823.

Pasteur, pȧs'tŭr', (JAN DAVID,) a Dutch naturalist, born at Leyden in 1753. He wrote a "Natural History of Mammifera." Died in 1804.

Pasteur, pȧs'tŭr', (LOUIS,) an illustrious French chemist and biologist, born at Dôle, December 27, 1822. He was educated at Besançon, and at the École Normale, Paris, and in 1848 was made professor of physic at Strasburg. He afterwards was successively dean of the faculty at Lille, director in the École Normale, and professor in the École des Beaux-Arts. In 1867 he became professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, and after 1886 worked at the Pasteur Institute, founded for the prosecution of his researches. Besides many discoveries in physics and chemistry, he gave great attention to the study of microbes and ferments, to wine-making, the prevention of silk-worm diseases, of hydrophobia, etc., and in connection with these studies he made discoveries of high importance. To him is very largely due the germ theory of disease and the method of treatment by inoculation with attenuated virus. Died September 28, 1895.

Pastoret, pȧs'tō'rȧ', (AMÉDÉE DAVID,) a French legitimist politician, poet, and historian, born in Paris in 1791. He became a councillor of state in 1824, and senator in 1852. Among his works is a "History of the Fall of the Greek Empire," (1829.) Died in 1857.

Pastoret, de, dĕh pȧs'tō'rȧ', (CLAUDE EMMANUEL JOSEPH PIERRE,) MARQUIS, the father of the preceding, was born at Marseilles in 1756. He was a royalist member of the Assembly in 1791, emigrated in 1792, and was created a peer of France in 1814. In 1820 he succeeded Volney as member of the French Academy. He wrote a "History of Legislation," (11 vols., 1817–37,) and other works. His treatise "On Penal Laws" (1790) gained the Montyon prize of the French Academy. Died in 1840.

Pastorius von Hirtemberg, pȧs-tō're-ŭs fon hĕĕR'-tĕm-bĕRG', (JOACHIM,) a historian, born in Silesia in 1610. He received from Casimir V. the title of historiographer of Poland. Among his numerous works are an "Epitome of Polish History," in Latin, (1641,) and "Scythian and Cossack War," ("Bellum Scythico-Cosaccicum," 1652.) Died in 1681.

Pastrengo, da, dȧ pȧs-treṅ'go, (GUGLIELMO,) a learned Italian writer and jurist, born near Verona, was a friend of Petrarch. He wrote a biographical dictionary called "De Viris illustribus," which was printed in 1547. Died about 1365.

Pasumot, pȧ'zü'mo', (FRANÇOIS,) a French geographer and antiquary, born at Beaune in 1733. He wrote "Geographical Memoirs on some Antiquities of Gaul," (1765,) and "Scientific Travels among the Pyrenees," (1797,) which are works of much merit. Died in 1804.

Patarolo, pȧ-tȧ-ro'lo, ? (LORENZO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Verona in 1674. He founded the first botanic garden of Venice. Died in 1757.

Pataud, pȧ'tō', (JEAN JACQUES FRANÇOIS,) a French writer of history and biography, was born at Orléans in 1752; died in 1817.

Patel, pȧ'tĕl', (PIERRE,) an excellent French landscape-painter, born about 1650. He imitated Claude Lorrain with some success. The forms of his trees are elegant, the buildings are designed with taste, and the distances are admirably rendered. His touch is firm and light, his colour generally clear and true. According to some writers, he was killed in a duel in 1703. Others date his death about 1676. His son PIERRE was a landscape-painter of inferior ability.

See ROBERT DUMESNIL, "Le Peintre-Graveur Français."

Patenier, de, dĕh pȧ'tĕh-ne-ȧ', or **Patiner**, pȧ'te'nȧ', (JOACHIM,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Dinant about 1490. He worked at Antwerp, and had a high reputation. Albert Dürer painted his portrait in 1520, and is said to have admired his works. "His perspectives," says the "Biographie Universelle," "are charming, and his figures touched in an exquisite manner." Died about 1545.

Pater, pȧ'tȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, born at Valenciennes in 1695, was a pupil and imitator of Watteau. Died in Paris in 1736.

Pater, pȧ'tẽr, (PAUL,) a mathematician, born in 1656, was professor at Dantzic. He wrote a treatise on the art of printing, (1710,) and a work "On the Caspian Sea," ("De Mari Caspio," 1723.) Died in 1724.

Pā'tẽr, (WALTER H.,) a British critic of the "æsthetic" school, born in 1839. He was educated at Oxford, and became a Fellow of Brasenose College. His "Studies in the History of the Renaissance," (1873,) though an elaborate, refined, and thoughtful work, has met with severe criticism. His stand-point is that of the Epicurean, and his plea is for "art for art's sake." Other works of high standing are "Marius the Epicurean," (1885,) "Appreciations," (1889,) "Miscellaneous Studies," (1895,) and "Gaston de la Tour," (an unfinished romance, 1897.) Died in 1894.

Pa-tẽr'cu-lus, (C. VELLEIUS,) a Roman historian, born about 20 B.C. He entered the army in the reign of Augustus, and became a military tribune. He served under Tiberius, in Germany, as prefect or legatus, between 4 and 12 A.D., and gained the favour of the future emperor. On the accession of Tiberius, in the year 14, he was chosen prætor. He wrote a valuable historical compendium, ("Historiæ Romanæ,") the object of which is to give a brief view of universal history, in connection

with that of Rome. He is considered impartial, except where he speaks of Augustus and Tiberius, whom he flatters extravagantly. His style is admired for clearness, conciseness, and energy. He is supposed to have died soon after 30 A.D.

See MOLLER, "Disputatio de Vellejo Paterculo," 1685; SPECKERT, "Dissertation de la Sincérité de Vellejus Paterculus," 1848.

Pat'er-son, (ARTHUR HENRY,) an English novelist, born at Bowdon, Cheshire, in 1862. He dwelt for a time in Kansas and New Mexico, and wrote "The Better Man," (1890,) "The Daughter of the Nez Percés," (1894,) "A Son of the Plains," (1895,) "The Gospel writ in Steel," (1898,) etc.

Pat'er-son, (SAMUEL,) an English bibliographer, born in London in 1728, was librarian to Lord Shelburne. He published a "Universal Library," ("Bibliotheca Universalis," 1786.) Died in 1802.

Pat'er-son, (WILLIAM,) a banker and projector, born in Scotland about 1658. He is the reputed founder of the Bank of England, established in 1694. He projected the Darien expedition, and was one of the directors of a company which planted a colony at Darien in 1698. This enterprise was a failure. He was an advocate of free trade.

See his "Life," by BANNISTER.

Pā'tey, (JANET MONACH,) an English contralto-singer, born at London, of Scotch parentage, in 1842. In 1871 she visited America on a concert tour, and was favourably received. Died February 28, 1894.

Paticchi, pä-tèk'kee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Rome in 1762. He had a rare facility of invention, and a superior talent for the imitation of the great masters. Among his works is "The Translation of Elijah." Died in 1788.

Patin, pä'tăN', [Lat. PATI'NUS,] (CHARLES,) a physician and numismatist, born in Paris in 1633, was a son of Gui Patin, noticed below. He became professor of medicine at Padua in 1677. He published, besides other works, a "History of Medals," (1665,) often reprinted, and "Brass Coins of the Roman Emperors Described," ("Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata ex Ære descripta," 1671.) Died at Padua in 1693.

Patin, (GUI,) a French physician and writer, distinguished for his learning and wit, was born near Beauvais in 1601 or 1602. He became professor at the Collége de France, Paris, in 1654, and wrote several medical works. His reputation is founded chiefly on his Letters, (7 vols., 1692,) which contain curious details, bon-mots, and anecdotes. Died in 1672.

See "Patiniana," 1703; REVEILLÉ PARISE, "Biographie de Guy Patin;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Patin, (HENRI JOSEPH GUILLAUME,) a French writer and critic, born in Paris in 1793. He was chosen to supply the place of Villemain at the Sorbonne in 1830, and succeeded Lemaire as professor of Latin poetry in 1833. In 1842 he was admitted into the French Academy. His most important work is "Studies on the Greek Tragic Poets," (3 vols., 1841–43.) Died in 1876.

Patiño or **Patinho**, (JOSÉ, or GIUSEPPE,) was born at Milan in 1667. He became minister of the marine and of the Indies in 1726, and was the most powerful minister of Spain after the death of La Paz, in 1734. Died in 1736.

Patinus. See PATIN.

Patkul, pät'kŭl, (JOHANN REINHOLD,) a Livonian patriot, born about 1660. He was condemned to death by the Swedish court for sedition or treason in 1694, but escaped, and entered the service of the Russian Czar, who sent him as ambassador to the King of Poland. He obtained in 1702 command of a corps which fought against the Swedes. In accordance with a treaty dictated by Charles XII. to the King of Poland, Patkul was delivered to the former, and executed in 1707.

See "Letzte Stunden Patkuls," Cologne, 1714; "Anecdotes concerning J. R. Patkul," London, 1761.

Pat'more, (COVENTRY,) an English poet, born at Woodford, Essex, in 1823. He published in 1853 "Tamerton Church Tower, and other Poems," and in 1854–62 "The Angel in the House," in four parts,—"The Betrothal," "The Espousal," "Faithful Forever," and "The Victories of Love." "His 'Angel in the House,'" says Ruskin, "is a most finished piece of writing, and the sweetest analysis we possess of quiet, modern domestic feeling." He was assistant librarian of the British Museum from 1846 to about 1868. He also published "A Garland of Poems for Children," (1862,) "The Unknown Eros," (1877,) "A Memoir of Barry Cornwall," and "Amelia," etc., (1878,) "The Rod, the Root, and the Flower," religious poems, (1895,) etc. Died November 26, 1896.

Pat'on, (ANDREW A.,) an English traveller, born early in the nineteenth century. He published, besides other works, "Researches on the Danube and the Adriatic." Died April 5, 1874.

Pat'on, (Sir JOSEPH NOEL,) a Scottish painter of high reputation, born at Dunfermline in 1823. He obtained a premium of £200 for a cartoon of "The Spirit of Religion," (1845.) At the Westminster Hall competition, in 1847, he received a second-class prize (£300) for his "Christ bearing the Cross" and "The Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania." Among his works, which are finely finished, are "Luther at Erfurt," and "Pursuit of Pleasure," (1855,) which was sold for two thousand guineas. Knighted in 1867, died in 1907.—His brother WALLER (1828–95) was a landscape-painter.

Pā'ton, (MARY ANNE,) a British soprano-singer, born in Edinburgh in 1802. She was distinguished for her precocity in musical acquirements, and when a mere child appeared frequently in public. In 1822 she made her début on the operatic stage, and achieved a great success. In 1824 she married Lord William Pitt Lennox; but the union was not a happy one, and she obtained a divorce in 1831. Shortly afterwards she married Mr. Joseph Wood, a tenor-singer. Died July 21, 1854.

Paton, (RICHARD,) an English painter and etcher, born about 1720. He excelled in naval battles and other marine pieces. Among his works is the "Defeat of De Grasse in 1784."

Patrat, pä'trä', (JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born at Arles in 1732. He wrote comedies which were received with favour. Died in 1801.

Patrice. See PATRICK, SAINT.

Patricius. See PATRICK, SAINT, and PATRIZZI.

Pat'rick, [Lat. PATRIÇ'IUS; Fr. PATRICE, pä'trèss',] SAINT, the apostle and patron saint of the Irish, was born at Bannevan, a small village of Tabernia, in Scotland, about 372 A.D. He is supposed to have been one of the first that preached Christianity in Ireland. His death is variously dated from 454 to 493. A "Confession" or autobiography, supposed to have been written by him, is extant. The Irish observe the 17th of March in his honour.

Pat'rick, (SAMUEL,) an English philologist, was one of the masters of the Charter-House. He published editions of Hederich's "Greek Lexicon," (1727,) and Ainsworth's "Latin Lexicon." Died in 1748.

Patrick, (SIMON,) an eminent English divine, born at Gainsborough in 1626. He became rector of Saint Paul's, Covent Garden, in 1662, Dean of Peterborough in 1679, Bishop of Chichester in 1689, and Bishop of Ely in 1691. He wrote a Paraphrase and Commentaries on the Old Testament, which are highly esteemed, and other devotional works, among which are "The Heart's Ease," (1659,) "Parable of the Pilgrim," (1668,) and "Christian Sacrifice," (1671.) Died in 1707.

Pa'trie, (WILLIAM MATTHEW FLINDERS,) an eminent Egyptologist, born at Woolwich, England, in 1853. After explorations in England, detailed in "Stonehenge," (1880,) he began explorations at Gizeh, Egypt, and at the mounds of Said and Naukratis. His results were given in a series of "Memoirs," in "Ten Years' Diggings," (1892,) and "Egyptian Decorative Art," (1895,) works of high value. He is also editor and main author of "A History of Ancient Egypt," (6 vols., 1895 *et seq.*).

Patrin, pä'trăN', (EUGÈNE LOUIS MELCHIOR,) a French mineralogist, born near Lyons in 1742. He was elected to the Convention in 1790, and voted for the exile of the king. His chief works are a "Journey to

the Altai Mountains," (1783,) and a "Natural History of Minerals," (5 vols., 1801.) Died in 1815.

Patrix, pȧ'trĕks', (PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Caen in 1583; died in 1671.

Patrizzi, pȧ-trĕt'see, written also **Patrizi**, [Lat. PATRIÇ'IUS,] an Italian historian, born at Sienna, became in 1460 secretary to Pope Pius II. Among his works is an "Account of the Councils of Bâle and Florence," ("Summa Conciliorum Basiliensis et Florentini.") Died in 1496.

Patrizzi, [Lat. PATRIÇ'IUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philosopher, born in Dalmatia in 1529. He obtained a chair of philosophy at Rome about 1592, and taught the philosophy of Plato under the patronage of Pope Clement VIII. He was a zealous opponent of the doctrines of Aristotle. Among his works are "Peripatetic Discussions," ("Discussiones peripateticæ," 1571,) and "Military Parallels," ("Paralleli militari," 1594.) Died in 1597.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Patrocle. See PATROCLUS.

Pa-tro'clēs, [Πατροκλῆς,] a Greek statuary, mentioned by Pliny and Pausanias, lived probably about 400 B.C.

Patrocles, a Macedonian general, was appointed commander at Babylon by Seleucus I. about 312 B.C. He was commander-in chief of the army of Antiochus I. about 280 B.C. He wrote a work on the geography of India, etc., which is not extant.

Pa-tro'clus, [Gr. Πάτροκλος; Fr. PATROCLE, pȧ'trŏkl',] a Greek hero, a son of Menœtius, and the dearest friend of Achilles, with whom he fought at the siege of Troy. Having borrowed the armour of Achilles, he slew a multitude of Trojans, but was killed by Hector, aided by Apollo.

Pā'tron, [Gr. Πάτρων,] an Epicurean philosopher, lived at Rome, associated with Cicero, and was a friend of Atticus. He afterwards went to Athens, and became the head of the Epicurean school in 52 B.C.

Patru, pȧ'trü', (OLIVIER,) an eminent French advocate, born in Paris in 1604. He made some reforms in forensic eloquence, and polished his style with minute attention. He had a high reputation as a critic, and has been compared to Quintilian. In 1640 he was admitted into the French Academy. The speech which he made at his reception became a precedent for all such occasions. His works were published in 1681. Died in 1681.

Patte, pȧt, (PIERRE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1723. He wrote several works on architecture. Died in 1814.

Pat'tĕn, (SIMON NELSON,) an American economist, was born at Sandwich, Illinois, in 1852, and became professor of political economy at the University of Pennsylvania in 1888. He published several works on political economy, also "Theory of Social Forces," "Development of English Thought," etc.

Pat'tẽr-sŏn, (DANIEL T.,) a distinguished naval officer, born in the State of New York, served in the war of 1812, and in 1814 commanded the naval forces at New Orleans. He received the thanks of Congress for the part he took in the defence of that city. Died in 1839.

Patterson, (FRANCIS ENGLE,) an American general, son of General Robert Patterson, noticed below, was born in Philadelphia in 1821. He served in the Mexican war, and, as brigadier-general of volunteers, fought under General McClellan in 1862 in his campaign against Richmond. He was killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol in November of that year.

Patterson, (ROBERT,) LL.D., born in Ireland in 1743, emigrated to America, and was appointed in 1779 professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. He became director of the United States Mint in 1805, and was also president of the American Philosophical Society. Died in 1824.

Patterson, (ROBERT,) a general, born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1792, emigrated to Philadelphia in his youth, and became a merchant. He commanded a division at Cerro Gordo in 1847. In June, 1861, he obtained command of an army of about 20,000 men, which he moved across the Potomac on the 2d of July. He was instructed to defeat or hold in check the army of General J. E. Johnston near Winchester, but he failed to effect this object, while Johnston marched to Bull Run and decided the victory of July 21. General Patterson was, in consequence, severely censured by many. On the 18th of July, General Scott had written to him, "I have certainly been expecting you to beat the enemy. . . . You have been at least his equal, and, I suppose, superior, in numbers." General Scott, however, appears not to have been aware of the actual strength of Johnston's army, which is now admitted to have been superior to that of his opponent in the field. General Patterson was honourably discharged when the term of service of his troops had expired. Died August 7, 1881.

Pat'tẽr-sŏn, (ROBERT HOGARTH,) a British author, born in Edinburgh in 1821. He published "The New Revolution," (1860,) "Essays in History and Art," (1861,) "The Economy of Capital," (1864,) "The Science of Finance," (1867,) "The State, the Poor, and the Country," (1870,) etc., and was prominent as a conservative journalist. Died December 16, 1886.

Patterson or **Paterson**, (WILLIAM,) an American statesman and jurist, born in New Jersey, or at sea, about 1744. He was one of the delegates representing New Jersey in the Convention which formed the federal Constitution in 1787. He was a United States Senator in 1789–90, and was Governor of New Jersey from 1791 to 1794. In the latter year he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States. He is said to have been an upright judge. Died in 1806.

Pat'te-sŏn, (JOHN COLERIDGE,) an English missionary, a grand-nephew of the poet Coleridge, was born in London, April 1, 1827. He was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1854 he went with Selwyn as a missionary to New Zealand, and in 1861 was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Melanesia, in which capacity he laboured with great devotion. Having landed on the island of Nukapu, he was murdered by the natives, September 20, 1871. (See his "Life," by his cousin, C. M. Yonge, 1874.)

Patti, pȧt'tee, (ADELINA MARIA CLORINDA,) a popular operatic singer, of Italian extraction, was born in Madrid in 1843. She performed at New York in 1859, and in 1861 made her first appearance in London, and became at once a distinguished favourite with the public. She was received with equal applause in the chief cities of the continent. Her voice is a high soprano. In 1868 she was married to the Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced, and in 1886 to Signor Nicolini. D. 1919.

Patti, (CARLOTTA,) an excellent singer, a sister of the preceding, performed with success at concerts in Europe and America. She married, September 3, 1879, Ernest de Munck, of Weimar. Died June 28, 1889.

Pat'tĭ-sŏn, (DOROTHY WYNDLOW,) better known as SISTER DORA, an English philanthropist, born at Hauxwell, Yorkshire, January 16, 1832. In 1864 she joined the Anglican Sisterhood of Good Samaritans, and in 1865 was sent to Walsall as a hospital-nurse, where she remained for the principal part of her life, though she finally withdrew from the sisterhood in 1874. Died at Walsall, December 24, 1878. The best account of her life and remarkable labours is "Sister Dora, a Biography," by Margaret Lonsdale.

Pattison, (MARK,) D.D., an English clergyman, born at Hornby in 1813. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1840 was made a Fellow of Lincoln College. He was author of one of the once-famous "Essays and Reviews," and published a life of Casaubon, (1875,) "Life of Milton," (1880,) and other works. Died in 1884.

Pattison, (ROBERT EMORY,) ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was born at Quantico, Maryland, in 1850. He went to Philadelphia, became comptroller of that city in 1877, and Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania in 1882 and again in 1891, a notable fact in that strongly Republican State. Died August 1, 1904.

Pat'tĭ-sŏn, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in Sussex in 1706; died in 1727.

Pat'tŏn, (FRANCIS LANDEY,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent divine, born in Bermuda, January 22, 1843. He was educated at University and Knox Colleges, Toronto,

and at Princeton Theological Seminary. After holding various Presbyterian pastorates, he was called in 1872 to be professor of didactic theology in the seminary at Chicago. In 1881 he became professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and in 1888 was chosen president of Princeton College. He published a "Treatise on Inspiration," a "Summary of Christian Doctrine," "Doctrine of a Future Retribution," etc.

Patton, (JACOB HARRIS,) an American author, born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, about 1820. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1839, and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1846. His principal works are "History of the United States," (1859,) "Natural Resources of the United States," (1879,) "History of the American People," (2 vols., 1882,) "The Yorktown Memorial," (1882,) and "The Democratic Party, its History and Influence," (1884.)

Patu, pȧ'tü', (CLAUDE PIERRE,) a French dramatic poet, born in Paris in 1729; died in 1757.

Patuzzi, pȧ-toot'see, (GIOVANNI VINCENZO,) an Italian theologian, born at Conegliano in 1700, was a Dominican friar. Among his works is "Moral Theology," (7 vols., 1790.) Died in 1769.

Patzke, pȧts'kẹh, (JOHANN SAMUEL,) a German minister and poet, born near Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1727. He became a popular preacher at Magdeburg. He published sermons, hymns, dramas, and a translation of Tacitus, (6 vols., 1765–77.) Died in 1787.

Paucton, pōk'tôn', (ALEXIS JEAN PIERRE,) a French mathematician, born in Maine in 1732 or 1736. He wrote an excellent work named "Métrologie, or a Treatise on the Measures, Weights, and Coins of Ancient and Modern Nations," (1780.) Died in Paris in 1798.

Pauditz, pŏw'dits, (CHRISTOPH,) a painter, born in Lower Saxony about 1618, was a pupil of Rembrandt. He was patronized by Albert Sigismund, Duke of Bavaria. He painted history and genre. Died in 1646.

Paul, [Gr. Παῦλος; Lat. PAU'LUS; Fr. PAUL, pōl; It. PAOLO, pŏw'lo; Ger. PAULUS, pŏw'lûs; Sp. PABLO, pȧ'blo,] SAINT, the great Apostle of the Gentiles, originally called SAUL, was a native of Tarsus, a city of Cilicia. He was a Jew and a Roman citizen by birthright, and a rigid Pharisee by education. He probably studied Greek literature at Tarsus, which was then a celebrated seat of learning, and he learned the trade of a tentmaker. He afterwards received instruction in the law from Gamaliel, an eminent rabbi and jurist at Jerusalem. (Acts xxii. 3.) He became a zealous supporter of the Jewish religion and a violent persecutor of the Christians. The first passage of Scripture in which he is mentioned is Acts vii. 58, narrating the death of the martyr Stephen, to which Saul was accessory. During a journey from Jerusalem to Damascus, about 36 A.D., he was miraculously converted and ordained an apostle to preach the gospel to the Gentiles. (Acts ix.) He went from Damascus into Arabia, and had an interview with Saint Peter at Jerusalem about the year 39, after which he preached for several years in Syria and Cilicia. He passed a whole year at Antioch, where he "taught much people." About 45 A.D. Saul and Barnabas departed from Antioch on an extensive mission to the Gentiles. They traversed the island of Cyprus, from which they passed into Asia Minor, and Paul preached a memorable sermon at Antioch in Pisidia. Though violently persecuted, they converted many at Antioch, Iconium, and Lystra, and returned in 47 A.D. to Antioch in Syria, where they abode a long time. In the course of a second apostolic journey he founded churches at Philippi and Thessalonica, and uttered a remarkable discourse at Athens. He also made many converts at Corinth, where he remained a year and a half, and where he wrote the Epistles to the Thessalonians. Much diversity of opinion prevails among the learned about the date of the principal events of his life. The divine origin of his doctrine was attested by many miracles, by "signs, and wonders, and mighty deeds." (II. Cor. xii. 12.)

After he had visited Jerusalem the fourth time since his conversion, he commenced a third apostolic tour. He laboured for about two years at Ephesus, and afterwards revisited the churches of Macedonia and Greece. About the year 59 he was again at Jerusalem, the populace of which assailed him, and would have killed him, but an officer took him into custody and sent him to the Roman governor Felix, at Cæsarea. He was confined in prison there for a long time, defended himself by a noble and eloquent speech before King Agrippa, and appealed to Cæsar. He was taken by sea to Rome, where he "dwelt two whole years in his own hired house," and preached the gospel without hindrance. We have no authentic record of his death; but, according to tradition, he suffered martyrdom at Rome about 66 A.D.

"In perusing the history and writings of Saint Paul," says W. L. Alexander, "it is impossible not to be struck with the amazing energy of thought and action by which he was characterized. . . . Removed alike from the extremes of fanaticism on the one hand and apathy on the other, his whole life was a noble instance of the consecration, on sound and elevated principles, of the highest powers and the most indefatigable energies to a work in which he had no personal interest apart from that of his fellow-Christians. . . . In his peculiar capacity as one of the founders of the Christian Church and an inspired expositor of divine truth, he stands without a rival in his claims upon our gratitude and reverence." ("Encyclopædia Britannica," article "Paul.")

See the Acts of the Apostles, chaps. xi., xiii.–xxviii.; Epistles of Saint Paul; NEANDER, "History of the Church;" LEWINS, "Life and Epistles of Saint Paul," 2 vols., London, 1851; CONYBEARE and HOWSON, "Life of Saint Paul," 2 vols., 1850; SCHRADER, "Der Apostel Paulus," 5 vols., 1829–36; HEMSEN, "Der Apostel Paulus," 1850; BAUR, "Paulus," 1845; LÜTZELBERGER, "Paulus und Johannes," 1839; ERNEST RENAN, "Saint-Paul," 1869.

Paul [Lat. PAU'LUS; It. PAOLO, pŏw'lo] I., a native of Rome, was elected pope, as successor to Stephen III., in 757 A.D. Died in 767 or 768. He was succeeded by Stephen IV.

Paul II., POPE, (PIETRO **Barbo**—bar'bo,) a native of Venice, and a nephew of Eugene IV., was born in 1418. He succeeded Pius II. in 1464. He was unfavourable to human learning, and suppressed an academy of literati which was formed in Rome. He was the first who gave the cardinals the privilege to wear purple. He died in 1471, and was succeeded by Sixtus IV.

See MICHEL CANESE, "Vie de Paul II," 1740.

Paul III., POPE, (ALESSANDRO **Farnese**—far-nā'sȧ,) was born at Canino about 1466. He succeeded Clement VII. in 1534. He approved the newly-formed order of the Jesuits about 1540. To oppose the progress of Luther, he convoked a council, which, after a delay of several years, met at Trent in 1545. Before the last date he excommunicated Henry VIII. of England. He sent about 12,000 troops to fight for Charles V. against the Protestant princes of Germany, and obtained for his grandson, Ottavio Farnese, the hand of Margaret, a daughter of the emperor. Paul protested against the *interim* treaty of peace which Charles V. granted to the Protestants in 1547. He died in November, 1549, and was succeeded by Julius III.

See QUIRINI, "Imago Pontificis Pauli III.;" ONUFRIO PANVINIO, "Vita Pauli III.;" RANKE, "History of the Popes;" ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vols. ii. and iii.

Paul IV., POPE, (GIAN PIETRO **Caraffa**—kȧ-rȧf'fȧ,) born at Capriglio about 1476, was elected pope in 1555. He was intolerant and tyrannical. He quarrelled with Philip II. of Spain, whose army under the Duke of Alva blockaded Rome in 1557 and compelled the pope to sue for peace. He refused to recognize Elizabeth as Queen of England, and by his arrogant course promoted the triumph of Protestantism in England. He died in 1559, and was succeeded by Pius IV., who put to death two nephews of Paul IV. for their crimes.

See BROMATO, "Vita di Paolo IV.," 1748; RANKE, "History of the Popes;" ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. iii. books xi. and xii.

Paul V., POPE, (CAMILLO **Borghese**—bor-gā'sȧ,) born at Rome in 1552, succeeded Leo XI. in 1605. He was involved in a contest with the Venetians respecting the trial of ecclesiastics by lay tribunals, the foundation of religious houses, etc., and placed Venice under interdict in 1606. The senate of Venice retaliated by banishing the Jesuits. Through the mediation of Henry IV. of France, a compromise was effected in 1607. He died in 1621, and was succeeded by Gregory XV.

Paul [Russ. PAVLOF, pâv'lof] **I., (Petrovitch,** pâ-tRO'vitch,) Emperor of Russia, born in 1754, was the son of Peter III. and Catherine II. After the assassination of his father by order of Catherine, Paul was treated by her with great severity, and deprived of all participation in public affairs. He married Mary of Würtemberg in 1776. On his accession to the throne, in 1796, he distinguished himself for a time by his liberal policy towards Poland, and in 1798 joined the coalition against France. He sent an army under Suwarow (Soovórof) to Italy to fight against the French. (See SUWAROW.) In a fit of caprice, he left his former allies, and attempted to form a coalition against England, in 1800. His numerous acts of folly and tyranny at length caused a conspiracy to take his life, at the head of which was Count Pahlen. Under pretence of compelling him to sign an abdication of the throne, the conspirators forced their way into his chamber and put him to death, (March, 1801.) His death was not regretted by his subjects. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander I. He left three other sons, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, and several daughters.

See VON TANNENBERG, "Leben Pauls I.," 1804; P. R. AUGUIS, "Histoire de Catherine II et de Paul I," 1813.

Paul, pŏwl, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) Duke of Würtemberg, a German naturalist and traveller, born at Carlsruhe in 1797. He visited North America, the southern parts of Europe, and Egypt, and made valuable collections of objects in natural history. Died in 1860.

Paul, (GABRIEL R.,) an American general, born in Missouri about 1814, graduated at West Point in 1834. He served as captain in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers in 1862. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, July, 1863, losing both his eyes. Died May 5, 1886.

Paul, (SAINT VINCENT DE.) See VINCENT.

Paul [Sp. PABLO, pâ'BLo] **de Burgos,** (dà bŏŏR'gòs,) or **Paul de Santa Maria,** (dà sân'tà mâ-ree'â,) a Spanish bishop, born at Burgos about 1350, was converted from Judaism to Christianity. Died in 1435.

Paul (or **Paulus**) [Gr. Παῦλος] **of Samosata,** [Fr. PAUL DE SAMOSATE, pōl dẹh sȧ'mo'zȧt',] a noted heresiarch of the third century. He was chosen Bishop of Antioch about 260 A.D., and soon provoked general censure by his rapacity, arrogance, and affectation of worldly pomp. He was also charged with heretical opinions respecting the divinity of Christ, and was deposed by a council in 269. According to Epiphanius, he denied the distinct personality of Christ. By the favour of Queen Zenobia, Paul kept possession of the church at Antioch until about 272 A.D. His opinions were afterwards maintained by a small sect called Pauliani.

Paul the Silentiary, a Greek poet, who was chief of the Silentiarii in the palace of Justinian. He wrote, about 562 A.D., a description of the church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople, in verse.

Paul Veronese. See CAGLIARI, (PAOLO.)

Pau'la, SAINT, a Roman lady, noted for ascetic piety, born in 347 A.D., was descended from the Scipios. She was a disciple of Saint Jerome. Died in Palestine in 404.

Paul'ding, (HIRAM,) an American rear-admiral, a son of John Paulding, noticed below, was born in Westchester county, New York, about 1800. He became a captain in 1844, and arrested Walker the filibuster at Punta Arenas in 1857. For this act he was censured by President Buchanan, who released Walker. In April, 1861, he was appointed commander of the navy-yard of Norfolk, and burned the shipping and other public property which it seemed impossible to defend. The ships-of-war had been scuttled before he took command there. He commanded the Brooklyn Navy-Yard from 1862 to 1865. Died October 20, 1878.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867; GREELEY, "American Conflict," 1866.

Paulding, (JAMES KIRKE,) a popular American novelist and miscellaneous writer, born in Pawling, Dutchess county, New York, in August, 1779. He published in 1807, conjointly with Washington Irving, a series of witty and satirical papers, entitled "Salmagundi," which were greatly admired at the time. His satire entitled "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan" appeared in 1816, and was followed by "The Backwoodsman," a poem, (1818,) "John Bull in America, or the New Munchausen," (1824,) "Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham," (1826,) and "The Dutchman's Fireside," the most admired of his novels, (1831.) His more recent works are a "Life of Washington," and the novel entitled "The Old Continental," (1846.) Mr. Paulding was appointed in 1837 secretary of the navy by President Van Buren. Died in 1860.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Paulding, (JOHN,) one of the American soldiers who in 1780 captured Major André. A monument was erected to him near Peekskill. Died in 1818.

Paulet, pō'lȧ', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French physician, born at Anduze in 1740. He wrote a good "Treatise on Mushrooms," (2 vols., 1793,) and other works. Died in 1826.

Pau'let or **Paw'lett,** (WILLIAM,) Marquis of Winchester, an English courtier, born about 1476. He held a place at court in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his successors. Died in 1572.

See his "Life," by ROWLAND BROUGHTON.

Pau'lett, (WILLIAM,) LORD, an English politician, born in 1666, represented Lymington in Parliament. Died in 1729.

Pauli, pŏw'lee, (GEORG REINHOLD,) a German historian, born at Berlin, May 25, 1823, was educated at Berlin and Bonn. He was Baron Bunsen's secretary in England, 1849–52, became professor of history at Bonn in 1855, at Rostock in 1857, at Tübingen in 1859, at Marburg in 1867, and at Göttingen in 1870. Among his works are "König Alfred und seine Stellung in der Geschichte Englands," ("King Alfred and his Position in the History of England," 1851,) a continuation in three volumes (1853–58) of Lappenberg's "Geschichte von England," an edition of Gower's "Confessio Amantis," and other works, chiefly relating to English history. Died June 3, 1882.

Pauli, pŏw'lee, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born at Saalfeld, in Prussia, in 1723, became professor of history at Halle. Among his works is "Preussische Staatsgeschichte," (8 vols., 1760–69.) Died in 1778.

Pauli or **Paulli,** pŏwl'lee, (SIMON,) a German physician and botanist, born at Rostock in 1603, became first physician to Frederick III. of Denmark. He wrote "Flora Danica," (1648.) Died in 1680.

Paulian, pō'le-ôN', (AIMÉ HENRI,) a French Jesuit, born at Nîmes in 1722. He wrote several works on natural science. His "Dictionary of Physics" ("Dictionnaire de Physique," 3 vols., 1761) was often reprinted. Died in 1801.

Paulin. See PAULINUS.

Paulin de Saint-Barthélemi. See PAULINUS, (JOHANN PHILIPP WEREDIN.)

Pau-lī'nus, [Gr. Παυλῖνος,] Bishop of Tyre, was a friend of Eusebius of Cæsarea. He became Bishop of Tyre before 313 A.D., and was translated to the see of Antioch about 325. He was charged with being an Arian.

Paulinus OF ANTIOCH was a leader of the Eustathian party. He was ordained Bishop of Antioch about 362 A.D. Meletius was at the same time the bishop of the opposite party. Died about 388.

Pau-lī'nus, an Italian missionary, sent by Pope Gregory to England, is said to have converted King Edwin of Northumbria. He became Archbishop of York about 627. Died in 644.

Pau-lī'nus, [Fr. PAULIN, pō'lȧN',] (PONTIUS MEROPIUS,) SAINT, Bishop of Nola, was born at Burdigala (Bordeaux) about 353 A.D. He was a pupil of the poet Ausonius, and became consul at Rome in 378. Having been converted to Christianity, he renounced the world, and was elected Bishop of Nola in 409 A.D. He wrote letters and poems, which are extant. Died in 431.

See F. A. GERVAISE, "Vie de S. Paulin," 1743; RABANIS, "S. Paulin de Nole," 1841; TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Paulinus, SAINT, Patriarch of Aquileia, born in Friuli or Austrasia about 728 A.D., was noted as a zealous defender of the doctrine of the Trinity. Died in 804.

Paulinus, pŏw-lee'nŭs, (JOHANN PHILIPP WEREDIN,)

or **Paulin de Saint-Barthélemi**, a German Orientalist, was born at Hof, near Mannersdorf, in Austria, in 1748. He was sent as a missionary to Malabar in 1774, and learned the Sanscrit language. He published, besides other works, a "Sanscrit Grammar," (1790,) and the "Liturgical, Mythological, and Civil System of the Brahmans," ("Systema Brahmanicum liturgicum, mythologicum et civile," 1791.) Died at Rome in 1806.

Paulli. See PAULI.

Paullini, pŏwl-lee'nee, (CHRISTIAN FRANZ,) a German physician and miscellaneous writer, born at Eisenach in 1643; died in 1712.

Paulmier de Grentemesnil, pō'me-ā' dẹh grŏNt'-mā'nēl', (JULIEN LE,) a Protestant French physician, born in the Cotentin in 1520. He practised in Paris, and is said to have cured Charles IX. of inability to sleep, *(insomnia.)* Died in 1598.

Paulmier, le, lẹh pō'me-ā', [Lat. PALME'RIUS,] (JACQUES,) a French philologist, born in Auge in 1587, was a son of the preceding. He served against the Spaniards under Maurice about eight years, (1620–28.) He wrote "Exercises on the Best Greek Authors," ("Exercitationes in optimos Autores Græcos," 1668,) a work of some merit, and a "Description of Ancient Greece," (in Latin, 1678.) Died in 1670.

Paulmy. See ARGENSON, (MARC ANTOINE RENÉ.)

Paulo, (MARCO.) See POLO.

Paulus. See PAUL.

Pau'lus was elected Patriarch of Constantinople, by the orthodox or Homoousians, in 336 A.D. The Arians at the same time elected Macedonius. Paulus was banished by the emperor, but was restored in 342, and was supported by Julius, Bishop of Rome. He died in exile about 350.

Paulus, pŏw'lŭs, (HEINRICH EBERHARD GOTTLOB,) a German theologian, distinguished as the leader of the old rationalistic school in Germany, was born near Stuttgart in 1761. He became professor of Oriental languages at Jena in 1789, and subsequently of exegesis and ecclesiastical history at Heidelberg. He was the author of a "Philological, Critical, and Historical Commentary on the New Testament," (4 vols., 1800–04,) "Exegetic Manual on the First Three Gospels," (1830,) and other similar works. He died in 1851. His wife, CAROLINE, and his daughter, EMILIE, were also distinguished as writers. The latter was married to A. W. Schlegel.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Pau'lus, (JULIUS,) one of the most eminent of the Roman jurists. The place of his birth is not known. Having been exiled by Elagabalus, he was recalled by Alexander Severus about 222 A.D. and appointed prætorian prefect. He was remarkable for fertility as a writer and for the extent of his legal learning. The excerpts from Paulus in the Digest are more numerous than those from any other jurist except Ulpian. His great work is "Ad Edictam," in eighty books. He also wrote twenty-six books of "Quæstiones," and twenty-three books of "Responsa." Died about 235 A.D.

See RITTERHUSIUS, "Vita J. Pauli;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Paulus, (L. ÆMILIUS,) [Fr. PAUL-ÉMILE, pōl ā'mēl'; It. PAOLO EMILIO, pŏw'lo ā-mee'le-o,] a Roman general of a patrician family, was consul for the first time in 219 B.C. He was again elected consul for the year 216, by the aristocratic party. Against his advice, his rash colleague, Terentius Varro, offered battle to Hannibal at Cannæ, where Æmilius Paulus was killed, in 216 B.C. His brave conduct on this occasion is applauded by Horace. ("Carmina," Lib. I., Ode 12.) His daughter ÆMILIA was the wife of Scipio the Great, surnamed Africanus.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxii. and xxiii.

Paulus, (LUCIUS ÆMILIUS,) a son of the preceding, was born about 230 B.C., and was the most celebrated member of his family. He was a fine specimen of the old Roman aristocracy, and was a brother-in-law of Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal. Elected prætor for the year 191 B.C., he obtained as his province Farther Spain, where he defeated the Lusitani in a great battle. In the year 189 he returned to Rome, and in 182 was elected consul, after having been defeated at several elections. With a view to finish the Macedonian war, the people elected him consul in 168 B.C. He gained in the same year a decisive victory over Perseus at Pydna, and afterwards took that king prisoner. He returned to Rome in 167, and obtained the honour of a triumph, with the surname of MACEDONICUS. He died in 160 B.C. leaving a high reputation for honour and integrity. Plutarch has written his life and drawn a comparison between him and Timoleon. One of his sons was adopted by the son of the great Scipio above named, and became afterwards celebrated as Scipio Africanus the younger.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxxiv.–xl.; PLUTARCH, "Paulus Æmilius;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Viris illustribus."

Paulus, pŏw'lus, (PIETER,) a Dutch statesman, born at Axel in 1754. He was president of the Assembly which abolished the office of Stadtholder in 1795. He wrote a "Memoir on Equality among Men," (1792.) Died in 1796.

Pau'lus Ægine'ta, (ĕj-e-ne'tạ,) [Fr. PAUL D'ÉGINE, pōl dā'zhĕn',] a celebrated Greek medical writer, of whose personal history little is known, except that he was born in the island of Ægina. He is supposed to have lived in the seventh century of our era. He travelled extensively, and wrote several medical works, one of which, called "De Re Medica Libri septem," is still extant. It is mostly compiled from Galen and other writers. The sixth book ("On Surgery") is the most valuable and original part of the work.

See SPRENGEL, "Histoire de la Médecine;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medica."

Paulus Æmilius. See EMILIO, (PAOLO.)

Pau'lus Di-ac'o-nus, [Fr. PAUL DIACRE, pōl de'-ăkr',] ("Paul the Deacon,") a mediæval historian, sometimes called WARNEFRIDUS, was born at Friuli (Forum Julii) about 735 A.D. He passed some years at the court of Charlemagne. He wrote Latin verses, and a valuable "History of the Lombards," in a clear and elegant style. Died about 798 A.D.

Paunce'fote, (JULIAN,) LORD, an English diplomatist, was born at Preston Court, England, in 1828. He was called to the bar in 1852, served as attorney-general and chief justice of the supreme court in Hong-Kong, became under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1882, minister to the United States in 1889, and ambassador after 1893. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Pauncefote in 1899. Died May 24, 1902.

Pau-sā'nĭ-as, [Παυσανίας,] a Spartan general, was the son of Cleombrotus, and a nephew of Leonidas, who fell at Thermopylæ. In 479 B.C. he became guardian of his cousin Pleistarchus, for whom he exercised the functions of royalty for several years. He commanded the Greek army which defeated the Persians under Mardonius at Platæa in 479. In 477 the confederate Greeks sent out a fleet under Pausanias, who captured Byzantium. Having formed ambitious and treasonable designs, he made secret overtures to the King of Persia. He also offended the allies by his arrogant and domineering conduct, and was recalled to Sparta. His intrigues with the Persian court were detected a few years later by the Ephori, who ordered his arrest. He then took refuge in a temple, where he died of starvation, about 468 B.C.

Pausanias, King of Sparta, was a son of Pleistonax, whom he succeeded in 444 B.C., being then an infant. During the contest between Thrasybu'lus and the Thirty Tyrants (403 B.C.) he intervened in favour of the former. Died about 380 B.C.

Pausanias, a Greek traveller and author, who flourished between 150 and 200 A.D. He is supposed to have been born in Lydia; but nothing is known respecting him except what we learn from his writings. He was the author of a valuable "Itinerary or Description of Greece," (Ἑλλάδος Περιήγησις.) His description of places is minute and accurate, but mainly relates to objects of antiquity and works of art. If he mentions mountains and rivers, it is chiefly for the sake of legends or myths connected with them. He describes pictures, statues, etc. with simplicity, and makes no pretensions to be a critic. His work is the more highly prized for this reason. "With the exception of Herodotus," says George Long, "there is no writer of antiquity who has comprehended

so many valuable facts in a small volume. The work of Pausanias is full of matter,—mythological, historical, and artistic; nor does he omit matters physical and economical." His work has been translated into English by Thomas Taylor.

See KOENIG, "De Pausaniæ Fide et Auctoritate in Historia," etc., 1832; SIEBELIS, "Quæstio in Pausaniæ Periegetæ Patria," etc., 1819.

Pausias, pau'she-as, [Παυσίας,] an excellent Greek painter of Sicyon, flourished about 350 B.C. He was a pupil of Pamphilus, and a contemporary of Apelles. He excelled in painting in encaustic with the *cestrum*, (graving-tool.) Pliny calls him "primum in hoc genere nobilem." The favourite subjects of Pausias were small panel-pictures, chiefly of boys. He was the first who decorated the ceilings and walls of houses with encaustic paintings. Among his master-pieces was "The Sacrifice of an Ox," in which the effects of foreshortening and chiaroscuro were displayed with great success.

Pau'son, [Παύσων,] a Greek painter of uncertain epoch, is mentioned by Aristotle, who says that Polygnotus painted figures more beautiful than nature, Dionysius represented them as they are, and Pauson made them appear inferior to the reality.

Pautet, pō'tā', (JULES,) a French writer of prose and verse, born at Beaune in 1799; died in 1870.

Pauthier, pō'te-ā', (JEAN PIERRE GUILLAUME,) a French Orientalist, was born at Mamirolle in 1801. He published a French version of "Childe Harold," (1828–30,) "The Four Books of the Moral and Political Philosophy of the Chinese," (4th edition, 1852,) "La Chine," (1837,) a "History of the Political Relations of China with the Western Powers," (1859,) etc. Died in 1873.

Pautre, Le. See LEPAUTRE.

Pauw or **Paaw**, (PIETER.) See PAAW.

Pauw, van, vän pŏw, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch writer, born at Amsterdam in 1739, was a great-nephew of the famous De Witt. He became canon of Xanten. He displayed ingenuity and penetration in his works, among which are "Philosophical Researches on the Egyptians and Chinese," (2 vols., 1774,) and "Philosophical Researches on the Greeks," (2 vols., 1788.) Died in 1799. Many of his ideas are considered paradoxical.

Pauw, van, (JAN CORNELIS,) a Dutch philologist, born at Utrecht. He published editions of Anacreon, Æschylus, and Theophrastus; also notes on Pindar. Died in 1749.

Pauwels, pŏw'elss, (FERDINAND,) a Belgian painter of history, born at Eckeren, April 13, 1830. In 1876 he was called from the Weimar Art School to Dresden as professor in the Academy of Fine Arts. Many of his pictures have scriptural or ecclesiastical subjects.

Pâvăkă, pă'vạ-kạ, [*i.e.* "purifying," or the "purifier,"] one of the names of AGNI, which see.

Păv'ă-nă or **Păv'ăn**, [modern Hindoo pron. pŭv'ạ-nạ or pŭv'ạn,] written also **Pawana** and **Puwun**, a Sanscrit word, signifying "air" or "wind," and forming in the Hindoo mythology the name of the god or regent of the winds, answering in several respects to the Æolus of the Greeks and Romans. He was also regarded as the regent of the northwest quarter of the heavens. According to some, Pavana was the father of the celebrated monkey king, HANUMÂN, which see.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Pavesi, pă-vā'see, (STEFANO,) an Italian composer, born at Crema in 1778. He composed many operas, among which are "Tancredi," (1812,) and "The Hermit," ("Il Solitario," 1826.) Died about 1846.

Pavie, pă've', (THÉODORE,) a French Orientalist, born at Angers in 1811. He became professor of Sanscrit at the Collége de France in 1852, published a "Voyage to the United States," (1827,) and translated some works from Sanscrit, Chinese, etc.

Pavillon, pă've'yôn', (ÉTIENNE,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1632, was a nephew of Nicolas. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1691, although his verses scarcely reach mediocrity. Died in 1705.

Pavillon, (NICOLAS,) a French prelate and Jansenist, born in Paris in 1597, was appointed Bishop of Aleth in 1637. He produced a Ritual which was condemned at Rome but was widely used in France. Died in 1677.

Pavillon, du, dü pă've'yôn', (JEAN FRANÇOIS **du Cheyron**—dü shạ'rôn',) CHEVALIER, a French naval officer, born at Périgueux in 1730. He made important improvements in signals, and wrote a "Treatise on Naval Tactics," (1778,) which is commended. He was killed in battle with the British near Dominique in 1782.

Pavius. See PAAW, (PIETER.)

Pavlof, Pavlov, or **Pawlow**, păv'lof, (NICHOLAS PHILIPPOVITCH,) a Russian poet and novelist, born in Moscow in 1802.

Pavlov, pav'lof, (IVAN PETROVICH,) Russian physiologist, was born 1849. He studied at the University of St. Petersburg and became professor there. He is best known for his researches on the digestive glands. Wrote "The Work of the Digestive Glands." Received the Nobel prize, 1904.

Pawaka. See PÂVAKA.

Pawana. See PAVANA.

Pawlett. See PAULETT, (WILLIAM.)

Pax, the Latin of EIRENE, which see.

Pax'ton, (EDWARD F.,) an American general, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia. He served as brigadier-general of the Confederate army at Antietam, September, 1862, and was killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.

Pax'ton, (Sir JOSEPH,) an English architect and gardener, born near Woburn, Bedfordshire, in 1803. Having entered the service of the Duke of Devonshire as a gardener, he remodelled after his own designs the magnificent gardens and parks at Chatsworth, and gained distinction as an architect by the erection of a vast conservatory at that place. The Crystal Palace built for the World's Fair of 1851 was designed and superintended by Mr. Paxton, who was knighted for this service. He was also the architect of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which is much admired. He published "The Cottage Calendar," and other works. Died in 1865.

Payá y Rico, pă-yâ' e ree'ko, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish cardinal, born at Benejama, December 20, 1811, was made a bishop in 1858, Archbishop of Compostela in 1874, and cardinal-priest in 1877.

Payen, pă'yôn', (ANSELME,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1795. He became professor of chemistry in Paris, and a member of the Institute. Among his works is a "Course of Elementary and Industrial Chemistry," (2 vols., 1831.) Died May 13, 1871.

Payen, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer, born in Paris in 1800; died February 7, 1870. He gave special attention to mineral waters.

Payer, pă'yâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French botanist, born at Asfeld (Ardennes) in 1818. He obtained the chair of botany at the Normal School in Paris in 1841, and supplied the place of Mirbel at the Sorbonne, (1841–48.) He was secretary to Lamartine in 1848, and became professor of botany, etc., in 1852. His chief work is a "Treatise on Comparative Vegetable Organogeny." Died September 5, 1860.

Payer, pī'ẹr, (JULIUS,) an Austrian explorer, born at Schönau, September 1, 1842. He became an army officer, and a professor of history in the military school. He was later employed in geodetic work in the Alps. In 1869 he visited Greenland with Koldewey, and went to Spitzbergen with Weyprecht. He went in 1872–74 to Nova Zembla and Franz Joseph Land on the steamer Tegethof. His principal book is an account of the last-named voyage. He died in 1915.

Paykull, de, dẹh pī'kul, ? (GUSTAF,) BARON, a Swedish naturalist, born at Stockholm in 1757. He became first secretary to the king in 1794, and marshal of the court in 1815. He wrote monographs on Swedish coleoptera, and several dramas. Died in 1826.

Payn, (JAMES,) an English novelist, born at Cheltenham in 1830. He studied at Eton and Woolwich, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1854. He published "Stories from Boccaccio," "Poems," (1855,) "Lost Sir Massingberd," "Thicker than Water," (1883,) "A Modern Dick Whittington," (1892,) "In Market Overt," (1895,) and many other works. For many years he was the editor of "Chambers's Journal." His "Literary Recollections" (1885) attracted much attention. Died in 1898.

Payne, pān, (JOHN,) an English engraver and designer, born in London in 1608. He engraved portraits with success. Died in 1648.

Payne, pān, (JOHN,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 9, 1815, graduated at William and Mary College in 1833, and at the theological school near Alexandria in 1836, in which year he sailed for Liberia as a missionary. In 1851 he was consecrated Bishop of Cape Palmas, (Episcopalian,) but he returned in 1871 to the United States, and died in Westmoreland county, Virginia, October 23, 1874.

Payne, (JOHN,) an English poet, born in London, August 23, 1842. In 1867 he became a solicitor. Among his works are "The Masque of Shadow," (1870,) "Intaglios," (1871,) "Songs of Life and Death," (1872,) "Lautrec," (1878,) a translation of the "Poems of Francis Villon," (1878,) "New Poems," (1880,) "Francis Villon: a Biographical Study," (1881,) "The Arabian Nights," (9 vols., in prose and verse, 1882 *et seq.*,) etc. He also wrote, but never published, a translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia."

Payne, pān, (JOHN HOWARD,) an American actor and dramatic poet, born in New York in 1792. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance at the Park Theatre, in the character of "Young Norval," with brilliant success. He visited London in 1813, and founded there a theatrical journal called "The Opera-Glass." He was the author of several dramas, but he is chiefly known by his beautiful and popular song of "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. Payne was appointed in 1851 consul to Tunis. Died in 1852.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "Monthly Review" for January, 1819.

Pays, (RENÉ LE.) See LE PAYS.

Pay'son, (EDWARD,) an American Congregational divine, born in New Hampshire in 1783. He was the author of a "Discourse before the Bible Society of Maine," and a number of sermons. Died in 1827.

Paz, de, dā pāth, (JAGO ALVAREZ,) a Spanish Jesuit and religious writer, born at Toledo in 1560; died in 1620.

Pazmany or **Pazmani**, poz'mȧ̈n, (PETER,) a Hungarian cardinal and writer on theology, born near Presburg in 1570; died in 1637.

Pazzi, pȧt'see, (COSIMO,) an Italian prelate, born in 1467, was a nephew of Leo X., and a relative of Jacopo Pazzi. He became Archbishop of Florence in 1508. He translated Maximus Tyrius into Latin, (1517.) Died in 1515.

Pazzi, (JACOPO,) was the head of a rich Florentine family which was hostile to the Medici. He was one of the chiefs of a conspiracy formed (in the name of liberty) against them in 1478. The attempt to kill Lorenzo de' Medici having failed, Pazzi and his accomplices were taken and hung.

Peabody, pee'bo-de, (Rev. ANDREW P.,) D.D., an American scholar and theologian, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1811. He graduated at Harvard in 1826, and subsequently studied theology at Cambridge. He became in 1833 pastor of the South Congregational Church at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in 1854 assumed the editorship of the "North American Review." He is the author of "Lectures on Christian Doctrine," (1844,) of which numerous editions have been published, and "Sermons of Consolation," (1846; 3d edition, 1857.) He also contributed to the "New England Magazine," "American Monthly," and "Christian Examiner." In 1860 he became preacher and Plummer professor of Christian morals at Harvard,—a position which he filled with the highest credit to himself and the institution. Died March 10, 1893.

See ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Peabody, (ELISABETH PALMER,) an American educator, born at Billerica, Massachusetts, May 16, 1804. In youth she began a remarkably successful career as a teacher. Her principal writings are "Self-Education," (1828, a translation from De Gerando,) "A Record of Mr. Alcott's School," (1835; 3d edition, 1880,) "Reminiscences of William Ellery Channing," "United States History," (1859,) "A Kindergarten Guide," (1860,) a "Manual of Universal History," and many pamphlets and papers of much importance, chiefly upon educational subjects. Died January 4, 1894.

Peabody, (EPHRAIM,) an American divine and poet, born at Wilton, New Hampshire, in 1807; died in 1856

Peabody, (GEORGE,) an American philanthropist, born in Danvers, Massachusetts, in February, 1795, was the son of poor parents. He engaged in trade in Baltimore, and, after many years of prosperity, removed to England in 1837. He became a banker and broker in London, and amassed an ample fortune. His banking-house was for many years the head-quarters of Americans in London. About 1856 he gave $300,000 or more to found a literary and scientific institute in Baltimore. In 1862 he presented to the city of London £150,000, to be expended in the erection of lodging-houses for the working-classes, for which purpose he added £150,000 more in 1866. He also gave to Harvard University $150,000 for a museum, etc., and in 1867 gave two million dollars to found common schools in the Southern United States. Died in London in 1869. His remains were conveyed with great pomp to the United States in the British ship-of-war Monarch.

Peabody, (JOSEPHINE PRESTON,) author, born in New York. She has written tales, poems, and plays. Her drama, "The Piper," obtained the Stratford-on-Avon prize of 1910.

Peabody, (NATHANIEL,) an American patriot and physician, born at Topsfield, Massachusetts, in 1741. He served as colonel of the army in 1778, and was sent as a delegate to Congress in 1779. He filled several other high offices. Died in 1823.

Peabody, (OLIVER W. B.,) twin-brother of W. B. O. Peabody, noticed below, was associate editor of the "North American Review," and in 1842 became professor of English literature in Jefferson College, Louisiana. Died in 1847, aged fifty-seven.

Peabody, (Rev. WILLIAM B. O.,) an American poet and Unitarian divine, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1799. He graduated at Harvard College in 1816, and in 1820 became pastor at Springfield, Massachusetts. Besides a number of small poems, he contributed many able articles to the "North American Review" and the "Christian Examiner," and wrote the "Life of Alexander Wilson" in Sparks's "American Biography." Died in 1847.

Peach'am, (HENRY,) an English writer, born in Hertfordshire in the sixteenth century. He wrote, besides other works, "Minerva Britannica, or a Garden of Heroical Devises," (1612,) and "The Complete Gentleman," (1622,) which was once popular.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. i., (1853.)

Pēa'cock, (EDWARD,) an English author, born near Brigg, in Lincolnshire, in 1831. He published various novels,—"Ralph Skirlaugh," (1870,) "John Markenfield," (1874,) "Narcissa Brendon," (1891,) etc.,—and many antiquarian works.

Pēa'cock, (GEORGE,) an English mathematician, born at Denton about 1790. He became professor of mathematics at Cambridge, and Dean of Ely. He wrote several works. Died in 1858.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1858.

Peacock or **Pe'cock**, (REYNOLD or REGINALD,) a liberal English prelate, born about 1390. He became Bishop of Chichester in 1449. Having questioned or denied the infallibility of the pope or Church of Rome, he was deposed in 1457. He was opposed to persecution for opinion. Died about 1460.

See REV. JOHN LEWIS, "Life of R. Peacock," 1744.

Peacock, (THOMAS LOVE,) an English humourist and poet, born at Weymouth in 1785. He wrote, besides other works, "Palmyra," a poem, (1806,) "The Genius of the Thames," (1812,) "Headlong Hall," a humorous and satirical novel, (1816,) and "Crotchet Castle," (1822,) which are highly commended. Died in 1866.

Peale, peel, (CHARLES WILSON,) an American painter and naturalist, born at Charlestown, Maryland, in 1741. He studied for a time in England under West, and, after his return, settled in Philadelphia, where he soon acquired a high reputation as a portrait-painter. He

afterwards formed in that city a museum of natural curiosities called by his name and containing the skeleton of a mammoth. He was also one of the founders of the Academy of Fine Arts, to which he contributed numerous pictures. Died in 1827.

Peale, (REMBRANDT,) a son of the preceding, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1778, studied painting under West, and subsequently devoted himself to portrait-painting in Paris. After his return to Philadelphia, he produced, among other works, the "Court of Death," and "The Roman Daughter." D. 1860.

Pearce, (CHARLES SPRAGUE,) artist, born at Boston in 1851. He has long been notable as a figure-painter. His works covered such subjects as "Death of the First Born," "The Shepherdess," etc. Died in Paris, 1914.

Pearce, (ZACHARY,) an eminent English divine and critic, born in or near London in 1690. While at Cambridge he wrote two papers for the "Spectator," (Nos. 572 and 633,) and edited Cicero "De Oratore," (1716.) He became Bishop of Rochester in 1756.

Pearl, (RAYMOND,) American biologist, was born in 1879 at Farmington, N. H. He studied at Dartmouth College, at the University of Michigan, and abroad. He became connected with several American institutions, including Johns Hopkins, in 1918, where he was made director of the Institute of Biological Research in 1925. He is known for his researches on variations in organisms, on heredity, etc.

Pear'son, (CHARLES HENRY,) an English historian, born at Islington in 1830. Died 1894.

Pearson, (ELIPHALET,) LL.D., an American scholar, born in New England in 1752, became professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages at Harvard College, and subsequently of sacred literature at Andover. Died in 1826.

Pearson, (JOHN,) an eminent bishop of the Anglican Church, was born at Snoring, Norfolk, in 1613. He was educated at Cambridge, and obtained in 1650 the living of Saint Clement, London. The sermons which he preached there were published in his "Exposition of the Creed," (1658,) a work of high reputation, which has been reprinted and used as a text-book for students. He became professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1661, and Bishop of Chester in 1672. Died in 1686. He was considered one of the most learned Englishmen of his time in ancient languages, history, etc.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Pearson, (JOHN LOUGHBOROUGH,) an eminent English architect, was born at Brussels, Belgium, in 1817. He became famous as a restorer of English cathedrals. His most notable original work was the great Truro Cathedral, the only modern Gothic structure that deserves the name of cathedral. This, begun in 1878, was unfinished at his death in 1897.

Pearson, (KARL,) F.R.S., professor of applied mathematics in University College, London, is the author of several notable books, "Socialism in Theory and in Practice," (1885,) "The Ethics of Freethought," (1888,) etc. He is now in charge of the National Eugenic Laboratory in London.

Pea'ry, (ROBERT EDWIN,) an Arctic explorer, was born at Cresson, Pennsylvania, in 1856. He became an assistant engineer in the United States navy in 1881, was engaged on the Nicaragua Canal survey 1884–85, and made an exploration of the inland ice-pack of Greenland, east of Disco Bay, in 1886. In 1891 he became chief of the Arctic expedition of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, crossed Greenland to Independence Bay (81° 37′ north latitude.) He made a second expedition 1893–95, and in 1897 voyaged to Cape York, and brought back some immense meteorites discovered there. He went north again in 1898, 1905, and 1908, in earnest endeavours to reach the North Pole, and succeeded in this enterprise April 6, 1909. He was promoted rear-admiral and given thanks by Congress for his great exploit. Died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1020.

Pēaăe, (CALVIN,) D.D., an American educator, born at Canaan, Connecticut, August 12, 1813. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1838. He was made professor of the classical languages in the same institution in 1842, and became its president in 1855. He did much in improving the public-school system of Vermont. In 1855 he was ordained a Congregational minister, and for a time he held a Presbyterian pastorate. Died at Burlington, Vermont, September 17, 1863.

Pecchia, pek'ke-ä, (CARLO,) an Italian historian, born at Naples in 1715. He wrote a "Civil and Political History of the Kingdom of Naples," (3 vols., 1778.) Died in 1784.

Pecchio, pek'ke-o, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian writer and political economist, was born at Milan in 1785. He was councillor of state for the section of finances (at Milan) from 1810 to 1814. He became a political exile in 1821, after which he lived mostly in England. Among his works are a "History of Public Economy in Italy," ("Storia dell'Economia pubblica in Italia," 1829,) which presents an able critical analysis of Italian works on political economy, and "Observations of an Exile on England," (1831.) He was an elegant writer, and had a good talent for observation. Died at Brighton in 1835.

Péchantré, pā'shŏn'trā', (NICOLAS,) a French dramatic poet, born at Toulouse in 1638. He wrote tragedies named "Geta" (1687) and "Jugurtha," (1692.) Died in 1708.

Pechlin, pĕk'lin, (JAN NIKLAAS,) an able Dutch physician, born at Leyden in 1646. He wrote Latin poems, a treatise on Tea, entitled "Theophilus Bibaculus," (1684,) and other works. Died at Stockholm in 1706.

Peck, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary, born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, in 1692. He obtained in 1736 a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln. Among his works are "Desiderata Curiosa," (2 vols., 1732–35,) "Memoirs of the Life and Poetical Works of John Milton," (1740,) and "Memoirs of the Life of Oliver Cromwell," (1740.) Died in 1743.

Peck, (GEORGE WESLEY,) LL.D., an American clergyman, born at Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1849. He graduated at Syracuse University in 1878, and was president of Hedding College from 1878 to 1882. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1874. He is the author of a "Life of Bishop Peck," and of other works.

Peck, (GEORGE WILBUR,) an American journalist, born at Henderson, New York, in 1840. He served in the civil war, engaged in journalism in 1866, founded "The Sun," La Crosse, in 1874, removed to Milwaukee and called it "Peck's Sun" in 1878. It became noted for humourous sketches, particularly the "Peck's Bad Boy" series. He was mayor of Milwaukee 1890–91, and Governor of Wisconsin 1891–95.

Peck, (HARRY THURSTON,) editor, born at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1856. He graduated at Columbia College in 1881, became professor of Latin there, and editor of the "Bookman" in 1895. He wrote "The Semitic Theory of Creation," "The Personal Equation," "The Adventures of Mabel," etc., and edited "The International Cyclopædia," etc. Died March 23, 1914.

Peck, (JESSE TRUESDELL,) D.D., LL.D., an American Methodist bishop, born at Middlefield, New York, April 4, 1811. He was principal of the Troy Conference Seminary 1841–48, president of Dickinson College 1848–52, and in 1872 was consecrated a bishop. He wrote several works on theological subjects. Died in 1883.

Peck, (JOHN J.,) an American general, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1821, graduated at West Point in 1843. He commanded a brigade at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks in May, 1862, soon after which he was raised to the rank of major-general of volunteers. He repulsed General Longstreet, who attacked him at Suffolk, in April, 1863. Died April 21, 1878.

Peck, (JOHN MASON,) D.D., an American Baptist divine and missionary, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1789. He was one of the founders of the American Baptist Home Mission Society in 1831, having previously

edited "The Pioneer," the first Baptist journal of the West, (1829.) In 1835 he founded Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois. He afterwards settled at Philadelphia as corresponding secretary and general agent of the American Baptist Publication Society. He wrote the "Life of Daniel Boone" in Sparks's "American Biography," and several other works. Died in 1858.

Peckham, pek'ăm, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born about 1240. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1278. His "Perspectiva Communis" (1504) has been often printed. Died in 1292.

Peclet, pĕh-klā', (JEAN CLAUDE EUGÈNE,) a French writer on physical science, born at Besançon in 1793. He was professor of physics at the Central School of Arts and Manufactures. He wrote a "Course of Physics," (1826,) and a "Treatise on Heat and its Applications to the Arts," (2 vols., 1829.) Died in 1857.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Pecock, (REYNOLD.) See PEACOCK.

Pecquet, pā'kā', (ANTOINE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1704. Among his works is a satire called "Secret Memoirs towards the History of Persia," ("Mémoires secrets pour servir à l'Histoire de la Perse," etc., 1745.) Died in 1762.

Pecquet, (JEAN,) a French anatomist, born at Dieppe in 1622. He gained a European reputation by the discovery of the thoracic duct and the reservoir of chyle. He wrote "On the Circulation of the Blood and Motion of the Chyle," ("De Circulatione Sanguinis," etc., 1651,) and "De Thoracis Lacteis," (1651.) Died in 1674.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Pecqueur, pā'kŭr', (CONSTANTIN,) a French writer on social and political economy, was born at Arleux (Nord) in 1801. He was a disciple of Saint-Simon and Fourier. Among his works is a prize essay entitled "Social Economy of the Interests of Commerce, Industry," etc., ("Économie sociale des Intérêts du Commerce, de l'Industrie," etc., 1838.) Died Dec. 27, 1887.

Pe'den, (ALEXANDER,) a celebrated Scottish religious leader, born near Sorn, Ayrshire, in 1626. He was the minister of New Luce, but, with other Cameronians, was ejected. He was one of the prisoners of the Bass. Liberated in 1678, he carried on his spiritual ministrations in secrecy, and died in 1686. He was reputed to have supernatural gifts; and "Peden's Prophecies" was a little book long popular with the Scottish peasantry.

Pedianus. See ASCONIUS.

Pedma. See PADMÂ.

Pedo. See ALBINOVANUS.

Pedro, DOM, (of Brazil.) See PETER.

Pedro of Aragon. See PETER.

Pedrusi, pā-droo'see, (PAOLO,) an Italian numismatist, born at Mantua in 1644; died in 1720.

Pee'bles, (JAMES MARTIN,) an American author, born at Whittingham, Vermont, in 1822. He graduated in medicine, became a newspaper editor and proprietor, and was for four years president of the California College of Science. He became a spiritualist lecturer, and published "Seers of the Ages," "Immortality and our Homes Hereafter," "Three Journeys around the World," etc.

Peel, (FREDERICK,) a son of the statesman Sir Robert Peel, was born in London in 1823. He was elected to Parliament for Leominster in 1849, and re-elected for Bury in 1852 and 1859. In politics he is called Liberal Conservative. He was under-secretary for the colonies from 1852 to February, 1855, under-secretary of war from the latter date to 1857, and secretary to the treasury from 1860 to 1865.

Peel, (JONATHAN,) a British general, a younger son of the first Sir Robert, was born in 1799. He entered the army young, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1826 he was elected to Parliament for Norwich. He was surveyor-general of the ordnance from 1841 to 1846, and secretary at war in the Derby ministry from February, 1858, to June, 1859, and again from July, 1866, to March, 1867. Died February 13, 1879.

Peel, (Sir ROBERT,) an English manufacturer and millionaire, born near Lancaster in 1750, was the father of Robert Peel, prime minister. He became in 1773 a partner in a large manufactory of cotton at Bury. By his sagacity, enterprise, and remarkable aptitude for business, he amassed an immense fortune. He represented Tamworth in Parliament from 1790 to 1820, and was a supporter of the ministry and Tory party. He had six sons and five daughters. Died in 1830.

Peel, (Sir ROBERT,) a celebrated English statesman, born near Bury, in Lancashire, on the 5th of February, 1788, was the eldest son of the preceding. He was educated at Harrow (where Lord Byron was his classfellow) and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the honour of "double first-class,"—*i.e.* pre-eminence both in classics and mathematics. He left college in 1808, and entered Parliament as a member for Cashel, and a supporter of the Tory ministry, in 1809. In January, 1810, he seconded the address to the throne, and made his first speech. He was appointed under-secretary for the colonies in 1811, and chief secretary for Ireland in 1812. In 1815 he challenged O'Connell for offensive remarks in a public speech; but the intended duel was prevented by the police. His opponents nicknamed him ORANGE PEEL, in allusion to his hostility to the Catholics. He made a speech against the Roman Catholic claims in 1817. In 1818 he was elected to Parliament for the University of Oxford, in preference to Canning, and resigned his office of secretary. He succeeded Mr. Horner as chairman of the Bullion committee in 1819, and acquired a high reputation as a financier by procuring the passage of an act for the resumption of cash payments. He married in 1820 Julia, a daughter of General Sir John Floyd.

In January, 1822, he became secretary for the home department in the ministry of Lord Liverpool. For several years ensuing, Canning and Peel were the most able and prominent members of the ministry. Although Peel was less brilliant as an orator than his colleague, he was more solid and practical, and had equal or greater influence with his party. When Canning became prime minister, in April, 1827, Mr. Peel retired from office. He accepted the place of home secretary in the new ministry formed by the Duke of Wellington in January, 1828, and made a powerful speech in favour of Catholic emancipation (which he had long opposed) in March, 1829. By his change on this question he lost his seat as representative of Oxford, in 1829. The obstinate resistance of the Tory ministry to parliamentary reform caused them to be defeated and driven from power in November, 1830. Earl Grey then formed a Whig ministry, and Sir Robert became the leader of the opposition. At the death of his father, in 1830, he inherited an immense fortune and the title of baronet. He opposed the Reform bill, (1831–32,) but declined to co-operate with Wellington in the formation of a new ministry when Lord Grey resigned, in 1832. In 1833 he was elected to Parliament for Tamworth, which he continued to represent until 1850.

Sir Robert at this period was the recognized leader of the Conservative party, which he had organized, and the principles of which were modified Toryism. The Whig ministry having been dismissed, Peel and Wellington united to form a cabinet, in which the former became first lord of the treasury, (*i.e.* prime minister,) in December, 1834. Failing to obtain the support of a majority of the new Parliament elected at this period, Sir Robert was compelled to resign, in April, 1835, and was succeeded by Lord Melbourne. On the resignation of Melbourne, in May, 1839, Sir Robert was sent for by the queen, but he failed to become prime minister, because he insisted on the removal of certain ladies of the bed-chamber. The general election of 1841 gave the Conservatives a large majority in Parliament. Lord Melbourne resigned in August of that year, and was succeeded by Sir Robert Peel. In the new cabinet Lord Lyndhurst was lord chancellor, Lord Aberdeen foreign secretary, Lord Stanley colonial secretary, Sir James Graham home secretary, and Lord Ellenborough secretary at war. Peel himself was first lord of the treasury. The important events of his administration were the settlement of the questions of the corn-laws, tariff, and income-tax. In 1842 he proposed a sliding-scale, according to which the duty on grain should be reduced in proportion as the

price increased. This bill became a law. He imposed an income-tax of 7*d.* in the pound to supply the deficit in the revenue, and passed a new tariff bill, by which many articles were admitted free and the duties on others were reduced, (1842.) A powerful pressure against the duty on breadstuffs was produced by the Anti-Corn-Law League, whose interests were advocated by Cobden and Bright in public speeches. The case was rendered more urgent by the potato-rot in Ireland in 1845. In November, 1845, Sir Robert announced himself in favour of the repeal of the corn-laws; but some of his colleagues opposed the measure. Peel then resigned, and Lord John Russell was called to form a new cabinet, but did not succeed. About the 20th of December, Sir Robert resumed office with his former colleagues, except Lord Stanley, who retired. The Tory party was divided on this question into Peelites and Protectionists. By the united votes of the Peelites and Liberals, the corn-laws were repealed, after an eloquent speech by Sir Robert in favour of the repeal, in January, 1846. Having been defeated on the Irish Coercion bill, he resigned, June 29, 1846, and was succeeded by Lord John Russell. He had acquired great popularity, which continued unabated, and he would probably have been called again to the direction of affairs if he had lived a few years longer. On the 29th of June, 1850, he was thrown from his horse and received injuries of which he died on July 2 of that year.

See TAYLOR and MACKAY, "Sir Robert Peel's Life and Times," 4 vols., 1846–51; THOMAS DOUBLEDAY, "The Political Life of Sir Robert Peel," 2 vols., 1856; KUENZEL, "Das Leben und die Reden Sir R. Peels," 2 vols., 1850; GUIZOT, "Sir Robert Peel," 1859; LAWRENCE PEEL, "Life of Sir Robert Peel," 1860; see, also, his posthumous Memoirs, edited by LORD MAHON and MR. CARDWELL; GEORGE H. FRANCIS, "The Late Sir Robert Peel; a Critical Biography," 1852; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Sir Robert Peel, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1842, and October, 1846; "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1850, and September, 1860; "Westminster Review" for December, 1843, and July, 1852; "Macmillan's Magazine" for 1869, (by GOLDWIN SMITH.)

Peel, (Sir ROBERT,) the eldest son of the preceding, was born in London in 1822. He was returned to Parliament for Tamworth in 1850, and voted with the Liberal party. In 1855 he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty by Lord Palmerston. Having resigned this place in 1857, he became secretary for Ireland, without a seat in the cabinet, in 1861. He retired from that office about 1864, and voted with the Tories against the Reform bill in April, 1866. Died May 9, 1895.

Peele, peel, (GEORGE,) an English dramatist, born in Devonshire, graduated at Oxford in 1579. He became a resident of London, and had the title of city poet. His talent was much inferior to that of Marlowe. Among his plays are "The Old Wives Tale" and "The Battle of Alcazar." Died about 1598. His works were published by Dyce in 1828, with a memoir of his life.

Peerlkamp, pār'kâmp, (HOFMAN PIETER,) a Dutch philologist and critic, born at Groningen in 1786. He published several biographical works in Latin, and valuable editions of Xenophon of Ephesus, Horace's "Odes," and "Letters to Piso." Died in 1865.

Peet, (HARVEY PRINDLE,) LL.D., born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1794, became president of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York, (1845.) He published a "Course of Instruction," "Scripture Lessons," and other works for deaf-mutes. Died in 1873.

Peet, (STEPHEN DENISON,) born at Euclid, Ohio, in 1830, became a pastor of Congregational churches in Ohio, Wisconsin, etc., and established in 1878 "The American Antiquarian." He was an ardent archæologist, and wrote "Mound-Builders," "Animal Effigies," "Cliff-Dwellers," etc.

Pef'fer, (WILLIAM ALFRED,) born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1831. He served in the civil war, became an editor in Kansas, was elected to the State senate in 1874, and by the People's party to the United States Senate in 1891. He was defeated as prohibition candidate for governor in 1898. He published "Peffer's Tariff Manual." "The Farmer's Side," "The Way Out," and other works.

Pégase. See PEGASUS.

Pĕg'a-sus, [Gr. Πήγασος; Fr. PÉGASE, pà'gàz',] a winged horse of classic mythology, was supposed to be the offspring of Neptune and Medusa. The poets relate that he carried Bellerophon in his fight with Chimæra, that with a stroke of his hoof he produced the fountain Hippocrene on Mount Helicon, that he was the favourite of the Muses, and that he finally became a constellation in the heavens.

Peignot, pàn'yo', (ÉTIENNE GABRIEL,) a learned French bibliographer, born at Arc-en-Barrois in 1767. He was principal of colleges at Vesoul and Dijon. He wrote many antiquarian treatises, biographies, and works on bibliography. His "Dictionary of Bibliology" ("Dictionnaire raisonné de Bibliologie," 2 vols., 1802) is said to be important. Died in 1849.

Peile, peel, (Rev. THOMAS W.,) an English classical scholar, born about 1806, graduated at Cambridge. He published "Annotations on the Apostolical Epistles," (6 vols., 1848–52.)

Peirce, peerss, (BENJAMIN,) LL.D., an able mathematician, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1809, graduated at Harvard University in 1829, became tutor there in 1831, professor of physics and mathematics in 1833, and Perkins professor in 1842. From 1867 to 1874 he was superintendent of the coast survey. Died Oct. 6, 1880.

Peirce, (BRADFORD KINNEY,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, born at Royalton, Vermont, February 3, 1819. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1841, and became prominent as a preacher, editor, and philanthropist. Among his books are "The Eminent Dead," "Trials of an Inventor," "Half-Century with Juvenile Delinquents," "The Young Shetlander," etc.

Peirce, (CHARLES SANDERS,) an American author, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1839. He graduated at Harvard, published "Photometric Researches," "History of Science," and many scientific papers, and was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He edited "Studies in Logic" by members of the Johns Hopkins University, adding largely to it, and was a large contributor to the Century Dictionary.

Peiresc, de, deh pà'rĕsk', (NICOLAS CLAUDE **Fabri**—fà'bre',) an eminent French antiquary, scholar, and patron of learning, was born at Beaugensier, in Provence, in 1580. He studied law at Padua, and became a counsellor of the parliament of Aix. He was an intimate friend of Gassendi. In visits to Italy, England, etc., he collected many books, medals, and specimens of nature and art, which he freely distributed to his friends. He maintained an active correspondence with many French and foreign savants. He wrote to his friends at Rome in favour of Galileo when the latter was in prison. Many of his letters have been published. It was at Peiresc's suggestion that Grotius wrote his work "De Jure Belli et Pacis." Died at Aix in 1637.

See GASSENDI, "Vita N. C. F. de Peiresc," 1641; REQUIER "Vie de Peiresc," 1770; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Peirithous. See PIRITHOUS.

Peirouse. See LA PEYROUSE.

Peisander. See PISANDER.

Peisistratus. See PISISTRATUS.

Peix'oto, (FLORIANA,) second president of Brazil, was born in 1842. He served in the war with Paraguay 1865–70. On the establishment of the republic he became a Senator, was elected Vice-President in 1891, and succeeded Fonseca as President. He put down the civil war, completed his term in 1894, and died in 1895.

Pe'kah, [Heb. פֶּקַח,] King of Israel, usurped the throne in 758 B.C. In alliance with the King of Syria he waged war against Jotham and Ahaz, Kings of Judah He was killed by Hosea in 738 or 739.

Pek-a-hī'ah, [Heb. פְּקַחְיָה,] King of Israel, began to reign about 760 B.C. He was killed by Pekah, 760 B.C.

Pélage. See PELAGIUS.

Pe-lā'gĭ-us, [Gr. Πελαγίος; Fr. PÉLAGE, pà'lâzh',] the founder of the sect of Pelagians, or rather the chief advocate of a system of doctrines called Pelagianism, was born probably in Britain. He began to propagate his doctrines at Rome about 400 A.D., and formed a friendship with Celestius, who became his ardent disciple.

He was an admirer of Origen, and an adversary of Saint Augustine in relation to grace and election. Pelagius rejected the dogmas of original sin and absolute predestination. He maintained that the effects of Adam's first sin were confined to himself, and that man's salvation depends on his own exertions. He was condemned by several councils, and was banished from Italy in 418. The eminent purity of his life was freely admitted by his opponents. A system called Semi-Pelagianism prevailed widely in the middle ages, and has many adherents at the present day. As the numerous works of Pelagius are nearly all lost, it is difficult to ascertain exactly what doctrines he taught. His adversaries complained of the haze of subtle dialectics with which he involved every subject of dispute. Among his extant works is a "Commentary on the Epistles of Saint Paul."

See NORRIS, "Historia Pelagiana;" L. PATOUILLET, "Vie de Pélage," 1751; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" SAINT AUGUSTINE, "De Gratia Christi" and "De Peccato Originali;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pe-lā'gĭ-us [Fr. **Pélage**, pà'lăzh'] I., a native of Rome, became pope in 555 A.D., after the death of Vigilius. He died in 559 or 560, and was succeeded by John III.

Pelagius II., POPE, a native of Rome, was born about 520. He succeeded Benedict I. in 578 A.D. He died in 590, and was succeeded by Gregory the Great.

Pe-lā'gĭ-us or **Pelayo**, pà-lä'yo, [Fr. **Pélage**, pà'-lăzh',] King of Asturias, was a descendant of the Gothic kings of Spain. He fought with success about 718 A.D. against the Moors, who had conquered the greater part of Spain, and founded a small kingdom, which he left to his son-in-law, Alfonso. Died about 738 A.D.

Pélasgue. See PELASGUS.

Pe-las'gus, [Gr. Πελασγός; Fr. **Pélasgue**, pà'lăsg',] a mythical personage, supposed to have been the ancestor of the Pelasgi, the most ancient inhabitants of Greece.

Pelavicino. See PALLAVICINI.

Pelayo. See PELAGIUS, (of Asturias.)

Péléé. See PELEUS.

Pelet, pẹh-lȧ', (JEAN JACQUES GERMAIN,) BARON, a French general, born at Toulouse about 1778. He served with distinction as aide-de-camp of Massena in Italy, Austria, and Portugal, (1805–12,) and commanded a brigade at Waterloo. In 1830 he became a lieutenant-general. He was appointed a senator in 1852. He published "Memoirs of the War of 1809," (4 vols., 1824,) and other able military works. Died in 1858.

Pelet de la Lozère, pẹh-lȧ' dẹh lȧ lo'zaiR', (JEAN,) COMTE, a French legislator, born at Saint-Jean-du-Gard in 1759, was distinguished for his wisdom and moderation. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and to the Council of Five Hundred (by seventy-one departments) in 1795. During the empire he was councillor of state. Died in 1842.

His son, PRIVAT JOSEPH CLARAMOND, born in 1785, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1827. He distinguished himself as an orator of the Left Centre. He was minister of finance in 1840. Died in 1871.

Peletier, pęl-tē-ā', sometimes written **Pelletier**, (JACQUES,) a poet and mathematician, born at Mans, in France, in 1517. He lived at many places, and followed various pursuits. In 1572 he became principal of the College of Mans. He translated Horace's "De Arte Poetica" into verse, (1544,) and wrote original poems of some merit. Died in 1582.

Peletier, Le, lẹh pęl-tē-ā', (CLAUDE,) a French magistrate, born in Paris in 1630 or 1631. He was provost of the merchants in 1668, and constructed the quai in Paris which bears his name. In 1683 he succeeded Colbert as controller-general of finance. He found himself unequal to the task of raising funds for a long war, and resigned in 1689. Voltaire calls him a good and just man. Died in 1711.

Peletier de Sousi, Le, lẹh pęl-tē-ā' dẹh soo'ze', (MICHEL,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1640. He spoke many languages, ancient and modern, and wrote memoirs on medals and inscriptions. He served as intendant of finance from 1683 to 1701, and was chosen a member of the council of regency at the death of Louis XIV. Died in 1725.

Peleus, pee'lŭs or pee'le-us, [Gr. Πηλεύς; Fr. **Pélée**, pà'lā',] King of Thessaly, was a son of Æacus, and married the sea-nymph Thetis, by whom he became the father of Achilles. The marriage of Peleus and Thetis is said to have been attended by all the gods and goddesses except Discord. According to tradition, he took part in the Argonautic expedition, but was prevented by his great age from joining in the siege of Troy.

Pe'leus, [Fr. PILIEU, pe'le-uh',] (JULIEN,) a French lawyer, born at Angers. He was appointed councillor of state and historiographer by Henry IV., and wrote a "History of Henry the Great," (4 vols., 1616.) Died about 1625.

Pelham. See NEWCASTLE, DUKE OF.

Pelham, pĕl'am, (HENRY,) an English statesman, born in 1694, was a brother of the Duke of Newcastle. He became paymaster of the army in 1730, and an opponent of Walpole. On the defeat of Walpole, in 1742, he obtained the office of chancellor of the exchequer. A rivalry between him and Lord Carteret resulted in the removal of the latter in 1743 or 1744, after which Pelham and his brother were the chief ministers until 1754. "Henry Pelham," says Macaulay, "was by no means a contemptible person. His understanding was that of Walpole on a somewhat smaller scale. Though not a brilliant orator, he was, like his master, a good debater a good parliamentary tactician, a good man of business. . . . For the first time since the accession of the Stuarts, there was no opposition." Died in 1754.

Pelham, (HENRY FRANCIS,) an English historian and educator, born in 1846. He became Camden professor of ancient history at Oxford in 1889, and president of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1897. He wrote "Outlines of Roman History," (1890,) "The Roman Frontier System," (1895,) etc.

Pelham, (THOMAS,) Earl of Chichester, was born in or near London in 1756. He was elected about 1780 to the House of Commons, in which he voted with the Tories. He was home secretary from April, 1801, to 1803, and inherited the title of Earl of Chichester at the death of his father, in 1805. Died in 1826.

Pelhestre, pẹh-lĕstR', (PIERRE,) a learned French ecclesiastic and writer, born at Rouen in 1635; died in 1710.

Pe-lī'a-dēs, (singular, **Pe'lī-as**,) a name applied to the daughters of PELIAS, which see.

Pe'lī-as, [Gr. Πελίας; Fr. **Pélias**, pà'le'ȧs',] a son of Neptune and Tyro or of Cretheus and Tyro, was a brother of Neleus. He usurped the throne of Iolcos from Æson, a son of Cretheus, and sent Jason to Colchis to bring the golden fleece. He was the father of Acastus, Alcestis, and several other daughters. The poets relate that Pelias was cut to pieces by his daughters, called PELIADES, at the instigation of Medea, who promised to restore him to youth.

Pelides. See ACHILLES.

Pélissier, pà'le'se-ā', (AMABLE JEAN JACQUES,) Duc de Malakoff, (dẹh mȧ'lȧ'kof',) a French general, born at Maromme (Seine-Inférieure) in 1794. He entered the army in 1815, and served as aide-de-camp of General Durrieu in the Morea in 1828–29. About the end of 1839 he was sent, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to Algeria, where he took part in many actions. He commanded the left wing at Isly, in 1844, and in 1845 fixed an indelible stain upon his memory by suffocating a party of Arabs in a cavern, at the mouth of which he ordered a large fire to be built. In 1850 he became a general of division. He was Governor-General of Algeria *ad interim* in 1851. In January, 1855, he was ordered to the Crimea, to command the first corps of the army which co-operated with the British in the siege of Sebastopol. He succeeded Canrobert as general-in-chief on the 16th of May, 1855. A victory was gained by the allies on the Tchernaia in August, and the French carried by storm the fort of Malakoff on the 8th of September. For this success Pélissier received a marshal's bâton in 1855, and the title of Duke of Malakoff in 1856. He was ambassador to England in 1858, and during the war in Italy in 1859 he commanded the army of observation which defended the eastern frontier. In November, 1860, he became Governor-General of Algeria. Died in 1864.

Pelisson. See PELLISSON.

Pell, (JOHN,) an eminent English mathematician, born in Sussex in 1610, studied at Cambridge and Oxford. He became professor at Amsterdam in 1643, and was sent by Cromwell as agent to the Protestant Swiss cantons in 1654. He returned home in 1658, became rector of Fobbing, Essex, in 1661, and rector of Laingdon in 1673. He published a refutation of Longomontanus's discourse "On the True Measure of the Circle," ("De vera Circuli Mensura," 1644,) an "Idea of the Mathematics," and other works. It was to Pell that Newton first explained his invention of fluxions. Died in 1685.

See MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Pellat, pȧ'lȧ', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) an able French jurist, born at Grenoble in 1793. He obtained the chair of Pandects in Paris in 1829, and published several successful works on Roman law. Died Nov. 14, 1871.

Pellegrin, pĕl'grăn', (SIMON JOSEPH,) ABBÉ, a French poet and dramatist, born at Marseilles in 1663. He gained a prize of the French Academy for poetry in 1704. His best works are "The New World," a comedy, (1723,) and "Pélopée," a tragedy, (1733,) which were successful. Died at Paris in 1745.

Pellegrini, pĕl-là-gree'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of history, born at Venice in 1675. He worked in England and Paris, and settled at Venice. Among his master-pieces is "The Brazen Serpent." "He was ingenious," says the "Biographie Universelle," "and painted with great facility." Died in 1741.

Pellegrini, (ANTONIO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome, August 11, 1812, was created a cardinal-deacon in 1877. Died in 1887.

Pellegrini, (CAMILLO,) an Italian historian, born at Capua in 1598. He spent much time in collecting ancient documents for the history of Italy, and published a valuable "History of the Princes of Lombardy," ("Historia Principum Longobardorum," 1643.) Died in 1663.

Pellegrini, (DOMENICO,) an architect and engraver, born in 1541, was a brother of Pellegrino, noticed below. He designed the palace de Magnani at Bologna, and other fine edifices of that city. His etchings are prized by amateurs. Died in 1582.

Pellegrini, (GIUSEPPE LUIGI,) an Italian poet and Jesuit, born at Verona in 1718, was distinguished as a pulpit orator. He published "Latin and Italian Poems," ("Poesie Latine ed Italiane," 1791.) Died in 1799.

Pellegrini, (PELLEGRINO,) called also TIBALDI, tebăl'dee, an eminent painter and architect, born in the Milanese in 1527. He studied in Rome, and appears to have taken Michael Angelo as his model. He acquired a grandeur of style which was less extravagant than that of Michael Angelo. Among his best paintings are the frescos in the Poggi Chapel, representing John the Baptist baptizing, and other subjects. He was appointed in 1570 chief architect of the Duomo (cathedral) of Milan, and designed the façade of that great Gothic structure, which was commenced about 1387. His design was censured by many artists, but was partially executed. He worked for Philip II. of Spain in the Escurial, both as painter and architect. He died at Milan about 1595 or 1600.

See ZANOTTI, "Vita di Tibaldi;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture."

Pelleport, pĕl'por', (PIERRE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born in Haute-Garonne in 1773. He fought at Jena, (1806,) at Eylau, (1807,) obtained the rank of colonel at Essling, and the title of baron at Wagram, (1809.) Died in 1855.

Pellerin, pĕl'răn', (JOSEPH,) a French numismatist and linguist, born near Versailles in 1684. He became commissioner of the navy in 1718, and chief clerk some years later. He formed a cabinet of 32,500 medals, which is said to have been the richest that ever belonged to a private person, and published a description of them, entitled "Collection of Medals of Kings, Nations, and Cities," ("Recueil de Médailles de Rois, Peuples et Villes," 10 vols., 1762–78.) He adopted an improved system of classification. Died in 1782.

Pellet, pȧ'lȧ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French poet and advocate, born at Épinal in 1782; died in 1830.

Pelletan, pĕl'tŏn', (EUGÈNE,) an able French *littérateur*, born in Charente-Inférieure in 1813. His father was a Protestant minister. He was connected with the "Presse" and other papers, and wrote a number of popular works, among which are "The Profession of Faith of the Nineteenth Century," (1853,) "The Pastor of the Desert," (1855,) "The New Babylon," (1862,) and "Elisée," (1877.) He was elected to the corps législatif in 1869, became a member of the provisional government in September, 1870, and a senator in 1876. Died in 1884.

Pelletan, (PHILIPPE JEAN,) a French surgeon of high reputation, was born in Paris in 1747. He succeeded Desault as surgeon-in-chief of the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris, and was consulting surgeon to Napoleon I. He lectured in Paris about thirty years, with such eloquence that he was called the "Chrysostom of surgeons.' Died in 1829.

See "Biographie Médicale;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pelletan, (PIERRE,) a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1782, and was a distinguished physician. He became professor of *physique médicale* at Paris in 1823. In 1843 he resigned this chair. He published a "Dictionary of Medical Chemistry," (2 vols., 1823.) Died in 1846.

Pelletier. See PELETIER, LE, (CLAUDE.)

Pelletier, pĕl'te-ȧ', (BERTRAND,) an eminent French chemist, born at Bayonne in 1761. He became professor of chemistry at the Polytechnic School in Paris in 1795, and a member of the Institute. He wrote for the "Annales de Chimie," and made some important discoveries. "He showed himself a man of genius," says Fournier-Pescay, "in his researches on phosphorus and on its combinations with metals." Died in 1797. His collected works were published, under the title of "Memoirs and Observations," (2 vols.,) in 1798.

Pelletier, pĕl'te-ȧ, (CASPAR,) a Dutch physician and botanist, was born at Middelburg; died in 1659.

Pelletier, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French general, born at Éclaron (Haute-Marne) in 1777. He became general of brigade in 1809, obtained command of the artillery, and served with credit at Moskwa, (1812.) Died in 1862.

Pelletier, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a chemist, born in Paris in 1788, was a son of Bertrand, noticed above. He displayed a rare talent for observation and analysis, and discovered several vegetable salifiable bases. The important discovery of quinine (1820) was made by Pelletier and Caventou, who was his associate. For this service the Academy of Sciences gave him a prize of ten thousand francs in 1827. He published a "Memoir on Quinine," (1821,) and other works. Died in 1842.

Pelletier, Le, (JEAN.) See LEPELLETIER.

Pellew, (EDWARD.) See EXMOUTH, LORD.

Pel'lew, (GEORGE,) D.D., a younger son of Lord Exmouth, was born in 1793. He became Dean of Norwich in 1828. Among his works is "The Seven Ages of a Christian Life," (1855.) Died October 13, 1866.

Pellican, pel'le-kăn', [Lat. PELLICA'NUS; Ger. KÜRSCHNER, kürsh'nẽr,] (CONRAD,) a learned Reformer and biblical critic, born at Ruffach, in Alsace, in 1478. He took the monastic vows, learned Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and became superior of the convent at Ruffach about 1517. Having been converted to the doctrines of Luther, he was appointed professor of Hebrew at Zurich in 1526. He was intimate with Erasmus. Among his works are Latin Commentaries on the Bible, (5 vols. fol., 1534–38,) which are highly esteemed. "Pellican," says Richard Simon, "is more exact than the other Protestants. . . . He aimed to be useful to his readers rather than to display his *rabbinage*." He also published a Hebrew Grammar. Died in 1556.

See "Chronicon Vitæ ipsius ab ipso conscriptum," inserted in MELCHIOR ADAM'S "Vitæ Theologorum Germanorum;" JOHANN FABRICIUS, "Oratio historica de Vita C. Pellicani," 1608; SALOMON HESS, "C. Pellicans Jugendgeschichte," 1795.

Pellicanus. See PELLICAN.

Pellicer, pĕl-ye-thaiR', (José de Ossau—dȧ os-

sŏw′,] a Spanish historian, born at Saragossa in 1602; died in 1679.

Pellicer, (JUAN ANTONIO,) a Spanish antiquary, born at Valencia in 1738. He wrote "Ensayo de una Biblioteca de Traductores Españoles," ("Library of Spanish Translations," 1778,) and published a good edition of "Don Quixote," (1797.) Died in 1806.

Pellicier or **Pellissier,** pȧ′le′se-ȧ′, (GUILLAUME,) a French diplomatist, born in Languedoc about 1490. He became Bishop of Montpellier, and was employed in important missions by Francis I. His vast erudition is extolled by De Thou and Turnebus. Died in 1568.

Pellico, pel′le-ko, (SILVIO,) an Italian poet, born at Saluzzo, Piedmont, in 1788. He became in 1810 teacher of French in a college of Milan, where he formed a friendship with Ugo Foscolo and Monti. He produced "Francesca da Rimini," a tragedy, which was performed with great applause. In Milan he became acquainted with Lord Byron, Madame de Staël, and Lord Brougham. He was the principal founder of "Il Conciliatore," a literary periodical, first issued in 1818, which was quickly suppressed by the Austrian government. In October, 1820, he was arrested as a member of a secret society, and in 1822 was condemned to imprisonment for fifteen years *carcere duro.* He was confined in the citadel of Spielberg, at Brünn, in Moravia, until August, 1830, and then released. He afterwards wrote a narrative of his sufferings, entitled "My Prisons," ("Le mie Prigioni," 1831,) which excited great sympathy and was translated into all the languages of Europe. His prose treatise "On the Duties of Man" is praised for its good morality. Died at Turin in 1854.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. S. Pellico, par un Homme de Rien,' 1842; V. CHIALA, "Vita di S. Pellico," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April and October, 1833.

Pellisson, pȧ′le′sôN′, or **Pellisson-Fontanier,** pȧ′-le′sôN′ fôN′tȧ′ne-ȧ′, (PAUL,) a French author, born, of Protestant parents, at Béziers in 1624. He wrote a "History of the French Academy," (1653,) which obtained such success that this society nominated him a titular member and voted that he should be admitted to the first vacant seat. In 1657 he became chief clerk of Fouquet, minister of finance. He was confined for four years (1661–65) in the Bastille on account of his connection with Fouquet. Having been selected by Louis XIV. to write the history of his reign, he abjured Protestantism in 1670, entered into holy orders, and obtained several benefices. He wrote a "History of Louis XIV.," (3 vols., 1749,) and other works. His writings were more admired in his own time than at present. Died in 1693.

See FÉNELON, "Éloge de Pellisson;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

Pelloutier, pȧ′loo′te-ȧ′, (SIMON,) a French historian, born at Leipsic in 1694. He became minister of a Protestant church at Berlin in 1725, and a member of the Academy of Sciences of that city in 1743. His chief work is a "History of the Celts, Gauls, and Germans from Fabulous Times to the Capture of Rome by the Gauls," (in French, 2 vols., 1740–50,) which, says the "Journal des Savants," "is extremely curious and agreeable." Died at Berlin in 1757.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Pe-lop′i-das, [Gr. Πελοπίδας,] an eminent Theban statesman and general, was a son of Hippoclus. He inherited a large fortune, of which he made a liberal use, and became an intimate and constant friend of Epaminondas, who saved his life at the battle of Mantinea, (385 B.C.) As a leader of the popular party, he went into exile when the Spartans made themselves masters of Thebes, in 382. He was the master-spirit of the small band of patriots who surprised by night and expelled the Spartans and aristocrats from Thebes in 379 B.C. "It is not easy," says Plutarch, "to find an instance so remarkable of the few overcoming the many, merely by courage and conduct. . . . The war which humbled the pride of the Spartans and deprived them of empire took its rise from that night." Pelopidas was chosen general-in-chief, and in 375 gained at Tegyræ a decisive victory over the Spartans, who then lost their prestige of invincibility. He was captain of the Sacred band at the battle of Leuctra, where he gained as much honour, says Plutarch, as Epaminondas, the commander-in-chief. In 369 B.C. Pelopidas and his friend commanded jointly an army which entered Peloponnesus, forced Argos and Arcadia to renounce the alliance of the Spartans, and ravaged a large part of Laconia in a winter campaign. (See EPAMINONDAS.) He acted as mediator between two sons of Amyntas, King of Macedon, and carried as a hostage to Thebes another prince, who was afterwards famous as Philip of Macedon. Having been sent as ambassador to Persia in 367, he was received with great honour by the king and courtiers, who said, "This is the man who deprived the Spartans of the empire of the sea and land;" and he induced Artaxerxes to recognize the liberty of all the Greek states. He commanded an expedition against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, in a battle with whom he was killed in 364 B.C., as he too rashly urged the retreating enemy.

See "Life of Pelopidas," by PLUTARCH, who compares him to Marcellus, and says that Pelopidas was "inclined to every virtue;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Pelopidas;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Pe′lops, [Gr. Πέλοψ; Fr. PÉLOPS, pȧ′lops′,] a demi-god of Greek mythology, said to have been a son of Tantalus, a grandson of Jupiter, and a king of Pisa. Among his children were Atreus and Thyestes, whose mother was Hippodami′a, a daughter of Œnomaus. (See ŒNOMAUS.) The poets relate that Tantalus once entertained the gods at his house, and offered them the flesh of Pelops, whom he killed and boiled, that all the guests refused to partake of that dish, except Ceres, who ate one shoulder, and that Pelops was restored to life by Mercury, with an ivory shoulder in place of that which was devoured. Tradition adds that during the siege of Troy an oracle declared that this city could not be taken unless one of the bones of Pelops was brought to the camp of the Greeks. According to another legend, the Palladium at Troy was made of the bones of Pelops. The southern peninsula of Greece is supposed to have derived from him the name Peloponnesus, (or "island of Pelops.")

Pelouze, pęh-looz′, (THÉOPHILE JULES,) a French chemist, born at Valognes (Manche) in 1807, was a pupil of Gay-Lussac. He obtained a chair of chemistry at Lille in 1830, soon after which he became the assistant *(suppléant)* of Gay-Lussac in the Polytechnic School. He was admitted into the Institute in 1837, and was appointed president of the Commission des Monnaies (or director of the Mint) in 1848. His labours and memoirs place him in the first rank of contemporary chemists. Pelouze and Frémy published a "Treatise on Chemistry," (6 vols., 1853–56.) Died in 1867.

Pels, pĕls, (ANDREAS,) a Dutch poet, who founded a school or literary society which favoured the imitation of French models. He wrote "The Death of Dido," a tragedy, (1668,) and translated into Dutch verse Horace's "Art of Poetry," (1667.) Died in 1681.

Peltan, de, dęh pĕl′tȧn, or **Pelte,** pel′tęh, [Lat. PELTA′NUS,] (THÉODORE ANTOINE,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Pelte. He wrote a "Commentary on the Book of Proverbs," and other works. Died in 1584.

Peltanus. See PELTAN.

Peltier, pĕl′te-ȧ′, or **Pelletier,** (JEAN GABRIEL,) a French journalist, born at Nantes. He began to issue in London, in 1800, "L'Ambigu," in which he attacked Bonaparte with virulence. He was tried for libel in 1803, was defended in a famous speech by Sir James Mackintosh, and was sentenced to pay a small fine. Died in Paris in 1825.

Péluse, de, COMTE. See MONGE.

Pelzel, pĕlt′sęl, (FRANS MARTIN,) a Bohemian historian, born at Reichenau in 1735, wrote a "History of Bohemia," (1774,) and other works. Died in 1801.

Pem′bęr-tǫn, (EBENEZER,) an able American divine, born about 1672, preached in Boston. Died in 1717.

Pemberton, (EBENEZER,) LL.D., an American teacher, born in 1746. He was tutor at Princeton College, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Died in Boston in 1835.

Pem′bęr-tǫn, (HENRY,) an English chemist, anatomist, and geometer, born in London in 1694, was a

pupil and friend of Boerhaave. He became a professor of physic in Gresham College, (Oxford,) where he gave lectures on chemistry, (published in 1771.) Among his works are a "View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy," (1728,) and "Lectures on Physiology," (1733.) He edited Newton's "Principia," (1726.) Died in 1771.

Pemberton, (JOHN C.,) an American general, born in Pennsylvania about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1837. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) became a captain, and resigned his commission in April, 1861. Having taken arms against the Union, he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded at Vicksburg during the long siege of that place. He died July 13, 1881.

Pemberton, (MAX,) an English novelist, born at Birmingham in 1863. He became editor of "Cassell's Magazine" in 1896. He published "The Diary of a Scoundrel," (1891,) "The Iron Pirate," (1893,) "A Gentleman's Gentleman," (1896,) etc.

Pemberton, (T. EDGAR,) an English novelist, born at Birmingham Heath, July 1, 1849. He inherited extensive business interests. He has published "Charles Lysaght," (1873,) "Under Pressure," (1874,) "Dickens's London," (1875,) "A Very Old Question," (1877,) "Born to Blush Unseen," (1879,) and a number of farces.

Pemble, pem'bḷ, (WILLIAM,) a learned English Calvinistic minister, born in Kent about 1590. His works were published in 1635. Died in 1623.

Pembroke, (ANNE,) COUNTESS OF. See CLIFFORD.

Pembroke, EARL OF. See HERBERT.

Pembroke, (MARY,) COUNTESS OF. See SIDNEY, (MARY.)

Pembroke, pem'brŏŏk, (THOMAS,) an English painter, born in 1702; died in 1730.

Pena, pĕh-nä', (PIERRE,) a French botanist of the sixteenth century, was born at Narbonne, or in the diocese of Aix. He was intimate with Lobel, to whom he furnished materials for his work.

Peñalosa, de, dä pän-yä-lo'sä, (Don JUAN,) a Spanish painter, born at Baeza in 1581; died in 1636.

Pe-nā'tēz, [Fr. PÉNATES, pā'nät',] the household gods of the Romans, so called, probably, because their images were kept in the *penetralia*, the innermost part or centre of the house. The number of these gods or genii was indefinite. The Lares were included among the Penates, and were sometimes represented as identical with them. Vesta was regarded as one of the Penates, which, according to some authors, were personifications of the powers of nature.

Pencz or **Pentz,** pĕnts, written also **Pens** and **Peins,** (GREGOR,) a German painter and engraver, was born at Nuremberg about 1500. Among his master-pieces are a "Crucifixion," in the gallery at Augsburg, and a "Judith," in the Pinakothek at Munich. His engravings are numerous and of great merit. Died about 1554.

Pen'der, (Sir JOHN,) a British telegraphic promoter, was born in Dumbartonshire in 1816. He took an active part in financiering the first Atlantic cable, and the success of the second cable was largely due to him. He followed it by organizing other cable companies, which in time developed into a world system. Submarine telegraphy was largely indebted to him for its success. Died in 1896.

Pendleton, pen'dḷ-tọn, (EDMUND,) an eminent American statesman and judge, born in Virginia in 1721. He was elected to the General Congress in 1774 and in 1775. In 1776 he was president of the Virginia Convention, and was the author of the resolutions by which that body instructed their delegates in Congress to vote for a declaration of independence. He was appointed presiding judge of the court of appeals about 1779. He was president of the convention which met in Virginia in 1788 to consider the new Constitution of the United States, and he advocated the adoption of the same. His ability as a debater was highly extolled by Thomas Jefferson. Died at Richmond in 1803.

Pendleton, (GEORGE H.,) an American politician, a son of Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, formerly a member of Congress, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1825. He became a lawyer, and was elected a member of the Senate of Ohio in 1854. He represented the first district of Ohio in the National House of Representatives from December, 1857, till March, 1865. He acted in Congress with the Democrats who opposed the coercion of the secessionists, and was nominated as candidate for Vice-President of the United States by the Democratic Convention in August, 1864. He received twenty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-three, which was the whole number. About 1867 he began to advocate the payment of the public debt in paper money, —"greenbacks." As a candidate for the Presidency he received, at the National Democratic Convention, July 8, 1868, one hundred and fifty-six and one-half votes out of three hundred and seventeen, on the eighth ballot. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1869, but was not elected. In 1885 he was appointed United States minister to Germany. Died Nov. 24, 1889

Pe-nel'o-pe, [Gr. Πηνελόπη or Πενελόπη; Fr. PÉNÉLOPE, pā'nā'lop',] the wife of Ulysses, King of Ithaca, and a cousin of Helen, was renowned for conjugal fidelity. During the long absence of her husband she evaded the importunity of her suitors by a promise to decide which she would accept when she had finished a shroud for the aged Laertes. She ravelled at night what she had woven by day, and thus postponed the decision until the return of Ulysses. She was the mother of Telemachus.

Pen'gelly, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., F.G.S., an English geologist, was born in 1812, and became a schoolmaster at Torquay. He won fame in anthropology by his admirable explorations of the Brixham Cave and Kent's Hole. Died in 1894.

Penguilly l'Haridon, de, dĕh pŏn'gē'ye' lä're'dŏn', (OCTAVE,) a painter, born in Paris in 1811; died in 1870.

Penhouet, pĕh-noo'ā', (ARMAND LOUIS BON MAUDET,) a French antiquary, born in Bretagne in 1764. He wrote "Researches on Bretagne," (1814,) and other works. Died in 1839.

Pénicaud, pā'ne'kō', (PIERRE,) a French enameller and painter on glass, born in 1515, worked at Limoges. He was an able artist.

Pen'ick, (CHARLES CLIFTON,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Charlotte county, Virginia, December 9, 1843, was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, served from 1861 to 1865 as an officer of the Confederate army, graduated at the theological seminary near Alexandria, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1870, and in 1877 was consecrated Bishop of Cape Palmas, in Liberia. He resigned the episcopate in 1883.

Pen'ing-tọn, (ISAAC,) an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, was born about 1618. His father was lord mayor of London and a member of the Long Parliament. He married Mary, the widow of Sir William Springett, (whose daughter became the wife of William Penn,) and resided at Chalfont, Bucks. During the reign of Charles II. he was imprisoned six times for his religious principles. "He grew rich and fruitful in all heavenly treasure," says William Penn,—"full of love, faith, mercy, patience, and long-suffering. Insomuch that I may say he was one of a thousand; zealous, yet tender, wise, yet humble. . . . One that ever loved power and life more than words." Died in 1679. He left "Letters" and other writings, which are highly prized.

Penn, (GRANVILLE,) an English author, born in Philadelphia in 1761, was a son of Thomas Penn, and a grandson of William Penn. He was a clerk in the British war office. Among his works are "Remarks on the Eastern Origin of Mankind and of the Arts of Cultivated Life," and a "Life of Admiral Penn," (1833.) Died in 1844.

Penn, (JOHN,) an American patriot, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1741. Having removed in 1774 to North Carolina, he was elected in 1775 to the Continental Congress. Died in 1788.

Penn, (JOHN,) F.R.S., an English mechanical engineer, born at Greenwich in 1805, was the inventor and constructor of well-approved steam-engines for ships. Died at Lee, September 23, 1878.

Penn, (Sir William,) an able English admiral, father of William Penn, was born at Bristol in 1621. He became a rear-admiral about 1644, obtained the rank of admiral in 1653, and commanded the fleet which co-operated with Venables in the capture of Jamaica from the Spaniards in 1655. He promoted the restoration of Charles II. In 1660 he was appointed governor of Kinsale. He was commander-in-chief, under the Duke of York, of the fleet which gained a victory over the Dutch in 1665. He retired from the service in 1669, and died at Wanstead, Essex, in 1670.

See Granville Penn, "Memorials of the Life of Admiral Sir William Penn," 1833.

Penn, (William,) the founder of Pennsylvania, and one of the most illustrious of Christian philanthropists, was born in London on the 14th of October, 1644. He was the eldest son of Captain (afterwards Admiral) Penn and Margaret, the daughter of John Jasper, a merchant of Rotterdam. At an early age he was sent to the Chigwell School, in Essex. While here, before he was eleven years old, his mind was deeply impressed with the importance of religion, and he believed that he was even then divinely called to consecrate his life to the service of God. When about fifteen, he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he became acquainted with John Locke, afterwards so distinguished as the author of the "Essay on the Human Understanding." While at the university, Penn appears to have applied himself diligently to his studies, and to have made rapid progress not only in the classics but likewise in several of the modern languages. He is said also to have devoted much of his attention to theology and history. Nor did he neglect the cultivation of his physical powers. With a handsome person, in which were united strength and grace, he appears to have been well fitted to excel in those out-door exercises which were then and are still in vogue among the students of Oxford. He was, we are told, a skilful boatman as well as an adventurous sportsman. But, while he was thus applying himself with youthful zeal to the pursuits deemed appropriate to young gentlemen of his condition, a new influence arose, which was destined to change entirely the current of his future life. Thomas Loe, who had formerly belonged to the university, but now one of the new sect of Friends or Quakers, preached at Oxford. The views which he promulgated made a powerful impression on the mind of Penn. He, with several other students who had beheld with displeasure the recent attempt to introduce into the university certain forms and observances which they considered to be little better than papistical mummeries, absented themselves from the established worship, and began to hold meetings among themselves, conducting their devotional exercises in their own way. Thereupon they were fined by the heads of the college for nonconformity; but this, instead of deterring them from the course they had taken, only added fuel to their zeal. It happened soon after that an order came down from the king that the surplice should be worn by the students, according to the custom of former times. This so exasperated some of them, among whom Penn appears to have taken a leading part, that they not only refused to wear the surplice themselves, but, falling upon those who appeared in surplices, they forcibly tore off from them the offensive badge. For this flagrant and open violation of the laws of the university, Penn and several of his associates were expelled.

This disgrace was a bitter mortification to the admiral, a worldly and ambitious man, who had built the greatest hopes on his eldest and favourite son. When William returned home, his father received him with cold and stern disapprobation. His son, although for the time carried away with a fanatical zeal, was perfectly sincere, and, finding his conduct not disapproved by some men of note who were jealous of what they considered the encroachments of popery, would not admit that he had done wrong in resisting the authority of the king with respect to the surplice. His father, having tried in vain to reclaim him by argument, proceeded next, like one accustomed to arbitrary power, to blows, and at last, it is said, turned him out-of-doors. It was not long, however, before the admiral, who really loved his son and was proud of his abilities, began to relent; and at the intercession of his mother, an amiable and excellent woman, William was forgiven and recalled.

With a view to dissipate his son's religious impressions, the admiral at length resolved to send him to France, in company with some other young gentlemen of rank who were about to set out on a tour across the continent. At Paris he was introduced to a brilliant circle, including some of the most distinguished young noblemen of England, and was presented to the king, Louis XIV., at whose court he is said to have been a frequent and welcome guest. During his stay in the French capital, as he was returning one night from a party, a man, who seems to have been a total stranger, under some imaginary affront, drew his rapier upon him, and, in an angry tone, bade him defend himself. Penn expostulated with him, but in vain; so that at last, to protect himself, he was fain to use his sword. His hot-headed antagonist was quickly disarmed; but, instead of taking any advantage of his vanquished foeman, he courteously returned him his rapier, much to the surprise, it appears, of the bystanders, who naturally enough supposed that he would have used the opportunity thus afforded to take ample revenge upon one who had so causelessly attacked him.

After leaving Paris he spent several months at Saumur, reading the works of the Fathers and studying theology under the instruction of Moses Amyrault, one of the ablest and most learned of the French Protestant divines. He afterwards commenced a tour through Italy, but on reaching Turin he received a letter from his father, recalling him to England, that he might take charge of the affairs of the family while the admiral was engaged abroad in the war against Holland. The appearance of young Penn on his return from his continental tour was well calculated to fill a father's heart with joy and pride. He had grown into a tall, graceful, and handsome man, with a countenance of singular gentleness and sweetness, yet expressing both intelligence and resolution. His sojourn in the gayest and most brilliant capital of Europe appears to have completely effaced those serious impressions which, in his father's judgment, were so unsuited to a youth of his rank and accomplishments. All the hopes which the admiral had formerly cherished of the future distinction of his son were now revived. That his son might not relapse into his former seriousness, he resolved to keep him constantly employed. With this view, he had him entered at Lincoln's Inn as a student of law.

In the early part of 1665, Admiral Penn, accompanied by the Duke of York, then lord high admiral of England, gained a decisive victory over the Dutch, commanded by Admiral Opdam. The duke had the good sense to intrust all the important movements of the fleet to the direction of Admiral Penn, who had the title of Great Captain Commander. The plague having broken out in London, it appears to have affected William Penn, as it did thousands of others, and to have awakened in his mind the most serious thoughts. His father, fearing lest he should lose the fruit of all his former care, resolved to send his son with letters to the gay and brilliant court of the Duke of Ormond, Viceroy of Ireland, with whom Admiral Penn was on terms of intimate friendship. Soon after his son's arrival, a mutiny occurred among the troops at Carrickfergus. Penn volunteered his services in reducing them to obedience, and, in the siege that followed, won by his courage and coolness general applause; and the viceroy himself wrote to the admiral, expressing his great satisfaction with young Penn's conduct, at the same time proposing that he should join the army. He himself was at first so much elated by the distinction he had acquired, that he resolved to become a soldier, and, under the influence of this new ambition, caused himself to be painted in military costume. "It is," says Dixon, "a curious fact that the only genuine portrait of the great apostle of peace existing represents him armed and accoutred as a soldier." The admiral, however, disapproving his son's project, sent him to take charge of the large estates which he possessed in the south of Ireland. While on business at Cork, William Penn had an opportunity of again hearing Thomas

Loe, by whose preaching he had been so strongly impressed some years before. His early convictions were revived; and from that time he felt it to be his imperative duty, in defiance of ridicule and persecution, to join his lot with the despised Quakers. Being at a meeting at Cork in 1667, he was arrested, with several other Quakers, and taken to prison. While here, he wrote to the Earl of Orrery, setting forth the injustice of his imprisonment and advocating universal toleration in faith and worship. On receiving his letter, Lord Orrery gave an order for his immediate release. A rumour that Penn had become a Quaker reached his father. He immediately ordered him home. When the admiral, on seeing his son, observed that he was still dressed like a gentleman, that he wore lace, plume, and rapier, he felt reassured, and began to hope that he had been misinformed. But these hopes were soon dispelled. His son candidly acknowledged to him that his religious convictions had undergone a radical change, and that he was now a Quaker. The disappointment and vexation of the admiral were extreme. Yet, in the hope of winning back his son, he made use of every argument, and even condescended to entreat and implore; but all in vain. The refusal of his son to uncover in the presence of his superiors in rank was especially mortifying to him.* Although his arguments and entreaties had proved alike unavailing, he was unwilling to abandon all hope. As a last resort, he proposed a compromise: he would yield to the scruples and wishes of his son in every other respect, if the latter would only consent to take off his hat in his father's presence and in that of the king and the Duke of York. William asked time to consider this proposition. After some time spent in reflection and earnest prayer, he announced to his father that he was unable to comply with his wishes. Thereupon the indignant admiral again expelled him from the house. For some months he was dependent upon the hospitality of his friends, and upon such pecuniary aid as his mother could from time to time find an opportunity of sending him. At length his father relented so far as to allow him to return home; but he still refused to see or hold any intercourse with him. About this time (1668) William Penn first began to preach and to write in defence of the new doctrines which he had embraced. His first work, entitled "Truth Exalted," was addressed to kings, priests, and people, whom he earnestly exhorted to re-examine the foundation of their faith and worship, and to inquire how far they were built upon the authority of God, or whether they did not rest in a great measure on the mere notions of men. A number of publications, mostly controversial, followed. One of these, entitled "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," attracted much attention. Pepys considered it too good to be the production of so young a man. In this work Penn had attempted, among other things, to refute "the Notion of one God subsisting in three distinct and separate Persons." For this "heresy" he was apprehended and sent to the Tower, where he was kept in solitary confinement for more than eight months. While in the Tower, a report reached him that the Bishop of London had resolved that he should recant, or die in prison. Penn replied, with the spirit of a martyr and a hero, "that his prison should be his grave before he would renounce his just opinions; for that he owed his conscience to no man." During his confinement in the Tower he composed "No Cross, No Crown," perhaps the most popular of all his larger works. He also wrote to Lord Arlington, then principal secretary of state, on the injustice and absurdity of attempting to coerce men's religious opinions. Learning that the views advanced in his "Sandy Foundation Shaken" had been misrepresented, he wrote "Innocency with her Open Face," in which he showed that to deny the existence in the Godhead of "three DISTINCT and SEPARATE persons" did not necessarily involve a denial of Christ's eternal divinity, which he acknowledged to the fullest extent. In this Penn took substantially the same ground as was afterwards taken by Barclay and many other of the leading Quakers. They felt that in speaking of the great and awful mysteries of the Divine nature there was a sort of presumption in going beyond the words of the Holy Scriptures. They accordingly rejected the term "Trinity," as not found in the Scriptures, and, on still stronger grounds, as they conceived, they refused to accept the doctrine of "three distinct and separate persons" in the Godhead, as being neither expressed nor necessarily implied in the language of inspiration. The manly behaviour of his son while in prison appears to have strongly excited the respect and sympathy of the admiral. He used his influence at court, and, after a time, William Penn was set at liberty.

In 1669, at the desire of his father, who intimated his wishes to his son through Lady Penn, William went again to Ireland, to take charge of the estates belonging to the admiral in that island. He remained there about eight months, when he was recalled on account of his father's failing health. His sister Margaret had been married, and his younger brother Richard was then travelling in Italy. Feeling that his days were drawing to a close, the admiral was anxious to be reconciled to his eldest son, who appears, before the recent disagreement, to have always been his favourite. As soon as William returned to England, the reconciliation took place, to the joy of all parties, especially of his mother. In August of the same year, William Penn preached at a meeting in Grace Church Street, where he and William Mead were arrested by warrants from the mayor of London. "The trial which followed was," says Dixon, "perhaps the most important trial that ever took place in England. Penn stood before his judges, in this celebrated scene, not so much as a Quaker pleading for the rights of conscience, as an Englishman contending for the ancient and imprescriptible liberties of his race." The jury having brought in a verdict favourable to the prisoners, the recorder said they should be locked up, without meat, drink, fire, and tobacco, "till we have a verdict the court will accept,—or you shall starve for it." Though repeatedly menaced with starvation and other cruelties, such as slitting their noses, (a barbarous but not uncommon punishment for offenders in those days,) the jury still persisted in their verdict. They were kept for two days and nights without food, drink, or fire; but this, as well as the threats of the court, proving ineffectual, they were at last fined for their obstinacy, and, on refusing to pay their fines, were sent to prison. "For centuries," says Dixon, "it had remained an unsettled question of law, whether the jury had or had not a right so far to exercise its own discretion as to bring in a verdict contrary to the sense of the court." This important question was now to be decided. Bushel and his fellow-jurors, at Penn's suggestion, brought an action against the mayor and recorder for unjust imprisonment. The case was brought before the court of common pleas, consisting of twelve judges, and decided all-but unanimously in favour of the jurymen, who were accordingly set at liberty and left their prison in triumph. Although Penn and Mead had been declared not guilty by the verdict of the jury, yet they were still detained in prison, because they refused to pay the fines which the mayor and recorder had arbitrarily and most unjustly imposed on them for contempt of court. At length, as the admiral, from his increasing illness, became more and more anxious to have his son with him, he sent privately and paid the fines both for him and his friend. He also sent a dying request to the Duke of York that he would be a friend to his son in the trials and sufferings to which, while the persecuting laws of England continued in force, he foresaw he would necessarily be exposed. On his death-bed the admiral expressed entire satisfaction with the course his son had pursued. He said to him, among other things, "Let nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your conscience. Have a care of sin: it is that which is the sting both of life and death." On his father's decease, William Penn came into the possession of an estate yielding an annual income of about fifteen hundred pounds, a sum which was probably equal to twice or three times the same numerical amount at the present day. Rarely, if ever, has wealth fallen into better hands. "There is abundant evidence," says Janney,

* For a brief explanation of the views of the Quakers with respect to taking off the hat, and some other of their prominent peculiarities, see the article on GEORGE FOX.

"that throughout life he made use of his wealth for the benefit of others, rather than to promote his own ease and indulgence."

The persecution against the Quakers continuing, Penn published a number of books and tracts in vindication of the peculiar views of the society, and in defence of the great principle that in matters of faith men are accountable to Heaven only, and, provided their moral conduct is blameless, no human government has a right to inquire into or exercise any control over the religious opinions of its subjects. The following are the titles of some of the most important of these publications: "A Seasonable Caveat against Popery," (1670,) "The Great Case of Liberty of Conscience Debated and Defended," (1671,) "Truth Rescued from Imposture," (1671,) "The Spirit of Truth Vindicated," (1672,) "Quakerism a New Nickname for Old Christianity," etc., "England's Present Interest Considered," (1674,)—a most able work in defence of freedom of conscience and the rights of Englishmen. Several of his smaller works, as well as "The Great Case of Liberty of Conscience," were written while he was imprisoned in Newgate in 1671. In 1672, when Penn was in his twenty-eighth year, he married Gulielma Maria Springett, daughter of Sir William Springett, who as a colonel had greatly distinguished himself in the service of the Parliament, and who died during the civil wars, at the early age of twenty-three. His widow was afterwards married to Isaac Penington, one of the most prominent of the early Quakers. In 1677, William Penn, accompanied by Robert Barclay and others, made a journey into Holland and Germany, and visited the princess Elizabeth of the Rhine, the granddaughter of James I. and sister of the famous Prince Rupert. She received them with great kindness. Having previously met with Penn, she was not unacquainted with the religious views of the Quakers, which she appears to have regarded with much favour.

Penn did not think that it was the duty of a Christian to withdraw himself wholly from public affairs, but rather to strive in every way to promote the freedom, enlightenment, and happiness of mankind. The true friends of liberty everywhere found in him a sympathizer and a friend. A little previous to the election of 1679, when the celebrated Algernon Sidney offered himself as a candidate for Parliament, Penn issued a pamphlet showing the importance of electing to the great legislative body of the kingdom wise men and such as feared God and hated covetousness. He not only felt the deepest interest, but he himself bore a very active part, in the canvass for Sidney, the representative and devoted champion of political freedom. Sidney was triumphantly elected, in spite of much unfair opposition. But soon after the assembling of the new Parliament it was dissolved by the king, and another election became necessary. Sidney was again duly returned, but he was prevented from taking his place in Parliament by the intrigues of the royalist party. It was a bitter disappointment to Penn; but, in proportion as he lost hope of freedom in England, he bent his thoughts more earnestly towards realizing the dream of his youth,—the founding of a new and more perfect commonwealth amid the forests of North America. In 1675 he had been chosen umpire to settle a dispute between Edward Byllinge and John Fenwick (both Quakers) respecting their claims to a tract of land known as West Jersey. He decided in favour of Byllinge; but the latter, having become much embarrassed in his affairs, in order to satisfy his creditors gave up to them his interest in the territory. At the earnest solicitation of Byllinge, Penn was associated with the creditors as a joint trustee. Within the next two or three years several vessels came to West Jersey, with about eight hundred emigrants, of whom the greater number were Quakers. Through the influence of Penn there was adopted a very liberal constitution, among the provisions of which were the right of free worship and the right of the people (with only very slight restrictions) to legislate for themselves. There was to be no imprisonment for debt: the property of the debtor being given up to his creditors, he himself was to go free. Penn had inherited from his father a claim against the government of £16,000. In 1680 he obtained from the king, in payment of that claim, an extensive tract of land immediately west of the river Delaware and north of Maryland. In the patent given by the king the name "Pennsylvania," contrary to Penn's wishes, was applied to the territory. He had previously suggested *Sylvania*, on account of its being then a land of forests. Penn offered twenty guineas to one of the secretaries to have the name changed, but he was refused. He even applied to the king; "for," says he, "I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me." But the king said it should remain as it was, the *Penn* having been added in honour of the admiral. The patent conferred upon the people and governor a legislative power, so that no law could be made nor money raised without the people's consent, and they could pass what laws they pleased, provided they did not interfere with the allegiance which all the colonies owed to the crown. Aided by the counsels of Algernon Sidney and others, he drew up a masterly scheme of government, the wisdom of which has been amply vindicated by the experience of two hundred years. The constitution which Penn gave to his colony will compare advantageously not merely with the plan of government formed by Locke for Carolina, but with any of the systems of the wisest lawgivers that have ever lived. "To understand," says Dixon, "how much Penn was wiser than his age, . . . he must be measured not only against unlettered men like Fox, but against the highest types of learning and liberality which it afforded. Between John Locke and William Penn there is a gulf like that which separates the seventeenth and the nineteenth century. Locke never escaped from the thraldom of local ideas."

About the beginning of September, 1682, Penn set sail in the ship Welcome, and on the 27th of October cast anchor in Delaware Bay, off New Castle. He was received by the inhabitants of that town with the greatest enthusiasm. Soon after he proceeded to the site of Philadelphia, then covered for the most part with lofty trees. About the end of November, 1682, was held the famous treaty with the Indians, under a magnificent elm-tree, in what is now Kensington. Of this treaty, Voltaire says it was "the only league between the aborigines and the Christians which was never sworn to and never broken."

Referring the reader to other works for a more particular account of the early colony, we shall for the future confine ourselves chiefly to the personal history of Penn. In 1684, having committed the government to the provincial council, he embarked for England, leaving behind him in the colony a white population of about 7000 persons. He set sail on the 12th of August, and on the 6th of October landed in Sussex, within seven miles of his own house, after an absence from his family of rather more than two years. He soon after visited the king and the Duke of York, by both of whom, he says, he was received very graciously. The first use he made of his influence at court was to intercede for the persecuted Quakers, against whom the recent oppressive enactments were at that time enforced with a merciless rigour. Their conscientious scruples against swearing exposed them to peculiar hardships. When evil-disposed persons charged them with being disaffected to the government, they might in many instances have delivered themselves from the hands of their persecutors by simply taking the oath of allegiance and supremacy; but this their religious convictions would not permit them to do.

It is scarcely necessary here to do more than allude to the charges made by Macaulay against the character of Penn, as those charges have already been completely and unanswerably refuted,* and are now rejected by all candid and intelligent persons who have taken the trouble to give them a careful examination. But another accusation, scarcely less formidable, though somewhat vague, has found supporters among men of great intelligence and respectability,—namely, that the fact that

* For the correctness of this statement, we confidently appeal to all who have dispassionately and attentively read the evidence in the case. See, on this subject, DIXON'S "Life of Penn;" W. E. FORSTER'S "William Penn and Thomas Babington Macaulay," 1850; J. PAGET'S "New Examen," London, 1861; and the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1868.

Penn enjoyed such favour with James II., and that he continued at court after he had every opportunity of knowing the character of that monarch, proves him to have been either lax in principle or deficient in the firmness of true virtue. If this reasoning be correct, then we ought to applaud the conduct of the early Christian ascetics, who held that the best mode of preserving one's soul unspotted and preparing it for heaven, was to abandon all intercourse with a corrupt world. But the most virtuous and enlightened men of modern times have usually taught a very different doctrine,—that they who, without partaking of its sins, mingle with the world for the purpose of reforming it, are far more praiseworthy than those who, leaving it to its fate, seek shelter for their feeble virtue in inactivity and selfish seclusion. If it shall be clearly shown that while at court Penn was guilty of a single act inconsistent with the character of an honest man and a true lover of his country, we shall then be prepared to abandon his defence; but if the whole charge against him limits itself simply to this, that he had favour and influence with a corrupt and tyrannical monarch, when it is well known that he often exerted that influence successfully to restrain the injustice, or to soften the severity, of James, and when there is not a shadow of evidence that he ever, even in a solitary instance, exerted it for any unworthy purpose,—if this, we repeat, be the whole extent of the charge against him, we cannot but regard such an accusation as conferring on the accused the highest honour.

It should be remembered that Admiral Penn had made a dying request to the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) that he would be a friend and protector to his son. It is but just to say that James, who seems to have cherished the warmest regard for the admiral, not only never forgot his friend's request, but appears to have observed it with the most scrupulous fidelity. It was but natural that William Penn should be sincerely attached to a prince who had been his father's friend and was to him a generous and faithful guardian. He doubtless gave James far more credit for liberality and sincerity than he deserved. But his gratitude and affection towards a bigoted and, in some respects, an unscrupulous prince, appears never for a single moment to have warped him from the path of rectitude.

It would have been indeed wonderful if, in the violent party excitements of those times, his character had wholly escaped suspicion and calumny. But the various charges made against him are found, on examination, to be unsupported by a particle of real evidence. To have absented himself from court at that time, when it was in his power to do so much, not only for his persecuted brethren, but for all, of whatever name, who suffered from unjust laws or from the unjust suspicions of the government, would have been a most culpable abandonment of duty. Yet the fact that he did not thus absent himself has been the principal, if not the only, ground of all the charges which the envious or the misinformed have circulated against him. During the reign of Charles II., Penn obtained for himself and his friends many favours from his sovereign through the mediation of the Duke of York; but after the accession of James II. his influence at court became very great. He removed his residence to Holland House, at Kensington. "His influence with the king," says Dixon, "was well known, and *every man with a real grievance found in him a counsellor and a friend.*" "If any fault," says the same writer, in another place, "can be found with his conduct, it is that his charity was a little too universal, a little too indiscriminate." As his sympathies were chiefly with the liberal party, he had often occasion to intercede for mercy or indulgence to those who were regarded by the king as his most determined enemies. And, though he often failed in obtaining his request, he appears never to have omitted an opportunity of interceding when there was the slightest chance of success. He sometimes excited the violent anger of James by his zeal in behalf of the friends of liberty.* But nothing could deter him from exercising that influence with his sovereign which he believed Providence had given him for the most important ends,—the promotion of justice and mercy.

In 1686, chiefly through Penn's influence, a proclamation was issued by which more than twelve hundred imprisoned Quakers were set at liberty. Another proclamation in 1687 gave liberty of conscience to all, unrestricted by any tests or penalties. After the accession of William III., in 1688, Penn, having incurred suspicion on account of his intimacy with James, was tried before the royal council for treason; but, no evidence being found against him, he was discharged. He was subsequently tried for conspiracy, and was again honourably acquitted. In the early part of 1694 he lost his wife Gulielma; about two years after he married, as his second wife, Hannah Callowhill. In 1696 his eldest son, Springett Penn, died of consumption. He made in 1699 a second visit to America. But, learning not long after his arrival in the colony that there was a measure before the House of Lords for bringing all the proprietary governments under the crown, he returned to England in 1701. Happily, the obnoxious measure was soon after abandoned.

In consequence of the bad management and dishonesty of some of the agents to whom he had intrusted the care of his property, he sustained great losses, and became so involved as to be unable to pay the claims of his creditors. He preferred to go to prison rather than attempt to satisfy certain unjust and extortionate claims which the very agent who had mismanaged his affairs brought against him. By the intervention of some of his friends, a compromise was effected, and he was at length released. It was a great sorrow to him in his latter years that, although he had never spared himself or his means to promote the interests of his colony, when he desired of the colonial legislature a moderate loan to relieve him from his difficulties it was refused. Worn out at length with the incessant labours and cares of a life spent almost wholly in the service of others, he died, from the effects of paralysis, in 1718.

For a full account of William Penn's writings, and of those which relate to him, see Joseph Smith's "Catalogue of Friends' Books," vol. ii. pp. 282–326.

See W. Hepworth Dixon, "Biographical History of William Penn," 1851; S. Janney, "Life of William Penn," 1 vol. 8vo, 1852; T. Clarkson, "Life of William Penn," 2 vols. 8vo, 1813; J. Marsillac, "Vie de G. Penn," 2 vols., 1791; H. van Lil, "Leven, Gevoelens en Lotgevallen van W. Penn," 2 vols., 1826; Jacob Post, "Popular Memoir of W. Penn," 1850: M. L. Weems, "Life of W. Penn," 1829; W. A. Teller, "Lebensbeschreibung des berühmten W. Penn," 1779; "Westminster Review" for October, 1850, (article "William Penn and Lord Macaulay:") "The Penn and Logan Correspondence," published by the Pennsylvania Historical Society 1870.

Pennafort. See Raymond de Peñafort.

Pen'nant, (Thomas,) an English naturalist and antiquary, born at Downing, in Flintshire, in 1726. He published in 1761 the first volume of a large work on British Zoology, which was translated into Latin and German and often reprinted. A tour on the continent in 1765 procured for him the acquaintance of Buffon, Haller, and Pallas. In 1771 he published a "Synopsis of Quadrupeds," an enlarged edition of which appeared in 1781 as a "History of Quadrupeds." This work was described by Cuvier, about 1823, as "still indispensable." Among his other works are the "Genera of Birds," (1773, unfinished,) a "Second Tour in Scotland and a Voyage to the Hebrides," (2 vols., 1774–76,) and "Arctic Zoology," (3 vols., 1784–87,) which Cuvier commends as *précieux* to naturalists. Died in 1798.

See "The Literary Life of T. Pennant," by himself, 1793; Cuvier, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Monthly Review" for January and February, 1772, and September and October, 1801.

Pennecuik or **Pennicuick,** pen'ne-kūk', ? (Alexander,) a Scottish physician and writer on various subjects, born in 1652; died in 1722.

Pennefather, pĕn'fă-ther, ? (Sir John Lysaght,) a British general, born in 1800. He served with distinction as brigadier in India in 1843. In the Crimean war he commanded a brigade at the Alma, and a division at Inkerman, November, 1854. He died in 1872.

Pen'nell, (Henry Cholmondely—chŭm'le,) an English author, born in 1836. He was early placed in the civil service, and became a fisheries inspector, and in 1875 was sent out to Egypt as chief of the department of internal commerce. His poetical and literary works

* For a curious instance of this kind, see Dixon's "Life of Penn," pp. 239–40.

include "Puck on Pegasus," (1861,) "Crescent," (1866,) "Modern Babylon," (1873,) "The Muses of Mayfair," (1874,) "Pegasus Resaddled," (1877,) etc.

Pen'nell, (JOSEPH,) an artist-illustrator, born in the United States, resident in England. The works published and illustrated by him are numerous, from "A Canterbury Pilgrimage," (1885,) to "The Alhambra," (1896,) "The Works of Charles Keene," (1897,) etc. His wife, ELIZABETH ROBINS, joined him in authorship. He died in 1926.

Pennethorne, pĕn'thorn, ? (JAMES,) an English architect, born at Worcester in 1801, was a pupil of Nash and Pugin. He designed many public buildings of London, among which are the Museum of Practical Geology, the General Record Repository, and an addition to Somerset House. He was appointed, several years since, architect and surveyor of her Majesty's parks, palaces, etc. Died in 1871.

Penney, (WILLIAM.) See KINLOCH.

Penni, pen'nee, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Italian painter, surnamed IL FATTORE, ("the Steward,") was born at Florence in 1488. He was in his youth the steward of Raphael, who was his friend. He aided Raphael in painting the cartoons of the Vatican, and, after the death of his master, he and Giulio Romano finished a "Coronation of the Virgin," designed by Raphael. He excelled in landscapes. Died at Naples in 1528.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Penni, (LUCA,) a painter and engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born at Florence about 1500. He worked for Henry VIII. in England, and with Il Rosso in Paris.

Pennington. See PENINGTON.

Pen'ning-ton, (WILLIAM,) an American Governor, born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1797. He was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1837, and re-elected four or five times between that year and 1843. He became a member of Congress in December, 1859, and, after a long contest, was elected Speaker of the House by the Republicans in February, 1860. Died in February, 1862.

Pen'ny, (EDWARD,) an English portrait-painter, born in Cheshire in 1714. He was a professor in the Royal Academy. Died in 1791.

Pen'rose, (BOIES,) senator, born at Philadelphia in 1860. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, served in the Pennsylvania Legislature 1884–97, and was United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1897 until his death, Dec. 31, 1921.

Pen'rose, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in Berkshire in 1743.

Pen'rȳ, Pen'rI, or **Ap Hen'rȳ,** (JOHN,) a Welsh religionist, called MARTIN MAR-PRELATE, was born in 1559. According to Anthony Wood, he became a Brownist or Anabaptist, and wrote against the Anglican Church a tract entitled "Martin Mar-Prelate." He was unjustly condemned for sedition or felony, and executed, in 1593.

Penthée. See PENTHEUS.

Penthésilée. See PENTHESILEIA.

Pen-thę-sĭ-lē'ą, [Gr. Πενθεσίλεια; Fr. PENTHÉSILÉE, pŏN'tā'ze'lā',] the queen of the Amazons. According to some traditions, she fought against the Greeks at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Achilles, who admired too late her beauty and valour and lamented her fate.

Pen'theŭs, [Gr. Πενθεύς; Fr. PENTHÉE, pŏN'tā',] a mythical person, said to be a son of Echion, and King of Thebes. He was killed by his mother and other women because he opposed the worship of Bacchus and ascended a tree to witness furtively their revels and orgies.

Penthièvre, de, dęh pŏN'te'ĕvr', (LOUIS JEAN MARIE DE BOURBON,) DUC, a French nobleman, born in 1725, was a son of the Count of Toulouse. He served as general at Fontenoy, (1745.) He was noted for his liberality or benevolence. His daughter was the mother of King Louis Philippe. Died in 1793.

Penzance, pen-zănss', (JAMES PLAISTED **Wilde,**) LORD, an English judge, a brother of Lord Truro, was born in London, July 12, 1816. He was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating as A.B. in 1838. In 1839 he was called to the bar in the Inner Temple, was made a Queen's counsel in 1855, and was knighted in 1880. He was judge of the court of probate and divorce, 1863–72, was ennobled and made Baron Penzance in 1869, and in 1875 was appointed judge of the public worship regulation court and of the provincial (ecclesiastical) courts. Died in 1899.

Penzel, pĕnt'sęl, (ABRAHAM JACOB,) a German philologist, born near Dessau in 1749, was professor of poetry at Laybach. He translated Strabo's "Geography" into German, (1777,) and wrote several treatises. Died in 1819.

Peon y Contreras, pā-ōn' ē kon-trā'rās, (JOSÉ,) a Mexican poet, born in Merida, Yucatan, in January, 1843. He became a physician, and acquired national fame as an alienist. His dramas are numerous, and some, like "Hasta el Cielo" and "La Hija del Rey," are very popular. His "Romances históricos mejicanos" are marked by rich fancy and brilliant diction.

Pepagomenus. See DEMETRIUS PEPAGOMENUS.

Pepe, pā'pā, (FLORESTAN,) a Neapolitan general, born at Squillace in 1780, entered the French service about 1806, served in Spain and Russia, and received the rank of lieutenant-general from Murat in 1815. Died at Naples in 1851.

Pepe, (GABRIELLO,) an Italian officer, cousin of the preceding, was born in 1781. He served in the French army during the empire. About 1822 he fought a duel at Florence with Lamartine, who had offended him by some verses which Pepe regarded as injurious to the Italian people. Died in 1849.

Pepe, (GUGLIELMO,) a general, born in 1783, was a brother of Florestan, noticed above. He joined the French party in 1799, and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1813. In 1820 he was chosen commander-in-chief by the insurgents who rose against the King of Naples. His army was defeated or dispersed by the Austrians in 1821, and he escaped to England. In 1848 King Ferdinand, constrained by public opinion, gave him command of an army sent to aid the people of Lombardy. He wrote a "History of the Revolutions and Wars of Italy in 1847–49," (1850.) Died in 1855.

Pepin. See PEPYN, (MARTIN.)

Pepin, pĕp'in or pip'in, [Fr. pron. pęh-pĂn',] a son of Louis le Débonnaire, was born about 802 A.D., and was made King of Aquitania about 817. He joined his brothers Lothaire and Louis in a revolt against his father in 830. He died in 838 A.D., leaving a son Pepin, who contested the succession with Charles the Bald and was defeated.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pepin, King of Italy, a son of Charlemagne, was born in 776 A.D., and crowned by the pope in 781. He died in 810, leaving a son Bernard.

Pepin, pęh-pĂn', (ALPHONSE,) a French historical and political writer, born in Paris. Among his works is "Two Years of Rule," ("Deux Ans de Règne," 1830–32.) Died in 1842.

Pepin le Bref, pęh-pĂn' lęh brĕf, King of the Franks, was a son of Charles Martel, at whose death he obtained Neustria and Burgundy. Having propitiated the favour of the pope, he confined the nominal king, Childeric III., in a monastery in 751 A.D., and usurped the throne. He assisted the pope in a war against the Lombards, and waged war with success against the Saxons. He died in 768 A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Charlemagne.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pepin le Gros, pęh-pĂn' lęh gro, or **Pepin d'Héristal,** (dā'rès'tăl',) an ambitious French nobleman, became Duke of Austrasia in the reign of Dagobert II. About 680 A.D. he assumed royal power as mayor of the palace, and defeated Thierri III., King of Neustria. He permitted Thierri to retain the title of king, and the latter was the first of a succession of *rois fainéants,* ("do-nothing kings.") Pepin died in 714 A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Charles Martel.

Pepoli, pā'po-lee or pĕp'o-lee, (ALESSANDRO ERCOLE,)

an Italian *littérateur*, born at Venice in 1757. He published a number of dramas, or dramatic essays, entitled "Efforts of Italy," ("Tentativi dell'Italia," 6 vols., 1788.) Died in 1796.

Pepoli, (GIOACCHINO NAPOLEONE,) MARQUIS OF, an Italian statesman, born at Bologna, November 6, 1825. His mother was a daughter of Murat, and of Caroline, sister of Napoleon I. Pepoli in 1844 married his cousin Frederica Wilhelmina, Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He was a Liberal member of the papal government, and in 1864 his influence with his relatives the Hohenzollerns and the Bonapartes did much to smooth over the difficulties which beset the new Italian kingdom. Died March 26, 1881.

Pep'per, (GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN,) D.D., LL.D., an American Baptist clergyman, born at Ware, Massachusetts, February 5, 1833, graduated at Amherst College in 1857, and at the Newton Theological School in 1860, held a Baptist pastorate, 1860–65, was professor of church history at Newton, 1865–67, professor of theology at the Crozer Seminary 1868–82, president of Colby University 1882–89, and professor of Biblical literature there after 1892. His principal work is "Outlines of Theology."

Pepper, (GEORGE S.,) an American philanthropist, was born at Philadelphia in 1808. He spent his life in managing a great estate left him by his father, and on his death bequeathed the greater part of it, amounting to several million dollars, to various institutions, including one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the establishment of a public library in Philadelphia. Died in 1890.

Pepper, (WILLIAM,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician, born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1843, son of a distinguished physician of the same name. He graduated in arts at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and in medicine in 1864. In 1876 he became a professor of clinical medicine in the same institution. In 1880 he was made provost of the University, resigning in 1894. He was very influential in extending the scope and adding to the endowment of the University. He was actively connected with the Public Library of Philadelphia, the Commercial Museum, and other institutions. He published "System of Medicine by American Authors," (5 vols., 1885–86,) etc. Died in 1898.

Pep'per-ell, (Sir WILLIAM,) an American general, born in Maine in 1696, commanded at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745. He was made a baronet for his services, and in 1759 was appointed lieutenant-general. Died in 1759.

See PARSONS, "Life of Sir W. Pepperell," 1856.

Pepusch, pā'pōōsh, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German musical composer and writer, born at Berlin in 1667. He settled in England about 1700, and received from the University of Oxford the degree of doctor in music. He was also chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. His "Treatise on Harmony" (1731) still enjoys a high reputation. Died in 1752.

Pepyn, pā-pĭn', sometimes written **Pepin**, (MARTIN,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1570. He worked at Rome for some years, and painted religious subjects. His works are highly praised. Died at Rome in 1641.

Pepys, (CHARLES C.) See COTTENHAM.

Pepys, pēps, (Lady CHARLOTTE MARIA,) a daughter of Lord-Chancellor Cottenham, is the author of "Quiet Moments," "Female Influence," and other works.

Pepys, (SAMUEL,) an English gentleman, gossip, and connoisseur, celebrated as the writer of a diary, was born in 1632, and educated at Cambridge. He was appointed clerk of the acts of the navy in 1660, and retained this important position until 1673. His official duties brought him into the favourable notice of the Duke of York, who was lord high admiral. He was secretary to the admiralty for about four years, ending at the revolution, (1688.) In 1684 he was elected president of the Royal Society. He was well versed in naval affairs, and was a connoisseur in the fine arts. His reputation is founded on his "Memoirs, comprising a Diary from 1659 to 1669," which was published in 1825 Died in 1703.

See "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1825, and October, 1849; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1849.

Pepys, (WILLIAM HASELDINE,) F.R.S., an English chemist and philosopher, born in London in 1775. He was one of the founders of the Askesian Society, and an active member of the London Institution and of the Geological Society. His skill in the constructior of chemical apparatus contributed to the progress of science. He was associated with William Allen in successful researches on respiration, and was a friend of Sir Humphry Davy. Died in 1856.

Peranda, pà-rän'dà, (SANTO,) a Venetian painter, born at Venice in 1566, was a pupil of Jacopo Palma. He learned to design correctly at Rome, and painted many good portraits. Among his best works are "The Children of Niobe," and a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1638.

Perard-Castel, pĕh'rär' kȧs'tĕl', (FRANÇOIS,) a French canonist, born at Vire in 1647; died in 1687.

Perau, pĕh-rō', (GABRIEL LOUIS CALABRE,) a French biographer and editor, born in Paris in 1700. He edited the works of Bossuet, (20 vols., 1743–53,) and continued the "Lives of Illustrious Men of France," begun by D'Auvigny, to which Perau added thirteen volumes, (1754–60.) Died in 1767.

Perceval. See CAUSSIN DE PERCEVAL.

Pĕr'ce-val, (JOHN,) Earl of Egmont, was born at Barton, Yorkshire, in 1683. He was one of the principal founders of a colony planted in Georgia about 1732. He wrote several small works. Died in 1748.

Perceval, (JOHN,) second Earl of Egmont, a son of the preceding, was born in 1711. He entered the House of Lords, with the title of Lord Lovel and Holland, in 1762, and was first lord of the admiralty from 1763 to 1766. He wrote a successful pamphlet named "Faction detected by the Evidence of Facts." Died in 1770.

Perceval, (SPENCER,) a minister of state, born in London in 1762, was a son of the preceding. He studied law, and practised with success on the Midland circuit. Having been returned to Parliament in 1796, he became a supporter of Mr. Pitt, and an able speaker. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1801, and attorney-general in 1802. At the death of Pitt (1806) he went out of office. He became chancellor of the exchequer in 1807, and first lord of the treasury (prime minister) at the death of the Duke of Portland, (1809.) He opposed reform and liberal measures, and pursued the foreign policy of Pitt. On the 11th of May, 1812, he was assassinated with a pistol in the lobby of the House of Commons by John Bellingham, a merchant, who had resolved to kill some member of the ministry because they had rejected or neglected a private claim which he had preferred.

See "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. i. chap. xviii.; CHARLES V. WILLIAMS, "Life of the Right Hon. S. Perceval," 1812; HENRI DE LASALLE, "Essai biographique sur M. Perceval," 1812.

Percheron, pĕrsh'rŏN', (ACHILLE REMY,) a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1797. He published several works on entomology. Died June 3, 1869.

Percier, pĕr'se-ā', (CHARLES,) a distinguished French architect, born in 1764, in Paris, was a pupil of Gisors. At the age of twenty-two he gained a prize, which enabled him to pursue his studies at Rome. He formed a friendship with the architect Fontaine, with whom he was constantly associated in his professional labours until his death. They were employed by Bonaparte to restore and complete the palaces of the Tuileries and the Louvre. Among their works are the triumphal arch of the Carrousel, and the northern wing of the court of the Tuileries. By their skill and taste in design they produced in their art a reformation similar to that which David effected in painting. They published some excellent works, among which is "The Palaces, Mansions, and other Modern Edifices designed at Rome," (1798.) (See FONTAINE, PIERRE FRANÇOIS.) Percier died in 1838.

Pĕr'cĭ-val, (JAMES GATES,) an eminent American poet and scholar, born at Berlin, Connecticut, in 1795.

He graduated at Yale College in 1815, and, having subsequently studied medicine, took the degree of M.D. in 1823. He published in 1822 his "Prometheus," a poem in the Spenserian stanza, also two volumes of miscellaneous poetry and prose. He was appointed in 1824 professor of chemistry in the Military Academy at West Point. In 1827 he was employed by Dr. Webster to revise the manuscript of his large Dictionary, and in 1835 was appointed conjointly with Professor C. U. Shepard to make a geological survey of Connecticut, a report of which he published in 1842. He brought out in 1843 "The Dream of a Day, and other Poems." He was appointed in 1854 State Geologist of Wisconsin; but while preparing his second report his health declined, and he died in May, 1856. He had published in 1833 an excellent translation of Malte-Brun's "Geography."

See "Life and Letters of James G. Percival," by J. H. WARD, 1860; "North American Review" for January, 1822, (by EDWARD EVERETT,) April, 1826, and July, 1860.

Pẹr'cī-val, (THOMAS,) a popular English medical and moral writer, born at Warrington in 1740. He settled in 1767 at Manchester, where he practised with success, and founded the "Manchester Philosophical Society" about 1780. He wrote, besides other works, "Essays, Medical and Experimental," (3 vols., 1767–78,) "A Father's Instructions, consisting of Moral Tales," etc., (1788,) and "Medical Ethics," (1803.) He was a dissenter from the Anglican Church. Died in 1804.

See "Life of T. Percival," by his son, prefixed to his works, 1807.

Percy. See NORTHUMBERLAND.

Pẹr'cў, the name of an ancient and noble English family, descended from William de Percy, who, in the reign of William the Conqueror, possessed several manors in the counties of Lincoln and York. He was probably a Norman. In the reign of Edward I. a HENRY DE PERCY acquired Alnwick and other estates in Northumberland. Another HENRY DE PERCY, in the reign of Edward III., married Mary Plantagenet, a great-granddaughter of King Henry III., and had two sons, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and Thomas, Earl of Worcester. HENRY PERCY, surnamed HOTSPUR, a son of Henry last named, rebelled against Henry IV., and was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, (1403.) A son of Hotspur was restored to the earldom, fought for the house of Lancaster, and fell at Saint Alban's, in 1455, leaving several sons, who were killed in the war of the Roses. In the reign of Elizabeth a Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was executed for rebellion, (1572.)

Percy, pẽr'se', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) BARON, an eminent French surgeon, born in Franche-Comté in 1754. He became about 1792 surgeon-in-chief of the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, and organized in concert with Larrey a *corps mobile* of surgeons with ambulances. Attached to the grand army, he served in all the campaigns of the empire, except those of Russia and Saxony. He was professor in the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, and wrote several able treatises on surgery. Died in 1825.

See A. F. SILVESTRE, "Notice biographique sur Percy," 1825; "Histoire de la Vie de Percy," by his nephew LAURENT, 1827; "Biographie Médicale."

Percy, (THOMAS,) an Englishman of noble family, was one of the leading conspirators in the famous Gunpowder Plot, (1604–05.) He was executed in the early part of 1606.

Percy, (THOMAS,) an eminent English scholar and writer, was born in Shropshire in 1728. He became vicar of Easton Maudit in 1756, chaplain to the king in 1769, Dean of Carlisle in 1778, and Bishop of Dromore, Ireland, in 1782. His reputation is founded on an interesting work, entitled "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," (1765,) which has enjoyed a great popularity. He translated from the French Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," (1770.) Among his works are a "Key to the New Testament," (1765,) and "The Hermit of Warkworth," a poem, (1770.) Died in 1811. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson.

Perczel, pẽrt'sẹl, (MORICZ,) a distinguished Hungarian general, born at Tolna in 1814. He gained several victories over the Austrians in 1848, but after the defeat of Temesvár he took refuge in Turkey, and afterwards settled in the island of Jersey. In 1867 he returned to Hungary and became a member of Parliament at Vienna.

Pẹr-dic'cas [Gr. Περδίκκας] I., King of Macedon, was, according to Herodotus, the founder of the Macedonian monarchy. He is supposed to have lived about 750 B.C.

Perdiccas II., King of Macedon, was the son and successor of Alexander I. He waged war against the Athenians. Died about 413 B.C.

Perdiccas III., a son of Amyntas II. of Macedon, began to reign about 364 B.C. He was killed in battle against the Illyrians in 359, and was succeeded by his brother, Philip II.

Perdiccas, [Gr. Περδίκκας,] a prominent Macedonian general, who commanded a division of the army of Alexander the Great in his invasion of Asia, was a son of Orontes. It is reported that Alexander, on his deathbed, gave his royal signet to Perdiccas, as if to designate him for the office of regent. Having obtained command of the household troops who guarded the young king, he exercised the power of regent, or chief minister, and, to secure the succession of Roxana's son, put her rival Statira to death. He also put to death his rival Meleager. He failed in a matrimonial intrigue in relation to Cleopatra, a sister of Alexander, and became the enemy of Antigonus and Antipater, who formed with Ptolemy a coalition against him. Perdiccas found an able adherent or ally in Eumenes, (who opposed Antipater and Antigonus in Asia Minor,) and marched against Ptolemy in Egypt. He met with a reverse near the Nile, and was killed by his own soldiers in 321 B.C.

Pẹr'dix, [Gr. Πέρδιξ,] a nephew, or, as some say, a sister, of Dædalus, was regarded as the inventor of the saw, the compasses, and other implements. According to the fable, Perdix was changed into a partridge.

Pereda, de, dà pà-rā'dà, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Valladolid in 1599. He painted history and genre with success, and was patronized by the Duke of Olivarez. He excelled in colouring. Among his works is a picture of "Human Vanity." Died in 1669.

Pereda, de, (JOSÉ MARIA,) a Spanish novelist, was born near Santander in 1834. He has been entitled "the modern Cervantes," and has written "Sotileza," (1888,) "D. Gonzalo Gonzalez de la Gonzalera," (1889.) Died March 2, 1906.

Péréfixe, de, dẹh pà'rà'fèks', (HARDOUIN DE BEAUMONT,) a French historian, born at Beaumont in 1605. He was appointed preceptor to Louis XIV. in 1642, succeeded Balzac in the French Academy in 1654, and wrote a "History of Henry IV.," (1661,) which, says M. Weiss, will assure him a durable reputation. He became Archbishop of Paris in 1662, and required the Port-Royalists to subscribe the formulary of Pope Alexander VII. Died in December, 1670, or January, 1671.

See "Gallia Christiana," tome vii.

Peregrino (or **Peregrini**) **da Cesena**, pà-rà-gree'no (or pà-rà-gree'nee) dà chà-sā'nà, a celebrated Italian engraver and worker in niello, flourished about 1500 or 1520. Little is known of his life. Nagler gives a list of many prints ascribed to him.

Pẽr-ẹ-grī'nus Pro'te-us, a Greek Cynic philosopher, notorious for his vices and licentious life, was born at Parium, on the Hellespont, and lived in the reign of the Antonines. He committed suicide by fire at the Olympic games, in 165 A.D.

See "De Morte Peregrini," by LUCIAN, (who witnessed his death.)

Pereira, pà-rā'e-rà, (BARTHOLOMEU,) a Portuguese epic poet, flourished about 1640, and wrote "Paciecis."

Pereira, [Fr. PEREIRE, pẹh-rār',] (JACOB RODRIGUEZ,) a Spaniard, born in Estremadura in 1715, is called the first instructor of deaf-mutes. He removed to Bordeaux about 1742, and exhibited a pupil before the king, who granted him a pension in 1751. Died in 1780.

Pereira, pe-ree'rạ or pạ-rā'rạ, (JONATHAN,) an English physician and pharmacologist, born in London in 1804. He published an excellent work entitled "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," (2 vols., 1839,) regarded as the most comprehensive and complete treatise on materia medica in the English language, and a treatise "On Food and Diet," (1842,) which is highly commended. In 1846 he was appointed assistant

physician to the London Hospital. He became full physician to the same hospital in 1851. Died in 1853.

Pereira, (MANOEL,) a Portuguese sculptor of high reputation, was born in 1614. He worked in Spain, and died at Madrid in 1667.

Pereira or **Pereyra**, (NUÑO ALVAREZ or NUÑEZ ALVAREZ,) a general and statesman, called "the Portuguese Cid," was born in 1360. He gained victories over the Spaniards. Died in 1431.

See A. DE ESCOBAR, "Heroe Portuguez. Vida del Señor N. A. Pereyra," 1670; DA COSTA, "De Vita et Rebus gestis N. A. Pereiræ," 1723.

Pereira de Figueiredo, pȧ-rā'e-rȧ dȧ fe-gȧ-e-rā'do, (ANTONIO,) a learned Portuguese writer, born at Macao in 1725. He was an opponent of the Jesuits, and he wrote an able work against the temporal power of the pope, entitled "Theological Essays," ("Tentativa Theologica," 1766.) He published a Latin Grammar, (1752,) a Portuguese version of the Bible, (23 vols., 1778–90,) and other works. Died at Lisbon in 1797.

Pereira. See PEREIRA, (JACOB RODRIGUEZ.)

Pereire, pĕh-rār', (ÉMILE and ISAAC,) French financiers, grandsons of Jacob Rodriguez, noticed above, were born at Bordeaux in 1800 and 1806 respectively. They gained distinction as originators of the railway from Paris to Saint-Germain in 1835, and other railroads. They were the chief founders of the Crédit Mobilier, a joint-stock company, with a capital of sixty million francs, which was established in 1852. EMILE died January 6, 1875, and ISAAC died July 12, 1880.

Perelle, pĕh-rĕl', (GABRIEL,) a French designer and etcher, born at Vernon-sur-Seine; died in 1675. His sons, NICOLAS and ADAM, were engravers.

Perenna. See ANNA PERENNA.

Pérès, pȧ'rĕs', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*, who wrote a curious work, entitled "How Napoleon never Existed," etc., ("Comme quoi Napoléon n'a jamais existé, ou grand Erratum," etc., 1817, often reprinted.) Died in 1840.

Pereyra, pȧ-rā'e-rȧ, (DIOGO,) a skilful Portuguese landscape-painter, was born about 1570. His favourite subjects were the "Burning of Troy," and the "Combustion of Sodom." Died in 1640.

Pereyra, (MANOEL, and NUÑO ALVAREZ.) See PEREIRA.

Perez, pā'rĕth or pee'rĕz, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish courtier, born about 1540, was a son of Gonzalo Perez, who was secretary of state under Charles V. and Philip II. He succeeded his father in 1567, and obtained the confidence and favour of the king, who used him as his instrument in the assassination of Escovedo, the intriguing secretary of Don John of Austria, (1578.) Soon after this event, Perez and the princess Eboli were arrested by order of Philip, who, it appears, induced Perez to give up all the papers which would implicate him in the death of Escovedo. Subjected to the rack, Perez confessed his own share in that crime, and accused the king of complicity in it. About 1590 he escaped from prison, and sought refuge at Saragossa, the citizens of which rose in arms to protect him and assert their own civil rights. He escaped to France, published an account of his sufferings, (1594,) and received a pension from Henry IV. Died at Paris in 1611, or, as others say, 1616.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.;" ANTONIO PEREZ, "Memorial y Relaciones," 1598; S. BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO, "Antonio Perez," Madrid, 1841; MIGNET, "Antonio Perez et Philippe II," 1845; MOTLEY, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic;" "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1867.

Perez, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter, who lived about 1550, was one of the three founders of the Academy of Seville.

Perez, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish jurist, born at Alfaro, on the Ebro, in 1583. He became professor of civil law at Louvain in 1628, and wrote several works. Died at Louvain in 1672.

Perez, pā'redz, (DAVIDE,) a composer, of Spanish origin, born at Naples in 1711. He composed several popular operas, among which is "Semiramide." Died in 1778.

Perez, pā'rĕs, (Don José JOAQUIN,) an able Chilian statesman, born at Santiago de Chili in 1800. He was chosen a deputy to Congress in 1833, and was appointed minister of finance in 1844. In 1849 he became foreign minister. He was afterwards a senator, and held other high offices. In 1861 he was elected president for five years, and in 1866 was re-elected. Died in 1889.

Perez, [Lat. PETRE'IUS,] (JUAN,) a Spanish poet, born at Toledo in 1512, wrote an admired Latin poem named "Magdalena," (1552,) and other works. Died in 1545.

Perez de Pineda, pā'rĕth dȧ pe-nā'dȧ, (FRANCISCO,) a painter, born at Seville, was one of the best pupils of Murillo. Died about 1682.

Perez Galdos, pā'rĕth gȧl'dòs, (BENITO,) a Spanish novelist, born at Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands, in 1845. Among his many and very successful romances are "La Fontana de Oro," (1871,) "Bailén," (1873–75,) "El Amigo Maudo," (1881,) "Lo Prohibido," (1884,) "Mian," (1888,) "Angel Guerra," (1891,) etc. Perez Galdos, after his first literary successes, removed to Madrid, and soon took rank as one of the best of Spanish novelists. Died at Madrid, 1920.

Perfetti, pĕr-fet'tee, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian improvisator, born at Sienna in 1681. He exercised in public his talent of extempore versification on all subjects. He is said to have been the best improvisator of Italy in his time. Died in 1747.

Pergamini, pĕr-gȧ-mee'nee, (JACOPO,) an Italian writer, born at Fossombrone, lived about 1600. He published a good "Treatise on Grammar," (1602.)

Pergola, della, del'lȧ pĕr'go-lȧ, (ANGELO,) an able Italian general, born near the line between Tuscany and the Romagna. He served the Duke of Milan against the Florentines. Died in 1427.

Pergolese. See PERGOLESI.

Pergolesi, pĕr-go-lȧ'see, or **Pergolese**, pĕr-go-lā'sȧ, [Fr. PERGOLÈSE, pĕr'go'lȧz',] (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Jesi about 1708, (some say in 1704.) He studied at Naples under Gaetano Greco and Durante. In 1731 he produced a dramatic work called "The Servant Mistress," ("La Serva Padrona,") which was warmly applauded. He devoted himself chiefly to sacred music. Among his works is a celebrated and pathetic "Stabat Mater," for two voices, "Dixit Dominus," a motet, and "Salve Regina," a motet. His death is variously dated 1736, 1737, and 1739.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" C. BLASIS, "Biografia di Pergolese;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Peri, pā'ree, (GIACOMO,) an Italian composer, born at Florence in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He composed the music of "Dafne," (1594,) and "The Death of Eurydice," lyrical dramas. He entered the service of the Duke of Ferrara in 1601.

Pĕr-I-an'dẹr, [Gr. Περίανδρος; Fr. PÉRIANDRE, pȧ're'ŏNDR',] tyrant of Corinth, began to reign about 625 B.C. He is usually reckoned among the Seven Sages of Greece,—probably on account of his skill and success in kingcraft. His rule was at first mild, but became severe and arbitrary. It is reported that he consulted the tyrant of Miletus in relation to the best mode of maintaining his power, and that that tyrant answered by cutting off the tallest ears in a field of corn. Periander followed this advice by depressing the noble and rich. Died about 585 B.C.

Periander, pȧ-re-ȧn'dẹr, (GILLES,) a Latin poet, born at Brussels about 1545, wrote the "Mirror of the Owl," ("Noctuæ Speculum," 1567.)

Périandre. See PERIANDER.

Péricaud, pȧ're'kō', (MARC ANTOINE,) a French antiquary and biographer, born at Lyons in 1782. He published works on the antiquities of Lyons, and wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle." In 1827 he was made keeper of the library of Lyons. Died in 1867

Pĕr'I-clēz, [Gr. Περικλῆς; Ger. PERIKLES, pā're-klĕs,] an illustrious Athenian statesman, and one of the greatest orators that ever lived, was a son of Xanthippus, who defeated the Persians at Mycale. His mother, Agariste, was a niece of Clisthenes. He studied various arts and sciences under Damon the musician, Zeno of Elea, and Anaxagoras. "The philosopher," says Plutarch, "who gave him that force and sublimity of sentiment superior

to all the demagogues, who formed him to that admirable dignity of manners, was Anaxagoras." He kept himself aloof from public affairs for some years after he had arrived at manhood. About 470 B.C. he began his public career as the leader of the democratic party, and, lest he should make himself too cheap among the people, reserved himself for great occasions. He had a graceful figure, a sweet voice, and complete self-command. "Adorning his orations with the rich colours of philosophy," says Plutarch, "adding the loftiness of imagination and all-commanding energy with which philosophy supplied him, to his native powers of genius, and using whatever he found to his purpose in the study of nature, he far excelled all other orators."

He gained popularity by a law that the people should enjoy theatrical amusements at the public expense, and deprived the Areopagus of the judicial power which rendered it a dangerous engine of the aristocracy, (461 B.C.) About this date he used his influence to procure the ostracism of Cimon, the leader of the conservative or aristocratic party. Pericles displayed courage at the battle of Tanagra, in 457, and proposed the decree that Cimon should be recalled from exile. After the death of Cimon and the ostracism of Thucydides, (444 B.C.,) Pericles directed the government with undisputed supremacy. "He became sole master of Athens," says Plutarch; "he kept the public good in his eye, and pursued the strait path of honour." He commanded in the Samian war, which ended in the conquest of Samos in 440 B.C., and extended the influence of Athens by planting colonies at Chalcis, Sinope, Thurii, and other places. He expended the public money profusely in the erection of magnificent temples and monuments, which have never been equalled as models of art and taste. Under his auspices the Parthenon was built and was adorned with the sculptures of Phidias. The age of Pericles was the most brilliant period of Grecian art and dramatic literature. He silenced those who murmured at his extravagance in building, by an offer to pay the expense out of his own purse on condition that his name alone should be inscribed on the new edifices.

The foreign policy of Pericles was not less far-sighted than his internal policy. He constantly opposed the ambitious schemes of foreign conquest which the Athenians were prone to entertain, and took effectual measures to render the maritime power of Athens superior to that of any other state. The long walls which connected Athens with the sea, and protected it from the attack of an army by land, formed an important part of his foreign policy, continuing on a gigantic scale the plans of Themistocles. This measure excited great alarm among the Spartans and their allies. Under his administration Athens became an imperial state, with an extensive list of allies, partly free and partly tributary, and attained the maximum of her power. To subvert this power, the Spartans organized a league and involved all Greece in the great Peloponnesian war, which began in 431 B.C. The movable property of the Athenians was conveyed within the walls of the capital, and, while the enemy ravaged Attica, the fleet of Pericles made reprisals on the coast of the Peloponnesus.

At the end of the first campaign, Pericles pronounced a long and inimitable funeral oration on those who had fallen in battle. "The eleven chapters of Thucydides which comprise this funeral speech," says Grote, "are among the most memorable relics of antiquity, considering that under the language and arrangement of the historian . . . we possess the substance and thoughts of the illustrious statesman. . . . After a few words on the magnitude of the empire, and on the glorious efforts as well as endurance whereby their forefathers and they had acquired it, Pericles proceeds to sketch the plan of life, the constitution, and the manners under which such achievements were brought about." (Chap. xlviii.)

In the second year of the war a great plague raged at Athens. The people became so demoralized that they deprived Pericles of command and punished him with a fine. He had recovered his influence a short time when he died, in the autumn of 429 B.C. "As a military commander," says Grote, "though noway deficient in personal courage, he rarely courted distinction, and was principally famous for his care of the lives of the citizens. His private habits were sober and recluse, . . . while the tenderest domestic attachment bound him to the engaging and cultivated Aspasia." (See ASPASIA.) To use the language of a writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "he wielded the powers of his majestic intelligence and the stores of his spacious imagination with consummate ease and mastery."

See PLUTARCH, "Lives;" THUCYDIDES, "History;" GROTE, "History of Greece," chaps. xlv., xlvi., xlvii., xlviii., and xlix.; KUFFNER, "Perikles der Olympier; biographische Darstellung," 2 vols., 1809; CLARISSE, "Vita Periclis," Utrecht, 1835; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" F. VON RAUMER, "Perikles und Aspasia," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pe-ric'lȳ-tus, a Greek sculptor, of whom little is known, lived probably about 420 B.C. He is mentioned by Pausanias as a pupil of Polycletus.

Périer, pā're-ā', (AUGUSTE CASIMIR VICTOR LAURENT,) a *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1811, was a son of Casimir, noticed below. He was elected a deputy in 1846, and sat in the Legislative Assembly of 1849. He voted with the majority, and protested against the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. He wrote for the "Revue des Deux Mondes" on finance, etc. Died June 6, 1876.

Périer, (CASIMIR,) a French minister of state, was born at Grenoble in 1777. He became about 1800 a partner of his brother Scipion in a banking-house, (in Paris,) which engaged in large industrial enterprises and was prosperous. In 1817 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the opposition. He gave an active support to the popular cause in the revolution of 1830, and succeeded Lafitte as prime minister (president of the council) on the 13th of March, 1831. He intervened with an army to aid the revolted Belgians, but resisted the popular pressure which would have involved France in a war against the allied powers for the liberty of the Poles. Died, of cholera, in May, 1832.

See LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" GUIZOT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for July and August, 1838

Perier. See CASIMIR PERIER.

Périer, (JACQUES CONSTANTIN,) a French mechanician and constructor of steam-engines, was born in Paris in 1742; died in 1818.

Periers, des. See DESPERIERS.

Périès, pā're'ĕs', (JEAN VINCENT,) a French *littérateur*, born in 1785. He produced a translation of the complete works of Machiavel, (12 vols., 1823–26,) which is commended. He wrote many notices of artists for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in Paris in 1829.

Pérignon, pā'rĕn'yŏN', (ALEXIS,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1806. He gained a medal of the first class in 1844.

Pérignon, (PIERRE,) a French monk, born at Saint-Menehould about 1640. He was procureur of the abbey of Hautvilliers, and is said to have rendered a great service to Champagne by perfecting the quality of its wine. He wrote a treatise on the culture of the grape and the fabrication of wine. Died in 1715.

Pérignon, de, dĕh pā'rĕn'yŏN', (DOMINIQUE CATHERINE,) MARQUIS, a French general, born near Toulouse in 1754. He became a general of division in 1793, succeeded Dugommier as general-in-chief of the army in Spain, and gained a victory at Escola in November, 1794. He negotiated a treaty of alliance with Spain at Madrid in 1796. In 1804 he became a marshal of France. Died in 1818.

Périgord. See TALLEYRAND.

Perikles. See PERICLES.

Périn, pā'rĂN', (HENRI CHARLES XAVIER,) a Belgian economist, born at Mons in 1815, wrote "On Riches in Christian Societies," (1861,) "The Laws of Christian Society," (1875,) and "Christian Socialism," (1879.)

Périn, pā'rĂN', (LIÉ LOUIS,) a French portrait-painter, born at Rheims in 1753, excelled in miniatures. Died in 1817.

Périn, (RENÉ,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1774. He wrote dramas, biographies, and other works. He published "The Thoughts and Maxims of Rousseau," (1820,) and "The Thoughts and Maxims of Voltaire," (2 vols., 1821.) Died in 1858.

Peringskiöld, pĭĭ'rings-chöld', (JOHAN,) a Swedish

antiquary, born at Strengnäs in 1654. His original name was PERINGER. He published "Monuments of Upland," ("Monumenta Uplandica," 2 vols., 1710–19,) and other works, of some value. Died in 1720.

Perino del Vaga, pȧ-ree'no dĕl vȧ'gȧ, written also **Pierino** (pe-ȧ-ree'no) **del Vaga**, an Italian painter, whose proper name was PIETRO BUONACCORSI, (boo-ôn-ȧk-kor'see,) was born in Tuscany in 1500 or 1501. He was a pupil of Raphael, whom he assisted in the decoration of the Vatican. According to Vasari, he was the greatest designer of the Florentine school after Michael Angelo. About 1528 he removed from Rome to Genoa, where he painted admirable frescos in the palace of Admiral Doria. Among his works are "The Creation of Eve," a fresco, a "Holy Family," (in oil,) and "The Combat of Horatius Cocles." Died at Rome in 1547.

Périon, pȧ're'ôN', (JOACHIM,) a French monk and linguist, born in Touraine about 1500. He wrote "The Lives of the Apostles," (1551,) and translated the works of Aristotle, (7 vols., 1540–59.) Died in 1559.

Pĕr'it, (PELATIAH,) an American merchant, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1785. He settled in the city of New York in 1809, acquired a fortune by trade, and became president of the chamber of commerce in 1853. He was distinguished for active benevolence. Died in March, 1864.

Perizonius, pȧ-re-zo'ne-us, (JAMES **Voorbroek**—võr'brōōk,) an eminent Dutch philologist and critic, born at Dam, in the province of Groningen, in October, 1651. He studied under Grævius at Leyden, became rector of the gymnasium of Delft in 1674, and professor of history, etc. at Franeker in 1681. In 1685 he published an excellent critical work on the ancient writers of Roman history, entitled "Animadversiones Historicæ," etc. He was professor of history and the Greek language at Leyden from 1693 to 1715, and wrote many dissertations on classical subjects. Died in 1715.

Per'kin, (Sir WILLIAM HENRY,) an English chemist, born at London in 1838. He won fame by the discovery of the first aniline colour, mauve, or aniline purple. He discovered other coal-tar colours and chemical processes. Died in 1907.

Per'kinȧ, (CHARLES CALLAHAN,) an American art-critic, born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 1, 1823. He graduated at Harvard College in 1843. His principal works are "Tuscan Sculptors," (1864,) "Italian Sculptors," (1868,) "Raphael and Michelangelo," (1878,) "Sepulchral Monuments in Italy," (1883,) "History of the Handel and Haydn Society," (1st part, 1883,) and "Life and Works of Ghiberti," (1883.) He was president of the Boston Art Club and of the Handel and Haydn Society, a member of the legion of honour, and a corresponding member of the French Institute. Died Aug. 25, 1886.

Pęr'kinȧ, (ELISHA,) an American physician, known as the inventor of the "Metallic Tractors," was born in Connecticut in 1740. He practised at Plainfield, Connecticut. His metallic tractors, and his system, called Perkinism, were in high repute for a time, but soon sunk into neglect. He died in 1799.

Perkins, (GEORGE ROBERTS,) LL.D., an American mathematician and astronomer, born in Otsego county, New York, in 1812, was appointed in 1858 deputy State engineer and surveyor of the State of New York. He published, among other works, a "Treatise on Algebra," (1841,) "Elements of Geometry," (1847,) "Trigonometry and Surveying," (1851,) and "Plane and Solid Geometry." He died August 22, 1876.

Perkins, (JACOB,) an American mechanician and inventor, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1766. Among his principal inventions are a machine for cutting and heading nails at once, a gun in which steam was successfully used for propelling instead of powder, the bathometer, for measuring the depth of water, and the pleometer, to mark the speed with which a vessel moves. He also substituted steel for copper plates in engraving bank-notes. Died in 1849.

Perkins, (JAMES BRECK,) historian, born at St. Croix, Wisconsin, in 1847. He published "France under Richelieu and Mazarin," "France under the Regency," and "France under Louis XV." Died 1911.

Perkins, (JUSTIN,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at West Springfield, Massachusetts, March 12, 1805. He graduated at Amherst College in 1829, and studied in Andover Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the Congregationalist ministry, and for thirty-six years (1833–69) was a missionary to the Nestorians in and near Ooroomeeyah, in Persia. Among his works are a translation of the Bible into the modern Nestorian dialect of the Syriac, "A Residence of Eight Years in Persia," (1843,) "Missionary Life in Persia," (1861,) etc. Died at Chicopee, Massachusetts, December 31, 1869.

Perkins, (NATHAN,) an American theologian, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1749. He served as minister at West Hartford about sixty-five years. He published a volume of Sermons, (1795,) and other works Died in 1838, aged eighty-eight.

Perkins, (SIMON,) an American general, born at Norwich, Connecticut, about 1770. He served in the war of 1812–14. Died in Warren, Ohio, in 1844.

Perkins, (THOMAS HANDASYD,) a wealthy American merchant, born at Boston in 1764. He gave his house and grounds on Pearl Street, Boston, valued at fifty thousand dollars, for the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, called also the Perkins Institution. He likewise gave large sums to the Boston Athenæum and General Hospital. Died in 1854.

Pęr'kinz, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English Calvinistic divine, born at Marston, in Warwickshire, in 1558. He preached in Saint Andrew's, a parish of Cambridge. Among his works, which were highly praised by Bishop Hall, are "Foundation of the Christian Religion," and commentaries on several books of the New Testament. Died in 1602. His works were translated into French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

Perkins, (WILLIAM,) an Englishman, celebrated for longevity, died in New Hampshire in 1732, at the age of one hundred and sixteen years.

Permoser, pĕr'mo-zęr, (BALTHASAR,) a German sculptor, born at Kammer, in Bavaria, in 1651. He worked for the King of Prussia at Berlin, from which he removed to Dresden in 1710. Among his works are an "Ecce Homo," and a statue of Prince Eugene. Died in 1732.

Perne, pĕrn, (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French musician, born in Paris in 1772. He was appointed inspector-general of the Conservatory in 1816. He wrote on the musical notation of the Greeks. Died in 1832.

Pernetti, pĕr'nȧ'te', or **Pernety**, pĕrn'te', (JACQUES,) a French priest and mediocre writer, born in Forez in 1696; died in 1777.

Pernety, pĕrn'te', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born at Roanne in 1716. He became librarian of Frederick the Great some time after 1766, and returned to France in 1783. He published, besides other works, a "Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving," (1757,) and a "Voyage to the Falkland Islands," (2 vols., 1769.) Died in 1801.

Pernety, (JOSEPH MARIE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Lyons in 1766. He served as colonel at Austerlitz and Jena. As general of division, he contributed to the victories of Wagram, Borodino, (1812,) and Dresden, (1813.) Died in 1856.

Pernot, pĕr'no', (ALEXANDRE FRANÇOIS,) a French landscape-painter, born at Vassy (Haute-Marne) in 1793. He gained a first medal in 1839. Died in 1865.

Perofski or **Perowski**, pȧ-rov'skee, (LEON ALEXIEVITCH,) a Russian general and politician, born in 1791. He became minister of the interior in 1841, and was placed at the head of the Council of the Empire about 1852. Died in 1856.

Péron, pȧ'rôN', (FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist, born at Cérilly (Allier) in 1775. He accompanied Baudin in his expedition to the South Sea in 1800, as physician and zoologist, collected more than 100,000 specimens of animals, and wrote a "Voyage of Discovery to Southern Lands," ("Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres australes," 4 vols., 1811–16,) a work of much merit. Died in 1810.

See the "Quarterly Review" for August, 1810.

Peroni, pȧ-ro'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter born at Parma about 1700; died in 1776.

Perotti, pȧ-rot'tee, (NICCOLÒ,) an eminent Italian grammarian, born in Umbria in 1430. He became Archbishop of Siponto, or Manfredonia, in 1458. He wrote a Latin grammar, (1473,) "Cornucopia, or Commentaries of the Latin Language," ("Cornucopia, sive Commentaria Linguæ Latinæ," 1489,) and other works. He translated into Latin the first five books of Polybius. Died in 1480.

Pérouse, pȧ'rooz', (JEAN FRANÇOIS **Galaup de la**-gȧ'lō' deh lȧ,) an eminent French navigator, born at or near Albi (Tarn) in 1741. He entered the royal navy in 1756, became lieutenant in 1775, and fought against the English in the American war, (1778–83.) In 1782 he took the British fort York, on the west coast of Hudson Bay. He was selected by the government to command an exploring expedition, and sailed with the Boussole and Astrolabe in August, 1785. Having doubled Cape Horn, he sailed northward to the sixtieth degree, and explored the coast between that point and California. In the autumn of 1786 he crossed the ocean to Macao. He explored the eastern coast of Asia from China to Avatsha in Kamtchatka, from which point he sailed to Botany Bay. The last letter received from him by his friends was dated at Botany Bay, February 7, 1788. About 1826 it was ascertained that he and his party perished by shipwreck at Vanicoro, (or Wanicoro).

See PIERRE DILLON, "Relation de la Découverte du Sort de La Pérouse," Paris, 2 vols., 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for November and December, 1798.

Pe-rŏwne', (JOHN JAMES STEWART,) D.D., an English scholar, born at Burdwan, in Bengal, March 13, 1823. He graduated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1845, was made a Fellow of Corpus Christi in 1849, and a Fellow of Trinity in 1873, was vice-principal of Saint David's College, Lampeter, 1862–72, canon of Llandaff, 1869–78, and in 1878 became Dean of Peterborough. In 1875 he was appointed Hulsean professor of divinity at Cambridge, and in 1891 was made Bishop of Worcester. Among his works are the "Book of Psalms," various volumes on theology, etc. He is noted as a Hebrew and Arabic scholar.

Perowski. See PEROFSKI.

Pęr-pen'na or **Pęr-per'na**, (M. VENTO,) a Roman officer, was a partisan of Marius in the civil war. He served under Sertorius in Spain about five years. He was one of the assassins of Sertorius, who was killed in 72 B.C. After the death of Sertorius he was defeated by Pompey in Spain, taken prisoner, and put to death, (72 B.C.)

Perperna. See PERPENNA.

Perpinian, pĕR-pe-ne-ȧn', [Lat. PERPINIA'NUS,] (PEDRO JUAN,) a Spanish scholar, born in the province of Valencia in 1530. He was professor of eloquence at Rome. His "Eighteen Orations," ("Orationes duodeviginti," 1587,) arguments for the old religion, were very popular. Died at Paris in 1566.

See LAZERI, "De Vita et Scriptis P. J. Perpiniani," 1749.

Perpinianus. See PERPINIAN.

Perquit, pĕR'ke', (SÉBASTIEN BIRGY,) a French general, born in the department of Bas-Rhin in 1768. He served with distinction during the first empire. Died in 1856.

Perrache, pȧ'rȧsh', (MICHEL,) a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1686; died in 1750.

Perraud, pȧ'rō', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French sculptor, born at Monay (Jura) in 1821. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1855. Died November 2, 1876.

Perrault, pȧ'rō', (CHARLES,) a French author, born in Paris in 1628. Having obtained the favour of Colbert, he was appointed controller-general of the king's buildings, *(bâtiments.)* He was admitted into the French Academy in 1671. He scandalized the admirers of ancient classic authors by his "Parallel between the Ancients and Moderns," (4 vols., 1688–98,) which was the signal of a long literary contest. This work was refuted by Boileau in his "Reflections on Longinus." Among his other works is one entitled "The Illustrious Men of the Age of Louis XIV.," (1696–1701.) "Perrault would probably have been surprised," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "if any one had predicted to him that he should owe his immortality exclusively to his 'Fairy-Tales,' ('Contes des Fées,' 1697,)" which obtained great success in the nursery. Died in 1703.

See "Mémoires de Perrault," first published in 1759; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome v.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Perrault, (CLAUDE,) a celebrated French architect, born in Paris in 1613, was a brother of the preceding. His reputation is founded on the design of the façade of the Louvre. Colbert having invited the artists of France to compete for this work, the design of Perrault was preferred. The colonnade of the Louvre, commenced in 1666 and finished in 1670, is considered one of the most beautiful structures of the seventeenth century. He was also the architect of the Observatory of Paris. He published a translation of Vitruvius, (1673,) and other works. Died in 1688.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes."

Perray. See DUPERRAY.

Perreau, pȧ'rō', (JEAN ANDRÉ,) a French writer and jurist, born at Nemours in 1749. He was a member of the Tribunat, (1800–04,) and one of the *rapporteurs* of the Code Civil. Among his works are "Elements of Natural Legislation," (1801,) and "Elements of Roman Civil Law," ("Juris civilis Romani Elementa," 1809.) Died in 1813.

Perreciot, pĕr'se-o', (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French antiquary, born at Roulans in 1728. He wrote "On the Civil State of Persons, etc. among the Gauls, from the Celtic Times to the Adoption of the Common Laws," *(Coutumes,)* (1784–86.) Died in 1798.

Perrée, pȧ'rȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE EMMANUEL,) a French admiral, born in Picardy in 1761. He was killed in a battle against Nelson in 1800.

Perrein, pȧ'rȧN', (JEAN,) a French naturalist, born in 1750. He travelled in Africa and North America. Died at New York in 1805.

Perrenot. See GRANVELLE.

Perrens, pĕ'rŏN', (FRANÇOIS TOMMY,) a French historian, born at Bordeaux, September 20, 1822. He studied at the École Normale, and held various professorships, among them that of French letters in the École Polytechnique. Among his works are "Jérôme Savonarole," (1854,) "Étienne Marcel," (1860,) "La Démocratie en France au moyen Age," (1873,) and the very important "Histoire de Florence," (1877; 6th vol., 1884,) a work of high authority.

Perret, pȧ'rȧ', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French cutler and writer, born at Béziers in 1730. He invented surgical instruments, and wrote "On the Art of Shaving Oneself," (1769.) Died in 1784.

Perrier. See PÉRIER.

Perrier or **Périer**, pȧ're-ȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a painter and engraver, was born in Burgundy about 1590. He worked at Rome and Paris, and was one of the founders of the Academy of the latter city. He painted the Hôtel de la Vrillière, at Paris. His engravings of antique statues, etc. are commended. Died at Paris about 1654.

Perrimezzi, pĕr-re-mĕt'see, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) an Italian prelate and writer, born in Calabria in 1670; died in 1740.

Perrin, pȧ'rȧN', (ALPHONSE,) a French painter of history and landscapes, born in Paris in 1798.

Perrin, (CLAUDE.) See VICTOR, Duke of Belluno.

Perrin, (JEAN PAUL,) a French historian and Protestant minister, born at Lyons in the sixteenth century. He wrote a "History of the Vaudois," (1619.)

Perrin, (MAXIMILIEN,) a French novelist, born in Paris in 1796. Died March 21, 1879.

Perrin, (NARCISSE,) a French Orientalist, born at Lyons in 1795. He wrote a work on Persia, entitled "La Perse," (7 vols., 1823.)

Perrin, (OLIVIER STANISLAS,) a French painter, born at Rostrenen in 1761; died in 1832.

Perrin, (PIERRE,) a French poet, born at Lyons, is said to have been the first writer of French operas. He produced a musical drama, entitled "Pastorale," in 1659, and obtained letters-patent to open an academy of music in Paris in 1669. Died in 1680.

Perrin des Vosges, pȧ'rȧN' dȧ vōzh, (JEAN BAP

RISTE,) a Frenchman, born at Epinal. He was elected in 1792 to the Convention, in which he opposed the excesses of the royalists and terrorists. He sat in the Council of Elders in 1798, and was the first president of the corps législatif, about 1800. Died in 1815.

Perron, Du. See DUPERRON.

Perrone, pĕr-ro'nà, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian theologian, born at Chieri (Piedmont) in 1794. He wrote, besides other works, "Theological Lessons," ("Prælectiones Theologicæ," 9 vols., 1835 *et seq.*,) which ran through twenty-five editions. He became rector of the Roman College in 1853. Died August 29, 1876.

Perronet, pā'ro'nā', (JEAN RODOLPHE,) an able French engineer and architect, born at Suresne, near Paris, in 1708. He became first engineer of the roads and bridges of France about 1750, and organized the École des Ponts et Chaussées, which was frequented by students from foreign countries. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Among his master-pieces are the bridges of Neuilly, Nemours, and Pont Louis XVI, Paris. He invented a number of machines. Died in 1794.

Perrot. See ABLANCOURT, D'.

Perrot, (GEORGE,) a French archæologist, born in 1832. He became professor of archæology in the University of Paris in 1877, and director of the École Normale in 1883. With Charles Chipiez he wrote a "History of Art in Antiquity," (trans. 1883–94,) also wrote on Crete, archæology, etc. Died June 30, 1914.

Perrottet, pā'ro'tā', (G. SAMUEL,) a French botanist, born in 1793. He wrote narratives of voyages to Senegal and other places, and a "Flora of Senegambia," (1831.)

Pĕr'rў, (ARTHUR LATHAM,) D.D., LL.D., an American economist, born at Lyme, New Hampshire, February 27, 1830, graduated at Williams College in 1852. In 1853 he became professor of history and political economy in Williams College. His principal works are "Elements of Political Economy," (1865,) of which his "Political Economy" (1883) was the eighteenth edition, and "Introduction to Political Economy," (1877; 3d edition, 1882.) Prof. Perry is a clergyman of the Congregationalist Church. He was for many years an earnest advocate of free trade. Died July 9, 1905.

Perry, (BLISS,) author, born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1860. He was professor of English at Williams College 1886–93, at Princeton 1893–1900, editor of "Atlantic Monthly" 1899–1909, and professor of English literature at Harvard after 1907. He has edited selections of prose and poetry and written various works on literary and other subjects.

Per'ry, (GEORGE,) an English musician and composer, born at Norwich in 1793. His oratorios "The Death of Abel," "The Fall of Jerusalem," etc., are his best-known works. Died March 4, 1862.

Perry, (JOHN,) an English engineer, born about 1670. He entered the service of Peter the Great, as engineer, in 1698, and published a work called "The State of Russia under the Present Czar," (1716.) Died in England in 1733.

Perry, (JOHN,) a British engineer, born in Ulster, Ireland, in 1850. He was professor of engineering in Japan 1875–79, and at Finsbury 1881–96, and of mathematics and mechanics at South Kensington after 1896. He wrote "The Steam Engine," (1874,) "Practical Mechanics," (1883,) "Spinning-Tops," (1890,) "Applied Mechanics," (1897,) etc.

Pĕr'rў, (MATTHEW CALBRAITH,) an American naval officer, born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1795, was a brother of Commodore Perry. He served in the Mexican war of 1847, and in 1852 commanded the expedition to Japan, which opened the way to intercourse between that country and the United States. An account of this voyage was published, in 3 vols., in 1856. Died in 1858.

Perry, (NORA,) an American author, born at Dudley, Massachusetts, in 1841. Her writings consisted of poems and stories for girls, including "New Songs and Ballads," (1886,) "Lyrics and Legends," (1890,) "Three Little Daughters of the Revolution," (1896,) etc. Died in 1896.

Perry, (OLIVER HAZARD,) a distinguished American commodore, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1785. On the 13th of September, 1813, as commander of a squadron on Lake Erie, he defeated the British under Commodore Barclay, after an engagement of three hours. For this brilliant victory he was made a captain and received from Congress a gold medal. Having been appointed commander of a squadron bound for the coast of Columbia, he died of yellow fever, in the island of Trinidad, in August, 1819.

Perry, (ROLAND HINTON,) sculptor and painter, born at New York in 1872. He has bas reliefs in the Library of Congress, statues at Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain, and works of art in many other public places.

Perry, (STEPHEN JOSEPH,) an English priest and physicist, born in London, August 26, 1833. He was educated at Douai, Rome, and Stonyhurst, in which last-named college he became director of the observatory. In 1853 he joined the Jesuits. He was sent on many scientific expeditions by the British government, and wrote many valuable reports and papers, chiefly on magnetic, meteorological, and astronomical subjects. Died December 27, 1889.

Perry, (Sir THOMAS ERSKINE,) an English legal writer, born in London in 1806. He graduated at Cambridge in 1828. He published seven volumes of law reports, known as "Neville and Perry" and "Perry and Davison," and other works. Died April 22, 1882.

Perry, (THOMAS SERGEANT,) an American author, born at Newport, Rhode Island, January 23, 1845, graduated in 1866 at Harvard College, and studied at the Sorbonne and the Collége de France and in the University of Berlin. He held tutorships in Harvard College, 1868–83, and published "Life of Francis Lieber," (1882,) "English Literature in the Nineteenth Century," (1883,) "From Opitz to Lessing," (1884,) etc. Died 1928.

Perry, (WILLIAM STEVENS,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 22, 1832, graduated at Harvard College in 1854, and was made a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1858. He was professor of history in Hobart College, 1871–73, and in 1876 became president of that college, but in the same year was consecrated Bishop of Iowa, the consecrator being his uncle, Bishop Stevens, of Philadelphia. Bishop Perry has published many works, very generally bearing upon the history of the Episcopal Church in the United States. A part of these were prepared by him conjointly with Dr. F. L. Hawks. Among his principal works is "Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church," (1871; 5th vol., 1878.) Died May 13, 1898.

Persæus, pẽr-see'us, [Περσαῖος,] a Greek philosopher, surnamed CITTIE'US because he was born at Cittium, in Crete. He was a favourite disciple of Zeno the Stoic, and flourished about 260 B.C. He was patronized by Antigonus Gonatas, who appointed him governor or commander at Corinth. According to Pausanias, he was killed at the capture of Corinth, in 243 B.C. He wrote several works, which are lost.

Perse. See PERSIUS.

Per-seph'o-ne, [Gr. Περσεφόνη; Fr. PERSÉPHONE, pĕr'sā'fon',] the Greek name of PROSERPINE, which see.

Perses. See PERSEUS, King of Macedonia.

Pẽr'seūs, [Gr. Περσεύς; Fr. PERSÉE, pĕr'sā',] a famous hero and demi-god of classic mythology, was called a son of Jupiter and Danaë. (See DANAË.) According to the fable, King Polydectes extorted from him a rash promise to bring to him the head of Medusa. To equip him for this enterprise, Minerva, Mercury, and the Nymphs gave him winged sandals, a helmet which rendered him invisible, and a mirror by means of which he could see the image of the Gorgon and avoid the petrifying effect of looking at the reality. After he had cut off her head, he flew through the air to Ethiopia, where he rescued Andromeda from a sea-monster and married her.

Pẽr'seūs or Pẽr'sēs, [Gr. Περσεύς; Fr. PERSÉE, pĕr'sā',] the last king of Macedonia, was the eldest son

of Philip V., whom he succeeded in 179 B.C. Before this date, by perfidy and intrigues, he had procured the death of his brother Demetrius. He began early to prepare for a renewal of hostilities against the Romans, who declared war against him in 171 B.C. Several campaigns were fought, without decisive results, until L. Æmilius Paulus took command, in 168 B.C. He defeated Perseus with great loss at Pydna, in June, 168, after which the whole kingdom submitted to the victors. Perseus escaped from this battle, but was soon taken prisoner, and was kept in captivity at Alba until his death, about 164 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxxviii.–xlv.

Perseus, a Greek painter and disciple of Apelles, flourished about 300 B.C. He is mentioned by Plinv.

Pershing, per'shing, (JOHN JOSEPH,) American soldier, was born in Linn County, Mo., Sept. 13, 1860. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1886; served in the campaign against the Apache Indians, 1886, and commanded the Indian Scouts in the Sioux Campaign, 1890–91. He was military instructor at the University of Nebraska, 1891–95, took the law course there, and received his degree in 1893. He was instructor in tactics at the U. S. Military Academy, 1897–98; served in the Santiago Campaign in Cuba with the 10th Cavalry, 1898; organized the Bureau of Insular Affairs and until Aug., 1899, was its chief. He served in the Philippines, 1899–1903, and campaigned against the Moros. In 1905–06 he was military *attache* at Tokyo, and military observer in the Russo-Japanese War. He was on general staff duty until his return to the Philippines in 1906, to command the Department of Mindanao and be Governor of the Moro Province. He again suppressed an uprising of the Moros. In March, 1916, he commanded the troops sent into Mexico against the bandit Villa, and in 1917 became Commander of the U. S. troops on the Mexican border. When the United States entered the World War, Pershing was made Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, and landed in France June 13, 1917. He insisted that the American forces be kept intact instead of being split up among the other Allied armies, and led his army through the 2d Battle of the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. His emergency rank of General was made permanent in Sept., 1919, as General of the Armies of the United States. He retired Sept. 13, 1924. In 1925 he was U. S. representative and head, ex-officio, of the commission to supervise the plebiscite under the Tacna-Arica Arbitration Award in South America.

Persiani, per-se-a'nee, (FANNY Tacchinardi—tak-ke-nar'dee,) an Italian operatic singer, b. 1818, d. 1867.

Persigny, (per-seen'ye,) de, [Fr. pron. deh per'sen'-ye',] (JEAN GILBERT VICTOR de Fialin—deh fe'a'lan',) COMTE, a French minister of state, born in the department of Loire in 1808. Died 1872.

Persil, per'sel', (JEAN CHARLES,) a French politician and advocate, born at Condom in 1785.

Persio, per'se-o, (ASCANIO,) an Italian philologist, born at Matera about 1550.

Persius, per'she-us, [Fr. PERSE, parss,] or, more fully, **Au'lus Per'sius Flac'cus**, [It. AULO PERSIO FLACCO, ow'lo per'se-o flak'ko,] a celebrated Roman satirical poet, was born of an equestrian family at Volaterræ, in Etruria, in 34 A.D. He was a pupil of Cornutus the Stoic, to whom he became attached by an intimate friendship, which lasted until the death of Persius. He associated with Lucan and Seneca. His moral character appears to have been excellent. He died prematurely in Nov., 62 A.D., leaving six satires, extending altogether to only six hundred and fifty hexameter lines.

See "A. Persii Flacci Vita," attributed by some scholars to SUETONIUS; G. MASSA, "Osservazioni e Racconto della Vita di A. Persio Flacco," 1666; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Person, per'son', (FELIX,) a French writer, born at Caen in 1795. Died March 6, 1876.

Persona, për-so'nä, (CRISTOFORO,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Rome in 1416. He translated into Latin some works of Athanasius, Origen, and Chrysostom. Died in 1485.

Persona, për-so'nä, (GOBELIN,) a German chronicler, born in Westphalia in 1358; died after 1418.

Persoon, për-sōn', (CHRISTIAN HENDRIK,) a Dutch botanist and physician, born at the Cape of Good Hope about 1770. He settled at Paris about 1802, and published, besides several interesting works on cryptogamous plants, "Synopsis of Plants," ("Synopsis Plantarum," 2 vols., 1805–07.) Died in 1836.

Persoz, për'so', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a chemist, born in Switzerland in 1805. He obtained a chair in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris, in 1852. He has published a "Treatise on the Printing of Tissues," (4 vols., 1846,) and other works. Died in 1867.

Persuis, de, deh për'sü-e', (LOUIS LUC LOISEAU,) a French composer, born at Metz in 1769. He composed operas and ballet-music. Died in Paris in 1819.

Perthes. See BOUCHER DE PERTHES.

Perthes, për'tĕs, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a learned German bookseller and publisher, born at Rudolstadt in 1772. He opened a bookstore in Hamburg in 1796, married a daughter of the editor Claudius, and made acquaintance with many literary men, among whom were Voss, Stolberg, Niebuhr, and the Schlegels. In 1822 he removed to Gotha, where he published the "Almanach de Gotha." He died in 1843, and was succeeded in his business by his son JUSTUS.

See "F. Perthes Leben," by his son CLEMENS THEODOR, 2 vols., 1848; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1856.

Perti, për'tee, (GIACOMO ANTONIO,) an Italian composer, born at Bologna in 1661. He composed successful operas. Died in 1756.

Perticari, për-te-kä'ree, (GIULIO,) COUNT, an Italian writer, born in the Romagna in 1779. He married a daughter of the poet Monti in 1812. His works, which form two volumes of the "Biblioteca Scelta," (Milan, 1831,) are commended. Died in 1822.

See MONTANARI, "Biografia di G. Perticari," 1836.

Per'ti-nax, (HELVIUS,) a Roman emperor, born at Alba Pompeia, on the Tanaro, in 126 A.D., was a son of a dealer in charcoal. He was a teacher of grammar before he entered the army. As prefect of a cohort, he served with distinction against the Parthians. He was admitted into the senate, and obtained command of a legion in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. In 179 A.D. he was consul. He suppressed a mutiny in Britain in the reign of Commodus, and was proclaimed emperor by the senate at the death of Commodus, in January, 193 A.D. By the announcement of important reforms, and his efforts to restore discipline, he made enemies among the courtiers and prætorians, who murdered him in his palace in March, 193 A.D.

See CAPITOLINUS, "Pertinax;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome:" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Pertusier, de, deh për'tü'ze-ä', (CHARLES,) a *littérateur*, born at Baume-les-Dames, in France, in 1779; died in 1836.

Perty, për'tee, (JOSEPH ANTON MAXIMILIAN,) a German zoologist, born at Ohrnbau, in Bavaria, September 17, 1804. In 1833 he became professor of zoology in the Berne University. He published various works on biological science. Died at Berne, August 8, 1884.

Pertz, pĕrts, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German historian, born at Hanover in 1795. He became royal librarian and councillor of the archives in his native city, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. His most important work is entitled "Historical Monuments of Germany," ("Monumenta Germaniæ historica," 13 vols., 1854.) Died October 7, 1876.

Pérugin, Le. See PERUGINO.

Perugino, pä-roo-jee'no, [called in French LE PÉRUGIN, leh pä'rü'zhăn',] originally **Pietro Vanucci**, (vä-noot'chee,) written, also, **Vannucci** and **Vanuzzi**, an eminent Italian painter, born at Castello della Pieve in 1446. He painted some frescos for Sixtus V. in the Sistine Chapel, Rome, about 1480, after which he worked at Florence and Perugia, from which circumstance he received his surname IL PERUGINO, or "the Perugian." He was a good colorist, and surpassed most of his contemporaries in the gracefulness of his heads and figures. His style, however, is considered rather dry. Among his best works are an "Infant Christ with the

Virgin," in the Albani palace, Rome, the frescos of Scriptural subjects in the Sala del Cambio at Perugia, and an oil-picture of "The Holy Family," and a "Dead Christ," in the Pitti palace, Florence. He was the master of Raphael. Died in 1524.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" B. ORSINI, "Vita di Pietro Perugino," 1804; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" A. MEZZANOTTE, "Commentario storico della Vita di P. Vannucci," 1826.

Perun, pā'roon', the thunder-god of the ancient Slavic tribes, identified by some with the Paranjya of the Vedas. Many of the Slavi regarded Perun as the supreme god. His images were of wood, with a head of silver and a beard of gold.

Peruzzi, pā-root'see, (BALDASSARE,) an able Italian architect and painter, born near Sienna in 1481. He painted some frescos at Rome, and attained great skill in perspective and scene-painting. His fresco of the "Judgment of Paris," in the Villa Belcaro, is called his master-piece. He designed the beautiful Palazzo Massimi, Rome, and the celebrated Palazzo Farnesina, in which he painted "Perseus and Medusa." Having been appointed architect of Saint Peter's about 1520, he made a design for that church; but it was not executed. His works are characterized by grandeur, purity of design, and nobleness of expression. Died in 1536.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus illustres Architectes."

Peruzzi, (UBALDINO,) an Italian statesman, born at Florence, of an old and rich family of patrician bankers, April 2, 1822. He was educated at Sienna and Paris. He became a Liberal statesman, and was gonfaloniere of Florence from 1848 to 1850. He took an active part in the formation of the Italian kingdom; was minister of public works in 1861–62, and of the interior until 1864. He was afterwards syndic of Florence. Died in 1891.

Peruzzini, pā-root-see'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historical painter, born in 1629; died at Milan in 1694.

Pesarese, Il. See CANTARINI, (SIMONE.)

Pesaro, pā'sä-ro or pĕs'ä-ro, (GIOVANNI,) an able Venetian diplomatist, born in 1589. He was elected doge in 1658. Died in 1659.

Pescaire, de, MARQUIS. See AVALOS, D'.

Pescara, de, MARQUIS. See AVALOS, D'.

Pescatore, pĕs-kä-to'rà, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian poet, born at Ravenna. He wrote a continuation of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," (1548,) and other works. Died in 1558.

Pesce, pā'shà, (NICOLA or COLA,) a Sicilian, who was noted as a swimmer and diver, lived about 1360–80. It is said that he dived into the whirlpool of Charybdis and brought up a gold cup which Frederick II. had thrown there to test his skill.

Pescennius Niger. See NIGER.

Peschel, pĕsh'ĕl, (OSKAR FERDINAND,) a German geographer, born at Dresden, March 17, 1826. He was educated in Leipsic and Heidelberg, and became a journalist. In 1871 he was made professor of geography in Leipsic. Died August 31, 1875. He wrote some valuable geographical treatises.

Peschka, pĕsh'kä, (MINNA, *née* **Leutner**,) an Austrian soprano-singer, born at Vienna in 1839. She made her operatic *début* at Breslau in 1856. In 1861 she married Dr. Peschka, of Vienna. She appeared in the principal German cities, and in 1872 visited England and America, where she was well received. Died in 1890.

Peselli, pä-sĕl'lee, or **Pesellino**, pä-sĕl-lee'no, (FRANCESCO,) a painter, born in 1426, was a son of Pesello, noticed below. Died in 1457.

Peselli, (FRANCESCO PESELLO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1380. He painted animals with success. Died in 1457.

Peselli, (PESELLO,) an Italian painter of history and animals, born at Florence in 1404; died in 1481.

Pesh-dā'dĭ-an or **Pish-dā'dĭ-an**, [from the Persian *pĕshdâd* or *pĭshdâd*, *i.e.* "lawgiver,"] the name of one of the earliest of the ancient Persian dynasties, so called, according to Sir William Jones, from Hōōsheng, (Hûsheng,) who was distinguished for his justice and was surnamed PĔSHDÂD, or the "lawgiver." Kaiōōmers, the grandfather of Hoosheng, is commonly called the founder of the Peshdadian dynasty, and is said to have been the first who established a code of laws and a regular government in Persia. To this line of Persian kings belonged the famous Jemsheed, (*or* Jamschîd,) who occupies so prominent a place in the ancient legends of the East.

See ATKINSON, "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausi," London, 1832; "A Short History of Persia," in vol. v. of the works of SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Pesmes, de, dĕh pĕm, (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a Swiss general, called SAINT-SAPHORIN, (sân sä'fo'rân',) was born in the Pays de Vaud in 1668. He was sent by the Swiss government to the Congress of Utrecht, and signed the treaty of alliance in 1714. He entered the service of George I. of England in 1716 as a general, and was sent as minister to Vienna. Died in 1737.

Pesne, pĕn, (ANTOINE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1683. He worked at Berlin, to which he was invited by the king. He painted many portraits and historical pieces, and received the title of first painter to the king. Died in Berlin in 1757.

Pesne, (JEAN,) a painter and engraver, the father of the preceding, was born at Rouen about 1624. He engraved many admirable prints after Nicolas Poussin, whose style and spirit he reproduced with great success. Died in Paris in 1700.

Pesselier, pĕs'lĕ-à', (CHARLES ÉTIENNE,) a French *littérateur*, was born in Paris in 1712. He wrote comedies, fables, and other works. Died in 1763.

Pessuti, pĕs-soo'tee, (GIOVACCHINO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Rome in 1743. He obtained in 1787 the chair of mathematics at the Roman College of Sapienza. He wrote treatises on hydraulics and on the occultation of fixed stars by the moon, (1802.) Died in 1814.

Pestalozzi, pĕs-tä-lot'see, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) Swiss teacher and educational reformer of great merit and influence, was born at Zurich in 1746. He received a liberal education, and became a cultivator of the soil, but in this occupation he was not successful. He wrote a popular novel, "Leinhardt und Gertrud," (4 vols., 1781,) designed to promote the better education of the poor, and "Inquiries into the Process of Nature for the Development of the Human Race," (1797.) In 1798 he opened a school for orphans at Stanz, where he adopted a system of mutual instruction. Having been driven from Stanz by the Austrians in 1799, he removed to Burgdorf, where his school prospered and acquired a wide reputation. In 1804 he removed to Yverdun. He was distinguished for energy, philanthropy, and originality, but was deficient in practical ability to manage a large institution. Died in 1827.

See his Autobiography, entitled "The Fortunes of my Life," 1826; OPPEL, "J. H. Pestalozzi's Leben," 1846; Life, by VON RAUMER, 1855; BANDLIN, "Pestalozzi, seine Zeit, seine Wirkungen," 1843; BLOCHMANN, "H. Pestalozzi," Dresden, 1846; AHRENDS, "Pestalozzi, sein Leben und sein Wirken," 1846; E. BIBER, "Beitrag zur Biographie J. H. Pestalozzi," 1827; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1828.

Pestel, pĕs'tĕl, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German jurist, born at Rinteln in 1724; died at Leyden in 1805.

Pestel, pĕs'tĕl, (PAUL,) a Russian revolutionist, born in 1794, was a leader of a secret society or conspiracy which designed to substitute liberal institutions for absolutism in Russia. He was hung in 1826.

Petagna, pä-tän'yä, (VINCENZO,) an Italian botanist, born at Naples in 1734. Died 1810.

Petain, pa'tan', (HENRI PHILIPPE BENONI OMER JOSEPH,) French soldier, was born May 24, 1856, at Cauchy la Tour. He received his commission in 1878, and in the World War held various commands until entrusted with the defence of Verdun in Feb., 1916. He was made Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies in the field, May 15, 1917, and directed them in the repulse of the German offensive of spring, 1918, and in the subsequent counter offensives. He was made a Marshal of France, Nov. 21, 1918, and in 1925 went to Morocco to supervise troops sent against Abdel Krim.

Petau, peh-to', or **Petavu**, peh-ta'vu', [Lat. PETA'VIUS,] (DENIS,) a French scholar and Jesuit of great learning, born at Orléans in 1583. Died 1652.

Petau, (PAUL,) an antiquary, born at Orléans in 1568.

Petavius. See PETAU, (DENIS.)

Petavu. See PETAU.

Pe'ţer, [Gr. *Πέτρος;* Lat. PE'TRUS; Fr. PIERRE, pe-air'; Ger. PETER, pā'ţer; Ital. PIETRO, pe-ā'tro; Span. PEDRO, pā'dro,] SAINT, one of the twelve apostles, was born at Bethsaida, on the Sea of Galilee, and was a brother of Andrew. His original name was SIMON; but when he became a disciple of Christ he received the name of PETER, which in Greek signifies a "rock." He was sometimes called CEPHAS. His occupation was that of a fisherman. He was a man of ardent temperament, affectionate and generous. He was favoured with special manifestations of his Master's confidence, and performed a more prominent part in the sacred history than any other of the twelve disciples. Peter and Andrew were the first of the apostles in the order of time. On several occasions Peter acted as spokesman for his fellow-apostles; and it is supposed by many that he possessed some pre-eminent authority. When the Lord Jesus was arrested, Peter drew a sword and cut off the ear of the high-priest's servant; but, in the severe crisis that followed, his faith and courage failed, so that he denied his Master. Having recovered from this lapse by hearty repentance, he became a zealous and powerful minister, and spoke with great effect at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost. He raised Tabitha, or Dorcas, from the dead, and performed other miracles. He received a divine mission to preach the gospel to Cornelius, a gentile. About 44 A.D. he was cast into prison by Herod the king, but he was delivered by an angel. The last passage of sacred history which mentions Saint Peter is the account of a council held at Jerusalem about 50 A.D. (Acts xv.) Tradition adds that he preached in Galatia, Cappadocia, Bithynia, and Pontus, and that he suffered martyrdom in Rome about 65 A.D. He wrote two epistles, which are included in the canon of Scripture, and are highly prized.

See Matthew x. 2, xvi. 16–19, xvii., xxvi. 33–75; Mark i. 16, 29, ix. 2, 5, x. 28, xiv. 29, 33, 54, 66–72; Luke v., vi. 14, xviii. 28, xxii. 31–34, 54–62, xxiv. 12; John i. 40–44, vi. 68, xiii. 6–9, 24, 37, xviii. 10, 15–18, 25–27, xx. 2–6, xxi. 2–21; Acts i., ii., iii., iv., v., viii. 14, 20, ix. 32–43, x. 5–48, xi. *passim*, xii. 3–17, and xv. 7. Also, L. CUCCAGNI, "Vita di San Pietro," 1777.

Pe'ţer, (or **Pedro,** pā'dro,) often called **Dom Pedro,** (ANTONIO JOZÉ **de Alcantara**—dà âl-kân'tâ-râ,) Emperor of Brazil and King of Portugal, a son of John VI. of Portugal, was born at Queluz in 1798. On the conquest of Portugal by the French, in 1807, he was taken by his father to Brazil. He married Maria Leopoldina of Austria about 1816, and became Regent of Brazil in 1821. A revolution having rendered Brazil independent of Portugal, Dom Pedro was proclaimed emperor on the 12th of October, 1822. He was recognized as such by the Portuguese government in 1825. At the death of his father (1826) he inherited the throne of Portugal, which he soon abdicated in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria. The disaffection of his subjects became so violent that he abdicated the crown of Brazil in favour of his son in 1831, and returned to Portugal, from which he expelled his brother, Dom Miguel, who had usurped the royal power. Died in 1834.

Peter (or **Pedro**) **II. de Alcantara,** Emperor of Brazil, born at Rio Janeiro in December, 1825, was a son of the preceding, who abdicated in his favour in 1831. He began to act as emperor on the 23d of July, 1840, when he was declared of age. In 1843 he married Theresa Christina Maria, a daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies. A lover of literature, he was noted for his quiet scholarly tastes rather than for any manifestations of aggressive statesmanship, and was remarkably popular both at home and abroad. His reign was terminated by a bloodless revolution, November 15, 1889, when he was exiled to Europe. Died December 4, 1891.

Peter, of Constantinople. See COURTENAY (PIERRE.)

Peter [Russ. PËTR, pe-ôtr'] **I.,** or **Peter the Great,** [Fr. PIERRE LE GRAND, pe-air' leh grôN; Ger. PETER DER GROSSE, pā'ţer dêr grôs'seh; It. PIETRO IL GRANDE, pe-ā'tro èl grân'dà; Lat. PE'TRUS MAG'NUS,] Czar of Russia, born at Moscow, June 10, 1672, was the third son of Alexis Mikhailovitch. His mother was Natalia, the second wife of Alexis. Feodor, the eldest son of Alexis, having died without issue, in 1682, Peter was recognized as his successor, in preference to Ivan, who was a feeble-minded youth. Their ambitious sister Sophia, however, fomented a bloody mutiny among the strelitzes, and procured the proclamation of Ivan and Peter as joint sovereigns. Sophia acted as regent until 1689, when she was confined in a convent and Peter began to reign as sole autocrat. He married Eudoxia Feodorovna in 1689. Some years before this date he had received scientific instruction from Le Fort, a native of Geneva, who became one of his advisers or ministers after his accession.

Peter had received from nature violent passions and an indomitable energy. In the early part of his reign he determined to reform the institutions, governmental system, and customs of Russia, which was far behind other countries of Europe in civilization. His first care was to organize an army with the European discipline; and he set the example by entering the army himself as a private soldier. He also gave much attention to the construction of a navy, and learned practical seamanship by cruising on the White Sea. He procured the services of many foreign engineers, shipwrights, artisans, etc. In 1696 he captured Azof from the Turks by the aid of his new navy.

Prompted by an irrepressible activity and desire of knowledge, in 1697 he visited Western Europe incognito, accompanied by several of his favourite officers or ministers, who were accredited as ambassadors to Holland. He took a lodging in a small house at Saardam, where he worked for wages as a ship-carpenter, under the name of Pieter Timmerman.

In January, 1698, he went to England, where he passed about three months. Here, says Macaulay, "his stately form, his intellectual forehead, his piercing black eyes, his Tartar nose and mouth, his gracious smile, his frown, black with all the stormy rage and hate of a barbarian tyrant, . . . were during some weeks popular topics of conversation." He returned to his capital, Moscow, after an absence of seventeen months, and punished with great severity the strelitzes, who had rebelled while he was absent. He established naval and other schools, caused useful works to be translated into Russian, required his subjects to trade with foreigners, and made various other innovations, against which a great number of his subjects were deeply prejudiced. He also disbanded the strelitzes, who had served as a body-guard of the Czars. In 1700 he formed an alliance with the Kings of Poland and Denmark against Charles XII. of Sweden, who defeated the Russians at Narva in the same year. Peter founded Saint Petersburg in 1703, and prosecuted vigorously the war against Charles, who was defeated at the decisive battle of Pultowa, in 1709. (See CHARLES XII.) In 1711 he married Catherine, a girl of obscure origin, who had been taken prisoner at Marienburg. (See CATHERINE I.)

The war between Russia and Turkey having been renewed, Peter conducted an army in person across the Pruth into the dominions of the Sultan. Hemmed in by the Turkish army, and unable to obtain a regular supply of provisions, he was reduced to a dangerous situation, from which, it is said, the empress Catherine rescued him by overtures of peace and rich presents to the grand vizier. Peter obtained peace by restoring Azof and Taganrog in July, 1711, after which he prosecuted with success the war against the Swedes in Pomerania and conquered Finland. He transferred the senate to Saint Petersburg in 1713, soon after which the imperial palaces of that city were finished. In 1716 he visited Germany, Holland, Denmark, and France. During his visit to Copenhagen he was appointed commander-in-chief of the combined fleets of Russia, Holland, England, and Denmark.

Alexis, the eldest son of Peter, had constantly opposed his projects of reform, and had selected his favourites and advisers among the enemies of his father's policy. Having remonstrated without effect against this conduct, Peter compelled him, in February, 1718, to renounce the succession. Alexis was then tried for conspiracy by a council of judges and bishops, who condemned him to death. The circumstances attending the death of Alexis,

attested as they appear to be by unimpeachable witnesses, seem to prove beyond a doubt that he was poisoned by order of his father. (See ALEXIS.)

In 1719 Peter was afflicted by the death of his second son, Peter, the heir-apparent and the issue of Catherine. He made, in September, 1721, at Nystad, (or Neustadt,) a treaty of peace with the King of Sweden, who ceded to him Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, Carlia, and Viborg. Finland was restored to Sweden by this treaty. Having thus fortunately ended a war of twenty years, he assumed, at the request of the senate, the titles of "Peter the Great, Emperor of all the Russias, and Father of his Country." He afterwards directed his attention to internal improvements, and founded the Academy of Sciences about 1724. The public offices and tribunals had been removed in 1721 to Saint Petersburg, the population of which he had rapidly increased by arbitrary measures. Among his favourite ministers and courtiers were Mentchikof and Galitzin. He died at Saint Petersburg on the 28th of January or the 8th of February, 1725, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth, who became empress, and Anna. Catherine reigned until her death, in 1727, and was succeeded by Peter II., a son of Alexis.

See JOHN MOTTLEY, "Life of Peter the Great," 3 vols., 1739; MAUVILLON, "Histoire de Pierre Ier," 1742; ALEX. GORDON, "History of Peter the Great," 1755; VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Russie sous Pierre le Grand," 1759–63; CLAUDIUS, "Peter der Grosse," 3 vols., 1798–1818; GOLIKOW, "Life of Peter the Great," (in Russian,) 12 vols., 1788–98; RABENER, "Leben Petri I.," 1725; VON HALEM, "Leben Peters des Grossen," 3 vols., 1803–05; GROSSE, "Peter der Grosse," 1836; PH. DE SÉGUR, "Histoire de Russie et de Pierre le Grand," 1829; REICHE, "Peter der Grosse und seine Zeit," 1841; BENJAMIN BERGMANN, "Peter der Grosse als Mensch und Regent," 2 vols., 1823–26; "North American Review" for October, 1845, (by LOTHROP MOTLEY;) SCHUYLER'S "Life of Peter the Great."

Peter II., (Alexievitch,) a grandson of Peter the Great, was born in 1714 or 1715. He began to reign in May, 1727. His accession was promoted by Mentchikof, who expected to have great power or influence during his minority. Ivan Dolgoruki, however, became the favourite of Peter, who banished Mentchikof to Siberia. Peter died in January, 1730, and was succeeded by Anna Ivanowna.

Peter III., (Feodorovitch,) Emperor of Russia, born in 1728, was a grandson of Peter the Great, and a son of Anna, who was married to the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. He was recognized as heir to the throne by Elizabeth in 1742, and married, in 1745, Sophia Augusta of Anhalt-Zerbst, who assumed the name of Catherine. He succeeded his aunt Elizabeth in January, 1762. Among his first acts was a treaty of peace with Frederick the Great. Having provoked the enmity of the nobles and clergy by some innovations, he was dethroned and strangled in July, 1762, by conspirators, of whom his wife was an accomplice. (See CATHERINE II.)

See RANFT, "Lebensbeschreibung des Kaisers Peter III.," 1773; THIEBAULT DE LAVEAUX, "Histoire de Pierre III.," 3 vols., 1798; GOLDERN, "Biographie Peters III.," 1792; HELBIG, "Biographie Peters III.," 2 vols., 1808–09.

Peter (or **Pedro**, pā'DRO) **I.**, King of Aragon, was a son of Sancho Ramirez. Died in 1104.

Peter (or **Pedro**) **II.**, King of Aragon, born in 1174, was a son of Alfonso II. Died in 1213.

Peter (or **Pedro**) **III.**, surnamed THE GREAT, King of Aragon, was born in 1236, and succeeded his father, James I., in 1276. He had married about 1262 Constance, a daughter of Manfred, King of Naples and Sicily. After the death of Manfred, Peter asserted his claim to the kingdom of Naples against Charles of Anjou, who had possession of it and who was supported by the pope. The interest of Peter was promoted by the massacre of the French at the Sicilian Vespers, March 30, 1282, and by several naval victories gained by his admiral, Roger di Loria, over the fleet of Charles. He died in 1285, and was succeeded by his son, Alfonso III.

See ZURITA, "Anales de Aragon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Peter (or **Pedro**) **IV.**, surnamed THE CEREMONIOUS, King of Aragon, born in 1317, was the son of Alfonso IV. He began to reign in 1336. Died in 1387.

Peter (or **Pedro**) **I.**, surnamed THE CRUEL, King of Castile and Leon, born about 1334, succeeded his father, Alfonso XI., in 1350. He married Blanche de Bourbon, a French princess, in 1353, but he soon imprisoned her and married Juana de Castro, whom he also maltreated. The friends of these ladies revolted without success, and Blanche was put to death by order of Peter. About 1366 he was driven out of Castile by Du Guesclin and others, who supported Pedro's brother, Henry de Transtamare, as king. Peter was restored by the English Black Prince in 1367, and was assassinated by Henry de Transtamare in 1369.

Peter (Pedro) I., King of Portugal, born in 1320, was a son of Alfonzo IV., whom he succeeded in 1357. Died in 1367.

Peter (Pedro) II., King of Portugal, a younger son of John IV., was born in 1648. Having deposed his brother, Alfonzo VI., in 1667, he became regent. He reigned as king from 1683 until his death, in 1706.

Peter or **Pedro IV.** of Portugal. See PETER I., Emperor of Brazil.

Peter or **Pedro V.**, King of Portugal, born at Lisbon in September, 1837, was a son of Queen Donna Maria da Gloria, and a nephew of the preceding. He succeeded his mother in November, 1853, under the regency of his father, and assumed the functions of royalty in September or November, 1855. He was a popular prince. He died in November, 1861, and was succeeded by his brother, Louis I.

Peter (or **Pierre**, pe-air') **I.**, surnamed MAUCLERC, Duke of Brittany, and Count de Dreux, was a grandson of Louis VI. of France. He married, about 1212, Alix de Thouars, the heiress of Brittany. He served under Louis IX. in the crusade of 1249, and died in 1250.

Peter (Pierre) II., Duke of Brittany, succeeded his brother, Francis I., in 1450. Died in 1457.

Peter I., (KARAGEORGEVITCH,) king of Servia, born at Belgrade in 1844, the son of Prince Alexander, (reigned 1842–59.) He succeeded to the throne as representative of the opposite Servian faction, after the assassination of King Alexander I., 1903. Died 1921.

Peter [GR. Πέτρος,] Bishop of Alexandria, succeeded Theonas in 300 A.D. He was beheaded in the reign of Maximinus II., in 311. He is eulogized by Eusebius.

Peter or **Pe'trus OF ALEXANDRIA**, the companion and successor of Athanasius. Having been designated by the latter, he was elected bishop by the orthodox party in 373 A.D., but was quickly deposed by the Arians. He was restored in 378, and died in 381 A.D.

Peter OF BLOIS, [Lat. PE'TRUS BLESEN'SIS,] an eminent French ecclesiastic, born at Blois. He was appointed Archdeacon of Bath by Henry II. of England. He died in 1200, leaving many letters and other works, which have been printed, (1519 and 1667.)

Peter or **Pe'trus OF SEBAS'TE**, a bishop, born in Cappadocia about 350 A.D., was a brother of Basil the Great, by whom he was ordained a presbyter. He became Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, about 380. Died after 390 A.D.

Peter, [Lat. PE'TRUS,] surnamed CHRYSOL'OGUS, a Bishop of Ravenna, who died in 450 A.D.

Peter de Bruys, (dęh brü-e',) a French preacher, who began about 1110 to speak against the corruptions of the Church. He is said to have rejected masses, the Lord's Supper, and other ordinances. He was burned at the stake in 1130.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Peter Comestor. See COMESTOR.

Peter the Deacon, an Italian chronicler, born at Rome in 1107; died after 1159.

Peter the Hermit, [Fr. PIERRE L'ERMITE, pe-air' lĕr'mĕt'; It. PIETRO L'EREMITA, pe-ā'TRO là-rà-mee'tà,] a famous enthusiast, agitator, and crusader, was born in the diocese of Amiens about the middle of the eleventh century. He performed a pilgrimage to Palestine about 1094, and was filled with indignation by the oppressions to which the pilgrims were subjected. On his return he received a commission from Pope Urban II. to preach a crusade against the infidels. He traversed France and other countries barefoot, and by his fervent appeals enlisted a host of crusaders and outlaws estimated at nearly 100,000. He led them as far as Constantinople, and, after the defeat of this rabble near Nice, he accompanied Godfrey to Jerusalem. Nearly all of the rabble perished miserably. He died in Flanders in 1115.

Pe'ter Lom'bard, a distinguished Italian theologian, born in the district of Novara. He was elected Bishop of Paris in 1159. He produced a celebrated compilation of sentences from the Fathers, ("Sententiarum Libri IV.,") which was much used as a text-book, and often reprinted and commented on. Died about 1160. He is often called "the Master of the Sentences."

Peter Martyr. See ANGHIERA, DE.

Pe'ter Mar'tyr, [Ital. PIETRO MARTIRE, pe-ā'tro mar'te-rà,] or PIETRO **Vermigli**, (vĕr-mēl'yee,) an eminent Protestant theologian, was born at Florence in 1500, and educated in the Catholic faith. Having been converted to the Reformed religion, he repaired in 1542 to Zurich, where he acquired the friendship of Bullinger. He afterwards became professor of theology at Strasburg, having the celebrated Bucer for his colleague. At the invitation of Edward VI., he visited England, and was appointed in 1549 professor of divinity at Oxford. Soon after the accession of Mary, he left England, and was invited to fill the chair of theology at Zurich. As a Protestant writer he is esteemed second only to Calvin, whom he is said to have surpassed in learning, and his virtues and eloquence were eulogized by Catholics as well as Protestants. He was the author of several commentaries on the Scriptures, and other theological works. Died at Zurich in 1562.

Pe'ter Mon'gus, [Gr. Πέτρος ὁ Μογγός,] became Monophysite Patriarch of Alexandria in 477 A.D. Having been deposed by the emperor Zeno, he was restored in 482. By a compromise or temporizing policy he retained his office until he died, in 490.

Peter Nolasque (nō'lăsk') or **Nolasco**, (no-lăs'ko,) the founder of the Order of Mercy, (for the redemption of captives taken by the Moors,) was born in Languedoc about 1189; died in 1256.

Peter the Venerable, a French monk, born about 1092, became Abbot of Cluny. Died in 1156.

Peter, pā'tẹr, (WENCESLAUS,) a Bohemian painter, born at Carlsbad in 1742. He worked at Rome, and was a skilful painter of animals. Died at Rome in 1829.

Peterborough. See MORDAUNT.

Petermann, pā'tẹr-mān', (AUGUST HEINRICH,) a German geographer, born near Nordhausen in 1822. He aided Johnston, of Edinburgh, in the "Physical Atlas," and T. Milner in the "Atlas of Physical Geography." He became about 1854 editor of a monthly journal devoted to geographical discovery, published at Gotha. He wrote or edited "An Account of the Expeditions to Central Africa." Died September 25, 1878.

Petermann, pā'tẹr-mān', (JULIUS HEINRICH,) D.D., a German scholar, born at Glauchau, in Saxony, August 12, 1801. He was educated at Leipsic, Berlin, and Venice, receiving the doctorate in 1829. In 1837 he was appointed professor of Oriental literature in Berlin University. Among his works are grammars of most of the Semitic languages, and of other tongues, besides "Travels in the East," (1860,) and other works of value. Died June 30, 1876.

Peterneefs. See NEEFS, (PETER.)

Peters, pā'tẹrs, (BONAVENTURE,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1614, was the best marine painter of his time. His favourite subjects were storms and shipwrecks. He also painted views of the sea in a calm. Died at Antwerp in 1652.

Peters, (CARL,) a German colonist and explorer, born in Hanover. He led an expedition to Central Africa in 1884, founded German East Africa in 1885, and was its Imperial High Commissioner 1891–93. He founded the exploring company known as South East Africa, Limited, in 1896, and has since explored the country between Zambesi and Sabi, discovering ancient ruins and traces of gold and copper mines of unknown date. He has published various works. Died 1918.

Peters, pā'tẹrs, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German astronomer, born at Hamburg, September 7, 1806. He became in 1839 a director of the observatory at Pulkova, in 1849 professor of astronomy at Königsberg, and in 1854 director at Altona, in which year he began to edit that important work, "Die astronomischen Nachrichten." Died in 1880.

Peters, (CHRISTIAN HENRY FREDERICK,) a German-American astronomer, born at Coldenbüttel, in Sleswick, September 19, 1813. He was educated in Berlin, and travelled extensively in the Mediterranean region, after which he was employed on the United States coast survey. In 1858 he was chosen professor of mathematics at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and director of the Litchfield observatories. Dr. Peters discovered a large number of asteroids, and performed a vast amount of important astronomical work. Died July 19, 1890.

Peters, (GERARD.) See PIETERS.

Peters or Peter, (HUGH,) an English dissenting minister, born in Cornwall in 1599. He preached in Salem, Massachusetts, several years, between 1635 and 1641. On his return to England he became a partisan of the Parliament, acquired much influence, and was a preacher to the army which fought against the king. He was tried for treason and hung by the royalists in 1660. His reputation is defended by some respectable writers.

See S. PETERS, "History of Hugh Peters," 1807.

Peters, (JAN,) an excellent Flemish marine painter, a brother of Bonaventure, noticed above, was born at Antwerp in 1625. His figures are well designed and his landscapes finely touched. Among his master-pieces is the "Port of Oran." Died in 1677.

Pe'tẹrs, (JOHN CHARLES,) M.D., an American homœopathic physician, born in New York in 1819, published a "Treatise on Diseases of the Head," a "Treatise on Diseases of the Eyes," and other medical works, and was for a time editor of the "North American Journal of Homœopathy." Died October 21, 1893.

Peters, (JOHN PUNNETT,) an American divine, was born at New York in 1852. He studied theology at Yale, became professor at the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia, professor of Hebrew at the University of Pennsylvania in 1885, and was chief of an exploring expedition to Babylonia from that institution, conducting the notable explorations at Nippur 1888–91. He became rector of St. Michael's Church N. Y., 1893. He wrote "Nippur or Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates." Died 1921.

Peters, (PHILLIS WHEATLEY.) See WHEATLEY.

Peters, (RICHARD,) an American jurist, born in Philadelphia in 1744. He was appointed in 1776 secretary of the board of war, and was afterwards judge of the United States district court for Pennsylvania. Died in 1828. He was remarkable for his dry humour, ready wit, etc.

Peters, (SAMUEL,) an Episcopal divine, born at Hebron, Connecticut, in 1735. During the Revolution he sided with the Tories, and took refuge in England, where he published a "General History of Connecticut," by some condemned as libellous, by others considered satirical. He is himself satirized in Trumbull's "McFingal" under the name of "Parson Peter." Died in 1826.

Peters, (SAMUEL JARVIS,) an American merchant, born in Canada in 1801, settled in New Orleans, and became president of the State Bank of Louisiana. Died in 1855.

Peters, (WILHELM KARL HARTWIG,) a German zoologist, a brother of Prof. C. H. F. Peters, was born at Coldenbüttel, April 22, 1815, and was educated in medicine and science at Copenhagen and Berlin. He travelled extensively in the South of Europe, and was later (1842–48) employed in explorations in the East of Africa, under the Prussian government's supervision. For a long time he was anatomical prosector at Berlin, where in 1857 he became professor of zoology. His principal work is "Naturwissenschaftliche Reise nach Mossambique," (4 vols., 1852–68.) Died at Berlin, April 23, 1884.

Petersen, pā'tẹr-sẹn, (FREDERIK CHRISTIAN,) a Danish scholar, and professor of philology at Copenhagen, was born in Seeland in 1786. Among his principal works are a "Manual of Greek Literary History," and an "Introduction to the Study of Archæology," (1825.) Died October 20, 1859.

Petersen, (NIELS MATTHIAS,) an eminent Danish historian and antiquary, born at Sanderum, in the isle of Funen, in 1792. He was a fellow-student of Rask,

who became his friend. He published in 1829 a "History of the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Languages," (2 vols.,) which is highly esteemed. In 1845 he became professor of Northern literature in the University of Copenhagen. Among his important works are a "History of Denmark in Heathen Times," (3 vols., 1834–38,) and "Contributions to the History of Danish Literature," (1st vol., 1853.) He died in Copenhagen in May, 1862.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Pe'ther, (ABRAHAM,) an English landscape-painter, born at Chichester in 1756, was a son of William Pether, noticed below. He painted moonlight scenes with success. Died in 1812.

His son SEBASTIAN, born about 1790, was also a landscape-painter. Died in 1844.

Pether, (WILLIAM,) an English engraver in mezzotint, and painter, born about 1730, flourished about 1770. He engraved some works of Rembrandt, and some of his own designs.

Péthion. See PETION, (JÉRÔME.)

Pétiet, pā'te-ā', (CLAUDE,) a French administrator, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1749. He was minister of war from February, 1796, to July, 1797, and governor of Lombardy, (1800–02.) Died in 1806.

Pétigny, de, dẹh pā'tèn'ye', (FRANÇOIS JULES,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1801. He received a prize of nine thousand francs for his "Studies on the History, Laws, and Institutions of the Merovingian Period," (2 vols., 1842–44.) Died in 1858.

Pet'i-grū, (JAMES LOUIS,) an eminent American lawyer and statesman, born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, about 1789. He practised law at Charleston, and was attorney-general of South Carolina from 1822 to 1830. He differed from the large majority of the people of his State on the subject of nullification about 1831. He also opposed the secession movement of 1860–61. Died in 1863.

Pétion, pā'te-ôN', (ALEXANDRE,) the first President of the republic of Hayti, was born at Port-au-Prince in 1770. His father was a wealthy colonist, his mother a mulatto. He was sent to France to be educated, and served at an early age in the French army. Afterwards, when the Revolution broke out, he took an active part in the rising of the coloured people, and distinguished himself as an officer of artillery. His humane disposition and pleasing manners gained for him the favour of all classes; and during the period of terror he succeeded in protecting many of the colonists. When the blacks, under Toussaint, began to proscribe the whites and mulattos, Pétion resisted them by arms, but he was soon forced to fly from the island. Returning with General Le Clerc, he fought for some time under the French standard; but, disgusted at length by the cruelties of the French, and especially by their treachery towards Toussaint and their attempt to re-establish slavery, he again joined Dessalines, and on the death of the latter was elected President of the southern and western portion of the island, while Christophe, who had been general-in-chief under Dessalines, became ruler of the northern part. Pétion was a man of sincere and deep religious convictions. As a ruler he was distinguished for the republican simplicity of his manners and mode of life, as well as for his humanity and impartial justice. But the anxieties caused by the difficulties of his position, in the midst of a population hitherto wholly unaccustomed to self-control,—anxieties which were still further increased, on his part, by an extreme and almost morbid conscientiousness,—proved too much for his health. He died, universally lamented, on the 29th of March, 1818. As a military officer, he was remarkable for skill and serene courage. For some very interesting particulars respecting President Pétion, the reader is referred to numbers 48 and 49 of volume xxxix. of "The Friend," (1866,) published in Philadelphia. The article in question is from the pen of Stephen Grellet.

See SAINT-REMI, "Pétion et Haïti," Paris, 5 vols., 1854–58.

Petion (or Péthion) de Villeneuve, pā'te-ôN'* dẹh vēl'nuv', (JÉRÔME,) a French revolutionist, born at Chartres in 1753. He was a radical member of the National Assembly in 1790. His abilities were mediocre. He was one of the three deputies sent to conduct the king from Varennes to Paris in 1791, and was censured for his harshness or rudeness to the royal captives. In November, 1791, he was elected mayor of Paris, in preference to La Fayette, who was supported by the moderate reformers. He appears to have been remiss in his duties during the massacres of August and September, 1792. Having been elected to the Convention, he acted with the Girondists, and was proscribed about the 1st of June, 1793. He escaped to the department of the Gironde, where he was found dead in a field in June, 1794. The manner of his death was not ascertained.

See REGNAULT-WARIN, "Vie de J. Petion, Maire de Paris, 1796; LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists."

Petis de la Croix, pẹh-te' dẹh lă krwâ, (ALEXANDRE LOUIS MARIE,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1698, was a son of François, (1653–1713.) He was professor of Arabic in the Royal College. Died in 1751.

Petis de la Croix, (FRANÇOIS,) a French Orientalist, born in 1622. He was interpreter to the king, and published a "History of Genghiz-Can," (Jengis Khan,) (1710.) Died in 1695.

Petis de la Croix, (FRANÇOIS,) an Orientalist, born in Paris in 1653, was a son of the preceding. He studied Arabic, Persian, and Turkish at Aleppo, Ispahân, and Constantinople. As interpreter, he rendered important services in the negotiations between the French court and the Sultan and the Dey of Algiers. In 1695 he became interpreter to the king. He translated from the Persian "The Thousand and One Days," (5 vols., 1710–12,) and a "History of Taimoor," (Tamerlane,) (4 vols., 1722.) Died in 1713.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Petit, pẹh-te' or p'te, (ALEXIS THÉRÈSE,) a French natural philosopher, born at Vesoul in 1791, was a brother-in-law of Arago. He became a teacher of physics in the Polytechnic School in 1810, and titular professor in the same in 1815. He wrote an able "Memoir on the Use of the Principle of Living Forces in the Calculation of Machines," (1818.) Died in 1820.

See J. B. BIOT, "Notice sur Petit," 1821.

Petit, (ANTOINE,) an eminent French physician, born at Orléans in 1718. He became professor of anatomy at the Jardin du Roi, Paris, in 1768, and attracted a large concourse of auditors. He published "Palfyn's Surgical Anatomy, with Notes," ("Anatomie chirurgicale de Palfyn, avec des Notes," 1753.) Died in 1794.

Petit, (JEAN LOUIS,) a celebrated surgeon, born in Paris in 1674. He served as army surgeon from 1692 to 1700, and then returned to Paris. His success was great as a lecturer and a practitioner. He was for some years the most celebrated surgeon in Europe. "The services which he rendered to surgery," says a French writer, "are immense." He was one of the founders of the Academy of Surgery, (1731.) His chief work is an excellent "Treatise on Surgery," ("Traité des Maladies chirurgicales," etc., 3 vols., 1774.) Died in 1750.

See A. LOUIS, "Éloge de J. L. Petit," 1750; "Biographie Médicale."

Petit, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French historical and marine painter, born in Paris in 1793. He gained a first medal in 1841. Died August 13, 1876.

Petit, (JEAN MARTIN,) a French general, born in Paris in 1772. He served as lieutenant-general at Waterloo. Died in 1856.

Pet'it, (LEWIS HAYES,) F.R.S., an English gentleman and patron of literature, was born in 1774; died in 1849.

Petit, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French physician and skilful surgeon, born at Lyons in 1766. He wrote "Essai sur la Médecine du Cœur," (1806,) and several poems. Died in 1811.

See BAUMES, "Éloge de M. A. Petit," 1812.

Petit, (PIERRE,) a French mathematician, born at Montluçon (Allier) about 1596. He obtained the offices of engineer, counsellor to the king, and intendant-general of fortifications. He formed a friendship with Pas-

* We are informed in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" that, although Petion generally wrote his name without the accent, it was always pronounced *Pétion*.

cal, whom he aided in experiments on the vacuum and barometer, (1646–47.) Among his works are a treatise "On the Use of the Compass of Proportion," (1634,) and "Observations on the Vacuum," (1647.) He was a Cartesian. Died in 1677.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Petit, (PIERRE,) a learned French writer, born in Paris in 1617. Among his poems (in Latin) are "On Tears," ("De Lacrymis Libri tres," 1661,) "Chinese Tea," ("Thea Sinensis," 1685,) "On the Amazons," ("De Amazonibus," 1685,) and "On the Sibyl," ("De Sibylla," 1686.) He was one of the Latin poets who formed the "Pleïade" of Paris. Died in 1687.

Petit, (SAMUEL,) a learned French Orientalist, born at Nîmes in 1594, was a Protestant minister. It is said that he could speak Hebrew with ease. He wrote on Jewish and Greek antiquities, chronology, etc. His friendship was sought by Peiresc, Selden, Gassendi, Vossius, and Gronovius. Died in 1643.

Petit, du, düp'te', (FRANÇOIS POURFOUR,) a learned French physician, born in Paris in 1664. He was successful in the treatment of cataract, and wrote several treatises on the eyes. Died in 1741.

Petit-Didier, pẹh-te' de'de-à', (MATHIEU,) a learned French monk, was born in Lorraine in 1659. He wrote "Remarks on the First Volumes of Dupin's Bibliothèque Ecclésiastique," (3 vols., 1691–96,) and other works. Died in 1728.

Petit-Pied, pẹh-te' pe-à', (NICOLAS,) a French Jansenist, born in 1665. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and wrote many works in favour of Jansenism. Died in 1747.

Petit-Radel, pẹh-te' rȧ'dêl', (LOUIS CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1756. He was a member of the Institute, and keeper of the Mazarin Library. He published "Explanations of the Antique Monuments of the Museum," (4 vols., 1804–06,) and "Researches on Cyclopean Monuments," (1841.) Died in 1836.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Petit-Radel, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1740, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1818.

Petit-Radel, (PHILIPPE,) a surgeon and medical writer, born in Paris in 1749, was a brother of the preceding. He obtained in 1798 the chair of surgical clinic. He published "Medical Institutes," ("Institutions de Médecine," 2 vols., 1801,) and compiled the "Dictionary of Surgery," (3 vols., 1790,) which forms part of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." Died in 1815.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Petit-Thouars. See DU PETIT-THOUARS.

Petitain, pẹh-te'tăN', (LOUIS GERMAIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1765. He wrote some works of fiction. Died in 1820.

Petitot, pẹh-te'to', (CLAUDE BERNARD,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dijon in 1772. He translated the dramatic works of Alfieri, (4 vols., 1802,) and edited the works of Racine, (5 vols., 1805,) and the works of Molière, (6 vols., 1813.) Died in 1825.

Petitot, (JEAN,) an eminent painter on enamel, born, of French parents, at Geneva in 1607. He visited England, where he obtained from the chemist Mayern some important secrets respecting colours, and was patronized by Charles I. He painted portraits of the royal family, and copied some works of Van Dyck. About 1650 he returned to France. He received a pension from Louis XIV., whose portrait he painted many times. By order of the king, Bossuet attempted to convert Petitot to the Romish Church, but failed. His master-piece is a whole-length portrait, in enamel, of the Countess of Southampton, the dimensions of which are about nine inches by five. His works are remarkable for delicacy of design and harmonious richness of colour. Died at Vevay in 1691.

See L. BRIGHTWELL, "By-Paths of Biography;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Petitot, (LOUIS MESSIDOR LEBON,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1794. He gained the grand prize in 1814, and went to Rome with a pension. Among his works are many marble busts of Frenchmen. His capital work is a colossal monument to Louis Bonaparte at Saint-Leu. He was a member of the Institute. Died in June, 1862.

Petitot, (PIERRE,) a sculptor, born at Langres in 1751, was the father of the preceding. Died in Paris in 1840.

Pet'I-vēr, (JAMES,) F.R.S., an English botanist, was an apothecary of London. He furnished materials for Ray's "History of Plants," published "Pterigraphia Americana," (1712,) and other works, and formed a rich collection of plants, minerals, and animals. Died in 1718.

Pe'to, (Sir SAMUEL MORTON,) an English engineer and contractor, born in Surrey in 1809. He constructed the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, with the tubular bridge near Montreal, and several railways on the continent of Europe. He was returned to Parliament for Finsbury in 1859. Sir S. Morton Peto visited the United States in 1865, and published "The Resources and Prospects of America," (1866.) Died November 13, 1889.

Petőfi or **Petoefi**, pȧ-tö'fee, (SANDOR, or ALEXANDER,) a Hungarian poet and *littérateur*, born in Little Cumania in 1822. He published in 1847 a number of patriotic songs, which enjoyed great popularity and had a powerful influence in exciting the revolutionary feeling of his countrymen. He also wrote several dramas and prose works. His lyrics and odes display uncommon genius, and have procured for him the name of "the Hungarian Burns." He is supposed to have been killed at the battle of Schassburg, (1849.)

See KERTBENY, "Petoefy der Ungarische Nationaldichter;" CHASSIN, "Petoefy et ses Œuvres," 1861.

Petrarca. See PETRARCH.

Pe'trarch, [It. PETRARCA, pȧ-trar'kȧ; Fr. PETRARQUE, pȧ'trȧrk'; Lat. PETRAR'CHA,] (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Italian poet, was born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, on the 20th of July, 1304. His father, a friend of Dante, was banished from Florence in 1302 for his political principles, and removed in 1313 to Avignon, which was then the residence of the pope. He was sent to study law at Montpellier, where he remained about four years, (1318–22;) but he preferred the study of the classic authors, especially Cicero and Virgil. He made, however, some progress in law under Cino da Pistoia at Bologna. His fine personal and mental endowments procured for him admission into the brilliant society of Avignon. He was so handsome as to attract observation as he walked in the streets. He was patronized by Cardinal Colonna, and was an intimate friend of Giacomo Colonna, a brother of the cardinal.

In 1327 his heart for the first time was touched by a violent and profound passion. He has recorded the place, the day, and the hour in which he first saw Laura de Sade, a daughter of Audibert de Noves, and the wife of Hugh de Sade,—a lady distinguished by her rank, but more by her beauty and modesty. With consummate tact, she contrived, by a mixture of reserve, discretion, and sympathy, to preserve him and herself from the fatal consequences of his wayward passion. "She took my heart into her hand," he writes, "saying, 'Speak no word of this.'" By her pure and excellent example his passion appears to have been purified and exalted; but his admiration of her never abated, and the whole tenor of his life was changed by her influence. He sought relief by the composition of the sonnets and canzoni which have rendered the name of Laura immortal. She accepted this homage, which the usage of that age sanctioned, and was, perhaps, proud of his admiration. He passed much time in collecting, collating, and copying ancient manuscripts. We owe to him the preservation of many Latin authors which were buried in the dust of monastic libraries. About 1335 he visited Rome, the ruins of which made a deep impression on him. He also travelled in France, Germany, and Spain. He discovered two orations of Cicero at Liege, the "Institutions" of Quintilian at Arezzo, and Cicero's "Familiar Letters" at Verona. Petrarch corresponded with the most eminent scholars of his time, founded the library of Saint Mark at Venice, and was one of the principal revivers of classical literature in Italy.

About 1336 he retired to Vaucluse, a romantic valley near Avignon, where he passed several years in solitude and in vain efforts to forget his unhappy passion. Here he meditated a great work which should be worthy of his genius, and commenced a Latin epic poem, of which Scipio Africanus was the hero. This poem, entitled "Africa," is inferior to his Italian sonnets. In 1340 he accepted an invitation from the Roman senate to come to Rome and receive the laurel crown of poetry. He was crowned at the Capitol in 1341. Petrarch appears to have had much influence with several potentates of his time. He exerted his eloquence to induce successive popes to transfer the papal court from Avignon to Rome. He was the colleague of the famous Rienzi in an embassy sent by the Romans to Clement VI. for that purpose. He became Archdeacon of Parma, and canon of several cathedrals. His love of independence caused him to decline the office of apostolic secretary and the dignity of bishop. In 1342 he met Laura, whose beauty had faded, and who was not happy in her domestic relations. Her husband was jealous and ill-tempered. Laura sang to Petrarch, and parted from him with emotion and regret.

The death of Laura, which occurred in 1348, inspired a new series of beautiful and exquisite sonnets, the melody and pathos of which have probably never been surpassed. It is reported that she died on the anniversary of the day and hour that he first saw her. Between 1350 and 1360 he resided at the court of Visconti, Lord of Milan, who employed him in diplomatic missions to Venice, to the Emperor of Germany, and to the King of France. Among his intimate friends at this period was Boccaccio. In 1370, for the sake of retirement and the restoration of his health, he fixed his residence at Arquà, among the Euganean Hills, north of Padua. He was found dead in his library at Arquà on the 19th of July, 1374.* He left, besides other prose works in Latin, a treatise "On Contempt of the World," ("De Contemptu Mundi,") and many epistles, which are highly prized as memorials of important events which he witnessed. He had composed in praise of Laura above three hundred sonnets and fifty canzoni. Among his most perfect productions is "The Triumph of Death," ("Trionfo della Morte,") a poem, in which he describes the death of Laura. The most complete edition of Petrarch's works is that published at Bâle, (2 vols. fol., 1581.) It contains, besides his Italian and Latin poems, and the works already named in this notice, "De Vera Sapientia," "De Officio et Virtutibus Imperatoris," and "Vitarum Virorum Illustrium Epitome."

"The peculiar charm of Petrarch's character," says one of his biographers, "is warmth of heart and a native ingenuousness of disposition, which readily laid bare his soul to those around." He was a believer in revealed religion; but he often protested openly against the corruptions of the papal court.

See L. Beccadelli, "Vita di Petrarca," (translated into English by W. Pye, 1766;) L. Aretino, "Vita di Petrarca," 1672; Fernow, "F. Petrarca, nebst dem Leben des Dichters," 1818; Tomasini, "Petrarcha Redivivus," 1635 and 1650; Abbé de Sade, "Mémoires pour la Vie de Pétrarque," 3 vols., 1764–67; Fabroni, "Petrarchæ Vita," 1799; Levati, "Viaggi di F. Petrarca," 5 vols., 1820; Ugo Foscolo, "Essay on Petrarch;" Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1825; Thomas Campbell, "Life of Petrarch," 1841; "Lives of Eminent Men of Italy," in Lardner's "Cabinet of Biography;" Gibbon, "Decline and Fall," chap. lxx.; S. Dobson, "Life of Petrarch," 2 vols., 1775; Meinart, "Franc. Petrarca's Biografie," 1794; Lord Woodhouselee, "Essay, Historical and Critical, on the Life and Writings of Petrarch," 1810; Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" Prescott, "Miscellanies," p 616; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1843.

Petrarcha. See Petrarch.

Pétrarque. See Petrarch.

Petrazzi, pä-trät'see, (Astolfo,) an Italian painter of the Siennese school, was born in 1579; died in 1653.

* His epitaph, as given by some writers, is a curious specimen of Latin versification,—rhyming hexameters:

"Frigida Francisci lapis hic tegit ossa Petrarchæ.
Suscipe Virgo Parens animam: Sate Virgine parce;
Fessaque jam terris cœli requiescat in arce."

(See "Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova," by G. M. König, Altdorf, 1678.)

The following is a nearly literal translation: "This stone covers the cold bones of Francis Petrarch. Virgin Mother, receive his soul; O thou Son of the Virgin, have mercy; and may [his soul,] weary with earth, now find repose in the citadel of heaven."

Petre, pēt'tr or pe'tęr, (Edward,) an English Jesuit, born about 1631. He was confessor or clerk of the closet to James II., over whom he is said to have exerted an evil influence in political affairs. Died in 1699.

Petre, (Sir William,) an English statesman, born in Devonshire. He became a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1523, and afterwards master of requests. About 1543 he was appointed secretary of state. He held a high office in the reign of Edward VI., and was secretary of state during the reign of Mary. Died in 1572.

Pe-tre'I-us, (Marcus,) a Roman general, to whom the victory over Catiline (62 B.C.) is ascribed. He was a partisan of the senate in the civil war, fought against Cæsar at Pharsalia, and commanded (with Afranius) in Spain, where he was defeated by Cæsar in 49 B.C. He killed himself in Africa in 46 B.C., or was killed by Juba in accordance with an agreement that they should kill each other.

Petrella, pä-trel'lä, (Enrico,) an Italian musical composer, born at Palermo in 1813. He produced a number of operas, chief among which are "Le Precauzione," "Ione," (1856,) "Giovanna II di Napoli," (1869,) and "I Promessi Sposi," (1869.) Died in 1877.

Petrettini, pä-trĕt-tee'nee, (Spiridion,) an Italian classical scholar, born at Corfù in 1777, became a resident of Venice. He translated Velleius Paterculus into Italian. Died in 1833.

Petri, pā'tree, [in Flemish, Peeters, pā'tęrs,] (Bartholomew,) a Flemish theologian, born in Brabant about 1545. He was professor at Louvain and Douai. Died in 1630.

Petri, pā'tree, (Bernhard,) a German rural economist, born at Deux-Ponts in 1767. He wrote several works on the raising of sheep, and made improvements in the rural economy of Germany. Died in 1842.

Petri, pā'tree, (Christiern,) a Danish divine, who published in 1529 a Danish version of the New Testament.

Petri, pā'tree, or **Peterson**, pā'tęr-son, (Lars,) the first Protestant Archbishop of Upsal, was born at Oerebro in 1499. He studied under Luther at Wittenberg, and became archbishop in 1531. With the aid of his brother Olaus and L. Andreæ, he produced a Swedish translation of the Bible, (1541.) He published several works of theology. Died in 1573.

See "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Petri, (Olaus,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1497, and was a zealous preacher of the Reformed religion. He became first minister of Stockholm in 1539. He published some religious works. Died in 1552.

Petri, pā'tree, (Suffrid or Suffridus,) a Dutch philologist, born in Friesland in 1527. He obtained a chair of law at Cologne in 1577. He was very learned, but was deficient in taste and critical ability. Among his works are "Orations on the Utility of the Greek Language," (1566,) and "On the Writers of Friesland," ("De Scriptoribus Frisiæ Decades," 1593.) Died at Cologne in 1597.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Vossius, "De Historicis Latinis."

Petrie, pee'tre, (Dr. George,) an Irish antiquary, born at Dublin in 1791, was the author of an "Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland," which obtained for him the gold medal of the Royal Irish Academy. He also published an "Essay on the Military Antiquities of Ireland." Died in 1866.

Petrie, pee'tre, ? (Henry,) an English antiquary, born in 1768, became keeper of the chancery records in the Tower. He collected materials for the history of Great Britain, of which two volumes were published, (1830–48.) Died in 1842.

Petrini, pä-tree'nee, (Pietro Antonio,) an Italian translator, born at Palestrina in 1722. Among his works is a good version of Horace's "De Arte Poetica," (1777.) Died in 1803.

Petrof, **Petrov**, or **Petrow**, pā'trof, (Vassili Petrovitch,) a Russian poet, born at Moscow in 1736. He wrote odes and other poems, which have some merit, and translated Virgil's "Æneid" into Russian, (1781–86.) He became imperial librarian about 1775. Died in 1799.

Pétrone. See Petronius Arbiter.

Petroni or **Petronj**, pā-trō'nee, (STEFANO EGIDIO,) an Italian poet, born near Perugia in 1770. Among his works is "The Napoleonid: a Lyrical-Numismatical Poem," ("La Napoléonide; Poème lyrique-numismatique," 1810.) Died about 1845.

Pe-trō'nĭ-us, [Fr. PÉTRONE, pā'trŏn',] or, more fully, **Petro'nius Ar'biter**, a licentious Latin writer, supposed to have lived in the reign of Nero. He described the vices of his time in a satire or novel, in mingled prose and verse, entitled "Satyricon," fragments of which are extant. His style is classical, and the work displays much talent, but is extremely licentious. The author of this is supposed to be identical with Petronius, a refined voluptuary who figured at the court of Nero as *arbiter elegantiæ*, (umpire of fashion and taste,) and who killed himself in 66 A.D.

See TACITUS, "Annales," book xvi.; J. C. VON ORELLI, "Lectiones Petronianæ," 1836; DUNLOP, "History of Fiction."

Petrunti, pā-troon'tee, (FRANCESCO,) a skilful Italian surgeon, born at Campobasso in 1785. He practised at Naples, and wrote a "Treatise on Surgery," (2 vols., 1822.) Died in 1839.

Petrus, the Latin for PETER, which see.

Petrus Aponis. See ABANO, (PIETRO DI.)

Petrus Blesensis. See PETER OF BLOIS.

Pe'trus Patricius (pa-trish'ē-us) **et Mag'is-tĕr**, a Byzantine historian of the sixth century, was born at Thessalonica. He wrote a work on the history of the empire under Tiberius and several of his successors, some portions of which have been preserved.

Pettenkofer, von, fon pet'ten-ko'fer, (MAX,) a German chemist, born at Lichtenheim, in Bavaria, December 3, 1818. Educated at Munich, he was employed in the mint, 1845–47, was professor of medical chemistry (1847–50) at Munich, was then made pharmacist to the Bavarian court, and in 1865 became professor of hygiene in the university. He retired in 1894, having made important discoveries. Chief among his many works is "Handbuch der Hygiene." Died in 1901.

Petter, pet'ter, (ANTON,) a German painter of history, born at Vienna in 1783. He gained the grand prize for his "Death of Aristides," and became director of the Academy of Vienna in 1830. He painted many classical subjects. He excelled in harmony and brilliancy of colouring. Died May 14, 1858.

Pet'tie, (JOHN,) an eminent British artist, born in Edinburgh in 1839. In 1862 he went to London, and in 1873 was elected to the Royal Academy. Many of his pictures are upon antiquated or mediæval subjects, and some are quaintly humorous. Died in 1893.

Pettigrew, pet'te-grū, (JAMES BELL,) M.D., a Scottish physician, born at Roxhill, May 26, 1834. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh, graduating in 1861. He went to London, where, after a brilliant career as a lecturer on anatomy and physiology, he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. His most noted works are "On the Physiology of Wings," (1870,) and "Animal Locomotion," (1873.) In 1875 he was called to a professorship in the University of Saint Andrew's.

Pettigrew, pet'te-grū, (THOMAS JOSEPH,) an English surgeon, antiquary, and biographer, born in London in 1790. He was admitted to the College of Surgeons in 1812. He published, besides other works, a "History of Egyptian Mummies," (1834,) a "Medical Portrait-Gallery, or Memoirs of Celebrated Physicians and Surgeons," a "Life of Lord Nelson," and a work "On Superstitions connected with the Practice of Medicine," (1844.) Died in 1865.

Pettiti, pĕt-tee'tee, COUNT, an Italian general, was second chief of the staff in the army led by the king against the Austrians in June, 1866.

Pettrich, pĕt'trĭk, (FRANZ,) a Bohemian sculptor, born in 1770, became professor in the Academy of Arts at Dresden. Died in 1844. His son FERDINAND, born at Dresden in 1798, studied under Thorwaldsen at Rome. He has produced several works of superior merit.

Pet'tus, (Sir JOHN,) an English writer, born in Suffolk. He became deputy governor of the royal mines, and published "The History, Laws, and Places of the Chief Mines in England and Wales," (1670.) Died about 1690.

Petty, (HENRY.) See LANSDOWNE.

Petty, (WILLIAM.) See SHELBURNE.

Pet'tў, (Sir WILLIAM,) an eminent English political economist, was born at Romsey, in Hampshire, in 1623. He became professor of anatomy at Oxford in 1650, and physician of the army in Ireland in 1652. He served Henry Cromwell as secretary while he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, about 1655. His reputation is founded on his writings on commerce and political economy, on which subjects he was in advance of his age. Among his works are a "Treatise on Taxes and Contributions," (1662,) "Political Arithmetic," (1682,) and "The Political Anatomy of Ireland," (1692.) One of his sons became Baron Shelburne. Died in 1687.

See a "Notice of Sir William Petty," prefixed to his "Political Arithmetic," by his son: WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Pet'tўt or **Pet'ўt**, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on law, born in Yorkshire in 1636. He was keeper of the records of the Tower. Among his works is "Parliamentary Law," ("Jus Parliamentarium," 1739.) Died in 1707.

Peucer, poits'er, [Lat. PEUCE'RUS,] (KASPAR,) a German scholar and physician of high reputation, born at Bautzen in 1625, married a daughter of Melanchthon. He became professor of medicine at Wittenberg about 1559. Having offended the Lutherans by advocating some doctrines of Melanchthon, he was confined in prison about eleven years, (1574–85,) and treated with rigour. He wrote numerous works on geometry, theology, and medicine; also an account of his imprisonment, "Historia Carcerum Peuceri," (1604.) Died in 1602.

See LEUPOLD, "Lebensbeschreibung Peucers," 1745; HEIMBURG, "De Casp. Peucero," 1842; NICERON, "Mémoires;" ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Peucerus. See PEUCER.

Peū-çes'tas or **Peū-kes'tas**, [Gr. Πευκέστας,] an officer of Alexander the Great. He attended that prince's person in the expedition against Persia, and gained his favour in a high degree. He was appointed satrap of Persia in 331 or 330 B.C., and joined Alexander's army at Babylon with about 20,000 Persians in 323. Having co-operated with Eumenes against Antigonus, he was deprived of his satrapy by the latter in 316 B.C.

Peuchet, puh'shā', (JACQUES,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1758. He published, besides other works, "Statistics of France and its Colonies," (7 vols., 1803,) "Commercial Library," ("Bibliothèque commerciale," 12 vols., 1802–06,) and a "Dictionary of Political Economy," (4 vols., 1810.) Died in 1830.

Peukestas. See PEUCESTAS.

Peurbach. See PURBACH.

Peut, puh, (FRANÇOIS MARIE HIPPOLYTE,) a French publicist and economist, born at Lyons in 1809. He published several journals and pamphlets. Died in 1887.

Peutemar, pūh'tĕh-mān', (NIKLAAS or PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam about 1654. He painted, with success, still life, cemeteries, and allegorical subjects. His death was hastened by fright. As he was working in an anatomical cabinet, he fell asleep among some skeletons. On awaking, he was horrified by seeing them move rapidly and jostle against each other. This was the effect of the earthquake of September 18, 1692. He died the same month.

Peutinger, pū'tin-ger, [Ger. pron. poi'ting'er; Lat. PEUTINGE'RUS,] (CONRAD,) an eminent German scholar and antiquary, born at Augsburg in 1465. He was secretary of the city of Augsburg, and councillor to the emperor Maximilian. He was a diligent collector of statues, medals, inscriptions, etc., and is called the founder in Germany of the science of Roman and German antiquities. He published "Convivial Discourses," ("Sermones conviviales," 1506,) "Old Roman Inscriptions," ("Inscriptiones vetustæ Romanæ," 1520,) and other works. Died in 1547.

See J. C. WENDLER, "De Vita et Meritis Peutingeri;" LOTTER, "Vita Peutingeri," 1729; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Peutingerus. See PEUTINGER.

Peyer, pī'er, (JOHANN CONRAD,) a Swiss anatomist, born at Schaffhausen in 1653. He was professor of logic and physical sciences at his native place, and wrote several works on anatomy. He was the first who described accurately the small bodies called Peyer's glands. Died in 1712.

Peyrard, pā′rȧr′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born at Vial (Haute-Loire) in 1760. He published a treatise "On Nature and its Laws," (4th edition, 1794,) and other works. His translations of the works of Archimedes (1807) and of Euclid (3 vols., 1814–18) are said to be the best in the French language. Died in 1822.

Peyrat, pā′rȧ′, (ALPHONSE,) a French journalist and political writer, born at Toulouse in 1812. He became an assistant editor of Girardin's "Presse" about 1844. He wrote against the second empire, and also published "History and Religion," (1858,) "History of Jesus," (1864,) etc. Died January 3, 1891.

Peyrat, (NAPOLÉON,) a French author and Protestant clergyman, born at Bordes-sur-Aube in 1809. He published "Les Réformateurs de la France et de l'Italie," (1860,) "Histoire des Albigeois," (3 vols., 1870–72,) and other prose works; but his chief reputation rests on "Roland," a short poem of great spirit and excellence. He wrote under the pseudonym of "Napol le Pyrénéen."

Peyre, pār, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1739. He gained the grand prize in 1763, and became a member of the Institute. He published some works on architecture. Died in 1823.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur A. F. Peyre," 1824.

Peyre, (ANTOINE MARIE,) an architect, born in Paris in 1770, was a nephew of the preceding. He was appointed architect of the Palais de Justice in 1809. Among his works are the Salle de Spectacle of Soissons, and the restorations or additions to the Palais de Justice in Paris. Died in 1843.

Peyre, (MARIE JOSEPH,) a French architect, father of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1730. He published "Architectural Works," ("Œuvres d'Architecture," 1765.) Peyre and Wailly were architects of the theatre of Paris called the Odéon. Died in 1785.

Peyrère, de la, dẹh lȧ pā′rair′, (ISAAC,) a French writer, born at Bordeaux in 1594. He published, besides other works, one entitled "Pre-Adamites," ("Præadamitæ," 1655,) in which he maintained that some men were created before Adam. Died in 1676.

Peyrilhe, pā′rēl′ or pā-re′yẹ, (BERNARD,) a French physician, was born at Pompignan in 1737; died in 1804.

Peyron, pā′rôn′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS PIERRE,) a French historical painter, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1744. He gained the grand prize in 1773, studied the antique in Rome, and promoted the reformation of the French school. Died in 1814.

Peyron, pā′rôn′, (VICTOR AMÉDÉE,) ABBÉ, an Orientalist, born at Turin in 1785. He published a "Lexicon of the Coptic Language," (1835,) etc. Died April 27, 1870.

Peyronie. See LA PEYRONIE.

Peyronnet, de, dẹh pā′ro′nā′, (CHARLES IGNACE,) COUNT, a French politician and lawyer, born at Bordeaux in 1778. He was minister of justice from 1821 to January, 1828, and became minister of the interior in May, 1830. He procured in 1825 the passage of a very unpopular and odious law against sacrilege. Having been convicted of treason in 1830, he was imprisoned six years in the fortress of Ham. Died in 1854.

Peyssonel, pā′so′nēl′, (CHARLES,) an antiquary, father of the following, was born at Marseilles in 1700. He explored the coasts of Asia Minor, where he collected marbles. He wrote a "Memoir on the Kings of Bosphorus," and "Travels in the Levant." Died in 1757.

Peyssonel, (CHARLES,) a French political writer, born at Marseilles in 1727. He was consul at Smyrna and in the Crimea. He wrote, besides other works, "The Numbers," ("Les Numéros," 4 vols., 1784,) and "The Political Situation of France, and its Relations with all the Powers of Europe," (2 vols., 1790.) Died in 1790.

Peyton, pā′tọn, (BAILLIE,) an American lawyer and orator, born in Sumner county, Tennessee. He represented a district of Tennessee in Congress from 1833 to 1837, voted with the Whigs, and was sent as minister to Chili about 1850. Died August 19, 1878.

Peyton, (JOHN LEWIS,) an American author, born in Augusta county, Virginia, September 15, 1824. He studied at the Virginia Military Academy, and in 1845 graduated as LL.B. from the University of Virginia. In 1861 he raised and equipped a regiment for the Confederate service, and in that year became agent of North Carolina in Europe. In 1876 he returned to the United States. He published "The American Crisis," (1866,) "The Adventures of my Grandfather," (1867,) "Over the Alleghanies and Across the Prairies," (1869,) "Rambling Reminiscences of a Residence Abroad," (1889,) "Tom Swindel, or the Adventures of a Boomer," (1893,) and several other works.

Pezarese, Il, a name of the painter Cantarini. (See CANTARINI.)

Pezay, de, dẹh pẹh-zȧ′, (ALEXANDRE FRÉDÉRIC JACQUES MASSON—mȧ′sôn′,) MARQUIS, a French writer of prose and verse, born at Versailles in 1741. He gave lessons in tactics to Louis XVI. Among his works are "Series of Trifles," ("Suite des Bagatelles," 1767,) and "Helvetian Evenings," ("Les Soirées Helvétiennes," 1771.) Voltaire addressed to him some verses. Died in 1777.

Pezenas, pẹz′nȧ′ or pẹh-zẹh-nȧ′, (ESPRIT,) a French Jesuit and mathematician, born at Avignon in 1692. He published "Memoirs on Mathematics and Physics," (5 vols., 1756,) an "Astronomy for Mariners," (1766,) and other works. Died in 1776.

Pezet, pȧ-thēt′, (General JUAN ANTONIO,) a Peruvian statesman, who became vice-president of Peru in October, 1862, and at the death of San Ramon succeeded to the presidency, in April, 1863. He was removed, or ceased to be president, about the end of 1865.

Pezron, pẹz′rôn′, (PAUL,) an able French chronologist and philologist, born in Bretagne in 1639. He wrote "The Antiquity of the World *(des Temps)* Restored and Defended," (1687,) in which he argued that the world was created 5872 years before the Christian era. Died in 1706.

Pfaff, pfȧf, (CHRISTOPH MATTHÄUS,) an eminent German Protestant theologian, born at Stuttgart in 1686, was a man of great erudition. He became professor of theology at Tübingen in 1717, and received the title of count palatine in 1724. He wrote (in Latin) numerous works, among which are "Institutions of Dogmatic and Moral Theology," (1719,) remarkable for mental independence, and "Introduction to the Literary History of Theology," (1720.) He became dean of the faculty at Giessen in 1756. Died in 1760.

See LEPORIN, "Nachricht von C. M. Pfaffens Leben," etc., 1726; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Pfaff, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) father of the preceding, was born in Würtemberg in 1631. He was professor of theology at Tübingen, and wrote several works. Died in 1720.

Pfaff, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a mathematician, born at Stuttgart in 1765. He became professor of mathematics at Halle in 1810. Among his works are "Analytic Essays mostly relating to the Integral Calculus," etc., (1797.) Died at Halle in 1825.

Pfaff, (KARL,) a German historian, a son of the preceding, published a "History of Würtemberg," (2 vols., 1818–21,) and other histories.

Pfanner, pfȧn′nẹr, (TOBIAS,) a German historian, born at Augsburg in 1641. He was keeper of the archives at Gotha. Among his works is a "History of the Peace of Westphalia," (1679.) Died in 1716.

Pfeffel, pfĕf′fẹl, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON KRIEGELSTEIN—fon kree′gẹl-stīn′,) a historian, born at Colmar, Upper Rhine, in 1726. His chief work is a "Chronological Epitome of the History of the Public Law of Germany," in French, (1754; 5th edition, 1766.) Died in 1807.

Pfeffel, (GOTTLIEB KONRAD,) a distinguished German fabulist and poet, brother of the preceding, born at Colmar in 1736, became blind while pursuing his studies at Halle. He was appointed in 1803 president of the Evangelical Consistory at Colmar. Died in 1809.

See RIEDER, "G. C. Pfeffel; biographischer Versuch," 1820

Pfefferkorn, pfĕf′fẹr-kôrn′, (JOHANN,) a German Jew, who was converted to Christianity, and, in excess of zeal, advised the emperor to burn all Jewish books except the Bible. He lived about 1500.

Pfeiffer, pfīf'ẹr, (AUGUSTUS,) a German scholar, and professor of Oriental literature at Leipsic, was born in Lower Saxony in 1640. He wrote a number of works in relation to Jewish antiquities and Biblical criticism. Died in 1698.

Pfeiffer, (BURCHARD WILHELM,) a German jurist and publicist, born at Cassel in 1777. He published "Practical Deductions concerning all Parts of Jurisprudence," (8 vols., 1825–46,) and other works. Died in 1852.

Pfeiffer, fī'fẹr, (CARL,) a skilful architect, born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1834. At the age of sixteen he came to the United States, and passed several years as assistant architect in Ohio and other parts of the West. He afterwards spent four years in the same capacity in the city of New York. In 1864 he commenced business on his own account, and soon acquired a high reputation as an excellent architect. Among the buildings designed and erected by him are the church of the Messiah, the Roosevelt Hospital, and the mansion of Mr. Barroda, one of the largest houses in New York, and, for its admirable arrangement, probably unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any other private dwelling in the United States. His plans were accepted for the City Hospital and other public buildings belonging to New York city.

Pfeiffer, pfīf'ẹr, (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a Swiss general, born at Lucerne in 1716. He served with distinction in the French army, (1734–75.) Died in 1802.

Pfeiffer, pfīf'ẹr, (EMILY,) an English poetess. Since 1873 she has published numerous volumes of verse, which have won much praise. Her sonnets are especially fine. Died in 1890.

Pfeiffer, (IDA, (*née* **Reyer**,) a celebrated German traveller, born in Vienna in 1797. She set out in March, 1842, for Asia Minor, where she spent nearly a year, and in 1845 made the tour of Sweden, Norway, and Iceland. In 1846 she undertook a journey round the world, which she accomplished in a little more than two years, after encountering great hardships and dangers. She published in 1850 "A Woman's Journey round the World, from Vienna to Brazil, Chili, Tahiti, China, Hindostan," etc. In 1851 she entered upon a second journey, having received for this purpose a sum of money from the Austrian government. Her account of this expedition appeared in 1855, under the title of "A Second Voyage round the World, from London to the Cape of Good Hope, Borneo, the Moluccas, California, Peru, and the United States." Died in 1858.

Pfeiffer, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German economist, born at Berlin in 1718. He wrote many works on rural and political economy, among which is a "Treatise on all the Economical Sciences," (4 vols., 1770–78.) Died in 1787.

Pfeiffer, (LOUIS,) a Swiss general, born at Lucerne in 1530. He fought for Charles IX. of France against the Huguenots. Died in 1594.

Pfeiffer, (LOUIS GEORG KARL,) a German naturalist and physician, a son of Burchard Wilhelm, noticed above, was born at Cassel in 1805. He published a number of treatises on botany and conchyliology, among which may be named "Monograph of Living Snails," ("Monographia Heliceorum Viventium," 3 vols., 1847–53,) and a "Flora of Hesse," (2 vols., 1847–55.) Died in 1877.

Pfenninger, pfĕn'ning-ẹr, (HENRI,) a Swiss engraver, born at Zurich in 1749. He engraved portraits for Lavater's "Physiognomy," which are admired. Died in 1815.

Pfenninger, (MATTHIAS,) a Swiss designer and engraver, born at Zurich in 1739. He engraved Swiss landscapes with skill. Died about 1810.

Pfinzing or **Pfintzing,** pfĭnt'sing, (MELCHIOR,) a German poet, born at Nuremberg in 1481. He composed a dull poem called "The Adventures of Theuerdank," (1517.) This edition was adorned with more than one hundred fine engravings, and was a masterpiece of typography. Died in 1535.

Pfister, pfĭs'tẹr, (ALBRECHT,) a German printer, born about 1420. He made use of movable types; but it is not known whether he was an assistant of Gutenberg or invented them himself. His principal work is a Latin 36-line Bible, in 3 vols. fol. Died about 1470.

Pfister, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German historian, born near Marbach in 1772. He wrote a "History of Suabia," (5 vols., 1803–27,) and a "History of the Germans," (5 vols., 1830–35.) He became minister of a church at Stuttgart, where he died in 1835.

Pfizer, pfĭt'sẹr, (GUSTAV,) a German critic and *littérateur*, born at Stuttgart in 1807. Among his principal works are a "Life of Martin Luther," an "Essay on Uhland and Rückert," (1837,) and a "History of Alexander the Great, for the Young," (1846.) Died in 1890.

Pflei'derer, pflī'der-er, (OTTO,) a philosopher and theologian, born at Stettin, in Würtemberg, in 1839. He became professor of theology at Jena in 1870, and at Berlin in 1875. He was deeply learned, and belonged to the advanced school in New Testament criticism. His works are numerous, one of the latest being "The Philosophy of Religion." Died 1908.—His brother, EDMUND, born in 1842, was professor of philosophy at Kiel and Tübingen, and wrote various works on philosophy and the philosophers. Died in 1902.

Pforr, pfor, (JOHANN GEORG,) a distinguished German painter of animals, was born at Upfen, in Saxony, in 1745. He painted horses, hunting-scenes, battles, etc. with much skill. Died in 1798.

Phæax, fee'aks, [*Φαίαξ*,] an Athenian orator, who was sent as ambassador to Sicily in 422 B.C. He is mentioned by Plutarch as one of the two persons capable of competing in some degree with Alcibiades,—*i.e.* when the latter first entered the public service.

Phædon, fee'don, or **Phædo,** fee'do, [*Φαίδων*,] a Greek philosopher, born at Elis. He came to Athens about 400 B.C., and was a disciple of Socrates, after whose death he founded a school of philosophy at Elis. His writings have not come down to us. The name of Phædon is the title of a celebrated dialogue of Plato.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; SUIDAS, "Phædon."

Phædra, fee'drạ, [Gr. *Φαίδρα*; Fr. PHÈDRE, fȧdr,] a daughter of Minos and Pasiphaë, was the wife of Theseus, King of Athens. She is said to have indulged a guilty passion for her step-son Hippolytus, and to have caused his death by a false accusation.

Phædrus, fee'drus, [Gr. *Φαῖδρος*; Fr. PHÈDRE, fȧdr,] a Greek Epicurean philosopher, was a friend of Cicero. He was the head of the Epicurean school at Athens from 80 to 70 B.C., and wrote a work which Cicero used freely in composing the first book of his "Natura Deorum."

Phædrus, a Latin fabulist, who wrote about 20 or 30 A.D., was originally a slave. He was probably born in Thrace or Macedonia. It is supposed that he belonged to Augustus, and was liberated by him. He left ninety-seven fables in iambic verse, the subjects and ideas of which are partly borrowed from Æsop. They are admired for the purity and simplicity of the style.

Phā'e-thon or **Phā'e-ton,** [Gr. *Φαέθων*; Fr. PHAËTHON, fȧ'ȧ'tôn',] a mythical personage, called a son of Helios (the Sun) or Phœbus. His name signifies "the Shining." The poets feigned that, in his youthful presumption, he persuaded his father to permit him to guide for one day the chariot of the sun, that he was unable to control the fiery coursers, which ran out of the right course and came too near the earth, that Jupiter killed Phaethon with a thunderbolt, and he fell into the river Po.

Phalanthe. See PHALANTHUS.

Phạ-lan'thus, [Gr. *Φάλανθος*; Fr. PHALANTHE, fȧ'lȯNt',] a Spartan chief, who founded a Greek colony at Tarentum about 708 B.C., and subdued the natives of the adjacent country.

Phăl'ạ-ris, [Gr. *Φάλαρις*,] a ruler of Agrigentum, in Sicily, notorious for his cruelty. He began to reign about 570 B.C., according to Eusebius and Suidas. He rendered his name infamous by burning his victims in a brazen bull. Tradition adds that he was deposed by Telemachus, the ancestor of Theron, and suffered the same cruel death which he had inflicted on others. Certain epistles ascribed to Phalaris were the subjects of a celebrated controversy between Boyle and Bentley, who demonstrated them to be spurious.

See SUIDAS, "Phalaris;" CICERO, "De Officiis," ii. and iii.

Phalereus. See DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS.

Phā'nI-ạs [*Φανίας*] or **Phænias,** fee'ne-as, [*Φαινίας*,]

a Greek philosopher, born in Lesbos, was one of the most eminent disciples of Aristotle, and was a friend of Theophrastus. He wrote many works on logic, history, etc.

See Vossius, "De Historicis Græcis;" Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Phan'o-clēs, [*Φανοκλῆς,*] a Greek elegiac poet, who lived probably between 350 and 300 B.C. He wrote a poem called Ἔρωτες ἢ Καλοί, of which a fragment is extant. This is much admired by some critics.

See Smith, "Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Phan-o-de'mus, [*Φανόδημος,*] an Athenian historian of uncertain period. He lived before the Christian era. He wrote a work on the antiquities of Attica, entitled Ἀτθίς, of which fragments are extant.

Phā'on, [Gr. *Φάων,*] a mariner or boatman of Lesbos, celebrated as a favourite of Sappho. According to the fable, Venus endowed him with youth and beauty because he once carried her across the water without charge.

Phăr'a-mond, a king of the Franks, who is supposed to have reigned in the first half of the fifth century. His history is involved in obscurity, and is the subject of some romances. The first historian who mentions him is Prosper Tyro.

Pharaoh Hophra. See Apries.

Pharaoh Necho. See Necho.

Pharnabaze. See Pharnabazus.

Phar-na-bā'zus, [Gr. *Φαρνάβαζος;* Fr. Pharnabaze, fȧr'nȧ'bȧz',] a Persian satrap, governed the provinces near the Hellespont, under Darius II. He was an ally of the Spartans in the war against the Athenians, and was defeated by Alcibiades, near Abydos, in 409 B.C. He was defeated in 395 by the Spartans, under Agesilaus, who had invaded his province. Pharnabazus and Iphicrates commanded an expedition to Egypt in 374, which was a failure.

See Xenophon, "Hellenica," books i., iii., and iv.

Pharnace. See Pharnaces.

Phar'na-cēs [Gr. *Φαρνάκης;* Fr. Pharnace, fȧr'nȧs'] I., King of Pontus, was a son of Mithridates IV., whom he succeeded about 190 B.C. He invaded Galatia in 181, and was opposed with success by Eumenes. He was succeeded by his son, Mithridates V.

Pharnaces II., King of Pontus, was a son of Mithridates the Great. He conspired against his father after his defeat by the Romans, (about 63 B.C.,) and was supported by the army. He made peace with Pompey, who recognized him as King of the Bosphorus. During the civil war of Rome he seized Pontus, and provoked the hostility of Cæsar. He was defeated by the Romans and killed in battle in 47 B.C.

Phavorinus Varinus. See Guarino.

Phear, (Sir John Budd,) an English author, born in Suffolk in 1825. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was a judge in Bengal 1864–76, and in Ceylon 1877–79. He wrote works on mechanics and hydrostatics, "International Trade," and "The Aryan Village in India and Ceylon," (1880.)

Phelippeaux, de, deh feh-le'pō', or **Philippeaux**, fe'le'pō, (Antoine le Picard—leh pe'kȧr',) a French officer, born in Poitou in 1768. He emigrated in 1791, fought against the republic, and procured the escape of Sir Sidney Smith from prison, (1797.) Having entered the British service, he distinguished himself at the defence of Acre, where he directed the artillery, in 1799. Died at Acre the same year.

Phelps, (Almira Hart Lincoln,) an American teacher and educational writer, born at Berlin, Connecticut, in 1793. She was for many years associated with her sister, Mrs. Emma Willard, as teacher of the Female Seminary, Troy, New York, and in 1841 took charge of the Patapsco Institute, Maryland. Among her principal works are "Familiar Lectures on Botany," "Geology for Beginners," (1832,) "Lectures on Natural Philosophy," (1835,) and "Hours with my Pupils," (1859.) Died July 15, 1884.

Phelps, (Austin,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, January 7, 1821, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, was pastor of the Pine Street Congregational Church, Boston, from 1842 to 1848, and professor of sacred rhetoric in the Andover Theological Seminary from 1848 to 1879. Among his works are "The Still Hour," "The Solitude of Christ," "Studies of the Old Testament," "The Theory of Preaching," "Men and Books," "English Style in Public Discourse," "The New Birth," etc. He was the father of Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Mrs. Ward). Died October 13, 1890.

Phelps, (Edward John,) diplomatist, was born at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1822. He was professor of law at Yale 1881–85, and United States minister to Great Britain 1885–80. He was one of the government counsel in the Behring Sea arbitration. Died March 9, 1900.

Phelps, (Elizabeth Stuart,) an American writer, a daughter of Professor Moses Stuart, D.D., was born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1815. She published a number of moral and religious tales, which obtained great popularity. Among these we may name "The Kitty Brown Series," (1850) "The Sunny Side," (1851,) "Peep at Number Five," (1851,) and "The Angel over the Right Shoulder," (1851.) Died in 1852.

Phelps, (Elizabeth Stuart,) a daughter of the foregoing. She was born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 31, 1844. Her books, principally stories, are "The Gates Ajar," (1868,) "Men, Women, and Ghosts," "The Story of Avis," (1877,) "Beyond the Gates," (1883,) "The Madonna of the Tubs," (1887,) "Donald Marcy," (1893,) "Chapters from a Life," (1896,) and many others. She died January 28. 1911.

Phelps, (John S.,) an American politician, born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1814. He emigrated to Springfield, Missouri, in 1837, and was elected to Congress in 1844. He also represented the sixth district of Missouri in Congress for several terms, and was appointed military Governor of Arkansas by President Lincoln in 1862. Died November 20, 1886.

Phelps, (John W.,) an American general, born at Guilford, Vermont, in 1813, graduated at West Point in 1836. He became a captain in 1850, and resigned his commission in 1859. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1861, and served under General Butler in the expedition against New Orleans. In December, 1861, he issued a proclamation against slavery, which was disapproved by General Butler. He resigned in July or August, 1862. Died at Guilford, February 2, 1885.

Phelps, (Samuel,) an English actor, born at Devonport in 1806. He made his *début* in York in 1828, was engaged by Macready for the Covent Garden Theatre in 1837, and, after brief engagements elsewhere, became the favourite tragic actor at Sadler's Wells. Died November 6, 1878.

Phelps, (William Walter,) an American Congressman, born in New York, August 24, 1839. He was a member of Congress from New Jersey 1872–75, 1883–85. Died June 17, 1894.

Phelypeaux. See Maurepas and Pontchartrain.

Phérécrate. See Pherecrates.

Phe-rĕc'ra-tēs, [Gr. *Φερεκράτης;* Fr. Phérécrate, fȧ'rȧ'krȧt',] an Athenian poet of the old comedy, wrote about 430 B.C., and was a contemporary of Plato and Aristophanes. Small fragments of his plays are extant. He invented a new metre, called Pherecratic. His diction is elegant, and his plots are ingenious.

Phérécyde. See Pherecydes.

Phĕr-e-çȳ'dēs, [Gr. *Φερεκύδης;* Fr. Phérécyde, fȧr'sēd',] a Greek philosopher, born at Syros about 600 or 570 B.C., was the teacher of Pythagoras. He is said to have taught the doctrine of Metempsychosis, or the transmigration of the soul.

Pherecydes, an Athenian historian, a contemporary of Herodotus, lived between 490 and 450 B.C. His chief work was a mythological history, in ten books, sometimes entitled Λιτόχθονες.

Phid'i-as, written also **Pheidias**, [*Φειδίας,*] regarded by many as the greatest sculptor and statuary that ever lived, was a son of Charmidas or Charmides. He was probably born at Athens between 500 and 485 B.C. The details of his personal history are very deficient, considering his renown. His principal master was Ageladas, a sculptor of Argos. Among his earlier works were a

colossal bronze statue of Athena Promachos, dated about 460 B.C., which stood on the Acropolis for many centuries, and an ivory or chryselephantine statue of Athena at Pellene. Having formed a new style, characterized by sublimity and ideal beauty, he obtained the friendship and patronage of Pericles, who about 444 B.C. began to adorn the Acropolis with works of art. "Phidias was appointed by Pericles superintendent of all the public edifices," says Plutarch, "although the Athenians had other eminent architects."

The sculptured ornaments of the Parthenon, executed by Phidias and his disciples, exhibited a perfection which has never been surpassed, if equalled, by other artists. He formed with his own hand the colossal statue of Minerva which was enclosed within the Parthenon and was dedicated in 438 B.C. It was chryselephantine,—that is, the naked parts were made of ivory and the drapery of gold. The height of this statue was nearly forty feet. It was his most celebrated work at Athens. His other master-piece was a colossal ivory and gold statue of Jupiter at Olympia, (Elis,) which was enclosed in the temple dedicated to that god. He was represented seated on a throne, holding in his right hand a statue of Victory. This figure, in the opinion of the Greeks, expressed and realized their highest ideal of supreme majesty and divine complacency. It was destroyed by fire at Constantinople about 475 A.D. Some of the Elgin marbles in the British Museum are considered to be works of Phidias.

In the latter part of his life, Phidias was accused of defrauding the state of part of the gold appropriated to the statue of Minerva; but, as Pericles ordered the gold to be taken off and weighed, this charge was abandoned; for Phidias, by the advice of Pericles, had artfully contrived that the gold could be easily taken off. According to Plutarch, he died in prison, into which he was thrown on a charge of impiety, because he had sculptured on the shield of Minerva images of himself and Pericles. Some writers ascribe his death to poison, and others doubt the truth of the statement that he was imprisoned. His death, however, occurred about 432 B.C.

"The three greatest architects hitherto known in the world," says Ruskin, "were Phidias, Giotto, and Michael Angelo,—with all of whom architecture was only their play, sculpture and painting their work." In the course of his remarks on Repose as a test of greatness in works of art, Ruskin says, "We shall see by this light three colossal images standing up side by side, looming in their great rest of spirituality above the whole world-horizon,—Phidias, Michael Angelo, and Dante."

See K. O. Müller, "De Phidiæ Vita et Operibus Commentationes tres," 1827.

Phī'don or **Phei'don**, [Gr. *Φείδων*,] a king of Argos and descendant of Hercules, is said to have changed the government of that state to a despotism about 750 B.C. He was the reputed inventor of weights and measures, and is said to have been the first prince who coined silver money. He was deprived of power or defeated by the Spartans and Eleians.

Phī'la, [Gr. *Φίλα*,] a daughter of Antipater, the Regent of Macedonia, was distinguished for her virtue and wisdom. She was married to Craterus, and after his death to Demetrius, the son of Antigonus. Died in 287 B.C.

Philæni, fe-lee'nī, [Gr. *Φίλαινοι*,] two Carthaginians and brothers, whose name was rendered memorable by an act of patriotic devotion. When the boundary between Carthage and Cyrene was disputed, the parties agreed that two men of each state should start at the same time and walk or run towards the other, and that the place where they met should be the boundary. The Philæni traversed a greater space than the Cyrenians, who accused the former of unfairness. The Philæni then offered to prove their honesty by a sacrifice of their lives, and were buried alive in the sand.

Phī-lā'grī-us, [*Φιλάγριος*,] a Greek medical writer of Thessalonica, lived probably in the third century of our era. His works are lost, except small fragments.

Phī-lam'mon, [*Φιλάμμων*,] a mythical Greek poet and musician, was supposed to be the son of Apollo, the inventor of choral music, and the institutor of the Delphian worship of Apollo.

Philander. See Philandrier.

Philandrier, fe'lȯn'dre-ā', [Lat. Philan'der, (Guillaume,) a French scholar, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1505. He published "Notes on Quintilian," (1535,) and "Annotations on Vitruvius," (1544.) Died in 1565.

Philarète. See Philaretus.

Philarète, fe'lā'rȧt', or **Phī-lăr'ę-tus**, (Vasil Drosof,) Metropolitan of Moscow, was born near Moscow in 1782. He became Bishop of Revel in 1817, and Archbishop of Moscow in 1820. He published "Commentaries on Genesis," and other works. Died in 1867.

Phī-lăr'ę-tus, [Fr. Philarète, fe'lā'rȧt',] the reputed author of a small Greek treatise "On the Pulse," which is sometimes attributed to Philotheus.

Phī'le or **Phī'lēs**, (Manuel,) a Byzantine poet, born at Ephesus about 1275. He wrote, in barbarous Greek verse, a curious work, *Περὶ ζώων ἰδιότητος*, ("On the Nature of Animals,") which is extracted mostly from Ælian's "Natural History." Died about 1340.

Phil'e-as, [*Φιλέας*,] a Greek geographer, born at Athens, lived probably several centuries before Christ. He is quoted by Dicæarchus. He wrote a "Periplus."

Philelphe and **Philelphus.** See Filelfo.

Phī-le'mon, [*Φιλήμων*,] an eminent Athenian comic poet, was born at Soli in Cilicia, or at Syracuse, about 360 B.C. He was a rival of Menander, and was the first poet of the new comedy in order of time. He began to exhibit comedies about 330 B.C., and obtained great favour with the Athenians. He gained several victories over Menander in dramatic contests. Fragments of his works are extant. He was a witty and elegant writer. Died about 262 B.C. His son, Philemon, was also a comic poet, but less famous.

See Suidas, "Philemon;" Meineke, "Menandri et Philemonis Reliquiæ," and "Fragmenta Comicorum Græcorum;" Hauptmann, "Dissertatio de Philemone," 1745.

Philemon, a Greek grammarian, who lived probably between 600 and 700 A.D., was the author of a "Lexicon Technologicon," part of which is extant.

Philemon, one of the primitive Christians, was a friend of the apostle Paul, who addressed to him an epistle, which is included in the canon of Scripture.

Philepious. See Philippicus.

Philetærus, fil-e-tee'rus, [*Φιλέταιρος*,] an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy. Little is known of his life or works.

Philetærus, the founder of the kingdom of Pergamus. He became king about 280 B.C., and died about 262 B.C., leaving the throne to his nephew Eumenes.

Phī-le'tas [*Φιλητᾶς*] or Cos, an eminent Greek poet and critic, who flourished between 350 and 290 B.C. He was the preceptor of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote elegies and epigrams, and prose works on grammar. Fragments of his poems have come down to us. He was a favourite model of the poet Theocritus.

See Ersch und Gruber, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie;" N. Bach, "Programma de Phileta Coo," 1828.

Phil'e-us, sometimes written **Phiteus**, **Pytheus**, or **Phileos**, an eminent Greek architect, who lived about 25 B.C. He designed two magnificent edifices in Asia Minor,—viz., the Mausoleum and the temple of Athena Polias at Priene. His colossal group containing a statue of Mausolus is one of the great treasures of the British Museum.

Phil'ī-bert [Fr. pron. fe'le'bair'; It. Filiberto, fe-le-bêr'to; Lat. Philiber'tus] **I.**, Duke of Savoy, a son of Amadeus IX., was born in 1464; died in 1482.

Philibert II., Duke of Savoy, a son of Philip II., was born in 1480. He succeeded his father in 1497, and died in 1504, leaving the dukedom to his brother, Carlo III.

Philidor. See Danican.

Philieul, fe'le-ŭl', (Vasquin,) a French *littérateur*, was born at Carpentras in 1522. He published "Laure d'Avignon," (1548,) and "Toutes les Œuvres vulgaires de F. Pétrarque," (1555.) Died about 1582.

Phī-lī'nus, [*Φιλῖνος*,] a Greek physician, born in Cos, was a pupil of Herophilus. He lived about 250 B.C., and wrote a treatise on botany, which is not extant. He was the reputed founder of the sect of Empirici.

Philinus, an Athenian orator, a contemporary of Demosthenes.

Philinus, a Greek historian, who accompanied Hannibal in his campaign in Italy, and wrote a History of the First and Second Punic Wars, which is not extant. He was a native of Sicily.

Phil'ip [Gr. Φίλιππος] **I.**, King of Macedonia, a son of Argæus, reigned in the ninth century B.C. He was succeeded by his son Aëropus.

Philip [Gr. Φίλιππος; Lat. PHILIP'PUS; Fr. PHILIPPE, fe'lèp'; It. FILIPPO, fe-lèp'po; Sp. FELIPE, fâ-lee'pâ; Ger. PHILIPP, fil'ip] **II.**, a famous king of Macedonia, a younger son of Amyntas, was born in 382 B.C. In his youth he passed several years at Thebes as a hostage, and enjoyed the society of Epaminondas. He succeeded his brother Perdiccas in 359, and married Olympias, a daughter of the King of Epirus. During the Social war, which began in 358 B.C., he extended his dominions by the capture of Amphipolis, Potidæa, and Pydna from the Athenians. He availed himself of another civil war, called the Sacred war, to pursue his ambitious projects against the independence of the Grecian states, and became the ally of the Thebans against the Phocians and Athenians. In 347 B.C. he besieged Olynthus with success, and made a treaty of peace with Athens. By the conquest of Phocis, in 346, he acquired a vote in the Amphictyonic Council. The continued aggressions of Philip again involved him in a war with the Athenians, who were stimulated by the powerful appeals of Demosthenes, and who in 339 B.C. compelled him to raise the siege of Perinthus and Byzantium. A league was then formed against him by the Athenians, Thebans, and others. The decisive battle of Chæronea, where Philip, commanding in person, defeated the allies in 338 B.C., rendered him master of Greece. He treated the Athenians with clemency. He called a general congress of deputies from the Greek states, who resolved to unite in an aggressive war against Persia, and appointed Philip commander-in-chief. During the preparations for this enterprise he was assassinated, in 336 B.C., at the celebration of a marriage between his daughter Cleopatra and the King of Epirus. The assassin was Pausanias, a soldier of his own bodyguard, who had been insulted by Attalus, an uncle of Philip's queen, and whose claim for redress had been neglected by the king. Philip possessed great military and political talents, with some virtues, among which we may name generosity. He was, on the other hand, sensual, unscrupulous, and perfidious.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Demosthenes;" LELAND, "History of the Life and Reign of Philip of Macedon," 1758; GROTE, "History of Greece," vol. xi.; BURY, "Histoire de Philippe et d'Alexandre le Grand," 1760; BRÜCKNER, "König Philipp Sohn des Amyntas," 1837; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte des Verfalls der Griechischen Staaten."

Philip III. OF MACEDON. This title was given to Arrhidæus, an illegitimate son of Philip II. (See ARRHIDÆUS.)

Philip IV. OF MACEDON, a son of Cassander, reigned only a few months, and died in 296 B.C.

Philip V. OF MACEDON, born about 235 B.C., was a son of Demetrius II. He succeeded his uncle, Antigonus Doson, in 220 B.C. Having obtained command of the army of the Achæan league, he displayed superior military talents, and defeated the Ætolians and Spartans, (218–217.) The success of Hannibal at Cannæ tempted Philip to form an alliance with him against the Romans in 215 B.C. He is said to have poisoned Aratus, who had been his friend. The Romans, having recovered their ascendency, sent an army against Philip, who was defeated completely by T. Q. Flamininus at Cynoscephalæ in 197 B.C. He died in 179 B.C., leaving the throne to his son, Perseus. Philip was an able monarch, but was cruel and tyrannical.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books xxii.–xl.

Philip or **Philip'pus**, a son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra, became tetrarch of Gaulonitis, Trachonitis, and Batanæa. Died about 34 A.D.

Philip [Lat. PHILIP'PUS] OF ACARNANIA, a physician, was a friend of Alexander the Great, whom he cured of a fever caused by bathing in the river Cydnus, 333 B.C. On this occasion Parmenio warned the king by letter that Philip was bribed (by Darius) to poison him. The king, however, confiding in his fidelity, drank the medicine as he showed the letter to Philip. (See ALEXANDER.)

Philip, Emperor of Rome. See PHILIPPUS.

Phil'ip, [Gr. Φίλιππος; Lat. PHILIP'PUS; Fr. PHILIPPE, fe'lèp',] SAINT, one of the twelve apostles, was a native of Bethsaida, on the Sea of Galilee. He witnessed the miracle of the loaves and fishes, (John vi. 5–7.) The evangelist John records an interview between him and certain Greeks, in chapter xii. 21. According to tradition, he preached in Phrygia, and suffered martyrdom at Hierapolis.

Philip, [Ger. PHILIPP, fil'ip,] Duke of Suabia, Emperor of Germany, a son of Frederick Barbarossa, was born about 1170. He was elected emperor in 1198, but his title was contested by Otho IV., and a civil war ensued. The pope favoured Otho, and excommunicated Philip, but was afterwards reconciled to him. Philip was assassinated in 1208.

Philip [Sp. FELIPE, fâ-lee'pâ] **I.**, surnamed THE HANDSOME, King of Castile, a son of Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany, was born at Bruges in 1478. His mother was Mary of Burgundy, from whom he inherited the seventeen provinces of the Low Countries. He was styled Archduke of Austria in his youth. In 1496 he married Joanna, a daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, (of Castile and Aragon.) On the death of Isabella (1504) the crown of Castile was inherited by Joanna, but, in consequence of her mental imbecility, or insanity, Philip exercised the royal power. He died at Burgos in September, 1506, leaving two sons, who became emperors as Charles V. and Ferdinand I.

See MARIANA, "De Rebus Hispanicis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip [Fr. PHILIPPE, fe'lèp'] **I.**, King of France, a son of Henry I. and Anne of Russia, was born in 1052. He succeeded his father in 1060, when Baldwin, Count of Flanders, became regent. He abandoned himself to disgraceful sensuality. In 1092 he married Bertrade, the wife of Foulques, Count of Anjou, who was still living. Philip was excommunicated for this offence. He was involved in a war with William Rufus of England during the first crusade. He died in 1108, and was succeeded by his son, Louis VI.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip II. OF FRANCE. See PHILIP AUGUSTUS.

Philip (Philippe) III., surnamed THE BOLD, (LE HARDI, lẹh ȧȧR'de'; Lat. PHILIP'PUS AU'DAX,) born in 1245, was the second son of Louis IX., whose eldest son died in infancy. He married Isabella of Aragon in 1262, and accompanied his father in the crusade to Tunis in 1269. At the death of Louis, in 1270, Philip became king. Having made a treaty of peace with the King of Tunis, he returned to Paris in 1271. Although he was a prince of little talent and of a weak character, the royal domain and power were increased during his reign. Among the chief events of his reign was a war against Peter of Aragon. With the sanction of the pope, who had offered the crown of Aragon to Charles, a son of Philip, the latter invaded Catalonia in 1285, but was soon forced to retreat. He died at Perpignan in October, 1285.

See GUILLAUME DE NANGIS, "Gesta Philippi Audacis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip IV., often called **Philip the Fair**, [Fr. PHILIPPE LE BEL, fe'lèp' lẹh bȇl; Ger. PHILIPP DER SCHÖNE, fil'ip dêr shö'nẹh,] a son of Philip III. and Isabella of Aragon, was born in 1268. He succeeded his father in 1285, before which he had married Jeanne of Navarre and acquired Navarre as her dowry. He was ambitious to increase the royal power, and unscrupulous in the choice of means. His favourite advisers were lawyers, who taught him how to substitute despotism for the feudal system. In 1292 or 1293 he summoned Edward I. of England to appear at Paris and answer for the hostile acts of some of his subjects. Edward sent his brother Edmund, who offered reparation, and delivered to Philip six fortresses in Guienne, (1294.) Having occupied all Guienne by his troops, Philip condemned Edward as contumacious, and

declared his domains in France confiscated. In the war that ensued, Edward recovered part of Guienne. To raise funds for his wars, Philip debased the coin, and extorted money, by persecution, from the Jews. He invaded Flanders about 1300, but was successfully opposed by the Flemings. By a treaty of 1303 he restored all Guienne to Edward I. Some years before this date a quarrel arose between Philip and the pope, Boniface, whose person was outraged by the agents of Philip at Agnani in 1303. In consequence of Philip's audacious and successful efforts to humble the papacy, the court of the pope was transferred to Avignon in 1308. Among the last acts of his reign was his cruel persecution and suppression of the order of Templars. He died in 1314, and was succeeded by his son, Louis X.

See LESSMANN, "König Philipp der Schöne," 1829; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip (Philippe) V., surnamed LE LONG, (lẹh lôN,) the second son of Philip IV., was born about 1293. He became king at the death of Louis X., in 1316. Louis X. had left a daughter, who was excluded from the throne. The important question of succession was decided on this occasion, and the Salic law became thenceforth one of the bases of the French constitution. The events of his reign were not remarkable. He renewed the persecution of the Jews, many of whom were massacred. He died in 1322, leaving four daughters, but no son, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles IV.

Philip (Philippe) VI., or **Philippe de Valois**, fe'-lẹp' deh văl'wȧ', born in 1293, was a son of Charles de Valois, who was a brother of Philip IV. He succeeded his cousin, Charles IV. le Bel, in 1328, and became the founder of the royal house of Valois. He was an incapable and prodigal prince. His reign commenced a period of disasters and confusion. He became involved in war with Edward III. of England, who possessed Guienne and claimed to be the rightful heir of the French throne, through his mother Isabelle. Philip was defeated with great loss at Crécy in 1346, and lost Calais, an important strategic point, in 1347, soon after which a truce was concluded. He died in 1350, and was succeeded by his son John.

See FROISSART, "Chronicles;" DE CHOISY, "Histoire de Philippe de Valois," 1688; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Philip, [Fr. PHILIPPE,] King of Navarre, was a grandson of Philip III. of France. He married in 1318 Jeanne, a daughter of Louis X., who was heiress of the throne of Navarre. He died in 1343, leaving a son, Charles the Bad.

Philip I. OF SPAIN. See PHILIP I. OF CASTILE.

Philip [Sp. FELIPE, fȧ-lee'pȧ; It. FILIPPO, fe-lẹp'po] **II.**, King of Spain, was the son of the emperor Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal. He was born at Valladolid on the 21st of May, 1527. By education and character, as well as birth, he was a Spaniard, and a thorough-paced bigot. He married in 1543 Maria of Portugal, who died about three years later. In 1548 he visited Brussels, where Charles V. held his court. In 1554 he went to London to celebrate his marriage with Mary Tudor, Queen-Regnant of England, who was about eleven years older than he. Having parted from her in September, 1555, he went to Brussels to meet his father, who, on the 25th of October, 1555, abdicated in his favour the sovereignty of the Netherlands. Before the end of the year, Philip became King of Spain and the Indies by the abdication of his father, and master of an empire "on which the sun never set." His favourite minister, in the early part of his reign, was Ruy Gomez de Silva, Count of Melito and Prince of Eboli. Philip found himself, against his will, in a position of hostility to the pope, Paul IV., who in December, 1555, made a treaty with the King of France, in order to drive the Spaniards out of Italy. In 1557 his army gained a complete victory over the French at Saint-Quentin. This war was terminated by the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, in 1559, and Philip, having appointed Margaret of Parma Regent of the Netherlands, returned to Spain, which he never quitted again.

Soon after the death of Mary Tudor (1558) he married Elizabeth or Isabelle of France, a daughter of Henry II., who had been betrothed to his son, Don Carlos. He transferred his court from Toledo to Madrid, which became about 1560 the permanent capital of Spain. One of the first measures of his reign was to re-enact the atrocious edict of 1550, condemning to death every one who should print, write, copy, keep, buy, sell, or give any book made by Luther or Calvin, and all lay persons who should read or teach the Scriptures. His systematic efforts to suppress religious liberty by the torments of the Inquisition, in all his dominions, provoked a general revolt of the Flemings and Dutch in 1566. (See ORANGE, WILLIAM OF.) In August, 1567, the Duke of Alva arrived in Flanders with an army, and with unlimited power to subdue and punish the insurgents. Among the victims of his bloody régime were the Counts of Egmont and Horn, executed in June, 1568. "The execution of Egmont," says Motley, "remains an enduring monument not only of Philip's cruelty and perfidy, but of his dulness. The king had everything to hope from him, and nothing to fear." Alva defeated the insurgents in several battles, and massacred thousands of non-combatants of both sexes and all ages, but was baffled by the indomitable spirit of the people, and was recalled in 1573. "It was beyond the power of man's ingenuity to add any fresh features of horror to the religious persecution under which the provinces were groaning." (Motley.) In 1568 the king's eldest son, Don Carlos, died mysteriously in prison, where he had been confined for some months. According to De Thou and other writers, he was put to death by the order of Philip.

The effort to subdue the Netherlands was continued by Don John of Austria and Farnese, Duke of Parma, without success. This long war exhausted the finances of Philip and hindered his projects for the conquest of France and England. In 1580 he obtained the crown of Portugal as successor of his uncle Henrique, who died without issue. He instigated the French to rebel against Henry IV., and furnished subsidies to the factious League. For the invasion of England he equipped a fleet of one hundred and thirty or, according to some writers, one hundred and fifty vessels, which sailed in May, 1588, and was called "the Invincible Armada." After this fleet had passed through the Strait of Dover, it was damaged by English fire-ships, and attacked on the 8th of August by Admiral Howard, who sunk and captured many ships. The Spanish admiral retreated northward, and near the Orkneys encountered a violent storm, which dispersed his fleet. About fifty of his vessels were wrecked. (See ELIZABETH.) The war between Spain and England continued many years. Philip died on the 13th of September, 1598, and was succeeded by his son, Philip III.

In person, Philip was meagre and below the middle height. He had a fair complexion, blue eyes, aquiline nose, and a very prominent lower jaw. His temper was morose, his manners reserved and repulsive, but he had great ambition and indefatigable industry.

See WATSON, "History of Philip II.," 1777; MOTLEY, "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," 1846; PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," 3 vols., 1855-58; CAMPANA, "Vita del Don Filippo," 1605; CABRERA, "Felipe II. Rey de España," 1619; CÓRDOVA, "Vida de Felipe II.," 1662; A. DUMESNIL, "Histoire de Philippe II.," 1822; G. LETI, "Vita del Re Filippo II.," 1679; SAN MIGUEL, "Historia del Rey Felipe II.," 4 vols., 1844-45; ANTONIO DE HERRERA, "Historia del Mundo en el Reynado del Rey Don Phelipe II.," 3 vols., 1606; CARDINAL GRANVELLE'S "State Papers."

Philip (Felipe) III. OF SPAIN, a son of Philip II., was born at Madrid in April, 1578. His mother was Anne of Austria. He began to reign in September, 1598. He was timid, indolent, and incapable, but devoted to the intolerant policy of his father. Passing his time chiefly in hunting, in acts of devotion, or formalities of etiquette, he abandoned the direction of affairs to his favourite, the Duke of Lerma. This minister prosecuted the war against the revolted provinces of the Netherlands until the exhaustion of his finances forced him, in 1609, to grant a truce of twelve years (see MAURICE OF NASSAU) and to recognize the independence of the Seven United Provinces. The issue of this long contest demonstrated that Spain was no longer the most powerful kingdom of Europe. The prosperity of Spain

was greatly impaired by the cruel expulsion of the Moors, in 1610. The number of these exiles is estimated at about one million. Philip had married Margaret of Austria. He died in March, 1621, leaving the throne to his son, Philip IV.

See WATSON, "History of the Reign of Philip III.," 1783; CESPEDES, "Historia de Don Felipe III.," 1631; AVILA, "Historia de la Vida de Don Felipe III.," 1660; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip (Felipe) IV., a son of the preceding, was born in April, 1605, and ascended the throne at the age of sixteen. He submitted himself to the control and ascendency of his favourite the Duke of Olivarez. He renewed the war against the Dutch United Provinces at the expiration of the truce, (1621,) and formed with the Emperor of Germany a league against the Protestants. His intrigues involved Europe in a long war, in which the Spaniards fought against the Dutch, Swedes, French, and English. In maritime war the Dutch obtained a decided superiority. On land the Spaniards were defeated by the French at Rocroy (1643) and other places. Portugal revolted in 1640, and was finally separated from the Spanish monarchy. By the treaty of Westphalia (1648) Spain made peace with her enemies, except the French, who continued the war until 1659. The results of these wars were disastrous to Spain, which lost several colonies, islands, and cities. Philip was twice married; in 1615 he espoused Elizabeth of France, and in 1649 Marie Anne of Austria. He died in September, 1665, and was succeeded by his son, Charles II.

See CESPEDES Y MENEZES, "Historia de Don Felipe IV.," 1631; MALVEZZI, "Successos de la Monarquia de España en el Tiempo de Felipe IV.," 1640; DUNLOP, "Memoirs of Spain during the Reign of Philip IV.," 2 vols., 1834.

Philip [Fr. PHILIPPE; Sp. FELIPE] **V.**, King of Spain, born at Versailles in December, 1683, was a grandson of Louis XIV., and the second son of Louis, Dauphin of France. In his youth he was styled the Duke of Anjou. He was appointed heir to the throne of Spain and the Indies by the will of Charles II., who died, without a direct heir, in November, 1700. His title was contested by the archduke Charles of Austria, whose claim was enforced by the armies of England, Holland, and Austria in the war of the Spanish succession, which began in 1702. Philip was supported by the French and the majority of the Spaniards, who gained a decisive victory at Almanza in 1707. By the treaty of Utrecht (1713) he was recognized as King of Spain; but he gave up Flanders and Naples to the Emperor of Germany. He married Elizabeth Farnese of Parma in 1714, and chose Cardinal Alberoni as prime minister. Under the influence of a religious melancholy, he abdicated in favour of his son Louis in 1724; but the death of Louis a few months later induced him to resume the royal power. He died in July, 1746, and was succeeded by his son Ferdinand VI.

See W. COXE, "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon," 3 vols., 1813; CARVAJAL, "La España de los Borbones," 4 vols., 1844; F. X. CONDE, "Elogio de Felipe V.," 1779; A. VIOLLET, "Histoire des Bourbons en Espagne," 1843; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philip, [Ger. PHILIPP, fil'ip,] Landgrave of Hesse, surnamed DER GROSSMÜTHIGE, (dĕr gros-müt'ĭG-ĕh,) ("the Magnanimous,") born at Marburg in 1504, was an able prince, and a constant friend of the Protestant cause. He began to reign at the age of fourteen, and introduced the Lutheran religion into Hesse in 1526. In 1531 he formed with the Protestant princes the league of Schmalkalden, which waged war against Charles V.; but he was forced to submit in 1547 to Charles, who kept him a prisoner for five years. Philip was inclined to toleration in religion. Died in 1567.

See HOFFMEISTER, "Leben Philipp des Grossmüthigen," 1846; ROMMEL, "Philipp der Grossmüthige," 4 vols., 1828–35; RINCK, "Erinnerungen an Philipp den Grossmüthigen," 1852.

Philip, [It. FILIPPO, fe-lèp'po,] Duke of Parma, born at Madrid in 1720, was the second son of Philip V. of Spain. He invaded Italy with a Spanish army in 1742, and attempted to obtain a throne by conquest, but failed. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, gave him the duchy of Parma. Died in 1765.

Philip, a celebrated Indian chief, commonly called KING PHILIP. He began a war with the English in 1675, but was killed the following year.

Philip the Bold, [Fr. PHILIPPE LE HARDI, fe'lèp' lẹh ȧȧr'de',] Duke of Burgundy, born in 1342, was a younger son of John, King of France. He was one of the most powerful French princes during the minority of Charles VI., and was a rival of the Duke of Orléans. He acted as regent while Charles VI. was disabled by insanity. He died in 1404, and left the dukedom to his son, Jean Sans Peur.

Philip the Deacon, one of the primitive Christian ministers, was one of seven men appointed to a special service, (Acts vi. 5.) He preached in Samaria, and instructed the treasurer of Queen Candace of Ethiopia. (See Acts viii. 5–40, and xxi. 8.)

See John i. 43–44, xiv. 8, 9; Matthew x. 3; Mark iii. 18; Luke vi. 14; Acts i. 13.

Philip the Fair. See PHILIP IV. OF FRANCE.

Philip the Good, [Fr. PHILIPPE LE BON, fe'lèp' lẹh bôN,] Duke of Burgundy, a son of Jean Sans Peur, was born at Dijon in 1396. As a partisan or ally of Henry V. of England, he fought against Charles VII. of France from 1422 to 1435. At the latter date he entered into alliance with Charles. Some years before this event he had invaded the territory of Jacqueline, Countess of Hainault, and compelled her to recognize him as her heir in Holland, Zealand, and Hainault. He had inherited Flanders and Artois in addition to Burgundy. He instituted the order of the Golden Fleece. His wife was Isabella, a daughter of John I. of Portugal. He died in 1467 or 1457, and was succeeded by his son, Charles the Bold. Philip was one of the most powerful sovereigns of his time, but had little claim to the epithet of "Good." "He was certainly neither a good nor a great prince," says Motley: "he was an adroit dissembler, a practical politician."

Philip of Orleans. See ORLÉANS.

Phil'ip Au-gus'tus, [Fr. PHILIPPE AUGUSTE, fe'lèp' ō'güst'; Lat. PHILIP'PUS AUGUS'TUS,] called **Philip II.**, King of France, born in 1165, was the son of Louis VII., whom he succeeded in 1180. He married Isabella of Hainault, a niece of the Count of Flanders. In the first part of his reign he banished the Jews and confiscated their property. He aided and abetted the sons of Henry II. of England in rebellion against their father. Having taken the cross in 1188, he raised an army and united with Richard I. of England in a crusade. They embarked at Genoa and Marseilles in 1190, passed the winter in Sicily, and arrived at Acre in the spring of 1191. Dissensions or jealousies having arisen between Philip and Richard, the former, on the pretext of ill health, abandoned the enterprise, and arrived at Paris in December, 1191. (See RICHARD I.) A war ensued between Philip and the English king for the possession of Normandy, and lasted until the death of Richard, in 1199. The crimes and incapacity of John of England afforded a favourable opportunity to the ambition of Philip, who extended his dominions by the conquest of Normandy, Anjou, and Touraine, (1204–06.)

In 1213, at the instigation of Pope Innocent III., who had deposed John, Philip prepared to invade England. He was forced to renounce this enterprise by the abject submission of John to the pope, and by the loss of his fleet, which was defeated by the English. He invaded Flanders, the chief towns of which surrendered to his army, and gained in 1214 a decisive victory over the emperor Otho IV. and the Flemings at Bouvines, where he commanded in person. He died in 1223, leaving his throne to his son, Louis VIII.

Philip, (JOHN W.,) an American commodore, was born at New York in 1840, and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1861. He served through the civil war and subsequently, and was captain of the battleship Texas in the engagement with the Spanish fleet, July, 1898. He was afterwards promoted commodore. Died June 30, 1900.

Philipon de la Madelaine, fe'lè'pôN' dẹh lȧ mȧd'lȧn', (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lyons in 1734. He published a "Dictionary of Homonyms," ("Dictionnaire des Homonymes," 1799,) a "Dictionary

of the French Language," (1809,) and other works, which were received with favour. Died in 1818.

Phil'I-pot, (JOHN,) an English antiquary and herald, born in Kent. Among the works attributed to him is "Villare Cantianum, or Kent Surveyed." Died in 1645.

Phĭ-lip'pa OF HAINAULT, a daughter of William, Earl of Hainault, was married to Edward III. of England about 1326. She saved the lives of six citizens of Calais, whom Edward intended to put to death. Died in 1369.

Philippar, fe'le'pär', (FRANÇOIS AKEN,) a French writer on agriculture, born at Peuving, Austria, in 1801. He became director of the botanic garden at Versailles in 1841. Died in 1849.

Philippe, the French of PHILIPPUS, which see.

Philippe, (Kings of France.) See PHILIP.

Philippe de Mons, fe'lèp' dẹh mòn, a Belgian composer, born at Mons about 1522. He composed masses, motets, etc., and was the most famous Belgian composer of his time, except Orlando de Lasso.

Philippe de Neri. See NERI.

Philippe de la Sainte-Trinité, fe'lèp' dẹh lẽ sănt tre'ne'tà', (ESPRIT JULIEN,) a French missionary, born in the Comtat in 1603. He preached in Syria, Persia, etc., and published "Itinerarium Orientale," (1649.) Died in 1671.

Philippe le Bon. See PHILIP THE GOOD.

Philippe le Hardi. See PHILIP THE BOLD.

Philippeaux. See PHELIPPEAUX.

Philippeaux, fe'le'pō', (PIERRE,) a French revolutionist, born in the department of Orne in 1759. He was elected in 1792 to the Convention, in which he voted for the death of the king and an appeal to the people. He was proscribed by Saint-Just, arrested as an accomplice of Danton in March, 1794, and guillotined in the ensuing month.

Philippi, fe'le'pe', (HENRI,) a French Jesuit, born at Saint-Hubert, in the Ardennes, about 1575. He wrote several works on Chronology. Died in 1636.

Phĭ-lip'pĭ-cus or **Phĭ-lep'ĭ-cus,** also called BARDANES, Emperor of Constantinople, was a son of Nicephorus Patricius. He began to reign in 711 A.D., and was deposed in 713. He was a partisan of Monothelism.

Philippide. See PHILIPPIDES.

Phĭ-lip'pĭ-dēs, [Gr. *Φιλιππίδης;* Fr. PHILIPPIDE, fe'le'pèd',] an Athenian comic poet, flourished about 300 or 330 B.C. His works are not extant. He was considered one of the best poets of the new comedy. He is said to have died of joy because one of his plays had gained the prize. His character is eulogized by Plutarch in the life of Demetrius.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Philippon. See PHILIPON.

Philippon, fe'le'pòn', (ARMAND,) a French general, born at Rouen in 1761. He commanded at the siege of Badajos, in 1811 and 1812. Died in 1836.

Philippoteaux, fe'le'po'tō', (FÉLIX HENRI EMMANUEL,) a French historical painter, born at Sedan in 1815. He obtained a first medal in 1840. Among his numerous works are the "Last Banquet of the Girondists," (1850,) "The Battle of the Alma," (1877,) etc. Died in 1884.

Philippson, fil'lip-sọn, (LUDWIG,) a Jewish rabbi, born in Dessau, in Anhalt, December 27, 1811. He was chosen a rabbi in 1840, after seven years' service as an instructor. He published "Benedict Spinoza as a Man," "Sepphoris and Rome," (1866,) "Questions of Universal Interest in Politics and Religion," (1868–69,) and other works.

Philippus OF ACARNANIA. See PHILIP OF ACARNANIA.

Phĭ-lip'pus, an impostor, whose proper name was ANDRISCUS, pretended to be a son of Perseus, King of Macedon. He obtained some success, but was expelled by the Roman general Q. Cæcilius Metellus.

Philippus, a son of Antiochus VIII., became King of Syria about 88 B.C., after fighting against Antiochus X.

Philippus OF THESSALONI'CA, an epigrammatic poet, who is supposed to have lived about 100 A.D. He composed many epigrams, which are in the Greek Anthology, and compiled a "Greek Anthology."

Philippus, a physician, who lived about 150 A.D. and belonged to the sect of Empirici. He is mentioned by Galen, his contemporary.

Philippus, [Fr. PHILIPPE, fe'lèp',] (L. MARCIUS,) a Roman general, who became consul in 186 B.C. and again in 169. At the latter date he obtained the conduct of the Macedonian war. He invaded the territory of Perseus, King of Macedonia, without important results He was censor in 164 B.C.

Philippus, (L. MARCIUS,) a Roman orator, who belonged to the popular party. He was consul in 91 B.C. with Sextus Julius Cæsar, and was an enemy of M. Livius Drusus, the tribune of the people, by whose order Philippus was dragged to prison in the year just named. In 86 B.C. he was censor. He remained neutral in the war between Marius and Sulla, and was afterwards a friend of Pompey. He was one of the most eminent orators of his time, and was noted for his sarcastic wit. Horace refers to him in his Epistle i. 7 "Strenuus et fortis causisque Philippus agendis clarus." He died after 76 B.C.

Philippus, (L. MARCIUS,) a son of the preceding, was consul in 56 B.C. He married Atia, a niece of Julius Cæsar, and thus became the stepfather of the emperor Augustus. He was neutral in the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.

Philippus, (M. JULIUS,) a Roman emperor, was a native of Trachonitis. He obtained the imperial power by the murder of Gordian, in 244 A.D. The senate confirmed the choice of the army. He made peace with Persia in 244. In 248 or 247 A.D. he celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the origin of Rome. He was killed at Verona in 249 A.D., in a battle against Decius, who had usurped the title of emperor. According to Eusebius and other writers, Philippus was a Christian.

His son, M. JULIUS PHILIPPUS, who had been associated with him in the empire, (247 A.D.,) was killed by the partisans of Decius, in 249 A.D.

Philippus Augustus. See PHILIP AUGUSTUS.

Phil'ips, (AMBROSE,) an English poet and dramatist, born probably in Leicestershire about 1670. Among his early productions were six Pastorals, (about 1708,) and a "Letter from Copenhagen," in verse, (1709,) which was praised by Steele and others. His tragedy "The Distressed Mother" was performed with applause in 1712. It was highly commended in the "Spectator" by Addison and Steele, who were friends of the author. He was an adherent of the Whig party, and an object of Pope's ill-natured satire. He made a translation of Sappho's "Hymn to Venus," which Addison printed in the "Spectator," No. 223. His version of Sappho's "Ode to Lesbia" is praised by Addison, as "written in the very spirit of Sappho." (See "Spectator," No. 229.) He became secretary to Dr. Boulter, Primate of Ireland, in 1723, and for some time represented the county of Armagh in the Irish parliament. In 1733 he became a judge of the prerogative court in Ireland. Died in 1749. The term "namby-pamby" is said to have been first applied to his style.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets."

Philips, (CATHERINE,) an English poetess, born in London in 1631. Her maiden name was FOWLER. She translated Corneille's tragedy of "Pompey," and wrote poems, which were published in 1667. She was called by her admirers "the Matchless Orinda." Died in 1664.

Philips, (FRANCIS CHARLES,) a British novelist and dramatist, was born at Brighton in 1849. Of his many novels, the first and most successful was "As in a Looking-Glass," (1885.) He dramatised this and collaborated in writing other plays. Died 1921.

Philips, (JOHN,) an English poet, born at Bampton, Oxfordshire, in 1676. His first successful work was "The Splendid Shilling," a mock-heroic poem, (1703.) He produced in 1705 "Blenheim," a poem in imitation of the style of Milton. His principal work is a poem "On Cider," (1706,) in which he imitated Virgil's "Georgics" with some success. Died in 1708.

Phĭ-lis'cus, [*Φιλίσκος,*] an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy, wrote probably about 400 B.C. The titles of some of his plays are given by Suidas.

Philiscus OF ÆGINA, a Cynic philosopher, who, according to Suidas, was a disciple of Diogenes the Cynic, and taught grammar to Alexander the Great.

Philiscus OF CORCYRA, lived about 290 B.C., and was one of the seven poets that formed the "Tragic Pleiad." His works are not extant.

Philiscus OF RHODES, a sculptor, who is believed to have flourished about 146 B.C.; though some suppose him to have lived in the reign of Augustus. His works were placed in the temple of Apollo at Rome, for which they were probably originally designed. Meyer identifies the statue at Florence called Apollino with the Apollo of Philiscus.

Phĭ-lis'tĭ-on, [*Φιλιστίων,*] a Greek physician, born in Sicily or Italy, lived in the fourth century B.C. He was the teacher of Eudoxus the physician and astronomer.

Phĭ-lis'tus, [Gr. *Φίλιστος,*] an eminent Syracusan historian and politician, born about 435 B.C. He aided Dionysius to obtain power in Syracuse about 405 B.C., soon after which he was keeper of the citadel. About 396 he was banished, because he married a niece of Dionysius without his consent. He was recalled from exile by Dionysius the Younger, over whom he acquired much influence. He used this influence against Plato and Dion, and "employed his talents," says Plutarch, "in defence of the despotic policy." Having been defeated in a naval battle by the party of Dion, in 356 B.C., he was killed, or killed himself to avoid falling into the hands of the victors. He wrote a "History of Sicily," which is lost. His style resembled that of Thucydides. Cicero characterizes him as "creber, acutus, brevis, pæne pusillus Thucydides."

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" GOELLER, "Vita Philisti," in his "De Situ et Origine Syracusarum."

Phil'ĭ-more, (JOHN GEORGE,) M.P., an English writer on law, born in 1809. He wrote a "History of the Law of Evidence," and other works. Died in 1865.

Phillimore, (Sir ROBERT JOSEPH,) BART., an English lawyer, born in London, November 5, 1810. He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating in 1831. He was appointed an advocate of doctors' commons, and was afterwards admitted as a barrister and Queen's counsel. He was chosen judge of the cinque ports, 1855, advocate-general in admiralty, 1862, and judge of the high court of admiralty, and of the arches court, in 1867. He was judge-advocate general, 1871–73, and in 1880 retired from the bench. His principal works are "Memoirs of George Lord Lyttleton," "Russia and Turkey," and "Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England." Died in 1885.

Phil'lip, (ARTHUR,) an English navigator, born in London in 1738, was the first governor of Botany Bay. Died in 1814.

Phil'lip, (JOHN,) a Scottish painter, born at Aberdeen about 1815, became a resident of London. Having visited Spain about 1852, he painted numerous successful pictures of Spanish life. Among his works are a "Scotch Fair," "The Letter-Writer of Seville," "El Pasco," "The Spanish Contrabandistas," and "The House of Commons." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1859 or 1860. Died in 1867.

Phil'lips, (ADELAIDE,) a noted singer, born in Bristol, England, in 1833. When seven years old, she was taken to Boston, Massachusetts, which was her residence throughout the remainder of her life. Her voice was a fine contralto. Died October 4, 1882.

Phillips, (CATHARINE.) See PHILIPS.

Phil'lips, (CHARLES,) an Irish barrister, born at Sligo about 1788. He practised with success in criminal cases in London, and gained a wide reputation by his speeches, the style of which is rather florid. He published "Recollections of Curran and Some of His Contemporaries," etc. D. 1859.

Phillips, (DAVID GRAHAM,) novelist, born at Madison, Indiana, 1867. His first book, "The Great God, Success," was followed by a large number of others. He was shot by a demented assassin, January 24, 1911.

Phil'lips or **Philipps,** (EDWARD,) a nephew and pupil of the poet Milton, was born in London in 1630. He wrote a "Life of Milton," (1694,) and published, besides other works, "Theatrum Poetarum," or a complete collection of the most eminent poets of all ages, with observations, etc., (1675.) It is supposed that he was assisted by Milton in this work, which is highly esteemed. Died about 1680.

See WILLIAM GODWIN, "Lives of Edward and John Phillips."

Phillips, fil'lips, (GEORG,) a Prussian historian, born at Königsberg in 1804. He was a Roman Catholic of the ultramontane party. In 1851 he became professor of the history of law at Vienna. Among his works are a "History of Germany," (1834,) and a "Treatise on Canon Law," (*Kirchenrecht,*) (5 vols., 1845–51.) Died in 1860.

Phillips, (JOHN,) a brother of Edward, noticed above, was a pupil of Milton. He wrote "Maronides," a parody of part of Virgil's "Æneid," (1672,) a "Defence of Milton," ("Miltoni Defensio,") and a few other works.

See "Lives of Edward and John Phillips, Nephews and Pupils of John Milton," by WILLIAM GODWIN, London, 1815.

Phillips, (JOHN,) a nephew of William Smith the geologist, was born December 25, 1800. He assisted this uncle in the explorations and surveys which he made in order to prepare geological maps of England. He lectured on his favourite science with success at various places. In 1844 he obtained the chair of geology at Dublin. He wrote articles on geology, etc. for the "Penny Cyclopædia" and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Among his works are a "Treatise on Geology," (2 vols., 1837,) and "Palæozoic Fossils of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset," (1841.) He became professor of geology at Oxford in 1853, and president of the Geological Society in 1858. Died April 25, 1874.

Phil'lips, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American merchant, born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1719, founded an academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, called by his name, and gave a large sum to Phillips Academy, at Andover. Died in 1795.

Phillips, (LAURENCE BARRETT,) an English etcher, born in London, January 29, 1842. He became a successful manufacturer of chronometers, and won distinction as an inventor and an author. His best-known work is a "Dictionary of Biographical Reference," (1873.) His etchings are highly commended.

Phillips, (MORGAN,) or **Philip Morgan,** a Welsh Catholic writer, graduated at Oxford in 1537. He was so skilful in disputation that he was called "Morgan the Sophister." He wrote in 1571 an answer to Knox's "Blast of the Trumpet against the Regiment of Women."

Phillips, (PHILIP,) an American singer, born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 13, 1834. His life was mainly devoted to singing at religious meetings and to the publication of devotional music. Died June 25, 1895.

Phillips, (Sir RICHARD,) an English writer, born in London in 1767 or 1768. He published the "Monthly Magazine," which advocated liberal politics, and other works. Died about 1840.

See "Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of Sir Richard Phillips."

Phillips, (RICHARD,) F.R.S., an English chemist and pharmacist, born in 1778. He learned his profession with William Allen, of Plough Court, London, and acquired great skill as an analytic chemist. He wrote articles on chemistry and mineralogy for the "Penny Cyclopædia." He lectured on chemistry at the London Hospital, and became president of the Chemical Society about 1850. Died in 1851.

Phillips, (SAMUEL,) nephew of John Phillips, noticed above, (1719–95,) was born at North Andover in 1751, and rose through numerous offices to be Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. He was the founder of Phillips Academy, Andover. Died in 1802.

Phillips, (SAMUEL,) an English writer, born in London in 1815. He published "Caleb Stukely," a novel, and wrote tales for "Blackwood's Magazine" and other periodicals. He became an editor of the London "Times," for which he wrote able literary criticisms and reviews. In 1852 and 1854 he published two volumes of "Essays from the Times." Died in 1854.

Phillips, (STEPHEN,) actor and author, born at Somertown, England, in 1868. He played many parts, and wrote "Christ in Hades," "The New Inferno," the play "Paolo and Francesca," etc. Died 1915.

Phillips, (THOMAS,) an English Catholic priest, born in Buckinghamshire in 1708. He published a "Life of Reginald Pole," (1764.) Died at Liege in 1774.

Phillips, (THOMAS,) an English portrait-painter, born at Dudley, in Warwickshire, in 1770. He was professor of painting in the Royal Academy from 1824 to 1832. Among his works are portraits of Sir Joseph Banks, Lord Byron, the poets Scott, Coleridge, and Southey, Lord Brougham, and Major Denham. Died in 1845.

Phillips, (Sir THOMAS,) an English antiquary, born in Worcestershire in 1792. He formed a great collection of manuscripts, and wrote antiquarian treatises. Died February 6, 1872.

Phillips, (WATTS,) an English dramatist, born in London in 1829. He began life as a writer and caricaturist on a comic weekly called "Diogenes." His play of "Joseph Chavigny," (Adelphi Theatre, 1856,) was followed by other successful dramas. Died in 1874.

Phillips, (WENDELL,) an American reformer, distinguished for his uncompromising hostility to the institution of slavery and to oppression in every form, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 29, 1811. He graduated at Harvard in 1831, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. His sympathies were strongly aroused by the persecution of the early abolitionists, more particularly during the Boston mob, headed by "gentlemen of property and standing," in October, 1835, when Garrison narrowly escaped with his life. In 1836 he joined the abolitionists, relinquishing the practice of law because he was unwilling to act under an oath to the Constitution of the United States. In 1837 a meeting of the citizens of Massachusetts was called in Faneuil Hall for the purpose of expressing public condemnation of the murder of Lovejoy, who fell (November 7) at Alton, Illinois, in defence of the freedom of the press. The pro-slavery feeling in Boston was at that time very strong, and the object of the meeting was in imminent danger of being defeated through the influence of Attorney-General Austin, who asked how Mr. Lovejoy had merited the distinction of being thus commemorated, and whether he had not died "as the fool dieth." At the conclusion of his speech, Wendell Phillips arose, and, in a burst of indignant and powerful eloquence, rebuked the craven and sordid spirit of those who sought to defend or excuse that great crime against the liberty of the press and the rights of humanity. Dr. Channing, who had been chiefly instrumental in calling the meeting on that occasion, often referred to the speech of young Phillips before that vast assembly, many of whom were bitterly hostile to freedom, as "morally sublime." Believing that the Constitution of the United States was an unrighteous compact between freedom and slavery, Mr. Phillips refused to recognize its authority by voting or in any other manner, and maintained that a dissolution of the Union would be the most effectual mode of giving freedom to the slaves. In 1865 he succeeded Mr. Garrison as president of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which position he held until the dissolution of the society, April 9, 1870. Mr. Phillips was for many years an advocate of woman suffrage, prohibition, prison reform, and a greenback currency, and he made many public utterances in support of these movements. He was an accomplished scholar, and one of the most eloquent of American orators. Collections of his letters, speeches, and addresses were made in 1863 and 1869, and it is understood that a third volume will be issued posthumously. He died February 2, 1884.

Phillips, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English mineralogist and geologist, born in London in 1773, was a brother of Richard, noticed above, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He distinguished himself by the accurate measurement of crystals by means of the reflective goniometer. He published "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology," (4th edition, 1826,) and an "Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy," (1816.) He aided Conybeare in an important work,—"The Geology of England and Wales," (1822.) Died in 1828.

Phill'pots, (EDEN,) novelist, born at Mount Aboo, India, in 1862. He was clerk in an insurance office in London 1880–90. Among his works are "The End of a Life," (1890,) "Some Everyday Folks," (1894,) "My Laughing Philosopher," (1896,) "Children of the Mist," (1898,) etc.

Phill'potts or **Phil'potts,** (HENRY,) an English bishop, was born at Bridgewater, May 6, 1778, and educated at Oxford. He obtained the living of Stanhope, became Dean of Chester in 1828, and Bishop of Exeter in 1830. He wrote many controversial works. He was regarded as the head of the extreme High-Church party in the House of Lords. Died in September, 1869.

Phī'lo or **Phī'lon,** [*Φίλων,*] a son of Antipater, a Greek statuary, who lived about 330 B.C. He made a statue of Zeus Ourios, which stood on the shore of the Black Sea, near Chalcedon.

Philo or **Philon,** an excellent Greek architect, worked at Athens about 320 B.C. He built the portico of twelve Doric columns of the great temple at Eleusis.

Philo, a physician of the sect of Methodici, is mentioned by Galen. The time in which he lived is unknown.

Philo or **Philon** THE ACADEMIC, a philosopher, born at Larissa, was a disciple of Clitomachus. He taught philosophy and rhetoric at Rome in the time of Cicero, who was one of his auditors or pupils.

Philo, (**Philon,**) [*Φίλων,*] an ancient Greek physician, born at Tarsus in Cilicia, lived probably about the time of Augustus. He wrote, in Greek verse, directions for compounding an antidote called *Philonium,* which are preserved by Galen.

Philo, (Q. PUBLILIUS,) a Roman general, who was consul in 339 B.C. He procured the passage in that year of the important Publilian laws, which increased the power of the plebeians. He was re-elected consul in 327 and in 320 B.C. In the latter year he defeated the Samnites.

Philo, (**Philon,**) [Gr. *Φίλων,*] called also **Philo Byzantius,** (be-zan'she-us,) a Greek mechanician, who lived in the second century B.C. He wrote a "Treatise on Military Machines and Missiles," part of which is extant,—*i.e.* the fourth and fifth books,—and a treatise on mechanics.

Philo [Fr. PHILON, fe'lôN'] OF BYBLOS, (HERENNIUS,) a Greek historian and grammarian, who lived between 50 and 125 A.D. Among his numerous works was an account of the reign, or part of the reign, of Hadrian. Suidas says he wrote *peri tês basileias Adrianou.* Philo made a translation of the History of Sanchoniathon, a Phœnician.

Phī'lo (or **Phī'lon**) **Judæ'us,** (ju-dee'us,) [Fr. PHILON LE JUIF, fe'lôN' lẹh zhü-ef',] ("Philo the Jew,") a Greek philosopher, born at Alexandria, lived between 20 B.C. and 50 A.D. He was a member of the sacerdotal family, and was distinguished for learning and eloquence. He was a man of mature age when he was sent by the Jews of Alexandria on an embassy to Caligula, (40 A.D.) It appears that he was a believer in the Platonic philosophy. He wrote many works on the Jewish religion, on the interpretation of the Pentateuch, and other subjects. He is partial to figurative or allegorical interpretations.

Phī'lo or **Phī'lon Thȳ-ạ-nēn'sis,** an able geometrician, whose period is unknown. He wrote on curved lines, and lived before 100 A.D.

Phĭ-loch'ạ-rē'ē, a Greek painter, mentioned by Pliny. He is supposed to be the same as the brother of Æschines, who lived about 340 B.C.

Phĭ-loch'o-rus, [*Φιλόχορος,*] a distinguished Athenian writer, who states that he held an office at Athens in 306 B.C. He wrote a work on the antiquities, legends, and history of Athens, entitled "Atthis," of which many fragments are extant. Suidas says he was put to death by order of Antigonus. According to some writers, he flourished between 306 and 260 B.C.

Phĭl'o-clēē, [*Φιλοκλῆς,*] an Athenian tragic poet, born about 468 B.C., was a nephew of the poet Æschylus, whom he imitated. In 429 he gained a victory over Sophocles, who on that occasion exhibited his much-admired "Œdipus Tyrannus." None of the works of Philocles have come down to us.

Philoc'les, an Athenian architect, (of Acharnæ,) designed the admirable Ionic temple of Athena Polias, built about 333 B.C.

Philocrate. See PHILOCRATES.

Phĭl-loc'ra-tēs, [Gr. *Φιλοκράτης;* Fr. PHILOCRATE, fe'lo'krȧt',] an Athenian orator, who was one of the chief negotiators of the peace with Philip of Macedon in 346 B.C. He was an opponent of Demosthenes, and favoured the Macedonian party. Having been accused of treason, he went into exile about 342 B.C.

Philoctète. See PHILOCTETES.

Phĭl-oc-te'tēs, [Gr. *Φιλοκτήτης;* Fr. PHILOCTÈTE, fe'lok'tȧt',] a celebrated Greek archer, who, during the Trojan war, was left on the island of Lemnos, because he was wounded in the foot by a serpent or a poisoned arrow. He is the subject of many legends, one of which ascribes the death of Paris to a shaft from his bow. He was said to have been a friend of Hercules, who bequeathed to him his bow and his poisoned arrows.

See SOPHOCLES, "Philoctetes," a tragedy.

Philodème. See PHILODEMUS.

Phĭl-o-dē'mus, [Gr. *Φιλόδημος;* Fr. PHILODÈME, fe'lo'dȧm',] a Greek Epicurean philosopher and poet, born in Palestine. He lived at Rome in the time of Cicero, who mentions him in a speech against Piso. Cicero condemns his conduct, but recognizes his literary merit. He wrote epigrams, fragments of which are extant in the Greek Anthology.

Phĭl-o-lā'us, [Gr. *Φιλόλαος,*] a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Crotona or Tarentum, was a disciple of Archytas. He flourished about 375 or, according to some authorities, 450 B.C., and wrote on physics. Plato, it is said, purchased some of his writings at a high price, and derived from them materials for his "Timæus."

See AUGUST BÖCKH, "Philolaos des Pythagoräers Leben," 1819; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopaedie."

Phĭl'o-me'la, [Gr. *Φιλομήλα;* Fr. PHILOMÈLE, fe'lo'mȧl',] a daughter of Pandi'on, and a sister of Procne. The poets related that she was ravished by Tereus, and afterwards metamorphosed into a nightingale.

See OVID, "Metamorphoses."

Philomèle. See PHILOMELA.

Philon. See PHILO.

Phĭ-lon'ĭ-dēs, [*Φιλωνίδης,*] an Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, lived in the fifth century B.C. He is chiefly distinguished as one of the persons in whose name the early plays of Aristophanes were produced. In the opinion of some critics, he was one of the actors to whom Aristophanes committed his chief characters.

Philopémen. See PHILOPŒMEN.

Philopœmen, fil-o-pee'men, [Gr. *Φιλοποίμην;* Fr. PHILOPÉMEN, fe'lo'pȧ'mŏn',] an eminent Greek general and statesman, born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, about 252 B.C., was a son of Craugis. He was instructed by Demophanes and Ecdemus, and chose Epaminondas for his model. His favourite study was the art of war. His name occurs in 222 B.C. as one of the few who resisted Cleomenes, the Spartan, when he attacked Megalopolis by night. The defeat of Cleomenes at Sellasia (221 B.C.) was ascribed to Philopœmen. He was appointed general of the cavalry about 210 B.C., and made reforms in discipline and tactics. In 208 he was elected *strategus* or general-in-chief of the Achæan League. His reputation was greatly exalted by a victory over the Spartan Machanidas at Mantinea. He defeated Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, in 201 B.C., and again about 192. In 188 B.C. he was appointed commander in a war against Sparta, which had seceded from the Achæan League. He made himself master of the Spartan capital, razed the walls, put to death the prominent men, and abolished the laws of Lycurgus. For these acts of severity he was censured by the Roman senate. In an attempt to reduce Messene to allegiance by arms, he was taken prisoner by the Messenians, and compelled to drink poison, in 182 B.C. He has been styled the last of the Greeks. His memory was cherished with great veneration. According to Pausanias, "Miltiades was the first, and Philopœmen the last, benefactor to the whole of Greece."

See PLUTARCH, "Lives;" POLYBIUS, "History."

Phĭ-lop'o-nus, (JOANNES,) [Gr. *Ἰωάννης ὁ Φιλόπονος,*] surnamed GRAMMAT'ICUS, a grammarian of Alexandria whose reputation was greater than his merit. His name is chiefly memorable for his connection with the capture of Alexandria by Amroo, 639 A.D. It is reported that he requested the victor to grant him the great library of that city, and that his request was refused.

Philostorge. See PHILOSTORGIUS.

Phĭl-o-stor'gĭ-us, [Gr. *Φιλοστόργιος;* Fr. PHILOSTORGE, fe'lo'storzh',] an Arian writer, born in Cappadocia about 360 A.D. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of the period from 300 to 425 A.D., which is lost. An extract from it is preserved in a work of Photius.

Philostrat and **Philostra.** See PHILOSTRATUS.

Phĭl-los'tra-tus, [Gr. *Φιλόστρατος;* Fr. PHILOSTRATE, fe'lo'strȧt';] Ger. PHILOSTRAT, fee'los-trȧt,] (FLAVIUS,) a Greek biographer, born in Lemnos about 175 or 180 A.D. He became a resident of Rome, where he taught rhetoric in the reign of Septimius Severus. At the request of the empress, Julia Domna, he wrote a "Life of Apollonius of Tyana." This work, which has exercised the ingenuity of many commentators, was printed in 1502. Among his extant works are "The Lives of the Sophists," and a description of a collection of paintings, which displays richness of fancy and beauty of style. He was alive in the reign of Philip, (244–249 A.D.)

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" REHFUES, "Ueber den Jüngern Philostrat," etc., 1800, "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Philostratus THE LEMNIAN, a Sophist, born about 190 A.D. He is mentioned in the writings of the Philostratus noticed above, who was his friend and praises his rhetorical skill. Suidas ascribes to him a work called *Εἰκόνες.*

Phĭ-lo'tas, [Gr. *Φιλώτας,*] a general of Alexander the Great, was a son of Parmenio. He commanded the Macedonian cavalry, or royal guards, in the expedition against Persia, and stood high in the favour of the king. Plutarch extols his valour and generosity, but adds that "the loftiness of his port was altogether extravagant." He received information of a plot against Alexander, but neglected to mention it. His enemy Craterus used this circumstance to excite the suspicion of the king. Philotas was tortured until he confessed his complicity, and was put to death in 330 B.C. His guilt may reasonably be doubted.

See ARRIAN, "Anabasis."

Philotas, a physician of Amphissa, in Locris, born about 50 or 60 B.C. He once supped with Antyllus, (a son of Antony,) who was so pleased with a syllogism of Philotas that he gave him a rich present, (30 B.C.)

Phĭ-lo'the-us, [*Φιλοθεός,*] (COCCINUS,) a Greek writer, was chosen Patriarch of Constantinople in 1355. He had a high reputation, and wrote a number of works, some of which have been printed. Died about 1373.

Phĭl-o-tī'mus, [*Φιλότιμος,*] an eminent Greek physician, who lived probably about 300 B.C., was a contemporary of Herophilus. His works are mentioned by Galen.

Philoxène. See PHILOXENUS.

Phĭ-lox'e-nus, [Gr. *Φιλόξενος;* Fr. PHILOXÈNE, fe'loks'ȧn',] an eminent Greek dithyrambic poet, born at Cythera about 435 B.C. He passed some time at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, who treated him with favour and afterwards sent him to prison. His chief poems were "Cyclops or Galatea," and "The Feast" or "Dinner," (*Δεῖπνον,*) which were much admired. Fragments of them are extant. He died in 380 B.C.

See BERGLEIN, "De Philoxeno Cytherio Poeta," 1843; KLINGENDER, "Dissertatio de Philoxeno Cytherio," 1845.

Philoxenus, an able Greek painter of Eretria, was a pupil of Nicomachus of Thebes. He was noted for rapidity of execution. His picture of a battle of Alexander with Darius is highly praised by Pliny. He lived about 325 B.C.

Philoxenus, an Egyptian surgeon, mentioned by Celsus as the author of several valuable works on surgery. He probably lived before the Christian era.

Phĭl'pŏt, (JOHN,) an English Protestant minister, born at Compton, was tried for heresy, and burned at Smithfield in 1555. He left several works on theology.

Philpotts, (Henry.) See Phillpotts.

Phinée. See Phineus.

Phĭ'neŭs or **Phin'e-us,** [Gr. *Φινεύς;* Fr. **Phinée,** *fe'nà',*] a blind soothsayer of classic mythology, supposed to be a son of Agenor, (or of Neptune.) According to the ancient fabulists, he treated his children with extreme severity, and the gods, to punish him, sent the Harpies, who annoyed him exceedingly, by snatching and soiling his food, until he was relieved by the Argonauts. In return for this service, he gave them prophetic counsel to direct them in their enterprise. The story of Phineus is related with much variation by different authors, some of whom call him King of Salmydessus in Thrace.

Phintias. See Damon.

Phipps, (Constantine.) See Mulgrave.

Phipps, (Constantine Henry.) See Normanby.

Phipps or **Phips,** (Sir William,) an American magistrate, born in Maine in 1651, became Governor of Massachusetts in 1692. His "Life," by Francis Bowen, is included in Sparks's "American Biography," vol. vii. He commanded an expedition against Port Royal, which he captured in 1690. Died in 1695.

See Cotton Mather, "Life of Sir William Phipps."

Phlĕ'gon, [*Φλέγων,*] a chronologer, born at Tralles, in Lydia, lived in the first half of the second century. He was a freedman of the emperor Hadrian. His most important work is called *Ὀλυμπιονικῶν καὶ χρονικῶν συναγωγή.* It is not extant. Saint Jerome cites him as a witness to confirm the gospel narrative in relation to the miraculous darkness which occurred at the death of Christ. Phlegon states that in the fourth year of the 202d Olympiad there was a great eclipse of the sun at the sixth hour, and an earthquake in Bithynia.

Phlegyas, flee'je-as, [Gr. *Φλεγύας;* Fr. **Phlégyas,** *flà'zhe'à',*] a fabulous personage, said to be a son of Mars, a king of the Lapithæ, and the father of Coronis. Having set fire to the temple of Apollo, he was killed and doomed to a severe punishment in Tartarus.

Pho'cas, [Gr. *Φωκᾶς,*] a native of Asia Minor, usurped the empire of Constantinople in 602 A.D. He waged war against Persia, in which he suffered great losses. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty, and was deposed and put to death by Heracli'us in 610 A.D.

Phocion, fo'she-on, or **Phokion,** fō'ke-on, [Gr. *Φωκίων,*] an Athenian statesman and general, born about 402 B.C., was a pupil of Plato and Xenocrates. He contributed to the victory of Naxos, in 376. In 340 he commanded an army which operated with success against Philip at Byzantium. He opposed Demosthenes on the question of war against Philip of Macedon, and was the leader of the conservative or aristocratic party. According to Plutarch, he was elected general forty-five times. In his speeches he was remarkable for conciseness and sententious brevity. Demosthenes used to say, when Phocion arose to speak, "Here comes the pruner of my periods." Many of his witty sayings are recorded by Plutarch. He compared the speeches of a certain orator "to cypress-trees, which are high and stately, but bear no fruit." He opposed the war against Antipater in 323 B.C. Having been unjustly condemned on a charge of treason, he was put to death by the popular party in 317 B.C.

"The influence of Phokion as a public adviser," says Grote, "during the period embraced in this volume down to the battle of Chæronea, was eminently mischievous to Athens,—all the more mischievous, partly (like that of Nikias) from the respectability of his personal qualities, partly because he espoused and sanctioned the most dangerous infirmity of the Athenian mind." ("History of Greece," chap. lxxxvii.)

See Plutarch, "Life of Phocion;" Cornelius Nepos, "Phocion;" Diodorus Siculus, books xvi.–xviii.; Thirlwall, "History of Greece;" G. Less, "Res a Phocione in Republica Atheniensi gestæ," 1787; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pho-çÿl'ĭ-dēs [*Φωκυλίδης*] of Miletus, a Greek poet, who flourished about 540 B.C. He wrote didactic and elegiac poems, of which small fragments are extant.

Phœbe, fee'be, [Gr. *Φοίβη;* Fr. **Phébé,** *fà'bà',*] a surname of Artemis or Diana, goddess of the moon. (See Diana.)

Phœbidas, fēb'e-das, [Gr. *Φοίβιδας,*] a Spartan general, who commanded in the Olynthian war, (382 B.C.) He seized by treachery the Cadmeia of Thebes. He was killed in a battle against the Thebans about 378 B.C.

Phœbus, fee'bus, [Gr. *Φοῖβος;* Fr. **Phébus,** *fà'büs',*] a name given by the Greeks to Apollo as god of the sun. (See Apollo.)

Phœnix, fee'niks, [Gr. *Φοίνιξ;* Fr. **Phénix,** *fà'nèks',*] a mythological personage, whom tradition represents as King of the Dolopes, and preceptor of Achilles, whom he accompanied to the siege of Troy. The invention of the alphabet was ascribed to him.

Phœnix, [Gr. *Φοίνιξ,*] a son of Agenor, and brother of Cadmus. It was fabled that he went to Africa to search for his sister Europa, and settled in a country which was from him called Phœnicia.

Phœnix is also the name of a fabulous bird, celebrated among the ancient Greeks and Orientals. According to one tradition, it attained the age of five hundred years or more, and burned itself on a funeral pile, from the ashes of which another Phœnix arose.

Phokion. See Phocion.

Phor'çÿs or **Phor'cus,** [Gr. *Φόρκυς* or *Φόρκος,*] the old man of the sea, in classic mythology, was said to be the father of the Gorgons, the Grææ, and the Hesperides. The first and second of these were called Phor'cydes or Phor'cides, [Gr. *Φορκίδες.*]

Phor'mĭ-on, [Gr. *Φορμίων,*] an able Athenian general, who blockaded Potidæa in 432 B.C. He gained a decisive victory over the Peloponnesian fleet near Naupactus, in 429. Died in 428 B.C.

Phormion of Ephesus, a Peripatetic philosopher, who is said to have excited the disgust of Hannibal by discoursing in his presence for several hours on the military art.

Phoronée. See Phoroneus.

Pho-ro'neŭs, [Gr. *Φορωνεύς;* Fr. **Phoronée,** *fo'ro-nà',*] a son of Inachus, and a king of Argolis, was the father of Agenor, Pelasgus, and Niobe. According to tradition, he discovered the use of fire.

Photius, fo'she-us, [Gr. *Φώτιος,*] an ambitious and highly-gifted Byzantine prelate and writer, was born of a noble family probably at Constantinople. He was a man of sound judgment and of profound and various erudition. After he had held several high civil offices, he was proto-secretarius under Michael III. He became in 857 or 858 A.D. Patriarch of Constantinople in place of Ignatius, who was deposed by Bardas. The cause of Ignatius was supported by Pope Nicholas, who anathematized Photius in 862 or 863. A council assembled by Photius excommunicated the pope, and thus originated the great schism between the Western and Eastern Churches. In 867 the emperor Basil I. banished Photius and restored Ignatius, whose rights were confirmed by an œcumenical council in 869. Photius gained the favour of Basil, and on the death of Ignatius, in 877, was restored to his see, and was recognized by the pope, John VIII. A dispute about the jurisdiction of Bulgaria, however, revived the schism between the Greek and Roman Churches. Photius was banished by the emperor Leo VI. in 886 A.D., and died in exile a few years later. He is treated with more favour by Protestant writers than by the Roman Catholics. He was a voluminous author. His most important work, "Myriobiblion, seu Bibliotheca," is a review or critical analysis of ancient Greek authors, and is considered one of the most precious monuments of ancient literature. He also left a Greek Lexicon, which was published in 1808.

See Klose, "Geschichte und Lehre des Marcellus und Photius," 1837; Le Beau, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" J. G. Philippi, "Commentatio de Photio," 1699; Ch. Faucher, "Histoire de Photius," 1762; Maultrot, "Histoire de Saint-Ignace et de Photius," 1791; Fontani, "De Photio Novæ Romæ Episcopo."

Phraates. See Arsaces.

Phra-ā'tēs, King of Parthia, a son of Orodes, began to reign in 37 B.C. He restored to Augustus in 20 B.C. the prisoners and ensigns taken from Crassus in 53 B.C.

Phrad'mon [*Φράδμων*] of Argos, a Greek statuary, who lived about 425 B.C. He produced an Amazon for the temple of Diana at Ephesus, in competition with other eminent artists, several of whom were more successful than he in this trial of skill.

Phran'za or **Phran'zēs**, [Gr. Φραντζῆ or Φραντζής,] the last Byzantine historian, was born in 1401. He served the emperor Constantine XIII. as a diplomatist and soldier, and was captured by the Turks in 1453. He wrote a "Chronicon," or History, of the period from 1260 to 1477, which is highly prized.

Phra-or'tēs, [Gr. Φραόρτης,] King of Media, reigned from 656 to 634 B.C. He conquered Persia and other parts of Asia. He was killed at the siege of Nineveh, and was succeeded by his son Cyaxares.

Phreas or **Freas**, frees, ? (JOHN,) a learned Englishman, born in London, studied medicine under Guarini at Ferrara. He produced some translations and poems. Died at Rome in 1465.

Phrÿ-gil'lus, a very ancient and celebrated engraver of precious stones, was probably a native or citizen of Syracuse.

Phrÿ'ne, [Φρύνη,] an Athenian courtesan, born at Thespiæ, in Bœotia, lived in the fourth century B.C. She was the model of the statues of Venus produced by Praxiteles.

Phrÿn'I-chus, [Φρύνιχος,] an Athenian tragic poet, was a disciple of Thespis. He exhibited a play in 511 B.C., and made important improvements in the drama. He introduced masks representing females, but admitted only one actor. The chorus retained the principal place in his dramas. He gained a prize in 476 B.C. for his "Phœnician Women." His works are not extant.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" J. G. DROYSEN, "Phrynichos, Æschylos und die Trilogie," 1841.

Phrynichus, a distinguished Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, flourished about 430 B.C. His vigour and elegance are attested by the small fragments of his works which are extant.

Phrynichus, an Athenian general, had a high command in 412 B.C. He co-operated with Theramenes and Antiphon in the revolution by which the Four Hundred came into power, in 411 B.C.

Phrynichus, a Greek grammarian, (called ARRHABIUS by Photius,) lived about 180 A.D. He wrote "Eclogues of Attic Names and Verbs," ("Eclogæ Nominum et Verborum Atticorum,") in which he taught the use of words as sanctioned by writers of the pure Attic diction. This work has been printed.

Phrÿn'nis [Gr. Φρύννις] or **Phrÿ'nis**, an eminent dithyrambic poet, born at Mitylene, lived about 425 B.C.

Phtha, fthȧ, or **Ptah**, ptȧ, the great god of the people of ancient Memphis, in Egypt. He is said to have stood for the abstract idea of intellectual force. He is frequently identified with Hephæstos, or Vulcan, since he was the artificer of the gods.

Phul or **Pul**, King of Assyria, reigned from 759 to 742 B.C. Menahem, King of Israel, was tributary to him.

Phull, (KARL LUDWIG,) BARON, born in Würtemberg, became a lieutenant-general in the Russian service, and was the author of several military works. Died in 1826.

Phyfe, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American philologist, born at New York in 1855. He published "Seven Thousand Words often Mispronounced," "Five Thousand Words often Misspelled," and several works on pronunciation. Died 1915.

Phÿ-lar'chus, [Gr. Φύλαρχος; Fr. PHYLARQUE, fe'lȧrk',] a Greek historian, born at Athens or Naucratis, in Egypt, lived about 215 B.C. He wrote a History of Greece from 272 to 220 B.C., of which only fragments are extant. His style was graphic and animated. Plutarch's lives of Cleomenes and Agis are said to be copied, or taken without much change, from Phylarchus.

Phylarque. See PHYLARCHUS.

Phÿl'lis, [Gr. Φυλλίς,] in classic mythology, a daughter of Sithon, King of Thrace, was betrothed to Demophoön, a son of Theseus. The poets feigned that she killed herself because he failed to come at the appointed time, and she was changed into an almond-tree.

Phÿ-rom'a-chus, [Φυρόμαχος,] an able Athenian sculptor, lived about 410 B.C. He made the bas-reliefs on the frieze of the temple Athena Polias. He is probably the same as the Pyromachus mentioned by Pliny.

Phÿ'sick, (PHILIP SYNG,) one of the most eminent of American surgeons, was born in Philadelphia in 1768. His father, Edmund Physick, was keeper of the great seal under the colonial government of Pennsylvania, and, after the Revolution, had charge of the estates of the Penn family. In 1785 he took the degree of A.B. in the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Adam Kuhn. It is said that the first time he witnessed the amputation of a limb he fainted, and was obliged to be taken out of the room; but he afterwards succeeded so completely in conquering this weakness of the nerves as to equal, if not surpass, any other surgeon of his time in steadiness of hand and perfect self-possession while performing an important operation. During his attendance at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, he had for his instructors Dr. Shippen and Dr. Rush, who, with Dr. Kuhn, were lecturers in that institution. Early in the year 1789 Mr. Edmund Physick, accompanied by his son, visited London, where the young student was placed under the care of the celebrated John Hunter, by whose recommendation he was subsequently appointed to the post of house-surgeon at Saint George's Hospital. In one of Hunter's papers he compliments Dr. Physick on the accuracy of some physiological experiments which he had performed while house-surgeon at the hospital; and such were the esteem and confidence which the great anatomist entertained for him that he actually invited him, we are told, to remain in London and take a share in his own extensive professional business. But this offer Dr. Physick thought proper to decline. Having in 1791 received his license from the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, he repaired to Edinburgh, where he attended the medical lectures of the University, and in May, 1792, took his degree of doctor of medicine. He returned to Philadelphia in September of the same year. He distinguished himself by his faithful attention to his professional duties during the frightful mortality caused by the yellow fever in 1793. The alarm was so great on that occasion that not only nearly all the citizens, who had it in their power to go away, fled from the city, but many of the physicians left also. Dr. Physick himself had an attack of fever; but it appears to have been comparatively light. In 1798 he received a flattering testimonial to his courage and faithfulness during the epidemic* of that and preceding years, from the managers of the Marine and City Hospitals, accompanied by a present of plate valued at more than a thousand dollars. In 1800 he commenced, in Philadelphia, a course of lectures on surgery, which were continued for several years. His success induced the trustees of the University to establish a professorship of surgery in the medical department of that institution, and to appoint Dr. Physick to the new chair. In 1819 he was transferred from the chair of surgery to that of anatomy, made vacant by the death of Dr. Dorsey. He resigned this position in 1831; and the trustees of the University, on accepting his resignation, unanimously elected him "Emeritus professor of surgery and anatomy." In 1825 he was elected a member of the French Royal Academy of Medicine, and was, it is said, the first American who received this honour. He closed his long and useful life on the 15th of December, 1837. He had married in 1800 Miss Emlen, of Burlington, by whom he had four children.

See GROSS, "Medical Biography," pp. 351–459; "Memoir of Dr. Physick," by his son-in-law, DR. JACOB RANDOLPH; "Necrological Notice of Dr. Physick," by DR. WM. E. HORNER; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Pia, pe'ȧ', (PHILIPPE NICOLAS,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1721. He introduced reforms in public hygiene, and invented methods or apparatus for restoring the drowned. Died in 1799.

Piacentini, pe-ȧ-chĕn-tee'nee, (DIONISIO GREGORIO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Viterbo in 1684. He published an "Epitome of Greek Palæography," (1735.) Died in 1754.

Piacentino. See PLACENTINUS.

Piacenza, DUKE OF. See LEBRUN, (CHARLES FR.)

Piali Pasha, pe-ȧ'lee pȧ'shȧ', an admiral, born in Hungary about 1520. He became capudan pasha in

* Yellow fever.

the service of the Sultan, who sent him in 1555 to aid Francis I. of France. He gained in 1560 a decisive victory over the fleet of Philip II. of Spain and his allies. In 1570 he commanded a fleet which Selim II. sent against Cyprus. Died in 1571.

Piankhi, a king of Ethiopia, who conquered Egypt at the close of the twenty-second dynasty, after a bloody contest. Thereafter he ruled Egypt with great clemency.

Piarron. See CHAMOUSSET, DE.

Pi'att, (JOHN JAMES,) an American poet, born at James's Mills, (now Milton,) Dearborn county, Indiana, March 1, 1835. He studied at Kenyon College and Capitol University, Ohio, and became a printer and journalist. He was librarian to the United States House of Representatives from 1870 to 1875, and in 1882 was appointed United States consul at Queenstown, Ireland. He has published "Poems of Two Friends," (1860, by himself and W. D. Howells,) "Nests at Washington," 1864, partly by Mrs. Piatt,) "Poems in Sunshine and Twilight," (1866,) "Western Windows," (1869,) "Poems of Heart and Home," (1878,) and "Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley," (1884.)

Piatt, (SARAH MORGAN BRYAN,) an American poet, wife of John J. Piatt, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, August 11, 1836, and graduated at Henry Female College, New Castle, Kentucky, in 1857. Among her works are "A Woman's Poems," (1871,) "A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles," (1874,) "That New World," etc., (1876,) "Poems in Company with Children," (1877,) "Dramatic Persons and Moods," (1879,) etc.

Piazza, pe-ât'sâ, (ANDREA,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Castelfranco; died, at an advanced age, in 1670.

Piazza, (CALISTO,) a painter of the Venetian school, called CALISTO DA LODI, was born at Lodi. He was a pupil and successful imitator of Titian, and was a good colorist. His works are dated 1524–56. He excelled in fresco. Among his best works is "The Marriage at Cana," a fresco at Milan.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RIDOLFI, "Vite degli Pittori Veneti."

Piazza, (GIROLAMO BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian Protestant, who taught French and Italian at Cambridge, England, and published "An Account of the Inquisition," (1722.) Died about 1745.

Piazza, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter, born at Castelfranco in 1557. He was employed by the emperor Rudolph II. and by Pope Paul V. Having become a monk, he took the name of COSIMO. Died in 1621.

Piazza, (VINCENZO,) MARQUIS, an Italian poet, was born in the Romagna in 1670. Among his works is the "Capture of Bona," ("Bona espugnata," 1694.) Died at Parma in 1745.

Piazzetta, pe-ât-set'tâ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a distinguished painter, born at Venice in 1682. He was skilful in chiaro-oscuro. His master-piece is "The Beheading of John the Baptist." The shades of his pictures have become too dark, from the effect of time. Died in 1754.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Piazzi, pe-ât'see, (JOSEPH,) an eminent astronomer, born at Ponte, in the Valtelline, Switzerland, in July, 1746. He entered the monastic order of Theatins, and studied under Tiraboschi and Lesueur. In 1780 he became professor of the higher mathematics at Palermo, where he founded an observatory. He visited Paris and London in 1787 and 1788. In 1803 he published a "Catalogue of Fixed Stars," which obtained for him a high reputation as an accurate observer. He discovered, on the 1st of January, 1801, the first of the asteroids, or small planets, whose orbit is between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. He gave it the name of Ceres. Among his works is a "Discourse on Astronomy," (1790.) He became director of an observatory at Naples in 1817. Died at Naples in 1826.

See SCROFANI, "Elogio del Piazzi," 1826; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri," vol. i.

Pibrac, de, deh pe'brăk', [Lat. PIBRA'CHIUS,] (GUI **du Faur**—dü fôr,) SEIGNEUR, a French poet, orator, and lawyer, was born at Toulouse in 1529. He was sent as ambassador to the Council of Trent by Charles IX. in 1562, and obtained the office of president *à mortier* in 1577. He wrote a popular poem called "Fifty Quatrains, containing Useful Precepts," etc., (1574,) and other works. Died in 1584.

Pibrachius. See PIBRAC.

Pic de la Mirandole. See PICO.

Picard, pe'kăr', (ERNEST,) a French advocate and radical politician, born in Paris in 1821. He was elected to the legislative body by the voters of Paris in 1858, in 1863, and in 1869. He became minister of finance September 4, 1870. Died May 13, 1877.

Picard, (JEAN,) an eminent French astronomer, born at La Flèche, July 21, 1620. He was a priest and prior of Villé, in Anjou, when he observed with Gassendi the solar eclipse of August 25, 1645. He succeeded Gassendi as professor in the Collége de France in 1655. He was the first who applied the telescope to the measurement of angles, and was the inventor of the *lunette d'épreuve*. He is said to have invented the transit instrument. His most important work was the measurement of an arc of the meridian of Paris between Amiens and Malvoisine in 1669–70, of which he wrote an account, entitled "La Mesure de la Terre," (1671.) "When he had," says Delambre, "so good reason to regard himself as the first astronomer of France, and even of Europe, he used his influence with Colbert to attract to France Cassini, whose reputation was already established." Died in 1682.

See CONDORCET, "Éloge de Picard;" ARAGO, "Notices biographiques," tome iii.; DELAMBRE, "Histoire de l'Astronomie

Picard, (LOUIS BENOÎT,) a popular French dramatist, born in Paris in 1769. He produced in 1792 a comic opera called "Visitandines," which had great success. Among his popular comedies, in verse, are "The College Friends," ("Les Amis de Collége," 1795,) "Ordinary and Mean," ("Médiocre et Rampant," 1797,) and "The Ambitious Husband." He wrote dramas, in prose, entitled "The Small Town," ("La petite Ville," 1801,) and "The Puppets," ("Les Marionnettes," 1805.) In 1807 he was admitted into the French Academy. He delineates the manners of his time with much success, and displays a rich fund of witty sallies. Died in 1828.

Picard-Cambridge, (OCTAVIUS,) an English naturalist, born in Dorsetshire in 1828. He became a clergyman, but devoted himself to the study of spiders, and published "Spiders of Dorset," (2 vols., 1879–81,) and other works and papers on the subject of his studies.

Picart, pe'kăr', (BENOÎT,) a French historical writer and monk, born at Toul in 1663. He wrote a "History of the City and Diocese of Toul," (1707,) and other works. Died in 1720.

Picart, (BERNARD,) a French designer and engraver, born in Paris in 1673. He had a talent for the imitation of various masters, and obtained a high reputation. Having removed to Amsterdam in 1710, he worked for the booksellers, and lapsed into a degenerate manner. He engraved after his own designs, and after Poussin, Le Brun, and others. Died in 1733.

Picart, (ÉTIENNE,) an eminent engraver, called LE ROMAIN, born in Paris in 1631, was the father of the preceding. He worked some years at Rome, and settled at Amsterdam in 1710. His works, which consist of portraits and history, display more firmness than harmony. Died at Amsterdam in 1721.

Picart, pik'kărt, (MICHAEL,) a learned German philologist and philosopher, born at Nuremberg in 1574. He was professor of philosophy at Altdorf. He published, besides other works, a "Commentary on the Political Works of Aristotle," (1615,) which is commended. Died in 1620.

Picchena, pèk-kā'nâ, (CURZIO,) an Italian philologist, born in Tuscany about 1550. He published a good edition of Tacitus, (1607.) Died in 1629.

Piccini, pèt-chee'nee, (LUIGI,) a musician and composer, born at Naples in 1766, was a son of Niccolò. He composed operas which obtained little success. He was chapel-master to the King of Sweden from 1796 to 1801. Died in 1827.

Piccini, pêt-chee'nee, or **Piccinni**, pêt-cheen'nee, (NICCOLÒ,) a popular Italian composer, born at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1728. He studied under Leo and Durante at Naples. His serious opera "Zenobia" (1756) obtained a complete success. His reputation was widely extended by the comic opera "Good Little Daughter," ("La buona Figliuola," 1760,) which some consider his master-piece. In 1776 he removed to Paris, where he produced the operas of "Roland," (1778,) "Atys," etc. A great commotion and wordy warfare was raised by the rivalry between Piccini and Gluck. The French literati and the general public were divided into two parties, the Piccinists and the Gluckists. Piccini became singing-master to the queen Marie Antoinette about 1780. He returned to Naples in 1791. Among his most admired works are "Olimpiade," and the French opera of "Didon," (1783.) Died at Passy, near Paris, in 1800.

See GINGUENÉ, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Piccinni," 1800; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Piccinino, pêt-che-nee'no, (NICCOLÒ,) an able Italian general, born at Perugia in 1375. He served some years under Braccio da Montone. In 1425 he entered the service of Filippo Maria Visconti, of Milan, to whom he remained loyal to his death. He defeated Carmagnola and the Venetians in 1431, and gained a decisive victory over the Florentines and Venetians near Imola in 1434. Died in 1444.

See SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Piccinni. See PICCINI.

Piccinni, pêt-cheen'nee, ? (ALEXANDRE,) a French composer, born in Paris in 1779, was a grandson of Niccolò Piccini, noticed above.

Piccolomini. See PIUS II.

Piccolomini, pêk-ko-lom'e-nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian writer and prelate, eminent for learning, was born at Sienna in 1508. He was the first who wrote on philosophy in the Italian language. In 1574 he was appointed Archbishop of Patras. Among his works are a treatise "On the Sphere of the World," (1540,) and "Commentaries on Aristotle," (1575.) Died in 1578.

See FABIANI, "Vita di Piccolomini," 1749.

Piccolomini, (ALFONSO,) Duke of Monte Marciano, an Italian condottiere, born about 1550. He was the leader of an army of brigands. In 1581 he defeated the army of the pope. He was defeated by the Duke of Tuscany, and hung, in 1591.

Piccolomini, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian scholar, born at Sienna in 1520, was a professor of philosophy. He wrote "Universal Philosophy of Morals," etc., ("Universa Philosophia de Moribus," etc., 1583,) and other works. Died in 1604.

Piccolomini, (GIACOMO,) a cardinal, whose proper name was AMMANATI, was born near Lucca in 1422. He left "Commentaries and Epistles," ("Commentarii et Epistolæ," 1506.) Died in 1479.

Piccolomini, (MARIA,) an Italian operatic singer, born at Sienna about 1835. She performed in London about 1856, and in Paris. In 1861 she married and retired from the stage.

Piccolomini, (OTTAVIO,) an Austrian general, of Italian origin, was born in 1599. He led a regiment at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632, and was one of the principal agents in the conspiracy which procured the ruin of Wallenstein. He contributed to the victory at Nordlingen, (1634,) and was defeated by Torstenson in Silesia in 1641 or 1642. In 1643 he entered the service of Spain, and obtained the chief command in Flanders. He became a field-marshal of the Austrian army in 1648. Died in Vienna in 1656.

See CRASSO, "Elogii di Capitani illustri;" SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War," and his tragedy of "Wallenstein."

Pichat, pe'shȧ', (LÉON LAURENT,) a French poet, critic, and novelist, born in Paris in 1823. He became in 1854 editor and proprietor of the "Revue de Paris," which was suppressed by government in 1858. Among his works are political verses entitled "Free Words," ("Libres Paroles," 1847,) and "La Païenne," a novel, (1857.) Died June 12, 1886.

Pichat, (MICHEL,) a French dramatic poet, born at Vienne in 1786. Among his works is "Léonidas," a drama, (1825.) Died in 1828.

Pichegru, pèsh'groo or pèsh'grü', (CHARLES,) a French general, born at Arbois (Jura) in 1761. He entered the army in 1783, and became a zealous partisan of the Revolution in 1789. He was raised to the rank of general of division in 1793, and obtained command of the army of the Rhine in October of that year. About the end of the same year he became general-in-chief of the united armies of the Rhine and the Moselle. He was a favourite of the Jacobins at this period. In February, 1794, he succeeded Jourdan as commander of the army of the North, with which, by rapid and skilful movements, he gained advantages at Cassel, Courtrai, and Menin. In the winter of 1794–95 he crossed the Waal on the ice and reduced Holland to submission. Having taken command of the army of the Rhine in 1795, he incurred suspicion of treason, and was superseded by Moreau in 1796. He continued to intrigue against the Directory, by which he was transported to Cayenne in September, 1797; but he escaped from that place in 1798. He conspired with Cadoudal and others against Bonaparte, and was arrested by the police in Paris in February, 1804. Before his trial was finished, he was found dead in prison, in April, 1804.

See COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Histoire du Général Pichegru," 1801; FAUCHE-BOREL, "Notices sur Pichegru et Moreau," 1807; GASSIER, "Vie du Général Pichegru," 1814; SAVARY, DUC DE ROVIGO, "Mémoires sur la Mort de Pichegru," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pichler, pĭk'lẹr, (CAROLINE,) originally named VON GREINER, (fon gri'nẹr,) a popular German novelist, born in Vienna in 1769. She was married in 1796 to Andreas Pichler, and in 1802 produced "Idyllen." She illustrated the salutary influence of Christianity in "Agathocles," a novel, (1808,) which was much admired. In 1814 she published "The Count von Hohenburg," the first of numerous historical novels, the subjects of which are taken from the national history. Among her later works are "Pictures of the Times," ("Zeitbilder," 2 vols., 1840,) and "Memoirs of my Life," (4 vols., 1844.) Died in 1843.

See "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1843.

Pichler or **Pikler**, (JOHANN,) a son of the following, was born at Naples in 1734, and was probably the most skilful engraver of gems of his time. He lived at Rome, and engraved several pictures after Raphael. Among his works are many portraits of modern persons, of which the resemblance was the least merit. He was also a painter. Died at Rome in 1791.

See JEAN GÉRARD DE ROSSI, "Histoire de la Vie de J. Pikler, Rome, 1792.

Pichler, (JOHANN ANTON,) a celebrated engraver of gems, born at Brixen, in the Tyrol, in 1697. He worked at Naples and Rome. Died in 1779.

Pichon, pe'shôn', (PIERRE AUGUSTE,) a French painter of history and portraits, was born at Sorrèze (Tarn) in 1805. He received a first medal (for history) in 1846.

Pichon, (THOMAS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Vire in 1700. He was the second husband of Madame Le Prince de Beaumont. He published a work "On the Natural and Civil History of Cape Breton," (1760.) Died in 1781.

Pichon, (THOMAS JEAN,) a French writer and priest, born at Mans in 1731; died in 1812.

Pichot, pe'sho', (AMÉDÉE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Arles in 1796. He became in 1843 chief editor of the "Revue Britannique." Among his works are "Travels in England," (1825,) and a "Chronicle of Charles V.," (1853.) Died at Paris, February 12, 1877.

Pick'ẹn, (ANDREW,) a Scottish writer of fiction, born at Paisley in 1788. Among his works is "The Dominie's Legacy." Died in 1833.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Pick'ẹns, (ANDREW,) a distinguished American general, born at Paxton, Pennsylvania, in 1739. He co-operated with General Marion in his partisan warfare against the British, and commanded the militia at the

battle of Cowpens. He was elected to Congress in 1794. Died in 1817.

Pickens, (FRANCIS W.,) a grandson of the preceding, was born in Saint Paul's parish, South Carolina, in 1807. He was a member of Congress from 1834 to 1844. He was appointed in 1857 minister to Russia, and in December, 1860, was elected Governor of South Carolina for two years. Died January 25, 1869.

Pick'ęr-ing, (CHARLES,) M.D., an American naturalist, a grandson of Timothy Pickering, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1805. Having travelled in India and Eastern Africa, he published, after his return, the "Races of Man and their Geographical Distribution," (1848,) and "Geographical Distribution of Animals and Man," (1854.) Died in 1878.

Pickering, (EDWARD CHARLES,) an American astronomer, was born at Boston in 1846. He became professor of astronomy at Harvard Observatory in 1877. He established an auxiliary observatory at Arequipa, Peru, and there, in 1899, made the signal discovery of a new satellite of Saturn. Died 1919.

His brother, WILLIAM HENRY, born in 1858, became his assistant at Harvard. He led several solar eclipse expeditions, and erected Mr. Lowell's observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1894.

Pickering, (HENRY,) an American poet, born at Newburgh, New York, in 1781; died May 8, 1838.

Pickering, (JOHN,) LL.D., an American jurist and scholar, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1777, was a son of Timothy Pickering. He was the founder and first president of the American Oriental Society, and president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He published a "Greek-and-English Lexicon," (1826,) "Remarks on the Indian Languages of North America," (1836,) and "Vocabulary of Americanisms." Died in 1846.

Pickering, (PERCIVAL SPENCER,) an English physicist, born at London in 1858. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1890, and was the author of very numerous papers on physical subjects.

Pickering, (TIMOTHY,) an American statesman, born at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 17th of July, 1745. He graduated at Harvard College in 1763, studied law, and became a judge of the common pleas in 1775. In the autumn of 1776 he joined the army of Washington as colonel. He was appointed adjutant-general in 1777, and took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, October, 1777. He was elected a member of the board of war by Congress in November, 1777, and quartermaster-general in August, 1780, as successor to General Greene. He performed the arduous duties of this office until 1785. During the Revolution he kept a journal of public events. He was identified with the Federal party, and was appointed postmaster-general by Washington in August, 1791, and secretary of war in January, 1794. In December, 1795, he became secretary of state. He was continued in the department of state by President Adams, but did not obtain his confidence or approve his measures. He was removed from that office in May, 1800, and settled on a farm which was situated near Salem, and which he cultivated with his own hands. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1803, and continued to serve in the Senate until 1811. From 1814 to 1817 he was a member of the national House of Representatives. He had a fair reputation for ability and moral character. He died at Salem in January, 1829, leaving several sons.

See "Life and Correspondence of Timothy Pickering," by his son OCTAVIUS, 2 vols., 1867.

Pick'ęrs-gill, (FREDERICK RICHARD,) an eminent painter of history, born in London in 1820. He gained a prize of one hundred pounds for his "Death of King Lear," (1843,) and a prize of five hundred pounds for his "Burial of Harold," (1847,) which was purchased for the House of Lords. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1857. Among his best works is "Samson Betrayed," (1850.) He was keeper of the Royal Academy from 1873 until his retirement in 1887.

Pickersgill, (HENRY WILLIAM,) an English portrait-painter, born about 1782. He painted many eminent authors, statesmen, etc., and won a high reputation. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1825. Died in 1875.

Pickett, (GEORGE E.,) a Confederate general, born at Richmond, Virginia, January 25, 1825. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1846, and served with great credit in the Mexican war. In 1861 he left the United States service and entered that of the Confederates. He became a general of division, and was throughout the war of 1861–65 distinguished for bravery and activity. Died at Norfolk, Virginia, July 30, 1875.

Pick'nell, (WILLIAM L.,) an American painter, born at Hinesburg, Vermont, in 1854. Among his best paintings are "On the Borders of the Marsh," "The Route of Concarneau," which received a gold medal at Atlanta in 1896, and "Morning on the Loing," which brought him a gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1895. Died in 1897.

Pico della Mirandola, pee'ko del'lā me-rān'do-lā, [Fr. PIC DE LA MIRANDOLE, pēk dęh lă me'rŏN'dol',] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian theologian and philosopher, born in 1463. He had a prodigious memory and great learning, but was rather superficial as a thinker. He offered to dispute at Rome with all comers on a great number of theses, "On all Things that may be known," ("De Omni Re Scibili,") to which Voltaire added "and Some Things besides," ("et de Quibusdam aliis.") Died in 1494. He left several works on theology, etc.

Picot, pe'ko', (FRANÇOIS EDOUARD,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1786. He gained a first medal in 1819. The palaces of the Louvre and of Versailles contain some of his works. Died March 15, 1868.

Picot, pe'ko', (JEAN,) a Swiss historian, born in 1777. He was for many years professor of history at Geneva. He published a "History of the Gauls," (3 vols., 1804,) and a "History of Geneva," (3 vols., 1811.)

Picot, (PIERRE,) a Swiss writer, and professor of theology, born at Geneva in 1746, was the father of Jean, noticed above. He published "On the Manifold Utility of Mountains," ("De multiplici Montium Utilitate," 1790,) and Sermons, (1823.) Died in 1822.

Picou, pē'koo', (HENRI PIERRE,) a French painter, born at Nantes, February 27, 1824. He painted with much success, his specialty being historical, antique, and mythological pictures.

Pictet, (FRANÇOIS JULES,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva about 1790. He became professor of anatomy and zoology in his native city. Among his works are "Itinerary to the Valleys around Mont Blanc," (1818; 3d edition, 1840,) and a "Treatise on Palæontology," (4 vols., 1845.) Died May 15, 1872.

Pictet, (JEAN LOUIS,) an astronomer, born at Geneva in 1739. He was employed by the Academy of Saint Petersburg to observe the transit of Venus in Siberia, and wrote "Observations on the Transit of Venus in 1769." Died at Geneva in 1781.

Pictet, (MARC AUGUSTE,) a Swiss natural philosopher, born at Geneva in 1752, was a brother of Charles, (de Rochemont,) noticed below. He was a friend of Saussure, whom he succeeded as professor of philosophy in 1786. He wrote, besides other works, an "Essay on Fire, (or Heat,") (1791,) and "Travels in England and Scotland," (1803.) He founded in 1796 a periodical entitled "Bibliothèque Britannique," and changed the name in 1816 to "Bibliothèque Universelle," which still exists. He gave special attention to meteorology. Died in 1825.

See VAUCHER, "Nécrologie de M. A. Pictet," 1825.

Pictet de Rochemont, pēk'tă' dęh rosh'mŏn', (CHARLES,) a Swiss rural economist, born at Geneva in 1755. As envoy-extraordinary, he attended the Congress of Vienna in 1814, and that of Paris in 1815. He wrote a "Picture of the Present Condition of the United States of America," (1796,) and a "Treatise on Agriculture." He was one of the editors of the "Bibliothèque Universelle." Died in 1824.

Pic'ton, (Sir THOMAS,) a British general, born in Pembrokeshire about 1758. He served with distinction in Spain, at Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Vitoria. Having obtained command of a division, he was killed at Waterloo in 1815.

See H. B. ROBINSON, "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Picton," 1835.

Pictor. See FABIUS PICTOR.

Picumne. See PICUMNUS.

Pī-cum'nus and **Pī-lum'nus,** [Fr. PICUMNE, pe'-kümn', and PILUMNE, pe'lümn',] two Roman or Latin gods of matrimony, were regarded as brothers. To Picumnus was ascribed the discovery of the art of manuring land.

Pī'cus, [Gr. Πῖκος,] a fabulous king of Latium and prophetic divinity, was represented as a son of Saturn, the husband of Canens, and the father of Faunus. According to the fable, Circe was enamoured of him, and changed him into a woodpecker *(picus)* because her passion was not requited.

Picus della Mirandola. See PICO.

Pidgin, (CHARLES FELTON,) author, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts in 1844. He wrote novels, the best known being "Quincy Adams Sawyer." Died 1923.

Pidou de Saint-Olon, pe'doo' dẹh sânt'o'lôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French diplomatist and writer, born in Touraine in 1646. He wrote "An Account of the Empire of Morocco," (1694.) Died in 1720.

Pie, pē, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS DÉSIRÉ ÉDOUARD,) a French cardinal, born at Pontgouin, September 26, 1815. In 1849 he became Bishop of Poitiers. In the Vatican Council of 1870 he was the most active of the French infalliblists. In 1879 he was made a cardinal-priest. Died at Angoulême, May 17, 1880. He was author of various theological works.

Piel, pe'ĕl', (LOUIS ALEXANDRE,) a French architect, born at Lisieux in 1808. He restored the church of Saint-Nicolas at Nantes, and other churches, and wrote several professional works. Died in 1841.

Piémont, pe'ä'môn', (NIKLAAS OPGANG,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1659. He worked some years in Rome. Died in 1709.

Pierce, peerss, (EDWARD,) an English painter of history and portraits, lived in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. Died near the close of the seventeenth century.

Pierce, (FRANKLIN,) the fourteenth President of the United States, was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, on the 23d of November, 1804. He was a son of General Benjamin Pierce, who was Governor of New Hampshire. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1824, studied law under Levi Woodbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practised first at Hillsborough. In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats. Having been re-elected, he served in the House of Representatives until 1837, and in that year was chosen a Senator of the United States by the legislature of New Hampshire. He became a resident of Concord about 1838, and resigned his seat in the Senate in 1842, after which he devoted himself to the practice of law. He had married about 1834. He favoured the annexation of Texas to the United States, (1844–45,) and served in the Mexican war with the rank of brigadier-general, (1846–47.)

At the National Democratic Convention, June, 1852, the prominent candidates for the Presidency were Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas. After thirty-five ballots without decisive result, the name of General Pierce was proposed, and he was nominated on the forty-ninth ballot. His Whig competitor was General Winfield Scott. General Pierce was elected President, receiving two hundred and fifty-four electoral votes out of two hundred and ninety-six, which was the whole number. He appointed W. L. Marcy secretary of state, James Guthrie secretary of the treasury, Jefferson Davis secretary of war, Robert McClelland secretary of the interior, J. Dobbin secretary of the navy, and Caleb Cushing attorney-general. In his inaugural address he denounced the agitation of slavery. Among the important events of his administration were the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which he approved and signed in 1854, and which produced great excitement in the Free States, and the bombardment and destruction of Greytown, in Central America, (July, 1854,) by Captain Hollins, acting under the instructions of the United States Government. In August, 1854, Mr. Pierce directed the American ambassadors, J. Buchanan, J. Y. Mason, and P. Soulé, to meet in some European city and confer on the best means of acquiring Cuba. They met at Ostend and issued a document called the "Ostend Manifesto," the purport of which was that if Spain would not sell Cuba the Americans would take it by force. He used his official influence to promote the designs of the pro-slavery party in Kansas. In the National Democratic Convention of 1856, J. Buchanan and President Pierce were the chief competitors. Pierce received one hundred and twenty-two votes on the first ballot, but failed to obtain the nomination. He retired to private life in March, 1857. In a letter to his friend Jefferson Davis, dated January 6, 1860, he says, "I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if, through the madness of Northern abolitionists, that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home." He delivered an oration at Concord in the summer of 1863, in which he opposed the coercion of the seceded States, and called Vallandigham "that noble martyr of free speech." Died in 1869.

Pierce, (GEORGE FOSTER,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born in Greene county, Georgia, in 1811. He was elected president of Emory College, Georgia, in 1848, and in 1854 was appointed a bishop. Died September 3, 1884.

Pierce, (HENRY NILES,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, October 19, 1820, graduated at Brown University in 1842, became a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1849, held rectorships in Texas, Alabama, and Illinois, and in 1870 was consecrated Bishop of Arkansas. He wrote "The Agnostic, and other Poems," (1883,) etc. Died in 1899.

Pierer, pee'rẹr, (HEINRICH AUGUST,) a German bookseller, born at Altenburg in 1794. His principal publication was the "Encyclopædic Dictionary," ("Encyklopädischen Wörterbuch," 26 vols., 1824,) begun by his father. A fourth edition appeared in 1857–65, in nineteen vols., under the title of "Universal-Lexikon." Died in 1850.

Pierer, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born at Altenburg in 1767. He founded the "General Annals of Medicine." Died in 1832.

Pī-ĕr'ī-dēē, [Gr. Πιερίδες; Fr. PIÉRIDES, pe'ä'rēd',] a surname of the Muses, which they received because they were born in Pieria.

Pierino del Vaga. See PERINO.

Piermarini, pe-ĕr-mä-ree'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian architect, born at Foligno in 1734. He became architect to the Archduke of Milan in 1769. He designed at Milan many grand public edifices, among which are the magnificent theatre Della Scala, the Monte di Pietà, the Porta Orientale, and the imposing façade of the Palazzo Belgiojoso. Died in 1808.

Piérola, de, dä pe-ā'ro-lä, (NICOLAS,) a Peruvian soldier, born at Arequipa, January 5, 1839. He became a lawyer and politician, and in 1869 was appointed minister of finance, but was impeached for malfeasance, and, though acquitted, went into exile. He led expeditions against his native country in 1874 and in 1877, but in the latter year was taken prisoner and then banished. After the downfall of Peru in the war with Chili, and the retirement of President Prado in 1879, Piérola assumed the presidency, and continued hostilities in a desultory way until 1881. In that year he abandoned Lima, and in 1882 left the country.

Piéron, pe'ä'rôn', (CHARLES PHILIPPE RENÉ,) a French judge, born at Arras in 1793, was a liberal

member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1834 to 1848. Died August 9, 1857.

Pierpont, peer'pŏnt, (JOHN,) an American poet and Unitarian divine, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in April, 1785. He graduated at Yale College in 1804, and afterwards studied law, which, however, he soon abandoned. He published in 1816 his "Airs of Palestine," which immediately established his reputation. In the same year he studied theology at Harvard, and in 1819 was ordained pastor of the Hollis Street Church, Boston. In 1835 he made the tour of Europe, also visiting Greece and Asia Minor. Mr. Pierpont was a prominent advocate of temperance, anti-slavery, and other reforms. In 1845 he became minister of the Unitarian church of Medford. "Many of his hymns, odes, and other brief poems," says Griswold, "are remarkably spirited and melodious." Died in 1866.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" "North American Review" for October, 1840; "Atlantic Monthly" for December, 1866.

Pierquin, pe-aiR'kăN', (JEAN,) a French priest and writer, was born at Charleville in 1672; died in 1742.

Pierquin de Gembloux, pe-aiR'kăN' dĕh zhŏN'-bloo', (CLAUDE CHARLES,) a French antiquary and miscellaneous writer, born at Brussels in 1798. He wrote many works on French antiquities, medicine, philology, and other subjects. Died in 1863.

Pierre, pe-aiR', (JEAN BAPTISTE MARIE,) a French painter, who was born in Paris in 1713. He became first painter to the king in 1770. He was remarkable for facility. Died in 1789.

Pierre, the French for PETER, which see.

Pierre, SAINT. See SAINT-PIERRE.

Pierre d'Auvergne, See AUVERGNE, D'.

Pierre de Montereau, pe-aiR dĕh mŏNt'rō', a French architect, was patronized by Louis IX., for whom he built La Sainte-Chapelle, (1248.) His works are mostly in the flamboyant ogival style. Died in 1266.

Pierre des Vignes. See PIETRO DELLE VIGNE.

Pierrepont, peer'pŏnt, (EDWARDS,) LL.D., an American lawyer, born at North Haven, Connecticut, March 4, 1817. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, and at the New Haven Law School in 1840. He was a judge in New York city, 1857–60, minister to Russia, 1873–75, attorney-general of the United States, 1875–76, minister to Great Britain, 1876–77, and for a time British consul-general at New York. Died March 6, 1892.

Pierron, pe-ă'rŏN', (EUGÈNE ATHANASE,) a French actor and dramatist, born near Meulan in 1819; died 1865.

Pierron, (PIERRE ALEXIS,) a French Hellenist, born in Haute-Saône in 1814. He produced a version of Æschylus, (1841,) which was crowned by the Academy, and of Plutarch's "Lives," (1843.) Died in 1878.

Pierrot, pe-ă'ro', (JULES AMABLE,) a French classical scholar, was born in Paris in 1792. He published a "Course of French Eloquence," (2 vols., 1822.) Died in 1845.

Pierson, peer'sŏn, (ABRAHAM,) an American divine, and first president of Yale College, born about 1648. He preached at Killingworth and Saybrook. Died in 1707.

Pierson, peer'son, (CHRISTOPH,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1631. He settled at Gouda in 1679. His design and colour are commended. He painted history, still life, dead game, etc. with success. Died in 1714.

Pierson, peer'sŏn, (HENRY HUGO,) an English musical composer, born at Oxford in 1815. His real name was PEARSON, but he changed it in 1845, when he went to Germany, which he virtually adopted as his residence. His best works are "Jerusalem," an oratorio, (1852,) and the music for the second part of "Faust," (1854.) Died at Leipsic, January 28, 1873.

Pierson, (JAN,) a Dutch philologist, born in Friesland in 1631. He proposed corrections of the texts of Greek and Latin authors in "Verisimilium Libri duo," (1752.) Died in 1759.

Pieters, (BONAVENTURE.) See PETERS.

Pieters, pee'tĕrs, or **Peters**, pā'tĕrs, (GERAARD,) an able Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam about 1580. He worked at Rome, and returned to his native city. He painted portraits, conversation-pieces, and interiors.

Pieters, pee'tĕrs, (JACOB,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1648. He removed to England, and was employed by Kneller to paint draperies and accessories of portraits. It is said that he counterfeited some works of Rubens with skill.

Pietri, pe-ā'tree, (PIETRO,) an Italian historical painter, born about 1665, worked in Rome, where he died in 1716.

Pietro da Cortona. See CORTONA.

Pietro della Francesca. See FRANCESCA.

Pietro delle Vigne, pe-ā'tro del'là vèn'yà, [Lat. PE'TRUS DE VIN'EIS; Fr. PIERRE DES VIGNES, pe-aiR' dā vèñ,] a distinguished Italian minister of state, was chancellor of the emperor Frederick II. Died in 1249. His "Letters," printed in 1566, have some historical value.

Pietro, di, de pè-ā'tro, (CAMILLO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Rome, January 10, 1806, was created one of the cardinal-bishops in 1856, and was appointed Bishop of Ostia and of Velletri, becoming *ex officio* dean of the Sacred College, and camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church, or head of the apostolic chamber. He was also prefect of the congregation of ceremonies. Died at Rome, March 7, 1884.

Pieyre, pe-aiR', (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) a French dramatist, born at Nîmes in 1752. He composed the "School for Fathers," ("École des Pères,") a comedy, (1782.) He was preceptor of the Duc de Chartres, (Louis Philippe.) Died in 1830.

Pigafetta, pe-gă-fet'tă, (ANTONIO,) an Italian voyager and geographer, born at Vicenza about 1492. He sailed as a volunteer with the expedition of Magellan, who departed from Seville in August, 1519. He witnessed the affray in which Magellan lost his life, and wrote a daily journal of this voyage. In company with Cano, he returned to Spain in 1522, having performed the first voyage around the world. A complete copy of his narrative, "First Voyage around the World," ("Primo Viaggio intorno al Globo,") was found by Amoretti at Milan, and was published in 1800. An abridgment, in French, had been published in the sixteenth century.

Pigafetta, (FILIPPO,) an Italian traveller and military engineer, born at Vicenza in 1533. He was sent by Sixtus V. to Persia to negotiate an alliance against the Turks. He wrote a "Treatise on the History and Use of the Compass," (1586,) and other works. Died in 1603.

Pigalle, pe'gàl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eminent French sculptor, born in Paris in 1714, was a pupil of J. B. Lemoyne. He studied at Rome, and after his return to Paris produced a statue of Mercury, which opened to him the doors of the Academy in 1744. He was patronized by Louis XV., and received the title of sculptor to the king. His master-piece is a monumental group in honour of Marshal Saxe at Strasbourg. He imitated nature with fidelity, or, as some say, with servility, and had the sentiment of the true rather than of the beautiful. Died in 1785.

See P. TARBÉ, "La Vie et les Œuvres de J. B. Pigalle;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Piganiol de la Force, pe'gă'ne-ol' dĕh là forss, (JEAN AIMAR,) a French *littérateur*, born in Auvergne in 1673. He published a "Historical and Geographical Description of France," (5 vols., 1715,) which was the best work on that subject, and other works. Died in 1753.

Pigault-Lebrun, pe'gō' lĕh-brŭN', originally **Pigault de L'Épinoy**, (dĕh là'pe'nwă',) (CHARLES ANTOINE GUILLAUME,) a popular French novelist, born at Calais in 1753. He wrote many successful novels, among which is "The Child of the Carnival," ("L'Enfant du Carnaval," 1792.) He held an office in the Custom-House, Paris, from 1806 to 1824. Parisot calls him "the most famous romancer of the imperial epoch." His works display much fertility of imagination and an abundant stock of gaiety. Died in 1835.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pigeau, pe'zhō', (EUSTACHE NICOLAS,) a French

jurist, born near Senlis in 1750. He published "Introduction à la Procédure civile," (1784; 5th edition, 1833,) which is regarded as a classic work. Died in 1818.

Pighius, pee'ğe-ûs, (ALBERT,) a Dutch Catholic theologian, born at Kempen about 1490, was the author of several controversial works against the Protestants. He also wrote on mathematics. Died in 1542.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Pighius, (STEPHANUS VINAND,) a Dutch historian and antiquary, born at Kempen in 1520, was a nephew of Albert. He was librarian to Cardinal Granvelle. He published a work of great research, entitled "Roman Annals," ("Annales Romanorum," 1599–1615,) in 3 vols., only one of which was published during his lifetime. Died in 1604.

Pigna, pèn'yà, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian historian and poet, born at Ferrara in 1530. He wrote "The Prince," ("Il Principe," 1560,) to refute the famous work of Machiavel, a "History of the Princes of Este," (1570,) and other works. Died in 1575.

Pignatelli. See INNOCENT XII.

Pignone, pèn-yō'nà, (SIMONE,) a Florentine painter, born about 1614. He was a good colorist. Among his works is a picture of "Saint Louis of France." Died in 1698.

Pignoria, pèn-yo're-â, (LORENZO,) an Italian antiquary and priest, born at Padua in 1571. He wrote, besides other works, "Egyptian Characters," ("Characteres Ægyptii," 1608,) and "The Origin of Padua," (1655.) Died in 1631.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Pignotti, pèn-yot'tee, (LORENZO,) an Italian historian, poet, and physician, born at Figlini, in Tuscany, in 1739. He became in 1774 professor of natural philosophy at Pisa, where he remained many years. He wrote Fables in verse, (1779,) which were received with much favour. His chief work is a "History of Tuscany, with Essays on Sciences, Letters, and Arts," (9 vols., 1813,) which has some merit. He was chosen rector of the University of Pisa in 1809. Died in 1812.

See ALDOBRANDO PAOLINI, "Elogio storico-filosofico di Pignotti," 1817; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Pigoreau, pe'go'rō', (ALEXANDRE NICOLAS,) born in Paris in 1765, published a "Dictionnaire des Romanciers," or a biographical and bibliographical dictionary of romance-writers of all ages and countries. Died in 1851.

Pig'ott, (Sir ARTHUR,) an English lawyer, born in 1750. He became attorney-general in 1805. He was a friend of Edmund Burke. Died in 1819.

Pigray, pe'grà', (PIERRE,) a French surgeon, who received the title of first surgeon to Henry IV. He was the author of several professional works. Died in 1613.

Piis de, dẹh pe'èss', (ANTOINE PIERRE AUGUSTIN,) a French dramatist and song-writer, born in Paris in 1755. He wrote some popular vaudevilles, etc. Died in 1832.

Pike, (ALBERT,) an American poet and journalist, born at Boston in 1809. At an early age he removed to the Southwest, and in 1834 became editor of the "Arkansas Advocate" at Little Rock, Arkansas. He published "Prose Sketches and Poems," "Hymns to the Gods," etc. He commanded a body of Indians fighting against the Union at Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and after the civil war was editor of the "Memphis Appeal." Died April 2, 1891.

Pike, (ZEBULON MONTGOMERY,) an American officer and traveller, born in New Jersey in 1779. He set out in 1805 to explore the sources of the Mississippi, and subsequently visited the interior of Louisiana. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the war of 1812, and was killed during the attack upon York, (now Toronto,) in 1813.

See HENRY WHITING, "Life of Zebulon M. Pike," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. v., second series.

Pikler. See PICHLER.

Pilate, (LÉONCE.) See LEO PILATUS.

Pi'late, (PONTIUS, pon'shẹ-ụs,) [Lat. PON'TIUS PILA'TUS; Fr. PONCE PILATE, pônss pe'lât', a Roman governor of Judea, before whom Christ was arraigned by the Jews, and who, against his own convictions, consented to their iniquitous design. (See Matthew xxvii., Mark xv., Luke xxiii., John xviii. and xix.) According to Eusebius and others, Pilate was banished, and killed himself, about 38 A.D.

Pilati, pe-lâ'tee, (CARLO ANTONIO,) an Italian publicist, born at Tassulo, near Trent, in 1733. He wrote several treatises on natural and civil law, and a "History of the German Empire and Italy from the Time of Carolingi to the Peace of Westphalia," (2 vols., 1769–72.) Died in 1802.

Pilâtre de Rozier, pe'lâtr' dẹh ro'zẹ-â', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French aeronaut, born at Metz in 1756. He ascended in a balloon filled with heated air in November, 1783, and attempted to cross the Channel in a balloon of hydrogen gas surmounting a cylinder filled with heated air. This apparatus fell to the ground near Boulogne, and Pilâtre and his companion were killed, in June, 1785.

See TOURNON DE LA CHAPELLE, "Vie et Mémoires de Pilâtre de Rozier," 1786.

Pilatus. See PILATE, (PONTIUS.)

Piles, de, dẹh pèl, (ROGER,) a French painter, diplomatist, and writer on art, born at Clameci (Nièvre) in 1635. He went with Amelot de la Houssaye to Venice, as secretary of legation, in 1682, and was sent to the Hague by Louvois about 1692, to negotiate in secret while he seemed to be employed in painting. He wrote "The Lives of the Painters," (1699,) and several treatises on painting, which display good taste. He painted good portraits of Boileau and Madame Dacier. Died in 1709.

Pilk'ing-tọn, (JAMES,) born in Lancashire, England, in 1520, became Bishop of Durham in 1561, and published commentaries on Scripture. He was distinguished as a promoter of the study of the Greek language. Died in 1575.

Pilkington, (LETITIA VAN LEW'IN,) an authoress, born in Dublin in 1712, was the wife of the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, noticed below. She wrote poetry, and "Memoirs of her own Life," (1749.) Died in 1750.

Pilkington, (MARY,) an English authoress, born at Cambridge in 1766; died about 1840.

Pilkington, (MATTHEW,) an English biblical scholar, was prebendary of Lichfield. He published, besides other works, a "Rational Concordance; or, An Index to the Bible," (1749.) Died in 1765.

Pil'lạns, (JAMES,) a British scholar, born at Edinburgh in 1777. He became professor of humanity in the University of Edinburgh in 1820, and filled that chair about forty-three years. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on the Proper Objects and Methods of Education," (1836,) and "Rationale of Discipline," (1852.) Died in Edinburgh in 1864.

Pille, pèl, (LOUIS ANTOINE,) COMTE, a French general, born at Soissons in 1749; died in 1828.

Pillement, pe'yẹ-mŏn', (JEAN,) a French landscape-painter, born at Lyons in 1728; died in 1808. His son VICTOR, born at Vienna in 1767, was a skilful engraver and etcher. Died in Paris in 1814.

Pillet, pe'yà', (CLAUDE MARIE,) a learned French *littérateur*, born at Chambéry in 1771. He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and acted as chief editor of that work from the sixth to the forty-fourth volume inclusive. He devoted fourteen years to this task. Died in 1826.

Pillet, (FABIEN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Lyons in 1772. He wrote dramatical critiques for the "Journal de Paris" for many years, articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and other works. Died in 1855.

Pilliard, pe'ye-âr', (JACQUES,) a French painter, born at Vienne about 1815. He has worked in Rome for many years.

Pillon, pe'yŏn', (ANNE ADRIEN FIRMIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1766, wrote comedies and poems. Died in 1844.

His son, ALEXANDRE JEAN BAPTISTE, was born at Amiens in 1792. He became librarian of the Louvre in 1858. Among his works are a "Greek-and-French Dictionary," (1837,) and "Greek Synonyms," (1847,) which obtained the Volney prize. Died March 25, 1875.

Pil'lōw, (GIDEON JOHNSON,) an American general, born in Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1806. As brigadier-general, he fought with distinction in the Mexican war, (1847,) and was promoted to be a major-general. He was second in command at Fort Donelson when it was taken by General Grant, in February, 1862. Died in 1878.

Pills'bury, (PARKER,) an abolitionist, was born at Hamilton, Massachusetts, in 1809. He was very zealous in the cause of abolition. After the war he engaged in the woman suffrage cause. Died in 1898.

Pilon, pe'lôn', (GERMAIN,) an excellent French sculptor, born about 1515, was patronized by Henry II. and Catherine de Médicis. His master-piece is a marble group (now in the museum of the Louvre) of three Graces clothed, and supporting on their heads a gilded bronze urn, which contained the heart of Henry II. He excelled in the execution of drapery. Died about 1590.

Pilot, pe'lo', (JEAN JOSEPH ANTOINE,) a French antiquary, born in Piedmont in 1806; died in 1883.

Piloty, von, fon pee'lo-tee, (KARL THEODOR,) a German painter, born at Munich, Oct. 1, 1826.

Pilpay, pil'pi or pil'pa'e, Pilpai, or Bidpai, bid'pi, a famous Oriental fabulist, of whom little is known. He is supposed to have been a Brahman-gymnosophist and to have lived several centuries before our era.

Pils, pèl, (ADRIEN AUGUSTE ISIDORE,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1813. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1838. Died 1875.

Pilsudski, pilsoot'ske, (JOSEPH,) Polish soldier and statesman, was born in Nov., 1867, at Zulow, County of Vilna. He early became a socialist, and was imprisoned for his activities. He sided with Austria in the World War, and led his Polish troops against Russia, but in 1916 turned against the Central Powers. He became Minister of War in the new Polish Council of State and, in Nov., 1918, as head of the army and virtual dictator, upheld the independence of Poland against the Bolshevists and other enemies. He was elected Chief-of-State and 1st Marshal of Poland. He defeated the Bolshevists in 1920 and was later elected President, but refused, and became instead Minister of War and chairman of the Supreme War Council.

Pilumnus. See PICUMNUS.

Pimentel, pe-men-tel', (MANOEL,) a Portuguese geographer, born in Lisbon in 1650. He wrote on geography and navigation. Died in 1719.

Pina, de, da pee'na, (RUY,) an eminent Portuguese historian, who held the office of historiographer in the reigns of Emmanuel and John III. He wrote "Chronicles of the Reigns of Six Kings, from Sancho I. to Alfonzo IV., inclusive," which were published after his death. Died about 1520.

Pinæus. See PINEAU, (SEVERIN.)

Pinaigrier, pe'na'gre-a', (ROBERT,) a French painter on glass, was born in Touraine about 1490. He worked in several churches of Paris. Died about 1550.

Pinas, pee'nas, (JAN,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and history, was born at Haarlem in 1596. Died about 1660. His brother JAMES, or JACOB, was a skilful painter. Died in 1659.

Pin'chot, pin'sho, (GIFFORD,) forester, born at Simsbury, Connecticut, 1865. Studied forestry in several European countries, became a member of the National Forest Commission in 1896, and was chief forester of the Bureau of Forestry (now the Forest Service) 1898–1910. He was dismissed by President Taft in 1910 as a result of the Ballinger controversy, and was in consequence made President of the National Conservation Assn. He became professor of forestry at Yale in 1903. He was Commissioner of Forestry of Pennsylvania 1920–23, and Governor of that state 1923–27.

Pinciano, pèn-the-ä'no, (ALONZO LOPEZ,) a Spanish poet, who lived about 1480–1530, was physician to Charles V. He wrote "El Pelayo," an epic poem, and "Ancient Poetical Philosophy," ("Philosophia antigua poetica.")

Pinck'ney, (CHARLES,) an American statesman, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1758. His father was a first-cousin of Charles C. Pinckney. The subject of this article was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1789 to 1792, and again from 1796 to 1798. In the latter year he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of South Carolina. He acted with the Republican party and was an eloquent speaker. He was minister to Spain from 1802 to 1805. Died in 1824.

Pinckney, (CHARLES COTESWORTH,) an American statesman, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in February, 1746, was a son of Chief Justice Pinckney. He graduated at Oxford, England, and studied law. He served as aide-de-camp to Washington at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, September–October, 1777, and obtained the rank of colonel. In October, 1779, he took part in the battle of Savannah. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in May, 1780, and detained until the end of the war. He was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, (1787,) advocated the adoption of the same in the Convention of South Carolina, and became a leader of the Federal party. General Washington offered him a place in his cabinet, in 1795, as secretary of war, and afterwards as secretary of state, both of which positions he declined. He was sent as minister to France in 1796, but the French Directory refused to receive him, and ordered him to leave the country in February, 1797. He afterwards returned to Paris with John Marshall and E. Gerry, who had been appointed his colleagues in an embassy. He was appointed a major-general about 1798. At the presidential election of 1800, General Pinckney and John Adams were the Federal candidates; but the Republicans were victorious. He died at Charleston in 1825.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans, vol. iv.

Pinckney, (HENRY LAURENS,) son of Charles Pinckney, born at Charleston in 1794, distinguished himself as a lawyer and politician. He became in 1819 editor of the "Charleston Mercury," an organ of the "State rights" party. He published the "Life and Services of Andrew Jackson," and several political works. Died in February, 1863.

Pinckney, (THOMAS,) an American officer and statesman, brother of Charles Cotesworth, noticed above, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1750. As aide of General Lincoln, he distinguished himself at the assault on Savannah, and was severely wounded at Camden, August, 1780. He became Governor of South Carolina in 1787, and was appointed by Washington minister to London in 1792. Having been afterwards sent on a mission to Spain, he negotiated the treaty of Ildefonso, and returned in 1796. Died in 1828.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Pinçon, pân'sôn', (PIERRE,) a French bibliographer, born at Montauban in 1802. He published a "Manual of Universal Bibliography," (1857.) Died in 1873.

Pin'dar, [Gr. Πίνδαρος; Lat. PIN'DARUS; Fr. PINDARE, pân'dăr'; Ger. PINDAR, pin'dâr, and PINDAROS, pin'dâ-ros; It. PINDARO, pèn'dâ-ro,] the greatest lyric poet of Greece, was born near Thebes about 520 B.C. He was a son of Daiphantus, or, according to some writers, of Pagondas. It is stated that he studied poetry and music at Athens under Lasus, and that he was a pupil of the celebrated Corinna, who advised him to choose themes for his muse from mythology. He afterwards composed an ode in which all the mythical legends of Thebes were inwoven, and showed it to Corinna, who reminded him that he "ought to sow with the hand, and not with the whole sack." He became a professional composer of choral odes, and was employed by various states and princes of Greece to write odes for special occasions. Among his patrons were Hiero of Syracuse, Theron of Agrigentum, and Alexander of Macedon. About 473 B.C. he visited the court of Hiero, where he remained four years. His rival Simonides was at Syracuse at the same time. Pindar was a favourite of the Athenians, whose city he praised in an ode, and who presented to him ten thousand drachmæ. He appears to have taken no part in the Persian war and other grea-

events of his time. The only poems of Pindar which have come down to us entire are the "Epinicia," or triumphal odes composed in honour of victors at the public games. Fragments of his dithyrambs, pæans, encomia, and dirges are extant. Horace attributes to Pindar unrivalled skill in several forms of verse. The best translations of Pindar into English verse are those of H. F. Cary and Abraham Moore. Pindar excelled in energy, picturesque effect, and sublimity. He had a son Daiphantus, and two daughters. His death is variously dated at 439 or 442 B.C.

See J. G. SCHNEIDER, "Versuch über Pindar's Leben," 1774; MOMMSEN, "Pindaros, zur Geschichte des Dichters," etc., 1845; VILLEMAIN, "Essai sur le Génie de Pindare," 1857; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" W. CAMENZ, "Pindari Ingenium," 1804; CLAUSEN, "Pindaros der Lyriker," 1834; BIPPARD, "Pindar's Leben," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pindar, (PETER.) See WOLCOTT, (JOHN.)

Pindare. See PINDAR.

Pindaro. See PINDAR.

Pindarus or **Pindaros.** See PINDAR.

Pindemonte, pēn-dā-mon'tā, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian dramatist, born at Verona in 1751, produced several tragedies. Died in 1812.

Pindemonte, (IPPOLITO,) an Italian poet of high reputation, born at Verona in November, 1753, was a brother of the preceding. He entered the order of Malta in his youth, but resigned his membership about the age of thirty. He described the delights of the country in poems entitled "Rural Poems," ("Poesie campestri," 1785,) which were received with favour. He exhibited a contemplative and ingenious philosophy in his "Rural Prose," ("Prose campestri," 1795.) About 1805 he published a volume of Horatian satires, entitled "Sermoni." His translation of the "Odyssey," in blank verse, (1809–22,) is commended. He was a friend of Foscolo and Monti. Among his works is "Eulogies of Literary Men," ("Elogj di Letterati," 2 vols., 1826,) which contains biographies of Italian authors. Died at Verona in 1828.

Pine, (ROBERT EDGE,) was born at London about 1742, and was a painter of history and portraits. A picture of "Canute on the Sea-Shore" is one of his best works. Died at Philadelphia in 1790.

Pineau, pē'nō', [Lat. PINÆ'US,] (SÉVERIN,) a French surgeon, born at Chartres. He wrote some works on anatomy, which had a high reputation. Died in 1619.

Pineau, du, dü pē'nō', [Lat. PINEL'LUS,] (GABRIEL,) a French jurist, born at Angers in 1573. He was noted for integrity, and was called "the Cato of Anjou." Died in 1644.

Pineda, de, dā pe-nā'dā, (JUAN,) a Spanish theologian, born at Seville in 1557, was a monk or Jesuit. He was a counsellor to the court of the Inquisition, and was charged to search out dangerous or unsound books in the libraries of Spain. He wrote commentaries on Scripture, and a "Universal History," (5 vols., 1620.) Died in 1637.

Pinel, pē'nĕl', (PHILIPPE,) a distinguished French physician, born in the department of Tarn in 1745. He published in 1791 a "Treatise on Mental Alienation," which promoted a reform in the treatment of the Insane. He became in 1793 chief physician of the Bicêtre of Paris, and was successful in the treatment of insanity by substituting kindness for harshness. His most remarkable work is "Philosophical Nosography," ("La Nosographie philosophique," 2 vols., 1798; 6th edition, 1818.) He was admitted into the Institute in 1803. Died in 1826.

Pinelli, pe-nel'lee, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an eminent painter and engraver, born at Rome about 1780. He etched many plates representing scenery in the vicinity of Rome, events in the history of ancient Rome, and Roman costumes. He left designs which were highly prized. Among his publications is "Istoria degli Imperatori," (1829.) Died in 1835.

See F. GERARDI, "Biografia di B. Pinelli," 1835; C. FALCONIERI "Memoria intorno alla Vita di B. Pinelli," 1835.

Pinelli, (GIAN VINCENZO,) an Italian patron of learning and bibliophile, born at Naples in 1535. His house at Padua was a rendezvous of the learned men of all countries. He was a diligent collector of books and manuscripts. Died in 1601.

See PAOLO GUALDO, "Vita J. V. Pinelli," Augsburg, 1607.

Pinellus. See PINEAU, (GABRIEL.)

Pinelo, y, e pe-nā'lo, (ANTONIO DE LEON,) a Spanish writer, born in Peru. He published, besides other works, "Epitome of the Eastern and Western Nautical and Geographical Library," ("Epitome de la bibliotheca oriental y occidental nautica y geografica," 1629.) Died about 1675.

Pinero, (ARTHUR WING,) an English dramatist, born at London in 1855. He appeared on the stage at Edinburgh in 1874, quitting it in 1881. Of his many plays may be named "The Squire," (1881,) "Sweet Lavender," (1888,) "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," (1893,) and "The Princess and the Butterfly," (1897.)

Pinet, Du. See DUPINET.

Pineton de Chambrun, pēn'tôn' dĕh shôn'brŭn', (JACQUES,) a French Protestant minister, born at Orange, was exiled about 1685. He died in London in 1689.

Pingel, ping'ĕl, (CHRISTIAN,) a Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen in 1793. He contributed many memoirs to the "Transactions" of the Academy of Sciences. Died December 22, 1852.

Pingeron, pânzh'rôn', (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French translator, born at Lyons about 1730. He translated, from the Italian, Milizia's "Lives of the Architects," (1771,) and other works. Died in 1795.

Pingré, pân'grà', (ALEXANDRE GUI,) a distinguished French astronomer, born in Paris in 1711. He began to study astronomy about the age of thirty-eight. His observation of the transit of Mercury in 1753 procured his nomination as correspondent of the Academy. In 1760 he was sent to the island of Rodrigo to observe the transit of Venus, (1761.) His most important work is "Cometography, or a Historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets," (1783.) Died in 1796.

Pingree, (HAZEN S.,) an American reformer, born at Denmark, Maine, in 1840. He worked on a farm, then in cotton and shoe factories, and served as a private through the civil war. In 1866 he established at Detroit a small shoe factory, which grew to be the largest in the West. He was mayor of Detroit 1889–96, and became widely known by his fights against street railways and other corporations, and his successful project of the cultivation of vacant city lots by the poor. He was elected Governor of Michigan in 1896 and 1898. Died June 18, 1901.

Pinheiro-Ferreira, pen-yā'e-ro fĕr-rā'e-rà, (SILVESTRE,) a Portuguese writer, born in Lisbon in 1769. He wrote, besides other works in French, "Principles of Public Law," (3 vols., 1834.) Died in 1847.

Pini, pee'nee, (ERMENEGILDO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Milan about 1740. He was professor of natural history at Milan, (1772–1812.) He wrote treatises on mineralogy, geology, and natural history. Died in 1825.

Pinkerton, (ALLAN,) a celebrated detective, born at Gorbals, near Glasgow, Scotland, August 25, 1819. He became a cooper, and was an active Chartist, but in 1842 came to America, and finally established himself at Dundee, Illinois. Here he became a deputy sheriff, and won distinction as a detective of counterfeiters. In 1852 he founded a detective agency at Chicago, which became an institution of great importance. Mr. Pinkerton was for some time at the head of the United States secret service during the war of 1861–65. He published a number of volumes containing narratives of his work as a detective. Died at Chicago, July 1, 1884.

Pink'ĕr-tŏn, (JOHN,) a Scottish historian, poet, and antiquary, born in Edinburgh in 1758. He became a resident of London about 1780, and published a volume of verses, entitled "Rimes," in 1781. In 1784 he produced an "Essay on Medals," which was well received. His reputation was increased by the publication of "Ancient Scottish Poems never before in Print," etc., (2 vols., 1786.) He published an ingenious "Dissertation

on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths" in 1787. Among his other works are a "History of Scotland from the Accession of the House of Stuart to that of Mary," (2 vols., 1797,) and "Modern Geography Digested after a New Plan," (2 vols., 1802,) both of which have some merit. He is censured for his arrogance and his enmity to religion. Died at Paris in 1826.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" Monthly Review" for May, 1797.

Pink'ney, (EDWARD COATE,) son of William Pinkney, noticed below, was born in London in 1802. He published in 1825 "Rodolph, and other Poems." Died in 1828.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Pinkney, (WILLIAM,) an eminent American lawyer and orator, born at Annapolis, Maryland, in March, 1764. He was admitted to the bar in 1786, and represented a district of Maryland in Congress from 1789 to 1792. In 1796 he was sent to London as a commissioner under Jay's treaty. He remained in London about eight years, and was appointed minister to England in 1806. Having returned home in 1811, he settled in Baltimore. He was attorney-general of the United States from December, 1811, to February, 1814, was appointed minister to Russia in 1816, and was elected a member of the Senate of the United States in 1819. He advocated the Missouri Compromise in the Senate in 1820. He was a man of brilliant talents, and was generally considered the foremost American lawyer of his time. His wife was a sister of Commodore Rodgers. He died in February, 1822.

See HENRY WHEATON, "Life of William Pinkney," 1826; "Golden Age of American Oratory," by EDWARD G. PARKER, Boston, 1857; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.; "North American Review" for January, 1827.

Pinkney, (WILLIAM,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, a nephew of W. Pinkney the jurist, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, April 17, 1810, graduated at Saint John's College in 1827, and in 1836 was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. He held rectorships in Bladensburg, and in Washington, D.C., and in 1870 was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Maryland. In 1879 he succeeded Dr. Whittingham as diocesan. Died in 1883. He published a "Life of William Pinkney" the jurist.

Pino, pee'no, (DOMENICO,) COUNT, an Italian general, born at Milan in 1760. He served in the French army as general of division in Germany, Spain, and Russia, (1805–13.) Died in 1826.

Pino, da, dä pee'no, (MARCO,) an able Italian painter, sometimes called MARCO DA SIENNA. He worked many years at Naples, where he settled about 1560. Among his chief works is a "Descent from the Cross."

Pinon, pe'nôn', (JACQUES,) a French lawyer and writer of Latin poetry, wrote "On the Roman Year," ("De Anno Romano,") and other poems. Died, at an advanced age, in 1641.

Pins, de, deh păn, [Lat. PI'NUS,] (JEAN,) a French diplomatist, born at Toulouse about 1470, became Bishop of Rieux in 1523. He wrote, in elegant Latin, a number of epigrams, and "On Court Life," ("De Vita aulica.") His style was praised by Erasmus, who said, "Potest inter Tullianæ dictionis competitores numerari Johannes Pinus." As ambassador to Venice and Rome, about 1520, he displayed superior diplomatic talents. Died in 1537.

See CHARDON, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Éloge de J. de Pins," 1748.

Pin'sker, (SIMCHA,) a Karaite Jew, born at Tarnopol, in Austrian Galicia, in 1801. He lived in Odessa until 1840, and afterwards at Vienna. His principal published works are a "History of Karaism" and "Mebô ha-Nikkud," (1863,) a treatise on vowel-points and singing-accents. Died October 29, 1864.

Pinson, păn'sôn', (NICOLAS,) a French painter and engraver, born at Valence about 1640, worked many years in Italy.

Pinsson, păn'sôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Bourges about 1612; died in 1691.

Pinsuti, pèn-soo'tee, (CIRO,) an Italian composer of songs, operas, and choruses, was born at Sinalunga, May 9, 1829. His professional life was mostly spent in London, and in 1856 he became professor of singing in the Royal Academy of Music. Died March 10, 1888.

Pintelli, pèn-tel'lee, (BACCIO,) an Italian architect, born probably at Florence. He was employed by Pope Sixtus IV., who reigned from 1471 till 1484. Among his great works in Rome are the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, the Sistine Chapel, (in which Michael Angelo painted the fresco of the "Last Judgment,") the church of Saint Augustine, and a bridge called the Ponte Sisto. Died about 1492.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Pinto, pèn'to, (FERNÃO MENDEZ,) a Portuguese traveller, born near Coimbra about 1510. He wrote a marvellous book of travels in India, etc., (1614,) which was translated into many languages. His veracity has often been questioned. Died in 1583.

Pinto, (HECTOR,) a Portuguese monk or priest, became professor at Coimbra about 1570. He wrote "Picture of Christian Life," ("Imagem da Vida Christam," 1565.) Died in 1584.

Pinto, (ISAAC,) a Portuguese Jew, born about 1715. He wrote an "Essay on Luxury," (1762,) and an "Apology for the Jews," (1762.) He died at the Hague in 1787.

Pintor, pèn-tor', (PEDRO,) a Spanish physician, born at Valencia in 1423; died in Rome in 1503.

Pinturicchio, pèn-too-rèk'ke-o, (BERNARDINO BETTI,) an Italian painter, born at Perugia in 1454, was a pupil or assistant of Perugino. He worked in the Vatican for Alexander VI. Among his best works are "Jesus before the Doctors," a portrait of Isabella of Castile, and "The History of Pius II.," in the cathedral of Sienna. It is said that Raphael assisted him in the latter work. He painted portraits and landscapes with success. Died in 1513.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Pinus. See PINS.

Pinzon, pèn-thôn', (MARTIN ALONZO,) a Spanish navigator, who commanded the Pinta in the first voyage of Columbus to America. He is said to have been envious towards his chief. Died in 1493.

Pinzon, (VINCENCIO YANEZ,) a younger brother of the preceding, commanded the Niña in the voyage of Columbus, (1492.) He conducted an expedition in 1499, and explored part of the coast of Brazil. He was living in 1523.

Pio. See PIUS, POPE.

Pio, pee'o, (ALBERTO,) Prince of Carpi, an Italian scholar, born about 1475, was a nephew of Pico della Mirándola. He was a patron of literary men, and author of a treatise against Luther. Died in Paris in 1531.

Pio, (BATTISTA,) an Italian philologist, born at Bologna. He wrote notes on Horace, Lucretius, Ovid, and other classic authors. Died at Rome about 1540.

Piobert, pe'o'bair', (GUILLAUME,) a French general and mathematician, born in 1793. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1840, in place of De Prony. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Artillery," (2 vols.) Died at Paris, June 9, 1871.

Piola, pe-o'lä, (DOMENICO,) a Genoese painter, born in 1628. He painted infants with especial skill. Among his works is a "Repose of the Holy Family." Died in 1703.

Piola, (P.,) a painter, born at Genoa in 1617, was a brother of the preceding. He was an artist of high promise, but died young, in 1640.

Piombino. See BONAPARTE, (MARIE ANNE ÉLISA.)

Piombo, del, dël pe-om'bo, (SEBASTIANO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Venice in 1485, was also called LUCIANO or VENEZIANO. He was a pupil of Giorgione. In the early part of his life he went to Rome, and painted in the Farnese palace a fresco in competition with Raphael, and received instruction from Michael Angelo. He painted in San Pietro in Montorio a fresco of the "Transfiguration," which is remarkable for beauty of colour. Among his master-pieces is a "Raising of Lazarus," which now adorns the British National Gallery. He excelled in portraits. About 1531 he obtained from Clement VII. the office of keeper

of the seal, *(uffizio del piombo,)* and assumed the name of Fra Sebastiano del Piombo. Died in 1547.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" BIAGI, "Memorie storiche di F. Sebastiano del Piombo," 1826; RIDOLFI, "Vite degli Pittori Veneti;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Piorry, pe'o're', (PIERRE ADOLPHE,) a French medical writer, born at Poitiers in 1794. He gained distinction by a treatise "On Mediate Percussion," ("De la Percussion médiate," 1828.) He obtained in 1840 a chair of internal pathology at Paris. Among his works is a "Treatise on Diagnostics and Semeiology," (3 vols., 1836.) Died at Paris, May 29, 1879.

Piozzi, pe-oz'ze, [It. pron. pe-ot'see,] MRS., an English authoress, whose maiden name was ESTHER LYNCH SALUSBURY, was born in Carnarvonshire in 1739. She became the wife of Mr. Thrale, a brewer of London, in 1763, and was intimate with Dr. Johnson. Having lost her husband, she was married in 1784 to an Italian teacher of music, named Piozzi. She published in 1786 "Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson during the Last Twenty Years of his Life," and in 1788 "Letters to and from Dr. Samuel Johnson," (2 vols.) Among her other works is a short poem, called "The Three Warnings." Died at Clifton in 1821.

See "Piozziana; or, Recollections of the Late Mrs. Piozzi;" "Atlantic Monthly" for June, 1861; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., (1843;) "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1861; "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1861; "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1862.

Pi'pęr, Le, (FRANCIS,) an English comic painter, noted for his skill in portraits of ugly and deformed persons. Died about 1740.

Pippi. See GIULIO ROMANO.

Pipping, pip'ping, (HEINRICH,) a German theologian and biographer, born at Leipsic in 1670; died in 1722.

Pirandello, perandell'o, (LUIGI,) Italian dramatist and novelist, was born in Sicily, 1867, and studied philosophy at the University of Bonn, Germany. He published "Mal Giocondo," in 1889, a volume of verse, and his first novel, "L'esclusa," appeared in 1894. He also wrote many short stories, and in 1912 commenced writing plays which include "Così è Se vi pare," (1918,) "L'uomo, la bestia e la virtu," etc.

Piranesi, pe-ra-na'see, (FRANCESCO,) an engraver, born at Rome in 1748, was a son of Giovanni Battista, noticed below. Died 1810.

Piranesi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an excellent Italian engraver and designer, born at Venice in 1720. He studied architecture in his youth at Rome, where he passed the greater part of his life. He was unrivalled as an architectural draftsman and an engraver of architecture and ruins, and had great facility of execution. He etched nearly two thousand plates, which represent the edifices of ancient and modern Rome, antique bas-reliefs, vases, monuments, etc. Among the titles of his works are "Architectura Romana," (208 plates,) and "Magnificence of the Romans," ("Magnificenza dei Romani," 44 plates.) Died at Rome in 1778. His daughter LAURA was an engraver. She died in 1785.

See BIANCONI, "Elogio storico del Cavaliere G. B. Piranesi," 1779; P. BIAGI, "Sull'Incisione e sul Piranesi," 1820.

Pirckheimer. See PIRKHEIMER.

Piré, de, deh pe'rā', (HIPPOLYTE MARC GUILLAUME **de Rosnyvinen**—deh ros'ne've'nēn',) COMTE, a French general, born at Rennes in 1778. He commanded the light cavalry of the left wing at Waterloo. Died in 1850.

Pirie, pīr'e, (WILLIAM ROBINSON,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Slains, July 26, 1804. He was educated at Aberdeen, where in 1843 he was appointed professor of divinity. In 1877 he became principal of the University of Aberdeen. Died November 3, 1885.

Piringer, pee'ring-ęr, (BENEDICT,) a German engraver, born at Vienna in 1780. He went with Count A. de Laborde to Paris in 1809. Among his works are landscapes after Claude Lorrain and Poussin. Died at Paris in 1826.

Pī-rith'o-us or **Peī-rith'o-us**, [Gr. Πειρίθοος,] a son of Ixi'on, and a chief of the Lapithæ. The celebrated fight of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs originated at the marriage of Pirithous and Hippodami'a. He was a friend of Theseus, whom he aided in the abduction of Helen from Sparta. Theseus, in return, abetted him in an attempt to carry off Proserpine from the palace of Pluto; but in this they failed, and Pirithous was killed by Cerberus.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi. 393–397.

Pirkheimer or **Pirckheimer**, pēērk'hī'męr, (WILIBALD,) a German historian and philologist, born at Nuremberg in 1470. He learned the Greek language, and translated into Latin some writings of Plato, Xenophon, and others. He was a friend of Erasmus, and was distinguished for his efforts to diffuse learning in Germany. Among his works is "Germaniæ perbrevis Explicatio," (1530.) Died in 1530 or 1531.

See PANZER, "W. Pirckheimer und Charitas Pirckheimer," etc., 1802; NICERON, "Mémoires;" F. CAMPE, "Zum Andenken W. Pirckheimer's," 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pirogof, Pirogov, or **Pirogow**, pee'ro-gof', (NICHOLAS,) a Russian surgeon, born about 1810, celebrated as the inventor of a new method of amputating the foot by dividing the os calcis. He was for several years surgeon in a military hospital at Saint Petersburg. Died in 1881.

Piroli, pee'ro-lee or pe-ro'lee, (PROSPERO,) an Italian painter, born in 1761, worked several years in Russia, and was patronized by the Czar. Died at Milan in 1831.

Piroli, (TOMMASO,) a skilful designer and engraver, born at Rome in 1750, engraved the Prophets and Sibyls of the Sistine Chapel, after Michael Angelo, "Cupid and Psyche," after Raphael, etc. Died in 1824.

Piromalli, pe-ro-mäl'lee, (PAOLO,) a learned Italian missionary, born in 1592, laboured in Asia. He compiled a "Latin-Persian Lexicon." Died in 1667.

Piron, pe'rôn', (AIMÉ,) a French poet, born at Dijon in 1640; died in 1727.

See AUGUSTE DE MASTAING, "Les Piron," 1844.

Piron, (ALEXIS,) a French dramatist and poet, born at Dijon in 1689, was a son of the preceding. He had a talent for bon-mots and epigrams. In his youth he wrote comedies and licentious odes. Among his works are several unsuccessful tragedies. He produced in 1738 a drama entitled "The Mania for Writing Verse," ("La Métromanie,") which is considered a master-piece of intrigue, of style, and of comic genius. He married Marie Thérèse Quenaudon when she had passed the age of fifty. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1753, but was rejected by the king. Died in 1773.

See RIGOLEY DE JUVIGNY, "Vie de Piron," 1776; AUGUSTE DE MASTAING, "Les Piron," 1844; COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Pironiana, ou Recueil des Aventures plaisantes, Bon-mots, etc. d'A. Piron," 1800; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Piron, (BERNARD,) a French poet, born at Dijon in 1718, was a nephew of the preceding. Died in 1812.

Piron, (MARIE THÉRÈSE **Quenaudon**—kęh-nō'dōn',) called MADEMOISELLE DE BAR, born in 1688, was a literary and witty lady. She was married in 1741 to Alexis Piron. Died in 1751.

Pirro, pēr'ro, (ROCCO,) a historian, born in Sicily in 1577, was chaplain to the king. He published a history of the churches of Sicily, entitled "Sicilia Sacra," (3 vols., 1644–47,) which is esteemed valuable. Died in 1651.

Pisa, (LEONARD OF.) See LEONARDO DA PISA.

Pisan, (CHRISTINA.) See CHRISTINE DE PISAN.

Pi-san'dęr or **Pei-san'dęr**, [Πείσανδρος,] a Greek poet of Rhodes flourished about 650 B.C. He wrote an epic poem on the exploits of Hercules, which is lost. He was received into the epic canon with Homer by the critics of Alexandria.

Pisander or **Peisander**, an Athenian demagogue, who was archon eponymus in 414 B.C. He was a prominent agent in the revolution which subverted the de-

nocracy and raised the Four Hundred to power in 412 B.C.

Pisander, a Spartan, who was a brother-in-law of Agesilaus II. He became admiral of the fleet in 395, and was defeated and killed by the Athenians under Conon in 394 B.C.

Pisanello, pe-sȧ-nel'lo, or **Pisano,** pe-sȧ'no, (Vittore,) a celebrated painter of the Venetian school, flourished about 1450. He surpassed the artists of his time in painting horses and other animals, and was an excellent engraver of medals.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters."

Pisani, pe-sȧ'nee, (Niccolò,) a Venetian admiral, who acquired celebrity in the war against the Genoese which began about 1350. He commanded in an indecisive battle against Paganino Doria at the outlet of the Bosphorus in 1352.

Pisani, (Vettore or Vettor,) a famous admiral, a son or nephew of the preceding, obtained command of the fleet in 1378. He displayed skill in the defence of Venice against the Genoese, whose fleet he captured at Chiozza in 1380. He died in the same year.

See Giovanni Molin, "Memorie per servire alla Storia di Vettor Pisani;" Grassi, "Vita di Vettor Pisani," 1837.

Pisano, (Andrea.) See Andrea Pisano.

Pisano, pe-sȧ'no, (Giovanni,) called also Giovanni da Pisa, an eminent sculptor and architect, born at Pisa about 1238, was a son of the sculptor Niccolò. He was architect of the famous Campo Santo (cemetery) of Pisa, completed in 1283. It is a cloister of sixty-two arcades or arches. He built the Castel Nuovo at Naples. Among his master-pieces of sculpture are the high altar in the cathedral of Arezzo, and a statue of the Virgin which adorns the exterior of the cathedral of Florence. Died in 1320.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" Cicognara, "Storia della Scultura;" Ticozzi, "Dizionario."

Pisano, (Giunta,) an old Tuscan painter, was born in the twelfth century. He was one of the most skilful artists of his time. About 1235 he painted some works in a church of Assisi. His works present the meagre forms of the Byzantine style. A figure of Christ painted on wood by Giunta still exists.

Pisano, (Niccolò.) See Niccolò da Pisa.

Pisano, (Vittore.) See Pisanello.

Pisari, pe-sȧ'ree, (Pasquale,) an Italian composer, born at Rome about 1725; died in 1778. He was called a "second Palestrina."

Piscator. See Fischer.

Piscinus. See Marso.

Pīše, (Charles Constantine,) D.D., a distinguished Catholic clergyman, born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1802. He was for some time chaplain of the United States Senate, and in 1849 became pastor of the church of Saint Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, New York. He published a "History of the Church from its Establishment to the Reformation," (1830,) "Aletheia, or Letters on the Truth of the Catholic Doctrines," "Lives of Saint Ignatius and his First Companions," and numerous hymns and poems. Died at Brooklyn, May 26, 1866.

Pishdadian. See Peshdadian.

Pisistrate. See Pisistratus.

Pisistratidæ, pis-is-trat'ę-de, an appellation given to the sons of Pisistratus. (See Hippias and Hipparchus.)

Pī-sis'trą-tus or **Pei-sis'trą-tus,** [Gr. Πεισίστρατος; Fr. Pisistrate, pe'ze'strȧt',] a tyrant or ruler of Athens, born about 612 B.C., was a son of Hippocrates, and a relative of Solon. He courted popularity by various means, and obtained power by the following artifice. Having inflicted wounds on himself, he presented himself to the people, pretended that he had been attacked by his political enemies, and persuaded them to grant him a guard of fifty men, by whose aid he seized the citadel, 560 B.C. He was the head of the party of the highlands, which was the more popular or democratic party. He was twice expelled by a coalition of the party of the coast with that of the plain, but was restored as often. He made little or no change in the constitution, and left the reputation of an able and rather liberal ruler. He patronized literature, formed a library, and erected fine public buildings. It is commonly supposed that we owe to him the first written text of the whole of the poems of Homer. Died in 527 B.C.

See Herodotus, "History:" Grote, "History of Greece;" Jan Meursius, "Pisistratus, seu de ejus Vita Liber singularis," 1632; Thirlwall, "History of Greece."

Pī'so, [Fr. Pison, pe'zôN',] (Caius Calpurnius,) a Roman orator, who became consul in 67 B.C., and commanded in Gallia Narbonensis in 66. He was defended by Cicero, in 63 B.C., against a charge of extortion preferred by Cæsar, and urged the former to accuse Cæsar as one of the conspirators with Catiline. He probably died before the civil war began, (49 B.C.)

See Drumann, "Geschichte Roms."

Piso, (Caius Calpurnius,) the leader of a conspiracy against Nero in 65 A.D. He was a patrician, and very popular. Having been betrayed by one of his accomplices, he killed himself.

Piso, (Cneius Calpurnius,) was consul in 7 B.C., with Tiberius, who, after his accession, used him as an instrument to impair the influence of Germanicus. He obtained command of Syria in 18 A.D., and was suspected of having poisoned Germanicus. He was found dead in his room in 20 A.D.

Piso, (Lucius Calpurnius,) was the father of Calpurnia, the wife of Julius Cæsar. He was consul in 58 B.C., and promoted the banishment of Cicero. He misgoverned Macedonia from 57 to 55 B.C. His public conduct and private character were denounced by Cicero in a very vituperative speech, "Oratio in Pisonem," in 55 or 54 B.C. After the death of Cæsar (44 B.C.) Piso made a speech which was applauded by Cicero, (Philippic I.)

See Appian, "Bellum Civile;" Drumann, "Geschichte Roms."

Piso, (L. Calpurnius,) a son of the preceding, was consul in 15 B.C. He was appointed prefect of Rome by Tiberius. He was one of the persons to whom Horace addressed his Epistle "De Arte Poetica," according to Porphyrion. Died in 32 A.D., at the age of eighty. His virtue and integrity are attested by several writers.

Piso, (Lucius Calpurnius Frugi,) a Roman historian and consul, belonged to the aristocratic party. He became consul in 133 B.C., and opposed the measures of Caius Gracchus. He wrote "Annals of Rome," which are not extant.

Piso, (Lucius Calpurnius Licinianus,) a Roman whom Galba adopted as heir to the throne in 69 A.D. He was killed by the partisans of Otho in the same year.

Pison. See Piso.

Pī'son, (Jakob,) a Latin poet, born in Transylvania; died in 1527.

Pison, pee'son, (Willem,) a Dutch naturalist and physician, accompanied the Prince of Nassau in a voyage to Brazil in 1637. The researches of Pison and his companion Marcgraf were published, under the title of "Natural History of Brazil," ("Historia Naturalis Brasiliæ," 1648,) a work of some merit.

Pistoia, da, (Cino.) See Cino.

Pistoia, da, dȧ pès-to'yȧ, (Leonardo **Grazia**—grȧt'se-ȧ,) an Italian painter, born at Pistoia, lived about 1550. He was a pupil of F. Penni, with whom he worked at the Vatican and at Naples. He was skilful in portraits.

Pistorius, pis-to're-ŭs, (Johann,) a German historian, born at Nidda (Hesse) about 1544. He was converted from the Protestant faith to that of the Roman Church, and was confessor to the emperor Rudolph II. He wrote "German Historical Writers," ("Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores," 3 vols., 1582–1607.) Died in 1608.

Pitagora. See Pythagoras.

Pitaro, pe-tȧ'ro, (Antonio,) an Italian natural philosopher and writer, born at Borgia in 1774; died in Paris after 1830.

Pitau, pe'tō', (Nicolas,) a skilful Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp about 1633. He worked at Paris, and engraved after Raphael, Guercino, and L. Caracci. His master-piece is a "Holy Family," after Raphael. Died in 1676. His son Nicolas was also an engraver. Died at Paris in 1724.

Pitaval, de. See Gayot.

Pitcairne, pit'kārn, (Archibald,) a Scottish physician, born at Edinburgh in 1652. Having finished his education in Paris, he practised with great distinction in his native city. His medical system was based partly

on mathematics. He was a zealous Jacobite. He was professor of medicine at Leyden about one year, (1692,) and was one of the teachers of Boerhaave. His principal work is "Elementa Medicinæ physico-mathematica." He also wrote Latin verses. Died in 1713.

See CHARLES WEBSTER, "Life of A. Pitcairne," 1781; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Pitho. See PITHON.

Pĭ'thon or **Pĭ'tho,** [Πίθων,] a Macedonian officer, who had a high command under Alexander in India. He was appointed satrap of Babylon by Antigonus in 316 B.C., and was killed fighting for Demetrius at Gaza, in 312 B.C.

Pithon, [Πίθων,] an officer of Alexander the Great, whose person he attended as a guard. He was the leader of the mutineers who killed Perdiccas in 321 B.C., after which he was joint regent with Arrhidæus for a short time. He was second in command in the army of Antigonus, to whom he rendered important services in the war against Eumenes. He was put to death, by order of Antigonus, in 316 B.C.

Pithou, pe'too', (FRANÇOIS,) a learned French jurist, born at Troyes in 1543, was a brother of Pierre, noticed below. He wrote "Traité de la Grandeur, des Droits, Pré-éminences des Rois et du Royaume de France," (1587.) Died in 1621.

Pithou, (PIERRE,) an eminent French jurist and scholar, was born at Troyes in 1539. He was educated as a Protestant, but became a Roman Catholic in 1573, after a narrow escape from the massacre of 1572. He supported the cause of Henry IV., and was one of the authors of the "Satire Ménippée," which had an important influence in the political affairs of the time. Among his works are "The Liberties of the Gallican Church," (1594,) and "Body of Canon Law," ("Corpus Juris canonici," 1687.) Died in 1596.

See GROSLEY, "Vie de Pierre Pithou," 1756; LOISEL, "Vie de Pierre Pithou;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pitiscus, pe-tis'kŭs, (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German geometer, born near Grünberg in 1561; died at Heidelberg in 1613.

Pitiscus, pe-tis'kus, (SAMUEL,) a Dutch philologist, born at Zutphen in 1637. He published a "Lexicon Latino-Belgicum," (1704,) a "Lexicon of Roman Antiquities," (1713,) and good editions of Quintus Curtius, Suetonius, and Aurelius Victor. Died in 1727.

Pit'kin, (TIMOTHY,) an American lawyer and historical writer, born at Farmington, Connecticut, in 1765, published a "Political and Civil History of the United States, from 1763 to the Close of Washington's Administration," (1828.) Died in 1847.

See the "North American Review" for January, 1830.

Pitman, (BENN,) an author, a brother of Isaac Pitman, was born at Trowbridge, in England, June 24, 1822. He learned the business of an architect, taught and lectured on his brother's system of phonography in England, 1843–53, came in 1853 to the United States, and became the compiler and publisher of various textbooks of phonography at Cincinnati. He was a government reporter of state trials, 1862–65, and in 1873 became an instructor in the School of Design connected with the University of Cincinnati. Died December 28, 1910.

Pitman, (Sir ISAAC,) an English stenographer, born at Trowbridge, Wilts, January 4, 1813. He published "Stenographic Sound Hand," (1837,) "Phonography," (1840,) and "Phonographic Reporter's Companion," (1853.) He is the inventor of the admirable system of modern phonographic short-hand writing, as well as of one of the best systems of phonotypy. Died Jan. 22, 1897.

Pitoni, pe-to'nee, (GIUSEPPE OTTAVIO,) an Italian composer of sacred music, born at Rieti in 1657; died at Rome in 1743.

Pitot, pe'to', (HENRI,) a French geometer, born at Aramon in 1695. He contributed several memoirs to the Academy of Sciences, and published a good work on naval tactics, entitled "Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux," (1731.) Died in 1771.

Pitra, pē'trȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a learned French cardinal, born at Champforgeuil, August 31, 1812. He became a Benedictine, and was appointed librarian of the Vatican in 1862, and a cardinal in 1863. In 1879 he was promoted to be a cardinal-bishop, was consecrated Bishop of Frascati, and was given the offices of prefect of the state of the regular clergy, and head of the congregation for the examination of bishops, both in theology and in the canons. Among his works are an excellent "History of Saint Léger," (1846,) a "Life of R. P. Liebermann," (1859,) the magnificent "Spicilegium Solesmense," ("Gleanings from the Abbey of Solesme," 5 vols., 1852–60,) "Juris Ecclesiastici Græcorum Historia et Monumenta," (1864,) "Triodion Katanacticon," (1879, a continuation of the previous work,) and "Hymnography of the Greek Church," (1867.) In 1884 he became Bishop of Porto. Died in 1889.

Pit'rĭ, [a Sanscrit word signifying "father,"] a title applied in the Hindoo mythology to the deified progenitors of mankind, supposed to inhabit the orbit of the moon.

Pits, [Lat. PIT'SEUS,] (JOHN,) an English biographer, born at Alton in 1560, was a Roman Catholic. He became canon of Verdun, in Lorraine, and dean of Liverdun. He wrote "The Lives of the Kings, Bishops, and Writers of England," (4 vols.) The last volume was published in 1619. Died in 1616.

Pitseus. See PITS.

Pitt, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English poet, born at Blandford in 1699. He became rector of Pimpern, in Dorsetshire, and published a volume of poems in 1727. He produced a translation of Virgil's "Æneid," (1740,) which was received with favour. Died in 1748.

Pitt, (THOMAS,) a grandfather of the Earl of Chatham, was born at Blandford in 1653. He was for some years Governor of Madras. He purchased in India for £24,000 a large diamond, (called the Pitt diamond,) which he sold to the Regent of France for £135,000. Died in 1726.

Pitt, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, remembered only as the author of a popular song entitled "The Sailor's Consolation," which is often attributed to Dibdin. Pitt was master attendant at Jamaica dock-yard, and afterwards at Malta, where he died in 1840.

Pitt, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Chatham, an illustrious English statesman and orator, was born November 15, 1708. He was the second son of Robert Pitt, of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, and a grandson of Thomas Pitt, Governor of Madras, who brought from India the Pitt diamond, which is now esteemed the most precious of the crown-jewels of France. His mother was Harriet Villiers. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Oxford, which he entered at the age of seventeen. The torments of the gout, to which he was subject nearly all his life, induced him to leave college without taking a degree, and to travel in France and Italy for his health. On his return home he accepted a cornet's commission in the army, and in 1735 was chosen a member of Parliament for Old Sarum. He began his political life as an opponent of the Walpole ministry, and addressed the House for the first time in April, 1736, on the subject of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Soon after this date he was appointed a groom of the bed-chamber to that prince, and he continued to declaim against Walpole with increasing power. His figure was remarkably graceful and commanding, and his manner highly imposing. "His play of countenance," says Macaulay, "was wonderful: he frequently disconcerted a hostile orator by a single glance of indignation or scorn. Every tone, from the impassioned cry to the thrilling aside, was perfectly at his command. . . . Yet he was not a great debater. His merit was almost entirely rhetorical. He did not succeed either in exposition or refutation; but his speeches abounded with lively illustrations, happy allusions, passionate appeals. His invective and sarcasm were tremendous."

Having been excluded from the new cabinet which was formed on the resignation of Walpole, in 1742, he continued to act with the opposition, and fiercely denounced Carteret for the favour shown to the German dominions of George II. The offence which he thus gave to the king retarded his own promotion when, in 1744, the Pelhams came into power. By tendering their

resignations in the critical period of the Jacobite rebellion, the ministers at last prevailed over the king, and Pitt was appointed paymaster of the forces in 1746. The rare disinterestedness which he showed in this lucrative office convinced the public that he was proof against all sordid temptations. He married Hester Grenville, a sister of the Earl of Temple and of George Grenville, in 1754. In this year the premier, Henry Pelham, died, and was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of Newcastle. Pitt, who was perhaps offended because his rival Henry Fox was chosen secretary of state, became the leader of the opposition in November, 1755, soon after which date war broke out between England and France. Newcastle having been forced to resign, Pitt was premier about five months, ending in April, 1757. The king, who disliked Pitt and his colleague Temple, dismissed them, but found great difficulty in forming a new ministry, as Pitt was the most popular statesman in England. After the nation had remained eleven weeks without a ministry, a coalition was formed between Pitt and Newcastle, the former of whom became secretary of state, with the supreme direction of the war and of foreign affairs. He infused new energy and ardour into every branch of the service, and his fame was raised to the highest point by a succession of victories in Canada, India, and Europe. About 1760 he was almost idolized by the people, who called him "the Great Commoner" and regarded him as the foremost Englishman of his time.

On the accession of George III., Pitt was supplanted by Lord Bute, the royal favourite, the success of whose intrigues was promoted by dissensions and jealousies among the ministers, some of whom were offended by the imperious demeanour of the premier. Pitt resigned in October, 1761, and received an annual pension of £3000 for three lives, (*i.e.* his own, his wife's, and his eldest son's.) In 1765 the king requested Pitt to resume the direction of affairs; but the latter declined the offer because his friend the Earl of Temple refused to take office with him. During the next session of Parliament he condemned the Stamp Act in an eloquent speech, and argued that England had no right to tax the colonies. The renewed overtures and insidious smiles of the court prevailed on him, in 1766, to form a new administration, in which he took the office of privy seal. At the same time he sacrificed his popularity by accepting a peerage, with the title of Earl of Chatham. This was the cabinet that Burke described as a "piece of joinery so whimsically dovetailed; a tesselated pavement without cement," etc. His mental and physical maladies soon became so aggravated that he ceased to take any part in the government, and he resigned in October, 1768. With improved health, he returned to public life about 1771, and spoke often against the ministers. In 1775 he made a brilliant speech on the American war. Alluding to the Boston Port bill, etc., he exclaimed, "You must repeal these acts, and you WILL repeal them. I pledge myself for it that you will repeal them. I stake my reputation on it. I will consent to be taken for an idiot if they are not finally repealed." In 1777 he made a memorable speech against employing Indians to fight in the United States. As he rose to speak in the House of Lords, in 1778, he was seized with an apoplectic fit. He lingered a few weeks, and died in May, 1778, leaving three sons, the second of whom was the celebrated statesman William Pitt the Younger.

"His eloquence," says Brougham, "was of the very highest order: vehement, fiery, close to the subject, concise, sometimes eminently, even boldly, figurative: it was original and surprising, yet quite natural. The fine passages or felicitous *hits* in which all popular assemblies take boundless delight . . . form the grand charm of Lord Chatham's oratory. . . . A noble statement of enlarged views, a generous avowal of dignified sentiments, a manly and somewhat severe contempt for all petty and mean views, always pervaded his whole discourse; and, more than any orator since Demosthenes, he was distinguished by the grandeur of feeling with which he regarded, and the amplitude of survey which he cast upon, the subject-matters of debate. He is the person to whom every one would at once point if desired to name the most successful statesman and most brilliant orator that this country ever produced. Some fragments of his speeches have been handed down to us; but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that far more is manifestly lost than has reached us." Several volumes, entitled "Chatham Papers: Correspondence from the Original MSS.," were published in 1838–40, 4 vols.

See "History of W. Pitt, Earl of Chatham," by FRANCIS THACKERAY, 2 vols., 1827; JOHN ALMON, "Anecdotes of W. Pitt, Earl of Chatham," 2 vols., 1792; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" MACAULAY'S Review of Thackeray's "Life of Chatham," 1834; MACAULAY, "Essay on the Earl of Chatham," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1844; LOUIS DE VIELCASTEL, "Essai historique sur les deux Pitt," 2 vols., 1846.

Pitt, (The Right Honourable WILLIAM,) a celebrated statesman and debater, was the second son of the preceding, and was born at Hayes, in Kent, in May, 1759. At the age of seven, when he heard that his father was raised to the peerage, he said, "I am glad that I am not the eldest son. I want to speak in the House of Commons, like papa." He received the rudiments of education at home, under the diligent supervision of his father, and acquired great proficiency in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, before he entered Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1773. Having chosen the profession of the law, he took chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1780. In 1781 he entered Parliament for Appleby, as an opponent of the ministry, and before the end of the second session assumed his place in the first rank of debaters. His talents and conduct amply justified and responded to the partiality with which the public regarded the son of the Great Commoner. He acquired a new claim to public favour by a motion (in May, 1782) for a reform in the representation, which was rejected by a small majority. His principles at that time were the same with those of the Whigs. On the formation of the ministry of Lord Shelburne, in July, 1782, Mr. Pitt was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. By a coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, this ministry was forced to resign in March, 1783, and Pitt became the leader of the opposition in the House. The king, after procuring the defeat of Fox's India bill, dismissed Fox and Lord North, whose coalition was very unpopular, and appointed Pitt first lord of the treasury (prime minister) in December, 1783. He had to contend against a large majority in the House, led by Fox, Burke, North, and Sheridan, who triumphed in sixteen divisions. This important contest lasted until March, 1784, when Parliament was dissolved. His appeal to the people resulted in a great triumph of the minister, who, thus sustained by the favour of the court and by that of the nation, became at the age of twenty-five the most powerful subject of Europe.

The first eight years of his administration were peaceful and prosperous. A new constitution for the East India Company was framed in 1784, and a new sinking-fund established in 1786. He changed his course on the question of parliamentary reform, which he opposed at several periods after 1792. He supported with his eloquence and his vote the motions of Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave-trade. "All authorities agree," says Brougham, "in placing his speech on the slave-trade, in 1791, before any other effort of his genius." Yet he permitted, for many years, every one of his colleagues to vote against the abolition, and thus furnished the ground of the gravest charge to which his memory is exposed. His ascendency was confirmed by the excesses of the French Revolution, and by the division which that subject produced in the Whig party; but the tide of his success began to ebb when he involved England in a war with the French republic in 1793,—a war which, according to Alison, added three hundred millions to the national debt. (See BONAPARTE, and GEORGE III.) "His conduct of the war," says Brougham, "betrayed no extent of views, no commanding notions of policy. To form one coalition after another in Germany, and subsidize them with millions of free gift, or aid with profuse loans, until all the powers in our pay were defeated in succession, and most of them either destroyed or converted into allies of the enemy,—such were all the resources of his diplomatic policy." In 1800 an act for

the union of Ireland with Great Britain was passed in the Parliament of the latter. He resigned office in March, 1801, and was succeeded by Addington. The ostensible cause of his resignation was that the king objected to the measures which Pitt proposed for the relief of the Roman Catholics. Alison intimates that he retired to make way for a pacific administration.

A combination of Whigs and Tories having been formed against Addington, he resigned, and Pitt was again appointed prime minister, in May, 1804. The new ministry was formed exclusively of Tories. The premature death of Pitt appears to have been hastened by the vexation which he suffered from the failure of the new coalition, and the victories of Bonaparte at Ulm and Austerlitz. He died on the 23d of January, 1806, having never been married.

"Unequalled in the ability with which he overcame the jealousies and awakened the activity of cabinets," says Alison, "he was by no means equally felicitous in the warlike measures which he recommended for their adoption. Napoleon has observed that he had no turn for military combinations; and a retrospect of the campaigns which he had a share in directing, must confirm the justice of the opinion. By not engaging England as a principal in the contest, and trusting for land operations to the continental armies put in motion by British subsidies, he prolonged the war for an indefinite period." ("History of Europe.") He is admitted by all parties to have been a consummate debater, and almost unequalled as a master of sarcasm. His declamation was copious, polished, and impressive. He poured forth a long succession of round and stately periods, with a full and sonorous voice and with an unbending dignity of manner. "Yet, with all this excellence," says Brougham, "the last effect of the highest eloquence was for the most part wanting: we seldom forgot the speaker, or lost the artist in the work." His private character is described as amiable. Pride appears to have been his principal fault.

See BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" "Memoirs of W. Pitt," by GEORGE TOMLINE, 1821; MACAULAY, article "William Pitt," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" LORD STANHOPE, (MAHON,) "Life of William Pitt," 1862; JOHN GIFFORD, "History of the Political Life of William Pitt," 3 vols., 1809; PIERRE CHANIN, "Vie de M. Pitt," 1805; AUGUSTE VIDALIN, "Étude sur la Carrière de W. Pitt," 1851; ALISON, "History of Europe;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1856, and "The Addington and Pitt Administrations," in the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1858.

Pit'ta-cus, [Πιττακός,] a celebrated Greek statesman, philosopher, and poet, called one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, was born at Mitylene, in Lesbos, about 650 B.C. He distinguished himself in a battle against the Athenians (whose leader, Phrynon, he killed) in 606 B.C. About 590 he was chosen supreme ruler by the popular party, which had expelled the aristocratic party. The poet Alcæus belonged to the latter, and was exiled in the time of Pittacus. Having governed the state wisely for ten years, he resigned his office in 580 B.C. He was famous as an elegiac poet; but only a few of his lines are extant. Died in 569 B.C.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; SUIDAS, "Pittacus."

Pitthée. See PITTHEUS.

Pit'theŭs, [Gr. Πιτθεύς; Fr. PITTHÉE, pe'tā',] a son of Pelops and Hippodami'a, was a king of Trœzene, the father of Æthra, and grandfather of Theseus. Pausanias ascribes to him a work on the art of speaking.

Pit'tis, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born in the Isle of Wight, entered Trinity College, Oxford, about 1652. Died in 1687.

Pittoni, pĕt-to'nee, (BATTISTA,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Vicenza about 1520; died after 1585.

Pittoni, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1687. Among his best works is "The Miracle of the Loaves." Died in 1767.

Pittorio, pĕt-to're-o, or **Pittori**, pĕt-to'ree, [Lat. PICTO'RIUS,] (LODOVICO BIGI,) a Latin poet, born at Ferrara in 1454. He wrote "Candida," (1491,) "Moral Epigrams," ("Epigrammata moralia," 1516,) and other poems. Died about 1524.

Pitts, (WILLIAM,) an English sculptor, called "the British Cellini," was born in London in 1790. He learned the trade of gold-chaser. He displayed a fine fancy for design, and remarkable executive skill. Among his works are "The Creation of Eve," (1824,) "The Shield of Æneas," (1828,) "The Shield of Hercules," (1834,) and the "Apotheoses of Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton," in bas-relief. He committed suicide in 1840.

Pi'us [It. PIO, pee'o; Fr. PIE, pee] **I.**, Pope or Bishop of Rome, was born at Aquileia. He succeeded Hyginus in 142 A.D., and died in 157. His successor was Anicetus.

Pius (or **Pio**) **II.**, POPE, (ÆNE'AS SYL'VIUS **Piccolomini**—pĕk-ko-lom'e-nee,) was born at Corsignano, Tuscany, in 1405. He was liberally educated, and was familiar with the ancient classics. In 1535 he produced a history of the Council of Bâle. He was a partisan of this council in its contest against Pope Eugenius IV., and became the secretary of Felix V., who was elected pope in place of Eugenius, whom the council deposed. About 1442 he entered the service of the emperor Frederick III., of whom he wrote a history, "Historia Rerum Friderici III." In the pontificate of Nicholas V., Æneas Sylvius was sent as nuncio to Germany. He distinguished himself as a negotiator and orator on various occasions. He became a cardinal in 1456, and was elected pope in 1458, in place of Calixtus III. In 1459 he procured the meeting of a European congress on the subject of a crusade against the Turks; but the jealousies and dissensions among the Christian powers rendered his efforts abortive. He issued a bull in which he retracted and condemned what he had formerly written in favour of the supremacy of councils. He died in August, 1464, and was succeeded by Paul II. Pius II. was an eminent historian and scholar. Among his numerous works are "Epistolæ," (1473,) and a "History of Bohemia," (1475,) which are highly prized.

See "Pii II. Commentarii Rerum memorabilium," an autobiography, published by his secretary, GOBELINUS, 1477 and 1614; CAMPANUS or CAMPMANUS, "Vita Pii II.;" PLATINA, "Vita Pontificum;" HELWING, "De Pii II. Rebus gestis," 1825; VOIGT, "Æneas Piccolomini," Berlin, 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pius III., POPE, (FRANCESCO **Todeschini Piccolomini**—to-dĕs-kee'nee pĕk-ko-lom'e-nee,) born at Sienna in 1439, was a nephew of Pius II. He succeeded Alexander VI. in September, 1503, and died in October of the same year. His successor was Julius II.

Pius IV., POPE, (GIOVANNI ANGELO **de' Medici**—dā mĕd'e-chee,) was born at Milan in 1499, and was an uncle of the eminent Carlo Borromeo. He was elected pope, in place of Paul IV., about the end of 1559. He convoked the Council of Trent which reassembled in 1561 and finished its labours in 1563. The decrees of this council in relation to discipline, etc. were rejected by the French. He is represented by some historians as an able but rather unscrupulous pontiff. He died in December, 1565, and was succeeded by Pius V.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes."

Pius V., POPE, (MICHELE **Ghislieri**—gĕs-le-ā'ree,) was born at or near Alessandria in 1504. He became a cardinal in 1557, and Inquisitor-General of Christendom. In 1566 he was elected pope. He was a rigorist in discipline, and a violent persecutor of dissenters. Palearius, Zanetti, and other learned men were put to death by his inquisitors. He published in 1568 the bull "In Cœna Domini," which asserts the extreme ultramontane doctrines in relation to the papal supremacy. The publication of this bull was forbidden by the Kings of France and Spain and the Emperor of Germany. Pius V. was one of the allies whose fleet gained the victory of Lepanto over the Turks, in 1571. He died in 1572, and was succeeded by Gregory XIII.

See RANKE, "History of the Popes;" AGATIO DI SOMMA, "Vida di Pio Quinto;" J. B. FEUILLET, "Vie du Pape Pie V," 1674; DE FALLOUX, "Histoire de Saint Pie V," 2 vols., 1844; "Life and Pontificate of Saint Pius V.," by REV. JOSEPH MENDHAM, 1832.

Pius VI., POPE, (Cardinal ANGELO **Braschi**—brâs-kee,) was born at Cesena in 1717. He succeeded Clement XIV. in February, 1775. He drained the Pontine marshes, and enriched the Museum of the Vatican. In 1782 he went in person to Vienna to treat with the emperor Joseph, who had suppressed convents and meddled with spiritual affairs in a manner which dis-

pleased the pope. He failed in his effort to change the purpose of the emperor. The French Revolution involved him in a still greater trouble. He entered into alliance with Austria and other powers against the French republic. After his states had been invaded by Bonaparte, he sued for peace, which he obtained by the treaty of Tolentino, in 1797. To avenge the death of General Duphot, (who was killed by a Roman mob,) the French army entered Rome in February, 1798, and deposed the pope, who was conveyed to Valence, in France, where he died in August, 1799.

See FERRARI, "Vita Pii VI.," 1802; TAVANTI, "Fasti del Papa Pio VI.," 3 vols., 1804; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire de Pie VI," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pius VII., POPE, (GREGORIO BARNABA LUIGI **Chiaramonti**—ke-ä-rä-mon'tee,) was born at Cesena in August, 1742. He became a cardinal, and Bishop of Imola, in 1785. After the French had become masters of Imola, he exhorted his people to submit to the new régime. He was elected pope by a conclave of cardinals assembled at Venice in March, 1800, and appointed Cardinal Consalvi secretary of state. The first important event of his reign was a treaty with Bonaparte, by which the Roman Catholic religion was re-established in France. This treaty, called the Concordat, was signed on the 15th of July, 1801. In compliance with the request of Bonaparte, Pius went to Paris and crowned or anointed him as emperor in December, 1804. He refused to comply with the will of Napoleon when the latter required him to banish the English, Russians, and Swedes from the Papal States, (1806,) and resisted him in other designs. The French army occupied Rome in February, 1808, but permitted the pope to retain some temporal power. In May, 1809, Napoleon issued a decree that the Papal States were united to the French empire. The pope, having resorted to a bull of excommunication against his adversaries, was seized and abducted from Rome in July, 1809. He was detained at Savona, near Genoa, until 1812, and was then removed to Fontainebleau. In his captivity the pope firmly resisted the will of the emperor, who probably wished him to transfer his court from Rome to Avignon. Pius refused to give canonical institution to the bishops appointed by Napoleon. In January, 1813, he was persuaded to sign a new concordat and to make concessions, which, however, by the advice of his cardinals, he soon retracted. In January, 1814, he received an order or permission to return to Rome, which he entered in May. He afterwards made some laudable reforms. He died in August, 1823, and was succeeded by Leo XII. Pius VII. left a fair reputation for moderation and other virtues.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire de Pie VII," 2 vols., 1836; COHEN, "Précis historique sur Pie VII," 1823; A. DE BEAUCHAMP, "Histoire des Malheurs de Pie VII," 1814; GUADET, "Esquisses historiques et politiques sur Pie VII," 1823; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1858; "Recollections of the Last Four Popes," by CARDINAL WISEMAN, London, 1858.

Pius VIII., POPE, (Cardinal FRANCESCO **Castiglioni**—käs-tèl-yo'nee,) was born at Cingoli in 1761. He succeeded Leo XII. in March, 1829, and issued an encyclical letter in which he denounced religious toleration, the freedom of the press, and civil marriage, as impious. He died in November, 1830. His successor was Gregory XVI.

Pius IX., [Ital. PIO NONO, pee'o no'no,] POPE, (GIOVANNI MARIA **Mastai Ferretti**—mäs'tī fĕr-ret'tee,) was born, of a noble family, at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, on the 13th of May, 1792. He visited South America in 1823 on a religious mission, and was made Archbishop of Spoleto in 1827. In 1840 he obtained the dignity of cardinal. He was elected by acclamation the successor of Pope Gregory XVI. in June, 1846. He granted an amnesty to political transgressors, and acquired great popularity by various measures of reform which he commenced soon after his election. His first secretary of state, Cardinal Gizzi, was a friend of progress and a liberal policy. The expenses of the papal court were reduced, the censorship of the press was modified, and the Jews were relieved from some oppressive regulations. His reforms were partly frustrated by the ill will of many of his functionaries, who opposed innovation. His popularity began to decline before the end of 1847. Excited and elated by the French revolution, the Italian liberals required greater concessions than the pope was willing to grant. After several violent demonstrations of the populace, Pius IX. escaped from Rome in disguise in November, 1848, and retired to Gaëta. A republic was organized at Rome in February, 1849, but was subverted by a French army which took the city in July of that year and restored the pope. Among the later events of his pontificate was the formal definition and recognition of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception as a part of the Roman Catholic creed, (1854.) During the war which Austria waged against the French and Sardinians in 1859, the people of the Romagna and the legations revolted against the pope, and the Papal States were annexed to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. In January, 1860, the pope issued an anathema, or bull, against those who abetted the invasion of his dominions. This was probably aimed at Napoleon III., who suppressed the journal in which it was published. Rome was declared the capital of the new kingdom of Italy in 1860, after which the question of the pope's temporal power remained for some time one of the great problems of European diplomacy. The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by the French court (1861) was accompanied by the reservation that "French troops shall continue to occupy Rome so long as the interests which caused their presence shall not be protected by sufficient guarantees." The pope was the only power that recognized the "Confederate States of North America." About the 10th of Dec., 1866, the French army departed from Rome, and Italy was relieved from the presence of foreign soldiery for the first time probably in a thousand years. He convoked by an encyclical letter an œcumenical council which met at Rome, Dec., 1869, to assert or define the dogma of the pope's infallibility, which, after a long deliberation, was finally established in July, 1870. The Italian army took Rome on the 20th of Sept., and the temporal power of the pope was then abolished, but Pius remained in Rome until his death, Feb. 7, 1878.

Pius X., POPE, (CARDINAL GUISEPPE Sar'to,) was born, of an humble peasant family, at Riese, a small Venetian town, on the 2d of June, 1835. He was ordained in 1858 and was made parish priest at Salsano in 1867. In 1884 Pope Leo XIII. appointed him bishop of Mantua, and on June 12, 1893, made him cardinal. He was soon after appointed patriarch of Venice, and on Aug. 4, 1903, elected to the papacy by the College of Cardinals to succeed Leo XIII. Died Aug. 20, 1914.

Pius XI., POPE, (AMBROSE DAMIEN ACHILLE RATTI,) was born May 30, 1857, at Desio, near Milan. He was ordained priest in 1879 made Prefect of the Ambrosian Library 1907, and Vice-Prefect of the Vatican Library in 1912. He was made Nuncio Apostolic in Poland, and Titular Archbishop of Lepanto 1919, and in June, 1921, Archbishop of Milan, and Cardinal. He succeeded Benedict XV. as Pope, on the 6th of February, 1922.

Pizarro, pe-zär'ro, [Sp. pron. pe-thär'ro; Fr. PIZARRE, pe'zăr',] (FRANCISCO,) the conqueror of Peru, was born at Truxillo, in Spain, about 1475. He was the natural son of Gonzalo Pizarro, who was a colonel in the Spanish army. He was employed as a swineherd in his youth, and never learned to read or write. The date of his emigration to the New World has not been preserved; but in 1510 he took part in the expedition of Ojeda from Hispaniola to Terra Firma. He afterwards served under Balboa, with whom he performed an arduous march across the mountains from Darien to the Pacific Ocean. In 1522 Pizarro, who had risen to the rank of captain, associated himself, at Panamá, with Almagro and a rich priest named De Luque, in an enterprise to explore and conquer the region which lies south of the Isthmus of Darien. Having enlisted in his service about one hundred desperadoes, he sailed from Panamá with one small vessel in November, 1524. His first expedition was unsuccessful and attended with great hardships. He renewed the enterprise in 1526, but made slow progress and lost many men. He landed at the

city of Tumbez without opposition, and was stimulated to pursue his project by the sight of the gold trinkets and utensils which the natives displayed in great profusion. Having explored the coast as far as Truxillo, about 9° south latitude, he found it inexpedient to proceed with his reduced force, and returned to Panamá in 1528. With the consent of Almagro and De Luque, Pizarro went to Spain to solicit aid from the king. In this mission he was successful. He procured for himself an appointment as governor and captain-general of the region which he might conquer for a distance of two hundred leagues south of Santiago; but he neglected to obtain any high office for Almagro, who was disgusted with this perfidious conduct. In January, 1531, Pizarro sailed from Panamá with one hundred and eighty men and about thirty horses, leaving Almagro behind to muster reinforcements. A civil war which raged in Peru between Atahualpa and Huascar presented a favourable opportunity for his design. Having marched across the sierra of the Andes to Caxamarca, he met the Inca Atahualpa in November, 1532. The treacherous and audacious Spaniard seized the Inca, who had come to the Spanish camp for a friendly interview. To obtain his liberty, the Inca offered to fill a room twenty-two feet long and sixteen feet wide with golden vessels and utensils, etc. up to a line as high as he could reach. Pizarro assented to this proposal, and obtained about 1,326,000 *pesos* of gold, the value of which Prescott estimates at over fifteen millions of dollars; but he caused Atahualpa to be put to death by the garote. "The blood-stained annals of the conquest," says Prescott, "afford no such example of cold-hearted and systematic persecution, not of an enemy, but of one whose whole deportment had been that of a friend and benefactor." In November, 1533, Pizarro entered Cuzco, the capital, and the conquest of Peru was virtually effected. Civil war broke out in 1537 between Pizarro and Almagro, who was defeated and executed in 1538. (See ALMAGRO.) To avenge his death, a conspiracy was formed by Almagro the Younger, and Pizarro was assassinated at Lima in June, 1541. "The name of Pizarro became a by-word of perfidy," says Prescott, who, however, praises his invincible constancy.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Peru;" ROBERTSON, "History of America;" ZARATE, "Historia de la Conquista de Peru;" HERRERA, "Novus Orbis;" GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA, "Comentarios Reales;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pizarro, (GONZALO,) a brother of the preceding, was born about 1506. He went to the New World in 1530, and served under Francisco Pizarro in Peru. According to Prescott, he was inferior in talent to his brother, but quite as unscrupulous. He was appointed governor of Quito in 1540, and discovered the river Napo. In 1544 he became the leader of malcontents who revolted against the viceroy Nuñez. About the end of 1545 the latter was defeated and killed in battle by Pizarro, who remained master of Peru. He in turn was defeated near Cuzco by the viceroy Gasca in April, 1548, and beheaded in the same month.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru;" HERRERA, "Novus Orbis."

Pizarro, (HERNANDO,) was a half-brother of the preceding. He left Spain in 1530, and took a prominent part in the conquest of Peru. With a force of about seven hundred men he defeated Almagro at Las Salinas in April, 1538. He returned to Spain in 1539, and was imprisoned twenty years, probably for the execution of Almagro. Died about 1566.

Pizarro, (JUAN,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Truxillo about 1505. He assisted in the conquest of Peru, and became governor of Cuzco. He was killed in battle at Cuzco in 1535.

Pizarro, (PEDRO,) a Spanish historian and soldier of the sixteenth century, born at Toledo, was a relative of the celebrated commander Francisco Pizarro. He wrote a work entitled "Account of the Discovery and Conquest of the Kingdoms of Peru." ("Relaciones del Descubrimiento y Conquista de los Reynos del Peru,") published about 1847.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. ii. book iii.

Pizzi, pĕt'see or pit'see, (GIOACCHINO,) an Italian poet, born in Rome in 1716. Among his poems is "The Vision of Eden," (1778.) Died in 1790.

Plaas, van der, vän der plăss, written also **Plas**, (DAVID,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1647. He passed some years at Venice. Died at Amsterdam in 1704.

Placæus. See LA PLACE, DE, (JOSUÉ.)

Placcius, plăt'se-ŭs, (VINCENZ,) a German writer, born at Hamburg in 1642. He published, besides other works, "Atlantis Retecta," a poem, (1659,) and "Treatise on Anonymous and Pseudonymous Works and Writers," ("De Scriptis et Scriptoribus anonymis et pseudonymis Syntagma," 1674.) Died in 1699.

Place, (FRANCIS,) an English engraver and painter, born in Durham. His etchings are highly commended. Died in 1728.

Place, de la, (JOSUÉ.) See LA PLACE, DE.

Place, de la, dẹh lă plăss, (PIERRE,) a French Protestant jurist, born at Angoulême about 1520. He wrote a journal or history of public events in France from 1556 to 1561, (1565,) and other works. He became president of the *cour des aides*, Paris, in the reign of Henry II. He was a victim of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572.)

Place, de la, (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a mediocre French writer of fiction and dramas, born at Calais in 1707; died in 1793.

Place, La, (PIERRE SIMON.) See LAPLACE.

Pla-cen-ti'nus, [It. PIACENTINO, pe-ä-chĕn-tee'no,] an Italian jurist of the twelfth century, born at Piacenza; died in 1192.

Placentius, plăt-sĕn'se-ŭs, (PETER,) or **Johann Leo**, a German writer, who lived about 1530, and wrote a Latin poem entitled "The Battle of the Pigs," ("Pugna Porcorum,") in which every word begins with P.

Placette, La. See LA PLACETTE.

Pla-cid'i-a, [Fr. PLACIDIE, plă'se'de',] a Roman princess, born about 390 A.D., was a daughter of Theodosius the Great. She was taken captive by the Goths, and became the wife of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, (414.) Died in 450 A.D.

Plac'i-tus Pa-pȳr-i-en'sis, (SEXTUS,) sometimes called SEXTUS PLATON'ICUS or SEXTUS EMPIR'ICUS, a physician, who is supposed to have lived about the fourth century. He wrote a work "On Medicaments made from Animals," ("De Medicamentis ex Animalibus.")

Plaidy, pla'dee, (LOUIS,) a German musician, born at Wermsdorf, in Saxony, November 28, 1810. He began life as a performer on the violin, but forsook that instrument for the piano, and earned a great reputation as a teacher at the Leipsic Conservatorium. Died at Grimma, March 3, 1874.

Plaisance, de, DUC. See LEBRUN.

Plana, plä'nä, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO AMEDEO,) BARON, an Italian savant, born in 1781. He became director of the observatory at Turin, professor of analysis, and senator. He published, besides other works, a "Theory of the Motion of the Moon," (1832.) Died in 1864.

Planard, de, dẹh plă'nar', (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE EUGÈNE,) a French dramatist, born in Aveyron in 1783. He produced successful comedies and comic operas. Died in 1855.

Planché, plon'shā', (JAMES ROBINSON,) an English dramatist, born in London in 1796. He published about 1827 "Lays and Legends of the Rhine," and "The Descent of the Danube." He composed numerous successful dramas and operas, among which were "Oberon" and "Charles XII.," (1828.) He also wrote a "History of British Costume," (1834.) Died at Chelsea, May 29, 1880.

Planche, plŏnsh, (JEAN BAPTISTE GUSTAVE,) a French *littérateur* and critic, born in Paris in 1808. He wrote many able criticisms on art and literature for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and published "Literary Portraits," (4 vols., 1836–49.) Died in 1857.

Planche, (JOSEPH,) a French Hellenist, born at Ladinhac (Cantal) in 1762, was professor at the Collége Bourbon, at Paris. He published, besides other books for students, a "Greek-French Dictionary," (1809,) which

was successful and was adopted in the university. Died in 1853.

Plancher, plôn'shā', (URBAIN,) a French monk and historian, born in Anjou in 1667. He wrote a "History of Burgundy," (3 vols., 1739–48.) Died in 1750.

Planciades. See FULGENTIUS.

Plancius, plän'se-us, (PIETER,) a Dutch theologian, born in Flanders in 1552, was a zealous Calvinist. He preached at Brussels and Amsterdam. By his astronomical and nautical science he rendered good service to the commerce of Holland. Died in 1622.

Planck, plänk, (GOTTLIEB JAKOB,) an eminent German theologian and church historian, born at Nürtingen, in Würtemberg, in 1751. He was professor of theology at Göttingen from 1784 to 1833. His principal works are a "History of the Protestant Doctrinal System," ("Geschichte der Bildung des Protestantischen Lehrbegriffs," 6 vols., 1781–1800,) and a "History of the Origin and Development of the Organization of the Christian Church," (5 vols., 1803–05.) Died in 1833.

See LUECKE, "Dr. G. J. Planck: biographischer Versuch."

Planck, (HEINRICH LUDWIG,) a son of the preceding, was born at Göttingen in 1785. He wrote several theological and exegetical works, and was professor of theology at Göttingen. Died in 1831.

Plançon, plôn'sôn', (GUILLAUME,) a French physician, born at Javron, in Maine. He translated Galen's "Commentary on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates," (1551.) Died in 1611.

Plan'cus, (LUCIUS MUNATIUS,) a profligate Roman politician, who was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war. He took arms for the senate in 43 B.C., but soon deserted to Antony, and was consul in 42 B.C. In 32 B.C. he abandoned Antony and became a partisan of Octavius. He was the person to whom Horace addressed the seventh ode of his first book.

His brother, TITUS MUNATIUS PLANCUS BURSA, was tribune of the people in 52 B.C. He was a violent enemy of Milo, and caused a popular riot at the funeral of Clodius, for which he was prosecuted by Cicero, and condemned about 50 B.C.

Planer, plā'nẹr, (JOHANN JACOB,) a German botanist and physician, born at Erfurt in 1743. He translated Linnæus's "Systema Naturæ" into German, (1774,) and wrote several scientific treatises. Died in 1789.

Planque, plôNk, (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Amiens in 1696. He published a good manual of surgery, "Chirurgie complète," (2 vols., 1744,) and "Select Library of Medicine," ("Bibliothèque choisie de Médecine," 10 vols., 1748–70.) Died in 1765.

Planquette, plôn'kĕt', (ROBERT,) a French musical composer, born in Paris, July 31, 1850. He has produced songs, chansonnettes, and operettas. Of the latter, "Les Cloches de Corneville," (1877,) known in this country as "The Chimes of Normandy," is the most popular. Others are "Paul Jones," (1889,) "Le Talisman," (1893,) etc. Died January 28, 1903.

Plant, plänt, (JOHANN TRAUGOTT,) a German writer, born at Dresden in 1756. He wrote a "Biographical and Critical Treatise on the History of German Poetry," (1782,) and other works. Died in 1794.

Planta, plän'tä, (JOSEPH,) a Swiss historian and philologist, born in the Grisons in 1744. He became in 1799 principal librarian of the British Museum. He was secretary of the Royal Society of London for twenty years or more. He published a "History of the Helvetic Confederacy," (2 vols., 1800,) and other works. Died December 3, 1827.

Planta, de, dẹh plän'tä, (MARTIN,) a Swiss natural philosopher, born in 1727. He is said to have been the inventor of electrical machines with plates, *(à plateaux.)* Died in 1772.

Plantade, plôn'tăd', (CHARLES HENRI,) a French musician and composer, born at Pontoise in 1764. He produced songs, operas, and sacred compositions which were popular in their day, but have now fallen into oblivion. Died in Paris, December 18, 1839.

Plantade, de, dẹh plôn'tăd', (FRANÇOIS,) a French astronomer, born at Montpellier in 1670. He wrote "Observations on the Aurora Borealis," (1730.) He made some good maps of Languedoc. Died in 1741.

Plantagenet. See EDMUND PLANTAGENET.

Plantagenet. See HENRY II. OF ENGLAND.

Plantin, plôn'tăN', (CHRISTOPHE,) an eminent printer, born near Tours, in France, in 1514. He became the proprietor of a printing-office in Antwerp about 1550. His publications were renowned for correctness and beauty. He employed Kilian, Pulmann, (or Poelmann,) and other learned men as correctors of the press. His most remarkable performance was an edition of a Polyglot Bible, superintended by Arias Montanus, (1568–72.) Died in 1589.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Plantin, plôn'tăN', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Swiss historian, born at Lausanne about 1625. He wrote a "History of Switzerland," ("Helvetia antiqua et nova," 1656,) and other works. Died about 1680.

Planude. See PLANUDES.

Pla-nū'dēs, [Gr. *Πλανούδης*; Fr. **Planude**, plä'nüd',] (MAXIMUS,) a Byzantine monk, born at Nicomedia, was sent by Andronicus II. on a mission to Venice in 1327. He is chiefly noted as an editor of a Greek Anthology, a collection of Greek epigrams, some of which he extracted from an Anthology compiled by Constantinus Cephalas in the tenth century. Planudes was very deficient in the judgment and taste required to edit such a work, and is accused of literary forgeries. His Anthology was printed at Florence in 1494.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Plas, van der, vän dẹr pläs, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born in 1578; died at Brussels in 1634.

Platão. See PLATO.

Platea, plä-tä'ä, (FRANCESCO PIAZZA,) an Italian canonist, born at Bologna about 1390; died in 1460.

Plateau, plä'tō', (JOSEPH ANTOINE FERDINAND,) a Belgian natural philosopher, born at Brussels in 1801. He wrote on optics and on the statics of liquids removed from the effects of gravity. Died September 19, 1883.

Platen, von, fon plä'tẹn, (DUBISLAV FRIEDRICH,) a Prussian general, born in 1714. He served with distinction against the Russians and Swedes in the Seven Years' war, and became a lieutenant-general about 1758. Died in 1787.

Platen-Hallermünde, plä'tẹn häl'lẽr-mün'dẹh, (AUGUST,) COUNT, a German *littérateur*, born at Anspach in 1796. Among his works are a "History of the Kingdom of Naples from 1414 to 1443," and a satirical poem entitled "The Romantic Œdipus." Died in 1835.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" MINCKWITZ, "Graf von Platen als Mench und Dichter," 1838.

Plater, plä'tẹr, (EMILIE,) a Polish heroine, born at Wilna in 1806. She fought, with the rank of captain, against the Russians in the insurrection of 1830. Died in 1831.

See "Emilie Plater, sa Vie et sa Mort," Paris, 1834, and "Life of Countess E. Plater," New York, 1842: "Democratic Review" for July, 1842.

Plater, plä'tẹr, (FÉLIX,) a Swiss physician, born at Bâle in 1536. He lectured and practised with success in that place. He wrote "Medical Practice," ("Praxis Medica," 1602,) often reprinted, and other medical works. Died in 1614.

Plater, (FÉLIX,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1605, and became a physician of Bâle. Died in 1671.

Plater, (STANISLAS,) COUNT, a Polish soldier, historian, and antiquary, born in Lithuania in 1782. He published, in French, a "Historical Atlas of Poland," and several other works. Died in 1851.

Plath, plät, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German scholar, born at Munich in 1807. He was, after 1848, state librarian of Bavaria. Among his works are "Lives and Teachings of Confucius and his Disciples," (1867; 2d vol., 1872,) "China Four Thousand Years Ago," (1869,) "Sources of Chinese History," (1870,) and "History of the People of Manchooria," (1874 *et seq.*) Died at Munich, November 16, 1874.

Platina. See PAUL II.

Platina, plä-tee'nä, (BARTOLOMMEO DE SACCHIS,) an able Italian historian, born at Piadena, near Cremona, in 1421. He wrote, besides other works, "The Lives of the Popes," ("In Vitas Summorum Pontificum Opus," 1479,) a work of much merit, often reprinted,

and a "History of Mantua," (1675.) He became librarian of the Vatican about 1472. Died in 1481. He was a member of the Academy founded at Rome by Pomponius Lætus, and as such was persecuted by Pope Paul II.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Platner, plät'nẹr, (EDUARD,) a German jurist, born at Leipsic in 1786. He wrote, besides many literary essays, a treatise "On the Attic Races," ("De Gentibus Atticis," 1811,) and "Questions on the Roman Criminal Law," (1842.) Died in 1860.

Platner, (ERNST,) a German philosopher and physician, born at Leipsic in 1744, was the father of the preceding. He became professor of medicine at Leipsic in 1770. He had a high reputation as a lecturer and a writer. Among his works are "Anthropology for Physicians and Philosophers," (2 vols., 1774,) and "Philosophic Aphorisms," (2 vols., 1776–82.) His style is commended for precision and elegance. Died in 1818.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Platner, (ERNST ZACHARIAS,) a writer, a son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1773. He published a "Description of Rome," (1830–43.) Died in 1855.

Platner, (JOHANN ZACHARIAS,) a surgeon, born at Chemnitz in 1694, was the father of Ernst, noticed above. He taught at Leipsic, and was a skilful oculist. He wrote, in elegant Latin, "Surgical Institutes," ("Institutiones Chirurgiæ rationales," 1745,) and other works. Died in 1747.

Plā'to,* [Gr. Πλάτων; Lat. PLA'TO; Fr. PLATON, plȧ'tôN'; Ger. the same as the Latin; It. PLATONE, plȧ-to'nȧ; Sp. PLATON, plȧ-tôn'; Port. PLATÃO, plȧ-tŏwN'; Arab. and Persian, AFLÂTOON, a-flȧ'tōōn',] one of the most illustrious philosophers of all time, was born about 429 B.C. He belonged to one of the highest families of Athens, being descended on the side of his father, Aris'to, (or Aris'ton,) from Codrus, and on that of his mother, Pericti'one, he was related to the celebrated lawgiver Solon. As to the place of his birth there is some dispute. Some writers say that he was born at Athens; others, in the island of Ægina. His original name was Aris'tocles, after his grandfather: he was surnamed PLATO, (from πλατύς, "broad,") on account of the breadth of his forehead, or, as some say, of his shoulders. Very little is certainly known of the history of his life, and, as is usual in such cases, the absence of positive information is liberally supplied by what is legendary or fabulous. It is related that while an infant, as he was one day sleeping in a bower on Mount Hymettus, a number of bees dropping honey settled upon his lips, thus foreshadowing the extraordinary sweetness of his eloquence. According to another story, his future greatness was foreshown by a dream of Socrates, who saw in his sleep a young swan coming from the grove of Academus; after nestling in his bosom, it soared aloft, singing sweetly as it rose. The next morning, just as Socrates had finished relating his dream, Aristo presented himself, leading by the hand young Plato, whom he wished to place under the instruction of that distinguished sage.

Plato was a remarkable example of that universal culture which characterized the best period of ancient Greece. He appears to have neglected no branch of science or art which was considered to form any part of a liberal education. He studied music, rhetoric, and painting, and, after the manner of his countrymen, paid great attention to gymnastics, in which he was so expert, we are told, that he contended at the Isthmian and Pythian games. In early life he is said to have turned his attention to poetry, and to have written an epic poem, which, however, on comparing it with the "Iliad," he burned in despair. He also composed some lyrics and several tragedies. But "having once," as Ælian expresses it, "been captivated by the siren of Socrates," he gave himself up wholly to the study of philosophy. He was in his twentieth year, as it appears, when he began to attend the school of Socrates, where he continued until his master's death, (399 B.C.) After this event, in order to escape the persecutions which threatened them, he, with several other Socratic disciples, withdrew to Megara, where they were received by the philosopher Euclid, who had also been a pupil of Socrates. Plato is said subsequently to have travelled extensively, visiting Egypt, Sicily, and Magna Græcia, where he became acquainted with the doctrines of Pythagoras. Some writers speak of his having journeyed into the interior of Asia for the purpose of enriching his mind with the wisdom of the Persians, Babylonians, and other nations of the East; but of this there is not a particle of trustworthy evidence. While in Sicily he became acquainted with Dion, (or Dio,) who introduced him to Dionysius the Elder. But the philosopher, as might well be supposed, was not likely to find much favour in the eyes of an unscrupulous and reckless tyrant. They soon quarrelled, and on one occasion Dionysius, it is said, was so deeply offended with the freedom of some of Plato's remarks, that, had not Dion interposed, he would have punished him with death. Although the tyrant was prevailed on to spare his life, he caused him to be sold as a slave. He was, however, ransomed and set at liberty,—some say by Dion, others, by Anniceris of Cyrene. Having returned to Athens, he opened a school, called the Academy, (*Academia,*) in a grove, which had formerly belonged to a citizen named Academus or Hecademus. His school was numerously attended by young men of the most distinguished families of Athens and of all Greece. Even women were numbered, it is said, among his disciples. After having taught in Athens more than twenty years, he again visited Sicily, at the solicitation of Dion, who hoped that Plato's influence might be successful in winning to philosophy the younger Dionysius, and in establishing, through him, a model government in Syracuse. (For a most interesting account of this experiment and its failure, see Grote's "History of Greece," vols. x. and xi.) He afterwards visited Syracuse for the third time, in order to effect a reconciliation between Dionysius and Dion; but in this attempt he was wholly unsuccessful. He returned to Athens, where he continued to write and teach until his death, which occurred 347 B.C., in his eighty-fourth year. According to some writers, however, he died in his eighty-first year. He was, as Cicero informs us, occupied in writing at the very moment of his death. There is perhaps in the history of the human intellect no example of any one having dedicated himself with a more absolute devotion to philosophy (the "love or study of wisdom") than Plato. He was never married; and, from the time when he first became acquainted with Socrates, (about his twentieth year,) every moment of his long life appears to have been spent in the interest of his favourite pursuit.

This entire dedication of all his powers to one grand object has not been without results of the highest importance to mankind. Probably no other philosopher, of whatever age or nation, has contributed so much as Plato towards the moral and intellectual culture of the human race. This pre-eminence is to be ascribed not solely to his transcendent intellect or to the marvellous depth and comprehensiveness of his philosophic views, but also in no small measure to his poetic power, and to that unrivalled grace and beauty of style which led the ancients to say that if Jove should speak Greek he would speak like Plato. Macaulay, alluding to Plato's wonderful power as a writer, speaks of him as "the finest of human intellects, exercising boundless dominion over the finest of human languages." ("Essay on Lord Bacon.") The charms of his style, indeed, by awakening the interest and admiration of all lovers of literature, have doubtless been one of the chief causes of that state of excellent preservation in which his works have come down to us. For, by a singular good fortune, all his philosophical writings, there is reason to believe, have been preserved, not only unmutilated with respect to the different parts, but with the text, comparatively speaking, uncorrupted and unimpaired.

With respect to Plato's character as a man we know scarcely anything except what is revealed in his works. "Despite the disposition of the Greeks for calumny," says Ritter, "there are but few evil rumours against

* Chaucer gives the name PLATON, or PLATONE, and PLATO.

which we have to vindicate the purity of his moral conduct." The same writer not only rejects as unfounded the charges against the purity of Plato's private character, but regards as either wholly unjust or greatly exaggerated the imputation against him of malice or ill feeling towards certain other disciples of Socrates, such as Xenophon, Euclid, Aristippus, and others, whose views on many points differed widely from his own. Plato has been accused by some modern writers of being wanting in patriotism and in a sympathy for humanity. Both of these charges seem to us unjust. The state of political morals in his time was such that he could scarcely hope to effect any good by taking an active part in public affairs. By doing so, there is every reason to believe, he would have only embroiled himself in an endless conflict with men with whom his standard of right would not permit him to co-operate. Besides, his talents do not appear to have fitted him for politics; and he is certainly not to be censured for confining himself to that field of labour for which nature had best qualified him. The charge that he was wanting in a sympathy for human nature appears to have no other foundation than the fact that he had no sympathy with vice and ignorance, two most conspicuous features in the human nature which he saw around him. Yet the great object, and, we may add, the tendency, of nearly all his teachings was to make mankind happier by making them wiser and better.*

With respect to Plato's philosophic system, it is impossible to say with any precision how much of it was properly his own, and how much was derived from his great master. (See SOCRATES.) It is a fine saying of Mr. Emerson, that "Socrates and Plato are the double star which the most powerful instruments will not entirely separate."† The plan and limits of the present work will permit us only to glance at some of the most striking characteristics of Plato's philosophy as we find it unfolded in his writings. His system may be considered from two points of view,—the one having reference to the *method*, the other to the *results*, of his philosophic investigations. His method, which appears to be scarcely more than an extension of that of Socrates, was undoubtedly a great improvement on the methods of previous philosophers.

But the admirable lessons of his great teacher, respecting the manner and spirit with which the search after truth should be conducted, would in all probability have been quickly forgotten and lost to the world, had not Plato made them immortal by his writings. Referring the reader to the article on SOCRATES for a brief notice of the Socratic method, we shall here limit ourselves to simply calling attention to some of the most remarkable points in Plato's philosophic creed, without attempting, in our narrow space, to give even a complete outline of his system. He taught that God was the supreme Idea or Essence of the universe, comprising within himself all other beings, and was the Cause of all things, celestial and terrestrial. He alone is good, without envy, willing good to all so far as each is capable of receiving it: God alone is unchangeable. Plato strongly condemned the views, then prevalent, which represented the gods as having human passions and as influenced by selfish human motives. While he taught the existence of one supreme God, the source and upholder of all things, he appears to have recognized, at the same time, a class of inferior deities, or beings with godlike attributes, far superior to man. One of the most remarkable features of Plato's philosophy is his theory of ideas. With him, an idea is not simply an image or conception formed by the human mind: it is rather an eternal thought of the Divine mind. He held that the human soul is not only immortal, but that it has always existed.‡ In its pre-existent state it has had a perception of the eternal ideas (*i.e.* the perfect forms or patterns of things) as they exist in the mind of God. A dim, shadowy remembrance of those celestial patterns is what sometimes enables us to form a conception of loveliness, virtue, etc. far more perfect, more divine, than anything our mortal eyes have ever beheld. It is thus that the gifted painter is enabled to give us forms of beauty more exquisite than any that can be found in this world. It is thus, also, that on hearing of a generous action we are enabled to form an idea of generosity; for it is obvious that such an action could have no significance to one who had never known the feeling of generosity in his soul: in a perfectly selfish man, if such a one could be found, it would not awaken admiration, but simply contempt. Xenophon tells us, in the second book of his "Anabasis," that Menon the Thessalian considered honesty and truth to be nothing else than stupidity or folly. A Platonist would explain this by saying that all traces of the Divine ideas of truth and justice had, through the love of gain or love of power, become obliterated from his soul. Plato taught that the only way in which men can rise in wisdom and virtue is by striving to restore the lost ideas and to make their minds approximate the mind of God.

Plato appears to have made himself thoroughly acquainted with all the previous philosophic systems which had appeared in Greece. He had not only diligently studied the doctrines of Heraclitus, Pythagoras, and Socrates, but also those of Anaxagoras, Parmenides, and others of less note. "He reduced," says Ritter, "into a beautiful whole the scattered results of the earlier Greek philosophy, reconciling their seeming differences and conflicting tendencies. . . . When, indeed, we compare the barrenness of the earlier philosophers with the fertility of Plato, that love, which he knows so well how to inspire in us, warms almost to veneration, so rich, so varied, and so abundant are his observations, and so profound his knowledge of man and of the world. . . . To such richness of materials Plato united the rarest skill of language and composition to a degree which has never since been equalled."

Respecting Plato's intellectual power as a philosopher, Mr. Emerson grandly observes that "his strength is like the momentum of a falling planet, and his discretion the return of its due and perfect curve." Again he says, "The way to know him [Plato] is to compare him, not with nature, but with other men. How many ages have gone by, and he remains unapproached!" ("Representative Men.")

The philosophic writings of Plato are, with some slight exceptions, in the form of dialogues, in all of which, save one, ("The Laws,") Socrates is one of the chief interlocutors. The different dialogues have been distributed by Schleiermacher into three divisions.

The first division, in which the development of the dialogistic method is the chief object, includes the "Phædrus," "Lysis," "Protagoras," "Laches," "Charmides," "Euthyphro," and "Parmenides," to which are added, by way of appendix or supplement, the "Apology of Socrates," "Critos," "Ion," "Hippias Minor," "Hipparchus," "Minos," and "Alcibiades II." The second division, in which the predominant subject is the explanation of knowledge, including the difference between philosophical and common knowledge, comprises the

* We need scarcely say that we utterly and totally dissent from Macaulay's estimate of Plato's philosophic writings, (see "Essay on Lord Bacon," second part,) which he compares to a magnificent tree, full of beautiful leaves and flowers, but producing no fruit. Writings which have inspired the souls of so many thousands with loftier aspirations and with a more earnest love of virtue, may be truly said to have borne fruit of the most precious kind, compared with which the boasted products of the Baconian philosophy are little better than the apples of the Dead Sea. That Plato's writings have often produced the results which we have ascribed to them will scarcely be denied, we think, by any one familiar with those writings or with the history of antiquity. To cite one example out of many, Cato the Younger, confessedly one of the noblest and most virtuous of all the Romans, when surrounded with misfortunes on every hand, and amid the ruins of his country, sought and found consolation and hope in the sublime teachings of Plato's "Phædo."

† See "Representative Men," article "Plato," the whole of which is well worthy of perusal by those who would have a vivid conception of Plato's power as a philosopher. This essay, it seems to us, is one of Mr. Emerson's happiest efforts; and, if he sometimes exaggerates the greatness and worth of his hero, the fault is more than atoned for by a thorough and vivid appreciation of his subject,—perhaps the most important, as it is the rarest, qualification of a good critic.

‡ He appears to have believed not that the soul has always existed in its present form or condition, or anything like it, but that as God is the source of all things, and as His thoughts and purposes are eternal, the soul may therefore be said to have always had an existence in that infinite Being of whom it is an emanation.

"Gorgias," "Theætetus," "Meno," "Euthydemus," "Cratylus," "Sophistes," "Politicus," ("Statesman,") "Symposium," ("Banquet,") "Phædo," (or "Phædon,") and "Philebus," with an appendix containing the "Theages," "Erastæ," "Alcibiades I.," "Menexenus," "Hippias Major," and "Clitophon." The third division consists of such as contain an objective scientific exposition,—in other words, combine practical science with speculative philosophy: these are the "Republic," "Timæus," and "Critias," to which may be added "The Laws." The first edition of Plato's entire works was that published in Venice by Aldus in 1513; the best are perhaps—first, that of Ast, published at Leipsic, in 9 vols. 8vo, 1819–27, and, second, that of G. Stallbaum, in 8 vols. 8vo, Leipsic, 1821–25, (and the same text in 8 vols. 12mo, 1826.) Jowett's "Dialogues of Plato," in 5 vols., is the best English translation of Plato.

See FRIEDRICH AST, "Plato's Leben und Schriften," Leipsic, 1816; STALLBAUM, "Disputatio de Platonis Vita, Ingenio et Scriptis," prefixed to his edition of Plato's works; RITTER, "History of Ancient Philosophy," translated by A. J. W. MORISON, 4 vols. 8vo, Oxford, 1838; SCHLEIERMACHER, "Introductions to the Dialogues of Plato," translated by WM. DOBSON, 1 vol. 8vo, Cambridge, 1836; CONRAD LAGUS, "Oratio de Vita Platonis," 1538; "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Plato," Edinburgh, 1660; COMBES-DOUNOUS, "Essai historique sur Platon," etc., 2 vols., 1809; A. FOLKER, "Dissertatio de Vita Platonis," 1797; ANDRÉ DACIER, "Plato's Leben, mit einer nähern Angabe seiner philosophischen Lehrsätze, aus dem Französischen," 1829; I. OGIENSKI, "Pericles et Plato: Inquisitio historica et philosophica," 1838; T. VAN SWINDEREN, "Oratio de Platone optimo in Legibus condendis Principe magistro," 1807; also the articles on "Plato" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in SMITH'S "Greek and Roman Biography," etc., and in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," from the pen of DR. HOEFER.

Plato, [Gr. Πλάτων,] an eminent Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, flourished about 428–390 B.C., and was contemporary with Aristophanes. He attacked Cleon and other demagogues in his plays, which displayed keen wit, vigour, and purity of style. Many fragments of them have come down to us. According to some critics, he was a writer of the middle comedy.

Platof, Platov, or **Platow**, plä'tof, Hetman of the Cossacks, was born on the Don about 1760. He served as general in the Russian army which marched to the aid of Prussia in 1806. He harassed the retreating French army in 1812, and entered Paris with a troop of Cossacks in 1814. Died in 1818.

Platon. See PLATO.

Platon, plä'ton, (LEFSHIN or LEFFSCHIN,) an eminent Russian prelate, born near Moscow in 1737. He distinguished himself as an eloquent pulpit orator, and became court preacher to Catherine II. He was appointed Archbishop of Moscow in 1775, and Metropolitan of the Russian Church in 1787. He published many sermons and theological works, which are highly commended. Died in November, 1812.

Platone. See PLATO.

Platt, (THOMAS COLLIER,) an American politician, was born at Owego, New York, in 1833. He was elected to Congress in 1873, and in 1881 to the Senate, but resigned, with his colleague Conkling, the same year, through opposition to Garfield's policy of civil-service reform. In 1880 he became president of the United States Express Company. He was engaged in other business, but devoted his time largely to politics, and for years was the autocrat of the Republican party in New York. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1896. Died March 6, 1910.

Platte-Montagne, plät'môn'tän', (MATTHEW VAN PLATHEN-BERCH or PLATTENBERG,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Antwerp about 1606. He removed to Paris, where he painted portraits and engraved landscapes. Died in 1660. His son NICOLAS (1631–1706) was also a painter and engraver.

Plaute. See PLAUTUS.

Plauto. See PLAUTUS.

Plau'tus, [Fr. PLAUTE, plōt; It. PLAUTO, plŏw'to,] (TITUS MACCIUS,) the most celebrated of the Roman comic poets, was a native of Sarsina, in Umbria. It is supposed that he was born about 254, or, as some say, in 224 B.C. In his youth he served a baker by grinding corn with a hand-mill. Little is known of his history. According to Cicero, he died in 184 B.C. His plays were very popular in his own time, and are generally admired by modern critics. His elegance, refinement, and wit are commended by Cicero and other ancient critics. Horace censures his coarse jests and his versification. The titles of his extant plays are "Amphitruo," "Asinaria," "Aulularia," "Bacchides," "Captivi," "Curculio," "Casina," "Cistellaria," "Epidicus," "Menæchmi," "Mercator," "Miles Gloriosus," "Mostellaria," "Persa," "Pœnulus," "Pseudolus," "Rudens," "Stichus," "Trinummus," and "Truculentus." There is a good English version of Plautus by Bonnel Thornton. The "Captivi" was pronounced the most perfect of comedies by Lessing, who, as a critic, had scarcely any superior.

Play'fair, (JOHN,) an eminent Scottish mathematician and astronomer, born at Benvie, Forfarshire, on the 10th of March, 1748, was educated at the University of Saint Andrew's. He became minister of the parishes of Liff and Benvie in 1773, and professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh in 1785. In 1805 he succeeded Professor Robison as professor of natural philosophy in the same university. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" many articles, among which is a review of La Place's "Traité de Mécanique céleste," (1808.) He published "Elements of Geometry," (1795,) which was extensively used in schools, "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth," (1802,) and "Outlines of Natural Philosophy," (2 vols., 1812.) Among his contributions to the "Transactions" of the Edinburgh Royal Society are "Remarks on the Astronomy of the Brahmins." and "On the Solids of Greatest Attraction." Died in 1819. "He possessed in the highest degree," says Jeffrey, "all the characteristics both of a fine and powerful understanding, at once penetrating and vigilant, but more distinguished perhaps for the caution and sureness (or success) of its march than for the brilliancy or rapidity of its movements."

Play'fair, (LYON,) LORD, an English chemist, born in Bengal, in India, in 1819. He studied at Saint Andrew's, and at Giessen under Liebig. He became in 1843 professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution in Manchester, and in 1858 in the University of Edinburgh. He was for a time postmaster-general and then Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons, and was made vice-president of the Council in 1886. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1883, and a peer in 1892.

Playfair, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish political writer and ingenious inventor, born near Dundee in 1759, was a brother of Professor John Playfair. He made several useful mechanical inventions. About 1814 he became editor of Galignani's "Messenger," in Paris. He afterwards resided in London. Among his numerous works are a "History of Jacobinism," (1795,) and "British Family Antiquity," (9 vols., 1809–12.) Died in 1823.

Plĕas'ŏn-tŏn, (ALFRED,) an American general, born in Washington, D. C., in 1824, graduated at West Point in 1844, served with distinction in the Mexican war and against the Indians in the West and in Florida, and in the civil war became in 1862 a brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a body of cavalry at Antietam, (1862,) and at Chancellorsville, (1863,) and had the chief command of the Union cavalry at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He served in Missouri when that State was invaded by General Price in 1864, and at the end of the war was brevetted brigadier-general for eminent services. In 1888 he went on the retired list with the rank of colonel. Died in Washington, February 17, 1897.

Pleg'mund, an English prelate under the reign of Alfred the Great, was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 890 A.D. He was distinguished for his learning and virtues, and was honoured with the friendship of the king. He is supposed to have had a part in the compilation of the "Saxon Chronicle."

Pleiades, plee'ya-dēz, [Gr. Πλειάδες or Πελειάδες; Fr. PLÉIADES, plā'e-ăd'; Eng. PLEIADS, plee'yads,] the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, were seven in number, and were said to be sisters of the Hyades. Their names were ELECTRA, MAIA, TAYGETE, ALCYONE, CELÆNO.

STEROPE, and MEROPE. According to one legend, they were attendants of Diana, and, to protect them from the amorous pursuit of Orion, were changed into doves and placed among the stars. They were sometimes called ATLANTIDES.

Plempius. See PLEMP.

Plenck, von, fon plĕnk, (JOSEPH JAKOB,) a German surgeon and botanist, born at Vienna in 1738. He published, besides other works, one "On Diseases of the Eyes," ("De Morbis Oculorum," 1777,) and "Figures of Medicinal Plants," ("Icones Plantarum medicinalium," 7 vols., 1788–1804.) Died in 1807.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Plessing, plĕs'sing, (FRIEDRICH VICTOR LEBRECHT,) a German philosopher, born near Magdeburg in 1752. He was professor of philosophy at Duisburg, and wrote two works on the philosophy of the ancients, entitled "Osiris and Socrates," (1783,) and "Memnonium, or an Essay to Unveil the Mysteries of Antiquity," (1787.) Died in 1806.

Plessis. See DUPLESSIS and RICHELIEU.

Plessis, plĕs'see', (JOSEPH OCTAVE,) a Canadian archbishop, born at Montreal, March 3, 1762. In 1801 he was consecrated Bishop of Canata *in partibus*, and made coadjutor to the Bishop of Quebec. This act gave rise to a long controversy with the British government, for the crown had hitherto claimed and exercised the right of presentation to the Roman Catholic bishoprics of Canada. In 1806 he succeeded as Bishop of Quebec, and in 1819 his see was made archiepiscopal. Died at Quebec, December 4, 1825.

Plessis d'Argentré. See ARGENTRÉ, D'.

Plessis-Mornay. See MORNAY.

Plessis-Praslin. See CHOISEUL.

Pleyel, plā'ĕl', (JOSEPH ETIENNE CAMILLE,) a composer and pianist, was born at Strasburg about 1790. He became a partner of Kalkbrenner in the fabrication of pianos in Paris. Died in 1855.

Pleyel, (Madame MARIE FÉLICITÉ DENISE MOKE,) a French pianist, wife of the preceding, was born in Paris, July 4, 1811. From an early age her extraordinary gifts attracted the attention of musicians. She made the tour of the principal European cities, and in 1848 went to Berlin as teacher at the Conservatorium, a position which she retained until 1872. Died March 30, 1875.

Pleyl, plīl, or **Pleyel,** plī'ĕl, (IGNAZ,) a celebrated composer, father of J. E. C. Pleyel, born at Rupperstha1, near Vienna, in 1756 or 1757. Having studied under Haydn and subsequently visited Italy, he was appointed, after his return, chapel-master at Strasburg. In 1795 he settled in Paris, where he established a piano-manufactory and published the "Bibliothèque Musicale." His works are chiefly pieces of instrumental music, which were very popular in his time. Died in 1831.

Plim'soll, (SAMUEL,) an English philanthropist, born at Bristol in 1824. He became prosperous as a coal merchant, and in 1868 began to champion the cause of seamen. In "Our Seamen" he attacked ship-owners so vigourously that the public took up the cause. In 1874 he brought in a bill to establish a fixed load-line, and advocated it so earnestly against vested interests that he won. Since then "Plimsoll's line" has been marked on every English merchantman. Died in 1898.

Pline. See PLINY.

Plinio. See PLINY.

Plinius. See PLINY.

Plin'i-us Va-le-ri-ā'nus, the reputed author of a medical work called "Medicinæ Plinianæ Libri quinque." It is supposed to have been compiled several centuries after the Christian era.

Plin'y [Fr. PLINE, plĕn; It. PLINIO, plee'ne-o] THE ELDER, (or, more fully, **Ca'ius Plin'ius Secun'dus,**) a celebrated Roman naturalist, was born at Verona, or, according to some authorities, Novum Comum, (the modern Como,) in 23 A.D. He served in the army in Germany, under Lucius Pomponius, and returned to Rome about the age of thirty. He studied law, and practised as a pleader for a few years. He was afterwards procurator in Spain in the reign of Nero, and became a friend and favoured officer of Vespasian. We possess but little other information of his public life, except that at the time of his death he had command of a fleet stationed at Misenum. In August, 79 A.D., occurred a great eruption of Vesuvius. Observing the immense cloud of smoke which arose in the form of a tree from the volcano, he embarked at Misenum on a vessel and approached nearer to the scene of danger. He calmly noted the variations of the portentous phenomenon, amidst the shower of cinders and pumice-stones which fell around his vessel, and landed at Stabia. In the ensuing night he attempted to return to the vessel, but he perished on land, suffocated by ashes or sulphurous exhalations. This was probably the eruption which destroyed the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

He left historical and grammatical works, which are lost. The only work of Pliny that has come down to us is his "Natural History," ("Naturæ Historiarum Libri XXXVII.,") which is thus characterized by Cuvier, (in the "Biographie Universelle:") "It is at the same time one of the most precious monuments that antiquity has left for us, and the evidence of an erudition very wonderful in a warrior and statesman. In order to appreciate justly this vast and celebrated composition, it is necessary to direct our attention to the plan, the facts, and the style. The plan is immense. . . . He includes astronomy, natural philosophy, geography, agriculture, commerce, medicine, and the arts, as well as natural history properly so called. . . . Pliny was not an observer like Aristotle; still less was he a man of genius, capable, like that great philosopher, of tracing the laws and relations in accordance with which the works of nature are formed and arranged, *(co-ordonnée.)* In general, he is only a compiler. . . . A comparison of his extracts with the originals which are extant, especially with Aristotle, convinces us that Pliny did not prefer to take from the authors he consulted that which was most important or most exact. In general, he prefers the singular and marvellous. . . . If Pliny has for us little merit as a naturalist and critic, it is far otherwise in respect to his talent as a writer, and the vast treasury of Latin terms and locutions which have made his work one of the richest depositories of the language of the Romans." He was a decided pantheist, and had no faith in the future existence of the human soul. His style is vigorous, condensed, pointed, and abounds in antithesis. Among the best editions of Pliny is that published by Sillig, Hamburg. "His profound erudition," says Buffon, "is enhanced by elevation of ideas and nobleness of style. He not only knew all that could be known in his time, but he had that large faculty of thinking which multiplies science, he had that delicacy *(finesse)* of reflection on which depend elegance and taste, and he imparts to his reader a certain freedom of spirit and boldness of thought, which is the germ of philosophy."

See SALMASIUS, "Exercitationes Plinianæ," 1629; A. JOS. A TURRE REZZONICO, "Disquisitiones Plinianæ," 2 vols., 1763–67; PAUL EBER, "Dissertatio de Vita C. Plinii," 1556; A. L. A. FÉE, "Éloge de Pline le Naturaliste," 1821; BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pliny THE YOUNGER, [Fr. PLINE LE JEUNE, plĕn lĕh zhun,] (or, more fully, **Cai'us Plin'ius Cæcil'ius Secun'dus,**) a Latin author and orator, born at Comum, (now Como,) on Lake Larius, (Lake Como,) in 61 or 62 A.D., was a nephew and adopted son of the preceding. He was a son of Caius Cæcilius and Plinia, a sister of Pliny the Elder. At the age of fourteen he wrote a Greek tragedy. He studied rhetoric under Quintilian, and practised law at Rome. After he had held other high offices, he became, in 103, governor or proconsul of Bithynia. He wrote to Trajan a famous letter, in which he bore testimony to the good morality of the Christians and requested directions in relation to their treatment. Although he was a man of humane disposition, he enforced the law which condemned to death those who refused to abjure their religion. He was a friend of the historian Tacitus. Pliny wrote, besides several works which are lost, a "Panegyric on Trajan," which is greatly admired, and left a collection of Letters, in ten books, which, after those of Cicero, are perhaps the most precious relics of Roman epistolary correspondence that have come down to us. They have

been translated into English by Lord Orrery and Mr. Melmoth.

See MASSON, "Vita Plinii junioris," Amsterdam, 1709; CELLARIUS, "Vita Plinii;" "Life of Pliny the Younger," prefixed to E. THIERFELD'S German version of his Epistles, etc., 1828; OLPE, "Commentatio de C. Plinio Secundo," etc., 1784; JULES JANIN, "Pline le Jeune et Quintilien," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Plitt, (GUSTAV LEOPOLD,) a German divine, born at Genin, March 27, 1836. He studied at Erlangen and Berlin, and in 1867 became professor of church history at Erlangen. He published "Einleitung in die Augustana," (1867–68,) a "Life of Luther," (1883,) and other works. Died at Erlangen, September 10, 1880.

Ploos van Amstel, plōs vän äm'stel, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch amateur engraver and designer, born at Amsterdam in 1726. He imitated many drawings of old Italian, Flemish, Dutch, and German masters, and made a rich collection of the engravings of those artists. Died about 1800. A collection of his imitations was published in 1821.

Plot, (ROBERT,) an English naturalist and antiquary, born in Kent in 1641. He became professor of chemistry at Oxford about 1684, and historiographer-royal in 1688. He published a "Natural History of Oxfordshire," (1677,) and a "Natural History of Staffordshire," (1686.) Died in 1696.

Plotin. See PLOTINUS.

Plo-ti'na, (POMPEIA,) the wife of the emperor Trajan, is represented as a woman of excellent character. She died in the reign of Hadrian, who erected a temple in her honour.

Plo-ti'nus, [Gr. Πλωτῖνος; Fr. PLOTIN, plo'tăn'; Ger. PLOTIN, plo-teen',] an eminent Greek philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, was born at Lycopolis, in Egypt, in 204 A.D. He was a pupil of Ammonius Saccas. In order to become versed in the doctrines of the Oriental sages, he accompanied the expedition of Gordian against Parthia in 243. He taught philosophy at Rome from 245 A.D. until his death, and enjoyed the favour of the emperor Gallienus. He had many disciples. He died about 270 A.D., leaving fifty-four books on abstract subjects of philosophy and metaphysics, which are extant and have exerted an important influence in modern times. His life was written by Porphyry, who was his disciple. Plotinus was preferred by Longinus, who knew him well, to all other philosophers of that time. "He was intensely religious," says Hallam, "and if he had come a century later would, instead of a heathen philosopher, have been one of the first names among the saints of the Church."

See PORPHYRY, "Life of Plotinus," (in Greek;) KIRCHNER, "Die Philosophie des Plotin," 1854; DAUNAS, "Plotin et sa Doctrine," 1848.

Ploucquet, ploo'kā', (GODEFROI,) a metaphysician, born at Stuttgart in 1716. He obtained in 1750 the chair of logic, etc. at Tübingen. Among his numerous works is "Ground-Work of Speculative Philosophy," ("Fundamenta Philosophiæ speculativæ," 1759,) in which he expounds the system of Leibnitz. Died in 1790.

See J. L. HUBER, "Ploucquet's Denkmal," 1790.

Plougoulm, ploo'goolm', (PIERRE AMBROISE,) a French judge, born at Rouen in 1796. He was for many years procureur-général, and became a counsellor to the court of cassation in 1854. Died March 17, 1863.

Plŏw'den, (EDMUND,) an eminent English lawyer, born in Shropshire about 1517, was a zealous Roman Catholic. He became a serjeant-at-law in the reign of Queen Mary, and left "Reports or Commentaries" of cases tried in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth,—a work of high reputation. Died in 1585.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Plowden, (FRANCIS,) an Irish historian and barrister, wrote, besides other works, a "History of Ireland," (1812.) Having been prosecuted for libel, he retired to France, where he died in 1829.

See "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1804; "Monthly Review" for May and January, 1796.

Pluche, plüsh, (NOËL ANTOINE,) an ingenious French writer and naturalist, born at Rheims in 1688. He became a priest or abbé, and lectured on history and geography at Paris. In 1732 he published a description of the outward creation, entitled "Spectacle of Nature," ("Spectacle de la Nature," 9 vols.) Died 1761.

See R. ETIENNE, "Eloge de Pluche."

Pluk'e-net, (LEONARD,) an English botanist, born in 1642.

Plumer, (HERBERT CHARLES ONSLOW,) 1ST Baron, British soldier, was born in 1857; entered the army in 1876; served in Soudan 1884; and led the Rhodesian relief force to Mafeking in 1900. In the World War he commanded the 2d Army of the British forces in France 1915–17; and from Nov., 1917, to March, 1918, led the British troops in Italy. He was made Field-Marshal and raised to the peerage in 1919; was Governor of Malta 1919–25. In 1925 he became High Commissioner for Palestine.

Plum'er, (WILLIAM,) an American Governor, born at Newbury, Massachusetts, in June, 1759. He studied law, and was elected a member of the legislature of New Hampshire eight times, was a Senator of the United States from 1802 to 1807, and was chosen Governor of New Hampshire in 1812. He was re-elected in 1816, 1817, and 1818. His latter years were devoted to literary pursuits. Died at Epping, New Hampshire, in 1850.

Plum'er, (WILLIAM SWAN,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born in Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1802. He graduated at Washington College, in Virginia, in 1825, and took his theological course at Princeton. Most of his pastoral work was done in the Southern cities. In 1854 he was called to a theological professorship in Western Seminary, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and in 1866 he accepted a similar professorship in the seminary at Columbia, South Carolina. He published a number of books, exegetical, devotional, etc. Died October 22, 1880.

Plumier, plü'me-ā', (CHARLES,) a distinguished French botanist, born at Marseilles in 1646, was a pupil of Tournefort. He explored the West Indies with Surian in 1689, and, soon after his return, published a "Description of the Plants of America," (1693, with 108 good plates,) which was very favourably received. By the order of the king, he revisited America in 1693 and 1695. In 1703 he produced "New Genera of American Plants," ("Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera.") He was about to sail for Peru, to make researches on the subject of quinquina, (Peruvian bark,) when he died near Cadiz in 1704. Among his works is a "Treatise on the Ferns of America," (1705, with 172 plates, exquisitely engraved.) "This magnificent collection," says the "Biographie Universelle," "is one of the most admirable monuments of skill and patience that can be named."

Plŭm'mer, (JOHN,) an English poet, born in London in 1831, removed to Northamptonshire. He published a volume entitled "Songs of Labour," (1860,) and is author of numerous essays.

Plum'mer, (JOSEPH B.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain in 1852, and a brigadier-general of volunteers in October, 1861. He served in several actions in Missouri. Died at Corinth, Mississippi, in October, 1862.

Plum'mer, (WILLIAM EDWARD,) an English astronomer, born at Deptford in 1849. He became director of Liverpool Observatory in 1892, and examiner in astronomy, University of Edinburgh, in 1895. He wrote "On the Motion of the Solar System," "Researches in Cometary Astronomy," etc.

Plŭmp'tre, (EDWARD HAYES,) D.D., an English theologian, born August 6, 1821. He studied at King's College, London, and graduated in 1844 at University College, Oxford, becoming also a Fellow of Brasenose College, and theological lecturer at King's College, London, in which (1853) he was appointed professor of pastoral theology, and (1863) of New Testament exegesis, besides holding professorships in Queen's College, London. In 1881 he was appointed Dean of Wells. He wrote various theological and exegetical works, volumes of poems, sermons, etc. Died in 1891.

Plŭmp'tre, (JAMES,) an English clergyman and dramatist, born in 1770. He obtained the living of Great

Gransden in 1812. He wrote "Osway," (1795,) and other dramas, and "Discourses on the Amusements of the Stage," (1810.) Died in 1832.

Plŭm'ridge, (Sir JAMES HANWAY,) an English admiral, born in London in 1787. He served as rear-admiral in the Baltic during the Russian war, (1854–55.) Died in 1863.

Plŭnk'et, (OLIVER,) a Catholic prelate, born in the county of Meath, Ireland, about 1630. He received from the pope the title of Primate of Ireland in 1669. He was executed at Tyburn, on a charge of treason, in 1681; but his innocence was afterwards proved.

Plŭnk'ett or **Plunket**, (WILLIAM CONYNGHAM,) first Lord Plunkett, an eminent Irish orator and judge, was born at Enniskillen in July, 1764. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the bar in 1787. Having been elected to the Irish Parliament, he acquired distinction by his impassioned speeches against the union with England, in 1800. He acted as consul for the insurgents who were engaged in the rebellion of 1798. He became solicitor-general for Ireland in 1803, and attorney-general in 1805, but retired from office with the Whigs in 1807. In the same year he was elected to the British House of Commons, in which he voted with the Whigs and made a few speeches that were greatly applauded. He was returned to Parliament for the University of Dublin in 1812, and again in 1818. He was a zealous advocate of Catholic emancipation. He was lord chief justice of the common pleas in Ireland for three years, (1827–30.) About 1827 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom. He was lord chancellor of Ireland from 1830 to 1841, excepting an interval of some months in 1834–35. He died in 1854, leaving the title to his son.

See the "Life, Letters, etc. of Lord Plunkett," London, 1867; "Edinburgh Review" for July and October, 1867; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1867.

Plunkett, (WILLIAM CONYNGHAM,) LORD, an Irish archbishop, born in 1828. He succeeded his father, the third Lord Plunkett, in 1871. In 1876 he became Bishop of Meath, (Anglican,) and in 1885 he succeeded Dr. R. C. Trench as Archbishop of Dublin. Died in 1897.

Pluquet, plü'kā', (FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ ADRIEN,) a learned and judicious French writer, born at Bayeux in 1716. He published in 1757 an "Inquiry into Fatalism," (3 vols.,) which is commended. His best or most popular work is a "Dictionary of Heresies," (2 vols., 1762.) He obtained in 1776 a chair of moral philosophy in the Collége de France, Paris. He published a translation of the classic books of the Chinese, collected by Père Noël, (7 vols., 1786.) Died in 1790.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pluquet, (FRÉDÉRIC,) an antiquary, born at Bayeux in 1788, was a nephew of the preceding. He wrote many works on French antiquities. Died in 1834.

Plū'tarch, [Gr. *Πλούταρχος*; Lat. PLUTAR'CHUS; Fr. PLUTARQUE, plü'tärk'; It. PLUTARCO, ploo-tär'ko,] an eminent Greek philosopher or moralist, and the greatest biographer of antiquity, was a native of Chæronea, in Bœotia. He was born probably about 50 A.D., as, according to his own statement, he studied philosophy under Ammonius, at Delphi, in 66 A.D. He passed some time at Rome, where he lectured on philosophy, in the reign of Vespasian or of one of his sons. "When I was in Rome and other parts of Italy," says Plutarch, "I had not leisure to study the Latin tongue, on account of the public commissions with which I was charged, and the number of people that came to be instructed by me in philosophy. It was not, therefore, until a late period in life that I began to read the Roman authors." ("Life of Demosthenes.") Plutarch resided at his native place in the latter part of his life, and filled several municipal offices. "As to myself," says he, "I live in a little town, and I choose to live there, lest it should become still less." He had a wife named Timoxena, and several children. On the death of his infant daughter he wrote to his wife a consolatory letter, in which he commemorated her conjugal and maternal virtues, with an infusion of the antique sentiments and poetic allusions which render his writings so attractive. He was an admirer of the philosophy of Plato, and a decided opponent of Epicureanism. The date of his death is not known; but it is supposed that he attained the age of seventy or more.

Plutarch was a very prolific writer. His works, by their extent and variety, constitute perhaps the most copious treasury of facts, ideas, and traditions which we have inherited from antiquity. There is no uninspired Greek prose author whose works have found in modern times so many readers and admirers. His principal work is his "Parallel Lives" (*Βίοι Παράλληλοι*) of eminent Greeks and Romans, arranged in pairs. The biography of each Greek is accompanied by the life of some Roman as a pendant, and the latter is followed by a rather minute comparison, in which the two persons are measured together, trait for trait. The best English versions of Plutarch's "Lives" are those of Sir Thomas North, (1612,) of Langhorne, (1771,) and of Arthur Hugh Clough, (1859.) Among the extant works of Plutarch are many moral essays, which were translated into French by Amyot. His morality, less rigid than that of the Stoics and less speculative than that of Plato, is generally pure and practical. Among his lost works are a "Commentary on Homer," and biographies of Pindar, Hesiod, Scipio, Epaminondas, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero.

Respecting Plutarch's merits as a writer, we extract the following passage from an article in the "Biographie Universelle," by M. Villemain. Alluding to Plutarch's truthful and naïve minuteness in the delineation of his characters, that great critic remarks, "Perhaps this merit, which all recognize in Plutarch, has diverted attention from the picturesque beauty of his style; but it is this double character of eloquence and truth which has rendered him so powerful over all vivid imaginations. . . . This immortal vivacity of the style of Plutarch, seconded by a happy choice of the noblest subjects that can occupy the imagination and the thoughts, explains the prodigious interest excited by his historical works. He has painted man as he is; he has worthily recorded the greatest characters and most admirable actions of the human species. The attraction of such reading will never pass away; it appeals to all ages and conditions of life; it kindles the enthusiasm of youth, and commends itself to the sober wisdom of age."

See HERREN, "De Fontibus et Auctoritate Plutarchi," 1810; NITZSCH, "Disputatio de Plutarcho," 1849; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" SCHOELL, "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" also the "Quarterly Review" for October, 1861.

Plutarchus. See PLUTARCH.

Plutarco. See PLUTARCH.

Plutarque. See PLUTARCH.

Pluto, the Italian of PLUTUS, which see.

Plu'to, [Gr. *Πλούτων*; Fr. PLUTON, plü'tôN'; It. PLUTONE, ploo-to'nā,] the god of the infernal regions, was also called HADES, ORCUS, DIS, and AÏDONEUS. He was said to be a son of Saturn (Cronus or Kronos) and Rhea, and a brother of Jupiter and Neptune. According to the fable, these three brothers agreed to a division of the world, and Pluto obtained as his portion the subterranean region, the realm of shades, which was called Erebus or Hades, and the entrance of which was guarded by Cerberus, a dog with three heads. Some poets imagined that the realm of Pluto was divided into two regions,—namely, Tartarus, in which the wicked were confined and punished, and Elysium, or the Elysian Fields, the abode of the good.

The most remarkable features in the geography of the infernal world were five rivers,—namely, Ach'eron, Cocy'tus, Styx, Phleg'ethon, and Le'the, (Gr. *Λήθη*,) the river of Oblivion. Departed souls about to enter Elysium drank of the river Lethe and forgot all their troubles, or, as some say, forgot all the past:

> "Securos latices et longa oblivia potant."*
>
> VIRGIL: *Æneid*, book vi. 715.

The Styx was said to encompass the kingdom of Pluto seven or nine times with its circumvolutions, and was described as a sluggish stream, for which reason it was sometimes called the Stygian pool or lake. The souls

* "They quaff profound oblivion, secure from pain and woe."

of the dead were carried across the Styx in a boat by Charon. The gods usually swore by the river Styx. Phlegethon was described as a river of fire, and Cocytus as a branch or affluent of the STYX, which see.

Among the most celebrated adventures of Pluto was the abduction of Proserpine, whom he married. The poets feigned that he possessed a helmet which rendered the wearer invisible. (See an ample and admirable description of Pluto's dominions in Virgil's "Æneid," book vi. *passim.*)

Pluton. See PLUTO.

Plutone. See PLUTO.

Plu'tus, [Gr. Πλοῦτος; It. PLUTO, ploo'to,] in the Greek mythology, the god of riches, was said to be a son of Iasion and Ceres. The poets relate that Jupiter deprived him of sight in order that he might distribute riches blindly and bestow his favours indiscriminately on the evil and the good. He was represented as lame, because he generally comes so slowly to those who seek him; yet he had wings, to indicate how swiftly he often forsakes those whom he seems most to favour. (See KUVĒRA.)

Pluvinel, de, deh plü've'nĕl', (ANTOINE,) a Frenchman, noted for his skill in horsemanship, was born in Dauphiné in 1555. He was under-governor *(sous-gouverneur)* of the dauphin, (Louis XIII.,) and wrote a work called "Manége Royal," (1623.) Died in 1620.

Plū'vĭ-us, (*i.e.* "the rainy,") a surname of Jupiter among the Romans, who invoked him during long droughts.

Pluymer, ploi'mẽr, (JAN,) a mediocre Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam, wrote during the reign of William III. of England, and published a volume of verses in 1691.

Po, del, dĕl po, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Palermo in 1610, was a pupil of Domenichino. Died at Naples in 1692. His son GIACOMO, born at Rome in 1654, was a painter. He worked at Naples with success. Died in 1726.

Po-ca-hon'tas, daughter of Powhatan, an Indian chief of Virginia, is celebrated for her heroism in interceding for the life of Captain Smith, who was condemned to death by her father. She was afterwards converted to Christianity, and married to John Rolfe, an English gentleman. Among her descendants in Virginia was the celebrated John Randolph. Died in 1617.

Poccetti, pot-chet'tee, properly BERNARDINO **Barbatelli,** (bar-bä-tel'lee,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Florence about 1542. He painted figures, landscapes, flowers, and draperies with success, and displayed a great fertility of invention. Among his works is "The Mission of the Apostles." "He was considered," says Périès, "the Paul Veronese of his school." Died at Florence in 1612.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Pocci, pot'chee, (FRANZ,) COUNT, a poet and designer, of Italian origin, was born at Munich in 1807. He wrote verses and tales. Died May 7, 1876.

Pochard, po'shär', (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic, born near Pontarlier in 1715. He wrote "Method for the Guidance of Souls," ("Méthode pour la Direction des Ames," 1772.) Died in 1786.

Pocholle, po'shol', (PIERRE POMPONNE AMÉDÉE,) a French revolutionist, born at Dieppe in 1764, was a member of the Convention of 1792. Died in 1832.

Pockels, pok'kels, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German moralist, born near Halle in 1757. He wrote, besides other works, "An Essay on the Character of Women," (5 vols., 1799–1802,) and "Man," ("Der Mann," 4 vols., 1805–08.) Died in 1814.

Po'cock, (EDWARD,) an eminent English divine and Orientalist, born at Oxford in 1604, studied in Corpus Christi College. He passed about six years at Aleppo as chaplain to the English merchants, (1630–36,) and learned Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, etc. In 1636 he became the first professor of Arabic at Oxford. Pocock is said to have been the best Arabic scholar of his time in England. He was presented to the rectory of Childrey in 1643, and obtained the chair of Hebrew at Oxford in 1648. He published in 1648–50 "Specimen Historiæ Arabum," consisting of extracts from the History of Aboolfaraj, (Abulpharagius,) with a Latin version and notes. His most important work is a Latin translation of the entire History of the same author, which was published (with the original text) in 1663, in two volumes. Died at Oxford in 1691.

See a "Life of E. Pocock," prefixed to his theological works, by LEONARD TWELLS, 1740.

Pocock, (EDWARD,) an Oriental scholar, a son of the preceding, was born about 1646. He published in 1671 the Arabic text, with a Latin version, of a work of Ibn-Tofayl, "Self-Taught Philosopher," ("Philosophus autodidactos.")

Pocock, (ISAAC,) an English painter and dramatist, born at Bristol in 1782; died in 1835.

Pococke, po'kok, (RICHARD,) an English traveller, born at Southampton in 1704. He travelled in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, etc. in 1734–41, and published a "Description of the East and of Some Other Countries," (3 vols., 1743–45,) which was highly esteemed. He became Bishop of Ossory in 1756, and Bishop of Meath in 1765. Among his other works is a "Description of the Giants' Causeway." Died in 1765.

Pozobut, de, deh potch'o-boot, (MARTIN,) a Polish astronomer, born near Grodno in 1729; died in 1810.

Podestà, po-dĕs-tä', (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian Orientalist, born in Istria. He became professor of Arabic at Vienna in 1674, and published "Grammatical Course of Oriental Languages," ("Cursus grammaticalis Linguarum Orientalium," 3 vols., 1687–1703.)

Podiebrad, pod-yā'brăd, (GEORGE,) King of Bohemia, born in 1420. He commanded an army of Hussites in the civil war about 1450, and was elected king in 1458, with the concurrence of the Catholic nobles. In 1466 he was excommunicated by Pope Paul II., because he maintained the right of communion under two forms. The pope also caused a crusade to be preached against him. In 1467 he was involved in a war against Matthias Corvinus, whom he defeated. He is said to have been an able and patriotic ruler. He died in 1471, and was succeeded by Ladislaus of Poland.

See M. JORDAN, "Das Königthum Georgs Podiebrad," 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Poe, po, (EDGAR ALLAN,) a distinguished American poet, born in Boston, January 19, 1809. He graduated at the University of Virginia, and, having spent a year in Europe, became successively editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger" at Charleston, and the "Gentleman's Magazine" and "Graham's Magazine" at Philadelphia. In 1844 he took charge of the "Broadway Journal," New York. He died at Baltimore, in 1849, of delirium tremens. Among his principal prose works are "The Fall of the House of Usher," "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," and "The Gold Bug." His "Raven" and other small poems have been much admired. He also wrote a collection of critical essays. "His poems," says R. W. Griswold, "are constructed with wonderful ingenuity and finished with consummate art. They illustrate a morbid sensitiveness of feeling, a shadowy and gloomy imagination, and a taste almost faultless in the apprehension of that sort of beauty most agreeable to his temper."

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," and a "Memoir of Poe," prefixed to a collection of his works published by R. W. GRISWOLD, in 3 vols.; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1858; "North American Review" for October, 1856; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1857.

Poel, van der, vän der pool, (EGBERT,) a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam about 1620. He painted landscapes, interiors, and nocturnal conflagrations with success. Died about 1690.

Poelemburg, poo'lem-bŭrg', (CORNELIS,) surnamed IL BRUSCO and IL SATIRO, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Utrecht in 1586, was a pupil of Abraham Bloemaert. After spending many years at Rome and Florence, he was invited to England by Charles I., for whom he painted some works. He excelled in landscape-painting, and also produced several historical pictures. Died at Utrecht in 1660.

See CHARLES BLANC, "La Vie des Peintres."

Poelitz. See PÖLITZ.

Poellnitz. See PÖLLNITZ.

Poeppig. See PÖPPIG.

Poerio, po-ā′re-o, (CARLO,) a liberal Italian politician, born at Naples in 1803. He was minister of public instruction at Naples for a short time in 1848. He was arrested by order of the Neapolitan government in July, 1849, and condemned to twenty-four years' imprisonment and hard labour. The cruel treatment inflicted on him and others was denounced by Mr. Gladstone in a famous letter to Lord Aberdeen. He escaped, or was released, about 1858, after which he was a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Died in 1867.

Poerio, (GIUSEPPE,) an eloquent Italian advocate, born at Catanzaro, was the father of the preceding. He was an active supporter of the republic formed at Naples in 1799. In 1808 he was appointed procureur-général by Murat. Died at Florence in 1843.

Poerner. See PÖRNER.

Poërson, po′ĕr′sôn′, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French painter of history, born in Paris about 1652; died at Rome in 1725.

Poey, pō′à, (ANDRÉS,) a Cuban scientist, a son of Felipe Poey, was born at Havana in 1827. He wrote many works on meteorology. He published and edited a series of works called "La Bibliothèque positiviste," (1875 *et seq.*)

Poey, (FELIPE,) a Cuban zoologist, born in Havana in 1802. While a law-student in Madrid he had to escape to Paris, being involved in some political conspiracy. After 1830 he went to Havana, where he became professor of natural history in the university. He published "La Centurie des Lépidoptères," (1828,) works on Cuba, (1840, 1842,) "Geografía universal," (1842,) "Memorias sobre la Historia de la Isla de Cuba," (1864,) etc. He published accounts of more than two hundred and thirty species of fishes before undescribed, and has attained distinction in general literature.

Pogge, Le. See POGGIO.

Poggendorf, pog′gĕn-dorf′, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German savant and professor of natural philosophy at Berlin, was born at Hamburg in 1796. He became in 1824 editor of the "Annals of Physics and Chemistry." Among his principal works is a treatise "On the Magnetism of the Voltaic Pile," in which he was the first to explain the principles of the multiplicator and its application. Died January 24, 1877.

Poggi, de', dā pod′jee, (GIUSEPPE,) CHEVALIER, an Italian writer, born near Piacenza in 1761. He was a member of the French legislative body from 1811 to 1814. He wrote "On Sincere Reformation," ("Delle Emende sincere," 3 vols., 1791,) and other works. Died in France in 1842.

Poggiani, pod-jā′nee, (GIULIO,) an Italian scholar, born at Suna, on Lake Maggiore, in 1522. He was secretary of Carlo Borromeo. He left "Epistles and Orations," in Latin, (4 vols., 1756–62,) which are said to be elegant. Died in 1568.

Poggio Bracciolini, pod′jo brât-cho-lee′nee, [Fr. LE POGGE, lĕh pozh,] (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a distinguished Italian scholar and reviver of learning, was born near Florence in 1380. He was a pupil of John of Ravenna, was appointed apostolic secretary about 1413, and served several successive popes in that capacity. He rendered important services to literature by the discovery of ancient manuscripts, for which he searched in monasteries. He discovered seven orations of Cicero, twelve plays of Plautus, the commentaries of Asconius Pedianus, the history of Ammianus Marcellinus, and other classic works. He wrote satires against the monks and clergy, and against Filelfo, with whom he was involved in a long and acrimonious controversy. In 1435 he married a young lady named Selvaggia Buondelmonti. After this event he resided many years at Florence, and published in 1437 a collection of letters, which were greatly admired. Having passed several years in Rome, he returned to Florence about 1450, and was appointed chancellor there in 1453. Among his works, which are all in Latin, are a "Dialogue on Nobility," ("De Nobilitate Dialogus,") a "History of Florence from 1350 to 1455," ("Historia Florentina," etc., 1476,) and "On the Mutability of Fortune," ("De Varietate Fortunæ.") He died in Florence in October, 1459.

See WILLIAM SHEPHERD, "Life of Poggio Bracciolini," 1802. THORSCHMIDT, "Dissertatio de F. Poggii Bracciolini Vita," 1713; J. LENFANT, "Poggiana," etc., 2 vols., 1720; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" C. NISARD, "Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1836.

Pogodin, pō-gō-deen′, (MIKHAIL PETROVITCH,) a Russian historical writer, born at Moscow in 1800. In 1833 he was appointed a professor in the Moscow University, and ten years later devoted himself to archæological studies. His "Isledovania, Zamietchaniya i Lektzie" (7 vols., 1846–54) is highly valued as an authority on Old Russian history. He also wrote novels and dramas, and a celebrated series of panslavistic letters. Died in 1875.

Pohl, pōl, (CARL FERDINAND,) a German musician, composer, and writer on music, born at Darmstadt, September 6, 1819. He published "Mozart and Haydn in London," (1867,) and other works, and prepared a biography of Haydn, (vol. i., 1875.)

Pohl, pōl, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German physician, born near Liegnitz in 1706; died in 1780.

Pohl, (JOHANN EMANUEL,) a German botanist, born at Vienna in 1784. He published, in Latin, "Descriptions and Figures of Brazilian Plants," (2 vols., 1827–31,) and, in German, "Travels in Brazil," (2 vols., 1832.) Died in 1834.

Poilly, de, dĕh pwâ′ye′, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French engraver, born at Abbeville in 1622. He worked in Rome and Paris, and engraved some works of Raphael, Giulio Romano, and Poussin. In 1664 he received the title of engraver to the king. Died in Paris in 1693.

Poilly, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a skilful engraver, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1669; died in Paris in 1728.

Poilly, de, (NICOLAS,) an engraver, born at Abbeville in 1626, was the father of the preceding. He was not equal to his brother François. Died in 1696.

Poincaré′, pwân′ka′rā′, (JULES HENRY,) a French physicist, born in 1854. He became professor of mathematics and astronomy at the Sorbonne, Paris, and a member of the French Academy. Died 1912.

Poincaré, (RAYMOND,) French statesman, was born at Bar-le-Duc in 1860. He served as Minister of Public Instruction in 1893 and 1895, Minister of Finance 1894 and 1906, and Premier 1912–13. He was President of France in 1913–20, and led the nation through the war years. From 1922 until 1924 he was Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was again Premier from 1926 until July, 1929. Poincaré rendered extraordinary services in stabilizing the French currency and arranging for the payment of France's war debts. He was made a member of the French Academy in 1909, and has written "Idées Contemporaines," "Études et Figures Politiques," etc.

Poin′sett, (JOEL ROBERTS,) a distinguished American statesman and diplomatist, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1779. Having been several times elected to Congress, he was sent in 1825 as minister to Mexico by President Adams. He was appointed secretary of war by President Van Buren in March, 1837. Died 1851.

Poinsinet, pwân′se′nā′, (ANTOINE ALEXANDRE HENRI,) a French dramatist, born at Fontainebleau in 1735. He wrote several successful comedies and comic operas, among which is "The Circle, or Soirée à la Mode," (1771.) He was accidentally drowned at Córdova, in Spain, in 1769.

Poinsinet de Sivry, pwân′se′nā′ dĕh se′vre′, (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Versailles in 1733. He produced a popular tragedy, named "Briséis," (1759,) and various other works of little merit. He translated Pliny's "Natural History," (1771–81.) He was a brother-in-law of Palissot. Died in 1804.

Poinsot, pwân′so′, (LOUIS,) a French geometer, born in Paris in 1777. He published in 1803 "Elements of Statics," which presents new and ingenious ideas. Among his other works is a "Memoir on the Application of Algebra to the Theory of Numbers," (1820.)

He was elected to the Institute, in place of La Grange, in 1813. In 1852 he became a senator. Died in December, 1859.

Poiret, pwȧ'rȧ', (JEAN LOUIS MARIE,) a French naturalist, born at Saint-Quentin about 1755. He published "Travels in Barbary," (2 vols., 1789,) a work of merit, a "Botanical Dictionary," (20 vols., 1789–1823,) which forms part of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," and "The Philosophical, Literary, and Economical History of the Useful Plants of Europe," (7 vols., 1825–29.) Died in 1834.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire.'

Poiret, (PIERRE,) a French philosopher and mystical writer, born at Metz in 1646. He became a Protestant minister, and preached at Hamburg and Amsterdam. It is stated that he rejected the light and guidance of reason. He wrote, in Latin, besides many other works, "The Divine Economy," (7 vols., 1687.) Died in 1719.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Poirier, pwȧ're-ȧ', (GERMAIN,) a French monk, was born in Paris in 1724. He wrote a "History of the Reign of Henry I. of France." Died in 1803.

Poirson, pwȧr'sôn', (AUGUSTE SIMON JEAN CHRYSOSTOME,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1795. He was principal of the Collége Charlemagne from 1837 to 1853. His chief works are a "History of Rome," (2 vols., 1824–26,) and a "History of Henry IV.," (2 vols., 1857.) Died at Versailles, July 19, 1871.

Poirson, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French geographer, born in the Vosges in 1760. He excelled in the construction of terrestrial globes. Died in 1831.

Pois, Le, leh pwȧ, (ANTOINE,) a French numismatist, born at Nancy in 1525; died in 1578.

Pois, Le, (CHARLES,) [Lat. CARO'LUS PI'SO,] a distinguished physician, born at Nancy, France, in 1563. He published a work entitled "Book of Select Observations and Counsels," ("Selectiorum Observationum et Consiliorum Liber," 1618,) which, says Weiss, "assures to him the reputation of a great physician." Died in 1633.

Pois, Le, (NICOLAS,) the father of the preceding born at Nancy in 1527, was a skilful physician. He published a good work "On the Knowledge and Cure of Diseases," ("De Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis," 1580.) Died in 1587.

Poise, pwȧz, (FERDINAND,) a French musical composer, born at Nîmes in 1828. He produced a number of sparkling operettas, chief among which are "La Surprise de l'Amour" (1878) and "L'Amour Médecin," (1880.) Died in Paris, May 13, 1892.

Poiseuille, pwȧ'zuĭ' or pwȧ'zuh'yę, (JEAN LOUIS MARIE,) a French physician and physiologist, born in Paris in 1799. He wrote, besides other works, "Researches on the Course of the Blood in the Veins," (1831.) Died December 26, 1869.

Poissant, pwȧ'sôn', (THIBAUT,) a French sculptor, born near Crécy in 1605; died in 1660.

Poisson, pwȧ'sôn', (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris in 1637, was a disciple of Descartes. He published "Delectus Actorum Ecclesiæ Universalis," (2 vols., 1706.) Died in 1710.

Poisson, (RAYMOND,) a popular French comedian, born in Paris in 1633; died in 1690. His grandson, FRANÇOIS ARNOUL, (1696–1753,) was a favourite comic actor of the Parisian stage.

Poisson, (SIMÉON DENIS,) an excellent and profound French geometer, born at Pithiviers (Loiret) on the 21st of June, 1781. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1798, and attracted the notice of La Grange and La Place. He became professor in the same school in 1802, a member of the Bureau of Longitudes in 1808, a member of the Institute in 1812, and counsellor of the University in 1820. In 1811 he published an excellent treatise on mechanics, "Traité de Mécanique," (2 vols.) In his "New Theory of Capillary Action" (1831) he completes the researches of La Place by superadding the consideration of the variation of density. He published a "Mathematical Theory of Heat," (2 vols., 1835,) and a treatise on the theory of probabilities applied to judicial trials, "Recherches sur la Probabilité des Jugements," etc., (1837.) He also contributed more than three hundred memoirs to various journals and periodicals. Among these is a remarkable treatise "On the Invariability of the Mean Movements of the Grand Planetary Axes." It was in the domain of mathematical physics that the genius of Poisson was most signally displayed. He brought this science to great perfection, especially in its application to static electricity and magnetism. In 1837 he was raised to the dignity of a peer of France, although he never was a politician. Died in April, 1840.

See ARAGO, "Notices biographiques," tome ii.; "Notice sur Poisson," Orléans, 1840; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Poissonnier, pwȧ'sô'nę-ȧ', (PIERRE,) a French chemist and physician, born at Dijon in 1720. He was sent by the king about 1760 on a secret mission to Elizabeth of Russia, and, on his return, received the title of councillor of state. He invented an apparatus or process to convert sea-water into fresh water. In 1764 he became inspector and director of medicine for all the hospitals and maritime arsenals of France. Died in 1798.

Poitevin, pwȧt'vȧn', (JACQUES,) a French astronomer, born at Montpellier in 1742. He published "An Essay on the Climate of Montpellier," (1803.) Died in 1807.

Poitevin, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) a French architect, born at Bordeaux in 1782; died in 1859.

Poitevin, (ROBERT,) a French physician, born probably in Poitou about 1390. He was employed by the queen, and by Agnes Sorel. Died in 1474.

Poitevin de Maureillan, pwȧt'vȧn' deh mô'rȧ'yôn', (CASIMIR,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Montpellier in 1772. He distinguished himself at Austerlitz, in 1805, and at Borodino, in 1812. Died in 1829.

Poitiers, de, (DIANE.) See DIANE.

Poivre, pwȧvr, (PIERRE,) a French traveller, born at Lyons in 1719. He visited China in 1740, after which he became an agent of the French East India Company, and went to the Moluccas, from which he transplanted the nutmeg-tree and other spices to the Isle of France He was *intendant* of the Isles of France and Bourbon from 1767 to 1773. He is said to have exhibited there an almost perfect model of an administrator and public benefactor. Died in 1786.

See DUPONT DE NEMOURS, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Poivre," 1786; A. BOULLÉE, "Notice sur Poivre," 1835.

Poivre, Le, leh pwȧvr, a geometer, born at Mons Belgium, lived about 1700. He wrote a "Treatise on Sections of a Cylinder and Cone," (1704.)

Poix, pwȧ, (ANTOINE CLAUDE DOMINIQUE JUST,) Comte de Noailles and Prince de Poix, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1777; died in 1846.

Poix, de, deh pwȧ, (LOUIS,) a learned French monk, born in the diocese of Amiens in 1714. He published a new version of the Psalms, (1762,) and "Principles discussed to facilitate the Study of the Prophetic Books," (16 vols., 1755–64.) Died in 1782.

Pojarski. See POZHARSKI.

Polain, po'lăn', (MATHIEU LAMBERT,) a Belgian historian, born at Liege in 1808. His chief work is a "History of Liege," ("Histoire de l'ancien Pays de Liége," 2 vols., 1844–48.) Died April 4, 1872.

Polanco, po-lăn'ko, the name of three good Spanish painters, who were brothers and natives of Seville. The latest work of Carlos Polanco is dated 1686.

Po'land, (LUKE POTTER,) LL.D., an American judge, born at Westford, Vermont, November 1, 1815. He was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1848 he was made a judge of the Vermont supreme court, and in 1860 became chief justice. He was United States Senator 1865–66, and a Representative to Congress, 1866–72, and again, 1883–84. Died July 2, 1887.

Pole. See SUFFOLK.

Pōle, [Lat. PO'LUS,] (REGINALD,) a celebrated English cardinal and scholar, was born in Staffordshire in 1500. His mother, Margaret Plantagenet, was a niece of Edward IV., a daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, and cousin-german to Queen Elizabeth who was the mother of Henry VIII. He was educated at Oxford, and became Dean of Exeter at the age of nineteen. He pursued his studies at Padua, where he formed friendships with Erasmus, Bembo, and Sadolet, and returned to England in 1525. About 1531 he lost the favour of

Henry VIII. by his opposition to the divorce of Queen Catherine. Having retired to the continent for safety, he wrote a famous treatise "For the Unity of the Church," ("Pro Unitate Ecclesiæ,") printed at Rome without date, in which he controverted the pretensions of Henry to be the head of the Church. His mother and brother were executed by order of the king, and he was attainted. On the accession of Queen Mary (1553) he was sent by the pope as legate to England. He succeeded Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1555 or 1556. Historians are divided in opinion in relation to his complicity in the persecutions of this reign; and his character is commonly represented as mild and humane. Died in 1558.

See BECCADELLI, "Vita Poli Cardinalis," 1553; an English version of the same, published by PYE in 1766; FROUDE, "History of England;" THOMAS PHILLIPPS, "Life of R. Pole," 1764; HUME, "History of England;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pole, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a versatile English author, born in 1814. He was a professor of civil engineering in Elphinstone College, Bombay, from 1844 to 1847, and in University College, London, from 1859 to 1867, and in the latter year graduated as doctor of music at Saint John's College, Oxford. Among his works are a "Treatise of the Steam-Engine," (1844,) "Life of Sir William Fairbairn," (1877,) "Philosophy of Music," (1879,) and a celebrated treatise on whist.

Polemburg. See POELEMBURG.

Pol'e-mo or **Pol'e-mon**, [Gr. Πολέμων; Fr. POLÉMON, po'là'môn',] a Greek philosopher, born at Athens, or in Attica. He succeeded Xenocrates as the head of the old Academy about 315 B.C., and wrote several works, which are not extant. Among his disciples were Zeno the Stoic, and Arcesilaus. Died about 272 B.C.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Polemo, a Greek writer, who is supposed to have lived between 100 and 250 A.D. He left a work on Physiognomy, which is extant. He is quoted by Origen.

Polemo or **Polemon**, surnamed PERIEGE'TES, [Fr. POLÉMON LE PÉRIÉGÈTE, po'là'môn' lẹh pà're'à'zhăt',] a Greek geographer, born at Samos or Sicyon, obtained the citizenship of Athens, and lived about 200 B.C. He wrote many works on geography, etc., of which fragments are extant.

Polemo, or **Polemo the Sophist**, a celebrated Greek rhetorician, born at Laodicea, flourished about 130 A.D. He taught rhetoric at Smyrna, and obtained the favour of Trajan and Hadrian. He wrote several works, which are lost, except two orations. He died at the age of fifty-six.

See PHILOSTRATUS, "Vitæ Sophistarum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Polémon. See POLEMO.

Poleni, po-lā'nee, (GIOVANNI,) MARQUIS, an Italian natural philosopher, born at Venice in 1683. He became professor of physics at Padua in 1715, and succeeded N. Bernoulli as professor of mathematics in 1719. Among his numerous works are a "Dialogue on Celestial Vortices," (1712,) and "On the Mixed Motion of Water," ("De Motu Aquæ mixto," 1717.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1761.

See P. COSSALI, "Elogio del Professor Poleni," 1813; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" G. GENNARI, "Elogio del Marchese G. Poleni," 1839.

Polenta, da, dä po-lẽn'tä, (GUIDO NOVELLO,) became Lord of Ravenna in 1275. He befriended the exiled Dante, who came to his court in 1319 and remained there until his death in 1321. Died in 1323.

Polentone, po-lẽn-to'nà, [Lat. POLENTO'NUS,] (SECCO or XICCO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Padua about 1390. Among his works are a "Life of Seneca," and a comedy called "Catinia," (1842.) Died about 1462.

See J. E. KAPP, "Dissertatio de X. Polentono," 1733.

Polevoi, po'lẽh-voi', (NIKOLAI ALEXIEVITCH,) a Russian *littérateur* and journalist, born in Siberia in 1796, became in 1825 editor of the "Moscow Telegraph," a periodical of great ability and influence, which was afterwards suppressed by the government on account of its liberal views. Among his works, which are very numerous, we may name a "Life of Soovóref," (Suwarow,) a "Life of Peter the Great," (4 vols., 1843,) regarded as the best life of that sovereign that has been written, the dramas of "Parasha the Siberian Girl" and "The Grandfather of the Russian Fleet," and a "History of the Russian People," a part of which only has been published. He also translated "Hamlet," and wrote a number of valuable critical essays on Russian literature. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Polhem, pol'hẽm, or **Polhelm**, pol'hẽlm, (KRISTOFER,) a Swedish engineer and mechanician, born in Gothland in 1661. He invented several useful machines, constructed the docks at Carlscrona, and obtained a title of nobility. Died in 1751.

Poli, po'lee, (GIUSEPPE SAVERIO,) an Italian naturalist and physiologist, born at Molfetta, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1746. He became professor of geography and history in a military school at Naples about 1776, after which he was sent by the king to France and England to examine educational institutions and procure scientific apparatus. He was the preceptor of the prince who reigned as Francis I. His reputation is chiefly founded on an excellent work on testaceous mollusca, "History and Anatomy of the Testacea of the Two Sicilies," ("Testacea utriusque Siciliæ eorumque Historia et Anatome," 2 vols., 1791–95.) The third volume was published in 1826. "This magnificent work," says Cuvier, "represents their anatomy with much accuracy, and throws new light on their physiology." Died in 1825.

See P. N. GIAMPAOLO, "Elogio di S. Poli," 1825; SERAFINO GATTI, "Biografia di G. S. Poli," 1825; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Poli, (MARTINO,) an Italian chemist, born at Lucca in 1662; died at Paris in 1714.

Po'li-as, [Gr. Πολιάς, from πόλις, a "city,"] (the "protectress of cities,") a surname of Athena, (Minerva.) There was at Athens a celebrated temple of Athena Polias.

Polibio See POLYBIUS.

Polidoro. See CARAVAGGIO.

Polier, po'le-à', (ANTOINE NOÉ,) a Swiss writer, born in 1713, was a friend of Voltaire. He became pastor of Lausanne in 1754, and wrote articles for the "Encyclopédie." Died in 1783.

Polignac, de, dẹh po'lẽn'yăk', (AUGUSTE JULES ARMAND MARIE,) PRINCE, a French minister of state, born at Versailles in 1780. His mother, the Duchess of Polignac, was a favourite of Marie Antoinette. He became minister of foreign affairs in August, 1829, and the chief minister before the end of the year. His ultramontane and absolutist policy rendered him very unpopular. In consequence of the victory of the liberals and insurgents over Charles X. in 1830, he was arrested, tried for treason, and condemned to imprisonment for life. He was released in 1836, and retired to England. Died in 1847.

See "Quarterly Review" for October, 1832, (by SOUTHEY.)

Polignac, de, (MELCHIOR,) a French diplomatist and Latin poet, born at Puy-en-Velay (Upper Loire) in 1661. He was sent in 1695 as ambassador to Poland, where by his address he induced a majority of the electors to choose the French prince De Conti as king in 1697. He succeeded Bossuet in the French Academy in 1704. In 1712 he was sent as plenipotentiary to the Congress of Utrecht. He became a cardinal in 1713. He acquired a high literary reputation by his Latin poem (in refutation of Lucretius) entitled "Anti-Lucretius, sive de Deo et Natura Libri novem," (1745.) Died in 1742. Voltaire, in his "Temple du Goût," praises Polignac as a successful opponent of Lucretius, and as one who combined the qualities of Virgil and Plato:

"Réunissant Virgile avec Platon,
Vengeur du Ciel et vainqueur de Lucrèce."

See CHRYSOSTOME FAUCHER, "Histoire du Cardinal de Polignac," 2 vols., 1777; DORTOUS DE MAIRAN, "Éloge du Cardinal de Polignac," 1742; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Polinière, po'le'ne-ăir', (PIERRE,) a French natural philosopher, born near Vire in 1671. He gained distinction at the College of Harcourt as a teacher of natural philosophy by the experimental method, and published "Experiments in Physics," (1709.) Died in 1734.

Poliorcetes. See DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES.

Polit, po'le', **Polite**, po'lẽt', or **Le Poli**, lẹh po'le',

[Lat. POLI'TUS,] (JEAN,) a Flemish poet, born at or near Liege about 1554; died after 1601.

Politi, po-lee'tee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian scholar, born at Florence in 1679. He became professor of eloquence at Pisa in 1733. He published, besides other works, an edition of Eustathius's "Commentary on Homer," with a Latin version and notes, (3 vols., 1730–35.) Died in 1752.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Politi, (LANCELOT.) See CATHARINUS.

Politian, po-lish'e-an, [It. POLIZIANO, po-lēt-se-ä'no; Lat. POLITIA'NUS; Fr. POLITIEN, po'le'se-ä'n',] (ANGELO,) a celebrated Italian classical scholar and poet, born at Montepulciano, (Mons Politianus,) in Tuscany, in July, 1454. His family name was AMBROGINI. He studied Latin under Cristoforo Landino, and Greek under Andronicus of Thessalonica. About 1468 he wrote stanzas, in Italian, in honour of Giuliano de' Medici, which were much admired. He was patronized by Lorenzo de' Medici, who employed him as preceptor of his sons and treated him as a friend as long as he lived. As professor of Greek and Latin at Florence, he acquired a high reputation. He produced elegant Latin versions of the History of Herodian, of the Manual of Epictetus, and of the "Charmides" of Plato. He wrote notes on Ovid, Catullus, Pliny the Younger, and other Latin authors. Among his works are Latin odes and epigrams, and a Latin poem called "Rusticus." "In his Latin poems," says Ginguené, "we find the fire of an imagination truly poetic, and that taste and elegance which were the natural attributes of his mind." Died at Florence in 1494.

"In 1480 or 1483," says Hallam, "Politian was placed in the chair of Greek and Latin eloquence at Florence, a station perhaps the most conspicuous and the most honourable which any scholar could occupy. It is beyond controversy that he stands at the head of that class in the fifteenth century. The envy of some of his contemporaries attested his superiority. In 1489 he published his once celebrated 'Miscellanea,' consisting of one hundred observations illustrating passages of Latin authors." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He was characterized by Erasmus as "rarum naturæ miraculum," ("a rare miracle of nature.")

See SERASSI, "Vita di A. Poliziano;" F. OTTO MENCKEN, "Historia Vitæ A. Politiani," 1736; WILLIAM P. GRESWELL, "Memoirs of Angelus Politianus," etc., 1801; FABRONI, "Elogj di Dante, di A. Poliziano," etc., 1800; D. MOLLER, "De Politiano," 1698; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" N. A. BONAFOUS, "De A. Politiani Vita et Operibus," 1845; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING; "Italian Narrative Poetry," in the "North American Review" for October, 1824, (by PRESCOTT.)

Politianus or **Politiano.** See POLITIAN.

Politien. See POLITIAN.

Politus. See POLIT.

Pölitz or **Poelitz,** pö'lits, (KARL HEINRICH LUDWIG,) a German historian, born at Ernstthal in 1772. He became professor of history and statistics at Leipsic in 1815. Among his numerous works are a "History of Saxony and the Duchy of Warsaw," (3 vols., 1808–10,) and "Political Sciences according to the Ideas of our Epoch," (5 vols., 1823–28.) Died in 1838.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Poliziano. See POLITIAN.

Polk, pōk, (JAMES KNOX,) the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on the 2d of November, 1795, and removed with his father to Middle Tennessee in 1806. He graduated in the University of North Carolina about 1816, and studied law. He was elected a member of Congress from Tennessee in 1825 and at several succeeding elections. In 1835 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Democrats. He was also Speaker of the twenty-fifth Congress, (1837–38.) In 1839 he was elected Governor of Tennessee for two years. At the election of 1841 he was defeated by the Whig candidate for Governor. In 1844 Polk and Dallas were nominated for the offices of President and Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention, which on the first ballot had not given Mr. Polk a single vote. His competitor was Henry Clay. The principal issue in this election was the annexation of Texas, which Mr Polk was pledged to promote. He was elected, receiving one hundred and seventy electoral votes out of two hundred and seventy-five, which was the whole number. He appointed James Buchanan secretary of state, and afterwards the formal annexation of Texas to the Union (1845) involved the country in an aggressive war against Mexico, which began in May, 1846. The army of the United States, commanded by General Scott, after several victories, took the city of Mexico in September, 1847. The Mexicans obtained peace by the cession of Upper California and New Mexico. A dispute with the British government about the boundary of Oregon was settled during his administration, by an agreement that the parallel of 49° should be the dividing line. He retired from office in March, and died at Nashville in June, 1849.

See L. CHASE, "History of the Administration of James K. Polk," 1850; LEVI WOODBURY, "Eulogy on James K. Polk," 1850.

Polk, (LEONIDAS,) an American who became famous for his twofold character of bishop and general, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1806, and graduated at West Point in 1827. He was ordained an Episcopal clergyman about 1831, and was chosen Bishop of Louisiana in 1841. In 1861 he took arms against the Union, with the rank of major-general, and distinguished himself by his activity and zeal in the Confederate service. He occupied Columbus, Kentucky, in September, 1861, and evacuated it about the 1st of March, 1862. He commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862, and served as lieutenant-general at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863. He led a corps at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19–20, 1863. He was killed near Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, in June, 1864.

Polk, (LEONIDAS L.,) agriculturist, was born in Anson county, North Carolina, in 1837. He was in the Confederate army during the war, began publishing "The Progressive Farmer" in 1886, and organized in his State in 1887 five hundred clubs of the Farmers' Alliance. He presided over the conventions of the Alliance in 1890 and 1891. Died in 1892.

Pol'ko, (ELISE,) a German novelist, a sister of Eduard Vogel, (q. v.) She was born at Minden, January 31, 1823. Among her works are "Musical Sketches," (1852 *et seq.*,) "New Novels," (1861 *et seq.*,) "Fair Women," (1865–69,) etc.

Pollajuolo, pol-lä-yoo-o'lo, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian painter and sculptor, born at Florence in 1426 or 1431, was also a skilful goldsmith. His master-piece of painting is "The Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian." He was invited to Rome by Innocent VIII., for whom (with the aid of his brother Pietro) he made a monument to Sixtus IV. He excelled in composition and in knowledge of anatomy. Died in 1498.

Pollajuolo, (SIMONE.) See CRONACA.

Pollard, (JOSEPHINE,) an American author, born at New York city about 1842. She early engaged in literary work, writing religious and children's books; also "Vagrant Verses," (1887,) "Favourite Birds, and what Poets sing of them," (1888.) Died in 1892.

Pollet, po'lä', (JOSEPH MICHEL ANGE,) a French sculptor, born at Palermo in 1814. He became a resident of Paris about 1844, and obtained a first medal in 1850. His works adorn the Tuileries and other imperial palaces. Died December 31, 1870.

Pollet, (VICTOR FLORENCE,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris about 1810. He gained by his engravings the prize of Rome in 1838, and a medal of the first class in 1849. Died December 11, 1882.

Pollich, pol'liK, (JOHANN ADAM,) a German naturalist, born at Lautern in 1740. He published a good Flora of the Palatinate, "Historia Plantarum in Palatinatu Electorali sponte nascentium," (1776.) Died in 1780.

Pollich, [Lat. POLLICH'IUS,] (MARTIN,) a German physician, eminent for learning, born at Mellerstadt, was an ancestor of the preceding. He became in 1503 professor of theology in the University of Wittenberg, of which he was the first rector. He published "Lacinismi," (1504,) and other works. Died in 1513.

Pollichius. See POLLICH.

Pol'li-o, (ASINIUS,) a sophist or philosopher, born at Tralles, in Asia Minor. He taught at Rome about 50 B.C., and, according to Suidas, wrote a commentary on Aristotle's treatise "On Animals."

Pol'li-o, [Fr. POLLION, po'le'ôn',] (CAIUS ASINIUS,) an eminent Roman orator, author, and patron of literature, was born at Rome in 76 B.C. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war which began in 49 B.C., and crossed the Rubicon with that chief. He took part in the battle of Pharsalia, in 48, and commanded in Spain against Sextus Pompey at the time of Cæsar's death, 44 B.C. Having taken arms for Antony and Octavius, he obtained the office of consul by their influence in 40 B.C. and saved the patrimony of Virgil from confiscation. Virgil addressed to him the fourth eclogue in 40 B.C., and the eighth eclogue soon after that date. Pollio retired from the public service about the year 38, and remained neutral in the war between Octavius and Antony. He founded the first public library at Rome, and patronized Virgil, Horace, and other poets. He wrote a valuable history of the civil wars of Rome, and several poems, which were praised by Virgil. None of these works are extant. His excellence as an orator is attested by Quintilian and other ancient writers. He was also distinguished as a critic. He had a son named C. Asinius Gallus. (See GALLUS.) Died in 4 A.D.

See THORBECKE, "Commentatio de C. A. Pollionis Vita et Studiis," 1820; EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de C. A. Pollione," 1745; APPIAN, "De Bello Civili;" DE BUGNY, "Pollion, ou le Siècle d'Auguste," 4 vols., 1808; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pollio, (TREBELLIUS,) a Roman historian who lived in the reign of Constantine I. He was one of the authors of the "Historia Augusta," to which he contributed the lives of the two Valerians, of the two Gallieni, of the Thirty Tyrants, and of Claudius.

Pöllnitz or **Poellnitz,** pöl'nits, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German adventurer and historical writer, born at Issonin (Prussia) in 1692. He sought fortune at several courts of Europe, and was appointed grand master of ceremonies by Frederick the Great. He wrote, besides other works, "Saxe galante," (1737,) which narrates the amours of King Augustus, and Memoirs of his own life and times, ("Mémoires du Baron de Poellnitz," 3 vols., 1734.) Died in 1775.

Pol'lock, (CHANNING,) dramatist, born at Washington in 1880. Became a journalist, and has written stories and plays, the latter including "The Game of Hearts," "The Red Widow," etc., and several dramatizations.

Pol'lock, (JAMES,) an American Governor, born in Pennsylvania, graduated at Princeton College in 1831. He represented a district of Pennsylvania in Congress from 1843 to 1849, and was elected Governor of that State by the People's party, or Republicans, for three years, (1855–58.) Died April 19, 1890.

Pollock, (WALTER HERRIES,) an English author, son of Sir Frederick, was born at London in 1850. He became sub-editor of the "Saturday Review," and was its editor 1884–94. He published several collections of poems, "Lectures on French Poets," etc., and, with Walter Besant, "The Ballad-Monger," a play. Died 1926. His brother, Sir FREDERICK, was author of legal and other works.

Pol'lok, (ROBERT,) a British poet, born at Muirhouse, in Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1798 or 1799. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and chose the profession of minister of the gospel. He obtained a license as minister in the United Secession Church in 1827, but his health was already fatally impaired by excessive study. His reputation is founded on "The Course of Time," (1827,) a didactic poem, which found many admirers, especially among those who take an interest in religious poetry. It contains some beautiful and many powerful passages, but it has great defects, and is not considered very attractive as a poem, apart from its religious and moral doctrines. "The Course of Time," says Moir, "is a very extraordinary poem, vast in its conception, vast in its plan, vast in its materials, and vast, if very far from perfect, in its achievement." "The Course of Time," says Professor Wilson, "for so young a man, was a vast achievement. . . . He had much to learn in composition. . . . But the soul of poetry is there, though often dimly enveloped; and many passages there are, and long ones too, that heave and hurry and glow along in a divine enthusiasm." He wrote, in prose, "Tales of the Covenanters." Died near Southampton in September, 1827.

See "Life of R. Pollok," by his brother, 1842; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1827.

Pol'lux, a demi-god of classic mythology, and a brother of Castor. See CASTOR and POLLUX.

Pol'lux, (JULIUS,) a Greek grammarian, whose proper name was POLYDEUCES, was born at Naucratis, in Egypt, about 130 A.D. He enjoyed the favour of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, and taught rhetoric at Athens in the reign of the latter. His works are all lost, except his "Onomasticon," a kind of dictionary of Greek words, (not in alphabetical order,) which is highly prized. He died at the age of fifty-eight.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Pol'lux, (JULIUS,) a Byzantine writer, who lived in the tenth or eleventh century. He wrote a "Chronicle, or Universal History from the Creation to the Time of Valens," which is extant.

Po'lo, (GASPAR GIL,) a Spanish poet and novelist, born at Valencia about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was a lawyer and a professor of Greek. He gained celebrity by a poetical romance, entitled "Diana in Love," ("Diana enamorada,") which was translated into English, French, and Latin.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Polo, (JAYME,) called THE ELDER, a Spanish painter, born at Burgos in 1560, was a good colorist. Died in 1600.

Polo, (JAYME,) THE YOUNGER, a painter, born at Burgos in 1620; died at Madrid in 1655.

Po'lo, (MARCO,) [Fr. MARC POL, märk pol, (or PAUL, pōl,)] a famous Venetian traveller, born about 1252, was a son of Niccolò Polo, a merchant of noble rank. About 1255 Niccolò and his brother Matteo, or Maffeo, commenced an extensive expedition, with a stock of precious stones, which they sold to a Tartar chief on the Volga. They arrived in 1261 at Bokhara, where they learned the Mongol language. Accepting the invitation of a Persian envoy whom they met at Bokhara, they accompanied him to the court of Kooblai Khan, the Great Mogul, who ruled over China and Tartary. This prince received them favourably, and accredited them as his ambassadors to the pope, whom he desired to send to him a hundred learned men to teach his Mongol subjects. They returned home in 1269, and found that the pope had died in 1268. His successor, who was not elected until 1271 or 1272, gave them letters to Kooblai Khan, to whom they returned accompanied by young Marco. They arrived at the court of Kooblai in 1275. Marco learned several Asiatic languages, and obtained the favour of the Khan, who sent him on important missions to China and other provinces. He was the first European that entered China, in which he passed several years. Having obtained the consent of Kooblai Khan, the three Venetians quitted his service about 1292, and, embarking on the coast of China, came to Ormuz by water, and reached Venice in 1295, with many diamonds, rubies, etc. of great value. Marco commanded a galley in a battle against the Genoese, by whom he was taken prisoner. During his long captivity he composed a narrative of his adventures, by the aid of notes which he had written previously. It is said that a French version of his book was made under his direction. His narrative produced a great sensation, and was translated into many languages, but for several ages was regarded as a tissue of fictions or gross exaggerations. The researches and revelations of successive centuries have more and more confirmed his veracity; and it is now recognized that his services had great influence on the progress of navigation and commerce. "When in the long series of ages," says M. Walckenaer, "we search for three men who by the grandeur and influence of their discoveries have con-

tributed most to the progress of geography or of our knowledge of the globe, the modest name of the Venetian traveller presents itself in the same line with the names of Alexander the Great and Christopher Columbus." He died about 1324. Among the best editions of his book is that of Baldelli, "Il Milione di Messer Marco Polo," (4 vols., 1827.) An English version, by Marsden, was published in 1818.

See PLACIDO ZURLA, "Di M. Polo e degli altri antichi Viaggiatori," etc., 1818; STEIN, "Ueber den Venetianer M. Polo," 1821; G. B. BALDELLI, "Vita di M. Polo," 1827; G. PAUTHIER, article "Polo," in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Polonceau, po'lôn'sō', (ANTOINE RÉMI,) a French engineer, born at Rheims in 1778. As engineer-in-chief of the department of Mont Blanc, he constructed a road over Mont Cenis about 1812. Among his works is the Pont du Carrousel at Paris, (1834.) He wrote several professional works. Died in 1847. His son, JEAN BARTHÉLEMY CAMILLE, (1813–59,) was distinguished as a railway engineer and director.

Poltrot de Meré, pol'trō' dẹh mẹh-rà', (JEAN,) a French fanatic, who assassinated Francis, Duke de Guise, in 1563. He was executed the same year.

Polus. See POLE.

Pō'lus, a Sophist of Agrigentum, lived about 400 B.C., and was a disciple of Gorgias. He wrote a work on rhetoric.

Polus, (MATTHEW.) See POOLE.

Polwhele, pol'wheel, (Rev. RICHARD,) an English antiquary and poet, born at Truro in 1759 or 1760. Among his works is a "History of Cornwall." Died in 1838.

Polyænus, pol-e-ee'nus, [Πολύαινος,] OF LAMPSACUS, was an eminent mathematician; but, having become a friend and disciple of Epicurus, he renounced geometry, as unworthy of his notice.

Polyænus, a Macedonian writer, who lived about 150 A.D. He wrote a work on "Stratagems in War," which he dedicated to Marcus Aurelius and Verus. It is extant, and is prized for the numerous anecdotes and facts which he has collected, and which are not found elsewhere.

Polybe. See POLYBIUS.

Polybius. See POLYBUS.

Po-lĭb'ĭ-us, [Gr. Πολύβιος; Fr. POLYBE, po'lèb'; It. POLIBIO, po-lee'be-o,] a celebrated Greek historian, born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, about 206 B.C. He was a son of Lycortas, who succeeded his friend Philopœmen as general of the Achæan League in 182 B.C. Polybius obtained in 169 B.C. command of the cavalry raised to fight for the Romans against Perseus; but his services were declined by the Roman general. In 167 the Romans transported to Italy, as hostages or exiles, one thousand Achæans, among whom was Polybius. He found a home in the house of Paulus Æmilius, and became the preceptor of his son Scipio, afterwards the famous Scipio Africanus the younger. A warm friendship was formed between this pupil and Polybius, who accompanied him in all his campaigns. He witnessed the conquest and destruction of Carthage, (146 B.C.,) soon after which he went to Greece and exerted his influence with some success to procure favourable terms for the conquered Achæans. He afterwards devoted himself to the completion of a general history, for which he had been preparing himself for some years by studies and by journeys to Egypt, Spain, Gaul, etc. The exact date of his death is unknown. Lucian states that he died at the age of eighty-two. His great work, entitled *Καθολικὴ, κοινὴ ἱστορία*, ("Universal History,") comprised the period from 220 to 146 B.C., and consisted of forty books, the greater part of which are lost. We have the first five books entire, and many fragments and extracts of several other books. His impartiality, his love of truth, his sound judgment and experience in military and civil affairs, render this one of the most valuable and reliable histories that have ever been written by an uninspired writer. He is thus briefly characterized by Cicero: "Polybius bonus auctor in primis." Livy's account of events after the second Punic war appears to be much like a translation from Polybius. The latter despised or neglected rhetorical ornaments, and was deficient in imagination. His style, consequently, is not attractive. He aimed only to instruct, and, according to some critics, carried too far his didactic and moralizing tendency. He wrote, also, a "Life of Philopœmen," and a "Treatise on Tactics." "Polybius and Arrian," says Macaulay, "have given us authentic accounts of facts; and here their merit ends. They were not men of comprehensive minds; they had not the art of telling a story in an interesting manner." ("Essay on History," 1828.) An English version of Polybius, by Hampton, (1772,) is commended.

See K. W. NITZSCH, "Polybius zur Geschichte antiker Politik," etc., 1842; L. F. HEYD, "Vita Polybii," 1812; VAN HEUSDE, "School van Polybius of Geschiedkunde voor the negentiende eeuw," 1841; F. H. BOTHE, "Polybiana," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pol'ў-bus, [Gr. Πόλυβος; Fr. POLYBE, po'lèb',] a king of Corinth, who was said to have educated or adopted Œdipus.

Polybus [Πόλυβος] or **Polybius**, a pupil and son-in-law of Hippocrates, lived in the island of Cos about 400 B.C. He was one of the founders of the sect of Dogmatici. Several treatises usually printed with the works of Hippocrates are ascribed to Polybus by many critics.

Pol'ў-carp, [Gr. Πολύκαρπος; Lat. POLYCAR'PUS; Fr. POLYCARPE, po'le'kȧRp',] an eminent martyr and Father of the Christian Church, of whose early history we have no authentic record. Irenæus states that Polycarp had intercourse with John and others of the apostles, and was appointed Bishop of Smyrna by the apostles. According to some writers, he was ordained by Saint John. He was Bishop of Smyrna when Ignatius of Antioch passed through that city on his way to Rome, which occurred between 107 and 116 A.D. Polycarp visited Rome in his old age, and had a conference with Anicetus, the Bishop of Rome, who differed from the Eastern churches in relation to the time or the observance of Easter. He suffered martyrdom by fire at Smyrna about 166 A.D. A letter from the church of Smyrna on the subject of his death is still extant. The only work of Polycarp that remains is a short Epistle to the Philippians, which is prized because numerous passages of the New Testament are quoted in it.

See TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques;" CRUCIGER, "Oratio de Polycarpi Vita," 1543; "Life of Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna," London, 1847; COMTE DE CORTLOSQUET, "Vie de S. Ignace et de S. Polycarpe," 1852.

Polycarpe or **Polycarpus.** See POLYCARP.

Pol-ў-char'mus, [Πολύχαρμος,] a Greek sculptor of unknown date. Pliny mentions his statue of "Venus washing herself," which was at Rome in his time.

Polycleitus. See POLYCLETUS.

Pol'ў-clēs, [Πολυκλῆς,] a Greek sculptor, who lived about 370 B.C., was probably an Athenian. He is mentioned by Pliny, who says he made a celebrated statue of a hermaphrodite.

Another sculptor named POLYCLES is mentioned by Pliny as flourishing about 155 B.C. Pausanias notices some works of Polycles; but it is doubtful which of these two he refers to.

Polyclète. See POLYCLETUS.

Pol-ў-cle'tus or **Pol-y-clī'tus**, [Gr. Πολύκλειτος; Fr. POLYCLÈTE, po'le'klȧt',] a Greek statuary of great celebrity, was also a sculptor and architect. He was a native of Sicyon or Argos, and was a pupil of Ageladas, the Argive statuary, who was at the same time the master of Phidias. The works of Polycletus were probably executed between 452 and 412 B.C. He surpassed all statuaries of his time except Phidias, and equalled the latter in beauty if not in sublimity. He once gained the first prize for a statue of an Amazon, in competition with Phidias and other artists. His master-pieces in bronze were a statue of a young man called "Diadumenos" binding his head with a fillet, "Doryphorus the Spear-Bearer," the Amazon noticed above, and a statue called the *Κανὼν*, ("Canon,") because it was recognized as a perfect model of the human figure. Some critics maintain that this last statue was the "Doryphorus." None of his works was more celebrated than a colossal ivory and gold statue of Juno, which adorned a temple near Argos. He was architect of a theatre at Epidaurus, which was, according to Pausanias, the most beautiful in the world. Cicero and Pliny agree in the opinion

that Polycletus brought the art of statuary to perfection. Among his pupils were Aristides, Canachus, Athenodorus, and Phrynon.

See PLINY, "Natural History;" ÉMERIC DAVID, "Vies des Artistes anciens et modernes;" K. O. MÜLLER, "Handbuch der Archäologie der Kunst."

Polycletus, another statuary of Argos, is mentioned by Pausanias as a different person from him "who made the statue of Juno," and as a pupil of Naucydes, (who flourished about 410 B.C.) Several works are variously attributed to this Polycletus and to his more celebrated namesake.

Polycletus OF LARISSA, a Greek historian of unknown date. He wrote a history of Alexander the Great, which is not extant.

Polycrate. See POLYCRATES.

Po-lȳc'ra-tēs, [Gr. Πολυκράτης; Fr. POLYCRATE, po'le'krȧt',] tyrant of Samos, usurped the royal power about 532 B.C. He formed a powerful navy, and conquered some other islands. He patronized literature and the arts, and constructed some grand public works. His court was the resort of eminent artists and poets, among whom was Anacreon. He defended Samos with success against an attack of the Spartans and Corinthians. In 522 B.C. he was induced to go to Sardis by the satrap Orœtes, who treacherously put him to death.

See HERODOTUS, "History," book iii.; VERGENS, "Dissertatio historica de Polycrate Samio," 1839. For a popular legend respecting Polycrates, see SCHILLER'S poem entitled "Der Ring des Polykrates."

Polycrates, an Athenian orator and Sophist, who was a contemporary of Socrates. He taught at Athens and Cyprus.

Pol-ȳ-dec'tēs, [Πολυδέκτης,] a Greek sculptor, who worked at Rome in the first century after Christ.

Polydeuces. See POLLUX.

Polydore. See POLYDORUS.

Polydore Vergil. See VERGIL.

Pol-ȳ-do'rus, [Gr. Πολύδωρος; Fr. POLYDORE, po'le'dor',] a son of Cadmus and Harmonia, was King of Thebes, and the father of Labdacus.

Polydorus, [Eng. POLYDORE, pol'ę-dōr,] the youngest son of Priam, was, according to the ancient poets, committed to the care of Polymestor, King of Thrace, by his father, who sent with him a large sum of money. Polymestor killed the young prince and appropriated the money.

Polydorus, a king of Sparta, was a son of Alcamenes, and the father of Eurycrates. He lived about 725 B.C.

Polydorus, a sculptor of Rhodes, aided Agesander (who is supposed to have been his father) in the execution of the famous group of Laocoon. He is mentioned by Pliny.

Pol-ȳ-eū'tus, [Gr. Πολύευκτος; Fr. POLYEUCTE, po'le'ukt',] an Athenian orator, lived about 325 B.C. He was a political friend of Demosthenes, and an adversary of Phocion.

Polygnote. See POLYGNOTUS.

Pol-ȳg-no'tus, [Gr. Πολύγνωτος; Fr. POLYGNOTE, po'lèg'not'; Ger. POLYGNOTOS, po-lig-no'tos,] an excellent Greek painter, born in the island of Thasos, was a son and pupil of Aglaophon. He flourished from about 460 to 430 B.C., was a contemporary of Phidias, and was a brother of the painter Aristophon. He became a citizen of Athens and a friend of Cimon, who employed him to ornament the temple of Theseus. He painted gratuitously the Pœcile or portico of Athens. After the death of Cimon (449 B.C.) Polygnotus probably retired from Athens, and applied himself to the decoration of the great temple at Delphi. He is styled "the Homer of painting," because he treated his subjects in an epic rather than a dramatic spirit. Pliny represents him as the first who painted women with transparent or shining drapery, *(lucida veste,)* and the first who contributed much to the progress of the art. He had imagination in the highest degree. In allusion to the ideal character and moral expression of his works, Aristotle calls him an *ethic* painter. The same critic says, in another passage, Polygnotus represented men better than they are, (or superior to nature.) Died about 426 B.C. Among his works were the "Marriage of the Daughters of Leucippus," the "Capture of Troy," and the "Visit of Ulysses to the Lower World."

See PLINY, "Natural History;" PAUSANIAS, i., ix., and x.; SILLIG, "Catalogus Artificum;" SUIDAS, "Polygnotus;" OTTO JAHN, "Die Gemälde des Polygnotos in der Lesche zu Delphi," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pol-ȳ-his'tor, [Πολυΐστωρ,] (ALEXANDER, or ALEXANDER CORNELIUS,) a Greek geographer and historian, born in Phrygia or Miletus, lived at Rome about 80 B.C. He was surnamed POLYHISTOR on account of his great learning, and is often quoted by Pliny the Elder. He wrote a description of many countries, in forty books. None of his works are extant.

Polyide. See POLYIDUS.

Pol-ȳ-hȳm'nĭ-ą or **Po-lȳm'nĭ-ą**, [from πολύς, "much," or "many," and ὕμνος, a "hymn," or "song,"] the name of the muse who presided over singing and rhetoric, and was supposed to be the inventress of harmony.

Pol-ȳ-ĭ'dus, [Gr. Πολύϊδος; Fr. POLYIDE, po'le'ėd',] a soothsayer of classic mythology, who was fabled to have restored to life Glaucus, a son of Minos. This story was a favourite subject of ancient poets and artists.

Polyidus, [Πολύϊδος,] an Athenian poet, musician, and painter, lived about 400 B.C. His productions (dithyrambs) were very popular.

Pol-ȳ-mes'tor or **Pol-ym-nes'tor**, a fabulous king of Thrace, was said to have been a son-in-law of Priam. He murdered POLYDORUS, which see. His story is related with much variation by different writers, some of whom say that he killed his own son by mistake instead of Polydorus.

Pol-ȳm-nes'tus [Πολύμνηστος] or **Pol-ȳm-nas'tus** OF COLOPHON, an epic and lyric poet, and musician, lived about 660 B.C.

Polynice. See POLYNICES.

Pol-ȳ-nī'cēs or **Pol-ȳ-neī'cēs**, [Gr. Πολυνείκης; Fr. POLYNICE, po'le'nèss',] a son of Œdipus, King of Thebes, and Jocasta. He made an agreement with his brother Eteocles that they should each reign one year alternately. Eteocles, having reigned the first year, refused to resign the throne. The cause of Polynices was espoused by Adrastus, King of Argos, who led the famous expedition against Thebes. Polynices and Eteocles killed each other in single combat.

See SOPHOCLES, "Œdipus et Colonus;" EURIPIDES, "Phœnissæ."

Polyphème. See POLYPHEMUS.

Pol-ȳ-phe'mus, [Gr. Πολύφημος; Fr. POLYPHÈME, po'le'fȧm',] a Cyclops or giant of Sicily, who was said to have one eye in his forehead, and was called a son of Neptune. Homer relates in the "Odyssey" a famous adventure of Ulysses in the cave of Polyphemus. (See, also, Virgil's "Æneid," book iii. 617–676.)

Pol-ȳs-pęr'chon, [Gr. Πολυσπέρχων,] a Macedonian general, who in 332 B.C. obtained command of a division in the phalanx of Alexander. He served in the campaign of India, and was second in command of a body of veterans which Craterus conducted home in 323 B.C. During the absence of the regent Antipater in 321, he had the chief command in Macedonia and Greece. He became regent in 319 B.C., at the death of Antipater, who designated him as his successor. A coalition was formed against him by Antigonus and Cassander, who expelled him from Macedonia in 316 B.C. In 310 he raised an army to obtain the crown for Heracles, (a son of Alexander and Barsina,) but, having been corrupted by Cassander, he procured the assassination of that youth. Died after 303 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" DIODORUS SICULUS, books xvii.–xx.; DROYSEN, "Geschichte der Nachfolger Alexanders."

Polystrate. See POLYSTRATUS.

Po-lȳs'tra-tus, [Gr. Πολύστρατος; Fr. POLYSTRATE, po'lè'strȧt',] a Greek Epicurean philosopher, who succeeded Hermarchus as the head of the school. He lived probably about 250 B.C.

Po-lȳx'e-nạ, [Gr. Πολυξένη; Fr. POLYXÈNE, po'lèk'sȧn',] a daughter of Priam, King of Troy, was beloved by Achilles. According to one tradition, she was sacrificed by the Greeks on the tomb of Achilles.

Polyxène. See POLYXENA.

Pomarancio, po-mȧ-rȧn'cho, the surname of NICCOLÒ CIRCIGNANI, (chêr-chèn-yȧ'nee,) an Italian painter, born

at Pomarancio, near Volterra. He worked in Rome, and aided Titian in the Belvedere of the Vatican. One of his latest works is dated 1591.

Pomare, po-mä′rà, (AIMATA,) Queen of Tahiti, was born about 1822. Several chiefs having in 1842 placed the island under the protection of France, she protested against the act. The French admiral Du Petit-Thouars attempted to depose her by force, but his act was disavowed by the French court. She abdicated in favour of her son, Tamatoa, in 1852.

Pomarius, po-mâ′re-ŭs, the Latin name of SAMUEL BAUMGARTEN, (bŏwm′gar′tĕn,) a German Protestant minister and writer, born in 1624; died in 1683.

Pombal, de, dà pom-bål′ or pôn-bål′, (Dom SEBASTIÃO JOZÉ **de Carvalho**—dà kar-vål′yo,) MARQUIS, Count of Oeyras, an eminent Portuguese statesman, born at Soura, near Coimbra, in 1699. He studied law at Coimbra, and was sent as envoy-extraordinary to London in 1739. He married a niece of the Austrian general Daun, who gained the favour of the Queen of Portugal. By her influence Carvalho became minister of foreign affairs in 1750. He greatly increased the prosperity of Portugal, by the promotion of education, manufactures, commerce, etc. He reduced the power of the Inquisition, and banished the Jesuits in 1759. His administrative talents appear to have been of a high order. In 1770 he received the title of Marquis de Pombal. His reforms and his severity towards some of the nobility, who were suspected of complicity in a plot against the king's life, rendered him unpopular. He was deprived of power at the death of Joseph I., in 1777. Died in 1782.

Pomerancio. See RONCALLI.

Pomeranus. See BUGENHAGEN.

Pom′eroy, (MARCUS MILLS,) an American journalist, born at Elmira, New York, in 1833. He founded a number of newspapers, and came to be known as Brick Pomeroy, from his "Brickdust Sketches." During part of the war he strongly denounced the policy of the government. In 1876 he started a Greenback organ. His latest scheme was to tunnel the Rocky Mountains, in which he failed after much work had been done. Died in 1896.

Pomey, po′mȧ′, (FRANÇOIS ANNE,) a French Jesuit and classical teacher, born at Pernes in 1619. He published a work on mythology, "Mythological Pantheon," (1659,) and other works. Died in 1673.

Pŏm′fret, (JOHN,) an English poet, born in Bedfordshire in 1667, became rector of Malden. He wrote, besides other poems, "The Choice," which was once popular. "He pleases many," says Dr. Johnson; "and he who pleases many must have merit." Died in 1703.

Pommayrac, de, dĕh po′mȧ′rȧk′, (PIERRE PAUL,) a French painter of miniatures, was born in Porto-Rico about 1818. He worked in Paris, and obtained a medal of the first class in 1842. Died July 10, 1880.

Pommer, pom′mĕr, (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a German physician, born in 1787; died in 1841.

Pommeraye, pom′rȧ′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French monk, born at Rouen in 1617. He wrote a "History of the Archbishops of Rouen," (1667.) Died in 1687.

Pommereul, de, dĕh pom′rŭl′, (FRANÇOIS RENÉ JEAN,) BARON, a French general and politician, born in Bretagne in 1745; died in 1823.

Pommier, po′me-ȧ′, (VICTOR LOUIS AMÉDÉE,) a French poet, was born at Lyons in 1804. He obtained several prizes of the French Academy for poems on the "Discovery of Steam Power," (1848,) and other subjects. He published "Poésies," (1832,) "Océanides et Fantaisies," (1839,) and other collections. Died at Paris, April 15, 1877.

Po-mo′na, [Fr. POMONE, po′mon′; from *pomum*, an "apple,"] a Roman divinity supposed to preside over the fruit which grows on trees.

Pompadour, de, dĕh pôn′pȧ′door′, (Madame JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON,) MARQUISE, was born in Paris in 1721. She was married in 1741 to M. d'Étioles, a publican. About 1744 her beauty and accomplishments attracted the favour of Louis XV., who gave her the title of Marquise de Pompadour in 1745. She retained a dominant influence over him until her death, in 1764. She appointed ministers and generals, received ambassadors, and maintained correspondence with foreign courts. Among her diplomatic acts was the coalition of France with Austria against Frederick the Great, in 1756.

See "History of the Marchioness de Pompadour," London, 2 vols., 1758; SOULAVIE, "Mémoires de la Cour de France pendant la Faveur de Madame de Pompadour," 1802; CAPEFIGUE, "Madame de Pompadour," 1858; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XV;" L. DE CARNÉ, "Le Gouvernement de Madame de Pompadour," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," January 15, 1859.

Pompée, the French for POMPEY, which see.

Pompei, pom-pā′ee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian Hellenist and translator, born at Verona in 1731. He produced some successful verses, entitled "Pastoral Songs," ("Canzoni pastorali," 1766,) and several tragedies. His reputation is founded chiefly on an Italian translation of Plutarch's "Lives," (1772,) which is the best in that language, and probably equal to the best version in any language. Died at Verona in 1788.

See FONTANA, "De Vita et Scriptis Hier. Pompei," 1790; PINDEMONTE, "Elogio storico di G. Pompei," 1789; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Pompeius, (CNEIUS.) See POMPEY THE GREAT.

Pom-pe′ius, (QUINTUS,) a Roman general and orator was consul in 141 B.C. He commanded in Spain in 140, and was defeated. In 131 B.C. he was elected censor.

Pompeius, (RUFUS Q.,) a son or grandson of the preceding, was tribune of the people in 100 B.C., and prætor in 91. He became consul with L. Sulla in 88 B.C., and was a partisan of Sulla in the civil war. He was killed by his mutinous soldiers in 88 or 87 B.C.

Pompeius Festus. See FESTUS.

Pompeius Magnus. See POMPEY THE GREAT.

Pom-pe′ius Strā′bo, (CNEIUS,) an able Roman general, was the father of Pompey the triumvir. He gained several victories in the Social war, and was a partisan of the aristocracy in the civil war between Sulla and Marius. His avarice and cruelty rendered him odious. He was killed by lightning in 87 B.C.

Pompeius Trogus. See TROGUS.

Pompeo. See POMPEY.

Pom′pey, [Lat. POMPE′IUS; Fr. POMPÉE, pôn′pȧ′; It. POMPEO, pom-pā′o,] (CNEIUS,) the eldest son of Pompey the Great, was born about 78 B.C. His mother was Mucia. He commanded a fleet for his father in 48 B.C., and after the death of the latter sailed to Spain, where he raised an army of thirteen legions. In 45 B.C. this army encountered at Munda another, commanded by Cæsar in person, who gained a complete but not an easy victory. Pompey was overtaken in his retreat and killed.

Pompey, (Pompeius,) (SEXTUS,) a son of the triumvir, was born in 75 B.C. He waged war with some success against Cæsar in Spain after the battle of Munda. Soon after the death of Cæsar (44 B.C.) he was appointed chief admiral of the fleet by the senate; but he was proscribed as an outlaw by Antony and Octavius. He made himself master of Sicily, and, by means of his formidable fleet, obstructed the supply of corn which the Romans received by sea. The officers of Sextus gained several victories over the fleet of Octavius. In 36 B.C. Agrippa defeated Pompey, who fled to Asia and was put to death in 35 B.C. by the officers of Antony.

See APPIAN, "Bellum Civile."

Pompey the Great, [Lat. POMPE′IUS MAG′NUS, Fr. POMPÉE LE GRAND, pôn′pȧ′ lĕh grôn,] (CNEIUS,) a famous Roman general and triumvir, was born on the 30th of September, 106 B.C., in the same year as Cicero. He fought under his father in the Social war, (89 B.C.,) and saved his father's life when Cinna attempted to assassinate him in 87 B.C. He raised, without a commission, three legions to fight for Sulla against the party of Marius in 83 B.C., and began to display his great military talents in the defeat of a hostile force under Brutus. For this success Sulla saluted him with the title of *imperator*. He gained another victory over the legates of Carbo in 82 B.C., reduced Numidia in 81, and obtained the honour of a triumph, although he was but a simple *eques*.

In 76 B.C. he obtained command of an army sent to Spain against Sertorius, who defeated Pompey in two battles, but was assassinated in the year 72, soon after

which Spain was reduced to subjection. With a high degree of popularity, Pompey returned to Italy in 71 B.C., and was elected consul (with Crassus) for the year 70, although he had not held any of the lower civil offices and was not legally eligible for other reasons. Among the important acts of his administration was the restoration of the power of the tribunes, by which he signalized his defection from the aristocratic party. He remained at Rome inactive during 69 and 68 B.C. In the next year his friends procured the passage of a law by which he was selected to conduct a war against the pirates (who infested the Mediterranean in great numbers) and was invested with irresponsible power for three years. He performed this service with complete success in less than one year, and, it is said, took 20,000 prisoners.

The next enterprise to which he was called by his own ambition and the favour of the people was the termination of the Mithridatic war, which had been protracted for years. His claims having been advocated by Cicero in a long oration, ("Pro Lege Manilia,") he superseded Lucullus in 66 B.C. He defeated Mithridates in Lesser Armenia in the same year, and after that king had escaped to the Crimea, which was difficult of access to the Roman army, Pompey turned southward, and reduced Syria to a Roman province in 64 B.C. After a siege of three months, he captured Jerusalem in 63, and entered the sanctuary of the Temple. Having received intelligence of the death of Mithridates, and having reduced Pontus and Bithynia to subjection, he returned to Italy in 62 B.C., and was received with general enthusiasm. The triumph which he obtained on this occasion was the most brilliant which the Romans had ever witnessed. Offended by the refusal of the senate to sanction his public acts in Asia, he identified himself with the popular party, and formed with Cæsar and Crassus a coalition or triumvirate, (59 B.C.) Pompey, having divorced Mucia, his third wife, married Julia, a daughter of Cæsar. He made no effort to prevent the banishment of Cicero, but he supported the bill for his restoration, in 57 B.C. His popularity was now on the decline. He had lost the confidence of the senate by his coalition with Cæsar, who was his successful rival in respect to the favour of the people. Pompey could only obtain the consulship in 55 B.C. by the aid of Cæsar, with whom he and Crassus had formed another secret treaty or bargain.

Anticipating the open hostility of Cæsar to his ambitious projects, Pompey renewed his connection with the aristocracy, who accepted him as their leader in 51 B.C. About the end of the next year the friends of Pompey obtained a decree of the senate that Cæsar should disband his army. In defiance of this decree, Cæsar marched to Rome with a force which Pompey was unable to resist. His self-confidence was such that he had neglected to levy troops, and he was compelled to retreat to Epirus, where he collected an army. (See CÆSAR.) Urged on by the civilians and nobles of his camp, against his own judgment he offered battle to Cæsar in the plain of Pharsalia in August, 48 B.C. and was completely defeated. He escaped by sea, with his wife Cornelia, and sought refuge in Egypt, but was murdered in the act of landing, by order of Theodotus and Achillas, the chief ministers, in September, 48 B.C. His moral character is represented as better than that of the majority of Roman generals in his time. He was deficient in political abilities, and was guided by no fixed principles as a statesman.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Pompey;" G. LONG, "The Decline of the Roman Republic;" DION CASSIUS, "History;" CICERO, "Oratio pro Lege Manilia;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" APPIAN, "Bellum Civile;" J. UPMARCK, "Dissertatio de Pompejo Magno," 1709; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pompignan, de, dẽh pôn'pẽn'yôN', (JEAN GEORGES LE FRANC,) a French prelate, born at Montauban in 1715. He became Archbishop of Vienne in 1774, and a member of the States-General in 1789. He was the head of that party of the clergy which united with the Tiers-État. Died in 1790.

Pompignan, de, (JEAN JACQUES LE FRANC,) MARQUIS, a French poet, born at Montauban in 1709, was a brother of the preceding. He produced in 1734 a successful tragedy of "Dido," ("Didon,") and in 1740 a poem entitled "Voyage de Languedoc et de Provence." His "Sacred Poems" ("Poésies sacrées sur divers Sujets," 1751) were admired. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1759, and pronounced a discourse against the skeptical philosophers which provoked the satire of Voltaire. He wrote various other poems, among which is a beautiful "Ode on the Death of J. B. Rousseau." Died in 1784.

See BERTRAND BARÈRE, "Éloge de Le Franc de Pompignan," 1785; GABET, "Notice de Le Franc de Pompignan," prefixed to his Select Works, 2 vols., 1822; MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" LA HARPE "Cours de Littérature;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pomponace. See POMPONAZZI.

Pomponatius. See POMPONAZZI.

Pomponazzi, pom-po-nät'see, [Lat. POMPONA'TIUS; Fr. POMPONACE, pôn'po'näss',] (PIETRO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Mantua in 1462. He taught the philosophy of Aristotle at Padua, Ferrara, and Bologna. In his treatise "On the Immortality of the Soul" (1516) he gave offence by affirming that Aristotle did not teach that doctrine. Among his works is a "Treatise on Fate, Free Will," etc., (1567.) Died about 1524.

Pompone. See POMPONNE.

Pomponio Leto. See POMPONIUS LÆTUS.

Pom-po'nĭ-us, (SEXTUS,) a Roman jurist, who is supposed to have lived in the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. Many extracts from his works are found in the Digest.

Pomponius Atticus. See ATTICUS.

Pom-po'nĭ-us Læ'tus, (lee'tus,) [It. POMPONIO LETO, pom-po'ne-o lā'to,] (JULIUS,) an Italian antiquary and scholar, born in Upper Calabria in 1425, was sometimes called PIETRO DI CALABRIA. He succeeded Professor Lorenzo Valla at Rome in 1457, and founded there an academy for the cultivation of Roman antiquities and classic learning, which was suppressed by Paul II. in 1468. He and other members of this academy were persecuted by Paul II. on a charge of treason and heresy. Pope Sixtus IV. permitted him to resume his chair in the Roman College in 1471. He wrote a "Compendium of Roman History from the Death of Gordian to Justinus III.," (1498,) and other works. Died in 1497.

See M. A. SABELLICUS, "Vita Pomponii Læti," 1510; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Pomponius Mela. See MELA.

Pomponne, de, dẽh pôn'pon', (SIMON ARNAULD,) MARQUIS, a French minister of state, born in 1618, was a son of Robert Arnauld d'Andilly. He became minister-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1671, and was removed in 1679. He was recalled at the death of Louvois, in 1691. He left a high reputation for probity and for skill in diplomacy. Died in 1699.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Pona, po'nä, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician and writer, born at Verona in 1594. He gained distinction as a writer of numerous works, among which were some romances, dramas, scientific treatises, etc. He received the title of historiographer from the emperor Ferdinand III. Died after 1652.

Ponce, pôNss, (NICOLAS,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1746. He wrote notices of several artists for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1831.

Ponce, pôn'thä, (PEDRO,) a Spanish Benedictine monk, born at Valladolid about 1525. He is the reputed inventor of the art of teaching the dumb to converse. According to Ambrosio Morales, he was very successful, and trained his pupils to speak *viva voce*. No account of his method is extant. Died in 1584.

Ponce de Leon, pôn'thä dä lä-ôn', [sometimes Anglicized in pronunciation as pônss de le'on,] (JUAN,) a Spanish discoverer of Florida, was born in Leon. He accompanied Columbus in his second voyage, (1493,) and served in Hispaniola under Ovando. In 1508 he commanded an expedition to Porto Rico, which he conquered. Having heard an Indian tradition of a fountain of rejuvenescence in one of the Bahama isles, he searched for that fountain in 1512 without success, but he discovered Florida the same year. He was mortally wounded in a fight with some natives of Florida in 1521, and died in Cuba.

See HERRERA, "Novus Orbis;" OVIEDO, "Historia general."

Ponce de Leon, (LUIS,) a Spanish lyric poet, born at Granada in 1528. He became professor of theology at Salamanca about 1562. He translated Virgil's "Eclogues," two books of the "Georgics," and many odes of Horace. He wrote odes remarkable for beauty of style and elevation of thought, which are highly praised by Mr. Ticknor. He is called by a critic in the "Edinburgh Review" "the greatest of the Spanish poets of this age, and perhaps one of the noblest lyric poets that ever existed." Died in 1591.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lyric Poetry of Spain," in the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824.

Ponce de Leon, (RODRIGO,) Marquis de Cadiz, a famous Spanish general, born in 1443. He served in many campaigns against the Moors, surprised the fortress of Alhama in 1482, and took a prominent part in the conquest of Granada, which was effected in 1492. Died in 1492.

Ponce Pilate. See PILATE.

Poncelet, pôNSS'lȧ', (FRANÇOIS FRĒDĒRIC,) a French jurist, born at Mouzay (Meuse) in 1790. He published several works on Roman law. Died in Paris in 1843.

Poncelet, (JEAN VICTOR,) an eminent French geometer and engineer, born at Metz in 1788. He served in the army in Russia, (1812.) He became a member of the Institute, and, about 1834, professor of mechanics at the Faculty of Sciences, Paris. In 1848 he obtained the rank of general of engineers, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly. Among his works are "Traité des Propriétés projectives des Figures," (1820,) and a "Course of Mechanics applied to Machines," (1826.) He rendered great service to the industrial arts by his improvements in hydraulics and practical mechanics. Died at Paris, December 27, 1867.

Poncelet, (POLYCARPE,) a French rural economist, born at Verdun, lived in the second half of the eighteenth century. He wrote a "Natural History of Wheat," (1779,) and other works.

Poncelin, pôNSS'lăN', (JEAN CHARLES,) a French editor and compiler, born in Poitou in 1746; died in 1828.

Poncet de la Grave, pôN'sȧ' dẹh lẽ grȧv, (GUILLAUME,) a French writer, born at Carcassonne in 1725, wrote a "History of the Royal Navy," (2 vols., 1780,) and other works. Died in 1803.

Poncher, pôN'shȧ', (ÉTIENNE,) a French prelate, born at Tours in 1446. He became Bishop of Paris in 1503, and keeper of the seals of France in 1512. He was employed as a diplomatist by Francis I. Died in 1524.

Ponchielli, pôn-kė-ĕl'lee, (AMILCARE,) an Italian musical composer, born near Cremona, September 1, 1834. Among his numerous operas the most popular were "I promessi Sposi," (first produced in 1856, but entirely rewritten in 1872,) "Gioconda," (1876,) and "Il Figliuol prodigo," (1880.) Died January 19, 1886.

Ponchino, pon-kee'no, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, sometimes called BOZZATTO or BAZZACCO, was born at Castel-Franco about 1500. He was a pupil of Titian. Died in 1570.

Ponçol, de, dẹh pôN'sol', (HENRI SIMON JOSEPH ANSQUER,) a French writer, born at Kemper in 1730; died in 1783.

Poncy, pôN'se', (LOUIS CHARLES,) a French poet, born at Toulon in 1821, worked as a stone-mason, and published "Les Marines," (1842.) Died in 1891.

Pond, (ENOCH,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Wrentham, Massachusetts, in 1791. In 1828 he edited the "Spirit of the Pilgrims," a religious journal, in which he engaged in a controversy with the Unitarians. He became in 1856 president and professor of ecclesiastical history, etc. at Bangor Theological Seminary, Maine. He published a "Memoir of Count Zinzendorf," (1839,) "Memoir of John Wickliffe," (1841,) "The Morning of the Reformation," (1842,) "Plato, his Life, Works, Opinions, and Influence," (1846,) and numerous other works. Died January 21, 1882.

Pond, (JOHN,) an English astronomer, born in London about 1767, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge. After he left college he passed several years at Westbury, near Bristol, where he made observations. He was the first astronomer who depended on masses of observations for the determination of all fundamental data. He succeeded Maskelyne as astronomer-royal in 1811, and directed his attention chiefly to a determination of the places of fixed stars. In 1833 he completed a standard catalogue of 1113 fixed stars. He has a high reputation as an observer. Died in 1836.

Pongerville, de, dẹh pôN'zhĕR'vėl', (JEAN BAPTISTE AIMÉ SANSON,) a French poet, born at Abbeville in 1792. He produced in 1823 an excellent translation of Lucretius's "De Rerum Natura" into verse, and was admitted into the French Academy in 1830. Among his other publications are prose versions of Lucretius, (1829,) Milton's "Paradise Lost," (1838,) and Virgil's "Æneid," (1846,) which are commended. Died in 1870.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Poniatowski, po-ne-ȧ-tov'skee, (JOSEPH ANTONY,) PRINCE, an able Polish general, born at Warsaw in 1762, was a nephew of Stanislas Augustus, King of Poland. His father, Andreas, was a general in the Austrian service. He commanded the Polish army in the war against Russia in 1792, and served under Kosciusko in 1794. In 1806 he raised an army of Poles to fight for Napoleon, who had persuaded him that he intended to restore the independence of Poland. He and his army of Poles fought against the Russians in 1807, and opposed the Austrians with success in 1809. He commanded a corps of the grand army which invaded Russia in 1812, and rendered important services in that campaign. In October, 1813, he became a marshal of France. He was wounded at Leipsic, and, in the retreat from that battle, was drowned in the Elster, (1813.)

See BOGUSLAWSKI, "Biographie de Poniatowski," 1831; L. CHODZKO, "La Pologne illustrée;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Poniatowski, (JOSEPH MICHAEL XAVIER FRANCIS JOHN,) Prince of Monte Rotondo, a musical composer, born in Rome, of Polish parentage, February 20, 1816. He was a nephew of Prince Joseph Antony Poniatowski. He produced a number of operas, among which are "Giovanni da Procida," (1838,) "Ruy Blas," (1842,) "Pierre de Médicis," (1860,) "L'Aventurier," (1865,) etc. Died July 3, 1873.

Poniatowski, (STANISLAS,) COUNT, a celebrated Polish statesman, born in 1677. He espoused the cause of Charles XII. of Sweden, and Stanislas Leszczynski, against Augustus II. of Poland, and accompanied Charles in his Russian campaign. After the defeat at Poltava he was sent on a mission to Constantinople, where he promoted the interests of the Swedish king by inducing the Sultan to make war upon Russia. He was subsequently appointed to several high offices by Augustus III. of Poland. Died in 1762.

See VOLTAIRE, "Histoire de Charles XII."

Poniatowski, (STANISLAS AUGUSTUS.) See STANISLAS AUGUSTUS, King of Poland.

Poninski, po-nĕn'skee, (A. L.,) a Polish poet, born in the seventeenth century. He wrote Latin poems, "Opera Heroica," (1739.) Died in 1742.

Ponroy, pôN'rwȧ', (PIERRE GABRIEL ARTHUR,) a French *littérateur*, born at Issoudun in 1816. He produced several poems, dramas, etc. Died March 13, 1876.

Pons, pôN, (ANDRÉ,) Comte de Rio, a French historical writer, born at Cette in 1772. He was prefect of Lyons in 1815. Among his works is a "History of the Residence of Napoleon at Elba." Died in 1853.

Pons, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French astronomer, born at Peyres (Hautes-Alpes) in 1761. He became director of the Observatory of Marseilles, where (according to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale") he discovered twenty-three comets. In 1825 he was appointed director of an observatory at Florence. Died in 1831.

Pons, de, dẹh pôN, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born at Marly-le-Roi in 1683; died in 1732.

Pons de Verdun, pôN dẹh vĕR'dŭN', (ROBERT,) a French revolutionist, born at Verdun in 1749, acquired some distinction as a poet. He was a member of the Convention, (1792–95.) Died in 1844.

Ponsard, pôn'sȧr', (FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatic poet, born at Vienne (Isère) in 1814. He produced a successful tragedy of "Lucrèce," (1843,) and another called "Charlotte Corday," (1850,) which is admired. Among his most popular works is a comedy of "Honour and Money," ("L'Honneur et l'Argent," 1853,) which opened to him the French Academy. Died in 1867.

Ponsludon, de, deh pôn'lü'dôn', (JOSEPH ANTOINE HÉDOUIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rheims in 1739; died in 1817.

Pon'son-by, (Sir FREDERICK CAVENDISH,) an English officer, born in 1783, was a brother of the Earl of Besborough. He distinguished himself in Spain, and led a regiment of dragoons at Waterloo, where he was wounded. Died in 1837.

Ponsonby, (GEORGE,) a lawyer, born in Ireland in 1755. He became leader of the opposition in the Irish House of Commons, and in 1806 was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland. About 1807 he entered the British House of Commons, in which he was the leader of the Whig party. Died in 1817.

Ponsonby, (JOHN,) BARON, a diplomatist, born in 1770. He entered the British House of Lords in 1806, and acted with the Whig party. He performed diplomatic missions to Brazil, Belgium, and Naples between 1828 and 1832, and negotiated a treaty of commerce with Turkey about 1838. He was minister at Vienna from 1846 to 1851. Died in 1855.

Ponsonby, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British general, born in 1782, was a younger brother of the preceding. He was aide-de-camp of Wellington, and commanded a brigade of cavalry at Waterloo, where he was killed in 1815.

Ponson du Terrail, de, deh pôn'sôn' dü tȧ'rȧ'y', (PIERRE ALEXIS,) VISCOUNT, a French novelist, born at Montmaur, July 8, 1829. He produced sensational and very popular stories in immense numbers, besides dramas, etc. Died at Bordeaux, January 30, 1871.

Pontano, pon-tȧ'no, [Lat. PONTA'NUS,] (GIOVANNI GIOVIANO,) an eminent Italian author and statesman, born at Cereto, in Umbria, in 1426. He became secretary of Ferdinand I. of Naples about 1458, and prime minister about 1487. He had the reputation of an able negotiator, and an elegant writer in prose and verse. His "History of the War between Ferdinand I. and the Duke of Anjou" (1519) is called a master-piece. He wrote, in Latin, moral essays, elegies, odes, and other poems, among which is "Urania," an astronomical poem. Died in Naples in 1503. "A far superior name," says Hallam, "is that of Pontanus, to whom, if we attend to some critics, we must award the palm above all the Latin poets of the fifteenth century." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See ROBERTO DA SARNO, "Vita J. J. Pontani," 1761; F. COLANGELO, "Vita di G. G. Pontano," 1820; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pontanus. See DUPONT, PONTE, and PONTANO.

Pontanus, pon-tȧ'nus, (JAKOB,) a Jesuit and philologist, born in Bohemia in 1542. He published "Progymnasmata Latinitatis," (4 vols., 1588,) "Poetic Institutes," ("Institutiones Poeticæ," 1594,) and other works. Died in 1626.

Pontanus, pon-tȧ'nus, (JOHAN ISAAC,) a Danish philologist and historian, born at Elsinore about 1570, became professor of physics and mathematics at Harderwyk in 1604. He wrote a "History of Denmark," (in Latin, 1631,) and several criticisms on the classics. Died in 1639.

See "Vita Pontani," anonymous, 1640; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Pontas, pôn'tȧ', (JEAN,) a French casuist, born in the diocese of Avranches in 1638. His principal work is a "Dictionary of Cases of Conscience," (3 vols., 1715,) which was highly esteemed. Died in 1728.

Pontault, de. See BEAULIEU, DE, (SÉBASTIEN.)

Pontchartrain, de, deh pôn'shȧr'trȧn', (LOUIS PHÉLYPEAUX,) COMTE, a French minister of state, born in 1643. He was appointed controller-general of the finances about 1690, and chancellor of France in 1699. His talents and virtues are eulogized by Saint-Simon, who says "he performed more than he promised." He was grandfather of the prime minister Maurepas. Died in 1727.

Pontchartrain, de, (PAUL PHÉLYPEAUX,) SEIGNEUR, born at Blois, France, in 1569, was grandfather of the preceding. He became secretary of state in 1610, and wrote memoirs of events from 1610 to 1620, (1720.) Died in 1621.

Pont de Veyle, de, deh pôn deh vȧl, (ANTOINE DE FERRIOL—fȇr're'ol',) COMTE, a French dramatist, born in 1697, was a brother of the Count of Argental. He wrote three successful comedies, one of which is called "The Somnambulist," ("La Somnambule," 1739.) He was a member of the literary council of Voltaire. Died in 1774.

Ponte, da. See BASSANO, (FRANCESCO and JACOPO.)

Ponte, da, dȧ pon'tȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian architect, born in Venice in 1512. He built the famous bridge of the Rialto across the Grand Canal, the church of Santa Croce, and other fine edifices in Venice. Died in 1597.

Ponte, da, [Lat. PON'TICO VIRU'NIO,] (LODOVICO,) an Italian scholar, born at Belluno in 1467. He wrote a "Secret History of Italy," and other works. Died in 1520.

Ponte, da, (LORENZO.) See DA PONTE.

Ponte, de, dȧ pon'tȧ, (LUIS,) a Spanish religious writer, born at Valladolid in 1554. He wrote several popular works, among which is "Meditations on the Mysteries of the Faith," (1605.) Died in 1624.

Ponte, de, deh pônt, [Lat. PONTA'NUS,] (PIERRE,) a Flemish philologist, born at Bruges about 1480, was blind from infancy. He published several works. Died after 1529.

Pontécoulant, de, deh pôn'tȧ'koo'lôn', (GUSTAVE DOULCET—dool'sȧ',) COMTE, a French astronomer, born about 1795. He served as an officer in the army, from which he retired about 1830. He published "Analytic Theory of the System of the World," (4 vols., 1829–46,) and other works on astronomy, etc. Died in 1874.

Pontécoulant, de, (LOUIS GUSTAVE DOULCET,) COMTE, a French Girondist, born at Caen in 1766, was the father of the preceding. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, was proscribed and outlawed in 1793, became a member of the senate in 1805, and a liberal member of the Chamber of Peers in 1819. He left "Mémoires," which were published in 1862. Died in 1853.

Pontedera, pon-tȧ-dā'rȧ, (GIULIO,) an Italian botanist, born at Vicenza in 1688. He became in 1719 director of the botanic garden and professor of botany at Padua. He published a "Compendium of Botanical Plates," ("Compendium Tabularum botanicarum," 1718,) and "Anthology, or, On the Nature of the Flower," ("Anthologia, sive De Floris Natura," 1720.) The genus Pontederia was named in his honour by Linnæus. Died in 1757.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" GENNARI, "Lettera intorno la Vita del fù G. Pontedera," 1758.

Pon'ti-ac, a North American Indian chief, of the Ottawa tribe, born about 1712, was an ally of the French. In 1762 he formed a coalition of many western tribes, which, at his instigation, attacked various English garrisons and frontier settlements. He besieged Detroit without success in 1763. He was killed in Illinois in 1769.

See PARKMAN, "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," 1851.

Pontianus, pon-she-ā'nus, [Fr. PONTIEN, pôn'se'ȧn',] became Bishop of Rome in 230 A.D. He was banished by Maximin in 235, and died in exile soon after that date.

Pontico Virunio. See PONTE, DA, (LODOVICO.)

Pontien. See PONTIANUS.

Pontier, pôn'te-ȧ', (PIERRE,) an able French surgeon, born at Aix (Provence) in 1711; died at Aix in 1789. His son, PIERRE HENRI, was a chemist, and wrote several scientific treatises. Died at Aix in 1826.

Pontin, de, deh pon-teen', (MAGNUS MARTIN,) a Swedish physician, born at Askeryd in 1781. He became first physician to the king in 1825. He published several works in prose and verse. Died in 1858.

Pontis, de, deh pôn'tess', (LOUIS,) a French gentleman, born in Provence in 1583, was an officer in the army. He left interesting Memoirs, (2 vols., 1676,) often reprinted. Died in Paris in 1670.

Pontius, pon'she-us, a deacon of the church of Carthage, lived about 250 A.D. He was the author of a "Life of Cyprian."

Pontius, pon'te-us, or **Du Pont,** (dü pôn,) (PAUL,) an eminent Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1596 or 1603, was a pupil of Vosterman. He engraved many works after Rubens, among which is the "Massacre of the Innocents," and many portraits after Van Dyck. These prints are greatly admired.

Pontius de la Fuente, pon'te-oos' dà là fwĕn'tà, [Lat. PON'TIUS FON'TIUS,] (CONSTANTINE,) a Spanish Protestant, who wrote in defence of the reformed doctrines, and was sentenced to death, but died in prison (before the sentence was executed) in 1559.

Pontius Pilate. See PILATE.

Pontmartin, de, dẽh pôn'măr'tăn', (ARMAND AUGUSTIN JOSEPH MARIE,) a French *littérateur,* born at Avignon in 1811. He published several novels, and "Causeries littéraires," (1854.) Died in 1890.

Pontoppidan, pon-top'pe-dăn, (ERIC,) a Danish poet and prelate, born in Funen about 1620. He wrote many Latin poems, among which are "Aucupium Selandiæ," (1636,) "Sacred Pastorals," ("Bucolica Sacra," 1643,) and "Florilegium Cimbricum," (1646.) He became Bishop of Drontheim in 1673. Died in 1678.

See KRAFT og NYERUP, "Litteraturlexicon."

Pontoppidan, (ERIK,) THE YOUNGER, a celebrated Danish prelate, historian, and antiquary, born at Aarhuus, in Jutland, in 1698. He was successively appointed professor of theology at Copenhagen in 1738, Bishop of Bergen in 1748, and chancellor of the University at Copenhagen. Among his principal works are his "Annals of the Danish Church," "Theatre of Denmark, Ancient and Modern," (1730,) "Achievements of the Danes out of Denmark," (1740,) and a "Description of Copenhagen," (all in Latin,) also a treatise on the natural history of Norway, and a "Danish Atlas," ("Danske Atlas," in 7 vols.,) in the Danish language. Died in 1764.

Pontormo, da, dà pon-tor'mo, (JACOPO CARUCCI or CARRUCCI,) an eminent Florentine painter, born at Pontormo about 1498, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci and Andrea del Sarto. He imitated Michael Angelo. He had three manners, the last of which was an imitation of that of Albert Dürer. Among his works are a "Descent from the Cross," a "Holy Family," and "The Deluge," a fresco at Florence. Died in 1558.

Ponz, pônth, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter, distinguished as a writer on the fine arts, was born in Valencia in 1725. He passed about ten years at Rome (1751–60) in the study of art and antiquities. Having returned to Madrid, he was commissioned by Charles III. to paint portraits of Spanish authors for the Escurial. He published a valuable work entitled "Viage de España," (18 vols., 1771–94,) which treats of Spanish works of art, topography, etc. Died in 1792.

Ponzio, pon'ze-o, a Tuscan sculptor, called by the French MAÎTRE PONCE, worked in France from 1530 to 1571.

Ponzio, (FLAMINIO,) an Italian architect, born about 1575. He designed the Capella Borghese at Rome, and the Palazzo Sciara on the Corso. He was employed by Pope Paul V. to continue the works of the Quirinal, in which he constructed the double staircase. Died about 1620.

Poogatchef, Pougatchef, Pugatschew, or **Pugatschev,** poo-gà-chĕf', (YEMELIAN,) a Cossack rebel and impostor, born in 1726. Having been told that he resembled Peter III., he undertook to pass himself off for that Czar, and incited the Cossacks to revolt in 1773. He raised a large army, took several towns, gained some victories, and massacred thousands of people. He was taken prisoner and executed in 1775.

Pool, (MARIA LOUISE,) an American writer, born at East Abington, Massachusetts, in 1841. Of her books, two—"Dolly" and "Against Human Nature"—deal with life in the Carolina mountains. Others are "Rowena in Boston," "The Two Salomes," "Katharine North," and "Friendship and Folly," (1898.) She died in 1898.

Poole, (JOHN,) an English dramatist and author, born about 1786. Among his numerous farces and plays are "Hamlet Travestie," (1810,) "Who is Who?" (1815,) "Paul Pry," (1825,) "Patrician and Parvenu," (1835,) etc. He also wrote works of humourous fiction, etc. Died in 1872.

Poole, pool, [Lat. PO'LUS,] (MATTHEW,) a learned English nonconformist divine, born at York about 1624. He was rector of the church of Saint Michael-le-Querne, London, from which he was ejected in 1662. His principal work is "Synopsis Criticorum Bibliicorum," (5 vols., 1669–76,) in which he designed to present a synopsis or abridgment of the writings and labours of former biblical critics of all ages and countries. It is esteemed a valuable work. He also left "Annotations on the Holy Bible," (2 vols., 1685.) He died at Amsterdam in 1679.

See A. WOOD, "Fasti Oxoniensis;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Poole, (PAUL FALCONER,) an English historical painter, born at Bristol in 1810. He is accounted one of the most original and successful English artists of the present time. He received in 1847 a prize of three hundred pounds for his picture of "King Edward's Generosity to the People of Calais." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1861. Died in 1879.

Poole, (REGINALD LANE,) an English historian, born at London in 1857. His works include "A History of the Huguenots of the Dispersion," (1880,) "Sebastian Bach," (1882,) "Wycliffe and the Movement for Reform," (1889,) "Historical Atlas of Modern Europe," (1897 *et seq.*)

Poole, (WILLIAM FREDERICK,) librarian, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1821. He became librarian of several institutions, going to the Newberry Library in Chicago in 1887. His "Index to Reviews and other Periodicals" of 1848 was followed by several expanded editions and supplements, becoming in its final form the well-known "Poole's Index." He became president of the American Library Association in 1885. Died in 1894.

Poole, van, văn pōl, (JURIAN,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1666; died in 1745. His wife, RACHEL, born in 1664, was an excellent painter of flowers, fruits, etc. She was a daughter of Ruysch the anatomist. Died in 1750.

Poore, (BENJAMIN PERLEY,) an American journalist, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 2, 1820, became a printer, and was connected with various journals, either as proprietor or editor, but especially as foreign and Washington correspondent. He was for a time major of volunteers in the war of 1861–65, and for many years was clerk of printing records in Washington. Among his works are "Materials for American History in the French Archives," (1848,) "The Rise and Fall of Louis Philippe," (1848,) "Early Life of Napoleon," (1851,) "Federal and State Charters," (2 vols., 1877,) "Life of General Burnside," (1882,) and several novels. He edited the annual Abridgment of the United States Public Documents for many years, and prepared and published an annual "Congressional Directory," (1864 *et seq.*) Died May 29, 1887.

Pooshkin, Pushkin, Pouchekine, Puschkin, or **Pouschkin,** poosh'kin or poosh'kĕn, (ALEXANDER SERGEIVITCH,) a celebrated Russian poet, born at Saint Petersburg in 1799. Having published several poems of a too liberal tendency, he was banished to Odessa, where he held an office under the governor-general, Count Vorontsof. During his presence in Southern Russia he studied the Spanish and Italian languages, and the works of Byron, upon whose model he may be said to have formed himself. His first considerable poem, entitled "Ruslan and Liudmila," (1821,) was very well received; it was followed by the "Prisoner of the Caucasus," ("Plennik Kavkaskoi," 1822,) "The Fountain of Bakhtchisarai," (1824,) which brought him three thousand rubles, "Eugene Onegin," a metrical romance, the "Gypsies," ("Tsigani,") and the narrative poem of "Poltava." After the accession of Nicholas, Pooshkin was recalled to Moscow and appointed historiographer.

His only historical production is an account of Poogatchef's rebellion. Besides the above, he published "Boris Godoonof," a dramatic poem, esteemed one of his master-pieces, and a "History of the Iron Mask." He was mortally wounded in a duel in 1837. A critic in "Blackwood's Magazine" calls him "one of that small but illustrious band whose writings have become part of the very household language of their native land, and whose expressions may be said, like those of Shakspeare, of Molière, and of Cervantes, to have become the natural forms embodying the ideas which they have expressed, and, in expressing, consecrated. In a word, Pooshkin is undeniably and essentially the great national poet of Russia."

See GALATHOF, "Chrestomathie Russe;" PRINCE E. METCHERSKI, "Les Poëtes Russes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Sketch of Pushkin's Life and Works," by T. B. SHAW, 1845; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1832; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June and July, 1845.

Poost or **Post**, pōst, (FRANS,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1615. He passed some years in Brazil, the scenery of which he painted. Died in 1680.

Poot, pōt, (HUBERT,) an eminent Dutch poet, born near Delft in 1689, was a cultivator of the soil. He published a volume of poems in 1716. He excelled in Anacreontic poetry. Died in 1733.

See PAQUOT, "Mémoires;" DE VRIES, "Histoire de la Poésie Hollandaise."

Pōpe, (ALEXANDER,) a popular English poet and critic, born in London on the 22d of May, 1688, was a son of a linen-draper. His parents were Roman Catholics. In consequence of his sickly constitution and deformed person, he was unfitted for active life. During his childhood he resolved to be a poet. His precocity was remarkable. He says himself that he began to write verses farther back than he could well remember. At the age of eight he read with interest Ogilby's translation of Homer. He wrote his "Pastorals" at the age of sixteen; but they were not published until 1709. Among his early productions are the "Essay on Criticism," (1710,) which was praised by Addison, and "The Rape of the Lock," (1711,) a mock-heroic poem, which was much admired. His "Messiah," an exquisite poem in imitation of Virgil's fourth eclogue, appeared in Addison's "Spectator" in 1712. In 1713 he issued proposals for a subscription to a translation of Homer's "Iliad," which was completed in 1718–20 and obtained a great popularity. It is, however, far from being a faithful translation. "It is a fine poem," says Bentley, "but not Homer." About 1715 he became estranged from Addison, whom he accused of conspiring with Tickell, who had produced (in part) a rival translation of the "Iliad." Pope revenged himself by writing the keen, not to say malicious, satire on "Atticus." "He was," says Macaulay, "a great master of invective and sarcasm. He could dissect a character in terse and sonorous couplets brilliant with antithesis." ("Essay on the Life and Writings of Addison.") His talent for satire is conspicuous in the "Dunciad," (1728,) a poetical work of much critical merit. He published in 1733 his "Essay on Man," a philosophic poem, which has enjoyed an extraordinary popularity, and which Bulwer pronounces "unequalled in didactic solemnity and splendour since Lucretius set to music the false creed of Epicurus." With the aid of Broome and Fenton, he translated the "Odyssey," (1725.) He also produced admirable "Imitations of Horace." He wrote, in prose, a number of essays and letters, the style of which is considered excellent. "Pope's epistolary excellence," says Dr. Johnson, "had an open field: he had no English rival, living or dead." In the latter part of his life he lived at Twickenham, where he had purchased a house. He favoured the Tory party and the Roman Catholic Church. Among his intimate friends were Swift, Atterbury, and Lord Bolingbroke. Died in May, 1744. He possessed little originality or creative imagination; but he had a vivid sense of the beautiful, and an exquisite taste. He owed much of his popularity to the easy harmony of his verse, the keenness of his satire, and the brilliancy of his antithesis.

"The Essay on Man," says Dr. Johnson, "affords an egregious instance of the predominance of genius, the dazzling splendour of imagery, and the seductive powers of eloquence. Never was penury of knowledge and vulgarity of sentiment so happily disguised. The reader feels his mind full, though he learns nothing, and, when he meets it in its new array, no longer knows the talk of his mother and his nurse." The same critic pronounces the "Rape of the Lock" "the most airy, ingenious, and delightful of his compositions, and the most exquisite example of ludicrous poetry. . . . He was sometimes wanton in his attacks, and before Chandos, Lady Wortley, and Hill, was mean in his retreat. His malignity to Philips, whom he had first made ridiculous and then hated for being angry, continued too long." He was extremely addicted to artifice and insidious designs. It has been said that "he hardly drank tea without a stratagem." An edition of his works, with a commentary, was published by Warburton, (9 vols., 1751–60.)

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" a "Memoir of Pope," by BOWLES, 1807; a "Memoir" prefixed to W. ROSCOE's edition of Pope's Works, 1824; R. CARUTHERS, "Life of Alexander Pope," 1857; "Life of Pope," by OWEN RUFFHEAD, 1767; WILLIAM AYRE, "Memoirs of the Life of A. Pope," 2 vols., 1745; JOSEPH WARTON, "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," 2 vols., 1756–82; M. MENDELSSOHN, "Pope ein Metaphysiker," 1757; LORD BYRON, "Letter to Murray on Bowles's Strictures," 1821; THACKERAY, "The English Humourists;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Encyclopædia Britannica," article "Pope," (by DE QUINCEY,) also "Biographical Essays," by the same.

Pōpe, (JOHN,) an American general, born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 16, 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1842, served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and commanded an expedition sent to survey the route of the Pacific Railroad in 1854–59. He obtained the rank of captain in 1856, and became a brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1861. He captured New Madrid in March, and Island No. 10 in April, 1862, with several thousand prisoners. In June, 1862, he was appointed commander of the Army of Virginia, composed of three corps. He was promoted to be a brigadier-general in the regular army in July, 1862. His army was defeated by Stonewall Jackson at Manassas, or Bull Run, on the 29th and 30th of August, 1862. He retreated to Washington, and resigned the command, after which, until 1865, he was employed against the Indians in Minnesota. He subsequently had command, successively, of several military departments until his retirement, March 16, 1886. Died September 23, 1892.

Pope, (WALTER,) an English physician, born in Northamptonshire about 1630. He was professor of astronomy at Oxford from 1660 to 1687, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He wrote "The Old Man's Wish," a poem, (1693,) a "Life of Seth Ward," (1697,) and other works. Died in 1714.

Popelin, pop'laN', (CLAUDIUS,) a French artist and author, born at Paris in 1825. His paintings include some admirable allegorical works. He practised the art of enamelling, which he described in several works illustrated by himself. His literary labours embrace "Cinq Octaves de Sonnets," (1875,) and "Livre de Sonnets," (1888,) his sonnets being as finely finished as his paintings and enamels. Died in 1892.

Popelinière, de la, dẹh lȧ pop'le'ne-air', (LANCELOT **Voisin**—vwȧ'zȧN',) SIEUR, a French historian, born in Poitou about 1540. He was an officer in the Huguenot army, and wrote a "History of the Civil War which began in 1562," (1571,) a work of some merit. Died in 1608.

Popham, pop'am, (Sir HOME RIGGS,) a British naval officer, born in 1762. He commanded the naval forces employed in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Ayres in 1806. He became a rear-admiral in 1814. Died in 1820.

Popham, (Sir JOHN,) an English judge, born in Somersetshire in 1531, became chief justice of the king's bench about 1592. He had a high reputation as a lawyer. Died in 1607.

Popma, pop'mȧ, (AUSONIUS,) a Dutch philologist and jurist, born in Friesland in 1563. He published a good work on Latin synonyms, ("De Differentiis Verborum," 1635,) and other works. Died in 1613.

Poppæ'a (pop-pee'ą) **Sa-bī'na**, a Roman empress, the wife of Nero, was more remarkable for beauty than modesty. Died in 65 A.D.

Poppe, von, fon pop'pĕh, (JOHANN HEINRICH MORITZ,) a German scientific writer, born at Göttingen in 1776. He published numerous works, among which are a "Technological Lexicon," (5 vols., 1816–20,) and "Neueste Handwerks- und Fabrikschule," (9 vols., 1827–36.) Died in 1852.

Poppi, Il. See MORANDINI.

Pöppig or **Poeppig**, pöp'pig, (EDUARD,) a German naturalist and traveller, born at Plauen, in Saxony, in 1797. He visited the West Indies and North and South America, where he made valuable zoological and botanical collections. He published in 1835 his "Travels in Chili, Peru, and on the Amazon." In 1845 he became professor of zoology at Leipsic. Died in December, 1868. Pöppig and Endlicher published a work on the plants of Chili and Peru, "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum," etc., (3 vols., 1835–45.)

See "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1836.

Poppo, pop'po, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar, born in Lower Lusatia in 1794, published editions of Thucydides and other classics, and several critical works. Died November 6, 1866.

Poquelin. See MOLIÈRE.

Porbus, por'bus, (FRANS,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1540. He painted portraits, history, and genre with success. Died about 1582.

His father, PETER, born at Gouda about 1510, was a painter of history and portraits. Died in 1584.

Porbus, (FRANS,) THE YOUNGER, a skilful painter of portraits and history, a son of Frans, noticed above, was born at Antwerp in 1570. He worked mostly in Paris. "His picture of the Last Supper," says the "Biographie Universelle," "is one of the finest productions of the Flemish school." Died in Paris in 1622.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur la Vie des Peintres."

Porcacchi, por-kâk'kee, (TOMMASO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in Tuscany about 1530. Among his works are "The Most Famous Islands of the World," (1572,) and "Ancient Funerals of Divers Nations," (1574.) Died at Venice in 1585.

Porcellio, por-chel'le-o, (PIETRO,) an Italian poet and historian, was secretary of Alfonso, King of Naples, in 1452.

Porchat, por'shȧ', (JEAN JACQUES,) a Swiss writer and translator, born near Geneva in 1800. He wrote "The Mission of Joan of Arc," a drama, in verse, (1844,) and translated the complete works of Goethe into French. Died March 2, 1864.

Porcher, por'shā', (FRANCIS PEYRE,) M.D., an American physician, born in Saint John's Berkeley, South Carolina, December 14, 1825, of a family of Huguenot descent, graduated with honours at the South Carolina College in 1845, and in 1847 took the degree of M.D. at the medical college at Charleston. He studied also in France and Italy, and served in the Confederate hospitals, 1861-65. His principal work is the interesting "Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests," (1863.) He also wrote "Medical Botany of South Carolina," (1849,) "Illustrations of Disease," (1860,) "Clinical Investigations," (1861,) etc. Died November 19, 1895.

Porcheron, porsh'rôn', (Dom PLACIDE,) a French Benedictine monk, born at Châteauroux in 1652. He edited a few old works. Died in 1694.

Porcia or **Portia**, pōr'she-a, [Fr. PORCIE, por'se',] a Roman matron, eminent for her magnanimity, prudence, and fortitude, was the daughter of Cato, and the wife of Marcus Brutus. Plutarch relates that she inflicted a wound on herself to prove that she was worthy to be the confidante of her husband in respect to affairs of state. Died in 42 B.C.

Porden, (ELEANOR ANNA.) See FRANKLIN.

Pordenone, Il, ēl por-dà-no'nà, an excellent Italian painter, whose proper name was GIOVANNI ANTONIO **Licinio** (le-chee'ne-o) or **Licino**, (le-chee'no,) born at Pordenone, in Friuli, in 1483. He assumed the name of REGILLO. He was an imitator of Giorgione, and a rival of Titian. It is not known who was his master. He was a good colorist, and had great skill in design. He painted frescos in Venice, Mantua, Cremona, and Piacenza. His frescos (which represent subjects from the New Testament) in the cathedral of Cremona are highly praised. Among his best oil-paintings is his "San Lorenzo Giustiniani with John the Baptist," etc., at Venice. He died at Ferrara in 1540.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RIDOLFI, "Vite degli illustri Pittori Veneti."

Pordenone, (GIULIO LICINIO,) a skilful painter, a nephew and pupil of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1500. He painted some frescos at Augsburg, where he died in 1561.

Porée, po'rȧ', (CHARLES,) a French Jesuit, born near Caen in 1675, was professor of rhetoric at Paris for thirty years. Voltaire was his pupil. He published Latin tragedies and orations. Died in 1741.

Porée, (CHARLES GABRIEL,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Caen in 1685. He wrote "Histoire de Don Ranuccio d'Alétès," (1736,) and other works Died in 1770.

Porfirio. See PORPHYRY.

Porlier, por-le-air', (Don JUAN DIAZ,) Marquis de Matarosa, a Spanish general, born in 1775. He fought for the Cortes against the absolutists, by whom he was taken prisoner and shot in 1815.

Pörner or **Poerner**, pör'nęr, (KARL WILHELM,) a German chemist, born at Leipsic in 1732. He published several works on chemistry and the art of dyeing. Died in 1796.

Porphyre. See PORPHYRY.

Porphyrius. See PORPHYRY.

Porphyry, por'fe-re, [Gr. Πορφύριος; Lat. PORPHYRIUS; Fr. PORPHYRE, por'fēr'; It. PORFIRIO, por-fee're-o,] a celebrated Neo-Platonic philosopher, born at Batanæa, (Bashan,) in Syria, in 233 A.D. His original name was MALCHUS or MELECH, the Hebrew and Syriac for "king." Porphyrius signifies "purple," or "wearer of purple." He was a pupil of Longinus, and perhaps of Origen. About the age of thirty he went to Rome, where he became a disciple and friend of Plotinus, whose doctrines and mysticism he adopted. He edited (or corrected) and arranged the works of Plotinus, at his request. He wrote (in Greek) a famous work, in fifteen books, against the Christians, which is not extant, the emperor Theodosius having ordered it to be burnt in the fourth century. Among his extant works are a "Life of Plotinus" and a "Life of Pythagoras." Died at Rome about 304 A.D.

See HOLSTENIUS, "De Vita et Scriptis Porphyrii," 1711; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" VALÉRIEN PARISOT, "Dissertatio historica de Porphyrio," 1845: FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" F. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Porpora, por'po-rȧ, (NICCOLÒ,) a distinguished Italian musician and composer, born at Naples about 1686. He composed successful operas, among which is "Ariana e Teseo," (1717,) also oratorios, masses, symphonies, and cantatas. About 1730 he went to London to direct the Italian Opera, and became a competitor of Handel. He obtained much success in England, where he remained several years. Died at Naples in 1767.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" BURNEY, "History of Music;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Porporati, por-po-rȧ'tee, (CARLO ANTONIO,) an Italian engraver of high reputation, born near Turin in 1740 or 1741. He was admitted into the Academy at Paris in 1773. He engraved some of the works of Raphael, Correggio, and other masters. Died at Turin in 1816.

Porquet, por'kȧ', (PIERRE CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a mediocre French poet, born at Vire in 1728; died in 1796.

Porro, por'ro, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian engraver, born at Padua about 1520, worked at Venice.

Porro, (IGNAZIO,) an Italian engineer, born at Pignerol in 1795. He settled in Paris about 1850. He published a "Traité de Tachométrie," (1847.)

Por'se-na or **Por-sen'na**, (LARS,) a famous prince of Clusium, in Etruria. According to tradition, he marched against Rome to restore the Tarquins about 508 B.C., but was checked by Horatius Cocles, who defended a bridge over the Tiber. It is the opinion of the best historians that Porsena actually made himself master of Rome.

Porsenna. See PORSENA.

Por'son, (RICHARD,) a pre-eminent Greek scholar and critic, born in Norfolk, England, December 25, 1759. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1782. He became regius professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1790 or 1792, with a salary of forty pounds per annum. His scruples against subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles induced him to decline holy orders, and he was compelled to resign his Fellowship in 1791. He had a prodigious memory and great critical acumen, and was remarkable for probity and love of truth. About 1795 he married Mrs. Lunan, a widow. He edited "Seven Tragedies of Æschylus," (1795,) and the "Hecuba," "Orestes," "Phœnissæ," and "Medea" of Euripides, (1797–1801.) In 1805 he was appointed librarian of the London Institution. Among his works are "Letters to Archdeacon Travis," (1790,) in which he maintained that the seventh verse of the fifth chapter of John's First Epistle is an interpolation, "Notes and Emendations on the Greek Poets," ("Adversaria Notæ et Emendationes in Poetas Græcos," 1812,) and an edition of the "Lexicon" of Photius, (1822.) Died in London in September, 1808. He is considered by the English scholars, and perhaps by foreigners, the greatest verbal critic of modern times. "It may safely be conceded to common fame and partial friendship," says Dr. Thomas Young, "that he was one of the greatest men, and the very greatest critic, of his own or any other age." Porson was, according to several authorities, addicted to intemperance in drink. Like Dr. Johnson, he could practise abstinence more easily than a moderate use of wine or ardent spirits. Wonderful stories are told of his powers of memory. He could repeat several pages of a book after he had read them once.

See "Life of Porson," by J. S. WATSON, 1861; article on Porson in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," by DR. THOMAS YOUNG; "A Vindication of the Literary Character of Porson," by CRITO CANTABRIGIENSIS, 1827; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1811, and July, 1861; "Porsoniana," London, 1814; STEPHEN WESTON, "Short Account of the Late R. Porson," 1808.

Porta, por'tȧ, (BERARDO or BERNARDO,) an Italian composer of operas, was born at Rome about 1755; died in Paris in 1829.

Porta, (CARLO,) an Italian poet, born at Milan in 1776, wrote several popular poems. Died in 1821.

Porta, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a skilful Italian sculptor, born at Porlizza in 1542; died at Rome in 1597. He is said to have been a son of Guglielmo, noticed below.

Porta, (GIUSEPPE SALVIATI,) an Italian painter, born at Castel-Nuovo about 1530, was a pupil of F. Salviati, whose name he assumed. He settled at Venice, where he painted frescos with success. He was employed by Titian to decorate the library of Saint Mark. Among his best oil-paintings is a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1570, or, as some say, in 1585.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Porta, (SIMONE.) See PORZIO.

Porta, della. See BACCIO.

Porta, della, dĕl'lȧ por'tȧ, (GIACOMO,) a distinguished Italian architect and sculptor, born at Milan about 1525. He built in Rome the portal of Saint John Lateran, (about 1574,) the College della Sapienza, and the façade of Santa Maria de' Monti, (1579.) He was subsequently employed to finish the basilica of Saint Peter's, and, with the aid of Domenico Fontana, constructed the vault (or roof) of the dome, after the plans of Michael Angelo, (1588–90.) He died in the pontificate of Clement VIII., (1592–1605,) aged about seventy-five.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Dictionnaire d'Architecture."

Porta, della, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an eminent Italian natural philosopher, was born at Naples about 1540. He promoted the progress of physical science by founding schools, and by experiments in optics, etc. He was versed in the ancient languages. His house was the seat of an academy called "I Segreti,' which he founded for the promotion of physical science. He invented the camera obscura, and made improvements in lenses. His principal works are "Perspectiva," (1555,) "Natura Magic," ("Magiæ Naturalis Libri XX.," 1558–89,) "Phytognomonica," (1583, a treatise on plants,) an able "Treatise on Physiognomy," (1586, often reprinted,) "Villæ Libri XII.," (on rural economy, 1592,) and "On Refraction a Part of Optics," ("De Refractione Optices Parte," 1593.) Died at Naples in 1615.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" G. H. DUCHESNE, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. B. Porta," 1801; COLANGELO, "Vita di G. B. Porta," 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Porta, della, (GUGLIELMO,) an able sculptor, born near Como about 1512, was a nephew of Giacomo, noticed above. He worked at Rome about 1550, and made the mausoleum of Paul III. He was a favourite pupil of Michael Angelo. Died about 1577.

Portaels, por-tȧls', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian painter, born at Vilvorde (Brabant) in 1820. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1843. Died in 1895.

Portal, por'tȧl', (ANTOINE,) BARON, a distinguished French physician and anatomist, born at Gaillac (Tarn) in 1742. He began to practise in Paris about 1765, and obtained the chair of medicine in the College of France in 1770. He published an important work on the "History of Anatomy and Surgery," (7 vols., 1770–73,) and became professor of anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes in 1775. He was first physician to Louis XVIII. and Charles X. Among his chief works is "Course of Medical Anatomy," ("Cours d'Anatomie médicale," 5 vols., 1803.) Died in 1832.

See PARISET, "Éloge de Portal;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Portal, (PIERRE BARTHÉLEMI,) BARON, a French administrator, born near Montauban in 1765. He was minister of the marine from December, 1818, to December, 1821. Died in 1845.

Portalis, por'tȧ'lĕss', (AUGUSTE,) a French writer and liberal legislator, born at La Ciotat in 1801, was a nephew of Jean Étienne Marie. He wrote "Essays in favour of Liberty of Worship." Died in 1855.

Portalis, (JEAN ÉTIENNE MARIE,) a distinguished French jurist and minister of state, was born at Bausset (Var) in 1745. He was an eloquent advocate before the Revolution, and was imprisoned for his moderation in the reign of terror. In 1795 he became a member of the Council of Elders, in which he advocated humane measures. He was one of the committee charged with the *rédaction* of the Civil Code in 1800, and became minister of worship in 1804. Before this date he had acquitted himself with credit in the task of reorganizing the Roman Catholic Church in France. He published several able political and legal works, and was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1807.

See BLESSIG, "Gedächtnissrede auf den Minister Portalis," 1807; F. HACQUIN, "Éloge historique de Portalis," 1845; LOUIS LALLEMANT, "Éloge de J. E. M. Portalis," 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" RENÉ LAVOLLÉE, "Portalis et ses Œuvres."

Portalis, (JOSEPH MARIE,) COUNT, an eminent statesman and judge, a son of the preceding, was born at Aix in February, 1778. He became councillor of state in 1808, and director-general of the press and book-trade *(librairie)* in 1810. In 1819 he was raised to the peerage. In the moderate ministry of Martignac he was keeper of the seals from January, 1828, to May, 1829. He was minister of foreign affairs from that date to August 7, 1829, and then became first president of the court of cassation. He retained until 1852 this office, (the highest judicial position in France,) for which he was qualified by profound knowledge of public law and a union of dignity in manner with suavity of temper. Died in 1858.

See MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. le Comte de Portalis," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Porte, de la, dĕh lȧ port, (PIERRE,) a French courtier, born in 1603, was a favourite agent of Anne of Austria, and a valet-de-chambre of Louis XIV. He wrote "Mémoires," which were printed in 1756. Died in 1680.

Porte, La. See LAPORTE and LA PORTE.

Pōr'ter, (ALEXANDER,) born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1786, settled in Louisiana, where he acquired a

nigh reputation as a lawyer. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1821, and in 1833 was elected to the United States Senate. Died in 1844.

Pōr'tĕr, (ANNA MARIA,) an English novelist, born at Durham, about 1781, wrote many popular novels, among which are "The Hungarian Brothers," (1807,) "Don Sebastian," (1809,) etc. Died in 1832.

Porter, (DAVID,) an American commodore, born at Boston in 1780. He became captain of the frigate Essex in July, 1812, and in the same year captured the vessel-of-war Alert and a number of British trading-vessels. He performed a cruise in the Pacific Ocean with the Essex in 1813, and took many prizes. In March, 1814, the Essex was attacked near Valparaiso by two British vessels, and, after a long and desperate resistance, was captured. Porter served as a naval commissioner from 1815 to 1823, was sent as chargé-d'affaires to Turkey in 1831, and became minister resident at Constantinople in 1839. He died at Pera in 1843. He was the father of Admiral D. D. Porter and Commodore William D. Porter.

Porter, (DAVID D.,) an admiral, a son of the preceding, was born in or near Philadelphia in June, 1813. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1829, and became a lieutenant about 1841. He served in the naval operations against the Mexicans in 1846–47. In 1861 he was promoted to the rank of commander. He commanded the mortar-boats, twenty-one in number, which bombarded Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, below New Orleans, April 18–24, 1862. These forts were surrendered to him on the 28th. In September or October, 1862, he took command of a flotilla of gunboats on the Mississippi River. He aided the land army in the capture of Arkansas Post, January, 1863, and co-operated with General Grant in his operations against Vicksburg. For his services in the reduction of the last-named place he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral by a commission dated July 4, 1863. Co-operating with General Banks in an expedition against Shreveport, he ascended Red River with a fleet of iron-clad gunboats to a point many miles above Grand Ecore, in April, 1864. He commanded the naval forces in the attack on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and bombarded the same fort with success on the 14th and 15th of January, 1865. According to General Grant, this was "the most formidable armada ever collected for concentration upon one given point." He was appointed vice-admiral July 25, 1866, and admiral in August, 1870, a higher rank than was held by any other officer in the navy. Died Feb. 13, 1891.

Porter, (FITZ-JOHN,) an American general, born in New Hampshire, graduated at West Point in 1845. He became a captain in 1856, and a colonel in 1861. He commanded a corps at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, and for his bravery in these engagements, in which he had to sustain the brunt of the enemy's attack, was appointed a major-general of volunteers the same month. His corps took no part in the battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862, although it was "within sight and sound of the battle." For this delinquency he was censured by General Pope, tried by a court-martial, cashiered in January, 1863, and dismissed from the service. In 1870 he appealed to President Grant for a reversal of the decision of the court-martial. The charges were re-examined under President Hayes, and he was found not guilty. He was reinstated as colonel in 1886, and at once retired. He was police commissioner of New York 1884–88, fire commissioner 1889, and cashier of the post-office 1893–97. Died May 21, 1901.

Porter, (FRANCIS,) an Irish Catholic priest and writer, became a resident of Rome, where he died in 1702.

Porter, (GENE STRATTON,) author and illustrator, born in Wabash County, Indiana, in 1868. She was for years engaged as an illustrator and has written "Freckles," "A Girl of the Limberlost," "The Harvester," and books on bird life. Died at Los Angeles, 1924.

Porter, (GEORGE RICHARDSON,) an English writer on trade, manufactures, etc., was born in London in 1792. He wrote a valuable work on "The Progress of the Nation in its Social and Commercial Relations," (3 vols., 1836–39.) In 1841 he became a secretary to the board of trade. He was the author or compiler of statistical tables issued annually by that board, and wrote a treatise "On the Manufacture of Porcelain and Glass," (1842.) Died in 1852 or 1855.

Porter, (HORACE,) diplomatist, was born at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in 1837. He became a brigadier-general in the civil war, was private secretary to President Grant 1869–77, and was appointed ambassador to France in 1897. He wrote "Campaigning with Grant." Died 1921.

Porter, (JANE,) an English novelist, born at Durham in 1776, was a sister of Sir Robert Ker Porter. She lived with her mother and her sister Anna Maria until the death of the former, in 1831. She published in 1803 her first novel, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," which was very successful. Her historical novel of "The Scottish Chiefs" (1809) also found many admirers, although it is very defective as a delineation of character and manners. She succeeded in mystifying the public by her anonymous story "Sir Edward Seaward's Diary," (1831.) Died in 1850.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1835, (with a portrait.)

Porter, (JOSIAS LESLIE,) D.D., an Irish divine, born at Burt, county of Donegal, October 4, 1823. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and at the Free Church College, was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1846, and went in 1849 as a missionary to Syria. He was afterwards professor of biblical criticism in Assembly's College, Belfast. In 1879 he was appointed president of Queen's College, Belfast. Among his numerous books are "Five Years in Damascus," (1855,) "Giant Cities of Bashan," (1865,) "Through Samaria," (1888,) etc. Died March 16, 1889.

Porter, (NOAH,) D.D., an able American writer on psychology, was born at Farmington, Connecticut, in 1811. He graduated at Yale College in 1831, and in 1846 became professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics in that institution, and its president 1871–86. He published, besides other works, "The Human Intellect," (1868,) "Books and Reading," (1870,) "Moral Science," (1885,) etc. Died March 4, 1892.

Porter, (PETER BUEL,) an American general, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1773. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was appointed quartermaster-general of New York. He distinguished himself in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and the other principal actions of the war, and obtained a gold medal from Congress for his services. He was appointed secretary of war in May, 1828. General Porter was one of the commissioners who explored a route for the Erie Canal. Died in 1844.

Porter, (Sir ROBERT KER,) an English painter and traveller, born at Durham about 1775, was a brother of Anna Maria and Jane Porter. He became a student of the Royal Academy, London, in 1790, and acquired distinction as a painter of battles. Among his works are "The Siege of Acre" and "The Battle of Agincourt," and an "Ecce Homo." He went to Russia in 1804, and received the title of historical painter to the emperor. Having traversed several countries of Asia from 1817 to 1820, he published "Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia," etc., with engravings, (2 vols., 1822.) Died at Saint Petersburg in 1842.

See the "Gentleman's Magazine" for July, 1842; "Monthly Review" for September, 1821, and January and February, 1823.

Porter, (ROBERT P.,) an American journalist, was born in Norfolk, England, in 1852. He came to the United States as a boy, engaged in journalism in 1872, made statistical reports on the census of 1880, and was superintendent of the census of 1890. He studied industrial conditions in Europe for New York and Philadelphia papers. He published "The West in 1880," "Municipal Ownership at Home and Abroad," (1898,) "Industrial Cuba," (1899,) etc. Died 1917.

Porter, (THOMAS CONRAD,) D.D., LL.D., an American botanist, was born at Alexandria, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1822. He graduated at Lafayette College in

1840, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1843, and entered first the Presbyterian and then the German Reformed ministry. In 1849 he became professor of natural science in Marshall College, Mercersburg, in 1853 took the corresponding chair in Franklin College at Lancaster, and in 1866 became professor of botany and zoology in Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania. He has published various biographies, hymns, poems, etc., chiefly from the German, but is best known by his botanical labours and writings.

Porter, (WILLIAM D.,) an American naval officer, born in New Orleans in 1809, was a son of Commodore David Porter, noticed above. He entered the navy in 1823. In 1861 he took command of the iron-clad Essex on the Mississippi River. He fought at Fort Henry, where the Essex was disabled and Captain Porter was severely scalded, in February, 1862. In August, 1862, having repaired the Essex, he destroyed the strong iron-clad ram Arkansas, between Baton Rouge and Vicksburg. He was promoted to the rank of commodore. Died in 1864.

See J. T. HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Portes, Des. See DESPORTES.

Pōr'te-ŭs, (BEILBY,) an English prelate of high reputation, was born at York in 1731. He was educated at Cambridge, where he gained the Seaton's prize for an English poem "On Death." He was successively rector of Hunton, prebendary of Peterborough, and rector of Lambeth, (1767.) In 1769 he was appointed chaplain to George III. He became Bishop of Chester in 1776, and Bishop of London in 1787. His principal work is a series of "Lectures on the Gospel of Matthew," which are highly esteemed. His works were published in five volumes (1811) by his nephew, Robert Hodgson. Died in 1808.

See "Life of Bishop Porteus," by R. HODGSON, 1811.

Portia. See PORCIA.

Portier, por'ţe-ā', (MICHAEL,) D.D., a bishop, born at Montbrison, France, September 7, 1795, was educated at Lyons. In 1817 he came to the United States, and in 1818 became a Roman Catholic priest. In 1826 he was consecrated titular Bishop of Oleno and appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Florida. In 1830 he was named Bishop of Mobile, where he died, May 14, 1859.

Portland, DUKE OF. See BENTINCK.

Portland, EARL OF. See WESTON, (RICHARD.)

Pōrt'lock, (JOSEPH ELLISON,) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, an English engineer and geologist, born about 1795. He assisted Colby in the trigonometrical survey of Ireland commenced about 1824, and produced an able "Report on the Geology of the County of Londonderry and of Parts of Tyrone and Fermanagh," (1843.) He also wrote on Geognosy and Palæontology. He was elected president of the Geological Society in 1856. Died in 1864.

Porto-Alegre, por'to â-lā'grâ, (MANOEL DE ARAUJO,) a Brazilian lyric poet, known also as an artist and architect. He was born at Rio Pardo, November 29, 1806. He wrote popular comedies, "Colombo," an epic, and "Brasilianas," a collection of songs and short pieces.

Portogallo, por-to-gâl'lo, (MARCO ANTONIO SIMÃO,) a Portuguese composer, born at Lisbon in 1763. He lived many years in Italy, and composed successful operas. "Fernando in Messico" is called his masterpiece. Died in 1829.

Port-Royalists, a name popularly given to the members of the celebrated convent or society of Port-Royal-des-Champs, near Versailles. It fills a prominent place in the history of the Jansenist controversy. The nuns were removed to Paris about 1638, (or 1644, according to Hallam,) after which the old convent of Port-Royal-des-Champs became the residence of a community of religious and learned men, who practised some monastic austerities and were called "Les Solitaires de Port-Royal." Among these recluses were Claude Lancelot, Antoine Arnauld, Le Maistre de Sacy, Pierre Nicole, and Blaise Pascal. They were leaders of the Jansenist party. They opened a boarding-school which became celebrated, and published several good works on grammar. The convent of nuns was suppressed by Louis XIV. in 1709. The history of Port-Royal has been written by Racine, Reuchlin, Sainte-Beuve, and others.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Histoire de Port-Royal," 4 vols., 1840–62; MARY ANNE SCHIMMELPENNINCK, "History of Port-Royal;" BEARD, "Port-Royal, a Contribution to the History of Religion," 1861.

Portsmouth, DUCHESS OF. See KEROUAL.

Portugal, de, dâ por-too-gāl', (FRANCISCO,) Count of Vimioso, a Portuguese nobleman and poet, born at Ev'ora about 1490; died in 1549.

Portumne. See PORTUMNUS.

Por-tum'nus or **Por-tu'nus**, [Fr. PORTUMNE, por'tümn',] a marine deity or genius among the Romans, was regarded as the protector of ports and harbours, and was identified with the PALÆMON of the Greek mythology.

Portunus. See PORTUMNUS.

Portus, por'toos, (ÆMILIUS,) an eminent critic and editor, born at Ferrara in 1550. He was professor of Greek at Lausanne from 1581 to 1591, soon after which date he obtained the chair of Greek at Heidelberg. He produced good editions (with Latin versions) of Thucydides, Aristotle on Rhetoric, Xenophon, Euripides, and other Greek authors. Among his works is "Lexicon Doricum-Græco-Latinum," (1603.) Died in 1610.

Portus, (FRANCIS,) an eminent philologist, father of the preceding, was born in Candia (Crete) in 1511. He became professor of Greek at Módena in 1536, and teacher of the sons of Renée, Duchess of Ferrara, in 1542. Having been converted to the Protestant faith, he removed to Geneva in 1561, and obtained there a chair of Greek in 1562. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, Pindar, Longinus, Thucydides, and other Greeks. Died at Geneva in 1581.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" SAX, "Onomasticon."

Po'rus, [Gr. Πῶρος,] a king of India, who reigned between the Hydaspes and Acesines when that country was invaded by Alexander the Great, 326 B.C. He opposed the Macedonians with an army composed partly of elephants, was defeated in a great battle, and taken prisoner. When asked by the victor how he wished to be treated, he answered, "Like a king." (Plutarch.) He was restored to his kingdom by Alexander. He was killed by Eudamus (or Eudemus) in 317 B.C. Another Porus reigned at the same time east of the Acesines, (Chenâb.)

Pory, por're, ? (JOHN,) an English geographer, born about 1570. He published a "Geographical History of Africa, translated from Leo Africanus," (1600.) In 1616 he went to Virginia and became secretary to that colony. Died after 1623.

Porzio, port'se-o, (LUC ANTONIO,) an Italian physician, born near Amalfi in 1639. He taught in Rome, and published a work on the diseases and treatment of soldiers, (1685, often reprinted.) Died in 1723.

Porzio or **Porta**, por'tâ, [Lat. POR'TIUS,] (SIMONE,) an Italian philosopher, born at Naples in 1497. He published a treatise "On the Human Mind," ("De Humana Mente," 1551,) and other works. Died in 1554.

Posadas, de las, dâ lâs po-sâ'dâs, (MIGUEL,) a Spanish painter, born at Segorbe in 1711; died in 1753.

Po-sēi'don or **Po-sī'don**, [Gr. Ποσειδῶν,] the Greek name of the god of the sea. (See NEPTUNE.)

Poseidonius. See POSIDONIUS.

Po'sey, (THOMAS,) an American general, born on the banks of the Potomac, in Virginia, in 1750. He became a captain in 1775, and served with distinction at the battles near Saratoga and Stillwater, September 19 and October 7, 1777. He took part in the capture of Stony Point, July, 1779, and commanded a brigade of the army which General Wayne led against the Indians in 1792. He was Governor of Indiana from 1813 to 1816. Died in 1818.

See JAMES HALL, "Memoir of Thomas Posey," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. ix. of new series.

Posidippe. See POSIDIPPUS.

Pos-I-dip'pus, [Gr. Ποσείδιππος; Fr. POSIDIPPE, po'ze'dèp',] a Greek comic writer, born at Cassandria, in Macedonia. He began to write about 290 B.C. His works are lost.

Pos-ĭ-dō'nĭ-us or **Pos-eĭ-dō'nĭ-us**, [Ποσειδώνιος,] a Greek Stoic philosopher, born at Apamea, in Syria, about 135 B.C., was a disciple of Panætius, whom he succeeded as head of the school. He taught at Rhodes, had a high reputation, and wrote works on astronomy, history, geography, moral philosophy, etc., all of which are lost. He was visited at Rhodes by Pompey about 68 B.C. Cicero, who was one of his pupils, expresses a very favourable opinion of him. Like many other Stoics, Posidonius held that pain is not an evil. According to Suidas, he removed to Rome in the consulship of M. Marcellus, (52 B.C.) "Was it not a fine acknowledgment of the inherent supremacy of wisdom, when the imperatorial fasces were lowered, by command of Pompey, before the person of Posidonius?" (Arthur H. Hallam.)

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" DIOGENES LAERTIUS.

Posidonius OF ALEXANDRIA, a mathematician, often confounded with the preceding. He is said to have been a pupil of Zeno.

Possel, pos'sęl, (JOHANN,) a German philologist, born at Parchim in 1528. He published "Syntaxis Græca," (1560,) and other works. Died at Rostock in 1591.

Posselt, pos'sĕlt, (ERNST LUDWIG,) a German historian, born at Durlach, in Baden, in 1763. He began to issue in 1795 "The European Annals," a periodical, which he edited until 1804, and which, says Depping, "was the best German periodical work on history and politics." He also published several works on German and French history. Died in 1804.

See SCHUBART, "Leben Posselt's," 1805; GEHRES, "Lebenbeschreibung Posselts," 2 vols., 1827.

Possevin. See POSSEVINO.

Possevino, pos-sȧ-vee'no, [Lat. POSSEVI'NUS; Fr. POSSEVIN, pos'văN' or pos'sęh-văN',] (ANTONIO,) an Italian Jesuit, negotiator, and writer, was born at Mantua in 1534. He was sent by the pope on important missions to Germany, Hungary, Sweden, Poland, and Russia. Among his chief works are "Select Library on the Method of Study," ("Bibliotheca selecta de Ratione Studiorum," 2 vols., 1593,) and "Apparatus sacer," (3 vols., 1603–06,) in which he gives a list and review of the works of all ecclesiastical writers. Died in 1611.

See JEAN D'ORIGNY, "Vie de Possevin," 1712; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Possevinus. See POSSEVINO.

Post, (FRANCIS.) See POOST.

Postel, pos'tĕl', [Lat. POSTEL'LUS,] (GUILLAUME,) a French visionary, born in Normandy in 1510, is said to have been one of the most learned men of his time. He became professor of Oriental languages at Paris in 1539, but soon resigned, and led a wandering life. It appears that he asserted the power of reason to be sufficient to demonstrate the dogmas of religion and to convert all nations. His book "On the Harmony of the World" ("De Orbis Terræ Concordia," 1544) is called his best work. Died in Paris in 1581.

See DESBILLONS, "Nouveaux Éclaircissemens sur la Vie de Postel," 1773; CHAUFEPIÉ, "Remarques sur Postel;" A. PÉRICAUD, "F. Wilson, G. Postel et Louis Castelvetro," 1850; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Postellus. See POSTEL.

Postlethwayt, pos's'l-thwāt, (MALACHI,) an English writer on commerce, of whom little is known. It is supposed that he was born about 1707. He published, besides other books, "The Merchant's Public Counting House," (1750,) and "Great Britain's True System," (1757,) which are works of merit. Died in 1767.

Pos'tu-mus or **Post'hu-mus**, a Roman general, whom Valerian appointed governor of Gaul. He was proclaimed emperor by his army in 257 A.D. He waged war against Gallienus, and continued to rule Gaul until he was murdered by his mutinous soldiers, in 267 A.D. He is represented as an able and virtuous ruler.

See MERMET, "Notice sur Posthumus," 1827.

Pot'ą-mo or **Pot'ą-mon**, [Ποτάμων,] a Platonic or Eclectic philosopher of Alexandria, is supposed to have lived in the second or third century after Christ. He is sometimes called the founder of the Eclectic school. His works are not extant.

Potamon. See POTAMO.

Pōte, (JOSEPH,) an English printer of Eton, wrote a "History of Windsor Castle." Died in 1787.

Po-tĕm'kin, [Russ. pron. pot-yom'kin,] (GREGOR ALEXANDROVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian field-marshal and favourite of the empress Catherine II., was born near Smolensk in 1736. He rose rapidly to the highest offices and honours of the empire, and exercised almost unbounded influence in political affairs. He induced the empress to engage in the Turkish war of 1771, and in the campaign of 1787 was appointed to the chief command of the Russian army. As a reward for his services in taking several provinces from the Turks, Catherine bestowed upon him a superb palace at Saint Petersburg, which she called Taurida, the name previously given to the conquered provinces. Died in 1791.

See MADAME DE CÉRENVILLE, "Vie de Potemkin," 1807–08; "Privatleben des Fürsten von Potemkin," Grätz, 1793; "Memoirs of Prince Potemkin," London, 1814; "Monthly Review" for January, 1813.

Pot'ęn-ger or **Pot'tin-ger**, (JOHN,) an English poet and barrister, born at Winchester in 1647; died in 1733.

Potgieter, pot'gee-tęr, (EVERHARD JOHANNES,) a Dutch mystical philosopher and lyric poet, born at Zwolle, June 27, 1808. His genius and influence were very considerable, and he was one of the originators of the romantic movement in Dutch letters. Died February 3, 1875.

Pothier, po'te-ȧ', (ROBERT JOSEPH,) a celebrated French jurist, born at Orléans in 1699. He was appointed professor of French law at Orléans in 1749, before which he had served as *conseiller au châtelet*. He published a great work on Roman law, entitled "Pandects of Justinian digested into New Order," ("Pandectæ Justinianæ in Novum Ordinem digestæ," 3 vols., 1748–52,) and several treatises on contracts. The compilers of the Napoleonic Civil Code availed themselves of the works of Pothier to a large extent. Died at Orléans in 1772.

See JOUSSE, "Éloge de Pothier," 1772; P. BERNADEAU, "Vies de Domat, Furgole et Pothier," 1789; DUPIN, "Dissertation sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Pothier," 1827; FRÉMONT, "Recherches biographiques sur Pothier," 1859.

Pothoven, pot'ho'vęn, (HENRI,) a Dutch painter of portraits and cabinet-pictures, born at Amsterdam in 1725; died about 1795.

Potier, po'te-ȧ', (CHARLES GABRIEL,) a French comedian, was born in Paris in 1774; died in 1838.

Potocki, po-tots'kee, (CLAUDIA,) COUNTESS, a patriotic Polish lady, born in Posen in 1802, was noted for her benefactions to the sick and wounded during the war in 1830–33. Died in 1836.

Potocki, (IGNATIUS,) COUNT, a Polish patriot, born about 1750. He was a coadjutor of Kosciusko in 1794. Died in 1809.

Potocki, (JAN,) COUNT, a Polish historian, born in 1761, was the author of a "Primitive History of the Russian People," "Chronicles, Memoirs, and Researches towards the History of all the Slavic Nations," and other works of the kind, in French. Died in 1815.

Potocki, (STANISLAS FELIX,) COUNT, a Polish nobleman, born in 1750, took sides with Russia in the Polish revolution of 1791, and was made a field-marshal by Catherine II. Died in 1803.

Potocki, (STANISLAS KOSTKA,) COUNT, a Polish patriot and statesman, born in 1757. As a member of the Diet of 1788–92, he was celebrated for his eloquence. He was appointed in 1815 minister of public instruction. He wrote an admired treatise "On Eloquence and Style." Died in 1821.

See LELEWEL, "Histoire de Pologne," 1844.

Pott, pot, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born near Minden, in Hanover, in 1802. He became professor of philology at Halle in 1833. Among his works are "Researches in the Etymology of the Indo-Germanic Languages," (2 vols., 1833–36,) and "Personen-Namen," (a treatise on proper names, 1853.) D. 1887.

Pott, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German chemist, born at Halberstadt in 1692. He was professor of chemistry in Berlin, and was chiefly noted for his successful experiments in search of clay for the manufacture of porcelain. Died in 1777.

Pott, (PERCIVAL,) F.R.S., an eminent English surgeon, born in London in 1713. He was surgeon of Bartholomew's Hospital from 1749 to 1787, and made important improvements in the practice of surgery. He wrote many able works, among which are a "Treatise on Ruptures," (1756,) "Observations on Injuries of the Head," (1760,) "Remarks on Fistula in Ano," (1765,) and "Remarks on Fractures and Dislocations," (1768.) The style of his writings is much admired. Died in 1788.

See JOHN EARLE, "Short Account of the Life of P. Pott," 1790.

Pot'ter, (ALONZO,) D.D., LL.D., an American Episcopal bishop, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1800. He graduated at Union College, where he was elected in 1821 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. Having been ordained the same year, he became rector of Saint Paul's Church, Boston, in 1826, and in 1831 vice-president and professor of moral philosophy at Union College. He was consecrated Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845. He published "Political Economy, its Objects, Uses, and Principles considered," (1841,) "Hand-Book for Readers and Students," (1847,) and other works. Died in San Francisco, July 4, 1865.

Pot'ter, (BARNABAS or BARNABY,) an English prelate, born in Westmoreland in 1578. He was appointed Bishop of Carlisle in 1628. He was an eloquent preacher, but was regarded by the high-church party as a Puritan. Died in 1642.

Potter, (CHRISTOPHER,) a nephew of the preceding, was born near Kendal in 1591. He became Dean of Worcester in 1635, and vice-chancellor of Oxford University in 1640. He was a partisan of Charles I. in the civil war. He translated Sarpi's "History of the Quarrels of Pope Paul V. with the State of Venice," (1626.) Died in 1646.

Potter, (CIPRIANI,) an eminent English musician and composer, born in London in 1792. He was principal of the Royal Academy of Music in London for many years. He composed overtures, symphonies, duets, trios, and sonatas for the piano, on which he was a skilful performer. His style is represented as purely classical. He became professor of composition in the Royal Academy soon after it was founded. Died in 1871.

Potter, (DIRK,) a Dutch poet and diplomatist, Lord of Waddinxveen and Hubrechtsambacht. He lived at Rome from 1409 to 1412, where he fell in with the works of Boccaccio, after whom he composed a wonderfully quaint and clever poem on the course of love, ("Der Minnen Loep.")

Potter, (EDWARD CLARK,) sculptor, born at New London, Connecticut, in 1857. He has produced equestrian statues of De Soto, Washington, Grant, Hooker, etc., and other works of statuary. Died 1923.

Potter, (FRANCIS,) an English mechanician and clergyman, born in 1594; died in 1678.

Potter, (HAZARD ARNOLD,) an American physician and surgeon, born in Yates county, New York, in 1811. graduated at Bowdoin College in 1835. He subsequently settled at Geneva, New York, where he acquired a high reputation as a surgeon. Died December 2, 1869.

Potter, (HENRY CODMAN,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, a son of Bishop Alonzo Potter, already noticed, was born at Schenectady, New York, May 25, 1834. He graduated at the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia, in 1857, took orders in the Episcopal Church, and held various rectorships, of which the most noteworthy was that of Grace Church, New York, (1858–83.) In 1883 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of New York, and Bishop in 1887. Among his works are "The Gates of the East," (1876,) "Waymarks," (1892.) Died July 21, 1908.

Potter, (HORATIO,) D.D., LL.D., brother of ALONZO Potter, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1802. He graduated at Union College, and in 1828 was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Trinity College, Hartford. He became Bishop of the diocese of New York in 1861. Died January 2, 1887.

Potter, (JOHN,) Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1674. While a student at Oxford he published "Antiquities of Greece," ("Archæologia Græca," 2 vols., 1698,) often reprinted. He became Bishop of Oxford in 1715, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1737. He was author of some works on theology, and editor of a good edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, (1715.) Died in 1747.

Potter, pot'ter, (PAUL,) a celebrated Dutch painter of animals, was born at Enkhuysen in 1625. Among his master-pieces are a "Herdsman with Cattle," in the gallery of the Louvre, a "Bear-Hunt," in the Amsterdam Museum, and a landscape with cattle and figures, in the collection of the Marquis of Westminster. His pictures are generally of cabinet size, and are remarkable for accuracy of design and exquisite finish. He also produced a number of excellent engravings. Died in 1654.

Potter, (PAUL MEREDITH,) dramatist, born at Brighton, England, in 1853. He joined the editorial staff of the "Chicago Tribune" in 1888, and has written numerous plays, including "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge." Died 1921.

Potter, (ROBERT,) an English poet and translator, born in 1721. He became vicar of Scarning, prebendary of Norwich, and vicar of Lowestoft and Kessingland. He published a volume of poems in 1774, and a translation of Æschylus in 1777, which is commended. He also translated Euripides (1782) and Sophocles, (1788.) Died in 1804.

Potter, de, deh pot'ter, (LOUIS JOSEPH ANTOINE,) a Belgian historian and liberal politician, born at Bruges in 1786. He published a rationalistic history of the Church, entitled "Esprit de l'Église," (6 vols., 1821,) which produced a great sensation. He was a chief promoter of the union of Catholics with Liberals which secured the success of the revolt against the King of Holland in 1830. Among his works is a "Philosophical, Political, and Critical History of Christianity," (8 vols., 1836.) Died in 1859.

Pottier, po'te-à', (ANDRÉ ARIODANT,) a French antiquary and savant, born in Paris in 1799, lived many years at Rouen. Died April 26, 1867.

Pottier, (FRANÇOIS,) a French missionary, born at Loches in 1718, laboured in China. Died in 1792.

Pot'tin-ger, (Sir HENRY,) Bart., G.C.B., a British administrator, born in Down county, Ireland, in 1789. He entered the service of the East India Company in his youth. About 1840 he was sent to China as ambassador and superintendent of the British trade. He negotiated in 1842 a treaty which ended the opium war in China. In 1846 he became Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1847 Governor and commander-in-chief of Madras. He returned to England in 1854, and died at Malta in 1856.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1856.

Pottinger, (JOHN.) See POTENGER.

Potvin, po'vàn', (CHARLES,) a Belgian author and poet, one of the leaders of the liberal movement in Belgian letters, was born at Mons, December 2, 1818. He was educated at Louvain, and became professor of national literature at Brussels. He wrote "Poëmes historiques et romantiques," (1840,) "Satires et Poésies diverses," (1851,) "L'Église et la Morale," (1858,) "Le faux Miracle du saint Sacrement de Bruxelles," (1876,) "Les Tablettes d'un Libre-Penseur," (1879,) "Contes de Madame Rose," (1879,) "Du Théâtre en Belgique," (1880,) and many other works.

Pouchard, poo'shȧr', (JULIEN,) a French classical scholar, born near Domfront in 1656. He was chief editor of the "Journal des Savants." Died in 1705.

Pouchet, poo'shȧ', (FÉLIX ARCHIMÈDE,) an eminent French naturalist and physiologist, was born at Rouen in 1800. He acquired great distinction by his numerous works, among which are an "Elementary Treatise on Botany," (1835,) a "Natural History of the Animal Kingdom," (2 vols., 1841,) and a "Theory of Spontaneous Ovulation and Fecundation of Mammifera," (1847.) He was an advocate of the doctrine of spontaneous generation, on which he wrote the following: "Traité de la Génération spontanée," (1859,) and "Nouvelles Expériences sur la Génération spontanée et la Résistance vitale," (1863.) One of his works has been trans-

lated into English, with the title "The Universe: the Infinitely Great and Infinitely Little," (1870.) Died December 6, 1872.

Pouchkin or **Pouschkin.** See POOSHKIN.

Pougatchef or **Pougatchev.** See POOGATCHEF.

Pougens, de, deh poo'zhŏn', (MARIE CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1755. He became blind at the age of twenty-four. He wrote, besides other works, "The Four Ages," a poem, (1819,) and "Philosophical Letters," (1826.) He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Died in 1833.

See T. LORIN, "Notice sur Charles de Pougens," 1836; SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice sur la Vie de M. le Chevalier de Pougens," 1837.

Pouget, poo'zhā', (FRANÇOIS AIMÉ,) a French priest, born at Montpellier in 1666, was vicar of Saint-Roch, in Paris. He published a "Catéchisme de Montpellier," (1702,) which was adopted in all France. Died in 1723.

Pougin, poo'zhăn', (ARTHUR,) a French musician and writer on music, born at Châteauroux, August 6, 1834. He has written a number of biographies of musicians, etc., and contributed articles to the "Dictionnaire universelle" of Larousse and to Fetis's "Biographie universelle des Musiciens."

Pouillet, poo'yā', (CLAUDE SERVAIS MATTHIAS,) a French natural philosopher and elegant writer, born in the department of Doubs in 1791. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1837, and obtained the chair of physics at the Sorbonne in 1838. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Experimental Physics and Meteorology," (2 vols., 1827; 7th edition, 1856,) which is said to be the most complete and best written treatise on that subject in French. Died in Paris, June 15, 1868.

Poujoulat, poo'zhoo'lā', (JEAN JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at La Fare (Bouches du Rhône) in 1800. He accompanied Michaud on a visit to the Levant, (1830,) and wrote, in partnership with him, "Oriental Correspondence," ("La Correspondance d'Orient," 7 vols., 1832–35.) He received prizes from the French Academy for his "History of Jerusalem" (1840) and "History of Saint Augustine," (1844.) Died in 1880.

Poullain-Duparc, poo'lăn' dü'pārk', (AUGUSTIN MARIE,) a French jurist, born at Rennes in 1703, was a brother of Poullain de Saint-Foix. He wrote on the laws of Bretagne. Died in 1782.

Poullain de Grandprey, poo'lăn' deh grŏn'prā', (JOSEPH CLÉMENT,) a French politician, born near Mirecourt in 1744. He was a moderate republican member of the Convention, 1792–95. Died in 1826.

Poullain de Saint-Foix. See SAINT-FOIX.

Poulle, pool, (NICOLAS LOUIS,) a French pulpit orator, born at Avignon in 1703. He obtained the title of preacher to the king. Died in 1781.

Poulletier de la Salle, pool'te-ā' deh lā sāl, (FRANÇOIS PAUL LYON,) a French physician and chemist, born in Lyons in 1719. He founded three hospitals in Paris, and aided Macquer in a "Dictionary of Chemistry," (1766.) Died in 1788.

Poul'ton, (EDWARD BAGNALL,) a British naturalist, born at Reading in 1856. He became Hope professor of zoology at the University of Oxford in 1893. Among his works are "The Colours of Animals," (1890,) and "Charles Darwin and the Theory of Natural Selection," (1896.)

Pounds, (JOHN,) an English philanthropist, born at Portsmouth in 1766, was a shoemaker, and the founder of ragged schools. He collected a number of poor children in his workshop and taught them gratis. Died in 1839.

Poupart, poo'pār', (FRANÇOIS,) a French naturalist and anatomist, born at Mans in 1661; died in 1709.

Pouqueville, pook'vēl', (FRANÇOIS CHARLES HUGUES LAURENT,) a French writer of travels, was born in Orne in 1770. He published a work entitled "Travels in the Morea," etc., ("Voyage en Morée, à Constantinople et en Albanie," 1805,) and "Travels in Greece," ("Voyage en Grèce," 5 vols., 1820–22.) Died in 1838.

Pourchot, poor'sho', (EDME,) a French philosopher, born at Poilly, near Sens, in 1651. He became about 1678 professor of philosophy in the University of Paris, of which he was chosen rector seven times. He was a friend of Boileau and Racine. He published "Philosophical Institutes," ("Institutiones Philosophicæ," 1695,) which was highly esteemed. It is said that he was one of the first who taught philosophy by a rational method. Died in 1734.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Pourbus. See PORBUS.

Pourfour. See PETIT, DU.

Poussin, (GASPER.) See DUGHET.

Poussin, poo'săn', (NICOLAS,) an excellent French painter of history and landscapes, called "the Raphael of France," was born at or near Andelys, on the Seine, in Normandy, in 1594. He studied design with Quentin Varin, of Amiens, and at the age of eighteen went to Paris, where he received lessons from Ferdinand Elle. His early efforts were embarrassed by poverty. He made several attempts to visit Rome, which failed for want of funds. His long-cherished desire to see that metropolis of art was gratified in 1624. He there formed an intimacy with the sculptor F. Duquesnoy, and studied the works of Raphael with ardent admiration. He also made designs or models of antique statues and bas-reliefs. For Cardinal Barberini, who became his patron, he painted "The Death of Germanicus," and "The Capture of Jerusalem by Titus."

Poussin married in 1630 Anne Marie Dughet, a sister of the eminent painter Gaspard Dughet surnamed Poussin. Among the works which he painted (in oil) at Rome are a series of "The Seven Sacraments," "The Rape of the Sabine Women," "The Triumph of Flora," and "The Passage of the Red Sea." He had acquired a wide celebrity when, about the end of 1640, he returned to France at the request of the king, who appointed him his first painter. He painted for the king a beautiful altar-piece of "The Last Supper," but soon became disgusted with the intrigues of the court and the jealousy of rival artists. In 1642 he returned to Rome, where he remained until his death, November, 1665.

"With a laborious and mighty grasp," says Hazlitt, "he put Nature into the mould of the ideal and antique, and was among painters (more than any one else) what Milton was among poets. There is in both something of the same pedantry, the same stiffness, the same elevation, the same grandeur, the same mixture of art and nature, the same richness of borrowed materials, the same unity of character." ("Table-Talk.")

"His life," says Delacroix, "was reflected in his works, and accorded with the beauty and nobleness of his inventions." He is considered the greatest historical painter that France has produced. "Poussin has a far greater power," says Ruskin, "and his landscapes, though more limited in material, are incomparably nobler, than Claude's." The same critic calls him "the principal master of the classical landscape." ("Modern Painters.")

See CHARLES BLANC, "Études sur N. Poussin;" MARIA GRAHAM, "Memoirs of N. Poussin," 1820.

Pouteau, poo'tō', (CLAUDE,) a French surgeon, born at Lyons in 1724. He published several volumes on surgery. Died in 1775.

Pow'derly, (TERENCE VINCENT,) was born at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in 1849. He became a machinist, joined the Knights of Labour in 1874, and was their general master workman 1879–93. He was elected mayor of Scranton on the Labour ticket in 1878, 1880, and 1882. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, and was appointed United States commissioner-general of immigration in 1897.

Pŏw'ell, (The Rev. BADEN,) F.R.S., an English philosopher and geometer, born in or near London about 1798. He became in 1827 Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, of which he was a graduate. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" and "Philosophical Magazine" able memoirs on optics and other sciences. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1824. Among his principal works are "A Historical View of the Progress of Physical and Mathematical Sciences," (1 vol., 1834,) "The Connection of Natural and Divine Truth," (1838,) a "View of the Undulatory Theory as applied to the Dispersion of Light," (1841,) "The Unity

of Worlds and of Nature: Three Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Plurality of Worlds, and the Philosophy of Creation," (1856,) "Christianity without Judaism," (1857,) and "The Order of Nature considered with Reference to the Claims of Revelation," (1859.) Died in 1860.

See the "North British Review" for November, 1859.

Pŏw'ell, (DAVID,) a Welsh historian, born in Denbighshire about 1552, was vicar of Ruabon and rector of Llanfyllin. He published Caradoc's "History of Cambria," with notes, (1584.) Died in 1598.

Powell, (EDWARD,) an English Roman Catholic priest, wrote against the divorce of Henry VIII. and Catherine, and was hung in 1540 for that offence.

Powell, (GABRIEL,) a son of David, noticed above, was born in 1575. He was distinguished for learning, and was author of some polemical works on theology. Died in 1611.

Powell, (GEORGE,) an English actor and dramatist, wrote "Alphonso," a tragedy. Died in 1714.

Pŏw'ell, (GEORGE,) an American historical painter, born in New York in 1823. Among his works is "The Discovery of the Mississippi." Died October 6, 1879.

Powell, (GRIFFITH,) was born in Wales in 1561. He became principal of Jesus College, Oxford. Died in 1620.

Powell, (JOHN WESLEY,) LL.D., an American ethnologist, born at Mount Morris, New York, March 24, 1834. He removed to Wisconsin in 1842, was educated at Oberlin and Wheaton Colleges, and served with distinction in the war of 1861-65, losing his right arm at Shiloh. He was afterwards professor of geology in Illinois Wesleyan University, and in the Illinois Normal University. He conducted the perilous survey of the river Colorado and its cañons, and was afterwards (1880–94) director of the United States geological survey and after 1879 of the bureau of ethnology. He wrote "The Exploration of the Colorado River," (1875,) "Geology of the Uintah Mountains," (1876,) "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages," (1877,) "Lands of the Arid Region," (1879,) etc., and pamphlets on philosophy, Indian sociology, evolution, etc. D. Sept. 23, 1902.

Powell, (Sir JOHN,) a British judge, noted for his honesty, was born in Carmarthenshire. He was deprived of office by James II. about 1688 for his conduct in the trial of the seven bishops. Died in 1696.

Powell, (WILLIAM,) an English actor, who performed with success at Drury Lane from 1763 until 1767. Died in 1769.

Powell, (WILLIAM SAMUEL,) an English parson, born at Colchester in 1717, became archdeacon of that place about 1766. Died in 1775.

Pŏw'ęr, (TYRONE,) an Irish comic actor, born in the county of Waterford in 1795. He performed in the United States in 1840, and took passage in the steamer President, which left New York in March, 1841, and was never heard of afterwards.

Pŏw'ęrs, (HIRAM,) an eminent American sculptor, born at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1805. Having removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, he employed himself for a time in modelling busts in plaster, and subsequently engaged in the same occupation at Washington. In 1837 he was enabled to visit Italy, where he has resided many years. His statue of "Eve" was exhibited in 1838, and was at once acknowledged as a master-piece. It was followed soon after by his "Greek Slave," which became widely celebrated and has placed the artist in the first rank of living sculptors. Among his other works may be named "Il Penseroso," "The Fisher-Boy," "California," "America," statues of Washington and Calhoun, and busts of Chief-Justice Marshall, Adams, Webster, and Van Buren. Died at Florence, June 27, 1873.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Powers, (HORATIO NELSON,) D.D., an American Episcopalian divine and *littérateur*, born at Amenia, New York, April 30, 1826. He graduated at Union College in 1850. He published "Through the Year," (1875,) and "Poems Early and Late," (1876,) and was a contributor to leading American periodicals. Died in 1890.

Pŏw'hąt-an', an Indian sachem who ruled over a tract of country in the vicinity of James River Virginia. Died in 1618. (See POCAHONTAS.)

Pŏw'is, (WILLIAM HERBERT,) EARL OF, an English peer, who in his youth fought for Charles I. against the Parliament. He was regarded as the chief of the Roman Catholic aristocracy. He was sworn of the privy council in 1686, and, according to Macaulay, gave James II. judicious and patriotic advice.

Powlett. See PAWLETT and PAULET.

Pŏw'nall, (THOMAS,) an English governor and antiquary, born at Lincoln in 1722. He became Governor of Massachusetts Bay in 1757, and of New Jersey in 1759. He returned to England in 1761. Among his works is a "Description of the Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul," (1788.) Died at Bath in 1805.

Poyet, pwȧ'yȧ', (BERNARD,) a French architect, born at Dijon in 1742; died at Paris in 1824.

Poy'net or **Po'net,** (JOHN,) an English bishop, born in Kent about 1516, was a zealous advocate of the Reformation. He became Bishop of Rochester in 1549, and Bishop of Winchester in 1551. He wrote, besides other works, a book called "King Edward's Catechism," (1553.) Having gone into exile on the accession of Mary, in 1553, he died at Strasburg in 1556.

Poyn'ings, (Sir EDWARD,) an English gentleman, who in the reign of Henry VII. performed an important part in the suppression of the Irish rebellion of which Desmond and Kildare were the leaders. Died in 1512.

Poyn'ter, (EDWARD JOHN,) an English painter, born in Paris, March 20, 1836. In 1876 he was made a full Academician, in 1871 became professor of art in University College, London, and in 1896 was knighted and elected president of the Royal Academy. Died 1919.

Pozharski or **Pojarski,** po-zhar'skee, (DMITRI,) PRINCE, a Russian general, born in 1578, drove out the Poles from Moscow in 1612. He is called by Prince A. Gallitsin "one of the most popular heroes of Russia." Died in 1642.

See MALINOWSKY, "Life of Pozharski," (in Russian,) 1817.

Pozzetti, pot-set'tee, (POMPILIO,) a Florentine writer of biography, etc., born in 1769; died in 1816.

Pozzi, pot'see, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Milan, flourished about 1585. Died at the age of twenty-eight.

Pozzi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet and physician, born at Bologna about 1695; died in 1752.

Pozzo, pot'so, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Trent in 1642, was a Jesuit. He excelled in colouring and perspective, and adorned the ceiling of Sant' Ignazio, Rome, with pictures, which are commended. He published a "Treatise on Perspective," (2 vols., 1693–1702.) Died at Vienna in 1709.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti."

Pozzo, (MODESTA.) See FONTE, (MODERATA.)

Pozzo, dal, dȧl pot'so, (CASSIANO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Turin in 1584. He formed at Rome a rich cabinet of antiquities, and was a friend and patron of N. Poussin. Died in 1657.

Pozzo, dal, (FERDINANDO,) COUNT, an Italian lawyer and political writer, born in Piedmont in 1768. He was elected to the French legislative body in 1803, and became first president of the imperial court at Genoa in 1809. Died at Turin in 1843.

Pozzo, dal, (GIROLAMO,) COUNT, an Italian architect, born at Verona in 1718, was a skilful amateur.

Pozzo di Borgo, pot'so de bor'go, (CARLO ANDREA,) an eminent diplomatist, born at or near Ajaccio, in Corsica, in 1764. He entered the service of Paoli about 1790, and was elected to the French Legislative Assembly in 1791. He was secretary of state in the new government formed by Paoli in 1793. In 1803 he entered the service of Russia, and devoted himself to diplomacy, for which he was qualified by his penetration and address. He performed a mission to Vienna in 1804 or 1805, and another to Turkey in 1807. He regarded Napoleon as a personal enemy, and contributed to his overthrow. In 1813 he took a prominent part at the Congress of Frankfort, and composed the famous declaration of the allies. He acted as Russian commissioner with the army of the allies in 1815, and signed

the treaty of Paris. He was Russian ambassador at Paris from 1815 to 1835. Died in 1842.

Pradel, de, dẹh prȧ'dĕl', (PIERRE MARIE MICHEL COUTRAY,) a French poet and improvisateur, born in Paris in 1787. He produced many short poems. Died at Brussels in 1857.

Pradier, prȧ'de-ȧ', (JACQUES,) a French sculptor of high reputation, was born at Geneva in 1792. He gained the grand prize of Rome (at Paris) in 1813, and studied at Rome for five years. He became a member of the Institute in 1827. His works are remarkable for softness and grace. His imagination was vivid, his design correct, his execution good; and with more elevation of style he would have raised himself to the highest rank of French sculptors. Among his best works are a "Psyche," (1824,) "The Three Graces," (1831,) a marble group of "Venus and Cupid," (1836,) and a marble statue of Sappho, (1852.) Died near Paris in 1852.

See GEORGE BELL, "Pradier," Paris, 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Prado, prȧ'dō, (MARIANO IGNACIO,) a Peruvian president, born at Huánuco in 1826, took part in the insurrection of 1854 which overthrew President Echenique, and in 1865 headed the revolution which deposed President Pezet. Prado was proclaimed dictator, and gained great renown by the repulse of the Spanish fleet from Callao, May 2, 1866. He was chosen president for six years, but was expelled by Balta in 1868, and retired to Chili, where he was made a general of division, and was subsequently Peruvian minister. Elected president a second time in 1876, he was in 1879 director of the Peruvian and Bolivian armies in the war against Chili. After severe reverses and the loss of the province of Tarapacá, he went to Europe in December, 1879, to seek aid, and in his absence was deposed from the presidency.

Prado, del, dĕl prȧ'dō, (BLAS,) a Spanish painter, born at Toledo in 1544, was patronized by Philip II. Died about 1605.

Pradon, prȧ'dôn', (NICOLAS,) a mediocre French tragic poet, born at Rouen in 1632. He produced in 1674 "Pyramus and Thisbe," and attempted to rival Racine in "Phèdre et Hippolyte," (1677,) which was applauded by a certain party or *cabale*. Died in 1698.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pradt, de, dẹh prȧt, (Abbé DOMINIQUE DUFOUR,) a French diplomatist and political writer, born in Auvergne in 1759. He became almoner of Napoleon about 1804, Bishop of Poitiers in 1805, and Archbishop of Malines in 1808. In 1812 he was sent as ambassador to Warsaw, and, according to some writers, incurred the displeasure of Napoleon, with whom he had a curious conversation during his retreat from Moscow. He published many political and historical works, among which is a "History of the Embassy to Warsaw," (1815.) Died in 1837.

Praed, prȧd, (ROSA CAROLINE,) an Australian novelist, was born (Prior) in Queensland, Australia, in 1851, and married Campbell Mackworth Praed in 1872. Among her novels are "An Australian Heroine," (1880,) "The Bond of Wedlock," (1887,) "December Roses," (1893,) "The Scourge Stick," (1898,) etc.

Praed, prād, (WINTHROP MACKWORTH,) an English poet and lawyer, born in London in 1802. He was the chief contributor to "The Etonian," a monthly paper issued in 1820; after which he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. He gained prizes for the Greek ode and epigram, and for English poems, entitled "Australia," (1823,) and "Athens," (1824.) In 1829 he was called to the bar. He was returned to Parliament about 1830, opposed the Reform bill, and was re-elected in 1835. He became a successful debater and a zealous conservative. Died in 1839. His poems are highly commended for wit and elegance.

Prâjâpătĭ, prą-jȧ'pą-tĭ, [from the Sanscrit *prâjâ*, "people," or the "world," and *pătĭ*, "master,"] in the Hindoo mythology, a title given to certain divine personages, called also BRAHMÂDIKAS, among whom are Marichi, Bhrigu, Daksha, and Nârada.

See WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Pram, prām, (CHRISTIAN HENRIKSEN,) a distinguished *littérateur* and journalist, born in Guldbrandsdal, in Norway, in 1756. He founded at Copenhagen, conjointly with Rahbek, the periodical entitled "The Minerva," and in 1811 became president of the Scandinavian Literary Society. Among his principal works, which are written in Danish, are "Emilias Kilde," a poem, (1782,) a heroic poem entitled "Stärkodder," (1785,) and the tragedy of "Damon and Pythias." He also published several treatises on political economy and statistics. His genius and character are eulogized by Oehlenschläger. Died in 1821.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" J. K. HORST, "C. H. Pram: biografisk Omrids," 1820; HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe."

Pram'zĭ-mas, a great divinity of the old Lithuanians. He sent out the giants Wandu (wind) and Wejas (water) to destroy mankind with a flood. But, seeing a few people on a mountain-top, he took pity on them and sheltered them in a nut-shell, and thus preserved the human race.

Praslin, de, dẹh prȧ'lăN', (CÉSAR GABRIEL **de Choiseul**—dẹh shwȧ'zŭl',) DUC, a French minister of state, born in Paris in 1712, was a cousin of the Duc de Choiseul. He obtained in 1748 the rank of lieutenant-general, became minister of foreign affairs in 1760, and minister of the marine in 1766. He was removed in 1770. Died in 1785.

Prat, du. See DUPRAT.

Prati, prȧ'tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian lyric poet, born at Dascindo, in the province of Trent, in 1815. He composed "Edmenegarda," a poem, (1841,) which was received with favour. Among his other popular poems are "A Hymn to Italy," "The Song of the Future," "Rodolfo," and "Count Riga," ("Il Conte Riga," 1856.) In 1861 he published a poem called "Ariberto," (2 vols.) He was elected to the Italian Parliament in 1862, and created senator in 1876. Died May 10, 1884.

Prăt'ĭ-nas, [Πρατίνας,] an Athenian dramatic and lyric poet, lived about 500 B.C., and made an improvement in the tragic art. He is regarded by some as the inventor of the satiric drama.

Prätorius, or **Praetorius,** prȧ-to're-ŏŏs, (MICHAEL,) a German musical composer and writer on music, born at Creutzburg, in Thuringia, in 1571. His "Syntagma Musicum" ("Musical Treatise," in 3 vols.) is prized for its rarity and historical value. Died in 1621.

Pratt, (ANNIE,) an English botanist, born at Strood, near Rochester, in 1806. She published "Flowers and their Associations," "Poisonous Plants," and other works. One of the best known is "Flowering Plants and Ferns of Great Britain." Died in 1893.

Pratt, (BENJAMIN,) an American judge, born at Boston in 1709. He gained distinction as a lawyer, and became chief justice of New York. Died in 1763.

Pratt, (CHARLES.) See CAMDEN, EARL OF.

Pratt, (Sir CHARLES,) a British general, born in 1771, served in the Peninsular war at Vitoria, Nivelles. Orthes, etc. Died in 1839.

Pratt, (CHARLES,) an American philanthropist, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1830. He grew wealthy and famous through the introduction and sale of astral oil. Chief among his charities was the W. K. Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, (1887,) consisting of library and industrial schools. He added to it an immense tenement house, and left it by will an endowment of $2,000,000. Died in 1891.

Pratt, (ENOCH,) an American philanthropist, born at North Middleboro, Massachusetts, in 1808. He grew wealthy in the iron business in Baltimore, and founded various benevolent institutions, especially the free public library of Baltimore, which he left endowments aggregating over $1,000,000. Died in 1896.

Pratt, (SAMUEL JACKSON,) an English poet and novelist, born in Huntingdonshire in 1749. He published, under the assumed name of COURTNEY MELMOTH, "Sympathy," and other poems, and several successful novels, among which are "The Pupil of Pleasure," (1779,) and "Emma Corbett," (1781.) Died in 1814.

Praun, von, fon prŏŏn, (GEORG ANDREAS SEPTI-

MUS,) BARON, a German numismatist, born in Vienna in 1701. He published a "Treatise on Coins or Numismatics," (1739.) Died in 1786.

Prax-ag'o-ras, [Πραξαγόρας,] an eminent Greek physician of Cos, lived about 300 B.C. He was noted for his skill in anatomy, and appears to have been the first who explained the difference between veins and arteries. He wrote several works, of which only a few fragments are extant. Among his pupils was Herophilus.

See SPRENGEL, "Histoire de la Médecine."

Prax-il'la, [Πράξιλλα,] a Greek lyric poetess, born at Sicyon, lived about 450 B.C. Her works are lost.

Praxiphane. See PRAXIPHANES.

Prax-iph'a-nēs, [Gr. Πραξιφάνης; Fr. PRAXIPHANE, prăks'e'făn',] a Greek philosopher, born at Mitylene, was a pupil of Theophrastus, and a teacher of Epicurus.

See PRELLER, "De Praxiphane," 1842.

Praxitèle. See PRAXITELES.

Prax-it'e-lēz, [Gr. Πραξιτέλης; Fr. PRAXITÈLE, prăks'e'tăl',] one of the greatest of Grecian sculptors, flourished about 360 B.C. The time and place of his birth are unknown. He was probably a contemporary of Apelles, and an Athenian. According to Pausanias, he lived three generations after Alcamenes. The name of his master has not been preserved. Praxiteles is regarded as the founder of a school, or the author of a new style of art. Ancient writers represent him as celebrated for refinement and softness of contour, grace in attitude, and delicacy in the expression of tender affections. Cicero considered the expression which animated the heads of Praxiteles as one of the most admirable and difficult results which human skill could attain. Among his best works in bronze were a statue of Bacchus, a Satyr or Faun, and a statue of Apollo, called "Sauroctonos." An ancient copy (in marble) of the last work is preserved in the Vatican. His master-piece was a marble statue of Venus (of Cnidos) without drapery, which was destroyed by fire at Constantinople about 475 A.D. No work of Grecian sculptors, except the Jupiter of Phidias, appears to have been so celebrated as this Venus of Cnidos. He produced also a statue of Venus draped, and a marble statue of Cupid, which was praised by Pliny. His statue of Hermes was in 1878 recovered from the ruins at Olympia. Of this statue the right arm is lost. It is justly regarded as one of the most precious relics of ancient art.

See PLINY, "Natural History;" K. O. MÜLLER, "Archäologie der Kunst;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pray, PROI, (GEORGE,) a Hungarian historian, born at Presburg in 1723 or 1724. He published "Annals of the Ancient Huns," ("Annales veterum Hunnorum," 1761,) and a "History of Hungary from 997 to 1564," (5 vols., 1764–70.) Died in 1801.

Pray, (ISAAC CLARK,) an American author, born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 15, 1813. He studied at Harvard and Amherst Colleges, graduating in 1833. For many years he was a journalist in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. He wrote lives of J. G. Bennett, Gustavus Brooke, Theresa Parodi, Catharine Hayes, and Madame Ristori, and published five dramas, besides poems, etc. He was also a successful stage-manager and actor. Died in New York, November 28, 1869.

Préau. See DUPRÉAU.

Préault, prā'ō', (AUGUSTE,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1809. Among his works are a bust of N. Poussin in the Louvre, Charlemagne, (1836,) and "Ophelia," a bas-relief, (1849.) Died January 11, 1879.

Preble, prĕb'l, (EDWARD,) a celebrated American commodore, born in Maine in 1761. Having been made a captain in 1799, he sailed in the Essex to Batavia, whence he convoyed home a fleet of fourteen merchant-vessels. In 1803 he was appointed to command a squadron sent against Tripoli, having for his flag-ship the Constitution. He attacked the batteries and gun-boats which defended Tripoli several times in August and September, 1804. He captured three gun-boats, and sunk four others. For these services he received a gold medal from Congress. Died in 1807.

See SPARKS, "American Biography;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Precipiano, di, de prà-che-pe-ā'no, (HUMBERT GUILLAUME,) COUNT, a prelate, born at Besançon in 1626. He became Archbishop of Malines in 1690, and was an opponent of Quesnel. Died in 1711.

Précy, de, dĕh prā'se', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS Perrin—pā'rĂn',) COMTE, an able French general, born near Semur in 1742. He was chosen general-in-chief by the insurgents of Lyons who revolted against the Convention in 1793. He defended Lyons for about sixty days against the besieging army, and escaped to Switzerland. Died in 1820.

Preisler or Preissler, prīs'lẹr, (GEORG MARTIN,) a German engraver and painter, born at Nuremberg in 1700; died in 1754.

Preisler or Preissler, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German painter and designer, the father of the preceding, was born at Dresden in 1665. Died in 1737.

Preisler or Preissler, (JOHANN GEORG,) an engraver, born at Copenhagen in 1757, was a son of Johann Justin, noticed below. Died in 1808.

Preisler or Preissler, (JOHANN JUSTIN,) an engraver and painter, born at Nuremberg in 1698, was a brother of Georg Martin, noticed above. He etched some works of Rubens. Died in 1771.

Preisler or Preissler, (JOHANN MARTIN,) a skilful engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born at Nuremberg in 1715. He was appointed court engraver at Copenhagen, to which he removed in 1744. His engraving of "Frederick V. on Horseback" is esteemed a master-piece. He executed some works of Raphael and other masters. Died in 1794.

Preissler. See PREISLER.

Preller, prĕl'lẹr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German artist, born at Eisenach in 1804. In 1831 he became professor of painting at Weimar. His principal works are on classical subjects, of which the most noted are his frescos and cartoons at Weimar and Leipsic, representing scenes from the Odyssey. Died April 23, 1878.

Preller, prĕl'lẹr, (LUDWIG,) a German classical scholar and antiquary, born at Hamburg in 1809. He became professor at Jena in 1846. Among his works are a "History of Greek and Roman Philosophy," (1838,) and a "Greek Mythology," (2 vols., 1854.) Died in 1861.

Prémare, prā'măr', (JOSEPH HENRI,) a French missionary, born about 1670. He went to China in 1698, and studied Chinese literature with success. He wrote "Account of the Chinese Language," ("Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ,") and "Letters on China." Died at Peking about 1735.

Prémontval, prā'mòn'văl', the assumed name of ANDRÉ PIERRE LE GUAY, (gā,) a French writer, born at Charenton in 1716. He removed to Berlin in 1752, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of that city. He wrote "Monogamy," ("La Monogamie," 3 vols., 1751,) and other works. Died in 1764.

Prenner, von, fon prĕn'nẹr, (ANTON JOSEPH,) a German painter and engraver, born at Wallerstein in 1683. He engraved the pictures of the Belvedere gallery of Vienna. Died in 1743.

Prenner, von, (GEORG CASPAR,) a painter and engraver, a nephew of the preceding, was born in 1708. He worked at Rome, where he died in 1766.

Prentice, prĕn'tiss, (GEORGE DENISON,) an American poet and journalist, born at Preston, Connecticut, in 1802, graduated at Brown University in 1823. He founded in 1828 "The New England Review," and, having removed to Kentucky, became in 1831 editor of the "Louisville Journal," which soon acquired the reputation of one of the ablest and most brilliant journals in the country. He published a number of small poems of great beauty. A collection of his witticisms, entitled "Prenticeana," appeared in 1860. Died in 1870.

See GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Pren'tiss, (BENJAMIN M.,) an American general, born in Wood county, Virginia, in 1819. He became a citizen of Illinois about 1842, and was appointed a brigadier-general in 1861. He was taken prisoner at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. About July 3, 1863, he defeated Generals Holmes and Price. Died February 8, 1901.

Prentiss, (ELIZABETH,) an American author, born at Portland, Maine, October 26, 1818, a daughter of Edward Payson, already noticed. In 1845 she was married to

Rev. G. L. Prentiss, a Congregationalist clergyman and a brother of Sergeant S. Prentiss. Her works are chiefly religious tales for the young, "Stepping Heavenward" being the best known. Died in 1878.

Prentiss, (SERGENT SMITH,) an American orator, born at Portland, Maine, in 1808. He studied law, and became about 1832 a resident of Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he practised with success. He was elected a member of Congress by the Whigs in 1837. In 1840 he advocated the election of General Harrison by several public speeches. He had a high reputation as an orator, and as an advocate in jury-trials was equal or superior to any lawyer in the Southwestern States. Died near Natchez in 1850.

Presbrey, (EUGENE W.,) dramatist, born at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, in 1853. He has been actor and manager, and has written "Squirrel Inn," "Marcelle," "Raffles," "A Scrap of Paper," etc.

Pres'cott, (GEORGE BARTLETT,) an American electrician, born at Kingston, New York, in 1830. He became an expert in telegraphy, and was the practical man in introducing Edison's duplex and quadruplex systems. He published "Electricity and the Electric Telegraph," (1877,) "The Electric Telephone," (1890,) etc. Died in 1894.

Prescott, (OLIVER,) M.D., an American physician and patriot of the Revolution, born at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1731. He served as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Died in 1804.

Prescott, (WILLIAM,) COLONEL, an American officer of the Revolution, born at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1725, was a brother of Oliver, noticed above. He fought with distinguished bravery at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he appears to have had the chief command, and in other important engagements. Died in 1795.

Prescott, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., an American jurist, son of the preceding, was born at Pepperell in 1762. He was appointed in 1818 a judge of the court of common pleas. He enjoyed a high reputation for legal attainments. He was the father of William H. Prescott, the historian. Died in 1844.

Prescott, (WILLIAM HICKLING,) an eminent American historian, a son of the preceding, and grandson of Colonel Prescott who commanded at Bunker Hill, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 4th of May, 1796. Both his parents were remarkable for their high moral qualities. His father was distinguished for his manly beauty, as well as for the dignity and gentleness of his character. His mother, originally Miss Catherine Greene Hickling, was a woman of great energy, vivacity, and active benevolence; and to her influence her son appears to have owed not only much of the happiness of his life, but also some of those admirable moral traits which formed the crowning ornament to his rare intellectual endowments. In the summer of 1808 his father removed to Boston, and the following autumn sent his son to what was then regarded as the best classical school in New England. It was kept by Dr. Gardiner, an excellent scholar, who had been educated in England under the celebrated Dr. Parr. In 1811 young Prescott entered the Sophomore class at Harvard College. In his knowledge of Greek and Latin he was far in advance of most of the members of his class; but he had no fondness for mathematics, and never attained any proficiency in mathematical studies. During his Junior year at college an accident befell him which was destined to influence the whole of his subsequent life. One day in the Commons Hall, while the students—as too often happened after the professors had left the table—were indulging in a rude frolic, Prescott rose to go out of the room, but, attracted by the tumult behind him, suddenly turned his head to see what it was. At that instant a hard piece of bread, thrown at random, struck him on his left eye, which, under the peculiar circumstances, having no warning, was open, so that nothing—not even the eyelid—was interposed to mitigate the blow. He instantly fell prostrate and powerless, as if the brain itself had received a severe concussion. After some weeks he was able to resume his studies; but the sight of his left eye—though this was to appearance unchanged—was gone forever.

This early misfortune, while it tended to check his somewhat exuberant vivacity, far from discouraging him in the pursuit of his studies, seemed to excite in him a more earnest and determined resolution to become a respectable scholar. He graduated in August, 1814, and soon after commenced the study of law. But the excessive use of his remaining eye induced a severe inflammation in the organ, followed by opacity of the cornea, so that for some weeks the power of vision was completely lost.

Among the many interesting and admirable traits in Mr. Prescott's character, perhaps none is more remarkable than the invincible cheerfulness and heroic resignation with which he bore the frequent and severe suffering and the life-long privations to which he was subjected in consequence of the injury of his sight.

In the hope of improving his general health, which had been seriously impaired by confinement, and also of indirectly benefiting his eyes, he was induced to undertake a voyage to Europe. He set out in the autumn of 1815. He remained abroad nearly two years, visiting England, France, and Italy. His sight, though not strong enough to permit him to read much, seems to have been sufficient to give him a vivid enjoyment of the various scenes and places through which he travelled; but his health appears not to have been benefited by his foreign tour, and in the summer of 1817 he returned to his native country. He now decided to abandon the law and devote himself wholly to literature. His eye, however, was so irritable and feeble that he was obliged to pass much of his time in a darkened room, with barely light enough to admit of some one reading to him,—this being now his only means of cultivating an acquaintance with his favourite authors.

In May, 1820, Mr. Prescott was married to Miss Susan Amory; and the union appears to have been a singularly happy one. About 1821 he commenced a systematic course of reading, (by the ear,) which was to embrace the works of the best English prose writers from Roger Ascham to the present day, and afterwards the best productions of the literatures of France and Italy. He appears to have enjoyed with a peculiar zest the great works of Italian genius, and especially the "Divina Commedia" of Dante. He seems to have taken less delight in the celebrated authors of France, though he admired Montaigne and Pascal, and, above all, La Fontaine and Molière. In the autumn of 1824 he commenced in earnest the study of that magnificent language and literature which have been immortalized by the genius of Lope de Vega and Cervantes. "This," says Mr. Ticknor, "was the opening of the Spanish campaign, which ended only with his life." He had at one time entertained the design of writing a sort of general history of Italian literature; but this was now abandoned for labour in a different field. After "long choosing," to adopt the words of Milton, "and beginning late," he at last decided, in January, 1826, to write the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," which, eleven years later, was published, in three 8vo volumes, simultaneously in Boston and in London. The success of the work was of the most flattering kind, and at once placed him in the very highest rank of contemporary historians. After six years of additional labour, appeared his "Conquest of Mexico," (3 vols. 8vo, 1843.) Four years afterwards he gave the world his "Conquest of Peru," (2 vols. 8vo.) In 1845 appeared a volume of his "Miscellanies," consisting of contributions to the "North American Review." In 1850 he made a short visit to Europe. Soon after his return he commenced the "History of the Reign of Philip II. of Spain," a work which he did not live to complete, although the first three volumes were published in his lifetime, the first two having appeared in 1855, the third in 1858. The entire work was designed to be included in 6 vols. 8vo. The third volume was published in the summer of 1858, after the occurrence of his first slight apoplectic attack, (February 4, 1858,) from which he seemed speedily to recover. He resumed his literary labours, but was forced to limit himself to the lightest kind of work; and he never afterwards had that enjoyment in his studies which he had experienced in previous years. On the 28th of January, 1859, he was

seized with a second attack of apoplexy, of which he died in about three hours.

In person Mr. Prescott was tall and well formed, with light-brown hair, a fine clear complexion, and an expression of countenance singularly bright, genial, and attractive. "His smile," says Mr. Ticknor, "was absolutely the most contagious I ever looked upon." His disposition was in the highest degree social, generous, and kindly. "Indeed, take him for all in all," says Mr. Ticknor, "I think no man ever walked our streets, as he did day by day, that attracted such regard and good will from so many; for, however few he might know, there were very many that knew him, and watched him with unspoken welcomes as he passed along."

Mr. Prescott's merits as a historian are of the very highest order. In vigour of thought and in grandeur of style he has undoubtedly been surpassed by many of the great masters of historical composition; but he possessed other qualities, which, if less imposing, are far more essential to the character of a perfect historian. In that spirit of thorough research which never rests satisfied until every field has been explored and every accessible source of information consulted and exhausted, he has had few if any superiors; while in that impartiality which proceeds from a high and scrupulous sense of justice and unswerving devotion to truth, he has perhaps never been equalled—certainly never surpassed—by any historian, of whatever age or country. His style, moreover, is for the most part remarkable for its animation, clearness, and grace; and in the general treatment of his subject he exhibits in an eminent degree the "eloquence" and "lucid order" which the great poet-critic of ancient Rome tells us will not be wanting to him who knows how to choose his subject wisely.

(For the opinions of various eminent critics on the works of Mr. Prescott, the reader is particularly referred to Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors.")

See, also, the admirable "Life of William Hickling Prescott," by George Ticknor, Boston, 1864; R. W. Griswold, "Prose Writers of America;" Duyckinck, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; "American Cyclopædia;" "Quarterly Review" for December, 1843, and September, 1847; "North American Review" for January, 1864.

Presl, prĕsl, (Jan Swatopluk,) a Bohemian botanist, born at Prague in 1791. He wrote "Symbolæ Botanicæ," (1832,) and other works. Died in 1849.

Presle, de, dẹh prĕl, (Charles Marie Wladimir Brunet,) a French Hellenist, born in Paris in 1809. He published, besides other works, a "Critical Inquiry into the Succession of Egyptian Dynasties," (1850,) and "Greece since the Roman Conquest," ("La Grèce depuis la Conquête Romaine," 1859.) Died Sept. 12, 1875.

Pressensé, de, dẹh prā'sôn'sā', (Edmond,) an eminent French Protestant divine and pulpit orator of the present age. Among his works are a "History of the First Three Centuries of the Church," "The Religions before Christ: being an Introduction to the History of the First Three Centuries of the Church," (1862,) and "Jesus Christ: his Times, Life, and Work," (1866.) He sat in the national assembly, 1871–75, and in 1883 was chosen senator for life. Died April 8, 1891. His wife, (*née* du Plessis,) was the author of a number of charming stories for children, and of poems, which have gone through many editions.

Prestel, prĕs'tẹl, (Johann Gottlieb,) a German engraver and portrait-painter, born at Grünbach, in Suabia, in 1739. He worked at Nuremberg for some years. Died in 1808.

Pres'ter John or **João**, [Fr. Le Prêtre Jean, lẹh prâtr zhŏn,] ("the Priest John,") the title of an imaginary personage whom the Europeans of the middle ages supposed to reign in the interior of Asia and to have been converted to Christianity. Rubruquis, a friar, was sent by Louis IX. of France to search for Prester John, in 1253, and explored Central Tartary, but did not find him. The general belief in his existence originated perhaps in a report of some Nestorian missionaries that Oong, (or Oungh,) a Khan of Tartary, had been converted by them.

See S. Baring-Gould, "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages."

Pres'ton, (Harriet W.,) an American *littérateur*, born at Danvers, Massachusetts. She has contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" and other magazines, and published "Aspendale," "Love in the Nineteenth Century," "Merèio," a translation from Frederick Mistral, (1872,) and "Troubadours and Trouvères New and Old," (1876.)

Pres'ton, (John,) an eminent English divine and Puritan, born at Heyford, in Northamptonshire, in 1587; adopted Calvinistic opinions. He was chosen master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, about 1622. He was the author of a "Treatise on the Covenant," and other works. By the favour of the Duke of Buckingham, he obtained the lecturership of Trinity Church, Cambridge. According to Fuller, he was "an excellent preacher, a celebrated disputant, and a perfect politician." Died in 1628.

Pres'ton, (John S.,) an American politician, brother of W. C. Preston, was born near Abingdon, Virginia, in 1809. He removed to South Carolina, where he was elected to the State legislature. Soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, he joined the secessionists. Died at Columbia, South Carolina, May 1, 1881.

Preston, (Margaret Junkin,) an American poetess, daughter of George Junkin, D.D., was born at Lexington, Virginia, in 1838. She contributed to the leading magazines, and published "Silverwood," (1856,) "Beechenbrook," (1868,) "Old Song and New," (1870,) "Cartoons," (1876,) etc. Died in Baltimore, March 28, 1897.

Preston, (Thomas,) an English dramatist, was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He wrote about 1564 "A Lamentable Tragedy, mixed full of Pleasant Mirth, containing the Life of Cambyses, King of Persia." Died in 1598.

Preston, (Thomas Scott,) LL.D., Monsignor, an American clergyman, born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 23, 1825. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1843, entered the Episcopalian ministry in 1846, became a Romanist in 1849, and in 1850 was ordained a priest. He was chosen vicar-general of the archdiocese of New York, and in 1881 was appointed a domestic prelate of the papal court. Among his very numerous books are "Reason and Revelation," (1868,) "Protestantism and the Church," (1882,) and "God and Reason," (1884.) Died in 1891.

Preston, (William,) an American general, born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1816. He practised law in Louisville, and was sent as minister to Spain in 1858. He joined the disunionists in 1861, and was appointed a brigadier-general. Died September 21, 1887.

Preston, (William C.,) an American Senator and orator, born in Philadelphia in 1794. His grandmother was a sister of Patrick Henry. He studied in Edinburgh. About 1822 he removed to Columbia, South Carolina, where he practised law and gained much distinction. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of South Carolina in 1832. He opposed the policy of John C. Calhoun, and resigned his seat about 1842. He was afterwards president of the South Carolina College. Died at Columbia in 1860.

Preston-Grange, Lord. See Grant, (Patrick.)

Prest'wich, (Sir Joseph,) an English geologist, born at Pensbury, near London, March 12, 1812. He was educated at University College, London, and became an amateur geologist, publishing important scientific papers, also "Geology," (2 vols., 1886 and 1888.) From 1874 to 1887 he was professor of geology at Oxford. He was knighted in 1896. Died the same year.

Pretender, The First. See James Francis Edward.

Pretender, The Second. See Charles Edward Stuart.

Preti, prā'tee, (Girolamo,) an Italian poet, born in Tuscany in 1582; died in 1626.

Preti, (Mattia,) called Il Calabrese, an Italian painter, born in Calabria in 1613, was a pupil of Lanfranc and Guercino. He worked in Rome, Naples, and other places, preferring scriptural and tragical subjects. Among his works are frescos of the life of Saint Andrew, at Rome. His design was vigorous rather than graceful, and his colouring sombre. Died in 1699.

See Pascoli, "Vite de' Pittori moderni;" Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Preuschen, proi'shen, (A. T.,) a German *littérateur* and theologian, born in Hesse in 1734. Among his works is "Monuments of Ancient Physical and Political Revolutions in Germany," (1787.) He invented *typométrie*, or the art of printing plans and maps with movable types. Died in 1803.

Preuss, proiss, (JOHANN DAVID ERDMANN,) a German historian, born at Landsberg, on the Warthe, in 1785. He published several works relating to Frederick the Great and his times, among which is a "Biography of Frederick the Great," (1832–34.) Died in 1868.

Préval, de, deh prà'vàl', (CLAUDE ANTOINE HIPPOLYTE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Salins (Jura) in 1776. He became a lieutenant-general in 1814, and president of the committee of war in the council of state in 1837. He gained distinction as a writer on military affairs. Died in 1853.

Prévost, (EUGÈNE MARCEL,) a French novelist, born at Paris in 1862. He was in a tobacco factory at Lille until 1891. His works embrace "Le Scorpion," (1887,) "La Cousine Laura," (1890,) "Les Demi-Vierges," (1894,) etc.

Prevost, prĕv'ost, ? (Sir GEORGE,) an English general, born in 1767. He distinguished himself at the attack on Martinique in 1809, and became Governor-General of the British possessions in North America in 1812. He was defeated at Plattsburg in 1814, soon after which he was recalled. Died in London in 1816.

See "Some Account of the Public Life of General Sir George Prevost," London, 1823.

Prévost, prà'vō', (ISAAC BENOÎT,) a Swiss natural philosopher, born at Geneva in 1755. He became professor of philosophy at Montauban in 1810. His chief work is a "Memoir on the Cause of the Caries of Wheat, and of other Diseases of Plants," (1807.) Died in 1819.

See P. PRÉVOST, "Notice sur I. B. Prévost," 1820.

Prévost, (JEAN,) a Swiss medical writer, born near Bâle in 1585. He succeeded Alpini as professor of botany at Padua in 1617, and wrote many works, which were often reprinted. Died at Padua in 1631.

Prévost, (LOUIS CONSTANT,) an eminent French geologist, born in Paris in 1787. He published in 1820 an important work "On the Geological Constitution of the Basin of Vienna," (in Austria,) and became professor of geology at the Sorbonne in 1831. Among his works are "Chronology of Rocks and Synchronism of Formations," (1845,) and "Bearing of Ancient Fossils in the Basin of the Gironde." Died in 1856.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Prévost, (PIERRE,) a Swiss natural philosopher, born at Geneva in 1751, was eminent for the variety and profoundness of his learning. He became professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1780, and professor of belles-lettres at Geneva about 1784. In 1788 he published a work "On the Origin of Magnetic Forces." He obtained the chair of philosophy at Geneva in 1793, and that of general physics in 1810. He published, besides other works, "Researches on Heat," (1792,) "Radiant Caloric," (1809,) and an "Exposition of the Principles of Radiant Heat," (1832,) which were highly esteemed. Died in 1839.

See A. P. DECANDOLLE, "Notice sur P. Prévost," in the "Bibliothèque universelle de Genève," 1839.

Prévost, (PIERRE,) a French painter of landscapes and panoramas, born near Châteaudun in 1764. He designed or painted from nature panoramas of Rome, Naples, Jerusalem, Athens, etc. "He would perhaps have obtained," says Périès, "only the second rank of landscape-painters, if a new discovery had not induced him to adopt a kind of painting in which he remains unrivalled." The invention of the panorama is ascribed both to Prévost and to Robert Fulton. Died in 1823.

Prévost, (ZACHÉE,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1797. He obtained a medal in 1827 for "Corinne at Cape Misenum," after Gerard, and a medal of the first class in 1839. He engraved "The Wedding at Cana," after Paul Veronese, (1852.) Died in 1861.

Prévost d'Exiles, prà'vō' dĕk'sĕl', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born in Artois in 1697. He took the monastic vows in his youth, but soon became disgusted with that life, and fled to Holland. He wrote nearly two hundred volumes, including many works of fiction, among which his novel entitled "Manon Lescaut" (1733) was especially celebrated. He published a "General History of Voyages," (20 vols., 1745–70.) Died in 1763.

Prévost d'Exmes, Le, leh prà'vō' dĕksm, (FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born near Argentan in 1729 died in 1793.

Prévost-Paradol, prà'vō' pà'rà'dol', (LUCIEN ANATOLE,) a French *littérateur* and orator of great eminence, born in Paris in 1829. He obtained from the French Academy in 1851 the prize of eloquence for an "Éloge de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre." In 1856 he began to write for the "Journal des Débats," of which he was for many years one of the ablest editors. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1865, in place of Ampère. On this occasion Guizot addressed him in a very complimentary speech. He published a volume of "Essais de Politique et de Littérature," (1859,) "Essais de Politique et de Morale," (1862,) and "Études sur les Moralistes Français," (1864.) He had a great talent for irony and raillery. In June, 1870, he was appointed minister to the United States. He committed suicide at Washington, July 20 of the same year.

Preyer, prī'er, (JOHANN WILHELM,) an eminent German painter, born at Rheydt, Rhenish Prussia, in 1803. He was educated at Dusseldorf, where he lived for many years. Among his earlier pictures was the "Bock Bier," in the New Pinakothek at Munich. His chief reputation was won as a painter of still life, in which department he was almost unrivalled. Died in 1889. His son Paul and daughter Emilie also won distinction as artists. The elder Preyer was a dwarf.

Prey'er, (THIERRY WILHELM,) a German physiologist, born at Manchester, England, in 1841. He studied in several German universities, and in 1869 became professor of physiology at Jena. His best-known work is "The Soul of the Child." Others are "The Struggle for Existence," "On the Causes of Sleep," etc.

Pri'am, [Gr. Πρίαμος; Lat. PRI'AMUS; Fr. PRIAM, pre'ôN',] a famous king of Troy, in whose reign occurred the siege of Troy, which is the theme of Homer's "Iliad." He was a son of Laomedon, and the father of Hector, Paris, and other heroes. According to Virgil, he was killed by Pyrrhus at the capture of Troy.

Priamus. See PRIAM.

Priape. See PRIAPUS.

Pri-ā'pus, [Gr. Πρίαπος; Fr. PRIAPE, pre'ăp',] an obscene idol of the Greek and Roman mythology, represented as a son of Bacchus and Venus, and worshipped as the protector of flocks of sheep and goats, of grape-vines and gardens, and as the god of fertility.

Price, (BARTHOLOMEW,) an English clergyman and mathematician, born in 1818 at Coln Saint Dennis. He graduated in 1840 at Pembroke College, Oxford, and in 1853 was appointed professor of natural philosophy in his university. His most noted work is a "Treatise on the Infinitesimal Calculus," (5 vols., 1857–65.) Died December 29, 1898.

Price, (BONAMY,) an English economist, born in Guernsey, May 22, 1807. In 1829 he graduated at Worcester College, Oxford, in which university he became in 1868 professor of political economy. Among his works are "The Principles of Currency," (1869,) "Of Currency and Banking," (1876,) "Practical Political Economy," (1878,) etc. Died January 8, 1888.

Price, (DAVID,) an English Orientalist, born in 1762. He served as a major in the army of the East India Company, and published a "Chronological Retrospect or, Memoirs of the Principal Events in Mohammedan History from the Death of the Arabian Legislator to the Accession of the Emperor Akbar," (4 vols., 1811–21.) Died in 1835.

Price, (ELI K.,) an American lawyer, born in Bradford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1797. He was admitted to the bar in 1822. He published "Liens and Limitations," (1857,) a book on the law of real

estate, (1874,) and various other works. Died at Philadelphia, November 15, 1884.

Price, (JAMES,) an English chemist or alchemist, born in 1752. He committed suicide in 1783.

Price, (Sir JOHN,) an English or Welsh antiquary, wrote a "Defence of British History," in answer to Polydore Vergil, (1573.) Died about 1553.

Price, (JOHN,) an English critic, born in London in 1600. He published commentaries on Scripture. Died in a convent at Rome in 1676.

Price, (JOHN,) an English divine, who was chaplain to General Monk, and became rector of Petworth, in Sussex, under the reign of Charles II. He published "The Mystery and Method of his Majesty's Happy Restauration," etc., (London, 1660.) Died in 1691.

See "Monk's Contemporaries," by GUIZOT.

Price, (RICHARD,) an eminent English dissenting minister and speculative philosopher, was born at Tynton, in Glamorganshire, in 1723. He was chaplain to Mr. Streathfield, or Streatfield, from 1743 to 1756, after which he preached at Newington Green Chapel and the Gravel-Pit Meeting-House, at Hackney. He married in 1757 a Miss Blundell. He advocated the cause of American liberty in his "Observations on Civil Liberty and the Justice and Policy of the War with America," (1776,) which was a popular work. In 1778 he was invited by Congress to become a citizen of the United States; but he declined. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Franklin and Dr. Priestley. Among his chief works are a "Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals," (1758,) "Four Dissertations, on Providence, Prayer, the State of Virtuous Men after Death, and Christianity," (1766–68,) and Sermons. Died in London in 1791.

See "Life of R. Price," by W. MORGAN, 1815.

Price, (STERLING,) an American general, born in Virginia. He emigrated to Missouri, and represented a district of that State in Congress from 1845 to 1847. He was Governor of Missouri from 1853 to 1857, and joined the disunionists in 1861. He served as major-general at Wilson's Creek in August, 1861, took Lexington, September 20, and retired to Springfield. He commanded a division at Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and at Corinth, in October of that year. In September, 1864, he entered Southeastern Missouri with an army, made a successful raid to Lexington, and, after several fights, returned by a different route to Arkansas about the end of October. Died in 1867.

See a notice of Sterling Price in "Southern Generals," 1865.

Price, (Rev. THOMAS,) a distinguished Welsh scholar, born at Pencaerelin, near Builth, in 1787. He became vicar of Cwmdu in 1825. He wrote, besides other works, "A Critical Essay on the Language and Literature of Wales," and (in Welsh) a "History of Wales and the Welsh Nation from the Early Ages to the Death of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd," (1836–42,) which is said to be the best work on the subject. Died in 1848.

Price, (Sir UVEDALE,) an English gentleman, born in Herefordshire in 1747. He made some improvements in landscape-gardening, and wrote a work on that subject, entitled "An Essay on the Picturesque as compared with the Sublime and Beautiful; and on the Use of Studying Pictures for the Purpose of Improving Real Landscape," (1794.) An enlarged edition was published in 2 vols., 1797. Died in 1829.

Price, (WILLIAM,) an English Orientalist, born in 1780. He went to Persia in 1810 as secretary of the British embassy. He published a "Grammar of the Hindostanee, Persian, and Arabic Languages," (1823,) and other works. Died in 1830.

Prichard, prĭtch'ărd, (JAMES COWLES,) an eminent English ethnologist and physiologist, born at Ross, Herefordshire, in 1785. He graduated as a physician at Edinburgh, and began to practise at Bristol about 1810. In 1813 he published "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind," (1 vol.; 3d edition, 5 vols., 1849,) a work of high reputation. He wrote a more popular treatise on the same subject, entitled "The Natural History of Man," (1843.) Among his important works are "The Diseases of the Nervous System," (1822,) "The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations," (1831,) and a "Treatise on Insanity," (1834.) He removed from Bristol to London in 1845. Died in December, 1848.

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon;" "Quarterly Review" for September, 1836; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1844.

Prichard, prĭtch'ărd, (Rev. REES,) a Welsh poet, born in Carmarthenshire; died in 1644.

Prideaux, prĭd'o or prĭd'ŭx, (HUMPHREY,) a learned English divine and historian, born at Padstow, in Cornwall, in 1648. He was educated at Oxford, where he published the inscriptions of the Arundel marbles in 1676. He became prebendary of Norwich in 1681, rector of Bladen in 1683, rector of Saham in 1686, archdeacon of Suffolk in 1688, vicar of Trowse in 1696, and Dean of Norwich in 1702. He opposed the acts of James II. which caused the revolution of 1688. His principal works are "A Life of Mahomet," (1697,) once held in high esteem, but now admitted to be very deficient in impartiality as well as in true historical research, and a "History of the Connection of the Old and New Testament," (6 vols., 1715–17,) which was much esteemed and often reprinted. Died in 1724.

See "Life of H. Prideaux," anonymous, 1748; "Biographia Britannica."

Prideaux, (JOHN,) an English divine of great learning, was born at Stowford, in Devonshire, in 1578. He became in 1615 regius professor of divinity at Oxford, canon of Christ Church, and rector of Ewelme. In 1641 he was appointed Bishop of Worcester. He suffered much loss in consequence of his adherence to the royalist party in the civil war. He left many works on theology, logic, and other subjects. Died in 1650.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Prierias. See MAZOLINI.

Priessnitz, prees'nits, (VINCENZ,) celebrated as the founder of the system of hydropathy, *(Kaltwassercur,* "cold-water cure,") was born at Gräfenberg, in Austrian Silesia, in 1799. Having been severely injured by a loaded cart passing over his body, he was enabled to effect a cure by the application of cold water, which he subsequently made use of as a healing agent in various diseases when consulted by his neighbours. In 1826 he opened a hydropathic institution at Gräfenberg, which was soon resorted to by invalids from different parts of Germany and other countries of Europe. The fame of his successes became at length so great that the number of his annual guests exceeded one thousand. His system excluded all medicine and stimulants of whatever kind, as well as blistering and depletion in any form, relying only on the various applications of water, abundant out-door exercise, wholesome diet, etc. He died in 1851. The water-cure has been received with favour in the principal countries of Europe, and in the United States.

See DECKEN-HIMMELREICH, "V. Priessnitz und die Wassercur." 1845; SELINGER, "Vincenz Priessnitz," 1852.

Priestley, preest'le, (JOSEPH,) an eminent English philosopher, chemist, and theologian, was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, on the 13th of March, 1733. He studied at a dissenting academy at Daventry about three years, (1752–55,) and became versed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. At an early age he admitted doubts respecting some doctrines of the orthodox creed, though he had been educated as a Calvinist. He preached to a small company of dissenters at Needham-Market from 1755 to 1758, and then removed to Nantwich, Cheshire. In 1761 he became tutor of languages and belles-lettres in the academy of Warrington, and published "The Scripture Doctrine of Remission," in which he rejects the dogma of the atonement.

During a visit to London he formed an acquaintance with Dr. Franklin, who encouraged him to write a "History of Electricity." He published in 1767 a work with this title, which was favourably received. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1766. In 1767 he took charge of a dissenting congregation at Leeds, where he wrote several works on theology and found recreation in experiments on pneumatic chemistry. He obtained in 1773 the Copley medal for his "Observations on Different Kinds of Air." He discovered the effect of respi-

ration on the blood, and the tendency of vegetation to restore to vitiated air its vivifying principle. He also discovered nitrous gas, muriatic gas, and oxygen, which he called "dephlogisticated air." He obtained the last in 1774 from red precipitate of mercury. "As a physicist and chemist," says Cuvier, "the talents of Priestley were of the first order. His researches and writings have contributed much to the progress of the science."

He published in 1772–74 "Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion." He was librarian and literary companion of the Earl of Shelburne from 1773 to 1780, during which period he published "Experiments and Observations on Air," (5 vols., 1774–80,) a "Defence of Socinianism," and other works. In 1780 he settled at Birmingham as minister of the principal dissenting congregation. He incurred public odium by the heterodox and liberal opinions expressed in his "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," (1782,) "Familiar Letters to the Inhabitants of Birmingham," (1790,) and "Reply to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution," (1791.) In July, 1791, his house was attacked and set on fire by a mob, who inflicted great damage on his library, apparatus, etc., while he and his family escaped by flight. For the sake of a more tranquil life, he emigrated with his wife and children in 1794 to Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where he was coldly received, especially by the Anti-Gallican party. Died in February, 1804.

See JOHN CORRY, "Life of Priestley," 1805; "Autobiographic Memoirs," 1806; CUVIER, "Éloge de Priestley," 1805; THOMSON, "Annals of Philosophy," vol. i., 1813; J. P. SMITH, "Discourse on the Death of J. Priestley," 1805; English translation of CUVIER'S eulogy, in the "Smithsonian Report" for 1858, page 138; DR. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" T. BELSHAM, "Discourse on the Death of Joseph Priestley;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1806, (by JEFFREY;) "Monthly Review" for August, October, and December, 1767, *et seq.*

Prieur, pre'ŭr', (BARTHÉLEMY,) a French sculptor and Huguenot. His chief work was a monument to Constable Anne de Montmorency. Died in 1611.

Prieur de la Marne, pre'ŭr' dẹh lẹ märn, a French revolutionist and lawyer, born in Champagne about 1760. He was an active democratic member of the Convention, and voted for the death of the king. In June, 1794, he became a member of the committee of public safety. Died at Brussels in 1827.

Prieur-Duvernois, pre'ŭr' dü'vĕr'nwȧ', (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French republican, born at Auxonne in 1763. He was chosen a member of the Convention in 1792, and of the committee of public safety in 1793. He is said to have shared with his friend Carnot the honour of having *organized victory*. The reform which rendered weights and measures uniform in France is ascribed mostly to him. Died in 1832.

Prieur, Le, lẹh pre'ŭr', (PHILIPPE,) a French scholar, born at Saint-Vaast, published a work "On Canonical Letters," ("De Literis canonicis," 1675.) Died in 1680.

Priezac, de, dẹh pre'zȧk', (DANIEL,) a French advocate and writer on law, politics, etc., was born in Bas-Limousin in 1590. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1662. His son SOLOMON was author of numerous works, among which is a "History of Elephants," (1650.)

Prilesky, pre-lĕs'kee, (JOHN BAPTIST,) a Jesuit, born in Hungary in 1709. He wrote several works, among which is "Account of the Holy Fathers who flourished in the Two First Centuries," ("Notitia SS. Patrum qui duobus primis Seculis floruerunt," 1753.)

Prim, prĕm, (JUAN,) Count de Reus and Marquis de los Castillejos, a Spanish general, born in Catalonia about 1814. He took arms against Espartero in 1843, and acted with the party of Progresistas. In 1859 or 1860 he obtained command of a division of the army sent against Morocco, and was rewarded for his services at Marabout with the title of Marquis de los Castillejos. He commanded the Spanish army which co-operated with the French and British in the invasion of Mexico in 1861, and returned to Spain in 1862. He was a leader of the insurgents who deposed Queen Isabel in September, 1868, and he became in the next November minister of war and commander-in-chief of the army of Spain. Prim and Serrano were the most powerful and prominent members of the provisional government formed by the insurgents; and the former was the virtual dictator of Spain in 1869–70. He was assassinated, December, 1870.

Primaticcio, pre-mä-tĕt'cho, [Fr. LE PRIMATICE, lẹh pre'mȧ'tèss',] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Bologna in 1490. He studied design under Innocenzio da Imola, Bagnacavallo, and Giulio Romano. In 1531 he went to France, and was employed by Francis I. to adorn the château of Fontainebleau, in which he painted a number of large frescos. Among these were pictures of scenes from the "Odyssey," which were much admired. He was patronized by Henry II. and Francis II. Died at Paris in 1570.

Prime, (EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN,) an American author, a brother of S. I. Prime, was born in Cambridge, New York, November 2, 1814. He graduated at Union College in 1832, and in 1838 at Princeton Theological Seminary. He afterwards became one of the editors and proprietors of the "New York Observer." Among his works are "Around the World." Died 1891.

Prime, (SAMUEL IRENÆUS,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Saratoga County, New York, in 1812. Died 1885.

Prime, (WILLIAM COWPER,) a lawyer, a brother of the preceding, was born in Washington County, New York, in 1825. Died 1905.

Primerose or Primrose, prim'roz, (GILBERT,) an ecclesiastic, born in Scotland. He became chaplain to the king, and canon of Windsor. Died in 1643.

Primerose, (JAMES,) a physician, a son of the preceding, was born at Bordeaux. Died about 1660.

Primo de Rivera, prĕe'mo da reeve'ra, (MIGUEL,) Spanish statesman and soldier, was born Jan. 8, 1870, at Jerez de la Frontera. He entered the Madrid Military Academy; served in Morocco in 1893; Cuba 1895; and the Philippines 1897–1900. He was successively Governor of Cadiz 1915; Senator for Cadiz 1921; and Captain-General of Catalonia. He became impressed with the inefficiency of the government and, in Sept., 1923, executed a bloodless military *coup d'etat*, proclaimed a directorate, and himself became dictator. He dissolved the directorate Dec. 3, 1925 and organized a government of Ministers in which he became Premier. Primo de Rivera accomplished many needed reforms, including the suppression of an anti-monarchist conspiracy. He resigned January, 1930.

Prince, (HENRY,) an American officer, born at East port, Maine, in 1811, fought with distinction in the Mexican war, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers in the United States army in 1862. Died in 1892.

Prince, (JOHN,) an English biographer, born at Axminster in 1643, was vicar of Totness. He wrote "The Worthies of Devon," (1710.) Died in 1723.

Prince, (MORTON,) physician, born at Boston in 1854. He has been professor of nervous diseases at Tufts College since 1902, and has written "Nature of Mind and Human Automatism," "Dissolution of a Personality," (a remarkable case of multiple consciousness,) etc.

Prince, (OLIVER H.,) an American jurist and United States senator from Georgia, perished in the wreck of the steamboat Home in 1837.

Prince, (THOMAS,) an American divine, born in New England in 1687, was the author of several historical and religious works. Died in 1758.

Pringle, pring'g'l, (Sir JOHN,) a British physician, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1707. He studied at Leyden and in Paris, settled in Edinburgh about 1734, and became physician to the Earl of Stair, who was commander of the army on the continent, in 1742. In 1743 he was appointed chief physician to the army in Flanders. He held this office until the peace of 1748, after which he resided in London. He gained a European reputation by a valuable work "On the Diseases of the Army," (1752.) In 1763 he was appointed physician to the queen. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1772, and became physician-extraordinary to George III. in 1774. In 1778 he succeeded Linnæus as member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He corresponded with the most eminent scientific men of Europe. Among his works was a treatise entitled "Experiments on Septic and Antiseptic Sub-

stances," (1750,) which obtained the Copley medal. Died in 1782.

See A. KIPPIS, "Life of Sir John Pringle," 1783; CONDORCET, "Éloge de Pringle;" VICQ-D'AZYR, "Éloge de J. Pringle," 1787; "Biographie Médicale;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Pringle, (THOMAS,) a meritorious Scottish poet, born at Blaiklaw, in Teviotdale, in January, 1789. During his infancy an accident occurred which compelled him to use crutches for life. He wrote in 1816 "The Autumnal Excursion," a poem, which procured for him the friendship of Sir Walter Scott. In 1817 he united with Lockhart, Wilson, and others in founding the "Edinburgh Monthly Magazine," of which for a short time he was the editor. During his connection with it the name was changed to "Blackwood's Magazine." He emigrated in 1820 to the Cape of Good Hope, where he edited the "South African Journal" and founded an academy. His success having been hindered by the enmity of the governor, he returned to England in 1826, and published a very interesting "Narrative of a Residence in South Africa." He wrote a number of poems, which are admired for elegance. Died in 1834.

See L. RITCHIE, "Life of Thomas Pringle," prefixed to his Poems; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) J. CONDER, "Biographical Sketch of T. Pringle," 1835.

Pringsheim, prĭngs'hīm, (NATHANAEL,) a German (Jewish) botanist, born near Landsberg, in Silesia, November 30, 1823. He was from 1864 to 1868 botanical professor in Jena. He has published many books and papers setting forth his discoveries, chiefly in the minute anatomy and reproduction of cryptogamous plants.

Prins, prĭns, (J. H.,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1758 or 1759. He painted views of the interiors of cities. Died about 1805.

Prin'sep, (CHARLES ROBERT,) an English political economist, born about 1788, published an "Essay on Money," (1818,) and translated Say's "Political Economy" from the French. Died in 1864.

Prinsep, (HENRY THOBY,) an English Orientalist, born in 1792, was a son of John Prinsep, M.P. He entered the civil service of the East India Company, and became a director in 1849. Died February 11, 1878.

Prinsep, (JAMES,) an eminent English Orientalist, born in 1800. He entered the service of the East India Company in his youth, passed some years at Benares as assay-master, and wrote "Sketches of Benares." Having removed to Calcutta, he became in 1832 editor of the "Journal of the Asiatic Society," for which he wrote valuable articles on chemistry, Indian coins, and Indian antiquities. He succeeded H. H. Wilson as secretary of the Asiatic Society in 1832. He made some important discoveries in the history of India by the aid of inscriptions, which he deciphered, and which had baffled other antiquaries. He died at sea, during a voyage to England, in 1840.

Prinsep, (VALENTINE C.,) an English painter, born in India, February 14, 1838. He was trained for the India service in the Haileybury College, but devoted himself with great success to art. His paintings exhibit marked power and originality and great beauty of colouring. His most famous picture is "The Assemblage of Delhi." He is author of "Imperial India," a book of travels. Died November 11, 1904.

Printz, prĭnts, (WOLFGANG CASPAR,) a German composer, born in the Palatinate in 1641. He published a "Historical Description of Song and Music," (1690,) and other works. Died at Sorau in 1717.

Priolo, pre'o'lo', or **Prioli,** pre'o'le', (BENJAMIN,) a French historian, of Italian extraction, was born in Saintonge in 1602. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of France from the Death of Louis XIII.," (1662,) which is praised by Bayle. Died in 1667.

See J. RHODIUS, "De Vita B. Prioli," 1672.

Prĭ'ọr, (Sir JAMES,) an English biographer and surgeon, born in 1790, served many years in the navy. He wrote a "Life of Edmund Burke," (1824,) regarded as the best life of that great statesman that has yet appeared, and a "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," (1836.) Died in 1869

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Prior, (MATTHEW,) an English poet and diplomatist, was born in Dorsetshire on the 21st of July, 1664 He was educated, at the expense of the Earl of Dorset, in Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted to his bachelor's degree in 1686, and obtained a Fellowship. To ridicule Dryden's "Hind and Panther," Prior and Charles Montague wrote a poem entitled "The City Mouse and Country Mouse," (1687.) About 1690 he was initiated into public business as secretary to the embassy which was sent to the Congress of the Hague. He was secretary to the embassy which negotiated the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, and under-secretary of state for a short time in 1699. In 1700 he produced "Carmen Seculare," a poetical panegyric on William III., which Johnson calls "one of his most splendid compositions." He entered Parliament in 1701, and, deserting the Whigs, joined the Tory party, which, having attained power, sent Prior to Paris privately with propositions of peace in July, 1711. He was accredited as ambassador at Paris in August, 1713, and obtained the reputation of a skilful diplomatist. The Whigs, having come into power, recalled him in August, 1714, and charged him with treason. He was imprisoned about two years, (during which he wrote "Alma," a poem,) and was then released without trial. He died at Wimpole in September, 1721. Among his poems are "Solomon," an "Ode on the Battle of Ramillies," (1706,) and several tales. "Prior has written with great variety," says Dr. Johnson, "and his variety has made him popular. . . . If his poetry be generally considered, his praise will be that of correctness and industry rather than of compass of comprehension or activity of fancy. He never made any effort of invention."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "Biographia Britannica;" THACKERAY, "The English Humourists;" "North British Review" for November, 1857.

Prĭ'ọr, (THOMAS,) an Irishman, noted for public spirit, was born at Rathdowney, Queens county, in 1679. He founded the Royal Dublin Society, and published "A List of Absentees, with Observations on Trade," etc., (1729.) Died in 1751.

Prisĭcian, prish'e-an, [Lat. PRISCIA'NUS; Fr. PRISCIEN, pre'se-ĕn',] a distinguished Roman grammarian, is supposed to have been a Christian, and native of Cæsarea. He taught grammar at Constantinople about 525 A.D., and left several works, which are extant. His work "De Arte Grammatica," or "Commentaria Grammatica," is the most complete and philosophic treatise on that subject that has come down to us from antiquity. Its value is enhanced by many quotations from works which are lost.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur."

Priscianus. See PRISCIAN.

Priscien. See PRISCIAN.

Pris-cil'lĭ-an, [Lat. PRISCILLIA'NUS; Fr. PRISCILLIEN, pre'se'le-ĕn',] a Spanish ecclesiastic, born near Corduba, (Córdova,) is said to have professed the doctrines of the Gnostics and Manicheans. He was charged with heresy and beheaded by Maximus about 385 A.D.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Priscillianus. See PRISCILLIAN.

Priscillien. See PRISCILLIAN.

Pris'cus, [Gr. Πρίσκος,] an able Byzantine historian, born at Panium, in Thrace. He was sent by Theodosius on an embassy to Attila in 445 A.D. He wrote an account of this embassy, and of the life of Attila, fragments of which are extant. His style is commended, and his history is esteemed for veracity. Died about 470 A.D.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Priscus, (C. LUTORIUS,) a Roman poet, composed a poem on the death of Germanicus, which was very popular. Died about 21 A.D.

Priscus, (HELVIDIUS,) a Roman senator, distinguished for his love of liberty and his boldness of speech. He was banished by Nero in 66 A.D., and became prætor in 70, soon after which he was put to death by Vespasian.

Priscus, (TARQUINIUS.) See TARQUINIUS.

Pritch'ard, (ANDREW,) an English naturalist and microscopist of the present century. He published a

number of valuable works, among which are "The Microscopic Cabinet," (1832,) a "Natural History of Animalcules," (1834,) "Micrographia: Essays on Microscopes," (1837,) and a "History of Infusoria, Living and Fossil," (1841; 4th edition, 1861.) Died Nov. 24, 1882.

Pritchard, (CHARLES,) D.D., an English divine and astronomer, born about 1808. He graduated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1830, took orders in the Established Church, and in 1870 was appointed professor of astronomy at Oxford. He wrote important astronomical and mathematical papers. Died May 28, 1893.

Prittwitz und Gaffron, von, fon prĭt'ŵits ŏŏnd gȧf'frŏn, (KONRAD,) a German poet, known as KONRAD VON KRECKWITZ, was born near Nimptsch, in Silesia, August 1, 1826. He was educated at Breslau. His lyric poems (1865, 1875, 1881) are thoughtful and well-finished productions, which attracted much attention. He also published some works of biography and criticism.

Pritz, prits, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German Lutheran minister, born at Leipsic in 1662. He preached at Leipsic, Zerbst, and Frankfort, and published several works Died in 1732.

Proæresius, pro-ē-ree'shē-us, [Gr. *Προαιρέσιος,*] a teacher of rhetoric, born in Armenia about 275 A.D. He taught at Athens with a high reputation. Died about 365 A.D.

Pro'bus, (MARCUS AURELIUS,) an excellent Roman emperor, born at Sirmium about 235 A.D. He served with distinction in the armies of Valerian and succeeding emperors, in Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and Germany. He received the command of all the legions in the East from Tacitus, at whose death, in 276 A.D., Probus was proclaimed emperor by his army. The senate confirmed their choice. He defeated the Germans in Gaul, and his rivals Saturninus, Proculus, and Bonosus. He was killed by mutinous soldiers in 282 A.D., and left a very high reputation for virtue and ability. It is said that he had offended his troops by the expression of a hope that the time was near when armies would be no longer necessary.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Cæsaribus" and "Epitome."

Probus, (MARCUS VALERIUS,) a Roman grammarian, born at Berytus, (Beyroot,) lived in the first century of our era. He is identified by some with the Probus of the next article.

Probus, (VALERIUS,) an eminent Roman grammarian, who flourished probably about 100 A.D. He wrote a commentary on Virgil, often cited by Servius, and other works.

Procaccini, pro-kät-chee'nee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born in Rome about 1675. He became painter to the King of Spain in 1720. Died in Spain in 1734.

Procaccini, (CAMILLO,) a painter, born at Bologna in 1545 or 1546, was a son and pupil of Ercole the Elder. He was remarkable for facility and for fecundity of invention. "He had," says Lanzi, "a simplicity, grace, and spirit which charm the eye, if they do not always satisfy the judgment." Among his works are a fresco of "The Last Judgment," at Reggio, and an oil-picture of "Saint Rocco curing the Sick." Died in 1626.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizzonario."

Procaccini, (CARLO ANTONIO,) a painter, was a younger brother of the preceding. He painted landscapes, fruits, and flowers with success. Some of his works are dated 1605.

Procaccini, (ERCOLE,) THE ELDER, a painter, born at Bologna in 1520, was the father of the preceding. His style was accurate and free from mannerism, but his design was rather minute. Among his disciples were Sabbatini, Bertoja, his three sons, and other eminent artists. He was living in 1591.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Procaccini, (ERCOLE,) THE YOUNGER, a son of Carlo Antonio, was born at Milan in 1596. He was an able painter of flowers and history. Died in 1676.

Procaccini, (GIULIO CESARE,) a brother of Camillo, noticed above, was born at Bologna in 1548, and was the ablest painter of the family. He was one of the best imitators of the style of Correggio. Among his works are a "Virgin and Child" and "The Passage of the Red Sea." His design was correct, his composition ingenious, and his style noble, or grandiose. He worked mostly at Milan, where he died in 1626.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Procida, dī, de PRO'che-dȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian conspirator, born at Salerno about 1225, was a partisan of the house of Hohenstaufen. He entered the service of Pedro of Aragon, and was engaged in intrigues or conspiracies against Charles of Anjou, who had made himself master of Sicily. He is said to have been the master-spirit of that massacre of the French called the Sicilian Vespers, (March 30, 1282.) Died after 1302.

See N. BUSCEMI, "Saggio della Vita di Giovanni di Procida,' 1836; AMARI, "La Guerra del Vespro Siciliano;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pro-cil'li-us, a Roman historian, was a contemporary of Cicero. His works are not extant.

Pro'clēs, [*Προκλῆς,*] a skilful Greek engraver of medals, whose period is unknown. His name is found on coins of Naxos and Catana.

Pro'clus, [Gr. *Πρόκλος*; Ger. PRO'KLUS,] an eminent Greek philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, was born at Constantinople in 412 A.D., and was surnamed DIADOCHUS, ("the Successor.") He studied under Hero and Olympiodorus at Alexandria, and under Plutarchus at Athens, where he afterwards succeeded Syrianus as the head of the Neo-Platonic school. He was very deficient in judgment. Among his numerous works are a treatise "On the Sphere," commentaries on the "Parmenides" and "Timæus" of Plato, a treatise against the Christians, and "Institutio Theologica," (*Στοιχείωσις Θεολογική,*) all of which are extant, (except part of the commentary on the "Timæus.") He died in 485 A.D. According to the extravagant estimate of M. Cousin, all the philosophic rays which emanated from Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, etc. were concentrated in Proclus.

See BRUCKER, "History of Philosophy;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" TENNEMANN, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Proclus, SAINT, was Patriarch of Constantinople from 434 A.D. until his death, in 446. He left homilies and epistles, which are extant.

Proc'ne, [Gr. *Πρόκνη*; Fr. PROGNÉ, prog'nȧ',] a daughter of Pandi'on, King of Athens, a sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus. She was said to have been changed into a swallow.

Procope. See PROCOPIUS.

Procope-Couteau, pro'kop' koo'tō', a French physician and comic author, born in Paris in 1684. His real name was MICHEL COLTELLI. Died in 1753.

Pro-co'pi-us, a Roman general, born in Cilicia. He aspired to supreme power in the East in 363 A.D., and waged war against Valens, by whom he was put to death in 366.

Pro-co'pi-us, [Gr. *Προκόπιος*; Fr. PROCOPE, pro'kop',] an eminent Byzantine historian, born at Cæsarea, in Palestine, about 495 A.D. He became in 527 A.D. secretary to Belisarius, whom he attended in his campaigns against the Persians, the Vandals, (in Africa,) and the Goths. In the Gothic war he had a high command in the navy. He returned to Constantinople about 541 A.D., and obtained the favour of Justinian, who appointed him a senator and in 562 prefect of the capital. The question whether he was a Christian or a Pagan has been disputed by many modern writers. His principal work is a "History of his Own Times," in eight books, which is highly esteemed for veracity. His style is commended for vigour and elegance. There is extant a secret and scandalous history of the Byzantine court, entitled *Ἀνέκδοτα,* which is ascribed to him; but his authorship is doubted. Died about 565 A.D.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria;" HANKIUS, "Scriptores Byzantini;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Procopius, (ANTHEMIUS.) See ANTHEMIUS.

Procopius, (DEMETRIUS,) a biographer, born at Moscopolis, in Macedonia, lived about 1730. He wrote, in Greek, a series of biographies of Greek scholars of the seventeenth century, which is commended. It was published by Fabricius in 1722 in his "Bibliotheca Græca."

Procopius OF GAZA, a biblical commentator, flourished about 550 A.D.

Pro-oo'pĭ-us Ra'sa, an able Bohemian general, succeeded Ziska in 1424 as the leader of the Hussites or **Taborites**. He defeated the Austrians in a number of battles, and ravaged Moravia, Austria, and Saxony. In 1431 he routed an imperial army which had invaded Bohemia. He was killed in battle in 1434.

Pro-crŭs'tēs, [Gr. *Προκρύστης*; Fr. PROCRUSTE, PRO'KRÜST',] (*i.e.* "the Stretcher,") a surname of DAMASTES or POLYPEMON, a famous robber, who compelled his captives to lie on a bed, and made them coincide with it in length by cutting off their legs or stretching them in case they were too long or too short. He was killed by Theseus.

Proc'tẹr, (ADELAIDE ANNE,) an English poetess, born in London in 1825, was a daughter of Bryan Waller Procter. She became in 1853 a contributor to "Household Words" and "All the Year Round," and published "Legends and Lyrics." Died in 1864.

Proctor, (BRYAN WALLER,) an English poet, who wrote under the assumed name of BARRY CORNWALL, was born about 1790. Studied law, and was called to the bar in 1831. He acquired distinction by a volume entitled "Dramatic Scenes, and other Poems," (1819.) His tragedy of "Mirandola" (1821) was performed with success. Among his other works are "The Flood of Thessaly," "English Songs, and other Small Poems," "Essays and Tales in Prose," etc. Died in 1874.

Proctor, (MARY,) astronomer, born at Dublin, Ireland, daughter of Richard A. Proctor. She has observed several solar eclipses, lectured widely on astronomy, and is the author of several popular works on astronomy.

Proctor, (REDFIELD,) an American statesman, born at Proctorsville, Vt., in 1831. Became a member of the Vermont Legislature in 1867, lieutenant-governor in 1876, and governor in 1878. In 1889 he was made secretary of war by President Harrison, and in 1891 became United States senator from Vermont. Died March 4, 1908.

Proc'tọr, (RICHARD ANTHONY), a distinguished English astronomer, born at Chelsea, March 23, 1837. He was educated at King's College, London, and at Saint John's, Cambridge, graduating in 1860. He published a great number of astronomical works and books of popular science, including "Saturn and its System," (1865,) "Half-Hours with the Stars," (1869,) "Other Worlds than Ours," (1870,) "A Treatise on the Cycloid," (1878,) "Chance and Luck," (1887,) and others, mostly on scientific subjects. Died at New York in 1888.

Proc'u-lus, an eminent Roman jurist, was a contemporary of Nerva. He gave his name to a school or sect, (Proculiani or Proculani.) Among the jurists cited in the Digest he is the second in order of time.

Proculus, a Roman officer, who attempted to usurp imperial power in Gaul in 280 A.D. He was defeated by Probus, and put to death.

Prod'i-cus, [*Πρόδικος*,] an eloquent Greek Sophist or philosopher, born in Ceos, lived about 430 B.C. He lectured at Athens and other places. Among his pupils or auditors were Isocrates, Euripides, and perhaps Socrates. He was accused of atheism without sufficient evidence. He wrote a beautiful apologue entitled "The Choice of Hercules," an outline or abridgment of which has been preserved by Xenophon.

See XENOPHON, "Memorabilia;" HUMMEL, "Dissertatio historica de Prodico Sophista," 1847; PLATO, "Protagoras."

Progné. See PROCNE.

Prœtides, prĕt'e-dēz, the daughters of Prœtus, King of Argolis or Argos, were named Lysippe, Iphinoë, and Iphianassa. According to the fable, they became insane and imagined that they were cows.

Prœtus, pree'tus, [Gr. *Προῖτος*,] a king of Argos, was a twin-brother of Acrisius, by whom he was defeated in a contest for the throne. He afterwards recovered a share of the kingdom, by the aid of Jobates. He is said to have given Melampus a part of his kingdom for curing his daughter of insanity.

Prokesch-Osten, von, fon PRO'KĔSH OS'TẹN, (ANTON,) BARON, an Austrian diplomatist, general, and able writer born at Grätz, in Styria, in 1795. He was sent as ambassador to Athens in 1834, to Berlin in 1849, and to Constantinople in 1855. He published "Memoirs and Souvenirs of the Orient," (1836,) and "History of the Decline of the Greeks in Turkey," (1876.) Died in 1876.

Proklus. See PROCLUS.

Prokne. See PROCNE.

Prokofief or **Prokophief**, pro-ko'fe-ĕf, (IVAN PROKOFIEVITCH,) a Russian sculptor, born in Saint Petersburg in 1758, was a pupil of Julien, of Paris. He worked with success at his native place. Died in 1828.

Pro-ko'po-vitch, (THEOPHANES,) a Russian prelate, born at Kiev in 1681. He became Bishop of Pskof in 1715, and composed, at the request of Peter the Great, an ecclesiastical code, in which priests are treated as employees of the civil power. Died in 1736.

See TCHISTOVITCH, "Théophane Prokopovitch et Théophilact Lopatinski," 1861.

Prométhée. See PROMETHEUS.

Pro-mē'the-us, [Gr. *Προμηθεύς*; Fr. PROMÉTHÉE, PRO'MÀ'TÀ',] a personage of the Greek mythology, was a son of Iapetus. According to one tradition, he stole fire from heaven, for which offence Jupiter chained him to a rock or pillar, and an eagle daily devoured his liver, which was nightly restored. Æschylus represents him as an immortal being, a benefactor of men, the giver of fire, and a heroic sufferer, who was oppressed by the power of Jupiter, but maintained an inflexible spirit until he was liberated by Hercules. His name signifies "forethought." Some authors relate that he created a man out of clay and animated him with fire which he stole from heaven, and that he was the husband of Pandora. (See Æschylus, "Prometheus Bound.")

See, also, LASSAULX, "Prometheus; die Sage und ihr Sinn," 1843.

Pro-mo'tus, (ÆLIUS,) a physician of Alexandria, whose period is unknown. It is supposed that he lived before the Christian era. Some of his works are extant in manuscript.

Prompsault, PRÔN'SŌ', (JEAN HENRI ROMAIN,) a French ecclesiastical writer, born at Montélimart in 1798. He published a "Dictionary of Canon Law," and several works on grammar. Died in 1858.

Prony, de, dẹh pro'ne', (GASPARD CLAIR FRANÇOIS MARIE RICHE,) a French mathematician and engineer, born at Chamelet (Rhône) in July, 1755. He was appointed in 1791 director of the *Cadastre*, and received an order to compose logarithms or mathematical tables adapted to the decimal division of the circle, a work of great labour and utility. In 1791 he was appointed chief engineer of bridges and causeways. He became about 1794 professor of mechanics in the Polytechnic School, a member of the Bureau of Longitudes, and a member of the Institute. In 1798 he was invited by Bonaparte to join the expedition to Egypt, but declined. He received the title of baron in 1828, and became a peer of France in 1835. Among his principal works are "Hydraulic Architecture," (2 vols., 1790–96,) "Philosophical Mechanics," (1800,) "Lectures on Analytical Mechanics," (1810,) and a "Hydrographic and Statistical Description of the Pontine Marshes," (1823,) which is a work of much merit. He wrote a number of articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1839.

See ARAGO, "Notices biographiques," tome iii.; "Éloge de Prony," by C. DUPIN; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Properce. See PROPERTIUS.

Propertius, pro-pẹr'she-us, [Fr. PROPERCE, PRO'PĔRSS'; It. PROPERZIO, PRO-PĔRT'se-o,] (SEXTUS AURELIUS,) an eminent Roman elegiac poet, born in Umbria about 50 B.C. He informs us that he was born in Umbria, on the border of Etruria. His paternal estate was confiscated by Octavius because his father had been a partisan of Antony. He began early to write poetry, became a resident of Rome, and obtained the patronage of Mæcenas. His life appears to have been that of "a man of wit and pleasure about town." His career as a poet was influenced by a passion for Cynthia, a poetess and lady of superior talents, who furnished a theme for his early elegies. He chose Callimachus as his model, and be-

came a rather pedantic imitator of the Greeks. His style is censured as too artificial. Both ancient and modern critics, however, assign to him a high rank as a poet. He enjoyed the friendship of Ovid. The time of his death is unknown. Four books of elegies are the only works of Propertius that are now extant. A correct English version of his first book was published anonymously in 1781. Among the best editions of the text is that of Lachmann, (Leipsic, 1816.)

See "Vita Propertii," in LACHMANN'S edition, 1816; GILLET DE MOIVRE, "La Vie et les Amours de Properce," 1744; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Westminster Review" for January, 1854.

Properzio. See PROPERTIUS.

Propiac, de, dẹh pro'pe'ăk', (CATHERINE JOSEPH FERDINAND GIRARD,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dijon in 1759; died in 1823.

Pros'er-pīne, [Gr. Περσεφόνη, *(Perseph'one;)* Fr. PROSERPINE, pro'zĕr'pēn'; Lat. PROSERPI'NA,] the goddess and queen of the infernal regions, was said to have been a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, and the wife of Pluto. The poets feigned that as she was gathering flowers near Enna she was abducted by Pluto; that Ceres, not knowing what had become of her, searched for her with torches in all parts of the earth for nine days; that Helios revealed the secret of her abduction; that Jupiter, induced by the importunity of Ceres, requested Pluto to restore her, and that Pluto consented that she should spend two-thirds of the year with the gods above, and the other third in the lower world. Later writers say that she was to pass the half of her time in Hades and the other half in the regions of light. She is supposed to be a symbol of vegetation, and of the creative and destructive power of heat.

Proske, pros'kẹh, (KARL,) a German musical archæologist, born at Gröbing, in Upper Silesia, in 1794. He edited a celebrated collection of ancient church music, called "Musica Divina." Died December 20, 1861.

Prosper, pros'pair', surnamed AQUITA'NUS, ("of Aquitaine,") a theologian, born at Bordeaux, in Gaul, about 404 A.D. He was a zealous opponent of the Semi-Pelagians, and wrote in defence of the doctrines of Saint Augustine. His works, among which are some poems, are still extant. Died after 463 A.D.

Pros'per Tī'ro or **Tȳ'ro,** a poet, who is often confounded with Prosper Aquitanus, was born in Gaul, and lived about 400 A.D. He wrote a "Poem of a Husband to his Wife," ("Poema Conjugis ad Uxorem.")

Prost, pro, (CLAUDE,) BARON, a French general, born at Auxonne in 1764; died in 1834.

Prost de Royer, pro dẹh rwä'yà', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Lyons in 1729; died in 1784.

Pro-tag'o-ras, [Gr. Πρωταγόρας; Fr. PROTAGORE, pro'tà'gor',] an eminent Greek philosopher and Sophist, born at Abdera, in Thrace, flourished about 440 B.C. He is said to have been a pupil of Democritus; but this is doubted by some, because Protagoras was probably older than his supposed master. According to Plato and Diogenes, he was the first who adopted the name of Sophist and taught for pay. He taught oratory at Athens and other cities. He was banished from Athens because he said that he did not know whether the gods existed or not. His works, which treated on ethics, physics, etc., are lost, but his peculiar doctrines are explained in the "Theætetus" of Plato. He reached the age of seventy or more, and died about 410 B.C. It was a maxim of Protagoras that "man is the measure of the universe or of all things, and that whatever he judges to be true is true." Cicero says, "Putet id cuique verum esse quod cuique videatur." ("Quæstiones Academicæ.")

See PLATO'S dialogue entitled "Protagoras;" GROTE, "Plato and the other Companions of Socrates," 3 vols., 1865; HERBST, "Des Protagoras Leben und Sophistik," etc., 1832; J. FREI, "Quæstiones Protagoreæ," Bonn, 1845; VITRINGA, "Disquisitio de Protagoræ Vita et Philosophia," 1853; C. MALLET, "Études philosophiques," tome ii.; GROTE, "History of Greece," chap. lxvii.

Protagore. See PROTAGORAS.

Protain, pro'tăN', (JEAN CONSTANTIN,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1769. He was employed in Egypt in 1798–99 as architect to the commission of arts and sciences, and became a member of the Institute of Cairo in 1801. Died in 1837.

Protais, pro'tà', (PAUL ALEXANDRE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1826. He followed the French armies in the Crimean war and in the Italian campaign of 1859, and from the first his art was almost entirely devoted to military subjects. Died January 27, 1890.

Protee. See PROTEUS.

Protet, pro'tà', (AUGUSTE LÉOPOLD,) a French rear-admiral, born at Saint-Servan about 1810. He was Governor of Senegal from 1850 to 1855, during which period he made an exploration of that region. He was killed in a battle against the Taepings of China, in 1862.

Pro'te-us, [Gr. Πρωτεύς; Fr. PROTÉE, pro'tà',] a divinity of the Greek mythology, was sometimes called a son of Neptune and a king of Egypt. He was represented as a prophetic old man, who lived in the sea and could foretell future events, but eluded those who seized and importuned him to prophesy, by transforming himself into a great variety of shapes. If his efforts to escape were baffled, he resumed his original or usual form and revealed his secret knowledge. His occupation was to tend the flocks of seals or sea-calves belonging to Neptune.

See HOMER, "Odyssey," book iv.; VIRGIL, "Georgics," book iv. 387–529.

Protogène. See PROTOGENES.

Pro-tog'e-nēs, [Gr. Πρωτογένης; Fr. PROTOGÈNE, pro'to'zhăn',] a Greek painter of great celebrity, was a native of Caunus, in Caria. He flourished about 332 B.C., was a contemporary of Apelles, and lived mostly at Rhodes. The name of his master is not known. His advancement in fame and fortune was retarded by his modesty, until Apelles visited Rhodes and purchased, at the enormous price of fifty talents each, several of his pictures, which he proposed to sell as his own works. (See APELLES.) In the opinion of some, Protogenes carried the elaboration of his works to a fault; but Cicero speaks of his works as perfect in every respect. His master-piece was a picture of Ialysus, on which he is said to have expended seven years. One of the admirable parts of this picture was the foam at the mouth of a hound, "which," says Pliny, "he produced, after many vain efforts, by throwing a sponge at the place, under the impulse of vexation or despair."

See PLINY, "Natural History," book xxxv.; SUIDAS, "Protogenes;" K. O. MÜLLER, "Archäologie der Kunst."

Proudhon, proo'dôN', sometimes written **Prudhon,** (JEAN BAPTISTE VICTOR,) a French jurist, born in Franche-Comté in 1758. He was for many years professor of law at Dijon. He published, besides other works, an excellent treatise on the laws of Usufruct, etc., "Traité des Droits d'Usufruit, d'Usage, d'Habitation et de Superficie," (9 vols., 1823–25,) said to be the best work on that subject. Died in 1838.

See LORAIN, "Éloge historique de M. Proudhon," 1839.

Proudhon, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French socialist and political writer, born at Besançon in 1809. In 1848 he became editor of "The Representative of the People," and was elected to the Constituent Assembly. He made a motion which a large majority of the Assembly rejected as "an odious attack on public morality and subversive of the rights of property." He published several works on social and political economy. Died 1865.

See J. VEAU, "Proudhon et son Economie politique," 1853: QUERARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1849.

Proust, proo, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French chemist, born at Angers about 1760. Died 1826.

Proust, (MARCEL,) French writer, was born in Paris, July 10, 1871. He was educated at the Lycée Condorcet; was connected with the periodical, "Revue Blanche," and in 1896 published "Les plaisirs et les jours," a collection of love stories. In 1913 appeared "Du côté de chez Swan," the first of a 15-volume series entitled "A la recherche du temps perdu." Other volumes include "Sodome et Gomorrhe," (1921,) "La prisonnière," (1924,) "Le temps retrouve," (1926.) His work is noted for its psychological analysis. He died in Paris, 1922.

Prousteau, proo'to', (GUILLAUME,) a French jurist, born at Tours in 1628. Died in 1715.

Prout, prowt, (EBENEZER,) an English musical composer and critic, born 1825.

Prout, FATHER, the assumed name of FRANCIS MAHONY. (See MAHONY.)

Prout, prowt, (SAMUEL,) a skilful English painter of architecture, scenery, etc., was born at Plymouth in 1783. He published about 1816 "Views in the North and West of England," "Rudiments of Landscape," and other successful works. He acquired distinction as a painter in water-colours, a delineator of mediæval architecture, and a lithographer. After a tour on the continent, he published lithographic "Fac-Similes of Sketches made in Flanders and Germany," and "Sketches in France, Switzerland, and Italy," (1839.) Died in 1852. Ruskin pronounces him "a very great man, who, though, partly by chance and partly by choice, limited in range of subject, possessed for that subject the profoundest and noblest sympathy. . . . In reality he is to be numbered among the true masters of the nobler picturesque." ("Modern Painters.")

See J. RUSKIN, "Memoir of S. Prout," in the "Art Journal," 1849.

Prout, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English chemist and physician, was born in 1786. He practised in London, and was probably the first physician who applied the doctrines of chemistry to the explanation of the phenomena of disease. Among his important works are one "On the Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases; being an Inquiry into the Connection of Diabetes, Calculus, etc. with Indigestion," and "Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion considered with Reference to Natural Theology." The latter is one of the "Bridgewater Treatises." Died in London in 1850.

Provana, pro-vä'nä, (ANDREA,) an Italian admiral, born in Piedmont in 1511; died in 1592.

Provenzale, pro-vĕn-zä'lä, (MARCELLO,) an Italian painter in mosaic, born at Cento in 1575. Among his works is a portrait of Paul V. Died in 1639.

Provoost, pro'vōst, ? (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine, born in New York in 1742, was chaplain to the Continental Congress and subsequently to the United States Senate. He was elected Bishop of New York in 1786. Died in 1815.

Provostaye, de la, dẽ lä pro'vo'stä', (FERDINAND HERVÉ,) a French natural philosopher, born at Redon in 1812. He wrote on optics, heat, etc. Died in 1863.

Proyart, prwä'yär', (Abbé LIÉVIN BONAVENTURE,) a French historian, born at Arras in 1743, published, besides other works, a "History of Stanislas, King of Poland," (2 vols., 1782,) which is commended. Died in 1808.

Prudence. See PRUDENTIUS.

Prudent, prü'dŏn', (ÉMILE,) a French composer and pianist, born at Angoulême in 1817. Among his works is "Fantaisie sur Lucie," (1842.) Died May 14, 1863.

Prudentius, pru-dĕn'she-us, or **Pru'dence**, SAINT, a learned bishop, born in Spain. He became Bishop of Troyes about 846. He wrote against Erigena on predestination. Died in 861.

See LE CLERC, "Vie de Saint-Prudence," 1689; BREVER, "Vie de Saint-Prudence," 1725.

Pruden'tius (pru-dĕn'she-us) [Fr. PRUDENCE, prü'dŏnss'] **Clem'ens**, (AURELIUS,) a Latin Christian poet, was born in Spain in 348 A.D. He practised law, and became a judge of a civil and criminal court. He wrote, in barbarous or unclassical Latin, hymns, and other religious poems, which procured for him a high reputation in the middle ages and are admired by some modern critics. He visited Rome about 405, and passed his latter years in Spain. Erasmus thought that his piety and learning entitled him to a place among the doctors of the Church.

See LUDEWIG, "Dissertatio de Vita A. Prudentii Clementis," 1698; TILLEMONT, "Mémoires ecclésiastiques."

Prudhomme, prü'dom', (LOUIS MARIE,) a French revolutionist, born at Lyons in 1752. He issued an ultra-republican journal in Paris in 1789. Among his works is a "History of the French Revolution," (6 vols., 1796,) which is of little value. Died in 1830.

Prudhomme, or **Sully-Prudhomme**, sü'lē' prü'dom', (RENÉ FRANÇOIS ARMAND,) a French poet, born in Paris, March 16, 1839. He was one of the original "Parnassiens," or "*impassibles*," a set of young authors who professed a peculiar devotion to art for art's sake. His "Stances et Poëmes" include that *chef-d'œuvre*, "Le Vase fêlé." He published several volumes of philosophic verse, including a translation of a part of Lucretius's "De Natura," with a very able preface. His "Expression in the Fine Arts" (1884) has a high value. He has been chosen to the Academy. Died September 7, 1907.

Prudhon, (JEAN BAPTISTE VICTOR.) See PROUDHON.

Prud'hon, prü'dôn', (PIERRE PAUL,) a French historical painter, was born at Cluny (Saône-et-Loire) in 1758. Having studied in Rome, he settled in Paris in 1789, and obtained a high reputation. Among his works are "Venus and Adonis," "The Abduction of Psyche," and "Justice and Divine Vengeance pursuing Crime." The gracefulness of his style has procured for him the surname of "the French Correggio." Died in 1823.

See ARSÈNE HOUSSAYE, "Philosophers and Actresses," vol. ii.; VOIART, "Notice historique sur la Vie de Prud'hon," 1824; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur P. P. Prud'hon," 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Prunelle, prü'nĕl', (CLÉMENT FRANÇOIS VICTOR GABRIEL,) a French physician, born at La Tour du Pin (Isère) in 1777. He lectured at Montpellier from 1807 to 1819, and published several medical works. Died in 1853.

Pruner, proo'nẽr, (FRANZ,) a German physician and ethnologist, born in Bavaria in 1808. He became chief physician of Abbas Pasha of Egypt in 1847, before which he had visited Syria and other parts of the Levant. He afterwards returned to Europe. Among his works are "Man in Space and Time," (1859,) and "The Carthaginians in France," (1870.) Died in 1882.

Prusias, prü'she-as, [Gr. Προυσίας,] I., King of Bithynia, was a grandson of Nicomedes I. He began to reign about 228 B.C., and gained a great victory over the Gauls in 216. He aided Philip of Macedon in his first war against the Romans, but became the ally of the latter about 190 B.C. The power and prosperity of the kingdom were increased by his ability as a ruler. He lacked the virtue or courage to refuse when the Romans demanded the surrender of Hannibal, who had taken refuge in his dominions.

See POLYBIUS, "History;" APPIAN, "Syriaca."

Prusias II. OF BITHYNIA was the son and successor of the preceding. He began to reign about 180 B.C. He was neutral in the war between the Romans and Perseus, his brother-in-law. In 156–154 he waged war against Attalus of Pergamus. Having rendered himself odious by his cruelty, he was killed by his subjects in 149 B.C.

Prutz, prŏŏts, (ROBERT ERNST,) a German poet and prose writer, born at Stettin in 1816. He became professor of literary history at Halle in 1849. Among his works are "Poems," (1841,) "Political and Literary Essays," (2 vols., 1847,) and "Dramatic Works," (4 vols., 1847–49.) Died June 21, 1872.

Prynne, prĭn, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan politician and antiquary, was born near Bath in 1600. He published in 1632 a scurrilous pamphlet, entitled "Histrio-Mastix, or a Scourge for Stage-Players," for which the court of the Star-Chamber sentenced him to pay a large fine, to be exposed in a pillory, to lose his ears, and to be imprisoned for life. He was released by a warrant from the Speaker of the Commons in 1641, and elected to the Long Parliament. He was an opponent of Cromwell's, and was ejected from the House of Commons by the army in 1648. He compiled several volumes of Records. Died in 1669.

See ANTHONY WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" DISRAELI, "Calamities of Authors."

Prȳ'or, (ROGER A.,) an American Confederate general, born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, July 19, 1828. He was editor of several papers issued at Petersburg and Richmond, and was elected to Congress in 1859. He challenged John F. Potter, M.C., in 1860, but refused to fight with the weapons which the latter selected. He fought against the Union, with the rank of brigadier-general, in the civil war. Died 1919.

Przhevalski, or **Prjevalski**, pzhä-vàl'skę, (Colonel N——,) a Russian traveller, born in 1839. He became

an army officer, and was sent on numerous and important government exploring expeditions, accompanied in most cases by an armed force. The results of Przhevalski's explorations are of the highest value. D. 1888.

Przipcovius, pzhĭp-ko′ve-us, (SAMUEL,) a Polish Socinian writer, born about 1592; died in 1670.

Przybylski, pzhĭp-bĭl′skee, (HYACINTH,) a Polish writer and translator, born at Cracow in 1756. He produced versions of Homer, Milton, Virgil, Horace, etc. Died in 1819.

Psalmanazar, sal-ma-nā′zar, (GEORGE,) the assumed name of a literary impostor, born about 1679, probably in the south of France. He passed his youth as a vagabond, pretended to be a native of Formosa, and published in England a fictitious account of that island, (1704.) About the age of thirty-two he renounced his evil habits, became religious, and applied himself diligently to study. He obtained considerable success as an English author. He wrote for a work entitled "Universal History" nearly all of the ancient history except that of Rome, and left memoirs of his own life, (1765.) His proper name remains a secret. Died in London in 1753 or 1763.

See "Memoirs of * * *, commonly known by the name of George Psalmanazar," 1765; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for November and December, 1764.

Psammenitus, sam-me-nī′tus, [Gr. Ψαμμήνιτος; Fr. PSAMMÉNITE, psă′mà′nèt′,] King of Egypt, succeeded his father, Amasis, in 526 B.C. He was conquered and deposed in 525 B.C. by Cambyses. Soon after this event he was accused of inciting the Egyptians to revolt, and was put to death.

Psammetichus or **Psametik**. See PSAMMITICHUS.

Psammis, sam′mis, [Gr. Ψάμμις,] King of Egypt, a son of Psammitichus, reigned from 601 to 595 B.C., and was succeeded by his son Apries.

Psammitichus, sam-mit′e-kus, or **Psammetichus**, sam-met′e-kus, [Gr. Ψαμμίτιχος or Ψαμμήτιχος; Fr. PSAMMITIQUE, psă′me′tèk′; Egyptian, PSAMETIK,] a king of Egypt, and founder of the Saitic dynasty, began to reign about 670 B.C. According to Herodotus, he reigned fifty-four years. During his reign, which was an important epoch, the Greeks were first introduced into Egypt.

See HERODOTUS, "History;" GROTE, "History of Greece."

Psammitique. See PSAMMITICHUS.

Psellus, sel′lus, [Ψέλλος,] (MICHAEL,) a Greek scholar of the ninth century, was a native of Andros, and eminent for learning.

Psellus, (MICHAEL CONSTANTINUS,) a celebrated Greek writer, born at Constantinople in 1020 A.D. He is said to have been the most excellent scholar of his time. He wrote in prose and verse on various subjects, and received from several emperors the title of "Prince of Philosophers." He was living in 1105.

Psyche, sī′ke, [Gr. Ψυχή; Fr. PSYCHÉ, pse′kà′,] the name given by ancient Greek poets and fabulists to a personification of the human soul. Having gained the affections of the god of Love, (Amor,) she lived happily with him until her curiosity to know who he was deprived her of his presence. Wandering in search of Amor, she entered the palace of Venus, who reduced her to slavery, from which she was finally liberated by the return of her first love. According to a beautiful, allegory of Apuleius, Psyche was a daughter of a king, and her beauty excited the jealousy of Venus, who persecuted her. She was represented in works of art as a maiden with the wings of a butterfly.

See THORLACIUS, "Disquisitio mythologica de Psyche et Cupidine," 1801.

Psychristus, sī-kris′tus, or **Psycochristus**, sī-ko-kris′tus, (JACOBUS,) an eminent physician of the fifth century, was a native of Alexandria. He became physician to Leo the Great, who reigned at Constantinople from 457 to 474 A.D.

Ptolemæus. See PTOLEMY.

Ptolemäus and **Ptolemäer**. See PTOLEMY.

Ptolémée. See PTOLEMY.

Ptolemy, tol′e-me, [Gr. Πτολεμαῖος; Lat. PTOLEMÆ′US; Fr. PTOLÉMÉE, pto′là′mà′; Ger. PTOLEMÄUS, pto-leh-mā′ŭs, plural PTOLEMÄER, pto-leh-mā′er; It. TOLOMEO, to-lo-mā′o, plural TOLOMEI, to-lo-mā′ee,] I., surnamed SOTER, or "Saviour," the son of Lagus, was the founder of the dynasty of Greek kings of Egypt. It is supposed that he was a son of Philip II. of Macedon, as his mother was a concubine of that king. He had a high command in the army of Alexander, and displayed great abilities as a general in India. He was one of the personal attendants of Alexander, who appears to have regarded him with great favour. At the distribution of provinces which followed the death of the king, (323 B.C.,) Ptolemy obtained the government of Egypt. He raised a large army, and formed a secret alliance with Antipater against Perdiccas, who invaded Egypt in 321 and was defeated. As the ally of Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus, he waged by sea and land a long war against Antigonus. This war began in 315, and was ended by the defeat of Antigonus at Ipsus, in 301 B.C. By his able administration Ptolemy rendered the kingdom prosperous and powerful. He promoted commerce, science, and literature, and invited many Greek philosophers and authors to his court. Historians generally represent him as eminent for political wisdom. He died in 283 B.C., and was succeeded by his son, Ptolemy Philadelphus.

See GIERR, "De Ptolemæi Lagidæ Vita et Scriptis;" ARRIAN, "Anabasis," books ii.–vii.; DIODORUS SICULUS, "History," books xvii.–xx.; DRUMANN, "Dissertatio de Rebus Ptolemæorum," 1821.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) II., commonly called **Ptolemy Philadelphus**,* [Fr. PTOLÉMÉE PHILADELPHE, pto′là′mà′ fe′là′dèlf′,] a son of the preceding, was born at Cos in 309 B.C. His mother was Bereni′ce. The partial favour of his father secured the throne for him in preference to the eldest son, P. Ceraunus. He pursued a pacific policy, promoted foreign commerce, and employed his vast resources in the patronage of literature and science and the construction of public works. He founded a great library at Alexandria, and a museum which was the resort of eminent philosophers. He had received a learned education, and manifested a special interest in natural history. Among the celebrated men whom he attracted to his court were the poet Theocritus, Hegesias the philosopher, Euclid the geometer, and Aratus the astronomer. According to a tradition which is credited by many, the Holy Scriptures were translated into Greek by his command. His dominions included Cyprus, Lycia, Caria, Cœle-Syria, and parts of Arabia and of Libya. During his reign Egypt was raised to a high degree of power and prosperity. He died in 247 B.C.

See JUSTIN, "History," books xvii. and xviii.; DROYSEN, "Hellenismus;" GEORG GREEN, "Dissertatio de Ptolemæo (II.) Philadelpho," 1676; DRUMANN, "Dissertatio de Rebus Ptolemæorum," 1821.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) III., surnamed EUER′GETES, (the "Benefactor,") [Fr. PTOLÉMÉE EVERGÈTE, pto′là′mà′ à′vĕr′zhèt′,] was a son of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 247 B.C. To avenge the death of his sister Bereni′ce, he invaded Syria about 245 B.C., defeated Seleucus Callini′cus, took Babylon, and subjected many large provinces of his enemy. His victorious career was interrupted by a sedition in Egypt, to which he returned about 243 B.C. He was distinguished as a patron of literature, and made large additions to the library of Alexandria. His reign was eminently prosperous. He died in 222 B.C. According to Justin, he was poisoned by his son, Ptolemy Philopator.

See JUSTIN, "History," book xxvii.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) IV., surnamed PHILOP′ATOR,† the eldest son of the preceding, began to reign in 222 B.C. He was greatly inferior to his predecessors in ability, and was notorious for cruelty and sensual vices. He put to death his mother and his brother Magas. His army defeated Antiochus the Great at Raphia, near Gaza, in 217 B.C. He died in 205 B.C., leaving one son, Ptolemy V.

* *I.e.* "brother-loving," so called in irony, because he had excluded his brother Ceraunus from the throne and put to death two other of his brothers. Some writers, however, suppose that he received the surname (which may also mean "loving one's sister") from his having married his sister Arsinoë, to whom he appears to have been tenderly attached, and to whose memory he caused a temple to be erected after her death.

† *I.e.* "father-loving," so styled ironically because he was suspected (though probably without sufficient grounds) of having poisoned his father.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) V., surnamed EPIPH'ANES, (the "Illustrious,") succeeded his father in 205 B.C., when he was only five years old. During his minority Antiochus the Great conquered Cœle-Syria, Phœnicia, and Judea, but was checked in his encroachments by the intervention of the Romans. At his coronation, in 196 B.C., a decree was issued which has been preserved in the famous inscription of the Rosetta Stone. In his reign the power of the Egyptian monarchy declined rapidly. He died (it is said, by poison) in 181 B.C.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books xv., xvi., xvii., etc.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) VI., surnamed PHILOME'TOR, was an infant when he succeeded his father, Ptolemy V., in 181 B.C. His mother, Cleopatra, was regent until her death, in 173. Antiochus of Syria invaded Egypt in 171 B.C., reduced several cities, and took the young king prisoner. The title of king was then assumed by a younger brother, Ptolemy Euergetes or Physcon. Philometor was soon released, and reigned jointly with his brother for several years. Dissensions having arisen between them, about 164 B.C. Philometor invoked the mediation of the Roman senate, who restored him to the sole sovereignty of Egypt. As an ally of Demetrius II., he led an army into Syria, took Antioch, and defeated Alexander Balas, in 146 B.C. At this battle he was fatally injured by a fall from his horse.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books xxvii.–xxxiii.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) VII., surnamed EUER'GETES or PHYS'CON, obtained the throne in 146 B.C., and put to death Ptolemy Eu'pator, the infant heir of the late king. Provoked by his cruelty and vices, the people revolted, burnt his palace, and drove him out of Egypt in 130 B.C. He recovered the throne in 127, and died in 117 B.C.

See JUSTIN, "History," books xxxviii. and xxxix.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) VIII., surnamed SO'TER II., and more frequently called LATH'YRUS, [Fr. PTOLÉMÉE LATHYRE, pto'là'mà' là'tèR',] succeeded his father, Ptolemy VII., in 117 B.C. He reigned jointly with his mother, Cleopatra, until 107, when she procured his expulsion in order to raise to the throne her favourite son, Alexander. Ptolemy reigned in Cyprus until the death of his mother, (89 B.C.,) and was then restored to the throne of Egypt. He died in 81 B.C., leaving a daughter, Berenice, who succeeded him, and a natural son, Ptolemy Auletes.

The ALEXANDER mentioned in the preceding paragraph is styled Ptolemy IX. by some writers.

See JUSTIN, "History," book xxxix.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) X., (sometimes called **Alexander II.**,) the son of Ptolemy VIII., was killed by the Alexandrians on account of his cruelty.

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) XI., surnamed AULE'TES (*i.e.* the "Piper,") [Fr. PTOLÉMÉE AULÈTE, pto'là'mà' ô'lèt',] also surnamed NE'US DIONY'SUS, was a son of Ptolemy VIII. He began to reign in 80 B.C. He was one of the worst kings of the race of Ptolemies, and was dethroned by his subjects in 58 B.C. In 55 he was restored by the Roman proconsul Gabinius. He had two sons named Ptolemy, and a daughter, the famous Cleopatra. Died in 51 B.C.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Ptolemy (Ptolemæus) XII. of Egypt was the eldest son of the preceding. According to his father's will, he reigned jointly with Cleopatra from 51 to 48 B.C. Dissensions between the minister Pothinus and the young queen resulted in her expulsion. Ptolemy was involved in war with Cæsar, who entered Egypt in 48 B.C., and he was drowned in a retreat from a fight with the Romans about the end of that year.

His brother PTOLEMY received from Cæsar the title of king in conjunction with Cleopatra; but his reign was nominal. He was put to death by Cleopatra in 43 B.C.

See CÆSAR, "Bellum Civile."

Ptolemy, (Ptolemæus,) a nephew of Antigonus, King of Asia. He obtained in 315 B.C. command of one of the armies of Antigonus, and defeated the generals of Cassander in Asia Minor and Greece. He was put to death by Ptolemy Soter in 309 B.C.

Ptolemy, (Ptolemæus,) a son of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, born in 295 B.C., was a prince of great promise. He was left in charge of Epirus when his father led the expedition against Italy, in 280. He was slain in a combat against the Spartans, in 272 B.C.

Ptol'e-mÿ (Ptolemæ'us) Çe-rau'nus, [Gr. ὁ Κεραυνός,] King of Macedonia, was a son of Ptolemy I. of Egypt by his wife Eurydice. Having been disinherited by his father, he retired to Thrace. He murdered Seleucus of Macedonia, and usurped his throne, in 280 B.C. About a year later he was killed in battle by the Gauls, who had invaded Macedonia.

Ptol'e-mÿ (Ptolemæ'us) Clau'dI-us, [Gr. Πτολεμαῖος Κλαύδιος; Fr. PTOLÉMÉE CLAUDE, pto'là'mà' klôd,] a celebrated Greek astronomer and geographer, was a native of Egypt, and lived at Alexandria. His mature life probably extended from 125 to about 160 A.D. Of his personal history we know nothing. He was the most celebrated, but not the greatest, astronomer of antiquity. His contemporaries and commentators usually added to his name the epithet "admirable" or "divine." He was also a great mathematician. His principal work is a treatise on astronomy, entitled Μεγάλη Σύνταξις τῆς Ἀστρονομίας, to which the Arabian translators gave the name of "Almagest," composed of the Arabic article *al* and the Greek μεγίστη, *i.e.* "greatest." In this work he availed himself of the observations and discoveries of Hipparchus, to whom he gives the credit with commendable candour. Indeed, it is chiefly through the medium of the "Almagest" that the merit of Hipparchus has been recognized by the moderns. Ptolemy maintained that the earth is a sphere, and that the sun and stars revolve daily around the earth, which is fixed in the centre of the universe. "We find in the Almagest," says Delambre, "a clear exposition of the system of the world, of the arrangement of the celestial bodies and their revolutions, a complete treatise of rectilinear and spherical trigonometry, and all the phenomena of diurnal motion explained and calculated with remarkable precision. . . . Such was the 'Syntaxis,' ('Almagest,') a monument of great value at the present day, since it alone contains the verified *(avéré)* history of the science, and the whole astronomical knowledge of his times." His astronomical theory is called the Ptolemaic system. He also wrote a work on general geography, (Γεωγραφικὴ Ὑφήγησις,) which for many ages was the chief authority on that subject, and did not become obsolete until the fifteenth century. He gave special attention to the determination of the latitudes and longitudes of places by mathematical processes, but neglected the descriptive part of geography.

See SCHAUBACH, "Ueber den Griechischen Astronomen C. Ptolemæus," 1825; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" HERREN, "Commentatio de Fontibus Geographicorum Ptolemæi," etc., 1828; DR. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ptolemy Lagi, (or the son of Lagus.) See PTOLEMY I. SOTER.

Pub-lic'o-la, (L. GELLIUS,) a Roman general, was elected consul in 72 B.C., and was defeated in battle by Spartacus. He supported Cicero in opposition to Catiline. Died soon after 55 B.C.

Publicola, (PUBLIUS VALERIUS,) one of the founders of the Roman republic, was consul with Brutus in 509 B.C., and was author of laws which protected the liberties of the common people, who gave him the surname of PUBLICOLA, "the people's friend." He was re-elected consul in 508 and 507 B.C., and fought against Porsena, who attempted to restore the Tarquins. It is supposed that he was killed at the battle of Regillus, (496 B.C.)

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" CICERO, "De Republica."

Pub-lil'I-us, (VOL'ERO,) a Roman, who effected a change in the constitution. He was tribune of the people in 472 B.C., and procured for the plebeians greater freedom in the election of tribunes.

Pub'lI-us Sÿ'rus, an eminent mimographer, born in Syria, lived at Rome in the time of Julius Cæsar. He was a slave in his youth. At games exhibited by Cæsar in 45 B.C. Publius excelled all competitors as a composer of mimes. There is extant a collection of proverbs or moral sayings ascribed to him.

Pucci, poot'chee, (ANTONIO,) a comic poet of Italy in the fourteenth century. He wrote a chronicle ("Centi-

soquio") in triplets, many historical poems, ("Serventesi,") legendary poems, ("Reina d'Oriente," "Apollonia di Tiro," "Bel Gherardino,") etc.

Pucci, poot'chee, [Lat. PUC'CIUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian theologian, born at Florence; died in 1600.

Puccinelli, poot-che-nel'lee, (PLACIDO,) an Italian biographer, born in Tuscany about 1609: died in 1685.

Puccini, poot-chee'nee, (GIACOMO,) an Italian composer, born at Lucca in 1858. Became professor of composition in the Milan Conservatory of Music in 1893. He composed the operas "Manon Lescaut," "Tosca," and "Madame Butterfly." Died 1924.

Pucelle d'Orleans. See JOAN OF ARC.

Puchta, pook'ta, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German jurist, born at Cadolzburg in 1798. He published an excellent work on Roman law, "Cursus der Institutionen," (3 vols., 1841–47,) and a "Manual of the Pandects," (5th edition, 1854.) Died at Berlin in 1846.

Puchta, (WOLFGANG HEINRICH,) a German jurist, father of the preceding, was born near Erlangen in 1769; died in 1845.

Pucitta, poo-chet'ta, (VINCENZO,) an Italian musical composer, born in Rome in 1778. He produced twenty-three operas, and other compositions. Died in 1861.

Pückler-Muskau, pük'ler mōōs'kow, (HERMANN LUDWIG HEINRICH,) PRINCE OF, a German writer of travels, born at Muskau, in Lusatia, in 1785. He visited England, France, Northern Africa, and Asia, and gave an account of those countries in a work entitled "Letters of a Defunct," ("Briefe eines Verstorbenen," 1830.) This was followed by "Semilasso in Africa," (1836,) and other sketches of travel. Died in 1871.

See "Quarterly Review" for June, 1837; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1832, May, 1834, and July, 1836.

Puech-Dupont, püsh dü'pōN', (LÉONARD,) a French naturalist and anatomist, born at Bayeux in 1795; died in 1828.

Pufendorf, poo'fen-dorf', written also **Puffendorf**, (ESAIAS,) a German writer, born in 1628, was a brother of Samuel. He is supposed to be the author of a satirical work entitled "Anecdotes of Sweden." Died in 1689.

Pufendorf, (SAMUEL.) See PUFFENDORF.

Pŭf'fen-dorf, [Ger. PUFENDORF, poo'fen-dorf'; Lat. PUFENDOR'FIUS,] (SAMUEL,) BARON, an eminent German jurist and publicist, born near Chemnitz, in Saxony, in 1632. He studied at Leipsic and Jena, giving his attention chiefly to the political works of Grotius and Hobbes. He published in 1660 his "Elements of Universal Jurisprudence," (in Latin,) which was received with general favour. Puffendorf was soon after appointed by the Elector-Palatine, Charles Louis, professor of the law of nature and of nations at Heidelberg, that chair having been created expressly for him. He exposed the absurdities of the constitution of the Germanic empire in his work "De Statu Imperii Germanici," published under the name of "Severini de Mozambano," (1667,) which attracted great attention. On the invitation of Charles XI. of Sweden, he accepted a similar professorship at Lund in 1670. He brought out in 1672 his greatest work, entitled "On the Law of Nature and of Nations," ("De Jure Naturæ et Gentium.") This treatise is regarded as superior in some respects to that of Grotius. The new principles which he advocated were violently opposed by some of his contemporaries; but the work procured for him a durable European reputation. He was subsequently appointed historiographer to the King of Sweden, and made a baron. Died at Berlin in 1694.

See JENISCH, "Vita Pufendorfii," 1802: DANIEL MULLER, "Laudes Pufendorfii," 1723.

Pugatchef. See POOGATCHEF.

Puget, pü'zhā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French painter and architect, was a son of Pierre, noticed below. He excelled in portraits. Died in 1707.

Puget, (HILARION PAUL FRANÇOIS BIENVENU,) a French general, born in Paris in 1754. He had a high command in the campaign against Spain in 1793. Died in 1828.

Puget, (LOISA,) a French musical composer, born in Paris about 1810. She has produced songs that had a great vogue in their day, and a couple of operettas.

Puget, (LOUIS,) a French naturalist, born at Lyons in 1629. He gained distinction by researches on magnetism. Died in 1709.

Puget, (PIERRE,) an eminent French sculptor, architect, and painter, born at Marseilles in 1622, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona, with whom he worked at Rome. He worked as architect at Marseilles, where he also painted some historical pieces. About 1655 he renounced painting, on account of ill health, and devoted himself to sculpture, on which his celebrity is founded. At Genoa, where he passed some years, he executed an admirable statue of Saint Sebastian, a bas-relief of the Assumption, and other works. Having been invited by Colbert, he returned to France in 1669, after which he produced, as sculptor, "Alexander and Diogenes," and "Milo of Crotona," which is regarded as his master-piece. He has been called "the Michael Angelo of France." Died at Marseilles in 1694.

See CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" ÉMERIC-DAVID, "Vie de P. Puget, Peintre," etc., 1840; FÉRAUD, "Éloge historique de P. Puget," 1807; A. RABBE, "Éloge de P. Puget," 1807; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pughe, pū, (WILLIAM OWEN,) a Welsh philologist and antiquary, born in Merionethshire in 1759. He published a "Welsh-and-English Dictionary," (1793-1803,) a collection of old Welsh poetry and chronicles, entitled "Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales," (1801–07,) and "Cambrian Biography," (1803.) Died in 1835.

Pugin, pü'zhăn', (AUGUSTUS,) an eminent architectural draftsman, born in Normandy about 1765, emigrated to London in his youth. He published, besides other works, "Specimens of Gothic Architecture, selected from Various Ancient Edifices of England," (2 vols., 1821–23,) and "Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," (1825–28.) Died in 1832.

Pu'gin, (AUGUSTUS NORTHMORE WELBY,) an able English architect, born in London in 1811, was a son of the preceding. He was a zealous Roman Catholic, and an admirer of the mediæval Gothic style of architecture. He designed the Cathedral of Saint Marie at Derby, and a great number of Roman Catholic churches at Liverpool, Oxford, Cambridge, Reading, Newcastle, and other places. It appears that his zeal would not permit him to build a Protestant church. His writings, one of which is entitled "The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture," (1841,) contributed much to the prevalence of the Gothic style of churches. He ruined his constitution by excessive labour, was sent to a lunatic-asylum, and died in 1852.

See B. FERREY, "Recollections of A. N. Welby Pugin and Augustus Pugin;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1861.

Pugin, (EDWARD WELBY,) an architect, and a son of the preceding, was born in 1834. He designed several large churches of Liverpool, and completed some works which his father had commenced. Died June 5, 1875.

Puglio. See PULIGO.

Pugnani, poon-yā'nee, (GAETANO,) an Italian composer, born at Turin in 1728; died in 1798.

Pugnet, pün'yā', (JEAN FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French medical writer, born at Lyons in 1765, was chief physician of a hospital at Dunkirk from 1805 to 1821. Died in 1846.

Puibusque, de, deh pü-e'büsk', (ADOLPHE LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1801. He obtained a prize of the French Academy for his "Comparative History of the Spanish and French Literatures," (2 vols., 1843.) Died May 31, 1863.

Puisaye, de, deh pü-e'zā', (JOSEPH GENEVIÈVE,) COUNT, a French royalist general, born in 1754. He commanded the army of emigrants and Chouans which was completely defeated at Quiberon in 1794. He died in England in 1827.

Puiseux, pü-e'zuh', (VICTOR ALEXANDRE,) a French mathematician, born at Argenteuil in 1820. He became in 1857 professor of astronomy at the Faculty of Sciences in Paris. Died September 17, 1883.

Puisieux, de, deh pü-e'ze-uh', (MADELEINE D'ARSANT,) a French authoress, born in Paris in 1720, wrote "Les Caractères," and other works. Died in 1798.

Puisieux, de, (PIERRE BRULART,) VICOMTE, Marquis de Sillery, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1583. He was employed in important missions in the reign

of Louis XIII., with whom he had much influence. Died in 1640.

Puissant, pü-e'sŏn', (LOUIS,) a French mathematician, born near Châtelet (Seine-et-Marne) in 1769. He devoted himself chiefly to geodesy, in which he acquired eminence, and succeeded La Place in the Academy of Sciences in 1828. Among his works is a "Treatise on Geodesy," (1805.) Died in 1843.

Pujati, poo-yâ'tee, (GIUSEPPE ANTONIO,) an Italian physician, born in Friuli in 1701. He became professor at Padua in 1754. Died in 1760.

Pujol, pü'zhol', (ALEXANDRE DENIS ABEL,) called ABEL DE PUJOL, a French historical painter, born at Valenciennes in 1785, was a pupil of David. He gained the first prize in 1811, and went to Rome with a pension. Among his best works are "Saint Stephen preaching the Gospel," "Cæsar on the Ides of March," and a large picture of the "Renaissance of the Arts," painted on a ceiling in the Louvre. He was chosen a member of the Academy in 1835. Died in 1861.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pujol, (ALEXIS,) a French medical writer, born near Béziers in 1739. His best work is an "Essay on Chronic Inflammations of the Viscera," (1791.) Died in 1804.

Pujoulx, pü'zhoo', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born in Gironde in 1762; died in 1821.

Pulaski, pū-las'ke, [Polish pron. poo-lâs'kee,] (Count CASIMIR,) a celebrated Polish officer, was born in 1747. He was a son of the patriotic Count Pulaski who formed the Confederation of Barr in 1768. Casimir took arms in that year against the Russian invaders, commanded in many battles and sieges, and performed many daring exploits. "Never was there a warrior," says Rulhière, "who possessed greater dexterity in every kind of service." He went into exile in 1772, and entered the service of the United States in 1777. Four days after the battle of Brandywine he was appointed commander of the cavalry, with the rank of brigadier-general. He resigned this command in March, 1778, and raised a body called Pulaski's Legion, which was ordered to South Carolina in February, 1779. He was killed in the autumn of that year, at the siege of Savannah.

See SPARKS, "American Biography," vol. iv. of second series.

Pul-che'rĭ-a, [Gr. Πουλχερία; Fr. PULCHÉRIE, pül'shà're',] Empress of the East, born in 399 A.D., was a daughter of Arcadius. She governed the empire in the name of her brother Theodosius from 414 until his death, in 450 A.D., and in her own name from that event until her death, in 453 A.D. She was canonized as a saint by the Greek Church.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" CONTUCCI, "Vita dell'Imperatrice Pulcheria," 1754.

Pulci, pool'chee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1425, was a brother of Luigi, noticed below. He translated Virgil's "Bucolics," (1481,) and wrote several elegies. He was living in 1494.

Pulci, (LUCA,) an Italian poet, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote "Il Ciriffo Calvaneo," and other poems.

Pulci, (LUIGI,) an Italian poet, was born at Florence in 1431. He lived on familiar terms with Lorenzo de' Medici, to whom his wit rendered him an agreeable companion. His principal work is "Morgante Maggiore," (1481,) a romantic poem, in which the serious and ludicrous are blended, and which contains some beautiful passages. It is sometimes styled a heroico-comic poem. He employed the idioms and niceties of the Tuscan language with much skill. His style was commended as a model by Machiavel. Died about 1487.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING; "North American Review" for October, 1824, article "Italian Narrative Poetry," (by PRESCOTT.)

Pulgar, del, dĕl pool-gär', (HERNANDO,) a Spanish historian of high reputation, was born at Pulgar, near Toledo, about 1436. He was appointed in 1482 historiographer of Castile by Queen Isabella, whom he served as secretary and attended in various journeys and campaigns. He wrote a "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella," (1565,) which, however, does not extend quite to the capture of Granada. Died about 1490.

Pulitzer, (JOSEPH,) American newspaper proprietor, was born in Mako, Hungary, in 1847; emigrated to the United States 1864; was admitted to the bar in St. Louis in 1867; and became a reporter on the "Westliche-Post," 1868. He was elected to the Legislature 1869, purchased the St. Louis "Dispatch," and merged it with the "Post." In 1883 he purchased the New York "World," and in 1887, started the "Evening World." He died in 1911, and provided in his will for the Pulitzer Prizes which are given each year for literary, dramatic, and newspaper work.

Pull'man, (GEORGE MORTIMER,) an American inventor, born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1831. His first field of labour was the moving of large buildings and the lifting of Chicago to a higher level. The next was the invention of the sleeping-car. He began to manufacture Pullman cars in 1863, and devised the vestibule train in 1887. The town of Pullman, Illinois, was founded in 1880 for his shops and workmen. Died in 1897.

Pul'lus or **Pul'len**, (ROBERT,) an English cardinal, noted as a promoter of learning. Died about 1150.

Pulszky, pool'ske, (FRANCIS AURELIUS,) a Hungarian writer and patriot, born at Eperies in 1814. Having made the tour of Great Britain and Ireland, he published in 1837 "Extracts from the Journal of a Hungarian travelling in Great Britain," (in German.) He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, and was appointed under-secretary of state for Hungary. After the defeat of the Hungarians he accompanied Kossuth as an intimate friend to America, and published in 1851 an account of the journey, entitled "Red, White, and Black," (in English,) in which his wife had a part. She was also a contributor to his "Tales and Traditions of Hungary," and wrote "Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady," (1851.) He was pardoned and returned to Hungary in 1867, and was director of the Pesth Museum 1869–94. Died in 1897.

Pulteney, pŭlt'ne, (RICHARD,) an English botanist and physician, born in Leicestershire in 1730. He wrote a "General View of the Writings of Linnæus," (1782,) and "Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England," (2 vols., 1790.) Died in 1801.

Pulteney, (WILLIAM,) Earl of Bath, an English statesman and orator, born in 1682, descended from an old family of Leicestershire. He began his public life as a Whig, entered Parliament about 1705, was appointed secretary at war on the accession of George I., in 1715, and became a brilliant debater in Parliament. He ceased to act with the ministry in 1725, after which he was a determined opponent of Walpole. As the leader of the opposition, or the "patriots," he enjoyed great popularity for a number of years. He contributed to "The Craftsman," edited by Lord Bolingbroke. "He became," says Lord Macaulay, "the greatest leader of opposition that the House of Commons had ever seen." (Review of Thackeray's "Life of Chatham.") When Walpole was removed from power, in 1742, Pulteney might have been his successor. The formation of a new ministry was intrusted to him, but, from timidity or some other reason, he declined the office of prime minister, and recommended the incompetent Lord Wilmington. At the same time he sacrificed his own popularity by accepting the title of Earl of Bath. The composition of the new cabinet was unsatisfactory to his party and to the public. His rival, Walpole, meeting him in the House of Lords, said, "Here we are, my lord, the two most insignificant fellows in England." Died in 1764.

Pul'took, (ROBERT,) an English author of the eighteenth century. Very little is known of his life. He published in 1750 "The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins," a romance, which was praised by Southey.

Pulzone, pool-zo'nà, (SCIPIONE,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Gaëta in 1550; died about 1590.

Pum-pel'lў, (RAPHAEL,) an American geologist, born at Owego, New York, September 8, 1837. He studied in France and in the German universities, and was employed by the Japanese and Chinese governments to

examine the mineral resources of their respective countries. In 1866 he became professor of mining engineering in Harvard University. He was employed in the geological survey of Michigan, 1870–71, and was state geologist of Missouri, 1871–73. He was on the U. S. Geological Survey 1879–81 and 1884–91. He wrote "Across America and Asia," etc. Died 1923.

Pu-pi-e'nus Max'i-mus, (CLODIUS,) a Roman officer, who was elected (238 A.D.) emperor with Balbinus. He was killed in 239 by his mutinous soldiers.

Pupin, pupeen', (MICHAEL IDVORSKY,) American inventor, was born in 1858 at Idvor, Hungary; emigrated to the United States in 1874. He studied at Columbia, Cambridge, and the University of Berlin. He became instructor in mathematical physics at Columbia, 1890, and subsequently became professor of electromechanics, and director of the Phœnix research laboratories. He is noted for his inventions in telephony, X-ray photography, etc.

Purâṇă, pōō-rä'ṇa, a Sanscrit word, signifying "ancient," and applied to certain sacred books of the Hindoos, treating of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, and of the history of gods and heroes. There are eighteen recognized as eminently sacred. The purânas are very voluminous, comprising, according to Professor Wilson, four hundred thousand stanzas.

See WILSON'S Preface to his translation of the Vishnu Purâna.

Purbach, poor'bâk, or **Peurbach**, poir'bâk, (GEORG,) an eminent German astronomer, born at Peurbach, in Austria, in 1423. He studied at Vienna and subsequently in Italy, and, after his return, succeeded Gmunden as professor of astronomy at Vienna. He wrote an explanation of the first six books of the "Almagest" of Ptolemy, and a work entitled "New Theories of the Planets," ("Theoriæ novæ Planetarum,") which had a high reputation in his time. The celebrated Müller (Regiomontanus) was his pupil. Died in 1461.

Pŭr'cell, (HENRY,) an eminent English musician and composer, born, probably in Westminster, in 1658, was a pupil of Captain Cook. He became organist of Westminster Abbey in 1676, and one of the organists of the chapel royal in 1682. His first compositions were anthems, which were greatly admired. He displayed greater genius in dramatic music and other secular music. In 1690 he produced the music of Lee's "Theodosius; or, The Force of Love," and that of the "Tempest" as altered by Dryden. He composed many songs, cantatas, sonatas, duets, glees, etc. Among his popular works are the song "Genius of England," "Britons, strike Home," (in "Bonduca,") the cantata of "Mad Bess," and several songs in Dryden's "King Arthur." He is considered by some critics the most excellent composer that England has produced. Died in November, 1695.

Pur-cell', (JOHN BAPTIST,) D.D., an archbishop, born in Mallow, Ireland, February 26, 1800. He was educated in Maryland, and in the Sulpitian Seminary of Paris, and in 1826 was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood. He became president of the college at Emmittsburg, and in 1833 was consecrated Bishop of Cincinnati. In 1850 he was promoted to be archbishop and metropolitan. The latter years of his life were rendered burdensome by great financial difficulties, caused by his system of receiving money on deposit. In 1880 he retired from the active duties of his position. Died at Saint Martin's, Ohio, July 4, 1883.

Pŭr'chas, (SAMUEL,) an English compiler of travels, was born at Thaxted, in Essex, in 1577. He became rector of Saint Martin's, Ludgate, in London, and chaplain to Archbishop Abbott. He published "Purchas his Pilgrimage; or, Relations of the World and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places," etc., (1613,) and "Purchas his Pilgrimes," (1625,) which are collections of great research and some value. Died in 1628.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Puri, poo'ree or pü're', (DAVID,) a Swiss philanthropist, born at Neufchâtel in 1709. He founded a hospital at his native town, to which he bequeathed about five million francs for charitable objects. Died in 1786.

Puricelli, poo-re-chel'lee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet, born at Milan about 1657; died in 1738.

Puricelli, (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) an Italian scholar and priest, born in the Milanese in 1589. He published "Ambrosianæ Mediolanæ Basilicæ Monumenta," (1645.) Died in 1659.

Purkinje, poor'kèn-yà, (JAN EVANGELISTA,) an eminent Bohemian physiologist, born at Leitmeritz, December 17, 1787. He became a priest, but took a degree in medicine at Prague in 1819. He held professorships of physiology at Prague and Breslau, and in 1852 returned to Prague. He was famous as a skilful teacher, and was the instructor of many excellent physicians. His discoveries in physiology were of great importance. He published, besides valuable professional papers, Czech translations of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" (1835) and of Schiller's lyrics, (1841,) and translated many Czech songs into the Polish. Died July 28, 1869.

Pŭrsh, (FREDERICK,) a distinguished botanist, born at Tobolsk, in Siberia, in 1774. He resided in the United States from 1799 to 1811, and in the latter year went to England. He published a valuable work on the plants of North America, entitled "Flora Americæ Septentrionalis," (London, 1814.) Died at Montreal in 1820.

Pur'vẹr, (ANTHONY,) an English linguist, born in Hampshire about 1702, was a minister of the Society of Friends. He studied Greek and Hebrew, and produced a new version of the Old and New Testament, which he published (1764) by the aid of Dr. Fothergill. Died in 1777. Purver's translation of the Bible has been pronounced superior to all others for "closeness to the original."

Pur'vis, (ROBERT,) an American abolitionist, of Moorish descent on his mother's side, was born at Charleston in 1810. His father was a successful cotton merchant. He aided in founding the American Anti-Slavery Society of Philadelphia in 1833, and was long its vice-president. His house was one of the principal stations on the underground railroad. He and Whittier were mobbed on one occasion. Later he became vice-president of the Woman's Suffrage Society. Died in 1898.

Pū'sey, (EDWARD BOUVERIE,) D.D., the founder of Puseyism, was born in 1800. His father, Philip Bouverie, was a brother of the Earl of Radnor, and assumed the name of PUSEY. He graduated at Oxford in 1822, became Fellow of Oriel College, canon of Christ Church, and Regius professor of Hebrew in 1828. In conjunction with John Henry Newman, he wrote "Tracts for the Times," (1833,) which produced great excitement. He was suspended from his pastoral functions on account of a sermon on the eucharist, which he preached in 1843. He favours auricular confession and several doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. Died September 16, 1882.

Pusey, (PHILIP,) an agriculturist, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1799. He inherited an estate in Berkshire, which county he represented in Parliament from 1834 to 1852. His political principles were conservative. He wrote several essays on agriculture, and edited the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society." Died in 1855.

Pushkin. See POOSHKIN.

Puteanus. See DUPUY.

Puteanus, pü-tà-â'nus, (ERYCIUS,) originally **HENDRIK van der Putten**, (vän dẹr pŭt'tẹn,) a Flemish antiquary and historian, born at Venloo in 1574. He became in 1606 professor of ancient literature at Louvain. Died in 1646.

Putlitz, pōōt'lits, (GUSTAV HEINRICH GANS,) a German nobleman and *littérateur*, born in 1821, published several dramas, and a collection of charming tales, entitled "What the Forest tells Itself," ("Was sich der Wald erzählt.") Died in 1890.

Pŭt'nam, (FREDERICK WARD,) an American naturalist and archæologist, born at Salem, Massachusetts, April 16, 1839, studied under L. Agassiz at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, was an assistant to Agassiz in the Zoological Museum, 1856–64, director of the museum of the Essex Institute, 1864–74, and in

1874 was made curator of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. He was also professor of archæology and ethnology, Harvard, and curator of anthropology, American Museum of Natural History. He was president of the American Association in 1898. He wrote largely on anthropology, zoology, etc. Died 1915.

Putnam, (GEORGE PALMER,) an American publisher, born at Brunswick, Maine, February 21, 1814. He became a bookseller and publisher of New York, and founded "Putnam's Magazine." He published a "Chronology," (1833,) called in the editions later than 1850 "The World's Progress, a Dictionary of Dates," "The Tourist in Europe," (1838,) "American Facts," (1845,) and other works. Died at New York, December 20, 1872.

His son, GEORGE HAVEN, born in 1844, succeeded to the head of the publishing business, and was very active and efficient in the passage of the copyright law of 1891. He wrote "Authors and their Public in Ancient Times," "Books and their Makers in the Middle Ages," etc.

Putnam, (HERBERT,) librarian, was born at New York city in 1861. He was librarian in Minneapolis 1884–91, in the Boston Public Library 1895–99, and was appointed librarian of the Library of Congress at Washington in March, 1899.

Pŭt'nam, (ISRAEL,) a celebrated American general of the Revolution, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1718. He distinguished himself in the French war by his reckless courage and adventurous spirit, and, being captured by the Indians in the neighbourhood of Ticonderoga in 1758, was only saved from being burned alive by the interposition of a French officer. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he embraced with ardour the cause of the patriots, and was conspicuous for his skill and bravery at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was made a major-general in 1775. In May, 1777, he was appointed commander of the army of the Highlands in New York. He superintended the construction of the fortifications at West Point. Died in 1790. Among his exploits was a fight with a wolf, which he followed into a dark cavern with a torch and killed with a gun. The aperture of the cavern being very small, he crept in head-foremost, and had a rope fastened to his legs, by which his companions drew him out. This occurred at Pomfret, Connecticut, where he resided. According to President Dwight, he was a "man whose generosity was singular, whose honesty was proverbial, who raised himself to universal esteem and offices of eminent distinction by personal worth and a useful life."

See "Essay on the Life of General Putnam," by D. HUMPHREYS.

Putnam, (MARY LOWELL,) an American writer, a daughter of Charles Lowell, (q. v.,) sister of J. R. Lowell, (q. v.,) and mother of W. L. Putnam, (q. v.) She was born in Boston, December 3, 1810, and married Mr. S. R. Putnam in 1832. Among her books are "Record of an Obscure Man," (1861,) "Tragedy of Errors," 1862,) "Tragedy of Success," (1862,) a "Life" of W. L. Putnam, etc. She is distinguished as a polyglot linguist.

Putnam, (RUFUS,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1738, was one of the first settlers of the State of Ohio. In 1788, in company with a considerable number of colonists from New England, he founded the city of Marietta. He was appointed in 1796 surveyor-general of United States lands. Died in 1824.

Putnam, (WILLIAM LOWELL,) an American officer, born in Boston in 1840, was a nephew of the poet James R. Lowell. He graduated at Harvard College, and gave promise of extraordinary genius. Having enlisted as a lieutenant, he was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, October, 1861.

Putschius, pŭt'sĸe-us, (ELIAS,) a Flemish philologist, born at Antwerp about 1580. He published a valuable work on the ancient grammarians, entitled "Grammaticæ Latinæ Auctores antiqui," (1605.) Died at Stade in 1606.

Putte, van, (HENRY.) See DUPUY, (HENRY.)

Puttenham, pŭt'tẹn-ạm, (GEORGE,) an English poet, born about 1533. He wrote "Partheniades," and "The Art of Poesie," (1589.) Died about 1600.

Pütter or **Puetter,** pŭt'tẹr, (JOHANN STEPHAN,) celebrated German publicist, born at Iserlohn, in Westphalia, in 1725. He became in 1757 professor of public law at Göttingen, where he lectured more than forty years. Among his numerous works are "Institutes of German Public Law," ("Institutiones Juris publici Germanici," 1770,) and a "Historical Development of the Constitution of the German Empire," (3 vols., 1786.) Died at Göttingen in 1807.

Puves de Chavannes, (PIERRE,) a French painter, born at Lyons in 1824. He was distinguished for his mural decorations in many French buildings and in the Boston Public Library. Died in 1898.

Puvis, (MARC ANTOINE,) a French agriculturist, born at Cuiseaux (Saône-et-Loire) in 1776. He rendered important services by his experiments and writings on agriculture. Died in 1851.

Puy, du. See DUPUY.

Puységur, de, (ARMAND MARIE JACQUES **de Chastenet**—dẹh shât'nȧ',) MARQUIS, a French general, born in 1751. He was a zealous advocate of animal magnetism, on which he wrote several works. Died in 1825.

Puységur, de, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS DE CHASTENET,) MARQUIS, an able French general, born in Paris in 1656. He was sent to Spain in 1703, with the title of director-general of the troops, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1704. In 1734 he received a marshal's bâton. Died in 1743. He left a "Treatise on the Art of War." His father, JACQUES, born in 1602, was a general of some distinction. Died in 1682.

Pyat, pe'ȧ', (FÉLIX,) a French *littérateur*, born at Vierzon (Cher) in 1810, composed several dramas and contributed to various journals. He was a radical in politics, and joined Ledru-Rollin in a seditious plot in June, 1849, after which he lived in exile until 1869. He was a Communist leader in 1871. Died August 3, 1889.

Pye, pī, (HENRY JAMES,) an English poet, born in London in 1745. He translated Aristotle's "Poetics," and wrote many poems, among which are "The Progress of Refinement," (1783,) and "Alfred," an epic poem, (1802.) He became poet-laureate in 1790, and was a member of Parliament. Died in 1813.

Pye, (JOHN,) an English engraver of landscapes, was born at Birmingham in 1782. He engraved with success some pictures of Turner, among which are "Pope's Villa," and "The Temple of Jupiter." He published "Patronage of British Art," (1845.) Died in 1874.

Pyg-mā'lĭ-on, [Πυγμαλίων,] in Greek mythology, a king of Cyprus, who is said to have fallen in love with an ivory image of a young woman which he had formed, and which Venus at his request endowed with life.

Pygmalion, (called **Pümelion** in some inscriptions,) King of Tyre, and a son of Belus, (Mathan,) is supposed to have lived about 800 B.C., and to have been the brother of Dido, or Elissa, who founded Carthage.

See VIRGIL'S "Æneid," book i.

Pygmées or **Pygmæi.** See PYGMIES.

Pyg'mies, [Gr. Πυγμαῖοι; Lat. PYGMÆI, pig-mee'ī; Fr. PYGMÉES, pẹg'mȧ',] a fabulous nation of dwarfs, whom the ancients supposed to live near the sources of the Nile, or in India. According to Homer, they waged against the cranes a warfare which was annually renewed. Some writers relate that an army of pygmies once assailed Hercules when he was asleep.

Pylade. See PYLADES.

Pȳl'ą-dēs, [Gr. Πυλάδης; Fr. PYLADE, pe'lȧd',] a son of Strophius, King of Phocis, was a cousin and intimate friend of Orestes, whose sister Electra he married. The friendship of Pylades and Orestes was proverbial. (See ORESTES.)

Pyle, pīl, (HOWARD,) an American artist and writer, born in Wilmington, Delaware, March 5, 1853. He has devoted himself chiefly to art, and especially to the illustration of books. He has published "The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," (1883,) and many illustrated articles in periodicals. Died November 9, 1911.

Pym, (JOHN,) an eminent British statesman and orator, born at Brymore, in Somersetshire, in 1584. He

entered Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1599, and was elected to Parliament in 1614, after he had acquired financial skill by a service of some years in the Exchequer. He became a leader of the country party, and so strenuously opposed the measures of the court that King James I. stigmatized him as "a very ill-tempered spirit." He represented Tavistock in all the Parliaments held in the reign of Charles I. In 1626 he was one of the managers of an impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham, and made a speech for which he was imprisoned by the court. He was released on his election to the third Parliament. He was once a friend of Wentworth, who, having resolved to desert the popular cause, obtained a private interview with Pym and began to sound him in a set speech. Pym, understanding his drift, stopped him short with these words: "You need not use all this art to tell me that you have a mind to leave us; but, remember what I tell you, I will never leave you while your head is on your shoulders!" In the Parliament which met in April, 1640, Pym made a long and celebrated speech on grievances. "A more massive document," says Forster, "was never given to history." Pym and Hampden were the most eminent leaders of the popular party when the Long Parliament met, in November, 1640. He attacked Wentworth (now Earl of Strafford) in a powerful speech, which had such an effect that he was unanimously, and without delay, impeached of high treason. "The result," says Forster, "proved this to have been, what Pym anticipated, the master-stroke of the time. It struck instant terror into every quarter of the court, and left the king, for a time, powerless and alone." At the trial of Strafford he appeared as accuser. His influence is thus estimated by Clarendon: "I think Mr. Pym was at this time [1641] the most popular man, and the most able to do hurt, that hath lived in any time." On the 22d of November, 1641, he presented to the House the Grand Remonstrance, a final appeal to the people. In January, 1642, the king attempted to arrest Pym and four other members of the House; but they escaped. (See CHARLES I., and HAMPDEN.) Pym had received, through Lady Carlisle, timely notice of this attempt. At a conference of the two Houses on the subject of grievances, in the same month, Pym made a celebrated speech. He was nicknamed "King Pym" by the royalists. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance of the kingdom in November, 1643. He died in December of that year, leaving several children. Pym was a consummate master of parliamentary science and political tactics. He was not extreme in his opinions, and did not partake of the Puritanic formality and rigorism which prevailed among the members of his party. "There is nothing more remarkable in the speeches of Pym," says Forster, "than what may be emphatically termed their *wisdom*. . . . The wisdom I have spoken of was, as it always is with the greatest men, a junction of the plain and practical with the profound and contemplative; to such an extent, however, in his case, and in such perfection, as may not be equalled in that of any other speaker of ancient or modern times, with the single exception of Burke."

See FORSTER, "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen;" CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" HUME, "History of England."

Pym, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in Edinburgh or in Warwickshire about 1775. He served as surgeon in the army, and was appointed inspector-general of the army hospitals about 1816. He wrote a "Treatise on the Yellow Fever," (1815.) Died in 1861.

Pynacker. See PYNAKER.

Pynaker or **Pynacker**, pī'nā'kẹr, (ADAM,) a skilful Dutch landscape-painter, born at Pynaker, between Delft and Schiedam, in 1621. He studied at Rome, and returned to Holland. "In his small compositions," says the "Biographie Universelle," "he shows himself a skilful artist. We distinguish the form and aspect of the different species of trees; his colour is always beautiful and true; his distances and skies are vapory," etc. Died about 1676.

Pȳn'chọn, (THOMAS RUGGLES,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born at New Haven, Connecticut, January 19, 1823. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1841, held rectorships in the Episcopal Church, and was a professor in Trinity College, 1855–74, and its president, 1874–83.

Pȳn'chọn, (WILLIAM,) an Anglo-American writer on theology, born about 1591. He emigrated from England in 1630, and was one of the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts. Died in Buckinghamshire in 1662.

Pyne, pīn, (JAMES B.,) an able English landscape-painter, born at Bristol in 1800. He became a resident of London about 1835, and visited Italy and Switzerland in 1846. In 1853 he published some beautiful landscapes in a volume entitled "The English Lake District." His style is vigorous and brilliant, but not free from mannerism. He was vice-president of the Society of British Artists for many years. Died in 1870.

Pyne, (LOUISA FANNY,) an English soprano-singer born in 1832. With her elder sister, Mrs. Galton, she visited the United States in 1854, and was received with favor. In 1868 she married Frank Bodda, a singer, and shortly after retired from the stage.

Pyne, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English painter and writer, born in London in 1770. He painted portraits and landscapes with some success, but gained more distinction by his publications, viz., "The Microcosm, or a Picturesque Delineation of the Arts, Manufactures, etc. of Great Britain," (1803,) a "History of the Royal Residences," (3 vols., 1819,) and "Wine and Walnuts," (1823.) Died in 1843.

See "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. iii. chap. vii.

Pȳn'sọn, (RICHARD,) an early printer, who was born in Normandy, and lived in England about 1500. He was king's printer in the reign of Henry VII.

Pyot, pe'o', (JEAN JACQUES RICHARD,) a French physician, born at Isomes (Haute-Marne) in 1792; died in 1841.

Pypers, pī'pẹrs, (PIETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Amersfoort in 1749. He wrote several short poems, and produced many dramas, some of which were translated or imitated from the French. Died in 1805.

See VAN DER AA, "Biographisch Woordenboek."

Pyra, pee'rȧ, (JACOB EMANUEL,) a German poet, born in Lusatia in 1715. He wrote "The Temple of True Poetry," and other poems. Died in 1744.

Pȳr'ạ-mus, [Fr. PYRAME, pe'rȧm'.] See THISBE.

Pyrard, pe'rȧr', (FRANÇOIS,) a French voyager, born at Laval about 1570. He published a "Narrative of a Voyage to the East Indies," (1611,) which is highly commended. Died in 1621.

Pȳ-re'ī-cus, a Greek painter of unknown period, is supposed to have lived after Alexander the Great. He painted low subjects with success.

Pyr-got'e-lēs, [*Πυργοτέλης*,] an excellent Greek engraver of gems, lived about 330 B.C. An edict of Alexander the Great designated him as the only artist who was permitted to engrave the royal seal-rings or gems. The extant works ascribed to him are probably forgeries.

Pyrker, pēr'kẹr, (JOHANN LADISLAW,) a German poet, born at Langh, in Hungary, in 1772. He became Archbishop of Erlau in 1821. Among his poems is one entitled "Pearls of the Good Old Time," ("Perlen der heiligen Vorzeit," 1823.) Died in 1847.

Pȳ-rom'ạ-chus, [*Πυρόμαχος*,] sometimes written **Phyromachus** or **Philomachus**, a Greek statuary, who is supposed to have flourished about 300 or 250 B.C. A famous statue of Asclepius is ascribed to him.

Pȳr'rha, a daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, was the wife of Deucalion. According to tradition, she and her husband were saved in an ark when mankind were generally drowned by a deluge. (See DEUCALION.)

Pȳr'rho or **Pȳr'rhon**, [*Πύρρων*,] a Greek philosopher and skeptic, was a native of Elis, and was born about 380 B.C. He was a pupil of Anaxarchus or Anaxandrus. It is said that he accompanied Alexander the Great to India. His writings, if he left any, are not extant. He had numerous disciples, and is regarded as the founder of a skeptical school, the doctrines of which are called Pyrrhonism. He recommended a suspension of judgment, and cultivated a habitual composure or

tranquillity of mind, (ἀπαθεία.) After his return from India he became high-priest at Elis. Died about the age of ninety.

See C. MALLET, "Études philosophiques," tome ii.; DIOGENES LAERTIUS; MÜNCH, "De Notione et Indole Scepticismi nominatim Pyrrhonismi," 1797; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Pyrrhon. See PYRRHO.

Pyrrhus. See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Pyr'rhus, [Πύρρος,] King of Epirus, a son of King Æacides and Phthia, was born about 318 B.C. His father was killed in battle while Pyrrhus was a child. The young prince himself was expelled by the Epirotes at the age of seventeen, and then joined the army of Demetrius, who was his brother-in-law. He signalized his courage at the battle of Ipsus, (301 B.C.) Having raised a small army, he entered Epirus, and obtained the throne in 295 B.C. His courage and generosity rendered him very popular. Ambition appears to have been his ruling passion. In 291 B.C he was involved in a war against Demetrius, his brother-in-law, for the possession of Macedonia, which he invaded in 287 B.C. The army which Demetrius led against him, impelled by admiration of the character of Pyrrhus, deserted to him in a body, and Demetrius fled from the kingdom. Pyrrhus divided his conquest with his ally Lysimachus, who soon made himself master of all Macedonia. An irresistible temptation was presented to the ambition of Pyrrhus by the Tarentines, who in 281 B.C. solicited his aid in a war against the Romans. His wise minister Cineas could not prevail on him to renounce his vast projects of foreign conquest. In 280 B.C. he crossed over to Italy with about 25,000 men and a number of elephants. The frivolous and unwarlike Tarentines failed to support him with the large army which they had promised. He encountered the superior numbers of the Romans on the river Siris, and defeated them after a long and obstinate contest. His victory was so dearly bought that he is reported to have said, "Another such victory, and I must return to Epirus alone." He made overtures of peace, which were rejected by the Roman senate.

In 279 B.C. another battle was fought, near Asculum where the Romans lost 6000 and Pyrrhus 3500 men. Pyrrhus was unable to improve his victory, and, having received an invitation to aid the Greeks of Sicily against the Carthaginians, he concluded a truce with the Romans in 278 B.C. He remained two years in Sicily, and gained some victories, but failed to conquer the island. Having returned to Tarentum to renew the war against the Romans, he was defeated by M. Curius Dentatus near Beneventum. He retired from Italy to Epirus in 274 B.C., and invaded Macedonia, of which he soon became master in consequence of the desertion of the Macedonian army from Antigonus Gonatas. At the request of Cleonymus, he engaged in a new enterprise, a war against the Spartans, who repulsed his attack on their capital. He was killed in Argos, in battle, in 272 B.C., after having been stunned by a tile thrown from a house by a woman. He was the greatest general of his time, and Hannibal is reported to have said that he was the greatest of any age. "He was reputed," says Plutarch, "to excel in military experience and personal prowess all the princes of his time. But what he gained by his achievements he lost by vain hopes; his desire of something absent never suffered him effectually to persevere in a present pursuit."

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Pyrrhus;" J. B. JOURDAN, "Histoire de Pyrrhus," 2 vols., 1749, and English version of the same; LIVY, 'History of Rome," book XXXV.; JACOB ABBOTT, "History of Pyrrhus," 1853.

Pȳ-thag'o-ras, [Gr. Πυθαγόρας; Fr. PYTHAGORE, pe'-tȧ'gor'; It. PITAGORA, pe-tȧ'go-rȧ,] one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, was born in Samos about 600 B.C. Very little is known with certainty respecting his personal history. His father was Mnesarchus, a merchant, and generally believed to have been a foreigner, (not a native of Samos,) but whether a Phœnician or Pelasgian is uncertain. He is said to have been first instructed in his own country by Creophilus, and afterwards by Pherecydes in Syros. There was a prevailing belief among the ancients that Pythagoras travelled very extensively, visiting Egypt, Babylon, and even India. That he visited Egypt seems very probable, and it is perhaps not improbable that he journeyed as far as Babylonia. The notion that he included India in his travels would seem to have no other ground than the circumstance that certain doctrines of his bear a striking resemblance to some of those held by the Indian Brahmans or Booddhists. He not only taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, (or transmigration of souls,) but, like the Hindoos, made this the ground for inculcating the duty of kindness and tenderness towards animals, and of abstinence from their flesh. It is related that on a certain occasion he interceded to prevent a dog from being beaten, saying that he recognized in its cries the voice of one of his friends who had died. Pythagoras attached a great importance to the study of mathematics. He is regarded as the inventor of several important geometrical theorems, among which may be named the following: that the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles, and that in any right-angled triangle the square formed on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the two sides. He is said also to have been the inventor of stringed musical instruments.

It is said that Pythagoras first made use of the word philosopher, (φιλόσοφος,) applying it to himself. He had, we are told, witnessed the various public games of Greece, and came at length to Phlius, in Achaia. Leon, the king of that country, was delighted with his ingenuity and eloquence, and asked him what art or profession he followed. He replied that he was a philosopher. Leon asked him wherein philosophers differed from other men. Pythagoras answered that as at the public games some were contending for glory and others were buying and selling for the sake of gain, but there was one class who came simply as spectators, so in human life there were those who, regarding as unworthy of a wise man the desire of fame or of gain, sought above all to become wise: those he called philosophers, or lovers of wisdom.

Pythagoras differed essentially from the other celebrated teachers of wisdom among the ancient Greeks, in that he combined the character of priest with that of philosopher. He appears to have given great attention to the means of acquiring influence over the minds of men, and for this purpose established a secret brotherhood among his disciples and followers. He had certain doctrines of which he spoke only to his chosen disciples, which, as being strictly limited to those *within* the favoured circle, were called *esoter'ic*, (ἐσωτερικά.) Other doctrines were freely communicated to those *without*, or to the people at large: these were called *exoter'ic*, (ἐξωτερικά.) One of the necessary parts of the discipline of his pupils was the practice of absolute silence. According to some authorities, they were required to maintain silence for five years, and during that period were not allowed once to behold the face of Pythagoras; but this is probably an exaggeration.

So great was his authority with his disciples that when any one asked why they believed this or practised that, they were wont to answer, *αὐτὸς ἔφη*, (or *ἔφα*,) *i.e.* "he himself said so," (in Latin, *ipse dixit*,) which was regarded as the most efficient mode of silencing all cavils or doubts.

Pythagoras, on returning from his travels, settled at Crotona, in Italy, where for a time he seems to have possessed an almost boundless influence over the minds of the people. Many of the most wealthy and influential among the citizens of Crotona joined the brotherhood, which soon became the controlling power in the state. Its extraordinary success appears to have rendered its members so arrogant that they became objects of jealousy and bitter hatred to those who were not admitted to the favoured circle,—that is, to the large majority of the populace. An attack was made upon them while assembled in one of their general meetings. The building in which they met was set on fire, so that a great number of them perished in the flames: only the younger and more active, it is said, were able to escape. According to one account, Pythagoras himself perished with the others on this occasion, though some writers state that he died at Metapontum soon after the expulsion of his disciples from Crotona. A similar reaction took place

in other parts of Italy; many of the Pythagoreans were killed, and many others were driven into exile. The brotherhood as an organization was completely suppressed. Amid the uncertainty which prevails in regard to the history of Pythagoras and his doctrines, we can form only an imperfect conjecture respecting the greater number of his religious and philosophic tenets. None of his writings are extant; and what we know of his philosophy is derived mainly from writers who understood it very imperfectly.

See ANDRÉ DACIER, "Vie de Pythagore," 1706; A. POSTELMAN, 'Leven van Pythagoras," 1724; HAMBERGER, "Dissertatio de Vita et Symbolis Pythagoræ," 1678; EILSTOCK, "Historisch-kritisches Leben des weltweisen Pythagoras," 1756; TIEDEMANN, "Griechenlands erste Philosophen, oder Leben des Orpheus, Pythagoras," etc., 1780; HEINRICH RITTER, "Geschichte der Pythagoräischen Philosophie," 1826; REINHOLD, "Beitrag zur Erläuterung der Pythagoräischen Metaphysik," 1827; RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy."

Pyth'e-as [Gr. Πυθέας; Fr. PYTHÉE, pe'tà'] of Massilia, in Gaul, an ancient Greek navigator of unknown period. He probably lived between 350 and 200 B.C. He sailed to the western and northern parts of Europe, and wrote an account of his discoveries, which is not extant. He described a place called Thule, composed of a mixture of earth, sea, and air. His statements were credited by Hipparchus, but discredited by Strabo and others. He is believed to have circumnavigated Britain.

Pyth'i-a, the name of the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, where she uttered oracles.

Pythias. See DAMON.

Pyth'i-us, [Πύθιος,] a surname of Apollo, applied to him because he was worshipped at Delphi, the ancient name of which was Pytho.

Pythius. See PHILEUS.

Py'thon, [Πύθων,] the name of a fabulous dragon of Delphi, killed by Apollo.

Q.

Quack'en-bos, (GEORGE PAYNE,) an American teacher and educational writer, born in New York in 1826, published an "Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric," (1854,) "Primary History of the United States," (1860,) "English Grammar," (1862,) and other works. Died December 24, 1881.

Quack'en-bos, (JOHN DUNCAN,) an American author, was born at New York city in 1848. He became a physician, was professor of rhetoric at Columbia College 1891–95, and at Barnard College for Women 1891–93. His works are many and varied, some of them being school-books, others medical treatises.

Quad-rā'tus, [Gr. Κοδράτος,] an early Christian minister, who, according to Saint Jerome, was chosen Bishop of Athens in 125 A.D. He presented an Apology for the Christian religion to Adrian in 126 A.D.

Quadri, kwâ'dree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer on statistics and political economy, was born at Vicenza in 1777. He obtained in 1815 the office of secretary of the government at Venice.

Quadri, (GIOVANNI LODOVICO,) an Italian architect and engraver, born at Bologna in 1700; died in 1748.

Quad-rī-gā'rĭ-us, (QUINTUS CLAUDIUS,) a Roman historian, lived about 80 B.C. He wrote Roman Annals, some extracts from which are preserved by Aulus Gellius.

Quadrio, kwâ'dre-o, (FRANCESCO SAVERIO,) a learned Italian Jesuit and critic, born in Valtellina in 1695. He was employed as professor at Padua, Bologna, Venice, etc. He published, besides other works, a general history of poetry of all nations, ("Storia e Ragione d'ogni Poesia," 7 vols., 1739–52,) a work of great labour and some value. It contains extracts from a great number of poets. Died in 1756.

Quaglio, kwâl'yo, (ANGELO,) an able scene-painter, was a brother of the following. Died in 1815.

Quaglio, (DOMENICO,) a painter, born at Munich in 1786, was surnamed THE GERMAN CANALETTO. He acquired a wide reputation as a painter of architecture. Among his works is a picture of the Ratisbon Cathedral. He contributed much to revive a taste for the architecture of the middle ages. Died in 1837. His father, GIUSEPPE, born in 1747, was a skilful scene-painter. Died at Munich in 1828.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Quaglio, (GIULIO,) an Italian fresco-painter, born at Laino, was the ancestor of several artists, noticed above and below. Died in 1800.

Quaglio, (LORENZO,) an architect, born at Laino in 1730, was a son of Giovanni Maria, an architect, who worked at Vienna. Lorenzo designed theatres at Manheim and Frankfort. He died at Munich in 1804. He was an uncle of Giuseppe, noticed above, and father of GIOVANNI MARIA, a painter of architecture and dramatic scenery, who was born in 1772.

Quain, kwān, (JONES,) a skilful anatomist, born at Mallow, Ireland, studied in Paris. He distinguished himself as professor of anatomy and physiology in the London University, now called University College, and resigned this position in 1836. His chief work is "Elements of Anatomy," (6th edition, 1856,) which is said to be better than any English work previously published on systematic anatomy. Died in 1865.

Quain, (RICHARD,) a younger brother of the preceding, and a distinguished anatomist and surgeon, was born at Mallow. He became professor of anatomy at University College, London, about 1836. He was appointed professor of clinical surgery at the University College Hospital in 1848. He published an excellent work entitled "The Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body," (1845.) Died September 17, 1887.

Quain, (SIR RICHARD,) a cousin of the preceding, became a physician to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, and invented the Stethometer. Died in 1898.

Quaini, kwī'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1611, was particularly successful in painting architectural views. Died about 1680.

Quaini, (LODOVICO,) a son of the preceding, was born at Bologna in 1643, and was a pupil of Carlo Cignani, whom he imitated. He is said to have painted the landscapes and architecture of some of Cignani's great works. He worked in partnership with Franceschini at Rome, Genoa, etc., and painted some historical pictures composed by himself. Died in 1717.

Quandt, kwânt, (JOHANN GOTTLOB,) a German writer on fine arts, born at Leipsic in 1787, became distinguished as an amateur and collector of pictures. Among his works are "Excursions in the Domain of Art," and "Lectures on Æsthetics." Died in 1859.

Quanz, kwânts, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a German composer, born near Göttingen in 1697; died in 1773.

Quarenghi, kwâ-rĕn'gee, (GIACOMO IL CAVALIERE,) an Italian architect, born at Bérgamo in 1744. Invited by the empress Catherine, he went to Saint Petersburg, and acquired a high reputation by works erected in that city. Among these are the Exchange, and the Theatre of the Hermitage. Died in 1817.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Quarin, kwâ-reen', (JOSEPH,) a German physician, born at Vienna in 1733. He gained distinction by his writings on Fevers and Inflammations, (1774,) and became first physician to the emperor Joseph II. Died in 1814.

Quarles, kwôrlz, (FRANCIS,) a quaint but popular English poet, born in Essex in 1592. He was secretary to Archbishop Usher before 1641, and was then deprived of his situation by the Irish rebellion. In the civil war he favoured the royalist party. His most popular poem is entitled "Emblems," (1635,) and has been often reprinted. Among his other works are "Divine Poems," "Hadassa," and a "History of Samson." "We find in Quarles," says Headley, "original imagery, striking

sentiment, fertility of expression, and happy combinations." Died in 1644.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. v., (1822;) WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Quart'ley, (ARTHUR,) an American artist, born at Paris, France, in 1839. He lived in Baltimore, and taught himself the art of painting. In 1875 he removed to New York, where he was chosen an associate of the National Academy of Design. His principal pictures are marine and coast views. "A Storm off the Isles of Shoals" has been called his best picture. Died in 1886.

Quatrefages de Breau, de, dẹh kȧtr'fȧzh' dẹh brō, (JEAN LOUIS ARMAND,) a French naturalist, born in the department of Gard in 1810. He became professor of anatomy and ethnology at the Museum of Natural History, Paris. His favourite science was zoology. He wrote numerous works, among which are "Souvenirs of a Naturalist," (1854,) "Crania Ethnica," (1875–82,) "L'Espèce humaine," (1877,) "Les Pygmées," (1887,) "Darwin et ses Précurseurs Français," (1892,) and "Théories Transformistes," (1892.) Died January 12, 1892.

Quatremère, kȧtr'mair', (ÉTIENNE MARC,) an eminent French Orientalist, born in Paris, July 12, 1782. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1815, and became professor of Hebrew, Syriac, etc. at the College of France in 1819. Among his principal works are "Researches on the Language and Literature of Egypt," (1808,) "Geographical and Historical Memoirs of Egypt," (2 vols., 1810,) and a "History of the Mongols of Persia," (1836.) Died in 1857.

Quatremère de Quincy, kȧtr'mair' dẹh kȧn'sē', (ANTOINE CHRYSOSTOME,) a French archæologist and art-critic, was born in Paris in October, 1755. He published the first volume of his "Dictionary of Architecture" in 1788. In 1791 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, and in 1797 was condemned to deportation as a royalist; but he escaped. He was appointed intendant of arts and public monuments in 1815, and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1816. Among his works are "Letters to Canova on the Elgin Marbles," (1818,) an "Essay on the Nature, Object, and Means of Imitation in the Fine Arts," (1823,) and a "History of the Life and Works of Raphael," (1824.) Died in 1849.

Quatremère-Disjonval, kȧtr'mair' de'zhôn'vȧl', (DENIS BERNARD,) a naturalist, born in Paris about 1754, was a brother of Quatremère de Quincy. He was very eccentric, and was confined for some years in an asylum for the insane. Died in 1830.

Quatremère-Roissy, kȧtr'mair' rwȧ'se', (JEAN NICOLAS,) a French writer of biography and tales, born in Paris in 1754, was an uncle of Étienne Marc, above noticed. Died in 1834.

Quattromani, kwȧt-tro-mȧ'nee, (SERTORIO,) an Italian writer, born at Cosenza in 1541; died in 1611.

Quay, kwā, (MATTHEW STANLEY,) an American politician, was born at Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He graduated at Jefferson College, was admitted to the bar, took part in the civil war, becoming colonel of volunteers, and was afterwards private secretary to the Governor of Pennsylvania. He was elected to the legislature in 1865, was secretary of the Commonwealth 1872–78 and 1879–82, recorder of Philadelphia 1878–79, and State treasurer 1885. He was elected United States Senator in 1887, and from that time forward held autocratic control over the Republican party in Pennsylvania. In 1899 he failed of a re-election, was tried for misappropriation of public funds and acquitted, and was appointed United States Senator by Governor Stone. This appointment was rejected by the Senate in 1900, but he was subsequently elected, and remained in the Senate till his death, May 28, 1904.

Queenā'bẹr-rȳ, (WILLIAM DOUGLAS,) fourth DUKE OF, and Earl of March, a Scottish peer, born about 1724, was notorious for his vices. He became Duke of Queensberry about 1778, and inherited a large fortune. Died, without issue, in 1810.

Queiros, de, dȧ kā'e-rôs, or **Quiros, de,** dȧ kee'rôs, (PEDRO FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish or Portuguese navigator, born about 1560, commanded an exploring expedition sent from Callao in 1605. He discovered Tahiti, the New Hebrides, and other small islands of the Pacific, and wrote a narrative of his voyage. Died at Panama in 1614.

Quekett, kwĕk'et, (JOHN,) an English microscopist, born in Somersetshire in 1815. He published a "Treatise on the Use of the Microscope," and "Lectures on Histology," (1854.) He succeeded Professor Owen as conservator of the Hunterian Museum in London. Died in 1861.

Quelen, de, dẹh kẹh'lôn', (HYACINTHE LOUIS,) a French prelate, born in Paris in 1778. He became Archbishop of Paris in 1821, and a member of the French Academy in 1824. Died in 1839.

See HENRION, "Vie et Travaux de M. de Quelen," 1840; BELLEMARE, "M. de Quelen pendant dix Ans," 1840.

Quellinus. See QUELLYN.

Quellyn, kwĕl-līn', (ARTUS,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1630, was a nephew of Erasmus, noticed below. Died in 1715.

Quellyn, [Lat. QUELLI'NUS,] (ERASMUS,) an eminent Flemish painter of history and landscapes, born at Antwerp in 1607. His design, colour, and distribution of light and shade are commended. Among his works are a "Repose in Egypt," a "Last Supper," and "The Guardian Angel." Died in 1678.

Quellyn, (JAN ERASMUS,) a son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1629 or 1630, and was a good painter of history. He worked in his native city and other towns of Flanders. A picture of "Christ healing the Sick" is called his master-piece. "Some of his works," says Descamps, "may be compared to those of Paul Veronese." Died in 1715.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Quenstedt, kwĕn'stĕt, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Quedlinburg in 1617. He was professor of theology at Wittenberg, and published several works. Died in 1688.

Quental, do, do kĕn-tȧl', (BARTHOLOMEU,) a Portuguese theologian, born in one of the Azores in 1626. He was the author of works which are said to be well written. Died in 1698.

Quentel or **Quentell,** kwĕn'tẹl, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated printer of Cologne, flourished in the fifteenth century.

Quentin, kôn'tăn', (NICOLAS,) a French painter, born at Dijon, where he died in 1636.

Quer y Martinez, kair e mar-tee'nĕth, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish botanist, born at Perpignan in 1695. He published a Flora of Spain according to the system of Tournefort,—"Flora Española, o Historia de las Plantas que se crian en España," (6 vols., 1762–84.) He is said to have been the first Spaniard who published a work on Spanish plants. Died in 1764.

Quérard, kȧ'rȧr', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French bibliographer, born at Rennes in 1797. He published an important work on French bibliography, entitled "La France Littéraire, ou Dictionnaire bibliographique," (10 vols., 1826–42.) He left several unfinished works. Died about December 1, 1865.

See "Life and Works of J. M. Quérard," by O. HAMET LONDON, 1867; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire," tome xi.

Querbeuf, de, dẹh kĕr'buf', (YVES MATHURIN MARIE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Landerneau in 1726 died about 1799.

Quercetanus, the Latin of DUCHESNE, which see.

Quercia, della, dĕl'lȧ kwĕr'chȧ, (JACOPO,) an able Italian sculptor, born near Sienna about 1378. He decorated the Duomo or Cathedral of Florence with some bas-reliefs, and sculptured the ornaments of the door-way of San Petronio at Bologna. Died in 1442.

Querenghi, kwȧ-rĕn'gee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1546. He was secretary of the Sacred College at Rome under five popes. He wrote verses in Latin and Italian. Died in 1633.

Querini, kwȧ-ree'nee, or **Quirini,** kwe-ree'nee, [Lat. QUERI'NUS,] (ANGELO MARIA,) CARDINAL, an eminent Italian writer, born of a noble family at Venice in 1680.

He published on the liturgy of the Greek Church a work entitled "Officium Quadrigesimale Græcorum," (1721.) About 1722 he was made Archbishop of Corfù. He was translated to the see of Brescia in 1728, soon after which he became librarian of the Vatican. Among his works are "Specimen of Brescian Literature," ("Specimen Literaturæ Brixianæ," 1739,) and many Latin Epistles, (1742–49.) Voltaire dedicated his "Sémiramis" to Querini, who was remarkable for his amiable virtues. Died in 1755.

See his autobiography, "Commentarius de Rebus pertinentibus ad A. M. Querinum," 2 vols., 1749; BREITHAUPT, "Geschichte des Cardinal Querini," 1752; C. F. HOFFMAN, "Programma de Quirino glorioso," 1753; SAMBUCA, "Lettera intorno alla Morte del Cardinal Quirini," 1757; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Querlon, de, dẹh kĕr'lôn', (ANNE GABRIEL MEUSNIER,) a French editor and compiler, born at Nantes in 1702. He edited the works of many ancient and modern authors, and was for twenty years editor of a journal entitled "Les Petites Affiches." Died in 1780.

Querno, kwĕr'no, (CAMILLO,) an Italian poet, born at Monopoli about 1470. He wrote a Latin poem entitled "Alexias." Died at Naples in 1528.

Querouaille. See KEROUAL, DE, (LOUISE.)

Quesnay, kȧ'nȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, distinguished as a political economist, was born at Mérei, near Montfort l'Amaury, in 1694. He was self-educated, and settled in Paris about 1737. He purchased the office of physician-in-ordinary to the king about 1745. He advocated the abolition of *corvées*, free trade in grain, and other reforms, which have been since adopted. Among his works was one entitled "Economic Picture," ("Tableau économique," 1758.) He was called the chief of the sect of *économistes*, whose favourite maxim was "Laissez faire et laissez passer," ("Let things take care of themselves.") Died in 1774. Turgot was one of his disciples.

See "Vie de Quesnay," prefixed to his works; GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Éloge de Quesnay;" ALBON, "Éloge historique de M. Quesnay," 1775; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quesné, kȧ'nȧ', (JACQUES SALBIGOTON,) a French *littérateur*, born at Pavilly in 1778; died in 1859.

See "Confessions de J. S. Quesné," 3 vols., 1828–35.

Quesne, du. See DUQUESNE.

Quesnel, kȧ'nĕl', (FRANÇOIS,) a painter, of French origin, born at Edinburgh about 1544; died in Paris in 1619.

Quesnel, (FRANÇOIS JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a French general, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1765; died in 1819.

Quesnel, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in Paris in 1773. He distinguished himself in Spain, (1808–11.) Died in 1815.

Quesnel, (PASQUIER,) a French Jansenist writer, born in Paris in 1634. He became a priest of the Oratory, from which he was expelled in 1684 because he refused to sign a formulary which condemned Jansenism. To escape persecution, he retired to Brussels in 1685, and published his work on the New Testament, called "Réflexions morales," etc., (1694,) which was condemned by the spiritual and temporal powers and anathematized by the pope in the famous bull "Unigenitus," (1713.) Quesnel wrote other works, and, after the death of Arnauld, was regarded as the chief of the Jansenists. He died at Amsterdam in 1719.

See "Causa Quesnelliana," Brussels, 1704; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quesnel, (PIERRE,) a French writer, born at Dieppe about 1699. He wrote a "History of the Jesuits," (4 vols., 1740,) in which he shows himself hostile to that society. Died about 1774.

Quesnoy, du. See DUQUESNOY.

Questel, kȧ'tĕl', (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1807. He obtained medals of the first class in 1852 and 1855. Died in 1888.

Quetant, kẹh-tôn', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatic author, born in Paris in 1733; died in 1823.

Quetelet, kẹt-lȧ', (LAMBERT ADOLPHE JACQUES,) a Belgian astronomer, born at Ghent in 1796. He became director of the Royal Observatory of Brussels in 1828, and perpetual secretary of the Royal Academy in 1834. Among his numerous works are "Criminal Statistics of Belgium," (1832,) "Elements of Astronomy," (4th edition, 1848,) and "Annals of the Royal Observatory," (14 vols., 1843–59.) He contributed many scientific articles to various journals. Died February 17, 1874.

Quetif, kẹh-tĕf', (JACQUES), a learned French Dominican monk, born in Paris in 1618. He wrote "Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum recensiti," (2 vols., 1719–21,) which contains notices of many Dominicans who were authors. Died in 1698.

Quevedo. See MAUZINHO.

Quevedo y Villegas, de, dȧ kȧ-vā'do e vĕl-yā'gȧs, usually called simply **Quevedo**, (FRANCISCO Gomez—go'mĕth,) an eminent and original Spanish author and satirist, born in Madrid in September, 1580. He was brought up in the royal palace by his mother, who was a lady of the bed-chamber, and learned the ancient languages at Alcalá. He was distinguished for his gallantry, was an expert swordsman, and fought several duels. In the prime of life he was employed in important affairs at Naples by the viceroy, the Duke of Ossuña. He wrote in prose and verse a variety of works, which were very popular. Among his prose works are "Sueños," ("Visions," or "Dreams," 1649,) which are greatly admired for their wit and humour, and "Life of the Great Knave," ("Vida del gran Tacano,") a romance. He wrote dramas, (which are lost,) odes, sonnets, satires, etc. He is said to have resembled Voltaire in his talent for ridicule, his versatility, and the skill with which he arraigned abuses before the tribunal of public opinion. He suffered much political persecution, and was imprisoned several years. Died in 1645.

Queverdo, kẹh-vĕr'do', (FRANÇOIS MARIE ISIDORE,) a French designer and etcher, born in Bretagne in 1740; died in 1808.

Quicherat, (LOUIS,) a lexicographer, a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1799. He published an excellent "Poetical Treasury of the Latin Language," ("Thesaurus poeticus Linguæ Latinæ," 1836,) a Latin-French Dictionary, (1844,) and a French-Latin Dictionary, (1858.) Died in 1884.

Quick, (JOHN,) an English nonconformist minister, born at Plymouth in 1636. He wrote, besides other works, "Synodicon in Gallia reformata," (1692.) He preached in London for many years. Died in 1706.

Quick, (JOHN,) an English comedian, born in London in 1748; died in 1831.

Quick, (JOHN HERBERT,) editor, born in Grundy county, Iowa, in 1861. He practised law 1890–1909, was associate editor of "La Follette's Weekly," 1908–09, editor of "Farm and Fireside" since 1909. He is author of "In the Fairyland of America," "The Broken Lance," "Yellowstone Nights," etc. Died 1925.

Qui-e'tus, a Roman, who in 260 A.D. was supported by part of the army as emperor or partner of his brother Macrianus in imperial power. He was put to death in Asia by Odenatus in 262 A.D.

Quig'ley, (JAMES EDWARD,) archbishop, born at Oshawa, Canada, in 1854. Became a Roman Catholic priest in 1879, bishop of Buffalo 1897–1903, and archbishop of Chicago in 1903. He died in 1915.

Quiller-Couch, kootch, (Sir ARTHUR THOMAS,) author, born in Cornwall, England, in 1863. As a novelist he writes under the signature "Q." He has published numerous stories, also volumes of verse, etc.

Quillet, ke'yȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French writer of Latin poetry, sometimes called CALVIDUS LÆTUS, was born at Chinon, in Touraine, in 1602. He wrote a poem entitled "On the Method of having Beautiful Offspring," ("Callipædia, seu de pulchræ Prolis habendæ Ratione," 1655,) which was generally admired. Died in 1661.

Quilliard, ke'e-yȧr', (PIERRE ANTOINE,) a French painter and etcher, born in Paris in 1711; died in 1733.

Quil'linan, (EDWARD), British poet, born at Oporto, of Irish parents, August 12, 1791. He entered the British army as an officer. Among his works are "Dunluce Castle," (1814,) "The Conspirators," (1846,) "Elegiac Verses," (1847,) "Poems," (1853,) and a translation of the "Lusiad." Died in 1851.

Quin, (JAMES,) an eminent English actor, born in London in 1693, was a grandson of Mark Quin, a lord mayor of Dublin. He began to perform at Drury Lane about 1716, obtained great success in the *rôle* of "Falstaff" in 1720, and was the most popular actor of England until he was surpassed by Garrick. He taught elocution to Prince George, (afterwards George III.) On hearing that king's first speech from the throne, Quin exclaimed, "I taught the boy to speak." He once released the poet Thomson from prison by payment of the debt for which he was confined. He retired from the stage in 1748. Died at Bath in 1766.

See a "Life of Quin," anonymous, 1766.

Quinault, ke'nō', (JEAN BAPTISTE MAURICE,) a French comic actor, born in Paris about 1690; died in 1744.

Quinault, (JEANNE FRANÇOISE,) a comic actress, a sister of the preceding, was born about 1700; died in 1783.

Quinault, (PHILIPPE,) a French dramatic poet, born in Paris in 1635. He produced in his youth several tragedies and comedies, among which is "La Mère Coquette," (1664,) and was admitted into the French Academy in 1670. His reputation is founded chiefly on his operas, the music of which was composed by Lulli. Between 1672 and 1686 Quinault and Lulli produced fourteen operas, among which "Armide" (1686) is the master-piece. Others are entitled "Cadmus," "Alceste," "Isis," "Persée," "Roland," etc. He is called by some the first writer of French operas. "What can be more beautiful, and even sublime," says Voltaire, "than this chorus in 'Alceste,' 'Tout mortel doit ici paraître'?" etc. Died in 1688.

Quinault-Dufresne, ke'nō' dü'frĕn', (ABRAHAM ALEXIS,) a popular French actor, born at Verdun-sur-le-Doubs in 1693. He performed in tragedy and high comedy. He was a brother of Jean B. M. Quinault, noticed above. Died in 1767.

Quin'by, (ISAAC F.,) an American general, born in New Jersey in 1821, graduated at West Point about 1843. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers early in 1862, and commanded a division of General Grant's army at Vicksburg in 1863. Died September 18, 1891.

Quincey, De. See DE QUINCEY.

Quinctilianus. See QUINTILIAN.

Quincy, quĭn'zĭ, (EDMUND,) an American writer and opponent of slavery, a son of Josiah Quincy, noticed below, was born in Boston in 1808. He contributed to several newspapers and periodicals, and wrote "Wensley, a Story without a Moral," (1854.) Died in 1877.

Quincy, (JOHN,) an English medical writer, practised medicine in London. Among his works is "Lexicon Physico-Medicum." Died in 1723.

Quincy, (JOSIAH,) an American orator and patriot, born in Massachusetts in 1744, was a son of Josiah Quincy, a merchant of Boston. He became a lawyer, and began about 1767 to write political essays against the measures of the British ministry. He also rendered important services to the popular cause by his fervid and powerful eloquence. His chief political work is "Observations on the Boston Port Bill, with Thoughts on Civil Government," etc., (1774.) He gave proof of moral courage by defending Captain Preston and several soldiers in their trial for killing certain citizens in the Boston massacre of March, 1770. To promote the public welfare and the cause of liberty, he made a voyage to England in October, 1774. He heard and reported a celebrated speech made by Lord Chatham in defence of the Americans, January 20, 1775. He conferred with Dr. Franklin and other friends of the cause in England, and hastened to return with counsels and plans which it was not prudent to commit to writing; but before the end of his voyage he died at sea, April, 1775. He was deeply lamented by the public.

See a "Life of Josiah Quincy, Jr.," by his son JOSIAH, 1825.

Quincy, (JOSIAH,) an eminent statesman and scholar, born in Boston on the 4th of February, 1772, was a son of the preceding. He graduated at Harvard College in 1790, and studied law. He joined the Federalist party, and represented Boston in Congress from 1804 to 1813. During this period he opposed the measures of the dominant party with great energy and decision. He made a celebrated speech against the bill for the admission of Louisiana in 1811, and opposed the war of 1812. "He was equal to the emergency," says R. W. Griswold, "and sustained himself on all occasions with manly independence, sound argument, and fervid declamation." He was a member of the Senate of Massachusetts from 1814 to 1820, became a judge of the municipal court of Boston in 1822, and served as mayor of Boston from 1823 to 1829. In 1829 he was elected president of Harvard University. He published, besides other works, a "Memoir of Josiah Quincy, Jr.," (1825,) a "History of Harvard University," (2 vols., 1840,) "Speeches in Congress and Orations," and a "Life of John Q. Adams," (1858.) He resigned the presidency of Harvard in 1845. In 1856 he publicly advocated the election of Colonel Fremont to the Presidency. He died in July, 1864, aged ninety-two.

See "Life of Josiah Quincy," by his son, EDMUND QUINCY; R. W. GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Quincy, de, dẹh kăn'se', (CHARLES **Sevin**—sẹh-văn',) MARQUIS, a French general and military writer, born near Meaux in 1666. He wrote a "Military History of the Reign of Louis XIV.," (8 vols., 1726.) Died in 1736.

Quincy, de, (QUATREMÈRE.) See QUATREMÈRE.

Quinet, ke'nā', (EDGAR,) a French writer and philosopher, born at Bourg (Ain) in 1803, became a friend of Michelet. He obtained in 1842 in the College of France a chair of southern literatures, *(littératures méridionales.)* He acted with the republicans *(extrême gauche)* in the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies of 1848–9. Among his various works are "Prometheus," a poem, (1838,) "Germany and Italy: Philosophy and Poetry," (1839,) "The Genius of Religions," (1843,) and "The Revolutions of Italy," (3 vols., 1852.) He was banished from France in 1852. Died March 27, 1875.

See CHASSIN, "E. Quinet, sa Vie et son Œuvre," 1859; G. PLANCHE, "Portraits Littéraires;" BATAILLARD, "Œuvre philosophique et sociale d'E. Quinet," 1845; QUINET, "Histoire de mes Idées," 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quinette, ke'nĕt', (NICOLAS MARIE,) a French revolutionist, born at Soissons in 1762. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, and was one of the four commissaries sent to arrest Dumouriez, who seized and delivered them to the Austrians, (April, 1793.) He was minister of the interior for a short time in 1799. Died in 1821.

Quin'lan, (JOHN,) D.D., a bishop, born at Cloyne, in Ireland, came to the United States when eighteen years old, studied at Emmittsburg, Maryland, was a Roman Catholic priest of Ohio, and in 1859 was consecrated Bishop of Mobile. Died March 9, 1883.

Quiñones, de, dā kēn-yo'nĕs, sometimes written **Quignonez,** (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish cardinal, born in the kingdom of Leon, became confessor to Charles V. He negotiated the release of Pope Clement VII., detained or besieged by the Spanish army, in 1527. He published "Breviarium Romanum," (1535.) Died in 1540.

Quinsonas, de, dẹh kăn'so'năs', (FRANÇOIS DUGAS,) a French poet, born at Lyons in 1719, wrote epigrams against Voltaire. Died in 1768.

Quint, (ALONZO HALL,) D.D., a Congregationalist divine, born at Barnstead, New Hampshire, March 22, 1828. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846. He held pastorships in Massachusetts, and acquired fame as a writer chiefly on genealogical and denominational subjects.

Quintana, kēn-tä'nä, (MANUEL JOSÉ,) an eminent Spanish poet and patriot, was born in Madrid in April, 1772. He studied law at Salamanca, where he formed a friendship with Melendez and Cienfuegos. He began to write verses about 1790. His "Ode to the Sea" (1798) is one of the most beautiful in the Spanish language. He wrote other excellent odes, one of which is "On the Battle of Trafalgar." In 1807 he published the first volume of the "Lives of Celebrated Spaniards," (3 vols., 1807–34,) which is highly commended. Between 1808 and 1814 he employed his talents and influence against the French invaders, and wrote several eloquent

manifestoes for the national party. These services were rewarded with rigorous imprisonment for six years (1814–20) by Ferdinand VII., who was offended because Quintana advocated liberal principles. He propitiated the king by an ode in honour of his marriage in 1828, and was permitted to return to Madrid. In 1835 he was appointed director-general of public instruction, and became a senator. He directed the education of the young queen in 1840–43. He was publicly crowned with laurel by the queen in 1855. Died in March, 1857.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" KENNEDY, "Modern Poets of Spain;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quin-tard', (CHARLES TODD,) S.T.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in Stamford, Connecticut, December 22, 1824. He graduated M.D. at the New York University in 1846. In 1851 he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology in the Medical College of Memphis, Tennessee. In 1856 he was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church, and in 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Tennessee. Died February 15, 1898.

Quinte-Curce. See QUINTUS CURTIUS.

Quin-til'i-an, [Lat. QUINTILIA'NUS or QUINCTILIA'NUS; Fr. QUINTILIEN, kăn'te'lē-ăN',] (MARCUS FABIUS,) a celebrated Roman critic and teacher of rhetoric, was born probably between 40 and 50 A.D. Jerome states that he was a native of Calagurris, (Calahorra,) in the northern part of Spain; but some modern writers think he was born in Rome. He obtained a high reputation as a pleader, and was the first public instructor who received from the imperial treasury a regular salary. Among his pupils was the Younger Pliny. He taught rhetoric for twenty years, and retired from that profession in the reign of Domitian, who appointed him preceptor of his grand-nephews. His chief work is a treatise on the education of an orator, "Institutio Oratoria," divided into twelve books. This is the most complete and methodical treatise on rhetoric that has come down to us from antiquity. An entire copy of it was found by Poggio at Saint Gall in 1417. His style is clear, elegant, and highly polished. His practical ideas are good, but his criticisms are rather superficial. He gives judicious precepts for students, and interesting details of the education and classic studies of the ancients. His merit consists in sound judgment, propriety, and good taste, rather than in originality or elevation of mind. He is supposed to have died about 118 A.D. He wrote a work on the corruption or decadence of eloquence, "De Causis Corruptæ Eloquentiæ," which is not extant. His "Institutio" has been translated into English by Guthrie (1756) and Patsall, (1774.)

See RÜDIGER, "De Quintiliano Pædagogo," 1850; V. OTTO, "Quintilian und Rousseau," 1836; J. JANIN, "Pline le Jeune et Quintilien," 1838; HUMMEL, "Quintiliani Vita," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Quintilianus. See QUINTILIAN.

Quintilien. See QUINTILIAN.

Quintinie, de la, dẹh lȧ kăn'te'ne', (JEAN,) an eminent French gardener and writer on gardening, was born at Chabanais (Angoumois) in 1626. He was appointed intendant of the fruit-gardens of the king at Versailles in 1673. He made much improvement in the cultivation of fruit-trees, and left a work which was for a long time the guide of French cultivators. It is entitled "Directions for Fruit and Kitchen Gardens," ("Instructions pour les Jardins fruitiers et potagers," 1690.) Died in 1688.

Quinto Curzio. See QUINTUS CURTIUS.

Quin'tus Cal'ą-ber or **Q. Smyr-næ'us**, (smir-nee'us,) [Fr. QUINTUS DE CALABRE, kăn'tüss' dẹh kȧ'lȧbr', or QUINTUS DE SMYRNE, kăn'tüss' dẹh smẽrn,] a Greek poet, known only as the author of one poem, is supposed to have lived about 500 A.D. He is called CALABER because a manuscript of his work was found in Calabria. According to his own statement, he was a native of Smyrna. He wrote a continuation of Homer's "Iliad," (Ὁμήρου Παραλειπόμενα,) which contains some beautiful passages. The subjects of it are those events of the Trojan war which are not related by Homer.

Quintus Claudius Quadrigarius. See QUADRIGARIUS.

Quin'tus Cur'tius (kur'she-us) **Rū'fus**, [Fr. QUINTE-CURCE, kȧnt kürss; It. QUINTO CURZIO, kwẽn'to koort'se-o,] a Roman historian of uncertain period, is supposed to have lived after the Augustan age. Nothing is known of his birthplace or personal history. We find in ancient writers no passage which certainly refers to him. He is the author of a "History of Alexander the Great," ("De Rebus Alexandri Magni Regis Macedonum,") in ten books, of which the first and second are lost. The merit of this history is variously estimated. His style is easy, clear, and rhetorical. He is deficient in critical judgment and in a knowledge of geography and military tactics. Among his modern admirers are Vossius, Bayle, Rapin, Tiraboschi, and La Harpe. His work has been translated into English by Brende and Digby.

See BUTTMANN, "Ueber das Leben des Geschichtschreibers Quintus Curtius Rufus," 1820; J. E. MÜLLER, "Programma de Q. Curtio Rufo," 1695; ADOLPH HIRT, "Ueber das Leben des Geschichtschreibers Q. Curtius Rufus," 1820; NIEBUHR, "Kleine Schriften," i.

Quintus de Calabre or **de Smyrne.** See QUINTUS CALABER.

Quintus Icilius. See GUICHARD.

Quiot du Passage, ke'o' dü pȧ'sȧzh', (JÉRÔME JOACHIM,) a French general, born at Alixan (Drome) in 1775; died in 1849.

Quirini. See QUERINI.

Quirinus, a surname of ROMULUS, (which see.)

Quiroga ke-ro'gȧ, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish Jesuit, born in Galicia in 1707. About 1745 he was sent by the King of Spain to explore Patagonia. He wrote a journal of his voyage, which was inserted by Charlevoix in his "History of Paraguay." Died in 1784.

Quiros, kee'rŏs, (LORENZO,) a Spanish painter, born in Estremadura in 1717. He worked at Seville, and imitated Murillo with success. Died in 1789.

Quiros, (PEDRO.) See QUEIROS.

Quirot, ke'ro', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French advocate, born in Franche-Comté about 1760, was a moderate member of the Convention, (1792–95.) In the trial of the king he voted for imprisonment. Died in 1830.

Quistorp, kwis'torp, (JOHANN,) a German Lutheran divine and biblical commentator, born at Rostock in 1584. He became professor of divinity in his native city in 1614. Died in 1648.

Quistorp, von, fon kwis'torp, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German jurist, born at Rostock in 1737, became professor of law at Bützow. Died in 1795.

Quita, kee'tȧ, (DOMINGOS DOS REIS,) a Portuguese poet, born in 1728. He wrote "Inez de Castro," and other tragedies. Died in 1770.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Quit'man, (JOHN ANTHONY,) an American general and Democratic politician, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1799. Appointed to the command of a brigade in 1846, he fought with distinction in the principal engagements of the Mexican war, and was subsequently elected Governor of Mississippi. He was chosen a member of Congress in 1855 and in 1857. Died in 1858.

See CLAIBORNE, "Life of J. A. Quitman," 1860.

R.

Ra, rä, the great sun-god of the ancient Egyptians, sometimes confounded (or, more correctly, compounded) with AMMON, (q. v.,) or Amen, whence the name Amun-Ra. Ra was more extensively worshipped than any other Egyptian deity except Osiris.

Raabe, (WILHELM,) a German novelist, born at Eschershausen, Brunswick, in 1831. He wrote under the name of Jakob Corvinus. Died in 1910.

Raaff, räf, (ANTON,) a German tenor-singer, born in 1714, at Holzem, near Bonn. He was destined for the priesthood, but his fine voice attracted the attention of the Elector Clement Augustus, who had him trained for the operatic stage. He sang with great success in the principal German cities, and also in Naples, whither he accompanied Farinelli in 1759. Died in Munich, May 27, 1797.

Raban Maur. See RABANUS.

Rabanus Maurus Magnentius, rä-bä′nûs mŏw′rûs mâg-nĕn′se-ûs, [Fr. RABAN MAUR, rä′bôN′ mōR,] a German theologian, born at or near Mentz about 786 or 776 A.D. He became Archbishop of Mentz in 847. He wrote commentaries on Scripture, and was regarded as one of the greatest scholars and writers of his time. Died in 856 A.D.

See "Gallia Christiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rabaut, rä′bō′, (PAUL,) an eminent French Protestant minister, born at Bédarieux in 1718. He preached many years at Nîmes, and was much persecuted. Died at Nîmes in 1794.

See J. PONS, "Notice sur P. Rabaut," 1808.

Rabaut-Pommier, rä′bō′ po′me-ā′, (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French Girondist, born at Nîmes in 1744, was a son of the preceding. He was elected to the Convention in 1792, was proscribed in 1793, and imprisoned until the 9th Thermidor, 1794. In 1801 he became pastor of the Protestant Church of Paris. Some French writers claim for him the honour of the discovery of vaccination. Died in 1820.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rabaut-Saint-Étienne, rä′bō′ sÀN′tà′te-ĕn′, (JEAN PAUL,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Nîmes in 1743, and was a Protestant minister before the Revolution. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the Constituent Assembly, (1789–92,) and voted against the death of the king in the Convention. Having taken side with the Girondists, he was outlawed in July, and executed in December, 1793. He left several able historical and political works.

See COLLIN DE PLANCY, "Notice de Rabaut-Saint-Étienne," prefixed to his works, 1826; HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rabbe, răb, (ALPHONSE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Riez, in Provence, in 1786. He was one of the editors of the "Biographie universelle des Contemporains," by Rabbe, Boisjolin, and Saint-Preuve. Died in 1830.

Rabel, rä′bĕl′, (DANIEL,) a French painter of portraits and flowers, was born about 1578; died after 1630.

Rabel, (JEAN,) a painter and engraver, born at Beauvais, was the father of the preceding. He painted portraits of several kings and queens. Died in Paris in 1603.

Rabelæsius. See RABELAIS.

Rabelais, rä′bẹh-lā′ or răb′lā′, [Lat. RABELÆ′SIUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a famous and humorous French satirist, born at Chinon, in Touraine, in 1495, or, as some say, in 1483. At an early age he joined the order of Franciscans, but, finding the monastic life incompatible with his genial disposition, he quitted the convent without the consent of his superiors. He had made himself master of Greek, Latin, and other languages. He was also versed in several sciences. It is difficult or impossible to distinguish the real events of his life amidst the multitude of strange adventures and ludicrous anecdotes which are told respecting him. He began to study medicine at Montpellier about 1530, after which he practised at Lyons. In 1536 he accompanied to Rome the ambassador Cardinal Du Bellay, who had been his friend in early life. He obtained absolution from the pope for his neglect of the monastic vows, and took his degree in medicine at Montpellier in 1537. His chief work is a humorous romance, entitled "The Pleasant Story of the Giant Gargantua and his Son Pantagruel," ("Les Faits et Dicts du Géant Gargantua et de son Fils Pantagruel,") in which he satirizes all classes of society, especially the monks. He obtained from Francis I. in 1545 a privilege to print the third part of this work. The first part had been published anonymously in 1535. The work was denounced as heretical by the clergy and monks, but the author was protected by Francis I. He became curate of Meudon about 1545. Died about 1553.

"The most celebrated," says Hallam, "and certainly the most brilliant performance in the path of fiction that belongs to this age is that of Rabelais. Few books are less likely to obtain the praise of a rigorous critic; but few have more the stamp of originality, or show a more redundant fertility always of language and sometimes of imagination." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") "Beyond a doubt," says Coleridge, "he was among the deepest as well as boldest thinkers of his age. . . . I class Rabelais with the great creative minds, Shakspeare, Dante, Cervantes, etc."

A good edition of his chief work was published by Burgaud des Marets and Rathery, (2 vols., 1858.)

See DELÉCLUSE, "F. Rabelais," 1841; P. LACROIX, "Vie de Rabelais," 1859; E. NOËL, "Légendes Françaises; Rabelais," 1859; ALMQUIST, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis F. Rabelæsii," 1838; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1843; "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1849; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1839.

Rabener, rä′bẹh-nẹr, (GOTTLIEB WILHELM,) a popular German writer, born near Leipsic in 1714, was an intimate friend of Gellert. He published a collection of satires in the form of letters, (1751,) also "Friendly Letters." He was employed many years at Dresden as counsellor in the department of customs. Died in 1771.

See MURR, "An Rabeners Schatten," 1771; GERVINUS, "Nationalliteratur."

Ra-bĭr′I-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman poet, was a contemporary of Virgil. He wrote a poem on the battle of Actium, fragments of which are extant.

Rabirius, (CAIUS,) a Roman, who was accused of complicity in the death of Saturninus. He was defended by Cicero (63 B.C.) in a speech, part of which is extant.

Raboteau, rä′bo′tō′, (PIERRE PAUL,) a French poet, born at La Rochelle in 1765; died in 1825.

Rabou, rä′boo′, (CHARLES,) a French novelist and journalist, born in Paris in 1803; died Feb. 1, 1871.

Rabuel, rä′bü-ĕl′, (CLAUDE,) a French mathematician born at Ponte-de-Vesle in 1669; died at Lyons in 1728.

Rabus, rä′bus, (PIETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam in 1660. He wrote "Britain Delivered," ("Verlost Britannie," 1689,) and some prose works. Died in 1702.

Rabutin. See BUSSY-RABUTIN.

Rabutin, de, dẹh rä′bü′tÀN′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French historical writer, was a grandfather of Bussy-Rabutin. He wrote a "History of the War between Henry II. and Charles V.," (1555.) Died in 1582.

Racagni, rä-kän′yee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian professor of physical sciences, born near Voghera in 1741. He wrote "Theory of Fluids," ("Teorica de' Fluidi," 1779.) Died at Milan in 1822.

Racan, de, dẹh rä′kôN′, (HONORAT **de Bueil**—dẹh bŭl or bŭh′yẹ,) MARQUIS, a French poet, born in Touraine in 1589, was a friend of Malherbe. He wrote "Les Bergeries," ("Pastorals," 1628,) and other poems. "Racan had more genius than Malherbe," says Boileau, "but he was more negligent." He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1670.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Racchetti, råk-ket'tee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian painter, born at Milan in 1639; died in 1702.

Rā'chel, [Heb. רחל; It. RACHELE, rå-kā'lå,] a Hebrew matron, was a daughter of Laban, and the favourite wife of the patriarch Jacob.

See Genesis xxix., xxx., xxxi., and xxxv.

Rachel, rå'shĕl', (ÉLISABETH RACHEL FÉLIX,) a French tragic actress, born in the canton of Argovie, Switzerland, in 1820, was a daughter of a Jewish pedlar. She made her début at the Théâtre Français of Paris in 1838, and performed parts in the tragedies of Corneille and Racine with great success. Her gait, ttitudes, gestures, and voice concurred to produce powerful effects with a great simplicity of means. She was much applauded in the *rôles* of "Marie Stuart" and "Joan of Arc." In 1855 she performed in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. She died near Cannes (Var) in 1858.

See EUGÈNE DE MIRECOURT, "Mademoiselle Rachel;" L. BEAUVALLET, "Rachel et le Nouveau-Monde," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rachel, råk'ĕl, (JOACHIM,) a German satirical poet, born at Lunden, Holstein, in 1618. He was rector of colleges at Norden and Sleswick, and wrote ten satires, (1664,) in which he imitated Juvenal and Persius with some success. Died in 1669.

See GERVINUS, "Nationalliteratur."

Rachetti, rå-ket'tee, or **Racchetti,** råk-ket'tee, (VINCENZO,) an Italian physician, born at Crema in 1777. He wrote a "Theory of the Physical Prosperity of Nations," (1802.) Died in 1819.

Racine, rå'sèn', (BONAVENTURE,) a French Jansenist ecclesiastic, born in the diocese of Noyon in 1708, was a relative of the poet Racine. He published an "Ecclesiastical History," (13 vols., 1748–56.) Died in 1755.

Racine, ras'seen' or rå'sèn', (JEAN,) an excellent French dramatic poet, born at Ferté-Milon (Aisne) December 21, 1639. His parents, who were *bourgeois*, died before he was four years old. He studied at the College of Beauvais, and afterwards at the famous school of Port-Royal, in which he passed three years, (1655–58.) He became a good Latin and Greek scholar. He began his poetical career by "La Nymphe de la Seine," (1660,) an ode on occasion of the marriage of Louis XIV., which procured for him a small pension. Having become disgusted with the study of theology, which an uncle had persuaded him to pursue, he went to Paris, and formed friendships with Boileau and Molière. He produced in 1664 the tragedy of "La Thébaïde, ou les Frères ennemis," which had some success. The first work which revealed the power and peculiar character of his genius was "Andromaque," (1667.) In 1668 he surprised the public by a comedy called "The Litigants," ("Les Plaideurs,") which was very successful. He afterwards produced the tragedies of "Britannicus," (1669,) "Bérénice," (1670,) "Bajazet," (1672,) "Mithridate," (1673,) "Iphigénie," (1674,) and "Phèdre," (1677.) "I avow," says Voltaire, "that I regard 'Iphigénie' as the *chef-d'œuvre* of the stage." He was admitted into the French Academy in 1673.

At the age of thirty-eight he resolved to renounce dramatic composition. This resolution is variously ascribed to religious scruples, wounded sensibilities, or disgust excited by envious intrigues and malicious criticisms. He married in 1677 a pious young woman of Amiens, named Catherine Romanet, and was appointed historiographer by Louis XIV. In compliance with the wish of Madame de Maintenon, Racine wrote "Esther," a drama, (1689,) and "Athalie," (1691,) which was his last, and, in the opinion of Boileau, his best, drama. In the latter part of his life he was gentleman-in-ordinary to the king, who often conversed with him, and treated him with favour. Among his intimate friends were Boileau, La Fontaine, and La Bruyère. Racine wrote about 1695 a "History of Port-Royal," the style of which is so neat and perspicuous that it entitles him to rank in the list of those authors who have succeeded both in verse and prose. His natural disposition was rather melancholy and tender. During the last twenty years of his life he was a devout member of the Church. He died on the 21st of April, 1699.

It is usual to compare Racine with Corneille as a rival poet. "Voltaire, La Harpe, and in general the later French critics," says Hallam, "have given the preference to Racine. I presume to join my suffrage to theirs. Racine appears to me the superior tragedian; and I must add that I think him next to Shakspeare among all the moderns. The comparison with Euripides is so natural that it can hardly be avoided. Certainly no tragedy of the Greek poet is so skilful or perfect as 'Athalie' or 'Britannicus.' . . . The style of Racine is exquisite. Perhaps he is second only to Virgil among all poets. But I will give the praise of this in the words of a native critic: 'If we consider that his perfection in these respects may be opposed to that of Virgil, and that he spoke a language less flexible, less poetical, and less harmonious, we shall readily believe that Racine is, of all mankind, the one to whom nature has given the greatest talent for versification.' (La Harpe.)"

See "Memoirs of J. Racine," by his son LOUIS, 1747; LA HARPE, "Éloge de Racine," 1772; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" L. A. C. BEYLE, "Racine et Shakspeare," 2 vols., 1823-25; NAIGEON, "Notice sur la Vie de Racine," 1783; VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature;" "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY.

Racine, (LOUIS,) the second son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1692, and was a poet and critic of considerable merit. Boileau advised him not to write verse; for, said he, "since the world began there has been no instance of two great poets related to each other as father and son." He wrote a poem entitled "La Grâce," (1720,) and another entitled "La Religion," (1742,) which was highly praised by J. B. Rousseau, and passed through sixty editions. He was employed for many years as clerk or collector of taxes, (*directeur des fermes.*) In 1755 his son was drowned at Cadiz by the earthquake which nearly destroyed Lisbon. Died in 1763.

Rackham, (ARTHUR,) illustrator, born September 19, 1867. Art education, at the Lambeth School of Art. Gold medal, Milan, 1906; Barcelona, 1911. Illustrated a number of volumes of folklore and tales for children.

Racle, råkl, (LÉONARD,) a French architect, born in Dijon in 1736. He was employed at Ferney by Voltaire, who recommended him to the prime minister Choiseul. Died in 1791.

Raczynski, rå-chin'skee, (ATHANASIUS,) a Polish writer on art, born in 1788. He was Prussian minister at Copenhagen, Lisbon, and Madrid from 1840 to 1853. He wrote (in French) a "History of Modern Art in Germany," (3 vols., 1836–42,) which is a work of some merit. Died August 21, 1874.

Raczynski, (EDUARD,) a Polish count and writer, born at Posen in 1786, was a brother of the preceding. He presented to his native city a library of twenty thousand volumes. Among his publications are "Travels in the Ottoman Empire," (1821,) and a "Cabinet of Polish Medals," (4 vols., 1841–45.) He committed suicide in 1845.

Rad'bert, [Fr. pron. råd'bair',] (PASCHASE,) a French monk, born near Soissons. He wrote several works, one of which is "On the Eucharist." He advocated the dogma of transubstantiation. Died in 865 A.D.

Radcliffe or **Radclyffe,** rad'klif, (ANN,) a popular English novelist, born in London in 1764. Her maiden name was WARD. She was married about 1786 to William Radcliffe, editor of the "English Chronicle." Her most successful works are "The Romance of the Forest," (1791,) and "The Mysteries of Udolpho," (1794.) The terrible, sombre, mysterious, and marvellous predominate in her compositions. Died in 1823.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT'S Miscellaneous Prose Works; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., 1843; "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1834; "Monthly Review" for May, 1792, and March, 1797.

Radcliffe, (JAMES.) See DERWENTWATER.

Radcliffe, (JOHN,) a successful English physician, born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in 1650, was educated at Oxford. He settled in London in 1684, and soon obtained a large practice, to which his talent for pleasantry and witticisms is said to have contributed. He became

chief physician to the princess Anne in 1686, after which date he was employed professionally by King William, whom he once offended by his rudeness or freedom of speech. He died in November, 1714. He bequeathed £40,000 to build or found a library at Oxford which bears his name, and other large sums for charitable uses.

See W. PITTIS, "Radcliffe's Life and Letters," 1715; "Biographia Britannica."

Radcliffe or **Ratcliffe**, (THOMAS,) Earl of Sussex, an English statesman, born about 1526, was a son of Henry, Earl of Sussex. He was sent to Spain to negotiate the marriage between Queen Mary and Philip II., and on his return became lord deputy of Ireland. In 1569 he was appointed president of the North. He rendered important services in the suppression of the northern rebellion. He became lord chamberlain about 1572. Died in 1583.

Raddi, rȧd'dee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian botanist, born at Florence in 1770. He was associated in 1828 with Rosellini and Champollion in a mission to Egypt. When about to return home, he died at Rhodes in 1829.

See G. SAVI, "Alla Memoria di G. Raddi," 1830.

Radegast, rȧ'dę-gȧst', the many-headed war-god of the ancient Slavic races.

Radegunde, rȧ'dęh-gōōn'dęh, or **Radegonde**, rȧ'dęh-gōNd', a Thuringian princess, whom Clothaire I. made captive and forced to become his wife. She was noted for piety, and abounded in works of charity to the poor. She escaped from Clothaire about 544 A.D., became a nun, and founded a large convent at Poitiers. Died in 587 A.D.

See ED. DE FLEURY, "Vie de Sainte-Radegonde," 1843; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rademacher, rȧ'dęh-mȧK'ęr, or **Radermacher**, rȧ'dęr-mȧK'ęr, (J. C. M.,) a Dutch geographer, born in 1741. He founded the Society of Sciences at Batavia in 1778. Died at sea in 1783.

Rademacher, rȧ'dęh-mȧK'ęr, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a distinguished German physician, born at Hamm in 1772; died in 1849.

Rademacher, rȧ'dęh-mȧ'kęr, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Westphalia, Michigan, December 3, 1840. He was educated at Saint Michael's Seminary, Pittsburg, was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood in 1863, in 1883 was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1893 of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Died January 12, 1900.

Rademacker. See RADEMAKER.

Rademaker, rȧ'dęh-mak'ęr, written also **Rademacker**, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver of high reputation, born at Amsterdam in 1675. He painted in oil and in water-colours. His landscapes are adorned with figures, ruins, and buildings. He produced after his own designs many engravings, which are highly prized. Died in 1735.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Rademaker or **Rademacker**, (GERARD,) an eminent painter of history and architecture, born at Amsterdam in 1673, is supposed to have been a brother of the preceding. He studied in Rome, and returned to Holland. He excelled in invention, in facility of execution, and in perspective. Died in 1711.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.

Rader, rȧ'dęr, [Lat. RADE'RUS,] (MATTHÄUS,) a learned Jesuit, born in the Tyrol in 1561. He wrote notes on Quintus Curtius and Martial, and several original works, among which is "Bavaria Sancta," (3 vols., 1625–27.) Died at Munich in 1634.

Räder or **Raeder**, rā'dęr, (JACOB TODE,) a military writer, born in Norway in 1798. He wrote a "Military and Political History of Denmark," (1845–52.) Died 1853.

Raderus. See RADER.

Radet, rȧ'dȧ', (ETIENNE,) a French general, born at Stenay in 1762. He was made a general of brigade in 1800 by Bonaparte, who gave him the chief command of all the *gendarmerie*, (armed police.) In 1809 he was ordered to Rome. In July of that year he arrested the pope in his palace and conducted him to Florence. He received the title of baron, (1809,) and became a general of division in 1813. Died in 1825.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Radet, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French dramatist, born at Dijon in 1752. He wrote vaudevilles. Died in 1830.

Radetzky, rȧ-dĕt'skee, (JOSEPH WENZEL,) a celebrated field-marshal in the Austrian service, born in Bohemia in 1766. He served in the Turkish campaigns of 1788–89, and subsequently against the French on the Rhine and in Italy. For his distinguished bravery at the battle of Wagram he was made lieutenant-field-marshal, and he took an active part in the campaigns from 1813 to 1815. In the revolution of 1848 he effected a masterly retreat from Milan, then in open revolt against Austria, and, having soon after gained several advantages over the Sardinians under Charles Albert, signally defeated them at Novara in March, 1849. He next took possession of Venice, after an obstinate siege, and was appointed governor-general and military commander of Upper Italy. He had been created a field-marshal in 1836, and had received the order of Maria Theresa and the principal military orders of Europe. Died in 1858.

See GRAF RADETZKY, "Biographische Skizze nach den eigenen Dictaten," etc., Stuttgart, 1858; PRINCE TRUBETZKOI, "Les Campagnes de Radetzky," 1861; "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1860.

Rad'ford, (WILLIAM,) an American naval officer, born in Virginia. He entered the navy in 1825, and commanded the Ironsides in the attack on Fort Fisher in December, 1864. He was appointed rear-admiral in July, 1866. Died January 8, 1890.

Radier, du. See DREUX DU RADIER.

Radonvilliers, de, dęh rȧ'dôN've'ye-à', (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS LYSARDE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1709. He became sub-preceptor of the princes in 1757, and was admitted into the French Academy in 1763. Among his works is a "Treatise on Grammar," (1768.) Died in 1789.

Radowitz, von, fon rȧ'do-ŵits', (JOSEPH,) a Prussian statesman and general, born at Blankenburg in 1797, became professor of mathematics at the military school at Cassel, and was subsequently appointed teacher to Prince Albert. He was minister-plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfort in 1836. He published several works on mathematics and military affairs. Died in 1853.

Radziwill, rȧd'ze-ŵil, (CHRISTOPHER,) a Lithuanian general, born in 1585. He commanded a Polish army which held Gustavus Adolphus in check in Livonia and Courland. Died in 1640.

Radziwill, (GEORGE,) a Lithuanian general, born in 1480. He gained a number of victories over the Muscovites and Tartars, and in 1533 obtained the rank of grand general. Died in 1541.

Radziwill, (NICOLAS,) a Lithuanian nobleman, born about 1515. He was palatin of Wilna, and a zealous supporter of the Reformation. Died about 1565.

Rae, rā, (JOHN,) M.D., a British traveller, born in the Orkney Islands in 1813. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, 1829–33, went to the Hudson Bay forts as a ship's surgeon, lived as surgeon at Moose Fort, 1835–45, and led the Arctic survey expedition to Repulse Bay in 1846–47. He accompanied Richardson's Franklin search expedition in 1849–50, and himself led expeditions for the same object in 1851–52 and 1853–54, the last of which by its success earned for his party the reward of £10,000. He also took charge of a telegraph survey, *via* Faroe, Iceland, and Greenland, in 1860, and of another across the Rocky Mountains in 1864. He published a "Narrative of the Expedition of 1846–47," (1850,) etc. Died July 24, 1893.

Rae, (WILLIAM FRASER,) an English author, born in 1835. He wrote numerous works, including novels, books of travel, works on Canada, "Egypt To-Day," (1892,) "Sheridan," (1896,) etc. Died in 1905.

Raeburn, rā'burn, (Sir HENRY,) a British portrait painter, born at or near Edinburgh in 1756. He studied in Italy, from which he returned to Edinburgh in 1787. He was afterwards the most eminent portrait-painter of that city or of all Scotland. In 1815 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of London. Among his works are portraits of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, and James Watt. The heads of his portraits are especially admired. Died in 1823.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Raeder See RÄDER.

Ræmond. See RÉMOND.

Raepsaet, răp'sȧt, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a Belgian historian, born in 1750. He sat in the *corps législatif* of France from 1803 to 1813. His chief work is "An Analysis of the Origin and Progress of the Civil, Political, and Religious Laws of the Belgians and Gauls." Died in 1832.

See CORNELISSEN, "Notice sur M. Raepsaet," 1836.

Raethel. See RÄTHEL.

Raff, răf, (JOSEPH JOACHIM,) a Swiss musical composer, born at Lachen, May 27, 1822. His compositions are numerous and embrace a great variety. Died in 1882.

Raffaelle or **Raffaello.** See RAPHAEL.

Raffaelli, răf-fȧ-el'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian advocate and jurist, born in Calabria in 1750. He succeeded Beccaria in the chair of public law at Milan in 1801. His chief work is "Nomotesia Penale," (5 vols., 1820–25.) Died at Naples in 1826.

Raffaellino dal Colle. See COLLE, DAL.

Raffaellino del Garbo, răf-fȧ-ĕl-lee'no del gar'bo, a painter, born at Florence in 1466. His style is said to have degenerated in consequence of the haste with which he worked after he began to be pressed with the care of a family. Died in 1524.

Raffei, răf-fȧ'ee, (STEFANO,) an Italian antiquary, born in Tuscany in 1712; died in 1788.

Raffeneau-Delile, răf'nō' dĕh-lēl', (ALIRE,) a French botanist, born at Versailles in 1778. He was associated with the savants who accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798, and performed a scientific mission to the United States in 1803. He wrote a "Flora of Egypt," and other works. Died at Montpellier in 1850.

Raffenel, răf'nĕl', (ANNE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French traveller, born at Versailles in 1809. He published "Travels in Western Africa, comprising the Exploration of the Senegal," (1846,) and a description of Soodan, entitled "New Journey in the Country of the Negroes," ("Nouveau Voyage dans le Pays des Nègres," 2 vols., 1856.) Died in Madagascar in 1858.

Raffenel, (CLAUDE DENIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in 1797; died at Athens in 1827.

Raffet, răf'fȧ', (DENIS AUGUSTE MARIE,) a French designer and painter, born in Paris in 1804. He published many lithographs of battles and other martial scenes. Died in 1860.

Raffles, raf'fĕlz, (THOMAS,) D.D., LL.D., an English dissenting minister, born in London in 1788, was a cousin of Sir Stamford Raffles. He became minister of a Congregational church in Great George Street, Liverpool, about 1812, and acquired a wide reputation as a preacher. He continued to occupy that pulpit about fifty years. He published a number of sermons and lectures. Died in Liverpool in 1863.

Raffles, (Sir THOMAS STAMFORD,) an English naturalist and administrator, born at sea, off Jamaica, in 1781. He was appointed secretary of the government of the East India Company at Pulo-Penang about 1806, and became in 1811 lieutenant-governor of Java, to the capture of which he had greatly contributed. He made researches into the geography and natural history of that island, and published a "History of Java," (2 vols., 1817.) In 1818 he was appointed lieutenant-governor at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, in the zoology of which he made some discoveries. He made a large collection of animals, plants, etc., many of which, with his papers and drawings, were destroyed by fire on board of a ship, (1824.) His loss was estimated at £20,000. He resigned in 1824, and died in England in 1826.

See "Memoir of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles," by his wife, 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for March, 1830; "Monthly Review" for August, 1818.

Rafinesque, răf'fe'nĕsk', (CONSTANTINE SMALTZ,) born near Constantinople, of French parents, in 1784, became professor of botany and natural history at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently settled in Philadelphia. He published a book of travels and several botanical works. Died September 18, 1842.

Raffort, răf'for', (ETIENNE,) a French painter, born at Châlons-sur-Saône about 1805. He painted landscapes, sea-ports, etc.

Rafn, răfn, (CARL CHRISTIAN,) a Danish antiquary, distinguished as a lover of Icelandic literature, was born in the island of Fünen in 1796. He published "Heroic Traditions of the North," (3 vols., 1825–30,) "Nordlanda," (3 vols., 1829–30,) and "American Antiquities," ("Antiquitates Americanæ," 1837,) which contains evidence that the Icelanders or Scandinavians discovered America in the tenth century. He resided at Copenhagen. Died in 1865.

See ERSLEW, "Udsigt over C. Rafn's Levnet," 1840, and "Forfatter-Lexicon."

Raggi, răd'jee, (NICOLAS BERNARD,) a sculptor, born at Carrara in 1791, worked at Paris. Among his works are statues of Henry IV., "Bayard dying," and "Metabus, King of the Volsci." Died in 1862.

Rag'lan, (JAMES HENRY FITZROY SOMERSET,) BARON, an English general, born in 1788, was a younger son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort. His mother was a daughter of Admiral Boscawen. He served as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814, and at Waterloo, where he lost his right arm. In 1819 he became military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, whom he accompanied to the Congress of Vienna and that of Verona, (1822.) He was appointed master-general of the ordnance in 1852, and raised to the peerage as Baron Raglan. Before this promotion he was styled Lord Fitzroy Somerset. He commanded the British army in the Crimean war, which began in 1854, and co-operated with the French at Alma in September. His army suffered great disasters during the long siege of Sebastopol, (1854–55,) for want of provisions, etc. He was painfully affected by the repulses and losses of the allies, and died in the camp in June, 1855, leaving his title to his son, Richard Henry Fitzroy.

See E. TEXIER, "Les Hommes de la Guerre d'Orient: Lord Raglan," 1854; "Biographical Sketches," by H. MARTINEAU.

Ragnar, răg'nar, (or **Ragnar Lodbrok**—lōd'brōk,) written also **Reg'ner**, a famous legendary hero of the Northmen, is supposed to have been the son of King Sigurd of Sweden, and to have lived about 800 A.D. He is regarded as the most striking type of the ancient vikings of the North. There is a legendary history of him, entitled "History of King Ragnar Lodbrok and his Sons," ("Saga af Ragnari Konungi Loðbrok ok Sonum hans,") which is supposed to have been written in the fourteenth century, although it contains many poems of an older date, belonging to the golden age of Skaldic literature,—that is, about the tenth century.

Ragnaröck. See LOKI.

Rago'na, (DOMENICO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Palermo in 1820. After visiting and investigating the principal observatories of Europe, he was made director of the observatory at Palermo, and in 1860 of that at Modena. He published numerous valuable papers on meteorology and devised many new instruments, and is regarded as one of the ablest of meteorologists.

Ragotzky. See RÁKÓCZY.

Rag'ozin, (ZÉNAIDE ALEXÉIEVNA,) a Russian author, who in 1874 became a naturalized citizen of the United States. She wrote the stories of Chaldea; Assyria; Media, Babylon, and Persia; and Vedic India for the "Stories of the Nations" series; also "Siegfried, the Hero of the Netherlands," "Beowulf, the Hero of the Anglo-Saxons," etc.

Raguenet, răg'nȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a French priest and *littérateur*, born at Rouen about 1660. He published a "Life of Cromwell," (1691,) "The Monuments of Rome," (1700,) and a "Life of Turenne," (1738.) Died in 1722.

Raguet, răg'gȧ', ? (CONDY,) an American diplomatist and writer, born at Philadelphia in 1784, was appointed in 1822 consul at Rio Janeiro. He was the author of a treatise "On Currency and Banking," "Principles of Free Trade," and other works. Died in 1842.

Ragusa, DUKE OF. See MARMONT.

Ragusa, rȧ-goo'sȧ, (GERONIMO,) a learned Jesuit, born in Sicily in 1655; died about 1715.

Rahbek, rȧ'bĕk, (KNUD LYNE,) a Danish author and critic, born at Copenhagen in 1760. He became pro-

fessor of æsthetics in his native city in 1790. He wrote dramas, tales, and lyric poems, and translated many English works. Among his best works is "The Danish Spectator," a periodical, (1791–1806.) He was a judicious and candid critic. His writings are said to have exerted a happy influence on Danish literature and the public taste. He resigned the chair of æsthetics in 1825. Died in 1830.

Rahl, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German engraver, born near Heidelberg in 1779, was a member of the Academy of Arts at Vienna. Among his master-pieces are prints after Raphael's "Saint Margaret," Correggio's "Night," and the "Madonna" of Perugino. Died in 1843.

Rahn, rän, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss physician, born at Zurich in 1749, was noted for his beneficence. He published numerous works. Died in 1812.

Rahn, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a Swiss historian, born at Zurich in 1646. He wrote in German, besides other works, a "History of Switzerland," (1690.) Died in 1708.

Râhu, rä'hōō, in the Hindoo mythology, a mighty giant, the son of Kasyapa and Diti, (or, according to some authorities, the son of Sinhikâ,) was supposed to cause eclipses by swallowing the sun or moon. This fable is doubtless astronomical in its origin: *râhu* signifies also the "ascending node."

Raibolini. See FRANCIA.

Raidel, rī'dĕl, [Lat. RAIDE'LIUS,] (GEORG MARTIN,) a German savant, born at Nuremberg in 1702, wrote a work "On the Geography of Ptolemy," etc., ("De Ptolemæi Geographia ejusque Codicibus," 1737.) Died in 1741.

Raikes, rāks, (ROBERT,) an English philanthropist, born at Gloucester in 1735 or 1736, was a printer, and the editor of the "Gloucester Journal." He is noted as the founder of Sunday-schools. In 1781 he employed several women to teach a number of ragged children found in the streets of Gloucester. Died in 1811.

Rāim'baeh, (ABRAHAM,) an English line-engraver, born in London in 1776, was a pupil of J. Hall. He became an intimate friend of Wilkie, who employed him to engrave a number of his paintings, among which are "The Village Politicians," "The Rent-Day," (1816,) and "Blindman's Buff." These engravings are highly prized. Died in 1843. He left an autobiography, published in 1843, entitled "Memoirs and Recollections."

Raimond. See RAYMOND.

Raimondi, rī-mon'dee, (ANNIBALE,) an Italian mathematician, born at Verona in 1505. He published a "Treatise on the Flow and Ebb of the Sea," ("Trattato del Flusso e Reflusso del Mare," 1589.)

Raimondi, (ANTONIO,) an Italian explorer, was born at Milan in 1825. He went to Peru in 1850, and spent twenty years in exploring every part of that country. The result appeared in "El Peru," (3 vols., 1874–80.) Other volumes, dealing with the scientific aspects of the country, were to follow, but a complete edition of the fourth volume was destroyed by the Chilian invaders, and was never replaced. Died in 1890.

Raimondi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Cremona about 1540. He was director of an establishment of Oriental typography at Rome, and printed in Arabic the Gospels (1591) and Euclid, (1594.) Died about 1610.

Raimondi, (MARCANTONIO,) an excellent Italian engraver, born at Bologna about 1475, or, as some say, in 1488. He studied design under Raibolini called Francia. He went to Rome about 1510, and formed a friendship or acquaintance with Raphael, who employed him to engrave some of his paintings. He engraved for that master "The Death of Lucretia," "The Judgment of Paris," "The Massacre of the Innocents," "Saint Cecilia," "The Last Supper," "Parnassus," "Saint Paul preaching at Athens," and other works. He was the first Italian engraver who acquired great celebrity. He was a correct designer, and rendered the outlines with fidelity. When Rome was taken and pillaged by the army of Constable Bourbon, in 1527, Raimondi lost his property and removed to Bologna, where he continued until his death, which is variously dated 1534 and 1546. One of his prints is dated 1539.

Raimondi, (PIETRO,) an Italian musical composer born at Rome in 1786. He produced operas, ballets, oratorios, and an immense variety of minor pieces, etc. Died October 30, 1853.

Raimund, rī'mŏŏnt, (FERDINAND,) a German *littérateur*, born at Vienna in 1791, published a number of dramatic works and poems. Died in 1836.

Raimund, (GOLO.) See DANNENBERG.

Rainaldi, rī-nâl'dee, (CARLO,) an Italian architect, born at Rome in 1611. He designed the old Académie de France at Rome, the church of Saint Agnes, the church of Santa Maria di Miracoli, and that of Santa Maria del Monte Santo. The last two are on the Piazza del Popolo at Rome. Died in 1691.

Rainaldi, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit, born in the march of Ancona in 1600. He published "Food for the Soul," ("Cibo dell'Anima," 1637,) and other works. Died in 1677.

Rainaldi, (GIROLAMO,) an architect, born at Rome in 1570, was the father of Carlo, noticed above. Among his works were the ducal palace of Parma, and the Palazzo Pamfili (or Pamphili) at Rome. Died in 1655.

Rainaldi, (ODERIC.) See RINALDI, (ODERICO.)

Raine, rān, (JAMES,) an English antiquary, born at Ovington, Yorkshire, in 1791, became rector of Meldon in 1822. He published a "History of North Durham," (1830–52.) Died in 1858.

Raine, (MATTHEW,) an English scholar, born in 1760, became preacher of Gray's Inn in 1809. Died in 1810.

Raine, (WILLIAM MCLEOD,) author, born at London in 1871, came to the United States in 1881, subsequently became a journalist in Denver, and has written "Ridgway of Montana," "A Texas Ranger," and other novels, with many short stories and novelettes.

Rainer, rī'ner, (JOSEPH JOHANN MICHAEL FRANZ HIERONYMUS,) Archduke of Austria, and seventh son of emperor Leopold II., was born in 1783. He became Viceroy of Austrian Italy in 1818. Died 1853.

Rāin'forth, (ELIZABETH,) an English soprano-singer, born in 1814. She retired in 1856, and died in 1877.

Rainolds, rĕn'ọldz, (JOHN,) an English theologian, born near Exeter in 1549. He was professor of divinity at Oxford, and favoured the Puritan doctrines. He was one of the persons who assisted in translating the Bible into English by order of James I. Died in 1607.

Rainolds, (WILLIAM,) a brother of the preceding, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1562. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Rheims, France. Died in 1594.

Rāins, rainz, (GABRIEL JAMES,) an American general, born in North Carolina in 1803, graduated at West Point in 1827. He served in the Mexican war and against the Indians, but in 1861 joined the Confederate army as brigadier-general. Died September 6, 1881.

Rainssant, rân'sôn', (PIERRE,) a French numismatist, born at Rheims about 1640. He became keeper of the royal cabinet of medals. Died in 1689.

Rais or **Retz, de**, dẹh rȧss, (GILLES de Laval—dẹh lȧ'vȧl',) LORD, a French baron, notorious for his prodigality and crimes, was born about 1406, and inherited a great estate. He entered the army, and became a marshal of France about the age of twenty-three. He was accused of sorcery and of sacrificing children in diabolical rites. He was executed in 1440.

Raisson, rȧ'sôn', (HORACE NAPOLÉON,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1798. He published a "History of Napoleon," (10 vols., 1830,) and other works on recent French history. Died in 1854.

Raïtch, rä'itch or rītch, a Servian historian, born at Karlovitz in 1726. He published a "History of the Slavonians and Servians." Died in 1801.

Rákóczy, rä'kō-se, written also **Racoczi** and **Ragotzky**, (FRANZ LEOPOLD,) Prince of Transylvania, born near Patak in 1676. He commanded the Hungarian insurgents who revolted against Austria in 1703. He was defeated in a decisive action in 1708. Died in exile at Rodosto in 1735.

Râk'shạ, or **Râk'shạ-sạ**, in Hindoo mythology a name given to certain evil spirits, hideous, cruel, and mischievous, who often attend on Kuvera, the god of riches. They are often of monstrous shape, but can assume any form. They are regarded as the enemies of everything good. The name may be allied to the the Sanscrit *raksh*, to "spare," (compare PARCÆ,) or to the root of *rish*, to "destroy." (See YAKSHA.)

Râle or **Rasle**, rȧl, (SẼBASTIEN,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born in Franche-Comté in 1658. He was sent on a mission to the Indians of Canada in 1689, and laboured nearly thirty years at Norridgewock, on the Kennebec River. He gained great influence over the Indians, and, according to some authorities, instigated them to hostile acts against the English colonists of Massachusetts, who regarded him as their worst enemy. He was killed by a party of English soldiers who surprised the village at Norridgewock in 1724.

See CONYERS FRANCIS, "Life of Sebastian Rale."

Raleigh, raw'le, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., a British divine, born near Castle Douglas, Scotland, January 3, 1817. He was educated at the Lancashire Independent College, and held various Congregational pastorates in Scotland and in London. He published "The Story of Jonah," "The Little Sanctuary," "Quiet Resting-Places," etc. Died April 19, 1880.

Raleigh, raw'le, (CAREW,) a son of Sir Walter, was born in the Tower of London in 1604. He was educated at Oxford. After the accession of Charles I. an act was passed to "restore him in blood;" but he failed to obtain the paternal estate. He wrote a vindication of his father, (1645,) and a "Brief Relation of Sir Walter Raleigh's Troubles." In 1659 he was appointed Governor of Jersey. Died in 1666.

Raleigh or **Ralegh**, (Sir WALTER,) a famous English navigator, author, courtier, and commander, was born at Hayes, in Devonshire, in 1552. He was a son of Walter Raleigh, Esq., and Catherine Champernon, who by a former marriage was the mother of Sir Humphrey Gilbert. He studied for a short time at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1569 joined a company of volunteers, with whom he fought for the Huguenots in France for five years. He took part in several great battles of that war. In 1580, as commander of a company, he served with distinction against the Irish insurgents. He is supposed to have gained the favour of Queen Elizabeth by an act of gallantry, of which we have no evidence but tradition. According to this tradition, the queen, in her progress from the royal barge to the palace, came to a spot where the ground was so wet that she hesitated. Raleigh immediately covered the place with his richly-embroidered cloak, on which she stepped with much complacency. It is stated that he received a grant of twelve thousand acres of forfeited land in Ireland soon after he attracted the notice of the queen. One of his biographers observes that "all the more important and interesting transactions and occurrences of his life are involved in obscurity or perplexed with doubt."

In 1584 he obtained a royal patent investing him with ample powers to colonize and govern any territories he might acquire in the unoccupied parts of North America. An exploring party in his service discovered in 1584 a region to which the queen gave the name of Virginia. He sent out in 1585 a body of colonists who attempted to settle on or near Roanoke Island, but failed, and returned before the end of 1586. He renewed the enterprise in 1587; but this colony did not prosper, and those colonists who escaped disease and famine were killed by the natives. In 1589 he transferred his patent and colonial privileges to a company of merchants. According to some writers, he distinguished himself in several contests with the Spanish Armada in 1588, and rendered important services to the queen as a member of Parliament. The introduction of the potato and tobacco into Europe is generally attributed to him.

About 1590 he became intimate with the poet Spenser, and married privately a daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. She was a maid of honour to the queen, who showed her resentment by confining Raleigh in the Tower for several weeks. Being excluded from the royal favour through his marriage, his ambitious and adventurous spirit was attracted by a project for the discovery and conquest of El Dorado, a fabled paradise of gold-seekers, which was supposed to exist in South America. He sailed from Plymouth with five vessels in February, 1595, and ascended the Orinoco in boats about sixty leagues, but his farther progress is said to have been prevented by the sudden rise of the water. Having returned to England before the end of 1595, he published a rather fabulous narrative, entitled "The Discovery of the Large, Rich, and Beautiful Empire of Guiana."

Raleigh was restored to the royal favour soon after his return, and served as rear-admiral at the capture of Cadiz, in 1596, to which his skill greatly contributed. He had the chief command of the fleet which took Fayal in 1597. He was appointed Captain of the Guard and Governor of Jersey about 1597. It is stated by some of his biographers that he received large sums of money from the condemned partisans of the Earl of Essex, who bribed him to intercede for them with the queen. The death of Elizabeth terminated the prosperity of Raleigh, who had rendered himself very unpopular by his enmity to Essex and perhaps by his habitual haughty demeanour. It appears that James I. was prejudiced against him by the insinuations of his rival Cecil. Accused of complicity in Lord Cobham's treason, Sir Walter was arrested in July, 1602, and convicted, without sufficient proof, in 1603. During his trial the public sentiment was converted from hostility to warm sympathy and admiration.

In expectation of a speedy death, he wrote to his wife an affecting letter, which is praised by William Penn. Near the close of it he writes thus: "I can say no more: Time and Death call me away. The everlasting God, powerful, infinite, and inscrutable, God Almighty, who is goodness itself, the true light and life, keep thee and thine, have mercy on me, and send us to meet in his glorious kingdom." He was, however, reprieved, and confined in the Tower, where he remained thirteen years and wrote his chief work, "The History of the World," (from the creation to the year 150 B.C.) "The Greek and Roman story," says Hallam, "is told more fully and exactly than by any earlier English writer, and with a plain eloquence which has given this book a classical reputation in our language." Another eminent critic (Hume) pronounces Raleigh "the best model of our ancient style." He wrote several short poems, which are admired.

In 1615 he obtained his release by bribery and by an offer to open a mine of gold in Guiana. He conducted a fleet of thirteen vessels to Guiana in 1617, and sent an exploring party up the Orinoco. They encountered at Saint Thomas a body of Spaniards, in a fight with whom Raleigh's son Walter was killed; but their search for the gold-mine was unsuccessful. Raleigh sailed for Newfoundland, intending to refit and to obtain provisions; but he was forced by his mutinous crew to return to England, where he arrived in July, 1618. He was soon after arrested, and a demand was made by the Spanish court that he should be punished for the attack on Saint Thomas. The king at that time courted the alliance of the Spanish monarch, and sacrificed the required victim to promote his policy. He resolved to execute the sentence which had been passed on him in 1603, and for which pardon had never been granted. Raleigh was beheaded in October, 1618. His stature was tall, his features handsome, and his presence imposing. His moral character seems to have been deformed by several vices. Impartial writers agree that truth and probity were not always his guiding principles.

"The name of Sir Walter Raleigh," says the "Edinburgh Review," "is unquestionably one of the most renowned and attractive, and, in some respects, the most remarkable, in English story. . . . His mind presents a surprising union of strength and versatility, of intellectual and practical power, and of an observing, reflective, and philosophical with a highly imaginative or poetical temperament."

An able French critic and geographer, M. Walckenaer, defends Raleigh from the charge of falsehood and exaggeration: "The details which he has published on his voyage [to Guiana in 1595] include nothing which

has not been confirmed by subsequent explorers: they are definite, exact, important, and do honour to his sagacity as well as his truthfulness."

See MACVEY NAPIER, "Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh," 1853; EDWARD EDWARDS, "Life of Raleigh," 1868; ARTHUR CAYLEY, "Life of Sir W. Raleigh," 1805; W. OLDYS, "Life of Sir W. Raleigh," 1740; MRS. A. T. THOMSON, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir W. Raleigh," 1830; P. FRASER TYTLER, "Life of Sir W. Raleigh," etc., 1833; J. BARROW, "Memoirs of the Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," 1845; CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals;" DE THOU, "Histoire universelle;" HUME, "History of England," particularly chaps. xlv. and xlviii.; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," chap. ii.; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1840; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1832.

Ralph OF ESCURES, an English prelate, who was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1114. He had a high reputation for learning and virtue. Died in 1122.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. chap. iv.

Ralph, (JAMES,) an English pamphleteer and poetaster, born at Philadelphia. He emigrated to England in 1725 in company with Benjamin Franklin, and published a poem on "Night" in 1728, which was ridiculed by Pope in these lines of the "Dunciad:"

"Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls
And makes night hideous; answer him, ye owls!"

He afterwards wrote several dramas and political pamphlets. His continuation of Guthrie's "History of England" (2 vols., 1744–46) is a work of some value. Died in 1762.

Ralph, (JULIAN,) an American author, was born at New York in 1853. He became a journalist on the "Daily Graphic" in 1875, and served on other New York papers until 1896, being a correspondent in South Africa in 1900. He wrote several books of travel and description, as "Alone in China," (1896,) "Dixie," (1896,) etc. Died January 20, 1903.

Ralston, rawl'stŏn, (WILLIAM RALSTON SHEDDEN,) an English author, born in 1828. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was an assistant librarian in the British Museum, 1853–75, and devoted himself largely to Russian literature. He published "Kriloff and his Fables," (1869,) "Liza," (1869, a translation of his friend Turgeneff's novel "Dvoryanskoe Gnyezdo,") "Songs of the Russian People," "Russian Folk-Tales," and "Early History of Russia." Died August 8, 1889.

Râm. See RÂMA.

Ram, de, dĕh rŏN, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a Belgian historian, born at Louvain in 1804, published "Synodicon Belgicum," (1828–58,) etc. Died in 1865.

Râmă, rä'mą, often called **Râm** (rām) by the modern Hindoos, [a Sanscrit word signifying "pleasing," "dear," "beloved," from the verb *rām*, to "play,] called also **Râma Chăndră**, (chŭn'drą,) in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the seventh avatar of Vishnu, who on this occasion appeared as a great hero and warrior. It is generally supposed that, with the exception of Krishna, this is the most glorious of all the manifestations of the preserving deity. The great Hindoo epic entitled Râmâyăn̆ă (rä-mä'yą-ną) is chiefly occupied with the adventures and exploits of Rama and his famous minister Hânumân, the monkey king. The consort of Rama was Sîtâ, (see'tä,) eminent for her purity and other virtues. Her deliverance from the power of the great giant Râvana, and the triumphant issue of the ordeal by fire, by which her perfect virtue was completely established, form perhaps the most interesting portion of the great poem or romance above named. They are also among the most popular subjects for pictures among the Hindoos.

Ramage, ram'ej, (ADAM,) a distinguished mechanician, born in Scotland in 1770, settled in America. He was the inventor of a printing-press called by his name. Died in 1850.

Ramanuja or **Ramanoudja**, rä-mą-noo'ją, a Hindoo philosopher, a votary of Vishnu and adversary of Boodhism. He is supposed to have lived in the tenth century.

Râmâyana. See RÂMA, and VÂLMIKI.

Ramazzini, rä-mät-see'nee, (BERNARDO or BERNARDINO,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Carpi in 1633. He became professor of medicine at Modena about 1680, and removed to Padua in 1700. He obtained the first chair of medicine at Padua in 1708. He wrote, besides other works, a popular treatise "On the Diseases of Artisans," ("De Morbis Artificum," 1701,) which was often reprinted, and was translated into French by Fourcroy. Died in 1714.

See ETTMÜLLER, "Vie de B. Ramazzini," 1711; a "Memoir of Ramazzini," prefixed to his collected works ("Opera Omnia") by his nephew, BART. RAMAZZINI, London, 1716; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" NICERON, "Mémoires."

Rambaldi, rām-bäl'dee, (CARLO,) an Italian painter of history, born at Bologna in 1680; died in 1717.

Rambaud, (ALFRED NICOLAS,) a French historian, born at Besançon in 1842. He became minister of public instruction in 1896. He wrote works on Russia and France, and, with Lavisse, "Histoire Générale du IV. Siècle," (12 vols., 1893 *et seq.*)

Ramberg, rām'bĕrG, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German painter and engraver, born at Hanover in 1763, studied in London under Sir Joshua Reynolds. He was afterwards appointed court painter at Hanover. He excelled in caricature, and produced, among other works, illustrations of "Reineke Fuchs." Died in 1840.

Răm'bhâ' or **Rem'bhâ'**, [modern Hindoo pron. rŭmb'hâ',] sometimes incorrectly written **Rhemba**, [etymology obscure,] the name, in the Hindoo mythology, of a famous Apsarâ, produced by the churning of the ocean. (See APSARÂ and KÛRMA.) Rambhâ is sometimes identified with Lakshmî.

Rambouillet, de, dĕh rŏN'boo'yā', (**Catherine de Vivonne**—dĕh ve'von',) MARQUISE, a French lady, born in 1588, became mistress of the Hôtel Rambouillet, in which she presided over a celebrated reunion of the *élite* of Paris, the first which in France united the aristocracy of rank and of genius in one circle. Her house was frequented by Malherbe, La Rochefoucauld, Voiture, Balzac, Corneille, and many other literati of successive generations. The court over which she presided was recognized as the arbiter of taste and propriety in language, manners, etc. Died in 1665. Her daughter, JULIA D'ANGENNES, (dŏN'zhĕn',) was celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. She was married to the Duke of Montausier. (See MONTAUSIER.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rambour, rŏN'boor', (ABRAHAM,) a French Protestant minister, born at Sedan about 1590. He became professor of Hebrew at Sedan in 1620, and published several works. Died in 1651.

Rambuteau, de, dĕh rŏN'bü'tō', (CLAUDE PHILIBERT **Barthelot**—bärt'lo',) COUNT, a French administrator, born at Charnay in 1781. He was prefect of the department of Seine from 1833 to 1848. Died April 23, 1869.

Rameau, rä'mō', (JEAN PHILIPPE,) a celebrated French composer and writer on music, was born at Dijon in October, 1683. He received his first lessons in music from his father, and visited Milan in 1701. Having joined a company of itinerant actors or singers, he performed on the violin in various cities of France. He became organist of the cathedral of Clermont (Auvergne) about 1718, and settled in Paris in 1722. He established his reputation as a theorist by a "Treatise on Harmony," (1722,) and "New System of Theoretic Music," (1726,) in which he developed his theory of *basse fondamentale*. In 1733 he composed the music of the opera "Hippolyte et Aricie," which was very successful and produced a great excitement in the musical world. The partisans of Lulli were indignant at the innovations of Rameau. He produced in 1737 the opera of "Castor and Pollux," which is called his master-piece. Among his numerous operas are "Dardanus," (1739,) and "Zoroaster," (1749.) Died in 1764.

See MARET, "Éloge historique de Rameau," 1766; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ramée, rä'mā', (DANIEL,) an architect, born at Hamburg in 1806, was a son of Joseph Jacques. He restored the cathedrals of Noyon, Senlis, and Beauvais. He published a "Manual of the History of Architecture," (2 vols., 1843,) and other works. Died in 1887.

Ramée, La. See RAMUS.

Ramel. See NOGARET, DE, (JACQUES.)

Ramel, rä'mĕl', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French general, born at Cahors in 1768, was assassinated in August, 1815, at Toulouse, of which he was then the commandant

Ramelli, rä-mel'lee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian mechanician, born at Milan about 1530, served as engineer in the army of Charles V. Died in 1590.

Ramelli, (FELICE,) an Italian priest and painter in miniature, born in Piedmont in 1666. He worked at Rome. Died in 1740.

Ramenghi. See BAGNACAVALLO.

Ram'ę-sēs, Ram'sēs, or **Ra-mes'sēs,** (*i.e.*, "rising sun.") The name of thirteen Egyptian monarchs. RAMESES I., the first king of the nineteenth dynasty, lived, according to Lepsius and Mariette, in the fifteenth century B.C. RAMESES II., his grandson, was the greatest of the Egyptian kings. He conquered Ethiopia, defeated the Hittite confederates, captured Jerusalem, and reigned sixty-six years at Thebes, where his mummy was discovered in 1881. RAMESES III., the second king of the twentieth dynasty, was also a ruler of great magnificence and a far-conquering soldier. The other kings of this name were comparatively unimportant. Rameses XIII., the last of them, died about 1000 B.C.

Ramey, rä'mȧ', (CLAUDE,) a French sculptor, born at Dijon in 1754. He gained the grand prize in 1782. Among his works are statues of Napoleon and Richelieu. Died in Paris in 1838. His son, ÉTIENNE JULES, born in 1796, was also a successful sculptor. He adorned the Louvre with several works, and was admitted into the Institute in 1829. Died in 1852.

Ramirez, rä-mee'rĕth, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1624; died in 1692.

Ramiro (rä-mee'ro) **I.,** King of Asturias, was a son of Bermudez. He began to reign in 842 A.D., and defeated the Normans in 843. Died in 850.

Ramiro II., King of Asturias and Leon, began to reign about 930 A.D. He defeated a large army of the caliph Abderrahman III. in 939 A.D. on the plain of Simancas. Died in 950 A.D.

Ramler, rȧm'lęr, (KARL WILHELM,) a German poet, born at Kolberg, on the Baltic Sea, in 1725. He was for many years professor of belles-lettres at Berlin. His works are chiefly lyrics, and are remarkable for elegance of language. His "Death of Jesus," one of his most esteemed pieces, was set to music by Graun. He also translated Horace, Martial, Catullus, and Sappho's odes. Died in Berlin in 1798.

See HEINSIUS, "Biographische Skizze Ramlers," 1798; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ram'mo-hŭn' Roy, (RAJAH,) also called **RÁJÁ Rám Mohan Rái,** a Hindoo reformer and linguist, was born near Burdwan, in Bengal, in 1772. His parents were Brahmans of high rank. He was master of Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindostanee, and English. At an early age he renounced the Brahmanical religion. He believed in Christ as a divine teacher, but held Arian or Unitarian views. He wrote several works against the prevailing superstitions of India, and published in 1820 "The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Peace and Happiness," which consists of selections from the New Testament. In 1830 he founded a society which was afterwards developed into the famous Brahmo Somâj, (or Bráhma Samáj.) In the same year he was sent by the King of Delhi as ambassador to London. Died near Bristol in 1833.

See LANT CARPENTER, "Review of the Labours, Opinions, and Character of Rammohun Roy;" "Last Days in England of the Rajah Rammohun Roy," edited by MARY CARPENTER, London, 1867; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1818.

Ramond de Carbonnières, rȧ'mŏN' dęh kȧR'bo'-ne-aiR', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a distinguished French savant and politician, born at Strasburg in 1755. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and sat in the *corps législatif* from 1800 to 1806. He wrote several able scientific and descriptive works, among which is "Travels in the Pyrenees," (1801,) which treats of geology, etc. Died in 1827. Cuvier wrote a eulogy on him.

Ramondini, rä-mon-dee'nee, (VINCENZO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Messina in 1758, was professor at Naples. Died in 1811.

Ramorino. See REMORINO.

Ramos, rä'mos, (ENRIQUE,) a Spanish writer, born at Alicante in 1738, was an officer of the army. He wrote successful tragedies, named "Guzman," (1780,) and "Pelagius" or "Pelayo," (1784.) Died in 1801.

Rampalle, rŏN'pȧl', (N.,) a French poet, whom Boileau, in his "Art Poétique," mentions among authors who were no longer read in his time. Died about 1660.

Rampen, rȧm'pęn, (HENDRIK,) a Flemish theologian, born at Hui in 1572; died at Louvain in 1641.

Rampinelli, rȧm-pe-nel'lee, (RAMIRO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Brescia in 1697; died at Milan in 1759.

Rampon, rŏN'pŏN', (ANTOINE GUILLAUME,) COUNT, a French general, born at Saint-Fortunat (Ardèche) in 1759. He distinguished himself as general of brigade at Montenotte, Roveredo, and Arcola, (1796.) For his services at the battle of the Pyramids and in Syria he was made general of division in 1800. Died in 1842.

Ramsay, ram'ze, (ALEXANDER,) born in England about 1760, emigrated to America, where he died in 1824. He published an "Anatomy of the Heart, Brain, etc.," (1813.)

Ramsay, ram'ze, (ALLAN,) a distinguished Scottish poet, born of poor parents in Lanarkshire in 1685. He was successively a barber and bookseller in Edinburgh. He published in 1721 a volume of poems, which were well received. His principal work is a pastoral poem called "The Gentle Shepherd," (1729,) which has been greatly admired. Died in 1758.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of British Poets;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for March, 1762.

Ramsay, (ALLAN,) a portrait-painter, a son of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh in 1713. He became principal painter to George III. in 1767, and surpassed most of his British contemporaries in his art. He wrote several political tracts, and visited Rome four times. On his return from his last journey he died at Dover, in 1784, leaving a son, who became a general in the army.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ramsay, (Sir ANDREW CROMBIE,) a Scottish geologist, born at Glasgow, January 31, 1814. In 1841 he went upon the British geological survey, of which he was made director in 1845 and director-general in 1872. In 1848 he became professor of geology in University College, London, and in 1851 took the geological chair in the School of Mines. He was author of several works, chiefly on British geography. Died December 9, 1891.

Ramsay, [Fr. pron. rŏN'zȧ',] (ANDREW MICHAEL,) called CHEVALIER RAMSAY, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1686. He was converted by Fénelon from skepticism to Roman Catholicism about 1709, and became tutor to the Prince de Turenne. He acquired distinction by his writings, which are in French and are admired for purity of style. His chief works are "Travels of Cyrus," ("Voyages de Cyrus," 1727,) which is an imitation of Fénelon's "Telemachus," a valuable "Life of Fénelon," (1723,) and a "Life of Turenne," (1735.) Died in France in 1743.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Biographia Britannica."

Ramsay, ram'ze, (DAVID,) an American historian and physician, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1749. Having graduated in 1765 at Princeton College, he studied medicine in Philadelphia under Dr. Rush. He soon after removed to Charleston, and became a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and in 1782 was elected to the Continental Congress. He published in 1785 his "History of the Revolution in South Carolina," which was followed in 1790 by the "History of the American Revolution." His "Life of Washington" appeared in 1801. He also wrote a "Eulogium on Dr. Rush," and other works on various subjects. He was mortally wounded by a lunatic in the streets of Charleston in 1815. His work entitled "Universal History Americanized" was published after his death. He wrote "Memoirs of Martha Laurens Ramsay."

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans, vol. iii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Ramsay, (EDWARD BANNERMAN,) a Scottish writer, born about 1793. He became an Episcopal minister in Edinburgh in 1830. Among his works are "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," (1857,) and

"Thomas Chalmers, D.D., a Biographical Notice," (1867.) Died December 27, 1872.

Ramsay, (GEORGE and JAMES.) See DALHOUSIE.

Ramsay, (WILLIAM,) an eminent classical scholar, born at Edinburgh in 1806. He became professor of humanity in the University of Glasgow in 1831, and published, besides other works, a "Manual of Roman Antiquities," (1851.) He was one of the principal contributors to Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography." Died in 1865.

Ramsay, (WILLIAM,) a British chemist, was born at Glasgow, October 2, 1852. He became professor of chemistry in University College, London, in 1887. In 1894 he shared with Lord Rayleigh the honour of the discovery of argon, and in 1895 obtained helium from the mineral cleveite. Died 1916.

Ramsay, (WILLIAM MITCHELL,) a British geographer, was born at Glasgow in 1851. He travelled widely in Asiatic Turkey 1880–91, and wrote "The Historical Geography of Asia Minor," (1890,) "Impressions of Turkey," (1897,) and works of Biblical geography. He was made professor of classical art in Oxford University in 1885, and Levering lecturer in Johns Hopkins University in 1894.

Ramā'den, (JESSE,) an eminent English optician and maker of astronomical instruments, was born near Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1735. He settled in London about 1755, married a daughter of Mr. Dollond, and became master of a manufactory of instruments about 1764. He improved the sextant, and invented a dividing machine for the graduation of instruments, for which he received a premium of six hundred and fifteen pounds from the board of longitude in 1777. Among his remarkable productions were telescopes erected at the Observatories of Blenheim, Paris, Gotha, and Dublin. He improved the theodolite, equatorial, micrometer, barometer, etc. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1786. Died at Brighton in 1800.

See THOMSON, "History of the Royal Society;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ramses. See RAMESES.

Ramus, rȧ'müs', (JOSEPH MARIUS,) a French sculptor, born at Aix in 1805. He obtained a first medal in 1839, and other decorations. Died June 3, 1888.

Ramus, rȧ'müs', (PETER,) or **Pierre de la Ramée**, pe-air' dẹh lȧ rȧ'mȧ', a French philosopher and classical scholar, born in Vermandois in 1515, or, as others say, in 1502. He was a son of poor parents, who employed him to tend sheep in his boyhood. Prompted by a thirst of knowledge, he ran away from home and entered the College of Navarre, in Paris, as a servant. He showed his independence of mind at college by writing a thesis to prove that Aristotle was not infallible. He incurred much persecution from the partisans of Aristotle, and was accused of impiety. In 1543 he published a "Treatise on Logic," which obtained great success. He was appointed by the king professor of philosophy and eloquence in the College of France in 1551. About 1562 he avowed his attachment to the Reformed religion. He published many works on grammar, mathematics, philosophy, theology, etc., among which is "Dialectique," (1555.) His disciples, called Ramists, were numerous in France and England. He perished in the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, at Paris, in 1572. He is called the precursor of Descartes.

Ramusio, rȧ-moo'ze-o, or **Rannusio**, rȧn-noo'ze-o, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian compiler and translator, was born at Treviso in 1485. He was for many years secretary to the Venetian Council of Ten. He published a valuable collection of narratives of voyages and discoveries made in ancient and modern times, entitled "Collection of Navigations and Journeys," ("Raccolta di Navigazioni e Viaggi," 3 vols., 1550–59.) He translated into Italian those narratives which were written in other languages, and inserted some prefaces and discourses written by himself. Died in 1557.

Ranc, rȯN, (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Montpellier in 1674. He was patronized by Philip V. of Spain. Died at Madrid in 1735.

Rancé, de, dẹh rȯN'sȧ', (ARMAND JEAN le Bouthillier—lẹh boo'te'ye-ȧ',) a French abbé, born in Paris in 1627, was noted as the reformer of the monks of La Trappe. He subjected them to the practice of great austerities and the endurance of extreme privations. His followers are called "Trappists of the Rancé reform." Died in 1700.

Ranchin, rȯN'shȧN', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician, born at Montpellier in 1564; died in 1641.

Ranconet, de, dẹh rȯN'ko'nȧ', (AIMAR,) a learned French jurist, born at Périgueux about 1498, was a Greek and Latin scholar. He wrote "Treasure of the French Language," ("Trésor de la Langue Française," 1606.) Died at Paris in 1559.

Rand, (EDWARD SPRAGUE,) an American lawyer, born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 20, 1834. He graduated at Harvard College in 1855, and at the Dane Law School in 1857. Besides a volume of poems, (1859,) he published "Flowers for the Parlor and Garden," "Garden Flowers," "Greenhouse Plants," "Orchids," etc.

Randa, rȧn'dȧ, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna, painted sacred history. Died in 1650.

Ran'dall, (GEORGE MAXWELL,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Warren, Rhode Island, November 23, 1810, graduated at Brown University in 1835, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1838. In 1839 he was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church, and in 1865 was consecrated Bishop of Colorado. Died at Denver, September 28, 1873.

Randall, (JAMES RYDER,) an American journalist and poet, born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 1, 1839. His spirited lyric "My Maryland," written in 1861, was very popular during the civil war. Died Jan. 14, 1908.

Ran'dall, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Bucks. He was chosen a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1587, after which he preached in London. He published Sermons and other works. Died in 1622.

Randall, (SAMUEL JACKSON,) an American Democratic statesman, born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1828. He enlisted in the Federal army in the civil war, and was chosen to Congress in 1862, after which time he was constantly re-elected until his death. He was Speaker of the House from 1876 to 1882. Died April 13, 1890.

Randall, (SAMUEL S.,) an American lawyer and author, born at Norwich, New York, May 27, 1809. He was educated at Hamilton College. He was for many years a prominent officer of the public school systems of New York city, of Brooklyn, and of the State of New York. Among his works are "Mental and Moral Culture," (1844,) "Digest and Code of the Educational Laws of New York," (1851,) "Popular Education," (1868,) "History of the School System of New York," (1871,) "Conduct and Character," a series of school reading-books, etc. Died in New York, June 3, 1881.

Randi, rȧn'dee, (LORENZO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Bagnacavallo, June 12, 1818, in 1875 was created a cardinal-deacon.

Ran'dolph, (ALFRED MAGILL,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Winchester, Virginia, August 31, 1836. He graduated at William and Mary College in 1855, and at the Virginia Theological Seminary in 1858. He took orders as a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1860. In 1883 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Virginia.

Ran'dolph, (EDMUND,) a son of John Randolph, (who left the country with Lord Dunmore at the breaking out of the Revolution,) was elected Governor of Virginia in 1786, and was a member of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution in 1787. In 1789 he was appointed attorney-general. He was a political friend of Jefferson, whom he succeeded as secretary of state in January, 1794. Having been accused of bribery and a corrupt intrigue on the evidence of an intercepted despatch from Fauchet, the French envoy, he resigned in August, 1795, and published a vindication of his course. Died in 1813.

Randolph, (GEORGE W.,) an American politician, born in King George county, Virginia, March 10, 1818, was a son of Governor Thomas M. Randolph. He was a lawyer before the civil war, took arms against the Union in 1861, and became a brigadier-general. He was secretary of war of the Confederate States from March to November, 1862. Died April 10, 1878.

Ran'dolph, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in 1749, was a son of Thomas, (1701–83.) He became Bishop of Oxford in 1799, of Bangor in 1807, and of London (or York) in 1809. Died in 1813.

Randolph, (JOHN,) OF ROANOKE, an American orator, born at Cawsons, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in June, 1773, was a son of John Randolph. He claimed to be a descendant of Pocahontas the Indian princess. He studied at Princeton and Columbia College, New York, for short periods. In 1799 he was elected a member of Congress to represent the Charlotte district. He was a Democrat, a partisan of State rights, and a political friend of Jefferson. He was re-elected many times to Congress, and gained a high reputation as a debater. About the end of 1804 he was appointed chief manager to conduct the trial of Judge Chase, who was impeached before the Senate. He became estranged from Jefferson about 1806, separated from his political associates, tried to defeat the election of Madison, and opposed the war of 1812. He was defeated at the next election, (1813,) but was again elected in 1814 or 1815. He opposed the charter of the United States Bank in 1816. In a letter dated September, 1818, he says, "When I speak of my country, I mean the commonwealth of Virginia." He spoke against the Missouri Compromise bill of 1820, because it prohibited the extension of slavery north of the line 36° 30′. At the same time he stigmatized the Northern members who voted for it as "dough-faces," a term which has since come into general use in the United States. He was elected a Senator of the United States in December, 1824, to fill a vacancy for two years. In a speech against the President in 1826, he insulted Mr. Clay by allusion to a "combination of the Puritan with the blackleg." His apologist Garland admits that "he indulged in language of the grossest personal insult." He was challenged by Mr. Clay, and a duel ensued. Randolph's pistol went off before the word, Clay fired without effect, and his adversary then threw away his fire. He was defeated in the election of Senator in 1827. In a letter dated May 27, 1828, he wrote, "The country is ruined, thanks to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Ritchie." He supported General Jackson for the Presidency in 1828, and was appointed minister to Russia in 1830. He returned home, in very feeble health, in the autumn of 1831. He sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina, and in December, 1832, denounced the proclamation of President Jackson, which he called "the ferocious and bloodthirsty proclamation of our Djezzar Pacha." He died, in 1833, in Philadelphia, to which he went to take passage for Europe. He was never married. He owned about three hundred slaves, whom he manumitted by his last will. In 1803, as chairman of a committee of Congress, he reported against the introduction of slaves into Indiana, as not calculated to promote the prosperity of the territory. He was a man of decided genius, and was distinguished for his ready wit, which, joined to his mastery of the weapons of sarcasm and invective, rendered him a formidable opponent in debate. "He was like an Ishmaelite," says Garland,—"his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him."

See HUGH A. GARLAND, "Life of John Randolph," 2 vols., 1850; JAMES PARTON, "Famous Americans of Recent Times," 1867; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1807; "North American Review" for July, 1866.

Randolph, (PEYTON,) an American jurist and statesman, born in Virginia in 1723, was first president of the American Congress which met in 1774. He was re-elected president of that body in May, 1775. Died in Philadelphia, October, 1775.

Randolph, (Sir THOMAS,) an able British diplomatist, born in Kent about 1525. He performed many missions to Scotland, France, and Russia in the reign of Elizabeth, and was an adept in political intrigues. He married a sister of Walsingham. Died in 1590. His Letters, which are of great historical importance, are preserved in the British Museum, and are largely quoted by Froude in his "History of England."

Randolph, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in Northamptonshire in 1605. On leaving college he became a resident of London and a friend or protégé of Ben Jonson. He wrote, besides other poems, several dramas, among which is "The Muses' Looking-Glass," (1638.) His habits were dissipated. Died in 1634.

Randolph, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born at Canterbury in 1701. He became professor of divinity at Oxford in 1768. He published several works on theology, among which is "Christian Faith," (1744.) Died in 1783.

Randon, (JACQUES LOUIS CÉSAR ALEXANDRE,) COUNT, a French general, born at Grenoble in 1795. He became a colonel in 1838, served in Algeria, and obtained the rank of general of division in 1847. He was appointed minister of war in January, 1851, and Governor-General of Algeria in December of that year. In 1856 he was made a marshal of France. He was minister of war from 1859 to 1867. Died in 1871.

Randon-Dulauloy, rŏn′dŏn′ dü′lō′lwā′, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Laon in 1764. As general of division, he distinguished himself at Eylau, Friedland, Lutzen, and Dresden. Died in 1832.

Rangabé. See RIZO RHANGABÉ.

Ranger, (HENRY WARD,) artist, born in western New York in 1858. He is represented by works in the Corcoran Gallery, the Metropolitan Museum, and other important art collections. Died 1916.

Ranieri, rā-ne-ā′ree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer, born at Naples in 1806. He wrote "Ginevra," a tale, (1838,) and a "History of Italy from Theodosius to Charlemagne," (1841.) Died in 1888.

Ranieri-Biscia, rā-ne-ā′ree bee′shā, (LUIGI,) an Italian poet, born in Tuscany in 1744. He wrote a poem "On the Cultivation of Anise," (1772,) and other works. Died about 1824.

Ranjit Sinh. See RUNJEET SINGH.

Rank, rănk, (JOSEPH,) a German writer of tales, born near Neumark, Bohemia, in 1815. He wrote, besides other works, "Aus dem Boehmerwalde," (3 vols., 1851,) and "Florian," (1853.) Died in 1896.

Ranke, rănk′ẹh, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) a distinguished Protestant theologian and preacher, brother of the historian Leopold, was born in 1797. He became professor at Erlangen in 1840. Died September 4, 1876.

Ranke, (KARL FERDINAND,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1802. He published several educational and philological works. Died March 30, 1876.

Ranke, (LEOPOLD,) one of the most eminent German historians of recent times, was born at Wiehe, in Thuringia, in 1795. He published in 1824 a "History of the Roman and German People from 1494 to 1535," and was appointed the following year professor-extraordinary of history at Berlin. To this succeeded his "Princes and Nations of Southern Europe in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," (1827,) "The Servian Revolution," (1829,) and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688," (1831.) His "Popes of Rome, their Church and State in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," (3 vols., 1834,) and "German History during the Reformation," (5 vols., 1839–43,) are among his most popular works, and have become widely known by the admirable translations of Mrs. Austin. Besides the above-named, he published "Nine Books of Prussian History," (3 vols., 1847,) which has been translated by Sir Alexander and Lady Duff Gordon, a "History of France in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," (1852,) "History of Wallenstein," (1869,) "The German Powers and the League of Princes; being a History of Germany from 1780 to 1790," (vol. i., 1871,) "A History of England, principally in the Seventeenth Century," (English translation, 6 vols., 1875,) and "Friedrich der Grosse: Friedrich Wilhelm der Vierte," (1878.) Died May 23, 1886.

Ran'kin, (ARTHUR MCKEE,) an actor, born at Sandwich, in Upper Canada, February 6, 1844. He was educated at a college in Toronto, but went very early upon the stage at Rochester, N. Y. In 1869 he married Miss Kitty Blanchard, a talented actress. Died April, 1914.

Rankine, rank′in, (WILLIAM JOHN MACQUORN,) F.R.S., a British civil engineer, distinguished as a writer on heat, elasticity, mechanics, etc. He became professor of civil engineering and mechanics at Glasgow about 1855, and wrote a "Manual of Applied Mechanics," (1858,) "On Energetics," etc. Died December 24, 1872.

Rank'ing, (BOYD MONTGOMERIE MAURICE,) an English author, born in Sussex, January 19, 1841. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1866. He published "Fair Rosamond," a volume of poems, and several volumes of selected stories. Died in 1888.

Rannequin, ran'nĕh-kin, **Ren'kin,** or **Rennequin,** (SWALM,) a hydraulic engineer, born at Liège in 1644. He constructed the machine of Marly, near Versailles in France. Died in 1708.

Ran'ous, (DORA KNOWLTON,) born at Ashfield, Mass. She was largely engaged as an editor and translator of French and Italian works. Died 1916.

Rans'fȯrd, (EDWIN,) an English barytone-singer, song-writer, and musical composer, born in Gloucestershire in 1805. Died July 11, 1876.

Ran'sȯm, (MATHEW WHITAKER,) an American statesman, born in Warren county, North Carolina, in 1826. He was attorney-general of North Carolina in 1852, member of the legislature 1858–60, and became a major-general in the Confederate army. He was in the United States Senate from 1872 to 1895, and minister to Mexico 1895–97. Died in 1904.

Ran'sȯm, (THOMAS EDWARD GREENFIELD,) a brave and skilful American general, born at Norwich, Vermont, in November, 1834. He was a civil engineer in Illinois before the civil war. In July, 1861, he became a lieutenant-colonel, and in February, 1862, he was severely wounded at Fort Donelson. He commanded a regiment at Shiloh in April, 1862, obtained the rank of brigadier-general in January, 1863, and served under General Banks in the Red River expedition. He was disabled by a wound at Sabine Cross-Roads, Louisiana, in April, 1864. He joined the army of Sherman after his wound had healed, and took command of a division or corps just before the capture of Atlanta, (September 2.) He died at Rome, Georgia, in October, 1864.

Ransonnette, rȯN'sȯ'nĕt', (CHARLES NICOLAS,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1797. He engraved plates for several books of travel.

Rantoul, ran'tool, (ROBERT,) a distinguished statesman of the Democratic party, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1805. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and was elected in 1834 to the legislature. In 1845 he was appointed a district attorney of the United States, in 1851 succeeded Daniel Webster as Senator for a short term, and was afterwards elected to Congress. Died in August, 1852.

Rantzau, de, dĕh rȯNt'sō', (JOSIAS,) COUNT, a marshal of France, born in Denmark in 1609. He commanded a French army with success in Flanders from 1642 to 1649. Died in 1650.

Rantzau, von, fon rănt'sŏw, (JOHANN,) COUNT, a German general, born in 1492. He entered the service of the Duke of Holstein, (afterwards Frederick I. of Denmark,) for whom he conquered Denmark about 1525. Died in 1565.

Ranzani, răn-zä'nee, (CAMILLO ABBATE,) an eminent Italian naturalist, born at Bologna in 1775. He was appointed professor of natural history in the university of his native city in 1803. About 1810 he visited Paris, where he was treated with much attention by Cuvier. He began in 1819 to publish a great work entitled "Elements of Zoology," which he was not able to finish. About twelve volumes of it have been published. Died in 1841.

Raoul, rä'ool', or **Rodolphe,** ro'dolf', [Lat. RADUL'FUS,] Duke of Burgundy, married Emma, a daughter of Robert, Duke of France. In 923 he was chosen king by the barons who deposed Charles III. He waged war against the Normans under Rollo. Died in 936.

Raoul. See ROLLO.

Raoul de Houdenc, rä'ool' dĕh oo'dȯNk', a French poet and herald, who flourished about 1225. Among his extant works are "Roman des Eles," ("Romance of the Wings,") "Mérangis de Portlesguez," and, perhaps, the "Vengeance de Raguidel." He was one of the first poets of his time.

Raoul-Rochette. See ROCHETTE.

Raoux, rä'oo', (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Montpellier in 1677. He obtained some vogue as a portrait-painter. Died in 1734.

Raoux, (SCIPION ÉDOUARD,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Mens (Isère) in 1817, became professor at Lausanne.

Rapetti, rä-pet'tee, (LOUIS NICOLAS,) a distinguished jurist and biographer, born at Bérgamo in 1812. He wrote for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" a notice of Napoleon I. He lectured on Roman law in the College of France from 1841 to 1848. Died in 1885.

Raphael (rā'fâ-el or răf'â-el) [It. RAFFAELLE, răf-fâ-el'lâ] **Sanzio,** sän'ze-o, (RAFFAELLO,) the most illustrious of modern painters, was born at Urbino, in the Papal States, April 6, 1483. He was the only son of Giovanni di Santi (or Sanzio) and Magia Ciarla. After he had received the first lessons in design from his father, who was a painter of moderate talents, he became about 1495 a pupil of Perugino, whom he imitated so well that when that master and Raphael worked on the same canvas the result seemed to be the product of one hand. Among his earliest works are a "Holy Family," (1500,) the "Adoration of the Magi," "The Coronation of the Virgin," (now in the Vatican,) and "The Marriage of the Virgin," ("Sposalizio,") dated 1504, which is now at Milan. "The Virgin," says Lanzi, "is a model of celestial beauty." In the autumn of 1504 he visited Florence, where he painted several works and formed friendships with Fra Bartolommeo and Ridolfo Ghirlandaio. During the period from 1505 to 1508, which he passed at Perugia and Florence, he produced a Christ in glory, the "Madonna del Gran Duca," and other Madonnas. These works show that his style had been modified by his studies in Florence.

Having received from Julius II. an invitation to ornament the Vatican, he went to Rome in 1508. Here he studied the remains of Grecian genius, associated with eminent scholars, among whom were Bembo, Ariosto, and Sadoleto, and entered into a rivalry with Michael Angelo. Raphael painted in the Vatican (in fresco) the large and noble composition called "Disputa del Sacramento," the admirable "School of Athens," "Parnassus," (1511,) "The Miracle of Bolsena," "Attila repelled from Rome," and other frescos. "In the composition and execution of the 'School of Athens,'" says Quatremère de Quincy, "Raphael had recovered, so to speak, the long-lost thread of the manner and taste of antiquity, and had at length connected with the eternal models of the true and beautiful the chain of modern inventions." He also painted in oil numerous works, among which are the "Madonna di Foligno," (1511,) and a portrait of Julius II. Soon after his arrival at Rome he adopted what is called his third style.

Like all great painters of the sixteenth century, Raphael was a skilful architect. In 1515 the pope appointed him chief architect of Saint Peter's Church, in compliance with the dying request of Bramante. Raphael made a model or design for this edifice; but it was not executed. He designed the Pandolfini palace at Florence, of which an able critic remarks, "There is not in architecture a palatial design more noble, of a purer style, of a more judicious distribution." About 1515 he produced the celebrated Cartoons, ten designs for the tapestry of the pope's chapel, seven of which are now at Hampton Court, England. They represent "The Charge to Peter," "Saint Paul preaching at Athens," and other scenes from sacred history.

Among his later oil-paintings are "Saint Cecilia," (at Bologna,) the "Madonna del Pesce," (or "del Pez,") (at the Escurial,) the "Madonna di San Sisto," (the glory of the gallery of Dresden,) and the "Transfiguration," which some consider his master-piece, and which is now in the Vatican. His great power was in the expression of passion and character. He also excelled in composition, invention, and design; but as a colorist he was inferior to Titian and others. It is asserted that in all his endless inventions a single repetition of himself is not to be found. He died at Rome on the 6th of April, 1520, at the age of thirty-seven. He was never married. He had a delicate constitution, brown hair and eyes, and handsome features. His amiable and noble character rendered him a general favourite.

"The bent of his genius," says Lanzi, "led him to that ideal beauty, grace, and expression, the most refined and difficult province of painting. . . . Raffaelle is by common consent placed at the head of his art." "Raffaelle was solely a painter," says Hazlitt; "but in that one art he seemed to pour out all the treasures and various excellence of nature,—grandeur and scope of design, exquisite finishing, force, grace, delicacy, the strength of man, the softness of woman, the playfulness of infancy, thought, feeling, invention, etc. He received his inspiration from without, and his genius caught the lambent flames of peace, of truth and grandeur, which are reflected in his works with a light clear, transparent, and unfading." "If Michael Angelo is the first of draughtsmen," says Quatremère de Quincy, "Raphael is the first of painters. . . . His 'Galatea' is a work which explains, far better than any language of ours, the diversity between Michael Angelo and Raphael, manifesting the exquisite refinement of the latter, and his tendency towards that pure, noble, graceful manner which constituted the beau-ideal of the ancient Greeks." Among the numerous eminent pupils of Raphael were Giulio Romano, Penni called Il Fattore, Perino del Vaga, Pellegrino da Módena, Garófalo, and Polidoro da Caravaggio.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters;" Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy;" Duppa, "Life of Raphael," 1815; Passavant, "Raphael d'Urbino," 1839; G. C. Braun, "Raphael Sanzio's Leben," 1815; Quatremère de Quincy, "Vie de Raphael," 1824, (translated into English by Hazlitt, 1846;) Von Wolzogen, "Raphael Santis Leben," (an English version of which was published in 1866;) Nagler, "Raphael als Mensch und Künstler;" Landon, "Vie et Œuvres de Raphael;" C. F. von Rumohr, "Ueber Raphael von Urbino;" Pungileoni, "Elogio storico di Raffaello," 1829; Baldinucci, "Notizie;" Adolph Siret, "Raphael et Rubens," 1849; Carlo Fea, "Notizie intorno Raffaello Sanzio," 1822; F. Rehberg, "Raphael Sanzio aus Urbino," 2 vols., 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Raphael and his Times," in the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1870.

Raphael of Volterra. See Maffei, (Raffaello.)

Raphall, rȧ′fȧl, (Morris Jacob,) a learned Jewish rabbi, born at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1798. He studied at Copenhagen, in England, and at Giessen, and in 1825 removed to England, where he founded the "Hebrew Review" and took an active part in the literary, political, and educational work of his time. He was pastor of a synagogue in New York from 1849 to 1868. He published a "Post-Biblical History of the Jews," (1856,) "Literature of the Jews in Spain," "Social Condition of the Jews," and other works. Died June 23, 1868.

Rapheleng, rȧ′fẹh-lĕng′, **Rapheling,** rȧ′fẹh-ling′, written also **Raulengien,** (Francis,) a learned printer, born near Lille in 1539, was a son-in-law of Plantin. He worked at Antwerp, taught Hebrew at Leyden, and published an Arabic Lexicon. Died in 1597.

Rapheling. See Rapheleng.

Rapin, rȧ′pȧn′, (Nicolas,) a French poet, born at Fontenay-le-Comte about 1540. He fought for Henry IV. against the League, and wrote part of the famous "Satire Ménippée." (See Leroy, (Pierre,) and Durant.) He produced, in Latin and French, a number of odes, epigrams, elegies, etc., which were admired. Died in 1608.

See Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rapin, (René,) a French Jesuit, distinguished as a Latin poet, was born at Tours in 1621. He composed, besides many other works, a series of "Parallels of Great Men of Antiquity," (Homer, Virgil, Demosthenes, Cicero, Plato, and Aristotle,) (1669–71.) His chief production is an ingenious Latin poem "On Gardens," ("Hortorum Libri IV.," 1665,) which was translated into English by Evelyn. "For skill in varying and adorning his subjects," says Hallam, "for a truly Virgilian spirit of expression, for the exclusion of feeble, prosaic, or awkward lines, he may perhaps be equal to any poet,—to Sannazarius himself." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in Paris in 1687.

See Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Bouhours, "Vie de Rapin," in his "Poemata," 1723; Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Rapin, de, dẹh rap′in or rȧ′pȧn′, (Paul,) Sieur de Thoyras, a French historian, born of a Protestant family at Castres in 1661. He entered the service of William, Prince of Orange, with whom he went to England in 1688. He served as captain in the war in Ireland about 1690. In 1724 he published, in French, a "History of England from the Roman Conquest to the Death of Charles I.," (8 vols.,) a work of considerable merit. According to Voltaire, it was the best history of England that had then appeared. It was translated into English by Tindal, who also wrote a continuation of Rapin's work. (See Tindal.) Died at Wesel in 1725.

See Haag, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rapoport, rȧ′po-port′, (Solomon Jehudah,) a Jewish scholar and rabbi, born at Lemberg, in Germany, in 1790. He published, in Hebrew, a number of historical and antiquarian treatises, and translated Racine's "Esther" into Hebrew. Died at Prague, October 16 1867. He was regarded as the ablest Hebrew scholar of his time.

Rapp, (George,) the founder of the sect of Harmonists or Rappites, born at Würtemberg, Germany, in 1770. He emigrated in 1803 to the United States, and founded a community at Economy, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Died in 1847.

Rapp, rȧp, (Jean,) Count, an able French general, born at Colmar in 1772. He was aide-de-camp of Desaix at Marengo, and on his death became an aide to Bonaparte, whose confidence he acquired. For his services at Austerlitz (1805) he was raised to the rank of a general of division. He received his ninth wound at Golymin, (1806,) obtained the chief command at Dantzic in 1807, and distinguished himself at Essling in 1809. He received four wounds at the battle of Moskwa, (1812.) In 1815 he was appointed by Napoleon commander of the army of the Rhine, and fought several actions against the allies. He is said to have been noted for his humanity and moderation. Died in Paris in 1821.

See "Memoirs of General Count Rapp, First Aide-de-Camp to Napoleon, by himself;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rappaport. See Rapoport.

Rappe, rap, (Louis Amadéus,) D.D., a bishop, born at Andrehem, Pas-de-Calais, France, February 2, 1801, of a peasant family, was educated at Boulogne and Arras, and became a Roman Catholic priest in 1829, was chaplain of the Ursulines at Boulogne, 1834–40, came to the United States in 1840, was employed on missions in the Northwest of Ohio, 1841–47, and in 1847 was consecrated Bishop of Cleveland, the first of that title. In 1870 he resigned the diocese. Died at Burlington, Vermont, September 8, 1877. Bishop Rappe was a very laborious man, distinguished as a friend of total abstinence.

Rappoldi, rȧp-pol′dee, (Eduard,) an Austrian musician and composer, born in Vienna, February 21, 1839. He has produced symphonies, quartets, sonatas, and songs, but is best known as a violinist. In 1874 he married Miss Laura Kahrer, a famous pianiste, (born in Vienna in 1853.) Rappoldi has been since 1876 concertmeister at Dresden and chief teacher in the Conservatorium.

Rā′rey, (John S.,) a celebrated American horse-tamer, born at Madison, Franklin county, Ohio, about 1825. He was very successful in subduing the most vicious animals by substituting kindness and scientific skill for the harshness usually employed on such occasions. Died in 1866.

Rasario, rȧ-sȧ′re-o, [Lat. Rasa′rius,] (Giambattista,) an Italian physician, born in the province of Novara in 1517. He was professor of Greek and rhetoric at Venice for twenty-two years. He translated from Greek into Latin some works of Pachymeres, Oribasius, and Galen. Died at Pavia in 1578.

Rasarius. See Rasario.

Rascas, rȧs′kȧs′, (Pierre Antoine,) Sieur de Bagarris, a French antiquary, born at Aix about 1567. He was keeper of the cabinet of Henry IV., and wrote a treatise on medals. Died in 1620.

Rasche, rȧsh′ẹh, (Johann Christoph,) a German numismatist, born near Eisenach, in Saxony, in 1703. He published, besides other works, "Lexicon of the Monetary Affairs of the Ancients," ("Lexicon universæ Rei numariæ Veterum," 6 vols., 1785–94.) Died in 1805.

Raschi, (Rabbi Solomon.) See Jarchi.

Raschid, Al. See Haroun-al-Raschid.

Rasheed-Eddeen or **Raschid-Eddin**, rå-sheed′ ed-deen′, a Persian historian, born at Hamadan in the thirteenth century. Died about 1320.

Rashi. See JARCHI.

Rasis. See RAZES.

Rasis or **Rases**. See RAZEE.

Rask, råsk, (RAMUS or RASMUS CHRISTIAN,) an eminent Danish linguist, was born near Odense, in the isle of Fünen, in 1787. He gave much attention to comparative philology, in the prosecution of which study he visited Russia, Persia, India, etc., (1817–21.) He became professor of literary history at Copenhagen in 1825, and professor of Oriental languages at the same university in 1828. Among his works are an "Anglo-Saxon Grammar," (1817,) "Researches on the Origin of the Icelandic Language," (1818,) and "On the Age and Authenticity of the Zend-Avesta," (1826.) He possessed a rare talent for linguistic researches. Died in 1832.

See P. L. MØLLER, "R. K. Rask;" ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rasmussen, rås′moos′sen, (JANUS LASSEN,) a Danish Orientalist, born at Vestenkov in 1785. He published a "History of the Kingdoms of the Arabs," ("Historia Arabum Regnorum," 1817,) "Annals of the Moslems," ("Annales Islamicæ," 1825,) and other works. Died about 1828.

Rasori, rå-so′ree, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Parma in 1766 or 1767. He became professor at Pavía about 1796, and settled at Milan in 1800. He was author of a new medical doctrine, called "theory of the Counter-Stimulus," and wrote several medical works. He died in 1837.

See G. PERINI, "Cenni sulla Mente di G. Rasori," 1837; CHIAPPA, "Della Vita di G. Rasori," 1838.

Raspail, rås′pāl′ or rås′pā′ye, (FRANÇOIS VINCENT,) an able French chemist and politician, born at Carpentras in 1794. He took arms against Charles X. in 1830, and became a leader of the republicans. In 1831 he published the first volume of his able "Course of Agriculture and Rural Economy." At the revolution of February, 1848, he proclaimed a republic at the Hôtel de Ville before the formation of a provisional government. In March, 1849, he was condemned to six years' imprisonment for conspiracy against the new régime.

See CHARLES MARCHAL, "Biographie de F. V. Raspail," 1848.

Raspe, ras′peh, (RODOLPH ERIC,) a German antiquary, born at Hanover in 1737; died in Ireland in 1794.

Rasponi, ras-po′nee, (CESARE,) an Italian cardinal and negotiator, born at Ravenna in 1615; died in 1675.

Rasputin, RASPOO′TEN, (GREGORY EFIMOVICH,) Russian monk, was born in 1871 in the province of Tobolsk, Siberia. Uneducated, he left his family in 1904 and adopted extraordinary religious views, the practice of which led to wild orgies. He obtained a large following not only among the peasants, but in the highest Russian society, and in the court itself. He exercised a strong and malign influence over the Empress, and by this means exerted great power in the affairs of the nation. He was murdered, Dec. 15, 1916, at a supper at the Yussupoff palace.

Rassam, ras-sam′, (HORMUZD,) a distinguished archæologist, born in 1826, at Mosul, in Mesopotamia, of a Chaldæan Christian family. He assisted Layard in his Assyrian researches, 1845–47 and 1849–51. Rassam conducted the important British Museum explorations of 1851–54, and was afterwards in the British government service at Aden and Muscat, and in Abyssinia, where he was imprisoned and kept nearly two years in chains by King Theodore. Died 1910.

Rassoomovsky, rå-soo-mov′ske, (ANDREAS KYRILLOVITCH,) a Russian nobleman, born in the Ukraine, of humble parentage, in 1752. He served in the English and Russian navies, rose to the rank of admiral, and was Russian ambassador at various foreign courts. He is best known, however, as the friend and patron of Beethoven, who dedicated to him, among other works, the famous "Rassoomovsky Quartets."

Ras'tall or **Ras'tell**, (JOHN,) an English printer, was a native or citizen of London. One of the first books which he printed is dated 1517. He was converted to the Protestant religion by J. Frith. He was the reputed author of "Chronicle of the Kings of England," ("Anglorum Regum Chronicon," 1529.) Died in 1536.

Rast-Maupas, rås-mō′pà′, (JEAN LOUIS,) a French rural economist, born at La Voulte in 1731. He founded the *Condition des Soies*, and made several useful inventions. Died at Lyons in 1821.

Rastopchin. See ROSTOPTCHIN.

Rastrelli, rås-trel′lee, (JOSEPH,) a German composer and musician, born at Dresden in 1799. He composed "Salvator Rosa," (1832,) and other operas. Died 1842.

Rataller, rå-tā′lęr, (GEORGE,) a Dutch philologist and jurist, born at Leeuwarden in 1528. He translated into Latin verse Hesiod's great poem and the tragedies of Sophocles. Died 1581.

Ratazzi. See RATTAZZI.

Ratch'ford, (MICHAEL D.,) trade unionist, born at Clare, Ireland, in 1860. He came to the United States in 1872.

Rathenau, RA′tenou, (WALTHER,) German statesman, industrialist, and philosopher, was born 1867, of Jewish family, in Berlin. He studied at Berlin, Strasbourg, and Munich; engaged in civil engineering; built large chemical works; and at the beginning of the World War, organized the administration of Germany's raw materials. In 1915 he became President of the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft, and in 1921, Minister of Reconstruction. He resigned the same year and was made Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1922. His constructive labours were cut short by his murder by a group of fanatics, June 24, 1922. His works include "Zur Mechanik des Geistes," "Von Kommenden Dingen," "Der Neue Staat," etc.

Ratherius. See RATHIER.

Rathier, rå′te-ā′, [Lat. RATHE′RIUS,] a learned ecclesiastic, was born at Liege. He became Bishop of Verona in 931 A.D. Died about 974 A.D.

Rathold, råt′holt, written also **Ratdolt**, (ERHARD,) a German printer, born at Augsburg. He settled at Venice in 1475, where he published excellent editions of Appian, Euclid, and other classics. Died about 1516.

Rāt'I, written also **Reti**, [modern Hindoo pron. rŭt′ĭ,] a Sanscrit word signifying "passion," "sexual desire," and forming, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the consort of Kâmadêva, or the Indian god of love.

See WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Ratier, rå′te-ā′, (FÉLIX SÉVERIN,) a French medical writer, was born in Paris in 1797. He published numerous works. Died February 8, 1866.

Ratramne, rå′trăm′, [Lat. RATRAM′NUS,] a learned French monk of the ninth century, belonged to the abbey of Corbie. He wrote a treatise "On the Body and Blood of the Lord," ("De Corpore et Sanguine Domini,") which was printed in 1532 and 1712. He is sometimes called BERTRAM. Died after 868 A.D.

Ratramnus. See RATRAMNE.

Rattazzi, rât-tât′see, (MARIE STUDOLMINE,) wife of Urbano Rattazzi, was born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1830. She was a daughter of Sir Thomas Wyse, by Lætitia, a daughter of Lucien Bonaparte. She was (1850–52) the wife of one F. Solms, from whom she was divorced. She married Rattazzi in 1860. She published many novels, and some poems and plays, partly under the name of Marie, Princess de Solms. Most of her writings are in French, a few in Italian. Died in 1912.

Rattazzi, rât-tât′see, or **Ratazzi**, (URBANO,) an Italian minister of state, born at Alessandria about 1810. He gained distinction as an advocate, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies at Turin in 1848, and became a leader of the democratic party. About the end of 1848 he was intrusted with the formation of a new ministry, which was dissolved in consequence of the disastrous battle of Novara, March, 1849. He was appointed minister of justice in 1854, was prime minister a short time in 1859, and succeeded Ricasoli as prime minister about March 1, 1862. His opponents denounced him as subservient to the policy of the French emperor. He went out of power about December 1, 1862, and became prime minister again in April, 1867, but resigned in the following October. Died at Frosinone, June 5, 1873.

Ratte, de, dẽ rȧt, (ÉTIENNE HYACINTHE,) a French astronomer, born at Montpellier in 1722. He wrote scientific articles for the "Encyclopédie," and observed the transit of Venus in 1761. Died in 1805.

See J. POITEVIN, "Éloge d'É. H. de Ratte," 1805.

Ratti, rȧt'tee, (NICCOLA,) an Italian antiquary, born at Rome in 1759, published several biographies and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1833.

Rau, (CHRISTIAN.) See RAVIUS.

Rau, rŏw, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German physician, born at Baden, in Suabia, in 1668, was a successful lithotomist. He became professor of anatomy at Leyden in 1713. Died in 1719.

Rau, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German political economist, born at Erlangen in 1792, became in 1822 professor of political economy and financial science at Heidelberg. His principal work is a "Manual of Political Economy," (3 vols., 1826–32,) which is highly commended. Died in 1870.

Rau, (SEBALD,) a German Orientalist, born at Herborn in 1724. He obtained the chair of Oriental languages at Utrecht in 1749. Died about 1810.

Rau, (SEBALD FOULQUES JAN,) an Orientalist, a son of the preceding, was born at Utrecht in 1765. He became minister of a church at Leyden in 1788. Died in 1807.

Rauch, rŏwk, (CHRISTIAN,) one of the most eminent German sculptors, born at Arolsen, in the principality of Waldeck, in 1777. He studied for a time under Professor Ruhl, at Cassel, and in 1804 was enabled to visit Rome, where he was patronized by W. von Humboldt and acquired the friendship of Thorwaldsen. While at Rome he executed the bas-reliefs of "Hippolytus and Phædra," and "Mars and Venus wounded by Diomed," also a colossal bust of the King of Prussia, a life-size bust of his queen Louise, and a portrait bust of Raphael Mengs. In 1813 he completed the monument of the Queen of Prussia, at Charlottenburg, which is esteemed one of the most admirable works of the kind. During a second visit to Rome he executed statues of Generals Scharnhorst and Bülow, and a great number of busts of celebrated persons. After his return to Prussia he produced two colossal bronze statues of Marshal Blücher, a statue of Goethe, regarded as the most perfect resemblance to that great writer, a monument to Albert Dürer, and statues of Luther, Schiller, and other eminent Germans. In 1851 he finished his monument to Frederick the Great, with an equestrian statue, at Berlin, upon which he was employed more than ten years, and which is esteemed his greatest work. Died in 1857.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1859.

Rauch, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German-American divine, born at Kirchbracht, in Hesse, July 27, 1806. He graduated at Marburg in 1827, held professorships in Giessen and Heidelberg, came in 1831 to America, and became in 1835 president of Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he died, March 2, 1841. Among his works are "Psychology," (1840,) and "The Inner Life of the Christian," (1856.) He was a German Reformed minister.

Raulengien. See RAPHELENG.

Raulin, rō'lăN', (FÉLIX VICTOR,) a French geologist, born in Paris in 1815. He has written several treatises on geology.

Raulin, (JEAN,) a French professor of theology at Paris, born at Toul in 1443; died in 1514.

Raulin, (JOSEPH,) a French physician, born near Auch in 1708. He became physician to the king, and wrote several able medical works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in Paris in 1784.

Raumer, von, fon rŏw'mer, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG GEORG,) an eminent German historian, born near Dessau in 1781. He studied law and financial science at Halle and Göttingen, and in 1819 became professor of history and political economy at Berlin. He published in 1810 a treatise "On the British System of Taxation," and in 1813 a "Manual of Remarkable Passages from the Latin Historians of the Middle Ages." His "History of the Hohenstaufen and their Times" (6 vols., 1823) was very well received, and is esteemed a standard work. Among his other productions may be named a "History of Europe from the End of the Fifteenth Century," (1832,) "England in 1835," which was translated by Mrs. Austin, and "The United States of North America," (1845.) Died in 1873.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon:" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1835; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1829, and April, 1833.

Raumer, von, (GEORG WILHELM,) a German jurist and historical writer, born at Berlin about 1790; died in 1856.

Raumer, von, (KARL GEORG,) a German geologist, born at Wörlitz in 1783, became professor of natural history and mineralogy at Erlangen. He was a brother of the eminent historian. Died June 2, 1865.

Raumer, von, (RUDOLF,) son of the preceding, was born at Breslau in 1815. He became professor of philology at Erlangen in 1852. Died August 30, 1876.

Raupach, rŏw'pȧk, (ERNST BENJAMIN SOLOMON,) a popular dramatic poet, born near Liegnitz, in Silesia, in 1784. After residing several years in Russia as a teacher, he became professor of German literature at Saint Petersburg in 1817. His works, which are very numerous and include both tragedy and comedy, were published in 18 vols., 1830–44. Died in 1852.

See PAULINE RAUPACH, "Raupach; biographische Skizze," 1854.

Rauscher, von, fon rŏw'shẽr, (JOSEPH OTHMAR,) an Austrian cardinal, born in Vienna, October 6, 1797. He was made Prince-Bishop of Seckau in 1849, Archbishop of Vienna in 1853, and a cardinal in 1855. He was an enemy of the dogma of papal infallibility, but after its formal promulgation submitted. Died November 24, 1875.

Rauter, rŏw'tẽr or rō'tair', (JACQUES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French jurist, born at Strasburg in 1784. He was professor of law in his native city. Died in 1854.

Rauwolf, rŏw'wolf, (LEONHARD,) a German botanist, born at Augsburg. He visited the Levant in 1573, in order to study and identify the plants noticed by Pliny, Galen, Dioscorides, etc. After his return he published a valuable "Narrative of a Journey in Syria, Judea, Arabia, Mesopotamia," etc., (1582.) Died in 1596.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Medicorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rauzzini, rŏwt-see'nee, (VENANZIO,) an Italian singer and musical composer, born in Rome in 1747. After singing successfully in Vienna and Munich, he settled in England, giving a number of brilliant concerts in London, and distinguishing himself also as a teacher of singing. He composed operas, sonatas, and songs. Died at Bath in 1810. His brother MATTEO, born in 1754, who followed him to England, was also known as a singer and teacher. Died in 1791.

Ravaillac, rȧ'vȧl'yȧk' or rȧ'vȧ'yȧk', (FRANÇOIS,) a French assassin and fanatic, born at Angoulême in 1578. He approached the royal carriage, which was stopped in the street by a number of wagons, and stabbed Henry IV. mortally, in May, 1610. At his examination he denied that he had any accomplice. He was executed in May, 1610.

Rāvāṇā,* rā'vạ-nạ, **or Ravanen,** in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a famous many-headed giant, King of Ceylon, who was killed by Râma. (See RÂMA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ravel, ravel', (MAURICE,) French composer, was born at Cibourne, France, 1875. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire under Fauré, Pessard, and Bériot. His compositions include the opera "L'Heure Espagnole," orchestral works, "Shéhérazade," "Rhapsodie Espagnole," and many pieces for the pianoforte.

Ravenel, rȧv'nĕl', (JULES AMÉDÉE DÉSIRÉ,) a French bibliographer, born in Paris in 1801. He became a keeper in the Royal Library in 1848. Died in 1885.

Ravenet, rȧv'nȧ', (SIMON FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris about 1708, removed to England in 1750. Died in 1774.

Ravenet, (SIMON FRANÇOIS,) an engraver, born in London about 1755, was a son of the preceding. He went to Parma, and engraved the works of Correggio. Died about 1812.

Ravenna, da, dȧ rȧ-ven'nȧ, (MARCO,) an able Italian engraver, born at Ravenna about 1496, was a pupil of

* He is called RAVENEN in SOUTHEY'S "Curse of Kehama."

Raimondi. He engraved some works of Raphael. Died at Rome in 1527.

Ravenna, dl, de rȧ-vĕn'nȧ, (GIOVANNI MALPAGHINO,) an Italian classical scholar, born at Ravenna. He was employed by Petrarch as a copyist, and afterwards taught the classics at Florence. Died about 1420.

Rā'vens-croft, (THOMAS,) an English composer, born in 1592. He published in 1611 a collection of songs called "Melismata, Musical Phansies," etc., and in 1621 "The Whole Book of Psalms, composed into Four Parts by Sundry Authors to such Several Tunes as are usually sung in England," etc. He was the composer of some of these tunes.

Ra'venstein, (ERNEST GEORGE,) a German geographer, born at Frankfurt-am-Main in 1834. He was professor of geography at Bedford College, England, 1882–83. He published "The Russians on the Amur," (1861,) "Map of Equatorial Africa," (1884,) "Vasco de Gama's First Voyage," (1898,) etc.

Ravesteyn, van, vȧn rȧ'vẹh-stīn', (HUBERT,) a Dutch painter, born at Dort about 1645, painted fairs, interiors of shops, etc.

Ravesteyn, van, (JAN,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at the Hague about 1575. His works are highly praised by Descamps and others. Died at the Hague in 1657. His son ARNOLD (1615–67) was a portrait-painter. See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Ravesteyn, van, (NIKOLAAS,) a relative of the preceding, was born at Bommel in 1661. He painted portraits and history with success. Died at Bommel in 1750.

Ravius, rȧ've-ŭs, **Ravo,** rȧ'vẹh, or **Rau,** rŏw, (CHRISTIAN,) a German Orientalist, born at Berlin in 1603, or, as others say, in 1613. He went to the Levant in 1639, and studied the Turkish, Persian, Italian, Modern Greek, etc. at Smyrna. In 1644 he obtained the chair of Oriental languages at Utrecht, and in 1651 became professor of Arabic at Upsal. Among his works are a Latin version of part of the Koran, "Primæ tredecim Partium Alcorani," etc., (1646,) and a "Grammar of the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Chaldaic Languages," (1650.) Died in 1677.

Ravizza, rȧ-vēt'sȧ or rȧ-vit'sȧ, (DOMENICO,) an Italian writer, born in the Abruzzi in 1707; died in 1767.

Rawdon, LORD. See HASTINGS, MARQUIS OF.

Rawle, rawl, (FRANCIS,) legal author, born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1846. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1871, has been treasurer and president of the American Bar Association, and was overseer of Harvard University 1890–1902. He revised two editions of "Bouvier's Law Dictionary," 1883, 1898.

Rawle, rawl, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished American jurist, born in Philadelphia in 1759, was appointed by Washington district attorney of Pennsylvania. He drew up the new civil code of Pennsylvania, and wrote several legal works. Died in 1836.

Rawleigh. See RALEIGH.

Raw'ley, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born at Norwich about 1588. He became chaplain to Lord Bacon and to Charles I. He wrote a "Life of Bacon," which Hallam calls "the best authority we have," and edited the works of Bacon, (1657.) Died in 1667.

Raw'lins, (JOHN A.,) a distinguished American general, born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, in 1831, was a lawyer before the civil war. He became assistant adjutant-general of General Grant in September, 1861, and served as such in the campaigns of 1862 and 1863. In March, 1865, he was appointed chief of General Grant's staff, with the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. He became secretary of war in March 1869. Died in September, 1869.

Raw'lin-son, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English antiquary, born in Essex in 1677. He published an edition of King Alfred's Saxon version of Boethius "De Consolatione Philosophiæ," (1698.) Died in 1733.

Rawlinson, (Rev. GEORGE,) an English scholar, born about 1815, was educated at Oxford, and was chosen a Fellow of Exeter College in 1840. He became professor of ancient history at Oxford in 1861. He published a translation of Herodotus, (4 vols., 1858–60,) in which he was assisted by his brother Sir Henry, and "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," (4 vols., 1862–68,) and other works on the ancient history of Asia. In 1872 he was made a canon of Canterbury. Died October 6, 1902.

Rawlinson, (Sir HENRY CRESWICKE,) an English Orientalist, a brother of the preceding, was born in Oxfordshire in 1810. He entered the military service of the East India Company about 1826, and served in Persia some years, during which he studied the Persian cuneiform inscriptions with success. In 1843 he became political resident, or agent, at Bagdâd. He deciphered the cuneiform inscriptions at Nineveh, and wrote several works concerning them, also "England and Russia in the East," (1875.) He was sent as British ambassador to the court of Persia in 1859, served in Parliament from 1865 to 1868, and became vice-president of the council of India in 1876. He was made a baronet in 1891. Died March 5, 1895.

Rawlinson, (RICHARD,) an English antiquary, born in London about 1690. He published a "Life of Anthony Wood," (1711,) and "The English Topographer," (1720.) Died in 1755.

Rawlinson, (THOMAS,) a brother of the preceding, was born about 1680. He was noted as a collector of books, and is supposed to have been the original of Addison's character of "Tom Folio." (See the "Tatler," No. 158.) Died in 1725.

Raw'son, (ALBERT LAWSON,) LL.D., an American author, born at Chester, Vermont, October 15, 1829. He travelled extensively, and made a pilgrimage to Mecca in disguise. As an artist, he illustrated many books. He also wrote a large number of books, chiefly on Biblical and religious subjects.

Raw'son, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English surgeon and oculist, born in Cornwall. His family name was ADAMS, which he exchanged for Rawson when he became heir to a person of that name. He settled in London in 1810. Died in 1829.

Raxis, rȧk'sēss', (GAËTAN,) Comte de Flassans, a French publicist, born at Bedouin in 1760. He published, besides other works, a "History of French Diplomacy," (6 vols., 1808.) Died in Paris in 1845.

Rāy, (ISAAC,) M.D., an American physician, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1807, was appointed in 1841 superintendent of the State Insane Hospital at Augusta, Maine, and in 1845 of the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence, Rhode Island. He published "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity," (1838.) In 1867 he removed to Philadelphia, where he died, March 31, 1881.

Rāy or **Wray,** (JOHN,) an eminent English botanist and zoologist, born near Braintree, in Essex, on the 29th of November, 1628, was the son of a blacksmith. He studied in Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became Greek lecturer at the age of twenty-three. In 1660 he published a "Catalogue of Plants growing around Cambridge." He was ordained as a priest, but declined to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity of 1662, and never performed clerical functions. He found a friend and patron in Francis Willoughby, in company with whom he made scientific excursions in France, Germany, and Italy in 1663–66. In 1667 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published a "Catalogue of the Plants of England," ("Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ," 1670 or 1677,) and in 1682 a "New Method of Plants," ("Methodus Plantarum Nova,") in which he proposed a new method of classification. Of this work Cuvier and Du Petit-Thouars ("Biographie Universelle") remark, "We find the natural families of plants better defined, and the grand division of monocotyledons and bicotyledons fully established; he gave the characters of many classes with much precision, and introduced several technical terms which are very useful; finally, he established many principles and general laws of classification which have since been adopted." His principal or largest botanical work is "Universal History of Plants," ("Historia Plantarum Universalis," 3 vols., 1686–1704.) Ray is said to have been the first modern zoologist who made use of comparative anatomy. He published in 1693 "Synopsis of Quadrupeds and Serpents," ("Synopsis Animalium Quadrupedum

et Serpentini Generis.") "His works on zoology," says Cuvier, "are even more important than those on botany, for their utility has been more durable. They may be considered as the foundation of all modern zoology. . . . His distribution of the classes of quadrupeds and birds has been followed by the English naturalists almost to our own days." He wrote other works. Died in 1705.

See DR. DERHAM, "Select Remains of J. Ray," 1760; "Memoirs of J. Ray," by EDWIN LANKESTER, 8vo, 1844; "Biographia Britannica;" DR. HOEFER'S article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Ray, (JOSEPH,) an American mathematician, born in 1807. He was an eminent teacher, employed in various places, and published several works on algebra and arithmetic. Died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855.

Ray, (WILLIAM,) an American poet, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1771; died in 1827.

Rayer, rā'yà', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS OLIVE,) a French physician, born at Saint-Sylvain (Calvados) in 1793. He practised in Paris, and in 1852 was comprised in the medical service of the household of the emperor. He published several works. Died September 10, 1867.

Rayleigh, rā'lę, (JOHN WILLIAM **Strutt**,) LORD, an English mathematician and physicist, born November 12, 1842. He was a near relative of the late Captain Hedley Vicars. He graduated, as senior wrangler, at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1865, and succeeded to the peerage in 1873. In 1884 he was president of the British Association. He published scientific papers of high value, also "The Theory of Sound," (2 vols., 1877–78.) He was professor of experimental physics in the University of Cambridge 1879–85, of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution 1888–1905, chancellor of Cambridge after 1908. In 1895, in association with William Ramsay, he discovered a new element in the atmosphere which they named argon, and for which they received the $10,000 Hodgkins prize. Died 1919.

Rāy'mond (or **Raimond**) **I.**, Count of Toulouse, succeeded his brother Fredelon in 852 A.D. Died in 864 or 865.

Raymond (or **Raimond**) **II.** succeeded his father, Eudes, in 918. He gained a victory over the Normans in 923 A.D. Died the same year.

Raymond III., called RAYMOND PONS, a son of the preceding, began to reign in 923. His dominions included the large territory extending from the Loire to the Pyrenees and eastward to the Rhone. Died about 950.

Raymond IV., called RAYMOND DE SAINT-GILLES, became Count of Toulouse about 1090, about the age of forty-five. He was one of the most powerful princes of Southern Europe, and was a famous leader in the first crusade. In 1096 he led a large army (about 100,000 men) by land to Asia. Jerusalem was taken in 1099 by the crusaders, who appreciated so highly the talents and merit of Raymond that they offered him the throne; but he declined it. He died at Tripoli in 1105, and was succeeded by his son Bertrand.

See MOLINE DE SAINT-YON, "Histoire des Comtes de Toulouse," 4 vols., 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raymond V., a grandson of the preceding, born in 1134, became Count of Toulouse in 1148. He married Constance, a sister of Louis VII. of France. Henry II. of England invaded his dominions and besieged Toulouse about 1160, but Raymond, aided by Louis of France, made a successful resistance. Died in 1194.

Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse, born in 1156, succeeded his father, Raymond V., in 1194. His reign was disturbed by wars and crusades instigated by the pope in order to exterminate the Albigenses, who were very numerous in Provence. Raymond was disposed to protect or tolerate these subjects, and was excommunicated several times. His dominions were invaded by a large army of crusaders under Simon de Montfort in 1210. Raymond opposed them bravely in several battles, but was decisively defeated in 1213, and lost his throne. He was restored in 1217. Died in 1222.

See MOLINE DE SAINT-YON, "Histoire des Comtes de Toulouse," 4 vols., 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raymond, the last Count of Toulouse, a son of the preceding, made peace with the pope and became a persecutor of the Albigenses. Died in 1249.

Rāy'mond, (HENRY JARVIS,) an able American journalist, born in Livingston county, New York, in 1820. He became associate editor of the "New York Courier and Enquirer" in 1843, and in 1851 founded the "New York Times." He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1854, and, as a leader of the Republican party, favoured the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860. The "New York Times," which he continued to edit until his death, was very successful. In 1864 he was elected a member of Congress by the Republican voters of New York City. He published "The Life, Public Services, and State Papers of Abraham Lincoln," (1865.) He took a prominent part in the National Convention of the friends of Andrew Johnson which met in Philadelphia in the summer of 1866 for the purpose of forming a new political party, writing an address to the people. The enterprise proved a failure. Died in 1869.

Raymond, (EVELYN HUNT,) born at Watertown, New York, in 1843. She has been a prolific writer of juvenile fiction.

Raymond, rą'mŏn', (JEAN ARNAUD,) a French architect, born at Toulouse in 1742, was a member of the Institute. Died in 1811.

Raymond, (JEAN MICHEL,) a French chemist, born at Saint-Vallier (Drôme) in 1766. He was professor of chemistry at Lyons. About 1810 he discovered a colour called *bleu-Raymond*, for which he received a present of 8000 francs from the government. Died in 1837.

Raymond, (MICHEL JOACHIM MARIE,) an able French general, born near Auch in 1755. He entered the service of the Nizâm of Deccan about 1786, and fought against the English and Mahrattas. Died at Hyderabad in 1798.

Raymond, (MINER,) D.D., a Methodist preacher and educator, born in New York city, August 29, 1811. He was principal of the Wilbraham Academy, 1848–54, and in 1864 became professor of systematic theology in the Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois. His principal work is "Systematic Theology," (1879.) Died in 1897.

Raymond, (ROBERT,) LORD, an English judge, born about 1673, was chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of George I., and a privy councillor. His "Reports" were published in 3 vols. Died in 1733.

Raymond, (ROSSITER WORTHINGTON,) Ph.D., an American author, born in Cincinnati, April 27, 1840, was educated at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and at Heidelberg, Munich, and Freiberg, Germany, served in the United States army, 1862–64, and was United States commissioner of mining statistics, 1868–76, and lecturer on economic geology at Lafayette College, 1870–82. He wrote several works on the mining industries, "Brave Hearts," a novel, (1873,) "The Man in the Moon, and Other People," (1874,) "The Book of Job," (1878,) etc. Died 1910.

Raymond, (WALTER,) a British novelist, born at Yeovil in 1852. Among his works are "Misterton's Mistake," (1890,) "Love and Quiet Life," (1894,) "Charity Chance," (1897,) and "Two Men o' Mendip," (1898.)

Raymond, (XAVIER,) a French journalist, born in Paris, June 20, 1812. He became an editor of the "Journal des Débats" about 1838, and published works entitled "L'Afghanistan," "L'Inde," "The Navies of France and of England," etc. Died in 1886.

Raymond-Bérenger. See BÉRENGER.

Raymond Lulli. See LULLI.

Raymond (**Raimond**, rī-mŏnd', or **Ramon**, rā-mōn') **de Peñafort**, (**Pegnafort**,) dā pān'yā-fōrt', a Spanish canonist and Dominican, born at Barcelona in 1175 or 1186. He compiled the "Decretals." Died in 1275.

Raymondi. See RAIMONDI.

Raynal, rą'nāl', (GUILLAUME THOMAS FRANÇOIS,) L'ABBÉ, a French philosopher and historian, born at Saint-Geniez, in Rouergue, in 1711. He was a priest in his youth, but renounced that profession soon after his removal to Paris, (1747.) He published several mediocre histories, and became intimate with Helvetius and Baron Holbach. He acquired temporary celebrity by a "History of the Colonies planted by Europeans in America and India, and of their Influence on the Political Con-

dition, Commerce, and Prosperity of Europe," ("Histoire philosophique et politique des Établissements et du Commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes," 4 vols., 1770.) It is said that Diderot wrote some of the ablest passages of this work, which abounds in declamations against the political and religious institutions of France. The Parliament in 1781 ordered the book to be burnt and the author to be arrested; but he escaped, and passed about six years in exile. Died in Paris in 1796.

See A. Jay, "Notice biographique sur Raynal," 1821; Cherhal-Montréal, "Éloge philosophique de Raynal," 1796; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Raynal, de, dẹh rā'nāl', (Louis Hector Chaudru,) a French historian, born at Bourges in 1805, wrote a "History of Berri," (4 vols., 1844–47.) Died May 9, 1892.

Raynaud, rā'nō', written also **Rainaud** and **Rainaudo**, (rī-nōw'do,) (Théophile,) an Italian Jesuit, born in the county of Nice in 1583. He wrote many works on theology, which obtained success, though they are said to be trivial and prolix. Died in 1663.

See Moréri, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Rayneval, de, dẹh rān'vāl', (Alphonse Gérard,) a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1813. He was appointed to represent the French government at the court of Pius IX. after his flight to Gaëta, (1849,) and entered Rome with the army which restored the pope. He was raised to the rank of ambassador in 1851, and remained at Rome in that capacity six years. Died in 1858.

Rayneval, de, (François Maximilien Gérard,) the father of the preceding, was born in 1778. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1829, and to Madrid in 1832. Died at Madrid in 1836.

His father, Joseph, (1746–1812,) was author of a "Treatise on the Law of Nature and of Nations," (3d edition, 1832,) and "On the Liberty of the Seas," (2 vols., 1811.)

Raynolds. See Rainolds.

Raynouard, rā'noo-ăr', (François Juste Marie,) a French author and philologist, born at Brignoles (Provence) in 1761. He practised law in his youth, was imprisoned as a Girondist in 1793, and became a resident of Paris about 1800. He produced in 1805 a tragedy (in verse) entitled "The Templars," ("Les Templiers,") which was very successful, and opened to him the doors of the French Academy, (1807,) of which he became perpetual secretary in 1817. He was a member of the legislative body from 1806 to 1813. He wrote other dramas, and philological treatises, among which is a "Dictionary of the Language of the Troubadours," (6 vols., 1838–44.) Died in 1836.

See C. Labitte, notice of Raynouard in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," February 1, 1837; Reiffenberg, "A la Mémoire de F. J. M. Raynouard," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Razee or **Razi**, **Al**, ăl-rā'zee or ar-rā'zee, [written in Latin Ra'zis, Ra'sis, or Ra'ses,] (**Ahmed-Ibn-Mohammed-Ibn-Moosa**, (or -Mûsa,) ăh'med ĭb'n mo-hăm'med ĭb'n moo'sa,) an Arabian historian, born at Córdova, in Spain, about 866 A.D. He wrote a "History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arabs." Only portions of his works are extant. There appears to have been another Arabian or Moorish historian bearing the same name.

See Al-Makkari, "History of the Mohammedan Dynasties in Spain," translated by Gayangos, vol. i. p. 314.

Ra'zes, **Rha'zes**, or **Ra'sis**, Latin forms of the surname Râzee, rā'zee, (or, rather, Ar-Razee or Ar-Razi,) of a celebrated Arabian physician, whose proper name was Mohammed-Ibn-Zakaria-Aboo-Bekr, (mo-hăm'med ĭb'n zā-kā-ree'a ă'bōō bĕkr'.) He was born in Irâk-Ajemee about the middle of the ninth century. He practised at Bagdâd, and travelled into several foreign countries. Among his numerous works are "Al-Hawi," or "Continens," and a treatise on the smallpox and measles. He is said to have been the first who described the smallpox accurately. Died about 930 A.D.

See Ibn-Khallikan, "Biographical Dictionary;" Sprengel, "Geschichte der Medicin;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Razis. See Râzee.

Razoomofski or **Razoumovski**, rā-zoo-mof'skee, written also **Razumowskij**, (Gregory,) a Russian savant, published in French several works on mineralogy, and "Coup-d'Œil géognostique sur le Nord de l'Europe," (1816.) Died in Moravia in 1837.

Razout, rā'zoo', (Jean Nicolas,) a French general, born at Paris in 1772. He distinguished himself as general of division at Borodino (1812) and at Dresden, (1813.) Died in 1820.

Razzi, rät'see, or **Bazzi**, (Giovanni Antonio,) **Cavaliere**, surnamed il Sodoma, (ēl so-do'mă,) an able Italian painter, born at Vercelli, in Piedmont, or at Vergelli, near Sienna, about 1479. He painted in the Vatican some works which were effaced by order of Julius II. to make room for those of Raphael. The palace called Farnesina, at Rome, contains his picture of "The Marriage of Roxana." He afterwards worked at Sienna. A picture of "The Scourging of Christ" (at Sienna) is called his master-piece. Died about 1550.

Razzi, (Girolamo,) afterwards called **Silvano**, sĕl-vā'no, an Italian monk and writer, born at Florence about 1530. He produced several dramas and biographies. Died in 1611.

Re, rā, (Filippo,) an Italian agriculturist, born at Reggio in 1763. Died 1817.

Re, (Giovanni Francesco,) an Italian botanist and physician, born near Susa in 1773. Died 1833.

Rea, (Samuel,) American railroad official, was born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., in 1855. He entered the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad 1871; was assistant construction engineer of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie; and later, chief construction engineer of the tunnel under Baltimore for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1892, became 1st Vice-President 1911, and President, 1913–25. He had charge of construction of the Pennsylvania Station in New York City, its tunnel extension under the Hudson River, the New York Connecting Railway, and Hell Gate Bridge. He died 1929.

Reach, (Angus Bethune,) a Scottish author and journalist, born at Inverness in 1821. He wrote a novel entitled "Clement Lorimer." Died 1856.

Rēad, (Alexander,) a Scottish medical writer, graduated at Oxford in 1620; died about 1680.

Read, (George,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Maryland in 1733. He was elected to the Congress of 1774, and was subsequently a member of the Convention which framed the United States Constitution, and chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Delaware. Died in 1798.

Read, (John Meredith,) an American lawyer, born in Philadelphia in 1797, was a grandson of the preceding. He was called to the bar in 1818, and became a district attorney of the United States. In 1851 he was associated with Thaddeus Stevens as counsel for the defence in the celebrated trial of C. Hanway for constructive treason. About 1854 he began to advocate the principles of the Republican party by his speeches and writings. About 1860 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Died Nov. 29, 1874.

Read, (John Meredith,) an American lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1837. He graduated at Brown University in 1858, and at the Albany Law School in 1859, afterwards studying law in Europe. He served in the war of 1861–65, attaining the rank of brigadier-general. In 1868 he was appointed consul-general at Paris, acting also as consul-general for Germany (in France) during the Franco-German war of 1870–71. He was United States minister to Greece, 1873–79. Died December 27, 1896.

Read, (Nathan,) an American mechanician, born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1759. He invented a machine for cutting nails which formed heads on the nails by the same operation. In 1800 he was elected a member of Congress. He made some improvements in the steam-engine about 1790. Died in Maine in 1849.

Read, (Opie,) author, born at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1852. She engaged in newspaper work in 1878, established and conducted the "Arkansas Traveller" 1883–91, and has written "A Kentucky Colonel," "An Arkansas Planter," "The Carpetbagger," "The Mystery of Margaret," etc.

Read, (THOMAS BUCHANAN,) a distinguished American poet and artist, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. He visited Italy in 1850, and subsequently spent some time in England, where he published a collection of poems, which were very favourably received. He afterwards resided several years at Florence and Rome, whence he returned in 1858. Among his works may be named his prose romance "The Pilgrims of the Great Saint Bernard," and his poems of "The House by the Sea," "The New Pastoral," (1855,) "Sylvia, or the Lost Shepherd," etc., (1857,) and "The Wagoner of the Alleghenies, a Poem," (1862.) Among his best pictures are his group of "Longfellow's Children," and "Sheridan's Ride," illustrating one of his most popular poems. He died May 11, 1872.

Reade, reed, (CHARLES,) a popular English novelist, born in 1814, graduated at Magdalene College, Oxford, in 1835. He established his reputation by "Peg Woffington" (1852) and "Christie Johnstone," (1853.) In 1856 he published "Never too Late to Mend." Among his other novels are "Love me Little, Love me Long," (1859,) "The Cloister and the Hearth," (1861,) "Very Hard Cash," (1863,) etc. Died 1884.

Reade, (JOHN EDMUND,) an English poet and novelist, born in 1805; died in 1870.

Reade, (WILLIAM WINWOOD,) an English author and traveller, born at Ipsden, Oxfordshire, in 1839.

Reading, red'ing, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in Buckinghamshire in 1588. He was chaplain to Charles I., and favoured the royalist cause in the civil war. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1667.

Reading, (RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS,) EARL OF, British statesman, was born 1860, in London. He was called to the bar in 1887, had a brilliant career, and entered Parliament as a Liberal, for Reading in 1904. He became Solicitor-General 1910; Attorney-General 1910–13; and Lord Chief-Justice 1913–21. He was Special Envoy to the United States 1917–19, and Viceroy and Governor-General of India 1921–26.

Réal, de, deh rà'ăl', (GASPARD,) Seigneur de Curban, a French publicist, born at Sisteron in 1682. He wrote an able work "On the Science of Government," (8 vols., 1751–64.) Died at Paris in 1752.

Réal, de, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French politician and lawyer, born near Paris about 1760. He was a partisan of Danton in 1793, and contributed actively in 1799 to the success of Bonaparte, who appointed him a councillor of state and gave him in 1808 the title of count. Died in 1834.

Réal, Saint. See SAINT-RÉAL.

Realf, rälf, (RICHARD,) a poet, born at Framfield, Sussex, England, June 14, 1834, in very humble life. He published "Guesses at the Beautiful" (poems) in 1852, and in 1854 came to the United States. In 1856 he went to Kansas, and was there an associate with John Brown. He served, 1862–66, in the United States volunteers, and was, 1868–70, in the United States civil service. He afterwards became a lecturer and journalist, and died by suicide at Oakland, California, October 28, 1878. Realf's poetry, like his personality, had strongly-marked and characteristic features, but it was the product of a true, though somewhat erratic and uncouth, genius. A remarkable succession of misfortunes followed him through life, partly, no doubt, as a result of his own peculiarities of temperament.

Realino, rà-ä-lee'no, (BERNARDINO,) a learned Italian Jesuit, born at Carpi in 1530. He wrote notes on Catullus and other ancient authors. Died in 1616.

Ream, (VINNIE,) an American sculptor, born at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1847. She married Richard L. Hoxie. She modelled, on order, a life-size statue of Abraham Lincoln when only fifteen years of age. The heroic statue of Farragut, in Farragut Square, Washington, was made by her on an order from Congress. She produced a number of ideal statues.

Réaumur, de, deh rà'ō'mür', (RENÉ ANTOINE FERCHAULT,) a celebrated French natural philosopher and entomologist, born at Rochelle in February, 1683. He inherited an easy or independent fortune, and became a resident of Paris in 1703. By some memoirs on geometry he obtained admission into the Academy of Sciences in 1708. His favourite studies were general physics, natural history, and the industrial arts. He made important discoveries or improvements in the fabrication of steel, and published in 1722 a "Treatise on the Art of Converting Iron into Steel," for which he received a pension of 12,000 livres. He made successful experiments on the artificial incubation of eggs and on the manufacture of tin wares. His most important contribution to general physics was the thermometer, which he invented in 1731. He divided the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water into eighty degrees. "The most remarkable of the works of Réaumur," says Cuvier, "are his 'Memoirs Illustrating the History of Insects,' ('Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes,' 6 vols., 1734–42.) The author here exhibits the highest degree of sagacity in the observation and discovery of all those instincts, so complicated and so constant in each species, which maintain these feeble creatures. He constantly excites our curiosity by new and singular details. . . . Unfortunately, it is not quite finished." Died in 1757.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rebeoque. See CONSTANT.

Rebecqui, reh-bà'ke', (FRANÇOIS TROPHIME,) a French Girondist, born at Marseilles about 1760. He was a member of the Convention, was proscribed in June, 1793, and escaped to Marseilles. Having learned the fate of his colleagues, he drowned himself in the sea in June, 1794.

Rebel, reh'bĕl', (JEAN FERRY,) a French musician and composer, born in Paris in 1669. He is chiefly remembered for his violin-solos. Died in 1747. His son FRANÇOIS, born in 1701, produced in collaboration with François Francœur a number of operas that were successful in their day. Died in 1775.

Rebentisch, rā'bĕn-tish', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German botanist, born at Landsberg in 1772. He published a Catalogue of Plants growing near Berlin, (1805.) Died in 1810.

Réber, rà'bair', (NAPOLÉON HENRI,) a French musician and composer, born at Mulhouse in 1807. He composed melodies for a single voice, and comic operas, entitled "Christmas Eve," (1848,) "Le Père Gaillard," (1852,) etc. Died November 25, 1880.

Rebkow or **Repkow**, von, fon rĕp'ko, [Lat. REPKO'VIUS,] (EYKE,) a German jurist, born in Thuringia, flourished about 1210–40. He compiled a code or collection of laws, entitled "Speculum Saxonicum," which was extensively used in Germany. His German translation of it, called "Sachsenspiegel," was printed in the fifteenth century.

Rebolledo, de, dà rà-bol-yā'do, (BERNARDINO,) COUNT, a Spanish poet and commander, born at Leon in 1597. He distinguished himself at the capture of Nice, (1626,) commanded a corps of lancers in Flanders in 1632, and was the leader of a force sent in 1636 to aid the emperor Ferdinand II., who rewarded his services with the title of count of the empire. He was sent as ambassador to the court of Denmark about 1650 or 1648. He showed respectable talents as a poet in his "Military and Political Groves," ? ("Selvas militares y politicas," 1652,) "Selvas Danicas," (1655,) and "Selvas sagradas," (1657.) Died at Madrid in 1676.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" BOUTERWEK, "Geschichte der Poesie."

Reboul, reh-bool', (HENRI PAUL IRÉNÉE,) a French savant, born at Pézénas in 1763. He assisted Lavoisier in his scientific labours, and wrote several treatises on geology and other sciences. He was appointed administrator of Lombardy by Bonaparte about 1798. Died in 1839.

Reboul, (JEAN,) a French poet, born at Nimes in 1796. He produced in 1828 a poem called "The Angel and the Infant," which was much praised. He afterwards wrote other successful poems. Died in 1864.

See COLLOMBET, "Étude biographique sur Reboul," 1839.

Reboulet, reh-boo'lā', (SIMON,) a French historian born at Avignon in 1687. He wrote a mediocre "History of the Reign of Louis XIV.," (3 vols., 1742–44.) Died in 1752.

Rebuffi, rẹh-bü'fe', (PIERRE,) an eminent French jurist, born near Montpellier in 1487. He lectured on law at Bourges and Paris, and published several works. Died in Paris in 1557.

Récamier, rā'kȧ̆me-ā', (JEANNE FRANÇOISE JULIE ADÉLAÏDE BERNARD,) a beautiful and accomplished French lady, born at Lyons in 1777. She was married to M. Récamier, a rich banker, in 1793, after which she became an intimate friend of Madame de Staël. She was courted in vain by Napoleon in 1805. In consequence of the bankruptcy of her husband, (1806,) she went to reside with Madame de Staël at Coppet. There she captivated the heart of Prince August of Prussia, and gave him a promise of marriage; but her compassion for her first husband, who was living, prevailed on her to break the engagement. In 1811 she was banished from Paris by Napoleon, on account of her intimacy and sympathy with Madame de Staël and other enemies of the emperor. Having returned to Paris after the restoration, she lived in intimate relations with Châteaubriand until his death. Her salon at L'Abbaye-aux-Bois was the most celebrated of those which flourished between 1815 and 1840. There was a remarkable disproportion between the modesty of her life and the greatness of her fame. Died in 1849. "We think with infinite respect of one who, having an unequalled influence over the hearts and wills of men, scorned to ask a favour, and endured poverty . . . and exile, which fell with tenfold severity on one so beloved and admired, without the smallest sacrifice of dignity and independence." ("Edinburgh Review" for January, 1860.)

See "Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame Récamier," translated from the French and edited by MISS LUYSTER, Boston, 1867; an eloquently-written article on "Madame Récamier and her Friends," in the "Christian Examiner" for May, 1867; "Atlantic Monthly" for October, 1864; W. H. ADAMS, "Famous Beauties and Historic Women;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1860; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1849.

Récamier, (JOSEPH CLAUDE ANTHELME,) a French physician, born near Belley (Ain) in 1774. He was physician *(médecin ordinaire)* at the Hôtel-Dieu, Paris, for forty years, (1806–46,) and succeeded Laennec as professor at the College of France in 1827. He was deprived of this place by the revolution of 1830. Died in 1852.

Recchi, rek'kee, (NARDO ANTONIO,) an Italian botanist and physician, born at Montecorvo, lived about 1550–80. He prepared an abridgment of the manuscripts left by Hernandez. After the death of Recchi this work was published under the title of "Treasury of the Materia Medica of New Spain," ("Rerum medicinalium Novæ Hispaniæ Thesaurus," 1651.)

Receveur, rẹs-vur', (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH XAVIER,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Longueville (Doubs) in 1800. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Church from its Foundation until the Pontificate of Gregory XVI.," (8 vols., 1840–47.) Died in 1854.

Rechberger, rĕk'bĕRG'ẹr, (FRANZ,) an eminent German designer, landscape-painter, and etcher, born in Vienna in 1771. His etchings of landscapes are said to be beautiful and spirited. Died about 1842.

Recke, von der, fon dẹr rĕk'kẹh, (ELISABETH CHARLOTTE CONSTANTIA,) a German authoress, born in Courland in 1754. She was for a time a believer in Cagliostro's pretensions of holding intercourse with the dead, but subsequently wrote a work entitled "Cagliostro Unmasked," (1787.) She also published "Travels in Italy," and several poems. Died in 1833.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Reclam, rĕk'lȧm, (FRIEDRICH,) a German painter and engraver, born at Magdeburg in 1734; died in 1774.

Reclam, (PIERRE CHRÉTIEN FRÉDÉRIC,) a Protestant minister, of French origin, born at Magdeburg in 1741. He became minister of a church in Berlin in 1767. Died in 1789.

Reclus, rẹh-klü', (ÉLIE ARMAND EBENHEZER,) a brother of J. J. Élisée Reclus, was born at Orthez, March 13, 1843. He became a naval officer, and assisted in M. de Lesseps's Panama Canal surveys, and has published various reports on the same. PAUL, his younger brother, born in 1847, is a distinguished surgeon of Paris; and three sisters are actively engaged in literary work.

Reclus, (JEAN JACQUES ELISÉE,) a distinguished French geographer, born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande, of Protestant parents, March 15, 1830. Having travelled extensively, he in 1857 began to publish various books of travel. Among his works are "La Terre," (1867–68,) "Les Phénomènes terrestres," etc., (1872,) "Nouvelle Géographie universelle," (1875 *et seq.*,) etc. For bearing arms for the Paris Commune of 1871 he was sentenced to death, but was finally pardoned. In 1882 he became conspicuous for his anti-marriage agitation, and two of his daughters were made examples of his devotion to this new theory. He died July 4, 1905.

Reclus, (MICHEL ÉLIE,) a brother of the foregoing, was born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande, June 16, 1827. He studied Protestant theology, but devoted himself to social reforms, and in 1871 was condemned for having been appointed director of the National Library under the Commune. He was distinguished as a writer under various pseudonyms. Died February 16, 1904.

Reclus, (ONÉSIME,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Orthez in 1837. He was a soldier and traveller, and published "La France et ses Colonies," (1873,) "La Terre à Vol d'Oiseau," (1879,) etc.

Recorde, rek'ọrd, ? (ROBERT,) an eminent British mathematician, born in Pembrokeshire about 1500. He studied at Oxford, and took the degree of M.D. at Cambridge in 1545. He also taught mathematics at Oxford, and published several works, among which are "The Ground of Arts, teaching the Work and Practice of Arithmetic," (1540,) and "The Castle of Knowledge," (1556.) The latter treats on astronomy. He was physician to Edward VI. and to Queen Mary. He is said to have invented the sign of equality in algebra. Died in a debtor's prison in 1558.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" HUTTON, "Mathematical Dictionary."

Recupero, rȧ-koo-pā'ro, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian numismatist, born at Catania about 1740; died in 1803.

Recupero, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian mineralogist, born at Catania in 1720, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote a "Natural History of Etna," (1815.) Died in 1778 or 1787.

Recurt, rẹh-kür', (ADRIEN BARNABÉ ATHANASE,) a French physician and republican, born at Lassalle (Hautes-Pyrénées) in 1797. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and became minister of the interior on the 11th of May. He was minister of public works in 1848. Died November 7, 1872.

Redak. See KIMCHI.

Red-Beard, (Barbarossa.) See FREDERICK I.

Red'ding, (CYRUS,) an English journalist and poet, born at Penryn about 1785. He was associated with the poet Campbell in the editorship of the "New Monthly Magazine" from 1820 to 1830. He published, besides other works, a "History of Modern Wines," (1833,) "Literary Reminiscences and Memoirs of Thomas Campbell," (2 vols., 1859,) and "Past Celebrities whom I have known," (2 vols., 1865.) Died in 1870.

Reden, von, fon rā'dẹn, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM OTTO LUDWIG,) BARON, an eminent German writer on statistics, was born in Lippe-Detmold in 1804. Among his works are "General and Comparative Statistics of Finances," (2 vols., 1851–56,) and "Statistics of the Products and Commerce of Prussia," (3 vols., 1854.) Died in 1857.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Redern, von, fon rā'dẹrn, (SIGISMOND EHRENREICH,) COUNT, a Prussian diplomatist, born in Berlin in 1755. He became a partner of Saint-Simon, the French socialist, in speculations. Died in 1835.

Redesdale, BARON. See MITFORD, (JOHN FREEMAN.)

Redesdale, reedz'dāl, (JOHN THOMAS **Freeman-Mitford**,) EARL OF, a British nobleman, a son of the first Lord Redesdale, (see MITFORD.) He was born in Ireland, September 9, 1805, was educated at Eton and at New College, Oxford, and in 1830 succeeded as baron. In 1851 he became deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, in which body he exercised great influence, especially in legislation upon private bills. His publications are chiefly on religious subjects. In 1876 he was advanced to the earldom. Died in 1886.

Red'field, (EDWARD WILLIS,) artist, born at Bridgeville, Delaware, in 1868. He has received a number of gold medals and his works are represented in many galleries of art.

Red'field, (ISAAC FLETCHER,) LL.D., an American jurist, born at Weathersfield, Vermont, April 10, 1804. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825, was a judge of the Vermont supreme court, 1835–52, and its chief justice, 1852–60, professor of medical jurisprudence in Dartmouth College, 1858–62, and United States special (legal) commissioner in Europe, 1867–69. Among his works are "Law of Railways," (1857,) "Law of Wills," (1864,) "Law of Carriers," (1869,) etc. Died in Boston in March, 1876.

Red'field, (WILLIAM C.,) an American geologist and meteorologist, born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1789, became a resident of New York about 1825. He contributed articles on meteorology to several periodicals, and wrote on steam-navigation. Died in February, 1857.

Red'grave, (RICHARD,) an English painter of landscapes, domestic scenes, etc., was born in London in 1804. He exhibited in 1837 a successful picture of "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table." His favourite subjects in a subsequent period were illustrations of the trials of the poor, such as "The Sempstress" and "The Poor Teacher." Among his other works are "The Country Cousins," "Ophelia," and "Little Red-Riding-Hood." He was elected a Royal Academician in 1851. Died December 14, 1888.

Redi, rā'dee, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian naturalist and poet, born at Arezzo in 1626. He practised medicine at Florence with a high reputation, and wrote poetry with success. In philosophy he belonged to the school of Galileo. He is ranked among the greatest observers of his age. Among his works are "Experiments on the Generation of Insects," (1668,) a poem on the wine of Tuscany, called "Bacchus in Tuscany," ("Bacco in Toscana," 1685,) and "Letters on Philosophy, Natural History," etc., (2 vols., 1724–27.) "Few have done so much in any part of science," says Hallam, "who have also shone so brightly in the walks of taste. The sonnets of Redi are esteemed; but his famous dithyrambic 'Bacco in Toscana' is admitted to be the first poem of that kind in modern language." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died at Pisa about 1695.

See GORANI, "Elogj di due illustri Scopritori, (Redi e Bandini,") 1786; A. FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum illustrium;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" G. V. M. FABRONI, "Elogio storico di F. Redi," 1796; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Redi, (TOMMASO or GIUSEPPE,) an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Florence in 1665, was a pupil of Carlo Maratta. Died in 1726.

Reding, von, fon rā'ding, (ALOYS,) a Swiss officer, born in 1755. He commanded the Swiss troops that checked the French army at Morgarten in May, 1798, and was elected Landamman in 1801. He was the chief of the *confédérés*, the aristocratic and anti-Gallican party. Died in 1818.

Red Jack'et, or Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, ("Keeper-Awake,") a celebrated Indian chief of the Senecas, born in Western New York about 1759. He was noted for his eloquence, and earnestly opposed the treaty between the Six Nations and the United States for the cession of lands. Died 1830.

See the "Life and Times of Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, or Red Jacket," 1841, by WILLIAM L. STONE.

Red'man or Red'mayne, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Yorkshire in 1499. Died 1551.

Red'man, (JOHN,) an American physician, born in Philadelphia in 1722, graduated at Leyden. Died 1808.

Redmond, (JOHN EDWARD,) Irish politician, was born in 1851. He was a champion of Home Rule and became chairman of the Nationalist Party in 1900. He declined a seat in the Coalition Ministry of Asquith, 1915; opposed the Sinn Fein; deplored the Irish rebellion, and urged support of England in the World War. Died 1918.

Redouté, rẹh-doo'tā', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) an eminent French painter of flowers, born at Saint-Hubert, near Liege, in 1759. He worked mostly in Paris, and received the title of painter of the cabinet of Queen Marie Antoinette. He published an admirable "Monography of the Roses," ("Monographie des Roses," 3 vols., 1817–24.) In 1832 he became professor of iconography at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. Died in 1840.

Red'path, (JAMES,) an author and political agitator, born at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1833. He became a resident of Michigan in 1848, and was afterwards a journalist and printer. He was Kansas correspondent of the New York "Tribune," 1855–57, was still later Haytian consul in Philadelphia, and emigration agent for Hayti. After 1865 he was superintendent of schools at Charleston, South Carolina, where he founded schools for coloured people. In 1868 he established a lecture bureau at Boston, and later on he was connected with the home-rule movement in Ireland. Among his works are a "Life of John Brown," "Guide to Hayti," "Echoes of Harper's Ferry," etc. Died February 10, 1891.

Redschid. See RESHEED PASHA.

Redwitz, or **Redwitz-Schmeltz, von,** fon rēd'-vits-shmelts, (OSKAR,) BARON, also called BARON VON REDEVIZ, rā'dẹh-fits', a German poet, "the modern Minnesinger," born at Lichtenau, June 28, 1823. He studied at Munich, and in 1851 became professor of literary history at Vienna. Among his works are "Amaranth," (1849,) an extremely popular religious epic, "Tales of the Forest-Brook and the Pine," poems, tragedies, etc., "Hermann Stark," 1868,) and "Lay of the New German Empire," (1871.) Died July 6, 1891.

Reed, (ANDREW,) D.D., an English dissenter and philanthropist, born in London in 1787. He was sent on a mission to the churches of the United States in 1834 by the Congregationalists. He preached at Wycliffe Chapel, Stepney, for fifty years, and founded two orphan-asylums and a hospital for incurables. Died in 1862.

See "Memoirs of the Life, etc. of Andrew Reed," London, 1863.

Reed, (Sir EDWARD JAMES,) an English author, born in 1830. He studied naval construction, and was chief constructor of the navy 1863–70, lord of the treasury 1886, and member of Parliament 1874–95. He wrote on Japan and on naval subjects. Died in 1906.

Reed, (HENRY,) a distinguished American scholar and writer, born in Philadelphia in 1808. He graduated in 1825 at the University of Pennsylvania, became assistant professor of moral philosophy in 1831, and in 1835 professor of rhetoric and English literature, in that institution. In 1854 he visited Europe, and, having embarked in the steamship Arctic, was lost on the voyage home. He was the author of "Lectures on English Literature from Chaucer to Tennyson," (1855,) etc.

Reed, (ISAAC,) an English editor, critic, and biographer, born in London in 1742. Died in 1807.

Reed, (JAMES A.,) American politician, was born in 1861, near Mansfield, Ohio, and educated at district schools and at Coe College, Iowa. He practised law at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Kansas City, Missouri; was "Reform" Democratic Mayor of Kansas City 1900–04, and U. S. Senator for Missouri, 1911–29. He is strongly opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment.

Reed, (JOSEPH,) an American officer of the Revolution, born at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1741. He was president of the first provincial convention held in Pennsylvania, (1775,) and was subsequently aide-de-camp and secretary to General Washington. He was made adjutant-general in 1776, and in 1778 became president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. He died in 1785.

Reed, (THOMAS BRACKETT,) an American Congressman, was born at Portland, Maine, in 1839. He studied law, and was in the Maine legislature 1868–70, and attorney-general of the State 1870–72. He entered Congress in 1877, and was Speaker of the House in the Fifty-first, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth Congresses, becoming widely known for his energy and arbitrary action. He was a prominent candidate for the Presidency in 1896. He resigned his seat in Congress in August, 1899, and engaged in legal business in New York. Died December 7, 1902.

Reed, (THOMAS GERMAN,) an English musician and manager, born at Bristol in 1817. He has successfully directed the production of English opera at various London theatres. In 1844 he married Miss Priscilla Horton, a well-known vocalist, (born at Birmingham in 1818,) and in 1855 he started a class of performances known as "Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment," designed to afford amusement to the class of persons who object to theatrical representations. Died in 1888.

Reedtz, rāts, (HOLGER CHRISTIAN,) a Danish minister of state, born at Odense in 1800. He was minister of foreign affairs from August, 1850, to December, 1851. Died in 1857.

Rees, reess, (ABRAHAM,) an English encyclopædist, born in North Wales in 1743. He became minister of a dissenting congregation in London about 1768. He edited "Chambers's Cyclopædia," (4 vols., 1778–85,) and used that as the basis of a more extensive and extremely valuable work published under the title of "Rees's Cyclopædia," (45 vols., 1802–20.) Died in 1825.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for August, 1825.

Reeve, reev, (CLARA,) an English authoress, born at Ipswich in 1725. She produced in 1778 a romance called "The Old English Baron," which was often reprinted. Among her works is "The Progress of Romance through Times, Countries, and Manners," (2 vols., 1785.) Died in 1803.

Reeve, (LOVELL,) an English conchologist, born about 1814. He published "Conchologia Systematica, or a Complete System of Conchology," (London, 2 vols. 4to, 1842,) and "Conchologia Iconica, or Figures and Descriptions of the Shells of Molluscous Animals, with Critical Remarks," etc., (1856.) Died in 1865.

Reeve, reev, (TAPPING,) an eminent American lawyer, born on Long Island in 1744. He began to practise at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1772, and married a sister of Aaron Burr. In 1792 he opened a law school, which he taught for many years at Litchfield. He became a judge of the superior court in 1798. Died in 1823.

Reeve, (WILLIAM,) an English musician and composer, born in 1757. He produced a great number of dramatic compositions, many of them in collaboration with other musicians. Died June 22, 1815.

Reeves, reevz, (HELEN BUCKINGHAM, *née* **Math'erē**), an English novelist, born at Crewkerne in 1852. Among her tales are "Comin' through the Rye," (1875,) "Cherry Ripe," (1877,) "The Land of the Leal," (1878,) "Found Out," (1885,) "The Fate of Fenella," (1892,) "A Man of To-Day," (1894,) etc.

Reeves, reevz, (JOHN,) an English lawyer, born in London in 1752. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of English Laws," (1783.) He was a determined opponent of reform. Died in 1829.

Reeves, (JOHN SIMS,) an English tenor-singer, born at Shooter's Hill, Kent, in 1818. He appeared first as a barytone-singer in 1839, but, the true quality of his voice having asserted itself, he went abroad to prosecute his studies, and when he returned in 1847 he at once took his place as the first of English tenors. He appeared in opera, both comic and serious, in oratorios, and in concerts. He married in 1850 Miss Emma Lucombe, a well-known soprano-singer. Died in 1900.

Reeves, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman, born in 1668. He was vicar of Saint Mary's, Reading. Several volumes of his sermons were published, (1704–29.) Died in 1726.

Rega, rā'gȧ or rā'hȧ, (HENRI JOSEPH,) a Flemish physician, born at Louvain in 1690. His reputation is founded on a work "On Sympathy," ("De Sympathia," 1721.) Died at Louvain in 1754.

See MARTENS, "Notice sur la Vie de H. J. Réga," 1840; MALCORPS, "Réga, sa Vie et ses Écrits," 1846.

Régamey, rā'gȧ'mā', (ÉLIE FÉLIX,) a French artist, born at Grenelle, August 7, 1844. He very early acquired fame as an illustrator and caricaturist, chiefly working for journals. Died May 5, 1907.

Régamey, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris, July 4, 1849. He is known as a painter, etcher, and illustrator.

Régamey, (GUILLAUME PIERRE URBAIN,) a French painter, a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris, September 22, 1837. His chief works are military scenes. Died in Paris, January 3, 1875.

Reganhac, de, deh reh-gȧ'nȧk', (GÉRAUD VALET,) a French lyric poet, born at or near Cahors in 1719; died in 1784.

Reggio, DUKE OF. See OUDINOT.

Reggio, rĕd'jo, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Genoa in 1743. He wrote several memoirs on astronomy, and aided in the triangulation of Northern Italy, finished in 1794. Died in 1804.

Reggio, da, (LUCA.) See FERRARI.

Regillo. See PORDENONE.

Re-ġī'no, [Fr. **RÉGINON,** rȧ'zhe'nôn',] a learned monk of the ninth century, was Abbot of Prum, in the diocese of Treves. He wrote a chronicle, which has been printed. Died in 915 A.D.

Regio, rā'jo, (RAFFAELLO,) an Italian classical scholar, born at Bergamo; died in 1520.

Regiomontan. See REGIOMONTANUS.

Re-ġī-o-mon-tā'nus or **Regiomontan,** rā'ġe-o-montȧn', a celebrated German astronomer, whose proper name was JOHANN MÜLLER, (mül'lẹr,) was born in June, 1436, probably near Königsberg, (Saxe-Hildburghausen.) The Latin name Regiomontanus is derived from Königsberg. Doppelmayer and others give Königshofen, in Franconia, as the place of his birth. He wrote his own name sometimes JOHANNES GERMANUS DE REGIOMONTE. About the age of fifteen he began to study astronomy under Purbach, in the University of Vienna. In 1462 he went to Rome, where he studied Greek and bought or copied Greek manuscripts on his favourite science. He passed several years in Rome, Padua, and Venice, whence he returned to Vienna and became professor of mathematics. About 1471 he removed to Nuremberg, where, by the liberal aid of a rich citizen, Bernard Walter, he was enabled to construct instruments, and made a series of observations. He published there, with his own press, his "Ephemerides" for thirty years, (1475–1506,) and other works, among which was a "New Calendar" ("Kalendarium Novum") for the years 1475, 1494, and 1513. This is supposed to have been the first almanac published in Europe. Pope Sixtus IV. invited him to Rome to reform the calendar, and offered him the bishopric of Ratisbon. About a year after his arrival in Rome he died there, in 1476. "He was a man of great sagacity and enterprise," says Delambre, "by whose premature death astronomy sustained a loss which for a long time was not repaired." A treatise "On Triangles, Plane and Spherical," ("De Triangulis Planis et Sphericis Libri V.,") composed about 1464, but not published until more than fifty years after his death, is pronounced by Delambre his most interesting work.

See E. RHEINHOLT, "Oratio de J. Regiomontano," 1549; PANZER, "Bruchstücke zu J. Regiomontan's Leben," 1796.

Regis, rā'jèss, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian professor of Greek, born near Mondovì. He produced a good Italian version of Xenophon's "Cyropædia," (1809.) Died at Turin in 1811.

Régis, rȧ'zhèss', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French Jesuit, born about 1665, was a missionary to Peking, in China. He spent several years in executing a map of China for the emperor. Died in China in 1737.

Régis, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit, born in the diocese of Narbonne in 1597. He gave to the poor large sums of money which he collected by begging. Died in 1640. He was canonized in 1737.

See D'AUBENTON, "Vie de Saint-François-Régis," 1716; A. BONNET, "Vita J. F. Regis," 1692.

Régis, (PIERRE,) a French physician, born at Montpellier in 1656; died at Amsterdam in 1726.

Régis, (SYLVAIN, or JEAN SYLVAIN,) a French Cartesian philosopher, was born near Agen in 1632. He propagated the doctrines of Descartes by lectures at Toulouse and Paris. His chief work is a "System of Philosophy according to the Principles of Descartes," (3 vols., 1690.) Died in Paris in 1707. "No one has left," says Hallam, "so comprehensive a statement and defence of Cartesianism as Jean Sylvain Régis." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Régis."

Regius. See LEROY.

Regnard, rẹh-nǡr′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a popular French comic poet, born in Paris in 1655, was a son of a merchant, who left him a handsome fortune. On a voyage between Civita Vecchia and Toulon, Regnard and a lady whom he loved were captured in 1678 by Algerine pirates, who sold them as slaves. They were ransomed after a captivity of two years. It is said he was on the point of marrying the lady when the fact transpired that her first husband was living. In 1681 and 1682 he performed a tour through Sweden and Lapland as far as the Frozen Ocean. Having returned to Paris, he purchased the office of treasurer, *(trésorier de France.)* He was much addicted to the vice of gambling. "Regnard," says Hallam, "is always placed next to Molière among the comic writers of France in this, and perhaps in any, age. The plays, indeed, which entitle him to such a rank are but few. Of these the best is acknowledged to be 'The Gambler,' ('Le Joueur,' 1696.) Regnard, taught by his own experience, has here admirably delineated the character of an inveterate gamester." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Among his most admired works are "The Absent-Minded," ("Le Distrait," 1697,) and "The Universal Legatee," (1708.) His comedies are characterized by an inexhaustible fund of humorous sallies. Died in September, 1709.

See GILBERT, "Éloge de Regnard," 1857; "Atlantic Monthly" for June, 1865; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnaud, rẹh-nō′, (PIERRE ÉTIENNE,) a French political writer, born in Paris in 1736, was a constant adherent of the Bourbons. Died about 1820.

Regnaud (or **Regnault**) **de Saint-Jean-d'Angély,*** rẹh′nō′ dẹh sȧn zhôn dôn′zhȧ′le′, (AUGUSTE MICHEL ÉTIENNE,) COUNT, a French general, born in Paris in 1794. He served as a volunteer in the Morea in 1828, became general of brigade in 1841, and general of division in July, 1848. He commanded the imperial guard at the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859, and on the next day was made a marshal of France. Died February 2, 1870.

Regnaud (or **Regnault**) **de Saint-Jean-d'Angély,** (MICHEL LOUIS ÉTIENNE,) COUNT, the father of the preceding, was born at Saint-Fargeau (Yonne) in 1762. He was a moderate member of the Assembly in 1790, and became a member of the council of state in 1800. He was employed in important affairs during the empire as procureur-général and secretary *de l'état* of the imperial family. In 1803 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. Died in 1819.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnauldin or **Regnaudin,** rẹh′nō′dǡn′, (THOMAS,) a French sculptor, born at Moulins in 1627. He executed some works for Louis XIV. at Versailles. Died in 1706.

Regnault. See REGNAUD.

Regnault, rẹh-nō′, (ÉLIAS,) a French historian, born in Paris about 1802. He published, besides other works, a "History of Napoleon," (1847.) Died in 1868.

Regnault, (HENRI VICTOR,) a distinguished French chemist and natural philosopher, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1810. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1840, and obtained a chair of physics in the College of France in 1841. He wrote memoirs on the compressibility of elastic fluids, on the elastic forces of aqueous vapour at different temperatures, and on the laws and numerical data which enter into the calculations respecting the construction and power of steam-engines. He published a good "Elementary Treatise on Chemistry," (4 vols., 1849,) which has been translated into English. Died January 19, 1878.

Regnault, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1754. He gained the first prize in 1776. Among his best works are a "Descent from the Cross," and the "Education of Achilles," (1783.) He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1829.

See C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Regnault, (JEAN BAPTISTE ÉTIENNE,) a French physician, born at Niort in 1759, was consulting physician to Louis XVIII. Died in 1836.

Regnault, (NOËL,) a French natural philosopher and Cartesian, born at Arras in 1683. He wrote a popular work entitled "Conversations of Ariste and Eudoxe on Philosophy," ("Entretiens physiques d'Ariste," etc., 3 vols., 1729.) Died in 1762.

Regnault-Warin, rẹh′nō′ vȧ′rȧn′, (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born at Bar-le-Duc about 1772. He wrote "Memoirs of La Fayette," (1824,) and many other works. Died in 1844.

Regner. See RAGNAR.

Regner van Oosterga, reg′nẹr vȧn ōs-tẽr′gȧ, (or ōs-tẽr′hȧ,) (CYPRIAN,) a Dutch jurist, born in Friesland in 1614; died at Utrecht in 1687.

Regnier, rẹh-ne-ā′, (CLAUDE AMBROISE,) Duc de Massa, (mȧ′sā′,) a French minister of state, born at Blamont, in Lorraine, in 1736. As a member of the Council of Elders, he supported Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire, 1799. During the consulate he was one of the rédacteurs of the Civil Code. He was appointed *grand juge* (minister of justice) in 1802, and received the title of Duc de Massa in 1809. Died in 1814.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnier, (ÉDME,) a French mechanician, born at Sémur-en-Auxois in 1751. He invented a number of machines or instruments. Died in Paris in 1825.

Regnier, GENERAL. See REYNIER.

Regnier, (JACQUES AUGUSTE ADOLPHE,) a French philologist, born at Mentz in 1804. He became in 1843 preceptor of the Count de Paris, whom he followed into exile in 1848. He was admitted into the Institute in 1855. Among his works are a "German Dictionary," (1841,) in which he was aided by Shuster, and the "Prâtiçâkya" of the "Rig-Veda," Sanscrit text, with French version, (3 vols., 1856–78.) Died in 1884.

Regnier, (JACQUES AUGUSTIN,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1787; died in 1860.

Regnier, (LOUIS,) Sieur de la Planche, a French Huguenot, noted as a negotiator and writer. He wrote a "History of France in the Reign of Francis II.," (1576,) which is commended. Died about 1580.

Regnier, (MATHURIN,) a French satirical poet, born at Chartres in 1573, was a nephew of the poet P. Desportes. He obtained a canonicate at Chartres in 1604, but he was licentious in morals. His works consist of sixteen satires, and some elegies, odes, etc., the first edition of which was dated 1608. He imitated Horace, Juvenal, and Martial. His style is natural and remarkable for facility. "The satires of Regnier," says Hallam, "have been highly praised by Boileau,—a competent judge, no doubt, in such matters. Some have preferred Regnier even to himself, and found in this old Juvenal of France a certain stamp of satirical genius which the more polished critic wanted." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died at Rouen in 1613.

See BROSSETTE, "Notice sur Regnier," prefixed to an edition of his works, 1729; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Tableau de la Poésie Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Regnier-Desmarais, rẹh-ne-ā′ dā′mȧ′rā′, (FRANÇOIS SÉRAPHIN,) a French poet and grammarian, born in Paris in 1632. He was appointed prior of Grammont by the king in 1668, and admitted into the French Academy in 1670. He was one of the principal authors or editors of the Dictionary of the French Academy. Among his works are a good "Treatise on French Grammar," (1705,) and "Poems in French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin," (1707.) Died in 1713.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française."

Regnier-Destourbet, rẹh-ne-ā′ dā′toor′bā′, (HIPPOLYTE FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Langres in 1804, wrote dramas, tales, etc. Died in Paris in 1832.

Reg'u-lus, (MARCUS ATILLIUS,) a Roman general, distinguished in the first Punic war. He was consul

* Authorities are divided in regard to the proper mode of writing this name; formerly it was universally written ANGELY, but at present many respectable works systematically omit the accent, and some say that the *e* should be suppressed in pronunciation. (See note under PETION (or PÉTHION) DE VILLENEUVE.)

for the second time in 256 B.C., and gained a naval victory over the Carthaginians. Having invaded Africa, he defeated the enemy and advanced nearly to Carthage. He was defeated in turn, and taken prisoner, in 255. The victors sent him with some ambassadors to Rome to negotiate a peace, on condition that he should return if the Roman senate should reject their terms. He advised the senate not to make peace, and returned to Carthage. This act of patriotism was much celebrated by ancient writers, according to whom Regulus died a victim to the cruelty of his captors.

Rehan, (ADA,) a popular actress, was born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1859. She was connected for many years with the Augustin Daly Company. She was much esteemed in the Shakspearian characters Katharine, Rosalind, and Viola, and as Lady Teazle, etc. Died in New York, 1916.

Rehberg, rā'bĕRG, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a German publicist, born at Hanover in 1757; died in 1836.

Rehfues, von, fon rā'fŭs, (PHILIPP JOSEPH,) a German writer and journalist, born at Tübingen in 1779. He was for a time associate editor of the "Morgenblatt." He published in 1813 his work on Spain, which was translated into French by Guizot. Died in 1843.

Rehm, rām, (FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born in Hesse in 1792. He wrote a "History of the Middle Ages," (8 vols., 1820–38.) Died in 1847.

Rehnskjöld, rān'chöld, (CARL GUSTAV,) COUNT OF, a Swedish general, born at Stralsund in 1651. He gained a victory over the King of Poland at Frauenstadt, (1703,) and accompanied Charles XII. in the invasion of Russia. After Charles was wounded at Pultowa, (1709,) Rehnskjöld took command of the army, and was made a prisoner. Died in 1722.

Re-ho-bo'am, [Heb. רְחַבְעָם; Fr. ROBOAM, rō'bō'ĔN',] King of Judah, succeeded his father Solomon in 975 B.C. By his rash and ungracious answer to a petition that he would lighten the yoke which his father had imposed, he provoked ten tribes to revolt. He waged a long war against Jeroboam, the leader of the ten tribes. His reign lasted seventeen years.

Reicha, rī'kȧ, (ANTON,) a German composer and eminent writer on music, was born at Prague in 1770. He produced a symphony which was performed with success at Paris in 1799. About 1802 he went to Vienna, where he became intimate with Haydn and Beethoven, and composed, besides other works, thirty-six fugues for the piano. He resided in Paris from 1808 until his death. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "Treatise on Melody," ("Traité de Mélodie," 1814,) and his "System of Harmony," ("Traité complet et raisonné d'Harmonie pratique," 1818.) Died in 1836.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DELAIRE, "Notice sur Reicha, Musicien," 1837.

Reichard, rī'kȧRt, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a German geographer, born at Schleiz in 1758. He published a number of valuable maps and charts, among which we may name the "Chart of the World according to Mercator's Projection," and "Chart of Gaul" for the explanation of Cæsar's writings. Died in 1837.

Reichard, (HEINRICH AUGUST,) a German *littérateur*, born at Gotha in 1751. He wrote dramas, political treatises, descriptive works, and a "Traveller's Guide" for Europe, (1793,) which was very successful. Died in 1828.

Reichard, (HEINRICH GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Schleiz in 1742. He produced a Latin version of the New Testament, (1799,) the style of which is praised for purity. Died in 1801.

Reichardt, rī'kȧRt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German composer and writer on music, was born at Königsberg in 1751. He was patronized by Frederick the Great, who appointed him chapel-master at Berlin on the death of Graun. Among his master-pieces is a funeral hymn *(Trauercantate)* for Frederick the Great. Died in 1814.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Reichenau, (RUDOLF,) a popular German author, born at Marienwerder in 1817. His books, chiefly for family reading, give very pleasing, poetical, and truthful pictures of German domestic life. Died December 18, 1879.

Reichenbach, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB LUDWIG,) professor of natural history in the Surgical Academy at Dresden, was born at Leipsic in 1793. He published a "Flora Germanica," (in 15 vols., 1853,) and a great work devoted to birds and mammalia. Died March 17, 1879.

Reichenbach, von, fon rī'kĕn-bȧK', (GEORG,) a German mechanician, born at Durlach in 1772. He established at Munich a great manufactory of telescopes and other optical and philosophical instruments of superior quality. Fraunhofer was his assistant or partner. Died in 1826.

Reichenbach, von, (KARL,) BARON, a German chemist, born at Stuttgart in 1788. He discovered paraffin and creosote, and wrote, besides other works, "Geological Researches in Moravia," (1834.) He maintained the existence of an imponderable agent, which he calls *Od*, and which he supposes to be widely diffused in nature. Died in 1869.

Reichstadt, rīK'stȧt, DUKE OF, (NAPOLÉON II.,) King of Rome, the only son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa, was born in Paris on the 20th of March, 1811. His full name was NAPOLÉON FRANÇOIS CHARLES JOSEPH. In 1814 Napoleon I. abdicated in favour of his son; but Louis XVIII. was preferred by the senate, and the young Napoleon was taken to Austria by Maria Louisa. He received the title of Duke of Reichstadt from the Emperor of Austria in 1818. He entered the Austrian army, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1831. His physical organization was feeble, but his intellect was active, and he is said to have possessed a rare aptitude for the acquisition of languages. Died near Vienna in July, 1832.

Reid, (CHRISTIAN,) the pen-name of Frances Fisher Tiernan, an American novelist, born in North Carolina. She has written, since 1880, "Valerie Aylmer," "Hearts of Steel," "The Land of the Sun," and a dozen other novels.

Reid, reed, (DAVID BOSWELL,) M.D., a Scottish chemist and writer, born in Edinburgh in 1805. He began to lecture on chemistry in Edinburgh in 1833. He invented an improved method of ventilation, and was employed about five years in the ventilation of the new Houses of Parliament. He published, besides other works, a "Text-Book for Students of Chemistry," (1834.) About 1856 he removed to the United States. Died in Washington in April, 1863.

Reid, (Sir GEORGE,) a British painter, born at Aberdeen in 1841. In 1891 he became president of the Royal Scottish Academy, and was knighted. He is best known as a portrait-painter. Died 1913.

Reid, reed, (MAYNE,) a novelist, born in the north of Ireland in 1818. He began about 1838 a tour in Mexico, Texas, etc. In 1846 and 1847 he fought as captain in the army of the United States against the Mexicans. He wrote a large number of successful novels and juveniles, beginning with "The Rifle Rangers" in 1849, and ending with "Gwen Wynn" in 1877. Died October 21, 1883.

Reid, reed, (SAMUEL CHESTER,) CAPTAIN, an American naval officer, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1783. He commanded the brig General Armstrong in a fight against three British vessels at Fayal in September, 1814. Died at New York in 1861.

Reid, (THOMAS,) a Scottish divine and eminent writer on mental philosophy, was born at Strachan, in Kincardineshire, in April, 1710. He studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and became minister of New Machar in 1737. In 1752 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen. He succeeded Adam Smith as professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow in 1763, and published an "Inquiry into the Human Mind," (1764,) which was designed to neutralize the skeptical doctrines which Hume had advocated as deductions from the ideal system of Berkeley. His other principal works are "Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man," (1785,) and "Essays on the Active Power of the Human Mind," (1788.) Died at Glasgow in October,

1796. In reply to some writers who are disposed to deny the name of philosopher to Reid, Mackintosh observes, "As there are too many who seem more wise than they are, so it was the more uncommon fault of Reid to appear less a philosopher than he really was." In another place he calls Reid "a patient, modest, and deep thinker." Hume himself appears to have entertained a similar estimate of Reid, although differing from him so widely in his philosophical views.

See a "Life of Dr. Reid," by DUGALD STEWART, prefixed to a posthumous edition of his "Essays;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" MACKINTOSH, "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy," in his preliminary remarks on Dugald Stewart; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Reid, (WHITELAW,) an American journalist, born near Xenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837. He graduated at Miami University in 1856. During the civil war he was correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette," 1860–68, and in 1863–66 librarian of the United States House of Representatives. In 1868 he was called to the staff of the New York "Tribune," of which in 1872 he became chief editor and principal proprietor. In 1878 he was chosen a regent (for life) of the University of the State of New York. From 1889 to 1892 he was United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Harrison. He was a member of the Peace Commission in Paris in 1898, and ambassador to England after 1905. He published "After the War," (1866,) "The Scholar in Politics," (1873,) etc. Died December 15, 1912.

Reid, (Sir WILLIAM,) MAJOR-GENERAL, F.R.S., a British engineer and scientific writer, born in Fifeshire in 1791. He served as an officer of engineers in Spain, America, etc., became Governor of Bermuda in 1838, and commanding engineer at Woolwich in 1849. He published a work entitled "An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms by Means of Facts arranged according to Place and Time," (1838,) which attracted much attention. In 1849 he produced "The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms," etc. He was Governor of Malta from 1851 to 1858. Died in London in October, 1858.

Reiffenberg, de, deh rīf'fen-bĕrg', (FRÉDÉRIC AUGUSTE FERDINAND THOMAS,) BARON, a Belgian *littérateur,* born at Mons in 1795. He wrote a "History of the Order of the Golden Fleece," (1830,) and several works on the history of Flanders. Died in 1850.

See LUTHEREAU, "Notice sur M. le Baron de Reiffenberg," 1850; QUETELET, "Notice sur F. A. F. T. Baron de Reiffenberg," 1852.

Reifferscheid, rīf'fer-shīd', (KARL WILHELM AUGUST,) a German philologist, born at Bonn, October 3, 1835. He held professorships of classical philology and of eloquence at Bonn and at Breslau. He has published many texts, chiefly of late Roman and early Christian Latin authors, besides numerous papers upon historical, literary, and mythological subjects. Died in 1887.

Reigny, rȧn'ye', (LOUIS ABEL BEFFROI,) called COUSIN JACQUES, an eccentric French writer of plays and burlesque works, was born at Laon in 1757; died in 1810.

Reil, rīl, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a Dutch or German physician, born at Rauden, in East Friesland, in 1758. He became professor of therapeutics at Halle in 1788. He published a number of esteemed medical works. Died in 1813.

Reille, rȧl or rȧ'ye, (HONORÉ CHARLES MICHEL JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French general, born at Antibes (Var) in 1775. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Jena, (1806,) soon after which he became a general of division, and aide-de-camp to Napoleon. He contributed to the victory at Friedland, (1807,) distinguished himself at Wagram, (1809,) and obtained command of the army of Portugal in 1812. In 1815 he fought for Napoleon at Waterloo, where he commanded a corps-d'armée. He became a marshal of France in 1847. Died in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reily, rī'le, (WILLIAM MCCLELLAN,) an American clergyman, born at York, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1837. He graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1856, studied at Princeton and Andover, and at Berlin and other German universities, became a pastor in the German Reformed Church, and for several years was professor of languages at Palatinate College, of which in 1883 he was appointed president. His principal work is "The Artist and his Mission," (1881.)

Reimar. See REIMARUS.

Reimarus, rī-mȧ'rŭs, [Fr. REIMAR, rȧ'mȧr',] (HERMANN SAMUEL,) a German philologist, born at Hamburg in 1694, became professor of Hebrew and mathematics in his native city. He was the author of the celebrated "Wolfenbüttel Fragments," a series of essays published by Lessing in 1777. (See LESSING.) Reimarus was a son-in-law of J. A. Fabricius, whom he assisted in several of his philological works. He also wrote a treatise "On the Principal Truths of Natural Religion," (1754,) and "Observations on the Instinct of Animals," (1762.) Died in 1765 or 1768.

See J. G. BÜSCH, "Memoria Reimari," 1769; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Reimarus, (JOHANN ALBRECHT HEINRICH,) a German philosopher and economist, born at Hamburg in 1729, was a son of the preceding. He practised medicine at Hamburg, and wrote several works on commerce and political economy. Died in 1814.

See EBELING, "Memoria Reimari," 1815; and "Autobiography," 1814.

Reimer, rī'mẽr, (GEORG ANDREAS,) a German bookseller, born at Greifswalde in 1776, founded at Berlin, in 1800, a publishing-house which rose to be one of the most important in Germany. Among the works issued from this establishment were the writings of Jean Paul, Novalis, W. von Humboldt, Niebuhr, Ranke, Lachmann, and other Germans most eminent in literature and science, to which we may add Schlegel's translation of Shakspeare. Died in 1842.

Reimmann, rīm'mȧn, (JAKOB FRIEDRICH,) a German bibliographer, born at Groningen in 1668. He became minister of a church at Hildesheim in 1717. Among his works are "An Essay of an Introduction to Literary History," (6 vols., 1703–13,) and "Idea of the Literary System of Antiquity," ("Idea Systematis Antiquitatis literariæ," 1718.) Died in 1743.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" REIMMANN, Autobiography, ("Eigene Lebensbeschreibung," etc.,) 1745.

Rein, rīn, (JOHANNES JUSTUS,) a German geographer, born at Rauenheim, in Hesse, January 27, 1835. He was educated at Giessen, travelled in Esthonia, Finland, Scandinavia, etc., visited Bermuda, the United States, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Morocco, and the Canaries, and lived for some years in Japan. In 1876 he became professor of geography in the Marburg University. His principal work is a treatise on Japan, (1880–83.)

Reina, rȧ'e-nȧ, ? (FRANCESCO,) an Italian *littérateur,* born in the province of Como in 1772. He edited the works of Ariosto, Zanotti, and other Italian authors. Died in 1826.

Reinagle, rīn'ȧ-gĕl, ? (GEORGE PHILIP,) an excellent English marine painter, born in London about 1802, was a son of R. Ramsay Reinagle. Among his works is "The Battle of Navarino." He witnessed this action. Died in 1835.

Reinagle, (PHILIP,) an able English painter of landscapes, hunting-scenes, and animals, born about 1750, was a pupil of Allan Ramsay. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1811. Among his works is the "Sportsmen's Cabinet." Died in 1833.

Reinagle, (RICHARD RAMSAY,) a son of the preceding, born about 1772, painted portraits and landscapes with success. He was elected Royal Academician in 1822.

Reinaud, rȧ'nō', (JOSEPH TOUSSAINT,) a French Orientalist, born at Lambesc (Bouches-du-Rhône) in 1795. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1832, and succeeded Silvestre de Sacy as professor of Arabic at Paris in 1838. In 1854 he became keeper of the Oriental manuscripts of the Imperial Library. Among his works is "The Invasions of the Saracens in France, Savoy, and Piedmont in the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Centuries," (1836.) Died in June, 1867.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reinbeck, rīn'bĕk, (JOHANN GUSTAV,) a German

Lutheran divine, born at Zell in 1683. He became first minister of the church of Saint Peter, Berlin, (or at Cologne on the Spree,) in 1717. He wrote, besides other works, "Considerations on the Divine Truths contained in the Confession of Augsburg," (4 vols., 1731–41.) Died in 1742.

Reindel, rīn'dḙl, (ALBRECHT,) a German engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1784, numbered among his pupils Wagner, Müller, and other distinguished artists. He was professor in the Academy of Fine Arts of Nuremberg. Died in 1853.

Reineccius. See REINECK.

Reineccius, rī-nḗt'se-ŭs, (CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian, born in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst in 1668. He wrote, in Latin, a "Hebrew Key *(Janua)* to the Old Testament," (1733.) Died in 1752.

Reineck, rī'nḗk, [Lat. REINEC'CIUS,] (REINER,) a German historian, born at or near Paderborn in 1541. He taught belles-lettres at Frankfort and Helmstedt. Among his works is "Syntagma heroicum, continens Historiam Chaldæorum, Assyriorum," etc., (3 vols., 1594,) which treats of the history of the Chaldeans and Assyrians. Died in 1595.

See HÄBERLIN, "De Reineccii Meritis," etc., 1746; TEISSIER, "Éloges."

Reinecke, rī'nḗk-kẹh, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a noted German actor, born at Helmstedt in 1747; died in 1787.

Reinecke, (KARL,) a German musician, conductor, and composer, born at Altona in 1827. As a pianist he made tours of the principal European cities. His best compositions are those for the piano. Died in 1910.

Reineggs, rī'nḗgs or rī'nḗks, (JAKOB,) a German physician, born at Eisleben in 1744. He practised at Tiflis, in Georgia, and wrote a "Description of Caucasus." Died at Saint Petersburg in 1793.

Reiner, rī'nẹr, (WENZEL LORENZ,) a German painter, born at Prague in 1686. He painted history and landscapes with success, both in oil and fresco. His design and colour are much praised. Died at Prague in 1743.

Reinesius, rī-nā'ze-ŭs, (THOMAS,) a German physician and scholar, born at Gotha in 1587, was styled by Haller "a miracle of learning." He was for several years public physician at Altenburg, and subsequently removed to Leipsic. About the same time he was made a councillor by the Elector of Saxony. Among his numerous works may be named "On the Syrian Gods," (1623,) "Syntagma of Ancient Inscriptions," (1682,) "Critical Dissertation on the Sibylline Oracles," (1702,) and "Observations on Suidas," (all in Latin.) He also wrote an account of his life, (in German.) Died in 1667.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Reinhard, rīn'hȧrt, (CHRISTIAN TOBIAS EPHRAIM,) a German physician, born at Camenz in 1719; died in 1792.

Reinhard, (FRANZ VOLKMAR,) a Protestant theologian and distinguished pulpit orator, born at Vohenstrauss, in Bavaria, in 1753. He became professor of theology at Wittenberg in 1782, and in 1792 chief court preacher at Dresden. He died in 1812, leaving a number of sermons and religious treatises. His "System of Christian Morality" (5 vols., 1788–1815) is regarded as a valuable and profound work.

See KARL AUGUST BÖTTIGER, "F. V. Reinhard," etc., 1813; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PÖLITZ, "Reinhard nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1813.

Reinhard, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a diplomatist, born in Würtemberg in 1761. He became French minister of foreign affairs in July, 1799, and was employed in several missions by Bonaparte from 1800 to 1814. He owed his promotion to the favour of Talleyrand. Died in Paris in 1837.

Reinhard, von, fon rīn'hȧrt, (ADOLF FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born at Strelitz in 1726. He wrote a treatise "On Optimism," (1755,) and other works. Died at Wetzlar in 1783.

Reinhart, rīn'hȧrt, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American artist, born near Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, in 1829. After taking up the profession of portrait-painting, he studied genre art in Europe, and lived in England, 1861–68, after which he settled in New York. D. 1885.

Reinhart, (CHARLES STANLEY,) an American artist, born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1844. He studied art in Munich and Paris, and became distinguished as a very successful illustrator of books and periodicals. Died August 30, 1896.

Reinhart, rīn'hȧrt, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German landscape-painter and engraver, born at Hof in 1761. Some of his best pictures are to be seen in the Massimi palace at Rome. His "Landscape in a Storm," one of his master-pieces in engraving, was dedicated to Schiller. Died in 1847.

Reinhold, rīn'holt, (CHRISTIAN ERNST GOTTLIEB JENS,) a philosopher, a son of Karl Leonhard, noticed below, was born at Jena in 1793. He became professor of logic and metaphysics in his native city, and wrote, besides other works, a "History of Philosophy," (2 vols., 1828–29.) Died in 1855.

Reinhold, [Lat. REINHOL'DUS,] (ERASMUS,) a German astronomer, born at Saalfeld, in Thuringia, in October, 1511. He taught astronomy and mathematics for some years at the University of Wittenberg, from which he removed in 1552. He published a "Commentary on Purbach's New Theory of Planets," ("Commentarius Theoricæ novæ Planetarum G. Purbachii," 1542,) and tables formed from the observations of Copernicus compared with those of Hipparchus and Ptolemy, "Tables of the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies," ("Prutenicæ Tabulæ Cœlestium Motuum," 1551,) in which he clearly explains the equation of time. Died in 1553. His son, ERASMUS, was a physician and astronomer.

See DELAMBRE, "Astronomie moderne."

Reinhold, (KARL LEONHARD,) a German philosopher, born at Vienna in 1758. Having married the daughter of Wieland, he became associated with him as editor of the "Deutschen Mercur." In 1794 he became professor of philosophy at Kiel. He was the author of "Letters on the Philosophy of Kant," and other works. Died in 1823.

See "K. L. Reinholds Leben," by his son, 1828; KUNO FISCHER, "Die neuere Philosophie seit Kant;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reinholdus. See REINHOLD, (ERASMUS.)

Reinick, rī'nik, (ROBERT,) a German painter and poet, born at Dantzic in 1805; died in 1852.

Reinkens, rīn'kẹns, (JOSEPH HUBERT,) a German bishop, born at Burtscheid, March 1, 1821. He became a Roman Catholic priest, and divinity professor at Breslau, but in 1870 left the Romanists, joined the "Old Catholics," and in 1873 was consecrated bishop of that body by the Jansenist bishop of Deventer. He published various controversial works. Died January 4, 1896.

Reinoso, rȧ-e-no'so, (ANTONIO GARCIA,) a Spanish painter, born at Cabral in 1623, was also an architect. He died at Córdova in 1677.

Reinsberg, von, fon rīns'bĕRG, (IDA **von Düringsfeld**—fon dü'rings-fẽlt',) BARONESS, a German authoress, born in Silesia in 1815. She wrote many tales and novels, which are said to display a rich imagination and much knowledge of human nature. Among them are "Sketches of the Great World," (1845,) "Antonio Foscarini," (1850,) and "Clotilda," (1855.) She died in 1876.

Reinwardt, rīn'ẅȧrt, (CASPAR GEORG CARL,) a naturalist, born at Lüttringhausen, in Germany, in 1772. He wrote "Observations on the Gold-Mines and Natural History of the Moluccas." Died at Leyden in 1854.

Reisch, rīsh, (GEORG,) a German savant and ecclesiastic, lived in the second half of the fifteenth century. He was confessor to the emperor Maximilian I. He wrote "Margarita philosophica," ("Philosophic Pearl," 1496,) often reprinted.

Reisen, rī'zẹn, (CHARLES C.,) an able engraver of gems, born in London about 1695, was the son of a Danish artist. Died in London in 1725.

Reiser, (ANTON.) See MORITZ, (KARL PHILIPP.)

Reiset, de, dẹh rȧ'zȧ', (MARIE ANTOINE,) VICOMTE, a French general, born at Colmar in 1775. He distinguished himself at the battle of Dresden, (1813.) Died in 1836.

See "Notice sur Jacques et Antoine de Reiset." 1851.

Reisig, rī′zĭc, (KARL CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist, born at Weissensee in 1792. He was professor of ancient literature at Halle. He wrote "Vorlesungen über Lateinische Sprachwissenschaft," ("Prælections on Latin Philology.") Died at Venice in 1829.

Reiske, rīs′kĕh, (JOHANN,) a German teacher and writer on various subjects, born at Gera in 1641; died in 1701.

Reiske, [Lat. REIS′KIUS,] (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German physician and Orientalist, born near Leipsic in 1716. At the University of Leipsic he devoted himself chiefly to the study of Arabic, and subsequently visited Leyden, where he was patronized by Burmann and other learned men. On his return to Leipsic he obtained the title of professor of Arabic, and became rector of the College of Saint Nicholas. Among his works are Latin translations of the "Geography" of Abulfeda, the "Moslem Annals" of the same writer, and a German translation of the poems of Mootenabbee, (Motenabbi,) (unpublished,) also editions of Theocritus, (1766,) "The Greek Orators," (12 vols., 1770–75,) Plutarch's Works, (12 vols., 1774–79,) Dionysius of Halicarnassus, (6 vols., 1774–77,) and other Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1774.

His wife, ERNESTINE CHRISTINE MÜLLER, born near Wittenberg, was distinguished for her love of learning, and rendered him important assistance in his literary labours. After his death she completed several of his works. She also published a work entitled "Hellas," (2 vols., 1778.) Died in 1798, aged about sixty-three.

See Reiske's Autobiography, Leipsic, 1783; S. F. N. MORUS, "Vita Reiskii," 1777; MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Reiskius. See REISKE.

Reissiger, rī′sĭg-ẹr, (KARL GOTTLIEB,) a German musician and composer, born near Wittenberg in 1798. He was appointed first chapel-master at Dresden in 1827. He composed religious music, and a number of operas, among which are "Didone," (1823,) and "Turandot." Died in 1859.

Reissmann, rīs′mân, (AUGUST,) a German historian and musician, born at Frankenstein, in Silesia, November 14, 1825. His books include a "General History of Music," (3 vols., 1864,) 'Science of Musical Composition," (3 vols., 1866–70,) "History of German Song," (1874,) "Lectures on the History of Music," (1877,) many works of biography, etc. He also composed much music.

Reiz or **Reitz**, rĭts, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Braunfels in 1695; died at Utrecht in 1778.

Rejane, (GABRIELLE,) a French actress, born in 1857. She is best known in the characters of Nora, in "A Doll's House," and Madame Sans-Gêne. In the latter she made a great reputation. Died 1920.

Reland, rā′lânt, [Lat. RELAN′DUS,] (ADRIAAN,) an eminent Dutch Orientalist, born at Ryp, near Alkmaar, in 1676. He was versed in Greek and Roman antiquities, as well as in many Oriental languages. He became professor of Oriental languages and ecclesiastical history at Utrecht in 1700. His principal works are an "Account of the Moslem Religion," ("De Religione Mohammedica Libri duo," 1705,) and "Palestine illustrated by Monuments," ("Palestina ex Monumentis veteribus illustrata," 2 vols., 1714,) which is highly commended. He died at Utrecht in February, 1718.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" PAQUOT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SERRURIER, "Oratio in Obitum A Relandi," 1718.

Reland, (PIETER,) a brother of the preceding, was a magistrate of Haarlem. He wrote a work entitled "Consular Calendars," ("Fasti Consulares,") published in 1715. He died before that date.

Relandus. See RELAND.

Relhan, rēl′ạn, (RICHARD,) an English botanist, born about 1755. He became rector of Hunningsby, Lincolnshire, in 1791. He wrote a "Flora Cantabrigensis," (1785.) Died in 1823.

Rellstab, rēl′stâp, (LUDWIG,) a German *littérateur*, born at Berlin in 1799, published romances, dramas, and critical essays. Died at Berlin in 1860.

Remak, rēm′âk, (ROBERT,) a German physician, born at Posen, of Jewish parents, July 30, 1815. He graduated in medicine at Berlin in 1838, and in 1861 was called to a professorship in his university. His works include "Diagnostic and Pathogenic Researches," (1845,) "The Development of Vertebrates," 1851–55,) and "Galvano-Therapeutics," (1858.) The investigation and treatment of nerve-diseases was his specialty. Died at Kissingen, August 27, 1865.

Rembhâ. See RAMBHÂ.

Rembrandt van Ryn or **Rijn**, rĕm′brânt vân rīn, or **Rembrandt Gerritz**, rĕm′brânt hĕr′rits, (PAUL,) a celebrated Dutch painter of history and portraits, was born on the Rhine, near Leyden, June 15, 1606. He was a son of a miller named Hermann Gerritz. His masters in design were P. Lastmann and Jacob Pinus, to whom some add George Schooten. He became a citizen of Amsterdam in 1630, and soon acquired celebrity by the originality of his style, formed by the study of nature. In 1632 he painted "The Lecture on Anatomy of Dr. Tulp." He married in 1634. He became the master of a numerous school, and, it is said, sold the copies painted by his pupils as original works, after he had retouched them. His biographers represent him as avaricious, and some of them affirm that he contracted the habits of a miser; but this charge is not substantiated. He derived a very large income from the sale of his etchings, the fees of his pupils, and the sale of copies of his works made by his pupils; yet he became insolvent in 1656.

Rembrandt was a brilliant colorist, and a consummate master of chiaroscuro. He imitated the effects of light with great success, but was deficient in design and taste. He neglected or despised the antique. Among his celebrated pictures are "Tobit and the Angel Raphael," "The Woman taken in Adultery," "The Round of the Night," "The Syndics of the Merchant Drapers," and a portrait of himself with his wife. His portraits are by some critics considered more admirable than his historical works. He produced a great number of etchings, some of which command enormous prices, (100 guineas each.) As an engraver in aquafortis he has never been surpassed. Among his engravings are a "Descent from the Cross," "Christ healing the Sick," "The Raising of Lazarus," and portraits of Van Coppenol and Van Thol. He died at Amsterdam in October, 1669.

See a "Life of Rembrandt," by J. BURNET, 1848; P. SCHELTEMA, "Redevoering over het Leven en de Verdiensten van Rembrandt van Rijn," 1853; DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Rembrantz, rĕm′brânts, (THIERRY,) a Dutch astronomer, born near the Zuyderzee about 1615; died after 1677.

Reményi, rĕm′ĭĭn-ye, (EDWARD,) a Hungarian violinist, born at Heves in 1830. He took part in the revolution of 1848, and then fled to America, but soon returned to Europe. He subsequently attained very great fame as a concert- and parlour-performer. Died in 1887.

Remer, rā′mẹr, (JULIUS AUGUST,) a German historian, born at Brunswick in 1736. He published a "Manual of Universal History," (3 vols., 1783,) which was received with favour. Died in 1803.

Re′mey, (GEORGE COLLIER,) an American naval officer, born at Burlington, Iowa, in 1841. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1859, served in and after the civil war, and was promoted commodore in 1897 and rear-admiral in 1899. He commanded the naval base, Key West, during the war with Spain, and the United States squadron at Taku, China, in the affair of 1900. Died 1928.

Rémi, or **Rémy**, rā′mē′, [Lat. REMIGIUS,] SAINT, the "Apostle of the Franks," was born at Cerny-en-Laonnais about 439 A.D. He became Bishop of Rheims, baptized Clovis, (q. v.,) and was noted for his eloquence and successful labours in converting the Franks. Died at Rheims, June 13, 533.

Remi or **Remigius**, a French prelate, was Archbishop of Lyons. Died in 875 A.D.

Remi (or **Remigius**) OF AUXERRE, a French monk, who wrote on theology and grammar. He is said to have been the first doctor who taught publicly in Paris. Died about 908.

Rémi, rā'me', (JOSEPH HONORÉ,) a French *littérateur*, born at Remiremont in 1738; died in Paris in 1782.

Remigio, rā-mee'jo, (FIORENTINO,) an Italian Dominican and writer, born at Florence about 1518. He translated Ovid's "Heroic Epistles," and Cornelius Nepos. Died in 1580.

Remigius. See REMI.

Remilly, rẹh-me'ye', (OVIDE,) a French politician, born at Versailles in 1800. He was elected mayor of Versailles seven times between 1837 and 1855, and was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1839 to 1848. He was a moderate republican in the Constituent Assembly of 1848. Died May 9, 1875.

Rem'ington, (FREDERICK,) an American author and sculptor, born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1861. His best-known works in sculpture are "The Broncho Buster" and "The Wounded Bunkie." He wrote "Pony Tracks," "Crooked Trails," "Frontier Sketches," etc.

Rem'ing-tọn, (JOSEPH PRICE,) a distinguished American pharmacist, son of Dr. Isaac Remington, was born in Philadelphia, March 26, 1847. He had the rare good fortune to be for about three years under the immediate instruction of Dr. Edward R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, who has been styled the father of American pharmacy. He was also a pupil of Professor William Procter, who aided greatly in raising the standard of pharmacy. On the death of Mr. Procter, in 1874, Mr. Remington succeeded him as professor in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In the preparation of revised editions of the United States Pharmacopœia Professor Remington has taken an important part, and also wrote a "Treatise on the Practice of Pharmacy." Died 1918.

Rémond, rā'môN', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and poet, born at Dijon in 1558; died at Mantua in 1631.

Rémond, de, dẹh rā'môN', written also **Remond**, (FLORIMOND,) a French historian, born at Agen about 1540. He wrote a "History of the Rise and Progress of Heresy in this Century," (1605.) Died in 1602.

Rémond de Sainte-Albine, rā'môN' dẹh sẠNt ăl'bēn', (PIERRE,) a French critic, born in Paris in 1699. He wrote a work entitled "Le Comédien," (1747.) Died in 1778.

Remondini, rā-mon-dee'nee, (BALDASSARE MARIA,) an Italian antiquary, born at Bassano in 1698, was Bishop of Zante. He wrote a work "On the Antiquities of Zante," (1756.) Died in 1777.

Remorino, rā-mo-ree'no, (GIOVANNI PIETRO,) sometimes improperly written **Ramorino**, (JEROME,) an Italian general, born at Genoa about 1790. He commanded a division of the Sardinian army at Novara in 1849. He was tried for disloyalty by a military court, and shot, in May, 1849.

Rem'sen, (IRA,) M.D., Ph.D., an American chemist, born in New York city, February 10, 1846. He was educated in New York, Munich, Göttingen, and Tübingen, graduating as M.D. in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and as Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1870, was professor of chemistry at Williams College, 1872–76, and at Johns Hopkins University after 1876. He became president of Johns Hopkins in 1901. Among his works is "Principles of Theoretical Chemistry." He died in 1927.

Re'mus, one of the founders of Rome, was a brother of ROMULUS, which see.

Rémusat, rā'mü'zȧ', (JEAN PIERRE ABEL,) an eminent French Orientalist, born in Paris in September, 1788. He studied medicine in compliance with the wish of his father, and learned the Chinese language without a teacher. In 1811 he published an "Essay on the Chinese Language and Literature." He obtained an exemption from the conscription of 1813 by the influence of his friend Silvestre de Sacy, and became professor of Chinese in the College of France in 1814. In 1822 he founded the Asiatic Society of Paris. Among his chief works are "Researches into the Tartar Languages," (1820,) and "Elements of the Chinese Grammar," (1822.) "This vast and important work," says Henri Thiers, "is the true monument of the reputation acquired by Abel Rémusat." He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1832.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Éloge d'Abel Rémusat;" AMPÈRE, "Notice sur Abel Rémusat" in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," November 1, 1832, and November 15, 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rémusat, de, dẹh rā'mü'zȧ', (AUGUSTE LAURENT,) COUNT, a French politician and advocate, born in Provence in 1762. He became first chamberlain of Napoleon in 1804. Died in 1823.

Rémusat, de, (CHARLES,) COUNT, a French philosopher and minister of state, born in Paris in 1797, was a son of the preceding. He was elected in 1830 to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he acted with the conservatives. He was minister of the interior from March to October, 1840. In 1842 he published "Essays on Philosophy," which were received with favour. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1846, in place of Royer-Collard. In the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies of 1848 and 1849 he voted with the friends of order, (*droite modérée.*) He was a frequent contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Among his works are a "Treatise on German Philosophy," (1845,) "Abelard," (2 vols., 1845,) "Bacon, sa Vie, son Temps," etc., (1858,) "Philosophie Religieuse," (1864,) and "L'Histoire de la Philosophie anglaise de Bacon à Locke," (1875.) He died June 6, 1875.

Rémusat, de, (CLAIRE ÉLISABETH JEANNE,) COUNTESS, the mother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1780. She was a companion *(dame du palais)* of the empress Josephine, and wrote an "Essay on the Education of Women," (1824.) Died in 1821.

Remy, rẹh-me', (JULES,) a French traveller and naturalist, born near Châlons-sur-Marne in 1826. He spent several years in the exploration of Brazil, Peru, Chili, the Sandwich Isles, California, Utah, etc. He published, besides other works, a "Journey to the Country of the Mormons," (2 vols., 1860,) and a "History of the Sandwich Isles," (1862.) Died December 5, 1893.

Renan, rẹh-nôN', (ERNEST,) an eminent French writer, Orientalist, and critic, born at Tréguier (Côtes du Nord) in 1823. He began to study for the priesthood, but renounced that profession because he doubted the truth of the orthodox creed. He displayed much learning in his "General History of the Semitic Languages," (1855,) was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1856, and was sent to Syria in 1860 to search for relics of ancient learning and civilization. Soon after his return he was appointed professor of Hebrew in the College of France, but he was suspended in 1862, in deference to the will of those who considered him unsound in faith. He admitted the excellence of the Christian religion, but discredited its supernatural origin and rejected the miracles. Among his works is a "Life of Jesus," (1863,) the success of which is attributed partly to the perfection of his style. It has been denounced as impious by several French prelates. This was followed by a number of works under the general title of "History of the Origin of Christianity," embracing "The Apostles," (1866,) "Saint Paul and his Mission," (1867,) "Antichrist," (1873,) and "The Christian Church," (1879.) His latest literary work of importance was "History of the People of Israel," (5 vols., 1887–94.) He wrote many works of a more general character, such as "History of the Semitic Languages," (1854,) "The Future of Science," (1890,) "Brother and Sister," (1895,) etc. Died October 2, 1892.

See SCHERER, "Mélanges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1864; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1861; "British Quarterly Review" for July and October, 1863, and October, 1866; "Westminster Review" for October, 1866; "North British Review" for February, 1864.

Renard, rẹh-nȧR', (JEAN AUGUSTIN,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1744. He studied in Rome, and was patronized by the king. Among his works was the glass roof *(comble)* of the Salon d'Exposition of the Louvre. Died in 1807.

Renard, (JEAN BAPTISTE BRUNO,) a Belgian military writer, born at Tournai in 1804. Among his works is a "Political and Military History of Belgium," (2 vols., 1847–51.) He died at Brussels, July 3, 1879.

Renard, (SIMON,) a diplomatist, born at Vesoul, in France, entered the service of Philip II. of Spain, who employed him as an ambassador. He was an enemy of Cardinal Granvelle. Died at Madrid in 1575.

Renata. See RENÉE.

Renatus. See RENÉ.

Renau d'Éliçagaray, rẹh-nō′ dȧ′le′sȧ′gȧ′rȧ′, (BERNARD,) a French naval officer and military engineer, born in Béarn in 1652. He made improvements in the construction of vessels, and invented bomb-vessels or mortar-boats, *(galiotes,)* with which Algiers was bombarded in 1680. He directed the siege of Gibraltar in 1704, in the service of Philip V. of Spain. He published a "Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux," (1689.) Died in 1719.

See VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaud. See REGNAUD.

Renaudie, de la, dẹh lȧ rẹh-nō′de′, (GODEFROI,) a French Huguenot, was the leader of a conspiracy against the family of Guise, called "the conspiracy of Amboise." The design having been betrayed, he was killed in a fight with the partisans of the Guises, in 1560.

See DAVILA, "The Civil Wars of France;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaudière, La. See LA RENAUDIÈRE.

Renaudin, rẹh-nō′dăn′, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French admiral, born in Saintonge in 1757. He distinguished himself as captain of Le Vengeur in a battle against the English on the 1st of June, 1794. His ship was sunk in this action. Died in 1809.

See VAN TÉNAC, "Histoire de la Marine;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaudin, (LÉOPOLD,) a French Jacobin, born in Lorraine in 1749, was a partisan of Robespierre. He was guillotined with Fouquier-Tinville in 1795.

Renaudot, rẹh-nō′do′, (CLAUDE,) a French historian, born at Vesoul about 1730, wrote "The Revolutions of Empires," (2 vols., 1769,) and other works. Died about 1780.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Renaudot, (EUSÈBE,) ABBÉ, a French Orientalist and writer on the history of the Eastern Church, a grandson of Théophraste, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1646. He was versed in the Syriac and Arabic languages. In 1689 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. Among his principal works are a "History of the Patriarchs of Alexandria," (1713,) which is said to be the most complete work on the ecclesiastic history of Christian Egypt, and a "Collection of Oriental Liturgies," (2 vols., 1716.) Died in 1720.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renaudot, (THÉOPHRASTE,) a French physician and journalist, born at Loudun in 1584, was the grandfather of the preceding. He founded in 1631 the "Gazette de France," the first of French newspapers, which he continued to publish in Paris until his death, in 1653. After his death it was published by his sons, Eusèbe and Isaac.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Renauldin, rẹh-nō′dăn′, (LÉOPOLD JOSEPH,) a French physician, born at Nancy in 1775. He served as physician in the army during the empire, and was one of the consulting physicians of King Louis Philippe. He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and a "Sketch of the History of Medicine," (1812.) Died in 1859.

See SACHAILE, "Les Médecins de Paris."

Renazzi, rȧ-nȧt′see, (FILIPPO MARIA,) an Italian jurist, born at Rome in 1742. He was professor of criminal law at Rome about thirty-four years. He published "Elements of Criminal Law," (3 vols., 1773–81,) which was highly esteemed and often reprinted. Died in 1808.

See MONTANARI, "Elogio dell'Avvocato F. M. Renazzi," 1836; CANCELLIERI, "Elogio di F. M. Renazzi," 1819.

Ren'del, (JAMES MEADOWS,) an English civil engineer, born near Dartmoor, in Devonshire, in 1799. He was distinguished as a constructor of bridges, docks, harbours, and hydraulic works. He settled in London in 1838. Among his works are the harbours of Holyhead and Portland, and the docks at Birkenhead. In 1855 he was employed by the senate of Hamburg to protect the port of that city from the accumulation of sand. Died in November, 1856.

Rendu, rŏn′dü′, (AMBROISE MARIE MODESTE,) a Frenchman, noted as the organizer of primary instruction in France, was born in 1778. He was appointed a member of the council of the university in 1809, and was for many years superintendent of primary schools. He wrote several works on education, morals, etc. Died in 1860.

See EUGÈNE RENDU, "Ambroise Rendu et l'Université de France," 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rendu, (EUGÈNE,) a publicist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1824. He has written on education, and on the political relations of France, Italy, and Germany.

Rendu, (JEANNE MARIE,) called SISTER ROSALIE, a French nun and philanthropist, born at Comfort in 1787. She lived in Paris, and was eminent for her charitable deeds. Several sovereigns selected her as the dispenser of their alms. Died in 1856.

See EUGÈNE RENDU, "Notice sur la Sœur Rosalie Rendu," 1856; VICOMTE DE MELUN, "Vie de la Sœur Rosalie," 1857; BESSIE R. PARKES, "Twelve Biographical Sketches;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rendu, (LOUIS,) a French prelate and writer, born at Meyrin in 1789, was a first-cousin of the preceding. He became Bishop of Annecy in 1843. He wrote several scientific works, and a "Treatise on the Influence of Laws on Morals, and of Morals on Laws," (1833.) Died in 1859.

Rendu, (VICTOR,) a French writer on rural economy, born in Paris, May 3, 1809, was a son of Ambroise Marie, noticed above. He wrote "Nouveau Spectacle de la Nature," (10 vols., 1839.) Died in June, 1877.

René, rẹh-nȧ′, [Lat. RENA′TUS,] OF ANJOU, Duke of Anjou and Lorraine, King of Naples, Jerusalem, and Sicily, and Count of Provence, etc., called "the good King René," was born in 1409. He was a son of Louis II., Duke of Anjou and Count of Provence. He succeeded his brother, Louis III., in 1434, and by the will of Queen Joanna, who died in 1435, he became heir to the throne of Naples. This throne, however, was claimed by Alfonso of Aragon, who drove René out of Naples in 1442 and remained master of that kingdom. René was an ally of Charles VII. of France in his war against the English. He found recreation in art and literature; he was a poet, and is said, on doubtful authority, to have been a painter and sculptor. His daughter Margaret was the wife of Henry VI. of England. He died in 1480. Four quarto volumes of his works have been published.

See M. DE VILLENEUVE-BARGEMONT, "Histoire de René d'Anjou," 3 vols., 1825; CORDELLIER-DELANOUE, "René d'Anjou," 1851; LECOY DE LA MARCHE, "Le Roi René," 1875.

Reneaulme, rẹh-nōm′, (MICHEL LOUIS,) a French botanist, born at Blois about 1675. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was charged by his colleagues to revise and publish the manuscripts of Tournefort, but appears not to have performed that task. Died in 1739.

Reneaulme, de, dẹh rẹh-nōm′, (PAUL,) a French botanist and physician, born at Blois about 1560. He published "Specimen of the History of Plants," ("Specimen Historiæ Plantarum," 1611.) Died in 1624.

Renée, [It. RENATA, rȧ-nȧ′tȧ,] or **Renée de France,** rẹh-nȧ′ dẹh frŏnss, a daughter of Louis XII., was born in 1510, and was married in 1527 to the Duke of Ferrara. She was eminent for talents and learning, and was a liberal patron of literary men. She was converted to Protestantism by Calvin about 1535. After the death of her husband (1559) she resided in France, at Montargis, where she displayed firmness and courage in protecting the persecuted Huguenots. Died in 1575 or 1576.

See CATTEAU-CALLEVILLE, "Vie de Renée de France," 1781; MÜNCH, "Renée von Est," 1831; "Memorials of Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara," London, 1859.

Renée, rẹh-nā′, (AMÉDÉE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen in 1808. He became librarian of the Sorbonne in 1849, and chief editor of the "Constitutionnel" in 1857. He wrote articles for the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," and published several works, one of which is entitled "The Nieces of Mazarin," (2 vols., 1856.) Died in November, 1859.

Reni, (GUIDO.) See GUIDO.

Renier, rẹh-ne-ā′, (CHARLES ALPHONSE LÉON,) a French antiquary, born at Charleville (Ardennes) in 1809. He became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1856. His researches in Latin inscriptions were so successful that a chair of Roman antiquities and epigraphy was founded for him at Paris in 1861. In 1855 he was elected president of the Imperial Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1885.

Renier, rā-ne-air′, (STEFANO ANDREA,) an Italian naturalist, born at Chioggia, near Venice, in 1759. He obtained the chair of natural history at Padua in 1806. He wrote "Tables of Zoology," a "Catalogue of Shell-Fish," (1802,) and "Elements of Mineralogy," (1825–28.) Died in 1830.

See CALCAGNO, "Elogio storico di S. A. Renier," 1830.

Renieri, rā-ne-ā′ree, (VINCENZO,) an Italian astronomer, was born at Genoa. He was a pupil of Galileo, who, when his sight failed in 1637, committed to his care some observations on the satellites of Jupiter. Renieri published these, under the title of "Tabulæ Mediceæ universales," (2 vols., 1639–47.) Died at Pisa in 1648.

Renkin, (SWALM.) See RANNEQUIN.

Rennefort, de, dẹh rĕn′for′, (URBAIN SOUCHU,) a French traveller, born about 1630. He published a "Narrative of a Voyage to Madagascar," (1668,) and a "History of the East Indies," (1688.)

Rennel. See RENNELL.

Ren′nẹll or **Ren′nẹl**, (JAMES,) a British engineer and eminent geographer, was born near Chudleigh, in Devonshire, in 1742. As an engineer of the East India Company, he served in the campaigns of Lord Clive, obtained the rank of major, and became surveyor-general of Bengal. Having returned to England about 1782, he published an excellent map of Hindostan, accompanied by a Memoir, (1783.) He was elected about 1783 a Fellow of the Royal Society. His reputation was widely extended by "The Geographical System of Herodotus Examined and Explained," (1800,) a work of great merit. Among his other works are "Illustrations, chiefly Geographical, of the History of the Expedition of the Younger Cyrus from Sardis to Babylon, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand," (1816,) and a "Treatise on the Comparative Geography of Western Asia," with an Atlas, (1831.) Died in London in 1830.

See WALCKENAER, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. Rennell," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for December, 1800.

Rennell, (THOMAS,) an English portrait-painter, born in Devonshire in 1718; died in 1788.

Rennell, (THOMAS,) an eloquent English preacher, born in 1753. He became Dean of Winchester in 1805. It is said that William Pitt called him the "Demosthenes of the pulpit." A volume of his sermons was published. Died in 1840.

Rennell or **Rennel**, (THOMAS,) a learned English theologian, born at Winchester in 1787. He became vicar of Kensington in 1816, and prebendary of Salisbury in 1823. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1824.

Renneville, de, dẹh rĕn′vẹl′, (RENÉ AUGUSTE CONSTANTIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Caen about 1650. He was confined in the Bastille from 1702 to 1713, on a charge that he was a spy. He wrote a "History of the Bastille," (1715,) and several poems. Died in 1723.

Rennie, ren′ne, (GEORGE,) a civil and mechanical engineer, born in Surrey in 1791, was a son of John, noticed below. He formed a partnership with his brother John. They built docks at Deptford, Chatham, and Plymouth, the East and West India Docks at London, the harbour of Liverpool, and other harbours. They constructed steam-engines for many vessels-of-war and for the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company. Among their works are several iron ships, the dock-gates of Sebastopol, and a number of railroads. George Rennie wrote treatises "On the Friction of Solids," and "On Hydraulics." Died in 1866.

Rennie, (JOHN,) a distinguished British civil engineer, architect, and mechanician, born at Phantassie, in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in June, 1761. He removed to London about 1782, and was first employed in the fabrication of steam-engines and other machinery. About 1800 he erected a fine bridge at Kelso. He was afterwards employed as engineer of many public works, among which are the Kennet and Avon Canal, the Southwark Bridge over the Thames, the London Docks, the pier at Holyhead, and the Waterloo Bridge. D. 1821.

Rennie, (Sir JOHN,) F.R.S., a younger son of the preceding, was born about 1796. He was architect of the London Bridge, which was finished in 1831. He ceased to be a partner of his brother in 1845, after which he devoted his time to architecture. Died 1874.

Ren′nĭ-ger, written also **Rhanger**, (MICHAEL,) an English clergyman and Latin poet, born in Hampshire in 1529. He was one of the chaplains of Queen Elizabeth, and Archdeacon of Winchester. Died in 1609.

Re′no, (JESSE L.,) an American general, born in Virginia in 1825, graduated at West Point in 1846. He served as an officer in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and became a captain in 1860. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at Roanoke Island and at Newbern, March, 1862. He served with the rank of major-general at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30 of the same year. He rendered important services at South Mountain, where he was killed, September 14, 1862.

Renou, rẹh-noo′, (ANTOINE,) a French painter and versifier, born in Paris in 1731. He translated Dufresnoy's Latin poem on Painting, (1789,) and Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." Died in 1806.

Renouard, reh-noo′ăr′, (ANTOINE AUGUSTIN,) a French bibliographer, born in Paris in 1765, was a bookseller. He published, besides other works, "Annals of the Printing-Press of Aldus, or a History of the Three Manutii and their Editions," (1803,) and a "History of the Family of Estienne (Stephanus) and of their Editions," (1838.) Died in 1853.

Renouard, (AUGUSTIN CHARLES,) an advocate, a son of the preceding, was born in 1794. He became a peer of France in 1846. He published a "Treatise on the Rights of Authors in Literature," etc., (2 vols., 1838,) and other works. Died August 17, 1878.

Renouard, (NICOLAS,) a French translator, born in Berry, lived about 1615–40. He produced a version of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," (1615,) which was very popular.

Renouf, reh′noof′, (EMILE,) painter, born at Paris in 1845. He devoted himself to game, landscape and marine pictures. He was awarded the cross of the Legion of Honour in 1889.

Renouf, (Sir PETER LE PAGE,) a British scholar, born on the isle of Guernsey in 1824. He studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, became a Roman Catholic in 1842, and in 1855 was appointed a professor of ancient history and Eastern languages in the Catholic University, Dublin. He was keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities at the British Museum 1885–91. Among his works are "Notes on Egyptian Philology," (1866,) "Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion," (1880,) etc. Knighted in 1896, died in 1897.

Renouvier, rẹh-noo′vẹ-ā′, (CHARLES BERNARD,) a French writer on politics and philosophy, born in 1815, joined the radical party. Among his works are a "Manual of Ancient Philosophy," (2 vols., 1844,) and "Essays of General Criticism," ("Essais de Critique générale," 1854.)

Renouvier, (JULES,) a French archæologist, born at Montpellier in 1804. He was a republican member of the Constituent Assembly of 1848, and an opponent of Louis Napoleon in 1850. He wrote, besides other works "Notes on the Gothic Monuments of Pisa, Florence Rome, and Naples," (1841,) and a valuable treatise on engraving, entitled "Des Types et des Manières des

Maîtres-Graveurs," (4 parts, 1853–56.) Died in Paris in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ren'shaw, (WILLIAM B.,) an American naval officer, born in New York State, entered the navy in 1831. He became a lieutenant in 1841, and a commander in 1861. In the latter part of 1862 he obtained command of a squadron which blockaded Galveston. He blew up his ship, which had run aground near Galveston, rather than surrender it, and was killed by the explosion, in January, 1863.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion."

Renti or Renty, de, dẹh rŏn'te', (GASTON JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a French ascetic, born near Bayeux in 1611, was noted for piety. Died in 1648.

See P. DE SAINT-JURE, "Vie de M. de Renty," 1651. (This was abridged by JOHN WESLEY.)

Renty, de. See RENTI, DE.

Renucci, rà-noot'chee, (FRANCESCO OTTAVIANO,) an Italian historian, born in Corsica in 1767. He wrote a "History of Corsica from 1789 to 1830," (1834.) Died in 1842.

Renusson, de, dẹh rẹh-nü'sŏn', (PHILIPPE,) a French jurist, born at Mans in 1632; died in 1669. The French biographer who gives the dates as above says, "At the age of forty-nine he passed for one of the ablest jurists."

Ren'wick, (JAMES,) a Scottish preacher, called a martyr of the Covenant, was born in Dumfries-shire about 1662. He was an active and uncompromising promoter of the cause of the Covenanters. He was executed in 1688.

Ren'wick, (JAMES,) LL.D., an American savant, born in 1792, became in 1820 professor of chemistry and physics at Columbia College, New York. He published "Treatise on the Steam Engine," (1830,) "Outlines of Natural Philosophy," (1832,) "Outlines of Geology," (1838,) a "Memoir of De Witt Clinton," (1840,) and Lives of Robert Fulton, David Rittenhouse, and Count Rumford, in Sparks's "American Biography." Died in New York in 1863.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Renzi, rĕn'zee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian scholar and critic, born at Castelsalfi in 1780. He edited the works of Dante, Ariosto, and Petrarch. Died in 1823.

Repelaer van Driel, rā'pẹh-lâr' vân dreel, (OKKER,) a Dutch statesman, born at Dort in 1759; died in 1832.

Repnin, rẽp-nèn' or rẽp-neen', written also **Repnine**, (NICHOLAS VASILIEVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian general and diplomatist, born in 1734, was a nephew of Count Panin. He was sent as ambassador to Poland in 1764, and gave much offence to the Poles by his arrogance and by his efforts to destroy their nationality. In 1774 he signed with the Turkish vizier the treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji. Having obtained command of the army of the Ukraine, he defeated the Turks at Matzin in 1791. He was raised to the rank of field-marshal in 1796. Died in 1801.

Repp, rẽp, (THORLEIF GUDMUNDSSON,) an Icelandic linguist, born at Reykiadal in 1794. Among his works are an "Historical Treatise on the Trial by Jury," in English, (1832,) and "Dano-Hungarian Discoveries," (1843.) He died December 4, 1857.

Rep'plier, (AGNES,) an American essayist, born at Philadelphia in 1858. Her works include "Books and Man," (1888,) "Essays in Idleness," (1893,) "In the Dozy Hours," (1895,) "Varia," (1897,) etc.

Repsold, rẽp'solt, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German mechanician, born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1770, became noted for the excellence of his astronomical and other instruments. Died in 1830.

Rep'ton, (HUMPHRY,) an English landscape-gardener, born at Bury Saint Edmund's in 1752. He was a merchant in his youth, but, having failed in business, he adopted the profession of landscape-gardener, in which he found little or no competition. He was author of "Sketches and Hints on Landscape-Gardening," (1795,) and other professional works. Died in 1818.

Requeno y Vives, rà-kā'no e vee'vẽs, (VINCENCIO,) a Spanish antiquary and writer on fine arts, was born at Granada about 1730. (Another writer says he was born at Calatraho in 1743.) He became a resident of Rome about 1767. He produced a treatise on ancient painting, entitled "Essay on the Restoration of Ancient Art," ("Saggio sul Ristabilimento dell'antica Arte," etc., 1784.) Died about 1805.

Requesens, rà-kà-sẽns', (LUIS DE **Zuñiga**—thoon-yee'gâ,) a Spanish commander, born in 1522. He distinguished himself as lieutenant of Don John of Austria at the battle of Lepanto, and succeeded the Duke of Alva in 1573 as Governor of the Netherlands, the people of which were then in arms against the Spanish domination. His army gained a victory over Louis of Nassau near Nymwegen; but this advantage was neutralized by a mutiny of the Spaniards. While his army was besieging Ziriczee, he died, in 1576. He was an able general, and inclined to moderation in the use of power.

See MOTLEY'S "History of the Dutch Republic," vol. ii.

Requier, rẹh-ke-ā', ? (AUGUSTUS JULIAN,) an American politician and writer, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1825. On the secession of Alabama, in 1861, he was appointed district attorney for the southern district of that State. He wrote several poems and dramas. Died March 19, 1887.

Requier, rẹh-ke-ā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer and translator, born at Pignans in 1715; died in 1799.

Requin, rẹh-kăn', (ACHILLE PIERRE,) a French medical writer, born at Lyons in 1803; died in Paris in 1855.

Reresby, reers'be, (Sir JOHN,) an English loyalist and member of Parliament, wrote "Memoirs containing several Private and Remarkable Transactions from the Restoration to the Revolution inclusively," (1734.)

See "Mémoires de Sir John Reresby," Paris; "Monk's Contemporaries," by GUIZOT; "Retrospective Review," vol. viii., (1823.)

Resbecq, de, dẹh rẽs'bĕk', (ADOLPHE CHARLES THÉODOSE FONTAINE,) a French writer, born at Lille in 1813. He published many books. Died in 1865.

Reschid. See RESHEED.

Resende, de, dà rà-sẽn'dà, (GARCIA,) a Portuguese historian, born at Evora about 1470. He wrote a "History of John II.," (1545.) Died in 1554.

Resende, de, (L. ANDREA,) a Portuguese antiquary and poet, born at Evora in 1498. He wrote, besides other works, "Antiquities of Portugal," ("Antiquitates Lusitaniæ," 1593.) He opened a school at Evora, in which many eminent scholars were educated. According to M. Weiss, he was "the restorer of learning in Portugal." Died in 1573.

Resenius, rà-sā'ne-ŭs, (JOHAN PAUL,) a Danish theologian, born in Jutland about 1560. He was professor of theology at Copenhagen, and translated the Bible into Danish. Died in 1638.

Resenius, (PETER,) a grandson of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1625. He obtained a chair of law in the University of that city in 1662. He published "Copenhagen Inscriptions, Latin, Danish, and German," ("Inscriptiones Hafnienses, Latinæ, Danicæ et Germanicæ," 1668,) and some legal works. Died in 1688.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Resheed (or Reschid) Pasha, rẹh-sheed' pâ'shâ, called also **Mustafa** (mŏŏs'tâ-fâ) **Resheed**, a Turkish grand vizier and reformer, born at Constantinople about 1800, was a brother-in-law of Alee Pasha. He obtained the rank of pasha in 1834, and was sent as ambassador to Paris and London. He was grand vizier for a short time in 1837, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1839, and afterwards ably and constantly promoted the political and social reforms begun by Mahmood II. Died in 1858.

Resnel du Bellay, dü rà'nĕl' dü bà'là', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) ABBÉ, a French poet and translator, born at Rouen in 1692, became canon of a church in Paris in 1724. He produced poetical versions of Pope's "Essay on Criticism" (1730) and "Essay on Man," (1737,) in which, it is said, he was aided by Voltaire. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1742. Died in 1761.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Restaurand, rĕs'tō'rŏn', (RAYMOND,) a French

medical writer, born at Pont Saint-Esprit about 1627, died in 1682.

Restaut, rĕs'tō', (PIERRE,) a French grammarian and advocate, born at Beauvais in 1696. He wrote an elementary "Treatise on French Grammar," (1730,) which the University adopted as classic. Died in 1764.

Restout, rĕs'too', (JEAN,) a French painter, born at Rouen in 1692, was a pupil and nephew of Jouvenet. His works were more admired by his contemporaries than they are now. Died in 1768.

Restout, (JEAN BERNARD,) a painter, born in Paris in 1732, was a son of the preceding. He gained the first prize in 1758, after which he studied at Rome. Died in 1797

Reszke, DE rash'kĕ, (JEAN,) tenor singer, born at Warsaw in 1853, appeared in London in 1875, and later became a leading tenor in grand opera in the United States, his chief parts being "Faust," "Radames," etc. Died 1925. His brother EDOUARD, bass singer, born in 1856, was constantly associated with him on the stage.

Rethel, rā'tĕl, (ALFRED,) an eminent German historical painter, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1816. He studied at the Academy of Dusseldorf, and there painted "Daniel in the Lions' Den," and a picture of "Nemesis," both of which were greatly admired. About 1840 he removed to Frankfort. Among his chief works are a series of frescos at Aix-la-Chapelle, representing the exploits of Charlemagne, and "The Passage of the Alps by Hannibal." He was an excellent designer His last years were passed at Rome, where he died in 1859.

Reti. See RATI

Rétif or Restif de la Bretonne, rā'tēf' dĕh lă brĕh-ton', (NICOLAS EDME,) a prolific and licentious French writer of fiction, born near Auxerre in 1734, died poor, in Paris, in 1806.

Rettberg, rĕt'bĕRG, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German theologian and professor of theology at Marburg, born at Celle in 1805. His principal work is an "Ecclesiastical History of Germany," (1846.) Died in 1849.

Retz, rȧss, (N.,) a French medical writer, born at Arras. He obtained the title of physician to the king about 1790. Died about 1810.

Retz, de, dĕh rȧss, (ALBERT de Gondi—dĕh gôN'-dē',) a French courtier and general, born at Florence in 1522, was a grandfather of Cardinal de Retz. He became a favourite of Charles IX., and was one of the instigators of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, (1572.) Died in 1602.

See BRANTÔME, "Grands Capitaines;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Retz, de, (GILLES.) See RAIS.

Retz, rĕts, **de**, [Fr. pron. dĕh rȧss,] (JEAN FRANÇOIS PAUL DE GONDI,) CARDINAL, an ambitious French prelate, distinguished for his talents and factious intrigues, was born of a noble family at Montmirail in 1614. He attempted, by debaucheries and scandalous actions, to frustrate the purpose of his family, who destined him for the church. He studied, however, with ardour, gained distinction as a disputant, and courted popularity by profuse donations to the poor. In 1643 he was nominated coadjutor of the Archbishop of Paris, who was his uncle. The civil war of the Fronde, which began in 1649, afforded him an opportunity to gratify his ambition to be the chief of a party. He became the master-spirit of the Frondeurs, but is said to have opposed the more violent tendencies of that faction. He was nominated a cardinal by the queen-regent, who wished to conciliate him. Mazarin having recovered his power in Paris, De Retz was arrested in December, 1652, and confined at Vincennes. He was transferred to the château of Nantes, from which he escaped in 1654. He went to Rome and took part in the election of a new pope. After he had passed some years in the Low Countries, he was permitted to return to France. He paid his debts, which were very large, and spent the rest of his life in retirement. It appears that his moral character was somewhat reformed after his imprisonment. He died in 1679, leaving some interesting "Mémoires," (1717,) which have been translated into English.

See "Mémoires du Cardinal de Retz," first printed in 3 vols., 1717; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" MUSSET-PATHAY. "Recherches historiques sur le Cardinal de Retz," 1807, and 4 vols., 1839. English translation of Retz's "Mémoires," 1723. SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale"

Retzius, rĕt'se-ûs, (ANDERS JOHAN,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Christianstadt in 1742, was a pupil of Linnæus. He became professor of natural history at Lund in 1777, and published a good work on the plants of Sweden, Norway, etc., entitled "Floræ Scandinaviæ Prodromus," (1779.) His treatise on botany, "Observationes botanicæ," (1779–91,) is called his capital work. Died in 1821.

See GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Retzius, (ANDERS OLOF or ADOLF,) a Swedish physician, born at Lund in 1796, was a son of the preceding. He became professor of anatomy at Lund about 1824. He wrote important works on medicine and natural history Died at Stockholm in 1860.

Retzius, (MAGNUS CHRISTIAN,) an able medical writer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Lund about 1794. He became professor of chemistry at Stockholm about 1820. Died October 6, 1871

Retzsch, rĕtsh, (MORITZ,) an eminent German designer and painter, born at Dresden in 1779. He studied at the Academy of Arts in that city, where he became professor of painting in 1824. His etchings illustrating Goethe's "Faust," published in 1812, established his reputation both in Germany and other countries. They were followed by illustrations of Schiller and Shakspeare, of Bürger's "Lenore" and "Ballads," and other popular works. As a portrait-painter, also, Retzsch is highly esteemed. He was pre-eminent as an original designer in outline among the artists of his time: his illustrations of Goethe's "Faust," in particular, have probably never been surpassed by any works of the kind. Died at Dresden in 1857.

See "NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828, October, 1833, and October, 1836.

Reubell. See REWBELL.

Reu'bĕn, [Heb. רְאוּבֵן; Fr. RUBEN, rü'bôN',] the eldest son of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob, was the ancestor of one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

See Genesis xxix. 32, xxxv 22, and xxxvii.

Reuchlin, roiK-leen', [Lat. REUCHLI'NUS,] Hellenized as **Capnio**, kăp'ne-o, (JOHANN,) an eminent German writer, born at Pforzheim in 1455. He became an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and studied law at Orléans. He was patronized by Eberhard, Duke of Würtemberg, who employed him as secretary. Having accompanied Eberhard to Rome, he became acquainted with Pohtian and other eminent Italian literati. He resided mostly at Stuttgart, where he was appointed assessor of the supreme court about 1484. He was subjected to persecution because he opposed a proposition to burn all Hebrew books except the Bible, and was involved in a long controversy with the monks and bigots on this subject. He defended his opinions in relation to Hebrew books in his "Ocular Mirror," ("Speculum Oculare," 1511.) Between 1518 and 1522 he taught Hebrew and Greek at Ingolstadt and Tübingen. He published a "Hebrew Lexicon," and several other works. He contributed much to the revival of classical learning. Died at Stuttgart in 1522.

See MELANCHTHON, "Historia Reuchlini," 1552. J H MAJUS, "Vita Reuchlini," 1687. MAYERHOFF, "Reuchlin und seine Zeit," 1830; LAMEY, "Johann Reuchlin," 1855. F BARHAM, "Life and Times of Reuchlin," 1843 GABLER, "Dissertatio de J Reuchlino," 1822, M ADAM, "Vitæ Philosophorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale"

Reuchlinus. See REUCHLIN.

Reuilly, ruh'ye', (JEAN,) a French traveller, born in Picardy in 1780. He published "Travels in the Crimea in 1803," (1806.) Died at Pisa in 1810.

Reumont, von, fon roi'mont, (ALFRED,) a German diplomatist and *littérateur*, born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1808, was employed on missions to Florence and Rome. He wrote several works on Italian history and art, among which are "Roman Letters," ("Römische Briefe," 4 vols., 1840–44,) and "Benvenuto Cellini," (1846.) Died 1887.

Reusner, rois'nĕr, [Lat. REUSNE'RUS,] (NIKOLAUS,)

a German poet and jurist, born at Lemberg, in Silesia, in 1545. He was professor of law at Strasburg and at Jena. He published numerous poems and treatises on law. Died at Jena in 1602.

See JOHANN WEITZ, "Vita N. Reusneri," 1603; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reuss, roiss, (EDUARD WILHELM EUGEN,) a Protestant theologian, born at Strasburg, in Alsace, July 18, 1804. He studied at Göttingen, Halle, and Paris, and in 1838 was called to a professorship at Strasburg. After the establishment of the new German University at Strasburg he was called to a professorship in it. His writings, partly in French and partly in German, include a "History of the New Testament Scriptures," "History of Christian Theology," "History of the Canon," and a French translation of the Bible. Died April 15, 1891.

Reuter, roi'ter, (FRITZ,) a distinguished German poet, born at Stavenhagen, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, November 7, 1810. He studied jurisprudence at Rostock, and in 1832 went to Jena, where he joined the *Burschenschaft*,* (the association of German students,) and the next year was arrested in Prussia and condemned to death; but the sentence was commuted to thirty years' imprisonment. He was, however, released in 1840, having been included in the general amnesty. He wrote, in the Low German *(Plattdeutsch)* dialect, various poems, comedies, and novels, which in their day were much admired. Died July 13, 1874.

Reuter, (JULIUS,) a German, born in 1829, gained distinction as the institutor of a telegraphic system. He was the first who furnished telegrams of political or general news to the public journals of Europe. His business grew immensely and extended to the remotest regions. Died in 1899.

Reuterdahl, roi'ter-dăl', (HENRIK,) a Swedish theologian, born at Malmö in 1795. He was appointed professor of theology at Lund in 1844. Among his works are an "Introduction to Theology," (1837,) and a "History of the Swedish Church," (1838 *et seq.*) Died 1870.

Reuven, ruh'ven, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1650; died in 1718.

Reuvens, roi'vens, (CASPAR JACOB CHRISTIAN,) a Dutch antiquary, born at the Hague in 1793. He became professor of history and archæology at Leyden in 1818, and wrote several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1837.

See LEEMANS, "Epistola de Vita Reuvensii," 1838.

Reuvens, (JAN EVERAARD,) an eminent Dutch jurist, born at Haarlem in 1763, was the father of the preceding. He became a counsellor of the supreme court at Paris about 1810, and was author of the criminal code of Holland. Died in 1816.

Revay, rā'voi, (NICHOLAS,) a Hungarian poet and philologist, born in 1751. He was professor of literature at Pesth. Died in 1807.

Réveillé-Parise, rā'vā'yā' pā'rēz', (JOSEPH HENRI,) a French medical writer, born at Nevers in 1782. He practised in Paris, and wrote, besides other works, "Researches on the Physique, Habits, and Diseases of Literary Men," (1834,) which gained the Montyon prize in 1835 and is called a model treatise. Died in 1852

See CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon."

Revel, reh-vĕl', (GABRIEL,) a French painter, born at Château-Thierry in 1643; died in 1712.

Rev'e-ley, (WILLEY,) an English architect and antiquary. According to several authorities, he completed the "Antiquities of Athens," left unfinished by Stuart. Died in 1799.

Revellière-Lépaux. See LAREVEILLÈRE.

Rever, reh-vā', (MARIE FRANÇOIS GILLES,) a French antiquary, born at Dol in 1753; died in 1828.

Reverchon, reh-vĕr'shŏn', (JACQUES,) a French Jacobin, born in 1746, was a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) of the Council of Five Hundred, and of the Council of Elders. Died in 1823.

Revere, rà-vā'rà, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian writer, born at Trieste in 1812. He published between 1829 and 1840 four popular dramas, one of which is entitled "Lorenzo de' Medici," and another "The Marquis of Bedmar." He also wrote some sonnets. Died in 1889.

Revere, re-veer', (PAUL,) an American patriot of the Revolution, and one of the earliest American engravers, was born at Boston in 1735. Among his best prints are "The Seventeen Rescinders," and "The Boston Massacre." He took an active part in the destruction of the tea in Boston harbour, and was conspicuous for his patriotism in the political movements of the time. His midnight expedition to Concord, to give notice of the intended attack of General Gage, forms the subject of one of the poems in Longfellow's "Wayside Inn." Died in 1818.

Reveroni, rà-và-ro'nee, (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French military engineer, born at Lyons in 1767. He wrote several dramas, novels, and military works. Died in 1828.

Reves, de, deh rā'vĕs, [Lat. RE'VIUS,] (JAKOB,) a Dutch Protestant divine, born at Deventer in 1586. He became professor of theology at Leyden about 1640, and wrote several works. Died in 1658.

Rev'ett, (NICHOLAS,) an English antiquary and architect, was born in Suffolk in 1722. In company with James Stuart, he went to Greece about 1750 and spent two years in exploring and delineating the ruins of Athens. He was a partner of Stuart in the important work entitled the "Antiquities of Athens," (3 vols., 1762, 1790, 1794.) He also produced, with Chandler, "Ionian Antiquities," (1769.) After his return to England he practised as an architect. Died in 1804.

Reviczky, rā'vits-ke, ? (KARL EMERICH,) COUNT OF, a Hungarian linguist and diplomatist, born in 1737. He published an edition of Petronius, (1784,) and a Catalogue of his own library, (Berlin, 1784.) Died in 1793.

Reville, (ALBERT,) a French theologian, was born at Dieppe in 1826, became pastor of the Walloon Church at Rotterdam in 1851, and professor of religious history, College of France, in 1880. Among his works are volumes on the history of religion in Mexico, Peru, China, etc. Died in 1906.

Revius. See REVES, (JAKOB.)

Revoil, reh-vwål', (PIERRE HENRI,) a French painter of history and genre, born at Lyons in 1776, was a pupil of David. He was professor of design in the Academy of Lyons. He composed songs and other verses with some success. Died in 1842.

Rewbell or **Reubell**, ruh'bĕl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French republican and Director, born at Colmar, near the Rhine, about 1746. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly and of the Convention, in which he mostly voted with the radicals; but after the 9th Thermidor he became an opponent of the Jacobins. In 1795 he was chosen a member of the Directory, and assumed control of foreign affairs. He acted with the victorious party in the *coup d'état* of 18th Fructidor, 1797, and was dismissed from office by lot in May, 1799. Died in 1807.

Rex'ford, (EBEN EUGENE,) an American author, born at Johnsburgh, New York, in 1848. He has written many stories, poems, works on floriculture, etc., and the popular songs "Silver Threads among the Gold" and "Only a Pansy Blossom." D. 1916.

Rey, rà, (ANTOINE GABRIEL VENANCE,) a French general, born in Rouergue in 1768. He became a general of division in 1793 or 1794, and commanded with success in several actions in Spain between 1808 and 1813. Died in 1836.

Rey, (GUILLAUME,) a French medical writer, born in 1687, practised in Lyons. Died in 1756.

Rey, (JEAN,) a French physician and chemist, born at Bugue, in Périgord. He published in 1630 "Essays to ascertain the Cause why Tin and Lead increase in Weight when they are calcined." He maintains that this increase is the result of a combination of the metal with atmospheric air. Died about 1645.

Rey, (JEAN,) a French writer and manufacturer, born at Montpellier in 1773. He substituted the forms of flowers for the fantastic designs of the Orientals in the

* The Burschenschaft was very obnoxious to the government on account of its political character, and also on account of some of its overt acts. It was as a member of the Burschenschaft that Sand assassinated Kotzebue, who had shown himself a determined enemy of the association.

fabrication of Cashmere shawls. Among his works is a "Histoire des Châles," (1823.) Died in 1849.

Rey, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French composer, born in 1734, became director of the emperor's chapel in 1804. Died in 1810.

Rey, (JOSEPH PHILIPPE,) a French writer on law, education, etc., was born at Grenoble in 1799. Among his works is "Theory and Practice of Social Science," (3 vols., 1842.) Died December 18, 1855.

Reybaud, rā'bō', (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Marseilles in 1801, was a brother of Marie Roch Louis, noticed below. Died October 16, 1864.

Reybaud, (HENRIETTE **Arnaud,**) a French novelist, born at Arles, December 13, 1802, became the wife of the preceding. Died January 1, 1871.

Reybaud, (MARIE ROCH LOUIS,) a popular French author, born at Marseilles in 1799. He began life as a merchant, and settled in Paris about 1830. In 1841 he gained the Montyon prize of the French Academy (5000 francs) for his "Studies on Modern Reformers or Socialists," (2 vols., 1840–43.) Died 1879.

Reyher, rī'er, (SAMUEL,) a German professor of law and mathematics, born in Saxony, 1635. Died 1714.

Reymont, (LADISLAS STANISLAS,) Polish novelist, was born in 1867, in the County of Piotrkow. "The Peasants" is his best-known work, a four-volume novel on the life of the Polish peasant, which first appeared 1904–09, and which won for its author the Nobel Prize for literature in 1924. His other works include "The Promised Land," (1899,) "The Storm," (1907,) "The Revolt," (1924.) Reymont died Dec. 5, 1925.

Reyn, de, deh rīn, (JEAN,) a Flemish painter, born at Dunkirk about 1610, was a pupil of Van Dyck, whom he is said to have imitated with success. He worked in England for Van Dyck; but after the death of the latter he returned to Dunkirk. "The majority of his pictures," says Périès, "have often passed for the works of his master." Died in 1678.

Reyna, de, dā rā'nā or rā'e-nā, (CASSIODORUS,) a Spanish translator of the Bible, born at Seville, is said to have been a Protestant. His version of the Bible, printed at Bâle in 1569, was the first in the Spanish language. Died at Frankfort in 1594.

Reynaud, rā'nō', (ANTOINE ANDRÉ LOUIS,) BARON, a French mathematician, born in Paris in 1771. He was employed about thirty years in the Polytechnic School as teacher and examiner. He published a number of standard works on geometry and algebra, which were introduced as text-books into public schools. Died in 1844.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reynaud, (JEAN ERNEST,) a French philosopher, born at Lyons in 1806. In 1836 he became associated with Pierre Leroux as editor of the "Encyclopédie Nouvelle." He was a moderate democrat in the Assembly of 1848, and supported Cavaignac. His chief work, entitled "Earth and Heaven," ("Terre et Ciel," 1854,) had great success. Died June 28, 1863.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Reyneau, rā'nō', (CHARLES RENÉ,) a French geometer, born at Brissac, in Anjou, in 1656. He was professor in a collegé at Angers. He published "Analysis Demonstrated," (1708,) and "Elements of Mathematics," (1714.) Died in 1728.

Reyner, rā'ner, (EDWARD,) an English Puritan minister, born in Yorkshire in 1600 He preached at Lincoln. Died about 1670.

Reynier, rā'ne-ā', (AUGUSTIN BENOÎT,) a Belgian poet, born at Liege in 1759; died at Cologne in 1792.

Reynier, rā'ne-ā', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French general, was born at Lausanne in 1771. As chief of the staff of Moreau, he displayed skill at Rastadt, Friedberg, Biberach, and in the famous retreat of 1796. He commanded at the siege of Acre in the temporary absence of Bonaparte, and is said to have decided the victory at Heliopolis, (1799.) In 1807 he had command of the army of Joseph, King of Naples. He was taken prisoner at Leipsic, (1813.) Died in 1814.

Reynier, rā'ne-ā', (JEAN LOUIS ANTOINE,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Lausanne in 1762, was a brother of the preceding. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt in 1798. Among his works are "Egypt under the Domination of the Romans," (1807,) and "Treatises on the Public and Rural Economy of the Celts and Germans," (1808,) of the "Arabs and Jews," (1820,) of the "Persians and Phœnicians," (1829,) etc. Died in 1824.

Reynold de Chauvancy, de, deh rā'nol' deh shō-vŏn'se', (CHARLES,) a French naval officer, born at Pont de Veyle (Ain) in 1810. He produced a work on maritime signals, entitled "Code de Signaux, Télégraphie nautique polyglotte," (1856,) which has been adopted by seventeen maritime powers. Died Sept. 9, 1877.

Reynolds, rĕn'olz, (EDWARD,) an English bishop, born at Southampton in 1599. He favoured the Presbyterians during the civil war, and took the Covenant. In 1648 he became Dean of Christ Church and vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford. He was ejected from these positions about 1650, after which he preached in London. He was appointed Bishop of Norwich in 1660. He published a number of religious works, which are highly esteemed. Died in 1676.

Reynolds, (ELMER ROBERT,) an American antiquarian and author, born at Dansville, New York, in 1846. He served in the civil war and in the civil service, and explored the Indian antiquities of Maryland and Virginia. He was knighted by King Humbert of Italy in 1887. He published monographs of his discoveries, several romances, etc.

Reynolds, (JAMES EMERSON,) an Irish chemist, born in county Dublin in 1844. In 1875 he became professor of chemistry in the University of Dublin. He made many discoveries in organic chemistry. His principal work is "General Experimental Chemistry."

Reynolds, (JOHN.) See RAINOLDS.

Reynolds, (JOHN FULTON,) an American general born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1820, graduated at West Point in 1841. He served as first lieutenant in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and obtained the rank of captain in 1855. He commanded a brigade in the Seven Days' battles near Richmond in June, 1862, and for his services there received brevets as colonel and brigadier-general in the regular army. In January, 1863, he was appointed a major-general of volunteers. His corps formed the vanguard of the army at Gettysburg, where he was killed on the 1st of July, 1863.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 760.

Reynolds, (JOHN HAMILTON,) an English poet, born in 1795, was a member of the legal profession. He wrote a poem called "Safie." Died at Newport in 1852.

Reynolds, (Sir JOSHUA,) the most celebrated portrait-painter that England has produced, was born at Plympton, in Devonshire, on the 16th of July, 1723. He was a son of the Rev. Samuel Reynolds. At the age of eighteen he became a pupil of Hudson in London, with whom he remained about two years. He afterwards worked at Plymouth as a portrait-painter until 1746, when he settled in London. About 1750 he visited Rome, Florence, Venice, and other cities of Italy. When he first saw the works of Raphael in the Vatican, he felt much disappointment,—which he attributed to his own ignorance. The works of Titian and Tintoretto contributed more to the formation of his style than those of the Roman school. He returned to England in the autumn of 1752, soon after which he acquired a high reputation by a portrait of Commodore Keppel. In 1760 he raised his price to twenty-five guineas for a head, and one hundred guineas for a whole-length portrait. He painted in 1762 a picture of "Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy."

In 1764 Mr. Reynolds and Dr. Johnson, who had become intimate friends, founded the Literary Club, composed of twelve members, among whom were Burke and Goldsmith. He was chosen president of the Royal Academy in 1768, and was knighted on that occasion. He delivered before the Academy a series of "Lectures on Painting," which were generally admired and were translated into several languages. In 1784 he produced a beautiful allegorical portrait of "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," and received the title of principal painter to the king. He painted for the Empress of Russia a

picture of "The Infant Hercules strangling the Serpents," (1786,) which is one of his best historical works. He was never married. His career was a remarkable instance of continual prosperity. He died in February, 1792, leaving an estate of about £80,000.

Sir Joshua is considered as the founder or the head of the British school of painting. He obtained powerful effects by a rich and harmonious colour and by his distribution of light and shade. His historical pieces indicate that he was deficient in the grand style of design. "Sir Joshua Reynolds is the most invulnerable man I know," says Dr. Johnson,—"the man with whom if you should quarrel, you will find the most difficulty how to abuse." "Reynolds, swiftest of painters, was gentlest of companions," says Ruskin; "so, also, Velasquez, Titian, and Veronese."

See JAMES NORTHCOTE, "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds," 1818; MALONE, "Life of Sir J. Reynolds;" THOMAS REYNOLDS, "Life of Sir J. Reynolds," by his son, 2 vols., 1839; "Life of Sir J. Reynolds," commenced by C. R. LESLIE and completed by TOM TAYLOR, 2 vols., 1865; "Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds," by JOSEPH FARRINGTON, London, 1819; "Quarterly Review" for April and July, 1866; "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1820.

Reynolds, (RICHARD,) an English benefactor, born in Bristol in 1735, was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Hannah Darby in 1757, and became a partner in the iron and coal works at Ketley. In 1763 he removed to Coalbrook Dale, where he superintended a large manufactory of iron. He is said to have been the first who employed iron instead of wood in the construction of railways. His business afforded him a large income, a great part of which he expended in deeds of charity. He removed to Bristol in 1804. Died in 1816.

See "Letters of Richard Reynolds, with a Memoir of his Life," by his granddaughter, HANNAH MARY RATHBONE, Philadelphia, 1855.

Reynolds, (SAMUEL WILLIAM) an eminent English engraver in mezzotint, was born in 1774. He engraved many portraits and historical pieces after Sir Joshua Reynolds, also Rubens's "Chapeau de Paille," and a number of the works of Horace Vernet. Died in 1835.

Reynoso. See REINOSO.

Reyrac, de, deh rȧ'rȧk', (FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE DULAURENS,) a French poet and priest, born in Limousin in 1734. He wrote "Rural Poems," and a "Hymn to the Sun," (1777,) in poetical prose, which was often reprinted. Died in 1782.

See BÉRENGER, "Éloge de Reyrac," 1783.

Reyre, rair, (Abbé JOSEPH,) a French teacher and writer of juvenile books, was born in Provence in 1735; died in 1812.

Reys, dos, dòs rās, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese priest and Latin poet, born near Santarem in 1690; died in 1738.

Rezzano, rĕt-sä'no, (FRANCESCO,) a mediocre Italian poet, born at Como in 1731; died in 1780.

Rezzonico, rĕt-so-nee'ko, (ANTONIO GIUSEPPE,) Count de la Tour, (or della Torre, del'lȧ tor'rȧ,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Como in 1709, became an officer in the Spanish army. His chief work is "Researches into the Life and Writings of Pliny," ("Disquisitiones Plinianæ," 2 vols. in fol., 1763–67,) which is praised as a model of criticism. Died at Parma in 1785.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Rezzonico, (CARLO.) See CLEMENT XIII.

Rezzonico, (CARLO GASTON DELLA TORRE,) COUNT, an Italian poet and prose writer, born at Como in 1742, was a son of Antonio Giuseppe, noticed above. Among his works is a poem entitled "The Ruin of Como, which is admired. Died at Naples in 1796.

See G. B. GIOVIO, "Della Vita di G. Rezzonico," 1802.

Rhadamante. See RHADAMANTHUS.

Rhad-a-man'thus, [Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθος*; Fr. RHADAMANTE, rȧ'dȧ'mônt',] a son of Jupiter and Europa, and a brother of Minos. According to tradition, he married Alcmena, the mother of Hercules, was eminent for his justice, and after death became one of the chief judges of the lower world, or Elysium.

Rhallis, rȧl'lis, (GEORGE ALEXANDER,) a modern Greek jurist, born at Constantinople in 1804. He became minister of justice of Greece in 1841, and afterwards president of the Areopagus, or court of cassation. He published several legal works. Died Sept. 25, 1883.

Rham, rȧm, (Rev. WILLIAM LEWIS,) an eminent writer on agriculture, born at Utrecht in 1778. He was educated at Edinburgh and at Cambridge University, and became rector of Fersfield, Norfolk. He wrote many articles for the "Penny Cyclopædia," which were published separately under the title of "Dictionary of the Farm." Died in 1843.

Rhangabé. See RIZO RHANGABÉ.

Rhe'a, [Gr. *Ῥεία, Ῥέα, Ῥείη,* or *Ῥέη*; Fr. RHÉA, rȧ'ȧ',] a goddess of classic mythology, whom the Romans called Ops or Cybele. According to Hesiod, she was a daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Cœlus and Terra, the wife of Cronos, (Saturn,) and the mother of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, Ceres, and Vesta. She was called "the Great Mother," and "the Mother of the Gods." The principal seat of her worship was Pessinus, in Galatia. (See CYBELE.)

See SMITH'S "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Rhe'a Sil'vi-a, or **Il'i-a,** [Fr. RÉA (or RHÉA) SILVIA, rȧ'ȧ' sèl've'ȧ', or ILIE, e'le',] in Roman mythology, was a daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, whose father was supposed to be Mars. The king Amulius had compelled her to become a vestal virgin to prevent her from having offspring, and after the birth of her sons he drowned her in the river. The poets feigned that she was changed into a goddess and became the wife of the Anio.

Rheede, van, vȧn rā'deh, (HENDRIK ADRIAAN Draakenstein—drȧ'kẹn-stīn',) a Dutch naturalist, who became Governor-General of the Malabar coast. He collected materials for a costly work on the plants of India, entitled "Hortus Indicus Malabaricus," (12 vols., 1670–1703,) in which he was aided by Casearius, Commelin, and others. He died about 1700.

Rhegas. See RHIGAS.

Rheinek, rī'nĕk, (CHRISTOPH,) a German musical composer, born at Memmingen in 1748, was author of several operas. Died in 1796.

Rheita, von, fon rī'tȧ, (ANTON MARIA SCHYRLE,) a German astronomer, born in Bohemia about 1597. He constructed a telescope with four lenses. Died at Ravenna in 1660.

Rhenanus, (BEATUS.) See BEATUS.

Rhenferd, rĕn'fĕrt, (JAKOB,) a German Orientalist, born in 1654. He became professor of Oriental languages at Franeker. Died in 1712.

Rhese, rees, ? (JOHN DAVID,) M.D., a philologist, born in the island of Anglesey in 1534. He taught school in Italy, and published a number of works in the Italian language. Died in 1609.

Rhet'i-cus, [Ger. pron. rā'te-kûs,] the surname of an astronomer, whose proper name was GEORGE JOACHIM. He was born at Feldkirch, near the Rhine, in 1514. He became a pupil and assistant of Copernicus in 1539 or 1540, and advocated the Copernican system in his "Narratio de Libris Revolutionum Copernici," (1540.) In 1541 he obtained a chair of mathematics at Wittenberg. He left a work of great labour, entitled "Opus Palatinum de Triangulis," (1596,) which contains, besides a treatise on trigonometry, a table of sines, cosines, tangents, etc. Died in 1576.

Rhett, (ROBERT BARNWELL,) an American politician, born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1800. Being elected in 1833 attorney-general of the State, he acted with the Nullification party, and in 1850 became a United States Senator. On the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, he was a member of the State Convention which passed an ordinance of secession, and drew up the add ess giving reasons for this measure. Died September 14, 1876.

Rhi-ā'nus, a Greek poet, born in Crete, lived about 250 or 225 B.C. He wrote five or more poems, two of which are entitled "Heracleia" and "Thessalica." Fragments of his works are extant.

Rhigas, ree'gȧs, written also **Rhegas** and **Rigas,** a modern Greek patriot and writer, born in Thessaly about 1760. He formed in early life a design to liberate Greece from the Turkish yoke, and, in order to promote this design, organized a secret society, wrote popular

songs, founded a journal, published educational works, etc. All these were in the modern Greek language. In 1798 he was arrested at Trieste, delivered by the Austrians to the Turks, and drowned in the Danube by the latter.

Rhin'thon, [*Ῥίνθων*,] a Greek dramatic poet, born at Syracuse or Tarentum, lived about 300 B.C. His works are not extant.

Rhizos Rhangavis. See RIZO RHANGABÉ.

Rho, ro, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian jurist, born at Milan in 1543; died in 1627.

Rhode, ro'dẹh, or **Rhodius**, ro'de-ûs, (JOHANN,) a Danish medical writer and antiquary, born at Copenhagen about 1587; died at Padua in 1659.

Rhode, ro'dẹh, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German Orientalist of Breslau, was noted for his researches in the antiquities and natural history of India. Died in 1827.

Rhodes, (CECIL JOHN,) a South African statesman and promoter, was born at Bishop-Stortford, England, July 5, 1853. Going to Natal for his health, he became interested in diamond mining, and in time gained a controlling interest in the Kimberley mines. He became a member of the Assembly at Capetown, and entered the ministry there in 1884, declining to accompany his friend General Gordon to Khartum. He was prime minister of Cape Colony 1890–96, when he resigned on account of charges of his connection with the Jameson raid into the Transvaal. He secured in 1889 a charter for the British South Africa Company, in 1893 conducted the war in Bechuanaland with Lobengula, and in 1896 put down a formidable rising of the Matabeles. His services in securing this region to Great Britain were acknowledged in its title of Rhodesia. His policy was to develop a federal South African dominion under British control, and he had formed the ambitious project of building a continuous railway from Cairo to Capetown. He was in Kimberley during its siege in 1899 by the Boers, who sought to capture him as a leading agency in the war. Died March 26, 1902.

Rhodes, (JAMES FORD), historian, born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848. He has written "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850," (7 vols.,) and "Historical Essays."

Rhodiginus, ro-de-jee'noos, (CŒLIUS,) an Italian philologist, whose family name was RICCHIERI (rêk-ke-ā'ree) or RICCHERI, (rêk-kā'ree,) was born at Rovigo about 1450. He became professor of Greek and Latin at Milan in 1515. His chief work is "Ancient Readings," ("Antiquæ Lectiones," 1516.) Died in 1525.

Rhodius. See RHODE, (JOHANN.)

Rhodomann. See RHODOMANNUS.

Rhodomannus, ro-do-mân'nûs, or **Rhodomann**, ro'do-mân', (LAURENTIUS,) a German Hellenist, born at Sassawerf, in Saxony, in 1546. He was professor of Greek at Jena, and afterwards lectured on history at Wittenberg. He wrote Greek verse with facility, and is called one of the restorers of the Greek language in Germany. Among his works are a "Life of Luther, in Greek Verse," (1579,) and "Christian Poem on Palestine," ("Poesis Christiana Palestinæ," 1589.) Died in 1606.

Rhunken. See RUHNKEN.

Rhȳ'mẹr, Thomas the, or **Thomas of Ercildoune**, a Scottish poet, flourished between 1250 and 1300. He had the reputation of a prophet.

Rhyndacenus or **Rhyndaconus.** See LASCARIS.

Rhyne, Ten, tên rī'nẹh, (WILLEM,) a Dutch naturalist, born at Deventer about 1640. He practised medicine at Batavia, explored the plants of Java, and aided Van Rheede in composing his "Hortus Malabaricus."

Rhys, (ERNEST,) an English author, born at London in 1859. He was a mining engineer in Durham 1877–85. He published the "Camelot" series, (77 vols., 1886–91,) "The Lyric Poets," (12 vols., 1894–98,) "The Fiddler of Carne," (1896,) "Welsh Ballads," (1898,) etc.

Rhys, reess, (JOHN,) a Welsh philologist, born at Aberceiro, in Cardiganshire, June 21, 1840. In 1877 he was appointed professor of Celtic at Oxford, in 1881 a Fellow of Jesus College, and in 1895 its principal. He is the author of "Lectures on Welsh Philology," (1877,) "Arthurian Legend," (1891,) etc. Died 1915.

Rhyzelius, re-zā'le-us, (ANDREAS,) a Swedish antiquary, born in Westgothland in 1677. He became Bishop of Linköping, and wrote several works on Swedish antiquities. Died about 1758.

Rianzares, DUKE OF. See MUÑOZ, (FERNANDO.)

Riario, re-ā're-o, (GIROLAMO,) Seigneur of Forlì and Imola, a nephew of Pope Sixtus IV., was born about 1442. He was an enemy of Lorenzo de' Medici and of the family of Colonna. He was assassinated by his own guards in 1488.

Riario, (PIETRO,) **CARDINAL**, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1445. He was a corrupt favourite of Sixtus IV., who appointed him Archbishop of Florence. He had great influence at the papal court, and was notorious for his debauchery. Died in 1474.

Ribalta, re-bâl'tâ, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Castellon de la Plana in 1551. He studied the works of Raphael and Sebastian del Piombo in Rome, and settled in Valencia. His design, colour, and composition are highly commended. Among his works are a "Last Supper," a "Holy Family," and "The Entombment of Christ." He was a skilful anatomist. Died in 1628.

Ribalta, de, dā re-bâl'tâ, (JUAN,) a son of the preceding, was born at Valencia in 1597. He was a painter of great promise, and died prematurely in 1628.

Ribas, de, dẹh ree'bâs, (JOSEPH,) born at Naples about 1735, entered the service of Russia, and became an admiral. He commanded a fleet which operated against the Turks in 1790.

Ribault or **Ribaut**, re'bō', (JEAN,) a French Protestant navigator, born at Dieppe about 1520. He commanded a party sent by Coligni in 1562 to explore and colonize some parts of North America. He explored Port Royal, South Carolina, built a fort there, and returned to France. In 1565 he obtained command of a fort and colony which the French had planted on the Saint John's River, Florida. He had seven vessels under his command. The French were attacked by a Spanish fleet just after the arrival of Ribault. He was about to bring his vessels into action, when a storm drove them ashore. Ribault and his men escaped to land, but were massacred by the Spaniards.

Ribault, re'bō', (J. F.,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1767; died in 1820.

Ribbing von Leuven, rib'bing fon loi'vẹn, ? (ADOLPH LUDWIG,) a Swedish conspirator, born at Stockholm in 1764. He was an accomplice of those who killed Gustavus III., and was banished for life. Died in Paris in 1843.

Ribeiro or **Ribeyro**, re-bā'e-ro, (BERNARDIN,) a Portuguese pastoral poet of the sixteenth century, was born at Torrão, in Alemtejo. He is pronounced by Longfellow "one of the best poets of Portugal, and the first Portuguese writer who gained a high reputation as a pastoral poet."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ribeiro dos Santos, re-bā'e-ro dôs sân'tôs, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese poet of the present century, has published, among other works, an "Ode to the Infante Dom Henrique," which is greatly admired.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Ribera. See SPAGNOLETTO.

Ribera, re-bā'râ, (CARLOS LUIS,) a Spanish painter, the son of a distinguished artist, was born in Rome about 1812. Died in 1891.

Ribera, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish Jesuit and commentator, born in Segovia in 1537. He wrote Commentaries on the minor prophets and on the Gospel of John. Died at Salamanca in 1591.

Ribera, (JOSE.) See SPAGNOLETTO.

Ribera, de, dā re-bā'râ, (ANASTASIO PANTALEON,) a Spanish wit and burlesque poet, born at Saragossa in 1580. He was assassinated at Madrid in 1629.

Ribes, rẹb, (FRANÇOIS,) a French surgeon, born at

Bagnères de Bigorre in 1770. Died 1845.

Ribot, (ALEXANDRE FELIX JOSEPH,) a French statesman, born at Saint-Omer in 1842. He studied law, entered public life in 1870, and became minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of 1890. He became president of the cabinet 1893. He was Premier in 1893, 1895, 1898, 1914, and 1917; Minister of Finance in various cabinets, 1914, 1915, 1916; and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1917. He became a member of the French Academy in 1906. Died 1923.

Riboutté, re'boo'tà', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French dramatist, born at Lyons in 1770; died in 1834.

Ricard, re'kär', (DOMINIQUE,) a French abbé and translator, born at Toulouse in 1741. He translated Plutarch's "Moral Works," (17 vols., 1783–95,) and his "Parallel Lives," (13 vols., 1798–1803.) He wrote a poem on the Sphere. Died in 1803.

Ricard, (ÉTIENNE PIERRE SILVESTRE,) a French general, born at Castres in 1771. He won the rank of general of division at Borodino in 1812. Died in 1843.

Ricard, (JEAN MARIE,) an eminent French jurist, born at Beauvais in 1622; died in Paris in 1678.

Ricardo, re-kar'do, (DAVID,) an eminent political economist, born in London in April, 1772, was a son of a Jewish broker. He became a member of the Stock Exchange in London, and a partner of his father. In consequence of his marriage with a Christian, in 1793, this partnership was dissolved. He published in 1809 a pamphlet called "The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank-Notes." His reputation is founded on "The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation," (1817,) which is highly esteemed. He was elected to Parliament in 1819, and spoke frequently on financial subjects. Died in September, 1823.

See J. R. MCCULLOCH, "Life of Ricardo," prefixed to Ricardo's Works, 1846; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1818.

Ricardo, (JOHN LEWIS,) an English writer on international law, born in 1812. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1841, and greatly promoted the successful operation of the electric telegraph. Among his works is a "History and Anatomy of the Navigation Laws." Died in London in 1862.

Ricardos, re-kär'dòs, (Don ANTONIO,) a Spanish general, born at Seville in 1727. He commanded the army which opposed with some success the French invaders in 1793, and he was promoted to be captain-general in 1794. Died in 1794.

See J. M. HERVAS DE ALMENARIA, "Elogio historico del General A. Ricardos," 1798.

Ricardus Corinensis. See RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.

Ricasoli, re-kâ'so-lee, (Baron BETTINO,) an eminent Italian statesman, born of an ancient noble family in Tuscany about 1809. He was a prominent advocate of the independence and unity of Italy in 1848, and acted as dictator of Tuscany in 1859. In June, 1861, he succeeded Cavour as prime minister of Italy. The policy of his administration was similar to that of Cavour. He resigned about the 1st of March, 1862, and was succeeded by Ratazzi. In June, 1866, he again assumed the direction of the government as president of the council and minister of the interior. He retired from office in April, 1867. Died October 23, 1880.

See F. DALL'ONGARO, "Bettino Ricasoli;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ricaut. See RYCAUT.

Riccaltoun or **Riccalton,** rik'ạl-tọn, ? (ROBERT,) a Scottish divine, born near Jedburgh in 1691. He preached for many years at Hobkirk, and wrote several able and suggestive religious works, among which is the "Sober Inquiry," etc. Died in 1769.

Riccati, di, de rèk-kâ'tee, (JACOPO FRANCESCO,) COUNT, an Italian mathematician, born at Venice in 1676, was the father of Vincenzo, noticed below. Died in 1754.

His son GIORDANO, born in 1709, was a mathematician and writer. Died in 1790.

Riccati, di, (VINCENZO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Castel-Franco in 1707; died in 1775.

Ricchieri, (LODOVICO.) See RHODIGINUS.

Ricci, rèt'chee, (ANTONIO,) called BARBALUNGA, (bar-bâ-loon'gâ,) an Italian painter, born at Messina in 1600; died in 1649.

Ricci, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian Latinist, born at Lugo in 1490. He wrote, besides other works, a Dictionary of the Latin language, entitled "Apparatus Latinæ Locutionis," (1533.) Died in 1569.

See G. DELLA CASA, "Discorso sulla Vita di B. Ricci," 1834.

Ricci, (CAMILLO,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1580; died at Ferrara in 1618.

Ricci, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Novara in 1545. He was employed by Pope Sixtus V. in the Vatican and Quirinal. Died at Rome in 1620.

Ricci, (LORENZO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Florence in 1703, was elected general of the order of Jesuits in 1758. He opposed the proposition to reform that order, which was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773. Died in prison at Rome in 1775.

See SAINTE-FOI, "Vie du Père Ricci;" CARACCIOLI, "Vie du Pere Ricci," 1776.

Ricci, (MARCO,) a painter, born at Belluno in 1676. He worked some years as assistant of his uncle Sebastian in England. According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was one of the most skilful landscape-painters of the Venetian school. Died at Venice about 1728.

Ricci, (MATTEO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Macerata in 1552. He was one of the first missionaries who went to China, (1583.) In 1600 he was admitted into Peking, where he gained the favour of the emperor. He wrote interesting Memoirs and Letters on China. Abel Rémusat calls him the founder of the mission of China. Died in Peking in 1610.

See D'ORLÉANS, "Vie de M. Ricci," 1693; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ricci, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian cardinal and mathematician, born at Rome in 1619; died in 1682.

Ricci or **Ricchi,** rèk'kee, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born at Lucca in 1606, worked at Milan and Venice. Died in 1675.

Ricci, (SCIPIONE,) an Italian reformer, born at Florence in 1741. He became Bishop of Pistoia and Prato in 1780, and co-operated with the grand duke Leopold in his projects of religious reform. He was opposed to monastic orders, to indulgences, and other practices of the Church of Rome. In consequence of the riotous demonstrations of the populace against him, he resigned in 1790. Died in 1810.

See DE POTTER, "Vie et Mémoires de Scipion Ricci," 4 vols., 1825, (translated into English by THOMAS ROSCOE, 1829;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ricci or **Rizzi,** rèt'see, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian painter, born at Cividal di Belluno (Venetia) in 1660. He worked at Rome, Vienna, Florence, and London, to which he was invited by Queen Anne. Having passed ten years in England, he returned to Venice, and practised his art with success. He was a skilful imitator of the styles of many masters. Among his remarkable works are "The Abduction of the Sabines," at Rome, and "The Assumption of the Virgin." Died at Venice in 1734.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Ricciardi, rèt-chär'dee, (FRANCESCO,) Count de Camaldoli, an Italian statesman, born at Foggia in 1758. He was minister of justice under Murat from 1809 to 1815. He made some reforms in the penal code. Died in 1842.

See CEVA-GRIMALDI, "Elogio storico del Conte F. Ricciardi," 1834.

Ricciardi, (IRENE,) an Italian poetess, a sister of Joseph Napoleon Ricciardi. She was married in 1831 to a composer named Capecelatro.

Ricciardi, (JOSEPH NAPOLEON,) an Italian poet and politician, a son of Francesco, noticed above, was born in Naples in 1808. A liberal in politics, he lived in exile from 1848 to 1860, when he entered the Italian Parliament. He wrote a "History of the Italian Revolution," (1850,) and several other histories and political poems. Died June 3, 1885.

Riccio, (BARTOLOMMEO.) See NERONI.

Riccio, (DAVID.) See RIZZIO.

Riccio, rēt'cho, (DOMENICO,) an eminent painter of the Venetian school, surnamed BRUSASORCI, ("Rat-Burner,") was born at Verona in 1494. His father invented a rat-trap and burned rats: hence the surname. He studied the works of Titian, and perhaps was his pupil. He painted in the Palazzo Ridolfi, in Venice, a fresco called the "Cavalcade of Clement VII. and Charles V.," (in Bologna.) Died in 1567.

Riccio, (FELICE,) a son of the preceding, born at Verona in 1540, was a skilful painter, especially of portraits. Died in 1605.

Riccioli, rēt'cho-lee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian astronomer and Jesuit, born at Ferrara in 1598. He was professor of philosophy, theology, etc. at Bologna and Parma. His superiors authorized him to devote himself to astronomy, that he might confute the Copernican system. This he attempted to do in his "Almagestum Novum," (2 vols., 1651.) According to his theory, the sun, moon, Jupiter, and Saturn revolve around the earth, while Mercury, Venus, and Mars are satellites of the sun. He also published an able treatise on mathematical geography and hydrography, (1661,) etc. Died in 1671.

Riccoboni, rēk-ko-bo'nee, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a son of Luigi, noticed below, was born at Mantua in 1707, and lived in Paris. He wrote an ingenious work called "Theatrical Art," ("L'Art du Théâtre," 1750.) Died in 1772.—His wife, MARIE JEANNE RICCOBONI, (1713–1792,) wrote several successful novels.

Riccoboni, (ANTONIO,) an Italian philologist, born at Rovigo in 1541. He translated into Latin Aristotle's "Rhetoric," "Ethics," and "Poetica," (1579,) and wrote several works. Died in 1599.

Riccoboni, (LUIGI,) an Italian comic writer and actor, born at Módena about 1675. Among his works is a poem "On Representative Art," ("Della Arte representativa," 1728.) Died in Paris in 1753.

Rice, (CALE YOUNG,) poet and dramatist, born at Dixon, Kentucky, in 1872. He published several volumes of poems and poetic dramas, including "Yolanda of Cyprus," "The Immortal Lure," etc.—ALICE HEGAN RICE, his wife, born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, in 1870, has written "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "Lovey Mary," "Mr. Opp," etc.

Rice, (JAMES,) an English novelist, born at Northampton in 1844. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar, but abandoned law for literature. He was editor and proprietor of "Once a Week" from 1868 to 1872. In 1871 he formed a literary partnership with Walter Besant, which resulted in the joint authorship of a number of popular novels, among which may be mentioned "Ready Money Mortiboy," "The Golden Butterfly," "The Chaplain of the Fleet," and "The Monks of Thelema." Died April 26, 1882.

Rice, (WILLIAM NORTH,) an American educator, born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1845. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1865, and became professor of geology there in 1867. He was also assistant on the United States Fish Commission and the Geological Survey. He wrote "Twenty-five Years of Scientific Progress," "Geology of Bermuda," etc.

Rich, (CLAUDIUS JAMES,) an Orientalist and traveller, born at Dijon, in France, in 1787, was educated at Bristol. He learned Arabic, Syriac, Persian, etc. in his early youth, became an excellent linguist, and entered the service of the East India Company in 1803. In 1808 he married a daughter of Sir James Mackintosh, at Bombay, and was appointed the East India Company's resident at Bagdâd. He collected in that vicinity many Oriental manuscripts, medals, and coins, and wrote a "Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon," which he had visited in 1811. A second edition of it was issued in 1839. He visited the ruins of Nineveh and Persepolis, and made an excursion into Koordistan. He died of cholera, at Shirâz, in October, 1821, leaving a "Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan," (1836.)

See a brief notice of his life, prefixed to the work last named.

Rich, (EDMUND.) See EDMUND, SAINT.

Rich, (RICHARD,) BARON, an English judge, born in London about 1498. He became solicitor-general in 1533, and lord chancellor in 1547. He united with Protector Somerset in measures for the conviction and execution of Lord Seymour. In 1551 he resigned his office on pretext of ill health. Died in 1568. According to Lord Campbell, he was "a very consistent character in all that was base and profligate." One of his sons became Earl of Warwick.

Rich'ard [Lat. RICHAR'DUS; It. RICARDO, re-kar'do] I., King of England, surnamed CŒUR DE LION, (kŭr dẽh le'ŏN',) was the third or second son of Henry II. and his queen Eleanor. He was born at Oxford in 1157, and was invested in the duchy of Guienne. He united with his brother Henry in a revolt against his father in 1173. On the death of Prince Henry, in 1183, Richard became the heir-apparent to the throne. He formed in 1188 a secret alliance with Philip, King of France, the enemy of Henry II., and openly revolted against the latter in 1189. The allies waged war with success against Henry in France, and induced him to accept their terms of peace. At this juncture Henry died, in July, 1189. Richard showed compunction for his undutiful conduct, and chose for his ministers the faithful servants of his father. Having agreed a short time before his accession to join the King of France in a crusade, he appointed his mother regent of the kingdom. "Impelled more by the love of military glory than by superstition," says Hume, "he acted from the beginning of his reign as if the sole purpose of his government had been the relief of the Holy Land and the recovery of Jerusalem from the Saracens."

The combined army of Richard and Philip, amounting to 100,000 men, began to march in 1190. They embarked on ships at Marseilles and Genoa, and sailed to Sicily, where they passed the winter, during which serious dissensions arose between Richard and Philip, who regarded each other with jealous rivalry. Richard married Berengaria, Princess of Navarre, at Cyprus, in 1191, and in the summer of that year arrived at Acre, which had been besieged by the crusaders for two years and was still defended by Saladin. The French and English kings were incited by emulation to extraordinary acts of valour at this siege. "Richard in particular," says Hume, "animated with a more precipitate courage than Philip, . . . acquired a great and splendid reputation." Acre surrendered in July, 1191, soon after which Philip returned to France. In September, Richard defeated Saladin in a great battle, in which "he performed," says Hume, "the part both of a consummate general and gallant soldier."

Having concluded a truce with Saladin for three years, three months, three weeks, and three days, he sailed homeward in October, 1192, and was wrecked on the coast of Istria. Attempting to pass through Germany in disguise, he was arrested by Leopold of Austria, who transferred him to the emperor, Henry VI., who was an enemy of the captive prince. He was confined in a dungeon, and subjected to many insults, until February, 1194, when he obtained his liberation by paying a large ransom. In the mean time his brother John had attempted to usurp the royal power, but was resisted with success. The rivalry between Richard and Philip afterwards involved them in several wars, the results of which were insignificant. Hostilities were suspended in 1198 by a truce of five years. At the siege of the castle of one of his vassals near Limoges, Richard was mortally wounded by an arrow, in March, 1199. He left no lawful issue, and was succeeded by his brother John. "Of an impetuous and vehement spirit," says Hume, "he was distinguished by all the good as well as the bad qualities incident to that character: he was open, frank, generous, sincere, and brave; he was revengeful, domineering, ambitious, haughty, and cruel." Richard I. forms a prominent and brilliant character in Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe."

See P. J. BRUNS, "De Rebus gestis Richardi Angliæ Regis," 1780; J. WHITE, "Adventures of Richard Cœur de Lion," 3 vols., 1791; G. P. R. JAMES, "Life of Richard I.," 1843; HUME, "History of England," chap. x.; W. E. AYTOUN, "Life of Richard I. of England," 1840.

Richard II., King of England, born at Bordeaux in 1366, was a son of Edward the Black Prince. He succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., in June, 1377. Among the remarkable events which occurred during his minority was the rebellion of Wat Tyler, (1381,) which was provoked partly by the tax imposed to support a war against France. The insurgents, who were peasants or common people, entered London, massacred many persons of the higher class, among whom was the Archbishop of Canterbury, and committed other outrages. Richard acted with much presence of mind, and persuaded the rioters to disperse. A great number of them were afterwards executed. Edward III. had left the kingdom involved in wars against the French and the Scotch. In 1385 Richard invaded Scotland and reduced to ashes Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, etc. The Scots offered no resistance, but at the same time made a successful raid into England. The power of Richard, who was indolent and incapable, was nullified for a time by his uncle the Duke of Gloucester, who put to death the king's favourites and ministers in 1388. The wars against France and Scotland were conducted with little vigour, and suspended by frequent truces. In 1396 Richard concluded a long truce with the French court, and was affianced to Isabella of France, who was seven years of age. In 1398 he banished the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk, who had met to fight a duel. Hereford (who at the death of his father became Henry, Duke of Lancaster) had gained the favour of the people by his conduct and abilities. Taking advantage of the absence of Richard, who was in Ireland, Henry landed in England in July, 1399, raised a large army, and made himself master of the kingdom without serious opposition. The troops which Richard brought from Ireland nearly all deserted. "His personal character had brought him into contempt," says Hume. He was deposed by Parliament, which recognized his rival as King Henry IV., and ordered or advised that Richard should be imprisoned in some secret place. He died mysteriously in the thirty-fourth year of his age. "It is more probable," says Hume, "that he was starved to death in prison." He left no posterity. Richard II. gives name to one of Shakspeare's tragedies.

See J. Evesham, "Historia Richardi II.," 1729; Hume, "History of England," chap. xvii.; "Life and Reign of Richard II.," London, 1681; R. Howard, "History of the Reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.," 1690.

Richard III., King of England, a younger son of Richard, Duke of York, and a brother of Edward IV., was born in Northamptonshire on the 2d of October, 1452, and was styled the Duke of Gloucester. He took part in the battle of Tewksbury, in 1471, and, according to a report which obtained currency, was instrumental in the death of Henry VI. In 1472 he married Lady Anne Nevil, a daughter of the Earl of Warwick. He became regent or protector at the accession of his nephew, Edward V., who was a minor, (April, 1483.) "His exorbitant ambition," says Hume, "unrestrained by any principle either of justice or humanity, made him carry his views to the possession of the crown itself." By dissimulation and professions of loyalty he obtained possession of the king's person. He arrested and executed the Earl of Rivers, Edward's maternal uncle and tutor, with other friends of the young king. About the end of June, 1483, he usurped the royal power openly and without resistance. Soon after this date Edward V. and his brother were put to death in the Tower by the order of Richard. His authority was recognized by a Parliament which met in 1484. "But the crimes of Richard were so horrid and so shocking to humanity that the natural sentiments of men, without any political or public views, were sufficient to render his government unstable." (Hume.) Many nobles and malcontents assembled in Brittany and offered their services to Henry, Earl of Richmond, who was regarded by the Lancastrians as the rightful heir to the crown. Henry landed at Milford Haven in August, 1485, with a small army, which was increased to 6000 men. The rivals met at Bosworth on the 21st of August. In number of men Richard had the advantage; but, soon after the battle began, Lord Stanley, whose conduct had been equivocal, joined Richmond with about 7000 men and decided the victory. Richard fought with the energy of despair, and was slain as he was rushing forward to attack Henry in person. Richard was of small stature, humpbacked, and had a disagreeable countenance. Several modern writers have appeared as his apologists. Richard III. furnishes the name to one of Shakspeare's most popular dramas.

See Sir George Buck, "Life of Richard III.;" Jesse, "Life of Richard III.," 1860; Beale, "Richard III. and his Times," 1844; Sir Thomas More, "History of Edward V and the Duke of York," 1641; Hume, "History of England," chap. xxiii.; Horace Walpole, "Historic Doubts on Richard III.," 1768; J. Rev. "Essais historiques et critiques sur Richard III." 1818.

Richard (re'shȧr') **I.**, Duke of Normandy, surnamed Sans Peur, ("without fear,") was born about 933; died in 996.

Richard II., Duke of Normandy, was the son of the preceding, whom he succeeded. He died in 1027 or 1026, and was succeeded by his son, Richard III., who died in 1028.

Richard, a native of Normandy, was a friend of Thomas à Becket, whom he succeeded as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1174. Died in 1184.

See W. F. Hook, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. ii. chap. viii.

Richard, a learned and liberal prelate, whose family name was Fitz-Ralph. He became Archbishop of Armagh in 1347, and denounced the superstition and licentious habits of the mendicant friars. For this offence he was arraigned before Pope Innocent VI., and condemned. Died at Avignon in 1360.

Richard, re'shȧr', (Achille,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1794, was a son of Louis Claude Marie, noticed below. He wrote many monographs, and contributed greatly to popularize the science of botany. His "Elements of Botany and Vegetable Physiology" (1819; 7th edition, 1846) is highly commended as a text-book for students. It has been translated into many languages. Died in 1852.

See Bouchardot, "Éloges de Royer-Collard et d'A. Richard," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richard, (Charles Louis,) a French theologian, born in Lorraine in 1711. He published a "Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Sciences," (6 vols., 1760.) Died in 1794.

Richard, (Fleury François,) a French historical painter, born in Lyons in 1777. He received the title of painter to Charles X. about 1824. Died in 1852.

Richard, (François,) called Richard Lenoir, a French manufacturer, born in Calvados in 1765. He and his partner Lenoir introduced the manufacture of fine cotton stuffs into France about 1795. Died in 1839.

See his autobiographic "Mémoires," 1837.

Richard, (François Marie Claude,) Baron, a French physician, born in the eighteenth century. He was the author of "Observations on the Medicine of the Military Hospitals," ("Observations de Médecine des Hôpitaux militaires," 1766.) He died in the reign of Louis XVI.

Richard, (Jean,) a French moralist and religious writer, born at Verdun in 1638. His chief work is "Universal Science of the Pulpit, or Moral Dictionary," ("La Science universelle de la Chaire, ou Dictionnaire morale," etc., 5 vols., 1700–12.) Died in 1719.

Richard, (Joseph Charles,) a French revolutionist, born at La Flèche in 1752, was a moderate member of the Convention. He was specially excepted from the operation of the law which exiled regicides in 1816. Died in 1834.

Richard, (Louis Claude Marie,) an eminent French botanist, born at Versailles in 1754. He passed about eight years (1781–89) in exploring the botanical and other productions of Guiana and the Antilles. After his return he was admitted into the Institute, and was professor of botany in the École de Médecine, Paris. He was a good observer, and was versed in various branches of natural history. He wrote, besides several memoirs or monographs, an excellent "Analysis of the Fruit, considered in general," (1808.) Died in 1821.

See Cuvier, "Éloge de L. C. M. Richard;" Kunth, "Notice sur L. C. M. Richard," 1824; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richard, (RENÉ,) a French historian, born at Saumur in 1654, obtained the office of royal censor, (of books.) Died in 1727.

Richard, (THÉODORE,) a French landscape-painter, born at Millau in 1782; died at Toulouse in 1859.

Richard de Bury, an English prelate and patron of learning, whose family name was RICHARD AUNGERVILLE or AUNGARVILLE, was born at Bury Saint Edmund's in 1287. He was tutor to Prince Edward, (afterwards Edward III.) Having been sent on a mission to the pope, he formed a friendship with Petrarch, was appointed Bishop of Durham in 1333, and chancellor of England in 1334. He collected a great number of books, which he bequeathed to a company of scholars at Oxford. It is stated that he owned more books than all the other English bishops together. He was eminent for learning. Died in 1345.

Richard de Saint-Victor, re'shȧr' dẹh sȧn vĕk'-tor', a mystical theologian and philosopher, born in Scotland, was a pupil of Hugh de Saint-Victor. He became prior of the abbey of Saint-Victor, at Paris, in 1164. He was an eloquent and celebrated writer on theology, ethics, etc. An edition of his works was published by John of Toulouse in 1650. Died in 1173.

See JOANNES DE TOLOSA, "Vita Richardi," prefixed to the edition of his works, 1650.

Richard of Cirencester, (sis'ẹ-tẹr,) an English historian and monk, called RICAR'DUS CORINEN'SIS, or THE MONK OF WESTMINSTER. He entered a monastery at Westminster in 1350. He wrote, besides several works on Saxon and British history, a celebrated "Description of Britain," ("De Situ Britanniæ,") the manuscript of which was first found in 1747 by Charles Julius Bertram, of Copenhagen. The authenticity of this work is doubted by many critics.

Richard of Hexham. See ROGER.

Richard Plantagenet. See YORK, third DUKE OF.

Rich'ard Plan-tag'ẹ-net, Earl of Cornwall, a son of John, King of England, was born in 1208. "His ruling passion was to amass money,—in which he succeeded so well as to become the richest subject in Christendom," (Hume.) According to Michaud, he fought as a crusader in Palestine about 1240. He was elected King of the Romans in 1256. "He was tempted," says Hume, "to expend vast sums of money on his election." Though he was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, his reign was only nominal. He died in England in 1272.

Richardot, re'shȧr'do', (FRANÇOIS,) Bishop of Arras, a learned French prelate, born in 1507; died in 1574.

Richards, (LAURA ELIZABETH,) author, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1850, daughter of Julia Ward Howe. She has been a prolific writer of juvenile books.

Richards, (T. ADDISON,) a landscape-painter, born in London, England, December 3, 1820. He removed to the United States in early life. In 1851 he was elected a National Academician, and in 1867 he was appointed professor of art in the University of the City of New York. Among his pictures are "The Indian Paradise," "Warwick Castle," "The River Rhine," etc. He also illustrated and published several works. D. in 1900.

Richards, (WILLIAM T.,) an American landscape-painter, a resident of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1833. He is one of the most successful cultivators of the pre-Raphaelite style in landscape-painting. His works are remarkable for their accuracy of detail and the perfection of their finish. Died November 8, 1905.

Richard-son, (ABBY SAGE,) an American author and lecturer, born in 1837. She married A. D. Richardson, journalist, (died 1869.) Among her works are "Familiar Talks on English Literature," "Old Love-Letters," "Abelard and Heloise," etc. She edited "Songs from the Old Dramatists" and a collection of her husband's writings. Died in 1900.

Richardson, (Sir BENJAMIN WARD,) an English physician, born at Somerby, Leicestershire, October 31, 1828. He was educated at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, and at the University of Saint Andrew's, where he graduated in 1854. Dr. Richardson was a prolific and able writer on public health, alcoholism, the action of various poisons and medicines, education, etc. He was knighted in 1893. Died in 1896.

Rich'ard-son, (CHARLES,) an eminent English lexicographer, born in 1775. He published in 1805 "Illustrations of English Philology," in which he advocated the philological opinions of Horne Tooke. His chief work is a "Dictionary of the English Language," (2 vols. 4to, 1835–37, reissued in 1838, 1839, 1844, 1849, and 1855; with Supplement, 1856 and 1859,) which is very highly esteemed. It was pronounced by Dean Trench the best dictionary in the language. Died in 1865.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Rich'ard-son, (CHARLES FRANCIS,) an American author, born at Hallowell, Maine, May 29, 1851, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871, was editorially connected with various periodicals, 1872–80, and in 1882 became professor of English literature in Dartmouth College. Among his works are "A Primer of American Literature," (1878,) "The Cross," (a poem, 1878,) "The Choice of Books," (1881,) etc.

Richardson, (GEORGE TILTON,) journalist, born at Boston in 1860. He has been engaged in journalism since 1885, and managing editor of the "Boston Traveller" since 1908. He is joint author (with W. D. Quint) of "My Lady Laughter," "The Golden Greyhound," "Letters of a Son to his Self-Made Father," etc., also plays "Miss Petticoats," "A Prince of Bohemia," "The Rainbow Chasers," etc.

Rich'ard-son, (ISRAEL B.,) an American general, born at Burlington, Vermont, about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1841. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, became a captain in 1851, and resigned his commission in 1855. He commanded a division in the Chickahominy campaign, (May–July, 1862,) was appointed a major-general in July, and rendered important services at Antietam, September 17, 1862. He received in this battle a wound of which he died, November, 1862.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion."

Richardson, (JAMES,) an English traveller, born in Lincolnshire in 1806. He engaged in an expedition to Lake Tchad, in Africa, and departed from Tripoli in 1850 with Barth. He died at Ungouratona in March, 1851, leaving a "Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa," (1853.)

Rich'ard-son, (Sir JOHN,) a British naturalist and traveller, born at Dumfries, Scotland, in 1787. He served as surgeon to Captain Franklin's expedition to the Arctic Ocean in 1819, and to the second expedition of that navigator in 1825. He published "Zoology of the Northern Parts of British America," ("Fauna Boreali-Americana," 3 parts, 1829–37,) in which he was assisted by William Swainson and William Kirby. In 1848 he conducted an expedition sent to search for Sir John Franklin. His route was through the lakes of British America to Slave Lake, and thence down the Mackenzie River, the mouth of which he reached in August, 1848. After his return he published a "Journal of a Boat-Voyage through Rupert's Land to the Arctic Sea," etc., (1851.) Died in 1865.

See "Life of Sir John Richardson," London, 1868; "Biographical Sketches," by H. MARTINEAU.

Richardson, (JOHN PETER,) an American statesman, was born in Sumter district, South Carolina, in 1801. He was a prominent leader of the Union party in the Nullification contest of 1835, was elected to Congress in 1836, and became Governor of the State in 1841. Died in 1864.

Richardson, (JONATHAN,) an English portrait-painter and writer on art, was born about 1665. He painted heads with great success, but failed in attitudes, draperies, and backgrounds. After the death of Kneller he was considered the foremost portrait-painter of England. His durable reputation is founded on an "Essay on the Whole Art of Criticism as it relates to Painting, and an Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur," (1719,) which is highly commended. Died in 1745.

Richardson, (JOSEPH,) an English poet, born in

Northumberland. He studied law, and was called to the bar in 1784. He was one of the writers of the satires of the "Rolliad" and the "Probationary Odes." Died in 1803.

Richardson, (SAMUEL,) an eminent English novelist, born in Derbyshire in 1689, was a son of a joiner. At the village school which he attended he began to display his faculty for invention. He has informed us that in his boyhood he was a favourite of young women, who availed themselves of his talents in the composition of letters to their lovers. About the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a printer of London, named Wilde. He served as foreman in the printing-office about five years, and then became a master-printer in Fleet Street. He married Miss Wilde, a daughter of his former master. In 1740 he published his first novel, "Pamela," which was very popular and opened a new era in English romantic literature. Fielding's novel "Joseph Andrews" was an avowed burlesque of "Pamela." Richardson acquired a European reputation by his "History of Clarissa Harlowe," (1748,) which is considered his capital work. "His personages have all the reality possible," says Diderot; "his incidents are realized in the manners of all polished nations. What fertility in the invention of personages! what variety in the delineation of characters!" He afterwards produced the novel of "Sir Charles Grandison," (1753,) which was less successful. Richardson was prosperous in business. By the favour of Speaker Onslow he obtained the lucrative privilege of printing the Journals of the House of Commons. He wrote No. XCVII. of the "Rambler" of Dr. Johnson, who was his friend and a warm admirer of his works. Died on the 4th of July, 1761.

See FRANCIS JEFFREY, "Swift and Richardson," 1853; DIDEROT, "Éloge de S. Richardson," 1762; MRS. BARBAULD, "Life of S. Richardson," prefixed to his "Correspondence," 6 vols., 1803.

Richardson, (Sir THOMAS,) an English judge, born in Norfolk in 1569. He was elected Speaker of the Commons in 1621, and became chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1625 or 1626. He decided that torture was an illegal mode of obtaining evidence when it was proposed to apply it to Felton the assassin, (1628.) In 1631 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench. He was a noted jester. Died in 1635.

Richardson, (WILLIAM,) a British writer and critic, born in Perthshire in 1743. He was professor of humanity at Glasgow from 1773 to 1814, and was a contributor to the "Mirror." Among his works are "Anecdotes of the Russian Empire," and "Essays on the Characters of Shakspeare," (3 vols., 1775,) which was received with favour. Died in 1814.

Richardson, (WILLIAM ADAMS,) an American jurist, born at Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, in 1821. He graduated in law at Harvard in 1846, and spent many years in revising the general statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and editing its annual supplement while acting as judge of probate and insolvency. In 1869 he was made assistant secretary of the treasury, and in 1873 full secretary. In 1874 he resigned to accept a seat on the bench of the United States Court of Claims, and was chief justice of that court after 1885. He was the author of many legal publications, and professor of law in Georgetown College and Columbian University. Died October 19, 1896.

Riche, rêsh, (CLAUDE ANTOINE GASPARD,) a French naturalist, born in Beaujolais in 1762. He was a coadjutor of Vicq d'Azyr in the "Encyclopédie Méthodique." He accompanied as a naturalist the expedition which was sent in search of La Pérouse in 1791. On their arrival at Java, in 1793, the collections and journal of Riche were seized by the Dutch. He died in 1797, leaving many memoirs on natural history. He was a brother of De Prony, the great engineer and geometer.

See CUVIER, "Éloge du Citoyen Riche," 1798.

Riché, re'shâ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) President of Hayti, was born at Cap-Haïtien about 1780. He served as a general under Christophe, and became President in March, 1846. Died in February, 1847.

Riche de Prony. See PRONY, DE.

Richebourg, reesh'boor', (ÉMILE,) a French author, born at Menoy in 1833. He was a schoolmaster, but in 1850 went to Paris and engaged in writing tales. Among his works are "Lucienne," "L'Homme aux Lunettes noires," (1864,) "Récits devant l'Atre," (1867,) "L'Enfant du Faubourg," (1876,) "Les deux Mères," (1880,) etc. His stories are mostly for the young, and convey sound moral precepts, though he is sometimes too sentimental and is often markedly chauvinistic. Died 1898.

Richelet, rèsh'lâ', (PIERRE,) a French grammarian, born at Cheminon in 1631. He published, besides other works, a "Dictionary of the French Language," (1680,) the success of which was promoted by many satirical remarks contained in it. Died at Paris in 1698.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richelieu, de, deh rèsh'le-uh', (ALPHONSE LOUIS du Plessis—dü plà'se',) called CARDINAL DE LYON, born in Paris in 1582, was a brother of the great statesman. He became Archbishop of Lyons in 1628, and cardinal in 1629. He meddled little with the intrigues of the court. Died in 1653.

See ABBÉ DE PURE, "Vie de Richelieu, Cardinal de Lyon."

Richelieu, de, (ARMAND EMANUEL DU PLESSIS,) DUKE, a statesman, born in Paris in 1766, was a grandson of Marshal Richelieu, (1696–1788.) He emigrated in 1789 or 1790, entered the Russian army, and became governor of Odessa in 1803. Having returned to France in 1814, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs and president of the council (*i.e.* prime minister) in September, 1815. He negotiated with the allies a treaty which secured the territorial integrity of France. He resigned office about the end of 1818, and was recalled to the presidency of the council February 20, 1820. In November, 1821, he retired because the majority of the Chamber opposed his policy. He was a man of estimable character. Died in May, 1822.

See L. F. DE BAUSSET, "Notice sur M. le Duc de Richelieu," 1822; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" GUIZOT, "Mémoires," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richelieu, rèsh'e-loo, de, [Fr. pron. deh rèsh'le-uh',] (ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,) CARDINAL, a celebrated and ambitious French statesman, born at Paris or in Poitou on the 5th of September, 1585, was a son of François du Plessis and Susanne de la Porte. He studied at the College of Navarre and that of Lisieux, and chose the clerical profession. In 1607 he was consecrated at Rome as Bishop of Luçon. Having been selected by the States-General to harangue the king in 1614, he acquitted himself so well that he was appointed almoner to the queen-regnant. He was secretary of state for a short time in 1616, and acted as mediator between the king and his mother, Marie de Médicis, by whose influence he obtained the dignity of cardinal in 1622. About two years later he was admitted into the royal council, which he entered as a master rather than an adviser. Even the king was overawed by the intensity of his imperious will. Richelieu soon became prime minister, and pursued a policy which tended to humble the powerful nobility, to centralize the administration, to render the monarchy absolute, and to restore the balance of power in Europe, which the ascendency of the House of Austria had disturbed. His most powerful opponents were Marie de Médicis and the king's brother Gaston, who incited an armed revolt, which was suppressed without difficulty. Among the important achievements of Richelieu was the subjection of the Calvinists, who had attempted to gain their independence or defend their rights by arms, and whose head-quarters were at Rochelle. He directed in person the siege of this city, which surrendered in 1628 on condition that a general pardon should be granted, with religious toleration to the Protestants. A contest for ascendency between Richelieu and Marie de Médicis ended in the exile of the latter in 1630. He maintained the independence of the civil power against the usurpations of the Romish Church. He exhibited excessive severity in the execution of Marillac, Montmorency, Cinq-Mars, and other noblemen, who were implicated in a conspiracy against him. The first two of these were executed in 1632.

In the pursuance of his design to reduce the power

of Austria, he supported with a subsidy the Protestants of Germany, who were waging war against the emperor, and used his influence to defeat the negotiations for peace. He also ordered a large body of French troops to co-operate with the Swedes on the Rhine in 1635. About this time his armies opposed the Spaniards in Flanders and Italy, but without much success. In 1635 he founded and endowed the French Academy, the most splendid literary institution of Europe. In the same year he made a treaty with Holland, which became his ally in a war against Philip IV. of Spain. The French gained several victories in Germany and Italy in 1640–42. During his administration Alsace, Artois, and Roussillon were annexed to France. Richelieu detected a dangerous conspiracy formed by Cinq-Mars and Gaston of Orléans, the former of whom was executed in September, 1642. He died in Paris on the 4th of December, 1642. The people expressed by bonfires their joy for his death.

Richelieu had some literary taste, and was a liberal patron of authors, artists, etc. He was the reputed author of several works, among which are "Mémoires du Cardinal de Richelieu," first printed in 1823; and his "Political Testament," ("Testament politique,") the authenticity of which was discredited by Voltaire and defended by Foncemagne. Although Richelieu was a great and successful statesman, he is not a general favourite with the French, like Henry IV. or Louis XIV. Many modern French writers argue that his policy did not conduce to the real and durable prosperity of the nation. His system is severely criticised by De Tocqueville, (in his "Ancien Régime et la Révolution,") by Quinet, and by Charles de Rémusat.

See AUBERY, "Mémoires du Cardinal de Richelieu," 1660; JAY, "Histoire du Ministère de Richelieu;" CAPEFIGUE, "Richelieu et Mazarin," 1836; HENRI MARTIN, "Histoire de France;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" VIOLART, "Histoire du Ministère de Richelieu," 1649; J. CAILLET, "L'Administration en France sous Richelieu," 2 vols., 1861; "Life of Cardinal Richelieu," by WILLIAM ROBSON, 1854; SULLY, "Mémoires;" CARDINAL DE RETZ, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richelieu, de, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS ARMAND DU PLESSIS,) a brilliant and profligate courtier, born in 1696, was a grand-nephew of Cardinal Richelieu. He was a son of Armand Jean Vignerod, Duc de Richelieu. His intrigues and libertinism caused him to be thrice confined in the Bastille. He obtained the favour of Louis XV., and distinguished himself as a general at Fontenoy in 1745. About 1748 he was made a marshal of France. He disgraced himself by his cupidity, arrogance, and scandalous vices. Died in 1788.

Richepanse or **Richepance,** rèsh'pŏnss', (ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Metz in 1770. He became a general of brigade in 1796, and a general of division in 1799. Having obtained command of a division of the army of Moreau, he contributed to the victory of Hohenlinden, (1800.) Died at Guadeloupe in 1803.

Richepin, (JEAN,) a French poet, novelist, and dramatist, born at Medeah, Algeria, in 1849. He was of poor family, and served as soldier, sailor, and actor until 1872, when his first romance appeared. D. 1926.

Richer, re'shà', [Lat. RICHE'RUS,] a French chronicler, who flourished about 980–1000. He wrote (in Latin) a history of the period from 888 to 995, which is highly prized. The manuscript of this work was discovered in 1833 by Pertz and Boehmer.

Richer, (ADRIEN,) a French biographer and historian, born at Avranches in 1720. He wrote "The Lives of Celebrated Mariners," (13 vols., 1780–86,) and other works. Died at Paris in 1798.

Richer, (CLAUDE,) a French mathematician, born at Auxerre in 1680; died in 1756.

Richer, (EDMOND,) a French canonist, born in Champagne in 1559 or 1560. He became an adherent of Henry IV. about 1590, and syndic of the Faculty of Theology at Paris in 1608. He defended the privileges of the Gallican Church, and published a work "On Ecclesiastical and Political Power," (1611.) which subjected him to persecution. Died in 1631. "His fame," says Hallam, "has risen in later times."

Richer, (EDOUARD,) a French author, born in La Vendée in 1792. He produced a poem entitled "Victor et Amélie," (1816,) and a "History of Brittany," (1821,) which is commended. Having been converted to the doctrines of Swedenborg, he published a work called "The New Jerusalem," (8 vols., 1832–36.) Died at Nantes in 1834.

Richer, (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, a brother of Adrien, noticed above, was born at Avranches in 1718. He wrote a "Treatise on Civil Death," ("De la Mort civile," 1755,) and "Celebrated Trials," (22 vols., 1772–88.) Died in 1790.

Richer, (HENRI,) a mediocre French writer, born at Longueil in 1685. Among his works are "Fables in Verse," (1729,) and a "Life of Mæcenas," (1746.) Died in 1748.

Richer, (JEAN,) a French astronomer, was sent to Cayenne in 1671 to observe the parallax of the sun. Died in 1696.

Richer d'Aube, re'shà' dōb, (FRANÇOIS,) a French jurist, born at Rouen in 1686, was a nephew of Fontenelle. Died in 1752.

Richerand, rèsh'rŏn', (ANTHELME,) an eminent French physician and surgeon, born at Belley, in Bugey, in 1779. He published "Elements of Physiology," (1801; 10th edition, 1832,) which had great success, and became professor in the Faculty of Medicine in Paris in 1806. He wrote articles for the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1840.

Richerus. See RICHER.

Richet, re'shà', (CHARLES,) a French physiologist, born in 1850. Professor of physiology at the Medical Faculty of Paris, president of the Society for International Arbitration, in 1905 President of the Society for Psychical Research of London. He has made important discoveries in physiology, and written on this subject, on "Les Guerres et la Paix," and on romance and poetry. He has long been editor of the "Revue Scientifique."

Richier, re'shē-à', (LIGIER,) a skilful French sculptor, born in Lorraine about 1500. He studied in Rome, and returned to Lorraine while he was still young. Died about 1572.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Richmann, rik'mân, or **Rickman,** rik'mân, (GEORG WILHELM,) born in Livonia in 1711, became professor of natural history at Saint Petersburg in 1745. He was killed by lightning, while repeating the experiment of Dr. Franklin, in 1753.

Rich'mond, (CHARLES GORDON LENNOX,) DUKE OF, born in London in 1791, was a son of Charles Lennox, (1764–1819.) He was a member of the privy council, and of the cabinet formed by Earl Grey in 1831. Died in 1861.

Richmond, (CHARLES HENRY GORDON LENNOX,) DUKE OF, an English peer, born in 1818, was educated at Oxford. He was appointed president of the poor-law board in 1859, resigned the same year, and succeeded his father as duke in 1860. He was president of the board of trade in 1867 and 1868, and after 1870 leader of the Conservatives in the House of Lords. D. in 1903.

Richmond, (CHARLES LENNOX,) DUKE OF, born in 1672, was a son of Charles II. and the Duchess of Portsmouth. He served in the army under William III. in Flanders. He died in 1723, and left the title to his son Charles.

Richmond, (CHARLES LENNOX,) DUKE OF, a British general, born in 1735, was a grandson of a natural son of King Charles II. He was a friend of liberty and reform, and a man of superior talents. In 1778 he proposed to recognize the independence of the revolted American colonies. He became master of the ordnance in 1782. Died in 1806. His sister, SARAH LENNOX, became the wife of George Napier and mother of the famous commanders of that name.

Richmond, (CHARLES LENNOX,) DUKE OF, a British peer, born in 1764. He entered the army in his youth. In 1806 he inherited the dukedom at the death of his uncle. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1808, and governor-general of the British possessions in North America about 1816. He died in Canada, of hydrophobia, in 1819, and was succeeded by his son Charles.

Richmond, Earl of. See Henry VII. of England.

Richmond, (George,) an English portrait-painter, born about 1809. He became popular as a painter in water-colours in London. His more recent works are chiefly portraits in oil. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1857. Died March 19, 1896.

His son, Sir William Blake Richmond, born at London in 1843, became a painter of portraits and mythological subjects, was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1896, and was knighted in 1897. The St. Paul mosaics were done by him. Died 1921.

Richmond, (Legh,) an English clergyman, born in Liverpool in 1772. He was educated at Cambridge, and obtained a curacy in the Isle of Wight, from which he removed to London in 1805 and became chaplain of the Lock Hospital. He was presented to the rectory of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, about 1808. He published "Annals of the Poor," containing "The Dairyman's Daughter" and other narratives, which obtained a wide circulation; also, "The Fathers of the English Church," (8 vols., 1807–11.) Died in 1827.

See "Memoir of the Rev. Legh Richmond," by Rev. T. S. Grimshaw.

Rich'mond and Len'nox, (Ludovic Stuart,) second Duke of, born in 1574, was a son of the first Duke of Lennox, and a cousin of James I. of England. He gained the favour of that king, who created him Duke of Richmond in 1623. He died, without issue, in 1624.

Richomme, re'shom', (Joseph Théodore,) an eminent French engraver, born in Paris in 1785. He gained the grand prize in 1806 or 1816. He engraved a number of works after Raphael. Died in 1849.

Richter, rik'ter, (Adolph,) a German painter, born at Thorn in 1813.

Richter, (Adrian Ludwig,) an eminent German painter and engraver, born at Dresden in 1803. His works are chiefly landscapes representing German and Italian scenes. Died in June, 1884.

Richter, (Æmilius Ludwig,) professor of canon law at Marburg, born at Stolpen in 1808, published a "Manual of Catholic and Evangelical Canon Law," (1841.) Died at Berlin, May 8, 1864.

Richter, (August Gottlob,) a German surgeon, born in Saxony in 1742. He was professor of surgery at Göttingen for more than forty years, and wrote several works on that subject. Died in 1812.

Richter, (Georg Gottlob,) a German physician, born at Schneeburg, in Misnia, in 1694. He became professor of medicine at Göttingen in 1736, and published many medical treatises. Died in 1773.

Richter, (Gustav,) a German painter, born in Berlin, August 31, 1823. One of his greatest pictures was "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter." He became a professor of art at Berlin, and executed some masterly portraits. Died in Berlin, April 4, 1884.

Richter, rik'ter, (Henry,) an English painter of genre and occasionally of history, born in 1772, was of German extraction. He resided mostly in London, where he died in 1857. His most important historical work is "Christ Restoring Sight to the Blind," now in a church at Greenwich, England.

Richter, (Henry Joseph,) D.D., a bishop, born at Neuenkirchen, Oldenburg, Germany, April 9, 1838, came to America in 1856, studied at Mount Saint Mary's College in Cincinnati, and at the American College in Rome, graduating as D.D. at the Propaganda in 1865, became a Roman Catholic priest, and held a theological professorship at Cincinnati, 1865–70. In 1883 he was consecrated Bishop of Grand Rapids, the first of that title.

Richter, (Hermann Eberhard,) a German physician, born at Leipsic in 1808, published a number of medical and botanical works. Died in 1876.

Richter, (Jean Paul Friedrich,) commonly called **Jean Paul,** a popular, quaint, and original German author, born at Wunsiedel, near Baireuth, (Bavaria,) on the 21st of March, 1763. His father was a subaltern teacher in the gymnasium of that place, and afterwards a clergyman. His early education was defective. He had, however, made good progress in Latin and Greek when he entered the University of Leipsic, in 1780. He was destined for theology, but a strong predilection for poetry and philosophy caused him to neglect, and at length to abandon, his appointed profession. During his attendance at the university he was reduced to extreme indigence. To supply his urgent want of funds, he wrote a work entitled "Greenland Lawsuits," (1783,) which but slightly improved his pecuniary affairs. He also wrote a "Selection from the Papers of the Devil," ("Auswahl aus des Teufels Papieren," 1788.) He quitted Leipsic in 1785, after which he lived some time with his mother at Hof. He was afterwards a tutor in a family of rank, and in 1793 became teacher of a school at Schwarzenbach. He produced in 1793 "The Invisible Lodge," ("Die unsichtbare Loge,") which was received with favour. His "Hesperus," a novel, (4 vols., 1794,) was greatly admired. "By degrees," says Carlyle, "Jean Paul began to be considered, not a strange crack-brained mixture of enthusiast and buffoon, but a man of infinite humour, sensibility, force, and penetration." He changed his residence frequently, living successively at Leipsic, Weimar, Meiningen, etc. In 1798 he published "The Valley of Campan, or a Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul," ("Das Campanerthal, oder die Unsterblichkeit der Seele.") He married Caroline Mayer, of Berlin, in 1801, soon after which he settled at Baireuth. The prince-primate Carl von Dalberg granted him in 1809 an annual pension of 1000 florins. According to Carlyle, he received a pension from the King of Bavaria in 1802. Richter is represented as having been eminently happy in his domestic relations. Died at Baireuth in November, 1825.

Among his principal works are novels entitled "Quintus Fixlein," (1796,) "Parson in Jubilee," ("Der Jubel Senior," 1797,) "Titan," (1800–03,) and "Flegeljahre," (which may be translated "Wild Oats," 1805.) "Titan," which he considered his master-piece, has been translated into English, (1863.) He also wrote two works of high order, entitled "Introduction to Æsthetics," ("Vorschule der Æsthetik," 3 vols., 1804,) and "Levana," (1807,) a profound philosophical essay on education. He left an autobiography, "Wahrheit aus Jean Paul's Leben, (8 vols., 1826–33,) the last part of which was written by Dr. Otto. "Except by name," said Carlyle in 1827, "Richter is little known out of Germany. The only thing connected with him, we think, that has reached this country is his saying imported by Madame de Staël and thankfully pocketed by most newspaper critics: 'Providence has given to the French the empire of the land, to the English that of the sea, and to the Germans that of—the air!' Of this last element, indeed, his own genius might easily seem to have been a denizen. His thoughts, his feelings, the creations of his spirit, walk before us embodied under wondrous shapes, in motley and ever-fluctuating groups; but his essential character, however he disguised it, is that of a philosopher and moral poet, . . . whose delight and best endeavour are with all that is beautiful and tender and mysteriously sublime in the fate or history of man." As a humourist, he is pre-eminent among the Germans. Portions of his writings have been translated into English by C. T. Brooks, E. H. Noel, and others.

See Carlyle, "Essays," vols. i. and ii.; E. Forster, "Life of Jean Paul Richter," 1863; Döring, "Leben und Charakteristik J. P. Richters," 1830; R. O. Spazier, "Jean Paul Richter; ein biographischer Commentar zu seinen Werken," 5 vols., 1833; Z. Funck, "Notice sur Jean Paul Richter," 1839; L. Boerne, "Denkrede auf J. P. F. Richter," 1826; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Eliza Lee, "Life of J. P. F. Richter," Boston, 1842; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1827; "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1847;

Richter, (Jeremias Benjamin,) a Prussian chemist, born at Hirschberg, in Silesia, in 1762. He published, besides other works, "Rudiments of the Art of Measuring Chemical Elements," (4 vols., 1792–94.) It is stated that he discovered the law of multiple proportions. Died in 1807.

See Meusel, "Gelehrtes Deutschland."

Richter, (Karl Friedrich,) a German Orientalist, born at Freyberg in 1773; died in 1806.

Richter, von, fon rik'ter, (Otto Friedrich,) a Russian traveller, born in 1792. He visited Egypt, Syria, etc. Died at Smyrna in 1816 or 1817.

Richtofen, von, fon RIK'to-fẹn, (FERDINAND,) BARON, a celebrated German geologist and traveller in China and Central Asia, was born in 1833. His publications on the geography and geology of China are of high value. Died October 7, 1905.

Riç i-mẹr, an ambitious general of the Roman army, was a Gothic chief. He deposed Avitus about 457 A.D., and raised to the throne Majorian, whom he put to death in 461. He obtained imperial power, though he did not assume the title of emperor. In 472 A.D. he captured Rome, and caused Anthemius to be killed. He died the same year.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rick'etts, (JAMES B.,) an American general, born in the city of New York. He graduated at West Point in 1839, and became a captain in 1852. He commanded a division at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862, and at that of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864. He was disabled by a severe wound at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. Died September 22, 1887.

Rickman, (GEORG WILHELM.) See RICHMANN.

Rick'man, (THOMAS,) an English architect and eminent writer on Gothic architecture, was born at Maidenhead in 1776. He published "An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England," (1817,) which is a standard work. He was the architect of many Gothic churches and of the New Court of Saint John's College, Cambridge. Died in 1841.

Ricord, re'kor', (PHILIPPE,) a skilful physician, of French parentage, born at Baltimore, United States, in 1800. He became chief surgeon of the Hôpital du Midi, Paris, in 1831, and gave special attention to venereal diseases, on which he wrote with great success. His practice was immense: it was probably not surpassed by that of any other physician in Paris. Among his works are "Letters on Syphilis." Died October 21, 1889.

Riddell', (CHARLOTTE ELIZA LAWSON,) a British novelist, born (Cowan) at Carrickfergus about 1837. She published in all over forty novels and tales, the best known being "George Geith," (1865,) and "Austin Friars," (1870.)

Rid'dell, (HENRY SCOTT,) a Scottish clergyman, born at Sorbie, in Dumfriesshire, September 23, 1798, a shepherd's son. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and became the minister of Teviothead. He was a prolific writer, but is now chiefly remembered for his songs and border-tales. Died July 30, 1870.

Ride'ing, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American editor and author, was born at Liverpool, England, in 1853. He served as associate editor of "North American Review," "Youth's Companion," and other periodicals, and was the author of several books for boys, descriptive works, etc. Died 1918.

Ri'dẹr, (JOHN,) a Protestant bishop, born in Cheshire about 1562. He became Bishop of Killaloe, in Ireland, in 1612. Among his works is "An English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," (1589.) Died in 1632.

Rider, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English historian, published a "History of England." Died in 1785.

Ridg'way, (ROBERT,) an American ornithologist, born at Mount Carmel, Illinois, in 1850. He was zoologist on the geological exploration of the fortieth parallel 1867–69, and, after 1880, curator of birds in the United States National Museum. He wrote, with Baird and Brewer, "A History of North American Birds," (5 vols.,) other works on birds, and numerous papers.

Rid'ley, (GLOUCESTER,) an English clergyman, born at sea, on board the "Gloucester" East Indiaman, in 1702. He wrote a "Life of Dr. Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London," (1763,) and several poems, one of which was called "Psyche," (1782.) Died in 1774.

Ridley, (JAMES,) a son of the preceding, was a chaplain in the army. He wrote "Tales of the Genii," often reprinted. Died prematurely in 1765.

Ridley, (NICHOLAS,) an eminent English Reformer and martyr, born in Northumberland near the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and obtained a high reputation as a preacher. About 1540 he became chaplain to the king. He was appointed Bishop of Rochester in 1547, and succeeded Bonner as Bishop of London in 1550. He assisted Cranmer in composing forty-one or forty-two articles of faith in 1551, attempted to convert the princess Mary, and induced King Edward to found several hospitals in London. On the death of Edward VI. he advocated the claim of Lady Jane Grey. He was committed to the Tower by Queen Mary in July, 1553, and was removed in 1554 to Oxford, where he took part in a disputation on the questions which divided the Protestants from the Roman Catholics. Having been condemned as a heretic, he suffered death by fire with fortitude on the 16th of October, 1555.

See GLOUCESTER RIDLEY, "Life of Bishop Ridley," 1763; HUME, "History of England;" "Monthly Review" for December, 1763, and January, 1764.

Ridley, (Sir THOMAS,) an English civilian, born at Ely. He wrote a "View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law." Died in 1629.

Ridolfi, re-dol'fee, (CARLO,) an able painter of the Venetian school, was born at or near Vicenza about 1598. He avoided the degenerate style which prevailed among his contemporaries. A "Visitation" which he painted for a church in Venice is especially admired. He wrote "The Lives of the Venetian Painters," (2 vols., 1648,) which is a work of much literary and critical merit. Died about 1660.

Ridolfi, (CLAUDIO,) an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1560, was a pupil of Paul Veronese. He is said to have been a good colorist. Died in 1644.

Ridolfi, (LORENZO,) a popular Florentine statesman, who in 1425 rendered an important service to the republic by inducing the Venetians to form an alliance with Florence against the Duke of Milan.

Ridolfi, di, de re-dol'fee, (COSIMO,) MARQUIS, an Italian agriculturist, born at Florence in 1794. He founded an agricultural school at Meleto, and wrote articles for the "Journal of Agriculture," founded by himself and a few others in 1827. He was minister of the interior and president of the council for a short time in 1847 and 1848. Died March 5, 1865.

Rid'path, (JOHN CLARK,) LL.D., an American author, born in Putnam county, Indiana, April 26, 1840. He graduated at Asbury University in 1863, and was professor of history, etc., 1869–85, in his alma mater, (now called De Pauw University.) He edited the "Arena," 1897–98, and published several works on United States history, biographies of Garfield and Blaine, "Cyclopædia of Universal History," "The Great Races of Mankind," etc. Died July 31, 1900.

Riedesel, ree'dẹh-zĕl', (JOSEPH HERMANN,) a German traveller, born in 1740. He published an account of his travels in Greece, etc., ("Remarques d'un Voyageur au Levant," 1773.) Died in 1785.

Riedesel, von, fon ree'dẹh-zĕl', (FREDERIKA,) BARONESS, a German lady, born at Brandenburg in 1746. She went to the United States in 1777 with her husband, an officer in the British service. She wrote Letters on the campaign which she witnessed in New York. Died in Berlin in 1808.

See the "North American Review" for January, 1828.

Riedesel, von, (FRIEDRICH ADOLPH,) BARON, a German officer, born in 1738, was the husband of the preceding. He served in the British army against the Americans, (1777–82,) and obtained the rank of general. Died in 1800.

See "Memoirs, Letters, and Journals of Major-General Riedesel," translated from the German by WILLIAM L. STONE, (New York, 1868.)

Riedinger or **Ridinger,** ree'ding-ẹr, (JOHANN ELIAS,) an eminent German designer and engraver, born at Ulm in 1695. His delineations of animals, especially wild ones, are unsurpassed for accuracy and fidelity to nature. Among his master-pieces are "Observations on Wild Animals," (40 copper-plates,) "Fables of Animals," (16 plates,) and "Paradise," (12 plates.) He worked mostly at Augsburg. Died in 1767.

Riegger, von, fon reeg'ger, (JOSEPH ANTON,) a German jurist and writer on canon law. He became professor of law at Vienna in 1764. Died in 1795.

Riego y Nuñez, del, dĕl re-ā'go e noon'yĕth, a Spanish general and patriot, born in Asturias about 1785. He was a leader of the insurgents who in January, 1820, took arms for the Constitution of 1812. He was afterwards appointed Captain-General of Asturias, or of Aragon, and president of the Cortes. He resisted the French army of intervention in 1823, was taken prisoner, and executed in November of that year.

Riehl, von, (WILHELM HEINRICH,) a German historian, born at Biebrich in 1823. He became professor of history at Munich in 1853, and in 1885 director of the National Museum of Bavaria. His works on the history of civilization and manners were numerous. He also wrote historical novels. Died in 1897.

Riem, reem, (JOHANN,) a German rural economist, born at Frankenthal, on the Rhine, in 1739. He wrote on the methods of raising bees and obtaining honey. Died in 1807.

Riemer, ree'mer, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German scholar and writer, born at Glatz in 1774. He was employed as a tutor in the family of W. von Humboldt, and subsequently in that of Goethe. He became first librarian at Weimar in 1828. He published a "Greek-German Hand-Lexicon," and a number of poems. Died in 1845.

Riencourt, de, dĕh re-ĕN'koor', (SIMON,) a French historian, born about 1605, in Paris, published a "History of the French Monarchy under the Reign of Louis XIV.," (2 vols., 1688,) and a "History of Louis XIII." (1695.) Died in 1693.

Rienzi, re-ĕn'zee, or **Rienzo,** re-ĕn'zo, (NICOLA GABRINI,) called COLAS DI RIENZI, ko'lăs dee re-ĕn'zee, an eloquent Roman tribune, was born probably at Rome. He received a liberal education, and became a friend of Petrarch about 1340. At that period anarchy prevailed in Rome, the citizens of which were robbed and outraged by barons who occupied fortified castles. Rienzi was a colleague of Petrarch in a deputation sent by the Romans to Avignon in 1342 to persuade the pope to return to Rome. In 1347, by the popular favour, he obtained power, with the title of tribune, and made some reforms. He soon became elated with success, and disgusted the people by his vain pomp and extravagance. "He degenerated," says Gibbon, "into the vices of a king." He was driven out of the city about the end of 1347, after he had been anathematized as a rebel and a heretic by the legate of the pope. Having passed seven years as a fugitive in Germany, etc., he was arrested and taken to Avignon, as a captive or culprit, in 1352. In 1354 he was sent to Rome, with the title of senator, by the pope, who proposed to use the talents and influence of Rienzi for the restoration of order in that capital. Before the end of the year he was killed in a tumult fomented by the barons. "Never, perhaps," says Gibbon, "has the energy and effect of a single mind been more remarkably felt than in the sudden though transient reformation of Rome by the tribune Rienzi. . . . More eloquent than judicious, more enterprising than resolute, the faculties of Rienzi were not balanced by cool and commanding reason." Byron apostrophizes Rienzi as the

> "Redeemer of dark centuries of shame,—
> The friend of Petrarch,—hope of Italy,—
> Rienzi! last of Romans!"
> *Childe Harold*, canto iv. stanza cxiv.

The history of Rienzi forms the basis of one of Bulwer's most popular novels.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," vol. iv. chap. lxx.; SCHILLER, "History of Rebellions;" "Life of Rienzi," in French, by DU CERCEAU, 1733; GABRINI, "Osservazioni sulla Vita di Rienzo," 1806; ZEFIRINO RE, "La Vita di Rienzi," 1828.

Riepenhausen, ree'pen-hŏw'zĕn, (FRANZ,) an eminent German painter of history, and engraver, born at Göttingen in 1786. He went to Rome about 1807 with his brother Johann. They produced several oil-paintings, and designs to illustrate the poems of Goethe and Schiller; also a "History of Painting in Italy," (3 vols., 1820, with twenty-four engravings after Italian masters.) He died at Rome in 1831.

Riepenhausen, (JOHANN,) a painter and engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born at Göttingen in 1788. He worked many years at Rome. After the death of Franz, he published a series of engravings illustrative of the life of Raphael, under the title of "Vita di Raffaello," (1834.) Died at Rome in 1860.

Ries, reess, (FERDINAND,) a German composer and pianist, born at Bonn in 1784, was a pupil of Beethoven. He visited Paris, Stockholm, Saint Petersburg, and London, and in the last-named city was received with distinguished favour. His compositions include symphonies, instrument pieces, and operas; also an oratorio called "David." Died in 1838.

See FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens."

Rieter, ree'ter, (HENRI,) a Swiss landscape-painter, born at Winterthur in 1751. He worked at Berne, and painted Swiss scenery with success. He published coloured engravings of the same subjects. Died in 1818.

Rietschel, reet'shĕl, (ERNST,) an eminent German sculptor, and professor in the Academy of Arts at Dresden, was born at Pulsnitz in 1804. He studied under Rauch at Berlin, and subsequently in Italy. Among his master-pieces we may name "Mary Kneeling over the Dead Body of Christ," a bust of Luther, a "Ceres," colossal statues of Goethe and Schiller, (at Weimar,) and the "Christ-Angel." Died at Dresden in 1861.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Rietschoof, reet'sKōf, (HENDRIK,) a skilful Dutch painter of marine views, was born in 1678.

Rietschoof, (JAN KLAASZ,) a Dutch painter of marine views, born at Hoorn in 1652, was father of the preceding. Died in 1719.

Rieux, de, dĕh re-uh', (JEAN,) a marshal of France, who was born in 1342. He served with distinction under Charles VI., and became marshal in 1397. Died in 1417.

Rieux, de, (PIERRE,) a French general, a son of the preceding, was called MARÉCHAL DE ROCHEFORT, and was born at Ancenis in 1389. He fought for Charles VII. against the English. Died in 1438.

Riffault, re'fō', (JEAN RENÉ DENIS,) a French chemist, born at Saumur in 1752. He improved the method of making gunpowder, and wrote, besides other works, a "Manual of Chemistry," (1825.) Died at Paris in 1826.

Riffaut or **Riffault,** re'fō', (ADOLPHE PIERRE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1821. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1855. Died in 1859.

Rigal, re'găl', (JEAN JACQUES,) a French surgeon and writer, born at Cussac in 1755; died in 1823.

Rigaltius. See RIGAULT.

Rigas. See RHIGAS.

Rigau or **Rigaud,** re'gō', (ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Agen in 1758. He commanded the department of the Marne when Napoleon returned from Elba. Having been condemned to death for his defection from the cause of the Bourbons in 1815, he escaped to the United States. He died in 1820.

Rigaud, (HYACINTHE,) an eminent French portrait-painter, born at Perpignan in 1659, was a pupil of Ranc and of other masters. He painted Philip V. of Spain in 1700, and Louis XIV. in 1701, soon after which he received the title of court painter. Among his works are portraits of Bossuet and Lebrun. His touch is bold and free and his design correct. He has been called "the French Van Dyck." His portraits have been engraved by Edelinck and Audran. Died in 1743.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Rigaud, (PIERRE AUGUSTIN, often called AUGUSTE,) a French fabulist and merchant, born at Montpellier in 1760. He published, besides several poems, a volume of Fables, (1823,) by which he is said to have acquired a durable reputation. Died in 1835.

Rigaud, re'gō', ? (STEPHEN PETER,) F.R.S., an able English astronomer, born at Richmond, Surrey, in 1774. He became Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford in 1810. In 1827 he was appointed director of the Radcliffe Observatory, and Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He wrote papers for several scientific periodicals on astronomy and other physical sciences, and edited the "Miscellaneous Works and Correspondence of Bradley," (1831.) He was eminent as a mathematical antiquary. Died in 1839.

Rigault, re'gō', (ANGE HIPPOLYTE,) an able French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1821. He became an editor of the "Journal des Débats" in 1853. He wrote a "Histoire de la Querelle des Anciens et des Modernes," (1856,) which gained the prize of the French Academy. Died in December, 1858.

Rigault, [Lat. RIGAL'TIUS,] (NICOLAS,) a French philologist and able critic, born in Paris in 1577. He succeeded Casaubon as keeper of the King's Library about 1610, and obtained the office of procureur-général at Nancy after 1633. He edited Martial, Juvenal, and Tertullian. Among his works are an ingenious satire called "Funus Parasiticum," (1601,) and a continuation of the "History" of De Thou, (1620.) Died in 1654.

Rigault de Genouilly, re'gō' dẹh zhẹh-noo'ye', (CHARLES,) a French admiral, born in 1807. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1854, and served in the Crimean war. He commanded the naval division which co-operated with the British in the capture of Canton in 1857. Died May 4, 1873.

Rig'by, (EDWARD,) an English physiologist, born at Norwich in 1747. He produced, besides other works, an "Essay on the Theory of the Production of Animal Heat," (1785.) Died in 1821.

Rigg, (JAMES HARRISON,) D.D., an English Wesleyan minister, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1821. He became a preacher in 1845, and in 1868 principal of the Normal College at Westminster. He published a large number of denominational books.

Riggs, (ELIAS,) D.D., LL.D., an American missionary, born at New Providence, New Jersey, November 19, 1810. In 1833 he went to the East as a Presbyterian missionary, residing chiefly at Smyrna and Constantinople. He published several works on Asiatic philology and grammar and translated the Bible into Armenian and Bulgarian. Died in 1901.

Righini, re-gee'nee, (VINCENZO,) an able Italian composer, born at Bologna about 1758. He composed, besides other operas, "Armida" and "Tigrane," which are commended. Died in 1812.

Rigny, de, dẹh rèn'ye', (HENRI GAUTHIER,) COMTE, an able French admiral, born at Toul in 1782. He commanded the French fleet which defeated the Turks at Navarino in October, 1827.

Rigoley de Juvigny, re'go'lȧ' de zhü'vèn'ye', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, wrote "On the Decadence of Letters and Morals since the Times of the Greeks and Romans," (1787.) Died in 1788.

Rigollot, re'go'lo', (MARC JÉRÔME,) a French antiquary and physician, born at Doullens in 1796, wrote several treatises on French antiquities. Died in 1854.

Rigord, re'gor', [Lat. RIGOR'DUS,] a French chronicler, born in Languedoc, wrote a history of the reign of Philip Augustus of France. Died in 1207.

Rigord, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French antiquary, born at Marseilles in 1656; died in 1727.

Riis, (JACOB AUGUST,) author, born at Ribe, Denmark, in 1849. Going to the United States, he became police reporter on the "New York Sun," and grew active in local reforms. He published "How the Other Half Lives," "Children of the Tenements," and other works. Died 1914.

Ri'ley, (CHARLES VALENTINE,) Ph.D., an entomologist, born in London, England, September 18, 1843. He came to the United States when seventeen years old, was State entomologist of Missouri, 1868–77, became chief of the United States entomological commission in 1877, and was afterwards entomologist to the United States agricultural department. He made many important discoveries, and published many papers, reports, etc., and several valuable books. Died in 1895.

Riley, (HENRY CHAUNCEY,) D.D., a bishop, born in Santiago, Chili, December 15, 1835. He graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1858, studied divinity in England, was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1866, and went as a missionary to Mexico. In 1879 he was consecrated Bishop of the Valley of Mexico, for the organization (Episcopalian) known as the "Church of Jesus." He expended his large private fortune in the work of this Church, but, disputes having arisen, he in 1884 resigned the position.

Riley, (JAMES,) an American sea-captain, born at Middletown, Connecticut. He was wrecked on the western coast of Africa in 1815, and afterwards published a "Narrative" of his captivity among the Arabs, which enjoyed a great popularity. Died in 1840.

Riley, (JAMES WHITCOMB,) an American poet, born at Greenfield, Indiana, in 1852. In 1873 he began contributing poems to newspapers in the Western dialect. Among his published volumes are "The Old Swimmin' Hole and 'Leven More Poems," (1883,) "Afterwhiles," (1887,) "Rhymes of Childhood Days," (1891,) etc. Died July 22, 1916.

Ri'ley, (JOHN,) an English portrait-painter, born in London in 1646, took Van Dyck as his model. He was patronized by Charles II., James II., and William III. He is considered the best English portrait-painter before Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died in 1691.

Rileyef, re-lā'ef, written also **Rylejew**, **Rilieff**, and **Rileef**, (KONRAD,) a Russian poet and republican, was a leader of a secret society formed about 1820 to liberate Russia from absolute power. He was hung in 1826.

Rilieff. See RILEYEF.

Rim'bault, (EDWARD FRANCIS,) LL.D., an English antiquarian and writer on musical subjects, born in 1816. He was one of the council of the Musical Antiquarian Society, and edited its most important publications. His works on the piano-forte and the organ are regarded as standard authorities. Died September 16, 1876.

Rimfaxi or **Rimfaxe**. See NÖRVI.

Riminaldi, re-me-nȧl'dee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian sculptor in wood, was born at Pisa in 1595; died in 1637.

Riminaldi, (ORAZIO,) an Italian painter of sacred history, born at Pisa in 1598, was a promising artist when he died, in 1630.

Rim'mer, (WILLIAM,) an able artist, born in Liverpool, England, February 20, 1816, and taken by his father to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1826. He became a physician and inventor, and afterwards a painter and sculptor, his best works being of high value. He was also a successful teacher of art. Died in 1879.

Rinaldi, re-nȧl'dee, (ODERICO,) an Italian ecclesiastical historian, born at Treviso in 1595. He wrote a continuation of Baronius's "Ecclesiastical Annals," to which he added ten volumes, (1646–77,) extending the narrative to 1564. Died in 1671.

Rinckhart, rink'hȧrt, (MARTIN,) a German hymn-writer, who in 1636 wrote the celebrated hymn "Nun danket alle Gott," ("Now thank we all our God.")

Rincon, **del**, dĕl rèn-kōn', (ANTONIO,) a Spanish painter, born at Guadalaxara about 1446. He abandoned the Gothic style, promoted a revolution in Spanish art, and was considered the best Spanish painter of his time. He was court painter to Ferdinand the Catholic. Died at Seville in 1500. His son FERNANDO was also a skilful painter.

Rine'hart, (MARY ROBERTS,) author, born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1876. She was educated at Pittsburgh public school and the Pittsburgh Training School for Nurses. In 1896 she married Dr. Stanley M. Rinehart of Pittsburgh. Her numerous novels, some of which have been dramatized, include "K," (1915,) "Tish," (1916,) "Lost Ecstasy," (1927.)

Rine'hart, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American sculptor, born in Frederick County, Maryland, Sept. 13, 1825. He became a stone- and marble-cutter of Baltimore, studied sculpture in Europe, 1855–58. Died 1874.

Ring, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and writer, born near Salisbury in 1751. He published a "Translation of the Works of Virgil," partly original and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt, (1820.) Died in 1821.

Ring, **van**, vȧn ring, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter of still life, flourished about 1650.

Ringelbergh, **van**, vȧn ring'ẹl-bĕrg', [Lat. RINGELBER'GIUS,] (JOACHIM STERCK or JOACHIM FORTIUS,) a Flemish philosopher and professor of Greek, born at Antwerp about 1500. He was the author of various well written works. Died in 1536.

Ringelbergius. See RINGELBERGH.

Ring'gōld, (Major SAMUEL,) an American officer, born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1800, served with distinction in the Mexican war. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Palo Alto, (May 8, 1846,) and died a few days after.

Ringli, ring'lee, written also **Ringly** and **Ringgli,** (GOTHARD,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1575, passed most of his life at Berne. His works are highly commended. Died in 1635.

Ringwaldt, ring'vâlt, (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German preacher and sacred poet, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1530; died in 1598.

Rink or **Rinck, rĭnk,** (EUCHARIUS GOTTLIEB,) a German biographer and numismatist, born in Saxony in 1670. Among his works are a treatise "On the Value and Quality of Ancient Money," ("De veteris Numismatis Potentia et Qualitate," 1701,) and a "Life of Leopold the Great," (1708.) Died in 1745.

See HEUMANN, "Lebensbeschreibung E. G. Rinkens," 1749.

Rink, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German organist and composer, born in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha in 1770. He became court organist at Darmstadt in 1813. His reputation is founded on his compositions for the organ. Died in 1846.

Rinmann, rĭn'mân, (SVEN,) a Swedish mineralogist, wrote a "History of Iron," (1782,) and other works. Died in 1792, aged seventy-three.

Rintoul, rĭn'tool, (ROBERT STEPHEN,) a British editor, born near Perth in 1787, became a resident of London about 1825. He was the founder and editor of the "Spectator," a liberal journal. Died in 1858.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1858.

Rinuccini, re-noot-chee'nee, (ALAMANNO,) an Italian scholar and translator of Greek authors, was born at Florence in 1426; died in 1504.

Rinuccini, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1565. He was one of the inventors of the lyrical drama, and excelled in the anacreontic verse. Among his works are pastorals or operas entitled "Euridice," (1600,) and "Arianna," (1608.) Died in 1621.

See GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rio, ree'o', (ALEXIS FRANÇOIS,) a French writer, born in the island of Arz, May 20, 1797. He graduated at the College of Vannes, where he was appointed professor of classics. Among his works are "An Essay on the History of the Human Mind in Ancient Times," (2 vols., 1828-30,) "Christian Art," (2 vols., 1841-55,) and "The Ancient Ideal and the Christian Ideal," (1873.) Died at Paris, July 16, 1874.

Rio, dī, de ree'o, (NICCOLÒ,) COUNT, an Italian geologist, born in 1765. He was president of the Faculty of Philosophy in the University of Padua. Died in 1845.

See SAINT-MAURICE-CABANY, "Le Comte N. de Rio," 1845.

Rioja, de, dà re-o'hà, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish poet, born at Seville in 1600. He was librarian to the Duke of Olivares while he was prime minister. He wrote a number of short poems which are regarded as models of elegance. Died in 1658.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rioja, de, (PEDRO SOTO,) a Spanish poet, born at Granada about 1590, was a friend of Lope de Vega. Died in 1658.

Riolan, re'o'lŏN', (JEAN,) a learned French physician and writer, born at Amiens in 1539. He practised in Paris. Among his works is a "Compendium of Universal Medicine," ("Universæ Medicinæ Compendium," 1598.) Died in 1606.

Riolan, (JEAN,) an able anatomist and medical writer, born in Paris about 1578, was a son of the preceding. He was chief physician to Queen Marie de Médicis. He wrote, besides other works, "Anatomy of the Human Body," ("Anatome Corporis humani," 1610,) and was an adversary of the doctrine of the circulation of the blood. Died in 1657.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Rions, de, deh re'ŏN', (FRANÇOIS HECTOR D'ALBERT,) COMTE, a French naval officer, born at Avignon in 1728; died in 1802.

Rioomantsof or **Rjumanzow,** ryoo-mân'tsof, sometimes written **Rioumiantzof, Romanzof,** and **Romantzof,** (ALEXANDER,) a Russian diplomatist, born in 1680, was a favourite of Peter I. Died in 1749.

Rioomantsof or **Romanzof,** (written in Polish RUMIANCOW,) (NICHOLAS,) a minister of state and patron of learning, born in 1754, was a son of the following. He became minister of foreign affairs in 1807. At his expense Kotzebue sailed on a scientific and exploring expedition in 1815-18. Died in 1826.

Rioomantsof-Zadoonaiski, ryoo-mân'tsof zâ-doo-nī'skee, written also **Rioumiantzof-** (or **Rumiancov-**) **Zadunaiski,** (PETER,) COUNT, a Russian general, born in 1725, was surnamed THE RUSSIAN TURENNE. He gained a great victory over the Turks on the Kagool in 1770, and negotiated the famous treaty of Koutchouk-Kainardji. Died in 1796.

Riordan, (PATRICK WILLIAM,) R. C. prelate, born in New Brunswick in 1841. He became professor of theology at Chicago, held several pastorates in Illinois, and was ordained bishop of San Francisco in 1884.

Rios, de los, deh lòs ree'òs, (JEAN-FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish bibliographer, born at Antwerp in 1728. He published notices of rare books in a work called "Bibliographie instructive," etc., (Lyons, 1777.) Died in 1820.

Rios y Rosas, de los, dà lòs ree'òs e ro'sâs, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish politician and minister of state, born at Ronda in 1812. He opposed Espartero and the progressistas. He became minister of the interior in 1856. Died November 4, 1873.

Riouffe, re'oof', (HONORÉ,) BARON, a French politician, born at Rouen in 1764, was a member of the Tribunat, (1800-1804.) Died in 1813.

See PARISET, "Notice sur Riouffe;" BERR, "Notice sur le Baron Riouffe," 1823.

Rioult, re'oo', (LOUIS ÈDOUARD,) a French painter, born at Montdidier in 1790; died in 1855.

Rioumiantzof. See RIOOMANTSOF.

Ripamonte, re-pâ-mon'tà, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian historian, born at Tignone in 1573; died in 1641.

Ripault. See DESORMEAUX.

Ripault, re'pō', (LOUIS MADELEINE,) a French *littérateur* and Orientalist, born at Orléans in 1775, was a nephew of Desormeaux. He was a member of the scientific commission of Egypt in 1798, and wrote "An Abridged Description of the Monuments of Upper Egypt," (1800,) also a "History of Marcus Aurelius," (4 vols., 1820.) Died in 1823.

Ripert. See MONCLAR, DE.

Rip'ley, (ELEAZAR WHEELOCK,) an American officer, born at Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1782, served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was made a major-general. Died in 1839.

Rip'ley, (GEORGE or GREGORY,) an English poet and alchemist, wrote "A Compound of Alchemie." Died in 1490.

Ripley, (GEORGE,) an able American editor and scholar, born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1802. Among his publications are "Edited Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature," (14 vols., 1838-42,) and "Hand-Book of Literature and the Fine Arts," (1852-54,) conjointly with Bayard Taylor. In 1849 he became literary editor of the New York "Tribune." He was associated as chief editor with Mr. C. A. Dana in the publication of Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia." He died July 4, 1880.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Ripley, (HENRY JONES,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Boston in 1798, became professor of biblical literature at the Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts. He published "Notes on the Four Gospels," and other theological works. Died May 21, 1875.

Ripley, (ROSWELL S.,) an American general, born in Ohio about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1843. He published "The War in Mexico," (2 vols., 1849.) He was an officer in the Confederate army during the war, and afterwards resided in London. Died in 1887.

Rip'on, (FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON,) first EARL OF, an English minister of state, born in London in 1782, was a younger son of Lord Grantham. He began public life as a moderate Tory. He became a member

of the board of admiralty in 1810, and vice-president of the board of trade in 1812. In January, 1823, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. When Canning became prime minister, in 1827, he obtained the office of colonial secretary, and entered the House of Lords, with the title of Lord Goderich. He was prime minister from the death of Canning, August, 1827, to January, 1828. In the Whig ministry formed in 1830 he was colonial secretary and lord privy seal. He was created Earl of Ripon about 1833, and resigned office in 1834. In 1841 he accepted the presidency of the board of trade from Sir Robert Peel, who appointed him president of the Indian board in 1843. He resigned with Peel in 1846. Died in 1859.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866.

Ripon, (GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL **Robinson,**) MARQUIS OF, an English nobleman, a son of the first Earl of Ripon, (q. v.) He was born in London, October 24, 1827. He entered Parliament as a Liberal in 1852, succeeded to his father's titles in 1859, became secretary for war in 1863, and secretary for India in 1866. He was lord president of the council 1868–73, viceroy of India 1880–84, first lord of the admiralty 1886, and secretary for the colonies 1892–95.

Riposo, Il. See FICHERELLI.

Ripperda, de, deh rip-pĕr'dâ, (JAN WILLEM,) DUKE, an adventurer and diplomatist, was born at Groningen (Holland) in 1680. He served in the Dutch army, and attained the rank of colonel. About 1715 he was sent as envoy to Madrid to negotiate a commercial treaty. Having acquired the favour of Alberoni and the King of Spain, he abjured the Protestant religion in 1718, and was appointed director of the royal manufactories. He negotiated a secret treaty between the King of Spain and the emperor Charles VI. in 1725, and was rewarded with the title of duke. He was prime minister of Spain for a few months in 1726–27, and his next step was into prison, from which he escaped about 1729. He entered the service of the King of Morocco about 1732. Died at Tetuân in 1737.

See "Vie du Duc de Ripperda," par P. M. B., 1739, which was translated into English by JOHN CAMPBELL, 1739; "Vida del Duque de Ripperda," Madrid, 1740; G. MOORE, "Lives of Cardinal Alberoni and the Duke de Ripperda," 1806.

Rip'pon, (JOHN,) an English Baptist minister, born at Tiverton, April 29, 1751. He is chiefly remembered for his hymns. Died December 17, 1836.

Riquet. See CARAMAN, DE.

Riquet, re'kà', (PIERRE PAUL,) Baron de Bonrepos, a French engineer, born at Béziers in 1604, was a relative of the famous Mirabeau. He acquired honourable distinction as the projector and engineer of the great canal of Languedoc, which extends from the Garonne to the Mediterranean. It was commenced in 1667 and finished about 1680. Died in 1680.

See ANDREOSSY, "Histoire du Canal du Midi;" DECAMPE, "Éloge de P. Riquet," 1812.

Riquetti. See MIRABEAU.

Riquier, rè'ke-à', (GUIRAUT,) a French poet, called "the last of the troubadours," flourished about 1250–1294. He was born at Narbonne, and was a *protégé* of Alfonso X. of Castile.

Risbeck, ris'bĕk, (CASPAR,) a German publicist, born near Mentz in 1749 or 1750. His reputation is founded on "Letters of a French Traveller about Germany," (2 vols., 1783,) in which he exposed with ability the political and social evils which prevailed in that country. Died in 1786.

See J. PEZZL, "Biographisches Denkmal J. C. Risbeck's," 1786. HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Ris'don, (TRISTRAM,) an English topographer, born in Devonshire in 1580; died in 1640.

Rish'I, a Sanscrit word, signifying "saint" or "sage," and applied in the Hindoo mythology to certain sages or demi-gods, among whom Kasyapa, Viswâmitra, and Gautama are perhaps the most worthy of mention.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ris'ley, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan preacher, born near Warrington in 1630. He was ejected as a nonconformist in 1662. Died in 1716.

Risso, rès'so, (ANTONIO,) a distinguished Italian naturalist, born at Nice in 1777. He made discoveries in the zoology of the Mediterranean, and published, besides other works, "The Ichthyology of Nice," (1810,) and a "Natural History of the Principal Productions of Southern Europe," etc., (5 vols., 1826,) both in French. Died in 1845.

Rist, rĭst, (JOHANN,) a once popular German poet, born near Hamburg in 1607. He wrote dramas and religious poems, which are said by a French critic to be elegant in style but devoid of sentiment. Died in 1667.

Ristori, rès-to'ree, (ADELAIDE,) a celebrated Italian actress, born in Venetia in 1821. She performed with great applause both in tragedy and comedy. She visited the United States in September, 1866. "In according to Ristori the highest order of dramatic genius, we merely allow what has long since been decided beyond appeal by the critical tribunals of France, Italy, Germany, England, and Spain. What Shakespeare is among dramatists, Ristori is among actors." ("Atlantic Monthly," April, 1867.) Died October 9, 1906.

Risueño, re-swān'yo, written also **Risvenno,** (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter and sculptor, born at Granada in 1652, was a pupil of Alonzo Cano. Died in 1721.

Ritchie, ritch'e, originally **Ogden,** (Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWATT,) an American authoress and actress, born in Bordeaux, France, of American parents, about 1822. She was married first to a Mr. Mowatt, and afterwards to Mr. W. Ritchie, an editor, of Richmond, Virginia, about 1854. She published, besides other works, "Pelayo, or the Cavern of Covadonga," a poem, a comedy entitled "Fashion," (1845,) and "Armand," a drama, (1847.) She made her début as an actress about 1845. Died in 1870.

See "Autobiography of an Actress," by ANNA C. RITCHIE; GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Rit'chie, (ANNA ISABELLA,) a daughter of the novelist W. M. Thackeray, was born in London in 1837. In 1877 she married Mr. Richmond Ritchie. Her writings include "The Story of Elizabeth," (1863,) "Tailors and Spinsters," "Five Old Friends and a Young Prince," "Miss Angel," (1875,) "Miss Williamson's Divagations," (1881,) "Mrs. Dymond," (1885,) "Chapters from Some Memoirs," (1894,) etc. Died 1919.

Ritchie, (DAVID GEORGE,) a British writer, born at Jedburgh in 1853. Among his works are "Darwinism and Politics," (1889,) "Principles of State Interference," (1891,) "Darwin and Hegel," (1893,) "Natural Rights," (1895,) etc.

Ritchie, ritch'e, (LEITCH,) a British journalist and novelist, born at Greenock about 1800. Among his novels are "Schinderhannes, or the Robber of the Rhine," (1848,) "The Game of Life," (1851,) and "The Magician," (3 vols., 1853.) He contributed to several London journals and magazines. In the latter part of his life he was an editor of "Chambers's Journal" of Edinburgh. Died in 1865.

Ritchie, (THOMAS,) an American journalist and politician of the Democratic party, was born at Tappahannock, Virginia, in 1778. In 1804 he became editor of the "Richmond Enquirer," over which he continued to preside for forty years, and which, under his editorship, was, for a time, the most influential journal of his party. Died in 1854.

Rit'ner, (JOSEPH,) an American Governor, born near Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1780. He served in the legislature of that State from 1820 to 1827, and was nominated for the office of Governor by the Anti-Masonic party in 1829, but was not elected. In 1835 he was chosen Governor for three years. He was an efficient promoter of common schools, and was distinguished for his opposition to slavery. Died in 1869.

Ritschl, rĭtsh'l, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German philologist, and professor of classical literature at Bonn, was born in Thuringia in 1806. He published several critical treatises on the classics, and a number of antiquarian works. His edition of Plautus (3 vols., 1848–53) is highly praised. Died November 9, 1876.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rit'son, (ISAAC,) an English writer, born near Penrith in 1761, resided in London. Died in 1789.

Ritson, (JOSEPH,) an English antiquary and poetical critic, born at Stockton (Durham) in 1752, resided mostly in London. He published many works, among which are "Observations on (Warton's) History of English Poetry," (1782,) "Ancient Songs from the Time of Henry III. to 1688," (1790,) and "Robin Hood," (1795.) Died in 1803.

See SIR N. HARRIS NICOLAS, "Life and Letters of J. Ritson," 2833: HASLEWOOD, "Life of J. Ritson," 1824: "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1806: "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1834: "Monthly Review" for September, 1803.

Rit'tẹn-house, (DAVID,) an eminent American astronomer and mathematician, born at Germantown, near Philadelphia, on the 8th of April, 1732. He worked on his father's farm in his early youth, learned to make clocks without instruction, and made himself master of Newton's "Principia" about 1750. It is stated that he discovered the method of fluxions before the age of nineteen. He learned Latin after he was nineteen or twenty years old. He worked for some years at the trade of clock-maker at Norriton, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. About 1767 he constructed an orrery, which was purchased by Princeton College. He also made mathematical instruments of a superior quality. His first communication to the American Philosophical Society was a calculation of the transit of Venus which occurred on the 3d of June, 1769, and which he observed with success. In 1764 he married Eleanor Colston. He was elected treasurer of Pennsylvania in 1777, and continued to fill that office until 1789. During this period he was employed to determine the boundaries of Pennsylvania. He was chosen president of the American Philosophical Society in 1791, and became first director of the Mint, at Philadelphia, in 1792. In 1795 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Having lost his first wife, he married Hannah Jacobs, of Philadelphia, about 1774. On account of ill health, he resigned in 1795 the direction of the Mint, which he had organized by arduous and successful efforts. He contributed numerous scientific treatises to the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society." Died in Philadelphia, June, 1796. "Were we called upon," says Renwick, "to assign him a rank among the philosophers whom America has produced, we should place him, in point of scientific merit, as second to Franklin alone. . . . He had shown himself the equal, in point of learning and skill as an observer, to any practical astronomer then living."

See JAMES RENWICK, "Life of David Rittenhouse," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. vii.: W. BARTON, "Life of David Rittenhouse," 1813: "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Ritter, rit'tẹr, (HEINRICH,) a German philosopher and historian, born at Zerbst in 1791. He became professor of philosophy at Berlin about 1824, and removed to Göttingen in 1837. He published a number of works on philosophy, etc. His principal work is a "History of Philosophy," ("Geschichte der Philosophie," 12 vols., 1829–53,) which is highly esteemed. It has been well translated into English by A. J. W. Morrison, (4 vols. 8vo, 1838–46.) Ritter is called an Eclectic philosopher. Died at Göttingen, February 3, 1869.

Rit'tẹr, (HENRY,) an artist, born at Montreal, in Canada, about 1815, studied painting at Hamburg and Dusseldorf. Among his principal works may be named "Indians Flying from a Burning Prairie." Died in 1853.

Ritter, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German scholar and writer on Roman antiquities, etc., was born near Breslau in 1709; died at Wittenberg in 1775.

Ritter, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German natural philosopher, born at Samitz, in Silesia, in 1776. He wrote "Memoirs on Physics and Chemistry," (3 vols., 1806,) and an autobiography, (2 vols., 1810.) Died at Munich in 1810.

Ritter, (JOSEPH IGNAZ,) a German Catholic theologian, born near Grüneberg in 1787. He became in 1823 professor of ecclesiastical history at Bonn. Died in 1857.

Ritter, (KARL,) an eminent German geographer, born at Quedlinburg in 1779. Having travelled in Switzerland, France, and Italy, he succeeded Schlosser as professor of history at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1819. His "Portico of a History of the European Nations before Herodotus" came out in 1820. In 1822 he published the first volume of the second and enlarged edition of his "Geography in Relation to the Nature and History of Man," ("Die Erdekunde im Verhältniss zur Natur und zur Geschichte des Menschen," 18 vols., 1822–59,) which is esteemed his greatest work. Among his other productions we may name "A Glance at Palestine and its Christian Population," "The Colonization of New Zealand," (1842,) and "The Jordan and the Navigation of the Dead Sea," (1850.) Ritter was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and of the Royal Society of London. He has been called the founder of the science of comparative geography. Died in Berlin in 1859.

See W. L. GAGE, "Life of Karl Ritter," New York, 1867; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rittershuys, rit'tẹrs-hois', or **Rittershausen,** rit'tẹrs-hôw'zẹn, [Lat. RITTERSHU'SIUS,] (CONRAD,) a German jurist and able critic, born at Brunswick in 1560. He became professor of law at Altorf. He was a good classical scholar, and wrote commentaries on Phædrus, Oppian, and other authors. Died in 1613.

See "Vita C. Rittershusii," by his son GEORG; M. ADAM "Vitæ Germanorum Jurisconsultorum."

Rittershuys, (NIKOLAUS,) a son of the preceding, was born at Altorf in 1597. He wrote "Genealogy of Emperors, Kings," etc., ("Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, etc., 1400–1664," 1674.) Died in 1670.

Ritzio. See RIZZIO.

Rivail. See RIVAULT.

Rivallius. See RIVAULT.

Rivalz, re'vȧl', (ANTOINE,) a French painter and engraver, born at Toulouse in 1667; died in 1735.

His father, JEAN PIERRE, born in 1625, was a painter at Toulouse, where he died in 1706.

Rivard, re'vȧr', (DENIS,) a French surgeon and lithotomist, born at Neufchâteau, practised at Lunéville. Died in 1746.

Rivard, (DOMINIQUE FRANÇOIS,) a French mathematician, born at Neufchâteau in 1697. He was professor in the College of Beauvais for forty years, and published several valuable works on geometry and mathematics. Died in Paris in 1778.

Rivarol, re'vȧ'rol', (ANTOINE,) a witty and satirical French writer, born at Bagnols, in Languedoc, in 1753, assumed the title of Count de Rivarol. He was celebrated for his colloquial powers, and abounded in that ready wit which goes far to justify all pretensions and to excuse all excesses of audacity. He produced in 1784 an able "Essay on the Universality of the French Language," and a free translation of Dante's "Inferno," which had a great success. His talent for satire, irony, and persiflage was displayed in a series of lampoons against living authors, entitled "Little Almanac of Great Men," ("Petit Almanach des grands Hommes," 1788.) He also gained distinction as a journalist. He married an English lady named Flint. Having identified himself with the royalist party, he emigrated in 1792. Died in Berlin in 1801.

See CUBIÈRES-PALMÉZEAUX, "Vie de Rivarol," 1803: IMBERT DE LA PLATIÈRE, "Vie de Rivarol," 1808: LÉONCE-CURNIER, "Rivarol, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1858; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome v.; LESCURE, "Rivarol, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1862; "Notice sur Rivarol," by his wife, 1802; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rivarol, (CLAUDE FRANÇOIS,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Bagnols in 1762. He was a captain in the army, and a royalist emigrant in 1791. Having returned to Paris as a secret agent of the Bourbons, he was imprisoned twenty-two months, (1795–97.) He wrote dramas, verses, etc. Died in 1848.

Rivarola, re-vȧ-ro'lȧ, (ALFONSO,) a promising Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1607, was a pupil of Carlo Bononi. Among his works is "The Brazen Serpent." Died in 1640.

Rivas, de, DUKE. See SAAVEDRA.

Rivaud de la Raffinière, re'vô' dẹh lȧ rȧ'fe'ne-air', (OLIVIER MACOUX,) a French general, born in Poitou in 1766. He served with distinction at Marengo and Austerlitz. Died in 1839.

Rivault, re'vō', [Lat. RIVAL'IUS,] (AYMAR,) written also **Rivail**, a French jurist, born about 1490. He was counsellor to the parliament of Grenoble, and wrote a "History of the Civil or Roman Law," ("Historia Juris civilis," 1527.)

Rivault, (DAVID,) a French writer, born at Laval about 1571. He was appointed preceptor to the young king Louis XIII. in 1612. He published, besides other works, "Minerva Armed, or the Union of Literature and Arms," ("Minerva armata, sive de Conjungendis Literis et Armis," 1610,) and "Archimedis Opera," (1615.) Died in 1616.

Rivaz, de, dẹh re'vȧ', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a Swiss mechanist and inventor, born at Saint Gingolph, on the Lake of Geneva, in 1711; died in 1772.

Rive, rēv, (JOSEPH JEAN,) a French bibliographer, born at Apt in 1730. He wrote numerous works, and was librarian to the Duc de la Vallière. Died in 1791.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rive, de la, (AUGUSTE.) See LA RIVE, DE.

Rivera, re-vā'rȧ, (José FRUCTUOSO,) a South American general, born about 1790, was a Gaucho. He was elected president of the republic of Uruguay in 1830 for four years. Died in 1854.

Riverius. See RIVIÈRE.

Riv'ers, (ANTHONY WOODVILLE or WYDEVILLE,) EARL OF, an accomplished English peer, born in 1442, was a brother of the queen of Edward IV. After the death of that king he had charge of the young heir to the throne. He was beheaded by Richard III., without a form of trial, in 1483. He left some original poems and translations from the classics, which are commended. (Cunningham's "History of England," vol. i.)

Riv'ers, (WILLIAM J.,) born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1822, became professor of Greek literature at South Carolina College in 1856. He has published several works, in prose and verse.

Rives, (AMÉLIE,) an American novelist, born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1863. She married John A. Chanler, of New York, and, after divorce, Prince Troubetzkoi, of Russia. Her works include "The Quick or the Dead?" (1888,) "Witness of the Sun," (1889,) "Athelwold," (1893,) etc.

Rives, (WILLIAM C.,) an American Senator, born in Nelson county, Virginia, in May, 1793. He studied law, and was elected a member of Congress in 1823. He was sent as minister to France in 1829, returned in 1832, and was then elected to the Senate of the United States by the legislature of Virginia. Having resigned his seat in 1834, he was re-elected in 1835. In 1840 he was elected a Senator for a third term. He was minister to France again from 1849 to 1853. He published the "Life and Times of James Madison," (3 vols., 1859–68, unfinished.) He was a member of the Confederate Congress from February, 1862, until the end of the rebellion. Died in April, 1868.

See the "Democratic Review" for January, 1838, (with a portrait.)

Rivet, re'vȧ', [Lat. RIVE'TUS,] (ANDRÉ,) a French Protestant minister and biblical critic, born at Saint-Maxent in 1572 or 1573. He became professor of theology at Leyden in 1620, and was governor of the young Prince of Orange, (William III. of England.) He wrote several works on theology. Died at Breda in 1651. "Rivet," says Hallam, "was the highest name among the Calvinists," (*i.e.* in the department of sacred criticism.)

Rivet de Champvernon, re'vȧ' dẹh shŏN'vĕR'nŏN', (GUILLAUME,) a Protestant minister, born at Saint-Maxent in 1580, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote on theology. Died in 1651.

Rivet de la Grange, re'vȧ' dẹh lȧ grŏNzh, (ANTOINE,) a learned French Benedictine, born at Confolens in 1683. He was punished for opposition to the bull "Unigenitus" by confinement in a monastery at Mans. He projected a great work entitled "The Literary History of France," of which he composed 9 vols., (1733–50.) He died in 1749. His work was continued by Clémencet and others.

See C. L. TAILLANDIER, "Éloge historique de Dom Rivet," in the ninth volume of the "Literary History of France."

Rivetus. See RIVET, (ANDRÉ.)

Rivière. See MERCIER and LARIVIÈRE.

Riviere, ree ve-air', (BRITON,) a distinguished English animal-painter, born in London, August 14, 1840. He graduated at Oxford in 1867. He was elected a full Academician in 1881.

Rivière, re-ve-air', [Lat. RIVE'RIUS,] (LAZARE,) a French medical writer, born at Montpellier in 1589. His "Praxis Medica" ("Medical Practice," 1640) was often reprinted. Died in 1655.

Rivière, de, dẹh re've-air', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS de RIFFARDEAU—dẹh re'fȧr'dō',) DUC, a French royalist officer, born at Ferté-sur-Cher in 1763. He was sentenced to death as an accomplice of Pichegru in 1804, but his life was saved by the empress Josephine. Died in 1828.

Rivière, de la, dẹh lȧ re've-air', (ROCH LE BAILLIF, rosh lẹh bȧl'yēf',) SIEUR, a French physician, born at Falaise; died in Paris in 1605.

Rivieren, van, vȧn re-vee'rẹn, [Lat. RIV'IUS,] (JEAN,) a Belgian monk, born at Louvain in 1599. He wrote a "Life of Saint Augustine," (1646.) Died in 1665.

Riv'ing-ton, (JAMES,) an English printer and bookseller, born in London about 1724, emigrated to America, and founded in New York a journal entitled the "New York Gazetteer, or the Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser." In consequence of his denunciations of the patriots, his press was destroyed in 1775 by a party of American soldiers. He subsequently resumed the publication of his journal, under the title of the "Royal Gazette." After the evacuation of New York by the British he changed the name of his paper to "Rivington's New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser." Died in 1802.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Rivinus, re-vee'nŭs, (ANDREAS,) a German philologist and physician, born at Halle in 1600 or 1601. His proper name was BACHMANN. He was professor of poetry and medicine at Leipsic. Died in 1656.

See KROMAYER, "Programma ad Funus A. Rivini," 1656.

Rivinus, (AUGUST QUIRINUS,) an eminent botanist and anatomist, son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1652. He became professor of physiology and botany in his native city in 1691. His chief work is "General Introduction to Botany," ("Introductio generalis in Rem Herbariam," 1690,) in which he proposed a classification of plants founded on the form of the corolla. Died in 1723.

See G. F. JENICHEN, "Programma in A. Q. Rivini Obitum," 1724; "Biographie Universelle;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographie Médicale."

Rivius. See RIVIEREN.

Rivoli, DUKE OF. See MASSENA.

Rizi, re-*thee*', ? (FRANCISCO,) DON, a Spanish painter, born in Madrid in 1608, was a pupil of Carduccio. He became first painter to Philip IV. about 1656. He had great fertility of invention and facility of execution, but contributed to the decline of art by his superficial habits. Died in 1685.

Rizo-Rhangabé, ree'zo rȧn'gȧ-be, (ALEXANDER,) also written **Rhizos-Rhangavis**, an eminent Greek poet, orator, and statesman, was born about 1810. He published a collection of poems, (1837,) followed by "Hellenic Antiquities," ("Antiquités Helléniques,") in French, (vol. i., 1842; vol. ii., 1855,) translations of Seemann's "Antiquities of Troy" (1874) and "Plutarch's Lives," (1864–66,) and a "Literary History of Modern Greece," (1867.) In 1845 he was appointed professor of archæology at Athens. He was minister of foreign affairs from 1856 to 1859, and was appointed minister to the United States in 1867, to Constantinople in 1869, and to Paris in 1870. Died at Athens, January 28, 1892.

Rizzio or Ritzio, rit'se-o, written also **Riccio**, (DAVID,) an Italian musician, born in Piedmont about 1540. He went to Edinburgh about 1563, in the train of the ambassador from Savoy, and gained the favour of Mary Queen of Scots, who employed him as her French secretary. "He became," says Froude, "the queen's inseparable companion in the council-room and the cabinet. She kept late hours, and he was often alone with her till midnight. He had the control of all the

business of the state." The same historian, alluding to the injurious influence of Rizzio over Mary Stuart, says, "The counsels of David Ritzio were worth an army to English liberty." ("History of England," vol. viii. chap. ix.) He was dragged from the queen's presence and assassinated by Lord Darnley and others, in 1566.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iv. chaps. xliii. and xliv.; ROBERTSON, "History of Scotland."

Robbia, della, del'lä rob'be-ä, (ANDREA,) an Italian sculptor, born at Florence in 1444. He worked in marble and enamelled terra-cotta. Died in 1527.

His son GIOVANNI, born in 1470, was a sculptor. Another son, GIROLAMO, went to France, and was employed by Francis I. He made a marble statue of Catherine de Médicis at Saint-Denis.

See BARBET DE JOUY, "Les Della Robbia, Étude."

Robbia, della, (LUCA,) a famous sculptor and worker in enamelled terra-cotta, born at Florence about 1390 or 1400, was a brother or an uncle of Andrea. He adorned with bassi-rilievi the Campanile of the Cathedral of Florence, and made a bronze door for the sacristy of the same. He invented the enamelled terra-cotta, and acquired a European reputation by the fabrication of figures of this material, which are called "della Robbia" ware. Died in 1463, or, as some say, 1482.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rob'bins, (ASHUR,) an American lawyer and statesman, born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1757, settled in Rhode Island, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1825. He served in the Senate fourteen years. Died in 1845.

Robbins, (ELLEN,) an American artist, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1828, and studied art with S. S. Tuckerman. She attained distinction as a water-colour painter. Her flower-pieces are especially praised.

Roberjot, ro'bĕr'zho', (CLAUDE,) a French diplomatist, born at Mâcon in 1753, was a republican member of the Convention, (1793.) With Bonnier and Debry, he represented France at the Congress of Rastadt, in 1799. He was assassinated by Austrian soldiers just after he departed from Rastadt, in April of that year.

Rob'ert OF BAVARIA, born in 1352, was elected Emperor of Germany in 1400. He attempted to conquer the Milanese, but was defeated by Visconti in 1401. Died in 1410.

Rob'ert [Fr. pron. ro'bair'; Lat. ROBER'TUS; It. ROBERTO, ro-bĕr'to] I., King of France, was the second son of Robert the Strong, Duke of France. After the death of his brother Eudes, 898 A.D., the throne was obtained by Charles the Simple. In 922 the malcontent barons revolted against Charles, and proclaimed Robert as his successor. In 923 the army of Robert gained a victory over that of his rival; but Robert was killed in the action.

Robert II., King of France, born at Orléans in 971, was a son of Hugh Capet, whom he succeeded in 996. He was reputed to be very devout, but was excommunicated by the pope for his marriage with a cousin in the fourth degree. In 1024 he refused the imperial crown, offered to him by the Italians. His reign was pacific. He died in 1031, and left the throne to his son Henry.

See RAOUL GLABER, "Chronique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Robert OF ANJOU, King of Naples, born about 1275, was a son of Charles II. He began to reign in 1309, and waged war against the emperor Henry VII. He was the judge selected to decide whether Petrarch was qualified to receive the crown of poet-laureate. Died in 1343.

Robert I. OF SCOTLAND. See BRUCE, (ROBERT.)

Rob'ert II., King of Scotland, born in 1316, was the first king of the House of Stewart or Stuart. The family name was originally ALLAN, or ALAN. (See STUART FAMILY.) His mother, Marjory, was a daughter of Robert Bruce, and his father, Walter Allan, was the high steward of Scotland. He acted as regent from 1338 to 1341, and again while David II. was held as a prisoner by the English, (1346–57.) He succeeded David II. in 1371. Among the important events of his reign were a war against the English, and the battle of Otterburne, (1388.) Died in 1390.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxvi.

Robert III., King of Scotland, born about 1340, was a son of Robert II. His baptismal name was John; but John Baliol (called "King John") had rendered this so unpopular that it was changed to Robert. He began to reign in 1390. Hostilities were renewed between the Scotch and English in 1399, and the former were defeated at Homildon Hill, in 1402. Robert died in 1406, leaving the throne to his son, James I.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," chap. xxvi.

Robert [Fr. pron. ro-bair'] I., Duke of Normandy, surnamed LE DIABLE, leh de'äbl', ("the Devil,") was a son of Richard II. He succeeded his brother, Richard III., in 1027. In 1035 he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, on his return from which he died at Nicæa in July, 1035. He was succeeded by his son, William the Conqueror of England.

See DEPPING, "Histoire de Normandie;" A. DEVILLE, "Notice historique sur Robert le Diable," 1836.

Robert II., Duke of Normandy, surnamed CURT-HOSE or SHORT-SHANKS, born about 1052, was the eldest son of William I. surnamed the Conqueror. He was brave, but imprudent and unstable. He obtained the dukedom of Normandy in 1087. In 1096 he went to Palestine as a leader of the first crusade. He distinguished himself at the siege of Antioch and at the battle of Dorylæum, (1097,) and returned home in 1100. In his absence his younger brother, Henry, obtained possession of the throne of England, left vacant by the death of William Rufus. In the war that ensued between Robert and Henry, the former was defeated and taken prisoner in 1106. He was confined at Cardiff until his death, in 1135.

See DEPPING, "Histoire de Normandie;" ORDERICUS VITALIS, "History of Normandy."

Robert I., Count of Artois, born in 1216, was a son of Louis VIII. of France. He accompanied his brother, Saint Louis, in a crusade against the Saracens, and was killed at Mansourah in 1250.

His son ROBERT, born in 1250, gained a victory over the English near Dax in 1296, and over the Flemings at Furnes in 1297. He was killed in battle in 1302.

Robert III., Count of Artois, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1287. He was banished by Philip VI. of France in 1332, and entered the service of Edward III. of England. Died in 1343.

Robert, ro'bair', (CÉSAR ALPHONSE,) a French surgeon and medical writer, born at Marseilles in 1801. He became a resident of Paris. Died December 1, 1862.

Robert, (CLAUDE,) a French ecclesiastical historian, born near Bar-sur-Seine in 1564 or 1565. His chief work is "Christian Gaul," ("Gallia Christiana," 1626,) which was continued by the Benedictines and extended to thirteen volumes, (1785.) Died in 1637.

See E. SOCARD, "Notice historique sur Claude Robert."

Robert, ro'bĕrt, (ERNST FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German *littérateur*, of Jewish extraction, born at Berlin in 1778, was a brother of Rahel Varnhagen von Ense. He was the author of poems, tales, and dramas. Died in 1832.

Robert, (FRANÇOIS,) a French geographer, born near Châlons-sur-Saône in 1737. He published, besides other works, a "Geographical Dictionary," (1818.) Died in 1819.

Robert, (HUBERT,) an excellent French painter of architecture, etc., was born in Paris in 1733. He studied in Rome, and passed twelve years in Italy, (1753–65.) He painted views of the monuments and ruins of Rome. After his return to Paris he was appointed keeper of the royal cabinet and *dessinateur* of the royal gardens. Died in Paris in 1808.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Robert, (LOUIS LÉOPOLD,) an eminent painter, born at Chaux-le-Fonds, in the canton of Neufchâtel, in 1794. He was a pupil of Girardet and of David. In 1818 he went to Italy, in which he passed the remainder of his life. He represented Italian life and scenery with fidelity in numerous works, among which are "The

Neapolitan Improvisator," (1824,) "The Vintage in Tuscany," "The Reapers of the Pontine Marshes," and "The Departure of the Fishermen of the Adriatic," (1835.) He committed suicide at Venice in 1835. This act is ascribed to a passion for Charlotte, a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte.

Robert, (Louis Valentin Elias,) a French sculptor, born at Étampes in 1821; died April 28, 1874.

Robert, (Nicolas,) a French miniature- and flower-painter, born at Langres about 1610. He commenced a work called "Recueil de Velins." Died in Paris in 1684.

Robert, (Paul Ponce Antoine,) a French painter and engraver, born near Rheims in 1686; died in 1733.

Robert, (Pierre François Joseph,) a French regicide, born at Gimnée in 1763, was a friend of Danton. He married Mademoiselle de Keralio, the authoress. Died in 1826.

Robert de Courtenay, ro'bair' dẹh koort'nȧ', a French prince, a son of Pierre de Courtenay, became Latin Emperor of Constantinople in 1220. Died in 1228.

Robert de Vaugondy, ro'bair' dẹh vō'gôn'de', (Didier,) a French geographer, born in Paris in 1723. He published an "Atlas of France and Europe," (1785,) and other works. Died in 1786.

Robert de Vaugondy, (Gilles,) a French geographer, born in Paris in 1688, was the father of the preceding, and a grandson of Nicolas Sanson. He produced a "Universal Atlas," (1758.) Died in 1766.

Robert of Avesbury, an English chronicler, author of an unfinished "History of the Reign of Edward III.," which comes down to 1356. Died about 1360.

Robert of Bavaria. See Rupert, Prince.

Robert of Geneva, (Anti-Pope,) born in 1342, was elected pope in 1378, in opposition to Urban VI. He took the name of Clement VII., reigned at Avignon, and was recognized by the French and Spaniards. Died in 1394.

Robert of Gloucester, an English chronicler of the thirteenth century. He wrote, in verse, a chronicle or history of England from fabulous times down to the death of Henry III. De Quincey speaks of this chronicle as "the very earliest of all English books."

See the interesting account of De Quincey's interview with George III., in his "Autobiographic Sketches."

Robert the Strong, [Fr. Robert le Fort, ro'bair' lẹh for,] Count of Anjou and Duke of France, was noted as a military chief. He was killed in a fight with some Normans, led by the famous sea-king Hastings, in 866 A.D. He was great-grandfather of Hugh Capet.

Robert Grosstete. See Grosseteste.

Robert-Fleury, ro'bair' fluh're', (Joseph Nicolas,) a popular French historical painter, was born at Cologne in 1797. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1850. Among his works are "Benvenuto Cellini" and "Charles V. at the Monastery of Saint Just." About 1855 he became professor in the École des Beaux-Arts. Died in 1890.

Robert-Houdin, ro'bair' hoo'dăn', (Jean Eugène,) a French prestidigitateur, born at Blois, December 6, 1805. He was well educated, and became a watchmaker, from a strong inclination to mechanical employments. He afterwards became a maker of mechanical toys. In 1845 he began to perform in public as a juggler, winning a world-wide fame and a great fortune at this employment. Among his works are "Robert-Houdin, sa Vie," etc., (1857,) "Confidences," (1859,) "Les Tricheries des Grecs dévoilés," (1861,) etc. Died at Saint-Germain, near Blois, June 18, 1871.

Roberts, (Charles George Douglas,) a Canadian author, born at Douglas, New Brunswick, in 1860. He was professor of English and French literature in King's College, Nova Scotia, 1885–87, of economics 1887–95, associate editor of "The Illustrated American," New York, 1897. His poems—"Orion," "In Divers Tones," etc.—have brought him the title of "The Longfellow of Canada." He has written also works of history, novels, etc.

Rob'ẹrts, (David,) an eminent British painter of landscapes and architecture, was born at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, in 1796. Between 1838 and 1840 he travelled in Egypt and Syria, in which he sketched many scenes which he afterwards reproduced on canvas. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1841. Among his works are "Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives," (1841,) "Pyramids of Ghizeh," (1844,) "Ruins of the Great Temple of Karnak," "The Destruction of Jerusalem," (1849,) and "Rome," (1855.) Died in 1864.

Roberts, (Ellis Henry,) an American financier, born at Utica, New York, in 1827. He was editor of the Utica "Morning Herald" 1851–86, member of Congress 1871–75, assistant United States treasurer 1889–93, president Franklin National Bank, New York, 1893–97, and was made treasurer of the United States in 1897. Died 1918.

Roberts, (Frederick Sleigh,) Lord, an English general, born in 1832. He was educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe, served with distinction in India and Abyssinia, and in 1879 occupied Cabul, in Afghanistan. After the terrible defeat of Burrows at Maiwand in 1880, Roberts with nine thousand men went to the relief of Candahar, and gave Ayoob Khan a crushing defeat. He was commander-in-chief of the Madras army in 1881, of the army in India 1885–93, and in Ireland in 1895, was created Lord Roberts of Candahar and Waterford in 1896, was made commander-in-chief of the army in the Transvaal war in 1900, and later in the year succeeded Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief of the armies of the British kingdom. He published "The Rise of Wellington," (1895,) and "Forty-one Years in India," (1897.) Died November 14, 1914.

Roberts, (Howard,) an American sculptor, born at Philadelphia in 1843. His works embrace many ideal figures, portrait busts and statues, etc., including the statue of Robert Fulton in the Capitol at Washington. Died in 1900.

Roberts, (Morley,) author, born at London in 1857. He lived a wandering life in the Pacific islands and the United States, serving as sailor, herder, on railroads and in saw-mills. He has been very prolific as a novelist since 1887, among his later works being "Lady Penelope," (1905,) "The Blue Peter," (1907,) "Midsummer Madness," (1909,) and "The Wonderful Bishop," (1910.)

Rob'ẹrt-sọn, (Charles Franklin,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, March 2, 1835, graduated at Yale College in 1859, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1862, and in 1868 was consecrated Bishop of Missouri, (Episcopalian.) D. in 1886.

Robertson, ro'bair'sôn', (Etienne Gaspard Robert,) a Belgian aeronaut and natural philosopher, born at Liege in 1763. It is stated that he made fifty-nine ascensions in balloons. Died in 1837.

Rob'ẹrt-sọn, (Frederick William,) an eloquent minister and original thinker of the Anglican Church, was born in London on the 3d of February, 1816. He was the eldest son of Captain Frederick Robertson, of the royal artillery. After preparatory studies at Edinburgh, he entered Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1836. Among his fellow-students at Oxford was John Ruskin, in whom he found a congenial spirit. He would have preferred the profession of a soldier; but, in compliance with the wishes of his father, he devoted himself to the church. After he left college he improved his health by a pedestrian tour among the Alps, and on that occasion became acquainted with Miss Helen Denys, whom he married in 1842. He served as curate at Cheltenham about four years, and became incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, in August, 1847. Though he rather shunned than courted popularity, his eloquence and originality soon excited general admiration. The liberality and independence of his principles, however, subjected him to persecution from some members of his own communion. He belonged to what is called the Broad Church. Three series of his sermons have been published, and have passed through about eight editions. He delivered several "Lectures and Addresses on Literary and Social Topics," which have been printed. He died August 15, 1853, and was buried at Brighton.

See Stopford A. Brooke, "Life and Letters of F. W. Robertson." 2 vols., 1865; "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1866.

Robertson, (JAMES BURTON,) Ph.D., an English historian, born in London, November 15, 1800. He was educated at the Roman Catholic College of Saint Edmund, near Ware. In 1855 Dr. Newman, rector of the Roman Catholic University at Dublin, appointed him professor of geography and modern history, to which the chair of English literature was subsequently added. The lectures here delivered were subsequently published in a series of books that were highly successful. Among these may be named "Lectures on Various Subjects of Ancient and Modern History," (1858,) "Lectures on the Life, Writings, and Times of Edmund Burke," (1868,) etc. Died in Dublin, February 14, 1877.

Robertson, (JAMES CRAIGIE,) D.D., a British divine, born at Aberdeen in 1813. He graduated in 1834 at Trinity College, Cambridge, was made a canon of Canterbury in 1859, and in 1864 was appointed professor of church history in King's College, London. Among his works are "History of the Christian Church," (1853 *et seq.*,) a "Life of Becket," (1859,) "History of the Reformation," (1866,) and a shorter "Church History," (1869.) Died July 9, 1882.

Robertson, (JAMES LOGIE,) a British author, born in Scotland in 1846. His works (under pen-name of Hugh Haliburton) consist of several volumes of poems and of Scottish stories, "History of English Literature," (1894,) etc. He edited the poems of Ramsay, Burns, Thomson, and Scott.

Robertson, (Rev. JOSEPH,) an English writer, born in 1726. He wrote an "Essay on Punctuation," and translated "Telemachus," (1795.) Died in 1802.

Robertson, (PATRICK,) a Scottish judge, versifier, and lawyer, noted for his wit and humour, was born in 1794. He was elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1842. Died in 1855.

Robertson, (THOMAS,) an English grammarian, born at or near Wakefield. He became a Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, in 1532, and Dean of Durham about 1557. Died about 1560.

Robertson, (THOMAS WILLIAM,) an English actor and dramatist, born January 9, 1829. Among his plays are "David Garrick," "Society," "Ours," "Caste," "Play," "School," "For Love," "War," etc. Died in London, February 3, 1871.

Robertson, (WILLIAM,) often called PRINCIPAL ROBERTSON, a celebrated Scottish historian, was born at Borthwick, in Edinburghshire, (Mid-Lothian,) September 19, 1721. His father, the Rev. William Robertson, was minister at Borthwick when his son was born. He afterwards removed to Edinburgh. Young Robertson manifested an ardent devotion to literature from a very early age. He began to preach before he was twenty years old. He was presented to the living of Gladsmuir, in East Lothian, in 1743, and acquired a high reputation as an eloquent pulpit orator. He took a prominent part in the debates of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and obtained great influence in ecclesiastical affairs. He was the leader of what was called the moderate party, and was more inclined to liberality and tolerance than many other members of his church. He has, however, been charged, perhaps not without reason, with preferring the interests of literature to those of religion. In 1759 he published a "History of Scotland during the Reigns of Mary and of James VI. till his Accession to the Crown of England," which was received with great and general favour. It was extolled by Hume, Burke, and other eminent critics. He removed to Edinburgh about 1759, became one of the king's chaplains in 1761, and principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1762. His reputation was increased by his "History of the Emperor Charles V., with a Sketch of the Political and Social State of Europe," etc., (3 vols., 1769,) which is considered his capital work. He afterwards published a "History of America," (2 vols., 1777.) He is generally accurate and impartial in the narration of events and judicious in the estimation of character. His style is elegant, clear, and vigorous, with occasional passages of great beauty. As a writer he is remarkable for a sustained unimpassioned dignity of manner, which, however, too often approaches monotony. In politics he was a Whig, with a strong leaning towards republicanism. He died in June, 1793.

See DUGALD STEWART, "Account of the Life and Writings of W. Robertson," 1802: SUARD, "Notice sur la Vie et les Écrits de Dr. Robertson;" "Memoirs of Adam Smith, W. Robertson, and Thomas Reid," 1811; BISHOP GLEIG, "Memoir of W. Robertson," prefixed to his works; BROUGHAM, "Men of Letters in the Time of George III.;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for July and August, 1769.

Robertson, (Sir WILLIAM ROBERT,) British soldier, was born 1860. He enlisted as a private in the ranks in 1877, served in India and South Africa, and was made Quartermaster-General of the British Expeditionary Force in France at the beginning of the World War. He became Chief-of-Staff to Sir John French, 1915; chief of the Imperial General Staff 1915–18; Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Command in England in 1918; and Commander-in-Chief in Great Britain, 1918–19. He commanded the British troops on the Rhine 1919–20, and was made Field-Marshal in 1920.

Roberval, de, deh ro'bĕr'val', (GILES PERSONNE—per'son', or **Personier,** per'so'ne-a',) a French mathematician, was born at Roberval, near Senlis, in 1602. He removed to Paris in 1627, and formed an intimacy with Mersenne. About 1632 he obtained the chair of mathematics founded by Ramus at the Collége de France. He discovered about 1636 a method to determine the area of a cycloid, and a method to determine the direction of a tangent at any point of a curve line.

Robeson, (GEORGE MAXWELL,) an American lawyer, born at Belvidere, New Jersey, in 1829. He became Secretary of the Navy in 1867, and for some time Secretary of War in 1876. Died 1897.

Robespierre, ro'bĕs'pe-air', (AUGUSTIN BON JOSEPH,) called THE YOUNG, a brother of the dictator, was born at Arras in 1764. He was elected to the National Convention in 1792. When the Convention ordered the arrest of his brother, he exclaimed, "Include me with him; I partake his crimes!" He was executed July 28, 1794.

Robespierre, rob'es-peer, [Fr. pron. ro'bĕs'pe-air',] (MAXIMILIEN MARIE ISIDORE,) a French demagogue and Jacobin, was born at Arras on the 6th of May, 1758. He was sent to the College of Arras, from which he passed in 1770 to the Collége Louis-le-Grand, in Paris. His habits at college were studious and regular. He studied law, acquired some distinction as an advocate at Arras, and was sent to the States-General in May, 1789, as one of the sixteen representatives of the province of Artois. He was a person of small stature, and had nothing attractive or imposing in his aspect. His voice was weak, his complexion "sea-green," his disposition reserved and timid, and his moral habits temperate and regular. According to M. Étienne Dumont, he had a sinister aspect, and a continual blinking *(clignotement)* of the eyes. In political opinions he was a radical democrat. He spoke often in the Constituent Assembly and in the Jacobin Club, over which he soon acquired a predominant influence. While men of greater talents wasted their energies in vain efforts to reform the old régime by half-way measures and temporizing expedients, he seems to have perceived the necessity of a radical revolution. "He will go far," says Mirabeau; "for he believes all he says."

In the Constituent Assembly he maintained a position somewhat independent of party. He defended with zeal the interests of the inferior clergy, advocated the abolition of the death-penalty, (May, 1791,) and made a vehement speech against the re-election of the members of the Constituent Assembly to the Legislative Assembly, on which question he differed from the other chiefs of the *gauche*. On critical occasions he usually presented himself to the people as a resigned and devoted victim whom nefarious persons designed to immolate because he loved the people too well. Thus, after he had denounced the king, the ministry, etc., June 21, 1791, he said, "I know that I sharpen against myself a thousand daggers; but if in the first stage of the Revolution, when I was scarcely known in the National Assembly, I offered my life as a sacrifice to truth, now that the approbation of my fellow-citizens has rewarded me for this sacrifice,

I should receive almost as a benefit a death which shall prevent me from witnessing the public calamities which I foresee to be inevitable." In December, 1791, he opposed in a speech the declaration of war against the Emperor of Germany which was proposed by the Girondists. Although not a great orator, he was always plausible, and more logical than the most of his competitors. He never took an active or open part in the violent acts and outrages of the populace, such as the attack on the Tuileries, August, 1792.

In September, 1792, he was elected to the Convention as a deputy from Paris. A few days after the session began, several Girondist deputies accused him of aspiring to a dictatorship, and cast on him the responsibility of the recent massacre in the prisons of Paris. These charges were repeated by Louvet in a long speech, (October 29,) to which Robespierre read an artful and successful defence. The result of this affair was that Robespierre became the accepted chief of the Mountain and the implacable enemy of the Girondists. The first victim of his unscrupulous policy was the king, whom the Girondists wished to save. He said, (December 2, 1792,) "I pronounce with regret this fatal truth; but Louis must die that the country may live," ("Louis doit mourir parcequ'il faut que la patrie vive.") Aided by the commune of Paris and the mob, he triumphed over the Girondists about June 1, 1793. Then began the Reign of Terror, during which, as president of the committee of public safety, (or salvation,) Robespierre exercised almost unlimited power. Two of his partisans, Couthon and Saint-Just, were associated with him in the triumvirate of Robespierre. It is just to admit that they defended France with great vigour and ability against the allied armies of nearly all Europe and the Vendean royalist insurgents.

In March, 1794, Hébert and the Hébertists were guillotined as *exagérés* or ultra-revolutionary. It is stated that when the committee of public safety determined to destroy Danton and his friends, Robespierre at first opposed the measure; but he supported, by a speech in the Convention, Saint-Just's motion for their arrest, and Danton, with Desmoulins and others, was executed in April, 1794. But the death of a powerful rival did not render his own position secure. His statesmanship was not adequate to solve the enigma of the Revolution. He presided as a high-priest and pronounced an oration at a public ceremony called the Festival of the Supreme Being, in June, 1794. In the mean time, multitudes of innocent persons, of both sexes, perished daily by the guillotine. This excessive cruelty provoked against him a combination of various parties, afterwards called "Thermidoriens," including Tallien, Barras, Billaud-Varennes, Fouché, and Carnot. The Convention ordered the arrest of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. His partisans rallied in the night and released him from arrest. He was then declared an outlaw by the Convention, and was guillotined, with twenty of his partisans, on the 10th Thermidor, (28th of July,) 1794. He was surnamed "the Incorruptible," because he was proof against pecuniary temptations. "Robespierre," says Macaulay, in his article on Barère, "was a vain, envious, and suspicious man, with a hard heart, weak nerves, and a gloomy temper. But we cannot with truth deny that he was, in the vulgar sense of the word, disinterested, that his private life was correct, or that he was sincerely zealous for his own system of politics and morals."

See LODIEU, "Biographie de Robespierre;" VILATE, "Causes secrètes de la Révolution du 9 Thermidor," 1796; PROVART, "Vie de Robespierre," 1794; GEORGE H. LEWES, "History of Maximilian Robespierre," 1849; LAMARTINE, "Histoire des Girondins;" ERNEST HAMEL, "Histoire de Robespierre," 3 vols., 1867; CARLYLE, "History of the French Revolution;" P. F. TISSOT, "Histoire de Robespierre," 2 vols., 1844; OFITZ, "Robespierre's Triumph und Sturz," 1850; MIGNET, "Histoire de la Révolution Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Robilant, de, deh ro'be'lôN', ? (ESPRIT BENOÎT NICOLAS,) an engineer and writer on metallurgy, etc., born at Turin in 1724. He was a son of Count Joseph Robilant, author of an able work on Strategy, (1744.) Died in 1801.

Robin, ro'bǎN', (CHARLES PHILIPPE,) a French anatomist and microscopist, born at Jasseron (Ain) in 1821. He became professor of anatomy at Paris (*professeur agrégé à la Faculté*) in 1847. He applied the microscope to the study of anatomy and the intimate structure of tissues. He published a number of professional works, among which is "Traité de Chimie anatomique et physiologique, normale et pathologique." Died in 1885.

Robin, (JEAN,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1550. He was patronized by Henry IV., and planted a garden which was the finest in Paris. He published a work on the plants which grow near Paris, "Catalogus Stirpium tàm indigenarum quam exoticarum," etc., (1601.) The genus Robinia was named in his honour Died in 1629.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Robin, (VESPASIEN,) a botanist, born in Paris in 1579, was a son of the preceding. He succeeded his father in the title of *arboriste du roi*, and lectured on botany at the Jardin Royal. Died in 1662.

Robin Hood. See HOOD, (ROBIN.)

Robineau. See BEAUNOIR.

Robinet, ro'be'nā', (EDMOND,) a French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Pol-de-Léon in 1811. He wrote several historical works. Died November 22, 1864.

Robinet, (JEAN BAPTISTE RENÉ,) a French writer on various subjects, born at Rennes in 1735; died in 1820.

Robinet, (STÉPHANE,) a French chemist, born in Paris in 1796; died December 2, 1869.

Rob'ins, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent English mathematician, born at Bath in 1707, is called the founder of the science of gunnery. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society at the age of twenty. His chief work is "New Principles of Gunnery," (1742.) He was appointed chief engineer of the East India Company in 1749, and died at Madras in 1751.

See DR. WILSON, "Life of Benjamin Robins;" "Biographis Britannica," (Supplement.)

Robins or **Robyns,** (JOHN,) an English astronomer, born in Staffordshire about 1500. He was canon of Windsor, and chaplain to Henry VIII. He left in manuscript several treatises on the Fixed Stars. Died in 1558.

Rob'in-son, (AGNES MARY FRANCES,) an English poet and novelist, born at Leamington, February 27, 1857. She was educated on the Continent, and at University College, London. She married Professor James Darmesteter. Her numerous works include poems, novels, biographies, historical sketches, etc. Among them are "An Italian Garden, a Book of Songs," (1886,) "A Mediæval Garland," (1897,) "La Vie de Renan," (1898,) etc. Her sister, FRANCIS MABEL, has written "A Woman of the World," (1890,) "Chimera," (1895,) and other novels.

Robinson, (ANNIE DOUGLAS,) an American author, known by the pseudonym of MARIAN DOUGLAS. She was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, January 12, 1842. Her maiden name was GREEN. Her writings include "Picture Poems," (1872,) "Peter and Polly," (a story, 1876,) and many fugitive poems.

Robinson, (CHARLES SEYMOUR,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Bennington, Vermont, March 31, 1829. He graduated at Williams College in 1849, and studied theology in New York and at Princeton. Besides volumes of sermons, etc., he published many hymn-compilations. Died in 1899.

Rob'in-son, (EDWARD,) an eminent American biblical scholar, born at Southington, Connecticut, in 1794. He graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1816, and went to Europe in 1826, after which he studied Oriental languages at Paris and Halle. About 1828 he married a daughter of Professor Jacobi or von Jakob, of Halle. He began to edit the "Biblical Repository" in 1831, was appointed professor of biblical literature in the Union Theological Seminary, in the city of New York, in 1837, and travelled in Palestine in 1838. In 1841 he published his principal work, "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petræa," (3 vols.) which is considered the best that had then been published on that subject. "The work was recognized," says R. W. Griswold, "as one of the most learned and judicious produced in the world in this century." He received for this work the gold medal of

the Royal Geographical Society of London. Among his other works is "The Harmony of the Four Gospels," in Greek, (1845,) and "Bibliotheca Sacra." Died in New York in January, 1863.

Robinson, (EZEKIEL GILMAN,) Baptist divine, born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, March 23, 1815. He graduated at Brown University in 1838, and was president of this institution 1872–89, after holding professorships of theology in several seminaries. In 1892 he became professor of ethics in the University of Chicago. Died in 1894.

Robinson, (FREDERICK J.) See RIPON, EARL OF.

Robinson, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an English novelist, born at Spitalfields in 1830. He published about fifty novels, including "Grandmother's Money," (1860,) "The Courting of Mary Smith," (1886,) "Woman in the Dark," (1895,) etc.

Robinson, (HENRY CRABB,) an English lawyer and writer, born at Bury Saint Edmund's, was an intimate friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and other eminent persons of his time. He died in London in 1867, at the age of ninety-one, leaving a very interesting "Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence," (3 vols., London, 1869.)

Robinson, (HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT.) See ROSMEAD, LORD.

Robinson, (JAMES HARVEY,) educator, born at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1863. He lectured on history at the University of Pennsylvania, was history professor at Columbia University, and was dean of Barnard College 1900–01. He was author of works on European history.

Robinson, (JOHN,) an English dissenting minister, born in 1575, was educated at Cambridge. To escape from persecution, he emigrated to Holland with the congregation of which he was pastor, in 1608. He and they settled at Leyden, where they remained eleven years. A portion of his society emigrated to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, in the Mayflower. He intended to follow them, but was prevented by death. He was an Independent, and a man of superior talents. He wrote several religious works. Died at Leyden in 1625.

Robinson, (JOHN,) an English prelate, born in Yorkshire in 1650. He became Bishop of Bristol in 1710, and was one of the plenipotentiaries who formed the treaty of Utrecht, (1713.) He was transferred to the see of London in 1714. Died in 1723.

Robinson, (JOHN C.,) an American general, born at Binghamton, New York, in 1817. He was appointed a brigadier-general about April, 1862, and served at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, and at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. He commanded a division at the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, and at that of the Wilderness, May, 1864. In the advance from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania Court-House he was severely wounded, May 7. He died February 18, 1897.

Robinson, (JOHN H.,) an able English line-engraver, born at Bolton, Lancashire, in 1796. He engraved a portrait of Sir Walter Scott, after Lawrence, Leslie's "Mother and Child," Murillo's "Flower-Girl," "Napoleon and Pius VII.," after Wilkie, Landseer's "Little Red Riding-Hood," Vandyke's "Portrait of Rubens," and other celebrated pictures. He was a pupil of James Heath. Died October 21, 1871.

Robinson, (PHILIP,) an author and journalist, born at Chunar, India, in 1849. He became a newspaper correspondent in various wars, and wrote "In my Indian Garden," (1878,) "Sinners and Saints," (1883,) "Some Country Sights and Sounds," (1893,) "In Garden, Orchard, and Spinney," (1897,) etc.

Robinson, (RICHARD,) Archbishop of Armagh, and Baron Rokeby, was born in Yorkshire in 1709. He founded a public library and a school at Armagh. Died in 1794.

Robinson, (ROBERT,) an English Baptist minister, born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, in 1735. He preached at Cambridge from 1759 to 1773, and then removed to Chesterton. He was an eloquent preacher. In the latter part of his life he adopted Socinian doctrines. He wrote, besides other religious works, a "History of Baptism," (1790.) Died in 1790.

Robinson, (STUART,) D.D., a Presbyterian divine, born at Strabane, Ireland, November 26, 1816. He removed to Virginia when young, graduated at Amherst College in 1836 and at Princeton Seminary in 1841, and held prominent pastorates in Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland. He also edited various religious journals, and published "The Church an Essential Element of the Gospel," "Discourses of Redemption," etc. Died October 5, 1881.

Robinson, (TANCRED,) an English physician and writer, received the title of physician-in-ordinary to George I. Died in 1748.

Robinson, (THERESE ALBERTINE LOUISE,) wife of Dr. E. Robinson, noticed above, was born at Halle, Germany, in 1797. She published a collection of tales under the signature of TALVI, and translated a number of poems from the Servian language, entitled "Volkslieder der Serben." She has also translated into German Pickering's treatise "On the Indian Tongues of North America." Among her other works may be named a "Historical View of the Languages and Literature of the Slavic Nations, with a Sketch of their Popular Poetry." Died in 1870.

Robinson, (Rev. THOMAS,) an English naturalist, wrote an "Essay toward the Natural History of Westmoreland and Cumberland." Died in 1719.

Robinson, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born at Wakefield in 1749. He preached at Leicester for many years, and published "The Christian System Unfolded." Died in 1813.

Robinson, (WILLIAM E.,) a politician and journalist, born at Unagh, Ireland, May 6, 1814. In 1836 he removed to the United States. He graduated at Yale College in 1841, and won distinction as a newspaper writer, being well known by his signature of RICHELIEU. He was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1866 he was sent to Congress from New York, and was often re-elected. Died January 23, 1892.

Rob'i-son, (JOHN,) a Scottish mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Boghall, county of Stirling, or at Rosehall, near Glasgow, in 1739. He succeeded Dr. Black as professor of chemistry at Glasgow in 1767, and was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the University of Edinburgh in 1774. His principal work is "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," (4 vols., 1822.) Died in Edinburgh in 1805.

See DAVID BREWSTER, "Notice of J. Robison," prefixed to the work above named; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Roboam. See REHOBOAM.

Robortello, ro-bor-tel'lo, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philologist and antiquary, born at Udine in 1516. He was professor of rhetoric at Venice, and taught Greek and Latin at Padua. Among his works are "Annotations of Various Passages," ("Variorum Locorum Annotationes," 1543,) and "De Facultate historica," (1548.) Died in 1567.

Rob Roy, a Scottish adventurer, whose original name was MACGREGOR, born about 1660, was a partisan of the Pretender in the rebellion of 1715. The Duke of Montrose having seized his lands, Rob Roy carried on a war of reprisals for many years, and became widely celebrated for his exploits. He is the hero of one of Sir Walter Scott's most popular novels. Died in 1743.

Rob'son, (ELEANOR ELISE,) actress, born at Wigan, England, first appeared at the California Theatre in 1897 and has since taken leading parts in many plays, including "Arizona," "Merely Mary Ann," "Vera, the Medium," etc., her greatest success being in "The Dawn of a To-morrow." She married August Belmont, New York banker, in 1910.

Robson, (GEORGE FENNEL,) an English landscape-painter, born at Durham, worked in London. Died in 1833.

Rob'son, (STUART,) an American actor, born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1836. He first appeared on the stage in 1852, and played in association with W. H. Crane, 1870–89, in "Our Boarding-House," "The Henrietta," "A Comedy of Errors," etc. D. in 1903.

Robusti. See TINTORETTO.

Robusti, ro-boos'tee, (DOMENICO,) a painter, sometimes called TINTORETTO, born at Venice in 1562, was a son and pupil of the great painter Tintoretto. He painted history and portraits with success. Among his works are an "Annunciation" and a "Nativity of Christ." Died in 1637.

Robusti, (MARIETTA,) an excellent Italian portrait-painter, born in 1560, was a daughter of Tintoretto. She died in 1590.

Robyn, (ALFRED GEORGE,) composer, born at St. Louis in 1860. He became a pianist, composed music for piano, organ, and orchestra, wrote several oratorios and the operas "Yankee Consul," "Gypsy Girl," "Yankee Tourist," "The Girl from Frisco," etc.

Rocaberti, de, dā ro-kā-bĕr'tee, (JUAN TOMMASO,) a Spanish prelate, born at Perelada about 1625. He advocated the infallibility of the pope in his work "On the Authority of the Roman Pontiff," ("De Romani Pontificis Auctoritate," 1693.) Died in 1699.

Rocca, rok'kā, (ANGELO,) an Italian scholar, born at Rocca Contrata in 1545. He founded at Rome a public library called Bibliotheca Angelica. Died in 1620.

Roch, rok, SAINT, born at Montpellier, in France, in 1295, was renowned for his charity and his humane attentions to the sick. Died in 1327.

Rochambeau, de, dęh ro'shôN'bō', (DONATIEN (do'nā'se-ăN') MARIE JOSEPH **de Vimeur**—dęh ve'mŭR',) VICOMTE, a French general, born near Vendôme in 1750. He went to Saint Domingo with Leclerc, at whose death, in 1802, he became commander-in-chief. He was killed at Leipsic in 1813.

Rochambeau, de, (JEAN BAPTISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR,) a French marshal, born at Vendôme in 1725, was the father of the preceding. He served with distinction in Minorca, at Crevelt, and at Minden, (1759.) He commanded an army of six thousand men sent to the United States in 1780, and contributed to the victory at Yorktown in October, 1781. In 1791 he obtained the bâton of marshal. He commanded an army against the Austrians in 1792, but resigned in the same year. Died in 1807.

See "Mémoires de Rochambeau," by himself, 1809; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Roche, rosh, (ACHILLE,) a French political and historical writer, born in Paris in 1801, was a republican. He wrote "Albert Renaud," (4 vols., 1825,) and a "History of the French Revolution," (1825.) Died in 1834.

Roche, (JAMES JEFFREY,) an editor and poet, born at Mount Mellick, Ireland, in 1847. He was associate editor of the "Pilot," Boston, 1883–90, and full editor after 1890. He published "Songs and Satires," "Ballads of Blue Water". D. in 1908.

Roche, rōtch, ? (MARIA REGINA,) an English novelist, born in 1764. She wrote "The Children of the Abbey," and other tales. Died in 1845.

Rochechouart. See MONTESPAN, DE, and MORTEMART, DE.

Rochefort, (HENRI,) Vicomte de Luçay, (dęh lü'sā',) a French republican agitator, born January 30, 1830. He became editor of the "Lanterne," in which he so violently assailed the imperial policy that he was banished. Having returned to Paris, he began to issue a journal called "The Marseillaise," and was elected a member of the legislative body in 1869. He published offensive remarks and lampoons on Napoleon III., for which he was in 1870 sentenced to an imprisonment of six months. He became a member of the provisional government, September 4, 1870, but resigned about the 1st of November. In 1872 he was banished to New Caledonia, but escaped in 1874. He returned to Paris in 1880, and issued "L'Intransigeant," in which he showed his old spirit. His support of Boulangism led to a flight to London in 1889, returning to Paris in 1896. Died July 1, 1913.

Rochefort, de, dęh rosh'fŏR', (GUILLAUME DUBOIS,) a French writer and translator, born at Lyons in 1731. He wrote against the Materialists, and translated Homer's "Iliad" (1770) and "Odyssey," (1777,) also the works of Sophocles, (1788.) Died in 1788.

Rochefort, de, (HENRI LOUIS D'ALOIGNY,) MARQUIS, a French general, who became marshal of France in 1675. Died in 1676.

Rochefoucauld, de la, dęh lă rosh'foo'kō', (FRANÇOIS,) Prince de Marsillac, (măR'se-yăk',) a French Huguenot leader, was a brother-in-law of the Prince of Condé. He fought at Chartres and Jarnac, (1569.) He perished in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in Paris, August 24, 1572.

Rochefoucauld, de la, (FRANÇOIS,) DUC, Prince de Marsillac, a celebrated French moralist and courtier, born in December, 1613. He married Mademoiselle de Vivonne about 1637. In his youth he was engaged at court as the confidential agent of the queen in intrigues against Richelieu. He formed in 1646 a *liaison* with Madame de Longueville, and in the war of the Fronde was one of the chiefs of the party which opposed the court. He was severely wounded at the battle near Paris in 1652, after which he renounced intrigues and factious enterprises. He produced in 1665 his "Maximes," ("Réflexions, ou Sentences et Maximes morales,") which, according to Voltaire, is one of the works which contributed most to form and rectify the national taste. The essential principle of this book is that self love or interest is the chief motive of human actions. In his latter years he enjoyed the friendship of Madame de La Fayette and Madame de Sévigné. Died in 1680.

See his autobiographic "Mémoires," 1662; SUARD, "Notice sur La Rochefoucauld," 1782; MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ, "Lettres;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Études sur La Rochefoucauld," 1853; G. B. DEPPING, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de La Rochefoucauld," 1822; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by MRS. SHELLEY.

Rochefoucauld, de la, (FRÉDÉRIC CHARLES,) Earl of Lifford, a French general, born in 1633, was a zealous Protestant. Died at Bath, England, in 1690.

Rochefoucauld, de la, (LOUIS ALEXANDRE,) Duc de la Roche-Guyon, (dęh lă rosh gē'ôN',) a French patriot, born in 1743. He favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, and was an active member of the States-General in 1789. He was massacred at Gisors in 1792.

Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, de la, dęh lă rosh'foo'kō' le'ôN'koor', (FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE FRÉDÉRIC,) DUC, a liberal French peer and philanthropist, born in 1747, was a cousin of the preceding. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789–90, and went into exile in 1792, after which he travelled in the United States. He returned to Paris in 1799. He founded the school of Arts et Métiers, (at Châlons,) and the first saving-fund in France. He published "Travels in the United States of America," (8 vols., 1800.) Died in 1827. His son, FRÉDÉRIC GAËTAN, Marquis de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, born at Liancourt in 1779, author of poems, dramas, and historical works, died in 1863.

See GAËTAN DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, "Vie du Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt," 1827; "Biographie Universelle."

Rochejaquelein, de la, dęh lă rosh'zhăk'lăN' (HENRI **du Verger**—dü vĕR'zhā',) COUNT, a French royalist chief of the Vendean war, was born in Poitou in 1772. He took command of a band of peasants in 1793, and was victorious in several small battles. He said to his men, "If I advance, follow me; if I retreat, kill me; if I die, avenge me." In October, 1793, he was appointed general-in-chief of the insurgents. He gained a victory at Entrames, October 27, but was defeated with great loss at Mans, December 13. He was killed in battle at Nouaillé in March, 1794.

See THÉODORE MURET, "Vie populaire de H. de la Rochejaquelein," 1845.

Rochejaquelein, de la, (LOUIS,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1777. He was an officer in the army, and served against the negroes in Hayti. In May, 1815, he raised a body of Vendeans to fight for Louis XVIII. He was killed in an action at Pont des Mathis in June of that year.

See MADAME DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, "Mémoires;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1816.

Rochejaquelein, de la, (MARIE LOUISE VICTOIRE **de Donnissan**—dęh do'ne'sôN',) MARQUISE, was born at Versailles in 1772. She married in 1790 the Marquis de Lescure, who was killed at the battle of Chollet. About 1800 she became the wife of Louis de la Rochejaquelein, noticed above. She wrote "Mémoires" of

her own life and of the exploits of those whose name she bore, (1815.) Died in 1857.

See ALFRED NETTEMENT, "Vie de Madame de la Rochejaquelein," 1859; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1816.

Rochers, Des. See DESROCHERS.

Roches, Des. See DESROCHES.

Rochester. See HYDE, (LAWRENCE.)

Rochester, BISHOP OF. See FISHER.

Roch'ęs-tęr, (JOHN WILMOT,) EARL OF, a witty and profligate English courtier, born in Oxfordshire in 1647, was a son of Henry, Earl of Rochester. He became a favourite of Charles II., and indulged in debauchery and drunkenness to such excess that his constitution was eventually ruined. In 1665 he entered the navy, and signalized his courage in several actions. He wrote a number of songs, satires, etc. He died in 1680, professing penitence for his sins.

Rochet, ro'shȧ', (LOUIS,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1817. Died January 21, 1878.

Rochette, ro'shĕt', (DÉSIRÉ RAOUL,) an eminent French archæologist, born at Saint-Amand (Cher) in 1790. He married a daughter of Houdon the sculptor, and succeeded Guizot as professor of modern history in 1815. He became professor of archæology in Paris in 1826, and acquired much popularity as a lecturer. In 1838 or 1839 he was elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts. He published, besides other works, a "Critical History of the Greek Colonies," (4 vols., 1815,) and "Memoirs of Comparative Archæology, Asiatic, Greek, and Etruscan," (1848.) He left unfinished a "History of Ancient Art." Died in 1854.

Rochlitz, ROK'lits, (FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1769 or 1770, published a number of tales and musical treatises, among which is "Blicke in das Gebiet der Künste." Died in 1842.

Rochon, ro'shôN', (ALEXIS MARIE,) a French astronomer and navigator, born at Brest in 1741. He was appointed astronomer of the marine in 1766, and made a voyage to the East Indies, of which he published an account, (3 vols., 1791.) He wrote an "Essay on Ancient and Modern Coins," (1792,) treatises on optics, etc. Died 1817.

Rochon de Chabannes, ro'shoN deh sha'ban', (MARC ANTOINE JACQUES,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1730. He wrote some successful comedies. Died in 1800.

Rochus. See ROCH, SAINT.

Rock, (DANIEL,) D.D., a Roman Catholic divine, born in Liverpool, England, in 1799. He was educated at Rome, and in 1852 became Canon of Southwark. Died 1871.

Rock'efeller, (JOHN DAVISON,) an American capitalist, was born at Richford, New York, in 1839. In 1857 he became a clerk in a small oil-refinery at Cleveland, Ohio, and soon after partner in a firm engaged in the oil business. The business of this firm was consolidated with others as the Standard Oil Company in 1870, and in 1882 the Standard Oil Trust, controlling the whole vast oil trade of America, was formed. The trust was dissolved in 1892, but Mr. Rockefeller remained at the head of the entire business until retiring in 1911. He became one of the wealthiest men in the world, and donated about $500,000,000 to institutions, charities, etc., including the Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board, and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. His son, JOHN DAVISON, JR., born 1874, is connected with his father's interests.

Rockingham, rok'ing-ȧm, (CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH,) second MARQUIS OF, an English Whig statesman, was born in 1730. He succeeded to the marquisate in 1750, and inherited a large fortune, which, joined with an honourable character, rendered him a person of great influence. He became prime minister in July, 1765, and took Edmund Burke into his service as private secretary. The notorious Stamp Act was repealed by this ministry, which by the enmity of the king was driven from power in July, 1766. He opposed the measures by which Lord North provoked the American colonies to revolt. When North resigned, (in March, 1782,) the king was reduced to the painful necessity of accepting a Whig ministry, of which Lord Rockingham was premier. He died July 1, 1782, leaving no issue.

See LORD ALBEMARLE, "Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham," 2 vols., 1852; LORD MAHON, "History of England;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1852.

Rock'well, (JAMES OTIS,) an American poet, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1807. He became associate editor of the Boston "Statesman," and in 1829 assumed charge of the Providence "Patriot." He died in 1831. Among his poems we may name "The Lost at Sea," and lines "To the Ice-Mountain."

Rockwell, (WILLIAM WOODVILLE,) an American diplomatist, was born at Philadelphia in 1854. He was in the diplomatic service at Peking and in Corea 1884–87, and made two journeys of exploration in China, Mongolia, and Thibet 1888–92. He was in the United States Department of State as clerk and assistant secretary 1893–97, minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia 1897–99, and was sent as a special commissioner to China in 1900. He wrote various works on Oriental subjects.

Rod, (ÉDOUARD,) a French author, born at Nyon, in Vaud, in 1857. He published a large number of novels, including "La chute de Miss Topsy," (1882,) "Les sens de la Vie," (1889,) "Le dernier refuge," (1896,) etc. Died in 1910.

Rodbertus, rod-bĕR'tōōs, (KARL,) a German socialist, political economist, and politician, born in 1805, died in 1875. He is called the father of scientific socialism, and is considered the ablest writer of his school.

Rode, ro'dęh, (CHRISTIAN BERNHARD,) a German painter and engraver, born at Berlin in 1725. He painted history and portraits. Among his prints are illustrations of Gellert's "Fables." Died in 1797.

Rode, rod, (PIERRE,) a French violinist and composer, born at Bordeaux in 1774. He composed concertos, which are much admired. Died in 1830.

Rod'ęr-ic or **Roderick,** [Fr. RODRIGUE, ro'drèg'; Lat. RODERI'CUS,] King of the Visigoths in Spain, rebelled against Witiza and usurped the throne in 709 or 708 A.D. Soon after this event his dominions were invaded by an army of Arabs or Berbers, under Tarik, whose aid was perhaps solicited by the sons of Witiza. Roderic was defeated and killed by these invaders in 711. He was the last of the Visigoths that reigned in Spain. His story forms the subject of one of Southey's most popular poems, entitled "Roderick the Goth."

See CONDE, "Historia de la Dominacion de los Arabes:" MASDEU, "Historia critica."

Rodericus. See SANCHEZ DE AREVALO, and RODRIGUEZ.

Rod'ger, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish writer of humorous songs, born at East Calder, July 16, 1784. He was successively a weaver, a pawnbroker, and a Glasgow journalist. Died September 26, 1846.

Rodgers, (JOHN,) an American commodore, born in Maryland about 1809. He entered the navy in 1825. He served with distinction in the civil war, and in 1870 was raised to the rank of rear-admiral. Died May 5, 1882.

Rödiger, RÖ'de-gęr, (EMIL,) a German scholar, born at Sangerhausen, October 13, 1801. In 1835 he was appointed professor of Semitic languages in Halle, and in 1860 he was transferred to Berlin, where he died, June 15, 1874. He published "Syrische Chrestomathie," (1838,) and "Himjaritische Schriftmonumente," (1841,) and edited and completed several of Gesenius's more important works.

Rodin, rō'dan', (AUGUSTE,) an eminent sculptor, born at Paris in 1840. His productions have been numerous and of striking fidelity to nature and originality of conception. Among them are "The Creation of Man," "The Gate of Hell," "Spring," "Psyche," "The Thinker," etc. Died 1917.

Rod'man, (ISAAC PEACE,) an American general, born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1822. He served in the civil war, commanded a division at Fredericksburg, and was killed at the battle of Antietam in 1862.

Rod'ney, (CÆSAR,) one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, was born at Dover, in Delaware, about 1730. He became a member of the Continental Congress of 1774, and in 1777 was elected President of the State of Delaware. Died in 1783.

See "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence."

Rod'ney, (GEORGE BRYDGES,) LORD, a British admiral, born at Walton-upon-Thames in 1718. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1759, and that of admiral of the white in 1778. He defeated a Spanish fleet near Cape Saint Vincent in 1780. Having been raised to the rank of vice-admiral of England, he gained an important victory over the French admiral De Grasse in the West Indies, April 12, 1782. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Rodney. Died in 1792.

See MUNDY, "Life of Lord Rodney;" CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Rodolph OF HAPSBURG. See RUDOLPH.

Rodolphe, the French for RUDOLPH, which see.

Rodon, de. See DERODON.

Rodrigues, ro'drĕg', (BENJAMIN OLINDE,) a French socialist, born at Bordeaux in 1794. He became a favourite disciple of Saint-Simon, who bequeathed to him his manuscripts. Died in 1850.

Rodriguez, ro-dree'gĕth, [Lat. RODERI'CUS,] (ALFONSO,) a Spanish theologian, born at Valladolid in 1526. He wrote a work on "Christian Perfection," (1614,) which was often reprinted and translated. Died in 1616.

Rodriguez, (VENTURA,) an eminent Spanish architect, born at Cienpozuelos in 1717. He designed or constructed churches, palaces, and colleges at Saragossa, Toledo, Malaga, Granada, etc. He became professor of architecture at Madrid in 1752. Died in 1785.

See PONZ, "Viage de España."

Roe, (AZEL STEVENS,) an American author, born in New York city, August 16, 1798. He was in early life a merchant. He published a large number of novels, many of which have been exceedingly popular. D. 1886.

Roe, (EDWARD PAYSON,) an American novelist, born at New Windsor, New York, March 7, 1838, was educated at Williams College and at Auburn Theological School, and became a Presbyterian minister. He was, 1874–84, a nurseryman and fruit-grower at Cornwall on the Hudson. His principal works are "Barriers Burned Away," (1872,) "What Can She Do?" (1873,) "Play and Profit in the Garden," (1873,) "Opening of a Chestnut Burr," (1874,) "Near to Nature's Heart," (1875,) "Culture of Small Fruits," (1876,) "From Jest to Earnest," (1876,) "Success with Small Fruits," (1880,) "Without a Home," (1881,) "His Sombre Rivals," and "Nature's Serial Story," (1884.) Died July 19, 1888.

Roe, ro, (Sir THOMAS,) an English ambassador, born in Essex about 1580. He was sent on an embassy to the Great Mogul in 1614, and to Constantinople in 1621. Died in 1644.

Roebling, rĕb'ling, (JOHN AUGUSTUS,) an eminent engineer, born at Mühlhausen, in Prussia, June 12, 1806. In 1831 he settled in Western Pennsylvania. He became distinguished as a constructor of suspension bridges, for use in which structures he manufactured wire ropes on an extensive scale. The Niagara suspension bridge, and that between New York and Brooklyn, were designed by him. He wrote "Long and Short Span Bridges," (1869.) Died in Brooklyn, New York, July 22, 1869.

Roebling, (WASHINGTON AUGUSTUS,) an American engineer, son of J. A. Roebling, was born at Saxonburg, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1836, and graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, in 1857. He served as an engineer-officer in the war of 1861–65, attaining the rank of colonel, was an assistant to his father in constructing the suspension bridges at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, in 1869 was made engineer of the East River bridge at New York, and was its chief engineer during the period of construction, 1869–83. He published numerous reports, chiefly on that bridge and its towers. Died 1926.

Rōe'buck, (JOHN,) an English chemist and ironmaster, born in Sheffield in 1718, practised medicine in Birmingham. He invented a method of procuring sulphuric acid at a greatly-reduced cost, and about 1760 established at Carron extensive iron-works, in which he improved the method of smelting iron. He was connected with James Watt in his early experiments on the steam-engine. Died in 1794.

Roebuck, (JOHN ARTHUR,) a British politician, grandson of the preceding, was born at Madras in 1801. He was elected member of Parliament for Bath in 1832, and again in 1841. After 1849 he represented Sheffield in the House of Commons until he was defeated in 1868. He originated the motion on the conduct of the Crimean war which resulted in the defeat and removal of the Aberdeen ministry. He displayed a violent hostility to the United States and sympathy with the slaveholding Confederacy during the great civil war. In 1874 he was returned to Parliament, and became a member of the privy council in 1878. Died November 30, 1879.

Roederer, rö'dĕh-rĕr or rà'dĕh-rair', (JEAN GEORGES,) a French physician, born at Strasburg in 1726. He became professor of midwifery at Göttingen in 1751. He published "Elements of the Obstetric Art," ("Elementa Artis obstetriciæ," 1752,) "On Mucous Disease," ("De Morbo mucoso," 1762,) and other works. Died in 1763.

See "Biographie Medicale."

Roederer, (PIERRE LOUIS,) COMTE, a French statesman, was born at Metz in 1754. As a member of the National Assembly, (1790,) he advocated liberty and equality. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1796, promoted the accession of Bonaparte to power in 179–, and became a senator in 1802. In 1806 Joseph Bonaparte appointed him minister of finance in Naples. He held no office under the Bourbons. He wrote an able "Memoir on Polite Society in France," (1835.) Died in 1835.

See MIGNET, "Roederer, sa Vie et ses Travaux," 1838; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," and "Le Comte de Roederer," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roelas, de las, dà lâs ro-ā'lâs, (JUAN,) an excellent Spanish painter, born at Seville about 1560, was called EL CLERIGO ROELAS. He worked for some time in Madrid, and removed to Olivares about 1624. The churches of Seville are adorned with many of his works. Among his master-pieces are "El Transito" of San Isidoro, a "Holy Family," and "Santiago." Died in 1625.

Roell. See RÖLL.

Roemer. See RÖMER.

Roenne. See RÖNNE.

Roepel, roo'pęl, (CONRAD,) a Dutch painter of flowers and fruits, born at the Hague in 1679; died in 1748.

Röer or **Roeer,** rö'ęr, (HANS HEINRICH EDUARD,) a German Orientalist, born at Brunswick in 1805. In 1839 he visited Calcutta, and became in 1846 one of the secretaries of the Asiatic Society. About the same time he founded the "Bibliotheca Indica," to which he contributed translations from the Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persic. Died at Brunswick, March 17, 1866.

Roestraten, roos'trā'tęn, (PIETER,) a Dutch painter of portraits and still life, born at Haarlem in 1627. He worked for some years in London, where he died in 1698.

Roetscher. See RÖTSCHER.

Roffensis. See FISHER, Bishop of Rochester. (The title ROFFENSIS, often abridged to ROFFEN., is from *Roffa*, a Latin name of Rochester, and belongs to all bishops of that English see.)

Roġ'ęr, [It. RUGGIERO, rood-jā'ro,] Count of Sicily, born in Normandy in 1031, was an enterprising warrior. He conquered Sicily from the Saracens. Died in 1101.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roger I., King of Sicily, born about 1096, was a son and successor of the preceding. At the death of his cousin, Duke of Apulia, he obtained possession of Apulia and Calabria, (1127.) He took arms against Pope Innocent II., and made him prisoner, in 1139. By recognizing Roger as King of Sicily, etc., the pope obtained his liberty. Roger was an able and powerful prince. Died in 1154.

See MURATORI, "Annali d'Italia;" ORDERICUS VITALIS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roġ'ęr, Bishop of Salisbury, a powerful English prelate, became prime minister of Henry I. about 1107. Died in 1139.

Roger, ro'zhā', (ADOLPHE,) a French painter of history, born at Palaiseau in 1800; died in 1880.

Roger, (GUSTAVE HIPPOLYTE,) a French vocalist, born in Paris in 1815; died September 14, 1879.

Roger, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatist, born at Langres in 1776. He produced "The Lawyer," ("L'Avocat," 1806,) and other successful comedies. In 1816 he became secretary-general of the post-office. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1817. Died in 1842.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roger, (PIERRE.) See CLEMENT VI.

Roger Ducos. See DUCOS.

Roger di Loria. See LORIA, DI.

Roger (or **Richard**) **of Hexham**, an English chronicler, was prior of a convent at Hexham about 1150.

Roger of Hoveden. See HOVEDEN, DE.

Roger of Wendover, an English chronicler, wrote "Flowers of History," ("Flores Historiarum,") which commences at the creation. Died in 1237.

Roğ'ẹrs, (BENJAMIN,) an English composer of sacred music, born at Windsor; died about 1698.

Rogers, (CHARLES,) an English antiquary, born in Westminster in 1711; died in 1784.

Rogers, (DANIEL,) an English scholar and diplomatist, born at Aston about 1540, was a pupil of Melanchthon. He was employed by Queen Elizabeth in embassies to Germany, etc. Died in 1590.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses."

Rogers, (FAIRMAN,) an American engineer, born at Philadelphia in 1833. He was lecturer on mechanics at the Franklin Institute 1853–65, and professor of civil engineering at the University of Pennsylvania 1855–70. He was one of the original members of the National Academy of Sciences. In addition to scientific works, he published a superb "Manual of Coaching," in which art he was an adept. Died August 23, 1900.

Rogers, (GEORGE,) an English theological writer, born in 1741. He was rector of Sproughton for about fifty years. Died in 1835.

Rogers, (HENRY,) a distinguished English essayist, born at Saint Alban's in 1806, was an Independent minister in early life. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" a number of essays and biographical notices, which were republished in 1850. He is author of "The Eclipse of Faith," (1852,) and of other works, some of which are designed to prove that philosophy and revealed religion are in accordance with each other. He became principal of an Independent College near Manchester in 1857. In 1866 he published "Reason and Faith, with other Essays." Died August 20, 1877.

Roğ'ẹrs, (HENRY DARWIN,) an eminent American geologist, born at Philadelphia in 1809. He made a survey of the State of New Jersey, of which he published a report, and a geological map, in 1835. His report on the geology of Pennsylvania came out in 1858, (2 vols. 4to.) It enjoys a high reputation for thoroughness and accuracy. He was appointed in 1857 regius professor of geology and natural history at Glasgow, Scotland. He also became associate editor of the "New Philosophical Journal," Edinburgh, and contributed to various other periodicals. Died in Glasgow in May, 1866.

Rogers, (JAMES EDWIN THOROLD,) an English economist, born at West Meon in 1823. He graduated at Oxford in 1846, and was professor of political economy there 1862–67. He was in Parliament 1880–86. His greatest work is his "History of Agriculture and Prices in England," (8 vols., 1866–93.) Died October 12, 1890.

Rogers, (JOHN,) an English martyr, was in his youth a Roman Catholic priest. Having been converted at Antwerp, he settled at Wittenberg as pastor of a Protestant church. He returned to England in the reign of Edward VI., and became prebendary of Saint Paul's. He was committed to prison in 1553 or 1554, condemned as a heretic by Bonner and Gardiner, and burned at Smithfield in 1555, refusing to save his life by apostasy from the truth.

Rogers, (JOHN,) an American sculptor, born at Salem, Massachusetts, October 30, 1829. In early life he was a machinist, but, becoming inspired with a love for plastic art, he visited Paris and Rome in 1857. After his return he perfected the art of modelling in a new clay composition, in which he executed great numbers of statuette groups. His genre was singularly original, homely, and unconventional, but entirely true to nature. Among his best-known groups are "The Checker-Players," "The Charity Patient," "The Town-Pump," "The Country Post-Office," and a large number of representations of war-subjects. His larger works include an equestrian statue of General Reynolds, at Philadelphia, and a statue of Abraham Lincoln. Died July 27, 1904.

Rogers, (JOHN RAPHAEL,) inventor, born at Roseville, Illinois, in 1856. He patented the Rogers Typograph, a type-setting machine, in 1888, and has taken out over 400 patents on type-setting machines. Is president of the International Typograph Company.

Rogers, (RANDOLPH,) an American sculptor, born in New York (State) in 1825. His early art-studies were made chiefly in Rome, where he for the most part resided. Among the best-known of his works are a bronze door in the Capitol at Washington, with scenes in the career of Columbus in relief, a statue of Lincoln in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and various memorial monuments and statues in different cities. Died January 15, 1892.

Rogers, (ROBERT EMPIE,) M.D., brother of Henry Darwin, noticed above, was born at Baltimore in 1814. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he became in 1852 professor of chemistry. He was subsequently appointed dean of the medical faculty in that institution. Died September 6, 1884.

Rogers, (SAMUEL,) an eminent English poet, born at Newington Green, a suburb of London, on the 30th of July, 1763. He was the third son of Thomas Rogers, a London banker. After leaving school he became successively a clerk and a partner in his father's banking-house. He published in 1786 a volume entitled "An Ode to Superstition, and other Poems," which attracted little notice. In 1792 he produced his "Pleasures of Memory," a beautiful and highly-finished poem, which was received with much favour. He removed in 1803 to a fine house in Saint James Place, in which he passed the rest of his long life. This house was celebrated as a resort of eminent literary and political characters, including Scott, Byron, Moore, Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge. He retired from business in the prime of life, with an ample fortune, of which he made a generous use. He gave liberally to artists and literary men who were in pecuniary distress. His reputation was fully maintained, or perhaps increased, by "Human Life," a poem, (1819.) In 1822 he produced the first part of an admirable poem, entitled "Italy," which is his most extensive work. Died in 1855.

See "Recollections of the Table-Talk of Samuel Rogers," 1856; JEFFREY, "Miscellanies;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1813, and March, 1819; "Quarterly Review" for March, 1813; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1856; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North British Review" for August, 1856; "Biographical Sketches," by H. MARTINEAU.

Rogers, (WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,) an American physicist, was born at Waterford, Connecticut, in 1832. He graduated at Brown University in 1857, became professor of mathematics at Albert University in 1859, assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard in 1875, and professor of physics and astronomy at Colby University in 1886. He became an expert in micrometrical work, invented various apparatus, and wrote much on his special subjects. Died in 1898.

Roget, ro'zhā', (PETER MARK,) F.R.S., an English physiologist and physician, of French extraction, born in 1779, graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh in 1798. He settled in London, and was secretary to the Royal Society. His reputation is founded on an able work entitled "Animal and Vegetable Physiology," (1834,) which is one of the "Bridgewater Treatises." He is author of other scientific works, and of a "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," (1853.) Died in September, 1869.

Roggeween, rog'ğẹh-wān', (JACOB,) a Dutch navi-

gator, born in Zealand in 1669. He commanded an exploring expedition sent from Holland to the South Sea in 1721. Died in 1733.

Roghman, roG'mân, (ROLAND,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1597. He painted Dutch and German scenery. He also produced some fine etchings of landscapes. Died in 1686.

Rogier, ro'zhe-ā', (CHARLES LATOUR,) a Belgian statesman, was born at Saint-Quentin in 1800. He was a prominent member of the provisional governmen' formed in 1830. In 1832 he was appointed minister of the interior, and in 1840 minister of public works. He became again in 1847 minister of the interior in a cabinet of which the king confided to him the formation. Having retired in 1852, he was reappointed to the same office in 1857, and became minister of foreign affairs in 1861. He was a leader of the Liberal party. He died at Brussels, in 1885.

Rognetta, rôn-yĕt'tȧ, (FILIPPO,) an Italian medical writer, born about 1805, practised in Paris. Died at Naples in 1857.

Rogniat, ron'ye-ȧ', (JOSEPH,) BARON, a French general of engineers, born at Saint-Priest in 1776. He was chief engineer of the grand army in 1812. Died in 1840.

Rohan, de. See SOUBISE.

Rohan, de, dę.u ro'ôN', (ANNE,) a French Protestant lady, distinguished for her piety and learning, born in 1584, was a sister of Henri, Duc de Rohan. She was mistress of the Hebrew and other ancient languages. Died in Paris in 1646.

Rohan, de, (HENRI,) DUC, Prince de Leon, an able French Huguenot chief, born in Brittany in 1579, was a son of Renée, noticed below. He married in 1605 Marguerite de Béthune, daughter of the Duc de Sully. He commanded an army which fought for religious liberty in the civil war which began in 1621, was suspended by a treaty in 1623, renewed in 1627, and ended in 1629. Having retired to Venice, he was appointed general-in-chief of the Venetian army in 1630, and was chosen by Cardinal Richelieu to direct the war in the Valtelline. He defeated the Imperialists in 1635 at Luvino and Tirano. He was mortally wounded at Rheinfelden, where he fought for his friend Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, in 1638. He left Memoirs of events which occurred in France from 1610 to 1629, and a treatise on war,—"Le parfait Capitaine," (1636.)

See COURTILZ DE SANDRAS, "Histoire secrète du Duc H. de Rohan," 1697; HAAG, "La France protestante;" BAZIN, "Histoire de Louis XIII;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rohan, de, (LOUIS,) PRINCE, a Frenchman, noted for his gallantry and intrigues, was born about 1635. He was a son of Louis de Rohan, Prince de Guémené. Having engaged in a conspiracy against Louis XIV., he was executed in 1674.

Rohan, de, (LOUIS RENÉ ÉDOUARD,) PRINCE CARDINAL, was born in Paris in 1734. He was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1772, but, having offended Maria Theresa, he was recalled in 1774. He became a cardinal in 1778. He was a patron of Cagliostro, and was scandalously implicated in the affair of the "Diamond Necklace," (1784,) in which he was the dupe of Madame La Motte, who, by forged letters, signed "Marie Antoinette," persuaded the cardinal to buy a necklace as a present to the queen. For this he was tried and acquitted. Died in 1803.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rohan, de, (MARIE.) See CHEVREUSE, DE.

Rohan, de, (RENÉE,) VICOMTE, Sieur de Pontivy et de Frontenay, a French Protestant, born in 1550, was one of the most valiant captains of his time. He married the celebrated Catherine de Parthenay-Larchevêque. Died in 1586.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rohault, ro'ō', (JACQUES,) a French natural philosopher, born at Amiens in 1620, was a teacher of Cartesian philosophy. He wrote a "Treatise on Physics," ("Traité de Physique," 1671,) which was for a long time a standard work on that subject. Died in 1675.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Rohault de Fleury, ro'ō' dęh fluh're', (CHARLES,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1801. The government committed to him the construction of the Museum of Natural History about 1830. Died August 11, 1875.

Rôhinî, ro'hī-nee', [etymology obscure,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of one of the daughters of Daksha, said to be the favourite wife of Chandra, (or the moon.*) She is the bright star in the bull's eye, called in Arabic Aldebarân, (or Al Dabarân.) Other stars regarded as the sisters of Rôhinî are also numbered among the wives of Chandra.

Rohlfs, (Mrs. CHARLES.) See GREEN, (ANNA KATHARINE.)

Rohlfs, rôlfs, (GERHARD,) a German explorer, born at Vegesack, April 14, 1834. Having studied medicine at Würzburg, Heidelberg, and Göttingen, he entered the French military service in Africa, and in 1861 went upon a long series of journeys in Northern and Central Africa. He published many volumes in which the very important results of these journeys are recorded. Died in 1896.

Rohmann, ro'mân, (JÖRGEN LINDEGAARD,) a Danish historian and poet, born in the island of Seeland in 1797. He published several works on Danish history, and became Bishop of Fünen. Died in 1855.

Röhr or **Roehr**, rör, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian, born near Naumburg in 1777. He was identified with the rationalistic school, and published several works on theology. He resided at Weimar, where he died in 1848.

Rohrbacher, roR'bā'shair', (RENÉ FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastical writer, born at Langatte in 1789. He wrote a "General History of the Catholic Church," (29 vols., 1849–53.) Died in 1856.

Rojas or **Roxas**, de, dȧ ro'hȧs, (FERNANDO,) a celebrated Spanish author, who flourished about 1500. His dramatic romance "Celestina" obtained great popularity. The first edition of it was dated 1500.

Rojas or **Rojas-Zorilla**, de, dȧ ro'hȧs tho-rēl'yȧ, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish dramatist, born at Toledo in 1601. Among his dramas are "Garcia del Castanar," "El Desden vengado," ("The Insult Avenged,") "Progne y Filomena," and "Entre Bobos anda el Juego."

Rokes, ro'kĕs, (HENRY,) called ZORG, a skilful Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1621, was a pupil of David Teniers. Died in 1682.

Rokitansky, ro-ke-tân'ske, (KARL,) a distinguished physician and pathologist, born at Königgrätz, in Bohemia, in 1804. He became in 1844 professor of pathological anatomy at Vienna, and subsequently a member of the Academy of Sciences and rector of the University in that city. He was the projector of the great Vienna Hospital. He published a "Manual of Pathological Anatomy," (1842,) which is regarded as a standard and has been translated into English. Died July 23, 1878.

Rokmeny. See RUKMINÎ.

Ro'land, [Lat. RUTLAN'DUS; It. ORLANDO or ROLANDO,] a hero celebrated in the romances of chivalry, was supposed to have been a nephew of Charlemagne. He was killed at the battle of Roncesvalles, in 778 A.D.

Roland, ro'lôN', a brave and able leader of the French Camisards, was born in Gard in 1675. He gained several victories about 1702 over the royal forces, who could not capture him until he was betrayed by one of his party. He was shot in 1704.

Ro'land, [Fr. pron. ro'lôN',] MADAME, (originally MARIE JEANNE **Phlipon** (flę'pôN') or **Philipon**, (fe'le'pôN',) also called MANON PHLIPON,) one of the most noble and highly-gifted women that France has produced, was born in Paris, March 17, 1754. She was the only child of an engraver, and was liberally educated. Latin and music were included in the list of her studies. She was fond of books in early childhood, and received a lasting influence from Plutarch, who was her favourite author when she was nine years of age. In youth she was an enthusiastic devotee of the Catholic Church, and about the age of twelve persuaded her parents to send her to a convent for one year. Her mature opinions about religion are thus indicated in a passage of her Memoirs: "I can still attend with interest the celebra-

* The moon in Sanscrit (as in German) is masculine,—not feminine, as in the languages of Greece and Rome.

tion of divine worship when it is conducted with dignity. I forget the quackery of the priests, their ridiculous fables, and their absurd mysteries. . . . The woes of mankind, the consoling hope of an all-powerful Remunerator, occupy my thoughts; all other fancies vanish; the sense of duty is quickened," etc. After she had arrived at womanhood, though her faith in the Church was shaken, she preferred studious retirement to the hollow and frivolous pleasures of the gay world. She rejected many successive suitors, whom her beauty attracted in such numbers that she compared them to a *levée en masse*, and resolved to marry none but a philosopher.

About 1775 she was introduced to M. Roland, whom she characterizes as "un véritable homme de bien," ("a truly good man.") He took several years to consider the subject, and when he offered his hand her father refused his consent, although he (M. Phlipon) was recently ruined in fortune by his dissipated habits. Before this time, it appears, she had lost her mother, who was an excellent woman. Her father's house having ceased to be a desirable, or even tolerable, residence, she retired to the convent in Paris in which she had formerly passed a year. After she had lived here five months, M. Roland renewed his offer, which was accepted. They were married in 1780, after which they resided successively at Paris, Amiens, and Lyons. She visited England with her husband in 1784, and Switzerland in 1787. She was an enthusiastic votary of republican liberty, and in the first stage of the Revolution enlisted in the cause with ardour, although she expressed a presentiment that she would be placed in the forlorn hope of the army. By her fascinating manners, commanding genius, and great conversational powers, she acquired such an influence in the councils of the Girondists that she has been called the "inspiring soul" of that party. She assisted M. Roland in his official duties while he was minister of the interior, in 1792. He found that the literary success of his reports, etc. was in an exact ratio to the part that she took in their composition, and people were surprised at the amount of work which he despatched. She composed the important letter addressed by her husband to Louis XVI. in May, 1792.

About this time she became deeply interested—too deeply for her own peace—in Buzot, a young Girondist of noble character and handsome person, to whom she alludes in this passage of her "Mémoires:" "I honour and cherish my husband as a sensible girl loves a virtuous father, to whom she would sacrifice even her lover; but I have found a man who might be this lover; and, remaining faithful to my duties, my ingenuity has failed to conceal the feelings or passion which for the sake of duty I subdued." She adds that her husband became jealous, and they were both unhappy.

M. Roland, having been proscribed by the Jacobins, retired to the country in May, 1793; but his wife preferred to remain in Paris, and was committed to prison about the 1st of June. She seems to have considered the prison as an asylum from the suspicion of a jealous husband, and her imprisonment as a relief from the struggle of passion against duty. In a letter to Buzot she says, "I owe to my persecutors the possibility of combining love and duty. Ah! do not pity me! Others may admire my courage,—you alone can appreciate my joy." She improved her time in prison by writing her "Mémoires," which are enlivened by many anecdotes and portraits of eminent persons. Her style is admirable and graceful in the highest degree. "I never heard any woman," said Count Beugnot, "speak with so much accuracy and elegance." In the passage from the prison to the scaffold she had a full view of the house in which she had spent many happy years in youth. There was the window from which she had often gazed on the sun setting behind the distant hills. Her last words, according to a popular statement, were, "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" She was beheaded on the 9th of November, 1793. She left one child, Eudora, born in 1781

"According to our modern notions," says the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1865, "she was neither gentle, nor pious, nor delicate, nor even virtuous. . . . But, viewed by that strange light of her own times, she stands out in noble and lofty pre-eminence. Of her greatness, if heroism is greatness, there can be no doubt."

See C. A. Dauban, "Étude sur Madame Roland et son Temps, suivie des Lettres de Madame Roland à Buzot," 1864; "Mémoires de Madame Roland écrites durant sa Captivité," nouvelle édition, revue et complétée par M. P. Faugère, 1864; Louise Colet, "Charlotte Corday et Madame Roland," 1842; "Mémoires de Madame Roland," édition entièrement conforme au manuscrit autographe, etc., publiée avec des notes par C. A. Dauban, 1864; Sainte-Beuve, "Portraits:" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1865; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" "Mémoires de Madame Roland," by MM. Berville and Barrière; "Appeal to Impartial Posterity," etc., by Madame Roland.

Roland, (Philippe Laurent,) an able French sculptor, born at Marcq-en-Barœul (Nord) in 1746. He was a member of the Institute of Paris, and was commissioned by the government to make statues of Homer, Solon, and Malesherbes. Died in Paris in 1816.

Roland d'Erceville. See Rolland.

Roland de la Platière, ro'lôn' deh lȧ plȧ'te-air', (Jean Marie,) a French Girondist minister of state, was born near Villefranche (Beaujolais) in 1734. He was inspector-general of manufactures before the Revolution. His house in Paris was the head-quarters of the party of the Gironde in 1791–92. He became minister of the interior in March, 1792, but was dismissed from office in June of the same year, in consequence of a famous letter addressed to the king. This letter was composed by his wife. (See Roland, Madame, noticed above.) He again acted as minister of the interior from August 10, 1792, to January 23, 1793, when he resigned, having vainly striven against the reign of anarchy and violence. He retired to Rouen in May, and, on hearing of the death of his wife, committed suicide, in November, 1793.

See Madame Roland, "Mémoires;" Lamartine, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rolander, ro-lân'der, (Daniel,) a Swedish naturalist, born in Småland, explored the botany and zoology of Surinam in 1755, and returned home in 1756. He died soon after, before he could publish his manuscripts.

Rolandino, ro-lân-dee'no, an Italian chronicler, born at Padua about 1200. He wrote a Latin chronicle of events which occurred from 1200 to 1260. Died in 1276.

Rolando, ro-lân'do, (Luigi,) an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Turin in 1773, became professor of anatomy in the university of that city about 1814, and wrote several able works, etc. Died in 1831.

See Carlo Bellingeri, "Elogio storico del Professore L. Rolando;" "Biographie Universelle."

Roldan, rol-dȧn', (Pedro,) a Spanish sculptor, born at Seville in 1624, worked at Rome, Madrid, and Seville, where he died in 1700.

Rolewinck, ro'leh-vink', (Werner,) a German monk, born in 1425, wrote a popular history of the world, called "Fasciculus Temporum," (1474.) Died in 1502.

Rolfe, (R. Monsey.) See Cranworth, Lord.

Rolfe, (William James,) an American editor and teacher, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 10, 1827, was educated at Amherst College, became an instructor, and was one of the authors of the "Cambridge Course of Physics," (6 vols., 1867–69,) but is best known as the editor of Shakspeare's complete works, in forty small volumes, adapted to use in schools. This edition of Shakspeare has had a marvellous popularity. He has also prepared select school editions of the works of Gray, Goldsmith, etc.

Rolfink, rol'fink, (Werner,) a German medical writer, born at Hamburg in 1599; died at Jena in 1673.

Roll, rol, (Alfred Philippe,) a French painter, born in Paris, March 10, 1846. He was a pupil of Bonnat and Gérôme. Among his works are "Halte-là!" a military scene, (1876,) "The Flood in the Banlieue of Toulouse," (1877,) and "The Strike of the Miners," (1880.) His "Feast of Silenus" is in the Flemish manner. He has exhibited some good portraits. Died 1919.

Röll or **Roell**, röl, (Hermann Alexander,) a German Protestant divine, born at Doelberg in 1653. He was professor of theology at Utrecht, (1704–18,) and wrote several commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1718.

Rolland (or **Roland**) **d'Erceville**, ro'lôn' dêrss'vêl', (Barthélemi Gabriel,) a French writer and judge, born in 1734, was an adversary of the Jesuits. He was executed by the terrorists in 1794.

Rolland, ROLAN′, (ROMAIN,) French novelist, critic, dramatist, Socialist, and pacifist, was born Jan. 29, 1866, at Clamecy, Nièvre. He was professor of the history of art at the École Normale Supérieure, 1895, and later at the Sorbonne. His best known work is the novel "Jean Christophe," published 1904–12, in ten volumes. His other works include "Les precurseurs," (1919,) "Liluli," (1919,) "Mahatma Gandhi," (1924,) "L'été," (1925.) He received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1915.

Rolle, rol, ? (DENIS,) M.P., an opulent Englishman, born in Devonshire in 1725. He purchased a large tract in Florida, and there planted a colony, (about 1766,) which was soon abandoned. Died in England in 1797.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices," vol. i.

Rolle, rol′leh, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German composer of church music, born at Quedlinburg in 1718. He succeeded his father as director of music at Magdeburg in 1752. Among his principal works are the oratorios of the "Death of Abel" and "Abraham on Mount Moriah." Died in 1785.

Rolle, (JOHN,) LORD, an English Tory politician, born in Devonshire in 1751. He was raised to the peerage in 1796. He is said to have used a large fortune liberally, and to have been the subject of "The Rolliad," a political satire, written by several Whigs. Died in 1842.

Rolle, rol, (MICHEL,) a French mathematician, born at Ambert in 1652; died in Paris in 1749. "He rendered," says Fontenelle, "great service to science."

Rolle, (PIERRE NICOLAS,) a French writer, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1770, was author of "Researches into the Worship of Bacchus," (3 vols., 1824.) Died in 1855. His son, JACQUES HIPPOLYTE, born at Dijon in 1804, became an able journalist of Paris. Died in 1883.

Rollenhagen, rol′len-hâ′gen, (GEORG,) a German fabulist and didactic poet, born at Bernau in 1542; died in 1609.

Rolli, rol′lee, (PAOLO ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born in 1687. He went to England about 1725, and taught Italian to the princesses of the royal family. He translated "Paradise Lost" into Italian verse, (1729,) and wrote some original poems, which were popular. Died in Italy in 1767.

Rollin, rol′lin or ro′lăn′, (CHARLES,) an eminent French historian and professor of belles-lettres, was born in Paris in January, 1661. He became professor of rhetoric at the Collége du Plessis in 1687, and obtained the chair of eloquence at the Collége de France in 1688. He was rector of the University about two years, (1694–96.) He revived the study of Greek, and made reforms in the system of education. In 1726 he published a good work on the Study of Belles-Lettres, ("Traité de la Manière d'étudier et d'enseigner les Belles-Lettres.") He also wrote a "History of Rome," (1738,) and an "Ancient History," ("Histoire ancienne," 12 vols., 1730–38,) which enjoyed much popularity, especially with the young. It has been translated into English. According to Voltaire, Rollin was one of the first French authors who wrote a good style in prose. His character was amiable and virtuous. Died in 1741.

See GUÉNRAU DE MUSSY, "Vie de Rollin;" TROGNON, "Éloge de Rollin," 1818; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tome VI.; BOUSSON DE MAIRET, "Essai sur la Vie de Rollin;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rollin, (Ledru.) See LEDRU-ROLLIN.

Rollins, (ALICE WELLINGTON,) an American poet, born in Massachusetts, June 12, 1847. Before her marriage in 1876 her name was ALICE MARLAND WELLINGTON. Her principal book is "The Ring of Amethyst," (1878.) Mrs. Rollins was one of the finest sonneteers of her time. Died in 1897.

Rollins, (ELLEN CHAPMAN,) an American authoress, born at Wakefield, New Hampshire, April 30, 1831. Her maiden name was HOBBS. She was married to E. A. Rollins. Her principal publications were "New England Bygones" (1882) and "Old-Time Child-Life." Died in Philadelphia, May 29, 1881.

Rol′lo, Rou, roo, or **Hrolf,** [Fr. ROLLON, ro′lôn′, and RAOUL, rä′ool′,] first Duke of Normandy, born about 860 A.D. He was originally a Norwegian viking or pirate, and was noted for strength and martial prowess. In the reign of Charles the Bald he ascended the Seine and took Rouen, which he kept as a base of operations. He gained a number of victories over the Franks, and extorted from Charles III. in 912 the cession of the province since called Normandy. By the famous treaty which Charles and Rollo signed at this time the latter agreed to adopt the Christian religion. Died about 930.

See LE CANUT, "Raoul I, Duc de Normandie," 2 vols., 1781; ORDERICUS VITALIS, "Historia."

Rollon. See ROLLO.

Rolph, (JOHN A.,) an English artist and engraver of landscapes, born in Essex in 1798. He emigrated to the United States in 1833, and worked in New York City. Died in Brooklyn in 1862.

Rōlt, (RICHARD,) an English writer of history, biography, etc., was born in 1724 or 1725. Among his works is a "History of the General War" which ended in 1748, 4 vols., and "Cambria," a poem, (1749.) Died in 1770.

Romagnosi, ro-mân-yo′see, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian jurist and publicist, born near Piacenza in 1761. He published in 1791 an able work on penal legislation, "Genesis of Penal Law," ("Genesi del Diritto penale.") About 1806 he and other jurists formed a new Italian criminal code at Milan. He wrote numerous legal works, and lectured on law at Milan for many years. Died in 1835.

Romain. See ROMANUS.

Romain, ro′măn′, (ADRIAN,) a Flemish geometer and physician, born at Louvain in 1561. He wrote on geometry, etc. Died at Mentz in 1615.

Romain, (JULES,) the French name of GIULIO ROMANO.

Romain de Hooghe. See HOOGE.

Romaine, ro-mān′, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English Calvinistic theologian of the Anglican Church, born at Hartlepool in 1714. He became a popular preacher in London, married a Miss Price in 1755, and was appointed rector of Blackfriars' in 1764. He preached at this place about thirty years. Among his most popular works are "The Walk of Faith," (1771,) and "The Triumph of Faith," (1793.) Died in 1795.

See W. B. CADOGAN, "Life of W. Romaine," 1796; THOMAS HAWEIS, "Life of the Rev. W. Romaine," 1797.

Roman, ro′mŏn′, (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS,) a French statuary, born in Paris in 1792, gained the grand prize in 1816. Died in 1835.

Romana, de la, dă lă ro-mä′nă, (Don PEDRO CARO Y SUREDA—kä′ro e soo-rā′dă,) MARQUIS, a Spanish general, born in Majorca in 1761. He served with distinction in the war against the French, (1793–95 and 1809–10.) Died in 1811.

Romanelli, ro-mă-nel′lee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian antiquary, born in the Abruzzi in 1756; died in 1819.

Romanelli, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) an eminent painter of the Roman school, born at Viterbo in 1617, was a pupil of Pietro da Cortona. He was employed at Paris by Louis XIV. and Cardinal Mazarin. He also adorned several churches of Rome with his works. Died in 1663. His son URBANO, born in 1652, was a painter. Died in 1682.

Roman′es, (GEORGE JOHN,) an English biologist, born at Kingston, Canada, in 1848. He was educated at Cambridge University, became Fullerian professor in the Royal Institution, London, and in 1890 removed to Oxford, where he founded the Romanes lectureship in 1891. He was an advanced Darwinian in his views, which he gave in "Darwin and after Darwin," his latest work. He published works also on "Mental Evolution," "Animal Intelligence," etc. Died in 1894.

Romanet, ro′mă′nā′, (ANTOINE LOUIS,) a French line-engraver, born in Paris in 1748. He engraved successfully some works of Raphael and Titian. Died in 1807.

Romani. See ROMANINO, (GIROLAMO.)

Romanino, ro-mă-nee′no, (GIORGIO,) an able Italian painter, born at Rome about 1500. He was invited to France, and painted some frescos in the Louvre. His design and colour are highly praised.

Romanino or **Romani**, ro-mä′nee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, born at Brescia about 1490, imitated Titian, and was a good colorist. He painted some frescos in the Louvre, Paris. Died about 1560.

Romano. See GIULIO ROMANO.

Romano, da, dä ro-mä′no, (EZZELINO, ĕt-sä-lee′no, or ECCELINO, ĕt-chä-lee′no,) an able commander and a famous Ghibeline leader, remarkable for his reckless courage and for his cruelty, was born in 1194. As an ally or partisan of the emperor Frederick II., he fought against the Marquis d'Este, and captured Padua in 1237. He was excommunicated by the pope about 1252, and a league was formed against him by several cities and princes of Lombardy. He died, or was killed in battle, in 1259.

Romanof, Romanov, or **Romanow,** ro-mä′nof, (MICHAEL FEODOROVITCH,) the founder of the reigning dynasty of Russia, was a son of the Metropolitan of Rostof. He was elected Czar or emperor in 1613, when he was only fifteen or sixteen years old. He made peace with the Swedes by the cession of Ingria and Karelia, and afterwards waged against the Poles a defensive war, which ended in 1619. He promoted the civilization of his subjects, and made reforms in the laws. He died in 1645, and was succeeded by his son Alexis.

See WICHMANN, "Urkunde über die Wahl Michael Romanows, etc., 1819.

Ro-mā′nus I., Emperor of the East, called LECAPENUS, [Fr. ROMAIN LÉCAPÈNE, ro′mǎn′ lā′kà′pàn′,] was a native of Armenia, and father-in-law of Constantine VII., who made Romanus his colleague in the empire in 919. Died in 948.

Romanus II., a grandson of the preceding, and son of Constantine VII., was born in 939. He poisoned his father and obtained the throne in 959. Died in 963.

Romanus III., Argy′rus, [Fr. ROMAIN ARGYRE, ro′mǎn′ ăr′zhēr′,] was born about 968. He married Zoe, a daughter of Constantine IX., whom he succeeded in 1028. He was poisoned by Zoe, his wife, in 1034.

Romanus IV., Diogenes, obtained the throne by marriage with Eudocia, the widow of Constantine Ducas, in 1067 or 1068. He gained several victories over the Turks in Asia Minor, but was defeated by Alp Arslân in Armenia. He was deposed by Michael VII., by whose order he was put to death about 1072.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Romanus, (ÆGIDIUS.) See COLONNA, (EGIDIO.)

Ro-mā′nus, [Fr. ROMAIN, ro′mǎn′,] POPE, born near Civita Castellana, in Italy. He was elected pope in September, 897 A.D. Died in 898.

Romanzof. See RIOOMANTSOF.

Romberg, rom′bĕrG, (ANDREAS,) a German violinist and composer, born in 1767, became director of music at Gotha in 1815. He produced several sacred pieces and operas, and set to music Schiller's "Song of the Bell" and other poems. Died in 1821.

Romberg, (BERNHARD,) a cousin of Andreas, born at Bonn in 1770, was celebrated for his performance on the violoncello. He was appointed professor at the Conservatory of Music in Paris in 1801. Died in 1841.

Rombout, rom′bŏwt, (J.,) a Dutch landscape-painter, lived about 1670.

Rombouts, rom′bŏwts, (THEODORE,) an excellent Flemish painter of history, born at Antwerp in 1597, was a pupil of A. Janssens. He worked in Rome and Florence, from which he returned to Antwerp in 1625. Among his works are "The Sacrifice of Abraham," "The Oath of Hannibal," and a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1637.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Romé de Lisle, (or **de l'Isle,**) ro′mā′ dẹh lēl′, (JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS,) a French mineralogist, born at Grai in 1736. He visited India and China, and returned to France in 1764. He wrote a work on "Crystallography," (4 vols., 1783,) and "Métrologie," (1789.) Died in 1790. "He first ascertained the important fact of the constancy of the angles at which the faces of crystals meet, and, observing further that many of them appear in several different shapes, first conceived the idea that these shapes might be reducible to one, appropriated in a peculiar manner to each *substance* and modified by strict geometrical laws." (Sir John F. W. Herschel, "Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

Romegas, ro′mā′gäs′, (MATHURIN D'AUX-LESCOUT, mā′tü′rǎN′ dō′lĕs′koo′,) a brave French knight of the order of Malta, which he joined in 1547. He distinguished himself in battle against the pirates and the Turks. He was appointed commander of the galleys, and lieutenant-general. Died in 1581.

Römer or **Roemer,** rö′mẹr, (OLAF or OLAUS,) a Danish astronomer, born at Aarhuus on the 25th of September, 1644. He went to Paris in 1672, and aided Picard, who procured for him the office of tutor to the dauphin. In 1675 he made (at Paris) the important discovery of the velocity of light by observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. He became professor of mathematics in the University of Copenhagen in 1681. He first applied the epicycloidal curve in the formation of the teeth of wheels. Römer held several high civil offices. Died in 1710.

Romero, (MATIAS,) a Mexican diplomatist, born at Oaxaca, Mexico, in 1837. He was in the diplomatic service of Mexico at Washington after 1859, and was minister there 1863–68. He subsequently served as secretary of the treasury and postmaster-general under President Juarez, and returned to Washington as minister in 1882, remaining there, with a brief interval as secretary of the treasury in 1892, until his death in 1898. He was a somewhat voluminous author, official, historical, and descriptive.

Romey, ro′mā′, (CHARLES OCTAVE,) a French historian, born in Paris in 1804, wrote, besides other works a "History of Spain," (1838–48.) Died in 1874.

Romeyn, ro′mīn, (THEODORIC D.,) an influential minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, was born at New Barbadoes, New Jersey, in 1744. He preached many years at Schenectady, New York, to which he removed in 1784. He is said to have been the principal founder of Union College, Schenectady. Died in 1804.

Romieu, de, dẹh ro′me-uh′, (MARIE,) a French poetess and prose writer, lived at Viviers. Died after 1584.

Romiguières, ro′me′ge-air′, (JEAN DOMINIQUE JOSEPH LOUIS,) a French advocate, born at Toulouse in 1775, was a constant adherent of the liberal party. Died in Paris in 1847.

Romilly, ro′me′ye′, (JEAN EDME,) a Swiss Protestant minister, born at Geneva in 1739, was a friend of Rousseau. Died in 1779. His father, JEAN, born in 1714, was a skilful watchmaker. Died in Paris in 1796.

Rom′il-lỹ, (JOHN,) BARON, an English lawyer, a son of Sir Samuel Romilly, was born in London in 1802. He was elected to Parliament as a Liberal in 1832, was appointed solicitor-general in 1848, and attorney-general in 1850. In 1851 he became master of the rolls, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Romilly, in 1866. Died December 23, 1874.

Romilly, (Sir SAMUEL,) a celebrated English lawyer and statesman, born in London on the 1st of March, 1757. He was a son of Peter Romilly, a jeweller, whose father was a French Protestant exiled for his religion. His education at school was defective, but he studied Latin after he was fifteen years of age, and became a good self-taught scholar. He entered himself at Gray's Inn as a student of law in 1778, and was called to the bar in 1783. In 1784 he became acquainted with the famous Mirabeau, who introduced him to a Mr. Vaughan. By the favour of the latter, Romilly made the acquaintance of Lord Lansdowne, in whom he found a friend and patron. He obtained an extensive practice in the court of chancery. In politics he was a Whig and advanced liberal. In 1806 he was elected to Parliament and appointed solicitor-general. He acquired great reputation by his eloquent speech against the slave-trade. In 1807 he was removed from office in consequence of the dissolution of the Whig ministry. He afterwards directed his efforts to the reform of the penal code, which at that period was very severe. Nearly three hundred crimes of various grades were punishable by death. He procured the passage of a bill, about 1809, to repeal the statute which made stealing from the person a capital crime. In this enterprise he encountered strong opposition from igno-

rance, prejudice, and party spirit. He made an unsuccessful effort in 1810 to repeal the statute which punished with death the crime of stealing from a shop goods valued at five shillings. He opposed in an eloquent speech the declaration of war against Napoleon on his return from Elba in 1815. He was a zealous advocate of Roman Catholic Emancipation. In his profession he is said to have been more successful and more distinguished than any other Englishman of his time. Although his style was remarkable for plainness and simplicity, the impressiveness of his speeches was, we are told, almost unparalleled. In 1818 he was returned, at the head of the poll, by the voters of Westminster. His wife died in October, 1818. In a fit of delirium or insanity, he put an end to his own life in November, 1818. He was author of "Observations on the Criminal Law of England," (1810.)

See "The Life of Sir Samuel Romilly, written by himself," edited by his sons, 3 vols., 1840; BENJAMIN CONSTANT, "Éloge de Sir Samuel Romilly," 1819; ROSCOE, "Lives of Eminent British Lawyers;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1812; "Westminster Review" for June, 1840.

Romme, rom, (CHARLES,) a French geometer, born at Riom about 1744. He wrote several useful works on navigation, etc. Died in 1805.

Romme, (GILBERT,) a brother of the preceding, born at Riom in 1750, was a Jacobin and an active member of the Convention. Having been condemned to death by the Thermidoriens, he killed himself in 1795.

Rommel, rom'mĕl, (DIETRICH CHRISTOPH,) a German historian, born at Cassel in 1781, became in 1815 professor of history at Marburg. He wrote a "History of Hesse since the Peace of Westphalia," (1853.) Died in 1859.

Rom'ney, (GEORGE,) an eminent English historical and portrait painter, was born at Dalton, in Lancashire, in December, 1734. In his youth he worked in the shop of his father, a cabinet-maker. He married Mary Abbot in 1756. After he had studied and practised painting at Kendal for five years, he settled in London in 1762, but left his wife and children in the country, where they remained neglected while he was prosperous and famous. He obtained rapid success in his profession, and became the rival of Reynolds. He passed about two years (1773–75) in visits to several cities of Italy. At Rome he painted a "Wood Nymph," which was greatly admired. He gradually raised his price for a portrait to thirty-five guineas for a head and sixty guineas for a whole-length. Among his works are "Milton and his Daughters," "Nature unveiling herself to Shakspeare," and portraits of Cowper the poet, Warren Hastings, Lord Chatham, and William Pitt. About 1798 he was compelled to desist from work by ill health and nervous dejection. He removed in 1799 to Kendal, where he was nursed by his patient and forgiving wife until he died, in November, 1802.

See HAYLEY, "Life of G. Romney," 1809; J. ROMNEY, (his son,) "Memoirs of the Life and Works of G. Romney," 1830; ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of British Painters."

Romney, (HENRY SIDNEY,) EARL OF. See SIDNEY.

Rom'u-lus, called also **Quĭ-rī'nus**, the founder of Rome, a semi-fabulous personage, supposed to have lived about 750 B.C. According to tradition, Romulus and Remus were the twin sons of Mars and Rhea Silvia, who was a daughter of Numitor, King of Alba. Amulius dethroned Numitor and ordered the young twins to be exposed to destruction; but they were suckled by a wolf and educated by Faustulus, a shepherd of the king. After they were grown up and informed of the secret of their birth, they killed Amulius, restored Numitor, and founded the city of Rome. Remus was punished with death by Romulus for jumping, in derision, over the wall of the new city, and Romulus became the first and sole king of Rome, the population of which was increased by exiles, outlaws, and fugitive slaves invited from adjacent states. The deficiency of wives was remedied by the abduction of Sabine maidens who assembled at Rome as spectators of a public festival. The Sabines waged war against Rome on this account, but peace was restored by the mediation of the Sabine wives, and the Romans and Sabines were united into one state, which Romulus and the Sabine Tatius ruled jointly. Romulus reigned about thirty-seven years, and, after death, was worshipped under the name of Quirinus. According to tradition, he disappeared mysteriously during a thunder-storm which occurred as he was reviewing his army in the Campus Martius, and the opinion prevailed that he was carried up to heaven.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" TANNEGUY-LEFÈVRE, "Discours sur Romulus," 1666; PLUTARCH, "Life of Romulus;" J. GRONOVIUS, "Oratio de Origine Romuli," 1684.

Romulus Augustulus. See AUGUSTULUS.

Ronalds, (Sir FRANCIS,) F.R.S., an English inventor, born in London, February 21, 1788. His inventions in connection with the electric telegraph earned him the honour of knighthood. Died August 8, 1873.

Roncaglia, ron-kăl'yȧ, (CONSTANTINO,) an Italian writer on theology, etc., born at Lucca in 1677; died in 1737.

Roncalli, ron-kăl'lee, (CRISTOFORO,) called POMERANCIO or POMARANCIO, an excellent painter of the Florentine school, born at Pomerance in 1552, was a pupil of N. Circignani. He worked at Rome, Genoa, etc., and painted the cupola of the church of Loretto. Died at Rome in 1626.

Rondani, ron-dȧ'nee, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian painter, born at Parma about 1490, was a pupil of Correggio. Died about 1548.

Rondel, du, dü rôn'dĕl', (JACQUES,) a French philosopher, born about 1630, was professor of Greek at Sedan from 1664 to 1681. He published a "Life of Epicurus," (1679,) and other works. Bayle, who was his friend, calls him (under the article "Epicurus") a good poet and a good Greek scholar. Died at Maestricht in 1715.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rondelet, rôNd'lȧ' or rôn'dĕh-lȧ', (GUILLAUME,) a French naturalist, born at Montpellier in 1507. He practised medicine and lectured in that city. He published a treatise "On Sea-Fish," ("De Piscibus marinis," 1554,) and several medical works. Died in 1566.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-MARTHE, "Éloges;" "Biographie Médicale."

Rondelet, (JEAN,) a French architect, born in Lyons in 1734, or, as some say, in 1743. He was a pupil of Soufflot, and became in 1781 his successor as architect of the Panthéon, or church of Sainte-Geneviève, at Paris. He built the dome of this edifice. He published an important treatise on architecture, "Traité de l'Art de Bâtir," (5 vols., 1802–17,) which is called a classical work. Died in Paris in 1829.

See VAUDOYER, "Discours sur la Tombe de J. Rondelet," 1829.

Rondet, ron'dȧ', (LAURENT ÉTIENNE,) a French writer on religion and morality, born in Paris in 1717; died in 1785.

Rondot, rôn'do', (NATALIS,) a French economist and editor, born at Saint-Quentin in 1821.

Ronge, rong'ĕh, (JOHANNES,) a celebrated reformer among the Catholics, born in Silesia in 1813. He was ordained a Catholic priest in 1840; but he was soon after suspended for his heretical opinions, and in 1844 published a letter denouncing the exhibition of the "holy coat," which Arnoldi, Bishop of Treves, had just proclaimed. Although excommunicated by the chapter of Breslau, Ronge rapidly gained adherents, and in 1845 a German Catholic Church, independent of that of Rome, was founded. In the revolution of 1848 he took refuge in England, and many of the new societies were suppressed. Died October 27, 1887.

See "Vindication of J. Ronge," translated from the German by ROBERT TAYLOR, 1845; EDUARD DULLER, "J. Ronge und die freie Kirche," 1849; "Autobiography of J. Ronge," translated from the German by JOHN LORD, London, 1846; "Westminster Review" for December, 1845, (article "German Theology.")

Rönne or Roenne, von, fon rön'nĕh, (LUDWIG MORITZ PETER,) a German jurist, born in Holstein in 1804. He became about 1843 a judge or councillor in Berlin. He published "The Political Law of the Prussian Monarchy," (1856–63,) and "The Constitutional Law of the German Empire," (1876–77.) Died in 1891.

Ronsard, de, dĕh rôN'sȧR', (PIERRE,) an eminent French poet, born in the Vendômois in 524. He learned to speak English, German, and Italian, and was instructed in Greek by Dorat and Turnèbe. He wrote odes, epi-

grams, nymns, eclogues, etc., and was considered the most popular poet of his time. Malherbe and Boileau, however, did not appreciate him highly. Ronsard conceived the idea of grouping seven French poets, including himself, into a constellation called the *Pléiade*. The other six were his imitators. Died in 1585.

Röntgen, von, (WILHELM KONRAD,) a German physicist, born at Lennep, Prussia, in 1845. He studied at Zurich, and was professor of physics at Strasburg, Giessen, and (after 1885) at Würzburg. In 1895 he made the signal discovery of the X-ray, usually called the Röntgen ray, a peculiar form of light which can pass through the human body and reveal the presence of any opaque extraneous substance and the true condition and position of the bones. He received the Nobel Prize for Physics 1901. Died 1923.

Ron'tho, (MATTHEW,) a monk and Latin poet, born in Greece, translated Dante's "Divina Commedia" into Latin verse. Died at Sienna in 1443.

Roo'dą-kee, Rudaki, or Rudagi, roo'dą-kee, an eminent Persian poet, who lived in the reign of Nasr, (about 940 A.D.) He was blind from his birth, but wrote splendid lyrics, some of which are extant. Roodakee seems to have drawn largely upon the literature and folklore of India for his materials.

Roodtseus, rōt'se-ŭs, (JAN ALBERT,) a Dutch portrait-painter, born at Hoorn in 1615 or 1617; died in 1674.

Rooke, rook, (Sir GEORGE,) an English admiral, born near Canterbury in 1650. Entering the navy, he became successively post captain and vice-admiral, was made "lieutenant of the admiralty" in 1702, and with Sir Cloudsby Shovel captured Gibraltar in 1704. D. 1709.

Roome, room, (EDWARD,) an English lawyer and satirist. He offended Pope by a satire entitled "Pasquin," and wrote "The Jovial Crew," a drama. Died in 1729.

Roomofski, Roumovsky, or **Rumowsky,** roo-mof'skee, (STEPHEN,) a Russian astronomer, born in Vladimir in 1734. He became professor of astronomy at Saint Petersburg in 1763, and vice-president of the Academy of Sciences in 1800. He published several mathematical works, and translated the "Annals" of Tacitus into Russian, (1808.) Died about 1814.

Roon, von, fon rōn, (ALBRECHT THEODOR EMIL,) a Prussian general and writer, born at Kolberg about 1803. He became a major-general in 1856, and minister of war in 1859. He rendered important services by the reorganization of the army. The Prussian Chambers in 1866 voted 1,500,000 thalers as a national recompense to six men, among whom was Von Roon. He published treatises on geography and ethnology. Died in 1879.

Roorda van Eysinga, rōr'dă văn ī'sing-ă, (PIETER THEODORE,) a Dutch Orientalist, born at Leeuwarden about 1790. Died 1860.

Roore, de, deh ro'reh, (JACOB,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1686, was a pupil of Van Opstal.

Roos, ros, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a celebrated German painter of landscapes and animals, and a skilful engraver, born at Otterndorf in 1631. Died 1685.

Roos, (JOHANN MELCHIOR,) a painter of landscapes and animals, born at Frankfort in 1659, was a son of the preceding. Died 1731.

Roos, (PHILIP PETER,) surnamed ROSA DA TIVOLLI, a skilful painter of animals and landscapes, born at Frankfort about 1655, was a son of Johann Heinrich.

Roos, (THEODOR,) a German painter, born at Wesel in 1638, was a brother of Johann Heinrich, noticed above. He painted portraits and landscapes. Died in 1698.

Roose. See LIEMAECKER, (NIKOLAAS.)

Roosevelt, ro'zevelt, (FRANKLIN DELANO,) American lawyer and politician, born Jan. 30, 1882, Hyde Park, N. Y. Studied at Harvard and Columbia Law School, and was admitted to New York bar in 1907. He was a member of the New York Senate 1910–13; Assistant Secretary of the Navy 1913–20; and was Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency of the United States on the ticket with James M. Cox, which was defeated. Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York, 1928.

Roose'velt, (THEODORE,) an United States President, was born in New York, October 27, 1858, and graduated at Harvard in 1880. He became a member of the New York Assembly in 1882, ran on the Republican ticket for mayor of New York city in 1886, served as civil service commissioner 1889–95, and was president of the New York police board 1895–97. He was assistant secretary of the navy 1897–98, resigning to take part in the war in Cuba as lieutenant-colonel and subsequently colonel of the First United States Cavalry Volunteers, usually known as the Rough Riders. He became the popular hero of the war. In 1899 he was elected Governor of New York, and in 1900 was elected Vice-President of the United States, succeeding as President on the assassination of President McKinley in September, 1901. In 1904 he was the Republican candidate for President, and was elected with a majority of 196 electoral votes. In 1908 he declined to be a candidate, but strongly supported Taft's candidacy. In 1909 he went on a hunting excursion to East Africa and was received enthusiastically in Europe on his return. In 1912 he again entered the political field and, losing the Republican nomination, organized a new "Progressive" party, of which he became the candidate. He was shot, but not seriously wounded, in the campaign, and was defeated in the election. He was a strong advocate of preparedness prior to America's entrance in the World War. He wrote on history, biography, etc. Died Jan. 6, 1919.

Roostam, Roostem, Roostum, Rustem, or **Rustam,** rōōs'tęm, written also **Roustem, Roustam,** and **Rostam,** the most illustrious of Persian heroes, is supposed to have lived about 600 years B.C. He was the son of the celebrated warrior Zâl or Zâlzer and an Indian princess named Rudâba. The exploits of Rōōstam form the favourite theme of the Persian poets and romance-writers; and it is difficult to determine what is historical and what is fiction in the accounts of him which have come down to us. Sir William Jones says, "Rostam was certainly a commander under Cyrus, [the Great.]" Rōōstam forms the most prominent figure in Firdousee's great epic, the "Shâh Nâmeh," or "Book of Kings."

Roostam- (Roustam- or Rustam-) Pasha, rōōs'tąm pâ'shâ', an able and unscrupulous Turkish minister of state, became grand vizier under Solyman the Magnificent, who reigned from 1520 to 1566.

Root, (ELIHU,) an American lawyer, was born at Clinton, New York, in 1845. He studied law, was United States district attorney for the southern district of New York 1883–85, secretary of war in the McKinley and Roosevelt cabinets 1899–1904, secretary of state under Roosevelt 1905–09, U. S. senator from New York, 1909–15. He became president of the Carnegie Peace Endowment 1910; a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague the same year; and received the Nobel Peace Prize 1912. He headed a diplomatic mission to Russia in 1917; and was a U. S. delegate to the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments, held at Washington, 1921–22.

Ropes, (JOHN CODMAN,) an American historian, was born at St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1836. He wrote several works on the military history of the United States and of France under Napoleon, and had just published vol. ii. of his "Story of the Civil War" at his death, October 28, 1899.

Roque, SAINT. See ROCH.

Roque, de la, deh lâ rok, (ANTOINE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Marseilles in 1672, edited the "Mercure de France" from 1721 until 1744. Died in 1744.

Roque, de la, (GILLES ANDRÉ,) a French genealogist, born near Caen about 1598. Among his works is a valuable "Treatise on the Nobility," ("Traité de la Noblesse," 1678.) Died in 1686.

Roquelaure, de, deh rok'lōr', (ANTOINE,) BARON a French marshal, born in 1544, was a constant adherent of Henry IV. He was in the carriage with that king when the latter was killed, (1610.) Died in 1625.

Roqueplan, rok'plŏN', (CAMILLE JOSEPH ETIENNE,) an eminent French painter of landscapes and genre, born at Marlemort in 1802, was a pupil of Gros and Abel de Pujol. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1828. Many of his works are illustrative of Rousseau's "Confessions" and Sir Walter Scott's Novels. Died in 1855.

Roqueplan, (LOUIS VICTOR NESTOR,) a *littérateur*, a brother of the preceding, was born at Marlemort in 1804. He became editon of the "Figaro" about 1827, and was director of the Opera of Paris from 1847 to 1854. Died in 1870.

Roques, rok, (PIERRE,) a French Protestant writer, born at La Caune in 1685. He became pastor of a church at Bâle in 1710, and published, besides other works, "The Evangelical Pastor," (1723,) and a new edition of Moréri's "Dictionary," (6 vols., 1731.) Died in 1748.

See FREV, "Vie de Pierre Roques," 1785.

Roquette, de, deh ro'kĕt', (GABRIEL,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Toulouse in 1623, became Bishop of Autun in 1666. He was notorious as the prototype of Molière's "Tartuffe." Died in 1707.

Rorario, ro-rā're-o, [Lat. RORA'RIUS,] (GIROLAMO,) an Italian ecclesiastic and writer, born at Pordenone in 1485. He wrote a curious treatise "That Brutes often reason better than Man," ("Quod Animalia bruta sæpe Ratione utantur melius Homine," 1648.) Died in 1556.

Rorarius. See RORARIO.

Rosa, ro'sâ, (CRISTOFORO,) a painter of the Venetian school, born at Brescia. He excelled in perspective, and painted the architecture in some works of Titian. Died in 1576.

Rosa, (PIETRO,) a son of the preceding, was a favourite pupil of Titian. He was a good colorist. He died young, in 1576.

Rosa, (SALVATOR,) [Anglicized in pronunciation as sâl-vā'tor ro'za,] a famous Italian painter of history, landscapes, and battles, was born at Arenella, near Naples, on the 20th of June, 1615. He received lessons in art from F. Francanzani, his brother-in-law, and was a diligent student of nature. About 1635 he went to Rome, where he worked and attained a high reputation. In 1647 he took part in the revolt at Naples, and fought for Masaniello. After the final defeat of the insurgents, Salvator escaped to Florence, where he was patronized by the grand duke. He was partial to wild, romantic, and desolate scenery. His imagination was morbid, gloomy, and extravagant. After he had worked at Florence for several years, he returned to Rome, where he exhibited some pictures in 1663. He produced at Rome his "Conspiracy of Catiline," which is accounted his master-piece. He made for himself enemies at Rome by his poetical satires. Died in March, 1673. "Salvator possessed real genius," says Ruskin, "but was crushed by misery in his youth. . . . In heart disdainful, in temper adventurous, conscious of power, impatient of labour, . . . he fled to the Calabrian hills, seeking not knowledge, but freedom. . . . He had not the sacred sense,—the sense of colour: all the loveliest hues of the Calabrian air were invisible to him. He saw only what was gross and terrible. . . . I see in him, notwithstanding his baseness, the last traces of spiritual life in the art of Europe."

See CANTÙ, "Salvator Rosa," 1844; LADY MORGAN, "Life of Salvator Rosa," London, 2 vols., 1824, which is said to be a romance, or romantic biography; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RUSKIN, "Modern Painters;" PASSERI, "Vite de' Pittori;" DOMENICI, "Vite de' Pittori Napoletani;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824.

Ro'sa, SAINT, known as SAINT ROSE OF LIMA,, a Peruvian religious, born in Lima in 1586. Her parents named her ISABEL. Having lost their property, her family were sustained by her labours as a servant. She afterwards became a Dominican tertiary and recluse. She died August 24, 1617, and was canonized in 1671.

Rosa da Tivoli. See ROOS, (PHILIP PETER.)

Rosa, de la, (F. MARTINEZ.) See MARTINEZ.

Rosalba Carriera, ro-sâl'bâ kăr-re-ā'rā, a famous Italian portrait-painter, often called simply ROSALBA, was born at or near Venice about 1674. She is said to have been the most excellent artist of her time in the use of the crayon or pastel. Her Madonnas were much admired. She visited Paris in 1720, and obtained there great success. About 1746 she became blind. Died in 1757.

Rosamel, de, deh ro'sà'mĕl', (CLAUDE CHARLES MARIE DUCAMPE—dü'kŏNP',) a French admiral, born at Trencq in 1774. He was minister of marine from September, 1836, to March, 1839. Died in 1848.

Ros'a-mond, [Fr. ROSEMONDE, roz'mŏNd', or ROSAMONDE, ro'zà'mŏNd',] often called THE FAIR ROSAMOND, was a daughter of Walter, Lord Clifford. She became a favourite of Henry II. of England, and mother of two sons, William Longsword, and Jeffery, Archbishop of York. Died in 1177.

Rosapina, ro-sâ-pee'nâ, or **Rosaspina,** ro-sâ-spee'nâ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian engraver, born at Bologna about 1762. Among his chief works is "La Pinacoteca," a series of seventy-two engravings of the finest pictures of the gallery of Bologna. Died in 1841.

Rosas, de, dà ro'sâs, (JUAN MANUEL Ortiz—or-tèth',) a South American dictator, born in Buenos Ayres in 1793. He lived as a Gaucho in his youth, and was an active partisan of the Federals in the civil war against the Unitarians. In 1829 he was elected Governor of the Argentine Republic, or Buenos Ayres. He became dictator in 1835. By some writers he is represented as a monster of cruelty. His administration, however, was beneficial in respect to trade and finance. He was defeated in battle by an army under General Urquiza in February, 1852, after which he lived in exile. Died March 14, 1877.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rosati, ro-sâ'tee, (JOSEPH,) D.D., a bishop, born at Sara, Italy, January 30, 1789. He became a Lazarist priest at Rome. In 1816 he was sent to the United States, and became a professor in the theological school at "the Barrens," (or Saint Mary's,) Missouri, and was afterwards the superior of the Lazarists of Missouri. In 1824 he was consecrated Bishop of Tanagra, and in 1827 was made Bishop of Saint Louis, the first of that name. Died in Rome, September 25, 1843.

Roscelin, ros'lăN', written also **Ruzelin,** [Lat. ROSCELI'NUS or ROSCELLI'NUS,] a famous French theologian and schoolman, born at or near Compiègne. He was a Nominalist, and was for some time regarded as the inventor of Nominalism. In 1092 he was condemned as a heretic by a council at Soissons. Died about 1122.

See B. HAURÉAU, "De la Philosophie scolastique;" CHLADEN, "De Vita et Hæresi Roscelini," 1756.

Roscelinus or Roscellinus. See ROSCELIN.

Roscher, rosh'ĕr, (WILHELM,) a German political economist, born at Hanover in 1817. He became professor of political science, etc. at Leipsic in 1848. He published "System der Volkswirthschaft," (1854–86,) "Politik," (1892,) etc. Died in 1894.

Roschîd, (or Roschd,) Ibn. See AVERROËS.

Röschlaub or Roeschlaub, rösh'lŏwp, (ANDREAS,) a German medical writer, born in 1768; died in 1835.

Roscius, rosh'e-us, (QUINTUS,) a celebrated Roman actor, was born near Lanuvium. He amassed a large fortune by his performance on the stage. His name was so proverbial for excellence that Garrick was styled "the British Roscius." An oration which Cicero pronounced for Roscius in a civil suit is extant. Died about 60 B.C.

Ros'cōe, (HENRY,) an English lawyer and writer, born in 1800, was a son of the historian. He wrote a "Life of William Roscoe," (1833,) and "The Lives of Eminent British Lawyers," in Lardner's "Cyclopædia." Died in 1836.

Roscoe, (Sir HENRY ENFIELD,) an English chemist, son of Henry Roscoe, (q. v.,) was born in London, January 7, 1833. He studied at University College, London, and graduated at London University in 1852, studying afterwards at Heidelberg with Bunsen. In 1857 he was made professor of chemistry in Owens College, Manchester. He was one of the founders of Victoria University. He is the author of several treatises on chemistry, and of many scientific papers. Died 1915.

Roscoe, (JAMES,) an English poet and lawyer, born

about 1791. He resided at Knutsford, Cheshire, for nearly fifty years. He contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" and other periodicals. Died in May, 1864.

Roscoe, (ROBERT,) a barrister, a brother of Henry, noticed above, was born about 1790. He wrote poems of some merit. Died in 1850.

Roscoe, (THOMAS,) an English author and translator, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1790. He produced several poems and tales, a "Tour in the Isle of Wight," and other illustrated works, and translated Sismondi's "Literature of Southern Europe," Silvio Pellico's "Memoirs," etc. Died September 24, 1871.

Roscoe, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English historian and poet, born at or near Liverpool on the 8th of March, 1753. He practised as an attorney in his early life, and married Miss Griffiths in 1781. He wrote several pamphlets against the slave-trade, and a poem on the same subject. His reputation is chiefly founded on his "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Magnificent," (2 vols., 1796,) which was very successful and was translated into French, German, and Italian. He retired from business as an attorney about 1800, became partner in a banking-house, and purchased an estate in land. In 1805 he published an interesting and popular work, "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X." He became a Whig member of Parliament (for Liverpool) in 1806. He was the principal founder of the Royal Institution of Liverpool. In 1816 the banking-house with which he was connected failed, and he was under the necessity of parting with his magnificent library. He died in June, 1831, leaving four sons, noticed in this work. As a historian, Roscoe has been censured by some critics for a too great indulgence shown to the character of Leo X. and to the vices of his court, and particularly for his defence of Lucretia Borgia. (See, on this subject, the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1806; also Dr. Hoefer's article on ALEXANDRE VI, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See HENRY ROSCOE, "Life of William Roscoe," 2 vols., 1833; "Lives of Distinguished Northerns," by HARTLEY COLERIDGE; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1833; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1832, (with a portrait.)

Roscoe, (W. S.,) an English poet, born in 1781, was a son of the preceding. He was author of a volume of poems. Died in 1843.

Ros-com'mon, (WENTWORTH DILLON,) EARL OF, an English poet, born in Ireland about 1633, was the son of James Dillon, third Earl of Roscommon, and a Roman Catholic. His mother was a sister of the famous Earl of Strafford. When the latter was impeached, young Dillon was sent to study at Caen, under Bochart. He returned to England about 1660, became master of the horse to the Duchess of York, and married Frances, a daughter of the Earl of Burlington. He wrote odes, prologues, epilogues, and an "Essay on Translated Verse," (1680.) He also translated Horace's "Art of Poetry" into blank verse, (1680.) Died in 1684.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets."

Rōse, (GEORGE,) a British politician, born at Brechin, Scotland, in 1744, was noted for business talents and practical sagacity. He was secretary of the treasury from 1782 to 1801, and was a constant adherent of Mr. Pitt, who in 1804 appointed him joint paymaster-general of the forces. In 1807 he became treasurer of the navy. He was a grandfather of General Sir Hugh Henry Rose. Died in 1818.

See "Diaries and Correspondence of George Rose," 3 vols., 1860; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1860.

Rose, (GEORGE,) an English humourist, (better known under his assumed name of ARTHUR SKETCHLEY,) born in London in 1817. He entered holy orders, but became a Romanist at about the same time as Newman, and was for five years tutor to the Duke of Norfolk. His humorous works, embodying the opinions and adventures of one "Mrs. Brown," were very successful; he also wrote a number of plays. Died November 11, 1882.

Rose, roz, [Lat. ROSSÆ'US,] (GUILLAUME,) a French prelate, notorious for his factious violence, was born at Chaumont about 1542. He was a partisan of the League against Henry III. and Henry IV. Died in 1602.

Rose, ro'zĕh, (GUSTAV,) a distinguished German mineralogist, a brother of Heinrich, noticed below, was born at Berlin in 1798. He became (1822) keeper of the mineral collection and professor of mineralogy (1839) at Berlin. He wrote "Elements of Crystallography," and contributed the geognostic and mineralogical part to the "Journey to the Ural and Altai Mountains," etc., which he made with Humboldt and Ehrenberg in 1829. Died at Berlin, July 15, 1873.

Rose, (HEINRICH,) son of Valentin the Younger, born at Berlin in 1795, was a pupil of Berzelius at Stockholm. He became, after his return, professor of chemistry in his native city, in 1835. His principal work, entitled "Manual of Analytical Chemistry," (2 vols., 1851,) has been translated into several languages. As a practical analyst in the department of inorganic chemistry he was highly distinguished. He discovered in 1844 the substance called Niobium. He died January 27, 1864.

Rose, (HENRY JOHN,) an English divine, brother of Hugh James Rose, was born at Uckfield in 1801. He graduated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1821, was principal editor of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" and of "Rose's Biographical Dictionary," and published "The Law of Moses," (the Hulsean Lecture for 1833,) a "History of the Christian Church," (1858,) and a translation of Neander's "Church History." Died at Bedford, January 31, 1873.

Rose, (Sir HUGH HENRY,) an able British general, born in 1803. His father, Sir George H. Rose, was British minister at Berlin. He commanded a division in India, (1857–60,) and contributed to the suppression of the mutiny of the Sepoys. In 1866 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Strathnairn. Died Oct. 16, 1885.

Rose, (HUGH JAMES,) an English divine, born at Little Horsted, Surrey, in 1795. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1817, and in 1836 became principal of King's College, London. He was prominent as a tractarian preacher and author and as a Greek scholar. Died in Florence, Italy, December 22, 1838.

Rose, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French priest and writer on morals, born in Franche-Comté in 1714; died in 1805.

Rose, (VALENTIN,) THE ELDER, a German pharmacist, born at Neu-Ruppin in 1735, was assessor of the medical college at Berlin. Died in 1771.

Rose, (VALENTIN,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1762. He studied chemistry under Klaproth, and was author of several useful chemical treatises. Died in 1807.

Rose, (WILLIAM STEWART,) a Scottish poet, scholar, and translator, born in 1775, was a friend of Sir Walter Scott. He was the author of a "Naval History of the Late War," (1802,) and translated "Amadis de Gaul" from the French, and the "Orlando Innamorato" (1823) and "Orlando Furioso" (1823–31) from the Italian. These translations are highly commended. Died in 1843.

Rosebery, rōz'bĕr-e, (ARCHIBALD PHILIP **Primrose,**) EARL OF, a British nobleman, born in London, May 7, 1847. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded to his titles in 1868. In 1878 he married Hannah, only daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild. He became prominent as a friend of education, and as a leading liberal in the House of Lords. In 1885 he was appointed lord privy seal in Gladstone's cabinet. He was secretary for foreign affairs in 1886, and again in 1892–94, and was prime minister, as successor to Gladstone, 1894–95. He resigned the Liberal leadership in 1896.

Rosecrans, rōz'krans, (SYLVESTER H.,) an American bishop, a brother of General W. S. Rosecrans, was born at Homer, Ohio, February 5, 1827. He studied at Kenyon College, but became a Roman Catholic, and in 1846 graduated at Saint John's College, Fordham, New York. He studied five years at the Propaganda in Rome. In 1852 he was ordained a priest, and became an editor and theological professor in Cincinnati. In 1862 he was consecrated titular Bishop of Pompeiopolis and made auxiliary Bishop of Cincinnati, and in 1868 he was translated to the see of Columbus. Died October 21, 1878.

Rosecrans, rōz'krans, (WILLIAM STARK,) an American general, born at Kingston, Delaware county, Ohio, in

September, 1819. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated in 1842. He was employed as engineer until 1854, when he resigned his place in the army. In the summer of 1861 he was appointed a brigadier-general and sent to Western Virginia. He defeated the insurgents at Rich Mountain in July, 1861, after which he commanded in West Virginia for several months. He obtained command of the army of the Mississippi in June, 1862, and gained a decisive victory at Corinth (October 4) over Van Dorn and Price. He commanded the Union army at the great battle of Stone River, near Murfreesboro', which ended on the 2d of January, 1863. General Bragg retreated by night, leaving Rosecrans master of the field. The Union loss was 1533 killed and 7245 wounded. General Rosecrans in June moved his army southeastward in pursuit of Bragg, who retired into Georgia, and the Union army occupied Chattanooga about the 9th of September. Bragg, having been reinforced, turned back and attacked Rosecrans on the 19th and 20th of September at Chickamauga. This battle was disastrous to the Union army, which retreated to Chattanooga. Rosecrans was relieved from the command about the 20th of October, 1863, and was appointed commander of the district of Missouri in January, 1864. He was minister to Mexico for a short time, 1868–69, then resided in California, sat in Congress, 1881–85, was register of the treasury, 1885–93, and was retired from the army, 1889, with the rank of brigadier-general. D. 1898.

Roseingrave, ro'zin-grāv, ? (THOMAS,) an Irish musician, went to Rome to study in 1710. He became organist of the church of Saint George, London, in 1725. Died in 1750.

Rösel or **Roesel**, rö'zel, (AUGUST JOHANN,) a German painter and naturalist, born near Arnstadt in 1705. He received the title of VON ROSENHOF. He published a periodical on insects, with good figures, (4 vols., 1746–61.) Died in 1759.

Roselli, ro-śel'lee, or **Rosselli**, (COSIMO,) an eminent Florentine painter, born at Florence in 1439. He painted frescos in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, which gained the prize offered by the pope, when among his competitors were Perugino and Ghirlandaio. He succeeded by a profuse use of gold and ultramarine, although he was inferior to his competitors. Died after 1506.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie."

Roselli or **Rosselli**, (MATTEO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1578, was a pupil of Pagani. He opened at Florence a school, in which several able artists were formed. Died in 1650.

Rosellini, ros'el-lee'nee or ro-śĕl-lee'nee, (IPPOLITO,) CAVALIERE, an eminent Italian antiquary and writer on Egyptian antiquities, born in August, 1800. He became professor of Oriental languages at Pisa in 1824. In 1827 he was commissioned by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to explore the monuments of Egypt, assisted by six companions, some of whom were artists. He co-operated with Champollion, who at the same time was sent to Egypt by the French government. They returned in 1830, and, Champollion having died in 1832, the results of their researches were published by Rosellini in a capital work entitled "The Monuments of Egypt and Nubia Explained and Illustrated," ("I Monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia," etc., 10 vols., 1832–40.) He obtained the chair of universal history at Pisa in 1840. Died in June, 1843.

See BARDELLI, "Biografia del Professore I. Rosellini," 1843: G. DEI, "Biografia del Professore I. Rosellini," 1843: C. CAVEDONI, "Biografia d'I. Rosellini," 1845.

Rosemonde. See ROSAMOND.

Rosen, ro'zĕn, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a celebrated German Orientalist and philologist, born at Hanover on the 2d of September, 1805. He was educated at the University of Leipsic and that of Berlin, the latter of which he entered in 1824. He gave special attention to Sanscrit and the Semitic languages, and published an important work entitled "Sanscrit Roots," ("Radices Sanscritæ," 1827.) In 1828 he became professor of Oriental languages in the University of London, since called University College. He was appointed secretary to the Oriental Translation Committee, and in the latter part of his life was professor of Sanscrit in the college above named. He wrote the articles relating to Oriental literature for the "Penny Cyclopædia." Among his numerous publications is "Rig-Vedæ Specimen," (1830,) and a valuable fragment of the "Rig-Veda," "Sanhita Liber primus, Sanscrite et Latine," (1838, unfinished.) He died prematurely in September, 1837.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Rosen, (GEORG,) a German Orientalist, born at Detmold in 1821; died October 29, 1891.

Rosen, ro'zĕn, (NIKOLAUS,) a Swedish medical writer, born near Gothenburg in 1706. He was ennobled in 1762, and his name was then changed to ROSENSTEIN. Died in 1773.

Rosen, von, fon ro'zĕn, (GEORGE,) BARON, a Russian poet, born in Saint Petersburg about 1805, was an intimate friend of Pooshkin. He produced, besides other poems, "Ivan the Terrible," (1833,) and "Basmanof," (1836.) Died in 1860.

Rosenblut, ro'zĕn-blōōt', (HANS,) sometimes called ROSENER, a German poet and dramatic writer of the fifteenth century.

Rosenhof, von. See RÖSEL.

Rosenkranz, ro'zĕn-krânts', (JOHANN KARL FRIEDRICH,) professor of philosophy at Königsberg, was born at Magdeburg in 1805. He published a number of works in favour of Hegel's philosophy. Among his works is a "General History of Poetry," (3 vols., 1833,) and a "Life of Hegel," (1844.) Died June 13, 1879.

Rosenmüller, ro'zĕn-mŭl'lẹr, (ERNST FRIEDRICH KARL,) an eminent German Orientalist, born near Hildburghausen in 1768. He studied at Leipsic, where he became in 1813 professor of Oriental literature. He was the author of "Scholia on the Old Testament," ("Scholia in Vetus Testamentum," 23 vols., 1788–1835,) "Manual for the Literature of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis," (4 vols., 1797–1800,) "Institutes of the Arabic Language," (1818,) and "Manual of Biblical Antiquities." (4 vols., 1823.) Died at Leipsic in 1835.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Rosenmüller, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a distinguished anatomist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hessberg in 1771. He became professor of anatomy and surgery at Leipsic, and prosector at the Anatomical Theatre. He published several anatomical and scientific works. Died in 1820.

Rosenmüller, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German Protestant theologian and pulpit orator, born at Ummerstädt in 1736, was the father of the preceding. He became successively professor of theology at Erlangen, at Giessen, and at Leipsic. He published "Scholia in Novum Testamentum," (6 vols., 1777–1807,) and a "History of the Interpretation of the Sacred Books in the Christian Church from the Age of the Apostles to the Restoration of Letters," (in Latin, 5 vols., 1795–1814;) also several religious treatises in German. Died at Leipsic in 1815.

See CHR. DOLZ, "J. G. Rosenmüller's Leben," 1816; "Biographie Universelle."

Rosenstein. See ROSEN, (NIKOLAUS.)

Rosenthal, ro'zĕn-tăl', (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German anatomist and writer, born at Greifswalde in 1779. He published several professional works. Died in 1829.

Rosenthal, (MORIZ,) an Austrian pianist, born at Lemberg in 1862. He studied under Joseffy and Liszt, and had a triumphant career alike in Europe and America.

Rosetti. See ROSSETTI.

Rosetti, ro-śet'tee, (CONSTANTINE,) a poet, born at Bucharest (Wallachia) about 1816. A liberal in politics, he was exiled about 1848, but returned and became minister of public instruction in 1861. In 1876 he became President of the Chamber of Deputies, and forced Roumania to ally herself with Russia against Turkey. Was minister of the interior from 1878 to 1880. Died in 1885.

Roshd, (or **Roshed**,) **Ibn.** See AVERROËS.

Rosier, ro'zẹ-ā', (JOSEPH BERNARD,) a French dramatic author, born in Paris in 1804, wrote a comedy called "Le Mari de ma Femme," (1830,) etc. Died in 1880.

Rosin. See ROSINUS.

Rosini, ro-sē'nee, (CARLO MARIA,) an Italian archæologist and bishop, born at Naples in 1748. He deciphered and published some manuscripts of Herculaneum, and wrote other works. Died in 1836.

See PROSPERO DELLA ROSA, "Vita di C. M. Rosini," 1837.

Rosini, (GIOVANNI,) a distinguished Italian poet and novelist, born at Lucignano, in Tuscany, in 1776. He was professor of Italian literature at Pisa from 1803 until 1849. Among his numerous works are "Luisa Strozzi," (4 vols., 1833,) "Torquato Tasso," a drama, (1835,) and a "History of Italian Painting," (7 vols., 1838–54.) He wrote an "Essay on the Life and Works of Canova," (1825,) and published a good edition of Tasso's works, (30 vols., 1820–30.) Died in 1855.

See POZZOLINI, "Vita di G. Rosini," 1855; ALFRED VON REUMONT, "G. Rosini's Leben," 1860; "Biographie Universelle;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1829.

Ro-si'nus, [Ger. pron. ro-zee'nûs; Fr. ROSIN, ro'zăN',] (JOHANN,) a German antiquary, whose proper name was ROSSFELD or ROSZFELD, was born at Eisenach in 1551. He published a "Complete Body of Roman Antiquities," ("Antiquitatum Romanorum Corpus absolutissimum," 1583.) Died in 1626.

Roslin, ros-leen', (ALEXANDER,) a Swedish portrait-painter, born at Malmö about 1718. He worked for many years in Paris, where he obtained great success. He was admitted into the French Academy of Art in 1753. Died at Paris in 1793.

Ros'mead, (HERCULES GEORGE ROBINSON,) LORD, an English colonial governor, born in county Westmeath, Ireland, in 1824. He became Governor of Hong-Kong in 1859, New South Wales in 1872, Ceylon in 1875, New Zealand in 1878, and Cape Colony in 1880 and again in 1895. He retired in 1897. He was made a knight in 1859, a baronet in 1890, and raised to the peerage as Lord Rosmead in 1896. Died in 1897.

Rosmini, de', dā ros-mee'nee, (CARLO,) an Italian biographer, born at Roveredo in 1758. He published, besides other works, a "Life of Ovid," (1789,) a "Life of Seneca," (1793,) a "Life of Victorino da Feltro," (4 vols., 1801,) and a "History of Milan," ("Storia di Milano," 4 vols., 1820.) His works are commended as accurate and impartial. Died at Milan in 1827.

Rosmini-Serbati, ros-mee'nee sĕr-bā'tee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian ecclesiastic and philosopher, born at Roveredo, March 25, 1797. He produced "New Essay on the Origin of Ideas," ("Il nuovo Saggio sull 'Origine delle Idee," 1830,) and propounded a new system of philosophy. He wrote numerous other works, on ethics, theology, education, etc. Died in 1855. (See "The Philosophical System of Rosmini-Serbati," translated by Thomas Davidson, (1883,) with notes.)

Rosny, de, dẹh rō'nē', (LÉON,) a French ethnographer and Orientalist, born at Loos, August 5, 1837. Trained in the École des Langues Orientales, he became professor of Japanese in the Imperial Library, and in 1863 was named interpreter to a Japanese embassy in Europe. He has published many works on the Japanese language, a "Dictionnaire des Signes idéographiques de la Chine," (1864–67,) works on the Corean language, etc.

Rosny, de. See SULLY.

Rospigliosi. See CLEMENT IX.

Ross, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish divine and writer, born at Aberdeen in 1590. He was a zealous partisan of Charles I. in the civil war, (1642–49.) Among his numerous works are a "View of All Religions," and "Virgilii Evangelizantis Christias," (1634.) Died in 1654.

Ross, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet and teacher, born in Aberdeenshire in 1699. He wrote "Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess," (1768.) Died in 1784.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Ross, (ALEXANDER MILTON,) M.D., a Canadian naturalist, born at Belleville, Ontario, December 13, 1832. He served for a time in the United States army as a surgeon during the war of 1861–65. He made large collections of the birds, fishes, insects, and plants of Canada, and wrote many works on natural history and other subjects, including "Memoirs of a Reformer," (1893.) Died in 1897.

Ross, (FREDERICK AUGUSTUS,) a Presbyterian minister, born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1796. He became pastor of a church at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1855, and published "Slavery ordained of God," (1857.) D. 1883.

Ross, (GEORGE,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at New Castle, Delaware, in 1730. He was a member of Congress from 1774 until 1777. He was appointed in 1779 a judge of the court of admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania, and died the same year.

Ross, (Sir JAMES CLARK,) ADMIRAL, F.R.S., an eminent English Arctic navigator, born in London in April, 1800. He served his uncle, Sir John Ross, as midshipman in his first voyage in search of a Northwest Passage, (1818.) Between 1819 and 1825 he made three voyages under Captain E. Parry. He took a prominent part in Sir John Ross's second voyage, (1829–33,) and was raised to the rank of post-captain in 1834. In 1839 he was appointed commander of an expedition sent with two vessels, the Erebus and Terror, to explore the Antarctic regions with special reference to the science of magnetism. He reached the seventy-eighth degree of south latitude, and discovered an ice-bound continent, to which he gave the name of Victoria Land, and the coast of which his party traced for seven hundred miles. After a highly successful voyage of four years, he arrived at England in September, 1843. He published a "Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions," etc., (2 vols., 1847.) He was raised to the rank of rear-admiral in 1856. Died in 1862.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Edinburgh Review" for March, 1819, and July, 1835; "Quarterly Review" for January, 1819, July, 1835, and June, 1847; "North British Review" for November, 1847.

Ross, (Sir JOHN,) REAR-ADMIRAL, a famous Arctic navigator, born at Balsarroch, (county of Wigton,) Scotland, in 1777, was an uncle of the preceding. He served as an officer in several naval actions against the French and Spaniards between 1800 and 1814. In 1818 he was appointed commander of the first expedition sent to search for a Northwest Passage. Lieutenant Parry was the second in command. He passed through Baffin's Bay to Lancaster Sound, where he imagined he saw a barrier of mountains interposed, and he returned home in the same year. (See PARRY, CAPTAIN.) In 1829 he renewed the enterprise in the Victory, entered Prince Regent Inlet, and was frozen up in the Gulf of Boothia in October, 1829. His party passed about four years of privation and peril in the Arctic seas, and abandoned the Victory in 1832. Captain Ross discovered in 1831 a point which he believed to be the Northern Magnetic Pole. He and his party returned by boats to Lancaster Sound, where they were rescued by a whaling-vessel, and arrived home in September, 1833. He published in 1835 a narrative of his second voyage. Died in 1856.

Ross, written also **Rouse** and **Rows,** (JOHN,) known as "the Antiquary of Warwick," wrote "History of the Kings of England," (in Latin, 1716.) Died in 1491.

Ross, (JOHN,) Bishop of Exeter, an English writer, born in Herefordshire. He edited Cicero's "Familiar Letters," ("Epistolæ Familiares," 1749.) Died in 1792.

Ross, (JOHN,) [called **Koo'wẹs-koo'we** in the Cherokee language,] a noted half-breed Indian, and head chief of the Cherokees, was born in Georgia about 1790; died at Washington in 1866.

Ross, ross, (LUDWIG,) a German antiquary, born in Holstein in 1806, became in 1837 professor of archæology in the Otto University at Athens, and subsequently filled the same chair at Halle. Died August 6, 1859.

Ross, (WILLIAM,) a Gaelic poet, born at Broadford, Isle of Skye, in 1762; died at Gairloch in 1790. His poems were published in 1834. He is known as "the Highland Burns."

Ross, (Sir WILLIAM CHARLES,) R.A., a popular English miniature-painter, born in London in June, 1794, was a nephew of Anker Smith, the engraver. In the early part of his career he painted history and portraits. He excelled in miniature, and became in this department the most fashionable artist of his time. In

1837 he was appointed miniature-painter to the queen. He gained a prize of £100 for a picture of "The Angel Raphael discoursing with Adam," (1843.) Died in 1860.

Ross, (WILLIAM STEWART,) a Scottish poet, born at Kirkbean, Galloway, March 20, 1844. He was educated at the University of Glasgow. Besides many text-books for schools, he has written tales and romances and some volumes of poetry. In 1872 he became a publisher in London.

Rossæus. See ROSE, (GUILLAUME.)

Ross-Church, (FLORENCE MARRYAT,) a daughter of Captain Frederick Marryat, (q. v.,) was born at Brighton, July 9, 1837. In 1872 she became editor of "London Society." She married Colonel Ross-Church and afterwards Colonel Francis Lean. Among her numerous books, chiefly novels, are "Too Good for Him," (1865,) "Her Lord and Master," (1870,) "Tom Tiddler's Ground," (1886,) "How Like a Woman!" (1892,) "The Hampstead Mystery," (1894,) etc. "There is no Death," (1891,) and several other works deal with the subject of spiritualism. She died October 27, 1899.

Rosse, ross, (WILLIAM PARSONS,) third EARL OF, an eminent English practical astronomer, born in June, 1800, was educated at the University of Oxford. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1831, and succeeded his father in the peerage in 1841. He acquired a wide reputation by the construction of a telescope which was finished about 1844 and is unrivalled in dimensions and space-penetrating power, and by his discoveries in sidereal or nebular astronomy. This telescope, which has an aperture of six feet and a length of fifty-six feet, is located near Parsonstown, Kings county, Ireland. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1849. Died in October, 1867.

Rossel, de, deh ro'sĕl', (ÉLISABETH PAUL ÉDOUARD,) CHEVALIER, a French navigator, born at Sens in 1765. He accompanied D'Entrecasteaux in his expedition in search of La Pérouse, and succeeded to the chief command in 1794. He was taken prisoner by the English in 1795, and released about 1802. In 1809 he published the "Voyage of D'Entrecasteaux in Search of La Pérouse," (2 vols.,) containing a good treatise on nautical astronomy. Died in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rosselli. See ROSELLI.

Rossellino, ros-sĕl-lee'no, or **Rossellini,** ros-sĕl-lee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an able Italian sculptor, whose family name was GAMBARELLI, was born at Florence about 1427. Among his works are several statues of the Madonna. Died in 1490.

Rossellino or **Rossellini,** (BERNARDO,) an architect and sculptor, born at Florence in 1409, was a brother of the preceding. He was patronized by Pope Nicholas V., and designed or restored several churches of Rome. Died about 1470.

Rossetti, ros-set'tee, (CHRISTINA GEORGINA,) an English contemporary poetess, sister of Dante Gabriel, was born in 1830. She wrote "Goblin Market," (1862,) "The Prince's Progress," (1866,) "Commonplace, and other Short Stories in Prose," (1870,) "Sing-Song, a Nursery Rhyme-Book," (1872,) "Speaking Likenesses," (1874,) "Annus Domini," (1874,) "A Pageant, and other Poems," (1881,) etc. Died December 29, 1894.

Rossetti, (DANTE GABRIEL,) an English painter and poet, born in London about 1828, was a son of Gabriel Rossetti. He was the leader of the movement called Pre-Raphaelitism, an attempt to revive the style of Italian painters who preceded Raphael. In 1862 he produced "The Early Italian Poets, from Cuillo d'Alcamo to Dante," a series of translations in the original metres, reproduced in 1873 as "Dante and his Circle." He published a volume of original poems in 1870, and "Ballads, and other Poems," in 1881. Died April 11, 1882.

Rossetti or **Rosetti,** (GABRIEL,) an Italian poet and critic, born in 1783. He became professor of Italian in King's College, London, and well known as a commentator on Dante. Died in 1854.

Rossetti, (MARIA FRANCESCA,) an English teacher and author, sister of Christina G. Rossetti, was born in London, February 17, 1827. Her best-known work is "A Shadow of Dante, being an Essay towards studying Himself, his World, and his Pilgrimage," (1871.) Died November 24, 1876.

Rossetti, (WILLIAM MICHAEL,) an English writer, a son of Gabriel Rossetti, was born in London, September 25, 1829, and entered the English civil service. Among his works are a "Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley," (2 vols., 1869,) and a blank-verse translation of Dante's "Inferno," besides several volumes of criticisms, biographies, etc. He was especially noteworthy as a critic, both of literature and art. Died in 1919. His wife LUCY, (1853–94,) a daughter of the artist Ford Madox Brown, produced a number of striking paintings.

Rosshirt, ros'hĕĕrt, (KONRAD FRANZ,) a German jurist and author of legal works, born at Bamberg in 1793, was professor of law at Heidelberg. Died June 5, 1873.

Rossi, ros'see, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Zoldo about the end of the fourteenth century. He is said to have been the first master of Titian.

Rossi, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna about 1700; died about 1750.

Rossi, (ERNESTO,) an Italian actor, born at Leghorn in 1829. He studied law, but adopted the stage as a profession, and soon became famous as an actor. He was the author of plays and "Reminiscences." Died in 1896.

Rossi, (FRANCESCO.) See SALVIATI.

Rossi, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian architect, born at Rome in 1616. Among his works are the Palazzo Rinuccini, and the church of San Pantaleon, Rome. Died in 1695.

Rossi, [Lat. ERYTHRÆ'US,] (GIOVANNI VITTORIO,) an Italian scholar, noted as a Latinist, was born at Rome in 1577. Among his works is "Pinacotheca Imaginum illustrium Virorum," ("Gallery of Portraits of Illustrious Men," 1643–48.) Died in 1647.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rossi, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian historian, born at Ravenna in 1539. His Latin name was RUBEUS or DE RUBEIS. He wrote, in Latin, a good "History of Ravenna," (1572.) Died in 1607.

Rossi, ros'see, (JOHN CHARLES FELIX,) an English sculptor, born at Nottingham in 1762, was of Italian origin. He gained the gold medal at London in 1784, after which he studied at Rome, and returned in 1788. He became sculptor to William IV. His best works are monuments of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Heathfield, Captain Riou, Captain Faulkner, and Lord Rodney, in Saint Paul's Cathedral. Died in 1839.

Rossi, (LUIGI,) an Italian musician, born at Naples about 1590. He composed cantatas, etc. Died after 1640.

Rossi, (OTTAVIO,) an Italian writer, born at Brescia in 1570. Among his works is "Brescian Memoirs," ("Memorie Bresciane," 1616.) Died in 1630.

Rossi, (PASQUALE.) See PASQUALINO.

Rossi, (PELLEGRINO LUIGI ODOARDO,) COUNT, an Italian orator, minister of state, and writer on law, was born at Carrara in 1787. As a partisan of the French régime and of Murat, he was exiled in 1815. He became professor of Roman law at Geneva in 1819, and established his reputation as a jurist by his "Treatise on Penal Law," (Paris, 3 vols., 1825.) In 1832 he was appointed professor of political economy in the Collége de France, Paris. He was nominated a peer of France in 1839, and sent as ambassador to Rome in 1845. In September, 1848, he was appointed chief minister of state by the pope. He was assassinated, November 15, 1848, by his political enemies.

Rossi, de', (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian archæologist, born at Rome, February 23, 1822. His publications include "Inscriptiones Christianæ Urbis Romæ Septimo Sæculo Antiquiores," (1861 *et seq.*,) and "Roma sotteranea cristiana," (1866 *et seq.*,)—both works of high value. Died September 20, 1894.

Rossi, de', (GIOVANNI BERNARDO,) an Italian Orientalist, born in Piedmont in 1742. Among his numerous

works is "Various Readings of the Old Testament," ("Variæ Lectiones Veteris Testamenti," 4 vols., 1784–88.) He was for many years professor of Oriental languages at Parma. Died in 1831.

Rossi, de', (GIOVANNI GHERARDO,) an Italian writer and antiquary, born in Rome in 1754. He displayed imagination, learning, and taste in numerous works, among which are several comedies, a "Life of G. Pikler," (1792,) and "Poetical and Pictorial Sports," ("Scherzi poetici e pittorici," 1795.) Died in 1827.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Rossi, de', (PROPERZIA,) a skilful Italian sculptor and musician, born at Bologna about 1490. Her masterpiece is a bas-relief of "Joseph rejecting the Overtures of Potiphar's Wife." She made beautiful cameos of peach-stones. Died in 1530.

Rossi, de', (ROSSO.) See ROSSO.

Rossignol, ro'sẽn'yol', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French Jacobin, born in Paris in 1759. He obtained command of an army sent against the Vendeans in 1793, but was removed for incapacity in 1794. He was banished in 1801, and died on the African island of Anjouan in 1802.

Rossignol, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit and writer, born in 1726. He wrote several scientific works. Died at Turin in 1817.

Rossignol, (JEAN PIERRE,) a French scholar, born at Sarlat about 1805. He became a member of the Institute in 1853, and professor of Greek in the Collége de France in 1855. He produced, besides other works, "Virgile et Constantin le Grand," (1846,) and a Latin poem called "Scholastic Life," ("Vita Scholastica," 1836.) Died in 1893.

Rossini, ros-see'nee, (GIOACHINO ANTONIO,) the most celebrated composer of the present time, was born at Pesaro, in the Papal States, on the 29th of February, 1792. His father was a horn-blower, and his mother an actress or singer, in an itinerant opera-company. He received some instruction in music from Padre Mattei, of Bologna; but he formed his style chiefly by the study of Mozart and Haydn. In 1812 he produced "The Fortunate Deceit," ("L'Inganno felice,") and several other operas. His first famous work was the opera of "Tancredi," (1813,) which, performed first at Venice, was received with great enthusiasm and announced the advent of a new epoch in dramatic music. In 1815 he was engaged for a term of seven years as musical director of the theatre of San Carlo at Naples. He produced many operas in rapid succession. In 1816 appeared "The Barber of Seville," ("Il Barbiere di Seviglia,") which is perhaps the most popular of all his works, and has been performed in many languages and in every theatre of the civilized world. His "Mosè in Egitto" (1818) was performed with success. He married Mademoiselle Colbran or Colbrand, a singer, about 1822, and left Italy in 1823. He was director of the Italian Opera in Paris from 1824 to 1830. In 1829 he produced the original and incomparable opera of "William Tell," which, says Dr. Hoefer, "was pronounced by all connoisseurs the most beautiful of all the works of Rossini." It was also his last, except the "Stabat Mater," (1842.) He resolved to compose no more, saying, "Another success would add nothing to my celebrity, and a failure might impair it." The revolution of 1830 deprived him of the office of director or intendant-general in Paris, for which his indolence rendered him incompetent. In 1836 he returned to Italy, and resided for many years at Bologna. After 1855 he lived in Paris, where he died November 13, 1868.

See BEYLE, (or STENDAHL,) "Vie de Rossini," 2 vols., 1823, and English version of the same, 1824; "Life of Rossini," by H. S. EDWARDS, 1869; ADOLPHE ADAM, "Derniers Souvenirs d'un Musicien," 1859; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Rossini, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" DR. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ros'sĭ-tẹr, (THOMAS P.,) an American painter, born at New Haven, Connecticut, September 29, 1818. He studied much in Europe. His pictures were chiefly scriptural and historical. Died at Cold Spring, New York, May 17, 1871.

Rosslyn, EARL OF. See WEDDERBURN.

Ross'lĭn, (JAMES SAINT CLAIR ERSKINE,) EARL OF, a general, born about 1762, was a son of General Harry Erskine, and a nephew of A. Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn. He became a major-general in 1798, and lieutenant-general in 1805, after which he served in Portugal, Holland, etc. He inherited the title of earl in 1805. In 1829 he was appointed keeper of the privy seal. He was president of the council in the cabinet of Peel from December, 1834, to April, 1835. Died in 1837.

Rossmässler or **Rossmaessler**, ross'mĕss'lẹr (EMIL ADOLF,) a German naturalist, born at Leipsic in 1806. He published "Iconography of the European Land and Fresh-Water Mollusks," (with sixty plates, 1835.) Died at Leipsic, April 8, 1867.

Rosso, del, dĕl ros'so, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian architect, born in Rome in 1760, lived for many years in Florence. He published many works on architecture. Died in 1831.

Rosso, del, (PAOLO,) an Italian writer, born at Florence, was author of "Physics," ("La Fisica," 1578,) a poem. Died in 1569.

Rosso, Il, èl ros'so, or del Rosso, dĕl ros'so, or **Rossi**, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Florence in 1496, was called by the French MAÎTRE ROUX. He studied the works of Michael Angelo. About 1535 he went to France. He was patronized by Francis I., and adorned the palace of Fontainebleau with his works. His style is remarkably bold. Died in France in 1541.

Rossotto, ros-sot'to, (ANDREA,) an Italian biographer, born at Mondovì in 1610, wrote "Index of Piedmontese Writers," ("Syllabus Scriptorum Pedemontii," 1667.) Died in 1667.

Rost, rost, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM EHRENFRIED,) a German philologist, born at Budissin in 1768. He became rector of the "Thomasschule" at Leipsic, and published several critical works on the Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1835.

Rost, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Leipsic in 1717, published a number of tales, poems, and satires. Died in 1765.

Rost, (REINHOLD,) a German philologist, born at Eisenberg, February 2, 1822. He was educated at Jena, and in 1852 became professor of Oriental languages in Saint Augustine's College at Canterbury, but in 1869 was appointed librarian to the India Office. His writings are mostly on the Asiatic languages. Died Feb. 7, 1896.

Rost, (VALENTIN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German lexicographer, born near Gotha in 1790. Among his principal works are a "Greek Grammar," a "Greek-German Dictionary," and a "German-Greek Dictionary," (1832.) Died in 1862.

Rostan, ros'tôN', (LOUIS LÉON,) a French medical writer, born at Saint-Maximin (Var) in 1790, became professor of medicine in Paris in 1833. Died in 1866.

Rostand, ros'taN', (EDMOND,) dramatist, born at Marseilles, France, in 1868. He has been a member of the French Academy since 1901. Among his works are "Cyrano de Bergerac," "L'Aiglon," "La Princess Loutaine," and "Chanticler," (plays,) also "Les Masardises," "Pour la Grèce," etc. (poems.) Died 1920.

Rostgaard, de, dẹh rost'gôrd or rost'gaur, (FREDERIC,) a learned Danish writer, born at Kraagerup in 1671. He held several high civil offices. He published, besides other works, "Beauties of the Danish Poets," ("Deliciæ Poetarum Danorum," 2 vols., 1693.) Died in 1745.

Rostoptchin, ros-top-chẽn' or ros-top-cheen', written also **Rastopchin** and **Rostopschin**, (FEODOR VASILIEVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian general, born in the province of Orel in 1765. He was minister of foreign affairs for a short time under Paul I. In May, 1812, he was appointed governor of Moscow. According to the French accounts, he was the author of the conflagration of that city. He disclaimed his responsibility for that event, and affirmed that it was burned partly by the French and partly, perhaps, by some Russians acting without orders. He was removed from the office of governor in 1814. He published, besides other works, "Memoirs of Count Rostoptchin, written in Ten Min-

utes," (in French,) and "Truth about the Burning of Moscow," (1823.) Died in 1826.

See GENERAL SCARROW, "Notice sur le Comte Rostoptchine," 1854; GLINKA, "History of Russia," (in Russian;) "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rosweide or **Rosweyde**, ros'wī'dẹh, (HERIBERT,) a Dutch Jesuit, born at Utrecht in 1569. He wrote, besides other works, "Lives of the Fathers," etc., ("Vitæ Patrum, sive Historia eremitica," 1615,) and planned the "Acta Sanctorum," which was continued by Bolland and others. Died in 1629.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Rosweyde. See ROSWEIDE.

Roswitha. See HROTSVITHA.

Rosxfeld. See ROSINUS.

Rota, ro'tȧ, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian poet, born at Naples in 1509. He wrote Latin elegies, Italian sonnets in imitation of Petrarch, and eclogues of the sea, entitled "Piscatorie," (1560.) Died in 1575.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rota, (MARTIN,) a skilful engraver and designer, born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, flourished between 1550 and 1590. He worked at Rome and Venice. He engraved some works of Titian and Raphael, and "The Last Judgment," after Michael Angelo. Bryan says he was born about 1540.

Rota, (VINCENZO,) an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1703; died in 1785.

See F. FANZAGO, "Memorie intorno all'Abbate V. Rota," 1798.

Rotari, ro-tȧ'ree, (PIETRO,) COUNT, an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Verona in 1707. He worked at Vienna, Dresden, and Saint Petersburg. Died about 1762.

Rotembourg, ro'tŏN'boor', (HENRI,) BARON, a French general, born at Phalsbourg in 1769. He served with distinction at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden, with the rank of general of brigade, in 1812–13. Died in 1857.

Rotgans, rot'gȧns or rot'hȧns, (LUCAS,) an eminent Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1645. He wrote "The Life of William III.," in verse, and some other poems. Died in 1710.

See CHALMOT, "Biographisch Woordenboek."

Roth, rōt, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a German naturalist, born at Nuremberg in 1815, travelled in Syria and Hindostan, and subsequently accompanied Harris's expedition to Abyssinia. He contributed the botanical, geological, and zoological portions to "The Highlands of Ethiopia," published by Major Harris. He died in Palestine in 1858, while on another journey to the East.

Roth, (RUDOLF,) a German scholar, born in Stuttgart, April 3, 1821. In 1856 he became a Sanscrit professor at Tübingen. Among his books are one on the "Vedic Literature and History," (1846,) and the great Sanscrit Dictionary (1853–75) prepared by him and Böhtlingk in conjunction. Died June 23, 1895.

Roth'ȧ-ris, King of the Lombards, began to reign in 636 A.D. He conquered Genoa and Liguria. Died in 652.

Rothe, ro'tẹh, (RICHARD,) a German divine, born at Posen, January 28, 1799. He held professorships at Wittenberg, Bonn, and Heidelberg. His principal works are "Die Anfange der christlichen Kirche," (1837,) "Theologische Ethik," (3 vols., 1845–48), and "Zur Dogmatik," (1863.) Died at Heidelberg, August 20, 1867.

Rothelin, de, dẹh rot'lăn', (CHARLES D'ORLÉANS,) ABBÉ, a French antiquary, noted as a collector of medals and manuscripts, born in Paris in 1691; died in 1744.

Rothenhamer. See ROTTENHAMMER.

Roth'ẹr-ȧm, (JOHN,) a minister of the Anglican Church, was born in Cumberland. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1788.

Rotheram, (JOHN,) an English physician, wrote a "Philosophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water." Died in 1787.

Rotherham, roth'ẹr-ȧm, alias **Scott**, (THOMAS,) Archbishop of York, was born in 1423. He became lord chancellor of England in 1474. Died in 1500.

Roth'ẹr-mel, (PETER F.,) an eminent American painter, born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. Among his principal works are "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," "Columbus before Isabella the Catholic," "Christabel," and the "Christian Martyrs," finished in the early part of 1864, and exhibited at the great Sanitary Fair held in Philadelphia in June and July of that year. He was employed by the legislature of Pennsylvania to paint a grand historical piece, the "Battle of Gettysburg." Died August 15, 1895.

Roth'rock, (JOSEPH TRIMBLE,) an American botanist, born at McVeytown, Pennsylvania, in 1839. He became professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, and later was made commissioner of forestry for Pennsylvania. He published many papers on the preservation of American forests.

Roth'say or Rothesay, (DAVID,) first DUKE OF, born in 1378, was the eldest son of Robert III. of Scotland. He contracted profligate and disorderly habits. His uncle the Duke of Albany procured from the aged king an order for his confinement in prison, where he died in 1402. It is supposed that he died of starvation.

Roth'say, DUKE OF, one of the titles of Prince Albert, the heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain.

Rothschild, ros'child, [Ger. pron. rōt'shĭlt,] (MAYER (or MEYER) ANSELM,) a famous Jewish banker, and the founder of the great monetary house of Rothschild, was born at Frankfort in 1743. He commenced business on a small scale as an exchange-broker, and acquired a high reputation for probity. He died in 1812, leaving five sons,—ANSELM, who was born in 1773, settled at Frankfort, and died in 1855; SOLOMON, who was born in 1774, became banker at Vienna, and died in 1855; NATHAN MAYER, (see separate article;) CARL, who was born in 1788, and died at Naples in 1855; and JAMES, born in 1792, died in November, 1868. These brothers operated as members of one firm.

Rothschild, (NATHAN MAYER or MEYER,) an eminent financier and millionaire, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1777. He settled in London about 1800, and after the death of his father was the head of the house of Rothschild. He engaged in large financial operations, was very successful as negotiator of loans for various European powers, and became the foremost capitalist of the world. He died in 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son, LIONEL NATHAN, Baron de Rothschild, born in 1808. Lionel was elected several times a member of Parliament for London, but was not admitted to a seat until 1858, because the oath administered to members was such as a Jew could not take. He died June 3, 1879.

See MICHAUD et VILLENAVE, "Histoire de Saint-Simonisme et de la Famille de Rothschild," 1847.

Rotrou, de, dẹh ro'troo', (JEAN,) a popular French dramatic poet, born at Dreux in 1609, is styled "the founder of the French theatre." He produced numerous successful tragedies and comedies, and was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu. His tragedy of "Venceslas" was highly commended by Voltaire. Among his other works are "Cosroès" and "Antigone." He was a friend of Corneille, who called Rotrou his master. Died in 1650.

Rotteck, von, fon rot'tĕk, (KARL,) an eminent German historian, statesman, and jurist, born at Freiburg in 1775. He studied in his native town, where he became in 1798 professor of history. In 1819 he represented his university in the first chamber of the States of Baden, where he distinguished himself by his liberal views and his eloquent advocacy of political reform. Having excited the hostility of the conservative party, he was forbidden by the government to edit any newspaper for five years, and to lecture in the university. The persecution to which he was exposed hastened his death, which occurred in 1840. Rotteck's "Universal History" (9 vols., 1827) is perhaps the most popular work of the kind that has yet appeared, and in 1841 had reached fifteen editions. It was translated into the principal languages of Europe, and a continuation, in two volumes, was published by Hermes in 1841. Rotteck also wrote a number of valuable treatises on legal, historical, and political subjects.

See MÜNCH, "Carl von Rotteck geschildert," etc. 1831.

Rottenhammer, rot'tẹn-hăm'mẹr, written also **Rothenhamer**, (JOHANN,) a celebrated German painter, born at Munich in 1564. He studied for a time under Tintoretto at Venice, and afterwards visited Rome, where he produced several historical pieces of great excellence. Among his master-pieces is "The Feast of the Gods," painted for the emperor Rudolph II. Died about 1620.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Rottmann, rot'mân, (KARL,) a distinguished German landscape-painter, born near Heidelberg in 1798. He adorned with frescos the arcades of the Hofgarten at Munich, and painted several works for the Pinakothek. His "Field of Marathon" is much admired. Died in 1850.

Rou, roo, (JEAN,) a French Protestant writer, born in Paris in 1638, lived in England and Holland. He became in 1689 secretary and interpreter to the States-General. He published, besides other works, "Seduction Avoided," ("La Séduction éludée,") a series of letters exchanged between Bossuet, on the one hand, and De Vrillac and Rou on the other. Died in 1711. He left "Mémoires," which were first published in 2 vols., 1857.

Roubaud, roo'bō', (PIERRE JOSEPH ANDRÉ,) a French writer on grammar and history, was born at Avignon in 1730. Among his works is "New French Synonyms," ("Nouveaux Synonymes Français," 4 vols., 1785,) which is commended. Died in 1791.

Roubiliac, roo'bẹ'lẹ-ăk', sometimes written **Roubillac**, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1695. He passed a large part of his life in England, where he worked with great success. Among his works, which are remarkable for minuteness of finish, are a statue of Sir Isaac Newton, at Cambridge, the monument of the Nightingale family, in Westminster Abbey, and a statue of Shakspeare, executed for Garrick and given by him to the British Museum. Died in London in 1762.

See ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters," etc.; WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Roubillac. See ROUBILIAC.

Roucher, roo'shà', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French poet, born at Montpellier in 1745. He published a poem entitled "On the Months," ("Des Mois," 1779.) He was imprisoned in Paris for seven months, and guillotined, with his friend André Chénier, in July, 1794.

See RIGAUD, "Éloge de Roucher," 1807; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rouelle, roo'ĕl', (GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS,) a French chemist, born near Caen in 1703, was the father-in-law of J. Darcet. The celebrated Lavoisier was one of his pupils. He contributed greatly to popularize chemistry by his lectures in Paris, and exerted, says Dr. Hoefer, a great influence on the progress of that science. He was professor or *démonstrateur* at the Jardin du Roi. Died in 1770.

See "Biographie Universelle;" PAUL ANTOINE CAP, "Biographie Chimique: Rouelle," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie."

Rouelle, (HILAIRE MARIN,) a French chemist, born in 1718, was a brother of the preceding, whom he succeeded in 1768 at the Jardin du Roi. Died in 1779.

Rougé, de, dẹh roo'zhà', (OLIVIER CHARLES CAMILLE,) a French archæologist, born in Paris in 1811. He distinguished himself as an Egyptologist, and was admitted into the Institute in 1853. Among his works is "Chrestomathie Égyptienne." He became professor of Egyptian archæology, etc. in the College of France in 1860. Died December 27, 1872.

Rougemont, de, dẹh roozh'mōn', (FRÉDÉRIC CONSTANT,) a Swiss Protestant author, born at Neufchâtel, July 28, 1828. He studied at Berne, Göttingen, and Berlin, and became a writer on politics, theology, philosophy, geography, etc. He was of profoundly religious character. Among his numerous works are "Geography and Statistics," (1837,) "History of the Earth," (1856,) "The Primeval People," (1857,) "A History of Astronomy," (1861,) "Two Cities," (2 vols., 1874,—an unfinished work on the history of philosophy,) some commentaries on Scripture, and "A Mystery of the Passion," (1876.) Died April 3, 1876.

Rouget, roo'zhà', (GEORGES,) a French painter of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1781. He gained a medal of the first class in 1855. Died April 9, 1869.

Rouget de Lisle, (or **Delisle**,) roo'zhà' dẹh lĕl, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French poet and musician, born at Lons-le-Saulnier in 1760. He was an officer of engineers in the army when the Revolution began. Just after the declaration of war in April, 1792, he dined with the mayor of Strasbourg, where a wish was expressed that some poetical inspiration might respond to, or appeal to, the national enthusiasm. In the ensuing evening he composed for this purpose the famous war-song called the "Marseillaise." He was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and wounded at Quiberon, in 1795. He was author of numerous ballads, musical airs, etc. Died near Paris in 1836.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" MIRAMONT, "Biographie de Rouget-Delisle," 1842; FÉLIX PYAT, "La Marseillaise, avec une Notice littéraire sur Rouget-Delisle," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rougier, roo'zhẹ-à', (LOUIS AUGUSTE,) a French medical writer, born at Lyons in 1793. He published several valuable medical works. Died in 1863.

Rougier de la Bergerie, roo'zhẹ-à' dẹh là bĕrzh're', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer on agriculture, was born at Beaulieu in 1757. Among his numerous works are "French Georgics," a poem, (2 vols., 1804,) and a "History of the Ancient Agriculture of the Romans," (1834.) Died in 1836.

Rougnon, roon'yōn', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer, born in Franche-Comté in 1727; died in 1799.

Rouher, roo'à', (EUGÈNE,) an eloquent French advocate and minister of state, born at Riom in 1814. Having made profession of republican principles, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848. He succeeded Odillon-Barrot as minister of justice in October, 1849, and retired from office in October, 1851. He was afterwards vice-president of the council of state, and in February, 1855, was appointed minister of agriculture, commerce, and public works. In June, 1863, he exchanged that office for the position of president of the council. He became minister of state October 19, 1863, and as such had precedence of all the other ministers. In January or February, 1867, he was appointed minister of finance. Rouher was the chief organ of the government in the *corps législatif*. In July, 1869, he ceased to be minister of state, and became president of the senate, which was abolished in September, 1870. In 1872 he was returned to the National Assembly for Corsica, and in 1876 was elected to sit for Riom. Died Feb. 3, 1884.

Rouillé, roo'yà', (PIERRE,) Seigneur de Marbeuf, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1657. He was sent as ambassador to Portugal in 1697, and negotiated a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and that power. In 1709 he was sent to Holland to treat secretly for a general peace; but he failed in this mission. Died in 1712.

Rouillé, (PIERRE JULIEN,) a French Jesuit, born at Tours in 1681. He was one of the authors or compilers of the "Mémoires de Trévoux." Died in 1740.

Roujoux, de, dẹh roo'zhoo', (PRUDENCE GUILLAUME,) BARON, a French historian, born at Landerneau in 1779. He published, besides other works, a translation of Lingard's "History of England," (14 vols., 1825–31.) Died in 1836.

Rouland, roo'lōn', (GUSTAVE,) a French minister of state, born at Yvetot in 1802. He was appointed advocate-general of the court of cassation in 1847, and was minister of public instruction and worship from 1856 to 1863. Died December 12, 1878.

Roulin, roo'lăn', (FRANÇOIS DÉSIRÉ,) a French naturalist, born at Rennes in 1796. He contributed to several scientific journals, and was one of the editors of an edition of Cuvier's "Règne animal." Died in 1874.

Roullet, roo'là', (JEAN LOUIS,) a French engraver, born at Arles in 1645. He engraved after the Italian masters. Died in Paris in 1699.

Roulliard, roo'lẹ-ăr', (SÉBASTIEN,) a French lawyer and pedantic writer, was born at Melun. He died in Paris, at an advanced age, in 1639.

Roumanille, roo'mȧ'neel', (JOSEPH,) a French (Provençal) poet or *félibre*, (a title adopted by certain writers who are striving to restore the Provençal literature,) was born at Saint-Remy, August 8, 1818. He early won fame as an improvisator. Among his poems are "Li Margarideto," (1847,) "Lis Oubreto," (1859,) etc. Died, 1891.

Round, (WILLIAM MARSHALL FITZ,) an American novelist, born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, March 26, 1845. Among his books are "Achsah," (1876,) "Child Marian Abroad," (1877,) "Torn and Mended," (1877,) "Hal," (1879,) and "Rosecroft," (1881.) He is a journalist by profession, and is active in prison-reform.

Rouquette, roo'kĕt', (ADRIAN,) an American poet and priest, (1813–1887,) born at New Orleans, laboured as missionary among the Choctaw Indians. His brother, François Dominique, born in 1810, wrote a work on the Choctaw nation, and a number of poems. Died, 1890.

Rourik. See RURIK.

Rous or **Rouse,** (FRANCIS,) an English republican legislator and writer on theology, was born at Halton in 1579. He was a friend of Pym, the great orator, and was a member of several Parliaments. He became a supporter of Cromwell, and obtained a seat in the House of Lords in 1657. Died in 1659.

Rouse, (JOHN.) See ROSS.

Roussat, roo'sȧ', (JEAN,) a French patriot, born at Langres in 1543, was noted for his devotion to Henry IV. and his hostility to the League. Eighty letters written to him by that king are extant, and were printed in 1816. Died in 1613.

Rousseau, roo'sō', (GEORG LUDWIG CLAUDE,) a German chemist, born near Würzburg in 1724, was professor of chemistry at Ingolstadt. Died in 1794.

Rousseau, roo'sō', (JACQUES,) a French painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1630, was a Protestant. He worked some years for Louis XIV. at Versailles and Saint-Cloud; but after the revocation of the edict of Nantes (1685) he went into exile. Died in London in 1693 or 1694.

Rousseau, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French lyric poet of great eminence, was born in Paris on the 6th of April, 1670. He was the son of a shoemaker, by whom he was liberally educated. His first productions were comedies, which were not successful. About 1698 he served Marshal Tallard as secretary in his embassy to London. His reputation is founded on his odes, sacred and profane, epigrams, and cantatas. He was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1701. He made many enemies by his satires and couplets. In 1712 he was banished for life for anonymous satires against La Motte and Saurin. It seems that he was convicted on circumstantial evidence only. He passed the rest of his life in exile at Brussels, Vienna, London, etc., and found powerful patrons, among whom was Prince Eugene. About 1717 he declined the offer of a pardon from the French court, and insisted on a formal recognition of the injustice of his sentence. He died at Brussels in March, 1741. By some critics he is considered the greatest lyric poet of France. According to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," his reputation has declined since the eighteenth century. "Rousseau is extremely skilful in versification," says Fournel, "a very adroit artisan of lyrical strophes. It was by calculation and not by inspiration that he became a lyrical poet." ("Nouvelle Biographie Générale.")

See SEGUY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Œuvres de J. B. Rousseau," 1743; AMAR-DURIVIER, "Nouvel Essai sur la Vie et les Écrits de J. B. Rousseau," prefixed to his works, 5 vols., 1820; "Vie de J. B. Rousseau," 1748, attributed to VOLTAIRE; VALMONT-BOURRY, "J. B. Rousseau; Étude littéraire," 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, 'Portraits littéraires."

Rousseau, (JEAN FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French diplomatist, born at Ispahan in 1738. He was consul at Bagdâd, and was employed in negotiations with the Persian court. Died at Aleppo in 1808.

His son, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS JACQUES, born in 1780, was an Orientalist. He wrote a "Historical Notice of Persia," (1818,) and other works. Died at Tripoli in 1831.

Rousseau, (JEAN JACQUES,) a celebrated Swiss philosopher and eloquent writer, born at Geneva on the 28th of June, 1712, was a son of Isaac Rousseau, a watchmaker. His mother, whose maiden name was Bernard and who is said to have been amiable and highly gifted, died during the infancy of the subject of this article, who was not fortunate in his education. His favourite author in childhood was Plutarch, to whose influence Rousseau ascribed his own republican tendencies and his love of independence. Jean Jacques had one brother, who in early youth went to seek his fortune in a foreign country and was never heard of afterwards. In consequence of a quarrel with a military officer, Isaac Rousseau fled or removed to Nyon in 1722, leaving his son at Geneva in the care of his uncle, M. Bernard. About 1726 he was placed as an apprentice with an engraver, named Ducommun, a coarse man and harsh master, by whom he was so ill treated that in March, 1728, he ran away in the direction of Savoy. He was received as a guest at the house of Madame de Warens, of Annecy, a benevolent and frail lady, to whom he formed a lasting attachment. Having become an outcast and wanderer in a strange country and without resources, he changed his religion by a formal abjuration at Turin. He was employed for a short time at Turin as a servant of the Countess de Vercellis and the Count de Gouvon; but his success was hindered by irregular habits and instability. He returned and became a second time an inmate in the house of Madame de Warens, who procured for him a situation as clerk in the bureau of the *cadastre*. Finding this employment uncongenial, he soon abandoned it, and adopted the profession of a teacher of music, (of which he was very fond,) although he was scarcely qualified to teach it. He obtained, however, a number of pupils.

In the summer of 1736 Rousseau and Madame de Warens removed to a rural residence called Charmettes, near Chambéry, where they passed two or three years, which, he informs us, were among the happiest of his life. His early career presents a series of bizarre adventures, absurd vagaries, and surprising vicissitudes, of which he has given an extremely candid and unreserved narrative in his "Confessions." He was subject to hypochondria and morbid imaginations even in his youth. Having invented a system of musical notation by figures, *(chiffres,)* which he hoped would promote his interest and reputation, he went to Paris in the autumn of 1741, with only a few silver coins in his purse. He was presented to the Academy of Sciences by Réaumur, and read a memoir on his system of notation to that body which decided that it was neither new nor practicable. He lived in great indigence until he obtained, in 1743, the place of secretary to M. de Montaigu, French ambassador to Venice, whom Rousseau represents as an incompetent and villanous person. After he had passed about eighteen months at Venice, Rousseau returned to Paris in 1745, and formed intimacies with Diderot, Grimm, Madame d'Épinay, and Thérèse Le Vasseur The last was an illiterate woman, of low birth, whom he married after they had lived together as husband and wife for many years. They had five children, whom Rousseau sent to the foundling-hospital. He received a small legacy from his father, who died in 1747, after which he served as secretary to Madame Dupin of Paris, and her son, M. de Francueil, receiver-general of finances. In 1750 he gained the prize offered by the Academy of Dijon for an essay on the question whether the progress of the sciences and arts had contributed to corrupt morals. He took the affirmative; and never was a paradox supported with greater eloquence.

Rousseau's physical infirmities, his fondness for paradox, and his hostility to conventional maxims and usurpation, combined to render him eccentric and singular in his manners and mode of living. He simplified his costume, renounced fashionable and convivial parties, and affected a stern and sententious tone. According to his own confession, a peculiar contempt for the riches and pleasures of the world was one of the prominent traits of his character. About 1750 he was appointed cashier to M. de Francueil; but he soon resigned that place, because it seemed fatal to his health and incompatible with his principles,—"for with what grace could the cashier of a receiver-general preach disinterestedness and poverty?" He afterwards earned a scanty

subsistence by copying music. In 1752 he produced his opera "Le Devin du Village," which was performed before the king at Fontainebleau and had a great success. The king expressed a wish to see the author; but the timidity of Rousseau caused him to decline the honour.

He produced in 1753 a "Discourse on the Origin of Inequality among Men," in which he maintains that all men are born equal. "He was the father of modern democracy," says Professor Lowell, in the "North American Review" for July, 1867, "and without him our Declaration of Independence would have wanted some of those sentences in which the immemorial longings of the poor and the dreams of solitary enthusiasts were at last affirmed as axioms in the manifesto of a nation, so that all the world might hear." He offended the national vanity by his "Letter on French Music," (1753,) but in many respects he was a typical Frenchman. In 1754 he visited Geneva, where he was received with honour and was formally admitted into the Protestant communion. He passed seven days in a tour or promenade, by means of a boat, around Lake Geneva.

In 1756 he was persuaded by Madame d'Épinay to occupy the Hermitage, a rural residence which she built for him in the valley of Montmorency, near Paris. He resided there about two years, and began to write a novel entitled "Julie, or the New Heloise," ("Nouvelle Héloïse," 1760,) which was greatly admired for its eloquence and sensibility. Before this work was finished he became enamoured of Madame d'Houdetot, who was a sister of Madame d'Épinay and was a married woman. He was alienated from Diderot, Grimm, and other friends, whom he accused of perfidious intrigues against his peace and reputation. "It was not so much my literary celebrity as my personal reformation that excited their jealousy. They could not pardon me for giving, in my conduct, an example which seemed to testify against them." (Rousseau, "Confessions.") It appears certain that Grimm became a malevolent calumniator of Rousseau. His next important works were "The Social Contract," ("Du Contrat social, ou Principes du Droit politique," 1762,) and "Émile, ou de l'Éducation," (4 vols., 1762,) which, considered as a speculative philosophical treatise, is a work of a high order. It produced some useful reforms in the treatment of young children; but its tendency was considered so dangerous that it was burned at Geneva, and the Parliament of Paris issued an order for the arrest of Rousseau, who escaped by flight. He found refuge in the principality of Neufchâtel, the governor of which, Lord Keith, received him with kindness. In 1765 David Hume, who was then in France, offered the exiled author of "Émile" an asylum in England. Rousseau accepted the invitation, arrived in London in January, 1766, and went to reside at Wootton, in Staffordshire. He was annoyed by an offensive and libellous letter published in the journals with the signature of the King of Prussia; but the real author of it was Horace Walpole.

Having become possessed by a suspicion that Hume was not his true friend, he returned to France in May, 1767. It is stated by M. Morin in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" that Hume avowed, in a letter published in 1820, that he co-operated in the redaction of the forged letter from the King of Prussia. Rousseau married Thérèse Le Vasseur in 1768, resided in Paris from 1770 until 1778, and was always on the verge of poverty. Among his later works were a "Dictionary of Music," (1767,) and his autobiographic "Confessions," which he began to write about 1766 and which were not published before 1782. Botany was one of his favourite pursuits when in the country. In the spring of 1778 he removed to Ermenonville, where he died on the 2d of July in the same year. He was a man of middle stature and well proportioned. "It was perhaps his sensibility to the surrounding atmosphere of feeling and speculation which made Rousseau more directly influential on contemporary thought (or perhaps we should say sentiment) than any other writer of his time." ("Rousseau and the Sentimentalists," in the "North American Review" for July, 1867, written by Professor Lowell.) The same critic observes, "There was a faith and an ardour of conviction in him that distinguish him from most of the writers of his time. Nor were his practice and his preaching always inconsistent. He contrived to pay regularly, whatever his own circumstances were, one hundred livres a year to a maternal aunt who had been kind to him in childhood." "Though I see," says Hume, "some tincture of extravagance in all his writings, I also think I see so much eloquence and force of imagination, such an energy of expression, and such a boldness of conception, as entitle him to a place amongst the first writers of his age." (Quoted in the "Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See Barruel-Beauvert, "Vie de J. J. Rousseau," 1789; Hennings, "Rousseau," Berlin, 1797; Musset-Pathay, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. J. Rousseau," 2 vols., 1821; Lord Brougham, "Voltaire and Rousseau," 1845; G. H. Morin, "Essai sur la Vie et le Caractère de J. J. Rousseau," 1851; P. H. Azaïs, "Jugement philosophique sur J. J. Rousseau," etc., 1817; Zoller, "Pestalozzi und Rousseau," 1851; Sainte-Beuve, "Causeries du Lundi;" Brockerhoff, "J. J. Rousseau," (in German,) 3 vols. 1863; "Lives of the Most Eminent French Writers," by Mrs. Shelley; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1822; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1843; "Westminster Review" for October, 1859; "North American Review" for July, 1822, (by A. H. Everett.)

Rousseau, (Louis François Emmanuel,) a French naturalist, born at Belleville in 1788; died in 1868.

Rousseau, roo'sō', (Lovell H.,) an American general, born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, about 1820. He was a lawyer, and a resident of Louisville before the civil war. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at Shiloh, April, 1862, and a division at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863. He became a member of Congress about 1865. Died in January, 1869.

Rousseau, (Philippe,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris about 1816. He obtained a medal of the first class in 1848. Died December 6, 1887.

Rousseau, (Samuel,) an English Orientalist, born in London in 1765. He published "The Flowers of Persian Literature, in Prose and Verse," (1801,) and other works. Died in 1820.

Rousseau, (Théodore,) an excellent French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1812. He gained a medal of the first class in 1849. His works are commended for harmony of colour and for the transparency of the skies. Died in 1867.

Roussel, roo'sĕl', [Lat. Ru'fus,] (Gérard,) written also **Ruffi,** a French Protestant Reformer, born near Amiens. He became in 1526 chaplain to Marguerite, a sister of Francis I., and in 1536 Bishop of Oléron. He wished to propagate Reformed doctrines without a separation from the old Church. Died in 1550.

See Ch. Schmidt, "Gérard Roussel," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roussel, (Guillaume,) a French Benedictine and writer, born at Conches in 1658. He produced a French version of the "Letters of Saint Jerome," (3 vols., 1704-07.) Died in 1717.

Roussel, (Henri Pierre Anselme,) a French medical writer, born near Domfront in 1748; died at Caen in 1812.

Roussel, (Napoléon,) a French Protestant minister, born about 1805. He preached for many years at Saint Etienne, from which he removed to Paris. He published numerous works on theology. Died June 9, 1878.

Roussel, (Pierre,) a French physician and able writer, born at Aqs, near Foix, in 1742. He produced in 1775 "The Physical and Moral System of Woman," which passed through many editions. He explained the organization of woman with great penetration and subtlety. "Roussel writes with elegance and interest," says La Harpe: "his observations are truly philosophic." Died in 1802.

See Alibert, "Éloges de Spallanzani, Galvani, Roussel et Bichat," 1806: "Biographie Médicale."

Rousselet. See Château-Regnaud.

Rousselin. See Saint-Albin.

Rousselot de Surgy, roos'lō' dẹh sürzh', (Jacques Philibert,) a French *littérateur,* born at Dijon in 1737, obtained the office of royal censor at Paris.

Rousset, roo'sā', (Camille Félix Michel,) a French historian, born in Paris, February 15, 1821. He held various professorships of history, and in 1871 was chosen to the Academy. His works include "A Sum-

mary of the History of the French Revolution," (1849,) a "History of Louvois," (4 vols., 1861–63,) a "History of the Crimean War," (1877,) and "The Conquest of Algeria," 1879.) Died October 19, 1892.

Rousset de Missy, roo'sā' dẹh me'se', (JEAN,) a French historical writer, born at Laon in 1686, was exiled for his religion (Protestantism) and settled in Holland about 1705. He published numerous mediocre works, among which are "Memoirs of the Reign of Peter the Great," (4 vols., 1726.) Died in 1762.

See 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Roussin, roo'săn', (ALBIN REINE,) BARON, a French admiral, born at Dijon in 1781. He was ambassador at Constantinople from 1832 to 1839, and was minister of marine from March to October, 1840. Died in 1854.

Roustain, roo'stăN', (ARON JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1804. He obtained a chair of Roman law in Paris in 1855. Died in 1856.

Roustam. See ROOSTAM.

Roustan, roo'stôN', (originally **Roustam**, rōōs'tạm,) Mameluke, born probably in Georgia in 1782. Having rendered some service to Napoleon in Egypt, the latter brought him to France in 1799. Roostan became a favourite personal attendant of Napoleon, and accompanied him in his campaigns and journeys. Died in France in 1845.

Roustan, roo'stôN', (ANTOINE JACQUES,) a Swiss Protestant minister and writer, born at Geneva in 1734. He was minister of a Swiss church in London for twenty-six years, (1764–90.) He was author of several religious and moral works, which were highly esteemed, and of an "Abridgment of Universal History," (9 vols., 1790.) Died at Geneva in 1808.

Roustem. See ROOSTAM.

Routh, rŏwth, (EDWARD JOHN,) a British mathematician, born at Quebec, Canada, in 1831. He was educated in University College, London, under De Morgan, graduating B.A. at London University in 1849. He afterwards studied at the Peterhouse, Cambridge, under Todhunter and Hopkins, graduating in 1854 as senior wrangler, Clerk Maxwell being next below him. He then became a Fellow of the Peterhouse, and a very successful mathematical instructor. He published "Rigid Dynamics," and many scientific papers. Died in 1907.

Routh, rŏwth, (Rev. MARTIN JOSEPH,) an English scholar and writer, born near Beccles, in Suffolk, in September, 1755, was educated at Oxford. He became president of Magdalen College in 1791, and rector of Tylehurst, near Reading, in 1810. In 1814 he published a work of superior merit on the fragments of authors of the second and third centuries, most of whose writings are lost, entitled "Sacred Relics," etc., ("Reliquiæ Sacræ," etc., 3 vols.) Died in 1854, aged ninety-nine.

Rouvier, roo've-à', (MAURICE,) a French republican, born at Aix, April 17, 1842. He became a lawyer of Marseilles, and was sent to Egypt on the commission of judiciary reform. In 1876 he was chosen to the National Assembly, in which he took a prominent place with the extreme left. Died 1911.

Rouvier, (NOÉMIE,) a French authoress and artist, born in Paris, December 12, 1832. Her first husband was the former Abbé Constant, known as Eliphas Lévi, from whom she was soon separated. In 1875 she married Maurice Rouvier. She wrote many romances under the name of CLAUDE VIGNON, and executed many busts, medallions, and groups in marble, chiefly exhibited under the name of NOÉMIE CONSTANT. Died in 1888.

Rouvière, roo've-air', (PHILIBERT,) a French painter and actor, born at Nîmes in 1806; died in 1865.

Roux, roo, (AUGUSTIN,) a learned French physician, born at Bordeaux in 1726, settled in Paris about 1750. He obtained the chair of chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine in 1770, and published "Typographic Annals; or, Account of the Progress of Human Knowledge," ("Annales typographiques, ou Notice du Progrès des Connaissances humaines," 10 vols., 1758–62,) which is a work of merit. Died in 1776.

See J. DARCET, "Éloge de Roux," 1777.

Roux, (JOSEPH PHILIBERT,) an eminent French surgeon, born at Auxerre in April, 1780, was a favourite pupil of Bichat. He published in 1812 a "Treatise on Resection," ("Traité sur la Résection,") and invented in 1819 an operation called Staphyloraphy. In 1820 he obtained the chair of pathology at the École de Médecine in Paris, and in 1835 succeeded Dupuytren at the Hôtel-Dieu. He was author of several surgical treatises. Died in 1854.

See SACHAILE, "Les Médecins de Paris;" "Biographie Médicale;" MALGAIGNE, "Éloge de M. Roux," 1855.

Roux, MAÎTRE. See ROSSO, IL.

Roux, (PIERRE PAUL ÉMILE,) a French bacteriologist, born at Confolens in 1853. He became an assistant to Pasteur, and his successor in 1905, and in 1894 discovered the antitoxic method of treating diphtheria, for which he received the Audiffred prize of twelve thousand francs.

Roux de Fazillac, roo dẹh fȧ'ze'yȧk', (PIERRE,) a French revolutionist, born at Excideuil in 1743. He was a member of the Convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. He wrote a "History of the War in Germany in 1756," (2 vols., 1803.) Died in 1833.

Roux-Lavergne, roo lȧ'vĕrn', (PIERRE CÉLESTIN,) a French publicist, born at Figeac in 1802. He aided M. Buchez in the "Parliamentary History of the French Revolution," (40 vols., 1833–38.) Died Feb. 16, 1874.

Roux, Le. See LEROUX.

Rovelli, ro-vĕl'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) MARQUIS, an Italian historian, born at Como in 1738. He published a "History of Como," (5 vols., 1789 *et seq.*) Died in 1813.

Rovere, de la. See SIXTUS IV. and JULIUS II.

Rovere, della, del'là ro'và-rà, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) Duke of Urbino, an Italian general, born in 1490, was a nephew of Pope Julius II. He commanded the papal army, and took several towns from the French, in 1512. Having been appointed captain-general of the Venetian armies about 1526, he displayed great military skill in the war against Charles V. Died in 1538.

Rovere, della, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) born in 1548, was a grandson of the preceding, and was eminent as a patron of learning. He was the last Duke of Urbino. He died in 1631, when Urbino was annexed to the Papal States.

Rovigo, de, DUC. See SAVARY.

Row, ro, (JOHN,) a Scottish divine, born near Stirling about 1526. He was agent of the Scottish clergy at the Vatican, Rome, in 1550, and afterwards became a Protestant minister. He was one of the six ministers who composed the Scottish Confession and "First Book of Discipline." Died in 1580.

Row, (JOHN,) a son of the preceding, was born at Perth in 1568. It is stated that he could read the Old Testament in Hebrew at the age of seven. He was minister of the parish of Carnock for about fifty years, and wrote a "History of the Kirk of Scotland from 1558 to 1637." Died in 1646.

Row, (JOHN,) a Hebrew scholar, born at Carnock about 1598, was a son of the preceding. He was a Covenanter in the civil war, and, while Cromwell was in power, held the office of principal of King's College, Aberdeen. He published a Hebrew Grammar in 1644. Died about 1672.

Rowan, ro'ạn, (STEPHEN C.,) a rear-admiral, born in Ireland. He came to the United States in early youth, and entered the navy in 1826. He gained the rank of commander about 1855. He took an active part in the civil war, and commanded the iron-clad New Ironsides in the operations against Charleston in 1863. He was made rear-admiral in 1866 and vice-admiral in 1870; became superintendent of the Naval Observatory in 1882, retired in 1889, and died in 1890.

Rowbotham, (JOHN FREDERICK,) a British writer, born in 1854. He graduated at Oxford, and in 1885 published his chief work, "History of Music." In 1886 appeared "The Death of Roland," and in 1890 "The Human Epic," (epic poems.)

Rowe, rō, (ELIZABETH SINGER,) an English authoress born at Ilchester in 1674, became in 1709 the wife of Thomas Rowe, noticed below. She wrote several works, in prose and verse, one of which is entitled "Friendship in Death," (1728.) Died in 1737.

Rowe, (NICHOLAS,) an English dramatic poet, born at Little Beckford, in Bedfordshire, in 1673. He studied law in the Middle Temple, but did not practise. In 1698 he produced "The Ambitious Step-Mother," and in 1702 the tragedy of "Tamerlane," which was very popular. His other chief works are "The Fair Penitent," (1703,) "Ulysses," (1706,) "The Royal Convert," (1708,) "Jane Shore," (1714,) and "Lady Jane Grey," (1715.) He was under-secretary of state for three years while the Duke of Queensberry was secretary of state. Rowe produced a version of Lucan's "Pharsalia," which was praised by Dr. Johnson, and an edition of Shakspeare's works, with a life of the author, (1709.) He became poet-laureate in 1714. Died in 1718.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Rowe, (THOMAS,) an English poet and historian, born in 1687, married Elizabeth Singer, an authoress. He wrote a Supplement to Plutarch's "Lives," (1728.) Died in 1715.

Row'land, (HENRY AUGUSTUS,) an American physicist, was born at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, in 1848. He became professor of physics at Johns Hopkins University in 1876, and was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1881. He made important discoveries in magnetic action, and his machine for ruling diffraction gratings has greatly developed spectrum analysis. Died April 16, 1901.

Rŏw'lands, (HENRY,) a Welsh antiquary, born in Anglesey. He published an account of that island, called "Mona Restored," ("Mona Restaurata.") Died in 1722.

Rŏw'land-sŏn, (THOMAS,) an English artist, noted as a caricaturist, was born in London in 1756. Among his works are the plates of "Doctor Syntax." Died in 1827.

Rowley, rŏw'le, (Sir JOSIAS,) a British admiral, born in Ireland in 1765; died in 1842.

Rowley, rŏw'le, (WILLIAM,) an English dramatist, who flourished in the reign of James I. and was a contemporary of Shakspeare. Among his plays are a "Match at Midnight," and "The Birth of Merlin."

Rowley, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born in London in 1743, wrote "New School of Universal Medicine," ("Schola Medicinæ universalis nova," 1793.) Died in 1806.

Rŏw'ning, (Rev. JOHN,) an English mathematician, born in 1690. He wrote on philosophy and mathematics. Died in 1771.

Rŏw'sŏn, (SUSANNAH,) a novelist, born in Portsmouth, England, in 1762. She lived much in the United States, was successful as an actress and teacher, and published poems, plays, school-books, and many novels. Chief among these was "Charlotte Temple," (1790.) Died in 1824.

Rox-ā'na, [Fr. ROXANE, rok'sȧn',] a beautiful Bactrian or Persian princess, was captured by the Macedonians in 327 B.C. Soon after this date she became the wife of Alexander the Great. She had a son, Alexander, (born in 323,) who was recognized as one of the heirs of the king. She procured the death of Statira, one of the wives of Alexander, and was put to death by Cassander in 311 B.C.

See JUSTIN, books xii.–xv.; ARRIAN, "Anabasis," books iv., vi., and vii.

Roxane. See ROXANA.

Roxas. See ROJAS.

Roxas or **Rojas**, dō, dȧ ro'hȧs, (DOMINGO,) a Spanish Protestant, was originally a Dominican monk. Having been condemned to death by the Inquisition, he was burned at an auto de fé in Valladolid in 1559.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. i. book ii.

Roxburgh, DUKE OF. See KER, (JOHN.)

Roxburgh, rox'bŭr-ǫh, (WILLIAM,) an eminent botanist, born in Scotland in 1759, was employed for many years as a physician in the service of the East India Company. He introduced the culture of coffee, the nutmeg, the breadfruit-tree, etc. into India. He was superintendent of the botanic garden of Calcutta from 1793 to 1814. His chief works are entitled "Coromandel Plants," and "Flora Indica," (3 vols., 1832.) Died in 1815.

Roy, (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French dramatic poet of little merit, born in Paris in 1683; died in 1764.

Roy, (RAMMOHUN.) See RAMMOHUN ROY.

Roy, (Major-General WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a British surveyor, who acquired distinction by a trigonometrical survey of Great Britain. He received the Copley medal in 1785 for his measurement of a base on Hounslow Heath. He directed the triangulation by which a portion of the British arc of the meridian was measured in 1788. He wrote "The Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain," (1793.) Died in 1790.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Roy, dō, dǫh rwȧ, [Lat. RE'GIUS,] (HENRI,) a Dutch writer on medicine and philosophy, born at Utrecht in 1598. He published "Principles of Physics," ("Fundamenta Physices," 1648,) and other works. Died in 1679.

Roy, dō, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Flemish painter of landscape and cattle, born at Brussels in 1759; died in 1839.

Roy, Le. See LE ROY, (JULIEN DAVID.)

Roy, Le, lǫh rwȧ, [Lat. RE'GIUS,] (LOUIS,) a French scholar, who became professor of Greek at Paris in 1570. He wrote a "Life of Budæus." Died in 1577.

Royce, (JOSIAH,) an American educator, was born at Grass Valley, California, in 1855. He graduated at the University of California in 1875, was instructor in English literature and logic there 1878–82, and afterwards at Harvard, where he became professor of the history of philosophy. His works include "The Religious Aspect of Philosophy," "The Conception of God," "History of California," etc. Died 1916.

Royé, dō, dǫh rwȧ, (GUY,) a French prelate, born near Soissons about 1345. He became Archbishop of Rheims, and founded the College of Rheims at Paris. Died in 1409.

Royen, van, vȧn roy'ẹn, (ADRIAN,) a Dutch botanist, born in 1705. He succeeded Boerhaave as professor of botany at Leyden, and published "Floræ Leidensis Prodromus," (1740.) Died in 1779.

Royer, rwȧ'yȧ', (ALPHONSE,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1803. He produced, besides other works, "The Constable Bourbon," (2 vols., 1838,) "Don Pasquale," an opera, (1843,) "The Janissaries," (2 vols., 1844,) and several comedies. Died April 11, 1875.

Royer, rwȧ'yȧ', (LOUIS,) a Belgian or Dutch sculptor, born at Malines in 1793. He became director of the Royal Academy of Amsterdam. Died June 5, 1868.

Royer-Collard, rwȧ'yȧ' ko'lȧr', (ALBERT PAUL,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1797, was a nephew of the eminent statesman of that name. He obtained the chair of the law of nations in Paris in 1829. Died in 1865.

Royer-Collard, (ANTOINE ATHANASE,) an able French physician, born at Sompuis in 1768, was a brother of Pierre Paul, noticed below. He founded in 1803 the "Bibliothèque Médicale," a periodical. In 1806 he was placed at the head of the institution for the insane at Charenton. He became professor of legal medicine in Paris in 1816, and physician-in-ordinary to Louis XVIII. He wrote some able treatises on insanity, etc. Died in 1825.

See PHILIPPE, "Royer-Collard," 1861; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Royer-Collard, (HIPPOLYTE LOUIS,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1802, was a son of the preceding. He succeeded Desgenettes as professor of hygiene in 1838. Died in 1850.

See BOUCHARDOT, "Éloges de Royer-Collard et d'A. Richard," 1853.

Royer-Collard, (PIERRE PAUL,) an eminent French philosopher and statesman, born at Sompuis (Marne) on the 21st of June, 1763. His father's family name was Royer, to which he joined the name of his wife, Mademoiselle Collard. He chose the profession of an advocate, and favoured the popular cause in the Revolution, but was always a moderate royalist. From 1790 to 1792 he acted as a clerk (*sécrétaire-greffier*) of the municipality of Paris. He retired for safety to the country in June,

1793, and remained in privacy during the reign of terror. About 1810 he was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of France. He adopted an eclectic system of philosophy, and became the founder of a school called the *Doctrinaire*. His system of philosophy is the same as the Spiritualism of Reid. Jouffroy and Cousin were his most eminent disciples.

In 1815 he was appointed president of the commission of public instruction, and elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in which he supported liberal measures. He preferred a moderate and middle course between that of the ultra-royalists and that of the Bonapartists and democrats. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1827, and was elected president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1828. In 1830 he presented to Charles X. the address of two hundred and twenty-one deputies who protested against the arbitrary measures of the court. He died in September, 1845, leaving a fair reputation for integrity, firmness, and civic virtues. His last words were, "There is nothing solid or substantial in this world except religious ideas."

See BARANTE, "Vie politique de Royer-Collard," 2 vols., 1861; PHILIPPE, "Royer-Collard," 1861; DE RÉMUSAT, "Éloge de Royer-Collard;" M. DE LACOMBE, "Vie de Royer-Collard," 1863; GRNTY DE BUSSY, "Mémoires sur Royer-Collard;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Royer-Collard, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North British Review" for August, 1863.

Royle, roil, (JOHN FORBES,) M.D., an English botanist, born at Cawnpore about 1799. He was educated at Edinburgh, and entered the service of the East India Company as assistant surgeon. He made a large collection of the plants of Hindostan. Having returned to England about 1831, he published an important work entitled "Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of Natural History of the Himalaya Mountains," (2 vols., 1839.) He was professor of materia medica in King's College, London, and published a "Manual of Materia Medica." Died near London in 1858.

Royou, rwà'yoo', (JACQUES CORENTIN,) a French historian and advocate, born at Quimper about 1745. He published a "Roman History," (4 vols., 1806,) a "History of France," (6 vols., 1819,) and other histories; also the "Fault-Finder," ("Frondeur,") a comedy, (1819.) Died in 1828.

Royou, (THOMAS MAURICE,) ABBÉ, a journalist, born at Quimper about 1740, was a brother of the preceding. He was professor of philosophy at the Collége Louis-le-Grand for twenty years, and editor of the "Ami du Roi," a royalist journal of Paris, (1790–92.) Died in 1792.

Roze, roz, (NICOLAS,) a French philanthropist of Marseilles, born in 1671, was a merchant in his youth. His name was rendered memorable by his devoted and courageous conduct during the prevalence of the plague at Marseilles in 1720. Died in 1733.

Roze, (NICOLAS,) ABBÉ, a French composer of sacred music, born at Bourg-Neuf in 1745. He was appointed *maître de chapelle* to the First Consul, but declined the office because he was an ecclesiastic. Died in 1819.

Rozée, ro'zà', MADEMOISELLE, a Dutch artist, born at Leyden in 1632. She produced landscapes, portraits, etc. embroidered with silk floss. Died in 1682.

Rozet, ro'zà', (CLAUDE ANTOINE,) a French geologist, born at Chauvart (Marne) in 1798. He published, besides other works, "Travels in Algeria," (3 vols., 1833.) Died in 1858.

Rozier, ro'ze-à', (FRANÇOIS,) ABBÉ, a French botanist and writer on agriculture, born at Lyons in 1734. He edited at Paris the "Journal de Physique" for ten years, (1771–80.) His principal work is a treatise on agriculture, "Cours complet d'Agriculture théorique et pratique," (9 vols., 1781–93,) which was highly esteemed. He was killed in his house by a bomb during the siege of Lyons, in September, 1793.

See A. DE BOISSIEU, "Éloge de F. Rozier," 1832; COCHARD, "Notice historique sur M. l'Abbé F. Rozier," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rozière, de la, deh là ro'ze-aiR', (LOUIS FRANÇOIS **Carlet**—kaR'là',) MARQUIS, a French general and writer on military tactics, was born near Charleville in 1735. He served in the Seven Years' war with distinction, became maréchal-de-camp in 1781, and emigrated in 1791, after which he fought against the French republic. He wrote, besides other works, "The Campaign of the Prince of Condé in Flanders in 1674." (1765.) Died at Lisbon in 1808.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rozoi, de, deh ro'zwà', (BARNABÉ FARMAIN,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1743, was a royalist in the Revolution. He was guillotined in 1792.

Rozoir, du. See DU ROZOIR.

Rualdus. See RUAULT.

Ruar, roo'ăr, [Lat. RUA'RUS,] (MARTIN,) a learned German controversial writer, born in Holstein in 1588, was a Protestant minister. Died near Dantzic in 1657. "His 'Epistles,'" says Hallam, "throw much light on the theological opinions of the age." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Ruarus. See RUAR.

Ruault, rü'ō', [Lat. RUAL'DUS,] (JEAN,) a French classical scholar, born at Coutances about 1575. He was twice elected rector of the University of Paris, and he became professor of belles-lettres at the Collége Royal in 1629. He published a good edition of Plutarch, (1624.) Died in 1636.

Rubbi, roob'bee, (ANDREA,) an Italian scholar and mediocre poet, born at Venice in 1738. He edited "Parnasso Italiano," (56 vols., 1784–91,) which is a collection of Italian poetry. Among his best works is a "Dictionary of Sacred and Profane Antiquities," (16 vols., 1793–1805.) Died in 1817.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Rubeis or **Rubeus**. See ROSSI, (BERNARDO M. DE.)

Ruben, the French of REUBEN, which see.

Ruben, roo'bĕn, (CHRISTOPH,) director of the Academy of Arts at Vienna, was born at Treves in 1805. He studied painting under Cornelius. Died July 8, 1875.

Rubens, roo'bĕns, [Fr. pron. rü'bŏN',] (ALBERT,) an antiquary, born at Antwerp in 1614, was a son of the great painter. He wrote "On the Clothing Material of the Ancients," ("De Re Vestiaria Veterum," 1665,) which was edited by Grævius. Died in 1657.

Rubens, (PETER PAUL,) the most celebrated of the Flemish painters, was born at Siegen (not, as often stated, at Cologne) in 1577. His birth is variously dated in May and on the 29th of June. He was the son of John Rubens, a lawyer, and Mary Pypeling, both natives of Antwerp, to which, after the death of John Rubens, his widow returned with her children in 1587. His early masters in art were A. van Noort and Otto van Veen, (or Otto Venius.) In 1600 he went to Italy, where he passed about eight years at Venice, Mantua, Rome, Florence, and Genoa, and painted numerous works. He returned to Antwerp in 1608, was appointed court painter to the archduke Albert, and married Isabelle Brant or Brandt in 1609. Soon after this date he produced his "Descent from the Cross," which is considered by many his master-piece and is now in the cathedral of Antwerp. He rose rapidly to fame and affluence, and was employed in diplomatic missions by the Flemish court. In 1629 he was sent as ambassador to England, where he painted for Charles I. the allegorical picture of "War and Peace." He succeeded in his mission, the object of which was to restore peace between England and Spain. Having lost his first wife, he married Helena Forman or Fourment, (1630,) who was only sixteen years of age. He received the honour of knighthood in 1630 from Charles I. of England, and also from Philip IV. of Spain. He was simple and temperate in his habits. Rising early, he went in the morning to church to hear mass. In the evening he often took a ride on horseback.

Rubens painted history, portraits, landscapes, and animals with equal success. He was a magnificent colorist, was unsurpassed in technical skill and facility of execution, but was deficient in a taste for form. Among his famous productions are "The Last Judgment," at Munich, "The Battle of the Amazons," "The Rape of the Sabines," and "The Judgment of Paris," in London. It is stated that the gallery of Munich contains no less than ninety-five of his works. He died at Antwerp in May.

1640. His principal pupils were Van Dyck, Jordaens, Van Thulden, Diepenbeck, and Quellyn. "Rubens," says Ruskin, "was an honourable and entirely well-intentioned man. He is a healthy, worthy, kind-hearted, courtly-phrased—Animal,—without any clearly perceptible traces of a soul, except when he paints children. . . . We saw how Veronese painted himself and his family as worshipping the Madonna. Rubens also painted himself and his family in an equally elaborate piece. But they are not *worshipping* the Madonna: they are *performing* the Madonna and her saintly entourage." ("Modern Painters.")

See A. VAN HASSELT, "Histoire de Rubens," 1840; G. ALVIN, "Vie de Rubens," 1840; WAAGEN, "P. P. Rubens, sein Leben und Genius," 1840, (translated into English by R. R. NOEL;) A. MICHIELS, "Rubens et l'École d'Anvers," 1854; G. PLANCHE, "Rubens, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1854; A. SIRET, "Raphael et Rubens," 1849; W NOEL SAINSBURY, "Original Unpublished Papers illustrative of the Life of Sir Peter Paul Rubens," 1859; WIERTZ, "P. P. Rubens," 1840; MICHEL, "Histoire de Rubens," 1771; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1841, and January, 1863.

Rubens, (PHILIP,) a Flemish philologist, born at Cologne in 1574, was a brother of the preceding. He was appointed secretary of state by the senate of Antwerp in 1609. Died in 1611.

Rubini, roo-bee'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a popular Italian vocalist, born at Romano, near Bérgamo, in 1795. He performed with success in Paris and London. He was reputed the first Italian tenor of his time. Died in 1854.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Rubini, (PIETRO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Parma in 1760. He was professor of medicine at Parma. Died in 1819.

Rubinstein, roo'bin-stīn', (ANTON,) a Russian musician, born in Bessarabia, November 30, 1829. He was of Jewish family, but was bred a Christian. He was educated at Moscow. He acquired world-wide fame as a pianist. Among his compositions are the operas "Dmitri Donski," (1849,) "The Children of the Steppe," (1861,) "Feramors," "The Demon," (1875,) "The Maccabees," (1875,) etc., the oratorio of "Paradise Lost," and a vast number of symphonies and piano-compositions. For some years he was superintendent of the Saint Petersburg Conservatory Died Nov. 20, 1894.

Rubio, roo'be-o, (LUIGI,) an Italian painter of history, born at Rome in 1797. He settled at Geneva about 1857.

Rubruquis, de, deh rü'brü'kèss', (GUILLAUME,) sometimes called **De Ruysbroek** (rois'brook) or **Ruysbruck,** (rīs'brŏŏk,) a mediæval traveller and missionary, born in Brabant about 1220 or 1230. In 1253 he and two other friars were sent to Tartary by Louis IX. of France, who charged them to propagate Christianity among the Tartars, to search for Prester John, and to visit Sartach, a Tartar chief who was reported to be a Christian. Rubruquis performed this arduous enterprise bravely, and, returning through Persia and Asia Minor, reached home in August, 1255. He wrote a narrative, in which the Caspian Sea is correctly described.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rucellai, roo-chêl-lī', [Lat. ORICELLA'RIUS,] (BERNARDO,) an Italian writer, born of a noble family at Florence in 1449. He married Nannina, a sister of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He was a liberal patron of the Platonic Academy. His chief work is entitled "On the City of Rome," ("De Urbe Roma,") written in elegant Latin. Died in 1514.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Rucellai, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent poet, born at Florence in 1475, was a son of the preceding, and a cousin-german to Pope Leo X. He wrote "Rosmunda," a drama, (1525,) and a poem on bees, ("Le Api,") which is regarded as his finest production. It was printed in 1539. He was sent as nuncio to France by Leo X. Died in 1525.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Ruchat, rü'shā', (ABRAHAM,) a Swiss writer, born about 1680, taught theology at the Academy of Lausanne. He published a "History of the Reformation of Switzerland, 1516–56," (6 vols., 1727–40.) Died in 1750.

Ruchel, von, fon rŏŏk'ĕl, (ERNST FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a Prussian general, born in Pomerania in 1754. He commanded a division at the battle of Jena, (1806.) Died in 1823.

Ruchrath, rŏŏk'rât, (called JOHANN **von Wesel**—fon vā'zĕl,) a German Reformer, born at Ober-Wesel, on the Rhine, about 1410. He became a professor of divinity at Erfurt, and afterwards preached at Worms for seventeen years. He wrote a "Treatise against Indulgences," and a work "Concerning the Authority, Duty, and Power of Pastors." He was accused of heresy, tried before the Inquisition in 1479, and, to escape death or torture, recanted. Died in 1481.

Rückert, rük'kĕrt, (FRIEDRICH,) a popular German lyric poet and Oriental scholar, born at Schweinfurt in 1788. He studied at Jena, and in 1818 visited Rome. In 1826 he became professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen. His "German Poems" came out in 1814, and were followed by "Napoleon; a Political Comedy," (1816,) "The Crown of the Time," (1817,) and "Eastern Roses," (1822.) He also published "Legends and Tales of the East," (1837,) "Brahman Tales," (1839,) and a translation of Hareeree's (Hariri's) "Makamat," under the title of "Metamorphoses of Abu-Seid." His poems are remarkable for beauty of versification as well as the great variety of forms of which he is a master, and he resembles in glowing fancy and inventive power the Eastern poets whom he made his study. He was professor in the University of Berlin from 1840 to 1849. Died January 31, 1866.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Atlantic Monthly" for July, 1866; G. PFIZER, "Uhland und Rückert; kritischer Versuch," 1837; "Biographie Universelle."

Rückert, (HEINRICH,) a German historian, son of the preceding, was born at Coburg in 1823. He published "Annals of German History," (1850,) and other works. Died September 11, 1875.

Rudbeck, rood'bĕk, [Lat. RUDBECK'IUS,] (JOHAN,) a learned and meritorious Swedish prelate and Reformer, born at Oerebro about 1580. He was chaplain to Gustavus Adolphus, and Bishop of Westerås. Died in 1646.

Rudbeck, [Lat. RUDBECK'IUS,] (OLAUS or OLAF,) an eminent Swedish anatomist and botanist, born at Westerås in 1630, was a son of the preceding. He discovered the lymphatic vessels about 1650, after which he became professor at Upsal. His principal works are "Atlantica," (4 vols., 1675–98,) in which, with great learning and ingenuity, he maintains that Sweden is the "Atlantis" of Plato, and a botanical treatise called "Elysian Fields," ("Campi Elysii," 2 vols., 1701.) He was remarkable for versatility and activity of mind. The genus Rudbeckia was named in his honour. Died in 1702.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SAX, "Onomasticon;" "Biographiskt-Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män."

Rudbeck, (OLAUS,) THE YOUNGER, a naturalist and philologist, born at Upsal in 1660, was a son of the preceding. He succeeded his father as professor of botany and anatomy at Upsal, and published some works on botany, etc. He assisted his father in writing the "Campi Elysii." Died in 1740.

See C. R. BERCH, "Olaus Rudbeck's Lefvernesbeskrifning, 1798.

Rudberg, rood'bĕrg, (FREDRIK,) a Swedish natural philosopher, born at Norrkjöping in 1800. He became professor of physics at Upsal about 1828. He was the author of a number of able treatises on philosophy, and ascertained the rate of the expansion of air by heat. Died in 1839.

Rŭd'bŏrne or **Rod'burne,** (THOMAS,) an English prelate and skilful architect. He was chaplain to Henry V., and became Bishop of Saint David's in 1433. He built the tower and gateway of Merton College, Oxford. Died about 1442.

Rudder, de, deh rü'dair', (LOUIS HENRI,) a French painter of history, born in Paris in 1807. He gained a medal of the second class in 1848. Died in 1881.

Rud'dĭ-man, (THOMAS,) an eminent Scottish grammarian and critic, born in the parish of Boyndie, county of Banff, in October, 1674, was educated at King's College, Aberdeen. He published in 1714 his "Rudiments of the Latin Tongue," a popular school-book. Among his other works is "Institutes of Latin Grammar," ("Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones," 1725–32.) Died in 1757.

Rude, rüd, (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent French sculptor, born at Dijon in 1784. He went to Rome in 1812 to pursue his studies, and returned to Paris about 1827. He adorned with some figures the Arc de l'Étoile at Paris. At the Exposition of 1855 he gained the grand medal of honour. Among his works are a marble statue of Joan of Arc in the Luxembourg, and bronze statues of Monge and Marshal Ney. Died in 1855.

See "Rude, sa Vie, ses Œuvres," etc., (anonymous,) Paris, 1856: "Biographie Universelle."

Rudel, rü'dĕl', (GEOFFROI,) a French poet of the latter part of the twelfth century, was Prince of Blaye and a favourite of Geoffrey Plantagenet. He was born about 1140, and died about 1170. He was famous for his fantastic passion for the Countess of Tripoli, whom he never saw till he was dying.

Rudelbach, roo'dĕl-bȧK', (ANDREAS,) a Danish theologian, born at Copenhagen in 1792. He published a number of dogmatic works, in which he advocates the orthodox Lutheran creed. He became superintendent at Glauchau, Saxony, in 1829. Died in 1862.

Rüdiger, rü'dĭg-ẹr, (FEODOR VASILIEVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian general, born about 1785. He commanded a division in the war against the Turks in 1828, and gained several victories over the Poles in 1831. Having obtained command of a corps-d'armée in the Hungarian war, he defeated Görgei, who surrendered to him at Vilagos in August, 1849. Died in 1856.

Ru'ding, (Rev. ROGERS,) an English antiquary and numismatist, born at Leicester in 1751. He became vicar of Maldon, in Surrey, in 1793. He published an important work, entitled "Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies," (4 vols., 1817.) Died in 1820.

Rudolf. See RUDOLPH.

Rudolph or **Rudolf** OF EMS, a mediæval German poet or minnesinger, born in Switzerland, flourished between 1220 and 1250. His works are highly extolled by some critics.

Ru'dolph (or **Ru'dolf**) [Lat. RUDOL'PHUS; It. RIDOLFO, re-dol'fo] OF HABSBURG, [Fr. RODOLPHE DE HABSBOURG, ro'dolf' dẹh hȧbs'book',] Emperor of Germany, and founder of the Austrian empire, was born in 1218. He was the son of Albert IV., Count of Habsburg, and at an early age fought under Frederick II. in Italy. In 1255 he assisted Ottocar, King of Bohemia, in his crusade against the pagans of Prussia. On the death of his father, in 1240, he had succeeded to his possessions, and was involved in many contests with the feudal barons of the country, in which he was generally victorious. His high reputation for courage and love of justice caused him to be elected in 1273 Emperor of Germany, and he was soon after crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. He procured from Pope Gregory X. the ratification of his right, which had been contested by Alfonso of Castile and Ottocar of Bohemia; and, after a war with the latter, a treaty was concluded by which Rudolph confirmed him in the possession of Bohemia and Moravia. He had previously given two of his daughters in marriage to Albert, Duke of Saxony, and the Count Palatine Louis of Bavaria. Having secured himself on the throne, he gave his attention to various reforms in the government and to restraining the power of the turbulent nobles, nearly seventy of whose castles in Thuringia he is said to have destroyed. He afterwards gave one of his daughters in marriage to Wenzel, the young king of Bohemia. He died in 1291, having been unable to secure the election of his son Albert as emperor, and was succeeded by Adolphus of Nassau.

See J. J. FISCHER, "Biographie Rudolph's I. von Habsburg," 1784; HUNKLER, "Rodolphe de Habsbourg Empereur," etc., 1843; E. M. VON LICHNOWSKY, "Geschichte des Hauses Habsburg," 8 vols., 1836–42; L. MEISTER, "Kaiser Rudolph von Habsburg," 1783; MAILATH, "Histoire d'Autriche."

Rudolph (Rudolf) II., Emperor of Germany, born in 1552, was the son of Maximilian II., and was educated at the Spanish court. He ascended the throne in October, 1576, and, through the influence of the Jesuits, prohibited the exercise of the Protestant religion and gave all the principal offices to the Catholics. He was an intolerant and incapable ruler. Absorbed in the study of astrology and alchemy, he neglected the affairs of his empire, which was subject to much disorder during his reign. To protect themselves against persecution, the Protestant princes of Germany formed in 1608 a confederation, of which the Elector Palatine Frederick IV. was the head. Between 1608 and 1611 his brother Matthias extorted from Rudolph successively the sovereignty of Austria, Moravia, Hungary, Bohemia, etc. He died, without issue, in January, 1612, and was succeeded by Matthias.

See P. SANTORIO, "Vite di Ridolfo II. e Mattias Imperatori," 1664; F. S. KURZ, "Oesterreich unter Rudolph," 1821; IMMANUEL WEBER, "Dissertatio de Rudolpho II.," 1707.

Rudolph von Rothenberg, roo'dolf fon ro'tẹn-bĕrG', a German soldier and minnesinger, lived under the reign of the emperor Frederick II.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rudolphi, roo-dol'fee, (CARL ASMUND,) an able Swedish naturalist and physiologist, born at Stockholm in 1771. He became professor of anatomy and physiology at Berlin in 1810. Among his numerous works are "The Anatomy of Plants," (1807,) "The Natural History of Entozoa," (2 vols., 1808–10,) and "The Principles of Physiology," (3 vols., 1821–28.) Died in Berlin in 1832.

See J. MÜLLER, "Gedächtnissrede auf C. A. Rudolphi," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rudrȧ, rōōd'rą, [etymology uncertain,] in the Hindoo mythology, a name of Siva, also applied to certain manifestations of Siva in his character of fate or destiny. The eleven Rudras appear to correspond in the main, though not in number, to the Parcæ of the Romans and the Moiræ (*Moîραι*) of the Greeks. (See SIVA.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary."

Rŭd'yard, (Sir BENJAMIN,) an English gentleman and elegant scholar, born in 1572. He became an influential and eloquent member of the Long Parliament, in which he acted with Hampden and Pym. In the civil war which began in 1642 he was a moderate partisan of the Parliament, and often raised his voice for peace. Some of his speeches and poems have been published. Died in 1658.

Rue, de la, (CHARLES.) See LA RUE.

Rue, de la, dẹh lȧ rü, (CHARLES,) a French Benedictine and eminent scholar, born at Corbie, Picardy, in 1684. He published a good edition of the works of Origen, (3 vols., 1733.) Died in Paris in 1739. His nephew, VINCENT DE LA RUE, born in 1707, published the 4th volume of Origen in 1759. Died in 1762.

Rue, de la, (GERVAIS.) See DELARUE.

Rueda, de, (LOPE.) See LOPE DE RUEDA.

Ruediger. See RÜDIGER.

Ruehle von Lilienstern. See RÜHLE.

Ruel, rü'ĕl', [Lat. RUEL'LIUS,] (JEAN,) a French physician and botanist, born at Soissons in 1479. He was physician to Francis I., and wrote, besides other works, "On the Nature of Plants," ("De Natura Stirpium," 1536.) Died in Paris in 1537.

Ruellius. See RUEL.

Rueppell. See RÜPPELL.

Ruff'head, (OWEN,) an English barrister and writer, born in Westminster about 1723. Among his works is a "Life of Alexander Pope." Died in 1769.

Ruffi or **Ruffy, de,** dẹh rü'fe', (ANTOINE,) a French historian, born at Marseilles in 1607, wrote a "History of Marseilles," (1643.) Died in 1689.

Ruffi or **Ruffy, de,** (LOUIS ANTOINE,) a historian, a son of the preceding, was born at Marseilles in 1657; died in 1724.

Ruffin, rü'fȧN', (FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a French general, born at Bolbec in 1771. He served with distinction at Austerlitz in 1805, and at Eylau. He became a general of division about 1808, after which he was employed in Spain. He was mortally wounded near Cadiz in 1811.

Ruffin [Lat. RUFFI'NUS,] (PIERRE JEAN MARIE,) a diplomatist and linguist, of French extraction, born at Salonica, in Turkey, in 1742. He became interpreter to the king for Oriental languages at Paris in 1774, and chargé-d'affaires at Constantinople in 1798. Died in 1824.

See BIANCHI, "Notice historique sur M. Ruffin," 1825.

Ruffini, roo-fee'nee, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian novelist, born at Genoa in 1807. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1830, but three years later he emigrated, from political causes, going first to France, then to Switzerland, and in 1836 to England. Here he devoted himself to a careful study of the English language. In 1842 he left England for Paris, and in 1848, on the promulgation of the Statute of Piedmont, returned to Italy. In 1852 he began his literary career by the publication, in London, of an English novel entitled "Lorenzo Benoni," which was followed, at long intervals, by "Doctor Antonio," "Lavinia," "Carlino," and other works. Died November 3, 1881.

Ruffini, (PAOLO,) an Italian mathematician, born at Valentano (Papal States) in 1765. He was professor of mathematics and medicine at Módena, and author of several works on algebra, which were highly esteemed. Died at Módena in 1822.

See LOMBARDI, "Notizie sulla Vita di P. Ruffini," 1824.

Ruffinus. See RUFINUS, and RUFFIN.

Ruffo, roof'fo, (DIONIGI FABRIZIO,) an Italian cardinal and general, born at Naples, or in Calabria, about 1744. He raised in Calabria a large body of royalists, called the army of the Holy Faith, which, under his command, expelled the French and republicans from the country in 1799 and restored King Ferdinand IV. to the throne. He took at Naples a number of republican chiefs as prisoners of war, who were treacherously put to death by order of the king. Died in 1827.

See LACCHINELLI, "Memorie sulla Vita di F. D. Ruffo," 1836; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ruffo, (FABRIZIO,) Prince of Castelcicala, an Italian diplomatist, born at Naples about 1755. He was accessary to the judicial murder of the republicans who were taken prisoners and executed in 1799. He was Neapolitan ambassador at Paris from 1815 until his death, which occurred in 1832.

Ruffy. See RUFFI.

Rufin. See RUFINUS.

Rufino, roo-fee'no, (CASIMIR RUFINO RUIZ,) a Spanish economist, born at Soto de Cameros in 1806. He published, besides other works, "The Universal History of Commerce," ("La Historia mercantil universal," 2 vols., 1852–53.)

Ru-fī'nus, [Fr. RUFIN, rü'făN',] an ambitious Roman courtier, born at Elusa, in Gaul, about 335 A.D. He gained the favour of the emperor Theodosius at Constantinople, and became in 394 chief minister. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty, and engaged in a disloyal intrigue with Alaric the Visigoth, in order to thwart Stilico, who was his rival. He was assassinated in 395 by a soldier, at the instigation of Gainas, a friend of Stilico. He was the subject of Claudian's poem "In Rufinum."

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rufinus, surnamed TORA'NIUS, TORA'NUS, TYRAN'NIUS, or TURRA'NIUS, a theologian and monk, born about 350 A.D. He is supposed to have been a native of Aquileia. In early life he was a friend of Saint Jerome. He went to Palestine in 377, and built a monastery on Mount Olivet, where he passed many years, and translated some works of Origen, whose doctrines he favoured. On this subject he was involved in a controversy with Saint Jerome, who denounced him with extreme animosity. Rufinus wrote, besides other works, an "Explanation of the Apostles' Creed," and translated into Latin several works of the Greek Fathers. He was an able writer. Died in 410.

See FONTANINI, "Historia literaria Aquilejensis;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rufinus, (LICINIUS,) a Roman jurist, who flourished about 215 A.D.

Ru'fus or **Ru'phus**, an ancient Greek medical writer of Ephesus, called RUFUS EPHESIUS, of whom little is known. According to Suidas, he lived in the reign of Trajan, (98–117 A.D.) He wrote, besides other works an interesting treatise on anatomy, entitled "On the Names of the Parts of the Human Body," which is extant and was printed at Paris in 1554.

See SPRENGEL, "Histoire de la Médecine."

Rufus, (M. **Cœlius**,) a Roman orator, born at Puteoli in 82 B.C., was a friend of Cicero, who calls him "adolescentem illustri ingenio." In the year 56 he was accused of an attempt to poison Clodia, a woman of depraved morals. He was defended by Cicero and acquitted. He became tribune of the people in 52 B.C., and supported Milo against Clodius. In 49 B.C. he was a partisan of Cæsar. Died in 48 B.C.

See CICERO, "Oratio pro M. Cœlio."

Rufus, (RUTILIUS,) a Roman orator, who became consul in 105 B.C. and was banished unjustly in 92 B.C.

Rufus Fes'tus or **Sex'tus Ru'fus**, a Latin historian, lived between 350 and 400 A.D. He wrote an Abridged History of Rome, ("Breviarium de Victoriis et Provinciis Populi Romani.")

Ruge, roo'gĕh, (ARNOLD,) a German scholar and journalist, born at Bergen, on the island of Rügen, in 1802, studied at the University of Jena. During a five years' imprisonment to which he was condemned for his liberal opinions, he translated the "Œdipus in Colonos" of Sophocles. After his release he became associated with Echtermeyer as editor of the "Hallischen Jahrbücher," which was suppressed in 1843. In 1848 he published at Leipsic a radical journal entitled "Reform," and represented Breslau in the Frankfort Parliament. In 1850 he repaired to London, where he wrote a German translation of the "Letters of Junius" and the works of P. Courier. Died January 1, 1881.

Rugendas, roo-gĕn'dȧs, (GEORG PHILIPP,) one of the greatest battle-painters of Germany, was born at Augsburg in 1666. He visited Rome and Venice, and after his return became director of the Academy of Augsburg in 1710. He also produced a number of engravings, among which is "The Siege of Augsburg," of which he was an eye-witness. Died in 1742.

See J. C. FÜSSLI, "Leben Georg Philipp Rugendas," 1758; C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Rugendas, (GEORG PHILIPP,) a painter and engraver, born at Augsburg in 1701, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1774.

Rugendas, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a skilful engraver, born at Augsburg in 1708, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1781.

Rugendas, (JOHANN MORITZ,) a German painter and designer, a relative of the preceding, was born at Augsburg about 1800. He spent many years in South America, and published in 1827 "A Painter's Journey in Brazil." His collection of nearly three thousand pictures and designs was purchased by the Bavarian government. Died in 1858.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ruggieri, rood-jā'ree, (CONSTANTIN,) an Italian philologist and antiquary, born near Ravenna in 1714; died in 1766.

Rug'gle, (GEORGE,) an English dramatist, born at Lavenham in 1575, was a Fellow of a college at Cambridge. He wrote a satirical play entitled "Ignoramus," (1614.) Died in 1622.

Ruggles, rug'gĕlz, (DANIEL,) an American general in the Confederate service, born in Massachusetts about 1810; died June 1, 1897.

Ruhl, rool, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German sculptor and painter, born at Cassel in 1764; died in 1842.

Ruhl, rül, (PHILIPPE JACQUES,) a French Jacobin and member of the Convention, was born near Strasburg. He killed himself in May, 1795.

Rühle von Lilienstern, rüh'lĕh fon lee'le-en-stērn', (JOHANN JAKOB OTTO AUGUST,) a Prussian general and distinguished writer, born at Berlin in 1780, served in

the campaigns of 1813–15. He published several military and historical works, among which is a "Historical Sketch of the Prussian Nation," (1837.) Died in 1847.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Ruhmkorff, rōōm'korf, (HEINRICH DANIEL,) a mechanician, born in Germany in 1803. He settled in Paris, and gained distinction as a maker of electro-magnetic apparatus, etc. Died in Paris, December 19, 1877.

Ruhnken, rōōn'ken, or **Ruhneken**, roo'neh-ken, [Lat. RUHNKE'NIUS,] (DAVID,) an eminent German philologist and critic, born at Stolpe, in Pomerania, in 1723. He studied history, law, and classical literature at Wittenberg. Through the influence of his friend the celebrated Hemsterhuys, he was appointed in 1757 lector of the Greek language in the University of Leyden, and in 1761 succeeded Oudendorp as professor of history, eloquence, and antiquities in that city. Among his numerous and valuable works are editions of the "Lexicon of Timæus," of Velleius Paterculus, Homer's "Hymn to Ceres," with a Latin translation and commentary, (1780,) and the works of Muretus, (4 vols., 1789.) He also wrote several Latin essays of remarkable elegance, among which we may name his "Epistolæ Criticæ," (1751,) "Eulogy on Hemsterhuys," (1768,) and "Dissertation on the Life and Writings of Longinus," (1776.) He died at Leyden in 1797, with the reputation of one of the first critics and Latin writers of the eighteenth century.

See D. WYTTENBACH, "Vita Ruhnkenii," 1799; RINK, "T. Hemsterhuys und D. Ruhneken," 1801; MEUSEL, "Lexikon;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ruhnkenius. See RUHNKEN.

Rühs or **Ruehs**, rüs, (CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born in Pomerania in 1780, became professor of history in Berlin. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Sweden," (5 vols., 1803–13,) which is commended, and a "Manual of Mediæval History," (1816.) Died in 1820.

Ruinart, rü-e'nȧr', (THIERRI,) DOM, a learned French writer and Benedictine monk, born at Rheims in 1657. He became a pupil and coadjutor of Mabillon. In 1689 he published the "Acts of the First Martyrs," ("Acta primorum Martyrum." He took a large part in the composition of Mabillon's "Acta Sanctorum," (1700.) Died in 1709.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ruisch or **Ruysch**, roisk, (FREDERIC,) an eminent Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague in 1638. He was professor of anatomy at Amsterdam from 1665 until his death. He discovered a mode of preserving dead bodies for many years. He made several discoveries in anatomy, and published an "Anatomical Treasury," ("Thesaurus anatomicus," 1701–15,) which is said to be a capital work. Peter the Great purchased his anatomical collection for 30,000 florins. Died in 1731.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Ruisch;" SCHREIBER, "Vita F. Ruisch," 1732; NICERON, "Mémoires."

Ruisch or **Ruysch**, (RACHEL,) a skilful Dutch flower-painter, born in Amsterdam in 1664, was a daughter of the preceding. She married a painter named Juriaen Pool in 1695. Her works command high prices. Died in 1750.

Ruisdael. See RUYSDAEL.

Ruiter, de. See RUYTER, DE.

Ruiz, roo-ēth', (JUAN,) Archpriest of Hita, a Spanish poet and satirist, born probably at Alcalá de Henares. He was imprisoned thirteen years, (1333–47.) One of his principal poems is entitled "Praise of Little Women."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Rukmeni. See RUKMINÎ.

Rukmînî, rōōk'mĭ-nee', written also, but less correctly, **Rokmeny** and **Rukmeni**, [*i.e.* "golden" or "possessing gold," in allusion perhaps to Lakshmî being the goddess of riches,] the name of an avatar of Lakshmî, who under this form was the favourite wife of Krishna, (an avatar of Vishnu.)

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Ruland, roo'lȧnt, (MARTIN,) a German physician and philologist, born at Freisingen in 1532; died in 1602.

Rulhière, de, deh rü'le-air', (CLAUDE CARLOMAN,) a French historian, was born at Bondy, near Paris, in 1735. He accompanied the Baron de Breteuil to Russia as secretary of embassy in 1760, and wrote "Anecdotes of the Revolution of Russia in 1762," (1797.) In 1787 he was admitted into the French Academy. His chief work is a "History of the Anarchy of Poland and of the Partition of that Republic," (4 vols., 1807.) Died in 1791.

See DAUNOU, "Notice sur Rulhière;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Rulison, (NELSON S.,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Carthage, New York, April 24, 1842. He graduated at the General Seminary (Episcopalian) in New York, and in 1876 became rector of a church at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1884 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Central Pennsylvania. Died in 1897.

Rullière, rü'le-air', (JOSEPH MARCELLIN,) a French general, born in Haute-Loire in 1787. He commanded an army in Algeria in 1838, and was minister of war from December, 1848, until October, 1849. Died 1863

Rumancow. See RIOOMANTSOF.

Rum'bold, (Colonel RICHARD,) an English republican, was implicated in the Rye-House Plot, (1683,) and was owner of the building from which that plot derived its name. He escaped to Holland, and in 1685 followed Argyll in his expedition to Scotland, where he was mortally wounded, and, after a hurried trial, executed.

Rŭm'ford, (BENJAMIN **Thompson**,) COUNT, a celebrated natural philosopher and economist, born at Woburn, Massachusetts, March 26, 1753 or 1752. His mother was named Ruth Simonds. After he left school, about the age of fourteen, he was employed for a short time as a clerk by a merchant in Salem. In 1770 he attended lectures on experimental philosophy at Harvard University. He was school-master at Rumford, (now Concord,) New Hampshire, for about two years, (1770–72.) In 1772 he married a rich widow of Rumford, named Mrs. Rolfe, and removed with her to Woburn. He was a person of tall stature, a model of manly beauty in form and feature, and had the manners of a courtier. According to Renwick, he fought at Lexington, and applied for a commission in the Continental army in 1775, but his services were rejected. Renwick speaks of his "loyalty, manifested by actual service at the battle of Lexington," but does not say on which side he fought. His arguments, however, seem designed to prove that Rumford would have fought for independence if prejudice and persecution had not driven him into the ranks of the royalists. He was regarded as a tory by his fellow-citizens, and was pursued by a mob with threats of violence. Having resorted for safety to the royalist camp at Boston, he was sent to England in the autumn of 1775 as a bearer of despatches to Lord George Germain, who appointed him a clerk in the foreign office. In the course of four years he rendered such services that he obtained in 1780 the important position of under-secretary of state. He returned to the United States in 1781 or 1782 with a commission as major or lieutenant-colonel in the British army, but never took part in any action of the war.

The next scene of his eventful and prosperous career opens at Munich, whither he went in 1784. He soon became aide-de-camp and chamberlain to the reigning prince of Bavaria. Having reformed the military establishment and rendered important public services, he was rewarded with the rank of major-general, and appointed a councillor of state. Rising by rapid gradations, he became successively lieutenant-general, commander-in-chief, minister of war, and in 1790 a count of the Holy Roman Empire. On this occasion he assumed the title of Rumford, from the town where he resided in early life. He suppressed mendicity at Munich by the establishment of work-houses in which beggars were compelled to earn their subsistence. In devising the means to warm and clothe the poor with economy, he was led to experiments on heat and light which resulted in important discoveries. He proved that gases are non-conductors, and fluids very imperfect conductors, of heat,—explained that heat is propagated in liquids only by convection, or the continuous transposition of the

particles of the liquid, and that a flame in open air gives but little heat except to bodies placed above it. He made improvements in the construction of chimneys and in the apparatus for heating and lighting houses. In 1795 he visited London, where he published some essays on the subjects above mentioned. He returned to Munich in 1796, and was appointed ambassador to London in 1798; but the English court would not receive him in that capacity, because he was a British subject. He formed the plan of the Royal Institution of London, founded about 1800. His power and influence at the court of Munich having ceased, in consequence of the death of the Elector, in 1799, he removed to France. His first wife, whom he left in the United States when he first crossed the Atlantic, was no longer living. He married the widow of Lavoisier, the great chemist, in 1805; but they soon separated, from mutual repulsion. He died at Auteuil in August, 1814. His "Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical," were published in 3 vols., (1798–1806.) The Rumford medal of the Royal Society derives its name from him.

"It is a matter of just national pride that the two men who first demonstrated the capital propositions of pure science, that lightning is but a case of common electricity, and that heat is but a mode of motion,—who first converted these conjectures of fancy to facts of science,—were not only Americans by birth and education, but men eminently representative of the peculiarities of American character,—Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Thompson." (Edward L. Youmans, "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces.")

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Rumford;" JAMES RENWICK, "Life of Count Rumford," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. v., second series; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1804.

Rumford, de, dẹh rŭm'fŏr',(MARIE ANNE **Pierrette Paulze**—pe'ā'rĕt' pōlz,) COUNTESS, a French lady of superior talent, was born at Montbrison in 1758. She was married to Lavoisier, the chemist, in 1771. She aided him in experiments, and, having learned the art of engraving, she engraved plates for his treatise on Chemistry. In 1805 she became the wife of Count Rumford, from whom she separated in 1809. Died in 1836.

See GUIZOT, "Madame de Rumford," 1841, and his article in the "Biographie Universelle."

Rumiantzov or **Rumiantzow.** See RIOOMANTSOF.

Rümker, rüm'kẹr, (KARL,) a German astronomer, born at Stargard in 1788. He made observations at Paramatta, in Australia, from 1822 to 1831, and was afterwards director of the Observatory at Hamburg for many years. Among his works is a "Manual of Navigation," (5th edition, 1850.) Died in 1862.

Rumohr, roo'mōr, (KARL FRIEDRICH LUDWIG FELIX,) a German writer on art, born near Dresden in 1785, was a pupil of Fiorillo, a painter. He made the tour of Italy in 1804, and revisited that country in 1816 and 1828. His "Italian Researches" (3 vols.) came out in 1827. It is a critical history of the origin and development of modern painting, composed from original documents, and is esteemed a standard work. He likewise published a "History of the Royal Collection of Engravings at Copenhagen," (1835,) and other treatises on art; also a number of poems and prose essays on various subjects. Died at Dresden in 1843.

See H. W. SCHULZE, C. F. von Rumohr, sein Leben und seine Schriften," 1844; BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Rumowsky. See ROOMOFSKI.

Rumph, rŏŏmf, [Lat. RUM'PHIUS,] (GEORG EVERARD,) a German naturalist, born at Hanau in 1637. He passed some years at Amboyna, where he was consul or counsellor to the Dutch East India Company. He was author of a botanical work entitled "Herbarium Amboinense," (7 vols., 1741–55.) Died in 1706.

Rumphius. See RUMPH.

Rŭm'sey, (JAMES,) an American mechanician, born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1743, was the inventor of a steamboat, which he exhibited on the Potomac in 1786. A company called by his name was formed in Philadelphia for the purpose of promoting his projects. In 1792 he made a successful trial of his steamboat on the Thames, and was preparing for another, when he died in December of the same year.

Rŭn'cĭ-man, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish historical painter, born in Edinburgh in 1736. Among his works are "The Ascension," "King Lear," and a series of pictures of scenes from Ossian. His style is extravagant. Died in 1785.

Runeberg, roo'nẹh-bĕrg', (JOHAN LUDWIG,) a very popular Swedish poet, born at Jacobstad, in Finland, in 1804. He was educated at the University of Åbo. About 1840 he became a teacher of Greek at Borgå, (or Borgo.) Among his principal productions are "Nadeschda," a poetical tale, (1841,) "Kung Fialar," (1844,) and "Stories of Ensign Stål," ("Fänrik Ståls Sägner.") He died May 6, 1877.

Runge, rŏŏng'ẹh, (OTTO PHILIPP,) a German painter, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century, furnished illustrations to "Ossian." His son, Otto Siegmund, studied sculpture under Thorwaldsen at Rome.

Runius, roo'ne-ŭs, (JOHAN,) a popular Swedish poet, born in West Gothland in 1679; died in 1713.

Runjeet Singh, rŭn-jeet' sing, (or sing'h,) called MAHA RAJAH, mȧ-hȧ' rȧ'jȧ, (*i.e.* "Great Rajah,") an ambitious East Indian prince, born at Gugarânwâla, in the Punjab, in 1780, is called the founder of the Sikh empire. By a series of aggressions against feeble and unwarlike chiefs he extended his dominions. He received the province of Lahore as a gift from the Shah of Afghanistan in 1799, and obtained Cashmere by conquest in 1819. In 1809 he made a treaty with the British, with whom he always maintained peaceful relations. Died in 1839.

Run'yon, (THEODORE,) an American statesman, born at Somerville, New Jersey, in 1822. He became a general in the New Jersey National Guard and commanded a brigade in the civil war. He was elected mayor of Newark in 1864, was chancellor of New Jersey 1873–87, and was appointed minister to Germany in 1893. Died in 1896.

Rupert, roo'pẹrt, [Ger. RUPRECHT, roo'prĕkt,] PRINCE, sometimes called ROBERT OF BAVARIA, son of the Elector Palatine Frederick V. and Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, was born at Prague in 1619. Having previously served against the Imperialists in the Thirty Years' war, he entered the royalist army in England, and was appointed by his uncle, Charles I., commander of a regiment of cavalry. He distinguished himself by his energy and headlong courage at Worcester and Edgehill, and took Bristol; but he was signally defeated at Marston Moor in 1644. Being made general of all the royal forces, he commanded the left wing at Naseby in 1645. Owing to his rash pursuit of a part of Cromwell's army while the main body remained on the field, the day was lost, and he soon after surrendered Bristol, after a short defence. He was, in consequence, deprived of his command by the king; but in 1648 he obtained command of the fleet, and assisted Lord Ormond on the coast of Ireland. In 1649 he was blockaded in the harbour of Kinsale by the parliamentary squadron under Blake. Having forced his way out, he steered for Portugal, where he was protected by the king of that country. In 1651 Blake attacked his fleet and destroyed all but five of his vessels. Rupert subsisted for some time by piracy in the West Indies. After the restoration of 1660, he served as admiral against the Dutch. Died in 1682.

See "Historical Memoirs of Prince Rupert," London, 1683; E. WARBURTON, "Memoirs of Prince Rupert," 3 vols., 1849; CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion;" HUME, "History of England;" "Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England," by SIR EDWARD CUST, London, 1867.

Ru-per'tus or **Ruprecht,** roo'prĕkt, called also **Rhodbert,** one of the early apostles of Christianity in Germany, was Bishop of Worms, and lived in the seventh century.

Rüppell or **Rueppell,** rüp'pẹl, (WILHELM PETER EDUARD SIMON,) a German naturalist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1794. He visited Arabia, Nubia, and other parts of Africa, and published in 1829 "Travels in Nubia, Kordofân, and Arabia Petræa." He also gave

an account of the birds of Northern and Eastern Africa, and made valuable contributions to the Senkenberg Museum, at Frankfort. Died December 10, 1884.

Rupprecht, rŏŏp'prĕkt, (FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German landscape-painter and etcher, born near Anspach in 1779; died in 1831.

Ruprecht. See RUPERT.

Rurik, roo'rik, [Fr. ROURIK, roo'rĕk',] the founder of the Russian empire, was originally a Scandinavian. He invaded Russia about 862 A.D., defeated the natives, who were commanded by Vadim, and selected Novogorod as his capital. He died in 879, leaving a son, Igor, a minor.

Rusbroek. See RUYSBROEK.

Rusca, roos'kȧ, (CARLO FRANCESCO,) an Italian portrait-painter, born at Lugano in 1701; died in 1769.

Rusca, rüs'kȧ', (F. DOMINIQUE,) born near Nice in 1761, became a general in the French army. He contributed to the victory at Lodi, and was made a general of division in 1796. He was commander of Elba from 1802 to 1805. He was killed at Soissons in 1814.

Rusca, (GIOVANNI ALESSANDRO,) a learned Italian monk and writer, born at Turin about 1600; died in 1680.

Ruscelli, roo-shel'lee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian scholar and prolific writer, born at Viterbo. Among his works are "On the Art of making Verse," ("Del Modo di comporre in Versi," 1559,) and "Illustrious Enterprises," ("Imprese illustri," 1566.) Died at Venice in 1566.

Ruscheweyh, rŏŏsh'ĕh-wī', (FERDINAND,) an eminent German engraver, born at Mecklenburg, commenced his studies about 1802, and went to Rome in 1808. He engraved some works of Raphael, Giulio Romano, Overbeck, and others.

Rusconi, roos-ko'nee, (CAMILLO,) a skilful Italian sculptor, born at Milan about 1658. Among his works is the mausoleum of Gregory XIII. in Saint Peter's at Rome. Died in 1728.

Rush, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent American physician and philanthropist, born near Philadelphia, December 24, 1745. He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1760, and afterwards studied medicine in Edinburgh, London, and Paris. He was elected professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Philadelphia in 1769. He was an active supporter of the popular cause in the Revolution, was elected a member of Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. In the same year he married Julia Stockton, a daughter of Judge Richard Stockton, of New Jersey.

In 1777 he was appointed surgeon-general and physician-general of the army. He acquired distinction as a writer on medicine, philosophy, political affairs, etc. He voted for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in the State convention which met in 1787. In 1789 he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical college of Philadelphia. He was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1791, when the medical college was united with the University. He was a popular lecturer, and was eminently qualified as a teacher of medical science by his fluency of expression as well as his profound learning. His reputation was increased by his successful treatment of cases of yellow fever, which prevailed in Philadelphia in 1793. It is stated that he visited and prescribed for one hundred patients in one day. His remedies for yellow fever were purging and bleeding. He was treasurer of the Mint during the last fourteen years of his life, was president of the society for the abolition of slavery, and vice-president of the Bible Society of Philadelphia. He was distinguished for his industry, benevolence, and piety. In 1811 the Emperor of Russia sent him a diamond ring as a testimonial of respect for his medical skill. Among his writings are "Medical Inquiries and Observations," (2 vols., 1788–93,) and a "Treatise on Diseases of the Mind," (1812.) He died in Philadelphia in April, 1813, leaving about nine children, among whom was Richard Rush, the statesman.

See THACHER, "Medical Biography;" S. D. GROSS, "Lives of American Physicians," 1861; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Rush, (JACOB,) LL.D., an American jurist, born in 1746, was a brother of the celebrated Dr. Rush. He was president of the court of common pleas for Philadelphia. Died in 1820.

Rush, (JAMES,) a son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, born in Philadelphia in 1786, was author of a treatise entitled "Philosophy of the Human Voice," (1827; 6th edition, 1867,) and of other works. About 1840 he married Miss Ridgway, daughter of Jacob Ridgway, a noted millionaire. He died May 26, 1869, leaving property to the value of about one million dollars, with which was established the "Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library."

Rush, (RICHARD,) an American statesman, born in Philadelphia in August, 1780, was a son of Dr. Benjamin Rush. He graduated at Princeton College in 1797, studied law, and was appointed comptroller of the treasury by President Madison. He was attorney-general of the United States from February, 1814, to March, 1817. In the latter year he was sent to England by President Monroe as minister-plenipotentiary. After he had negotiated several important treaties, he returned in 1825. He served as secretary of the treasury from March, 1825, to March, 1829. He was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the friends of John Quincy Adams in 1828, and received eighty-three electoral votes, but was not elected. In 1836 he was sent to England as a special agent or commissioner by the President. He was appointed minister to France in 1847, and was the first of the foreign ministers at Paris to recognize the French republic formed in 1848. He resigned his office in 1849, and retired from the public service. He published in 1833 "Memorials of a Residence at the Court of Saint James," another volume on the same subject in 1845, and "Washington in Domestic Life," (1857.) Died in Philadelphia in July, 1859.

Rush'ton, (EDWARD,) an English Roman Catholic priest, born in Lancashire, graduated at Oxford in 1572. He published Sanders's work "On the Anglican Schism," ("De Schismate Anglicano," 1585,) with additions. Died at Louvain in 1586.

Rŭsh'worth, (JOHN,) an English lawyer, distinguished as a compiler of materials for history, was born in Northumberland about 1607. He was assistant clerk to the House of Commons during the Long Parliament. He diligently pursued the practice of taking notes of public transactions, and reported, in short-hand, the speeches of members of Parliament. He served Sir T. Fairfax as secretary from 1645 to 1650, during which period Fairfax was commander-in-chief. He published "Historical Collections of Private Passages of State, Weighty Matters in Law," etc., (8 vols., 1659–1701.) Died in 1690.

Rusk, (JEREMIAH MCLAIN,) an American statesman, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1830. He was sent to the Wisconsin legislature in 1855, served three years in the war, and was mustered out as brevet brigadier-general. He was elected to Congress in 1871, 1873, and 1875, and when the back-pay salary bill was passed, refused to accept the extra salary. He was elected Governor of Wisconsin 1881, 1884, and 1886, was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1888, and was appointed secretary of agriculture in Harrison's cabinet. Died in 1893.

Rusk, (THOMAS J.,) an American officer and politician, born in South Carolina in 1803. He removed to Texas about 1835, was the first secretary of war of the republic of Texas, and commanded the army after General Houston was wounded at San Jacinto, April, 1836. In 1845 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Texas. He was re-elected Senator about 1851. Died at Nacogdoches in 1856.

Rus'kin, (JOHN,) an English artist and eloquent writer on art and nature, was born in London in February, 1819. He was the only child of a wine-merchant, and inherited an ample fortune. "The first thing which I remember as an event in life," says he, "was being taken by my nurse to the brow of Friar's Crag on Derwentwater." In his childhood he enjoyed other excursions to the country, on which subject he remarks, "In

such journeyings, whenever they brought me near hills, and in all mountain ground and scenery, I had a pleasure, as early as I can remember, and continuing till I was eighteen or twenty, infinitely greater than any which has been since possible to me in anything. . . . Although there was no definite religious sentiment mingled with it, there was a continual perception of sanctity in the whole of nature, from the slightest thing to the vastest, —an instinctive awe mixed with delight; an indefinable thrill such as we sometimes imagine to indicate the presence of a disembodied spirit." ("Modern Painters," vol. iii. chap. xvii.) He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, gained the Newdigate prize in 1839 for an English poem entitled "Salsetto and Elephanta," and graduated in 1842. He received lessons in drawing and painting from Copley, Fielding, and J. D. Harding, and became an ardent admirer of Turner. To defend Turner from hostile critics, he wrote the first volume of his "Modern Painters," (1843, by a Graduate of Oxford.) This work, which was expanded into a treatise on art, nature, etc. and extended to five volumes, established his reputation as the greatest art-critic of England, although many of his opinions are paradoxical. It displays a rare faculty of observation, a rich imagination, and great mastery of language. He discusses many questions of ethics and philosophy in an earnest but rather impulsive and wayward spirit. He devoted several years to the study of art in Italy, especially in Venice. In 1849 he produced "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," and afterwards an eloquent and brilliant work on "The Stones of Venice," (3 vols., 1851–53.) He advocated the cause of the Pre-Raphaelites in a pamphlet entitled "Pre-Raphaelitism," (1851.) In 1854 he published "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," (delivered at Edinburgh.) In 1860 he contributed to the "Cornhill Magazine" a series of essays on political economy. Among his other works are "Sesame and Lilies," (1864,) "The Ethics of the Dust: Ten Lectures to Little Housewives on the Elements of Crystallization," (1865,) "The Crown of Wild Olive: Three Lectures on Work, Traffic, and War," (1866,) "The Queen of the Air: being a Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm," (1869,) "Frondes Agrestes," (1875,) and "Arrows of the Chace," (1883.) He built a number of model houses for the poor, in London. He was elected professor of art at Oxford in 1869, and again in 1876.

In 1871 he began to publish "Fors Clavigera," a monthly paper, devoted to the conservation and elevation of the social life of the people, and especially to the rescue of the laboring-classes from the evils which have resulted from the modern industrial system. He spent large sums in founding the St. George's Guild, a kind of primitive agricultural community, which did not prove a success. Died January 20, 1900.

Rŭss, (JOHN DENISON,) M.D., an American physician and philanthropist, born at Essex, Massachusetts, in 1801. He was appointed in 1832 superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind. He was also one of the vice-presidents of the New York Prison Association, and was connected with various other charitable institutions. Died March 1, 1881.

Russ, rōōss, (KARL,) a German historical painter, born in Vienna in 1779, was patronized by the archduke John of Austria. He etched some of his own pictures. Died in 1843.

Rŭs'sell, (ALEXANDER,) F.R.S., a Scottish physician and naturalist, born in Edinburgh. He was appointed physician to the English Factory at Aleppo in 1740. In 1754 he returned to England, and published a "Natural History of Aleppo," (1755,) which was received with favour. He afterwards practised in London. Died in 1768.

See "Essay on the Character of Alexander Russell;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Rŭs'sell, (BENJAMIN,) an American journalist of the Revolution, was born at Boston in 1761. In 1784 he founded the "Columbia Centinel," a leading journal of the Federal party. Died in 1845.

Rŭs'sell, (CHARLES WILLIAM,) D.D., an Irish Catholic theologian and antiquary, born at Killough, county of Down, in 1812. He studied for the priesthood at Maynooth, where at the age of twenty-three he was chosen professor of humanity. Before he was thirty his reputation had extended to Oxford, where he stood high among the tractarian leaders. He corresponded with Newman in 1841, and was largely instrumental in bringing him over to the Catholic Church. Dr. Russell was selected by Cardinal Wiseman as his chief coadjutor in the conduct of the "Dublin Review," for which he wrote many able articles. He was the author of a "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti," (1858,) a "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, James I.," (4 vols., 1872–77,) etc. Died February 26, 1880.

Russell, (DAVID A.,) an American general, a son of David Russell, M.C., of Salem, New York, was born about 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1845, served in the Mexican war, and became a captain in 1854. He commanded a division at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864. He was killed at the battle of Opequan Creek, near Winchester, in September, 1864.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 790.

Rŭs'sell, (EDWARD,) Earl of Orford, an English admiral, born in 1651, was a nephew of the first Duke of Bedford. He was a prominent Whig chief in the revolution of 1688. About 1690 he was appointed commander of the combined navies of England and Holland; but, not satisfied with this honour, he is said to have secretly conspired to restore James II. In 1692 he gained a great victory over the French off La Hogue. He became first lord of the admiralty in 1693, after which he commanded with success in the Mediterranean. He was created Earl of Orford and Viscount Barfleur in 1697. Died in 1727.

See MACAULAY, "History of England."

Russell, (FRANCIS,) seventh Duke of Bedford, born in 1788, was a brother of Lord John (Earl) Russell. He was an active supporter of the Whig measures in Parliament. He devoted much attention to agriculture, in which he is said to have made important improvements. Died in 1861.

Russell, (GEORGE,) an English poet and parson, born in Minorca in 1728; died in 1767.

Russell, (Sir HENRY,) an English judge, born in 1751. He was appointed chief justice of Bengal in 1797. Died in 1836.

Russell, (JOHN,) first Earl of Bedford, obtained a high position at court in 1505. He served with distinction in the expedition which Henry VIII. led against France in 1513, and was rewarded with lands attached to the abbey of Tavistock and the monastery of Woburn. He was appointed lord high admiral and created Earl of Bedford in 1550. Died in 1555.

See J. H. WIFFEN, "Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell," 1833.

Russell, (JOHN,) fourth Duke of Bedford, an English statesman, born in 1710, succeeded to the dukedom in 1732. He became secretary of state in 1748, and negotiated in 1762 a treaty of peace with France. He was president of the council in the Grenville ministry, (1763–65.) He was a man of good intentions, but was misled by a set of political jobbers, called the "Bloomsbury gang." Died in 1771.

See DAVID ROSS, "Sketch of the History of the House of Russell," 1848.

Russell, (Lord JOHN,) afterwards EARL RUSSELL, an eminent British Whig statesman, born in London on the 18th of August, 1792. He was the third son of the sixth Duke of Bedford. His mother was a daughter of the fourth Viscount Torrington. He studied first at the Westminster School, from which he passed to the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Dugald Stewart and Thomas Brown and was a pupil of Playfair. He was elected to Parliament for Tavistock in 1813, and began his career as a member of the Whig party, which was then in the opposition. He soon became a zealous advocate of Parliamentary reform, and made motions for the suppression of rotten boroughs, which he repeated year after year. In 1821 he published "An Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution," and in 1822 "Don Carlos, or Persecu-

tion," a tragedy. He procured in 1828 the repeal of the Test acts which subjected Protestant dissenters to civil disabilities. On the accession of the Whig party to power in 1830, Lord John was appointed paymaster of the forces, and a member of the committee of four by which the celebrated Reform bill was prepared. Russell is reputed to be the principal author of this bill, which was introduced in March, 1831, and was rejected by a small majority. The ministers, having dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country, obtained a large majority in the new House of Commons, and, after a long and violent crisis, caused by the hostility of the House of Lords, the Reform bill became a law in 1832. Lord John was the leader of the Whig party in the House of Commons after 1834, and was appointed secretary for the home department by Lord Melbourne in April, 1835. He married in 1835 Adelaide, the widow of Lord Ribblesdale and the daughter of Thomas Lister. He represented Stroud in Parliament from 1834 to 1841, and was secretary for the colonies from August, 1839, to September, 1841. In the latter year he was chosen one of the members for the city of London, and resigned office with his colleagues. He contributed in 1845 to the repeal of the Corn Laws. The Whig party having been restored to power by the defeat of Sir Robert Peel, Russell became prime minister in July, 1846. He resigned office in February or March, 1852, and in December of that year entered the ministry of Lord Aberdeen as secretary for foreign affairs. Having retired from this position in February, 1853, he was president of the council from April or June, 1854, to January, 1855. He served under Palmerston as colonial secretary for a short time in 1855.

On the formation of a new ministry by Lord Palmerston in June, 1859, Lord John was appointed secretary for foreign affairs. In July, 1861, he was raised to the peerage, as Earl Russell of Kingston-Russell, and passed into the House of Lords. During the civil war in America he pursued a policy of neutrality and non-intervention. Like many other European statesmen, he hastily judged that the Union was doomed to a premature dissolution. In October, 1865, he was called by public opinion and the will of the queen to the office of prime minister, vacated by the death of Lord Palmerston. The cabinet on this occasion was reorganized by the admission of a few new members. His principal colleagues were W. E. Gladstone, chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Clarendon, secretary for foreign affairs, Lord Granville, president of the council, the Duke of Somerset, first lord of the admiralty, Edward Cardwell, secretary for the colonies, and Milner Gibson, president of the board of trade. In the early part of the session of 1866 the ministry introduced a bill for the extension of the elective franchise, with which they pledged themselves to stand or fall. In this Reform bill they proposed to give the franchise to every citizen of a borough who occupied, as owner or tenant, a house of the clear yearly value of seven pounds. A long and excited debate followed. Although the professed Liberals were a large majority of the House, the bill was defeated by a majority of eleven, June 18, 1866, and the ministry resigned. He died May 28, 1878.

Russell, (JOHN SCOTT,) F.R.S., a British engineer and naval architect, was born in the Vale of Clyde, in Scotland, in 1808. He settled in London in 1844. He distinguished himself by his experiments to ascertain the form of ships which will encounter the least resistance, and adopted the theory that a ship should resemble in form a "wave of translation." The Great Eastern is constructed according to his system. Died June 8, 1882.

Russell, (MICHAEL,) LL.D., Bishop of Glasgow, an able writer, born in Edinburgh in 1781. He became incumbent of Saint James's Chapel, Leith, about 1810. His principal work is "The Connection of Sacred and Profane History," (3 vols., 1821–27,) which is highly esteemed. He became Bishop of Glasgow in 1837. Died April 2, 1848.

Russell, (Lord ODO.) See AMPTHILL.

Russell, (PATRICK,) M.D., born in Scotland in 1726, was a brother of Alexander, noticed above. He succeeded his brother in 1754 as physician at Aleppo, where he witnessed the prevalence of the great plague of 1760. He published in 1791 an excellent "Treatise on the Plague." Died in 1805.

Russell, (Lady RACHEL **Wriothesley**—rot'ęs-le,) born about 1636, was a daughter of the Earl of Southampton, and one of the most lovely and noble of women. Her first husband was Lord Vaughan. In 1669 she was married to Lord William Russell, at whose trial she served him as amanuensis. Her conduct on this occasion excited general admiration and sympathy. Died in 1723.

Russell, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born at Beaminster, Dorsetshire, in 1762; died prematurely in 1788. A volume of his sonnets appeared in 1789, and was highly praised by Southey and Wordsworth.

Russell, (WILLIAM,) fifth EARL, and afterwards Duke of Bedford, born about 1614, inherited the earldom at the death of his father, in 1641. He was an adherent of the Parliament in the beginning of the civil war, but became a royalist in 1643. He was the father of Lord William Russell who was beheaded in 1683. In 1694 he was created Duke of Bedford. Died in 1700.

Russell, (WILLIAM,) LORD, an English patriot, son of the preceding, was born in 1639. He entered Parliament in 1660, and married in 1669 the widow of Lord Vaughan, (see RUSSELL, LADY,) with whom he passed many happy years. By his honourable character and high rank he acquired great political influence, which he employed in defence of civil and religious liberty. He was appointed by Charles II. a member of a new council of ministers formed in 1679. In 1680 he and his friends procured the passage of a bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the throne because he was a papist. The bill was rejected by the peers. A conspiracy against the king, called the Rye-House Plot, was formed by some inferior partisans. This plot having been detected, Lord Russell was accused of complicity in it, and unjustly condemned to death. He was beheaded on the 22d of July, 1683. He left a son, who became Duke of Bedford. "He had given such proofs of an undaunted courage and unshaken firmness," says Burnet, "that no man of that time had so entire a credit in the nation as he had."

See LORD JOHN RUSSELL, "Life of William Lord Russell," 1819; J. H. WIFFEN, "Memoirs of the House of Russell," 2 vols., 1833; "Lord Russell's Case, with Observations upon it," by HENRY LORD DE LA MÈRE; BURNET, "History of his Own Time;" D. ROSS, "Sketch of the History of the House of Russell," 1848; "Monthly Review" for March, 1820.

Russell, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a British historian, born in the county of Selkirk in 1741. He became a resident of London in 1767, and published various works in prose and verse. His most popular work is a "History of Modern Europe," (5 vols., 1779–84.) Died in 1793.

See IRVINE, "Life of William Russell," 1801; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1818.

Russell, (WILLIAM CLARK,) an English novelist, born in 1844. Most of his books are sea-tales, written with spirit and originality. "The Wreck of the Grosvenor" is his best story. Died in 1911.

Russell, (Sir WILLIAM HOWARD,) an Irish writer, noted as correspondent of the London "Times," was born at Dublin in 1821. He accompanied the British army to the Crimea in 1854, and wrote letters on the Crimean war, which attracted great attention and were collected in two volumes, (1856.) He was "Times" correspondent in the American civil war 1861, and in several later wars, and was knighted in 1895. His books include "The Adventures of Dr. Brady," (a novel, 1868,) "A Visit to Chile," (1890,) and "The Great War with Russia." Died in 1907.

Russell of Killowen, (CHARLES,) BARON, a distinguished English jurist, was born at Killowen, Ireland, in 1832. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, became a barrister at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, and was attorney-general of England 1886 and 1892–94. He was in Parliament for Dundalk 1880–85. In 1894 he was appointed lord chief justice of England, and raised to the peerage as Baron Russell of Killowen. Died August 10, 1900.

Rust, (GEORGE,) an English divine, born at Cam-

bridge. He became Bishop of Dromore in 1667, and published several religious works. Died in 1670.

Rustam or **Rustem**. See ROOSTAM.

Rustici, roos'tee-chee, (FRANCESCO,) an able Italian painter, born at Sienna about 1595. He died prematurely in 1625.

Rustici, (GIOVANNI FRANCESCO,) a skilful Italian sculptor, born at Florence about 1460 or 1470, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci. He executed three colossal bronze statues—Saint John, a Pharisee, and a Levite—for the baptistery of Florence. He removed to France about 1528. In the latter part of his life he worked in Paris for Francis I. Died about 1550. "He was without an equal for the casting of works in metal," says Vasari, who also praises his character in high terms.

Rüstow, rüs'to, (WILHELM,) a German military writer, born at Brandenburg, May 25, 1821. He served for a time in the engineers, but was involved in difficulties on account of his independence of spirit. He left the country and joined Garibaldi's army in 1860. Among his very numerous writings are a "History of Greek Warfare," "Greek Military Writers," "History of Infantry," "General Tactics," "Modern Strategy and Tactics," "Military Dictionary," etc. Died by suicide at Zurich, August 14, 1878.

Rüte or **Ruete**, rü'tẹh, (CHRISTIAN GEORG,) a German medical writer and oculist, born near Bremen in 1810. He settled at Leipsic in 1852. Died in 1867.

Rutebœuf, rüt'bŭf', a French poet, whose birthplace and real name are unknown. He was born about 1230, was married in 1260, and probably died after 1285. He wrote poems autobiographical, comic, satirical, elegiac, and devotional, and was one of the most vigorous and productive authors of his time.

Rŭt'gẽrs, (Colonel HENRY,) an American patriot, born about 1746, fought in the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards a citizen of New York City. He was very rich, and gave large sums for charity. Died in 1830.

Rutgers, rŭt'gẽrs or rŭt'hẹrs, (JOHN,) an able Dutch critic, born at Dort in 1589, was a brother-in-law of Daniel Heinsius. He was appointed a councillor of state by the King of Sweden in 1614, after which he was employed by Gustavus Adolphus in diplomatic missions. Among his works are "Variæ Lectiones," (1618,) and an autobiography, (1646.) Died in 1625.

Ruth, [Heb. רוּת,] a Moabite woman, who was married to Mahlon, a Hebrew, and afterwards to Boaz. She was a great-grandmother of King David. Her story is the subject of the canonical book of Ruth.

Rŭth'ẹr-fọrd, (DANIEL,) a Scottish physician and botanist, born in Edinburgh in 1749. He is regarded as the discoverer of nitrogen, on which he wrote a thesis, "De Aere mephitico," (1772.) He became professor of medicine and botany at Edinburgh in 1786. Died in 1819.

Rutherford, (ERNEST,) chemist, born in Nelson, New Zealand, in 1871; educated at New Zealand and Cambridge Universities. He was professor of physics at McGill College, Montreal, 1898–1907, and in the University of Manchester laboratories after 1907. He gained distinction in the study of radio-activity, was awarded the Rumford medal in 1905, the Barnard medal in 1910, and the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1908. Has written on radio-activity, etc.

Rutherford, (MARK.) See WILLIAM H. WHITE.

Rutherford, (SAMUEL,) a Scottish minister and Covenanter, born in the parish of Nisbet, Roxburghshire, about 1600, was an eloquent and zealous preacher. He was ordained minister at Anworth in 1627, and became professor of divinity at Saint Andrew's in 1639. He wrote against the divine right of kings, in a work entitled "Law is King," ("Lex Rex.") Among his works are "The Trial and Triumph of Faith," (1645,) and religious "Letters." Died in 1661.

Rŭth'ẹr-fọrth, (THOMAS,) D.D., F.R.S., an English writer, born in Cambridgeshire in 1712. He became rector of Barley and Archdeacon of Essex. He wrote several works on religion, philosophy, etc. Died in 1771.

Rŭth'ẹr-furd, (ANDREW,) a learned and able Scottish lawyer and judge, born in 1791, was an intimate friend of Lord Jeffrey. He was appointed lord advocate of Scotland in 1839, retired from that office in 1841, and was restored in 1846. In 1851 he became a lord of session. Died in 1854.

Ruth'ẹrfurd, (LEWIS MORRIS,) an American scientist, born at Morrisania, New York, November 25, 1816. He graduated in 1834 at Williams College, and became a lawyer of New York. He gave great attention to photographic astronomy, and invented many important appliances, chiefly for use in that and similar departments of science. Died in 1892.

Ruthven. See GOWRIE, EARL OF.

Ru-til'I-us Lu'pus, a Roman rhetorician of an uncertain epoch. He was author of a work "On the Figures of Sentences and Elocution," ("De Figuris Sententiarum et Elocutionis,") which is accounted valuable. Some suppose he was a son of Rutilius Lupus who was tribune of the people about 55 B.C.

Rutil'ius Numatia'nus, (nu-ma-she-ā'nus,) (CLAUDIUS,) a Roman poet, born in Gaul about the end of the fourth century, was a pagan. He became *præfectus urbi* at Rome, and described a journey from Rome to Gaul in a poem called "Itinerarium," which is a work of much merit. Nearly half of it is lost.

Rŭt'land, (CHARLES CECIL JOHN MANNERS,) DUKE OF, eldest son of John Henry Manners, fifth Duke of Rutland, was born in 1815. He was styled Marquis of Granby before he succeeded to the dukedom, in 1857. He was a conservative in politics. Died in 1888.

Rutland, EARL OF, an English peer, whose family name was MANNERS, was a favourite of Henry VIII. He held important offices in the reign of that king, and was created Earl of Rutland in 1525. One of his descendants, JOHN MANNERS, the tenth earl, was created Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland in 1703.

Rut'ledge, (EDWARD,) an American jurist, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1749. At the age of twenty-five he was elected to the Congress of 1774, and in 1798 became Governor of South Carolina. He enjoyed a high reputation as a lawyer and orator. Died in 1800.

Rutledge, (FRANCIS HUGER,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1799, graduated at Yale College in 1820, and at the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1823. He became a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1825, and in 1851 was consecrated Bishop of Florida. Died in 1866.

Rutledge, (JOHN,) an American jurist and orator, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739, was a brother of Edward. He became in 1774 a member of the General Congress, in which he was a bold and prominent supporter of independence. He was elected president of South Carolina in 1776, and Governor of that State in 1779. In 1787 he was a member of the National Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, the adoption of which he afterwards advocated. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States in 1789, and chief justice of South Carolina in 1791. He was nominated chief justice of the United States in July, 1795, but was rejected by the Senate in December of that year. He was an eloquent orator, and a man of eminent talents. Died in July, 1800.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Rut'tỹ, (JOHN,) a physician and writer, born in Dublin in 1698, was a member of the Society of Friends. He practised in Dublin, and wrote, besides some medical works, a "History of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers in Ireland," (1751,) and a "Spiritual Diary and Soliloquies," (2 vols., 1776.) Died in 1775.

Ruvigny, dē, dẹh rü'vèn'ye', (HENRI de Massue—dẹh mă'sü',) MARQUIS, a French Huguenot general and able diplomatist, born in 1610, was an uncle of the excellent Lady Rachel Russell. He fought for the king in the war of the Fronde. Having been sent by Louis XIV. on a mission to Charles II. in 1675, he induced the latter for a pecuniary consideration to become subservient to the designs of the French king. He emigrated to England

in 1686, and died in 1689, leaving a son, who was a famous general. (See GALWAY, EARL OF.)

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Rŭx'tŏn, (GEORGE FREDERICK,) an English traveller, born in 1820, became a lieutenant in the British army. He wrote "Adventures in the Rocky Mountains and Mexico," and "Life in the Far West." Died at Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1848.

Ruysbroek. See RUBRUQUIS.

Ruysbroek, de, dĕh rois'brook, (JAN,) called THE ECSTATIC DOCTOR, a Flemish mystic and writer, born about 1294; died in 1381.

See ENGELHARDT, "Richard von St. Victor und Jan Ruysbroek," 1838.

Ruysch. See RUISCH.

Ruysdael, Ruysdaal, or **Ruisdael,** rois'dăl, (JACOB,) a Dutch landscape-painter of high reputation, was born at Haarlem about 1630. His birth is variously dated 1625, 1630, and 1635. He was a friend of Nicholas Berghem, from whom perhaps he received instruction in art. He imitated nature with fidelity. His favourite subjects were sylvan scenes, cascades, and marine views. Among his master-pieces is "The Stag-Hunt," in the gallery of Dresden. Died in 1681.

Ruyter or **Ruiter, de,** dĕh rī'tĕr, [Dutch pron. dĕh roi'tĕr,] (MICHAEL ADRIAANZOON,) a celebrated Dutch admiral, born at Flushing in 1607. He obtained the rank of rear-admiral in 1645, and fought an indecisive battle against the English near Plymouth in 1652. In 1653 he distinguished himself in a great battle between the Dutch, under Van Tromp, and the English, under Blake. In the service of the King of Denmark he defeated the Swedes in 1659. He sailed up the Thames in 1667 and destroyed the shipping at Sheerness. In 1671 he commanded a fleet which the combined fleets of England and France were not able to defeat. He was mortally wounded in a fight against the French admiral Duquesne in the Mediterranean in 1675.

See G. BRANDT, "Leven en Bedrijf van M. van Ruiter," 1687; OTTO KLOPP, "Leben und Thaten des Admirals de Ruiter," 1852; LAST, "Leven van M. A. de Ruyter," 1842; "Life of M. A. de Ruyter," London, 1687; BRAND, "Hulde aan den Admiraal de Ruyter," 1827.

Ruyven, van, văn roi'vĕn, (PETER,) a Dutch historical painter, born in 1650, was a pupil of Jordaens. Died in 1718.

Ruzeea- (or **Razĭa-**) **Begum,** rŭz-ee'ă bā'gŭm, the eldest daughter of Altmish Shems-ōōd-Deen, ascended the throne of Delhi in 1236. On one occasion her father had appointed her regent during his absence on a distant campaign. When asked by his officers why he preferred his daughter to any of his sons, he replied that his older sons gave themselves up to wine and every excess,—that she, though a woman, was better than twenty such sons. At first she ruled the empire with great prudence as well as ability. But her partiality to one of her officers, who was an Abyssinian, greatly offended her nobles, in consequence of which she was dethroned and put to death in 1239, after a reign of only three years and six months.

Ryan, (JOHN DENIS,) American capitalist, was born in 1864, at Hancock, Mich. He became manager of the Amalgamated Copper Co., Montana, in 1904, president 1908, and president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., in 1905. In April, 1918, President Wilson appointed him Director of Aircraft Production and chairman of the Aircraft Board. From Aug. to Nov., 1918, he was 2d Assistant Secretary of War and director of the Army Air Service.

Ry'an, (PATRICK JOHN,) a Catholic prelate, was born near Thurles, Ireland, in 1831. He went to the United States, was consecrated bishop in 1872 and archbishop in 1883. In 1884 he was transferred from St. Louis to the see of Philadelphia. Died in 1911.

Ry'an, (STEPHEN VINCENT,) D.D., a Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Canada, Jan. 1, 1826.

Rybaut or **Ribaut,** re'bō', (PAUL,) an excellent French Protestant minister, born near Montpellier in 1718. He lived in caves and huts in the forest, where he preached for many years while the law denounced death as the penalty of preaching the Protestant doctrines. He had great influence, and restrained his people from rash and desperate measures. Died in 1795.

Rycaut or **Ricaut,** re'kō', ? (Sir PAUL,) F.R.S., an English diplomatist and historical writer, born in London, graduated at Cambridge in 1650. He was secretary of embassy at Constantinople from 1661 to 1669. He published "The Present State of the Ottoman Empire," (1670,) a "History of the Turkish Empire from 1623 to 1677," (1680,) and other works. In 1690 he was appointed resident at the Hanse Towns. Died in 1700.

Ryckaert, rīk'ărt, (DAVID,) a skilful Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1615. He painted interiors, fairs, rustic gatherings, musical parties, etc. Died in 1677.

Ryckaert, (MARTIN,) a landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1591, was the father of the preceding. He studied in Italy, and returned to Antwerp. Died in 1636.

Rycke, de, dĕh rī'kĕh, [Lat. RIC'QUIUS or RVC'QUIUS,] (JOSSE,) a Flemish poet and antiquary, born at Ghent in 1587. Among his works are "Two Books of Odes," ("Odarum Libri duo," 1614,) and "On the Roman Capital," ("De Capitolio Romano," 1617.) Died in 1627.

Rycke, van, văn rī'kĕh, (THEODORE,) a Dutch critic, born at Arnhem in 1640. He was professor of history at the University of Leyden, and published an edition of Tacitus, (1687.) Died in 1690.

Rycquius. See RYCKE.

Rydberg, rid'bĕrg, (ABRAHAM VICTOR,) a Swedish novelist and poet, born at Jonkoping, December 18, 1829. He graduated at the University of Lund, and became a journalist. His best novel is "The Last of the Athenians," (1859.) He has written works on chronology and theology, and published a "History of Magic in the Middle Ages." Died in 1895.

Rȳ'dĕr, (ALBERT P.,) an American painter, born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 20, 1847. He became distinguished as a painter of imaginative pieces, esteemed for excellence in sentiment and in colour. Died 1917.

Ryder, (HENRY,) D.D., an English prelate, born in 1777, was a younger son of the Earl of Harrowby. He became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1824. Died in 1836.

Ryder, (JOHN ADAMS,) an American embryologist, born near Loudon, Pennsylvania, in 1852. He became a student of science at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, was afterwards embryologist to the United States Fish Commission, and in 1886 was made professor of comparative embryology at the University of Pennsylvania. He became most widely known through his investigations into the artificial propagation of the oyster. Died March 26, 1895.

Rydqvist, rid'kwĭst, (JOHAN ERIK,) a Swedish critic and writer, born at Gothenburg in 1800. He published, besides other works, "The Laws of the Swedish Language," (2 vols., 1852–57.) Died in 1877.

Ryer, Du. See DU RYER.

Ryk, rīk, (JULIUS CONSTANTINE,) a Dutch naval officer, born in Amsterdam in 1787. He became a rear-admiral in 1838, minister of the marine in 1842, and vice-admiral in 1844.

Rȳ'land, (JOHN,) an eminent English Baptist minister, born at Warwick in 1753, was a son of Rev. J. C. Ryland, principal of the Enfield Academy. He became pastor of the Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, in 1793, and wrote a "Life of Andrew Fuller," (1816.) Died in 1825.

Rȳ'land, (JOHN,) a Baptist minister, preached at Northampton. He wrote "The Christian Student and Pastor," and other works, and was principal of an academy at Enfield, where he died in 1792.

Ryland, (WILLIAM WYNNE,) an able English engraver, born in London in 1732, was a pupil of Le Bas of Paris. He was appointed engraver to George III. with a pension of £200 per annum, and engaged in business as a dealer in prints. He introduced the chalk or

stipple method into England. He was convicted of forgery of a bill of £210 on the East India Company, and was executed in 1783. He asserted his innocence to the last. According to Strutt, "he was a man respected and beloved by all that were acquainted with him." He excelled in the use of the graver and needle combined.

Ryle, rīl, (JOHN CHARLES,) D.D., an English bishop, born in 1816. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating with honours in 1836. In 1841 he took orders, and in 1861 was made rector of Stradbroke, canon of Norwich, and rural dean of Hoxne. In 1880 he was named Dean of Salisbury, and in the same year was consecrated Bishop of Liverpool, the first of that title in the Anglican Church. Bishop Ryle is celebrated as a writer of tracts and as a Low-Church champion. Among his works are "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," (1856–59,) "Plain Speaking," "Bishops and Clergy of Other Days," (1869,) "Church-Reform Papers," (1870,) etc.

Rylejew. See RILEYEF.

Rymer. See HRYM.

Rȳ'mẹr, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary and editor, born in Yorkshire in 1638 or 1639, was a son of Ralph Rymer, who was executed for insurrection in 1663. He was appointed historiographer to William III. in 1692, with a salary of £200, and was charged to collect and edit, under the auspices of Lord Somers and Mr. Montagu, the documents relating to transactions between England and foreign powers. The first volume of this important work, called "Rymer's Fœdera," appeared in 1703, and was followed by sixteen other volumes. Died in 1714.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Rysbrack, rīs'brăk, written also **Rysbraeck**, (MICHAEL or JOHN MICHAEL,) an eminent Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp about 1694, was a son of Peter, noticed below. He settled in London in 1720, and soon became the most popular or successful sculptor in England except Roubiliac. Among his best works are a monument to Sir Isaac Newton in Westminster Abbey, and a monument to the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim. Died in 1770.

Rysbrack, **Rysbraeck**, or **Rysbraech**, sometimes written **Rysbrechts**, (PETER,) an able landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1657, was the father of the preceding. He imitated the style of N. Poussin with success. He excelled in colouring and in boldness and freedom of touch. Died in 1716.

Rysbraeck. See RYSBRACK.

Rysbrechts. See RYSBRACK.

Rysbroek. See RUYSBROEK.

Ryves, rīvz, (BRUNO,) a minister of the Anglican Church, born in Dorsetshire, became chaplain of Magdalene College, Oxford, in 1616. He was afterwards chaplain to Charles I., and was persecuted during the civil war. Died in 1677.

Ryves, (Sir THOMAS,) an English civilian, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1598, and a master in chancery in 1618. He was in the civil war a zealous partisan of Charles I., whom he assisted in the treaty of the Isle of Wight. He wrote "Ancient Naval History," ("Historia navalis antiqua,") and other works. Died in 1651.

Rzewuski, **Rzewusky**, zhà-vŏos'ke, written also **Rzewiesky**, (WENCESLAS,) a Polish general and nobleman, born in 1705, was noted for his literary attainments. He was imprisoned six years at Smolensk and Kalouga for his opposition to the election of Stanislas Poniatowski, in 1767. He wrote poems, dramas, etc. Died in 1779.

S.

Saa, de, dà sȧ, (EMANUEL,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born in 1530, became professor of divinity at Rome, and was employed by Pius V. to superintend a new edition of the Vulgate. Died in 1596.

Saa de Miranda. See MIRANDA.

Sa da Bandeira, de, dà sȧ dȧ bân-dā'e-rȧ, (BERNARDO,) a Portuguese soldier and statesman, born in 1796, fought against the French in the Peninsular war, and subsequently became a partisan of Dom Pedro. He was prime minister, 1865–69. Died January 6, 1876.

Saad-ed-Deen or **Saad-Eddîn**, sȧ'ad ed-deen', (**Mohammed Effendi**, mo-hăm'med ef-fen'dee,) an eminent Turkish historian, born in 1536, was educated at the court of the Sultan Selim I. He became professor of theology and jurisprudence in the college attached to the mosque of Saint Sophia, and in 1573 was appointed by Selim II. khoja or preceptor to his son, Amurath III. He also enjoyed the favour of Mohammed III., the successor of Amurath, and in 1598 was raised to the dignity of grand mufti. He had previously been appointed by Amurath imperial historiographer,—an office created expressly for him. His principal work, entitled "The Crown of Histories," ("Tâj-al-Towârîkh,") is regarded by the Turks as a model of elegance in style, and is highly commended by Sir William Jones. It was translated into Italian by Vincenzo Bratutti. Died in 1599.

Saadee, **Saadi**, or **Sâdi**, sȧ'a-dee or sȧ'dee, (**Muslih-ed-Deen**,* (or **-eddîn**,) mŏŏs'lih ed-deen',) a celebrated Persian poet, born at Shirâz about 1184. He early manifested a remarkable spirit of devotion, and he is said to have made during his life no fewer than fifteen pilgrimages to Mecca, besides which he visited in his travels Bagdâd, Damascus, Jerusalem, Morocco, Egypt, Abyssinia, Hindostan, and other countries. Among his other adventures, he was taken prisoner in battle with the crusaders, by whom he was held for some time in captivity. On his return from his extended peregrinations he took up his abode in his native city, where, chiefly on account of his religious character, he appears to have been regarded with the highest respect and veneration. Princes and nobles are said often to have visited him, bringing him presents. He died in 1291, having, it is said, attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and seven years, or, as the Moslem writers state it, of one hundred and ten (lunar) years. After his death he was regarded as a saint, and tradition ascribed to him the power of working miracles.

The works of Saadee are probably more extensively read than those of any other Persian writer, Firdousee (the Homer of Persia) not excepted. His "Gulistân" ("Rose-Garden") is deservedly the most popular of all his works. It consists of stories, anecdotes, and moral observations and reflections, partly in prose and partly in verse, and possesses, besides other merits, the charm of endless variety. The religious character of his mind is conspicuous in his writings; he appears, moreover, to have possessed a kindly and humane spirit, and his moral sentiments may be said to be for the most part elevated and pure, with one important exception, his encouraging or conniving at deceit, which, like most other Asiatics, he seems to have regarded as often a venial fault and sometimes as a virtue of high order. Among Saadee's other writings is the "Bostân," ("Fruit-Garden,") which is a religious and moral poem, divided into ten books. Saadee is greatly admired by his countrymen as a lyric poet.

The style of Saadee is usually clear, simple, and animated; he is sometimes eloquent and highly poetical. According to the opinion of some eminent critics, he

* Muslih (or Moslih) signifies "mediator," "pacificator." Muslih-ed-Deen may be translated "pacificator, friend, or promoter of the Faith."

makes a more sparing use of hyperbole and metaphor than most other Oriental writers. His language, however, differs from that of Firdousee in containing fewer words from the original Persian, and a much larger admixture of Arabic terms and phrases.

See L. M. Langlès, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Sa'ady," about 1820; D'Herbelot, "Bibliothèque Orientale;" Ouseley, "Biographical Notices of the Persian Poets;" Silvestre de Sacy, "Notices;" Von Hammer, "Geschichte der schönen Redekünste Persiens."

Saadia, să'dee'ă, (Ben Joseph,) a celebrated Jewish theologian and philosopher, sometimes called Saadias-Gaon, born at Fayoom, in Egypt, in 892. He was teacher of the Jewish academy at Sura, and made an Arabic translation of the Pentateuch. He also wrote, in Arabic, a treatise "On Religions and Doctrines." Died in 942.

Saas, sâs, (Jean,) a French ecclesiastic and bibliographer, born at Rouen in 1703; died in 1774.

Saavedra, de. See Cervantes.

Saavedra, de, dā să-vā'drā, (Angel,) Duke of Rivas, a distinguished Spanish poet, statesman, and soldier, born at Córdova in 1791. He fought against the French at Talavera, and was severely wounded at the battle of Ocaña, in 1809. On the French invasion of 1823, he repaired to London, and subsequently to Malta, where he devoted himself to the study of English literature. Soon after his return he was appointed *procer* of the kingdom, and became a member of the ministry under Isturiz in 1836. He was afterwards ambassador to Naples, and filled other important offices. Among his principal works are the poem of "The Moorish Foundling," ("El Moro Exposito," 1834,) the tragedy of "Don Alvaro," (1835,) "La Morisca de Alajuar," a drama, (1842,) and a history of Masaniello's insurrection at Naples. Died at Madrid, June 26, 1865.

See Longfellow, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" Kennedy, Modern Poets of Spain."

Saavedra y Fajardo, (or **Faxardo**,) să-vā'drā e fă-har'do, (Diego,) a Spanish diplomatist and distinguished writer, born in the province of Murcia in 1584. He was sent on diplomatic missions to several courts of Germany and Italy. His principal works are an "Idea of a Christian Prince," ("Idea de un Principe politico Christiano," etc., 1640,) consisting chiefly of a collection of political maxims, and an ingenious critique of ancient and modern writers, entitled "Republica Literaria," (1670.) Died in 1648.

Să'ba or **Să'bas**, [Σάβας,] a Greek monk of high reputation, born in Cappadocia about 439 A.D. He founded a monastery near the river Jordan. He was an opponent of the Monophysites. Died in 532 A.D.

Sab'a-con or **Sab'a-co**, [Gr. Σαβακών,] King of Ethiopia, invaded Egypt, slew Bocchoris, its king, and reigned many years over that country. He lived probably about 750 or 800 B.C. His Egyptian name is Shabak.

Sabas. See Saba.

Sabatei Sevi, să-bā-tā'ee sā'vee, a Jewish impostor, born at Smyrna in 1626, claimed to be the Messiah. Being made prisoner by the Turks, he saved his life by embracing Mohammedanism. Died in 1676.

Sabatier, să'bă'te-ā', (André Hyacinthe,) a French lyric poet, was born at Cavaillon in 1726; died at Avignon in 1806.

Sabatier, (Louis Auguste,) a Protestant theologian, was born at Vallon, France, in 1839, and became a professor at Strasburg in 1868 and at Paris in 1873. He wrote "L'Apôtre Paul," (1870,) "Les origines littéraires de l'Apocalypse," (1888,) and "L'Evangile de Pierre," (1893.) Died in 1901.

Sabatier, (Raphael Bienvenu,) a French surgeon, born in Paris in 1732, was royal censor of the Academy of Sciences, and received from Bonaparte the cross of the legion of honour. He published several able surgical treatises. Died in 1811.

Sabatier de Castres, să'bă'te-ā' deh kăstr, (Antoine,) a French writer, was born at Castres in 1742. He published a work entitled "The Three Ages of French Literature," etc., (3 vols., 1772,) in opposition to the doctrines of Helvetius. He also wrote "The Heathen Ages, or Mythological, Political, Literary, and Geographical Dictionary of Pagan Antiquity," (3 vols., 1784,) and other works. Died in 1817.

See Quérard, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sabatini, să-bā-tee'nee, (Francesco,) a distinguished Italian architect, born at Palermo in 1722, was a son-in-law of Vanvitelli, whom he assisted in building the palace of Caserta near Naples. He afterwards settled at Madrid, where he built the custom-house, *(Aduana,)* the gate of Alcalá, and that of San Vincente. Died in 1798.

Sabbathais Zwi. See Sabatei Sevi.

Sabbathier, să'bă'te-ā', (François,) a French miscellaneous writer, born at Condom in 1735. His chief work is "Dictionnaire pour l'Intelligence des Auteurs Grecs et Latins," (37 vols., 1766–1815,) which treats of ancient history, geography, mythology, etc. and presents a copious analysis of the Greek and Latin historians. Died in 1807.

Sabbathier, (Pierre.) See Sabatier.

Sabbatini, săb-bā-tee'nee, (Andrea,) an Italian painter, sometimes called Andrea da Salerno, born about 1480, was a pupil of Raphael. He settled at Naples, where several of his master-pieces are to be seen. He is regarded as the best painter of the Neapolitan school. Died in 1545.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy."

Sabbatini, (Lorenzo,) an Italian painter, called Lorenza da Bologna, was born in that city about 1540; died in 1577.

Sabbatini, (P. Ludovico Antonio,) an Italian musician and writer of the eighteenth century, is sometimes called Sabbatini of Padua. Died in 1809.

Sa-bel'li-cus, (Marcus Antonius Coccius,) originally Marcantonio Coccio, (kot'cho,) an Italian historian and scholar, born in the Campagna di Roma in 1436. He became professor of eloquence at Venice. His principal work is a "History of the Republic of Venice," (in Latin, 1487.) Died in 1508.

See Vossius, "De Historicis Latinis;" Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Sa-bel'li-us, an African bishop or presbyter, who lived about 250–270 A.D. and dissented from the orthodox creed in relation to the Trinity. His doctrines were adopted by a numerous sect, called Sabellians. Little is known of his personal history. He taught that there is only one *hypostasis*, or person, in the Divine nature.

See Smith, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography."

Sa-bī'na, a Roman empress, was married to the emperor Hadrian about 100 A.D., and received the title of Augusta. Having been ill treated by Hadrian, she committed suicide about 137 A.D.

Sabina, (Poppæa.) See Poppæa.

Săb'ine, (Sir Edward,) an English general and Fellow of the Royal Society, born in October, 1788, accompanied Parry's expedition to the Arctic regions in 1819. He published in the "Philosophical Transactions," after his return, the result of his observations on the action of the magnetic needle. In 1822 he made a voyage to Africa and North and South America, of which he gave an account in his "Pendulum Expedition," (1825.) He also wrote "Reports on Magnetic and Meteorological Observations," and other similar works. He became president of the Royal Society in 1861. Died June 26, 1883.

Sabine, (Joseph,) an English savant, born in 1770, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and filled the post of vice-president of the Zoological Society, and other important offices. Died in 1837.

Sab'ine, (Lorenzo,) an American writer, born at Lisbon, New Hampshire, February 28, 1803. He lived for a time in Eastport, Maine, and then in Boston. He wrote a "Life of Preble," (1847,) "Biographical Sketches of American Loyalists," (1847; enlarged, 1864,) etc. Died in Boston, April 14, 1877.

Sa-bin-I-ā'nus [Fr. Sabinien, să'be'ne-ăn',] succeeded Gregory I. as Pope of Rome in 604 A.D. He survived his election only eighteen months, and Boniface III. was his successor.

Sa-bī'nus, (AULUS,) a Roman poet, was the friend of Ovid, and the author of Epistles, or "Heroides," in reply to those of Ovid. Only three of them are extant.

Sabinus, (CALVISIUS,) a Roman commander, was an adherent of Cæsar in the civil war. He obtained the province of Africa in 45 B.C., was consul in 39, and commanded the fleet of Octavius in 38 B.C.

Sabinus, (CŒLIUS M.,) a Roman jurist, flourished in the reign of Vespasian, and became consul in 69 A.D.

Sabinus, (FLAVIUS,) a Roman general of high reputation, was a brother of the emperor Vespasian. He held the high office of *præfectus urbis* from 58 to 69 A.D. Having been taken prisoner by the soldiers of Vitellius, he was massacred at Rome in 69 A.D.

Sabinus, sȧ-bee'nŭs, (GEORG,) a German scholar and Latin poet, whose original name was SCHÜLER, (shü'lẹr,) was born at Brandenburg in 1508. He was a son-in-law of Melanchthon. He became professor of poetry and eloquence at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and in 1544 rector of the University of Königsberg. Among his works we may name his Latin elegies, entitled "Sabini Carmina." Died in 1560.

See P. ALBINUS, "Vita G. Sabini," 1724: M. W. HEFFTER, "Erinnerung an G. Sabinus," 1844; A. FÜRSTENHAUPT, "Georg Sabinus," 1849.

Sabinus, (JULIUS,) a Gallic chieftain of the district of the Lingones, caused himself to be proclaimed Cæsar about 70 A.D., and invaded the territory of the Sequani. He was soon after arrested and put to death by order of Vespasian.

Sabinus, (MASSURIUS or MASURIUS,) an eminent Roman jurist, lived in the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula. He was a pupil of Capito, and the founder of a school of jurists called Sabiniani. He wrote an important treatise on civil law, on which Pomponius, Paulus, and Ulpian wrote commentaries.

See GROTIUS, "Vitæ Jurisconsultorum;" ARNTZEN, "De Masurio Sabino," 1768.

Sablier, sȧ'ble-ȧ', (CHARLES,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1693. He wrote, besides several dramas, "An Essay on Languages in general, and the French in particular," (1777.) Died in 1786.

Sablière, de la, deh lẹ sȧ'ble-air', (ANTOINE **Rambouillet**—rŏN'boo'yȧ',) a French poet, born about 1615, inherited a large fortune. He wrote a number of madrigals, which were praised by Voltaire, ("Siècle de Louis XIV," 1751, tome ii.) He died in 1680.

His wife, MADAME DE LA SABLIÈRE, was celebrated for her talents and accomplishments. She was a friend and benefactor of La Fontaine. Died in 1693.

Sabran, de, deh sȧ'brŏN', COUNTESS, a French lady, born in 1750. Her first husband, M. de Sabran, died when she was young, and in 1797 she married Stanislas de Boufflers, already noticed. She died in 1827. Her correspondence with Boufflers before their marriage is of considerable literary value.

Sabunde. See SEBONDE.

Sac'a-das [Σακάδας] OF ARGOS, an eminent Greek musician and poet, lived about 600 B.C. He excelled as a flute-player.

Sacchetti, sȧk-ket'tee, (FRANCO,) an Italian novelist and poet, born at Florence about 1335, was contemporary with Boccaccio. As a novelist, he was regarded by his countrymen as only second in genius to that celebrated writer. Died in 1410.

Sacchetti, (GIAMBATTISTA,) a distinguished architect, born at Turin in 1736. He was patronized by Philip V. of Spain, who employed him to build the new palace at Madrid. He afterwards became director of the public school of architecture in that city. Died in 1764.

Sacchi, sȧk'kee, (ANDREA,) an eminent Italian painter of the Roman school, was born near Rome about 1598. He was patronized by Urban VIII., who employed him to paint one of the great altar-pieces of Saint Peter's. Among his other works we may name a fresco in the Barberini palace representing "Divine Wisdom," eight pictures from the life of John the Baptist, the "Miracle of Saint Anthony," and "Saint Romualdo relating his Vision to Five Monks of his Order." The last-named is esteemed his master-piece, and one of the best productions of the Roman school. Sacchi numbered among his pupils Carlo Maratta and N. Poussin. Died in 1661.

See PASSERI, "Vite de' Pittori;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Sacchi, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, born at Pavía. He began to work in Milan about 1460. Many years after that date he lived at Genoa.

Sacchi, or **Sacchini**, sȧk-kee'nee, (JUVENAL,) an Italian writer on music, born at Milan in 1726, was a monk or priest. He wrote, besides other works, an "Essay on the Music of the Ancient Greeks," (1778.) Died in 1789.

Sacchini, sȧk-kee'nee, (ANTONIO MARIA GASPARO,) an Italian composer of great celebrity in his time, born at Naples in 1735, was a pupil of Durante. Among his best works are the operas of "Œdipe a Colone," "Montezuma," "The Cid," and "Olympia." He passed about eight years in England, whither he went in 1772. He wrote with purity and elegance, and accomplished great effects by simple means. Died in Paris in 1786.

See FRAMERY, "Éloge de Sacchini," 1787; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sacchini, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit, born near Perugia in 1570, was professor of rhetoric in the Jesuits' College at Rome. He wrote a continuation of Orlandino's History of his Order, and other works. Died in 1625.

Sacher-Masoch, von, fon sȧ'kẹr-mȧ'sok, (LEOPOLD,) an Austrian novelist, born at Lemberg, January 27, 1836. He was educated at Lemberg, Prague, and Gratz. Among his works are novels entitled "A Galician Story," "Love," "Property," "The Law's Inheritance," "The State," (the last four forming part of the series called "Cain's Inheritance,") "False Ermine," "The Modern Job," etc. He also wrote several dramas. Though extremely unequal, Sacher-Masoch was a writer of uncommon ability and force. He may be regarded as the principal spokesman of the Slavic and Anti-German party at Vienna. Died in 1895.

Sacheverell, sȧ-shĕv'ẹ-rẹl, (HENRY,) an English churchman, notorious as a partisan of Toryism, was born about 1672, and was educated at Oxford. He was appointed preacher at Saint Saviour's, Southwark, in 1705, and preached in 1709 two political sermons which were offensive to the ministry and the majority of Parliament. He was impeached for libel by the House of Commons, and convicted in 1710 by the peers, who sentenced him to suspension from the ministry for three years. The clergy and country squires sympathized with him as the champion of the Church. The excitement occasioned by his trial contributed to the defeat of the Whigs in the next general election, and to the removal of Godolphin and his colleagues from power, (1710.) Queen Anne rewarded him with the valuable rectory of Saint Andrew's, Holborn, in 1713. Died in 1724.

Sachs. See HANS SACHS.

Sachs, von, (JULIUS,) a German botanist, born at Breslau in 1832. He became professor of botany at Freiburg in 1867 and at Würzburg in 1868, and made many important experiments on the influence of light and heat on plants, etc. Died in 1897.

Sachsen, von, (MORITZ.) See SAXE, (HERMANN MAURICE.)

Sachtleven, sȧkt-lā'vẹn, or **Zachtleven**, zȧkt-lā'vẹn, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam in 1606 or 1612. His subjects are generally taken from low life, and painted in the style of Brauwer and Teniers. Died in 1685.

Sachtleven, (HERMAN,) a Dutch landscape-painter of great merit, born at Rotterdam in 1609, was a pupil of J. van Goyen. He painted many scenes on the Rhine and Meuse. Died in 1685.

Saci. See LEMAISTRE DE SACI.

Sack, sȧk, (FRIEDRICH SAMUEL GOTTFRIED,) a German theologian, born at Magdeburg in 1738, was the author of a treatise "On the Union of the Two Protestant Church Parties," (1812,) which was chiefly instrumental in promoting the union of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in Prussia. He also translated the

principal part of Blair's "Sermons" into German. Died in 1817.

Sack, (JOHANN AUGUST,) an able Prussian administrator, born at Cleves in 1764. He was appointed in 1800 privy councillor of finance at Berlin, (*Oberfinanzrath,*) and in 1813 became civil governor of all the country between the Elbe and the Oder. Died in 1831.

Sack, (KARL HEINRICH,) a son of Friedrich Samuel Gottfried, noticed above, was born at Berlin in 1790. He became professor of theology at Bonn in 1823, and published several theological works. Died in 1875.

Sackborn. See SAXIUS, (CHRISTOPH.)

Sacken. See OSTEN-SACKEN.

Sackville, (CHARLES.) See DORSET, EARL OF.

Sackville, (EDWARD.) See DORSET, EARL OF.

Sack'ville, (GEORGE,) VISCOUNT, called LORD GEORGE GERMAIN, son of the Duke of Dorset, was born in 1716. He served in the Seven Years' war, and at the battle of Minden, in 1759, commanded the British forces under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Having disobeyed the prince's orders, he was tried in England by a court-martial and dismissed the service. Under George III. he became in 1775 secretary of state for the colonies. In this capacity he directed the military operations in the American war. Having inherited the estates of Lady Germain, he assumed that name in 1770. Died in 1785.

See R. CUMBERLAND, "Character of Lord G. Germain," 1785.

Sacro-Bosco. See HOLYWOOD.

Sacy, de, dẹh sȧ'se', (ANTOINE ISAAC SILVESTRE,) BARON, often called simply SILVESTRE DE SACY, an eminent French Orientalist, born in Paris on the 21st of September, 1758. He was a son of J. Abraham Silvestre, a notary. After he had become a good classical scholar, he studied Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Persian. He was also versed in German, English, Italian, and Spanish. In 1785 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions, and wrote a "Memoir on the History of the Arabs before Mohammed." He contributed to the Academy four able "Memoirs on Divers Antiquities of Persia," printed in 1793. He was appointed professor of Arabic in a school founded at Paris in 1795. In 1799 he published his "Principles of General Grammar," which is one of his best works. He became professor of Persian in the College of France in 1806, and published in the same year a work called "Chrestomathie Arabe," consisting of extracts from Arabian authors, with French versions and notes. He wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle" and the "Journal Asiatique." In the reign of Louis XVIII. he was a member of the council of public instruction. S. de Sacy and Abel Rémusat founded the Asiatic Society in 1822. He became a member of the Chamber of Peers in 1832, and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1833. Among his works are an Arabic Grammar, (1810,) and "Pend-Nameh," in Persian and French, (1819.) Died in February, 1838.

See REINAUD, "Notice historique et littéraire sur Silvestre de Sacy," 1838; DAUNOU, "Éloge de Silvestre de Sacy," 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for September, 1828.

Sacy, de, dẹh sȧ'se', (LOUIS,) a French advocate and *littérateur*, born in 1654, was a member of the French Academy. He published a "Treatise on Friendship," and translated some works of Pliny the Younger. Died in 1727.

Sacy, de, (LOUIS ISAAC.) See LEMAISTRE.

Sacy, de, (SAMUEL USTAZA SILVESTRE,) a French journalist, a son of the eminent Orientalist, was born in Paris in 1801. He was one of the principal contributors to the "Journal des Débats." In 1854 he was elected to the French Academy. It is stated that from 1828 to 1848 he furnished two-thirds of the political articles of the "Journal des Débats." Died February 14, 1879.

Sade, de, dẹh sȧd, (DONATIEN ALPHONSE FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a profligate French novelist, a nephew of the following, was born in Paris in 1740; died in 1814.

Sade, de, (JACQUES FRANÇOIS PAUL ALPHONSE,) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born in 1705, wrote "Memoirs of the Life of Petrarch," (3 vols., 1764,) which is said to be a work of much merit. Died in 1778.

Sadeel, (ANTOINE.) See CHANDIEU.

Sadeler, sȧ'dẹh-lẹr, (GILES,) a Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1570, was a brother or nephew of Jean, noticed below. He engraved after the Italian masters. Among his works are "Vestiges of Roman Antiquities." Died in 1629. He is said to have been the best engraver of the family.

Sadeler, (JEAN,) an able Flemish engraver and designer, born at Brussels in 1550. He studied and worked in Italy, and engraved many works of Italian masters. Among his prints are scriptural subjects, portraits, and landscapes. He died at Venice about 1600 or 1610.

Sadeler, (RAPHAEL,) a skilful Flemish engraver, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1555; died in 1616.

Sa de Miranda. See MIRANDA.

Sadi. See SAADEE.

Sad'ler, (ANTHONY,) an English divine, born in Wiltshire, became chaplain to Charles II. He published a number of sermons, and a work entitled a "Divine Masque." Died in 1680.

Sadler, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in Shropshire in 1615. He published "Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors." Died in 1674.

Sadler, (MICHAEL THOMAS,) an English philanthropist and statesman, born in Derbyshire in 1780. He was twice elected to Parliament for Newark-upon-Trent, and in 1831 represented Aldborough, in Yorkshire. He laboured earnestly to improve the condition of the poor and of the children employed in factories. He wrote a work entitled "Ireland: its Evils and their Remedies," and "The Law of Population." Died in 1835.

See "Memoirs of the Life of M. T. Sadler," 1842; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1831; "Malthus and Sadler," in the "Quarterly Review" for April, 1831; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1835.

Sadler, (Sir RALPH,) was born in Middlesex, England, in 1507. At an early age he obtained the notice and patronage of Henry VIII., who employed him in various important missions. For his courage at the battle of Pinkie he was made knight-banneret on the field. After the accession of Elizabeth he became a member of her first Parliament, and, on the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots at Tutbury, was appointed her keeper. He died in 1587. His "State Papers and Letters," edited by Arthur Clifford, appeared in 1809.

See SIR WALTER SCOTT, Miscellaneous Prose Works; FROUDE, "History of England;" BURTON, "History of Scotland;" "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1810.

Sadler, (WILLIAM WINDHAM,) an English aeronaut and chemist, who crossed the Irish Channel from Dublin to Wales, and made many other voyages of the kind. He was subsequently killed by a fall from his balloon, in 1824, at the age of about twenty-eight.

Sadlier, sȧd'le-ẹ̄r', ? (MARY ANNE,) a writer of fiction, whose original name was MADDEN, was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, in 1820. Having emigrated to Canada, she married a Mr. Sadlier, and published a number of tales in favour of Catholicism.

Sā'doc or **Zā'dok,** a learned Jew, who lived about 250 B.C., was the disciple of Antigonus Sochæus, and became the principal founder of the sect of Sadducees.

Sadolet. See SADOLETO.

Sadoleto, sȧ-do-lā'to, or **Sadoletti,** sȧ-do-let'tee, [Fr. SADOLET, sȧ'do'lȧ',] (JACOPO,) an eminent Italian writer and cardinal, born at Módena in 1477, was a friend of Bembo. He became secretary to Leo X. about 1514, and was appointed Bishop of Carpentras in 1517. He was employed as secretary by Clement VII., and was made a cardinal by Paul III. about 1536, after which he passed the most of his time at Rome. In 1542 he was sent as ambassador to Francis I. of France. He is represented as a man of noble character, pious, modest, and liberal. Among his principal works are a treatise on education, entitled "De Liberis rectè Instituendis," (1533,) "On the Merits of Philosophy," ("Phædrus, sive de Laudibus Philosophiæ," 1538,) and "Latin Poems," (1548.) Died at Rome in 1547. "There were two," says Hallam, "Bembo and Sadolet, who had by common confession reached a consummate elegance of style, in comparison

of which the best productions of the last age seemed very imperfect." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See F. G. CANCELLIERI, "Elogio storico di J. Sadoletti," 1828; A. PÉRICAUD, "Fragments biographiques sur J. Sadolet," 1849; JOLY, "Étude sur Sadolet," 1857; NICERON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sadoleto or **Sadolet**, (PAOLO,) a poet and bishop, born at Módena in 1508, was a cousin-german or nephew of the preceding. He became Bishop of Carpentras in 1547. He wrote Latin Poems and Epistles. Died in 1572.

Saeed (or **Saïd**) **Pasha**, sä'eed' pä'shä', Viceroy of Egypt, and fourth son of Mehemet Alee, was born in 1822, and succeeded Abbâs Pasha in 1854. He died in January, 1863.

Saehrimnir, sä-rim'nir, written also **Serimner**, the boar on whose flesh the heroes who are admitted to Valhalla feast. Although boiled and served up every day, the boar is always whole again at evening.

Saemund. See SÆMUND.

Saenredam, sän'reh-däm', (JAN,) an able Dutch designer and engraver, born at Leyden about 1565. He engraved historical and scriptural subjects after various masters, also some of his own designs. Died in 1607.

Saenredam, (PIETER,) a painter, born at Assendelft about 1597, was a son of the preceding. He painted architecture and interiors of churches. His works are highly praised. Died in 1666.

Sæter, sä'tęr, is mentioned by authors as a German divinity from whom Saturday takes its name. Many writers identify him with the Roman Saturn, but he may be the same as the god Tyr, (q. v.) Sigtyr ("god of victory") is one of the titles of Odin. Sæter is figured as a decrepit and melancholy old man, thus answering to the idea of Saturn.

Safarik. See SCHAFARIK.

Saf'ford, (TRUMAN HENRY,) an American astronomer, born at Royalton, Vermont, January 6, 1836. In childhood he exhibited marvellous ability as an arithmetician. He graduated at Harvard College in 1854, and engaged in astronomical work. In 1865 he was appointed professor of astronomy in the University of Chicago. He has published important astronomical papers.

Saga, sä'ga, [from *saga* or *sâga*, to "say," to "relate,"] according to the Norse mythology, the goddess or muse of history. She is the intimate companion of Odin, (or "Mind.")

Sagasta, sä-gäs'tä, (PRAXEDES MATEO,) a Spanish statesman, born at Torrecilla de Cameros, July 21, 1827. He became a leading "progressist," or liberal politician, and was a professor of engineering in a school at Madrid. In 1856, and again in 1866, he was obliged to leave the country. He held various cabinet positions, being minister of state under the republic, and under King Amadeus. In 1881 he again entered the ministry, and became its president, but retired in 1883, and was again Liberal premier from 1885 to 1890. D. in 1903.

Sage, sȧzh, (BALTHASAR GEORGES,) a French chemist and natural philosopher, born in Paris in 1740. He published numerous treatises on chemistry, mineralogy, and electricity. He was the principal founder of the School of Mines, (1783,) and contributed much to the art of *docimasie* in France. In 1801 he was admitted into the Institute. Died in 1824.

See his "Autobiography," 1818; "Biographie Universelle."

Sage, (JOHN,) a bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, born in Fifeshire in 1652, was eminent for learning and talents. He preached at Edinburgh, wrote several polemical works against the Presbyterians, and became a bishop in 1705. Died in 1711.

See J. GILLAN, "Life of John Sage," 1714; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Sage, Le. See LE SAGE.

Sagittarius. See SCHÜTZ, (HEINRICH.)

Sagittarius, sä-ğit-tä're-ûs, (CASPAR,) a German historian and Lutheran minister, born at Lunenburg in 1643. He became professor of history at Jena in 1674. He wrote several works on German history, and an "Introduction to Ecclesiastic History," (1694.) Died in 1694.

Sagittarius, (JOHANN CHRISTFRIED,) a German writer, born at Breslau in 1617, became professor of history at Jena. He wrote many dissertations, and edited the works of Luther, (9 vols. folio, 1661–64.) Died in 1689.

Sagon, sȧ'gôn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French poet, the contemporary and enemy of Clément Marot. His memory survives only in that of his followers, the "Sagontiques," who quarrelled with the "Marotiques," or disciples of Marot.

Sagoskin. See ZOGOSKIN.

Sagra, de la, dȧ lȧ sȧ'grȧ, (Don RAMON,) a Spanish writer, born at Corunna in 1798, published "The Physical, Political, and Natural History of the Island of Cuba," (1837,) and several treatises on political economy. Died May 25, 1871.

Sagredo, sȧ-grā'do, (GIOVANNI,) a Venetian diplomatist and historian, published "Historical Memoirs of the Ottoman Monarchs from 1300 to 1646," (1677) said to be well written. He became procurator of Sain Mark's about 1668. Died after 1691.

Sahagun, de, dȧ sȧ-ȧ-goon', (BERNARDINO,) a Franciscan friar, born at Sahagun, in Spain, was a missionary to Mexico in 1529. He wrote a valuable history entitled "Historia universal de Nueva España," first published at Mexico in 1829. Died in 1590.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. i book i.

Said. See SAEED.

Said-Ibn-Batric. See EUTYCHIUS.

Saigey, sȧ'zhȧ', (JACQUES FRÉDÉRIC,) a French savant, born at Montbéliard in 1797, published a number of scientific treatises. Died at Paris, May 22, 1871.

Sailer, sī'lęr, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German Catholic theologian, born near Schrobenhausen, in Bavaria, in 1751. He was successively professor of divinity at Ingolstadt and at Landshut, and Bishop of Ratisbon, (1829.) He published a "Prayer-Book for Catholic Christians," (1831,) and other religious works. Died in 1832.

See E. VON SCHENK, "Die Bischöfe J. M. von Sailer und G. M Wittmann," 1838.

Saillet, de, dęh sȧ'yȧ', (ALEXANDRE,) a French *littérateur* and educational writer, born in 1811; died 1866.

Sainctes, de, dęh sȧNkt, (CLAUDE,) a French prelate and controversial writer, born in 1525, became a deputy to the Council of Trent. He was made Bishop of Évreux in 1575, and distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of the Catholic League. Died in 1591.

Saint-Aignan, de, dęh sȧN'tȧN'yôN', (PAUL de Beauvillier—dęh bō've'yȧ',) DUC, a French nobleman, born at Saint-Aignan in 1648. He was appointed president of the council of finances in 1685, and governor of the Duke of Burgundy in 1689. He was a friend of Fénelon, whom he selected as preceptor of that prince, and to whom he remained faithful after Fénelon had lost the royal favour. He was a favourite counsellor of Louis XIV. Died in 1714.

Saint-Albin, de, dęh sȧN'tȧl'bȧN', (ALEXANDRE CHARLES OMER Rousselin de Corbeau—roos'lȧN' dęh kor'bō',) COMTE, a French writer and epigrammatist, born in 1773. He became in 1816 editor of the "Constitutionnel," a liberal journal of Paris. Among his works are lyric poems, epigrams, and a "Life of General Hoche," (2 vols., 1798.) Died in 1847.

Saint-Aldegonde. See MARNIX.

Saint-Allais, de, dęh sȧN'tȧ'lȧ', (NICOLAS Viton-ve'tôN',) a French genealogist and *littérateur*, born at Langres in 1773. He published, besides many works on genealogy, a new edition of "The Art of Verifying Dates," (6 vols. 4to, and 23 vols. 8vo, 1818–20.) Died in 1842.

Saint-Alphonse, de, dęh sȧN'tȧl'fôNs', (PIERRE WATHIER,) born at Laon, in France, in 1770, served under Napoleon in several campaigns, and rose to be general of division in 1811. He was afterwards made a count of the empire, and grand officer of the legion of honour. Died in 1840.

Saint Am'and, (JAMES,) an English scholar, made a valuable collection of books and manuscripts, which at his death, in 1754, he bequeathed to the Bodleian Library.

Saint-Amans, de, dẹh sȧn'tȧ'mŏn', (JEAN FLORIMOND BOUDON,) a French antiquary and naturalist, was born at Agen in 1748. He published numerous treatises on agriculture, botany, and antiquities. Died in 1831.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Saint-Amant, sȧn'tȧ'mŏn', (MARC ANTOINE GÉRARD,) a French poet, born at Rouen in 1594, became a member of the French Academy in 1633. He wrote odes, idyls, satires, etc. Died in 1661.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Amour, sȧn'tȧ'moor', (LOUIS,) a doctor of theology of the Sorbonne, and a distinguished advocate of Jansenism, was born in Paris in 1619; died in 1687.

Saint-Amour, de, dẹh sȧn'tȧ'moor', (GUILLAUME,) a French philosopher and theologian, born at Saint-Amour, in Franche-Comté. He became professor of philosophy in Paris, and rector of the University. His name is chiefly memorable on account of the prominent part he performed in defending the privileges of the University against the Dominicans, who were favoured by the pope. He was the author of a work entitled "Perils of the Latter Times," ("De Periculis novissimorum Temporum.") Died in 1272.

See DUPIN, "Histoire des Controverses dans le treizième Siècle."

Saint-André, (JEAN BON.) See JEAN BON SAINT-ANDRÉ.

Saint-André, de, dẹh sȧn'tŏn'drȧ', (JACQUES d'Albon—dȧl'bŏn',) MARSHAL, a French commander, who united with the Duc de Guise and Constable Montmorency to form a triumvirate against the Huguenots. He was killed in battle in the civil war in 1562.

Saint-Ange, de, dẹh sȧn'tŏnzh', (ANGE FRANÇOIS FARIAU,) a French poet, born at Blois in 1747. He produced a French version of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," (1778–89,) which was received with favour. He translated other poems of Ovid, and was admitted to the French Academy in 1810. Died in Paris in 1810.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Arnaud. See LEROY DE SAINT-ARNAUD.

Saint-Aubin, sȧn'tō'bȧn', (JEAN,) a physician of Metz, assisted Foes in his translation of Hippocrates, and wrote a work on the plague. Died in 1597.

Saint-Aubin, de, dẹh sȧn'tō'bȧn', (AUGUSTIN,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1736. He engraved fine portraits and vignettes for books. His works are extremely numerous. Died in 1807.

Saint-Aubin, de, (CHARLES GERMAIN,) a designer and engraver, born in Paris in 1721, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1786.

Saint-Aubin, de, (GABRIEL JACQUES,) a painter and engraver, born in Paris in 1724, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1780.

Saint-Aubin, de, (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born in 1587, wrote a "History of the City of Lyons, Ancient and Modern." Died in 1660.

Saint-Bris. See LAMBERT, DE, (HENRI.)

Saint-Chamans, de, dẹh sȧn'shȧ'mŏn', (AUGUSTE,) VISCOUNT, a French jurist and statesman, born in Périgord in 1777, published several political and miscellaneous works. Died December 7, 1860.

Saint-Clair, sẹnt klâr or sin'klair, (ARTHUR,) a general, born in Edinburgh in 1735. He became a citizen of Pennsylvania, and served as brigadier-general at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, in the winter of 1776–77. He was appointed a major-general in February, 1777, elected a member of Congress in 1785, and President of Congress in 1787. In 1789 he was appointed Governor of Ohio. He commanded an army which was sent against the Miami Indians, and was defeated in Ohio, near the Miami River, with heavy loss, in November, 1791. He ceased to be Governor of Ohio in 1802. Died in 1818.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Saint Clair, sĭn'klęr, (GEORGE,) an English author born in London, April 9, 1836. He became a popular lecturer on science, and studied, 1860–64, in Regent's Park College, after which he was ordained a Baptist minister. Among his works are "Darwinism and Design" and "Our Earthly House and its Builder." The position of Mr. Saint Clair is that of an orthodox Christian evolutionist.

Saint-Clost, de, dẹh sȧn'klost', or **Saint-Cloud**, de, dẹh sȧn'kloo', (PERROS or PIERRE,) a French writer of the thirteenth century, whose principal work is an allegorical poem entitled "The Romance of the Fox."

Saint-Cyran. See DUVERGIER.

Sainte-Aulaire, de, dẹh sȧn'tō'lâr', (CÔME JOSEPH **de Beaupoil**—dẹh bo'pwȧl',) COUNT, a French royalist, born about 1742, served against France during and after the Revolution, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1814. Died in 1822.

Sainte-Aulaire, de, (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DE BEAUPOIL,) MARQUIS, a French poet and member of the French Academy, born in the Limousin in 1643. He wrote madrigals and amatory verses. Died in 1742.

Sainte-Aulaire, de, (LOUIS CLAIR DE BEAUPOIL,) COMTE, a French writer and diplomatist, born in Périgord in 1778. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1818 to 1824, entered the Chamber of Peers about 1830, and was sent as ambassador to Vienna in 1833. In 1841 he was elected a member of the French Academy. He was minister at London from 1841 to 1847. His chief work is a "History of the Fronde," (3 vols., 1827.) Died in 1854.

See DE BARANTE, "Études historiques et biographiques."

Sainte-Aulaire, de, (MARTIAL LOUIS DE BEAUPOIL,) a French prelate, born in 1720, became Bishop of Poitiers, and was a deputy of the clergy from Poitou to the States-General in 1789. Died in 1798.

Sainte-Beuve, sȧnt'bŭv', (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) one of the most eminent of French critics, was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer on the 23d of December, 1804. He was educated in several colleges of Paris, and studied medicine, which he practised several years. He was successively a contributor to the "Globe," the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and the "National." He published in 1828 his "Historical and Critical Picture of French Poetry and the French Theatre in the Sixteenth Century," and in 1829 poems entitled "Life, Poetry, and Thoughts of Joseph Delorme." His other principal works are "Consolations," a collection of poems, (1830,) "Literary Portraits," (8 vols., 1832–39,) a series of criticisms which first appeared in the reviews, an excellent "History of Port-Royal," (4 vols., 1840–62,) and a series of able critiques entitled "Causeries du Lundi," (13 vols., 1851–57,) which first appeared in the "Constitutionnel." He was admitted into the French Academy in 1845. In 1852 he was appointed professor of Latin poetry in the College of France, and in 1857 *maître des conférences* in the Normal School. In 1865 he was raised to the dignity of a senator. Among his other works are "Étude sur Virgile," (2 vols., 1857,) and "Nouveaux Lundis," (1863.) Died in October, 1869.

"The peculiarity and excellence of his criticism is its disinterestedness, its singular power of appreciating whatever may be good in the most opposite schools, and its wonderful faculty for penetrating into the secrets of the most strangely different natures. And now, if we turn from the man's works to the man himself, we see great natural power, a mind originally pliable, subtle, and comprehensive to the very highest degree, curious and penetrative, impartial to a fault." ("Quarterly Review" for January, 1866.)

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Sainte-Beuve, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; PLANCHE, "Portraits littéraires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Beuve, (JACQUES,) a French casuist, born in Paris in 1613. He was professor of theology in the Sorbonne from 1643 to 1654. Died in 1677.

Sainte-Claire-Deville, sȧnt'klȧr' dẹh-vêl', (CHARLES,) a French geologist, born at Saint Thomas, in the Antilles, in 1814. He published a "Geological Voyage to the Antilles and the Island of Teneriffe," etc., and other scientific works. Died October 10, 1876.

Sainte-Claire-Deville, (HENRI,) a French chemist, brother of the preceding, was born at Saint Thomas in 1818. He studied in France, and in 1851 succeeded Balard as professor of chemistry in the Normal School. He is chiefly distinguished for having invented a method of producing in considerable quantities the metal aluminum, first discovered by Wöhler in 1827. He published an account of his experiments in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique." Died July 9, 1881.

Sainte-Croix, de, dęh sănt'krwȧ', (GUILLAUME EMANUEL JOSEPH **Guilhem de Clermont-Lodève**—gē'lŏN' dęh klĕR'mŏN' lō'dȧv',) BARON, a French antiquary and scholar, born at Mormoiron in 1746. He published, besides other works, "Historical Researches into the Mysteries of Paganism," (1784,) and a "Critical Examination of the Historians of Alexander the Great," (1804,) which are praised by Silvestre de Sacy. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1809.

See DACIER, "Éloge de Sainte-Croix;" SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. de Sainte-Croix," 1809; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Edme, sănt'ĕdm', (properly EDME THÉODORE **Bourg**—boor,) a French political writer and biographer, born in Paris in 1785. He wrote against the Bourbons and Louis Philippe. In conjunction with Sarrut, he published "Biography of Living Men," ("Biographie des Hommes du Jour," 6 vols., 1835–42.) He committed suicide in Paris in 1852.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Sainte-Elme, sănt'ĕlm', (IDA,) a French courtesan, whose real name was ELZELINA TOLSTOI VANAYL DE YONGH, was born in 1778. She was the author of "Memoirs of a Contemporary, or Recollections of the Principal Personages of the Republic, the Consulate, the Empire, and the Restoration," (8 vols., 1827.) Died in 1845.

Sainte-Foi, sănt'fwȧ', (ÉLOI JOURDAN,) a French theologian, born at Beaufort in 1806, published several religious works. Died at Paris, November 20, 1861.

Sainte-Marie, sănt'mȧ're', (ÉTIENNE,) a French physician, born near Lyons in 1777, published several medical works. Died in 1829.

Sainte-Marthe, de, dęh sănt'mȧrt', (ABEL,) a French lawyer and Latin poet, born at Loudun in 1566, was a son of Scévole, noticed below. He was appointed a councillor of state by Louis XIII. Died in 1652.

Sainte-Marthe, de, (ABEL LOUIS,) a French theologian, born in Paris in 1621, was a son of Scévole the Younger. He became general of the Oratory in 1672. He wrote a work entitled "The Christian World," ("Orbis Christianus," 9 vols., manuscript.) Died in 1697.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sainte-Marthe, de, (CHARLES,) a French poet, born at Fontevrault. He taught Hebrew and Greek at Lyons, after he had been imprisoned two years on suspicion of being a Lutheran. Died after 1562.

Sainte-Marthe, de, (DENIS,) a theologian, born in Paris in 1650. He published, besides other works, "Gallia Christiana," (4 vols., 1715–28.) Died in 1725.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sainte-Marthe, de, [Lat. SAMMARTHA'NUS,] (SCÉVOLE or GAUCHER,) a French writer and Latin poet, born at Loudun in 1536, was a nephew of Charles. He held several high offices under Henry III. and Henry IV., and was an opponent of the League. He wrote "Pædotrophia," and other Latin poems, which were much admired. Died in 1623.

See LA ROCHE-MAILLET, "Vie de Sainte-Marthe," 1629; LÉON FEUGÈRE, "Étude sur S. de Sainte-Marthe," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Marthe, de, (SCÉVOLE and LOUIS,) twin brothers, born at Loudun in 1571, were sons of the preceding. They produced an account of French bishops, entitled "Gallia Christiana," (4 vols., 1656.) Scévole died in 1650; Louis died in 1656.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sainte-Maure. See MONTAUSIER, (DUC DE.)

Sainte-Palaye, de, dęh sănt'pȧ'lȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE DE LACURNE,) a distinguished writer, and a member of he French Academy, was born at Auxerre in 1697. He published "Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry," (3 vols. 1759–81,) which was translated into English, and collected materials for a "History of the Troubadours," which was published by Millot, (1774.) Died in 1781.

See SÉGUIER, "Éloge de Lacurne de Sainte-Palaye," 1783 "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sainte-Suzanne, de, dęh sănt'sü'zăn', (GILBERT JOSEPH MARTIN **Bruneteau**—brün'tō',) COMTE, a French general, born near Poivre (Aube) in 1760. He became a general of division in 1796, and count in 1809. Died in 1830.

Saint-Étienne. See RABAUT.

Saint-Eve, sĂn'tȧv', (JEAN MARIE,) a skilful French engraver, born in Lyons in 1810. Having gained the grand prize in 1840, he went to Rome with a pension, and engraved some works of Raphael, Andrea del Sarto and Ary Scheffer. Died in 1856.

Saint-Évremond. See ÉVREMOND.

Saint-Fargeau. See LE PELLETIER.

Saint-Félix, de, dęh sĂn'fȧ'lĕks', (JULES,) called also FÉLIX D'AMOREUX, a French poet and novelist, born at Uzès in 1806. Died at Paris, May 28, 1874.

Saint-Foix, de, dęh sĂn'fwȧ', (GERMAIN FRANÇOIS POULLAIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rennes, in Brittany, in 1698, was the author of "Turkish Letters," (1730,) and several dramas and other works. He was a famous duellist. Died in 1776.

See DUCOUDRAY, "Éloge de Saint-Foix," 1777; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Fond. See FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND.

Saint-Gaudens, (AUGUSTUS,) an American sculptor, born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1848. He came as a youth to New York, and opened a studio there in 1872, after studying in Paris and Rome. His works include "Hiawatha," "The Puritan," statues of Admiral Farragut and Abraham Lincoln, etc. Died in 1907.

Saint-Gelais, de, dęh sĂn'zhęh-lȧ', (MELLIN,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Angoulême in 1491, published a number of poems in Latin and French. Died in 1558. He was a nephew (or, as some say, a son) of Octavien, noticed below.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" CASTAIGNE, "Notice sur les Saint-Gelais," 1836.

Saint-Gelais, de, (OCTAVIEN,) a French poet and prelate, born at Cognac in 1466. He was appointed Bishop of Angoulême in 1494. His principal work is "The Abode of Honour," ("Le Séjour d'Honneur.") Died in 1502.

Saint-Geniés, sĂn'zhęh-ne-ȧ', (JEAN,) a French scholar and Latin poet, was born at Avignon in 1607. He wrote elegies, idyls, and satires, (1654,) which are commended. Died in 1663.

Saint-Georges, sĂn'zhorzh', (N.,) CHEVALIER, a composer and violinist, born at Guadeloupe in 1745. His mother was a mulatto. He was an expert fencer He composed several operas. Died in Paris in 1799.

Saint-Georges, de, (JULES HENRI VERNOY,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1801, published numerous dramatic works and romances. Died Dec. 23, 1875.

Saint-Germain, sĂn'zhĕr'mĂn', COUNT, a notorious adventurer, sometimes called THE MARQUIS DE BETMAR, is supposed to have been a Portuguese. About 1770 he appeared at the Parisian court, where he made a great sensation by his various accomplishments and pretended skill in alchemy. He professed to be three hundred and fifty years old, and to possess the elixir of life and the philosopher's stone. Died in 1795.

See "Nachrichten vom Grafen Saint-Germain," 1780.

Saint-Germain, de, dęh sĂn'zhĕr'mĂn', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) COMTE, a French general, born near Lons-le-Saulnier in 1707. He served as general in the Seven Years' war, (1755–62,) and afterwards passed several years in the Danish service, in which he obtained the rank of field-marshal. He became minister of war in France in 1775, and made important reforms in that department. He resigned in 1777. Died in 1778.

See ABBÉ DE LA MONTAGNE, "Mémoires du Comte de Saint-Germain," 1779; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français."

Saint-Ger'man or **Ger'main,** (CHRISTOPHER,) an English jurist, published a work entitled "The Doctor

and Student, or Dialogues between a Doctor of Divinity and Student in the Laws of England," (1523, in Latin.) Died in 1540.

Saint-Haouen, sân'hä'wŏn', (YVES MARIE GABRIEL PIERRE **Lecoat**—lẹh-ko'ä',) BARON, born in Brittany in 1756, entered the navy at an early age, and served against the English in several campaigns of the Revolution. He was made an officer of the legion of honour in 1804, and subsequently a rear-admiral. Died in 1826.

Saint-Hilaire. See GEOFFROY SAINT-HILAIRE.

Saint-Hilaire, sân'te'lâr', (JEAN HENRI,) sometimes called JAUME SAINT-HILAIRE, a French botanist, born at Grasse in 1772. A genus of composite plants was named Jaumea in his honour. Died in 1845.

Saint-Hilaire, (JULES BARTHÉLEMY.) See BARTHÉLEMY.

Saint-Hilaire, de, dẹh sân'te'lâr', (AUGUSTE,) a French naturalist, born at Orléans in 1779, (some authorities say 1799,) spent six years in a botanical exploration of Brazil, to which he went in 1816. His principal works are his "Flora Brasiliæ Meridionalis," (1825, with 192 coloured plates,) "Travels in the Provinces of Rio Janeiro and Minas Geraes," (1830,) "History of the Most Remarkable Plants of Brazil and Paraguay," "Journey to the Diamond District of Brazil," (1833,) and "Lectures on Botany," ("Leçons de Botanique," 1841.) He became a member of the Institute in 1830. Died in 1853.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Hilaire, de, (ÉMILE MARC HILAIRE,) sometimes called MARCO DE SAINT-HILAIRE, a French writer, born about 1790, became at an early age one of the pages of the emperor Napoleon. He published "Recollections of the Private Life of Napoleon," (1838,) "History of the Imperial Guard," (1845,) and other works illustrating the history of his time. Died 1887.

Saint-Hilaire, de, (LOUIS JOSEPH VINCENT LEBLOND,) a French general of division, born at Ribemont, in Picardy, in 1766, served in the army of Napoleon in Italy, and in the principal Austrian campaigns. He died of a wound received at Essling in 1809.

Saint-Huberti, sân'üe'bĕr'te', (ANNE ANTOINETTE CLAVEL,) a favourite French actress, born about 1756. She performed operas with great success in Paris. About 1790 she was married to the Count d'Entraigues, who became an exile in England. They were assassinated near London in 1812.

Saint-Hyacinthe. See CHARRIÈRE, DE, (MADAME.)

Saint-Hyacinthe, sân'te'ä'sânt', (HYACINTHE CORDONNIER,) called also CHEVALIER DE THÉMISEUL, (dẹh tä'me'zul',) a French *littérateur*, born at Orléans in 1684. He wrote, besides other works, a satire called "The Master-Piece of an Unknown Author," ("Le Chef-d'Œuvre d'un Inconnu," 1714.) He was a Protestant, and an adversary of Voltaire. Died in 1746.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Saintine, sân'tèn', (the assumed name of JOSEPH XAVIER Boniface,) a distinguished French writer, born in Paris in 1798. He published dramas, poems, and romances, a collection of philosophical stories, entitled "Jonathan the Visionary," (1827,) and "History of the Wars in Italy." His most popular work is the tale of "Picciola," which received the Montyon prize in 1837, passed through ten editions in eight years, and was translated into several languages. Died January 21, 1865.

Saint-Ives or **Saint-Yves**, sân'tèv', (CHARLES,) an eminent French oculist, born near Rocroy in 1667. His principal work, entitled "New Treatise on Diseases of the Eye," (1722,) was translated into English and German. Died in 1733.

Saint-Jacques de Sylvabelle, de, dẹh sân'zhäk' dẹh sèl'vä'bèl', (GUILLAUME,) a French savant, and director of the observatory at Marseilles, was born in that city in 1722. He published numerous treatises on mathematics, astronomy, etc. Died in 1801.

Saint-Jean, sân'zhŏn', (SIMON,) a French flower-painter, born at Lyons in 1808; died July 3, 1860.

Saint John. See BOLINGBROKE.

Saint John, popularly called sin'jẹn, (BAYLE,) son of James Augustus, noticed below, was born in London in 1822. He published, among other works, "Adventures in the Libyan Desert," "The Subalpine Kingdom," "Purple Tints of Paris," and "The Turks in Europe," (1853.) Died in 1859.

Saint John, (HORACE ROSCOE,) a son of J. A. Saint John, was born in Normandy, July 6, 1832. He wrote a "History of British Conquests in India," (1852,) "History of the Indian Archipelago," (1853,) a "Life of Columbus," etc. Died February 29, 1888. His wife, a grand-daughter of the historian William Roscoe, was also a writer of some distinction.

Saint John, (JAMES AUGUSTUS,) a distinguished writer and traveller, born in Caermarthenshire, in Wales, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was for a time associated with J. S. Buckingham as editor of the "Oriental Herald," for which he wrote a history of British dominion in India. Having visited Egypt Malta, and Italy, he published in 1834 a "Description of Egypt and Nubia." He wrote several other works, including "History of the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks," (3 vols., 1842,) and two novels. Died in 1875.

Saint John, (JOHN PIERCE,) an American publicist, was born at Brookville, Indiana, in 1833. He took part in the civil war, becoming colonel, settled in Kansas, was State senator 1873–74, Governor of Kansas 1879–83, and candidate of the Prohibition party for President 1884.

Saint John, (OLIVER,) an English judge and republican, born in Bedfordshire about 1596, was an able lawyer. He was elected to Parliament about 1628, and became a leader of the country party. He was counsel for Hampden in the Ship-money case, (1637,) and then "delivered the finest argument that had ever been heard in Westminster Hall." (Lord Campbell.) In 1640 he became a member of the Long Parliament. According to Lord Campbell, "he was the first Englishman that seriously planned the establishment of a republican form of government in this country." He was appointed solicitor-general in 1641, and was influential in procuring the condemnation of the Earl of Strafford. In 1648 he became chief justice of the common pleas. He retained that position till the restoration, (1660.) He was appointed a member of Cromwell's House of Lords in 1657. His life was spared at the restoration, on condition that he should never hold any office. He died in 1673. Clarendon says "he was a man reserved, and of a dark and clouded countenance, very proud, and conversing with very few." He was a great-grandfather of Henry Saint John, Lord Bolingbroke.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices," vol. i.

Saint John, (PERCY BOLINGBROKE,) an English writer, a son of J. A. Saint John, already noticed, was born at Plymouth, March 4, 1821. He travelled extensively in various parts of the world, served in the Texan navy and army, and then became a writer by profession. Among his very numerous books are many novels, tales for boys, etc., also "Young Naturalist's Book of Birds," (1837,) "Three Days of February," (1847,) "The Arctic Crusoe," etc. Died in 1889.

Saint John, (Sir SPENSER,) an English author, a brother of P. B. Saint John, was born in London, December 22, 1826. He served in Borneo as a secretary to the Rajah Brooke, and then as British consul-general, and afterwards was sent successively as British minister to Hayti and to Peru, in 1884 to Mexico, and in 1893 to Stockholm. His principal works are a "Life of Sir James Brooke," "Life in the Forests of the Far East," and "Hayti, the Black Republic."

Saint-Jullien, sân'zhü'le-ĄN', (BARTHÉLEMI ÉMÉ,) BARON, a French diplomatist, was patronized by Francis I., who employed him in several embassies. Died in 1597.

Saint-Just. See FRETEAU.

Saint-Just, de, dẹh sân'zhüst', (ANTOINE LOUIS LÉON,) a French revolutionist, born at Decize in 1767 or 1768, was an intimate friend of Robespierre, through whose influence he became a member of the National

Convention in 1792. He voted for the death of the king without delay or appeal to the people, and distinguished himself as one of the most violent of the Jacobin party. He had a prominent part in the downfall of the Girondists, and, as a member of the committee of public safety, was sent with Lebas to the Rhine, where he established the guillotine and put to death great numbers of the people. Appointed president of the Convention in 1794, he contributed mainly to the defeat of Danton's party, and became, with Robespierre and Couthon, one of the triumvirate of the reign of terror. He was involved in the ruin of Robespierre and his associates, with whom he was executed in July, 1794. He left a number of political works.

See FLEURY, "Saint-Just et la Terreur," 2 vols., 1852; E. HAMEL, "Histoire de Saint-Just," 1859; THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Just, de, (C. GODARD d'AUCOUR—dō´koor´,) BARON, a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1769, was the author of tragedies, comedies, and comic operas. Among the last-named the "Caliph of Bagdad" was very successful. Died in 1826.

Saint-Lambert, de, dẹh sân´lôn´bair´, (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a French poet and infidel philosopher, born at Vézelise, in Lorraine, in 1716 or 1717. He was a contributor to the "Encyclopédie," and an intimate friend of Voltaire, who commends his poems in extravagant terms. The principal of these, entitled "The Seasons," (1769,) procured for him admission to the French Academy. He also published "Universal Catechism," (1798,) and other philosophical works. Died in 1803.

See PUYMAIGRE, "Saint-Lambert," 1840; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Laurent, sân´lō´rôn´, (NOMBRET, nôn´brȧ´,) a French dramatist, published a number of popular vaudevilles. Died in 1833.

Saint Leger, often pronounced sil´lij-jẹr or sil´ljn-jẹr, (BARRY,) a British soldier, who entered the army in 1756. He served at Louisburg in 1758, and was with Wolfe at Quebec. He co-operated with Burgoyne in the State of New York in 1777, having the local rank of a brigadier. Died in 1789.

Saint-Légier, de, dẹh sân´lȧ´zhe-ȧ´, (JEAN GEORGES LAURENT,) a French *littérateur*, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Saint Leonards, sẹnt lẽn´ạrdz, (EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN,) BARON, an English jurist and statesman, born in London in 1781. He became a member of Parliament for Weymouth in 1828, and in 1829 was appointed solicitor-general under the Duke of Wellington, and made a knight. He was lord chancellor of Ireland from 1841 to 1846, and in 1852 was created a peer and lord chancellor of England. Among his principal works are "Practical Treatise on Powers," (1808,) "A Series of Letters to a Man of Property on Sales, Purchases, Mortgages," etc., (1809,) and "Treatise on the Law of Property as administered in the House of Lords," (1849.) Died in 1875.

Saint-Leu, de, DUCHESSE. See HORTENSE BEAUHARNAIS.

Saint-Lo, de, dẹh sân´lo´, (ALEXIS,) a French Capuchin friar, born in Normandy, visited America and Africa as a missionary, and published in 1637 an "Account of a Voyage to Cape Verd." Died in 1638.

Saint Loe, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English diplomatist, born about 1520, was captain of the guard to Queen Elizabeth, and held other important offices. Died about 1565.

Saint Louis. See LOUIS IX. OF FRANCE.

Saint-Luc, de, dẹh sân´lük´, (FRANÇOIS D'ESPINAY,) a French soldier of the sixteenth century, was appointed grand master of artillery by Henry IV. He was killed at the siege of Amiens, in 1597.

Saint-Luc, de, (TIMOLÉON D'ESPINAY,) a French marshal, son of the preceding, was born about 1580; died in 1644.

Saint-Marc, de, dẹh sân´mȧrk´, (CHARLES HUGUES LEFEBVRE,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1698. His principal work is a "Chronological Abridgment of the History of Italy from the Downfall of the Western Empire," (6 vols., 1761–70.) Died in 1769.

Saint-Marc, de, (JEAN PAUL ANDRÉ des Rasins—dȧ rȧ´zân´,) MARQUIS, a French lyric and dramatic poet, born in the province of Guienne in 1728. His opera of "Adèle de Ponthieu" met with brilliant success, and was set to music by Piccini. Died in 1818.

Saint-Marc-Girardin, sân´mȧrk´zhe´rȧr´dân´, a French writer and statesman, born in Paris in 1801. He succeeded Guizot as professor of history in the Faculty of Letters about 1830, and was appointed minister of public instruction in 1848. He published "A Course of Dramatic Literature," (1843,) "Essays on Literature and Morals," (1844,) and other works, and contributed to the "Journal des Débats" and the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He was elected to the French Academy in 1844. Died April 1, 1873.

Saint-Marceaux, de, dẹh sân´mȧr´sō´, (RENÉ,) (in full, CHARLES RENÉ de Paul de Saint-Marceaux,) a French sculptor, born at Rheims in September, 1845. He was a pupil of the École des Beaux-Arts, and of Jouffroy. His rich genius and remarkable versatility have given him a high rank among recent artists.

Saint-Marcellin, sân´mȧrs´lân´, (JEAN VICTOR,) a French officer and *littérateur*, born in 1791, served in the Russian campaign of 1812. He fell in a duel in 1819.

Saint-Mard. See RÉMOND DE SAINT-MARD.

Saint-Mars, de, dẹh sân´mȧr´, (GABRIELLE ANNA Cisterne de Courtiras,) MARCHIONESS, a French novelist, known in literature as THE COUNTESS DASH. She was born at Poitiers, August 2, 1804, of a noble family. She married very young, and reverses of fortune compelled her to try a literary life. She produced an enormous number of romances, mostly tales of high life or of French history. She possessed an easy and graceful style. Died in Paris, September 11, 1872.

Saint-Marsan, de, dẹh sân´mȧr´sôn´, (ANTOINE MARIE PHILIPPE Asinari—ȧ´ze´nȧ´re´,) MARQUIS, born at Turin in 1761, was appointed by Napoleon in 1809 minister-plenipotentiary to Berlin, and was subsequently minister of war under Victor Emanuel. Died in 1828.

Saint-Martin, sân´mȧr´tân´, (ANTOINE JEAN,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1791, was a disciple of Silvestre de Sacy, through whose influence he became in 1820 a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was afterwards associated with Abel Rémusat as editor of the absolutist journal "L'Universel." He was the author of several historical works, and published a good edition of Lebeau's "Histoire du Bas-Empire," (21 vols., 1824–36.) Died in 1832.

Saint-Martin, (JEAN BAPTISTE Pasinato,) an Italian savant, born in the province of Treviso in 1739, published a number of treatises on agriculture and natural science. Died in 1800.

Saint-Martin, (VIVIEN,) a French geographer, born in 1802. He wrote various works on geography, was editor of the "Année Géographique," (1863–73,) and of the "Nouveau Dictionnaire de Géographie Universelle," (1876–96.) Died in 1897.

Saint-Martin, de, dẹh sân´mȧr´tân´, (JEAN DIDIER,) a French missionary to China, born in Paris in 1743, translated into Chinese the "Imitation of Christ," and other works. Died in 1801.

Saint-Martin, de, (LOUIS CLAUDE,) MARQUIS, a French mystic, sometimes called "the Unknown Philosopher," ("Le Philosophe inconnu,") was born at Amboise in 1743. He was a warm admirer of the writings of Jacob Böhme, a number of which he translated into French. Among Saint-Martin's principal works are his treatise "On Errors and on Truth," (1775,) "Natural View of the Relations which exist between God, Man and the Universe," (1782,) "The New Man," (1792,) and "On the Spirit of Things," (1800.) Died in 1803. Châteaubriand characterized him as "a man of great merit."

See GENCE, "Notice sur L. C. de Saint-Martin," 1824; CARO, "Essai sur la Vie et la Doctrine de Saint-Martin. 1852: MATTER, "Saint-Martin, le Philosophe inconnu," 1862.

Saint-Martin de la Motte, de, dęh sȧN′mȧR′tȧN′ dęh lȧ mot, (FÉLIX,) COMTE, a Piedmontese jurist and naturalist, born at Turin, was created by Napoleon a count and senator. Died in 1818.

Saint-Maur. See DUPRÉ DE SAINT-MAUR.

Saint-Maurice, de, dęh sȧN′mō′rèss′, (CHARLES R. E.,) a French historian and novelist, born about 1796. Among his works is a "History of the Crusades," (1824.)

Saint-Mauris, de, dęh sȧN′mō′rèss′, (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at Dôle about 1495, became professor of law in his native city. Died in 1555.

Saint-Morys, de, dęh sȧN′mo′re′, ? (ÉTIENNE **Bourgevin-Vialart**—boorzh′vȧN′ ve′ȧ′lȧR′,) COMTE, a French writer, born in Paris in 1772, published several political and miscellaneous works. Died in 1817.

Saint-Non, de, dęh sȧN′nôN′, (JEAN CLAUDE RICHARD,) ABBÉ, a French amateur artist, born in Paris in 1727. He published in 1781 "Voyage pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile," in 5 vols., illustrated with fine engravings. Died in 1791.

Saint-Olon. See PIDOU.

Saintonge, sȧN′tôNzh′, (LOUISE GENEVIÈVE **Gillot**—zhe′yo′,) born in 1650, was the author of dramatic works and poems on various subjects. She was the daughter of Madame de Gomez, also a distinguished writer. Died in 1718.

Saint-Ours, de, dęh sȧN′toor′, (JEAN PIERRE,) a Swiss painter, born at Geneva about 1756; died in 1809.

Saint-Pard, de, dęh sȧN′pȧR′, (PIERRE NICOLAS **van Blotaque**—vȧn blo′tȧk′,) ABBÉ, born near Liege in 1734, studied in Paris, where he was appointed honorary canon. He wrote a number of religious works. Died in 1824

Saint Paul, (the Apostle.) See PAUL, (SAINT.)

Saint-Paul, de. See SAINT-POL, DE.

Saint-Paul, de, dęh sȧN′pōl′, (FRANÇOIS PAUL BARLETTI,) a French scholar, born in Paris in 1734, became professor of belles-lettres at Segovia, in Spain, in 1770. He was the author of several educational works. Died in 1809.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Pavin, de, dęh sȧN′pȧ′vȧN′, (DENIS SANGUIN,) a French poet, born in Paris, was a priest or abbé. His works are chiefly sonnets, epistles, and epigrams. Died in 1670.

Saint-Peravi, de, dęh sȧN′pęh-rȧ′ve′, (JEAN NICOLAS MARCELLIN GUÉRINEAU,) a French poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Janville in 1732; died in 1789.

Saint-Pern, de, dęh sȧN′pêrn′, (BERTRAND,) a French soldier, born in Brittany, was a friend and companion-in-arms of the famous Du Guesclin. He lived about 1330–60.

Saint-Pern, de, (JUDES VINCENT,) MARQUIS, a French lieutenant-general, born in 1694, served in Flanders under Marshal Saxe, and subsequently in the Seven Years' war. Died in 1761.

Saint Philip, MARQUIS OF. See BACCALAR Y SANNA.

Saint-Pierre, de, dęh sȧN′pe-ȧir′, (CHARLES IRÉNÉE CASTEL,) a French writer and priest, born near Barfleur, in Normandy, in 1658, was a friend of Fontenelle. He was eccentric and eminently benevolent. It is said that he was the first who used the word *bienfaisance*, ("beneficence.") In 1695 he was admitted into the French Academy. He wrote a number of works on politics, morality, and political economy. His favourite hobby was a project to maintain perpetual peace by a congress or European Diet. Having censured the policy of Louis XIV. in his "Polysynodie," (1718,) he was expelled from the Academy. J. J. Rousseau expressed the opinion that "he was an honour to his age and to his species." Died in 1743.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Éloge de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1775; ALLETZ, "Rêves d'un Homme de Bien, ou Vues utiles et praticables de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1775; GOUMY, "Études sur la Vie de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1861; PRÉVOST-PARADOL, "Éloge de l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre;" MOLINARI, "L'Abbé de Saint-Pierre," 1861.

Saint-Pierre, de, (EUSTACHE,) a noble citizen of Calais, who, as Froissart relates, when that city was besieged by Edward III. of England, offered himself with five others to the English, on condition that the rest of the inhabitants should be spared.

Saint-Pierre, de, (JACQUES HENRI **Bernardin**—bȧR′nȧR′dȧN′,) a celebrated French writer, was born at Havre on the 19th of January, 1737. Having finished his studies with distinction at the College of Rouen, he entered the army as a military engineer, but he was soon after dismissed the service for an act of insubordination. He subsequently went to Russia, where he remained four years, employed as an engineer. Having returned to France in 1766, he obtained a commission as engineer for the Isle of France. After a residence of three years in that country, he set out in 1771 for Paris, where he resolved to devote himself to literature, and formed an intimacy with Rousseau and other distinguished writers of the time. He published in 1773 his "Voyage to the Isle of France," etc., and in 1784 his "Studies of Nature," which was very favourably received. It was followed in 1788 by the charming tale of "Paul and Virginia," which passed rapidly through numerous editions and was translated into the principal languages of Europe. Among his other works are "The Desires of a Solitary," ("Les Vœux d'un Solitaire," 1789,) "The Indian Cottage," (1791,) "Harmonies of Nature," and "Essay on J. J. Rousseau." Saint-Pierre enjoyed the patronage of Louis XVI., Joseph Bonaparte, and the emperor Napoleon. He died in January, 1814. He is regarded as one of the best prose writers of France, and his "Paul and Virginia" is pronounced by a French critic not only the *chef-d'œuvre* of the author, but one of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the language. He married a daughter of Pierre F. Didot, book-publisher of Paris, and had two children, named Paul and Virginie.

See LOUIS AIMÉ-MARTIN, "Vie de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre," prefixed to his complete works, 12 vols., 1817–20, also, "Mémoires sur la Vie de B. de Saint-Pierre," 1826; PATIN, "Éloge de B. de Saint-Pierre," 1816; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits littéraires;" A. FLEURY, "Vie de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North American Review" for July, 1821, (by A. H. EVERETT;) "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1816.

Saint-Pol, de. See LUXEMBOURG, DE, (LOUIS.)

Saint-Pol, de, dęh sȧN′pol′, (ANTOINE MONTBETON,) a French marshal of the sixteenth century, was an adherent of the Guises, and took an active part in the wars of the League. He was treacherously assassinated by the Duke of Guise, son of Henry of Lorraine, about 1594.

Saint-Poi or **Saint-Paul, de,** (FRANÇOIS **de Bourbon-Vendôme**—dęh boor′bôN′ vôN′dôm′,) COMTE, a French soldier, born in Picardy in 1491, was a friend of the Count of Angoulême, afterwards Francis I., whom he accompanied in his principal military expeditions. Died in 1545.

Saint-Prest or **Saint-Prêt, de,** dęh sȧN′prȧ′, (JEAN YVES,) a French jurist, was director of the political academy founded at Paris in 1710 by M. de Torcy. He wrote for the pupils of this institution a "History of the Treaties made between the Different European Powers, from the Reign of Henry IV. to the Peace of Nymwegen, in 1679." Died in 1720.

Saint-Priest, de, dęh sȧN′pre′èst′, (ALEXIS,) COUNT, a diplomatist and *littérateur*, of French extraction, born at Saint Petersburg in 1805, was a nephew of Guillaume Emmanuel, noticed below. He was successively French ambassador to Brazil, Portugal, and Copenhagen between 1833 and 1841. He wrote a "History of the Fall of the Jesuits in the Eighteenth Century," (1844,) "History of the Conquest of Naples by Charles of Anjou," (1847,) which procured him admission to the French Academy in 1849, and "Diplomatic and Literary Studies," (1850.) Died at Moscow in 1851.

See DE BARANTE, "Notice sur M. le Comte A. de Saint-Priest," 1852; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Priest, de, (EMMANUEL LOUIS MARIE **Guignard**—gėn′yȧR′,) VICOMTE, a general and diplomatist, born in Paris in 1789, was a son of François Emmanuel, noticed below. He fought in the Russian army at Austerlitz and Lutzen. He became French ambassador at Berlin in 1825, and was minister at Madrid from 1827 to 1831. Died October 27, 1881.

See DE BARANTE, "Études historiques et biographiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Priest, de, (FRANÇOIS EMMANUEL,) COMTE, a

French diplomatist and statesman, born at Grenoble in 1735, was employed before the Revolution in important embassies to Portugal, Constantinople, and the Hague. He succeeded Villedeuil as secretary of state or minister of the interior in 1789, and resigned in December, 1790. Died in 1831.

Saint-Priest, de, (GUILLAUME EMMANUEL,) COMTE, son of the preceding, was born at Constantinople in 1776. Having entered the Russian service, he fought against the French at Austerlitz and in other engagements, and obtained the rank of general. He was mortally wounded at Rheims in 1814.

Saint-Prix, sǎn'prē', (JEAN AMABLE FOUCAULT,) a French actor, born in Paris in 1759; died in 1834.

Saint-Prosper, de, dẽh sǎn'pros'pair', (ANTOINE JEAN CASSÉ,) a French journalist and political writer, born in Paris in 1790; died in 1841.

Saintrailles or **Xaintrailles, de,** dẽh sǎn'trāl' or sǎn'trāl'yę, (POTON,) a French warrior, born about 1395, fought for Charles VII. against the English, and became marshal of France in 1454. Died in 1461.

Saint-Rambert, de, dẽh sǎn'rŏn'bair', (GABRIEL,) a French philosopher of the school of Descartes, born at Pontarlier, was the author of "Physical Explanations of the First Chapter of Genesis," (1713.) Died about 1720.

Saintré, de, dẽh sǎn'trā', written also **Xaintré,** (JEAN or JEHAN,) a brave French soldier, born at Vendôme in 1320, distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers, where he was severely wounded. Died in 1368.

Saint-Réal, de, dẽh sǎn'rā'āl', (CÉSAR VICHARD, sā'zăr' ve'shăr',) ABBÉ, a distinguished historical writer, born at Chambéry, in Savoy, in 1639. He published a treatise "On the Use of History," (1671,) the historical romance of "Don Carlos," (1672,) a "History of the Spanish Conspiracy against the Republic of Venice in 1618," (1674,) and several other works. He resided mostly in Paris, and was intimate with Hortense Mancini. Died in 1692. His work on the "Conspiracy against Venice" was ranked among the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the French language by Voltaire, who says that "his style is comparable to that of Sallust." ("Siècle de Louis XIV.") A large part of this work is fictitious.

See F. DI BAROLO, "Memorie spettanti alla Vita di Saint-Real," 1788; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saint-Rémy, de, dẽh sǎn'rā'me', (PIERRE SURIREY,) a French general, born about 1650, was the author of "Memoirs of Artillery." Died in 1716.

Saint-Ruth, sǎn'rüt', a French general, and persecutor of the Huguenots, notorious for his cruelty. He was sent to Ireland in 1691 as commander-in-chief of the army which fought for James II., and was opposed by General Ginkell. He was defeated and killed at Aughrim in 1691.

See MACAULAY'S "History of England," vol. iv.

Saint-Saens, san'sŏn', (CHARLES CAMILLE,) a French composer, pianist, and organist, born in Paris, 1835. He was educated at the Conservatoire of Paris, and published some fine ballades, melodies, and masses, besides "Samson and Dalila." Died 1921.

Saint-Samson, de, dẽh sǎn'sŏn'sŏn', (JEAN,) a French Carmelite monk and devotional writer, who became blind in infancy, was born at Sens in 1571; died in 1636.

Saint-Saphorin, de, dẽh sǎn'sā'fo'rǎn', (ARMAND FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French diplomatist, born in 1738, entered the service of Frederick V. of Denmark, who made him a privy councillor and conferred upon him other distinctions. Died in 1805.

Saint-Silvestre, de, dẽh sǎn'sēl'vĕstr', (JUSTE LOUIS **du Faure**—dü fōr,) MARQUIS, a French lieutenant-general, born in Paris in 1627. He served under Turenne in 1672, and subsequently in the Spanish campaign of 1693. Died in 1719.

Saint-Simon, de, dẽh sǎn'se'mŏn', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS **Vermandois de Rouvroy-Sandricourt** -vĕr'mŏn'dwā' dẽh roo'vrwā' sŏn'dre'koor',) a French prelate, born in Paris in 1727, became Bishop of Agde and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was executed in 1794, by order of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Saint-Simon, de, (CLAUDE ANNE,) MARQUIS, a French commander, born in 1743, entered the Spanish service, and was created captain-general by Ferdinand VII. Died about 1820.

Saint-Simon, de, (CLAUDE DE ROUVROY,) DUC, a French general, born in 1607, was the father of the famous writer of Memoirs. Died in 1693.

Saint-Simon, de, (CLAUDE DE ROUVROY,) a French prelate, of noble family, born in Paris in 1695, became Bishop of Metz in 1733. Died in 1760.

Saint-Simon, sānt si'mon, **de,** [Fr. pron. dẽh sǎn'-se'mŏn',] (CLAUDE HENRI,) COUNT, a famous French socialist and philosopher, born in Paris in October, 1760, was a nephew of Charles François, Bishop of Agde, and a relative of the Duc de Saint-Simon. He was endowed with great energy of character. Having entered the army young, he served under Washington in the United States. After the end of the American war he passed several years in travel. He took little part in the French Revolution, but, in partnership with Count de Redern, speculated in confiscated property. They realized a large fortune; but Redern appropriated all of it except $30,000. Saint-Simon entertained or professed a conviction that his mission was to be a social reformer, for which he qualified himself by various studies. In 1801 he married Mademoiselle de Champgrand, whom he divorced in 1802 because he wished to marry Madame de Staël; but she declined his offer. He soon dissipated his money in projects, experiments, etc. In 1807 he published an "Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the Nineteenth Century." With the aid of his disciple Augustin Thierry, he produced "The Reorganization of European Society," (1814.) Among his most remarkable works is "New Christianity," ("Nouveau Christianisme," 1825,) in which he maintains that Christianity is progressive. His doctrines exerted great influence in France, and attracted many eminent disciples, among whom were Auguste Comte, Michel Chevalier, Hyppolite Carnot, and O. Rodrigues. He died in 1825. After his death, Bazard, Rodrigues, and Enfantin were chief priests of the Saint-Simonian sect, which was very numerous until divergent tendencies produced its dissolution.

See VILLENAVE, "Histoire du Saint-Simonisme," 1847; G. HUBBARD, "Saint-Simon, sa Vie et ses Travaux," 1857; LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains," vol. x.; F. W. CAROVÉ, "Der Saint-Simonismus," etc., 1831; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Doctrines of Saint-Simon," in "Quarterly Review" for July, 1832, (by SOUTHEY;) "Westminster Review" for July, 1863.

Saint-Simon, de, (HENRI JEAN VICTOR DE ROUVROY,) MARQUIS, a French general and statesman, born at Préreuil in 1782. He served under Marshal Ney in Spain, and in 1820 was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Copenhagen. He was afterwards created lieutenant-general and senator, and obtained the grand cross of the legion of honour. Died March 19, 1865.

Saint-Simon, de, (LOUIS DE ROUVROY,) DUC, a celebrated French writer and diplomatist, born in 1675. He entered the army at an early age, and took part in several important engagements under Marshal Luxembourg. At the court of Louis XIV., who had never regarded him with favour, Saint-Simon became a partisan of the Duke of Orléans and an opponent of the legitimate princes. He was also a zealous Jansenist and friend of Fénelon. After the death of the king he was appointed by the regent Orléans one of his council, and in 1721 was sent to Spain to negotiate the marriage of Louis XV. with the Infanta. Though unsuccessful in this affair, he was made a knight of the Golden Fleece, and obtained other distinctions. On the death of the regent, Saint-Simon applied himself to the composition of his "Mémoires," portions of which were first published in 1788. A complete edition came out in 1830, entitled "Complete and Authentic Memoirs of the Duke of Saint-Simon on the Age of Louis XIV. and the Regency," (20 vols.) They are distinguished by great independence of thought and expression, fearless satire, and fine delineation of character, and rank among the most valuable and attract-

ive works of the kind. An abridged English version was published by Bayle Saint John in 1857. Died in 1755.

See A. LEFÈVRE-PONTALIS, "Discours sur la Vie et les Œuvres de Saint-Simon," 1855; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" V. TREMBLAY, "Biographie du Duc de Saint-Simon," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1832; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1857.

Saint-Simon, de, (MAXIMILIEN HENRI,) MARQUIS, a French *littérateur*, born about 1720, was a brother of Charles François, Bishop of Agde. He published several historical works, and translated Pope's "Essay on Man." Died near Utrecht in 1799.

Saint-Sorlin. See DESMARETS DE SAINT-SORLIN.

Saint-Ursin, de, dẹh sȧn'tür'sȧn', (MARIE,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Chartres in 1763; died in 1818.

Saint-Venant, de, dẹh sȧn'vẹh-nôn', MADAME, a French novelist, born in the eighteenth century; died in 1815.

Saint-Victor, de, dẹh sȧn'vĕk'tor', (JACQUES BENJAMIN BINSSE,) COMTE, a French *littérateur*, born in 1772. He published various works in prose and verse, and translated the Odes of Anacreon into verse, (1810.) Died in 1858.

Saint-Victor, de, (PAUL,) COUNT, a French author and critic, born in Paris in 1827. He was educated at Freiburg and at Rome. He early acquired a high reputation as a dramatic critic and stylist. He published "Hommes et Dieux," (1867,) "Les Femmes de Goethe," (1869,) and "Les deux Masques," a history of the stage, (vol. i., 1880.) He was a brilliant writer, but was deficient in breadth of view and in knowledge of his subjects. Died in 1881.

Saint-Victor, de, (WALTER,) a mystic and scholastic philosopher and theologian, who taught at the abbey of Saint-Victor, in Paris, near the end of the eleventh century. He was the immediate successor of RICHARD DE SAINT-VICTOR, (q. v.,) and more remotely of the great HUGH DE SAINT-VICTOR, (q. v.,) and was an enemy of the dialecticians. These three teachers and their followers are known as "the Victorines."

Saint-Vincens, de, dẹh sȧn'vȧn'sôn', (ALEXANDRE JULES ANTOINE **Fauris**—fō'rèss',) son of the following, was born at Aix in 1750. He made large additions to the valuable collection of medals formed by his father, and wrote numerous treatises on numismatics and the ancient monuments of France. Died in 1819.

Saint-Vincens, de, (JULES FRANÇOIS PAUL FAURIS,) a French antiquary, born at Aix in 1718, published several treatises on numismatics. Died in 1798.

Saint Vincent, EARL OF. See JERVIS, (JOHN.)

Saint-Vincent, sȧn'vȧn'sôn', (GREGORY,) a Flemish mathematician, born at Bruges in 1584, was a pupil of Clavius. His "Opus Geometricum Quadraturæ Circuli," etc. (1647) is highly commended by Montucla. Died in 1667.

Saints'bŭr-ў, (GEORGE EDWARD BATEMAN,) an English author, born at Southampton in 1845, and educated at King's College, London, and Merton College, Oxford. He became professor of English literature at Edinburgh in 1895, after gaining a high reputation as a critical writer. Among his works are "History of Elizabethan Literature," (1887,) "Essays on French Novelists," (1891,) "The Flourishing of Romance and Rise of Allegory," (1897,) etc.

Saisset, sȧ'sȧ', (EMILE EDMOND,) a French philosophical writer, born at Montpellier in 1814. He became in 1856 professor of the history of philosophy at the Sorbonne. Among his principal works is a complete history of skepticism, entitled "Ænésidème," (1840;) he also contributed to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques" and to other periodicals a number of philosophical essays of great merit. Died in 1863.

Saisseval, de, dẹh sȧs'vȧl', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) MARQUIS, born in 1754, attained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in the French army. He wrote a number of treatises on politics and finance. Died about 1820.

Saissy, sȧ'se', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a French surgeon and anatomist, born near Grasse, in Provence, in 1756; died in 1822.

Saivă, written also **Shaiva,** the name applied by the Hindoos to the worshippers of SIVA, which see.

Saix, du, düsȧ, [Lat. SAXA'NUS,] (ANTOINE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Bourg in 1515, wrote several religious and moral works. Died about 1579.

Sâkatâyana, sȧ-kạ-tȧ'yạ-nạ, a very ancient Sanscrit grammarian, quoted by Pânini. His writings are believed to be lost. Another grammarian of this name was a Jain, of rather recent but uncertain date. His writings are extant.

Sakawee, (**Sakawi,**) sȧ-kȧ'wee, ? written also **Sakavi,** an Arab writer of the fourteenth century, was the author of a "History of Great Men from 1340 to 1383."

Sakoontala, or **Śakuntala,** sȧ-koon'tạ-lạ, in Hindoo mythology, was the daughter of the sage Viswâmitra, (q. v.,) and of Menaka, a water-nymph or Apsara, (q. v.) She became the wife of Dushyanta, (q. v.,) and mother of the great Bhârata. (See MAHÂBHÂRATA.) Her romantic story, dramatized by the poet Kâlidâsa, (q. v.,) is perhaps the finest product of Hindoo genius. (See translation by Prof. Monier Williams.)

SAK'TÎ or ***SHAK'TÎ,*** written also ***SACTÎ,*** [modern Hindoo pron. sŭk'tee or shŭk'tee,] a Sanscrit word denoting "power" or "energy," often applied in the Hindoo mythology to the wives or consorts of the chief deities; or, to speak more definitely, the power of each of the male deities was supposed to be personified in his consort. Thus, Lakshmî was the Saktî ("power" or "energy") of Vishnu; Pârvatî or Kâlî was the Saktî of Siva: and so on.

Sakya Muni or **Sakya Singha.** See GAUTAMA.

Sala, sȧ'lȧ, (ANGIOLO,) an Italian chemist, born at Vicenza, flourished about 1610–40. He lived in Holland from 1613 to 1617, removed to Hamburg about 1620, and became physician to the Duke of Mecklenburg about 1632. He wrote numerous chemical works, which were highly commended by Haller. They were published collectively in 1647, under the title of "Opera Medico-Chymica."

Sa'la, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS,) an English *littérateur*, born in London in 1827. He contributed numerous articles to "Household Words," and among his books are "Twice round the Clock, or the Hours of the Day and Night in London," (1859,) "The Baddington Peerage," (1860,) and several other novels, and various books of travel, including "Rome and Venice," (1869,) "America Revisited," (1882,) "Right around the World," (1888,) etc. His latest works were "Things I have Seen," (1894,) and "Life and Adventures," (1895.) Died December 8, 1895.

Sala, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian composer and writer on music, born at Naples about 1702. He produced "Regole del Contrapunto pratico," (1794.) Died in 1800.

Sala, (VITALE,) an Italian painter, born near Cano in 1803; died in 1835.

Salaberry, de, dẹh sȧ'lȧ'bạ're', (CHARLES MARIE d'**Yrumberry**—de'rŭn'bạ're',) COMTE, a French royalist, born in Paris in 1766, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815. He was afterwards associated with Châteaubriand as editor of the "Conservateur." He published several political and historical works, and was a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1847.

Săl'a-din, [Fr. pron. sȧ'lȧ'dăn',] the common English and French form of **Salah-ed-Deen** or **Salah-eddîn**—sȧ'lȧh ed-deen', *i.e.* the "Integrity of the Faith," [Lat. SALADI'NUS; It. SALADINO, sȧ-lȧ-dee'no,] I., (**Malek-Nâsir-Yoosuf,** (or **-Yousouf,**) mȧl'ek nȧ'sir yoo'-sōōf,) a famous Sultan of Egypt, born at the castle of Tekrit, on the Tigris, in 1137, was a son of Aiyoob, a Koord, who had a high rank in the army of Noor-ed-Deen. In 1168 he became vizier of Egypt, then under Noor-ed-Deen. Saladin, however, refused to obey him, and assumed the sovereign power. After the death of Noor-ed-Deen, (1173,) he made himself master of Southern Syria. His ambitious efforts to extend his conquests soon brought him into collision with the Christians of Palestine, whom he defeated in the great battle of Tiberias or Hitten in July, 1187. Jerusalem surrendered to

Saladin in October of the same year. His victorious progress was arrested by the armies of the third crusade, led by Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France. The crusaders commenced in 1189 the memorable siege of Acre, which was defended by Saladin with great valour, but was taken in July, 1191. He excited the admiration even of his enemies by his chivalrous spirit and magnanimity. In September, 1192, Saladin and Richard Cœur de Lion suspended hostilities by a truce of three years. The former remained master of Jerusalem. He treated with humanity the numerous Christian prisoners that fell into his power. He died at Damascus in March, 1193, leaving three or more sons, among whom his vast dominions were divided.

See ABOULFEDA, "Life of Saladin:" BOHADIN, "Saladini Vita et Res gestæ;" MARIN, "Histoire de Saladin," 2 vols., 1763; REINAUD, "Notice sur la Vie de Saladin," 1824; A. SCHULTENS, "Saladini Vita," 1755; WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. iii.; MICHAUD, 'History of the Crusades;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saladin or **Salah-ed-Deen II.**, Sultan of Aleppo born in 1229, was a great-grandson of the preceding. His dominions were invaded by the Mongols, who took Aleppo in 1260. Saladin was killed by Hoolagoo, the chief of the Mongols, in 1261.

Saladin, sȧ'lȧ'dăn', (JEAN BAPTISTE MICHEL,) a French lawyer, was a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) and opposed the excesses of the Jacobins. Died in 1813.

Saladin, (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) a French mathematician, born at La Bassée in 1743. He became professor of mathematics and physics at Douai in 1792. Died in 1829.

Saladino. See SALADIN.

Saladinus. See SALADIN.

Salagny, de, dẽh sȧ'lăn'ye', (GEOFFROI,) a French jurist, born in 1316; died in 1374.

Salah-ed-Deen, (or **-eddîn.**) See SALADIN.

Salai, sȧ-lī', or **Salaino**, sȧ-lī'no, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, of remarkable personal beauty, was born at Milan about 1475. He was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, whom he frequently served as a model. He produced several admired works in the style of Da Vinci.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Salamanca, sȧ-lȧ-măn'kȧ, (ANTONIO,) an Italian dealer in prints, flourished at Rome about 1540–50. He published many engravings, and is supposed to have engraved a "Pietà" of Michael Angelo.

Salâmee or **Salami**, sȧ-lȧ'mee, (**Abool-Hassan-Mohammed**,) an Arab poet, born at Bagdâd in 915; died in 1002.

Salamon, de, dẽh sȧ'lȧ'môn', (LOUIS SIFREIN JOSEPH FONCROSE,) French ecclesiastic, born 1759. Died in 1829.

Salandra, salan'drȧ, (ANTONIO,) Italian statesman, was born 1853, at Troia, Puglia. He became Minister of Finance in 1906, Minister of the Treasury 1909–10, and was Premier when Italy entered the World War, holding office 1914–16. He was Italian delegate to the League of Nations Council and to the Assembly.

Salandri, sa-lan'drĕe, (PELLEGRINO,) an Italian poet, born at Reggio in 1723. Died 1771.

Salas, sa'las, (GREGORIO FRANCISCO,) a Spanish pastoral poet, born in Estremadura in 1740; died in 1808.

Salat, sa'lat, (JAKOB,) a German philosopher and Catholic priest, born at Abbtsgmünd in 1766. D. 1851.

Salat, sȧ-lȧt', (**Don José**,) a Spanish jurist and writer, born at Cervera in 1762; died about 1828.

Salaville, sȧ'lȧ'vĕl', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer, born at Saint-Léger in 1755, published an "Essay on Duelling," and several political works. Died in 1832.

Salaza, de, dȧ sȧ-lȧ'thȧ, (CASTRO LUIS,) historiographer of Charles II. of Spain, lived about 1680. He published, among other works, a "Genealogical History of the House of Silva." (1685.)

Salazar, de. See MENDOZA, DE, (PEDRO.)

Salazar y Torres, de, dȧ sȧ-lȧ-thȧr' e tor'rĕs, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish poet, born at Soria in 1642. He wrote comedies, one of which is entitled "Segunda Celestina," and lyric poems. Died in 1675.

Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, sȧl-dăn'yȧ o-le-vā'e-rȧ à dŏwn, (JOÃO CARLOS,) DUKE OF, a Portuguese statesman and marshal, was born at Arinhaga about 1791. He was a grandson of the famous Marquis de Pombal. In 1825 he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and subsequently minister of war under Dom Pedro. After the breaking out of the insurrection at Oporto, he became conjointly with Palmella commander-in-chief of the constitutional army. With the assistance of the Duke of Terceira, he gained several victories over the Miguelists in 1833. He was prime minister from 1851 to June, 1856, and after 1870. Died in 1876.

Salden, sal'den, [Lat. SALDE'NUS,] (WILLEM,) a Dutch theologian, was a native of Utrecht. He published a number of learned works in Latin and Dutch. D. 1694.

Saldern, von, fon sȧl'dĕrn, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a Prussian general and skilful tactician, born in 1719, served in the Seven Years' war. He published "Infantry Tactics," and other military works. Died in 1785.

Sale, (GEORGE,) an English Orientalist, born in 1680. His principal work is an excellent English translation of the Koran, (1734,) with explanatory notes from the most approved commentators. He also contributed to the "Universal History" edited by Swinton and others, and to the "General Dictionary" published in London in 1734. Died in 1736.

Sale, (Sir ROBERT HENRY,) an eminent British general, born in 1782. He became a captain in 1806, and a major in 1813. After he had served many years in India, he gained distinction in the Afghan war, which began about 1838, and became a major-general in 1840. He commanded the army which stormed the Khoord Cabool Pass in 1841, and defended Jelalabad in a long siege, from November, 1841, till April, 1842. For his conduct at the capture of Cabool he was knighted. He was killed in a battle against the Sikhs at Mookee in 1845.

Sāle-Bar'ker, (LUCY, *née* Davies,) a British authoress, born in 1841. She was a niece of the Earl of Perth, and her first husband was a Colonel Villiers. She has published many books, chiefly for the young.

Saleeby, (CALEB WILLIAMS,) author, born at Worthing, England, in 1878. He has written "The Cycle of Life," "Evolution: The Master Key," "An Outline of Eugenics," etc.

Saleh-Ibn-Nahala. See SALIH-IBN-NAHALA.

Salel, sȧ'lĕl', (HUGUES,) a French poet and ecclesiastic, born in 1504, was patronized by Francis I.

Salemon or **Salmon**, sȧl'môn', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Nancy in 1744; died in 1814.

Salemon, sȧ-lȧ-môn', or **Salmon**, sȧl-môn', (Don MANUEL GONZALES,) a Spanish statesman, born at Cadiz in 1778, was employed in important missions to Portugal, France, and Saxony, and was appointed by Ferdinand VII., in 1830, first secretary of state, and minister of foreign affairs. Died in 1832.

Salerne, sȧ'lȧrn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French physician and naturalist, born at Orléans, translated Ray's "Ornithology." Died in 1760.

Sales, de, dẽh sȧl, (CHARLES,) brother of the following, was born at Thorens in 1625. In 1665 he was appointed by Louis XIV. Viceroy of Saint Christopher and the adjacent islands, and was killed in 1666.

Sales, de, (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) nephew of Saint Francis de Sales, born in Savoy in 1606, became Bishop and Prince of Geneva. He wrote "The Life of Saint Francis de Sales," (in Latin and French,) and other works. Died in 1660.

Sales, de, dẽh sȧl or sȧ'lĕs, [sometimes Anglicized in pron. as sālz,] (Saint FRANCIS,) an excellent bishop and writer, born at Sales, in Savoy, on the 21st of August, 1567, was a son of the Count de Sales. He entered the College of the Jesuits, in Paris, in 1578, and studied Greek, with philosophy and theology. He afterwards studied law at Padua, where he also became a pupil of Antonio Possevino. Having resolved to renounce the world, he was ordained a priest in 1593, and became not only an eloquent preacher but a model of humility and other Christian virtues. He was soon employed as a missionary among the Calvinists of Ge-

neva and Chablais, many of whom he is said to have converted. About 1602 he visited Paris and preached before Henry IV. He was appointed Bishop of Geneva in 1602. He enforced strict discipline, reformed the monasteries, and abounded in works of charity to the poor. In 1608 he published an "Introduction to a Religious Life," which was highly esteemed. He was offered the dignity of a cardinal, but he declined it. Among the eminent persons converted by him was Marshal Lesdiguières. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Love of God," ("Traité de l'Amour de Dieu," 1616.) He died at Lyons in December, 1622, and was canonized in 1665.

See "Histoire de François de Sales," by his nephew, CHARLES AUGUSTE DE SALES, 1634; JEAN PIERRE CAMUS, "Esprit de Saint-François de Sales," 1641; LOUIS DE LA RIVIÈRE, "Vie de B. François de Sales," 1634; GALLIZIA, "La Vita di S. Francesco de Sales," 1711; MARSOLLIER, "Vie de Saint-François de Sales," 1700, (and English version of the same, 1737;) RENSING, "Lebens geschichte des heiligen Franz von Sales," 1818.

Sales, de, (LOUIS,) a Catholic theologian, born in Savoy in 1564, was a cousin of the celebrated Saint Francis de Sales. Died in 1625.

Sales, de, (LOUIS,) COMTE, a brother of Saint Francis de Sales, was born in Chablais in 1577. He served as general of the army of the Duke of Savoy. His character is represented as excellent. Died in 1654.

See BUFFIER, "Vie de Louis de Sales," 1718.

Salfi, sâl'fee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian philosopher and *littérateur*, born at Cosenza, in Calabria, in 1759. He became professor of history and philosophy at Milan in 1800, and subsequently of public law. He published a number of dramas, among which are "Medea," "Idomeneo," and "Saul," and critical essays, and wrote a continuation of Ginguené's "Literary History of Italy," (1834.) He was also a contributor to the "Biographie Universelle." Died near Paris in 1832.

See ANGELO RENZI, "Mémoire sur la Vie politique et littéraire de F. Salfi," 1832; L. GRECO, "Vita letteraria ossia Analisi delle Opere di F. Salfi," 1839.

Salgues, sâlg, (JACQUES BARTHÉLEMY,) a French *littérateur* and journalist, born at Sens about 1760. Among his works is "Memoirs towards the History of France under Napoleon," (9 vols., 1814–28.) Died in 1830.

Salian, sâ'le-ŏN', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit, born in 1557, was rector of the College of Besançon. He wrote "Ecclesiastical Annals," (in Latin.) Died in 1640.

Salicet. See SALICETO.

Saliceti, sâ-le-chā'tee, (AURELIO,) an Italian jurist, born in the Abruzzo in 1804, filled several important offices under the government. Died in 1862.

Saliceti, [Fr. pron. sâ'le'sâ'te',] (CHRISTOPHE,) born at Bastía, in Corsica, in 1757, was a deputy to the French National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. He was subsequently a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and minister of war at Naples under Joseph Bonaparte. Died in 1809.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saliceto, sâ-le-chā'to, [Lat. PLACENTI'NUS; Fr. SALICET, sâ'le'sâ',] (GUGLIELMO,) an Italian physician, born at Piacenza, was the author of a treatise "On Surgery," (1476,) and other medical works, in Latin, which were highly esteemed in his time. The celebrated Lanfranc was one of his disciples. Died in 1280.

Salieri, sâ-le-ā'ree, (ANTONIO,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Legnano, in the Venetian States, in 1750. He studied under Gassmann at Vienna, where he made the acquaintance of Gluck, at whose request he composed the opera of "Les Danaïdes," for the Royal Academy of Music in Paris. This work was received with the greatest favour, and was followed by "La Grotta de Trofonio," "Tarare," "Assur Roi d'Ormus," and other popular operas. Died in 1825.

See MOSEL, "Life and Works of Salieri," (in German,) 1827; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saliés or **Saliez**, de, dẹh sâ'le-â', (ANTOINETTE SALVAN,) a French authoress, born at Alby in 1638. Her works comprise poems, historical romances, and religious essays. Died in 1730.

Salignac, de, dẹh sâ'lẽn'yâk', (BERTRAND,) a French diplomatist, was a great-uncle of the illustrious Fénelon. He was ambassador at London from 1572 to 1575, and was afterwards sent on a mission to Madrid by Henry IV. Died in 1599.

Sâlih-Ibn-Nahala, sâ'lih ĭb'n nâ'hâ-lâ, sometimes written **Salih-** (or **Saleh-**) **Ben-Bahleh**, a celebrated physician of Bagdâd, lived in the reign of Haroun-al-Raschid. According to Abulpharagius, (Aboolfaraj,) he was a native of India.

Salimbeni, sâ-lẽm-bā'nee, written also **Salimbene**, (ARCANGIOLO,) an eminent Italian painter, born about 1536, was a native of Sienna.

Salimbeni, (VENTURA,) a painter, a son of the preceding, was born at Sienna in 1557. He executed a number of fine frescos at Rome. Among his works is "Abraham and the Angels." He is sometimes called BEVILACQUA, after his patron the cardinal of that name. Died in 1613.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Salinas, de, dà sâ-lee'nâs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish musician and writer on the theory of music, was born at Burgos about 1512, and was blind from his infancy. He published in 1577 his celebrated treatise "De Musica," in seven books. Died in 1590.

Salinas y Cordova, de, dà sâ-lee'nâs e kor'do-vâ, (BONAVENTURA,) a Franciscan monk, born at Lima, in Peru, became vicar-general of his order for the provinces of New Spain, Florida, and the Philippines. Died in 1653. His brother DIEGO was historiographer of his order in South America.

Sal-I-nā'tor, (M. LIVIUS,) a Roman general, was consul with L. Æmilius Paulus in 219 B.C. He was again elected consul in 207, as a colleague of C. Claudius Nero, who was his personal enemy. The consuls, however, co-operated in opposing the Carthaginian invaders, and gained a decisive victory over Hasdrubal on the Metaurus, (207 B.C.) He became censor in 204 B.C., and put a tax on salt: hence his surname SALINATOR.

Salins, de, dẹh sâ'lăn', (HUGUES,) a French physician and antiquarian writer, born at Beaune in 1632; died in 1710.

Salio, sâ'le-o, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Padua in 1700. His principal work is a sacred poem on the Messiah. Died in 1737.

Salis, de, dẹh sâ'lèss', (CHARLES ULYSSE,) a Swiss writer, born at Marschlins in 1728. He was appointed French minister for the Grisons in 1768. He published several historical works. Died in 1800.

Salis, de, dẹh sâ'lèss', (RODOLPHE ANTOINE HUBERT,) BARON, born in 1732, entered the French service, and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp. Died in 1807.

Salis, de, (TATIUS RODOLPHE GILBERT,) a French royalist, born in Lorraine in 1752, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Ardennes. Died in 1820.

Salis, de, (ULYSSE,) BARON, a Swiss soldier and writer, born in 1594, distinguished himself at the siege of La Rochelle and in other important engagements. He died in 1674, leaving a collection of "Memoirs," written in Italian, which are highly commended by Haller.

Salisbury, EARL OF. See CECIL, (ROBERT.)

Salisbury, (JOHN OF,) THE ELDER. See JOHN OF SALISBURY.

Salisbury, saulz'bẹr-e, (JOHN OF,) THE YOUNGER, an English Jesuit, born about 1575, translated several religious works into Welsh. Died in 1625.

Salisbury, (RICHARD ANTHONY,) an English botanist, born in 1762, contributed a number of treatises to the "Acts" of the Linnæan Society, of which he was a member.

Salisbury, (ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT **Gascoigne-Cecil**,) MARQUIS OF, an eminent British statesman, born at Hatfield in 1830. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1853, and was chosen a Fellow of All Souls' College. He sat in Parliament for Stamford, 1853–68. He was for many years known as Lord ROBERT CECIL, and from 1865 to 1868 was by courtesy called Viscount CRANBOURNE.

He was secretary for India, 1866–67, and again, 1874–76. In 1876 he was special ambassador to the Porte, and was practically the leader of the Conference of Constantinople. In 1878 he was appointed foreign secretary, and, with Lord Beaconsfield, took a prominent part in the Congress of Berlin. He was after Beaconsfield's death the principal leader of the Conservatives in the House of Lords. In June, 1885, he became prime minister for a brief period, and in August, 1886, again took office. He was defeated in the election of 1892, but after the fall of the Rosebery administration in 1895 Lord Salisbury became for the third time prime minister, holding office through the Egpytian and South African wars. Resigned in 1902. Died Aug. 22, 1903.

Salisbury or **Salesbury**, saulz'bẹr-e, ? (WILLIAM,) a Welsh writer, born in Denbighshire, published a "Dictionary in English and Welsh," (1547,) and assisted Bishop Davies in translating the New Testament into Welsh. He also translated into that language the Liturgy of the Church of England.

Salis-Seewis, sä'lis sā'vis or sä'lèss' sā'vès', (JOHANN GAUDENZ,) BARON, born at Malans, (or Seewis,) in Switzerland, in 1762, published a collection of lyric poems, (in German.) He was an intimate friend of the poet Matthisson. Died in 1834.

Sâlivâhana, sâ-lẹ-vä'hạ-nạ, a Hindoo prince of Southern Behar, (Bahar.) He instituted the era which bears his name, and of which the first year corresponds with the year 78 A.D.

Sallé, sä'lā', (JACQUES ANTOINE,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1712, was the author of "Spirit of the Statutes of Louis XV.," and other legal works. Died in 1778.

Salle, de la, dẹh lă săl, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Rheims in 1651, was founder of the Institution of Brethren of the Christian Schools, having for its object the gratuitous instruction of the poor. Died in 1719.

Salle, de la, (PHILIPPE,) an ingenious French artisan and mechanician, born at Seyssel in 1723. He obtained in 1783 a gold medal for his improvements in the silk-loom. Died in 1804.

Salle de Létang, de la, dẹh lă săl dẹh lā'tŏN', (SIMON PHILIBERT,) a French agricultural writer, born at Rheims about 1700; died in 1765.

Salle, La. See LA SALLE.

Sallengre, sâl-lĕng'grẹh, ? (ALBERT HENDRIK,) a Dutch writer, born at the Hague in 1694. He published, among other works, a "New Treasury of Roman Antiquities," (3 vols., 1716–19,) and was a contributor to the "Literary Journal of the Hague." He died in 1723, leaving a "History of the United Provinces for the Year 1621," which came out in 1728.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sallengros, sä'lŏN'gro', (A. BENOÎT FRANÇOIS,) a French Jacobin, was a deputy to the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king. Died about 1816.

Salles, săl, (EUSÈBE FRANÇOIS,) a French physician and Oriental scholar, born at Montpellier in 1799. He was appointed in 1835 professor of Arabic at Marseilles. Among his principal works are a "General History of Legal Medicine," "Peregrinations in the East," and "General History of the Human Races, or Ethnographic Philosophy." Died January 1, 1873.

Salles, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French revolutionist and member of the National Convention. During the trial of the king he voted for the appeal to the people, which he was the first to propose. He was executed at Bordeaux in 1794.

Salles, de, dẹh săl, (CHARLES MARIE,) COMTE, a French general, born about 1804. He commanded a division at Sebastopol in May–September, 1855. Died in 1858.

Sallet, von, fon sä'lā', (FRIEDRICH,) a German poet and *littérateur*, of French extraction, born at Neisse, in Silesia, in 1812. His principal work, entitled "Laienevangelium," is a poem in praise of Pantheism. Died in 1843.

Sallier, sä'le-ā', (CLAUDE,) a French philologist, born at Saulieu in 1685. In 1719 he succeeded Sarrazin as professor of Hebrew in the Royal College, and was afterwards appointed keeper of the manuscripts in the Royal Library. He was elected to the French Academy in 1729, and was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Berlin. His works are chiefly critical and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1761.

Sallier-Chamont, sä'le-ā' shä'mŏN', (GUI MARIE,) a French writer, born about 1750. He was appointed in 1814 master of requests, and chevalier of the legion of honour. Died about 1840.

Sallin, sä'lăn', (MAURICE,) a Savoyard artist, skilled in sculpture and engraving, born in 1760; died in 1809.

Sallior, sä'le'or', (MARIE FRANÇOIS,) a French politician and writer, born at Versailles about 1740; died in 1804.

Sallo, de, dẹh sä'lo', (DENIS,) Sieur de La Coudraye, born in Paris in 1626, is called the founder of modern literary journals. He brought out in 1665, conjointly with other writers, the "Journal des Savants," which was at first very successful, but subsequently gave great offence by the freedom and severity of its criticisms. The Abbé Gallois afterwards became editor of the "Journal," which was continued till 1792. Died in 1669.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sal'lust, [Lat. SALLUS'TIUS; Fr. SALLUSTE, sä'lüst'; It. SALLUSTIO, sâl-loos'te-o,] (or, more fully, **Caius Sallustius Crispus**,) a celebrated Roman historian, who was born of a plebeian family at Amiternum in 86 B.C. He was elected tribune of the people in 52 B.C., and was expelled from the senate by the censors in 50 for alleged immoral conduct. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war. In the year 47 he obtained the office of prætor, and accompanied Cæsar in his African campaign. He was appointed governor of Numidia by Cæsar in 46 B.C. According to Dion Cassius, he enriched himself by the oppression and plunder of the people of that province. After the death of Julius Cæsar he returned to Rome, and built a sumptuous palace on the Quirinal, with large gardens, still called Horti Sallustiani. Having retired from public life, he devoted his latter years to literary pursuits. He died in 34 B.C. The scandalous charges against the character of Sallust, made by several ancient and modern writers, may have been true, but, in the opinion of some of the best critics, they are far from having been established by any decisive evidence. He was much influenced by party spirit, and probably hated the aristocratic party more than he loved the plebeians. Sallust wrote a "History of the Conspiracy of Catiline," ("Bellum Catilinarium,") and a "History of the War between the Romans and Jugurtha," ("Bellum Jugurthinum.") The speeches which he ascribes to Cato, Cæsar, and others in his histories, though probably expressed in the language of Sallust, give us, there is reason to believe, the substance of what was said by those eminent men. He also wrote a history of Rome for the period included between 78 and 66 B.C., which is lost. "The ancient critics," says Macaulay, "placed Sallust in the same rank with Livy; and unquestionably the small portion of his works which has come down to us is calculated to give a high opinion of his talents. But his style is not very pleasant; and his most powerful work, the account of the conspiracy of Catiline, has rather the air of a clever party pamphlet than that of a history." (Essay on History in the "Edinburgh Review," 1828.)

See DES BROSSES, "Vie de Salluste;" D. W. MOLLER, "De C. Sallustio," 1684; MÜLLER, "C. Sallustius, oder historische Untersuchung," etc., 1817; F. D. GERLACH, "Ueber den Geschichtsschreiber C. Sallustius Crispus," 1831; E. C. DE GERLACHS, "Études sur Salluste," etc., 1847; BREGOLINI, "Vita di C. C. Sallustio," 1802; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1846.

Salluste, the French for SALLUST, which see.

Sallustio. See SALLUST.

Sallustius. See SALLUST.

Sal-lus'tĭ-us or **Salus'tius**, surnamed THE PHILOSOPHER, a Roman officer, and a pagan, was pretorian prefect under the emperor Julian. He dissuaded the latter

from persecuting the Christians. He is supposed to have been the author of an extant work "On the Gods and the World."

Sallustius, a Cynic philosopher, born in Syria, lived probably between 450 and 500 A.D. He gained distinction as an orator.

Sallus'tius Cris'pus, (CAIUS,) a Roman knight and courtier, was a grand-nephew of Sallust the historian, whose large fortune he inherited. He was a man of superior talents for public affairs, and became one of the most favoured and influential advisers of Augustus. He also obtained the confidence of Tiberius. Died in 20 A.D.

Salm, sälm, a great and very wealthy family of mediatized German princes and counts. The family includes the houses of SALM-SALM, (q. v.,) SALM-HOOGSTRAETEN, SALM-KYRBURG, SALM-HORSTMAR, (the only Protestant branch,) SALM-REIFFERSCHEIDT-KRAUTHEIM, and SALM-REIFFERSCHEIDT-DYCK. Of these houses, certain princes have the titles of Rhingraf, Wildgraf, Altgraf, etc.

Salm, sälm, a French general, born in the department of Vosges in 1768, served under Pichegru in 1794, and subsequently in Italy and Spain. He was mortally wounded at the siege of Olivo, in 1811.

Salmasius, säl-mā'she-us, (CLAUDIUS,) [Fr. CLAUDE DE SAUMAISE, klōd dẹh sō'mâz',] a celebrated French scholar, born at Sémur in 1588. He is said to have written Latin and Greek verses and to have read Pindar at the age of ten. While pursuing his studies in Paris, he acquired the friendship of Casaubon, by whom he was induced to become a Protestant. He subsequently studied at Heidelberg, where he became acquainted with Gruter, to whom he dedicated his edition of Florus, published in 1609. This was succeeded by his "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores Sex," (1620,) a continuation of the "Twelve Cæsars" of Suetonius; editions of Tertullian's "De Pallio," of Achilles Tatius, and other classics. His greatest work is entitled "Plinianæ Exercitationes in C. J. Solini Polyhistoria," (2 vols., 1629.) The immense and varied learning displayed in this production raised his reputation to the highest point, and he received invitations from several princes of Europe to settle in their respective countries. In 1632 he became honorary professor at Leyden, where he continued chiefly to reside till he visited Sweden in 1650 at the invitation of Queen Christina. At the request of Charles II., then in Holland, Salmasius wrote his "Defensio Regia pro Carolo I.," (1649,) being a defence of monarchy and of the king Charles I., who had just been put to death. This called forth Milton's celebrated reply entitled "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano," which Salmasius was about to answer, when he died, in 1653.

"But the greatest," says Hallam, "in this province of literature [philology] was Claude Saumaise, best known in the Latin form Salmasius, whom the general suffrage of his compeers placed at their head. An incredible erudition, so that it was said what Salmasius did not know was beyond the bounds of knowledge,—a memory such as none but those great scholars of former times seem to have possessed,—a life passed, naturally enough, in solitary labour,—were sufficient to establish his fame among the learned." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See A. CLÉMENT, "Vita Salmasii," or "Vie de Saumaise," 1656; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Salm-Dyck, sälm'dĕk', (CONSTANCE MARIE,) PRINCESS OF, a French poetess and miscellaneous writer, whose original name was THÉIS, born at Nantes in 1767, was the author of the lyric tragedy of "Sappho," set to music by Martini, "Epistle to Women," "Eulogy on Lalande," and "My Political and Literary Reminiscences," (1833.) Died in 1845.

See MICHEL BERR, "Notice sur la Princesse de Salm;" A. MONTÉMONT, "Notice sur la Princesse de Salm-Dyck," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Salmeggia, säl-mĕd'jâ, (ENEA,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL TALPINO, was a native of Bérgamo. He studied at Rome under Raphael, and became one of his most successful imitators. Among his best productions are the altar-pieces in the churches of Santa Marta and Santa Grata at Bérgamo. He wrote a "Treatise on Painting." Died in 1626, at an advanced age

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Salmeron, säl-mà-rôn', (ALFONSO,) a Spanish Jesuit, born at Toledo in 1515, was one of the chief disciples of Ignatius Loyola. He published several theological works, and had a prominent part in founding the order of Jesuits. He was one of the orators of the Council of Trent, to which he was sent by Pope Paul III. Died in 1585.

See RIBADENEIRA, "Vita Salmeronis;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Salmeron, (CRISTOVAL GARCIA,) a Spanish painter, born at Cuenca in 1603; died in 1666.

Salm-Kyrburg, de, dẹh sälm-kêr'bürr', (FRÉDÉRIC ERNEST OTTO,) PRINCE, born in Paris in 1789, served in the army of Napoleon in the campaign of 1807, and afterwards in Portugal, Spain, and Italy. Died in 1835

Salmon, säl'môn', (FRANÇOIS,) a doctor of the Sorbonne, born in Paris in 1677, published a "Treatise on the Study of the Councils," (1724.) Died in 1736.

Salmon, säl'mọn, (GEORGE,) D.D., an Irish mathematician, born in Dublin in 1819. He was educated at Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1839. Having become an Anglican clergyman, he was in 1866 made professor of divinity in his university. Besides volumes of sermons, he has published "Conic Sections," "Higher Plane Curves," "Geometry of Three Dimensions," "Modern Higher Algebra," etc. Died in 1904.

Salmon, (JEAN,) surnamed MAIGRET (mā'grà') or MACRI'NUS, a French scholar, born at Loudun in 1490, was the author of Latin odes, which were highly esteemed in his time. Died in 1557. His son CHARLES was likewise noted for his learning, and was preceptor to Catherine of Bourbon, sister of Henry IV. He perished in the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, in 1572.

Salmon, (LOUIS ADOLPHE,) a French engraver, born in Paris in 1806. Among his works are plates after Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Da Vinci.

Salmon, säl'mọn, (NATHANIEL,) an English divine and antiquary, born in Bedfordshire. He published a "History of Hertfordshire," "Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain, according to the Roman Itinerary," (1721,) "Survey of the Roman Stations in the Midland Counties," (1726,) "Antiquities of Surrey," (1736,) and other works. Died in 1742.

Salmon, (ROBERT,) an English mechanician, born in Warwickshire in 1763; died in 1821.

Salmon, (THOMAS,) brother of Nathaniel, noticed above, was the author of "The Chronological Historian," "Examination of Burnet's History of his Own Times," and other similar works. Died about 1745.

Salmon, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English empiric, published "A Universal Herbal," "Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Physic," and several other works. Died in 1700.

Salmonée. See SALMONEUS.

Săl-mo'neŭs, [Gr. Σαλμωνεύς; Fr. SALMONÉE, säl'mo'nà',] in classic mythology, a son of Æolus, a brother of Sisyphus, and a king of Elis. The poets relate that he claimed divine honours, imitated thunder and lightning by driving his chariot over a brazen bridge, and by throwing burning torches, etc., for which impiety he was killed by a thunderbolt from Jupiter.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi., 585.

Salm-Reifferscheidt, sälm rī'fẹr-shīt', (NICHOLAS,) COUNT, a distinguished general in the Austrian service, was present at the battle of Pavía, and took prisoner the French king, Francis I. In 1530 he defended Vienna against the Turks under Solyman II., but he was mortally wounded during the last attack.

Salm-Salm, sälm sälm, (FELIX,) PRINCE, was born of a distinguished Austrian family, December 28, 1828. In 1862 he married Mademoiselle Le Clerq, of New York, which act offended his family and caused his exclusion from the Austrian court. He served with distinction in the Federal army during the civil war, towards the close of which he was made post-commander at Atlanta. He accompanied Maximilian to Mexico in 1864, and was appointed by him aide-de-camp and chief of his household. After the downfall and death of Maxi

milian, to whom he remained faithful to the last, he returned to Europe. Having entered the Prussian service, as major in the fourth regiment of grenadiers, he was killed at the battle of Gravelotte, August 16–17, 1870.

Salnove, de, dẹh sȧl'nov', (ROBERT,) a French writer on the art of hunting, was a favourite at the court of Louis XIII. His principal work is entitled "Vénerie royale," (1655.)

Sa-lo'me, [Gr. Σαλώμη,] an artful and cruel woman, who was a sister of Herod the Great. By calumnious accusations she induced Herod to put to death her own husband, Josephus, and Mariamne the wife of Herod. Died about 12 A.D.

Salomon, the French for SOLOMON, which see.

Salomon, sȧ'lo'mŏn', (FRANÇOIS HENRI,) a French *littérateur* of little merit, born at Bordeaux in 1629, became a member of the French Academy in 1646, having for his competitor the great Corneille. Died in 1670.

Sal'o-mon or **Sol'o-mon,** (FREDERICK,) a general, born in Prussia in 1826. He emigrated to the United States, and worked as an engineer in Wisconsin before the civil war. He was appointed a brigadier-general about July, 1862.

Salomon, sȧ'lo-mon', (GOTTHOLD,) a Jewish theologian and preacher at Hamburg, born in 1784, wrote commentaries on Haggai and Zechariah. Died in 1862.

Salomon, (JOHANN PETER,) a celebrated German composer and violinist, born at Bonn in 1745. After visiting Berlin and Paris, he settled in London, where he began about 1790 a series of subscription concerts, for which Haydn produced his twelve grand symphonies, generally known as "composed for Salomon's Concerts." Haydn's oratorio of "The Creation" was brought out in 1798 by Salomon at the Opera concert-room. Died in 1815.

Sal'o-monș, (DAVID,) a Jewish magistrate and statesman, born in London in 1801. He was elected to Parliament for Greenwich in 1851, and in 1855 became lord mayor of London, being the first Jew who had ever filled that office. Died July 18, 1873.

Sal-o-ni'na, (PUBLIA LICINIA JULIA CORNELIA,) a Roman empress, was the wife of Gallienus, to whom she was married about 240 A.D. Died about 268.

Sa-lo'ni-us, a French prelate of the fifth century, was the son of the Bishop of Lyons.

Salornay, de, dẹh sȧ'lor'nȧ', (JEAN,) a French ecclesiastic, who became Bishop of Mâcon. Died about 1445.

Sȧlt, (HENRY,) an English antiquary and savant, born in Yorkshire, accompanied in 1802 Lord Valentia as secretary and draughtsman on an expedition to Egypt, Abyssinia, and Hindostan. He discovered the celebrated inscription at Axoom, in Abyssinia, and gave an accurate description of the grand obelisk and other monuments of that city. About 1815 he was appointed English consul in Egypt, where he prosecuted his antiquarian researches, and was treated with distinguished favour by Mehemet Alee. He died in 1827, while engaged on a work relating to Egyptian antiquities and hieroglyphics. He had previously published a splendid atlas of engravings, entitled "Twenty-Four Large Views taken in Saint Helena, the Cape, Abyssinia, Egypt, etc.," (1809,) and an "Account of a Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels in the Interior of that Country," (1814.)

See J. J. HALL, "The Life and Correspondence of H. Salt," 1834; "Monthly Review" for December, 1814, and January, 1815.

Salt, (Sir TITUS,) BART., an English manufacturer, born at Morley in 1803. He introduced into England the manufacture of alpaca, built the town of Saltaire, and was distinguished for his liberality and philanthropy. Died December 29, 1876.

Sȧl'tẹr, (SAMUEL,) an English divine and Greek scholar, was born at Norwich. He became rector of Saint Bartholomew, London, in 1756, and master of the Charter-House in 1761. He was one of the writers of the "Athenian Letters." (See YORKE, CHARLES.) Died in 1778.

Salter, (WILLIAM,) an English painter, born at Honiton, Devonshire, in 1804. He went to London in 1822, and entered the studio of Northcote, with whom he remained until 1827. He then went to Florence, where in 1831 he exhibited a picture, "Socrates before the Judges of the Court of the Areopagus," which obtained his election as a member of the Academy of Florence. In 1833 he returned to England, and undertook his elaborate portrait-picture commemorative of the annual "Waterloo Banquet" at Apsley House, well known through engravings. Died November 22, 1875.

Sȧlt'marsh, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Yorkshire, wrote several treatises in favour of Antinomianism, which were replied to by Gataker. Died in 1647.

Sȧl'tọn-stall, (GURDON,) an American Presbyterian divine, born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1666, was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1707. Died in 1724.

Saltoun, sȧl'toon or sȧl'tọn, (ALEXANDER GEORGE FRASER,) LORD, a British general, born probably in Scotland in 1785. He served in the Peninsula, 1808–13, and distinguished himself in the defence of Hougoumont, near Waterloo, in June, 1815. Died in 1853.

Sal'tus, (EDGAR EVERTSON,) an American author, born at New York in 1858. He graduated in law at Columbia College in 1880. He published "The Philosophy of Disenchantment," (1885,) and "The Anatomy of Negation," (1886,) works of humour, and "The Pace that Kills," (1889,) "Madame Sapphira," (1893,) "When Dreams Come True," (1895,) and other novels.

Saluces. See SALUZZO.

Saluces, de, dẹh sȧ'lüs', (DIEUDONNÉE,) Countess of Revel, an Italian poetess, born at Turin in 1774, wrote both in French and Italian. Her principal work is entitled "Hypatia," ("Ippazia," 1817.) Died in 1840.

Salutato. See COLUCCIO.

Saluzzo di Menusiglio, sȧ-loot'so de mȧ-noo-sèl'yo, [Fr. SALUCES, sȧ'lüs',] (GIUSEPPE ANGELO,) COUNT, an Italian chemist and general, born at Saluzzo in 1734. He made discoveries in gases, and was one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences of Turin, for which he wrote several able memoirs. Died in 1810.

See GRASSI, "Elogio storico del Conte G. A. Saluzzo di Menusiglio," 1813.

Salva y Perez, sȧl'vȧ e pā'rĕth, (Don VINCENTE,) a learned Spanish bookseller of recent times, was a native of Valencia. He became professor of Greek at the University of Alcalá. He published editions of Mendoza's "History of the Wars of Granada," and other standard works in Spanish, and a translation of Cornelius Nepos, with notes. Died in 1851.

Salvador, sȧl'vȧ'dor', (JOSEPH,) a French writer, of Jewish extraction, born at Montpellier in 1796, published a treatise "On the Law of Moses, or the Religious and Political System of the Hebrews," and other works. Died March 31, 1873.

Salvador, sȧl-vȧ-dŏr', (JUAN,) born at Barcelona in 1683, wrote a number of botanical treatises, (still in manuscript.) Died in 1726. His brother JOSÉ was also a distinguished botanist and anatomist, and was a member of the Royal Medical Academy of Spain. Died in 1771. The genus Salvadora was named in honour of this family of naturalists, who rendered great service to botanical science in Spain.

Salvador y Bosca, sȧl-vȧ-dŏr' e bos'kȧ, (Don JUAN,) a Spanish botanist, born in Catalonia in 1598, was the father of the preceding. Died in 1681.

Salvador y Pedrol, sȧl-vȧ-dŏr' e pȧ-drŏl', (JAYME,) son of Don Juan Salvador, the first of that name, was born at Barcelona in 1649. He enjoyed a high reputation as a naturalist, and was a friend of Tournefort, Boerhaave, and other eminent savants. Died in 1740.

Salvandy, de, dẹh sȧl'vŏn'de', (NARCISSE ACHILLE,) COMTE, a French statesman and *littérateur*, was born at Condom in 1795. He became master of requests in the State Council in 1819, having previously published "The Coalition and France," and other political pamphlets. He was elected to the French Academy in 1835, and was minister of public instruction from April, 1837, to March, 1839. Among his principal works are "Don Alonzo, or Spain," a political romance, (1824,) a "History of Poland before and under the Reign of John

Sobieski," (3 vols., 1827–29,) and "Sixteen Months, or the Revolution of 1830." Died in 1856.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Salvandy, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; CHARLES ROBIN, "Biographie de M. de Salvandy," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1832.

Salvemini. See CASTILLON, DE.

Salverte, sål'vĕrt', (ANNE JOSEPH EUSÈBE BACONNIÈRE,) a French *littérateur* and statesman, born in Paris in 1771. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of Seine in 1828, and voted with the opposition. He was the author of a "Literary Picture of France in the Eighteenth Century," (1809,) "Historical and Philosophical Essays on the Names of Men, Nations, and Places," etc., (1824,) and other works. Died in 1839.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1830.

Salvi, sål'vee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian historical painter, surnamed SASSOFERRATO, born in that place in 1605. His pictures of the Virgin and Child are particularly admired; also the altar-piece in the cathedral of Montefiascone representing the death of Saint Joseph. Died in 1685.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Salvi, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian architect, born in 1699. His greatest work is the fountain of Trevi, at Rome, executed by order of Clement XII. Died in 1751.

Salviani, sål-ve-ä'nee, (IPPOLITO,) an Italian naturalist, and physician to Pope Julius III., was born at Città di Castello in 1514. His principal work is entitled "History of Water Animals," ("Aquatilium Animalium Historia," 1554.) Died in 1572.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles."

Săl-vī-ā'nus, [Fr. SALVIEN, sål've-ăN',] a presbyter of Marseilles, supposed to have been a native of Cologne, flourished in the fifth century. He was the author of a "Treatise against Avarice," and one "On the Government of God," which are written in elegant Latin.

Salviati, sål-ve-ä-tee, (ANTONIO,) a distinguished Italian artist in mosaic, born at Verona in 1816. He was educated at Padua and Vienna, and became a student of Middle-Age art. He later established a laboratory for mosaics on the island of Murano, near Venice. He was also one of the restorers of the manufacture of Muranese glass. His mosaics are known in almost every part of Europe. Died in 1890.

Salviati, sål-ve-ä'tee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Florence before 1500; died in 1568.

Salviati, (FRANCESCO **Rossi da**—ros'see dä,) called also CECCO (chĕk'ko) ROSSI, an eminent Italian painter, born at Florence in 1510, was patronized by Cardinal Salviati, who conferred upon him his name. He was a pupil of Andrea del Sarto and of Bandinelli. He was also the intimate friend of Vasari, who was his fellow-student at Rome. Among his master-pieces are "The Battles and Triumph of Camillus," in the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, "The Taking down from the Cross," in the church of the Celestines in Paris, and the frescos representing the history of Psyche in the Palazzo Grimani. Died at Rome in 1563.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Salviati, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian cardinal, born at Florence in 1490, was a brother of Bernardo, noticed above, and a grandson of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He was a liberal patron of learning and the arts. Died in 1553.

See PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogia."

Salviati, (GIUSEPPE.) See PORTA.

Salviati, (LEONARDO,) an Italian scholar and *littérateur*, born at Florence in 1540, was an adversary of Tasso, and caused the Academy Della Crusca to share his hostility against that poet. He wrote comedies and treatises on language, rhetoric, etc. His "Avvertimenti della Lingua sopra'l Decamerone" (2 vols., 1584–86) was highly esteemed. Died in 1589.

See NEGRI, "Scrittori Fiorentini;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Salvien. See SALVIANUS.

Salvini, sål-vee'nee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian philologist and writer, born at Florence in 1653. He translated several Greek and Latin authors into Italian. In 1676 he became professor of Greek at Florence. He wrote, besides many other works, "Academic Discourses," (3 vols., 1695–1733,) "Prose sacre," (1716,) and "Sonetti," (1728.) Died in 1729.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum," etc.; PERUZZI, "Orazione in Morte di A. M. Salvini," 1731; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Salvini, (SALVINO,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Florence in 1667. He was the author of several learned works, among which is "Fasti consolari dell' Accademia Fiorentina," (1717.) Died in 1751

Salvini, (TOMMASO,) an Italian tragedian, born at Milan, January 1, 1830. He had already won fame, when in 1849 he entered the patriot army, where he served with distinction. He afterwards won laurels in every civilized land, and was universally recognized as one of the few great actors of his time. He published "Leaves from my Autobiography," (1893,) and "Ricordi," (1895.) Died 1915. His son, ALEXANDER, gained some note as an actor, especially in the "Three Guardsmen." Died in 1896.

Salvino degli Armati, sål-vee'no dål-yee ar-mä'tee, born at Florence about the middle of the thirteenth century, is supposed by many to have been the inventor of spectacles,—though the Chinese appear to have used them ages before.

Salvolini, sål-vo-lee'nee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Faenza in 1809, was a pupil of the celebrated Mezzofanti. He published a "Grammatical Analysis of the Different Ancient Egyptian Texts," (1836.) Died in 1838.

Salvoni, sål-vo'nee, (PIERO BERNARDO,) an Italian poet, born at Parma in 1723; died in 1784.

Saly, sä'le', (JACQUES FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French sculptor, born at Valenciennes in 1717, worked about twenty years at Copenhagen. His chief work is an equestrian statue of Frederick V. of Denmark. Died in 1776.

Salza, von, fon sält'sä, (HERMANN,) a German diplomatist and soldier, born about 1180; died in 1239.

Salzmann, sälts'mån, (CHRISTIAN GOTTHILF,) a German Protestant divine and educational writer, born near Erfurt in 1744. He founded in 1784, at Schnepfenthal, a school on the system of Basedow and Rousseau, which became widely popular. Died in 1811.

Samacchini, sä-mäk-kee'nee, (ORAZIO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1532, was a pupil of Pellegrino. His picture of the "Purification," in the church of Saint James at Bologna, is esteemed a master-piece. Died in 1577.

Saman or **Samani.** See SAMANIDES.

Samanidæ. See SAMANIDES.

Samaniden. See SAMANIDES.

Samanides, sam'ą-nidz or sä-man'idz, sing. **Samanide,** [Fr. pron. sä'mä'nèd'; Ger. SAMANIDEN, sä-mä-nee'dĕn; Lat. SAMAN'IDÆ,] the name of a Persian dynasty, which ruled in the tenth century. Its founder was Sâmân, (sä'mân',) who flourished about 930. The last prince of this line was assassinated in the reign of Mahmood the Gaznevide, about the beginning of the eleventh century.

Samaniego, sä-mä-ne-ä'go, (FELIX MARIA,) a distinguished fabulist, sometimes called "the Spanish La Fontaine," born at Bilbao about 1742. His works are entitled "Fables in Verse." Died about 1804.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Samary, sä'mä're', (PHILIPPE,) a French Jesuit and poet, born at Carcassonne in 1731; died in 1803.

Sambhu, a surname of SIVA, (which see.)

Sambiasi, sâm-be-ä'see, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian missionary to China, born at Cosenza in 1582; died in 1649.

Sambin, sôN'bâN', (HUGUES,) a French architect and pupil of Michael Angelo, was born at Dijon. He wrote "On the Terms used in Architecture," (1572.)

Samblançai, de, dẹh sôN'blôN'sä', (JACQUES DE **Beaune**—bōn,) BARON, a French statesman, born in the fifteenth century, was superintendent of finance under Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I. Being ac-

cused of peculation by the queen-mother, the Duchess of Angoulême, he was executed in 1527.

Sam-bu'cus, (JOHN,) a distinguished scholar, born at Tyrnau, in Hungary, in 1531. He was historiographer to the emperor Maximilian II., and was also patronized by his successor, Rudolph II. He wrote, in Latin, a continuation of the "History of Hungary" of Bonfinius; also commentaries on various classics. Died in 1584.

Sammarthanus. See SAINTE-MARTHE.

Sammartino, sâm-mar-tee'no, (MATTEO,) Count of Vische, born in Piedmont in 1494, was the author of "Eclogues" and other poems; also "Grammatical and Poetical Observations on the Italian Language."

Sammes, samz, (AYLETT,) an English antiquary, who wrote "The Antiquities of Ancient Britain derived from the Phœnicians." Died in 1679.

Sammicheli. See SANMICHELI.

Samp'son, (HENRY,) an English physician and nonconformist divine, born in Nottinghamshire, studied at Leyden and Padua, and became a member of the College of Physicians. Died in 1705.

Sampson, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan divine and theologian, born in Suffolk in 1517; died in 1589.

Sampson, (WILLIAM THOMAS,) an American admiral, was born at Palmyra, New York, February 9, 1840. He entered the United States Naval Academy, graduating in 1860, and took part in the civil war, being executive officer of the iron-clad Patapsco when it was blown up by a mine in Charlestown harbour. He was promoted captain in 1889, was superintendent of the Naval Academy 1886–90, and in 1898 was made president of the board of inquiry into the cause of the destruction of the Maine. In the war with Spain he commanded the North Atlantic squadron as acting rear-admiral, and was promoted rear-admiral in September, 1898. He was in command of the fleet that blockaded Santiago harbour, but was absent on other duty at the destruction of the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera. He was a member of the commission for the evacuation of Cuba. Died May 6, 1902.

Samsi-Vul IV., or **Samas Rimmon,** King of Assyria, was the son and successor of Shalmaneser II., who died B.C. 825. Samsi-Vul was a great warrior. He conquered Media, and defeated Marudak, (Merodach,) King of Babylon, compelling him to cede large provinces. He died about 812 B.C., and was succeeded by his son, Vul-Nirari III.

Sam Slick. See HALIBURTON.

Samsöe, sâm-sö'ĕh, (OLE JOHAN,) a Danish writer, born at Nestved in 1759. His principal works are "Frithiof" and other Scandinavian tales, and the tragedy of "Dyvecke," which was very successful. Died in 1796.

Sam'son, [Heb. שִׁמְשׁוֹן,] one of the judges of Israel, of the tribe of Dan, and the son of Manoah, was born about 1155 B.C., and at an early age gave proof of supernatural bodily strength. After performing several wonderful actions, he was made prisoner and deprived of his sight by the Philistines, a great number of whom he subsequently destroyed, along with himself, by pulling down the temple in which they were assembled.

Samson, sôn'sôn', (JOSEPH ISIDORE,) a French actor and dramatist, born at Saint-Denis in 1793; died 1871.

Samuel, [Heb. שְׁמוּאֵל,] a Hebrew prophet and judge, orn about 1155 or 1170 B.C., was the son of Elkanah and Hannah. About the age of forty he became judge or chief ruler of Israel. Having been urgently requested by the elders to give them a king, he anointed Saul to reign over Israel. He afterwards prophesied against Saul, and anointed David as his successor. He died about the age of ninety-five. His name has been given to two historical books of Scripture. He is supposed to have written the first twenty-four chapters of the first book of Samuel, which see.

Sam'u-ĕls, (EDWARD AUGUSTUS,) an American naturalist, born in Boston, July 4, 1836. His principal works are "Ornithology and Oology of New England" and "Among the Birds."

Samuel'son, (JAMES,) an English scientist and traveller, born at Hull in 1829. In 1862 he founded the "Popular Science Review," and in 1864 the "Quarterly Journal of Science," which he edited for eight years. His travels led to descriptive works on Roumania, Bulgaria, and India, and he wrote several works of popular science. In 1893 he visited Greece, and published a description of its finances and industries.

Sämund, sā'mōond, a distinguished scholar and historian, born in Iceland about 1056. His principal work was a "History of the Norwegian Kings from Harold Haarfager to Magnus the Good," which was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He is supposed by some writers to have been one of the authors of the "Edda." Died in 1133.

San, sôN or sân, (GÉRARD XAVIER,) a Belgian historical painter, born at Bruges in 1754; died in 1830.

Sanadon, sā'nā'dôN', (NOËL ÉTIENNE,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Rouen in 1676, was appointed in 1728 librarian of the College of Louis le Grand in Paris. He is chiefly known by his French translation of Horace, (in prose, 1728,) which was highly esteemed at that time. He also wrote elegant Latin poems. Died in 1733.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sanatroces, (Sanadrug.) See ARSACES XI. of Parthia.

San'born, (KATHERINE ABBOTT,) an American author, under the name of Kate Sanborn, born at Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1839. She was professor of literature at Smith College for several years and a lecturer for over twenty years. Her works include Christmas books, "The Wit of Women," "Shadows of Genius," etc. Died 1917.

San Carlos, sân kar'lôs, (JOSEF MIGUEL DE Carvajal—kar-vâ-hâl',) DUKE OF, a statesman and diplomatist, born at Lima, in South America, in 1771. Having been educated in Spain, he was appointed governor to the Prince of Asturias, afterwards Ferdinand VII., and in 1807 became Viceroy of Navarre.

Sanche. See SANCHO.

Sanchez, sân'chĕth, [Lat. SANC'TIUS,] (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish scholar, born at Las Broças, in Estremadura, in 1523, became professor of the Greek and Latin languages and rhetoric at Salamanca. He published editions of several Latin classics, and a number of original treatises in Latin, among which we may name his "Minerva, seu de Causis Linguæ Latinæ Commentarius," ("Commentary on the Principles of the Latin Tongue,") which was esteemed a standard work Died in 1601.

See N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Sanchez, (GASPARD,) a Spanish Jesuit and biblical critic, born at Cifuentes about 1553, became professor of theology at Alcalá. Died in 1628.

Sanchez, (PEDRO ANTONIO,) a Spanish ecclesiastic, born in Galicia in 1740, was celebrated for his eloquence. He wrote a number of religious works, and filled the chair of divinity in the University of Santiago de Compostella. Died in 1796.

Sanchez, (TOMAS,) a Spanish Jesuit and theologian, born at Córdova in 1550. His principal work is entitled "Disputations concerning the Holy Sacrament of Marriage," ("Disputationes de Sancto Matrimonii Sacramento," 1602.) Died in 1610.

Sanchez, (TOMAS ANTONIO,) a Spanish scholar and antiquary, born in 1730, published a "Collection of Castilian Poetry before the Fifteenth Century." Died in 1798.

Sanchez de Arevalo, sân'chĕth dà â-rà-vâ'lo, (RODRIGO,) [Lat. RODERI'CUS SANC'TIUS,] a learned Spanish ecclesiastic, born in the diocese of Segovia in 1404. He was appointed by Pope Paul II. governor of the castle of Sant' Angelo, and Bishop successively of Zamora, Calahorra, and Palencia. He wrote a number of works in Latin, among which may be named his "Mirror of Human Life," ("Speculum Vitæ Humanæ,") and a "History of Spain." Died in 1470.

Sanchez Coello. See COELLO.

Sancho, sän'cho or sän'cho, [Fr. SANCHE, sônsh,] I., King of Leon, succeeded his brother, Ordoño III., in 955 A.D. Died in 967.

Sancho II., King of Castile and Leon, born about 1035. He succeeded his father, Ferdinand I., in 1065. Died in 1072.

Sancho III., a son of Alfonso VIII., born about 1130, began to reign over Castile in 1157. Died in 1158.

Sancho IV., surnamed EL BRAVO, ("the Brave,") King of Castile and Leon, born in 1258, was a son of Alfonso X. He revolted against his father in 1282, and involved the country in a long civil war. He became king at the death of Alfonso, in 1284. Died in 1295. He was succeeded by his son, Fernando IV.

See MARIANA, "Historia de España;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sancho III., King of Navarre, called THE GREAT, was born about 965 A.D., and succeeded his father, García II., about 1000. He was a warlike prince, and extended his dominions by conquest. Died in 1035.

San'cho [Port. pron. sän'sho] I., King of Portugal, born in 1154, succeeded his father, Alfonso I., in 1185. He is said to have been a prudent and beneficent ruler. Died in 1212.

Sancho, sän'cho or sank'o, (IGNATIUS,) a negro poet and miscellaneous writer, born on board a slave-ship in 1729, was taken to England, where he was educated, and acquired the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Garrick, and other distinguished persons. He published poems, dramatic works, and "Letters." Died in 1780.

See the "Monthly Review" for December, 1783.

San-cho-ni'a-thon or **San-chu-ni'a-thon**, [Gr. Σαγχουνιάθων,] a Phœnician writer, supposed to have been a native of Ber'ytus, and to have flourished about fourteen centuries B.C. His principal work is a "History of Phœnicia," which was translated into Greek from the Phœnician by Philo of Byblus. The manuscript of this translation is said to have been found in Portugal in 1835; but it is now generally believed to be spurious. It was translated into German by Wagenfeld, (1836.)

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" F. L. VIBE, "Commentatio de Sanchoniathone," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

San Concordio, dä, dä sän kon-kor'de-o, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born near Pisa in 1262. His work entitled "Ammaestramenti degli Antichi" is a translation from the maxims of the ancient philosophers, and is esteemed a model of elegance in style.

San'croft, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English prelate and nonjuror, born in Suffolk in 1616, rose through various preferments to be Archbishop of Canterbury in 1678. After James II. had issued his edict of toleration, Sancroft and six other bishops presented a petition against it, and were, in consequence, imprisoned for a time in the Tower. Having refused to take the oaths on the accession of William and Mary, (1689,) he was superseded in his office by Archbishop Tillotson. Died in 1693.

See the "Life of William Sancroft," by GEORGE D'OVLEY, London, 1866; MACAULAY, "History of England;" MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops."

Sanctis, de, dä sänk'tès, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian author and statesman, born at Morra Irpino, March 28, 1817. He entered the Neapolitan military and civil service. In 1850 he was imprisoned for a three years' term, after which he was banished. In 1856 he became professor of Italian at Zurich. In 1860 he returned to Naples, after which time he took a prominent part in Italian affairs, being several times minister of public instruction. He won distinction as an orator and writer of excellent abilities. His political position was usually between that of the radicals and the moderate liberals. His principal books are "Saggi critici," "Nuovi Saggi critici," and "Storia della Letteratura Italiana," ("History of Italian Literature.") Died in 1884.

Sanctius. See SANCHEZ, (FRANCISCO.)

Sano-to'ri-us, an eminent Italian physician, whose original name was SANTORIO, (sän-to're-o,) was born at Capo d'Istria in 1561. He was appointed in 1611 professor of the theory of medicine at Padua. He published several valuable medical works, the most important of which is entitled "Ars de Staticâ Medicinâ Sectionibus Aphorismorum Septem Comprehensa." This treatise, which was translated into several languages, gives the result of a series of experiments on insensible perspiration. Died in 1636.

See A. CAPELLI, "De Vita Sanctorii," 1750; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Medica;" notice in the "Biographie Médicale," (by BOISSEAU.)

Sancy, de, dẹh sôn'se', (NICOLAS HARLAY,) a French statesman, born in 1546, rose to be superintendent of finance under Henry III. Died in 1629.

Sand, sänt, [Lat. SAN'DIUS,] (CHRISTOPH,) a German theologian, born at Königsberg in 1644, published several works in favour of Socinianism. Died in 1680.

Sand, [Fr. pron. sônd,] (GEORGE,) the assumed name of AMANTINE* LUCILE AURORE DUPIN, (ä'môn'tèn' lü'sèl' ô'ror' dü'pân',) Madame Dudevant, (dü'dẹh-vôn',) a celebrated French novelist, was born in Paris, July 5, 1804. Her father, Maurice Dupin, an officer of the army, was a son of M. Dupin de Francueil, who married a daughter of the famous Maurice de Saxe. The subject of this article was thus a great-granddaughter of Maurice de Saxe, who was a natural son of Augustus II. of Poland. Her father having died in 1808, she was educated by her grandmother, Madame Dupin, at the château de Nohant, in the department of Indre, where she had full liberty to indulge and develop her romantic and wayward tendencies. She passed three years (1817–20) in the convent of the Augustines Anglaises, Paris, and was for a time a zealous devotee, accepting the mysteries of Catholicism with ecstasy, which was followed by a morbid reaction. She tormented herself with scruples, accused herself of constant sin, and became very despondent. In 1820 she left the convent and returned to Nohant, where her love and taste for natural scenery were fostered and developed. She delighted in horseback-excursions, and studied philosophy in the works of Aristotle, Leibnitz, and Locke; but Rousseau was her prime favourite among authors.

She inherited the estate of Nohant on the death of her grandmother, in 1821, and was married in 1822 to M. Dudevant, a retired officer of the army. They had two children, Maurice and Solange. After living together about ten years, they separated by mutual consent, because their tastes or tempers were incompatible. She became a resident of Paris, and, having given up her fortune to her husband, adopted the profession of literature for a subsistence. In conjunction with her friend Jules Sandeau, she wrote "Rose et Blanche," a tale, (5 vols., 1831.) She alone produced in 1832 a novel called "Indiana," which appeared under the pseudonym of George Sand and had great success. Her celebrity was increased by "Valentine," (2 vols., 1832,) and a paradoxical work of fiction, entitled "Lélia," (2 vols., 1833,) which, says the "National Review," "is the most famous and the most typical of her novels. It is to an English reader, and judged of from the point of view of common sense, one of the most incoherent, foolish, morbid, blasphemous, and useless books that have been sent across the Channel during the present century." The same critic remarks, "She has a true and a wide appreciation of beauty, a constant command of rich and glowing language, and a considerable faculty of self-analysis and self-reflection. . . . In spite of all her defects, she awakens an admiration which cannot be reasoned away." (See article "George Sand" in the "National Review," reprinted in the "Living Age" of February 27, 1858.)

She afterwards produced "Metella," (1833,) "Leone Leoni," (1834,) "Jacques," (1834,) and "Mauprat," (2 vols., 1836,) which, with other tales, appeared first in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Her "Spiridion" (1839) and "Consuelo" (1844) are said to have been written under the inspiration of her friend Pierre Leroux. Between 1844 and 1850 she published pastoral romances entitled "La Mare au Diable," (1846,) "François le Champi," (1849,) and "La petite Fadette," which were much admired, as models of a new style of fiction.

* The "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" gives this name as ARMANDINE; Pierer's "Universal-Lexikon" has AMANDINE; nearly all the other authorities, including Vapereau, have it as given above.

"They are free," says the "National Review," "from all that provokes censure in her other writings,—from theories, from declamation, from indelicacy. They move as with a quiet flow that is irresistibly fascinating, and are full of beauties of language to which it is impossible to do justice."

George Sand was an advanced liberal in politics. About the beginning of her literary career she assumed the costume of the male sex. She professed to be a socialist, and denounced the conventional system of marriage. She was an ardent partisan of the revolution of 1848, after which she edited a democratic weekly paper for a short time. She was the author of a number of dramas, among which are "Claudie," (1851,) "Molière," (1853,) "Flaminio," (1854,) and "Lucie," (1856.) In 1854 she published her autobiography, "Histoire de ma Vie," (10 vols.,) in which the disappointed public found too little of personalities and anecdotes and too much of psychology. Among her later works are "Constance Verrier," (1860,) "Flavie," (1860,) "Tamaris," (1861,) "Antonia," (1861,) "Laura," (1864,) "Monsieur Sylvestre," (1866,) "Pierre qui Roule," (1869,) "Le Beau Laurence," (1870,) and "Flamarande," (1876.) "G. Sand," says the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," "stands in the first rank among contemporary novelists. . . . She has had the original merit to perceive and express the poetry of the landscapes of France. . . . But it is by her style that she especially excels." Died June 8, 1876.

See R. Walsh, "George Sand," 1837; Sainte-Beuve, "Causeries du Lundi;" Loménie, "Galerie des Contemporains;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for December, 1834, January, 1843, July, 1844, and April, 1846.

Sand, sand or zänt, (Karl Ludwig,) the murderer of Kotzebue, born at Wunsiedel in 1795. While a student at Jena he embraced with ardour the cause of the patriots, and, exasperated by Kotzebue's ridicule of the liberal party, stabbed him in 1819. He was executed 1820.

See "Memoir of Charles Louis Sand;" "Monthly Review" for February, 1820.

Sandberg, sand'berg, (Johan Gustaf,) a Swedish historical painter, born in 1782. Died 1854.

Sandburg, (Carl,) American poet and author, was born Jan. 6, 1878, at Galesburg, Ill., and educated at Lombard College, Galesburg. He saw active service in Porto Rico in the Spanish-American War; was associate editor of "System," Chicago, in 1913; and became editorial writer on "The Chicago Daily News." His works include "Rootabaga Stories," (1922,) "Abraham Lincoln—The Prairie Years," (1926.)

Sand'by, (Paul,) R. A., a celebrated English painter and engraver, born at Nottingham about 1730. As a painter in water-colours he occupies a high rank, and he is regarded as the founder of that school of art in England. Died in 1809.

Sandby, (Thomas,) brother of the preceding, was born at Nottingham in 1721. On the foundation of the Royal Academy, in 1768, he became first professor of architecture in that institution. As deputy ranger of Windsor Great Park, he planned the construction of Virginia Water, (1754,) and in 1775 he furnished the design of Freemasons' Hall, London. Died in 1798.

Sande, van den, vän den sän'deh, (Jan,) a Flemish jurist and historical writer, born in Gelderland in the sixteenth century; died in 1638.

Sandeau, sôn'dō', (Léonard Sylvain Jules,) a French novelist, born at Aubusson in 1811. He began his literary career as an associate of George Sand, (Dudevant,) in conjunction with whom he wrote "Rose et Blanche," (1831.) Among his works are "Mariana," (1839,) "Mlle. de la Seiglière," (1848,) "Sacs et Parchemins," (1851,) and "La Maison de Penarvan," (1858.) He was admitted into the French Academy in 1858. Died April 24, 1883.

Sand'e-man, (Robert,) born at Perth, in Scotland, in 1718 or 1723, was the founder of the sect called by his name. He emigrated in 1764 to New England, where he died in 1771. He was a son-in-law of John Glass, the founder of the Glassites.

Sander, sän'der, (Antony,) a Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Antwerp in 1586, was the author of several religious and historical works, (in Latin.) Died in 1664.

Sander, sän'der or zän'der, (Heinrich,) a German naturalist, born in 1754; died in 1782.

See Feddersen, "Leben H. Sander's," 1784; Goetz, "Leben H. Sander's," 1786.

San'ders, (William P.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1833, graduated at West Point in 1856. He fought for the Union as an officer of cavalry in several campaigns, and was killed near Knoxville, Tennessee, in November, 1863.

San'ders or **Saun'ders**, [Lat. Sande'rus,] (Nicholas,) an English Catholic theologian, born in Surrey in 1527, published several controversial works. Died about 1580.

San'ders, (Robert,) a Scottish *littérateur*, born at Breadalbane in 1727. He published "The Newgate Calendar," (1764,) and other works. Died in 1783.

San'der-son, (John,) an American *littérateur*, born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1785. He was one of the authors of the "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," (1827.) In 1835 he visited France, and published, after his return, "Sketches of Paris," etc., which was afterwards enlarged and entitled "The American in Paris." It was very favourably received, and was translated into French by Jules Janin. About 1836 he was appointed professor of the Latin and Greek languages in the Philadelphia High School. Died in 1844.

San'der-son, (John Scott **Burdon-**,) M.D., an English physician, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1828. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, was professor of physiology at University College, London, 1874–82, and in 1882 was chosen to the same professorship in the University of Oxford. He published a large number of papers on physiology, diseases of cattle, public health, and other subjects, besides a "Hand-Book of the Sphygmograph."

San'der-son, (Robert,) an English prelate, born at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, in 1587. He graduated at Lincoln College, Oxford, was afterwards appointed chaplain to Charles I., and in 1642 became regius professor of divinity at Oxford. He refused to sign the covenant. He was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1660, after the accession of Charles II. Among his principal works are his treatise "On the Obligation of Oaths," ("De Juramenti Obligatione," 1647,) and "Nine Cases of Conscience Resolved," (1678.) Died in 1663.

See Isaac Walton, "Life of Bishop Sanderson," 1678.

Sanderson, (Robert,) an English antiquary, born in Durham in 1660. He assisted in the compilation of Rymer's "Fœdera," and wrote a "History of Henry V." Died in 1741.

Sanderus. See Sanders.

Sand'ford, (Sir Daniel Keyte,) a Scottish professor of Greek, born about 1798, was a son of Bishop Sandford of Edinburgh. He was professor in the University of Glasgow, also a popular orator and advocate of the Reform bill. Died in 1838.

Sand'ford, (Francis,) an Irish writer and herald, born in the county of Wicklow in 1630, published a "Genealogical History of the Kings of Portugal," and other similar works. Died in 1693.

Sand'hurst, (William Rose Mansfield,) Lord, a British general, born June 21, 1819. In 1835 he entered the army, in 1845–46 he went through the Sutlej campaign, and was aide-de-camp to Lord Gough at Sobraon, in 1848–49 he commanded the Fifty-Third Regiment in the Punjaub, in 1855 he accompanied Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Crimea with the rank of brigadier-general, in 1857 he assisted in quelling the Indian mutiny, in 1860 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, in 1865 he became commander-in-chief of the army of India, and in 1870 succeeded Lord Strathnairn as lieutenant-general commanding the forces in India. In 1871 he was raised to the peerage. Died June 23, 1876.

Sandifort, sän'de-fort', (Eduard,) a Dutch anatomist, born at Dort in 1742, became professor of anatomy at Leyden, and published several works on that science. Died in 1814.

His son GERARD, born at Leyden in 1779, was professor of anatomy and physiology in his native city. Died in 1848.

Sandini, sän-dee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian writer, and professor of ecclesiastical history at Padua, born at Vicentino in 1692. He was the author of the "Lives of the Roman Pontiffs," (in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1751.

Sandius. See SAND, (CHRISTOPH.)

Sandoval, de, dā sän-do-väl', (GONZALO,) a brave and able Spanish general, who fought under Cortez in Mexico and was distinguished by his especial favour. "He was," says Prescott, "in many respects the most eminent of the great captains formed under the eye of Cortez." Died in 1528, soon after his return to Spain.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vols. ii. and iii.

Sandoval, de, (Fray PRUDENCIO,) a Spanish prelate and historian, born at Valladolid about 1560. He was appointed historiographer to Philip III., who employed him to continue the "Cronica General" of Ambrosio Morales, which appeared under the title of "History of the Kings of Castile and Leon." Among his other works are a "History of the Life and Deeds of the Emperor Charles V.," which is esteemed a standard work, and has been translated into English, and a "Chronicle of the Illustrious Emperor of Spain, Don Alonzo VII." Sandoval was created Bishop of Pampeluna in 1612. Died in 1621.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Sandrart, von, fon san'drärt or zän'drärt, (JOACHIM,) a German painter, engraver, and art-historian, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1606. He studied painting at Utrecht under Gerard Honthorst, and subsequently spent several years in Italy, where he executed a number of works for Cardinal Barberini. After residing for a time at Amsterdam, he settled at Nuremberg, where he died in 1688. Sandrart's pictures and engravings had a high reputation in his time; but his fame rests chiefly on his work entitled "German Academy of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting," ("Die Deutsche Academie der Bau, Bildhauer und Malerkunst," 2 vols., 1675,) a part of which has been translated into Latin, under the title of "Academia Artis Picturæ."

See his Autobiography, "Lebenslauf Joachims von Sandrart," 1675; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Sandras. See COURTILZ DE SANDRAS.

Sandras, sôn'drä', (CLAUDE MARIE STANISLAS,) a French physician, born at Rocroy in 1802. He published a "History of the Cholera," and other medical works. Died in 1856.

San-dro-cot'tus, [Gr. Σανδρόκοττος; Sanscrit, CHAN'DRAGUP'TA, modern Hindoo pron. chŭn-dra-gōōp'ta,] an Indian king, who reigned over the region watered by the Ganges about 316–292 B.C. His capital was Palibothra, (now Patna.) He resisted, with success, Seleucus Nicator, who invaded his dominions. He is the Chandragupta of Sanscrit writers. He was of low caste, and his history is especially interesting as marking the progress of that great revolution which accompanied the introduction of Booddhism into India. (See GAUTAMA.)

Sandâ, (ROBERT CHARLES,) a distinguished American journalist and *littérateur*, born in New York City or at Flatbush, Long Island, in 1799. He graduated at Columbia College, and published in 1820 the poem of "Yamoyden," written conjointly with his friend James Wallis Eastburn. He subsequently became associated with the poet Bryant and Mr. G. C. Verplanck as a writer for "The Talisman," a literary annual of a high character. He was editor for a time of the "Atlantic Magazine," and in 1827 became associate editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser." Among his other works are a "Historical Notice of Hernan Cortez," and the "Life and Correspondence of John Paul Jones." He was also a contributor to the "Tales of Glauber Spa," published in 1832. Died in 1832.

See G. C. VERPLANCK, "Life of R. C. Sands;" GRISWOLD, "Poets of America."

Sandwich, EARL OF. See MONTAGUE, (EDWARD.)

San'dys, or sändz, (EDWIN,) an English prelate, born in Lancashire in 1519. He rose to be vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1553, but he was deprived of this office on the accession of Queen Mary, on account of his refusal to proclaim her. Under the reign of Elizabeth he was successively created Bishop of Worcester, (1559,) Bishop of London, (1570,) and Archbishop of York, (1576.) He assisted in the translation of the Scriptures known as the Bishops' Bible, and was one of the commissioners appointed to revise the Liturgy. Died in 1588.

See WHITAKER, "Life of Edwin Sandys."

Sandys, (Sir EDWIN,) son of the preceding, was born in Worcestershire about 1561. He was employed by James I. on several missions, and was the author of a work entitled "Europæ Speculum," being an account of the religious condition of Europe. Died in 1620.

Sandys, (GEORGE,) an English poet, born at York in 1577, was a son of Dr. Sandys, Archbishop of York, noticed above. In 1610 he visited Palestine, Egypt, and Turkey, of which he published an account after his return. Among his other works are paraphrases upon the Psalms, the book of Job, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations, the Song of Solomon, etc., and a translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses." His poetry is eulogized by Dryden, Pope, Warton, and other eminent writers. Died about 1644.

See H. J. TODD, "Memoir of the Life of G. Sandys," 1839; SIR E. BRYDGES, "Censura Literaria;" WILLMOTT, "Lives of the English Sacred Poets."

Sandys, sandz, (JOHN EDWIN,) an English scholar, born May 19, 1844. He was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow and tutor. In 1876 he was chosen public orator of the University. He died in 1922.

Sané, sä'nä', (JACQUES NOËL,) BARON, an eminent French naval engineer, born at Brest in 1740. He was called "the Vauban of the navy." Died in 1831.

Sanfelice di Acquavella, sän-fä-lee'chà dè ä-kwä-vel'lä, (GUGLIELMO,) an Italian cardinal, born in 1836. In 1878 he was consecrated Archbishop of Naples, and in 1884 was created a cardinal-priest.

San'ford, (EDWARD,) an American poet, born in the city of New York in 1805, was a son of Nathan, noticed below. He studied law, but declined to practise. He was editor of the "Standard," a Democratic journal of New York, and afterwards one of the editors of the "Globe" at Washington. Among his poems, which are distinguished for grace, vivacity, and delicate humour, we may name the "Lines to a Mosquito," and the address "To Black-Hawk." Died in 1876.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America."

Sanford, (NATHAN,) an American jurist and statesman, born on Long Island in 1779. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1816, and in 1823 became chancellor of the State of New York. Died in 1838.

San Gallo, da, dä sän gäl'lo, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian architect, whose original name was PICCONI, (pèk-ko'nee,) a nephew of Antonio Giamberti, was born at Mugello about 1482. Under the patronage of Alexander Farnese, afterwards Paul III., he constructed a number of magnificent edifices at Rome, among which we may name the Palazzo Sacchetti, and the church of Madonna di Loretto. In 1536 he was appointed sole architect of Saint Peter's, for which he prepared a model at great cost; but it was not approved by Michael Angelo, and was finally rejected. The Palazzo Farnese, in which he was assisted by Michael Angelo, is esteemed one of his best works. Died in 1546.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

San Gallo, da, (ANTONIO BATTISTA GOBBO,) brother of the preceding, was also distinguished as an architect, and assisted in most of the important works of his brother.

San Gallo or **Sangallo**, da, (ANTONIO GIAMBERTI,) an Italian architect and sculptor, born at Florence in the

fifteenth century. Among his best works are the church of the Madonna at Montepulciano, the fortress of Cività Castellana, and the castle of Sant' Angelo, formerly the mausoleum of Hadrian. He was a brother of Giuliano, noticed below. Died in 1534.

San Gallo, da, (BASTIANO,) **an Italian painter,** and relative of the preceding, born at Florence in 1481; died in 1551.

San Gallo, da, or Sangallo, (GIULIANO,) an eminent Italian architect, whose proper name was GIULIANO GIAMBERTI, was born at Florence in 1443. He was patronized by Lorenzo de' Medici, for whom he built a palace or villa at Poggio Cajano, and a large convent at Florence, near the gate of San Gallo, from which he derived his name. Among his works was a palace at Savona for Pope Julius II. He was selected by Leo X. to succeed Bramante as architect of Saint Peter's; but he declined the honour. Died in 1517.

Sangro, da, dä sän'gro, (RAIMONDO,) Prince of San Severo, an Italian savant, born in Naples in 1710. He was versed in various sciences, arts, and languages, and displayed much inventive genius. Died in 1771.

Sankara, sän'ka-ra, modern Hindoo pron. sun'kŭh-rŭh, also called **Sankarâchârya,** ("the teacher Sankara,") a renowned East Indian religious teacher. He was born in Malabar, of a Brahman family. He led a wandering life, and died, aged thirty-two, at Kedârnâth, in the Himalaya. H. H. Wilson assigns him to the eighth or ninth century A.D., but Hindoo books give him a much earlier date. He founded a sect of Siva-worshippers, and was looked upon as an incarnation of Siva. He left several commentaries, which are still extant.

Sank'ey, (IRA DAVID,) an American singer, born at Edinborough, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1840. He won his chief distinction as the associate of Mr. Moody in his revival meetings, and by the composition of gospel songs, such as "The Ninety and Nine." Died in 1908.

Sanlecque, de, deh sŏN'lĕk', (LOUIS,) a French satirical poet, born in Paris in 1652, was also a priest. Died in 1714.

San Martin', (JOSE DE,) the Liberator of Chile, was born at Zopeyar, Argentina, in 1778. He was in the Spanish army in the war with France 1793–1811, returned to Argentina and joined the patriot army in 1812, led an army of invasion across the Andes in 1817, and in the war that followed drove the Spanish forces from Chile. He then invaded Peru and took Lima in 1821. He refused the ruling power offered him in Chile, went to France, and died there August 17, 1856.

San Micheli, sän me-kā'le, written also **Sammicheli** or **San Michele,** (GIAN GIROLAMO,) an able Italian architect, born about 1514, was a nephew and pupil of the following, whom he aided in his works. Died in 1559.

San Micheli, sän me-kā'lee, or **Sammicheli,** säm-me-kā'lee, (MICHELE,) a celebrated civil and military architect, born at Verona, in Italy, in 1484. Having resided for several years at Rome, where he acquired the friendship of Michael Angelo, Bramante, and other artists of the time, he was employed about 1525 to construct the new fortifications of Verona, in which he first introduced the angular bastions, since generally adopted by engineers. Died in 1559.

San Miguel, sän me-gĕl', (Don EVARISTE,) a Spanish general and statesman, born in the Asturias in 1780, served in the campaigns of 1808 and 1820, and subsequently was appointed military governor of Aragon. He was afterwards made captain-general of Madrid, and president of the revolutionary junta. Died in 1862.

Sannazar. See SANNAZARO.

Sannazarius. See SANNAZARO.

Sannazaro, sän-näd-zä'ro, [Lat. SANNAZA'RIUS; Fr. SANNAZAR, sä'nä'zär',] (JACOPO,) a distinguished Italian poet, born at Naples in 1458, was descended from a noble family in Spain. While on a visit in France he composed his "Arcadia," (1504,) a pastoral in prose and verse, which is esteemed a model of elegance and purity of style. He also wrote a number of Latin poems which were greatly admired, and several dramatic works and sonnets in Italian. Sannazaro was patronized by Frederick, King of Naples, and accompanied that monarch in his exile to France. He died at Naples in 1530, having attained the rank of one of the best classics of his country.

See "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. H. STEBBING; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" CRISPO, "Vita di Sannazaro," 1585; J. A. VOLPI, "Sannazaris Vita;" T. COLANGELO, "Vita di G. Sannazaro," 1819; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie (Générale;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Retrospective Review," vol. x., (1824.)

San-nyr'i-on, [Σαννυρίων,] an Athenian comic poet, flourished about 400–375 B.C., and was a contemporary of Aristophanes.

San Roman, sän-ro-män', (MIGUEL,) a Peruvian general, born in 1802. He had obtained a high rank in the army, when he was elected President of Peru in 1862. Died in April, 1863.

San Severo. See SANGRO, DA.

Sans-Malice. See AKAKIA.

Sanson, sŏN'sŏN', (ADRIEN,) a French geographer, was a son of Nicolas, noticed below. He had the title of geographer to the king. Died in 1708 or 1718.

Sanson, (GUILLAUME,) a geographer of Paris, was a brother of the preceding. He published several works. Died in 1703.

Sanson, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a distinguished French surgeon, born in Paris in 1790. He succeeded Dupuytren as professor of clinical surgery in the Hôtel-Dieu in 1836. He was eminent as a practitioner and a writer. Among his works are "New Elements of Medico-Surgical Pathology," (4 vols., 1825,) and "Des Hémorrhagies traumatiques," (1836.) Died in 1841.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Sanson, (NICOLAS,) one of the earliest French geographers, born at Abbeville in 1600. His first work was a map of ancient Gaul, which obtained for him the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu and Louis XIII., and he was employed by the latter as an engineer in Picardy. He was treated with marked distinction by the king, who appointed him his geographer about 1640. Besides his numerous maps, he published a work entitled "Britannia, or Researches concerning the Antiquity of Abbeville," (1638.) Died in 1667.

Sanson, (NICOLAS,) a son of the preceding, was born about 1626. He rescued Chancellor Séguier from the fury of a mob in Paris, but was killed himself on that occasion, in 1648

Sansovino, sän-so-vee'no, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian *littérateur*, son of Jacopo, noticed below, was born at Rome in 1521. Among the most important of his works are his "Hundred Novels from the Most Eminent Italian Writers," ("Cento Novelle scelti de' piu nobili Scrittori della Lingua volgare,") "Turkish Annals," (1573,) and a "Description of Venice," (1604.)

See FONTANINI and ZENO, "Biblioteca Italiana;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Sansovino, (JACOPO TATTI,) an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, born at Florence in 1479. He studied sculpture under Contucci da Monte Sansovino, whose surname he assumed. He afterwards visited Rome, where he acquired the friendship of Bramante and other artists and was patronized by Pope Julius II. After the sack of Rome he repaired to Venice, where he constructed numerous public and private edifices. Among these may be named La Zecca, or Mint, the Palazzo Cornaro, and La Scuola della Misericordia. His colossal statues of Mars and Neptune in the Doge's palace, and the Four Evangelists in the chapel of Saint Mark, are ranked among his master-pieces in sculpture. Died about 1570.

See GIORGIO VASARI, "Vita di J. Sansovino," 1785; TEMANZA, "Vita di J. Sansovino," 1752; MILIZIA, "Vite degli Architetti;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des Architectes;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Sansovino, da, dä sän-so-vee'no, (ANDREA CONTUCCI,) an eminent Italian sculptor and architect, born in 1460. He worked at Rome and Loretto. He was the master of Jacopo Sansovino. Died in 1529.

Sant, (JAMES,) an eminent English painter, born at Croydon, April 23, 1820. Besides many subject- or

figure-pictures, (frequently groups of children,) he executed many fine portraits. In 1871 he was made a full Academician. Died 1916.

Santa Ana, (or **Anna,**) **de,** dà sän'tä än'nä, (ANTONIO LOPEZ,) a Mexican President and general, born in Mexico or Jalapa about 1798. He fought against Iturbide in 1823, against Pedraza in 1828, and against Bustamente in 1830. He was chosen President in 1833, and became dictator in 1835. The Texans revolted against Santa Anna, who was defeated and taken prisoner at San Jacinto in April, 1836, by General Houston. He was released in 1837, and lost a leg in a battle against the French in December, 1838. He recovered power in 1841, was banished in 1845, but returned in 1846, and became general-in-chief. He was defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista in February, 1847, and at Cerro Gordo by General Scott in April of that year. About this time he was again chosen President; but, the American army having taken the capital of Mexico in September, 1847, he went into exile. In 1853 he returned, and was appointed dictator for life. After he had ruled with despotic power about two years, he was compelled to abdicate in August, 1855, after which he passed many years in exile. Soon after the death of Maximilian, June, 1867, Santa Anna returned and made an attempt against the republic, but failed, and was made a prisoner. Died June 20, 1876.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North American Review" for July, 1836.

Santa Cruz, sän'tä KROOS, (or KROOTH,) (ANDRÉS,) a South American statesman and soldier, born in Peru about 1794, served in the war of independence in 1823, and in 1829 succeeded General Sucre as President of Bolivia. He was defeated at Yungai in 1839, and compelled to leave the country. In 1849 he became minister-plenipotentiary from Bolivia to London, Paris, Rome, and Madrid. Died at Saint-Nazaire in 1865.

Santa Cruz, de, dà sän'tä KROOTH, or **Sainte-Croix,** sänt'krwä', (DON ALVAREZ **de Bassano**—dà bä-sä'no,) MARQUIS, a Spanish admiral, born about 1510, distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto. He was appointed about 1587 to the chief command of the Invincible Armada, but died before it was ready for action.

Santa Cruz de Marzenado, de, dà sän'tä KROOTH dà MAR-thà-nä'DO, (**Alvar de Navia Osorio,** äl-vär' dà nä-vee'ä o-so're-o,) MARQUIS, a Spanish officer and military writer, born in 1687, served in the war of the Spanish succession, and became governor of Orân. He was killed in an action near that town in 1732.

Santafede, sän-tä-fä'dà, (FABRIZIO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Naples in 1560. He worked mostly in his native city. Died in 1634.

Santander, sän-tän-dair', (FRANCISCO **de Paula**—dà pŏw'lä,) a South American statesman, born in New Granada in 1792. He fought against Spain in the war of independence, and was elected Vice-President of the republic of Colombia in 1821. Having conspired against Bolivar about 1828, he was banished. In 1832 he was elected President of New Granada. Died in 1840.

Santarelli, sän-tä-rel'lee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian engraver, born in the Abruzzi in 1759, worked in Rome and Florence. Died in 1826.

Santarem, sän-tä-rĕn', (MANOEL FRANCISCO **de Barros y Souza**—dà bär'ròs e sō'zä,) VISCOUNT, a Portuguese diplomatist and writer, born at Lisbon in 1790, was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Copenhagen, and in 1827 became minister of state. He was he author of an "Essay on the History of Cosmography and Cartography during the Middle Ages," (1849,) and other works. Died in 1856.

Santen, van, vän sän'tĕn, (LAURENT,) a Dutch philologist, born at Amsterdam in 1746. He resided mostly at Leyden. He edited several ancient Greek and Latin works, on which he wrote critical notes. Died in 1798.

Santerre, sŏN'tair', (ANTOINE JOSEPH,) a French revolutionist of the Jacobin party, born in Paris in 1752, had acquired a large fortune as a brewer in the Faubourg Saint-Antoine. He took an active part in the storming of the Bastille, and in the subsequent insurrections of the 20th of June and the 10th of August. As commander of the National Guard, he caused the king to be conveyed to the tower, and afterwards presided at his execution. He was defeated by the Vendeans, under Piron de la Varenne, in September, 1793. Died in 1808 or 1809.

See CARRO, "Santerre, sa Vie publique et privée," 1847.

Santerre, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historical painter, born near Pontoise in 1651; died in 1717.

Santeul, sŏN'tŭl', (CLAUDE,) a French ecclesiastic and Latin poet, born in Paris in 1628, was a brother of Jean, noticed below. Died in 1684.

Santeul, sŏN'tŭl', or **Santeuil, de,** dẹh sŏN'tŭl', (JEAN,) [Lat. SANTO'LIUS,] an excellent Latin poet, born in Paris in 1630, was a canon regular of Saint-Victor. He wrote Latin hymns. Died in 1697.

Santi, sän'tee, or **Sanzio,** sän'ze-o, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian poet and painter, born at Colbordolo, was the father of Raphael. He painted Madonnas and other religious subjects. Died in 1494.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" PASSAVANT, "Rafael von Urbino und sein Vater, G. Santi."

Santi di Tito or **Titi.** See TITI.

Santillana. See MENDOZA, (IÑIGO LOPEZ.)

Santini, sän-tee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian savant, born in Tuscany in 1786. He became rector of the University of Padua in 1825, and was afterwards appointed professor of astronomy and director of mathematical studies in that institution. He was a corresponding member of the French Institute, and published several scientific works. Died at Padua, June 26, 1877.

Santolius. See SANTEUL.

Santorini, sän-to-ree'nee, (GIOVANNI DOMENICO,) an Italian anatomist, born at Venice in 1681. He wrote several able works on anatomy and medicine. Died in 1736.

See HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" POLLAROLI, "Notizie per servire alla Storia della Vita di G. D. Santorini," 1763.

Santorio. See SANCTORIUS.

Santos-Dumont, (ALBERTO,) aeronaut, born in Brazil in 1873. He began experiments with dirigible airships at Paris in 1898, and had great success, winning a prize of 100,000 francs in 1901 by making a trip of eight miles in which he encircled the Eiffel Tower. He wrote "My Airships: a Story of My Life," (1904.)

Sanuto, sä-noo'to, (LIVIO,) an Italian geographer of the sixteenth century; died before 1588.

Sanuto, (MARINO,) called TORSELLO, (tor-sel'lo,) a Venetian traveller, who visited the Levant and wrote the "Book of Faithful Secrets concerning the Recovery of the Holy Land," ("Liber Secretorum fidelium super Terræ Sanctæ Recuperatione.") Died after 1330.

See POSTANSQUE, "De Marino Sanuto," 1856; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Sanuto, (MARINO,) THE YOUNGER, an Italian historian, born in Venice in 1466, was a member of the Academy founded by Aldus Manutius. He wrote, in Italian, a history of the Republic of Venice, which was published in 1733 in Muratori's "Italiæ Scriptores," under the title of "Lives of the Doges of Venice," ("Vitæ Ducum Venetorum.") Died in 1535.

See RAWDON BROWN, "Ragguagli sulla Vita e sulle Opere di M. Sanuto," 3 vols., 1837–38; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Sanvitale, sän-ve-tä'là, (GIACOMO ANTONIO,) COUNT, an Italian poet and diplomatist, born at Parma in 1699. He published numerous poems, one of which is entitled "Poema Parabolica," (1746.) Died in 1780.

Sanz, sänth, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish architect, born at Saragossa in 1724, was appointed in 1792 director of the Academy of San Luis. Among his best works are the church of Santa Cruz and the theatre at Saragossa. Died in 1801.

Sanzio, (RAFFAELLO.) See RAPHAEL.

Saphir, sä'fēēR, (MORITZ,) a distinguished writer, of Jewish extraction, born at Pesth in 1794, successively edited the journals entitled "Berliner Schnellpost," "Der Deutsche Horizont," and "Der Humorist." Among his works, which are chiefly of a humorous and satirical character, we may name his "Humoristische

Damenbibliothek," and his "Dictionary of Wit and Humour," ("Conversations-Lexikon für Geist, Witz und Humor.") Died in 1858.

See F. FÖRSTER, "M. G. Saphir und Berlin," 1828; BROCKMAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Sapieha, såp-yä'hȧ, (JOHN PETER,) a Polish military commander, born in 1569, distinguished himself in the wars with Sweden and Russia. Died in 1611.

Sapieha, (LEO,) high chancellor of Lithuania, born in 1557, served against the Russians under Stephen Bathori in 1579, and subsequently concluded a peace of twenty years with the Czar. After the death of Bathori he promoted the election of the Swedish king, Sigismund III., to the throne of Poland. Died in 1633.

Să'por [Persian, SHAPOOR or SHAPÛR, shȧ'poor'] I., son of Artaxerxes, succeeded to the throne of Persia in 238 A.D. He conquered Mesopotamia and Syria, and caused the emperor Valerian to be put to death. He was eventually assassinated by his satraps, (269 A.D.)

Sapor II. succeeded Hormisdas II. as King of Persia. He was engaged in wars with the Romans, and distinguished himself by his persecution of the Christians. Died in 380 A.D.

Sappho, saph'o, [Gr. Σαπφώ, genitive Σαπφοῦς; Lat. SAPPHO, genitive SAPPHUS; Ital. SAFFO, sȧf'fo,] written also **Sapho**, a Greek lyric poetess of great celebrity, was born at Mitylene or Eresos, in the island of Lesbos, about 625 B.C. We have little positive knowledge of the events of her life, but it is known that she lived about 600 B.C. and was a friend of the poet Alcæus. The popular tradition that she cherished an unrequited love for Phaon, and that she threw herself in despair from the Leucadian rock into the sea, is rejected by modern critics. She belonged to the Æolian race, the women of which were not kept in so strict seclusion as the Ionians. She wrote hymns, elegies, and erotic odes of exquisite beauty. It is admitted that she has never been surpassed in sweetness and grace by any lyric poet, ancient or modern. Her works are lost, except a hymn to Venus and short fragments of other poems. "Among the mutilated poets of antiquity," says Addison, "there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. . . . One may see, by what is left of them, that she followed nature in all her thoughts, without descending to those little points, conceits, and turns of wit with which many of our modern lyrics are so miserably infected. Her soul seems to have been made up of love and poetry. She felt the passion in all its warmth and described it in all its symptoms. She is called by ancient authors the tenth muse." (See the "Spectator," No. 223, which contains an English version of her hymn to Venus.) Versions of her ode to Lesbia, by Catullus, Boileau, and A. Philips, may be found in the "Spectator," No. 229.

See F. G. WELCKER, "Sappho von einem herrschenden Vorurtheil befreit," 1816; MÜLLER, "Literature of Ancient Greece," vol. i.; E. TEGNÉR, "Sapphus Vita et Carmina," 1817; RICHTER, "Sappho und Erinna," 1833; C. M. DE SALM-DYCK, "Précis de la Vie de Sapho," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saracino, sȧ-rȧ-chee'no, or **Saraceni**, sȧ-rȧ-chā'nee, (CARLO,) an Italian painter, born at Venice in 1585, painted frescos in the Vatican at Rome. Died in 1625.

Să'rah or **Sarai**, [Heb. שָׂרָה, originally שָׂרַי,] a Hebrew matron, was the wife of Abraham, and the mother of Isaac. Her name signifies "princess."

See Genesis xi. 29, xii., xvi., xvii. 15-21, xviii., xx., xxi.

Sarapis. See SERAPIS.

Sarasin. See SARRASIN.

Să'ras-wăt'ĭ, [modern Hindoo pron. sŭr'ŭs-wŭt'ee, from *Sărăswăt*, a Sanscrit word, signifying "juicy," "racy," "flowing," also "elegant,"] the name of the consort of Brahma, and the goddess of speech, eloquence, and music. She was regarded as the inventress of the Sanscrit language and of the Dêvanâgarî alphabet. (See Introduction, p. 21.) As the patroness of music, she has by some writers been identified with Minerva, (Ἀθηνᾶ,) who was sometimes surnamed Musice, (μουσική,) and who is said to have been the inventor of the flute. Sir William Jones addressed to Saraswatî a hymn, in which he speaks of her as one

"Whose sigh is music, and each tear a pearl."

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," p. 125 *et seq.*

Saravia, sȧ-rȧ-vee'ȧ or sȧ'rȧ've'ȧ', (HADRIAN A.,) a Protestant theologian, of Spanish extraction, born at Artois, in France, in 1531, became professor of divinity at Leyden. Having settled in England in 1587, he was made prebendary of Westminster. He was an intimate friend of the celebrated Hooker, and was one of the divines employed by James I. in the translation of the Bible. Died in 1613.

Sarazin or **Sarrazin**, sȧ'rȧ'zȧn', (JACQUES,) a French sculptor, born at Noyon in 1590. He resided many years at Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Aldobrandini, for whom he executed the colossal statues of Atlas and Polyphemus at the Villa Frascati. Among his master-pieces in Paris may be named the Mausoleum of Cardinal Berulle, "Group of Children playing with Goats," "The Four Cardinal Virtues," in the church of Saint Louis, and the Mausoleum of Henri de Bourbon-Condé. Died in 1660.

Sarazin, (JEAN.) See SARRAZIN.

Sarbievius. See SARBIEWSKI.

Sarbiewski, sar-be-ĕv'skee, [Lat. SARBIE'VIUS,] (MATTHIAS KASIMIR,) a Polish Jesuit and poet, born in 1595, became court preacher to Ladislaus IV. He was the author of Latin lyrics and other poems, which obtained for him the name of the Sarmatian Horace. Died in 1640.

Sarcey, sȧr'sȧ', (FRANCISQUE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Dourdan (Seine-et-Oise) in 1828. Among his works are a collection of tales entitled "Le Nouveau Seigneur" and "Le Mot et la Chose," (1862,) "Étienne Moret," (1876,) "Les Misères de Ho-Fi," (1883,) "Souvenirs de Jeunesse," (1884,) and "Souvenirs d'Âge Mûr," (1892.) Died in 1899.

Sarcmasius. See SCHURTZFLEISCH.

Sardanapale. See SARDANAPALUS.

Sar-da-na-pā'lus, [Gr. Σαρδανάπαλος; Fr. SARDANAPALE,* sȧr'dȧ'nȧ'pȧl'; Assyrian, ASSUR-BANI-PAL,] a king of Assyria, noted for the weakness and effeminacy of his character, is supposed to have died in 625 B.C. According to the Greek story, his satrap Arbaces having conspired with the Medes against him and besieged Nineveh, Sardanapalus defended his capital with great courage and resolution nearly two years. At length, finding resistance vain, he set fire to his palace and consumed himself, together with his women and his treasures. His fortunes have been made the subject of one of Lord Byron's best tragedies. The Greek story is fabulous: it is supported by no authority except Ctesias; but in some respects it corresponds rather loosely with the history of Saracus, the last king of Assyria, and with that of Saulmugina.

It is quite certain that the name Sardanapalus represents that of Assur-bani-pal, the Sineladnos of Ptolemy, a large part of whose library, made of clay tablets, is now in the British Museum. He was the greatest monarch Assyria ever had. But his wars and conquests exhausted the country, and his subjects everywhere rose in revolt, but were finally conquered. He was cruel and sensual, but was a great patron of art and letters. He united the kingdoms of Assyria and Babylonia.

Sardi, sar'dee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Ferrara about 1520. Among his works is a "Treatise on Coins," (1579.) Died in 1588.

Sardou, sȧr'doo', (VICTORIEN,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1831. He produced numerous successful dramas, among which are "Nos Intimes," (1861,) "La Patrie," (1869,) "Rabagas," (1872,) "Fédora," (1883,) "La Tosca," (1887,) "Cléopâtre Gismondi," (1894,) "Spiritisme," (1897,) and, with Moreau, "Madame Sans-Gêne." He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1877. D. 1908.

Sar'gant, (WILLIAM LUCAS,) an English author, born in Birmingham, October 2, 1809, was educated at Cambridge. Among his works are "Science of Social Opulence," (1856,) "Economy of the Labouring Classes," (1857,) "Social Innovators," (1858,) "Life of Robert Owen," (1860,) "Recent Political Economy," (1867,) "Essays of a Birmingham Manufacturer," (4 vols., 1869–72,) "Taxation," etc., (1874.) Died in 1889.

* In Sir David Lindsay's "Three Estates" the name is written *Sardanapall.*

Sar'gent, (CHARLES SPRAGUE,) an American botanist, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 24, 1841. He graduated at Harvard College in 1862, served as a volunteer staff officer in the war of 1861–65, and afterwards was made director first of the botanic garden and then of the arboretum of Harvard University, and professor of arboriculture. His chief publication is the able "Special Report" on the forests of North America, made for the tenth census. He was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1895, and was editor of "Garden and Forest" 1887–97. Died in 1927.

Sar'gent, (EPES, eps,) an American journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Gloucester, Mass., 1812.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America."

Sargent, (HORACE BINNEY,) an American lawyer and *litterateur*, a son of Lucius Manlius Sargent, was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1821; died in 1867.

Sargent, (JOHN SINGER,) eminent Anglo-American painter, was born in Florence, Italy, in 1856, the son of an American doctor. He was educated in Italy and Germany, and studied at the studio of Carolus Duran in Paris. He moved to London in 1885 and made that his home until his death in 1925. He also had a studio in Boston. After 1910 Sargent almost entirely gave up portrait painting and devoted himself more to decorations, such as "The History of Religion," in the Boston Public Library. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1894 and a full member 1897. His portraits include those of Madame Gautreau, now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; the Countess of Warwick; Henry James; Ellen Terry as "Lady Macbeth," etc.

Sar'gon, a king of Assyria, ascended the throne in 721 B.C. He conquered several adjoining nations, captured Samaria, and carried away many Israelites as captives. Died in 704 B.C.

Sar'gon, a great king of Babylonia, concerning whom little is known. Much that is told of him seems mythical. He was a great lawgiver, and a zealous patron of literature. He founded the great library of Agane, near Sippara, famous for its works on astrology and astronomy. He lived at a very early date.

Sar'jeant or **Serjeant,** (JOHN,) a Catholic priest, born in Lincolnshire about 1621, became secretary of the secular clergy in England. He published a great number of controversial works. Died in 1707.

Sarmiento, SAR-me-ĕn'to, (DOMINGO FAUSTINO,) a Spanish-American statesman, born at San Juan de la Frontera, (now in the Argentine Republic,) February 15, 1811. He became a celebrated instructor and journalist, and in 1845 was sent by Chili to Europe and North America to observe and report on primary schools. He was afterwards a minister in the government of the Argentine Republic, was its minister to the United States, 1864–68, and its president, 1868–74. He published "De la Educacion popular," "Viages," "Vida de Abran Lincoln," "Las Escuelas," etc. He died Sept. 8, 1888, and was buried at Buenos Ayres with distinguished honours.

Sarmiento, SAR-me-ĕn'to, (MARTIN,) a Spanish scholar and teacher, born at Segovia in 1692. He wrote several literary works. Died at Madrid in 1770.

Sarmiento, dĕ, dà SAR-me-ĕn'to, (JUAN,) a Spanish historian, who lived about 1550, travelled in Peru, and wrote a work entitled "Account of the Government of the Incas," ("Relacion de la Sucesion y Govierno de las Ingas," etc., in manuscript.) He is praised by Prescott for his candour and accuracy and the humane spirit he manifests towards the natives. He held the office of president of the Council of the Indies.

Sarnelli, SAR-nel'lee, (POMPEO,) an Italian writer and ecclesiastic, born at Polignano in 1649. He wrote various works, in prose and verse. Died in 1724.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Saron or **Sarron.** See BOCHART DE SARRON.

Sar-pe'don, [Gr. Σαρπήδων; Fr. SARPÉDON, sȧR'pȧ'dôN',] a personage in the Greek mythology, regarded as the son of Jupiter and Europa, and a brother of Minos. Having been expelled from Crete by Minos, he retired to Lycia, of which he became king.

Sarpedon, a hero and prince of Lycia, mentioned in the "Iliad," supposed to have been a son of Jupiter and Laodami'a. According to Homer, he fought for the Trojans and was killed by Patroclus.

Sarpi, SAR'pee, (PAOLO,) an eminent Italian writer and theologian, born at Venice in 1552, is generally known as FRA PAOLO, or FATHER PAUL. He entered the order of Servites at an early age, was subsequently appointed professor of philosophy at Venice, and in 1579 was elected general of his order. Being made procureur-general in 1585, he went to reside at Rome, where he acquired the friendship of Cardinal Bellarmine and other distinguished men; but, having been suspected of heretical opinions and threatened with the Inquisition, he returned to Venice. He was chosen in 1605 consulting theologian of the republic during its contest with Pope Paul V., and defended its cause with signal ability and success. Repeated attempts on his life, and the entreaties of his friends, induced him to retire to a convent, where he died in 1623. His "History of the Council of Trent" ("Istoria del Concilio Tridentino," 1619) is his most celebrated work, and was translated into Latin and several other languages. In his writings Father Paul has boldly attacked the infallibility of the pope and condemned his usurpations of temporal power. He is also supposed to have favoured Protestantism.

Sarrans, sȧ'rôN', (BERNARD,) a French journalist and political writer, born near Toulouse in 1795, became editor of "La Nouvelle Minerve" about 1830. He published a treatise "On the Spanish War and the Tyranny of the Bourbons," "History of Bernadotte, King of Sweden," (1845,) etc. Died April 7, 1874.

Sarrasin or **Sarasin,** sȧ'rȧ'zȧN', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a facetious French *littérateur*, born near Caen in 1603, was the author of a "History of the Siege of Dunkirk," (1649,) "The Conspiracy of Wallenstein," and other works, in prose and verse. He was secretary to the Prince de Conti, and a literary rival of Voiture. Died in 1654.

Sarrazin, (GABRIEL,) a French author, born at Laval in 1853. He wrote "Les Poètes Modernes d'Angleterre," (1885,) "La Renaissance de la Poésie Anglaise," (1889,) "Les Mémoires d'un Centaure," (1894,) "Le Roi de la Mer," (1897,) etc.

Sarrazin, (JACQUES.) See SARAZIN.

Sarrazin, sȧ'rȧ'zȧN', (JEAN,) a French general, born in 1770. He obtained the rank of general of brigade about 1800, after which he served in several campaigns In 1810 he deserted to the British. Died about 1840.

Sarrus, sȧ'rüs', (P. F.,) a French mathematician, born in the department of Aveyron about 1795. He became professor of analysis at Strasbourg. Died 1861.

Sarrut, sȧ'rü', (GERMAIN,) a French *littérateur*, born at Toulouse in 1800, published a number of political and miscellaneous works. Died October 30, 1883.

Sars, (GEORG OSSIAN,) an eminent Norwegian zoologist, a son of Michael Sars, was born in 1837. His specialty is the marine invertebrates, and he has been one of the conductors of important sea-dredging expeditions.

Sars, (MICHAEL,) an eminent zoologist, born at Bergen, in Norway, August 30, 1805. In 1830 he was pastor of Kinn, and in 1840 of Manger, on the coast of Norway. He published in 1846 the first part of his "Fauna Littoralis Norvegiæ," which established his reputation. In 1854 he became professor of geology in the University of Christiania, which office he filled with great honour to his country until his death. His "Mémoire pour servir à la Connaissance des Crinoïdes vivants" attracted much attention by showing that the crinoids, or "stone-lilies," supposed to have been long extinct, occur in a living state in the abysses of the Atlantic Ocean. Died October 22, 1869.

Sars'field, (PATRICK,) an able Irish commander and Roman Catholic, who was a partisan of James II. He took a prominent part in the battle of the Boyne, (1690.) He won the confidence of the Irish Jacobites in an emi-

nent degree, induced a large part of his army to accompany him to France in 1691, and entered the service of Louis XIV. He was killed at the battle of Landen, in 1693.

Sartain, sar-tān′, (JOHN,) a distinguished engraver, born in London in 1808, emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Philadelphia. He was the first to introduce mezzotinto engraving into the United States. In 1849 he established "Sartain's Union Magazine," (published monthly,) of which he was for some time editor. Besides engraving, Mr. Sartain gave considerable attention to painting in oil and to architecture. Among his works in the latter field we may mention the lofty granite monument in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia, in which city, also, the colossal medallion portraits of Washington and La Fayette were cast in bronze from his models. Died October 24, 1897.

Sarti, sar′tee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian composer, born at Faenza about 1730. He became successively chapelmaster at the court of Copenhagen, the Conservatorio della Pietà, at Venice, and the Conservatory of Katerinoslaf, in Russia. The empress Catherine II. also conferred upon him a munificent salary, and created him a noble of the first rank. His works are principally sacred music and operas: of the latter, his "Giulio Sabino" is most esteemed. Died in 1802.

Sarti, (MAURO,) an Italian scholar, born at Bologna in 1709, was a monk of the order of Camaldules. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the University of Bologna," in Latin, (2 vols., 1769–71.) Died in 1766.

Sartine, de, deh sär′tèn′, (ANTOINE RAYMOND JEAN GUALBERT GABRIEL,) Comte d'Alby, a French administrator, born in 1729. He became lieutenant-general of police (in Paris) in 1759, and was minister of marine from 1774 until 1780. Died in 1801.

Sarto, del, dĕl sar′to, (ANDREA **Vanucchi**—vä-nook′kee,) a celebrated painter of the Florentine school, born at Florence in 1488. He studied under Pietro di Cosimo, and subsequently visited Rome. Among his master-pieces at Florence are his "Madonna di San Francesco," in the Florentine gallery, "The Last Supper," (a fresco,) and "Descent of the Holy Ghost," in the monastery of the Salvi. He also executed several works for the French king, Francis I. Sarto is distinguished for correctness of design, harmonious colouring, and skill in chiaroscuro. Died in 1530

Sar-to′ris, (ADELAIDE,) an English author, a daughter of Charles Kemble, was born in 1816. She went upon the stage, and won a high reputation as a singer. She married Mr. Sartoris in 1843. Among her writings are "A Week in a French Country-House," (1847,) "Medusa, and other Tales," etc. Died August 6, 1879.

Sartorius, sar-to′re-ŭs, (ERNST WILHELM CHRISTIAN,) a German theologian and religious writer, born at Darmstadt in 1797; died in 1859.

Sartorius, (GEORG,) Baron von Waltershausen, born at Cassel in 1765, wrote a "History of the Hanseatic League," (1802,) and other works. Died in 1828.

Sart′well, (HENRY PARKER,) an American botanist, born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, April 18, 1792. He was for many years a physician of Penn Yan, New York, and was a zealous collector of plants. His principal publication was an unfinished work on the genus *Carex*. Died at Penn Yan, November 15, 1867.

Sas′nett, (WILLIAM J.,) D.D., an American Methodist divine and writer, born in Georgia in 1820. He was an eminent pulpit orator, and president of a college at Auburn, Alabama. Died November 3, 1865.

Sassanid, (plural **Sassanids**.) See SASSANIDÆ.

Sassanidæ, sas-san′e-dē, [Fr. SASSANIDES, sȧ′sȧ′nēd′; Ger. SASSANIDEN, sȧs-sȧ-nee′dĕn: the English form SASSAN′IDS is also used,] the name of a celebrated dynasty which reigned in Persia from 226 to 651 A.D. It was founded by Ardsheer Bâbegân, a grandson of Sâssân, (or Sâsân,) from whom it took its name. Among the chief rulers of this dynasty were Sapor (Shapoor) and Chosroes I., (Noushirvân.)

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Sassanides or **Sassaniden**. See SASSANIDÆ.

Sassi, sas′see, [Lat. SAX′IUS,] (GIUSEPPE ANTONIO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Milan in 1673 or 1675. He wrote on the antiquities of Milan, and aided his friend Muratori in his great work. Died in 1751.

Sassi, (PANFILO,) an Italian poet, born at Modena about 1455; died in 1527.

Sassoferrato. See SALVI, (GIAMBATTISTA.)

Sassone, Il. See HASSE, (JOHANN ADOLF.)

Sathas, sȧ′thȧs, (KONSTANTINOS,) a Greek scholar, born at Athens in 1842, was educated at the university of that city. Among his writings are "Anecdota Græca," "History of Greek Literature after the Fall of the Empire," "History of Greece under the Turks," "History of the Greek Language," etc.

Săt′ĭ, Sut′ee, or **Sut′tee**, [modern Hindoo pron. sŭt′ee′, the feminine form of the Sanscrit adjective *sát*, "true," "good," "virtuous," "pure,"] the name given by the Hindoos to those widows who burn themselves on the funeral pile of their husbands, from the belief not merely that no true or good wife will marry a second time, but that no devoted wife ought to survive her husband. According to one of the Hindoo legends, Săti was the name of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Siva: through indignation on account of some disrespect shown by her father to Siva or to herself, she cast herself into a sacrificial fire, and was consumed.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Satolli, (FRANCIS,) a Roman Catholic prelate, was born at Perugia, Italy, in 1841. He became an assistant priest to Pope Leo XIII., was made archbishop of Lepanto, was appointed apostolic delegate to the United States in 1883, was sent to Baltimore in 1889 to act for the pope in the matter of the Catholic University at Washington, and was made a cardinal in 1896. Died January 8, 1910.

Sat′urn, [Gr. Κρόνος; Lat. SATUR′NUS or CRO′NUS; Fr. SATURNE, sȧ′tŭrn′,] a god of classic mythology and a mythical king of Italy, was called a son of Uranus and Ge, (or Cœlus and Terra,) the husband of Rhea, and the father of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, Ceres, and Vesta. The poets feigned that he dethroned Uranus, and devoured his own children as soon as they were born; but Rhea deceived him by giving him stones, (wrapped in a cloth,) which he swallowed, and she thus saved the lives of those above named. He was dethroned by Jupiter, took refuge in Italy, and was kindly received by Janus, the king of that country, who gave him a share of the royal power. Saturn is said to have civilized the people of Italy and to have taught them agriculture and useful arts. His reign was so mild, pacific, and beneficent that it was called the Golden Age.

The Romans, in honour of Saturn, celebrated an annual festival called *Saturnalia*, during which general mirth and license prevailed and slaves were waited on at table by their masters, with whom they were allowed to jest with impunity. Saturn was represented as an old man, holding in his hand a scythe or pruning-knife, with a serpent biting its own tail, (the emblem of eternity.)

Saturnalia. See SATURN.

Saturne. See SATURN.

Saturnin. See SATURNINUS.

Sat-ur-ni′nus or **Saturnilus**, one of the earliest of the Syrian Gnostics, flourished about 125 A.D.

Sat-ur-ni′nus, (CLAUDIUS,) a Roman jurist, the time of whose birth is unknown, is the supposed author of a work entitled "De Pœnis Paganorum."

Saturninus, [Fr. SATURNIN, sȧ′tŭrnȧn′,] (LUCIUS APPULEIUS,) a celebrated Roman demagogue, who became a formidable enemy of the senate and aristocratic party. He was tribune of the people in 102 B.C., and again in the year 100. He proposed an agrarian law, which was passed. His conduct was so seditious and violent that he was killed, by order of the senate, in 99 B.C.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Saturninus, (VENULIUS,) a Roman jurist, supposed to have lived in the time of Alexander Severus.

Saturnus. See SATURN.

Sat'yr, [Gr. Σάτυρος; Lat. SAT'YRUS; Fr. **SATYRE**, sȧ'tēr'.] The Satyrs were fabulous beings, or demi-gods, associated with the worship of Bacchus, and supposed to have been the offspring of Mercury. They were represented as having a body like a man, with the legs and feet of a goat, and small horns on the head. They were fond of wine, sleep, and sensual pleasure, and were confounded or identified by some with the Fauni of the Roman mythology. The older Satyrs were called *Sileni*.

Satyre or **Satyrus**. See SATYR.

Saucerotte, sōs'rot', (NICOLAS,) a French surgical writer, born at Lunéville in 1741, was chief surgeon of a French army from 1794 to 1798. Died in 1814.

His grandson, ANTOINE CONSTANT SAUCEROTTE, born at Moscow in 1805, became a physician at Lunéville. He wrote several works on medicine and natural history. Died at Lunéville, November 3, 1884.

Sauda, sȧ-oo'da, an Urdu (or Hindostanee) poet, born at Delhi about 1700; died at Lucknow in 1780. His satires are the best his country has produced.

Saul, [Heb. שָׁאוּל,] the son of Kish, and of the tribe of Benjamin, was anointed first king of the Israelites, by Samuel. He waged war successfully against the Ammonites and Philistines, and in a battle with the Amalekites took captive their king, Agag. Having through disobedience incurred the displeasure of Jehovah, he was killed in an engagement with the Philistines, together with three of his sons, B.C. 1056.

See I. Samuel ix.–xxxi.

Saul of Tarsus. See PAUL, SAINT.

Saulcy, de, dẹh sō'se', (LOUIS FÉLICIEN JOSEPH **Caignart**—kȧn'yȧr',) a French archæologist, born at Lille in 1807. He published in 1836 an "Essay on the Classification of Byzantine Coins," which obtained the prize from the French Institute. In 1842 he succeeded Mionnet as a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in 1859 became a senator. Having visited Palestine in 1850, he published his "Travels around the Dead Sea and in the Biblical Lands," (1852.) He wrote other works on numismatics, etc. Died November 4, 1880.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saulmugina, a brother of Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria, (see SARDANAPALUS,) who made him titular King of Babylon. Saulmugina, tired of his vassalage to his brother, conspired with the kings of Elam and made war against Assyria, but was finally overcome. He then shut himself up in his palace. According to George Smith and most other Assyriologists, he set fire to the palace and perished in the flames. Lenormant says that he was pardoned at the intercession of his sister; Fox Talbot, that he was either devoured by lions or burned to death in a furnace.

Saulx de Tavannes. See TAVANNES.

Saumaise. See SALMASIUS.

Saumarez or **Sausmarez, de**, dẹh sō'mȧ'rȧ', (JAMES,) LORD, a British admiral, of French extraction, born on the island of Guernsey in 1757. Having served for a time in America, and subsequently against the Dutch in 1781, he was appointed in 1793 to the command of the Crescent, and distinguished himself in several engagements with the French. As commander of the Orion, he assisted in gaining the victory over the Spanish fleet off Saint Vincent in 1797, and was afterwards second in command at the battle of the Nile. Having been made rear-admiral of the blue in 1801, he was appointed to command the squadron off Cadiz, and soon after gained a signal victory over the united French and Spanish fleet, for which achievement the order of the Bath was conferred upon him. In the subsequent war with Russia he commanded the Baltic fleet, and after peace was restored was created in 1821 vice-admiral of Great Britain. He was made a peer, with the title of Baron de Sausmarez, in 1831. Died in 1836.

See SIR JOHN ROSS, "Memoirs, etc. of Admiral Lord de Saumarez," 1838; CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Saun'dẹrs, (Sir EDMUND,) an English jurist under the reign of Charles II., rose to be chief justice of the court of king's bench in 1682. Died in 1683.

Saunders, (JOHN CUNNINGHAM,) an English surgeon and oculist, born in Devonshire in 1773, published treatises "On the Diseases of the Eye" and "On the Anatomy and Diseases of the Ear." Died in 1810.

Saunders, (JOHN,) an English novelist, born at Barnstaple in 1811. In 1846 he founded "The People's Journal," the first illustrated magazine. Of his many novels, the best was "Abel Drake's Wife," which he dramatized. He died in 1895. His daughter, KATHARINE SAUNDERS COOPER, was the author of "Gideon's Rock" and other novels.

Saunders, (WILLIAM,) M.D., born in 1743, was appointed senior physician to Guy's Hospital, London. He wrote several medical works. Died in 1819.

Saun'dẹr-sọn, (NICHOLAS,) an English scholar and mathematician, born in Yorkshire in 1682. He lost his sight at the age of twelve months, but, notwithstanding this misfortune, he made rapid progress both in the classics and the exact sciences. In 1711 he succeeded Whiston as Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge, having previously received the degree of M.A., and in 1728 he was made Doctor of Laws. He was the author of treatises on the "Elements of Algebra" and "On Fluxions." He was a friend of Newton and other eminent philosophers of the time. Died in 1739.

Sauppe, sȯwp'pẹh, (HERMANN,) a German scholar, born at Wesenstein, in Saxony, December 9, 1809. In 1838 he was appointed a professor in the Zurich University, and in 1856 was made professor of philology at Göttingen. He edited many texts of Greek and Latin authors, with notes. Died September 16, 1893.

Saurau, von, fon sō'rō', (FRANZ,) COUNT, an Austrian statesman, born in Vienna in 1760. He was appointed governor of the province of Austria in 1810, and governor of Lombardy in 1815. In the last-named year he became the chief of all the chanceries of the empire. Died about 1830.

Saurin, sō'rȧn', (BERNARD JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1706, was a son of Joseph Saurin, noticed below. He was the author of "Spartacus," a tragedy, (1760.) "The Manners of the Time," ("Mœurs du Temps,") and other comedies. He was a member of the French Academy, and numbered among his friends Voltaire and Montesquieu. Died in 1781.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saurin, (ELIAS,) a French Protestant divine, born in 1639, was the author of "Reflections on the Rights of Conscience," and other similar works. Died in 1703.

Saurin, (JACQUES,) a French Protestant divine and eloquent pulpit orator, born at Nîmes in 1677. Having studied at Geneva, he became in 1701 pastor of the Walloon church in London, and subsequently resided at the Hague, in Holland, where he preached for twenty-five years with the highest reputation. He published a large collection of sermons, some of which have been translated into English, a treatise "On the State of Christianity in France," (1725,) and "Discourses, Historical, Theological, and Moral, on the Principal Events of the Old and New Testaments." Died in 1730.

See CHARLES WEISS, "Notice sur la Vie de J. Saurin," 1854, J. P. ROMAN, "Essai sur Saurin," 1836; HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Monthly Review" for March, 1785; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saurin, (JOSEPH,) a French mathematician, brother of Elias, noticed above, was born at Courtaison in 1659. In 1707 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, to which he contributed a number of valuable scientific essays. He was originally a Calvinist minister, but subsequently became a Catholic. Died in 1737.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Sau'rin, (WILLIAM,) an Irish jurist and statesman, born in 1767, became attorney-general for Ireland in 1807. Died in 1840.

Sausmarez. See SAUMAREZ.

Saussay, sō'sȧ', (ANDRÉ,) a French ecclesiastic, born in Paris about 1595, was appointed preacher-in-ordinary to Louis XIII., and made Bishop of Toul in 1649. He published a work entitled "Martyrologium Gallicanum." Died in 1675.

Saussaye, La. See LA SAUSSAYE, DE.

Saussure, (ALBERTINE ADRIENNE.) See NECKER.

Saussure, de, dẹh sō′sür′, (HORACE BÉNÉDICT,) an eminent Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in February, 1740. He was assisted in his scientific studies by his maternal uncle, Bonnet, and by the celebrated Haller, and at the age of twenty-two became professor of philosophy in the College of Geneva. Having made numerous excursions among the Alps, Jura, and other mountain-chains, with the view of exploring their natural phenomena, he ascended in 1788 to the summit of Mont Blanc. His most important work, entitled "Voyages dans les Alpes," was published in 4 vols. in 1796. Among his other writings we may name a "Physical Dissertation on Fire," (1759, in Latin,) "Essays on Hygrometry," (1783,) and "Relation abrégée d'un Voyage à la Cime du Mont Blanc en Août, 1787," (1787.) He was the inventor of instruments called the cyanometer and the diaphanometer, for ascertaining the transparency of the air at different heights, and also made improvements in the thermometer, hygrometer, etc. Of Saussure, Cuvier observes, "The new facts which he has signalized, and the errors he has destroyed, will always render his labours infinitely valuable to naturalists, and will make of them the principal base and true touchstone of the systems one can imagine for the future." Died at Geneva in 1799.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Saussure;" SENEBIER, "Mémoires historiques sur la Vie et les Écrits de Saussure," 1801; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saussure, de, (NICOLAS,) a Swiss rural economist, born at Geneva in 1709, was the father of the preceding. He published several works on rural economy. Died in 1790.

Saussure, de, (NICOLAS THÉODORE,) a chemist and naturalist, born at Geneva in 1767, was a son of Horace Bénédict, noticed above. He published "Chemical Researches on Vegetation," (1804,) and contributed many memoirs to several scientific journals. In 1810 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute. Died in 1845.

Sautel, sō′tĕl′, (PIERRE JUST,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Valence in 1613. He wrote several elegant Latin poems. Died in 1662.

Sauvage, sō′vȧzh′, (DENIS,) Sieur Du Parc, a French *littérateur*, born about 1520, became historiographer to Henry II. He edited the works of Froissart, Comines, and Monstrelet. Died about 1587.

Sauvage, sō′vȧzh′, (ÉTIENNE NOËL JOSEPH,) a Belgian advocate, born at Liege in 1789. He was minister of the interior from March to August, 1831, and became president of the court of cassation in 1832. Died 1867.

Sauvages, de, dẹh sō′vȧzh′, (FRANÇOIS BOISSIER,) a French medical writer and botanist, born at Alais (Gard) in 1706. He became professor at Montpellier about 1740, and published, besides other works, "Methodical Nosology," ("Nosologia Methodica," 5 vols., 1763.) Died in 1767.

See BARBASTE, "Étude sur Boissier de Sauvages," 1791; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sauval, sō′vȧl′, (HENRI,) a French historian, born in Paris about 1620. He wrote a "History of the Antiquities of Paris," (3 vols., 1724.) Died in 1669 or 1670.

Sauveur, sō′vur′, (JOSEPH,) a French mathematician and philosopher, born at La Flèche in 1653. He was appointed in 1680 teacher to the pages of the dauphiness, and in 1686 professor of mathematics in the Royal College at Paris. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1696. He was especially distinguished for his improvements in the science of acoustics, upon which he published a number of essays. Died in 1716.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Saux, de, dẹh sō, (SOPHIE,) a French artist, known professionally as HENRIETTE BROWNE. She was born in Paris in 1829, the daughter of the Count de Bouteillon, and became the wife of Jules de Saux. She has acquired distinction chiefly as a genre-painter.

Sauzet, sō′zȧ′, (JEAN PIERRE PAUL,) an eloquent French advocate and politician, born at Lyons in 1800. He gained distinction as counsel for the defence in political trials, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1834. He was minister of justice from February to September, 1836. Between 1839 and 1848 he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies ten times. He presided during the revolution of February, 1848, and resisted the insurgents who invaded the chamber. After that event he took no part in public life. Died at Lyons, July 12, 1876.

See CORMENIN, "Livre des Orateurs;" LOUIS BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sav′age, (EDWARD,) an American painter and engraver, born at Princeton, Massachusetts, in 1761, was a pupil of Benjamin West. He painted the family of Washington. Died in 1817.

Savage, (JOHN,) an English divine of the eighteenth century, published a "Collection of Letters of the Ancients, whereby is discovered the Morality, Wit, Humour, etc. of the Greeks and Romans." Died in 1747.

Savage, (JOHN,) an American jurist, born about 1780. He was chief justice of the supreme court of New York for fourteen years. Died at Utica in October, 1863.

Savage, (JOHN,) an Irish-American author, born in Dublin, December 13, 1828. He went to the United States in 1848, and became a journalist in New York. Among his works are "Lays of the Fatherland," (1850,) "Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland," (1856,) "Fenian Heroes and Martyrs," (1868,) "Eva, a Goblin Romance," "Faith and Fancy," (poems, 1864,) "Sibyl, a Drama," (1865,) etc.

Savage, (MARMION W.,) an Irish novelist, born about 1815. In 1856 he removed from Dublin to London and became editor of the "Examiner." Among his books are "The Falcon Family," (1845,) "The Bachelor of the Albany," (1849,) "My Uncle the Curate," "Reuben Medlicott," (1852,) "A Woman of Business," (1870,) etc. Died at Torquay, May 1, 1872.

Savage, (MINOT JUDSON,) an American clergyman, born at Norridgewock, Maine, June 10, 1841. He graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1864, and became a Congregationalist preacher, but afterwards joined the Unitarian denomination, and was pastor of the Church of the Unity in Boston 1874–96, and subsequently of the Church of the Messiah, New York. He became widely known as an advocate of radical evolutionary views. He published numerous works, largely of evolutionary theology. His "Life after Death," (1899,) supported his belief in spiritualism. Died 1918. His son, PHILIP HENRY, born 1868, died 1899, was the author of two volumes of poems.

Savage, (RICHARD,) an English poet, noted for his misfortunes and for his dissolute habits, was born in London in 1698. He is believed to have been a natural son of the Countess of Macclesfield and the Earl of Rivers. He was abandoned by his mother and placed with a nurse, who was charged to bring him up in ignorance of his birth. Having subsequently discovered the secret of his parentage, he made many ineffectual attempts to obtain recognition and support from Lady Macclesfield. He was befriended by Sir Richard Steele and Dr. Johnson. Among his works were "The Wanderer," a poem, (1729,) and several dramas. He killed a man in a brawl in 1727, and was condemned to death, but was pardoned. Died in 1743.

Savage, (RICHARD HENRY,) an American author, born at Utica, New York, in 1846. He graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1868, was in the Egyptian army 1871–74, a railroad engineer 1874–84, then lawyer and author. His works embrace poems, novels, etc. Died October 11, 1903.

Savarie de Mauléon, sȧ′vȧ′rē′ dẹh mō′lȧ′ôN′, a French baron and troubadour, about 1200 became Grand Seneschal of Aquitaine, and fought with the Albigenses against Simon de Montfort. He was a man of vacillating disposition, but was noted for his songs called *tensone*. Died about 1230.

Savaron, sȧ′vȧ′rôN′, (JEAN,) a French historian and political writer, born at Clermont in 1550. He was an advocate of the rights of the *tiers-état*, (third estate,) and wrote, besides other works, a "History of the States-General," (1615.) Died in 1622.

Savart, sȧ'vȧr', (FÉLIX,) a French savant, born at Mézières in 1791, was a physician. He succeeded Ampère as professor of physical philosophy in the College of France. He wrote on the vibrations of bodies and the laws of their communication. Died in Paris in 1841.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Savary, sȧ'vȧ're', (ANNE JEAN MARIE RENÉ,) Duc de Rovigo, an able French general and diplomatist, born at Marcq (Ardennes) in 1774. He entered the army in 1790, served as captain under Moreau in 1796, and was aide-de-camp of Desaix in Egypt in 1798–1800. He became aide-de-camp to Bonaparte in 1800, a general of brigade in 1803, and general of division in 1805. Having obtained command of a corps, he gained a victory over the Russians at Ostrolenka in 1807. In 1808 he received the title of Duc de Rovigo, and was sent on a diplomatic mission to Madrid. He succeeded Fouché as minister of police in June, 1810. He adhered to Bonaparte after his defeat at Waterloo, and offered to accompany him to Saint Helena, but was detained in prison at Malta seven months. He wrote autobiographic "Mémoires," (8 vols., 1828.) In 1831 he obtained the chief command of the army in Algeria. Died in 1833.

See ACHILLE ROCHE, "De MM. le Duc de Rovigo et le Prince de Talleyrand," 1823; THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Savary, (FRANÇOIS.) See BRÈVES, DE.

Savary, (JACQUES,) a French writer on commerce, born in Anjou in 1622. He published a work entitled "The Complete Merchant," ("Le parfait Négociant,") which was translated into the principal European languages. Died in 1690.

Savary, (NICOLAS,) a French traveller, born at Vitré, in Brittany, in 1750. He set out in 1776 for Egypt, where he passed three years, and subsequently visited the Grecian Archipelago. On his return to France he published a translation of the Koran, accompanied with notes, and a Life of Mohammed, which is esteemed the best in the French language. His "Letters on Egypt" came out in 1785, and obtained great popularity, having been translated into English, German, Dutch, and Swedish. His "Letters on Greece" came out a short time after his death, which took place in 1788. He also translated from the Arabic a tale entitled "The Loves of Anas Eloujoud and Ouardi," (1789.)

Savary des Brulons, sȧ'vȧ're' dȧ brü'lôN', (JACQUES,) a son of Jacques Savary, noticed above, was born in 1657. He was appointed inspector-general of manufactures in 1686. With the aid of his brother Philémon Louis, he compiled a "Dictionary of Commerce, Arts, and Trades," (3 vols., 1723–30.) Died in 1716. PHILÉMON LOUIS was born in 1654; died in 1727.

Savelli. See HONORIUS III.

Saverien, sȧ'vᵉre'ȧN', (ALEXANDRE,) a French savant and writer, born at Arles about 1722, was a naval engineer, *(ingénieur de marine.)* He wrote, besides other works, a "Marine Dictionary," ("Dictionnaire de Marine," 1758,) and a "History of Modern Philosophers," (4 vols., 1760–73.) Died in Paris in 1805.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Saverio. See XAVIER, (FRANCIS.)

Savery, sȧ'vᵉre', (ROLAND,) an eminent Flemish landscape-painter, born at Courtray in 1576, was a pupil of his father. He was patronized by the emperor Rudolph II., for whom he worked at Prague. He removed to Utrecht in 1612. Many of his pictures are rocky landscapes adorned with figures of animals. Died in 1639.

Sā'vᵉr-ȳ, (THOMAS,) CAPTAIN, an English engineer, and one of the inventors of the steam-engine. He was associated with Newcomen as patentee of the invention for producing a vacuum under the piston. Died in 1715.

Savigny, von, fon sȧ'vēn'ye', (FRIEDRICH KARL,) an eminent German jurist, of French extraction, born at Frankfort-on-the Main in 1779. He published in 1803 an important work entitled "Right of Possession," ("Recht des Besitzes.") In 1804 he married Miss Brentano, a sister of the poet of that name. He became professor of law at Landshut in 1808, and obtained in 1810 a chair in the University of Berlin, which he filled thirty-two years. He was appointed a member of the council of state about 1817. His principal works are a "History of Roman Law during the Middle Ages," (6 vols., 1815–31,) and "System of Modern Roman Law," ("System des heutigen Römischen Rechts," 8 vols., 1840–48.) In 1842 he was appointed minister of justice of Prussia. "His ideas have made the tour of the world," says Laboulaye; "they have transformed the science." Died in October, 1861.

See LABOULAYE, "F. C. de Savigny," 1842; RUDORFF, "Erinnerung an Savigny," 1862; STINZING, "F. C. von Savigny," 1862 "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Savile or **Saville**, (GEORGE.) See HALIFAX, MARQUIS OF.

Savile, sav'il, (Sir HENRY,) an English mathematician and classical scholar, born in Yorkshire in 1549. He graduated at Oxford in 1570, and, after his return from a tour on the continent, became tutor in the Greek language and mathematics to Queen Elizabeth. He was made provost of Eton College in 1596, and was subsequently knighted by James I. He was the founder of two professorships in the University of Oxford, besides other liberal donations to that institution, to which he also bequeathed a valuable library. Among his principal publications are "Lectures on the First Book of Euclid's Elements," a collection of English historians, entitled "Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam," (1596,) and an excellent edition of the works of Saint Chrysostom, (1613.) He died in 1622, having acquired the reputation of one of the most profound and accomplished scholars of his time. "We may justly deem him," says Hallam, "the most learned Englishman in profane literature of the reign of Elizabeth."

Savioli, sȧ-ve-o'lee, (LUIGI VICTOR,) an Italian poet, born at Bologna in 1729. He wrote Anacreontic poems, entitled "Amori," (1795.) Died in 1804.

Savoff, (MIÈHEL,) a Bulgarian general, who commanded the left wing at the battle of Slivnitza in 1885, has been twice minister of war, and for a time was head of the Military Academy of Sofia. The Bulgarian army owes its modern organization to him, and its great success in the war of 1812 is attributed to his leadership.

Savonarola, sȧ-vo-nȧ-ro'lȧ, (GIOVANNI MICHELE,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Padua in 1384, was a grandfather of Girolamo, noticed below. He became professor of medicine at Ferrara, and published several medical works. Died in 1461.

Savonarola, [Fr. SAVONAROLE, sȧ'vo'nȧ'rol',] (GIROLAMO,) a celebrated Italian reformer and pulpit orator, born at Ferrara in 1452. He became a Dominican monk in 1475. His first attempts to preach proved a failure; but he persevered until he became an eloquent and popular preacher. He boldly denounced the corruptions of the Church, and the vices of priests and monks. He also advocated republicanism or political liberty. In 1491 he was chosen prior of the convent of Saint Mark at Florence, where he effected important reforms. He acquired great political influence at Florence, and after the expulsion of the Medici (1494) was the leader of the liberal party, called "Piagnoni," (pe-ȧn-yo'nee,) by which a new constitution was adopted on Christian principles. Having refused to submit to papal authority, he was excommunicated by Alexander VI. in 1497. The popular enthusiasm grew cool, a reaction ensued, and the enemies of Savonarola gained the ascendency in Florence. He was arrested, tortured, condemned, and strangled in May, 1498. A few years later, Raphael painted his portrait in the Vatican among the saints and doctors of the Church. Savonarola published, besides other works, "The Triumph of the Cross," etc. ("Triumphus Crucis de Veritate Fidei," 1497.) His complete works were published at Lyons, (1633–40.)

See T. NERI, "Apologia in Difesa della Dottrina di G. Savonarola," 1564; PICO DELLA MIRANDOLA, "Vita Savonarolæ," 1674; SPANGENBERG, "Leben, Lehre und Tod Savonarola," 1557; BURLAMACCHI, "Vita di G. Savonarola," 1764; RUDELBACH, "Savonarola und seine Zeit," 1835; FR. KARL MEIER, "G. Savonarola," 1836; E. MARION or MARIN, "Vie de J. Savonarole," 1839; P. J. CARLE, "Histoire de Savonarole," 1842; MADDEN, "Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola," 2 vols., 1853; PERRENS, "Savonarole, sa Vie," etc., 1854; P. VILLARI, "Storia di G. Savonarola," 1860, (translated into English by HORNER, 1863.)

Savot, sȧ'vo', (LOUIS,) a French physician and antiquary, born at Saulieu in 1579, was physician to Louis XIII. He published several treatises on medicine and numismatics. Died in 1640.

Saw'yer, (CAROLINE M. FISHER,) was born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1812. She published several religious works, and made numerous translations from the German and French. From 1861 to 1864 she was editor of the "Ladies' Repository." Died May 19, 1894.

Saw'yer, (Sir ROBERT,) an English lawyer and statesman, rose to be attorney-general in 1680. He was afterwards a member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge. He was accessory to the death of Lord Russell. Died in 1692.

Sawyer, (WILLIAM KINGSTON,) an English author, born at Brighton, July 26, 1828. Among his works are "Stray Leaves," (1846,) "Thought and Reverie," (1849,) "Ten Miles from Town," (1866,) "The Legend of Phyllis," (1872,) etc. Most of the above are in verse. Mr. Sawyer wrote many novels. Died June 20, 1876.

Sax, sȧks, (ANTOINE JOSEPH ADOLPHE,) a Belgian maker of musical instruments, born at Dinant in 1814. He invented the *saxophone* and other brass instruments of military music. He became professor of music in the Conservatory of Paris in 1857. Died February 9, 1894.

Sax, sȧks, [Lat. SAX'IUS,] (CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, born in Saxony in 1714. He became in 1753 professor of history at Utrecht. His chief work is his "Onomasticon Literarium, sive Nomenclator historico-criticus præstantissimorum omnis Ætatis, Populi, Artiumque Formulæ Scriptorum," etc., (8 vols., 1775–90.) This is a dictionary of the eminent authors of all ages and countries. Died in 1806.

Sax'by, (JESSIE MARGARET,) a Scottish author, born (Edmondston) at Halligarth, Shetland Islands, in 1842. She married Henry L. Saxby, author of "The Birds of Shetland," etc. She has written more than thirty volumes of tales, poems, and travels, the most popular being a series of tales of Shetland adventure for boys.

Saxe, sȧks, (HERMANN MAURICE,) [Ger. MORITZ VON SACHSEN, mo'rits fon sȧks'ẹn,] COUNT OF, a famous general, born at Goslar or Dresden, in Saxony, October 28, 1696, was a son of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, and the Countess von Königsmark. He entered the army in 1708, and distinguished himself in several battles against the Swedes and French. About 1720 he entered the French service. He was elected Duke of Courland in 1726, but was soon driven out of that duchy by the Russians and Poles. He was for a time the favoured lover of Anna Ivanovna, who became Empress of Russia in 1730. In 1734 he fought against the Austrians and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in the French army. He captured Prague in 1741, was raised to the rank of marshal of France in 1744, and obtained command of the army in Flanders in 1745. He gained victories over the allies at Fontenoy, (1745,) Raucoux, (1746,) and Laufeld, (1747.) He had married a Countess of Loben about 1712, but he obtained a divorce from her a few years later. He wrote a work on military affairs, entitled "My Reveries," ("Mes Rêveries," 5 vols., 1757.) Died in 1750. His daughter, Madame Dupin, was a grandmother of George Sand the authoress.

See BARON D'ESPAGNAC, "Histoire du Maréchal Saxe;" RANFT, "Leben des Grafen von Sachsen," 1746; LA BARRE DU PARCQ, "Biographie et Maximes du Maréchal de Saxe," 1851; C. VON WEBER, "Moritz von Sachsen," 1863; MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; A. THOMAS, "Éloge de Maurice Comte de Saxe," 1759; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1864; "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1841.

Saxe, sȧks, (JOHN GODFREY,) a distinguished American humorous poet, born in Franklin county, Vermont, in 1816. He graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1839, and subsequently became editor of the "Burlington Sentinel." He was elected State's attorney in 1851. A collection of his poems appeared in 1849. They rank among the most successful productions of their kind, and have obtained extensive popularity. A new edition of his celebrated poems was published in 1864. He produced in 1866 "The Masquerade, and other Poems," and "Leisure Day Rhymes" in 1875. Died March 31, 1887.

Saxe-Coburg, DUKE OF. See ERNEST.

Saxe-Coburg, PRINCE OF. See COBURG.

Saxe-Weimar, DUKE OF. See BERNHARD.

Saxius, (CHRISTOPH.) See SAX.

Sax'o Gram-mat'I-cus, (genitive, **Saxo'nis Grammat'ici**,) an eminent Danish historian, born in the first half of the twelfth century, was a priest, and secretary of Absalom, Archbishop of Lund. He wrote (in Latin) a "History of Denmark," which is one of the most curious documents of the middle ages. It abounds in traditions and romantic or fabulous legends. Died about 1204.

See REIMER, "De Vita Saxonis Grammatici," 1762; G. L. BADEN, "Om vor Danske Histories Fader Saxo Grammaticus," 1809; J. B. CARPZOV, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis Saxonis Grammatici," 1762.

Sax'ton, (JOSEPH,) an American mechanician and inventor, born at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1799. He made great improvements in the machine-cutting of chronometer-wheels, in magnetic, electric, and tide-registering appliances, etc. For many years he was employed as an expert mechanician by the United States mint and the coast survey. Died in Washington, D.C., October 26, 1873.

Sax'ton, (RUFUS,) an American general, born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1824, graduated at West Point in 1849. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers about April, 1862, and defended Harper's Ferry with success in May of that year. He was assigned to the command at Port Royal about the end of 1862, and was employed in South Carolina until 1865.

Say, sȧ, (HORACE ÉMILE,) a French writer on political economy, son of Jean Baptiste, noticed below, was born near Paris in 1794. He published a "History of the Commercial Relations between France and Brazil," etc., and other works. Died July 24, 1860.

Say, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a distinguished French writer on political economy, born at Lyons in 1767. At an early age he visited England, where he became conversant with the writings of Adam Smith. In 1794 he was one of the founders of "La Décade philosophique," a literary and political journal in Paris, of which he was principal editor for six years. He was appointed in 1799 a member of the Tribunate, but resigned on Napoleon's becoming emperor. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg, and of other learned institutions. Among his principal works are a "Treatise on Political Economy," (2 vols., 1803,) which has been translated into the principal European languages, a "Catechism of Political Economy," (1815,) and "On England and the English." Died in 1832.

Say, (JEAN BAPTISTE LÉON,) a French economist and statesman, a son of H. E. Say, was born in Paris, June 6, 1826. For many years he edited the "Journal des Débats." He entered the National Assembly in 1871. He was minister of finance in 1872–73, in 1875, in 1877–79, and in 1882. He was also a senator, 1875–82, and became President of the Senate in 1880. He was author of various works on finance and other subjects. He was elected to the French Academy in 1886. In 1889 he was an active opponent of Boulangism. Died April 21, 1896.

Sāy, (SAMUEL,) an English dissenting divine, born in 1675, became pastor at Westminster in 1734. He was the author of a number of poems and prose essays. Died in 1743.

Sāy, (THOMAS,) an American naturalist, born at Philadelphia in 1787, was one of the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences in that city. In 1819 he accompanied Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains as chief zoologist. His principal work is an "American Entomology," illustrated. Died in 1834.

Say, (WILLIAM,) an English mezzotinto engraver, born at or near Norwich in 1768. He engraved history, landscapes, etc. Died in 1834.

Sayce, sās, (ARCHIBALD HENRY,) an eminent English scholar, born at Shirehampton, September 25, 1846. He was educated at Grosvenor College, Bath, and Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1869 and a tutor in 1870, in which year he took orders in the Anglican Church. In 1876 he was made a professor of comparative philology in his university. Among his numerous writings are an "Assyrian Grammar," (1872; another in 1875,) "Principles of Comparative Philology," (1874.) "Introduction to the Science of Language," (1880,) "The Ancient Empires of the East," (1884,) "The Hittites," (1889,) "The Higher Criticism and the Monuments," (1894,) etc. Edited "Records of the Past," (2d series, 1888–92,) "Early History of the Hebrews," (1898,) etc.

Saye and Sele. See FIENNES, (WILLIAM.)

Say'ĕrĕ, (FRANK,) an English physician and writer, born in London in 1763. He published "Dramatic Sketches of the Ancient Northern Mythology," (1790,) "Disquisitions, Metaphysical and Literary," (1793,) and other works. Died in 1817.

Sayous, sī'yoo', (PIERRE ANDRÉ,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Geneva in 1808. He published, besides other works, a "History of French Literature among Foreign Nations," (1853.) Died February 22, 1870.

Sayyîd Ahmad, sī-yeed' ăh'mad, a Moslem religionist of India, born in 1782, lived at Delhi.

Sazonov, sazo'nof, (SERGHEI DMITRIEVICH,) Russian statesman, was born 1866 in Ryazan Province, and educated at the Alexandrovsky Lyceum, St. Petersburg (Leningrad.) After holding diplomatic posts in Rome and London, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs 1910–17, and later in the Kolchak Government.

Sbarretti, sbar-ret'tee, (ENEA,) a cardinal, born in Spoleto, Dalmatia, Jan. 27, 1800, was created a cardinal-deacon in 1877. Died 1884.

Scacchi, skăk'kee, (FORTUNATO,) an Italian antiquary and monk, born at Ancona about 1572. He published "Sacrorum Elæochrismatum Myrothecia," (3 vols., 1625–37.) Died in 1643.

Scad'lock, (JAMES,) a Scottish minor poet, born at Paisley, October 7, 1775. He was an accomplished copperplate engraver. Died July 4, 1818.

Scævola, sĕv'o-lą, [Fr. SCÉVOLE, sā'vol',] (C. MUCIUS,) a Roman, who, according to the ancient legends, went to the camp of Porsena, then besieging Rome, and attempted to kill him with a dagger. He was seized by the guards of the king, who ordered him to be put to death. Scævola, it is said, held his right hand in a fire, which was at hand, until it was consumed, so that Porsena, struck with admiration at his extraordinary fortitude, spared his life. From this circumstance he is said to have received the surname of Scævola, or "left-handed."

Scævola, (PUBLIUS MUCIUS,) a Roman jurist, was elected consul in 133 B.C., and two years after was created pontifex maximus. He was the author of several legal works.

Scævola, (QUINTUS CERVIDIUS,) a Roman jurist, lived under the reign of Marcus Antoninus. He numbered among his pupils Septimius Severus, afterwards emperor. There are extracts from his works contained in the Digest of Justinian.

Scævola, (QUINTUS MUCIUS,) surnamed THE AUGUR, became a Roman consul, with L. Cecilius Metellus, 117 B.C. He was eminent as a jurist, and was one of the teachers of Cicero, who has introduced him into his treatises "De Oratore," "De Amicitia," and "De Republica." His wife was a daughter of C. Lælius Sapiens. Died after 88 B.C.

Scævola, (QUINTUS MUCIUS,) surnamed PONTIFEX, was the son of Publius, noticed above. He was chosen cons in 95 B.C., and was subsequently proconsul of Asia, and pontifex maximus. He enjoyed a high reputation as a jurist and orator, and wrote several legal works, which are not extant. Having been proscribed by the younger Marius, he was killed in the temple of Vesta, 82 B.C. His virtues are highly extolled by Cicero.

Scala, skä'lä, (BARTOLOMMEO,) an Italian writer, born in 1430, published a "History of the Florentine Republic." His daughter Alessandra was distinguished as a classical scholar, and became the wife of the poet Marullus. Died in 1497.

Scala, della, del'lä skä'lä, or **Scaligeri**, skä-le-jā'ree, (CAN FRANCESCO,) an Italian military commander, born about 1290, was a prominent leader of the Ghibeline faction in Lombardy. He died in 1329, having been ruler over Verona nearly twenty years. He was a liberal patron of literature and the fine arts, and has been celebrated by Dante, who found an asylum at his court.

Scala, della, (MASTINO,) an uncle of the preceding became Podestà of Verona about 1260. He was assassinated about 1275.

Scalchi, skäl'kee, (SOFIA,) a distinguished Italian contralto-singer, born at Turin in 1850. Her fine voice and eminent histrionic talents have been recognized in all the European capitals and in America. Her début was made in 1866.

Scal'i-ger, [Lat. SCAL'IGER, genitive SCAL'IGERI,] (JOSEPH JUSTUS,) a celebrated philologist, a son of Julius Cæsar, noticed below, was born at Agen, in France, in August, 1540. Under the instruction of his father he early became a proficient in the Latin language, and subsequently studied Greek and the Oriental languages in Paris. He became professor of belles-lettres at the University of Leyden in 1593, and numbered among his pupils the celebrated Grotius. Among his numerous works, which are characterized by the most profound learning and critical acumen, we may name his treatise "De Emendatione Temporum," (1583,) being an explanation of the Julian period, "Thesaurus Temporum," (1606,) Latin poems and epistles, a Latin translation of Arabian proverbs, besides commentaries on Ausonius, Varro, and other classics. He adopted the Protestant religion in his youth, and took an active part in the civil war about 1568. He was generally recognized as the most eminent scholar of his time. Died at Leyden in 1609. "Scaliger," says Niebuhr, "stood on the summit of universal solid philological learning in a degree that none have reached since; so high in every branch of knowledge, that from the resources of his own mind he could comprehend, apply, and decide on whatever came in his way." (Quoted in the "Quarterly Review," 1860.)

"The two greatest scholars of the sixteenth century," says Hallam, "are yet unnamed; Joseph Scaliger and Isaac Casaubon. The former, son of Julius Cæsar Scaliger, and, in the estimation at least of some, his inferior in natural genius, though much above him in learning and judgment, was perhaps the most extraordinary master of general erudition that has ever lived. . . . He was, in fact, conversant with all ancient, and very extensively with modern, literature. . . . In the department of philology he was conspicuous as an excellent critic, both of the Latin and Greek languages; though Bayle, in his own paradoxical but acute and truly judicious spirit, has suggested that Scaliger's talents and learning were too great for a good commentator,—the one making him discover in authors more hidden sense than they possessed, the other leading him to perceive a thousand allusions which had never been designed." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See HEINSIUS, "Orationes II. in Obitum J. J. Scaligeri," 1609; J. BERNAYS, "J. J. Scaliger," Berlin, 1855; "Scaligerana," Amsterdam, 1695; CHARLES NISARD, "Le Triumvirat littéraire au XVI Siècle;" JUSTE LIPSE, "J. Scaliger et I. Casaubon," 1852; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for July, 1860.

Scaliger, (JULIUS CÆSAR,) a celebrated Italian scholar and critic, father of the preceding, was born on Lago di Garda or at Padua on the 23d of April, 1484. His real name is said to have been BORDONE. He pretended to be descended from the noble family Della Scala. He studied medicine, and practised some years in Italy. According to his own account, he served several campaigns in the army of the emperor Maximilian in his youth. In 1525 he removed to Agen, France, to which he had been invited by the bishop of that diocese. There he practised medicine and passed the rest of his life. He married Andiette de Roques-Lobejac about 1528. Scaliger published, besides other works, "An Oration against Erasmus," ("Adversus D. Erasmum

Oratio," 1531,) "On the Principles of the Latin Language," ("De Causis Linguæ Latinæ," 1540,) "Seven Books of Poetry," ("Poetices Libri septem," 1561,) and "On the Art of Poetry," ("De Arte Poetica.") He was an excellent classical scholar, and was considered one of the greatest intellects of his time. His stature was tall, his presence dignified and imposing. He died at Agen in October, 1558.

See J. J. SCALIGER, "De Vetustate et Splendore gentis Scaligeræ et Vita J. C. Scaligeri," 1594: BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" BRIQUET, "Éloge de J. C. Scaliger," 1812; NICÉRON, 'Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scaligeri. See SCALA, DELLA.

Scam'mon, (ELIAKIM P.,) an American general, born in Maine, graduated at West Point in 1837. He became a captain in 1853, and a brigadier-general of volunteers in October, 1862. He was taken prisoner on the Kanawha River in February, 1864. Died 1894.

Scamozzi. See BERTOTTI-SCAMOZZI.

Scamozzi, skâ-mot'see, (VINCENZIO,) an Italian architect and writer, born at Vicenza in 1552. Having spent some time at Rome and Naples, he settled at Venice, where he was employed to finish some works left incomplete by Sansovino and Palladio, who had recently died. He afterwards constructed the church of San Niccolò di Tolentino, and the range of buildings called the Procuratie Nuove at Venice. He was employed in 1604 by the Archbishop of Salzburg to design the cathedral in that city, which is esteemed one of his master-pieces. His work entitled "Architettura Universale" came out in 1616, a few months before his death.

See SCOLARI, "Vita di Scamozzi," 1837; MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura;" TEMANZA, "Vita di V. Scamozzi," 1770; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scan'der-beg, [from *Scander* or *Iskander*,* "Alexander," and *beg*, "lord" or "chief,"] a celebrated Eastern warrior, born in Albania in 1404, was originally named GEORGE CASTRIOTA, (or CASTRIOTO.) At an early age he was sent by his father, a prince of Albania, who was tributary to the Turks, to the court of Amurath II., where he soon acquired the favour and confidence of that monarch. His father having died in 1432, his principality was seized by the Sultan, upon which Scanderbeg entered into an agreement with Huniades, commander of the Christian army in Transylvania, to betray into his hand the Turkish forces under his command. He soon after took possession of his hereditary dominions, and renounced Mohammedanism, in which he had been educated. He subsequently carried on a successful war with the Turks, and in 1462 assisted Ferdinand, King of Naples, against the Count of Anjou. Died in 1467.

See MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865; HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Geschichte des Osmanisches Reichs;" C. G. MOORE, "George Castriot, surnamed Scanderbeg;" MONARDO, "Vita di G. Castrioto," 1591; S. PUFFENDORF, "G. Castriotæ Historia," 1684; PAGANEL, "Histoire de Scanderbeg," 1855; M. BARLESIO, "De Vita, Moribus ac Rebus gestis G. Castrioti," 1537; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scapinelli, skâ-pe-nel'lee, (LODOVICO,) an Italian poet, born at Módena in 1585, was blind from his birth. Died in 1634.

Scapula, skâ'poo-lâ, (JOHANN,) a German philologist, born about 1545, was employed as a proof-reader in the printing-office of Henry Estienne at Geneva. He published a "Lexicon Græco-Latinum," (1579,) an abridgment of Stephanus's (Estienne's) "Thesaurus."

Scaramuccia, skâ-râ-moot'chà, (LODOVICO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Perugia in 1616, was a pupil of Guido Reni. Died in 1680.

Scarborough, skar'bŭr-ẹh, (Sir CHARLES,) an English physician, born about 1616. He succeeded Harvey as Lumleian lecturer on anatomy in 1656. He was afterwards appointed first physician to Charles II., James II., and William III. He was the author of several medical and mathematical treatises, and was a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Died in 1693.

Scarborough, skar'bŭr-ẹh, (JOHN,) D.D., a bishop, born at Castle Wellan, Ireland, April 25, 1831, graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1854, and at the General Theological Seminary of New York in 1857, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1858, in 1875 was consecrated Bishop of New Jersey. Died Mar. 14, 1914. He was succeeded by the Rt. Rev. Paul Matthews.

Scarcellino. See SCARSELLA.

Scarlatti, skar-lât'tee, (ALESSANDRO,) a celebrated Italian composer and musician, born at Naples about 1656, was a pupil of Carissimi. His productions are very numerous, including one hundred operas and three thousand cantatas, and he is said to have originated ritornels and violin accompaniments. Died in 1725.

Scarlatti, (DOMENICO,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1683. He was appointed in 1735 chapel-master to the Queen of Spain. His principal work is a collection of pieces for the harpsichord. Died about 1755.

Scarlatti, (GIUSEPPE,) a composer, born at Naples in 1718, was a son or nephew of the preceding. He composed numerous operas. Died at Vienna in 1796.

Scarlett, (JAMES.) See ABINGER.

Scar'lett, (Sir JAMES YORKE,) an English general, born in 1799. He served in the Crimean war of 1854, and attained the rank of major-general, and commander of the cavalry. Died in 1871.

Scarpa, skar'pâ, (ANTONIO,) a celebrated Italian anatomist and surgeon, born at La Motta, in Friuli, on the 13th of June, 1747. He studied under Morgagni, at Padua, and was appointed professor of anatomy at Módena in 1772. After a journey to France and England, he obtained the chair of anatomy in the University of Pavía in 1783. He acquired a European reputation by his researches and treatises on the anatomy of the ear, the organs of smell, the nerves of the heart, etc. In 1801 he produced an able treatise on the diseases of the eye. He received the title of surgeon to Napoleon in 1805. Among his numerous works is an excellent "Treatise on Hernia," ("Sull' Ernie Memorie," 1809.) He was an accomplished scholar, and a very skilful draughtsman. He was never married. Died in 1832.

See TAGLIAFERRI, "Ragionamento intorno la Vita del Cavaliere A. Scarpa," 1834; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" BÉGIN, notice in the "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scarron, skâ'rôN', (PAUL,) a French dramatist and comic writer, born in Paris about 1610. After leading a very dissolute life, he was deprived of the use of his limbs by an accident, at the age of twenty-seven, and henceforth devoted himself to literature. His principal works are "The Comic Romance," (1651,) and the "Æneid Travestied." He married in 1652 Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards known as Madame de Maintenon. (See MAINTENON.) Died in 1660.

See COUSIN D'AVALON, "Scarroniana," 1801; BAILLET, "Jugements des Savants;" TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. xii., 1825.

Scarsella, skar-sel'lâ, or **Scarsellino,** skar-sêl-lee'no, (IPPOLITO,) a skilful Italian painter, born at Ferrara about 1560. He imitated Paul Veronese with success. Died in 1621.

Scars'gill or **Scar'gill,** (W. P.,) an English writer, published, among other works, "Provincial Sketches," "The Usurer's Daughter," and "The Puritan's Grave." Died in 1836.

Scartazzini, skar-tât-see'nee, (JOHANNES ANDREAS, a Swiss author, born at Bondo, in the Grisons, December 30, 1837. He became a Protestant clergyman, and in 1871 Italian professor in the cantonal school at Coire. He published a valuable Life of Dante, (1869,) a critical edition of the "Divina Commedia," (1874–75,) and various works, chiefly relating to Italian literature.

Scau'rus, (M. ÆMILIUS,) a Roman soldier and statesman, born in 163 B.C. After serving for a time in Spain, he became successively prætor urbanus, consul, and princeps senatus. His talents and virtues are eulogized by Cicero. He died about 90 B.C., and his widow afterwards married the celebrated Sulla.

* Byron speaks of him under the name of ISKANDER:—

"Land of Albania! where Iskander rosa,
Theme of the young, and beacon of the wise,
And he, his namesake, whose oft-baffled foes
Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous emprise."
Childe Harold, canto ii., stanza xxxviii.

Scaurus, (M. ÆMILIUS,) a son of the preceding, served as quæstor under Pompey in the Mithridatic war, and afterwards filled several offices in the republic. He was chiefly noted for his profligacy and extravagance, and was twice brought to trial for his crimes, being on both occasions defended by Cicero.

Scaurus, (MAMERCUS,) a grandson of the preceding, was distinguished as a poet and orator. Accused of high treason and other crimes, he committed suicide, 34 A.D.

Scève, sàv, (MAURICE,) a French poet, born at Lyons, was an advocate by profession. Among his works are "La Saulsaye," (1547,) and "Le Microcosme, ou petit Monde," (1562.) Died in 1564.

Scévole. See SCÆVOLA.

Schaaf, shäf, (CHARLES,) a German Orientalist, born in 1646, became professor of the Oriental languages at Leyden. He published several grammatical works. Died in 1729.

Schack, von, fon shäk, (ADOLF FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born near Schwerin in 1815. He published a "History of Dramatic Literature and Art in Spain," (1845,) which has a high reputation, and made several translations from the Persian. Died in 1894.

Schad, shät or shäd, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German philosopher, born at Mursbach in 1758. He succeeded Fichte as professor of philosophy at Jena about 1800, and obtained a chair of philosophy at Kharkof, in Russia, in 1804. He published several esteemed works designed to popularize the philosophy of Fichte. Died in 1834.

See his Autobiography, 2 vols., 1804.

Schadow, shä'do, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a celebrated German sculptor, born at Berlin in 1764. Having spent several years in Italy, he returned to Berlin in 1788, and was subsequently appointed director of the Academy of Arts. Among his master-pieces are statues of Frederick the Great, Marshal Blücher, and General Ziethen, a group of Queen Luise and her sister, the Duchess of Cumberland, the monument of Luther at Wittenberg, and that of Tauenzien at Breslau. He numbered among his pupils Dannecker, Rauch, and other eminent sculptors, and he is regarded as the founder of the modern school of sculpture in Germany. He was the author of several valuable treatises on art. Died in 1850.

See his autobiography, entitled "Kunstwerke und Kunstansichten," 1849; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Schadow, (RUDOLF,) a sculptor, a son of the preceding, was born in 1785. He was instructed by his father, and afterwards visited Rome, where he died in 1822. He left several portrait-busts and statues of great beauty. Among the latter may be named "The Girl fastening her Sandal."

Schadow-Godenhaus, von, fon shä'do go'dẹn-hŏwss', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) an eminent painter of history and portraits, a brother of the preceding, was born at Berlin in 1789. He studied at Rome under Cornelius and Overbeck, whose peculiar views of art he adopted. (See CORNELIUS and OVERBECK.) Having joined the Catholic Church while at Rome, he returned to Berlin, where he became professor in the Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1826 succeeded Cornelius as director of the Academy at Dusseldorf. Among his principal historical pictures are the Four Evangelists, in the Werder Church at Berlin, an "Ascension of Mary," in the Paulskirche at Aix-la-Chapelle, and a series representing "Paradise," "Purgatory," and "Hell." Schadow numbers among his pupils Lessing, Schröter, and other distinguished German artists. Died in 1862.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Schaeffer. See SCHÄFFER.

Schaeffer, shä'fẹr, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) an American divine and scholar, born at Germantown in 1807, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1827. He published, besides other works, a translation from the German of Lechler's "Acts of the Apostles: an Exegetical Commentary," etc., (1866.) He was chairman of the faculty in the Lutheran Seminary in Philadelphia from its organization in 1864 till his death, Nov. 23, 1879.

Schafei. See SHÂFEY.

Schafarik, shä'fa-rik, written also **Safarik**, (PAUL JOSEPH,) a distinguished philologist and antiquary, born in Northern Hungary in 1795. Among his works are a "History of the Slavonic Language and Literature," etc., (in German, 1826,) "Slavonic Ethnology," and "Bohemian Antiquities." Died in 1861.

Schafei. See SHÂFEY.

Schäfer, shä'fẹr, (ARNOLD,) a German historian, born at Seehausen, October 16, 1819. He was educated at Leipsic, and held professorships of history at Greifswalde and Bonn. Among his works are "Demosthenes and his Times" (3 vols., 1856–58) and a "History of the Seven Years' War," (1867–74.) Died in 1883.

Schäfer, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a brother of Arnold Schäfer, was born at Seehausen, September 17, 1809. He was educated at Leipsic, and was a teacher of literary history at Bremen. He published three works on the history of German literature, also a "History of German Poetry," (1859,) Lives of Goethe (1850) and Schiller, (1853,) and a volume of poems, "Liebe und Leben," (1858.) Died at Bremen, March 2, 1880.

Schaff, shaf, (PHILIP,) D.D., a theologian and divine of the Reformed (later of the Presbyterian) Church, was born at Chur, in Switzerland, January 1, 1819. He graduated at Berlin in 1841, and in 1844 emigrated to America, and was appointed professor of theology at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. He published "The Principles of Protestantism," (in German and English, 1845,) a "History of the Apostolic Church," (in German, 1851,) a "History of the Christian Church from the Birth of Christ to the Reign of Constantine, A.D. 1–311," (1859,) "The Person of Christ the Miracle of History," (1865,) and many other works. He became in 1870 professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York, assisted in the Bible Revision, and edited the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia," (1882 *et seq.*) Died October 20, 1893.

Schäffer or **Schaeffer**, shĕf'fẹr, (JAKOB CHRISTIAN,) a German naturalist, born at Querfurt, Prussia, in 1718. He wrote on entomology, botany, etc., and was skilful in the fabrication of optical instruments. Died in 1790.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Schäffle, (ALBERT EBERHARD FRIEDRICH,) a German economist, born at Nürtingen, Würtemberg, in 1831. He wrote "The Quintessence of Socialism," "Labour Protection," etc., but his most important works are treatises on political economy and on the framework of society.

Schagen, van, vän skä'gẹn or skä'hẹn, (ÆGIDIUS,) a Dutch historical painter, born at Alkmaar in 1616. Among his works are interiors and conversation-pieces. Died in 1668.

Schalcken, skäl'kẹn, (GODFREY,) a Dutch painter of genre, born at Dort in 1643, was a pupil of Gerard Dow. He painted the effects of candle-light with success. Died at the Hague in 1706.

Schaldemose, shäl'dẹh-mo'sẹh, (FRIEDRICH JULIAN,) a Danish *littérateur*, born in the island of Fionia in 1782, made numerous translations from the German, English, French, and other languages, and published several original works. Died in 1853.

Schall, shäl, (JOHANN ADAM,) a German Jesuit and missionary, born at Cologne in 1591. He went to China in 1622, and obtained favour at the court of Peking by his skill in astronomy and other sciences. Died in Peking in 1669.

Schall, (KARL,) a German dramatist, born at Breslau in 1780, was the founder, and for many years the editor, of the "Breslau Zeitung." Died in 1833.

Schaller, shäl'lẹr, (ANTON,) a German painter, born at Vienna in 1772; died in 1844.

Schaller, (JOHANN,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1777. He became in 1823 professor of sculpture in the Academy at Vienna. Died in 1847.

Schaller, (JULIUS,) a German writer, born at Magdeburg in 1810, published a "History of Natural Philosophy from Bacon to the Present Time." Died in 1868.

Schammai, sham'mī, a celebrated Jewish doctor of law, lived at Jerusalem about 80–50 B.C., and was a rival of Hillel the Elder.

See GEIGER et GEISSMANN, "Brevis Commentatio de Hillela et Schammai," 1707.

Schamyl. See SHAMYL.

Schanfari. See SHANFAREE.

Schank, shank, ? (JOHN,) a Scottish naval officer and engineer, born in Fifeshire in 1740. He served in the American war, and was subsequently employed in the defence of the British coast against the French. He was made admiral of the blue in 1821. Died in 1823.

Schannat, shän'nät, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German historian, born at Luxemburg in 1683. He wrote several works on German history. Died in 1739.

Schard, shart, (SIMON,) a learned German lawyer and compiler, born in Saxony in 1535, published "Opus historicum de Rebus Germanicis," (4 vols., 1574.) Died in 1573.

Scharf, (GEORGE,) an English author and artist, of German parentage, born in London, December 16, 1820. As an artist, his principal reputation is that of an able illustrator of books. He wrote "History of the Characteristics of Greek Art," for Wordsworth's "Greece," "Artistic and Descriptive Notes," and many criticisms on old portraits and historical pictures. Died in 1895.

Scharling, shar'ling, (CARL EMILE,) a Danish theologian, born at Copenhagen in 1803. He published, besides other works, "The Theological Review," (1837-49.)

Scharling, (EDWARD AUGUSTUS,) a chemist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1807.

Scharnhorst, von, fon sharn'horst, (GERHARD DAVID,) a Prussian commander and military writer, born at Hämelsee, in Hanover, in 1756. He was present at the battle of Auerstadt, in 1806, and, as chief of Blücher's staff, distinguished himself at Eylau, in 1807. Having been made lieutenant-general, and retaining the position of chief of the staff of Blücher, he was severely wounded in the battle near Grossgörchen, and died from the effects of his wound, in June, 1813.

See BOYEN, "Beiträge zur Kenntniss von Scharnhorst," 1833 CLAUSEWITZ, "Leben von Scharnhorst," 1832.

Schatz, shâts, (GEORG,) a German writer, born at Gotha in 1763, published fables, sonnets, and critical essays; he also made a translation of Machiavelli's "History of Florence," (unfinished.) Died in 1795.

Schauffler, shŏwf'fl̇er, (WILLIAM GOTTLIEB,) D.D., LL.D., a missionary, born at Stuttgart, Germany, August 22, 1798, lived at Odessa, Russia, 1804-26, studied divinity at Andover, 1826-30, was ordained a Congregational minister in 1831, was a missionary at Constantinople, 1832-74, and returned to the United States in 1877. His principal literary works are "Meditations on the Last Days of Christ," and translations of the entire Bible into Turkish and into Spanish-Hebrew. Died in New York, January 27, 1883.

Schauflein or **Schauffelein.** See SCHEUFFELIN.

Schaumbourg. See LIPPE-SCHAUMBURG.

Schedone. See SCHIDONI.

Schedoni, skâ-do'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian philosopher, born in the duchy of Módena in 1759, published several works on moral philosophy. Died in 1835.

Scheele, sheel, [Sw. pron. shē'l̇eh,] (CARL WILHELM,) an eminent Swedish chemist, born at Stralsund in December, 1742. He served an apprenticeship to an apothecary of Gothenburg, and devoted his leisure and his nights to the study of chemistry. About 1770 he removed to Upsal, where he formed friendships with Gahn and Bergman. In 1774 he produced a remarkable treatise on Manganese. He discovered tartaric acid, fluoric (or fluo-silicic) acid, barytes, chlorine, and several other substances. He settled as an apothecary at Köping in 1775. In 1777 he published his discovery of "empyreal air," (oxygen.) This gas had been previously discovered by Priestley; but Scheele was not aware of the fact. He was the first that ascertained the composition of prussic acid. Among his works is a "Treatise on Air and Fire," (1777.) He was an excellent observer and experimenter. Died at Köping in 1786.

See VICQ-D'AZYR, "Éloge de Scheele," 1787; GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon;" F. HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scheelstrate, van, vän skāl'strâ'ṫeh or shāl'strât, or **Schelstraate,** sk̇ēl'strâ'ṫeh, (EMANUEL,) a Flemish antiquary and priest, born at Antwerp in 1649, was a zealous asserter of papal supremacy. Died in Rome in 1692.

Scheemakers, skā'mâ'k̇ers, (PIETER,) a distinguished sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1691, studied at Rome, and subsequently resided many years in England.

Scheer, shār, (REINHARD,) German admiral, was born in 1863 at Oberkirchen, Hesse-Nassau. He commanded the 1st Torpedo Division 1903; was Chief-of Staff of the High Sea Fleet 1910; and commanded a battle squadron, 1913. He was made Commander of the High Sea Fleet in Jan., 1916 and led it against the British Fleet at the Battle of Jutland. He was made Chief of the Admiralty Staff, July, 1918, and in Nov., 1918, was placed on the retired list. He died Nov. 26, 1928.

Schefer, sha'fer, (LEOPOLD,) a German physician and *litterateur*, born in Lower Lusatia in 1784, published numerous poems and novels. Died in 1862.

Scheffel, von, fon shef'fel, (JOSEPH VICTOR,) a very popular German poet, born at Carlsruhe, Feb. 16, 1826. Died 1886.

Scheffer, shef'ḟer, (ARNOLD,) a brother of Ary Scheffer, was born in Holland in 1796. He was for a time associated with Armand Carrel as editor of the "National" in Paris. He published (in French) "Political Pictures of Germany," "Essays on Four Political Questions," and other works. Died in 1853.

Scheffer, (ARY,) an eminent painter, of French extraction, born at Dort, in Holland, in 1795, studied under Guérin in Paris. He painted portraits of La Fayette, Béranger, and Lamartine. He worked chiefly in Paris. Among his master-pieces are "Francesca da Rimini," (1835,) Byron's "Giaour," "Christ the Comforter," (1836,) Goethe's "Faust," "Margaret at the Spinning-Wheel," and "Margaret at Church." He married the widow of General Baudrand about 1850. His works are characterized as sentimental and poetical. Died near Paris in 1858.

See ÉTEX, "Ary Scheffer," 1859; MRS. GROTE, "Life of Ary Scheffer," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scheffer, (HENRI,) a painter, a brother of the preceding, was born at the Hague in 1798. He studied in Paris under Guérin. Among his works we may name "Charlotte Corday protected by the Members of the Section against the Fury of the People," and "Parents Weeping for the Death of their Child." Died in 1862.

Scheffer, shef'ḟer, (HENRY THEOPHILUS,) a grandson of Johann Scheffer, noticed below, was born at Stockholm in 1710. He acquired considerable reputation as a chemist, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences in his native city. Died in 1759.

See CRONSTEDT, "Åminnelse Tal öfver H. T Scheffer," 1760.

Scheffer, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born at Strasburg in 1621, published editions of numerous classics, and a treatise "On the Naval Militia of the Ancients." Died in 1679.

Scheibel, shī'b̨el, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Breslau in 1783. He became professor of theology in his native city in 1818. Died in 1843.

Scheid, skīt, [Lat. SCHEI'DIUS,] (EVERARD,) an eminent Dutch philologist, born at Arnhem in 1742, became professor of Oriental literature at Leyden. Among his principal works are an Arabic Grammar, "Minerva, seu de Causis Latinæ Linguæ," and "Ebn-Doreydi Kassida, sive Idyllium Arabicum," etc. Died in 1795.

Scheidius, See SCHEIDT.

Scheidt, shīt, (BALTHASAR,) a German scholar and theologian, born at Strasburg in 1614, became professor of Oriental languages in his native city. He was the author of several learned works. Died in 1670.

Scheidt, [Lat. SCHEI'DIUS,] (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) a German jurist, born at Waldenburg in 1709. He studied at Göttingen, and became professor of the law of nature and of nations at Copenhagen. He was the author of several legal works, in Latin. Died in 1761.

Scheiner, shī'n̨er, (CHRISTOPH,) a German Jesuit and savant, born near Mundelsheim, in Suabia, in 1575, became professor of mathematics and astronomy at In-

golstadt. He observed the spots on the sun in 1611, wrote a number of scientific works, and was the inventor of the instrument called the pantograph. Died in 1650.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schelhammer, shĕl'hăm'mẹr, (GUNTHER CHRISTOPH,) a German physician and writer, born at Jena in 1649, became professor of medicine at Kiel, in Holstein. Died in 1716.

Schelhorn, shĕl'hŏrn, (JOHANN GEORG,) THE ELDER, a German theologian and scholar, born at Memmingen in 1694. He became pastor of that town in 1734, and published, besides other works, "Literary Amenities," ("Amœnitates Literariæ," 7 vols., 1725.) He was distinguished as a bibliographer. Died in 1773.

Schelhorn, (JOHANN GEORG,) THE YOUNGER, born at Memmingen in 1733, published several historical and theological works. Died in 1802.

Scheller, shĕl'lẹr, (IMMANUEL JOHANN GERHARD,) a German lexicographer, born at Ihlow, in Saxony, in 1735. He published a "Complete Latin-German and German-Latin Dictionary," (3 vols., 1783,) a "Small Latin Dictionary," a "Latin Grammar," and other similar works. Died in 1803.

Schelling, von, fon shĕl'ling, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM JOSEPH,) an eminent German philosopher, born at Leonberg, near Stuttgart, on the 27th of January, 1775. His early education was directed by his father, a distinguished Orientalist, who became prelate at Maulbronn. About 1790 he entered the University of Tübingen, where he studied philosophy and theology and remained until 1795. In the latter year he published a treatise "On the Possibility of a Form of Philosophy," ("Ueber die Möglichkeit einer Form der Philosophie," etc.,) and "On the Ego as the Principle of Philosophy," ("Vom Ich als Princip der Philosophie.") He removed about 1795 to Leipsic, where he was employed as tutor to a young nobleman, and in 1798 became professor-extraordinary at Jena, which was then the great focus of German philosophy. Here he associated with Fichte and Hegel, and delivered lectures on philosophy which excited great enthusiasm and displayed a remarkable beauty of style. He produced, in rapid succession, "Ideas for a Philosophy of Nature," ("Ideen zu einer Philosophie der Natur," 1797,) "On the Soul of the World," etc., ("Von der Weltseele, eine Hypothese der höhern Physik," etc., 1798,) a "First Sketch of a System of the Philosophy of Nature," ("Erste Entwurf eines Systems der Naturphilosophie," 1799,) and a "System of Transcendental Idealism," ("System des transcendentalen Idealismus," 1800.)

In 1803 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Würzburg, and in 1808 became secretary to the Academy of Arts in Munich, where he remained until 1841. He obtained the chair of philosophy in the University of Munich about 1826. His celebrity as a lecturer attracted multitudes of students from various countries of Europe. He was appointed president of the Academy of Sciences, and was ennobled by the King of Bavaria. Having lost his first wife, Caroline Michaelis, in 1810, he married Pauline Gotter. He succeeded Hegel as professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1841.

Schelling is one of the four chief metaphysical philosophers of Germany. His system, like those of Fichte and Hegel, was originally a sort of idealistic pantheism; but in his later writings his views seem to approximate more and more nearly to those which may be said to form the philosophic basis of Christianity. On his succeeding Hegel, in 1841, he was hailed as one who was destined to deliver Philosophy from the logic of pantheism and lead her back to Christ. Schelling is distinguished from the other great philosophers of Germany by his combining with rare intellectual powers poetic gifts of a high order.

Among his works, besides those already mentioned, are "Bruno, or the Divine and Natural Principle of Things," ("Bruno, oder über das göttliche und natürliche Princip der Dinge," 1802,) "Philosophy and Religion," ("Philosophie und Religion," 1804,) and "On the Relation of Art to Nature," ("Ueber das Verhältniss der bildenden Künste zu der Natur," 1807.) He regarded art as the perfect union of the real with the ideal. He also wrote "Philosophic Researches on the Essence of Human Liberty," ("Philosophischen Untersuchungen über das Wesen der menschlichen Freiheit," 1809.) He died at Ragaz, in Switzerland, in August, 1854, leaving several sons and daughters. His collected works were published at Stuttgart, in 14 vols. 8vo, 1856–61.

See ROSENKRANZ, "Schelling, Vorlesungen gehalten im Sommer 1842," etc., 1843; MATTER, "Schelling, ou la Philosophie de la Nature," etc., 1845; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Schelling, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; COLERIDGE, "Biographia Literaria;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia."

Schellinks, skĕl'links, (DANIEL,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Amsterdam in 1633 or 1638; died in 1701.

Schellinks, skĕl'links, (WILLEM,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and sea-ports, born at Amsterdam in 1632, was a brother of Daniel. He worked in England. According to Bryan, he was a first-rate artist. Died in 1678

Schemmelpenninck, skĕm'mẹl-pen'nink, or **Schimmelpenninck**, skĭm'mẹl-pen'nink, (RUTGER JAN,) a Dutch statesman, born at Deventer in 1761, was grand pensionary of Holland in 1805. He refused to hold office under King Louis Bonaparte. Died in 1825.

See M. C. VAN HALL, "R. J. Schimmelpenninck," etc., 1847: "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schenck, shĕnk, (JOHANN,) a German medical writer, born in Brisgau in 1531, practised at Friburg. Died in 1598.

Schenck, (JOHANN GEORG,) a medical writer, a son of the preceding, born at Friburg; died about 1620.

Schenck, skĕnk, (ROBERT C.,) an American lawyer and general, born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1809. He represented a district of Ohio in Congress from 1843 to 1851, and was minister to Brazil in 1852–53. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, and was raised to the rank of major-general about October of that year. He was a Republican member of Congress for the third district of Ohio from 1863 to 1869, and was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. He was United States minister at London from 1871 to 1876. Died in Washington, D.C., March 23, 1890.

Schendel, van, vän skĕn'dẹl, (PETRUS,) a Belgian painter of note, born in 1806; died in 1870.

Schenk, skĕnk, (MARTIN,) a Dutch soldier of fortune, noted for his courage and ferocity, was born in Gelderland in 1549. He served for a time under William of Orange, but subsequently went over to the Duke of Parma. Dissatisfied, however, with his treatment, and thinking his services ill rewarded, he joined the patriots in 1585, and performed many daring exploits, among which was the capture of Bonn. Having attempted to take Nymwegen in 1589, he was drowned while making his retreat.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. ii. chaps. ix.–xx.

Schenkel, shĕnk'ẹl, (DANIEL,) a Swiss rationalistic theologian, born at Dögerlin, December 21, 1813. Educated at Basel and Göttingen, he became in 1849 divinity-professor at Basel, and in 1851 at Heidelberg. He was long prominent in theological journalism, and published a "Bibellexikon," (5 vols.,) "Das Wesen des Protestantismus," (1846–51,) "Christliche Dogmatik," (1858–59,) "Das Charakterbild Jesu," (1864,) "Das Christusbild der Apostel und der nachapostolischen Zeit," (1875,) and other works. Died in 1885.

Schenkels, shĕnk'ẹls, (LAMBERT THOMAS,) a Dutch grammarian, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1547. He wrote on grammar and mnemonics. Died about 1630.

Schenkendorf, von, fon shĕnk'ẹn-dorf', (MAX,) born at Königsberg about 1784, wrote "Christian Poems," and other poetical works. Died in 1817.

Schérer, shā'rair', (BARTHÉLEMI LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Delle (Haut-Rhin) in 1747. He obtained the chief command of the army of the Pyrenees in 1795, and defeated the Austrians at Loano in November of that year. He was minister of war from July,

1797, to February, 1799, after which date he commanded in Italy for a few months. Died in 1804.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" De Courcelles, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français."

Scherer, shęh-rair', (Edmond Henri Adolphe,) a French critic, born in Paris, April 8, 1815. He became a Protestant clergyman, and in 1845 was made professor of exegesis at the Geneva Divinity School. In 1871 he was chosen to the French National Assembly, where he exercised a great influence as a conservative republican. In 1875 he was made senator for life. He wrote several books, chiefly on religious subjects and having the view of a strongly orthodox Protestant clergyman. M. Scherer takes rank as a critic of vigour and ability, though he was always opinionated, and somewhat narrow in his sympathies. Died March 16, 1889.

Schereschewsky, shĕr-ę-shĕv'ske, (Samuel Isâac Joseph,) D.D., a scholar and bishop, born at Tanroggen, Russian Lithuania, of Jewish parents, May 6, 1831, was educated in the Jewish College at Zhitomeer, and in the University of Breslau, studied in the Presbyterian Theological School at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in the Episcopal Seminary of New York city, went to China as a missionary, and in 1877 was made Bishop of Shanghai. He translated the Old Testament into Mandarin Chinese, and was one of the translators of the Prayer Book. He also compiled a Mongolian dictionary, and translated Saint Mark's Gospel into the Mongolian tongue. In 1883 he resigned the bishopric.

Scherr, shĕr or shair, (Johannes,) a German historian, born at Hohenrechberg, in Würtemberg, October 3, 1817. In 1840 he graduated at Tübingen, and in 1849, for political reasons, he went to Switzerland. In 1860 he took a history-professorship at Zurich. Among his writings are histories of German, English, and general literature, of religion, etc., and Lives of Blücher, Schiller, and others, besides works on social and public questions. D. 1886.

Scherr, shĕr, (Thomas Ignaz,) a German teacher and educational writer, born at Hohenrechberg, in Würtemberg, in 1801, was the founder of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Zurich. Died March 10, 1870.

Scherz, shĕrts, (Joseph Georg,) a German jurist and antiquary, born at Strasburg in 1678, became professor of law at Halle in 1711. Died in 1754.

Scherzer, von, fon shĕrt'sęr, (Karl,) an Austrian traveller, born in Vienna, May 1, 1821. A printer by trade, he travelled extensively, for the most part in connection with Austrian government expeditions, was ennobled, and served as consul-general at Smyrna, London, and Leipsic successively, becoming also Austrian representative to five of the small Thuringian principalities. He published many volumes of reports on the expeditions he was concerned in, besides works on statistics and trade, and narratives of his travels.

Scheuchzer, shoik'tsęr, (Johann,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Zurich in 1682, became professor of natural history in his native city. He published a number of botanical works, in Latin. Died in 1738.

Scheuchzer, (Johann Jakob,) a Swiss naturalist and physician, brother of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1672. He was the author of several scientific works, among which we name a "Natural History of Switzerland," (in German, 3 vols., 1708,) and "Physica Sacra," or natural history of the Bible, (8 vols., 1732–37,) written in German and translated into French and Latin. Died in 1733.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scheuchzer, (Johann Kaspar,) son of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1702. He translated Kämpfer's "History of Japan" into English, and published a "Treatise on Inoculation." Died in 1729.

Scheuffelin, shoif'fęh-leen', or **Scheuffelein**, shoif'fęh-lin', (Hans,) an eminent German painter and woodengraver, born at Nuremberg about 1490, was a favourite pupil of Albert Dürer. His engravings resemble those of Dürer. He worked at Nordlingen, where he died in 1539 or 1540.

See Renouvier, "Des Types et des Manières des Maîtres-Graveurs."

Scheuren, shoi'rẹn, (Kaspar,) a German landscape-painter of the Dusseldorf school, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1810. Died in 1887.

Scheutz, shoits, (George and Edward,) two scientific Swedes, distinguished as inventors of a machine which calculates mathematical tables and prints the results. George was born in 1785, and died in 1873. Edward is a son of George. A gold medal was awarded to the inventors by a committee of the Exposition of Paris in 1855.

Schiaparelli, ske-â-pâ-rĕl'lee, (Giovanni Virginio,) a distinguished Italian astronomer, born at Savigniano, March 5, 1835. He was educated chiefly at Turin, and in 1860 took charge of the observatory at Milan. He showed the relationship between cometary and meteoric matter in important papers published in 1866 and 1871, and wrote other valuable publications. D. July 15, 1910.

Schiavone, ske-â-vo'nà, (Andrea,) an Italian painter, surnamed Medula, was born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, in 1522. Among his master-pieces are "The Nativity of Christ," and the "Assumption of the Virgin." He excelled as a colorist, and was employed by Titian in painting the ceilings of the Library of San Marco, in Venice. Died in 1582.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters;" Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy;" Ridolfi, "Vite degli Pittori Veneti."

Schiavonetti, ske-â-vo-net'tee, (Luigi,) an Italian engraver, born at Bassano in 1765, was a friend of Bartolozzi, whose style he imitated successfully. He resided many years in London, where he died in 1810. Among his best works are a "Mater Dolorosa," after Van Dyck, and the "Nativity of Christ," after Correggio.

Schicht, shĭkt, (Johann Gottfried,) a German composer and writer on music, was born near Zittau in 1753. His works are principally oratorios and other sacred music. Died in 1823.

Schick, shĭk, (Gottlieb,) a German painter, born at Stuttgart in 1779, studied in Paris under David. He painted history and portraits, and acquired a high reputation. Died in 1812.

Schickard, shik'kârt, or **Schickhard**, shik'hârt, (Wilhelm,) a German Orientalist and astronomer, born at Herrenberg, near Tübingen, in 1592. He became pastor at Nurtingen in 1616, and professor of Hebrew at Tübingen in 1619. He also learned Arabic, Persian, and Turkish without a master. He published several works on Oriental languages and on astronomy. Died at Tübingen in 1635.

See Schnurrer, "Schickard's Leben," 1792; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schidoni, ske-do'nee, or **Schedone**, skà-do'nà, (Bartolommeo,) an Italian painter, born at Módena in 1560. He painted both historical pieces and portraits with success, and is esteemed one of the best imitators of Correggio. Died in 1615.

Schikaneder, shee'kâ-nâ'dęr, (Emanuel,) a German dramatist, born at Ratisbon in 1751. His principal work, the "Zauberflöte," ("Magic Flute,") was set to music by Mozart, and enjoyed great popularity. Died in 1812.

Schilder, shil'dęr, (Charles Andreievitch,) a Russian general, born about 1795, was distinguished as a military engineer. Died in 1857.

Schill, von, fon shĭl, (Ferdinand,) a Prussian partisan officer, born near Pless in 1773. He commanded a regiment or free corps, with which he fought against the French and performed daring exploits. He was attacked by the Dutch and Danes at Stralsund, and was killed in the defence of that place, in 1809.

See "Schilliana," 1810–19; Haken, "Ferdinand von Schill," 1824; Darring, "Leben Schill's," 1838.

Schiller, von, fon shil'lęr, (Johann Christoph Friedrich,) the great national poet of Germany, was born at Marbach, November 10, 1759. His father was for a time an army-surgeon, and was afterwards employed by the Duke of Würtemberg as inspector of his nurseries and ornamental gardens. From his mother, whose maiden-name was Kodweis, the poet appears to have inherited his sensitive and enthusiastic temperament and his love for poetry. His parents having removed to Ludwigs-

burg, he was sent to the Latin school of that town. His mother wished him to become a minister; but his tastes led him in a different direction. At first he made choice of the legal profession, but soon after turned his attention to medicine. Later the works of Shakspeare, Rousseau, and Goethe appear to have determined the direction of his mind to the drama and general literature. Lessing, Herder, and Klopstock seem to have had no unimportant influence in the formation of his literary character. Among his earliest essays in composition were an epic poem entitled "Moses," and two dramas, "Der Student von Nassau" and "Cosmo von Medici," of which only a few fragments have been preserved. In 1777, when only eighteen years of age, he wrote "The Robbers," ("Die Räuber,") a tragedy of extraordinary power, though he himself, at a later day, characterized it as a "monster for which fortunately there was no original." It was translated and read in every part of Europe, and, having been remodelled, was brought out on the stage at Mannheim in 1782. The author, having gone *incognito* to witness the representation, was arrested, and the Duke of Würtemberg sternly forbade him to write anything except what related to the medical profession. To escape from this intolerable thraldom, he fled to Mannheim, and afterwards spent some time in Franconia, near Meiningen; subsequently (in 1783) he was naturalized as a subject of the Elector-Palatine, and was thus freed from all control of the Duke of Würtemberg. He took up his residence at Mannheim, where he became poet to the theatre. About this time he wrote his tragedies of "Fiesco" and "Cabale und Liebe." He began in 1784 to edit the "Thalia," a literary journal, chiefly devoted to the stage, in which were published the first parts of his tragedy of "Don Carlos." In 1785 he left Mannheim for Leipsic, where he made the acquaintance of Huber and the elder Körner, and wrote his beautiful "Ode to Joy," ("Lied an die Freude.") His tale entitled the "Ghost-Seer" ("Geist-Sieher") was never finished. Having visited Weimar in 1787, he acquired the friendship of Goethe, Herder, and Wieland, and, on the recommendation of Goethe, was appointed in 1789 professor of history at Jena. The next year he married Charlotte von Lengefeld, a lady of fine intellect and culture. In 1791 he brought out his "History of the Thirty Years' War," (pronounced by Carlyle in 1824 as the best historical performance which Germany could boast of,) and soon after commenced his "Wallenstein," which was completed in 1799. It is perhaps his greatest work, and is regarded by many as the finest tragedy in the German language. It consists of three parts, "The Camp of Wallenstein," ("Wallenstein's Lager,") "The Piccolomini," and the "Death of Wallenstein," ("Wallenstein's Tod.") The second and third parts, rendered into English blank verse by Coleridge, constitute one of the most admirable and perfect translations to be found in our language. In 1799 Schiller removed to Weimar. His growing intimacy with Goethe appears to have exercised a most happy influence upon the productions of his genius. Between 1799 and 1801 he composed, besides smaller works, his dramas entitled "The Maid of Orleans," ("Die Jungfrau von Orleans,") "Mary Stuart," and "The Bride of Messina," ("Die Braut von Messina.") He was associated with Goethe in contributions to the "Musen-Almanach," of which for a time Schiller was the editor. Among his minor poems "The Song of the Bell" ("Das Lied von der Glocke," 1801) may claim the first place. Nothing more admirable in its way has ever been written in any language, ancient or modern. In it the three great events of human life—Birth, (or Christening,) Marriage, and Death, all marked by the ringing of the bell—are touched upon with an exquisite beauty and pathos which, had the author composed nothing else but this single poem, would have secured him a place among those rare poets whose fame seems destined to be coeval with the existence of the human race. In 1804 Schiller produced his "William Tell," the most popular of all his dramas. He died on the 9th of May, 1805, of an affection of the lungs, under which he had suffered for many years. His last words, uttered a little before he expired, were, "Many things are growing plain and clear to me."

As a poet, Schiller is characterized by strong feeling and intense ideality. His mind is eminently subjective, all his representations being strongly coloured with his own individuality, and in this one respect he is much inferior as a dramatist to Goethe; but his enthusiastic faith in ideal excellence, and his deep and earnest sympathy with all human joy and sorrow, have given him an influence over the common heart of mankind not possessed by his many-sided and more gifted rival. There is indeed between Schiller and Goethe something of the same kind of difference that exists between Byron and Shakspeare, the one being characterized by intense concentrated feeling, the other by endless variety. The comparison, however, fails to do justice to Schiller, who, if he had less passion, had far greater wealth of thought and far higher moral endowments than Byron. On the other hand, Goethe, though scarcely yielding to Shakspeare in his profound knowledge of the human heart or in the inexhaustible riches of his ideas, was yet inferior to the great English dramatist in the very point in which he was inferior to Schiller, viz., in a deep and earnest sympathy with universal humanity; and this will explain why the dramatic works of Goethe, though giving proof of genius of the richest and rarest order, have never possessed that strong hold upon the popular heart for which the dramas of Schiller and Shakspeare are so remarkable.

See THOMAS CARLYLE, "Life of Schiller," 1825; E. LYTTON BULWER, "Life and Works of Schiller," 1847; H. DÖRING, "F. von Schiller; biographisches Denkmal," 1832; VIANA, "Schiller's Leben und Werken," 1836; HOFFMEISTER, "Schiller's Leben," 5 vols., 1838–42; E. BOAS, "Schiller und Goethe im Xenienkampfe," 2 vols., 1851; CAROLINE VON WOLZOGEN, "F. von Schiller's Leben," 2 vols., 1830; G. SCHWAB, "Urkunden über Schiller und seine Familie," 1840; the article in "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1831, (by CARLYLE;) "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1841; translations from Schiller's Poems in "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1842, February and April, 1843, (by BULWER;) "North American Review" for October, 1823, (by BANCROFT.)

Schilling, shil'ling, (FRIEDRICH GUSTAV,) a German novelist and dramatic writer, born at Dresden in 1766, became a captain in the Saxon army. His works display much originality and talent for invention. Died in 1839.

Schilling, (GUSTAV,) a German writer on music, born in Hanover in 1805, published a "Universal Dictionary of Music," ("Universal Lexikon der Tonkunst,") and other similar works. Died in 1880.

Schilling, (JOHANN,) a German sculptor, born at Mittweida, Saxony, June 23, 1828. Among his works are "Amor and Psyche," (1851,) "Jupiter and Venus," the Luther monument at Worms, and many others, of which the most famous is the "Grand National Monument" on the Niederwald, unveiled in 1883 by the emperor William. Died in 1910.

Schilter, shil'ter, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Pegau in 1632, published a number of legal and antiquarian works, in Latin. Died in 1705.

Schimmelpenninck. See SCHEMMELPENNINCK.

Schimmelpenninck, shim'mel-pen'nink, (MARY ANNE,) an English authoress, originally named GALTON, was born at Birmingham in 1778. Her mother was a Barclay, highly gifted and a good scholar. Mary Anne Galton was a cousin of Priscilla Gurney and of Mrs. Fry. She was well versed in Latin, German, and French. In 1806 she married a Dutchman named Lambert Schimmelpenninck, who is said to have been a brother of the pensionary or chief ruler of Holland. She joined the Moravian Church about 1818. She wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of Port-Royal," (2 vols., 1853.) Died in 1856.

See "Life of M. A. Schimmelpenninck," 2 vols., 1859, the first volume of which is autobiography; "Living Age" for April 16, 1859.

Schimper, shăn'pair', (GUILLAUME PHILIPPE,) a French naturalist, born in Alsace in 1808, published a number of botanical treatises, and "Palæontologica Alsatica." Died March 20, 1880.

Schimper, shim'per, (WILHELM,) a German naturalist and traveller, born at Mannheim in 1804, visited Egypt, Arabia, and Abyssinia, and published in 1834 his "Travels in Algeria." Died April 13, 1868.

Schinderhannes, shin'der-hăn'nes, or **Schinderhans**, shin'der-hănss', a German robber-chief of the eighteenth century, who for several years infested with his band the shores of the Rhine. He was taken and

executed, with a number of his companions, in 1803. His adventures form the subject of a novel by Leitch Ritchie.

Schindler, shĭnd'lẹr, (VALENTINE,) a German scholar, and professor of Oriental languages at Wittenberg, was the author of "Institutiones Hebraicæ," and other works. Died in 1611.

Schinkel, shĭnk'ẹl, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German architect of great celebrity, born at Neu-Ruppin, in Brandenburg, in March, 1781, was a pupil of David Gilly, of Berlin. He practised landscape-painting in his early life. About 1804 he visited Italy. Having returned to Berlin in 1806, he became about 1815 architect of the king, who employed him in the erection of public edifices in his capital. He designed the Royal Museum, a large building of the Ionic order, which was greatly admired, and the theatre in Berlin. Among his other works was a theatre at Hamburg. He preferred the Greek style of architecture. Died in 1841.

See F. KUGLER, "K. F. Schinkel; eine Charakteristik," etc., 1842.

Schinner, shin'nẹr, (MATTHEW,) a German or Swiss bishop, called CARDINAL DE SION, was born in the Valais about 1470. He became a cardinal in 1511. He instigated the Swiss to fight against Francis I. of France, and took an active part in the battle of Marignano, (1515.) Died in 1522.

Schirach, von, fon shee'rȧk, (GOTTLOB BENEDICT,) a German historian, born in Upper Lusatia in 1743. In 1770 he became professor of philosophy at Helmstedt. He published, among other works, a "Biography of the Emperor Charles VI.," (1776,) for which he was ennobled by the empress Maria Theresa. He translated Plutarch's "Lives" into German. Died in 1804.

Schirmer, shĕĕr'mẹr, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German landscape-painter, born at Jülich in 1807; died at Carlsruhe, September 11, 1863.

Schischkow. See SHISHKOF.

Schlagintweit, shlä'gĭn-tŵĭt', (ADOLF,) a German traveller, born at Munich in 1829. Having explored the Alps with his brother Hermann, he published in 1850 an account of their researches. In 1854 he set out for India, accompanied by his brothers Hermann (born 1826, died 1882) and Robert, (born 1833, died 1885.) Adolf was killed at Kashgar in 1857. Their brother Emil (born 1835) was a distinguished Orientalist. Another brother, Eduard, (1831–66,) was a soldier and author.

Schlatter, shlat'tẹr, (MICHAEL,) a Swiss divine and missionary, born at Saint Gall in 1716, emigrated to America, where he assisted in organizing the synod of the German Reformed Church. Died in 1790.

Schlegel, shlā'gẹl, (JOHANN ADOLF,) a German divine and pulpit orator, born at Meissen in 1721, became professor of theology at Zerbst. He published "Fables and Tales," in verse, and "Spiritual Songs." Died in 1793.

Schlegel, (JOHANN ELIAS,) elder brother of the preceding, was born at Meissen in 1718. He published the tragedies of "Hermann" and "Canute," and the comedy of "Dumb Beauty," ("Stumme Schönheit.") Died in 1749.

See J. H. SCHLEGEL, "Leben J. E. Schlegels," 1770.

Schlegel, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) son of the following, was born at Copenhagen in 1765, and became professor of law in his native city in 1800. He wrote several legal works in Danish. Died in 1836.

Schlegel, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a younger brother of Johann Adolf, noticed above, was born at Meissen in 1724. He became professor of history and royal historiographer at Copenhagen. He wrote a "History of the Danish Kings of the House of Oldenburg," and translated several of Thomson's dramas into German. Died in 1780.

Schlegel, (JOHANN KARL,) fourth brother of August Wilhelm von Schlegel, noticed below, was born at Zerbst in 1758. He wrote "Ecclesiastical History of Northern Germany," (1828,) and other works. Died in 1831.

Schlegel, (KARL GUSTAV MORITZ,) brother of the preceding, was born at Hanover in 1756. He became superintendent-general and first preacher at Harburg, and wrote several theological works. Died in 1826.

Schlegel, von, fon shlā'gẹl, (AUGUST WILHELM,) a celebrated German poet, Orientalist, and critic, born at Hanover on the 8th of September, 1767, was a son of Johann Adolf, noticed above. He was a pupil of Heyne at the University of Göttingen, which he quitted in 1793. In 1797 he became professor or teacher of Greek and Latin at Jena. In the early part of his life he formed a friendship with Schiller. About 1798 Schlegel and his brother Friedrich began to edit the "Athenæum," a critical review, which had great influence in propagating the principles of the romantic school. He was a warm admirer of Shakspeare's works, of which he produced a translation, (11 vols., 1798–1810.) He resided in Berlin from 1802 to 1805, and became a friend of Madame de Staël, whom he accompanied in her travels, as her instructor and as tutor to her children. He passed a number of years in her society, and exercised a decided influence over her literary character. In 1808 he delivered at Vienna a course of lectures on dramatic literature and art, which were greatly admired both in Germany and foreign countries. They were translated into English by John Black, (1840.)

"I was at Vienna," says Madame de Staël, "when W. Schlegel gave his public course of lectures. I expected only good sense and instruction, where the object was only to convey information. I was astonished to hear a critic as eloquent as an orator." In another place she calls him "the first literary critic of Germany." (De Staël's "Germany.")

Schlegel served as secretary to Bernadotte, Crown-Prince of Sweden, in 1813–14, and wrote several political pamphlets. After the end of the war, in 1815, he remained with Madame de Staël until her death. He was appointed professor of history at Bonn in 1819, and applied himself rather late in life to the study of Sanscrit, in which he became proficient. He founded about 1820 the "Indische Bibliothek," a review devoted to Indian languages and antiquities. Having lost his first wife, whose name was Michaelis, he married a daughter of the eminent Professor Paulus, from whom he was soon divorced. Among his remarkable productions are a poem entitled "Arion," and a German version of some of Calderon's dramas, (1803–09.) He also wrote, in French, "Literary and Historic Essays," ("Essais littéraires et historiques," 1842.) Died at Bonn, in May, 1845. His complete works were published by Böcking, (13 vols., 1846.)

See LOUIS DE LOMÉNIE, "M. A. W. de Schlegel, par un Homme de Rien," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1814; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1816; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1833, and October, 1843.

Schlegel, von, (KARL WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German scholar and writer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hanover on the 10th of March, 1772. His first important work was "Greeks and Romans," ("Griechen und Römer," 1797,) which was received with favour. In 1799 he published the first volume of "Lucinde," a novel, which has been censured as immoral. It was never finished. About 1800 he married Madame Veit, a daughter of Mendelssohn. Her first husband was living, but she obtained a divorce in order to marry Schlegel. In 1802 he produced a tragedy called "Alarkos." Having been converted to the Roman Catholic religion about 1808, he removed to Vienna, where he became secretary to the archduke Charles in 1809. He composed the proclamations which were issued to excite the Austrians against Napoleon. He delivered at Vienna several courses of lectures, (which were published,) and edited "The German Museum," (1812–13.) Among his works are a "History of Ancient and Modern Literature," (2 vols., 1815,) "Lectures on the Philosophy of Life," (1828,) and "Lectures on the Philosophy of History," (2 vols., 1829.) He was an admirer of mediæval life and institutions, and belonged to the romantic school in literature. He was an intimate friend of Schleiermacher. Died at Dresden in 1829.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1818.

Schleicher, shlī'kẹr, (AUGUST,) a German scholar, born at Meiningen, February 19, 1821. He was educated at Leipsic, Tübingen, and Bonn, and graduated in 1846.

He became a professor of philology at Bonn in 1850, and at Jena in 1857, giving special attention to the Slavic-Lettish group of languages. Died in 1868.

Schleiden, shlī'den, (MATTHIAS JAKOB,) a German physician and botanist, born at Hamburg in 1804, published "Elements of Scientific Botany," (1842,) "Plants and their Life," (1850,) and other works. He became professor-extraordinary at Jena in 1839. Died June 22, 1881.

Schleiermacher, shlī'ẹr-mäK'ẹr, (FRIEDRICH ERNST DANIEL,) a distinguished German author, critic, and pulpit orator, was born at Breslau on the 21st of November, 1768. He was sent to a Moravian school at Barby to study for the ministry. About 1786 he entered the University of Halle, where he devoted himself to theology, philosophy, and the ancient languages. He quitted the university in 1790, after which he was employed several years as a tutor in a private family and in a seminary in Berlin. In 1796 he was appointed preacher to the hospital of Charité in Berlin. He published in 1799 an excellent work entitled "Discourses on Religion," the doctrines of which were approved by pious and orthodox readers. He removed to Stolpe in 1802, with the title of court preacher, and wrote there a "Critique of all Past Systems of Ethics," ("Grundlinien einer Kritik der bisherigen Sittenlehre," 1803,) which is highly esteemed. In 1804 he became professor of theology and philosophy at Halle. He acquired great influence as a theologian. The conquests of Napoleon having separated Halle from the kingdom of Prussia, Schleiermacher removed to Berlin about 1806. He produced an excellent translation of a large portion of Plato's works, (published in 3 vols., 1804–28,) with an introduction, which may be pronounced one of the most important contributions towards the elucidation of Plato's philosophic system that have been made in modern times. In 1809 he was appointed preacher of Trinity Church, Berlin, and in 1810 became professor of theology in the new university of that capital. His profound learning, eloquent language, and original thoughts rendered him very popular as a professor and preacher. He was chosen secretary to the philosophical section of the Academy of Sciences in 1814. Others of his works were "A Critical Essay on the Writings of Luke," (1817,) and "Exhibition of the Christian Faith," (1822.) Died in 1834.

See a collection of his letters, entitled "Aus Schleiermacher's Leben in Briefen," 2 vols., 1858; "Life of Schleiermacher," translated from the German; E. BONNELL, "Erinnerung an Schleiermacher als Lehrer," 1838; F. DELBRÜCK, "Der verewigte Schleiermacher," 1837; "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1849; "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1861; "Westminster Review" for July, 1861.

Schlesinger, shlā'zing-ẹr, (WILHELM HEINRICH,) a German painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main about 1814. He became a resident of Paris. Died in 1893.

Schley, (WINFIELD SCOTT,) an American admiral, born at Frederick, Maryland, in 1839. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1860, served on the Gulf Squadron in the civil war, and in 1871, as lieutenant-commander, took part in the attack on the Salu River forts in Corea. In 1884 he commanded the Greely relief expedition and rescued Lieutenant Greely and six companions at Cape Sabine, Greenland. He was captain of the Baltimore at Valparaiso, Chili, in 1891, when several sailors of that vessel were attacked by a mob, giving rise to an international complication. In the same year he carried Captain Ericsson's body to Sweden, receiving a gold medal from the king of that country. He was made commodore in February, 1898, and commanded the Flying Squadron in Cuban waters during the war with Spain. The absence of acting admiral Sampson on other duty left him in immediate command of the blockading fleet at the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, July 3, 1898. He was made rear-admiral in August, 1898. Died Oct. 7, 1911.

Schleyer, (JOHANN MARTIN,) a learned German philologist, born at Oberlanda, in Baden, in 1831. He devised a universal language, which he named Volapük, which for a time attracted much attention.

Schlichtegroll, shlik'teh-grol', (ADOLF HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a German antiquary, born 1765.

Schlichting, schlik'ting, or **Schlichtingius**, shlik-ting'ge-us, (JONAS,) a Polish Socinian, apparently of German extraction, was born at Bucowiec in 1596.

Schlieffen, shlee'fen, von, (ALFRED,) COUNT, German soldier, was born 1833 in Berlin; served in the war against Austria, 1866; and against France 1870–71; became Chief of the General Staff; retired in 1907. His doctrine for military success was complete destruction of the enemy. Died Jan. 4, 1913.

Schliemann, shlee'män, (HEINRICH,) a German archæologist, born at Ankershagen, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, of poor parents, January 6, 1822. He acquired wealth in a mercantile business, and in his leisure hours learned several languages. After 1856 he devoted himself to the study of ancient Greek literature, and in 1858 began a course of Oriental travel, retiring from business in 1863. In 1870, with his wife, a Greek lady, he took up his residence in the Troad, where he began those extensive excavations at Hissarlik (the supposed site of Troy) which made him so famous. He also carried on similar researches at Mycenæ, Tiryns, and other points. Among his works are "La Chine et le Japon," (1866,) "Ithaque, le Péloponnèse et Troie," (1869,) "Troy and its Remains," (1874,) "Mycenæ," (1877,) "Ilios," (1881,) "Orchomenos," (1881,) "Reise in der Troas," (1881,) "Troja," (1883,) "Tiryns," (1886,) etc. D. 1890.

Schloetzer. See SCHLÖZER.

Schlosser, shlos'sẹr, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH,) a celebrated German historian, born at Jever in 1776. In 1793 he entered the University of Göttingen, where, in addition to theology, history, and mathematics, he applied himself to the study of English, Italian, and Spanish literature. He published in 1812 his "History of the Iconoclast Emperors of the East Roman Empire." In 1817 he became professor of history at Heidelberg. His chief works are a "History of the World in a Connected Relation," (4 vols., 1817–41,) and the "History of the Eighteenth Century and Nineteenth till the Fall of the French Empire," (8 vols., 1846,) which has been translated into English. He also wrote a "Critical Examination of Napoleon," and other works. As a historian, Schlosser occupies a high rank and has acquired extensive popularity. Died at Heidelberg in 1861.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon:" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1862; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843; "Westminster Review" for September, 1845; GERVINUS, "Necrolog Schlosser's," 1862.

Schlosser, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German writer, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1739, was a brother-in-law of Goethe. He published several prose essays, and made translations from Æschylus, Plato, and Aristotle. Died in 1799.

Schlotheim, von, fon shlot'hīm, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German savant, born in 1764, published several works on mineralogy. Died in 1832.

Schlözer or **Schloezer, von**, fon shlöt'sẹr, (AUGUST LUDWIG,) an eminent German historian, born in the principality of Hohenlohe-Kirchberg in 1735. He studied theology at Wittenberg and Göttingen. In 1755 he went as a private teacher to Sweden, where he wrote a "History of Commerce," (in Swedish.) He was appointed in 1765 professor of Russian history at the Academy of Saint Petersburg, and in 1767 of political science at Göttingen. His principal works are entitled "General History of the North," (2 vols., 1772,) "Preparatory History of the World for Children," (1790,) and "History of the World in Extracts and Connection," (2 vols., 1792.) He also translated, from the Russian, Nestor's "Chronicle" to the year 980, and wrote several able political treatises. He was ennobled by the Emperor of Russia in 1804. He died in 1809. His daughter DOROTHEA was highly distinguished for her talents and acquirements, and the degree of doctor was conferred upon her in 1787. Died in 1825.

See "A. L. von Schlözer's Leben," by his son, 1828; HEINRICH DÖRING, "Leben A. L. von Schlözer's," 1836; ADOLPH BOCK, "A. L. Schlözer," 1844.

Schlözer, von, (KURD,) a German historian and diplomatist, was born at Lübeck, January 5, 1822.

He was German minister to Mexico from 1869 to 1871, and subsequently was minister to the United States. He published a "History of the German Districts on the Baltic," "Frederick the Great and Catherine II.," and other historical works. Died May 13, 1894.

Schlüter or **Schlueter**, shlü'ṭęr, (ANDREAS,) a German architect and sculptor, born about 1662, was patronized by Frederick I. of Prussia. He built several edifices at Berlin, where he also executed a number of admirable works in sculpture. Died in 1714.

Schlyter, shlü'ṭęr, (CARL JOHAN,) an eminent Swedish jurist and legal writer, born at Carlscrona in 1795, became professor at the University of Lund. Died 1888.

Schmaltz, shmâlts, (MORITZ FERDINAND,) a German Protestant theologian, born near Dresden in 1785, published numerous religious works. Died in 1860.

Schmalz, (THEODOR ANTON HEINRICH,) a German jurist, born at Hanover in 1760, published treatises on law and political economy. Died in 1831.

Schmauss, shmŏwss, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a distinguished German writer on public law, was born at Landau, in Alsatia, in 1690. He became in 1734 professor of the law of nature and of nations at Göttingen. Among his works are a "Life of Charles XII. of Sweden," (1720,) and "Corpus Juris Gentium Academicum," (2 vols., 1730.) Died in 1757.

Schmeller, shmel'ęr, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German philologist, born at Tirschenreuth in 1785, published "The Dialects of Bavaria," (1821,) and a "Bavarian Dictionary," (1827.) Died in 1852.

Schmerling, von, fon shmêr'ling, (ANTON,) an Austrian jurist and statesman, born at Vienna in 1805, rose to be president of the first tribunal and court of cassation at Vienna, (1851,) and was appointed prime minister in 1861. Died May 23, 1893.

Schmettau, von, fon shmet'tŏw, (SAMUEL,) a Prussian commander, born in 1684. He served under Prince Eugene and Marlborough, and subsequently entered the Austrian army and fought against the Spaniards in Sicily. He was made a field-marshal in 1741, and was afterwards employed by Frederick the Great in several embassies. Died in 1751.

See "Lebensgeschichte des Grafen von Schmettau," Berlin, 1806.

Schmid, shmît, (KARL CHRISTIAN ERJ ARD,) professor of philosophy at Jena, was born near Weimar in 1761. He wrote several works in favour of the system of Kant. Died in 1812.

Schmid, (KARL ERNST,) a nephew of the preceding, was born at Weimar in 1774. He became professor of law at Jena in 1809, wrote a number of legal treatises, and contributed to Brockhaus's "Conversations-Lexikon." Died in 1852.

Schmid, (LEOPOLD,) a German (Roman Catholic) theologian, born at Zurich, June 9, 1808. After studying at Tübingen and Munich, he held professorships of theology and philosophy at Giessen. His works (which are regarded as of a latitudinarian or liberal tendency) include "The Spirit of Catholicism," ("Der Geist des Katholicismus," 1848–50,) "Fundamental Principles of an Introduction to Philosophy," ("Grundsätze der Einleitung in die Philosophie," 1860,) and "The Law of Personality," ("Das Gesetz der Persönlichkeit," 1862.) Died at Giessen, December 20, 1869.

Schmid, (REINHOLD,) a German jurist, born at Jena in 1800. He published a work "On the Theory of Civil Law," (1848,) which is esteemed. Died in 1874.

Schmid, von, fon shmît, (CHRISTOPH,) a German writer, born at Dinkelsbühl in 1768, published a number of moral and religious works for children and youth. Died at Augsburg in 1854.

Schmidel, shmee'dęl, (CASIMIR CHRISTOPH,) a German botanist, born at Baireuth in 1718. He published "Icones Plantarum et Analyses Partium," (1747.) Died in 1792.

Schmidt, shmît, (CHRISTOPH,) a German jurist and writer, born at Nordheimer in 1740, wrote "Letters on Russia," and several historical works. Died in 1801.

Schmidt, (EBERHARD KARL KLAMER,) a German poet and fabulist, born at Halberstadt in 1746, was an intimate friend of Gleim. He translated the "Odes and Epodes" of Horace. Died in 1824.

Schmidt, (ERASMUS,) a German scholar, born in Misnia in 1560, became professor of Greek and mathematics at Wittenberg. He published a "Concordance to the Greek Testament," an edition of Pindar, with a Latin version and notes, and other works. Died in 1637.

Schmidt, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German engraver, born at Berlin, executed numerous portraits of great merit. He was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris. Died in 1775.

Schmidt, (HEINRICH JULIAN,) a German critic, born at Marienwerder, March 7, 1818. Educated at Königsberg, he became a journalist and teacher, finally devoting himself to literature. Among his writings are a "History of Romance," ("Geschichte der Romantik in Zeitalter der Reformation und Revolution," 1850,) "History of Intellectual Life in Germany," ("Geschichte des geistigen Lebens in Deutschland,") "History of German Literature," ("Geschichte der deutschen Literatur,") "History of Modern French Literature," ("Geschichte der französischen Literatur seit Ludwig XVI.,") "Pictures of the Intellectual Life of our Time," ("Bilder aus dem geistigen Leben unserer Zeit," 1870–73,) and other important works, chiefly on literary history. Died March 27, 1886.

Schmidt, (ISAAK JAKOB,) a German Orientalist, born in 1779, published a Grammar and a Dictionary of the Mongol Language, also a "Thibetan Grammar," and made several translations from the Mongol and Thibetic. He was a member of the Academy of Saint Petersburg. Died in 1847.

Schmidt, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German Lutheran divine, born at Worms in 1652, became professor of theology and ecclesiastical history at Helmstedt. He translated Pardie's "Elements of Geometry" from French into Latin, and wrote several controversial works. Died in 1726.

Schmidt, (MICHAEL IGNAZ,) a German historian, born at Arnstein in 1736, was appointed director of the archives at Vienna. He wrote a good "History of the Germans," (22 vols., 1778–1808,) which was very popular, and other works. He was appointed aulic councillor at Vienna in 1780. Died in 1794.

Schmidt, (SEBASTIAN,) a German scholar of the seventeenth century, was professor of Oriental languages at Strasburg. Died in 1697.

Schmith, shmît, (NICHOLAS,) a Hungarian Jesuit and historical writer, was rector of the college at Tyrnau. Died in 1767.

Schmitthenner, shmît'hĕn'nęr, (FRIEDRICH JAKOB,) professor of political science at Giessen, was born in 1796. He published several works on philology, history, and political economy. Died in 1850.

Schmitz, shmîts, (LEONARD,) a historian and philologist, born near Aix-la-Chapelle in 1807. He removed to England about 1836, and became rector of the High School of Edinburgh in 1845. He published a "History of Rome," a "Manual of Ancient History," and other works. He also contributed to W. Smith's "Classical Dictionary of Biography." Died May 28, 1890.

Schmolk, shmolk, or, less correctly, **Schmolke**, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent German hymn-writer, born at Brauchitschdorf, December 21, 1672. He studied at Leipsic, and became a Protestant clergyman. Many of his hymns are still very popular. Died at Schweidnitz, February 12, 1737.

Schmucker, (SAMUEL M.,) an American writer, born at New Market, Virginia, in 1823. He practised law in Philadelphia. He wrote a number of historical works and biographies. Died in 1863.

Schmucker, (SAMUEL SIMON,) D.D., an American divine, born at Hagerstown, Maryland, February 28, 1799. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, and at Princeton Divinity School, and in 1820 was ordained. For many years he was the champion of "Low Church" Lutheran theology in the United States. He published a large number of theological works. He was the father of S. M. Schmucker. He was for many years a professor of theology at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he died, July 26, 1873.

Schmutzer, shmo͝ot'sẹr, (JAKOB MATTHIAS,) a German engraver, born at Vienna in 1733, became director of the Academy of Design in that city, and court engraver. His prints after Rubens are highly esteemed. Died in 1813.

Schnaase, shnä'zẹh, (KARL,) born at Dantzic in 1798, published a "History of the Plastic Arts," (1843,) and other similar works. Died May 20, 1875.

Schneb'bẹ-lie, (JACOB,) an English artist, born at Westminster in 1760, was appointed draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1792.

Schneider, shnȧ'dair', (ANTOINE VIRGILE,) a French general, born in 1780. He was minister of war from May, 1839, to March, 1840. Died in 1847.

Schneider, shnī'dẹr, (CONRAD VICTOR,) a German physician, born at Bitterfeld, in Saxony, in 1610, was the author of a valuable work entitled "De Catarrhis," in which he gives an anatomical description of the interior structure of the nose. The lining of the cavities of the nose, which he first described, has been named, in his honour, the Schneiderian membrane. Died in 1680.

Schneider, (EUGÈNE,) a French manufacturer, born at Nancy in 1805. He became proprietor of a very extensive manufactory of machinery, locomotives, etc., at Creuzot. He was elected in 1852 and in 1857 a member of the legislative body, of which he was president from 1867 until September 4, 1870. Died in 1875.

Schneider, shnī'dẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German composer, born near Zittau in 1786. His works comprise oratorios, operas, and instrument-pieces. Died in 1853 or 1854.

Schneider, (JOHANN GEORG, called afterwards EULOGIUS,) a German poet and monk, born at Wipfeld, in Bavaria, in 1756. Having removed to Strasburg in 1791, he became a violent revolutionist, and caused many persons to be put to death. He was guillotined in Paris in April, 1794.

See HEITZ, "Notes sur la Vie d'Euloge Schneider," 1862.

Schneider, (JOHANN GOTTLOB,) a brother of Johann Christian Friedrich, noticed above, was born near Zittau in 1789. He was appointed court organist at Dresden in 1825, and composed a number of pieces for the organ. Died in 1864.

Schneider, (JOHANN GOTTLOB,) a German philologist and naturalist, born near Wurzen, in Saxony, in 1750. He studied under Heyne at Göttingen, and in 1776 became professor of ancient languages and eloquence at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He published editions of Nicander's "Alexipharmaca," Ælian's "De Naturâ Animalium," Xenophon's Works, the "Argonautica" of Orpheus, the "Politics" of Aristotle, Æsop's "Fables," and the Works of Theophrastus. He also wrote numerous treatises on natural history, among which we may name "Ichthyology of the Ancients," (1782,) and "Physiology of Amphibious Animals," (1790.) His "Greek-and-German Lexicon" (1797) is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1822.

See CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schneider, (KARL ERNST CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, born at Wiehe, in the duchy of Saxony, in 1786. He translated some of Plato's works, and published an edition of Cæsar's 'Commentaries." Died in 1856.

Schneidewin, shnī'dẹh-wĭn', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German scholar, born at Helmstedt in 1810. He was appointed in 1842 professor of classic literature at Göttingen. He published "Critical Observations on the Lyric Poets of Greece," "Commentaries on Sophocles," and other original works; also editions of several Greek and Latin classics. Died in 1856.

Schneller, shnel'lẹr, (JULIUS FRANZ BORGIAS,) a historian, born at Strasburg in 1777, was the author of several historical and dramatic works. Died in 1833.

Schnetz, shnĕts, (JEAN VICTOR,) a French painter, born at Versailles in 1787. He became director of the French school of painting at Rome in 1840. Among his works we may name "The Sack of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon," and "Christ calling Little Children," for which, at the Universal Exposition of 1855, he gained a medal of the first class. Died at Paris, March 15, 1870.

Schnitzler, shnĭts'lẹr, (JEAN HENRI,) a *littérateur*, born at Strasbourg in 1802. He published, besides other historical and statistical works, "General Statistics of the Empire of Russia," (1829,) "General, Methodical, and Complete Statistics of France," (1846,) and "Ancient and Modern Russia," (1854.) Died in 1871.

Schnorr, shnor, (LUDWIG FERDINAND,) an artist, a brother of the following, was born at Leipsic in 1789. He is chiefly known from his illustrations of Goethe's "Faust" in the Belvedere Gallery at Vienna. Died in 1853.

Schnorr von Karolsfeld, shnor fon kä'rols-fĕlt', (JULIUS,) an eminent painter, son of Veit Hans, noticed below, was born at Leipsic in 1794. After studying for a time at Vienna, he visited Rome in 1818, and during his residence there executed the frescos in the Villa Massimi in conjunction with Cornelius and Overbeck he also painted a "Madonna and Child," "The Marriage in Cana," "The Flight into Egypt," and other oil-pictures of great excellence. In 1827 he was appointed professor of historical painting in the Academy of Arts at Munich, and was commissioned by Ludwig, afterwards King of Bavaria, to decorate the new palace with frescos illustrating the poem of the "Nibelungen." His next productions were a series of paintings in encaustic in the Fest-Saalbau, representing events from the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Habsburg. He became in 1846 professor in the Academy of Fine Arts and director of the Picture-Gallery at Dresden. Schnorr also executed a series of Bible pictures, ("Die Bibel in Bildern,") which have been engraved. He has been censured by some critics for his mannerism. He died May 26, 1872.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition;) BROCKHAUS "Conversations-Lexikon."

Schnorr von Karolsfeld, (VEIT HANS,) a German painter, and professor in the Academy of Art at Leipsic, born at Schneeberg in 1764, was the author of "Instruction in the Art of Design." Died in 1841.

Schnurrer, shno͝or'rẹr, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist, born at Cannstadt, in Würtemberg, in 1742. He became professor of philosophy at Tübingen, (1770,) and chancellor of the university, (1805.) He published, among other works, a "Bibliotheca Arabica." Died in 1822.

Schoeffer. See SCHÖFFER.

Schoelcher, shöl'kẹr or sho'ĕl'shair', (VICTOR,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1804, published several treatises on African slavery, (favoring emancipation,) a "Life of Handel," etc. In 1875 he was chosen a senator for life. Died Dec. 26, 1893.

Schoell. See SCHÖLL.

Schoemann. See SCHÖMANN.

Schoenbein. See SCHÖNBEIN.

Schoenlein. See SCHÖNLEIN.

Schoening. See SCHÖNING.

Schoepf. See SCHÖPF.

Schoepflin. See SCHÖPFLIN.

Schöffer or **Schoeffer**, shöf'fẹr, (PETER,) celebrated for his improvements in the art of printing, was born at Gernsheim, in Hesse-Darmstadt. He invented punches in types while in the employ of Gutenberg and Faust at Mentz, and after their separation became the partner of Faust, who was his father-in-law. Schöffer continued the business after the death of Faust, and published, among other books, a Latin Bible, the Institutes of Justinian, and some of the works of Saint Thomas Aquinas. Died about 1502.

See A. F. DIDOT'S article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schöffer, (PETER,) a printer, a son of the preceding, worked at Worms several years, (1513–20,) removed to Strasburg about 1521, and to Venice in 1541

See HELBIG, "Notice sur P. Schöffer fils," 1846.

Scho'field, (JOHN MCALLISTER,) an American general, born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1831. He was educated at the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1853, in the same class with P. H. Sheridan and J. B. McPherson. He obtained the rank of captain in May, 1861, soon after which he became the chief of the staff of General Lyons, with

whom he served in Missouri. In November, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and in the spring of 1862 he was selected to command the district of Missouri. He resigned this position in September, but was restored to it in May, 1863, with the rank of major-general. The forces under his command operated with success in Arkansas after the capture of Vicksburg, and took Little Rock. In February, 1864, Schofield was appointed commander of the army of the Ohio. He contributed to the success of Sherman's brilliant campaign which resulted in the capture of Atlanta on the 2d of September, 1864.

About the end of October he was sent with the Twenty-third corps to Chattanooga, with orders to report to General Thomas at Nashville. He commanded at the battle of Franklin, where he was attacked by Hood on the 30th of November, and, having repulsed the enemy, fell back towards Nashville during the night. In this action Hood lost 1750 killed and 3800 wounded; the entire loss of the Union army was 2300. This campaign was ended by the decisive victory gained by General Thomas near Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December. In February, 1865, the State of North Carolina was constituted into a military department, of which General Schofield was appointed commander, with instructions to co-operate with General Sherman, He captured Fort Anderson, occupied Wilmington on the 22d of February, and formed a junction with Sherman at Goldsborough, where he arrived on the 21st of March. In the spring of 1867 he was appointed commander of the first military district, which comprised the State of Virginia. He was secretary of war, May, 1868, to March, 1869, superintendent at West Point 1876–81, in charge of the military division of the Missouri in 1883, and commander-in-chief of the United States army 1888–95. In 1895 he was made lieutenant-general and retired. Died March 4, 1906.

Scholarius. See GENNADIUS.

Scholefield, skōl′fēld, ? (JAMES,) an English divine and scholar, born in Oxfordshire in 1789. He graduated at Cambridge, and in 1825 became regius professor of Greek in that university. Among his publications are an edition of Æschylus with notes, an edition of Middleton's "Treatise on the Greek Article," and "Hints for an Improved Translation of the New Testament." Died in 1853.

Schöll or **Schoell,** shöl, (ADOLF,) a German scholar, born at Brünn in 1805, became professor of archæology at Halle, in 1842. He published a translation of Herodotus, and of the "Ajax" of Sophocles, and wrote numerous critical essays. Died at Weimar, May 26, 1882.

Schöll or **Schoell,** (MAXIMILIAN SAMSON FRIEDRICH,) a German historian and publicist, born in the duchy of Saarbrück in 1766. He was Prussian secretary of legation at Paris, (1816–18,) and became privy councillor at Berlin in 1819. He published, besides other works, a "History of Roman Literature," in French, (Paris, 4 vols., 1815,) a "History of Greek Literature from its Origin," etc., ("Histoire de la Littérature Grecque profane depuis son Origine jusqu'à la Prise de Constantinople," 8 vols., 1823–25,) and "A Course of History of the European States to 1789," (46 vols., 1830–34,) which is commended as accurate and impartial. Died in Paris in 1833.

See PIHAN DE LA FOREST, "Essai sur la Vie de Schoell," 1834. "Biographie F. Schoell's," Leipsic, 1821.

Scholten, skol′tẹn, (JOHANNES HENDRIK,) a Dutch divine, born at Vleuten, August 17, 1811. He was a divinity professor at Franeker, and in 1843 was called to the University of Leyden. He published many works of textual and doctrinal criticism, a treatise on comparative religion ("Geschiedenis der Godsdienst en Wijsbegeerte," 1853,) etc., which are characterized by extreme independence and breadth of view. He is regarded as the father of what is called the Leyden school of theology. Died at Leyden, April 10, 1885.

Scholz, sholts, (JOHANN MARTIN AUGUSTIN,) a German Catholic theologian and scholar, born near Breslau in 1794. He visited Palestine and Syria in 1821, and published in 1822 an account of his journey. He became professor of theology at Bonn in 1823. Among his other works we may name his "Novum Testamentum Græce," (2 vols., 1830,) and "Manual of Biblical Archæology," (1834.) Died in 1853.

Schömann or **Schoemann,** shö′mȧn, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German philologist, born at Stralsund in 1793, became professor of ancient literature and eloquence at Greifswalde. He published critical essays (in Latin) on the Greek classics. Died March 25, 1879.

Schomberg, shom′bẹrg, (ALEXANDER CROWCHER,) an English divine, born in 1756, published a "Chronological View of the Roman Laws," and other similar works. Died in 1792.

Schomberg, (ISAAC,) an English naval officer, served under Admiral Rodney in the American war, and subsequently under Lord Howe in 1794. He was the author of "Naval Chronology," (5 vols.) Died in 1813.

Schomberg, de, de shom′bẹrg or dẹh shôN′bair′, (CHARLES,) Duc d'Halluin, a marshal of France, born in 1601, was a son of Henry, noticed below. He gained in September, 1637, a victory over the Spaniards at Lucate. Died in 1656.

Schomberg, de, DUCHESS. See HAUTEFORT, D'.

Schomberg, shom′bẹrg, **de,** [Fr. pron. dẹh shôN′ bair′,] (HENRI,) COUNT, an eminent French general and statesman, born in Paris in 1575, (or, as some say, in 1583,) was a son of the following. He was appointed superintendent of the finances in 1619, soon after which he gained victories over the Huguenots. He became a marshal of France in 1625, repulsed the English at the Isle of Rhé in 1627, and defeated the insurgents under Montmorency at Castelnaudary in 1632. Died in 1632.

See BACHOT, "Tombeau du Maréchal de Schomberg," 1633; DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schom′bẹrg, von, [Ger. pron. fon shom′bêRG,] (CASPAR,) a German general, born in Saxony in 1540. He entered the service of the French king, and fought against the Huguenots about 1567–75. In 1597 Schomberg and De Thou prepared the bases of the edict of Nantes. Died in 1599.

Schomberg, von, fon shom′bêRG, (FRIEDRICH ARMAND HERMANN,) a celebrated Protestant military commander, was born at Heidelberg in 1616. Having served in the Swedish army in the Thirty Years' war, he fought successively in the armies of the Netherlands, France, and Portugal, and attained the rank of marshal of France in 1675. He was driven from France by persecution in 1685. In 1688 he accompanied William, Prince of Orange, to England, and, as commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, was killed at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690. "He was generally esteemed," says Macaulay, "the greatest living master of the art of war. His rectitude and piety, tried by strong temptations and never found wanting, commanded general respect and confidence. Though a Protestant, he had been during many years in the service of Louis, and had, in spite of the ill offices of the Jesuits, extorted from his employer, by a series of great actions, the staff of marshal of France." ("History of England.")

See KAZNER, "Leben F. von Schomberg," 2 vols., 1789; "Abrégé de la Vie de F. von Schomberg," by BEAUCHÂTEAU, 1690; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schomburgk, shom′bŏŏRk, (OTTO,) a German writer, born about 1810, was a brother of Sir Robert Hermann, noticed below. He translated into German his brother's "Description of British Guiana." Died in 1857.

Schomburgk, shom′bŭrk, [Ger. pron. shom′bŏŏRK,] (Sir ROBERT HERMANN,) a celebrated German traveller, born at Freiburg in 1804. Having been sent in 1835 by the Geographical Society of London to explore the interior of Guiana, he discovered the magnificent water-lily to which he gave the name of the Victoria Regia. He published, after his return, a "Description of British Guiana," which was followed in 1847 by a "History of Barbadoes." Appointed in 1848 British consul to Saint Domingo, he contributed to the Journal of the Geo-

graphical Society a number of valuable articles on the physical geography of that island. Schomburgk was elected a member of various learned societies in Europe, created a chevalier of the legion of honour, and knight of the Prussian order of the Red Eagle, and obtained other similar distinctions. Died in 1865. The plant called Schomburgkia was named in his honour.

Schön or **Schoen**, shön, or **Schongauer**, shon'-gŏw'ẹr, (MARTIN,) an eminent German painter, was a native of Kolmbach or Ulm, and is supposed to have been a pupil of Franz Stoss. He was called BUON MARTINO by the Italians, and was a friend of Pietro Perugino His principal works are at Colmar, Vienna, Munich, and Nuremberg. His "Madonna," in the minster at Colmar, ranks among the most admirable productions of early German art. He also executed a number of excellent engravings. Died in 1488.

See GALICHON, "Martin Schongauer," 1859; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schonæus. See SCHOON.

Schönbein or **Schoenbein**, shön'bīn, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German chemist, and the inventor of gun-cotton, born at Mitzingen in 1799. He became professor at the University of Basle in 1828. In 1839 he discovered ozone, and subsequently made the discovery of nitro-saccharin and nitro-fibrin or gun-cotton. He published "Contributions to Physical Chemistry," (1844,) and other works. Died in September, 1868.

See "Smithsonian Report" for 1868.

Schönburg, shön'bŏŏRG, a great family of German mediatized princes and counts, of several branches, partly Saxon and Protestant, partly Austrian and Catholic.

Schoner, sho'nẹr, (JOHANN,) a German mathematician and astronomer, born at Carlstadt in 1477, was professor of mathematics at Nuremberg. Died in 1547.

Schongauer. See SCHÖN.

Schöning or **Schoening**, shö'ning, (GERRARD,) a Norwegian scholar, born in Nordland in 1722, became professor of history and eloquence at Soröe. Died in 1780.

Schönlein or **Schoenlein**, shön'līn, (JOHANN LUKAS,) an eminent German physician, born at Bamberg in 1793. He was appointed professor of pathology and therapeutics at Berlin in 1840, and acquired a high reputation by his lectures. Died January 23, 1864.

See G. W. SCHARLAU, "Dr. Schönlein und sein Anhang," 1843; RICHTER, "Dr. Schönlein und sein Verhältniss zur neuern Heilkunde," etc., 1843.

Schoockius, sKO'ke-us, or **Schoock**, sKōk, (MARTIN,) born at Utrecht in 1614, was professor of languages, history, etc. in his native city, and at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He published several critical and historical works. Died in 1669.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Schoolcraft skool'krâft, (HENRY ROWE,) LL.D., a distinguished American traveller, ethnologist, and scientific writer, born near Albany, New York, in 1793. In 1818 he made a geological survey of Missouri and Arkansas, and published in 1819 his "View of the Lead-Mines of Missouri," etc. In 1820, as geologist, he accompanied General Cass on his expedition to the Lake Superior copper-region, of which he published a narrative in 1821. Being appointed in 1822 agent for Indian affairs, he resided several years in the vicinity of Lake Superior, and in 1832, while on an embassy to some Indian tribes near the head-waters of the Mississippi, discovered the sources of that river in the Itasca Lake. An account of this tour was published, entitled a "Narrative of an Expedition to Itasca Lake," etc., (1834.) In 1828 he founded the Michigan Historical Society, of which he was afterwards president. Among his numerous works are "Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge," (6 vols.,) "Notes on the Iroquois, or Contributions to American History, Antiquities, and General Ethnology," (1848,) "Algic Researches," etc., "Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers," (1853,) and "The Myth of Hiawatha, and other Oral Legends of the North American Indians." He married about 1823 the grand-daughter of an Indian chief of the Chippewa nation. His second wife was Miss Mary Howard, of South Carolina, herself an author.

"Mr. Schoolcraft's ethnological writings," says R. W. Griswold, "are among the most important contributions that have been made to the literature of this country. . . . His works abound in materials for the future artist and man of letters, and will on this account continue to be read when the greater portion of the popular literature of the day is forgotten." He died at Washington, D.C., December 10, 1864.

Schoolcraft, (LAURENCE,) COLONEL, an American officer, born in 1760, was the father of the preceding. He fought in the Revolutionary war. It is stated that the original family name was Calcraft. Died at Verona, New York, in 1840.

Schoon, van, vän sKōn, [Lat. SCHONÆ'US,] (CORNELIUS,) a Dutch dramatist and Latin poet, born at Gouda about 1540. He published "Carminum Libellus," (1570,) and "Terentius Christianus," (1614.) The latter is a collection of dramas in imitation of Terence. Died in 1611.

Schoonjans, sKōn'yâns, (ANTHONY,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1650. He worked in Vienna and England. Died in Vienna in 1726.

Schooten, sKō'tẹn, (FRANS,) a Dutch mathematician, and professor of mathematics at Leyden. He published, among other works, "Principia Matheseos," and "Mathematical Exercises." Died in 1659.

Schopenhauer, sho'pẹn-hŏw'ẹr, (ARTHUR,) a celebrated pessimist philosopher of Germany, a son of Johanna, mentioned below, was born at Dantzic in 1788. He published "The World as Will and Appearance or Representation," ("Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung," 1819,) "The Two Ground-Problems of Ethics," (1841,) "On the Freedom of the Will," and a collection of essays entitled "Parerga und Paralipomena," (1851.) According to Schopenhauer, Will is the one reality in the universe, all else is mere appearance. He taught, among other things, that the world is essentially and radically evil. Died in 1860.

See GWINNER, "Schopenhauer's Leben:" "Edinburgh Review for February, 1843.

Schopenhauer, (JOHANNA,) a German authoress, born at Dantzic in 1770, published a number of tales and romances, the most popular of which are "Gabriele," "Die Tante," ("The Aunt,") and "Sidonia." Died in 1849.

See "Youthful Life and Pictures of Travel; Autobiography of Madame Schopenhauer"

Schöpf or **Schoepf**, shöpf, (ALBIN,) a general, born in Hungary about 1822. He fought against Austria in 1848 and 1849, after which he emigrated to the United States. He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1861, and defeated a body of insurgents at Camp Wild-Cat, Kentucky, October 21 of that year. Died in 1886.

Schöpflin or **Schoepflin**, shöp'fleen, (JOHANN DANIEL,) a German historian, born at Sulzburg in 1694, became professor of history and eloquence at Strasburg, (1720.) He was the author of "Alsatia Illustrata," (2 vols., 1751–61,) and other historical works. Died in 1771. "Without any close contact," says Goethe, "he had had a deep influence on me. . . . He was one of those happy persons who are able to unite the past and the present, and know how to knit the interests of life and historical knowledge together. . . . He came into contact with all the scholars of his time; he entertained princes; he gained the confidence of statesmen, elaborated for them the most profound deductions, and thus found everywhere a theatre for his talents." ("Autobiography," vol. ii. p. 24.)

See RING, "Vita J. D. Schoepflini," 1764; LORSTEIN, "Leben J. D. Schöpflins," 1776; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schopin or **Chopin**, sho'păN', (HENRI FRÉDÉRIC,) a painter, of French extraction, born at Lubeck in 1804, was a pupil of Baron Gros. His works are principally historical pictures. He died October 20, 1880.

Schopp. See SCIOPPIUS.

Schoppe, shop'pẹh, (AMALIA EMMA,) born on the island of Femern, on the coast of Holstein, in 1791, published romances, tales, and historical works. Died in 1858.

Schoreel, skō-rāl′, ? **Scoorel**, or **Schorel**, skō′rẹl, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born near Alkmaar in 1495. Having previously visited Palestine, he spent several years at Rome in studying the works of the Italian masters. His pictures enjoy a high reputation, but they are very rare, owing to the destruction of many of them by the Iconoclasts in the disturbances of 1566. Died in 1562.

Schorel. See SCHOREEL.

Schorn, von, fon shōrn, (JOHANN KARL LUDWIG,) a German writer upon art, born in Franconia in 1793, became professor of æsthetics and the history of art at Munich. Died in 1842.

Schorn, von, (KARL,) a historical painter, nephew of the preceding, was born at Dusseldorf in 1802.

Schotanus, skō-tā′nŭs, (CHRISTIAN,) a Dutch divine, born in Friesland in 1603, became professor of Greek and ecclesiastical history at Franeker. He was the author of a "History of Friesland down to 1558," and several other works. Died in 1671.

Schott, skŏt, (ANDREAS,) an eminent Dutch scholar, born at Antwerp in 1552. He studied at Louvain, and subsequently visited Paris and Spain. He was appointed in 1584 professor of Greek and rhetoric at Saragossa, and, having entered the order of Jesuits, was afterwards invited to fill the chair of rhetoric in the Jesuits' College at Rome. His works are very numerous, and display profound learning; among the most esteemed we may name "Hispania Illustrata," etc., a collection of the historians of Spain, Portugal, India, etc., (4 vols., 1603–08,) "Hispania Bibliotheca," (1608,) being an account of the libraries and state of letters in Spain, "Selecta Variorum Commentaria in Orationes Ciceronis," (3 vols., 1621,) and "Adagia sive Proverbia Græcorum ex Zenobio," etc. He also edited the works of Pomponius Mela, Saint Basil, and other classics. Died in 1629.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FÉLIX VAN HULST, "A. Schott," 1847; FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Schott, shot, (HEINRICH AUGUST,) a learned writer born at Leipsic in 1780, became successively professor of philosophy and theology in his native city, and of theology at Wittenberg and Jena. Died in 1835.

Schott, (KASPAR,) a German Jesuit and experimental philosopher, born in 1608. He published a number of scientific works, in Latin. Died in 1666.

Schott, (WILHELM,) a German linguist, born at Mayence in 1809. He graduated at Halle in 1827, and was appointed in 1840 to a professorship in the University of Berlin. His published works relate to the Tchuvash, Tartar-Finnic, Chinese, and other languages, some of them first carefully studied by him. Died in 1889.

Schöttgen or **Schoettgen**, shöt′gẹn or shot′gẹn, (CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist, born in Saxony in 1687, published "Horæ Hebraicæ." Died in 1751.

Schouler, skoo′lẹr, (JAMES,) an American lawyer and historian, a son of General William Schouler, a well-known journalist of Boston, was born at Arlington, Massachusetts, March 20, 1839. He graduated at Harvard College in 1859, and served in 1863 as a lieutenant in the United States signal service. His principal law-books are "On Domestic Relations," "On Husband and Wife," "On Bailments," "On Executors and Administrators," and "On Personal Property," (2 vols.) These works are recognized as standard authorities. His "History of the United States under the Constitution" (7 vols.,) is a well-written work, in which the Democratic or state-rights view is ably maintained. Died 1920.

Schouvaloff. See SHOOVALOF.

Schouw, skōw, (JOACHIM FREDRIC,) a Danish botanist, born at Copenhagen in 1789. He was appointed in 1821 professor of botany in his native city. In 1835 he represented the University in the Danish Assembly, of which he was afterwards president. He was the author of "Elements of a Universal Geography of Plants," (1822,) "Delineations of Nature," (1839,) "Earth, Plants, and Man," and other works. Died in 1852.

Schrader, shrā′dẹr, (EBERHARD,) a German Assyriologist, born at Brunswick, January 5, 1836. He was educated at Göttingen, and held professorships in theology successively in the Universities of Zurich, Giessen, Jena, and Berlin. He wrote on Babylonian and Aryan antiquities.

Schrader, (FREDERICK F.,) playwright, born at Hamburg, Germany, in 1857. He became a journalist in Denver and other cities, and wrote many plays, including "The Man from Texas," "Marriage by Proxy," etc.

Schrader, shrā′dẹr, (HEINRICH ADOLF,) a German physician, botanist, and writer, born near Hildesheim in 1761; died in 1836.

Schrader, (HEINRICH EDUARD SIEGFRIED,) a German jurist and writer on law, was born at Hildesheim in 1779; died in 1860.

Schrader, (JULIUS,) a German painter, born at Berlin in 1815. Among his principal works are "The Death of Leonardo da Vinci," "The Temptation," and "Milton Dictating to his Daughter."

Schraudolph, shrŏw′dolf, (JOHANN,) a German historical painter, born at Obersdorf in 1808. He painted a number of frescos at Munich. Died May 31, 1879.

Schreber, von, fon shrā′bẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN DANIEL,) a German naturalist, born in Thuringia in 1739, studied under Linnæus at Upsal. He became professor of medicine and botany at Erlangen in 1769. Among his works is a "Description of the Grasses," (in German, 1769–74.) Died in 1810.

Schreiber, shrī′bẹr, (ALOYS WILHELM,) a German historian and miscellaneous writer, born in the grand duchy of Baden in 1763; died in 1841.

Schreiber, shrī′bẹr, (CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH,) LADY, known by her earlier name of Lady CHARLOTTE GUEST, an English lady, born in 1812. She was a daughter of the Earl of Lindsay, was, 1833–52, the wife of Sir J. J. Guest, and after his death married a Mr. Schreiber. She was the principal restorer of the Eisteddfod in Wales. She was the mother of Lord Wimborne. She published, in English, "The Mabinogion," (3 vols., 1838–59,) from the Welsh of "the Red Book of Hergest." Died in 1879.

Schrei′ner, (OLIVE,) a South African novelist, born at Capetown about 1860, daughter of a Lutheran clergyman. Her "Life on an African Farm," (1883,) was a novel picture of Boer farm-life and exposition of soul problems. A second notable story was "Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland," (1897.) She married a Mr. Cronwright in 1894. Died 1920. Her brother, W. P. Schreiner, became premier of Cape Colony in 1898. He died 1919.

Schrevelius, skre-vee′le-us, [Dutch pron. skrā-vā′-le-us,] originally **Schrevel**, skrā′vẹl, (CORNELIS,) a distinguished classical scholar, born at Haarlem, in Holland, about 1615, was rector of a school at Leyden. His most important work is his "Lexicon Manuale Græco-Latinum," (1645,) which passed through many editions. He also published editions of numerous Latin classics. Died about 1665.

Schreyer, shrī′ẹr, (ADOLPH,) a German painter, born in Frankfort in 1828. He is noted as a colourist, and as a figure-painter of great excellence, but his horse-pictures are especially spirited.

Schröckh or **Schroeckh**, shrök, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) a German scholar, born at Vienna in 1733, was a contributor to the "Acta Eruditorum," and wrote two valuable works on ecclesiastical history. Died in 1808.

Schröder or **Schroeder**, shrō′dẹr, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a celebrated German actor and dramatist, born at Schwerin in 1744. He wrote a number of comedies, and made translations from Shakspeare, whose works he contributed to make popular in Germany. Died in 1816.

Schröder or **Schroeder**, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a German Orientalist, born in Hesse-Cassel in 1680. He visited Armenia, and published, after his return, his "Thesaurus Linguæ Armenicæ." Died in 1756.

Schröder or **Schroeder**, (SOPHIE,) a German actress, born at Paderborn in 1781, attained the highest reputation in her profession, particularly in tragic parts. Her daughter, Wilhelmine Schröder-Devrient, was one

of the most distinguished vocalists of Germany. Sophie died about 1856.

Schröder-Devrient, (dĕv're-ŏn',) (WILHELMINE,) a popular singer, a daughter of the preceding, was born in Hamburg in 1805. She was married in 1823 to Karl August Devrient, an actor. She performed in Paris, London, and Saint Petersburg. Died in 1860.

Schroderus. See SKYTTE.

Schrödter or **Schroedter**, shröt'ţer, (ADOLF,) a German painter, born at Schwedt in 1805; died in 1875.

Schroeckh. See SCHRÖCKH.

Schroeder. See SCHRÖDER.

Schroeder van der Kolk, skroo'dęr vân der kolk, (JACOBUS LODEWIJK KOENRAAD,) an eminent Dutch physiologist, born at Groningen in 1798. He was educated at Groningen, and was a professor at Utrecht, where he died in 1862.

Schröter or **Schroeter**, shrö'ţer, (CHRISTOFE GOTTLIEB,) the inventor of the piano-forte, was born at Hohenstein, in Saxony, in 1699. He became organist at Minden, and afterwards at Nordhausen, where he died in 1782.

Schröter or **Schroeter**, (JOHANN HIERONYMUS,) a German astronomer, born at Erfurt in 1745. He constructed a telescope which Lalande declared one of the best that had been made, and published several astronomical works. Died in 1816.

Schryver, skrī'vęr, [Lat. SCRIVE'RIUS,] (PETER,) a Dutch writer, born at Haarlem in 1576, published a number of poems and critical treatises, in Latin; also "Antiquitatum Batavicarum Tabularium," (1609.) Died in 1660.

Schubart, shoo'bârt, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH DANIEL,) a German *littérateur* and poet, born in 1739, founded in 1774 a literary and political journal, entitled the "Deutsche Chronik." He was the author of a "Hymn to Frederick the Great." Died in 1791.

See DAVID F. STRAUSS, "Schubart's Leben in seinen Briefen," 1849; L. A. SCHUBART, "C. F. D. Schubart's Charakter," 1789.

Schubert, shoo'bĕRt, (FRANZ,) an eminent German composer, born at Vienna in 1797. He became at an early age one of the singers of the court chapel, and was subsequently instructed in music by Ruziczka and Salieri. He exercised himself in almost every species of musical composition; but his reputation rests chiefly on his songs and ballads, which are ranked among the most exquisite productions of the kind. Died in 1828.

See "Franz Schubert: a Musical Biography," London, 1866.

Schubert, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German writer on history and statistics, was born at Königsberg in 1799; died July 21, 1868.

Schubert, von, fon shoo'bĕRt, (FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) a German astronomer, born in 1758. He removed to Saint Petersburg about 1785, and became in 1805 director of the observatory of the Academy of Sciences in that capital. In 1816 he was appointed councillor of state by the Czar of Russia. Among his works is a "Treatise on Theoretical Astronomy," (in German, 3 vols., 1798.) Died in 1825.

Schubert, von, (GOTTHILF HEINRICH,) a German naturalist and philosophical writer, born at Hohenstein, in Saxony, in 1780. He studied at Leipsic and Jena, and became professor of natural science at Erlangen. He published "Views of the Night Side of Natural Science," (1808,) "History of the Soul," (1830,) and Manuals of Natural History, etc. Died in 1860.

Schu'bin, (OSSIP,) the pen-name of Lolæ Kirschner, a German novelist, born in 1853. Among her novels are "The Story of a Genius," "Between Ourselves," and "Boris Lenzky."

Schücking or **Schuecking**, shük'king, (CHRISTOPH BERNHARD LEVEN,) a German *littérateur*, born in 1814, wrote poems, dramas, and romances. Died Sept. 2, 1883.

Schuerman. See SCHURMANN.

Schuetz. See SCHÜTZ.

Schulenburg, von, fon shoo'lęn-bŏŏRG', or **Schulemberg**, shoo'lęm-bĕRG', (ADOLF FRIEDRICH,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born at Wolfenbüttel in 1685, was a nephew of Johann Matthias, noticed below. He was killed at the battle of Mollwitz, where he commanded the cavalry, in April, 1741.

Schulenburg, Schulenburg, or **Schulembourg von**, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born at Magdeburg in 1661, served in the Polish wars under Sobieski, and subsequently became commander in-chief of the Venetian army, and defended Corfu against the Turks. Died about 1745.

See "Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," by J. MITCHELL, 1865; "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1840.

Schüler. See SABINUS, (GEORG.)

Schuler, shoo'lęr, (CHARLES AUGUSTE,) an engraver born at Strasbourg in 1804; died in 1859.

Schulte, shŏŏl'ţęh, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German "Old Catholic" theologian and canonist, born at Winterberg, April 23, 1827. He graduated at Berlin in 1851, and became a lawyer. In 1855 he was made professor of canon law at Prague, and in 1872 was called to Bonn. His works include a "System of Catholic Canon Law," "Manual of German Imperial and Legal History," etc.

Schultens, skŭl'ţęns, (ALBERT,) an eminent Dutch Orientalist and theologian, born at Groningen in 1686. He was ordained a minister in 1708, and became professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages at Leyden about 1720. He filled this chair until his death. He published, besides other works, "Hebrew Roots," ("Origines Hebrææ," 2 vols., 1724–38,) "Older Monuments of Arabia," ("Monumenta vetustiora Arabiæ," 1740,) and a "Life of Saladin," in Arabic and Latin, (1755.) Died in 1750.

Schultens, (HENDRIK ALBERT,) grandson of the preceding, was born at Herborn in 1749. He studied the classics and the Oriental tongues at Leyden, and afterwards spent some time in England. He was appointed in 1778 professor of the Oriental languages at Leyden, and became rector of the university in 1787. He published "On the Diligence of the Belgians in cultivating Arabic Literature," ("De Studio Belgarum in Literis Arabicis Excolendis," 1779,) "Part of the Arabic Proverbs of Meidan, with Notes," ("Meidanii Proverbiorum Arabicorum Pars, Latinè, cum Notis," 1795,) and other works. Died in 1793.

See F. T. RINCK, "H. A. Schultens," 1795; KANTELAAR, "Lofrede op H. A. Schultens," 1794.

Schultens, (JAN JACOB,) an Orientalist, born at Franeker in 1716, was a son of Albert, and the father of the preceding. He succeeded his father as professor at Leyden. Died in 1778.

Schulterblatt, the German name of SCAPULA, (q. v.)

Schultet, shŏŏl'tĕt, [Lat. SCULTE'TUS,] (ABRAHAM,) a German Protestant divine, born in Silesia in 1556 or 1566, became professor of theology at Heidelberg. He was the author of several moral and theological works. Died in 1625.

Schulting, skŭl'ting, (ANTONIUS,) a Dutch jurist and legal writer, born at Nymwegen in 1659. In 1713 he was associated with Noodt as professor of law at Leyden. His greatest work is entitled "Jurisprudence before the Time of Justinian," ("Jurisprudentia Vetus ante-Justinianea.") Died in 1734.

Schulting, (CORNELIUS,) a Dutch theologian, born at Steenwyck about 1540. He published, besides other works, "Bibliotheca Catholica contra Theologiam Calvinianam," (2 vols., 1602.) Died in 1604.

Schultz, shŏŏlts, [Lat. SCULTE'TUS,] (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German astronomer, born at Görlitz in 1540, contributed to the reform of the calendar. Died in 1614.

Schultz, (DAVID,) a German Protestant theologian, born near Freistadt in 1779. He published several commentaries on the Scriptures. Died in 1854.

Schultz, (FRIEDRICH,) a German novelist and historical writer, born at Magdeburg in 1762; died in 1798.

Schultz-Schultzenstein, shŏŏlts-shŏŏlt'sęn-stīn', (KARL HEINRICH,) a German physiologist, born at Alt Ruppin in 1798. He studied at Berlin, where he became professor of medicine in 1833. Among his principal works are a treatise (in French) "On the Circulation and Lactiferous Vesseis in Plants," (1839,) and "Discovery of the True Nourishment of Plants." He also published the "Universal Doctrine of Disease," (1844,) and other valuable medical treatises. Died March 22, 1871.

Schultze, shŏŏlt'sęh, (JOHANN ABRAHAM PETER,) a German composer, born at Lüneburg in 1747. His

works include oratorios, hymns, and songs. His ballad "Am Rhein" enjoys great popularity. Died in 1800.

Schultze, (MAX,) a German biologist, born about 1825. He became professor of anatomy at Bonn. Among his writings are "On the Muscle-Corpuscles," ("Ueber Muskelkörperchen," 1860,) and "The Protoplasm of Rhizopods and of Plant-Cells," ("Das Protoplasma der Rhizopoden und der Pflanzenzellen," 1863.) He brought forward the doctrine of protoplasm. Died at Bonn, January 16, 1874.

Schulz, shōōlts, (WILHELM,) a German political writer, born at Darmstadt in 1797; died Jan. 9, 1860.

Schulze or **Schultze,** shōōlt'seh, (ERNST,) a German poet, born at Celle in 1789. While a student at Göttingen, he published his narrative poem of "Psyche," and subsequently "Cecilia, a Romantic Poem, in Twenty Cantos." His "Enchanted Rose" ("Die bezauberte Rose," 1818) is esteemed his master-piece, and has taken its place among German classics. It was translated into English by Caroline von Crespigny. He died in 1817. A collection of his works, with a biography prefixed, was published in 1822 by his friend Bouterwek.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe:" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for November, 1827.

Schulze, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German novelist and poet, born at Dresden in 1770, assumed the synonym of FRIEDRICH LAUN. Died in 1849.

Schulze, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLOB,) a German economist, born near Meissen in 1795. He published several works on political economy. Died in 1860.

Schulze, (GOTTLOB ERNST,) a German philosopher, born at Heldrungen, in Thuringia, in 1761, published several treatises against the systems of Kant and Reinhold. Died in 1833.

Schulze, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, and reformer in education, born in 1786. He entered the Prussian civil service, and became privy councillor. He directed for many years, ending in 1840, the administration of the Prussian colleges, universities, and public libraries, and was the principal manager of great scientific enterprises and voyages of exploration. In these services he displayed great wisdom and activity. Died in 1869.

Schulze, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German physician and anatomist, born in the duchy of Magdeburg in 1687, wrote "Historia Medicinæ ad Annum Romæ 535," (1728,) and other works. Died in 1745.

Schulze-Delitzsch, shōōlt'seh dā'litch, (HERMANN,) a German economist, born at Delitzsch, in Saxony, August 29, 1801. He was educated at Leipsic and Halle. He had large experience in the Prussian and imperial legislatures, giving special attention to the rights of labouring people. He published many valuable works, including several treatises on co-operative societies. He did much to establish "people's banks" and loan societies. His economic plans are for the most part very sober and moderate, as compared with those of Lassalle and Marx. Died in 1883.

Schumacher, shoo'mäk'ẹr, (CHRISTIAN ANDREAS,) a Danish mathematician and natural philosopher, born in Seeland in 1810, a nephew of Heinrich Christian, noticed below. He translated Humboldt's "Cosmos" into Danish.

Schumacher, (HEINRICH CHRISTIAN,) an able astronomer, born at Bramstedt, Holstein, in 1780. He became professor of astronomy at Copenhagen in 1815.

Schumann, shoo'man, (ROBERT,) a German musician and composer, born at Zwickau in 1810.

Schumann-Heink, shoo'man hingk, (ERNESTINE,) Austro-American contralto, was born in 1861 at Liebden, near Prague, Austria. She first appeared as Azucena in "Il Trovatore" in 1878 and starred in Dresden, Hamburg, Berlin, and New York. She is as well known on the concert stage as in opera and may be called the last of the great singers famous in the nineteenth century. She has been married three times. She deeded a $230,000 estate in California to disabled World War veterans.

Schunck, (HENRY EDWARD,) an English chemist, born at Manchester in 1820. He made important observations and discoveries in the chemistry of organic colouring substances.

Schuppen, van, vän skŭp'pẹn, (PIETER,) a Flemish designer and engraver, born at Antwerp about 1625, was a pupil of Nanteuil. He worked in Paris, where he died in 1702. His son JACQUES (1670–1751) was a portrait-painter.

Schur'man, (JACOB GOULD,) an American educator, was born at Freetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1854. He studied in various European institutions, was professor in Nova Scotia colleges 1880–86, and professor of philosophy in Cornell University 1886–92. He was president of Cornell 1892–1920, and was appointed in 1899 president of the Philippine Commission. He was Minister to China 1921–24, and was appointed Ambassador to Germany, March 17, 1925.

Schurz, shōōrts, (CARL,) a German orator and general, born near Cologne in 1829, was liberally educated. He took part in the revolutionary movements of 1849, and when they were defeated he went into exile. About 1852 he emigrated to the United States, and settled at Madison, Wisconsin. In 1856 he advocated the election of Fremont by public speeches in the German language. He afterwards made political speeches in English, and acquired a high reputation as an orator. In 1860 he addressed the people of various States in favour of the election of Lincoln. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, and brigadier-general in 1862. He commanded a division at Chancellorsville, May, 1863, and a corps at Gettysburg, July 1–3 of that year. In 1864 he resigned from the army, and in 1866 became editor of the Detroit "Post." In 1868 he removed to Saint Louis, and in 1869 he was elected United States Senator from Missouri. He was secretary of the interior, under President Hayes, 1877–81. He wrote lives of Henry Clay, (1887,) and Abraham Lincoln, (1892,) edited the New York "Evening Post" 1881–84, and was a contributor to "Harper's Weekly" 1892–98. Died May 14, 1906.

Schut, skŭt, (CORNELIUS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1600, was a pupil of Rubens. He had a brilliant imagination and great facility of execution. Died in 1649.

Schütz or **Schuetz,** shŭts, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED,) a German scholar, born at Duderstadt in 1747, was one of the founders of the "Allgemeine Literaturzeitung" at Jena, (1785.) He published editions of Æschylus and Cicero. Died in 1832.

Schütz, [Lat. SAGITTA'RIUS,] (HEINRICH,) a German composer and musician, born in Voigtland in 1585. He studied at Venice, and became first chapel-master at Dresden. His church music was highly esteemed by his contemporaries, and he is said to have first introduced the Italian Opera into Germany. Died in 1672.

Schütze or **Schuetze,** shŭt'seh, (JOHANN STEPHAN,) a German *littérateur,* born near Magdeburg in 1771, wrote tales, travels, and dramatic works. Died in 1839.

Schuyler, skī'lẹr, (EUGENE,) LL.D., an American historian and traveller, born in Ithaca, New York, February 26, 1840. He graduated at Yale College in 1859, and at the law-school of Columbia College, New York, in 1863. In 1867 he became United States consul at Moscow, and in 1869 consul at Reval, and the secretary of the American legation to Russia. He travelled in Turkistan in 1873, was secretary of legation and consul-general at Constantinople, 1876–78, (during which time he travelled in Bulgaria and made an important official report on the Turkish atrocities in that region,) afterwards held consulships at Birmingham, Rome, etc., and was still later American minister at Athens, and at the same time was United States representative for Roumania and Servia. Among his books are "Turkistan," (1876,) "The Cossacks," (1876, from the Russian of Tolstoi,) "Father and Sons," (1867, from the Russian of Toorguenef,) and a "Life of Peter the Great," (3 vols., 1884.) Died at Cairo, July 18, 1890.

Schuyler, skī'lẹr, (PHILIP,) an able American general and Senator, born at Albany in November, 1733. He served in the war against the French and Indians in 1756. In June, 1775, he was appointed commander of an army in New York, with the rank of major-general. He was about to move the army into Canada, but he

was taken sick, and the command devolved in September on General Montgomery. In August, 1777, he was superseded by General Gates, in consequence of the unreasonable jealousy with which Congress regarded him. His conduct was vindicated by a court of inquiry. He afterwards rendered important services in military affairs, although he declined to take command of an army. He was a member of the General Congress from 1778 to 1781, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of New York in 1789. He was again elected a Senator, in place of Aaron Burr, in 1797. One of his daughters was the wife of Alexander Hamilton. Died at Albany in November, 1804.

Schwab, (CHARLES MICHAEL,) American capitalist, was born Feb. 18, 1862, at Williamsburg, Pa. He was educated in the public schools and St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa. In 1881 he became a stake driver in the engineering corps of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works of the Carnegie Co.; was General Superintendent of the Homestead Works 1892–97, and of the Edgar Thompson Works 1889–97. He was made President of the Carnegie Steel Co. in 1897, and of the U. S. Steel Corporation when the former merged with it in 1901. He resigned 1903 and became chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. He was Director-General of the Shipbuilding Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation from April to December, 1918.

Schwab, shwap, (GUSTAV,) a distinguished German *littérateur*, born at Stuttgart in 1792.

Schwalber, shwal'ber, better known by his Græco-Latinized name of **Chelidonius.** kel-e-do'ne-us, a German Benedictine monk, surnamed MUSOPH'ILUS. He was a friend of Albert Dürer, and wrote in Latin verse an "Apocalypse," a "Life of the Blessed Virgin." He died near Vienna, 1515.

Schwann, shw*a*n, (THEODOR,) M.D., a German physiologist, born at Neuss, in the Rhine Province, December 7, 1810. He studied with brilliant success at the Universities of Bonn, Würzburg, and Berlin, taking his degree of M.D. and passing the state examination in 1824. In 1839 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, where he spent forty years in important work. One of his earliest discoveries was that of pepsin in the gastric juice. He made researches upon the nature and functions of bile, and on the vivification of eggs, and demonstrated the untenableness of the theory of the "spontaneous generation" of infusoria. Died at Cologne, January 11, 1882.

Schwanthaler, shw*a*n'tä'ler, (LUDWIG MICHAEL,) an eminent German artist, born at Munich in 1802. He studied for a short time at Rome, and on his return, in 1826, executed two bas-relief friezes for the Glyptothek, and a statue of Shakspeare for the theatre. He became in 1835 professor of sculpture at the Academy of Munich. Among the numerous works which he produced within about twelve years, we may name the relievo frieze, over two hundred feet long, in the Barbarossa Hall, the twelve colossal statues of the ancestors of the house of Wittelsbach, the "Myth of Aphrodite," and the fifteen statues of the "Battle of Arminius," *(Hermanns-schlacht,)* in the northern pediment of the Walhalla at Ratisbon. His colossal bronze statue of "Bavaria," in the Hall of Fame at Munich, esteemed one of his master-pieces, is of greater magnitude than any other group of modern sculpture, the main figure being fifty-four feet high. Schwanthaler also executed statues of the emperor Rudolph, of Goethe, Mozart, and Jean Paul Richter, as well as numerous subjects from Grecian mythology. He died in 1848. Among his most distinguished pupils are Brugger, Widmann, and Kriesmeyer.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Schwartz, shw*a*rts, (CHRISTOPH,) a German painter, born at Ingolstadt about 1550, worked at Munich. Died in 1594.

Schwartz, shwarts, (MARIE SOPHIE,) a Swedish novelist, born at Borås, July 4, 1819. Her father was a German, named Birath. In 1840 she married, and became a widow in 1858. She published a vast number of romances and other works. Among her stories are "The Man of Family, and the Wife from the People," (1858,) "Work ennobles a Man," (1859,) "The Nobleman's Daughter," (1860,) "The Organ-Grinder's Son," (1863,) "Gold and Name," (1863,) "A Child of the Time," (1873,) etc. Died at Stockholm, May 16, 1894.

Schwartz, (WILHELM,) a German author, born in Berlin, September 4, 1821. He was educated at Berlin and Leipsic. Besides some works on pædagogy, he published a large number of books on mythology and on popular superstitions. He was one of the founders of the science of comparative mythology.

Schwartz, von, fon sh*a*rts, (MARIE ESPERANCE,) a German writer, born at Southgate, England, of a German family, November 8, 1821. Her second husband was one Schwartz, a rich banker of Hamburg. Having left him, she became a close associate of Garibaldi, sharing his dangers and imprisonments. In 1865 she became a resident of Kalepha, in Crete. Her pseudonym of ELPIS MELÆNA is a Greek translation of her name. Most of her numerous books are descriptions of her travels and adventures.

Schwarz, sh*a*rts, (BERTHOLD,) called also CONSTANTINE ANCKLITZEN, (ȧnk'klit'sen,) a German chemist and Franciscan monk, born at Freiburg, is said to have invented gunpowder about 1330. A monument was erected to him at Freiburg in 1853.

Schwarz or **Schwartz,** sh*a*rts, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German missionary, born at Sonnenburg, Prussia, in 1726. He went to India in 1750, and laboured many years about Tranquebar, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly with great success. He gained the confidence of Hyder Ali. His character was highly commended by Bishop Heber. Died in India in 1798.

Schwarz, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) a learned German writer and bibliographer, born in Misnia in 1675, was professor of eloquence at Altorf. Died in 1751.

Schwarz, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH CHRISTIAN,) professor of theology at Heidelberg, was born at Giessen in 1766. He married a daughter of Jung-Stilling, and published several educational works. Died in 1837.

Schwarz, (KARL HEINRICH WILHELM,) a German rationalistic theologian, was born at Wiek, in Rügen, November 19, 1812. He was educated at Halle, Bonn, Berlin, and Greifswalde, and, after figuring as a moderate radical in politics, became in 1856 court preacher at Gotha. His writings include "The Essence of Religion," "Lessing as a Theologian," "History of the New Theology," and several volumes of "Sermons of the Present Times." Died at Gotha, March 25, 1885.

Schwarzenberg, sh*a*rt'sen-bĕrg', (FELIX LUDWIG JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an Austrian statesman and military commander, born at Krumau, in Bohemia, in 1800. He was made lieutenant-field-marshal in 1848, and subsequently became prime minister. Died in 1852.

Schwarzenberg, von, fon sh*a*rt'sen-bĕrg', (FRIEDRICH JOHANN JOSEPH,) PRINCE, an Austrian prelate, born in 1809. He became Archbishop of Salzburg in 1836, cardinal in 1842, and Archbishop of Prague in 1850. He was a member of the Council of Rome in 1869–70. Died March 27, 1885.

Schwarzenberg, von, (KARL PHILIPP,) PRINCE, an Austrian field-marshal, born at Vienna in 1771. He served against the French in the campaigns of 1794 and 1799, and was present at the battle of Hohenlinden, where he succeeded in saving his own corps. In 1808 he was sent as ambassador to Saint Petersburg, and in 1810 became general of the Austrian cavalry. After the peace of Vienna he was appointed to negotiate the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa. On the alliance of Austria with France, he was placed by Napoleon at the head of the Austrian forces in the Russian campaign of 1812, and obtained for his services the rank of field-marshal. In 1813 he was made commander-in-chief of the allied armies, and, having defeated the French at Leipsic, advanced to Paris. After the battle of Waterloo he was appointed president of the imperial council of war, and obtained many other distinctions. Died in 1820.

See PROKESCH VON OSTEN, "Leben des Feldmarschalls Karl zu Schwarzenberg," 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schwatka, shwŏt'kȧ, (FREDERICK,) an American explorer, born at Galena, Illinois, September 29, 1849. He graduated at West Point in 1871, served against the Indians in Arizona, studied law, and was admitted to practice in Nebraska in 1875, studied medicine, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York, in 1876, rejoined his regiment, and participated in various engagements with the Indians, and then obtained leave of absence to command the Franklin search expedition in the Arctic Ocean, (1878–1880,) which discovered and buried many of the skeletons of Sir John Franklin's lost party, and explored the course of the Yukon River, in Alaska. He resigned his commission in 1884. He published "Along Alaska's Great River," (1885,) "Nimrod in the North," (1885,) "The Children of the Cold," (1886.) Died at Portland, Oregon, November 2, 1892.

Schwegler, shwĕg'lẹr, (ALBRECHT,) a German theologian and disciple of Baur, born at Michelbach, in Würtemberg, in 1819. He published a "History of Philosophy," and "Roman History," (1853,) also German translations of Aristotle's "Metaphysics" and the "Church History" of Eusebius. Died in 1857.

Schweidel, shwī'dẹl, (GEORG JAKOB,) a German bibliographer, born at Nuremberg about 1690, published "Thesaurus Bibliothecalis," (4 vols., 1739.) Died in 1752.

Schweigaard, shwī'gârd, (ANTONY MARTIN,) a Norwegian jurist, born at Krageröe in 1808, was appointed professor of political economy and statistics at the University of Christiania. He published several works on law, finance, and statistics. Died February 2, 1870.

Schweiger-Lerchenfeld, von, fon shwī'gẹr lĕr'kẹn-fĕlt', (AMAND,) a popular Austrian author, born in Vienna, May 17, 1846. He became an army-officer, and after 1871 travelled extensively, for the most part in the Balkan peninsula. Among his works (in German) are "Under the Crescent," (1876,) "Armenia," (1878,) "Bosnia," (1878,) "Between Pontus and Adria," (1879,) "Seraglio and Sublime Porte," (1879,) "The Life of Women in Various Lands," (1880,) etc.

Schweighäuser, shwīg'hoi'zẹr, (JEAN GEOFFROI,) an antiquary, a son of the following, was born at Strasburg in 1776; died in 1844.

Schweighäuser or **Schweighaeuser**, shwīg'hoi'zẹr, (JOHANN,) a German scholar, born at Strasburg in 1742, became in 1778 professor of Greek and Oriental languages in his native city. He published editions of Appianus, Polybius, Herodotus, and other classics. Died in 1830.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Schweighaeuser," 1830; STIÉVENART, "Éloge de J. Schweighaeuser," 1830.

Schweinfurth, shwīn'fōōrt, (GEORG AUGUST,) a German-Russian traveller, born at Riga, September 29, 1836. Educated at Munich, Heidelberg, and Berlin, he engaged in botanical expeditions in Africa, chiefly in the Upper Nile regions. Besides several volumes containing the results of his botanical labours, he published "Im Herzen von Afrika," (1874.) His botanical and geographical discoveries were very important. D. 1925.

Schweinitz, de, de shwī'nits, (EDMUND ALEXANDER,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1825, was educated at Nazareth, Bethlehem, and the University of Berlin. In 1867 he became president of the Moravian Theological School at Bethlehem. In 1870 he was consecrated a bishop of the Moravian Church, and in 1878 was made its presiding bishop for the United States. His principal works are "The Moravian Manual," "Life of Zeisberger," "The Moravian Episcopate," "The Missionary Manual," and "History of the Unitas Fratrum." Died December 18, 1887.

Schweinitz, von, fon shwī'nits, (LEWIS DAVID,) an American botanist and Moravian minister, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1780. He discovered more than a thousand new species of plants, and wrote several treatises on Fungi. Died in 1834.

Schweizer, shwīt'sẹr, (ALEXANDER,) a German theologian of the Reformed Church, was born at Murten in 1808. Died July 3, 1888.

Schwenkfeld, shwĕnk'fĕlt, (KASPAR,) founder of a sect called by his name, was born at Ossig, in Silesia, in 1490. He embraced with zeal the cause of the Reformation, but differed from the other Protestants in his views of the eucharist, (he deified the body of Christ,) and in other points of Christian doctrine. He died about 1560. A number of his followers took refuge in North America in 1733.

Schwerin, von, fon shwĕh-reen', (KURT CHRISTOPH,) COUNT, a distinguished commander, born in Swedish Pomerania in 1684. He served under Eugene and Marlborough, and subsequently in the army of Frederick the Great of Prussia, who raised him to the rank of field-marshal and made him a count. He gained a signal victory over the Austrians at Mollwitz, in 1741. He was killed at the battle of Prague, in 1757.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Grafen von Schwerin," 1841; KOENIG, "Lebensbeschreibung des Grafen von Schwerin," 1790; PAULI, "Leben grosser Helden;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Schwetschke, shwĕtsh'kẹh, (KARL GUSTAV,) a German author, born at Halle, April 5, 1804. He was educated at Heidelberg, and became a journalist and politician, opposing in 1848 both republicans and reactionists. His writings, often satirical, include a "History of Printing at Halle," (1840,) "Novæ Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum," (1849,) "Novæ Epistolæ Clarorum Virorum," (1855,) "Poems of a Protestant Friend," a "Bismarckiad," a "Varziniad," and some comic political songs. His chief fame, however, is that of a bibliographer. Died at Halle, October 4, 1881.

Schwilgué, shvĕl'gȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French mechanician, born at Strasburg in 1776. He invented several useful instruments, and reconstructed the admirable mechanism of the clock of the Strasburg Cathedral. Died in 1856.

Schyrle. See RHEITA, VON.

Scialoia, shȧ-lo'yȧ or she-ȧ-lo'yȧ, (ANTONIO,) an Italian jurist, born near Naples in 1817, published "Principles of Social Economy," etc. Died in 1877.

Sciarpelloni. See CREDI, DI.

Scidmore, (ELIZA RUHAMAH,) an American author, born at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1856. She published "Alaska," "Jinriksha Days in Japan," "Java, the Garden of the East," etc.

Scinà, she-nȧ', (DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian mathematician and scientific writer, born at Palermo in 1765, became professor of physics in his native city. He was the author of a "Report on the Fossils of Mardolce," etc., "Introduction to Experimental Physics," (1803,) "Memoirs of the Life and Philosophy of Empedocles," (1813,) "Topography of Palermo and its Environs," (1818,) "View of the Literary History of Italy in the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1827,) "Experiments and Discoveries in Electro-Magnetism," and other works, which are highly esteemed. Died in 1837.

See S. COSTANZO, "Vida publica y privada de D. Scinà," 1846; MALVICA, "Elogio di D. Scinà," 1838; D. AVELLA, "Esequie alla Memoria di D. Scinà," 1838.

Scioppius, stse-op'pe-ŭs, [Ger. SCHOPP, shop,] (CASPAR,) a celebrated classical scholar, born at Neumark, in the Palatinate, in 1576. Having visited Rome, he was patronized by the pope and renounced the Protestant religion. He was afterwards created a count palatine by the Emperor of Austria. Among his numerous works we may name his "Elements of Stoic Moral Philosophy," ("Elementa Philosophiæ Stoicæ Moralis,") "De Arte Critica," etc., "Paradoxa Literaria," and "Grammatica Philosophica," or Institutes of Latin Grammar. He also wrote a number of controversial works against the Protestants and their leaders, particularly Henry IV. of France and James I. of England. Scioppius was one of the most learned men of his time; but he was equally conspicuous for his intolerance and quarrelsome propensities. Died in 1649.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" C. NISARD, "Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scipio, sĭp'e-o, [Gr. Σκιπιων; Fr. SCIPION, se'pe'ôN'; It. SCIPIONE, she-pe-o'nȧ,] the name of an illustrious Roman family of the patrician gens Cornelia. The word

Scipio signifies a "staff" or "stick." The first member of this family that appears in history was PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, who was appointed master of the horse by the dictator Furius Camillus in 396 B.C. He was consular or military tribune in 394, and interrex in 389 B.C. A PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO, probably a son of the preceding, was one of the curule ædiles appointed in 366 B.C. LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO was consul in 350 B.C. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO BARBATUS was chosen dictator in 306 and pontifex maximus in 305 B.C. LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO BARBATUS was consul in 298 B.C., and defeated the Etruscans. He was the father of CNEIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASINA (see separate article) and of LUCIUS CORNELIUS, who was consul in 259 B.C. and defeated the Carthaginians in Sardinia and Corsica.

Scipio, [Fr. SCIPION, se'pe'ôN',] (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman commander, father of the great Scipio, (surnamed "Africanus,") was consul in the first year of the second Punic war, 218 B.C. He commanded the army of Northern Italy when Hannibal crossed the Alps on his way to Rome. Scipio met the enemy near the Ticino, where he was defeated and severely wounded. Soon after this event the other consul, Sempronius, took command of the army, which was again defeated, with great loss, on the Trebia, 218 B.C. Scipio was sent to Spain in 217, and fought many battles against the Carthaginians in that peninsula. He was defeated and killed in 211 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome."

Scipio, or, more fully, **Scip'i-o Af-rĭ-cā'nus* Ma'jor,** [Fr. SCIPION L'AFRICAIN, se'pe'ôN' lăfrĭe'kăN',] (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) an illustrious Roman commander, a son of the preceding, was born in 235 or 234 B.C. After he had assumed the toga virilis, he was accustomed to pass several hours each morning in the Capitol in solitary devotion or meditation. He gained in his youth the confidence of the people, who were persuaded that he was a special favourite of the gods. It is also stated that he professed to seek and receive divine counsel, by which his public conduct was directed. He fought at the battle of the Ticino, and rescued his wounded father there, in 218 B.C. In 216, as military tribune, he took part in the battle of Cannæ. Scipio and Appius Claudius were appointed commanders of the troops which escaped from that battle. He was elected ædile in 212 B.C., and appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Spain in 210. He took New Carthage (Cartagena) in the first campaign, and his personal influence or liberal policy induced many native chiefs to become allies of Rome. In 209 he gained a great victory over Hasdrubal in the south of Spain. Another decisive victory at Silpia, Carmo, or Elinga, in 207, rendered him master of nearly all Spain. Soon after this event he crossed over to Africa with a few attendants, and attempted to gain the alliance of Syphax. Having completed the conquest of Spain, in 206 B.C. he returned to Rome, and was elected consul for 205, although he was under the legal age. He at once resolved to carry the war into Africa, although Hannibal still remained in Italy. This plan was opposed by Fabius Maximus and other senators. Scipio obtained Sicily as his province, with permission to cross into Africa; but the senate refused to grant him an army for that purpose. He thereupon raised an army of volunteers, invaded Africa in 204, and was joined by King Massinissa. He defeated Hasdrubal (son of Gisco) and Syphax in several battles, after which the Carthaginians recalled Hannibal for the defence of their capital. The question of peace was discussed by Scipio and Hannibal in a personal interview; but they failed to agree on the terms. In October, 202, Scipio defeated Hannibal in the memorable battle of Zama, which decided the fate of Carthage. On his return to Rome, in 201, he was received with great enthusiasm, and obtained the surname of AFRICANUS. The people proposed to make him dictator for life; but he declined the honour. He was chosen censor in 199, and consul in 194 B.C.

* Chaucer calls him simply AFFRIKAN, obviously a corruption of *Africanus.* (See "Assembly of Foules.")

In the year 190 he volunteered to serve as legate of his brother, Lucius Scipio, who was then consul, and who commanded in the war against Antiochus of Syria. The two Scipios defeated Antiochus, and ended the war by a treaty of peace. About 187 B.C. Africanus and his brother were publicly accused of receiving bribes from Antiochus. Lucius was first tried, and condemned to pay a large fine. Africanus, in defiance of the law, rescued his brother from the officer who was dragging him to prison. He was afterwards prosecuted, and made a speech in his defence, which was partially successful, as his enemies and judges abandoned the case. Deeply affected by the ingratitude of the people, he left Rome, never to return, and died at Liternum in 183 B.C., in the same year as Hannibal. He had married Æmilia, a daughter of L. Æmilius Paulus, and left two sons and two daughters, one of whom was the famous Cornelia. With the exception of Julius Cæsar, (and perhaps of Sertorius,) Scipio was probably the greatest military genius that Rome ever produced. He cultivated the Greek language and literature. He had a high reputation for generosity and clemency, but is censured by some for his disregard of the forms of law.

See POLYBIUS, "History," books X.–XXIV.; LIVY, "History of Rome," books XXI.–XXXIX.; SERAN DE LA TOUR, "Histoire de Scipion l'Africain," 1738; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Memoirs of the Life of the Elder Scipio Africanus," by REV. EDWARD BERWICK.

Scip'io Æmilia'nus Africa'nus Mi'nor, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a famous Roman general, born about 185 B.C., was a son of Æmilius Paulus, and an adopted son of Publius Cornelius Scipio, whose father was the great Scipio. He was liberally educated, and was well versed in Greek literature and philosophy. In 168 B.C. he fought at the battle of Pydna, where his father commanded. He formed an intimate friendship with the historian Polybius, who became the companion of his studies and military expeditions. As military tribune, he went to Spain in 151 B.C., and signalized his courage in a single combat with a gigantic Spanish chief, whom he killed. In the third Punic war, which began about 149, he displayed great military ability in Africa. Having returned to Rome in 148, he was elected consul for 147, and obtained Africa as his province. He finished the Punic war by the capture and destruction of the city of Carthage in 146 B.C., and was granted a splendid triumph at Rome for this victory. In the year 142 he became censor with L. Mummius. He endeavoured to restrain the growing love of luxury of the Romans and to maintain the simple habits and austere virtues of their ancestors; but in this he was not successful. Having been elected consul, 134 B.C., he obtained the chief command in Spain, and took Numantia, after a long and obstinate defence, in 133. He was an inflexible supporter of the aristocratic party, and approved the execution of Tiberius Gracchus, although his wife Sempronia was a sister of that tribune. He lost his popularity by his course in this affair. He was found dead in his bed in 129 B.C. The public suspected that he was murdered; but no person was convicted of the crime. Scipio was eminent for his learning, and was one of the most eloquent Roman orators of his time. Cicero expresses a high opinion of him in his book "De Republica." A report prevailed among the ancients that he assisted Terence in the composition of his plays.

See POLYBIUS, books XXXII.–XXXIX.; CARLO SIGONIO, "De Vita et Rebus gestis P. Scipionis," 1569; F. D. GERLACH, "Tod des P. C. Scipio Æmilianus," 1839; L. NORMANN, "Scipio Africanus Minor," Upsala, 1688; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scip'i-o A-sĭ-at'ĭ-cus or **A-sĭ-ag'e-nēs,** [Fr. SCIPION L'ASIATIQUE, se'pe'ôN' lăze'ăt'tĕk',] (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) was a brother of Africanus Major. He was chosen prætor in 193 B.C., and consul in 190, when he obtained the province of Greece. With the aid of his brother, he defeated Antiochus at Mount Sipylus in 190, a few years after which he was fined for taking a bribe from that king.

Scipio Asiaticus, (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) was a partisan of Marius in the civil war, and became consul with C. Norbanus in 83 B.C. He marched against Sulla in that year, but was deserted by his troops, and went into exile in 82 B.C.

Scip'io As'i-na, (CNEIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman commander, was consul with C. Duilius in 260 B.C. He obtained command of a fleet, and was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians. He became consul again in 254 B.C. His son PUBLIUS CORNELIUS was consul in 221 B.C., and interrex in 217.

Scip'io Cal'vus, (CNEIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman general, became consul with M. Claudius Marcellus in 222 B.C. He went to Spain in 217 B.C. as legate of his brother, Publius Cornelius Scipio, with whom he served about eight years against the Carthaginians in the second Punic war. He was killed in Spain in 211 B.C.

Scip'io His-pal'lus, (CNEIUS CORNELIUS,) a nephew of the preceding, was consul in 171 B.C. He had a son of the same name, who was prætor in 139 B.C.

Scip'io Na-si'ca, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman consul and jurist, was a son of Cn. C. Scipio Calvus, who was killed in Spain in 211 B.C. He was prætor in 194, and served with distinction in Spain in 193. Having been chosen consul for 191 B.C., he gained a victory over the Boii. He died after 171 B.C.

Scip'io Nasi'ca Cor'cu-lum, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a son of the preceding, was an able jurist. He married a daughter of Scipio Africanus Major. He was censor in 159 B.C., and consul in 155. During his consulship he procured the demolition of a new theatre, as injurious to the public morals. He became pontifex maximus in 150 B.C.

Scip'io Nasi'ca Se-rā'pi-o, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a son of the preceding, was a violent partisan of the aristocracy. He became consul in 138 B.C. with D. Junius Brutus, and was the leader of the party which assassinated Tiberius Gracchus in 133.

His son, PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA, was consul in 111 B.C. He was greatly distinguished for wit and humour. He left a son of the same name, who was prætor in 94 B.C. This last was the father of Q. Metellus Pius Scipio, the father-in-law of Pompey the Great. (See METELLUS.)

Scipion, the French for SCIPIO, which see.

Sclā'ter, (PHILIP L.,) F.R.S., an English naturalist, born in 1829. He published several treatises on birds, and edited "The Natural History Review."

Scio'pis, (Count FEDERIGO,) an Italian senator and lawyer, born in Turin in 1798. He became a senator in 1849, and president of the senate in 1857. He published, besides other works, a "History of Italian Legislation," (3 vols., 1840–57.) Died March 8, 1878.

Sciolari, sko-lä'ree, (FILIPPO,) Count of Ozora, called PIPPO SPANO, (pēp'po spä'no,) an Italian general, born at Florence in 1369. He rendered important services to the emperor Sigismund. Died in 1426.

Scol'lard, (CLINTON,) an American author, born at Clinton, New York, in 1860. He was professor of literature in Hamilton College 1888–96. He published several volumes of poems, also "Under Summer Skies," "A Man at Arms," etc.

Scoorel. See SCHOREEL.

Sco'pas, [Σκόπας,] an eminent Grecian sculptor and architect, born in the island of Paros, is supposed to have flourished after 400 B.C. Among his master-pieces in sculpture Pliny mentions a number of figures, representing Neptune, Thetis, the Nereids, etc., mounted on dolphins, and statues of Venus, Vesta, and Apollo. He also assisted in executing the celebrated monument to Mausolus about 350 B.C. The temple of Minerva Alea at Tegea was constructed by Scopas.

See PLINY, "Natural History;" SILLIG, "Catalogus Artificum;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scopoli, skop'o-lee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) a celebrated naturalist, was born at Cavalese, in the Tyrol, in 1723. He became professor of mineralogy at Schemnitz in 1766, and in 1777 filled the chair of natural history at Pavia. He was the author of "Entomologia Carniolica," "Flora Carniolica," (1769,) "Crystallographia Hungarica," (1776,) and other scientific works. He was a friend of Linnæus, who named a plant in his honour. Died in 1788.

See MAIRONI DA PONTE, "Elogio del Dottore G. A. Scopoli," 1811; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Scōreš'by, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English navigator, born in Yorkshire in 1760. Having engaged in the Greenland whale-fishery, he made his first voyage in 1791. His voyages, amounting to thirty in all, were eminently successful,—he having returned from one of them with thirty-six whales. He made a number of improvements in the apparatus for whale-fishing, and invented the cylindrical observatory attached to the main-top-mast, called the "round top-gallant crow's-nest." Died in 1829.

Scoresby, (WILLIAM,) D.D., F.R.S., an Arctic navigator, a son of the preceding, was born in 1789. In 1806 he served as chief mate to his father in a voyage which extended to latitude 81° 12′, a point nearer the north pole than any other navigator had reached. He published in 1820 a valuable "Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History of the Northern Whale-Fishery." He ceased to follow the sea, studied at Cambridge, graduated in 1834, and was ordained a priest. He became vicar of Bradford, Yorkshire. Among his works are "Memorials of the Sea," and "My Father: being Records of the Adventurous Life of William Scoresby," (1851.) He wrote several papers on magnetism and the influence of iron ships on the mariner's compass. Died in 1857.

Scorza, skord'zä, (SINIBALDO,) an Italian painter, born at Voltaggio in 1589. He painted landscapes with animals; also mythological subjects. Died in 1631.

Scot, (ALEXANDER, or SANDERS,) "the Scottish Anacreon," a poet, born about 1502. He was a Protestant, but addressed "Ane New Yere Gift" to Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1562. He is one of the most finished and pleasing writers of his time. Many good examples of his verse are extant.

Scot, (REGINALD,) a learned English writer and Reformer, published a work entitled "The Discoverie of Witchcraft," in which he boldly condemns the superstitions of the time. It was against this book, and that of Wierus, that James I. of England wrote his "Demonologie," in which he says that Scot "is not ashamed in public print to deny that there can be such a thing as witchcraft." Died in 1599.

Scott, (AUSTIN,) an American educator, was born at Maumee, Ohio, in 1848, and graduated at Yale in 1869. He was private secretary to George Bancroft, the historian, 1872–73, and aided Mr. Bancroft in arranging material for his "History of the Constitution of the United States" 1875–82. He was professor of history at Rutgers College after 1883, and president of that college 1890–1906. He died in 1922.

Scott, (CLEMENT WILLIAM,) an English author, born at London in 1841. He published several volumes of poems and works of holiday travel in England, also "Cheery Ceylon," (1893,) and "Pictures of the World," (1894.) Died June 25, 1904.

Scott, (DAVID,) a Scottish writer of East Lothian, (b. 1675, d. 1742,) was author of a "History of Scotland."

Scott, (DAVID,) a Scottish painter, born at Edinburgh in 1806. He resided for a time at Rome, where he produced several large pictures. Among his best works may be named "Vasco da Gama encountered by the Spirit of the Storm in passing the Cape," "The Genius of Discord," and "Orestes pursued by Furies." He published "Essays on the Characteristics of the Great Masters," and other works on art. Died in 1849.

Scott, (GEORGE GILBERT,) an eminent English architect, born near Buckingham about 1810. Among his most admired edifices are the Gothic church of Saint Nicholas at Hamburg, in Germany, and the cathedral of Saint John, in Newfoundland. He furnished the design for the Hôtel de Ville at Hamburg, which may be considered one of the finest Gothic structures of recent times. Mr. Scott was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1855. He published "A Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Cathedrals," (1850,) and "Some Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture, Present and Future," (1857.) He died at London, March 27, 1878.

Scott, (GEORGE LEWIS,) a mathematician, born at Hanover, was appointed one of the preceptors of George

VII. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1780.

Scott, (HELENUS,) a Scottish physician and writer, who resided for some time in India, was the author of a romance entitled "The Adventures of a Rupee." Died in 1821.

Scott, (JOHN.) See ELDON, LORD.

Scott, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Wiltshire in 1638, became prebendary of Saint Paul's, London. He published a work entitled "The Christian Life." Died in 1694.

Scott OF AMWELL, (JOHN,) an English poet, born at Bermondsey, near London, about 1736, was a member of the Society of Friends. He wrote, besides other works, "Amwell, a Descriptive Poem," (1776.) Died in 1783.

Scott, (JOHN,) an English journalist, and first editor of the "London Magazine," was killed, in 1821, in a duel resulting from a dispute with the editor of "Blackwood's Magazine." He published "A Visit to Paris in 1814."

Scott, (JULIAN,) an American artist, born at Johnson, Vermont, February 14, 1846. In 1861 he entered the United States volunteer army, and while in the service made sketches which won much attention. His principal pictures are battle-scenes,—"Cedar Creek," (1870,) in the Vermont State-house, "White-Oak Swamp," "Golden's Farm," "Antietam," etc. He was appointed in 1890 special government agent to report on the condition of several tribes of Western Indians.

Scott, (LEROY,) author, born at Fairmount, Indiana, in 1875. He engaged in newspaper work, and has written "The Walking Delegate," (1905,) "The Shears of Destiny," (1910,) "The Counsel for the Defence," (1912,) etc.

Scott, [Lat. SCO'TUS,] (Sir MICHAEL,) a Scottish writer, celebrated for his learning, is supposed to have been a native of Fifeshire. He passed several years in France, and at the court of the German emperor Frederick II. Among the principal works attributed to him are the "Philosopher's Banquet," ("Mensa Philosophica,") "Questio curiosa de Natura Solis et Luna," a treatise on the transmutation of silver and gold, and a "History of Animals," (in Latin.) His uncommon attainments in science caused him to be regarded as a magician by his contemporaries; and Sir Walter Scott has introduced the legends concerning him, with great effect, into his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." He is also alluded to in Dante's "Inferno." Died about 1290.

Scott, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English scholar, born in Devonshire in 1811. He graduated in 1833 at Christ Church, Oxford, became a Fellow of Balliol, and in 1854 master of that college. In 1861 he was made professor of exegesis at Oxford, and in 1870 Dean of Rochester. He is well known as one of the authors of "Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon." Died December 3, 1887.

Scott, (ROBERT FALCON,) polar explorer, born at Outlands, Devonport, England, in 1868. He became a naval officer, was commander of the National Antarctic Expedition of 1900–06, was given the rank of captain and headed the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910, sent with the hope of reaching the pole. This he accomplished January 18, 1912, a month after Amundsen's discovery. He died from hardship during his return, March 29, 1912.

Scott, (SAMUEL,) a skilful English painter of landscapes and marine views. Died in 1772.

Scott, (THOMAS,) an English dissenting divine and resident of Ipswich, published a poetical version of the book of Job, (1774.)

Scott or **Scot,** (THOMAS,) an English prelate. (See ROTHERHAM.)

Scott, (THOMAS,) an English Calvinistic divine and commentator, born in Lincolnshire in 1747. He became curate of Olney in 1781, and rector of Aston-Sandford in 1801. He associated with Cowper and Newton at Olney. He published, besides other religious works, a "Commentary on the Bible," (1796,) which had an extensive circulation, and a defence of Calvinism, (2 vols., 1811.) Died in 1821.

See "Life of T. Scott," (partly autobiographical,) by his son, JOHN SCOTT, 1822; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Scott, (Sir WALTER,) a celebrated novelist and poet, was born in Edinburgh, August 15, 1771. He was descended from Walter Scott, the famous freebooter, known in border story as "Auld Wat." His father, named also Walter Scott, was a writer to the signet; his mother Anne Rutherford, was the daughter of Dr. John Rutherford, medical professor in the University of Edinburgh. Walter was the seventh child in a family of twelve. When he was about eighteen months old, he was attacked with a fever, which left him, after a few days, with a lameness that proved incurable. In 1779 he was sent to the Edinburgh High School. In addition to the instruction received at school, he had a tutor at home, by whom he was taught writing, arithmetic, and French, and from whom he may be said to have also taken lessons in the art of disputation. The pupil was a Tory and Cavalier, the tutor a Whig and Roundhead, so that they never were at a loss for subjects about which to argue. "I took up my politics at that period," says Scott, "as King Charles II. did his religion, from an idea that the Cavalier creed was the more gentlemanlike persuasion of the two." He studied Latin under the celebrated Dr. Adam, then rector of the High School; and, though he seems to have had but little relish for the details of syntax or prosody, he was not, even at that age, without an appreciation of the beauties of the Roman classics. "This was really," he observes in his autobiography, "gathering grapes from thistles; nor shall I soon forget the swelling of my little pride when the rector pronounced that, though many of my school-fellows understood Latin better, *Gualterus Scott* was behind few in following and enjoying the author's meaning." "In the intervals of my school-hours," says he, "I had always perused with avidity such books of history or poetry, or voyages and travels, as chance presented to me,—not forgetting the usual, or rather ten times the usual, quantity of fairy-tales, Eastern stories, romances, etc." He left the High School, he says, "with a great quantity of general information, ill arranged, indeed, and collected without system, yet deeply impressed upon my mind, and gilded, if I may be permitted to say so, by a vivid and active imagination." About this time he read Hoole's translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered;" he likewise became acquainted with Richardson's novels, and other works of imagination. Having spent some months at the house of a relative living at Kelso, the beauties of that romantic spot, with the neighbouring ruins, appear to have awakened in his mind that passionate love for the beautiful and picturesque in nature, for which he was afterwards so distinguished.

In 1783 he entered the university, and commenced Greek under the learned and accomplished Professor Dalzell. But, having no previous acquaintance with that tongue, he found himself far behind the rest of the class. "I could," he says, "hit upon no better mode of vindicating my equality than by professing my contempt for the language, and my resolution not to learn it." He afterwards excited the utmost indignation of the professor by writing a composition in which he endeavoured to show that Ariosto was superior to Homer. In some of his other collegiate studies he appears to have been more successful. In moral philosophy he had the good fortune to be instructed by Dugald Stewart, "whose striking and impressive eloquence riveted the attention even of the most volatile student."*

In 1786 he was indentured as an apprentice to his father, and "entered upon the dry and barren wilderness of forms and conveyances." He did not, however, discontinue the perusal of works of imagination. He even studied Italian, and added an acquaintance with several eminent authors in that tongue, as Dante, Boiardo, Pulci, etc., to his previous stores of romantic and historic lore.

* The following testimony from Scott's autobiography, in favour of a solid and thorough education, is too important to be omitted. "If," says he, "it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages, let such a reader remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manhood the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth; that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance; and that I would at this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if by doing so I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science."

About the second year of his apprenticeship, in consequence of an attack of hemorrhage, he was for several weeks confined to his chamber; during this time he amused himself by representing the battles and sieges of which he had read, by means of shells, pebbles, or other objects. His recovery, though interrupted by one or two relapses, was at length complete; and from that time until near his death he enjoyed the most robust health.

In 1792 Scott began the study of German, in which he afterwards made such proficiency that (in 1796) he published poetical translations of Bürger's "Lenore" and "Wild Huntsman." This was his first appearance before the public as an author.

In December, 1797, he married Charlotte Margaret Carpenter, daughter of Jean Charpentier, of Lyons, a devoted French royalist. She had been educated in the Protestant religion, and when her father died, at the beginning of the French Revolution, she and her mother fled to England, where they found a friend and protector in the Marquis of Downshire, who had previously become acquainted with the family during his travels on the continent. In 1798 Scott became acquainted with M. G. Lewis, by whom he was prevailed on to furnish several contributions to the "Tales of Wonder," a miscellany gotten up under the auspices of Lewis. Scott's translation of Goethe's famous historical drama, "Goetz von Berlichingen of the Iron Hand," appeared in 1799. The first two volumes of the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," a collection of ancient ballads that had occupied his attention for many years, were published in 1802. In the following year appeared the third volume of the "Border Minstrelsy," consisting of original ballads by Scott and others. He contributed during the years 1803–04 several articles to the "Edinburgh Review." His poem "Sir Tristrem" was given to the public in 1804. The "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which had been commenced several years before, made its appearance in January, 1805, and at once gave its author a place among the most distinguished poets of the age. Its popularity was so great that more than forty thousand copies were sold in Great Britain before 1830. "In the history of British poetry," says Lockhart, (writing about 1833,) "nothing has ever equalled the demand for the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.'" In November, 1806, he began "Marmion;" it was finished and ready for publication by the middle of February, 1808. "Constable," says Lockhart, "offered a thousand guineas for the poem shortly after it was begun, and without having seen one line of it; and Scott, without hesitation, accepted this proposal." Two other booksellers, however, Miller and Murray, were admitted to the honour of sharing in the publication of the new poem.

Scott was zealously engaged, in the latter part of 1808, in starting a new review, which, while espousing different political views from those of the "Edinburgh," should, if possible, rival that journal in literary ability and surpass it in moderation and impartiality. The result of these efforts was the "London Quarterly," the first number of which appeared in January, 1809. The "Lady of the Lake," the last of Scott's three great poems, was published in May, 1810. In a critical notice of it in the "Edinburgh Review," Mr. Jeffrey says, "Upon the whole, we are inclined to think more highly of the 'Lady of the Lake' than of either of its author's former publications. . . . There is nothing so fine, perhaps, as the battle in 'Marmion,' or so picturesque as some of the scattered sketches of the 'Lay,' but there is a richness and a spirit in the whole piece which does not pervade either of those poems,—a profusion of incident and a shifting brilliancy of colouring that reminds us of the witchery of Ariosto." According to Lockhart, "the 'Lay' is generally considered as the most natural and original, 'Marmion' as the most powerful and splendid, and the 'Lady of the Lake' as the most interesting, romantic, picturesque, and graceful, of his great poems." "The Lady of the Lake," says Prescott, "was welcomed with an enthusiasm surpassing that which attended any other of his poems. It seemed like the sweet breathings of his native pibroch stealing over glen and mountain and calling up all the delicious associations of rural solitude, which beautifully contrasted with the din of battle and the shrill cry of the war-trumpet that stirred the soul in every page of his 'Marmion.'" Twenty thousand copies of the "Lady of the Lake" were disposed of within a year after its publication, and not less than fifty thousand were sold in Great Britain before the middle of 1836. In 1811, encouraged by the extraordinary success of the "Lady of the Lake," Scott resolved, instead of remaining a "tenant at will under a heavy rent," to purchase a freehold estate for himself. After some deliberation, he fixed upon Abbotsford, (in the county of Roxburgh, about twenty-eight miles southeast from Edinburgh,) a beautiful site, commanding a view of the Tweed, and of Melrose Abbey, the most graceful and picturesque of all the monastic ruins in Scotland. The great expense which he was tempted to incur in order to improve and beautify this place became afterwards the chief source of his pecuniary difficulties. The "Vision of Don Roderick," a poem in the Spenserian measure, came out in 1811. "Rokeby" appeared towards the close of 1812; it was followed within two months by another smaller poem, entitled the "Bridal of Triermain." The latter, having been composed *part passu* with "Rokeby," was published anonymously. Coming out as it did so soon after the other, many persons were led to believe it must be the production of a different author. Some eminent critics, indeed, regarded it as a very successful *imitation* of Scott's style of composition, and, while it was admitted that, as a whole, it fell below the best works of the great master, it was pronounced to be in some respects fully equal, if not superior, to them. The popularity enjoyed by "Rokeby" was far from equalling that of Scott's earlier poems. This was probably due in part to the public having become, in consequence of the great number of wretched imitations which had appeared, surfeited with that kind of poetry, and perhaps still more—as Scott himself believed—to the rising influence of Byron's bolder and more impassioned genius. The position of poet-laureate was offered to Scott on the part of the prince regent in August, 1813, but was respectfully declined. In July, 1814, was published "Waverley, or 'Tis Sixty Years Since," the first of that marvellous series of novels which were destined to form a new era in the history of romance, and to place the name of Scott on the highest pinnacle of literary fame.

Contrasting "Waverley" with the coarse prosaic or gossiping character of some of the previous popular novels, Prescott observes, "But a work now appeared in which the author swept over the whole range of character with entire freedom as well as fidelity, ennobling the whole by high historic associations, and in a style varying with his theme, but whose pure and classic flow was tinctured with just so much of poetic colouring as suited the purposes of romance. It was Shakspeare in prose."

"Waverley" had been commenced nine years before, but, discouraged by the criticism of one of his friends, Scott had laid the work aside. He appears, however, not to have wholly lost sight of it; for in 1810 he sent a portion of it to his friend James Ballantyne the publisher, desiring his opinion. Ballantyne, although severely criticising some parts, warmly praised the humour and spirit of the work; and in reply to the question, "Should the author go on?" said, "Certainly: I have no doubt of success, though it is impossible to guess how much."

In a letter to a friend, Scott says, "I had written a great part of the first volume, and sketched other passages, when I mislaid the manuscript, and only found it by the merest accident as I was rummaging the drawers of an old cabinet; and I took the fancy of finishing it, which I did so fast that the last two volumes were written in three weeks."

The work was published anonymously. Five editions of it (in all, 6000 copies) were called for within less than seven months. "'Guy Mannering,' by the author of 'Waverley,'" followed in February, 1815. The name "Waverley Novels" was afterwards applied to the entire series of those wonderful fictions; and their anonymous author was popularly styled "the Great Unknown." The "Lord of the Isles," which Scott had had for some time in preparation, was published a month before "Guy Mannering." This is one of the most delightful of his minor poems. If in its general tone it is not equal to

"Marmion" or the "Lady of the Lake," it has occasional passages which are scarcely if at all inferior to the finest in those poems. "The Field of Waterloo," generally considered as among the least successful of Scott's poetical works, made its appearance in October, 1815. "Harold the Dauntless," another poem, published in 1817, may be regarded as the last of his efforts in this line. He appears afterwards to have directed all his energies towards working the new and richer mine of prose fiction, which his genius had so lately opened. Next to his all-but unrivalled skill in the delineation of character, and the graphic power and wonderful vividness of his pictures,—whether of the scenes of tranquil nature, or of the intense excitement and wild tumult of battle,—what most amazes us is the marvellous fertility of his genius. There is in the whole history of literature no other example of such rapid and inexhaustible productiveness, if we take into consideration the character as well as the number and extent of his writings,—Lope de Vega alone excepted. "Guy Mannering" was followed by "The Antiquary," in May, 1816, "The Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality" appeared in December of the same year, "Rob Roy" was published in 1817; and thus for more than ten years he continued to pour forth, apparently without effort, those brilliant and fascinating fictions which quickly spread his fame not merely wherever the English language was spoken, but to the utmost limits of the civilized world. A list of his novels and other prose writings will be given in another place.

In 1820, without any solicitation on his part or that of his friends, the rank of a baronet was conferred on Scott by the king. Up to his fifty-fifth year Scott appears to have experienced a degree of prosperity rarely vouchsafed to mortals. His success as a writer had been without example in the history of literature. He had enjoyed in the largest measure not merely the applause of the multitude and the friendship of the great, but what was far more,—the universal esteem of those whose esteem was most to be valued. His good sense, his manly modesty, his unaffected kindness of heart, and his nobleness of spirit, commanded the respect and admiration of those who, from religious or party prejudice, were the most opposed to him,—for personal enemies he had none. Perhaps the only considerable weakness in his character was his ambition to found a new family, which should constitute a distinct branch of the famous house or clan from which he boasted his descent. To accomplish this grand aim was the goal of all his aspirations,—the object of all his plans and labours. By his friendship for the Ballantynes, whom he had known from boyhood, he was induced not only to intrust to them the publication of his works, but to become a secret partner in their firm. He was thus complicated in commercial speculations which were destined to involve him in irretrievable disaster. He appears to have reposed unlimited confidence in the prudence and mercantile ability of the Ballantynes, as well as in that of Constable, with whom they were commercially connected. But Constable, though an able man, was sometimes rash; and James Ballantyne appears to have been wanting in thorough business habits. The final catastrophe was hastened by the commercial excitement of 1825. After some months of painful suspense, the storm at length burst, in all its fury, in January of 1826. On examining into the state of their affairs, it was found that Constable & Co. were able to pay only two shillings and ninepence on the pound. The firm of Ballantyne & Co., by allowing itself to be declared bankrupt, might readily have come to a settlement with its creditors, had not Scott been a partner. He would listen to no terms of compromise; all he asked for was time. He was resolved to devote the remainder of his life, if necessary, to the payment of his debts, even to the uttermost farthing. His heroic purpose was at last crowned with success; but it cost him his life. To be brief, from this time forward he applied himself to his literary labours with an assiduity and zeal such as even he had never exhibited before. Neither the attacks of severe indisposition nor the overwhelming grief caused by the death of his wife, (which occurred in May, 1826,) in the midst of the other misfortunes, were allowed to interpose more than a temporary interruption to the arduous task which he had undertaken. In consequence of these unremitting and unparalleled exertions, he had a severe paralytic attack on the 15th of February, 1830; but he recovered in a few weeks so far as to be able to resume his labours. He had, however, another attack in November, 1830, and one still more severe in April, 1831. As his health continued to fail, it was at length resolved, in the autumn of 1831, that he should pass the winter in Italy. He arrived in Naples in December, and remained there till the middle of April, 1832. In one of his letters, written while at Naples, he says, "My plan of paying my debts has been—thank God—completely successful; and, what I think worth telling, I have paid very near one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, without owing any one a halfpenny,—at least, I am sure this will be the case by midsummer." After spending a short time in Rome, he manifested a great anxiety to return to his native country. He reached London on the 13th of June. Four weeks later he arrived at Abbotsford, where he died on the 21st of September, 1832.

Scott has the rare distinction of uniting with his fame as an eminently successful author a character as a man remarkable not only for modesty, manliness, and common sense, but for a genuine kindliness towards all with whom he came in contact.

"As to Scott," says Washington Irving, "I cannot express my delight at his character and manners. He is a sterling, golden-hearted old worthy, full of the joyousness of youth, with an imagination continually furnishing forth pictures, and a charming simplicity of manner that puts you at ease with him in a moment. It has been a constant source of pleasure to me to remark his deportment towards his family, his neighbours, his domestics, his very dogs and cats; everything that comes within his influence seems to catch a beam of that sunshine which plays round his heart." ("Life and Letters," vol. i. pp. 381–2.)

Referring to a conversation about Goethe, which Scott had with Mr. Cheney in Rome in the spring of 1832, the latter remarks, "He did not seem, however, to be a great admirer of some of Goethe's works; . . . much of his popularity, he observed, was owing to pieces which in his latter moments he might have wished recalled. He spoke with much feeling. I answered, *he* must derive great consolation in the reflection that his own popularity was owing to no such cause. . . . He added, 'It *is* a comfort to me to think that I have tried to unsettle no man's faith, to corrupt no man's principles, and that I have written nothing which on my death-bed I should wish blotted.'"

The following is a list of Scott's novels, with the dates of their publication: "Waverley," July, 1814; "Guy Mannering," February, 1815; "The Antiquary," May 1816; "The Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality," (forming the first series of the "Tales of my Landlord,") December, 1816; "Rob Roy," December, 1817; "The Heart of Midlothian," ("Tales of my Landlord," second series,) June, 1818; "The Bride of Lammermoor" and "Legend of Montrose," (third series of "Tales of my Landlord,") June, 1819; "Ivanhoe," December, 1819; "The Monastery," March, 1820; "The Abbot," September, 1820; "Kenilworth," January, 1821; "The Pirate," December, 1821; "The Fortunes of Nigel," May, 1822: "Peveril of the Peak," January, 1823; "Quentin Durward," June, 1823; "Saint Ronan's Well," December, 1823; "The Red Gauntlet," June, 1824; "The Talisman" and "The Betrothed," ("Tales of the Crusaders,") June, 1825; "Woodstock," June, 1826; "Chronicles of Canongate," (containing the "Highland Widow," and other tales,) November, 1827; "Fair Maid of Perth," April, 1828; "Anne of Geierstein," May, 1829; "Count Robert of Paris" and "Castle Dangerous," (fourth series of "Tales of my Landlord,") November, 1831. Scott had written in the department of history "The Life of Buonaparte," of which two editions yielded to the author's creditors the enormous sum of £18,000. Of the "Tales of a Grandfather," a popularized history of Scotland, (dedicated to his little grandson, John Hugh Lockhart,) the first series appeared in December, 1827, the second was completed in December, 1828, and the third in Decem-

ber, 1829. A "History of France," constituting a fourth series of the "Tales of a Grandfather," was published in 1830. In addition to his poems, novels, and histories, Scott wrote many books of less importance, among which the following are the principal: a "Life of Dryden," prefixed to his works in eighteen volumes, edited by Scott, 1808; "Swift's Life," prefixed to his works in nineteen volumes, 1814; "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, written from the Continent after the Battle of Waterloo," January, 1816; "Letters of Malachi Mc-Growther," March, 1820; "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft," December, 1830; miscellaneous writings, including critical notices of various authors, etc.

Among those writers, of whatever age or country, who have successfully attempted the delineation of character, Scott may justly claim to stand in the foremost rank. Shakspeare, it must be confessed, surpassed him in versatility as well as in depth and power; Goethe was undoubtedly his superior in that exquisite art which seems to be only another name for nature herself; Fielding may perhaps be allowed to have excelled him in the occasional representation of some individual character; Victor Hugo, Bulwer, and many others may sometimes rise above him in that sort of interest which is due to an artfully-devised plot or to the eloquent expression of intense passion. But if we take into account ALL those qualifications which properly belong to this kind of writing, such as the power of vivid description, a just appreciation of the nice shades of character, an easy and exquisite humour, a sustained interest, not dependent so much on marvellous or startling occurrences, or on unheard-of and harrowing complications of calamity, as upon the power and vividness of the representation and the depth of genuine feeling evinced by the author,—if to such qualifications be added a healthy, pure, and elevated moral sentiment, as far removed from narrowness and bigoted austerity on the one hand, as from affectation and extravagance on the other, we cannot deny that, although many writers may have excelled Scott in some one or two points, yet, "take him for all in all," few have equalled and scarcely any have surpassed him.

"Sir Walter Scott," says a writer in "Blackwood," "did for literature what Shakspeare did for the drama, —provided a long and gorgeous gallery of great, noble, and sublime characters, that live in all memories, and become, though they are fictitious, as real as if we all of us had actually seen and conversed with them." (See article on Charles Kean in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1868.)

Scott has often been called, on account of his marvellous power of creating illusions, "the Great Enchanter." "Great and good enchanter," says Miss Edgeworth; "for in his magic there is no dealing with unlawful means. . . . In his writings there is no private scandal, no personal satire, no bribe to human frailty, no libel upon human nature. . . . His morality is not in purple patches ostentatiously obtrusive, but woven in through the very texture of the stuff." (See Miss Edgeworth's "Helen," vol. i. chap. xii.) It has often been urged as a reproach to Scott that he had, on the one hand, such a high respect for royalty and aristocracy, and, on the other, such an aversion to everything like democracy. This peculiarity—or weakness, as some may call it—was due in part to an innate reverence for antiquity, which seemed indeed to be an essential element of his mental constitution, and in part to the influence of the French Revolution, which occurred at that period of his youth when the character is peculiarly susceptible of being moulded by external circumstances. Indeed, not a few persons who could boast of a cooler temperament, if not of stronger intellect, were powerfully influenced by that strange and terrible phenomenon, and some who otherwise would, in all probability, have been ardent republicans, appear to have lost by that event all confidence in the power of the common people to govern themselves.

Walter Scott had two sons and two daughters; his eldest daughter, Sophia, was married in 1820 to Mr. Lockhart, afterwards editor of the "Quarterly Review." Their daughter was married a few years since to Mr. Robert Hope, who, by act of Parliament, took the name of Scott, and whose daughter, Miss Hope Scott, is the possessor of Abbotsford, and the only surviving descendant of Sir Walter. The eldest son, Walter, born in 1799, entered the army, and on the death of his father inherited his title. He died on his return from India in 1847, and with him the title became extinct. His younger brother, Charles, born in 1805, had died previously.

See LOCKHART, "Life of Sir Walter Scott," 3 vols., 1835; GEORGE ALLAN, "Life of Sir W. Scott;" JAMES HOGG, "Familiar Anecdotes of Sir W. Scott," 1834; AMÉDÉE PICHOT, "Notice sur la Vie de W. Scott," 1821; C. G. JACOB, "W. Scott; biographisch-literarischer Versuch," 1820; NAYLER, "Memoirs of the Life of W. Scott," 1833; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Sir W. Scott, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; S. ROBERTS, "W. Scott's Jungendleben," 1837; C. P. HAGBERG, "Cervantes et W. Scott," 1838; G. VON KRÄMER, "Leben und Werke W. Scotts," 1833; PRESCOTT, "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1808, February, 1815, and March, 1817, (by JEFFREY;) "Quarterly Review" for May, 1810, December, 1812, April, 1816, January and April, 1868; "Westminster Review" for January, 1838, (by CARLYLE;) "North American Review" for April, 1838, (by PRESCOTT;) "Domestic Manners of Sir W. Scott," in "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1834, (by JAMES HOGG.)

Scott, (WILLIAM.) See STOWELL, LORD.

Scott, (WILLIAM ANDERSON,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman, born in Bedford county, Tennessee, January 30, 1813. When seventeen years old he became a licensed preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He graduated at Cumberland College in 1832, and studied divinity in Princeton Seminary, New Jersey. In 1835 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and served with great distinction as a pastor and educator, chiefly in Tennessee, in Louisiana, and in San Francisco, where he became president and professor of theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary. His books include "Trade and Letters," (1855,) "The Wedge of Gold," (1856,) "The Bible and Politics," (1859,) "The Pentateuch, an answer to Colenso," (1862,) "The Christ of the Apostles' Creed," (1867,) "The Centurions of the Gospel," (1867,) etc. Died January 14, 1885.

Scott, (WILLIAM BELL,) a Scottish poet and artist, a brother of David Scott, the artist, was born at Saint Leonard's, near Edinburgh, September 12, 1811. He won some distinction as a historical painter. He removed to London in 1838, and afterwards founded the Art School of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Among his books of verse are "Hades," (1838,) "The Year of the World," "Poems by a Painter," (1864,) etc. He wrote in prose "Antiquarian Gleanings," "Half-Hour Lectures on Art," "Life of David Scott," (1850,) a "Life of Dürer," (1869,) etc. Died November 22, 1890.

Scott, (WINFIELD,) one of the most distinguished of American generals, was born near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 13th of June, 1786. His paternal grandfather, a native of Scotland, took part in the rebellion of 1745, and, after the disastrous battle of Culloden, in which his elder brother was slain, emigrated to Virginia, where he married, and engaged in the profession of law. His son William married Ann Mason,—a lady of one of the most respectable families in the State. Of the two sons of William Scott, who died in 1791, Winfield, the subject of the present article, was the younger. He studied law at William and Mary College, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. In 1807 he became a volunteer in a troop of horse, called out under the proclamation which President Jefferson issued after the attack on the Chesapeake, forbidding English war-vessels to enter the harbours of the United States. During the next session of Congress (1807–08) a bill was passed for increasing the army; and Scott was soon after appointed a captain of artillery. In 1809 he was ordered to New Orleans, to join the army under General Wilkinson. Having indiscreetly censured the conduct of his general, and even intimated his complicity with the treason of Burr, Scott was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be suspended for one year. What was designed as a punishment proved, it would seem, a real advantage to him. He spent the term of his suspension in the diligent prosecution of studies connected with his profession, and laid the foundation of that thorough acquaintance with military science for which he became afterwards so distinguished. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was made a lieutenant-colonel and ordered to the Canada frontier. In October, General

Van Rensselaer planned an attack on the British forces then occupying Queenstown Heights. Some time after the action had commenced, Scott crossed over from Lewiston, and arrived on the field. Colonel Van Rensselaer, who had the chief command of the American troops on the Canada side, having been severely wounded, Scott succeeded to the command. His exhortations, supported by his heroic example, so inspirited his men that they drove back the enemy with great loss; and even after the British had been largely reinforced by the arrival of General Sheaffe, they still for a time bravely maintained the fight, though outnumbered by more than three to one. Unhappily, at this critical juncture, the main body of the American army, which had not yet crossed the river, was seized with a panic, and could not by any considerations be prevailed upon to enter the boats. All hope of succour being thus cut off, Scott was compelled to surrender his entire force; which he did with the honours of war. Having been exchanged in the early part of 1813, he soon after joined, with the rank of colonel, the army under General Dearborn, in the capacity of adjutant-general. He especially distinguished himself at the capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, in May, 1813. After braving incredible perils, he carried the place, which he was the first to enter, and with his own hands took down the flag that was waving over it. We cannot here forbear to relate an incident which, while it shows the magnanimity of Scott's character, may serve to relieve for a moment the harsh and repulsive features of "grim-visaged war." After Scott had been taken prisoner at Queenstown, a British officer asked him if he had ever seen the neighbouring Falls. Scott answered, "Yes; from the American side." The other remarked, "You must have a *successful* fight before you can see them in all their grandeur," (the finest view being from the Canada shore.) Scott rejoined, "Sir, if it be your intention to insult me, honour should have prompted you first to return me my sword." The officer was rebuked by General Sheaffe, and the subject was dropped for the time. At the capture of Fort George, this same officer was taken prisoner in turn. Scott treated him with every mark of attention and kindness, and at last obtained permission for him to return to England on parole. Overcome by this generosity, he said, with feeling, "I have long owed you an apology, sir. You have overwhelmed me with kindnesses. You can now at your leisure view the Falls in all their glory."

In March, 1814, Scott was made a brigadier-general. Soon afterwards, the troops of three brigades were placed in a camp of instruction at Buffalo, under his immediate supervision, and for three months were thoroughly drilled in the modern French system of tactics. The discipline thus acquired was of the greatest importance in the operations of the ensuing campaign. On the 3d of July, the American army, consisting of Scott's and Ripley's brigades and Hindman's artillery, crossed the Niagara River and captured Fort Erie. On the 5th, the battle of Chippewa was fought, and the British army under General Riall was driven beyond the Chippewa River. The 25th of July witnessed the hard-fought battle of Lundy's Lane, (otherwise called "the battle of Niagara,") on which occasion General Scott had two horses killed under him, and was twice wounded, the second time severely, by a musket-ball passing through the left shoulder. It was after eleven o'clock P.M. when the fighting ceased, the Americans remaining for the night in possession of the field of battle, although, unhappily, for the want of water, they were compelled to abandon it early the next morning. Several months elapsed before Scott had recovered from his wounds. For his eminent services he was raised to the rank of major-general, and, not long after, Congress passed a vote of thanks, (November 3, 1814,) at the same time requesting the President to bestow upon him a gold medal "for his distinguished services" and for his "uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States." The medal was afterwards presented to him by President Monroe. The treaty of peace having been ratified by the Senate in February, 1815, Scott was offered a seat in the cabinet as secretary of war, which position, however, he declined. In the summer of 1815 he visited Europe in a diplomatic as well as military capacity; and he afterwards received a letter of thanks from the President, through the secretary of state, for the success with which he had fulfilled his mission. He returned to the United States in 1816; and the following year he was married to the daughter of John Mayo, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia.

In 1832 a war broke out between the Sac Indians, under their chief Black Hawk, and the whites on the northwestern frontier. Scott was ordered by the war department to proceed to the scene of action; but Black Hawk was taken prisoner and the war virtually brought to a close before he reached the place of his destination. During the passage the cholera broke out among his troops with a fearful fatality. On this occasion General Scott exhibited traits of character more rare, and certainly not less glorious, than those which had won for him so brilliant a reputation on the battle-field. Not satisfied with merely making such general arrangements as were required for the proper attendance of the sick, and such as were deemed necessary to prevent the spread of infection, he visited and comforted the suffering, and by his courageous example sought to inspire the well with hope and confidence,—which was the more difficult because at that time the cholera was almost universally regarded as contagious. When, towards the end of 1832, the nullification difficulties began in South Carolina, General Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission to Charleston, that he might take the proper measures to prevent, or, if need be, to quell, the threatened insurrection. In this difficult enterprise he displayed great tact as well as prudence and firmness, and was completely successful. On the death of General Macomb, in June, 1841, Scott succeeded to the position of commander-in-chief of the army of the United States.

After the commencement of the war with Mexico, in the spring of 1846, the first campaign was made, and the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Buena Vista were fought, under the conduct of General Taylor. In 1847 vigorous preparations were made for prosecuting the war on a more extensive scale, and General Scott was directed to take the chief command of the army in Mexico. A particular account of the operations which followed belongs rather to history than to a biography. Suffice it to say that if Scott had acquired on the fields of Chippewa and Niagara the most brilliant reputation as a gallant and skilful soldier, in the Mexican war he gave proof of strategic talents of the highest order, and won for himself a place in the front rank of the most distinguished generals of the age. He began the campaign in March, 1847, by investing the city of Vera Cruz, which, with the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, capitulated on the 26th of that month,—the garrison, which consisted of about five thousand men, surrendering on parole. The army of the besiegers amounted to about twelve thousand men. On the 18th of April Scott attacked and took Cerro Gordo,—a mountain-fastness of great strength, defended by fifteen thousand Mexicans under the command of Santa Anna himself. Subsequently were fought the battles of Churubusco, (August 20,) Molino del Rey, (September 8,) and Chapultepec, (September 13,)—all in the immediate vicinity of the city of Mexico. Early in the morning of September 14 the army of General Scott entered the city in triumph; and at seven A.M. the American flag floated over the National Palace. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed February 2, 1848, and the Mexican capital was soon after evacuated by the American forces.

In 1852, Scott was nominated by the Whig party as their candidate for the Presidency; but, in the subsequent election, General Pierce, the Democratic nominee, was chosen President, Scott receiving the electoral vote of but four States. In 1855 the honorary rank of lieutenant-general was conferred upon Scott, with the provision that the title should cease at his death.

He worthily closed his long and illustrious public career, by casting his powerful influence into the trembling scale of his country's fortunes, at a time when not

only his native State, but a large number of his former friends and comrades, in whom the nation once trusted with unwavering confidence, were doing everything in their power to strengthen the cause of rebellion. In November, 1861, Scott resigned his active duties at Washington, and retired to private life, though he retained his full pay, according to a special provision passed by Congress in the summer session. Having sailed to Europe for his health, a few days after he landed, the news of Mason and Slidell's capture arrived in England. The danger of a war between Great Britain and the United States appearing imminent, that his country might not be deprived of his counsels or services at so critical a moment, regardless of all merely personal considerations, he at once returned to his native shores. He soon after retired to his residence in New York. He died at West Point in May, 1866.

See "Memoirs of Lieutenant-General Scott, written by Himself," 2 vols., 1864; MANSFIELD, "Life of General Scott," 1846; HEADLEY, "Life of Scott," 1852; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.; MANSFIELD, "Mexican War," 1848.

Scott-Siddons, (MARY FRANCES,) an English reader and actress, born in 1848. Her maiden name was Siddons, and she was a great-grand-daughter of the celebrated actress Mrs. Siddons. In 1864 she married Mr. Scott, a naval officer. She afterwards won great success as an actress, and especially as a public reader, in America, as well as in Great Britain. Died in 1896.

Scotti, skot'tee, (GIULIO CLEMENTE,) an Italian writer, born at Piacenza in 1602. He joined the order of Jesuits, but afterwards became their enemy. Among his works is "Monarchia Solipsorum," (1645,) directed against the Jesuits. Died in 1669.

Scotti, (MARCELLO,) a political writer, born at Naples in 1742; died in 1800.

Scotus. See SCOTT and DUNS SCOTUS.

Scotus, (DUNS.) See DUNS SCOTUS.

Scotus, (JOHN.) See ERIGENA.

Scougal, skoo'gal, (HENRY,) a Scottish divine and professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, was born in East Lothian in 1650. His principal work is entitled "The Life of God in the Soul of Man," etc. Died in 1678.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Scoutetten, skoo'tȧ'tôn', (ROBERT JOSEPH HENRI,) a French surgeon, born at Lille in 1799, published a number of medical works. Died at Metz in 1871.

Scran'ton, (GEORGE W.,) an American manufacturer, born in New Haven county, Connecticut, in 1811. He removed to Pennsylvania, and established iron-works at Scranton, which was named in his honour. He represented the twelfth district of Pennsylvania in Congress from 1859 until his death. He died in 1861.

Scribani, skre-bȧ'nee, (CHARLES,) a Flemish Jesuit, born at Brussels in 1561. He wrote many theological and polemical works. Died in 1629.

Scribe, skrēb, (AUGUSTIN EUGÈNE,) a popular French comic dramatist, born in Paris in 1791. He wrote comic operas and vaudevilles in which the character and foibles of the middle classes of Paris are well represented. He employed many collaborators in the production of his works, which are very numerous. In 1835 he was admitted into the French Academy, where Villemain received him with a complimentary speech. Among his works are "The Solicitor," ("Le Solliciteur," 1817,) "Fra Diavolo," (1830,) "The Crown Diamonds," (1841,) "The Glass of Water," (1842,) and "Bertrand et Raton." His plots are ingenious, and his dialogues natural and animated. Died in 1861.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for May, 1832.

Scri-bo'nI-us Lar'gus Des-ig-na-tI-ā'nus, (des-ig-nā-she-ā'nus,) a Roman physician in the time of Tiberius and Claudius, was the author of a work entitled 'On the Composition of Medicaments," ("De Compositione Medicamentorum.")

Scrim'zeor or **Scrim'ger,** (HENRY,) a Scottish critic, eminent for learning, was born at Dundee in 1506. He became professor of philosophy and civil law at Geneva, where he died in 1571 or 1572.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Scriv'en, (EDWARD,) an English engraver in the chalk and dotted manner, was born in 1775. He engraved portraits and fine book illustrations. Died 1841.

Scrivener, skriv'ner, (FREDERICK HENRY AMBROSE,) LL.D., an English divine, born at Bermondsey, September 29, 1813. He graduated in 1835 at Trinity College, Cambridge, and held various preferments in the English Church. He published works on the New Testament and its Greek texts and manuscripts, and was prominent in the New Testament revision. Died in 1891.

Scriver, skree'ver, (CHRISTIAN,) a German divine, born at Rendsburg in 1629, was court preacher at Quedlinburg in 1690. He was the author of "Gotthold's Emblems," and other works. Died in 1693.

Scriverius. See SCHRYVER.

Scroggs, (Sir WILLIAM,) a English judge of ill reputation, born in Oxfordshire in 1623. He was appointed chief justice of the king's bench in 1678. Suspected of collusion with Titus Oates in the Popish Plot, he was removed in 1681. Died in 1683.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Chief Justices."

Scrope, (GEORGE POULETT THOMSON,) an English geologist, Fellow of the Royal Society, and a brother of Lord Sydenham, was born in 1797. He published, among other works, a treatise "On the Geology of Central France," (1827,) and a "Life of Lord Sydenham," (1843.) He was elected to Parliament, as a Liberal, for the borough of Stroud, in 1833. Died January 19, 1876.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1847.

Scud'der, (HENRY,) an English Presbyterian divine of the time of Cromwell, was the author of a popular work entitled "The Christian's Daily Walk."

Scud'der, (HORACE ELISHA,) an American author, born in Boston, October 16, 1838. He graduated at Williams College in 1858. His principal works are "Seven Little People and their Friends," (1862,) "Dream Children," (1863,) "Life of D. C. Scudder," (1864,) "Stories from my Attic," (1869,) "The Bodley Family," a series of books for children, (7 vols., 1875–83,) "Dwellers in Five Sisters Court," (1876,) "Boston Town," (1881,) "Noah Webster," (1882,) a "History of the United States," etc. Died January 11, 1902.

Scud'der, (JOHN M.,) M.D., an American physician and divine of the Dutch Reformed Church, was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1793. In 1819 he sailed as a missionary to Ceylon, where he resided nineteen years. He was the author of "The Redeemer's Last Command," "Letters to Children on Missionary Subjects," and other religious works. Died in 1855.

Scudder, (SAMUEL HUBBARD,) an American naturalist, a brother of H. E. Scudder, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 13, 1837. He graduated at Williams College in 1857. He published a work on "Butterflies," and many scientific papers, and in 1883 became editor of "Science," a periodical. He has given especial attention to the fossil insects found in great numbers in Colorado. Died in 1911.

Scudéri or **Scudéry,** de, deh skü'dȧ're', (GEORGE,) a French dramatist, was born at Havre about 1601. He was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu, and his works had great popularity in his time, but are now forgotten. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1667.

Scudéri or **Scudéry,** de, (MADELEINE,) sister of the preceding, was born in 1607. She wrote numerous romances, which were greatly admired by her contemporaries. Among these we may name "Artamène, ou le Grand Cyrus," (10 vols.,) "Clélie," (10 vols.,) and "Ibraham, ou l'illustre Bassa." She also published numerous tales, fables, and poems. Mademoiselle de Scudéri was the most distinguished member of the society which met at the Hôtel de Rambouillet, and which has been immortalized by Molière in his "Précieuses ridicules." Died in 1701.

See TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Scudéry. See SCUDÉRI.

Scultetus. See SCHULTET, SCHULTZ, and SCULTZ.

Scultz, skōōlts, [Lat. SCULTE'TUS,] (JOHANN,) a German surgeon, born at Ulm in 1595, was a pupil of

Spigelius. He was the author of "Armamentarium Chirurgicum," a surgical work highly esteemed at the time. Died in 1645.

Scylax, sī'laks, [Σκύλαξ,] a Greek mathematician and geographer, was a native of Caryanda, near Halicarnassus, and is supposed to have lived about 500 B.C. He was the author of a "Periplus of the Parts beyond the Columns of Hercules," which was first published by Hoeschel in 1600.

Sçÿ-lit'zēs or **Sçÿ-lit'za**, [Σκυλίτζης,] (JOHN,) a Byzantine historian, sometimes called CUROPALA'TES, flourished about 1050–80. He wrote a valuable history of the Greek Empire, Σύνοψις ἱστοριῶν.

Sçyl'la [Gr. Σκύλλα] and **Cha-rÿb'dis**, of classic mythology, were represented as two monsters which infested the strait between Italy and Sicily and rendered the navigation of that passage very dangerous. They were located one on each side of a narrow channel, through which ships must pass, so that the mariner who avoided one was apt to become a victim of the other, as the proverb says,—

"Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim."

The poets feigned that Scylla was a maiden transformed by Circe into a monster that barked like a dog. Scylla is, perhaps, the personification of a rock, and Charybdis of a whirlpool.

Scymnus, sim'nus, [Σκύμνος,] OF CHIOS, a Greek geographer, who lived about 80 B.C., was the author of a description of the earth, in Iambic verse, of which only fragments are extant.

Seabury, see'bẹr-e, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine, born at Groton, Connecticut, in 1729. He graduated at Yale College, and was chosen Bishop of Connecticut in 1783. Died in 1796.

Seabury, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American divine of the Episcopal Church, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1801. He became editor of the New York "Churchman" in 1834. He published "American Slavery Justified by the Law of Nature," (1861,) and other works. He died in New York, October 10, 1872.

Sēalsē'field, (CHARLES,) a *littérateur*, born at Poppitz, in Moravia, March 3, 1793. His true name was KARL POSTEL. In early life he was a monk. He became associate editor of the "Courrier des États-Unis," New York, in 1829. He published (in English) "Tokeah, or the White Rose," and "Sketches of Transatlantic Travels," "Pictures of Life from both Hemispheres," and "South and North," (in German, 3 vols., 1842.) Translations of portions of the three last-named works appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine." Died in 1864.

Sēa'man, (LAZARUS,) an English dissenter of the seventeenth century, was one of the divines of the Westminster Assembly. Died in 1675.

Sear'ing, (LAURA REDDEN,)—before marriage, LAURA C. REDDEN,—an American poet, whose pseudonym is HOWARD GLYNDON. She was born near Salisbury, Maryland, February 9, 1840. At ten years of age an attack of brain-fever left her totally deaf. In 1876 she was married. Among her books are "Notable Men of the Thirty-Seventh Congress," (1862,) "Idyls of Battle," (1864,) "Little Boy's Story," (from the French, 1870,) and "Sounds from Secret Chambers," (poems, 1874.)

Sears, seerz, (BARNAS,) D.D., an American divine and scholar, born at Sandisfield, Massachusetts, in 1802. Having studied at several German universities, he became, after his return, president of Brown University, at Providence, (1855.) He published, among other works, "Ciceroniana; or, The Prussian Mode of Instruction in Latin," and a "Life of Luther, with Special Reference to its Earlier Periods," etc., (1850.) He also contributed to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and the "Christian Review." For several years he was manager of the Peabody Educational Fund. Died July 6, 1880.

Sears, (EDMUND HAMILTON,) D.D., an American divine and poet, born at Sandisfield, Massachusetts, in 1810. He graduated at Union College in 1834, and at the divinity school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and held various Unitarian pastorates. Among his works are "Regeneration," (1853,) "Pictures of the Olden Time," (1857,) "Athanasia," (1857,) "The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ," (1872,) and "Sermons and Songs of Christian Life," (1875,) the latter including some favourite hymns. Died at Weston, Massachusetts, January 14, 1876.

Sēa'ton, (JOHN COLBORNE,) BARON, an English general and statesman, born in 1776. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war, and was afterwards appointed Governor of Canada. He obtained the grand cross of the order of the Bath in 1838, was made a general in 1854, and in 1855 commander of the military forces in Ireland. Died in 1863.

Sea'well, (MOLLY ELLIOT,) an American author, born in Gloucester county, Virginia, in 1860. She published her first novel in 1889, won a $500 prize with her "Little Jarvis" in 1890, and a $3000 prize with her "Sprightly Romance of Marsac" in 1895. She published various other novels and juvenile books. Died 1916.

Seb, in the ancient Egyptian mythology, was the father of the gods, and the god of the earth. He was identified with Cronos, or Saturn.

Seba, sā'bā, (ALBERT,) a Dutch amateur naturalist, born in East Friesland in 1665, acquired a large fortune in the service of the Dutch East India Company, which he spent in forming a museum of objects in natural history. This collection having been purchased by Peter the Great of Russia, Seba made another, still larger, which was esteemed the finest in Europe. He published a description of his museum, in Latin and French, (4 vols. fol.) He died in 1736, soon after which his collection was sold at auction.

Sebastian, se-bast'yan, [Port. SEBASTIÃO, sȧ-bȧs-te-ŏwn'; Fr. SÉBASTIEN, sȧ'bȧs'te-ȧ̃n'; Sp. SEBASTIAN, sȧ-bȧs-te-ȧn'; Lat. SEBASTIA'NUS,] DOM, King of Portugal, and grandson of the emperor Charles V., was born at Lisbon in 1554. He manifested at an early age a passion for military adventure and romantic exploits. In 1578 he took advantage of the dissensions which had broken out in Morocco to invade that country, under the pretext of assisting Muley Mohammed to recover his throne, which had been usurped by his uncle, Abdul-Melek (or -Malek.) He invaded Morocco, and was opposed by Abdul-Melek in a battle near Alcazar-quivir, where Sebastian was defeated and killed in 1578.

See BERNARDO DA CRUZ, "Chronica de Dom Sebastião," 1837; BARBOSA MACHADO, "Memorias para a Historia de Portugal," 4 vols., 1736–51; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BAENA PAREDA, "Vida de D. Sebastian," 1691.

Sebastian, [Lat. SEBASTIA'NUS; Fr. SÉBASTIEN, sȧ'bȧs'te-ȧ̃n'; It. SEBASTIANO, sȧ-bȧs-te-ȧ'no,] SAINT, a celebrated Christian martyr of the third century, is supposed to have been a native of Narbonne, in France. He served as a captain in the prætorian guard under Diocletian. Having refused to abjure his faith, he was tied to a tree and pierced with arrows, A.D. 288. His martyrdom has been a favourite subject with the painters of the middle ages, and his protection is invoked by the Catholics against pestilence.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Sacred and Legendary Art."

Sebastian del Piombo. See PIOMBO.

Sebastiani, sȧ-bȧs-te-ȧ'nee or sȧ'bȧs'te-ȧ̃'ne', (HORACE FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a distinguished general and diplomatist in the French service, was born in Corsica about 1775. He took part in the Italian campaigns of 1796 and 1799, and rose to be general of brigade in 1802. He afterwards served in Austria, Spain, and Russia. He was appointed minister of marine after the revolution of 1830 by Louis Philippe, and subsequently minister of foreign affairs. In 1835 he was ambassador to London, and was made a marshal of France in 1840. Died in 1851.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. le Comte de Sebastiani," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sébastiani, (JEAN ANDRÉ TIBURCE,) VISCOUNT, a general, a brother of the preceding, was born in Corsica in 1788. He took part in the Spanish campaigns from 1808 to 1811, and accompanied the grand army to Russia in 1812. He was made a lieutenant-general after the revolution of 1830, and received the grand cross of the legion of honour in 1845. Died in 1871.

Sebastiano. See SEBASTIAN.
Sebastianus. See SEBASTIAN.
Sebastião. See SEBASTIAN.
Sébastien. See SEBASTIAN.

Seber, sā'bẹr or zā'bẹr, (WOLFGANG,) a German scholar and divine, born at Sula in 1573, published an "Index of all the Words in Homer," ("Index omnium in Homero Verborum,") and editions of several Greek classics. Died in 1634.

Sebek, the crocodile-headed god of the ancient Egyptians. He was chiefly worshipped in the Arsinoite nome: in other regions he was in late times held in such general abhorrence that the names of towns and districts where he was worshipped were omitted from the geographical lists.

Seb'i-ehus, (in Egyptian, **Shab'atok,**) a king of Egypt, a son and successor of Sabacon. He lost Ethiopia to Tirhakah, but joined with that prince and with Hezekiah in a league against the Assyrians. The Bible and the Egyptian records both describe the miraculous destruction of the hosts of Sennacherib, (701 B.C.) In 692 B.C. Tirhakah slew Sebichus and conquered Egypt.

Sebillot, (PAUL,) a French folk-lorist, born at Matignon in 1843. He became a painter, but after 1883 devoted himself to folk-lore, publishing books on Breton legends, "Contes de Terre et de Mer," (1883,) "Légendes et Superstitions de la Mer," (1886,) etc. He edited the "Revue des Traditions Populaires."

Sebonde, de, dà sà-bon'dà, or **Sabunde, sà-boon'-dà,** (RAYMOND,) a Spanish physician and theologian, born at Barcelona, became professor of medicine, philosophy, and divinity at Toulouse. He was the author of "Theologia Naturalis," (1496,) which was translated into French by Montaigne. Died about 1432.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" J. HOLBERG, "De Theologia Naturali R. de Sebonde," 1846.

Sébron, sà'brôn', (HIPPOLYTE,) a French painter, born in 1801, was a pupil of Daguerre. Died in 1879.

Secchi, sek'kee, (PIETRO ANGELO,) S.J., a distinguished Italian astronomer, born at Reggio nell' Emilia, July 29, 1818. In 1833 he became a Jesuit. He was an instructor at Loreto, 1841–43, and at Georgetown, D.C., 1849–50, having meantime studied divinity at Rome. Father Secchi won a wide and well-deserved reputation at the observatory of Rome, to which he was called in 1850. His spectroscopic observations, his studies of stellar, solar, and terrestrial physics, and his meteorological researches, all were important. Among his many contributions to scientific literature are "Catalogo delle Stelle," (1867,) "Fisica solare," (1869,) "Le Soleil," (1870,) "Dell' Unità delle Forze fisiche," (1875,) etc. Died February 26, 1878.

Séchelles. See HÉRAULT DE SÉCHELLES.

Seckendorf, von, fon sĕk'ẹn-dorf' or zĕk'ẹn-dorf', (CHRISTIAN ADOLF,) BARON, a German dramatist and poet, born in 1767; died in 1833.

Seckendorf, von, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH,) COUNT, a German commander and diplomatist, born at Königsberg, in Franconia, in 1673, was a nephew of Veit Ludwig, noticed below. He served against the Turks under Prince Eugene, and in the war of the Spanish succession, and subsequently entered the army of Augustus II. of Poland. As Polish ambassador at the Hague, he assisted in negotiating the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Created field-marshal-lieutenant in 1717, he fought under Eugene at the battle of Belgrade, and was soon after made a count of the empire, general of ordnance, and governor of Leipsic. He concluded the treaty of Wasterhausen, in 1726. On the death of Eugene he became commander-in-chief of the Austrian army at Belgrade. Died in 1763.

Seckendorf, von, (GUSTAV,) BARON, a German writer, known by the pseudonym of PATRICK PEALE, born near Altenburg in 1775, was author of a number of dramas and prose essays. He died in America in 1823.

Seckendorf, von, (VEIT LUDWIG,) an eminent German statesman, scholar, and theologian, born near Erlangen in 1626. In 1691 he was appointed by the Elector Frederick III. (afterwards Frederick I. of Prussia) his privy councillor, and made chancellor of the University of Halle. He was the author of a political work entitled "Deutsche Fürstenstaat," (1665,) "Historical and Apologetical Commentary on Lutheranism," "Compendium of Ecclesiastical History," (both in Latin, 1666,) and "Christenstaat," a defence of Christianity against the infidel philosophers. Died in 1692.

See SCHREBER, "Historia Vitæ V. L. a Seckendorf," 1733; PIPPING, "Memoriæ Theologorum."

Seck'ẹr, (THOMAS,) an eminent English prelate, born at Nottingham in 1693. He studied at an academy for dissenters at Tewkesbury, where Butler, the author of the "Analogy," was one of his fellow-students. He afterwards conformed to the Church of England, entered Exeter College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1723. He was made Bishop of Bristol, (1735,) of Oxford, (1737,) and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1758.) He died in 1768, leaving a number of sermons, lectures, etc.

See BEILBY PORTEUS, "Review of the Life and Character of Archbishop Secker."

Second, (JEAN.) See EVERARD, (JOANNES.)
Secondat, de. See MONTESQUIEU, DE.

Secondat, de, dẹh sẹh-kôn'dà', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) BARON, a son of the celebrated Montesquieu, was born near Bordeaux in 1716. He wrote several scientific treatises. Died in 1796.

Secondo, sà-kon'do, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian lawyer and *littérateur*, born at Lucera in 1715. Among his works is a "Life of Julius Cæsar," ("Storia della Vita di C. Giulio Cesare," 3 vols., 1777.) Died in 1798.

Secousse, sẹh-kooss', (DENIS FRANÇOIS,) a French historical writer, born in Paris in 1691. He published "Mémoires de Condé," (5 vols., 1743,) and other works. Died in 1754.

Secretan, (CHARLES,) a French philosopher, was born at Lausanne in 1815. He became professor of philosophy in the Academy of Lausanne, and wrote "Philosophie de la Liberté," "La Raison et la Christianisme," "La Civilisation et les Croyances," etc. Died in 1895.

Secundus, (JOANNES.) See EVERARD, (JOANNES.)

Sédaine, sà'dàn', (MICHEL JEAN,) a popular French dramatist, born in Paris in 1719. Among his principal works are the comedies entitled "The Philosopher without knowing it," ("Le Philosophe sans le savoir,") "The Unexpected Wager" ("La Gageure imprévue,") and "Raimond, Count of Toulouse;" also the operas of "Aline, Queen of Golconda," "Amphitryon," "Richard Cœur-de-Lion," and "William Tell." He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1786. Died in 1797.

See MADAME DE SALM-DYCK, "Éloge de Sédaine," 1797.

Sedano, de, dà sà-dà'no, (Don JUAN JOSÉ LOPEZ,) a Spanish antiquary, born at Alcalá de Henares in 1729, published a "Dissertation on the Medals and Ancient Monuments found in Spain," a compilation of poems entitled "The Spanish Parnassus," and other works. Died in 1801.

Sed'dọn, (JAMES A.,) an American politician and lawyer, born in Virginia. He was elected a member of Congress in 1845 and in 1849, and of the Confederate Congress, 1861–62. He was appointed secretary of war of the Confederate States about November, 1862, and retained that office until January, 1865. He died August 19, 1880.

Sĕdg'wick, (ADAM,) an eminent English geologist, born at Dent, in Yorkshire, March 22, 1785. He was educated at Cambridge, and became a Fellow of Trinity College in 1809. He obtained in 1818 the chair of geology founded at Cambridge by Dr. Woodward, and became a canon of Norwich in 1834. Professor Sedgwick gave much attention to the crystalline and palæozoic rocks, and contributed greatly to the progress of geology in England. Among his works is a "Synopsis of the Classification of the British Palæozoic Rocks." He is reputed to have written an able criticism which appeared in the "Edinburgh Review" on a book called "Vestiges of Creation." Died January 27, 1873.

Sedgwick, (AMY,) (Mrs. PARKES,) a popular English actress, born at Bristol in 1835. Died in 1897.

Sĕdg'wick, (CATHERINE MARIA,) an eminent American writer and moralist, daughter of Judge Sedgwick, noticed below, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1789. Her first publication, entitled "The New England Tale," (1822,) was received with great favour, and was followed by "Redwood," a novel, (1824.) Her tale of "Hope Leslie" came out in 1827, and soon obtained a wide popularity in America and Europe, having been translated into German. Her other novels are entitled "Clarence, or a Tale of our Own Times," (1830,) "The Linwoods," (1835,) and "Married or Single," (1857.) She also wrote numerous popular tales for the young, which are among the most valuable and attractive works of the kind. Among these may be named the "Love-Token for Children," "Poor Rich Man and Rich Poor Man," "Live and Let Live," "Means and Ends of Self-Training," and "Morals of Manners." Having visited Europe, Miss Sedgwick published in 1841 "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home." She contributed to Sparks's "American Biography" the "Life of Lucretia Maria Davidson," and wrote a number of tales for the leading periodicals. Died in 1867.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" HARRIET MARTINEAU, article in "Westminster Review" for October, 1837; "North American Review" for April, 1825, April, 1828, January, 1831, and October, 1837; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Sedgwick, (JOHN,) an able American general, born in Connecticut about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1837. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant, (1846–47,) and was a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army when the civil war began. He obtained command of a brigade in August, 1861, distinguished himself at Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862, and took part in the Seven Days' battles, June 26 to July 1. Having displayed great courage and skill at Antietam, September 16 and 17, he was raised to the rank of major-general in December. He commanded a corps at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863, and in the army which Grant moved towards Richmond. He was killed near Spottsylvania Court-House on the 9th of May, 1864.

Sedgwick, (OBADIAH,) an English Puritan divine, born in Wiltshire in 1600. He was preacher at Saint Paul's, London, and a member of the Westminster Assembly. He was the author of "The Anatomy of Secret Sins," and other religious works. Died in 1658.

Sedgwick, (ROBERT,) an ancestor of Theodore Sedgwick, was a major-general in the army of Cromwell. He was one of the early settlers of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He took Port Royal from the French. Died in Jamaica in 1656.

Sedgwick, (SUSAN RIDLEY,) wife of Theodore Sedgwick, (1780–1839,) was born in Massachusetts in 1789. She published several tales, among them "The Young Emigrants," "The Morals of Pleasure," (1829,) "The Children's Week," (1830,) "Allen Prescott," (1834,) and "Walter Thornley," (1859.) Died in 1867.

Sedgwick, (THEODORE,) an able American jurist and statesman, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1746. He entered the army on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and in 1785 was elected to the Continental Congress, in which he served until 1796. He became a United States Senator in 1796, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1799. He was appointed in 1802 judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. In this post he was conspicuous for his earnest opposition to slavery; and to his efforts was owing, in a great degree, the abolition of that institution in Massachusetts. He resided many years at Stockbridge, to which he removed in 1785. He was an active member of the Federal party, and was a communicant in the church of Dr. Channing in Boston, where he died in January, 1813.

Sedgwick, (THEODORE,) an American jurist, born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1780, was a son of the preceding. He was the author of a work entitled "Public and Private Economy, illustrated by Observations made in Europe in 1836–7." As a member of the State legislature, he was an earnest advocate of the anti-slavery, temperance, and other reforms. Died in 1839.

Sedgwick, (THEODORE,) a son of the preceding, was born at Albany in 1811. He graduated at Columbia College in 1829, and subsequently made the tour of Europe. He obtained a high reputation and extensive practice as a lawyer, and published several legal works of great merit. Among these we may name his "Treatise on the Measure of Damages, or an Inquiry into the Principles which govern the Amount of Compensation recovered in Suits at Law," (1847.) In 1858 he was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York. Died in 1859.

Sedgwick, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan, was called "the Apostle of Ely," also "Doomsday Sedgwick," from his prophecies of the end of the world being near. Died about 1669.

Sédillot, sā'de'yo', (CHARLES EMMANUEL,) a skilful French physician and surgeon, born in Paris in 1804, was appointed in 1841 professor of surgical clinics in the Faculty of Medicine at Strasbourg. He published a "Manual of Legal Medicine," (1830,) etc. Died in 1883.

Sédillot, (JEAN,) a French physician, born near Rambouillet in 1757. He founded in 1797 the "Journal of Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy," which he edited for twenty years. Died in 1840.

Sédillot, (JEAN JACQUES EMMANUEL,) a French Orientalist, the father of Charles Emmanuel, noticed above, was born at Montmorency in 1777; died in 1832.

Sédillot, (LOUIS PIERRE EUGÈNE AMÉLIE,) a French Orientalist, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1808. He was successively appointed professor of history in the Colleges of Bourbon and Saint Louis, secretary in the College of France, and of the school for living Oriental tongues. Among his numerous works we may name "Letters on some Points of Oriental Astronomy," (1834,) "New Researches towards the History of Mathematical Science among the Orientals," (1837,) and a "History of the Arabs." Died in 1875.

Sed'ley, (CATHERINE,) a daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, "whose abilities and impudence," says Macaulay, "she inherited." She became the mistress of James II., who gave her the title of Countess of Dorchester. She co-operated with the king's ministers in resisting his infatuated purpose to hazard the loss of the throne by his zeal for popery. Died in 1692.

Sedley, (Sir CHARLES,) an English poet and dramatist, born in Kent in 1639, was distinguished at the court of Charles II. for his wit and profligacy. He was a member of Parliament from New Romney, Kent, and after the revolution of 1688 he joined the party of the Prince of Orange. He was the author of tragedies entitled "Antony and Cleopatra" and "The Tyrant King of Crete," also a number of comedies and licentious poems. Died in 1701.

Se-du'li-us, (CÆLIUS,) a Roman poet and Christian of the fifth century, was the author of "Mirabilium Divinorum," being portions of the history of the Bible, in hexameter verse, a "Hymnus" in praise of Christ, and other similar works.

See, (THOMAS JEFFERSON JACKSON,) astronomer, born in Missouri in 1866. He has been professor of mathematics at the Mare Island Observatory since 1903, has discovered many double stars, and advanced an interesting planetary theory.

Seebach, sā'bȧĸ or zā'bȧĸ, (MARIE,) a popular German actress, born at Riga in 1837. After she had acquired a European reputation, she visited the United States in 1870.

Seebeck, sā'bĕk or zā'bĕk, (JOHANN THOMAS,) a German natural philosopher, born at Reval in 1770, became a resident of Nuremberg about 1812. He afterwards removed to Berlin, and was a member of the Royal Academy of that city. He made discoveries in optics, and invented the thermo-electric pile, (1821.) Died in 1831.

Seebode, sā'bo'dẹh or zā'bo'dẹh, (JOACHIM GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist, born in 1792. He edited the works of Tacitus and Thucydides. Died in 1860.

Seeburg, von, fon sā'bōōRG, (FRANZ,) a German author, born at Nymphenburg, January 15, 1856. He became a Roman Catholic priest, and wrote many books, chiefly didactic stories, and tales for the young. A more

ambitious work is "The Fuggers and their Times," (1879.)

Seed, (JEREMIAH,) an English divine, born in Cumberland, published a number of Sermons, Letters, Essays, etc. He preached at Twickenham and Enham. Died in 1747.

Seekatz, sā'kâts or zā'kâts, (JOHANN KONRAD,) a German painter of superior merit, born at Grünstadt in 1719; died in 1768.

Seelen, von, fon sā'len or zā'len, (J. H.,) a German philologist, born at Bremen in 1687; died in 1762.

See'ley, (HARRY GOVIER,) a British paleontologist, born at London in 1839. He became professor of geology and geography at King's College, London, and made a number of important discoveries in animal evolution. Among his works are "The Fresh-Water Fishes of Europe," (1886,) "Fossil Reptilia," (1887,) and "Story of the Earth in Past Ages," (1895.)

See'ley, (JOHN ROBERT,) an English writer, born in London about 1834. He graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1857, where he became a Fellow and instructor. He was professor of Latin in University College, London, 1863–69, and in 1869 was made professor of modern history in Cambridge University. He also in 1882 became a professorial Fellow of Caius College. Among his works are the celebrated "Ecce Homo," (1865,) "Natural Religion," (1882,) "The Expansion of England," (1883,) and "Greater Greece and Greater Britain," (1887.) Died January 13, 1895.

See'ly, (EDWARD HOWARD,) an American author, born at New York city in 1856. He was engaged in sheep ranching in Texas for a time, and wrote works of fiction based on frontier life, the last being "A Border Leander," (1893.) Died in 1894.

Seelye, see'le, (JULIUS HAWLEY,) D.D., LL.D., an American educator, born at Bethel, Conn., September 14, 1824. He graduated at Amherst College in 1849, studied at Auburn, and at Halle, (Germany,) was a Reformed Dutch pastor, 1853–58, was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Amherst, 1858–76, president of the college, 1876–90; also a member of Congress, 1874–78. He published several works. Died May 12, 1895.

Seelye, (LAURENS CLARK,) D.D., a brother of the preceding, was born at Bethel, Connecticut, September 20, 1837. He graduated at Union College in 1857, studied at Andover, Berlin, and Heidelberg, held various Congregationalist pastorates in New England, was professor of rhetoric in Amherst College, 1865–73, and in 1878 was appointed president of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. He died in 1924.

Seemann, sā'mân, (BERTHOLD,) a German botanist, born at Hanover, February 28, 1825. He was educated at Göttingen, and travelled extensively in Arctic and tropical regions. He published a "Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. Herald," (1853,) a "Popular History of the Palms," (1855,) "Viti," (1862,) etc. Died October 10, 1871.

Seeta. See SÎTÂ.

Seetzen, sāt'sen or zāt'sen, (ULRICH JASPER,) a German naturalist, born near Oldenburg in 1767, travelled in Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia, and made a valuable collection of manuscripts and objects in natural history, now in the museum at Gotha. He is said to have adopted the Moslem religion. He died near Mocha, Arabia, in 1811.

Seeva. See SIVA.

Sefi, sē'fee, written also **Suffee**, originally **Sâm-Meerza**, (Mîrzâ,) sâm meer'zâ, Sultan of Persia, was a grandson of Abbâs the Great. He began to reign in 1628, and committed great excesses of cruelty. He was involved in war with the Turkish Sultan Amurath IV., who took Bagdâd. Died in 1642.

Sefström or **Sefstroem**, sē'ström, (NILS GABRIEL,) a Swedish chemist, born at Helsingland in 1787. He discovered the metal Vanadium about 1830. Died in 1854.

Ségalas, sā'gā'lâs', (PIERRE SALOMON,) a French physician, born at Saint-Palais in 1792, published a number of medical works. Died in 1875.

Se'gar, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English magistrate and writer, held the office of Garter king-at-arms. He published a work entitled "Honour, Civil and Military." Died in 1633.

Seghers or **Segers**, sā'gers or sā'hers, (DANIEL,) a Dutch painter of fruit- and flower-pieces, born at Antwerp in 1590, was a pupil of Breughel. He attained great excellence in his department of the art, and was employed by Rubens to paint the flowers in some of his historical pictures. Died in 1660.

Seghers, (GERAART,) brother or cousin of the preceding, was born at Antwerp about 1589. He studied painting at Rome, and afterwards visited Spain, where he was patronized by the court. His works are chiefly historical. Died in 1651.

Segneri, sân-yā'ree, (PAOLO,) an Italian Jesuit and celebrated pulpit orator, born near Rome in 1624. He filled the post of preacher to Pope Innocent XII. His "Quaresimale," or sermons for Lent, are esteemed among the best productions of the kind in the language. Died in 1694.

Segni, sān'yee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian historian, born at Florence in the fifteenth century. His principal work, a "History of Florence from 1527 to 1555," has a high reputation. He also translated several works of Aristotle into Italian. Died in 1559.

Segrais, de, deh seh-grà', (JEAN REGNAULD,) a French poet and novelist, born at Caen in 1624. He was secretary of Mademoiselle de Montpensier for many years. He translated Virgil into verse, and wrote pastoral poems, the style of which was praised by Boileau. Died in 1701.

See BREDIF, "Segrais, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1863; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" A. GALLAND, "Segraisiana," 1720; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Séguier, sā'ge-à', (ANTOINE,) a French judge, born in Paris in 1552, was a son of Pierre, (1504–80.) He was appointed advocate-general in 1587, was loyal to the king during the League, and defended the liberty of the Gallican Church against Pope Gregory XIV. Died in 1624.

Séguier, (ANTOINE JEAN MATHIEU,) a French judge, born in Paris in 1768. He was appointed president of the court of appeal, Paris, in 1802, and retained that position more than forty years. Died in 1848.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Séguier, (ANTOINE LOUIS,) a celebrated French jurist and orator, born in Paris in 1726, was the father of the preceding. Appointed advocate-general in the Parliament of Paris in 1755, he soon acquired the highest reputation for eloquence, legal knowledge, and integrity. In 1757 he succeeded Fontenelle as a member of the French Academy. Died in 1792.

See PORTALIS, "Éloge d'A. L. Séguier," 1806; VOLTAIRE, "Lettres;" SAPEY, "Les Séguier;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Séguier, (ARMAND PIERRE,) BARON, a French advocate, a son of Antoine Jean Mathieu, noticed above, was born at Montpellier in 1803. He became about 1830 a councillor at the royal court of Paris. In 1848 he resigned his functions and devoted himself to works of mechanism. He was a member of the Institute, and was noted for his mechanical skill. Died in 1876.

Séguier, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French antiquary and naturalist, born at Nîmes in 1703, was related to the eminent jurists of that name. He was an intimate friend of Scipio Maffei, in conjunction with whom he made a large collection of ancient inscriptions. He died in 1784, leaving his museum of medals and objects in natural history to the Academy of Nîmes. He translated into French the "Memoirs of Alexander, Marquis of Maffei," and wrote a work entitled "Bibliotheca Botanica."

Séguier, (NICOLAS MAXIMILIEN SIDOINE,) Marquis de Saint-Brisson, a French writer, born at Beauvais in 1773. Among his works is an "Essay on Polytheism," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1854.

Séguier, (PIERRE,) an eminent French jurist and magistrate, born in Paris in 1504. He rose through several important offices to be president *à mortier* in 1554, and, while filling this post, was chiefly instrumental in preventing the introduction of the Inquisition into France. He died in 1580, leaving six sons, who were distinguished for their legal attainments.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Séguier, (PIERRE,) an eminent French statesman and patron of learning, born in Paris in May, 1588, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Jean Séguier. He became chancellor of France in 1635, and retained that office (except for short intervals) until his death. He was a friend of Richelieu, with whom he shares the honour of being the founder of the French Academy, of which he was president. Voltaire praised his fidelity in these terms,—"Toujours fidèle dans un temps où c'était un mérite de ne pas l'être," ("Always faithful in a time when it was a merit not to be so.") Died in 1672.

See FLOQUET, "Diaire du Chancelier Séguier," 1842; SAPEY, "Les Séguier;" F. TALLEMANT, "Éloge funèbre de P. Séguier," 1672; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle."

Seguin, sẹ-gwĭn′, [Fr. pron. sẹ-găn′,] (ÉDOUARD,) a French alienist, born at Clamecy, January 20, 1812. He studied under Itard, and devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of idiocy and the training of children whose mental powers were in abeyance. In 1848 he removed to the United States. He published several volumes in French and English, chiefly on idiocy and related subjects. Died October 28, 1880.

Ségur, de, dẹh sȧ′gŭr′, (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) COMTE, a French soldier, born in 1689, served with distinction in Spain and Italy, and was made lieutenant-general in 1738. Died in 1751.

Ségur, de, (JOSEPH ALEXANDRE,) VICOMTE, brother of Count Louis Philippe, was born in Paris in 1756. He was the author of "Romances and Songs," "Women: their Condition and Influence in the Social Order," (1820,) and numerous comedies, operas, and romances. Died in 1805.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Ségur, de, (LOUIS PHILIPPE,) COMTE, a French diplomatist and *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1753, was a son of Philippe Henri, noticed below. He served under Rochambeau in the American war, and after its termination was appointed in 1784 ambassador to Saint Petersburg, where he was treated with great distinction by Catherine II. He was elected to the National Assembly after the breaking out of the French Revolution, and in 1792 was sent on a mission to the court of Prussia. He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1803, and was subsequently made a peer by Louis XVIII. He published a "Historical and Political Picture of Europe from 1786 to 1796," "Moral and Political Tales," "Universal History, Ancient and Modern," (1819,) "Moral and Political Gallery," and "Memoirs, Souvenirs, and Anecdotes," (3 vols., 1824.) The last-named, a very entertaining and attractive work, obtained great popularity. Died in 1830.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" SAINTE-BEUVE, notice in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for May 15, 1843.

Ségur, de, (PHILIPPE HENRI,) MARQUIS, son of Henri François, noticed above, was born in 1724. He served with distinction in the Italian and German campaigns of Louis XV., and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. He was appointed minister of war in 1780, and marshal of France in 1783. Died in 1801.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ségur, de, (PHILIPPE PAUL,) COMTE, a general and historian, born in Paris in 1780, was a son of Louis Philippe, noticed above. He became an officer of Bonaparte's staff, and obtained the confidence of that chief, who employed him in several foreign missions. He served as a general of the imperial staff in the campaign of Russia. He wrote a "History of Napoleon and the Grand Army in 1812," (1824,) which had great success, and a "History of Russia and Peter the Great," (1829.) In 1830 he was admitted into the French Academy. Died February 25, 1873.

Ségur d'Aguesseau, de, dẹh sȧ′gŭr′ dă′gȧ′sō′, (RAYMOND JOSEPH PAUL,) COMTE, born in Paris in 1803, and became a senator in 1852. Died in 1889.

Seguy, sẹh-gē′, (JOSEPH,) a French preacher and poet, born at Rodez in 1689, became a member of the French Academy in 1736. Died in 1761.

Seidenbush, sī′dẹn-bo͝osh, (RUPERT,) D.D., a bishop, born at Munich, Bavaria, October 13, 1830. He came to the United States in 1850, entered the Benedictine order, and was an abbot from 1867 to 1875, when he was consecrated Bishop of Halia and appointed vicar apostolic of Northern Minnesota.

Seidl, sīd′l or zīd′l, (JOHANN GABRIEL,) an Austrian *littérateur* and antiquary, born at Vienna in 1804, was appointed in 1840 keeper of the cabinet of coins and antiques at Vienna. Died June 18, 1875.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1852.

Seignelay, de. See COLBERT, (JEAN BAPTISTE.)

Seiler, sī′lẹr or zī′lẹr, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born near Baireuth in 1733, became in 1770 professor of theology at Erlangen. Died in 1807.

Seipel, zipel, (IGNAZ,) Austrian statesman, was born in 1876 in Vienna. A Roman Catholic priest, he was elected, 1919, to the National Constituent Assembly, and later to the National Council. He became Chancellor, May 31, 1922, and did much for the re-establishment of Austria's finances. Resigned 1924. He again became Chancellor and Foreign Minister in addition, and resigned again in April, 1929.

Seiss, seess, (JOSEPH AUGUSTUS,) D.D., a learned Lutheran divine, born in Maryland, 1823. Died 1904.

Séjan. See SEJANUS.

Séjan, sȧ′zhŏn′, (NICOLAS,) a French composer and excellent organist, born in Paris in 1745; died in 1819.

Se-jā′nus, [Fr. SÉJAN, sȧ′zhŏn′,] (LUCIUS ÆLIUS,) a celebrated Roman courtier and favourite of the emperor Tiberius, was born at Vulsinii, in Etruria. He rose through various promotions to be commander-in-chief of the prætorian cohorts, and, aiming at the imperial power, soon after effected the death of Drusus, son of the emperor, by poison, in 23 A.D., having previously seduced Livia, the wife of Drusus, and made her an accomplice in his crime. With a view of obtaining the sole direction of public affairs, he induced Tiberius to retire to the island of Capreæ, and subsequently caused Agrippina, the widow of Germanicus, and her sons, to be put to death. The emperor, aroused at length to suspicion, deprived Sejanus of his office, and ordered him to be arrested and executed, 31 A.D.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" J. ARRHENIUS, "Dissertatio de Sejano," 1696; MERIVALE, "The Romans under the Empire."

Séjour, sȧ′zhoor′, (VICTOR,) a French dramatist, born in Paris about 1816; died September 21, 1874.

Selborne, LORD. See PALMER, (Sir ROUNDELL.)

Sel′bў, (PRIDEAUX JOHN,) an English ornithologist, was the author of "Figures of British Birds," (Edinburgh, 1821,) which, says Professor Wilson, "is perhaps the most splendid work of the kind ever published in Britain," and of a "History of British Forest-Trees," (London, 1842.) Died in 1867.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1826, and June, 1828.

Sel′dẹn, (DUDLEY,) an American lawyer, practised his profession in New York with distinction, and was elected to Congress in 1833. Died in Paris in 1855.

Sel′dẹn, (JOHN,) a celebrated English lawyer and statesman, born at Salvington, in Sussex, on the 16th of December, 1584. He was educated at Oxford, which he quitted about 1602, and entered the Inner Temple, London, in 1604. He was an intimate friend of Ben Jonson. He was profoundly versed in history, languages, antiquities, etc. His first work was "Analecton Anglo-Britannicon," (1606.) In 1614 he published a work "On Titles of Honour," which was highly esteemed. His reputation was augmented by a learned treatise "On Syrian Divinities," ("De Diis Syris," 1617.) In 1623 he was elected to Parliament, in which he acted with the country party, or opposition. He was one of the managers of the prosecution of the Duke of Buckingham, in 1626–28. In the session of 1629 Selden was a prominent opponent of the arbitrary measures of the king, who committed him, with other leaders, to the Tower. After he had passed eight months in prison, the court offered to release him if he would give security for his good behaviour, which he refused to do. He was then transferred to another place of confinement, and detained until 1634. In 1635 he published a celebrated work entitled the "Closed Sea," ("Mare Clausum,") in which he claimed for England the exclusive use of the

sea. This was written to refute the work of Grotius called "Open Sea," ("Mare Liberum.") He represented the University of Oxford in the Long Parliament, which met in 1640. In the contest between the king and the Parliament he pursued a moderate or irresolute course. He opposed the execution of the Earl of Strafford, but subscribed the Covenant in 1643, and was one of the lay members of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. Among his important works are one "On the Law of Nature and of Nations according to the Teaching of the Hebrews," ("De Jure naturali et Gentium juxta Disciplinam Hebræorum," 1640,) and "A Commentary on English Law," ("Fleta, seu Commentarius Juris Anglicani," 1647.) Selden remained in Parliament until 1650 or later. His latter years were passed in the house of the Countess-dowager of Kent, to whom it was reported he was married. He died in November, 1654. His character is highly extolled by men of both parties.

Seldschuken or **Seldschukiden.** See SELJOOKIDES.

Se-le'ne, [Gr. Σελήνη; Fr. SÉLÈNE, sȧ'lȧn'; Lat. LU'NA,] the goddess of the moon, sometimes called MENE or PHŒBE. She was said to be a daughter of Helios or Hyperion, and by some writers was identified with DIANA, (which see.)

Seleucidæ, se-lu'sĭ-dē, the name of the dynasty founded by Seleucus Nicator. (See next article.)

Se-leū'cus [Gr. Σέλευκος] **I.,** surnamed NICA'TOR, founder of the dynasty of the Seleucidæ, was the son of Antiochus, a general in the service of Philip of Macedon. He rose to the highest rank in the army of Alexander the Great, and, after the death of that sovereign, became Satrap of Babylonia about 321 B.C. He subsequently carried on a war against Antigonus and his son Demetrius, which resulted in his obtaining possession of Media, Bactria, and other large portions of Asia, and forming thereby the Syrian monarchy. Having set out on an expedition against Macedonia, he was assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus, 280 B.C. He founded the cities of Antioch and Seleucia, (or, more correctly, Seleuceia,) and was a liberal patron of learning. He was highly distinguished for military ability. He was succeeded by his son, Antiochus I.

Se-leū'cus Cal-lĭ-nī'cus, son of Antiochus II., ascended the throne of Syria in 246 B.C. He carried on wars with the Egyptians and Parthians. Died about 226 B.C.

Seleu'cus III. Çe-rau'nus, King of Syria, was a son of Seleucus Callinicus, whom he succeeded in 226 B.C. He died in 223, and was succeeded by his brother, Antiochus III.

Seleu'cus IV. Philop'ator, a son of Antiochus III., became King of Syria in 186 or 187 B.C. He paid a large sum of money to the Romans, who had defeated Antiochus. Died in 175 B.C.

Seleucus V., a son of Demetrius Nicator, began to reign in 124 B.C. He was put to death by his mother, Cleopatra, in the same year.

Seleucus VI., surnamed EPIPH'ANES, was a son of Antiochus VIII. He became king in 96, and was killed in 95 or 94 B.C.

Se'lim [Turk. SELEEM or SELÎM, sẹh-leem'] **I.,** a son of Bayazeed (Bajazet) II., was born in 1467, and became Emperor of Turkey in 1512. Having put to death his two brothers, he invaded Persia, took its capital, and subsequently carried on a successful war against Egypt and Syria. He was preparing for another invasion of Persia, when he died, in 1520.

Selim (Seleem) II., grandson of the preceding, and son of Solyman the Magnificent, was born about 1524, and ascended the throne in 1566. Among the principal events of his reign were the conquest of Cyprus from the Venetians, and the signal defeat of the Turks in the naval battle of Lepanto, (1571.) Died in 1574.

See VON HAMMER, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs."

Selim (Seleem) III., son of Mustafa III., born in 1761, became Sultan of Turkey in 1789. Having an earnest desire to reform the government, he had, before his accession, corresponded with the French ambassador, Count Choiseul, and with other distinguished statesmen. After the termination of the wars in which Turkey had been engaged with Russia, Austria, and France, Selim entered upon his various reforms, among the most important of which was the Nizâm Jedeed, (or Jedîd,) *i.e.* the "new order," or organization of the army after the European manner. In 1806 war again broke out between Turkey and the allied armies of Russia and England, and the Janissaries, availing themselves of the dissatisfaction of the army with the new arrangements, openly revolted, and took possession of the arsenal. The Sultan was deposed, and succeeded by Mustafa IV., who soon after caused him to be strangled in prison, (1808.)

See LAMARTINE, "Histoire de la Turquie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sélis, sȧ'lèss', (NICOLAS JOSEPH,) a French poet, born in Paris in 1737, became professor of Latin poetry in the College of France in 1796. He produced a good translation of the Satires of Persius. Among his works, which are commended as elegant in style, are "Epistles in Verse on Various Subjects," (1776.) Died in 1802.

Seljookides or **Seljukides,** sĕl-joo'kidz, sing. **Seljukide** or **Seljookide,** sĕl-joo'kid, [Fr. SELDJOUKIDES, sĕl'joo'kĕd'; Ger. SELDSCHUKEN, sĕl-joo'kẹn, or SELDSCHUKIDEN, sĕl-joo-kee'dẹn; Lat. SELGIU'KIDÆ or SELJU'KIDÆ,] the name of a celebrated dynasty, which was established in the latter half of the eleventh century. Its founder was Togrul Beg, whose grandfather Seljōōk, (Seljûk,) having been expelled from Toorkistân by the ruling prince, accompanied by a powerful tribe, (of which he was the head,) settled in Bokhara and embraced the Mohammedan religion. Seljook, when over a hundred years of age, was killed in battle, and was succeeded by his grandson, Togrul Beg. This chieftain overran a large part of Central Asia, took Bagdâd, and obtained possession of the person of the Caliph, whom, however, he treated with profound respect. The prince of the faithful afterwards appointed Togrul the lieutenant of his vast empire, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Togrul Beg was succeeded by his nephew, the famous ALP-ARSLÂN, (which see.) Under him and his son, Malik Shah, the Seljookian empire attained its highest point of power and glory. It soon after began to decline, and ended with the death of Togrul III.

Seljuk. See SELJOOKIDES.

Seljukides. See SELJOOKIDES.

Sel'kirk, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish sailor, born at Largo in 1676. Having in one of his voyages quarrelled with his captain, he was left on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez in 1704, with only his gun, axe, ammunition, and a few other necessaries. Here he remained more than four years, living on game and clothing himself with the skins of goats. He was taken off in 1709, by Captain Woodes Rogers, who made him his mate. He died in 1723, having attained the rank of lieutenant in the navy. Selkirk's adventures suggested to Defoe the celebrated romance of "Robinson Crusoe."

Sel'lar, (WILLIAM YOUNG,) a British classicist, born near Golspie, Sutherland, in 1825. In 1863 he became professor of Latin at Edinburgh. His brilliant "Roman Poets of the Republic," (1863,) brought him wide reputation. He published also "The Roman Poets of the Augustan Age," (1877,) and "Horace and the Elegiac Poets," (1892.) Died in 1890.

Selle, sel'lẹh or zel'lẹh, (CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS,) a German physician and writer, born at Stettin, in Pomerania, in 1748, became physician to Frederick the Great of Prussia. He was the author of several valuable medical works, and treatises against the philosophy of Kant. Died in 1800.

Sel'lers, (COLEMAN,) an American engineer, born at Philadelphia in 1827. In 1886 he became professor of the practice of engineering at the Stevens Institute of Technology, and later president and chief engineer of the Niagara Falls Power Company, whose engineering work was directed by him. He was a member of many learned societies. Died Dec. 28, 1907.

Sellius, sel'le-ŭs, (GODFREY,) a German writer, born at Dantzic, published a "Dictionary of Monograms," "Geographical Description of Dutch Brabant," and other works. Died in 1767.

Sel'lon, (BAKER JOHN,) an English lawyer, born in 1762, was the author of an "Analysis of the Practice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas," which is highly esteemed. Died in 1835.

Sellon, (PRISCILLA LYDIA,) an English philanthropist, born about 1820, established in 1849 a Protestant sisterhood, corresponding with the religious orders of the Catholic Church, for the care of the sick and the education of poor children. Died in 1876.

Sellstedt, sel'stet, (LARS GUSTAF,) a painter, born at Sundsvall, in Sweden, April 30, 1819. He came to the United States in 1834, and was a seaman from 1834 to 1842, when he settled in Buffalo, New York, becoming superintendent of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, opened in 1862. He is chiefly distinguished as a portrait-painter. He was in 1874 chosen a full member of the National Academy of Design.

Selmer, sĕl'mẽr, (HANNIBAL PETER,) a Norwegian writer, born at Gaarden-Mein, in Norway, in 1802.

Selous, (FREDERICK COURTENAY,) an English hunter, was born at London in 1851. He is known by his striking descriptions of hunting life in South Africa, given in "A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa," "Travel and Adventure in Southeast Africa," and "Sunshine and Storm in Rhodesia." He was killed in action at Beho Beho, 1917.

Selva, sĕl'vȧ, (GIANANTONIO,) an Italian architect, born at Venice in 1753; died in 1819.

Selve, de, dẹh sĕlv, (JEAN,) a French judge and negotiator, born in Limousin. He was sent to Madrid in 1525 to negotiate for the liberation of Francis I., who had been taken prisoner at Pavía. Died in 1529.

Sel'wŷn, (GEORGE,) an English gentleman, distinguished for his wit, was born in 1719. He became a member of Parliament. Died in 1791.

See J. H. JESSE, "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," 1843.

Selwyn, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS,) D.D., an English bishop, son of William Selwyn, an English jurist, was born in 1809. He graduated at Saint John's College, Cambridge. He was the zealous and highly successful Anglican Bishop of New Zealand, 1841–67, and afterwards was Bishop of Lichfield, in England. Died April 11, 1878. His second son, JOHN RICHARDSON SELWYN, born in 1845, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1866, and in 1877 was consecrated Bishop of Melanesia. He retired in 1891, and was elected master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, in 1893.

Selys-Longchamps, de, dẹh sẹh-lèss' lôN'shôN', (MICHEL EDMOND,) BARON, a naturalist, born in Paris in 1813. He published, besides other works, a "Belgian Fauna," (1st vol., 1842.)

Sem, the French for SHEM, which see.

Sem'e-le, [Gr. Σεμέλη; Fr. SÉMÉLÉ, sȧ'mȧ'lȧ',] a daughter of Cadmus, and sister of Ino, was said to have been beloved by Jupiter, and to have been by him the mother of Bacchus. The poets feigned that she requested Jupiter to appear to her with his greatest splendour, and that he came with flashes of lightning, by which she was consumed, and that Bacchus rescued her from Erebus and raised her to Olympus, where she was called Thyo'ne.

Semini, sȧ-mee'nee, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1510; died in 1594.

Semini, (ANTONIO,) a painter, the father of the preceding, was born at Genoa in 1485; died in 1550.

Semini, (OTTAVIO,) a painter, a son of the preceding, was born in 1520; died in 1604.

Semiramide. See SEMIRAMIS.

Se-mĭr'a-mis, [Gr. Σεμίραμις; It. SEMIRAMIDE, sȧ-me'rȧ-mee'dȧ,] a celebrated queen of Assyria, whose history is greatly obscured by fables, supposed to have reigned about 1250 B.C. She was, according to Diodorus, the wife of Omnes, a general in the Assyrian army; but, having attracted the notice of Ninus, King of Assyria, he made her his queen. Having succeeded to the throne on the death of Ninus, she built Babylon and several other cities, and planned a number of magnificent works. She invaded Persia and Ethiopia, and conquered large portions of those countries. She was less successful in her invasion of India, where her army was overthrown, chiefly, as it would appear, by means of the war elephants which her enemies possessed. She is stated by some writers to have been murdered by her son Ninyas, and by others to have been killed in battle.

The name Sammuramut occurs in inscriptions of the ninth century B.C. as the appellation of a certain queen consort. The Greek story given in the above paragraph is believed to be purely mythical, having no support from the Assyrian inscriptions, so far as they are known.

See NIEBUHR, "Geschichte Assurs und Babels," 1857; RAWLINSON, "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World."

Semler, sĕm'lẹr or zĕm'lẹr, (JOHANN SALMON,) an influential and liberal German theologian, was born at Saalfeld in December, 1721, (or, as some writers say, 1725.) He studied in the University of Halle, and became professor of theology there in 1751. He has been called "the father of German rationalism." In 1757 he succeeded Baumgarten as director of the theological seminary. He acquired distinction by his method of historical hermeneutics. He wrote, besides many other works, "Apparatus ad Liberam Novi Testamenti Interpretationem," (1767,) and a "Treatise on the Examination of the Canon," ("Abhandlung von der Untersuchung des Kanons," 4 vols., 1771–75.) Died at Halle in 1791.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Semlers Lebensbeschreibung," 2 vols., 1781–82; F. A. WOLF, "Ueber Semler's letzte Lebenstage," 1791; H. SCHMID, "Theologie Semler's," 1858; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Semmes, sĕmz, (RAPHAEL,) an American naval officer, born in Maryland, entered the navy about 1826. He obtained the rank of commander about 1855. In the summer of 1861 he took command of the steamer Sumter, which captured many merchant-vessels owned by citizens of the United States. In August, 1862, he became captain of a swift war-steamer, called the "290," or Alabama, just built in England, and manned by British subjects. He inflicted immense damage on the American mercantile marine. On the 19th of June, 1864, he encountered, near Cherbourg, France, the Kearsarge, Captain Winslow. In the battle that ensued, both vessels moved rapidly in circles, swinging around an ever-changing centre. After they had described seven circles, the Alabama began to sink, and Semmes escaped in the English yacht Deerhound. He lost nine killed and twenty-one wounded, while Captain Winslow lost only one killed and two wounded. Died August 30, 1877.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion."

Semolei. See FRANCO, (BATTISTA.)

Semonville, de, dẹh sẹh-môn'vèl', (CHARLES LOUIS Huguet—hü'gȧ',) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1759. Having been sent on a mission to Italy in 1793, he was imprisoned by the Austrians for two years. He became a member of the senate in 1805, and sat in the Chamber of Peers from 1815 to 1830. Died in 1839.

See MOUNIER, "Éloge de Semonville;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Semper, sĕm'pẹr or zĕm'pẹr, (GOTTFRIED,) a German architect, born at Hamburg in 1804. Among his best works is the new theatre at Dresden. He published two esteemed works, entitled "The Four Elements of Architecture," (1851,) and "Science, Industry, and Art," (1852.) Died at Rome, May 15, 1879.

Semper, (HANS,) a German scholar, a son of the preceding, was born at Dresden in 1845, and in 1871 became professor of the German literature at Rome. He wrote "Uebersicht der Geschichte der toscanischen Sculptur," "Donatello, seine Zeit und seine Schule," (1870 *et seq.*)

Semper, (KARL,) a German traveller and naturalist, a cousin of Hans Semper, was born in Altona, July 6, 1832. He travelled in the East Indian archipelago, and

published "Reisen in Archipel der Philippinen," (1867–72,) "Die Philippinen," etc., (1869,) "Die Palau-Inseln," etc., (1873,) and also wrote much on the anatomy and development of various groups of invertebrates. In 1868 he took a zoological professorship in Würzburg. In 1877 he visited the United States. Died in 1893.

Semple, sĕm'p'l, (ROBERT BAYLOR,) an American Baptist divine, born in King and Queen county, Virginia, in 1769. He published a "History of Virginia Baptists," and other works. Died in 1831.

Sem-pro'nĭ-a, a Roman lady, was the sister of the celebrated Gracchi, and the wife of Scipio Africanus the Younger.

Sempronia, the beautiful but profligate wife of D. Junius Brutus, who was consul in 77 B.C. She was distinguished for her literary talents, and was an accomplice in the conspiracy of Catiline.

Sempronia Gens, an ancient Roman gens, was divided into many families, known as the Atratini, Gracchi, Longi, Rufi, Tuditani, etc. A. SEMPRONIUS ATRATINUS, who was consul in 497 B.C., belonged to this gens.

Sem-pro'nĭ-us Tu-dĭ-ta'nus, (CAIUS,) a Roman historian, became consul in 129 B.C. His works are not extant.

Senac, sẹh-nȧk', (JEAN,) a French physician and medical writer, born at Lombez in 1693, became physician to the king in 1752. He was author of a treatise on the structure and diseases of the heart, which was esteemed a standard work at the time. Died in 1770.

Senac de Meilhan, sẹh-nȧk' dẹh mȧ'lôN', (GABRIEL,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1736, was a son of the preceding. He published fictitious "Memoirs of Anne de Gonzague," (1786,) and "Considerations on Mind (or Intellect) and Manners," ("Considérations sur l'Esprit et les Mœurs," 1787.) Died at Vienna in 1803.

See CRAUFURD, "Essai biographique sur Senac de Meilhan," 1803; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Senân, sĕ-nȧn', a celebrated physician and astronomer, born in Mesopotomia, flourished in the tenth century. He was appointed archiater or chief of the physicians by Moktader, Caliph of Bagdâd. He wrote several works on geometry and astronomy, and on the doctrines of the Sabians. He died in 942 A.D.

Senancour, de, dẹh sẹh-nôN'koor', (ÉTIENNE PIVERT,) a French writer, born in Paris in 1770, was a melancholy and meditative person. He published, besides other works, "Reveries on the Primitive Nature of Man," (1799,) "Obermann," a tale, (1804,) and "Free Meditations of a Recluse," ("Libres Méditations d'un Solitaire," 1819.) M. Villemain procured for him a pension from the state. Died in 1846.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" QUÉRARD, La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sénard, sȧ'nȧr', (ANTOINE MARIE JULES,) a French advocate and republican, born at Rouen in 1800. He became president of the Constituent Assembly, (1848,) was minister of the interior, and vice-president of the senate, (1879.) Died October 28, 1885.

Senarmont, de, dẹh sẹh-nȧr'môN', (ALEXANDRE ANTOINE **Hureau**—hü'rō',) BARON, a French general, born at Strasburg in 1769. He distinguished himself at Jena, Eylau, and Friedland, where he directed the artillery, (1807.) He was killed at the siege of Cadiz, in 1810.

Senarmont, de, (HENRI HUREAU,) a mineralogist and engineer, born at Broué in 1808, was a nephew of the preceding. He wrote a "Treatise on the Modifications which Reflection at the Surface of Crystals produces in Polarized Light," (1840,) a "Geological Description of the Department of Seine-et-Marne," (1844,) and other works. Died in 1862.

Sẹ-năt', (PROSPER L.,) an American artist, born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1852. He studied art in London, Paris, and Antwerp. He returned to Philadelphia, and has devoted himself to landscape and marine pictures.

Senault, sẹh-nō', (JOHN FRANCIS,) a Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Antwerp about 1600. He settled in Paris, where he became celebrated as a pulpit orator. He published several moral and religious works. Died in 1672.

Senebier, sẹn'bẹ-ȧ', (JEAN,) a Swiss naturalist and *littérateur*, was born at Geneva in 1742. He was ordained a minister about 1762, and preached several years at Chancy. In 1773 he was appointed keeper of the public library of Geneva. He wrote numerous and various works, among which are "Essay on the Art of Observing and Making Experiments," (2 vols., 1775,) a "Literary History of Geneva," (3 vols., 1786,) and "Vegetable Physiology," (5 vols., 1800.) Died in 1809.

Sen'e-ca, [Fr. SÉNÈQUE, *sȧ'nĕk',] (LUCIUS ANNÆUS,) an eminent Roman Stoic, philosopher, and moralist, born at Corduba, in Spain, about 5 B.C. He was educated in Rome, whither he was brought by his parents in his childhood. Having studied rhetoric, philosophy, and law, he gained distinction as a pleader. Accused by Messalina of improper intimacy with Julia, a niece of Claudius, he was banished to Corsica in 41 A.D. During his exile he composed his "Consolatio ad Helviam." (Helvia was the name of his mother.) Through the influence of Agrippina, he obtained permission to return to Rome in 49 A.D., was raised to the prætorship, and appointed tutor to L. Domitius, (commonly known as Nero,) who became emperor in 54 A.D. According to Tacitus, Seneca endeavoured to reform or restrain the evil propensities of his pupil. Some writers, however, censure his conduct in this connection, by arguments which derive plausibility from the immense wealth which Seneca amassed. About the year 56 he wrote a treatise on clemency, addressed to Nero, "De Clementiâ, ad Neronem." Seneca consented to the death of Nero's mother, Agrippina, who was killed by order of her son in 60 A.D., and wrote the letter which Nero addressed to the senate in his justification. He was afterwards supplanted in the favour of Nero by Tigellinus and Rufus, who sought to ruin Seneca by exciting the suspicion of the tyrant against him. He was accused of being an accomplice of Piso, (who had conspired against the emperor,) and was ordered to put himself to death. Having opened his veins, he died in a warm bath in 65 A.D. He was an uncle of the poet Lucan.

Seneca was an eloquent and popular writer. His style is aphoristic, antithetical, and somewhat inflated. Among his numerous works are a treatise "On Anger," ("De Ira,") "A Book on Providence," ("De Providentia Liber,") "On Tranquillity of Mind," ("De Animi Tranquillitate,") "On the Brevity of Life," ("De Brevitate Vitæ,") essays on natural science, entitled "Quæstiones Naturales," and numerous epistles, "Epistolæ ad Lucilium," which are a collection of moral maxims. We have also ten tragedies in verse which are attributed to Seneca, and which, though not adapted to the stage, have considerable literary merit.

There has been great diversity of opinion respecting the character and writings of Seneca. He has been quoted as an authority by councils and fathers of the Church. He was highly extolled as a writer by Montaigne. Quintilian observes that his writings "abound in charming defects," *(dulcibus vitiis.)* Macaulay is among those who take the least favourable view of the character and influence of the great Stoic. He says, "It is very reluctantly that Seneca can be brought to confess that any philosopher had ever paid the smallest attention to anything that could possibly promote what vulgar people would consider as the well-being of mankind. . . . The business of a philosopher was to declaim in praise of poverty, with two millions sterling out at usury; to meditate epigrammatic conceits about the evils of luxury, in gardens which moved the envy of sovereigns; to rant about liberty, while fawning on the insolent and pampered freedmen of a tyrant." ("Essay on Lord Bacon.")

See ROSMINI, "Vita di Seneca," 1793; JUSTUS LIPSIUS, "Vita L. A. Senecæ," 1607; KLOTZSCH, "Seneca," 2 vols., 1799–1802; REINHARDT, "De Seneca Vita et Scriptis," 1817; VERNIER, "Vie de Sénèque," 1812; AM. FLEURY, "Sénèque et Saint-Paul," 2

* Chaucer usually has SENEK, with the accent on the last syllable: sometimes, though rarely, SENEC.

vols., 1853; P. Ekerman, "Vita et Dogmata L. A. Senecæ," 1742: Ritter, "History of Philosophy;" Hirschig, "Dood en Gedachtenis van Seneca," 1831: Denis Diderot, "Essai sur la Vie de Sénèque," 1779; F. Salvadori, "Il Filosofo cortigiano, o sia il Seneca," 1674; Tacitus, "Annales;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Seneca, (Marcus Annæus,) a Latin rhetorician, born at Corduba (Córdova) about 61 B.C., was the father of the preceding, and the grandfather of Lucan. He wrote "Book of Persuasives," ("Suasoriarum Liber,") and "Ten Books of Controversies," ("Controversiarum Libri decem,") which are extant, but have little merit.

Sénecai or **Sénecé, de**, dẹh sā′nẹh-sā′ or sān′sā′, (Antoine Bauderon,) a French poet, born at Mâcon in 1643. He wrote "Kaimac; Les Travaux d'Apollon," and other works. Died in 1737.

Senecio, se-nee′she-o, (Herennius,) a native of Spain, was put to death by order of Domitian. The charges against him were that he was a candidate for no public office, and that he had written the life of Helvidius Priscus.

Senefelder, sā′nẹh-fĕld′ẹr, (Alois,) the inventor of lithography, was born at Prague in 1771. He became a play-actor in his youth, but did not succeed in that pursuit. He also wrote several dramas. Being poor, he meditated various new modes of printing his works cheaply, and tried experiments in etching, and writing backwards on calcareous stone. One day it was necessary to make a memorandum in haste, but he had no white paper: so he wrote it on a smooth stone with a peculiar ink. It afterwards occurred to him to apply diluted nitric acid, which etched away the stone where there had been no ink, the part on which the ink had been placed being protected from the action of the acid, so that the letters were left in relief. He invented about 1798 the process of lithography which is now generally used, and was appointed director of the royal lithographic office at Munich in 1809. He published a "History of Lithography," (1819.) Died in 1834.

Senek. See Seneca.

Senior, seen′yọr, (Nassau William,) an English lawyer, born in Berkshire in 1790, became in 1826 professor of political economy at Oxford. He published "On Foreign Poor-Laws and Labourers," (1840,) a "Treatise on Political Economy," (1850,) and other works. Died in 1864.

Senk′enberg, von, (Johann Christian,) was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1717. He founded in that city a hospital, with a library, botanical garden, anatomical theatre, etc. Died in 1772. The Senkenberg Museum of Natural History was established in his honour in 1817.

Senn, (Nicholas,) a surgeon, born in Switzerland in 1844. He became professor of surgery in Chicago in 1884, and was chief surgeon of the operating staff at Santiago de Cuba in the Spanish-American war. He wrote several important works on surgery.

Sen-nach′ẹr-ib, [Heb. סַנְחֵרִיב.] King of Assyria, was a son of Sargon, whom he succeeded about 702 B.C. He invaded Judea in the reign of Hezekiah, defeated the Egyptian allies of the King of Judah, and extorted from him a large amount of gold and silver. His army besieged Jerusalem, but was overthrown by the angel of the Lord, who "went forth and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred and four score and five thousand," so that Sennacherib returned in haste to Nineveh. He reigned twenty-four years, and was killed by his sons in 681 B.C.

See II. Kings xviii., xix.; Niebuhr, "Geschichte Assurs und Babels."

Sennert, sĕn′nẽrt, [Lat. Senner′tus,] (Andreas,) a German Orientalist, born at Wittenberg in 1606, was a son of Daniel, noticed below. He became professor of Hebrew at Wittenberg in 1638. He published a number of works. Died in 1689.

See Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Sennert or **Sen-ner′tus**, [Fr. Sennert, sā′nair′,] (Daniel,) a German physician, born at Breslau in 1572, became professor of medicine at Würtemberg. He was the author of numerous works, and enjoyed a high reputation in his profession. Died in 1637.

See Bayle, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" Nicéron, "Mémoires."

Sennertus. See Sennert.

Sen′tẹr, (Isaac,) an eminent American physician, born in New Hampshire in 1755. He served as surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards practised at Newport, Rhode Island. Died in 1799.

Seona. See Stöfn.

Sepp, sĕp or zĕp, (Johann Nepomuk,) a Catholic theologian, born at Töltz, in Bavaria, in 1816, became professor of history at Munich. He wrote a "Life of Jesus," in answer to that of Strauss, and "Paganism and its Signification for Christianity," (1853,) in which he favours the system of Schelling.

Sep′pings, (Sir Robert,) an English naval architect, born in 1768, made several important improvements in ship-building, among which was the system of diagonal bracing and trussing. In acknowledgment of his services he was elected to the Royal Society in 1814, and obtained the Copley medal from that institution. He published a treatise "On a New Principle of constructing Ships in the Mercantile Navy," and other similar works, in the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1840.

Septalius. See Settala.

Septimius Severus. See Severus.

Sepulveda, de, dā sā-pool′vā-dā, (Juan Ginez,) a celebrated Spanish historian and scholar, born near Córdova about 1490. He studied at the University of Alcalá, and subsequently at Rome, where he was patronized by Cardinal Carpi. In 1536 he became historiographer to the emperor Charles V., and was afterwards appointed tutor to his son Philip. Among his principal historical works are his "History of the Emperor Charles V.," "History of Philip II.," and "History of the Spanish Conquests in Mexico," all in Latin. He also wrote a treatise entitled "Democrates Secundus," in which he attempts to justify the barbarous treatment of the Indians by the Spaniards, and to refute the arguments of Las Casas in their favour. The work was condemned by the principal Spanish universities, and was never printed. Sepulveda translated portions of Aristotle into Latin, and published a number of learned essays in that language. He was one of the most accomplished scholars and writers of his time. Died in 1574.

Sepulveda, de, (Lorenzo,) a Spanish writer of the sixteenth century, was the author of "Romances nuevamente sacadas de Historias antiguas de la Cronica de España," and other works of the kind, which had a high reputation at the time.

Séquard. See Brown-Séquard.

Serafini, sā-rā-fee′nee, (Luigi,) an Italian cardinal, born at Magliano, June 7, 1808. In 1877 he was created a cardinal-priest. Died February 2, 1894.

Serao, sā-rā′o, [Lat. Sera′us,] (Francesco,) an Italian physician, born near Aversa in 1702. He became professor of medicine at Naples, and chief physician to Ferdinand IV. Died in 1783.

Serao, (Matilde,) a novelist, born at Patras, Greece, in 1856. Her novels dealt mainly with life in Naples, and include "Le Amanti," (1894,) and others. She died in 1927.

Serapion, a Syrian physician, called Serapion Senior, is supposed to have flourished in the tenth century. Two of his medical works are extant.

Serapion, an Arabian physician, commonly called Junior, is supposed to have lived in the eleventh century. He was the author of a work "On Simple Medicaments," which has been translated into Latin.

Se-rā′pis or **Sa-rā′pis**, [Gr. Σάραπις; Fr. Sérapis, sā′rā′pèss′,] the name of an Egyptian divinity, identical in most respects with Osiris. Clemens of Alexandria, Macrobius, and others mention Serapis and Isis as the great divinities of Egypt. Serapis (in old Egyptian, Hesiri-Hápi, *i.e.* "Osiris-Apis") was a name given to Apis after his death, when he became identified with Osiris.

Se-ra′rĭ-us or **sā′rā′re′üs′**, (Nicolas,) a learned French Jesuit, born in Lorraine about 1550. He wrote

several works against Luther; also, commentaries on Scripture. Died in 1609 or 1610.

Serassi, sȧ-rȧs′see, (PIETRO ANTONIO,) an Italian biographer and critic born at Bérgamo in 1721. He became secretary to Cardinal Furietti at Rome about 1760. He edited the poems of Petrarch, Dante, and other Italian poets. His chief work is a "Life of Torquato Tasso," ("Vita di T. Tasso," 1785,) which is highly esteemed, and presents a vivid picture of the literary history of Tasso's time. Died in 1791.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Serbelloni, sĕr-bĕl-lo′nee, (GABRIEL,) an able Italian general, born at Milan in 1508. He fought for Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain. He distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto, (1571.) Died in 1580.

Sercey, de, dẹh sĕr′sȧ′, (PIERRE CÉSAR CHARLES GUILLAUME,) MARQUIS, a French vice-admiral, born near Autun in 1753. He commanded in the East Indies with success in 1796–99. Died in 1836.

Se-re′nus, (AULUS SEPTIMIUS,) a Roman lyric poet, and contemporary of Martial, was the author of "Opuscula Ruralia," on the enjoyments of country life. A few fragments only of this work are extant.

Serenus, (QUINTUS.) See SAMONICUS.

Sergardi, sĕr-gar′dee, (LODOVICO,) an Italian satirical poet, born at Sienna in 1660, called himself QUINTUS SECTANUS. He attacked Gravina in a series of satires entitled "Satires of Quintus Sectanus against Philodemus," ("Quinti Sectani Satyræ in Philodemum," 1694.) Died in 1726.

Serge. See SERGIUS.

Sergeant, (ADELINE,) an English novelist, born at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, in 1851. Of her numerous novels the best known is "The Story of a Penitent Soul," (1892.)

Sergeant, sar′jant, (JOHN,) an eminent American jurist and statesman, born in Philadelphia in 1779. He was a son of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, who was attorney-general of Pennsylvania. He graduated at Princeton College in 1795, and practised law in Philadelphia. He was retained as counsel in the most important cases in the supreme court of his own State and in that of the United States. He represented a district of his native city in Congress from 1815 to 1823, from 1827 to 1829, and from 1837 to 1842. In 1832 he was the Whig candidate for the office of Vice-President, (Henry Clay being the Presidential candidate,) but received only forty-nine electoral votes. He took an important part against the extension of slavery in the contest which resulted in the Missouri compromise of 1820, and delivered on that occasion a speech of rare eloquence and power. His "Select Speeches" were published in 1832. Died in 1852.

Sergel or **Sergell,** sĕr′gĕl, (JOHAN TOBIAS,) an eminent Swedish sculptor, born at Stockholm in 1740. He visited Rome in 1767, where he resided many years, and, after his return, was appointed by Gustavus III. court sculptor and professor in the Academy of Arts. Among his master-pieces are "Cupid and Psyche," "Othryades the Spartan," and "Diomedes carrying off the Palladium." Died in 1814.

Sergent, sĕr′zhŏN′, (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,) a French Jacobin, born at Chartres in 1751. He was a violent member of the Convention, (1792–95,) and published several works. Died in 1847.

Ser′gĭ-us [Fr. SERGE, sĕrzh; It. SERGIO, sĕr′je-o or sĕr′jo] I., Pope of Rome, born at Palermo, succeeded Conon in 687 A.D. He sent missionaries to convert the Saxons. Having refused his consent to the canons issued by the council assembled in Constantinople by Justinian II., the latter ordered his arrest; but, the soldiers taking sides with the pope, he remained in possession of his see. He died in 701, and was succeeded by John VI.

Sergius II., born at Rome, was elected pope in 844 A.D. During his pontificate the Saracens invaded Italy and ravaged the country near Rome, but did not enter the city. Died in 847.

Sergius III. succeeded Christopher as pope in 904 A.D., being elected through the influence of the Marquis of Tuscany and the profligate Theodora and her daughter Marozia. His son by Marozia was afterwards Pope John X. Sergius died in 913, and was succeeded by Anastasius IV.

Sergius IV. was elected successor to John XVIII. in 1009 A.D. He died in 1012, and Benedict VIII. was chosen to succeed him.

Sergius, Patriarch of Constantinople, born probably in Syria, was a Monothelite. He became patriarch in 610, and died in 639 A.D.

Sergius, (GRAND DUKE,) a member of the Romanoff ruling family of Russia, brother of Alexander III., born May 11, 1857. He married Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, sister of the Czarina of Nicholas II. Appointed in 1891 governor of Moscow, his severity and cruelty made him intensely unpopular. His opposition to the reform movement caused him to resign this post Dec. 10, 1904, and on Jan. 17, 1905, he was assassinated by the explosion of a bomb under his carriage.

Serimner. See SAEHRIMNIR.

Seripandi, sȧ-re-pȧn′dee, or **Seripando, sȧ-re-pan′do,** (GIROLAMO,) a learned Italian prelate and writer, born at Naples in 1493, distinguished himself at the Council of Trent. Died in 1563.

Serizay, de, dẹh seh-re′zȧ′, (JACQUES,) a French poet, born in Paris about 1590, was one of the first members of the French Academy. Died in 1653.

Serlio, sĕr′le-o, (SEBASTIANO,) an Italian architect and writer upon art, born at Bologna in 1475. He was appointed in 1541, by Francis I., King of France, architect at the palace of Fontainebleau. He was author of "Treatises on Architecture," ("Opere di Architettura.") Died in 1552.

Sermoneta, sĕr-mo-nā′tȧ, (MICHELANGELO **Caetani,**) DUKE OF, an Italian artist and author, born in 1804. He wrote able essays on Dante, and published excellent illustrations for the "Divina Commedia." His marble statue of "Cupid Bound" won him great fame, and he made many fine designs for jewels. He became blind in 1865.

Sermoneta, da. See SICIOLANTE.

Seroux d'Agincourt. See D'AGINCOURT.

Serpa-Pinto, sĕr′pȧ pin′to, (ALEXANDER ALBERT **da Rocha,**) a Portuguese soldier, born at Tendaes, April 20, 1846. He was commissioned in the army in 1864, and in 1869 served with honour in East Africa, after which he made an extensive expedition into the interior, and returned to Europe *via* the Comoro and Seychelles Islands and Goa. He traversed the African continent from Benguela to Durban, 1877–79. His narrative "How I Crossed Africa," (2 vols., 1881,) in its English translation, was widely read.

Serrano, sĕr-rā′no, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish general and politician, born in Arjonilla, September 17, 1810. He was appointed captain-general of the artillery in 1854. He opposed Narvaez in 1857, and was Captain-General of Cuba from 1860 to 1862. He was president of the provisional government formed by the insurgents who deposed Isabel in September, 1868, and was elected Regent of Spain by the Cortes in June, 1869. In 1883 he was sent as ambassador to Paris. Died in 1885.

Serranus. See LAMBERT, (FRANÇOIS,) and SERRES.

Serrao, sĕr-rȧ′o, (GIOVAN ANDREA,) a learned Italian ecclesiastic, born in Calabria in 1731. He became Bishop of Potenza in 1782. In 1799 he was massacred by the royalists because he was a Liberal.

Serre, de, dẹh sair, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS HERCULE,) COMTE, a French orator and minister of state, born near Pont-à-Mousson in 1776. He was appointed first president of the court of Colmar in 1815, and president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1816. He was a moderate royalist and doctrinaire in politics. In December, 1818, he became keeper of the seals, or minister of justice. He resigned office in December, 1821. Died in 1824.

See GUIZOT, "Mémoires," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Serres, sair, (ÉTIENNE RENAUD AUGUSTIN,) a French physiologist, born at Clairac in 1786. He became professor of comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes

in 1839. He produced, besides other works, "The Laws of Osteogeny," (1815,) and "The Comparative Anatomy of the Brain in the Four Classes of Vertebrate Animals," (2 vols., 1824–26.) He discovered that the development of animals and their organs proceeds from the circumference towards the centre. Died in 1868.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" CALLISEN, "Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon."

Serres, sairz, ? (OLIVE,) an English artist, wife of Dominic, noticed above, was born at Warwick in 1772, and was appointed landscape-painter to the Prince of Wales. In 1815 she publicly claimed the title of Princess of Cumberland, pretending that she was the daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, by his marriage with a Miss Wilmot. In 1822 a motion was made in the House of Commons to investigate her claims, which was successfully opposed by Sir Robert Peel. She died in poverty in 1834.

Serres, de, deh sair, [Lat. SERRA'NUS,] (JEAN,) a French Protestant minister and historian, born at Villeneuve de Berg about 1540. He wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of the Third Civil War," (1569,) and "History of France in the Reigns of Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.," (1595.) He received from Henry IV. the title of historiographer in 1597. Died at Geneva in 1598.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Serres, de, (MARCEL,) a French naturalist, born at Montpellier in 1782. He was appointed professor of geology and natural history in his native city in 1820, and wrote numerous works on geology, palæontology, etc., among which is "The Cosmogony of Moses compared with Geological Facts," (1838.) Died in 1862.

Serres, de, (OLIVIER,) Seigneur de Pradel, a French Protestant and writer on agriculture, born near Villeneuve de Berg (Ardèche) about 1539, was a brother of the preceding. He published a valuable work on rational and methodical agriculture, entitled "Le Théâtre d'Agriculture," (1600,) often reprinted. His style is admirable and finely adapted to the subject. Died in 1619.

See F. DE NEUFCHÂTEAU, "Éloge historique d'O. de Serres," 1790; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MM. HAAG, "La France protestante."

Serret, sȧ'rȧ', (JOSEPH ALFRED,) a French mathematician, born in 1819, has written on analysis, etc.

Serrigny, sȧ'rèn'ye', (DENIS,) a French jurist, born at Savigny-sur-Beaune about 1804. He published a "Treatise on the Public Law of the French," (2 vols., 1845,) and other works. Died in 1876.

Sertorio. See SERTORIUS.

Ser-to'rĭ-us, [It. SERTORIO, sĕr-to're-o,] (QUINTUS,) a famous Roman general, born at Nursia, in the country of the Sabines. He was liberally educated. He displayed courage and capacity in the war which Marius conducted against the Cimbri and Teutones about 101 B.C. Just before the Marsic war began, he was appointed quæstor in Cisalpine Gaul, 91 B.C. "His martial intrepidity did not abate," says Plutarch, "when he arrived at the degree of general. His personal exploits were still great, and he faced danger in the most fearless manner; in consequence of which he had one of his eyes struck out." He offered himself as a candidate for the office of tribune, but was defeated by Sulla's faction, and became an enemy of that great leader. In the civil war which began about 88 he fought with Cinna against the partisans of Sulla. After Marius returned from Africa, the troops of the popular party were divided into three equal parts, commanded respectively by Marius, Sertorius, and Cinna, who, acting in concert, defeated the enemy and made themselves masters of Rome. Sertorius was the only one of the three that treated the vanquished with humanity, and he reproached Marius for his cruelty. The return of Sulla with a large army from the East, in 83 B.C., put an end to the ascendency of Marius. Sertorius, having obtained the office of proconsul, retired with a few troops to Spain, from which he soon passed over to Africa. Having been invited by the Lusitanians to command their army, he returned to Spain, where he acquired great popularity. He defeated several Roman generals, and extended his power over a great part of Spain. "He subdued several great nations," says Plutarch, who expresses the opinion that he was not inferior to Hannibal in capacity. About 76 B.C. Pompey arrived in Spain with a new army. Sertorius defeated Pompey at Sucro, and again near Saguntum. "When he was victorious he would make an offer to Metellus or Pompey to lay down his arms on condition that he might be permitted to return in the capacity of a private man. He said he would rather be the meanest citizen in Rome, than an exile with the command of all the other countries in the world. . . . The magnanimity of Sertorius appeared in every step he took." (Plutarch.) He was assassinated by Perpenna and several accomplices in 72 B.C. It may well be doubted whether he had any superior in military genius among all the great generals that Rome ever produced, with the single exception of Julius Cæsar.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Sertorius;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms;" APPIAN, "History;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sérullas, sȧ-rü'lȧs', (written also without the accent,) (GEORGES SIMON,) a French chemist and apothecary, born at Poncin (Ain) in 1774. He discovered some compounds of iodine and bromine, and wrote a number of memoirs on chemistry. He succeeded Vauquelin in the Academy of Sciences in 1829. Died in Paris in 1832.

Serurier, seh-rü-re-ȧ', (JEAN MATHIEU PHILIBERT,) COMTE, a French general, born at Laon in 1742. He became a general of brigade in 1793, a general of division in 1795, and served with distinction in the Italian campaigns of 1796–97. As commandant at Saint-Cloud, he supported Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire, 1799. He became a marshal of France in 1804. Died in 1819.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Servan, sĕr'vôn', (ANTOINE JOSEPH MICHEL,) an eloquent French advocate and publicist, born at Romans in 1737. He wrote many works on legislation, politics, etc., and promoted legal reforms. Died in 1807.

Servan de Gerbey, sĕr'vôn' deh zhĕr'bȧ', (JOSEPH,) a French Girondist and general, born at Romans in 1741, was a brother of the preceding. He was minister of war from May to October, 1792, and commanded the army of the Pyrenees from the latter date to May, 1793. Died in 1808.

Servan de Sugny, sĕr'vôn' deh sün'ye', (PIERRE FRANÇOIS JULES,) a French poet, born at Lyons in 1796; died in 1831.

Servandoni, sĕr-vȧn-do'nee, (JEAN JÉRÔME,) a distinguished painter and architect, born at Florence in 1695. At an early age he visited Paris, where he acquired great celebrity as a scene-painter. The most important of his architectural works is the façade of the church of Saint-Sulpice in Paris. Died in 1766.

Servet. See SERVETUS.

Ser-ve'tus, [Fr. SERVET, sĕr'vȧ'; It. SERVETO, sĕr-vā'to,] (MICHAEL,) a Spanish theologian and physician, born in Aragon in 1509. His family name is said to have been REVES, (rā'vĕs.) He opposed the dogma of the Trinity, in a work entitled "On the Errors of the Trinity," ("De Trinitatis Erroribus," 1531.) About 1533 he studied medicine at Paris. He published a treatise on syrups, "Universal Theory of Syrups," ("Syruporum universa Ratio," Paris, 1537.) After he left Paris he practised medicine at Lyons, and had a doctrinal controversy with Calvin. He published anonymously his "Christianity Restored," ("Christianismi Restitutio," etc., Vienne, 1553.) Calvin having informed against him, Servetus was arrested on a charge of heresy by the Inquisition in France; but he escaped from prison and sought refuge in Geneva. Calvin caused him to be again arrested, and took an active part in the prosecution which led to the death of Servetus, who was burned at Geneva in October, 1553. (See CALVIN.)

See BOYSEN, "Historia M. Serveti," 1712; "Impartial History of Michael Servetus," London, 1724; ALWÖRDEN, "Historia M. Serveti," 1727; MOSHEIM, "Geschichte M. Serveti," 1748; W. H. DRUMMOND, "Life of Michael Servetus," 1848; J. JAIRD, "Life of Servetus," 1771; PAUL HENRY, "Life of Calvin," 1835; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1849 See, also, COLERIDGE'S "Table-Talk," (January 3, 1834.)

Servien, sêr'vę-ą̊n', (ABEL,) Marquis de Sablé, a French diplomatist, born at Grenoble in 1593. He became secretary of state for war in 1630, and resigned in 1636. He signed the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Died in 1659.

Ser-vil'i-a, [Fr. SERVILIE, sêr've'le',] a Roman lady, was a niece of the celebrated M. Livius Drusus, and the wife of Marcus Junius Brutus, and mother of M. Junius Brutus the younger, who killed Cæsar. She was a favourite mistress of that dictator.

Servilia Gens, a Roman gens, originally patrician, was highly distinguished in the early ages of the republic. Among the families into which it was divided were Ahala, Cæpio, Casca, and Priscus.

Servilie. See SERVILIA.

Ser-vil'i-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman statesman, who became prætor in 206 B.C., consul in 203, dictator in 202, and pontifex maximus in 183. Died in 180 B.C.

Servin, sêr'vą̊n', (LOUIS,) a French magistrate, born in the Vendômois in 1555. He was appointed advocate-general in 1589, and was a strenuous asserter of the liberties of the Gallican Church, on which subject he wrote a work called "Defence of the Liberty of the Gallican Church," ("Vindiciæ secundum Libertatem Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ," 1590.) Died in 1626.

Serviss, (GARRETT PUTNAM,) author, born at Sharon Springs, New York, in 1851. He is a lecturer on history and astronomy, and has written various popular works on astronomy, also several semi-scientific novels, "The Conquest of Mars," "The Second Deluge," etc.

Ser'vi-us, (MAU'RUS HONORA'TUS,) a Roman grammarian, supposed to have lived between 300 and 400 A.D. He wrote, besides several grammatical works, commentaries on the "Eclogues," "Georgics," and "Æneid" of Virgil, which are highly valued for the variety of information they contain relating to the Romans.

Ser'vi-us Tul'li-us, the sixth King of Rome, began to reign about 578 B.C. According to tradition, he was a son of Ocrisia, a female slave of Queen Tanaquil, and was adopted as a son by King Tarquin, whom he succeeded. His reign, which lasted forty-four years, was pacific. He granted a new constitution to the Romans, and formed a federal union or league between Rome and the towns of Latium. His constitution is supposed to have been beneficial to the plebeians. He was killed by Tarquinius Superbus, with whom his own daughter Tullia was an accomplice.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" MOMMSEN, "Histoire Romaine:" F. D. GERLACH, "Die Verfassung des Servius Tullius," 1837; CICERO, "De Republica:" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sêshă, sā'shą, or Shêshă, shā'shą, [etymology obscure,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a vast thousand-headed serpent, the emblem of eternity, on which Vishnu is believed to repose. (See VISHNU.) He is often called ANANTA, which signifies "without end." Sêsha is regarded as the great king of the serpent race. He is also called VÂSUKI (vą̊'sōō-kĭ) or VASOKY, and is fabled to have been used as the churn-string when the gods and giants (Asurs) churned the ocean. (See KÛRMA.)

Seso, de, dą̊ sā'so, (CARLOS,) a Protestant Reformer, born at Florence, resided in Spain, where he was patronized by the emperor Charles V. He was one of the chief champions of the Reformation in Spain, and perished at the stake, by order of the Inquisition, in 1559.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. i. book ii.

Se-sos'tris, [Gr. Σέσωστρις,] written also **Sesoosis**, a celebrated king of Egypt, also called **Rameses**, is supposed to have reigned about 1400 or 1350 B.C. He was a powerful and warlike monarch. According to tradition, he conquered Ethiopia, Thrace, and several countries of Southern Asia. He also made canals in Egypt, built a great wall from Pelusium to Heliopolis, and erected several obelisks and temples.

The story of Sesostris comes to us through the Greeks, and not from Egyptian sources; but there is little doubt that Rameses II., the Great, is the real Sesostris.

See HERODOTUS, "History;" BUNSEN, "Egypt's Place in Universal History;" "Biographie Universelle."

Sessa, sĕs'sä, an Indian mathematician, to whom is attributed the invention of the game of chess, is supposed to have lived in the eleventh century.

Sessi, sĕs'see, (ANNA MARIA,) an Italian vocalist, born at Rome in 1793. She performed with success at Vienna and other cities of Germany, and assumed, after her marriage, the name of Neumann-Sessi. Her sister IMPERATRICE, born at Rome in 1783, also acquired a high reputation as a vocalist. Died in 1808.

Sestini, sĕs-tee'nee, (DOMENICO,) an eminent Italian antiquary and traveller, born at Florence about 1750. Having successively visited Constantinople, the Levant, Germany, and France, he was appointed in 1814 honorary professor in the University of Pisa. Among his works on numismatics, which are ranked among the most valuable of their kind, we may name his "System of Numismatics," ("Sistema Numismatico," 14 vols. fol.,) "General Classes of Numismatic Geography, or Coins of the Cities, Nations, and Kings, in Geographical Order," ("Classes generales Geographiæ Numismaticæ, seu Monetæ Urbium, Populorum et Regum, Ordine Geographico," etc., 1797,) and "Numismatic Letters and Dissertations," (9 vols., 1813.) He also published a "Journey from Constantinople to Bucharest," (1794,) a "Scientific and Antiquarian Voyage through Wallachia, Transylvania, and Hungary to Vienna," (1815,) and other works of travels. Sestini was a member of various learned societies in Europe. Died in 1832.

Sesto, da, dä sĕs'to, (CESARE,) an able Italian painter, called also **Cesare Milanese**, born at Milan, was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, whom he imitated with success. Died about 1524.

Set, or **Seth**, an old Egyptian god, the son or brother of Osiris, and his mortal enemy and vanquisher. He was the god of evil, or of night. He was finally cast out of the abode of the gods by the younger Horus. The later Egyptians abhorred Set and refused to worship him, assigning him to the abode of the lost spirits.

Seth, (ANDREW,) a Scottish educator, born at Edinburgh in 1856. He was educated in German universities, and subsequently held professorships of logic and philosophy at Cardiff, St. Andrew's, and Edinburgh. He wrote several works on philosophy, also "Man's Place in the Cosmos," (1897,) etc.

Sethos, a name of SESOSTRIS, which see.

Se'thos, King of Egypt, was a son of Rameses, and the father of Rameses the Great, (Sesostris.) He is supposed to have reigned about 1425 B.C., and is said to have gained victories over several neighbouring nations. He adorned Egypt with fine monuments, temples, etc.

Settala, sĕt-tä'lä, [Lat. SEPTA'LIUS,] (LODOVICO,) an Italian physician, born at Milan about 1550. He published several medical works, and was professor at Milan. Died in 1633. His son MANFREDI, born in 1600, was distinguished for learning and inventive talent as a mechanician. Died at Milan in 1680.

Settimo, set'te-mo, (RUGGIERO,) an Italian patriot, born at Palermo in 1778, inherited a large estate. He served in the navy, and gained the rank of admiral. He was one of the chief agents of the revolutionary movement which in 1820 extorted some reforms from the king. In 1848 he became the chief of the Sicilian insurgents, and organized a provisional government. He was chosen president by the new parliament, which gave him royal power to appoint ministers, etc. He was very popular, and was saluted as the father of his country. On the restoration of the king, Ferdinand II., he retired to Malta. Died in 1863.

Settle, set't'l, (ELKANAH,) an English dramatic poet, born at Dunstable in 1648, is noted for having been for a time the successful rival of Dryden. Under the patronage of Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, the enemy of Dryden, he brought out his tragedies of "Cambyses" and the "Empress of Morocco," which, though possessing little merit, were received with great applause. He was afterwards engaged in a controversy with Dryden, who satirized him under the name of "Doeg" in his "Absalom and Achitophel." He was also introduced into Pope's "Dunciad." He died in poverty in 1723.

Seume, soi'mẹh or zoi'mẹh, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1763. He travelled extensively on foot. Among his works is "Obolen," (2 vols., 1797.) Died in 1810.

See his Autobiography, "Mein Leben," 1813; H. DÖRING, "Lebensumrisse von Carl August von Sachsen-Weimar, von Moeser, Falk, Seume," etc., 1840; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Seun-King. See SIUN-KING.

Seurre, SUR, (BERNARD GABRIEL,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1795. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1818, and was admitted into the Institute in 1852. Among his works is a statue of Napoleon I. for the Colonne Vendôme. Died October 6, 1867.

Seurre, (CHARLES MARIE ÉMILE,) a sculptor, a brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1797. He obtained the grand prize in 1824. His master-piece is a statue of Napoleon I. Died in 1858.

Sevâjee or **Sivâji**, se-vâ'jee, the founder of the Mahratta empire in India, was born at Poonah in 1627. He was ambitious and warlike. By a series of conquests he made himself master of a large part of Southern India. About 1670 he was involved in war with Aurung-Zeb, whose army he defeated. Died in 1680.

Sévère. See SEVERUS, (ALEXANDER.)

Severino, sà-và-ree'no, (MARCO AURELIO,) an eminent Italian physician, born in Calabria in 1580, is said to have been the principal restorer of surgery in Italy. He became professor of anatomy and medicine at Naples, and published a number of professional works. Died in 1656.

See MAGLIARI, "Elogio di M. A. Severino," 1815; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sev-er-ĭ'nus, [Fr. SÉVERIN, sàv'rân',] POPE, was a native of Rome. He succeeded Honorius I. in 640 A.D., and died the same year.

Se-ve'rus, a Gnostic, who lived about 180 A.D. and founded a heretical sect called Severiani. Their doctrines were similar to those of TATIAN, (which see.)

Se-ve'rus, [Fr. SÉVÈRE, sà'vaiR',] (ALEXANDER,) a Roman emperor, born in Phœnicia about 205 A.D., was a son of Gessius Marcianus and Julia Mammæa. In 221 he was adopted by his cousin Elagabalus, then emperor, who also gave him the title of Cæsar. He was called M. Aurelius Alexander before his accession to the throne. Elagabalus soon became jealous, and made several unsuccessful efforts to destroy Alexander. He succeeded Elagabalus in March, 222 A.D., and assumed the name of Severus. During the first nine years he reigned in peace, and applied himself to the reform of abuses. The King of Persia having renewed hostilities, Severus marched across the Euphrates, defeated the Persians in 232, and returned to Rome. He was preparing to repel an irruption of the Germans, when he was killed by his mutinous troops in 235 A.D. He was greatly distinguished for his wisdom, justice, clemency, and other virtues.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" LAMPRIDIUS, "Alexander Severus."

Severus, (ALEXANDRINUS,) a Greek writer of the fifth century, was the author of "Narratives" and "Ethopœiæ," or speeches attributed to supposed persons. The latter are contained in Gale's "Rhetores Selecti."

Severus, (CORNELIUS,) a Roman poet under the reign of Augustus, was the author of an epic poem on the "Sicilian War," ("Bellum Siculum,") and an account of the death of Cicero, (in verse.) A fragment of the latter is extant.

Severus, [Fr. SÉVÈRE, sà'vaiR',] (LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS,) a Roman emperor, born at Leptis, in Africa, in 146 A.D. He was educated at Rome, and, after filling various offices, became proconsul of Africa. While commander of the Pannonian legions in Germany, he heard of the death of Commodus, upon which he hastened to Rome, and was proclaimed emperor by the army in 193 A.D. in opposition to Didius Julianus, who was soon after assassinated. He next marched against Pescennius Niger, commander of the Syrian legions, who had lately been proclaimed emperor by his troops. He defeated Niger at Issus or Cyzicus in 194, after which he waged war with success against the Parthians. In 197 he gained a decisive victory over Albinus (a rival claimant of the throne) near Lyons. He renewed the war against Parthia in 198, defeated the Parthians, and took Ctesiphon, their capital. In 208 he led an army to Britain to subdue the Caledonians, and built a rampart, called the wall of Severus, extending across the island. He died at York in 211 A.D., leaving two sons, Caracalla and Geta.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome," books xxiv.–xxvi.; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;"

Severus, (SULPICIUS,) [Fr. SULPICE SÉVÈRE, sül'-pẽss' sà'vaiR',] a Christian historian, born in Aquitania, Gaul, about 363 A.D., was the author of "Historia Sacra," and a "Life of Saint Martin," in Latin. He has been styled "the Christian Sallust." Died about 410.

Sevier, se-veer', (AMBROSE H.,) an American Senator, born in East Tennessee in 1802. He removed to Arkansas at an early age, and was elected to the Senate of the United States by the legislature of that State in 1836. In 1848 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and went on a special mission to Mexico, where he negotiated a treaty of peace. Died at Little Rock in December, 1848.

Sevier, (JOHN,) an American Governor, born in Tennessee in 1744. He served with distinction at the battle of King's Mountain, in 1780. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1796, and again in 1803, and was a member of Congress from 1811 to 1815. Died in 1815.

Sévigné, de, dẹh sà'vẽn'yà', (MARIE DE RABUTIN-CHANTAL—dẹh rà'bü'tân' shôN'tàl',) MADAME, a celebrated French writer and beauty, born in Burgundy about 1626. Left an orphan at an early age, she received an excellent education from her maternal uncle, the Abbé de Coulanges, and learned Latin, Italian, and Spanish. She was married in 1644 to the dissolute Marquis de Sévigné, who was killed in a duel in 1651, leaving one son and one daughter. She was courted by Turenne, the Prince of Conti, and the poet Ménage, but declined all overtures for a second marriage. She was one of the most admired ladies of the circle of the Hôtel de Rambouillet, and was celebrated for her epistolary talent. Her letters display a fertile imagination, a refined sensibility, a graceful and naïve vivacity, and are much admired for their charming and picturesque style. She has been pronounced the most admirable letter-writer that ever lived. Died in 1696. Among the best editions of her Letters is that of Adolph Regnier, (12 vols., 1862–64.)

See MADAME ACHILLE COMTE, "Éloge de Madame de Sévigné," 1840; J. A. WALSH, "Vie de Madame de Sévigné," 1842; WALCKENAER, "Mémoires touchant la Vie de Marie de Rabutin-Chantal," 4 vols., 1842–48; AUBENAS, "Histoire de Madame de Sévigné," etc., 1842; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" LAMARTINE, "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters;" "Edinburgh Review," vol lxxvi.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Madame de Sévigné and her Contemporaries," London, 1841; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1842; "Quarterly Review" for 1864.

Sevin, sẹh-vân', (FRANÇOIS,) a French philologist, born at Villeneuve-le-Roi in 1682, was a collector of Oriental manuscripts. Died in 1741.

Sew'all, (HARRIET WINSLOW,) an American poetess, born at Portland, Maine, in 1819. She wrote but very little, but one of her hymns, "Why thus Longing?" attained a wide popularity. Died in 1889.

Sewall, sū'al, (JOSEPH,) a clergyman, born in 1688, was a son of Samuel, the chief justice of Massachusetts. He preached in Boston for many years. Died in 1769.

Sewall, (SAMUEL,) a judge, born at Bishop-Stoke, England, in 1652. He was brought to America in his childhood. He became a judge in 1692, and chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1718. He is said to have been eminent for wisdom and learning. He resigned his office in 1728, and died in 1730.

Sewall, (SAMUEL,) a jurist, born in Boston in 1757, was a grandson of Joseph Sewall, noticed above. He was a member of Congress from 1796 to 1800, and was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts in 1813. Died at Wiscasset, Maine, in 1814.

Sewall, (STEPHEN,) an American judge, born in Massachusetts about 1702, was a nephew of Samuel,

(1652–1730.) He became chief justice of the superior court in 1752. Died in 1760.

Sewall, (STEPHEN,) an American scholar, born at York, Maine, in 1734. He became professor of Hebrew at Harvard College about 1765, and published various works. Died in 1804.

Sew'ard, (ALBERT CHARLES,) an English geologist, born in 1863. He became lecturer on botany at Cambridge University in 1890. Among his works are "Fossil Plants as Tests of Climate," (1892,) etc.

Sew'ard, (ANNA,) an English writer of considerable reputation in her time, was born at Eyam, in Derbyshire, in 1747. Her metrical novel entitled "Louisa" (1782) was very successful, and was followed by a collection of sonnets, and a "Life of Dr. Darwin," (1804,) in which she claims to have written the first fifty lines of his "Botanic Garden." She died in 1809. Her poems and part of her literary correspondence were, at her request, published by Sir Walter Scott, (1810.) Her works possess little merit of any kind, and are now nearly forgotten.

Seward, (THOMAS,) an English poet, the father of the preceding, was born in 1708. He became canon-residentiary of Lichfield. Died in 1790.

Seward, (WILLIAM,) an English writer, and friend of Dr. Johnson, born in London in 1747. He published "Biographiana," and "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons." Died in 1799.

Seward, sū'ard or soo'ard, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an eminent American statesman, born at Florida, Orange county, New York, on the 16th of May, 1801, was a son of Samuel S. Seward, M.D. His mother's maiden-name was Mary Jennings. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, which he entered in 1816. His favourite studies were rhetoric, moral philosophy, and the ancient classics. He taught school in one of the Southern States for six months in 1819, and returned to Union College in 1820. Having studied law under John Duer and Ogden Hoffman, he was admitted to the bar in 1822. He became a resident of Auburn, Cayuga county, in 1823, and married in 1824 Frances Adeline, a daughter of Judge Elijah Miller. He acquired a high reputation as a lawyer, and in criminal trials acted almost exclusively as counsel for the defendant.

In 1828 he was president of a State Convention of young men who favoured the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidential chair. Soon after this date he joined the Anti-Masonic party, by which he was elected to the Senate of New York, in 1830, by a large majority. In the session of 1832 he made an able speech in favour of the United States Bank. He became the leader of the opposition party in his own State, and a supporter of the national party which afterwards adopted the name of Whig. In 1833 he crossed the Atlantic, and made a rapid tour through Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany, and France. He published some observations on those countries, in a series of letters.

He was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of New York in 1834, but was defeated by William L. Marcy. He joined the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1837. In 1838 he was elected Governor of the State by a majority of 10,000, being the first Whig that was ever elected to that office. In the exercise of his official power he favoured internal improvements, reform in the courts of law and chancery, and the extension of education among the people. Among the events of his administration was a controversy with the executive of Virginia, who claimed the surrender of three coloured seamen charged with abetting a slave to escape from his master. Governor Seward refused to comply with this requisition, and argued that no State can force a requisition on another State, founded on an act which is only criminal according to its own legislation, but which compared with general standards is humane and praiseworthy. Through his influence the legislature repealed the law which permitted a slaveholder, travelling with his slaves, to hold them for nine months in the State of New York.

Mr. Seward supported General Harrison for President in 1840, and at the same time was re-elected Governor for two years. He declined to be a candidate in 1842, and resumed the practice of law in the courts of his own State and in those of the United States. He displayed much courage and coolness in the defence of Freeman, a negro who massacred a family near Auburn in 1845, and he provoked a violent explosion of popular indignation by his effort to prove that Freeman was insane. Although his argument failed to convince the jury, it was confirmed by a post-mortem examination of the brain of Freeman. In the Presidential election of 1844 he was an active supporter of Henry Clay, and opposed the annexation of Texas to the United States. He wrote a "Life of John Quincy Adams," (published in 1849.)

In 1848 he advocated the nomination and election of General Taylor to the Presidency. In February, 1849, Mr. Seward was elected by the State legislature to the Senate of the United States, receiving one hundred and twenty-one votes against thirty for all others. He soon became an intimate friend and favourite counsellor of President Taylor, and distinguished himself by his firm resistance to the extension of slavery. In March, 1850, he made a speech in favour of the admission of California into the Union, in which occurs his famous phrase "the higher law." "The Constitution," he said, "devotes the national domain to union, to justice, to defence, to welfare, and to liberty. But there is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain, and devotes it to the same noble purposes." He opposed the "Compromise Bill" (July, 1850) in an elaborate and eloquent speech, asserting that "the love of liberty is a public, universal, and undying affection." For his course on the slavery question he was denounced as a seditious agitator. It was his habitual practice never to notice the abusive personalities which were often applied to him by his opponents in the Senate.

In 1852 he voted for General Scott, the Whig candidate for President. He constantly opposed the Native American or Know-Nothing party, which was secretly organized about 1854, "on a foreign and frivolous issue," and he was one of the chief founders of the Republican party, which was formed about the same period, with a view to prevent the extension of slavery. He was re-elected a Senator of the United States in 1855. In a speech at Rochester in October, 1858, he declared that the antagonism between freedom and slavery "is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces;" but this oft-quoted phrase ("irrepressible conflict") is said to have been first used by Abraham Lincoln.

About this time he predicted that the Democratic party would be fatally damaged by its support of slavery. In a memorable speech delivered in the Senate, March 3, 1858, he said, "All parties in this country that have tolerated the extension of slavery, except one, have perished for that error already. That last one—the Democratic party—is hurrying on irretrievably to the same fate."

Mr. Seward visited Europe a second time in 1859. At the Republican Convention which met in 1860 to nominate a candidate for President, Seward received one hundred and seventy-three votes on the first ballot, (more than any other candidate,) two hundred and thirty-three votes being necessary for a choice. His failure to obtain the nomination was attributed to the hostility of Horace Greeley. During the session of 1860–61 he made an able speech in the Senate against disunion. He was appointed secretary of state in March, 1861. It is generally admitted that he displayed much ability in the direction of the foreign policy during the civil war. Among the important acts of his ministry was the liberation of Mason and Slidell, who were arrested on board the British steamer Trent in November, 1861, and were demanded by the British government. "To his admirable skill, foresight, and good judgment," says the "North American Review" for April, 1866, "the country owes its deliverance from perils and embarrassments such as it never before encountered. His fairness and good temper have been more than a match for the plausible insincerity of Thouvenel and Drouyn de Lhuys and the haughty arro-

gance of Earl Russell. . . . Some of his despatches, especially that relating to the Trent case, have a world-wide renown, and there are sentences scattered through his published volumes which deserve to live forever." A different and far less favourable view, however, is taken of his despatches and his policy in a number of the same periodical published October, 1866.

The invasion of Mexico by the French in 1862 raised another important subject of diplomacy. In despatches dated September and October, 1863, Mr. Seward disclaimed the right and the disposition to intervene by force in Mexico. He persisted in recognizing the government of Juarez, and after the House of Representatives (April, 1864) declared, by a unanimous vote, against the recognition of the Mexican empire, he affirmed that this resolution "truly interprets the unanimous sentiment of the people." In November, 1865, he wrote to Mr. Bigelow, the American minister at Paris, "The United States regard the effort to establish permanently a foreign and imperial government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable." The result of this despatch, and of others of the same import, was that the French army was withdrawn about the end of 1866, and Napoleon III. witnessed the disastrous and humiliating failure of his costly and ill-judged enterprise.

In the spring of 1865 Secretary Seward was thrown from his carriage with such violence that his arm and jaw were broken. While he was lying in this crippled condition, on the 14th of April, 1865, Lewis Payne, *alias* Powell,—an accomplice of J. Wilkes Booth,—presented himself at the door of his house, rushed past the porter, broke the skull of Frederick Seward, and inflicted with a knife several severe wounds on the neck and face of the secretary of state. The assassin was then grasped by Mr. Robinson, so that he failed to effect his purpose, but stabbed two other men as he ran out of the house.

Mr. Seward was retained in the office of secretary of state by President Johnson, and supported his policy in relation to reconstruction, against the almost unanimous sentiment of the Republican party. In August and September, 1866, President Johnson, accompanied by his secretary of state, made an extensive electioneering tour, on which occasion Mr. Seward gave great offence even to the most moderate and impartial of his former friends. At Niagara, in attempting to answer the charge that he had deserted his party, he said, in addition to many other things still more objectionable, "Must I desert my course, my government, and my country to follow a party divided, distracted, weak, imbecile?"—an intimation as to the political condition that the next ensuing election proved to be entirely without foundation.

That historic impartiality which belongs to the biography of public men forbids us wholly to pass over those errors and foibles which disappointed so many of Mr. Seward's friends; but we gladly turn from the consideration of such topics to the contemplation of his long life of usefulness, and especially of his eminent services to his country in her late hour of trial. After retiring from political life, he made a tour around the world, (1870–71,) and died at Auburn, October 10, 1872.

See "Memoir of W. H. Seward," prefixed to his works, by GEORGE E. BAKER, 3 vols., 1853; BARTLETT, "Modern Agitators."

Sew'el, (WILLIAM,) M.D., a historian and linguist, of English extraction, born at Amsterdam in 1654, was a member of the Society of Friends. He published a "Dictionary of the Dutch and English Languages," (1690,) and a "History of the Origin and Progress of the Society called Quakers," (1717,) which is highly esteemed. Died about 1725.

Sew'ell, (ELIZABETH MISSING,) an English High-Church novelist, a sister of the Rev. William Sewell, noticed below, was born in the Isle of Wight in 1815. Among her novels are "Amy Herbert," (1844.) "Gertrude," (1847,) "Katherine Ashton," (1854,) "Ursula," (1858,) etc. She wrote also, for the young, histories of Rome, Greece, France, and of the early Church, as well as some educational and devotional works. D. in 1906.

Sew'ell, (GEORGE,) an English physician and miscellaneous writer, born at Windsor, was a pupil of Boerhaave. He published a "Vindication of the English Stage," "Sir Walter Raleigh," a tragedy, and translations from Lucan and other Latin poets. Died in 1726.

Sewell, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English writer and teacher, born in the Isle of Wight about 1805. He was a tutor or professor at Oxford University. He published, besides other works, "Christian Morals," (1840,) "Christian Politics," and a version of the Odes of Horace. Died November 14, 1874.

Sex'tĭ-us, (CAIUS,) was elected Roman consul in 124 B.C., and was afterwards proconsul in Southern Gaul, where he gained a victory over the Arverni. Near the warm springs, where one of his battles was fought, he founded the city of Aquæ Sextiæ, now Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sex'tĭ-us, **Sex'tus**, or **Six'tus**, (QUINTUS,) a Roman Stoic philosopher, who lived about 50 B.C. and is highly praised by Seneca. He is supposed to have been the author of a book of moral aphorisms, ("Sententiæ,") which Rufinus translated from Greek into Latin.

Sex'tus [Σέξτος] **OF CHERONÆ'A**, a Greek Stoic philosopher of the second century, was a nephew of Plutarch, and a preceptor of Marcus Aurelius.

Sex'tus Em-pĭr'ĭ-cus, [Σέξτος ὁ Ἐμπειρικός,] a celebrated Greek skeptical philosopher and physician, whose birthplace is unknown, flourished about 200 A.D. He belonged to the medical sect of Empirici. He wrote two works which have come down to us, namely, "Against the Mathematicians or Dogmatists," ("Adversus Mathematicos,") and "Pyrrhonistic Sketches," ("Pyrrhonæ Hypotyposes.") These works are highly prized as documents for the history of philosophy. They contain all the arguments and maxims of the ancient skeptics, and tend to involve in doubt all the doctrines of science, religion, and philosophy. The former work has been described as "a perfect store-house of doubts regarding every imaginable phasis of human knowledge." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See C. JOURDAIN, "Sextus Empiricus et la Philosophie scolastique," 1858; TENNEMANN, "Geschichte der Philosophie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Seybert, sī'bẹrt, (ADAM,) an American mineralogist and physician, born in Philadelphia in 1773, studied in Paris, Edinburgh, and Göttingen. He was a member of Congress from 1809 to 1815. He published "Statistical Annals of the United States from 1789 to 1818." Died in Paris in 1825.

Seydelmann, sī'dẹl-män' or zī'dẹl-män', (JAKOB CRESCENZ,) a German artist, celebrated for his admirable drawings in sepia, was born at Dresden in 1750. Among his master-pieces is a copy of Correggio's "Night." Died in 1829.

Seydelmann, (KARL,) a celebrated German actor, born at Glatz, in Silesia, in 1795; died in 1843.

Seydlitz, von, fon sīd'lits or zīd'lits, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a Prussian general, born near Cleves in 1721, served in the Seven Years' war. For his distinguished bravery at the battle of Rossbach, in 1757, he received from his sovereign the order of the Black Eagle. He became general of cavalry in 1767. Died in 1773.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Generals von Seydlitz," 1834; COUNT VON BISMARK, "Der General F. von Seydlitz," 1837 BLANKENBURG, "Charakter des Generals von Seydlitz," 1797.

Seyffarth, sīf'fȧrt or zīf'fȧrt, (GUSTAV,) a German antiquary and professor of archæology at Leipsic, was born at Uebigau, in the duchy of Saxony, in 1796. He was the author of "Rudimenta Hieroglyphices," (1826,) and of "Principles of Mythology," and wrote a continuation of Spohn's treatise "On the Language and Letters of the Ancient Egyptians." In 1855 he became professor in the Lutheran College of Saint Louis, in the United States. Died November 17, 1885.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Seyfried, sī'frēt or zī'frēt, (IGNAZ,) a German composer, born at Vienna in 1776; died in 1841.

Seymour, (EDWARD.) See SOMERSET, DUKE OF.

Seymour, see'mŭr, (EDWARD,) an English Tory politician, was a lineal descendant of the Duke of Som-

erset, who was Protector in the reign of Edward VI. He was one of the most skilful debaters in the kingdom. He joined the party of William, Prince of Orange, in 1688. In 1692 he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury and member of the cabinet. He was removed in 1694. He was factious in politics and licentious in morals. Died in 1707.

See MACAULAY, "History of England, vol. i.

Seymour, see'mŭr, (GEORGE FRANKLIN,) S.T.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, January 5, 1829, graduated with highest honours at Columbia College in 1850, held important rectorships in the Episcopal Church, founded Saint Stephen's College, Annandale, New York, and was its warden, 1854–61, was professor in the General Theological Seminary, New York, 1865–79, and was its dean 1875–79. In 1878 he was consecrated Bishop of Springfield, Illinois. He became the most prominent leader of the "High-Church" party in the American Church. Died Dec. 8, 1906.

Seymour, (Sir GEORGE HAMILTON,) an English diplomatist, born about 1797. He was sent to Saint Petersburg in 1851 as envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary. In 1853 Nicholas I. made to him overtures on the subject of Turkey, offering, it is said, to co-operate with England in the spoliation of "the sick man." He died February 4, 1880.

Seymour, see'mŭr, (HORATIO,) an American politician, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1810. He studied law, which he practised for several years in Utica. He was nominated for the office of Governor of New York by the Democratic party in 1850, but was defeated by Washington Hunt. Having been nominated again in 1852, he was elected Governor for two years by a large majority. In 1854 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the same office. In the crisis of 1861 he opposed the coercion of the secessionists. According to Mr. Greeley, he was understood to urge the adhesion of New York to the Southern Confederacy. ("American Conflict," vol. i. p. 438.) He was elected Governor of New York in 1862. About the 1st of August, 1863, he urged President Lincoln to suspend the draft, and insisted that the enforcement of the draft should be postponed till the courts decided the question of its constitutionality. He was president of the National Democratic Convention which met at Chicago in August, 1864, and was again presented as a candidate for the office of Governor in November, 1864, but was defeated. He was president of the National Democratic Convention which met in New York, July 4, 1868, and was nominated as the candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He received only eighty electoral votes, and was defeated by General Grant. Died February 12, 1886.

Seymour, (JANE,) was a sister of Edward, Duke of Somerset, and the third wife of Henry VIII., to whom she was married in 1536. She was the mother of Edward VI. Died in 1537.

Seymour, (Sir MICHAEL,) an English vice-admiral, born in 1802. He became a rear-admiral in 1855, and commanded the naval force which operated against Canton in 1857. Died February 23, 1887.

Seymour, (THOMAS,) Lord Sudely, lord high admiral of England, was a brother of Edward, Duke of Somerset. He married Catherine Parr, a widow of Henry VIII., and, after her death, became a suitor of the princess Elizabeth. He aspired to be governor of the young king, and to supplant the Duke of Somerset as regent or protector. Having been convicted of treason, he was beheaded in 1549.

See HUME, "History of England."

Seymour, (TRUMAN,) an American general, born at Burlington, Vermont, about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1846. He was a captain in Fort Sumter when it was bombarded in April, 1861; was made a brigadier-general, and served in the battles of Antietam, (1862,) and Olustee, Florida, (1864); was captured in the Wilderness, but was exchanged, and served before Petersburg to the close of the war. Died October 30, 1891.

Seymour, (WILLIAM,) Duke of Somerset, was a great-grandson of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. He offended James I. by his marriage with Arabella Stuart, who was a cousin of the king. In the civil war he fought for Charles I. Died in 1660. (See STUART, ARABELLA.)

Seyssel. See SEISSEL.

Sèze, đe, dęh sȧz, (RAYMOND,) COUNT, a French advocate and royalist, born at Bordeaux in 1748. He was one of the counsel selected by Louis XVI. to defend him in his trial, and made an eloquent plea before the Convention. He became first president of the court of cassation in 1815, and a member of the French Academy in 1816. Died in 1828.

See CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Éloge du Comte de Sèze," 1861; MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sfondrati, sfon-drȧ'tee, (CELESTINO,) an Italian cardinal and writer, born at Milan in 1644; died in 1696.

Sfondrati, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Cremona in 1493, was an influential adviser of Pope Paul III. He wrote a Latin poem "On the Rape of Helen," ("De Raptu Helenæ," 1559.) Died in 1550.

Sforce. See SFORZA.

Sforza. See BONNA SFORZA.

Sforza, sfort'sȧ, [Fr. SFORCE, sforss,] (FRANCESCO,) son of Giacomuzzo, noticed below, was born in 1401, and was equally distinguished as a warrior. After he had for a time assisted the Florentines against Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan, the latter gave him in marriage his daughter Bianca. On the death of Visconti he took possession of Milan, with the assistance of the Venetians, and was proclaimed duke in 1450. He displayed great ability and moderation as a ruler, and, among other valuable public works, constructed the Naviglio della Martesana, or canal between Milan and the Adda. Died in 1465.

See HOYER, "Franz Sforza," 2 vols., 1846; "The Life and Times of Francesco Sforza," by W. P. URQUHART, 1852; G. SIMONETTA, "De Rebus gestis F. Sforzæ," 1480; ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii. books iv.–vi.; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sforza, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) the last Duke of Milan, a son of Ludovico "il Moro," was born in 1492. He obtained the dukedom by the aid of the emperor Charles V., about 1525, and died, without issue, in 1535.

Sforza, (GALEAZZO MARIA,) a son of Francesco, was born in 1444. He became Duke of Milan in 1465. Having made himself odious to the people by his tyranny and licentiousness, he was assassinated in 1476.

Sforza, (GIACOMUZZO ATTENDOLO, jȧ-ko-moot'so ȧt-tĕn'do-lo,) an Italian soldier of fortune, born near Faenza about 1370. At an early age he entered the service of Alberico da Barbiano, one of the most noted of the "condottieri," or party leaders of the time, who were striving for the deliverance of Italy from foreign mercenaries. By his distinguished bravery and energy he contributed to the success of Alberico's enterprises, and received from him the surname of "Sforza," from his great strength. He afterwards assisted the Florentines against the republic of Pisa, and, having entered the service of Joanna, Queen of Naples, attained the rank of commander-in-chief. Having marched against Braccio da Montone, he was drowned while attempting to ford the river Pescara, in 1424.

See RATTI, "Memorie della Famiglia Sforza," 2 vols., 1795; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Sforza, (GIOVANNI GALEAZZO MARIA,) Duke of Milan, the son of Galeazzo Maria, noticed above, was born in 1468. He succeeded his father in 1476, his mother acting as regent; but the power was usurped about 1480 by his uncle Ludovico. Died in 1494.

Sforza, (LUDOVICO,) surnamed IL MORO, ("the Moor,") brother of Galeazzo Maria, was born in 1451. He imprisoned his nephew, the legitimate heir, and usurped the government of Milan, about 1480. In order to strengthen himself against Ferdinand, King of Naples, who had espoused the cause of the young duke, he invited Charles VIII. of France to attempt the conquest of Naples, thus originating the devastating wars which afflicted Italy in the sixteenth century. The French, having taken Naples, soon roused the people to resistance by their oppression, and were expelled from Italy by the united efforts of Ludovico, the pope, and the Venetians. On the invasion of Italy by the French

king, Louis XII., in 1499, Ludovico, after opposing him with varying success, was taken prisoner, and died in France in 1510.

Sforza, (MASSIMILIANO,) a son of the preceding, enjoyed for a time the rank of Duke of Milan, but was deposed by the French king, Francis I., after the battle of Marignano, in 1515. Died in 1530. His brother FRANCESCO was made Duke of Milan by the emperor Charles V., to whom, on his dying without issue in 1535, he bequeathed the dukedom.

Shackleton, (Sir ERNEST,) polar explorer, born at Kilkee, Ireland, in 1874. He took part in the Antarctic Expedition of 1901, commanded the British Antarctic Expedition of 1907–09, and reached a point 111 miles from the pole. The South Magnetic Pole was also reached. He received high honours from geographical societies and was knighted by the government.

He made another South Polar expedition 1914–17, and started out again in 1921. He died off South Georgia Land, Jan. 5, 1922.

Shad'well, (THOMAS,) an English dramatist, born in Norfolk in 1640, was for a time a friend of Dryden, who subsequently satirized him in his poem of "MacFlecknoe." He succeeded Dryden as poet-laureate in 1688, through influence of the Earl of Rochester. Died 1692.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., second series, (1828.)

Shâfey, shä'fā' or shä'fī', [Lat. SHAFEI'US,] written also **Shafay** and **Schafei,** (sometimes called **Aboo-Abdallah-Mohammed-Ibn-Idrees,** (or **-Edrīs,**) ä'boo ăb-dăl'lah mo-hăm'med ĭb'n e-drees',) a celebrated Mohammedan doctor, born at Gaza in 767 A.D., was the founder of one of the four orthodox sects of Moslems, and one of the most learned men of his time. He lived for many years at Mecca, and wrote treatises on canon and civil law. Died about 820.

Shaf'ter, (WILLIAM RUFUS,) an American general, born at Galesburg, Michigan, in 1835. He became a lieutenant in the Union army in 1861, and was mustered out as brevet brigadier-general in 1865. He entered the regular army as lieutenant-colonel in 1867, and was made brigadier-general in 1897, in charge of the department of California. In 1898 he commanded in the operations leading to the surrender of Santiago de Cuba, subsequently returning to the department of California. Died Nov. 12, 1906.

Shaftesbury, shafs'bẽr-e, (ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,) Lord Ashley, and first EARL OF, an English politician, famous for his talents, intrigues, and versatility, was born at Wimborne Saint Giles, Dorsetshire, on the 22d or 23d of July, 1621. He was a son of Sir John Cooper, and a grandson of Sir Anthony Ashley, from each of whom he inherited a large estate.

He was a member of the Short Parliament of 1640. In the civil war he first supported the cause of the king, but in 1643 he joined the popular party, and took Wareham in 1644. He became a member of Parliament in 1653, after which he was appointed a member of Cromwell's council of state. Between 1654 and 1660 he sat in several Parliaments, was an opponent of Cromwell, and very efficiently promoted the restoration. Charles II. rewarded him in 1660 with the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and raised him to the peerage, as Baron Ashley, in 1661. Lord Ashley was a political opponent of Lord Clarendon while the latter was prime minister. He became in 1670 a member of the famous and notorious Cabal ministry, whose domestic policy was arbitrary, and whose foreign policy was basely subservient to the will of Louis XIV. "Ashley, with a far stronger head [than Buckingham]," says Macaulay, "and with a far fiercer and more earnest ambition, had been equally versatile; but Ashley's versatility was the effect not of levity, but of selfishness. He had served and betrayed a succession of governments; but he had timed all his treacheries so well that through all revolutions his fortunes had been constantly rising." ("History of England.") He was created Earl of Shaftesbury in 1672, and held the office of lord chancellor from November, 1672, till November, 1673. After the seals had been taken from him, he went over to the opposition or country party, and signalized his zeal against popery. A majority of the Commons having opposed the measures of the court, the king prorogued that House from time to time. When it assembled in 1677, Shaftesbury asserted that it was dissolved. For this offence he was confined in the Tower for more than a year. This affair, and his officious action in relation to the Popish Plot rendered him so popular that he was appointed president of the new council formed in 1679. While he held this high position, he procured the passage of the famous Habeas Corpus act, of which he was the author. Having been dismissed from the presidency of the council in October, 1679, he presented the Duke of York to the grand jury as a popish recusant. Suspected of conspiring with the Duke of Monmouth, he was seized in July, 1681, and confined in the Tower on a charge of treason; but the bill of indictment was ignored by the grand jury. Dryden satirized him, under the name of "Achitophel," in his admirable poem of "Absalom and Achitophel." He died in 1682.

Shaftesbury, (ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,) seventh EARL OF, an English philanthropist, the eldest son of the sixth Earl, was born in 1801. He was styled LORD ASHLEY in his youth. He graduated at Oxford, as first class in classics, in 1822, and entered Parliament in 1826. He procured the passage of the "Ten Hours' Bill," which requires that children in factories shall not work more than ten hours in a day. He distinguished himself as an advocate of the "Evangelical party" of the Anglican Church, and as a promoter of benevolent enterprises. At the death of his father, in 1851, he inherited the earldom. Died October 1, 1885.

Shaftesbury, (ANTHONY COOPER,) third EARL OF, a celebrated English writer, born in London in 1671, was a grandson of the first Earl. He was educated by John Locke, the philosopher, who was a friend of his grandfather. According to a statement of the pupil himself, Locke "had the absolute direction of his education." In 1693 he entered Parliament, where he acted with the Whigs. During a residence in Holland, to which he went in 1698, he became acquainted with Bayle and Leclerc. On the death of his father, in 1699, he passed into the House of Lords. He was a political friend of William III., who consulted him in important affairs. After the death of William (1705) he retired from public service. He published a "Letter on Enthusiasm," (1708,) "Moralists, a Philosophical Rhapsody," (1709,) and "Sensus Communis, or Essay on Wit and Humour," (1709.) His style as a writer was greatly admired, though it is wanting in ease and simplicity. He died at Naples in February, 1713, leaving one son, Anthony. His collected works were published in 1713, under the title of "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times." Leibnitz warmly applauded his "Characteristics." "His fine genius and generous spirit," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "shine through his writings; but their lustre is often dimmed by peculiarities, and, it must be said, by affectations, which are peculiarly fatal to the permanence of fame." Referring to his "Moralists," the same critic says, "Perhaps there is scarcely any composition in our language more lofty in its moral and religious sentiments and more exquisitely elegant and musical in its diction. . . . 'The Inquiry concerning Virtue' is nearly exempt from the faulty peculiarities of the author; the method is perfect, the reasoning just, the style precise and clear. . . . This production is unquestionably entitled to a place in the first rank of English tracts on moral philosophy. It contains more intimations of an original and important nature on the theory of ethics than perhaps any preceding work of modern times. His demonstration of the utility of virtue to the individual far surpasses all attempts of the same nature,—being founded not on a calculation of outward advantages or inconveniences, alike uncertain, precarious, and degrading, but on the unshaken foundation of the delight which is of the very essence of social affection and virtuous sentiment, . . . on the all-important truth that to love is to be happy and to hate is to be miserable, that affection is its own reward and ill will its own punishment. . . The relation of religion to morality, as far as it can be discovered by human reason, was never more justly or more beauti-

fully stated." (See "General View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.")

SHAH, shâh, a Persian word, signifying "king," and forming part of the name or title of many Oriental sovereigns; as, SHAH ABBÂS, *i.e.* "King Abbâs," NADIR SHAH, "wonderful king," etc.

Shâh-Alam, shâh â'lam, ("King of the World,") written also **Schâh-Alam** (-Alem or -Alim) and **Shah-Alum**, (or -Allum,) sometimes called **Bahâdur Shah**, ba-hâ'dŏor shâh, ("Brave King,") a son of Aurung-Zeb, Emperor of India, whom he succeeded in 1707. He died in 1712, while carrying on a war against the Sikhs.

Shâh-Alam (or **Schah-Alem**) **II.** ascended the throne of India in 1759. In order to strengthen his authority over his empire, he had recourse to the British, to whom he gave a grant of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, in return for the city and district of Allahabad which they assigned him. Died in 1806.

Shâh-Jehân or **Shahjehan**, shâh je-hân', written also **Shah-Jahan** and **Schah-** (or **Chah-**) **Djehan**, ("King of the World,") the fifth Mogul Emperor of India, the son of Jehân-Geer, whom he succeeded in 1627. His reign was disturbed by the rebellion of his sons, one of whom, the famous Aurung-Zeb, put to death two of his brothers and deposed his father. He died in 1666 at Agra, where a large establishment had been granted him. The court of Shâh-Jehân was celebrated for its splendour. The "peacock throne," formed of jewels valued at £6,500,000, was constructed by him. He also founded the city of Shâh Jehânâbâd, or New Delhi, and erected many magnificent public buildings, among which the Tâj-Mahal, a mausoleum, erected in honour of his favourite wife, called Tâj-Mahal, ("the Crown of the Palace,") near Agra, is justly regarded as one of the wonders of the world, and, in the opinion of several competent judges, is the most elegant and splendid edifice on the globe. It is said to have cost—in a country where almost every kind of labour is marvellously cheap—not less than sixty millions of dollars.

Shâh-Rokh-Behâdur, shâh rok be-hâ'dŏor, or **Shah-Rokh-Meerza**, a son of Tamerlane, succeeded him on the throne in 1405. He rebuilt the fortress of the city of Herât, and constructed other public edifices. Died about 1450.

Shairp, shârp, (JOHN CAMPBELL,) LL.D., a British scholar, born at Houstoun House, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, July 30, 1819. He was educated at Glasgow University, and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1861 he became professor of humanity in Saint Andrew's University, and in 1868 principal of that institution. He has published "Kilmahoe, and other Poems," (1864,) "Studies in Poetry and Philosophy," (1868,) "Lectures on Culture and Religion," (1870,) "Life of James Forbes," (1873,) "Poetic Interpretation of Nature," (1877,) "Aspects of Poetry," (1881,) etc. [D. in 1885.]

Shaiva. See SAIVA.

Shakhovsky or **Schachowski**, shâ-kov'ske, (ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVITCH,) PRINCE, a celebrated Russian dramatist, born in the government of Smolensk in 1777. Among his numerous and popular works may be named his "Aristophanes," a comedy, and "A Lesson to Coquettes." Died in 1846.

Shakespear, shâk'speer, (JOHN,) an English Orientalist, born at Lount, Leicestershire, in 1774. He was professor of Hindostanee at the Royal Military College, and published, among other works, an excellent "Dictionary of the Hindustani Language," (1817,) and a "Grammar of the Hindustani Language," (6th edition, 1855, 8vo.) Died in 1858.

Shakspeare or **Shakespeare**,* shâk'speer, (WILLIAM,) the greatest dramatic genius that ever lived, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon in April, (probably on the 23d,) 1564. His father, John Shakspeare, was a glover. His mother's maiden-name was Mary Arden; she belonged to a respectable and ancient family of Warwickshire. William was the eldest of four brothers; he had four sisters, two of whom were older and two younger than himself. The materials for writing the life of Shakspeare are extremely meagre. Of his childhood, after his christening, (which took place on the 26th of April,) and his early youth, we know absolutely nothing. It is certain, however, that he was married in his nineteenth year to Anne Hathaway. He appears soon after his marriage to have gone to London, where he followed the profession of an actor, and, if Aubrey's statement may be trusted, he "did act exceedingly well." There is a pretty generally received tradition that he fled from Warwickshire in consequence of having been detected in deer-stealing. Rowe, in his Life of Shakspeare, relates the story as follows: "He had, by a misfortune common enough to young fellows, fallen into ill company; and amongst them some that made a frequent practice of deer-stealing engaged him with them more than once in robbing a park that belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, somewhat too severely; and in order to revenge that ill usage, he made a ballad upon him. And though this, probably the first essay of his poetry, be lost, yet it is said to have been so very bitter that it redoubled the prosecution against him, to that degree that he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time, and shelter himself in London." It seems very probable that the passage in the first scene of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in which the "luces" (or "louses") on Justice Shallow's coat are spoken of, was intended as a hit at Sir Thomas Lucy. A similar play upon the name of Lucy occurs in a coarse ballad which tradition ascribes to Shakspeare. After having taken up his abode in London, he appears to have acted by turns at the Globe and at Blackfriars' Theatre.

Speaking of Shakspeare soon after his arrival in London, Rowe says, "He was received into the company then in being, at first in a very mean rank; but his admirable wit, and the natural turn of it to the stage, soon distinguished him, if not as an extraordinary actor, yet as an excellent writer. His name is printed, as the custom was in those times, amongst those of the other players, before some old plays, but without any particular account of what sort of parts he used to play; and, though I have inquired, I could never meet with any further account of him this way than that the top of his performance was the ghost in his own 'Hamlet.'"

It is not known when Shakspeare first began to write plays, or which he wrote first. "He began early," says Aubrey, "to make essays at dramatic poetry, which at that time was very low, and his plays took well." In his dedication of "Venus and Adonis," which appeared in 1593, Shakspeare calls this poem the *first heir of his invention*. It is, however, not impossible that he might have commenced the work many years earlier. His first published play appeared in 1594, the same year that his "Lucrece" was given to the world. From this time there is reason to suppose that, although he may have continued to act occasionally, his principal attention was directed to the composition of his dramas; since, according to Meres, he had written the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Comedy of Errors," "Love's Labour's Lost," "Love's Labour's Won," (*i.e.*, perhaps, "All's Well that Ends Well,") "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merchant of Venice," "Richard II.," "Richard III.," "Henry IV.," "King John," "Titus Andronicus," and "Romeo and Juliet" before the end of 1598.

There is much evidence to show that the genius of Shakspeare was greatly admired by his contemporaries. The Earl of Southampton was so captivated with his accomplishments that "he gave him a thousand pounds to enable him to go through with a purchase which he heard he had a mind to." (Rowe's "Life of Shakspeare.") In order properly to appreciate the munificence of this gift, it should be borne in mind that a thousand pounds at that day was, in all probability, equal to five or six thousand at the present time, if not more. The poet dedicated to the Earl of Southampton his earliest works, —"Venus and Adonis," and "Lucrece." In the dedication of the latter, he says, among other things, "The love I dedicate to your lordship is without end."

* Respecting the spelling of this name, see ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

In 1596 Shakspeare lost his only son. In 1598 he became acquainted with Ben Jonson, as Rowe tells us, in the following manner: "Jonson, who was at that time altogether unknown to the world, had offered one of his plays to the players in order to have it acted, and the persons into whose hands it was put, after turning it carelessly and superciliously over, were just upon returning to him an ill-natured answer, that it would be of no use to their company, when Shakspeare luckily cast his eye upon it, and found something so well in it as to engage him first to read it through, and afterwards to recommend Mr. Jonson and his writings to the public. After this they were professed friends." The play referred to was "Every Man in his Humour." If anything could be wanting to the honour thus conferred upon Jonson's play by the approbation of the greatest dramatic genius the world ever saw, it was surely supplied in the fact that Shakspeare himself was one of the actors in the piece which he had already recommended to the public.

The great dramatist appears to have enjoyed a large measure of the favour of his sovereigns, Queen Elizabeth and King James I. "Besides the advantages of his wit," says Rowe, "he was in himself a good-natured man, of great sweetness in his manners, and a most agreeable companion. . . . Queen Elizabeth had several of his plays acted before her, and without doubt gave him many gracious marks of her favour. . . . She was so well pleased with that character of Falstaff, in the two parts of 'Henry IV.,' that she commanded him to continue it for one play more, and to show him in love." This is said to have been the occasion of his writing the "Merry Wives of Windsor." It is stated that King James I., who was fond of dramatic exhibitions, had six of Shakspeare's plays acted before him at Whitehall between the beginning of November, 1604, and the end of March, 1605, and that the monarch, as a mark of his particular favour, wrote the poet a letter with his own hand.

Shakspeare had lost his father in 1601. In 1607 his daughter Susanna was married to Dr. Hall, a highly respectable physician of Warwickshire. In the year following, his mother died. The great poet passed, it is said, the last years of his life in his native Stratford in honour and affluence. One writer (the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Stratford) says he had heard that "in his elder days he lived at Stratford, and supplied the stage with two plays every year; and for it had an allowance so large that he spent at the rate of £1000 a year." He closed his earthly career on the 23d of April, (supposed to be the anniversary of his birth,) 1616, at the age of fifty-two.

In regard to Shakspeare's intellectual and moral attributes, we have far less difficulty in coming at the truth, than we meet with in seeking to trace the events of his life. Respecting his mental endowments, indeed, the data furnished by his dramas, added to the testimony of Jonson and other writers living at or near his time, would seem to be ample and explicit. We are warranted in inferring from his writings that he was, as Rowe informs us, not merely a "good-natured" man, and "of a free and open nature," as we are told by Jonson, but that he was of an extremely generous and forgiving disposition. In his imaginative dramas (in which he was under no obligation to follow the facts of history) he shows a disinclination to treat with severity even the most flagrant offences. Thus, for example, in "The Tempest," Prospero, as it appears, not only freely pardons Alonzo and Antonio, but whom he had been expelled from his dukedom, but the monster Caliban, though detected in an attempt to take the life of his master, is let off with a very slight punishment. A similar example of clemency occurs in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," in which Valentine, after freely forgiving Proteus, who had been the author of all his calamities, uses these words:

> "Who by repentance is not satisfied,
> Is nor of heaven nor earth."

But perhaps the most remarkable instance is found in "Cymbeline," the plot of which is from Boccaccio. The Italian novelist makes the wretch, who has so cruelly destroyed the reputation of a lovely and innocent lady, expiate his crime at last by a death of lingering torture.* Shakspeare, while taking many other of the leading incidents of his plot from the Italian story, changes the issue entirely. When Iachimo kneels beseeching Posthumus to take his life, the latter replies,

> "Kneel not to me;
> The power that I have on you, is to SPARE YOU;
> The malice towards you, to FORGIVE YOU."

We have no means of determining the exact order in which Shakspeare composed his different plays. To those already mentioned, on the authority of Meres, as having been produced before 1598, we may add the second and third parts of "Henry VI.," published previously to 1596. It is probable that "Taming of the Shrew," the "Twelfth Night," "Hamlet," (as first written,) "Henry V.," "Much Ado about Nothing," and the "Merry Wives of Windsor" were composed before 1600. His other dramas are as follows: "King Lear," "Macbeth," "Timon of Athens," "Hamlet," (altered and enlarged,) "Cymbeline," "The Winter's Tale," "The Tempest," "Measure for Measure," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Julius Cæsar," "Troilus and Cressida," "Coriolanus," (and "Pericles, Prince of Tyre.") Of Shakspeare's tragedies, "Macbeth," "King Lear," "Othello," "Hamlet," and "Romeo and Juliet," are especially remarkable for the power with which the mightiest passions of the human soul are portrayed. But he was scarcely, if at all, less successful in comedy. Of the character of Falstaff in "Henry the Fourth," it is not too much to say that there is nothing superior to it in the whole range of comedy, ancient or modern. Among his best comic pieces may also be mentioned "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Taming of the Shrew." Of Shakspeare's dramas which cannot properly be classed under the head either of comedy or tragedy, "The Merchant of Venice," "The Tempest," and "As You Like It" are perhaps the most admirable. Two of the plays commonly printed with Shakspeare's works are believed by a large majority of the best critics not to be his, viz.: "Titus Andronicus" and "Pericles, Prince of Tyre." In "Titus Andronicus," both the thoughts and the style seem very unlike and inferior to Shakspeare's. The same is true, though perhaps not in the same degree, of "Pericles, Prince of Tyre." Some passages in both plays may probably have been retouched by the great dramatist, and thus his name may have become associated with them.

Shakspeare appears to have taken the plots of his plays, for the most part, from other writers, making little or no change in the general conduct of the story, but exhibiting the different *dramatis personæ*, and their endless variety of character, with that inimitable grace and power which are so peculiarly his own. His historical dramas, generally speaking, correspond very exactly, in regard to the principal persons and events, to the actual histories from which they are derived. There is the same exact conformity in some of his plays which are not properly historical. Thus, "All's Well that Ends Well," taken from the "Decameron," (Giornata III. Novella IX.,) not only follows the plot of the story as related by Boccaccio, but even the names of the chief personages are the same, with such modifications only as the difference of the languages requires.

"If ever any author," says Pope, "deserved the name of an *original*, it was Shakspeare." "He is not so much an imitator as an instrument of nature; and it is not so just to say that he speaks from her, as that she speaks through him. His characters are so much nature herself, that it is a sort of injury to call them by so distant a name as copies of her."

"Widely excelling," says Warburton, "in the knowledge of human nature, he hath given to his infinitely varied pictures of it such truth of design, such force of drawing, such beauty of colouring, as was hardly ever equalled by any writer, whether his aim was the use, or only the entertainment, of mankind."

* See Giornata II., Novella IX.

"Never, perhaps," says Schlegel, the great German critic, "was there so comprehensive a talent for the delineation of character as Shakspeare's. It not only grasps the diversities of rank, sex, and age down to the dawnings of infancy, not only do the king and the beggar, the hero and the pickpocket, the sage and the idiot, speak and act with equal truth, but he opens the gates of the magical world of spirits, calls up the midnight ghost, peoples the air with sportive fancies and sylphs; and these beings existing only in the imagination possess such truth and consistency that, even when deformed monsters like Caliban, he extorts the conviction that if there should be such beings they would so conduct themselves." The following observation, by the same writer, is not less strikingly just than the foregoing: "If Shakspeare deserves our admiration for his characters, he is equally deserving of it for his exhibition of passion, taking this word in its widest signification, as including every mental condition, every tone from indifference or familiar mirth to the wildest rage and despair."

"Of all poets," says Lessing, "perhaps he alone has portrayed the mental diseases, melancholy, delirium, lunacy, with such wonderful and in every respect definite truth, that the physician may enrich his observations from them in the same manner as from real cases."

But, among all the critics who have treated of the merits of Shakspeare, none has portrayed his characteristics as a poet more admirably than Dryden:

"He was the man who, of all modern and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul: all the images of nature were still present to him, and he drew them, not laboriously, but luckily: when he describes anything, you more than see it,—you feel it too. Those who accuse him to have wanted learning, give him the greater commendation: he was naturally learned; he needed not the spectacles of books to read nature,—he looked inwards and found her there. I cannot say he is everywhere alike. . . . But he is always great when some great occasion is presented to him; no man can say he had a fit subject for his wit and did not then raise himself as high above the rest of poets

"'Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.'"*

From the data, imperfect as they are, which we possess concerning the life of Shakspeare, we seem warranted in inferring that his scholastic education must have been extremely defective. This inference is supported by the direct testimony of Ben Jonson, who says that Shakspeare had "small Latin and less Greek." That one with so little opportunities of learning should have exhibited not merely a wonderful mastery of the human heart, with its infinitely complex affections and motives, but also a familiar acquaintance with many of the operations of external nature, and, what is perhaps still more remarkable, with some of the nicest points of English law, has to not a few appeared strange and inexplicable, if not absolutely incredible. In attempting to solve the difficulty, some have adopted the extraordinary hypothesis that the dramas going under the name of Shakspeare must have been written by some other person. The late Delia Bacon appears to have been the first to start this hypothesis. She publicly announced the idea in an article published in "Putnam's Magazine" for January, 1856. In the following year appeared her "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakspeare unfolded," in which she states in full her reasons for believing that Lord Bacon was the true "Shakspeare." Since then, Mr. Nathaniel Holmes, late of Saint Louis, Missouri, now professor of law at Harvard, availing himself of the suggestion given by Miss Bacon, but taking a somewhat different view of the question, has published a well-written and highly readable book entitled "The Authorship of Shakspeare," in which he sets forth with elaborate ingenuity the various arguments against the claims of William Shakspeare and in favour of those of Lord Bacon.

Here is not the place to enter into a particular consideration of this question. We may, however, observe that Mr. Holmes adduces as by far his strongest argument the great number of coincidences which are found to exist between the ideas and expressions of Shakspeare and those occurring in the works of Bacon, (or, as he states it, "that general, inwrought, and all-pervading identity which is found in these writings;") a very large proportion of these coincidences or proofs of identity being, as it seems to us, just such as might by diligent search be discovered in the voluminous works of any two authors living in the same age and writing on a great variety of subjects: though some of them are clearly the creation of the writer's fancy, as when, in pointing out the similarity between the leading ideas of "The Tempest" and those of the "New Atlantis" of Bacon, he says, "Like the island of Atlantis, Prospero's isle is situated afar off in the midst of the ocean, somewhere near the 'still-vexed Bermoothes.'" Now, this supposition is not improbable merely,—it is simply impossible. For, in the first place, there is not the slightest intimation in the words of the poet of Prospero and his daughter having made a long voyage in "the rotten carcass of a boat" without tackle, sail, or mast; on the contrary, the inevitable inference is that it was a very short one; and, in the second place, it was clearly impossible that the brief storm which wrecked the king and his companions on their return from Tunis to Naples, could have carried their fleet not only out of the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar, but more than half-way across the Atlantic. (See "The Tempest," Act I. Scene 2, and Act II. Scene 1.) Add to this that Bacon distinctly and repeatedly tells us that the New Atlantis was in the "South Sea," and not in the Atlantic Ocean.

But were Bacon's claims to the authorship of Shakspeare's dramas a hundred times stronger than they are, they could scarcely outweigh the direct and uniform testimony of the contemporaries of those illustrious men. Can it be believed that Ben Jonson, who was personally and, as it appears, intimately acquainted with Shakspeare, would have spoken of him in the manner that he has done had he been a mere man of straw, whose only use was to conceal from public view the greatest genius the world had ever known? For, in addition to these well-known lines,—

> 'To draw no envy, Shakspeare, on thy name,
> Am I thus ample to thy book and fame;
> While I confess thy writings to be such
> As neither Man nor Muse can praise too much.
> * * * * * * * * *
> Triumph, my Britain! thou hast one to show
> To whom all scenes* of Europe homage owe.
> He was not of an age, but for all time!
> * * * * * *
> Nature herself was proud of his designs,
> And joyed to wear the dressing of his lines;
> Which were so richly spun and woven so fit,
> As since she will vouchsafe no other wit."
>
> —*Written in the Folio edition of Shakspeare's Plays, published in* 1623.—

Jonson says, in another place, "I loved the man, and do honour his memory—on this side idolatry—as much as any. He was indeed honest and of an open and free nature, had an excellent phantasy, [fancy,] brave notions, and gentle expressions, wherein he flowed with that facility that sometimes it was necessary that he should be stopped." How strikingly descriptive is this of Shakspeare's most remarkable peculiarity! It is this excessive "facility" or exuberance of expression, joined with his "excellent phantasy," which perhaps more than any other quality distinguishes him above all other writers, ancient or modern. Or are we to suppose that Jonson was in the secret, and composed this lying eulogy of Shakspeare for the express purpose of deceiving posterity, and also that the poet Spenser, Mr. Meres, the Earl of Southampton, the queen, the managers of the theatres, besides many others, (see the conversation, reported by Rowe, between Ben Jonson and Sir John Suckling, Sir William D'Avenant, and others,) were all in the same conspiracy, and kept the secret so faithfully that not a line or a word tending to expose the stupendous deception has come down to us? But this is not all; the new hypothesis would require us to believe not merely that,

* Literally, "As the cypresses are wont [to raise themselves] among the pliant viburnums." (See VIRGIL, "Eclogue I.")

* *I.e.* all the "Stages" of Europe.

in all the works that go under his name, Bacon was at the pains to curb and repress that "excellent phantasy" and wonderful "facility" of expression, and to exhibit them in his dramatic writings only, but that he purposely affected ignorance about things with which he must have been perfectly acquainted, as, for example, when he makes Cassius (in "Julius Cæsar") speak of the "eternal devil,"† when he gives the names of Bottom, Quince, Snug, and Snout (in "Midsummer Night's Dream") to *Athenian* mechanics, or when (in "Winter's Tale") he represents Bohemia as a *maritime* kingdom!

There might be good reasons why Bacon should not wish to be known as a dramatic writer in the early part of his career, when he was aspiring to the highest honours in the state; but it is inconceivable that he should have taken such extraordinary pains to keep the secret of his poetic genius from posterity. But the advocates of the new hypothesis lose sight of the most essential point of all. The great wonder is not that a *man without learning* should have written such plays as those which go under the name of Shakspeare: the wonder is that *any man* should have written them. The works of a great genius must always seem marvellous in our eyes; and, if the genius be transcendent, the contemplation of its productions must fill us with a sort of bewildering astonishment. It would, however, be still more miraculous if it could be proved that Bacon, and not Shakspeare, had written those wonderful dramas; for examples have repeatedly occurred of men in whom a rare genius has supplied the want of almost every external advantage, but no well-authenticated instance can be found in the whole history of the human intellect, of one and the same man belonging to the highest rank of philosophers and the highest rank of poets. Nor can a single example be cited of any one author writing in two styles so totally different as those of Bacon and Shakspeare.

See MALONE, "Life of Shakespeare," 1821; N. DRAKE, "Shakspeare and his Times," 2 vols., 1817; CHARLES KNIGHT, "Shakspere: a Biography," 1845; J. O. HALLIWELL, "New Life of W. Shakespeare," 1847; GEORG G. GERVINUS, "Shakespeare," 4 vols., 1849-50; R. G. WHITE, "Memoirs of the Life of W. Shakespeare," 1865; W. HAZLITT, "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays," 1817; GUIZOT, "Shakspere et son Temps," 1851; RICHARD FARMER, "Essays on the Learning of Shakespeare," 1767; J. BRITTON, "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Shakespeare," 1814; FRANZ HORN, "Shakespeare's Schauspiele erläutert," 5 vols., 1822-31; J. P. COLLIER, "Life of Shakespeare," 1841; J. MEYER, "Leben Shakespeare's," 1825; S. T. COLERIDGE, "Notes and Lectures on Shakespeare," etc., 2 vols., 1849; S. NEIL, "Critical Biography of Shakespeare," 1861; P. CHASLES, "Études sur Shakspere," 1852; VICTOR HUGO, "William Shakespeare," 1864; A. DYCE, "Life of Shakespeare," 1857; A. SKOTTOWE, "Life of Shakespeare," 1824; R. WHELER, "Life of Shakespeare," 1806; JOSEPH HUNTER, "New Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare," 2 vols., 1845; F. DOUCE, "Illustrations of Shakespeare and of Ancient Manners," 2 vols., 1807; J. J. ESCHENBURG, "Ueber W. Shakespeare," 1787; NATHANIEL DRAKE, "Memorials of Shakspeare, or Sketches of his Character and Genius," 1828; CHARLES KNIGHT, "Studies and Illustrations of Shakspere," etc., 1850; HUDSON, "Lectures on Shakespeare," 1848; HAGBERG, "Shakspeare och Skalderna," Lund, 1848; N. DELIUS, "Der Mythus von W. Shakspeare," 1851; DE QUINCEY, "Life of Shakspeare," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," republished in his works, vol. XV.; HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" A. W. VON SCHLEGEL, "Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature," (translated into English by JOHN BLACK, 1815;) SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Essay on the Drama;" "Biographia Dramatica;" CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" article, by LORD JEFFREY, in the "Edinburgh Review" for August, 1817; "Shakespeariana: a List of Works illustrative of the Life and Writings of Shakespeare," etc., by J. O. HALLIWELL, 1867; MARY COWDEN CLARKE, "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare," 1844-45; DR. JOHNSON, Preface to his edition of Shakespeare, 1765; also the article on Shakspeare in ALLIBONE'S "Dictionary of Authors."

Sha'ler, (NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE,) an American geologist, born in Campbell county, Kentucky, February 20, 1841, graduated at Harvard College in 1862, became in 1868 professor of palæontology in Harvard University, and in 1887 professor of geology. He was director of the Kentucky Geological Survey 1873–80. Among his writings are seven volumes of geological reports (1874–82,) "Text-Book of Geology," "The Story of our Continent," etc. Died April 10, 1906.

† The reader need scarcely be told that not only the word "devil," (*diabolus*,) but all idea of a devil, as understood in modern times, was wholly unknown to the Romans before the Christian era.

Shaller, shăl'ẽr, (LUDWIG,) a German sculptor, born at Vienna in 1804. He worked at Munich for the King of Bavaria.

Shal'lum, [Heb. שַׁלּוּם,] King of Israel, obtained the throne by killing Zachariah, in 770 B.C. He was assassinated by Menahem in the same year.

Shal'ma-ne'ser I., a king of Assyria, who about 1300 B.C. founded the city of Calah.

Shalmaneser II., a king who began to rule in Nineveh about 860 B.C., succeeding his father, Assur-natsirpal. He reigned thirty-five years, and greatly extended the empire. In 854 he defeated the league of Ben-hadad, King of Damascus, and Ahab, King of Israel, and later he conquered the armies of Hazael, and reduced Jehu, King of Israel, to vassalage. Died in 824 B.C.

Shalmaneser III., an Assyrian king, who began to reign in 783 B.C. He fought the Armenians in several hard campaigns. Died about 774 B.C.

Shalmaneser IV., (or **VI.**,) a king of Assyria, who in 727 B.C. succeeded Tiglath-pileser II., whom he is supposed to have slain. He waged war upon Samaria, and probably died in 722 B.C.

Shambhu. See SIVA.

Shammai, shăm'mī, an eminent Jewish doctor, a contemporary of Herod the Great, and the rival of Hillel. He was probably a Palestinian, and became chief judge in the Sanhedrim, and its vice-president. The rivalry between the "house" (or following) of Shammai and that of Hillel became very great. Shammai was of harsh and rigid character, and his views were less liberal than those of Hillel.

Shamul, shă-mooĪl, written also **Samoul**, a learned Jewish physician, born in Spain, was converted to Mohammedanism. He was the author of treatises on medicine, astronomy, and mathematics. Died about 1175.

Shamyl or **Schamyl**, sham'il, (*i.e.* "Samuel,") a famous Circassian, or more correctly Lesghian, chief, born at Himry in 1797, was a man of great energy. In religion he was a Mohammedan, of a local sect of fanatics. He fought bravely against the Russian invaders in 1828 and the ensuing years. In 1834 he was chosen Imâm of his sect of religionists. He displayed much political as well as military ability in the long contest against Russia. Avoiding regular battles, he wasted the enemy by ambuscades, surprises, and partisan warfare. After a heroic defence against superior numbers, he surrendered about the end of 1859. From that time the emperor assigned him a residence (with a pension) at Kalooga, in Russia. Died in 1871.

See ROUNOVSKI, "Schamyl;" "Schamyl, the Sultan, Warrior, and Prophet of the Caucasus," (translated from the German of WAGNER and BODENSTEDT, 1854;) "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1855; "Westminster Review" for April, 1854; E. TEXIER, "Les Hommes de la Guerre d'Orient: Schamyl," 1854; MAJOR WARNER, "Schamyl, le Prophète du Caucase," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Shanfaree or **Schanfari**, shăn-fâ'ree, an Arabic poet, who lived a short time before Mohammed, was the author of a poem called "Lamayat el-Arab," which is admired for richness of imagery. A French version of it was published by Silvestre de Sacy in 1806.

Shao-Hao or **Chao-Hao**, shâ'o hâ'o, almost shŏw-hŏw', second Emperor of China, was the son of Hoang-Tee, whom he succeeded in 2597 B.C. He is censured for having tolerated the rise and progress of idolatry in his reign, from a lack of firmness and energy. He died, it is said, after a reign of eighty-four years.

See PAUTHIER, "Chine."

Shao-Kang or **Chao-Kang**, shâ'o kăng, a Chinese emperor, supposed to have been born 2118 B.C., was the son of Tee-Siang, who was killed in battle the same year. A usurper then obtained the throne, and the young prince lived disguised as a shepherd until he was about forty years old. He raised an army, defeated the usurper, and reigned in peace until he died, at the age of sixty-one.

Shapoor or **Shapur.** See SAPOR.

Sharp, (ABRAHAM,) an English mathematician and mechanist, born near Bradford in 1651. He became an assistant to Flamsteed, royal astronomer, about 1688. He graduated, with extraordinary accuracy, a mural quadrant or sector for the Observatory of Greenwich, and calculated excellent logarithmic tables. Died in 1742.

Sharp, (DANIEL,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born at Huddersfield, England, in 1783. He became pastor of a church at Boston in 1812, and subsequently one of the editors of the "American Baptist Magazine." He published a number of sermons, etc. Died in 1853.

Sharp, (GRANVILLE,) an eminent English philanthropist, born in Durham in 1734, was a son of Dr. Thomas Sharp, noticed below. He became distinguished through his opposition to negro slavery in England, and brought a trial in 1772 for the freedom of a slave in whom he was interested. The final decision of the court was that a slave could not be held in England. He took a prominent part in the movement for the general abolition of negro slavery, and wrote much on this and other subjects. Died in 1813.

Sharp, (JAMES,) a Scottish prelate, born in 1618, studied at the University of Aberdeen, and was afterwards professor of philosophy in Saint Leonard's College, at Saint Andrew's. In 1660 he was sent by several leading Presbyterians as their representative to General Monk, and, after a conference with Charles II. at Breda, went over to the Church of England. He was rewarded for his apostasy by being created Archbishop of Saint Andrew's, and obtaining other distinctions. In 1679, while travelling from Kennoway to Saint Andrew's, he was assassinated by a party of Presbyterians, who were lying in wait for another person.

Sharp, (JOHN,) a learned English prelate, born in Yorkshire in 1644. He graduated at Oxford in 1669, became Dean of Norwich in 1681, and was subsequently chaplain to Charles II. and his successor, James II. Having given great offence to the latter by a sermon which he preached against popery, he was suspended for a time from his functions. In 1689 he succeeded Tillotson as Dean of Canterbury, and was created Archbishop of York in 1691. He died in 1714, leaving numerous sermons, often reprinted.

Sharp, (JOSEPH HENRY,) painter, born at Bridgeport, Ohio, in 1859. He has devoted himself to painting Indian portraits and scenes, some of which are in the Smithsonian Institution and a large number in the University of California.

Sharp, (THOMAS,) a son of John Sharp, Archbishop of York, was born about 1693. He rose through several preferments to be Archdeacon of Northumberland and prebendary of Durham. He published "Discourses on the Hebrew Tongue," and other works. Died in 1758.

Sharp, (WILLIAM,) a celebrated English line-engraver, born in London about 1745. Among his master-pieces are the "Virgin and Child," after Carlo Dolce, "Saint Cecilia," after Domenichino, the portrait of John Hunter, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the "Sortie from Gibraltar," after Trumbull. Sharp was remarkable for his credulity, and became a dupe to the impostures of Joanna Southcott and other fanatics. Died in 1824.

Sharp, (WILLIAM,) a British writer, born in Renfrewshire in 1856. He was educated at Glasgow University. He travelled extensively, and published several volumes of poetry and biography, also "Wives in Exile," (1898,) "Silence Farm," (1899,) and other novels, with poetical anthologies. He also wrote under the assumed name of Fiona Macleod, not revealed until his death in 1905.

Sharpe, sharp, (DANIEL,) F.R.S., an English geologist, born in London in 1806, was a nephew of Samuel Rogers the poet. He visited Portugal, and wrote several treatises on the geology of that country. Among his works are "Memoirs on the Silurian Rocks and Old Red Sandstone of Wales," (1842–44.) Died in 1856.

Sharpe, (RICHARD BOWDLER,) an English ornithologist, born at London in 1847. He became curator of the collection of birds in the British Museum in 1872, and published many popular books on ornithology. His great work is the "Catalogue of Birds" in the British Museum, a monograph of all the birds in the world.

Sharpe, (SAMUEL,) an English Hebrew scholar and Egyptologist, born in 1799. He published "A Translation of the Hebrew Scriptures," "A History of the Hebrew Nation," "The Sinaitic Inscriptions," and various monographs on Egyptian antiquities. Died in 1881.

Sharswood, (GEORGE,) an eminent jurist, born in Philadelphia, July 7, 1810, graduated with the highest honours at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. Admitted to the bar in 1831, he became in 1845 associate judge, and in 1848 president judge, of the district court of the city and county of Philadelphia. He was afterwards elected one of the judges of the supreme court of the State, and was for many years professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania. Judge Sharswood's legal writings enjoy the very highest character with the profession. His "Byles on Bills of Exchange" was adopted as a text-book at Harvard. Died May 28, 1883.

Shattuck, (AARON D.,) an American painter, born at Francestown, New Hampshire, March 9, 1832. He became a portrait-painter in Boston, but removed to New York, where he devoted his attention to mountain and pastoral scenery, landscape and coast views, cattle and sheep pictures, etc. He became a full member of the National Academy in 1861.

Shaw, (ALBERT,) an American editor, was born at Shandon, Ohio, in 1857. He became a journalist, and in 1890 established the American "Review of Reviews," which he has since edited. He is the author of works on communism, co-operation, municipal government, "Our War in Two Hemispheres," etc.

Shaw, (ANNA HOWARD,) woman-suffragist, born in England in 1847, studied theology in the United States, and was ordained minister in the Methodist Church in 1880, the first woman to hold that position. She became active in the woman suffrage movement in 1885, and in 1904 became president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Died 1919.

Shaw, (CUTHBERT,) an English poet, born in Yorkshire in 1738. He was the author of "Odes on the Four Seasons," "Liberty," etc. Died in 1771.

Shaw, (GEORGE,) an English naturalist, born in Buckinghamshire in 1751. He was keeper of natural history at the British Museum, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, 1789.

Shaw, (GEORGE BERNARD,) British playwright and author, born at Dublin in 1856. He resided in London after 1876, where he became well known as an art critic, Socialist, and dramatist. Before taking to drama he wrote several novels, including "Cashel Byron's Profession" and "An Unsocial Socialist." His plays include "Man and Superman," (1903,) "Back to Methuselah," (1921,) "Saint Joan," 1923. Received Nobel Prize for literature, 1925.

Shaw, (HENRY W.,) an American humourist, better known as JOSH BILLINGS, was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, April 21, 1818. He published "Josh Billings, his Sayings," "Josh Billings' Farmers' Allminax," (1869, *et seq.*,) "Trump Kards," "Josh Billings' Spice-Box," etc. Died in 1885.

Shaw, (Sir JAMES,) a British merchant, born in Ayrshire in 1764, became lord mayor of London in 1805, and was afterwards a member of Parliament. Died in 1843.

Shaw, (LEMUEL,) an able American jurist, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1781. He was many years a member of the State legislature, and in 1830 was appointed chief justice of Massachusetts. He performed the duties of that office with great credit for thirty years, and resigned in 1860. His reported decisions have been published by Pickering, Cushing, and others. He died in Boston in 1861.

Shaw, (LESLIE MORTIER,) born at Morristown, Vt., in 1848. He practised law and engaged in banking in Iowa, was governor of Iowa 1898–1902, and secretary of the Treasury in the Roosevelt cabinet 1902–07.

Shaw, (PETER,) an English physician, edited Bacon's "Philosophical Works." Died in 1763.

Shaw, (STEBBING,) an English divine, born in Staffordshire in 1762, wrote a "History of Staffordshire," "Tour in the West of England," and "The Topographer." Died in 1802.

Shaw, (THOMAS,) an English divine and scholar, born at Kendal about 1692, became chaplain to the English factory at Algiers. He was afterwards appointed regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published "Travels or Observations relating to Several Parts of Barbary and the Levant," (1738.) Died in 1751.

Shaw, (THOMAS BUDD,) an English writer, born in London in 1813. He became professor of English literature in the Imperial Lyceum of Saint Petersburg in 1842. He published "Outlines of English Literature," (1848,) and translated several Russian works into English. Died in 1862.

Shāys, (DANIEL,) an American soldier, born in 1740, was the leader of a rebellion which broke out in Massachusetts in 1786 and was called by his name. The insurgents gave as reasons for their revolt the high taxes, the extortions of the lawyers, etc. The rebellion was suppressed by an armed force in 1787. Died in 1825.

Shea, shā, ? (DANIEL,) a distinguished Orientalist, born at Dublin in 1772, became professor at Haileybury College. He made a translation of Mirkhond's "History of the Early Kings of Persia." Died in 1836.

Shea, shā, (JOHN AUGUSTUS,) an Irish poet, born in Cork about 1802, emigrated to New York in 1827. He wrote for several journals and magazines, and several volumes of poems. Died in 1845.

Shea, shā, (JOHN D. GILMARY,) LL.D., an American scholar, born in New York city, July 22, 1824. He became a lawyer, but is chiefly known as an historian. Among his works are "The Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," (1853,) "History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes," several grammars and dictionaries of the Indian languages, etc., and "Novum Belgium," (1862.) He translated, and in part wrote, De Courcy's "History of the Catholic Church in the United States," (1856,) and is regarded as a high authority on early American history, the Indian tribes, American Roman Catholic bibliography, etc. Among his minor works are several saints' lives and books of devotion. Died February 22, 1892.

Shebbeare, sheb-beer', ? (JOHN,) an English physician and political writer, born in Devonshire in 1709, published "Letters on the English Nation," "History of the Sumatrans," a satire, etc. Died in 1788.

Shedd, (WILLIAM GREENOUGH THAYER,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Acton, Massachusetts, June 21, 1820. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, and at Andover Seminary in 1843, became a Congregationalist pastor, was professor of English literature in the University of Vermont, 1845–52, professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in Auburn Seminary, 1852–54, professor of ecclesiastical history, etc., in Andover Theological Seminary, 1854–62, professor of sacred literature in Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1863–74, and afterwards professor of systematic theology in the same institution. Among his works are a translation of Theremin's "Rhetoric," (1850,) "Discourses and Essays," (1856,) "Philosophy of History," (1856,) a translation of Guericke's "Church History," (1857,) a "History of Christian Doctrine,"(1863,)"Homiletics and Pastoral Theology,"(1867,) "Sermons to the Natural Man," (1871,) "Theological Essays" and "Literary Essays," (1878,) "Commentary on Romans," (1879,) "Sermons to the Spiritual Man," (1884,) "Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy," (1893,) "Dogmatic Theology," (vols. i. and ii., 1888; vol. iii., 1894,) etc. Died November 17, 1894.

Shee, (Sir MARTIN ARCHER,) a distinguished portrait-painter, born at Dublin in 1770. Having visited London in 1788, he acquired the friendship of Burke and Sir Joshua Reynolds, and became a student in the Royal Academy. He was elected an associate in 1798, and in 1800 an Academician. Though inferior as an artist to Sir Thomas Lawrence, he obtained extensive patronage among the aristocracy. In 1830 he succeeded Lawrence as president of the Royal Academy. Sir Martin was the author of "Rhymes on Art, or the Remonstrance of a Painter," "Alasco," a tragedy, etc. Died in 1850.

See "Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee," by his son, 1860; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1806.

Sheep'shanks, (JOHN,) a collector of books and pictures, was a brother of Richard, noticed below. About 1857 he presented to the English nation his large collection of the pictures of British artists. Died in 1863.

Sheepshanks, (Rev. RICHARD,) F.R.S., an English astronomer, born at Leeds in 1794, inherited an easy fortune. He was ordained a priest, but devoted his time chiefly to science. He contributed to the "Penny Cyclopædia" several articles on astronomical instruments, and aided Professor Airy in his operations with the pendulum in Cornwall. Having been appointed a member of a commission for the restoration of the standards of weight and measure, (which had been destroyed by fire,) he expended the labour of several years in determining the standard of measure. Died at Reading in 1855.

Sheffield, (JOHN.) See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, DUKE OF.

Shehira, shę-hee'râ, a Jewish author, whose "Iggereth" (written about 950 A.D.) is regarded as an historical source of very high value.

Sheil, sheel, (RICHARD LALOR,) a celebrated Irish orator and patriot, born at Dublin in 1793, studied at Trinity College, in his native city. As a member of the Catholic Association, he was active in promoting the election of Mr. O'Connell to Parliament for the county of Clare. Mr. Sheil was elected in 1829 to represent the borough of Milborne Port, and soon became conspicuous for his brilliant eloquence. In 1832 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Tipperary. He became vice-president of the board of trade, and a member of the privy council, in 1839, was appointed master of the Mint under Lord Russell's ministry in 1846, and British minister at Florence in 1850. Mr. Sheil was the author of several popular dramas, and "Sketches of the Irish Bar." Died at Florence in 1851.

See M'CULLAGH, "Memoirs of R. L. Sheil," 1855; THOMAS MCGEE, "Sketches of O'Connell and his Friends;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Shel'burne, (WILLIAM PETTY,) EARL OF, and Marquis of Lansdowne, an English statesman, born in 1737, was the second son of the Earl of Shelburne. He inherited the earldom at the death of his father, in 1761, and was appointed president of the board of trade in 1763. He opposed the measures by which the ministers endeavoured to coerce the American colonists, and soon resigned his office. He became a political friend of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who in 1766 appointed him secretary of state. In this office he had the direction of the American colonies, and pursued a liberal or conciliatory policy; but he was counteracted by other members of the cabinet, and by the king. He was dismissed from office in October, 1768, by the Duke of Grafton, who had become prime minister. In consequence of this event Lord Chatham resigned.

Lord Shelburne acquired a high reputation as a debater, and was distinguished for his political knowledge. He opposed the administration of Lord North on the most important questions, and after the death of Lord Chatham formed a political connection with Rockingham, who in March, 1782, succeeded Lord North as prime minister. Lord Shelburne was secretary of state in this ministry, which was dissolved by the death of its chief, and the favour of the king enabled him to become prime minister about July 1, 1782. During his administration Howe and Rodney gained decisive naval victories over the French, and a treaty of peace was negotiated which recognized the independence of the United States. He was driven from power by the coalition of Fox and Lord North, February, 1783, after which he never returned to office. In 1784 he received the title of Marquis of Lansdowne. He afterwards supported the ministry of Pitt, but opposed the war against the French republic. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and had one of the finest private libraries in the kingdom. About 1765 he had married Sophia Carteret, a daughter of the Earl of Granville. He died in May, 1805, leaving two sons, one of whom was an eminent statesman. (See LANSDOWNE, MARQUIS OF.)

See BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" "Quarterly Review" for January, 1854.

Shel'by, (ISAAC,) an American officer of the Revolution, born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1750, became Governor of Kentucky in 1792, and again in 1812. He distinguished himself at the battle of King's Mountain, 1780. Died in 1826.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Shel'don, (DAVID NEWTON,) D.D., an American divine, born at Suffield, Connecticut, in 1807, was originally a Baptist, but subsequently became a Unitarian. He published a work entitled "Sin and Redemption."

Shel'don, (GILBERT,) an English prelate, born in Staffordshire in 1598. He graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1620, and, having taken orders, rose through various preferments to be chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles I. On the accession of Charles II. he was made Bishop of London, (1660,) and in 1663 succeeded Juxon as Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Sheldon was distinguished for his liberality and his extensive charities, and constructed, among other public works, the theatre at Oxford called by his name. Died in 1677.

Shel'ley, (MARY,) the second wife of P. B. Shelley, the poet, was the only child of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft, his wife. She was born in London, August 30, 1797, and was well educated. In 1814 she began to live with the poet Shelley, and after his first wife's death, in 1816, she married him. Her principal writings are "Frankenstein," (1818,) a strange romance, "Valperga," (1823,) "The Last Man," "Lodore," (1835,) "The Fortunes of Perkin Warbeck," "Falkner," (1837,) and "Rambles in Germany and Italy," (1844.) Died in London, February 1, 1851.

Shel'ley, (PERCY BYSSHE—bĭsh,) an eminent English poet, born at Field Place, near Horsham, in the county of Sussex, August 4, 1792. He was the eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. At the age of thirteen he was sent to school at Eton, where his refusal to fag exposed him to the anger and persecution of the other boys. His painful experiences at this period contributed much, no doubt, to the development of that intense hatred of established wrong which afterwards became the ruling passion of his life. Shelley was early distinguished for his romantic and speculative turn of mind, as well as for a remarkable facility in the acquisition of every kind of knowledge in which he took any interest. When he was about sixteen, he composed two romances, the one entitled "Zastrozzi," the other "Saint Irvyne; or, The Rosicrucian." In 1810 he went to Oxford, and was entered at University College. Here he published a small pamphlet on the necessity of atheism. The authorities, in consideration, it would seem, of Shelley's youth and peculiar character, at first resolved to take no notice of it. But this did not satisfy the young enthusiast: "so he sent," says De Quincey, "his pamphlet, with five-and-twenty separate letters, addressed to the five-and-twenty heads of colleges, courteously inviting all and every of them to notify, at his earliest convenience, his adhesion to the enclosed unanswerable arguments for atheism." Thereupon he was summoned before the master and some of the Fellows of the college, and, as he could not deny that he was the author of the pamphlet, he was expelled. Shelley and some of his friends have bitterly complained of his expulsion, as an act of injustice and cruelty; but it is difficult to see, if De Quincey's account of the transaction be correct, how he could with any propriety have been treated with greater lenity than was shown him on that occasion. As he refused to make any concessions, his father also rejected him, and forbade his appearance at Field Place. Shelley then went to London, where he composed "Queen Mab," which, however, he did not publish, but only distributed a few copies of it among his friends. While in London, money is said to have been furnished for his support by his sisters, who employed one of their school-mates, Harriet Westbrook, (the daughter of a retired hotel-keeper,) as the medium of communication with their brother. After a very short acquaintance, Shelley eloped with Miss Westbrook, and married her at Gretna Green in August, 1811. They soon discovered that they were not suited to each other, and in 1813 they separated, it is said, by mutual consent. The next year Shelley visited the continent in company with Miss Mary Godwin, (a daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft,) who all considered marriage a useless or tyrannical institution. In 1816 he learned that his wife had drowned herself. His sorrow, perhaps not unmingled with remorse, is said to have rendered him for a time almost insane. But the same year he was formally married to Miss Godwin, and settled at or near Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. His first wife had borne him two children, of whom he now claimed the custody, but their grandfather, Mr. Westbrook, refused to give them up. This led to a suit in chancery; and in March, 1817, Lord Eldon gave his decision, that, on account of Shelley's demoralizing and atheistical opinions, he was unfit to have charge of the children, who were, accordingly, committed to the care of Mr. Westbrook.

While at Marlow, in 1817, Shelley wrote the "Revolt of Islam," the longest of all his poems, and the one in which he has most fully developed his political sentiments and his peculiar views respecting the regeneration of society. It abounds in passages of surpassing beauty, but, as a story, is deficient in connection, and, we may add, in human interest. Amid the wilderness of luxuriant imagery, and of subtle, vague, or visionary though sometimes glorious thoughts, the reader often finds it difficult to trace his way and retain the thread of the narrative.

In 1818, fearing lest his son by Mary Godwin should be taken from him, as his other children had been, he left England, never to return. He went to Italy, where he composed "The Cenci," (1819,) perhaps the most successful of all his larger works, the "Witch of Atlas," (1819,) "Prometheus Unbound," (1820,) "Adonais," an elegy on the death of John Keats, (1821,) and many minor poems, some of which are of exquisite beauty.

In July, 1822, he set sail from Leghorn for Lerici. The boat, having been overtaken by a sudden squall, disappeared. Two weeks afterwards, Shelley's body was washed ashore, with a copy of Keats's poems in one of his pockets. The Tuscan quarantine regulations at that time required that whatever came ashore from the sea should be burned. Shelley's body was accordingly placed on a pile and reduced to ashes, in the presence of Lord Byron, Leigh Hunt, and E. J. Trelawny. His ashes were collected, and interred in the Protestant burying-ground at Rome, near the grave of his friend Keats.

There is perhaps no writer (as De Quincey intimates) of whom it is so difficult to speak with a proper regard for the interests of society, and at the same time making that charitable allowance for his eccentricities and errors which his peculiar temperament and his amiable and noble traits of character seem justly to claim, as Percy Bysshe Shelley. We cannot, however, agree with De Quincey in the opinion that "harsh treatment had no concern in riveting his fanaticism." What is more probable than that his bitter experience at Eton, where he was exasperated almost to madness by the galling "chain of Custom," acting on a mind so sensitive yet so resolute and withal so speculative as his, should, at that susceptible and most critical age, have led him first to question, and then to deny and spurn, every custom that would impose the slightest restraint upon his freedom or his pleasure? It was but another step for him to reject or adopt opinions or systems according as he conceived them to favour or oppose the power of the hated tyrant, which he also styles the "Anarch Custom." That he was influenced by such motives in the choice of his pursuits clearly appears from the following lines:

> "And from that hour did I with earnest thought
> Heap knowledge from forbidden mines of lore;
> *Yet nothing that my tyrants knew or taught*
> *I cared to learn.*"*

In his poetry he repeatedly associates "Faith" and "Custom," (or "Tyranny;") he evidently considered the former the chief support of the latter, and cherished towards them both an equal hatred. Whatever may have been his early opinions, he would appear not to

* See the lines addressed to his wife, prefixed to the "Revolt of Islam."

have been an atheist when he wrote the preface to his "Revolt of Islam;" for he there says, "The erroneous and degrading idea which men have conceived of a Supreme Being is spoken against,—not the Supreme Being itself. . . . The belief which some persons entertain of the Deity is widely different from my own."

Speaking of Shelley's poetry, Bulwer observes, "Each line is a separate thought; the effort glitters on the eye till it aches with the glare; it is the mirror broken into a thousand pieces, and the representation it would give is rendered confused and phantasmagoric by the multiplication of the images." "La Cenci," however, is expressly excepted from the above criticism.

The intimacy that subsisted between Shelley and Byron, and the supposed similarity of their principles, have led to frequent comparisons between these eminent poets. But they had in fact scarcely anything in common, except a vivid and intense feeling of poetic beauty. The mind of Shelley was singularly speculative, and he had a great facility in persuading himself of the truth of whatever he wished to believe. Byron, on the other hand, with an equally intense ideality, (*i.e.* feeling or sentiment of beauty,) was by the constitution of his mind restricted far more within the limits of the actual,—or, it may be, the conventional. It would seem to have been one of the great efforts of his life to cast off the trammels imposed upon him by his religious education; but in this he was never wholly successful. To this deep-rooted respect for the actual, or the established, must be ascribed the intense feeling of reality which pervades his poetry, as well as the strong, practical common sense evinced in his actions when not under the influence of passion. But if we compare the moral attributes of the two men, Shelley will be found to stand immeasurably higher than Byron. Whatever may have been the errors of his head, his heart appears, by the testimony of all who knew him, to have been eminently kind, generous, and unselfish. And if his conduct seems occasionally to contradict this view, it was a rare exception to the general rule, while with Byron the reverse was true,—pride and selfishness were the rule, disinterestedness the exception.

See THOMAS MEDWIN, "Life of P. B. Shelley," 2 vols., 1847; CHARLES S. MIDDLETON, "Shelley and his Works," 1858; T. J. HOGG, "Life of P. B. Shelley," 1858; WILLIAM M. ROSSETTI, "The Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley," 2 vols., 1869; E. J. TRELAWNY, "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron," 1858; DE QUINCEY, "Essays on the Poets," Boston, 1853; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1861; article on Shelley in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1863, "by one who knew him," (*i.e.* THORNTON HUNT;) "Edinburgh Review" for July, 1824, and July, 1839; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Memoir" prefixed to his works by MRS. SHELLEY, 1839; "The Shelley Memorials, from Authentic Sources," edited by LADY SHELLEY, 1859.

Shel'ton, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an American writer and Episcopalian divine, born at Jamaica, Long Island, about 1814. He has published "Salander and the Dragon," a romance, "The Rector of Saint Bardolph's, or Superannuated," (1853,) and other works. Died in 1881.

Shem, [Heb. שֵׁם; Gr. Σήμ; Fr. SEM, sĕm,] a patriarch, the eldest son of Noah, and one of the survivors of the deluge. He was the ancestor of the Semitic (or Shemitic) nations.

See Genesis v. 32, ix. 18–27, x 1, 21, 31.

Shen'stone, (WILLIAM,) an English pastoral poet, born in Shropshire in 1714. He was the author of odes, elegies, and pastorals, and a poem entitled "The Schoolmistress," which, Dr. Johnson observes, "is the most pleasing of Shenstone's performances." In the latter part of his life he became involved in debt, owing to expenses incurred in the embellishment of his grounds. "He was always wishing," says Gray, "for money, for fame, and other distinctions, and his whole philosophy consisted in living, against his will, in retirement, and in a place which his taste had adorned, but which he only enjoyed when people of note came to see and commend it." Died in 1763.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" "Monthly Review" for May and June, 1764.

Shep'ard, (CHARLES UPHAM,) M.D., LL.D., an American naturalist, born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1804, graduated at Amherst College. He was appointed professor of chemistry in the Charleston Medical College in 1834, and professor of natural history in Amherst College. He wrote a "Report on the Geological Survey of Connecticut," etc. Died May 1, 1886.

Shepard, (SAMUEL,) M.D., a physician and Baptist divine, born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1739, published a number of controversial treatises. Died in 1815.

Shepard, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan divine, born in 1605, emigrated to New England, and was one of the founders of Harvard College. Died in 1649.

Shep'herd, (WILLIAM,) a general, born in Massachusetts in 1737, fought in twenty-two battles. He was a member of Congress from 1797 to 1803. Died in 1817

Shep'herd Kings, called by the Egyptians **Hyk'sos**, [from *hyk*, "king," and *sos*, a "shepherd,"] a race of kings, probably of Tartar origin, supposed to have ruled over Egypt from about 2200 to 1550 B.C. The only account we have of them is given in a fragment of Manetho, preserved by Josephus.

Shep'pard, (ELIZABETH SARA,) an English novelist, born at Blackheath about 1830. She wrote, besides other works, "The Double Coronet," a novel, (2 vols., 1856,) and "Rumour," a novel, (3 vols., 1858.) Died in 1862.

Sher'ard, (ROBERT HARBOROUGH,) an English author, born at London in 1861. After 1884 he became a travelling newspaper correspondent. He published poems, novels, biographies, etc., including "The White Slaves of England" and "The Iron Cross," (1897.)

Shĕr'ard, (WILLIAM,) an English botanist and amateur, born in Leicestershire in 1659. Having visited various parts of Europe, he was appointed in 1702 British consul at Smyrna, where he made collections for his valuable "Herbarium." While travelling on the continent, he had acquired the friendship of Tournefort and Dillenius, and on his invitation the latter came to England, where he subsequently filled the chair of botany at Oxford, endowed by Mr. Sherard. Sherard died in 1728, leaving his Herbarium of more than 12,000 species to the University of Oxford.

Sherbrooke, VISCOUNT. See LOWE, (ROBERT.)

Shĕr'burne, (Sir EDWARD,) an English scholar and writer, born in London in 1618, was clerk of the ordnance under Charles I. He translated several works from the Latin, among which we may name Seneca's "Troades" and "Medea." Died in 1702.

Shere Alee, shair â'lee, or **Sher Ali Khân**, shair â'lee kân, an Ameer of Afghanistan, born in 1825. In 1863 he succeeded his father, Dost Mohammed. He passed through many vicissitudes during his reign. In 1867 he held only Balkh and Herat, but in 1869, through British influence, he gained complete sway throughout Afghanistan and Southern Turkestan. In 1878 difficulties with the British led to a severe contest, during which Shere Alee fled northward to Russian Turkestan, where he died, February 21, 1879.

Shereef-ed-Deen-Alee or **Scherif-Eddin-Ali**, shĕh-reef' ed-deen' â'lee, a Persian author, whose style is compared to pearls and diamonds of the first water, was a native of Yezd. He composed, about 1425, a "History of Tamerlane."

Shĕr'I-dan, (FRANCES,) wife of Thomas Sheridan, (the second of the name,) born in Ireland in 1724, was the author of an Oriental romance entitled "Nourjahad," "Sidney Biddulph," a novel, highly commended by Dr. Johnson, and the comedies of "The Dupe" and "The Discovery," the latter of which Garrick pronounced "one of the best he ever read." Died in 1766.

See MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. i.; "Monthly Review" for April, 1761.

Shĕr'I-dan, (PHILIP HENRY,) an eminent American general, of Irish parentage, was born in Albany, New York, March 6, 1831. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1848, graduated in 1853, and was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry. He served for several years in Oregon, became captain in 1861, and returned to the East. Early in 1862 he became chief quartermaster under General Halleck, and in May of that year he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan cavalry. He obtained command of a

cavalry brigade in June, 1862. Having defeated a troop superior in number to his own, at Booneville, Mississippi, he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general in July. He took command of a division of the army of the Ohio in September, and distinguished himself at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862. For his gallant conduct at the great battle of Stone River, which ended on the 2d of January, 1863, he was rewarded with the rank of major-general of volunteers. He commanded a division at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, and at the battle of Chattanooga or Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863.

In April, 1864, he was appointed commander of all the cavalry of the army of the Potomac, which crossed the Rapidan and began operations against Lee's army on the 4th of May. On the 9th Sheridan started on a raid against the enemy's lines of communication with Richmond. He destroyed the depots, etc. at Beaver Dam and Ashland, advanced to the outer defences of Richmond, defeated the rebel cavalry under General Stuart, and rejoined the army of General Grant on the 25th of May. On the 7th of June he led an expedition against the Virginia Central Railroad, from which he returned to the White House on the 19th, after he had routed the enemy's cavalry at Trevilian Station and destroyed part of the railroad. About the 7th of August he was assigned to the command of the "Middle Military Division," which was then constituted in order to oppose the incursions of the rebels from the Shenandoah Valley into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

His operations during the month of August and the first part of September were of both an offensive and defensive character, resulting in many severe skirmishes with the army of General Early. On the 15th of September General Grant left City Point to visit Sheridan and confer with him. "I saw," says Grant, "there were but two words of instruction necessary—Go in!" Sheridan attacked Early on the 19th near Winchester, defeated him, and took several thousand prisoners. He gained another victory at Fisher's Hill on the 20th, and pursued the enemy with great energy through Harrisonburg and Staunton. Soon after this battle he was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army. During a brief absence of Sheridan, who was called to Washington, General Early, having been reinforced, attacked suddenly the Union army near Cedar Creek and Strasburg on the 19th of October, and at first was victorious. After the Federals had retreated about three miles with much loss, Sheridan, riding at full speed, arrived on the field, rallied his men with words of magical power, and converted the disaster of the morning into a complete victory. General Early lost here the most of his artillery and trains, besides 1500 prisoners. In a letter dated October 20, General Grant wrote thus: "Turning what bid fair to be a disaster into a glorious victory, stamps Sheridan, what I have always thought him, one of the ablest of generals." He was appointed a major-general of the regular army in place of McClellan, resigned, November, 1864.

Sheridan moved from Winchester on the 27th of February, 1865, took Staunton on the 2d of March, and defeated Early near Waynesborough. Having inflicted much damage on several railroads and the James River Canal, he reached his base at the White House about the 19th of March. On the 27th he joined the main army of General Grant near Petersburg, and on the 29th commenced, with nine thousand cavalry, a movement for the destruction of the Danville and South Side Railroads, the only remaining avenues of supply to Lee's army. He was supported by a corps of infantry. He encountered near Five Forks a superior force on the 31st of March, and was driven back towards Dinwiddie Court-House. "Here," says General Grant, "General Sheridan displayed great generalship. Instead of retreating with his whole command on the main army to tell the story of superior forces encountered, he deployed his cavalry on foot, leaving only mounted men enough to take charge of the horses." On the 1st of April, Sheridan, having been reinforced, drove the enemy back on Five Forks, assaulted and carried his strongly fortified position, and captured over five thousand prisoners. He pursued Lee's army retreating from Richmond and Petersburg, attacked it near Sailor's Creek on the 6th of April, and took about six thousand prisoners. A few days after this action the war was virtually ended by the surrender of General Lee. In 1867 Sheridan was appointed commander of the Fifth Military District, comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas; but, incurring the displeasure of President Johnson, he was removed and ordered to take command of the Department of the Missouri. During the Franco-German war in 1870–71 he visited Europe, and was entertained with distinguished consideration at the headquarters of the German army and witnessed some of the most important events of that campaign. In March, 1869, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, in 1883 succeeded General Sherman as commander-in-chief, and on June 1, 1888, while suffering from a fatal illness, was confirmed general of the army. Died August 5, 1888.

See "Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan, General United States Army," 2 vols., 1888.

Sheridan, (RICHARD BRINSLEY BUTLER,) a celebrated Irish orator and dramatist, born at Dublin in 1751. He studied in his native city, and at Harrow, where he was chiefly noted for his indolence; and he left school with the reputation of an "impenetrable dunce." He married Miss Linley in 1772. His first important publication was the comedy of "The Rivals," (1775,) which, though at first coldly received, soon acquired great popularity. It was followed in the same year by the opera of "The Duenna," which also met with brilliant success, being acted seventy-five times during the season. His "School for Scandal," published in 1777, established his reputation as a dramatic genius of the highest order. He soon after purchased a share in the Drury Lane Theatre. His farce of "The Critic" came out in 1779. In 1780 he represented Stafford in Parliament, where he soon became conspicuous as an orator, and supported the measures of Fox and the opposition party. He also filled for a time the post of under-secretary of state. On the impeachment of Warren Hastings, in 1787, he delivered his celebrated Begum speech, which made an extraordinary sensation at the time, and is still regarded as one of the most splendid displays of eloquence in ancient or modern times. The Whigs having come into power on the death of Pitt, (1806,) Sheridan was appointed treasurer of the navy and a privy councillor. He was returned to Parliament for Westminster in 1806. His style of living was so extravagant that he was much embarrassed by debts in the latter part of his life. Died in July, 1816.

"Mr. Sheridan," says Hazlitt, "has been justly called a dramatic star of the first magnitude; and, indeed, among the comic writers of the last century he shines like Hesperus among the lesser lights. The 'School for Scandal' is, if not the most original, perhaps the most finished and faultless comedy which we have." It must be confessed, however, that the moral tone of this drama (reflecting, as it doubtless does, the morals of the upper classes of English society at that time) is not very elevated. Byron observes, "Whatever Sheridan has done, or chosen to do, has been, *par excellence*, always the best of its kind."

See THOMAS MOORE, "Memoirs of the Life of R. B. Sheridan,' 1825; W. SMYTH, "Memoir of Mr. Sheridan," 1840; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for December, 1826; "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, July, and August, 1826; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1842.

Sheridan, (Dr. THOMAS,) born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, in 1684, studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently became teacher of a free school at Cavan. He published prose translations of the "Satires" of Persius. He was an intimate friend of Dean Swift. Died in 1738.

Sheridan, (THOMAS,) a son of the preceding, and the father of R. B. Sheridan, was born at Quilca, Ireland, in 1721. He graduated at Trinity College, and, having embraced the profession of an actor, obtained considerable reputation and success. He was afterwards for many years manager of the Dublin Theatre. He published a "Course of Oratorical Lectures," an essay entitled "British Education," (1756,) a "Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," (2 vols., 1780,) and a "Life of Swift," (1784.) Died in 1788.

Shĕr'lock, (RICHARD,) an English clergyman, born in Cheshire in 1613. He became rector of Winwick, and published "The Practical Christian." Died in 1689.

Sherlock, (THOMAS,) a learned English prelate, born in London in 1678, was a son of William Sherlock, noticed below. He studied at Cambridge, became vice-chancellor of that university in 1714, and in 1715 Dean of Chichester. He was afterwards created successively Bishop of Bangor, Salisbury, and London, (1748.) He published several works in opposition to Dr. Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy. Died in 1761.

Sherlock, (Dr. WILLIAM,) an English theologian, born at Southwark, London, in 1641. He studied at Cambridge, became master of the Temple in 1684, and Dean of Saint Paul's in 1691. A leader among the Jacobites, he excited their hatred by taking the oaths to William III. in 1690, publishing a pamphlet in his justification that made an intense sensation. Died in 1707.

Sherman, (JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT,) an American lawyer and statesman, born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1878, was admitted to the bar in 1880, and was elected mayor of Utica in 1884. Elected to Congress in 1887, he served until 1908, when he was elected vice-president of the United States. He was Republican candidate for the same office in 1912, but died October 30, before the election.

Shĕr'man, (JOHN,) an English Puritan minister, born in 1613. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1634, and preached at Watertown from 1644 until his death. He was an eminent mathematician. Died in 1675.

Shĕr'man, (JOHN,) an American Senator, a brother of General William T. Sherman, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, in May, 1823. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was elected a member of Congress in 1854, in 1856, and again in 1858. He was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House in December, 1859; but he lacked a few votes of being elected, and, after a contest of eight weeks, his party elected another candidate. He served as chairman of the committee of ways and means in 1860–61. In 1860 he was again chosen to represent the thirteenth district of Ohio in Congress. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Ohio for a term of six years, (1861–67.) Thaddeus Stevens and Senator Sherman were the authors of the bill which Congress enacted in the winter of 1866–67 for the reconstruction of the seceded States. By this act those States were reduced to the condition of territories, to be governed by military power until they should have passed through a certain process of restoration to the Union. He was re-elected a Senator of the United States in 1867, and again in 1873, and on the accession of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, in 1877, he was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1881, 1887, and 1893 he was again elected to the Senate, and in 1897 was made secretary of state by President McKinley, retiring in 1898, on the outbreak of war with Spain. He published "Recollections of Forty Years," (1896.) Died November 22, 1900.

Sherman, (ROGER,) an American statesman, born at Newton, Massachusetts, on the 19th of April, 1721. He worked at the trade of shoemaker in his youth, removed to New Milford, Connecticut, in 1743, and soon after that date became a partner of his brother, who was a merchant. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1754, and settled at New Haven in 1761. About 1765 he was appointed a judge of the superior court or common pleas. He was elected a member of the General Congress in 1774, and continued to serve in that body for nineteen years. He signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. During the Revolutionary war he rendered important services on committees of Congress. He was elected a senator of the United States in 1791. Died in July, 1793.

Sherman, (ROGER MINOTT,) a lawyer, born in Woburn, Massachusetts, about 1772, was a nephew of the preceding. He practised law with distinction at Norwalk and Fairfield, in Connecticut. Died in 1844.

Sherman, (THOMAS W.,) an American general, born in Rhode Island about 1818, graduated at West Point in 1836. He served as brigadier-general at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and commanded the land-forces which, aided by the fleet, took Port Royal in November of that year. He commanded a division under General Banks in Louisiana in 1863. Died March 16, 1879.

Sherman, (WILLIAM TECUMSEH,) a distinguished American general, born at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1820, was a son of Charles Robert Sherman, once a judge of the superior court of Ohio, and a brother of John Sherman, a Senator of the United States. His mother was named Mary Hoyt. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1829, he was adopted as a son by Thomas Ewing, M.C., through whose influence he was admitted into the Military Academy of West Point in 1836. He graduated there in June, 1840, standing sixth in the order of general merit among a class of forty members, including George H. Thomas and Richard S. Ewell. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed second lieutenant in the artillery and ordered to Florida. He became a first lieutenant in January, 1842, a few months after which his company was stationed at Fort Moultrie, near Charleston. He went with his company to California by sea in 1846, returned to the Atlantic States in 1850, and in May of that year married Ellen Ewing, a daughter of Thomas Ewing, then secretary of the interior. In 1851 he obtained the rank of captain, and in 1853 he resigned his commission in the army and engaged in the business of banker at San Francisco.

In the early part of 1860 he accepted the position of superintendent of a new military academy founded by the State of Louisiana. He proved himself so eminently qualified for the duties of this place that the leaders of the secession movement in Louisiana wished to secure his services in the impending conflict, and made efforts to pervert his loyalty to the Union, but without success. He resigned his office in January, 1861. In March he went to Washington, and endeavoured in vain to convince the authorities, who were then unable to realize the greatness of the crisis, of the necessity of preparing for war on a large scale.

He received a commission as colonel of the thirteenth regiment of infantry in June, 1861, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21. On the 3d of August ensuing, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and in the next month he was ordered to Kentucky. In consequence of the ill health of General Anderson, the chief command of the department of Kentucky devolved on Sherman in October, 1861. When asked by the secretary of war how many men he should require, he replied, "Sixty thousand to drive the enemy out of Kentucky, and two hundred thousand to finish the war in this section." His estimate was considered as wildly extravagant, and he was removed from the command, with orders to report to General Halleck, who was commander of the department of the West.

In March, 1862, Sherman obtained command of the fifth division of General Grant's army of the Tennessee. He displayed great coolness, energy, and skill in the sanguinary battle of Shiloh, (Pittsburg Landing,) on the 6th and 7th of April of that year. His services were acknowledged by General Grant in these terms: "At the battle of Shiloh, on the first day, he held, with raw troops, the key-point of the landing. . . . To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." (Letter to the War Department, July 26, 1863.) He was wounded in the hand on this occasion, and had three horses shot under him. His division took a prominent part in the siege of Corinth, which the enemy evacuated on the 29th of May. A few days before that date he received a commission as major-general. He was appointed commander of the military post of Memphis in July, 1862. In the campaign against Vicksburg, which began in December, Sherman, who commanded the first division of the army, was ordered to proceed to the mouth of the Yazoo River and attempt to capture Vicksburg from the north side. This enterprise was not successful. General Sherman rendered

important services in several battles which were fought in Mississippi during the months of April and May, and which preceded the siege of Vicksburg. He commanded one of the three corps which made an unsuccessful assault on the works at Vicksburg on the 22d of May. After the surrender of that fortress, July 4, 1863, Sherman marched against General Johnston, and occupied Jackson, from which the enemy were driven on the 17th of the month. About this date he wrote a letter in which these sentences occur: "The people of the North must conquer or be conquered. There can be no middle course."

He was appointed commander of the department of the Tennessee in October, 1863, and, moving his army by rapid marches, joined the army of General Grant at Chattanooga about the 15th of November. Sherman occupied Missionary Ridge on the 24th, rendered important services at the battle of Chattanooga on the 25th of November, and, three days later, began to move his army, with the utmost celerity, to the relief of Burnside, who was besieged at Knoxville. His cavalry reached Knoxville on the 3d of December, before which date the enemy had raised the siege and fled. Sherman returned to Chattanooga, and thence to Memphis, where he arrived in January, 1864. Having organized a large column, he marched from Vicksburg eastward, destroying the railroads, and entered Meridian about the 14th of February. After he had destroyed the depots, arsenals, etc. at Meridian, he returned to Vicksburg. In March he received a letter from General Grant, who mentioned his own nomination to the rank of lieutenant-general, and said, "I express my thanks to you and McPherson as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success."

When Grant was transferred to Virginia, in March, 1864, Sherman was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, embracing all the armies between the Mississippi River and the Alleghany Mountains. He was instructed to move against the army of General Joseph E. Johnston, who occupied a strong position at Dalton, Georgia, covering and defending Atlanta, which was the objective point of General Sherman. On the 6th of May he moved from Chattanooga with the armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, commanded respectively by Generals Thomas, McPherson, and Schofield. His force amounted then to 98,797 men and 254 pieces of cannon. He commenced operations by turning the enemy's position with a part of his army, so that General Johnston, finding his retreat likely to be cut off, fell back to his fortified post at Resaca, where he was attacked on the 15th of May. After a severe battle, Johnston retreated during the night towards the south, and made another stand at Allatoona. Sherman again turned the flank of the enemy by moving his army to Dallas, through a rugged and densely-wooded country. Severe actions were fought at Dallas and New Hope Church about the 28th of May, and on the 4th of June the rebels retreated to the strong positions of Kenesaw, Pine, and Lost Mountains. On the 27th of June the Union army assaulted the works of Kenesaw Mountain, but were repulsed with severe loss. In consequence of another flank movement of Sherman's army, General Johnston abandoned his position at Kenesaw on the 3d of July, and retreated across the Chattahoochee. After resting several days, the Union army crossed that river on the 17th of July, and drove the enemy to Atlanta. At this date General Hood took command of the insurgents and assumed the offensive-defensive policy. On the 22d of July Hood attacked Sherman near Atlanta, and was repulsed with great loss. In August, 1864, Sherman was appointed a major-general in the regular army. About the 28th of August he moved his main force round by the enemy's left flank, and gained victories at Jonesborough and Lovejoy's. These actions forced Hood to evacuate Atlanta on the 1st of September. The capture of Atlanta excited great exultation among the Unionists. "General Sherman's movement from Chattanooga to Atlanta," says General Grant, "was prompt, skilful, and brilliant."

By moving his army northwestward for the invasion of Middle Tennessee, in October, Hood opened the way for Sherman to march through Georgia to the sea without much resistance. Abandoning his communications with Chattanooga, and leaving Atlanta in ruins, Sherman began his famous march on the 14th of November, with about 65,000 men. His plan was to obtain subsistence from the country through which he passed, and to destroy the railroads and other public property. His army, moving in three columns, passed between Macon and Augusta, had several skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry, and arrived, after a very safe and successful march, at the outworks of Savannah on the 10th of December. "We have not lost a wagon on the trip," says Sherman, "and our trains are in a better condition than when we started." On the 20th of December General Hardee evacuated Savannah, which Sherman occupied on the 21st. In this march of three hundred miles he had lost 63 killed and 245 wounded.

Sherman left Savannah with his veteran army on the 15th of January, 1865, marched northward, and took Columbia on the 17th of February. This operation compelled the enemy to evacuate Charleston, which was occupied by the Federal army on the 18th. Proposing to co-operate or unite with the army of Grant, which was then near Petersburg, Virginia, Sherman moved, by way of Cheraw and Fayetteville, towards Goldsborough, North Carolina. He met and defeated a body of rebels at Averysborough about the 16th of March. On the 18th the combined forces of the enemy, under General J. E. Johnston, attacked the Union army at Bentonville. Having repulsed this attack, Sherman entered Goldsborough on the 23d of March, and there formed a junction with the army of Schofield. After he had received the news of the capture of Richmond, April 3, he moved against the army of Johnston, then "the only remaining strategic point." He entered Raleigh on the 13th, had an interview with General Johnston on the 17th, and agreed with him on a memorandum or basis of peace, which was disapproved by the President and cabinet. The terms offered by Sherman were deemed too liberal. On the 26th of April Johnston surrendered his army on the same terms as were granted to Lee, and the war ended. Sherman was appointed lieutenant-general in place of U. S. Grant, promoted, in July or August, 1866. He was nominated general by brevet in February, 1868, by President Johnson; but he declined. When General Grant became President, in March, 1869, Sherman succeeded him as general and commander-in-chief of the army, but retired from the command in the fall of 1883; settled in Saint Louis, but subsequently removed to New York, where he died February 14, 1891. In 1875 he published his "Memoirs." General Sherman was a man of nervous temperament and intense energy. His stature was tall, his hair brown or auburn, his eyes dark hazel, large, and piercing.

Sher-Shah, shair shâh, (*i.e.* "the Lion King,") an Indian prince, whose original name was **Fereed,** (or **Feryd.**) He acquired the chief power in Bahar and Bengal, defeated the Sultan Humâyoon in battle in 1540, and became master of Hindostan. He is said to have been an able and popular ruler. Died in 1545.

Sher'win, (JOHN KEYSE,) an eminent English engraver, born in Sussex about 1751. He was of humble parentage, and was employed in his youth as a woodcutter on the estate of Mr. Mitford, near Petworth. Having produced a drawing which obtained the silver medal from the Society of Arts, he became a pupil of Bartolozzi in London, and soon attained great excellence in his art. In 1785 he succeeded Woollett as engraver to the king. Died in 1790.

Sher'wood, (Mrs. MARY MARTHA,) a popular English writer, born in Worcestershire in 1775, published tales of a moral and religious character, among which we may name "The Lady of the Manor," "Roxobel," "Ermina," and "Little Henry and his Bearer." She also wrote "Chronology of Ancient History," and "Dictionary of Scripture Types." Died in 1851.

See "Life of Mrs. Sherwood," by her daughter; "Quarterly Review" for May, 1843.

Shesha. See SÊSHA.

Shew, (JOEL,) M.D., an American physician, born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1816, was one of the earliest hydropathic practitioners in America, and the

founder of the "Water-Cure Journal," New York. He published the "Water-Cure Manual," (1850,) "Hydropathic Family Physician," (1854,) and other similar works. Died in 1855.

Shield, sheeld, (WILLIAM,) an English composer and musician, born in the county of Durham about 1750. Among his most popular works are the operas of "Rosina," "Robin Hood," "The Poor Soldier," and "The Woodman." Died in 1829.

Shields, sheeldz, (JAMES,) a general, born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1810, emigrated to the United States about 1826. He served in the Mexican war, (1846–47,) and was elected a Senator of the United States from Illinois in 1849, and from Minnesota in 1857. He commanded the division which defeated Stonewall Jackson near Winchester, March 23, 1862, and resigned his commission in 1863. Died June 1, 1879.

Shil'la-ber, (BENJAMIN PENHALLOW,) author of the sayings of "Mrs. Partington," was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 12, 1814. He wrote a number of works in which "Mrs. Partington" was the leading character, and several others. Died in 1890.

Shinn, (GEORGE WOLFE,) D.D., an American clergyman, born in Philadelphia December 14, 1839, graduated at the Philadelphia Divinity School in 1863, and entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He is author of a "Manual of the Prayer-Book," (1875,) "Manual of Church History," (1876,) "Questions about Our Church," (1880,) and a large number of works on religious subjects.

Ship'ley, (ARTHUR EVERETT,) an English zoologist, was born at Datchet, Bucks, in 1861. He became a lecturer on invertebrate morphology at Cambridge University in 1894. He wrote "Zoology of the Invertebrata," and aided in editing and writing the "Cambridge Natural History." Died 1927.

Shipley, (ORBY,) an English divine, born at Twyford House, Hants, July 1, 1832. He graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge. After working twenty-three years as an Anglican clergyman, he became a Roman Catholic in 1878. He prepared many devotional and ascetic books, mostly translations, and edited and compiled "Lyra Eucharistica," (1863,) "Lyra Messianica," (1864,) "Lyra Mystica," (1864,) and other books. He also published some original books and brochures.

Shipley, (WILLIAM,) the originator of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, was born in England about 1715. He was a teacher of drawing in London. Died in 1804.

Shipley, (WILLIAM DAVIES,) born in Berkshire in 1745, was a son of Dr. Shipley, Bishop of Saint Asaph, and a brother-in-law of Sir William Jones. He became Dean of Saint Asaph in 1774. Died in 1826.

Shipp, (ALBERT M.,) D.D., LL.D., an American educator, born in Stokes county, North Carolina, January 15, 1819. He graduated in 1840 at the University of North Carolina, and in 1841 became a Methodist preacher. He held various professorships, etc., was the president of Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, from 1859 to 1874, when he became professor of church history in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Ship'pen, (EDWARD,) a native of England, who emigrated to Massachusetts and settled at Boston about 1669. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was driven from Boston by persecution. He removed to Philadelphia, of which city he became the first mayor.

Ship'pen, (EDWARD,) an able American lawyer and jurist, born at Philadelphia in 1729. He became chief justice of Pennsylvania in 1799. Died in 1806.

Shippen, (WILLIAM,) an American physician, born in Pennsylvania in 1734, was a descendant of Edward Shippen, (the first of the name.) He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and commenced in 1764 a course of lectures on anatomy at Philadelphia. In 1765 he became professor of anatomy in the medical school of which he was one of the founders. Died in 1808.

Shippen, (WILLIAM,) an English Jacobite member of Parliament, was a son of the rector of Stockport. He was an opponent of Walpole, and was characterized by Pope as "downright Shippen." Died about 1742.

Shir'law, (WALTER,) a painter, born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1837. He became a resident of Chicago in childhood, and learned his art chiefly in Munich. He was for a time professor in the Art-Students' League, New York. He is distinguished as a figure-painter, and his less ambitious compositions (often combining domestic animals, birds, etc.) are of high value. "Sheep-Shearing in the Bavarian Highlands" has been called his best picture. His work as an art-instructor has been very important in its results.

Shir'ley or **Sher'ley**, (Sir ANTHONY,) an English traveller and navigator, born in 1565. In 1598 he visited Persia, where he was treated with great distinction by Shah Abbâs, by whom he was sent on a mission to the different European courts, to induce them to form a league with him against the Turks. He died in Spain about 1630, having been previously created admiral of the Levant Seas, by the King of Spain. His principal works are entitled "A True Relation of the Voyage undertaken by Sir Anthony Shirley, Knight, in 1596," etc., and "Relation of Sir Anthony Shirley's Travels in Persia," (1632.)

See "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1820.)

Shirley, (EVELYN PHILIP,) an English antiquary and genealogist, born in Warwickshire, January 22, 1812; died September 19, 1882.

Shirley, (JAMES,) an English dramatist, born in London about 1594. Among his plays, which amount in all to about forty, we may name "The Traitor," a tragedy. He also wrote a poem, entitled "The Echo, or the Unfortunate Lovers." Died in 1666.

See BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Shirley, (ROBERT,) brother of Sir Anthony, noticed above, was born about 1570. He served for a time in the army of Shah Abbâs, and was afterwards employed by him in several missions. Died in 1628.

Shirley, (THOMAS,) eldest brother of the preceding, was born in 1564. He visited Turkey, and published an account of his travels in that country.

Shirley, (WILLIAM,) an Anglo-American Governor, born in England about 1705. He became Governor of Massachusetts in 1741, and was commander-in-chief of the British forces in America in 1755. He ceased to be Governor in 1757. Died in 1771.

Shi'shak, the Hebrew name of **Sheshonk I.**, King of Egypt. He is believed to have been of an Assyrian or Babylonian race, and was the first king of the twenty-first dynasty. He received Jeroboam when he fled from King Solomon, and later marched against Rehoboam, King of Judah, and carried off the treasures of the temple and palace of Jerusalem. Many names of conquered Levite and Canaanite towns in Palestine appear in the Egyptian records of this reign. Shishak began to reign about 967 B.C.

Shishkof, Schischkow, or **Chischkof**, shish'kof, (ALEXANDER SEMENOVITCH,) a Russian writer and minister of state, born in 1754. He rose gradually in the navy to the rank of admiral. He published a "Maritime Dictionary, English, French, and Russian," an excellent "Treatise on the Old and New Russian Style," (1802,) and other works. In 1816 he was chosen president of the Russian Academy, which he enriched with philological essays. He was appointed a member of the council of the empire in 1820, and was minister of public instruction from 1824 to 1828. Died in 1841.

See "Memoiren des Admirals A. Schischkoff über die Zeit seines Aufenthaltes," etc., 1832.

Shiva. See SIVA.

Shoovalof, Chouvalof, or **Schuwalow**, shoo-vä'-lof, (ANDREI PETROVITCH,) a Russian poet and courtier, who, in the reign of Catherine II., became a member of the imperial council and a senator. He was intimate with Voltaire and other French authors. He wrote, in French verse, an "Epistle to Voltaire" and an "Epistle to Ninon de Lenclos." Died in 1789.

His son PAUL, born about 1775, became a general at the age of twenty-five. In the campaign of 1813 he was a personal attendant of the Czar Alexander, and in 1814 he accompanied, in the name of Russia, Bonaparte to Elba. Died in 1823.

Shoovalof or **Chouvaloff**, (PETER,) a Russian general, was the inventor of a kind of cannon which bears his name. He was the father of Andrei Petrovitch, noticed above. Died in 1762.

Shoovaloff, or **Shuváloff**, (PETER ANDREIEVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian statesman, born in Saint Petersburg, July 15, 1827. He entered the army in youth, became an officer of the interior department in 1862, governor-general of the Baltic provinces in 1864, and chief of the secret service in 1866, in which capacity he detected the existence of Nihilistic conspiracies. In 1873 he went to England as special agent and effected a matrimonial alliance between the reigning families, the Duke of Edinburgh marrying the Russian grand-duchess Marie. In 1874 he became Russian ambassador at London, retiring in 1879. Died March 22, 1889.

Shore, (JANE,) the wife of a London jeweller, subsequently became the mistress of Edward IV., King of England. After his death she formed a connection with Lord Hastings. She was tried for witchcraft by order of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Died about 1525.

See HUME, "History of England."

Shore, (JOHN.) See TEIGNMOUTH, LORD.

Shore, (THOMAS TEIGNMOUTH,) a British divine, born in Dublin in 1841. He graduated in 1861 at Trinity College, Dublin, and became a priest of the Anglican Church, and a chaplain to the Queen. He wrote "Some Difficulties of Belief," "The Life of the World to Come," "Saint George for England," etc.

Short, (CHARLES,) LL.D., an American scholar, born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1821. He graduated at Harvard College in 1846, was president of Kenyon College, 1863-67, and in 1868 became professor of Latin in Columbia College. In connection with Prof. Charlton T. Lewis, he edited a "Latin Dictionary." D. in 1886.

Short, (JAMES,) a Scottish mathematician and optician, born at Edinburgh in 1710, was employed to make a survey of the Orkney Islands. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and acquired a high reputation as a constructor of telescopes. Died in 1768.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Short, (THOMAS,) a Scottish physician, was the author of the "Natural History of Mineral and Medicinal Waters," and other similar works. Died in 1772.

Short'house, (JOSEPH HENRY,) an English novelist, born in Birmingham in 1834. His works include "John Inglesant" and "The Little Schoolmaster Mark," also "Sir Percival," "A Teacher of the Violin," "Blanche, Lady Falaise," etc. Died March 4, 1903.

Shovel, shŭv'ĕl, (Sir CLOUDESLEY,) a distinguished English admiral, born in Norfolk in 1650. In 1688 he became an adherent of William III., who made him a knight for his services at the battle of Bantry Bay. He had a prominent share in the victory of La Hogue, and was soon after appointed vice-admiral of the red. In 1705 he commanded the fleet sent against Spain, and subsequently assisted at the siege of Toulon in 1707, but, while on his voyage home, was wrecked off the Scilly Isles, and all on board perished.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals;" HUME, "History of England."

Shŏw'er, (Sir BARTHOLOMEW,) an English lawyer under the reign of James II., was a native of Exeter. He became recorder of London, and published a work entitled "Cases in Parliament Resolved."

Shower, (JOHN,) a Puritan divine, born at Exeter in 1657, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote "Reflections on Time and Eternity," and other works. Died in 1715.

Shrap'nel, (HENRY,) an English general, entered the army about 1779. He invented the case-shot called shrapnel-shells. Died in 1842.

Shreve, (SAMUEL HENRY,) an American civil engineer, born at Trenton, New Jersey, August 2, 1829. He graduated at Princeton College in 1848, and at the Harvard Law School in 1850. He became a distinguished railroad engineer, and published a valuable "Treatise on the Strength of Bridges and Roofs," (1873,) and other works. Died November 27, 1884.

Shrewsbury, shrōz'bẹr-e or shrūz'bẹr-e, (CHARLES TALBOT,) DUKE OF, an English peer and scholar, born in 1660, was educated as a Roman Catholic. He became a Protestant and Whig, promoted the revolution of 1688, and was appointed one of the secretaries of state in 1689. He resigned about 1691. In 1694 he was again appointed to that office, and was created Duke of Shrewsbury. He was very popular. "Before he was of age," says Macaulay, "he was allowed to be one of the finest gentlemen and finest scholars of his time. He was early called the king of hearts, and never, through a long, eventful, and checkered life, lost his right to that name." ("History of England," vol. ii.) He resigned office in 1700, became Viceroy of Ireland in 1713, and lord treasurer in 1714. Died in 1718.

Shrewsbury, EARL OF. See TALBOT, (JOHN.)

Shrub'sole, (WILLIAM,) an English hymn-writer, born at Sheerness, November 21, 1759; died near London, August 23, 1829.

Shu, the ancient Egyptian god of light. See TEFNET.

Shu'brick, (JOHN TEMPLAR,) an American naval officer, born in South Carolina in 1778. He served as first lieutenant under Commodore Decatur against the Algerines in 1815. After peace was concluded with Algiers, he sailed as commander of the Epervier for the United States, and the vessel was lost at sea in the same year.

Shubrick, (WILLIAM BRANFORD,) an American admiral, a brother of J. T. Shubrick, was born in South Carolina, October 31, 1790. He entered the naval service in 1806, and served with distinction in the war of 1812-15. In 1862 he was appointed a rear-admiral. Died at Washington, D.C., May 27, 1874.

Shŭck'burgh-Ev'ẹ-lyn, (Sir GEORGE,) F.R.S., an English classical scholar and natural philosopher, born in 1750, resided in Warwickshire. He determined the relation between the British unit of measure (*i.e.* the yard) and the length of a pendulum which makes a certain number of vibrations in a given time. He also wrote on the measurement of altitudes by the barometer, etc. Died in 1804.

Shŭck'ford, (SAMUEL,) an English divine, became prebendary of Canterbury. He published a "History of the World, Sacred and Profane." Died in 1754.

Shun or **Chun**, shŭn, an ancient Chinese sage and ruler, who, according to Pauthier, was raised to the imperial throne 2285 B.C. (See YAO.) On account of his rare wisdom and virtue, he was selected by Yao to be his successor; but Shun, deeming himself unworthy, at first declined the proffered honour, and was with difficulty prevailed on to accept it. Like Yao, he introduced many useful regulations, encouraged science and the arts, and was particularly distinguished by the attention which he paid to music. He materially modified the penal code of China, rendering it more humane, and making the various punishments bear a just proportion to the grade of the offence. Every three years he made an examination into the conduct of his officers, punishing the culpable and rewarding those who had properly performed their duties. He died (according to Pauthier, 2208 B.C.) after a long and prosperous reign, and was succeeded by Yu.

Shun-Tchee or **Chun-Tchi**, shŭn-chee, the first Chinese emperor of the present Tartar or Mantchoo dynasty, obtained the throne in 1644 in consequence of a revolution. He was the heir of the Khan of Tartary, and was born about 1637. Died in 1691.

Shus'ter, (WILLIAM MORGAN,) government official, born at Washington in 1877. After 1898 he filled several positions in the government service, and in 1911 was made treasurer-general of Persia. His activity and success in this office excited the enmity of Russia, which by hostile movements against Persia obliged him to resign the office.

Shute, (JOSIAS,) an English clergyman, became Archdeacon of Colchester. He published a volume of Sermons on Genesis xvi. Died in 1643.

Shu'tẹr, (EDWARD,) a popular English comedian, died in 1776.

Shŭt'tle-wŏrth, (PHILIP NICHOLAS,) an English prelate, born in 1782. He was appointed Bishop of

Chichester in 1840. He published several works on theology. Died in 1842.

Sibauyeh, se-bŏw′yĕh, or **Sibooyeh**, (or **Sibûyeh**,) se-boo′yĕh, written also **Sibouieh** or **Sibouyeh**, (**Amroo (Amru) Ibn Othman**, âm′rōō ĭb′n oth-mân′,) a celebrated Arabian grammarian, born in Farsistân about 750 A.D.; died about 800. He is sometimes called AL-FARSEE, (-FARSÎ,) *i.e.* "the Persian."

Sib′bald, (Sir ROBERT,) a Scottish physician, born in Fifeshire, was one of the founders, and the first president, of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh. He was the author of "Scotia Illustrata," and other works, and filled the post of physician and geographer to Charles II. Sibbaldia, a genus of plants, was so named in his honour. Died in 1712.

See "Autobiography of Sir R. Sibbald," 1833; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Sibbern, sib′bĕrn, (FREDERIK CHRISTIAN,) a Danish jurist and philosophical writer, born at Copenhagen in 1785. After visiting Germany, he was appointed in 1813 professor of philosophy in his native city. Among his numerous works, which favour the system of Schelling, we may name his "Psychology introduced through Biology," (1849,) and "On Poetry and Art, or Discourses on Universal Æsthetics and Poetry," (1853.) Died at Copenhagen, December 16, 1872.

Sibbes or **Sibbs**, (RICHARD,) an eminent English Puritan minister, born in Suffolk in 1577, was a Fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge. He became preacher of Gray's Inn in 1618, and master of Catherine's Hall about 1625. He wrote, besides other works, "The Bruised Reed." Died in 1635.

Sibbs. See SIBBES.

Sibert, de, dĕh se′bair′, (GAUTIER,) a French historian, born at Tonnerre about 1720. Among his works is "The Variations of the French Monarchy in its Political, Civil, and Military Government," (4 vols., 1765.) Died in 1798.

Sibilet, se′be′lȧ′, (THOMAS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1512. His chief work is "L'Art poétique François," (1548.) Died in 1589.

Sib′ley, (HENRY,) an American general, born in Louisiana about 1815, graduated at West Point in 1838. He took arms against the Union in 1861. He commanded a small army which invaded New Mexico, attacked Fort Craig, in February, 1862, and was repulsed. Died August 23, 1886.

Sibley, (HENRY H.,) an American Governor, born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1811. He was elected Governor of Minnesota in 1857, and appointed a brigadier-general in 1862. He led an expedition against the Sioux Indians in June and July, 1863. Died Feb. 18, 1891.

Sibley, (MARK H.,) an eloquent American lawyer, born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1796. He practised at Canandaigua, New York, and was elected to Congress in 1837. Died in 1852.

Sib′lў, (MANOAH,) an English Orientalist and Swedenborgian divine, born in London in 1757; died in 1840.

Sibooyeh. See SIBAUYEH.

Sibouieh. See SIBAUYEH.

Sibour, se′boor′, (MARIE DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE,) a French prelate, born in the department of Drôme in 1792. He studied at Avignon and Paris, and became successively Bishop of Digne (1840) and Archbishop of Paris, (1848.) He was afterwards made a senator, and officer of the legion of honour, (1854.) He was assassinated in 1857, by a priest named Jean Verger, who had been suspended, *(interdit.)*

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sibrecht, see′brĕkt, or **Sibrechts**, see′brĕkts, (JAN,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1625, worked in London. Died in 1703.

Sib′thorp, (JOHN,) an eminent English botanist, born at Oxford in 1758. Having studied medicine at Edinburgh, and subsequently visited France, he was appointed, after his return, to succeed his father in the chair of botany at Oxford. In 1786 he set out on a scientific expedition to Greece and the adjacent regions, and in 1794 revisited those countries. His principal works are his "Flora Oxoniensis," (1794,) and "Flora Græca," (10 vols. fol.) He died in 1796, leaving to the University of Oxford two hundred pounds a year for the publication of his "Flora Græca," a magnificent work, with plates.

Sibûyeh. See SIBAUYEH.

Sibyl. See SIBYLLA.

Sĭ-bўl′lą, [Gr. *Σίβυλλα*; Fr. SIBYLLE, se′bèl′; English, SIB′YL,] the name of several ancient prophetesses, the most celebrated of whom was the Cumæan Sibyl, sometimes called Deiph′obe, Amalthe′a, or Demoph′ile. According to Virgil, she accompanied Æneas in his visit to the infernal regions. (See "Æneid," book vi.)

Sibylle. See SIBYLLA.

Sicard, se′kȧr′, (FRANÇOIS,) a French mintary writer, born at Thionville (Meurthe) in 1787. He entered the army and became a captain. Among his works is a "History of the Military Institutions of the French," (4 vols., 1830–31.) Died at Paris, March 13, 1860.

Sic′ard, (MONTGOMERY,) an American admiral, born at New York in 1836. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1856, was engaged in the capture of New Orleans, at Vicksburg, Fort Fisher, etc. He was made captain in 1881, commodore in 1894, and rear-admiral in 1897; was chief of Bureau of Ordnance 1881–90; commanded the North Atlantic squadron 1897–98; retired September 30, 1898. Died September 14, 1900.

Sicard, (ROCH AMBROISE CUCURRON,) a French abbé, distinguished as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, was born at Fousseret, near Toulouse, in 1742. During the Revolution he was arrested and confined in prison, from which he was released in September, 1792, after a narrow escape from massacre. He became professor of grammar in the normal school about 1795, and a member of the Institute. He improved or perfected the method of instructing deaf-mutes, and wrote a "Theory of Signs for the Instruction of Deaf-Mutes," (1808.) Died in 1822.

Sichel, sĭK′ęl or zĭK′ęl, (JULIUS,) a skilful oculist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main about 1800, graduated at Berlin in 1825. He began to practise in Paris about 1833, and published several treatises on ophthalmy. He died November 14, 1868.

Sĭ-çin′ĭ-us Den-tā′tus, a Roman warrior, who is said to have fought in one hundred and twenty battles, and to have decided the victory in many of them, was a champion of the plebeians in the contest against the patricians. He was a tribune of the people in 454 B.C., and was assassinated in 450 by the opposite party.

Siciolante, se-cho-lân′tȧ, or **Da Sermoneta**, dȧ sĕR-mo-nā′tȧ, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter, born at Sermoneta in 1504. He was employed by Pope Gregory XIII. Died in 1550.

Sickingen, von, fon sik′king′ęn or zik′king′ęn, (FRANZ,) a celebrated German soldier and Protestant Reformer, born in the grand duchy of Baden in 1481. He enjoyed the favour of the emperor Maximilian, and of Charles V., whom he accompanied in several of his expeditions. He distinguished himself on all occasions as the champion of the oppressed, and the patron of learned men; he gave an asylum to Œcolampadius, Bucer, and Ulrich von Hutten, and protected Reuchlin from the persecution of the monks of Cologne. Having become involved in a feud with Hesse and the Palatinate, he was mortally wounded while defending his castle of Neustall, in 1523.

See BUDDEUS, "Franz von Sickingen," 1794; MÜNCH, "Franz von Sickingen," 3 vols., 1827; BOUTEILLER, "Histoire de F. von Sickingen," Metz, 1860; KARL LANG, "Ritter F. von Sickingen," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sickler, sik′lęr or zik′lęr, (FRIEDRICH KARL LUDWIG,) a German antiquary, son of Johann Volkmar, noticed below, was born near Gotha in 1773. He published, among other works, "The Political History and Antiquities of Rome." Died in 1836.

Sickler, (JOHANN VOLKMAR,) a German pomologist, born at Gotha in 1742, published "The German Fruit-Cultivator," ("Deutscher Obstgärtner,") "Pomological Cabinet," (1796,) and other similar works. Died in 1820.

Sickles, sĭk'ĕlz, (DANIEL E.,) an American general, born in New York City in 1822. He studied law, and was elected to Congress by the Democrats of New York in 1856. He killed Philip Barton Key in February, 1859, for criminal connection with his wife. In 1860 he was re-elected to Congress by the voters of the third district of New York. He commanded a brigade in the battles near Richmond in June, 1862, a division at the battle of Antietam, September 17, and a corps at Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863. At the battle of Gettysburg he directed the third corps, and lost a leg on the 2d of July, 1863. He was appointed commander of the Second Military District, comprising North and South Carolina, about April, 1867. Having supported the policy of Congress in preference to that of President Johnson, he was removed, August 26, 1867. Died May 2, 1914.

Siddharta. See GAUTAMA.

Sid'dŏnz, (SARAH,) a celebrated English tragic actress, born at Brecon, South Wales, in July, 1755, was a daughter of Roger Kemble. She was married in 1773 to an actor named Siddons, and made her first appearance at Drury Lane in December, 1775. Her form was exquisitely symmetrical, her countenance beautiful, and her deportment majestic. She was for many years the most popular tragic actress on the English stage. Her performance of the part of "Lady Macbeth" was especially admired. She retired from the stage in 1812. Her private character is said to have been irreproachable. She is, by general consent, admitted to have been the greatest actress that England has produced. Died in 1831.

A critic of rare taste, and one not likely to be swayed by the opinions of the multitude, speaks thus of Mrs. Siddons as an actress, although, when he saw her, she had been long past her prime: "What a wonderful woman! The very first time I saw her perform, I was struck with admiration. . . . Her looks, her voice, her gestures, delighted me. She penetrated in a moment to my heart. She froze and melted it by turns; a glance of her eye, a start, an exclamation, thrilled through my whole frame. The more I see her, the more I admire her. I hardly breathe while she is on the stage. She works up my feelings till I am like a mere child." (See "The Life and Letters of Washington Irving," vol. i. p. 159.)

Sidg'wick, (HENRY,) an English philosopher, born at Skipton, in Yorkshire, in 1838. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1859. He was one of the founders of Newnham College, for girls, at Cambridge. Among his works are "The Methods of Ethics," (1874; new and altered edition, 1877,) and "Principles of Political Economy." He took an active part in the Society for Psychical Research. Died September 26, 1900.

Sidi-Mohammed, sid'ĭ mo-hăm'med, Emperor of Morocco, born about 1702, succeeded his father, Muley Abdallah, in 1757. Adopting a pacific policy, he made treaties of peace with England, France, Spain, and other powers. During his reign Morocco enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity. Died in 1790.

Sidi-Mohammed, an emperor of Morocco, born in 1803. In 1859 he succeeded his father, Abd-er-Rahman. A war with Spain (1859-60) followed, ending with a treaty humiliating to the Moors. He made many improvements in the administration of affairs, but his attempts at reform were ill received, and insurrections were frequent. Died September 17, 1873.

Sidmouth, LORD. See ADDINGTON, (HENRY.)

Sid'ney or **Sȳd'ney**, (ALGERNON,) an eminent English republican patriot, born in 1622, was a younger son of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and a grand-nephew of Sir Philip Sidney. His mother was Dorothy Percy, a daughter of the Earl of Northumberland. He served against the Irish insurgents in 1642, while his father was lord lieutenant of Ireland, entered the army of Parliament in 1643, and obtained the rank of colonel in 1645. In 1646 he served as lieutenant-general of the horse under his brother, Lord Lisle, who was lieutenant-general of Ireland. He was appointed one of the judges for the trial of the king in 1648, but was not present when he was condemned. He held no office under Cromwell. In May, 1659, he was appointed a member of the council of state. He was absent on a mission to the court of Denmark when Charles II. was restored to the throne in 1660, and thought it most prudent to remain on the continent. About 1666 he solicited Louis XIV. to co-operate with him and his friends in establishing a republic in England. By the permission of the English government, he returned home in 1677 to see his aged father, who left him a legacy of £5100. He afterwards acted in concert with Lord Russell and Shaftesbury, leaders of the popular party. According to the statement of the French minister Barillon, Sidney and other leaders of his party received bribes or presents from Louis XIV.* In June, 1683, Sidney and Russell were arrested as accomplices in the Rye-House Plot. He was tried before Jeffries, convicted without good evidence, and beheaded in December, 1683. His sentence was declared unjust by Parliament about 1690. He left "Discourses on Government," which were published in 1698. Burnet, who knew Sidney, represents him as "a man of most extraordinary courage, a steady man even to obstinacy, sincere, but of a rough and boisterous temper that could not bear contradiction."

See GEORGE W. MEADLEY, "Life of Algernon Sidney," 1813; R. C. SIDNEY, "Brief Memoirs of A. Sidney," 1835; G. VAN SANTVOORD, "Life of A. Sidney," New York, 1851; BURNET, "History of his Own Time;" ARTHUR COLLINS, "Memoirs of the Lives and Actions of the Sydneys," 1746; WINTHROP, "Algernon Sidney: a Lecture;" "North American Review" for January, 1822.

Sidney, (EDWIN,) a popular English preacher of the Anglican Church. He graduated at Cambridge about 1820. He published a "Life of General Lord Hill," a number of sermons, and other works.

Sidney, (Sir HENRY,) an English statesman, and the father of Sir Philip. He was a favoured companion of Edward VI., who sent him as ambassador to France. In the reign of Elizabeth he was lord deputy of Ireland. He had a high reputation for ability and integrity. Died in 1586.

Sidney, (HENRY,) Earl of Romney, an English Whig, was a son of the Earl of Leicester, and a younger brother of Algernon Sidney. He was an efficient promoter of the revolution of 1688, and enjoyed the confidence of William III., who gave him the title of Earl of Romney. He was secretary of state in 1690–92. "Sidney," says Macaulay, "with a sweet temper and winning manners, seemed to be deficient in capacity and knowledge, and to be sunk in voluptuousness and indolence. His face and form were eminently handsome." The same writer adds that he had a rare political tact, and "the consequence was that he did what Mordaunt, with all his vivacity and invention, or Burnet, with all his multifarious knowledge and fluid elocution, never could have done." ("History of England.") Died in 1700.

Sidney, (MARY,) Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," an accomplished lady, and sister of Sir Philip Sidney, was married to Henry, Earl of Pembroke, in 1576. She wrote "An Elegy on Sir Philip Sidney," and a "Pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Astræa," (Queen Elizabeth.) She translated many psalms from the Hebrew into English verse, and several works from the French. Died in 1621. Ben Jonson wrote for her a well-known epitaph.

See "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO, London, 1844.

Sidney, (Sir PHILIP,) an English gentleman, soldier, and author, possessed of rare accomplishments, born at Penshurst, in Kent, on the 29th of November, 1554, was a son of Sir Henry Sidney, and a nephew of the famous Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. His mother was Mary Dudley, a daughter of the Duke of Northumberland. He entered Christ Church, Oxford, in 1568 or 1569, and commenced a tour on the continent in 1572. He was in Paris during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and afterwards visited Germany and Italy. During this tour he formed a friendship with Hubert Languet, who was afterwards a regular correspondent of Sidney. He returned to England in 1575, and became a lover of

* This charge, if admitted, does not necessarily convict him of any infidelity to his principles.

Penelope, a daughter of the Earl of Essex; but she was compelled to marry another. She was the "Stella" of his amatory poems. Sir Philip gained the favour and confidence of Queen Elizabeth, and in 1577 was sent to Vienna on a diplomatic mission, ostensibly to condole with the emperor on the death of his father, but with instructions to promote union among the Protestant princes. His first literary production was "The Lady of the May," a masque, performed in 1578. He had the courage to address to the queen a letter of remonstrance against her proposed marriage with the Duke of Anjou about 1580. He retired, or was exiled, from court for a time, and resided at Wilton with his sister Mary, Countess of Pembroke, and there composed his "Arcadia," a pastoral romance of much celebrity, published in 1590. In 1583 he was knighted, and married Frances, a daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state. According to some writers, the crown of Poland was offered to him, but he declined it. He was about to accompany Sir Francis Drake in his expedition against the Spaniards, when the queen interposed, and sent him, in 1585, as Governor of Flushing, to the seat of war between the Dutch and the King of Spain. The troops under his command took Axel, and again encountered the enemy at Zutphen, where he was mortally wounded, in September, 1586. After he was wounded he called for some drink, which was brought, but, before he had tasted it, gave the bottle to a wounded soldier, saying, "Thy necessity is greater than mine." He died at Arnhem in October, 1586. He left one child, Elizabeth, Countess of Rutland. Among his principal works is "The Defence of Poesie," (1595,) an admirable production, displaying great erudition and taste. "The first good prose writer," says Hallam, "in any positive sense of the word, is Sir Philip Sidney. . . . The 'Arcadia' displayed a superior mind rather complying with a temporary taste than affected by it. . . . I think it, nevertheless, on the whole, inferior, in sense, style, and spirit, to the 'Defence of Poesie.'" ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") "The highest testimony to his merits," says the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "was his having won the esteem and affection of William, Prince of Orange, probably the most wise and politic chief of his time. He enjoined it to be told to the queen that, if he were a judge, she had in Philip Sidney one of the ripest and greatest councillors of state in that day in Europe."

See F. GREVILLE, (LORD BROOKE,) "Life of Sir Philip Sidney," 1652; THOMAS ZOUCH, "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Philip Sidney," 1808; H. R. F. BOURNE, "Memoir of Sir Philip Sidney," 1862; "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., 1820; "British Quarterly Review" for February, 1847, and January, 1863; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Sidonius. See APOLLINARIS SIDONIUS.

Siebenkees, see'bẹn-kās' or zee'bẹn-kās', (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German antiquary and Hellenist, born at Nuremberg in 1759. He published, besides other works, a "History of the State Inquisition at Venice," (1791,) and a good edition of Strabo. Died at Altdorf in 1796.

See KOENIG, "Memoria J. P. Siebenkees," 1796.

Siebold, von, fon see'bolt or zee'bolt, (ADAM ELIAS,) the fourth son of Karl Kaspar, noticed below, was born at Würzburg in 1775. He became professor of medicine in his native city, and subsequently at Berlin. He published a "Manual for the Knowledge and Cure of the Diseases of Women," (1811.) Died in 1828.

Siebold, von, (EDUARD KASPAR JAKOB,) a German physician, a son of the following, was born at Würzburg in 1801. He became in 1833 professor of medicine and surgery at Göttingen. He published several works on obstetrics. Died in 1861.

Siebold, von, (KARL KASPAR,) a German surgeon, born in the duchy of Jülich in 1736, became professor of anatomy, surgery, and obstetrics at Würzburg, and was ennobled in 1801. Died in 1807. His sons JOHANN GEORG CHRISTOPH, JOHANN THEODOR DAMIAN, and JOHANN BARTHEL were likewise distinguished physicians and surgeons.

Siebold, von, (KARL THEODOR ERNST,) a German physiologist, a son of Adam Elias, noticed above, was born at Würzburg in 1804. He became successively professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at Erlangen, Freiburg, and Munich. He wrote, among other works, a "Manual of the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," (1848,) which has been translated into English and French. Died in 1885.

Siebold, von, (PHILIPP FRANZ,) a celebrated German naturalist, a grandson of Karl Kaspar, noticed above, was born at Würzburg in 1796. He accompanied the Dutch embassy to Japan as physician and naturalist in 1823, and spent about seven years in scientific researches in that country. He published after his return a number of valuable works, among which we may name "Epitome of the Japanese Language," (1824,) "Flora Japonica," (1835,) "Catalogue of Japanese Books," (1845,) "Atlas of Land and Marine Charts of the Japanese Empire," also "Fauna Japonica," (1833,) in which he was assisted by Temminck and other savans, and "Archives towards the Description of Japan." Died at Munich, October 18, 1866.

Siegen, von, fon see'gẹn, (LUDWIG,) a celebrated artist, of German extraction, born at Utrecht in 1609, was the inventor of mezzotint engraving. His first production in the new art was a portrait of Amelia Elizabeth, mother of the Landgrave of Hesse, which he executed about 1640. Siegen subsequently imparted his discovery to Prince Rupert, who introduced it into England, and who has been generally regarded as the inventor of mezzotinto. Among Siegen's other engravings may be named a "Holy Family," after Annibal Carracci, and a portrait of Ferdinand III. of Austria. Died about 1680.

See EVELYN, "Sculptura, or History of Chalcography;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Siegenbeek, see'gẹn-bāk' or see'hẹn-bāk', (MATTHIJS,) a Dutch writer and divine, born at Amsterdam in 1774, was preacher to the Mennonite congregation at Leyden, and became in 1797 professor of eloquence in the university of that city. He was the author of a "Dictionary for Dutch Orthography," ("Woordenboek voor de Nederduitsche Spelling,") and other works. Died about 1850.

Siegert, see'gẹrt, (KARL AUGUST,) a German genre painter, born at Neuwied, May 5, 1820. He was one of the best of the Dusseldorf professors. Died 1883.

Siegfried, seeg'freed, [Ger. pron. zeeg'freet,] [from *siegen*, to "conquer," and *Friede*, "peace." In the Norse legends the name is usually written SIGURD, (which see,)] the name of a legendary or semi-fabulous personage who occupies a conspicuous place in many of the ancient tales of the Teutonic nations. He is especially distinguished as the hero of the famous German epic known as the "Niebelungen-Lied," (nee'bẹh-lōōng'ẹn leet,) or the "Lay of the Niebelungen." For an account of this poem, and the exploits of Siegfried, the reader is referred to Carlyle's "Miscellanies" and Longfellow's "Poets and Poetry of Europe," pp. 217–227.

Siemens, see'mẽns, (Sir CHARLES WILLIAM,) an eminent inventor, born at Lenthe, in Hanover, Germany, April 4, 1823. He studied at Göttingen, and became a mechanical engineer, and settled in England in 1844. With his brother, ERNST WERNER, (b. 1816, d. 1892,) he invented an improved steam governor, an air-pump, a process of anastatic printing, a watermeter, a regenerative steam-engine, a famous regenerative gas-furnace, etc., and he was one of the inventors of the Siemens-Martin process for open-hearth steel. He also made great improvements in dynamo-electric machines, and in various other machines for utilizing electricity. With his brother, he built the Indo-European telegraph in 1868–69. He was also eminent as a physicist. Died Nov. 18, 1883.

Siena, da. See MATTEO.

Sienkiewicz, (HENRIK,) a Polish novelist, born in 1846. Among his works, some of which have been very popular, are "The Deluge," "With Fire and Sword," "Quo Vadis," etc. He received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1905. Died 1916.

Sienna, SIMON OF. See MARTINI, DI.

Sieveking, see'vẹh-king' or zee'vẹh-king', (AMALIE WILHELMINE,) born at Hamburg in 1794, was celebrated

for her philanthropy, and founded several charitable institutions for the poor in Hamburg and other cities. Died in 1859.

See the "Life of Amelia Sieveking," translated from the German, London, 1863.

Sieveking, (KARL,) a German diplomatist, born at Hamburg in 1787, was sent in 1819 as resident minister to Saint Petersburg. Died in 1847.

Sieyès, se'ĕss' or se'ā'yĕs', (EMMANUEL JOSEPH,) COMTE, commonly called ABBÉ SIEYÈS, a French politician and publicist, born at Fréjus in May, 1748. He was educated in the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, in Paris, and in 1780 went to Chartres, where he became canon, vicar-general, and chancellor. He advocated the popular cause in his famous pamphlet entitled "What is the Third Estate?" ("Qu'est-ce que le Tiers-État?" 1789,) which placed him at the head of the publicists who favoured the Revolution. Having been sent to the States-General by the electors of Paris, he was the chief promoter of the union of the orders, and one of the most radical leaders of the Constituent Assembly. He opposed, however, the abolition of tithes, and on that question used the famous phrase, "They would be free, and they do not know how to be just." He became in 1792 a member of the Convention, in which he pursued a cautious and silent course; but he voted for the death of the king. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, was sent as ambassador to Berlin in 1798, and was chosen a member of the Directory in May, 1799. He formed a coalition with Bonaparte, promoted the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was one of the three consuls of the new régime. His power and influence ended about the end of 1799; and his plan of a new constitution was not adopted. He held no office under the empire, and he lived in exile from 1815 to 1830. Died in Paris in 1836.

See ŒLSNER, "Des Opinions politiques de Sieyès et de sa Vie," 1800; VON SEIDA, "Sieyès und Napoleon," 1824; E. DE BEAUVERGER, "Etude sur Sieyès," 1851; MIGNET, "Notices historiques;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" LAMARTINE, "Les Constituants;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sif, seef, [probably allied to the Anglo-Saxon *sifi*, "pure," "chaste," "inviolate,"] in the Norse mythology, the wife of Thor, and the goddess of harvests. She is said to have a head of hair of pure gold,—in allusion, doubtless, to the golden fields of ripening grain. Her connection with Thor, the great warrior-god of the Northmen, may denote the dependence of the arts of peace, and of agriculture in particular, on the protecting arm of war.

See KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen," translated by PENNOCK, p. 131; THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.

Sigalon, se'gā'lôN', (XAVIER,) a French painter of history, born at Uzès about 1790, was a pupil of Guérin. He worked in Paris for many years. In 1833 he went to Rome, and painted for M. Thiers a copy of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," for which he received eighty-eight thousand francs. Died at Rome in 1837.

See CH. SAINT-MAURICE, "Éloge de Xavier Sigalon," 1848; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Sigaud-Lafond, se'gō' lă'fôN', (JOSEPH AIGNAN,) a French surgeon and natural philosopher, born at Bourges in 1730 or 1740, wrote treatises on electricity, and published a "Dictionary of Physics," (5 vols., 1780–82.) He became a member of the Institute in 1796. Died in 1810.

See MÉCHIN-DESQUINS, "Notice sur Sigaud-Lafond;" J. P. CHEVALIER, "Notice sur Sigaud-Lafond," 1841; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Sig'e-bert [Fr. pron. se'zhe'bair'; Lat. SIGEBER'TUS] I., King of Austrasia, born about 535 A.D., was a son of Clotaire I., King of the Franks. He obtained in 561 the kingdom of Austrasia, which included Germany and the northeast of Gaul. He was involved in war with his brother Chilperic, whom he defeated. In 575 he was killed by assassins who were hired by Fredegunda, the wife of Chilperic.

Sigebert II., King of Austrasia, born about 601 A.D., was a son of Thierry II. He was killed by order of Clotaire II.

Sigebert III., born in 630 A.D., was a son of Dagobert I., at whose death, about 634, the kingdom was divided between Sigebert and his brother Clovis. Died in 654.

Sig'e-bert OF GEMBLOURS, [Lat. SIGEBER'TUS GEMBLACEN'SIS,] a learned monk and historian, born in Brabant about 1030, wrote a "Chronicon" (or "History") "of Germany from 381 to 1112." Died in 1112.

Sigebertus. See SIGEBERT.

Sigel, see'gĕl, (FRANZ,) a general, born in Baden, Germany, in 1824. He became minister of war of the government formed by the revolutionists of Baden in June, 1848. About 1850 he emigrated to the United States. He enlisted as a colonel in the Union army early in 1861, defeated a superior force at Carthage, Missouri, July 5, and was appointed a brigadier-general in August of that year. He commanded a division at Pea Ridge, March 6 and 7, 1862, and a corps under General Pope in Virginia, July–September. He was defeated at New Market, May 15, 1864. D. Aug. 21, 1902.

Sigismond. See SIGISMUND.

Sig'is-mŭnd, [Fr. SIGISMOND, se'zhèss'môN',] written also **Sigmund,** Emperor of Germany, born in 1368, was the son of the emperor Charles IV. Having married, in 1386, Maria, daughter of Lewis, King of Poland, he was crowned King of Hungary in 1387. In 1396 he was signally defeated by the Turks under Bayazeed (Bajazet) at Nicopolis. He was elected Emperor of Germany in 1410, and crowned in 1414. In consequence of his treachery in consenting to the martyrdom of John Huss after he had granted him a safe-conduct, Sigismund was involved in a war with the Bohemians, and was several times defeated by the celebrated Ziska. The treaty of Iglau was concluded between them in 1435. Died in 1437.

See ASCHBACH, "Geschichte Sigismunds," 4 vols., 1838–45; KATONA, "Historia Rerum Hungariorum;" ENGEL, "Geschichte von Ungarn;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sig'is-mŭnd [Polish ZYGMUNT, zĭg'moont] **I.,** King of Poland, son of Casimir IV., was born in 1466. He ascended the throne in 1507. He was involved in wars with the Russians, Moldavians, and Wallachians, against whom he was eventually successful. Died in 1548.

See LELEWEL, "Histoire de Pologne;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sigismund (called also **Augustus**) **II.,** a son of the preceding, was born in 1518. He was elected king during his father's lifetime, and came to the throne in 1548. During his reign Lithuania was united to Poland to which Livonia was also annexed. Sigismund is supposed to have secretly favoured the Reformed religion, which made great progress under his rule; he was also a liberal patron of learning and the arts. Died in 1572.

See LELEWEL, "Histoire de Pologne."

Sigismund III., King of Poland and Sweden, born in 1566, was the son of John III. of Sweden and Catherine, sister of Sigismund II. of Poland. He was elected in 1587 to the throne of Poland, and in 1594 crowned King of Sweden. His zeal in behalf of Catholicism having made him unpopular with the Swedes, his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, caused himself to be made king, in 1604, under the name of Charles IX., and thus laid the foundation of a protracted strife between the two countries. In 1610 he invaded Russia, and placed his son Vladislaf on the throne, which, however, he was subsequently compelled to resign to Michael Feodorovitch. He was also involved in wars with the Turks, Tartars, and Cossacks, and was obliged to yield to Gustavus Adolphus a considerable part of Livonia and Prussia. He died in 1632, and was succeeded by his son, Vladislaf IV.

See NIEMCEWICZ, "Histoire du Règne de Sigismond III.," 3 vols., 1819.

Sig'is-mŭnd or **Sigismond,** King of Burgundy, was a son of Gondebaud, (Gundibald,) whom he succeeded in 516 A.D. Having been defeated in battle by the sons of Clovis, he was killed, by order of Clodomir, in 524.

Sigmund. See SIGISMUND.

Signol, sēn'yôl', (ÉMILE,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1804. He gained a medal of the first class in 1835. Died in 1892.

Signorelli, sēn-yo-rel'lee, (LUCA,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Cortona in 1439, was a nephew of Vasari. His frescos of "The Last Judgment," in the cathedral

of Orvieto, are esteemed master-pieces, and were highly commended by Michael Angelo. Died in 1521.

See MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.

Signorelli, (PIETRO NAPOLI,) an Italian critic and historical writer, born at Naples in 1731. He wrote, besides other works, a literary history of Naples and Sicily, entitled "Vicende della Coltura nelle Due Sicilie," (5 vols., 1784–86.) Died in 1815.

Sigonio, se-go′ne-o, [Lat. SIGO′NIUS,] (CARLO,) an eminent Italian historian and antiquary, born at Módena about 1520. He became professor of Greek literature in his native city in 1546, and obtained in 1560 the chair of eloquence at Padua. Among his principal works are his treatise "On the Ancient Law of Roman Citizens," ("De antiquo Jure Civium Romanorum," 1560,) "History of the Western Empire," ("Historiæ de Occidentali Imperio," 1577,) and "Ecclesiastical History," ("Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ.") Sigonio was one of the first scholars of his time, and his Latin style is remarkable for clearness and elegance. He also wrote "On the Athenian Republic," ("De Republica Atheniensium," 1564,) and a "Life of Scipio Africanus Minor," (1569.) Died in 1584.

Sigonius. See SIGONIO.

Sigorgne, se′gorñ′, (PIERRE,) a French ecclesiastic and natural philosopher, born in Lorraine in 1719. He advocated the Newtonian philosophy. Died at Mâcon in 1809.

Sigourney, sig′ŭr-ne, (LYDIA HUNTLEY,) an American poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1791. She published, in 1815, "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." Having visited Europe in 1840, she brought out in 1842 a work entitled "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands." She was married in 1819 to Charles Sigourney, a merchant of Hartford. Among her numerous poems are "The Aborigines of America," (1822,) and "Pocahontas," (1841.) She also wrote many works in prose. Died in 1865.

Sigsbee, (CHARLES DWIGHT,) an American naval officer, born at Albany, New York, in 1845. He entered the Naval Academy in 1859, saw some service in the civil war, rose to the rank of captain, and was in command of the Maine when it was blown up in Havana harbour in February, 1898. He commanded the St. Paul in the war with Spain, and later the Texas.

Siguenza, de, dā se-gwĕn′zā, (José,) a Spanish monk and historical writer, born about 1545, published a "Life of Saint Jerome," (1595,) and other works. Died in 1606.

Siguenza y Góngora, de, dā se-gwĕn′zā e gon′-go-rā, (CARLOS,) a Mexican priest and Jesuit, born in the city of Mexico in 1645. He studied at the university of his native city, and became a priest and a professor of mathematics and astronomy. He published many works on Mexico and the adjacent regions, maps, charts, etc., besides some volumes of verse, chiefly in Latin. Died August 22, 1700.

Sigurd, see′gōōrd or see′gŭrd, [from a root cognate with the German *Sieg* and Swedish *Seger*, victory,] the name of a hero celebrated in the legends of the North as the greatest of human warriors. He may be styled the RÖSTAM of the Northmen. He had a sword with which he could cleave an anvil and cut through floating wool. Sigurd appears to be another name for SIEGFRIED, (which see.) For the particulars of Sigurd's history, see Thorpe's "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 91–108.

Sigurdsson, see′gōōrds-son, (JON,) an Icelandic antiquary and statesman, born at Rafnseyri, June 17, 1811; died at Copenhagen, December 7, 1879.

Sike or **Siecke,** see′kĕ, or zee′kĕ, (HEINRICH,) a German philologist, born at Bremen in the latter part of the seventeenth century, became professor of Oriental languages at Utrecht, and subsequently at Cambridge, England. He committed suicide in 1712.

Si-lā′ni-on, [Σιλανίων,] a Greek statuary in bronze, lived in the fourth century B.C. According to Pliny, he was a contemporary of Lysippus, and excelled in the imitation of strong passions. Among his works was a statue of Sappho, which was highly praised by Cicero, a statue of Plato, and a statue of Jocasta dying.

Si-lā′nus, (DECIMUS JUNIUS,) a Roman senator, was elected consul in 63 B.C. In the trial of Catiline's accomplices, he, as consul elect, was the first to express his opinion. He advocated severe measures.

Silanus, (M. JUNIUS,) an orator, was a grandson of D. Junius Silanus. He became consul in 19 A.D. His daughter Claudia was the wife of Caligula, who caused Silanus to be put to death.

Silbermann, sil′bĕr-mān′ or zil′bĕr-mān′, (GOTTFRIED,) a German organ-builder, born near Frauenstein, in Saxony, in 1683; died in 1753.

Silberschlag, sil′bĕr-shlāg′ or zil′bĕr-shlāg′, (JOHANN JESAIAS,) a German natural philosopher, born at Aschersleben in 1721. He was pastor at Magdeburg, and rector of the Real-Schule in Berlin. Died in 1791.

See his Autobiography, 1788.

Silène. See SILENUS.

Sileno. See SILENUS.

Si-le′nus or **Sei-le′nus,** [Gr. Σειληνός; Fr. SILÈNE, se′lĕn′; It. SILENO, se-lā′no,] in the classic mythology, one of the Satyrs, supposed to be a son of Mercury, and the preceptor and inseparable attendant of Bacchus. He was represented as a jovial old man, corpulent, bald, always intoxicated, and carrying in his hand a wine-bag, and often riding on an ass. Like the other Satyrs, he was fond of sleep, music, and dancing. He was also renowned for his prophetic insight into the future.

See VIRGIL's Sixth Eclogue, entitled "Silenus."

Silhon, de, dẹh se′lôN′, (JEAN,) a French author, born near Nérac about 1596. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and was employed by Richelieu in political affairs. Among his works is a "Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul," (1662.) Died in 1667.

Silhouette, de, dẹh se′loo′ĕt′, (ÉTIENNE,) a French financier and writer on politics, etc., was born at Limoges in 1709. He became controller-general of the finances in 1759, practised excessive economy, but was found to be incompetent, and resigned before the end of the year. Died in 1767. His name is applied to an economical sort of portrait, (commonly called a profile.)

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sil'i-us I-tal'i-cus, (CAIUS,) a Roman poet and imitator of Virgil, whose birthplace is unknown, lived under the reign of Nero, and in 68 A.D. was elected consul. He was afterwards proconsul in Asia. His only work extant is an epic poem entitled "Punica," in seventeen books, giving an account of the second Punic war. It is a long and very dull poem. Died about 100 A.D.

See C. CELLARIUS, "Dissertatio de C. Silio Italico," 1712; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Siljeström, seel′yĕs-tröm′, (PEHR ADAM,) a Swedish writer, born at Calmar in 1815, became professor of experimental physics at Upsal. He was the author of a report on the educational system of the United States.

Sill, (JOSHUA W.,) born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1831 graduated at West Point in 1853. He became a brigadier-general in the Union army in July, 1862, and was killed at Stone River, December 31 of that year.

Silla, the Italian of SULLA, (which see.)

Sillery, de, dẹh sèl′re′, (CHARLES ALEXIS **Brulart**—brü′lär′,) MARQUIS, and Count de Genlis, a French officer, born in Paris in 1737, was the husband of Madame de Genlis the authoress. He served as captain in the navy in his youth, and became a member of the States-General in 1789. He was a follower of the Duke of Orléans in politics, and was guillotined in October, 1793.

Sil'ler-y, (CHARLES DOYNE,) a poet, born at Athlone, in Ireland, March 2, 1807, studied medicine at Edinburgh, and died there, May 16, 1836. Among his works are "Vallery," (1829,) "Eldred of Erin," (1830,) "The Exiles of Chamouni," (a drama, 1834,) etc.

Sillery, de, (NICOLAS **Brulart**—brü′lär′,) MARQUIS, an able French diplomatist, born in Champagne in 1544. He was employed in foreign missions by Henry IV., and became chancellor of France in 1607. Died in 1624.

See BOUTRAYS, "Breviarium Vitæ N. Brulartii," 1624; SULLY "Mémoires."

Sillig, sil′lig or zil′lig, (KARL JULIUS,) a German

scholar, born at Dresden in 1801, published an editior of the "Natural History" of Pliny, (1851,) and a valu able "Catalogue of Greek and Roman Artists," ("Cata logus Artificum Græcorum et Romanorum,") which has been translated into English. Died in 1857.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1838.

Sil'li-man, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent American naturalist and professor, born in North Stratford, (now Trumbull,) Connecticut, on the 8th of August, 1779. He was a son of Gold Selleck Silliman, a general who served in the war of the Revolution. He entered Yale College in 1792, graduated in 1796, and was appointed tutor in that institution in 1799. About 1802, Dr. Dwight offered him a chair of chemistry in Yale College. To prepare himself for that position, he studied chemistry at Philadelphia for two years. He began to lecture to the students of Yale College in 1804, and performed a voyage to Europe about the end of 1805. Having returned, after an absence of fourteen months, he resumed the chair of chemistry, and published a "Journal of Travels in England, Holland, and Scotland," (2 vols., 1810,) which was a very interesting and popular book. Soon after his return he made a geological survey of a part of Connecticut. In 1809 he married Harriet, a daughter of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut. He made a chemical analysis of a famous meteorite which fell at Weston, Connecticut, in 1807. In 1818 he founded "The American Journal of Science and Arts," usually called "Silliman's Journal," which was recognized at home and in Europe as the chief repository of American science. He was the sole editor of this journal for twenty years, and maintained it at his own pecuniary risk.

He attained great eminence as a lecturer and teacher of science. "The professor's chair, in the laboratory or the lecture-room, was the place above all others in which his enthusiasm, his sympathy with youthful aspirations, his varied acquisitions, and his graceful utterance, exerted their highest and most enduring influence." ("American Journal of Science and Arts," May, 1865.) He applied the blowpipe to the fusion of a variety of bodies which were before regarded as infusible. About 1822 he demonstrated the transfer of particles of carbon from one charcoal point to the other in the galvanic battery. He published a text-book on chemistry in 1830. Between 1835 and 1850 he delivered popular lectures on chemistry and geology in Boston, Lowell, New York, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, and New Orleans. He was one of the few men in the country that could hold a popular audience with a lecture on science. In 1853 he resigned his professorship, and published "A Visit to Europe in 1851," (2 vols.,) which was often reprinted. He felt a deep interest in the cause of liberty, and when Kansas became the scene of conflict, about 1857, he came out with all his youthful ardour as the opponent of the slave-power. He died at New Haven on the 24th of November, 1864. In the language of the writer already quoted above, "he was a man of vigorous understanding and sound judgment, led on, but never carried away, by an enthusiastic disposition, glowing and constant. . . . Blending with and ennobling all these virtues was the childlike simplicity of his Christian faith."

See "American Journal of Science and Arts," May, 1865; GEORGE P. FISHER, "Life of Benjamin Silliman," 2 vols., 1866; "North American Review" for January, 1832.

Silliman, (BENJAMIN,) a son of the preceding, was born at New Haven in 1816, and graduated at Yale College in 1837. He was employed as teacher of chemistry in that college for a number of years, and was appointed professor of chemistry applied to the arts in 1846. About 1838 he became associate editor of the "American Journal of Science and Arts," of which he and Professor J. D. Dana are now the chief editors. He succeeded his father as professor of general and applied chemistry in Yale College in 1854. He published "First Principles of Chemistry," (1846,) and "Principles of Physics," (1858.) Died at New Haven, January 14, 1885.

Sil'lo-way, (THOMAS WILLIAM,) an American clergyman, author, and architect, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, August 7, 1828. In 1851 he became an architect in Boston, and in 1862 he was ordained as a Universalist preacher. He won special distinction as a church architect. He published "Theognis," (1856,) "Warming and Ventilation," (1860,) etc. With L. L. Powers, he wrote "Cathedral Towers of England, Ireland, and Scotland," (1883.) Died in 1910.

Silly, de, dẹh se'ye', (JACQUES JOSEPH Vipart—ve'păr',) MARQUIS, a French general, born in Normandy in 1671. He was a friend of Madame de Staël. Died in 1727.

Silva, sēl'vä', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French physician, born at Bordeaux in 1682. He practised in Paris, and received the title of consulting physician to Louis XV. in 1724. Died in 1742.

Silva y Figueroa. See FIGUEROA, DE.

Silvani, sēl-vä'nee, (GHERARDO,) an Italian architect, born at Florence in 1579. He built, besides other edifices in his native city, the magnificent Palazzo Marucelli and the Palazzo Ricardi. His design for the façade of the cathedral of Florence was adopted and executed. Died in 1675.

Sil-vā'nus or **Syl-vā'nus,** [Fr. SYLVAIN, sēl'văN',] [from *silva* or *sylva*, a "wood" or "grove,"] a rural deity in Roman mythology, was the guardian of groves, fields, and cattle. He was supposed to be the protector of the boundaries of fields or farms. By some mythographers he was identified with Faunus and with Pan.

Sil-ve'rĭ-us or **Sylverius,** [Fr. SILVÈRE, sēl'vair',] a native of Frosinone, near Rome, became pope in 536 A.D. He was a son of Pope Hormisdas. In 537 he was banished to Lycia by Belisarius, who chose Vigilius as his successor. Died in 538.

Silvester, POPE. See SYLVESTER.

Silvestre, sēl-vĕs'trà, (GREGORIO,) born at Lisbon in 1520, was the author of numerous poems published in 1592, under the title of "Obras poeticas." Died in 1570.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Silvestre, sēl'vĕstr', (ISRAEL,) a French designer and engraver, born at Nancy in 1621. He worked in Paris, and received the title of engraver to the king in 1662. He engraved views of French and Italian scenery. Died in 1691.

Silvestre, de, dẹh sēl'vĕstr', (AUGUSTIN FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French savant and rural economist, born in 1762, was descended from the preceding. He was chief of the bureau of agriculture during the first empire. He contributed to several scientific journals, and wrote biographies of many French savants. Died in 1851.

See BOUCHARD, "Notice sur Baron de Silvestre," 1852; QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Silvestre, de, (LOUIS,) a painter, born in Paris in 1675, was a son of Israel Silvestre, nóticed above. He was patronized by Augustus, King of Poland, and became director of the Academy of Dresden. Died in 1760. His nephew, NICOLAS CHARLES, (1698–1767,) was a painter and engraver.

Silvestre de Sacy. See SACY, DE.

Silvia. See RHEA SILVIA.

Simart, se'măr', (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French sculptor, born at Troyes in 1806, was a pupil of Pradier. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1833. He was employed by the government to execute statues and basreliefs for the Louvre and other public buildings. Among his works is an imitation of Phidias' statue of Pallas Athene, composed of gold and ivory. Died in 1857.

See C. LÉVÊQUE, "Notice sur la Vie de Simart," 1857; G. EVRÈS, "Simart Statuaire," 1860; HALÉVY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Simart," 1861.

Sim'e-on, [Heb. שִׁמְעוֹן,] the second son of Jacob and Leah, received his father's curse on account of his share in the treacherous murder of the Shechemites.

See Genesis xxxiv.

Sim'e-ọn OF DURHAM, an English chronicler of the eleventh century, was the author of a "History of the Kings of England from 616 to 1130."

Simeon OF POLOTZK, a Russian poet and monk born at Polotzk in 1628. He was the preceptor of Feodor, who became Czar of Russia in 1676. He wrote dramas and religious treatises. Died in 1680.

Sim'e-on surnamed STYLI'TES, [Gr. Συμεών ὁ Στυλίτης; Fr. SIMÉON STYLITE, se'mà'ôN' ste'lĕt',] an ascetic or fanatic, born near the boundary of Syria and Cilicia about 390 A.D. He acquired a sort of celebrity by stand-

ing or living for many years on the top of a pillar, and attracted crowds of spectators, who came from a great distance, and to whom he preached. He was venerated as a saint. Died about 460.

Siméon, se'mā'ôn', (JOSEPH BALTHASAR,) COMTE, a French politician, born at Aix in 1781, was a son of the following. He was prefect of several departments between 1815 and 1824, and entered the Chamber of Peers in 1835. Died in 1846.

Siméon, (JOSEPH JÉRÔME,) COUNT, a French minister of state, born at Aix in 1749. He became a member of the council of state in 1804, and minister of the interior in Westphalia in 1807. He was French minister of the interior from February, 1820, to December, 1821. Died in 1842.

See MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. le Comte Siméon," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sim'e-on Met-ą-phras'tēs, a theologian, who lived in the reign of Constantine Porphyrogenitus. He was the author of "Lives of the Saints." Died in 976.

Sim'e-on Se'thus or **Simeon Seth**, a learned Greek writer of the eleventh century, was a resident of Constantinople. He was the author of a treatise on edible things and their properties, which has been translated into Latin under the title of "Syntagma de Cibariorum Facultate." He translated into Greek the Arabic Fables of Pilpay; and the translation of a fabulous history of Alexander the Great, from the Persian, is also ascribed to him.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Simeoni, se-mā-o'nee, (GABRIELLO,) an Italian writer on various subjects, was born at Florence in 1509. He led a wandering life. Among his works is "Devices and Emblems," ("Devises et Emblèmes," in French, 1559.) Died in 1575.

Simeoni, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian cardinal, born at Pagliano, July 23, 1816. For many years his learning and wisdom found him varied employment in the papal court and on different nunciatures. In 1875 he was made Archbishop of Chalcedonia and nuncio to Madrid, and in the same year he was created a cardinal-priest. He was papal secretary of state, 1876-78, and in the latter year was chosen prefect-general of the Propaganda. Died January 14, 1892.

Simiane, de, deh se'me'ăn', (PAULINE **d'Adhémar de Monteil de Grignan**—dă'dă'măr' deh môn'tąl' deh grĕn'yôn',) MARQUISE, a French lady, born in Paris in 1674, was a granddaughter of Madame de Sévigné. Died in 1737. Her Letters were published in 1773.

Sim'ler, (JOSIAS,) a Swiss Protestant minister and historian, born at Cappel, near Zurich, in 1530. He was professor of theology at Zurich, and wrote, besides treatises on theology, a "History of the Swiss Republic," ("De Helvetiorum Republica," 1574.) Died in 1576.

See STUCK, "Vita J. Simleri," 1577; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sim'mi-as, [Σιμμίας,] a Greek grammarian, born at Rhodes, is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. Some fragments of his poems are contained in the "Anthologia Græca." Another writer of this name was the author of a historical work, not extant.

Simmias OF THEBES, a Greek philosopher, was a disciple and friend of Socrates, at whose death he was present. He and his brother Cebes are the chief speakers (besides Socrates) in the "Phædon" of Plato. His works are not extant.

Sim'monds-Lund, (PETER,) an English author, born in 1814 at Aarhuus, Denmark. After a period as a midshipman in the English navy and as a sugar-planter in Jamaica, he entered upon authorship, writing in all more than fifty volumes, with many contributions to periodicals. Important works are "Tropical Agriculture," "Arctic Discoveries," "The Curiosities of Food," and "Waste Products."

Sim'mons, (FRANKLIN,) an American sculptor, born at Webster, Maine, in 1839. After 1868 he resided mainly in Rome. He made about one hundred portrait busts in marble, a number of public monuments, and several ideal statues. He was knighted by King Humbert of Italy in 1898.

Sim'mons, (SAMUEL FOART,) an English physician, born in Kent in 1752, studied at Edinburgh, and took his medical degree at Leyden. Having settled in London, he was appointed physician of Saint Luke's Hospital and to George III., and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published several medical works. Died in 1813.

Simms, (WILLIAM GILMORE,) an American novelist and voluminous writer, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1806. He published a number of poetical pieces at an early age, and brought out in 1833 his "Atalantis, a Story of the Sea," which is esteemed his finest poem. Among his numerous romances may be named "Guy Rivers," (1834,) "The Yemassee," (1835,) "The Partisan," (1835,) "Mellichampe," (1836,) "Pelayo," (1838,) "The Wigwam and the Cabin," and "Katherine Walton," (1851.) He also wrote a "History of South Carolina," (1840,) a "Life of Marion," (1844,) and other biographical works, and was a frequent contributor to various Reviews. Died in June, 1870.

See GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for October, 1846.

Sim'nel, (LAMBERT,) an English impostor, born at Oxford about 1472, was the son of a joiner or baker. In 1486 he assumed to be Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, a nephew of Richard III., and was supported by many partisans of the House of York. The army of Simnel was defeated by the royal army at Stoke in 1487. Simnel was taken prisoner, but his life was spared.

Simolin, see'mo-leen', (JOHANN MATHIAS,) an eminent diplomatist, born at Åbo, in Finland, was employed by the Russian empress Catherine on important missions to Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and England. Died in 1799.

Simolin, (KARL GUSTAV,) BARON, a Russian diplomatist, born at Åbo in 1715. He was ennobled by Stanislas Augustus, King of Poland. Died in 1777.

Simon. See PETER, SAINT.

Simon, se'môn', (ÉDOUARD THOMAS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Troyes in 1740; died in 1818.

Simon, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1654; died in 1719.

Si'mon, (JOHN,) an English surgeon and anatomist, born in 1810, studied at King's College, became in 1844 a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, London, and was subsequently appointed medical officer to the general board of health. He published a treatise "On the Physiology of the Thymus Gland," (1845,) and "Lectures on General Pathology," (1850.) The former obtained the Astley Cooper prize.

Simon, (JULES,) sometimes called JULES SIMON-SUISSE, a French philosopher and legislator, born at Lorient in 1814. He was chosen in 1839 by M. Cousin to supply his place as professor at the Sorbonne, where he lectured about twelve years. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. He published, besides other works, "Studies on the Theodicea of Plato and Aristotle," (1840,) a "History of the School of Alexandria," (2 vols., 1844-45,) and "Natural Religion," (1856.) In 1863 he was elected a member of the legislative body by the voters of Paris, and was admitted into the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, of which he became permanent secretary in 1882. In 1869 he was re-elected to the legislative body, in 1870 became minister of public instruction under the republic, and in 1875 was elected senator for life and a member of the French Academy. He was prime minister in 1876. Died June 8, 1896.

Simon, (RICHARD,) an eminent and liberal French theologian and critic, born at Dieppe in May, 1638, was a man of profound learning. He entered the congregation of the Oratory, studied the Oriental languages, and became professor of philosophy in the College of Juilly. His principal work is a "Critical History of the Old Testament," (1678,) which was condemned as unsound and suppressed. He was proscribed by Bossuet as a heretic, and was expelled from the Oratory. He was much addicted to controversy, and was very tenacious of his opinions. Died at Dieppe in 1712.

Simon, (THOMAS,) an English engraver of medals, born about 1612. He was employed as engraver to the Mint during the Commonwealth. Died in 1665.

Si'mon Maccabæ'us (mak-ka-bee'us) or **Mat'thes,** [Fr. SIMON MACHABÉE, se'môn' mă'shă'bà',] called also THA'SI, was the brother of Judas Maccabæus. He succeeded his brother Jonathan in 143 B.C. as high-priest and ruler of the Jews. He formed an alliance with Demetrius Nicator, of Syria, who recognized the independence of the Jews. Judea was invaded in 139 by an army of Antiochus Sidetes, which Simon defeated. He was assassinated by his son-in-law Ptolemæus, in 135 B.C.

Si'mon Mā'gus, [Fr. SIMON LE MAGICIEN, se'môn' lẽh mă'zhe'sẽ'n',] a magician of Samaria, and a pretended convert to Christianity, who offered money to the apostles Peter and John to obtain from them the power of conferring the Holy Ghost. For this he was severely rebuked by Peter.

Simon de Montfort. See MONTFORT, DE.

Simonde de Sismondi. See SISMONDI.

Simone da Pesaro. See CANTARINI.

Simonet, se'mo'nā', (EDMOND,) a French Jesuit and writer on theology, born at Langres in 1662; died in 1773.

Simonetta, se-mo-net'tâ, (BONIFAZIO,) an Italian historian, born about 1430. He wrote "De Persecutionibus Christianæ Fidei et Romanorum Pontificum," (1492.)

Simonetta, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian politician, an uncle of the preceding, was born in Calabria in 1410. He became the chief adviser or minister of Galeazzo Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan, and had much power during the minority of that prince's son. He was beheaded, by order of Ludovico Sforza, in 1480.

Simonide. See SIMONIDES.

Sī-mon'ī-dēz [Gr. Σιμωνίδης; Fr. SIMONIDE, se'mo'nēd'] OF AMORGUS, a Greek poet, born at Samos, flourished about 690–665 B.C. He wrote satires in the Iambic metre. His satire on women is extant.

See K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece."

Simonides OF CEOS, a famous Greek lyric poet, born at Julis, in the island of Ceos, about 556 B.C. He became a resident of Athens in the reign of Hipparchus, by whom he was patronized, and there associated with Anacreon. After the death of Hipparchus (about 514) he retired to Thessaly. He returned to Athens about the time of the Persian invasion, celebrated the victory of Marathon in verse, 489 B.C., and acquired great popularity. He was employed by the Amphictyons to write inscriptions for the tombs of those who fell in defence of Greece against the Persians. For those who fell at Thermopylæ he composed an inscription which may be translated, "Stranger, tell the Lacedæmonians that we lie here in obedience to their laws." He was intimate with Themistocles, and was a rival of Pindar. His latter years were passed at the court of Hieron of Syracuse, where he died in 467 B.C. His works are lost, except small fragments. He excelled in epigram and in pathetic poetry. Many witty sayings are ascribed to him. He was victorious over Æschylus in a contest for the prize which was offered for the best elegy on those who fell at Marathon. He was greatly distinguished for his moral wisdom and moderation.

See BOISSY, "Histoire de la Vie de Simonide," 1755; SCHNEIDEWIN, "De Vita et Carminibus Simonidis Cei," 1835; DUCKER, "De Simonide," 1768; F. W. RICHTER, "Simonides der Aeltere von Keos nach seinem Leben," etc., 1836; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1830.

Simonides, a Greek literary impostor, born about 1815. He had a remarkable knowledge of the ancient languages, history, and antiquities, and used them in forged classic documents, which imposed on some of the best scholars of Europe and the East. He produced and sold forged manuscripts of Homer, Aristotle, Pericles, and many other ancient authors. Died in 1890.

Simonin, sē'mo'nẽn', (LOUIS LAURENT,) a French engineer and author, born at Marseilles, August 22, 1830. He became a mining expert, and in 1865 was appointed professor of geology to the École centrale d'Architecture. He often visited the United States, and became a prominent advocate of American ideas in politics. Among his works are "L'Étrurie et les Étrusques," "Le Grand-Ouest des États-Unis," "L'Homme américain," "A travers les États-Unis," "Le Monde américain," etc. Died in 1886.

Simonneau, se'mo'nō', (CHARLES,) a French engraver, born at Orléans in 1645. He engraved the works of several French masters. Died in 1728.

Simonneau, (LOUIS,) an engraver, born at Orléans in 1654, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1727.

Simor, see'mor, (JOHN, or JÁNOS,) a Hungarian cardinal, born at Stuhlweissenburg, August 23, 1813, was raised to a bishopric in 1857, and in 1867 became Archbishop of Gran, Primate of Hungary, and intimate councillor of the kingdom. In 1873 he was created a cardinal-priest. Died January 23, 1891.

Simplicius, sim-plish'e-us, (Σιμπλικιος,) a Neo-Platonic philosopher and commentator on Aristotle, was born in Cilicia. He was persecuted as a pagan in the reign of Justinian, who closed the school at Athens in 529 A.D. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle's "Categories," "De Cœlo," and "De Anima" and "Physica Auscultatio." These are esteemed the most valuable of all the Greek commentaries on Aristotle that are extant.

See HOFFMANN, "Bibliographicum Lexicon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BUHLE, "Dissertatio de Simplicii Vita," etc., 1816.

Simplicius, sim-plish'e-us, an Italian prelate, born at Tivoli, (Tibur,) became Bishop of Rome in 467 A.D. Died in 483.

Simp'son, (CHRISTOPHER,) an English composer, born about 1610; died about 1668.

Simpson, (EDWARD,) an English writer on chronology and theology, born at Tottenham in 1578. He became rector of Eastling, Kent. Among his works is "Universal Chronology," ("Chronicon Catholicum," 1652.) Died in 1651.

Simpson, (Sir JAMES,) a British general, born at Edinburgh in 1792. He served against the French in the campaigns of 1812 and 1815, and subsequently under Sir Charles Napier in India. In 1855 he succeeded Lord Raglan as commander of the British forces in the Crimea. He received from Napoleon III. the grand cross of the legion of honour. Died in 1868.

Simp'son, (Sir JAMES YOUNG,) a Scottish physician, born in Linlithgowshire in 1811, graduated at Edinburgh in 1832. He became professor of midwifery in the university of that city in 1840, and was the first who employed anæsthetics in obstetric practice, (1847.) In 1856 he received from the French Academy of Sciences the Monthyon prize of two thousand francs. He was elected president of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and a foreign associate of the French Academy of Medicine and of other similar institutions. He was author of "Contributions to Obstetric Pathology," "Essays on Anæsthesia," and other medical works. Died in 1870.

Simpson, (JANE CROSS,) a Scottish poet, a sister of Henry Glassford Bell, was born in Glasgow in 1811. She married in 1837. Among her books are "Piety of Daily Life," (1836,) "April Hours," (1838,) "Woman's History," (1848,) and "Linda," (1859.) She also wrote some favourite hymns.

Simpson, (JOHN PALGRAVE,) an English author, born in Norfolk about 1805. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Among his works are many plays and novels, including "Second Love," (a tale and a drama, 1846,) "Gisella," (1847,) and "The Lily of Paris," (1848.) He also published "Letters from the Danube," (1847,) a "Life of Karl Maria von Weber," (1865,) and other works. Died in 1887.

Simp'son, (MATTHEW,) a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Cadiz, Ohio, June 21, 1810. While he was still an infant, his father died, and the care of his education devolved upon his mother. In addition to the ordinary English branches, he began the study of German when he was eight years of age and the following year read the Bible through in the German language. He afterwards studied Latin, Greek,

and Hebrew. He graduated as a physician in 1833. He had joined the Church in 1829, and in 1839 he was elected president of the Indiana Asbury University, (Methodist,) and did much to promote the usefulness and success of that institution. In 1848 he was appointed editor of "The Western Christian Advocate." He was elected bishop in 1852. He took a deep interest in the national cause during the war of the rebellion, and by his zeal and eloquence contributed much to strengthen the confidence of the people and to uphold the hands of the government during that great crisis in our country's history. Bishop Simpson was an intimate friend of President Lincoln. Died June 18, 1884.

Simpson, (THOMAS,) an able English mathematician, born at Market-Bosworth in 1710. He learned the trade of a weaver, and practised astrology or fortune-telling in his early life. About 1736 he removed to London, where he became a teacher of mathematics. He published a "New Treatise on Fluxions," (1737,) and several works on mathematics. In 1743 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Military Academy at Woolwich. Died in 1761.

See HUTTON, "Mathematical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Simpson, (WILLIAM,) a British artist, born at Glasgow in 1823. He was special artist of the London "Illustrated News" after 1860, and as such was present at many wars, coronations, and other important events. He published several illustrated and archæological works. Died in 1899.

Simrock, sim'rok or zim'rok, (KARL,) a distinguished German poet and translator, born at Bonn in 1802. He published in 1827 a translation of the "Nibelungenlied," and in 1831 a work entitled "Sources of Shakspeare's Plots in Novels, Tales, and Legends," in which he was assisted by Echtermeyer and Henschel. He also translated "Twenty Songs of the Nibelungen," (1840,) pronounced genuine by Lachmann, and several other German poems of the middle ages. Among his principal original works are his poem of "Wieland the Smith," "Legends of the Rhine, from the Mouths of the People and the German Poets," (1850,) and "Manual of German Mythology." He became professor of the German language and literature at Bonn in 1850. Died in 1876.

Sims, (CHARLES N.,) D.D., LL.D., an American clergyman and educator, born in Indiana, 1835.

Sims, (GEORGE ROBERT,) an English humourist, born in London, Sept. 2, 1847. Died 1922.

Sims, (WILLIAM SNOWDEN,) American naval officer, was born Oct. 15, 1858, at Port Hope, Canada. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy 1880. From 1897 to 1900, was Naval Attaché at the American Embassy at Paris, and then at St. Petersburg, (Leningrad,) and served in Pacific waters until 1902. His ideas on gunnery brought improved results in target practice, and he became fleet intelligence officer and inspector of target practice of the Asiatic Fleet. He was Naval Aide to President Roosevelt, 1907–09; commanded the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla 1913–15; the U. S. S. "Nevada" 1915–16; and became President of the Naval War College at Newport, Feb., 1917. When the United States entered the World War he was made Commander of the American Naval Forces in European waters; was made Vice-Admiral, May, 1917; and Admiral, Dec., 1918. He reverted to the rank of Rear-Admiral upon relinquishing his European command. He resumed the Presidency of the Naval War College in April, 1919, and in 1920 made a report to the U. S. Senate, charging the U. S. Navy Dept. with serious errors in the management of naval operations during the war. He retired Oct. 15, 1922.

Simson, sim'son or zim'son, (MARTIN EDUARD,) a German jurist and statesman, born in 1810.

Sim'son, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish mathematician, born at Kirton Hall, Ayrshire, in 1687.

Sina, Ibn. See AVICENNA.

Sinan, se-nän', (SCIPIONE CICALE,) an Italian renegade, born about 1515. He became a Turkish general and grand vizier. Died in 1595.

Sin'clair, (CATHERINE,) a daughter of Sir John Sinclair, noticed below, was born in 1800. She published numerous tales and novels, which have had an extensive circulation: among these we may name "Modern Society," "Beatrice," "Business of Life," and "James Bouverie." She also wrote several books for children, the "Kaleidoscope of Anecdotes and Aphorisms," "Shetland and the Shetlanders," etc. Died in 1864.

Sinclair, sin'klair, ? (CHARLES GIDEON,) BARON, a Swedish general and military writer, born about 1730. He served with distinction in many campaigns in France, Prussia, and Saxony. Died in 1803.

Sinclair, (Sir JOHN,) a Scottish statesman and philanthropist, born in the county of Caithness in 1754. He studied at Edinburgh and Oxford, and in 1780 represented his native county in Parliament, being several times re-elected. He was conspicuous for his efforts to promote internal improvements in his country, originated the board of agriculture, of which he became first president, and founded a society for the improvement of wool. Among his numerous and valuable treatises, which embrace a great variety of subjects, may be named his "History of the Revenue of Great Britain," "Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies," "Statistical Account of Scotland," etc. Died in 1835.

Sinclair, (UPTON,) author, born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1878. He is an active Socialist, assisted in the government investigation of the Chicago Stock-yards in 1906, and vividly portrayed their insanitary condition in his novel, "The Jungle." He has written various other novels, dealing in part with social delinquencies.

Sin'clare or **Sinclair**, (GEORGE,) a Scottish mathematician and philosopher, was professor of philosophy at Glasgow. He published several scientific treatises, and a work entitled "Satan's Invisible World discovered." Died in 1696.

Sin'dĭ-ạ or **Sçin'dĭ-ạh**, (**Dŏw'lut Rŏw**,) a Mahratta chief, born about 1780, was a grand-nephew of Madajee, noticed below, whom he succeeded in 1794. He was involved in war against the British, who, under Sir A. Wellesley, gained a decisive victory over him at Assaye in 1803. His army was defeated in several battles in the same year, and he was forced to cede a large part of his territories. Died in 1827.

Sin'dĭ-ạ, or **Sind'hĭ-ạ**, the family name of a line of Mahratta princes, of which the head is the Mahârâjâh Sindia, the chief of the Gwalior state, now feudatory to British India. The founder of the family was Ranojee Sindia, a Mahratta of a low Soodra caste, who was a menial servant (keeper of the slippers) to the Peishwa, a native ruler. Sindia became a court favourite, and rose to command the army. In 1743 he was made hereditary ruler of extensive territories. In 1782 his son Madajee was recognized as a sovereign ruler and mahârâjâh. In recent years the Sindia family has been conspicuous for its loyalty to British interests.

Sindia, (**Madajee** or **Madhajee**, mä-dä'jee,) a celebrated Mahratta chief, born in Hindostan about 1741. He was a warlike and energetic prince, made extensive conquests, and became master of Delhi. Died in 1794.

Singh, (**Runjeet**.) See RUNJEET SINGH.

Singleton, (ESTHER,) author, born at Baltimore, resided in New York after 1887. She has done much work on cyclopedias and written many works of descriptive character, including "The Story of the Universe," (4 vols.)

Sin'gle-tŏn, (HENRY,) an English painter, born in London in 1766. He produced both historical pictures and portraits; among his master-pieces are a series of illustrations from Shakspeare, "Christ Healing the Blind," "Coriolanus and his Mother," and "The Storming of Seringapatam." Died in 1839.

Singlin, sän'glän', (ANTOINE,) a French theologian, born in Paris, was confessor to the nuns of Port-Royal. He preached with much unction. It is stated that Pascal had so high an opinion of the solidity of his judgment that he read all his works to Singlin before he published them. Died in 1664.

Sinnamus. See CINNAMUS.

Sinner, sin'ẹr or zin'ẹr, [Fr. pron. se'nair',] (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a Swiss philologist, born at Berne in 1730; died in 1787.

Sinner, dę, dẹh se'nair', (R. G. LOUIS,) a Swiss Hellenist, born in the canton of Berne in 1801. He published good editions of Aristophanes, Plato, Euripides, Sophocles, and Xenophon, (1829–47.) Died April 16, 1860.

Sinnett, (ALFRED PERCY,) an English author, born in 1840. He became a journalist and an advocate of Theosophy, writing "The Occult World," "Esoteric Buddhism," "The Growth of the Soul," etc.

Si'non, [Gr. Σίνων,] a semi-fabulous or fictitious person, who, according to Homer and Virgil, acted an insidious part in the siege of Troy. They relate that he presented himself to the Trojans as a deserter from the Greek army, affirming that the Greeks had abandoned the siege, and that he ran away because they were about to offer him as a sacrifice. By his artful tale and well-feigned passion he imposed on the credulous Trojans, and persuaded them to introduce the wooden horse into Troy.

Sintenis, sin'tẹh-nis or zin'tẹh-nis, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German theologian and miscellaneous writer, born at Zerbst in 1750. His voluminous works comprise sermons, educational treatises, and moral and religious romances. Died in 1820.

Sintenis, (KARL FRIEDRICH FERDINAND,) a German jurist, grandson of the preceding, was born at Zerbst in 1804. Died at Dessau, August 2, 1868.

Siöfn, se-öf'n', written also **Se-o'na,** [etymology doubtful,] a goddess in the Norse mythology, whose office it is to inspire the passion of love. She may be said to be a sort of female Cupid. From her name a lover is called *Siafni.*

Sionita, (GABRIEL.) See GABRIEL.

Sirani, se-rä'nee, (ELISABETTA,) an Italian historical painter, born at Bologna in 1638, was a daughter of Giovanni Andrea, noticed below. She imitated the second manner of Guido with success, and acquired a high reputation. Died in 1665.

Sirani, (GIOVANNI ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1610, was a successful imitator of the style of Guido. Died in 1670.

Si'renș, singular **Si'ren,** [Gr. Σειρῆνες, (singular Σειρήν;) Lat. SIRE'NES or SEIRE'NES; Fr. SIRÈNES, se'rẹn',] mythical beings, who were supposed to have the power of enchanting all who heard them sing. According to Homer and other poets, they lived in an island near the coast of Italy, where they sat in a meadow near the shore and allured those who were sailing past the island; and whoever listened to their song forgot his home and remained with the Sirens until he perished or became brutalized.

Siret, se'rẹ', (ADOLPHE,) a Belgian *littérateur,* born at Beaumont, in Hainault, about 1805. He published, besides several poems and dramas, a "Historical Dictionary of Painters of all Schools," (1848.) Died in 1888.

Siret, (LOUIS PIERRE,) a French grammarian, born at Évreux in 1745, published good works on English and Italian grammar for French students. Died in 1797.

Siret, (PIERRE HUBERT,) a French preacher, born at Rheims in 1754; died in 1834.

Sirey, se'rẹ', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French jurist, born at Sarlat (Périgord) in 1762, published several legal works. Died in 1845.

Siri, see'ree, (VITTORIO,) an Italian monk and historian, born at Parma about 1615, was patronized by Louis XIV. of France, who made him his almoner and historiographer. He conducted for many years a journal entitled "Mercurio Politico," (15 vols.,) which treats of events that occurred from 1635 to 1655. He also published "Secret Memoirs," ("Memorie recondite,") a journal in 8 vols. Died in 1685.

Siricius, se-rish'ẹ-us, [Fr. SIRICE, se'rèss',] born at Rome about 324 A.D., was elected Pope or Bishop of Rome in 384. He issued decrees against the Manicheans, Donatists, and other heretics. Died in 398.

Siries, see're-ês', (VIOLANTE BEATRICE,) an Italian portrait-painter, born in 1710; died about 1760.

Sirleto, sèr-lä'to, [Lat. SIRLE'TUS; Fr. SIRLET, sèr'lẹ',] (GUGLIELMO,) a learned Italian cardinal, born in Calabria in 1514. He became keeper of the library of the Vatican in 1549. He acted as intermediary between the pope and the Council of Trent about 1560. Died in 1585.

Sirletus. See SIRLETO.

Sirmond, sèr'mòn', [Lat. SIRMOND'US,] (JACQUES,) a learned French Jesuit and antiquary, born at Riom in 1559, was for a time professor of rhetoric in Paris. He subsequently examined the archives of the convents, where he obtained many valuable manuscripts. Among these he published editions of Apollinaris Sidonius, the "Chronicles" of Idatius and Marcellinus, the "Opuscules" of Geoffroi, Abbé de Vendôme, and other writers of the middle ages. Sirmond was appointed in 1637 confessor to Louis XIII. He wrote several valuable antiquarian treatises. Died in 1651.

See BRIET, "Eulogium J. Sirmondi," 1653; COLOMIÈS, "Vie du Père Sirmond," 1671; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sirmond, (JEAN,) a writer, born at Riom about 1589, was a nephew of the preceding. He was a member of the French Academy, and received a pension from Richelieu. Died in 1649.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sis'e-but [Lat. SISEBU'TUS] was elected King of the Visigoths in Spain in 612 A.D. He was a zealous professor of the Christian religion, and was an able ruler. Died in 620 A.D.

Si-sen'nạ, (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) a Roman annalist, born about 118 B.C. He was prætor about 78 B.C. He wrote a work on Roman history, entitled "Historiæ," which was praised by Cicero, ("Brutus" and "De Legibus.")

See KARL L. ROTH, "L. C Sisennæ Vita," 1834.

Sisifo. See SISYPHUS.

Si-sin'ni-us, a native of Syria, became pope at the death of John VII., in 708. He died in the next month.

Sismondi, sis-mon'dee, [It. pron. sès-mon'dee,] de, [Fr. pron. dẹh sès'mòn'de',] (JEAN CHARLES LÉONARD SIMONDE,) an eminent Swiss historian and publicist, of Tuscan extraction, was born at Geneva on the 9th of May, 1773. He was educated in the College of Geneva, and became a clerk in the counting-house of a merchant or banker in Lyons. In consequence of the civil war, he left this position in 1792 and visited England, the language and institutions of which he appears to have studied with much attention. In 1795 he removed with his father to Val Chiusa, Tuscany, where he was employed as a farmer for five years. He returned to Geneva in 1800, and published a work "On Commercial Riches," (2 vols., 1803,) in which he advocated the doctrines of Adam Smith. Soon after this event he formed a friendship with Madame de Staël, with whom he travelled in Italy and Germany, (1804–08.) By the advice of his mother, he devoted himself to the composition of history. In 1807 he published the first and second volumes of an important work, "The History of the Italian Republics," which was received with favour. The sixteenth and last volume appeared in 1818. "Sismondi," says Mignet, "has traced this history with vast learning, a noble spirit, a vigorous talent, sufficient art, and much eloquence." He contributed many articles to the "Biographie Universelle" of Michaud. In 1819 he married Miss Allen, an English lady and a sister-in-law of Sir James Mackintosh. About this time Guizot offered to him a professorship in the College of France, but he declined it. He expended many years in writing his "History of the French," ("Histoire des Français," 30 vols., 1821–44,) which some critics consider his best work. Sismondi was a Protestant and a republican. His moral character is highly commended. He died at Geneva in 1842, leaving no children.

See "Vie de Sismondi," Paris, 1845; LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains," tome vii.; F. A. A. MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. de Sismondi," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Quarterly Review" for June, 1812, and September, 1843; "Edinburgh Review" for June, 1815; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1829

Sisto, the Italian of SIXTUS, which see.

Sisto Rosa. See BADALOCCHIO.

Sisupâla, sis-oo-pâ'lą, in Hindoo legend, a king of Chedi, in Central India. He was the enemy of Krishna, who slew him.

Sis'ŷ-phus, [Gr. Σίσυφος; Fr. SISYPHE, se'sèf'; It. SISIFO, see'se-fo,] a fabulous king of Corinth, was called a son of Æolus, a brother of Cretheus, Athamas, and Salmoneus, and the husband of Merope. He was extremely crafty and deceitful. The poets feigned that when Death was sent to take him he outwitted Death and bound him in fetters; and that for his various crimes he was doomed in the infernal regions to roll up hill a large stone, which, as soon as it reached the top, rolled down again. According to one tradition, he was the father of Ulysses.

Sitâ, see'tâ, written also **Seeta**, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the beautiful and spotless wife of the god Râma. As Râma was an avatar of Vishnu, so Sitâ is regarded as an avatar of Lakshmî. (See RÂMA.)

Sitting Bull, (Indian name, Tatanka Yotanka,) a Sioux chief, born in Dakota in 1837. He was leader of the warlike part of his tribe, and commanded in the Custer massacre of 1876. He was killed in the Messiah outbreak of 1890.

Siun- (or **Seun-**) **King**, se-uN king, a Chinese philosopher, regarded by many as the ablest of all the followers of Confucius, flourished from about 270 to 220 B.C. He wrote a refutation of the doctrine of Mencius that man is naturally good. He maintained, on the contrary, that "the nature of man is evil; that the good which it shows is factitious, (or artificial."] He supports his position with great ingenuity and force of reasoning. He says, if man's nature were good, men would not need to be continually taught and governed; *they would do right spontaneously.* To live properly and virtuously requires continual self-denial; but why deny our natural inclinations, if these are good? As man is naturally crooked and perverse, his nature needs to be corrected by the government of wise rulers and the restraints of just laws.

Siva, see'vâ, the goddess of harvests among the Wends and some other northern nations. She is called in the Norse mythology SIF, which see.

Sîv'ă or **Çiva**, commonly pronounced (in English) and sometimes written **See'va**, spelled also **Shiva**, [from the Sanscrit adjective *shîvâs, shîvâ, shîvâm*, "prosperous," "happy,"] the usual name of one of the gods of the Hindoo triad; also popularly known as **Mahâdêva**, mą-hâ' dā'vą, (generally called by the common people of India **Mahadeo**, mą-hâ' dā'o,) or the "great god." **Mahêsa** (mą-hā'są) is another, and one of the most common, of his many names. He may be said to represent the destructive powers of nature; and since, in the present order of things, destruction seems necessary to prepare the way for a renewal of life, he is also believed to preside over generation or reproduction. In this latter character his power is typified by the phallic emblem called in Sanscrit the *Linga* (ling'gą) or *Lingam*; which is commonly, if not invariably, found in temples or places dedicated to his worship. Among the gods of classic mythology the character of Saturn, or Time, (who both produces and destroys,) would, in its leading features, seem most to resemble that of Siva; but the attributes and offices of the Hindoo deity are so multitudinous that we must seek his counterpart, not in one, but in several, of the Western divinities. As being the mightiest of all the gods, as he is usually regarded at least by the common people, and as his name Mahâdêva would appear to imply, he may be said to correspond to the Zeus (or Jupiter) of the Greeks and Romans; and, if we take simply the radical part of the two names, *Zeu* or *Zev*,* and *Siv*† or *Shiv*,† the resemblance might well seem to be something more than a mere accident. Add to this that Siva is represented with three eyes, (one in the middle of his forehead,) whence he was surnamed in Sanscrit *trilŏchănă*, (or "three-eyed,") and that the Greek *triophthalmos*, having exactly the same meaning, was also an epithet of Zeus.‡ It is, moreover, expressly stated by Hindoo authorities that Siva had a thousand separate names. Zeus also had a multitude of names; in the noble hymn to Jupiter by Cleanthes the god is addressed as πολυώνυμε, "thou many-named." (See, on this subject, Sir William Jones's article "On the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India," in vol. i. of "Asiatic Researches.")

In India, a country where the vegetation is so often destroyed by the heat of the sun, it would be natural to associate not only fire or heat, but the sun itself, with the destroying power. Accordingly, not only fire§ in general, but the sun in particular, is considered to be one of the many forms of Siva. Again, cold, another cause of the destruction of life, would seem to be an especial favourite with Mahâdêva, who is said to have selected the inaccessible snows of Mount Kailâsa (or Cailasa) as his permanent abode. There his devoted consort Pârvatî (*i.e.* the "mountain-born") is ever at his side. It is related that on a certain occasion, in beseeching a favour of her lord,—or, as some say, in mere playfulness,—she placed one of her hands upon his forehead; his middle eye (the sun) was completely eclipsed, and, although she instantly took her hand away, the period of darkness seemed an age to the inhabitants of the earth. When she removed her hand, it was covered with the perspiration from Siva's temples. Shaking off the moisture, she produced the Ganges. The fable is related variously, but the universal tradition is that the Ganges sprang from Siva's hair; and in many of his pictures it is seen flowing from the top of his head.

As the destroying power, the office of Siva is to rid the world of monsters, wicked men or evil giants; although in this capacity his Sakti (Kâlî or Durga) is more usually employed. (See KÂLÎ and PÂRVATÎ.) As presiding over generation, he is worshipped with offerings by those who are desirous of obtaining offspring. In this character he is sometimes represented as Ardha-Nârî, or Ardha-Nârîsha, (see VIRÂJ,) a being combining the two sexes or two principles, male and female, of which the Linga (or Ling) and Yônî are the respective symbols.

Siva has a great multitude of names, as Sâmbhu,‖ (or Shămbhu,) Rudra,¶ (rōōd'rą,) and Nîlâkânthâ, (nee'lą-kŭn't'hą,) *i.e.* the "blue-throated," because, when the gods and Asurs churned the ocean, there came forth a poison of such deadly power that it would have destroyed all the inhabitants of the world had not Siva come to the rescue and swallowed it; its only effect was to leave a dark-blue mark on his neck or throat, whence he is often called the "blue-throated." He is also styled Iswără or Isă, (or Içą,) *i.e.* "ruler." Mahêsa is a contraction of Mahâ Isa, *i.e.* the "Great Ruler."

A worshipper of Siva is called by the Hindoos SAIVA, (sī'vą.) It may be remarked that while the pious Hindoos render a sort of homage to all the gods, they have certain favourites to whom they dedicate an especial worship.

In pictures, Siva is sometimes represented with one,

* As it *may* have been pronounced by the ancients, and as it *is* pronounced by the modern Greeks.

† So called in the common dialect of India.

‡ We are told by Pausanias that a statue of Zeus had been found having a third eye in his forehead.

§ There is in one of the Purânas a singular legend, which runs substantially as follows: One day, as Brahma and Vishnu were disputing which was the elder, Siva came between them in great wrath, saying, "It is I who am truly the first born; but I will yield my pretensions to either of you who shall be able to reach or behold the summit of my head or the soles of my feet." Brahma instantly ascended, but, having searched in vain in the regions of immensity, he returned and falsely declared that he had seen the crown of Siva's head. When Vishnu came back from his search, he frankly acknowledged he had not been able to find the feet of Siva. Thereupon Mahadeva cut off the fifth head of Brahma for his falsehood, leaving him only four. This story seems at first sight sufficiently absurd; but if we may suppose that the Hindoos were acquainted with the internal heat of the earth, (and why may not the nation which was in advance of all others in some departments of mathematics and astronomy have known something also of geology?) the explanation of the fable is simple enough. Brahma is the earth; Vishnu, water, (including the sea;) Siva, fire in all its forms. As the highest parts of the earth (the mountains) can never reach the heavenly fire, (the sun,) so the sea can never reach the feet or lowest part of the internal fire of the earth. Brahma's four heads are doubtless the four corners of the earth; the fifth head may possibly have been some mountain whose summit (like that of Vesuvius in the year 79 A.D.) was carried away by volcanic fire.

‖ From the Sanscrit *shămbhă*, "prosperous."

¶ Signifying a "storm," or "stormy," according to some writers.

and sometimes with five heads, usually riding on a white bull called Nandi. Like his consort Kâlî, he is generally adorned with a necklace of human skulls, and often has a trident *(triśûlă)* in his hand. He frequently holds an antelope in one of his hands, typical perhaps of his skill as a hunter. His son Ganêsa is usually near at hand, sometimes as an infant in the arms of Pârvatî, and sometimes as an attendant waiting on his parents.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. i. book i. chap. ii.

Sivaji. See SEVAJEE.

Six, sĭx, (JOHN,) a Dutch dramatic poet, born in 1618 in Amsterdam, of which he became burgomaster. His tragedy of "Medea" was much admired. Died in 1700

See DE BOSCH, "Histoire de la Poésie Hollandaise."

Sixte. See SIXTUS.

Six'tus [Fr. SIXTE, sĕkst; It. SISTO, sēs'to] **I.**, a bishop of Rome, of whom little is known, succeeded Alexander I. He is supposed to have died about 128 A.D.

Sixtus II. became Bishop of Rome in 257 A.D., and suffered martyrdom under Valerianus in 258 A.D.

Sixtus III. succeeded Celestine I. as Bishop of Rome in 431 A.D. Died in 440.

Sixtus IV., (FRANCESCO **della Rovere**—dĕl'lä rō-vā'rä,) POPE, born about 1414, succeeded Paul II. in 1471. He was an accomplice or abettor of the Pazzi, who conspired against Lorenzo de' Medici, and he excommunicated Lorenzo for hanging the Archbishop of Pisa. The clergy of Florence supported Lorenzo and openly condemned the conduct of the pope. He rendered himself unpopular by his nepotism, simony, and other vices. Died in 1484.

See PLATINA, "De Vitis Pontificum;" ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des Pontifes Romains."

Sixtus V., [Fr. SIXTE-QUINT, sĕkst'kăn'; Lat. SIX'TUS QUIN'TUS,] whose original name was **Felix Peretti**, was born near Montalto in 1521, and in 1585 succeeded Gregory XIII. as pope. As a ruler he was distinguished for his energy and munificent spirit: he constructed the Vatican Library, the obelisk in the piazza of Saint Peter's Church, the great aqueduct called by his name, and other magnificent public works. He also founded several colleges, published editions of the Vulgate and the Septuagint, and edited the works of Saint Ambrose. Died in 1589. He was succeeded by Urban VII. It is reported that Sixtus V., before his election, simulated the infirmities of old age so artfully that the cardinals thought he had not long to live; but as soon as he became pope he threw away his crutch and astonished them by his vigour.

See TEMPESTI, "Storia della Vita e Gesti di Sisto V.," 1754; RANKE, "History of the Popes;" V. ROBARDI, "Sixti V. Gesta," 1590; J. LORENTZ, "Sixtus V. und seine Zeit," 1852; G. ROGERI, "Vita di Sisto V.;" "Life of Sixtus V.," by G. LETI, (translated from the Italian;) SEGRETAIN, "Sixte V et Henri IV," 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sixtus OF SIENNA, an Italian monk and popular preacher, born at Sienna in 1520. He wrote "Sacred Library," ("Bibliotheca Sancta," 1586.) Died in 1569.

Sjöberg or **Sjoeberg**, shö'bĕrg, (ERIK,) a Swedish poet, born in Södermanland in 1794. He published in 1819 a collection of lyrics under the signature of VITALIS, which gave him a high reputation. He also translated into Swedish some of the works of Washington Irving. Died in 1828.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Sjögren or **Schoegren**, shö'grĕn, (ANDREAS JOHAN,) a distinguished philologist, born in Finland in 1794. He studied at the University of Åbo, and subsequently resided in Russia. He was appointed in 1833 adjunct librarian of the Academy of Saint Petersburg, and in 1845 director of the Ethnographical Museum of that institution. He published an "Ossetic Grammar and Vocabulary," (1844, in German,) a treatise "On the Finnish Language and Literature," and other similar works of a high character. Died in 1855.

Skadi, skä'dē, or **Skaði**, skä'thē, [from *skada*, to "injure," cognate with the Danish *skade*, the German *schaden*, and the English *scath*,] in the Norse mythology, the daughter of the Jötun Thiassi, (or Thjassi,) and the wife of Njörd, with whom, however, she does not live harmoniously. Njörd prefers the fertile plains near the sea, or the ocean ruled by gentle winds, (see NJÖRD;) but Skadi delights in the storms of the mountains. Her dwelling is called Thrymheim, (the "home or habitation of storms.") She excels in running on snow-shoes, and in shooting with her bow the wild beasts of the mountain.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen."

Skanda. See KARTIKÊYA.

Skanderbeg. See SCANDERBEG.

Skarbek, skär'bĕk, (FREDRIK FLORIAN,) COUNT, a popular Polish writer, born at Thorn in 1792, was appointed in 1818 professor of political economy at the University of Warsaw. Among his principal works are his "Theory of Financial Science," (1824,) "Theory of Social Wealth," (in French,) and a collection of "Tales and Humorous Writings," (6 vols., 1840,) which have won for him a high reputation. Died in 1866.

Skarga, skär'gä, (PIOTR PAWELSKI,) a celebrated pulpit orator and theologian, surnamed THE POLISH CHRYSOSTOM, born in Masovia in 1536. Having entered the order of Jesuits at Rome, he contributed greatly by his eloquence to the establishment of Catholicism in Poland. He was for many years court preacher to Sigismund III. He was the author of numerous sermons, and of "Lives of the Saints," which is esteemed a model of elegance in style and has passed through many editions. Died in 1612.

Skēat, (WALTER WILLIAM,) an eminent English philologist and clergyman, born in London, November 21, 1835. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, graduating in 1858. In 1860 he was elected a Fellow of Christ's College, where he became a lecturer. In 1878 he was chosen professor of Anglo-Saxon at the University of Cambridge. He was one of the founders of the English Dialect Society, 1873. He has published editions of many early English books, etc., but is best known for his "Etymological Dictionary," probably the best work of the kind that has yet appeared, and his "Concise Etymological Dictionary." Died 1912.

Skel'ton, (JOHN,) an English poet-laureate, was born about 1460. Having studied at Cambridge and taken holy orders, he was appointed tutor to the Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII. He was the author of satires, elegies, and religious pieces. His learning is highly commended by Erasmus. Died in 1529.

Skelton, (Sir JOHN,) a Scottish author, born at Edinburgh, July 18, 1831. He was educated at Saint Andrew's and Edinburgh, and became an advocate in 1854. His books include "The Impeachment of Mary Stuart," (1876,) "Essays in Romance," (1878,) "Table-Talk of Shirley," (1895–96,) etc. He was knighted in 1897, and died the same year.

Skene, skēn, (WILLIAM FORBES,) a Scottish historian, born at Inverie, June 7, 1809. He studied in Germany, and in the Universities of Edinburgh and Saint Andrew's, and became a lawyer. In 1881 he was made royal historiographer for Scotland. His works include a "History of the Highlanders of Scotland," (1837,) "Chronicles of the Picts and Scots," etc., (1868,) "The Four Ancient Books of Wales, containing the Cymric Poems of the Sixth Century," (1869,) "John of Fordun's Chronicles of the Scottish Nation," (1871,) "Celtic Scotland, a History," (4 vols., 1876–80,) etc. Died in 1892.

Skinfaxi. See NÖRVI.

Skin'ner, (CHARLES MONTGOMERY,) an American author, born at Victor, New York, in 1852. He wrote the drama of "Villon, the Vagabond," played by his brother, Otis Skinner, also "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land," "With Feet to the Earth," "Do-Nothing Days," etc. Died in 1907.

Skin'ner, (JOHN,) a Scottish divine and poet, born in the county of Aberdeen in 1721. He published an "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland," and a number of popular lyrics. Died in 1807.

Skinner, (JOHN STUART,) an American journalist and agricultural writer, born in Maryland in 1788. In 1819 he became editor of the "American Farmer," the first agricultural journal published in the United States.

He afterwards edited successively the "Turf Register," "The Farmer's Library and Agricultural Journal," and "The Plough, The Loom, and The Anvil." Died in 1851.

Skinner, (OTIS,) American actor, was born in 1858 at Cambridge, Mass. He first appeared professionally in Philadelphia in 1887, as Jim in "Woodleigh"; played in a stock company, took leading rôles with Lawrence Barratt, Augustin Daly, and Mme. Modjeska, and became a manager and producer. He starred in "Kismet," "Cock o' the Walk," "Mister Antonio," "The Honor of the Family," "Blood and Sand," "Merry Wives of Windsor," etc.

Skinner, (RICHARD,) an American jurist and statesman, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1778. He was elected to Congress in 1812, and in 1817 chief justice of Vermont, and was subsequently twice elected Governor of that State. Died in 1833.

Skin'ner, (STEPHEN,) an English philologist and physician, born in London in 1623.

Skinner, (THOMAS HARVEY,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born in 1791.

Sko'bĕ-leff, (MIKHAIL DIMITRYEVITCH,) a Russian soldier and hero, born in the Riazan district in 1845. His father was an able soldier. Educated in the military school of Saint Petersburg, he went to Turkestan in 1868 and took charge of a troop of Cossacks. In 1871 he took command of a battalion in the Caucasus. He greatly distinguished himself in the Khokand and Khiva wars, 1873–76, attaining the rank of major-general. In the Turkish war of 1877–78 he was specially conspicuous for gallantry, activity, and success. In 1880 he led a successful expedition against the Tekke Turcomans. Died July 7, 1882.

Škoda, sko'dȧ, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished physician, born at Pilsen, in Bohemia, in 1805. He became in 1846 professor of clinics at Vienna, and in 1848 a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died June 12, 1881.

Skovoroda, sko-vo-ro'dȧ, known also as GREGORY SAVITCH, a Russian ecclesiastic and writer, born near Kief about 1730. He studied theology at Halle, and, after his return to the Ukraine, devoted himself to the work of reconciling the so-called United Greeks with the national Church. He died in 1778, leaving a number of poems, moral fables, and a prose work entitled "Symphonon," also some translations from the Homilies of Saint Chrysostom. He is regarded as the greatest writer the Ukraine has produced.

Skrȳm'nir, Skrȳm'ner, or **Skrȳm'er,** [supposed to be so called from *Skrum*, "show," "feint," on account of the illusions which he practised,] the name of a mighty giant, (mentioned in the Edda,) who baffled, with his magic-illusions, all the prowess of Thor. The god of thunder is said to have struck, with his terrible Miölnir, the sleeping Skrymnir on his head, putting forth all his might. The giant awoke, and asked whether some small leaf or a grain of dust had not fallen on his head. The myth of Skrymnir is supposed to typify the unconquerable might of a Northern winter.

For a particular account of Thor's adventures with Skrymnir, see MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fables XXIII.–XXVI.

Skrzynecki, skzhe-nĕt'skee, (JOHN,) a Polish general, born in Galicia in 1787, served with distinction in the army of Napoleon against the Austrians and Russians, and, soon after the breaking out of the revolution of 1830, succeeded Prince Radziwill as commander-in-chief of the Polish forces. After the defeat of the Poles at Ostrolenka, (1831,) he was deprived of his command, and retired to Belgium, where he resided till a short time before his death, in 1860.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Skytte, skŭt'tĕh or skit'tĕh, (JOHAN,) called also **Schroderus,** a Swedish statesman and writer, born at Nyköping in 1577. He was the preceptor of Gustavus Adolphus, who appointed him president of the chamber of accounts in 1620. He was employed in several foreign missions, and obtained the dignity of senator. Died in 1645.

See NEIKTER, "Monumenta et Literæ Historiam J. Skytte illustrantes," 1802.

Slāde, (ADOLPHUS,) an English naval officer, born about 1804. He entered the Turkish naval service, in which he effected several reforms. He published "Records of Travels in Turkey." Died in 1877.

Sla'den, (DOUGLAS,) an English author, born at London in 1856. He travelled extensively, and published works of history and biography, collections of poems, "The Japs at Home," (1892,) "Brittany for Britons," (1895,) "The Admiral," (1898,) etc.

Slā'ter, (SAMUEL,) an English artisan and mechanician, born in Derbyshire in 1768. Having emigrated to America, he established at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1790, one of the first cotton-factories in the United States. Died in 1835.

Slater or **Slatyer,** (WILLIAM,) REV., an English poet, born in Somersetshire in 1587. He became rector of Otterden, in Kent. Among his works is "Palæ-Albion; or, A History of Great Britain, in Latin and English Verse." Died in 1647.

Slee'man, (Sir WILLIAM HENRY,) an English officer and writer, born in Cornwall in 1788. He served in the Indian campaign of 1812, and was appointed in 1820 agent for the districts of Nerbudda and Saugur. He was the author of a "Review and Analysis of the Peculiar Doctrines of the System of Political Economy founded by Ricardo," "Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Officer," (1843,) and other works. Sir William was made a knight commander of the Bath for his services in suppressing the Thugs, and for other reforms in India. Died in 1856.

Sleidan, slī'dăn or slȧ'dŏN', [Lat. SLEIDA'NUS,] (JOHANN,) an eminent historian and diplomatist, whose original name was PHILIPSOHN, was born at Sleida, near Cologne, in 1506. He studied law at Liege, Louvain, Paris, and Orléans, and was subsequently employed by Francis I. of France as his delegate to the Diet of Ratisbon. He became professor of law at Strasburg in 1542, and in 1545 was sent on an embassy to England by the Protestant princes, who had previously appointed him historiographer of the Schmalkaldic League. He was a deputy from Strasburg to the Council of Trent in 1551. His principal work is entitled "Commentaries on the State of Religion and of the Republic under the Emperor Charles V.," ("De Statu Religionis et Reipublicæ Carolo V. Cæsare Commentarii," in 25 books, 1555.) It is highly esteemed for its accuracy and impartiality, and for the purity of its style, and has been translated into several languages. Died in 1556.

See D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio circularis de J. Sleidano," 1697; AM ENDE, "Vermischte Anmerkungen den berühmten J. Sleidan," 1780; THEODOR PAUR, "Commentatio de J. Sleidano," 1842; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sleidanus. See SLEIDAN.

Sleipnir or **Sleipner,** slīp'nir, [from *sleipr*, "smooth," "gliding," cognate with the English "slippery,"] a wondrous horse belonging to Odin, on which the god rode over land and sea. He had eight legs, which, according to some writers, are simply expressive of his extraordinary fleetness; others, with much plausibility, suggest that the myth is intended to represent the wind blowing from the eight principal points of the compass. Sleipnir is occasionally spoken of as four-footed.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; MALLET, "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XXI.; also MATTHEW ARNOLD'S poem entitled "Balder Dead."

Sli-dell', (JOHN,) an American lawyer and politician, born in New York in 1793. Having removed to New Orleans, he was elected to Congress in 1843, and in 1845 was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Mexico. He was subsequently elected (1853) to the United States Senate, from which he withdrew after the ordinance of secession was passed in 1861. During a voyage to France, to which he was sent by Jefferson Davis, he was captured from the steamer Trent, in November, 1861, by Captain Wilkes, of the United States navy. (See MASON, JAMES MURRAY.) Died July 26, 1871.

Slingelandt, van, vȧn sling'ĕh-lȧnt', (PIETER,) a celebrated Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1640, was a pupil of Gerard Dow, whose works he imitated successfully in exquisite finish and minuteness of detail. Among his master-pieces may be named the portraits of the Meerman family, in the Louvre, upon which he is said to have been employed three years. Died in 1691.

Slingeneyer, sling'ẹn-ī'ẹr, (ERNEST,) a Belgian historical painter, born near Ghent in 1823. Among his works are "The Death of Jacobsen," "The Battle of Lepanto," and "The Death of Nelson." Died in 1894.

Sloan, slōn, (SAMUEL,) an American architect, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1815. Among the edifices designed by him are the Blockley Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia, and the State Hospital for the Insane, Montgomery, Alabama. He published the "Architectural Review," and wrote several works on architecture, including "The Model Architect," (1850,) and "Homestead Architecture," (1860.) Died at Raleigh, North Carolina, July 19, 1884.

Sloane, slōn, (Sir HANS,) a celebrated physician and naturalist, of Scottish extraction, born in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1660. He studied medicine and the natural sciences in London, and subsequently visited France, where he acquired the friendship of Tournefort and other distinguished savants. Having returned to London with a large collection of plants, he settled as a physician in that city, and was elected in 1685 a Fellow of the Royal Society. He afterwards spent some time in Jamaica and other West India islands, where he collected a great number of plants. After his return, he became successively secretary to the Royal Society, (1693,) physician-general to the army, (1716,) president of the College of Physicians, (1719,) and physician to the king, (1727.) About the same time he succeeded Newton as president of the Royal Society. He filled for thirty years the post of physician to Christ's Hospital, London, devoting his salary entirely to charitable purposes, and assisted in establishing the Foundling Hospital. He died in 1753, leaving his library of fifty thousand volumes, a cabinet of two hundred volumes of dried plants, and an immense collection of other objects in natural history, chiefly accumulated by himself, to be offered to the nation for twenty thousand pounds. This purchase being made by the government, originated the British Museum. Besides numerous contributions to the "Philosophical Transactions," Sir Hans Sloane published the "Natural History of Jamaica," (2 vols. fol., 1725,) a work of high reputation.

See "Biographia Britannica;" GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Éloges," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sloane, (WILLIAM MILLIGAN,) an American historian, born at Richmond, Ohio, in 1850. He was professor in Princeton 1876–96, and at Columbia University after 1896. He wrote "Napoleon Bonaparte, a History," (4 vols.,) etc. He died in 1928.

Slo'cum, (HENRY WARNER,) an American general, born at Delphi, in the State of New York, in 1827. He entered the Academy at West Point in 1848, and graduated there in 1852. In 1856 he resigned his commission in the army, and adopted the profession of lawyer. Soon after the civil war began, he became colonel of a regiment of volunteers, and was sent to Virginia. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the autumn of 1861, commanded a division in the battles of Gaines's Mill, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in July, 1862. He commanded a corps at the battle of Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863. In August, 1864, he obtained command of a corps in the army of General Sherman. He led one of the wings or columns of that army in the great march from Atlanta to Savannah, November–December, 1864. Died April 14, 1894.

Slodtz, slos or slots, (PAUL AMBROISE,) a painter, born in Paris in 1702, was a son of Sébastien, noticed below. Died in 1758.

Slodtz, (RENÉ MICHEL,) a French sculptor, called MICHAEL ANGELO, was born in Paris in 1705. His chief work is "The Tomb of the Curate Languet." Died in 1764.

Slodtz, slôts, (SÉBASTIEN,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1655, was the father of Paul Ambroise, noticed above. Died in Paris in 1726.

Slowacki, slo-vâts'kee, (JULIUS,) a popular Polish poet, born at Wilna in 1809. He took an active part as a soldier in the revolution of 1830, and published a number of spirited lyrics in favour of the patriotic cause. He also wrote epic poems, entitled "Jan Bielecki," "Lambro," and "Hugo;" also "Mazeppa," "Maria Stuart," and other dramas. Died in 1851.

Sluse, slüz, (R. F. WALTER,) a Flemish Orientalist and mathematician, born at Vise in 1622, was canon of Liege. Died in 1685.

Sluys, van der, vän der slois, (JACOB,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1660. His favourite subjects were festivals, conversation-pieces, and assemblies. Died in 1736.

Smalbroke, smawl'brōōk, (RICHARD,) an English theologian, born at Birmingham in 1672 or 1673. He became Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1730, and wrote a "Vindication of Our Saviour's Miracles," (1729.) Died in 1749.

Smalley, (GEORGE WASHBURN,) journalist, born at Franklin, Mass., in 1833. He was war correspondent of the New York "Tribune" 1861–63, later London correspondent of the "Tribune" and after 1893 American correspondent of the London "Times." Died 1916.

Smalley, smaw'le, (JOHN,) D.D., an American divine, born at Columbia, Connecticut, June 4, 1734. He graduated at Yale College in 1756 and was for many years the Congregationalist pastor at New Britain, Connecticut, where he died June 1, 1820.

Smâl'ridge, (GEORGE,) a learned English prelate, born at Lichfield, 1663. He became bishop of Bristol in 1714; published a volume of Sermons, (1717.) D. 1719.

Smart, (HAWLEY,) an English novelist, born at Dover in 1833. He wrote more than thirty sporting novels. Died in 1893.

Smēa'tọn, (JOHN,) an eminent English civil engineer and mechanic, born at Austhorpe, near Leeds, in 1724. He commenced business as a maker of mathematical instruments. He had great mechanical ingenuity, and made improvements in hydraulic machinery. In 1759 he received a gold medal from the Royal Society for his treatise "On the Natural Power of Wind and Water to drive Mills." His greatest work is the Eddystone Light-House, finished in 1759. He constructed Ramsgate harbour, and was the engineer of the great canal of Scotland, extending from the Clyde to the Forth. Died in 1792.

Smeaton, (OLIPHANT,) a British author, born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1856. He was educated at Edinburgh, spent some years in Australia, became a journalist, and edited "The Liberal" in 1895. His works include "A Mystery of the Pacific," (1899,) "English Satires and Satirists," (1899,) etc.

Smĕd'ley, (Rev. EDWARD,) an English divine and miscellaneous writer, born about 1790. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained successively four Seatonian prizes for English poems. He also wrote a "History of the Reformed Religion in France," and was editor for a time of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." Died in 1836.

Smedley, (FRANCIS E.,) an English novelist, born about 1814. He published "Lewis Arundel," (1852,) and "The Fortunes of the Colville Family," (1856.) Died in 1864.

Smedley, (MENELLA BUTE,) an English poetess, was a sister of F. E. Smedley, was born about 1825. She wrote various tales and novels, and several volumes of verse, the latter containing poems of great merit. Died about 1875.

Smee, (ALFRED,) an English surgeon and scientific writer, born in 1818, published, among other works, "Lectures on Electro-Metallurgy" (1841) and "Electro-Biology," (1849.) He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1840, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1841. Died January 11, 1877.

Smel'lie, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish surgeon and writer on midwifery. He practised for some years in Scotland, and afterwards in London. He gave many courses of lectures on midwifery in London, and published a "Treatise on Midwifery" in 1752. Died in 1763

Smellie, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish naturalist, printer, and writer, born in Edinburgh about 1740. He printed a good edition of Terence, wrote "The Philosophy of Natural History," (2 vols., 1790–95,) and translated Buffon's "Natural History." He printed the first edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to which he contributed several articles. Died in 1795.

See ROBERT KERR, "Memoirs of the Life of W Smellie," 2 vols., 1811; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Smer'dis, [Gr. Σμέρδις,] a Persian prince, was a younger son of Cyrus the Great. He went to Egypt with his brother Cambyses, who sent him back to Persia and caused him to be secretly put to death. A Magian who resembled Smerdis pretended that he was the son of Cyrus, and usurped the throne. The false Smerdis was killed by seven conspirators, in 521 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" HERODOTUS, "History."

Smet, de, dẹh smĕt or smā, (JOSEPH JEAN,) a Belgian writer, born at Ghent in 1794. Among his works is a "History of Belgium," (1822.) Died February 12, 1877.

Smet, de, (PETER JOHN,) a Jesuit missionary, born at Dendermonde, Belgium, December 31, 1801. Having studied at Mechlin, he came in 1821 to the United States, and was an instructor in the University of Saint Louis, Missouri, 1823–38, after which he was a missionary to the Indians. Almost all the Northwestern tribes knew and revered him, and he acquired a very remarkable control over nearly all of them. He published several volumes relating to his life and work among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Northwest. Died at Saint Louis, May 23, 1873.

Smet van der Ketten, smĕt vän dẹr ket'tẹn, [Lat. SME'TIUS,] (JAN,) a Dutch antiquary, born in Gelderland about 1585; died in 1651.

Smī'bẹrt or **Smȳ'bẹrt,** (JOHN,) a Scottish painter, born at Edinburgh about 1680, emigrated in 1728 to America, and followed his profession in Boston. Died in 1751.

Smidt, smit, (JOHANN,) a German diplomatist, born at Bremen in 1773; died in 1857.

Smiedel, smee'dẹl, or **Schmeidel,** shmī'dẹl, (ULRICH,) a German traveller, born at Straubingen. He was one of a party which went to South America about 1534 and founded Buenos Ayres. He explored the river Paraguay and visited Peru. An account of his travels was published in 1554.

Smiglecius or **Smigletius,** smī-glee'she-us, (MARTIN,) a Polish Jesuit and logician, born in 1562. He wrote several works against Protestantism, and a "System of Logic," (1618.) Died in 1618.

Smilēs, (SAMUEL,) a British biographer, born at Haddington in 1812. He published a "Life of George Stephenson," (1859,) "Self-Help," (1860,) "The Lives of the Engineers," (1861,) and volumes entitled "Thrift," "Duty," "Character," etc. Later works are "Jasmin, the Barber-Poet," (1891,) and "Josiah Wedgwood," (1894.) Died April 17, 1904.

Smillie, smī'le, (GEORGE H.,) an American artist, a son of James Smillie, was born in New York city, December 29, 1840. His brother, JAMES D., and his wife, (born NELLIE JACOBS,) are also distinguished as artists. Among his principal pictures are "A Lake in the Woods," (1872,) "A Florida Lagoon," (1875,) etc.

Smillie, (JAMES,) a celebrated landscape engraver, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, November 23, 1807. He learned his profession under Andrew Wilson, of Edinburgh, came to New York about 1830, and was very prominent in connection with the earlier developments of American art. In 1851 he was chosen to the National Academy. Died December 4, 1885.

Smillie, (JEROME DAVID,) painter, born at New York, in 1833. He painted in oil "Evening Among the Sierras of California," etc., in water-colour "Track of the Forest," etc. He was an able engraver. Died in 1909.

Smirke, smĭrk, (ROBERT,) a distinguished English painter, born in 1751. Among his master-pieces, which are principally domestic and rural scenes and comic subjects, we may name "The Combat between Don Quixote and the Giants," "Sancho's Audience of the Duchess," "The Gypsy," and "Prince Henry and Falstaff." He was elected an Academician in 1792. Died in 1845.

Smirke, (Sir ROBERT,) an architect, a son of the preceding, was born in 1780. Having visited Italy, Germany, and Greece in 1805, he published, after his return, "Specimens of Continental Architecture," (1806.) He constructed a number of public edifices in London, among which the British Museum is the most celebrated. It is of the Ionic order, and is regarded as the most superb Grecian structure in the city. His other principal works are the new Post-Office, the Mint, the College of Physicians, and the restoration of York Minster He was elected a Royal Academician in 1812. Died in 1867.

Smirke, (SYDNEY,) brother of the preceding, also distinguished as an architect, executed several works in conjunction with Sir Robert. The New Reading-Room of the British Museum is especially noted. Died 1877.

Smith, (ADAM,) a celebrated Scottish philosopher and political economist, born at Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, June 5, 1723. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he remained from 1737 to 1740, and at Balliol College, Oxford, which he quitted about 1747. Having returned to Scotland, he formed friendships with Hume and Lord Kames. In 1751 he obtained the chair of logic in the University of Glasgow. He became professor of moral philosophy in the same university in 1752, and published his "Theory of Moral Sentiments" in 1759. He was very popular as a lecturer. In 1763 he resigned his professorship, and accepted the place of companion to the young Duke of Buccleugh, with whom he travelled on the continent two or three years. He associated in Paris with D'Alembert, Necker, Turgot, and Quesnay In 1766 he returned to Kirkaldy, where he passed ten years in the composition of the work on which his reputation is chiefly founded, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," (2 vols., 1776.) He maintains that labour rather than money or land is the true source of national wealth. He also advocated free trade and opposed the policy of those governments which attempt to control the laws of supply and demand. After the publication of this work he passed two years in London. He was appointed one of the commissioners of customs for Scotland in 1778, after which date he resided in Edinburgh until his death. He never married. Died in July, 1790.

"Perhaps," says Mackintosh, "there is no ethical work since Cicero's 'Offices,' of which an abridgment enables the reader so inadequately to estimate the merit, as the 'Theory of Moral Sentiments.' This is not chiefly owing to the beauty of diction, as in the case of Cicero, but to the variety of explanations of life and manners which embellish the book often more than they illustrate the theory. Yet, on the other hand, it must be owned that for philosophical purposes few works more need abridgment; for the most careful reader frequently loses sight of principles buried under illustrations. That Smith is the first who has drawn the attention of philosophers to one of the most curious and important parts of human nature—who has looked closely and steadily into the workings of sympathy, its sudden action and reaction, its instantaneous conflicts and its emotions, its minute play and varied illusions—is sufficient to place him high among the cultivators of mental philosophy." The same writer speaks of Smith's "Wealth of Nations" as "perhaps the only book which produced an immediate general and irrevocable change in some of the most important parts of the legislation of all civilized nations."

See DUGALD STEWART, "Life and Writings of Adam Smith," LORD BROUGHAM, "Memoir of Adam Smith," in "Lives of Men of Letters and Science;" MACKINTOSH, "General View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for July, 1759, and April, 1776

Smith, (ALBERT,) an English *littérateur,* born at Chertsey in 1816. Among his principal works are novels, entitled "The Scattergood Family," "The Pot-

tleton Legacy," "Marchioness of Brinvilliers;" also the "National Histories of Stuck-up People," "The Idler upon Town," and other humorous sketches. In 1851 he ascended the summit of Mont Blanc, which adventure he afterwards made the subject of a popular dramatic entertainment. Died in 1860.

Smith, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet, born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, in 1829 or 1830. He learned the business of pattern-drawer. About 1852 he produced a poem entitled "The Life Drama," which was greatly admired.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1853; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1854; "North British Review" for August, 1853.

Smith, (ALFRED EMANUEL,) American politician, was born Dec. 30, 1873, in New York City, the son of a truck driver. He attended parochial schools until he was 13 years, and then worked as a checker in the Fulton Fish Market. He became active in Tammany Hall; was a member of the New York State Assembly 1903–15; became Democratic leader in 1911; and Speaker of the Assembly in 1913. He was elected Sheriff of New York County in 1915; President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, 1917; and Governor of New York, 1918. He was defeated for the governorship in the Republican landslide of 1920 and headed a trucking company for two years. He was elected Governor of New York three more times, 1922, 1924, and 1926. Smith was nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic National Convention in 1928, and although he carried only eight states, he received a larger popular vote than any other Democratic candidate ever polled.

Smith, (ANDREW J.,) an American Civil War Major-General, born in Bucks County, Pa., about 1814, graduated at West Point in 1838. Died 1897.

Smith, (BENJAMIN BOSWORTH,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Bristol, Rhode Island, June 13, 1794, graduated at Brown University in 1816, and in 1818 became a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. In 1832 he was consecrated Bishop of Kentucky, and in 1868 he became presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church. Died May 31, 1884.

Smith, (BENJAMIN LEIGH,) an English Arctic explorer, born in 1828. He made five voyages to the Arctic regions from 1870 to 1882. In 1880 he discovered many new islands near Franz-Josef Land, and in 1881 was wrecked on that island, wintered there, and returned in 1882.

Smith, (CHARLES EMORY,) an American journalist and official, was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1842. He was an editor in Albany 1865–80, and on the Philadelphia "Press" after 1880. He was United States minister to Russia 1890–92, and was made postmaster-general in 1898. Died Jan. 19, 1908.

Smith, (CHARLES FERGUSON,) an American general, born about 1806. He graduated at the Academy of West Point in 1825, and was employed there for many years as instructor in tactics and commandant of cadets. For his services in the Mexican war he received three brevets, as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. He was appointed a brigadier-general in August, 1861, and rendered important services at Fort Donelson, February, 1862, soon after which he was promoted to be a major-general. He died at Savannah, Tennessee, in April, 1862. "The more perfect *beau-idéal* of a soldier," says Coppée, "never existed in any army than General Smith."

Smith, (Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES HAMILTON,) an English officer and naturalist, born in 1776, published, among other works, a treatise "On the Races and Varieties of Man." He died at Plymouth, September 21, 1859.

Smith, (CHARLES ROACH,) an English author, born at Languard Manor, Isle of Wight, in 1804. He published "Collectanea Antiqua," (6 vols., 1848–66,) works on the antiquities of various old towns in England, (Richborough, Reculver, Limne, etc., 1850–58,) and "Illustrations of Roman London," (1859.) Died, 1890.

Smith, (CHARLOTTE,) a popular English novelist, born in Sussex in 1749. She was the author of "The Old Manor-House," "Marchmont," "Desmond," "The Romance of Real Life," and other novels; also "Elegiac Sonnets," and various other poems. Her life was written by Sir Walter Scott. Died in 1806.

Smith, (CHRISTOPHER W.,) an English ornithologist, born about 1794. He wrote a work on the "Ornithology of Hindostan."

Smith, (DANIEL B.,) was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1792. He was early distinguished by a thirst for knowledge: in the leisure intervals occurring in the midst of an engrossing business (that of a druggist) he found time not only to make himself well acquainted with the best parts of English literature, but also to attain an unusual proficiency in such sciences as were then especially cultivated, viz., chemistry, botany, etc., to which may be added intellectual and moral philosophy. It was, indeed, rare to find any one of more various and extensive reading or who had read to better purpose. He was influential in organizing several valuable institutions, among which may be named the Apprentices' Library, the House of Refuge, and the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was the first president. He was one of the most active and zealous among those members of the Society of Friends who united to establish (in 1833) a Friends' High School at Haverford, near Philadelphia, in which he held one of the most important positions as professor and of which he was afterwards president. This school, now Haverford College, has taken a high rank among the collegiate institutions of our country. He closed his long and useful life March 29, 1883.

Smith, (EDMUND KIRBY,) an American general, born at Saint Augustine, Florida, about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1845. He became a captain in 1855, but resigned his commission in 1861, was made Confederate lieutenant-general, and commanded a division of General Bragg's army which invaded Kentucky in August, 1862. He commanded a corps at the battle of Stone River, (January 2, 1863,) was made a general, and had the command of all the forces in Texas and Arkansas from April, 1863, till April, 1865. After the war he became professor in the University of the South, at Sewanee, where he died, March 28, 1893.

Smith, (ELI,) an American missionary and accomplished Arabic scholar, born near New Haven, Connecticut, in 1801. He went to Syria in 1826, studied Arabic, and settled at Beyroot. In 1838 he explored Palestine in company with Dr. Edward Robinson. He translated portions of the Bible into Arabic. Died at Beyroot in January, 1857.

Smith, (ELIZABETH,) an English lady, distinguished for her attainments in the languages, mathematics, and the natural sciences, was born near Durham in 1776. Besides Latin and Greek and the principal European languages, she was versed in the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian. She wrote a "Life of Klopstock," and translated the book of Job. Died in 1806.

Smith, (Mrs. ELIZABETH OAKES,) an American poet and miscellaneous writer, wife of Seba Smith, noticed below, was born near Portland, Maine, about 1806. She published "The Sinless Child, and other Poems," "Jacob Leisler," a tragedy, "Woman and her Needs," (1851,) and other works. Mrs. Smith, both as a writer and as a lecturer, was a prominent advocate of the rights of woman. Died November 6, 1893.

Smith, (FRANCIS HOPKINSON,) an American author, born at Baltimore in 1838. He became an engineer, and did several engineering works for the government, also built a foundation for Bartholdi's "Statue of Liberty." As an artist he did much landscape work in water-colours. Among his popular novels are "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," (1891,) "Tom Grogan," (1896,) "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," (1902,) "Kennedy Square," (1911,) etc. Died 1925.

Smith, (FRANCIS PETTIT,) an English inventor, born at Hythe, Kent, in 1808. He invented the mode of propelling steamboats by the screw, which was employed in the royal navy about 1838. He died in 1874.

Smith, (GABRIEL,) an English engraver, born in London in 1724; died in 1783.

Smith, (GEORGE,) an English landscape-painter, born in 1714; died in 1776.

His brothers JOHN and WILLIAM were also distinguished as painters.

Smith, (GEORGE,) a distinguished English Assyriologist, born in 1840. Having found employment in the British Museum, he taught himself to read the cuneiform inscriptions, in the knowledge of which he made very original and fruitful discoveries. He visited Babylonia in 1873, in 1874, and in 1875–76, making valuable discoveries of inscriptions. Died at Aleppo, August 19, 1876. He published an important treatise on the history of Assurbani-pal, (1871,) a volume on Assyrian history, (1875,) and "The Chaldæan Account of Genesis," (1875.)

Smith, (GEORGE BARNETT,) an English author, born at Ovenden, Yorkshire, May 17, 1841. He became a journalist of London in 1864. His works include "Poets and Novelists," (1875,) "Shelley," (1877,) "Life of Gladstone," (1879,) "Life of John Bright," (1881,) and other biographies. His most important work is "History of the English Parliament," (1892.)

Smith, (GEORGE WILLIAMSON.) D.D., an American educator, born at Catskill, New York, November 21, 1836, graduated at Hobart College in 1857, held various rectorships in the Episcopal Church, 1872–83, and in 1883 was chosen president of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.

Smith, (GERRIT,) a distinguished American philanthropist, born at Utica, New York, in 1797. He graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and studied law. After a temporary connection with the American Colonization Society, he withdrew from it in 1835, and became a prominent and active member of the Anti-Slavery Society. He was also an earnest advocate of temperance and other reforms, and, having inherited one of the largest landed estates in the country, he distributed nearly two hundred thousand acres of it among the poor, without distinction of colour. Mr. Smith was elected to Congress in 1852. Died December 28, 1874.

Smith, (GOLDWIN,) an English teacher and writer, born at Reading in 1823. He was educated at Oxford, and became regius professor of modern history at that university in 1858. Among his works are "Irish History and Irish Character," (1861,) and "Three English Statesmen, (Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt,)" (1867.) In politics he is an advanced Liberal. He visited the United States in 1864, and from 1868 to 1871 was professor of English history in Cornell University, at Ithaca. He subsequently removed to Canada, and from 1872 to 1874 was editor of the "Canadian Monthly." Some of his later works are "Jane Austin," (1890,) "Political History of the United States," (1893,) "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," (1897,) and "The United Kingdom," (1899.) Died June 7, 1910.

Smith, (GREEN CLAY,) an American general and lawyer, born at Richmond, Kentucky, July 2, 1832. He entered the Union army in 1862, was a member of Congress in 1863–66, Governor of Montana in 1866 68, and became a Baptist minister in 1869. Died in 1895.

Smith, (GUSTAVUS W.,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1842. He was a street commissioner in New York City when the civil war began. About September, 1861, he became a major-general of the Confederate army. He succeeded to the command at Fair Oaks when General J. E. Johnston was wounded, May 31, 1862. D. in 1896.

Smith, (HENRY,) called "the Silver-Tongued," an English Puritan minister, born in Leicestershire in 1550. He preached in London, and was patronized by Lord Burleigh. He wrote several religious works. Died about 1595.

See FULLER, "Life of H. Smith."

Smith, (Sir HENRY GEORGE WAKELYN,) an English general, born at Whittlesea, in the isle of Ely, in 1788. He served with distinction in the principal battles of the Peninsular war, and afterwards in the American war of 1812. He commanded as adjutant-general in the Indian campaigns of 1840 and 1846, and had a prominent share in the signal victory over the Sikhs at Aliwal. For these services he was made a baronet and received the grand cross of the order of the Bath. Appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1847, he brought the Caffir war to a successful close in 1852. He was created lieutenant-general in 1854. Died Oct. 12, 1860.

Smith, (HOKE,) an American lawyer, was born at Newton, North Carolina, in 1855. He studied law, and was secretary of the interior in President Cleveland's cabinet 1893–96.

Smith, (HORACE and JAMES,) English humorists and miscellaneous writers, born in London, the former about 1780, the latter in 1775. They first became known by their contributions to "The Pic-Nic," the "London Review," and the "Monthly Mirror;" the poems entitled "Horace in London," in the last-named periodical, being mostly written by James Smith. In 1812 they brought out their "Rejected Addresses," composed on the occasion of the opening of the new theatre at Drury Lane, the committee of which had requested a number of addresses to be sent in, one of which should obtain the prize. These poems, which are humorous imitations of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, Scott, Crabbe, and other prominent writers of the time, met with brilliant success, and passed rapidly through numerous editions. James Smith wrote for the so-called "entertainments" of Charles Mathews "Trips to Paris," "Country Cousins," and other comic sketches. He died in 1839, and his "Memoirs, Letters," etc. were published by his brother in 1840. Among the other works of Horace Smith we may name the novels of "Brambletye House," "The Moneyed Man," and "Love and Mesmerism." Died in 1849.

Smith, (JAMES,) one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, born in Ireland about 1719. Having emigrated to Pennsylvania, he was elected in 1776 to the Continental Congress. Died in 1806.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Smith, (JAMES,) of Deanston, a Scottish agriculturist and mechanician, born at Glasgow in 1789. He published in 1831 a treatise "On Thorough Draining and Deep Ploughing," which improvements he was the first to bring into general use. He was the inventor of a reaping-machine, for which he obtained a gold medal from the Agricultural Society of Saint Petersburg. He invented other useful machines. Died in 1850.

Smith, (JAMES,) a Scottish poet, born in Edinburgh, March 2, 1824. He was a printer in early life. He published "Poems, Songs, and Ballads," (1866,) and several volumes of humorous Scottish tales. His gifts as a poet are fine and rare. Many of his songs are in the Scottish dialect.

Smith, (Sir JAMES EDWARD,) an English physician and botanist, born at Norwich in 1759. He studied at Edinburgh, and graduated at Leyden, and, after his return, became in 1788 one of the founders and first president of the Linnæan Society. He had previously purchased the natural history collections and library of Linnæus. He was appointed in 1792 teacher of botany to Queen Charlotte and the princesses, and in 1814 received the honour of knighthood. His principal works are his "English Flora," (4 vols.,) "Flora Britannica," (3 vols., 1804,) "English Botany," (36 vols., 1807,) with more than 2000 coloured plates by Sowerby, and "Flora Græca," (1808.) He also wrote the principal articles on botany in Rees's "Cyclopædia." Died in 1828.

See "Memoir and Correspondence of Sir James Edward Smith," by LADY SMITH; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1833.

Smith, (JEREMIAH,) an American jurist and statesman, born at Peterborough, New Hampshire. He was elected a member of Congress in 1791, served in that body until 1797, and was chosen Governor of New Hampshire in 1809, after which he held the office of judge. His ability and merit are highly extolled. Died in 1842.

See J. H. MORRISON, "Life of Jeremiah Smith," 1845.

Smith, (JOHN,) an English divine, born in Warwickshire in 1563, was lecturer in Saint Paul's Cathedral. Died in 1616.

Smith, (JOHN,) an English writer on theology, born in Northamptonshire in 1618, was a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. Died in 1652.

Smith, (JOHN,) CAPTAIN, the founder of Virginia, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1579. He began at an early age to display a propensity to daring adventures. About 1600 he enlisted in the Austrian army, and performed bold and successful exploits against the Turks. He was taken prisoner, reduced to slavery, killed his master, and escaped into Russia. Having returned to England, he accompanied a party of emigrants who formed a colony at Jamestown, Virginia, in April, 1607. He was captured by the Indians, and was condemned to death by Powhatan, but his life was saved by Pocahontas, a daughter of that chief. He became the principal person of the colony, which was saved from ruin by his energy and fortitude. In 1608 he explored the coasts of Chesapeake Bay, of which he constructed a map. He made a voyage to England in 1609, and explored the coast of New England in 1614. The latter part of his life was passed in England. He published, besides other works, a "General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," (1627,) and "The True Travels and Adventures of Captain John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America," (1630.) Died in London in 1631.

See HILLARD, "Life of John Smith," in SPARKS's "American Biography," vol. ii.; "North American Review" for January, 1867.

Smith, (Sir JOHN,) an English diplomatist and soldier in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was sent in 1576 on an embassy to Philip II. of Spain. Died in 1600.

Smith, (JOHN,) an English physician, born in 1630, wrote a work entitled "The Portrait of Old Age." Died in 1679.

Smith, (JOHN,) a learned English divine and antiquary, born in 1659, published an edition of the historical works of the Venerable Bede. Died in 1715.

Smith, (JOHN,) an eminent English mezzotint engraver, born about 1654. He executed numerous portraits after Kneller. Died about 1720.

Smith, (JOHN,) of Chichester, an English landscape-painter, born in 1717, was a brother of George, noticed above. Died in 1764.

Smith, (JOHN BLAIR,) born at Pequea, Pennsylvania, about 1756, was a brother of Samuel Stanhope, noticed below. He became in 1795 first president of Union College, Schenectady. Died in 1799.

Smith, (JOHN LAWRENCE,) M.D., LL.D., an American chemist, born near Charleston, South Carolina, December 16, 1818. He was educated at Charleston College, at the University of Virginia, in the South Carolina Medical College, and in Europe, 1841–44. Having returned to Charleston, he began the practice of medicine, but gave special attention to economic geology and agricultural chemistry. He was employed as a cotton expert and mining engineer in Asiatic Turkey, 1846-50. He afterwards held professorships in the University of Virginia, and in the University of Louisville, Kentucky. He published a large number of valuable scientific reports and papers, also "Mineralogy and Chemistry," (1873.) Died in 1884.

Smith, (JOHN PYE,) D.D., LL.D., a learned English divine and theologian, born at Sheffield in 1774, became pastor of the Independent church at Homerton. He received the degree of D.D. from Yale College, Connecticut, in 1807. Among his numerous and valuable works may be named "The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," (2 vols., 1821,) "Four Discourses on the Sacrifice and Priesthood of Jesus Christ," (1827,) and "The Mosaic Account of the Creation and the Deluge illustrated by the Discoveries of Modern Science," (1837.) Dr. Smith was also distinguished as a geologist, and was a Fellow of the Geological Society and the Royal Society. Died in 1851.

See JOHN MEDWAY, "Memoir of the Life and Writings of John Pye Smith," 1853.

Smith, (JOHN RAPHAEL,) an English engraver and portrait-painter, born at Derby about 1750. He was chiefly noted for his mezzotint engravings, among which is a full-length portrait of Charles James Fox. Died in 1812.

Smith, (JOHN STAFFORD,) an English composer of great merit, was born at Gloucester about 1750, and succeeded Dr. Arnold in 1802 as organist of the chapel royal. He produced a number of admired glees and madrigals, and published "Antient Songs of the Fifteenth Century." Died in 1836.

Smith, (JOHN THOMAS,) an English engraver and amateur, born in London in 1766. He studied drawing with the sculptor Nollekens, and subsequently entered the Royal Academy. He published in 1800 his "Antiquities of London and its Environs," which was followed by "Antiquities of Westminster," (1807,) "Ancient Topography of London," (1815, 4to, with thirty-two plates,) and "Nollekens and his Times," (1828.) He was appointed in 1816 keeper of the prints in the British Museum. Died in 1833.

Smith, (JOSEPH,) the founder of the sect of Mormons, was born in Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, in 1805. He was taken by his parents to Palmyra, New York, about 1815, and, according to his own account, worked on his father's farm in his youth. The residents of that vicinity, however, testified that the Smith family avoided honest labour, had a bad reputation, and spent much time in digging for hidden treasures. He pretended that he received in 1827 a divine revelation written on golden plates which were brought to him by an angel, and that the "Book of Mormon," which he published in 1830, was translated from those golden plates. The real author of the "Book of Mormon" was Solomon Spalding, a Presbyterian minister, who at his death left in manuscript an absurd story of his invention, purporting to be a narrative of the migration of the ten lost tribes of Israel to America, and maintaining the hypothesis that the American Indians are descended from the Hebrews. Smith obtained possession of this manuscript, and published it with some additions. Having made a number of converts, he removed with them to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1831, and afterwards to Independence, Missouri. The number of his disciples increased rapidly, but they came into violent collision with the "Gentiles," and were expelled from Missouri about 1838, after they had defied the officers of the law and committed many outrages. They next settled in Illinois and founded the town of Nauvoo, where they began to build a great temple in 1841. Smith amassed a large fortune, assumed the title of lieutenant-general and president of the Church, and exercised absolute authority over his "saints." He provoked the popular indignation by attempts to seduce the wives of other men, and was arrested and confined in jail at Carthage. In June, 1844, a mob broke into the jail and killed Joseph Smith. He was succeeded by Brigham Young. (See YOUNG, BRIGHAM.)

His son, JOSEPH, born 1832, became in 1860 president of the non-polygamous Mormon society in Ohio.

Smith, (MAY LOUISE **Riley,**) an American poet, born at Rochester, New York, in 1842. She has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, and several of her poems have been very popular. A collection of them was issued, under the title of "Fringed Gentians," in 1882.

Smith, (MELANCTHON,) an American naval officer, born in the city of New York in 1810. He obtained the rank of commander in 1855. He commanded the steamer Mississippi in the battle by which Captain Farragut took New Orleans in April, 1862. On the 5th of May, 1864, he fought an indecisive battle against the iron-clad ram Albemarle at the mouth of the Roanoke River. He became commodore in 1866, and rear-admiral in 1870, and retired in 1871. Died July 19, 1893.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Smith, (MILES,) an English bishop, born at Hereford in 1568, was one of the principal translators of the Bible. Died in 1624.

Smith, (RICHARD,) an English Roman Catholic priest, born in Worcestershire in 1500. He became a professor of divinity at Oxford, and chaplain to Queen Mary. At the execution of Ridley and Latimer, Smith preached a sermon on the text, "Though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing." Died in 1563.

Smith, (RICHARD,) an English polemical writer, born in Lincolnshire in 1566. He wrote in defence of popery. Died in 1655.

Smith, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English divine and distinguished mathematician, born in 1689, was preceptor to the Duke of Cumberland. He became Plumian professor of astronomy at Cambridge in 1716, and in 1742 succeeded Bentley as master of Trinity College. He was the author of a treatise entitled "Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds," and a "Complete System of Optics," (2 vols. 4to, 1738:) the latter is esteemed a standard work. Dr. Smith was a cousin of Roger Cotes, some of whose writings he published. He had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1718. Died in 1768.

Smith, (ROBERT,) D.D., a bishop, born in Norfolk, England, August 25, 1732, graduated in 1753 at Caius College, Cambridge, and was chosen to a Fellowship. He became a priest of the English Church in 1756, and went to Charleston, South Carolina. He was president of South Carolina College, 1786-98, and in 1795 was consecrated Bishop of South Carolina. Died October 28, 1801. He wrote the preface to the American Book of Common Prayer.

Smith, (ROBERT,) of Maryland, an American minister of state, born about 1757. He was secretary of the navy from January, 1802, to March, 1805, and secretary of state from March, 1809, to November, 1811. Died in Baltimore in 1842.

Smith, (ROBERT PAYNE,) an English clergyman, distinguished as a Hebraist and Arabic scholar, was born in 1818. He became in 1865 regius professor of divinity in the University of Oxford, of which he was a graduate. He published commentaries on several books of the Bible, and other works, chiefly Scriptural. In 1871 he became dean of Canterbury. Died March 31, 1895.

Smith, (RUSSELL,) a scenic artist, born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1812. For nearly forty years he was one of the leading scenic artists in the United States. Died in 1896.

Smith, (SAMUEL,) a popular English writer of religious tracts, born in Worcestershire in 1588, was a Presbyterian preacher during the civil war which began in 1642. He wrote, besides other works, "The Great Assize." Died after 1660.

Smith, (SAMUEL,) an American historian, born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1720. He published a "History of New Jersey," (1755.) Died in 1776.

Smith, (SAMUEL FRANCIS,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Boston in 1808. From 1842 to 1854 he was editor of the "Christian Review," at Newton, Massachusetts, and from 1854 to 1869 he edited the "Missionary Magazine." He wrote "America," "The Morning Light is Breaking," and other popular lyrics and hymns. Died November 16, 1895.

Smith, (SAMUEL J.,) an American poet, born near Burlington, New Jersey, in 1771. He died in 1835, and his "Miscellaneous Writings" were published in 1836.

See CLEVELAND'S "Compendium of American Literature."

Smith, (SAMUEL STANHOPE,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Pequea, Pennsylvania, in 1750. He was appointed in 1779 professor of moral philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in 1794 succeeded his father-in-law, Dr. Witherspoon, as president of that institution. He was the author of "Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion," and other works. Died in 1819.

Smith, (SEBA,) an American writer, born at Buckfield, Maine. He published in 1833, under the name of "Major Jack Downing," a series of humorous letters on political subjects, which became widely popular. His other principal works are "Powhatan," a poem, "Away Down East, or Portraitures of Yankee Life," (1855,) and "New Elements of Geometry." Died in 1868.

Smith, (Rev. SYDNEY,) a celebrated English divine and writer, was born at Woodford, in Essex, in 1771. He studied at New College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1790. Having taken holy orders, he obtained the curacy of Netherhaven, in Wiltshire, about 1795. He became tutor to the son of a Mr. Beach, with whom he passed about five years in Edinburgh, where he associated with Jeffrey, Brougham, and other Whigs. He was one of the founders and the first editor of the "Edinburgh Review," the first number of which was issued in 1802. He married about 1800 a lady named Pybus, and removed to London in 1804. In 1806 he was presented to the living of Foston-le-Clay, in Yorkshire. He greatly promoted the cause of Catholic emancipation by an anonymous work, entitled "Letters on the Subject of the Catholics to my Brother Abraham, by Peter Plymley," (1807-08,) which had a very large circulation. In 1809 he published two volumes of Sermons. For many years he was a regular contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." He was appointed prebendary of Bristol, and rector of Combe-Florey, (near Taunton,) in 1828, and obtained a prebendal stall in Saint Paul's, London, in 1831. Died in February, 1845.

Sydney Smith was greatly distinguished for his wit, humour, and conversational powers. Among his works is "Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy," (1850.)

See a "Memoir of Sydney Smith," by his daughter, LADY HOLLAND, 2 vols., 1855; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1850, and July, 1855; "Quarterly Review," vol. xcvii., published in June and September, 1855; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1855; "North American Review" for July, 1844, (by E. P. WHIPPLE.)

Smith, (Sir THOMAS,) an English statesman and scholar, born in Essex about 1512. He studied at Queen's College, Cambridge. Having spent several years in France and Italy, and taken the degree of LL.D. at Padua, he was appointed, after his return, regius professor of law at Cambridge. After the accession of Edward VI., he was appointed in 1548 secretary of state, and subsequently sent on missions to Brussels and to the court of Henry II. of France. He was author of a work entitled "The English Commonwealth," (1584,) a treatise "On the Correct Pronunciation of the Greek Language," (in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1577.

See STRYPE, "Life of Sir Thomas Smith," 1698; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Smith, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born in London in 1638, wrote a treatise "On the Credibility of the Mysteries of the Christian Religion." Died in 1710.

Smith, (THOMAS L.,) an artist, born in Glasgow, Scotland, December 2, 1835. He studied art in New York, and in 1870 was chosen an associate of the National Academy. He attained success and fame as a painter of winter subjects, and has written much on subjects connected with art. He has also invented a system of underground telegraph construction. [Died in 1884.]

Smith, (THOMAS SOUTHWOOD,) M.D., an English physician and writer of great merit, born about 1792. He studied at Edinburgh, and subsequently settled in London, where he became physician to the Fever Hospital. He was one of the founders of the "Westminster Review," to which he contributed several excellent treatises, one of which, entitled "The Use of the Dead to the Living," obtained extensive popularity. His other principal works are an essay on the "Divine Government," "The Philosophy of Health," (1834,) and a "Treatise on Fever," esteemed one of the most valuable that has appeared on the subject. Died in 1861.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "New Spirit of the Age," by R. H. HORNE.

Smith, (TOULMIN,) an English legal and miscellaneous writer, born in Birmingham, May 29, 1816, published "The Law of Nuisances and Sewage Works," "On the Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century," etc. Died April 28, 1869.

Smith, (WALTER CHAMBERS,) D.D., LL.D., a Scottish Free-Church divine and poet, born in Aberdeen in 1824. He was educated at Marischal College, and was ordained in London in 1850. His pastorates were chiefly in Edinburgh and Glasgow. He published "The Bishop's Walk," "Olrig Grange," "Barland Hall," "Hilda among the Broken Gods," etc. Died in 1906.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English herald and antiquary, wrote a "Description of Cheshire." Died in 1618.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) of Chichester, an English portrait-painter, born in 1707, was a brother of George, noticed above. Died in 1764.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English translator, born at Worcester in 1711. He translated Longinus and Thucydides into English. He became Dean of Chester about 1758. Died in 1787.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English statesman, was elected to Parliament from Sudbury in 1784, and was a representative from Norwich in 1802. He was an earnest advocate of the cause of the dissenters, and of other reforms. Died in 1835.

Smith, (WILLIAM,) an English geologist, born at Churchill, in Oxfordshire, in 1769, is called the father of English geology. He was the first in England to discover the constancy in the order of the superposition of strata. In 1799 he published a treatise "On the Order of the Strata and their Imbedded Organic Remains in the Vicinity of Bath." He published the first "Geological Map of England," (1801,) and a larger map of the same about 1815. Died in 1839.

Smith, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English philologist and jurist, born in London in 1813. He studied in the University of London, and afterwards became professor of the Latin, Greek, and German languages at the independent colleges of Homerton and Highbury. He published in 1842 his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," (1 vol. 8vo,) in which he was assisted by other distinguished scholars. This was followed by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," (3 vols. 8vo, 1849,) and the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," (2 vols. 8vo, 1857.) These excellent works are probably the most valuable of the kind in the language, and are illustrated by numerous engravings. Dr. Smith also wrote a "School History of Greece, from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest," etc., a "Latin-English Dictionary," (1855,) an "English-Latin Dictionary," (1870,) and other educational books. He was the chief editor of a "Dictionary of the Bible; comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History," (3 vols. 8vo, 1860–63,) and in 1875 completed his large "Atlas of Biblical and Classical Geography." In 1867 he became editor of the "Quarterly Review." He was knighted in 1892. Died 1893.

Smith, (Sir WILLIAM CUSACK,) a distinguished Irish jurist, and friend of Edmund Burke, born in 1766. He studied at Oxford, and rose through several high offices to be solicitor-general for Ireland in 1800, and baron of the exchequer in 1802. He had a high reputation for eloquence, legal knowledge, and moral rectitude, and was an advocate of Catholic emancipation and other important reforms. Died in 1836.

Smith, (WILLIAM F.,) an American general, born at Saint Alban's, Vermont, in 1824, graduated at West Point in 1845. He commanded a division in the Chickahominy campaign, became a major-general about July, 1862, and served at the battle of Antietam, September 17 of that year. He led a corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and at that of Cold Harbour, June 3, 1864. He was brevetted major-general in 1865. Resigned in 1867. Died February 28, 1903.

Smith, (WILLIAM LOUGHTON,) an American diplomatist and statesman, was elected to Congress from South Carolina in 1789, and in 1800 was appointed minister to Spain. He published several political works and essays, under the signature of "Phocion." Died in 1812.

Smith, (WILLIAM ROBERTSON,) LL.D., a Scottish Orientalist, born at Keig, Aberdeenshire, November 8, 1846. He studied at Aberdeen, at New College, Edinburgh, at Bonn, and at Göttingen. He was ordained a clergyman of the Free Church, and was professor of Hebrew in the Free-Church College, Aberdeen, 1870–81. In 1881 he was removed by the General Assembly from that office on account of his views regarding some parts of the Old Testament. He afterwards was assistant editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," ninth edition, and editor-in-chief after 1887. In 1883 he became a professor in the University of Cambridge. Among his works are "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church," (1880,) and "Religion of the Semites," (1889.) Died March 31, 1894.

Smith, (Sir WILLIAM SIDNEY,) a celebrated English admiral, born at Westminster about 1764. He entered the navy at an early age, attained the rank of captain, and commanded a flotilla against the French in the campaign of 1796, in which he was taken prisoner. Having effected his escape in 1798, he was appointed to command a squadron on the coast of Egypt, and distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in the defence of Saint Jean d'Acre against Napoleon's army. After signing a treaty with Kleber for the evacuation of Egypt by the French, he returned to England, and was elected to Parliament for the city of Rochester in 1802. He became vice-admiral in 1810, and admiral in 1821. Died in 1840 or 1841.

See CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals;" JOHN BARROW, "Life and Correspondence of Sir Wm. Sidney Smith," 1848; CAPTAIN MARRYAT, "Memoirs of Sir Wm. Sidney Smith," 1839; LA ROQUETTE, "Notice historique sur Sidney Smith," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1848.

Smith'son, (JAMES,) an English chemist and scientific writer, born in the eighteenth century. He studied at Oxford, where he devoted himself to chemical analysis and experimental physics. He died in 1829, leaving the whole of his property to found at Washington, in the United States, an institution, called by his name, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge.

Smits, (DIRK,) a Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam in 1702. His productions, among which is "De Rotte Stroom," (1750,) are eulogized by Gravenweert. Died in 1752.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" GRAVEMWEERT, "Littérature Néerlandaise."

Smitz or **Smits,** smĭts, (GASPAR,) a Dutch portrait-painter, who worked in England and Ireland. He excelled in painting Magdalens, and was called MAGDALEN SMITH. Died in 1689.

Smitz, (LOUIS,) a Dutch painter of flowers and fruit, born at Dort in 1635; died in 1675.

Smol'lett, (TOBIAS GEORGE,) a distinguished British novelist and historian, born in the vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, in 1721. He studied medicine at Glasgow, and entered the royal navy as surgeon's mate about 1741. Having quitted the naval service in disgust about 1744, he settled in London. He produced coarse satires, entitled "Advice," (1746,) and "Reproof." In 1747 he married a Creole named Miss Lascelles, and in 1748 published "Roderick Random," a novel, which was successful and displayed a great talent for humour. His next work was "Peregrine Pickle," a coarse and licentious tale, (1751.) "Count Fathom," another romance, similar in character to the preceding, appeared in 1753. He was not successful in obtaining practice as a physician. In 1758 he published a "Complete History of England from the Earliest Times to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle," (6 vols.,) which was received with favour, although it has little merit except the style. He died near Leghorn, Italy, Oct., 1771.

See R. ANDERSON, "Life of T. Smollett," 1803; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Novelists;" DR. MOORE, "Life of Smollett;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" HAZLITT, "Comic Writers;" "Inedited Memorials of Smollett," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for June, 1859; CARY, "Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Kirke White;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Smuts, smuts, (JAN CHRISTIAN,) South African statesman and general, was born May 24, 1870, in the Malmesbury district, Cape Colony. He went to Cambridge, 1891, and was admitted to the Cape Town bar in 1895. He saw active service with the Boer Forces in 1900–02, became Botha's right-hand man, and in 1910 was made Minister of the Interior, Mines, and Defence. In the World War he led the forces that drove the Germans out of South West and East Africa. He became a member of the War Cabinet at London, wrote a Memorandum on the League of Nations on which the Covenant was largely based, and was a representative of S. Africa at the Peace Conference. He was Prime Minister of the Union of S. Africa, 1919–24.

Smybert. See SMIBERT.

Smyth, (CLEMENT,) D.D., a bishop, born at Finlea, county of Clare, Ireland, January 24, 1810. He origi-

nally bore the name of TIMOTHY SMYTH. He in youth joined the Order of the Presentation, but was afterwards transferred to the Trappists of Melleray. In 1844 he was ordained a priest. In 1849 he went to Iowa, and there founded the abbey at New Melleray, of which he became the prior. In 1857 he was consecrated titular Bishop of Thanasis, and made administrator of the see of Chicago, and in 1858 he was translated to the see of Dubuque. Died September 23, 1865.

Smyth, (EGBERT COFFIN,) D.D., an American Congregationalist divine, born at Brunswick, Maine, August 29, 1829. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1848, studied divinity in the Seminaries of Andover and Bangor and in the University of Berlin, was professor of rhetoric in Bowdoin College, 1854–56, and of natural and revealed religion, 1856–63, and in the latter year was called to the chair of ecclesiastical history in Andover Seminary. His principal works are "Discourses upon the Religious History of Bowdoin College," (1858,) and a translation (with C. J. H. Ropes) of Uhlhorn's "Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism," (1879.) He died June 12, 1904.

Smyth, (JAMES CARMICHAEL,) a Scottish physician, born in 1741, published several medical works, and discovered a method of preventing contagion by the use of nitrous vapour. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1821.

Smyth, (NEWMAN,) D.D., an American divine, whose name in full was SAMUEL PHILLIPS NEWMAN SMYTH. He was born in Brunswick, Maine, June 25, 1843, a son of Professor William Smyth, and a brother of Professor E. C. Smyth. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1863, served as a volunteer officer in the army, 1864–65, and entered the Congregational ministry. A suspicion of doctrinal unsoundness caused his rejection when proposed as a candidate for a professorship in Andover Seminary, but he was soon after called to an important pastorate in New Haven. His principal works are "The Religious Feeling," (1877,) "Old Faith in a New Light," (1879,) "Orthodox Theology of To-Day," (1881,) and "Dorner on the Future State," (1883). Died in 1925.

Smyth, (PIAZZI,) a British astronomer, a son of W. H. Smyth, noticed below, was born at Naples, January 3, 1819. In 1845 he was appointed astronomer royal for Scotland, and professor of practical astronomy in the University of Edinburgh. Among his works are "Teneriffe," "Three Cities in Russia," (1862,) "Life and Work at the Great Pyramid," (1867,) "Antiquity of Intellectual Man," (1868,) "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," etc. Died February 21, 1900.

Smyth, (THOMAS,) D.D., born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1808, emigrated to the United States, and in 1832 became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston, South Carolina. He has published "The Life and Character of Calvin Defended," and other theological and controversial works. Died in 1873.

Smyth, (THOMAS A.,) a general, born in Ireland, emigrated to the United States. For his conduct at Cold Harbour, June, 1864, he was appointed a brigadier-general. He was killed near Farmville, Virginia, in April, 1865.

Smyth, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and scholar, born at Liverpool in 1766. He took his degree at Cambridge, where he was appointed in 1809 professor of modern history. He published a treatise "On the Evidences of Christianity," "English Lyrics," and a collection of "Lectures." Died in 1849.

Smyth, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English naval officer, born in Westminster in 1788, was employed in 1823 in a survey of the coast of Sardinia. He published a "Sketch of the Present State of the Island of Sardinia," and "The Mediterranean: a Memoir, Physical, Historical, and Nautical," (1854.) He was made a rear-admiral in 1853. Died in 1865.

Snāpe, (ANDREW,) an English theologian, born at Hampton Court about 1670. He wrote against Hoadly. Died in 1742.

Snayers, snī'ĕrs, (HENRY,) a skilful Flemish engraver, born at Antwerp in 1612. He engraved some works of Rubens.

Snayers, (PIERRE,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1593. He painted landscapes and battles. Died in 1670.

Snĕll, (LUDWIG,) born at Idstein, in the duchy of Nassau, in 1785, became professor of political science at Berne, in Switzerland. Died in 1854.

Snell, (RUDOLPH,) a Dutch mathematician and philologist, born at Oudenarde in 1547, became professor of mathematics at Leyden. Died in 1613.

Snell, (WILHELM,) a German jurist, brother of Ludwig, noticed above, was born at Idstein in 1789. He became successively professor of law at Bâle, Zurich, and Berne, in Switzerland. Died in 1851.

Snell, [Lat. SNEL'LIUS,] (WILLEBROD,) a Dutch mathematician, born at Leyden in 1591, was a son of Rudolph, noticed above. He discovered the law of the refraction of light, that the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction have to each other a constant ratio. He published, besides other works, "Cyclometricus," (1621,) a treatise on the measurement of a circle. Died in 1626.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques."

Snellaert, snel'lârt, (FERDINAND AUGUSTYN,) a distinguished Belgian writer, born at Courtrai in 1809. Among his principal works are an essay on the history of Flemish poetry, entitled "Over de Nederlandsche Dichtkunst in Belgie," (1838,) and "A Brief Sketch of Dutch and Flemish Literature," ("Kort Begrip eener Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde," 1849.) He founded a society for the cultivation of the Flemish language. Died July 3, 1872.

Snellincks, snĕl'links, or **Snellinx,** (JAN,) a Flemish painter of history and battles, born at Mechlin in 1544. He worked at Antwerp. Died in 1638.

Snellius. See SNELL.

Sne'then, (NICHOLAS,) an American Methodist divine, born on Long Island in 1769, settled in Maryland, and was elected chaplain to Congress. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and one of the principal founders of the Methodist Protestant Church. Died in 1845.

Sneyders. See SNYDERS.

Sniadecki, sne-â-dĕts'skee, (ANDREW,) a Polish physiologist, born in 1768, studied at Pavía under Galvani and Volta, and subsequently at Edinburgh. He became professor of chemistry and pharmacy at Wilna in 1797. He was the author of a "Theory of Organic Existences," (in Polish,) which is regarded as a standard work and has been translated into French and German. Died in 1838.

See BALINSKI, "Biographie d'A. Sniadecki," 1846.

Sniadecki, (JOHN,) a celebrated Polish mathematician and astronomer, born in Gnesen in 1756, was a brother of Andrew, noticed above. He studied at Cracow, and subsequently visited Paris, where he made the acquaintance of D'Alembert, Laplace, and other eminent savants, and on his return to Poland became professor of astronomy and mathematics at Cracow. Having resided for a time in England, and made another tour on the continent, he was appointed in 1806 rector of the University of Wilna, which under his direction obtained the highest reputation for the culture of the exact sciences. Sniadecki was a corresponding member of the Saint Petersburg Academy, to which he contributed a number of valuable astronomical observations. He published a "Physical and Mathematical Description of the Globe," "Philosophy of the Human Mind," in which he opposes the system of Kant, "Spherical Trigonometry," (1820,) "Miscellaneous Writings," 2 vols., (1822–24,) and other works, which are highly esteemed. Died in 1830.

Snorri-Sturluson, snor'ree stur'lû-son, written also **-Sturleson** or **-Sturulson,** one of the most eminent poets and scholars of Iceland, was born in 1178. He was educated by the learned Ion, and soon distinguished himself by his attainments in almost every department of knowledge. He was afterwards appointed to the high office of interpreter of the law, and obtained the rank of jarl, (a word etymologically related and nearly corresponding to our "earl.") His avarice and his turbulent disposition, however, involved him in a quarrel with his own family, several of whom joined a faction of his ene-

mies, and he was murdered by his own sons-in-law, (1241.) His greatest work is a collection of sagas, entitled the "Heimskringla," which has been translated into Latin, Swedish, and Danish; he is also supposed to have written the first part of the Snorra-Edda, entitled "The Gylfa-Ginning," the Scaldic songs called "Kanningar," and "Hattalykill," (the "Key of the Wise.")

See CRONHOLM, "Dissertatio de Snorronis Sturlonidis Historia," 1841; Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Snoy, snoi, (REGNIER or RENIER,) a Dutch historian and physician, born at Gouda in 1477. He wrote a Latin history of Holland, "De Rebus Batavicis," (1620.) Died in 1537.

Snyders or **Sneyders**, snī'dẹrs, or **Snyers**, snī'ẹrs, (FRANCIS,) an eminent Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1579, studied fruit- and flower-painting under Henry van Balen. He afterwards devoted himself chiefly to the delineation of animals and hunting-scenes, which are among the most admirable works of their kind. He was an intimate friend of Rubens and Jordaens, for whose pictures he frequently painted the animals and still life. Among his master-pieces are a stag-hunt, and other similar productions, painted for Philip III. of Spain. Died in 1657.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.

Sōane, (Sir JOHN,) a celebrated English architect, born at Reading in 1753. Having studied for a time under Dance and Holland, he was enabled, through the influence of Sir William Chambers, to visit Italy as a student of the Royal Academy. After his return to England he was successively appointed architect to the royal woods and forests, surveyor to Chelsea Hospital, and professor of architecture at the Royal Academy, (1806.) Among his principal works are the Freemasons' Hall, Dulwich Gallery, and the State Paper Office in Saint James's Park, London. He died in 1837, bequeathing to the nation his valuable collections of ancient and modern art.

Soanen, so'ā'nôN', (JEAN,) a French prelate, born at Riom in 1647, was an eloquent preacher. He became Bishop of Senez in 1695, and, having identified himself with the Jansenists, was suspended in 1727. Died in 1740.

See Abbé GAULTIER, "Vie de Soanen," 1750.

Soave, so-ā'vȧ, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian teacher and writer, born at Lugano in 1743. He was professor of philosophy at Milan, and professor of ideology at Pavía. He published, besides other works, "Moral Tales," ("Novelle morali,") which are highly commended. Died at Pavía in 1806.

See SAVIOLI, "Elogio di Soave," 1806; "Vita di Fr. Soave," (anonymous,) 1815.

Sobieski, so-be-ĕs'kee, (JAMES LOUIS,) a Polish nobleman, a son of the following, was born in Paris in 1667. He displayed great courage in the campaign against the Turks in 1683. After the death of his father, in 1696, he aspired to the throne; but the Poles preferred Augustus of Saxony. Died in 1734.

Sobieski, (JOHN III.,) a celebrated Polish warrior and king, born of a noble family in Galicia in 1629. At an early age he distinguished himself by repelling the invasions of the Cossacks, Tartars, and Russians, and in 1665 was made grand marshal and hetman of Poland. In 1671 he defeated the Turks under Mahomet IV., and took the fortress of Kotzim. On the death of Michael, King of Poland, in 1674, John Sobieski was elected his successor. The Turks, having again invaded Poland, were soon after driven out by Sobieski, and a peace was concluded between the nations. In 1683 he marched to the relief of the Austrians besieged in Vienna by a numerous army under the grand-vizier Kara Mustafa, and, with the assistance of his French and German allies, raised the siege of the city and expelled the Turks from the country. He died in 1696, having earned the reputation of one of the truest patriots his country has produced.

See COYER, "Histoire de Jean Sobieski," 3 vols., 1761; SALVANDY, "Histoire de Pologne sous Jean Sobieski," 3 vols., 1829; L. ROGALSKI, "Histoire du Règne de Sobieski," 1847; "Authentic Memoirs of John Sobieski," by A. T. PALMER; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Socin. See SOCINUS.

So-cī'nus, (FAUSTUS,) the Latin name of FAUSTO SOZZINI, (fōws'to sot-see'nee,) [Fr. FAUSTE SOCIN, fōst so'sȧN',] an eminent Italian theologian, born at Sienna in 1539. He passed twelve years at Florence in the service of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and adopted anti-trinitarian opinions. In 1574 he removed to Switzerland. After he had spent three years at Bâle in the study of theology, he visited Transylvania, and in 1579 began to propagate his doctrines in Poland, where he made many converts. He rejected the doctrines of predestination, atonement, and original sin. In 1594 he published a work "On Christ the Saviour," ("De Jesu Christo Servatore,") for which he was violently persecuted. Died in Poland in 1604.

See J. TOULMIN, "Life of F. Socinus," 1777; SAMUEL PRZYPCOVIUS, "Vita Fausti Socini," 1636; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" PISARSKI, "Dissertatio de Vita F. Socini," 1788; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Socinus, (LÆLIUS,) an uncle of the preceding, and the first teacher of Socinian doctrines, was born at Sienna in 1525. He was versed in the Hebrew and Greek languages. About 1545 he emigrated from Italy, probably to avoid persecution. He travelled or wandered in France, England, Germany, and Poland. He appears to have acted with much circumspection and reserve in the assertion of his opinions, which were similar to those of Faustus Socinus, and which neither Catholics nor Protestants would then tolerate. Died at Zurich in 1562.

See C. F. ILLGEN, "Vita F. Socini," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Socquet, so'kȧ', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a chemist, born in Savoy in 1771, became professor of chemistry at Lyons in 1809. He published several works. Died in 1839.

Soc'ra-tēs, [Gr. Σωκράτης; Lat. SOC'RATES; Fr. SOCRATE, so'krȧt'; It. SOCRATE, so-krȧ'tȧ,] the illustrious founder* of Grecian philosophy, was born at Athens about 470 B.C. Several modern writers, on the authority of Demetrius Phalereus and others, have given the fourth year of the seventy-seventh Olympiad—that is, 468 B.C.—as the date of his birth; but this can scarcely be correct, as we are told in the "Apology" of Socrates that he was then (399 B.C.) more than seventy years old: hence he could not have been born later than 469 B.C. His father, Sophroniscus, was a sculptor, his mother, Phænarete, a midwife. He was educated to his father's art, by which he supported himself after he was grown to manhood. Subsequently Crito, a wealthy and generous Athenian, admiring the zeal for knowledge and the genius evinced by Socrates, furnished him with the means to procure books and pay his teachers in the various branches of art and science then taught at Athens, and afterwards became one of his most faithful and devoted disciples. According to some writers, Socrates was a pupil of Anaxagoras; but this is very doubtful, as Plato represents him in the "Phædo" as saying that he became acquainted with the doctrines of Anaxagoras from a book written by this philosopher.

Socrates served as a soldier during the Peloponnesian war in three different campaigns. He was remarkable for the fortitude, or rather indifference, with which he bore the severest privations and hardships of a military life. In one of the actions during his first campaign he saved the life of his pupil Alcibiades, for which exploit he would have received the prize of bravery, (ἀριστεῖα;) but, at Socrates' own request, it was transferred to Alcibiades. In the second campaign, at the battle of Delium, in which the Athenians were defeated, he saved the life of Xenophon, another of his pupils. On this occasion, when everywhere around him was fear and flight, he exhibited a calm, determined courage which inspired his pursuers with such respect and fear that they gladly permitted him to retreat unmolested. He afterwards, as senator, displayed a far higher and rarer courage. He was ordered by the Thirty Tyrants to assist in bringing back to Athens Leon, who, to escape their tyranny, had fled to Salamis. Socrates firmly refused

* "He may be justly called," says Cicero, "the father of Philosophy," (*parens Philosophiæ jure dici potest.*) ("De Finibus," ii. 1.)

to take any part in the affair, for which he would perhaps have suffered death had not the government of the Thirty been soon after overthrown. On a previous occasion, when president *(epistates)* of the Prytanes, his inflexible devotion to justice was still more signally shown. The question before the assembly was the sentence to be passed on the admirals who had neglected to bury the dead after the battle of Arginusæ. The burial of the dead was regarded by the ancient Greeks as among the most important and sacred of all duties. It was, however, clearly proved that, owing to a violent storm, it was impossible to recover the bodies of the slain. Had the question then been put to vote, the admirals would beyond doubt have been acquitted. But the accusers succeeded in adjourning the assembly, on the pretext that it was then too dark to count the hands of the voters. Meanwhile, everything possible was done to inflame the minds of the people against the accused. In their pity for the dead, the multitude lost sight of their duty to the living. The votes were to be given on the general question whether the admirals had been guilty in omitting the recovery of the bodies of those who fell at Arginusæ. If they should be found guilty, the penalty for all was death and the confiscation of their property. But it was contrary to law to condemn all by one vote of the assembly. Socrates, as epistates, refused to put the question to vote; he would in no wise sanction what was illegal and unjust. The populace became furious, and demanded that those who opposed their will should themselves be punished. The other prytanes yielded; Socrates alone remained firm and unmoved by the menaces of the angry multitude.* So the question could not be put to vote that day, and the assembly was again adjourned. Afterwards, however, another epistates was chosen, and the admirals were condemned. (See Wigger's "Life of Socrates," pp. liii.–lv.) Socrates appears to have held no office in the government except that of senator, already referred to. He believed that he was called by Heaven to a different class of duties,—to be a teacher of wisdom and virtue,—and, therefore, the voice of the divinity† within him had warned him against engaging in the contests of a political life. He availed himself of every opportunity of awaking in the minds of the young the love of wisdom; and, if we may trust the accounts that have come down to us, he was endowed not only with a talent for subtle and profound reasoning, which rendered him more than a match for the ablest sophists and rhetoricians of that age, but there was also a marvellous and irresistible fascination in his talk, of which history furnishes perhaps no other example. Ælian calls this peculiar power "the Siren of Socrates." "When I hear him speak," says Alcibiades,‡ "my heart leaps up more than the hearts of those who celebrate the Corybantic mysteries; my tears are poured out as he talks,—a thing I have seen happen to many others besides myself. I have heard Pericles and other excellent orators, and I have been pleased with their discourses, but I suffered nothing of this kind; nor was my soul ever on these occasions disturbed and filled with self-reproach. . . . But he has often affected me in the way I describe, until the life which I lead seemed hardly worth living. . . . I stop my ears, therefore, as from the Sirens, and flee away as fast as possible, that I may not sit down beside him and grow old in listening to his talk. . . . But I know not if any one of you have ever seen the divine images which are within when he is serious and opens himself. I have seen them; and they are so supremely beautiful, so golden, so divine and wonderful, that everything which Socrates commands surely ought to be obeyed, even like the voice of a God."

It is impossible to state precisely at what time Socrates first began to teach; but from the manner in which he is spoken of in the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, (represented for the first time 423 B.C.,) he must have been already well known as a teacher of philosophy. Some have assumed that, as the representation of that comedy occurred twenty-four years before the death of Socrates, it could have had no share in producing his condemnation; but the truth of this is very questionable. It is by no means improbable that a popular drama addressed to the prejudices of the masses should leave upon their minds a permanently unfavourable impression, which any fresh cause might excite into active hostility.

Be this as it may, about 400 B.C. an orator named Lycon, with Meletus, a poet, and Anytus, an influential demagogue, brought an accusation against Socrates that he disbelieved the gods of his country and sought to introduce new deities, and that, moreover, he was guilty of corrupting the Athenian youth. The judges declared him guilty, leaving the punishment as yet undetermined. When called upon to offer what he could in mitigation of the sentence, he would make no concession. Conscious of innocence, he would not confess himself guilty. His calm, dignified, and almost haughty manner appears to have irritated and incensed the judges, who were accustomed to the most humble and even abject behaviour from those whom they had condemned. He closed his defence, or "apology," with these memorable words: "We must now depart, I to die, and you to live; but which of us has the happier destiny is known only to God." He was sentenced to death by a majority far greater than that by which he had been pronounced guilty. By a law of Athens, the sentence could not be carried into execution until the return from Delos of the vessel which had been sent thither on the periodic religious embassy or mission called *Theoria*. This obtained for him a reprieve of thirty days, which he spent in conversation with his friends on the highest and most important subjects,—among others, on the duty of obeying the laws, and not seeking to escape from them, even in cases, like his own, where they might seem to be applied unjustly; and on the immortality of the soul, for his own belief in which he gave perhaps the most admirable arguments that have ever yet been offered by the human intellect in support of that sublime doctrine.

When at length the sacred vessel had returned from Delos, and the order was sent for his execution, he drank the fatal hemlock with the utmost composure, as one who was setting out on a happy journey might drink to the health of the friends he left behind. In the closing scene of his life he was serene and even cheerful, but in his manner there was nothing like bravado, nothing in his conduct or language that was not indicative of simplicity and entire sincerity. He approached his death not as one who demanded of the gods a happy futurity in return for a virtuous life, but rather as one who had a firm though humble hope that the Great Being, whom he believed to exercise a benevolent and constant care for man, would free him from the disease and darkness incident to his earthly life, and give him an inheritance in a divine and spiritual kingdom. He died in 399 or, as some say, 400 B.C.

Socrates has been regarded by almost universal consent as the most perfect example of a wise and virtuous man that pagan antiquity presents to us. Pope but expresses the prevailing sentiment when he assigns to him the first place among the heroes

> "Of less noisy and less guilty fame,
> Fair Virtue's silent train; supreme of these
> Here ever shines the godlike Socrates."—*Temple of Fame.*

His character is thus given by his friend and disciple Xenophon: "As to myself, knowing him to be such a

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* It seems more than probable that Horace had before his mind the example of Socrates braving the fury of the Athenian mob, and resisting the tyrannical command of the Thirty, when he wrote those well-known lines "On the Just Man," (lib. iii., ode 3.)

> "Justum et tenacem propositi virum
> Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
> Non vultus instantis tyranni
> Mente quatit solidâ."

† It may not be improper to caution the reader against a mistake that has sometimes arisen from the use of the term "demon" or "dæmon" in speaking of the divine intimations which Socrates believed were sometimes given him. The primary signification of the expression τὸ δαιμόνιον, (from δαίμων, "god,") which Socrates applied to his supernatural monitor, is "the divinity," or "the divine one." He doubtless meant simply to say that some divine power admonished him to do or not to do certain things. The suggestion of some modern writers that Socrates used τὸ δαιμόνιον merely to express certain intuitions or practical judgments which he could not readily explain, will scarcely bear examination. It appears to be quite evident that he himself considered these intimations to be not merely inexplicable, but, in the strictest sense, supernatural and divine.

‡ See PLATO's "Banquet," (or "Symposium.")

man as I have described; so pious towards the gods as never to undertake anything without first consulting them; so just towards men as never to do the slightest injury to any one, while he conferred the greatest benefits on all who came in contact with him; so temperate and chaste as never to prefer pleasure to what was right; so wise as never to err in judging of good and evil, nor needing the aid of others in order properly to discriminate between them; so able to discourse upon, and accurately define, such points as those of which we have been speaking; so skilful in penetrating the hidden characters of men, and seizing the fittest time to reprove the erring and turn them to the paths of virtue; being such, I cannot but consider him as the most excellent and most happy of mankind. But if any one thinks differently, let him compare the character of Socrates with that of any other man whatsoever, and then let him decide."

Socrates is commonly believed to have been very unfortunate in his domestic relations. It is, however, probable that there is much exaggeration in the reports that have come down to us of Xanthippe's intolerable temper. Socrates evidently entertained for her a sincere regard, and speaks highly of her domestic virtues. (See Xenophon's "Memorabilia," lib. ii. 2, 7.)

Socrates committed nothing to writing; he taught his disciples by oral instruction only. Almost all that we know of his philosophic views, as well as of his personal character, is derived from the works of his disciples Plato and Xenophon. Of all whom he taught, Plato alone appears to have fully understood the essential character, the depth and extent, of his philosophy. But although Plato makes Socrates the chief interlocutor in his dialogues, we are not therefore warranted in assuming that the master taught every doctrine which the disciple has attributed to him. Plato, doubtless, often puts his own thoughts into the mouth of Socrates, either from motives of modesty or for the purpose of clothing them with greater authority. As Mr. Emerson has aptly remarked, "Socrates and Plato are the double star which the most powerful instruments will not entirely separate."* By a comparison, however, of the writings of Xenophon and Plato, we are enabled to conjecture with a good degree of confidence the essential characteristics of Socrates' philosophy. That which cannot fail to strike every thoughtful reader is the prominence which he gives to morality in all his teachings. He may be said, indeed, to contemplate the universe from an exclusively moral stand-point. Anaxagoras had previously taught that there was an infinite autocratic Intelligence or Soul, that created and governed all things; but he ascribed to this Intelligence no distinctly moral attributes. Socrates likewise recognized an infinite creative Intelligence as the Soul of the universe, but he also taught that this power was invariably exerted in conformity to certain moral attributes which constituted, so to speak, the basis of the Divine character.

In the opinion of some able critics, (of Schleiermacher among others,) the world is less indebted to Socrates for the truths which he arrived at or discovered than for his improved method of philosophic investigation. Socrates employed with remarkable success a mode of reasoning first introduced by Zeno of Elea. He would ask some person, the errors of whose opinions he wished to expose, a simple question, the answer to which would seem to be quite obvious, then gradually lead him on from one admission to another, till it was too late to retreat, and impossible to advance without ending in some absurdity. It is often difficult to determine (as already intimated) how much of the improved method, or of the great doctrines which we discover in the writings of Plato, are to be ascribed to Socrates, and how much to his illustrious disciple. (See PLATO.) We have, however, the direct testimony of Aristotle that Socrates must be regarded as the author of *inductive reasoning* and of *abstract definitions*. In Socrates inductive reasoning is seen in its incipient and simplest form. Subsequently Aristotle improved greatly on the idea of Socrates, and he has given us a definition of induction so complete and perfect that it could scarcely be bettered even in the light of modern science. (See ARISTOTLE.) But philosophy is under the greatest obligation to Socrates for teaching so clearly and impressively the manner and spirit with which the search after truth should be conducted. By pointing out the importance of thoroughly and accurately defining our ideas before we proceed to reason upon them, he has done much to remove the most fruitful and most universal source of error connected with human thought. While exposing the pretended knowledge of the Sophists, who claimed to be so wise, he taught how necessary were modesty and a just appreciation of the limits and weakness of the human intellect, as well as of its powers, for the successful pursuit of truth. So great, so transcendent are his merits in these respects, that, as has justly been observed, his life forms an era not merely in the history of philosophy, but in that of the human race.

See WIGGER, "Life of Socrates;" RITTER, "History of Ancient Philosophy," (translated by A. J. W. MORRISON, Oxford, 1838;) G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" the excellent article on "Socrates" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" SCHLEIERMACHER on the "Worth of Socrates as a Philosopher," (translated by THIRLWALL, and included in the recent English version of WIGGER'S "Life of Socrates;") F. CHARPENTIER, "Vie de Socrate," 1650; GILBERT COOPER, "Life of Socrates," 1749: F. D. GERLACH, "Socrates und die Sophisten," 1827: J. A. EBERHARD, "Neue Apologie des Socrates," 1772: H. W. HELLER, "Socrates," 2 vols., 1789: J. G. HAMANN, "Socratische Denkwürdigkeiten," 1759; KNORR, "Dissertatio de Vita, Fatis atque Philosophia Socratis," 1720: A. WINBOM, "Dissertatio de Socrate," 1734: XENOPHON, "Memorabilia;" PLATO, "Dialogues;" GROTE, "History of Greece."

Socrates, a Greek painter, mentioned by Pliny, and supposed to have lived about 320 B.C.

Socrates surnamed SCHOLAS'TICUS, [Fr. SOCRATE LE SCHOLASTIQUE, so'krăt' lẹh sko'lăs'tĕk',] a Greek ecclesiastical historian, born at Constantinople about 379 A.D. He was an advocate or lawyer. He wrote a "History of the Church from 306 to 439 A.D.," which is a continuation of the history of Eusebius, and is highly esteemed for accuracy, moderation, and impartiality. He was opposed to all persecution for religious opinions. Died after 440.

See VALESIUS or VALOIS, "De Vita et Scriptis Socratis;" VOSS, "De Historicis Græcis."

Soden, so'dẹn or zo'dẹn, (FRIEDRICH JULIUS HEINRICH,) COUNT, a German writer, born at Anspach in 1754. He published several dramas, and treatises on political economy. Died in 1831.

Soderini, so-dà-ree'nee, (GIOVANNI VETTORIO,) an Italian writer on agriculture, was born at Florence in 1526; died in 1596.

Soderini, (PIETRO,) an Italian magistrate, born at Florence about 1450. He was elected gonfalonier for life in 1502, but was deposed in 1512. Died in 1513.

Sodoma, Il. See RAZZI.

Soemmering. See SÖMMERING.

Soest. See SÖST.

Sœur, Le, lẹh SUR, sometimes written **Le Sueur**, (HUBERT,) an able French sculptor, born in the sixteenth century, removed to London about 1630. Among his works is a bronze equestrian statue of Charles I., now at Charing Cross.

Sogaro, Il. See GATTI, (BERNARDINO.)

Sogliani, sol-yà'nee, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian painter of the Florentine school, lived about 1530.

Sografi, so-grà'fee, (ANTONIO SIMONE,) an Italian dramatist, born at Padua in 1760. He produced successful comedies, among which is "Olive and Pascal." Died in 1825.

Sohn, sōn or zōn, (KARL FERDINAND,) a German painter and professor in the Academy of Dusseldorf, was born at Berlin in 1805; died in 1867.

Soiron, von, fon swà'rôn', (ALEXANDER,) a German politician, born at Mannheim in 1805. Devoted to the cause of the unity of Germany, he took a prominent part in the movements of 1848. Died May 6, 1855.

Soissons, de, dẹh swà'sôn', (CHARLES de Bourbon—dẹh boor'bôn',) COUNT, born in 1566, was a son of Louis I., Prince of Condé. He fought for Henry IV. against the League, and was appointed grand master of France in 1589. He was turbulent and inclined to treachery. Died in 1612.

* See Article "Plato," in his "Representative Men."

Soissons, de, COUNTESS. See MANCINI, (OLYMPIA.)

Soissons, de, (LOUIS,) COUNT, a son of Charles, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1604. He rebelled against Cardinal Richelieu, and was killed in battle in 1641.

Sokolnikov, sokol'nyeekof', (GREGORY YAKOVLEVICH,) Russian Communist financial expert, was born in 1888. He was appointed to the Committee of the People's Commissariat of Finance, 1921, became Commissar, and brought the Soviet finances from a state of chaos to stability. He was removed as Commissar, 1926, and changed to the State-Planning Commission.

Sola, de, de so'la, (ABRAHAM,) LL.D., a rabbi and author, was born in London, England, Sept. 18, 1825.

Solander, so-lăn'dẽr, (DANIEL CHARLES,) an eminent Swedish naturalist and physician, born in Nordland in 1736, was a pupil of Linnæus. He took his medical degree at the University of Upsal, and afterwards visited Russia and England, where he subsequently became an assistant in the natural history department of the British Museum, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1764. He sailed in 1768, accompanied by Sir Joseph Banks, with Captain Cook on his first voyage round the world. They returned in 1771, having made a large and valuable collection of objects in natural history, and in 1773 Solander was appointed under-librarian at the British Museum. He contributed several valuable articles to the "Philosophical Transactions," and other scientific journals. Died in 1782.

Solari, so-lä'ree, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, called also ANDREA DEL GOBBO, an Italian painter, flourished at Milan about 1500–20.

Solari, (CRISTOFORO,) called IL GOBBO, an Italian sculptor, a brother of Andrea, noticed above, worked at Milan about 1500.

Solario, da, dä so-lä're-o, or **Solari,** so-lä'ree, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL ZINGARO, ("the Gypsy,") born about 1382, was originally a blacksmith. He became the son-in-law of Colantonio del Fiore, who gave him his daughter on condition of his acquiring distinction as a painter. Died in 1455.

See G. A. MOSCHINI, "Memorie della Vita di A. de Solario," 1828.

Soldani, sol-dä'nee, (AMBROGIO,) an Italian naturalist, born at Foppi, in Tuscany, in 1733. He gained distinction by his researches in microscopic fossil shells, and published "Testaceography and Zoophytography," etc., ("Testaceographia ac Zoophytographia parva et microscopica," 3 vols., 1789–98.) Died in 1808.

See G. BIANCHI, "Elogio storico di A. Soldani," 1808; RICCA, "Discorso sopra le Opere di A. Soldani," 1810; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Soldani, (JACOPO,) an Italian poet, born at Florence in 1579. He wrote seven Satires, which the Academy Della Crusca approved as *testi di lingua*. Died in 1641.

Soldani, (MASSIMILIANO,) an Italian sculptor and engraver of medals, born at Florence in 1658; died in 1740

Sole, del, dĕl so'là, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian landscape-painter, born about 1600; died about 1680.

Sole, del, (GIANGIOSEFFO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1654, was a son of the preceding. He painted some frescos at Milan. His works (part of which are in oil) are highly praised. Died in 1719.

Soleil, so'lâl' or so'lâ'yẽ, (JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS,) a Frenchman, distinguished for his skill in the fabrication of optical instruments and philosophical apparatus, was born in Paris in 1798. He was a coadjutor of Fresnel in his scientific labours. Died November 17, 1878.

Solger, sol'gẽr or zol'gẽr, (KARL WILHELM FERDINAND,) a German writer on philosophy and æsthetics, born at Schwedt in 1780; died in 1819.

Solié, so'le-ä', or **Soulier,** soo'le-ä', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French actor and composer of operas, was born at Nîmes in 1755; died in 1812.

Solignac, so'lẽn'yăk', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French writer, born at Montpellier in 1687, became secretary to Stanislaus, King of Poland. He was the author of a "History of Poland," (6 vols., 1751.) Died in 1773.

Soliman, (Sultans of Turkey.) See SOLYMAN.

Soliman or **Solyman,** so'le-măn', Sultan of Persia, born in 1646, was the son of Abbâs II., whom he succeeded in 1666. He was a weak and depraved prince, and abandoned the control of the empire to his able minister, Sheik Alee Khan. Died in 1694.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Soliman, so'le-măn', or **Suleymân,** sōō-lā-măn', written also **Solymân, (Ibn-Abd-el-Malek,** ib'n ăbd-el măl'ek,) seventh Caliph of the Omeyyade dynasty, succeeded to the throne in 715 A.D. Died in 717.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. xi.

Soliman or **Suleymân, (Ibn-Al-Hakem,** ib'n al-hä'kem,) a Moorish soldier, who took possession of Córdova, and caused himself to be proclaimed king, in 1009 A.D. He was defeated and slain in 1016.

Solimena, so-le-mā'nä, (FRANCESCO,) a Neapolitan painter and poet, sometimes called L'ABATE CICCIO, (chĕt'cho,) was born in 1657. Among his master-pieces are his oil-paintings in the chapel of San Felippo Neri, and the frescos of the sacristy of the Theatines of San Paolo Maggiore. He was a friend of Luca Giordano, whom he equalled in genius and reputation. He published a collection of sonnets. Died in 1747.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" DOMENICI, "Vite de' Pittori Napoletani."

Solin. See SOLINUS.

So-lī'nus, [Fr. SOLIN, so'lăn',] (CAIUS JULIUS,) a Latin writer, of whom little is known, lived probably in the third century. He left a work called "Polyhistor," which describes the world known to the ancients, and is a compilation from Pliny's "Natural History." Salmasius published an edition of the "Polyhistor," in 1629.

Solis, de, dä so'lèss, (JUAN DIAZ,) a Spanish navigator, born in the province of Seville, sailed in company with Pinzon to the northern coast of South America, and discovered Yucatan. In 1512 Solis set out on another voyage, in which he discovered Cape Frio and obtained information from the Indians of gold on the banks of the river Paraguay. Having returned with this account, he sailed again, in 1515, with three vessels, but was murdered, with a great part of his crew, by the Indians, soon after landing.

Solis y Ribadeneira, de, dä so'lèss e re-bä-dä-nā'e-rä, (ANTONIO,) a celebrated Spanish dramatist and historian, born at Alcalá de Henares in 1610. While studying law at Salamanca, he published a comedy entitled "Love and Duty," which was very successful. He was appointed secretary to Philip IV., and, after his death, historiographer of the transactions of the Spaniards in the Indies. Among his dramas we may name the comedies of "The Gypsy-Girl of Madrid," ("La Gitanilla" (or "Preciosa") "de Madrid,") "One Fool will make a Hundred," ("Un Bobo hace Ciento,") and "The Castle of Mystery," ("El Alcázar de Secreto.") His "History of the Conquest of Mexico," ("Conquista de Mejico," 5 vols., 1684,) though not reliable in point of accuracy and impartiality, possesses merit of a very high order, and has been translated into several languages. Prescott observes, "In the judgment of eminent Spanish critics, the style of Solis claims the merits of perspicuity, copiousness, and classic elegance;" and he adds, "such is the charm of its composition and its exquisite finish as a work of art, that it will doubtless be as imperishable as the language in which it is written, or the memory of the events which it records." Died in 1686.

See PRESCOTT, "Conquest of Mexico," vol. iii. book vi.; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sollohub or **Sollogub.** See ZOLLOGOOB.

Solms, a family of German princes and counts, of which the principal houses are Solms-Braunfels and Solms-Laubach.

Sol'o-mon, [Heb. שלמה; Gr. Σολομών; Fr. SALOMON, să'lo'mŏn'; Ger. SALOMO, zā'lo-mo,] a Jewish king, whose name is proverbial for wisdom, was a son of King David and Bathsheba. He was born about 1033 B.C., and succeeded his father in 1015. He formed an alliance with Pharaoh, King of Egypt, whose daughter he married. Soon after his accession he began to build the magnificent Temple which bore his name. He founded the city of Tadmor or Palmyra. In his pacific reign the Jewish kingdom rose to its highest prosperity and great-

est power. He wrote or compiled the collection of Proverbs which form one of the canonical books of the Bible; also the Book of Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Canticles. He married a large number of "strange women," who seduced him into idolatry. He died, after a reign of forty years, and was succeeded by his son Rehoboam.

See I. Kings i.–xi; II Chronicles i.–x.; Thomas Thomas, "History of the Reign of Solomon," 1813; J. L. Ewald, "Salomo; Versuch einer psychologisch-biographischen Darstellung," 1800.

Sol'o-mon, (Abraham,) an English painter, born about 1823. Among his works is "Waiting for the Verdict." Died at Biarritz in December, 1862.

Solomon Ben Gabirol. See Avicebron.

Solomon Ben Isaac. See Jarchi.

Sol'o-mon Ben Vir'ga, a Spanish physician and rabbi of the sixteenth century, wrote a history of the Jews.

Sol'o-mos, (Denys,) Count, a modern Greek poet, born in the island of Zante in 1798. Besides other poems, he wrote about 1825 a "Hymn to Liberty," which was very popular. Died in 1857.

So'lon, [Gr. Σόλων; It. Solone, so-lo'nà,] an illustrious Athenian legislator, born in the island of Salamis about 638 B.C., was a son of Execestides and a descendant of Codrus. In his youth he was a merchant and visited foreign countries. Some say, however, that he travelled rather to gratify his curiosity and extend his knowledge than to improve his fortune. He gained distinction by his poetical talents in the early part of his life, and cultivated chiefly that part of moral philosophy which treats of civil obligations. Fragments of his poetry are still extant and highly prized. The first recorded public service of Solon was his successful expedition to Salamis, which he recovered from the Megarians. When he began his career, the Athenian state was demoralized by discordant factions and oppressive laws. A large portion of the people were insolvent debtors, liable to be reduced to slavery. There were three political parties, thus described by Plutarch: "The inhabitants of the mountains were, it seems, for a democracy, those of the plains for an oligarchy, and those of the sea-coast contended for a mixed kind of government." In 594 B.C. he was elected archon, and was accepted as mediator and lawgiver by the opposing parties, "the rich accepting him readily as one of *them*, and the poor as a good and worthy man." (Plutarch.) He relieved debtors by a reduction of the rate of interest, and, according to some authorities, cancelled debts and liberated lands from mortgage. "This was the first of his public acts," says Plutarch, "that debts should be forgiven, and that no man should take the body of his debtor for security." He refused to make himself King of Athens, although both parties urged him to accept the supreme power. He repealed the bloody laws of Draco, except those made for the punishment of murder. He established the council or court of the Areopagus to be inspectors and guardians of the laws, and he remodelled the political constitution by dividing the people into four classes, the influence or privilege of which was proportioned to their income. The lowest class could vote, but could not hold office. He ordained that new measures should be first considered in the senate, and, if they were approved by that body, should be proposed to the popular assembly, which had power to adopt or reject them. Having been asked whether he had given the Athenians the best of laws, he answered, "The best they were capable of receiving." After he had finished his great legislative task, he obtained leave of absence for ten years, and visited Egypt and Asia Minor. He returned to Athens in his old age, and opposed the ambitious designs of Pisistratus. He began a poem, the subject of which was the fabulous island of Atlantis, but did not live to finish it. Solon was ranked among the Seven Sages of Greece. Died about 558 B.C.

See Plutarch, "Life of Solon;" Meursius, "Solon, seu de ejus Vita, Legibus," etc., 1632; G. Schmidt, "De Solone Legislatore," 1688; H. Schelling, "De Solonis Legibus," 1842; Grote, "History of Greece;" Böckh, "Économie politique des Athéniens;" Kleine, "Quæstiones de Solonis Vita et Fragmentis," 1832.

Solon, a Greek gem-engraver, who flourished probably about 1 A.D., and was a contemporary of Dioscorides. His name occurs on several gems.

Solovieff, sol-o've-ef, (Sergei,) a Russian author, born in 1820. He published a "History of Russia." Died in 1879.

Soltikof, sol'te-kof', written also **Soltikow**, **Soltikov**, and **Ssaltykow**, (Nicolai Ivanovitch,) a Russian general and statesman, born in 1736, was tutor to the grand duke Alexander, afterwards emperor. He was appointed field-marshal in 1796, president of the Imperial Council in 1812, and made a prince in 1814. Died in 1816. His grandson Alexei has published "Travels in India," (1849,) and "Travels in Persia," (1851,) in French and Russian.

See Svinin, "Histoire du Feld-Maréchal Soltikof," 1818

Soltikof, **Soltikow**, or **Ssaltykow**, (Peter Semenovitch,) a Russian general, born about 1700, became in 1759 commander-in-chief of the Russian army in the Seven Years' war, and shared in the victory of Kunersdorf over Frederick the Great. He was created a field-marshal, and appointed governor-general of Moscow Died in 1772.

Soltikof or **Soltikow**, (Prascovia Fedorovna,) was married to the Czar Ivan Alexeievitch, and was the mother of the empress Anna.

Soltyk, sol'tik, (Roman,) a Polish nobleman and patriot, born at Warsaw in 1701, served in the French army in the campaigns of 1810–12, and afterwards took an active part in the insurrection of 1830. He died in 1843, leaving a work entitled "Napoleon in 1812."

Soltyk, (Stanislas,) a Polish patriot, born in 1751, was the father of the preceding. He was exiled about 1794, and was marshal of the Diet in 1811. Died in 1830.

Solvyns, sol-vĭns', (Francis Bâlthasar,) a Flemish writer and artist, born at Antwerp in 1760. He spent many years in Hindostan, and published, after his return, a work entitled "The Hindoos, or a Picturesque Description of the Manners, Customs, and Religious Ceremonies of this People," (4 vols., in French.) Died in 1824.

Sol'ŷ-man or **Soliman** [Turk. pron. so'lee-mân' or so-lā-mân'] I., written also **Suleymân**, sōō-lā-mân', an Ottoman Sultan, eldest son of Bayazeed, (Bajazet,) was involved in a contest with his brother Moosa, and was killed in battle in 1410.

Solyman or **Soliman II.**, surnamed the Magnificent, Sultan of Turkey, born in 1496, was the son of Selim I., whom he succeeded in 1520 A.D. Soon after his accession he invaded Hungary and took Belgrade, and in 1522 besieged Rhodes, which surrendered after an obstinate defence. In 1526 he defeated Louis II., King of Hungary, at the battle of Mohácz. Having bestowed the crown of Hungary upon John Zapolya, Solyman roused the opposition of Ferdinand of Austria, against whom he subsequently turned his arms. He also subjected a large portion of Persia and Arabia, and in 1537 gained a signal victory over the Austrians at Essek, resulting in the conquest of Croatia. In 1560 his general, Piali, defeated the combined fleet of the Christian powers at Jerbeh, and a truce was concluded with Austria in 1562, leaving Turkey in possession of her conquests in Hungary. The Turks, having besieged Malta in 1565, were repulsed with a heavy loss, and in 1566 Solyman died, while engaged in the siege of Szigeth in Hungary. He was one of the ablest rulers of his country and his time, and equally eminent in the arts of war and of peace. He constructed numerous magnificent public edifices, encouraged learning and the arts and was distinguished for his literary attainments. He was succeeded by his son, Selim II.

See C. Ancillon, "Histoire de la Vie de Soliman II," 1706; Von Hammer, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" Robertson, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii. book ii.; Creasy, "History of the Ottoman Turks," 1877.

Solyman or **Soliman**, son of Ibraheem, became Sultan of Turkey in 1687, his brother, Mahomet IV., having been deposed. During his reign the Austrians regained a great part of Hungary, previously conquered by the Turks. He died in 1691, and was succeeded by his brother, Ahmed II.

So'ma, in the Hindoo mythology, a name for the moon. (See CHANDRA.)

Sombreuil, de, deh sôn'brûl', (CHARLES VIROT,) a French officer, distinguished for his zeal and courage in the defence of the royal cause, was born in 1769. He commanded a party of royalist emigrants who took arms against the republic. He was captured at Quiberon, and shot, in 1795.

Sombreuil, de, (MARIE MAURILLE VIROT,) a sister of the preceding, was born near Limoges in 1774. She saved the life of her father from the massacre of September, 1793, after he had been imprisoned in Paris. Died in 1823.

Somer, van. See VANSOMER, (PAUL.)

Somer, van, vân so'mẹr, (JAN,) a Dutch mezzotint engraver, flourished about 1675.

Someren, van, vân so'mẹr-ẹn, (JAN,) a Dutch lawyer and poet, born at Dort in 1622, was a friend of Huyghens. He was noted for learning and eloquence. Died in 1676.

Somers, sŭm'ẹrz, (JOHN,) Lord Somers, an excellent English statesman and lawyer, born at Worcester about 1650, was a son of John Somers, an attorney. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, studied law at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1676. He continued to reside for about five years at the university, where he wrote, besides other works, "A Brief History of the Succession of the Crown of England," (1681,) and "The Security of Englishmen's Lives; or, The Trust, Power, and Duty of the Grand Juries of England." He also translated into verse some of Ovid's "Epistles." In 1682 he began to practise law in London. His success as a pleader was remarkably rapid. He was selected in 1688 as one of the counsel for the defence in the important trial of the seven bishops. He spoke briefly in this case, "but every word," says Macaulay, "was full of weighty matter; and when he sat down, his reputation as an orator and a constitutional lawyer was established."

He was an intimate friend of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and was a constant adherent of the Whig party. He represented Worcester in the Parliament or Convention which met in January, 1689, and was a member of the first, and chairman of the second, of the two committees which prepared the memorable Declaration of Rights. In 1689 he was appointed solicitor-general, and knighted. He became attorney-general in May, 1692, and lord keeper of the great seal in March, 1693. "Neither in forensic nor in parliamentary eloquence," says Macaulay, "had he any superior. The consistency of his public conduct had gained for him the entire confidence of the Whigs; and the urbanity of his manners had conciliated the Tories. It was not without great reluctance that he consented to quit an assembly over which he exercised an immense influence for an assembly where it would be necessary for him to sit in silence." ("History of England," vol. iv. chap. xix.)

In 1697 he was appointed lord chancellor, and received the title of Baron Somers of Evesham. The great seal was taken from him in 1700, in consequence of a resolution of the House of Commons. He was impeached by the Tory majority of the lower House, but was acquitted by the Lords, (1701.) While he was in power he patronized Locke and Addison, the latter of whom dedicated to Lord Somers the first volume of his "Spectator," and said, "I know that the homage I now pay you is offering a kind of violence to one who is as solicitous to shun applause as he is assiduous to deserve it." He was appointed president of the council in 1708, when the Whig party returned to power. He died in April, 1716. Lord Somers was never married. "He was equally eminent," says Macaulay, "as a jurist and as a politician, as an orator and as a writer. His speeches have perished; but his state papers remain, and are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence." ("History of England," vol. iv. chap. xx.)

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" COOKERY, "Essay on the Life and Character of Lord Somers," 1791; HENRY MADDOCK, "Life of Lord Somers," 1812; "Westminster Review" for October, 1847.

Somerset, sŭm'er-set, (CHARLES,) was an illegitimate son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, who was executed in 1463. He was a man of eminent talents, and performed important diplomatic missions in the reign of Henry VII. He was created Earl of Worcester in 1513 or 1514. Died in 1526.

Somerset, (CHARLES SEYMOUR,) DUKE OF, called "the Proud Duke of Somerset," was the second in rank among the temporal peers of the realm. He acquired the greatest estate in England by his marriage with the heiress of the noble family of Percy. He was a Protestant and a Whig. In 1687 he offended James II. by his refusal to officiate in a procession of the papal nuncio. He was an adherent of William III. in 1688, and acted a prominent part in the reign of Anne. Died in 1748, aged eighty-seven.

Somerset, EARL OF, (favourite of James I.) See CARR, ROBERT.

Somerset, (EDWARD.) See WORCESTER, MARQUIS OF.

Somerset, (EDWARD SEYMOUR,) Earl of Hertford, Duke of Somerset, and Protector of England, was a brother of Jane Seymour, queen of Henry VIII., and an uncle of Edward VI. He commanded an army which invaded Scotland in 1544 and committed great devastation. On the death of Henry VIII., in 1547, he received the title of Duke of Somerset, and became lord treasurer and Protector of the realm. He favoured the Protestant cause. In 1547 he undertook to coerce Mary, Queen of Scots, to marry Edward VI., and defeated the Scotch at Pinkie Cleugh. He found a rival in his own brother, Thomas Seymour, who conspired against the Protector and was executed for treason in 1549. Somerset made many enemies by his ambition, his severity, and his zeal against popery. His most powerful enemy was the Earl of Warwick, by whose agency he was deprived of his high office in 1549. He was tried on the charges of treason and felony, convicted of the latter crime, and beheaded in January, 1552. He left several sons, one of whom, named Edward, was created Earl of Hertford about 1558, and married Catherine Grey, a sister of Lady Jane.

See HUME, "History of England."

Somerset, (FITZROY.) See RAGLAN, LORD.

Somerset, (Lady HENRY,) an English reformer, born Isabel Somers, daughter of Earl Somers; married Lord Henry Somerset in 1873. She became highly active in the cause of women, edited the "Woman's Signal," opened an industrial farm colony for inebriate women and a home for workhouse children, and in 1889 was made president of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. Died 1921.

Somerset, (HENRY DE BEAUFORT,) DUKE OF, was a descendant of John of Gaunt. He fought for the Lancastrians in the war of the Roses, was taken prisoner at Hexham and beheaded in 1463.

Somerset, (JOHN DE BEAUFORT,) EARL OF, a son of John of Gaunt, and a grandson of Edward III., was created Earl of Somerset about 1396. Died in 1410.

Somerville, sŭm'ẹr-vil, (Mrs. MARY,) an eminent astronomer and scientific writer, the daughter of Sir William Fairfax, was born at Jedburgh, in Scotland, about 1780. At the request of Lord Brougham, she wrote for the "Library of Useful Knowledge" a summary of the "Mécanique Céleste" of Laplace, which appeared in 1832 under the title of "Mechanism of the Heavens." Her other principal works are a treatise "On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences," (1834,) and "Physical Geography," (2 vols. 12mo, 1848.) She was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and received a pension of three hundred pounds a year in acknowledgment of her great services to science. Died November 29, 1872.

See "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1832; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1849; "Atlantic Monthly" for May, 1860.

Somerville, (THOMAS,) a Scottish divine and historian, was born at Hawick in 1741. He published a "History of the Reign of William III.," (1792,) and a "History of Great Britain under the Reign of Queen Anne," (1798.) Died in 1830.

See his "Autobiography," 1861.

Somerville, sŭm'ẹr-vil, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in Warwickshire in 1692. His principal work is

a poem in blank verse, entitled "The Chase." He also wrote lyrics, tales, and fables, and a poem called "Field Sports." Died in 1742.

Sommariva, som-mä-ree'vä, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian statesman and celebrated collector of pictures, was born at Milan. He was one of the directors of the Cisalpine republic in 1800–1802. Died in 1826.

Sommer, so'maiR', (JEAN ÉDOUARD ALBERT,) a French writer, born at Nancy in 1822. He published several dictionaries. Died at Paris in 1866.

Sommerard. See DU SOMMERARD.

Sömmering or **Soemmering, von**, fon söm'mẹh-ring or zöm'mẹh-ring, (SAMUEL THOMAS,) a celebrated German anatomist and physiologist, born at Thorn in 1755. He studied at Göttingen, and became professor of anatomy at Mentz in 1784. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name his treatise, in German, "On the Brain and Spinal Marrow," (1788,) "On the Structure of the Human Body," (5 vols., 1791,) "On the Organ of the Soul," (1796,) and (in Latin) "On the Diseases of the Absorbing Vessels of the Human Body." He maintained the theory that the nerves act independently of the brain, which he considered not essential to the continuance of life. Died in 1830.

See RUDOLPH WAGNER, "Soemmering's Leben und Verkehr mit seinen Zeitgenossen," 2 vols., 1844; I. DÖLLINGER, "Gedächtnissrede auf S. T. von Soemmering," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sommier, so'mẹ-ä', (JEAN CLAUDE,) a French prelate and writer, born at Vauvillers in 1661, published "Dogmatic History of Religion," ("Histoire dogmatique de la Religion," 6 vols., 1708–11,) and other works. Died in 1737.

Somner, sŭm'nẹr, (WILLIAM,) an English antiquary and philologist, born at Canterbury in 1606. He published "The Antiquities of Canterbury," (1640,) a "Saxon Dictionary," (1659,) a "Treatise on Gavelkind," one "On the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent," and other valuable works. He was a friend of Archbishop Usher and other learned men of the time. Died in 1669.

Som'nus, [Gr. Ὕπνος; Fr. SOMMEIL, so'mȧ'yẹ,] in classic mythology, the god of sleep, was called a son of Erebus and Nox, and a brother of Death. (Mors or Thanatos.) (See MORPHEUS.)

Sonderland, son'dẹr-länt', (FRITZ,) a German painter of genre, a son of J. B. Sonderland, was born at Dusseldorf, September 20, 1836. He was bred an engineer. He is known for his quaintly humorous pictures of domestic life.

Sonderland, son'dẹr-länt' or zon'dẹr-länt', (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German painter and engraver, born at Dusseldorf in 1804, was a pupil of Schadow. Among his best works are etchings illustrating Bürger's "Lenore," and "The Magician's Pupil," by Goethe. Died in 1878.

Sonnenberg, son'nẹn-bẽRG' or zon'nẹn-bẽRG', (FRANZ ANTON JOSEPH IGNAZ MARIA,) BARON, a German poet and imitator of Klopstock, was born at Münster, in Westphalia, in 1779. Died in 1805.

See GRUBER, "Lebensbeschreibung Sonnenbergs," 1806.

Sonnenfels, von, fon son'nẹn-fẽls' or zon'nẹn-fẽls', (JOSEPH,) a German writer, born at Nikolsburg, in Moravia, in 1733. He became professor of political science at Vienna in 1763, and filled several high offices under Maria Theresa and the emperor Francis II. He published in 1775 a treatise "On the Abolition of the Torture," which was chiefly instrumental in abolishing that barbarous practice in Austria. Died in 1817.

Sonnerat, son'rȧ', (PIERRE,) a French naturalist, born at Lyons about 1746. He spent about seven years in exploring Hindostan, Malacca, the Philippine Islands, etc., and published an account of his travels, entitled "Travels in the East Indies and China," ("Voyage aux Indes Orientales et à la Chine," 2 vols., 1782,) which is esteemed valuable. Died in Paris in 1814.

Sonnini de Manoncourt, so'ne'ne' dẹh mȧ'nôN'-koor', (CHARLES NICOLAS SIGISBERT,) a celebrated French naturalist and traveller, born at Lunéville in 1751. He studied at the Jesuits' College at Pont-à-Mousson, and in 1772 was sent as an officer of marine engineers to Cayenne, where he spent several years in scientific researches. In 1777 he accompanied Baron de Tott on his African expedition, visiting Egypt, Greece, and Asia Minor. He returned to France in 1780, and was imprisoned in the reign of terror. Among his chief works are "Travels in Egypt," (3 vols., 1799,) "Travels in Greece and Turkey," (2 vols., 1801,) and "Natural History of Fishes and Cetaceæ," (14 vols., 1804.) He published a complete edition of the works of Buffon, (127 vols., 1798–1807.) Died in Paris in 1812. He had been employed by Buffon to describe many species of birds for his "Natural History."

See THIÉBAUT DE BERNEAUD, "Éloge historique de Sonnini," 1812; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for January, 1802.

Sonnino, sonnee'no, (SIDNEY,) BARON, Italian statesman, was born at Pisa in 1847. He entered Parliament in 1880; became Finance Minister 1893–96; Premier 1906 and 1909–10; and Foreign Minister 1914–19. He was a delegate to the Peace Conference 1919. Died 1922.

Sonntag, son'tag, (WILLIAM LOUIS,) an American artist, born near Pittsburgh, Penn., March 2, 1822.

Sontag, son'tȧg or **zon'tȧg**, (HENRIETTE,) one of the most celebrated female vocalists of Germany, was born at Coblentz in 1805. Having studied at the Conservatory of Music at Prague, she visited successively the principal cities of Germany, Paris, and London, being received everywhere with enthusiastic applause. In 1830 she was married to Count Rossi, ambassador of Sardinia at the Hague, and retired from the stage. Owing to pecuniary embarrassments, she appeared again in public in 1848, and in 1853 set out for America, where she also met with brilliant success. She died in 1854, while on the way to Mexico.

See "Memoirs of the Countess de Rossi," London, 1849; T. GAUTIER, "L'Ambassadrice; Biographie de la Comtesse de Rossi," 1850; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1850.

Sonthonax, sôn'to'nȧks', (LÉGER FÉLICITÉ,) a French political agent, born in Bugey (Ain) in 1763. He was sent in 1792 as commissary to Hayti to restore order, and liberated the slaves of that island in 1793, in consequence of which the pro-slavery party commenced a civil war. Died in 1813.

Soodra or **Sûdra**, written also **Çudra**, soo'drȧ, called **Soo'dẹr** by the modern Hindoos, [etymology uncertain.] The Soodras are the lowest of the four principal Hindoo castes. (See BRAHMANISM.)

Soomarokof or **Sumarokow**, soo-mȧ-ro'kof, written also **Somarokof** and **Sumarokov**, a Russian poet and dramatist, called the founder of the Russian drama, was born at Moscow in 1718 or 1727. He was the author of both comedies and tragedies. Among the latter we may name his "Demetrius," and "Sinov and Truvor." He also wrote numerous lyrics, elegies, sonnets, epigrams, and satires. Died in 1777.

Sooras. See SURAS.

Soorya. See SÛRYA.

Sooy, soy, (JOSEPH LEANDER,) an American clergyman, born at Green Bank, New Jersey, March 1, 1849. He graduated at Princeton College in 1871. His principal work is "American Methodist Authors and Literature."

Sop'ą-ter [Σώπατρος] OF APAMEA, a Greek Sophist, and a pupil of Jamblichus. He enjoyed for a time the favour of Constantine the Great, but was afterwards put to death by him, about 334 A.D.

So-phī'ą, [Ger. SOPHIE, zo-fee'ẹh; Fr. SOPHIE, so'fe',] Electress of Hanover, born about 1630, was a daughter of the Elector-Palatine. Her mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of James I. of England. Sophia was married in 1658 to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who became Elector of Hanover. She was intimate with Leibnitz. In 1701 she was recognized as the heir to the English crown (next to the princess Anne) by Parliament, which preferred her to other members of the royal family because she was a Protestant. Her son became George I. of England. She died in 1714.

See FEDER, "Sophie Churfürsten von Hannover, im Umriss," 1810.

So-phī'ą Al-ex-I-ev'na, a Russian princess, daughter of the Czar Alexis Mikhailovitch, and half-sister of

Peter the Great, was born in 1657. She was ambitious and energetic. At the death of Feodor (1682) she instigated the Strelitzes to revolt against Peter I., and caused her brother Ivan to be recognized as joint sovereign with Peter. She acted as regent from 1682 to 1689, and then was confined in a convent. Died in 1704.

So-phī'ą Dor-o-thē'ą, [Ger. SOPHIE DOROTHEA, zo-fee'eh do-ro-tā'ă; Fr. SOPHIE DOROTHÉE, so'fe' do'ro'tā'] OF BRUNSWICK, born in 1666, was a daughter of George William, Duke of Zell. She was married in 1682 to her cousin George, afterwards George I. of England, who treated her ill. Having been suspected of a passion for the Count de Königsmarck, she was divorced in 1694, and confined in prison until she died, in 1726.

See "Memoirs of Sophia Dorothea, Consort of George I.," London, 2 vols., 1845; HENRI BLAZE, "Les Koenigsmark," 1856.

Sophia Dorothea, Queen of Prussia, born in 1687, was a daughter of George I. of England. She was married to Frederick William I. of Prussia. Died in 1757.

Sophie. See SOPHIA.

Soph'o-clēs, [Gr. Σοφοκλῆς; Fr. SOPHOCLE, so'fok'l',] a celebrated Greek tragic poet, born at the village of Colonus, near Athens, in 495 B.C. He received a liberal education. His first drama was represented in 468, when he appeared as a rival of Æschylus, and gained the first prize, which was awarded by Cimon and other judges. The drama which he exhibited at this time is supposed to have been "Triptolemus," which is not extant. We have no record of the events of his life between the years 468 and 440 B.C., when he produced his "Antigone," which was very successful. The Athenians were so well pleased with it that they elected Sophocles one of the ten *strategi*, or generals. The illustrious Pericles was one of the *strategi* chosen at the same time. Sophocles acted as a general in the war against Samos in 440–439, but did not distinguish himself in military affairs. His conduct appears to have been consistent with the patriotic sentiments expressed in his writings. He was invited to their courts by several monarchs, but always refused to abandon his native country or accept their patronage.

He composed more than a hundred tragedies, of which seven are extant, namely, "Antigone," "Electra," "Trachiniæ," "Œdipus Tyrannus," "Ajax," "Philoctetes," and "Œdipus at Colonus." He is said to have gained the first prize twenty times or more. His son Iophon was distinguished as a dramatic poet. Sophocles was remarkable for personal beauty and symmetry, and excelled in music and gymnastics. He died in 405 B.C.

"By the universal consent of the best critics," says Professor Philip Smith, "both of ancient and of modern times, the tragedies of Sophocles are not only the perfection of the Greek drama, but they approach as nearly as is conceivable to the perfect ideal model of that species of poetry." (See Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.)

"Sophocles was the high-priest of humanity. He chose, as he phrased it, 'to put away the pomp of Æschylus along with his childish things;' and he exhibited that mild grandeur and matchless refinement in which he excels all the dramatists of Greece. He made tragic poetry a true mirror of the passions of the soul of man, and exhibited, as has seldom been done, the true moral significance of human action." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See LESSING, "Leben des Sophocles," 1790; SCHÖLL, "Sophokles, sein Leben und Wirken," etc., 1842; BERGK, "De Vita Sophoclis," 1858; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" WELCKER, "Die Griechischen Tragödien," 3 vols., 1839–41; F. SCHULTZ, "Commentatio de Vita Sophoclis Poetæ," 1836; REUTER, "Dissertatio de Æschylo, Sophocle et Euripide," 1831.

Sophocles, the son of Ariston, an Athenian tragic poet, was a grandson of the great Sophocles. He flourished about 390 B.C., and produced numerous dramas, some of which gained prizes.

Sophocles, sŏf'o-klēz, (EVANGELINUS APOSTOLIDES,) LL.D., a Greek-American scholar, born in Thessaly, March 8, 1807. He entered the convent on Mount Sinai, whence he removed to the United States, and was for a short time a student at Amherst College. In 1842 he became a tutor in Harvard College, in 1859 assistant professor of Greek, and in 1860 professor of Byzantine and Modern Greek. He published a Greek grammar (1838) and other Greek text-books, a Romaic grammar, (1842,) and a valuable "Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods," (1870.) Died in 1884.

Sophonie or **Sophonias.** See ZEPHANIAH.

Soph-o-nis'bą, [Gr. Σοφόνισβα; Fr. SOPHONISBE, so'-fo'nèsb',] a Carthaginian lady, became the wife of Syphax, King of Numidia, about 206 B.C. She was taken prisoner in 203 by Masinissa, who had formerly been her lover. He married her, or resolved to marry her; but Scipio would not permit him to keep her, because he feared she would convert him into an ally of Carthage. She died by poison given to her by Masinissa.

Sophonisbe. See SOPHONISBA.

So'phron, [Σώφρων,] a Greek comic poet, born at Syracuse about 450 or 425 B.C. He is considered to be the inventor of "mimes." His works, which are lost except small fragments, were greatly admired by Plato, who is said to have been largely indebted to them. Sophron wrote in the Doric dialect.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" GRYSAR, "De Comœdia Doriensium: de Sophrone mimographo," 1838.

Soprani, so-prą'nee, (RAFFAELLO,) an Italian biographer, born at Genoa in 1612. He wrote "The Lives of the Genoese Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (in Italian, 1674.) Died in 1672.

So-rā'nus, [Σωρανός,] a celebrated Greek physician, born at Ephesus, was the son of Menander, and lived under the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. He was the author of a treatise "On the Obstetric Art," etc., a portion of which is extant, and of other medical works.

Soranzo, so-rän'zo, (GIOVANNI,) a Venetian statesman, was elected doge in 1312. He is said to have governed wisely. Died in 1327.

Sorbait, sor'bą' or sor'bit, (PAUL,) a medical writer, born in Hainault, practised in Vienna. Died in 1691.

Sorbière, sor'be-air', (SAMUEL,) a French *littérateur*, born at Saint-Ambroix in 1615. He studied medicine, and wrote, besides other works, "Letters on Divers Curious Matters," (1660,) and a "Life of Gassendi," (1662.) He received the title of historiographer to the king in 1660. Died in 1670.

See "Sorberiana," Toulouse, 1691; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sorbin de Sainte-Foi, sor'băN' deh sănt'fwå', (ARNAUD,) a French priest and polemical writer, born in 1532. He became court preacher to Charles IX. and Henry III., the latter of whom appointed him Bishop of Nevers in 1578. Died in 1606.

See REY, "Vie d'A. Sorbin," 1860; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sorbon, de, deh sor'bôN', (ROBERT,) a French ecclesiastic, born near Rethel in 1201, was confessor to Saint Louis, and founded about 1250 the College of the Sorbonne in Paris. Died in 1274.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Sor'bў, (HENRY CLIFTON,) an English geologist, born at Sheffield in 1826. He contributed numerous scientific articles to the "Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal," and other periodicals of the kind, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Geological Society. In 1882 he became president of Firth College, Sheffield.

Sordello, sor-del'lo, an Italian poet, born near Mantua in the twelfth century. He was patronized by Charles of Anjou, and wrote amatory and satirical poems. He is eulogized by Dante in his "Purgatorio." Died after 1266.

Sorel, so'rĕl', (AGNES,) a beautiful Frenchwoman, born in Touraine, became the mistress of King Charles VII., over whom she exercised great influence. She incited him to greater resolution and activity in resisting the English invaders, who had conquered a large part of France. She was a woman of superior talents. Died in 1450.

Sorel, (ALBERT,) a French novelist, born at Honfleur in 1842. He was elected to the French Academy in 1894, as successor to H. Taine.

Sorel, (CHARLES,) a French novelist and historian, born in Paris about 1597. Among his works were a

"Comic History of Francion," ("Histoire comique de Francion," 1622,) a "History of the French Monarchy," (1636,) and "French Library," ("Bibliothèque Françoise," 1664.) Died in 1674.

Sorgh. See ZORGH.

Sorri, sor'ree, (PIETRO,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1556. He painted history, landscapes, and portraits. His works are highly praised. Died in 1622.

Sor-tain', (JOSEPH,) an English writer, born in 1809, was for many years minister of an Independent church at Brighton. He published, besides other works, "Lectures on Romanism and Anglo-Catholicism," (1841,) and a "Life of Lord Bacon," (1851.) Died in 1860.

See "Life of J. Sortain," by his widow, 1861.

So-sib'i-us, [*Σωσίβιος,*] an Athenian sculptor of unknown date. Among his works is a vase adorned with figures of Artemis and Hermes. This vase is now in the Louvre, at Paris.

So-sĭg'e-nēs, [Gr. *Σωσιγένης;* Fr. SOSIGÈNE, so'ze'zhĕn',] a Greek or Egyptian astronomer, born in Egypt, was a Peripatetic in philosophy. He was employed by Julius Cæsar (46 B.C.) to reform the calendar, and defined a year to be three hundred and sixty-five days and five or six hours.

So-siph'a-nēs, [Gr. *Σωσιφάνης;* Fr. SOSIPHANE, so'ze'făn',] a Greek tragic poet of Syracuse, lived about 300 B.C. He is said to have been one of the seven poets called the "Tragic Pleiad."

Sosithée. See SOSITHEUS.

So-sith'e-us, [Gr. *Σωσίθεος;* Fr. SOSITHÉE, so'ze'tā',] a Greek poet of the Alexandrian school, lived in the third century B.C.

Söst, söst, **Soest**, or **Zoest**, (GERARD,) a German portrait-painter, born in Westphalia in 1637. He worked in England. Died in 1681.

Sostegno, di, de sos-tăn'yo, (CESARE **Alfieri**,) MARQUIS, an Italian statesman, born in Turin, August 13, 1799. He was long in the diplomatic service of Piedmont, and distinguished himself as a friend of educational, agricultural, and industrial reform. He was president of the Senate of Sardinia from 1856 to 1860. Died at Florence, April 16, 1869.

Sostrate. See SOSTRATUS.

Sos'tra-tus, [Gr. *Σώστρατος;* Fr. SOSTRATE, so'strā't',] a Greek architect, born at Cnidos, lived about 300 B.C. Among his works was the Pharos of Alexandria.

Sot'a-dēs, [Gr. *Σωτάδης;* Fr. SOTADE, so'tăd',] a Greek poet, who flourished at Alexandria about 280 B.C. His poems were extremely lascivious. He was imprisoned by Ptolemy Philadelphus, against whom he had written a lampoon.

So'tẹr, was elected Bishop of Rome about 165 A.D. He is said to have opposed the doctrines of Montanus. Died in 177.

Sotheby, sŭth'be, (SAMUEL LEIGH,) an English antiquary and bibliographer of London, born in 1805; died in 1861.

Sotheby, (WILLIAM,) an English scholar and poet, born in London in 1757. He made a number of translations from the German and other languages, among which we may name the "Oberon" of Wieland, Virgil's "Georgics," and Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." He was also the author of a tragedy entitled "Orestes," and of "Constance de Castile," and other poems. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1833.

Sothern, sŭTH'ẹrn, (EDWARD ASKEW,) an English actor, born at Liverpool, April 1, 1830. He attached himself to a company in New York, and, after playing minor parts for several years, at last achieved great success in the character of Lord Dundreary in the "American Cousin." The same success attended him in London in 1863, when he reproduced the character at the Haymarket Theatre. Others of his favourite parts were David Garrick, in the play of that name, and Fitz Altamont, in "The Crushed Tragedian." Died in London, January 20, 1881.

His son, EDWARD H., became a prominent actor, and after 1887 starred with his own company in "Lord Chumley," "The Prisoner of Zenda," etc.

Soto, so'to, (DOMINGO,) a Spanish Dominican monk, born at Segovia in 1494, became professor of philosophy at Alcalá in 1519. He was sent in 1545 by Charles V. as his first theologian to the Council of Trent, where he was conspicuous for learning and ability. He afterwards became confessor to Charles V. He wrote "Summulæ," or a treatise on the Dialects and Physics of Aristotle, and other works in Latin. Died in 1560.

Soto, so'to, (PEDRO,) a Spanish monk, who went to England with Philip II. He was afterwards a member of the Council of Trent. Died in 1563.

Soto, de, (HERNANDO.) See DE SOTO.

Sotomayor, de, dā so-to-mā-yōr', (LUIS,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1635; died in 1673.

Sotzmann, sots'mān, (DANIEL FRIEDRICH,) a German geographer, born at Spandau in 1754, published a number of valuable maps and charts. Died in 1840.

Soubeiran, soo'bā'rŏN', (EUGÈNE,) a French writer on pharmacy, born in Paris in 1797. He became professor in the School of Pharmacy, Paris. Died in 1858.

Soubeyran, (PIERRE,) a Swiss engraver, born at Geneva in 1709, worked in Paris. Died in 1775.

Soubise, soo'bēz', (JEAN **de Parthenai**—dẹh pārt'-nā',) LORD OF, a Huguenot leader, born of a noble family of Poitou about 1512. Sent by the Prince of Condé to defend Lyons, he compelled the Duke of Nemours to raise the siege of that place. Died in 1566.

Soubise, de, dẹh soo'bēz', (BENJAMIN **de Rohan**—dẹh ro'ŏN',) SEIGNEUR, a French nobleman and soldier of the Huguenot party, born about 1585, was a brother of the Duke de Rohan. He took an active part in the religious wars of the time, and fought with varying success against Louis XIII. and the Catholic faction. He was noted for his turbulence and audacity. In 1626 a peace was concluded, and Soubise was created a duke. Soon after this date he induced the Duke of Buckingham to aid the Huguenots with an English fleet. He passed his latter years in England, and died in London in 1642.

See HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soubise, de, (CHARLES **de Rohan**,) PRINCE, a French general, born in Paris in 1715. He became a favourite courtier of Louis XV. In 1757 he was defeated by Frederick the Great at Rossbach. He gained two victories in 1758, at Sondershausen and Lutzelberg, and was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1787.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Souchay or **Souchai**, soo'shā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French writer and editor, born near Vendôme in 1688. He edited the works of Boileau (1735) and other authors. Died in 1746.

Souchon, soo'shŏN', (FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, born at Alais (Gard) in 1785; died in 1857.

Souciet, soo'se-ā', or **Souchiet**, soo'she-ā', (ÉTIENNE,) a learned French priest, born at Bourges in 1671. He wrote on theology, chronology, etc. Died in 1744.

Souciet, (ÉTIENNE AUGUSTIN,) a brother of the preceding, born at Bourges in 1685, was an elegant Latinist. He wrote a Latin poem on comets, ("Cometæ," 1710.) Died in 1744.

Soufflot, soo'flo', (JACQUES GERMAIN,) a celebrated French architect, born near Auxerre in 1713. He spent several years at Rome in the study of his profession, and after his return constructed the Great Hospital at Lyons, also a theatre of uncommon size and elegance. Having settled in Paris, he was elected to the Academy of Architecture, and in 1757 was employed to rebuild the church of Saint Genevieve, since called the Pantheon, a superb edifice, which, however, he did not live to complete. Died in 1781.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Vies des plus célèbres Architectes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Souham, soo'ŏN', (JOSEPH,) a French general, born at Lubersac in 1760. He became a general of division in 1793, and served under Pichegru in Flanders. Suspected of complicity with Moreau, he was imprisoned in 1804, but was restored to his rank in the army in

1807. He rendered important services at Lutzen (1813) and Leipsic. Died in 1837.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soulange-Bodin, soo'lŏnzh' bo'dăN', (ÉTIENNE,) a French horticulturist and writer, born at Tours in 1774. He planted a botanic garden at Fromont, (Seine-et-Oise.) Died in 1846.

Soulange-Teissier, soo'lŏnzh' tā'se-ā', (LOUIS EMANUEL,) a French lithographer, was born at Amiens in 1815.

Soulary, soo'lā'ree', (JOSÉPHIN, or, correctly, JOSEPH MARIE,) a French poet, born at Lyons, February 23, 1815. He became a soldier in early youth. He published several volumes of verse, including sonnets of extreme beauty. Died March 28, 1891.

Soulas. See FLORIDOR.

Soulavie, soo'lā've', (JEAN LOUIS GIRAUD,) a French historical writer, born in Ardèche in 1752. He was appointed French resident at Geneva in 1793. He published, besides other works, "Memoirs of Marshal Richelieu," (9 vols., 1791,) and "Historical Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XVI.," (6 vols., 1802.) Died in 1813.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soule, sool, (JOSHUA,) D.D., an American Methodist divine, born at Bristol, Maine, in 1781, rose through several promotions to be senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1843. Died March 6, 1867.

Soulé, soo'lā', (PIERRE,) a diplomatist and politician, born in the department of Ariége, France, about 1802, emigrated to America in 1825, and settled in New Orleans, where he rose to distinction as a lawyer. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1849, and in 1853 appointed minister to Spain. He was one of the authors of the "Ostend Manifesto" in relation to Cuba, (1854.) He returned home in 1855. In 1862 he was arrested for disloyalty in New Orleans. Died in 1870.

Soulié, soo'le-ā', (MELCHIOR FRÉDÉRIC,) a French novelist and dramatic writer, born at Foix, in the department of Ariège, in 1800. Among his numerous romances, which appeared originally in the journals as feuilletons, we may name the "Vicomte de Béziers," (1834,) "Le Magnétiseur," "Diane et Louise," (1836,) "The Man of Letters," (1838,) and "Memoirs of the Devil," (1842.) The last-named had an immense sale and great popularity. His drama of "Clotilde" was also highly successful. Died in 1847.

See M. CHAMPION, "F. Soulié, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages," 1847: QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soulouque, soo'look', (FAUSTIN,) Emperor of Hayti, a negro, born about 1785, was originally a slave. He entered the army, and attained the rank of general. He was elected president in 1847, and usurped the title of emperor in 1849. His reign is said to have been tyrannical and cruel. He was deposed in 1859, and retired to France. Died in 1867.

See G. D'ALAUX, "Soulouque et son Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Soult, soolt, (NAPOLÉON HECTOR,) Duke of Dalmatia, a diplomatist, born in 1801, was a son of Marshal Soult. He was sent as ambassador to Turin in 1839, and to Berlin in 1843. He was recalled in 1848. Died in 1857.

Soult, (NICOLAS JEAN DE DIEU,) Duke of Dalmatia, a celebrated French general, born at Saint-Amans la Bastide (Tarn) in March, 1769. He entered the army in 1785, became general of brigade in 1794, gained several victories in Germany, and obtained the rank of a general of division in 1799. He shared with Massena the honour of defending Genoa in 1800, was appointed a colonel of the consular guard in 1802, and became a marshal of France in 1804. He rendered important services at Austerlitz, in 1805, and at Jena, in 1806. In 1807 he received the title of Duc de Dalmatie, and in 1808 was sent to Spain. He commanded the army which attacked Sir John Moore at Corunna in January, 1809, and was repulsed. In March ensuing he took Oporto. Having succeeded Jourdan as commander-in-chief of the armies in Spain, he gained a victory at Ocaña in November, 1809, and occupied Andalusia in 1810. He was defeated by General Beresford at Albuera in May, 1811. Dissension arose in 1812 between Soult and King Joseph, who preferred Jourdan as his second in command. In March, 1813, Soult joined the grand army in Germany. He commanded the Old Guard at Lutzen, and the centre at Bautzen. In the summer of 1813 he was sent as commander-in-chief to oppose the victorious progress of Wellington in Spain. He displayed great skill in this campaign, but was defeated at Orthez, February, 1814. The English also claimed the victory at the great battle of Toulouse, fought in April, 1814, after the allies had taken Paris.

Soult was appointed minister of war by Louis XVIII. in December, 1814, but he joined the standard of Napoleon in March, 1815, and fought at Waterloo. He was banished in January, 1816, recalled in 1819, and restored to the rank of marshal in 1820. He became minister of war in November, 1830, and prime minister in October, 1832, with Guizot as one of his colleagues. In July, 1834, he retired from office, and was succeeded by M. Thiers. Soult was president of the council from May, 1839, to March 1, 1840. In October, 1840, Guizot and Soult were requested by the king to form a new ministry, in which Soult was president of the council and minister of war, but the former was the real chief. He resigned in September, 1847, and died in November, 1851.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution," and "Histoire de l'Empire;" SOUTHEY, "History of the Peninsular War;" W. NAPIER, "History of the War in the Peninsula," 6 vols., 1828-40; SALLÉ, "Vie politique du Maréchal Soult," 1834; LOMÉNIE, "Galerie des Contemporains."

Soult, (PIERRE BENOÎT,) BARON, a brother of the preceding, was born at Saint-Amans in 1770. He became a general of brigade in 1807, and a general of division in 1813. Died in 1843.

Soumarokof. See SOOMAROKOF.

Soumet, soo'mā', (ALEXANDRE,) a French poet, born at Castelnaudary in 1788. He produced, in 1822, tragedies entitled "Clytemnestra" and "Saul," which were successful, and was elected a member of the French Academy in 1824. Among his other works are "The Divine Epopee," and "Joan of Arc." Died in 1845.

Sourdis, de, (FRANÇOIS D'ESCOUBLEAU,) a French cardinal, born in 1575. He became Archbishop of Bordeaux in 1599. Died in 1628.

His brother, HENRY, (1593-1645,) succeeded him as Archbishop of Bordeaux.

Sousa. See FARIA Y SOUZA.

Sou'sa, (JOHN PHILIP,) an American musician, born at Washington, D. C., in 1854. He became a favourite band leader, and composed many marches, songs, etc., and the light operas "El Capitan," "The Bride Elect," and "The Charlatan." In May, 1917, as a Naval Reservist, he was made Musical Director at the Great Lakes training station.

South, (Sir JAMES,) F.R.S., an English astronomer, born probably in London. He practised medicine or surgery in his early life. He was one of the founders of the Royal Astronomical Society, organized about 1820, and he distinguished himself as an observer.

South, (JOHN FLINT,) an English surgeon and medical writer, born in 1798, wrote "Household Surgery," and other works. Died January 8, 1882.

South, (ROBERT,) D.D., an eminent English divine, born in Middlesex in 1633. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where John Locke was one of his fellow-students. He graduated in 1657, was ordained in 1658, and in 1660 became university orator. He was made a canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1670. He subsequently accompanied Lawrence Hyde, son of Chancellor Clarendon, on his mission to John Sobieski, King of Poland. After his return he was appointed rector of Islip, in Oxfordshire, and chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles II. He was repeatedly offered the highest preferments in the Church by that sovereign and his successor, James II., but he declined them all. Dr. South was a zealous advocate of the doctrine of the divine right of kings, and strongly opposed to Roman Catholics and dissenters, whom he frequently assailed in his sermons with all the powers of his brilliant wit and keen sarcasm. He wrote

a polemical work on the Trinity against Dr. Sherlock about 1693. Died in 1716.

Southampton, sŭth-ham'tŏn, (HENRY WRIOTHESLEY,) EARL OF, an English peer, noted as a patron of Shakspeare, was born about 1573. Shakspeare dedicated his "Venus and Adonis" to him in 1593. Southampton was implicated in the conspiracy of the Earl of Essex, (1601,) and was imprisoned for that offence, but was released in 1603, and became a favourite of James I. Died at Bergen-op-Zoom, in the Low Countries, November 10, 1624.

Southard, sŭth'ard, (SAMUEL L.,) an American statesman, born at Baskingridge, New Jersey, in June, 1787. He acquired eminence as a lawyer, was elected a Senator of the United States in 1821, and was appointed secretary of the navy in December, 1823, by President Monroe. He was retained in that office by President Adams from 1825 to 1829, became Governor of New Jersey in 1832, and was again elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of that State in 1833. He continued to serve for nine years in the national Senate, of which he was president in 1842. Died in Virginia in June, 1842.

South'cott or **South'cote**, (JOANNA,) a religious fanatic and pretended prophetess, born in Devonshire about 1750, was originally a domestic servant at Exeter. About 1792 she claimed to have received divine revelations, and afterwards published "A Warning to the Whole World from the Sealed Prophecies of Joanna Southcott," (1803,) "The Book of Wonders, in Five Parts," (1813,) and other pamphlets of absurd and nearly unintelligible contents. She died in 1814, having previously announced that she would give birth to the "second Shiloh" or the "Prince of Peace." Her followers were very numerous, and are not yet quite extinct.

See DAVID HUGHSON, "Life of J. Southcott," 1814; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1815.

Southern, sŭth'ern, (THOMAS,) an Irish dramatist, born in the county of Dublin in 1660, was a friend of Pope and Dryden. Among his best works are the tragedies of "Oronooko" and "Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage." He also wrote comedies entitled "The Rambling Lady," "The Disappointment," and "The Wives' Excuse." His denunciations of the slave-trade in "Oronooko" are said to have been the first occurring in any English writer Died in 1746.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Southey, sŏw'the, (CAROLINE ANNE BOWLES,) an authoress, born at Buckland, Hampshire, in 1787. She wrote, besides other works, "Ellen Fitz-Arthur," a poem, (1820,) "The Widow's Tale, and other Poems," (1822,) and "Solitary Hours," prose and verse, (1826,) which were received with favour. In 1839 she was married to Robert Southey, whose mental faculties soon after failed. She nursed him with patient devotion to the end of his life. Died in 1854.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1837.

Southey, (HENRY HERBERT, or THOMAS,) an English medical writer, born about 1784, was a brother of the poet, Robert Southey. He was physician-in-ordinary to George IV., and examiner of lunatics under the court of chancery. He wrote "On Pulmonary Consumption," and other works. Died in June, 1865.

Southey, (ROBERT,) an eminent English author, was born at Bristol on the 12th of August, 1774. He was the son of a linen-draper, who failed in business and left him little or nothing. During his childhood he lived in the house of his maiden aunt, Miss Tyler, an eccentric lady, who often took him to the theatre before he was seven years of age, but subjected him to a rigid discipline. He began to write verse before he was ten years old, and was placed at Westminster School in 1788, with the assistance of his mother's brother, the Rev. Herbert Hill. In 1792 he was expelled from Westminster for writing an essay against corporal punishment, which was printed in a school periodical called "The Flagellant." His political principles at this period were republican or radical. He entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1792, and there adopted Unitarian doctrines. In 1793 he wrote "Wat Tyler," a drama, and "Joan of Arc," an epic poem, which was first published in 1796. In June, 1794, he was introduced at Oxford to S. T. Coleridge, with whom he formed an intimate friendship. As he had no definite prospect, and was much perplexed in relation to the choice of a profession, he resolved to join Coleridge in his visionary project to emigrate to Pennsylvania and found a Pantisocracy on the banks of the Susquehanna. His aunt Tyler, who was a staunch Tory and abhorred dissenters, on being informed of his project and opinions, turned him out of her house in a rainy night of October, 1794. He left Oxford in the same year, received from Joseph Cottle fifty guineas for his "Joan of Arc," and married Edith Fricker in November, 1795. About the same date the project of Pantisocracy was abandoned, for want of money. Immediately after his marriage he sailed for Lisbon with his uncle Mr. Hill, who was chaplain to the British embassy in that city. He remained about six months in the peninsula, and laid the foundation of that acquaintance with Spanish and Portuguese literature in which he was surpassed by few, if any, Englishmen. After his return, he published "Letters written during a Short Residence in Spain and Portugal," (1797,) and, having entered Gray's Inn, London, began to study law, which he found so uncongenial that he soon abandoned it. Reading law seemed to him "like thrashing straw."

He published in 1801 "Thalaba the Destroyer: a Metrical Romance." After various adventures, and several changes of occupation and residence, he settled in 1803 at Greta Hall, near Keswick, with Coleridge, who was his brother-in-law. Here he enjoyed the society of Wordsworth and the most beautiful scenery of England, —the lake country. The subsequent part of his life affords an example of almost unequalled literary industry, combined with a faithful performance of his domestic duties. After his youthful enthusiasm had cooled, he became a conservative in politics, and a zealous member of the Anglican Church. In 1805 he published "Metrical Tales, and other Poems;" and "Madoc, a Poem, in Two Parts," which was not received with much favour. He became a contributor to the "Quarterly Review" about 1808, published a Indian poem entitled "The Curse of Kehama" in 1810, and was appointed poet-laureate in 1813. He generously supported the family of Coleridge, whom the latter left dependent on him at Greta Hall. In 1835 he received a pension of three hundred pounds a year from the government. Having lost his wife in 1837, he married Caroline Bowles in 1839. About this time his overtasked faculties became prostrated, and he sank into a state of mental imbecility. He died at Greta Hall, March 21, 1843. Besides the poems above named, he wrote "Roderick, the Last of the Goths," (1814.) Among his numerous prose works are an excellent "Life of Lord Nelson," (2 vols., 1813,) a "Life of John Wesley," (2 vols., 1820,) a "History of the Peninsular War," (3 vols., 1822–32,) "Essays, Moral and Political," (1832,) "The Doctor," (7 vols., 1834-37,) and a "Life of William Cowper."

"Mr. Southey's prose style," says Hazlitt, "can scarcely be too much praised. It is plain, clear, pointed, familiar, perfectly modern in its texture, but with a grave and sparkling admixture of archaisms in its ornaments and occasional phraseology." ("Spirit of the Age.") "It is Southey's almost unexampled felicity," says Coleridge, "to possess the best gifts of talent and genius, free from all their characteristic defects. . . . As son, brother, husband, father, master, friend, he moves with firm yet light steps, alike unostentatious and alike exemplary. As a writer, he has uniformly made his talents subservient to the best interests of humanity, of public virtue, and domestic piety." ("Biographia Literaria.")

See "The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey," edited by his son, the REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT SOUTHEY, 6 vols., 1849-50; JOSEPH COTTLE, "Reminiscences of S. T. Coleridge and R. Southey," 1847; CHARLES T. BROWNE, "The Life of R. Southey," 1854; "Selections from the Letters of R. Southey," edited by his son-in-law, J. W. WARTER, 4 vols., 1856; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1851; MACAULAY'S essay entitled "Southey's Colloquies on Society," 1830; JEFFREY'S critiques in the "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1811, (vol. xvii.,) and for June, 1815, (vol. xxv.;) ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

South'gate, (HORATIO,) D.D., an American divine, born at Portland, Maine, July 5, 1812, graduated at

Bowdoin College in 1832, studied in the Theological Seminary at Andover, and in 1835 entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He was sent as a missionary to the Levant, and in 1844 was consecrated a missionary bishop for Turkey. He resigned this position in 1850. His principal works are "A Tour through Armenia," etc., "A Visit to the Syrian Church of Mesopotamia," (1844,) a treatise on the Anglican Church, (in Greek, 1849,) "Practical Directions for Lent," (1850,) "The War in the East," (1855.) "Sermons," (1860,) and "The Cross above the Crescent," (1877.) Died April 12, 1894.

South'gate, (RICHARD,) REV., an English antiquary, born in Huntingdonshire in 1729. He became an assistant librarian of the British Museum. Died in 1795.

South'well, (NATHANIEL,) was secretary to the general of the order of Jesuits at Rome about 1650. He wrote a continuation of the "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu," or "Jesuits' Library," down to 1676, in which year he died.

South'well, (ROBERT,) an English Catholic, born in 1560, became prefect of the English Jesuits' College at Rome, and was afterwards sent as a missionary to England. Having admitted that he came for the purpose of making converts, he was tried and executed in 1595. He was the author of hymns and religious treatises.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1798: "Retrospective Review," vol. iv., (1821:) CLEVELAND, "Compendium of English Literature."

South'worth, (MRS. EMMA D. E. NEVITT,) an American novelist, born at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1818. She contributed a number of tales and sketches to the "National Era" at Washington, and subsequently published in that journal her novel entitled "Retribution." Among her other works may be named "The Deserted Wife," "The Lost Heiress," and the "Curse of Clifford." Died in 1899.

Soutman, sŏwt'mȧn, (PETER,) a Dutch painter of history, born about 1590; died in 1653.

Soutzo, soot'zo, or **Sutzos**, soot'zos, (ALEXANDER,) a modern Greek poet and historian, born at Constantinople about 1800. He wrote political satires against various parties which divided Greece after 1824. In 1829 he published, in French, a "History of the Greek Revolution." He is considered by some writers as the greatest poet of modern Greece. Died in 1863.

Soutzo, (PAYANOTE,) a modern Greek poet, was a younger brother of the preceding. He became councillor of state at Athens. Died November 6, 1868.

Souvarof. See SUWAROW.

Souvestre, soo'vĕstr', (ÉMILE,) a French writer and journalist of high reputation, born at Morlaix, in Brittany, in 1806. He published in 1836 a work entitled "Les derniers Bretons," an admirable description of the manners, customs, etc. of Brittany. About the same time he became associate editor of the "Revue de Paris" and the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Among his best productions, many of which appeared first in the leading Parisian journals, we may name "The Confessions of a Workman," ("Les Confessions d'un Ouvrier,") "Pierre et Jean," "Travels in Finisterre," (1836,) "The Greased Pole," ("Le Mât de Cocagne," 1842,) and "Le Philosophe sous les Toits." His works are highly commended for their moral purity. Died in Paris in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Souvorof or **Souvorov.** See SUWAROW.

Souza. See FARIA Y SOUZA.

Souza, de, dȧ sō'zȧ, (ADÈLE,) MARCHIONESS, a French romance-writer, whose original name was FILLEUL, was born in Normandy in 1760. She was first married in 1784 to Count Flahault, who perished under the guillotine in 1793, and in 1802 became the wife of the Portuguese ambassador Souza-Botelho, noticed below. She published several popular romances, among which we may name "Eugène de Rathelin," (1808,) and "Adèle de Sénanges." Died in 1836.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Critiques et Portraits."

Souza, de, (JOÃO,) a learned monk, born at Damascus, in Syria, about 1730, settled in Portugal, where he became professor of Arabic. He was the author of an Arabic Grammar. Died in 1812.

Souza, de, (PEDRO LOPEZ,) a Portuguese navigator, who explored the coast of Brazil about 1532. He was drowned on the coast of Madagascar in 1539.

Souza-Botelho, sō'zȧ bo-tĕl'yo, (Dom JOZÉ MARIA,) a Portuguese diplomatist and writer, born at Oporto in 1758, was employed in important embassies to Sweden, Denmark, England, and France. He published in 1818 a valuable edition of the works of Camoens. Died in 1819.

Sŏw'ẹr-bў, (GEORGE BRETTINGHAM,) an English naturalist, born in 1788, was a son of James, noticed below. He gave special attention to conchology and entomology. Died in 1854.

Sowerby, (GEORGE BRETTINGHAM,) an artist and naturalist, a son of the preceding, was born in 1812. He wrote, besides other works, a "Popular British Conchology," (1854,) and "Illustrated Index of British Shells," (1859.) Died July 25, 1884.

Sowerby, (JAMES,) an English naturalist and artist, born at Lambeth about 1760. He published "English Botany," (1790,) in conjunction with Sir James Smith; also, "Exotic Mineralogy," a treatise "On the English Fungi or Mushrooms," (3 vols., 1797–1803,) "British Mineralogy," (5 vols., 1804–17,) and the "Mineral Conchology of Great Britain," (6 vols., 1812–30.) These works are beautifully illustrated by himself with coloured plates. Died in 1822. His son, JAMES DE CARLE, born in 1787, was one of the founders of the Royal Botanical Society. He died August 26, 1871.

Soyaux, swȧ'yō', (HERMANN,) a German traveller, born at Breslau, January 4, 1852. He was employed by a commercial house in the coffee-trade near the river Gaboon, where he made rich botanical collections. He published "Aus Westafrika, 1873–76," (1879,) etc.

Soyer, swȧ'yȧ', (ALEXIS,) a celebrated French cook and writer on gastronomy, born about 1800; died in 1858.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1851.

Soz'o-men, [Gr. Σωζόμενος; Lat. SOZOM'ENUS; Fr. SOZOMÈNE, so'zo'mȧn',] or, more fully, **So-zom'e-nos Her'mĭ-as**, a Greek ecclesiastical historian, born at Bethel, in Palestine, about 400 A.D. He practised law at Constantinople, and wrote a History of the Church from 323 to 439 A.D., which is extant. He is deficient in judgment, compared with Socrates, (who lived at the same time and wrote on the same subject,) but his style is commended.

Sozomène and **Sozomenus.** See SOZOMEN.

Sozzini. See SOCINUS.

Spach, spȧk, (ÉDOUARD,) a French naturalist, born at Strasburg, November 20, 1801. He was attached to the Royal Gardens as assistant naturalist, and wrote several botanical works. Died May 18, 1879.

Spada, spȧ'dȧ, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian cardinal, born in the Romagna in 1594, was a patron of literature and the fine arts. Died in 1661.

Spada, (LIONELLO,) a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1576. He studied at Rome under Caravaggio, whose manner he adopted and refined. Among his master-pieces are his "San Domenico burning the Proscribed Books of the Heretics," at Bologna, "Return of the Prodigal Son," at Módena, and "The Miracle of Saint Benedict," in the monastery of San Michele at Bosco. He excelled as a colorist, and was esteemed one of the best artists of his time. Died in 1622.

See MALVASIA, "Felsina pittrice."

Spadafora, spȧ-dȧ-fo'rȧ, (PLACIDO,) an Italian grammarian, born at Palermo in 1628. Among his works is "Prosodia Italiana," (1682.) Died in 1691.

Spaendonck, van, vȧn spȧn'donk, (GERAART,) a celebrated Dutch flower-painter, born at Tilburg about 1750. He became miniature-painter to the King of France in 1774, and professor of iconography at the Jardin des Plantes. Died in Paris in 1822.

Spagnoletto, spȧn-yo-let'to, [Fr. ESPAGNOLET, ĕs'-pȧn'yo'lȧ',] an eminent Spanish painter, whose proper name was **José Ribera**, (re-bā'rȧ,) was born at San Felipe de Xativa in 1588. He was a pupil of Michael Angelo de Caravaggio. He worked at Rome, Naples, and Madrid, and was afterwards appointed painter to

the court of Spain. Among his master-pieces are "The Adoration of the Shepherds," and a "Mater Dolorosa." His favourite subjects were martyrdoms, executions, and other tragical scenes. Died at Naples in 1656.

Spagnuoli or **Spagnoli.** See MANTUAN.

Spalatin, spâ'lâ-teen', [Lat. SPALATI'NUS,] (GEORG,) a German scholar and Reformer, whose original name was BURCKHARD, was born at Spalt, in the bishopric of Eichstadt, in 1484. Having become a convert to the doctrines of Luther, he was appointed in 1514 by Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony, his court chaplain and private secretary. Among his works we may name his biographies of Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, and "History of the Popes and Emperors of the Time of the Reformation." Died in 1545.

See SCHLEGEL, "Historia Vitæ G. Spalatini;" P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de G. Spalatino," 1760; J. WAGNER, "G. Spalatin und die Reformation der Kirchen," etc., 1830; BERTHEL, "G. Spalatini in Emendationem sacrorum Merita," 1840.

Spalatinus. See SPALATIN.

Spalding, spâl'ding, (GEORG LUDWIG,) a distinguished philologist, a son of Johann Joachim, noticed below, was born at Barth in 1762. He prepared an excellent edition of the works of Quintilian, published after his death. He also wrote (in Latin) "Vindication of the Megaric Philosophers." He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and councillor in the ministry for public instruction. Died in 1811.

See GEORG LUDWIG SPALDING, "Memoria G. L. Spaldingii," 1822.

Spalding, (JOHANN JOACHIM,) a Protestant theologian and religious writer, born in Swedish Pomerania in 1714; died in 1804.

Spâl'ding, (JOHN,) a Scottish historian, lived in Aberdeen. He wrote "Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland." Died about 1670.

Spâl'ding, (JOHN FRANKLIN,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Belgrade, Maine, August 25, 1828, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1853, and at the General Seminary in New York in 1857. In 1858 he was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church. In 1873 he was consecrated Bishop of Colorado. Died March 9, 1902.

Spalding, (JOHN LANCASTER,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Lebanon, Kentucky, June 2, 1840, was educated at Emmittsburg, Rome, and Louvain, where he graduated in 1859. He became a Catholic priest of Kentucky, and in 1877 was consecrated Bishop of Peoria, Illinois, the first of that title. Among his works are a "Life of Archbishop Spalding," "Essays and Reviews," "Religious Mission of the Irish People," "Lectures and Discourses," (in 4 vols.,) etc. Died 1916.

Spâl'ding, (LYMAN,) an eminent American physician, born at Cornish, New Hampshire, in 1775. He graduated at Harvard College in 1797, and settled at Portsmouth in 1799. He published a "New Nomenclature of Chemistry," (1799.) In 1812 he became president of the College of Physicians at Fairfield, New York, and professor of anatomy and surgery. He removed to the city of New York in 1813. He originated the "Pharmacopœia of the United States," the plan of which he formed about 1818. He died in October, 1821.

See THACHER, "Medical Biography."

Spalding, (MARTIN JOHN,) D.D., an American archbishop, born in Marion county, Kentucky, May 23, 1810, graduated at Saint Mary's College, Lebanon, Kentucky, in 1826, and at the College of the Propaganda in Rome. In 1834 he was ordained a Catholic priest, was consecrated Bishop of Lengone, and coadjutor of Louisville in 1848, succeeded Bishop Flaget as Bishop of Louisville in 1850, and in 1864 was appointed Archbishop of Baltimore, where he died, February 7, 1872. He was one of the most learned, active, and influential prelates of his Church in this country. Among his works are "Evidences of Catholicity," (1847,) "Miscellanea," (1855,) and "History of the Protestant Reformation," (1860.) See his "Life," by Bishop J. L. Spalding.

Spâl'ding, (SAMUEL,) an English theologian and dissenting divine, born in London in 1807. He died in 1844 at the Cape of Good Hope, whither he had gone on account of his health. His principal work is entitled "The Philosophy of Christian Morals."

Spalding, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish critic and writer, born at Aberdeen about 1809. He wrote, besides other works, "Italy and the Italian Islands from the Earliest Ages," etc., (3 vols., 1841,) and became professor of logic in the University of Saint Andrew's in 1845. He contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Died in 1859.

Spallanzani, spâl-lân-zâ'nee, (LAZZARO,) an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Scandiano, in the duchy of Módena, in 1729, was educated at Bologna. He became professor of logic and Greek at Reggio in 1754, and obtained a chair at Módena in 1761. In 1768 he published "On the Action of the Heart in the Blood-Vessels," ("Dell' Azione del Cuore ne' Vasi sanguigni.") He was appointed professor of natural history at Pavía about 1770. He wrote treatises on respiration, digestion, reproduction, etc. Died in 1799.

See J. TOURDES, "Notice sur la Vie de Spallanzani," 1799; POZZETTI, "Elogio di L. Spallanzani," 1800; J. L. ALIBERT, "Éloge historique de Spallanzani," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spangenberg, spâng'gen-bĕrg' or spâng'en-bĕrG', (AUGUST GOTTLIEB,) founder of the Moravian Church in America, was born at Klettenberg, in Germany, in 1704. In 1735 he visited America and founded a Moravian settlement in Georgia. Having been made a bishop in 1744, he continued to reside nearly twenty years in America, where he was instrumental in establishing Moravian colonies at Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, and in North Carolina. He returned to Germany in 1762, and died in 1792. He wrote, among other works, a "Life of Count Zinzendorf," (1772,) and "Exposition of the Doctrine of the United Brethren," ("Idea Fidei Fratrum.")

Spangenberg, spâng'en-bĕrG', (CYRIACUS,) a German theologian and historical writer, born at Herden in 1528, was the author of "Chronicles of Henneberg, Holstein, etc." Died in 1604.

Spanheim, spân'hīm, (EZEKIEL,) an eminent Swiss diplomatist, scholar, and numismatist, born at Geneva in 1629. He studied Hebrew, Arabic, and theology at Leyden. In 1659 he was sent by the Elector-Palatine to Italy on a diplomatic mission. He published at Rome a work on ancient coins, "De Præstantia et Usu Numismatum antiquorum," (1664.) He returned to Heidelberg in 1665, after which he was employed by the Elector as minister to England. About 1680 he entered the service of the Elector of Brandenburg, who sent him as ambassador to Paris. Among his works is "The Roman World," etc., ("Orbis Romanus," etc., 1697.) Died in London in 1710.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spanheim, spân'hīm, (FRIEDRICH,) a theologian, born at Amberg, in Bavaria, in 1600, was the father of the preceding. He was appointed professor of theology at Leyden in 1642. He published, besides other works, "Gospel Doubts," ("Dubia Evangelica," 1639,) and a "Treatise on Universal Grace," (1646.) Died in 1649.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Spanheim, (FRIEDRICH,) a son of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1632. He became professor of divinity at Heidelberg in 1655, and obtained the chair of theology and sacred history at Leyden in 1670. Among his works is "A Summary of Ecclesiastical History," ("Súmma Historiæ ecclesiasticæ," 1689.) Died in 1701.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Spark or **Sparke,** (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born in 1655, became prebendary of Lichfield and Rochester. He published an edition of Lactantius, (1684.) Died in 1692.

Sparke, (THOMAS,) a learned English Puritan minister, born in Lincolnshire in 1548. He became prebendary of Lincoln in 1582. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1616.

Sparks, (JARED,) a distinguished American historian and biographer, born at Willington, Connecticut, in May, 1789, graduated at Harvard College in 1815. He studied theology, and was ordained minister of the First Unitarian Church of Baltimore in 1819, after which he

wrote several treatises on theology. He became in 1823 the editor of the "North American Review," which he conducted (in Boston) until 1830. He published "The Life of John Ledyard," (1829,) and "The Life of Gouverneur Morris," (3 vols., 1832,) and expended much labour on "The Life and Writings of George Washington; being his Correspondence, Addresses, Messages, etc.," (12 vols. 8vo, 1833–40,) which, says R. W. Griswold, is "a work in all respects as nearly perfect as possible." He published a good edition of the complete works of Franklin, (10 vols., 1835–40.) In 1839 he was appointed professor of ancient and modern history in Harvard University. He edited "The Library of American Biography," (First Series, 10 vols., 1835–39, and Second Series, 15 vols., 1844–48.) For this valuable collection he wrote the biographies of Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold, Marquette, Count Pulaski, La Salle, Ribault, and General Charles Lee. He was president of Harvard University from 1849 to 1852. It is stated that he was engaged for many years on a History of the American Revolution. Died in 1866.

"The great merits of Mr. Sparks," says Griswold, "are reverence for truth, soundness of judgment in regard to evidence, and exhausting fulness of detail and illustration." (See "Prose Writers of America.")

See BRANTZ MEYER, "Memoir of Jared Sparks," 1869; REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS, "Memoirs of Jared Sparks," 1869; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Sparr, spar, (OTTO CHRISTOPH,) BARON, a German commander, born in 1593, served against the Swedes in 1655, and was made field-marshal-general in 1657. Died in 1668.

Sparre, spär'rẹh, (ERIC LARSSON,) a Swedish statesman and writer, born in 1550. He was an adherent of Sigismund in a civil war which resulted in the dethronement of that king. He was executed for treason in 1600.

Sparre, (GEHR GEORG,) a Swedish novelist, born near Kronoberg in 1790. He entered the army in 1807, and became a colonel in 1832. Died July 25, 1871.

Sparrmann, spar'mȧn, (ANDREAS,) a Swedish naturalist, born in the province of Upland about 1747. He studied at Upsal under Linnæus, and in 1772 visited the Cape of Good Hope. He afterwards accompanied the Forsters in their voyage round the world with Captain Cook in 1772. In 1775 he set out for the interior of Africa, where he made a valuable collection of plants, animals, etc. After his return to Sweden, he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and appointed conservator of the Museum. His travels are highly esteemed for their accuracy, and have been translated into several languages. Died in 1820.

Spär'rōw, (ANTHONY,) an English prelate under the reign of Charles II., became Bishop of Norwich. He published a "Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer." Died in 1685.

Spär'rōw, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an American divine, born in Massachusetts, of an Irish family, March 12, 1801. He lived in Ireland, 1805–17, studied in Columbia College, New York, and became one of the leaders of the "Low Church" party in the Episcopal Church. He held professorships in Miami University, 1824–25, in Kenyon College, and in the Theological School of Virginia, 1840–74. Died at Alexandria, Virginia, January 17, 1874.

Spar'ta-cus, a Thracian soldier, who was taken prisoner by the Romans, reduced to slavery, and trained as a gladiator. Having escaped with a number of his associates, he became leader of a numerous band, and defeated Claudius Pulcher, who was sent against him about 73 B.C. Having proclaimed freedom to all slaves who should join him, he raised a powerful army and defeated several times the consuls sent against him. He was prudent as well as brave. His army amounted to about 100,000 men, and was invincible until dissensions arose among them. In 71 B.C. he was blockaded by M. Licinius Crassus at Rhegium, and killed in a battle which ended the great Servile war. Spartacus was an extraordinary man, and had the qualities of a hero.

See LIVY, "Epitome;" MÉRIMÉE, "Guerre sociale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Spartianus, spar-she-ā'nus, [Fr. SPARTIEN, spär'-se-ăN',] (ÆLIUS,) a Roman historian, who lived about 300 A.D., wrote a "History in Single Biographies of the Roman Emperors from Cæsar down to his Own Time." Only fragments of it are extant.

Spartien. See SPARTIANUS.

Sparwenfeldt, spar'vẹn-fĕlt', (JOHAN GABRIEL,) a Swedish linguist, born in 1655. He left, in manuscript, a "Lexicon Slavonicum." Died in 1727.

Spaul'ding, (LEVI,) an American Congregational missionary, born at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, August 22, 1791. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1815, and at the Andover Seminary in 1818, went to Northern Ceylon as a missionary, and died there, June 18, 1873. Besides writing and translating religious books into the Tamil language, he published a "Tamil Dictionary."

Speckbacher, spĕk'bȧk'ẹr, (JOSEPH,) a Tyrolese patriot, and friend of Hofer, was born near Innspruck in 1768; died in 1820.

Speckter, spĕk'tẹr, (ERWIN,) a German painter, born at Hamburg in 1806, was a pupil of Cornelius at Munich. He visited Italy in 1824, and while at Rome produced his picture of the "Sleeping Samson," esteemed one of his master-pieces. He died in 1835. His interesting "Letters of a German Artist from Italy" were published in 1846.

Spēckter, (OTTO,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Hamburg in 1807. He acquired a high reputation as a painter of landscapes and animals, and executed a number of lithographs and etchings, among which we may name "Twelve Etchings to Puss in Boots." Died April 29, 1871.

Spedalieri, spȧ-dȧ-le-ā'ree, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian priest and writer, born in Sicily in 1740. He published a work on the Rights of Man, "De' Diritti del Uomo," (1791,) which gave offence to the clergy. Died in 1795.

Spee, von, fon spā, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Jesuit, born near Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, about 1595, wrote devotional poems of great beauty, and an able treatise against the belief in witchcraft. Died in 1635.

Speed, (JOHN,) an English historian, born in Cheshire about 1550. He was the author of a chronicle entitled "The History of Great Britain under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans," (1611,) "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," and other works. Died in 1629.

Spegel, spīī'gĕl, (HAQUIN,) a Swedish prelate, born at Ronneby in 1645. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Swedish Church," ("Svenska Kyrkehistorie," 2 vols., 1708.) In 1711 he became Archbishop of Upsal. Died in 1713 or 1714.

Speight, (THOMAS WILKINSON,) a British novelist, born at Liverpool in 1830. He published "Fate of the Hara Diamond," (1891,) "The Secret of Wyvern Towers," (1898,) and other novels.

Speke, speek, (Captain JOHN HANNING,) an English officer, distinguished as an explorer of Africa, was born in 1827. He served in the army in India several years. About 1855–57 he was a companion of Captain Burton in a journey in Africa. He discovered Lake Victoria Nyanza in 1858. In company with Mr. Grant, he performed another journey to that part of Africa in 1860–61, and discovered the sources of the Nile in 1862 by tracing that river to Lake Nyanza. He was killed in England in 1864 by the accidental discharge of his own gun.

See "Gentleman's Magazine" for November, 1864; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1859, and May, 1860.

Spel'mạn, (EDWARD,) an English scholar and translator, was a descendant of Sir Henry, noticed below. He translated Xenophon's "Cyropædia," and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Died in 1767.

Spelman, (Sir HENRY,) an eminent English antiquary, born in Norfolk.in 1562. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards settled in London. He published in 1626 the first part of his "Glossarium Archaiologicum," a standard work of its kind, which he left unfinished; the remaining part was brought out by his friend Sir William Dugdale. He also wrote "Councils, Decrees, Laws, etc. of Britain in Ecclesiastical Affairs," (in Latin, unfinished.) Died in 1641.

His son, Sir JOHN SPELMAN, wrote a "Critical Life

of King Alfred," and another son, CLEMENT, became baron of the exchequer under Charles II. Sir John died in 1643.

Spelta, spĕl'tȧ, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Pavía in 1559. He published, besides other works, "Istoria de' Fatti notabili occorsi nell' Universo," etc., (1603.) Died in 1632.

Spence, (HENRY DONALD,) an English divine, born at Pall Mall in 1836. He became Dean of Gloucester in 1886, and published important works on theological subjects and on the history of the English church.

Spence, (JOSEPH,) an English divine and critic, born in Hampshire in 1699. He studied at Oxford, entered into orders, and in 1728 became professor of poetry in that college. Having travelled on the continent, he was appointed after his return professor of modern history at Oxford. His principal work is entitled "Polymetis; or, An Enquiry concerning the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of the Ancient Artists," etc., which was very well received. He also wrote an "Essay on Pope's Translation of the Odyssey," which procured for him the friendship of that poet, and "Anecdotes, Observations, and Characters of Books and Men," a valuable and interesting work. Mr. Spence was made a prebendary of Durham Cathedral in 1754. He was accidentally drowned in 1768.

Spence, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English entomologist, born in 1783, published a number of treatises on natural history, among which we may name "Observations relative to Dr. Carus's Discovery of the Circulation of Blood in Insects." He also assisted the Rev. William Kirby in his "Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and other learned institutions. (See KIRBY.) Died in 1860.

Spĕn'cer, (AMBROSE,) LL.D., an able American jurist, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1765. He graduated at Harvard College, and subsequently rose through various offices to be chief justice of the State of New York in 1810. He retired from the bench in 1823. He married successively two sisters of De Witt Clinton. Died in 1848.

Spencer, (CHARLES.) See SUNDERLAND, EARL OF.

Spen'cer, (CHARLES,) Duke of Marlborough, born in 1707, was a son of Charles, Earl of Sunderland, and a grandson of the famous Duke of Marlborough, whose title he inherited in 1733. He served in the army, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-general. Died in 1759.

Spencer, (FREDERICK,) Earl of Spencer, an English peer, born in London in 1798. He served in the navy, and gained the rank of rear-admiral. In 1845 he entered the House of Lords. Died December 27, 1857.

Spencer, (GEORGE,) a Roman Catholic priest, born in 1799, was a younger brother of Viscount Althorp. He joined the order of Passionists, and assumed the name of Father Ignatius. Died in 1864.

Spencer, (HENRY.) See SUNDERLAND, EARL OF.

Spencer, (HERBERT,) a distinguished English philosophical writer, was born at Derby, April 27, 1820. He became a railway engineer at seventeen, but after eight years' service he withdrew and devoted himself to literature. He early became an earnest believer in and powerful advocate of the theory of evolution, and gradually developed a wide-embracing philosophical system based on views largely original with himself. His first notable work in this direction was his "Social Statics," (1850.) There followed a number of essays on evolution and other subjects, of which the best known is his popular small work on "Education," (1861.) In 1860 he announced the publication of a "System of Synthetic Philosophy," to begin with the first principles of nature, and to trace the law of evolution through life, mind, society, and morality. Most of his later years were given to this ambitious project, which was developed in his "First Principles," (1862,) "Principles of Biology," (1864–67,) "Principles of Psychology," (1870–72,) "Principles of Sociology," (1876–96,) and "Principles of Ethics," (1879–93.) Spencer is regarded as one of the most profound thinkers of modern times, and his writings have had a remarkable influence upon recent scientific and philosophical thought. Died December 8, 1903.

Spencer, (JESSE AMES,) D.D., an American Episcopalian divine and theologian, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1816. He was appointed in 1850 professor of Latin and Oriental languages at Burlington College, New Jersey. He published a "History of the English Reformation," (1846,) "Egypt and the Holy Land," (1849,) and other works.

Spencer, (JOHN,) D.D., an English divine and scholar, born in Kent in 1630, was created Dean of Ely. He wrote a work entitled "De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus et eorum Rationibus." Died in 1695.

Spencer, (JOHN CANFIELD,) an American lawyer and statesman, born at Hudson, New York, in 1788, was a son of Ambrose, noticed above. He practised for many years at Canandaigua, to which he removed in 1809. He was elected to Congress in 1816, and was a member of the Senate of New York from 1824 to 1828. He gained a high reputation by his revision of the statutes of New York, on which he wrote a series of essays. In 1839 he became secretary of state for New York. He was secretary of war under the national government from October, 1841, to March, 1843, and was appointed secretary of the treasury at the latter date. He resigned in 1844 because he was opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union. About 1845 he removed from Canandaigua to Albany, where he died in May, 1855. Mr. Spencer was a man of powerful intellect and intense energy, and occupied a high position as a lawyer and a philanthropist. He did much to promote popular education.

Spencer, (JOHN CHARLES.) See ALTHORP, LORD.

Spencer, (JOHN POYNTZ,) fourth EARL, a British nobleman, born October 27, 1835. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1857 succeeded his father as earl. He was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1869-74, and was again appointed in 1882, being also lord president of the Council, with a seat in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet.

Spencer, (JOSEPH,) an American general, born in Connecticut about 1714. He was appointed a major-general in August, 1776, resigned in 1778, and was elected to the General Congress in that year. Died in 1789.

Spencer, (Hon. WILLIAM ROBERT,) an accomplished English writer, son of Lord Charles Spencer, was born in 1770. He produced a translation of "Lenore." Died in 1834.

Spener, spā'nẹr, (JAKOB KARL,) a German writer and jurist, a son of the following, was born at Frankfort in 1684. He published, besides other works, a "General History of Germany," ("Historia Germaniæ Universalis et Pragmatica," 2 vols., 1717.) Died in 1730.

Spener, (PHILIPP JAKOB,) an eminent German Protestant minister, born at Rappoltsweiler, now Ribeauvillé, in Alsace, in January, 1635. He is called the founder of the sect of Pietists. He studied theology, Hebrew, etc. at Strasburg, and began to preach in that city in 1663. Having acquired a high reputation as a preacher, he became in 1666 first pastor of the Lutheran church at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He instituted, about 1670, meetings for religious instruction and prayer, which were called *collegia pietatis*. In 1675 he published a small work entitled "Pious Desires," ("Pia Desideria,") which was highly esteemed. He was appointed court preacher at Dresden in 1686, and removed in 1691 to Berlin, where he obtained the office of provost of the church of Saint Nicholas and enjoyed great influence. He was eminent for charity and tolerance. His efforts were directed to the promotion of vital and practical religion. The chairs of theology in the new University of Halle were filled by disciples of Spener. A controversy arose between his friends and the faculty of Wittenberg, who censured as heretical two hundred and sixty-four propositions found in his writings. He died in Berlin in February, 1705, leaving numerous works, among which are "The

Interior and Spiritual Peace," (1686,) and "The Duties of the Evangelical Life," (1692.)

See CANSTEIN, "Lebensbeschreibung Speners," 1740; HOSSBACH, "Spener und seine Zeit," 2 vols., 1828; W. THILO, "Spener als Katechet," 1840; WILDENHAHN, "P. J. Spener," 1842; A. STEINMETZ, "Leben P. J. Spener's," 1741; PFANNENBERG, "P. J. Spener der Kirchenvater des Evangelischen Deutschlands," 1833; HAAG, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Speng'ĕl, (LEONHARD,) a German philologist, born at Munich, September 24, 1803. He was educated at Munich, Berlin, and Leipsic, and held professorships of philology in Heidelberg, and in Munich, where he died, November 8, 1880. He issued valuable editions of many Greek and some Latin authors.

Spĕn'sẽr, [Lat. SPENSE'RUS,] (EDMUND,) an illustrious English poet, was born in East Smithfield, London, about 1553. His early history is involved in much obscurity; he is supposed, however, to have been of a good family, though probably in indigent circumstances, as he entered Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, as a sizar, in 1569. Having taken the degree of A.M. in 1576, he resided for a time in the North of England, where he wrote his "Shephearde's Calendar," a pastoral poem, dedicated to his friend and patron Sir Philip Sidney, and first published in 1579. He became secretary to Lord Grey de Wilton, Viceroy of Ireland, in 1580, and obtained for his services a grant of 3028 acres of land from the forfeited estate of the Earl of Desmond. Soon after he had fixed his residence in this place, which was situated in the county of Cork, he acquired the friendship and patronage of Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom he dedicated his poem entitled "Colin Clout's come Home Again," (1591.) About the same time he published the first three books of his "Faerie Queene," and in 1595 his "Astrophel," an elegy on Sir Philip Sidney. He married the same year an Irish lady, supposed to have been a Miss Nagle, and wrote on the occasion an epithalamium, which Hallam styles a "splendid little poem, . . . an intoxication of ecstasy, ardent, noble, and pure." The fourth, fifth, and sixth books of "The Faerie Queene" came out in 1596. Spenser was appointed in 1798 sheriff of the county of Cork. The rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone having broken out soon after, he was compelled to leave his estate, which was plundered by the rebels, and the house burned, with, it is said, an infant child in it. He did not long survive this severe calamity, and died in great destitution. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer, in compliance with his own request. He left two sons, Sylvanus and Peregrine. Of Spenser's poetry Campbell observes, "He threw the soul of harmony into our verse, and made it more warmly, tenderly, and magnificently descriptive than it ever was before, or, with a few exceptions, than it has ever been since;" and Hazlitt says, "There is an originality, richness, and variety in his allegorical personages and fictions which almost vies with the splendour of the ancient mythology. If Ariosto transports us into the regions of romance, Spenser's poetry is all fairy-land."

See J. P. COLLIER, "Life of E. Spenser," 1862; DR. JOHN AIKIN, "Life of E. Spenser," 1806; H. J. TODD, "Life of E. Spenser," 1805; PRESCOTT, "Miscellanies;" WARTON, "Observations on the Faerie Queen;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1833; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Spenserus. See SPENSER.

Speransky or **Speranski,** spå-rän'ske, (MICHAEL,) COUNT, an eminent Russian statesman and mathematician, born in the government of Vladimir in 1772. He became secretary to the privy council in 1801 and colleague of the minister of justice in 1808. He made important reforms in several departments of the government. In 1812 he was removed from office, but in 1819 he was appointed Governor-General of Siberia. He enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the emperor Nicholas, and was placed at the head of a commission appointed to make a digest or code of Russian laws, which was published in 45 vols., 1830. For these services he was rewarded with the title of count. Died in 1839.

See BARON VON KORF, "Vie du Comte Speranski," 2 vols., 1861; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sperling, spẽr'ling, (OTTO,) a German naturalist, born at Hamburg in 1602. He practised medicine at Copenhagen and at Hamburg. He wrote on botany. Died in 1681.

See MÖLLER, "Cimbria Literata."

Sperling, (OTTO,) an antiquary, a son of the preceding, was born at Christiania, 1634. Died 1715.

Speroni, spa-ro'nee, (SPERONE,) an eminent Italian writer and orator, born at Padua in 1500. Died 1740.

See DE THOU, "Eloges;" NICERON, "Mémoires;" GINGUENE, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Sperry, (ELMER AMBROSE,) American inventor, was born in 1860 at Cortland, N. Y. He founded the Sperry Electric Co., 1880, and the Sperry Electric Railway Co., which was sold to the General Electric Co. Sperry invented the gyro-compass, aeroplane and ship stabilizers, fire control apparatus for the Navy, etc., and holds over 400 patents in the United States and Europe. He was President of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., 1910–26, and in 1915 was made a member of the Naval Consulting Board.

Speusippe. See SPEUSIPPUS.

Speŭ-sip'pus, [Gr. Σπεύσιππος; Fr. SPEUSIPPE, spuh'zĕp',] a Greek philosopher, born in Attica about 380 B.C., was a disciple and nephew of Plato. His mother, Potone, was a sister of Plato, whom he accompanied in his third journey to Syracuse. Having been selected by Plato as his successor, Speusippus directed the Academy from 347 to 339 B.C. He adopted the Platonic philosophy, with slight modifications. Aristotle testified his respect for the ability of Speusippus by writing a refutation of his doctrines. His works are not extant. Died in 339 B.C.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" RAVAISSON, "Speusippi de Primis Rerum Principiis Placita," 1838; M. A. FISCHER, "Scriptio Academica de Speusippi Vita," 1845.

Sphærus, sfee'rus, [Σφαῖρος,] a Greek Stoic philosopher, was a pupil of Zeno, and lived at Alexandria in the reigns of Ptolemy I. and Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Sphinx, sfinks, [Σφίγξ,] a monster of the Greek mythology, was said to have the face of a woman, the wings of a bird, and the breast, feet, and tail of a lion. According to some writers, the Sphinx was the offspring of Typhon and Chimæra. The poets feigned that this monster appeared near Thebes, in Bœotia, proposed a riddle to every person that passed, and destroyed all that failed to solve the enigma. After many had failed and had perished, Œdipus came, and the Sphinx demanded, "What animal is that which goes on four feet in the morning, on two at noon, and on three at evening?" He answered, "That is Man, who creeps in infancy, walks on two feet in manhood, and uses a staff in old age." The Sphinx then killed herself, or disappeared. This was a favourite emblem among the ancient Egyptians, with whom it probably originated. At the present time there may be seen near the pyramid of Ghizeh a colossal figure of a sphinx, cut out of a solid rock, and probably as old as the pyramids.

See "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique;) SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology."

Spiegel, spee'gĕl, (FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist, born near Würzburg in 1820, has published a "Chrestomathia Persica," and an edition of the "Zend Avesta," or the sacred books of the Parsees, with a translation. He became in 1849 professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen.

Spiegel, spee'gĕl or spee'hĕl, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch poet and merchant, called THE DUTCH ENNIUS, born at Amsterdam in 1549. He wrote "The Mirror of the Heart," ("Hart Spieghel," 1614.) Died in 1612.

Spieghel, van den. See SPIGELIUS.

Spieker, spee'kẽr, (CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Brandenburg, on the Havel, in 1780. He wrote a number of religious and educational works. Died May 10, 1858.

Spielberg. See SPILBERG.

Spielbergen, van, vän spee'bĕr'gĕn, or **Spilbergen,** (GEORGE,) a Dutch navigator, who made a voyage to the East Indies in 1601. In 1614 he commanded a flotilla of six vessels which sailed through the Strait of Magellan to the Moluccas.

Spielhagen, speel'hä'gĕn, (FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German novelist, was born at Magdeburg, February 24, 1829. He was brought up at Stralsund, and was educated at Bonn, Leipsic, Berlin, and Greifswalde. He is regarded by many as the ablest German novelist of his time. Among his books are "Problematische Naturen," (1860,) "Durch Nicht zum Licht," (1861,) "In der zwölften Stunde," (1862,) "Die von Hohenstein," (1863,) "Röschen vom Hofe," (1864,) "In Reih und Glied," (1866,) "Unter den Tannen," (1867,) "Hammer und Amboss," ("Hammer and Anvil," 1869, which may be considered his masterpiece,) "Ultimo," (1874,) "Was will das werden?" (1886) "Susi," (1895,) "Faustulus," (1897,) and various plays, translations, etc. Died Feb. 25, 1911.

Spielmann, speel'mân, (JAKOB REINHOLD,) born at Strasburg in 1722, became professor of chemistry in his native town. He published "Elements of Chemistry," and other scientific works. Died in 1782.

Spierings (spee'rings) OF ANTWERP, (HENRY,) an able landscape-painter, born about 1633. He worked in France for Louis XIV., and in Italy. Died in 1715.

Spierings, (NICHOLAS,) a Flemish landscape-painter born at Antwerp in 1633, imitated Salvator Rosa with success. Died at Antwerp in 1691.

Spiers, van, vân speers, (ALBERT,) a Dutch historical painter, born at Amsterdam in 1666. He worked at Rome and Venice, and returned to Amsterdam in 1697. Died in 1718.

Spieshammer. See CUSPINIAN.

Spiess, speess, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German novelist and dramatic writer, born at Freiberg, in Saxony, in 1755; died in 1799.

Spifame, spe'fâm', (JACQUES PAUL,) a Frenchman, born in Paris in 1502. He became Bishop of Nevers in 1548, abjured Catholicism in 1559, and was ordained a minister by Calvin at Geneva. Charged with calumny and other offences, he was executed at Geneva in 1566

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Spifame, (RAOUL,) a lawyer, a brother of the preceding, having become deranged, imagined that he was King Henry II. of France, whom he resembled in features. He was confined by that king, who ordered him to be treated as a sovereign. Died in 1563.

Spi-gĕ'lI-us, (or spe-hä'le-ŭs,) (ADRIAN,) a Flemish anatomist and physician, whose original name was VAN DEN SPIEGHEL, was born at Brussels in 1578. He studied at Louvain and Padua, where he graduated in medicine, and became professor of anatomy and surgery in 1616. He was the author of a valuable work "On the Structure of the Human Body," (1627,) and other treatises. One of the lobes of the liver has been called by his name. Died in 1625.

Spilberg or **Spielberg,** speel'bĕRG, (JOHANN,) a German painter of history, born at Dusseldorf in 1619, was a pupil of Flink. He was patronized by the Count-Palatine. Died in 1690.

Spilbergen, van. See SPIELBERGEN, VAN.

Spil'ler, (JOHN,) an English sculptor, born in London in 1763, was a pupil of Bacon. His principal work is the statue of Charles II. in the centre of the Royal Exchange. He died soon after its completion, in 1794.

Spinckes, spĭnks, (NATHANIEL,) an English nonjuror, born at Castor in 1653 or 1654. He became prebendary of Salisbury about 1687, and was ordained a bishop of the nonjurors in 1713. Died in 1727.

Spindler, spĭnd'lĕr, (KARL,) a popular and voluminous German novelist, born at Breslau about 1795. Among his works we may mention "The Jew," (1827,) "The Jesuit," (1829,) "The Invalid," and "The Bird-Fancier of Imst," ("Der Vogelhändler von Imst.") His writings, including several dramatic pieces, amount to one hundred volumes. Died in 1855.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1833.

Spinelli. See SPINELLO.

Spinelli, spe-nel'lee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian jurist, born at Naples about 1325. He was appointed chancellor of the kingdom by Queen Joan I. of Naples. Died after 1394.

Spinelli, (PARRI,) an Italian painter, born at Arezzo about 1390, was the son of the artist Spinello Aretino, by whom he was instructed in painting. His frescos were distinguished for their richness of colouring. His death is variously dated about 1410, 1426, or 1444.

Spinello, (ARETINO.) See ARETINO.

Spinello, spe-nel'lo, or **Spinelli,** spe-nel'lee, (MATTEO,) an Italian chronicler, born in the province of Bari in 1230, wrote a chronicle of events of his time in Italy. Died after 1285.

Spin'nĕr, (FRANCIS E.,) an American politician, born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1802. He represented the seventeenth district of New York in Congress from 1855 to 1861, and was then appointed treasurer of the United States. Died December 31, 1890.

Spinola, spee'no-lâ, (AMBROSIO,) MARQUIS OF, a celebrated military commander, born at Genoa in 1569. In conjunction with his brother Frederick, at that time admiral of the Spanish fleet on the coast of Holland, he fought against the Flemish insurgents in the campaign of 1602. His brother having been killed in an engagement with the Dutch in 1603, Spinola became general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Netherlands, and in 1604 took the city of Ostend, which had been besieged more than three years by the Spaniards. He afterwards opposed Maurice, Prince of Orange, without, however, gaining any decided victory; and, the Spanish fleet near Gibraltar having been defeated by Admiral Heemskerk in 1607, a truce was concluded with Maurice for twelve years, (1609.) Hostilities being renewed in 1621, Spinola was again the opponent of Maurice, over whom he gained several important victories, among which was the capture of Juliers, Wesel, and Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1625, after a siege of ten months, he took the city of Breda, Maurice having died of a fever during the progress of the siege. Spinola afterwards commanded against the French in Italy; but he died in 1630.

See ADOLPHE SIRET, "A. Spinola, Épisode," etc., 1851; J. BALINUS, "De Bello Belgico Auspiciis A. Spinolæ," 1609; P. CASONI, "Vita d'Ambrogio Spinola," 1691; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MOTLEY, "History of the Netherlands," chap. xlii.

Spinosa. See SPINOZA.

Spinoza, spe-no'zä, or **Spinosa,** spe-no'sä, (BENEDICT,) a celebrated pantheistical philosopher, born at Amsterdam on the 24th of November, 1632. His parents were Spanish or Portuguese Jews, who gave him the name of BARUCH, which he exchanged for its equivalent Benedict. He learned Hebrew and other ancient languages, and read with avidity the works of Descartes, who was one of his favourite authors. At an early age he announced opinions which were considered heretical and for which he was excommunicated by the Jews. One of them also attempted to assassinate him in the night, about 1656; but he escaped with a slight wound. To avoid persecution, he retired to Leyden or Rynsberg, and gained a subsistence by making lenses for telescopes and microscopes. He passed his life as a solitary recluse, and practised great frugality. About 1668 he settled at the Hague, where he remained until his death. He published a "Theological and Political Treatise," ("Tractatus theologico-politicus," 1670,) and left several works, which were published in 1677 under the title of "Opera Posthuma."

Spinoza was never married. In 1673 the Elector-Palatine, Charles Louis, offered him a chair of philosophy at Heidelberg, promising to allow him liberty of thought and discussion provided he should not speak or write against the established religion. He politely declined this offer. His constitution was naturally frail and delicate. He died in February, 1677. For more than a century after his death he was generally stigmatized as an atheist, a monster, and a blasphemer. A reaction followed, especially in Germany, and he became a great favourite with Goethe, Lessing, Novalis, and Schleiermacher. His most important work is "Ethics Demonstrated by a Geometrical Method," ("Ethica More Geometrico demonstrata.") "Spinosa was truly," says Hallam, "what Voltaire has with rather less justice called Clarke,—a reasoning machine. A few leading theorems, too hastily taken up as axiomatic, were sufficient to make him sacrifice, with no compromise or hesitation, not only every principle of religion and moral right, but

the clear intuitive notions of common sense. . . . Spinosa does not essentially differ from the Pantheists of old. He conceived, as they had done, that the infinity of God required the exclusion of all other substance." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

"Bayle's article 'Spinoza,'" says Goethe, "excited displeasure and mistrust in me. In the first place, the man was represented as an atheist, and his opinions as most abominable; but immediately after it was confessed that he was a calm, reflective, diligent scholar, a good citizen, a sympathizing neighbour, and a peaceable, domestic man. They seemed to have quite forgotten the words of the gospel: '*By their fruits you shall know them.*'" ("Autobiography," book xvi. p. 2.) The same critic says in another place, "The mind which worked upon me so decisively, and which was destined to affect so deeply my whole mode of thinking, was Spinoza. After looking through the world in vain to find a means of development for my strange nature, I at last fell upon the 'Ethics' of this man. . . . Here I found a sedative for my passions, and a free wide view over the material world seemed to open before me. But what especially bound me to him was the great disinterestedness that shone from every sentence. . . . The all-composing calmness of Spinoza was in striking contrast with my all-disturbing activity, his mathematical method was the opposite of my poetic imagination and way of writing, and the very precision which was thought ill adapted to moral subjects, made me his enthusiastic disciple, his most decided worshipper." ("Autobiography," book xiv. p. 170.) From the article "Spinoza," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," by John Downes, we extract the following: "The character of Spinoza is naturally one of the most devout on record, for his life was, in a manner, one unbroken hymn. He was not a pious man, as that word is now usually understood, for he was not a Christian, at least in profession." Among the numerous biographies of Spinoza, that of J. Colerus, "Vie de B. Spinosa," (1706,) is said to be the best.

See, also, LUCAS VRÆSE, "La Vie et l'Esprit de Spinoza," 1719; H. F. VON DIETZ, "Spinoza nach Leben und Lehre," 1783; PIERRE BAYLE, "Het Leven van B. de Spinoza," 1698; JACOBI, "Briefe ueber die Lehre des Spinoza," 1786; PHILIPPSON, "Leben von Spinoza," 1790; KARL THOMAS, "Spinoza als Metaphysiker," 1840; A. SAINTES, "Histoire de la Vie de Spinoza," 1842; CONRAD VON ORELLI, "Spinozas Leben und Lehre," 1843; VON VLOTEN, "Baruch d'Espinoza," 1862. For an excellent (popular) notice of the philosophic system of Spinoza, see FROUDE, "Short Studies on Great Subjects," 1868; see, also, MATTHEW ARNOLD, "Essays in Criticism;" "Westminster Review" for May, 1843, (by G. H. LEWES;) "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1848; "North British Review" for May, 1863, article "Saisset and Spinoza."

Spira, de, deh spee'rā, (JOHANNES,) or JOHN OF SPEYER, a German printer, who in the latter part of the fifteenth century removed to Venice, where he founded the first printing-establishment. Among the works issued from his press were editions of Cicero's "Epistles" and Pliny's "Natural History," (1469.)

Spiriti, spee're-tee, (SALVATORE,) MARQUIS, an Italian *littérateur*, born at Cosenza in 1712; died in 1776.

Spirito, spee're-to, (LORENZO,) an Italian satirical poet, born at Perugia about 1430. He wrote "Sorti," (1473,) and other works, which were once popular. He died about 1495.

Spitta, spit'tā, (KARL JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German devotional poet, born at Hanover in 1801. Died 1859.

Spittler, spit'ler, (LUDWIG TIMOTHEUS,) BARON, born at Stuttgart in 1752, became in 1779 professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He published several historical and ecclesiastical works. Died in 1810.

Spitzel. See SPIZELIUS.

Spix, von, fon spīks, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German naturalist, born at Hochstadt, in Bavaria, in 1781. Having published in 1811 his "History and Review of all Systems of Zoology," he was elected to the Academy of Sciences, and made conservator of the Zoological Museum at Munich. In 1817 he accompanied Von Martius on his scientific expedition to Brazil. He died in 1826, having with some assistance completed five splendidly illustrated works on the birds, apes, bats, and reptiles of Brazil.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for February, 1830; "Monthly Review" for December, 1824.

Spizelius, spit-sā'le-ûs, or **Spitzel**, spit'sel, (THEOPHILUS,) a German scholar and ecclesiastic, born at Augsburg in 1639, wrote a "Commentary on the State of Literature among the Chinese," (1660,) and other works. Died in 1691.

Spof'ford, (AINSWORTH RAND,) an American librarian, born at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, in 1825. He was assistant librarian of Congress 1861–64, librarian-in-chief 1864–94, then chief assistant. He edited several "Libraries." Died August 11, 1908.

Spof'ford, (HARRIET ELIZABETH PRESCOTT,) an American author, born at Calais, Maine, April 3, 1835. From early childhood she resided in Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1865 she married Mr. R. S. Spofford, a lawyer. Her writings are mostly poems and tales. Among her works are "Sir Rohan's Ghost," (1859,) "The Amber Gods," (1863,) "Azarian," (1864,) "New England Legends," (1871,) "The Thief in the Night," (1872,) "Art Decoration," "The Servant Question," "The Marquis of Carabas," "Hester Stanley at Saint Mark's," etc. She died in 1921.

Spof'forth, (REGINALD,) an English composer of great merit, born in Nottinghamshire in 1768. He is chiefly known by his glees, which are esteemed masterpieces of their kind. Died in 1826.

Spohn, spōn, [Lat. SPOH'NIUS,] (FRIEDRICH AUGUST WILHELM,) an eminent German scholar, born at Dortmund in 1792. He studied at Leipsic, where he became in 1819 professor of the Greek and Latin languages. He published editions of the "Panegyricus" of Isocrates, the two geographical works of Nicephorus Blemmida, and the "Opera et Dies" of Hesiod. He died in 1824, leaving a work on hieroglyphics, entitled "De Linguâ et Literis veterum Ægyptiorum," which was continued and published by Seyffarth in 1825.

See G. SEYFFARTH, "Memoria F. A. G. Spohnii," 1825.

Spohnius. See SPOHN.

Spohr, spōr, (LOUIS,) one of the greatest composers and musicians of recent times, was born at Brunswick in 1784. He was instructed in violin-playing by Maucourt and Eck, and subsequently made a professional tour in Russia, France, and Italy, being everywhere received with distinguished favour. In 1813 he became chapelmaster at Vienna, where he produced his opera of "Faust," and several other admired works. He was appointed in 1822 chapel-master to the Duke of Hesse-Cassel, and soon after composed his popular operas of "Jessonda," "The Alchymist," "Pietro of Abano," and "The Crusader." His oratorios of "The Crucifixion," "The Last Judgment," and the "Fall of Babylon" are entitled to a very high rank among works of the kind; the last-named was composed for a musical festival in England, where Spohr's music enjoys great popularity. He also produced numerous symphonies, cantatas, and pieces for the violin and other instruments. Died in 1859.

Spolverini, spol-vā-ree'nee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) MARQUIS, an Italian poet, born at Verona in 1695. He wrote a poem "On the Cultivation of Rice," ("La Coltivazione del Riso," 1758,) which was much admired. Died in 1762.

Spolverini, (HILARION,) an Italian painter of battles, was born at Parma in 1657; died in 1734.

Spon, spòn, (CHARLES,) a French physician, born at Lyons in 1609. He practised at Lyons, and translated into Latin verse the "Prognostics" of Hippocrates, (1661.) Died in 1684.

Spon, (JACOB,) a celebrated French antiquary and physician, born at Lyons in 1647, was a son of the preceding. In 1676 he explored Greece, from which he brought several thousand inscriptions. He published "Researches on the Antiquities of Lyons," (1673.) "Travels in Italy, Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant," (3 vols., 1678,) which was highly esteemed, a "History of the Republic of Geneva," (1680,) and other works. Died in 1685.

Spondanus. See SPONDE, DE.

Sponde, de, deh spònd, [Lat. SPONDA'NUS,] (HENRY,) a French prelate, born at Mauléon in 1568, became Bishop of Pamiers in 1626. He published an abridgment

of the "Annals" of Baronius, and wrote a continuation of them from 1197 to 1640, (2 vols., 1639.) Died in 1643.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Sponde, de, [Lat. SPONDA'NUS,] (JEAN,) a French scholar, born at Mauléon in 1557, was a brother of the preceding. He published a Latin version of Homer's poems, with notes, (1583.) Died in 1595.

Sponneck, von, fon spon'nĕk, (WILHELM CARL EPPINGEN,) COUNT, a Danish economist and financier, born at Rinkjöbing in 1815. He published a systematic treatise on customs, or tariffs, (2 vols., 1840.) He was appointed minister of finance in 1848. Died in 1888.

Spontini, spon-tee'nee, (GASPARO LUIGI PACIFICO,) an Italian musician and composer, born near Jesi, Nov. 14, 1774. He produced in 1796 an opera called "I Puntigli delle Donne." About 1803 he removed to Paris, where his "Finta Filosofa" was performed in 1804. He composed "La Vestale," an opera, (1807,) which had great success. In 1820 he became director of the Royal Opera in Berlin, and chapel-master to the king. Among his chief works are "Olympie" and "Fernand Cortez." Died in 1851.

Spontone, spon-to'nà, (CIRO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bologna about 1552. He wrote many works, in prose and verse. Died about 1610.

Spork, von, fon spork, (JOHANN,) COUNT, a German general, born in Westphalia in 1597. He fought for the Elector of Bavaria, and afterwards for the emperor Ferdinand III. Died in 1679.

His son, FRANZ ANTON, also a count, born in 1662, was a philanthropist in Bohemia. He founded hospitals and public libraries. Died in 1738.

See STILLENAU, "Lebensgeschichte des Grafen Spork," 1725.

Spots'wood or **Spot'tis-wood,** (JOHN,) an ambitious Scottish prelate, born at Mid-Calder in 1565. He became Archbishop of Glasgow in 1603, and Archbishop of Saint Andrew's in 1615. He was the object of popular odium among the Scotch. In 1635 he was appointed lord chancellor of Scotland. He wrote a "History of the Church of Scotland," (1655.) In 1638 he was deposed and declared infamous. Died in 1639.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Spotswood, (Sir ROBERT,) a lawyer, a son of the preceding, was born about 1596. He was appointed lord president of the court of session by Charles I. In the civil war he was a royalist, fought under Montrose, was taken prisoner, and executed in 1646.

Spottiswood. See SPOTSWOOD.

Spot'tis-woode, (ALICIA ANN,) the composer of "Annie Laurie," (in its recent form,) "Douglas, Tender and True," and other popular songs, was married in 1836 to Lord John Scott, but resumed her maiden name on succeeding to the estate of Spottiswoode in 1870. Died March 13, 1900.

Spot'tis-woode, (WILLIAM,) an English mathematician, born in London, January 11, 1825. He was educated at Eton and Harrow, and graduated in 1845 at Balliol College, Oxford, and inherited a partnership in a great printing-business. His principal works are "Elementary Theorems relating to Determinants," (1851,) "A Tarantasse Journey through Eastern Russia," (1856,) and "Polarisation of Light," (1874.) In 1878 he was chosen president of the British Association. Died June 27, 1883.

Spragg or **Spragge,** (Sir EDWARD,) an English admiral under the reign of Charles II., distinguished himself in several engagements with the Dutch in 1666-67, and subsequently fought Van Tromp in three successive battles. During the last he was drowned, while going from one boat to another, (1673.)

Sprague, sprāg, (CHARLES,) an American poet, born in Boston on the 26th of October, 1791. He left school at an early age, to acquire a practical knowledge of mercantile business, which he pursued for some years. About 1825 he was elected cashier of the Globe Bank of Boston. He produced in 1823 an ode in honour of Shakspeare, "which," says R. W. Griswold, "is one of the most vigorous and beautiful lyrics in the English language." His most extensive work is "Curiosity," a didactic and satirical poem, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University in 1829. Among his other works are a centennial ode on the foundation of Boston, pronounced in 1830, and short poems entitled "The Winged Worshippers," "Art," and "The Family Meeting," which exhibit much skill in the use of language. Died at Boston, January 21, 1875.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" "North American Review" for April, 1830.

Sprague, (WILLIAM BUEL,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Andover, Connecticut, in 1795. He published "Lectures to Young People," (1825,) "Hints on Christian Intercourse," (1834,) "Visits to European Celebrities," (1855,) and "Annals of the American Pulpit," (9 vols., 1856–69.) Of this valuable work, vols. i. and ii. treat of Trinitarian Congregationalist divines; vols. iii. and iv., Presbyterian; vol. v., Episcopalian; vol. vi., Baptist; vol. vii., Methodist; vol. viii., Unitarian, and vol. ix., Lutheran, Dutch Reformed, etc. He also contributed a "Life of Timothy Dwight" to Sparks's "American Biography." Died May 7, 1876.

See the "North American Review" for April, 1857: ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Spranger or **Sprangher,** sprăng'ẽr or sprăng'hẽr, (BARTHOLOMEW,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1546, studied in Italy, and while at Rome was patronized by Pius V. and Cardinal Farnese. He painted for the former a "Last Judgment," containing nearly five hundred heads. Died about 1625.

Sprat, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born in Devonshire in 1636. He graduated at Oxford in 1657, was appointed successively chaplain to Charles II., Dean of Westminster, (1683,) and Bishop of Rochester, (1684.) He was the author of a poem "On the Death of Oliver Cromwell," and other poetical pieces, and an account of the Rye-House Plot, entitled "A True Account and Declaration of the Horrid Conspiracy against the Late King," etc. He also published a "Life of Cowley," and a "History of the Royal Society," of which he was one of the original members; and he is said to have been associated with the Duke of Buckingham, Butler, and others in writing "The Rehearsal." Died in 1713.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets," and a "Life of Thomas Sprat," London, 1715.

Sprĕng, (JAMES,) called PRÆPOS'ITUS, a Flemish theologian, born at Ypres about 1485. He adopted the principles of Luther, and became in 1524 pastor of a church at Bremen. Died in 1562.

See J. H. VON SEELEN, "Vita J. Præpositi," 1747.

Spreng'el, (HERMANN JOHANN,) chemist, was born near Hanover, Germany, in 1834. He settled in England in 1859, and became a Prussian professor in 1893. His discoveries and inventions connected with chemistry are numerous, the chief one being his vacuum-pump, or mercury air-pump, which produces an almost perfect vacuum.

Sprengel, (KURT,) one of the most eminent physicians and botanists of Germany, was born near Anklam, in Pomerania, in 1766. He studied at Halle, where he took his medical degree in 1787, and in 1797 became professor of botany. Among his works we may name his "Manual of Pathology," (3 vols., 1795,) "Institutiones Medicæ," (6 vols., 1809,) a "History of Botany," (1817,) "New Discoveries in the Entire Circuit of Botany," (3 vols., 1819,) "Pragmatic History of Medicine," (5 vols., 1828,) "Historia Rei Herbariæ," and "Flora Halensis." Died at Halle in 1833.

Sprengel, (MATTHÄUS CHRISTIAN,) an uncle of the preceding, was born at Rostock in 1746, and became professor of history at Halle in 1779. He wrote a "History of Great Britain and Ireland," a "History of the Mahrattas," (1786,) and other works. Died in 1803.

Sprenger, sprĕng'ẽr, (ALOYS,) a distinguished Orientalist, born in Tyrol in 1813. After a residence of several years in Hindostan, he became in 1850 interpreter of the government at Calcutta and secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He translated from the Arabic into English Masoodee's "Meadows of Gold," (1849.) wrote a valuable "Life of Mohammad," (1851,)

and published several translations of English works into Hindostanee. Died at Heidelberg, December 19, 1893.

Sprenger, (PLACIDUS,) a German monk and writer, born at Würzburg in 1735. He published, besides other works, "The Literature of Catholic Germany," (11 vols., 1775–90.) Died in 1806.

Spreti, sprā'tee, (DESIDERIO,) an Italian historian, born at Ravenna in 1444, wrote (in Latin) a "History of Ravenna," (1489.) Died about 1474.

Spring, (GARDINER,) D.D., LL.D., a son of Samuel Spring, noticed below, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1785.

Spring, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Northbridge, Massachusetts, in 1746, became a chaplain in the Continental army in 1775. He wrote on religion. Died 1819.

Sproul, (WILLIAM CAMERON,) American politician, was born in 1870, at Octoraro, Lancaster County, Pa. He graduated at Swarthmore College in 1891, became a farmer, journalist, and manufacturer, and was President of the General Refractories Co., Lebanon Iron Co., and other concerns. He was Pennsylvania State Senator 1896, was reëlected five times, and was Governor of Pennsylvania 1919–23. He was a Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1920. Died March 21, 1928.

Spruner, von, fon sproo'ner, (KARL,) a German historian and geographer, born at Stuttgart in 1803.

Spuches, de, dā spoo'kĕs, (GIUSEPPE,) Prince of Galata, an Italian scholar, born at Palermo in 1819. He became a magistrate of his native town and a member of the Italian Parliament. Besides several collections of epigraphs and inscriptions, and a large number of poetical translations from the Greek, he published "Discorsi filologici," (1860,) "Carmina Græca et Latina," (1877, original,) and volumes of "Poesie," (1868, 1880,) which gave him a place among the most versatile and dexterous of recent Italian poets. Died November 12, 1884.

Spuller, spü'yĕ', (EUGÈNE,) a French author, born at Seurre, December 8, 1835. He became an advocate at Paris in 1862, was an ardent Gambettist, and also the principal editor of "La République Française," and one of the founders of the "Revue Politique." He was very prominent as a radical politician. His writings include a "Brief History of the Second Empire," (1870,) "Life of Michelet," (1876,) "Ignatius Loyola and the Company of Jesus," (1876,) etc. Died July 23, 1896.

Spurgeon, spür'jon, (CHARLES HADDON,) a popular and eloquent English Baptist preacher, born at Kelvedon, Essex, in 1834. He began to preach in London about 1853, and attracted large audiences in Exeter Hall and Surrey Music-Hall. A new chapel, of vast dimensions, was erected for him, and opened in 1861. He published several religious works, besides many volumes of sermons. Died January 31, 1892.

Spu-rin'na, (VESTRICIUS,) a Roman poet and soldier, was a contemporary of Tacitus and Pliny the Younger. He gained several victories over the Germans on the Rhine, and held various offices under the government. His lyric poems, in Latin and Greek, are praised by Pliny.

Spürs'tow, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and writer, was minister of Hackney, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. Died in 1666.

Spurzheim, spŏŏrts'hīm, (JOHANN KASPAR,) a German physician, and one of the earliest advocates of phrenology, was born at Longwich, near Treves, in 1776. He studied medicine at Vienna, and there met Dr. Gall, of whom he became a disciple. About 1805 he left Vienna, and accompanied Dr. Gall in visits to various cities of Germany, France, etc. As partners, they lectured in Paris from 1807 to 1813, and published "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular." Spurzheim is reputed to have discovered the fibrous structure of the brain. He lectured in England several years, and returned to Paris in 1817. He published a number of works on phrenology, etc. He visited the United States in 1832, and died at Boston in the same year.

See "Memoir of the Life and Philosophy of Spurzheim," by A. CARMICHAEL, 1833. "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Squarcione, skwär-cho'na, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter and amateur, born at Padua in 1394. He enjoyed a very high reputation as a teacher, and numbered among his pupils Bellini, Marco Zoppo, and Andrea Mantegna. He possessed great wealth, and was the owner of a large and choice collection of works of art. Died in 1444.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" SELVATICO, "Il Pittore F. Squarcione," 1839.

Squi'er, (EPHRAIM GEORGE,) an American archæologist, born in Albany county, New York, in 1821. He became in 1843 editor of the "Hartford Daily Journal," an organ of the Whig party, and in 1844 took charge of the "Scioto Gazette," Ohio. In 1848 he published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" a description of the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, and in 1849 an account of the aboriginal monuments of the State of New York. He was soon after appointed chargé-d'affaires to Guatemala. In 1851 he furnished the plan for an inter-oceanic railway through Honduras, the survey of which road he subsequently conducted. Among his principal works may be named "Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Ancient Monuments," etc., (1852,) "Notes on Central America," etc., (1854,) "Monograph of Authors who have written on the Aboriginal Languages of Central America," and "Tropical Fibres: their Production and their Economic Extraction," (1861.) In 1863 he was appointed United States Commissioner to Peru, where he travelled extensively for two years. He published the results of his researches under the title of "Peru: Incidents and Explorations in the Land of the Incas," (1877.) He was admitted to many of the learned institutions of Europe. Died April 17, 1888.

Squire, (SAMUEL,) an English writer and scholar, born in Wiltshire in 1714. He studied at Cambridge, and rose through several preferments to be Bishop of Saint David's in 1761. He was the author of "An Enquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language," (1741,) "The Ancient History of the Hebrews Vindicated," (1741,) and other learned works, also a number of sermons. Died in 1766.

Sree. See SRĪ.

Srī, sree, or **Shrī,** shree, (sometimes written **Sree,**) a Sanscrit word, signifying "prosperity," "wealth," "splendour," is often applied as an epithet to Lakshmī, the consort of Vishnu, and is sometimes given as a name to Saraswatī, the wife of Brahma, and the goddess of music and eloquence. (See LAKSHMĪ and SARASWATĪ.)

Srong Tsan Gampo, a king of Thibet, was born soon after 600 A.D., and founded Lhassa, or Hlassa, the capital of Thibet. In 622 he began the formal introduction of Booddhism into his realms. He did much for the advancement of his people, building roads, bridges, and tanks, and founding schools and monasteries. He was noted as a student and translator. He is now regarded as a national patron saint.

Sse-ma-Kwang, (or **-Kouang,**) sā mā kwăng, written also **Sze-ma-K'wang,** an eminent Chinese historian, born in the province of Shen-see about 1018 A.D. He enjoyed the favour of several successive sovereigns. About the year 1084 he was appointed president of the Imperial Academy of Han-lin, the highest literary institution in China. He died in 1086. He left a great historical work, entitled "Universal Mirror," ("Toong-Kian,") which has been translated into French by Père Mailla.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sse-ma-Tsien, sā-mā-tse-ĕn (or -tse-ăn,) or **Sse-ma Tsian,** written also **Sze-ma-Ts'een** and **Se-ma-Tsien,** a celebrated Chinese historiographer, scholar, and critic, born in the province of Shen-see about 145 B.C. His father, who held the office of historiographer to the emperor Woo-tee, greatly distinguished himself by his zeal in collecting and arranging the writings of the ancients. After his death the son succeeded to his office, and applied himself with equal industry and zeal to collecting and preserving the writings of antiquity. Having by his freedom and boldness incurred the anger of the emperor, he was banished. While in exile, he wrote his principal work, entitled "Historical Memoirs," ("Sse-Kee or -Ki,") which was not published until after his death. Having recovered the favour of his sovereign, he

was recalled from banishment and treated with distinguished regard. He is supposed to have died about 80 B.C.

Staal, von, fon stål, (KARL,) a Russian general, of German extraction, born at Reval in 1777, served under Suwarow in Italy in 1799, and subsequently in the principal Austrian and German campaigns against the French. He was afterwards appointed by the emperor Nicholas commandant of Moscow and general of cavalry, (1843.) Died in 1853.

Staal, von, fon stål, (MARGUERITE JEANNE **Cordier** —kor'de-ā',) BARONESS, an accomplished French writer, born in Paris in 1693, was the daughter of the painter Launai, and was married to Baron von Staal, a Swiss officer. She was the author of poems, letters, and "Memoirs," (3 vols., 1755,) which are remarkable for the elegance of their style. Died in 1750.

Staben, stä'bẹn, (HENDRIK,) a Flemish painter, born in 1578, was a pupil of Tintoretto. He worked at Venice, and excelled in pictures of small dimensions. Died in 1658.

Stabili. See CECCO D'ASCOLI.

Sta'bles, (WILLIAM GORDON,) a British author, was born in Banffshire, Scotland, in 1840. His books, largely for boys, number nearly a hundred.

Stace, the French for STATIUS, which see.

Stackelberg, stäk'ẹl-bĕrg', (OTTO MAGNUS,) BARON, a distinguished archæologist, of German extraction, born near Reval, in Russia, in 1787. His principal works are entitled "The Sepulchres of the Greeks," and "Greece, Picturesque and Topographic Views," (1830.) Died in 1834.

Stack'house, (stak'ŭs,) (JOHN,) an English botanist, was a nephew of Thomas Stackhouse, noticed below. He published in 1801 a description, in English and Latin, of the Algæ, Fuci, and Confervæ of England, entitled "Nereis Britannica," (fol., with coloured plates,) also "Illustrations of Theophrastus," etc. Died in 1819.

Stackhouse, (THOMAS,) an English divine and theological writer, born in 1681, became vicar of Benham, in Berkshire. He published "Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury," (1723,) a "History of the Holy Bible," (2 vols., 1732,) and other works. Died in 1752.

Stadion, stä'de-on, (JOHANN PHILIPP KARL JOSEPH,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist and statesman, born at Mentz in 1763, was sent as ambassador to Stockholm, London, and Saint Petersburg, and succeeded Cobenzl as minister of foreign affairs in 1806. He relinquished this post to Count Metternich in 1809. He was restored to power in 1813, and signed the peace of Paris in 1814. Died in 1824.

Stadius, stä'de-ŭs, (JAN,) a Dutch astronomer and astrologer, born in Brabant in 1527, wrote "Roman Calendars," ("Fasti Romanorum,") and other works. Died in 1579.

Stadler, städ'lẹr, (MAXIMILIAN,) a German organist and composer of church music, born at Melk in 1748. Among his works we may name his oratorio of "The Deliverance of Jerusalem." Died in 1833.

Staël-Holstein, de, dẹh stäl-hol'stīn, [Fr. pron. stä'ĕl' ḥol'stän',] (ANNE LOUISE GERMAINE NECKER,) BARONNE, commonly called MADAME DE STAËL, a French lady of great genius, and the most celebrated authoress of modern times, was born in Paris on the 22d of April, 1766. She was the only child of Necker, the eminent financier. Her education was directed by her mother, whose nature was far less genial and expansive than that of the daughter. Madame Necker subjected her to a strict and rigid régime of formalism, adapted rather to contract than to develop her genius. Her character was better appreciated by her father, for whom she always felt the most ardent affection and even adoration. In her early youth she listened with interest to the conversation of Marmontel, Raynal, and other authors, who frequented her father's house. To restore her health, impaired by hard study, she was sent to the country at about the age of fourteen, and enjoyed more liberty. Her favourite author at this period of her life was J. J. Rousseau. "She was from the first the very incarnation of genius and of impulse. Her precocity was extraordinary, and her vivacity and vehemence, both of intellect and temperament, baffled all her mother's efforts at regulation and control." ("North British Review" for November, 1853.) In 1786 she was married to Eric, Baron de Staël, a Swedish diplomatist, and received from her father an immense dowry. It appears that she did not love De Staël, but that she or her parents preferred him to other suitors because he was a Protestant and intended to reside permanently at Paris. Her first literary production was "Letters on the Writings and Character of J. J. Rousseau," (1788.) During the reign of terror she made courageous and successful efforts to save the lives of a number of proscribed persons, among whom was the Count de Narbonne.

In 1793 she retired to England, and resided for a time near Richmond with M. Talleyrand, the Count de Narbonne, and other French exiles. She returned to Paris in 1795, and passed her time happily for the next four years. She was an advocate of constitutional liberty, and during the Directory was the leading spirit of a party whose chief orator was Benjamin Constant. Her influence was so great as to excite the jealousy of Bonaparte, to whom she constantly refused to offer homage. A mutual and invincible antipathy arose between her and the First Consul, who not only persecuted her but bullied and banished others because they sympathized with her. She published in 1800 a work "On Literature considered in its Relations with Social Institutions." In 1802 she was banished from Paris and forbidden to reside within forty leagues of that capital, the social charms of which she deemed indispensable to her happiness. She published in 1802 a novel entitled "Delphine," and visited Germany, where she associated with Goethe, Schiller, and A. W. Schlegel, (1803–04.) Some of these are said to have listened to her brilliant conversation "with vast admiration and not a little fatigue." "To philosophize in society," observes Goethe, "means to talk with vivacity about insoluble problems. This was her peculiar pleasure and passion. . . . More than once I had regular dialogues with her, with no one else present: in these, however, she was likewise burdensome; *never granting, on the most important topics, a moment of reflection*, but passionately demanding that we should despatch the deepest concerns as lightly as if it were a game at shuttlecock." ("Dichtung und Wahrheit.")

After a tour in Italy, she produced in 1807 her "Corinne," a novel, which displays profound insight and equal sensibility. It had immense success, which irritated Napoleon to renew his persecution of the author. She was ordered to leave France. She afterwards travelled in Germany, and settled at Coppet in Switzerland, where a number of her friends came to console her. Among these were Sismondi, Schlegel, Madame Récamier, and B. Constant. In 1810 she published her capital work on Germany, ("De l'Allemagne,") which, in the opinion of Goethe, "ought to be considered a powerful battery which made a wide breach in the sort of wall raised up between the two nations by superannuated prejudices." "Thus terminates," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "a work which, for variety of knowledge, flexibility of power, elevation of view, and comprehension of mind, is unequalled among the works of women, and which in the union of the graces of society and literature with the genius of philosophy is not surpassed by many among those of men." ("Edinburgh Review" for October, 1813.) Among her other works are her autobiographic memoirs, entitled "Ten Years of Exile," and "Considerations on the French Revolution," ("Considérations sur la Révolution Française," 1818.) She was privately married to M. Rocca, a young Italian officer, in 1810 or 1812. In 1813 she visited Saint Petersburg and England, and after the abdication of Napoleon she returned to Paris, where she died in July, 1817. She was rather deficient in personal beauty, but she is said to have had magnificent eyes. She had two sons, and one daughter who became the Duchess de Broglie.

See MADAME DE STAËL, "Dix Ans d'Exil;" MADAME NECKER DE SAUSSURE, "Notice sur le Caractère et les Écrits de Madame de Staël," 1820: F SCHLOSSER, "Madame de Staël et Madame Roland," 1830: SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits de Femmes:" MARIA NORRIS, "The Life and Times of Madame de Staël," 1853; MARC

ANTOINE PUVIS, "Notice sur Madame de Staël-Holstein," 1828; VILLEMAIN, "Tableau du dix-huitième Siècle;" CHÂTEAUBRIAND, "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe;" BAUDRILLART, "Éloge de Madame de Staël," 1850; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" articles by JEFFREY in the "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1813, September, 1818, and October, 1821.

Staël-Holstein, de, (AUGUSTE LOUIS,) BARON, born in Paris in 1790, was a son of the preceding. His education was directed by August W. Schlegel at Coppet. He was a Protestant, and a distinguished philanthropist. He was an earnest advocate of the abolition of the slave-trade, and gave much attention to the improvement of rural economy. His character is said to have been highly honourable. Died in 1827. His writings, "Œuvres diverses," were published in 5 vols., 1829.

See C. MOUNARD, "Notice sur Aug. de Staël-Holstein," 1827.

Staël-Holstein, de, (ERIC MAGNUS,) BARON, a Swedish diplomatist, was the father of the preceding. He was appointed ambassador at Paris about 1783, and married the daughter of M. Necker in 1786. He was many years older than his wife, and was very prodigal of money. They were not compatible, and soon separated by mutual consent. He ceased to be ambassador at Paris in 1799. Died in 1802.

Staeudlin. See STÄUDLIN.

Staf'ford, (ANTHONY,) a learned English writer, born in Northamptonshire, took his degree at Oxford in 1623. He wrote "Niobe dissolved into Nilus," "The Life and Death of Our Blessed Lady, the Holy Virgin Mary," (1635,) and other works. Died in 1641.

Stafford, (JOHN,) an English prelate, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1443. He was also lord chancellor for nearly eighteen years. Died in 1452.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. v. chap. xix.

Stafford, (WILLIAM HOWARD,) VISCOUNT OF, born in 1612, was a son of Thomas Howard, the Earl of Arundel. He married a sister and heiress of Baron Stafford. He was a Roman Catholic, and a royalist in the civil war. Having been accused by Titus Oates of complicity in the Popish Plot, he was convicted of treason and executed in 1680. He was probably innocent.

See HUME, "History of England;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Stafford, de, (HENRY,) Duke of Buckingham, was a son of Humphrey, noticed below. He gained the favour of Richard III., and was accessory to his crimes, but revolted against him, and was beheaded in 1483.

See A. STAFFORD, "Life of Henry, Lord Stafford," 1640.

Stafford, de, (HUMPHREY,) an English peer, was an adherent of the house of Lancaster in the war of the Roses. He was created Duke of Buckingham about 1465.

Stägemann or **Staegemann, von,** fon stā'gĕh mȧn', (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a Prussian statesman and writer, born in 1763. He published a number of poems and political treatises. Died in 1840.

Stagnelius, stȧg-nīl'e-ŭs, (ERIK JOHAN,) an eminent Swedish poet, born in 1793 at Colmar, where his father was bishop. He studied at the Universities of Lund and Upsal. His epic poem entitled "Wladimir the Great" ("Wladimir den Store," 1817) obtained the prize from the Swedish Academy. This was followed by "The Lilies of Sharon," ("Liljor i Saron," 1821,) and tragedies entitled "The Bacchanals," and "The Martyrs." He became a clerk in the office or department of ecclesiastical affairs in 1815. Died in 1823.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" HOWITT, "Literature and Romance of Northern Europe;" HAMMERSKOELD, "E. J. Stagnelius," 1823.

Stähelin or **Staehelin,** stā'ĕl-leen', (BENEDICT,) a Swiss botanist and physician, born at Bâle in 1695. He distinguished himself by his researches in cryptogamous plants, and published several works. Died in 1750.

Stahl, (GEORG ERNST,) an eminent German physician and chemist, born at Anspach in 1660. He became professor of medicine at Halle in 1694, and in 1716 physician to the King of Prussia. His principal medical work is entitled "Theoria Medica Vera," (1707,) in which he opposes Hoffmann's theories and advances a new doctrine of physical influence. He made several valuable discoveries concerning the alkalies, acids, etc., originated the theory of phlogiston, and contributed more than any other of his contemporaries to give to chemistry a scientific form. He published, among other works on this subject, "Experimenta et Observationes Chemicæ," (1731,) and "Fundamenta Chymiæ Dogmaticæ," (3 vols., 1723.) Died in 1734.

See SPRENGEL, "History of Medicine;" HOEFER, "Histoire de la Chimie;" STREBEL, "Programma de Vita Stahl," 1759; A. LEMOINE, "Le Vitalisme et l'Animisme de Stahl," 1864; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stahl, (P. J.) See HETZEL.

Stahr, stȧR, (ADOLF WILHELM THEODOR,) a German writer, born at Prenzlau, in the Uckermark, in 1805. He published "Aristotelia," (1832,) or an explanation and criticism of Aristotle's works, "The Republicans in Naples," a romance, (3 vols., 1849,) and various other works. He married Fanny Lewald, about 1854. Died in 1876.

Stahremberg. See STARHEMBERG.

Stain'er, (JOHN,) an eminent English musician, born in 1840, graduated as B.A. at Oxford in 1863, and as Mus. Doc. in 1865. In 1872 he became organist of Saint Paul's Cathedral, London. He early won wide fame as a brilliant performer on the organ. He has published some excellent music, a "Treatise on Harmony," "The Music of the Bible," and various educational books on music. Died April 1, 1901.

Stai'ner or **Stayner,** (Sir RICHARD,) an English naval officer, who contributed to the victory of Blake over the Spaniards at Santa Cruz in 1657. For this service he was knighted by Cromwell. He became a rear-admiral. Died in 1662.

Stair, LORD. See DALRYMPLE, (JAMES.)

Stalbent, stȧl'bĕnt, (ADRIAN,) of Antwerp, a skilful Flemish landscape-painter, born in 1580. He worked in England for Charles II. Died at Antwerp in 1660.

Stalin, stal'yen, (JOSEPH,) Russian Soviet politician, (real name DZHUGASHVILI,) was born in 1879 in the Tiflis district. He engaged in revolutionary activities and suffered frequent banishments and imprisonments. He edited the newspaper "Pravda," (1917,) and after Lenin's death became General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party and, eventually, virtual dictator of Russia.

Stallbaum, stal'bowm, (GOTTFRIED,) a distinguished German scholar, born near Delitzsch in 1793.

Stal'lo, (JOHN BERNHARD,) a German-American philosopher, born at Sierhausen, Oldenburg, Germany, March 16, 1822, was educated in the Vechte gymnasium. He was professor of mathematics and physics in Saint John's College, New York, 1844–47, and a judge of the common pleas court in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1852–55. Died Jan. 8, 1900.

Stambolisky, stamboli'ske, (ALEXANDER,) Bulgarian statesman, was born at Slavovitsa in 1879. He became leader of the Agrarian Party and, wishing Bulgaria to join the Allies in the World War, quarrelled with King Ferdinand, was imprisoned, released in 1918, and, at the head of insurrectionary troops, forced Ferdinand's abdication. Stambolisky became Prime Minister in 1919, and when the government was overthrown in 1923, he was shot by soldiers while trying to reach the frontier.

Stam'buloff, (STEPHAN NIKOLOF,) a Bulgarian statesman, born at Tirnova in 1855. He held office under the government in 1878, became a radical leader in the Assembly, and after the abdication of Alexander in 1886, became chief in the regency. He was premier under Ferdinand 1887–94, and ruled so autocratically that he was forced to retire. He was assassinated 1895.

Stampa, stȧm'pȧ, [Fr. ESTAMPES, ĕs'tôMp',] (GASPARA,) an Italian poetess, born at Padua about 1524, wrote under the assumed name of ANASILLA. She was a victim of unrequited love. Died at Venice in 1554.

Stampart, stȧm'pȧrt, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish portrait-painter, born at Antwerp in 1675. He worked in Vienna, and was painter to the emperor Leopold. Died in 1750.

Stämpfli or **Staempfli,** stĕmpf'lee, (JAKOB,) a Swiss politician, born in the canton of Berne in 1820.

He became about 1845 a leader of the radical party, was elected president of the canton of Berne in 1849, and federal president in 1858. Died May 15, 1879.

Stan'bridge, (JOHN,) an English schoolmaster, born in Northamptonshire, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, about 1480. He wrote several school-books. Died after 1522.

Stancari, stän-kä'ree, [Lat. STANCA'RUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian theologian, born at Mantua in 1501. He became a Protestant, and emigrated to Poland. He taught Hebrew at Cracow, and published several works. Died in 1574.

Stand'ish, (FRANK HALL,) an English writer and connoisseur of art, was born in 1798. He wrote a "Life of Voltaire," a volume of poems, and other works. Died in 1840.

Standish, (MILES,) an English officer, born in Lancashire about 1584. He was one of the emigrants that arrived at Plymouth in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and became the military leader of the pilgrims in their war against the Indians. His adventures form the subject of one of Longfellow's poems. Died in 1656.

Stan'field, (CLARKSON,) an eminent English marine painter, born at Sunderland in 1798. He served for a time as a sailor, and subsequently employed himself in scene-painting at the London theatres, where he brought that branch of the art to a perfection hitherto scarcely known. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1835. He contributed to the exhibitions of the Academy a great number of pictures of marine and coast scenery, which he delineated with a beauty and fidelity perhaps never surpassed. Among these are views on the Adriatic, the Italian lakes, and the coasts of Holland, Normandy, and England. He also executed several admirable works of a different character, such as "Saint Sebastian during the Siege under the Duke of Wellington," and "Port na Spana, near the Giant's Causeway, with the Wrecked Vessels of the Armada." Died in May, 1867.

Stan'ford, (CHARLES VILLIERS,) a musical composer, born at Dublin in 1852. In 1887 he became Cambridge professor of music. He produced various operas, oratorios, etc. Died in London, 1924.

Stanford, (LELAND,) an American railroad constructor, born at Watervliet, New York, in 1824. He engaged in gold-mining in California in 1852, afterwards became wealthy in business, and was one of the four who engaged to build the Central Pacific Railroad, of which he drove the last spike in 1866. He was elected United States Senator in 1884 and 1890. On the death of his son, in 1885, he deeded property valued at $20,000,000 for the establishment of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, opened in 1891. He died June 20, 1893, leaving the university a bequest of $2,500,000.

Stanhope, (CHARLES.) See HARRINGTON, EARL OF.

Stanhope, stän'ŏp or stän'ŭp, (CHARLES,) third EARL, a liberal English nobleman, distinguished for his mechanical inventions, born in 1753, was a son of Philip, the second Earl. He married Hester Pitt, a daughter of the great Earl of Chatham. He invented the printing-press which bears his name, a calculating machine, etc. In politics he was radical. He opposed the American war and the war against the French republic. He was the father of Lady Hester Stanhope, and grandfather of Lord Mahon the historian. Died in 1816.

Stanhope, (GEORGE,) an English divine and pulpit orator, born in Derbyshire in 1660. He studied at Cambridge, and became Dean of Canterbury in 1701. He was the author of a "Paraphrase and Comment on the Epistles and Gospels as they are read in the Book of Common Prayer," (4 vols. 8vo,) which passed through numerous editions; he also translated Charron's "Three Books of Wisdom," "Pious Breathings," from Saint Augustine, and other devotional works. Died in 1728.

Stanhope, (Lady HESTER,) an eccentric Englishwoman, born in London in 1766, was a daughter of Charles, Earl Stanhope, and a niece of William Pitt the eminent statesman. She lost her mother in her infancy, and her education was consequently neglected. About the age of twenty she went to reside with her uncle, then prime minister, whom she aided in his correspondence. She was energetic, impulsive, and disdainful of conventionality. The death of Pitt, in 1806, was felt by her as a great disaster. In 1810 she abandoned England in disgust, and entered on a career of Oriental adventure. She arrived in Syria in 1812, adopted Oriental customs, and excited the admiration of the natives, who were disposed to receive her as a queen. She resided many years on or near Mount Lebanon, with a large retinue of servants or subjects, and acquired great prestige as a magician and mistress of mystical lore. Died in Syria in 1839.

See "Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope," by her physician, 3 vols., 1845; LAMARTINE, "Souvenirs d'un Voyage en Orient;" W. RUSSELL, "Eccentric Personages," 2 vols., 1864; "Memoirs of a Babylonian Princess," 2 vols., 1845; A. F. DIDOT, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1845.

Stanhope, (JAMES STANHOPE,) first EARL, a British general and statesman, born in 1673, was a son of Alexander Stanhope, and a grandson of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield. He became a brigadier-general in 1704, and distinguished himself in Spain in 1705. In 1708 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Spain. He gained victories at Almenara and Saragossa in 1710, but was compelled to surrender his army to the Duke of Vendôme before the end of that year. He became a leader of the Whig party, and was appointed one of the chief secretaries of state in 1714. He was first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer from April, 1717, to March, 1718. About this date he received the title of Earl Stanhope, and resumed the office of secretary of state. He died in 1721, leaving a fair reputation as a statesman.

See LORD MAHON, "History of England;" COXE, "History of Spain."

Stanhope, (PHILIP,) second EARL, born about 1712, was the eldest son of the preceding. He was the father of Charles, above noticed, and was a patron of learning. Died in 1786.

Stanhope, (Captain PHILIP,) an English naval officer, brother of James, first Earl Stanhope, was commander of the Milford at the siege of Ostend, and subsequently served in the Mediterranean. He was killed in the attack on Port Mahon, in 1708.

Stanhope, (PHILIP DORMER.) See CHESTERFIELD, (LORD.)

Stanhope, (PHILIP HENRY,) fifth EARL OF, an English statesman and historian, born in Kent in 1805. He studied at Oxford, and was elected in 1832 member of Parliament, as Lord Mahon, for Wotton Basset. In 1835 he was returned for Hertford, which he continued to represent until 1852. He was appointed under-secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1834, and was afterwards secretary to the board of control under Sir Robert Peel. He introduced and carried, while in Parliament, the copyright act known by his name. He published a "History of the War of the Succession in Spain," (8vo, 1832,) "Spain under Charles II.," (1840,) "Life of Louis, Prince of Condé," "Life of Joan of Arc," (1853,) "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713–1783," (1854,) which is regarded as a standard work, and "Historical Essays" contributed to the "Quarterly Review." Died December 24, 1875.

Stan'is-las or **Stan'is-laus**, SAINT, a Polish prelate, born in 1030, became Bishop of Cracow in 1071. He was killed in 1079 by King Boleslaus, because he had rebuked the wickedness of that monarch.

Stan'is-las (or **Stan'is-laus**) **Augustus**, King of Poland, born in Lithuania in 1732, was the son of Count Stanislas Poniatowski. He was in his youth a favourite of Catherine II. of Russia. Through the influence of his uncles the princes Czartoryski, assisted by Russia, he was elected to the throne of Poland in 1764. The first partition of that country, which took place in 1772, was in vain opposed by him; and he subsequently devoted himself to internal improvements and promoted various reforms, the most important of which was the new constitution of 1792. Overawed by the power of Russia, he afterwards joined the Confederation of Targowicz, formed for the overthrow of the constitution,

and which was followed by a second partition of Poland, in 1793. After the entire dismemberment of his country, in 1795, Stanislas abdicated the throne and retired to Saint Petersburg, where a pension was assigned him by the emperor Paul. Died in 1798.

See RULHIÈRE, "Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne;" LELEWEL, "Règne du Roi Stanislas Auguste," 1818; CHODZKO, "La Pologne Illustrée;" DE FERRAND, "Histoire des trois Démembrements de la Pologne," 3 vols., 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stanislas Leszczynski, (lĕsh-chin'skee,) written also **Leszinski**, King of Poland, born at Lemberg in 1677, was a son of the grand treasurer of Poland. Having been sent in 1704, by the Diet of Warsaw, to Charles XII. of Sweden, to consult him on the election of a king to succeed Augustus II., he made so favourable an impression upon Charles that he recommended him as a candidate, and he was elected the following year. Being compelled to abdicate after the battle of Poltava, (Pultowa,) in 1709, he was again called to the throne on the death of Augustus II., in 1733; but he was finally forced to resign the crown in favour of Augustus III., whose claims were supported by Austria and Russia. He was afterwards invested with the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, in 1737, retaining the title of King of Poland. He was distinguished for his talents and literary attainments, and published, in French, "The Works of the Benevolent Philosopher," (1765.) His daughter Maria became the wife of Louis XV. of France. Died in February, 1766.

See A. AUBERT, "Vie de Stanislas Leszczynski," 1769; SEYLER, "Leben Stanislai I.," 1737; BOMBART, "Éloge du Roi Stanislas I," 1766; Abbé MAURY, "Éloge du feu Roi Stanislas," 1766; PROVART, "Stanislas I," 2 vols., 1784; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stan'ley, (ANTHONY D.,) an American mathematician, born in 1812. He was professor of mathematics at Yale College, and published a "Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry." Died in 1853.

Stan'ley, (Rev. ARTHUR PENRHYN,) commonly known as DEAN STANLEY, son of the Bishop of Norwich, noticed below, was born in Cheshire in 1815. He studied at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and subsequently graduated at Oxford. He published in 1844 "The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D.D.," which obtained wide popularity and has been translated into several languages. He was appointed chaplain to Prince Albert, and in 1856 was elected regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford. Among his other works may be named "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," etc., (1855,) "Sinai and Palestine in Connection with their History," (1856,) "Lectures on the Eastern Church," (1861,) "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," (1863,) "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland," (1872,) "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age," (1874,) "Christian Institutions," (1880,) and numerous sermons. He became a canon of Christ Church in 1858, and Dean of Westminster in 1864. Died July 18, 1881.

Stanley, (DAVID S.,) an American general, born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1828, graduated at West Point in 1852. He served through the civil war, becoming major-general of volunteers. He commanded a division of Rosecrans's army at the battle of Corinth, distinguished himself as commander of the cavalry at Stone River, and as corps commander took part in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. He was made colonel in the United States army in 1866, and afterwards brigadier-general. Died March 13, 1902.

Stanley, (EDWARD.) See DERBY, EARL OF.

Stanley, (Rev. EDWARD,) D.D., an English divine and naturalist, born in London in 1779. He graduated at Cambridge in 1805, was subsequently appointed rector of Alderley, and in 1837 Bishop of Norwich. He was the author of "A Familiar History of Birds, their Nature, Habits, and Instincts," (2 vols., 1835,) and contributed a number of treatises on natural history to "Blackwood's Magazine." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1849.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1851.

Stanley, (EDWARD JOHN,) Lord Stanley of Alderley, an English statesman of the Liberal party, was born in Cheshire in 1802. He was a relative of the Earl of Derby. He entered Parliament about 1831, after which he became secretary of the treasury, (1835–41,) and under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, (1846–52.) In 1848 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Eddisbury. He inherited the title of Baron Stanley of Alderley at the death of his father, in 1850, and was a member of the cabinet, as postmaster-general, from 1859 to June, 1866. Died in June, 1869.

Stanley, (HENRY M.,) a celebrated African explorer, of obscure parentage, born near Denbigh, Wales, in 1840. When fifteen years of age he went to sea, and on arriving at New Orleans he took the name of a gentleman who befriended him. (His own name was originally JOHN ROWLANDS.) On the breaking out of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, but was made a prisoner, and afterwards joined the United States navy. As a correspondent of the New York "Herald," he accompanied the British army to Abyssinia in 1867, and in 1871–72 he conducted an expedition into Africa in search of Livingstone, the traveller, whom he met at Ujiji, and with whom he remained several months, and then made his way back to Europe. At the joint expense of the New York "Herald" and the London "Daily Telegraph," he revisited Africa in 1874 for the purpose of rescuing Livingstone, but, learning of that traveller's death, he crossed the whole continent, descending the Congo amidst great hardships and dangers, and returning to England in 1878. He went again to the Congo Basin (1879–82) under the auspices of the African International Association and of the King of the Belgians, and in 1887 started for the relief of Emin Pasha, whom he reached and rescued after a remarkable journey through a tropical African forest. In 1895 he was elected to Parliament. He published "How I found Livingstone," (1872,) "Through the Dark Continent," (1878,) "The Congo," (1885,) "In Darkest Africa," (1890,) "My Early Travels in America and Asia," (1895,) etc. Died May 10, 1904.

Stanley, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born in 1713. He became blind at the age of two, but made such progress in music, under the tuition of Dr. Greene, that he was appointed organist of Saint Andrew's, Holborn, London, at the age of thirteen. He was appointed master of the king's band in 1779. His compositions are chiefly voluntaries for the organ, songs, cantatas, etc. Died in 1786.

Stanley, (THOMAS,) an eminent English scholar and writer, born at Cumberlow, in Herts, in 1625, was a son of Sir Thomas Stanley, a poet of some note. He was educated at Cambridge. His reputation is founded on a "History of Philosophy, containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Discourses of the Philosophers of every Sect," (3 vols., 1655–60,) which was highly esteemed, and a good edition of Æschylus, (1663.) He also published "Poems and Translations," (1647.) Died in 1678.

Stan'nard, (Mrs. ARTHUR,) an English novelist, who wrote under the *nom-de-plume* of John Strange Winter, was born at York in 1856. Her first work appeared in 1874, her stories being chiefly of army life. They include "Bootle's Baby," "Only Human," "Everybody's Favourite," and others. Died in 1911.

Stannina. See STARNINA.

Stansel. See STANCEL.

Stans'feld, (JAMES,) an English lawyer and radical, born at Halifax in 1820. He was elected a member of Parliament for Halifax in 1859, was appointed a lord of the admiralty in April, 1863, and resigned in April, 1864. He was under-secretary of state from February to July, 1866, and became third lord of the treasury in 1868, and financial secretary in October, 1869. In 1886 he was made president of the local government board. Died in 1898.

Stan'ton, (EDWIN M.,) an American statesman and lawyer, born at Steubenville, Ohio, December 19, 1814. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and practised for some time at Steubenville with success. In 1847 he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he became the leader of the bar. He was frequently employed in the supreme court at Washington, of which city he became a resident about 1857. In 1858 he was engaged by the government to conduct an important

case in relation to some land in California. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, and in the great crisis that ensued opposed the designs of the disunionists with energy and efficiency. He retired from office on the 4th of March, 1861, and was appointed secretary of war about the 12th of January, 1862. In this position, which he occupied through all the subsequent portion of the civil war, he displayed great administrative abilities and rendered important services to the cause of the Union. After the death of President Lincoln, Mr. Stanton continued to conduct the department of war. In the controversy which arose about the reconstruction of the seceded States between President Johnson and Congress, he took no prominent part. During the years 1865 and 1866 he did not appear as a decided partisan or opponent of the policy of Johnson. To prevent the removal of Mr. Stanton and others, the Senate passed the Tenure-of-Office Bill. He was invited to resign by the President, August 5, 1867, but he refused to comply, assigning as his motive important public considerations. About the 12th of August, 1867, he was suspended by the President, who appointed General Grant secretary of war *ad interim*. The President expected, with the co-operation of General Grant, to render his suspension permanent; but that general defeated his design by surrendering the office on the 14th of January, 1868, to Mr. Stanton, who had been reinstated by the Senate on the 13th. Great excitement was produced by the publication, in February, 1868, of the letters exchanged on this subject between the President and General Grant. The public then learned that the general-in-chief recognized Mr. Stanton as secretary of war, although he was directed by the President to disobey his orders. On the 21st of February, General Lorenzo Thomas was appointed secretary of war *ad interim*, and attempted to get possession of the department of war, but was not successful. Mr. Stanton retired from the office of secretary of war on the 26th of May, 1868, in consequence of the decision of the Senate that Johnson was not guilty of the crimes for which he had been impeached. In December, 1869, he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Died in December, 1869.

Stanton, (Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY,) distinguished as an advocate of "Women's Rights," was born at Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, in 1815. Her father, Daniel Cady, was for many years an able and prominent lawyer, and afterwards judge, in Fulton county. In her early years she was accustomed to spend much time in her father's office, and her attention was first drawn to the wrongs of women by hearing the complaints which they made to her father of the injustice of the laws towards their sex. She had been deeply mortified to notice how little regard was shown to girls compared with boys, and she formed a resolution to prove herself not inferior in courage and ability to the more favoured half of the human family, to whom an unjust and arbitrary usage had given a monopoly of privilege and power. She studied mathematics, Latin, and Greek. In the last-named study she strove for and won, as her first prize, a Greek Testament. She afterwards, we are told, graduated at the academy in her native place at the head of her class. But, though boys who were far behind her in ability, or at least in application, could be sent to college, no such privilege existed for her. This excited her utmost indignation. In 1839 she was married to Mr. Henry B. Stanton, then a popular and eloquent anti-slavery lecturer, and soon after set out with him for Europe to attend the "World's Anti-Slavery Convention," (held in London in 1840,) to which Mr. Stanton was a delegate. Many female delegates also left their homes in America to attend the convention; but they were not admitted, because they were women. In the number of these was Lucretia Mott, with whom Mrs. Stanton formed an intimate friendship. After her return to her native country, she resolved to devote the energies of her life to resisting, in all its forms, the time-honoured tyranny against her sex. In July, 1848, chiefly through Mrs. Stanton's influence, "the first 'Women's Rights Convention,' (known to history by that name,)" says Mr. Tilton, "was held at Seneca Falls, in New York." She was president of the National Woman Suffrage Association 1865–93, and was one of the editors of "The Revolution." In 1895 her eightieth birthday was celebrated at New York by three thousand delegates from women's societies. Died October 26, 1902.

Stanton, (HENRY B.,) an American lawyer, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born in Griswold, Connecticut, June 27, 1805. In 1839 he married Miss Elizabeth Cady. He published "Sketches of Reforms and Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland," and other works. Died January 14, 1887.

Stan'ÿ-hurst, (RICHARD,) an Irish poet, historian, and Roman Catholic priest, born in Dublin in 1545 or 1546, was an uncle of Archbishop Usher. Died in 1618.

Stanzioni, stän-ze-o'nee, (MASSIMO,) a Neapolitan painter, sometimes called "the Guido of Naples," was born in 1585. His works are principally frescos and portraits. Died in 1650.

Stapel, stä'pel, (JOHN BODÆUS,) a Dutch botanist and physician, born at Amsterdam in the seventeenth century. He studied at Leyden under Vorstius. His principal work is an edition of the botanical writings of Theophrastus, which, however, he did not live to complete, dying in 1636. An edition of the ten books of Theophrastus, entitled "De Historia Plantarum," was published in 1644. The genus Stapelia was named in his honour by Linnæus.

Stapfer, ståp'fer, (JEAN,) a Swiss preacher and writer, born in 1719. He produced a metrical version of the Psalms, which was used in the churches of Berno; also several volumes of sermons. Died in 1801.

Stapfer, (JEAN FREDERIC,) a theologian, born at Brugg in 1708, was a brother of the preceding. He preached at Diesbach, and published, besides other works, "The Principles of True Religion," (12 vols., 1746–53.) Died in 1775.

Stapfer, ståp'fĕr', (PAUL,) a French author, born in Paris, May 14, 1840. He held professorships of the French language in Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and of foreign literature at Grenoble. His best-known works are a Life of Laurence Sterne, (1870,) and the excellent "Shakespeare et l'Antiquité," (1879–80.)

Stapfer, (PHILIP ALBERT,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born at Berne in 1766. He published, besides other works, "De Philosophia Socratis," (1786,) and "De Republica Ethica," (1797.) He was professor of philosophy and theology at Berne. Died in Paris in 1840.

Stapleaux, stä'plō', (MICHEL GHISLAIN,) a Belgian painter, born in Brussels in 1798, was a pupil of David. He gained the grand prize at Antwerp and Brussels in 1822 and 1823. His works are mostly portraits and historical pictures. Died October 28, 1881.

Stā'ple-dŏn, (WALTER,) an English prelate, founded Exeter College, Oxford, and became Bishop of Exeter in 1307; died in 1326.

Stā'ple-tŏn, (Sir ROBERT,) an English officer, of the royalist party, served with distinction in the army of Charles I. He published several dramas, and a translation of Juvenal. Died in 1669.

Stapleton, (THOMAS,) an English controversialist, born in Sussex in 1535, was a Roman Catholic priest. Died at Louvain in 1598.

Starck or **Stark**, stark, (JOHANN AUGUST,) BARON, a German divine and scholar, born in Mecklenburg in 1741. He became professor of Oriental languages at Königsberg in 1769, and in 1781 chief court preacher at Darmstadt. He published several theological works. Died in 1816.

Starhemberg or **Stahremberg**, stä'rĕm-bĕrg', (ERNST RUDIGER,) COUNT, an Austrian field-marshal, born in 1635, distinguished himself in the defence of Vienna against the Turks in 1683. For his services on that occasion he was made a marshal and a minister of state by the emperor Leopold, who also gave him a ring worth 100,000 thalers. Died in 1701.

Starhemberg or **Stahremberg**, (GUIDO,) COUNT, an Austrian field-marshal, born in 1657, was a cousin of the preceding. He assisted in the defence of Vienna in 1683, and served in the subsequent campaigns against the Turks. He afterwards took part in the war of the

Spanish succession, and gained a signal victory over the French at Almenara in 1710. He became, in the absence of Prince Eugene, president of the imperial council of war at Vienna. Died in 1737.

See Alfred Arneth, "Leben des Feldmarschalls Grafen G. Starhemberg," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Staring, stä'ring, (Antoni Christiaan Winand,) a Dutch poet, born in 1767, and noted for his spirited lyrics, chiefly amorous and mirthful. Died in 1840.

Stark, (John,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1728. He served with distinction in the war against the French in 1754, and subsequently fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Princeton. In August, 1777, he gained a signal victory over the British at Bennington, for which he was made a brigadier-general and received the thanks of Congress. He joined the army of General Gates in September, 1777, served in Rhode Island in 1779, and in New Jersey in 1780. Died in 1822.

Stark, (William,) M.D., an English physician, born at Birmingham in 1740. He graduated at Leyden in 1767, and after his return made a series of experiments on diet for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of different kinds of food on the human body. He died in 1769, in consequence of illness brought on by his experiments. He was the author of several medical works.

Starke, stär'keh, (Gotthelf Wilhelm Christoph,) a German theologian, born at Bernburg in 1762. He published a number of hymns, and other poems. Died in 1830.

Star'key, (Thomas Alfred,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Philadelphia. He became a civil engineer, but took deacon's orders in the Episcopal Church in 1847, and priest's orders in 1848. After holding several important pastorates, he was in 1880 consecrated Bishop of Northern New Jersey. Died May 17, 1903.

Starnina, stär-nee'nä, or **Stannina**, stän-nee'nä, (Gherardo,) a Florentine painter, born about 1350. He acquired a high reputation in art. Died about 1405.

Starowolski, stä-ro-vol'skee, [Lat. Starovol'scius,] (Simon,) a Polish historian and biographer, born in 1585. He wrote numerous works on Polish history. Died in 1656.

Starr, (Frederick,) anthropologist, born at Auburn, N. Y., 1858. He has been professor and curator of anthropology at the University of Chicago since 1895, has made explorations in Mexico, Japan, Korea, Congo Free State, etc., and has written much on anthropological subjects.

Star'ter, (Jan Janssen,) a Dutch poet, born in England in 1594. He removed to Amsterdam when twelve years old. In 1614 he went to Leeuwarden, and published in 1618 the tragi-comedies "Timbre de Cardone" and "Daraida." His chief work is the "Friesche Lusthof," ("Frisian Pleasure-House,") an exquisite collection of lyrics. He is supposed to have died a soldier in Germany after 1625.

Stas'a-nor, [Gr. Στασάνωρ,] an officer of Alexander the Great, was born in Cyprus. He was Satrap of Drangiana during Alexander's campaign in India, and in 321 B.C. became Governor of Bactriana and Sogdiana.

Sta-sī'nus [Στασῖνος] of Cyprus, a Greek epic poet, who lived about 700 B.C., or earlier. He is supposed to have been the author of a poem entitled "Cypria," (Κύπρια,) which was one of the poems of the epic cycle relating to the Trojan war, and was ascribed to Homer by some ancient critics.

Stassart, de, deh stä'sär' or stäs'särt, (Goswin Joseph Augustin,) Baron, a Belgian *littérateur* and senator, born at Mechlin in 1780. He became Governor of Brabant in 1834, and was a member of the senate from 1831 to 1847. He wrote various works. Died in 1854.

See "Notice sur M. le Baron de Stassart," Brussels, 1852.

Stassart, de, (Jacques Joseph,) Baron, a Belgian judge and statesman, born at Charleroi in 1711, was a grandfather of the preceding. Died in 1801.

Staszyc, stä'shits, (Xavier Stanislas,) a Polish philanthropist and miscellaneous writer, born at Pila in 1755. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and afterwards visited Paris, where he made the acquaintance of D'Alembert and Buffon, whose "Epochs of Nature" he translated into Polish. Among his principal works are his "Geography of the Carpathian Mountains," "The Political Balance of Europe," and "Statistics of Poland." He died in 1806, leaving large bequests to various charitable and educational institutions.

Sta-tī'ra, [Gr. Στάτειρα,] a Persian lady, celebrated for her beauty, was the wife of Darius Codomannus. She was taken prisoner at the battle of Issus, 333 B.C., and treated with much courtesy by Alexander. She died about 331 B.C.

Statius, (Achilles.) See Estaço.

Statius, stā'she-us, [Fr. Stace, stäss,] (Publius Papinius,) a Roman poet, born at Naples about 60 A.D., was a son of an eminent grammarian of the same names. He wrote a heroic poem entitled "Thebais," ("Thebaid," in 12 books,) "Sylvæ," a collection of poems on various subjects, and "Achilleis," an unfinished epic poem. His poems were received by his contemporaries with warm applause, to which Juvenal refers in his Satire VII. Modern critics prefer his "Sylvæ" to the "Thebaid," which is deficient in creative energy. Died about 100 A.D.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stā'tor, [*i.e.* "he who stops or stays,"] a surname given to Jupiter by the Romans, because he stopped or stayed them when they were retreating from the Sabines. Romulus erected a temple to Jupiter Stator at Rome.

Staudenmaier, stŏw'den-mī'er, (Franz Anton,) German theologian and philosopher, born at Danzdorf, in Würtemberg, in 1800, was a Roman Catholic priest. He became professor of theology at Giessen about 1830. He published, besides other works, "The Spirit of Christianity," (1835,) and a systematic treatise on theology, entitled "Die Christliche Dogmatik," (4 vols., 1844–52.) Died in 1856.

Staudigel, stŏw'de-ġel, or **Staudigl**, (Ulrich,) a learned German monk, born at Landsberg in 1644. He wrote, besides other works, "Logica Practica," (1686.) Died in 1720.

Stäudlin or **Staeudlin**, stoid-leen', (Karl Friedrich,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Stuttgart in 1761, became professor at Göttingen in 1790. He published numerous works on religion, morals, and ecclesiastical history. Died in 1826.

Staughton, staw'tọn, (William,) D.D., a Baptist divine and popular preacher, born in Warwickshire, England, in 1770. Having emigrated to America, he became in 1805 pastor of the First Baptist Church at Philadelphia, and in 1823 was appointed president of Columbian College, Washington. Died in 1829.

Staun'fọrd or **Stan'fọrd**, (Sir William,) an English lawyer, born at Hadley in 1509. He became a judge of common pleas in 1554, and wrote "Placita Coronæ." Died in 1558.

Staun'tọn, (Sir George Leonard,) a distinguished diplomatist and writer, born at Cargin, in Ireland, in 1737. Having studied medicine at Montpellier, he resided for some years at Granada, in the West Indies, where he acquired the friendship of Lord Macartney, Governor of the island. He accompanied that nobleman, who had been appointed Governor of Madras, as his secretary, and while in India negotiated a treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultan, (1784,) and was employed in other important missions. In 1792 Lord Macartney and Sir George were sent on an embassy to the court of Peking. He published "An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China," which is still regarded as a standard work. Died in 1801.

See "Memoirs of the Life of Sir G. L. Staunton," 1823, by G. T. Staunton; "Monthly Review" for September, October, and November, 1797.

Staunton, (Sir George Thomas,) son of the preceding, was born at Salisbury in 1781. In 1816 he accompanied Lord Amherst on his embassy to China, where he devoted himself to the study of the Chinese language. He published "Miscellaneous Notices relating to China," etc., (1822,) and translated the criminal code of China into English. Died in 1859.

Staunton, (Howard,) an English Shakspearian scholar and writer on chess, born in 1810. His edition

of Shakspeare is a valuable one. He also published various works on chess. Died in London, June 22, 1874.

Staunton, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an Episcopalian divine and author, born at Chester, England, April 30, 1803. He came in youth to the United States, and was ordained in 1833. His publications include a "Dictionary of the Church," (1844,) an "Ecclesiastical Dictionary," (1861,) and various musical works. Died September 29, 1889.

Staupitius. See STAUPITZ.

Staupitz, stŏw'pits, [Lat. STAUPI'TIUS,] (JOHN,) celebrated as the friend and patron of Luther, was vicar-general of the order of the Augustines in Germany. He was the author of Latin treatises "On the Love of God" and "On Christian Faith." Died in 1524.

See ARNOLD, "Ketzer-Historie;" GEUDER, "Vita J. Staupitii," 1837; L. W. GRIMM, "Dissertatio de J. Staupitio," 1837.

Stavely, stāv'le, (THOMAS,) an English antiquary and lawyer, wrote a "History of Churches in England," (1712.) Died in 1683.

Stavenow, stä'veh-nō, (BERNHARD,) a German author, born at Brandenburg, September 20, 1849. He was educated at Berlin University, served in the French war and in 1870 was badly wounded, became a railway engineer, and in 1874 editor of a humorous paper at Berlin. Besides several plays, ("Der Herr Studiosus," "Marianne," etc.,) he published many novels, poems, etc. Among his books are "Aus allen Kreisen" (1878) and "Schöne Geister," (1881.)

Stay, stī, (BENEDETTO,) a Latin poet, born at Ragusa in 1714, was a priest. He wrote poems on natural philosophy, entitled "Modern Philosophy," ("Philosophia recentior," 3 vols., 1655–92,) and "Philosophy in Verse," ("Philosophia Versibus tradita," 1744.) Died in 1801.

Stead, (WILLIAM THOMAS,) an English writer, was born at Embleton in 1849. He became an editor, and in 1890 founded the "Review of Reviews," which was followed by similar periodicals in the United States and Australia. His writings are of a radical and sensational character, such as "If Christ Came to Chicago," (1893.) "Borderland" advocates the truth of spiritualism. He was drowned in the sinking of the "Titanic," April 15, 1912.

Stearns, (JOHN WILLIAM,) an American educator, born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, in 1840. He graduated at Harvard in 1860, was appointed professor of Latin in the University of Chicago in 1865, and in 1874 became director of the National Normal School at Tucuman, in the Argentine Republic. In 1878 he was elected president of the State Normal College, at Whitewater, Wisconsin.

Stebbing, (HENRY,) an English clergyman, born about 1800. He published "Lives of the Italian Poets," (3 vols., 1831,) a "History of the Christian Church," (2 vols., 1833–34,) a "History of the Reformation," (2 vols., 1836,) and other works. He became rector of Saint Mary Somerset in 1857. Died September 22, 1883.

Sted'man, (EDMUND CLARENCE,) an American poet, born at Hartford, Connecticut, October 8, 1833. He studied at Yale College, was engaged in journalism, 1852–64, and afterwards became a banker. Among his works are "Poems, Lyric and Idyllic," (1860,) "The Prince's Ball," (1860,) "The Battle of Bull Run," (1861,) "Alice of Monmouth," (1864,) "The Blameless Prince," (1869,) "Rip Van Winkle and his Wonderful Nap," (1870,) "The Victorian Poets," (1875,) "Lyrics and Idylls," (1879,) "Poets of America," (1886,) "Nature of Poetry," (1892,) "Victorian Anthology," (1896,) etc. He was joint editor of the "Library of American Literature." Died January 18, 1908.

Sted'man, (JAMES B.,) an American general, born in Union county, Pennsylvania, about 1820. He became a brigadier-general in the summer of 1862, served at the battle of Chickamauga, September, 1863, and commanded a corps at the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Died October 18, 1883.

Steel, (FLORA ANNIE,) an English author, born (Webster) at Harrow in 1847. She lived in India 1867–89, and is the author of tales and novels of Indian life, including the popular "On the Face of the Waters," (1896.)

Steele, (ANNE,) an English hymn-writer, born at Broughton, Hants, in 1716. She wrote many hymns which are still in use. She was unmarried, and was of the Baptist faith. Her poems, other than the hymns, have merit, but are now very little read. Her style is much like that of Watts. Died in November, 1778.

Steele, (FREDERICK,) an American general, born at Delhi, New York, graduated at West Point in 1843. He commanded a division of the army which assaulted Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. He took Little Rock on the 9th or 10th of September. In March, 1864, he moved his army from Little Rock towards Shreveport, designing to co-operate with General Banks; but that design was frustrated. Died January 12, 1868.

Steele, (Sir RICHARD,) a popular essayist and dramatist, was born in Dublin in 1671. He was educated at Merton College, and became in early life a friend of Addison. After he left college he was an ensign in the guards. He produced "The Christian Hero" in 1701, and a comedy called "The Funeral, or Grief à la Mode," (1702.) His comedy of "The Tender Husband" was performed in 1703. In 1709 he began to publish, under the assumed name of "Isaac Bickerstaff," "The Tatler," a series of periodical essays, to which Addison was a frequent contributor. The "Tatler" was issued three times a week, with great success, until January, 1711. In politics Steele was a zealous Whig. Steele and Addison were associated as editors of the "Spectator," which was published daily from March 1, 1711, to December 6, 1712. They afterwards produced another series of essays, under the title of "The Guardian," (1713.) Steele was elected to Parliament in 1713, and expelled in 1713 or 1714 for writing "The Crisis," a political pamphlet. He was appointed surveyor of the royal stables in 1715, and commissioner of forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1722 he produced a successful comedy called "The Conscious Lovers." He involved himself in debt and trouble by his improvidence and expensive habits. "He was," says Mrs. Barbauld, "a character vibrating between virtue and vice." He was a sprightly and genial writer, rather negligent in style. Died in 1729.

See H. R. MONTGOMERY, "Life of Sir Richard Steele," 1864; MACAULAY, "Essays," article "Addison;" DRAKE, "Essays;" JOHN FORSTER, "Historical and Biographical Essays," 1858; "Biographia Britannica;" "Quarterly Review" for April, 1855; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1866; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Steell, (Sir JOHN,) a Scottish sculptor, born at Aberdeen in 1804. Among his works are a marble statue of Sir Walter Scott and a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington at Edinburgh. He was knighted in 1876 for his statue of Prince Albert. Died in 1891.

Steen, stān, (JAN,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1636. He was a pupil of Brouwer, and subsequently of Van Goyen, whose daughter he married. Many of his master-pieces are tavern-scenes, which he represented with unrivalled fidelity, and with which his occupation as landlord made him familiar. He died in 1689, in extreme poverty, caused by his dissipated habits.

See VAN WESTRHEENEN, "Jan Steen," 1856.

Steen, van den, (CORNELIS.) See LAPIDE.

Steenbock, (MAGNUS,) COUNT. See STENBOCK.

Steenstrup, stān'strûp, (JOHANN JAPHET SMITH,) a Danish naturalist, born at Vang in 1813. He published several works. Died in 1897.

Steenwyk or Steenwijk, stān'wīk, (HENDRIK,) THE ELDER, a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Steenwyk in 1550. He was a pupil of De Vries. His interiors of Gothic churches are exceedingly admired for the perfect disposition of light and shade and the knowledge of chiaroscuro which they display. Died in 1604.

Steenwyk, (HENDRIK,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born about 1588. He was instructed in painting by his father, and, like him, excelled in architectural views and interiors of churches and palaces. He was introduced by his friend Van Dyck to the court

of England, where he was extensively patronized. His wife was also celebrated as a painter. Died after 1642.

Steers, (GEORGE,) an American naval constructor, born in 1821. He built the famous yacht America, the steam-packet Adriatic, and the United States steam-frigate Niagara. He died on Long Island in 1856.

Stee'vens, (GEORGE,) an English critic, born at Stepney in 1736. He published in 1766 "Twenty of the Plays of Shakspeare, being the Whole Number printed in Quarto during his Lifetime," etc. He was afterwards associated with Dr. Johnson in preparing an edition of Shakspeare, which came out in 1773. He was also a contributor to Nichols's "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth" and the "Biographia Dramatica." Died in 1800.

See the "Monthly Review" for January, 1780.

Steevens, (GEORGE WARRINGTON,) an English journalist, born in 1869. He was on the editorial staff of the "Pall Mall Gazette" 1893, and of the "Daily Mail" 1897. He wrote "Monologues of the Dead," (1896,) "With Kitchener to Khartoum," (1898,) "The Tragedy of Dreyfus," (1899.) He went to South Africa as a correspondent, and died at Ladysmith, January 16, 1900.

Stefaneschi, stĕf'ȧ-nĕs'kee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Florentine historical painter, born in 1582; died in 1659.

Stefani, de, dȧ stĕf'ȧ-nee or stȧ'fȧ-nee, (TOMMASO,) one of the earliest Neapolitan painters, was born about 1230. None of his works have been preserved.

Stefano, stĕf'ȧ-no, an Italian painter, surnamed FIORENTINO, born at Florence in 1301, was a grandson and pupil of Giotto. He is said to have been the first artist who attempted foreshortening. Died in 1350.

Stefano, di, dee stĕf'ȧ-no, (TOMMASO,) an Italian painter, surnamed GIOTTINO, born in 1324, is supposed to have been a son of the preceding. His style strongly resembles that of Giotto. Died in 1356.

Stefansson, (VILHJALIMUR,) polar explorer, born November 3, 1879. Educated at Harvard University. In 1908–12 conducted an expedition under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and Geographical Survey of Canada, upon which the blond Eskimos were discovered. He made further explorations in Canada and Alaska, 1913–18.

Steffani, stĕf'fȧ-nee, (AGOSTINO,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Castel-Franco about 1650. He was patronized by the Duke of Brunswick, father of George I. of England, who appointed him manager of the Opera in Hanover. He composed operas, madrigals, and duets. The last-named are esteemed master-pieces of their kind. Died in 1729.

Steffens, stĕf'fens, (HEINRICH,) an eminent Norwegian writer and philosopher, born at Stavanger in 1773. He studied at the University of Copenhagen, and afterwards visited Jena, where he became an earnest advocate of the doctrines of Schelling, who intrusted him with the revision of his works on natural philosophy. He wrote a number of theological works, and also several novels of a high character, entitled "The Four Norwegians," ("Die vier Norweger," 6 vols.,) "The Families of Walseth and Leith," (3 vols.,) and "Malcolm." They contain fine delineations of Norwegian character and manners and beautiful descriptive passages, and are imbued with deep religious feeling. His lectures upon philosophy and literature in Copenhagen marked the beginning of the romantic movement in Denmark and made a great sensation. Died in 1845.

See his Memoirs, called "What I have seen," (or "experienced,") ("Was ich erlebte,") 10 vols., 1840–44; H. GELZER, "Zur Erinnerung an H. Steffens," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1843; "North American Review" for October, 1843.

Stefonio, stȧ-fo'ne-o, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian Jesuit and Latin poet, born in the Papal States in 1560. He was the author of tragedies, orations, and epistles. Died in 1620.

Steibelt, stī'bĕlt, (DANIEL,) a celebrated German pianist and composer for the piano, was born at Berlin in 1756. He was patronized by Frederick the Great, and became imperial chapel-master at Saint Petersburg. Died in 1823.

Steigentesch, stī'gĕn-tĕsh', (AUGUST,) BARON, a German dramatist, born at Hildesheim in 1774; died in 1826.

Stein, stīn, (CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED DANIEL,) a German geographer, born at Leipsic in 1771, published a "Manual of Geography and Statistics," (1809,) and other works of the kind. Died in 1830.

Stein, (JOHANN ANDREAS,) a German organist and maker of musical instruments, born in the Palatinate in 1728; died in 1792. He was the founder of German piano-forte making. He left two sons, MATTHÄUS ANDREAS, (born 1776, died 1842,) and FRIEDRICH, (born 1784, died 1809.) Matthäus was a piano-forte maker, and Friedrich an excellent performer. Their sister, Mme. MARIA ANNA STREICHER, (1769–1835,) known as NANETTE STREICHER, was an able pianist. KARL ANDREAS STEIN, (1797–1863,) a son of Matthäus, was a famous piano-maker of Vienna. Others of the Stein and Streicher families are noted, some as pianists, and others as piano-makers.

Stein, von, fon stīn; (CHARLOTTE ALBERTINE ERNESTINE,) BARONESS, a German writer, born at Weimar, December 25, 1742. She married Friedrich, Baron von Stein, master of the horse at Weimar, in 1764, but in 1775 she became a close associate of the poet Goethe. This relation lasted till 1788, when he met Christiane Vulpius. Her correspondence with him and with Schiller's wife is of considerable literary value. She wrote "Dido," a tragedy. Died at Weimar, January 6, 1827.

Stein, von, fon stīn, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH KARL,) BARON, a celebrated Prussian statesman, born at Nassau in October, 1757. He studied law at Göttingen, and entered the service of Prussia in 1778 as director of mines. In 1786 he visited England, the institutions of which he studied with much interest. Having been appointed president of the Westphalian Chambers at Wesel, Hamm, and Minden in 1796 or 1797, he displayed superior administrative talents. He was minister of commerce, customs, etc. at Berlin from 1804 to 1807, and became prime minister after the peace of Tilsit, July, 1807. He resolved to "compensate the kingdom's loss in *extensive* greatness by *intensive* strength," and reorganized the political system of Prussia on a more liberal basis. Serfdom and feudal privileges were abolished. These and other reforms constituted what was called "Stein's system." The enmity of Napoleon caused him to be removed from office in November, 1808, and exiled. He founded the Tugend-Bund, ("League of Virtue,") a secret society to promote the liberation of Germany. In 1813 he was chief of the council for the administration of the German territories which had been reoccupied by the allies. He lost his influence in 1815, and retired from public life. Died in 1831.

See PERTZ, "Leben des Freiherrn von Stein," 5 vols., 1855; "Leben des Freiherrn von und zum Stein," Leipsic, 2 vols., 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1845.

Stein, von, (LORENZ,) a German economist, born at Eckernförde, in Sleswick, November 15, 1815. He was a professor at Kiel, 1846–52, but was removed for political reasons, and in 1855 became a professor of political science in the Vienna University. Among his works are "History of the French Nation and of its Jurisprudence," (1846; 3d vol., 1848,) "History of the French Socialistic Agitation," (1849–51,) "System of Political Science," (1852–56,) etc. Died September 23, 1890.

Steinbach, von. See ERWIN VON STEINBACH.

Steinbart, stīn'bȧrt, (GOTTHELF SAMUEL,) a German theologian of the rationalistic school, born at Züllichau in 1738; died in 1809.

Steinbock. See STENBOCK.

Steinbrück, stīn'brŭk, (EDUARD,) a German painter, born at Magdeburg in 1802. He worked at Dusseldorf from 1833 to 1846, and then removed to Berlin. Died February 3, 1882.

Steinla, stīn'lȧ, (MORITZ MÜLLER,) a German engraver, born at Steinla in 1791. His proper name was Müller. He engraved Raphael's "Massacre of the In-

nocents" and "Madonna di San Sisto;" also some works of Titian and Holbein. Died at Dresden in 1858.

Steinle, stīn'lẹh, (JOHANN EDUARD,) a German painter, born at Vienna in 1810; died Sept. 18, 1886.

Steinmar, stīn'mar, a German minnesinger, of a Tyrolese family, lived about 1250.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Steinmetz, (CHARLES PROTEUS,) American inventor, was born April 9, 1865, at Breslau, Germany, and educated at Breslau, Berlin, and Zürich. He had to leave Germany in 1889 on account of his Socialistic activities and came to the United States. He became consulting engineer of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., in 1893, and professor of electrophysics at Union University, 1902. He made important researches in electricity. His works include "Theory and Calculation of Alternating Current Phenomena," (1897,) "Electric Discharges, Waves, and Impulses," (1911,) "Theory and Calculation of Electric Circuits," (1917,) etc. He died at Schenectady in 1923.

Steinmetz, von, fon stin'mets, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German general, born at Eisenach in 1796. He served as lieutenant in France in 1814, and entered Paris with the army of the allies. In 1866 he commanded an army corps which gained victories over the Austrians at Skalitz and other places. The Prussian Chambers in the autumn of 1866 voted 1,500,000 thalers as a national recompense to six men, among whom was General von Steinmetz. He commanded the first army which invaded France in Aug., 1870, and contributed to the great victory near Metz in that month. He died at Landeck, Aug. 4, 1877.

Stella. (Esther Johnson) See SWIFT, (JONATHAN.)

Stella, stȧ'lȧ', (ANTOINE **Bouzonnet**—boo'zo'nȧ',) a French painter, a nephew of Jacques, noticed below, was born at Lyons in 1637; died in 1682.

Stella, (CLAUDINE BOUZONNET,) a French engraver, born at Lyons in 1636, was sister of the preceding. She died at Paris in 1697.

Stella, stȧ'lȧ', (FRANÇOIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Malines in 1563, was the father of Jacques, noticed below. Died at Lyons in 1605.

Stella, (FRANÇOIS,) a painter, born at Lyons about 1602, was a son of the preceding. He worked in Paris, where he died in 1647.

Stella, stel'lȧ, (GIULIO CESARE,) a Latin poet, born at Rome in 1564. He was author of an unfinished poem on the discovery of Columbus, (1585.) Died about 1624.

Stella, (JACQUES,) a French painter, born at Lyons in 1596. He resided many years in Florence, where he was patronized by the grand duke Cosimo II. After his return to Paris he was appointed painter to the king, and obtained the cross of Saint Michael, and other distinctions. He was a friend of Poussin, whose style he imitated. Died in 1657.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens;" FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stellini, stel-lee'nee, (JACOPO or GIACOPO,) a learned Italian ethical writer, born at Cividale di Friuli in 1699. He was professor of moral philosophy at Padua, and wrote several works. Died in 1770.

See CARONELLI, "Vita del J. Stellini," 1784; P. COSSALI, "Elogio di G. Stellini," 1811; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Stelliola, stel-le-o'lȧ, (NICCOLÒ ANTONIO,) an Italian natural philosopher, born at Nola in 1547. He became professor of medicine in the University of Naples, and wrote, besides other works, "Il Telescopio," (1627.) Died in 1623.

Stelluti, stel-loo'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian poet and naturalist, born at Fabriano in 1577, was a member of the Academy of Lincei. Among his works is "Il Parnasso," a canzone, (1631.) Died after 1651.

Stel'ter, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German lyric poet, born at Elberfeld, December 25, 1823. Bred a silk-weaver, he afterwards was a newspaper-reporter and a commercial traveller. He was a member of the group of "Wupperthal poets," remarkable for the combination of realism and idealistic pietism. His poems, in several volumes, are too full of truisms and moralizings, but have much power and merit.

Stenbock, stēn'bok, or **Steenbock**, (MAGNUS,) a Swedish commander under Charles XII., was born at Stockholm in 1664. He distinguished himself at the battle of Narva, and gained a signal victory over the Danes at Helsingborg in 1710. Being afterwards besieged in the fortress of Tönningen by the Russian, Danish, and Saxon army, he was forced to capitulate, and was made prisoner by the King of Denmark. He died in prison in 1717, leaving a narrative of his life.

See GEIJER, "History of Sweden;" GEZELIUS, "Biographisk-t-Lexicon;" LOENBOM, "M. Stenbocks Lefverne," 4 vols., 1757–65; ENBERG, "Åreminne öfver M. Stenbock," 1817; OXENSTIERNA, "M. Stenbock och Villars Sammanställde," 1790.

Stendahl or **Stendhal**. See BEYLE.

Steno, stā'no, (MICHELE,) a Venetian ruler, born in 1331. He was elected Doge of Venice in 1400. Verona, Padua, and other places were added to the state during his administration. Died in 1413.

See DARU, "Histoire de Venise."

Steno, stā'no, (NICHOLAS,) an eminent Danish anatomist, born at Copenhagen in 1638. He studied three years in the University of Leyden, which he entered in 1661, and afterwards pursued his researches in Paris. About 1662 he discovered and described the duct of the parotid gland, called Steno's duct. He made other discoveries, and published several works, (in Latin,) among which are a "Treatise on the Muscles and Glands," (1664,) and one "On the Anatomy of the Brain," (1669.) He became a Catholic priest in 1675, after which he wrote works on theology. Haller called him "magnus inventor." Died at Schwerin in 1687.

See MANNI, "Vita del litteratissimo Stenone," 1775; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" HALLER, "Bibliotheca anatomica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stĕn'tor, [Στέντωρ,] a Grecian warrior or herald, who served in the Trojan war, and whose voice, according to Homer, was as loud as the combined voices of fifty men.

Stenzel, stĕnt'sẹl, (GUSTAV ADOLF HARALD,) a German historian, born at Zerbst in 1792. He wrote, among other works, a "History of Germany under the Frankish Emperors," (1827.) Died in 1854.

Stephani, stā'fȧ-nee, (HEINRICH,) a German educational writer, born near Würzburg in 1761; died in 1850.

Stephanie, stā'fȧ-nee, (CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB,) a German actor and dramatist, born at Breslau in 1733; died in 1798.

Stephanus, the Latin of STEPHEN and ÉTIENNE which see.

Steph'a-nus [Στέφανος] **A-the-nī-en'sis**, a Greek physician, the time and place of whose birth are unknown. Among his extant works are a commentary on the "Prognostics" of Hippocrates, and a commentary on one of the works of Galen.

Steph'anus By-zan-ti'nus, or **Stephen of Byzantium**, [Fr. ÉTIENNE DE BYZANCE, ā'te-ĕn' dẹh be'zŏNss',] a Greek writer, supposed to have lived in the fifth century. He was the author of a geographical dictionary, entitled "Ethnica," of which only an abridgment is extant, and which is supposed to have been the first work of the kind ever written.

Stephen, stee'vẹn, [Fr. ÉTIENNE, ā'te-ĕn'; It. STEFANO, stĕf'ȧ-no,] the first Christian martyr, was one of the seven deacons of the Christian Church at Jerusalem. Being charged by the Jews with blasphemy, he was stoned to death. The time of this event is variously estimated at from 35 to 37 A.D.

See Acts vi., vii.

Stephen [Lat. STEPH'ANUS] I. succeeded Lucius as Bishop of Rome in 253 A.D. He was engaged in a controversy with Cyprian on the baptism of heretics. He died in 257 A.D.

Stephen II., chosen pope in 752 A.D., died three days after his election, and is not generally mentioned in the series of the popes.

Stephen III., sometimes called **Stephen II.**, (see preceding article,) was elected pope in 752 A.D. Astolphus, King of the Longobards, having threatened Rome, Stephen solicited the aid of Pepin, King of the Franks, who marched into Italy, defeated Astolphus, and compelled him to give up the district (Exarchate) of Ravenna,

and other provinces previously conquered by him. In 755 Astolphus, with a recruited army, again attacked Rome, but was finally driven back by Pepin, who conferred upon the Roman See Pentapolis and the Exarchate of Ravenna Stephen died in 757, and was succeeded by Paul I.

Stephen IV., a native of Sicily, became pope in 768 A.D. During his pontificate the Longobards again took possession of portions of the Exarchate of Ravenna. He died in 772, and was succeeded by Adrian I.

Stephen V. was elected pope in 816 A.D. His pontificate was marked by no important events, and he died within a year after his consecration.

Stephen VI. succeeded Adrian III. as Pope of Rome in 885. In the quarrel between Guido, Duke of Spoleto, and Berengarius, Duke of Friuli, he espoused the cause of the former, whom he crowned King of Italy in 891.

Stephen VII. succeeded Benedict VI. in 896. He annulled the acts and decrees of Formosus, one of his predecessors, and a political opponent, and caused his remains to be treated with dishonour. In 897 he was thrown into prison, and strangled by the friends of Formosus.

Stephen VIII. succeeded Leo VI. in 928. He died in 930, and was followed by John XI., son of Marozia, Duchess of Tuscany. (See MAROZIA.)

Stephen IX. was elected pope in 939, and died in 942. He was succeeded by Martin III.

Stephen X., brother of Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine was elected pope in 1057. Under his rule occurred the schism between the Greek and Roman Churches, and a long controversy was carried on concerning the celibacy of the clergy. Died in 1058.

Stephen, SAINT, King of Hungary, born at Gran about 979, was the son of a chief named Geysa. He was instructed in the Christian faith, and in 995 married the sister of the emperor Otho III. He was crowned in 1000 first King of Hungary, with the sanction of the pope. During his reign Christianity was firmly established in his country. Died in 1038.

Stephen II., King of Hungary, was the son of Koloman, and ascended the throne in 1114. He carried on unsuccessful wars with Poland, Austria, and Russia, and in 1131 abdicated his throne in favour of a relative named Bela. He died in a monastery in the same year.

Stephen III., son of the preceding, was crowned in 1161, but he was soon forced to resign in favour of his uncle Ladislaus, whose claims were supported by the Emperor of Constantinople.

Stephen IV. became King of Hungary on the death of Ladislaus, in 1161. His subjects, however, soon revolted against him, and restored Stephen III. to the throne. Stephen IV. died in 1163, and his nephew, Stephen III., in 1173.

Stephen V. succeeded his father Bela in 1270 as King of Hungary. He carried on war with the Bohemians and Bulgarians, and died in 1272.

Stephen, stee'ven, [Lat. STEPH'ANUS; Fr. ÉTIENNE, á'te-ĕn',] King of England, born in France in 1105, was a son of Stephen, Count of Blois. His mother, Adela, was a daughter of William the Conqueror. He rendered himself popular in England by his martial courage, and became a competitor for the crown at the death of Henry I., in 1135, although that king had designated his daughter Matilda as his successor. Stephen was recognized as king by a large portion of the people, and a civil war began in 1139. In 1153 Prince Henry, a son of Matilda, came from Normandy with an army. The contest was decided by an agreement that Stephen should retain the throne until his death, and that Henry should succeed him. Died in 1154.

See HUME, "History of England," chap. vii.

Stephen, KING OF POLAND. See BÁTHORI.

Ste'phen, (Sir GEORGE,) brother of Sir James, noticed below, was born about 1794. He published "The Jesuit at Cambridge," "Adventures of an Attorney," and several other works. Died June 20, 1879.

Stephen, (JAMES,) an English lawyer and philanthropist, born in Dorsetshire. He was an earnest advocate of African emancipation, and he is said to have planned the system of the continental blockade during the French war. He published a treatise entitled "War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags." He became a member of Parliament for Tralee, and for many years held the post of a master in chancery. Died in 1832.

Stephen, (Sir JAMES,) K.C.B., an English writer and statesman, born in London about 1790. He studied at Cambridge, and rose through various offices to be permanent under-secretary to the colonial department, which post he filled with eminent ability. He was appointed in 1849 regius professor of modern history at Cambridge. He published "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography," originally published in the "Edinburgh Review," "Lectures on the History of France," (1851,) etc. Died in 1859.

Ste'phen, (Sir JAMES FITZJAMES,) an English lawyer, a son of Sir James Stephen, was born in London in March, 1829, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1852, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, was a law member of the government of India, 1870–72, became professor of common law to the inns of court, 1875, and a judge of the high court of justice in 1879. His principal works are "Essays by a Barrister," (1862,) "General View of the Criminal Law," (1863,) "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," (1873,) "Digest of the Law of Evidence," "Digest of the Criminal Law," (1877,) and a "History of the Criminal Law of England," (3 vols., 1883.) Died March 11, 1894.

Stephen, (LESLIE,) an English author, a brother of Sir J. F. Stephen, was born in London, November 28, 1832. He was educated at Eton, King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, edited the "Cornhill Magazine" 1871–82, and wrote "The Playground of Europe," (1871,) "Hours in a Library," (1874–79,) "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century," (1876,) "Science of Ethics," (1882,) "An Agnostic's Apology," (1893,) "Social Rights and Duties," (1896,) etc. In 1884 he began the publication of a "Dictionary of National Biography," of which he edited twenty-six volumes. D. Feb. 22, 1904.

Stephens, stee'vens, (ALEXANDER H.,) an American statesman, born in Taliaferro county, Georgia, in 1812. He was elected to Congress by the Whig party in 1843, and continued in office till 1859. He was one of the first advocates of the annexation of Texas, and was active in promoting the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Act of 1854. He subsequently joined the Democratic party. He opposed the secession of Georgia in 1860, but, having subsequently joined the secessionists, was elected in 1861 Vice-President of the Confederate States. On the downfall of the Confederacy he was arrested by the Federal government, and confined in Fort Warren, near Boston, but soon afterwards was released. In 1865 he was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Georgia, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1874 he was elected representative in Congress, where he served several terms, and in 1882 was chosen Governor of Georgia. He published "A Constitutional View of the War between the States," (1870.) Died March 4, 1883.

Stephens, (Mrs. ANN SOPHIA W.,) a popular American novelist, born at Derby, Connecticut, in 1813. She published many novels and tales, among which are "The Heiress of Greenhurst," "The Old Homestead," "Fashion and Famine," etc., and contributed numerous sketches to periodicals. Died August 20, 1886.

Stephens, (GEORGE,) an English archæologist, born at Liverpool in 1813. He settled at Stockholm in 1833, and became professor of English at Copenhagen in 1855. His important works are "Old Northern Runic Monuments," (1866–84,) and "The Runes, whence came they?" (1894.) Died in 1895.

Stephens, (HENRY,) a Scottish writer on agriculture, born in Bengal in 1795, was educated at Edinburgh. He published "The Book of the Farm," (3 vols., 1844,) and other works.

Stephens, stee'vens, (JAMES FRANCIS,) an English entomologist, born in Sussex in 1792. He was the author of "The Systematic Catalogue of British Insects," "A Manual of the British Coleoptera," and "Illustra-

tions of British Entomology," (10 vols.) The last-named is regarded as one of the most valuable works of the kind. He was president of the Entomological Society, and a Fellow of the Linnæan Society. Died in 1852.

Stephens, (JAMES,) an Irish patriot, born at Kilkenny in 1824. He originated the Fenian party in 1853, and as its "Head Centre" had great power and influence. He was arrested in Dublin in 1864, escaped, and went to New York. Deposed by the Fenians, he sank into obscurity. Died Mar. 29, 1901.

Stephens, (JEREMY,) an English theologian, born in Shropshire in 1592. He became rector of Wotton, and published several works. Died in 1665.

Stephens, (JOHN LLOYD,) an American traveller, born at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in 1805. He published in 1837 "Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land," which was followed in 1838 by "Travels in Greece, Turkey, Russia," etc. Being appointed in 1839 ambassador to Central America, he brought out, after his return, "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan," (1841,) and "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan," (1843,) illustrated by Catherwood. These works obtained great popularity both in this country and in Europe, and the two last-named are esteemed among the most valuable contributions to American antiquities. Mr. Stephens was elected president of the Panama Railroad Company about 1850. Died in 1852.

Stephenson, stee'vĕn-sŏn, (GEORGE,) an eminent English engineer, and inventor of the locomotive engine, was born at Wylam, in Northumberland, June 9, 1781. His father was a fireman of a colliery, and was unable to give his children an education at school. At the age of fourteen, George became an assistant fireman in the colliery. He learned to read and write at a night-school. Having been promoted to the office of brakesman, he married Fanny Henderson about 1802. He exercised his mechanical skill in mending clocks, studied mechanics, and acquired a knowledge of steam-engines. In 1812 he became chief engineer of Killingworth Colliery. His first locomotive engine was completed in July, 1814, and drew eight loaded cars four miles an hour. He made another, with important improvements, and applied the steam blast-pipe, in 1815, and soon after that date improved the construction of the railway. In 1822 he was employed to construct a railway from Stockton to Darlington, which was opened in 1825 and was the first railway made for public use. About 1824 Mr. Stephenson and Edward Pease, of Darlington, established a manufactory of locomotives at Newcastle. He was chief engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, finished in 1830, not without violent opposition from land-owners and others. A prize of five hundred pounds, offered by the directors of this railway for the best locomotive, was awarded to the "Rocket," made by George Stephenson and his son Robert, (1830.) This engine is said to have run at the rate of thirty miles an hour, to the great amazement of the public. He was employed as engineer of the Grand Junction Railway, of that which connects London with Birmingham, and of others. His latter years were spent in the superintendence of extensive coal-mines which he owned. Died at Tapton in August, 1848.

Stephenson, (ROBERT,) a distinguished engineer, a son of the preceding, was born at Willington in October, 1803. He studied for one session at the University of Edinburgh, (1820–21,) after which he assisted his father in the construction of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and in the manufacture of locomotives. In 1824 he was employed in South America as inspector of gold- and silver-mines. He returned to England in 1827, and became associated with his father in the fabrication of locomotives. He was engineer of the Leicester and Swannington Railway, and of the London and Birmingham Railway which was opened in 1838. He acquired a high reputation as a railway engineer, and was employed as such in various foreign countries. Among his greatest works are the viaduct over the Tweed at Berwick, the high level bridge at Newcastle, the Britannia tubular bridge over Menai Straits, (1850,) the Victoria tubular bridge at Montreal, finished about 1860, and a railway connecting Cairo with Alexandria, in Egypt. He was elected a member of Parliament for Whitby in 1847. Died in October, 1859.

See SMILES, "Lives of the Engineers;" J. C JAFFRESON, "Life of Robert Stephenson," 1864; "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1859.

Step'ney, (GEORGE,) an English diplomatist and poet, born at Westminster in 1663. He was employed in embassies to Germany, Poland, and the States-General, (Netherlands.) He was the author of several original poems, and assisted Dryden in his translation of Juvenal. "He is," says Johnson, "a very licentious translator, and does not recompense the neglect of his author by beauties of his own." Died in 1707.

Step'niak, the *nom-de-plume* of SERGIUS MICHAEL DRAGOMANOFF, a Russian revolutionist, born in the Ukraine in 1841. In 1870 he became a professor in Kieff, but was forced to flee in 1876 on account of his free utterances. He afterwards resided in Geneva and London, where he published "Underground Russia," (1881,) "Nihilism as it is," (1894,) and other works. He was killed by a railway train in 1895.

Sterbeeck, van, vän stĕr'bāk, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish botanist and priest, born at Antwerp in 1631. He published "Theatrum Fungorum." Died in 1693.

Ster'ling, (JOHN,) a British poet and prose writer, son of Edward, (1773–1847,) was born in the island of Bute in 1806. He finished his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he acquired the friendship of Mr. (afterwards Archdeacon) Hare, Monckton Milnes, and other distinguished men. Having taken holy orders, he became curate of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, in 1834. He was the author of "Arthur Coningsby," a novel, (1833,) "The Election; a Poem, in Seven Books," (1841,) "Strafford," a tragedy, (1843,) and "Essays and Tales." He numbered among his friends Coleridge and Thomas Carlyle, and his Life has been written by the latter. Died in 1844.

See T. CARLYLE, "Life of John Sterling," 1851; "Brief Biographies," by SAMUEL SMILES; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1848; "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1848.

Stern, (DANIEL.) See AGOULT, D'.

Stern, (MARIE DE FLAVIGNY.) See AGOULT, D'.

Sternberg, stĕrn'bĕrG, (ALEXANDER,) BARON, a celebrated novelist, born in Esthonia, in Russia, in 1806, studied at Dorpat, and in 1830 settled in Germany. Among his most popular works, which are written in German, we may name "The Missionary," "Diana," and "Saint Sylvan." Died August 24, 1868.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1837.

Sternberg, (GEORGE MILLER,) an American surgeon, born in Otsego county, New York, in 1838. He became an assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army in 1861, and reached the ranks of brigadier-general and surgeon-general of the army in 1893. Died 1915.

Sternberg, (KASPAR MARIA,) COUNT, a German naturalist, and president of the Bohemian National Museum, born in 1761; died in 1838.

Sterne, stern, (LAURENCE,) a celebrated humorist, born at Clonmel, Ireland, in 1713, was a great-grandson of Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York. His father was a lieutenant in the army. He was educated at Cambridge, which he entered in 1733, took holy orders, and became vicar of Sutton about 1738. He was marrried in 1741. Through the influence of an uncle, he obtained a prebend in York Cathedral. He remained nearly twenty years at Sutton, and acquired a sudden celebrity by the publication of two volumes of "Tristram Shandy," (1759,) a humorous story, which had a great success. In 1760 he published two volumes of sermons, and was appointed curate of Coxwold, Yorkshire. The poet Gray praises his sermons, as showing "a strong imagination and a sensible heart," but adds, "you see him [the preacher] often tottering on the verge of laughter and ready to throw his periwig in the face of his audience." (See Gray's "Letters.") Sterne's promotion in the Church was hindered by his dissipated or irregular habits. He visited Paris and other parts of France in 1762–63, and published the ninth volume of "Tristram

Shandy" in 1767. Having made another tour in France and Italy, he produced in 1768 his "Sentimental Journey," which enjoyed a great popularity. He died in London in 1768, leaving one child, a daughter.

Sterne is considered one of the most humorous and original writers in the language. "His wit," says Hazlitt, "is poignant, though artificial; and his characters (though the groundwork of some of them had been laid before) have yet invaluable original differences; and the spirit of the execution, the master-strokes constantly thrown into them, are not to be surpassed." ("Lectures on the English Comic Writers.")

See MEDALLE, "Letters of Laurence Sterne, to which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life, written by himself," 3 vols., 1775; SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Memoirs of Eminent Novelists;" THACKERAY, "Lectures on the English Humourists;" PERCY FITZGERALD, "Life of Laurence Sterne," 2 vols., 1864; JOHN FERRIAR, "Illustrations of Laurence Sterne, with other Essays," 1798; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Stern'hold, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born in Hampshire, was groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and his successor Edward VI. He is chiefly known from his English version of the Psalms, of which he translated fifty-one. The principal part of the remainder were translated by John Hopkins, the whole being published in 1562, and annexed to the Book of Common Prayer, under the title of "The Whole Booke of Psalmes, collected into English Metre, by T. Sternhold, J. Hopkins, and others," etc. Died in 1549.

Stésichore. See STESICHORUS.

Ste-sich'o-rus, [Gr. *Στησίχορος*; Fr. STÉSICHORE, stā'zē'kŏr'; It. STESICORO, sta-se-ko'ro,] a celebrated Greek poet, born at Himera, in Sicily, is supposed to have flourished about 600 B.C. He is styled the inventor of choral songs, and his original name of Tisias was changed to Stesichorus on account of his directing the choruses at religious festivals. His works, of which only fragments remain, were composed in the language of the epic poets, with a mixture of Doricisms, and combine the material of the epic poem with the lyric form. They are warmly eulogized by Cicero, Quintilian, and other eminent writers of antiquity. He died about 555 B.C., aged about 85.

Stet'son, (CHARLOTTE PERKINS,) an American author, born (Perkins) at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1860, the granddaughter of Lyman Beecher. She wrote humourous and satirical verses, stories, women's rights papers, etc. She published "Women and Economics," and "Is this Our World?" (verse.)

Steuart. See STEWART, (Sir JAMES.)

Steuben, stu'ben, [Ger. pron. stoi'bẹn,] (FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS,) BARON, a celebrated general of the American Revolution, was born at Magdeburg, Prussia, in 1730. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and rose to be adjutant-general in the king's staff in 1762. In 1777 he offered his services to General Washington as a volunteer in the American army. He was appointed major-general in 1778, and subsequently took an active part in the battle of Monmouth and the siege of Yorktown. A life-annuity of $2500 was voted him by Congress in 1790, and he also received 16,000 acres of land in Oneida county, New York, where he died in 1794. His life, written by Francis Bowen, is included in Sparks's "American Biography."

See the "North American Review" for October, 1864.

Steuben, von, fon stoi'bẹn, (KARL WILHELM AUGUST,) BARON, a German historical painter, born near Mannheim about 1790, worked in Paris and in Russia, where he was patronized by the emperor Nicholas. Among his works are "Napoleon's Return from Elba," and "Esmeralda and Quasimodo." Died in Paris in 1856.

Ste'vens, (ABEL,) an American Methodist divine, born at Philadelphia in 1815. He edited successively several religious journals, and published, among other works, "Memorials of the Introduction of Methodism into New England," and "History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century, called Methodism," (1859.) Died September 12, 1897.

Ste'vens, (ALEXANDER,) an English architect, constructed the bridge over the Liffey at Dublin, and other important works. Died in 1796.

Ste'vens, [Belgian pron. stā'vens,] (ALFRED,) a Belgian painter, born at Brussels, May 11, 1828. He gained a medal of the first class in 1851. Died Aug. 24, 1906.

Stevens, (ALFRED GEORGE,) an English artist, born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, in December, 1817. His principal work is the Wellington memorial under the dome of Saint Paul's Cathedral. His portrait-busts and his designs for decorative metal-work are specially noteworthy. Died January 7, 1878.

Stevens, (EDWIN AUGUSTUS,) an American inventor, a son of John Stevens, was born at Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1795. He made improvements in naval construction and in machinery, built the iron-clad Naugatuck for service in the war of 1861–65, and gave one million dollars towards the construction of the iron-clad battery of his brother, R. L. Stevens. He founded the Stevens Institute of Technology, and the Stevens High School, both at Hoboken, New Jersey. Died in Paris, France, August 7, 1868.

Stevens, (GEORGE ALEXANDER,) an English actor and dramatic writer, born in London, was the author of a novel entitled "Tom Fool," and other works of a comic and satirical character. Among these may be named a "Lecture on Heads," "Distress upon Distress," a burlesque tragedy, and "The Adventures of a Speculist." He also wrote a number of popular songs. Died in 1784.

Stevens, (ISAAC INGALLS,) an American general, born in or near Andover, Massachusetts, in 1818, graduated at West Point in 1839, at the head of his class. He was appointed Governor of Washington Territory in 1853, and resigned in 1857. In September, 1861, he became a brigadier-general of Union volunteers. He served in the army which captured Port Royal, South Carolina, in November, 1861, was raised to the rank of major-general in the ensuing summer, and was killed at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

Stevens, (JOHN,) an American mechanician, born at New York in 1749, was the inventor of a steamboat, which he exhibited in 1804. He also wrote a pamphlet giving plans for a railway and steam-carriages. Died in 1838.

His son, ROBERT LIVINGSTON STEVENS, born in 1788, also distinguished himself as an inventor, and made numerous improvements in steamboats. Died in 1856.

Stevens, (JOHN AUSTIN,) an American historian, born at New York in 1827. He founded and for many years edited the "Magazine of American History," and founded the societies of Sons of the Revolution and Loyal League. Among his writings are "The Burgoyne Campaign," "The French in Rhode Island," etc. Died June 16, 1910

Stevens, (RICHARD JAMES SAMUEL,) an English composer, born at London about 1750, published numerous songs and glees, which are ranked among the masterpieces of their kind. Died in 1837.

Stevens, (ROBERT NIELSON,) an American novelist and dramatist, was born at New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, in 1867. He became an editorial writer on the Philadelphia "Press" in 1886, and a theatrical agent in New York in 1893. He wrote, plays, "An Enemy to the King," (1896,) "The Ragged Regiment," (1898,) novels, "The Continental Dragoon," (1898,) "Philip Winwood," (1900,) etc.

Stevens, (THADDEUS,) an eminent American legislator, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 4th of April, 1793. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814, removed to Pennsylvania, and studied law. He was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1833, and re-elected four times between that date and 1841. In April, 1835, he made a powerful speech for common schools, and secured the triumph of a system to which the majority of the legislature had been hostile. In 1836 he was a member of the Convention which revised the Constitution of the State. He settled at Lancaster about 1842, and was elected a member of Congress by

the voters of the ninth district in 1848. He acted with the Whig party while that party survived, and was re-elected to Congress in 1850. About 1855 he joined the Republican party, which was at first called in Pennsylvania the People's party. He represented the ninth district, *i.e.* Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in Congress from 1858 to 1868. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the Thirty-seventh Congress, 1861–63, and in several subsequent terms. In December, 1861, he offered a resolution that all slaves who shall leave their masters or aid in quelling the rebellion shall be declared free. After the end of the civil war he became the most prominent and influential member of the House of Representatives, and a strenuous opponent of President Johnson's policy. He advocated the extension of the right of suffrage to the freedmen, and other measures of the Radical party. Mr. Stevens and Senator Sherman were the authors of the bill for the reconstruction of the seceded States which was passed by Congress in the session of 1866–67 and became a law notwithstanding the veto of the President. By this act, ten of the Southern States were divided into five military districts, and each district was subjected to the authority of a military commander until the people of those districts should adopt new Constitutions conceding impartial suffrage. Mr. Stevens, who was chairman of the joint committee on reconstruction, reported in February, 1867, the original bill, which Senator Sherman modified by an important amendment. He advocated the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in a speech on the 24th of February, 1868, and was a member of the committee of seven then appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment. He was also one of the seven members elected March 2, 1868, as managers to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson. He was never married. Died at Washington in August, 1868.

Stevens, (WILLIAM BACON,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Bath, Maine, July 13, 1815, graduated as M.D. at Dartmouth College in 1837, practised medicine in Savannah, Georgia, took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church, in 1844 was chosen professor of belles-lettres, moral philosophy, and history in the University of Georgia, and held a rectorship in Philadelphia, 1848–62. In 1862 he was consecrated as assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, succeeding as diocesan in 1865. Among his publications are "Georgia Historical Collections," 1841-42,) a "History of Georgia," (2 vols., 1847,) and a number of religious and other works. He was distinguished as a pulpit orator. Died June 11, 1887.

Ste'venson, (ADLAI EWING,) Vice-President of the United States 1893–97, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, in 1835. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1857, was a member of Congress 1875–77, first assistant postmaster-general 1885–89, and was elected Vice-President in 1892. In 1897 he was a member of the international bimetallic commission to Europe. He was again nominated for Vice-President by the Democratic and Populist parties in 1900, but failed to be elected. Died June 13, 1914.

Ste'vẹn-sọn, (ANDREW,) an American statesman, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1784. He studied law, became eminent as a pleader, and represented a district of Virginia in Congress from 1821 to 1834. During this period he was thrice elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1827, 1829, and 1831. He was minister to England from 1836 to 1841. He acted with the Democratic party. Died in 1857.

Ste'vẹn-sọn, (Sir JOHN ANDREW,) an Irish composer, born in Dublin in 1761. He produced numerous duets, songs, and anthems, and an oratorio, entitled "The Thanksgiving." Died in 1833.

Ste'vẹn-sọn, (JOHN HALL,) an English satiric poet, born in Yorkshire in 1718, was a friend of Laurence Sterne, who has described him in his "Tristram Shandy" under the name of "Eugenius." He published "Lyric Epistles," "Fables for Grown Gentlemen," and other works. Died in 1785.

Ste'ven-sọn, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish engineer, born at Glasgow in 1772. About 1796 he became engineer to the Northern Light-House Commissioners. He began in 1807 the construction of the Bell Rock Light-House, off Arbroath, in Forfarshire, which was completed in 1811. He built upwards of twenty light-houses, and was employed in various other important works in Scotland and England. To him is ascribed the suggestion of malleable iron instead of cast-iron rails. Died in 1850.

Stevenson, (ROBERT LOUIS BALFOUR,) a Scottish author, grandson of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh, November 13, 1850. He was bred an engineer, but studied law, and afterwards adopted literature as a pursuit. Among his works are "Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes" and "An Inland Voyage," (1878,) "Travels with a Donkey," (1879,) "Virginibus Puerisque," (1881,) "Familiar Studies on Men and Books" and "New Arabian Nights," (1882,) "Treasure Island," (1883,) "Kidnapped" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," (1886,) "The Merry Men, etc.," (1887,) "Across the Plains," (1892,) and several volumes of verse. Died in 1894.

Stevenson, (SARAH YORKE,) an American archæologist, was born at Paris, France, in 1847. She was educated there, lived in Mexico 1862–67, afterwards in Philadelphia. Married Cornelius Stevenson in 1870. She became an authority on Egyptian archæology, and was connected with the department of archæology of the University of Pennsylvania, which conferred on her the degree of Sc.D. She was president of the Civic Club and the Acorn Club, and a member of several learned societies of Philadelphia.

Stevenson, (THOMAS G.,) an American general, born about 1836, was a son of the Hon. J. Thomas Stevenson, of Boston. He was appointed a brigadier-general about the end of 1862. He was in command of a division when he was killed, near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.

Stĕv'in [Fr. pron. stȧ'vȧN'] or **Stevinus**, stȧ-vee'nŭs, (SIMON,) an able Flemish engineer and mathematician, born at Bruges about 1550. He was employed as civil engineer and inspector of dykes by the government of Holland. He made important improvements in arithmetic, algebra, and mechanics. Among his works are a "Treatise on Arithmetic," (1585,) a "Treatise on Statics and Hydrostatics," (1586,) and a "Treatise on Navigation," (1599.) Died about 1620.

See GORTHALS, "Notice historique sur la Vie de S. Stevin," 1841; QUETELET, "Simon Stevin," 1845; STEICHEN, "Mémoire sur la Vie de Stevin," 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stevinus. See STEVIN.

Stew'art, (ALEXANDER TURNEY,) a celebrated merchant, born near Belfast, Ireland, October 27, 1802. He studied in Dublin University, and in 1823 went to New York and became a teacher. In 1825 he became a dry-goods merchant. His success in business was very great. Died in New York, April 10, 1876.

Stewart, (BALFOUR,) LL.D., a Scottish physicist, born in Edinburgh, November 1, 1828. He studied at the Universities of Saint Andrew's and Edinburgh, and in 1859 was made director of Kew Observatory. In 1870 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy in Owens College, Manchester. He published treatises on "Heat," "Elementary Physics," (1871,) "Physics," (1872,) the "Conservation of Energy," (1874,) etc., besides important papers on solar physics. Died in 1887.

Stew'art, (CHARLES,) a distinguished American naval officer, born in Philadelphia in 1778. He served as lieutenant in the operations against Tripoli in 1804, and obtained the rank of captain in 1806. In 1812 the government of the United States adopted the over-cautious policy of withdrawing all their vessels of war from the ocean, but Captain Stewart and W. Bainbridge induced them to abandon that policy. The former, in the summer of 1813, took command of the frigate Constitution, which carried fifty-two guns. He captured in February, 1815, the British ship Cyane and the sloop Levant, for which service he received a gold medal from Congress. He afterwards rendered important services in the organization of the navy, and during the civil war was raised to the rank of rear-admiral. Died in 1869.

Stewart, (CHARLES WILLIAM.) See LONDONDERRY.

Stew'art, (DUGALD,) an eminent Scottish professor of moral philosophy, was born in Edinburgh on the 22d

of November, 1753. He was a son of Matthew, noticed below, was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and attended the lectures of Reid at Glasgow. In 1772 he wrote an "Essay on Dreaming," and became an assistant or substitute of his father in the chair of mathematics. He was appointed joint professor of mathematics at Edinburgh in 1775, and succeeded Dr. Ferguson as professor of moral philosophy in the same university in 1785. He acquired a high reputation as a didactic orator, and his lectures were attended by many students from England, and even from the continent. He promoted the triumph of liberal opinions in politics by his influence over such men as Lord Brougham, Lord Jeffrey, and Lord John Russell, who were his pupils. In 1792 he published the first volume of his "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," which, being written in an elegant and attractive style, enjoyed a great popularity. The second volume appeared in 1814, and the third in 1827. He produced "Outlines of Moral Philosophy" in 1793, a "Life of Dr. Robertson" in 1796, and a "Life of Dr. Reid" in 1802. On account of his feeble health, he resigned the active duties of his professorship in 1810. Among his chief works are a "Philosophical Essay," (1 vol., 1810,) and his preliminary dissertation to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," entitled a 'General View of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Science since the Revival of Letters," which is highly esteemed. He married Helen Bannatyne about 1783, and after her death a Miss Cranstoun. Died at Edinburgh in June, 1828.

Referring to Stewart as a lecturer, Sir Walter Scott says, his "striking and impressive eloquence riveted the attention even of the most volatile student." "Perhaps few men ever lived," says Mackintosh, "who poured into the breasts of youth a more fervid and yet reasonable love of liberty, of truth, and of virtue. How many are still alive in different countries, and in every rank to which education reaches, who, if they accurately examined their own minds and lives, would not ascribe much of whatever goodness and happiness they possess to the early impressions of his gentle and persuasive eloquence! . . . Without derogation from his writings, it may be said that his disciples were among his best works."

See "General Review of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" COUSIN, "Cours de Philosophie et Fragments philosophiques," also the same writer in the "Journal des Savants," 1817.

Stewart, (ELIZA D.,) an American temperance advocate, born at Piketon, Ohio, in 1816. She was active in relief work during the civil war, being called "Mother Stewart" by the soldiers. She was afterwards a leader in the "Woman's Crusade" against the Ohio liquor saloons. She introduced the Woman's Christian Temperance Union work into Great Britain and the South.

Stewart or **Steuart**, (Sir JAMES,) a Scottish political economist, born in Edinburgh in 1713, was a Jacobite. He married a daughter of the Earl of Wemyss. Having joined the army of the Pretender in 1745, he was exiled for many years. He returned about 1763, and published, besides other works, an "Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy," (1767.) Died in 1780.

Stew'art, (JAMES HALDANE,) an English theologian, born in 1775, was rector of Limpsfield, in Surrey. He published several religious works. Died in 1854.

See a "Life of J. H. Stewart," by his son, 1856.

Stewart, (JOHN,) called WALKING STEWART, an English traveller, born in London before 1750. He performed journeys on foot through Hindostan, Persia, Nubia, etc., and walked back to England. Died in London in 1822.

See DE QUINCEY'S interesting account of Stewart in his "Literary Reminiscences," vol. ii.

Stewart, (MATTHEW,) a Scottish mathematician, born at Rothsay, in the Isle of Bute, in 1717, was the father of Dugald Stewart. He was minister of the parish of Rosneath, in the west of Scotland, in his early life. In 1747 he succeeded Maclaurin as professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. He published "General Theorems," etc., (1746,) "Tracts, Physical and Mathematical," (1761,) and "Propositions demonstrated by the Method of the Ancients," (1762.) He was well versed in Greek geometry. Died in 1785.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Stewart, (ROBERT.) See CASTLEREAGH, LORD.

Stewart, (Sir ROBERT PRESCOTT,) an Irish musician and author, born in Dublin in 1825. He graduated at the University of Dublin in 1851, and became professor of music there in 1862. Besides some successful music, he published a "Life of Händel," and other works. He was knighted in 1872. Died March 25, 1894.

Stewart, (THOMAS **Grainger**-,) a Scottish physician, born in Edinburgh, September 23, 1837. He studied at the universities of Edinburgh, Berlin, Prague, and Vienna. In 1876 he was appointed professor of the practice of physic in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1882 he was chosen a court physician to the Queen. His principal published work is a standard treatise on "Bright's Diseases of the Kidneys." Died in 1900.

Stewart (or **Steward**) **Family.** See STUART.

Steyn, (MARTINUS THEUNIS,) President of the Orange Free State, was born at Winbury, in that State, in 1857. He studied law, became State attorney in 1889, and soon afterwards a judge. He was elected President in 1896, and was intimately connected with the negotiations which ended in the Transvaal war, in which he and his people joined the Transvaal forces, with the result of losing their independence. D. 1916.

Sthen'e-lus, [Gr. Σθένελος; Fr. STHÉNÉLE, stā'nā',] a king of Mycenæ, was a son of Perseus and Andromeda, and the father of Eurystheus.

Sthenelus, a son of Capaneus, was one of the Epigoni, (*i.e.* the sons of the seven chiefs who led the expedition against Thebes.) He was a friend of Diomede, under whom he served in the Trojan war, and was one of the band inclosed in the wooden horse.

Stiefel or **Stifel**, stee'fĕl, [Lat. STIFE'LIUS,] (MICHAEL,) a German mathematician, born at Esslingen, in Saxony, in 1486. He was a Lutheran minister, and preached at various places, including Lochau and Holtsdorf, near Wittenberg. He made discoveries in algebra. His principal work is "Arithmetica Integra," (1544.) Died in 1567.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Stieglitz, steeg'lits, (CHRISTIAN LUDWIG,) a German writer upon art, born at Leipsic in 1756, published, among other works, a "History of Architecture from the Earliest Antiquity to Modern Times," (1827,) "Archæology of the Architecture of the Greeks and Romans," and "On the Pigments used by Ancient Artists." He also wrote a number of war lyrics. Died in 1836.

Stieglitz, (HEINRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Arolsen, in Waldeck, in 1803, was the author of poems and dramatic works. Died in 1849.

Stieler, stee'lĕr, (ADOLF,) a German geographer, born at Gotha in 1775; died in 1836.

Stier, steeR, (WILHELM,) a German architect, born near Warsaw in 1799. He became professor at the Academy of Architecture at Berlin, and the founder of a new school of architects. He designed the cathedral of Berlin and the Athenæum of Munich. Died in 1856.

Stiernhielm. See STJERNHJELM.

Stifel. See STIEFEL.

Stifelius. See STIEFEL.

Stifter, stif'tĕr, (ADALBERT,) a German *littérateur* born in Southern Bohemia in 1806, wrote novels, poems, and prose essays. "He is," says Vapereau, "one of the best prose-writers of his country." Died in 1868.

Stig'and, a Saxon prelate under the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1052. Having been convicted of several misdemeanours, he was deprived of his office and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, but he died soon after the sentence was passed.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

Stig'and, (WILLIAM,) an English writer and lawyer, born in 1827. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Re-

new," and published a collection of poems, including the "Vision of Barbarossa," (1860.)

Stigliani, stēl-yâ'nee, (TOMMASO,) an Italian poet, born at Matera in 1545. Among his works is "The New World," ("Il Mondo nuovo," 1617.) D. Rome in 1625.

Stiglmaier or **Stiglmayer**, stĭgl'mī'er, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) brass founder, born near Munich, Germany, in 1791, and in 1824 became superintendent of the brass-foundry at Munich. Among his numerous works are the monument of Schiller at Stuttgart, after Thorwaldsen, the statue of "Bavaria" at Munich, after Schwanthaler, etc. Died in 1844.

Stiles, (CHARLES WARDELL,) physician, born at Spring Valley, New York, in 1867. Since 1891 he has been connected as zoologist with government and other institutions, also has lectured on this subject, and is scientific secretary of the Rockefeller commission for the eradication of the hook-worm disease. He made important researches in the South on this disease and has written many treatises on parasitic diseases.

Stiles, (EZRA,) D.D., an American theologian and scholar, born at North Haven, Connecticut, in 1727. He graduated at Yale College, and in 1756 became pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Newport, Rhode Island. He was elected in 1777 president of Yale College, and subsequently professor of ecclesiastical history. He was well versed in the Hebrew, Greek, and Oriental tongues, and was esteemed one of the most learned of American divines. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Franklin, and was the first one in New England who made experiments in electricity. He published an "Account of the Settlement of Bristol," (1785,) "History of Three of the Judges of Charles I.," and a number of sermons and orations. Died in 1795.

Stil'i-cho, [Gr. Στιλίχων; Fr. STILICON, stē'lē'kôN',] (FLAVIUS,) an eminent commander of the Roman armies, was a son of a Vandal officer. He rose rapidly in the reign of Theodosius, and was sent as ambassador to Persia in 384 A.D., at which date he was a young man. On his return he married Serena, a niece of Theodosius I., and became commander-in-chief of the army. He found a rival and dangerous enemy in Rufinus, the chief minister of Theodosius. In 394 Theodosius appointed Stilicho guardian of his young son Honorius, to whom he gave the Western Empire. Rufinus at the same time was chief minister of Arcadius, Emperor of the East. After the death of Theodosius, (395,) Stilicho ruled with unlimited authority at Rome. He marched against the Goths, who had invaded Thrace, and who were aided by the treacherous intrigues of Rufinus. This rival was removed by assassination in 395 A.D. Stilicho drove Alaric out of the Peloponnesus in 396 A.D.; but his victorious progress was checked by the jealousy of Arcadius, who made a treaty with Alaric and took him into his own service. The war was renewed by Alaric, who invaded Italy about 402. Stilicho gained a decisive victory over him at Pollentia (or Polentia) in 403, soon after which the Goths retired from Italy. It is stated that he formed an alliance with Alaric against Arcadius, with a design to make himself master of both the Eastern and Western Empires. In 406 he defeated a host of barbarians who invaded Northern Italy under Radagaisus. The enemies of Stilicho excited the fears and suspicion of Honorius against him, and procured an order for his death. He was massacred at Ravenna in 408 A.D.

See CLAUDIAN, "De Laudibus Stilichonis;" GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" C. F. SCHULZE, "F. Stilicho ein Wallenstein der Vorzeit," 1805; LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stilicon. See STILICHO.

Stilke, stĭl'kĕh, (HERMANN,) a German historical painter, born in Berlin in 1803, was a pupil of Cornelius at Dusseldorf. He painted many religious and mediæval subjects, and was employed by the King of Prussia to adorn with frescos a hall in the castle of Stolzenfels. Died September 22, 1860.

Still, (JOHN,) a learned English prelate, born in Lincolnshire in 1543. He became Lady Margaret professor at Cambridge in 1570, and was afterwards master of Saint John's and Trinity Colleges. He was made Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1592. He is believed to have been the author of one of the earliest comedies in the English language, entitled "A Ryght Pithy, Pleasaunt, and Merie Comedie, intytuled Gammer Gurton's Nedle." Died in 1607.

Stillé, stĭl'le, (ALFRED,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician, born in Philadelphia, October 30, 1813, graduated in arts at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and in medicine in 1836, was professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Pennsylvania Medical College, 1854–59, and held the same chair in the University of Pennsylvania, 1864–84. Among his works are "Elements of General Pathology," (1848,) "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," (1860,) "War as an Instrument of Civilization," (1862,) and the "National Dispensatory," (1879,) which was prepared by him in conjunction with Dr. J. M. Maisch. Died September 24, 1900.

Stillé, stĭl'le, (CHARLES JANEWAY,) LL.D., an American writer and scholar, born at Philadelphia in 1819. He graduated at Yale College in 1839. He published in 1862 a well-timed and able pamphlet entitled "How a Free People Conduct a Long War." Other works are "History of the United States Sanitary Commission," etc., (1866,) "Studies in Mediæval History," (1881,) "Development of American Civilization," "Beaumarchais and the Lost Million," "Mediæval Civilization," etc. In May, 1866, he was elected professor of the English language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1868 provost of the same institution, a position from which he retired in September, 1880. Died in 1899.

Stille, (KARL.) See DEMME.

Stilling. See JUNG.

Stil'ling-fleet, (BENJAMIN,) grandson of Edward Stillingfleet, noticed below, was born in 1702. He studied at Cambridge, and subsequently travelled on the continent. Among his publications may be named "Miscellaneous Tracts on Natural History," being chiefly translations from Linnæus, and an abridgment of Tartini's "Treatise on Music." Died in 1771.

See WILLIAM COXE, "Life and Works of Benjamin Stilling fleet," 1811.

Stillingfleet, (EDWARD,) an eminent English prelate and polemical writer, born at Cranbourn, in Dorset, in April, 1635, was educated at Cambridge. He became rector of Sutton in 1657. His reputation is chiefly founded on his "Origines Sacræ, or Rational Account of the Christian Faith as to the Truth and Divine Authority of the Scriptures," (1662.) He wrote a number of works against popery and the nonconformists. He was one of the chaplains of Charles II., and was appointed Dean of Saint Paul's in 1678. In answer to Baxter, Howe, and Owen, he published "The Unreasonableness of Separation," (1681.) "Stillingfleet," says Macaulay, "was renowned as a consummate master of all the weapons of controversy." ("History of England," vol. ii.) In 1685 he produced "Origines Britannicæ, or Antiquities of the British Churches." He became Bishop of Worcester in 1689. Died in 1699.

See GOODWIN, "Life of E. Stillingfleet," 1710.

Still'man, (SAMUEL,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born at Philadelphia in 1737. He settled at Boston as pastor of the First Baptist Church, and enjoyed a high reputation as a pulpit orator. He was one of the founders of Brown University, and was conspicuous for his benevolence. Died in 1807.

Stillman, (WILLIAM JAMES,) an American author and artist, born at Schenectady, New York, June 1, 1828. He graduated at Union College in 1848. He was United States consul at Rome, 1861–65, and in Crete, 1865–69. He was a correspondent of the London "Times" (1875–82) in Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Greece. Among his works are "The Cretan Insurrection," (1874,) "On the Track of Ulysses," (1888,) "Apollo and Venus," (1896,) etc. He was editor of "The Crayon" 1856–57. He continued with the "Times" until 1898, when he retired on pension. Died in 1901.

Stil'po, [Gr. Στίλπων; Fr. STILPON, stēl'pôN',] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Megara, lived about

325 or 300 B.C. He was highly esteemed for his wisdom by the ancients, and attracted a large number of disciples, among whom were Zeno the Stoic and Crates the Cynic. Little is known about his life or doctrines, which seem to have been similar to those of the Megaric school.

Stilpon. See STILPO.

Stimp'son, (WILLIAM,) an American zoologist, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 14, 1832. He was a pupil and assistant of L. Agassiz, and in 1864 was made curator to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and later was director of its museum. The fruits of his great labours as a collector and writer were destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871. He published valuable papers, chiefly on invertebrate marine animals. Died at Ilchester Mills, Maryland, May 26, 1872.

Stim'son, (FREDERIC JESUP,) an American author and lawyer, born in Dedham, Massachusetts, 1855.

Stimson, (HENRY LEWIS,) born at New York in 1867. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, was the U. S. attorney for S. District of New York 1906–09; Republican candidate for Governor of New York 1910; Secretary of War in President Taft's cabinet, 1911–13. He served as a Colonel in the Field Artillery in the American Expeditionary Force in the World War, and in 1927 was sent to Nicaragua as the representative of President Coolidge. He was Governor-General of the Philippines from 1927 until becoming Secretary of State in President Hoover's cabinet, March, 1929. He headed the American delegation to the London Disarmament Conference, 1930.

Stinnes, sti'ness, (HUGO,) German industrial magnate, was born in 1870 at Mülheim. He studied mining engineering, started a great coal business, established iron and steel factories, and employed a large fleet of steamships. He entered the Reichstag 1920. Died in Berlin, 1924.

Stirling, EARL OF. See ALEXANDER, (WILLIAM.)

Stirling, (JAMES HUTCHINSON,) a Scottish critic, born at Glasgow, June 22, 1820. He studied at the Glasgow University, became a physician, and was a student of philosophy in Germany, 1851–57. He wrote "The Secret of Hegel," "Philosophy and Theology," and other works. Died in 1909.

Stirling-Maxwell, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish writer and statesman, born near Glasgow in 1818, graduated at Cambridge, and resided several years in Spain. He was elected to Parliament for Perthshire in 1852, and again in 1874. He published "Annals of the Artists of Spain," (1848,) "The Cloister-Life of the Emperor Charles V.," (1852,) and "Velasquez and his Works," (1855.) He assumed the name of Maxwell in 1866. He was chosen lord rector of the University of St. Andrew's in 1863, of Edinburgh in 1872, and chancellor of Glasgow University in 1875. Died at Venice, January 15, 1878.

Stjernhjelm, shĕrn'he-ĕlm, (GEORGE,) a Swedish savant and poet, born in 1598; died in 1672.

Stjernhök or **Stiernhoek,** shĕrn'hök, (JAN,) a Swedish jurist, born in Dalecarlia in 1596. He published a work "On the Ancient Law of the Swedes and Goths." Died in 1675.

Stjernstolpe, shĕrns'stol-pĕh, (JONAS MAGNUS,) a Swedish *littératenr*, born in the province of Södermanland in 1777. He was the author of tales in verse, and made numerous translations from the German, French, English, and Spanish. He was noted for his wit and conversational powers. Died in 1831.

Stobæus, sto-bee'us, [Gr. Στοβαῖος; Fr. STOBÉE, sto'bā',] (JOANNES,) a Greek writer, born at Stobi, in Macedonia, lived probably between 350 and 500 A.D. He made a collection of extracts from about five hundred Greek authors, in prose and verse. This work is divided into "Eclogæ Physicæ et Ethicæ," and "Anthologicon, or Sermones," and is of great value as preserving portions of authors which would otherwise have been lost.

Stobée. See STOBÆUS.

Stobée, sto-bā',? (KILIAN,) a Swedish naturalist, born in Scania in 1690; died in 1742.

Stöber or **Stoeber,** stö'ber, (AUGUST,) a son of Daniel, noticed below, was born in 1808. He published (in German) in 1852 "The Traditions of Alsace." Died in 1884.

Stöber or **Stoeber,** (DANIEL EHRENFRIED,) born at Strasburg in 1779, was the author of lyric poems, a "Life of Jeremias J. Oberlin," and other works. Died in 1835.

Stoccade, sto'kād', (NICHOLAS DE HELT OR VAN HELT,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Nymwegen in 1614. He worked at Rome, Venice, and Paris. His pictures were highly prized.

Stock, (SIMON,) an English Catholic, who became general of the order of Carmelites. He is said to have founded the Brotherhood of the Scapulary, in honour of the Virgin Mary. Died in 1265.

Stock'dale, (PERCIVAL,) REV., an English writer on various subjects, born in 1736; died in 1811.

Stockfleth, stok'flĕt, (NIELS JOACHIM CHRISTIAN,) a Norwegian missionary to Lapland, born at Christiania in 1787. He translated into Lappish portions of the New Testament, and Luther's "Small Catechism." He also wrote a "Lappish Grammar," etc. Died in 1866.

Stöckhardt or **Stoeckhardt,** stök'hārt, (JULIUS ADOLPH,) a German chemist, born near Meissen in 1809. He became in 1847 professor of agricultural chemistry at the Academy for Agriculture and Forest Science at Tharand. Died June 1, 1886.

Stockmans, stok'mâns, (PETER,) a Flemish jurist and statesman, born at Antwerp in 1608. He became a member of the privy council about 1663, and held other high offices in Flanders. He published several legal works. Died in 1671.

See C. DE BAVAY, "P. Stockmans, Jurisconsulte Belge," 1844.

Stock'mar, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German physician and diplomatist, born at Coburg, August 22, 1787. He became court physician in 1816, and was for many years the trusted friend and adviser of the Coburg princes and of the English royal family. He arranged several royal marriages. His "Memoirs," chiefly extracts from his papers, were published in German in 1872, in English in 1873. Died July 9, 1863.

Stocks, (JOHN E.,) an English physician and naturalist, born in 1822. He visited India, where he made a valuable collection of plants. Died in 1854.

Stocks, (LUMB,) an accomplished English engraver, born near Halifax, November 30, 1812. He acquired fame as a master of line engraving, and in 1872 he was chosen a full member of the Royal Academy. D. 1892.

Stock'ton, (FRANCIS RICHARD,) an American humorous author, born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1834. He graduated at the Central High School of his native city in 1852, and began life as an engraver, some years later devoting himself to journalism. Among his works are "Rudder Grange," "A Jolly Fellowship," "What Might Have Been Expected," "A Floating Prince," "Ting-a-Ling," "Tales out of School," "Roundabout Rambles," "The Lady, or the Tiger?" "The Story of Viteau," "The Squirrel Inn," (1891,) "Pomona's Travels," (1894,) etc. Died April 22, 1902.

Stock'ton, (RICHARD,) an American patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born near Princeton, New Jersey, in 1730. He rose to distinction as a lawyer, and was appointed in 1774 a judge of the supreme court of New Jersey. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1776. Died in 1781.

His daughter JULIA was the wife of Dr. Benjamin Rush.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," 1848.

Stockton, (RICHARD,) an eminent lawyer, born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1764, was a son of the preceding. He was a Senator of the United States from 1796 to 1799, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1813. He was at the head of the bar of New Jersey for many years. Died at Princeton in 1828.

Stockton, (ROBERT FIELD,) an American commodore, born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1796, was a son of the preceding. He served in several naval actions in the war of 1812–14. About 1823 he cruised on the

coast of Africa, and captured several slavers. He became a post-captain in 1839. He gave much attention to naval architecture, and was one of the first American officers to apply steam to vessels of war. The sloop-of-war Princeton, which was finished in 1844, was built according to his plan, and was a very successful experiment. By the explosion of one of the guns of the Princeton, in 1844, two members of the cabinet, Gilmer and Upshur, were killed. He obtained command of the squadron on the Pacific coast about the end of 1845. In 1846 he conquered California, in which he established a provisional government. He was elected a Senator of the United States for six years by the legislature of New Jersey in 1851. Died in 1866.

Stockton, (THOMAS HEWLINGS,) D.D., an eloquent Methodist divine, born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, in 1808, for many years filled the post of chaplain to Congress. He published a number of religious works. Died in 1868.

Stock'well, (CHESTER TWITCHELL,) an American author, was born at Royalston, Massachusetts, in 1841. He studied medicine and dentistry, edited dental journals, and wrote "The Evolution of Immortality," (1887,) "Sentiment *vs.* Science," (1891,) "The Ethical Basis of Equality," (1894,) "The New Materialism," (1897,) "The New Pantheism," (1898,) etc.

Stod'dard, (CHARLES WARREN,) an American author, born at Rochester, New York, August 7, 1848. Having removed in 1855 to California, he in early youth began to write verse, and won the patronage of T. Starr King. In 1864 he went to the Hawaiian Islands, where he has since spent much of his time. After a short experience as an actor, he devoted himself to literature. His principal books are "Poems," (1867,) "South Sea Idyls," (1873,) and "Mashallah: a Flight into Egypt," (1881.) He was professor of English literature at Notre Dame University 1885–87, and at the Catholic University of America after 1889. D. April 24, 1909.

Stoddard, (FRANCIS HOVEY,) an American author, born at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1847. He graduated at Amherst, and became professor of English literature at New York University. He wrote "The Modern Novel," "Conditions of Labour in England," "Miracle Plays and Mysteries," "The Uses of Rhetoric," etc.

Stod'dard, (RICHARD HENRY,) an American poet, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1825. He published a volume entitled "Footprints" in 1848, and a second collection of poems in 1851. In 1852 he married Elizabeth D. Barstow, a poetess. From 1853 to 1870 he held a position in the custom-house of New York, and in 1877 was appointed city librarian. Among his other works are "The King's Bell," (1862,) "The Book of the East," (1871,) "The Lion's Cub," (1891,) and "Under the Evening Lamp," (1893.) His wife, ELIZABETH BARSTOW, born 1823, wrote several novels and many poems. Died May 12, 1903.

Stoddard, (WILLIAM OSBORN,) an American author, born at Homer, New York, in 1835. He was secretary to President Lincoln 1861–64, United States marshal of Arkansas 1864–66, afterwards journalist and business man in New York. He was the author of over fifty works of biography and stories for boys.

Stoddart, (THOMAS TOD,) a Scottish author, born in Edinburgh, February 14, 1810. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1833 became a lawyer, but did not long practise his profession. He published "The Lunacy or Death Wake," (1831,) "Art of Angling," (1835,) "Angling Reminiscences," (1837,) "Songs and Poems," (1839,) "Abel Massinger," (a romance, 1846,) "Angler's Rambles," (1866,) and "Songs of the Seasons," (1873.) Died November 22, 1880.

Stoeber See STÖBER.

Stoeffler. See STÖFFLER.

Stoeflerus. See STÖFFLER.

Stoerk. See STÖRK, VON, (ANTON.)

Stöffler or **Stoeffler,** stöf'fl̇er, [Lat. STOFFLERI'NUS or STOEFLE'RUS,] (JOHANN,) a German astronomer, born in Suabia in 1452, was professor of mathematics, astronomy, and geography at Tübingen, and numbered Melanchthon and Münster among his pupils. He published an account of an astrolabe of his own construction, and other scientific works. Died in 1531 He predicted that there would be a great deluge in 1524.

See WAHL, "De J. Stofflerino Mathematico," 1743; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Stoffiet, sto'fl̇ā', (NICOLAS,) a French general of the royalist party, born at Lunéville in 1751. He joined the Vendeans in the spring of 1793, and was appointed major-general in July of that year. After fighting with great bravery in numerous battles with the republicans, he was betrayed into the hands of his enemies, and executed, in 1796.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stōkes, (GEORGE GABRIEL,) F.R.S., an eminent mathematician and physicist, born in Ireland about 1820. He was educated at Cambridge, and became Lucasian professor of mathematics there in 1849. The Rumford medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him in 1852 for his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light. Died 1903.

Stokes, (WHITLEY,) a British author, born at Dublin in 1830.

Stokowski, (LEOPOLD ANTIN STANISLAW,) American orchestral conductor, was born in 1882 in London, England. He studied instrumentation in Germany and France, conducted the Cincinnati Orchestra 1909–12, and the Philadelphia Orchestra since 1912.

Stolberg, stol'bĕRG, a great family of German counts, principally resident in Prussian Saxony. The main branches are entitled Stolberg-Wernigerode, Stolberg-Stolberg, and Stolberg-Rossla.

Stolberg, stol'bĕRG, (CHRISTIAN,) COUNT, a German *littérateur,* born at Hamburg in 1748, was the author of several dramas and a collection of poems. He also published a translation of Sophocles, and other poems from the Greek. Died in 1821.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Stolberg, (FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD,) COUNT, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1750. He was minister from Lubeck to Copenhagen, ambassador to Berlin, and wrote "The Island," a romance, "History of the Religion of Jesus Christ," and other works, also translated Homer and other Greek works and the poems of Ossian. Died in 1819.

Stoll, (MAXIMILIAN,) a German physician, born in Suabia in 1742. He practised in Vienna, and wrote, besides other works, "Ratio Medendi," (3 vols., 1777–80,) which was highly esteemed. Died in 1788.

See J. PEZZL, "Denkmal auf M. Stoll," 1788; SPRENGEL, "Histoire de la Médecine."

Stolle, stol'l̇eh, (GOTTLIEB,) a German writer, born at Liegnitz, in Silesia, in 1673. He became in 1717 professor of political sciences at Jena. Among his works are an "Introduction to the History of Erudition," (1718,) and an "Account of the Lives and Writings of the Fathers of the Church," (1733.) Died in 1744.

Stolle, (LUDWIG FERDINAND,) a German poet and novelist, born at Dresden in 1806. He published "Stolle's Werke," (25 vols., 1847,) and (in German) "Palms of Peace," (1855.) Died September 29, 1872.

Stolo. See LICINIUS STOLO.

Sto'ly-pin, (PETER ABKAZDIEVITCH,) Russian premier, born in 1863. He graduated, a brilliant student, at the University of St. Petersburg in 1884, held cabinet positions, and was made vice-governor of Grodno in 1902 and governor of Saratoff in 1903. He was made premier in 1906 on the formation of the first duma, and continued in that position until September 11, 1911, when he was shot by one of the enemies made by his severity, and died a few days later.

Stone, (CHARLES P.,) an American general, born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1826, graduated at West Point in 1845. He was appointed a brigadier-general in the summer of 1861, and commanded a division stationed on the Potomac River. A part of his command

was defeated at Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861. Suspected of treachery, he was imprisoned, apparently without any just cause, in Fort Lafayette in 1862. He resigned from the army in 1864. From 1870 to 1883 he was in the Egyptian service, and attained the title of pasha. Died at New York, January 24, 1887.

Stone, (EDMUND,) a British mathematician, born about 1690. He published a "Mathematical Dictionary," (1726,) and translated L'Hôpital's "Analysis of Infinitesimals," and Bion's "Treatise on Mathematical Instruments," from the French. Died in 1768.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Stone, (FRANK,) an English artist, born at Manchester in 1800. He settled in London, where he contributed a number of oil-paintings to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and in 1851 was elected an associate of that institution. Among his most admired works we may name "Christ and the Woman of Bethany," "The Gardener's Daughter," and a group of French peasants, entitled 'Bon-Jour, Messieurs." Died in 1859.

Stone, (HENRY,) an English painter and sculptor of the seventeenth century, called "Old Stone." He made numerous and good copies from Flemish and Italian pictures. Died in 1653. He was a son of Nicholas Stone, architect, noticed below.

Stone, (JOHN,) a brother of the preceding, devoted himself to sculpture, and was also the author of a treatise on fortification, entitled "Enchiridion." Died in 1699.

Stone, (JOHN BENJAMIN,) an English author, was born at Birmingham in 1838, and inherited extensive interests as a glass-manufacturer. Among his works are a "History of Lichfield Cathedral," (1869,) and "A Summer Holiday in Spain," (1873.)

Stone, (JOHN H.,) an American officer, born probably in Maryland. He distinguished himself at the battles of Long Island and Princeton, and was Governor of Maryland from 1794 to 1797. Died in 1804.

Stone, (LUCY,) a distinguished advocate of "Women's Rights," was born at West Brookfield, Massachusetts, in 1818. At an early age she determined to go to college and obtain a liberal education. She went to Oberlin, then the only college in the United States open to her sex. By hard work between the hours of study, she earned enough to pay both her board and tuition for nearly the whole of her collegiate course. In the debating-society at Oberlin her rare oratorical talents were first manifested and developed. Having graduated with high honours, she became an agent and lecturer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in which capacity she often pleaded for the rights of woman as well as for those of the slave. "Lucy Stone," says Mrs. E. C. Stanton, "was the first speaker who really stirred the nation's heart on the subject of woman's wrongs." In 1855 Miss Stone was married to Henry B. Blackwell, (the brother of Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman in the United States who took the degree of M.D.;) but, believing that her influence as an individual would be compromised by giving up her name, it was expressly agreed that she should still retain the one she had always borne. As a speaker, Mrs. Stone's merits were of a peculiar and rare order. Though possessing uncommon logical ability, it was not to this that she owed her remarkable influence over her auditors; nor was it due to the eloquence of emotion or passion, in the ordinary signification of these words, but rather to a magnetic sympathy, which seemed all the more powerful from its being united with the utmost quietness and simplicity of manner in the orator. She died October 18, 1893.

Stone, (MARCUS,) an English painter, a son of the artist Frank Stone, was born in London, July 4, 1840, and was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy in 1877, a member in 1887. He died in 1921.

Stone, (NICHOLAS,) an English architect and sculptor, born near Exeter about 1586, was appointed master-mason of Windsor Castle by Charles I. Among his works are a monument to Spenser in Westminster Abbey, and statues of Edward V. and Henry VII. Died in 1647.

Stone, (NICHOLAS,) a son of the preceding, was also a sculptor, and made copies of the "Laocöon" and other celebrated works. Died in 1647.

Stone, (THOMAS,) an American patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Charles county, Maryland, in 1743. He became a member of the Congress of 1774, and was subsequently three times re-elected. Died in 1787.

Stone, (WILLIAM LEETE,) an American journalist and miscellaneous writer, born in Ulster county, New York, in 1792. He became in 1821 editor of the "Commercial Advertiser," a political and literary journal in New York, which he conducted with great ability. He published, among other works, "Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry," (1832,) "Border Wars of the American Revolution," (1834,) "Ups and Downs in the Life of a Distressed Gentleman," (1836,) which was very popular, "The Life of Joseph Brant," (1838,) and "The Poetry and History of Wyoming," (1841.) Died in 1844.

Stone, (WILLIAM LEETE,) JR., a son of the preceding, was born in New York, April 4, 1835. He graduated in 1858 at Brown University, and at the law-school at Albany in 1859. He published the Life of Sir William Johnson, (1865,) of W. L. Stone, (1866,) of General Riedesel, (1868,) of Mrs. Riedesel, (1867,) (with writings, etc., of the three last named,) "History of New York City," (1872,) and other works. Died in 1908.

Stone, (WILLIAM MURRAY,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Somerset county, Maryland, June 1, 1779, graduated in 1799 at Washington College, Maryland, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1802, and was in 1830 consecrated Bishop of Maryland. Died February 26, 1838.

Stone, (WILLIAM OLIVER,) an American portrait-painter, born at Derby, Connecticut, September 26, 1830. His portraits of ladies and children were often of high excellence. Died at Newport, R.I., September 15, 1875.

Stōne'măn, (GEORGE,) an American general, born in Chautauqua county, New York, August 8, 1822, graduated at West Point in 1846. He became captain in 1858, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861. He commanded the cavalry of the army of the Potomac at the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863. While serving under General Sherman near Atlanta in July, 1864, he and a large part of his command were captured in a raid against Macon. He was brevetted major-general in 1865, retired in 1871, and was Governor of California from 1883 to 1887. Died Sept. 5, 1894.

Sto'ney, (G. JOHNSTONE,) a British astronomer, born in Ireland in 1826; published "Memoirs on the Physical Constitution of the Sun and Stars," etc.

Ston'house, (Sir JAMES,) an English physician and divine, born near Abingdon in 1716. He graduated at Oxford, and subsequently studied medicine in France. Having practised his profession for many years with eminent success, he entered holy orders, and acquired a high reputation as a preacher. He was noted for his practical benevolence, and published a number of tracts on moral and religious subjects. Died in 1795.

Stoordza, Stourdza, or **Sturdza,** stoord'zȧ, (ALEXANDER,) a Russian writer and diplomatist, born at Jassy in 1788. He was privy councillor in the reign of Nicholas. He wrote several political and religious works. Died in 1854.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stop'ford, (Sir ROBERT,) an able English naval officer, born in 1768. Having obtained the rank of captain, he served with distinction under Lord Howe in the battle against the French, June 1, 1794. He afterwards captured many French vessels, became a rear-admiral about 1808, and full admiral in 1825. He commanded the naval force which took Acre in November, 1840. Died in 1847.

Storace, (STEPHEN or STEFANO,) a distinguished composer, of Italian extraction, born in London in 1763. Among his best works are the operas of "The Siege of Belgrade," "The Haunted Tower," and "The Pirates." Died in 1796. His sister, ANNA SELINA, was a highly esteemed vocalist.

Storch, STORK, [Lat. PELAR'GUS,] (CHRISTOPH,) a German Lutheran theologian, born at Schweidnitz in 1565. He wrote, besides other works, "Epitome Universæ Theologiæ," (1617.) Died in 1633.

Storch, (JOHANN,) a German physician and chemist,

born near Eisenach in 1681. He wrote several professional works. Died in 1751.

Storch, (LUDWIG,) a German *littérateur*, born in Thuringia in 1803, published a number of lyric poems and historical romances. Died February 5, 1881.

Storch, (NICHOLAS,) a German Anabaptist preacher, born at Stolberg, in Saxony, about 1490, is called the founder of the sect of Pacificators. He taught that men should be guided by immediate revelation or inspiration, and opposed infant baptism. By the agency of Luther he was banished from Saxony. He gained many proselytes in Suabia, Thuringia, etc. Died in 1530.

Storch, von, fon storK, (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH,) a Russian political economist, born in 1766. He published a "Historical and Statistical View of Russia at the End of the Eighteenth Century." Died in 1835.

Sto'rer, (BELLAMY,) an American diplomatist, born at Cincinnati in 1847. He became a lawyer in Cincinnati, was a member of Congress 1891–95, United States minister to Belgium 1897–99, and afterwards minister to Spain. He died in 1922.

Storer, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born at London. He wrote, besides other works, a poem on "The Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey," (1599.) Died in 1604.

Sto'rey, (GEORGE ADOLPHUS,) an English artist, born at London in 1834. His paintings are numerous. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1876.

Stork, stork, (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch marine painter of the latter part of the seventeenth century, was a native of Amsterdam. His sea-views are distinguished by great spirit and fidelity to nature. Died in 1708.

Störk or **Stoerk, von,** fon störk, (ANTON,) BARON, a German medical writer, born in Suabia in 1731. He practised at Vienna, and became physician to the empress Maria Theresa. He published several medical works. Died in 1803.

Storm, (EDWARD,) a Norwegian poet, born in 1749, was the author of a didactic poem entitled "Infödretten," a number of popular lyrics, and a collection of "Fables and Tales." Died in 1794.

Stor'mont, (DAVID MURRAY,) VISCOUNT, and Earl of Mansfield, a British statesman, born about 1728, was a nephew of the famous Lord Mansfield. He was ambassador at Vienna and at Paris. In the ministry formed by Fox and Lord North (1783) he was president of the council. Died in 1796.

Storrs, (CHARLES B.,) an American clergyman, born about 1794, was a son of the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, who died in 1819. He became president of the Western Reserve College, Ohio, about 1830. Died at Braintree in 1833.

Storrs, (HENRY RANDOLPH,) an American lawyer and orator, born at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1787. He practised law at Utica, New York, and represented the Oneida district in Congress from 1819 to 1832, except one term. It is stated that he had a ready and powerful elocution, and as a debater attained the first rank. He was an adherent of President Adams. He died in the city of New York in 1837.

Storrs, (RICHARD SALTER,) Junior, an American Congregational divine, born at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1821. He became pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, New York, in 1846, and in 1848 associate editor of "The Independent," a religious journal published in that city. He published a number of sermons and orations, and "Lectures on the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Constitution of the Human Soul." Died June 5, 1900.

Storrs, (WILLIAM LUCIUS,) an American jurist, born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1795, was a brother of Henry R. Storrs, noticed above. He was elected a member of Congress in 1829, in 1831, and in 1839. He became a judge of the supreme court of Connecticut about 1840, and chief justice of the same in 1856. Died in 1861.

Sto'ry, (JOSEPH,) an eminent American jurist, born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, on the 18th of September, 1779, was a son of Elisha Story, a physician. He graduated in 1798 at Harvard College, where William E. Channing was his classmate. He studied law under Samuel Sewall and Judge Putnam, was admitted to the bar in 1801, and began to practise at Salem. In 1802 he produced a didactic poem called "The Power of Solitude," which was reprinted with several short poems in 1804. He then ceased to cultivate his poetical talents, and devoted himself with great assiduity to legal science, in which he became profoundly versed. He was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts in 1805, began his political life as a Democrat, and was chosen a member of Congress in 1808. He acquired a high reputation as a debater. In 1809 or 1810 he advocated the repeal of the embargo, and became an opponent of Jefferson on that question. He declined to be a candidate for Congress in 1810, was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1811, and was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the United States by President Madison in November of that year. So young a man had never before, in America or England, been appointed to so high a judicial position. He continued to occupy that office for thirty-four years. He was a member of the convention which revised the constitution of Massachusetts in 1820. In 1829 he accepted a chair of law founded in Harvard College by Nathan Dane. He delivered courses of lectures on the law of nature, the laws of nations, maritime and commercial law, federal equity, and the constitutional law of the United States. He acquired a European reputation by the publication of a series of works,—viz., "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," (1833,) "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws," (3 vols., 1834,) regarded by some critics as the most original and profound of his writings, "Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence," (1836,) and a "Treatise on the Law of Agency," (1839.) His judgments in the supreme court may be found in the Reports of Cranch, Wheaton, Peters, and Howard. His principal literary writings are contained in a collection of his discourses, reviews, and miscellanies, published in 1835. "I think all the treatises of Story," says Chancellor Kent, "are on the whole the most finished and perfect of their kind to be met with in any language, foreign or domestic; and for learning, industry, and talent, he is the most extraordinary jurist of the age." The Earl of Carlisle (formerly Lord Morpeth) speaks of Story as one "whose reputation and authority as a commentator and expounder of law stand high wherever law is known or honoured, and who was, what at least is more generally attractive, one of the most generous and single-hearted of men." He was endowed with extraordinary conversational powers, which rendered him a great favourite in society. His constitutional doctrines were similar to those of Marshall and the Federalists. He was a member of the Unitarian Church. Died at Cambridge on the 10th of September, 1845. He left one daughter, who was married to George W. Curtis.

Judge Story's works are more voluminous than those of any other lawyer of great eminence. His commentaries and his written judgments in his own circuit occupy twenty-seven volumes, and his judgments in the supreme court form an important part of thirty-four volumes more.

See a "Life of Joseph Story," by his son, WILLIAM W. STORY, 2 vols., 1851; GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Sto'ry, (ROBERT,) a British lyric poet, born in Northumberland about 1790, was minister at Roseneath or Rosneath. Died in 1859.

See R. H. STORY, "Memoir of the Life of Robert Story," 1862.

Story, (ROBERT HERBERT,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born at Roseneath, January 28, 1835. He studied at Saint Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Heidelberg, and became a minister of the National Kirk. His books include a "Life of Robert Story," his father, (1862,) "Memoir of Dr. Robert Lee," (1870,) "William Carstares," (1874,) "Creed and Conduct," (1878,) etc.

Story, (THOMAS,) born in Cumberland about 1666, was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends. He visited the United States in 1698. Died in 1742.

Story, (WILLIAM WETMORE,) a lawyer and sculptor, a son of Chief-Justice Story, was born at Salem, Massa-

chusetts, in February, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, studied law, and was admitted to the Boston bar. He published a "Treatise on the Law of Contracts," (1844,) a volume of Poems, (1847,) and a "Life of Joseph Story," (his father,) (1851.) He afterwards studied sculpture at Rome, where he passed many years. Among his other works are "Roba di Roma," (1862,) "Poems," (1865,) "Proportions of the Human Figure," (1866,) "Graffiti d'Italia," (1869,) "The Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem," (1870,) "Nero," a tragedy, (1875,) and "He and She," (1883.) Died October 7, 1895.

Stosch, von, fon stosh, (PHILIPP,) BARON, a German diplomatist and amateur, born at Küstrin in 1691, resided several years in Rome and Florence, and made a large and choice collection of works of art. He published "Gemmæ antiquæ Sculptorum imaginibus insignitæ," (2 vols., 1724.) A catalogue was published by Winckelmann in 1760, entitled "Description of the Engraved Gems of the Late Baron Stosch," (in French.) Died in 1757.

See LENZ, "Historische Abhandlung von dem Gen. von Stosch," 1751; SAX, "Onomasticon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Stoss, stos, (VEIT,) one of the most distinguished of the early German sculptors, was born at Nuremberg in 1490; died in 1542.

Stoth'ard, (CHARLES ALFRED,) an English painter and designer, born in London in 1786, was a son of Thomas Stothard, noticed below. Having been appointed historical draughtsman to the Society of Antiquaries in 1815, he visited France, where he made drawings of the Bayeux tapestry. After his return, he published in the "Archæologia" a treatise proving the tapestry to be coeval with the Norman Conquest. He brought out in 1820 the ninth part of his "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," which was very favourably received. He was killed by a fall in 1821, and his last-named work was completed by his widow, afterwards Mrs. Bray.

See "Memoirs of C. A. Stothard," by MRS. BRAY.

Stothard, (THOMAS,) an English artist, born at Longacre in 1755. He studied at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an Associate in 1785, and in 1794 an Academician. Among his best works are his designs for Rogers's "Poems," Boydell's "Shakspeare," and "The Canterbury Pilgrims." Died in 1834.

See MRS. BRAY, "Life of Thomas Stothard," 1851; "Blackwood's Magazine" for May and June, 1836.

Stouf, stoof, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French sculptor born in Paris in 1742. He was a member of the Institute. Died in 1826.

Stoughton, stō'tŏn, (JOHN,) D.D., an English divine, born at Norwich, November 18, 1807. He was educated at Highbury College, and at University College, London, and in 1832 became a Congregationalist pastor. In 1875 he was made professor of historical theology in New College. He published many works, including an "Ecclesiastical History of England," (9 vols., 1867–94,) and "Recollections of a Long Life," (1894.)

Stourdza. See STOORDZA.

Stōw, (BARON,) D.D., an American Baptist divine, born in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, in 1801. He published "Daily Manna for Christian Pilgrims," (1848,) "Question-Book of Christian Doctrine," and other religious works. Died December 27, 1869.

Stōw, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1525. He was the author of a "Summary of the Chronicles of England," afterwards enlarged, and published under the title of "Flores Historiarum; or, Annals of this Kingdom from the Time of the Ancient Britons to his Own," (1600,) and a "Survey of London." He died in 1605, leaving materials for a "Chronicle of England," subsequently published, with additions, by Edmund Howes. In the latter part of his life Stow was reduced to great indigence, and letters-patent were granted him by James I., permitting him to collect gratuities throughout the country and in the churches.

See "Biographia Britannica;" STRYPE, "Life of Stow," prefixed to his works.

Stowe, sto, (CALVIN ELLIS,) D.D., an American divine and scholar, born at Natick, Massachusetts, in 1802. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824, became professor of languages at Dartmouth College in 1830, and in 1833 professor of biblical literature at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. Having visited Europe in 1836, he published, after his return, a report on "Elementary Education in Europe." From 1852 to 1864 he was professor of sacred literature in Andover Theological Seminary. Died August 22, 1886.

Stowe, (Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER,) one of the most distinguished of American authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, on the 14th of June, 1811. She was the third daughter and sixth child of the celebrated Lyman Beecher. Her mother, whose maiden-name was Roxana Foote, was a granddaughter of General Ward, who served under Washington in the Revolutionary war. When Harriet was not yet four years old, her mother died; but the memory of her spirit and example appears to have had no little influence in moulding the character of her gifted daughter. After about two years, Mr. Beecher married, as his second wife, Harriet Porter, of Maine. The new step-mother, writing soon after to her friends, said, "Harriet and Henry . . . are as lovely children as I ever saw,—amiable, affectionate, and very bright." While still a child, Harriet was passionately fond of books; among those in which she took especial delight were Scott's novels, the "Arabian Nights," and "Don Quixote." When at Mr. Brace's school in Litchfield, between the ages of nine and twelve, she was deeply interested in hearing him converse on history and moral philosophy. Before she had completed her twelfth year, she wrote a composition on the question, "Can the immortality of the soul be proved by the light of nature?" maintaining the negative. At an exhibition in the school, the compositions were read aloud before "the *literati* of Litchfield." When hers came to be read, she noticed that her father, "who was sitting on high by Mr. Brace, brightened and looked interested." To Mr. Beecher's question, "Who wrote that?" the reply was, "Your daughter, sir." That, she tells us, "was the proudest moment of her life." At the age of thirteen she became a pupil of her sister Catherine, then principal of the Female Seminary at Hartford, in which institution she remained several years. Her father having in 1832 been elected president of Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, she accompanied him thither. In 1836 she was married to Professor Calvin E. Stowe, (see preceding article.) A charming sketch entitled "Uncle Tim," written in 1834, and afterwards published in "The Mayflower," first attracted public attention to her as a writer of rare promise. In 1850 she accompanied her husband, who had been appointed to a professorship in Bowdoin College, to Brunswick, Maine. While here, she wrote her novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," furnished to the "National Era" (published at Washington) in weekly contributions. The success of this work has been without a parallel in the history of literature. It is said that nearly half a million have been sold in the United States, and probably more than that number have been distributed in the British dominions, the work there not being protected by copyright. Add to this that it has been translated into all the principal European and into several Asiatic languages, including, it is said, the Chinese and Japanese. Two different translations of it have been made into Russian, three into the Magyar language, and thirteen or fourteen into German. In 1853 Mrs. Stowe visited England and the European continent, and on her return gave to the world her "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," (2 vols., 1854.) "Dred, a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," appeared in 1856; "The Minister's Wooing," a tale of New England life, (1 vol. 12mo,) in 1859, first published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in which appeared also "The Pearl of Orr's Island," and "Agnes of Sorrento," (generally regarded as inferior to her other works of fiction.) Her "Men of our Times," a biographical work, came out in 1868. In 1869 appeared her "Oldtown Folks," presenting, among other things, a masterly picture of the phases of religious thought and feeling in New England in the last century. In 1868 there was published in London a book entitled "My Recollections of Lord Byron, and those of Eye-Witnesses of his Life," (without a name, but supposed to have been written by the

Countess Guiccioli,) which contained some very severe reflections on the character of the late Lady Byron. Partly in reply to these, Mrs. Stowe wrote the "True Story of Lord Byron's Life," published in September, 1869, in the "Atlantic Monthly," Boston, and "Macmillan's Magazine," London. This was severely criticised in several European and American journals, the almost universal verdict being that Mrs. Stowe had allowed her sympathy for Lady Byron to warp her better judgment. She replied to her critics in a small volume entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated," (December, 1869.) Among her later books are "Pink and White Tyranny," (1871,) "My Wife and I," (1872,) "Palmetto Leaves," (1873,) "Betty's Bright Idea," (1876,) and "Footprints of the Master," (1877.) Died in Hartford, July 1, 1896.

See the interesting notice of Harriet Beecher Stowe in the "Eminent Women of the Age," (by the Rev. E. P. Parker;) Allibone, "Dictionary of Authors;" "New American Cyclopædia."

Stōw'ell, (Hugh,) an English theologian and writer, born in the Isle of Man in 1799. He took orders in the Anglican Church, and preached at Salford. He published numerous religious works. Died in 1865.

See J. B. Marsden, "Life of Hugh Stowell," 1866.

Stowell, (William Scott,) Baron, an English judge, born near Newcastle in 1745, was a brother of Lord Eldon. He was educated at Oxford, where he became Camden reader of ancient history. He passed about eighteen years at Oxford, (1761–79.) About 1778 he was elected a member of the famous Literary Club, and became a friend of Dr. Johnson. He was called to the bar in 1780, and practised in the ecclesiastical courts and high court of admiralty. He was more distinguished for learning than for oratorical talents. In 1788 he was appointed a judge of the consistory court, advocate-general, and privy councillor. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1790, and became judge of the high court of admiralty in 1798. He represented the University of Oxford in Parliament from 1801 till 1821, and constantly supported the Tory party. He was raised to the peerage, as Baron Stowell, in 1821. Lord Stowell is regarded as a high authority for ecclesiastical and international law. Died in 1836.

See the "British Quarterly Review" for November, 1849; Lord Brougham, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.;" W. E. Surtees, "Lives of Lords Stowell and Eldon," 1846.

Strā'bo, [Gr. Στράβων; Fr. Strabon, strȧ'bôn',] an eminent Greek geographer, born at Amasia, in Pontus, about 60 B.C. He studied under Aristodemus, Tyrannio, and Xenarchus the Peripatetic, and in philosophy adopted the doctrines of the Stoics. He also pursued his education by extensive journeys in Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy. He passed a number of years at Rome, and devoted much time to the composition of a work on geography which he designed to be attractive in form and adapted to general use. To the descriptions of countries he added notices of the customs and former history of the people, enlivened by the anecdotes, traditions, and comparisons which give interest to positive geography. His work is highly prized as an animated, broadly conceived, and skilfully executed picture of the world as known to the ancients. He is rather deficient in department of physical geography. D. about 24 A.D.

See Sibbelis, "De Strabonis Patria, Genere, Ætate," etc., 1828; Meinecke, "Vindiciæ Straboniane," 1852; Vossius, "De Historicis Græcis;" Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Strā'bo, (Caius Fannius,) a Roman orator, was consul in 122 B.C.

Strabo, (Caius Fannius,) a Roman historian, was a son-in-law of Lælius.

Strabon. See Strabo.

Strachey, strā'chey, (Giles Lytton,) British writer, born in 1880, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He contributed to magazines, and became noted for his biography of Queen Victoria, which appeared in 1921. His other works include "Landmarks in French Literature," (1912,) "Eminent Victorians," (1918,) and "Elizabeth and Essex," (1928.)

Strack, strak, (Johann Heinrich,) a German architect, and professor in the Academy at Berlin, was born at Bückeburg in 1806. Died 1880.

Strada, strä'dä, (Famiano,) [Lat. Famia'nus,] an Italian Jesuit and historian, born at Rome in 1572, was professor of rhetoric in the Gregorian College in that city. His principal work is entitled "De Bello Belgico ab Excessu Carli V. ad Annum 1590," or a history of the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain, (2 vols., 1632–47.) He also wrote Latin essays, entitled "Prolusiones," (1617,) being commentaries on the classics and ancient literature. Died in 1649.

See Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Strada or **Stradano**, strä-dä'no, called also **Stradan**, [Lat. Strada'nus; Fr. Stradan, strȧ'dôn',] (Jan,) a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1536. He studied in Italy, where he was patronized by the Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo I. Among his master-pieces we may name his "Crucifixion," in the Church of the Annunciation at Bruges. He also excelled in painting animals, hunting-scenes, etc. Died in 1605.

Strada, di, de strä'dä, (Jacopo,) an Italian antiquary, born at Mantua about 1515, was an expert connoisseur of art. He published, besides other works, "Epitome Thesauri Antiquitatum, hoc est Imperatorum Romanorum Iconum," etc., (1553,) which treats of the medals of the Roman emperors. Died in 1588.

Stradan or **Stradano**. See Strada.

Stradanus. See Strada.

Stradella, strä-del'lä, (Alessandro,) a celebrated Italian composer, born at Naples in 1645. His oratorio of "San Giovanni Battista" is greatly admired; and he produced a number of cantatas, duets, etc. of remarkable beauty. He was assassinated about 1678 by the lover of a Venetian lady whom he had married.

Stradivari, strä-de-vä're, (Antonio,) [Lat. Antonius Stradivarius,] an Italian maker of stringed instruments, born at Cremona about 1650; died in 1737.

Straeten, van der, vän der strä'tẹn, sometimes written **Streten**, (Hendrik,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born about 1665 or 1680. He worked in England.

Straf'ford, (George Stevens Byng,) Earl of, an English peer, was born in 1806. He was a Liberal member of the House of Commons from 1831 to 1852, and held several high civil offices. In 1860 he succeeded to the earldom. Died in 1884.

Strafford, (John Byng,) Earl of, a British general, born in London about 1775, was the father of the preceding. He served with distinction as major-general at the battles of Vitoria, Nivelle, and Orthez. He obtained the rank of field-marshal. Died about 1860.

Strafford, (Thomas Wentworth,) Earl of, an English politician, born in London in April, 1593, was the eldest son of Sir William Wentworth, from whom he inherited a large estate. He was educated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and married in 1611 a Miss Clifford, a daughter of the Earl of Cumberland. In 1614 he was elected to Parliament for Yorkshire, which he also represented in that which met in 1621. His wife having died in 1622, he married Arabella Hollis, a daughter of the Earl of Clare. He was appointed sheriff of Yorkshire in 1625. In the Parliament which met in 1628, he acted with the popular party, and made able speeches against the arbitrary measures of the court, in order, perhaps, to give the king a proper idea of the value of his services. Before the end of the year he was created a baron, and on the death of the Duke of Buckingham (1628) he was appointed lord president of the North, and privy councillor. He was a political and personal friend of Archbishop Laud. He was ambitious, energetic, haughty, and unscrupulous. He declared that he would "lay any man by the heels" who should appeal from his sentence to the courts at Westminster. In 1631 or 1632 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, which he governed in a tyrannical manner. His cruelty to Lord Mountmorris and others excited great indignation. He directed his highest energies to the formation of a standing army, and boasted that in Ireland "the king was as absolute as any prince in the whole world could be." (Letter to Laud, 1634.) He was created Earl of Strafford in 1639 or 1640.

"He had been," says Macaulay, "one of the most distinguished members of the opposition, and felt towards those whom he had deserted that peculiar malignity which has in all ages been characteristic of apostates.

He perfectly understood the feelings, the resources, and the policy of the party to which he had lately belonged, and had formed a vast and deeply-meditated scheme, which very nearly confounded even the able tactics of the statesmen by whom the House of Commons had been directed. To this scheme, in his confidential correspondence, he gave the expressive name of Thorough." ("History of England," vol. i. p. 25.) His design was to make the royal power as absolute in England as it was in Ireland. The revolt of the Scotch, whom the king foolishly provoked to fight for their religious rights, interfered with the success of Strafford's scheme. He was summoned to London by Charles I. in 1639, and appointed general-in-chief in 1640; but before he could join the army it was driven from the border by the insurgents, and the war was ended by a treaty. The Long Parliament, which met in November, 1640, impeached Strafford of high treason. He was accused of an attempt "to subvert the fundamental laws of the country." John Pym was the principal speaker against him. (See PYM.) The Commons abandoned the impeachment and passed a bill of attainder by a large majority, of whom Falkland was one. He was beheaded in May, 1641. Two volumes of his "Letters and Despatches" have been published.

See GEORGE RADCLIFFE, "Life of the Earl of Strafford;" HUME, "History of England;" JOHN FORSTER, "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen;" MACAULAY, Review of LORD NUGENT'S "Memorials of Hampden;" CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion;" LALLY-TOLLENDAL, "Essai sur la Vie du Comte de Strafford," 1795; GUIZOT, "Histoire de la Révolution d'Angleterre;" "Biographia Britannica."

Strahan, strā'an, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Scottish printer, born in Edinburgh about 1715. He became a resident of London, and was elected a member of Parliament in 1775. Died in 1785.

Strahl, strāl, (MORITZ HERMANN,) a German physician and writer, born at Glogau in 1800. He became in 1842 Sanitätsrath in Berlin. Among his works is "Der Mensch nach seiner leiblichen und geistigen Natur," (1835–38.) Died in 1860.

Strange, (Sir ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish engraver, born in Pomona, one of the Orkney Islands, in 1721. He studied under Le Bas in Paris, passed several years in Italy, and settled in London, where he worked with great success. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Jerome," after Correggio, "Saint Cecilia," after Raphael, "The Death of Dido," after Guercino, and "Venus Reclining," after Titian. Died in 1792.

See J. DENNISTOUN, "Memoirs of Sir R. Strange and of his Brother-in-Law A. Lumisden," 2 vols., 1854; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" C. L. BRIGHTWELL, "Annals of Industry and Genius," 1863; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1855.

Strang'ford, (PERCY CLINTON SYDNEY SMYTHE,) VISCOUNT, an Irish diplomatist and scholar, born in 1780. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became successively British ambassador to Stockholm in 1817, to Constantinople in 1820, and to Saint Petersburg in 1825. He was vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and knight grand cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He made a translation of the poems of Camoens, which was commended by Lord Byron. In 1825 he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, as Lord Penshurst. Died in 1855.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1805; "Monthly Review" for September, 1804.

Strangford, (PERCY ELLEN ALGERNON FREDERICK WILLIAM SYDNEY SMYTHE,) VISCOUNT, an Orientalist, a son of the preceding, was born in Saint Petersburg in 1825. His "Selected Writings; Political, Geographical, and Social," were published in 2 vols., 1869. Died in 1869.

Straparola, strä-pä-ro'lä, (GIAN FRANCESCO,) an Italian writer of tales, was born at Caravaggio before 1500. He published "Piacevole Notte," (2 vols., 1550–54,) often reprinted. Died after 1557.

Strat'ford, (NICHOLAS,) a learned English theologian, born in Hertfordshire in 1633. He became Dean of Saint Asaph in 1673, and chaplain to the king. In 1689 he was appointed Bishop of Chester. He wrote several works against popery. Died in 1707.

Strat'ford de Red'cliffe, (STRATFORD CANNING,) first VISCOUNT, a cousin of George Canning, was born in London in 1788. He studied at King's College, Cambridge, and in 1810 succeeded Mr. Robert Adair as minister-plenipotentiary at Constantinople. He became envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the United States in 1820, and in 1825 was again sent as minister to Constantinople, where he exerted himself to procure from the Sultan some alleviation of the oppression under which the Greeks were then suffering. His appeals being unheeded, the chief European powers determined upon coercive measures, and the battle of Navarino, in 1827, decided the fate of Greece. He was again minister to Constantinople 1841–58 and obtained from the Sultan the abolition of torture and other reforms. Died in 1880.

Strathcona, (DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH,) BARON, Canadian official, born in Scotland in 1820. He early entered the service of the Hudson Bay Co., rose to be its governor, director of the Canadian Pacific and other railways, member of the Canadian parliament, president of the bank of Montreal, and held other important positions. Since 1896 he has been high commissioner for Canada. In the South African War he presented a fully equipped troop of cavalry to the government. No man did more to tighten the ties which bind the Dominion to the British Empire. Died January 21, 1914.

Strathnairn, BARON. See ROSE, (Sir HUGH HENRY.)

Stratico, strä'teko, (SIMONE,) COUNT, noted mathematician, born at Zara, in Dalmatia, about 1730. D. 1824.

Strat'o-clēs, [Στρατοκλῆς,] an Athenian orator and demagogue, lived about 325 B.C. He was a violent opponent of Demosthenes.

Strā'ton [Gr. Στράτων] or **Strā'to**, a Greek physician and medical writer, a pupil of Erasistratus, lived in the third century B.C.

Straton (or **Strato**) OF LAMPSACUS, [Fr. STRATON DE LAMPSAQUE, strä'tôN' deh lôMp'säk',] a Greek Peripatetic philosopher, born at Lampsacus, succeeded Theophrastus as chief of the school about 288 B.C. He was the preceptor of Ptolemy Philadelphus. According to some authorities, he taught that each particle of matter has a principle of motion, or a plastic power.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" NAUWERCK, "De Stratone Philosopho," 1836.

Straton (or **Strato**) OF SARDIS, a Greek epigrammatic poet, who probably lived in the second century of our era. He compiled an anthology of licentious epigrams, many of which he composed.

Strat-o-nī'çe, [Gr. Στρατονίκη,] a beautiful queen of Syria, born about 316 B.C., was a daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes. She was married to Seleucus I. of Syria, whose son, Antiochus I., became enamoured of her. She had a daughter Stratonice, who was married to Demetrius II. of Macedonia. Antiochus I. was the father of the second Stratonice.

Strat'tis, [Στράττις,] an Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, flourished about 410–380 B.C. His works are lost.

Strauchius, strŏw'Ke-ŭs, (ÆGIDIUS,) a German Lutheran theologian and mathematician, born at Wittenberg in 1632, was the author of a "Breviarium Chronologicum" and a number of controversial works. Died in 1682.

Straus, (OSCAR SOLOMON,) ambassador, born in Rhenish Bavaria in 1850, came to the United States, and became an active merchant in New York. He represented the United States at Constantinople 1887–89, 1898–1901, and 1909–10, was made a member of the Court of Arbitration at the Hague in 1902, and was secretary of commerce and labour, 1906–09. He was Republican candidate for governor of New York in 1912. He died in 1926.—NATHAN, his brother, born in 1848, became notable as a benefactor, supplying sterilized milk to the poor of New York, distributing coal and maintaining lodging houses for the homeless.

Strauss, strŏwss, (DAVID FRIEDRICH,) a German rationalistic theologian, the author of what is termed the "mythical theory" of interpreting the Gospels, was born at Ludwigsburg, in Würtemberg, in 1808. He studied theology at Tübingen. In 1832 he became assistant teacher *(repetent)* in the Theological Institute of Tübin-

gen. He produced in 1835 his "Life of Jesus Critically Treated," in which he attempts to prove that the New Testament history is substantially a tissue of fables. He was appointed professor of divinity at Zurich in 1839, but the hostility of the people to his doctrines was so loudly expressed that his position there became untenable. He published several other works, among which are "The Christian Dogmatics considered in its Historical Development and its Conflict with Modern Science," (2 vols., 1840–41,) a "New Life of Jesus," (1864,) and "The Old Faith and the New."

Strauss's idea of a God appears to be similar to that of many other Hegelians, who regard the Deity not as a conscious Being, but as an unconscious spirit or influence, or what might be termed a system of laws, material and spiritual. This spirit first becomes conscious in Humanity, which, according to Strauss and his followers, is God manifest in the flesh.

"Thirty years ago," says a writer in the "Quarterly Review," "'The Life of Jesus' of Strauss startled the world like a clap of thunder out of a calm sky. . . . In the name of criticism, he declared that the Gospels were almost valueless as historical materials; in the name of science, he pronounced that miracles were impossible." (See article on "The Life of our Lord," October, 1866.) "The supposition that the healthiest, simplest, and sanest form of religion the world has ever seen should have taken its rise from such a hotbed of fatuity and insanity as Strauss would have us believe, appears to us to make greater demands by far upon our credulity than the hypothesis it is invented to supersede." (See "Edinburgh Review," article on "Strauss, Renan, and 'Ecce Homo,'" October, 1866.)

"Strauss declined," says Dorner, in his able work entitled "History of Protestant Theology," "the rude method of combating Christianity in the style of the 'Wolfenbüttel Fragments;' as he likewise covered with ridicule the naturalistic explanations of the miracles by Dr. Paulus. To the biblical supernaturalism which sought to found the truth of Christianity upon inspiration, miracles, and prophecy, he opposed the mythical theory; according to which, the portrait of Christ in the Gospels was the product of tradition, of which the historic element was obscure, determined in its unintentional fabrication by Old Testament images, particularly the Messianic. Christ, however, to whom the Messianic predictions were transferred by the common people, could not have been a supernatural phenomenon, since a miracle includes an impossibility; so also the four Gospels could not have proceeded from apostles or eye-witnesses, because, with their better knowledge, designed fabrication must be imputed to them. He then seeks for internal contradictions in the Gospels, in order thereby to prove their unhistoric character. As, however, these contradictions do not extend to what is essential, it is clear that they are not what really decided him. He demands a historical criticism, free from pre-assumptions,* and yet he makes (as we have seen) for his mythical theory a twofold pre-assumption,—the one dogmatic,† the other historical."‡ He died February 8, 1874.

See "Straussiade in Zürich," 1840; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1838; "British Quarterly Review" for February, 1847.

Strauss, (FRIEDRICH ADOLF,) a Protestant minister, a son of Gerhard Friedrich, noticed below, was born at Elberfeld in 1817. He published "Sinai and Golgotha: Travels in the East," (1847,) which has been translated into several languages. Died April 16, 1888.

Strauss, (GERHARD FRIEDRICH,) professor of theology at Berlin, was born at Iserlohn in 1786. He published a number of popular religious works, of which we may name "Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem," (1820,) and "The Baptism in Jordan," (1822.) Died in 1863.

Strauss, (ISAAC,) a celebrated musician, born in Strasburg, of a Jewish family, June 3, 1806. He became a violinist and a distinguished musical director of Paris. He also composed some light music.

Strauss, (JOHANN,) a celebrated German composer, born at Vienna in 1804. His works are principally waltzes and other lively airs, in which department of music he has never been surpassed. He was appointed director of music for the court balls at Vienna. Died in 1849.

Strauss, (JOHANN,) an Austrian composer, a son of the preceding, was born in Vienna in 1825. He attained great fame by his waltzes, and composed several operettas. Died in 1899. His brothers JOSEPH (1827–1870) and EDUARD also won fame as composers of dance-music.

Strauss, (RICHARD,) composer, born at Munich in 1864. He produced a number of operas and symphonies and many songs. His highly original methods have led to much controversy over what many regard as ugliness and formlessness in music.

Stravinski, straveen'ske, (IGOR FEDOROVICH,) Russian composer, was born in 1882 at Oranienbaum. He studied under Rimsky-Korsakov. His music, the originality of which has caused much controversy, includes "Petroushka," (1912,) "Sacre du Printemps," (1913,) "Les Noces Villageoises," (1923,) and the opera oratorio, "Oedipus Rex," (1924.)

Streat'er, (ROBERT,) an English painter, born in 1624. Died 1680.

Streek, van, vän strāk, (JURIAN,) a Flemish or Dutch painter of still life, born at Amsterdam in 1632; died in 1678. His son HENRY, born in 1659, was a painter of interiors of churches, etc. Died in 1713.

Street, (ALFRED BILLINGS,) an American poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Poughkeepsie in 1811. He wrote "Frontenac," "The Burning of Schenectady," (poems,) and some prose works. Died in 1881.

Street, (GEORGE EDMUND,) an English architect, born at Woodford, in Essex, in 1824. He was a pupil of Sir George Gilbert Scott, and became one of the most famous builders of Gothic churches of his time. He published "Brick and Marble in the Middle Ages," (1855,) and "Gothic Architecture in Spain," (1865.) He built the great Law Courts in London, 1881. Died December 18, 1881.

Streight, strāt, (ABEL D.,) COLONEL, an American officer, was a resident of Indiana. He commanded a party of 1800 cavalry sent from Tennessee on a raid into Northern Georgia in April, 1863. He was captured near Rome, and confined in a prison at Richmond, from which he escaped in February, 1864. He was killed at Dalton, Georgia, in August, 1864.

Strein, strīn, or **Strin'I-us,** (RICHARD,) a German baron and antiquary, born in Austria in 1538, was librarian to the Emperor of Germany. Died in 1600 or 1601.

Stremonius. See AUSTREMOINE.

Stresemann, stra'zeman, (GUSTAV,) German statesman, was born May 10, 1878, in Berlin. He became an organizer and leader of industrial leagues; entered the Reichstag in 1907; and after Germany's defeat in the World War, organized and headed the German People's Party. After the war he became Chancellor; settled the trouble in the Ruhr district; and relinquished the post in 1923. He became Foreign Minister in 1923 and was largely responsible for the success of the Pact of Locarno. He died in Oct., 1929.

Streten. See STRAETEN.

Strick van Linschoten, strik van lins'ko'ten, BARON, a Dutch poet, born 1769. Died 1819.

Strick'land, (AGNES,) an English historical writer, born in Suffolk in 1806. Among her numerous works are "Lives of the Queens of England, from the Norman Conquest," etc., "Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain," both written conjointly with her sister Elizabeth. Died 1874.

* The expression in the original is "eine voraussetzungslose historische Kritik," that is, "a historical critique without pre-suppositions or pre-assumptions."

† In assuming that a miracle is impossible.

‡ In rejecting the historical character of the Gospels; not on account of the minute discrepancies found in them,—but evidently from a predetermination to make out his mythical theory at whatever cost. For if the minute discrepancies, not essentially affecting the main narrative, destroy the historical character of the Gospels, similar or greater discrepancies would overthrow ALL history, ancient and modern. A great historical critic, who will scarcely be accused of any tendency to credulity, took a very different view of the Gospel narratives. (See the article on NIEBUHR the historian, in this work.)

Strickland, (CATHERINE PARR,) sister of the preceding, was married to Lieutenant Traill, of the twenty-first British Fusileers. Having settled in Canada, she published "The Canadian Crusoes, a Tale of the Rice-Lake Plains," and "The Backwoods of America, being Letters from the Wife of an Emigrant Officer," etc.

Strickland, (HUGH EDWIN,) an English naturalist, born in Yorkshire in 1811. He visited Asia Minor in 1835, and published, after his return, a treatise "On the Geology of the Thracian Bosphorus," and other similar works. He also wrote "Descriptions of New Species of Birds from West Africa," and a volume "On the Dodo and its Kindred, or the History and Affinities of the Dodo, Solitaire, and other Extinct Birds," (1848.) He was killed by a railroad-train in 1853.

Strickland, (SAMUEL,) a brother of Agnes, noticed above, was born about 1810. He published "Twenty-Seven Years in Canada West, or the Experience of an Early Settler," (1853.) Died in 1867.

Strickland, (SUSANNA,) sister of Agnes Strickland, was married to J. W. D. Moodie, of the British Fusileers, and subsequently removed to Canada. She published "Roughing it in the Bush, or Life in Canada," (1852,) "Life in the Clearings," etc., and novels entitled "Mark Hurdlestone" (1852) and "Flora Lindsay," (2 vols., 1854.) Died April 8, 1885.

Her sister, JANE MARGARET, published a work entitled "Rome, Regal and Republican." Died June 14, 1888.

Strick'land, (WILLIAM,) an eminent American architect, born in Philadelphia in 1787. He studied architecture under Latrobe. His first public work of any importance was the old Masonic Hall in Chestnut Street. This established his reputation as an architect, and he was subsequently employed to prepare the designs and superintend the erection of the United States Bank, (now the Custom-House,) in Chestnut Street, above Fourth, long regarded as the most magnificent edifice in his native city. For many years he was the architect of nearly all the most remarkable public buildings in Philadelphia or its vicinity: we may name, among others, the Merchants' Exchange, (near Third and Dock Streets,) the United States Mint, and the United States Naval Asylum. In 1825 he was appointed by the Franklin Institute commissioner to visit England for the purpose of examining the canal and railway systems of that country. On his return, he was employed to superintend the construction of the railroad between Newcastle and Frenchtown, in Maryland, which was one of the first passenger-railways made in the United States. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of Civil Engineers, and also a member of the American Philosophical Society. His last and perhaps greatest work was the Capitol at Nashville, Tennessee, commenced in 1845 and completed in 1857. He died at Nashville, April 7, 1854; and, according to a special act of the Tennessee legislature, his remains were deposited in a vault under that magnificent edifice which may be said to have been the crowning glory of his life.

Strickland, (WILLIAM P.,) D.D., an American Methodist (afterwards Presbyterian) divine, born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1809. He published a "History of the American Bible Society," "Genius and Mission of Methodism," and many other works. Died in 1884.

Strigel, strĕe'ğĕl, [Lat. STRIGE'LIUS,] (VICTORIN,) a German theologian, born in 1514, was a pupil of Melanchthon. He was engaged in a controversy with Flacius, and subsequently became a Calvinist. He was professor at Leipsic and Heidelberg. Died in 1569.

See WEISSMANN, "Historia Vitæ V. Strigelii," 1732; J. K. T. OTTO, "De V. Strigelio liberioris mentis in Ecclesia Lutherana Vindice," 1843.

Strigelius. See STRIGEL.

Strind'berg, (AUGUST,) a Swedish author, born at Stockholm in 1849. He wrote novels and dramas, whose caustic criticism of Swedish society created great excitement. The later of these, "The Confessions of a Fool," (1893,) and "Anti-barbarus," (1894,) gave rise to bitter comment. Died 1912.

Stringham, (SILAS H.,) an American naval officer, born in Orange county, New York, about 1798. He served in the Mexican and civil wars, and was appointed a rear-admiral on the retired list August 1, 1862. Died in 1876.

Strinnholm, strĭn'holm, (ANDERS MAGNUS,) a Swedish historian, born in the province of Westerbotten in 1786. His principal work is entitled a "History of Sweden from the Earliest to the Present Time," ("Svenska Folkets Historia fran äldsta till närvarende Tider," 1834.) In 1837 he became a member of the Swedish Academy, and in 1845 of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Died January 19, 1857.

Stritter, von, fon strit'ter, (JOHANN GOTTHILF,) a German historian, born at Idstein in 1740, became a resident of Russia. He published a "History of the Russian Empire," (in German, 2 vols., 1800.) Died in 1801.

Strobel, stro'bĕl, (ADAM WALTHER,) a German historian, born at Strasburg in 1792. His principal work is a "History of Alsace," (6 vols., 1841,) which was continued by Engelhardt. Died in 1850.

Stroctius. See STROZZI, (PALLA.)

Strode, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and poet, born in Devonshire about 1598. He was installed canon of Christ Church in 1638. Died in 1644.

Stroemer. See STRÖMER.

Stroganof or **Stroganow,** stro'gă-nof', (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, a Russian nobleman, born in 1734, was a distinguished patron of learning and the arts. He was appointed a privy councillor of the first class, and president of the Academy of Sciences at Saint Petersburg. Died in 1811.

Stroganof, Stroganov, or **Stroganow,** (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, second son of Gregory, noticed below, served against the Turks and Poles, and rose to be successively minister of the interior, (1839,) member of the imperial council at Saint Petersburg, and Governor-General of New Russia, (1855.)

Stroganof, (GREGORY,) a Russian diplomatist, born at Moscow in 1770, was successively employed in missions to Madrid, Stockholm, and Constantinople, (1821.) In 1838 he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to England on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria. He was created high chamberlain in 1846. Died in 1850.

Stroganof, (KARL SERGEI,) a general, the eldest son of the preceding, was born about 1800, filled several high offices under the government, and attained the dignity of senator. He published a number of treatises on Russian antiquities. Died in 1857.

Stroganof, (PAUL,) COUNT, a Russian general, a son of Alexander, (1734–1811,) was born about 1774. He was a friend and adviser of the Czar Alexander. Died in 1817. His wife, SOPHIE GALLITSIN, was distinguished for her talents.

Strombeck, von, fon strom'bĕk, (FRIEDRICH KARL,) a German jurist and *littérateur*, born at Brunswick in 1771. He published a number of legal and miscellaneous works, and made translations from Tacitus, Sallust, and other classics. Died in 1848.

His brother, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH, was also a distinguished jurist. Died in 1832.

See F. K. VON STROMBECK, "Darstellungen aus meinem Leben," 2 vols., 1835.

Strömer or **Stroemer,** strö'mer, (MARTIN,) a Swedish savant, born at Upsal in 1707, succeeded Celsius as professor of astronomy in that city. He translated Euclid's "Elements" into Swedish. Died in 1770.

Stromeyer, stro'mī'er, (GEORG FRIEDRICH LOUIS,) a German surgeon, born at Hanover in 1804, became successively professor at Erlangen, Munich, and Freiburg. Died at Hanover, June 15, 1876.

Strong, (CALEB,) an American statesman, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1745. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1789 and in 1793, and became Governor of the State in 1800, which office he filled till 1806, and again 1812–1816. Died in 1819.

Strong, (JAMES,) S.T.D., an American theologian, born in New York city, August 14, 1822. He graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1844. He afterwards engaged in business on Long

Island, becoming a railroad president. He was professor of biblical literature and acting president of Troy University, 1858–61, and in 1868 was appointed professor of exegetical theology in Drew Theological Seminary, (Methodist.) He was never ordained. He published epitomes of Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee Grammar, analyses of the Epistles to the Romans and Hebrews, of the Apocalypse, the Canticles, etc., a volume of "Irenics," three volumes on the Gospels, and other works. He was also the principal editor of "McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia," (theological, 10 vols., 1870–81,) and of other works. Died August 7, 1894.

Strong, (NATHAN,) an American clergyman, born in Connecticut in 1748. He preached at Hartford, and published numerous sermons. Died in 1816.

Strong'bōw, the surname of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, an English warrior, distinguished for his victories over the Irish. Died in 1176.

Strossmayer, stros'mi-ẹr, (JOSEPH GEORG,) a Croatian bishop, born at Eszék, February 4, 1815. He studied at Pesth, Padua, and Vienna, and was ordained in 1838. He was afterwards a professor at the Diakovar Seminary, and in 1850 was consecrated Bishop of Bosnia and Sirmio. He was conspicuous at the Vatican Council for his opposition to the dogma of papal infallibility. His principal work is "Monumenta Slavorum Meridionalium," (1863.)

Stroth, strōt, (FRIEDRICH ANDREAS,) a German scholar, born in Pomerania in 1750. He published several classical works. Died in 1795 or 1785.

Stroth'er, (DAVID HUNTER,) an American author and artist, born at Martinsburg, Virginia, (now West Virginia,) September 26, 1816. He studied at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and received art-instruction in Philadelphia, in New York, (under S. F. B. Morse,) and in the European capitals. In 1844 he became a book and newspaper illustrator in New York, retiring to Virginia in 1849. He published "Virginia Illustrated," besides many illustrated magazine and newspaper articles under the name of PORTE CRAYON. He served in the Federal army, 1861–65, rising from the rank of private soldier to that of colonel and brevet brigadier-general. He was in 1879 appointed consul-general to Mexico. After the war he continued his illustrated contributions to periodical literature. Died March 8, 1888.

Strozzi, strot'see, (BERNARDO,) surnamed IL CAPUCCINO, or "The Genoese Priest," an eminent Italian painter, born at Genoa in 1581. His "Virgin and Child" is esteemed his master-piece. He painted many easel-pictures, and was an excellent colorist. Died Aug. 3, 1644.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" SOPRANI, "Pittori Genovesi."

Strozzi, (CIRIACO, che-ree'ä-ko,) an Italian philosopher, born near Florence in 1504. He wrote a supplement to Aristotle's work "De Republica," (1562.) Died in 1565.

See PAPIRE MASSON, "Vita Kyriaci Strozæ," 1604.

Strozzi, (ERCOLE,) an Italian poet, a son of Tito Vespasiano, noticed below, was born at Ferrara in 1471. He was the author of Latin and Italian poems, which were highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He was assassinated in 1508 by some person unknown.

See PAOLO GIOVIO, "Elogio;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie."

Strozzi, (FILIPPO,) an opulent Florentine merchant, noted for his generosity, was born in 1426. He built the magnificent Palazzo Strozzi at Florence, which is still standing. Died in 1491.

Strozzi, (FILIPPO,) a Florentine statesman, born in 1488, was a son of the preceding. Though connected with the Medici by his marriage with Clarice, niece of Leo X., he exerted himself to deprive that family of the chief power in Florence. After the murder of the duke Alexander de' Medici, and the election of Cosimo as his successor, Strozzi became one of the leaders of an army of French and Italian mercenaries, and marched against the troops of Cosimo, who was assisted by the soldiers of Charles V. The insurgents were signally defeated, (1537,) and Strozzi was made prisoner, and confined for a year in a fortress, where he committed suicide in 1538.

See LORENZO STROZZI, "Vie de P. Strozzi," (translated from the Italian by REQUIER,) 1762; G. B. NICOLINI, "Vita di F. Strozzi," 1847; "Vita di F. Strozzi, scritta da Lorenzo Strozzi suo Figlio," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Strozzi, (FILIPPO,) a commander, born at Venice in 1541, was a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Piero, noticed below. He served with distinction against the French Huguenots in the civil wars which began about 1562, and was appointed in 1581 lieutenant-general of the naval army by Henry III. He was killed in a naval action against the Spaniards in 1582.

See TORZAV, "Vie de P. Strozzi," 1608; DAVILA, "History of the Civil Wars of France."

Strozzi, (FRANCESCO di Soldo—de sol'do,) an Italian scholar, who translated Thucydides, and Xenophon's "History of Greece," into Italian, (1550.)

Strozzi, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Florence in 1551, was a nephew of Piero, noticed below. He was conspicuous for his generous patronage of learning, and was the author of several works, in prose and verse. Died in 1634.

Strozzi, (GIULIO,) a Venetian poet, born about 1583, resided at Rome, where he became papal prothonotary. He was the author of "The Building of Venice," ("Venezia Edificata,") an epic poem, and other works. Died in 1660.

Strozzi, (LEONE,) a naval officer, born at Florence in 1515, was a son of Filippo Strozzi, (1488–1538.) He obtained command of a French fleet about 1550, and was opposed to Andrew Doria in the Mediterranean. Died in 1554.

Strozzi, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian writer, was the author of idyls, sonnets, etc., and tragedies entitled "Conradus" and "David of Trebizond." Died in 1654.

Strozzi, [Lat. STROC'TIUS,] (PALLA,) an Italian diplomatist and scholar, born at Florence in 1372. He was a liberal patron of literature, and devoted his large fortune to the promotion of classical studies, employing in his house many copyists to transcribe ancient manuscripts. He also founded several chairs in the University of Florence. Having opposed the Medici, he was banished about 1434, and settled at Padua. Died in 1462.

See ANGELO FABRONI, "P. Strocti Vita," 1802; ÆNEAS SYLVIUS, "Commentarii."

Strozzi, (PIERO,) an able general, a son of Filippo Strozzi, (1488–1538,) was born in 1500, and entered the French army after the death of his father. In 1553 he was sent to the defence of Sienna, then besieged by Cosimo I.; but, having imprudently invaded Tuscany, he was defeated by the Marquis of Marignano, near Lucignano, in 1554. He was afterwards charged by the pope, Paul IV., with the defence of Rome against the Duke of Alva. In 1558 he assisted the Duke of Guise in the capture of Calais, but he was killed the same year at the siege of Thionville. He had been created marshal of France by Henry II. about 1555.

See BRANTÔME, "Vies des Capitaines étrangers;" VARCHI, "Storia Fiorentina;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" F. TRUCCHI, "Vita e Geste di P. Strozzi," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Strozzi, (PIETRO,) an Italian scholar, born at Florence about 1575, was professor of philosophy at Pisa. He published a work on the Nestorians, entitled "De Origine et Dogmatibus Chaldæorum, sive hodiernorum Nestorianorum," (1617.) Died about 1640.

Strozzi, (TITO VESPASIANO,) an Italian scholar and poet, born at Ferrara about 1422. He was the author of Latin lyrics, satires, and epigrams. He became president of the supreme council of Ferrara in 1485. Died about 1508.

Strudel or **Strudell**, stroo'dẹl, (PETER,) a historical painter, born in the Tyrol in 1680, or, as some say, in 1660. He worked in Vienna, and was patronized by the emperor Leopold. Died in 1717.

Struensee, stroo'ẹn-zā', (ADAM,) a German theologian, born at Brandenburg in 1708. He preached at Halle, and became superintendent or bishop of Sleswick and Holstein in 1761. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1791.

Struensee, von, fon stroo'ẹn-zā', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) COUNT, a minister of state, born at Halle in 1737, was a son of the preceding. He studied medicine, and practised with success at Altona. His habits are said to have been licentious. In 1768 he became physician to Christian VII. of Denmark, whom he attended in a tour through Germany, France, and England. He insinuated himself into the favour of Christian VII., and of his queen, Caroline Matilda, a sister of George III. of England. His talents and ambition enabled him to gain an ascendency over the king, who was a man of feeble character. He was aided in his ambitious projects by his friend Brandt, and by the queen. He procured the removal of Count Bernstorff in 1770, and became prime minister. He made many innovations in political affairs, some of which were beneficial; but he offended the people by his preference of the German to the Danish language. Prince Frederick and others formed a conspiracy against Struensee, who was arrested, tried, and put to death in April, 1772.

See FALKENSKIOLD, "Memoirs of Struensee," (in German,) 1788; J. K. HÖST, "Struensee og hans Ministerium," 3 vols., 1824; J. GIESSING, "Struensee," 1848; REVERDIL, "Struensee à la Cour de Copenhague," 1858; "Authentic Elucidation of the History of Struensee and Brandt;" DR. MUNTER, "Narrative of the Conversion and Death of Count Struensee;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for September, 1826, article "Danish Revolutions under Count Struensee," (by SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.)

Struensee, von, (KARL AUGUST,) brother of the preceding, was born at Halle in 1735. He became in 1757 professor of philosophy and mathematics at the military academy of Liegnitz. His "Rudiments of Artillery," published in 1760, obtained for him the notice and patronage of Frederick the Great. It was followed in 1771 by "Elements of Military Architecture," esteemed the best work on the subject that had then appeared in Germany. After the publication of his "Description of the Commerce of the Principal European States," he was ennobled and made minister of state and president of the board of excise. Died in 1804.

See MEUSEL, "Gelehrtes Deutschland;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" VON HELD, "Struensee, Skizze für Diejenigen," etc., 1805.

Strŭth'ẹrs, (JOHN,) a Scottish poet, born in Lanarkshire in 1776, worked at the trade of shoemaker in his youth. Among his works is "The Poor Man's Sabbath," (1804.) Died in 1853.

Strutt, (EDWARD.) See BELPER.

Strutt, (JOSEPH,) an English antiquary and engraver, born in Essex in 1742. He was the author of "The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England," etc., "Horda Angel Cynnan; or, View of the Manners, Customs, etc. of the Inhabitants of England from the Arrival of the Saxons," (3 vols., 1776,) a "Biographical Dictionary of Engravers from the Earliest Period to the Present Time," (2 vols., 1786,) and "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," etc., (1801.) Among his engravings are a series of illustrations of the "Pilgrim's Progress." He died in 1802, leaving several works in manuscript, one of which, a romance, entitled "Queen-Hoo Hall," was completed by Sir Walter Scott.

See the "Monthly Review" for May, 1775, and June, 1802.

Struve, stroo'vẹh, (BURKHARD GOTTHELF,) a jurist, a son of Georg Adam, noticed below, was born at Weimar in 1671. He studied law and history at Jena and Helmstedt, became professor of history at Jena in 1704, and in 1730 of public and feudal law. Among his voluminous works we may name his "Syntagma Juris Publici," (1711,) "Body of German History," ("Corpus Historiæ Germanicæ," 1730,) and "Introduction to the History of the German Empire," (in German.) He also published an edition of the "Illustres Veteres Scriptores" of Pistorius, and of Freher's "Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores." Died in 1738.

See HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" LIPENIUS, "Bibliotheca Juridica."

Struve, (FRIEDRICH GEORG WILHELM,) an eminent German astronomer, born at Altona in April, 1793. He was appointed director of the Observatory of Dorpat about 1818. In 1839 he became director of a new and magnificent observatory erected by the Russian government at Pulkowa, near Saint Petersburg. He acquired distinction by his observations on double and multiple stars, and published, besides other works, "Astronomical Observations," ("Observationes Astronomicæ," 8 vols., 1820–40,) "Micrometric Measurements of the Double Stars," ("Stellarum duplicium Mensuræ micrometricæ," 1827,) and "Studies of Sidereal Astronomy on the Milky Way," ("Études d'Astronomie stellaire sur la Voie lactée," etc., 1847.) Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon."

Struve, (GEORG ADAM,) a German jurist, born at Magdeburg in 1619. He became professor of law at Jena in 1646, and in 1667 was appointed privy councillor to the Duke of Weimar. Among his numerous legal works, which had a high reputation in his time, we may name his "Jurisprudentia Romano-Germanica forensis," and "Syntagma Juris Feudalis." Died in 1692.

Struve, (GUSTAVUS,) a German political writer and revolutionist, born in Livonia about 1805. He took a prominent part in the insurrection in Baden in 1848, and became an exile in 1849. He published, besides other works, a "System of Political Science," (4 vols., 1847.) Died in 1870.

Struve, (OTTO WILHELM,) an astronomer, a son of Friedrich Georg Wilhelm, was born at Dorpat in 1819. He succeeded his father at Pulkowa, and retired to Carlsruhe in 1890. He discovered many double stars and a satellite of Uranus.

Struve, von, fon stroo'vẹh, (HEINRICH CHRISTOPH GOTTFRIED,) a German diplomatist, born at Ratisbon in 1772, was employed in embassies to Hamburg, Saint Petersburg, and other European courts. Died in 1851.

Struys, strois, (JAN,) a Dutch traveller, who visited several countries of Asia, and published a narrative in 1677. Died in 1694.

Stry, van, vän strī, (ABRAHAM,) a skilful Dutch painter, born at Dort in 1753, imitated A. Cuyp. He painted landscapes, cattle, etc. Died in 1826.

Stry, van, (JACOB,) a skilful painter of landscapes and cattle, a brother of the preceding, was born at Dort in 1756. "Many of his imitations of Albert Cuyp," says Bryan, "have passed as originals of that master." Died in 1815.

Stryk, strĭk, [Lat. STRYK'IUS,] (SAMUEL,) a German jurist, born at Lenzen in 1640. He became professor of law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1672, and obtained a chair in the University of Wittenberg in 1691. He acquired a European reputation by his writings on law. Died in 1710.

Strykius. See STRYK.

Strype, strīp, (JOHN,) an English divine and biographer, born in London in 1643. Among his numerous works are "Memorials of the Most Renowned Father in God, Thomas Cranmer," etc., (1694,) "Historical Collections relating to the Life and Acts of Bishop Aylmer," (1701,) "Life and Acts of Archbishop Parker," (1711,) "Ecclesiastical Memorials, relating chiefly to Religion and the Reformation of it," etc., and "Annals of the Reformation and Establishment of Religion," (4 vols., 1731.) Died in 1737.

Stu'art, (ALEXANDER H. H.,) an American politician, born at Staunton, Virginia, in 1807. He gained distinction as a lawyer, became an orator of the Whig party, and was elected to Congress in 1841. He was secretary of the interior from September, 1850, to March, 1853. He was loyal to the Union, until the secession of Virginia induced him to change. Died Feb. 13, 1891.

Stu'art, (ARABELLA,) born about 1575, was a daughter of Charles Stuart, Duke of Lennox, (a brother of Lord Darnley,) and was a cousin-german to James I. of England. She was secretly married about 1609 to William Seymour, against the will of the king, who imprisoned her in the Tower. She was so harshly treated that she became insane, and died in the Tower in September, 1615. William Seymour was afterwards made Marquis of Hertford. Arabella Stuart was a woman of superior talents and high spirit.

See "Life and Letters of Arabella Stuart," by ELIZABETH COOPER London, 1866; GARDINER, "History of England from 1603 to 1616," vol. ii. chap. x.; "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," by LOUISA S. COSTELLO.

Stuart, (Sir CHARLES,) a British general, born in 1753, was a younger son of Lord Bute, the prime minister. He fought against the American patriots, (1776–82,) gained the rank of major-general in 1793, and commanded in Corsica in 1794. He took Minorca in 1798. Died in 1801.

Stuart, (CHARLES EDWARD,) THE PRETENDER. See CHARLES EDWARD.

Stuart, (GILBERT,) LL.D., a Scottish journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Edinburgh about 1746. He became in 1773 associate editor of "The Edinburgh Magazine and Review," in which he published criticisms on prominent authors, displaying great ability, but disfigured by bitter personalities. He was afterwards a contributor to the "Political Herald" and "English Review," London. Among his principal works are a "Historical Disquisition concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution," (1767,) "View of Society in Europe in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement," etc., (1768,) "History of the Establishment of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland, 1517–1561," (1780,) and "History of Scotland from the Establishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary," (1782.) Died in 1786.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for September and October, 1782.

Stuart, (GILBERT CHARLES,) an eminent American painter, born at Narraganset, Rhode Island, in 1756. He studied in London under West, and subsequently executed a number of portraits, which obtained for him a high reputation. Among these may be named that of George III., Sir Joshua Reynolds, and John Kemble. After his return to America he painted a portrait of Washington, which is esteemed the best ever taken; also portraits of Mrs. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and other distinguished Americans. Died in 1828.

Stuart, (HENRY BENEDICT,) Cardinal York, born in 1725, was a grandson of James II. of England, and a brother of Charles Edward the Pretender. He lived at Rome, and became a cardinal in 1747. Died in 1807.

Stuart, (JAMES,) an English antiquary and architect, commonly known as "Athenian Stuart," was born in London in 1713. He resided many years at Rome, where he studied antiquities and the ancient languages, and in 1750 visited Athens in company with Nicholas Revett, also an artist. In 1762 he brought out the first volume of the "Antiquities of Athens," in which he was assisted by Mr. Revett. It was received with great favour, and a second and a third volume were published after his death, which took place in 1788. Among his architectural works may be named the chapel of Greenwich Hospital.

Stuart, (JAMES E. B.,) an American general, born in Patrick county, Virginia, about 1833, graduated at West Point in 1854. He became a brigadier-general of the insurgents in September, 1861, and obtained command of a body of cavalry. In August, 1862, he surprised General Pope's head-quarters at Catlett's Station and captured some of his private papers. In October of that year he conducted a daring and successful raid to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. His cavalry covered the retreat of General Lee after the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863. He commanded the cavalry at the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, and was mortally wounded in a battle against General Sheridan, at Yellow Tavern, on the 12th of May in that year.

See a notice of General Stuart in "Southern Generals," 1865; TENNEY'S "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 779.

Stuart, (JAMES F. E.,) THE PRETENDER. See JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD.

Stuart, (JAMES,) LL.D., a British scientist, born at Markinch, Scotland, January 2, 1843. He was educated at Saint Andrew's, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating as third wrangler in 1866. In 1875 he was made professor of applied mechanics at Cambridge. He has written much on education and social subjects.

Stuart, (JOHN.) See BUTE, LORD.

Stuart, (JOHN,) a Scottish antiquary, born in 1751, was professor of Greek at Aberdeen. Died in 1827.

Stuart, (MOSES,) an American theologian and Congregational divine, born at Wilton, Connecticut, in 1780. He was appointed in 1809 professor of sacred literature at Andover Theological Seminary, which post he held for more than thirty years. He was the author of a "Grammar of the Hebrew Language, without Points," (1813,) "Letters to Dr. Channing on Religious Liberty," (1830,) "Hints on the Prophecies," (1842,) "A Scriptural View of the Wine Question," (1848,) and a number of commentaries on the Scriptures. He published in 1827 a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, which, says R. W. Griswold, "continues in all countries to be regarded as one of the noblest examples of philological theology and exegetical criticism." ("Prose Writers of America.") Died in 1852.

Stuart, (RUTH MCENERY,) an American author, born in Louisiana, and educated in New Orleans till 1865. She wrote "Carlotta's Intended," "The Story of Babette," etc. Died 1917.

Stu'art or **Stew'art Family,** a famous and unfortunate royal family which reigned in Scotland several centuries and in England for more than a century. The first member of this family that became king was Robert II., whose father was Walter, high steward of Scotland, and whose mother was a daughter of Robert Bruce. (See ROBERT II.) The last king of this dynasty was James II., who was deposed in 1688, after which two of his descendants, styled Pretenders, attempted to ascend the throne. (See JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, and CHARLES EDWARD.)

"The name of the family," says Burton, "was Allan or Fitz-Allan; but it had become habitual to call them by the name of the feudal office held by them in Scotland, and hence Robert II. was the first of the Steward —or, as it came to be written, the Stewart—dynasty." ("History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxvi.)

See C. D. Voss, "Geschichte der Stuarts auf dem Englischen Throne," 4 vols., 1794–97.

Stu'art de Rothe'say, (roth'sā,) (CHARLES STUART,) LORD, a distinguished British diplomatist, grandson of Lord Bute, was born in 1779. He was sent in 1810 as minister-plenipotentiary to Portugal, and for his services on this occasion obtained from the prince-regent the grand cross of the order of the Bath. The King of Portugal also made him a grandee of that kingdom. He was afterwards successively minister at Paris, the Hague, and Saint Petersburg. In 1828 he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Stuart de Rothesay. Died in 1845.

Stubbe, stub, (HENRY,) an English writer and scholar, born in Lincolnshire in 1631. He joined the party of Cromwell during the civil war, and wrote "A Vindication of Sir Harry Vane," "Light shining out of Darkness, with an Apology for the Quakers," and other works. After the restoration he went over to the royalists, and published numerous attacks on his former friends. He was accidentally drowned in 1676.

Stubbe, (JOHN.) See STUBBS, (JOHN.)

Stubbs, (GEORGE,) an English painter, born at Liverpool in 1724, was distinguished for his knowledge of anatomy. He excelled in delineating animals, particularly horses. He published in 1766 a treatise "On the Anatomy of the Horse." His picture of "The Grosvenor Hunt" is esteemed one of his master-pieces. Died in 1806.

Stubbs or **Stubbe,** (JOHN,) an English lawyer and Puritan, born about 1540. Having written a pamphlet against Queen Elizabeth's marriage with the Duke of Anjou, entitled "The Discovery of a Gaping Gulph, wherein England is like to be swallowed by another French Marriage," his right hand was amputated by order of the queen.

Stubbs, (WILLIAM,) D.D., LL.D., an English historian, born at Knaresborough, June 21, 1825. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, became a Fellow of Trinity, was ordained in 1848, became regius professor of history at Oxford in 1866, curator of the Bodleian Library in 1869, a canon of Saint Paul's in 1879, Bishop of Chester in 1884, and of Oxford in 1889. He published many old Latin and other texts illustrating English history, and was author of "The Constitutional History of England. Died in 1901.

Stuck. See BATTISTIN.

Stuck, stŏŏk, [Lat. STUCK'IUS,] (JOHANN WILHELM,) a Swiss scholar and antiquary, born at Zurich about 1550. He published a "Treatise on the Feasts of the Ancients, and their Sacrifices," (1591.) Died in 1607.

Studer, stoo'dẹr, (BERNARD,) a Swiss savant and author, born at Buren-on-the-Aar in 1794, became professor of geology at Berne. Died in 1887.

Stud'ley, (WILLIAM SPRAGUE,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 26, 1823. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1850, and held various important pastorates. His principal published work is a biography of S. W. Paine, (1865.)

Stuerbout, stü'ẹr-bŏwt', (DIERICK,) one of the earliest Dutch painters, sometimes called DIRK VAN HAARLEM, was born in that town. He lived about 1450–70. There are two historical pictures by him in the royal collection at the Hague, representing incidents in the life of the emperor Otho III. and his empress. Stuerbout ranked among the first artists of his time.

See "Lives of the Early Flemish Painters."

Stuermer. See STÜRMER.

Stuhr, stoor, (PETER FEDDERSEN,) a Danish writer, born at Flensborg in 1787, published a number of philosophical and historical works. Died in 1851.

Stuke'ley, (WILLIAM,) M.D., an English divine, antiquary, and physician, born in Lincolnshire in 1687. Having practised medicine for a time with great reputation and success, he took holy orders, and in 1747 obtained the rectory of Saint George the Martyr, in London. He was the author of "Itinerarium Curiosum, or an Account of the Antiquities, etc. observed in Travels through Great Britain," (1724,) "Palæographia Britannica, or Discourses on Antiquities in Britain," (1743–54.) "Some Account of the Medallic History of Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, Emperor of Britain," (1757–59,) and other valuable antiquarian works; also a collection of sermons, entitled "Palæographia Sacra," (1760–63.) Died in 1765.

Stüler or **Stueler,** stü'lẹr, (AUGUST,) a German architect, born in Berlin in 1800, was one of the most distinguished pupils of Schinkel. Among his greatest works are the new museum at Berlin, and the Exchange at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Died March 18, 1865.

Sturdza. See STOORDZA.

Sture, stoo'rẹh, (STEN,) called THE ELDER, a Swedish statesman, related to the royal family of Sweden. On the death of Charles VIII., in 1470, he became regent of the kingdom, which he defended with signal ability against the attempts of the Danes and the Russians. Died in 1504.

See GRIJER, "Åreminne öfver S. Sture," 1803.

Sture, (STEN,) THE YOUNGER, grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father as regent in 1512. He was distinguished for his courage and ability, and for a time successfully resisted the encroachments of Denmark, but he was mortally wounded in the battle near Jönköping, in 1520.

See SILFVERSTOLPE, "Åreminne öfver S. Sture," 1791.

Sturge, stürj, (JOSEPH,) an English philanthropist, born at Elberton, Gloucestershire, in 1793, was a member of the Society of Friends. He became a corn-factor at Bewdley, from which he removed to Birmingham in 1822. By his probity, energy, and moral courage he acquired much influence. He was one of the first in England to advocate the immediate abolition of slavery, and he became a prominent leader of the anti-slavery movement. In 1836 he visited the West Indies, and collected evidence against the slaveholders. He performed an anti-slavery mission to the United States in 1841. After his return he co-operated actively with Cobden and Bright in the anti-corn-law movement. Died in 1859.

See HENRY RICHARD, "Memoir of Joseph Sturge," 1864.

Sturgeon, (WILLIAM,) an English electrician, born in Lancashire in 1783. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and served a number of years in the royal artillery. He invented or improved an electro-magnetic machine, and wrote several treatises on electro-magnetism. Died at Manchester in 1850.

Stur'gis, (JULIAN,) an English author, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1848, and went to England as an infant. He graduated at Oxford University, became a British subject and author, and wrote "John-a-Dreams," "My Friends and I," "After Twenty Years," "Little Comedies," etc. Died Apr. 13, 1904.

Stur'gis, (SAMUEL D.,) an American general, born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1822, graduated at West Point in 1846. He obtained the rank of major in May, 1861, and succeeded to the command of the army at Wilson's Creek when General Lyon was killed, August 10 of that year. His command was defeated at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864. Died Sept. 28, 1889.

Sturleson. See SNORRI-STURLUSON.

Sturm, stŏŏrm, or **Sturme,** first abbot of Fulda, was born in Bavaria about 715 A.D. He founded about 744 the monastery of Fulda, which became a famous seat of learning. Died in 780.

Sturm, stŏŏrm, (CHRISTOPH CHRISTIAN,) a German moralist and preacher, born at Augsburg in 1740. He preached at Magdeburg and Hamburg, and wrote a number of popular religious works, among which was "Meditations on the Works of God in the Kingdom of Nature," (2 vols., 1772–97.) Died in 1786.

See FEDDERSEN, "Leben und Charakter des Hauptpastors C. C. Sturm," 1786; HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Sturm, stŏŏrm or stürm, (JACQUES CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) an excellent Swiss mathematician, born at Geneva in September, 1803. He was a tutor to the son of Madame de Staël, with whom he visited Paris in 1823. In 1827 Sturm and his friend Colladon obtained the grand prize of mathematics proposed by the Academy of Sciences in Paris for the best memoir on the compression of liquids. He discovered in 1829 the celebrated theorem which completes the resolution of numerical equations by determining the number of real roots which are included between given limits. This is known as "Sturm's theorem." He became professor of mathematics at the Collége Rollin in 1830, a member of the Institute in 1836, and professor of analysis at the Polytechnic School in 1840. Died in 1855.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sturm, (JAKOB,) an eminent German statesman and Reformer, born at Strasburg in 1489. He became in early life a convert to the doctrines of Luther, and was chosen mayor or chief magistrate of Strasburg in 1526. His learning and wisdom were such that he was regarded as an oracle by his fellow-citizens. It is stated that he was sent ninety-one times on missions to various courts, between 1525 and 1552. Died in 1553.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Sturm, [Lat. STUR'MIUS,] (JOHANN,) an eminent scholar and teacher, surnamed "the German Cicero," was born at Schleiden in 1507. He became in 1538 rector of the gymnasium at Strasburg, which, under his direction, attained a very high reputation. He published an edition of Cicero, (9 vols., 1557 *et seq.*,) a number of translations from the Latin, and several original works in that language: among these we may name "On the Proper Opening of Schools of Learning," ("De Literarum Ludis recte Aperiendis," 1538,) and "On the Universal Method of Rhetorical Elocution," ("De universa Ratione Elocutionis Rhetoricæ," 1576.) Died in 1589.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" M. ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Sturm, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German philosopher and mathematician, born in Bavaria in 1635. Having graduated at Jena, he became professor of mathematics at Altdorf in 1669. He translated into Latin Bockler's "Hydraulic Architecture," and published several valuable works on mathematics and physical science. Died in 1703.

Sturm, (LEONHARD CHRISTOPH,) an architect, a son of the preceding, was born at Altdorf in 1669. He wrote a "Treatise on Military Architecture," and other similar works. Died in 1719.

Stürmer or **Stuermer,** stür'mẹr, (BARTHOLOMÄUS,) COUNT, son of Ignaz, noticed below, was born at Constantinople in 1787, and was educated at Vienna. He

was consul-general to the United States in 1818, and in 1834 appointed internuncio at Constantinople.

Stürmer or **Stuermer**, (IGNAZ,) BARON, a German diplomatist and Oriental scholar, born at Vienna in 1752. He was appointed in 1789 court interpreter, and in 1802 internuncio at the Porte, and magnate of Hungary in 1820. Died in 1829.

Sturmius. See STURM, (JOHANN.)

Sturt, (Sir CHARLES,) an English explorer, born in India in 1796. Having entered the army, he went to Australia in 1825, in the interior of which continent he conducted four great exploring expeditions, fruitful in geographical and scientific knowledge. His hardships brought on complete blindness. He published narratives of his principal explorations. Died at Cheltenham, England, June 16, 1869.

Sturt, (JOHN,) an English engraver, born in London in 1658, was celebrated for his exquisite illustrations of the "Book of Common Prayer." Died in 1730.

Stur'tę-vant, (JOHN MERCHANT,) an American educator, born at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, March 23, 1825. Though blind, he graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, and at the Bridgewater Normal School. He was from 1851 till his death principal of the Tennessee School for the Blind. Died at Nashville, December 26, 1882.

Sturtzenbecher, stoorts'ęn-bĕk'ęr, (OSCAR PATRICK,) a Swedish writer and liberal politician, born at Stockholm in 1811. Died February 15, 1869.

Sturz, stōōrts, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German scholar, born near Freiberg in 1762, published editions of Empedocles, the fragments of Hellanicus, and of other Greek writers. Died in 1832.

Sturz, (HELFREICH PETER,) a German writer, born at Darmstadt in 1736, was a friend of Klopstock, and was patronized by Count Bernstorff. His principal works are "Recollections of the Life of Bernstorff," and "Letters of a Traveller." Died in 1779.

Stüve or **Stueve**, stü'vęh, (JOHANN KARL BERTRAM,) a German jurist, born at Osnabrück in 1798, filled several offices under the government, and wrote a number of political treatises. Died February 12, 1872.

Stuven, stoo'vęn, (ERNST,) a German flower-painter, born at Hamburg in 1657; died in 1712.

Stuyvesant, stī'vę-sant, (PETER,) the last Dutch Governor of the New Netherlands, (New York,) was born about 1602. He was appointed governor or director-general about 1645. He had previously served in the West Indies, and lost a leg in battle. In 1655 he conquered a Swedish colony on the Delaware River. His administration was vigorous and rather arbitrary. New Amsterdam was attacked by an English fleet, to which Governor Stuyvesant surrendered in September, 1664. He died at New York in 1682. Peter Stuyvesant forms a conspicuous character in Irving's humorous work entitled "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker."

Style, (WILLIAM,) an English law-writer, born in 1603. He published "Reports," (1658.) Died in 1679

Stylites. See SIMEON STYLITES.

Styx, [Gr. Στύξ,] a personage of classic mythology, was said to be a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the wife of Pallas, and the mother of Victory, (Nice,) Power, (Cratos,) and Zelus. She is a personification of a celebrated river of Hades. The poets feigned that the gods in taking a solemn oath used to swear by Styx, and if they violated such an oath they were deprived of nectar for nine years.

Suabedissen, soo'ä-bęh-dis'sęn, (DAVID THEODOR AUGUST,) a German philosophical writer, born at Melsungen in 1773; died in 1835.

Sualem, (KENKIN.) See RANNEQUIN.

Suard, sü'ăr', (JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE,) a French journalist and *littérateur*, born at Besançon in 1734. He was successively associate editor of the "Gazette de France," and editor of the political journals entitled "Les Indépendants" and "Le Publiciste." He translated into French Robertson's "History of Charles V.," and published, among other works, "Literary Miscellanies," (5 vols., 1805,) and "Lettres de l'Anonyme de Vaugirard," a witty and satirical production, which obtained great and deserved popularity. He also made numerous valuable contributions to the "Biographie Universelle." He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1772, and afterwards became perpetual secretary of that institution. Died in 1817.

See C. NISARD, "Mémoires et Correspondance Littéraire sur Suard," 1859; GARAT, "Historical Memoirs of M. Suard;" PERENNÈS, "Éloge de Suard," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Suard, MADAME, the wife of the preceding, was born at Lille in 1750, and was a sister of Charles J. Panckoucke the author. She wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs of M. Suard," ("Essai de Mémoires sur M. Suard," 1820.) Died in 1830.

Suarès, sü'ă'rĕss', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French antiquary, born at Avignon in 1599, became Bishop of Vaison in 1633. He wrote numerous antiquarian works. Died at Rome in 1677.

Suaresius. See SUAREZ.

Suarez, swä'rĕth, [Lat. SUARE'SIUS,] (FRANCIS,) a learned and eloquent Spanish Jesuit and theologian, born at Granada in 1548. He became successively professor of divinity at Valladolid, Rome, Alcalá, and Coimbra. Among his principal works is his "Defensio Fidei Catholicæ," etc., (1613,) being designed as a refutation of the oath of allegiance exacted by James I. of England from his subjects, and a "Treatise on Laws." Died about 1615.

See DESCHAMPS, "Vita Fr. Suaresii," 1671; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Suavius, swä've-ŭs, or **Suterman**, soo'tęr-măn', (LAMBERT,) sometimes called **Schwab**, a Flemish engraver, born at Liège, flourished about 1550. He engraved his own designs, and others. Died about 1565.

Subervie, sü'bĕr've', (JACQUES **Gervais**—zhĕr'vā',) BARON, a French general, born at Lectoure in 1776. He served as general of brigade in Spain, (1808–11,) and in Russia in 1812. He became a general of division in 1814, and fought at Waterloo. He was republican minister of war from February 25 to March 19, 1848. Died in 1856.

See ALEXANDRE THIERRY, "Le Général Subervie," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Suben, soo'bęn, an ancient goddess, the special patroness of Southern Egypt, and the goddess of maternity. The vulture was her symbol.

Sublet, sü'blā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French minister of state, born about 1580. He was secretary of war from 1636 till 1643. Died in 1645.

Subleyras, sü'blā'răs', (PIERRE,) a French painter, born at Uzès in 1699. He resided many years in Rome, where he was patronized by Pope Benedict XIV. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Basil celebrating Mass in the Presence of the Emperor Valens," and "Saint Benedict restoring a Child to Life." Died in 1749.

Subow. See ZOOBOF.

Subtermans. See SUSTERMANS.

Suchet, sü'shā', (LOUIS GABRIEL,) Duke of Albufera, a celebrated French marshal, born at Lyons in March, 1770. He served in the Italian campaign of 1796, and obtained the rank of general of brigade for his distinguished bravery at the battle of Neumark, (1797.) Appointed in 1799 general of division under Massena, he successfully opposed the Austrians under General Melas, and made a diversion in favour of Massena, then besieged at Genoa, (1800.) After the battle of Marengo, in which he took a prominent part, he was made governor of Genoa and commander of the centre of the army of Italy. He successively defeated the Austrians at Pozzolo, Borghetto, Verona, and Montebello, and in 1805 commanded the left wing of Marshal Lannes's division or corps in the battle of Austerlitz. Having been created by Napoleon a count of the empire, he was appointed in 1808 to the command of a division of the army of Spain. In this post, by his brilliant successes at Lerida, Mequinanza, (1810,) Tortosa, (1811,) and Tarragona, (1811,) he won the highest reputation as a brave officer and an able disciplinarian and tactician. He was made a marshal of France in 1811. His subsequent victories at Murviedro, Valencia, and Albufera were rewarded by Napoleon with a large domain, and the title of Duke

of Albufera. After the restoration of the Bourbons he was deprived of the greater part of his honours; but the title of peer was restored to him by Louis XVIII. in 1819. He died in 1826, leaving "Memoirs of the War in Spain," (1829.) It is stated that Napoleon estimated his ability higher than that of any other of his marshals except Massena.

Suck'ling, (Sir JOHN,) an English poet, born in Middlesex about 1608. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, after travelling on the continent, served for a time in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. He subsequently became celebrated as a wit at the court of Charles I. In 1640 he was elected to the Long Parliament for Bramber, but, having joined in the conspiracy to rescue the Earl of Strafford from the Tower, in 1641, he was compelled to take refuge in France, where he died about 1642. His reputation rests chiefly on his lyric poems; but he also wrote several dramas and satires, and a treatise entitled "An Account of Religion by Reason." "His style," says Hazlitt, "is almost entirely free from the charge of pedantry and affectation. His compositions are almost all of them short and lively effusions of wit and gallantry, written in a familiar but spirited style."

Suckow, sŏŏk'ko, (KARL ADOLF,) a German novelist, born at Münsterberg, in Silesia, in 1802, has written under the pseudonym of POSGARU. Died in 1847.

Sucre, de, dà soo'krà, (ANTONIO JOSÉ,) a South American patriot and general, born at Cumana in 1793, fought under Bolivar, and in 1819 was made a brigadier-general. He defeated the Spaniards at Pichincha in 1822, and in 1824, having succeeded Bolivar as commander-in-chief, gained a signal victory over the royalists at Ayacucho, by which the country was delivered from the Spanish yoke. He was created grand marshal of Ayacucho by Bolivar, and in 1825 chosen President of Bolivia. He was elected to the Constituent Congress from Quito in 1830. He was assassinated soon after, at the instigation, it is supposed, of General Ovando.

Su'dermann, (HERMAN,) a Prussian writer, was born at Matzicken in 1857. He won fame by his realistic drama "Ehre," (1888,) and his novels were widely read. He died Nov. 21, 1928.

Sudhôdănă, sōō-d'ho'dą-ną, a Hindoo prince, the father of GAUTAMA, (which see.)

Sudra or **Suder**. See SOODRA.

Sud'worth, (GEORGE BISHOP,) an American botanist, born at Kingston, Wisconsin, in 1862. He was in the forestry division of the United States Department of Agriculture 1886–95, afterwards dendrologist in the division of forestry. He wrote much on United States forestry and forest trees. Died 1927.

Sue, sü, (EUGÈNE,) a popular French novelist, born in Paris in 1804, was a son of Jean Joseph Sue, (1760–1830.) He was named in honour of Eugène de Beauharnais, son of the empress Josephine, who was his sponsor. Having studied medicine, he accompanied the French army into Spain in 1823 as military surgeon. On the death of his father, from whom he inherited a large fortune, he studied painting for a time under Gudin; but he soon renounced this art for literature, and published several tales of sea-life, entitled "Kernock le Pirate," (1830,) "Plick et Plock," (1831,) "Atar Gull," "La Salamandre," (1832,) and "La Vigie de Koatven," (1833.) Encouraged by the success of these productions, he brought out in the Paris feuilletons a series of historical romances, among which we may name "Latréaumonte," "Jean Cavalier," "Le Vicomte de Létorières," and "Le Commandeur de Malte." He next published in rapid succession his "Mathilde," "Thérèse Dunoyer," "Mystères de Paris," (1842,) and "Le Juif errant," ("The Wandering Jew," 1846.) These romances, in which Sue has unveiled the most revolting forms of vice, and for the most part represented wickedness triumphant, obtained great popularity, and were translated into the principal European languages. He was elected in 1850 a member of the Assemblée Nationale. Died in 1857.

See G. PLANCHE, "Portraits Littéraires;" QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1838, and July, 1842.

Sue, (JEAN,) a French surgeon and writer, born in Var in 1699. He practised in Paris. Died in 1762.

Sue, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French writer on anatomy and surgery, born in 1710, was a brother of the preceding. He lectured on anatomy in Paris, where he died in 1792.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Sue, (JEAN JOSEPH,) a surgeon, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1760. He wrote "Physiological Researches on Vitality," (1798,) and other works. He became consulting physician to the king in 1824. Died in 1830.

Sue, (PIERRE,) a learned surgeon, born in Paris in 1739, was a son of Jean Sue, noticed above. He published numerous works on surgery and medicine, which are commended. Died in 1816.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Sueno. See AAGESEN and SWEYN.

Suénon, the French for SWEYN, King of Denmark. (See SWEYN.)

Suess, (EDWARD,) geologist, born at London, 1831, professor of geology at Vienna 1857–1901. His works include "The Face of the Earth," etc. Died 1914.

Suétone. See SUETONIUS.

Sue-to'nĭ-us, [Fr. SUÉTONE, sü-à'ton',] (CAIUS TRANQUILLUS,) an eminent Latin historian, born about 70 A.D., was a son of a military tribune. He was a friend of Pliny the Younger, who wrote to Suetonius several letters, which are extant. He practised law, and was versed in various departments of learning. In the reign of Hadrian he obtained the office of *magister epistolarum*, or secretary, but he did not keep it long. Pliny the Younger speaks in high terms of his integrity and learning. Suetonius wrote, besides numerous works which are lost, "The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars," ("Vitæ Cæsarum," which is highly prized, and appears to be impartial. The subjects of this work are the twelve emperors from Julius Cæsar to Domitian inclusive, whose private lives and vices he exposes, with copious details. Saint Jerome says pithily of Suetonius, "that he wrote of the emperors with the same freedom that they themselves lived," ("pari libertate ac ipsi vixerunt.") His work is rather anecdotical than historical. There are extant two other works ascribed to him,—namely, "On Illustrious Grammarians," ("De Grammaticis illustribus,") and "On Celebrated Orators," ("De claris Rhetoribus.")

Sue-to'nĭ-us Pau-lī'nus, a Roman general, served in Mauritania in 42 A.D. He was appointed commander of Nero's army in Britain in 59, and defeated the natives commanded by Boadicea. Died after 70 A.D.

Su'ett, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English comedian, born in London; died in 1805.

Sueur, Le, (EUSTACHE.) See LE SUEUR.

Sueur, Le, (HUBERT.) See SŒUR.

Sueur, Le, (JEAN FRANÇOIS.) See LE SUEUR.

Suffee, (King of Persia.) See SEFI.

Suf'field, (HENRY HARBORD,) an English statesman, born in 1781, was elected in 1820 a member of Parliament for Shaftesbury. He was an advocate of the abolition of colonial slavery, and of other important reforms. Died in 1835.

Suffolk, DUKE OF. See BRANDON, (CHARLES.)

Suffolk, sŭf'fŏk, (MICHAEL DE LA POLE,) first EARL OF, an English statesman, who served in the army under Edward III. He became lord chancellor in March, 1383, was created Earl of Suffolk in August, 1386, and removed in October of that year. Died in 1389.

Suffolk, (WILLIAM DE LA POLE,) DUKE OF, was lord high admiral of England. He commanded at the siege of Orléans, in 1429, and was defeated by Joan of Arc. He was beheaded, on a charge of treason, in 1450.

Suffren, sü'frŏN', (JEAN,) a French Jesuit, born in Provence in 1565. He was for many years confessor to the queen Marie de Médicis. He wrote "The Christian Year," ("Année chrétienne," 1641.) Died in 1641.

Suffren Saint-Tropez, de, deh sü'frŏN' sĂN trō'pĀ',) (PIERRE ANDRÉ,) a distinguished French naval commander, born in Provence in 1726. Soon after his entering the naval service he became a member of the Maltese order, from which he received the honorary

title of Bailli. He accompanied Count d'Estaing to America in 1778, and, being subsequently appointed to a command under Don Luis de Córdova, took twelve merchant-ships from the British, (1780.) In 1781 he defeated the British commodore Johnstone near the Cape Verd Islands. He was made a vice-admiral in 1784. Died in 1788.

Sugawa'ra Michizané, a Japanese scholar and ruler, who flourished in the seventh century, was famed for his learning and his historical works, some of which are still extant. Driven from power by his enemies, he fell into dire poverty and starved to death. He is now regarded as a deity, the patron god of literature.

Sugden. See SAINT LEONARD'S.

Suger, sü'zhà', Abbé of Saint-Denis, an able and powerful French statesman, born about 1085. He was chosen Abbé of Saint-Denis about 1122, and became the favourite counsellor and chief minister of Louis VI. His influence was equally great in the reign of Louis VII., and his administration was beneficent to the people. Died in 1152.

Sugny. See SERVAN DE SUGNY.

Sugrîvă, sōō-gree'vą, [*i.e.* "handsome-necked," from the Sanscrit *su*, "handsome," and *grîvâ*, "neck,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a monkey chief, the son of Sûrya, (or the Sun,) and the next in rank among the monkeys to Hanumân, and, like the last-named hero, a great favourite with Râma. (See HANUMÂN.)

Suhm, soom, (PEDER FREDERIK,) an eminent Danish historian and miscellaneous writer, born at Copenhagen in 1728, was a son of Ulrich Friedrich, noticed below. He devoted himself to the study of philology, Northern antiquities, etc., and published "On the Origin of the Northern Nations," (2 vols., 1770,) "Odin, or the Mythology of Northern Paganism," (1771,) "History of the Migration of the Northern Nations," (2 vols., 1773,) "Critical History of Denmark in the Time of the Pagans," (4 vols., 1781,) and "History of Denmark to the Year 1319," (11 vols., 1812.) He was also the author of "Idyls," and several tales and romances, which enjoy a high reputation. Died in 1798.

Suhm, von, fon sōōm or zōōm, (ULRICH FRIEDRICH,) an intimate friend of Frederick the Great of Prussia, was born at Dresden in 1691. His "Familiar and Friendly Correspondence with Frederick II." (in French) was published after the king's death. Died in 1740.

Suicer, swīt'sęr, or **Schweitzer**, shwīt'sęr, (JOHANN CASPAR,) a Swiss scholar and theologian, born at Zurich in 1620, became professor of Greek and Hebrew in the university of his native city. His principal work is entitled "Ecclesiastical Thesaurus of the Writings of the Greek Fathers," ("Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus e Patribus Græcis," etc., 2 vols., 1682.) Died in 1684.

Suicer, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) son of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1644. He succeeded his father in the chair of Greek and Hebrew in 1683, and published a "Compendium of the Aristotelico-Cartesian Philosophy," and other works, in Latin. Died in 1705.

Su'i-das, [Gr. Σουΐδας,] a Greek grammarian and lexicographer, supposed to have flourished about the tenth century. Nothing is known of him, except that he compiled a Lexicon or encyclopædia of biography, literature, geography, etc. This work, though defective in plan and not accurately executed, is highly prized, as a contribution to the literary history of antiquity, and contains many valuable extracts from writers whose works are lost. A good edition of this Lexicon was published by T. Gaisford, Oxford, (3 vols., 1834.)

Suidger. See CLEMENT II.

Suintila, swin'tī-lą, became king of the Visigoths in Spain in 621 A.D. Died about 630.

Sujin, a mikado of Japan who reigned about the beginning of the Christian era. He reformed and civilized the empire, subdued the aboriginal Ainos, introduced irrigation and developed agriculture. He founded the military caste of the shoguns, which in time became supreme.

Suleau, sü'lō', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French royalist and pamphleteer, born in 1757. He was massacred by the mob of Paris in August, 1792.

Suleyman. See SOLYMAN and SOLIMÂN.

Sul'i-van, (Sir RICHARD JOSEPH,) an Irish writer, and member of Parliament for Seaford, published "A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps," and other works. Died in 1806.

Sulkowski, sool-kov'skee, (ANTON PAUL,) PRINCE, a Polish general, born at Lissa in 1785, served with distinction in Napoleon's army, and was made a general of division in 1812. Died in 1836.

Sulkowski, (JOSEF,) a relative of the preceding, entered the French service, and, having accompanied Napoleon to Egypt as adjutant, was killed in the insurrection at Cairo in 1798. He wrote "Historical, Political, and Military Memoirs of the Polish Revolutions," etc.

Sul'la or **Sỹl'la**, (FAUSTUS CORNELIUS,) a son of the dictator, was born about 88 B.C. He served under Pompey in Asia, and was the first to mount the wall of the Temple at Jerusalem, in 63. He was a partisan of the senate in the civil war, fought at Pharsalia, 48 B.C., and at Thapsus, in 46. Having been taken prisoner, he was murdered by the soldiers of Cæsar in 46 B.C.

Sulla or **Sylla**, [It. SILLA, sèl'lą,] (LUCIUS CORNELIUS,) surnamed FELIX, (the "Fortunate,") a famous Roman general, born in 138 B.C., was of a patrician family. Though addicted to pleasure, and though his favourite companions are said to have been actors, buffoons, and mimics, he early gave indications of uncommon powers, and was particularly distinguished by the art he possessed of reading the various characters of men. He obtained the office of quæstor in 107 B.C., and served under Marius against Jugurtha, who was betrayed by Bocchus into the power of the Romans. Sulla took a prominent part in the capture of Jugurtha, and shared with Marius the credit of that achievement. In 104 he was employed as legate of Marius in the war against the Cimbri and Teutones. He joined the army of L. Catulus in 102, and gave proof of great military talents. His personal qualities were eminently adapted to render a general popular with his soldiers. Having been elected prætor in 93 B.C., he was sent the next year to Cilicia, and restored Ariobarzanes to the throne of Cappadocia.

In the year 91 began the Social war, in which, says Plutarch, "Sulla performed so many memorable things that the citizens looked upon him as a great general, his friends as the greatest in the world, and his enemies as the most fortunate." Sulla became the leader of the aristocratic party, was elected consul for 88 B.C., and obtained from the senate the command of the war against Mithridates, which command was also coveted by his rival Marius. A violent contest arose between these two leaders, which was the beginning of a great civil war. Sulla marched with an army against Rome, and Marius escaped to Africa, leaving his enemy master of the capital. Sulla departed from Rome early in 87 B.C., and commenced the war against Mithridates by an attack on Athens, which he took, after a long siege, in March, 86 B.C. The Athenians were treated with great cruelty by the victor on this occasion. Sulla gained a decisive victory over Archelaus, a general of Mithridates, at Chæronea, and again at Orchomenus, in 85 B.C., after which he crossed the Hellespont. In the mean time the Marian party had recovered possession of Rome, and had massacred many partisans of Sulla. He concluded a peace with Mithridates, extorted large sums of money from the Orientals, and returned, with his army of veterans, to Italy, where he arrived in the spring of 83, and renewed the civil war. The popular party had a larger army than that of Sulla, but had no able generals. Sulla defeated Norbanus near Capua in the year 83, and young Marius at Sacriportus in 82 B.C. He then became master of Rome, massacred his opponents and prisoners by thousands, and gained a victory over the Samnites and Lucanians near Rome. He made a list of his enemies, whom he outlawed, and called this list a *Proscriptio*. This was the first instance of a proscription among the Romans. Sulla was appointed dictator for an unlimited time, and made important changes in the constitution, tending to increase the power of the senate and aristocracy and to destroy the authority of the tribunes of the people. He also made reforms in the criminal law, which were more enduring than the changes just men-

tioned. He resigned the dictatorship in 79, and died in 78 B.C. Byron apostrophizes Sulla in the following striking lines:—

"O thou, whose chariot roll'd on fortune's wheel,
Triumphant Sylla! thou who didst subdue
Thy country's foes ere thou wouldst pause to feel
The wrath of thy own wrongs, or reap the due
Of hoarded vengeance till thine eagles flew
O'er prostrate Asia;—thou, who with thy frown
Annihilated Senates,—Roman, too,
With all thy vices, for thou didst lay down,
With an atoning smile, a more than earthly crown."
Childe Harold, canto iv., stanza lxxxiii.

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Sulla;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms," vol. ii.; J. A. HARTMANN, "Dissertatio de Sulla," 1727; L. SACHSE, "Leben des Dictators Sulla," 1791; ZACHARIÆ, "L. Cornelius Sulla als Ordner des Römischen Freistaates," 1834; APPIAN, "Bellum Civile;" PLINY, "Natural History," books vii., xi., and xxvi.

Sulla, (PUBLIUS CORNELIUS,) a nephew of the dictator Sulla. He was probably an accomplice of Catiline, but after a trial, in which he was defended by Cicero, he was acquitted. He fought for Cæsar in the civil war, and commanded the right wing at Pharsalia, 48 B.C. Died in 45 B.C.

Sul'li-van, (Sir ARTHUR SEYMOUR,) a British musician, born in London, May 13, 1842. He studied music under his father, and also under the Rev. Thomas Helmore, Sir Sterndale Bennett, and Sir John Goss. Later he was a pupil in the Leipsic Conservatory. He composed a great number of very popular operas and songs. Among his best-known works are "Pinafore," (1878,) "Patience," (1881,) "Iolanthe," (1882,) "The Mikado," (1885,) "The Gondoliers," (1889,) and "The Grand Duke," (1896.) The words for these comic operas were generally written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. Died November 23, 1900.

Sullivan, (BARRY,) an English tragedian, born at Birmingham in 1824. He appeared on the stage in 1840, acquired a reputation in Hamlet and other tragic characters, and gained high success in England, America, and Australia. He died in 1891.

Sul'li-van, (GEORGE,) LL.D., son of General Sullivan, noticed below, was born at Durham, New Hampshire, in 1774. He attained a high reputation as a jurist, and rose to be attorney-general of his native State in 1805. Died in 1838.

Sullivan, (JAMES,) a brother of General Sullivan, was born at Berwick, Maine, in 1744. He became attorney-general of Massachusetts in 1790, and was twice elected Governor of that State. He wrote a "History of the District of Maine," and other works. Died in 1808.

Sullivan, (JOHN,) an American general of the Revolution, was born at Berwick, Maine, in 1740. He was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and led the right wing at the battle of Brandywine. He was afterwards appointed attorney-general of New Hampshire, and thrice elected President of that State. His life is included in Sparks's "American Biography." Died in 1795.

Sullivan, (JOHN L.,) an engineer and physician, born at Saco, in Maine, in 1777, was a son of James, noticed above. He invented the steam tow-boat about 1814. It is stated that he made discoveries in medicine and surgery. Died February 9, 1865.

Sullivan, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a son of James Sullivan, noticed above, was born at Saco, Maine, in 1774. He was the author of "Familiar Letters on Public Characters and Events from 1783 to 1815," "The Public Men of the Revolution," and other works. Died in 1839.

Sul'li-vant, (WILLIAM STARLING,) LL.D., an American botanist, born at Franklinton, (now Columbus,) Ohio, January 15, 1803. He graduated at Yale College in 1823. He was distinguished as an authority on the mosses and liverworts. He issued "Musci Alleghanienses," (1845; new edition, 1855,) "Musci and Hepaticæ of the United States," (1856,) "Musci Boreali-Americani," (1856, prepared partly by L. Lesquereux,) "Icones Muscorum," (1864; 2d vol., 1874,) and other works. Died at Columbus, April 30, 1873.

Sully, sul'li, [Fr. pron. sü'le',] (MAXIMILIEN de Béthune—dẹh bā'tün',) DUC DE, and Baron de Rosny, a French statesman of great merit and celebrity, was born at Rosny, near Mantes, in December, 1560. He was a son of François, Baron de Rosny, who was a Protestant, and who presented Maximilien to Henry of Navarre in 1571. He was a student in Paris when the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew occurred. In 1575 he entered the service of Henry of Navarre, whom he accompanied in his escape from Paris and his perilous enterprises which followed. By his courage, prudence, and immutable fidelity he gained the friendship of Henry, who appointed him a councillor of Navarre in 1580. He married Anne de Courtenay in 1583. In 1587 he contributed to the victory at Coutras, where he directed the artillery. He received several wounds at the battle of Ivry, and was severely wounded at the siege of Chartres, in 1591. He advised Henry IV. to adopt the Roman Catholic religion, being convinced that by this policy only could peace be restored on a permanent basis. Sully himself, however, constantly adhered to the Protestant Church. Having been appointed councillor of state and of finances in 1596, he reformed many abuses in the administration of the finances, and became superintendent of the same in 1599. By order and economy he greatly improved the financial condition of France and the prosperity of the people. He turned his attention to other departments of government, and soon became virtually prime minister. He encouraged agriculture more than manufactures or commerce, and projected a system of canals to unite all the large rivers of France. In 1606 he received the title of Duc de Sully. His morals were austere, compared with those of the court and the king, to whom he acted in the capacity of a faithful Mentor. He even ventured to tear, in the presence of the king, a paper on which Henry had written a promise to marry the Marquise de Verneuil. The death of Henry, in 1610, ended Sully's political power. He resigned the direction of the finances, and retired from court, but retained the position of grand master of artillery, and some other offices. In 1634 he received the bâton of marshal of France. He employed his latter years in writing memoirs of his life and times, entitled "Mémoires des sages et royales Œconomies d'Estat de Henri le Grand," (4 vols., 1634–62.) He died at Villebon in December, 1641, leaving a son and several daughters.

See THOMAS, "Éloge de Sully," 1763; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" HOFF, "Biographie des Herzogs von Sully," 1782; MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. iv.; SEWRIN, "Les Amis de Henri IV," 3 vols., 1805; D'AUBIGNÉ, "Histoire universelle;" BAUMSTARCK, "Des Herzogs von Sully Verdienste," etc., 1828; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. vi., (1822;) "Fraser's Magazine" for April and May, 1831.

Sul'ly, (JAMES,) an English author, born at Bridgewater in 1842. His principal works are "Sensations and Intuition," (1874,) "Pessimism," (1877,) "The Human Mind," (1882,) "Studies of Childhood," (1895,) and "Children's Ways," (1897.)

Sul'ly, (THOMAS,) an eminent painter, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1783. Having emigrated to America in 1792, he studied at Charleston, South Carolina, and afterwards applied himself to portrait-painting successively at Richmond, New York, and Philadelphia. Among his best works are full-length portraits of Jefferson, La Fayette, Commodore Decatur, George Frederick Cooke as "Richard III.," and Queen Victoria. He also produced several historical pictures, among which we may name "Washington crossing the Delaware." He died November 5, 1872.

See DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America."

Sully, de, dẹ sü'le', (MAURICE,) a French preacher, who died in 1196. His sermons present the oldest undoubted examples of pulpit oratory in the French language. He was Archbishop of Paris from 1160 to 1195.

Sully-Prudhomme. See PRUDHOMME.

Sulpice. See SULPICIUS.

Sulpice Sévère. See SEVERUS, (SULPICIUS.)

Sulpicia, sŭl-pish'e-a, a Roman poetess under the reign of Domitian. Her only extant work is a satire against that emperor on his condemnation of the philosophers to exile. It is entitled "De Edicto Domitiani quo Philosophos Urbe exegit."

Sulpicia Gens, an ancient Roman gens, originally patrician, produced many distinguished men. Among the names of the families into which this gens was divided were Galba, Gallus, Longus, and Rufus.

Sulpicius. See SEVERUS, (SULPICIUS.)

Sulpicius, sŭl-pish'ē-ŭs, [Fr. SULPICE, sül'pèss',] (LEMONIA RUFUS SERVIUS,) a celebrated Roman jurist and orator, born about 106 B.C. He was elected consul in 51 B.C., and filled other high offices. After his death a eulogy was pronounced on him by Cicero, who was his intimate friend. His legal works were very numerous and highly esteemed, but only fragments of them are extant. He was appointed Governor of Achaia by Cæsar in 46 or 45 B.C. Died in 43 B.C.

Sulpicius Rufus, (PUBLIUS,) a Roman orator, born in 124 B.C., became tribune in 88 B.C., and was an adherent of Marius in the civil war with Sulla. His eloquence is commended in the highest terms by Cicero, who has introduced him into his dialogue "De Oratore." After the capture of Rome by Sulla, Sulpicius was betrayed into his hands and put to death, 87 B.C.

Sulzer, sŏŏlt'sẹr, (JOHANN GEORG,) a Swiss philosopher and æsthetic writer, born at Winterthur in 1720.

See HANS CASPAR HIRZEL, "Ueber Sulzer den Weltweisen," 1780; "J. G. Sulzer's Lebensbeschreibung, von ihm selbst auf gesetzt," etc., 1809.

Sum-ma'nus, an ancient Roman or Etruscan divinity, whose character is involved in obscurity. Some authors represent him as equal in rank to Jupiter. Nocturnal lightnings were supposed to be manifestations of his power.

Summerall, (CHARLES PELOT,) American general, was born in 1867, at Lake City, Florida. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1892; served in the Philippines 1899–1900; and with the China Relief Expedition 1900–01. With the American Expeditionary Force in the World War, he commanded the 1st Division, and successively the 5th, 9th, and 4th Army Corps. He was attached to the American Mission to Negotiate Peace, 1919; commanded the Hawaiian Department 1921–24; and in Nov., 1926, was made Chief-of-Staff of the U. S. Army. In Feb., 1929, he was made General.

Sum'mer-field, (JOHN,) a Methodist divine and distinguished pulpit orator, born at Preston, England, in 1798. He emigrated in 1821 to America.

See J. HOLLAND, "Life of J. Summerfield," 1849.

Sŭm'mẹrs, (THOMAS OSMOND,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1812, emigrated to the United States, and became in 1858 editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review." He published a "Treatise on Baptism," "The Golden Censer," and other religious works. Died May 6, 1882.

Summonte, soom-mon'tà, (GIAN ANTONIO,) an Italian historian, born at Naples. He wrote a "History of the City and Kingdom of Naples," ("Istoria della Città e Regno di Napoli," (4 vols., 1601–43.) Died in 1602.

Sum'nẹr, (CHARLES,) an American lawyer and Senator, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 6th of January, 1811. He graduated at Harvard College in 1830, after which he was a pupil of Judge Story in the law-school of Cambridge. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, practised law in Boston, and was appointed reporter in the circuit court of the United States. He published three volumes entitled "Sumner's Reports," edited the "American Jurist," and, in the absence of Judge Story, lectured to the students of the law-school at Cambridge, (1834–37.) He passed about three years in visits to various countries of Europe, (1837–40.) On the 4th of July, 1845, he pronounced in Boston an oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations," which attracted much attention in the United States and in Europe. The design of this argument was to promote the cause of peace. He opposed the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. About this time he separated himself from the Whig party and joined that of the Free-Soilers. He supported Martin Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848. He delivered numerous orations and lectures on various subjects, which were published in two volumes, (1850.) By a coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers he was elected a Senator of the United States in 1850 as the successor of Daniel Webster. He opposed the Fugitive Slave bill by a speech in the Senate, and took a prominent part in the debate on the Nebraska-Kansas bill in 1854. On the 19th and 20th of May, 1856, he made in the Senate an eloquent speech on the contest in Kansas and on the aggressions of the slave-power. Some passages of this speech excited the anger of Preston S. Brooks, a Southern member of Congress, who, on the 22d of May, 1856, assaulted Mr. Sumner while he was sitting in the Senate-chamber, and beat him on the head with a cane until he became insensible. Mr. Sumner was so severely injured that he was disabled for the public service for several years, and he sailed to Europe in March, 1857, for the benefit of his health. He was re-elected to the Senate by an almost unanimous vote in January, 1857, and returned home in the autumn of that year, but made another voyage to Europe in the spring of 1858. He remained under medical treatment in Paris for a year or more, and resumed his seat about the end of 1859. He afterwards denounced the peculiar institution of the Southern States in a speech which was published under the title of "The Barbarism of Slavery" and produced an immense effect. In 1860 he advocated the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. During the session of 1860–61 he opposed the attempts to propitiate the disunionists by concessions which would sacrifice the rights of the oppressed or favour the interests of slavery. He was appointed chairman of the committee on foreign relations in March, 1861, and about the end of 1862 was again elected a Senator for six years, ending March 4, 1869. He was the author of the admirable resolutions on foreign mediation which were passed March 3, 1863, by both Houses of Congress. In a series of resolutions which he offered on the 8th of February, 1864, he affirmed that "any system of reconstruction must be rejected which does not provide by irreversible guarantees against the continued existence or possible revival of slavery." After the close of the civil war he advocated the reconstruction of the seceded States on the basis of impartial suffrage. During the rebellion he was a confidential adviser of President Lincoln, who, in April, 1865, said to Mr. Sumner, "There is no person with whom I have more advised throughout my administration than yourself." Among his important services was the production of the Freedman's Bureau bill. He was chairman of the committee on foreign relations from 1861 to 1870, and lived to witness the triumph of the principles for which he so long and strenuously contended. In April, 1869, he made an elaborate speech on the Alabama claims. Died March 11, 1874. His complete works were published in 8 vols., 1870.

See CHARLES A. PHELPS, "Life of Charles Sumner," 1870; D. HARSHA, "Life of C. Sumner," 1856; MRS. STOWE, "Men of Our Time," 1868.

Sŭm'nẹr, (CHARLES RICHARD,) an English prelate, brother of Archbishop Sumner, noticed below, was born at Kenilworth in 1790. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, was subsequently appointed historiographer to George IV., made Bishop of Llandaff in 1826, and of Winchester in 1827. He published in 1825 a translation from the Latin of Milton's "Treatise on Christian Doctrine." Died August 15, 1874.

Sumner, (EDWIN V.,) an American general, born in Boston in 1796. He served as captain on the Western frontier for many years, obtained the rank of major in 1846, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war, which ended in 1847. He became a colonel in 1855, escorted Abraham Lincoln from Springfield to Washington in February, 1861, and was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army in March of the same year. He commanded a corps at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31–June 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill, July 1, and at the battle of Antietam, September 17 of that year. He directed one of the three grand divisions of Burnside's army at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. He died at Syracuse, New York, in March, 1863.

See TENNEY, "Military and Naval History of the Rebellion," p. 747.

Sumner, (INCREASE,) an American judge and Governor, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1746. He

was appointed a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1782, and was elected Governor of that State in 1797 and in 1798. His ability and merit are highly commended. Died at Roxbury in 1799.

See a "Memoir of J. Sumner," by his son WILLIAM, in the "New England Register" for April, 1854.

Sumner, (JOHN BIRD,) an English prelate, born at Kenilworth in 1780. Having studied at King's College, Cambridge, he was created Bishop of Chester in 1828, and in 1848 Archbishop of Canterbury. He published "Records of Creation," (1816,) "Evidences of Christianity," (1824,) an essay "On Apostolical Preaching," and other works. Died in 1862.

Sumner, (WILLIAM GRAHAM,) an American author, born at Paterson, New Jersey, October 30, 1840, graduated at Yale College in 1863, studied in Geneva, Göttingen, and Oxford, took orders in 1867 in the Episcopal Church, and in 1872 was appointed professor of political and social science in Yale College. His principal works are a translation of Lange's Commentary on Second Kings, (1872,) "History of American Currency," (1874.) "History of Protection in the United States," (1876,) "Life of Andrew Jackson," (1882,) "What Social Classes are to Each Other," (1883,) and "Economic Problems," (1884.) Died April 12, 1910.

Sŭm'tẹr, (THOMAS,) an American general of the Revolution, born in South Carolina about 1734, was distinguished for his skill and success as a partisan leader, and obtained several important advantages over the British. He was afterwards elected to Congress, was appointed minister to Brazil in 1809, and elected to the United States Senate in 1811. Died in 1832.

See "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iv.

Sunahsepha-Dêvarâta, soo-nâ'se-phạ dā-vă-rā'tạ, ("the God-given,") in Hindoo legend, an adopted son of VISWÂMITRA, (q. v.) His own father, a Brahman, sold him for one hundred cows, to be a sacrifice to Varuna. No priest except his father would slay the boy, and the latter, when bound to the stake, prayed to several of the gods, and especially to the Dawn, for deliverance. At last, as he sang the praises of the Dawn, his fetters fell off. He then was adopted by Viswâmitra.

Sŭn'dẹr-lạnd, (CHARLES SPENCER,) third EARL OF, an English statesman, born in 1674, was a younger son of Robert, the second Earl. At the death of his elder brother, in 1690, he received the title of Lord Spencer. He was elected to Parliament in 1695, succeeded his father as earl in 1702, and was sent as envoy to Vienna in 1705. He married Anne Churchill, a daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, about 1700, and became a leader of the Whig party. He was secretary of state from 1707 to June, 1710. On the accession of George I., September, 1714, he became lord lieutenant of Ireland. He entered the cabinet as lord privy seal in 1715, and supplanted his rival, Lord Townshend, in the favour of the king. By his intrigues or influence the ministry was changed in April, 1717, when Sunderland and his friend Joseph Addison became the two secretaries of state. In 1718 he exchanged his office for that of first lord of the treasury,—*i.e.* prime minister. He was accused in 1721 of having received a bribe from the South Sea Company, but was acquitted by a large majority of his judges. He resigned office in April, 1721, although the king desired to retain him in power. He died in 1722, leaving three sons, Robert, Charles, and John.

See LORD STANHOPE, (MAHON,) "History of England."

Sunderland, (HENRY SPENCER,) first EARL OF, born about 1622, was a son of Lord Spencer. He married Dorothy Sidney, a sister of Algernon Sidney, a lady whom Waller praised under the name of "Saccharissa." Although he disapproved the measures of the court, he joined the royal army in the civil war, assigning "the punctilio of honour" as his motive. He fought at Edgehill, (1642,) received the title of Earl of Sunderland in 1643, and was killed at the battle of Newbury, in the same year.

See CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion."

Sunderland, (ROBERT SPENCER,) second EARL OF, a courtier and politician, famous for his talents and intrigues, was born about 1642, and was the only son of the preceding. He was sent as ambassador to Paris in 1672, and was appointed secretary of state in 1679. Having been dismissed in the spring of 1681, he was restored to the same office in 1682. He appears to have been totally destitute of any fixed principles, and had great facility in changing sides in the game of politics. He insinuated himself into the favour of the Duke of York, who, on his accession to the throne, in 1685, retained Sunderland in the office of secretary of state. About this time he received a large bribe or pension from Louis XIV. He became president of the council in December, 1685, and prime minister in 1686. "It was only in private conference," says Macaulay, "that his eminent abilities displayed themselves. In the royal closet, or in a very small circle, he exercised great influence, but at the council-board he was taciturn, and in the House of Lords he never opened his lips." ("History of England," vol. i.) In June, 1688, he openly avowed his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, and before the end of the year made overtures to William of Orange, to whom he revealed the plans of James II. Sunderland was dismissed from power in October, 1688, on suspicion of treason. A few weeks later he fled to Holland in disguise, and changed his religion. He returned to England about the end of 1690, and soon regained his influence at court, and was appointed lord chamberlain in 1695. He resigned office in 1697. His wife was a daughter of the Earl of Bristol. He died in 1702.

Sundevall, soon'dẹh-vål, (CARL JAKOB,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Hoegestad in 1801. He became director of the museum of natural history at Lund in 1835. Died February 6, 1875.

Sun Yet Sen, Chinese revolutionist, born in Kwang Tung province in 1867. He graduated in medicine in Hong Kong, and after several years' practice became the chief leader in the revolutionary movement against the Manchu government. He propagated his doctrine throughout China at great risk of life, making many narrow escapes, and the revolution of 1911 was largely the result of his work. He was chosen temporary president of the new republic, but gave this up that he might continue his work of instilling modern ideas in the Chinese mind. In 1917 he started a movement for an independent republic of South China. Died 1925.

Superville, de, (DANIEL,) a French Protestant minister, born at Saumur in 1657. Died 1728.

Suppe, **von**, (FRANZ,) an Austrian musical composer, was born at Spalato in 1820. He composed operettas, songs, etc. Died in 1895.

Surâ. See SURADÊVÎ and SURAS.

Surabhi, a name of KÂMADHÊNU, (which see.)

Suradêvî, sōō-rạ-dā'vee, called also simply **Surâ**, sōō'rạ, [from the Sanscrit *Surâ*, "wine," and *Dêvî*, "goddess,"] the Hindoo goddess of wine, was supposed to have been produced from the churning of the ocean. (See KÛRMA.)

Surajah Dowlah, soo-rā'jạ dŏw'lạ, a Hindoo prince, who took Calcutta in 1756 and confined a number of English prisoners in the Black Hole. His army was defeated by Clive at the famous battle of Plassey, June 23, 1757; and he was taken a few days after and put to death by the order of Meer Jaffier.

Suras or **Sooras**, sōō'rạs, [from the Sanscrit *Surâ*, a "god,"] in the Hindoo mythology, a class of inferior deities, the children of Kasyapa and Aditi. They appear to be the same as the Adityas, (see ADITYA,) and are regarded as the natural enemies or opponents of the ASURAS. (See ASURA.)

Surcouf, sür'koof', (ROBERT,) a French corsair, born at Saint-Malo in 1773. He captured many English merchant-vessels. Died in 1827.

Sur-Das, soor dâs, a Hindee author, probably a Brahman, who lived before the year 1600 A.D. He left a prodigious number of stanzas in honour of Vishnu, which collectively form a vast poem called "Sur Sagar" and are very popular.

Su-re'na or **Su-re'nas**, a Parthian general in the service of King Orodes. He gained a decisive victory over the Roman general Crassus near Carrhæ in 53 B.C. According to Plutarch, "he was superior to the Parthians of his time in courage and capacity." ("Life of Crassus.") He was put to death by Orodes about 52 B.C.

See MERIVALE, "History of the Romans;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Surenhuis, sü'ren-hois', [Lat. SURENHU'SIUS,] (WILLEM,) a Dutch Orientalist, lived about 1700. He was professor of Hebrew and Greek at Amsterdam, and published an edition of the Mishna, (3 vols., 1698–1703.)

Surenhusius. See SURENHUIS.

Surin, sü'răn', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French Jesuit and ascetic writer, born at Bordeaux in 1600. He went in 1634 to Loudun to exorcise some persons possessed with demons, and became himself, as we are told, a demoniac, or victim of the demons. So much, at least, is certain, that he was insane for many years. Died in 1665.

See BOUDON, "Vie de Surin," 1689; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Su'rĭ-us, (LAURENTIUS,) a German monk, born at Lubeck in 1522. He wrote "Lives of the Saints," (1570.) Died in 1578.

Surlet de Chokier, sür'lā' dẹh sho'ke-ā', (ÉRASME LOUIS,) BARON, a Belgian statesman, born at Liege in 1769. Having previously filled several high offices, he was elected Regent of Belgium in 1831. Died in 1839.

Surowiecki, soo-ro-ve-ĕt'skee, (L. W.,) a Polish scholar and antiquary, born near Gnesen in 1769, published a work "On the Origin of the Slavic Nations," and other treatises. Died in 1827.

Surrey. See HOWARD, (HENRY,) EARL OF.

Surt, sōōrt, or **Surtur**, (**Surtr**,) sōōr'tẹr, [etymologically related to the Danish *sort*, English *swart*, and German *schwarz*, "black," because it is the property of fire to blacken what it burns,] in the Norse mythology, the god of fire, who rules over Muspellheim, the entrance to which he guards with a flaming sword. At Ragnarŏck he will lead the formidable band of Muspell's sons, his fire-sword flashing more brightly than the sun itself. In the battle with the Æsir he will slay Frey; and after the other gods have fallen, he will scatter his fire over the world and burn it up.

Sur'teeš, (ROBERT,) an English antiquary and poet, born at Durham in 1779. He published a "History of Durham," (about 1820.) Died in 1834.

Suruswuttee. See SARASWATĪ.

Surville, sür'vēl', (MARGUERITE ÉLÉONORE CLOTILDE DE VALLON-CHALIS,) a French poetess, born about 1405, was the author of a heroic poem entitled "Lygdamir." Died about 1480.

Sûrya, sōōr'ya, the Sanscrit name of the Sun, regarded as an important deity in the Hindoo mythology, though much more so in the primeval ages than later, when Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva claimed nearly all the devotion of mankind. In the earlier Sanscrit writings the Sun is often called Mitra. Sûrya is represented in a human form, (but having four arms,) surrounded by radiating flames and riding in a car drawn by seven horses.

Su-sā'rĭ-on, [Σουσαρίων,] a Greek poet, to whom the origin of the Athenian comedy is attributed, was born in Megara, and lived about 575 B.C. He was the first who employed metrical composition in comedy.

Susemihl, soo'zẹh-meel, (FRANZ,) a German scholar, born at Laage, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, December 10, 1826. He studied at Leipsic and at Berlin, and in 1856 became a professor of philology in Greifswalde University. He published German translations of a part of the writings of Plato and Aristotle, and wrote a treatise on the Platonic philosophy.

Suso, soo'zo, (HEINRICH,) a celebrated mystic and theologian, surnamed AMANDUS, was born at Constance, Switzerland, about 1300. He entered the order of Dominicans at an early age, and subsequently acquired a high reputation as a preacher. He was the author of a work entitled "Book of Eternal Wisdom," ("Horologium Sapientiæ Eternæ,") and a "Dialogue on Truth." They were translated into the principal European languages, and obtained extensive popularity.

Susruta, sōōs'rōō-ta, or **Sushruta**, sōōsh'rōō-ta, a Hindoo physician, supposed to have been one of the earliest medical writers in India. The date and the place of his birth are unknown. One of his works was published in 1836 by the Asiatic Society of Calcutta.

Sussex, DUKE OF. See AUGUSTUS FREDERICK.

Süssmeyer, süs'mī'er, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German composer, born in 1766, became chapel-master at the court of Vienna. He completed the parts of Mozart's Requiem which the latter left unfinished. Died in 1803

Sussmilch, soos'milk, (JOHANN PETER,) a German Lutheran minister, born about 1706. He wrote on statistics and population. Died in 1767.

Süss-Oppenheimer, süs op'pẹn-hī'mẹr, a German Jew, who rose to be minister of finance to Karl Alexander, Duke of Würtemberg. For his abuse of power and many acts of oppression he was condemned to death, and executed in 1738. His history forms the subject of one of Hauff's popular novels.

Sustermans, sŭs'ter-mâns, written also **Subtermans**, (JUSTUS,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1597. He resided in Florence, and became court painter to the grand duke Cosimo II. de' Medici. His works, which include portraits and historical pictures, are eulogized by Rubens. Died in 1681.

Sut'cliffe, (MATTHEW,) an English divine, born in Devonshire, was the founder of a college at Chelsea, the Fellows of which were required to assail the errors of Romanism, Pelagianism, etc. Died in 1629.

Sutee or **Suttee.** See SATĪ.

Suterman. See SUAVIUS.

Suth'er-land, (ALEXANDER JOHN,) F.R.S., an English physician, born about 1810. He became physician to St. Luke's Hospital, London, and wrote several treatises on insanity. Died in 1867.

Sutherland, (GEORGIANA HOWARD,) DUCHESS OF, the wife of the second Duke of Sutherland and daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, was born about 1806. She was distinguished for beauty, talents, and beneficence. About 1846 she became mistress of the robes to the queen. She employed her influence against slavery. Died in October, 1868.

Su'tro, (ADOLPH HEINRICH JOSEPH,) a mining engineer, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, in 1830. He went to San Francisco, and in 1860 began the excavation of the great Sutro tunnel to develop the silver mines of Nevada. He gave San Francisco a beautiful park, was elected mayor in 1894, and died in 1898.

Suttee. See SATĪ.

Suttner, (BERTHA,) BARONESS VON, author, born in Germany in 1843. She has been president of the Austrian Peace Society and vice-president of the International Peace Bureau of Berne. Of her various works the most notable is "Lay Down Your Arms." She received the Nobel peace prize in 1905. Died 1914.

Sut'ton, (AMOS,) an English missionary to Orissa, India, was born in Kent in 1798. He translated the Scriptures into the Oriya language, and also published a dictionary, grammar, and other works in that tongue. He wrote a "Narrative of the Mission to Orissa," and several religious treatises. Died in 1854.

Sutton, (CHARLES MANNERS.) See CANTERBURY, VISCOUNT.

Sut'ton, (CHARLES MANNERS,) an English prelate, born in 1755. He became Bishop of Norwich in 1792, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1805. Died in 1828. His son became Viscount Canterbury.

Sutton, (Sir RICHARD,) an English lawyer, noted as one of the founders and benefactors of Brazennose College, Oxford. Died about 1524.

Sutton, (THOMAS,) an English merchant, born in Lincolnshire in 1532, was the founder of a hospital for the poor, known as the Charter-House, and which was formerly the nonastery of the Chartreux in Suffolk. Died in 1611.

Sutzos. See SOUTZO.

Suvée, sü'vā', (JOSEPH BENOÎT,) a Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1743. He became director of the French School of Art in Rome. Died in 1807.

Suvorin, (ALEXIS,) a Russian novelist, born in 1834. His first novel, a political one, was burned and he imprisoned. He afterwards became a very popular writer, publishing literary, historical, scientific, critical, and other books for popular use.

Su-wär'ŏw, or, more properly, **Soo-vo'rof**, written also **Souvorof**, **Suvorov**, **Souvarof**, **Suworow**, and **Suwarrow**, (ALEXANDER VASILIEVITCH,) surnamed RYMNIKSKI, (rim-nik'skee,) a famous Russian general, born in Finland in 1729, was of Swedish origin. His father was a general of high rank. He served as lieutenant in the Seven Years' war, 1755–63, and became a colonel in 1763. Having obtained the rank of a general, he distinguished himself in the war against the Turks in 1774. He commanded in a war against the Turks which began in 1787, and gained a victory on the river Rymnik, (1789,) for which he received the title of Count Rymnikski. In 1794 he conquered the revolted Poles, whom he treated with great barbarity, and for this service was raised to the rank of field-marshal. In 1799 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian and Austrian armies which opposed the French in Italy. He defeated Macdonald on the Trebia in June, and gained a victory over Joubert at the great battle of Novi, in August, 1799. Soon after this event the army was recalled, and Suwarow lost the favour of Paul I. He died at Saint Petersburg in May, 1800. He was a great favourite with the soldiers, and was probably the ablest of all the Russian generals.

Suze, de la. See COLIGNI, DE, (HENRIETTE.)

Svanberg or **Svansberg.** See SWANBERG.

Svantovit, or **Swantowit**, sv$\hat{a}$n'to-v$\hat{i}$t', the great divinity of the Baltic Wends. Arkona, on the isle of Rügen, was a great seat of his cultus. Svantovit had four heads and a double body. A sacred horse of pure white was kept in his temple and was consulted as an oracle.

Svartalfar. See ELVES.

Svartz. See SWARTZ.

Svedberg. See SWEDBERG.

Svedenborg. See SWEDENBORG.

Svetchine or **Swetchine**, světch-ēn', (SOPHIA SOYMONOF,) MADAME, a Russian lady and writer, born at Moscow in 1782, became the wife of General Svetchine. She removed to Paris in 1818, joined the Roman Catholic Church, and was distinguished for her piety and talents. Died in Paris in 1857.

Swain, (CHARLES,) an English writer and engraver, known as "the Manchester poet," was born in that city in 1803. He published "Metrical Essays," (1828,) "Beauties of the Mind," etc., (1831,) "Rhymes for Childhood," (1846,) "English Melodies," (1849,) and other works, in prose and verse. His "Dryburgh Abbey," an elegy on Sir Walter Scott, is particularly admired. Died September 22, 1874.

Swāin'sŏn, (WILLIAM,) an English naturalist and voluminous writer, born at Liverpool in 1789. He visited South America and the shores of the Mediterranean, and made valuable collections of objects in natural history. Among his principal works are his "Zoological Illustrations, or Original Figures and Descriptions of New, Rare, or Interesting Animals," (6 vols., 1820,) "Exotic Conchology," (1821,) and a "Treatise on Malacology," (1840.) He also contributed to Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia" numerous treatises on natural history, of which we may name "The Natural History and Classification of Fishes, Amphibians," etc., (2 vols., 1838–39,) and "On the Habits and Instincts of Animals," (1840.) He was likewise a contributor to the "Fauna Boreali-Americana" of Sir John Richardson. Mr. Swainson emigrated in 1841 to New Zealand, where he died in 1855.

Swammerdam, swăm'mẹr-dăm', (JAN, or JOHN,) an eminent Dutch naturalist, born at Amsterdam in February, 1637. He studied medicine at Leyden, but not with a design to practise as a physician. He also passed some years at Saumur and Paris in the study of anatomy and entomology. In 1664 he discovered the valves of the lymphatic vessels. He took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1667, and published in 1669 a "General History of Insects," a work of great merit. He made several discoveries in entomology, and was very skilful in the dissection of insects. Among his works are a "Natural History of Bees," (1673,) and "The Book of Nature, or the Natural History of Insects," etc., ("Biblia Naturæ, seu Historia Insectorum in certas Classes redacta," 2 vols., 1737–38.) He destroyed his health by intense application, became melancholy, and diverted his attention from science to religion. He entered into religious fellowship with Antoinette Bourignon. Died at Amsterdam in 1680.

Swamy, swä'mee, (Sir MUTU COOMARA,) a Ceylonese jurist, born at Colombo in 1834. He studied English law, became a barrister in 1863, was knighted in 1874, and married an English lady. He published an ancient history of the holy tooth of Booddha, (in Pali,) and the "Sutta Nipāta" in the original Pali, with English notes and a translation. Died at Colombo, May 4, 1879.

Swan, (JOHN MACALLAN,) sculptor and painter, born at Old Brentford, England, about 1860. He won first-class gold medals for sculpture and painting at the Paris exposition of 1889. Among his best paintings are "Orpheus," and "The Prodigal Son;" works of sculpture, "Puma and Macaw," "A Wounded Leopard," etc. Died in 1910.

Swan, (JOSEPH WILSON,) an English electrician, born at Sunderland, October 31, 1828. He became a druggist of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He in youth began to experiment, at first with the arc light, and later very successfully with various means of producing electric light by incandescence *in vacuo*. He made other inventions. Died in May, 1914.

Swanberg or **Svanberg**, svän'bĕrg, written also **Svansberg**, (JÖNS,) a Swedish mathematician, born in the province of Westerbotten in 1771. In 1801, in conjunction with Oefverbom, he measured an arc of the meridian in Lapland. Of this enterprise he published an account which obtained a prize from the French Institute. He became professor of mathematics at Upsal in 1811, and published a "Theory of the Planets and Comets," and other scientific works. Died in 1851.

Swanevelt, van, vän swä'nẹh-vĕlt', (HERMAN,) an eminent Dutch landscape-painter, born at Woerden about 1620, was a pupil of Gerard Dow, and subsequently of Claude Lorrain. His pictures are few in number, but of great excellence. He died about 1690, at Rome, where he had long resided. He also executed many admirable etchings. He was surnamed THE HERMIT, from his solitary habits.

Swan'wick, (ANNIE,) an English writer, was born at Liverpool in 1813. She became interested in philanthropic work, translated from the Greek and German, and wrote "An Utopian Dream," (1888,) "Evolution and the Religion of the Future," (1894,) etc. Died in 1899.

Swär'gă, [modern Hindoo pron. swŭr'gą or swŭrg,] written also **Swerga**, in the Hindoo mythology, the name of Indra's heaven or paradise, supposed to be situated among the clouds in the sky, and regarded as the abode of the inferior gods and deified mortals. (See INDRA.)

Swartz or **Svartz**, sv$\hat{a}$rts, (OLAUS or OLOF,) a Swedish botanist, born at Norrköping in 1760. He studied at Upsal, and subsequently travelled in Finland, Lapland, the West Indies, and the western part of America, bringing with him on his return a rich collection of plants. He was soon after appointed professor of natural history in the Medico-Chirurgical Institute at Stockholm. He was also made a knight of the Polar Star, and received other distinctions. Among his works we may name his "Icones Plantarum Incognitarum," illustrating the rare plants of the West Indies, "Flora Indiæ Occidentalis," (1806, 3 vols., with plates,) and "Synopsis of the Ferns," ("Synopsis Filicum," 1806.) He also wrote the text of four volumes of the "Botany of Sweden," ("Svensk Botanik,") and contributed to the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society, London, of which he was a member. He died in 1818, having acquired the reputation of one of the first botanists of his time. The genus Swartzia, of the order Leguminosæ, was named in his honour.

See WILKSTROEM, "Biographie über den Professor O. Swartz," 1828.

Swăyămbhû, swĭ'ąm-b'hōō', or **Swăyămbhuvă**, swĭ'ąm-b'hōō'va, [from the Sanscrit *swăyăm*, "self," and *b'hû*, to "exist,"] a Sanscrit term, signifying "self-existent," and used in the Hindoo mythology as an epithet of Brahm (the infinite eternal Being) and of Brahma. It is also sometimes applied to the first Manu, (or Menu,) in which case it may, perhaps, mean "born (or son) of the Self-existent," *b'hu* signifying to "be born" as well as to "exist." (See MANU.)

Swāyne, (NOAH HAYNES,) LL.D., an American judge, born in Culpeper county, Virginia, December 27, 1804. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and was one of the justices of the United States supreme court from 1861 to 1881. Died in New York, June 8, 1884.

Sweat'man, (ARTHUR,) D.D., a bishop, born in London, England, November 19, 1834. He studied at University College, London, and graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge. In 1865 he became head-master of Hellmuth College, London, Ontario, and in 1879 was consecrated Anglican Bishop of Toronto.

Swedberg, sŵĕd'bĕrg, written also **Svedberg**, (JESPER,) a Swedish theologian, father of the celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg, was born near Fahlun in 1653. He became professor of theology at Upsal in 1692, and in 1702 was made Bishop of Skara by Charles XII. His family was ennobled in 1719, under the name of Swedenborg. He died in 1735, leaving a number of religious and miscellaneous works.

See FAHLCRANTZ, "Minneskrift öfver Biskopen Dr. Svedberg," 1852.

Swe'dęn-borg, [Sw. pron. sŵĭ'dęn-borg',] written also **Svedenborg**, (originally **Swĕd'berg**,) (EMANUEL,) a celebrated Swedish naturalist, mathematician, and theosophist, was born at Stockholm on the 29th of January, 1688. His father, Jesper Swedberg, at that time a chaplain of the army, became afterwards Bishop of Skara. The family was ennobled by Queen Ulrica in 1719, and the name was changed to Swedenborg. Even in early childhood Emanuel appears to have given indications of those peculiar powers for which he was afterwards so distinguished. He says, in a letter to Dr. Beyer, "From my fourth to my tenth year my thoughts were constantly engrossed by reflections on God, on salvation, and on the spiritual affections of man. I often revealed things in my discourse which filled my parents with astonishment, and made them declare at times that certainly the angels spoke through my mouth." He was educated at the University of Upsal, where, in his twenty-second year, he took the degree of doctor of philosophy. On leaving the university he set out on his travels. He passed about a year in England; he then visited the chief cities of Holland, spent subsequently a year in Paris and Versailles, and returned by Hamburg and Greifswalde to his native country, after an absence of more than four years. In early life Swedenborg's favourite pursuit was mathematics. About 1715–16 he edited a scientific publication entitled "Dædalus Hyperboreus." The distinction which he had acquired as a mathematician brought him to the notice of Charles XII., who employed him in the construction of some of his military works. In the siege of Fredericshall, (1718,) under the direction of Swedenborg, rolling-machines were made by means of which two galleys, five large boats, and a sloop were carried overland a distance of fourteen miles. He had been appointed by Charles XII., in 1716, assessor of the board of mines. In 1717 he published "An Introduction to Algebra," and "Attempts to find the Longitude of Places by Lunar Observations." Soon after he wrote several other works on kindred subjects. Some of these have not been published.

In 1721 he again visited Holland, and while in that country published (at Amsterdam) several small works, chiefly on subjects connected with natural philosophy. The following year he published at Leipsic "Miscellaneous Observations connected with the Physical Sciences," ("Miscellanea Observata circa Res Naturales.") All the above works give indications of a profound and most original intellect. In 1733 he published at Leipsic and Dresden his "Opera Philosophica et Mineralia," in 3 vols. fol., with numerous engravings. This work, as its title indicates, is written in Latin. The first volume in particular, entitled "Principia, or the First Principles of Natural Things, being a New Attempt towards a Philosophical Explanation of the Elementary World," has attracted great attention. It is claimed by Swedenborg's admirers that this publication anticipated several of the most important discoveries of modern science. Görres, a distinguished German writer and journalist, says of the "Principia," "It is a production indicative of profound thought in all its parts, and not unworthy of being placed by the side of Newton's 'Mathematical Principia of Natural Philosophy.'" Swedenborg's father died in 1735. The next year he again set out on his travels, visiting Holland and France, and afterwards Italy, where he passed rather more than a year, five months being spent at Rome. He appears to have returned to Sweden in 1740. In 1740–41 he published at Amsterdam his "Economy of the Animal Kingdom," ("Œconomia Regni Animalis.") The "Animal Kingdom," ("Regnum Animale,") which may be said to be a continuation of the preceding work, appeared in 1744–45, parts one and two being published at the Hague, and part three in London. Swedenborg, referring to the plan pursued in the foregoing works, says, "The reader may see that *the end I propose to myself in the work is a knowledge of the soul, since this knowledge will constitute the crown of my studies.*" In one of his manuscripts, also, he observes, "I have gone through anatomy with the single end of investigating the soul." Of the "Animal Kingdom," Emerson remarks, "It was an anatomist's account of the human body in the highest style of poetry. Nothing can exceed the bold and brilliant treatment of a subject usually so dry and repulsive."

When Swedenborg reached the age of fifty-seven, his life took a new direction. He no longer occupied himself with the pursuit of physical science. He had, it appears, in 1747, resigned his assessorship; but, in consideration of his long and faithful services, his full salary was continued to him to the end of his life. Some time before he had, as he believed, been brought into intimate communication with the spiritual world, and "the Lord himself," as Swedenborg says in one of his letters, "granted me the privilege of conversing with spirits and angels which I enjoy to this day." No candid and intelligent person who attentively peruses the writings of the Swedish sage can doubt the perfect sincerity of his own belief in his divine illumination. Nor can the random assertion that he was a dreamer, or that he was insane, be accepted as any satisfactory refutation of his claims. As Tennemann well observes, in his "History of Philosophy," "If he must needs be mad, there is a rare method in his madness. In vain will you ransack the archives of his family or his personal history for any trace of insanity." As probably few who are competent to form an intelligent and impartial opinion would be disposed to deny that Swedenborg was gifted with a rare insight into the mysteries of external nature, so it would seem almost impossible for any one, who will allow unimpeachable testimony to prevail against prejudice or skepticism, to doubt that he was endowed with an extraordinary perception of some things not discernible by the senses or mental faculties of the generality of mankind. On Saturday, the 19th of July, 1759, Swedenborg was at Gottenburg, (which is about three hundred English miles from Stockholm,) having recently arrived from England. He was at the house of Mr. Castel, with a party of fifteen persons. "At about six o'clock P.M.," says Kant, the celebrated German philosopher, "Swedenborg went out, and, after a short interval, returned to the company quite pale and alarmed. He stated that a dangerous fire had broken out in Stockholm, at Sundermalm, and that it was spreading very fast. He was restless, and went out often. He said that the house of one of his friends, whom he named, was already in ashes, and that his own was in danger. At eight o'clock, after he had been out again, he joyfully exclaimed, 'Thank God! the fire is extinguished the third door from my house.' . . . The next morning Swedenborg was sent for by the governor, who questioned him concerning the disaster. Swedenborg described the fire precisely,—how it had begun, in what manner it had ceased, and how long it had con-

tinued. . . . On Monday evening a messenger arrived at Gottenburg, who was despatched during the time of the fire. In the letters brought by him the fire was described precisely in the manner stated by Swedenborg." Kant states this on the authority of a friend of his, who, he says, "has examined the circumstances of this extraordinary case, not only at Stockholm, but also at Gottenburg, where he is acquainted with the most respectable houses, and where he could obtain the most authentic and complete information, as the greatest part of the inhabitants, who are still alive, were witnesses to the memorable occurrence." It is proper to observe that Kant was skeptically inclined respecting the extraordinary claims of Swedenborg; those, indeed, who are acquainted with the character of that philosopher need not be told that he, of all men, was one of the least likely to give credence to any marvellous statement, unless it were supported by evidence of the most unimpeachable character.*

The first volume of Swedenborg's first theological work, entitled the "Secrets or Mysteries of Heaven," ("Arcana Cœlestia,") appeared in 1749. It was completed in 1756, having extended to eight quarto volumes. The work is an exposition of the books of Genesis and Exodus, with intervening chapters describing the wonders of the future world. In 1758 Swedenborg published in London the following works: "An Account of the Last Judgment and the Destruction of Babylon; showing that all the Predictions in the Apocalypse are at this day fulfilled, being a Relation of Things Heard and Seen," "Concerning Heaven and its Wonders, and Concerning Hell, being a Relation of Things Heard and Seen," "On the White Horse mentioned in the Apocalypse," "On the Planets in our Solar System, and on those in the Starry Heavens, with an Account of their Inhabitants and of their Spirits and Angels," and "On the New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine as revealed from Heaven." In 1763 he published at Amsterdam "The Doctrine of the New Jerusalem concerning the Lord," "The Sacred Scripture," "Faith," a "Continuation respecting the Last Judgment and the Destruction of Babylon," and "Angelic Wisdom concerning the Divine Love and Divine Wisdom." He published at Amsterdam in 1766 an explanation of the book of Revelation, entitled "The Apocalypse Revealed," ("Apocalypsis Revelata;") a much more extensive work on the same subject, written also in Latin, was published after his death, in 1790; it was translated into English, and published in 1815 with the title of "Apocalypse Explained." In 1768 he published at Amsterdam his treatise on "Conjugal (Conjugial) Love," ("Amor Conjugialis,") in which he teaches that the marriage relation exists in heaven as well as on earth. In 1769 appeared at Amsterdam a small work entitled a "Brief Exposition of the Doctrine of the New Church," and in the same year, at London, another little book,—"The Intercourse between the Soul and the Body." He published in 1771, at Amsterdam, the last and one of the most important of his works,—"The True Christian Religion," ("Vera Christiana Religio,") which is in fact a system of universal theology of the "New Church," (*i.e.* the Church introduced or revealed by Swedenborg.)

Swedenborg died in London, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, the 29th of March, 1772, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was never married. In person he was of a medium height; his manners were dignified and somewhat reserved; his countenance mild and pleasing. He had a slight impediment in his speech, in consequence of which he talked slowly but very distinctly.

The views entertained of the theological doctrines of Swedenborg, and of his ideas of a future life, will, of course, vary according to the preconceived opinions or the habits of thought of his readers; but of his merits as a writer on intellectual and moral subjects, several competent and (as we have reason to believe) impartial critics have spoken in terms of the highest praise.

"I have often thought," says Coleridge, "of writing a work to be entitled 'Vindication of Great Men unjustly branded;' and at such times the names prominent to my mind's eye have been Giordano Bruno, Böhmen, Spinoza, and Swedenborg. Grant that the origin of the Swedenborgian theology is a problem; yet, on whichever of the three possible hypotheses (possible, I mean, for gentlemen, scholars, and Christians) it may be solved,—1, Swedenborg's own assertion and constant belief in the hypothesis of a supernatural illumination; or, 2, that the great and excellent man was led into this belief by becoming the subject of a very rare but not (it is said) altogether unique conjunction of the somniative faculty with the voluntary and other powers of the waking state; or, 3, the modest suggestion that the first and second may not be so incompatible as they appear,—still it is never to be forgotten that the merit and value of Swedenborg's system do only in a very secondary degree depend on any one of the three. . . . So much, even from a very partial acquaintance with the works of Swedenborg, I may venture to assert, that as a moralist he is above all praise, and that as a naturalist, psychologist, and theologian he has strong claims on the gratitude and admiration of the professional and philosophical student." (See "Notes on Noble's Appeal," in Coleridge's "Literary Remains.")

"There is," says Emerson, "an invariable method and order in his delivery of his truth, the habitual proceeding of the mind from inmost to outmost. What earnestness and weightiness!—his eye never roving, without one swell of vanity or one look to self in any common form of literary pride! a theoretic or speculative man, but whom no practical man in the universe could affect to scorn." In another place he says, "Not every man can read them, [his books,] but they will reward him who can. . . . The grandeur of the topics makes the grandeur of the style. . . . His writings would be a sufficient library to a lonely and athletic student; and the 'Economy of the Animal Kingdom' is one of those books which, by the sustained dignity of thinking, is an honour to the human race." But this high praise is not bestowed without important qualifications. (See "Swedenborg, or the Mystic," in "Representative Men.")

Professor von Görres, already referred to in this article, says of Swedenborg, "He was guided in his researches by a mind clear, acutely analytic, endowed with skill, and well disciplined in mathematics and logic."

Our limits will not permit us to attempt even an outline of his theosophic system; suffice it to say that what seems to be the great central idea in this system is the doctrine of correspondences, according to which every thing in the natural world is a correspondent or type of something existing in the supernatural or spiritual world.

It cannot be denied that Swedenborg's theosophy has exerted an important influence upon many gifted minds who are far from accepting all the details of his extraordinary revelations. This need surprise us the less because "what appears as Swedenborg's crudities and fantasies," to adopt the words of the Rev. E. H. Sears, "are extraneous to his essential system." (See "Monthly Religious Magazine" for March, 1865.)

See "Emanuel Swedenborg: his Life and Writings," by WILLIAM WHITE, 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1867, (pronounced by Henry James "by far the best life of Swedenborg;" see "North American Review" for July, 1867;) J. G. WILKINSON, "E. Swedenborg; a Biography, 1849. GÖRRES, "E. Swedenborg," 1827; S. SANDELS, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver E. Swedenborg," 1772; CARL F. RANZ, "E. Swedenborg, der Nordische Seher," etc., 1841; EDWIN P. HOOD, "Swedenborg; a Biography and Exposition," 1854; ELIHU RICH, "Biographica Sketch of E. Swedenborg," 1849; BARRETT, "Life of E. Swedenborg," 1842; TAFEL, "E. Swedenborg und seine Gegner," 2 vols., 1841; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1857, and June, 1868.

Sweerts, sw$\bar{a}$rts, (EMMANUEL,) a Belgian botanist, born near Breda about 1552, published "Florilegium Amplissimum et Selectissimum," (1612.)

Sweerts, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian historian, born at Antwerp in 1567; died in 1629.

Swerga. See SWARGA.

Swetchine, (Madame SOPHIA.) See SVETCHINE.

Swett, (JOHN APPLETON,) M.D., an American physician, born at Boston in 1808. He became in 1840 associate editor of the "New York Journal of Medicine," and in 1853 professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of the City of New York. He published a "Treatise on Diseases of the Chest," (1852.) Died in 1854.

* See Kant's letter on this subject to the Frau von Knobloch.

Sweyn, swān, [Lat. SUE'NO; Fr. SUÉNON, sü-ā'nôn',] King of Denmark, obtained the throne about 986 A.D. He began about 994 a series of piratical expeditions against the Anglo-Saxons, and ravaged the coasts of England. King Ethelred, unable to protect his realm by arms, induced Sweyn to retire by paying him a large sum of money. Sweyn soon returned, and obtained possession of a great part of England. He died about 1014, and was succeeded by his son, Canute the Great.

Sweyn II., a grandson of the preceding, was born about 1025, and became King of Denmark in 1047. Died in 1076.

Sweynheym, swīn'hīm, (CONRAD,) a German printer, who, in conjunction with his friend Pannartz, first introduced printing into Italy. Died about 1476.

Swieten, van, văn swee'tĕn, (GERAARD,) an eminent Dutch physician, born at Leyden in 1700. He studied medicine and chemistry under Boerhaave, and became professor of medicine in his native city. Having been obliged to resign this professorship on account of his being a Catholic, he was appointed in 1745 first physician to Maria Theresa of Austria. He was created by the empress a baron of the empire, superintendent of the Imperial Library, and perpetual president of the medical faculty. His "Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hermann Boerhaave on the Diagnosis and Cure of Diseases" ("Commentaria in H. Boerhaavii Aphorismos de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis") is regarded as a standard work. Died in 1772.

Swift, (DEANE,) a relative of the celebrated writer, noticed below, was the author of an "Essay on the Life, Character, and Writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift," etc., (1755.) He published in 1765 an edition of the works of Swift. Died in 1783.

Swift, (JONATHAN,) a celebrated humorist and satirist, born in Dublin on the 30th of November, 1667, was a son of Jonathan Swift, an English attorney, who removed to Ireland, and died before the birth of the subject of this article. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, (which he entered in 1682,) at the expense of his uncle, Godwin Swift, for he inherited nothing from his father. He graduated in 1685, and remained at Trinity College until 1688. About this date he entered into the service of Sir William Temple, (a distant relative of Swift's mother,) who employed him as secretary and received him as an inmate in his family at Moor Park. His salary was only twenty pounds a year. He obtained the degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1692, after which he took holy orders. Aspiring to a more independent position, he left the service of Sir William Temple in 1694, and went to Ireland. He became prebendary of Kilroot, but, having received an invitation from Sir William, with promise of patronage, he returned to Moor Park in 1695. He was treated as a friend by Temple, who died in 1699 and left him a legacy. At Moor Park he became acquainted with Esther Johnson, to whom he gave the poetical name of "Stella." In 1699 or 1700 he was appointed rector of Agher and vicar of Laracor in Ireland. At his invitation, Miss Johnson went in 1700 to reside at or near Laracor, expecting that Swift would make her an offer of marriage. It appears that he did not wish to marry, but was fond of her society, and generally conversed with her in the presence of some third person.

In 1701 he published a political tract, entitled "A Discourse of the Contests and Dissensions between the Nobles and Commons of Athens and Rome," which procured for him the friendship of the Whig leaders, Somers, Halifax, and Addison. He produced in 1704 his humorous and satirical "Tale of a Tub," (anonymous,) and "The Battle of the Books." "The 'Tale of a Tub,'" says Hallam, "is, in my apprehension, the master-piece of Swift: certainly Rabelais has nothing superior even in invention, nor anything so condensed, so pointed, so full of real meaning, of biting satire, of felicitous analogy." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

Swift was often disappointed in his hopes of preferment, and gradually turned from the Whig to the Tory party. About 1708 he published a "Project for the Advancement of Religion," which is said to be the only work to which he ever put his name. During a visit to London he wrote a series of letters to Miss Johnson, entitled "Journal to Stella." He edited the "Examiner," a weekly Tory paper, (from November, 1710, to June 14, 1711,) in which he displayed great talents for satire and raillery in personal attacks on Godolphin, Sunderland, Marlborough, and others. He became very intimate with Harley, Earl of Oxford, with Lord Bolingbroke, and with Pope, the poet. He advocated the cessation of hostilities against Louis XIV., in an able tract on "The Conduct of the Allies," (1712,) which had great success, and efficiently promoted the peace of Utrecht, (1713.) For this service he was rewarded with the place of Dean of Saint Patrick's, Dublin, in 1713. He would probably have obtained a bishopric if he had not written the "Tale of a Tub," in which he exposed religious abuses, and popery especially, with great freedom and even levity. Though ill satisfied with his recent preferment, he went to take possession of the deanery; but he remained only a few weeks in Dublin. He returned to London, where his presence was required to reconcile Oxford and Bolingbroke; but he failed in this attempt.

About 1713 he formed an acquaintance with Esther Vanhomrigh, ("Vanessa,") who became fondly attached to him, and is said to have made him a proposal of marriage, which he declined. On this subject he wrote a poem entitled "Cadenus and Vanessa." In 1716 Swift and Stella were privately married; but they never lived together or met except when others were present. She presided at his table on public days, and attended him during illness. She died in 1728. He produced in 1726 or 1727 his famous "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver," a satirical romance, displaying great originality and wit. In the latter part of his life he became morose, misanthropic, and solitary. His memory and other faculties failed in 1741. He died in Dublin in October, 1745.

There was much paradox and inconsistency in Swift's character. He is said to have given a large part of his income to the poor, and he acquired great popularity among the Irish, although he regarded them as aliens and inferiors. Swift's style is remarkable for its directness, simplicity, and perspicuity. In description, even of the most commonplace things, his power is often perfectly marvellous; everything is presented to the mind with a distinctness and vividness which remind one of the works of the old Dutch painters. Macaulay describes him at Moor Park as a "poor scholar, under whose plain garb and ungainly deportment were concealed some of the choicest gifts that have ever been bestowed on any of the children of men,—rare powers of observation, brilliant wit, grotesque invention, humour of the most austere flavour, yet exquisitely delicious, eloquence singularly pure, manly, and perspicuous." ("History of England," vol. iv.)

See J. HAWKESWORTH, "Life of Jonathan Swift," 1755; T. SHERIDAN, "Life of Swift," 1784; JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" SIR WALTER SCOTT, "Biographies of Eminent Novelists;" THACKERAY, "English Humorists;" "Edinburgh Review," September, 1816; DEANE SWIFT, "Essay on the Life and Character of Swift," 1755; QUINTIN CRAUFURD, "Essai historique sur le Docteur Swift," 1808; CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" LORD JEFFREY, "Essays;" "Swiftiana," London, 2 vols., 1804; CARL NYRÉN, "J. Swift's Lefverne," 1760; W. RUSSELL, "Eccentric Personages," 1864; H. REYNALD, "Biographie de J. Swift," 1860; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Swift, (JOSEPH GARDNER,) an American general and engineer, born in Nantucket in 1783. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, and was subsequently made captain of engineers. He was appointed in 1829 superintendent of the harbour improvements on the lakes. Died July 23, 1865.

Swift, (LEWIS,) an American astronomer, born at Clarkson, Monroe county, New York, February 29, 1820. He began in early life to lecture and experiment on electricity and magnetism, and after 1855 devoted himself chiefly to astronomy, and especially to the study of comets. He became director of the Warner Observatory, at Rochester, N. Y., in 1882, afterwards of the Lowe Observatory, Calif. He discovered many comets, and over twelve hundred nebulæ. Died 1913.

Swift, (THEOPHILUS,) son of Deane Swift, noticed above, was the author of poems entitled "The Gamblers" and "The Temple of Folly," an "Essay on the Rise and Progress of Rhyme," and other works. Died in 1815.

Swift, (ZEPHANIAH,) an American jurist, born at Wareham, Massachusetts, in 1759, was secretary of the embassy to France in 1800, and in 1806 chief justice of Connecticut. He published a "Treatise on Bills of Exchange," and other legal works. Died in 1823.

Swinburne, swĭn'bûrn, (ALGERNON CHARLES,) an English poet, born near Henley-on-Thames, April 5, 1837. He studied at Oxford, which he quitted without a degree. His first publications were the following poetical dramas: "The Queen Mother and Rosamond," (1861,) "Atalanta in Calydon," (1864,) and "Chastelard," (1865.) In 1866 appeared his "Poems and Ballads," which were fiercely assailed on the score of immorality. Among his other works are "Songs before Sunrise," (1871,) "Bothwell," a tragedy, (1874,) "Erechtheus," a tragedy, (1876,) "Tristram of Lyonesse," (1879,) "Mary Stuart," (1882,) "A Century of Roundels," (1883,) "The Sisters," (1892,) "The Tale of Balm," (1896.) His prose works are "Miscellanies," (1886,) "Studies in Prose and Poetry," (1894,) etc. Died January 10, 1909.

Swinburne, (HENRY,) an English traveller, born in 1752, published "Travels through Spain in 1775 and 1776," "Travels in the Two Sicilies," and a correspondence entitled "The Courts of Europe at the Close of the Last Century," (1841.) Died in 1803.

Swinden, van, vän swĭn'dĕn, (JAN HENDRIK,) a Dutch philosopher and mathematician, born at the Hague in 1746. He became in 1785 professor of physics and astronomy at Amsterdam. He was a corresponding member of the French Institute and of other learned societies, and filled several important offices under the government. Among his principal works are a "Dissertation on the Analogy between Electricity and Magnetism," and a "Treatise on Weights and Measures," (1802.) Died in 1823.

See G. MOLL, "Redevoering over J. H. van Swinden," 1824.

Swing, (DAVID,) an American clergyman, born in Cincinnati, August 23, 1830, graduated at Miami University, was head-master of the grammar-school of that institution, 1854–66, and in 1866 became pastor of a church in Chicago. His trial on the charge of heresy made his name famous. His published works include "The Motives of Life," "Club Essays," three volumes of "Sermons," etc. Died October 3, 1894.

Swin'nock, (GEORGE,) an English nonconformist minister, born at Maidstone. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1673.

Swin'ton, (JOHN,) a learned English divine, born in Cheshire in 1703. He became keeper of the archives at Oxford, and published several treatises on Roman and Phœnician antiquities. He was also a contributor to the "Universal History." Died in 1777.

Swin'ton, (WILLIAM,) a historian and author, born at Saltoun, Scotland, April 23, 1833. He was educated at Amherst College, and was five years professor of literature in the University of California. He for some time was a journalist of New York. His principal books are "Rambles among Words," (1859,) "The Twelve Decisive Battles of the War," (1871,) "History of the United States," (1878,) "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," (1882,) and a series of English grammars, geographies, histories, etc. Died October 25, 1892.

Swiss'helm, (Mrs. JANE GREY CANNON,) an American reformer, born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1815. For many years prominent as an editor, she was during the war of 1861–65 a nurse in the military hospitals. Her principal books are "Letters to Country Girls," (1853,) and "Half a Century," (1880,) an autobiography. Died at Swissvale, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1884.

Swith'in, SAINT, an English prelate, was chaplain to King Egbert, and preceptor to his son Ethelwolf. He was afterwards tutor to Prince Alfred, and in 852 was made Bishop of Winchester. Died in 862.

Swoboda, swô-bo'dâ, (WENZEL ALOYS,) a Bohemian *littérateur,* born in 1781, published tales, novels, and treatises on music. He also translated Seneca's dramas into German. Died in 1849.

Sword, sôrd, (JAMES B.,) an American artist, born in Philadelphia, October 11, 1839. He graduated at the Central High School of his native city, studied art, and in 1881 was chosen president of the Philadelphia Society of Artists.

Swurg or **Swurga.** See SWARGA.

Sy-ā'grĭ-us, SAINT, an influential French ecclesiastic, born at Autun (Augustodunum) about 520 A.D. He became Bishop of Autun about 560. Died in 600.

Sybel, von, fon see'bĕl, (HEINRICH,) an eminent German historian, born at Dusseldorf, December 2, 1817. He studied at Berlin and Bonn, was made extraordinary professor of history at Bonn in 1844, and full professor at Marburg in 1845 and at Bonn in 1861. In 1875 he was appointed director of the Prussian archives. His principal work is a "History of the French Revolution," (1853–57.) He also wrote a great history of the founding of the German Empire by William I., (1889–94,) and other works. Died August 1, 1895.

Sybrecht, (JAN.) See SIBRECHT.

Sydenham, sĭd'ẹn-ạm, (CHARLES EDWARD POULETT THOMPSON,) LORD, an English Whig statesman, born in Surrey in 1799, was a merchant in his youth. He was elected to Parliament for Dover in 1826, and again in 1830. His superior talents for business procured for him a rapid promotion. He became president of the board of trade in June, 1834, and a member of the cabinet in 1835. He represented Manchester in Parliament from 1832 till 1839, was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1839, and raised to the peerage, as Baron Sydenham, in 1840. Died in Canada in September, 1841.

See SCROPE, "Life of Lord Sydenham" 1843; "Westminster Review" for December, 1843.

Sydenham, (FLOYER,) an English scholar, born in 1710. He published an excellent translation of the principal part of the works of Plato, but, having become embarrassed, he was imprisoned for debt, and died in 1787. This melancholy event gave rise to the establishment of the Literary Fund for the relief of indigent and deserving writers. Sydenham also published "Onomasticon Theologicum; or, An Essay on the Divine Names, according to the Platonic Philosophy," and a "Dissertation on the Doctrine of Heraclitus," etc., (1775.)

Sydenham, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English physician, sometimes called "the English Hippocrates," was born in Dorsetshire in 1624. He entered Magdalene Hall, Oxford, as a commoner in 1642, and took the degree of bachelor of physic in 1648. Having subsequently graduated as doctor of medicine at Cambridge, he settled in London about 1660. In 1663 he was admitted as a licentiate of the College of Physicians, the majority of whom, it is said, were hostile to him. He rose rapidly to the foremost rank in his profession, and enjoyed the friendship of Locke and Boyle. In 1666 he published a "Treatise on Fevers." He discovered the efficacy of a cool regimen in smallpox, by which discovery he saved many thousand lives. He wrote several short medical treatises, which were published collectively with the title of "Opera Omnia Medica," (1685,) and have been often reprinted. The best edition is that entitled "Opera Medica," published at Geneva, (2 vols. 4to, 1716.) In the latter years of his life he suffered much from the gout. Died in December, 1689. "His skill in physic," says Dr. Johnson, "was not his highest excellence; his whole character was amiable: his chief view was the benefit of mankind, and the chief motive of his actions, the will of God, whom he mentions with a reverence well becoming the most enlightened and most penetrating mind."

See JOHNSON, "Life of Sydenham," 1742; PRUNELLE, "Notice sur la Vie de Sydenham," 1816; F. JAHN, "Sydenham: Beitrag zur wissenschaftlichen Medicin," 1840; GOEDEN, "T. Sydenham," 1827; "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "Lives of the British Physicians," London, 1857; "Biographia Britannica."

Sydney, (Sir PHILIP.) See SIDNEY.

Sydow, see'dov, (KARL LEOPOLD ADOLF,) a German latitudinarian divine, born at Berlin, November 23, 1800. For many years pastor of the Neue Kirche in Berlin, he was fined and censured for heresy in 1872, but was not displaced. He was one of the translators of Channing's writings into the German. Died October 23, 1882.

Sykes, sīks, (ARTHUR ASHLEY,) an English divine, born in London about 1684, rose through several preferments to be prebendary of Winchester. He was the author of an "Essay on the Truth of the Christian Religion,' etc., and other works. Died in 1756.

Sykes, (GEORGE,) an American general, born in Maryland about 1824, graduated at West Point in 1842. He commanded a division of the Union army at Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, and a corps at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He was brevetted major-general in 1865, and became colonel in 1868. Died February 8, 1880.

Sylburg, sĭl'bo͝orG, [Lat. SYLBUR'GIUS,] (FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar, born near Marburg in 1536. He studied Greek at Jena, and subsequently entered into a connection with the printer Jerome Commelin, at Heidelberg, as director of the printing of the Greek and Latin classics. He published editions of Pausanias, Aristotle, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Zosimus, Justin Martyr, and other ancient writers. He also contributed to the "Thesaurus" of Henry Stephens. Sylburg was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and his editions of the classics have perhaps never been surpassed in critical accuracy. Died in 1596.

See J. G. JUNG, "Lebensbeschreibung F. Sylburg's," 1745; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Philosophorum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Sylburgius. See SYLBURG.

Sylla. See SULLA.

Sylvanus. See SILVANUS.

Sylverius. See SILVERIUS.

Sȳl-vės'tẹr, [Fr. SILVESTRE, sêl'vĕstr'; It. SILVESTRO, sêl-vĕs'tro,] SAINT, was elected Pope of Rome in 314 A.D. Under his pontificate the celebrated Council of Nice was assembled (325) and the Arian heresy was first promulgated. Died in 335.

See MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Sylvester II. succeeded Gregory V. as Pope of Rome in 999 A.D. His original name was GERBERT, and he was a native of Auvergne. He was distinguished for his attainments in mathematics and philosophy, and made several valuable discoveries. He died in 1003, leaving a number of scientific treatises.

Sylvester III., ANTI-POPE, was raised to the pontificate in 1013, in opposition to Benedict IX., but after a short time he was deposed.

Sȳl-vės'tẹr, (JAMES JOSEPH,) LL.D., an English mathematician, born in London, of Jewish parents, September 3, 1814. He graduated at Saint John's College, Cambridge, as second wrangler, held professorships of mathematics in University College, London, in the University of Virginia, in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, (1876–83,) and in 1883 became professor of geometry in the University of Oxford. He was one of the profoundest of modern students of the higher algebra, made very important improvements and discoveries in various branches of pure and applied mathematics, and was author of many valuable scientific papers. Died in London, March 15, 1897.

Sȳl-vės'tẹr, (JOSHUA,) an English Puritan writer, born in 1563, was the author of a poem entitled "Tobacco Battered and the Pipes Shattered by a Volley of Holy Shot Thundered from Mount Helicon." He made several translations from the French. Died in 1618.

Sylvester, (MATTHEW,) an English nonconformist minister, was ejected about 1662, after which he preached in London. He edited Baxter's "History of his Life and Times." Died in 1708.

Sylvius, the Latin of DUBOIS, (which see.)

Sylvius, (ÆNEAS.) See PIUS II.

Sylvius, (FRANZ.) See DUBOIS DE LA BOË.

Sylvius, sĭl've-ŭs, (LAMBERT,) or **Van den Bosch**, vän dĕn bosk, a Dutch writer, born at Dort in 1610. He wrote histories, poems, etc. Died in 1688.

Sȳme, (JAMES,) an eminent Scottish surgeon and physician, born in Fifeshire about 1800. He was a pupil of Robert Liston, at Edinburgh. He gained a high reputation as an operator and as a writer on surgery. About 1833 he became professor of clinical surgery in the University of Edinburgh. Among his works are a "Treatise on the Excision of Diseased Joints," (1831,) "Principles of Surgery," (1832,) and a "Treatise on Diseases of the Rectum," (1838–46.) Died in 1870.

Symes, sīmz, (MICHAEL,) an English officer and diplomatist, was ambassador to the Burmese court in 1795, and published, after his return, his "Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava." Died in 1809.

Sȳm'ing-tọn, (ANDREW JAMES,) a Scottish author, born at Paisley, July 27, 1825. Among his works are "Harebell Chimes," (1848,) "Genevieve, and other Poems," (1855,) "The Beautiful in Art, Nature, and Life," (1857,) "Pen and Pencil Sketches in Iceland and Faroe," (1862,) "The Reasonableness of Faith," (1870,) Lives of Chalmers, Guthrie, Lover, Thomas Moore, Bryant, and Wordsworth, "Christmas in Picture, Song, and Story," (1878,) "The Four Seasons," (1879,) and "Hints to Our Boys," (1884.)

Sȳm'ing-tọn, (W.,) a Scottish theologian, born in 1795. He was a professor of theology of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and lived in Glasgow. He published works entitled "The Atonement and Intercession of Christ," and "Mediatorial Dominion of Christ." Died in Glasgow in January, 1862.

Sȳm'mą-chus, [Gr. *Σύμμαχος*; Fr. SYMMAQUE, sē'mȧk',] surnamed THE SAMARITAN, is supposed to have flourished about 200 A.D. Having been converted to Christianity, he made a translation of the Old Testament into Greek, which has been highly commended for the grace and perspicuity of its style.

Symmachus, (CŒLIUS,) born in Sardinia, succeeded Anastasius II. as Pope of Rome in 498 A.D. Died in 514.

Symmachus, (QUINTUS AURELIUS,) a Roman orator and statesman. He became successively proconsul of Africa, prefect of Rome, (384,) and consul, (391 A.D.) He was a zealous defender of paganism, and laboured earnestly to prevent its downfall. Died about 410. Among his extant works are ten books of letters, which contain a great deal of interesting and valuable information. He is said to have been a man of great ability and learning. Fragments of his orations have been published by Angelo Mai.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" ANGELO MAI, "Commentarii Prævii de Symmacho;" E. MORIN, "Étude sur la Vie de Symmaque," 1847; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Symmaque. See SYMMACHUS.

Symmes, sĭmz, (JOHN CLEVES,) an American soldier, born in New Jersey about 1780, is chiefly known as the advocate of a theory representing the earth as hollow, open at the poles, and habitable within. He wrote several treatises on the subject, but made very few converts. Died in 1829.

Sȳm'mọnd, (CHARLES,) M.D., born at Cardigan, Wales, in 1749, was the author of a "Life of Milton," and dramatic poems entitled "Inez" and "Constantia." Died in 1826.

Sȳ'mọndz, (JOHN ADDINGTON,) an English author, born at Bristol, October 5, 1840. He was educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He is the author of a masterly "History of the Renaissance in Italy," (5 vols., 1875–81,) an "Introduction to the Study of Dante," a "Life of Shelley," and other works. He also published several volumes of verse, and an excellent work called "Shakespeare's Predecessors in the English Drama," (1883.) Died April 19, 1893.

Sȳ'mọndz, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English rear-admiral and naval architect, born in 1782. He made improvements in the construction of ships, and was surveyor of the navy from 1832 to 1847. Died in 1856.

Sȳ'mọnz, (JELINGER C.,) an English writer and philanthropist, born in 1809 or 1810. He wrote on education and social reform. Died in 1860.

Syn, sĭn, or **Synia**, sĭn'e-ą, [perhaps from *syn*, "sight," and so named on account of her watchfulness and sagacity,] a goddess in the Norse mythology, the portress of the hall or palace of Odin, and also the patron of those who in a lawsuit are in danger of being injured by false testimony.

Syn-cel'lus, [Gr. *Συγκέλλος*; Fr. LE SYNCELLE, lẹh sȧN'sĕl',] (GEORGE,) a Greek monk and chronicler of the eighth century, was the author of a "Chronography," or chronological history of the world from the creation to the time of Diocletian.

Synesius, sĭ-nee'shę-ŭs, [Gr. Συνέσιος,] a celebrated Neo-Platonic philosopher, was born at Cyrene, in Africa, in 378 A.D. He was a disciple of Hypatia at Alexandria; but he was afterwards converted to Christianity, and became Bishop of Ptolemais in 410 A.D. He was the author of a treatise "On Dreams," "Dion, or on Self-Discipline," a large collection of letters, and several hymns and epigrams. His works are admired for the style and other merits. Died about 430.

Synesius, a Greek writer on medicine, the date of whose birth is unknown. His "Treatise on Fevers," a translation from the Arabic of Ibnu'l-Jezzar, is his only extant work.

Synge, sĭnj, (EDWARD,) born at Cork, in Ireland, in 1659, rose to be Archbishop of Tuam. He was the author of several religious works. Died in 1741.

Synge, (JOHN MIDDLETON,) an Irish dramatist, born at Dublin in 1871. He was associated with W. B. Yeats in the revival of the Irish language and drama, and wrote several plays, the most striking being "The Playboy of the Western World," produced in 1906. Died in 1909.

Syn'ti-pas, the Greek form of the name of **Sendebâd**, sĕn-dĕh-bâd', a Hindoo or Persian philosopher, to whom is ascribed a collection of tales and apologues which were translated into Greek by Michael Andreopoulos, and were published by Boissonnade in 1828.

Sȳ'phax, [Gr. Σύφαξ,] a king of Numidia, made an alliance with the Romans in 213 B.C., after which he waged war against Masinissa. About the year 204 he became an ally of Carthage in the second Punic war. He was defeated by Scipio in 203 B.C., and was taken as a prisoner to Rome. Died about 201.

Sȳr-I-ā'nus, [Gr. Συριανός,] a Greek philosopher of the Neo-Platonic school, was born at Alexandria or Gaza. He succeeded Plutarchus as the head of the Neo-Platonic school at Athens. Among his disciples was the celebrated Proclus, who expressed a very high opinion of Syrianus. He wrote several works, which are lost, and a "Commentary on the Metaphysics of Aristotle," which is extant. Died about 450 A.D.

Sȳr-o-pu'lus, (SYLVESTER,) an ecclesiastic of the Greek Church, and resident of Constantinople in the fifteenth century, was the author of a "History of the Council of Florence."

Syrus. See PUBLIUS SYRUS.

Szabo, sä'bo, (DAVID,) a Transylvanian poet, born in 1739, made a translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and of Virgil's "Æneid," and published a poem entitled a "Description of Rural Life." Died in 1819.

Szalay, sŏh'loi, (LADISLAUS,) a Hungarian writer, born at Buda in 1813, succeeded Kossuth in 1844 as editor of the "Pesti Hirlap." Among his principal works are a "History of Hungary," "The Book of Statesmen," (1847,) and "Publicistic Writings," (1847.) Died in 1864.

Szalkai, sol'kī, (ANTHONY,) a Hungarian dramatic poet of the eighteenth century. His "Pikko Hertzeg" is said to have been the first regular drama in the Hungarian language. Died in 1804.

Széchényi, sā'kĕn-ye, (STEPHEN,) COUNT, a Hungarian nobleman, eminent for his public spirit, was born at Vienna in 1792. He was a liberal patron of learning and promoter of rural economy. He was a pioneer in the navigation of the Danube by steam. In politics he opposed the measures of Kossuth which produced or preceded the revolution of 1848. Died in 1860.

Szegedi, sā'gĕd-e, (JOHN BAPTIST,) a Hungarian Jesuit, born at Eisenstadt in 1699. He published several works on Hungarian history and laws. Died in 1760

Sze-ma-Kwang. See SSE-MA-KWANG.

Sze-ma-Tsien. See SSE-MA-TSIEN.

Szemere, sā'mĕh-rà, (BARTHOLOMEW,) a Hungarian patriot and statesman, born in the county of Borsod in 1812. Having previously filled several important offices under the government, he became in 1849 president of the new ministry. After Görgey became dictator, Szemere took up his residence in Paris, where he published a number of political treatises. Died in 1865.

Szigligeti, sig'le-gà-te, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished Hungarian dramatist, born at Grosswardein in 1814. He published, among other plays, "The Travelling Actor," and "Crown and Sword." Died January 19, 1878

T.

Tabaraud, tà'bà'rō', (MATHIEU MATHURIN,) a French Jansenist priest and writer, born at Limoges in 1744. He wrote "Histoire de Pierre de Bérulle," (2 vols., 1817,) and many controversial works, among which is an "Essay on the State of the Jesuits in France," (1828.) Died in 1832.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tabaree or **Tabarî**, (**Aboo-** (**Abû-**) **Jaafar-Mohammed**, ă'bōō jă'ą-fąr mo-hăm'med,) an eminent Arab historian, born in Tabaristân in 839 A.D. He was the author of a "Universal History from the Creation to 314 A.D.," a "Commentary on the Koran," and other works.

Tabarin, tă'bă'rĂN', the assumed name of the unknown writer of a mass of comic dialogues and farcical adventures in rude dramatic form. They are in French, and seem to date from about 1620. Two volumes of Tabarin's works were published in 1858.

Taber'næmonta'nus, (JACOBUS THEODORUS,) a physician and naturalist, born at Berg-Zabern, in Alsace, about 1520. His principal work is entitled a "New Complete Herbal," ("Neue volkommen Kräuterbuch,") which was highly esteemed in his time. Died in 1590.

Tab'ley, (JOHN BYRNE WARREN,) LORD, an English author, was born in 1835, educated at Oxford, and succeeded his father as baronet in 1887. He published eight volumes of poems and two novels. His most notable productions are his plays "Philotectes" and "Orestes." Died in 1895.

Tabouet, tă'boo-ā', [Lat. TABOËTIUS,] (JULIEN,) a French jurist and historian, born near Le Mans about 1500. He was banished in 1556 for an alleged official misdemeanour. Died in 1562.

Tabourot, tă'boo'ro', (ÉTIENNE,) a French lawyer and humorous writer, called the "Seigneur des Accords," was born at Dijon in 1547. He published a collection of facetious poems entitled "Les Bigarrures et Touches du Seigneur des Accords," etc., (1572.) Died in 1590.

Tabreezee or **Tabrîzî**, tă-bree'zee, (**Aboo-** (**Abû-**) **Zacharia-Yahia**, ă'bōō zà-kà-ree'à yâh'he-ą,) an Arab grammarian and critical writer, was professor at Bagdâd.

Tabrîzî. See TABREEZEE.

Tacca, tăk'kà, (PIETRO GIACOMO,) an Italian sculptor, was a pupil of John of Bologna. Died in 1640.

Taccoli, tăk'ko-lee, (NICCOLÒ,) COUNT, an Italian historian, born at Reggio in 1690; died in 1768.

Tac-fa-rī'nas, a Numidian, who, during the reign of Tiberius, took arms against the Romans, about 18 A.D. He gained some victories, but was defeated and killed in 24 A.D.

Tachard, tă'shăr', (GUI,) a French Jesuit and missionary to Siam in 1685, published, after his return, an account of his travels, (2 vols., 1689.) Died in 1711.

Taché, tă'shā', (ALEXANDRE,) D.D., a Canadian prelate, born at Kamouraska in 1822. Educated at Saint Hyacinthe College, he went in 1843 to Saint Boniface, (now in Manitoba,) was ordained a priest, and became a missionary of the Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate. In 1851 he was consecrated Bishop of Arath *in partibus*, succeeded as Bishop of Saint Boniface in 1853, and in 1871 was promoted to be archbishop. Died in 1894.

Tacite. See TACITUS.

Tacito. See TACITUS.

Taç'I-tus, [Fr. TACITE, tȧ'sèt'; It. TACITO, tȧ'che-to,] (CAIUS CORNELIUS,) a celebrated Roman historian, was born about 55 A.D. The events of his early life have not been recorded. He entered the public service in the reign of Vespasian, and married a daughter of C. Julius Agricola, the famous general, in 78 A.D. He was an intimate friend of Pliny the Younger, from whose letters we derive a large part of the knowledge which we have of his life. In the year 88 he obtained the office of prætor. He was one of the most eloquent orators of his time. In the reign of Nerva he became consul, 97 A.D., and about the same date he wrote his work on Germany,—"On the Situation, Customs, etc. of Germany," ("De Situ, Moribus et Populis Germaniæ.") Tacitus and Pliny conducted the prosecution against Marius Priscus, who was convicted of cruelty and other crimes in 100 A.D.

Among his earlier works is a "Life of Agricola," which is much admired. After the death of Nerva, he wrote "The Histories," ("Historiarum Libri XIV.,") which treat of the period from 68 to 96 A.D. This work is lost, except the first five books. His reputation is chiefly founded on his "Annals," ("Annales,") in sixteen books, which record the history of the Roman empire from the death of Augustus, 14 A.D., to the death of Nero, 68 A.D. This excellent work is extant, except the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth books, and parts of three other books. His "Annals" were completed about 116 A.D. The date of his death is not known. He was a Stoic in philosophy, and probably knew nothing of Christianity. According to Gibbon, "he was the first historian who applied the science of philosophy to the study of facts." ("History," vol. i. 225.) He displays profound insight into the motives of human conduct and the dark recesses of character. His style is eminently concise and vigorous.

"Of the Latin historians," says Macaulay, "Tacitus was certainly the greatest. His style, indeed, is not only faulty in itself, but is in some respects peculiarly unfit for historical composition. . . . He tells a fine story finely, but he cannot tell a plain story plainly. He stimulates till all stimulants lose their power. . . . In the delineation of character, Tacitus is unrivalled among historians, and has very few superiors among dramatists and novelists." (Essay on "History," published in the "Edinburgh Review," 1828.)

See BÖTTICHER, "De Vita, Scriptis ac Stilo Taciti," 1834; SIEVERS, "Tacitus und Tiberius," 1850; DUBOIS-GUCHAN, "Tacite et son Siècle," 2 vols., 1857; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" D. W. MOLLER, "Disputatio de C. C. Tacito," 1686; MALVEZZI, "Discorsi sopra Tacito," 1622.

Tacitus, (MARCUS CLAUDIUS,) Emperor of Rome, was elected to succeed Aurelian in 275 A.D. He was distinguished for the wisdom and energy of his administration. He defeated the Scythians, who had invaded Pontus, but he soon after died (276) of a fever, (though one account says he fell a victim to a conspiracy and was assassinated,) having reigned about eight months.

Taconnet, tȧ'ko'nȧ', (TOUSSAINT GASPARD,) a French actor and dramatic writer, born in Paris in 1730; died in 1774.

Tacquet, tȧ'kȧ', (ANDREW,) a learned Flemish Jesuit, born at Antwerp in 1611, became professor of mathematics in his native city. He was the author of several mathematical works, in Latin. Died in 1660.

Tadda, del. See FERRUCCI, (FRANCESCO.)

Tadema, (ALMA.) See ALMA-TADEMA.

Tadino, tȧ-dee'no, (GABRIEL,) an Italian general, born near Bérgamo about 1480. He fought for the Venetians against the League of Cambray, and became grand master of the artillery of Charles V. Died in 1543.

Tadolini, tȧ-do-lee'nee, (ADAMO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Bologna in 1789. His statue of Saint Francis de Sales is highly praised. Died in 1868.

Tadolini, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian composer, born at Bologna in 1793. He composed "Il Tamerlano," "Almanzor," and other successful operas. Died in 1872.

Tadrus, King of Abyssinia. See THEODORE.

Tafel, tȧ'fęl, (GOTTLIEB LUCAS FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and antiquary, born in 1787; died at Ulm in 1860.

Tafel, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH IMMANUEL,) a distinguished German Swedenborgian, was born at Sulzbach, in Würtemberg, in 1796. He became librarian of the University at Tübingen, translated several of Swedenborg's works into German, and wrote, besides many other works, "Swedenborg and his Opponents," ("Swedenborg und seine Gegner," 2 vols., 1841.) Died at Ragaz, in Switzerland, in 1862.

See C DÜBERG, "Leben und Wirken von Dr. J. F. Immanuel Tafel," Wismar, 1864.

Taffi, tȧf'fee, (ANDREA,) a Florentine artist, born in 1213, was the first to introduce the art of painting in mosaic into Italy. Died in 1294.

Taft, (WILLIAM HOWARD,) 27th President of the U. S., was born at Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1857. He graduated at Yale in 1878, was admitted to the Ohio bar, and practised law in Cincinnati 1883–87. He was made a judge of the Superior Court of Ohio in 1887, Solicitor-General of the United States in 1890, and was Circuit Judge of the Cincinnati District 1892–1900. He served as president of the Philippine Commission and governor of the Philippine Islands 1900–04, and as Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's cabinet 1904–08, when he withdrew to accept the Republican nomination for President of the United States, being elected for the term 1909–13. He was again Republican nominee in 1912 but was defeated by Woodrow Wilson. He was elected president of the American Bar Association in 1913, 1st president of the American Institute of Jurisprudence 1914, and was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1921. He resigned February 3, 1930 on account of ill health. Died March 8, 1930.

Tafuri, tȧ-foo'ree, (G. B.,) an Italian writer, born at Nardo in 1695. Died in 1760.

Tafuri, (MATTEO,) called MATTHÆUS SOLETA'NUS, an Italian philosopher and physician, born at Soleto in 1492. He wrote on theology, medicine, astronomy, etc. Died about 1585.

Tagliacarne, tȧl-yȧ-kar'nȧ, (BENEDETTO,) called THEOCRE'NUS, [Fr. THÉOCRÈNE, tȧ'o'krȧn',] an Italian *littérateur* and poet, born at Sarzana about 1480. He removed to France, obtained the favour of Francis I., and was appointed Bishop of Grasse in 1533. Died in 1536.

Tagliacozzi, tȧl-yȧ-kot'see, or **Tagliacozio,** tȧl-yȧ-kot'se-o, [Lat. TALIACO'TIUS,] (GASPARO,) an eminent Italian surgeon, born at Bologna in 1546. He became professor of anatomy and surgery in his native city, where he enjoyed a high reputation as a lecturer; but his fame rests chiefly on his skill in restoring lost features, particularly noses. He published several surgical works, in Latin. His method of forming the nose has been called the "Taliacotian process." Died in 1599.

Taglioni, tȧl-yo'nee, (MARIE,) a celebrated operadancer, born in 1804 at Stockholm, where her father, Filippo Taglioni, held the post of ballet-master. She won brilliant success as a dancer, married Count Gilbert de Voisins in 1832, and retired in 1847 with a large fortune, which she lost in the Franco-German war. She afterwards gave lessons in dancing in London, and died in 1884.

Tagore, (RABINDRANATH,) Indian poet and educator, born 1861, of a noble family. At the age of forty founded a school in Bengal, to which he has devoted himself. Visited England in 1912, and translated some of his works. The Nobel prize for literature, 1913. Most famous English translations are "Gitanjali," "Sadhana," and "The Gardener." Many volumes are as yet untranslated.

Taillandier, tȧ'yŏn'de-ȧ', (ALPHONSE HONORÉ,) a French publicist and lawyer, born in Paris in 1797. He was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies in the reign of Louis Philippe. He published several works on legislation and penal laws, and contributed to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Died in 1867.

Taillandier, (CHARLES LOUIS,) a learned French Benedictine monk and writer, was born at Arras in 1705; died in 1786.

Taillandier, (RENÉ GASPARD ERNEST,) a French philosopher and critic, born in Paris in 1817. He studied in Paris, and subsequently at Heidelberg, and was appointed in 1843 professor of French literature at Montpellier. He published, among other works, a treatise "On Erigena the Scot, and the Scholastic Philos-

ophy," (1843,) a "History of Young Germany," (1848,) and "Maurice de Saxe," (1865.) He was a contributor to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Died Feb. 22, 1879.

Taillasson, tī'yȧ'sôn', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a skilful French historical painter and *littérateur*, born near Bordeaux in 1746, was a pupil of Vien. He was admitted into the Academy of Painting in 1784. Died in 1809.

Taillepied, tī'pe-ā' or tī'ye-pe-ā', (NOËL,) a French biographer and antiquary, born near Rouen about 1540. He published, besides other works, a "Life of Luther," (1577,) and a "History of the State and Republic of the Druids," etc., (1585.) Died in 1589.

Taine, tȧn, (HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Vouziers in 1828. He published an "Essay on Titus Livius," (1854,) "The French Philosophers of the Nineteenth Century," (1856,) a "History of English Literature," (4 vols., 1864,) "Nouveaux Essais de Critique et d'Histoire," (1865,) "Les Origines de la France contemporaine," (4 vols., 1875–94,) etc. In 1864 he was chosen to teach æsthetics and the history of art in the School of Fine Arts. Died March 4, 1893.

Tain'ter, (CHARLES SUMNER,) inventor, born at Watertown, Mass., 1854. He invented the graphophone, and aided in inventing the radiophone. Was a member of the expedition to observe the transit of Venus in 1874.

Tai-Ping-Wang. See TIEN-TE.

Taisand, tȧ'zôn', (PIERRE,) a French jurist, born at Dijon in 1644. He wrote "The Lives of the Most Celebrated Jurists of all Nations," (in French, 1721.) Died in 1715.

Tāit, (ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,) a British prelate, born in Edinburgh in 1811. He was educated at Oxford, where he opposed the Tractarian principles and graduated about 1836. He succeeded Dr. Arnold as headmaster of Rugby School in 1842, was appointed Dean of Carlisle in 1850, Bishop of London in 1856, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1868. He published "The Dangers and Safeguards of Theology," etc. Died Dec. 3, 1882.

Tait, (PETER GUTHRIE,) a Scottish mathematician, born at Dalkeith, April 28, 1831. He was educated at the Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took a Fellowship, having graduated as senior wrangler in 1852. He was chosen professor of mathematics in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1854, and in 1862 was appointed professor of natural philosophy in Edinburgh University. Among his writings are "An Elementary Treatise on Quaternions" (1867) and "Thermodynamics," (1868.) He prepared (with W. J. Steele) a "Treatise on the Dynamics of a Particle," (1856,) with Sir W. Thomson, "An Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy," (1867,) and with Balfour Stewart, "The Unseen Universe," a highly successful work. He wrote also "Light," (1884,) "Heat," (1884,) "Properties of Matter," (1885,) and "Dynamics," (1895.) Died July 4, 1901.

Takahira, (KOGURA,) BARON, a Japanese official, born in 1854. He was in the government service after 1876, was minister to several European capitals, and minister to the United States 1901–05, signed the Peace Treaty at Portsmouth in 1905, was ambassador to Rome 1907, and to the United States 1908–09.

Talbert, tal'bair', (FRANÇOIS XAVIER,) a French writer and ecclesiastic, born at Besançon in 1728, published eulogies on Bossuet, Montaigne, and other eminent men; also several poems. Died in 1803.

Tăl'bot, (CATHERINE,) an English writer, born 1720. She wrote essays, letters, poems, etc., and is credited with the thirtieth number of the "Rambler." D. 1770.

Talbot, (CHARLES.) See SHREWSBURY, DUKE OF.

Talbot, (CHARLES,) an eminent English jurist, born in 1684, was a son of W. Talbot, Bishop of Durham. He practised law with great success, and acquired a high reputation as an eloquent debater in Parliament. In 1733 he became lord chancellor of England, and was created Baron Talbot. According to Lord Campbell, "he was without an accuser, without an enemy, without a detractor, without any one, from malice or mistake, to cavil at any part of his character, conduct, or demeanour." Died in 1737.

Talbot, tal'bo', (EUGÈNE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Chartres in 1814, was professor of rhetoric in the Collége Louis-le-Grand, Paris. He produced versions of the works of Lucian and Xenophon. Died in 1894.

Talbot, (JOHN,) Earl of Shrewsbury, a celebrated military commander, born in Shropshire, England, in 1373. Appointed in 1414 lieutenant of Ireland, he brought the insurgent chiefs into subjection, and took prisoner the famous Donald McMurrough. From 1419 to 1422 he served in the French campaigns of Henry V., and, after the death of that sovereign, gained a succession of signal victories over the French armies. Having laid siege to Orléans, he was compelled to retire before the forces of the enemy, led on by Joan of Arc, (1429,) and after the battle of Patai, in the same year, was made prisoner. He was created commander-in-chief after his release, and took Le Crotoy, Harfleur, and several other towns. He was subsequently made Earl of Shrewsbury in England, Earl of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland, and in 1446 appointed for the third time lord lieutenant of Ireland. While attempting to raise the siege of Castellan, in France, in 1453, he was killed, together with his son, Lord de l'Isle.

See HUME, "History of England;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MONSTRELET, "Chronicle;" SHAKSPEARE'S "Henry VI.," part i. act iv.

Talbot, (JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Alexandria, Virginia, September 5, 1816, was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1848 at Louisville, Kentucky, and was made in 1860 Bishop of the Northwest, where he won great success as a missionary. In 1865 he was translated to Indiana as assistant bishop, and in 1872 succeeded as diocesan. Died in 1883.

Talbot, (PETER,) a learned Jesuit and writer on theology, born in Ireland in 1620. He was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in 1669. He published a "Treatise on the Nature of Faith," (1657,) and several controversial works. Accused of complicity in the Popish Plot, he was confined in prison from 1678 until his death, in 1680. He was a brother of Richard, Earl of Tyrconnel.

Talbot, (RICHARD.) See TYRCONNEL.

Talbot, (ROBERT,) an English divine, and prebendary of Wells Cathedral, was a native of Northamptonshire. He published a commentary and notes on the "Itinerary" of Antoninus. Died in 1558.

Tăl'bot, (SILAS,) an American Revolutionary officer born in Rhode Island about 1750, distinguished himself in several important engagements both by land and sea. Having been made a captain in the navy, he was appointed to the command of the frigate Constitution in 1799. Died in 1813. His life has been written by H. T. Tuckerman.

Talbot, (WILLIAM,) an English prelate, born in Staffordshire in 1659. He became Bishop of Oxford in 1699, and of Salisbury in 1715. He was transferred to the see of Durham in 1722. Died in 1730. His son Charles became lord chancellor.

Talbot, (WILLIAM HENRY FOX,) the inventor of photography on paper, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1800. He discovered the process of photography in 1833 or 1834, but he did not announce it to the public until 1839. Daguerre anticipated him by the publication of a similar discovery. The process of Talbot was called Calotype, and Talbotype. He published "The Pencil of Nature," (1844,) etc. Died Sept. 17, 1877.

Talfourd, tawl'fȯrd, (THOMAS NOON,) called SERGEANT TALFOURD, an English dramatist, essayist, and lawyer, born at Doxey, a suburb of Stafford, in 1795. He was a pupil of Dr. Valpy, and studied law under Mr. Chitty. Having been called to the bar in 1821, he married a Miss Rutt, and joined the Oxford circuit. In 1835 he became a Liberal member of Parliament, in which he procured the passage of an important law of copyright. He contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" and other periodicals. In 1835 he produced "Ion," a tragedy, which was very successful. He wrote several other dramas, and "Memorials of Charles Lamb," (1848.) He was appointed a judge in 1849. Died in 1854.

See R. H. HORNE, "New Spirit of the Age," 1844; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1836; "North British Review" for May, 1856; "North American Review" for January, 1838.

Talhouet, de, dẹh tȧ'loo'ȧ', (AUGUSTE FRÉDÉRIC BON AMOUR,) MARQUIS, a French peer, born at Rennes in 1788, was rich, and noted for his liberality. He founded in 1819 a society for the amelioration of prisons. Died in 1842.

Taliacotius. See TAGLIACOZZI.

Taliaferro, tol'e-vẹr, (JOHN,) an American statesman, born in Virginia in 1768, was a member of Congress more than twenty years, and for a time librarian of the treasury department at Washington. Died in 1853.

Tăl'ie-sin, a British poet of the sixth century, said to have been the son of Henwg, was surnamed CHIEF OF THE BARDS. Scarcely anything is positively known of his life.

Tallard or Tallart, de, dẹh tȧ'lȧr', (CAMILLE D'HOSTUN—dos'tŭn',) DUC, a French marshal, born in Dauphiné in 1652. Having previously served under Condé and Turenne, he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to England in 1697 to negotiate with respect to the Spanish succession. In 1703 he was made a marshal of France, and soon after gained a signal victory over the Imperialists, under the Prince of Hesse, at Spire; but he was subsequently defeated by the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, (1704,) and made prisoner. He was created in 1712 Duke of Hostun, and afterwards became minister of state under Louis XV. Died in 1728.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge du Maréchal de Tallart;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tallart. See TALLARD.

Tallemant, tȧl'mŏn', (FRANÇOIS,) a French translator, born near Jonzac in 1620. He translated Plutarch's "Lives" into French. Died in 1693.

Tallemant, (PAUL,) a French priest and mediocre writer, born in Paris in 1642, was a cousin of the preceding. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1666. Died in 1712.

Tallemant des Réaux, tȧl'mŏn' dȧ rȧ'ō', (GÉDÉON,) a French *littérateur*, born at La Rochelle in 1619, was a brother of François, noticed above. He was one of the wits that frequented the Hôtel Rambouillet, and wrote "Historiettes," (6 vols. 1833–35,) a gossiping record of what he had heard and witnessed. This work contains much interesting matter, highly seasoned with scandal and anecdotes, the truth of many of which may reasonably be doubted. Died in 1692.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" MONMERQUÉ, "Notice sur Tallemant des Réaux," 1836.

Talleyrand, the famous diplomatist. See TALLEYRAND-PÉRIGORD, DE, (CHARLES MAURICE.)

Talleyrand, de, deh tȧ'lȧ'rŏN', (AUGUSTE LOUIS,) COMTE, a French diplomatist, born in 1770, was a nephew of the cardinal. He was minister to Switzerland from 1814 to 1823. Died in 1832.

Talleyrand, de, (ÉLIE,) Cardinal de Périgord, a French prelate, eminent for his learning, was born at Périgueux in 1301. He was a friend of Petrarch, and had much influence both in the church and state. Died in 1364.

See AUBERY, "Histoire des Cardinaux;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Talleyrand, de, (GABRIEL MARIE,) Comte de Périgord, a French general, born in 1726, was an uncle of Talleyrand the famous diplomatist. He served with distinction at Hastenbeck and Crefeld. Died in 1795.

Talleyrand, de, (HENRI,) Comte de Chalais, a French courtier, born in 1599, was a friend of Gaston, Duke of Orléans, with whom he conspired against Richelieu. He was convicted of treason and executed in 1626.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" BASSOMPIERRE, "Mémoires."

Talleyrand-Périgord, de, dẹh tȧ'lȧ'rŏN' pȧ're'gor', (ALEXANDRE ANGÉLIQUE,) a French cardinal, born in Paris in 1736, was a brother of Gabriel Marie, noticed above. He became Archbishop of Rheims in 1777, and a member of the States-General in 1789, soon after which he emigrated. In 1817 he obtained the dignity of cardinal. Died in 1821.

See DE BAUSSET, "Notice historique sur le Cardinal de Talleyrand-Périgord," 1821; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Talleyrand-Périgord, de, dẹh tȧ'lȧ'rŏN' pȧ're'gor', (CHARLES MAURICE,) Prince of Benevento, (bȧ-nȧ-vĕn'-to,) [Fr. PRINCE DE BÉNÉVENT, prănss dẹh bȧ'nȧ'vŏN',] commonly known as simply **Tal'ley-rănd,** a celebrated French diplomatist and wit, born in Paris on the 13th of February, 1754, was the eldest son of Charles Daniel, Count de Talleyrand. An accident which occurred in his infancy made him lame for life. In consequence of this lameness, he was required to renounce his birthright and enter the Church, although the clerical profession was very distasteful to him. In his youth he was styled the Abbé de Périgord. He was appointed general agent of the clergy of France in 1780, and held this important office for eight years. In 1788 he became Bishop of Autun, and in 1789 a member of the States-General. Enlisting in the service of liberty and equality, he joined the Third Estate, and was a member of the committee appointed by the National Assembly to form a constitution. Among the important measures which he proposed was the confiscation of the lands of the Church. He also supported the civil constitution of the clergy, and resigned the bishopric of Autun about the end of 1790. He was the author of an able and celebrated report on public instruction read in September, 1791. Early in 1792 he was sent to London, without official character, to dissuade the British ministry from joining the allies in hostilities against France. He enjoyed the society of his friend Madame de Staël, who was then in England, but was treated with neglect or incivility by the English aristocrats and ministers. In 1793 he was ordered by Pitt to quit the island in twenty-four hours, and, as he had been proscribed by Robespierre, he took refuge in the United States. By the agency of Chénier, he obtained permission to return to France in September, 1795. About this time he wrote an able "Memoir on the Commercial Relations of the United States with England," and was admitted into the Institute. In July, 1797, he became minister of foreign affairs, partly through the influence of Madame de Staël. He resigned in July, 1799, co-operated with Bonaparte in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was appointed minister of foreign affairs in November, 1799. He was grand chamberlain from 1804 to 1809.

Talleyrand was distinguished for his sarcastic and subtle wit, his exquisite tact, his moderation and self-restraint, and his finesse and dexterity as a negotiator. "He was a profound thinker," says the "North British Review," (November, 1853;) "he had strong political opinions, if he had no moral principles; he was at least as bold, daring, and decided in action as he was sagacious in council; his political and social tact—which is wisdom so quick and piercing as to seem unreasoning—had the promptitude and certainty of an instinct." His coolness, sobriety, and "masterly inactivity" were well adapted to temper the impetuosity and redundant energy or ambition of Napoleon. He received the title of Prince of Benevento in 1806. He offended the emperor by the boldness with which he opposed some of his measures. In August, 1807, he resigned his office. Napoleon invited him to resume the direction of foreign affairs in 1813, but he declined.

Talleyrand promoted the restoration of Louis XVIII., and insisted on the "Charter," by which a constitutional government was guaranteed. He became minister of foreign affairs in the first cabinet of Louis XVIII., represented France at the Congress of Vienna which met in 1814, and obtained favourable terms for his country by sowing dissension among the allies. He resigned in September, 1815, because he would not sign the humiliating treaty which was concluded with the allied powers. He became the leader of the Liberal opposition in the Chamber of Peers, and opposed the reactionary policy of the government in the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. In September, 1830, he was sent to London as ambassador and minister-plenipotentiary, and had an opportunity to realize what had long been with him a favourite object,—the formation of an alliance between France and England. His mission ended about the close of 1834. He died in Paris in May, 1838, leaving "Mémoires," which he ordered should not be published until thirty years after his death. Among his famous sayings is, "Language is given to man to conceal his thoughts."

See SALLÉ, "Vie politique du Prince de Talleyrand," 1834; MIGNET, 'Notices et Portraits;" VILLEMAREST, "M. de Talleyrand," 1835.

DUFOUR DE LA THUILERIE, "Histoire de la Vie du Prince de Talleyrand," 1838; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Talleyrand, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; G. A. VOGEL, "Talleyrand der grösste Diplomat seiner Zeit," 1838; MIGNET, "Notice historique sur la Vie de M. le Prince de Talleyrand," 1839; L. G. MICHAUD, "Histoire politique et privée de C. M. de Talleyrand," 1853; DE BARANTE, "Éloge de M. le Prince de Talleyrand," 1838; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" THIERS, "History of the Consulate and the Empire;" GUIZOT, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Historical Characters," by H. L. BULWER, 1868; "Edinburgh Review" for April and October, 1805, (the former article by BROUGHAM, the latter by JEFFREY;) "Fraser's Magazine" for February and March, 1839.

Tallien, tȧ'le-ȧN', (JEAN LAMBERT,) a French Jacobin, born in Paris in 1769. He published in 1792 the "Citizen's Friend," ("Ami du Citoyen,") gained distinction by his audacious eloquence, took an active part in the violent riot of the 10th of August, 1792, and became secretary of the commune of Paris. Having been elected a member of the National Convention, he voted for the death of the king, and was an active persecutor of the Girondists. In 1793 Tallien and Isabeau were sent by the Convention to Bordeaux, where they established the reign of terror by numerous executions. He was induced to adopt a milder policy by the influence of Madame de Fontenay, *née* Cabarrus, who became Madame Tallien. He returned to Paris in April, 1794, after the death of his friend Danton, and formed with Fouché, Barras, and others a conspiracy against Robespierre, who denounced Tallien in the Convention, June 12, 1794. Tallien was the boldest or most prominent leader of the party or coalition of parties which triumphed on the 9th Thermidor, July, 1794. It is stated that he drew a dagger in the Convention and threatened the life of Robespierre. He continued to oppose the reign of terror, and used his influence in favour of humanity, excepting in the case of the royalists captured at Quiberon. He took part in the expedition to Egypt in 1798, with the title of savant, and returned in 1801, after which he fell into neglect and obscurity. Died in Paris in 1820.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" DUVAL, "Souvenirs Thermidoriens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tallien, MADAME. See CHIMAY, DE.

Tal'lis, (THOMAS,) an eminent English composer of church music, lived under the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He held the office of organist of the chapel royal. His works are exclusively of a religious character, and his anthems and other compositions are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1585.

Tallmadge, tȧl'mij, (BENJAMIN,) an American officer of the Revolution, born on Long Island in 1754. He obtained the rank of colonel, and was afterwards a member of Congress from Connecticut. Died in 1835.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. iii.

Tallmadge, (JAMES,) LL.D., an American jurist and statesman, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1778. He was elected to Congress in 1817, and in 1825 became Lieutenant-Governor of New York. He was appointed president of the American Institute in 1833, and was one of the founders of the New York University. While in Congress he distinguished himself by his opposition to the extension of slavery beyond the Mississippi. Died in 1853.

Talma, tȧl'mȧ', (CHARLOTTE VANHOVE,) an actress, the wife of the following, was born at the Hague in 1771. She was married to Talma in 1802. She excelled in comedy, and wrote "Studies on the Theatrical Art," (1835.) Died in 1860.

Tal'ma, [Fr. pron. tȧl'mȧ',] (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a celebrated French tragedian, born in Paris in 1763. He manifested at an early age an extraordinary predilection for the drama. His father, who was a dentist, took him to London, where he passed several years in his childhood. Young Talma also practised dentistry in early life. He made his début at the Théâtre Français in 1787, in the *rôle* of "Seide" in "Mahomet." In 1789 he performed Chénier's "Charles IX.," with great applause. He soon became the most popular tragic actor in France, and received from Bonaparte some tokens of special favour. He excelled in the expression of intense passion. A noble countenance and a powerful voice contributed to his success. Among the *rôles* which he performed were those of "Sulla," "Orestes," "Leonidas," "Hamlet," and "Othello." Died in Paris in 1826.

See TISSOT, "Souvenirs historiques sur Talma," 1826; MOREAU, "Mémoires sur Talma," 1826; N. LEMERCIER, "Notice sur Talma," 1827; REGNAULT-WARIN, "Mémoires historiques sur Talma," 1827; ALEXANDRE DUMAS, "Mémoires de F. J. Talma," 4 vols., 1849–50; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for September, 1825.

Tăl'mage, (THOMAS DE WITT,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Bound Brook, New Jersey, January 7, 1832. He graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1853, and at the Theological School at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1856. After holding various Dutch Reformed pastorates, he became in 1869 pastor of a Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, in connection with which he founded in 1872 a newspaper, and a "lay college" for religious and general education. He won great popularity as an extemporaneous pulpit orator and lecturer. In 1894 he left Brooklyn for a pastorate in Washington. He published a number of volumes, and his sermons were printed weekly for over thirty years in numerous newspapers. Died April 12, 1901.

Tăl'mash, (THOMAS,) an English general, who was second to Marlborough in command of the English troops in Flanders in 1689. He served under Ginkell in Ireland in 1691. "Since the disgrace of Marlborough," says Macaulay, "he [Talmash] was universally allowed to be the best officer in the army." ("History of England," vol. iv.) He commanded a force sent in 1694 to surprise Brest, and was killed in the attack on that place.

Talmont, tȧl'môN', (A. P. de la Trimoille—dẹh lȧ tre'mwȧl' or tre'mwȧ'ye,) a French royalist of the Revolution, distinguished himself in the principal battles of the Vendean war, and attained the rank of general of cavalry. Being made prisoner, he was condemned to death by the Convention, and executed in 1793.

Talochon, tȧ'lo'shôN', (MARIE VINCENT,) a French surgeon, called PÈRE ELYSÉE, born near Lagny in 1753. He served Louis XVIII. as surgeon, before and after his accession to the throne. Died in 1817.

See "Biographie Médicale."

Talon, tȧ'lôN', (ANTOINE OMER,) a French lawyer, born in Paris in 1760, was a royalist member of the National Assembly in 1790. Died in 1811.

Talon, (DENIS,) a French judge, born in Paris in 1628, was a son of Omer, noticed below. He became president *à mortier* in 1693. Died in 1698.

Talon, (NICOLAS,) a French Jesuit, born at Moulins in 1605. Among his works is a "Histoire sainte," (4 vols., 1640.) Died in 1691.

Talon, (OMER,) a French humanist, born at Amiens about 1510, published a treatise on rhetoric, (in Latin, 1544.) Died in 1562.

Talon, (OMER,) an eminent French advocate and judge, born about 1595. He became advocate-general to the Parliament of Paris in 1631, and distinguished himself by his brave and eloquent assertion of the rights of the Parliament and the interests of the people. He died in 1652, leaving "Mémoires," which Voltaire said were the productions of "a good magistrate and good citizen."

See TALLEMANT DES RÉAUX, "Historiettes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Talpino, Il. See SALMEGGIA.

Tâmâsp. See THAMÂSP.

Tâmâsp Kouli Khan. See NÂDIR SHAH.

Tamberlik, tȧm-bĕr-lĕk', (ENRICO,) a noted tenor singer, born in Rome in 1820; died in 1880.

Tambroni, tȧm-bro'nee, (CLOTILDA,) sister of the following, was born at Bologna in 1758. She was distinguished for her attainments in the classics, and was appointed in 1794 professor of Greek in the University of Bologna. She also published a number of poems in Italian. Died in 1817.

Tambroni, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian *littérateur*, born at Bologna in 1773. He filled several offices under the government, and was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, and foreign associate of the French Institute. He published a "Compendium of Polish History," (1807,) and a number of poems and prose treatises. Died in 1824.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Tamburini, tăm-boo-ree'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian singer, born at Faenza in 1800. He retired from the stage in 1855. Died at Nice, November 10, 1876.

Tamburini, (PIETRO,) an Italian theologian and philosopher, born at Brescia in 1737. He was appointed professor of divinity at Pavía, (1778,) and afterwards filled the chair of moral philosophy and the law of nature and of nations, in the same university. He was made a chevalier of the iron crown by the Emperor of Austria, and received other distinctions. He published, among other works, an "Introduction to the Study of Moral Philosophy," (1797,) "Elements of the Law of Nature," (in Latin, 1815,) and an "Idea of the Holy See," ("Idea della Santa Sede.") Died in 1827.

See ZURADELLI, "Elogio del Professore P. Tamburini," 1827.

Tam'ẹr-lāne', [Fr. TAMERLAN, tȧ'mĕR'lŏN',] (a corruption of **Taimoor-leng**, *i.e.* "Taimoor the Lame,") called also **Taimoor** or **Taimûr**, (tī'moor',) and **Timur** or **Timour**, (tee'moor',) **Timoor (Timour** or **Timur) Beg** or **Bec**, (*i.e.* "Lord Timoor,") a celebrated Asiatic conqueror, born at Kesh, in Independent Tartary, in 1336, was of Mongol extraction, and a descendant of Jengis Khan. About 1361 he supported the cause of Husein, Khan of Northern Khorassân, against several neighbouring tribes, and in this war received a wound in the thigh, from which he acquired the surname of LENG, (or the "Lame.") He afterwards quarrelled with Husein, took Balkh, his capital, by storm, (1369,) and caused himself to be proclaimed Khan of Jagatai. He then successively brought into subjection Khorassân, the principal part of Persia, and Armenia, and in 1387 turned his arms against Toktamish-Khan, in Western Tartary, whom he defeated at Bashkiria, destroying his whole army. Tamerlane's capital was Samarcand. Having taken Bagdâd and Damascus, subdued Georgia, and advanced as far as Moscow, he next invaded India, where, in 1398, he gained a signal victory over the forces of Mahmood, then Emperor of Delhi, near Delhi. In 1402 he met the famous Bayazeed, (Bajazet,) Sultan of Turkey, in Angora, and, after one of the most sanguinary battles on record, totally routed his army, and took the Sultan prisoner. He was preparing for the invasion of China, when he died on his march, in 1405. A great part of his acquisition was lost by his successors soon after his death.

"Timour," says Sir J. Malcolm, "although one of the greatest warriors, was one of the worst monarchs. He was able, brave, and generous, but ambitious, cruel, and oppressive. He considered the happiness of every human being as a feather in the scale when weighed against the advancement of what he deemed his personal glory; and that appears to have been measured by the number of kingdoms he laid waste and the people he destroyed." ("History of Persia," vol. ii. chap. xi.) "The fame of Timour," observes Gibbon, "has pervaded the East and the West, and the admiration of his subjects, who revered him almost as a deity, may be justified in some degree by the praise or confessions of his bitterest enemies. He might boast that, at his accession to the throne, Asia was the prey of anarchy and rapine, whilst, under his prosperous monarchy, a child, fearless and unhurt, might carry a purse of gold from the east to the west. By their rapine, cruelty, and discord, the petty tyrants of Persia might afflict their subjects, but whole nations were crushed under the footsteps of the reformer. The ground which had been occupied by flourishing cities was often marked by his abominable trophies, by columns or pyramids of human heads."

See LANGLÈS, "Instituts politiques et militaires de Tamerlan;" HAMMER-PURGSTALL, "Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs," vol. i.; "Histoire de Timur-Bec, connu sous le Nom du grand Tamerlan," translated from the Persian of SHEREEF-ED-DEEN ALEE by PÉTIS DE LA CROIX; GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. lxv.; ARGOTE DE MOLINA, "Historia del gran Tamerlan," 1582; SAMUEL CLARKE, "Life of Tamerlane the Great," 1676; AL-HACEM, "History of the Life of Tamerlane," translated from the Arabic by L. VANE, 1753.

Tan'ạ-quil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, King of Rome, is described as a woman of high spirit and energy. The Latin poets used her name to indicate an imperious consort.

Tanaquillus Faber. See LEFÈVRE, (TANNEGUI.)

Tancred, tăng'kred, [Fr. TANCRÈDE, tŏN'krȧd' Ger. TANCRED, tăng-krāt'; It. TANCREDI, tȧn-krā'dee Lat. TANCRE'DUS,] a celebrated hero of the first crusade, was born in Normandy in 1078, and was a nephew of Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia. In 1096 he joined the crusading army in company with his cousin Bohemond, Prince of Tarentum. He was conspicuous for his valour at the battle of Dorylæum and the siege of Antioch, and was one of the first to mount the walls at the capture of Jerusalem. He subsequently had a prominent part in the battle of Ascalon, took Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, and received the title of Prince of Tiberias or Galilee. He died in 1112, having previously defeated the Saracens and driven them beyond the Euphrates Tancred's achievements are highly extolled by Tasso in his "Gerusalemme Liberata," and they are also celebrated by Raoul de Caen in "Les Gestes de Tancrède."

See MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades;" DELBARE, "Histoire de Tancrède," 1822; SCHMERBAUCH, "Tancred Fürst von Galiläa," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tancred, King of Sicily, and the last of the Norman rulers in that country, was a grandson of Roger II. He died in 1194, and Henry VI. of Germany took possession of Sicily.

Tancrède. See TANCRED.

Tancrède de Hauteville, tŏN'krȧd' dẹh hōt'vĕl', a Norman baron of the early part of the eleventh century, was the father of twelve sons, one of whom, Robert Guiscard, became Duke of Apulia and Calabria.

Tancredi, or **Tancredus.** See TANCRED.

Tandy. See NAPPER TANDY.

Taney, taw'ne, (ROGER BROOKE,) a distinguished American jurist, born in Calvert county, Maryland, in March, 1777. He graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1795, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was elected a Senator of Maryland in 1816, and became a resident of Baltimore about 1822 He was originally a Federalist; but he became a partisan of General Jackson, who appointed him attorney-general of the United States in 1831. About September, 1833, he was nominated secretary of the treasury, in place of William J. Duane, (who was dismissed from the cabinet because he refused to remove the public deposits from the Bank of the United States,) but he was rejected by the Senate. He was nominated associate justice of the supreme court by President Jackson in 1835; but this nomination was not confirmed by the Senate. In March, 1836, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, in the place of John Marshall, deceased. In 1857, Judge Taney, yielding to the ever-encroaching and aggressive spirit of slavery, pronounced an important decision in the case of Dred Scott, a slave, who had been carried by his master from Missouri into Illinois, thence to the territory of Wisconsin, and back to Missouri. Dred Scott brought a suit for his freedom. Judge Taney affirmed that for more than a century before the Declaration of Independence the negroes "had been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit." He further affirmed that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and that the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Died in October, 1864.

Tangermann, tăng'ẹr-măn', (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) D.D., a German theologian of the "Old Catholic" religion, was born at Essen, July 6, 1815. He became a Roman Catholic priest, but in 1870 followed his former preceptor, Döllinger, into the "Old Catholic" movement, and was appointed a parish priest at Cologne. Among his works are "Wahrheit, Schönheit und Liebe," (1867,) "Diotima," (a novel, 1873,) "Philosophie und Christenthum," (1876,) and several volumes of poems, chiefly religious.

Tann, von der, fon dĕr tăn, (LUDWIG,) BARON, a Bavarian general, born at Tann, June 18, 1815. He entered the army at an early age, and in 1860 was made a lieutenant-general. In the war of 1866 he was chief of staff to Prince Charles of Bavaria, and in the war with

France he commanded the first Bavarian corps. He took a prominent part in the operations attending the siege of Paris. Died at Meran, April 26, 1881.

Tan'na-hill, (ROBERT,) a Scottish poet, born at Paisley in 1774. His songs and ballads are remarkable for their grace, simplicity, and pathos; among the most admired may be named his "Song of the Battle of Vittoria," and "Jessie the Flower of Dumblane." He committed suicide, in a paroxysm of insanity, by drowning, in 1810.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Tanneguy. See DUCHÂTEL, (CHARLES MARIE,) and CHÂTEL, DU.

Tan'ner, (BENJAMIN TUCKER,) an African-American bishop, was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He became a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, for many years edited its organs, the "Christian Recorder" and the "Church Review," and was consecrated bishop in 1888. He wrote several works on negroes. Died 1923.

Tanner, tän'ner, (MATTHIAS,) a German Jesuit and biographer, born at Pilsen about 1625. He wrote notices of many eminent Jesuits. Died about 1705.

Tan'ner, (THOMAS,) an English prelate and antiquary, born in Wiltshire in 1674. He was the author of "Notitia Monastica, or an Account of the Religious Houses in England and Wales," and "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica," (1748,) a biographical and bibliographical work of great value. He was made Bishop of Saint Asaph in 1732. Died in 1735.

Tansillo, tän-sēl'lo, (LUIGI,) an Italian poet, born at Venosa, in the kingdom of Naples, about 1510. His principal work is entitled "The Tears of Saint Peter," ("Le Lagrime di San Pietro," 1585.) He also wrote a number of lyrics, sonnets, etc., which had a high reputation in his time. Died in 1568.

Tantale. See TANTALUS.

Tantalo. See TANTALUS.

Tan'ta-lus, [Gr. Τάνταλος; Fr. TANTALE, tôN'tȧl'; It. TANTALO, tän'tȧ-lo,] a fabulous king of Lydia or Phrygia, said to have been a son of Jupiter, and the father of Pelops and Niobe. He was the subject of various legends, according to one of which, having been admitted to the table of the gods, he divulged some secrets which he heard there. For this offence he was condemned to suffer perpetual thirst, standing in water which receded whenever he attempted to drink it; he was, moreover, "tantalized" by the sight of fruit which hung close to his lips, but which he could never taste. According to some writers, this penalty was inflicted on him because he killed his son Pelops and offered his flesh as food to the gods whom he once entertained at his house.

Tanucci, dē, de tä-noot'chee, (BERNARDO,) MARQUIS, an Italian minister of state, born in Tuscany in 1698. He became prime minister at Naples about 1740, and continued in power until 1776. During this period he banished the Jesuits and resisted some papal encroachments. He patronized learning liberally. Died in 1783.

See COPPI, "Annali d'Italia dal 1760;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Taparelli. See AZEGLIO, D', (MASSIMO.)

Tapia, de, dȧ tä'pe-ä, (Don EUGENIO,) a Spanish *littérateur* and jurist, born at Avila, in Old Castile, about 1785, published "Poems, Lyrical, Satirical, and Dramatic," (1821,) "History of Spanish Civilization," (4 vols., 1840,) which is highly commended, "Elements of Commercial Law," (15 vols.,) and other works. He was a Liberal in politics. Died at Madrid in 1860.

Tap'lin, (WILLIAM,) an English veterinary surgeon, who made improvements in his art, and wrote several works on farriery and the treatment of lame horses. Died in 1807.

Tap'pan, (ARTHUR,) an American merchant, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1786. He became a merchant of New York City, gave money liberally to the Anti-Slavery Society, and was one of the founders of Oberlin College, Ohio. Died in 1865.

See "Life of Arthur Tappan," by LEWIS TAPPAN, 1870.

Tappan, (DAVID,) D.D., an American divine, born at Manchester, Massachusetts, in 1753. He became professor of divinity at Harvard College in 1792. Died in 1803.

Tap'pan, (EVA MARCH,) author, born at Blackstone, Massachusetts, in 1854. Among her numerous works are "Charles Lamb, the Man and the Author," "Robin Hood, His Book," "American Hero Stories," etc. She has edited "The Children's Hour," etc.

Tappan, (HENRY PHILIP,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine and theological writer, born at Rhinebeck, New York, about 1806. He was appointed in 1832 professor of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of the City of New York, and subsequently became chancellor of the University of Michigan. He published "The Doctrine of the Will applied to Moral Agency and Responsibility," (1841,) and several other works. Died November 15, 1881.

Tappan, (WILLIAM BINGHAM,) an American poet, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1794, became general agent of the American Sunday-School Union. He published several volumes of poems. Died in 1849.

Taraise. See TARASIUS.

Tarakanof. See TARRAKANOF.

Tarasius, ta-rā'she-us, [Fr. TARAISE, tȧ'rȧz',] SAINT, born about 745 A.D., became Patriarch of Constantinople in 784. Died in 806.

Tarayre, tȧ'rȧr', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French general distinguished as an agriculturist, was born at Solsac (Aveyron) in 1770. He commanded the Dutch troops that opposed the English at Walcheren in July, 1809. Died in 1855.

Tarbé, (PROSPER,) a French antiquary, born in 1809; died January 3, 1871.

Tar'bell, (EDMUND C,) painter, born at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1862. His merit has been honoured by gold, silver, and other medals and prizes.

Tar'bell, (IDA M.,) an American author, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1857. She was an associate editor of the "Chautauquan" 1883–91, of "McClure's Magazine" 1894–1906, of "American Magazine" after 1906. She wrote "Life of Abraham Lincoln," "History of the Standard Oil Co.," etc.

Taroagnota. See MARULLO.

Tarcagnota, tar-kȧn-yo'tȧ, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian historian, born at Gaëta. He published a "History of the World," of little merit, (4 vols., 1562.) Died in 1566.

Tarchi, tar'kee, (ANGELO,) an Italian composer, born at Naples in 1759, produced several operas. Died in Paris in 1814.

Tar'chon, a hero of the Etruscan mythology, was, according to some authors, a Pelasgian chief who founded a colony in the north of Italy.

See "Æneid," book viii., 506.

Tardieu, tar'de-uh', (AMBROISE,) a French engraver, was born in Paris in 1788. Died 1841.

Tardieu, (ANDRE PIERRE GABRIEL AMEDEE,) French politician, was born in Paris, 1876. He has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies 1914–24 and 1926–29. He was French Commissioner to the United States 1917–19; plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference 1919–20; and Minister for the Liberated Regions 1919–20. He became Minister of Public Works 1926, and Minister of the Interior 1928. In October, 1929 he was made Premier and headed the French delegation to the London Disarmament Conference, 1930. His writings include "The Truth About the Treaty," (1921.)

Tardieu, (AUGUSTE AMBROISE,) a French medical writer, born in Paris in 1818. Died January 12, 1879.

Tardieu, (JACQUES NICOLAS,) a son of Nicolas Henri, noticed below, was born in Paris in 1716, and attained distinction as an engraver. He executed numerous portraits and landscapes. Died about 1792.

Tardieu, (JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE,) an engraver, a nephew of Nicolas Henri, was born in Paris in 1746. He acquired a high reputation as a geographical engraver. Among his best works are his "Charts of the Netherlands," engraved for the empress Maria Theresa. Died in 1816.

Tardieu, (JEAN CHARLES,) an artist, a son of Jacques Nicolas, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1765. He studied painting under Regnault, and executed a number of historical pictures. Died in 1837.

Tardieu, (NICOLAS HENRI,) a skilful French engraver, born in Paris in 1674, was a pupil of Gerard Audran. He became a member of the Academy of Painting in 1720. Died in 1749.

Tardieu, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1756, and studied engraving under J. G. Wille. Among his master-pieces are "The Communion of Saint Jerome," after Domenichino, and "The Archangel Michael," after Raphael. Died in 1843 or 1844.

Tardieu, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a nephew and pupil of Nicolas Henri, noticed above, was distinguished as an engraver, and executed, among other works, "The Judgment of Paris," after Rubens. Died about 1774.

Tardif, tȧr'dēf', (ALEXANDRE,) a French poet, born in 1801. Among his works are "Dramatic Essays," (1835,) and "Variétés poétiques," (1841.)

Tardif, (GUILLAUME,) a French *littérateur*, born about 1440, wrote, besides other works, "Rhetoricæ Artis Compendium," (about 1475.)

Tareef or **Tarif,** tȧ-reef', (**Aboo-** (or **Abû-**) **Zarah,** ȧ'bōō zȧr'ȧh,) a freedman of Moosa-Ibn-Noseyr, is said to have been the first Mohammedan officer who effected a conquest in Spain. About the beginning of September, 710 A.D., he took possession of a small island fifteen miles west-southwest of Gibraltar, since called Tarifa, from his name, and made incursions into the adjacent country, carrying off much booty.

Tarello, tȧ-rel'lo, (CAMILLO,) an Italian writer on agriculture, published in 1567 a work entitled "Agricultural Instruction," ("Ricordo d'Agricoltura,") which is commended.

Tarente, DUC DE. See MACDONALD.

Targe, tȧrzh, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French historian, born at Orléans about 1716. He published a "History of Italy," (4 vols., 1774,) and other works. Died in 1788.

Target, tȧr'zhȧ', (GUI JEAN BAPTISTE,) an eloquent French advocate, born in Paris in 1733. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly of 1790, and favoured the popular cause. In December, 1792, Louis XVI. selected Target as one of his defenders in his trial, but the latter declined to serve. Died in 1806.

Targioni-Tozzetti, tar-jo'nee tot-set'tee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian naturalist and physician, born at Florence in 1712. He wrote, besides other works, "Travels in Tuscany for the Exploration of its Natural Productions," (6 vols., 1751–54,) and an "Account of the Advancement of Physical Science in Tuscany during Sixty Years," (3 vols., 1780.) Died in 1783.

Târik-Ibn-Zeyâd, tȧ'rik ĭb'n zȧ'yȧd', written also **Tarik-Ben-Zeiad,** a famous Arab chief, was the leader of the Moors who invaded Spain, crossing the Straits and landing at Gibraltar, in 711 A.D. He defeated King Roderick, and conquered the southern part of Spain. The name Gibraltar is a corruption of *Gibel-Târik*, ("mountain of Târik.")

Tark'ington, (NEWTON BOOTH,) American novelist and playwright, was born July 29, 1869, at Indianapolis, Ind. He graduated from Princeton in 1893, and was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives 1902–03. His works, some of which have been dramatized, include "The Gentleman from Indiana," (1899,) "Monsieur Beaucaire," (1900,) "Penrod," (1914,) "The Plutocrat," (1927,) "Claire Ambler," (1928,) "Young Mrs. Greeley," (1929.)

Tarleton, tarl'tŏn, (Colonel BANNASTRE,) an English officer, born at Liverpool in 1754, served under Lord Cornwallis in the war of the American Revolution. He was distinguished for his skill and bravery, and gained several important advantages over the American troops; but he was defeated by General Morgan at the battle of Cowpens, (1781.) After his return to England, he was elected to Parliament for Liverpool and made a baronet and K.C.B. He wrote a "History of the Campaigns of 1780–81 in the Southern Provinces of North America," (1787.) Died about 1833.

Tarleton, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English actor and dramatist, was a native of Shropshire. He was noted for his extempore wit, and was unrivalled in comic parts. He was treated with distinguished favour by Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him a groom of the chamber at Barn Elms. He was the author of a play entitled "The Seven Deadly Sins," which is not extant. Died in 1588.

Tarnow, tar'no, (FANNY,) a German novelist and miscellaneous writer, born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1783. Among her principal works are "Natalie," a romance, (1804,) "Two Years in Saint Petersburg," (1833,) and a collection of tales, (4 vols., 1840–42.) Died in 1862.

Tarnowski, tar-nov'skee, (JOHN,) a famous Polish military commander, born in 1488, was appointed by Emanuel, King of Portugal, leader of his army against the Moors. He afterwards commanded in the Polish wars with the Russians and the Turks, and was charged by the emperor Charles V. with the chief command of his forces against the Turks. He was the author of a military treatise entitled "Concilium Rationis Bellicæ." Died in 1561.

See ORZECHOWSKI, "Life of Tarnowski," (in Polish,) 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tar-pe'ȧ or **Tarpeja,** was a daughter of Spurius Tarpeius, governor of one of the citadels of Rome during the war with the Sabines. Allured by the gold ornaments worn by the enemy, she opened to them the gate of the fortress; but they, in passing, threw upon her their shields, by which she was crushed to death. The hill where she was buried was called the Tarpeian rock.

Tar'quin, [Fr. pron. tȧr'kăN'; Lat. TARQUIN'IUS; It. TARQUINIO, tar-kwee'ne-o,] or, more fully, **Lu'cius Tarquin'ius Pris'cus,** fifth King of Rome, was a son of Demaratus, a merchant of Corinth. His original name was LUCUMO. Having removed to Rome, he was patronized by Ancus Martius, who appointed him guardian of his sons. After the death of Ancus Martius he caused himself to be elected king, to the exclusion of the rightful heirs. He carried on successful wars against the Sabines and Latins, built the Circus Maximus, the immense Cloacæ, or sewers, at Rome, and promoted various important public works. He was assassinated, by order of the sons of Ancus, in 578 B.C.

See NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" PURRUCKER, "Programma de Vita Tarquinii Prisci," 1760; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tarquin the Proud, [Lat. LU'CIUS TARQUIN'IUS SUPER'BUS; Fr. TARQUIN LE SUPERBE, tȧr'kăN' leh sü'pairb',] son of Tarquinius Priscus, and seventh King of Rome. In 534 B.C. he succeeded Servius Tullius, whom he had caused to be assassinated, and whose daughter Tullia he had married. He put to death the senators who had favoured the reforms of Servius, and, while displaying great ability, governed with despotic power. He conquered several neighbouring cities, built the Capitol and other public edifices, and established colonies at Signia and Circeii.

The outrage committed by his son Sextus upon Lucretia roused the people, already exasperated by his tyranny, to throw off the yoke, and Tarquin was deposed by an armed force led by Junius Brutus. After several ineffectual attempts to regain his power, he formed an alliance with Lars Porsena of Clusium, in conjunction with whom he fought the battle of Lake Regillus, (496 B.C.) They were totally defeated by the Romans, and Tarquin escaped to Cumæ, where he died in 495 B.C. He was the last of the Roman kings.

See LIVY, "History of Rome," books i. and ii.; NIEBUHR, "History of Rome;" V. MALVEZZI, "Tarquinio Superbo," 1635; K. O. MÜLLER, "Etrusker;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" PURRUCKER, "Programmata II. de Tarquinii Superbi Rebus gestis," 1764–66.

Tarquinio. See TARQUIN.

Tarquinius. See TARQUIN.

Tarquinius Collatinus. See COLLATINUS.

Tarrakanof, Tarakanof, or **Tarrakanow,** tȧ-rȧ-kȧ'nof, (ANNA PETROWNA,) a Russian princess, born in 1755, was supposed to be the daughter of the empress Elizabeth. Having been imprisoned by Catherine II. at Saint Petersburg, she was drowned in prison by an inundation in 1777.

Tar-ren-te'nus, (PATERNUS,) a Roman jurist under the reign of Commodus, was the author of a work entitled "De Re militari," a part of which is extant.

Tarsia, di, de tar-see'ä, (GALEAZZO,) an Italian poet, of noble family, born in 1476. His works are principally sonnets in the style of Petrarch. Died about 1530.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Tartaglia, tar-täl'yä, [Lat. TARTA'LEA,] (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian mathematician, born at Brescia about 1500. His family name is not known. He was surnamed Tartaglia, (from *tartagliare*, to "stammer,") because he had an impediment in his speech, caused by a wound received in 1512. He taught mathematics at Verona, Brescia, and Venice, edited the works of Archimedes, (1543,) and wrote several treatises on mathematics, etc. He discovered a method of resolving cubic equations. Cardan, by a promise of secrecy, obtained this method from him, but published it in his "Ars Magna." Died in 1559.

See COSSALI, "Progressi dell'Algebra," 1790; FANTUZZI, "Scrittori Bolognesi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tartagni, tar-tän'yee, [Lat. TARTAG'NUS,] (ALESSANDRO,) called IMOLEN'SIS, from Imola, his native place, was an eminent Italian jurist, born about 1424. He wrote on the Digest, and was professor of law at Padua and Bologna. Died in 1477.

Tartagnus. See TARTAGNI.

Tartalea. See TARTAGLIA.

Tartare. See TARTARUS.

Tartaro. See TARTARUS.

Tartarotti, tar-tä-rot'tee, (GIROLAMO,) a learned Italian *littérateur* and antiquary, born at Roveredo in 1706. He published, besides other works, an "Idea of the Logic of the Scholastics and Moderns," (1731,) and "Del Congresso notturno delle Lammie," ("On the Nocturnal Meeting of the Witches," 1749,) which is highly commended. Died in 1761.

See C. LORENZI, "De Vita H. Tartarotti Libri III.," 1805; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tar'ta-rus, [Gr. Τάρταρος; Fr. LE TARTARE, lẹh tȧR'tȧR'; It. TARTARO, tar'tä-ro,] in classic mythology, was a son of Æther and Ge, and the father of the Gigantes, or Giants. The name was also applied to that part of the infernal regions in which the wicked were confined. (See PLUTO.)

Tartas, tȧR'tä', (ÉMILE,) a French general, born at Mezin in 1796. He served in Algeria from 1840 till 1846. Died at Paris, February 25, 1860.

Tartini, tar-tee'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) a celebrated Italian musician and composer, born at Pisano in 1692. He was one of the first violinists of his time, and presided over a school in Padua, where he numbered among his pupils Pugnani and Viotti. He was the author of a "Treatise on Music according to the True Science of Harmony," (1754,) and was the discoverer of the so-called grave harmonics, or third sounds. Died in 1770.

See FAVOLLE, "Notices sur Corelli, Tartini," etc., 1810; FANZAGO, "Orazione delle Lodi di G. Tartini," 1762; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Taruffi, tä-roof'fee, (EMILIO,) an Italian painter of history and landscapes, was born at Bologna in 1632; died in 1694.

Taruffi, (GIUSEPPE ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, born at Bologna in 1722; died in 1786.

Ta-ru'tius or **Tarru'tius** (tar-roo'shę-us) **Fir-mī'nus,** (LUCIUS,) a Roman astrologer, was a friend of Cicero. He wrote, in Greek, a work on astronomy, and, at the request of Varro, took the horoscope of Romulus.

Tar'vęr, (JOHN CHARLES,) a distinguished writer, of English extraction, born at Dieppe, in Normandy, in 1790. He published a "Phraseological French-and-English Dictionary," (1849,) a very valuable work, also a translation of Dante's "Inferno" into French prose. Died in 1851.

Taschenberg, täsh'ęn-bĕRG', (ERNST LUDWIG,) a German entomologist, born at Naumburg, January 10, 1818. He studied at Leipsic and Berlin, and in 1871 became professor of entomology at Halle. Among his numerous works are "Die Hymenopteren Deutschlands," (1866,) "Entomologie für Gärtner," (1871,) "Was da kriecht und fliegt," (1878,) etc. Died Jan. 19, 1898.

Tascher de la Pagerie, tȧ'shȧ' dẹh lȧ pȧzh're' (LOUIS ROBERT PIERRE CLAUDE,) COMTE, a French officer, born in Martinique in 1787, was a cousin-german to the empress Josephine. He served as aide-de-camp to Eugène de Beauharnais in many campaigns. In 1852 he became a senator. Died in 1861. His son, ROBERT CHARLES ÉMILE, born in 1822, received the title of duke in 1859, and was chosen a senator in 1861.

Tascher de la Pagerie, MADEMOISELLE. See JOSEPHINE.

Taschereau, täsh'rō', (ELZÉAR ALEXANDRE,) D.D., LL.D., a Canadian prelate, born in Quebec in 1818. He was made a Roman Catholic priest in 1842, and was afterwards professor of philosophy in the Quebec Seminary. In 1871 he was consecrated Archbishop of Quebec, and was made cardinal in 1886. Died April 12, 1898.

Taschereau, täsh'rō', (JULES ANTOINE,) a French writer of biography, etc., was born at Tours in 1801. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Life and Works of Molière," (1825,) a "History of the Life and Works of Corneille," (1829,) and "Revue Rétrospective," (20 vols., 1833–37.) He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1837, and to the Constituent Assembly in 1848. About 1858 he was appointed director of the Imperial Library. Died Nov. 10, 1874.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Taschifellone. See CAFFARO.

Tas'kęr, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and poet, born in Devonshire. He produced translations of some of the odes of Pindar and Horace. Died in 1800.

Tasman, täs'mȧn, (ABEL JANSSEN,) a Dutch navigator of the seventeenth century, was employed by Van Diemen, Governor-General of Batavia, in making discoveries in the South Sea. In 1642 he discovered the island which he named in honour of his patron, Van Diemen's Land, also Prince William's Islands, and others in the vicinity. Van Diemen's Land has been named, in his honour, Tasmania.

Tas'mit, an Assyrian goddess, the wife of Nebo. She inspired the gift of hearing and understanding the utterances of her consort.

Tassaert, tȧ'sȧR', (NICOLAS FRANÇOIS OCTAVE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1800. He painted history and portraits, and gained a medal of the first class in 1849. Died by suicide, April 24, 1874.

Tasse, Le, the French for TASSO, which see.

Tassel, tȧ'sĕl', (RICHARD,) a French painter, born at Langres about 1580; died in 1660.

Tas'sie, (JAMES,) a Scottish artist, born near Glasgow about 1735. He acquired a high reputation for his skilful imitation of engraved gems by means of pastes, or coloured glass. Died in 1799.

Tassin, tȧ'sȧN', (RENÉ PROSPER,) a French Benedictine monk and historian, born near Domfront in 1697, published "New Treatise on Diplomacy," ("Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique," 6 vols., 1765.) Died in 1777.

Tasso, täs'so, (BERNARDO,) an Italian poet, born at Bérgamo in 1493. He was patronized by Sanseverino, Prince of Salerno, whom he accompanied in 1531 on the expedition of Charles V. to Tunis. In 1537 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Spain. He was the author of a heroic poem, entitled "L'Amadigi," founded on the romance of Amadis de Gaul; also numerous sonnets, hymns, eclogues, lyrics, etc. He died in 1569, leaving one son, the celebrated Torquato Tasso.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the REV. HENRY STEBBING.

Tăs'so, [It. pron. täs'so; Fr. LE TASSE, lẹh tȧss,] (TORQUATO,) [Lat. TORQUA'TUS TAS'SUS,] a celebrated Italian epic poet, a son of the preceding, was born at Sorrento on the 11th of March, 1544. He was educated at Rome, Bérgamo, Venice, and Padua. To the last city he was sent by his father to study law, which he disliked and soon renounced. He produced in 1562 an epic or romantic poem, entitled "Rinaldo," which he dedicated to Cardinal Luigi d'Este. He was patronized by the cardinal and his brother Alfonso II., Duke of Ferrara, at whose court he passed many years, beginning with 1565. The court of the Dukes of Este was one of the most magnificent in Italy, and vied with that of the

Medici in the patronage of literature and art. There Tasso wrote a number of sonnets and amatory verses, and commenced his great poem "Jerusalem Delivered," ("Gerusalemme Liberata.") In 1571 he accompanied Cardinal d'Este on a mission to Charles IX. of France. He returned to Ferrara in 1572, and entered the service of Alfonso, who gave him a pension of sixteen gold crowns per month and admitted him to his own table. In 1573 he produced his "Aminta," a pastoral drama, which was received with great favour. He completed in 1575 his epic poem, entitled "Gerusalemme Liberata," which is his chief title to celebrity. About this time his prosperity and peace were ruined by causes which are partly involved in mystery. He cherished a romantic passion for Leonora, a sister of the Duke of Este, and addressed to her a number of sonnets expressive of his admiration. It is not known whether she had any feeling for him beyond that of simple friendship; but the difference in their rank was such that he could not hope to marry a princess of the proud and sovereign house of Este. Some writers ascribe his misfortunes and imprisonment to this love for Leonora; and others suppose that he offended Alfonso by his irritable temper, or that he was actually insane. He was confined in a convent in 1577 by order of Alfonso, who directed that he should be treated as a madman. He soon escaped, and fled to Sorrento, where his sister Cornelia lived, and remained with her a short time. Tasso solicited permission to return to Ferrara by a letter to Alfonso, who consented to receive him on condition that he should submit to such treatment as the physicians might prescribe. He accordingly returned in 1578, but was not restored to the favour of the duke nor permitted to associate with Leonora. Before the end of the year he absconded, and began to wander about from city to city. By some strange infatuation, he was again attracted to Ferrara in February, 1579, and was treated with a coldness or neglect which provoked him to utter offensive language against the duke. He was then confined in a hospital for lunatics, where he remained seven years, during which he wrote several dialogues and philosophical treatises. In 1580 an incomplete or incorrect edition of his "Jerusalem Delivered" was published at Venice, without the consent of the author. The first complete edition appeared in 1581. It was censured by many critics, in answer to whom he wrote a "Defence of the Gerusalemme Liberata," (1585.) After his release from the hospital (1586) he passed some months at Mantua, as the guest of Vincenzo Gonzaga, and wrote the tragedy of "Torrismondo," (1587.) About 1588 he removed to Naples, where he was befriended by Giovanni Battista Manso. He published in 1593 a poem called "Jerusalem Conquered," ("Gerusalemme Conquistata.")

Influenced by Cardinal Aldobrandini, the pope invited Tasso to Rome, to be crowned with laurel, as Petrarch had been. He accordingly went to Rome, and was lodged in the pope's palace, but before the day of coronation arrived he died, in April, 1595. "Many more Italian poets," says Hallam, "ought, possibly, to be commemorated; but we must hasten forward to the greatest of them all. . . . The Jerusalem is the great epic poem, in the strict sense, of modern times. It was justly observed by Voltaire that, in the choice of his subject, Tasso is superior to Homer. Whatever interest tradition might have attached among the Greeks to the wrath of Achilles and the death of Hector, was slight to those genuine recollections which were associated with the first crusade. It was not the theme of a single people, but of Europe. . . . In the delineation of character, at once natural, distinct, and original, Tasso must give way to Homer, perhaps to some other epic and romantic poets. . . . Yet here, also, the sweetness and nobleness of his mind and his fine sense of moral beauty are displayed. . . . The diction of Tasso excites perpetual admiration; it is rarely turgid or harsh, and, though more figurative than that of Ariosto, it is so much less than that of most of our own or the ancient poets, that it appears simple in our eyes. Virgil, to whom we most readily compare him, is far superior in energy, but not in grace." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") The "Gerusalemme Liberata" has been translated into English by Carew, Fairfax, Hoole, and Wiffen.

See G. BATTISTA MANSO, "Vita di T. Tasso," 1619; CHARMES "Vie du Tasse," 1690; SERASSI, "Vita del T. Tasso," 2 vols., 1785; FABRONI, "Elogio del Tasso," 1800; JOHN BLACK, "Life of Tasso," 1810; EBERT, "T. Tasso's Leben," 1819; ZUCCALA, "Della Vita di Tasso," 1819; R. WILDE, "Love and Madness of Tasso," New York, 1842; R. MILMAN, "Life of Tasso," 2 vols., 1850; AUG. DESPLACES, "Vie du Tasse;" LEIGH HUNT, "Italian Poets;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING; VILLEMAIN, "Cours de Littérature;" N. MORELLI, "Della Vita di T. Tasso," 1834; L. CIBRARIO, "Degli Amori e della Prigione di Tasso," 1862; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Italian Narrative Poetry," in the "North American Review" for October, 1824, (by PRESCOTT;) "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., (1825;) "Horace and Tasso," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1850; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1821, and June, 1826.

Tassoni, tȧs-so'nee, [Lat. TASSO'NUS,] (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian critic and satirist, born at Módena in 1565, became secretary to Cardinal Ascanio Colonna at Rome. He published in 1609 "Considerations on Petrarch," a rather severe criticism upon that poet, which gave rise to a bitter controversy with several of the admirers of the bard of Vaucluse. Tassoni's principal work is a satirical poem entitled "The Rape of the Bucket," ("La Secchia rapita,") which is greatly admired for its humour. It is founded on an incident occurring in a war between Módena and Bologna,—the carrying off of a wooden bucket from the latter city by the Modenese. Among his other productions may be named his "Pensieri Diversi," (1612,) or observations on various subjects, literary and scientific. Died in 1635.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by the REV. HENRY STEBBING; "Italian Narrative Poetry," in the "North American Review" for October, 1824, (by PRESCOTT;) MURATORI, "Vita di A. Tassoni," 1739; J. C. WALKER, "Memoirs of A. Tassoni," 1815; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" DUBOIS-FONTANELLE, "Vie de Pierre Aretin et d'A. Tassoni," 1768; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tassoni, (ALESSANDRO MARIA,) an Italian theologian, born at Collalto in 1749. He wrote an eloquent work entitled "La Religione dimostrata e difeso," ("Religion Explained and Defended," 3 vols., 1800–05.) In 1802 the pope appointed him *auditor di rota*. Died in 1818.

See LUIGI BIONDI, "Vita di A. M. Tassoni," 1822.

Tassonus. See TASSONI, (ALESSANDRO.)

Tassus, (TORQUATUS.) See TASSO.

Tastu, tȧs'tü', (SABINE CASIMIRE AMABLE VOIART,) a French authoress, born at Metz about 1798, was married in 1816 to M. Tastu. She wrote a number of poems and educational works, which were received with great favour. "Her style," says Longfellow, "frequently suggests the impassioned manner and stately diction of Mrs. Hemans." Died January 10, 1885.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1832.

Tate, (FRANCIS,) an English lawyer and antiquary, born in Northamptonshire in 1560. He wrote several works on British antiquities. Died in 1616.

Tate, (NAHUM,) a poet and dramatist, born at Dublin in 1652. He succeeded Shadwell as poet-laureate in 1690. He was the author of "Miscellanea Sacra, or Poems on Divine and Moral Subjects," (1698,) "Panacea, a Poem on Tea," (1700,) a number of original dramas, and an alteration of Shakspeare's "Lear." He made a metrical version of the Psalms, in conjunction with Nicholas Brady, which superseded that of Sternhold and Hopkins. Tate also assisted Dryden in the composition of his "Absalom and Achitophel." Died in 1715.

Tatian, tā'she-an, (or tā'she-un,) [Lat. TATIA'NUS; Fr. TATIEN, tā'se-ȧN',] an ancient writer, born about 120 A.D., was a native of Syria, and was converted to Christianity by Justin Martyr. He afterwards adopted the heresy of the Marcionites, and founded a sect called Tatianists. He was the author of a "Discourse to the Heathen," and a "Harmony of the Four Gospels." The former only is extant.

See EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" RITTER, "History of Christian Philosophy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tatien. See TATIAN.

Tatishchef or **Tatichtchef**, tȧ-tèsh-chĕf', written also **Tatischtschew** and **Tatischev**, (DMITRI PAV-

LOVITCH,) a Russian statesman and diplomatist, born in 1769, was successively ambassador to Naples, Madrid, and Vienna. He was a member of the imperial council of Russia. Died in 1845.

Tatishchef, Tatischtchef, or Tatischtschew, (VASILII NIKITITCH,) a Russian statesman, and Governor of Orenburg, born in 1686, was the author of the first History of Russia, published in 1769. Died in 1750.

Tatius. See ACHILLES TATIUS.

Tatius, tā'shē-ŭs, (TITUS,) a king of the Sabines, who was provoked by the rape of the Sabine women to lead a large army against the Romans. After a great but indecisive battle, peace was restored through the mediation of the Sabine women, and Romulus and Tatius reigned jointly over the united Romans and Sabines until the death of Tatius, which occurred soon after the union.

Tat'nall, (JOSIAH,) an American naval officer, born in Georgia, entered the navy about 1812. He became a captain in 1850, and commanded a squadron in the East Indies from 1856 to 1859. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and commanded the famous iron-clad Merrimac, (alias Virginia,) which he destroyed by fire on the 11th of May, 1862, near Norfolk, to prevent the Unionists from taking the vessel. Died in 1871.

Tat'tam, (HENRY,) F.R.S., an English archæologist, born in 1788, became Archdeacon of Bedford in 1845. He published, besides other works, "Lexicon Egyptiaco-Latinum," (1835,) and "Prophetæ Majores in Dialecto Linguæ Ægyptiacæ," (1852.) Died January 8, 1868.

Tatti. See SANSOVINO, (JACOPO.)

Taube, tŏw'bĕh, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German historical and statistical writer, born in London about 1726. He practised law in Vienna. Died in 1778.

Taubert, tŏw'bĕrt, (WILHELM,) a German composer and pianist, born in Berlin about 1812. Among his works is an opera called "Blue-Beard." Died in 1891.

Taubmann, tŏwp'mân, [Lat. TAUBMAN'NUS,] (FRIEDRICH,) a German scholar and poet, born near Baireuth, in Franconia, in 1565. He became professor of poetry at Wittenberg in 1595, wrote elegant Latin poems, and was distinguished for his wit. Died in 1613. A collection of his bon-mots, entitled "Taubmanniana," was published in 1702. He published editions of Virgil and Plautus.

See EBERT, "Leben und Verdienste Taubmann's," 1814;

Taubmannus. See TAUBMANN.

Tauchnitz, tŏwk'nits, (CHRISTIAN BERNHARD,) BARON, a German publisher, a nephew of K. C. T. Tauchnitz, was born August 25, 1816, and established in 1837 a publishing-house at Leipsic, making a specialty of reprinting English books. Died in 1895.

Tauchnitz, (KARL CHRISTIAN PHILIPP,) a German publisher, son of the following, was born at Leipsic, March 4, 1798. He inherited and enlarged his father's business, which he conducted with great success.

Tauchnitz, tŏwk'nits, (KARL CHRISTOPH TRAUGOTT,) a celebrated German printer and bookseller, born near Grimma in 1761. About 1796 he founded at Leipsic a printing-establishment, which has since become one of the most important in Germany. Among the multitudinous works issued from his press are splendid editions of Homer and other Greek classics, the Hebrew Bible, and the Koran in the original tongue. Died in 1836.

Tauler or **Thauler,** tŏw'lẹr, [Lat. TAULE'RUS,] (JOHANN,) an eminent German theologian, and founder of the mystic theology in Germany, was born at Strasburg in 1290. He entered at an early age the order of Dominicans, and subsequently studied theology in Paris. He gained a high reputation as a preacher, and distinguished himself as an earnest reformer of the Church. His principal work is entitled "Imitation of the Humble Life of Christ," ("Nachfolge des armen Lebens Christi.") As a prose writer, he effected a great improvement in the German language. Many of his writings have been translated into Latin and other languages. Died in 1361.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; HEUPEL, "Memoria Tauleri," 1688; ARND, "Die Historie Tauleri," 1689; C. SCHMIDT, "J. Tauler von Strassburg," etc., 1841; F. W. EDEL, "J. Tauler, Prediger zu Strasburg," etc., 1853; MADAME WINKWORTH, "Life of J. Tauler," London, 1857; H. SIVERUD, "Taulers Omvendelses Historie," 1772.

Taulerus. See TAULER.

Taulier, tō'le-ā', (MARC JOSEPH FRÉDÉRIC,) a French jurist, born at Grenoble in 1806, published "Théorie raisonnée du Code civil," (1840–44.) Died in 1861.

Taunay, tō'nā', (AUGUSTE,) a French statuary, born in Paris in 1769. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1792, and accompanied his brother Nicolas Antoine to Brazil in 1816. Died in 1824.

Taunay, (NICOLAS ANTOINE,) a skilful French historical painter, brother of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1755. He became a member of the Institute in 1795, visited Brazil in 1816, and returned to Paris in 1819. Died in 1830.

Taunton, LORD. See LABOUCHERE, (HENRY.)

Taun'ton, (Sir W. E.,) an English jurist, born at Oxford, was appointed in 1830 a judge of the court of king's bench. Died in 1835.

Taurelius. See TORELLI.

Taur'i-on, [Gr. Ταυρίων,] a Macedonian general, who had the chief command of the army in the Peloponnesus during the minority of Philip V., about 220 B.C. He was an enemy of Aratus.

Tau-ris'cus OF TRALLES, a Greek sculptor, who, with his brother Apollonius, executed a celebrated marble group, called "Toro Farnese," which was found at Rome in the sixteenth century, and is now in Naples (See APOLLONIUS.)

Tau'rus, (STATILIUS,) a Roman general, who commanded Mark Antony's fleet in the war against Sextus Pompey. He received the honour of a triumph in 34 B.C. for his success in Africa, and commanded the land-army of Augustus at the battle of Actium, 31 B.C. In the year 26 he was elected consul. Died after 16 B.C.

Tausig, tŏw'zig, (KARL,) a celebrated pianist, born at Warsaw, November 4, 1841. In 1865 he was appointed court pianist at Berlin. Died at Leipsic, July 17, 1871.

Taus'sig, (FRANCIS WILLIAM,) an American economist, born at St. Louis in 1859. He became professor of political economy at Harvard in 1892. His works include "The Tariff History of the United States," (1888,) "Wages and Capital," (1896,) etc.

Tautphoeus, BARONESS, a novelist, born in 1807 at Seaview, county Donegal, Ireland. She married a Hungarian nobleman, and wrote novels in English, mainly of life in South Germany. Her best known works are "The Initials," (1850,) "Quits," (1857,) and "At Odds," (1863.) Died in 1893.

Tavannes, de, dẹh tȧ'vȧn', (GASPARD **de Saulx**—dẹh sō,) a French general, born at Dijon in 1509. He was taken prisoner at Pavia in 1525, and contributed to the victory of Cerisoles, in 1544. He rendered important services in the war against Charles V., and in the civil war he fought against the Huguenots at Jarnac and Moncontour. About 1570 he obtained the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1573.

Tavannes, de, (GUILLAUME DE SAULX,) SEIGNEUR, a son of the preceding, was born in 1553. He was constantly loyal to Henry III. and Henry IV., and fought, with the rank of general, against the League. He died in 1633, leaving "Memoirs of Events from 1560 to 1596."

Tavannes, de, (JEAN DE SAULX,) VICOMTE, a French general, born in 1555, was a son of Gaspard, noticed above. As a partisan of the League, he fought against Henry III. and Henry IV. Died about 1630.

Tavares-Bastos, tȧ-vȧ'rẽs bȧs'tòs, (AURELIANO CANDIDO,) a Brazilian patriot, born in 1840. He became a lawyer and legislator, and was eminent as an advocate of religious freedom and of the abolition of slavery. He published "Letters of a Solitary Man," "The Valley of the Amazon," "Studies on Reform," and some political pamphlets. Died at Nice, France, December 3, 1874.

Tavarone, tȧ-vȧ-ro'nà, (LAZARO,) an Italian painter of frescos and portraits, was born at Genoa in 1556. He was a pupil of Luca Cambiaso, with whom he went to Madrid. He painted some works in the Escurial for the king. Died in 1641.

Tavaststjerna, (CARL AUGUST,) a Finnish poet and novelist, born in 1860. A volume of poems published in 1883 attracted much attention by their originality and beauty. He published other poems and novels, and was popular as a dramatist, his best play, "Affärer," being successfully produced in 1890.

Tavernier, tȧ'vĕr'ne-ā', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) Baron d'Aubonne, a celebrated French traveller and merchant, born in Paris in 1605. At an early age he visited the principal parts of Europe, and, having entered the Austrian army, was present at the battle of Prague, in 1620. He set out about 1630 for Palestine and Persia, where he applied himself to merchandise in jewels, etc. After having made six journeys to the East, he returned to France with a large fortune, and was ennobled by Louis XIV. His "Six Voyages en Turquie, en Perse et aux Indes" came out in 1677, (3 vols. 4to.) This work obtained a wide popularity, and was translated into several languages. Tavernier died at Moscow about 1688, while on his seventh journey to the East Indies by way of Russia.

See FRIEDLAENDER, "J. B. Tavernier Kammerherr," etc., 1849; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tavernier, tȧ'vĕR'ne-ā', (MELCHIOR,) a Flemish engraver of maps, was born at Antwerp in 1544. He worked in Paris, where he died in 1641.

Tavernier, (MELCHIOR,) an engraver, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1594; died in 1665.

Taxʹi-lēs, [Gr. Ταξίλης,] sometimes called **Taxʹi-lus**, an Indian king, who reigned over the tract between the Indus and Hydaspes when Alexander the Great invaded India, 327 B.C. He was an ally of that conqueror in the war against Porus.

Ta-ygʹe-te, [Gr. Ταϋγέτη; Fr. TAYGÈTE, tȧ'e-zhȧt',] one of the Pleiades, was said to be a daughter of Atlas, and the mother of Lacedæmon, who was supposed to be a son of Jupiter.

Tāyʹlẹr, (FREDERICK,) an English painter in water-colours, born in Hertfordshire in 1804. Among his master-pieces may be named "The Vicar of Wakefield's Family going to Church," "Festival of the Popinjay," and "Weighing the Stag." His pictures include numerous hunting-scenes and views in the Highlands, and take high rank. Died June 20, 1889.

Tayler or **Taylor**, (JOHN WILLIAM,) an English mineralogist, born about 1822. He explored the mines of Greenland about 1850–56.

Tāyʹlọr, (ALFRED SWAINE,) an English physician and chemist, born in Kent in 1806. He became professor of medical jurisprudence and chemistry in Guy's Hospital about 1832. He acquired a high reputation as a lecturer and writer on medical jurisprudence and toxicology. Among his works is a "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence," (1844.) Died May 27, 1880.

Taylor, (ANN,) an English authoress, was the wife of Isaac Taylor, noticed below. She wrote, besides other works, "Maternal Solicitude." Died in 1830.

See "Memorials, Biographical and Literary, of the Taylor Family."

Tāyʹlọr, (BAYARD, bī'ard,) a distinguished American traveller, writer, and poet, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1825. Having made a pedestrian tour in Europe, he published, after his return, "Views Afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff," (1846.) In 1849 he became one of the editors of the New York "Tribune," to which he soon after contributed a series of letters descriptive of his European travels. He brought out in 1850 "El Dorado; or, Adventures in the Path of Empire," being an account of a journey to California. He spent the three ensuing years in visiting various parts of Europe, Africa, Syria, China, and Japan, and between 1853 and 1859 published a number of books descriptive of these travels. Among his other works may be mentioned his novels of "Hannah Thurston," (1863,) "John Godfrey's Fortunes," (1864,) and "The Story of Kennet," (1866;) his poems, "Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs," (1851,) "Poems of the Orient," (1854,) "Poems of Home and Travel," (1855,) "The Poet's Journal," (1862,) "The Masque of the Gods," (1872,) "Lars, a Pastoral of Sweden," (1872,) "The Prophet," (1874,) "Home Pastorals," (1875,) and "Prince Deukalion," (1878,) and a translation of Goethe's "Faust," (first part, 1870; second part, 1871.) In February, 1878, he was appointed minister to Germany, and died at Berlin, December 19 of the same year.

Taylor, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American poet, a son of Stephen W. Taylor, was born at Lowville, New York, in 1822, and was educated at Madison University. For many years he was connected with the Chicago "Evening Journal." Among his works are "The Attractions of Language," (1845,) "January and June," (1853,) "Pictures in Camp and Field," (1867,) "The World on Wheels," (1873,) "Old-Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme," (1874,) "Songs of Yesterday," (1875,) etc. Died February 14, 1887.

Taylor, (BROOK,) F.R.S., an eminent English mathematician, born at Edmonton in 1685. He was educated at Cambridge, and inherited a competent fortune from his father. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on Perspective," (1715,) and "Method of Increments," etc., ("Methodus Incrementorum directa et inversa," 1715.) In the latter work he announced the important discovery of a theorem in the differential calculus, which is called Taylor's theorem. Died in 1731.

Taylor, (CHARLES,) a biblical writer, was a brother of Isaac Taylor of Ongar. He edited Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible." Died in 1821.

Taylor, (CHEVALIER JOHN,) an English oculist, who removed to the continent in 1733. He travelled extensively, and published an account of his travels. Died after 1767.

Taylor, (EDWARD T.,) an American preacher, known as "Father Taylor," was born at Richmond, Virginia, December 25, 1793. He became a sailor, and was for many years the preacher of the Seamen's Bethel, Boston. He was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Died at Boston, Massachusetts, April 6, 1871.

Taylor, (GEORGE,) one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland in 1716. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1776. Died in 1781.

Taylor, (GEORGE W.,) an American general, born at Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1808. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Bull Run, and died September 1 of that year.

Taylor, (HENRY,) an English clergyman, born about 1710, is said to have been an Arian. He wrote an "Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Economy." Died in 1785.

Taylor, (Sir HENRY,) an English poet and dramatist, born about 1800, published "Philip Van Artevelde," (1834,) "Edwin the Fair, an Historical Drama," (1842,) "The Eve of the Conquest, and other Poems," (1847,) also several prose works, among which may be named "The Statesman," (1836,) and "Notes from Life, in Six Essays," (1848.) His "Philip Van Artevelde," a drama, in blank verse, has won for him a very high reputation, and has been translated into German. Died March 28, 1886.

See R. H. HORNE, "Spirit of the Age," 1844: "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1849; "Blackwood's Magazine" for November, 1851; "North British Review" for November, 1862, and December, 1865.

Taylor, (Sir HERBERT,) an English general, born in 1775. He was private secretary to the Duke of York, and to George III. Died in 1839.

Taylor, (ISAAC,) Senior, OF ONGAR, an English artist and writer, was originally an engraver. In 1796 he became minister of a dissenting congregation at Colchester. He published a number of religious and educational works; among the latter we may name "Beginnings of Biography," and "Scenes for Tarry-at-Home Travellers." He preached at Ongar from 1810 to 1829. Died in 1829.

Taylor, (ISAAC,) Junior, an eminent English writer, a son of the preceding, was born in Suffolk in 1787. He published a number of moral, philosophical, and theological works of a high character. Among the most important of these are a "History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times," (1827,) "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," (1829,) "The Natural History of Fanaticism," "Spiritual Despotism," "The Physical Theory of Another Life," (1836,) "Ancient

Christianity," (2 vols., 1839–43,) and "Loyola and Jesuitism," (1849.) Died in 1865.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1840; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Taylor, (ISAAC,) an English author, a son of Isaac Taylor, (1787–1865,) author of "Ultimate Civilization," etc. He was born at Stanford Rivers, in Essex, in 1829, and graduated in 1853 at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1857 he took orders in the Established Church, and became canon of York Minster in 1885. He is the author of "Words and Places," (1864,) "Etruscan Researches, (1874,) "The Origin of the Aryans," "Names and their Histories," etc. D. 1901.

Taylor, tā'lor, ? (ISIDORE SÉVERIN JUSTIN,) a Belgian traveller and amateur artist, born at Brussels in 1789. He visited Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, etc., and made a valuable collection of works of art for the galleries and museums of Paris. He published "Picturesque and Romantic Journeys in Old France," ("Voyages pittoresques et romantiques de l'ancienne France," 24 vols., 1820–63.) Died at Paris, September 6, 1879.

Taylor, (JAMES MONROE,) an American Baptist clergyman, was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1848. He was pastor of churches at Norwalk and Providence, and in 1886 he became president of Vassar College.

Taylor, (JANE,) a meritorious English writer, born in London in 1783, was a sister of Isaac Taylor, Jr., noticed above. In conjunction with her sister Ann, she composed "Original Poems," which were very popular, and "Hymns for Infant Minds," which passed through many editions. She also published "Display," a tale, (1814,) a series of able essays entitled "Contributions of Q. Q.," and "Essays in Rhyme." Died in 1824.

See "Memorials, Biographical and Literary, of the Taylor Family," by the REV. I. TAYLOR, London, 1867; MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., 1843.

Taylor, (JEREMY,) an English bishop and author of great eminence, was born at Cambridge in 1613, and was baptized on the 15th of August. He was a son of a barber, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated as M.A. about 1633. Having taken holy orders, he obtained the patronage of Archbishop Laud, through whose influence he was chosen a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1636. He became rector of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, in 1638, and married Phebe Landisdale (or Langsdale) in 1639. In the civil war he was a decided adherent of Charles I., whom he served as chaplain. He published in 1642 "Episcopacy Asserted against the Acephali and Aerians, New and Old." His rectory of Uppingham was sequestrated by Parliament in 1642, after which he supported himself by teaching school in Carmarthenshire. In 1647 he produced one of his greatest works, "The Liberty of Prophesying," which, says Hallam, "was the first famous plea, in this country, for tolerance in religion on a comprehensive basis and on deep-seated foundations. Taylor, therefore, may be said to have been the first who sapped and shook the foundations of dogmatism and pretended orthodoxy; the first who taught men to seek peace in unity of spirit rather than of belief, and, instead of extinguishing dissent, to take away its sting by charity and by a sense of human fallibility." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He afterwards published his "Holy Living and Dying," (1651,) "The Great Exemplar, or the Life of Christ," (3 vols., 1653,) and "The Golden Grove," (1654,) in which he displayed a rich imagination and poetical genius. He was imprisoned several times by the partisans of the Parliament during the civil war. In 1658, at the invitation of Lord Conway, he removed to Lisburn, Ireland, where he officiated as a clergyman. He was appointed Bishop of Down and Connor in 1660. Before this date he had married a second wife, who was a natural daughter of Charles I. Among his principal works is a very learned treatise on casuistry, entitled "Ductor Dubitantium," ("Rule of Conscience," 1660.) He was intrusted with the administration of the small see of Dromore in 1661. He died at Lisburn in August, 1667, leaving three daughters.

"His Sermons," says Hallam, "are far above any that had preceded them in the English Church. An imagination essentially poetical, and sparing none of the decorations which by critical rules are deemed almost peculiar to verse; a warm tone of piety, sweetness, and charity; an accumulation of circumstantial accessories whenever he reasons, or persuades, or describes, . . . distinguish Taylor from his contemporaries by their degree, as they do from most of his successors by their kind. . . . The eloquence of Taylor is great, but it is not eloquence of the highest class; it is far too Asiatic, too much in the style of Chrysostom and other declaimers of the fourth century, by the study of whom he had probably vitiated his taste; his learning is misplaced, and his arguments often as much so; not to mention that he has the common defect of alleging nugatory proofs; his vehemence loses its effect by the circuity of his pleonastic language." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See H. K. BONNY, "Life of Jeremy Taylor," 1815; REGINALD HEBER, "Life of Jeremy Taylor," 1824; R. WILLMOTT, "Bishop J. Taylor, his Predecessors," etc., 1846; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Taylor, (JOHN,) surnamed THE WATER POET, born at Gloucester, in England, in 1580, was originally a waterman in London. His verses possess but little intrinsic merit, but they are valuable as illustrations of society and manners at that time. Died in 1654.

Taylor, (JOHN,) an English dissenting divine, born in Lancashire about 1680. He was the author of a "Sketch of Moral Philosophy," "The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin," a "Hebrew Concordance," and other works. Died in 1761.

Taylor, (JOHN,) LL.D., an eminent English jurist and scholar, born at Shrewsbury about 1703. He became a Fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently was made registrar of the university. He was profoundly versed in Greek and Roman law, and published an edition of the "Orations" of Lysias. He also edited some of the works of Demosthenes, and other Greek classics. He also wrote "Elements of Civil Law," (1755.) Having entered into holy orders, Dr. Taylor was created in 1757 canon-residentiary of Saint Paul's. Died in 1766.

Taylor, (JOHN,) an American Senator, born in Orange county, Virginia. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Virginia in 1792, in 1803, and in 1822. He was distinguished as an agriculturist. Died in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1824.

Taylor, (JOHN,) an English writer, was a son of Henry, noticed above. He wrote songs, epigrams, humorous tales, etc. Died in 1832.

Taylor, (JOHN,) an English political economist, born in 1781. He wrote "The Identity of Junius with a Distinguished Living Character Established," (1818,) also "Essays on Currency," etc. Died in 1864.

Taylor, (JOHN W.,) an American statesman, born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1784. He studied law, and represented a district of New York in Congress from 1813 to 1833. He made an eloquent speech against the establishment of slavery in Missouri, February, 1819. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the second session of the Sixteenth Congress, (1820–21,) during the passage of the Missouri Compromise. He removed about 1843 to Cleveland, Ohio, where he died in 1854.

Taylor, (MEADOWS,) an English novelist and statesman, born at Liverpool in 1808. In 1824 he was sent out to Bombay as a clerk in a merchant's house, but on his arrival the house had failed. He succeeded in obtaining a commission in the service of the Nizam, and spent his leisure time in mastering the languages, laws, and antiquities of Southern India. Having returned to England in 1840, he published "The Confessions of a Thug," a novel embodying the results of his studies and observations. This was followed by "Tara," "Ralph Darvill," "Tippoo Sultaun," and "Seetah." In 1850 the Nizam's government appointed him to administer the principality of the young Rajah of Shorapore, which he succeeded in raising to a high degree of prosperity. Died at Mentone, May 13, 1876. His autobiography—"The Story of my Life"—appeared in 1877.

Taylor, (NATHANIEL WILLIAM,) D.D., an eminent American divine and pulpit orator, born at New Milford, Connecticut, in 1786. In 1812 he succeeded Moses Stuart as pastor of the First Congregational Church at New Haven, and in 1822 became Dwight professor of didactic theology at Yale College. He wrote a number of theological essays, which favour the views of Jonathan Edwards. Died in 1858.

Taylor, (RICHARD,) an English printer and journalist, born at Norwich in 1781, became associate editor of the "Philosophical Magazine," and in 1838 founded the "Annals of Natural History." He published editions of Warton's "History of English Poetry," and of other standard works. Died in 1858.

Taylor, (RICHARD,) an American general, was a son of President Zachary Taylor. He commanded a Confederate army which defeated General Banks near Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, in April, 1864. He surrendered to General Canby on the 4th of May, 1865, near Mobile. He died April 12, 1879.

Taylor, (RICHARD COWLING,) an English geologist, born in Suffolk in 1789. Having emigrated to America in 1830, he was employed in geological explorations in Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States. He published in 1848 a valuable work entitled "Statistics of Coal." Died in 1851.

Taylor, (Sir ROBERT,) an English sculptor and architect, born in 1714. He studied at Rome, and after his return to London devoted himself principally to architectural works. Among his most admired structures we may name Lord Grimstone's mansion at Gorhambury. He died in 1788, leaving a fortune of £180,000, a portion of which he bequeathed to the University of Oxford towards founding an institute for the study of modern languages.

Taylor, (ROWLAND,) an English clergyman, chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, was condemned, under the reign of Queen Mary, to be burnt at the stake. The sentence was executed in February, 1555.

Taylor, (SILAS,) sometimes called D'OMVILLE, an English scholar and antiquary, born in Shropshire in 1624. He was the author of "The History of Gavelkind," etc., and prepared a "History of Harwich," published after his death, which occurred in 1678.

Taylor, (STEPHEN WILLIAM,) LL.D., an American teacher, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1791. He became in 1838 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Madison University, New York, of which he was subsequently president. Died in 1856.

Taylor, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan minister, born in Yorkshire in 1576. He preached in London, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1632.

Taylor, (THOMAS,) an eminent English scholar, surnamed THE PLATONIST, born in London in 1758. From early youth he applied himself with ardour to the study of the Greek philosophers, and about 1780 began the publication of a series of translations from the classics, including the writings of Plato and Aristotle. Besides the above, Mr. Taylor translated "The Hymns of Orpheus," (1787,) "Proclus on Euclid," (1792,) Pausanias's "Description of Greece," (1794,) "Five Books of Plotinus," (1794,) "The Six Books of Proclus on the Theology of Plato," (1816,) "Iamblichus on the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans," etc., (1821,) "The Metamorphoses and Philosophical Works of Apuleius," (1822,) "Select Works of Porphyry," (1823,) "Arguments of Celsus relative to the Christians, taken from Origen," etc., "Proclus on Providence and Evil," (1833,) and other classics. He also published, among other original treatises, a "Dissertation on the Eleusinian and Bacchic Mysteries." Died in 1835. Mr. Taylor was distinguished for his great conversational powers and attractive social qualities, which gained for him the friendship of many persons of wealth and influence, by whose assistance he was enabled to publish his voluminous works. Among his patrons the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Meredith deserve especial mention for their munificence. As a translator from the Greek, Mr. Taylor does not hold a high rank, but he merits the gratitude of the admirers of Plato for having done so much to attract attention to the works of that philosopher.

Taylor, (TOM,) an English dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born in Durham in 1817. Among his numerous successful dramas may be mentioned "Still Waters Run Deep," (1855,) "Victims," (1856,) "Our American Cousin," (1858,) "The Fool's Revenge," (1859,) "The Babes in the Wood," (1860,) "The Overland Route," (1860,) "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," (1863,) "Twixt Axe and Crown," (1870,) and "Anne Boleyn," (1876.) He also edited the Autobiographies of B. R. Haydon and C. R. Leslie, and wrote "The Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds." He was a frequent contributor to "Punch," of which he became editor in 1874. Died July 12, 1880.

Taylor, (WILLIAM,) an accomplished English writer and translator, born at Norwich in 1765. He acquired a knowledge of the French, German, and Italian languages during a residence on the continent, and published, after his return, an excellent translation of Bürger's "Lenore," and other German poems. His version of Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" came out in 1806, and a collection of his translations, entitled a "Survey of German Poetry," was published in 1830. He also wrote a work on English synonyms, and essays on the German poets. Died in 1836.

See "Memoir of William Taylor," by T. W. ROBBERDS.

Taylor, (WILLIAM,) an American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, May 2, 1821. He became a preacher in 1842, was very successful as a revivalist, and was engaged in labours in Australia, Tasmania, and Ceylon, 1863–66. Later he laboured in Africa, was in England for eleven months, and afterwards founded a very successful self-supporting mission in India. He subsequently visited South America, and in 1884 was chosen a bishop and given a supervision over the missions, especially those of Africa. Died May 18, 1902.

Taylor, (WILLIAM COOKE,) an Irish writer, born at Youghal in 1800, published a number of biographical and historical works. Among the principal we may name a "History of France and Normandy," (1830,) "History of Popery," (1837,) and "Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel," (3 vols., 1846–51.) Died in 1849.

Taylor, (WILLIAM MACKERGO,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent clergyman, born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, October 23, 1829, graduated in 1849 at the University of Glasgow. He studied at the Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church at Edinburgh, and was ordained at Kilmaurs in 1853. In 1872 he became pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church in New York. Among his numerous works are "Life Truths," (1862,) "The Miracles Helps to Faith," (1865,) "David, King of Israel," (1874,) "Elijah the Prophet," (1876,) "The Ministry of the Word," (1876,) "Moses the Law-Giver," (1879,) "The Gospel Miracles," (1880,) "Limitations of Life," (1880,) "Contrary Winds," (1883,) etc. Died in 1895.

Taylor, (ZACHARY,) a distinguished American general, and the twelfth President of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1784. He was a son of Colonel Richard Taylor. He was educated in Kentucky, his father having removed to Louisville, in that State, about 1785. He entered the army in 1808, and married Margaret Smith in 1810. In the war which began in 1812 he served as captain against the Indians. He obtained the rank of colonel in 1832, and was employed in the war against Black Hawk the same year. He defeated the Seminoles at Okechobee in December, 1837, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Florida in April, 1838. About 1840 he purchased an estate near Baton Rouge, on which he settled. He commanded an army which was sent in the summer of 1845 to Corpus Christi, near the mouth of the Nueces River. "Mr. Polk and his cabinet desired General Taylor to debark at, occupy, and hold the east bank of the Rio Grande, though they shrank from the responsibility of giving an order to that effect, hoping that General Taylor would take a hint. . . . Official hints and innuendoes, that he was expected to advance to the Rio Grande, continued to reach him; but he disregarded them; and at length, about the 1st of March, 1846, he received positive orders from the President to advance." (Greeley, "American Conflict," vol. i. p. 186.) On the 8th of

May he was attacked at Palo Alto by the Mexican army, which he signally defeated. He gained another victory at Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May, soon after which he was promoted to the rank of major-general. On the 22d of February, 1847, he defeated Santa Anna in a hard-fought battle at Buena Vista. He received from his soldiers the familiar name of "Rough and Ready." In June, 1848, he was nominated as candidate for the Presidency by the Whig National Convention. His competitors were Lewis Cass, Democrat, and Martin Van Buren, Free-Soil. General Taylor received one hundred and sixty-three electoral votes, (cast by fifteen States, including New York and Pennsylvania,) and was elected. In the next Congress, which met in December, 1849, the Democrats had the majority. An exciting contest ensued about the organization of the spacious territories recently ceded by Mexico to the United States, and the admission of California, which had formed a constitution excluding slavery. In his message of December, 1849, the President recommended the admission of California, which was violently opposed by the Southern members of Congress, who threatened to dissolve the Union. This difficulty was obviated or postponed by Mr. Clay's Compromise bill, which gave the pro-slavery party some compensation for the admission of California, by more effectual enactments for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their masters. According to this bill, New Mexico and Utah were to be organized without the Wilmot proviso; that is, the people of those territories were permitted to decide whether slavery should be admitted or prohibited. Before the passage of this compromise bill, President Taylor died, on the 9th of July, 1850, and the executive power devolved on the Vice-President, Millard Fillmore. The administration of President Taylor was generally popular.

See C. F. Powell, "Life of General Taylor," 1846; "North American Review" for January, 1851; "New American Cyclopædia."

Tazewell, tăz'wel, (Littleton W.,) an American lawyer and Senator, born at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1774. He was a U. S. Senator 1824–1832, and was elected Governor of Virginia, 1834. Died 1860.

Tchekhov. See Chekhov.

Tcheou-Kong. See Tchew-Kong.

Teherniayef, chĕr-ne-ä'yef, (Mikhail Grigorievitch,) a Russian general, born October 24, 1828, served in the Crimean war and in Central Asia, where he won great distinction. He commanded the Servian army in the war of 1876, was everywhere beaten by the Turks, and left the service in disgrace. He was Governor of Tashkend 1882–84, and for two years afterwards a member of the Russian council of war. Died in 1898.

Tchernyshef, chĕr'ne-shĕf', written also **Tschernyschew** and **Tschernytschew**, (Alexander Ivanovitch,) a Russian general and diplomatist, born in 1779, served with distinction in several campaigns against the French, and was ambassador to Paris in 1811. He was present at the Congress of Vienna, and soon after the accession of Nicholas was appointed minister of war and chief of the imperial staff of generals. In 1848 he became president of the imperial council, having been previously made a prince of the empire. Died in 1857.

Tchernyshef or **Tschernyschew**, (Gregory,) a Russian general in the service of Peter the Great, was born in 1672. He was appointed Governor of Livonia in 1726, and ennobled by the empress Elizabeth in 1742. Died in 1745.

His sons Zakhar (Sachar) (died in 1784) and Ivan (died in 1797) rose to the rank of field-marshal; and a third son, Count Peter, became minister-plenipotentiary to the courts of Berlin and Paris.

Tchernyshevsky, chĕr-ne-shĕv'skę, (Nikolai Gavrilovitch,) a Russian novelist, born at Saratov in 1828. He was a writer for a journal ("The Contemporary") which, from being a literary and economistic review, became the organ of the Nihilists. He was banished to the mines in 1864, and after fifteen years' hard labour was sent to Siberia. His most celebrated work is "Ozto-dielat?" ("What is to be Done?" 1861.) Died October 31, 1889.

Tchew-Kong, choo kong, or **Tcheou-Kong**, a Chinese legislator, is supposed to have lived eleven centuries before the Christian era. He filled several high offices under the government, and also enjoyed a high reputation as an astronomer, poet, and warrior.

Tchihatchef, von, fon che'hä-chĕf', (Peter,) a Russian geologist, born near Saint Petersburg in 1812. He spent about six years in the exploration of Asia Minor. He published in 1846 an account of his exploration of the Altai Mountains, entitled "Voyage scientifique dans l'Altai et dans les Contrées adjacentes," and a valuable work entitled "Asia Minor, a Physical, Statistical, and Archæological Description of that Country," (in French, 2 vols., 1853–56.) Died October 13, 1890.

Tching-Tching Kong, ching ching kong, a Chinese admiral, sometimes called **Koxinga**, fought against the Mantchoo Tartars, whom he besieged in the city of Nanking about 1656. He subsequently drove the Dutch from the island of Formosa, and concluded a treaty with the English for the purpose of obtaining their aid against the Mantchoos. Died about 1670.

Tchitchagof, Tchitchagov, or **Tschitschagow**, chitch'ä-gof', (Paul Vasilievitch,) a Russian admiral and general, was born in 1766. He was minister of the marine in the first years of the reign of Alexander I., and became an admiral in 1807. In 1812 he received command of an army destined to intercept the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, but he failed in that design. He resigned soon after, and passed the rest of his life in foreign countries. Died in Paris in 1849.

Tchitchagof or **Tschitschagow**, (Vasilii Yakovlevitch,) a Russian admiral, born in 1726, served in the Seven Years' war, and in 1790 gained a victory over the Swedes near Viborg. He was the father of the preceding. Died in 1809.

Tchoung-Ni. See Confucius.

Tebaldeo, tā-bāl'dā-o, or **Tibaldeo**, te-bāl'dā-o, (Antonio,) an Italian poet, born at Ferrara in 1456, published numerous lyrics and pastorals, in Italian, also Latin epigrams and other poems, which were esteemed by his contemporaries. Died in 1537.

Tebaldus. See Theobaldus.

Teck, (Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander,) Duke of, a German prince, only son of Alexander, a cousin of the King of Würtemberg. He was born August 27, 1837. His mother was a morganatic wife, but in 1863 the duke and his sisters, by a decree of the king, were recognized as of the blood royal, and in 1866 he married the princess Mary Adelaide, a sister of the Duke of Cambridge, and a relative of Queen Victoria. He died January 21, 1900.

Te-cŭm'sęh, a celebrated Indian chief of the Shawnee tribe, was born near the Scioto River, Ohio, about 1770. Having effected an alliance of the Western Indians against the whites, a battle was fought at Tippecanoe in 1811, in which the former were defeated by General Harrison. Tecumseh joined the English in the war of 1812, obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and was killed at the battle of the Thames, in 1813, where he commanded the right wing.

Tedaldi-Fores, tā-dāl'dee fo'rēs, (Carlo,) an Italian poet, born at Cremona in 1793. Among his works are tragedies entitled "Bondelmonte" and "Beatrice Tenda," which are praised by Sismondi in the "Biographie Universelle." Died in 1829.

Tedeschi, tā-dĕs'kee, (Niccolò,) surnamed Panormitano, pä-nor-me-tä'no, [Lat. Panormita'nus; Fr. Le Panormitain, lę pă'nor'me'tăN', *i.e.* "the Palermian,"] an Italian canonist, born at Catania in 1386. He distinguished himself at the Council of Bâle, supported the anti-pope Felix V., and became a cardinal in 1440. Died in 1445.

Tefft, tĕft, (Benjamin Franklin,) D.D., LL.D., an American Methodist divine, born in Oneida county, New York, in 1813. He was appointed professor of Greek and Hebrew in the Asbury University, Indiana, and subsequently became president of Genesee College, New York. He published several theological works. Died September 16, 1885.

Tefnet, the ancient Egyptian goddess of light, closely associated with Shu, (q. v.)

Tegel, tē'gĕl, (ERIC,) a Swedish historian, was appointed historiographer by Gustavus Adolphus in 1614. He wrote a "History of Gustavus I.," (1622,) and other works. Died in 1638.

Tegethoff, von, fon tā'gĕt-hof', (WILHELM,) an Austrian vice-admiral, born in Styria in 1827. He became a captain in 1857, and defeated the Danish fleet near Heligoland in May, 1864. Having obtained the chief command of the Austrian fleet, with the rank of rear-admiral, he gained a decisive victory over the Italians at Lissa, in the Adriatic, July 19, 1866. Died in 1871.

Tegetmier, (WILLIAM B.,) an English naturalist, born at Colubrook, Bucks, in 1816. He worked with Darwin, making a special study of variation in animals. He published "The Homing Pigeon," (1872,) "Natural History of the Cranes," (1881,) "The House Sparrow," (1898,) and other works.

Tegnér, tĕng-naiR' or tĕng-nēR', (ESAIAS,) the most celebrated poet of Sweden, was born in Wermland in 1782. He studied at the University of Lund, and in 1812 became professor of Greek in that institution. He had previously published a number of lyrics, and several larger poems, entitled "Svea," (1811,) which obtained the prize from the Swedish Academy, "Children of the Lord's Supper," (1820,) and "Axel," (1821.) Having graduated in theology, he was appointed in 1824 Bishop of Wexio. His "Frithiofssaga," published in 1825, is esteemed his best production. It has obtained a world-wide reputation, and been translated into the principal modern languages, four different versions of it having appeared in German. Among his other works may be named "Schulreden" and "Orations," which were greatly admired, and were translated into German by Mohnike. Tegnér died in November, 1846, and a colossal statue, admirably executed by Svarnström, was raised to his memory at Lund in 1853.

"E. Tegnér, the greatest poet of Sweden, was a native of Wermland. His 'Frithiof Saga,' though not a regular epic,—for it is rather a bundle of lyrical poems woven into one epic cycle,—is yet a complete and great poem. . . . We have had five or six translations of 'Frithiof,' none of which give any conception of the exquisite beauty and splendour of the original." (See article on "Scandinavian Literature" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica.")

See FRANZÉN, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver E. Tegnér," 1846; E. G. GEIJER, "Aminnelse-Tal öfver E. Tegnér," 1846; BOETTIGER, "E. Tegnér's Levnet," 1847.

Tegoborski, tā-go-boR'skee, (LEWIS,) a Polish economist and diplomatist, born at Warsaw in 1793. He published, besides other works, "Studies on the Productive Forces of Russia," (4 vols., 1852–54.) He was a privy councillor of Russia. Died in 1857.

Teia, tee'ya, the last king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, began to reign in 552 A.D., as the successor of Totila. He was killed near Vesuvius, in a battle against Narses, in 553.

Teichmeyer, tīK'mī'er, (HERMANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German physician, born at Minden in 1685. He became professor of anatomy, etc. at Jena in 1727, and published several works. Died in 1746.

Teignmouth, tin'mŭth, (JOHN SHORE,) LORD, an English statesman and writer, born in Devonshire in 1751. He was appointed in 1773 Persian translator and secretary to the provincial council of Moorshedabad, in India, and subsequently became a member of the supreme council under Lord Cornwallis. He was made a baronet in 1792, and in 1793 succeeded Cornwallis as Governor-General of India. He resigned this office in 1797, and was soon after made a peer of Ireland, with the title of Baron Teignmouth. He had been elected in 1794 president of the Asiatic Society, and in 1804 became first president of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He published "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of Sir William Jones," (1804,) afterwards prefixed to an edition of Jones's works which he brought out in 1807 in 13 vols. 8vo. Lord Teignmouth also wrote "Considerations on Communicating to the Inhabitants of India the Knowledge of Christianity," (1811.) He died in 1834, having been previously appointed a member of the privy council of India.

Teil, du, dü tą̈l or tą'yę, (JEAN PIERRE,) BARON, a French general, born in Dauphiné in 1722. He was commandant of the school of artillery at Auxonne, and rendered some services to Bonaparte, who was a lieutenant under him. Bonaparte left a legacy of one hundred thousand francs to the heirs of Du Teil. Died in 1794.

Teiresias. See TIRESIAS.

Teisserenc, tą̈s'rŏN', (PIERRE EDMOND,) a French writer on railroads, was born at Châteauroux in 1814.

Teissier, tą̈'se-ā', (ANTOINE,) a French jurist and writer, born at Montpellier in 1632. He was patronized by the Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards Frederick I. of Prussia, who made him a councillor of state and his historiographer, and also appointed him preceptor to his son. He made translations from Saint Chrysostom, Saint Clement, and Calvin, and wrote "Eulogies of Learned Men, taken from the History of M. de Thou," (1683,) and other works. Died in 1715.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Teissier, (GUILLAUME FERDINAND,) a French antiquary, born at Marly-la-Ville in 1779. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Thionville," (1828.) Died in 1834.

Teissier, (JEAN ANTOINE.) See MARGUERITTES.

Tejada, (SEBASTIAN.) See LERDO DE TEJADA.

Tekeli. See TÖKELY.

Tel'a-mon, [Gr. *Τελαμών*; Fr. TÉLAMON, tā'lā'môn',] a hero of classic mythology, was a king of Salamis, a brother of Peleus, and the father of Ajax and Teucer, whose mother was Hesione, a daughter of Laomedon. He took part in the Argonautic expedition, and fought for Hercules against Laomedon and against the Amazons.

Tel-e-cli'dēs or **Tel-e-clei'dēs**, [*Τηλεκλείδης*,] an Athenian comic poet of the old comedy, flourished about 444 B.C. His works are lost.

Te-leg'o-nus, [Gr. *Τηλέγονος*; Fr. TÉLÉGONE, tā'lā'gon',] a son of Ulysses and Circe, was, according to the fable, thrown by shipwreck on the island of Ithaca. Being urged by hunger, he began to pillage from the natives, and was attacked by Ulysses, whom he killed, not knowing who he was.

Teleki or **Teleky**, tā'lęh-ke, (LADISLAUS,) a Hungarian patriot, orator, and writer, born at Pesth in 1811. He was elected to the House of Representatives by the Liberal party in 1848, and took an active part in the movement for the independence of Hungary. During his absence on a mission to France, he was condemned to death by the Austrians. He was elected in 1860 a member of the Diet, in which he acted with the radical party. He died, probably by suicide, in May, 1861.

Te-lem'a-chus, [Gr. *Τηλέμαχος*; Fr. TÉLÉMAQUE, tā'lā'mȧk',] son of Ulysses (King of Ithaca) and Penelope, was induced by Minerva, under the form of Mentes, (called also Mentor,) King of the Taphians, to undertake a voyage in search of his father, who had engaged with the other Grecian princes in the Trojan war. After his return home, he discovered Ulysses disguised as a beggar, and, with his assistance, put to death the suitors of Penelope. The fortunes of Telemachus form the subject of the admirable moral romance of Fénelon. After the death of his father he is said to have married Nausicaa, or, as some say, Circe. (See the "Odyssey.")

Telemann, tā'leh-mȧn', (GEORG PHILIPP,) a German composer, born at Hildesheim in 1681, was appointed director of music at Hamburg. His works were principally operas. Died in 1767.

Télémaque. See TELEMACHUS.

Tel-e-phas'sa, [Gr. *Τηλέφασσα*; Fr. TÉLÉPHASSE, tā'lā'fȧs',] the wife of Agenor, and the mother of Cadmus, Europa, and Phœnix.

Télèphe. See TELEPHUS.

Tel'e-phus, [Gr. *Τήλεφος*; Fr. TÉLÈPHE, tā'lȧf',] an ancient hero, the son of Hercules and Auge, was King of Mysia, in Asia Minor. He passed many years in poverty and exile. He fought against the Greeks in the beginning of the Trojan war, and was wounded by Achilles. An oracle which he consulted informed him that his wound could only be cured by him who inflicted it. Having persuaded Achilles to heal his wound, he became an ally of the Greeks. Euripides and Sophocles each wrote a tragedy entitled "Telephus."

Tel-e-sil'la, [Gr. Τελεσίλλα; Fr. TÉLÉSILLE, tà'là'-zĕl',] a Greek lyric poetess, born at Argos, lived about 510 B.C. She is said to have served in the army against Sparta, and to have been equally celebrated for her courage and poetical genius.

Telesio, tà-lā'zĕ-o, (ANTONIO,) an Italian poet and scholar, born at Cosenza in 1482. He was professor of Latin, etc. at Rome and Venice. Died in 1534.

Telesio, [Lat. TELE'SIUS,] (BERNARDINO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Cosenza in 1508 or 1509, was a nephew of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an opponent of the philosophy of Aristotle and an asserter of mental independence. He published some new ideas in his book "On the Nature of Things according to Proper Principles," ("De Natura Rerum juxta propria Principia.") He was persecuted by the clergy for his opinions. Died in 1588.

See LOTTER, "De Vita et Philosophia B. Telesii," 1733; RIXNER and SIBER, "Bernardin. Telesius," 1820; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" C. BARTHOLOMÈSS, "Dissertatio de B. Telesio," 1849; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Telesius. See TELESIO.

Te-lĕs'pho-rus, Bishop of Rome, is supposed to have been elected in 127. Died in 138 A.D.

Te-lĕs'tas or **Te-lĕs'tēs**, [Τελέσταις or Τελέστης,] an Athenian dithyrambic poet, flourished about 400 B.C.

Tel'fęr, (JAMES,) a Scottish balladist, born at Southdean, December 3, 1800. His "Border Ballads" (1824) contain pieces of merit. He also wrote "Barbara Gray," (a tale, 1835.) Died January 18, 1862.

Tel'fȯrd, (THOMAS,) an eminent Scottish engineer, born in Dumfriesshire in 1757. He was the son of a shepherd, and was apprenticed at an early age to a stone-mason. Having subsequently removed to London, he was employed in various architectural works, and in 1796 completed an iron bridge over the Severn. In 1801 he finished the Ellesmere Canal, which was followed by the aqueduct bridge over the valley of the Dee, and the Caledonian Ship-Canal, esteemed one of his greatest works. His improvement of the harbours of Aberdeen and Dundee, the construction of the Saint Catherine docks, London, and the Menai suspension bridge, are also monuments of engineering skill. Mr. Telford was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and was for many years president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to which he bequeathed £2000 for a premium-fund. He contributed a number of articles on architecture, inland navigation, etc. to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia." Died in 1834.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1839; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1839.

Teligny, de, dę tęh-lĕn'ye', (CHARLES,) a French Protestant officer and able negotiator. He served with distinction in the civil wars, and was employed in several treaties between his party and the court. He married in 1571 Louise de Coligny, a daughter of Admiral de Coligny, and perished in the massacre of August, 1572, at Paris. His widow afterwards was married to William the Silent, Prince of Orange.

See HAAG, "La France protestante."

Tell, tĕl, (WILHELM,) a celebrated Swiss hero and patriot, born in the canton of Uri in the latter part of the thirteenth century. In 1307 he entered into a league with his father-in-law, Walter Fürst, Stauffacher von Schwyz, and Arnold von Melchthal to resist the tyranny of the Austrian governor, Hermann Gessler. This officer having insolently required the Swiss to make obeisance to his hat, which was hung up in public, Tell refused to comply, upon which Gessler commanded him to shoot an apple from the head of his son, and, if he failed to hit the mark, his life should be the penalty. Tell struck the apple, but, on being asked what he intended to do with a second arrow which he carried, replied that in case he had killed his son it was destined for Gessler. For this he was taken prisoner on the governor's vessel; but, a violent storm arising, he was required to steer the boat, and, watching his chance, sprang on shore. Gessler, having landed soon after, was shot, by Tell, while on his way to Küssnacht. These incidents form the subject of Schiller's most popular drama. In the opinion of some of the best modern critics, there is a considerable infusion of the mythic element in the history of Tell as it has come down to us. According to tradition, William Tell was drowned about 1350, while attempting to save a child,—an event which Uhland has celebrated in one of his lyrics.

See IDELER, "Die Sage vom Schusse des Tell," 1836; G. E. VON HALLER, "Rede über W. Tell," 1772; "Les Origines de la Confédération Suisse," by A. RILLIET, Geneva, 1868; J. VON MÜLLER, "Histoire de la Suisse;" HENNING, "W. Tell." 1836; J. J. HISELY, "G. Tell, Mythe et Histoire," etc., 1843; BARING-GOULD, "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1869.

Tel'ler, (HENRY MOORE,) an American statesman, was born at Granger, New York, in 1830. He became a lawyer in Illinois and Colorado, was major-general of Colorado militia 1862–64, and was United States Senator 1876–82 and after 1885. He became a prominent free-silver advocate in 1896, and was re-elected as an independent free-silver Republican; secretary of the interior, 1882–85. Died February 23, 1914.

Teller, tel'lęr, (WILHELM ABRAHAM,) a German theologian, and professor of theology at Helmstedt, was born at Leipsic in 1734. He was the author of a "Manual of Christian Faith," "Dictionary of the New Testament," and other religious works. Died in 1804.

Tellez. See ELEANOR OF PORTUGAL.

Tellez, tel-lĕz', (BALTHAZAR,) a learned Portuguese Jesuit, born at Lisbon in 1595. He became professor of theology in his native city, having previously taught belles-lettres, philosophy, etc. in the principal colleges of Portugal. He was the author of a valuable "History of Ethiopia," including an account of the Jesuit missions in that country, "History of the Society of Jesus in Portugal," and "Compendium of Universal Philosophy," ("Summa universæ Philosophiæ.") He was appointed provincial of the order of Jesuits in Portugal. Died in 1675.

Tellez, tĕl-yĕth', (GABRIEL,) a celebrated Spanish dramatist, known by his pseudonym of TIRSO DE MOLINA, (tĕr'so dà mo-lee'nâ,) was born at Madrid about 1585. Having taken holy orders, he became prior of the convent of Soria in 1645. His comedies are said to have amounted to three hundred, only sixty-eight of which have been preserved. These dramas are ranked among the masterpieces of the Spanish theatre, being esteemed second only to those of Lope de Vega, whom Tellez made his model. Died in 1648.

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" article TIRSO DE MOLINA, in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tellez da Sylva, tĕl-lĕz' dâ sĕl'vâ, (MANOEL,) Marquis d'Alegrete and Count de Villamayor, a Portuguese *littérateur*, born in Lisbon in 1682; died in 1736.

Tellier, Le. See LE TELLIER and LOUVOIS.

Telluccini, tĕl-loot-chee'nee, (MARIO,) called BERNINO, an Italian poet, lived about 1560–90. Among his works is "Artemidoro," a poem, (1566.)

Tel'lus or **Ter'ra**, [Gr. Γῆ or Γέα,] the goddess of the earth, in Roman mythology, was called the wife of Uranus or Cœlus.

Temanza, tà-mân'zâ, (TOMMASO,) a Venetian architect and writer, born in 1705. He built the church of Santa Maria Maddalena at Venice, the bridge of Dolo over the Brenta, and the façade of Santa Margarita at Padua. His "Lives of the Most Eminent Venetian Architects and Sculptors of the Sixteenth Century" (1777) is esteemed a standard work. He also published several treatises on architecture and antiquities. Died in 1789

See NEGRI, "Notizie intorno alla Persona ed alle Opere di T. Temanza," 1830.

Temme, tem'mę, (JODOCUS, yo-do'kŭs,) a German jurist and liberal politician, born at Lette, Westphalia, in 1799. He was elected to the Prussian National Assembly in 1848. He wrote treatises on the Civil Law and Penal Law of Prussia, (1846–53,) and other works. Died November 14, 1881.

Temminck, tem'mink, (C. J.,) an eminent Dutch naturalist, born about 1770. He published, besides other works, in French, "The Natural History of Pigeons and Gallinaceous Birds," (3 vols., 1813–15,) a "Manual of Ornithology," (4 vols., 1820–39,) and a "Monography

of Mammalogy, or Descriptions of Some Genera of Mammifera of which Species have been observed in the Museums of Europe," (2 vols., 1825–41.) Died in 1858.

Tempelhoff, von, fon tĕm'pĕl-hof', (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) a Prussian general and military writer, born at Trampe in 1737. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and subsequently under the Duke of Brunswick in 1792. He was the author of the "Bombardier Prussien," a "History of the Seven Years' War," and other works. He was appointed teacher of military science to the sons of Frederick William II. Died in 1807.

Tempesta, tĕm-pĕs'tȧ, or **Tempesti,** tĕm-pĕs'tee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian painter and engraver, born at Florence in 1555. He studied under Strada, and afterwards resided at Rome, where he executed a number of admired works for Pope Gregory XIII., Cardinal Farnese, and other persons of rank. He painted landscapes, animals, hunting-scenes, and battles with great spirit and fidelity, and produced more than fifteen hundred etchings. Among the best of these we may name "The Life of Saint Anthony," (in 24 plates,) "The Victory of the Jews over the Amalekites," and "Christ, the Virgin, and the Apostles." Died in 1630.

Tempesta, CAVALIERE, a celebrated painter, sometimes called PIETRO MULIER, was born at Haarlem in 1637. His original name was PETER MOLYN, but, owing to his skill in delineating storms at sea, it was changed to Tempesta. After residing for some time at Rome, where he married and obtained extensive patronage, he visited Venice and Genoa. He soon after contrived the murder of his wife, in order to marry a Genoese lady and, being convicted of the crime, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was liberated at the end of five years, according to one statement, while other writers assert that he was confined much longer. On his release he settled at Milan, where he acquired great wealth by the sale of his pictures. Died in 1701.

Tem'ple, (FREDERICK,) an English bishop, born in 1821, graduated at Oxford in 1842. He became chaplain to the queen, head-master of Rugby School in 1858, and Bishop of Exeter in 1869. He was author of one of the well-known "Essays and Reviews," (1860,) and of the Bampton Lecture for 1884. In 1885 he became Bishop of London, and in 1896 Archbishop of Canterbury. He died December 23, 1912.

Temple, (HENRY.) See PALMERSTON, LORD.

Temple, (Sir JOHN,) an English lawyer and statesman, born in London, became a privy councillor in Ireland under the reign of Charles II. He was the author of a "History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641." Died in 1677.

Temple, (JOHN,) a son of Sir William, (1628–99,) became secretary of war in 1689. About a week after his appointment he committed suicide. He left a note expressing regret for undertaking a task for which he was incompetent.

Temple, (Sir RICHARD,) a British civil officer, born March 8, 1826. He was educated at Eton and Haileybury, and entered the India service in 1846. He rapidly rose in office, and was at the head of the Bengal government, 1874–77, and Governor of Bombay, 1877–80. He wrote "Men and Events in India," (1882,) "A Bird's-Eye View of Picturesque India," etc. D. 1902.

Temple, (RICHARD GRENVILLE,) **EARL, an English** politician, born about 1710, was a brother-in-law of Lord Chatham. He was first lord of the admiralty in 1756, and became keeper of the privy seal about 1758. "His talents for administration and debate," says Macaulay, "were of no high order. But his great possessions, his turbulent and unscrupulous character, and his skill in the most ignoble tactics of faction made him one of the most formidable enemies that a ministry could have." (Essay on "Lord Chatham.") Died in 1777.

Temple, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English jurist, was secretary to Sir Philip Sidney, and subsequently became a master of chancery. Died in 1626. He was grandfather of the famous Sir William Temple.

Temple, (Sir WILLIAM,) a celebrated English statesman, diplomatist, and writer, born in London in 1628, was the eldest son of Sir John Temple, who wrote a history of the Irish rebellion of 1641. His mother was a sister of Henry Hammond the eminent divine. His early education was directed by the uncle just named. He also studied at Cambridge, where Cudworth was his tutor, but he left college without a degree about 1647, and then set out upon his travels on the continent. He professed to be a royalist in the civil war. After a long courtship, in which a variety of obstacles were encountered, he married, about 1654, Dorothy Osborne, who preferred him to Henry Cromwell, a son of the Protector. He was a member of the Irish Convention of 1660, and of the first Irish Parliament that met in the reign of Charles II. In 1665 he was sent on a mission to the Bishop of Münster, and acquitted himself so well that he was created a baronet in 1666, and appointed resident at the vice-regal court of Brussels. "From this excellent school," says Macaulay, "he soon came forth the most accomplished negotiator of his age." He formed a friendship with De Witt, then chief minister of Holland. Temple acquired a high reputation by negotiating with the Dutch and Swedes the triple alliance against the aggressions of Louis XIV. in 1668. "This memorable negotiation occupied only five days." (Macaulay.) He was appointed ambassador at the Hague in 1668. In October, 1670, he was recalled by the "Cabal," and the foreign policy of the English court was reversed. During the retirement which followed he wrote an "Account of the United Provinces," (1672,) and other works. The members of the Cabal raised against themselves such a storm of popular indignation by subservience to the French king, that the services of Temple were required by Charles II. in 1674 to negotiate a peace with Holland. "The highest honours of the state were now within Temple's reach." (Macaulay.) He declined the office of secretary of state, and accepted the embassy to the Hague, (1674.) In 1677 he was earnestly pressed by the king to accept the office of secretary; but he was unwilling to take the responsibility, for he perceived that the signs of the times were very portentous of evil. By the advice of Temple, Charles appointed, in April, 1679, a new privy council of thirty members, fifteen of whom were great officers of state. Sir William was a member of this council. "The perfidious levity of the king, and the ambition of the chiefs of parties, produced the instant, entire, and irremediable failure of this plan." (Macaulay.) He took no part in the violent contests which preceded the revolution of 1688, and after that event refused to become secretary of state, in spite of the pressing solicitations of William III. He passed his latter years at Moor Park, Surrey, where Swift, the great humorist, acted as his secretary. He wrote in this retreat his "Memoirs of Events from 1672 to 1679," and several miscellaneous treatises. "Next to Dryden," says Hallam, "the second place among the polite writers of the period from the restoration to the end of the century has commonly been given to Sir William Temple. . . . If his thoughts are not very striking, they are commonly just. He has the merit of a comprehensive and candid mind." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He died in January, 1699. Macaulay censures his neutrality in politics, and his habit of shrinking from responsibility, but admits "that he won the esteem of a profligate court and of a turbulent people without being guilty of any great subserviency to either."

See MACAULAY, "Essay on Sir William Temple;" THOMAS P. COURTENAY, "Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir William Temple," 2 vols., 1836; ABEL BOYER, "Memoir of Sir W. Temple," 1714; "Leven von der Ridder Temple," Leyden, 1736; "Life of Sir W. Temple," by his sister, LADY GIFFARD, 1731; H. LUDEN, "Sir W. Temples Biographie," 1808; BURNET, "History of his Own Times;" "Biographia Britannica."

Temple, (Sir WILLIAM,) a diplomatist, born in London in 1788, was a brother of Lord Palmerston. He was for many years ambassador at the court of Naples. Died in 1856.

Tem'ple-man, (PETER,) an English physician, born at Dorchester in 1711, translated Norden's "Travels in Egypt and Nubia" from the Danish, and wrote several medical treatises. Died in 1769.

Tencin, de, dẽh tôN'sȧN', (CLAUDINE ALEXANDRINE GUÉRIN,) a French courtesan, born at Grenoble in 1681. She became successively the mistress of the Duke

of Orléans, Chancellor d'Argenson, Lord Bolingbroke, and other distinguished men of the time. She was the mother of the celebrated D'Alembert, whom she abandoned and exposed. She subsequently attained distinction for her literary tastes and acquirements, and was the author of several novels. She numbered among her friends Fontenelle and Montesquieu. Died in 1749.

See L. BARTHÉLEMY, "Mémoires secrets de Madame de Tencin," 1790; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tencin, de, (PIERRE GUÉRIN,) a French cardinal and politician, born at Grenoble in 1680, was a brother of the preceding. He was a creature or trusted agent of Dubois, and an adversary of the Jansenists. In 1739 he became a cardinal, and in 1742 received the title of minister of state. Died in 1758.

See "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Cardinal de Tencin," 1758.

Tenerani, tā-nā-rā'nee, (PIETRO,) an Italian sculptor, born near Carrara about 1790. He studied under Canova and Thorwaldsen, and subsequently produced a number of admirable works illustrating Greek and Roman mythology. Among the principal of these we may name his "Cupid extracting a Thorn from the Foot of Venus," a "Faun playing on a Flute," and a group of "Psyche and Venus." He also executed, among other religious works, a "Christ on the Cross" and the "Martyrdom of Eudorus." His monumental statues and portrait-busts are likewise highly esteemed. He was elected a member of the French Institute and of other learned societies, and became professor of sculpture in the Academy of Saint Luke at Rome. Died in 1869.

Te'nēs or **Ten'nēs,** [Gr. Τένης; Fr. TÉNÈS, tā'nĕss',] a fabulous personage, said to have been a son of Cycnus. His step-mother, by a calumnious charge, induced Cycnus to throw him into the sea, and he was cast upon an island which derived from him the name of Tenedos. He was killed by Achilles.

Teniers, tĕn'e-ẹrz, [Fr. pron. tā'ne-aiR',] (DAVID,) THE ELDER, a celebrated Flemish painter, surnamed IL BASSANO, from his admirable imitations of that artist, was born at Antwerp in 1582. He studied under Rubens, and afterwards resided many years in Rome. His favourite subjects were tavern-scenes, and boors drinking and smoking. Died in 1649.

Teniers, (DAVID,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp in 1610. He was instructed by his father, whom he surpassed in genius, and was also a pupil of Rubens. He was appointed director of the Academy at Antwerp. He is esteemed, in his department, one of the greatest artists of the Flemish school. He produced several historical pieces of superior merit; but his master-pieces are delineations of low life. He also excelled in marine views and as a painter of animals. Died in 1690.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands;" LECARPENTIER, "David Teniers," 1804; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Ten'I-sŏn, (THOMAS,) an eminent English prelate, born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, in 1636. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards rose successively to be Archdeacon of London, (1689,) Bishop of Lincoln, (1691,) and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1694.) He was highly esteemed for his learning and piety, and made numerous bequests for charitable and educational purposes. He published several religious and controversial works. Died in 1715.

See "Memoirs of the Life of Archbishop Tenison," 1716.

Tenivelli, tā-ne-vel'lee, (CARLO,) an Italian biographer, born at Turin in 1756. He published "Piedmontese Biography," ("Biografia Piemontese," 5 vols., 1784–92.) He was condemned as a revolutionist by a court-martial and shot in 1797.

Ten Kate. See KATE, TEN.

Ten'nant, (JAMES,) F.G.S., an English geologist, born in 1808, held for some years the professorship of geology at King's College, London, and was the author of "A Treatise on Geology," etc. Died February 23, 1881.

Ten'nant, (SMITHSON,) F.R.S., an English chemist, born in 1761, became professor of chemistry at Cambridge in 1813. He contributed a number of valuable essays to the "Transactions" of the Philosophical Society. Died in 1815.

Ten'nant, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet and Oriental scholar, born in Fifeshire in 1785. He was appointed in 1835 professor of the Oriental languages in Saint Mary's College, Saint Andrew's. He was the author of several dramas, a humorous poem entitled "Anster Fair," and other poetical pieces. He also made translations from the Greek, Persian, etc., and compiled grammars of the Chaldee and Syriac languages. Died in 1848.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Edinburgh Review" for November, 1814.

Tennecker, von, fon ten'nĕk-ẹr, (CHRISTIAN SEIFERT,) a German veterinary writer, born near Freiberg in 1770, published several works on the diseases and cure of horses. Died in 1839.

Tennemann, ten'nẹh-măn', (WILHELM GOTTLIEB,) an eminent German philosopher, born near Erfurt in December, 1761, was an adherent of the doctrines of Kant. He became professor of philosophy at Jena in 1798, and at Marburg in 1804. He translated into German Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding." His chief work is a valuable "History of Philosophy," ("Geschichte der Philosophie," 11 vols., 1798–1811,) of which he also published an abridgment, entitled "Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie," (1812.) Died in 1819.

See G. F. CREUZER, "Rede am Grabe Tennemann's," 1819; WAGNER, "Memoria G. T Tennemanni," 1819; COUSIN, "Cours de Philosophie."

Ten'nent, (GILBERT,) an eloquent Presbyterian divine, born in the county of Armagh, Ireland, in 1703, emigrated at an early age to America, and became in 1743 pastor of a church in Philadelphia. Died in 1764.

His brother WILLIAM, born in 1705, settled as pastor of a church at Freehold, New Jersey. During an attack of fever, he lay for three days in a trance, and on his recovery gave a description of what he saw in the celestial world. A full account of this extraordinary event was published by Elias Boudinot. Died in 1777.

Ten'nent, (Sir JAMES EMERSON,) a distinguished traveller and statesman, born at Belfast, Ireland in 1804. He published, under the name of EMERSON, (his original name,) "Travels in Greece," (1825,) "Letters from the Ægean," (1829,) and "A History of Modern Greece," (1830.) He was elected to Parliament for Belfast in 1832, and was several times re-elected. He was appointed civil secretary to the colonial government of Ceylon in 1845, having previously been made a knight. Among his other works may be named "Christianity in Ceylon," etc., (1850,) "Wine: its Use and Taxation," etc., (1855,) and "Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon," etc., (1861.) Died in March, 1869.

Ten'ney, (SANBORN,) an American naturalist, born at Stoddard, New Hampshire, January 13, 1827. He graduated at Amherst College in 1853, and was professor of natural history at Vassar and afterwards at Williams College. He published treatises on Geology and Natural History, a "Manual of Zoology," "Elements of Zoology," etc. Died at Buchanan, Michigan, July 9, 1877.

Ten-nĭēl', (Sir JOHN,) an English designer and artist, born at London in 1820. Much of his best-known work is to be found in "Punch." He illustrated "Alice in Wonderland" and other well-known works. He was knighted in 1893. Died Feb. 26, 1914.

Ten'nў-sŏn, (ALFRED,) LORD, D.C.L. and F.R.S., raised to the peerage in 1884 as Baron Tennyson of Aldworth and Freshwater, the poet-laureate of England. The fourth of twelve children, he was born in 1809 in Somersby, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 1829 he obtained the chancellor's medal for a poem in blank verse on "Timbuctoo." Two years previous he had published, in conjunction with his brother Charles, a small volume entitled "Poems by Two Brothers," and he was still an undergraduate when, in 1830, he produced his "Poems, chiefly Lyrical." A revised and enlarged edition was issued in 1832, but, though it contained such poems as "The Lady of Shalott," "The May Queen," "The Lotos-Eaters," "A Dream of Fair Women," and "The Palace

of Art," it excited comparatively little attention. Not until 1842, with the appearance of two volumes of "English Idylls, and other Poems," containing "Locksley Hall," "The Talking Oak," "The Two Voices," "Dora," "Morte d'Arthur," and other masterpieces, did Tennyson take his rightful place at the head of all living English poets. "The Princess, a Medley," appeared in 1847, and "In Memoriam," a tribute to the memory of his friend Arthur H. Hallam, was issued anonymously in 1850. Among Tennyson's other works the following may be mentioned in the order of their issue: "Maud, and other Poems," (1855,) the first four "Idylls of the King," ("Enid," "Vivien," "Elaine," "Guinevere," (1859,) "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," (1864,) "The Holy Grail, and other Poems," (1870,) "Gareth and Lynette, and other Poems," (1872,) "Idylls of the King," complete, comprising seven of the poems included in the last two volumes, together with the poems issued in 1855, (1873,) the dramas "Queen Mary," (1875,) "Harold," (1876,) "Becket," (1884,) "The Foresters," (1892,) and later volumes of ballads and lyrics. In 1850 he succeeded Wordsworth as poet-laureate, and in 1853 removed to Farringford, in the Isle of Wight. Died October 6, 1892.

"It seems to me," says Mr. Stedman, in his "Victorian Poets," "that the only just estimate of Tennyson's position is that which declares him to be, by eminence, the representative poet of the recent era; not, like one or another of his compeers, representative of the melody, wisdom, passion, or other partial phase of the era, but of the time itself, with its diverse elements in harmonious conjunction. In his verse he is as truly the 'glass of fashion and the mould of form' of the Victorian generation in the nineteenth century as Spenser was of the Elizabethan court, Milton of the Protectorate, Pope of the reign of Queen Anne."

His brother FREDERICK, (1807–1898,) contributed to the "Poems by Two Brothers," and published "Days and Hours," (1854,) "The Isles of Greece," (1890,) and "Daphne," (1891.)

Tenon, tẹh-nôn′, (JACQUES RENÉ,) a celebrated French surgeon, born near Joigny in 1724. He studied anatomy in Paris under Winslow, and was appointed in 1744 army surgeon of the first class. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1759. Among his most important works are his "Memoirs on the Exfoliation of Bones" and "Researches on Capsulary Cataracts." Died in 1816.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Tenon;" "Biographie Médicale."

Tenore, tȧ-no′rȧ, (MICHELE,) an Italian botanist, born at Naples in 1781. He founded the botanic garden of Naples, of which he was director for many years. He published, besides other works, a "Flora Neapolitana," (5 vols.) Died in 1861.

Ténot, tȧ′no′, (EUGÈNE,) a French journalist, born at Larreule, May 2, 1839. He became editor of the "Siècle," a popular and liberal daily journal of Paris. He published an able and impartial work, entitled "Paris in December, 1851, or the Coup-d'État of Napoleon III.," which has been translated into English. Died in 1890.

Ten Rhyne. See RHYNE.

Tenterden, LORD. See ABBOTT, (CHARLES.)

Tentori, tẽn-to′ree, (CRISTOFORO,) a distinguished historian, of Venetian extraction, born in Spain in 1745. He was the author of a "Civil and Political History of the Republic of Venice," etc., (12 vols., 1785,) which was followed in 1799 by an account of the destruction of the republic in 1797. Died in 1810.

Tentzel or **Tenzel**, tẽnt′sẹl, (WILHELM ERNST,) a German antiquary and journalist, born in Thuringia in 1659. He published a treatise entitled "Saxonia Numismatica," a "History of the Reformation," and other works on the history and antiquities of Germany. In 1688 he established a monthly literary review, which was the first journal of the kind that had appeared in Germany. Died in 1707.

Tenzel. See TENTZEL.

Teobaldo, the Italian for THEOBALD, which see.

Teocrito. See THEOCRITUS.

Teodoro. See THEODORUS.

Teodosio. See THEODOSIUS.

Teofilo. See THEOPHILUS.

Teofrasto. See THEOPHRASTUS.

Teplof or **Teplow**, tẽp′lof, written also **Teplov**, (GREGORY NIKOLAIEVITCH,) a Russian savant and senator, born about 1720. He was a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and wrote various works. Died in 1779.

Teramo, da, dȧ tȧ′rȧ-mo or tẽr′ȧ-mo, (JACOPO PALLADINO,) an Italian prelate and writer, born at Teramo in 1349. He wrote "Trial of Lucifer against Jesus," ("Processus Luciferi contra Jesum,") and the "Consolation of Sinners," ("Consolatio Peccatorum," 1472.) Died in 1417.

Terburg, ter′bŭrg or tẽr′bŭrH, (GERAART,) a celebrated painter of the Dutch school, born near Overyssel in 1608. He studied at Rome, and subsequently visited Madrid, London, and Paris, his works being everywhere received with distinguished favour. His most admired productions are conversation-pieces, which department of the art he is said to have originated. His pictures are to be seen in the galleries of Dresden, Amsterdam, Paris, Munich, and Vienna, also a number in England; and many of them have been engraved and lithographed. Among his master-pieces are his picture of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Münster, and portraits of the royal family of Spain. Died in 1681.

Terceira, tẽr-sā′era, DUKE OF, and Count of Villaflor, a Portuguese statesman and military commander, born about 1790. He was a partisan of the queen Maria da Gloria, and gained several advantages over Don Miguel. Having been made a marshal, he was appointed in 1829 to the chief command of the constitutional army. He became minister of war in 1842. Died in 1860.

Tercier, tẽr′se-ā′, (JEAN PIERRE,) a diplomatist and linguist, born in Paris in 1704. He was employed by Louis XV. to direct his secret correspondence. Died in 1767.

Terence, tẽr′ẽnss, or **Terentius**, te-rẽn′she-us, [Fr. TÉRENCE, tȧ′rôNss′; It. TERENZIO, tȧ-rẽn′ze-o,] or, more fully, **Pub'lius Teren'tius A'fer**, a celebrated Roman comic poet, born at Carthage about 195 B.C. At an early age he became the slave of a Roman senator, named Terentius Lucanus, who gave him a good education, to which he added the gift of liberty. Terence was on intimate terms with Scipio Africanus Minor and Lælius, who are said to have aided him in the composition of his plays. His first work, entitled "Andria," was performed at Rome in 166 B.C. He produced "Hecyra" in 165, and "The Self-Tormentor" ("Heauton-timorumenos") in 163. Three other of his plays have come down to us, viz., "Adelphi," "Phormio," and "Eunuchus."

After he had written these, he travelled in Greece, and translated, it is said, one hundred and eight of Menander's comedies. He never returned to Rome, but died in 159 or 158 B.C. His works are models of elegant diction and pure Latinity. They were praised by Cæsar and Cicero, and are said to have escaped the censures of the Church. He is deficient in *vis comica*, ("comic power," or "broad humour,") but, according to Horace, excels in art. (Epistle II. l. 59.) The kindly human sympathy manifested by Terence contributed not a little to the popularity of his dramas. When the words

"Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto,"*

were spoken on the Roman stage, they were received by all classes with tumultuous and reiterated applause. His plays have been translated into English by George Colman.

Terentia, te-rẽn′she-ȧ, a Roman lady, who became the wife of Cicero the orator about 80 B.C. She bore him a daughter Tullia and a son Marcus. In the year 46 she was repudiated by her husband, for reasons that have not been satisfactorily explained; but this act is generally considered to have left a stain on the reputation of Cicero. Terentia appears to have been a woman of good sense and great firmness of character. She is said to have attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and three years.

Terentianus. See MAURUS TERENTIANUS.

* "I am a man; and I have an interest in everything that concerns humanity." See *Heauton-timorumenos*, Act I., Scene I.

Terentius. See TERENCE.

Terentius (te-rĕn'she-ŭs) **Cle'mens,** a Roman jurist, the date of whose birth is unknown, was the author of a work entitled "Ad Legem Juliam et Papiam," in twenty books. Only fragments of it are extant.

Terentius Varro. See VARRO.

Terenzio. See TERENCE.

Teresa. See THERESA.

Ter-hune', (MARY VIRGINIA,) an American author, known by the pseudonym of MARION HARLAND, was born in Amelia county, Virginia, about 1837. Her maiden name was HAWES. In 1856 she married the Rev. E. P. Terhune, and she resided chiefly in Newark, New Jersey, and Springfield, Massachusetts. Her stories were very popular and included "Alone," (1854,) "Moss Side," (1857,) "Sunnybank," (1866,) "At Last," (1870,) "Jessamine," (1873,) "Handicapped," etc. She also wrote "Eve's Daughters," "Loiterings in Pleasant Paths," "Our Daughters," and the "Common Sense Series," on domestic economy. Died 1922.

Terme. See TERMINUS.

Tẽr'mĭ-nus, [Fr. TERME, tĕrm,] a Roman divinity, who was supposed to preside over the boundaries of nations and of private landed property. The worship of Terminus is said to have been instituted by Numa.

Ternaux, tĕr'nō', (GUILLAUME LOUIS,) BARON, a French statesman and manufacturer, born at Sedan in 1763. He represented the department of Seine in the Chamber of Deputies from 1818 to 1823. He was an earnest supporter of the cause of the Bourbons, but took an active part against Charles X. in the revolution of 1830. He published several treatises on finance and manufactures, was one of the first to introduce spinning-machines for cotton and woollen fabrics, and contributed greatly to the improvement of the national industry. Died in 1833.

Ternaux, (HENRI,) a nephew of the preceding, published "Voyages, Relations, and Memoirs relating to the Discovery and Conquest of America," the "Bibliothèque Américaine," and other works. Died in 1864.

Ter-pan'der, [Gr. *Τέρπανδρος*; Fr. TERPANDRE, tĕR'pŏNdR',] a celebrated Greek poet and musician, born on the island of Lesbos about 680 B.C. He was the inventor of the heptachord, or seven-stringed lyre, and is said to have founded the first school of music in Greece. He was the author of hymns and lyrics, none of which are extant.

See K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" BODE, "Poetæ lyrici Græci."

Terpandre. See TERPANDER.

Terp-sich'o-re, [Gr. *Τερψιχόρη* or *Τερψιχόρα, i.e.* "delighting in the dance," from *τέρπω*, to "delight," and *χορεία*, a "dance,"] one of the nine Muses, presided over dancing and choral song. She was represented with a crown of laurel, and with a lyre in her hand.

Terquem, tĕR'kŏN', (OLRY,) a French mathematician, born at Metz in 1782, was a Jew. He published several mathematical works. Died in Paris in 1862.

Tẽr'ra, [Fr. TERRE, tair,] a name given by the Romans to the goddess of the earth, and identified with the Ge [Gr. *Γέα* or *Γῆ*] of the Greek mythology. She was the mother of the Titans, Gigantes, and Oceanus. (See TELLUS.)

Terrail, dŭ. See BAYARD, (PIERRE.)

Terrasson, tà'rà'sŏN', (ANTOINE,) a French lawyer and scholar, born in Paris in 1705. He wrote a "History of Roman Jurisprudence," (1750.) Died in 1782.

Terrasson, (GASPARD,) a French Jansenist and pulpit orator, born at Lyons in 1680. His sermons were published in 4 vols., 1749. Died in 1752.

Terrasson, (JEAN,) a distinguished French scholar and writer, born at Lyons in 1670, was a brother of the preceding. He was the author of a "Critical Dissertation on Homer's Iliad," (1715,) "Three Letters on the New System of Finance," (1720,) in defence of John Law's projects, a philosophical romance entitled "Séthos," on the model of Fénelon's "Télémaque," and other works. In 1732 he succeeded Morville in the French Academy. Died in 1750.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire des Membres de l'Académie Française;" GRANDJEAN DE FOUCHY, "Éloge de Terrasson;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., (1821.)

Terrasson, (MATHIEU,) an eloquent French lawyer and jurist, born at Lyons in 1669, was the father of Antoine, noticed above. Died in 1734.

Terray, tà'rà', (JOSEPH MARIE,) a French financier, born in Forez in 1715. He became controller-general of the finances in 1769, and was removed in 1774. Died in 1778.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Terreros y Pando, tĕr-rā'rŏs e păn'do, (ESTEBAN,) a Spanish Jesuit and grammarian, born in Biscay in 1707. Among his works is a "Dictionary of the Spanish Language, with Definitions in Latin, French, and Italian," ("Diccionario Castellano," etc., 4 vols., 1785–93.) Died at Forlì, in Italy, in 1782.

Ter'rill, (WILLIAM R.,) an American general, born in Virginia about 1832, graduated at West Point in 1853. He distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, (fighting for the Union,) April, 1862, and was killed at the battle of Perryville, October 8 of that year.

Ter'rỹ, (ALFRED H.,) an American general, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1827, was a lawyer before the civil war. He served as colonel in the expedition against Port Royal in November, 1861, became a brigadier-general in March, 1862, and took a prominent part in the capture of Fort Wagner, in September, 1863. He commanded a division of the army of the James River in Virginia in the summer of 1864. He was selected by General Grant to command an expedition against Fort Fisher, North Carolina, with the co-operation of Admiral D. D. Porter. On the 15th of January, 1865, he assaulted that fort, which, after a very obstinate defence, was captured, with its entire garrison and armament. "Thus was secured," says General Grant, "by the combined efforts of the navy and army, one of the most important successes of the war." Died December 16, 1890.

Ter'rỹ, (DANIEL,) an English comedian, born at Bath about 1780. He performed with success at Liverpool and Edinburgh, where he acquired the friendship and patronage of Sir Walter Scott. He was subsequently for a time one of the proprietors of the Adelphi Theatre, London. Died in 1828.

Terry, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born about 1590, accompanied the embassy to the Great Mogul in 1615, and published, after his return, his "Travels in the East Indies," etc., (1655.)

Terry, (ELLEN,) a gifted English actress, born at Coventry, February 27, 1848. Her sisters, KATE, (Mrs. Lewis,) FLORENCE, (Mrs. Morris; died in 1896,) and MARION, were also successful actresses. She first appeared on the stage in a child's part in 1856. Among her best parts are Portia, Pauline, and Ophelia, which latter character she has chiefly played to Mr. Irving's Hamlet. She is married to Mr. Wardell, known on the stage as Mr. Charles Kelly. Died July 21, 1928.

Tersan, de, dẽh tĕR'sŏN', (CHARLES PHILIPPE CAMPION,) a French antiquary, born at Marseilles in 1736; died in 1819.

Tersteegen, tĕR-stā'gĕn, (GERHARD,) a German hymn-writer, born at Mörs, near Dusseldorf, November 25, 1697. He published "A Spiritual Flower-Garden," "Spiritual Crumbs," and other writings. (See his "Works," 8 vols., 1846, and his "Life," translated by S. Jackson, 1832.) Died April 3, 1769. Tersteegen is considered the best poet among the German mystics.

Tertre, du. See DUTERTRE.

Ter-tul'lĭ-an, [Lat. TERTULLIA'NUS; Fr. TERTULLIEN, tĕR'tü'le-ăN'; It. TERTULLIANO, tĕR-tool-le-ā'no,] (QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENS,) an eminent Latin Father of the Church, born at Carthage about 160 A.D., was originally a heathen. He adopted the profession of advocate or lawyer. The date of his conversion to Christianity is not preserved. Soon after this event he was ordained a presbyter in the Church of Carthage. About the end of the second century he left the Catholic Church and joined the Montanists. He acquired great influence among the Christians of his time. He was a man of powerful intellect, ardent temper, austere character, and great erudition. The date of his death is unknown, but he is said to have attained a great age.

Tertullian wrote numerous works, partly devotional and partly controversial, which are still extant. The

following are supposed to have been written before he became a Montanist: "Letter to the Martyrs," ("Ad Martyres,") "On Prayer," ("De Oratione,") "On Baptism," ("De Baptismo,") "Advice to his Wife," ("Ad Uxorem,") "On Public Games or Shows," ("De Spectaculis," about 198,) and "De Præscriptione Hæreticorum," a treatise against heretics. After he joined the Montanists, he wrote (probably) "Against Marcion," ("Adversus Marcionem,") "On the Body of Christ," ("De Carne Christi,") "On the Resurrection of the Body," ("De Resurrectione Carnis,") "On the Soldier's Crown," ("De Corona Militis,") and several others. Among his most important works is his "Apology to the Nations for the Christians," ("Apologeticus adversus Gentes pro Christianis," dated 198 A.D.) This is an eloquent and powerful vindication of the Christian Church against false accusations.

See EUSEBIUS, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" ALLIX, "Dissertatio de Tertulliani Vita et Scriptis;" 1680; NEANDER, "Antignosticus Geist des Tertullianus," etc., 1825; A. DE MARGERIE, "De Tertulliano," 1853; P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de Tertulliano," 1761; PHOTIUS, "Bibliotheca;" HESSELBERG, "Tertullian's Lehre aus seinem Schriften entwickelt," 1848; BARONIUS, "Annales;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tertulliano. See TERTULLIAN.

Tertullianus. See TERTULLIAN.

Tertullien. See TERTULLIAN.

Terwesten, tẹr-wĕs'tẹn, or **Terwestyn,** (AUGUSTYN,) a Dutch painter, born at the Hague in 1649. He studied in Italy, and became about 1690 court painter to the Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards Frederick William of Prussia. He was appointed director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, of which he was one of the principal founders. Died in 1711.

Terwesten, (ELIAS,) a painter of flowers and fruits, born at the Hague in 1651, was a brother of the preceding. Died at Rome in 1724.

Terwesten, (MATTHEW,) a Dutch historical painter, born at the Hague in 1670, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1735.

Terzi. See LANA TERZI.

Tesi, tā'see, (MAURO ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, also called IL MAURINO, born at Montalbano in 1730. He was patronized by Algarotti, who commends his genius in very high terms. Died 1766.

Tes'la, (NIKOLA,) American inventor, was born at Smiljan, Lika, Austrian Croatia, in 1857. He studied at Grätz and Paris, came to the United States in 1884, and became a naturalized citizen. In 1885 he entered the Edison laboratory at Menlo Park, N. J., as an electrical expert. He afterwards established a laboratory of his own in New York. He became widely known for his remarkable results with currents of high voltage and rapid alternation, and made many inventions, one of the principal being his oscillator, which combines the steam-engine and dynamo.

Tessin, tĕs-seen', (KARL GUSTAF,) COUNT, a Swedish diplomatist and statesman, son of Nicodemus Tessin, noticed below, was born at Stockholm in 1695. He was employed in embassies to Vienna, Versailles, and Berlin, and was subsequently appointed governor of the crown-prince, afterwards Gustavus III. He wrote for his pupil a work entitled "Letters from an Old Man to a Young Prince." Died in 1770.

Tessin, (NICODEMUS VALENTINSON,) born at Stralsund in 1619, was appointed royal architect by Queen Christina of Sweden. Died about 1688.

His son, Count NICODEMUS, born in 1654, studied under Bernini at Rome. Being appointed court architect, he began in 1697 the erection of the royal palace at Stockholm, which ranks among his best works. He also constructed the cathedral at Calmar, and Count Oxenstiern's monument. Died in 1728.

Tĕs'tạ, (CAIUS TREBATIUS,) a Roman jurist, was a correspondent of Cicero, and a master of Labeo. He wrote on civil law. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war.

Testa, tĕs'tâ, (PIETRO,) called IL LUCCHESINO, (ēl look-kâ-see'no,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Lucca in 1617, was a pupil of Domenichino. He worked in Rome. Among his best pictures are "The Death of Beato Angelo," and "The Massacre of the Innocents." His etchings are highly prized. Died in 1650.

Teste, tĕst, (ALPHONSE,) a French physician, born about 1814. He has written in defence of the homœopathic system.

Teste, (FRANÇOIS ANTOINE,) a French general, born at Bagnols in 1775. He commanded a brigade at Borodino in 1812, and became a general of division in 1813. Died in 1862.

Teste, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French jurist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Bagnols in 1780. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, became minister of justice in 1839, and president of the court of cassation in 1843. Being convicted of corruption in 1847, he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, and deprived of his office. Died in 1852.

Testelin or Tettelin, tĕt'lăn', (LOUIS,) an eminent French painter, born in Paris in 1615. He studied under Vouet, and was elected in 1648 one of the first members of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. He became professor in the Academy in 1650. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Resurrection of Tabitha, by Saint Paul," and "The Flagellation of Saint Paul and Silas," both in the church of Notre-Dame, at Paris. Died in 1655.

His brother HENRI, born in 1616, also became professor of painting in the Academy of Fine Arts, and was the author of a work entitled "Opinions of the Most Skilful Painters on the Practice of Painting and Sculpture," etc., (1699.) Died in 1695.

See FONTENAY, "Dictionnaire des Artistes."

Testi, tĕs'tee, (FULVIO,) COUNT, an eminent Italian lyric poet, born at Ferrara in 1593. He published a volume of poems ("Rime") in 1613. He became secretary of state under Francis I., Duke of Módena, who employed him in important missions to Pope Urban VIII. and to Venice. In 1646 he offended the Duke of Módena by overtures to obtain office under Cardinal Mazarin. Died in 1646.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Vita del Conte F. Testi," 1780; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Testu, tĕs'tü', (JACQUES,) ABBÉ, a mediocre French writer, born in Paris about 1626. He became a member of the French Academy in 1665. Died in 1706.

Te'thys, [Gr. Τηθύς; Fr. TÉTHYS, tā'tèss',] in classic mythology, was a daughter of Uranus, the wife of Oceanus, and the mother of the Oceanides.

Tet'rĭ-cus, (CAIUS PESUVIUS,) a Roman officer, sometimes called one of the Thirty Tyrants. He assumed imperial power at Burdig'ala (Bordeaux) in 267 A.D. He was defeated and taken prisoner at Châlons in 274 by Aurelian, who treated him kindly.

Tettenborn, tet'tẹn-born', (FRIEDRICH KARL,) BARON, a German general, born in the county of Hohnstein in 1778, served in the Austrian campaigns of 1805 and 1809, and subsequently entered the Russian army. In 1819 he was appointed ambassador from Baden to Vienna, where he died in 1845.

Tetzel or **Tezel,** tĕt'sẹl, [Lat. TETZE'LIUS,] originally **Diez,** deets, or **Diezel,** deet'sẹl, (JOHANN,) a famous Dominican monk, born at Leipsic, was appointed by the pope, about 1502, vendor of indulgences. His scandalous deception of the people, together with his loose life, attracted the attention of Luther, and was one of the exciting causes of the Reformation. (See LUTHER.) Died in 1519.

See P. EKERMAN, "Dissertatio de J. Tetzelio," 1761; V. GROENS, "Tetzel und Luther," 1853; ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V.," vol. ii. book ii.

Teū'çẹr, [Gr. Τεῦκρος,] a fabulous king of Troy, from whom the Trojans derived the name of Teucri, was supposed to be a son of the river Scamander and the nymph Idæa. His daughter Batea or Arisbe was married to Dardanus.

Teucer, a Greek hero, a son of Telamon and Hesione, was a half-brother of Ajax the Great, and was renowned for his skill as an archer. Having been one of the suitors of Helen, he joined the expedition against Troy, and signalized his valour in the siege of that city. After the capture of Troy, he was banished or excluded

from his native country by Telamon, and emigrated to Cyprus, in which he reigned, and founded Salamis.

Teuffel, toif'fĕl, (WILHELM SIGISMUND,) a German scholar, born at Ludwigsburg, September 27, 1820. He was educated chiefly at Tübingen, where in 1849 he became a professor of classical philology. His published works relate largely to particular authors, Greek and Roman. His best work is "Geschichte der römischen Literatur," (1868–70.) Died March 8, 1878.

Tew'fik, (MOHAMMED,) a Khedive of Egypt, born November 10, 1852. On the deposition of his father Ismail, in 1879, the European bond-holders' representatives placed Tewfik in the khedivial seat. The attempted revolution under Arabi Pasha (q. v.) followed soon after, and also the Soudanese revolt (1883–84) of El Mahdi, "the false prophet." Tewfik died January 7, 1892.

Texeira, tă-shā'e-rā, or **Texera**, tă-shā'rā, (JOZÉ,) a learned Portuguese ecclesiastic, born in 1543, became prior of the convent of Santarem. He was subsequently appointed chaplain to Henry III. of France, and was retained in the same office by Henry IV. He was the author of a "Genealogy of Henry, Prince of Condé," "On the Origin of Portugal," etc., and other historical and genealogical works, in Latin. Died in 1604.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Texeira, (PEDRO,) a Portuguese traveller and Oriental scholar, born about 1570. Having spent several years in Persia, where he became thoroughly versed in the language of that country, he visited Italy, France, and Holland. His principal work, written in Spanish, is entitled "An Account of the Kings of Persia and Ormuz," etc., (1610.) The date of his death is unknown.

Texera. See TEXEIRA.

Texier, tĕs'se-ā', (CHARLES FÉLIX MARIE,) a French archæologist, born at Versailles in 1802. Having received from the government in 1833 a mission to explore the antiquities of Asia Minor, he made four visits to that region in ten years. He published a "Description of Asia Minor: Fine Arts, Monuments," etc., (3 vols., 1839–48,) and a "Description of Armenia, Persia," etc., (2 vols., 1842–45.) Died at Paris, July 1, 1871.

Texier, (EDMOND,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rambouillet in 1816. He was one of the editors of the "Siècle" of Paris, and published several political and critical works, including the witty "Portraits de Kel-Kun," (1875.) Died in 1887.

Textor. See RAVISIUS TEXTOR.

Teyler van der Hulst, tī'lĕr văn dĕr hŭlst, (PIETER,) a Dutch Anabaptist, born at Haarlem in 1702, left the greater part of a large fortune to found in his native town a learned institution called by his name. Died in 1778.

Tezel. See TETZEL.

Thaarup, taw'rŭp, (THOMAS,) a Danish poet, born at Copenhagen in 1749. He was the author of dramatic poems entitled "The Harvest-Home" and "Peter's Wedding," and of numerous lyrics, which enjoy great popularity among his countrymen. Died in 1821.

See ERSLEW, "Forfatter-Lexicon;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Thabaud. See LATOUCHE.

Thâbet, thā'bet, (**Ben Kor'rah** or **Ibn** (ĭb'n) **Kor'rah**,) a celebrated Oriental physician and mathematician, born at Harran, in Mesopotamia, in 835 A.D. He was patronized by the caliph Motadhed Billah, who made him one of his astrologers. He was the author of numerous works on medicine, mathematics, and natural history. Died in 901.

Thabet, (**Ben Senân**,) grandson of the preceding, obtained a high reputation as a physician and philosopher, and became superintendent of the hospital at Bagdâd in 946 A.D. He wrote a "History of his Own Times."

Thach'er, (GEORGE,) an American judge, born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1754. He was a member of Congress from 1789 to 1801, and was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts from 1800 to 1824. He was noted for his wit. Died in 1824.

Thacher, (JAMES,) M.D., an American physician and writer, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1754. He was appointed in 1778 chief surgeon of the first Virginia regiment, and subsequently of a New England regiment. He published the "American New Dispensatory," (1810,) "A Military Journal during the Revolutionary War," (1823,) "American Medical Biography," (1828,) and several other works. Died in 1844.

Thacher, (PETER,) D.D., an American Calvinistic divine and celebrated pulpit orator, born at Milton, Massachusetts, in 1752. He became in 1785 pastor of the Brattle Street Church, Boston. He was the author of an "Oration against Standing Armies," "Observations on the State of the Clergy in New England," and other works. Died in 1802.

His son, SAMUEL C. THACHER, born at Boston in 1785, published a "Memoir of the Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster." He was ordained a minister in 1811, and died at Moulins, France, in 1818. A memoir of his life was published in 1824.

Thackeray, thak'ẽr-e, (WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,) a popular English novelist and humorist, was born in Calcutta in 1811. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. He inherited from his father a considerable fortune. In the choice of a profession or pursuit, he first inclined to be an artist, but after he had devoted a few years to art he adopted a literary career. He contributed to the "Times" and other journals of London. He displayed superior talent for humour and irony, in a series of tales, essays, and criticisms which appeared in "Fraser's Magazine" under the assumed name of Michael Angelo Titmarsh. The progress of his reputation was not rapid. He published about 1840 "The Paris Sketch-Book," and "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," a genial satire, which was much admired. As a contributor to "Punch" he gained popularity.

In 1846 he began to publish, under his proper name, "Vanity Fair, a Novel without a Hero," which is one of his best and most popular works. He afterwards produced works of fiction entitled "Pendennis," (1849–50,) and "The History of Henry Esmond, Esq.," (3 vols., 1852.) In 1851 he delivered, in London, a course of "Lectures on the English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century," which was published in 1853. He visited the United States in 1852, and repeated the lectures just named in several great cities of the Union. Among his other works are "The Snob Papers," "The Newcomes," (3 vols., 1854,) "Miscellanies," (2 vols., 1855–56,) and "The Virginians."

About 1856 he revisited the United States, where he gave "Lectures on the Four Georges," (*i.e.* Kings of England,) which he repeated in London, Edinburgh, etc. In 1857 he offered himself as Liberal candidate for Parliament for the city of Oxford, but was defeated by Mr. Cardwell. He began to edit the "Cornhill Magazine" in 1860. He had married a Miss Shaw about 1837. He died in December, 1863, leaving several daughters.

See THEODORE TAYLOR, "Thackeray, the Humorist and Man of Letters," 1864; article on "Thackeray," in the "Westminster Review" for April, 1853, (reprinted in the "Living Age" for May 14, 1853;) "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1854, (reprinted in the "Living Age" for March 11, 1854;) "Quarterly Review" for December, 1848, and January, 1854; "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1853, and January, 1855; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1848, January, 1851, December, 1852, and April, 1864; "North British Review" for August, 1850, and February, 1864.

Thaer. See THÄR.

Thā'is, [Θαΐς,] an Athenian courtesan, mistress of Alexander the Great, whom she accompanied to Asia. She is said to have instigated him to burn the royal palace at Persepolis. She was married after his death to Ptolemy, King of Egypt.

Thalberg, tăl'bĕRG, (SIGISMUND,) a celebrated pianist, born at Geneva in 1812, was a pupil of Sechter and Hummel at Vienna. He visited London, Paris, and different parts of Germany, his performances being everywhere received with applause. Among his compositions are Studies for the Piano, and the opera of "Florinda." Died in 1871.

Thalebee or **Thalebi, Al**, ăl thâl'e-bee, an Arabian author, born at Nishapoor, in Persia, in 961 A.D., wrote a "History of Illustrious Poets." Died about 1038.

Thā'lēs, [Gr. Θαλῆς,] a celebrated Ionian philosopher, and one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Miletus about 640 B.C. He is styled the originator of philos-

ophy. He travelled in Egypt and other foreign countries. According to Herodotus, he predicted the eclipse of the sun which occurred during a battle between Cyaxares the Mede, and Alyattes, King of Lydia, about 609 B.C. He was distinguished for political sagacity and sententious wisdom, and was employed in public affairs. He considered water to be the origin or principle of all things, fixed the length of the year at three hundred and sixty-five days, and attributed the attractive power of the magnet to a soul or life by which it is animated. He is said to have invented several propositions or demonstrations of geometry. He died about 550 B.C., aged about ninety.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" BUDDEUS, "Dissertatio de Ethica Thaletis," 1690; PLOUCQUET, "Dissertatio de Dogmatibus Thaletis," 1763; TIEDEMANN, "Griechenlands erste Philosophen, oder Leben und Systeme des Orpheus, Thales," etc., 1780; HARLES, "Programmata III. de Thaletis Doctrina," 1780–84.

Thales or **Tha-le'tas**, [Gr. *Θαλήτας*,] a Greek musician and lyric poet, born in Crete. He probably lived about 650 B.C., or earlier. It is said that he instructed the Spartans in some new principles of music, and pacified the factions of Sparta by his art, or by the sacred character of his musical productions. According to some writers, he was invited to Sparta by Lycurgus.

Thaletas. See THALES.

Tha-lī'a or **Tha-leī'a**, [Gr. *Θαλία* or *Θάλεια*; Fr. THALIE, tȧ'le',] one of the nine Muses, presided over comedy, pastoral poetry, and banquets. Also, one of the Graces.

Thalie. See THALIA.

Thamâsp (tȧ'mȧsp') or **Tâmâsp I.**, King of Persia, born in 1513, succeeded his father, Ismail, in 1523. Died in 1576.

See MALCOLM, "History of Persia."

Thamer, tȧ'mẹr, (THEOBALD,) a German theologian, born in Alsace, became professor of theology at Marburg in 1545. He controverted some doctrines of Luther, and joined the Catholic Church. Died in 1569.

Tham'muz, [Fr. THAMMOUZ, tȧ'mooz',] a divinity of the Syrians or Assyrians, identified with Adonis. He was said to have been put to death by a wicked king. The festival of Thammuz was celebrated by the idolatrous Jews. (See Ezekiel viii.)

Tham'ў-ris or **Tham'ў-ras**, [*Θάμυρις*,] a Greek musician or poet, who lived before Homer, was a son of Philammon, and a native of Thrace. According to tradition, he pretended to surpass the Muses, and was punished for his presumption by blindness.

Than'ą-tos, [Gr. *Θάνατος*; Lat. MORS,] a personification of Death, in classic mythology, was represented by Homer as the brother of Sleep.

Thanet, (OCTAVE.) See FRENCH, ALICE.

Thär or **Thaer**, tȧr, (ALBRECHT,) a German agriculturist, born at Celle in 1752, was the author of an "Introduction to the Knowledge of English Husbandry," (1816,) and "Principles of Rational Agriculture." The latter was translated into several languages. In 1807 he founded an Academy of Agriculture at Möglin. Died in 1828.

Thatch'ẹr, (BENJAMIN BUSSEY,) an American writer, born at Warren, Maine, in 1809. He published a "Biography of North American Indians who have been Distinguished as Orators, Statesmen," etc., (1832,) "Tales of the American Revolution," and several other works. Died in 1848.

Thatcher, (HENRY KNOX,) an American rear-admiral, born in Maine. He entered the navy in 1823. He obtained the rank of commodore in July, 1862, and commanded the Colorado in the attacks on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. He commanded the fleet which co-operated with the army in the capture of Mobile, April 12, 1865. He was commissioned as rear-admiral in 1866, retired in 1868, and died in 1880.

See HEADLEY, "Farragut and our Naval Commanders," 1867.

Thauler. See TAULER.

Thaumas de la Thaumassière, tō'mȧ' dẹh lȧ tō'-mȧ'sẹ-air', (GASPARD,) a French jurist and historian, was born about 1620; died in 1702.

Thax'ter, (CELIA,) an American poet, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 29, 1835. Her maiden name was CELIA LAIGHTON, and her father was for many years a well-known resident of the Isles of Shoals. Her principal works are "Among the Isles of Shoals," (1873,) "Poems," (1874,) "Drift-Wood," (1878,) and "Poems for Children," (1884.) Died August 26, 1894.

Thay'er, (WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,) an American author, born at Franklin, Massachusetts, in 1820. He was a prolific writer, producing works on a considerable variety of subjects. Died in 1898.

Thayer, (WILLIAM ROSCOE,) an American author, born at Boston in 1859, and graduated at Harvard in 1881. His best-known work is "The Dawn of Italian Independence." Died 1923.

The-ag'e-nēs, [Gr. *Θεαγένης*; Fr. THÉAGÈNE, tȧ'ȧ'-zhȧn',] a famous Greek athlete of Thasos, gained many victories at the Olympian, Nemean, and Isthmian games. He lived about 480 B.C.

The-ā'no, [Gr. *Θεανώ*,] a native of Crete, was the wife of Pythagoras, and is supposed to have been the author of a number of "Letters" and "Maxims," which have been published in Wolfe's "Mulierum Græcarum Fragmenta." She was distinguished as a philosopher.

Théaulon, tȧ'ō'lôn', (ÉTIENNE,) a French painter, born at Aigues-Mortes in 1739; died in 1780.

Théaulon de Lambert, tȧ'ō'lôn' dẹh lôn'bair', (MARIE EMMANUEL GUILLAUME,) a French dramatic poet, born at Aigues-Mortes in 1787. He produced many successful comedies, operas, and vaudevilles. Died in 1841.

Thecla. See THEKLA.

Theden, tā'dẹn, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN ANTON,) an eminent German surgeon, born in the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1714. Owing to the circumstances of his family, he encountered many difficulties in obtaining an education; but he was at length enabled to study at Berlin, where he acquired the patronage of Frederick the Great, who made him his chief military surgeon. He was the author of several surgical works. Died in 1797.

Theebaw, ex-King of Burmah, was born in 1858 and succeeded to the throne in 1878. Anarchy and misrule marked his reign, and his hostility to British interests led to the invasion of his realm from India in 1885 and his dethronement, upper Burmah being annexed to England.

Theed, (WILLIAM,) an English sculptor, born at Trentham, in Staffordshire, in 1804. His father, William Theed, (died 1817,) was both sculptor and painter. The younger Theed enjoyed a large amount of patronage from the government, and his works (monumental, historical, allegorical, etc.) are very numerous, and usually possess character and value. Died September 10, 1891.

Theil, tȧl or tȧ'yẹ, (JEAN FRANÇOIS NAPOLÉON,) a French philologist, born at Langon (Gironde) in 1808. He published a "Dictionary of Homer and the Homerides," (1842,) and a "Dictionary of the Latin Language," (3 vols., 1855–65.)

Theiner, (JOHANN ANTON,) a German theological writer, was born at Breslau in 1799. He published "The Reformatory Labours of the Catholic Church," (1845,) and other treatises in favour of the Reform party in Germany. Died in 1860.

Théis, tȧ'ès', (ALEXANDRE ÉTIENNE GUILLAUME,) a French novelist, born at Nantes in 1765. He wrote "Memoirs of a Spaniard," (1818,) "Journey of Polycletes," ("Voyage de Polyclète," 1821,) and other works. Died in 1842.

Thĕk'la, SAINT, a saint in the Catholic Church, was a native of Isauria, and was converted, it is supposed, to Christianity by the Apostle Paul about 45 A.D. The cathedral of Milan bears her name and possesses her relics. There is an extant apocryphal book called "The Acts of Paul and Thekla."

Thellusson, tẽl'lus-sọn or tȧ'lü'sôn', (PETER ISAAC,) a wealthy Swiss merchant, born at Geneva, became a resident of London, where he died in 1798. He left more than half a million pounds to accumulate during the lives of his sons and grandsons, and to be invested in land for the benefit of his eldest lineal male descendant. This led to a famous lawsuit; but the will was finally established by the decision of the House of Lords.

Thĕl'wall, (John,) an English *littérateur* and teacher of elocution, born in London in 1764. He published in 1787 a collection of poems. Having afterwards become engaged in the political agitation of that period, he was tried with Horne Tooke and Hardy in 1794 for high treason, and acquitted. In 1801 he began a series of lectures on elocution, which were highly successful. His other principal works are "Political Miscellanies," a "Letter to Mr. Cline on Stammering," "The Peripatetic," and "The Daughter of Adoption," a novel. Died in 1834.

Thémines, de, dẽ dẽh tà'mĕn', (Pons de Lauzières, pôn dẽh lō'ze-air',) Marquis, a French general, born about 1553, became a marshal of France in 1616. He afterwards commanded against the Protestant insurgents. Died in 1627.

The'mis, [Gr. Θέμις; Fr. Thémis, tà'mĕss',] in classic mythology, the goddess of justice and law, was called a daughter of Uranus and Ge, a wife of Jupiter, and the mother of Astræa, Eirene, (Peace,) the Parcæ, and the Horæ. She was a personification of justice and the order of things sanctioned by custom or law. According to Homer, she appeared among the inhabitants of Olympus, and it was her office to convene the assembly of the gods. She was also represented as a prophetic divinity who presided over the oracle of Delphi before Apollo.

Thémiseul or **Thémiseuil.** See Saint-Hyacinthe.

Them'I-son, [Θεμίσων,] an eminent Greek physician, the founder of the sect of Methodici, was born at Laodicea, in Syria. He was a pupil of Asclepiades, and probably lived about 80–40 B.C. His works are not extant. Some critics think that he is the person mentioned by Juvenal in the following line:

"Quot Themison ægros autumno occiderit uno."*—*Sat.* x. 221.

The-mis'tI-us, [Gr. Θεμίστιος,] a celebrated orator and philosopher, surnamed Eu'phrades, (*i.e.* "eloquent,") born in Paphlagonia about 315 A.D. He enjoyed the favour of the emperors Constantius, Julian, and Theodosius the Great, who appointed him tutor to his son Arcadius. In religion he was a pagan. Among his extant works are commentaries on portions of Aristotle, and thirty-three orations in Greek, which were published by Dindorf in 1832. Died about 390 A.D.

See Socrates, "Historia Ecclesiastica;" Fabricius, "Bibliotheca Græca;" E. Baret, "De Themistio Sophista," 1853; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thémistocle. See Themistocles.

The-mis'to-clēz, [Gr. Θεμιστοκλῆς; Fr. Thémistocle, tà'mĕs'tokl',] an Athenian statesman, orator, and commander of great celebrity, born about 514 B.C., was a son of Neocles, a citizen of Athens. His mother was a foreigner. According to Nepos, in early life he was addicted to pleasure, but, having lost his patrimonial estate, he changed his entire course of life. Ambition became his ruling passion. He is said to have spent his hours of leisure and vacation in composing declamations. Just after the battle of Marathon, his friends observed that he was silent, abstracted, and passed the night in watching. Having been questioned as to the cause of this change in his habits, he said the "trophies of Miltiades would not suffer him to sleep." Others imagined that the victory at Marathon had ended the war; but he regarded it as the beginning of a great conflict, and advised the Athenians to increase their navy. His principal rival, Aristides, was ostracized in 483 B.C., after which Themistocles became the foremost statesman of Athens. He was elected archon eponymus in 481, and when Greece was invaded by Xerxes he was chosen commander-in-chief. The oracle of Delphi advised the Athenians to defend themselves by wooden walls, which Themistocles interpreted to signify ships. He induced the people of Athens to abandon that city and embark in the fleet. The Greeks, reduced to a desperate extremity, gained a decisive victory at the great naval battle of Salamis, 480 B.C. "This success," says Plutarch, "was owing chiefly to the sagacity and conduct of Themistocles." He overreached the Spartans when they attempted to prevent the rebuilding of the walls of Athens, about 476, and he fortified the Piræus on a grand scale. In 471 B.C. he was banished by ostracism, and retired to Argos. Having been accused of treason as an accomplice of Pausanias, he sought refuge at the court of Persia in 465, and was kindly treated by Artaxerxes, over whom he acquired much influence. He died, or killed himself, in Persia about 449 B.C. According to Thucydides, Themistocles was the strongest example of the power of natural talent, made the best conjectures as to future events, and had an excellent foresight. Plutarch relates that of two men who courted his daughter he preferred the less wealthy, saying, "I would rather she should have a man without money than money without a man." When Simonides offered to teach him the art of memory, he said he would rather learn the art of forgetting. According to Mr. Grote, he was "alike vast in his abilities and unscrupulous in his morality."

* Literally, "As many patients as Themison has killed (or shall have killed) in a single autumn."

See Plutarch, "Life of Themistocles;" Cornelius Nepos, "Themistocles;" Kirchmaier, "Dissertatio de Themistocle," 1663; Theodor Finck, "Commentatio historico-philologica de Themistoclis Ætate, Vita, Ingenio Rebusque Gestis," 1849; Grote, "History of Greece;" Thirlwall, "History of Greece."

Thénard, tà'nẽR', (Arnould Paul Edmond,) Baron, a French chemist, son of the illustrious Baron L. J. Thénard. He was born in 1820, inherited great wealth, and devoted himself to agriculture. His principal writings were on agricultural chemistry, on which subject he was a high authority. Died August 8, 1884.

Thénard, tà'nẽR', (Louis Jacques,) Baron, an eminent French chemist, born at Nogent-sur-Seine in 1777. He studied under Vauquelin, in Paris, and became successively demonstrator of chemistry in the Polytechnic School, professor of chemistry in the College of France (1804) and in the University of Paris, and a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1810. He was also made a peer of France, (1833,) grand officer of the legion of honour, and chancellor of the university. His "Elementary Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Chemistry" (4 vols., 1813) is esteemed a standard work, and has been translated into several languages. He contributed a great number of valuable treatises to the "Annales de Chimie" and other scientific journals, and published, conjointly with Gay-Lussac, "Physico-Chemical Researches," made with the voltaic pile, (2 vols., 1811.) Died in 1857. Thénard and his friend Gay Lussac, whose names are inseparably associated in science, discovered boron, and proved that oxymuriatic acid is a simple substance. Thénard discovered the peroxide of hydrogen.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" a translation of Flourens's "Éloge on Thénard" in the "Smithsonian Report" for 1862, p. 373; "Biographie Universelle."

Thénot, tà'no', (Jean Pierre,) a French painter and writer on art, was born in Paris in 1803. He painted hunting-scenes, landscapes, etc., and wrote several works on perspective and lithography. Died in 1857.

The'o-bâld, [It. Teobaldo, tà-o-bāl'do,] sometimes written **Thiébaut,** was a brother of Ladislaus II. of Bohemia. He served with distinction as a general under Frederick Barbarossa in Italy, about 1158–63.

The'o-bâld, (Lewis,) an English critic and commentator on Shakspeare, was a native of Kent. He wrote a number of dramas, which are now forgotten. Having offended Pope by exposing the errors of his edition of Shakspeare, he was severely satirized by that poet in the "Dunciad." In 1733 Theobald brought out an edition of Shakspeare, (7 vols. 8vo,) which was received with great favour, and is still highly esteemed for the judgment and accuracy it displays. He also wrote a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh." Died in 1744.

Theobald of Canterbury. See Thibaud.

The-o-bal'dus, written also **Tibaldus** and **Tebaldus,** a French ecclesiastic, supposed to have flourished in the twelfth century. He was the author of a poem entitled "Physiologus de Naturis duodecim Animalium," being a description of the habits of twelve animals, with moral reflections drawn from each.

Théocrène and **Theocrenus.** See Tagliacarne.

Théocrite. See Theocritus.

The-oc'rI-tus, [Gr. Θεόκριτος; Fr. Théocrite, tà'o'-

krēt′,] one of the most celebrated pastoral poets of antiquity, was a native of Syracuse, and flourished about 270 B.C. He resided for a time at Alexandria, where he enjoyed the favour and patronage of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Among the extant works attributed to Theocritus are thirty idyls and more than twenty epigrams. His bucolics are written in the Doric dialect, and are universally regarded as master-pieces of their kind. He is called the creator of bucolic poetry. His idyls, unlike most modern pastorals, are natural and free from affected sentimentality. The Eclogues of Virgil are imitations of the Bucolics of Theocritus, and are generally regarded as inferior to the original works, which are essentially dramatic and mimetic and are truthful pictures of the real life of the common people. It appears from his sixteenth idyl that he returned to Syracuse and lived there in the reign of Hieron II., who became king in 270 B.C. He was intimate with the poet Aratus. Few events of the life of Theocritus have been preserved.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" NAEKE, "Dissertatio de Theocrito," 1828; E. ROUZ, "Dissertatio de Theocriti Idylliis," 1846; SUIDAS, "Theocritus;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1842; "Fraser's Magazine" for August and October, 1835; "Blackwood's Magazine" for December, 1836, article "Epigrams of Theocritus."

The-oc′rĭ-tus OF CHI′OS, a Greek orator and Sophist, famous for his sarcastic wit, lived in the time of Alexander the Great. He wrote an epigram against Aristotle. He was put to death by Antigonus Gonatas.

Théodat. See THEODATUS.

The-od′ạ-tus, [Fr. THÉODAT, tā′o′dȧ′,] King of the Goths in Italy, was a nephew of Theodoric. He began to reign about 534 A.D., was defeated by Belisarius, and was killed by his own soldiers in 536.

The-od′e-bẹrt [Fr. pron. tā′o′dẹh-bair′; Lat. THEODEBER′TUS] I., King of Austrasia, born about 504 A.D., was a grandson of Clovis. He is said to have been a good and able prince. Died in 547 A.D.

Théodecte. See THEODECTES.

The-o-dec′tēē, [Gr. *Θεοδέκτης;* Fr. THÉODECTE, tā′o′dĕkt′,] an eminent Greek rhetorician and tragic poet, born at Phaselis, in Pamphylia, lived about 350 B.C., and was a pupil of Isocrates. He is said to have been a friend of Aristotle, who expresses a high opinion of him in some of his writings. His works are lost, except small fragments.

See MÄRCKER, "Commentatio de Theodectæ Vita et Scriptis," 1835.

The-od-e-lin′da, [Fr. THÉODELINDE, tā′o′dẹh-lȧ̃nd′; It. TEODELINDA, tā-o-dā-lēn′dā,] a Bavarian princess, was married in 589 A.D. to Autharic, King of the Lombards, who died in 590. She afterwards exercised royal power. Died in 625 A.D.

The-od′e-mir, the father of Theodoric the Great, was chief ruler of the Ostrogoths. Died in 475 A.D.

Theodemir, a chief of the Visigoths, and a native of Spain. He served under Roderick against the Moors in 711. Died after 713 A.D.

Theoderic or **Theoderich.** See THEODORIC.

Theodericus. See THEODORIC.

The-o-do′rạ, Empress of the East, was in her youth an actress and courtesan of Constantinople. She retired from the stage, reformed her conduct, and gained the affection of Justinian, who married her in 525 A.D. In 527 he proclaimed her as empress and his equal colleague in the empire. Died in 548 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" J. P. LUDWIG, "Vita Justiniani et Theodoræ," 1731.

Theodora, Empress of the East, born about 810 A.D., was married to the emperor Theophilus in 830. She became regent at his death, 842, and governed the empire with wisdom for fifteen years. Died in 867 A.D.

Théodore. See THEODORUS

Theodore, (King of Corsica.) See NEUHOF.

The′o-dore [Lat. THEODO′RUS] I. succeeded John IV as Pope of Rome in 641 A.D. In a council at Rome he excommunicated Paulus, Patriarch of Constantinople, who supported the heresy of the Monothelites. Died in 649 A.D.

Theodore (Theodorus) II. was elected pope as successor to Romanus in 897 A.D., and died the same year.

Theodore or **Theodorus,** a native of Tarsus, was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 669 A.D., which office he filled with great zeal and fidelity. He founded numerous schools, and converted Saint Augustine's monastery into a college, where Latin and Greek were taught with great purity. He was the author of a work entitled "The Penitential." Died in 690 A.D.

See W. F. HOOK, "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. i. chap. iv.

Theodore or **Theodorus,** late King of Abyssinia, was born about 1820. His original name was KASSAI. Having raised himself from a humble condition by his talents and success as a soldier, he began to reign about 1855. He maltreated some subjects of Great Britain, the government of which sent an army to Abyssinia in 1867. Theodore was defeated and killed in battle by the British under General Napier in April, 1868. The native form of his name was TADRUS.

The′o-dore An′gẹ-lus, [Lat. THEODO′RUS AN′GELUS; Fr. THÉODORE L'ANGE, tā′o′dor′ lȯ̃nzh,] became Greek Emperor of Thessalonica in 1222. He waged war against the Latins and the Bulgarians, who defeated him and took him prisoner in 1230.

Théodore l'Ange. See THEODORE ANGELUS.

Theodore of Mopsuestia. See THEODORUS MOPSUESTENUS.

The-od′o-ret or **The-od-o-re′tus,** [Gr. *Θεοδώρητος;* Fr. THÉODORET, tā′o′do′rȧ′,] an eminent Christian writer and ecclesiastic, born at Antioch about 390 A.D., was a pupil of Theodore of Mopsuestia. He was a personal friend of Nestorius. About 422 he was appointed Bishop of Cyrus, in Syria. He was moderate and liberal, and equally eminent for piety and learning. He employed his influence against the intolerant Cyril of Alexandria and Dioscurus. In 449 he was deposed by the Synod of Ephesus, over which Dioscurus presided. He condemned the doctrines of Nestorius at the Council of Chalcedon, in 451. He wrote, besides other works, a valuable "History of the Church" from 325 to 429 A.D., and commentaries on the Old Testament and Epistles of Paul. Died in 457.

See RICHTER, "Commentatio de Theodoreto," 1822; SCHULZE, "Dissertatio de Vita B. Theodoreti," 1769; NEANDER, "History of the Church;" CAVE, "Historia Literaria."

Theodoretus. See THEODORET.

The-od′o-ric or **The-od′e-ric** [Lat. THEODORI′CUS] I., King of the Visigoths, and a son of the famous Alaric, was elected king in 418 or 419 A.D. He defeated the Romans at Toulouse in 439, and, having conquered a large part of Gaul, concluded a treaty of peace with Avitus. Theodoric and the Roman general Aetius united their forces against Attila the Hun, who invaded Gaul in 450. The opposing armies met at Châlons, where Attila was defeated and Theodoric was killed, in 451 A.D. He left two sons, Thorismond and Theodoric.

See JORNANDES, "De Rebus Geticis."

Theodoric II., King of the Visigoths, was a son of the preceding. He began to reign at Tolosa (Toulouse) in 452 A.D., and became an ally of Avitus, Emperor of Rome. He invaded Spain, defeated the Suevi, and made extensive conquests in the peninsula. He was assassinated by his brother Euric in 466 A.D.

The-od′ọ-ric or **The-od′ẹ-ric** [Lat. THEODORI′CUS or THEODERI′CUS; Ger. THEODORICH, tā-o′do-rĭK, or THEODERICH, tā-o′dẹr-ĭK, which was afterwards corrupted into DIETRICH, dee′trĭK] THE GREAT, King of the Ostrogoths, born in 455 A.D., was the son of King Theodemir. He was educated at Constantinople, whither he had been sent as a hostage at an early age. Soon after his accession to the throne (475) he was involved in a war with Zeno, Emperor of Constantinople, and subsequently turned his arms against Odoacer, who had usurped the chief power in Italy. The latter, after having been defeated in three battles, was besieged in Ravenna, which he surrendered at the end of three years. Being acknowledged King of Italy by the emperor Anastasius, Theodoric assumed the name of Flavius, celebrated a triumph at Rome, and distinguished himself by the wisdom and liberality of his rule. He defeated the Gepidæ, assisted the Visigoths against the French king Clovis, and possessed himself of Provence.

He died in 526 A.D., his death being hastened, it is said, by remorse for having unjustly condemned to death Symmachus and Boëthius. Gibbon observes of Theodoric, "His reputation may repose on the visible peace and prosperity of a reign of thirty-three years, the unanimous esteem of his own times, and the memory of his wisdom and courage, his justice and humanity, which was deeply impressed on the minds of the Goths and the Italians."

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. XXXIX.; ENNODIUS, "Panegyricus Theodorico dictus;" J. COCHLÆUS, "Vita Theodorici," 1544; HURTER, "Geschichte des Königs Theodorich," 1807; DU ROURE, "Histoire de Théodoric le Grand," 2 vols., 1846; TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Theodoric, [It. TEODORICO, tā-o-do-ree'ko,] an Italian surgeon and ecclesiastic, rose to be Bishop of Cervia. He enjoyed a high reputation for his skill in surgery, and wrote, in Latin, a treatise "On Surgery according to the System of Hugo de Lucca." Died in 1298.

Theodorich. See THEODORIC.

Theodoricus. See THEODORIC.

The-o-do'rus (or **The'o-dore**) [Gr. *Θεόδωρος;* Fr. THÉODORE, tā'o'dor'] OF CYRE'NE, a Greek philosopher, belonged to the Cyrenaic school. His doctrines, which resembled those of Epicurus, gave so much offence that he was banished from his native city of Cyrene. He resided at Athens about 312 B.C. Cicero and Seneca admired his answer to Lysimachus, who threatened to crucify him. He professed that he did not care whether he should rot on the ground or in the air.

Theodo'rus OF HERACLE'A, a learned bishop and leader of the Arian party. He was Bishop of Heraclea on the Propontis, and was one of the delegates who presented the Confession of Antioch to Constans in 342 A.D. Died about 356 A.D.

Theodo'rus (or **The'odore**) OF SA'MOS, an eminent Greek statuary and architect, who probably flourished about 600 B.C. He was one of the first artists that cast statues in bronze. The Theodorus who made a celebrated ring for Polycrates is supposed to have been a nephew of the artist above noticed.

Theodo'rus OF TAR'SUS, sometimes called DIODORUS, a prelate and theologian, is supposed to have been a native of Antioch. He was appointed Bishop of Tarsus in 378 A.D. He was a zealous opponent of the Arian heresy, and wrote a number of theological works, which are not extant.

The-o-do'rus An-ag-nos'tēs, (or **Lec'tor,**) (*i.e.* "Theodore the Reader,") [Fr. THÉODORE LECTEUR, tā'o'dor' lĕk'tur',] a historian, supposed to have lived in the sixth century of our era. He was reader in the church of Constantinople, and wrote a "History of the Church to the Time of Justinian I."

The-o-do'rus As'çĭ-das, a Cappadocian monk, who gained the favour of Justinian I., and was appointed Archbishop of Cæsarea about 536 A.D. He favoured the Origenists. Died about 558 A.D.

Theodorus Lascaris. See LASCARIS.

The-o-do'rus Mop-sues-te'nus or **Theodore of Mopsuestia,** [Fr. THÉODORE DE MOPSUESTE, tā'o'dor' dẹh mop'sü'ĕst',] Bishop of Mopsuestia, born at Antioch about 350 A.D., was a pupil of Libanius and a friend of Chrysostom. His controversial and theological writings were highly esteemed by his contemporaries, but very few of them are extant. Died in 429 A.D.

See NEANDER, "History of the Christian Church;" FRITZSCHE, "De Theodori Mopsuesteni Vita," 1837; SIEFFERT, "Theodorus Mopsvestenus," 1827.

The-o-do'rus Pris-cĭ-ā'nus, a physician and medical writer of the fourth century, is supposed to have lived at Constantinople.

The-o-do'rus Prod'ro-mus, [Fr. THÉODORE PRODROME, tā'o'dor' pro'drom',] a learned monk and Byzantine writer of the twelfth century, was also called HILARION.

The-o-do'rus Stu-dī'tą, [Fr. THÉODORE STUDITE, tā'o'dor' stü'dĕt',] a Greek monk and writer, born at Constantinople in 759 A.D., was an adversary of the Iconoclasts. He incited the people to sedition and violent resistance to the decrees against the worship of images. Died in 826 A.D.

Théodose. See THEODOSIUS.

Theodosius, an able Roman general under the reign of Valentinian I., served with distinction against the barbarians of Britain and Germany, and subsequently quelled an insurrection in Africa in 373 A.D. He was beheaded at Carthage, 376 A.D. The cause of his execution is not known. His son became Emperor of Rome.

Theodosius (the-o-do'she-us) [Fr. THÉODOSE, tā'o'doz'; It. TEODOSIO, tā-o-do'se-o] **I., Flavius,** a Roman emperor, surnamed THE GREAT, was the son of the preceding, and was born in Spain in 346 A.D. He accompanied his father in his various campaigns, and acquired at an early age great proficiency in the art of war. In 379 A.D. the emperor Gratian conferred upon him the title of Augustus, with the command over the Eastern provinces. Having been received into the Christian Church, he distinguished himself by his zeal against the Arians, and in 380 appointed Gregory Nazianzen Archbishop of Constantinople. He carried on a successful war with the Goths, whom he induced to become the allies of the Romans. After the death of Gratian, Maximus, who had usurped his empire and invaded Italy, was defeated by Theodosius, with the assistance of the Huns and Goths, in 388. Theodosius reigned at Constantinople, and Valentinian II. was emperor at Rome until his death, in 392. After this event Theodosius became sole emperor of the Roman world. Before his death he divided his dominions between his two sons Arcadius and Honorius, to the former of whom he gave the Eastern empire, and to the latter the Western. Died in 395 A.D. Although he was guilty of several acts of cruelty, his character is generally eulogized by historians.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall;" TILLEMONT "Histoire des Empereurs;" FLÉCHIER, "Histoire de Théodose le Grand," 1679; SOCRATES, "Historia ecclesiastica;" LE BEAU "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Theodosius II., called THE YOUNGER, born in 401 A.D., was the grandson of the preceding, and the son of Arcadius. Being but seven years of age at the death of his father, the government was conducted by his sister Pulcheria. Among the most important events of his reign was the collection of the code of laws known as the "Codex Theodosianus." Died in 450 A.D.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" GERLACH, "De Theodosio Juniore," 1751.

Theodosius III., surnamed ADRAMYTTE'NUS, succeeded Anastasius II. as Emperor of Constantinople in 715 A.D. After a reign of about a year, he withdrew to a monastery, and was succeeded by Leo III.

Theodosius OF TRIPOLI, a Greek geometer, born in Bithynia, lived probably between 100 B.C. and 100 A.D. He wrote a work entitled "Spherics," (*Σφαιρικά,*) which is extant.

Theodotion, the-o-do'she-ọn, [Gr. *Θεόδοτων,*] an early Christian writer under the Roman emperor Commodus, made a Greek translation of the Old Testament. He belonged to the sect of Ebionites.

The-od'o-tus, [Gr. *Θεόδοτος;* Fr. THÉODOTE, tā'o'dot',] an able Greek general, commanded in Cœle-Syria for Ptolemy Philopator in 222 B.C. About three years later he entered the service of Antiochus the Great.

Theodotus OF SAMOS, a rhetorician, was preceptor to Ptolemy XII. of Egypt. He was responsible for the murder of Pompey the Great, for which he was put to death, by order of Brutus, in 43 B.C.

Théodulfe, tā'o'dülf', [Lat. THEODUL'FUS,] a learned ecclesiastic, born in Spain, was the author of several works. He became Bishop of Orléans about 788. Died about 820 A.D.

The-og'nis, [*Θέογνις,*] a Greek poet and philosopher, supposed to have lived about 540–500 B.C., was a native of Megara. His works were principally elegies and didactic poems, of which fragments only are extant. He was a noble or aristocrat, and was driven into exile by the democratic party.

See FRERE, "Theognis Restitutus: The Personal History of the Poet Theognis," etc., 1842; K. O. MÜLLER, "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

The'on, [*Θέων,*] a celebrated Greek painter, born in Samos, lived under the reign of Alexander the Great. His works are highly commended by Pliny.

Theon, (ÆLIUS,) a rhetorician of Alexandria, supposed to have lived about 315 A.D. His principal extant work is entitled "Progymnasmata," or rules on rhetoric.

Theon OF ALEXANDRIA, called THE YOUNGER, a Platonic philosopher and mathematician, lived about 350–400 A.D. He wrote commentaries on the Almagest of Ptolemy, and edited the works of Euclid. He was the father of the celebrated Hypatia.

Theon OF SMYRNA, sometimes called THE ELDER, a Neo-Platonic philosopher, flourished about 125 A.D. He was the author of a treatise on astronomy, mathematics, music, etc., the principal part of which is extant. He is called a Pythagorean.

The-oph'a-ne, [Gr. Θεοφάνη; Fr. THÉOPHANE, tā'o'fān',] a beautiful woman, who, according to the fable, was beloved by Neptune, was changed by him into a sheep, and was the mother of the golden-fleeced ram of Colchis.

Théophane. See THEOPHANES.

The-oph'a-nēs, [Gr. Θεοφάνης; Fr. THÉOPHANE, tā'o'fān',] a Greek historian, born at Mitylene, was patronized by Pompey the Great, whom he accompanied in his military expeditions. His principal work was a history of the achievements of Pompey, of which only fragments are extant.

Theophanes, (GEORGE OR ISAURUS,) a Greek historian, born in 758 A.D., was a native of Constantinople. He wrote a chronicle of the period from 277 to 811 A.D. Died in 818.

Theophanes, (PROKOPOVITCH.) See PROKOPOVITCH.

Théophile, the French of THEOPHILUS, which see.

Théophile de Viaud, tā'o'fēl' dẹh ve'ō', a French satiric poet, born in 1590. He wrote elegies, tragedies, etc., was accused of atheism and condemned to death in 1623, but escaped. The sentence was afterwards annulled. Died in 1626.

The-oph'i-lus, [Gr. Θεόφιλος; Fr. THÉOPHILE, tā'o'fēl'; It. TEOFILO, tā-o'fe-lo,] an Athenian comic poet of unknown period. His works are lost.

Theophilus, Emperor of Constantinople, was a son of Michael II., whom he succeeded in 829 A.D. He waged a long war against the Saracens with ill success. He was a zealous Iconoclast. Died in 842 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Theophilus, a theologian, and Bishop of Antioch, wrote an "Apology for the Christian Faith," which is extant and is a work of considerable merit. Died about 182 A.D.

See GRABENER, 'De Theophilo Episcopo Antiocheno," 1744.

Theophilus, a turbulent ecclesiastic, who became Bishop of Alexandria in 385 A.D. He condemned the writings of Origen and persecuted the Origenists. He was the chief agent in the banishment of Chrysostom, (403.) Died in 412 A.D.

Theophilus, a distinguished jurist of the sixth century, was employed by the emperor Justinian to assist in compiling the Digest and the Institutes.

The-oph'i-lus Prot-o-spa-thā'ri-us, [Fr. THÉOPHILE PROTOSPATHAIRE, tā'o'fēl' pro'to'spă'tār',] a Greek medical writer, the place and date of whose birth are unknown. The most important of his extant works is an anatomical treatise, which has been translated into Latin under the title of "De Corporis Humani Fabrica," ("On the Structure of the Human Body.")

Théophraste. See THEOPHRASTUS.

The-o-phras'tus, [Gr. Θεόφραστος; Fr. THÉOPHRASTE, tā'o'frăst'; It. TEOFRASTO, tā-o-frăs'to,] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Eresus, in Lesbos, about 374 B.C. His original name was TYR'TAMUS. He studied at Athens, where he first attached himself to Plato, and afterwards became a favourite pupil of Aristotle. In accordance with the last will of that master, Theophrastus succeeded him as president of the Lyceum in 322 B.C. He acquired a high reputation by his eloquence, and attracted from all parts of Greece a multitude of disciples, among whom was Menander the poet. With a design to explain the system of Aristotle and supplement his works, he wrote numerous treatises on philosophy and natural history, the most of which are not extant. Several of his works have come down to us, (though perhaps in an imperfect state,) viz.: "Moral Characters," (ἠθικοὶ χαρακτῆρες,) which was translated into French and imitated by La Bruyère, a "History of Plants," (in ten books,) and a work "On the Causes of Plants," (περὶ φυτῶν αἰτιῶν.) Died about 286 B.C. His "Moral Characters" are admired for subtlety of thought, Attic wit, (*sel,*) and elegance of style.

See MAX SCHMIDT, "De Theophrasto Rhetore," 1839; SPERANZA, "Teofrasto primo Botanico," 1841; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Botanica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

The-oph'y-lact, [Gr. Θεοφυλάκτος; Lat. THEOPHYLAC'TUS; Fr. THÉOPHYLACTE, tā'o'fe'lăkt',] a Greek ecclesiastic, became Archbishop of Achris, in Bulgaria, about 1070. He was the author of a treatise "On the Education of Princes," also commentaries on the twelve minor prophets, and numerous epistles. Died after 1112.

Theophylactus. See THEOPHYLACT.

The-o-phȳ-lac'tus Si-mo-cat'ta, a Greek author, born in Locris, of Egyptian race, about 580 A.D. He became an office-holder at Constantinople in 610, and died about 630 A.D. His best-known extant works are a history of the Emperor Maurice, his eighty-five "Letters, Moral, Rural, and Amatory," and his "Questions about Nature," (Ἀπορίαι Φυσικαί.)

Théopompe. See THEOPOMPUS.

The-o-pom'pus, [Gr. Θεόπομπος; Fr. THÉOPOMPE, tā'o'pôMp',] a king of Sparta, who reigned about 750 B.C. The power of the Ephori was established or increased in his reign.

Theopompus, an Athenian comic poet of the old and of the middle comedy, flourished probably about 400 B.C. He was a contemporary of Aristophanes.

Theopompus, an eminent Greek historian and orator, born in Chios (Scio) about 378 B.C., was a brother of Caucalus the rhetorician, and was a pupil of Isocrates. He was one of the aristocrats who were banished by the popular party, when he was a young man. In his exile he composed a number of orations and eulogiums, which were received with applause in many cities of Greece. In 352 B.C. he contended with success against Isocrates and others for a prize offered by Artemisia for an oration in honour of Mausolus. He was restored to his native state at the age of forty-five, (333 B.C.) His principal works were a "History of Greece from 411 to 394 B.C.," (Ἑλληνικαὶ ἱστορίαι, in twelve books,) which is lost except a few fragments, and a "History of Philip of Macedon," (Φιλιππικά, in fifty-eight books,) of which many fragments are extant. The ancient critics say that he was apt to err by the extravagance of his censure and his praise; but they commend his accuracy. He died after 305 B.C.

See ASCHBACH, "Dissertatio de Theopompo," 1823; J. E. PFLUGK, "De Theopompi Vita et Scriptis," 1827; G. F. KOCH, "Dissertatio de Theopompo," 1790; PLUTARCH, "Vitæ decem Oratorum;" ATHENÆUS, *passim.*

Theorell, tēl'o-rĕl', (JOHAN PETER,) a Swedish journalist, born at Haljunga in 1791. He edited a democratic journal, called "Aftonposten," and published several historical essays. Died at Stockholm, March 9, 1861.

Theorell, (SVEN LORENS,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Halljunga in 1784. He published a work "On the Influence of Manufactures on the Wages of Labourers," (1845.) Died at Stockholm, Dec. 15, 1861.

Theotocopuli, tā-o-to-ko-poo'lee, (DOMINICO,) an eminent painter and sculptor, surnamed EL GRECO, was a pupil of Titian. He resided at Toledo, in Spain, where he produced a number of his finest pictures. Among these may be named "The Parting of Christ's Raiment before the Crucifixion," an altar-piece in the cathedral of Toledo, and "The Entombment of Count Orgaz," in the church of Santo Tomé. His monuments and sculptures are highly esteemed. He also designed the church of the Augustines at Madrid, and other architectural works. Died in 1625.

Theotocopuli, (GEORGE MANUEL,) a son of the preceding, attained a high reputation as a sculptor and architect, and built a considerable part of the cathedral of Toledo. Died in 1631.

Théramène. See THERAMENES.

The-ram'e-nēs, [Gr. Θηραμένης; Fr. THÉRAMÈNE, tā'-rā'mẹn',] an Athenian politician, and one of the famous Thirty Tyrants. As a leader of the oligarchic party, he took an active part in the revolution of 411 B.C., and was one of the principal members of the new government then formed. He served as a subordinate officer at

the battle of Arginusæ, (406.) Although the Athenians gained the victory there, the six commanding generals were put to death, because many of their men were drowned and they were unable even to recover their bodies for burial. Theramenes was one of the principal accusers, and he appears to have been chiefly responsible for that great injustice. He negotiated the treaty which opened Athens to the Spartan general Lysander in 405 B.C., and was one of the Thirty Tyrants who subverted the old constitution and usurped power in 404. Having, it is said, from motives of policy rather than humanity, remonstrated against the excessive cruelty of his colleagues, he was proscribed by Critias and condemned to death. When he drank the cicuta, he exclaimed, "This to the health of the lovely Critias!" He died in 404 B.C.

The character of Theramenes was throughout that of an intriguing, unscrupulous politician; but the equanimity, or rather indifference, which he displayed at his death, commanded the admiration of Xenophon and Cicero. It might truly be said of him, in the words of the great dramatist,

> "Nothing in his life
> Became him like the leaving it; he died
> As one that had been studied in his death
> To throw away the dearest thing he owed [owned]
> As 'twas a careless trifle."
>
> *Macbeth*, Act I. Scene IV.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" SUIDAS, "Theramenes;" SCHNEITHER, "Dissertatio de Theramene," 1821; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.; THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Thérasse, tà'rȧs', (VICTOR,) a French sculptor, born in Paris, March 25, 1796; died February 4, 1864.

Theremin, tā'rẹh-meen', (LUDWIG FRIEDRICH FRANZ,) a German Protestant theologian, born in 1783, became in 1815 court preacher at Berlin. He published several religious and miscellaneous works, and made translations from Cervantes and Byron. Died in 1846.

Theresa, tẹ-ree'sȧ or tà-rā'sȧ, [Fr. THÉRÈSE, tà'rȧz'; It. and Sp. TERESA, tà-rā'sȧ,] commonly called SAINT THERESA, a Spanish nun, celebrated for her talents and piety, was born at Avila in 1515. She entered the order of Carmelites at an early age, and about 1562 founded, in her native town, a reformed society of Barefooted Carmelites. She died in 1582, leaving a number of religious works, which are highly esteemed and have been translated into the principal languages of Europe. Among these we may name "Thoughts on the Love of God," "The Road to Perfection," "The Castle of the Soul," "Life of Saint Theresa, written by Herself," and "Letters of Saint Theresa." She was canonized by Pope Gregory XV. in 1621.

See RIBERA, "Vida de la Madre Teresa," 1601; COLLOMBET, "Vie de Sainte-Thérèse," 1836; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" ALBAN BUTLER, "Leben der heiligen Theresia," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thermes, de, dẹh tĕrm, (PAUL de la Barthe—dẹh lȧ bȧrt,) SEIGNEUR, a French general, born at Couserans in 1482. He became a marshal of France in 1557. Died in 1562.

Théroigne de Mericourt, tà'rwȧñ' dẹh mẹh-re'koor', (or **Marcourt**, mȧr'koor',) (ANNE JOSÈPHE,) a Frenchwoman, noted for her courage and beauty, was born in Luxemburg in 1762. She became a Girondist, and harangued the people of Paris during the Revolution. About 1793 she was maltreated by some viragos of the Jacobin party, and lost her reason. Died in 1817.

See TH. FUSS, "Théroigne de Mericourt dite la belle Liégoise," 1854; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

The'ron, [Θήρων,] a Greek, who became Tyrant of Agrigentum, in Sicily, about 488 B.C. As an ally of Gelon of Syracuse, he fought against the Carthaginians in 480. His reign was prosperous. He obtained at the Olympic games victories which were celebrated by Pindar. Died in 472 B.C.

Ther-san'dẹr, [Gr. *Θέρσανδρος*; Fr. THERSANDRE, tĕr'sȯNdr',] a mythical king of Thebes, and a son of Polynices. He joined the expedition against Troy, and is said to have been killed by Telephus. He was one of the EPIGONI, (which see.) According to Virgil, Thersander was one of the Greeks who were concealed in the wooden horse.

Thersite. See THERSITES.

Thẹr-sī'tēz, [Gr. *Θερσίτης*; Fr. THERSITE, tĕr'sȇt',] a Greek, noted for his personal ugliness, impudence, and ill nature, was publicly chastised by Ulysses for having slandered Agamemnon. According to tradition, he was slain by Achilles.

See "Iliad," book ii.

Théry, tà're', (AUGUSTIN FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1796. He was professor of rhetoric in the College of Versailles, and afterwards *proviseur*. He wrote, besides other works, "La Renaissance," a poem, (1822,) and a "History of Literary Opinions," (2 vols., 1844.) Died March 14, 1878.

Thésée. See THESEUS.

The'seŭs or *thee'se-us*, [Gr. *Θησεύς*; Fr. THÉSÉE, tà'zȧ'; It. TESEO, tȧ-śā'o,] the great national hero of Attica, regarded by some critics as a mythical personage. According to tradition, he was a son of Ægeus, King of Athens, and a cousin of Hercules, whose exploits he emulated by the destruction of monsters and robbers. The Athenians were bound to pay tribute to Minos of Crete, in the form of seven young men and seven maidens, who were destined to be devoured by the Minotaur in the Labyrinth. Theseus volunteered to go as one of these victims. He gained the affection of Ariadne, a daughter of Minos, killed the Minotaur, and readily found his way out of the Labyrinth by means of a clue (ball of thread) which Ariadne gave him, one end of which he made fast at the entrance and let it trail after him. He afterwards became King of Athens, defeated the Amazons, who invaded Attica, took part in the Argonautic expedition, and abducted the famous Helen from Sparta while she was a girl. He married Antiope, the Queen of the Amazons, who bore him a son named Hippolytus, and after her death he married Phædra, a daughter of Minos. He was regarded by the Athenians as the author of an important political reform in Attica, which before his time was divided into many petty states or *demi*, claiming to be independent. These he reduced to a state of unity and subjection to a central authority. He was an intimate friend of Pirithous, whom he aided, the legend says, in an audacious attempt to abduct Proserpine from the palace of Pluto. They failed, and Theseus was confined in Tartarus, but was finally released by Hercules. Tradition adds that he was treacherously killed by Lycomedes, King of Scyros.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi. 393 and 618; PLUTARCH, Life of Theseus."

Thesiger. See CHELMSFORD.

Thĕs'pis, [Θέσπις,] a Greek dramatist, born at Icaria, in Attica, flourished about 540 B.C. He is called the inventor of tragedy. His works have perished, the titles only of four dramas being preserved.

See J. C. CRAMER, "Commentatio de Thespide," 1754; K. O. MÜLLER, "Literature of Ancient Greece."

Thĕs'pī-us, [Gr. *Θέσπιος*,] a son of Erechtheus, and a king of Thespiæ. The poets feigned that he had fifty daughters, who were the wives or concubines of Hercules, to whom Thespius gave them as a reward for killing a lion.

Thĕs'sȧ-lus, [Gr. *Θέσσαλος*; Fr. THESSALE, tȧ'sȧl',] a son of Jason and Medea, was supposed to be the ancestor of the Thessalian people.

Thessalus, a son of the celebrated physician Hippocrates, lived about 360 B.C. He belonged to the sect of the Dogmatici.

Thessalus, a physician who lived under the reign of Nero, was a native of Lydia, and one of the founders of the Methodici.

Thĕs'tī-us, [Gr. *Θέστιος*,] a fabulous king of Ætolia, said to have been a son of Mars or of Agenor, and the father of Althæa, Leda, Iphiclus, Plexippus, and Eurypylus.

The'tis, [Gr. *Θέτις*; Fr. THÉTIS, tà'tèss',] a beautiful sea-nymph, and one of the Nereids, was said to be a granddaughter of Neptune, and a daughter of Nereus and Doris. The poets feigned that she was courted by Jupiter and Apollo, who desisted from the pursuit because Themis predicted that her son should be greater than his father; that she was married to Peleus, and became the mother of Achilles; and that their wedding was at-

tended by all the gods except **Eris**, (or Discord,) who threw among the guests the golden apple, on which was written, "For the most beautiful," and which Paris awarded to Venus as the prize of beauty. (See ACHILLES.)

Theu'dis, King of the Visigoths in Spain, succeeded Amalaric in 531 or 532 A.D. He waged a successful war against the Franks, who invaded Spain in 542. He was an uncle of Totila. Died in 548 A.D.

Theuriet, tüh'rę-ā', (ANDRÉ,) a French poet and novelist, born at Marly-le-Roi in 1833. Among his poems are "Le Chemin des Bois," (1867,) "Le Bleu et le Noir," (1873,) etc. His novels include "Tante Aurélie," (1884,) "Deux Sœurs," (1889,) "La Chanoinesse," (1893,) etc. He also wrote some plays and volumes of general literature, such as "Sous Bois," (1878,) and "Journal de Tristram." Died in 1907.

Theux de Meylandt, de, dęh tüh dęh mī'lânt, (or mā'lŏnt',) (BARTHÉLEMY THÉODORE,) COMTE, a Belgian minister of state, born at the château de Schabroek in 1794. He became one of the leaders of the Catholic party. He was minister of the interior in 1831–32, minister of foreign affairs between 1835 and 1840, and minister of the interior from 1846 to 1848. Died 1874.

Thevenard, tęv'nâr', (ANTOINE JEAN MARIE,) COMTE, a French naval officer, born at Saint-Malo in 1733. He became a vice-admiral in 1792. Died in 1815.

Théveneau, tâv'nō', (CHARLES SIMON,) a French poet and mathematician, born in Paris in 1759; died in 1821.

Thévenin, tâv'nân', (CHARLES,) a French painter of history and portraits, born in Paris in 1764, became a member of the Institute in 1825. His master-piece is the "Passage of Mont Saint Bernard." Died in 1838.

Thévenin, (CLAUDE NOËL,) a French historical painter, born in Isère in 1800; died in 1849.

Thévenot. See COULON DE THÉVENOT.

Thévenot, tâv'no', (MELCHISEDECH,) a French compiler and Oriental scholar, born in Paris about 1620. He was sent in 1652 on an important mission to Rome, and in 1684 appointed librarian of the Royal Library. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences. His principal work is a compilation of travels and voyages, entitled an "Account of Many Curious Voyages hitherto unpublished," etc., (2 vols. fol., 1672.) He was distinguished for his scientific attainments, as well as his profound knowledge of the Oriental tongues, and was the inventor of an air-level. He also collected many valuable books and manuscripts for the Royal Library, of which he published a catalogue, entitled "Bibliotheca Thevenotiana." Died in 1692.

Thévenot, de, dęh tâv'no', (JEAN,) a traveller, a nephew of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1633. He studied at the College of Navarre, and, having previously visited England, Germany, and Italy, set out in 1655 for the East. He spent seven years in Egypt and different parts of Asia, and in 1664 started on a second journey, during which he visited Persia and India. He died of a fever in 1667, while on his way to Tabreez, (Tabrĭz.) His principal works, which have a high reputation, are "Travels in the Levant," (1664,) to which were added a description of Persia, and "An Account of Hindostan, the Modern Mongols, and other Peoples and Countries of India," ("Voyage contenant la Relation de l'Hindoustan, des nouveaux Mogols," etc., 1684.) He was well versed in the Arabic and Persian languages.

Thevet, tęh-vā', (ANDRÉ,) a French traveller, born at Angoulême in 1502. He visited the Levant, and published a "Universal Cosmography," (1571,) and other works. Died in 1590.

Thew, thū, (ROBERT,) an English artist, born in Yorkshire in 1758, was appointed engraver to the Prince of Wales. His principal works are nineteen plates in Boydell's "Shakspeare Gallery." Died in 1802.

Thialfi. See THOR.

Thiard or **Tyard**, de, dęh te'âr', (PONTUS,) a French poet, born in 1521. He was patronized by Henry III., who appointed him Bishop of Châlons-sur-Saône in 1578. Died in 1605.

See MARTIN, "Notice sur Pontus de Thiard," 1786.

Thiard de Bissy, de, dęh te'âr' dęh be'se', (AUXONNE THÉODOSE MARIE,) COMTE, a French general, born in Paris in 1772. He was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1820 to 1848. Died in 1852.

Thiassi or **Thjassi**, te-âs'se, [said to signify "impetuous," "violent,"] a famous giant, the father of Skadi, mentioned in the Eddaic legends. It is related that, having taken the form of an eagle, Thiassi succeeded in catching the subtle Loki, and refused to release him unless he would swear to bring Iduna, with her apples of immortality, from the habitation of the Æsir. There upon Loki told Iduna that he had found some beautiful apples in a wood just without the walls of Asgard, urging her to take her own out with her for the purpose of comparing them. Iduna fell into the snare. No sooner had she left the fortress of the gods than Thiassi came, with his eagle's plumage, caught her up, and carried her to Thrymheim, his abode among the mountains. But the gods fared ill in her absence; they grew rapidly old and gray. At length, Loki, terrified by their menaces, was prevailed on to attempt her restoration. Having himself assumed the form of a falcon, he flew to Thrymheim in the giant's absence, transformed Iduna into a nut, and carried her in his talons to Asgard. But Thiassi pursued and had nearly overtaken Loki, when the Æsir came out to his assistance, and Thiassi was caught and slain. It is said that the gods, in order to appease Skadi for the death of her father, cast his eyes up to heaven, where they became two stars.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i. pp. 43–45.

Thibaud. See THIBAUT.

Thibaud, te'bō', or **The'o-bâld**, an ecclesiastic, became Archbishop of Canterbury (England) in 1139. He quarrelled with King Stephen. Died in 1161.

Thibaud (te'bō') or **Thibaut II.**, called THE GREAT, Count of Champagne and Blois, was born about 1090. His mother was Adela, a daughter of William the Conqueror. He was a brother of Stephen, King of England. Died in 1152.

Thibaud or **Thibaut**, sometimes called **The'o-bâld**, [Lat. THEOBAL'DUS,] Count of Champagne and King of Navarre, was born in 1201. He was a son of Thibaut, Count of Champagne, and was the most powerful feudatory of the French king. On the death of his uncle, Sancho, King of Navarre, in 1234, he succeeded to the throne of that country. In 1239 he conducted an army of crusaders to the Holy Land; but he proved himself an incompetent general, and was defeated with great loss at Ascalon or Gaza. Died in 1253. He was celebrated as a troubadour, and left many songs, which are extant.

See DELBARRE, "Essai sur la Vie de Thibaut, Comte de Champagne," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Thibaudeau, te'bō'dō', (ADOLPHE NARCISSE,) a French journalist and liberal politician, born at Poitiers in 1795; died in 1856.

Thibaudeau, (ANTOINE CLAIRE,) COUNT, a French revolutionist and historical writer, the father of the preceding, was born at Poitiers in 1765. He was elected to the National Convention in 1792, and voted for the death of the king without the appeal to the people. In 1796 he became president of the Council of Five Hundred, and a count of the empire in 1808. He was appointed a senator by Louis Napoleon in 1852. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Convention and the Directory," (1824,) "General History of Napoleon," (1827,) "Memoirs of the Consulate and the Empire," (1835,) and other works. Died in 1854.

See TISSERON, "Le Sénat de l'Empire Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thibaut, te'bo', (ANTON FRIEDRICH JUSTUS,) an eminent German jurist, born at Hameln, in Hanover, in 1774. He studied at Göttingen, Königsberg, and Kiel, became professor of law at Jena in 1802, and obtained in 1805 the same chair at Heidelberg, where he taught with distinguished success during the remainder of his life. His legal works are very numerous, and are ranked among the most valuable that have appeared. Among these may be named his "Juristic Encyclopædia and Methodology," (1797,) "Theory of the Logical Interpretation of Roman Law," "On Possession and

Prescription," (1802,) "System des Pandektenrechts," (1803,) and "On the Necessity of a Common Code of Laws for Germany," (1814.) Died in 1840.

Thibaut, (JEAN THOMAS,) a French architect, born in Haute-Marne in 1757; died in 1826.

Thibouville, de, deh te'boo'vĕl', (HENRI LAMBERT D'HERBIGNY,) MARQUIS, a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1710, was an intimate friend of Voltaire. He wrote dramas, novels, etc. Died in 1784.

Thick'nesse, (Mrs. ANNE,) an English lady, distinguished for her talents and beauty, was born in 1737. She was the wife of Philip Thicknesse, noticed below. She wrote "Biographical Sketches of Literary Females of the French Nation," "The School of Fashion," a novel, and other works. Died in 1824.

Thicknesse, (PHILIP,) an English traveller, born about 1720. Among his works are "Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse," (3 vols., 1788–91.) Died in 1792.

See the "Monthly Review" for September, 1777.

Thiébault or **Thiébaut,** te'ā'bō', (DIEUDONNÉ,) a French *littérateur*, born near Remiremont in 1733. He became professor of grammar in Berlin in 1765, and was intimate with Frederick the Great. He published, besides several works on grammar, "Souvenirs of Twenty Years' Residence in Berlin," etc., (5 vols., 1804.) Died in 1807.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thiébault, (PAUL CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French general, born in Berlin in 1769, was a son of the preceding. He commanded a brigade at Austerlitz, and became a general of division in 1808. He wrote several military works. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thiébaut. See THEOBALD.

Thiébaut de Berneaud, te'ā'bō' deh bĕr'nō', (ARSÈNE,) a French writer on rural economy and biography, born at Sedan in 1777, was a republican. He contributed to the "Biographie Universelle." Died in Paris in 1850.

Thiele, tee'leh, (JUST MATTHIAS,) a Danish writer, born at Copenhagen in 1795. He published, besides other works, a "History of Thorwaldsen's Youth," and "Thorwaldsen and his Works," (1831–50.) Died 1874.

Thielen, van, vän tee'lĕn, (JAN PHILIP,) a Flemish flower-painter, born at Mechlin in 1618. His works are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1667.

Thielmann, von, fon teel'män, (JOHANN ADOLF,) FREIHERR, a German general, born at Dresden in 1765. He served in the campaigns of 1806 and 1809, was made lieutenant-general in 1810, and fought for Napoleon in Russia in 1812. He afterwards entered the Prussian service, and obtained command of a corps or division of the army of Blücher. On June 18 he held in check the corps of Grouchy at Wavre, and by his obstinate resistance contributed to the victory of the allies at Waterloo. Died in 1824.

See OBERREIT, "Beiträge zur Biographie des Generals von Thielmann," 1829; HOLZENDORFF, "Beiträge zur Biographie des Generals von Thielmann," 1830.

Thieme, tee'meh, (KARL AUGUST,) a German philologist, was professor at Leipsic. He published an edition of Xenophon, (4 vols., 1763–66.) Died in 1795.

Thiemo, tee'mo, [Fr. THIÉMON, te'ā'mōn',] sometimes called DIETHMAR, a German prelate, distinguished as a sculptor and painter, was born in Bavaria about 1045. He became Archbishop of Salzburg about 1088. Died in Palestine about 1100.

Thienemann, tee'neh-män', (FRIEDRICH AUGUST LUDWIG,) a German ornithologist, born near Freiburg in 1793. Having graduated at Leipsic, he visited Northern Europe and Iceland, of which he published an account after his return. His chief work is a "History of the Reproduction of Divers Species of Birds," with one hundred coloured plates, (1845–53.) Died in 1858.

Thierri. See THIERRY.

Thierry or **Thierri,** te-ĕr're, [Fr. pron. te'ā're',] or **Theodoric II.,** King of Austrasia, born about 486 A.D., was the eldest son of Clovis. He began to reign in 511. Died in 534.

Thierry or **Thierri II.,** King of Austrasia and Burgundy, born in 587 A.D., was a son of Childebert II., whom he succeeded in 596. Died in 613 A.D.

Thierry or **Thierri I.** or **III.,** King of Neustria and Burgundy, (or France,) a son of Clovis II., was born about 654 A.D. He received the title of king, but the royal power was exercised by Pepin, mayor of the palace. Died in 691 A.D.

Thierry or **Thierri II.** or **IV.,** born in 713 A.D., was a son of Dagobert III., King of the Franks. He was one of the *rois fainéants*, or nominal kings. The kingdom was governed by Charles Martel, under the name of Thierri. Died in 737 A.D.

Thierry, te'ā're', (ALEXANDRE,) a French physician and surgeon, born in 1803, practised in Paris, and gained distinction as an operator. He was an active promoter of the revolution of 1848. Died in 1858.

Thierry, (AMÉDÉE SIMON DOMINIQUE,) a French historian, born at Blois in 1797. He was appointed master of requests in the council of state under Louis Philippe, and continued in the same office by Louis Napoleon. He published a "History of Gaul under the Roman Rule," (1826,) "History of Attila and of his Sons and Successors in Europe," etc., (1856,) and a "History of the Gauls from the Earliest Period to the Subjection of Gaul," etc., (1857.) He was elected to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1841, and was made senator in 1860. Died March 27, 1873.

See the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for August, 1832.

Thierry, (ÉDOUARD,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1813. He contributed critiques on the drama to several journals of Paris. Died November 27, 1894.

Thierry, (JACQUES NICOLAS AUGUSTIN,) an eminent French historian, a brother of the preceding, was born at Blois in 1795. Having studied in the College of Blois, he repaired to Paris, where he became in 1817 associate editor of the "Censeur Européen." He brought out in 1825 his "History of the Conquest of England by the Normans," which met with brilliant success and was translated into German and English. Soon after this, his sight, which had been gradually failing, was entirely lost. He still, however, pursued his historical researches, with the assistance of a secretary, Armand Carrel, and published, successively, "Ten Years of Historical Studies," (1834,) "Narratives of the Merovingian Times, preceded by Considerations on the History of France," (1840,) and an "Essay on the History of the Formation and Progress of the Third Estate," (1853.) He was recognized as the master of the modern French school of historians. Died in May, 1856.

See GUIGNIAUT, "Notice historique sur la Vie d'Aug. Thierry," 1863; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. A. Thierry, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; ROBIN, "Galerie des Gens de Lettres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Biographie Universelle;" "Westminster Review" for October, 1841.

Thierry, (JEAN,) a French sculptor, born at Lyons in 1669, worked in Spain for Philip V. Died in Paris in 1739.

Thierry, (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS DÉSIRÉ,) a French painter of landscapes and decorations, a brother of Édouard, was born in 1812; died in 1866.

Thierry, (JULIE de Querangal—deh keh'rŏN'găl'.) a literary French lady, became in 1831 the wife of Augustin Thierry the historian. She aided him in his literary labours, and wrote two works, entitled "Scenes of Manners and Characters," (1835,) and "Adelaide: Memoirs of a Young Woman," (1839.) Died in 1844.

Thierry (or **Theodoric**) **OF NIEM,** a native of Westphalia, became papal secretary at Rome. He wrote a "History of the Schism," ("De Schismate.") Died in 1417.

Thiers, te'air', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French theologian of great erudition, was born at Chartres in 1636. He published numerous religious and controversial works, which were highly esteemed. Among these is a "Treatise on Superstitions according to Holy Scripture," ("Traité des Superstitions selon l'Écriture Sainte," 1679.) Died in 1703.

Thiers, (LOUIS ADOLPHE,) an eminent French historian and minister of state, was born at Marseilles on the 16th of April, 1797. He studied law at Aix, where

M. Mignet was his fellow-student and his friend. In 1818 he was received as advocate at the bar of Aix, from which he removed to Paris in 1821 and became an assistant editor of the "Constitutionnel," a liberal journal. He distinguished himself by his finesse, by his political insight, and by the vivacity of his style. In 1823 he published the first volume of his "History of the French Revolution," (10 vols., 1823–27,) which enjoyed much popularity, especially with the Liberal party. Thiers, Mignet, and Armand Carrel founded in January, 1830, the "National," with an agreement that each should be alternately editor-in-chief for one year. Thiers was the editor for the first year, and contributed to the revolution of July, 1830. He is said to be the author of the phrase, "The king reigns, and does not govern." He employed his influence to raise Louis Philippe to the throne, and was rewarded by the office of councillor of state in 1830. In the same year he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He was under-secretary of state for the finances during the short ministry of Lafitte, 1830–31, and became minister of the interior in October, 1832. He acquired eminence as a parliamentary debater. His speeches are characterized as familiar, amusing, conversational, and incisive. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1834. About this time Thiers and Guizot became rivals and competitors for the place of chief minister, the former being the leader of the *centre gauche*, ("left centre.") He was president of the council and minister of foreign affairs from February to August, 1836, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Count Molé. In March, 1840, he was again appointed chief minister, with the portfolio of foreign affairs. His policy on the Eastern question was counteracted by Palmerston, who, by a concerted action with Russia and Austria, isolated France. Thiers resolved to support Mehemet Ali, at the risk of a war against England; but, as the king would not assent to this course, he resigned in October, 1840, and was succeeded by Guizot.

Among his chief works is a "History of the Consulate and the Empire," (20 vols., 1845–63.) This, as well as his "History of the Revolution," stands in the very highest rank among historical works in the French language. He was one of the orators of the opposition in the last years of the reign of Louis Philippe, but did not give a hearty support to the republic of 1848. In the Constituent Assembly he acted with the *droite*. He voted for Louis Napoleon as president in December, 1848, but after that president became emperor he ceased to be his partisan. In 1863 Thiers was elected to the legislative body, in which he acted with the opposition, and to which he was re-elected in 1869. He made in April, 1867, a speech against Napoleon's foreign policy, which excited much sensation. He avowed his enmity to Italian nationality. "The whole drift of this speech," says the London "Spectator," "is that selfishness is the first of national duties." In July, 1870, he boldly opposed the war against Prussia, in a speech to the legislative body, and declared that Napoleon had committed another blunder. He declined to serve as a member of the provisional government formed in September, 1870, but, on the organization of the French Republic, he accepted the Presidency, to which he was elected in February, 1871, and served in that capacity until his resignation, May 24, 1873. He died September 3, 1877.

See CORMENIN, "Livre des Orateurs;" L. BLANC, "Histoire de dix Ans;" "Quarterly Review" for September, 1845; "Blackwood's Magazine" for March, 1838; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1845; "Edinburgh Review" for April and July, 1858, and October, 1861; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1845; "Westminster Review" for July, 1848; "North British Review" for August, 1860; "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1863.

Thiersch, teersh, (BERNARD,) a German philologist, became director of the College of Dortmund. He wrote, besides several works on philology, "The Epoch and Native Land of Homer," ("Das Zeitalter und Vaterland des Homer.") He was a brother of Friedrich Wilhelm, noticed below. Died in 1855.

Thiersch, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German philologist, born near Freiburg in 1784. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and was appointed in 1809 professor of ancient literature in the gymnasium at Munich. He soon after founded a philological institute, which was subsequently united to the university. He visited Greece in 1831, and published, after his return, a treatise "On the Actual Condition of Greece, and the Means of Accomplishing her Restoration," (in French, 1833.) Among his other works we may name his "Greek Grammar, especially for the Homeric Dialects," (1826,) and a treatise "On the Epochs of the Plastic Art among the Greeks," (1829.) He also edited Pindar's "Odes," accompanied with notes and with a German translation in verse, and published several treatises on the higher schools of Bavaria, and in favour of classical studies. Died in 1860.

See BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thiersch, (HEINRICH WILHELM JOSIAS,) a nephew or son of the preceding, published, among other works, a "Grammatical Manual for the First Instruction in the Hebrew Language," (1842.) Died in 1885.

Thiessé, te'ā'sā', (LÉON,) a French writer, born at Rouen in 1793. He wrote political pamphlets, several poems, and "Manuel des Braves." Died in 1854.

Thile, von, fon tee'lẹh, (LUDWIG GUSTAV,) a Prussian general and statesman, born in 1787, served against the French in the campaigns of 1806, 1813, and 1815, and was appointed minister of state under Frederick William IV. in 1840. Died in 1852.

Thilo, tee'lo, (JOHANN KARL,) a German Protestant theologian, born at Langensalza in 1794. He published a "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti," and other learned works. Died in 1853.

Thiollet, te'o'lā', (FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born at Poitiers in 1782. He published several treatises on Architecture. Died at Paris, October 26, 1859.

Thion de la Chaume, te'on' dẹh lā shōm, (CLAUDE ESPRIT,) a French physician and surgeon, born in Paris in 1750. He was appointed in 1778 physician to the military hospital at Ajaccio, in Corsica, and soon after to the army destined to attack Gibraltar. While in this post he was eminently successful in his treatment of an epidemic fever which had made great ravages among the troops. After his return to France he was appointed one of the physicians of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. Died in 1786.

Thirion, te're'on', (DIDIER,) a French Jacobin, became a member of the Convention in 1792. He opposed Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. Died in 1814.

Thiriot, te're'o', a Frenchman, born about 1696, was a friend of Voltaire, some of whose works he edited. Died in 1772.

Thirl'by, (STYAN,) an English scholar and critic, born at Leicester in 1692, published an edition of Justin Martyr, with notes. Died in 1753.

Thirl'wall, (CONNOP,) an eminent English historian, born in Middlesex in 1797. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1821. He was made Bishop of Saint David's in 1840. He published, conjointly with Julius Charles Hare, a translation from the German of two volumes of Niebuhr's "History of Rome." He brought out in 1852 his "History of Greece," (8 vols. 8vo,) which is esteemed a standard work. "Having," says Mr. Grote, "studied, of course, the same evidence as Dr. Thirlwall, I am better enabled than others to bear testimony to the learning, the sagacity, and the candour which pervade his excellent work." (Preface to Grote's "History of Greece.") Died July 27, 1875.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1835.

Thiroux de Crosne, te'roo' dẹh krôn, (LOUIS,) a French magistrate, born in Paris in 1736, became lieutenant-general of the police in 1785. He was guillotined in 1794.

Thirty Tyrants, The, [commonly called in Greek simply Οἱ Τριάκοντα, or "The Thirty,"] the name of a tyrannical oligarchy which was established in Athens, under the protectorate of Sparta, continuing about a year, at the close of the Peloponnesian war. All the Athenian citizens supposed to be favourable to liberty were especially obnoxious to the Thirty Tyrants, and many of them were put to death without regard to justice or even the forms of law; and great wealth, particularly if it belonged to those who were not citizens of Athens, was almost sure

to bring destruction upon its possessor. Among the Thirty the most conspicuous were Critias, Theramenes, and Eratosthenes. See THRASYBULUS.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" XENOPHON, "Hellenica;" LYSIAS, "Oration against Eratosthenes."

☞ The name of the Thirty Tyrants [in Latin, TRIGIN'TA TYRAN'NI] was also sometimes incorrectly applied to a number of pretenders or usurpers who arose in different parts of the Roman empire during the reigns of Valerian and Gallienus. Among their number were Odenathus and the famous Zenobia.

See GIBBON, "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TREBELLIUS POLLIO, "Triginta Tyranni."

This'be, [Gr. *Θίσβη*; Fr. THISBÉ, tēs'bā',] a beautiful maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus. They lived in adjoining houses, and conversed privately through a chink of the wall. They agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, under a mulberry-tree. Thisbe, who first came to that place, was driven away by the sight of a lioness, and dropped her veil, which the lioness stained with blood. This veil was found by Pyramus, who, hastily concluding that Thisbe had been killed, destroyed himself. She soon returned, saw the dead body of Pyramus, and followed his example. The poets feigned that the mulberries, in sympathy with their fate, changed colour from white to red.

See OVID, "Metamorphoses.

Thiste'lon-Dyer, (WILLIAM TURNER,) a British botanist, was born at Westminster in 1843. He held professorships in several institutions, and became director of the Royal Gardens at Kew in 1885. He published "Flora of Middlesex," etc.

Thjassi. See THIASSI.

Tho-e'ris, the Egyptian **Ta-Ur**, or **Ta-Ouert**, an Egyptian goddess, who with the monster Set lived in Hades, where she devoured the wicked. She had the figure of a hippopotamus, and gave name in Egyptian astronomy to the constellation Ursa Major.

Thoghrul Beg. See TOGRUL BEG.

Thograi. See TOGRAI.

Thoiras. See RAPIN, DE, (PAUL.)

Thöl, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) an able German jurist, born at Lubeck, June 6, 1807. He was educated at Leipsic and Heidelberg, and held professorships of law at Rostock and at Göttingen, where he died, May 16, 1884. His principal writings were on commercial and marine law.

Tholuck, to'luk, [Ger. pron. tō'lŏŏk,] (FRIEDRICH AUGUST GOTTREU,) an eminent German theologian and pulpit orator, born at Breslau, March 30, 1799. He was educated at the University of Berlin, where he acquired much proficiency in the Oriental languages, and was induced by Neander to devote himself to theology. In 1823 he produced a popular work, called "Wahre Weihe des Zweiflers," which was reprinted under the title of "The Doctrine of the Sinner and of the Mediator," (1851.) He became extraordinary professor of theology at Berlin in 1824, visited England and Holland in 1825, and obtained in 1826 the chair of theology in the University of Halle. Having passed about two years as chaplain to the Prussian embassy at Rome, where he formed a friendship with Bunsen, he returned to Halle in 1829, and resumed the duties of his professorship. He opposed the rationalism which was prevalent among his colleagues at Halle, and became one of the most influential teachers of the evangelical doctrines. Among his numerous works, which are highly esteemed, are a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," (4th edition, 1842,) "Commentary on the Gospel of John," (1826; 7th edition, 1857, of which an excellent English translation has been made by Dr. Krauth, of Philadelphia, 1859,) "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," (1836,) "The Authenticity of the Gospel History," (1837,) "Hours of Devotion," ("Stunden der Andacht," 1840,) and several volumes of sermons. Most of his works have been translated into English. Died June 9, 1877.

Thom, tom, (JAMES,) a Scottish sculptor, born in Ayrshire in 1799, was a stone-mason in his youth. Having taught himself sculpture, he produced sandstone statues of "Tam O'Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie," which obtained great popularity, and were reproduced by several copies. Among his other works is a group of "Old Mortality," in sandstone, which stands at the entrance of Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. He came to America in 1836. Died at New York in 1850.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Thom, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish poet, born at Aberdeen in 1799. His means of instruction were very scanty, and at an early age he was apprenticed to a weaver. He published in 1841 "Rhymes and Recollections of a Hand-Loom Weaver." He died, in great destitution, February 29, 1848.

See the "Westminster Review" for December, 1843.

Thomander, to-măn'dẹr, (JOHAN HENRIK,) a Swedish theologian and distinguished pulpit orator, born in the province of Scania in 1798, was appointed in 1833 professor of pastoral theology in the Theological Seminary at Lund. He published sermons and other religious works, and translated into Swedish several of Shakspeare's works, the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, and Byron's "Manfred." Died at Lund, July 9, 1865.

Thom'as, (tom'ạs,) [Fr. pron. to'mȧ'; Gr. *Θωμᾶς*; It. TOMMASO, tom-mȧ'so; Sp. TOMAS, to-mȧs',] or **Didymus**, [Gr. *Δίδυμος*,] one of the twelve apostles, is supposed to have been born in Galilee. He is first mentioned in John xi. 16. According to tradition, he preached the gospel in India and suffered martyrdom in that region.

See John xx. 24-29.

Thomas, to'mȧ', (ALEXANDRE GÉRARD,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1818. He contributed many able articles to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He removed to England in 1852, and wrote for the "Edinburgh Review." Died at Brussels in 1857.

Thomas, (ANNIE.) See CUDLIP.

Thomas, (ANTOINE LÉONARD,) a celebrated French writer, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1732. He studied in Paris, and about 1754 obtained a professorship in the College of Beauvais. He published in 1756 "Philosophical and Literary Reflections on the Poem of Natural Religion." His "Eulogy on Marshal Saxe" obtained the prize from the French Academy in 1759. It was followed by eulogies on Chancellor d'Aguesseau and Duguay-Trouin, which were also crowned by the Academy. Among his other works we may name his "Epistle to the People," a poem, eulogies on Sully, Descartes, and Marcus Aurelius, "Essay on the Character, Manners, and Intellect of Women in all Ages," (1772,) etc. Was admitted to the French Academy in 1767. D. 1785.

Thomas, (ARTHUR GORING,) a British composer, was born near Eastbourne in 1851. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire 1875–77, and wrote the operas "Esmeralda," (1883,) and "Nadesha," (1885,) the cantata "Sun Worshippers," and many songs. Died by suicide in 1892.

Thomas, (AUGUSTUS,) playwright, born at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1859. His plays include "Alabama," "In Mizzoura," "Arizona," etc.

Thomas, (CHARLES LOUIS AMBROISE,) a French musical composer, born at Metz in 1811. He gained the grand prize for musical composition in 1832, and was admitted into the Institute in 1851. He produced, in 1837, "La double Échelle," following which appeared at brief intervals numerous successful operas, both comic and serious. Among his well-known works are "Midsummer Night's Dream," (1850,) "Carnival of Venice," (1857,) "Mignon," (1866,) "Hamlet," (1868,) and "Francesca da Rimini," (1877.) Died February 12, 1896.

Thomas, (CHRISTIAN.) See THOMASIUS.

Thomas, (CLÉMENT,) a French officer, born at Libourne in 1809. He was chosen general-in-chief of the national guard of Paris in May, 1848, but was removed in the next month. He commanded the national guards during the siege of Paris in the autumn of 1870. He was murdered at Paris, March 18, 1871.

Thomas, tom'ạs, (CYRUS,) Ph.D., an American entomologist and archæologist, born at Kingsport, Tennessee,

July 27, 1825. He was entomologist to Hayden's United States survey, 1869–73, professor of natural science at the Southern Illinois Normal University, 1873–76, State entomologist for Illinois, 1875–82, and in 1882 became archæologist to the United States bureau of ethnology. His publications include "Acridiidæ of North America," (1873,) "Illinois Entomology," (6 vols., 1877–82,) and other works and reports on entomology; also "A Study of the MS. Troano," (1882,) "Notes on Maya and Mexican MSS.," (1884,) etc. Died June 26, 1910.

Thom'as, (tom'as,) (DAVID,) an American pomologist, florist, and writer on agriculture, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1776. He was educated by his parents in the religious principles of the Society of Friends. In 1805 he removed to near Aurora, in Cayuga county, New York. In 1817 he published "Travels in the West," a work which attracted the notice of De Witt Clinton and led to Mr. Thomas being appointed chief engineer on the Erie Canal, west of Rochester, which position he held until the canal was completed. Subsequently, on the recommendation of Governor Clinton, he was employed as one of the principal engineers on the Welland Canal in Canada. As a florist and pomologist Mr. Thomas had few, if any, superiors in the United States. By his contributions to "The Genesee Farmer" he rendered an important service to the cause of agriculture, particularly in refuting an error, once widely prevalent, that wheat under certain circumstances was liable to be changed into "chess," (Bromus secalinus,) a plant of quite a different genus. Mr. Thomas showed that when the seed-wheat was perfectly clean, and when the soil had been thoroughly burnt, so as to destroy the seeds of different kinds of weeds, including chess, the alleged transmutation never took place, even under the circumstances supposed to be most favourable to such a change. His writings, supported as they were by carefully-conducted experiments, led not merely to the diffusion of more enlightened views, but to a great practical improvement in this department of agriculture. Died in 1859.

Thom'as, (tom'as,) (ELIZABETH,) an English writer, born in 1675, was the author of letters and poems which were admired by Dryden, who gave her the name of Corinna. Pope, however, has introduced her into his "Dunciad." Died in 1730.

Thomas, (FÉLIX,) a French architect, born at Nantes in 1815. He gained the grand prize in 1845 for a design for a cathedral. He performed an artistic mission to Babylonia about 1851. Died April 15, 1875.

Thomas, (FRÉDÉRIC,) a French advocate and *littérateur*, born at Toulouse in 1814. He became a resident of Paris in 1835, wrote for the "Presse," and published several novels. Died January 28, 1884.

Thomas, (FREDERICK WILLIAM,) an American novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1808. He published "Clinton Bradshaw," "East and West," "Howard Pinckney," "The Beechen Tree, and other Poems," "John Randolph of Roanoke, and other Sketches of Character," and "The Emigrant," a poem. Died September 30, 1866.

Thomas, (GEORGE H.,) a distinguished American general, born in Southampton county, Virginia, on the 31st of July, 1816. He entered the Academy at West Point in 1836, and graduated twelfth in a class of forty-five, in 1840. Having become first lieutenant in 1843, he served with distinction in the Mexican war at Monterey and Buena Vista, (1847,) and gained the rank of captain in 1853. He was employed in Texas from 1856 to November, 1860, and maintained his loyalty to the Union amidst the general defection of Southern-born officers. In May, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the fifth United States cavalry, and in August became a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was ordered to Kentucky in September, obtained command of a division of the army of Buell, and defeated General Zollikoffer near Mill Spring about the 18th of January, 1862. In April of that year he was raised to the rank of major-general, and in the next month he obtained command of five divisions, forming the right wing of Halleck's army operating against Corinth. He became in September, 1862, second in command of the army of the Ohio, which was opposed to General Bragg in Kentucky. He rendered important services at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, and took part in the movements by which the Union army gained possession of Chattanooga, September 9. His reputation was increased by his conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20. There his corps stood firm after the rest of the army had been routed, and repulsed the attacks of the enemy until darkness put an end to the battle. He succeeded Rosecrans as commander-in-chief of the army of the Cumberland on the 19th of October, 1863, and was appointed a brigadier-general of the regular army in the same month.

General Thomas contributed to the victory which General Grant gained near Chattanooga, November 25, 1863. He served under Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, which began in May, 1864, and took part in the battles at Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain, and in several actions fought near Atlanta in July. When Sherman was about to abandon Atlanta and march through Georgia to the sea, he sent General Thomas with an army to Middle Tennessee to operate against Hood, who invaded Tennessee about the end of October. As Hood moved north, General Thomas fell back slowly towards Nashville, and summoned reinforcements to join him at that city. On the 30th of November the Union army was attacked at Franklin by the army of Hood, which was repulsed with severe loss, but afterwards advanced to Nashville. General Thomas attacked Hood in position at Nashville on the 15th of December, 1864, and, in a battle lasting two days, defeated and drove him from the field in the utmost confusion. In this battle Hood lost about 6000 prisoners and sixty pieces of cannon. Soon after this victory General Thomas was appointed a major-general in the regular army, and after the end of the war he commanded the department of the Cumberland. He was remarkable for his modesty, simplicity of character, stability, and discretion. President Johnson having offered him the brevet of lieutenant-general and of general in 1868, he declined the compliment. Died in 1870.

Thomas, (ISAIAH,) LL.D., a distinguished American printer and journalist, born at Boston in 1749. In 1770 he published at Boston the "Massachusetts Spy," in which he denounced the measures of the British government. He was the author of a "History of Printing in America," (1810.) Died in 1831.

Thomas, (JOHN,) an American general, born in Massachusetts. He served against the French and Indians in 1756, and succeeded to the command of the army in Canada on the death of General Montgomery. He raised the siege of Quebec, and began to retreat, but died at Chambly in May, 1776.

Thomas, (JOHN,) an able English sculptor, born in Gloucestershire in 1813. He executed or designed the statues and carvings which adorn the new Houses of Parliament. He was also an architect. Died in 1862.

Thomas, (JOHN J.,) an American pomologist and writer on agriculture, a son of David Thomas, noticed above, was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1810. Among his publications may be named the "American Fruit-Culturist," (1st edition in 1846; last edition, greatly enlarged and improved, 1867,) "Farm Machinery," (last edition, 1868,) and a serial entitled "Rural Affairs," (6 vols., 1858–70.) Mr. Thomas was one of the editors of "The Country Gentleman" from the date of its first publication, in 1852, until 1894. Died in 1895.

Thomas, (JOSEPH,) M.D., LL.D., a distinguished philologist and biographer, was born in 1811 in Cayuga county, New York. He was educated at the Rensselaer Institute, (Troy,) at Yale College, and (in medicine) at the University of Pennsylvania. He was for a time professor of Latin and Greek in Haverford College, and was editor-in-chief of "Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer," (1845,) "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World," (1856,) "A Complete Pronouncing Medical Dictionary," (1864,) "Lippincott's Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," (1870–71,) etc., of the systems of pronunciation in all of which he was the author. Died in Philadelphia, December 24, 1891.

Thomas, (LORENZO,) an American general, born in

Delaware about 1804, graduated at West Point in 1823. He became adjutant-general in 1861, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was appointed by President Johnson secretary of war *ad interim*, February 21, 1868, in place of E. M. Stanton, who, however, refused to give up the office. He retired in 1869, and died March 2, 1875.

Thomas, (MARGARET,) artist and author, born at Croydon, England, educated in art at London, Paris, and Melbourne. She has made marble busts of past celebrities and written "A Hero of the Workshop," "A Painter's Pastime," works of travel, poems, etc.

Thomas, (PHILIP F.,) an American politician, born in Talbot county, Maryland, in 1810. He was elected governor of Maryland in 1847, and appointed secretary of the treasury about December 12, 1860. He resigned January 11, 1861. Died in 1890.

Thomas, (ROBERT,) an able English physician, born in 1743, published a popular work entitled "The Modern Practice of Physic," and other medical treatises. Died in 1835.

Thomas, (THEODORE,) musician, born in East Friesland, Germany, 1835. He became an orchestral leader in the United States in 1861, was director of the Cincinnati College of Music 1877–80, conducted musical societies in New York and Brooklyn, was musical director of the Chicago Exposition of 1893, etc. D. Jan. 4, 1905.

Thomas, (THEODORE GAILLARD,) M.D., an American physician, born on Edisto Island, South Carolina, November 21, 1831, became in 1862 professor of gynæcology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. His principal works are a "Treatise on Diseases of Women" (1868) and "A Century of American Medicine," (1876.) Died February 28, 1903.

Thomas, (WILLIAM,) a historical writer, born in Wales, was patronized by King Edward VI. Under the reign of Mary he was executed on a charge of treason, (1553.) He published a "History of Italy," and other works.

Thomas, (WILLIAM,) born at Bristol, in England, in 1613, was chaplain to the Duke of York and preceptor to the princess (afterwards queen) Anne. He was created Bishop of Worcester. Died in 1689.

Thomas, (WILLIAM,) a learned English divine, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1670. He became rector of Saint Nicholas, in Worcester, in 1723. He published a "Survey of Worcester Cathedral," and other antiquarian works. Died in 1738.

Thomas Aquinas. See AQUINAS.

Thomas d'Aquin. See AQUINAS.

Thom'as Can-tĭ-pra-ten'sis, [Fr. THOMAS DE CANTIMPRÉ, to'mȧ' dẹh kôN'tȧN'prȧ',] a Flemish monk and biographer, born near Brussels in 1201; died in 1263.

Thomas Dufossé, (PIERRE.) See FOSSÉ, DU.

Thomas a Kempis. See KEMPIS.

Thomas the Rhymer. See RHYMER.

Thomas de Villeneuve, SAINT, or THOMAS **Garcias,** (gar-*thee'*ȧs,) a Spanish prelate, born in Leon in 1488. He became Archbishop of Valencia in 1545. Died in 1555.

Thomasin, tom'ạ-sin or to-mȧ-zeen', written also **Tomasin, Zerkler,** or **Tirkeläre,** a poet of the thirteenth century, born at Friuli, in Italy, was the author of a didactic poem in German, entitled "The Italian Guest," ("Der Welsche Gast.") Of this work, which is esteemed one of the most remarkable productions of the age, only small portions have been printed.

Thomasius, to-mȧ'ze-ûs, or **Thomasen,** to'mȧ-zẹn, (CHRISTIAN,) an eminent German philosopher and reformer, born at Leipsic in 1655. Having studied law and graduated at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, he founded in 1688 a monthly review, which soon became noted for its bold censures of prevailing abuses. In 1694 he was appointed professor of jurisprudence at the University of Halle, where he became rector in 1710. He was the first to introduce the practice of lecturing and writing in German, and, by his denunciation of the superstitions of the time, was chiefly instrumental in abolishing trials for witchcraft. Among his principal works are an "Introduction to the Doctrine of Reason or Logic," (1691,) "Introduction to Moral Philosophy," (1692,) and "History of Wisdom and Folly," (1693.) Thomasius was eulogized by Frederick the Great as one of the most illustrious philosophers of Germany. Died in 1728.

See LUDEN, "C. Thomasius nach seinen Schicksalen," etc., 1805; F. HOFFMANN, "Programma in Obitum C. Thomasii," 1720; ZEDLER, "Universal-Lexikon;" SAXE, "Onomasticon."

Thomasius, (GOTTFRIED,) a German divine, born at Egenhausen in 1802, was a Lutheran pastor at Nuremberg, 1829–42, and professor of dogmatic at Erlangen, 1842–75. He published "Origines," (1837,) "Contributions to Ecclesiastical Christology," (1845,) "Christ's Person and Work," (1856; 3d vol., 1864,) and other works. Died in 1875.

Thomasius or **Thomasen,** (JAKOB,) a German philologist, born at Leipsic in 1622, was the father of the preceding. He was professor of belles-lettres and philosophy at Leipsic, and one of the teachers of Leibnitz. He wrote, besides other works, "Origins of History, Philosophical and Ecclesiastical," ("Origines Historiæ Philosophicæ et Ecclesiasticæ," 1665.) Died in 1684.

See SAXE, "Onomasticon;" ZEDLER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Thomassin, to'mȧ'sȧN', (LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Aix in 1619, became professor of theology in the seminary of Sainte-Magloire, at Paris. He was the author of a treatise "On Ancient and Modern Ecclesiastical Discipline," "Theological Dogmas," and other learned works. Died in 1695.

Thomassin, (PHILIPPE,) an eminent French engraver, born at Troyes about 1550. He worked mostly at Rome, and engraved many antique statues, also numerous portraits of eminent men. He died at an advanced age.

Thomassin, (SIMON,) a French engraver, born at Troyes about 1652, is said to have been a nephew of the preceding. Died in 1732.

His son HENRI SIMON, born in Paris in 1688, was an able engraver. He engraved some works of Rubens and Paul Veronese. Died in 1741.

Thomassy, to'mȧ'se', (MARIE JOSEPH RAYMOND,) a French *littérateur*, born at Montpellier in 1810. He wrote, besides other works, "Morocco and its Caravans." (1845.) Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1863.

Thomines. See BOSC, DU, (PIERRE.)

Thomond, to'môN', (THOMAS,) a French architect, born at Nancy in 1759. He removed to Saint Petersburg, where he was employed by the Russian government to remodel the Great Theatre and build several splendid public edifices. The Imperial Exchange, completed in 1810, is esteemed one of his finest works. Died in 1813.

Thompson, tom'sọn, (ALFRED WORDSWORTH,) an American artist, born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 26, 1840. He graduated in 1856 at Newton University, went to Paris in 1861, and studied art under Charles Gleyre and Albert Pasini and in the École des Beaux-Arts. In 1868 he took up his residence in New York, since which time he has travelled extensively. He was made an associate of the National Academy in 1873, and a full Academician in 1875. Among his pictures are "A Review of the Continental Army,—1777," "Passing the Outpost," "Sabbath Day in Troublous Times," "Belated Travellers," "Moorish Hunters," "Welcome in the Desert," "Journey in a Weary Land," "The Hour of Prayer," "Market of Biskra," etc. His works are chiefly landscapes, historical pictures of a distinctly American type, coast-views, etc. His figures and horses are especially commendable. Mr. Thompson is one of the best and most versatile of American artists.

Thompson, tom'sọn, (AUGUSTUS CHARLES,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Goshen, Connecticut, in 1812. He has published "The Young Martyrs," "Last Hours, or Words and Acts of the Dying," (1851,) and other religious works.

Thompson, (BENJAMIN.) See RUMFORD, COUNT.

Thompson, (CEPHAS,) an American portrait-painter, born in 1776, died in 1858. He was the father of C. G. and Jerome Thompson.

Thompson, (CEPHAS GIOVANNI,) an American artist, born at Middleborough, Massachusetts, August 3, 1809. He was a son of Cephas Thompson, who was his early

instructor. His early life was chiefly devoted to portrait-painting. Among his best works are "Saint Peter Delivered from Prison," "Guardian Angels of Infancy," "Christ in the Garden," "Chastity," "Prospero and Miranda," etc. Died January 5, 1888.

Thompson, (DANIEL GREENLEAF,) an American author, born at Montpelier, Vermont, in 1850. He became a lawyer in New York, and published "A System of Psychology," (1884,) "The Problem of Evil," (1886,) "Social Progress," (1889,) "The Philosophy of Fiction in Literature," (1892,) etc. Died in 1897.

Thompson, (DANIEL PIERCE,) an American lawyer and popular novelist, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1795. He wrote "May Martin, or the Money-Diggers," (1835,) "Locke Amsden," (1847,) an admirable tale, descriptive of the experience of a New England school-master, "Gant Gurley," (1857,) etc. Died in 1868.

Thompson, (DENMAN,) an American actor and dramatist, born at Girard, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He wrote "Joshua Whitcomb," afterwards remodelled into the popular play of "The Old Homestead," in which he played the leading character. Died in 1911.

Thompson, (EDWARD,) an English poet, born at Hull about 1737. He served in the royal navy in his youth, and wrote several licentious poems, among which is "The Demirep," (1766.) He also published a "Sailor's Letters," (autobiographic, 2 vols., 1767.) Died in 1786.

Thompson, (ERNEST EVAN SETON,) naturalist-author, was born at South Shields, England, in 1860. He lived as a boy in the Canada woods and on the Western plains, became naturalist to the government of Manitoba, and wrote "Birds of Manitoba" and "Mammals of Manitoba." He studied art in Paris 1890–96, and became well known as an animal painter and illustrator. His most popular work is "Wild Animals I Have Known;" his most important one is "Art Anatomy of Animals." About 1898 he formed an organization of boys, called "Seton Indians," which gave the suggestion of the subsequent "Boy Scouts," the American branch of which is under his direction.

Thompson, (FRANCIS,) poet, born in Lancashire, England, in 1863. His "Poems," (1893,) won him fame, which was added to by later works. In style and handling he was original and daring. Died in 1907.

Thompson, (Sir HENRY,) a British surgeon, born at Framlingham, in Suffolk, August 6, 1820, and educated at University College, London, in which in 1866 he became a professor of clinical surgery. Among his writings are "Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra," (1853,) "Healthy and Morbid Anatomy of the Prostate," "Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity," (1863,) and "Clinical Lectures," (1868.) He has won some distinction as a painter. Died April 18, 1904.

Thompson, (JEROME,) an American painter, a son of Cephas Thompson, was born at Middleborough, Massachusetts, January 30, 1814. He became a resident of New York in 1832. Many of his works have been made familiar by engravings. Aside from portraits, his principal pictures are purely American scenes. Among them are "The Apple-Gathering," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "The Old Stage," and "The Lost Lamb." D. in 1886.

Thompson, (Sir JOHN SPARROW,) a Canadian statesman, born at Halifax in 1844. He entered public life early, and became premier of Nova Scotia in 1882. He took an active part afterwards in Canadian legislation, was appointed attorney-general in 1885, and became prime minister of the Dominion in 1892. He took part in the fishery treaty and the Behring Sea arbitration. Died in 1894.

Thompson, (JOSEPH PARRISH,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Philadelphia in 1819. He became pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York, in 1845. He was one of the founders of the "Independent" at Brooklyn, and also of the "New Englander," to which he made many contributions. He published "Lectures to Young Men," "Egypt, Past and Present," "The Christian Graces," and various other works. Died in 1879.

Thompson, (LAUNT,) an eminent sculptor, born in Queen's county, Ireland, in 1833. He was an art-pupil of Erastus D. Palmer, and achieved great success as a portrait-sculptor. He was elected an associate of the Academy of Design in 1859, and an academician in 1862. From 1875 to 1881 he resided in Rome, Italy. Died at Middletown, New York, September 26, 1894.

Thompson, (MAURICE,) an American poet and novelist, born at Fairfield, Indiana, September 9, 1844, was educated on his father's estates in Georgia, but returned to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he afterwards resided. His principal works are "Hoosier Mosaics," (1875,) "The Witchery of Archery," (1878,) "A Tallahassee Girl," (1882,) and "Songs of Fair Weather," (1883.) Died February 15, 1901.

Thompson, (ROBERT ELLIS,) Ph.D., an American economist, born near Waringtown, county of Down, Ireland, in 1844, came to America in 1857, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1865. In 1867 he was licensed, and in 1873 ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. In 1870 he became assistant professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1874 professor of social science, in 1883 professor of history and English literature, and in 1894 president of the Central High School of Philadelphia. He was editor of the "Penn Monthly" 1870–80, and in 1880 became editor of "The American." He wrote "Social Science and Political Economy," and "Elements of Political Economy." Died in 1924.

Thompson, (SMITH,) an American judge, born probably in New York State about 1767. He became chief justice of New York in 1814, was secretary of the navy from November, 1818, to December, 1823, and was then appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Died in 1843.

Thompson, (SYLVANUS PHILLIPS,) an English physicist, born at York in 1851. He became principal of the Technical College at Finsbury in 1885. He made researches in electricity, magnetism, etc., and wrote very popular works on these subjects. Died 1916.

Thompson, (THOMAS PERRONET,) an English officer and miscellaneous writer, born at Hull in 1783. He studied at Queen's College, Cambridge, and, having entered the army, served with distinction in South America, Spain, and India, and attained the rank of major in 1825. About 1830 he became associate proprietor of the "Westminster Review," in which he advocated the abolition of slavery, free trade, and various other reforms. He was elected to Parliament from Hull in 1835, and twice re-elected for Bradford, in Yorkshire. He was made a major-general in 1854. He published the "Corn-Law Catechism," (1827,) "True Theory of Rent," "Enharmonic Theory of Music," etc., (1829,) "Geometry without Axioms," and other works. Died in 1869.

Thompson, (VANCE,) an American author, born in 1862. He wrote "In Old Japan" and other plays, "Songs and Symbols," (poems,) etc. Died 1925.

Thompson, (WILLIAM,) an eminent Irish naturalist, born at Belfast in 1805. Having previously made himself acquainted with the natural history of Ireland, he made a voyage in 1841 to the Grecian Archipelago. Among his principal works are a "Catalogue of Birds new to the Irish Fauna," "On some Vertebrata new to the Irish Fauna," and "On the Natural History of Ireland," etc., (4 vols., 1856.) He also contributed to the "Annals of Natural History." Died in 1852.

Thompson, (ZADOC,) an American naturalist, born at Bridgewater, Vermont, in 1796. He became about 1842 professor of natural history and chemistry in the University of Vermont, and in 1853 was appointed State naturalist. He was the author of the "Natural, Civil, and Political History of Vermont," etc., a "Gazetteer of Vermont," and other works. Died in 1856.

Thoms, tomz, (WILLIAM JOHN,) an English writer and antiquary, born in Westminster in 1803. He pub-

lished a "Collection of Early Prose Romances," (1828,) "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," (1834,) and editions of Stow's "Survey of London" and Caxton's "Reynard the Fox." He was also the principal editor of "Notes and Queries," a work first published at his suggestion. Died August 18, 1885.

Thomsen, tom'sẹn, (CHRISTIAN JÜRGENSEN,) a Danish antiquary, born at Copenhagen in 1788. He became director of the royal cabinet of medals in 1842. He wrote a "Treatise on Northern Antiquities," (1831,) and other works. Died May 21, 1865.

Thomsen, (WILHELM LUDWIG PETER,) a Danish philologist, born at Copenhagen, January 25, 1842. He studied at Copenhagen and in other universities, and in 1871 was made professor of comparative philology at Copenhagen. Among his writings are "The Influence of the Gothic Languages upon the Finnish," (1869,) "The Relations between Ancient Russia and Scandinavia," (1877,) and various important papers upon the philology of the Romanic languages.

Thom'sọn, (tom'sọn,) (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish poet, was the author of a poem entitled "The British Parnassus at the Close of the Eighteenth Century," and other works. Died in 1803.

Thomson, (ANDREW,) a Scottish divine and pulpit orator, born in Dumfriesshire in 1779. He became in 1814 pastor of Saint George's Church, Edinburgh, where he acquired a high reputation for his zeal and eloquence. Died in 1831.

Thomson, (ANTHONY TODD,) an eminent Scottish physician, born at Edinburgh in 1778. He studied in his native city, attending the lectures of Munro, Black, and other distinguished men, and about 1800 began the practice of medicine in London. He published the "London Dispensatory," (1811,) which met with great success and was translated into several languages, a "Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin," etc., (1816,) "Lectures on Botany," "Elements of Materia Medica," (1832,) and other works on various subjects. He was a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1828 became professor of materia medica in the London University. He was appointed to the chair of medical jurisprudence in 1832. Died in 1849.

Thom'son, (tom'sọn,) (CHARLES,) a patriot, born in Ireland in 1729 or 1730. He emigrated to America in 1741, and settled in Philadelphia. He was a friend of Dr. Franklin, served as secretary of Congress from 1774 to 1789, and was highly respected for his virtues and learning. He produced a translation of the Septuagint, which was published in 4 vols., (1808.) Died in 1824.

Thomson, (Sir CHARLES WYVILLE,) LL.D., a Scottish biologist, born at Bonsyde, Linlithgowshire, March 5, 1830. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh, was an instructor at Aberdeen, 1850–53, professor of natural history at Queen's College, Cork, 1853–54, professor of mineralogy and geology in Queen's College, Belfast, 1854–70, and in 1870 received the then lucrative position of regius professor of natural history at Edinburgh. He was at the head of the famous Challenger expedition of 1872–76. Among his works are "Depths of the Sea," (1872,) and "The Voyage of the Challenger," (1877.) Died March 10, 1882.

Thom'son, (EDWARD,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born at Portsea, England, in 1810, emigrated to America, and was elected in 1843 professor of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Michigan. He subsequently became president of the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1864 he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died in 1870.

Thomson, (ELIHU,) an American electrician, born at Manchester, England, in 1853, educated in the Philadelphia public schools, professor of chemistry and mathematics in the Philadelphia High School 1870–80. He made many important inventions in electric lighting, power, etc., obtaining more than five hundred patents, in use by the Thomson-Houston General Electric Companies. Among his inventions is that of electric welding. He received the Grand Prix in Paris in 1889 for his inventions.

Thomson, (JAMES,) a celebrated poet, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1700. He studied theology at the University of Edinburgh; but he soon renounced it for literary pursuits, and published in 1726 his poem entitled "Winter." Its success at first was moderate, but it subsequently acquired great popularity, and was followed in a few years by his "Spring," "Summer," and "Autumn," all of which appeared in 1730, under the title of "The Seasons." His tragedies of "Sophonisba," "Agamemnon," and "Edward and Eleonora," as well as his poem on "Liberty," were received with little favour. Through the influence of his friend Sir George—afterwards Lord—Lyttleton, he was appointed about 1745 surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands. He published in 1748 his "Castle of Indolence," an allegorical poem in the Spenserian measure, which is generally esteemed his finest production. He died in 1748. Translations of his "Seasons" have been made into German, and both a prose and poetical version of it have appeared in French, while among all classes in Great Britain it is still one of the most popular poems in the language. Campbell observes, "The unvaried pomp of Thomson's diction suggests a most unfavourable comparison with the manly and idiomatic simplicity of Cowper; at the same time, the pervading spirit and feeling of his poetry is in general more bland and delightful than that of his great rival in rural description."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the Poets;" DAVID, EARL OF BUCHAN, "Essays on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun and the Poet Thomson," 1792; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Thomson, (JAMES,) a Scottish poet, born at Port Greenock, November 23, 1834. He enlisted as a private soldier, and was for ten years a regimental schoolmaster. He published "The City of Dreadful Night, and other Poems," (1880,) "Vane's Story," "Essays and Phantasies," etc. He wrote with much technical skill and with sincere feeling. Died in London, June 8, 1882.

Thomson, (JAMES,) a brother of Lord Kelvin, was born at Belfast about 1815. He was educated at Glasgow University, was professor of engineering in Queen's College, Belfast, 1857–72, and in the University of Glasgow after 1872. He was distinguished as an inventor and physicist. Died in 1892.

Thomson, (JOSEPH,) a Scottish explorer, born in Dumfriesshire in 1857. He went to Africa in 1879 with Keith Johnston the younger, and after the death of Johnston young Thomson took charge of the expedition, which he conducted safely and successfully. He made other explorations in Africa 1883–85, 1888, and 1891, describing his travels in a number of books. Died in 1895.

Thomson, (Sir JOSEPH JOHN,) an English physicist, born near Manchester in 1856. He became professor of experimental physics at Cambridge in 1884, and of physics at the Royal Institution in 1905. The electron theory of the atom is due to him. He wrote "Electricity and Matter" and other works.

Thomson, (KATHARINE, *née* By'erley,) an English authoress, born at Etruria, in Staffordshire, in 1800. She became the wife of Dr. A. T. Thomson, (q. v.,) and the mother of J. Cockburn Thomson. She wrote many books, partly in conjunction with her son. These mostly appeared under the pseudonyms of "Grace and Philip Wharton." Died at Dover, December 17, 1862.

Thomson, (RICHARD,) an English antiquary, born in 1794, lived many years in London. He published, besides other works, "Chronicles of London Bridge," (1827.) Died in 1865.

Thomson, (ROBERT DUNDAS,) F.R.S., a British physician and writer, born about 1805. He resided in London, and published a "Cyclopædia of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Physiology." Died in 1864.

Thomson, (THOMAS,) an eminent Scottish chemist and physician, born in Perthshire in 1773. He studied at the University of Saint Andrew's and at Edinburgh, where about 1800 he began a course of lectures on chemistry. In 1796 he became associate editor of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to which he contributed

the articles on chemistry and mineralogy. He was one of the first to suggest the use of chemical symbols. In 1813 he edited the "Annals of Philosophy" in London, and in 1818 was appointed professor of chemistry in the University of Glasgow. He published a "System of Chemistry," (4 vols., 1802,) "Elements of Chemistry," (1810,) "Outline of the Sciences of Heat and Electricity," "Travels in Sweden," (1813,) "The History of Chemistry," (1830,) "Outlines of Mineralogy, Geology," etc., (2 vols., 1835,) and other similar works, which enjoy a high reputation. Died in 1852.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Thomson, (THOMAS,) a Scottish botanist, was born at Glasgow, December 4, 1817, and studied in the university of that town. He entered the medical staff of the East India Company in 1840, travelled extensively, and was professor of botany, and director of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, 1854–61. His "Western Himalayas and Tibet" won a gold medal from the London Geographical Society. He published, at his own cost, a "Flora of British India." Died in London, April 18, 1878.

Thomson, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish writer, born in Perthshire in 1746, was editor successively of the "English Review," "Political Magazine," and other journals, and published "Memoirs of the War in Asia," and a number of compilations. Died in 1817.

Thomson, (WILLIAM,) an English bishop, born in Cumberland in 1819. He became preacher of Lincoln's Inn in 1858, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1861 and Archbishop of York in 1862. He wrote "An Outline of the Laws of Thought." Died Dec. 26, 1890.

Thomson, (Sir WILLIAM.) See KELVIN, LORD.

Thonissen, to'ne'sŏn', (GEORGES FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian economist, born at Hasselt in 1817. He wrote several works on political economy. Died in 1891.

Thor, thor, (or TOR,) or **Thonr,** (*i.e.* "thunder,") [Norse, THONAR, of which Thor is, in all probability, a contraction; in Anglo-Saxon he was variously called THUR, THOR, THUNDER, and THUNER,—both the last-named terms signifying "thunder." Some writers, with less probability, have supposed the name to be allied to the Greek θοῦρος, "impetuous," "resistless,"] in the mythology of the North, the god of thunder, and also the god of strength, was the eldest son of Odin. His mother was Fjörgyn, (or the Earth.) He is sometimes called Oeku-Thor, ("car Thor," or "driving Thor,") and Hlorridi, "fire rider,") and sometimes Ving-Thor, ("winged Thor.") As the god of thunder, he is sometimes styled the Northern Jupiter; and hence Thursday (Thor's day*) is called, in the Latin of the middle ages, *Jovis dies,* ("Jupiter's day,") which the French have corrupted into *Jeudi.* As the god of strength, and the great conqueror of the giants, he resembles the Hercules of classic mythology. His only daughter was named Thrud, (*i.e.* "strength,") and his dwelling-place is Thrudheim, (or Thrudheimr,) the "home or habitation of strength," or Thrudvangr, the "field" or "realm" of strength. His vast hall, called Bilskirnir, has five hundred and forty floors.

Thor appears to have been regarded in Iceland and in some portions of Norway as the greatest of all the gods, Odin not excepted. He had three possessions of inestimable value,—the hammer Mjölnir, (myöl'njr,) the terror of the giants and of all powers hostile to the Æsir, his Megin-gjörð, (mĕg'in-györth,†) or "strength-girdle," and his gloves of iron, with which he grasped the handle of Mjölnir. In the legends of the North, Thor is represented as hot-tempered, but at the same time very frank and good-natured. He is said to be accompanied by the light-footed boy Thialfi (te-ăl'fe, *i.e.* "diligent") and the girl Röskva, ("quick,") expressive of the rapidity with which a thunder-storm flies over the earth. His chariot is said to be drawn by goats,—probably because these animals inhabit the highest mountain-tops. Thor's wife, Sif, (seef,) with golden hair, is said to denote the autumnal earth, with its fields of ripening corn. The ripening of the grain was supposed to be promoted by the lightning. Thor is called in the Edda "Midgard's defender," or the defender of the habitation of men. Although the most valiant of the gods, he is, in fact, the personification of defensive war,‡ whose office it is to protect the works of industry and the arts of peace. Hence he is, with great propriety, represented as the husband and protector of Sif or Siva, (the "inviolate,") the goddess of harvests. (See SIF.) For some curious and interesting legends respecting Thor, the reader is referred to Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," vol. ii. Fable XI., also Fables XXIII.–XXVII. At Ragnaröck (the "twilight or evening of the gods") Thor will slay the World-Serpent, (see MIDGARD'S SERPENT,) but will himself perish from the effects of its venom.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi;" "Religion of the Northmen," by RUDOLPH KEYSER, translated by BARCLAY PENNOCK, New York, 1854; also, LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe," p. 31 *et seq.*

Thorbecke, tor'bĕk'kẹh, (JAN RUDOLPH,) a Dutch statesman, born at Zwolle in 1796. He became professor of law at the University of Leyden about 1830. He was one of seven persons charged in 1844 to propose a new constitution, which the king rejected as too liberal. In 1848 he was placed at the head of a commission to revise the constitution, and procured the adoption of reforms similar to those which were rejected in 1844. He was prime minister from October, 1849, to April, 1853, and was restored to that position in February, 1862. He resigned in 1866. Died June 4, 1872.

Thor'burn, (GRANT,) a Scottish writer, born near Dalkeith in 1773. He emigrated to New York in 1794, and became a dealer in garden-seeds. He wrote for the newspapers under the signature of LAURIE TODD. Died at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1863.

See his Autobiography, 1834; "Fraser's Magazine" for June, 1833.

Thorburn, (ROBERT,) a Scottish portrait-painter, born at Dumfries in 1818. He settled about 1836 in London, where he produced numerous miniatures of great merit. Among his master-pieces are miniature portraits of the queen and several members of the royal family. In 1848 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Died November 1, 1885.

Thordo, tor'do, or **Thord Degen,** tor dā'gĕn, a Danish lawyer of the fourteenth century, was chief judge of the province of Jutland. He made a collection of Danish laws, including the earliest. They have been translated into Latin by Ludewig.

Thordson, torD'son, (STURLA,) a Danish historian, born about 1218, was a nephew of Snorri Sturluson. He filled several high offices under the government, and was the author of a continuation of the history of Snorri Sturluson. Died in 1288.

Thoré, to'rā', (THÉOPHILE,) a French republican, journalist and critic, born about 1807. He founded in Paris, in 1848, a journal called "The True Republic,' and became an exile in 1851. He wrote critiques on art inserted in the "Artiste" and the "Siècle," and edited "L'Art moderne." Died at Paris, April 30, 1869.

Thoreau, *tho*-rō' or *tho'*rō, (HENRY DAVID,) an American author and naturalist, born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1817, was descended from an ancestor who came from the island of Guernsey. His father was a manufacturer of lead-pencils. The son was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1837. Besides being a classical scholar, he was well versed in Oriental literature. It is asserted that he had the best Oriental library to be found in the United States. In his manners, dress, and way of life he was eccentric. He was bred to no profession; and it is said that he never went to church, never voted, and never paid a tax to the State. He lived in the simplest manner; he sometimes practised the business of land-surveyor. In 1845 he built a small frame house on the shore of Walden Pond, near Concord, where he lived two years as a hermit, in studious retirement. He published an account of this portion of his life, in a small book entitled "Walden." He was intimate with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Na-

* In Anglo-Saxon, *Thunres daeg* or *Thundres daeg, i.e.* "Thunder's day."

† Also written Megingjardar.

‡ He is nowhere represented as stirring up strife among men; on the contrary, all his hostility and all his prowess are exerted against the Jötuns, who are the aggressive, irreconcilable enemies of mankind and of all thrift and improvement.

thaniel Hawthorne. The former published a brief memoir of Thoreau, from which we extract the following: "Mr. Thoreau dedicated his genius with such entire love to the fields, hills, and waters of his native town, that he made them known and interesting to all reading Americans and to people over the sea. . . . He grew to be revered and admired by his townsmen, who had at first known him only as an oddity. . . . I have repeatedly known young men of sensibility converted in a moment to the belief that this was the man they were in search of,—the man of men, who could tell them all they should do. . . . Whilst he used in his writings a certain petulance of remark in reference to churches and churchmen, he was a person of rare, tender, and absolute religion,—a person incapable of any profanation." Thoreau was never married. He died in 1862. He was the author of "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," "Excursions," (1863,) etc. A volume of his letters was published in 1865.

See CHANNING, "Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist;" SANBORN, "Life of Thoreau;" JAPP, "Life and Aims of Thoreau."

Thorer, (ALBIN.) See TORINUS.

Thoresby, thōrz'be, ? (RALPH,) an English antiquary and Fellow of the Royal Society, born at Leeds in 1658. His principal works are "The Topography of the Town and Parish of Leeds," ("Ducatus Leodiensis,") and a "History of the Church of Leeds," ("Vicaria Leodiensis.") He possessed a very valuable collection of coins, manuscripts, etc. Died in 1725.

Thorigny. See BEAUFORT DE THORIGNY.

Thorild, to'rild, (THOMAS,) a Swedish scholar and miscellaneous writer, born in Bohuslan in 1759. He published, besides poems and prose essays in Swedish, "Cromwell," an epic poem, and other works, in English. Died in 1819.

Thorinus. See TORINUS.

Thor'is-mond, King of the Visigoths, was the eldest son of Theodoric I. He fought bravely against Attila at Châlons in 451 A.D., and succeeded his father in that year. He was killed by his brother Theodoric in 452 A.D.

Tho'rĭ-us [Fr. pron. to're'üs'] or **Tho'ris,** (RAPHAEL,) a French physician, who practised in England. Died in 1625.

Thorkelin, tor'kẹh-leen', (GRIM JOHNSEN,) a distinguished scholar and antiquary, born in Iceland in 1752. In 1786 he visited Great Britain and Ireland, and published in 1788 "Fragments of English and Irish History in the Ninth and Tenth Century." He also wrote several works in illustration of Danish and Norwegian history. Died in 1829.

Thorlacius, tor-lā'se-ŭs, (SKULE THORDSEN,) born in Iceland in 1741, was the author of a number of treatises on Northern antiquities. Died in 1815.

His son BÖRGE, born in 1775, became professor of eloquence at Copenhagen, and published several classical and antiquarian works. Died in 1829.

Thorlaksen, tor'lăk'sẹn, or **Thorlakson,** (GUDBRAND,) an Icelandic writer, born in 1542, became a bishop. Died in 1629. According to one authority, he was born in 1642, and died in 1729.

Thorlaksson, tor'lăks-son', (JOHN,) an Icelandic poet, born in 1744, was a clergyman. He made a translation of "Paradise Lost" into Icelandic, which is highly commended. Died in 1819.

Thorn'bŭr-y, (GEORGE WALTER,) an English writer, born about 1828. He published a "History of the Buccaneers," (1855,) "British Artists from Hogarth to Turner," (2 vols., 1861,) a "Life of Joseph M. W. Turner," (1862,) a novel called "True as Steel," and other works. Died June 11, 1876.

Thorn'dike, (HERBERT,) an English divine and able controversial writer. He became rector of Barley, in Hertfordshire, in 1642, and obtained a prebend at Westminster after the restoration. He was a learned Orientalist, and a zealous advocate of the Anglican Church. Among his works are a "Discourse of Religious Assemblies and the Public Service of God," a "Discourse of the Rights of the Church in a Christian State," and an "Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England." Died in 1672.

Thorn'hill, (Sir JAMES,) a distinguished English painter, born at Weymouth in 1676, was a nephew of the celebrated physician Sydenham. Having travelled in France, Holland, and other parts of the continent, he was employed, after his return, in the decoration of the cupola of Saint Paul's, London, the ceiling of the hall at Greenwich Hospital, the palace at Kensington, and other edifices. He was appointed historical painter to Queen Anne, and was made a knight by George I. He opened an academy for drawing in his house, where he numbered among his pupils the celebrated Hogarth, who subsequently married his daughter. Died in 1734.

Thorn'ton, (BONNELL,) an English *littérateur* and humorous writer, born in London in 1724. He was associated with George Colman in the proprietorship of the "Saint James Chronicle," and wrote, conjointly with Colman, the periodical essays entitled "The Connoisseur." He also translated the comedies of Plautus into English blank verse, in conjunction with Colman and Warner, and was the author of burlesque poems, entitled "An Ode on Saint Cecilia's Day, adapted to the Antient British Music," etc., and "The Battle of the Wigs." Died in 1768.

Thornton, (JOHN ROBERT,) an English physician and botanist, born about 1758, was a son of Thomas Thornton, a writer on field-sports. He wrote "The Philosophy of Medicine," etc., (5 vols.,) and "Temple of Flora, or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter, and Philosopher." Died in 1837.

Thornton, (MATTHEW,) a patriot of the American Revolution, born in Ireland in 1714. He was elected to the General Congress by the people of New Hampshire in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. Died in 1803.

Thornton, (PERCY MELVILLE,) an English historian, born at London in 1841. He wrote "England's Foreign Policy," (1880,) "The Stuart Dynasty," (1890,) etc.

Thorn'ȳ-croft or **Thorn'ey-croft,** (MARY FRANCES,) an English sculptor, born at Thornham, Norfolk, in 1814. She was married in 1840 to Mr. Thornycroft, a sculptor. She executed for Queen Victoria statues of the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice. Among her noted works are a "Sleeping Child," "A Girl Skipping," etc. Died February 1, 1895.

Thorn'ycroft, (WILLIAM HAMO,) a sculptor, son of the preceding, was born at London in 1850. He was elected to the Royal Academy in 1888. His works of statuary include "Artemis," "The Mower," statues of General Gordon, John Bright, Cromwell, etc. Died 1925.

Thor'old, (ANTHONY WILSON,) an English bishop, born at Hougham, June 13, 1825. He graduated in 1847 at Queen's College, Oxford, and became a clergyman of London. In 1874 he was made a canon residentiary of York, in 1877 was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and in 1891 of Winchester. He was distinguished for his labours in the temperance cause. Died in 1895.

Thorpe, thorp, (BENJAMIN,) an English philologist, distinguished for his attainments in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, was born about 1808. Among his publications may be named "The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Story of Apollonius," (1834,) the collection entitled "Ancient Laws and Institutes of England," etc., "Codex Exoniensis," (1842,) and "Northern Mythology," or legends of Scandinavia, Northern Germany, and Holland, (3 vols., 1852.) Died in July, 1870.

Thorpe, (FRANCIS NEWTON,) an American author, born at Swampscott, Massachusetts, in 1857. He was fellow-professor of American constitutional history at the University of Pennsylvania 1885–98. He wrote several important works on the constitution and government of the United States.

Thorpe, (JOHN,) M.D., an English antiquary, born in Kent in 1682, practised at Rochester. Died in 1750.

Thorpe, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, a son of the preceding, born in 1713, wrote an account of the city of Rochester, entitled "Registrum Roffense." Died in 1792.

Thorpe, thorp, (ROSA **Hartwick**,) an American poetess, born July 18, 1850, at Mishawaka, Indiana. She is known as the author of the popular ballad "Curfew shall not ring to-night," published in 1870.

Thorpe, thorp, (THOMAS BANGS,) an American artist and *littérateur*, born at Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1815. Among his paintings are a portrait of General Zachary Taylor, and the "Bold Dragoon." He published "Tom Owen the Bee-Hunter." Died in 1878.

Thorpe, (THOMAS EDWARD,) an English chemist, born near Manchester in 1845. He is the author of "Inorganic Chemistry," (1874,) "Applied Chemistry," "Essays in Historical Chemistry," etc.

Thortsen, tort'sẹn, (CARL ADOLPH,) a Danish critic and poet, born in Copenhagen in 1798. He wrote a "Historical Notice of Danish Literature," (3d edition, 1851,) and other works.

Thorwaldsen, tor'wâld-sẹn or tor'ŵâl-sẹn, (ALBERT BERTEL,) one of the most eminent of modern sculptors, was born in November, 1770, on the sea between Iceland and Copenhagen, and was the son of a Danish carver in wood. He studied in the Academy of Arts at Copenhagen, where he obtained two gold medals, and soon after set out for Rome. He there employed himself on a statue of Jason of natural size; but, as it attracted no particular regard, he, in a fit of despondency, destroyed it. He next attempted a colossal statue of the same subject, which obtained the admiration of Canova, and being seen by Mr. Thomas Hope, a wealthy English amateur, he ordered a copy of it in marble for eight hundred zechins. From this time Thorwaldsen produced rapidly works which raised his reputation to the highest point. Among these may be named his "Triumphal March of Alexander," executed for the emperor Napoleon, and the bas-reliefs of "Night" and "Day" and of "Priam and Achilles." In 1819 he visited Denmark, where he was received with enthusiasm, and subsequently made a tour through Germany, and while at Warsaw executed a portrait-bust of Alexander of Russia, also the monuments of Copernicus and Prince Poniatowski. One of his most remarkable productions is the image of a wounded and dying lion, of colossal size, near Lucerne, in Switzerland, designed to commemorate the heroic fidelity of the Swiss guards who fell August 10, 1792. About 1838 he returned, after many years' residence at Rome, to Denmark, where he continued to reside till his death, in March, 1844. He was never married. Among his other works are "Christ and the Twelve Apostles," a statue of Schiller, and a colossal statue of Hercules.

See HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, "B. Thorwaldsen," 1844; J. M. THIELE, "Den Danske Billedhugger B. Thorwaldsen," etc., 2 vols., 1831–32; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Thorwaldsen, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; ALFRED REUMONT, "Thorwaldsen: Gedächtnissrede," 1844; HILLERUP, "Thorwaldsen og hans Vaerker," 2 vols., 1841–42; J. M. THIELE, "Thorwaldsen's Arbeiten und Lebensverhältnisse im Zeitraume 1828–1844," etc., 2 vols., 1854.

Thoth, **Toth**, or **Tauut**, an Egyptian divinity, supposed to correspond to the Greek Hermes and the Roman Mercury. (See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS.) He is the moon-god, and the god of letters. The baboon and the ibis were sacred to him.

Thoth'mes I., a king of Egypt, who belonged to the eighteenth dynasty. He advanced with his armies to the Euphrates, and greatly adorned the vast temple of Amen-Ra at Thebes. His daughter Hatshepu, or Hatasu, was his associate in power. On his death, she married her brother, THOTHMES II. She was regent, and claimed the title of king, under Thothmes III., her second brother. She held the power with great efficiency for twenty-one years. THOTHMES III., after the death of Hatshepu, came into full power. He became master of Crete and Cyprus, made great conquests in Syria and Ethiopia, marched to Nineveh, and built a fleet on the Euphrates. He reigned fifty-four years. Egyptian art was at its highest pitch in his reign, which in some respects was the most brilliant period in Egyptian annals.

Thott, **von**, fon tot, (OTTO,) COUNT, a Danish financier, born in 1703, became minister of state in 1772. He owned a library of 121,945 volumes, of which a catalogue was published, in 12 vols., (1789–95.) Died in 1785.

Thou, **de**, deh too, (CHRISTOPHE,) an eminent French judge, born in Paris in 1508. He became first president of the Parliament of Paris about 1562. He pursued a neutral or moderate course in relation to the civil wars and the League. Died in 1582.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" DE THOU, "Mémoires."

Thou, **de**, (FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE.) eldest son of the celebrated historian, noticed below, was born in Paris about 1607. He succeeded his father as master of the Royal Library, and was afterwards appointed master of requests and councillor of state. Having been accused of being privy to the conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, he was executed in 1642. (See CINQ-MARS.)

Thou, **de**, [Lat. THUA'NUS,] (JACQUES AUGUSTE,) an eminent French historian and statesman, born in Paris in October, 1553, was a son of Christophe de Thou, first president of the Parliament. He studied in Paris, and subsequently under Cujas (Cujacius) at Valence, in Dauphiné, where he formed a lasting friendship with Joseph Scaliger. Returning to Paris in 1572, he was present at the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, and entered the church as canon of Notre-Dame. The following year he accompanied Paul de Foix on an important mission to Italy, and after the accession of Henry III. he was appointed master of requests, (1584,) and councillor of state, (1588.) He was chiefly instrumental in promoting an alliance between Henry III. and Henry of Navarre, and, on the latter being crowned, under the title of Henry IV., became one of his most faithful adherents. In 1593 he was appointed by Henry grand master of the Royal Library, and soon after president *à mortier* in the Parliament of Paris. He had a prominent part in framing the edict of Nantes, (1598,) assisted at the Conference of Fontainebleau, in 1600, and was employed in other important transactions. He published in 1604 the first eighteen books of his "History of his Own Time," ("Historia sui Temporis,") of which a complete edition first appeared in 1620, in one hundred and thirty-eight books. This work, which was received with great favour by the public, gave offence to the zealots of the Catholic Church, and was formally condemned by being placed in the "Index Expurgatorius." It is distinguished for the purity of its style, as well as its accuracy and impartiality, and has obtained the commendations of the most eminent critics. De Thou also wrote an account of his life, entitled "Thuani Commentarius de Vita sua," and several Latin poems. The edition of his "History" published in London in 1733 (7 vols. fol.) is esteemed the best, and a French translation of it, by Le Mascrier, Desfontaines, and others, appeared in 1734, (16 vols. 4to.) He died in May, 1617. "De Thou," says Duplessis, "showed himself a great statesman, with a profound knowledge of men and things, equally removed from the fanaticism of the different factions which divided France. A faithful subject of the prince, but devoted also to the interests of his country, he defended at the same time the rights of the crown and the liberties of the kingdom, alternately menaced by enemies from within and without."

See DE THOU, "Mémoires," (autobiographic,) 1711; JOHN COLLINSON, "Life of Thuanus," 1807; P. CHASLES, "Discours sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de J. A. de Thou," 1824; HENRI PATIN, "Discours sur la Vie de J. A. de Thou," 1824; GUÉRARD, "Discours sur la Vie, etc. de J. A. de Thou," 1824; DÜNTZER, "J. A. de Thou's Leben," etc., 1837; BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thouars. See DUPETIT-THOUARS.

Thouin. See LECLERC, (OSCAR.)

Thoüin, too'ăn', (ANDRÉ,) a French botanist, born in Paris in 1747. He was appointed chief gardener of the Jardin des Plantes about 1765. He wrote, besides other works, "Lectures on the Culture and Naturalization of Plants," (3 vols., 1827.) "Few men," says Cuvier, "exercised a more useful influence." Died in 1824.

See DE SILVESTRE, "Notice sur A. Thoüin," 1825; CUVIER, "Éloge de M. A. Thoüin," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.

Thouret, too'rā', (ANTOINE,) a French republican writer, born at Tarragona (Spain) in 1807. He was imprisoned nearly five years for his political writings, (1831–35,) wrote, while in prison, several political novels, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly of 1848. Having opposed the policy of Napoleon, he was banished in January, 1852. Died in 1857.

Thouret, (JACQUES GUILLAUME,) an able French legislator and political writer, born at Pont-l'Évêque in 1746. He was an active member of the States-General in 1789, and was a member of the committee which formed the new constitution in 1790. In his principles he was moderate and liberal. He was guillotined in 1794.

See DESSEAUX, "Notice sur Thouret," 1845; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thouret, (MICHEL AUGUSTIN,) a French physician, a brother of the preceding, was born at Pont-l'Évêque in 1748. He studied medicine at Caen and in Paris, and in 1776 became one of the first members of the Royal Society of Medicine. He published several valuable medical treatises, among which we may name his "Report on the Exhumations of the Cemetery of the Innocents." Died in 1810.

Thouvenel, toov'nĕl', (ÉDOUARD ANTOINE,) a French diplomatist, born at Verdun in November, 1818. He was minister at Athens in 1849 and 1850, and was charged with the political direction of the ministry of foreign affairs from December, 1851, to 1855. He was sent as ambassador to Constantinople in 1855, and appointed minister of foreign affairs in January, 1860. He resigned office in October, 1862. He published in 1840 "Hungary and Wallachia: Souvenirs of Travel," etc. Died October 18, 1866.

Thouvenel, (PIERRE,) a French physician, born in Lorraine in 1745, practised in Paris, and wrote several professional works. Died in 1815.

Thoynard. See TOINARD.

Thoyras. See RAPIN, DE, (PAUL.)

Thrale, MRS. See PIOZZI.

Thrā'se-ą, (PÆTUS,) a Roman senator and Stoic philosopher, eminent for his virtue and integrity, was a native of Padua. Having incurred the enmity of Nero by his condemnation of that emperor's crimes, he was sentenced to death, together with several of his friends, in 66 A.D.

Thrasybule. See THRASYBULUS.

Thras'ў-bū'lus,* [Gr. *Θρασύβουλος;* Fr. THRASYBULE, trăz'e'bül',] an eminent Grecian patriot and military commander, was a native of Attica, and flourished about 400 B.C. Being appointed general by the democratic party at Athens, conjointly with his friend Thrasyllus, he procured, by a decree, the recall of Alcibiades from exile. He rendered an important service at the battle of Cyzicus, (410,) and was a subordinate officer at the naval victory of Arginusæ, (406.) Soon after the Thirty Tyrants obtained power (404 B.C.) he was banished, and retired to Thebes. Having raised a small band of soldiers and exiles, he seized Phyle, which he used as a base of operations against the Thirty Tyrants. He gained some advantages, and occupied the Piræus. Here he was besieged by the Spartan Lysander, but was relieved from his perilous position by the intrigues of Pausanias. The Thirty having been deposed by their own subjects, a treaty of peace was concluded, and the exiles were restored to citizenship. He commanded a fleet sent to aid the democrats of Rhodes in 390. He was killed near Aspendus in 389 B.C.

See GROTE, "History of Greece;" CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Thrasybulus;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" XENOPHON, "Hellenica;" HINRICHS, "Commentatio de Theramenis, Critiæ et Thrasybuli Rebus," etc., 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thrasybulus, sometimes called THE COLLYTIAN, from his birthplace, Collytus, in Attica, was contemporary with the preceding, whom he accompanied in his exile to Phyle.

Thras'ў-bū'lus, [Gr. *Θρασύβουλος,*] Tyrant of Syracuse, succeeded his brother, Hiero I., in 466 B.C. Having exasperated his subjects by his cruelty and oppression, he collected a great number of mercenaries, at the head of whom he attacked the Syracusans, who had solicited aid from the Greeks in Sicily. Unable to maintain himself against these forces, he was compelled to go into exile, having reigned less than a year.

* This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima. The following couplet from Byron exhibits the true accentuation:

"Spirit of Freedom! when on Phyle's brow
Thou sat'st with Thrasybulus and his train."
Childe Harold, canto ii. stanza lxxiv.

Thrasylle. See THRASYLLUS.

Thra-sў'lus, [Gr. *Θράσυλλος;* Fr. THRASYLLE, trăzĕl',] an Athenian general and democrat, co-operated with Thrasybulus against the oligarchy in 411 B.C. He commanded a fleet which, in 409, was defeated at Ephesus, and gained a victory over a Syracusan squadron. He was one of the six generals who commanded at Arginusæ in 406 B.C. and was unjustly put to death. See THERAMENES.)

Threl'keld, (CALEB,) a British botanist, born in Cumberland in 1676. He practised medicine in Dublin, and published "Synopsis of Irish Plants," ("Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum.") Died in 1728.

Thriverus, the Latin of DRIVÈRE, which see.

Throc'mor-tŏn or **Throg'mor-tŏn,** (Sir NICHOLAS,) an English diplomatist, born about 1513. He accompanied Henry VIII. to France in 1544, was present at the siege of Boulogne, and subsequently served in the Scottish campaign of 1547. Having been charged in 1554 with being implicated in Wyatt's rebellion, he defended himself on his trial with so much eloquence and ability that he was acquitted. Under Queen Elizabeth he became chamberlain of the exchequer, and ambassador to France, where he resided four years. He was afterwards sent on important missions to Scotland. He was father-in-law of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh. Died in 1571.

Thros'bў, (JOHN,) an English writer, born in 1746, published "The History and Topography of Leicester," and other similar works. Died in 1803.

Thrud, a daughter of THOR, which see.

Thrudheim and **Thrudvangr.** See THOR.

Thrymheim. See SKADI.

Thuanus. See THOU, DE.

Thucydide. See THUCYDIDES.

Thu-çў'dĭ-dēz, [Gr. *Θουκυδίδης;* Fr. THUCYDIDE, tü'se'dĕd',] an Athenian politician and general, who became the leader of the aristocratic party in 449 B.C. "He was a man of great prudence," says Plutarch, "and brother-in-law to Cimon. He had not, indeed, Cimon's talents for war, but was superior to him in forensic and political abilities." (Plutarch, "Pericles.") He was the chief adversary of Pericles, and maintained a contest against him until 444 B.C., when Thucydides was ostracized.

Thucydides, [Gr. *Θουκυδίδης;* Fr. THUCYDIDE,] an illustrious Greek historian and general, born of a noble family in the demus Halimus, in Attica, in 471 B.C., was a son of Olorus. He was related to Miltiades and to Cimon, and inherited an ample fortune. He informs his readers that he owned gold-mines in Thrace, near the island of Thasos. According to a current tradition, he heard Herodotus read his history at Olympia, when he was a boy, and was so deeply affected that he shed tears. He is said to have been a pupil of Antiphon in oratory, and of Anaxagoras in philosophy. He was one of the sufferers attacked by the plague at Athens in 430 B.C., (of which he afterwards wrote a masterly description,) which was the second year of the Peloponnesian war. In 424 he commanded a squadron of seven ships near Thasos, when the Spartan general Brasidas attacked Amphipolis. He hastened to the defence of that town, but he arrived too late, and found that it had just surrendered to the Spartans. For this failure he was banished, or, as some suppose, went into exile to avoid the penalty of death to which unfortunate generals were liable. He informs us that he passed twenty years in exile after this event. He availed himself of the leisure and opportunities which he enjoyed in consequence of his exile, to collect materials for a history of the Peloponnesian war, which lasted about twenty-seven years, (431–404.) He used the greatest diligence and care in ascertaining the facts by visits to the localities of the war and by interviews with the prominent actors of that period. It is supposed that he returned to Athens in 403, when a general amnesty was granted to exiles. He was a contemporary of Socrates and Euripides.

His celebrity is founded on his "History of the Peloponnesian War," in eight books, which, however, he did not live to finish. It ends in 411 B.C., seven years before the termination of the war. The first book of

this work consists of introductory observations on the early history of Greece. Ancient and modern critics are unanimous in commending the accuracy, veracity, and impartiality of Thucydides. His history combines the merits of the orator, historian, philosopher, and statesman, and is one of the most admirable monuments of political wisdom.

His style is concise, noble, and intensely energetic. It is stated that Demosthenes transcribed the history of Thucydides eight times, in order to improve his own style. Cicero described Thucydides as "a faithful and dignified narrator of facts," ("rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus et grandis.") ("Brutus," cap. 83.) The same critic also expresses the opinion that this historian easily surpasses all others in the art of composition: "Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio, mea sententia, facile vicit." ("De Oratore," ii.)

"In spite of this great fault," says Macaulay, (referring to his fictitious speeches,) "it must be allowed that Thucydides has surpassed all his rivals in the art of historical narration, in the art of producing an effect on the imagination by skilful selection and disposition without indulging in the license of invention. . . . His book is evidently the book of a man and a statesman, and in this respect presents a remarkable contrast to the delightful childishness of Herodotus. Throughout it there is an air of matured power, of grave and melancholy reflection, of impartiality and habitual self-command." (Macaulay's Essay on "History," 1828.) He died about 401 B.C., leaving one son, Timotheus. Several ancient writers state that he was assassinated, but they disagree in respect to the place of his death.

See DODWELL, "Annales Thucydidei," 1702; KRUGER, "Untersuchungen über das Leben des Thucydides," 1832; ROSCHER, "Leben des Thucydides," 1842; GIRARD, "Thucydide," 1860; GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" F. ROTH, "Vergleichende Betrachtungen über Thucydides und Tacitus," 1812; BONNELL, "De Thucydide et Herodoto Quæstionum historicarum Specimen," 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" ULRICH, "Beiträge zur Erklärung des Thucydides," 1846.

Thuemmel. See THÜMMEL.

Thuermer. See THÜRMER.

Thugut, too'gōōt, (FRANZ MARIA,) BARON, an Austrian diplomatist, born at Linz in 1734. He was early distinguished by the favour of Maria Theresa, and employed on missions to Paris, Naples, and other European courts. In 1794 he succeeded Prince Kaunitz as prime minister. He was removed in 1797, restored in 1799, and finally driven from power in 1801. Died in 1818.

Thuillier, tü'e'ye-ā', (PIERRE,) a French landscape-painter, was born at Amiens in 1799. He gained a medal of the first class in 1839 at Paris. Died in 1858.

Thuillier, (VINCENT,) a French scholar, born in the diocese of Laon in 1685, was a monk of Saint-Maur. He published a version of the "History" of Polybius, (6 vols., 1727–30.) Died in 1736.

Thulden, van, vän tül'den, (THEODOR,) a celebrated Flemish painter and engraver, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1607. He was a pupil of Rubens, whose style his own greatly resembles, and whom he assisted in the series of paintings which adorn the gallery of the Luxembourg. Among his master-pieces are "The Martyrdom of Saint Andrew," in the church of Saint Michael at Ghent, and "The Assumption of the Virgin," in the church of the Jesuits at Bruges. He also excelled in delineating markets, fairs, etc., and produced a number of admirable etchings, among which we may name "The Life of Saint John de Matha," (in 24 plates,) and "The History of Ulysses," (58 plates.) Died in 1676.

See "Biographie Universelle."

Thulen, van, vän tü'len, (JOHN PHILIP,) a Flemish painter, born at Malines in 1618, was a pupil of Seghers. He painted flowers, insects, etc. Died in 1667.

Thuman, tü'man, (PAUL,) painter, born at Brandenberg, Germany, in 1834. He dealt largely with historical and military subjects, his "Soldier's Farewell" being a favourite. He also won fame as an illustrator. D. 1907.

Thümmel or **Thuemmel, von,** fon tüm'mel, (MORITZ AUGUST,) a German *littérateur*, born near Leipsic in 1738. His principal work is a romance, entitled "A Journey in the Southern Provinces of France," (9 vols., 1791–1805,) which is commended by Schiller and enjoys great popularity in Germany. His "Wilhelmine," a comic prose poem, is also highly esteemed, and has been translated into several languages. He was privy councillor and minister under the Duke of Saxe-Coburg from 1768 to 1783. Died in 1817.

See J. E. VON GRUNER, "Leben M. A. von Thümmel's," 1819; "Biographie Universelle."

Thummig, toom'mig, (LUDWIG PHILIPP,) a German philosopher, born at Culmbach in 1697, published several works. He was a disciple of Wolf. Died at Cassel in 1728.

Thunberg, tōōn'bĕRG, (KARL PETER,) a celebrated Swedish botanist and physician, born in the province of Småland in 1743. He studied natural history at the University of Upsal, under Linnæus. In 1772 he visited the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1775 accompanied, as physician, the embassy of the East India Company to Japan. He succeeded the younger Linnæus as professor of botany at Upsal in 1784. He was instrumental in founding a botanic garden in that city, and bestowed upon the university his valuable collection of objects in natural history. Among his principal works are his "Flora Japonica," "Flora Capensis," "Icones Plantarum Japonicarum," and "Travels," (4 vols., 1788,) which were translated into English and German. A genus of beautiful climbing plants has been named in his honour, also several species in different genera of insects. Died in 1828.

See BILLBERG, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver C. P. Thunberg," 1832; SCHROEDER, "Vita C. P. Thunberg," 1832; GEZELIUS, "Biografiskt-Lexicon;" CUVIER, "Histoire des Sciences naturelles;"

Thunmann, toon'mân, (JOHN,) a Swedish writer, born in Sudermania in 1746. He wrote "Researches on the History of the People of Eastern Europe," (1774.) Died in 1778.

Thura, too'rå, (LAWRENCE,) a poet, born in Laaland in 1656. He became Bishop of Ribe in 1714. Died in 1731.

Thuriot, tü're-o', (JACQUES ALEXANDRE,) a French Jacobin, was an active member of the Convention, in which he voted for the death of the king. As president of that body, he promoted the fall of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794. Died in 1829.

Thŭr'lōe, (JOHN,) an English minister of state, born at Abbot's Roding, in Essex, in 1616. He studied law, was called to the bar in 1647, and obtained several offices by the favour of his patron, Oliver Saint John. In 1652 he was appointed secretary to the council of state. He was secretary of state from December, 1653, until the restoration, 1660. During a part of this period he was also postmaster-general, and a member of Parliament. He rendered important services to Cromwell by the detection of plots against the Commonwealth. He was distinguished for his talents for business, and his moderation. After the restoration, Charles II. invited him to take office, which he declined. Died in 1668. His "State Papers," published by Dr. Birch, (7 vols., 1742,) are considered very valuable.

See DR. BIRCH, "Life of J. Thurloe," 1742; BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Thŭr'lōw, (EDWARD,) LORD, an eminent English lawyer and politician, born in Norfolk or near Stowmarket, in Suffolk, in 1732, was a son of Rev. Thomas Thurlow. He was sent to Caius College, Cambridge, which he was compelled to leave without a degree, on account of his turbulent and refractory conduct. He studied law in the Inner Temple, was called to the bar in 1754 or 1756, (Lord Campbell says 1754,) and joined the Western circuit. In early life he was a friend of the poet Cowper. He rose rapidly in his profession, and obtained the rank of king's counsel in 1761. He distinguished himself as junior counsel in the great Douglas cause, tried in the House of Lords, (1769.) In 1768 he was elected a member of Parliament, in which he supported Lord North's administration. He became solicitor-general in 1770, and attorney-general in 1771. Having commended himself to the favour of George III. by his zealous support of Lord North's American policy, he was appointed lord chancellor in June, 1778, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Thurlow. In

1782 the ministry was changed, but Thurlow was retained as chancellor, although he was opposed to the measures of the new prime minister, Rockingham. When a new cabinet was formed by the coalition of Lord North and Fox, in 1783, Thurlow lost his office, but he was again appointed lord chancellor by Mr. Pitt in December, 1783. He soon became an enemy to Pitt, and, relying on the personal favour of the king, thought he could displace or circumvent that minister. In consequence he was removed from office in 1792, after which he became a "flaming patriot." He ceased to be prominent many years before his death, which occurred in September, 1806.

Thur'man, (ALLEN GRANBERY,) an American jurist, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1813. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1835, was elected to Congress in 1844, and became a judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851. In 1869 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; in 1876, 1880, and 1884 he received votes for President in the Democratic convention, and in 1888 was nominated for Vice-President, but was defeated. Died in 1895.

Thurmann, tōōr'mȧn, (JULES,) a Swiss or German geologist and botanist, born at Neufbrisach in 1804. He published an "Essay on the Jurassic Upheavals," and other works. Died in 1855.

Thurn und Taxis, tōōrn oont tȧx'ĭss, [Fr. TOUR-ET-TAXIS,] a family of Bavarian and Austrian Catholic princes, very prominent in South German history.

Thurneysser or Thurneisser zum Thurn, tōōr'nī-sẹr tsōōm tōōrn, (LEONARD,) a Swiss alchemist and physician, born at Bâle in 1531. He was patronized by the archduke Ferdinand, brother of Maximilian II., who charged him with the administration of the mines of Tyrol. In 1571 he was appointed physician to the Elector of Brandenburg. He amassed a large fortune by his pretended skill in astrology and alchemy, but, his deceptions being at length discovered, he was obliged to leave Berlin, and died at Cologne in 1596. He was the author of a number of works, which are now forgotten.

Thurot, tü'ro', (FRANÇOIS,) a French seaman, born in Burgundy in 1727. Having previously distinguished himself as captain of a privateer, he entered the royal marine, and gained several important victories over the English, but he was mortally wounded in an engagement near the Isle of Man, (1760.)

Thurot, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French philosopher and Hellenist, born at Issoudun in 1768. He obtained a chair of Greek language and philosophy in the Collége de France in 1814. Among his works is a "Treatise on the Understanding and the Reason," ("De l'Entendement et de la Raison," 1830.) Died in 1832.

See SILVESTRE DE SACY, "Notice sur la Vie de M. Thurot," 1832; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Thurs'bў, (EMMA,) an American soprano-singer, born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1854. Her musical education began very early, under Madame Rüdersdorf and Errani. She first attained distinction as a church-singer. Mr. Strakosch in 1879 introduced her to the concert-stage, when her remarkable talents were everywhere recognized, both in Europe and in America.

Thurs'ton, (E. TEMPLE,) an English author, born in 1879. He wrote poems, stories, etc., including "The Apple of Eden," "The Realist," "The Greatest Wish in the World," etc.—His wife, KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON, (1879–1910,) wrote "John Chilcote, M.P.," "The Gambler," "The Fly on the Wheel," etc.

Thurs'tŏn, (ROBERT HENRY,) an American engineer and physicist, a son of R. L. Thurston, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, October 25, 1839. He graduated at Brown University in 1859, served in the United States navy 1861–65, became assistant professor of natural philosophy in the Naval Academy in 1865, professor of mechanical engineering in the Stevens Institute in 1871, and director of Sibley College, Cornell University, in 1885. His experiments and inventions have proved of great service to his profession. Among his works are a "History of the Growth of the Steam-Engine," (1878,) "Friction and Lubrication," "Materials of Engineering," (3 vols., 1883–84,) and numerous professional reports. Died Oct. 25, 1903.

Thurston, (ROBERT LAWTON,) an American mechanician, born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, December 13, 1800. In 1834 he became a partner in the business of building steam-engines at Providence, Rhode Island, in which he won great distinction. Died at Providence, January 13, 1873.

Thury. See CASSINI, (CÉSAR F.,) and HÉRICART.

Thwaites, thwāts, (EDWARD,) an English scholar, born in 1667, was professor of Greek at Oxford. He published several Anglo-Saxon works. Died in 1711.

Thwaites, (REUBEN GOLD,) historian, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1853. He has lectured on history and has written and edited a large number of works on American history.

Thў-ĕs'tēz, [Gr. *Θυέστης*; Fr. THYESTE, te'ĕst',] in classic mythology, was a son of Pelops and Hippodami'a, a brother of Atreus, and father of Ægisthus. The enmity between Thyestes and Atreus was the subject of several discordant legends, which ascribe to each a number of vindictive crimes and atrocities. (See ATREUS.) This story was dramatized by Sophocles and Euripides in tragedies which are not extant.

Thymbræus, thim-bree'us, [Gr. *Θυμβραῖος*; Fr. THYMBRÉE, tăn'brā',] a surname of Apollo, derived from the temple of Thymbra, in Troas.

Thynne, thĭn, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary and writer on heraldry. He was the author of a "History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports," (in manuscript,) and a "Discourse of the Duty and Office of an Herald of Arms." Died in 1611.

Thyonée. See THYONEUS.

Thy-o'neŭs, [Gr. *Θυωνεύς*; Fr. THYONÉE, te'o'nā': supposed to be derived from *θύω*, to "rush," to "be excited,"] a surname of Bacchus, whose mother was called Thyone (*Θυώνη*) after she was translated to Olympus.

Thys, tīss, [Lat. THY'SIUS,] a Dutch philologist, born at Harderwyck in 1603. He was professor of eloquence and law at Leyden, edited several Latin authors, and wrote a few works, in prose and verse. Died in 1665.

Thysius. See THYS.

Tiarini, te-ȧ-ree'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an eminent Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1577, was a pupil of Fontana and Passignano. Among his master-pieces are "Saint Peter denying Christ," a "Miracle of Saint Dominic," and the "Deposition from the Cross." His works are principally oil-paintings, and his style resembles that of the Caracci. Died in 1668.

Tiarks, tee'ȧrks, (JOHN LEWIS,) a German astronomer, born at Jever in 1789, removed to London, where he became assistant librarian to Sir Joseph Banks. About 1821 he was sent on an expedition to various parts of Europe in order to determine the longitude by means of chronometers. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1837.

Tibaldeo. See TEBALDEO.

Tibaldi, (DOMENICO.) See PELLEGRINI.

Tĭb-e-rī'nus, a mythical king of Alba, was said to have been drowned in the river which was afterwards called from him the Tiber, (Tiberis.)

Tiberio. See TIBERIUS.

Tī-be'rĭ-us, [Fr. TIBÈRE, te'bair'; It. TIBERIO, te-bā're-o,] or, more fully, **Tī-be'rĭ-us Clau'dĭ-us Ne'ro** a celebrated emperor of Rome, born in 42 B.C. He was a son of Livia Drusilla, the wife of Augustus, by her first marriage, and belonged to the patrician *gens* Claudia. His father was T. Claudius Nero. At an early age he acquired a high reputation in military affairs, and served with distinction in Spain, Asia Minor, and Germany. His talents were respectable, if not superior. He was well versed in Greek and Latin literature. His first wife was Vipsania Agrippina, a daughter of Agrippa. About 12 B.C. he was compelled to divorce her, and to marry Julia, a daughter of the emperor Augustus. He passed seven years at Rhodes in retirement, and returned to Rome in 2 A.D. After the death of Caius Cæsar, in 4 A.D., Augustus adopted Tiberius as his son and successor. He became emperor in the year 14, and at first

used his power with moderation. He had a suspicious temper, and was a most artful dissembler. He chose for his favourite minister and adviser the infamous Sejanus, to whom he soon abandoned the direction of the government. Tiberius was suspected of being accessory to the death of Germanicus, (19 A.D.) His only son, Drusus, was poisoned by Sejanus in 23. In the year 26 he left Rome, to which he never returned, and retired to the island of Capri, (Capreæ.) Avoiding publicity and neglecting affairs of state, he abandoned himself to debauchery. In 31 A.D. Sejanus was put to death by the order or permission of Tiberius, and Macro became the powerful favourite. Tiberius died in 37 A.D., without appointing his successor. It is stated that he was suffocated by Macro, by whose aid Caligula then became emperor. "The historian," says Macaulay, (referring to Tacitus,) "undertook to make us intimately acquainted with a man singularly dark and inscrutable,—with a man whose real disposition long remained swathed up in intricate folds of factitious virtues, and over whose actions the hypocrisy of his youth and the seclusion of his old age threw a singular mystery. . . . He was to exhibit the old sovereign of the world sinking into a dotage which, though it rendered his appetites eccentric and his temper savage, never impaired the powers of his stern and penetrating mind, conscious of failing strength, raging with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the keenest of observers, the most artful of dissemblers, and the most terrible of masters. The task was one of extreme difficulty. The execution is almost perfect." (Essay on "History.")

See SUETONIUS, "Tiberius;" TACITUS, "Annales;" SIEVERS, "Tacitus und Tiberius," 1850; V. DURUY, "De Tiberio Imperatore," 1853.

Tiberius (ANIC'IUS FLA'VIUS CONSTANTI NUS) **II.**, surnamed THRAX, (or the "Thracian,") Emperor of the East, a native of Thrace, was born in the early part of the sixth century. He was treated with great distinction by Justin II., who bestowed upon him the dignity of Cæsar in 574, and subsequently abdicated in his favour. He carried on a successful war against the Persians under Chosroes, whom he signally defeated at Melitene, (576 A.D.) He died in 582 A.D., and was succeeded by his son-in-law Mauritius, whom he had previously created Cæsar.

Tiberius, a Greek philosopher and grammarian, supposed to have lived in the fourth century. One of his rhetorical works is extant, and a number of fragments.

Ti-be'rI-us Ab-sim'a-rus, a Greek general of the seventh century, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Constantinople in opposition to Leontius, (698 A.D.) He was deposed and put to death by Justinian II., (705 A.D.)

Tibe'rius Alexan'der, a native of Alexandria, was appointed by the emperor Nero governor of Judea, and subsequently prefect of Egypt. He was distinguished by the favour of Vespasian and Titus, and assisted the latter in the siege of Jerusalem.

Tibull, the German for TIBULLUS, which see.

Tibulle. See TIBULLUS.

Tibullo. See TIBULLUS.

Ti-bul'lus, [Fr. TIBULLE, te'bül'; Ger. TIBULL, te-bŏŏl'; It. TIBULLO, te-bool'lo,] (ALBIUS,) a distinguished Roman elegiac poet of the Augustan age, was born in Italy about 55 B.C. He was a son of a knight, *(eques,)* from whom he inherited an estate between Tibur and Præneste. This estate was confiscated in the civil war, but he recovered a part of it, and passed much of his life there, enjoying the peaceful pleasures of the country, of which he was a warm admirer. He was patronized by Valerius Messala, whom he accompanied in a campaign in Gaul in 31 B.C. He was an intimate friend of Horace, who addressed to him an epistle and an ode, ("Carmina," i. 33.) His character is said to have been amiable. He wrote amatory elegies addressed to Delia and Nemesis. His poems are models of graceful simplicity and genuine tenderness. The best editions of Tibullus are those published by Lachmann (1829) and by Dissenus, (or Dissen,) (1835.) Died about 18 B.C.

See AYRMANN, "Vita Tibulli," 1719; DEGEN, "A. Tibull," 1780; GRUPPE, "Die Römische Elegie," 1838

Tick'ell, (RICHARD,) an English writer and politician of the eighteenth century, published a pamphlet, entitled "Anticipation," and other works. Died in 1793.

Tickell, (THOMAS,) an English poet and translator born in Cumberland in 1686. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1710. He was an intimate friend of Addison, who made him under-secretary of state in 1717. He subsequently became secretary to the lords justices of Ireland. He was the author of poems entitled "The Prospect of Peace" and "The Royal Progress." The latter is characterized by Dr. Johnson as "neither high nor low." His translation of the first book of the "Iliad" is highly commended by Addison, but it is regarded by other critics as greatly inferior to Pope's. Tickell also wrote a number of prose essays, and an admired "Elegy on the Death of Addison." Died in 1740.

Tick'nor, (CALEB,) a skilful American physician, born in Salisbury, Connecticut, about 1804. He practised in New York, and wrote much for medical journals. Died about 1840.

See WILLIAMS, "Medical Biography."

Ticknor, (ELISHA,) an American teacher, born about 1760, was the father of George Ticknor. He taught in Boston, where he died in 1821.

Ticknor, (GEORGE,) a distinguished American scholar and writer, born at Boston in 1791. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and subsequently spent five years in visiting various parts of Europe. He was appointed after his return professor of the French and Spanish languages and literature at Harvard College. He brought out in 1849 his "History of Spanish Literature," (3 vols. 8vo.) It immediately established the reputation of the author, and has obtained the highest eulogy from eminent critics of all countries, having been translated into Spanish and German. In 1863 Mr. Ticknor published his "Life of William H. Prescott," one of the most interesting biographies in the language. Died in 1871.

See "London Quarterly Review" for October, 1850; "North American Review" for January, 1850.

Ticozzi, te-kot'see, (STEFANO,) an Italian *littérateur*, born in the province of Como in 1762. Among his principal works are his "Dictionary of Architects, Sculptors, Painters, etc. of every Age and Nation," (4 vols. 8vo, 1830,) "Historical Memoirs," and translations of Sismondi's "History of the Italian Republics" and Llorente's "History of the Inquisition." He was prefect of the department of the Piave under the French empire. Died in 1836.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tidemand, tee'dẹh-mând', (ADOLPH,) a Norwegian painter of high reputation, born at Mandal in 1815. He was appointed painter to the king, and distinguished himself as a painter of national manners. His favourite subjects are scenes of domestic life. Died in 1876.

Tidemann, tee'dẹh-mân', (PHILIPP,) a German painter, born at Nuremberg in 1657, was a pupil of Lairesse at Amsterdam. He painted mythological subjects with success. Died in 1715.

Ti'dy, (CHARLES MEYMOTT,) an English physician, born in London, February 2, 1843. In 1865 he graduated at the University of Aberdeen, and in 1866 he was appointed joint professor of chemistry in the University of London, afterwards taking the professorship of forensic medicine. Among his works are "Gleanings in Toxicology," "Forensic Medicine and Toxicology," (with W. B. Woodman, 1877,) "Hand-Book of Chemistry," (1878,) and many reports and papers.

Tieck, teek, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German sculptor, brother of the celebrated Ludwig Tieck, was born at Berlin in 1776. In 1805 he visited Rome, and subsequently repaired to Munich, where he executed portrait-busts of Schelling, Jacobi, and the crown-prince Ludwig. Among his other works we may name a life-size statue of Necker, and busts of Lessing, Grotius, Wallenstein, and William of Orange. Died in 1851.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Tieck, (LUDWIG,) a distinguished German poet and novelist, born in Berlin in May, 1773, was a brother of the preceding. He was educated at Halle, Göttingen, and

Erlangen. His favourite studies were history and literature, ancient and modern. He produced "Abdallah," a novel, (1795,) 'William Lovell," (1795,) and "Travels of Sternbald," ("Sternbald's Wanderungen," 1798.) He associated at Jena with the Schlegels, Novalis, and Schelling. About 1800 he married a young woman named Alberti. In literature he belonged to the romantic school. His reputation was increased by dramas entitled "Genoveva, or Genevieve of Brabant," (1800,) and the "Emperor Octavian," ("Kaiser Octavianus," 1804.) He resided a few years at Dresden, (1800–04,) and travelled in Italy in 1805. Among his principal works are "Phantasus," (3 vols., 1812–15,) "The Revolt of the Cévennes," a novel, (1826,) and "Poet-Life," ("Dichterleben," 1828.) He displayed great talent for irony and humour in his comedies or satires entitled "Puss in Boots," "The World turned Upside Down," and "Prince Zerbino, or Travels in Search of Good Taste," (2 vols., 1799–1800.) After a visit to France and England, (1817,) he settled at Dresden in 1819. He produced a good translation of "Don Quixote," (4 vols., 1799–1801,) and assisted Schlegel in the translation of Shakspeare. In 1840 the King of Prussia invited Tieck to Berlin, appointed him a privy councillor, and granted him a pension. After that date he resided at Berlin and Potsdam. Tieck was a very prolific writer. His versions of Shakspeare's plays are among the best ever made. He died in Berlin in April, 1853.

See "L. Tieck," Cassel, 1854; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Tieck, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for October, 1838, and July, 1839; "Fraser's Magazine" for November, 1831, and November, 1847.

Tiedemann, tee'dẹh-mân', (DIETRICH,) a German philosopher, born near Bremen in 1748. He was professor of philosophy at Marburg, and was an adversary of Kant. He wrote, besides other works, which are highly commended, "The Spirit of Speculative Philosophy, from Thales to Berkeley," (6 vols., 1790–97.) Died in 1803.

Tiedemann, (FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German anatomist and physiologist, a son of the preceding, was born at Cassel in 1781. He graduated at Marburg in 1804, and in 1805 became professor of anatomy and zoology at Landshut. In 1812 he obtained the prize offered by the French Institute for the best work on the structure of the Radiata, and at the same time was elected a corresponding member of that body. He was called in 1816 to fill the chair of anatomy, physiology, etc. at Heidelberg. Among his numerous works we may name the "Anatomy and Natural History of Amphibious Animals," (1817,) "Arteries of the Human Body," "Nerves of the Uterus," and "Physiology of Man," (3 vols., 1830–36.) Died in 1861.

Tiedge, teed'gẹh, (almost teed'yẹh,) (CHRISTOPH AUGUST,) a German poet of high reputation, was born at Gardelegen in 1752. While filling the office of private tutor at Hohenstein, he acquired the friendship of Gleim and the Baroness von der Recke, and in 1804 visited Italy in company with the latter. His principal poem, entitled "Urania," was received with great favour, and was followed by his "Mirror for Women," ("Frauenspiegel,") "Wanderings through the Market of Life," "Elegies," etc. During the latter part of his life Tiedge resided with his friend Madame von der Recke, whom he survived about eight years, dying in 1841. His poetry is characterized by great moral beauty and devotional feeling, and has many points of resemblance to that of Cowper.

Tiele, (CORNELIUS PETRUS,) a Dutch theologian, was born at Leyden in 1830. He became a pastor at Rotterdam in 1856, and professor of the history of religions at Leyden in 1877. His works include "Egyptian and Mesopotamian Religions," (1860–72,) "Babylonian and Assyrian History," (1887,) "Western Asia," (1894,) etc. He was Gifford lecturer at Edinburgh in 1896–98.

Tielemans, tee'lẹh-mâns', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a Belgian jurist and liberal politician, born at Brussels in 1799. He was minister of the interior about one month, March, 1831, was afterwards governor of Antwerp, and professor of law in Brussels. Died July 5, 1887.

Tien-Té, te-ĕn' tā, or **Tien-Tih**, te-ĕn' tĭh, called also **Tai-Ping-Wang**, a Chinese leader of insurgents, born in 1813. His original name was PHUH, and his literary name HUNG-SIU-TSHUEN. He was educated for the class of *literati*, but at the final examination in Canton he failed to obtain a degree. About 1833 he received from an agent of the London Bible Society some tracts or a version of the Holy Scriptures, which he read with great interest. He professed to have received a divine mission, and began to preach against the worship of idols. He was successful in converting many to the "foreign righteousness," wrote religious essays and poems, and became the founder of a new religion, similar to Christianity in some respects. According to some authorities, he joined several secret political societies formed to liberate China from the domination of the Mantchoos. In 1850 he raised the standard of revolt. His followers cut off their pig-tails, which is accounted an act of high treason in China. Tien-Té marched victoriously through several provinces, and captured Nanking in 1853, after he had defeated the imperialist armies in a number of battles. His government, of which Nanking was the capital, was a military theocracy. In July, 1864, Nanking was taken by the imperialists, the rebellion was suppressed, and Tien-Té killed himself.

See "Life of Tai-Ping-Wang," by J. MILTON MACKIE, 1857; "The Taeping Rebellion," in the "Merchants' Magazine" for January, 1865.

Tiepolo, te-ĕp'o-lo, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a Venetian painter, born in 1693, was patronized by Charles III. of Spain, where he executed several works of great merit. His pictures are chiefly frescos, painted in the style of Paul Veronese. It is stated that his oil-paintings are to be found in all the galleries of Europe. Died at Madrid about 1770.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Tiepolo, (JACOPO,) a Venetian jurist, became Doge of Venice in 1229. Died in 1249.

His son LORENZO became Doge in 1268. Died in 1275.

Tiepolo, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian poet and senator eminent for his talents and learning. He was employed in several diplomatic missions. Died in 1551.

Tierney, teer'ne, (GEORGE,) an English statesman, born at Gibraltar in 1761. He was elected to Parliament for Southwark in 1796 by the Whig party, and distinguished himself as one of the most zealous opponents of Mr. Pitt, with whom he fought a duel. He was appointed treasurer of the navy in 1802, and became master of the mint under the Canning ministry, (1827.) He was a great master of sarcasm and irony. Died in 1830.

Tierney, (MARK,) an English antiquary and Roman Catholic priest, born in 1785. He published the "History and Antiquities of Arundel." Died in 1862.

Tietjens, teet'yens, (THERESE,) a distinguished singer, born in Hamburg, of a family of Hungarian origin, July 18, 1831. She very early became known, at first as a church-singer, and later in concert and opera, in which she acquired a world-wide fame. Died in London, October 3, 1877.

Tifernas, te-fẽr'nȧs, (GREGORIO,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Città di Castello about 1415. He taught Greek in Venice, where he died about 1465.

Tiff'a-nў, (LOUIS C.,) an American artist, born in New York city, February 17, 1848. He studied art in New York and in Paris, and spent some years in France, Italy, and North Africa. He is a member of the National Academy, and is eminent as a colourist, both in landscape and in genre.

Tigellin. See TIGELLINUS.

Tĭg-el-lī'nus, [Fr. TIGELLIN, te'zhȧ'lȧN',] (SOPHONIUS,) a Roman courtier, notorious for his crimes, was born at Agrigentum. In 63 A.D. he became the favourite minister of Nero, with the title of prætorian prefect. He abused by cruelty and rapacity the power which he had obtained by subservience to the worst passions of Nero. He committed suicide in 70 A.D.

Tighe, tī, (Mrs. MARY,) a distinguished poetess, born in Wicklow county, Ireland, in 1773, was a daughter of the Rev. William Blachford. She was the author of a poem entitled "Psyche," which is greatly admired, also

number of miscellaneous and devotional pieces. Died in 1810.

See the "Monthly Review" for October, 1811.

Tig'lath-Pi-le'ser I., a great sovereign of Assyria, who conquered many nations. His realms bordered on the Caspian and Mediterranean Seas and reached to the Persian Gulf, but after his death the empire fell in pieces. He lived in the twelfth century B.C.

Tiglath-Pileser II., a usurping king of Assyria, who in 744 B.C. seized the throne, after a civil war of some years' duration. He conquered Babylon and founded the second empire of Babylonia. He marched to the borders of India, overwhelmed the kingdoms of Damascus and Hamath, took tribute from Judah and Israel, and reorganized those kingdoms. He is supposed to have been slain by Shalmaneser in 727 B.C.

Tigny, de, dẹh tẽn'ye', (MARIN GROSTÊTE,) a French entomologist, born at Orléans in 1736. His wife wrote a "History of Insects," a work of merit, which was published in his name, (10 vols., 1802.) He died in 1799.

Tigrane. See TIGRANES.

Ti-grā'nēē, [Gr. Τιγράνης; Fr. TIGRANE, te'grȧn'; Armenian, DIKRAN, de-krȧn',] an Armenian prince or hero, flourished about 550 B.C. He was a friend of Cyrus the Great, and, according to some authorities, aided Cyrus in his war against Astyages the Mede.

Tigranes I., King of Armenia, began to reign about 96 B.C., and married a daughter of Mithridates the Great. Having extended his dominions by conquest, he assumed the title of "King of kings." In the year 83 he invaded and conquered Syria. He afterwards founded the city of Tigranocerta, which became his capital. As an ally of his son-in-law, Mithridates, he declared war against the Romans, whose army, under Lucullus, invaded Armenia in 69 B.C. and defeated Tigranes; but the mutiny of the Roman soldiers prevented Lucullus from terminating the war. After Pompey had gained a decisive victory over Mithridates, (66 B.C.,) Tigranes made an abject submission to the Roman general, who permitted him to keep the kingdom of Armenia proper. Died in 55 B.C. He was noted for his pride and tyranny. It is said that he kept tributary kings in his palace as servants.

See PLUTARCH, "Lucullus;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Til, van, vȧn til, (SOLOMON,) a Dutch theologian, born near Amsterdam in 1644. He was professor of theology at Leyden, and published a number of works on that subject. He was a disciple of Coccejus. Died in 1713.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique," 1759; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tilborg. See TILBURGH.

Tilburgh, van, vȧn til'bŭr'H, written also **Tilborg**, (GILES,) a Flemish painter, born at Brussels about 1625. He painted fairs, rustic dances, interiors of taverns, etc. Died in 1678.

Tilbury, (GERVASE OF.) See GERVASE.

Til'den, (SAMUEL JONES,) an American governor, born at New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He was educated at Yale College and the New York University, and became a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of New York. He was Governor of the State of New York, 1875–76, and was Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1876, but the result of the election becoming a matter of dispute, and being referred to a commission appointed by Congress, the Presidency was given to Mr. Hayes. Died Aug. 4, 1886.

Tilenus, te-lā'nŭs, or **Tilenius**, te-lā'ne-ŭs, (DANIEL,) a Protestant theologian, born in Silesia in 1563. He was appointed professor of theology at Sedan, France, in 1602, and became preceptor of the famous Turenne. Having adopted Arminian tenets, he was deprived of his chair at Sedan in 1619. He wrote numerous works on theology. Died in Paris in 1633.

See BOUILLOT, "Notice sur D. Tilenus," 1806; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tilesius. See TELESIO.

Tilesius von Tilenau, von, fon te-lā'ze-ŭs fon tee'-lẹh-nŏw', (WILHELM GOTTLIEB,) a German naturalist, born in Thuringia in 1769. He accompanied the Russian navigator Krusenstern in his voyage around the world in 1803, and published, in 1813, "Results in Natural History of the First Russian Voyage around the World, under Captain Krusenstern." Died in 1857.

Tilghman, til'man, (EDWARD,) an eminent American jurist, a relative of Chief-Justice Tilghman, noticed below, was born at Wye, in Maryland, December 11, 1750. He studied in Philadelphia, and at the Middle Temple, in London. He established himself in Philadelphia, and rose to the first place at the bar of that city, which was then noted for its eminent lawyers. "Mr. Tilghman was an advocate of great power," says Mr. Binney, "a faultless logician,—a man of the purest integrity and brightest honour,—fluent, without the least volubility,—concise to a degree that left every one's patience and attention unimpaired." Died in 1815.

Tilghman, (WILLIAM,) an American jurist and scholar, was born in Talbot county, Maryland, August 12, 1756. He studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1783. He was repeatedly elected to the legislature of his native State. In 1793 he removed to Philadelphia. In 1801 he was appointed chief judge of the United States court for Pennsylvania. In 1805 he was made president of the court of common pleas, and in 1806 chief justice of the supreme court of the State, a position which he filled with eminent ability until his death, in 1827. It has been justly observed that Pennsylvania owes him a debt of gratitude for "the incorporation of the principles of scientific equity with the laws of the State."

Til'lẹ-manṣ, (PETER,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, resided in England, where he produced a number of admired works. Died in 1734.

Tillemont, de, dẹh tēl'môN' or te'yẹ-môN', (SEBASTIEN **Lenain**—lẹh-nȧN',) a French ecclesiastical historian, born in Paris in 1637. He studied at Port-Royal, under Nicole and other distinguished Jansenists, and was ordained a priest in 1676. He published in 1693 the first volume of his "Memoirs towards the Ecclesiastical History of the First Six Centuries," ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire ecclésiastique," etc.,) which first appeared complete in 1712, (16 vols. 4to.) His other principal work is entitled a "History of the Emperors and other Princes who reigned during the First Six Centuries," etc., (4 vols., 1690–97.) Two other volumes were published in 1701–38. These works are highly esteemed. Tillemont was eminently modest and humble. Died in Paris in 1698.

See TRONCHAY, "Vie de M. Lenain de Tillemont," 1711; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Histoire de Port-Royal;" PERRAULT, "Mémoires des Hommes illustres;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Tillet, du, dü te'yȧ', (JEAN,) a learned French compiler of historical documents, born in Paris. He was secretary *(greffier)* of the Parliament. Among his works is "Collection of the Kings of France," etc., ("Recueil des Rois de France, leur Couronne et Maison," 1580.) Died in 1570.

Tilli, teel'lee, (MICHELANGELO,) an Italian botanist, born at Castel-Fiorentino in 1655. He became a professor at Pisa, and published a "Catalogue of the Plants in the Botanic Garden of Pisa," (1723.) Died in 1740.

Tillier, te'ye-ȧ', (JOHANN ANTON,) a Swiss historian, born at Berne in 1792, published a "History of the Confederation *(Eidgenossenschaft)* at the Epoch of the Restoration," (1848,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Till'man, (BENJAMIN RYAN,) an American radical reformer, was born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, in 1847. He was a farmer till 1886, when he began to agitate for industrial and technical education and other reforms; was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1890 and 1892, and United States Senator in 1894. He instituted in South Carolina the system of selling liquor under State control, and was active in other radical movements; also founded industrial schools for boys and girls, the largest of their kind in the South. He died in 1918.

Til'lọch, (ALEXANDER,) LL.D., a Scottish journalist and miscellaneous writer, born at Glasgow in 1759.

Having settled in London, he became editor of "The Star" in 1789, and subsequently of the "Philosophical Magazine." He published several theological essays. Died in 1825.

Tillot, du, dü te'yo', (GUILLAUME LÉON,) Marquis de Felino, was born at Bayonne in 1711. He became about 1755 minister of finance to the Duke of Parma. Died in 1774.

Til'lot-son, (JOHN,) D.D., a celebrated English prelate, born in Yorkshire in 1630. He studied at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1651. Though educated a Calvinist, he subsequently conformed to the Church of England, and, having taken holy orders, he was appointed in 1664 preacher at Lincoln's Inn and Saint Lawrence's Church in the Jewry, where he acquired a very high reputation as a pulpit orator. Under the reign of Charles II. he became successively Dean of Canterbury, (1672,) prebendary of St. Paul's, (1675,) and canon-residentiary of that cathedral, (1677.) He was created Archbishop of Canterbury by William III. in 1691. He had married Elizabeth French, a niece of Oliver Cromwell. In theology he was called a latitudinarian. The nonjurors lampooned him outrageously, denouncing him as atheist, Deist, Arian, thief, etc. Died in 1694. Addison considered his writings as models of language.

"Of all the members of the Low-Church party," says Macaulay, "Tillotson stood highest in the general estimation. As a preacher he was thought by his contemporaries to have surpassed all rivals, living or dead. Posterity has reversed this judgment. Yet Tillotson still keeps his place as a legitimate English classic. . . . His reasoning was just sufficiently profound and sufficiently refined to be followed by a popular audience with that slight degree of intellectual exertion which is a pleasure. . . . The greatest charm of his compositions, however, is derived from the benignity and candour which appear in every line, and which shone forth not less conspicuously in his life than in his writings." ("History of England," vol. iii.)

See BIRCH, "Life of Tillotson," prefixed to his works; LE NEVE, "Lives of the Protestant Archbishops of England;" BURNET, "History of his Own Times."

Tilly, de, deh te'ye', (ALEXANDRE,) COMTE, a French royalist and political writer, born at Mans in 1764. He wrote "Memoirs towards a History of Manners of the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1828,) and other works. Died in 1816.

Tilly, de, (PIERRE ALEXANDRE,) COUNT, a French general of the Revolution, born in Normandy in 1754, gained several victories over the Vendeans, and became governor of Brussels in 1796. Died in 1822.

Tilly or **Tilli, von,** fon til'lee, (JOHANN TZERKLAS,) COUNT, a celebrated military commander, born near Gembloux, in Brabant, in 1559. Having served for a time in the Netherlands under Alva, Don John of Austria, and Alexander Farnese, he entered the army of Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, in 1609. Soon after the breaking out of the Thirty Years' war, he was appointed to the chief command of the army of the League, and in 1620 gained a signal victory over the Protestants, and subsequently defeated Christian IV. of Denmark near Lutter. Having been made a field-marshal, in 1630 he succeeded Wallenstein as commander-in-chief of the Imperial troops, and in May, 1631, took Magdeburg by storm. This victory, which was followed by the most atrocious cruelty perpetrated on the inhabitants, was celebrated by Marshal Tilly by Te Deums sung in the cathedral. He was soon after defeated by Gustavus Adolphus near Leipsic, and a second time at the battle of the Lech, in 1632, where he was mortally wounded.

See VILLERMONT, "Tilly, ou la Guerre de Trente Ans," 2 vols., 1859; SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War."

Til'ton, (JAMES,) an American physician, born in Delaware in 1745. He served as surgeon of the army from 1776 to 1783, and was appointed physician- and surgeon-general of the army of the United States in 1812 or 1813. Died in 1822.

Tilton, (THEODORE,) an American journalist and author, born in New York city, October 2, 1835. He graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1854. He was chief editor of the "Independent," 1863–71, and of the "Golden Age," 1871–74. His principal published works are "The Sexton's Tale," etc., (poems, 1867,) "Sanctum Sanctorum," (1869,) "Tempest-Tossed," (a romance, 1874,) "Thou and I," (poems, 1880,) "Swabian Stories," (poems, 1882.) He was also prominent as a public lecturer. Died April 25, 1907.

Timæus, ti-mee'us, [Gr. Τίμαιος; Fr. TIMÉE, te'mà',] a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Locri, in Italy, is said to have been a teacher of Plato. He flourished probably about 420–380 B.C. A work "On the Soul of the Universe," which is extant, has been ascribed to him; but many critics doubt that he was the author of it, and regard it as an abridgment of Plato's dialogue of "Timæus."

Timæus, an eminent Greek historian, born at Tauromenium, in Sicily, about 352 B.C. Having been banished from his native island by Agathocles, he retired to Athens, where he resided about fifty years. Died about 256 B.C. His principal work was a "History of Sicily from the Earliest Times to 264 B.C.," of which fragments are extant. He is severely criticised by Polybius, but is praised by Cicero, who says, in his treatise "De Oratore," "Timæus, quantum judicare possim, longe eruditissimus, et rerum copia et sententiarum varietate abundantissimus . . . magnam eloquentiam ad scribendum attulit."*

Timæus, [Fr. TIMÉE LE SOPHISTE, te'mà' leh so'fèst',] a Greek Sophist and grammarian, supposed to have lived in the third century after Christ. His only extant work is a vocabulary or glossary of the phrases of Plato, ("Lexicon Vocum Platonicarum,") edited, with a commentary, by Ruhnken, (1754.)

Timagène. See TIMAGENES.

Ti-mag'e-nēs, [Gr. Τιμαγένης; Fr. TIMAGÈNE, te'mà'zhàn',] a rhetorician of Alexandria, became a resident of Rome about 55 B.C. He wrote several works on history, etc., and gained the friendship of Augustus. Some critics identify him with the Timagenes who wrote a "Periplus" of the whole sea.

See SCHWAB, "De Livio et Timagene Historiarum Scriptoribus æmulis," 1834.

Ti-man'thēs, [Gr. Τιμάνθης; Fr. TIMANTHE, te'mÔNt',] a celebrated Greek painter, born at Sicyon, flourished about 400 B.C. He was a rival of Parrhasius, over whom he gained the prize at Samos for his "Contest of Ajax and Ulysses for the Arms of Achilles." Among his other master-pieces were "The Sacrifice of Iphigeni'a" and "The Stoning of Palamedes." He excelled in the power of expression and suggestion.

Ti-mar'chus, [Τιμαρχος,] a Greek grammarian of uncertain date.

Timbal, tăn'băl', (CHARLES,) a French painter, born in Paris about 1822. He painted many scriptural subjects.

Timbs, timz, (JOHN,) an English writer and journalist, born in London in 1801. He became editor of "The Mirror" in 1827, and later an editor of "The Illustrated London News." He published "Laconics," "The Year Book of Facts," "Curiosities of History," etc. Died March 4, 1875.

Tim'by, (THEODORE RUGGLES,) inventor, born at Dover, N. Y., in 1822. Invented the revolving turret used in the "Monitor," a turbine water-wheel, etc. D. 1909.

Timée. See TIMÆUS.

Tim'o-clēs, [Τιμοκλῆς,] an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy, lived about 350–320 B.C. His style is commended for its purity. His works are not extant.

Ti-mo'cre-on [Τιμοκρέων] OF RHODES, a Greek lyric poet, lived about 500–450 B.C. He wrote bitter satirical verses against Themistocles and Simonides. Some of his verses are quoted by Plutarch in his "Life of Themistocles."

Ti-mo'le-on, [Τιμολέων,] an illustrious Greek statesman and general, born of a noble family at Corinth about 400 B.C. He was so zealous for liberty that he

* The following is a nearly literal translation: "Timæus, as well as I am able to judge, was by far the most learned of all, and the most rich in the abundance of his facts and variety of his opinions; he displayed, also, great eloquence in composition."

conspired against his elder brother Timophanes, who had usurped supreme power and was killed. According to Plutarch, Timoleon became a prey to sorrow on account of the death of his brother, and withdrew from public affairs for many years. In 344 B.C. the people of Syracuse sent ambassadors to Corinth to implore assistance against Dionysius and other tyrants. The Corinthians granted a small army, and appointed Timoleon to command it. Three parties were then contending for mastery in the Syracusan state,—Dionysius, Hicetas, and the popular party. Before the end of 344 Timoleon defeated Hicetas and occupied part of Syracuse. In the next year Dionysius surrendered the citadel to Timoleon and retired from the contest. Hicetas, who still held two quarters of the capital, obtained aid from the Carthaginians; but Timoleon soon expelled him from Syracuse, and restored democratic institutions in that city. In 339 he defeated the Carthaginian generals Hasdrubal and Hamilcar, who invaded the Syracusan state with an army five times larger than that of Timoleon. He ascribed all his successes to fortune, or to the will of the gods. He restored peace and prosperity to the people of Sicily, who honoured him as a great benefactor. Died at Syracuse in 337 B.C. Plutarch says that "he performed greater things than any Grecian of his time, and was the only man that realized those glorious achievements to which the orators of Greece were constantly exhorting their countrymen."

See PLUTARCH, "Life of Timoleon;" C. NEPOS, "Life of Timoleon;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" ARNOLDT, "Timoleon; biographische Darstellung," 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ti-mom'a-chus, an eminent painter, born in Byzantium, is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. His pictures of "Medea about to destroy her Children" and "Ajax brooding over his Misfortunes" were esteemed master-pieces by the ancients, and were purchased by Julius Cæsar for an immense sum.

Ti'mon [*Τίμων*] THE MISANTHROPE, a native of Attica, and contemporary of Socrates, was notorious for his hatred of mankind, from whom he lived secluded. He has been introduced into the works of Aristophanes, Lucian, and other eminent ancient writers, and forms the subject of one of Shakspeare's dramas.

See COOPMAN, "Dissertatio historica de Timone Misanthropo," 1841.

Timon, a Greek poet and skeptical philosopher of the third century B.C., was a disciple of Pyrrho. He was the author of a number of dramas, and satiric poems entitled "Silli." Fragments of the latter are extant.

Ti'mon, (JOHN,) D.D., an American Roman Catholic bishop, born at Conewago, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1797. He entered on a mercantile life, but in 1822 began to study divinity in the Seminary at the Barrens, Missouri. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1825, became one of the Lazarist fathers, and in 1840 was made prefect apostolic of Texas. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Buffalo, New York. Died April 16, 1867.

Timon, tee'mon, (SAMUEL,) a Hungarian historian, born in 1675, wrote on the history of Hungary. Died in 1736.

Timoneda, de, dā te-mo-nā'dā, (JUAN,) a Spanish poet, born at Valencia about the middle of the sixteenth century, was the author of a work entitled "Patrañuelo," ("The Story-Teller,") and several comedies.

Timoteo, the Italian for TIMOTHY, which see.

Timoteo da Urbino, te-mo-tā'o dā oor-bee'no, called also **Della Vite**, an Italian painter, born at Urbino about 1475. He was a cousin of Raphael, whom he assisted in some of his works at Rome. Among his master-pieces may be named an "Annunciation of the Virgin," and a "Noli-me-Tangere." Died about 1530.

Timothée. See TIMOTHY and TIMOTHEUS.

Ti-mo'the-us, [Gr. *Τιμόθεος;* Fr. TIMOTHÉE, te'mo'tā'; It. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tā'o,] a celebrated Greek poet and musician of Miletus, was a contemporary of Euripides, and flourished about 390 B.C. His innovation of the lyre with eleven strings was publicly condemned by the Spartans. His lyrics were highly esteemed by his countrymen, but a few fragments only are extant. He is said to have died in 357 B.C., aged about ninety.

Timotheus, a Greek statuary of high reputation, flourished about 350 B.C. He was one of the artists who adorned the frieze of the Mausoleum with bas-reliefs. Among his works was a statue of Artemis, (Diana.)

Timotheus, an eminent Athenian commander, was the son of the famous Conon, and a pupil of Isocrates. He assisted the Thebans to repel an invasion of the Spartans, whose fleet he defeated near Leucas in 376 or 375 B.C. He entered the service of Artaxerxes, King of Persia, in 372, and was appointed commander of the Athenian army in Macedonia in 364 B.C. He captured several cities from the Olynthians, and all the Chalcidian towns. Timotheus, Iphicrates, and Chares commanded the fleet in the Social war which began in 357 B.C., and were unsuccessful. Timotheus was condemned to pay a large fine. Died in 354.

See CORNELIUS NEPOS, "Timotheus;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece."

Timotheus, (of Scripture.) See TIMOTHY.

Timotheus, a Greek dramatic poet, the date of whose birth is unknown, was a resident of Athens. None of his works are extant. He was a poet of the middle comedy.

Tim'o-thy, [Gr. *Τιμόθεος;* Lat. TIMO'THEUS; Fr. TIMOTHÉE, te'mo'tā'; It. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tā'o,] the friend and coadjutor of the Apostle Paul, was a native of Lycaonia, in Asia Minor, and was carefully educated in the Christian faith by his mother Eunice, a converted Jewess. He was ordained at an early age by Saint Paul, whom he accompanied on his missions to Greece and Macedonia. He is believed to have been the first bishop of the Church at Ephesus, and, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom under Domitian.

Timour. See TAMERLANE.

Timour-Beg, (or **-Beo.**) See TAMERLANE.

Tim'rod, (HENRY,) an American poet, born at Charleston, South Carolina, December 8, 1829. He studied at the University of Georgia, and afterwards read law. For some years he was a journalist in his native State. Died at Columbia, South Carolina, October 6, 1867. A volume of his poems was published in 1860, (enlarged edition, with a memoir by P. H. Hayne, (1873.)

Timur. See TAMERLANE.

Tinck'er, (MARY AGNES,) an American novelist, born at Ellsworth, Maine, July 18, 1833. She was educated at Ellsworth High School and Bluehill (Maine) Academy. When twenty years old, she became a Roman Catholic. During the civil war she was a nurse in a military hospital in Washington. In 1873 she went to Europe and became a resident of Italy. Her principal works are "The House of Yorke," (1872,) "A Winged Word," (1873,) "Grapes and Thorns," (1874,) "Six Sunny Months," (1878,) "Signor Monaldini's Niece," a work which greatly enhanced her literary reputation, (1879,) "By the Tiber," (1881,) "The Jewel in the Lotos," (1884,) and "Aurora," (1885.) Died in 1907.

Tinctor, tink'tor, or **Tinctoris**, tink-to'ris, (JAN,) a Flemish musician, born at Nivelle about 1434, or, as some say, 1450. He went to Naples, and was patronized by King Ferdinand I. He produced a musical dictionary,—"Terminorum Musicæ Definitorium," (without date.) Died about 1520.

Tin'dal, (MATTHEW,) LL.D., an English jurist and deistical writer, born in Devonshire about 1657. Soon after the accession of James II. he embraced Roman Catholicism, but he subsequently returned to the Church of England. He published in 1706 a work entitled "The Rights of the Christian Church Asserted," etc being an attack upon hierarchical power, which involved him in a bitter and protracted controversy with several clergymen of the Church of England. He was the author of a number of political essays; but he is principally known by his "Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel a Republication of the Religion of Nature," (1730.) Died in 1733.

See "Biographia Britannica;" SMALL, "Memoirs of the Life of M. Tindal," 1733; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tindal, (Rev. NICHOLAS,) a nephew of the preceding, was born in 1687, and rose through several preferments to be rector of Alverstoke, in Hampshire. He translated from the French Rapin's "History of England," of which

he wrote a continuation brought down to the reign of George II. Died in 1774.

Tindal, (Sir NICHOLAS CONYNGHAM,) an English jurist and statesman, born in 1777. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1827 represented that university in Parliament. He was afterwards appointed lord chief justice of the court of common pleas. Died in 1846.

Tin'dale or **Tyn'dale,** (WILLIAM,) an eminent English Reformer and martyr, was born in Gloucestershire about 1480. He studied at Oxford, and subsequently at Cambridge, where he took his degree. Having been converted to the doctrines of Luther, by which he was exposed to persecution in England, he repaired to Germany, and afterwards settled at Antwerp, where he devoted himself to the translation of the New Testament into English. The first edition came out about 1525, and met with a rapid sale both in England and on the continent. He published in 1534 a new and improved edition. His translation of the Pentateuch, in which he was assisted by Miles Coverdale, had appeared in 1530. In 1534 Tindale, whose writings had been previously denounced by the English government, was seized at Antwerp through the interference of the King of England, brought to trial for heresy, and, after an imprisonment of nearly two years, strangled and burnt at the stake, (1536.)

Tinelli, te-nel'lee, (TIBERIO,) an Italian painter of history and portraits, born at Venice in 1586, was a pupil of L. Bassano. His works are highly praised. Died in 1638.

Tinne, tin'ṇeh, (ALEXANDRINE,) a rich heiress and traveller, born in Holland, October 17, 1835. In 1863–64 she explored the sources of the Gazelle River, the western branch of the White Nile. She was murdered by the Tuariks in 1869, between Moorzook and Ghat.

Tintoret, Le. See TINTORETTO.

Tintoretto, tin-to-ret'to or tẽn-to-ret'to, [Fr. LE TINTORET, lẹh tăN'to'rā',] (GIACOMO,) one of the most eminent painters of the Venetian school, was born at Venice in 1512. His original name was ROBUSTI, but he assumed that of Tintoretto from the occupation of his father, who was a dyer, *(Tintore.)* He made Titian his model in colouring and Michael Angelo in design. He painted with great rapidity, and his works, both in oil and fresco, are very numerous. Among his masterpieces may be named "The Last Judgment" and "The Worship of the Golden Calf," in the church of Santa Maria dell' Orto, "The Miracle of the Slave," (sometimes called "The Miracle of Saint Mark,") in the Academy of Venice, "The Marriage at Cana," the "Crucifixion," in the Scuola di San Rocco, and a "Paradise," a colossal picture containing more than a hundred figures. Died in 1594. His son Domenico and daughter Marietta were distinguished as painters; the latter excelled in portraits. "All landscape grandeur," says Ruskin, "vanishes before that of Titian and Tintoret; and this is true of whatever these two giants touched." ("Modern Painters.")

See CARLO RIDOLFI, "Vita di G. Robusti detto Il Tintoretto," 1642; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters."

Tin'worth, (GEORGE,) an English artist in terra-cotta, was born at London in 1843. He early displayed artistic powers, entered the Doulton Art Pottery Works in 1867, and became famous for his productions, mainly terra-cotta panels in high relief of groups from sacred history. Died in 1913.

Tipaldo, te-pāl'do, (EMILIO AMEDEO,) an Italian scholar and writer, born at Corfù in 1798. He became in 1829 professor of history, etc. in the Marine College of Venice. He published many important works, among which we may notice a "History of Profane Greek Literature," (9 vols., 1824–30,) and "Biography of Illustrious Italians of the Eighteenth Century and of the Present Age," ("Biografia degli Italiani illustri del Secolo XVIII. e de' Contemporanei," 10 vols., 1834–46.)

Tippoo Sahib, tip'poo' sâh'hib, written also **Tippoo Saib,** Sultan of Mysore, born in 1749, was the son of Hyder Alee, (or Aly,) whom he succeeded on the throne in 1782. He prosecuted the war which he had previously waged against the English until, in 1784, a treaty of peace was concluded at Mangalore. In 1790 he invaded the territory of the Rajah of Travancore, an ally of the British, who soon after formed an alliance with the Mahrattas and took the fort of Bangalore, (1791.) The forces of General Abercromby, having joined those of Lord Cornwallis in 1792, advanced against Seringapatam, when Tippoo consented to renounce one-half of his dominions to the allies, give up two of his sons as hostages, and pay a sum of more than £3,000,000. He nevertheless endeavoured in secret to incite the native princes against the English government, and solicited aid from France. In 1799 he was besieged in Seringapatam by the British forces under General Harris, and was killed in the assault.

See MICHAUD, "Histoire de l'Empire de Mysore," 2 vols., 1801; R. MACKENZIE, "Sketch of the War with Tippoo Sultaun," 1793.

Tip'toft, (JOHN,) Earl of Worcester, became lord deputy of Ireland, and filled other high offices. He was noted for his patronage of literature and of learned men, particularly Caxton. He was executed in 1470, on a charge of maladministration.

Tiraboschi, te-rā-bos'kee, (GIROLAMO,) a learned Italian Jesuit and bibliographer, born at Bérgamo in 1731. He became professor of rhetoric at Milan in 1766, and in 1770 was appointed librarian to the Duke of Módena. His principal work, entitled "History of Italian Literature," ("Storia della Letteratura Italiana," 13 vols., 1772–83,) enjoys the highest reputation for accuracy and impartiality. Among his other productions may be named "Historical Memoirs of Módena," and "Life of Count Fulvio Testi." Died in 1794. An improved edition of his great work was published at Milan, in 16 vols., (1822–26.)

See A. G. LOMBARDI, "Elogio storico di G. Tiraboschi," 1796; FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" BELTRAMELLI, "Elogio storico del Cavaliere Tiraboschi," 1812; UGONI, "Della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tiraqueau, te'rā'kō', (ANDRÉ,) a French jurist, born at Fontenoy-le-Comte about 1480. While he held the office of judge he released Rabelais, whom the monks had put in prison. Died in 1558.

Ti-re'sĭ-as (tī-ree'she-ăs) or **Tei-re'sĭ-as,** [Gr. Τειρεσίας; Fr. TIRÉSIAS, te'rā'ze'ăs',] a famous soothsayer of classic mythology, lived at Thebes, and belonged to the race of Udæus. The poets and mythographers relate that he was deprived of sight by the gods, because he divulged some of their secrets, or because he had seen Minerva bathing, that Jupiter gave him the gift of prophecy and extended his life to seven generations, and that he was connected with many important events in the fabulous history of Greece. He was the father of Manto.

Tir'ha-kah, [Egyptian, **Tahraka,**] a great king of Ethiopia, who appears to have dispossessed Sebichus, King of Egypt, of his ancestral rights in the Upper Nile Valley. He afterwards joined Sebichus in a league against Sennacherib, King of Assyria, and was aided by Hezekiah, King of Judah. After the miraculous destruction of Sennacherib's host, Tirhakah conquered Egypt and put Sebichus to death, (B.C. 692.) Twenty years later, Esarhaddon vanquished Tirhakah and conquered Egypt. Tirhakah, however, regained the throne, but was soon expelled again by Assur-bani-pal, (Sardanapalus.) He soon made head again and reconquered the country. But in 666 B.C. Tirhakah abandoned Egypt and retired to the Upper Nile Valley, whence he first came.

Tĭr-ĭ-bā'zus or **Tĕr-ĭ-bā'zus,** [Gr. Τιρίβαζος or Τηριβάζος,] a Persian satrap under Artaxerxes Mnemon, governed Western Armenia in 401 B.C. He commanded the Persian fleet which defeated Evagoras of Cyprus in 386 B.C., soon after which he conspired with Darius against the king. He was killed in a fight with officers who came to arrest him.

Tĭr-ĭ-dā'tēs [Gr. Τηριδάτης; Fr. TIRIDATE, te're'dăt'] I., King of Armenia, carried on a war against the Romans, who defeated him at Artaxata, and took his capital, Tigranocerta. He finally became tributary to Nero, (63 A.D.)

Tiridates III. OF ARMENIA was a son of Chosroes, whom the King of Persia conquered and dethroned. Tiridates was educated at Rome, and restored to the throne by Diocletian in 286 A.D. Died about 314 A.D.

Ti'ro, [Fr. TIRON, te'rŏn',] (MARCUS TULLIUS,) a Roman author and scholar, was a favourite freedman and amanuensis of Cicero. He wrote a life of his famous patron, and other works. It is supposed that he invented or improved the art of shorthand writing, and that we are indebted to him for the collection of Cicero's "Letters" and other works.

Tiron. See TIRO.

Tirpitz, tir'pits, von, (ALFRED,) German Admiral, was born March 19, 1849, at Küstrin. He entered the Prussian Navy in 1865; rose to Secretary of State for Naval Affairs 1897; became Admiral 1903; and Admiral of the Fleet 1911. He was largely responsible for building Germany's battle fleet which challenged England's supremacy of the sea. In the World War he advocated submarine warfare, but generally his plans were not followed; he resigned his positions in March, 1916. He entered the Reichstag as German National Deputy, 1921.

Tirso de Molina. See TELLEZ, (GABRIEL.)

Tiruvalluvar, tee'roo-val'oo-var', a Tamil (South Indian) poet, who lived before 900 A.D., but at an uncertain date.

Tischbein, tish'bin, (HEINRICH WILHELM,) surnamed THE NEAPOLITAN, born at Haina, in Hesse-Cassel, in 1751. After a residence of six years at Rome, he settled at Naples, where he was appointed in 1790 director of the Academy of Painting.

Tischbein, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a relative of the preceding, born at Maestricht in 1750, rose to distinction as a portrait-painter. Died in 1812.

Tischbein, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) THE ELDER, a German historical painter, born in Hesse in 1722, became professor in the Academy of Arts at Cassel.

Tischbein, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) THE YOUNGER, a painter, a brother of H. W. Tischbein, was born at Haina in 1742, and died in 1808. His brother, HEINRICH JAKOB, (died 1803,) and his cousin, LUDWIG PHILIPP, (died 1808,) attained distinction as painters.

Tischbein, (JOHANN VALENTIN,) a German painter, brother of J. H. Tischbein the elder, and uncle of H. W. Tischbein, was court painter at Hildburghausen, where he died in 1767. He was the father of J. F. A. Tischbein.

The most celebrated members of this gifted family were H. W. Tischbein and J. H. Tischbein the elder.

Tischendorf, tish'ẹn-dorf', (LOBEGOTT FRIEDRICH KONSTANTIN,) an eminent German philologist and biblical critic, born at Lengenfeld in January, 1815. He studied at Leipsic, and subsequently visited England, various parts of the continent, Egypt, and Asia Minor. Having obtained some very valuable manuscripts, he was appointed, after his return, professor of theology at Leipsic, (1850.) He published editions of the "Codex Friderico-Augustanus," (1846,) "Evangelium Palatinum," (1847,) "Codex Amiatianus," (1850,) "Fragmenta Sacra Palimpsesta," "Anecdota Sacra et Profana," "Monumenta Sacra inedita," (4 vols., 1846–60,) "Travels in the East," (2 vols., 1846,) and "Bibliorum Codex Sinaiticus," (1862,) which he discovered at Mount Sinai in 1859. He obtained in 1859 a chair of biblical palæography at Leipsic. Died December 7, 1874.

Ti-sic'ra-tēs, [Τεισικράτης,] a distinguished Greek statuary, flourished about 300 B.C. He is supposed to have been a pupil of Lysippus. His works are praised by Pliny.

Tisio or **Tisi**, (BENVENUTO.) See GAROFALO.

Ti-siph'o-ne, the "Avenger of Murder," [Τισιφόνη, from τίω, to "estimate," to "judge," and, hence, to "punish" or "avenge," and φόνος, "murder,"] in Greek mythology, the name of one of the three Furies, or Erinnyes.

Tissapherne. See TISSAPHERNES.

Tis-sa-pher'nēs, [Gr. Τισσαφέρνης; Fr. TISSAPHERNE, te'sȧf'fȧrn',] a famous Persian general and crafty negotiator, formed an alliance with the Spartans against the Athenians in 412 B.C. He was an enemy of Cyrus the Persian prince, and was one of the four generals who commanded the army of Artaxerxes against Cyrus at Cunaxa, in 401 B.C. He afterwards married a daughter of Artaxerxes, and was appointed satrap or viceroy of the maritime part of Asia Minor, where he was defeated by Agesilaus. He was put to death by the King of Persia in 394 B.C.

See XENOPHON, "Anabasis;" ROLLIN, "Ancient History."

Tissard, te'sȧr', (FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, born at Amboise about 1460, became professor of Greek at the University of Paris. He published a Hebrew grammar, (1508.) Died in 1508.

Tisserand, tès'rŏn', (FRANÇOIS FÉLIX,) a French astronomer, born January 15, 1845, was educated in the École Normale. In 1873 he was made professor of astronomy at Toulouse, and in 1878 he was chosen to the Academy of Sciences. He is the author of many important scientific papers. Died October 20, 1896.

Tissier, te'se-ȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE ANGE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1814; died in 1876.

Tissot, te'so', (ALEXANDRE PASCAL,) a French jurist, born in 1782, published several works on public law. Died in 1823.

Tissot, (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a French archæologist, born in Paris, August 29, 1828. He held many consular and diplomatic positions, and attained the rank of minister to Morocco in 1871. In 1876 he was sent to Athens as minister, in 1880 he was appointed ambassador to Turkey, and later he was sent to London in a like capacity. His treatise "De Tritonide Lacu," (1863,) and the unfinished "Comparative Geography of the Roman Province of Africa," (vol. i., 1884,) gave him a high reputation. Died at Paris, July 2, 1884.

Tissot, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) a French *littérateur*, born about 1800. He practised law in Paris in early life, and about 1837 became professor of philosophy at Dijon. He wrote "Ethics, or the Science of Morals," (1840,) a "History of Philosophy," (1840,) etc. Died in 1876.

Tissot, (JAMES JOSEPH JACQUES,) painter, born at Nantes, France, 1836. He first was known as an etcher, portrait and genre painter. After his 50th year he spent ten years in Palestine, where he painted several hundred water-colour studies of scenes in the life of Christ. D. 1902.

Tissot, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French journalist, *littérateur*, and politician, born at Versailles in 1768. He was elected to the Council of Five Hundred a short time before the 18th Brumaire, and was afterwards appointed imperial censor by Napoleon. In 1814 he succeeded Delille as professor of Latin poetry in the College of France, and in 1833 became a member of the French Academy. He translated Virgil's "Bucolics" into French, and published, among other works, "Historical Memoirs of Carnot," (1824,) "Studies on Virgil compared with all the Epic and Dramatic Poets," (4 vols., 1825–30,) which is highly commended, "Complete History of the French Revolution," (6 vols., 1833,) and "Lessons and Models of Ancient and Modern French Literature," (1835.) Died in 1854.

Tissot, (SIMON ANDRÉ,) a celebrated Swiss physician, born at Grancy, in the canton de Vaud, in 1728. He studied at Geneva and Montpellier, and subsequently resided at Lausanne, where he soon acquired a very high reputation. Having filled the chair of medicine in that place for many years, he became in 1780 professor of clinical medicine at Pavía. He published a number of works, which are highly esteemed and have been widely circulated. Among these may be named his "Advice to People respecting Health," ("Avis au Peuple sur sa Santé," 1761,) which was translated into seven languages, "On Diseases caused by Masturbation," ("Tentamen de Morbis ex Manustupratione Ortis,") and "On the Health of Literary Men," ("De Valetudine Literatorum," 1766.) Died in 1797. His son CLÉMENT JOSEPH, born in 1750, was the author of several medical treatises.

Tisza, tee'soh, (KÁLMÁN,) also called KOLOMAN VON Tisza, and TISZA DE BOROSJENÖ, a Hungarian statesman, born at Geszt, December 16, 1830. Died 1902.

Tisza, tee'sso, (STEPHEN,) COUNT, Hungarian statesman, was born in 1861. He was a chauvinistic Magyar, became a Liberal leader, and was Premier of Hungary 1903–05 and 1913–17. Killed by soldiers 1918.

Tī'tan, [Gr. Τιτάν,] plural **Titans**, [Gr. Τιτᾶνες; Lat. TITA'NES,] the name of mythical beings said to be the offspring of Uranus and Ge, (or Cœlus and Terra.) There were six sons, Oceanus, Cœus, Crius, Hyperion, Iapetus, and Cronus, and six daughters, Theia, Rheia, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phœbe, and Tethys. According to the fable, the Titans rebelled against their father, who was deposed and was succeeded by Cronus, (Saturn.) After the accession of Jupiter to the sovereignty, occurred the celebrated war of the Titans against the Olympian gods, (called the "Titanomachia,") which lasted ten years. The Titans were finally defeated and hurled down to Tartarus by the thunderbolts of Jove.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," book vi. 580.

Titara, te-tä'rä, (LADISLÁU DOS SANTOS,) a Brazilian author, born at Feira de Capuam, May 24, 1801. His name was originally LADISLÁU DO ESPIRITO SANTO **Mello**. He entered the army of independence in 1822, and afterwards served in the regular army. He published eight volumes of poems, a "History of the Grand Liberating Army," "The Brazilian Auditor," (2 vols.,) etc. Died at Rio de Janeiro in 1861.

Tite-Live, the French for LIVY, (which see.)

Tite, (WILLIAM,) an English architect, born in London about 1802. His principal work is the Royal Exchange of London, completed in 1844. He was elected to Parliament for Bath in 1854, and re-elected in 1857. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was president of the Institute of British Architects. Died in 1873.

Tithon. See TITHONUS.

Tī-tho'nus, [Gr. Τιθωνός; Fr. TITHON, te'tôN',] a mythical personage, a son of Laomedon, was beloved by Aurora, (Eos.) The poets feigned that she obtained for him the privilege of immortality, but not eternal youth, and that he became a decrepit old man. He was the reputed father of Memnon.

Titi, di, de tee'tee, (SANTI,) an Italian artist, born in Tuscany in 1538, was distinguished both as a painter and architect. Died in 1603.

Titi, di, (TIBERIO,) a painter, born at Florence in 1578, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1637.

Titian, tish'e-an, [It. TIZIANO, têt-se-ä'no; Fr. LE TITIEN, leh te'se'ÄN'; Ger. TIZIAN, tit-se-ân',] or, more fully, **Tiziano Vecellio**, (vä-chel'le-o,) the greatest painter of the Venetian school, was born at Capo del Cadore, in Venetia, in 1477. He studied for a short time with Sebastiano Zuccati, and afterwards became a pupil of Giovanni Bellini. He was intimate with Giorgione, his fellow-pupil, to whose example or influence some critics ascribe the fact that Titian acquired a bolder and more vigorous style than that of Bellini and other Venetian painters. In 1512 he was employed by the Venetian government to paint the hall of the grand council, in which he represented the "Homage of Frederick Barbarossa to the Pope." About 1514 he was invited to Ferrara by Alphonso I., for whom he painted a beautiful oil-picture of "Bacchus and Ariadne," and another of a "Pharisee showing Tribute-Money to Christ," (now at Dresden.) At Ferrara he formed a friendship with the poet Ariosto, whose portrait he painted. Having returned to Venice, he painted in 1516 a celebrated picture of the "Assumption of the Virgin," which is one of his best works, and is now in the Academy of Venice. He married about 1524, and had several children. He produced about 1528 an admirable picture of "The Death of Saint Peter." "Titian's power," says Ruskin, "culminates in the 'Assumption,' the 'Peter Martyr,' and the 'Presentation of the Virgin.'" About 1530 he was invited to Bologna by Charles V., and painted a portrait of that emperor, whom (according to some accounts) he accompanied to Spain in 1533. He visited Rome in 1545, painted an excellent portrait of Paul III., and returned to Venice in 1546. Titian received the title of Count-Palatine from Charles V. He painted for Philip II. of Spain a number of works, among which are "The Last Supper" and a "Sleeping Venus." His subjects were mostly religious. As a portrait-painter he has never been surpassed. In the opinion of many critics, he was the greatest colorist that ever lived. He also excelled in landscape. "All landscape grandeur," says Ruskin, "vanishes before that of Titian and Tintoret; and this is true of whatever these two giants touched. . . . The religion of Titian is like that of Shakspeare,—occult behind his magnificent equity. . . . The Venetian mind, and Titian's especially, as the central type of it, was wholly realist, universal, and manly." ("Modern Painters.") He refused the invitations of several sovereigns who wished to attract him to their courts, and preferred to reside at Venice. Among his intimate friends were Pietro Aretino, and Sansovino the architect. He continued to paint until he was ninety-eight years old; but his last works are not equal to those of his prime. He died at Venice in August, 1576.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" RIDOLFI, "Pittori Veneti;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Vite dei Pittori Vecelli," 1817; NORTHCOTE, "Life of Titian," 2 vols., 1830, a notice of Titian, by CADORIN, in Italian, 1833; MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" ZONDADELLA, "Elogio di Tiziano Vecellio," 1802.

Titien, Le. See TITIAN.

Titius, tit'se-ûs, (GOTTLIEB GERHARD,) a German jurist, born at Nordhausen in 1661, wrote on the public law of Germany. Died in 1714.

Titmarsh. See THACKERAY.

Titon du Tillet, te'tôN' dü te'yȧ', (EVERARD,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1677. He served in the army, and became commissary of war. He projected or designed a monument to Louis XIV. and the great men of his reign. This monument, which he called the French Parnassus, represented a mountain, on the summit of which Louis XIV. sat in the form of Apollo. He could not raise the funds requisite to execute it on a grand scale, but he published a "Description of the French Parnassus," ("Description du Parnasse Français," 1727.) Died in 1762.

Titsingh, tit'sing, (ISAAC,) a Dutch diplomatist and writer, born at Amsterdam in 1740. Having entered the East Indian service, he was sent as supercargo to Japan in 1778. He was appointed in 1794, by the Batavian government, ambassador to Peking. He died in 1812, leaving several valuable works in manuscript; among these we may name "Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Reigning Dynasty of the Djogouns, Sovereigns of Japan," etc., published in French by Abel Rémusat.

Tittmann, tit'mân, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German historical writer, born at Wittenberg in 1784. He published, besides other works, a treatise "On Knowledge and Art in History," (1817,) "Exposition of the Greek Constitutions," (1822,) "History of Henry the Illustrious," (2 vols., 1845,) and "Life and Matter," ("Leben und Stoff," 1855.) Died at Dresden, May 23, 1864.

Tittmann, (JOHANN AUGUST HEINRICH,) an eminent Protestant theologian, born at Langensalza, in Germany, in 1773. He studied at Leipsic, where he became first professor of theology in 1818. He published a "Manual of Homiletics," "Encyclopædia of Theological Science," (1798,) "Theocles, a Conversation on Belief in God," (1799,) "Pragmatic History of Theology and Religion in the Protestant Church during the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century," (1805, unfinished,) "On Supernaturalism, Rationalism, and Atheism," (1816,) and other standard works of the kind. He also prepared editions of the Greek New Testament and the "Libri Symbolici," and a Latin treatise "On the Synonyms of the New Testament." Died in 1831.

Tittmann, (KARL AUGUST,) brother of the preceding, was born at Wittenberg in 1775. He studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and rose to distinction as a jurist. He published a "Manual of the Science of Criminal Law," etc., (1807,) and other similar works. Died in 1834.

Tī'tus, [Gr. Τίτος; Fr. TITE, têt,] a disciple of Saint Paul, who was converted by him to Christianity, and subsequently accompanied him to Corinth, Ephesus, and other cities.

See SAINT PAUL, "Epistle to Titus."

Tī'tus, [Fr. TITE, têt; It. TITO, tee'to,] or, more fully, **Tī'tus Fla'vi-us Ves-pa-si-ā'nus**, Emperor of Rome, born in 40 A.D., was the son of Vespasian, and was educated at the court of Nero. He early distinguished himself by his military talents in Britain and Germany, and assisted his father in quelling an insurrection of the Jews, (67 A.D.) After the death of Vitellius,

Vespasian was proclaimed emperor, in 69 A.D, and Titus, having been appointed commander of the army of Judea, laid siege to Jerusalem, which was taken by storm in 70 A.D. On the death of Vespasian, in 79 A.D., Titus became emperor, and, by the wisdom and benignity of his rule, acquired the affection and reverence of his subjects, who gave him the name of "The love and delight of the human race." Under his reign a great part of Rome was destroyed by a conflagration, which was followed by the plague, of which many thousands perished daily. He completed the Flavian Amphitheatre, (Colosseum,) which had been commenced by his father. It is stated that at the end of a day in which he had performed no act of beneficence, he exclaimed, "My friends, I have lost a day!" Died in 81 A.D.

See SUETONIUS, "Titus;" TACITUS, "History;" MERIVALE, 'History of the Romans under the Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" J. H. JUNG, "Dissertatio de Tito Imperatore," 1761; ROLLAND, "Histoire des Empereurs Vespasien et Titus," 1830; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tit'ȳ-us, [Gr. Τιτυός; Fr. TITYE, te'te',] a giant of classic mythology, was called a son of Terra, or of Jupiter and Elara. Having offered violence to Latona, he was killed by Apollo and Diana, and cast down to Tartarus. According to Virgil, his body extended over nine acres of ground. (See "Æneid," book vi. 595.)

Tixier, (JOHN.) See RAVISIUS TEXTOR.

Tizian or **Tiziano**. See TITIAN.

Toaldo, to-ăl'do, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian geographer, born near Vicenza in 1719, became professor of physical geography and astronomy at Padua in 1762. Among his principal works are a "Treatise on Gnomonics," "Meteorological Essay on the True Influence of the Stars," (1770,) and "Compendium of Spherics and Geography," (1773.) Died in 1798.

See TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Tobar, de, dā to-bar', (ALFONSO MIGUEL,) a Spanish painter, born near Aracena in 1678, produced good copies of some works of Murillo. Died in 1758.

Tobiesen. See DUBY.

To'bin, (GEORGE,) an English admiral, born at Salisbury in 1768, served against the French in the campaigns of 1782 and 1804. Died in 1838.

Tobin, (JOHN,) an English dramatist, born at Salisbury in 1770, was the author of several comedies, one of which, entitled "The Honeymoon," obtained great popularity. Died in 1804.

See "Memoirs of John Tobin," by MISS BENGER, 1820; 'Monthly Review" for May, 1820.

Tobler, to'bler, (TITUS,) a Swiss traveller and *littérateur*, born at Stein in 1806, visited Palestine, and published, after his return, "Topography of Jerusalem and its Environs," (1853.) Died January 21, 1877.

Tochon d'Annecy, to'shôn' dăn'se', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS,) a French numismatist, born near Annecy in 1772. Among his works is "Researches on the Medals of the Nomes or Prefectures of Egypt," (1822.) Died in 1820.

Tocqué, to'kā', (LOUIS,) a French portrait-painter, born in Paris in 1696; died in 1772.

Tocqueville, de, deh tok'vĕl' or tok'vĕl', (ALEXIS CHARLES HENRI CLEREL,) an eminent French statesman and political philosopher, born in Paris on the 29th of July, 1805. He studied law, (1823–26,) and became judge-auditor at the tribunal of Versailles in 1827. In 1831 he visited the United States in company with his friend Gustave de Beaumont, having received a mission to examine the penitentiary systems of that republic. He passed a year in the United States, returned home, resigned his office in 1832, and published in 1835 the first volume of his work "On Democracy in America," ("De la Démocratie en Amérique," 4 vols., 1835–40,) the success of which was prodigious. Royer-Collard affirmed that since Montesquieu nothing comparable to it had appeared. De Tocqueville predicted the progress and predominance of democracy in the world, although his own predilections were in the opposite direction. He married an English lady, named Mary Mottley, about 1835, became a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1838, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1839. In 1841 he was admitted into the French Academy. He was elected in 1848 to the Constituent Assembly, in which he supported the cause of order, and he voted for Cavaignac in the election of president. He was minister of foreign affairs from June 2 to October 31, 1849, and was driven from the public service by the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851. In 1856 he published "The Old Régime and the Revolution," ("L'ancien Régime et la Révolution,") a work of much merit. Died at Cannes in April, 1859. Commenting on his "Democracy in America," the "Edinburgh Review" of April, 1861, says, "Far from having suffered from the lapse of a quarter of a century, it has gained in authority and interest, from the inexhaustible depth, the unflinching truth, and the extraordinary foresight which are its characteristics."

Tocqueville, de, (HERVÉ LOUIS FRANÇOIS JOSEPH CLEREL,) COMTE, a French peer and historical writer, born in 1772, was the father of the preceding. He was prefect of the departments of Moselle, Somme, and Seine-et-Oise between 1816 and 1827. He wrote, besides other works, a "Philosophic History of the Reign of Louis XV.," (2 vols., 1846.) Died in 1856.

Tod, (ELI,) M.D., an American physician, born at New Haven, Connecticut, about 1768, was one of the founders of the Insane Retreat at Hartford, of which he became president. Died in 1833.

Tod, (Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES,) an English officer, born in 1782, entered the East India service, and was appointed in 1817 political agent. He was the author of "Travels in Western India," etc., and "Annals of Rajasthan." Died in 1835.

Todd, (DAVID,) astronomer, born at Lake Ridge, N. Y., in 1855. He has been on numerous astronomical expeditions and professor of astronomy and navigation at Amherst College since 1881. He has written "A New Astronomy," "Stars and Telescopes," etc. — MABEL LOOMIS TODD, his wife, has accompanied on eclipse expeditions, and has written "Total Eclipses of the Sun," and other works.

Todd, (Rev. HENRY JOHN,) an English clergyman and writer, born in 1763, studied at Hertford College, Oxford, and rose through several preferments to be Archdeacon of Cleveland in 1832. He published a "Life of Archbishop Cranmer," (1831,) "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Reverend Brian Walton," etc.; he also edited Milton's "Poems," and "The Works of Edmund Spenser." Died in 1845.

Todd, (Rev. HUGH,) an English writer, born in Cumberland in 1658, lived at Carlisle. Died in 1728.

Todd, (JAMES HENTHORNE,) a clergyman and antiquary, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1805. He became professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin, and published several works on theology, etc. Died in 1869.

Todd, (JOHN,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Rutland, Vermont, in 1800, settled in 1842 as pastor at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. Among his works we may name "Lectures to Children," (1834,) also translated into several languages, "The Student's Manual," (1835,) which had a very extensive sale both in America and Europe, and was translated into French, "The Bible Companion," "The Sabbath-School Teacher," (1836,) and "The Lost Sister of Wyoming," (1841.) Died August 24, 1873.

Todd, (ROBERT BENTLEY,) a physician and writer on physiology, a brother of James H. Todd, noticed above, was born about 1810. He graduated at Oxford, and subsequently settled in London. He became associate editor of the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology" in 1836, and published, among other works, a treatise "On the Anatomy of the Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglions," (1845,) and "Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," (2 vols., 1845–56.) He was appointed physician to King's College Hospital. Died in 1860.

Todérini, to-dā-ree'nee, (GIAMBATTISTA,) an Italian writer, born at Venice in 1728, published a work "On Turkish Literature," (3 vols., 1787.) Died in 1799.

Tod'hun-tėr, (ISAAC,) an English mathematician, born at Rye in 1820. He was educated at University College, London, and at Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as senior wrangler in 1848, becoming a Fellow of his college. He wrote treatises on "Differ-

ential Calculus," "Analytical Statics," "Integral Calculus," "Algebra," "Trigonometry," "History of the Calculus of Variations," and numerous other mathematical works. Died March 2, 1884.

Todhunter, (JOHN,) a British author, born at Dublin in 1839. He graduated in medicine at Trinity College, practised until 1874, and then devoted himself to literature in London. His works consist of poems, plays, etc., among his plays being "The Poison Flower," (1891,) "The Black Cat," (1893,) and "A Comedy of Sighs," (1894.)

Todleben, tōt'lā'bĕn, (FRANCIS EDWARD,) a Russian general and engineer, of German extraction, born at Mitau in 1818. He served with distinction in the Crimean war of 1854, and was afterwards created general of engineers. In 1878 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army before Constantinople. Died in 1884.

Toepfer. See TÖPFER.

Toepffer. See TÖPFFER.

To'go, (HEIHACHIRO,) ADMIRAL COUNT, born in Satsuma, Japan, in 1847. As a naval officer in 1894 he sunk a Chinese transport before war was declared. He was commander-in-chief of the Japanese fleet in the Russian war of 1904–05, blockaded Port Arthur and in May, 1905, utterly vanquished a powerful Russian fleet. He is ranked among the world's great naval commanders.

Tograi, to-grī', or **Toghrai**, a celebrated Persian poet, born at Ispahan about 1060. He became vizier to Masood, Sultan of Mosul, and, after the defeat of that prince by his brother Mahmood in 1120 A.D., was taken prisoner and put to death. His principal work is an elegiac poem, entitled "Lamiato l'Ajam," which has passed through several editions and been translated into Latin, English, French, and German.

Togrul or **Thogrul-Beg**,* (or **-Bek**,) to'grōōl bĕg, written also **Tugrol**, the founder of the Seljookide dynasty in Persia, was a grandson of Seljook, (Seljûk.) He became king or chief of his tribe about 1038, and conquered Persia by victories over the Sultan Mahmood and his son Masood. Died about 1065.

Togrul II., the last Sultan of the Seljookide dynasty, began to reign in 1176; died in 1194.

Togrul-Beg, (or **-Bec**.) See TOGRUL.

Toinard or **Thoynard**, twā'nȧR', (NICOLAS,) a French numismatist, born at Orléans in 1629; died in 1706.

Toiras, de, dẹh twā'rȧ', (JEAN **de Saint-Bonnet**—dẹh sȧN'bo'nȧ',) SEIGNEUR, a French general, born in Languedoc in 1585. He fought against the Huguenots, and in 1625 took the Isle of Rhé, which he defended against the English Duke of Buckingham in 1627. For his defence of Casal he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France in 1630. He was killed at a siege in the Milanese in 1636.

Tökely, to'kȧl', (EMMERIC,) a Hungarian patriot, born in 1656. Having taken up arms against the Austrian government, he solicited aid from the Sultan Mahomet IV., who in 1682 declared him King of Hungary. After waging war many years, with varying success, he was compelled to take refuge in Turkey, where he died in 1705.

Toktamish-Aglen, tok'tȧ-mish ȧg'lĕn, a warlike Khan of Kaptchak, in Tartary, was a descendant of Jengis Khan. He began to reign in 1376, invaded Russia in 1382, and took Moscow. Soon after this event he was involved in a war with Tamerlane, who defeated and deposed him about 1395. Died in 1406.

To'land, (JOHN,) a deistical and controversial writer, born near Londonderry, in Ireland, in 1669. He studied at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and subsequently at Leyden, where he became acquainted with Leibnitz. His first publication, entitled "Christianity not Mysterious," (1696,) caused a great sensation and gave rise to a protracted controversy. He afterwards produced "A Life of Milton," (1698,) "Socinianism Truly Stated," (1705,) and other works. Toland was a pedantic and mediocre writer. Died in 1722.

* See Introduction, p. 9, § 16.

Toldy, tol'dė, (almost tolj,) (F. S.,) a Hungarian critic and writer, born at Buda in 1805. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Hungarian Language and Literature," (3 vols., 1851–55.) He was professor of medicine at Pesth, 1838–44. Died in 1875.

Toledo, de, dȧ to-lā'DO, [Lat. TOLE'TUS; Fr. TOLÈI, to'lȧ',] (FRANCISCO,) a learned Spanish cardinal, born at Córdova in 1532. He was professor of philosophy and theology at Rome, and gained distinction as a pulpit orator. He wrote a work on Casuistry, (1602.) Died at Rome in 1596.

Toledo, de, (PEDRO,) a Spanish statesman, born near Salamanca in 1484, was a son of Frederick of Toledo, Duke of Alba. He obtained the title of Marquis of Villafranca from his marriage with a lady of that house. He was patronized by the emperor Charles V., who appointed him in 1532 Viceroy of Naples. He died in 1553, after a prosperous rule of more than twenty years, during which he greatly enlarged and improved the city of Naples and adorned it with splendid edifices.

See GIANNONE, "Storia civile del Regno di Napoli;" BOTTA, "Storia d'Italia."

Toledo, de, (RODRIGO,) [Lat. RODERI'CUS TOLETA'NUS,] a distinguished prelate and historian, born in Navarre about 1170, was originally named RODRIGO XIMENES. He became Bishop of Siguenza in 1192, and subsequently Archbishop of Toledo. He was the author of a History of Spain, ("Rerum in Hispania Gestarum Chronicon," 1545,) and History of the Western Arabs, ("Historia Arabum," 1603,) both of which are highly esteemed.

To'lėr, (JOHN,) Earl of Norbury, born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1745. He was successively appointed solicitor-general, (1789,) attorney-general, (1798,) and chief justice of the common pleas, (1800.) He afterwards received the title of Earl of Norbury and Viscount Glandine. He enjoyed a high reputation as a jurist, but he was still more celebrated for his brilliant wit and repartee. He presided at the trial of Robert Emmet. Died in 1831.

See "Eccentric Personages," by WM. RUSSELL, 1866.

Tolet or **Toletus**. See TOLEDO, DE, (FRANCISCO.)

Toletanus. See TOLEDO, DE, (RODRIGO.)

Tölken or **Toelken**, töl'kẹn, (ERNST HEINRICH,) a German archæologist, born at Bremen in 1785, published a number of treatises on ancient art. He became professor in the University of Berlin in 1823, and director of the cabinet of antiques in 1832. Died 1864.

Toll, tol, (KARL,) COUNT, a Russian general, born near Hapsal, Esthonia, in 1778, served against the French in the campaign of 1812, and subsequently in the Turkish war of 1829. Died in 1842.

Tollens, tol'lẹns, (HENDRIK CORNELISZOON,) a distinguished Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam in 1780. His poem "On the Death of Egmont and Hoorn" (1806) obtained a prize from the Society for the Promotion of National Poetry, and was followed by a collection of lyrics which became widely popular and are esteemed master-pieces of their kind by his countrymen. Among the principal we may name the "Patriotic War-Songs," ("Vaderlandisch Krijgslied," 1815,) "The Call to Arms," ("Wapenkreet,") and "The Wintering of the Hollanders in Nova Zembla." In 1850 the King of Holland bestowed upon him the order of the Dutch Lion. Died in 1856.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" VAN EICHSTORFF, "H. Tollens, biographische Schets en Proeve en Kritiken van zijne Dichtungen;" "Fraser's Magazine" for December, 1854.

Tol'let, (ELIZABETH,) an English scholar and poetess, born in 1694, was a friend of Sir Isaac Newton. Died in 1754.

Her nephew, GEORGE TOLLET, wrote notes on Shakspeare. Died in 1779.

Tollius, tol'le-ŭs, (CORNELIS,) a Dutch philologist, born at Utrecht about 1620, was a pupil of Vossius, and afterwards his private secretary. He published editions of several of the classics. Died about 1652.

Tollius, (HERMANN,) a Dutch philologist, born at Breda in 1742. He became professor of Greek at Leyden, where he died in 1822.

Tollius, (JACOB,) brother of Cornelis, noticed above,

was born at Utrecht about 1630. He studied under Vossius, and became professor of history and eloquence at Duisburg in 1679. He was the author of several philological and scientific treatises. Died in 1696.

Tolmach. See TALMASH, (THOMAS.)

Tolomei, to-lo-mā'ee, or **Tolommei**, (CLAUDIO,) an Italian scholar and diplomatist, born at Sienna in 1492. He was sent in 1552 on a mission to the French court, on which occasion he delivered an eloquent oration in the presence of Henry II. He was the author of several poems and orations, and a collection of letters which rank among the best compositions of the kind in the language. Died in 1554.

Tolomei, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a learned Italian cardinal, born at Florence in 1653. He was employed by Clement XI. in important affairs. Died in 1726.

Tolomeo, the Italian of PTOLEMY, which see.

Tolommei. See TOLOMEI.

Tolstoi. See OSTERMANN-TOLSTOI.

Tol'stoi, (ALEXIS,) COUNT, a Russian author, born September 5, 1817. His tragedies "Ivan the Terrible," "Czar Feodor," and "Czar Boris" form a trilogy. He was also noted for his novels and poems. Died 1875.

Tolstoi, tol'stoi, (FEODOR PETROVITCH,) a Russian sculptor, born at St. Petersburg in 1783, became professor of sculpture in the Academy of that city.

Tolstoi, (LEO NIKOLAIEVITCH,) COUNT, an eminent Russian author and reformer, was born at Yásnaya Poliána, August 28, 1828. He studied at Moscow and Kazan, joined the army, and was present at the storming of Sebastopol in 1855. He had already become well known as a poet and novelist, and, leaving the army, travelled in Germany and Italy. He married in 1862, and afterwards lived on his estate near Moscow. After the Crimean war he published several works on military and other subjects, becoming famous by his graphic "War and Peace," (1861–68,) and his notable novel of social relations, "Anna Karenina," (1875–78.) He subsequently devoted himself to the reform of social and industrial conditions, threw aside the distinctions of rank, and lived and labored like a peasant, devoting himself to good works. He wrote numerous other works, dealing with industrial, social, and sexual relations, and advocating what seemed a morbid asceticism, in which, however, the world gave him the highest credit for sincerity and altruistic devotion. In 1910 he left home, designing to end his days in ascetic seclusion, but fell ill through exposure to severe weather, and died November 20.

To-lum'nĭ-us, (LAR,) was King of the Veientes in 438 B.C., and persuaded the people of Fidenæ to kill four Roman ambassadors. He was killed in single combat by Cornelius Cossus.

Tomacelli. See BONIFACE IX.

Tomaschek, to'mâ-shĕk', (WENZEL JOSEF,) a German musician and composer, born in Bohemia in 1774; died in 1850.

Tomaselli, to-mâ-sĕl'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian naturalist, born near Verona in 1733; died in 1818.

Tomasini, to-mâ-see'nee, or **Tommasini**, tom-mâ-see'nee, (JACOPO FILIPPO,) an Italian antiquary and priest, born at Padua in 1597. He published, besides other works, a "Life of Livy," (1630,) a "Life of Petrarch," ("Petrarcha Redivivus," 1635,) and "Eulogies of Illustrious Men," (2 vols., 1630–44.) Died in 1654.

Tomek, to'mĕk, (WÁCLAW WLADIWOJ,) a Bohemian (Czech) historian, born at Königgrätz, May 31, 1818. In 1850 he became a professor in the Prague University. He published various works, including histories of Bohemia and of Austria, which have been translated into German.

Tom'lĭne, (GEORGE,) an English prelate, born in Suffolk in 1750, was originally named PRETYMAN, but assumed that of Tomline in compliance with the wishes of a gentleman who left him a large fortune. He studied at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, was elected Fellow of the college in 1773, and subsequently became tutor to Mr. Pitt. When that statesman obtained the office of first lord of the treasury, Tomline was appointed his secretary. He was made Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of Saint Paul's in 1787, and in 1820 Bishop of Winchester. He was the author of "The Elements of Christian Theology," (1799,) a "Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt," (1821,) a "Refutation of Calvinism," and a number of sermons. Died in 1827.

Tom'linē, (ELIZABETH SOPHIA,) an English writer, born in London in 1768, published a number of poems, "The Victim of Fancy," and other novels, and made several translations from the French. Died in 1828.

Tom'lin-sŏn, (CHARLES,) F.R.S., an English author, born in London, November 27, 1808. His father was a common soldier. The younger Tomlinson was chiefly self-educated, and became an instructor in King's College, London. Among his numerous works are "Natural Philosophy," (1838,) "Rudimentary Mechanics," (1840,) "Amusements in Chess," (1845,) "Illustrations of Useful Arts," (in several series,) "The Thunder-Storm," (1859,) "The Dew-Drop and the Mist," (1860,) "On the Sonnet," (1874,) a rhymed translation of Dante's "Inferno," (1877,) "Original and Translated Sonnets," (1881,) etc. Died in 1897. His wife, (died in 1872,) whose maiden name was WINDSOR, was author of several books.

Tomlinson, (EVERETT TITSWORTH,) author, born at Shiloh, New Jersey, in 1859, has written numerous historical and other stories for boys.

Tommaseo, tom-mâ-sā'o, (NICCOLÒ,) a distinguished statesman and scholar, born in Dalmatia about 1804. He was educated in Italy, and resided subsequently for a considerable time at Venice. After the revolution of 1848 he was appointed minister of instruction and religious affairs. After Venice had surrendered to the Austrians in 1849, he took refuge in Corfù. He published a treatise "On Education," (1834,) "New Dictionary of Synonyms," (1835,) "Critical Studies," (1843,) a "History of France in the Sixteenth Century," and a historical romance, entitled "The Duke of Athens," (1837.) Died May 1, 1874.

Tommasi, tom-mâ'see, (GIUSEPPE MARIA,) a learned Italian cardinal, born in Sicily in 1649, was the author of a number of valuable works illustrating ecclesiastical history and antiquities and the ceremonies of the Roman Church. Died in 1713.

See BERNINI, "Vita del Cardinale Tommasi," 1719; UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra."

Tommasini. See TOMASINI.

Tommaso, the Italian of THOMAS, which see.

Tommaso d'Aquino. See AQUINAS, (THOMAS.)

Tomomi Iwakura, to-mō'mee ee-wâ-koo'râ, or **Iwakura Tomomi**, a Japanese statesman, born at Kioto, of a noble family, in 1825. He was a principal leader in the revolution of 1868, in which the shogunate was overthrown. He became foreign minister in 1871, was chief ambassador to the United States and the European powers, 1871–73, and was afterwards junior prime minister. Died at Tokio, July 20, 1883.

Tomori, to'mo-re, [Fr. TOMORÉE, to'mo'rā',] (PAUL,) a Hungarian prelate and general. He commanded the army of Lewis II. against the Turks, and was killed at the battle of Mohács, in 1526.

Tomp'kinē, (DANIEL D.,) an American statesman, born in Westchester county, New York, in 1774. He represented the city of New York in Congress in 1804, was elected Governor of the State in 1807, continuing in that office till 1817, when he was chosen Vice-President of the United States. He was re-elected Vice-President in 1820. While Governor of New York, he was instrumental in having slavery abolished in that State, and gave an efficient support to the war waged against England. Died in New York in June, 1825.

Tom'ў-ris [Gr. Τόμυρις] was Queen of the Massagetæ (Scythians) when Cyrus the Great invaded Scythia. According to Herodotus, she defeated him in battle in 529 B.C.

Tondi, ton'dee, (MATTEO,) an Italian mineralogist and geologist, born at San Severo in 1762, published several works. Died about 1837.

Tondu. See LEBRUN, (PIERRE HENRI MARIE.)

Tōne, (THEOBALD WOLFE,) an Irish politician and revolutionist, born at Dublin in 1763, was the founder of the Society of United Irishmen. In 1796 he applied

to the French Directory to send an expedition against England, which soon after set sail, commanded by General Hoche. This fleet having been scattered by a hurricane, Tone made another attempt with a small armament, but he was taken prisoner in an engagement with the English, tried, and condemned to death. He committed suicide in prison, (1798.)

Ton'na, (CHARLOTTE E. BROWN,) an English authoress, known under the *nom de plume* of CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, was born in Norwich in 1792. She was married about 1840 to a Mr. Tonna, who was her second husband. She wrote numerous works, among which are "Judah's Lion," "Judæa Capta," "Personal Recollections," (1841,) "Chapters on Flowers," and "Principalities and Powers." Died in London in 1846.

Tonnelé, ton'lā', (LOUIS NICOLAS ALFRED,) a French *littérateur* and poet, born at Tours in 1831; died in 1858.

Ton'son, (JACOB,) an English publisher, born in London about 1656. He published the works of Dryden and other eminent authors. In several letters to Tonson, Dryden complains that he (Tonson) sent him brass shillings and clipped coins. Died in 1736.

Tonstall, pronounced and sometimes written **Tun'stall**, (CUTHBERT,) a learned English prelate and statesman, born in Yorkshire about 1475. He finished his studies at Padua, and in 1516 was sent on a mission to the King of Spain, afterwards the emperor Charles V. He became Bishop of London in 1522, in the following year was made lord privy seal, and in 1530 Bishop of Durham. Under the reign of Edward VI. he was deprived of his office and imprisoned in the Tower on a charge of favouring an insurrection. On the accession of Mary he was restored to his bishopric, (1553,) but, having refused to take the oath of supremacy after Elizabeth was proclaimed queen, he was again deprived. He died in 1559, leaving several theological and scientific works, which were highly esteemed in his time. He was conspicuous for his humanity and moderation in that age of intolerance, and permitted no burning of heretics in his diocese.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Biographia Britannica."

Tonti, ton'tee, (LORENZO,) an Italian banker, who settled in France, and originated Tontines, or loans raised on life-annuities, about 1653.

His son served under La Salle, who, in 1680, ordered him to build a fort on the Illinois River. He afterwards descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Died after 1700.

Tooke, tōōk, (ANDREW,) an English writer and teacher, born in London in 1673. He was master of the Charter-House School, and published a "Synopsis of the Greek Language," ("Synopsis Græcæ Linguæ.") Died in 1731.

Tooke, (JOHN HORNE,) a celebrated English philologist and politician, born in London in June, 1736, was a son of John Horne. He studied at Cambridge, where he took his degree as B.A. in 1758, and, to please his father, was ordained a priest; but he preferred the profession of the law. He became an active politician, an opponent of the ministry, and a friend of John Wilkes. Having been adopted by William Tooke, of Purley, as his heir, he assumed the name of Tooke. He studied law, and applied about 1779 for admission to the bar, but was rejected because he had been a priest. Before this event he had been fined £200 and imprisoned one year for libel. His offence consisted in saying that certain Americans were "murdered" by the king's troops at Lexington. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "Ἔπεα πτερόεντα; or, Diversions of Purley," (1786,) which treats of language, and displays much acuteness and originality of thought and presents many good ideas. He was tried in 1794 on a charge of treason, made an able speech in his own defence, and was acquitted. In 1801 he was returned to Parliament for Old Sarum. Died in 1812. He was distinguished for his conversational powers.

See W. HAMILTON, "Life of J. Horne Tooke;" "Memoirs of John Horne Tooke," by J. A. GRAHAM, 1828; "Life of J. Horne Tooke," by ALEXANDER STEPHEN, 1813; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1833, and April, 1840; "Monthly Review" for January, 1787, and December, 1806.

Tooke, (THOMAS,) a son of Rev. William, noticed below, published in 1838 a "History of Prices and of the State of the Circulation from 1793 to 1837." etc., in 2 vols., to which were subsequently added four more volumes. Died in 1858.

Tooke, (Rev. WILLIAM,) an English divine, born at Islington in 1744, became minister of the English church at Cronstadt. He was appointed in 1774 chaplain to the factory of the Russia Company at Saint Petersburg. He published a "Life of Catherine II.," (3 vols., 1797,) "History of Russia from the Foundation of the Empire to the Accession of Catherine II.," "Varieties of Literature," and other works, and translated Zollikofer's "Sermons" from the German. Died in 1820.

Tooke, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., younger son of the preceding, was born at Saint Petersburg in 1777. He was one of the founders of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He edited the poetical works of Churchill, and published "The Monarchy of France: its Rise, Progress, and Fall," (1855.) Died in 1863.

Toole, tool, (JOHN LAWRENCE,) an English comedian, born in London, March 12, 1830. He went upon the London stage in 1852, and soon won recognition as an actor of great and versatile powers. After 1880 he was a successful theatrical manager. Died in 1906.

Tooloon or **Tulûn**, too'lōōn', or, more fully, **Ahmed Ibn Tooloon**, ăh'med ĭb'n too'lōōn', the founder of the dynasty of Tooloonites, was born in 835. He had been made Governor of Egypt in 873, and ruled the country with great ability, when an attempt was made to dispossess him; on which he raised an army, defeated the troops sent against him by the Caliph of Bagdâd, and declared himself independent. He died about 883. The dynasty which he founded lasted till 905, when the caliph Al-Mooktafee reduced Egypt and put to death the last of the Tooloonite princes.

Toombs, (ROBERT,) an American politician, born in Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1810. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1853, and was re-elected in 1859. He was a leader of the secession party in Georgia, and resigned his seat in the Senate when that State withdrew from the Union. He was secretary of state for the Southern Confederacy in 1861, was elected a Senator about February, 1862, and became a brigadier-general in the same year. Died December 15, 1885.

Toorgenef, toor'gĕh-nĕf' or toor'нeh-nĕf', **Turgenef**, or **Turgenev**, written also **Turgenew**, (ALEXANDER IVANOVITCH,) a Russian historian, born in 1784. Having visited England and various parts of Europe in search of documents, he published in 1841 his "Historical Monuments of Russia," (in Latin.) Died in 1845.

Toorgenef or **Turgenieff**, (IVAN,) a Russian poet and novelist of high reputation, was born at Orel in 1818. He began his literary career in 1842 with a poem, "Parascha," but his first important work was "The Memoirs of a Sportsman," (1852,) a collection of sketches describing the evils of serfdom. He also wrote numerous short stories, poems, and dramatic sketches, besides the following novels, which constitute his highest title to fame: "Dimitri Roudine," (1854,) "A Nest of Noblemen," (called "Liza" in the American translation, 1859,) "On the Eve, or Helene," (1860,) "Fathers and Sons," (1862,) "Smoke," (1867,) "Spring Floods," (1872,) and "Virgin Soil," (1877.) He died September 3, 1883.

Toorgenef, **Turgenef**, or **Turgenew**, (NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1790. He was an earnest advocate of the abolition of serfdom, and, having been connected with the secret societies which favoured that reform, he was, in 1825, condemned to death during his absence on his travels. He took up his residence in Paris, where he published "La Russie et les Russes," (1847.) Died in 1871.

Topal-Osmân, to'pāl os-mān', an able Turkish general and statesman. He became grand vizier in 1731, and defeated Nâdir Shah on the Tigris in July, 1733. He was killed in battle by the Persians in the same year.

Topelius, to-pā'le-ōōs, (ZACHARIAS,) a Finnish author, of Swedish descent and language, was born at Kuddnäs, Finland, January 14, 1818. He was (1854-78) professor of Russian and Scandinavian history in the University of Helsingfors. He wrote a series of novels illustrating

Swedish and Finnish history, besides some collections of poems and "Tales for Children," which are full of patriotic and religious feeling. Died March 13, 1898.

Topete, to-pā'tà, (JUAN,) a Spanish admiral, born in 1821. He joined in the insurrection against Isabella in September, 1868, and was minister of the marine in 1868, 1870, and 1874.

Töpfer or **Toepfer**, töp'fẹr, (KARL,) a German dramatist, born at Berlin in 1792, published several popular comedies, among which we may name "The King's Command" and "Hermann and Dorothea." Died in 1871.

Töpffer or **Toepffer**, töp'fẹr, (RUDOLPH,) a Genevese artist and writer of rare genius, was born in 1799. Among his first publications was his "Voyages en Zigzag," a series of humorous sketches, which attracted general admiration. These were followed by the "Presbytère," (1839,) "Genevese Tales," ("Nouvelles Génevoises," 1841,) and "Rosa et Gertrude," (1845,) all of which were received with great favour. His other principal works are the comic sketches entitled "M. Vieux-Bois" and "Reflections on Art." The former appeared in the United States in 1842, under the title of "Adventures of Mr. Obadiah Oldbuck," etc. Died in 1846.

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" CLÉMENT DE RIS, "Portraits à la Plume;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" the "Living Age" for September, 1847; "Atlantic Monthly" for November, 1865.

Topino-Lebrun, to'pe'no' lẹh-brŭn', (FRANÇOIS JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, born at Marseilles in 1769, was a republican and a friend of Ceracchi the sculptor. He was accused of conspiring with Ceracchi against the life of Bonaparte, and was executed in 1801, although his guilt was not proved.

Top'la-dy, (AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE,) an English Calvinistic divine, born in Surrey in 1740. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and became vicar of Broad Henbury, Devonshire. He was the author of several controversial works, and of a number of beautiful and popular hymns. Died in 1778.

Toppi, top'pee, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian compiler, born at Chieta about 1603, published a work on the history of Neapolitan literature, (1678.) Died in 1681.

Toranus or **Toranius**. See RUFINUS.

Torbido, tor'be-do, or **Turbido**, toor'be-do, (FRANCESCO,) called IL MORO, a skilful Italian painter, born at Verona about 1500. He painted frescos and portraits. Died about 1581.

Tor'bẹrt, (ALFRED T.,) an American general, born in Delaware, graduated at West Point in 1855. He served as an officer at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 2–3, 1863, and commanded a division of the army of General Sheridan at Opequan Creek, September 19, and Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. At the end of 1864 he was chief of cavalry in the Middle military division. He resigned in October, 1866. Drowned at sea, August 28, 1880.

Torcy. See COLBERT, (JEAN BAPTISTE.)

Tordenskjold or **Tordenskiold**, tor'den-ske-old', (PETER,) a celebrated admiral in the Danish service, born at Drontheim, in Norway, in 1691, was originally named WESSEL. As commander of a privateer in the war with Sweden, he captured numerous merchant-vessels, and was made lieutenant in 1712. He obtained the rank of commodore in 1715 for his services in destroying a number of Swedish ships on the coast of Norway. In 1716 he won a signal victory over the Swedes, under Admiral Wachtmeister, for which the king bestowed upon him a gold medal. He was soon after ennobled by Frederick IV., with the name of Tordenskiold, ("Shield against Thunder,") and in 1717 captured the fortified town of Marstrand. After the peace of Fredericksberg he visited Germany, and was killed in a duel at Hanover, (1720 or 1721.)

See ROTHE, "Tordenskjold's Liv og Levnet," 3 vols., 1747–50; THARUP, "P. Tordenskjold's Liv og Levnet," 1838; BOHR, "P. Tordenskjold," etc., 1838; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tordesillas. See HERRERA Y TORDESILLAS.

Torelli, to-rel'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian scholar and mathematician, born at Verona in 1721. He studied at Padua, where he became thoroughly versed in the ancient languages. He subsequently prepared an edition of all the works of Archimedes, (both in Greek and Latin,) which was published in 1792. He also translated Æsop's "Fables" into Latin. Died in 1781.

See SIBILIATO, "De Vita J. Torelli Commentarius," 1782.

Torelli, [Lat. TAURE'LIUS,] (LELIO,) an Italian jurist and statesman, born at Fano in 1489, settled at Florence about 1528, and became podestà of that city. He was appointed chancellor and chief secretary to Cosimo de' Medici about 1546. He published an excellent edition of the important Florentine manuscripts of the Pandects. (3 vols. fol., 1553.) Died in 1576.

See MANNI, "Vita di L. Torelli," 1770.

Torelli, (POMPONIO,) Count of Monte-Chiarugola, an Italian poet, born at Parma in 1539. He wrote tragédies, etc. Died in 1608.

Toreño, to-rän'yo, (Don JOSÉ MARIA QUEYPO DE LLANO RUIZ DE SARAVIA,) a Spanish statesman and historian, born at Oviedo in 1786. He took an active part in the insurrection against the French in 1808, and in 1810 was chosen a member of the Cortes. After the return of Ferdinand VII., in 1814, he left Spain, and resided many years in France, England, and Germany. On the death of Ferdinand he returned to Madrid, and was appointed minister of finance in 1834, and in 1835 succeeded Martinez de la Rosa as minister of foreign affairs and president of the council. He was compelled, on account of his moderate policy, to resign the same year; and he lived subsequently in Paris and London. He was the author of a "History of the Insurrection, War, and Revolution of Spain," (5 vols., 1835.) Died in 1843.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Toreno, par un Homme de Rien," 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Torenvhit, to'ren-vit', (JACOB,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1631. His works are chiefly historical pieces and portraits. Died in 1719.

Torfæus. See TORFÄUS.

Torfäus, **Torfæus**, tor-fā'ŭs, or **Tor'fes-en**, [Fr. TORFÉE, tor'fā',] (THORMODR,) an Icelandic scholar and antiquary, born in 1740. He studied at Copenhagen, and in 1682 became royal historiographer. He was the author of a "History of Norway," (in Latin, 4 vols., 1711,) "History of the Orkney Islands," ("Historia Rerum Orcadensium," 1715,) "Series Dynastarum et Regum Dania," etc., and other works on Scandinavian history. His Latin style is remarkable for its elegance, and his writings exhibit great learning and research. Died in 1719.

See J. ERICHSEN, "T. Torfesens Levnetsbeskrivelse," 1788.

Torfée. See TORFÄUS.

Torfesen. See TORFÄUS.

Toribio, to-ree'BE-o, (ALFONSO **Mongrovejo—mon** GRO-vā'HO,) a Spanish prelate, born near Valladolid in 1538. He became Archbishop of Lima in 1580. Died in 1606.

See PINELO, "Vida de Don Toribio," 1653.

Toribio de Benavente, to-re'BE-o dà bà-nā-vẽn'tà, a Spanish missionary of the sixteenth century, resided many years in Mexico, and was guardian of a convent at Tezcuco. He wrote a history of New Spain, which is still in manuscript.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. ii. book iii.

Torinus, to-ree'nŭs, (ALBANUS,) a Swiss physician, originally named ALBAN THORER, born in the canton of Zurich in 1489, became professor of practical medicine at Bâle. He translated a number of Greek medical works into Latin, and published editions of several Latin treatises on medicine. Died in 1550.

Torlonia, tor-lo'ne-â, (ALESSANDRO,) Duke of Cesi and Marquis of Roma-Vecchia, an opulent Italian banker, was born in 1800. He expended his fortune liberally in works of art and fine buildings, and spent over $6,000,000 in draining Lake Fucino. Died in 1886.

Torlonia, (GIOVANNI,) a distinguished Italian banker, born in 1754, in indigent circumstances, was the father of the preceding. He acquired a large fortune by his enterprise and financial talent, and was ennobled, with the title of Duke of Bracciano. Died in 1829.

Tornberg, torn'bẽrg, (CARL JOHAN,) a Swedish Orientalist, born at Linköping in 1807, became professor of Oriental languages at Lund about 1844. He wrote much on Arabic literature and antiquities. Died Sept. 6, 1877.

Tornielli, tor-ne-el'lee, (AGOSTINO,) an Italian historian, born near Novara in 1543. He published "Annals, Sacred and Profane, from the Creation to the Time of Christ," ("Annales sacri et profani," etc., 2 vols., 1610.) Died in 1622.

Tor'por-ley, (NATHANIEL,) an English mathematician and divine, born about 1570, was amanuensis to Francis Vieta. He published a treatise on spherical trigonometry, and other works. Died in 1632.

Torquatus. See MANLIUS.

Torquemada, tor-kà-mä'dä, a Spanish monk of the sixteenth century, was the author of a history of Mexico, entitled "Monarchia Indiana," published at Seville in 1615 and at Madrid in 1723.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," vol. i. book i.

Torquemada, [Lat. TURRECREMA'TA,] (JUAN,) a Spanish theologian, born at Valladolid in 1388. He became a cardinal in 1439, and wrote several works. Died in 1468.

Torquemada, de, dà tor-kà-mä'dä, (TOMAS,) a Spanish Dominican monk, infamous for his cruelty, was born in 1420. He was made first Inquisitor-General in 1483, and he is said in sixteen years to have condemned ninety thousand persons to perpetual imprisonment, and more than eight thousand to be burned. Died in 1498.

See PRESCOTT, "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. i. part ; LLORENTE, "Histoire de l'Inquisition d'Espagne;" MARIANA, "Historia de España;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Torre, tor'rà, (FLAMINIO,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1621, was a pupil of Guido Reni. Died in 1661.

Torre, del, del tor'rà, (FILIPPO,) a learned Italian antiquary, born in Friuli in 1657, was made Bishop of Adria by Pope Clement XI. He was the author of several antiquarian works, the most important of which is entitled "Monuments of Ancient Antium," ("Monumenta veteris Antii.") Died in 1717.

See FACCIOLATI, "Vita di P. Turri," 1729; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Torre, della, del'lä tor'rà, (FILOMARINO,) DUKE, an Italian nobleman, noted for his scientific attainments, was born in Naples. Having been unjustly charged with favouring the designs of the French, he fell a victim to the fury of the Neapolitan mob, which, after destroying his property, killed him, together with his brother, (1799.)

Torre, della, (GIOVANNI MARIA,) an Italian savant, born at Rome about 1712, became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Venice and other Italian cities. He published a "Course of Physics," (Latin and Italian,) "The History and Phenomena of Vesuvius Explained," (1755,) and other scientific works. He also made great improvements in the microscope. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Society of London and of other learned institutions. Died in 1782.

Torre, della, (JACOPO,) or **Jacopo da Forlì,** an Italian medical writer, born at Forlì; died in 1414.

Torremuzza, de, dà tor-rà-moot'sä, (GABRIEL **Lancillotto Castello**—län-chèl-lot'to käs-tel'lo,) PRINCE, an Italian numismatist, born at Palermo in 1727. He published several antiquarian treatises. Died in 1792.

Tor'rens, (Sir HENRY,) a distinguished Irish officer, born at Londonderry in 1779. Having previously served in the West Indies and Holland, he accompanied Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal as his secretary. He was made adjutant-general in 1820. Died August 23, 1828.

Torrens, (ROBERT,) F.R.S., M.P., an economist and writer, born in Ireland in 1780. He supported the Reform bill of 1831, and wrote several works on trade and political economy. Died in 1864.

Torrens, (WILLIAM TORRENS MACCULLAGH,) an Irish author, born near Dublin in 1813. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1834, was called to the bar in 1836, entered Parliament in 1865, and became widely known as an advanced Liberal. He published "Lectures on the Study of History," "Life of R. L. Shiel," "Life of Sir J. Graham," "Industrial History of Free Nations," "Empire in Asia, How we Came by It," "Memoirs of William, Second Viscount Melbourne," etc. Died April 26, 1894.

Torrentinus, tor-ren-tee'nûs, a German grammarian, whose proper name was HERMANN VON BEEK, was born at Zwolle about 1450. He wrote "Elucidarius Carminum et Historiarum," (1510.) Died about 1520.

Tor-ren'tĭ-us, (JAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1589; died in 1640.

Tor-ren'tĭ-us, (LÆVINUS,) a Flemish scholar and prelate, originally named VAN DER BEKEN, was born at Ghent in 1525. He became Bishop of Antwerp, and subsequently was appointed Archbishop of Mechlin, (1595.) He died the same year. He was the author of Latin poems of great elegance, and commentaries on several Latin classics, and was distinguished for his knowledge of Roman antiquities.

Torres, tor'rès, (DOMINGOS MAXIMIANO,) a Portuguese poet, born about 1750.

Torres-Caïcedo, tor'rès kä-e-sä'do, (José MARIE,) a poet, born at Bogotá, United States of Colombia, March 30, 1830. For many years he was employed in the diplomatic service, and was, when at home, engaged in journalism. His works include "Religion, Poetry, and Love," (poems,) and "Biographical Essays on Eminent Latin-Americans," (1863.)

Torres, de, dà tor'rès, (CLEMENTE,) a Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1665. He is said to have been one of the best painters of his time. Died in 1730.

Torres Naharro. See NAHARRO.

Tor'rey, (GEORGE BURROUGHS,) painter, born at New York in 1863. He has painted portraits of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, of Prince Henry of Prussia, and other notables.

Tor'rey, (JOHN,) M.D., LL.D., an eminent American botanist, born in New York in 1798. He published in 1819 a catalogue of the plants in the neighbourhood of New York, which was succeeded in 1824 by the first volume of his "Flora of the Northern United States." In conjunction with Professor Gray, he produced a "Flora of North America," (1838.) He was appointed in 1827 professor of chemistry and botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He also prepared the botanical reports of the natural history survey of the State of New York, (1844.) Died March 10, 1873.

Torricelli, tor-re-sel'lee or tor-re-chel'lee, (EVANGELISTA,) an eminent Italian natural philosopher, born at Piancaldoli, in the Romagna, in 1608. He studied mathematics at Rome under Benedetto Castelli, discovered the law which regulates the flowing of water out of an orifice of a vessel, and wrote a treatise on Motion. This commended him to the favour of Galileo, who invited him to Florence. Torricelli went thither in 1641, and remained with Galileo until the death of the latter. He was appointed professor of mathematics at Florence by the grand duke Ferdinand. He discovered a method of ascertaining the area of a cycloid. His chief title to celebrity is the discovery of the Torricellian vacuum and the invention of the barometer, which occurred in 1643. He filled with mercury a glass tube about three feet long, closed at one end, and inserted the open end in a quantity of mercury. He thus found that a vacuum was formed at the upper end of the tube, and that the column of mercury supported by the pressure of the atmosphere remained about twenty-nine or thirty inches high. He published "Opera Geometrica," (1644.) Died at Florence in October, 1647.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Torrigiano, tor-re-jä'no, (PIETRO,) a celebrated Italian sculptor, born at Florence about 1472. He was a fellow-student of Michael Angelo, of whom he was so jealous that he once assaulted him violently, disfiguring his face for life. He afterwards resided for a time in England, where he was patronized by Henry VIII., and executed the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey and other works. Having returned to Spain in 1519, he was condemned to death by the Inquisition for having broken in pieces a statue of the Virgin which he had

made for a nobleman, who refused to pay the price demanded, (1522.)

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Torrijos, tor-ree'hōs, (JOSÉ MARIA,) a Spanish general, born at Madrid in 1791, was educated among the pages of Charles IV. He served in the campaigns of 1808 and 1811, and, having been made Captain-General of Valencia, distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of the constitution. After the capture of Cadiz by the French, he left Spain, but returned in 1830, soon after which he was betrayed, with fifty of his companions, into the hands of his enemies, and they were all shot, by order of King Ferdinand VII., in 1831.

Tor'ring-ton, (ARTHUR HERBERT,) EARL OF, an English admiral, was a brother of Chief-Justice Herbert. He was dismissed from all his places by James II. in 1687, because he would not vote for the repeal of the Test Act. He commanded the Dutch fleet of the Prince of Orange during his voyage from Holland to Torbay, (1688,) and was appointed first lord of the admiralty by William III. "He was utterly inefficient," says Macaulay. In 1690 he was removed from that office, and obtained command of the fleet. He was defeated by the French at Beachy Head, in June, 1690. His conduct in that battle was so disgraceful that he was dismissed from the service. Died April 13, 1716.

Torrington, VISCOUNT. See BYNG, (GEORGE.)

Torsellino. See TURSELLINUS.

Torstenson, tor'stẹn-son, or **Torstensson**, (LENNART,) Count of Ortala, a Swedish commander, born at Torstena in 1603. He accompanied Gustavus Adolphus to Germany in 1630, and after his death served under Banér in various campaigns of the Thirty Years' war. He was appointed to the chief command of the army in Germany in 1641, and in May, 1642, gained a victory over the Imperial troops at Schweidnitz, which was followed by other successes. He defeated the Imperialists at Jankowitz in February, 1645. Having resigned his command in 1646, he was created a count by Queen Christina, and obtained other distinctions. Died in 1651.

See GEIJER, "Histoire de Suède;" CASSTROEM, "Åreminne öfver L. Torstensson," 1786; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" DE PRYSTER, "Life of Torstenson."

Tortelli, tor-tel'lee, [Lat. TORTEL'LIUS,] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian grammarian, born at Arezzo about 1400. He wrote "On the Power of Letters," ("De Potestate Literarum.") Died about 1466.

Tortellius. See TORTELLI.

Torti, tor'tee, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian physician, born at Módena in 1658, became professor of medicine at Módena about 1680. He composed several oratorios in his youth. His chief work is a Treatise on Pernicious Fevers, entitled "Therapeutice specialis ad Febres quasdam perniciosas," etc., (1709,) which was highly esteemed. He died in 1741.

See MURATORI, "Life of Torti."

Tory, to're', (GEOFFROI,) a French engraver and printer, born at Bourges about 1480. He learned Greek and Latin, established himself as a printer in Paris, and translated several classical works. He also illustrated numerous books with engravings. Died in 1533.

Toscanella, di, de tos-kȧ-nel'lȧ, (ORAZIO,) an Italian writer, born in the Papal States about 1510; died about 1580.

Toscanelli, tos-kȧ-nel'lee, (PAOLO DEL POZZO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Florence in 1397. He formed a project to shorten the route to China by navigating westward, and wrote a letter to Columbus on this subject about 1474. He constructed a gnomon on the cathedral of Florence. Died in 1482.

Toschi, tos'kee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian jurist and cardinal, born near Reggio in 1535; died in 1620.

Toschi, (PAOLO,) a celebrated Italian engraver, born at Parma in 1788, became director of the Academy of Fine Arts in his native city. Among his best works may be named his prints after Correggio's "Madonna della Scodella," and the "Venus and Adonis" of Albano. Died in 1854.

Tosetti, to-set'tee, (URBANO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Florence; died in 1768.

Tostado or **Tostatus**. See ALPHONSUS ABULENSIS.

Tos'tĭ or **Tos'tig**, Earl of Northumberland, was a brother of King Harold II. In 1066 Tosti and the King of Norway invaded England, and were defeated by Harold. Tosti was killed in this battle, September, 1066.

Tot'i-lȧ, King of the Ostrogoths, began to reign in 541 A.D. He invaded Italy and captured Rome in 546, after Belisarius had made an effort to raise the siege of that capital. He was defeated in Tuscany by the army of Justinian, under Narses, and was killed in the retreat, in 552 A.D.

Totleben or **Todleben**, tōt'lȧ'bẹn, (GOTTLOB HEINRICH,) a profligate German adventurer, born in Saxony about 1710. Having been banished for his crimes, he went to Russia about 1755, entered the army, and became a general. He took Berlin in 1760, and committed great cruelties on the Prussians. Died in 1773.

Totness, EARL OF. See CAREW, (GEORGE.)

Tott, de, dẹh tot, (FRANÇOIS,) BARON, a French officer, of Hungarian extraction, born in 1733, held an office in the French embassy at Constantinople. He was appointed, after his return, consul to the Crimea. (1767.) He subsequently resided many years in Turkey, where he effected great improvements in the artillery and military fortifications. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Turks and Tartars," (1784,) which obtained great popularity and was translated into several languages. Died in 1793.

See the "Monthly Review" for September and October, 1785.

Tot'ẹn, (GEORGE MUIRSON,) an American civil engineer, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1809. He was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Panama Railroad in 1849. Died in 1884.

Totten, (JOSEPH GILBERT,) an American officer, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1788, served in the war of 1812, and rose to be lieutenant-colonel. He was made colonel and chief engineer in 1838, and in the latter capacity accompanied the army to Mexico in 1847, where he was soon after appointed a brigadier-general. He wrote a "Report on the Subject of National Defence." Died in 1864.

Tottenham, tot'tẹn-ȧm, (EDWARD,) an English divine and controversialist, born in 1810; died in 1853.

Toucey, tŏw'se, (ISAAC,) an American Democratic politician, born in Connecticut in 1798. He was chosen Governor of Connecticut in 1846, became attorney-general of the United States in June, 1848, and was a Senator of the United States from 1852 to 1857. In March, 1857, he was appointed secretary of the navy. He has been accused of dispersing the navy to remote parts of the globe in 1860, with a design to favour the movements of the disunionists. Died in 1869.

Touchard-Lafosse, too'shȧr' lȧ'foss', (G.,) a mediocre French writer, born in 1780, published many historical works and novels. Died in 1847.

Touche-Tréville. See LA TOUCHE.

Tougard, too'gȧr', (JÉRÔME FRANÇOIS,) a French writer on law and horticulture, born at Havre in 1781; died at Rouen, March 1, 1860.

Toullier, too'le-ȧ', (CHARLES BONAVENTURE MARIE,) a distinguished French jurist, born about 1760. He became professor of law at Rennes, and published an important work entitled "The French Civil Law according to the Order of the Code Napoléon," (14 vols., 1811–31.) Died in 1835.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition;) C. PAULMIER, "Éloge de Toullier," 1836.

Toulmin, (CAMILLA.) See CROSLAND, (MRS.)

Toulmin, tool'min, (JOSHUA,) an English Unitarian divine, born in London in 1740, became one of the pastors of the congregation at Birmingham. He was the author of "Memoirs of Socinus," (1777,) "Review of the Life, Character, and Writings of John Biddle," (1789,) and other works. Died in 1815.

See the "Monthly Review" for December, 1816.

Toulongeon, de, dẹh too'lôn'zhôn', (FRANÇOIS EMANUEL,) VISCOUNT, a French historian, born in Franche-Comté in 1748. Having joined the popular party on the breaking out of the Revolution, he was a deputy to the States-General in 1789. He published,

among other works, a "History of France from the Revolution of 1789," (4 vols., 1801–10,) and "Revolutionary Manual," etc.; also a translation of Cæsar's "Commentaries." Died in 1812.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" DUPONT DE NEMOURS, "Notice sur M. de Toulongeon," 1818; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Toulouse, de, dẹh too'looz', (LOUIS ALEXANDRE de Bourbon—dẹh boor'bôN',) COUNT, a French admiral, born in 1678, was a son of Louis XIV. and Madame de Montespan. He received command of a fleet, and opposed with success the English and Dutch fleets near Malaga in 1704. Died in 1737.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires."

Toup, toop, (JONATHAN,) an English divine and scholar, born in Cornwall in 1713. He studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and subsequently became a prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. He published several critical works of great merit, the most important of which is entitled "Emendations of Suidas," ("Emendationes in Suidam," 4 vols., 1760–75.) Died in 1785.

Tour d'Auvergne, La. See TURENNE, LATOUR, and BOUILLON.

Tour, de la, (BAILLET,) COUNT. See LA TOUR, VON.

Tourgée, toor-zhà', (ALBION WINEGAR,) an American novelist, born at Williamsfield, Ohio, May 2, 1838. He studied at Rochester University, 1859–61, served in the Union army in the war of 1861–65, and then settled as a lawyer, editor, and farmer at Greensborough, North Carolina. He was an active member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1868 and 1875, and was one of the commission appointed to codify and revise the State laws. He was judge of the Superior Court, 1868–73. Besides his legal works, Judge Tourgée published "Toinette," (1874,) "Figs and Thistles," (1879,) "A Fool's Errand," (which attracted much attention,) (1879,) "Bricks without Straw." (1880,) "Hot Plowshares," (1883,) and other novels. He died April 21, 1905.

Tour, La. See LA TOUR.

Tourette, La. See TOURRETTE, DE LA.

Tournefort, de, dẹh toor'nẹh'for' or toorn'for', (JOSEPH PITTON,) an eminent French botanist, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1656. He studied medicine at Montpellier, and subsequently made scientific excursions in Spain and the Pyrenees. He was appointed in 1683 assistant professor at the Jardin du Roi, in Paris, where his lectures won for him a high reputation. He set out in 1700 on a journey to Asia Minor, Greece, and the adjacent countries, accompanied by Gundelsheimer. On his return to Paris he obtained the chair of medicine in the College of France. He died in 1708. His principal works are his "History of Plants in the Environs of Paris," ("Histoire des Plantes qui naissent aux Environs de Paris," etc., 1698,) "Elements of Botany," ("Institutiones Rei Herbariæ," 3 vols. 4to, with 476 plates, 1700,) and "Travels in the Levant," (2 vols., 1717.)

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" "Biographie Médicale;" MAURY, "Histoire de l'Académie des Sciences;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tournély, toor'nà'le', (HONORÉ,) a French priest and writer on theology, born at Antibes in 1658; died in 1729.

Tournemine, toor'nẹh'mèn' or toorn'mèn', (RENÉ JOSEPH,) a learned French Jesuit, born at Rennes in 1661. Having previously filled various professorships, he became in 1701 editor of the "Journal de Trévoux." Among his works we may name "Reflections on Atheism," and an edition of Prideaux's "History of the Jews." Died in 1739.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" FELLER, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Tournemine, de, dẹh toor'nẹh'mèn', (CHARLES,) a French painter, born at Toulon in 1814; died there, December 20, 1872.

Tourneur, (CHARLES LOUIS FRANÇOIS.) See LE-TOURNEUR.

Tourneur, Le, lẹh toor'nur', (PIERRE,) a French translator, born at Valognes in 1736. He produced in 1770 a translation of Young's "Night Thoughts," which was praised by Diderot, and commenced a prose version of Shakspeare's plays, the first volume of which appeared in 1776. The admiration of Shakspeare which he expressed provoked the hostility of Voltaire. Le Tourneur's version of Shakspeare (20 vols., 1776–82) is considered the best in the French language. It was revised and republished by M. Guizot in 1824. He also translated "Clarissa Harlowe," "Ossian's Poems," and other English books. Died in 1788.

See LA HARPE, "Cours de Littérature;" DESESSARTS, "Siècles Littéraires."

Tourneux, Le, lẹh toor'nuh', (NICOLAS,) an eloquent French preacher, born at Rouen in 1640. He preached in Paris, was praised by Boileau, and received a pension from Louis XIV. He wrote several devotional works. Died in 1689.

Tournon, de, dẹh toor'noN', (CHARLES THOMAS MAILLARD,) born at Turin in 1668, studied at the College of the Propaganda at Rome, and was appointed by the pope apostolic vicar in India. In 1701 he went on a mission to China, where his indiscreet zeal caused him to be imprisoned by the emperor in 1707. Died in prison in 1710.

See CARDINAL PASSIONEI, "Memorie storiche della Legazione e Morte del Cardinale di Tournon."

Tournon, de, (FRANÇOIS,) a French cardinal and statesman, born at Tournon in 1489, was distinguished by the favour of Francis I. In 1526 he assisted in negotiating for the deliverance of the king, who had been made prisoner by Charles V., and in 1529 concluded the peace of Cambray. He was soon after made a cardinal and Archbishop of Bourges. He was instrumental in effecting the marriage of the son of Francis, afterwards Henry II., with Catherine de' Medici, and in 1538 negotiated with Charles V. the ten years' truce of Nice. He was made prime minister of state about 1542, in which post he was conspicuous for his cruel persecution of the Protestants. Died in 1562.

See FLEURY-TERNAL, "Histoire du Cardinal de Tournon," 1728; DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" SAINTE-MARTHE, "Gallia Christiana Nova;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tournon, de, (PHILIPPE CAMILLE CASIMIR MARCELLIN,) COUNT, a French statesman, born at Apt in 1778. He was appointed prefect of Rome by Napoleon, and after the second restoration became prefect of the department of the Gironde. He wrote "Statistical Studies of Rome," etc., (1831.) Died in 1833.

Touro, too'ro, (JUDAH,) a wealthy and benevolent American Jew, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1776. He settled at New Orleans, and at his death left $80,000 to found an almshouse in that city, as well as numerous munificent bequests for various charities in other cities of the United States, and for the relief of the Jews in Palestine. Died in 1854.

Touron, too'rôN', (ANTOINE,) a French biographer and monk, born near Castres in 1686. He wrote, besides other works, in French, a "Life of Thomas Aquinas," (1737,) and a "Life of Charles Borromeo," (1761.) Died in 1775.

Tourreil, de, dẹh too'rà'y or too'rà'yẹ, (JACQUES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Toulouse in 1656. He translated some orations of Demosthenes, and was admitted into the French Academy in 1692. Died in 1715.

Tourret, too'rà', (CHARLES GILBERT,) a French minister of state, born at Montmarault in 1795. He was minister of agriculture from June to December, 1848, and founded agricultural schools, *(fermes écoles.)* Died in 1857.

Tourrette, de la, dẹh là too'rẹt', (MARC ANTOINE LOUIS CLARET,) a French naturalist, born at Lyons in 1729, was a friend of J. J. Rousseau. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Botany," (2 vols. 1766,) and "Chloris Lugdunensis," (1785.) Died in 1793.

Tourtelle, toor'tèl', (ÉTIENNE,) a French medical writer, born at Besançon in 1756. Among his works is a "Philosophic History of Medicine," (2 vols., 1804.) Died in 1801.

Tourville, de, dẹh toor'vèl', (ANNE HILARION de Cotentin—dẹh ko'tôN'tàN',) COUNT, a celebrated French admiral, born at Tourville in 1642. He became a captain in 1667, and served with distinction against the Dutch and Spaniards. In 1682 he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1689 was made a vice-admiral. "Tourville," says Macaulay, "was the ablest maritime commander that his country then possessed."

("History of England," vol. iii.) He defeated the English admiral Torrington at Beachy Head in June, 1690. In 1692 he was ordered, with forty-four ships, to protect the descent of an army on England. The English and Dutch fleets gained a decisive victory over him at La Hogue the same year. He was created a marshal of France in 1693. Died in 1701.

See "Mémoires de Tourville," 3 vols., 1742; RICHER, "Vie de Tourville," 1783; SISMONDI, "Histoire des Français;" SAINT-SIMON, Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Toussain, too'săn', (DANIEL,) a French Protestant minister, born at Montbelliard in 1541. He taught Hebrew at Orléans, and afterwards preached at Heidelberg, where he also was professor of theology. He wrote several works. Died in 1602.

Toussain, [Lat. TUSSA'NUS,] (JACQUES,) a French Hellenist, born at Troyes. He was appointed professor of Greek at the Collége Royal by Francis I. about 1532. Among his pupils were Turnèbe (Turnebus) and Henri Estienne. Died in 1547.

Toussaint, too'săn', (ANNA LUISE GERTRUDE,) a Dutch novelist, born at Alkmaar in 1812. She published, besides other works, "Almagro," (1837,) "The English in Rome," (1840,) and "Lauernesse House," ("Het Huis Lauernesse," 1841,) which had a great success; also a popular historical novel, entitled "Leycester in Nederland," (about 1851.) She was married to the painter Bosboom in 1851. Died April 13, 1886.

See the "Westminster Review" for August, 1843.

Toussaint, too'săn', (FRANÇOIS CHRISTOPHE ARMAND,) a French sculptor, born in Paris in 1806, was a pupil of David of Angers. Among his works is "Two Indian Slaves bearing a Torch." Died in 1862.

Toussaint, (FRANÇOIS VINCENT,) a French writer, born in Paris about 1715. He published a treatise on ethics, entitled "Les Mœurs par Panage," (1748.) Died in Berlin in 1772.

Toussaint L'Ouverture, too'săn' loo'vĕR'tür', a celebrated negro general and liberator, born near Cap François, in Hayti, in 1743, was descended from an African prince. His parents were both slaves and of pure negro blood. He learned to read and to write, and by his good conduct and intelligence gained the confidence of his master, who appointed him steward of the implements employed in making sugar. In August, 1791, began a general insurrection of the slaves of Hayti, who massacred many of the whites. Toussaint, however, was innocent of these acts of cruelty, and saved the lives of his master's family. After they had escaped from the island, Toussaint joined the army which was fighting for liberty. The insurgents espoused the cause of Louis XVI., while their former masters received aid from the English.

The horrible confusion which prevailed in the island was increased by dissensions among the whites and by the interference of the Spaniards. Toussaint obtained the chief command of the negroes, and after the French Convention had decreed the liberation of the slaves (February, 1794) he fought against the English and Spaniards, and aided the French general Laveaux to expel those invaders. He gained a number of victories. "His energy and his prowess," says Beard, "made him the idol of his troops. . . . In his deeds and warlike achievements he had equalled the great captains of ancient and modern times." He was appointed commander-in-chief by the French commissioner in 1796, and confirmed as such by Bonaparte about December, 1799. He was regarded as a general benefactor by all classes and colours. He restored order and prosperity, and governed with moderation and humanity. Under his auspices a liberal constitution was formed, and he was elected president for life. Toussaint sent this constitution to Bonaparte for his approbation in July, 1800, but the French Consul exclaimed, "He is a revolted slave, whom we must punish; the honour of France is outraged." Having resolved to reduce the negroes again to slavery, Bonaparte sent an army of about 35,000 men, under Leclerc, to subdue Toussaint. This army arrived at Hayti about the end of 1801, and, though courageously resisted by Toussaint, occupied the seaports. Retiring to the mountains, Toussaint maintained the contest, and killed thousands of the French. Leclerc resorted to negotiation, and offered the negroes their liberty. These conditions were accepted by Toussaint, who concluded a peace and retired to his estate. He was taken by treachery in June, 1802, and carried to France, and confined in the dungeon in the castle of Joux, near Besançon, where he died in April, 1803. According to some authors, he was starved to death.

See SAINT-RÉMY, "Vie de Toussaint L'Ouverture," 1850; JOHN R. BEARD, "Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture," 1853; J. REDPATH, "Toussaint L'Ouverture; a Biography," 1863.

Toussenel, toos'nĕl', (ALPHONSE,) a French naturalist and journalist, born at Montreuil-Bellay in 1803. He died in 1885.

Tow'er, (CHARLEMAGNE,) an American diplomatist, was born at Philadelphia in 1848. He became actively engaged in iron-mining and other interests, was appointed United States Minister to Austria-Hungary in 1897, and Ambassador to Russia in 1899, and was Ambassador to Germany 1902–08. Died Feb. 24, 1923.

Tŏw'ęr, (ZEALOUS B.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts about 1822, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain about 1855, a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and commanded a brigade at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862. Died March 21, 1900.

Towianski, to-ve-ăn'skee, a Polish mystic, who pretended to have divine revelations, was born in Lithuania about 1800. He successively visited the principal cities of Europe, and while in Paris made a convert of the Polish poet Mickiewicz, who wrote a treatise in favour of his doctrines, entitled "The Official Church and Messianism." Being soon after banished from France, he retired to Switzerland. Died May 13, 1878.

Towle, (GEORGE MAKEPEACE,) an American author, born at Washington, D.C., in 1840. He graduated at Yale College in 1861, and at the Cambridge Law School in 1863. He lived in England and France as a United States consul, 1866–70, and was afterwards a journalist in Boston. His works include "Glimpses of History," (1865,) "Henry the Fifth," (1866,) "Modern France;" "Certain Men of Mark," etc. Died August 10, 1893.

Tŏwn'ley, (CHARLES,) an English amateur, born in Lancashire in 1737, resided at Rome, where he made a large and choice collection of statuary, medals, and other remains of ancient art, which are now in the British Museum and are called the "Townley marbles." His collection was purchased for twenty-eight thousand two hundred pounds. Died in 1805.

Townley, (JAMES,) an English divine and dramatic writer, born in London in 1715. He was a friend of Hogarth, whom he assisted in his "Analysis of Beauty." He was the author of the popular farce of "High Life Below-Stairs," (1759,) and he is said to have assisted Garrick in the composition of his dramas. Died in 1778.

Townley, (JOHN,) an uncle of Charles, noticed above, was born in 1697. He served with distinction in the French army, and made a good French translation of "Hudibras." Died in 1782.

Town'send, (EDWARD WATERMAN,) an American journalist-author, born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1855. He became a journalist in New York, and wrote popular dialect stories of life in the Bowery district, "Chimmie Fadden," "A Daughter of the Tenements," etc. He dramatized several of his stories.

Townsend, (ELIZA,) an American writer, born at Boston about 1788, was the author of an admired poem, entitled "The Incomprehensibility of God," and other works. Died in 1854.

Townsend, (GEORGE ALFRED,) an American journalist, was born at Georgetown, Delaware, in 1841. He was successively correspondent of the New York "Herald" and "World" and the Chicago "Tribune," in which he wrote under the name of Gath. He published several books, but became best known by his vivid journalistic writings. Died 1914.

Townsend, (JOSEPH,) an English divine and physician, born about 1740, was chaplain to Lady Huntingdon. He published "The Physician's Vade-Mecum," (1794,)

"The Character of Moses established for Veracity as an Historian," etc., (2 vols. 4to, 1813–15,) which is highly commended, and other works. Died in 1816.

Townsend, (LUTHER TRACY,) D.D., an American divine, born at Orono, Maine, September 27, 1838. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1859, and at Andover Seminary in 1862. He was an army-officer, 1863–64. He entered the Methodist ministry, and in 1869 was appointed professor of practical theology in Boston University. His writings include "Credo," "Sword and Garment," "The Arena and the Throne," "Outlines of Theology," and other works.

Townshend, tŏwn'zend, (CHARLES,) Viscount Townshend, an English statesman, born in 1676, was the son of Horatio Townshend, the first viscount of that name. He succeeded to the peerage at the death of his father, about 1686. In 1709 he was sent as ambassador to the Dutch United Provinces, and negotiated the Barrier treaty. He married a sister of Sir Robert Walpole. On the accession of George I. (1714) he became secretary of state and prime minister. He and the other ministers were all Whigs. By the intrigues or agency of Sunderland, he was removed in 1716, and was offered the place of lord lieutenant of Ireland, which he indignantly refused. Sir Robert Walpole, who was his friend, resigned office, and went with Townshend into the opposition. In 1721 Townshend was appointed secretary of state in a new ministry, of which Walpole was the premier, or first lord of the treasury. He resigned in 1730, in consequence of a quarrel with Walpole. "Townshend retired," says Macaulay, "and, with rare moderation and public spirit, refused to take any part in politics." (Review of the "Life of Lord Chatham.") He died in 1738, leaving the reputation of an honest statesman.

Townshend, (CHARLES,) a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1725, and was a younger son of the third Viscount Townshend. He entered the House of Commons in 1747, and acquired a high reputation as an orator. He was appointed treasurer of the chamber in 1756. In politics he was a Whig. He became secretary at war under Pitt in 1761, and first lord of trade and plantations in 1763. He supported the Stamp Act, so obnoxious to the American colonies, (1765.) In the new ministry formed by Lord Chatham in 1766, he was chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. He procured the passage of the bill which imposed a tax on tea and other articles imported into the American colonies, and which provoked them to revolt. "Charles Townshend," says Macaulay, "a man of splendid talents, of lax principles, and of boundless vanity and presumption, would submit to no control. . . . He had always quailed before the genius and the lofty character of Pitt; but, now that Pitt [Lord Chatham] had quitted the House of Commons and seemed to have abdicated the part of chief minister, Townshend broke loose from all restraint." (Essay on the "Earl of Chatham," in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1844.) He died in September, 1767. He had married a daughter of John, Duke of Argyle.

Townshend, (CHAUNCEY HARE,) an English *littérateur*, born in 1803, graduated at Cambridge. He published "Facts in Mesmerism," a subject in which he was much interested, (1839,) "Sermons in Sonnets, and other Poems," (1851,) etc. Died February 25, 1868. His life was written by Charles Dickens.

Townshend, (GEORGE,) Marquis Townshend, a British military officer, was born in 1724. He became a general, was sent to Canada, and succeeded Wolfe as commander-in-chief when the latter was killed, (1759.) He was afterwards employed in Germany and Portugal. Died in 1807.

Tŏwn'son, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born in Essex in 1715. He studied at Christ Church College, Oxford, and rose through various preferments to be Archdeacon of Richmond in 1780. He published several theological works, one of which, entitled "Discourses on the Four Gospels," (1778,) was very favourably received, and was praised by Bishop Lowth. The degree of D.D. was bestowed on the author by the University of Oxford. Died in 1792.

Tŏw'son, (NATHAN,) an American general, born near Baltimore in 1784. He distinguished himself as a captain in the war of 1812, and was promoted brigadier-general in 1834 and major-general in 1849. Died in 1854.

Toy, (CRAWFORD HOWELL,) an American Hebraist, born at Norfolk, Virginia, March 23, 1836. He studied at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary 1859–60, was ordained a Baptist minister in 1860, was professor of Greek in Richmond College 1861, served in the Confederate army 1861–64, held professorships in Furman University and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary 1869–79, and in 1880 became professor of Semitic languages in Harvard University. His works include "Old Testament Quotations in the New Testament," "History of the Religion of Israel," etc. Died at Cambridge, Mass., 1919.

To'zer, (HENRY FANSHAWE,) a British geographer, was the author of "The Highlands of Turkey," (1869,) "Classical Geography," (1877,) "The Islands of the Ægean," (1890,) "History of Ancient Geography," (1897,) etc.

Tozzetti. See TARGIONI.

Tozzi, tot'see, (LUCA,) an Italian physician, born near Aversa in 1638, succeeded Malpighi as professor at Rome and physician to the pope in 1695. Died in 1717.

Trā'be-ą, (QUINTUS,) a Roman comic poet, who lived about 130 B.C. His works are lost, except small fragments.

Tracy, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American statesman, born at Oswego, New York, in 1830. He became a brevet brigadier-general in the civil war, was United States district attorney 1866–73, and judge in the New York Court of Appeals 1881–83. In 1889 he became secretary of the navy in President Harrison's cabinet. In 1897 he was defeated as Republican candidate for mayor of Greater New York. Died 1915.

Tracy, (URIAH,) an American statesman, born in Franklin, Connecticut, in 1755. He represented a district of Connecticut in Congress from 1793 to 1796, and was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of that State in the latter year. He was an able speaker, and was distinguished for his wit and humour. He remained in the Senate until his death, which occurred in 1807.

Tracy, de, dẽh trā'se', (ALEXANDRE CÉSAR VICTOR CHARLES **Destutt**—dą'tü',) MARQUIS, a French politician, born in Paris in 1781. He was a Liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1827 to 1848, and was minister of the marine from December, 1848, to October, 1849. Died in 1864.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tracy, de, (ANTOINE LOUIS CHARLES DESTUTT,) COMTE, a French philosopher, born in the Bourbonnais in 1754, was the father of the preceding. He attained the rank of maréchal-de-camp in the army in 1792, and was imprisoned for ten months in the reign of terror. About 1800 he was appointed a member of the senate. Having acquired distinction by several works on logic, grammar, etc., he was admitted into the French Academy in 1808. His chief work is "Elements of Ideology," ("Eléments d'Idéologie," 4 vols., 1817–18.) His philosophy is the sensualism or sensationalism of Condillac carried to the extreme issues. Died in 1836.

See DAMIRON, "Essai de la Philosophie en France;" MIGNET, "Notices et Portraits;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Trā'cy, de, (SARAH NEWTON,) MARQUISE, born at Stockport, in England, in 1789, was married in 1816 to the Marquis de Tracy, noticed above. She died in 1850, leaving "Essais divers, Lettres et Pensées," (3 vols., 1852–55.)

See SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi."

Trad'ęs-cant, (JOHN,) a distinguished traveller and naturalist, supposed to have been a native of Holland, settled in England, and became in 1629 gardener to Charles I. He had previously visited Asia and the shores of the Mediterranean, where he made a collection of plants. Died about 1640. His son, of the same name, born in 1608, went on a scientific expedition to

Virginia. He published a descriptive catalogue of his father's Museum, entitled "Museum Tradescantium," etc., (1656.) He died in 1662, and the collection, which he greatly increased, now forms the principal part of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The genus Tradescantia was named in honour of these botanists.

Tragus. See BOCK, (HIERONYMUS.)

Traill, (HENRY DUFF,) a British author, was born at Blackheath in 1842. He became a journalist in 1871, contributing to the "Pall Mall Gazette," "Saturday Review," etc. He published a number of works of biography and songs, and in 1893 became editor of the work entitled "Social England: a Record of the Progress of the People," (1892–96.) Died February 21, 1900.

Traill, (THOMAS STEWART,) M.D., a Scottish naturalist and physician, born in Orkney in 1781. He became professor of medical jurisprudence at Edinburgh about 1832, and edited the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Died in 1862.

Train, (ELIZABETH PHIPPS,) an American author, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1856. She translated several French works, and after 1891 wrote "Dr. Lamar," "A Professional Beauty," "A Social Highwayman," "A Queen of Hearts," etc.

Trā'jan, [Lat. TRAJA'NUS; It. TRAJANO, trä-yä'no; Fr. TRAJAN, trȧ'zhŏN'; Ger. TRAJAN, trä-yän',] or, more fully, **Mar'cus Ul'pi-us Ner'va Tra-jā'nus,** Emperor of Rome, born near Seville, in Spain, about 52 A.D., was the son of Trajan, an Iberian officer, whom he accompanied in his campaigns in Asia Minor. He was chosen consul in 91 A.D., and was afterwards appointed to command the legions on the Lower Rhine. His eminent virtues and ability obtained for him the favour and confidence of the emperor Nerva, who adopted him and made him his successor. On the death of Nerva, in 98 A.D., Trajan was proclaimed emperor, and soon after marched against Decebalus, King of the Dacians, whom he repeatedly defeated. In 106 A.D. Dacia became a Roman province, and a column (which is still extant) was erected on the Forum Trajani, in commemoration of these victories, by Apollodorus of Damascus. In the year 115 he commanded in person an army which invaded Parthia, and defeated the Parthians in several battles. He took Ctesiphon, the capital of Parthia, and deposed the king of that country. In 116 he descended the Tigris to the Persian Gulf. He was returning to Rome, when he died, without issue, at Selinus, in Cilicia, in 117 A.D., and was succeeded by Hadrian. Trajan was one of the greatest and best emperors of Rome. He is commended for his moderation, sound judgment, and the simplicity of his mode of living. Yet he persecuted the Christians, and presided as judge at the tribunal when the martyr Ignatius was sentenced to death. Among his friends was Pliny the Younger, who wrote a "Panegyric on Trajan."

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" RITTER, "Trajanus in Lucem reproductus," 1768; H. FRANCKE, "Zur Geschichte Trajan's," etc., 1840; GENBRSICH, "Trajan; biographisches Gemälde," 1811; MERIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" MORALES, "Hechos y Dichos de Trajano," 1654; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Trajano and **Trajanus.** See TRAJAN.

Trajanus, a Roman general under the emperor Valens. In 373 A.D. he commanded an army which defeated Sapor, King of Persia. He was killed at the battle of Adrianople, in 378 A.D.

Trall, (RUSSELL THACHER,) M.D., an eminent American physician of the hydropathic school, born in Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1812. Having removed to New York, he founded in 1843 a water-cure establishment, to which he afterwards joined a medical school, called the "New York Hygeio-Therapeutic College," designed for both sexes. He edited successively the "Hydropathic Review," the "Water-Cure Journal," and "Life Illustrated." Among his principal works we may name the "Hydropathic Encyclopædia," (1852,) "Hydropathic Cook-Book," (1854,) "Prize Essay on Tobacco," "The Scientific Basis of Vegetarianism," and "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs." Died September 23, 1877.

Tralles, trȧl'lēs, (BALTHASAR LUDWIG,) a German physician, born at Breslau in 1708. He practised in that city, and wrote a number of medical works, which were esteemed. Died in 1797.

Trallianus. See ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS.

Transtamare, de, (HENRY.) See HENRY II. OF CASTILE.

Trapp, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in 1601. He was vicar of Weston-on-Avon, and wrote a commentary on the Bible. Died in 1669.

Trapp, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an English divine and scholar, born in Gloucestershire in 1679. He became professor of poetry at Oxford in 1708, and was subsequently chaplain to Lord Bolingbroke, who bestowed upon him the living of Harlington, in Middlesex. He published "Prælectiones Poeticæ," (3 vols., 1711–19,) "Notes upon the Gospels," (2 vols., 1748,) and several political treatises; also a translation of the "Æneid" into blank verse, and a Latin version of "Paradise Lost." Died in 1747.

Traubel, trow'bel, (HORACE,) editor, born at Camden, N. J., in 1858. He has edited "The Conservator," and "The Artsman," is literary executor of Walt Whitman, and has written "With Walt Whitman in Camden," also "Chants Communal" and other Whitmanese poems.

Traun, von, fon trŏwn, (OTTO FERDINAND,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born in 1677. He obtained the rank of field-marshal in 1740, and commanded the army which under Charles of Lorraine opposed Frederick the Great in 1745. He forced the Prussians to evacuate Bohemia. Died in 1748. Frederick compared him to Sertorius, and ascribed to him the success of the Austrians in the campaign of 1745.

Trautson, von, fon trŏwt'sǫn, (JOHANN JOSEPH,) COUNT, a liberal German prelate, born in 1704. He promoted reform in religion and morals. In 1756 he became a cardinal. Died at Vienna in 1757.

Trauttmansdorf, trŏwt'måns-dorf, (MAXIMILIAN,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist and statesman, born at Grätz in 1584. He concluded a treaty of peace in 1619 between Ferdinand II. and Maximilian of Bavaria, and subsequently negotiated the Peace of Westphalia. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the emperor Ferdinand II., and was the first to communicate to him the treasonable designs of Wallenstein. Died in 1650.

Trautwine, trŏwt'wīn, (JOHN CRESSON,) an American civil engineer, born in Philadelphia, March 30, 1810. He was prominent in early railway construction in the United States, and made surveys of the various proposed canal-routes across the Isthmus of Darien in 1850–51, and again in 1852. He also surveyed a proposed interoceanic canal-route in Honduras, 1857–58. His principal publications are "Field Practice of Laying out Curves for Railroads," (1851,) "Civil Engineer's Pocket-Book," (1872,) and a work descriptive of the Atrato River survey. D. 1883.

Travasa, trȧ-vä'sȧ, (GAETANO MARIA,) an Italian historian, born at Bassano in 1698. He wrote a "History of the Heresiarchs of the First Four Centuries," (6 vols., 1752–62,) and other works. Died in 1774.

Travers, trȧ'vair', (GILLES JULIEN,) a French scholar and poet, born at Valognes (Manche) in 1802. He was professor of Latin at Caen from 1844 to 1856. He produced poems called "Les Algériennes," (1827,) and "Mourning," ("Deuil," 1837.) Died in 1888.

Trav'ers, (JOHN,) an English composer, was a pupil of Dr. Greene, and was appointed organist to the chapels royal in 1737. Died in 1758.

Travers, (NICOLAS,) a French Jansenist priest and writer, born at Nantes in 1674. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Nantes," (3 vols., 1836–41.) Died in 1750.

Traversari. See AMBROSIUS OF CAMALDOLI.

Traviès de Villiers, trȧ've-ĕs' dẹh ve'yȧ', (CHARLES JOSEPH,) a Swiss painter of genre, born in the canton of Zurich in 1804. He painted grotesque scenes with success, and was one of the founders of the "Charivari" of Paris. Died in 1859.

Travot, trȧ'vo', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French general, born at Poligny in 1767; died in 1836.

Trayer, trȧ'yȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE JULES,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris about 1806.

Trĕad'well, (DANIEL,) an American mechanician, born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1791. He became associate editor of the "Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts" in 1822, and in 1834 Rumford professor of technology in Harvard College. He invented a machine for spinning hemp for cordage, and a cannon called by his name. Died February 27, 1872.

Trebatius. See TESTA.

Trebatti. See PONZIO.

Tre-bel'li-us Max'i-mus, a Roman magistrate under the reign of Nero, was chosen consul with Lucius Annæus Seneca in 62 A.D.

Trebellius Pollio. See POLLIO, (TREBELLIUS.)

Tre-bo'ni-us, (CAIUS,) a Roman politician, became tribune of the people in 55 B.C., and one of Cæsar's legates in Gaul. He was a partisan of Cæsar in the civil war, was elected city prætor in 48, and consul in 45 B.C. He performed a prominent part in the conspiracy against the life of Cæsar. In 43 B.C. he was killed at Smyrna.

Treb'ỹ, (Sir GEORGE,) an English jurist, born in Devonshire in 1644, was elected to Parliament for Plympton in 1678, and subsequently rose to be attorney-general and chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of William III. Died in 1702.

Trĕd'gōld, (THOMAS,) an English civil engineer, born at Brandon, in Durham, in 1788. He became a resident of London, and published in 1820 "Elementary Principles of Carpentry," which is a valuable work. He wrote a number of treatises on joinery, railroads, the steam-engine, etc. Died in London in 1829.

Trediakovsky, trà-de-à-kov'ske, (VASILII KIRILOVITCH,) a Russian *littérateur*, born in 1703, studied in Paris, and after his return became secretary to the Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences, (1733.) He translated Rollin's "Ancient History," and published numerous original poems. Died in 1769.

Tree, (Sir HERBERT BEERBOHM,) actor, born at London in 1853. He first appeared in 1877, managed the Haymarket Theatre 1887–96, and was proprietor and manager of His Majesty's Theatre. Died 1917.

Tre-gĕl'les, (SAMUEL PRIDEAUX,) a distinguished English Biblical scholar, born at Falmouth, Jan. 30, 1813. Educated a Quaker, he became one of the Plymouth Brethren. He prepared "The Englishman's Greek Concordance to the New Testament," (1839,) and various other works, and wrote "The Jansenists," etc. D. 1875.

Treilhard, trà'lȧr', or **Trelliard,** trà'le-ȧr', (JEAN BAPTISTE,) COUNT, a French statesman of the Revolution, born at Brives in 1742. He was a republican member of the Convention of 1792–95, observed a cautious silence during the reign of terror, and was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795. He was one of the directors of the republic from May, 1798, to June, 1799. In 1802 he was appointed a councillor of state. He received the title of minister of state in 1809, and that of count in 1810, and died the same year.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Treitschke, trītsh'kĕh, (KARL GEORG,) a German jurist, born at Dresden in 1783. He published several legal works. Died September 5, 1855.

Treitschke, von, (HEINRICH,) a German historian, born at Dresden in 1834. He became professor of history at Freiburg in 1863, at Heidelberg in 1867, and at Berlin in 1874. He succeeded Von Ranke as historiographer to Prussia. His chief work is "History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century," unfinished at his death in 1896.

Tre-law'ney, (Sir JOHN,) Bishop of Bristol, was one of the seven bishops prosecuted in 1688 for refusing to publish King James's declaration of indulgence. He was acquitted, was translated to Exeter in 1688, and to Winchester in 1707. Died July 19, 1721.

See MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops," London, 1866.

Tre-law'nỹ, (EDWARD JOHN,) an English traveller and author, born March 10, 1792. He led for many years an adventurous and wandering life, was the associate of Shelley and Byron in Italy, conducted the burning of Shelley's body, and served afterwards in the Greek patriot army. He wrote "The Adventures of a Younger Son," (1834,) and "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron," (1858.) Died at Sompting, in Sussex, England, August 13, 1881.

Trelliard. See TREILHARD.

Trellund, trĕl'lŭnd, (JOHAN or HANS,) a Danish bishop, born at Copenhagen in 1669. He was appointed Bishop of Viborg about 1726, and published several theological works. Died in 1735.

See TYCHONIUS, "Ligpraediken over Biskop H. Trellund," 1735.

Trembecki, trĕm-bĕts'skee, (STANISLAS,) a Polish poet, born in the district of Cracow about 1724, was patronized by the king Stanislas Augustus. He was the author of a descriptive poem, entitled "Zofijowka," which is highly esteemed by his countrymen. He died in 1812, leaving a "History of Poland," in manuscript.

Tremblay. See JOSEPH, (FRANÇOIS LECLERC.)

Trembley, trŏN'blȧ', (ABRAHAM,) a Swiss naturalist, born at Geneva in 1700, published "Memoirs on Fresh-Water Polypes," (1744,) "Instructions on Natural and Revealed Religion," (1775,) and other works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1784.

See "Mémoire sur la Vie de Trembley," 1787.

Tremellius, trà-mel'le-oos, (EMMANUEL,) an Italian Orientalist, born at Ferrara about 1510. He was converted to the Protestant faith by Peter Martyr, (Vermigli;) with whom he retired for safety to Germany. In the reign of Edward VI. he taught Hebrew at Cambridge. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, where he translated the New Testament from Syriac into Latin, (1569.) Aided by Francis Junius, he produced a Latin translation of the Bible, (1575–79,) which was highly esteemed. Died at Sedan in 1580.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Theologorum exterorum;" TEISSIER, "Éloges."

Trémoille, de la, dĕh lȧ trà'mwȧl' or trà'mwȧ'yę, or **Trimouille,** tre'mool', (LOUIS,) Prince de Talmont, a French general, born in 1460. He rendered an important service at the battle of Fornovo, in 1495, and commanded the army which Louis XII. sent into Italy about 1500. He conquered Lombardy, was defeated at Novara in 1513, and was killed at the battle of Pavia, in 1525.

See J. BOUCHET, "Panégyrique du Chevalier sans reproche," etc., 1527.

Trémollière, trà'mo'le-ȧir', (PIERRE CHARLES,) a French painter of history, was born in Anjou in 1703; died in Paris in 1739. He was an artist of fine promise.

Trémouille. See TRÉMOILLE, DE LA.

Trench, (FRANCIS,) an English writer, a brother of Archbishop Trench, was born in 1806. He became rector of Islip. He published "Travels in France and Spain," and several religious works. Died in 1886.

Trench, (Rev. RICHARD CHENEVIX,) an eminent English ecclesiastic and philologist, born in 1807. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became Hulsean lecturer in 1845. He was appointed theological professor and examiner at King's College, London, in 1847, was created Dean of Westminster in 1856, and Archbishop of Dublin in 1863. He has published "The Story of Justin Martyr," a poem, (1835,) "Poems from Eastern Sources," "Genoveva," (1842,) "The Sermon on the Mount Illustrated from Saint Augustine," (1844,) "Notes on the Miracles," (1846,) a treatise "On the Study of Words," (1851,) "Synonyms of the New Testament," (1854,) "Notes on the Parables," (12th ed., 1874,) and "Lectures on Mediæval History," (1878.) He resigned the archbishopric in 1884. [Died in 1886.]

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Trĕnch'ard, (Sir JOHN,) an English statesman, born in Dorsetshire in 1650. He represented Taunton in Parliament in 1679, and distinguished himself as an active member of the opposition. He was an advocate for the Exclusion Bill, and was imprisoned for a time in 1683, on a charge of being implicated in the Rye-House Plot. After the accession of James II. he took refuge in France, but he returned to England after the Revolution of 1688, and was appointed secretary of state by William III., (1693.) Died in 1695.

Trenchard, (JOHN,) an English journalist and political writer, born about 1662. He was the author of "The Natural History of Superstition," (1709,) "A Comparison of the Proposals of the Bank and South Sea Company," "Thoughts on the Peerage Bill," and "Cato's Letters," the last-named in conjunction with Mr. T. Gordon,—and was associated with that gentleman as editor of the "Independent Whig." Died in 1723.

Trenck, von der, fon dĕr trĕnk, (FRANZ,) BARON, a celebrated military commander, born at Reggio, in Calabria, in 1714, was the son of a Prussian officer. At an early age he entered the Russian service, where he distinguished himself equally by his reckless courage and his ferocity. On the breaking out of the Austrian war of succession, he offered his services to Maria Theresa, and at the head of his pandours made himself everywhere formidable by his barbarities and rapacity. He was at length imprisoned at Spielberg, in Moravia, where he died in 1749. His autobiography, called "Remarkable Life and Deeds of Baron Trenck," appeared in 1807.

Trenck, von der, (FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a cousin of the preceding, was born at Königsberg in 1726. He entered the Prussian army at an early age, and for a time enjoyed the favour of Frederick the Great; but, having, as is supposed, offended the king by an imprudent attachment to his sister the princess Amelia, he was imprisoned in the fortress of Glatz. Having escaped from his prison in 1747, he went to Russia, where he was patronized by the empress and made a captain of hussars. While on a visit to his family, in 1754, he was arrested by order of Frederick, confined in a narrow cell at Magdeburg, and, after several attempts at escape, loaded with heavy irons. He was released in 1763, but he was obliged to leave the kingdom. After the death of Frederick, Baron Trenck published his autobiographic "Memoirs," (3 vols., 1787,) which acquired great popularity and were translated into the principal European languages. He went in 1792 to Paris, where he joined the Jacobin faction, by whom he was sentenced to the guillotine in 1794.

Trendlenburg, trĕn'dlen-bo͝orG', written also **Trendelenburg**, (FRIEDRICH ADOLF,) a German scholar and philosophical writer, born at Eutin in 1802, published "Logical Researches," ("Logische Untersuchungen," 1840,) and other works. He became professor of philosophy at Berlin in 1833. Died January 24, 1872.

Treneuil, trẹh-nuĭ' or trẹh-nüh'yẹ, (JOSEPH,) a French poet, born at Cahors in 1763. Among his works is "The Tombs of Saint-Denis," ("Les Tombeaux de Saint-Denis," 1806.) Died in Paris in 1818.

Tren'holm, (GEORGE A.,) of South Carolina, an American financier, was appointed Confederate secretary of the treasury in June, 1864. Died December 10, 1876.

Trent, (WILLIAM PETERFIELD,) author, born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1862. He has been professor of English and editor of various literary works and has published "Authority of Criticism," "War and Civilization," "An Introduction to the English Classics," etc.

Trenta, trĕn'tȧ, (FILIPPO,) an Italian tragic poet, born at Ascoli in 1731; died in 1795.

Trento, da, dȧ trĕn'to, (ANTONIO,) an Italian woodengraver, originally named FANTUZZI, (fȧn-toot'see,) born at Trent. He was a pupil of Parmigiano, several of whose works he engraved. Died about 1545.

Trentowski, trĕn-tov'skee, (FERDINAND B.,) an eminent Polish philosopher, born near Warsaw in 1808. Being compelled to leave his country during the rebellion of 1830, he repaired to Germany, where he devoted himself to teaching philosophy. He published, in German, his "Basis of Universal Philosophy," (1837,) "Preliminary Studies to the Science of Nature," (1840,) and a Latin treatise "On the Eternal Life of Man." Among his other works, which are written in Polish, we may name "The Relation of Philosophy to the Science of Government," "Education on a System of Pedagogics," and "Logic." Died June 16, 1869.

Treschow, trĕsh'ov, (NEILS,) a Norwegian scholar and writer, born at Drammen in 1751. He studied at Copenhagen, and was appointed in 1803 professor of philosophy in the university of that city. Among his principal works are "Principles of Legislation," "Spirit of Christianity," "Morality for the State and People,' and "Philosophical Testament," etc. Died in 1833.

Tresham, trĕsh'ȧm, (HENRY,) an Irish artist and poet, studied at Rome, and was chosen, after his return, a Royal Academician. He was the author of "The Sea-Sick Minstrel," and other poems. Died in 1814.

Tressan, de, dẹh trȧ'sŏN', (LOUIS ÉLISABETH **de la Vergne**—dẹh lȧ vȧrn̄,) COUNT, a French officer and *littérateur*, born at Mons in 1705. He was the author of a "Treatise on Electricity," (1749,) and other original works, and made translations of the "Orlando Furioso," "Amadis de Gaul," and other works of the kind. He was elected to the French Academy in 1781, and was a friend of Voltaire. He served as aide-de-camp to the king at Fontenoy in 1745, and became lieutenant-general in 1747. Died in 1783.

See CONDORCET, "Éloges;" VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tre-vel'yan, (Sir CHARLES EDWARD,) BART., an English statesman, born in 1807, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Haileybury College, and entered the Indian civil service. He was Governor of Madras, 1859–60, finance minister in India, 1862–65, etc. His chief books are "Education of the People of India," "The Irish Crisis," and "Christianity and Hinduism Contrasted," (1881.) Died June 20, 1886.

Trevelyan, (GEORGE OTTO,) a son of the preceding, and nephew of Lord Macaulay, was born at Rothley-Temple, Leicestershire, July 20, 1838. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and served for many years as a Liberal in Parliament. In 1882 he became chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. His principal works are "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," (1876,) and "Early History of C. J. Fox," (1880.)

Trevigi. See TREVISI.

Tréville. See LA TOUCHE-TRÉVILLE.

Treviranus, trȧ-ve-rȧ'nŭs, (GOTTFRIED REINHOLD,) a German physiologist, born at Bremen in 1776, practised medicine in that city. He published, besides other works, "Biology, or the Philosophy of Living Nature," etc., (6 vols., 1802–22,) which is highly commended. Died in 1837.

Treviranus, (LUDOLPH CHRISTIAN,) a botanist, a brother of the preceding, was born at Bremen in 1779. He became professor of botany at Bonn, and published "Physiology of Plants," (1835–39.) Died May 6, 1864.

Trevisani, trȧ-ve-sä'nee, (ANGELO,) a Venetian painter of the eighteenth century, was distinguished for the excellence of his portraits.

Trevisani, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian painter, sometimes called ROMAN TREVISANI, was born near Trieste in 1656. He studied under Zanchi at Venice, and afterwards visited Rome, where he executed several of his best works. Among these may be named a "Crucifixion," and "The Slaughter of the Innocents." Died in 1746.

Trévise, de, Duc. See MORTIER.

Trevisi, da, dȧ trȧ-vee'see, or **Trevigi**, trȧ-vee'jee, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian painter and architect, born at Trevigi about 1500, resided for a time in England, where he was patronized by Henry VIII. Among his master-pieces may be named a "Madonna accompanied by Saints." His portraits also are highly esteemed. Died in 1544.

Treviso, (trȧ-vee'so,) DUKE OF. See MORTIER.

Trev'I-thick, (RICHARD,) an English engineer, born in Cornwall in 1771, was one of the inventors of high-pressure steam-engines. He obtained in 1802 a patent for a steam-carriage to run on common roads. In 1804 he constructed a locomotive for railways. Died in 1833.

See WILLIAM WALKER, "Memoirs of the Distinguished Men of Science of Great Britain," etc., London, 1864; "All the Year Round" for August, 1860.

Tre'vor, (GEORGE,) D.D., an English divine, born at Bridgewater, January 30, 1809. He graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1836, was a chaplain in India, 1836–45, and in 1847 became a canon of York. He occupies an influential place as a "High-Church" author and preacher. Among his works are "Christ and His Passion," (1847,) "India, an Historical Sketch," (1858,) "Russia, Ancient and Modern," (1862.) "Types and

the Anti-Type," (1864,) "The Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrifice," (1869,) etc. Died in 1888.

Tre'vor, (Sir JOHN,) an able English statesman, born in 1626, was a son-in-law of the illustrious Hampden. Early in 1668 he was sent as an envoy to France, and negotiated the provisional treaty of April 15, 1668. He was appointed secretary of state in September of that year. Having opposed without success the foreign policy which Charles II. and the Duke of York adopted, he was turned out of the cabinet in 1670; but he continued to be secretary until his death, in 1672.

Trevor, (Sir JOHN,) an English lawyer, born in 1633, was a cousin and parasite of the infamous Judge Jeffreys. In the reign of Charles II. he was solicitor-general. He became master of the rolls, and Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1685. He was made a privy councillor in 1688, and was subsequently appointed first commissioner of the great seal. Having been convicted of bribery, he was expelled from the Speakership in 1695, but was allowed to retain the mastership of the rolls. Died in 1717.

Trevor, (THOMAS,) LORD, an eminent English lawyer, was a son of Sir John Trevor, (1626–72,) and a grandson of John Hampden. He was appointed chief justice of the common pleas in 1701, was raised to the peerage, as Lord Trevor, in 1711, and became lord privy seal in 1726. He was appointed president of the council in 1730, and died the same year, leaving a son, who about 1766 received the title of Viscount Hampden.

Trew, trā, (CHRISTOPH JAKOB,) a celebrated German botanist and anatomist, born near Nuremberg in 1695. He studied medicine, and became physician-in-ordinary to the Margrave of Anspach. In 1746 he was made president of the "Académie des Curieux de la Nature," with the titles of Count-Palatine and physician to the emperor. He published "Plantæ Selectæ," etc., (1570–73,) a magnificent publication, illustrated by Ehret, and "History and Botanical Character of the Cedars of Lebanon," ("Cedrorum Libani Historia et Character Botanicus," etc., 2 vols., 1757–67;) also "Osteological Plates of the Human Body," ("Tabulæ Osteologicæ Corporis Humani," 1767, with coloured plates,) and other anatomical works. Died in 1769.

See RUMPHI, "Monumentum Trewio positum," 1769.

Trézel, trā'zĕl', (CAMILLE ALPHONSE,) a French general, born in Paris in 1780; died in 1860.

Trézel, (PIERRE FÉLIX,) a French painter of history and allegory, born in Paris in 1782; died in 1855.

Trianon, tre'ā'nôn', (HENRI,) a French *littérateur* and critic, born about 1810. He wrote critiques for the "Artiste" and other periodicals, and published editions of Homer's Poems.

Tribolo, di, de tree'bo-lo, (NICCOLÒ,) an eminent Italian sculptor, whose family name was PERICOLI, was born at Florence in 1500, or, as some say, 1485. He was a pupil of Sansovino, and was patronized by Pope Clement VII., who employed him to assist Michael Angelo in sculptures for the chapel of San Lorenzo at Florence. Among his works are a statue of Nature, at Fontainebleau, and bas-reliefs, representing the marriage of the Virgin, at Loretto. In the latter part of his life he was employed by Cosimo de' Medici to adorn with statues and fountains the gardens of the Pitti palace. Died in 1550.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters and Sculptors;" CICOGNARA, "Storia della Scultura."

Trĭ-bo'nĭ-an or **Trĭ-bo-nĭ-ā'nus**, [Fr. TRIBONIEN, tre'bo'ne-ĀN',] a celebrated Roman jurist, born in Pamphylia about 475 A.D., was distinguished by the favour of the emperor Justinian, by whom he was successively appointed quæstor, master of the imperial household, prætorian prefect, and consul. He was charged by the emperor, conjointly with nine other commissioners, to prepare the first Justinian Code. Died in 545 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" LUDEWIG, "Vita Justiniani et Triboniani," 1731.

Tribonianus. See TRIBONIAN.

Tribonien. See TRIBONIAN.

Tribuno, tre-boo'no, (PIETRO,) was elected Doge of Venice in 888 A.D., and defeated the Hungarians in 906. Died in 912.

Trĭ-bu'nus, [Gr. Τριβῦνος,] an eminent physician, born in Palestine, lived about 530 A.D., and was noted for his benevolence. He attended Chosroes, King of Persia, whom he cured.

Tricaud, tre'kō', (ANTHELME,) a French writer and priest, born at Belley in 1671. He wrote several historical works. Died in Paris in 1739.

Tricoupi. See TRIKUPIS.

Triest, treest, (ANTOINE,) a Flemish prelate, born near Audenarde in 1576, was noted for his charity. He became Bishop of Bruges in 1616. Died in 1657.

Triewald, tree'vāld, or **Trivald**, (MARTIN,) a Swedish engineer and mechanician, born at Stockholm in 1691. He visited England at an early age, and made the acquaintance of Sir Isaac Newton. Having applied himself for many years to the study of mechanics and natural philosophy, he returned to Sweden, where he constructed a steam-engine and made a number of improvements in machinery. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Stockholm, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1741.

Trigault, tre'gō', (NICOLAS,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born at Douay in 1577. He was employed in China. Died at Nanking in 1628.

Triglav, trè'glăv, the triple-headed god of the old Slavic peoples.

Trigueros, tre-gā'rôs, (Don CANDIDE MARIA,) a Spanish poet and *littérateur*, born at Orgaz, in Castile, in 1736. Among his works is a comedy called "Los Menestrales," (1784.) Died about 1800.

Trikupis, (CHARILAOS,) a Greek statesman, born at Nauplia in 1832. He became an attaché of the Greek legation in London in 1850, a member of the Chamber in 1865, and minister of foreign affairs in 1866; was made premier in 1875 and on several later occasions, and took active measures for the development of Greece. He sought to relieve Greece from its financial difficulties, but failed, and met with a crushing defeat in the election of 1895. Died 1896.

Trikupis, tre-koo'pis, or **Tricoupi**, tre-koo'pee, (SPIRIDION,) a modern Greek historian and diplomatist, born at Missolonghi in 1791. He took an active part in the Greek revolution which began in 1821. He was sent as ambassador to England in 1838, in 1842, and in 1850. He published, in Greek, a "History of the Greek Revolution," (4 vols., 1853–57,) a work of high reputation. He died at Athens, Feb. 24, 1873.

Triller, trĭl'lẹr, (DANIEL WILHELM,) a German physician, poet, and medical writer, born at Erfurt in 1695. He studied at Leipsic, and became in 1749 professor of medicine at Wittenberg. He published a great number of medical treatises, in Latin, also Latin poems on medicine. Died in 1782.

Trĭlôchănă, trĭ-lō'cha-na, (*i.e.* "three-eyed" or "having three eyes,") [from the Sanscrit *trĭ*, "three," and *lôchănă*, an "eye,"] an epithet of SIVA, which see.

Trimble, (ISAAC R.,) an American general, born in Virginia, graduated at West Point in 1822. He took arms against the Union in 1861, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run and at Gettysburg. Died at Baltimore, January 2, 1888.

Trim'mẹr, (SARAH,) an English writer, whose original name was KIRBY, born at Ipswich in 1741, was the author of numerous juvenile and educational works of great merit, which have acquired extensive popularity. Among these we may name an "Easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature," (1780,) "Sacred History selected from the Scriptures," etc., (6 vols., 1782–85,) "The Economy of Charity," (1786,) and the "Guardian of Education," (5 vols., 1806.) Died in 1810.

See MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. i., 1843; "Life and Writings of Mrs. Trimmer," London, 1816.

Trimouille. See TRÉMOUILLE, DE LA, and TALMONT.

Trĭmûrtĭ, trĭ-mōōr'tĭ, (*i.e.* "triform,") [from the Sanscrit *trĭ*, "three," and *mûrtĭ*, "form,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name given to the united form of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, constituting what is termed the "Hindoo triad." (See *note* † under VISHNU.)

Trincavella, trĕn-kȧ-vel'lȧ, written also **Trincavela** or **Trincavelli**, [Lat. TRINCAVEL'LIUS,] (VICTOR,) an eminent Italian physician, born at Venice in 1496, succeeded Montanus as professor of medicine at Padua, (1551.) He published a number of medical works, in Latin. He was an excellent Greek scholar, and edited the works of several Greek authors which had never been printed in the original. He greatly promoted the introduction of Greek writings into the medical schools of Italy. Died at Venice in 1568.

Trincavelli or **Trincavellius.** See TRINCAVELLA.

Trionfetti, trĕ-on-fet'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian botanist, born at Bologna in 1656, published several works on botany. Died at Rome in 1708. His brother LELIO, born in 1647, was also a botanist. Died at Bologna in 1722.

Trip, trip, (HENDRIK RUDOLPH,) a Dutch general, born at Bois-le-Duc in 1779. He was appointed director-general of war in 1834, and became a lieutenant-general in 1840.

Trip'ler, (CHARLES E.,) an American inventor, born at New York in 1849. He established a private laboratory, made extended investigations in physics, and invented a process for the cheap and abundant production of liquid air, which he proposed to use commercially and as a motive power.

Trippel, trĭp'pęl, (ALEXANDER,) a Swiss sculptor, born at Schaffhausen in 1744. In 1776 he visited Rome, where he executed the monuments of Count Tchernichef and of Gessner, busts of Goethe and Herder, and other works, which gained for him a very high reputation. His bust of Goethe is esteemed a master-piece. Died in 1793.

Triptolème. See TRIPTOLEMUS.

Trip-tol'e-mus, [Gr. Τριπτόλεμος; Fr. TRIPTOLÈME, trĕp'tō'lȧm',] a mythical person, said to have been a son of King Eleusis or of Celeus, King of Eleusis. The Greeks regarded him as a favourite of Ceres, and as the inventor of the plough and of agriculture. It was fabled that Ceres gave him a chariot, (drawn by dragons,) in which he rode all over the earth, distributing corn, and that he founded the Eleusinian Mysteries.

Triqueti, de, dęh trĕ'kęh-te', (HENRI,) BARON, a French sculptor, born at Conflans (Loiret) in 1802, was also a painter in his youth. He gained a medal of the first class in 1839. Among his works (in sculpture) are "The Death of Charles the Bold," and "Petrarch Reading to Laura." Died at Paris, May 11, 1874.

Trissin, Le. See TRISSINO.

Trissino, trĕs-see'no, [Fr. LE TRISSIN, lęh trĕ'sȧN',] (GIOVANNI GIORGIO,) an Italian *littérateur* and diplomatist, born at Vicenza in 1478. He was patronized by Leo X. and Clement VII., and employed by them in various embassies. He was the author of a critical work entitled "La Poetica," and a number of poems in Italian, also several Latin compositions. Died in 1550. His tragedy of "Sofonisba" (1524) was much admired. He is said to have been the first Italian who wrote in *versi sciolti*.

See CASTELLI, "Vita di G. G. Trissino," 1753; GINGUENÉ, "Histoire Littéraire d'Italie;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," by REV. HENRY STEBBING.

Tristam (or **Tristão**) **da Cunha.** See CUNHA, DA.

Tris'tan or **Tris'tram**, the hero of one of the earliest traditions of Britain. His history has been more or less blended with that of King Arthur and the Round Table. His adventures have formed the subject of numerous poems in the principal European languages, and were dramatized by Hans Sachs.

See "Sir Tristram," published by SIR WALTER SCOTT in 1806.

Tristan, trĕs-tȧn', (LUIS,) a Spanish painter, born near Toledo in 1594, or, as some say, in 1586. Among his master-pieces is "Moses Striking the Rock." Died about 1645.

Tristan L'Hermite, trĕs'tŏN' lĕr'mĕt', (FRANÇOIS,) a French dramatic poet, born in La Marche in 1601, was a member of the French Academy. His tragedy of "Mariamne" was very successful. Died in 1655.

Tristram. See TRISTAN.

Tris'trąm, (HENRY BAKER,) LL.D., an English clergyman, born May 11, 1822. He graduated at Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1844, and took orders in 1845. In 1874 he was made Canon of Durham. Among his works are "The Great Sahara," (1860,) "Ornithology of Palestine," (1867,) "Natural History of the Bible," (1880,) "Eastern Customs in Bible Lands," (1894,) "Rambles in Japan," (1895,) etc.

Trisûlă, trĭ-soo'lą, or **Trĭ-shû'lă**, [from the Sanscrit *tri*, "three," and *shûlă* or *sûlă*, a "dart" or "spear-point,"] the name of Siva's trident. (See SIVA.)

Tritheim, trĭt'hīm, [Lat. TRITHE'MIUS; Fr. TRITHÈME, trĕ'tȧm',] (JOHANNES,) a German writer and Benedictine monk, originally named HEIDENBERG, was born near Treves in 1462. He wrote, besides several historical and religious works, in Latin, "On the Illustrious Men of Germany," ("De Luminaribus Germaniæ," 1495.) Died in 1516.

See HORN, "J. Trithemius: biographische Skizze," 1843; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Biographie Universelle."

Trithème or **Trithemius.** See TRITHEIM.

Trithen, trĕe'tęn, (FREDERICK HENRY,) a distinguished Swiss linguist, born in 1820, removed at an early age to Odessa, in Russia, where he became versed in the modern European languages, and afterwards studied Sanscrit at Berlin. Having visited England in 1841, he was appointed to an office in the British Museum, and in 1848 was chosen professor of modern European languages in the Taylor Institution at Oxford. He made a number of valuable contributions to the "Biographical Dictionary" of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Died in 1854.

Trī'to, Trĭ-to'nis, Trĭt-o-ğe-neī'ą, or **Trĭ-to'nĭ-ą**, [Gr. Τριτώ, Τριτωνίς, or Τριτογένεια; Fr. TRITOGÉNIE, trĕ'tō'zhȧ'ne',] surnames of Athena or Minerva. (See MINERVA.)

Trī'ton, [Gr. Τρίτων,] the name of a marine deity, supposed to be a son of Neptune, and described as having a body of which the upper part was human and the lower part like a fish. Sometimes the term occurs as a common noun and in the plural number, (Tritons.) They are represented as blowing a trumpet consisting of a sea-shell, *(concha.)*

Tritonia and **Tritonis.** See TRITO.

Triv'et or **Trȳv'et**, written also **Trev'eth**, [Lat. TRIVE'TUS or TREVE'TUS,] (NICHOLAS,) an English Dominican monk, born in Norfolk about 1258, was esteemed one of the most learned men of his time. His principal work is a chronicle of England, entitled "Annales sex Regum Angliæ," which has passed through several editions. Died in 1328.

Trĭ-vĭk'ră-mă, (*i.e.* the "three-step-taker," or "he who takes three steps,") [from the Sanscrit *tri*, "three," and *vikrămă*, "going" or "stepping,"] a celebrated surname of Vishnu. (See VÂMANA.)

Trivulce. See TRIVULZI and TRIVULZIO.

Trivulzi, de', dā trĕ-vool'zee, [Fr. TRIVULCE, trĕ'vülss',] (AGOSTINO,) an Italian cardinal and diplomatist. Died in 1548.

Trivulzi, de', or **Trivulce**, (TEODORO,) an Italian general, born about 1456, was a cousin-german of the great Trivulzio. He entered the French service in 1495, and became a marshal of France in 1526. Died in 1532.

Trivulzio, trĕ-vool'ze-o, surnamed THE GREAT, [Fr. TRIVULCE LE GRAND, trĕ'vülss' lęh grŏN,] (GIAN GIACOMO,) an Italian military commander, born in 1441. He served in the army of Ferdinand, King of Naples, and in 1495 entered the service of Charles VIII. of France. He was made a marshal of France in 1499. After the accession of Louis XII. he was appointed to the command of the Italian army, and soon after defeated the Milanese under Ludovico Sforza, (1499,) and again at Novara, (1500.) In 1513 he was compelled to evacuate Milan by Maximilian Sforza, and, having lost the battle of Novara, in 1514, the French were again driven from Italy. He contributed greatly to the victory of the French at Marignano in 1515. Died in 1518.

See ROSMINI, "Istoria intorno alle militari Imprese ed alla Vita di G. G. Trivulzio," 2 vols., 1815;

Trobriand, de, dęh trō'brē-ŏN', (PHILIP REGIS,) BARON, a soldier, born at Tours, France, June 4, 1816.

He was educated at Orléans, and in 1841 removed to New York, where he was a successful journalist. In 1861 he entered the United States volunteer army, in which he became a division commander. He was a colonel in the regular army from 1865 to 1879, when he retired. His principal published work is "Quatre Ans de Campagnes à l'Armée du Potomac," (1867.) D. in 1897.

Trochu, trō'shü', (LOUIS JULES,) an able French general, born March 12, 1815. He became captain in 1843, served as chief of the general staff in the Crimean war, and obtained the rank of general of brigade in 1854. He displayed a superior genius for strategy. In 1864 he was raised to the rank of general of division, and about 1866 was directed to form a plan to reorganize the army. On this subject he wrote a very popular work, entitled "L'Armée Française," (1867.) In August, 1870, he was appointed major-general of the army and commander-in-chief of the forces in Paris. On the formation of the republic, September 4, 1870, he became president of the executive committee, the highest office in the provisional government, and commanded the forces which defended Paris against the Germans during the siege of 1870–71. He published (1873) "Pour la Vérité et pour la Justice," (in justification of the Government of the National Defence,) and "L'Armée Française en 1879," (1879.) Died October 7, 1896.

Trogue Pompée. See TROGUS POMPEIUS.

Tro'gus Pom-pe'ius, [Fr. TROGUE POMPÉE, trog pôN'pà',] a Roman historian under the reign of Augustus, was the author of a "Universal History from the Time of Ninus, King of Assyria, down to 5 A.D.," which is lost. An abridgment of it, by Justin, is extant.

Troil, trō'il, [Lat. TROI'LIUS,] (UNO,) a Swedish savant and bishop, born at Stockholm in 1746. He travelled in Germany, France, and England. In 1784 he became Bishop of Linköping, and in 1787 Archbishop of Upsal. He published a work on the "History of the Church and the Reformation in Sweden," (5 vols., 1790.) Died in 1803.

See ADLERBETH, "Åminnelse-Tal öfver U. von Troil," 1804; GEZELIUS, "Biographiskt-Lexicon."

Troïle. See TROILUS.

Troili, trō-ee'lee, (PLACIDO,) an Italian historian and monk, born at Montalbano in 1687; died in 1757.

Troilius. See TROIL.

Tro'i-lus, [Gr. *Τρωΐλος*; Fr. TROÏLE, trō'èl',] a son of Priam and Hecuba, was distinguished for his beauty. He was slain in battle by Achilles.

Trolde. See TROLL.

Tröll, [Icelandic and Swedish, TROLL; Danish, TROLDE, trol'dęh,] in Northern mythology, a being who was supposed to possess magical or supernatural powers, and to dwell in the interior of hills and mountains. The term appears to be used with some looseness of application; it is often applied to the Dwarfs, (Dwergar,) who were generally believed to possess rare skill or cunning in working in metals, stone, etc., and to be endowed with magic powers. (See ELVES.) One class of Trolls, dwelling in Norway, were called Thusser or Thurser, (doubtless of the same etymology as the Norse Thursar, signifying "giants.") They are described not as dwarfs, but as large as men, well formed, and of a pale-blue colour. It is a popular belief in the North that when the rebellious angels were cast out of heaven, some fell into hell, while others, who had not sinned so deeply, were scattered through the air, under the earth, and in the waters, and that these became elves, dwarfs, or trolls.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. ii. pp. 1 and 2, also 56 and 57.

Trolle, trol'lęh, (GUSTAVUS,) a Swedish prelate, was a partisan of Christian II. of Denmark, on whose head he placed the crown of Sweden in 1510 or 1520. He was Archbishop of Upsal. He was killed in battle in 1535.

Trolle, trol'lęh, (HERLUF,) a Danish admiral, born in 1516. He gained a victory over the Swedes in 1564, but was afterwards mortally wounded in an engagement with the Swedish admiral Horn, (1565.)

Trolley, trō'lā', (FRANÇOIS ALFRED,) a French jurist, born at Nederzwallen in 1808. He published a "Treatise on the Administrative Hierarchy," (1844–54.) Died 1869.

Trol'lope, (ANTHONY,) an English novelist, a son of Frances Trollope, was born in 1815. He wrote "The Warden," (1855,) "Barchester Towers," (1857,) "Doctor Thorne," (1858,) "Framley Parsonage," (1861,) "Orley Farm," (1862,) "The Belton Estate," (1864,) "Phineas Finn, the Irish Member," (1869,) "The Vicar of Bullhampton," (1870,) "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," (1871,) "The Eustace Diamonds," (1873,) "Phineas Redux," (1874,) "The Way We Live Now," (1875,) and "The American Senator," (1877;) also works entitled "North America," (1862,) "South Africa," (1878,) and "Life of Cicero," (1881.) Died Dec. 6, 1882.

Trollope, (EDWARD,) an English writer, born April 15, 1817, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, became rector of Leasingham in 1843, Archdeacon of Stow in 1867, and bishop suffragan of Nottingham in 1877. He published, besides many other works, a "Life of Adrian IV.," (1856,) and "Little Saint Hugh of Lincoln," (1880.) Died December 10, 1893.

Trollope, (FRANCES,) a popular English novelist, born in 1790. Having spent three years in the United States, she published, in 1832, "Domestic Life of the Americans." This was followed in rapid succession by a great number of tales, sketches, and novels, among which may be named "Belgium and Western Germany," (1833,) "Paris and the Parisians in 1835," (1836,) "The Life and Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," etc., (1836,) "Vienna and the Austrians," etc., (1838,) "The Vicar of Wrexhill," and "The Widow Barnaby," (1839.) She was married in 1809 to Anthony Trollope, a barrister. Died in 1863.

Trollope, (THOMAS ADOLPHUS,) an English writer, a son of the preceding, was born in 1810. He resided many years at Florence. He published, besides other works, a "Summer in Brittany," (1840,) "Beppo the Conscript," (1864,) "Lindesfarn Chase," (1864,) "History of the Commonwealth of Florence," (1865,) "Gemma," (1866,) "Life of Filippo Strozzi," (1869,) and "Story of the Life of Pius IX.," (1877.) Died Nov. 11, 1892.

Trommen, van der, vän der trom'męn, [Lat. TROM'MIUS,] a Dutch theologian, born at Groningen in 1633. He preached at Groningen about forty-eight years. He published a "Concordance of the Bible" in the Flemish language, (1685–92.) Died in 1719.

Trommius. See TROMMEN.

Trommadorff, troms'dorf, (JOHANN BARTHOLOMÄUS,) a German chemist, born at Erfurt in 1770, became professor of chemistry and physics in the university of his native city. He published several scientific works. Died in 1837.

Tromp, tromp, (MARTEN **Harpertzoon**—har'pĕrtzōn',) a celebrated naval commander, born at Briel, in Holland, in 1597. At an early age he accompanied Admiral Peter Heijn in his engagements with the Spaniards off Flanders, and in 1639 was made Admiral of Holland. In October of the same year he gained a brilliant victory over the Spanish and Portuguese fleet under Ocquendo. For this action he was ennobled by the King of France. In 1652 Admiral Tromp, having been defeated by the English under Blake, was for a time superseded by De Ruyter. He was soon after reinstated, and in November, 1652, again encountered Blake, taking two of his ships and sinking several others. In August, 1653, the last engagement took place between the English and Dutch admirals, in which the latter was mortally wounded. Tromp was one of the ablest seamen of his time, and is said to have been the victor in more than thirty battles.

See RICHER, "Vie de l'Amiral Tromp," 1784.

Tromp, van, vän tromp, (CORNELIS,) son of the preceding, was born at Rotterdam in 1629. He distinguished himself in several engagements with the pirates of the Mediterranean, but in 1665 he was defeated by the English at Solebay under the Duke of York. In 1666, in conjunction with De Ruyter, he gained a victory over the English, after a contest of four successive days. The King of Denmark subsequently bestowed on him the title of count, and other distinctions, as a reward for services rendered him in his war with Sweden. After the death of De Ruyter, Van Tromp succeeded him as lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces. Died in 1691.

Tronchet, trôn'shȧ', (FRANÇOIS DENIS,) a French jurist, born in Paris in 1726. He was elected to the States-General in 1789, and was a member of the constitutional party. In December, 1792, he was employed by Louis XVI. to defend him in his trial. He was a member of the Council of Elders from 1795 to 1799, became president of the court of cassation about 1800, and had a prominent part in the rédaction of the Code Napoléon. Died in 1806.

See LAVALLÉE, "Notice historique sur F. D. Tronchet," 1806; ANDRÉ DUPIN, "Tronchet, Ferey, Poirier," 1810; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tronchin, trôn'shân', (JEAN ROBERT,) a Swiss jurist of high reputation, was born at Geneva in 1710. He became procureur-général. Lord Mansfield once said, "In our country he [Tronchin] would be chancellor." He defended the action of the Swiss government in relation to Rousseau's "Émile," by "Letters written from the Country," ("Lettres écrites de la Campagne," 1763.) Died in 1793.

See SENEBIER, "Histoire littéraire de Genève;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Tronchin, (THÉODORE,) a Genevese theologian, born in 1582, was professor and rector in the Academy of his native city. He was an earnest opponent of the doctrines of Arminius. Died in 1657.

Tronchin, (THÉODORE,) an eminent Swiss physician, born at Geneva in 1709. He studied at Cambridge, in England, and subsequently under Boerhaave at Leyden. He practised at Amsterdam nearly twenty years, became honorary professor of medicine at Geneva in 1750, and soon acquired a high reputation, particularly for his efforts to promote the practice of inoculation. He was appointed in 1765 physician to the Duke of Orléans. Died in Paris in 1781. He was a friend of Voltaire and Rousseau.

See VOLTAIRE, "Correspondance générale;" CONDORCET, "Éloges;" "Biographie Médicale;" HAAG, "La France protestante."

Tronson, trôn'sôn', (LOUIS,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in Paris in 1622. He published, besides other works, "Forma Cleri," (3 vols., 1669.) Died in 1700.

Tronson du Coudray, trôn'sôn' dü koo'drȧ', (GUILLAUME ALEXANDRE,) a French advocate and royalist, born at Rheims in 1750. He volunteered his services as counsel of Louis XVI. in December, 1792; but he was not permitted to speak in that case. He made a speech in defence of the queen Marie Antoinette in 1793. As a member of the Council of Elders, he opposed the Directory in 1797, and was transported to Guiana, where he died in 1798.

See BLONDEAU, "Notice sur Tronson du Coudray," 1825; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1852.

Troost, trōst, (CORNELIS,) an able Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1697. He painted portraits, familiar scenes, conversations, etc. His drawings in colours are highly commended. Died in 1750.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Troost, (GERARD,) a distinguished chemist and geologist, born at Bois-le-Duc, Holland, in 1776, emigrated to the United States, and was appointed in 1828 professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at Nashville, Tennessee. He became State geologist in 1831. Died in 1850.

Tro-phō'nĭ-us, [Gr. Τροφώνιος,] a celebrated architect, called a son of Erginus, King of Orchomenos, (or, according to some, of Apollo.) He and his brother Agamedes built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and the treasury of King Hyrieus. His name was connected with a cave and oracle at Lebadea, in Bœotia, which is described by Pausanias. A visit to this cave was supposed to render people serious or melancholy.

See ADDISON'S paper, entitled "The Cave of Trophonius," in the "Spectator," No. 599.

Troplong, trō'lôn', (RAYMOND THÉODORE,) a French jurist and statesman, born at Saint-Gaudens in 1795. He became in 1835 a counsellor in the court of cassation in Paris, first president of the court of appeal in 1848, first president of the court of cassation in 1852, and first president of the senate in 1854. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1840. His chief work is "The Civil Law Expounded," ("Le Droit civil expliqué," 27 vols. 8vo, 1834–56.) Died in February, 1869.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tros, [Gr. Τρώς,] a fabulous king of Phrygia, was a grandson of Dardanus, and a son of Erichthonius. He was the father of Ilus, Asaracus, and Ganymedes, (Ganymede.) The Trojans derived their name from him.

Troschel, trosh'ĕl, (JOHANN,) a skilful German engraver, born at Nuremberg about 1592. He worked at Rome. Died in 1633.

Trotski, trot'ske, (LEV DAVIDOVICH,) Russian revolutionary, a Jewish chemist's son, was born in 1877 at Kherson. He was twice exiled to Siberia for socialistic activities, and twice escaped; edited a paper in the United States 1917, and with Lenin organized the Bolshevik revolution of Nov., 1917. He was Commissar for Foreign Affairs until 1918, and then Commissar of War until 1924.

Trot'ter, (NEWBOLD HOUGH,) an American artist, born at Philadelphia in 1827. He painted numerous animal subjects and three historical works representing the progress of travel in Pennsylvania. Died in 1898.

Trotter, (THOMAS,) a Scottish physician and medical writer, born in Roxburghshire, studied at Edinburgh, and became in 1793 physician to the Royal Hospital at Portsmouth. He published several medical works. Died in 1832.

Trotti, trot'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, surnamed IL MALOSSO, was born in 1555.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Troughton, trow'ton, ? (EDWARD,) F.R.S., an excellent English mechanician and maker of astronomical instruments, was born in Cumberland in 1753.

Troup, troop, (GEORGE M.,) an American politician, born on the Tombigbee River in 1780. He was a member of Congress for Georgia from 1807 to 1815, was a Senator of the United States from 1816 to 1818, and Governor of Georgia from 1823 to 1827. He also represented Georgia in the Federal Senate from 1829 to 1834. He was a champion of State sovereignty. Died in 1856.

Trousseau, troo'sō', (ARMAND,) an eminent French physician, born at Tours in 1801. He published a valuable work entitled "Treatise on Therapeutics and Materia Medica," ("Traité de Thérapeutique et de Matière médicale," 3 vols., 1836–39.) He became professor of therapeutics at Paris in 1839. He had a high reputation as a professor and a writer. Died in June, 1867.

Trouvain, troo'vân', (ANTOINE,) a French engraver, born at Montdidier in 1656, was a pupil of G. Edelinck. Died in 1708.

Trouvé-Chauvel, troo'vȧ' shō'vĕl', (ARISTE,) a French republican minister of state, born at Suze (Sarthe) in 1805. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848, and was minister of finance from October to December of that year. Died in Paris, Oct. 13, 1883.

Trōw'bridge, (EDMUND,) an eminent American jurist, born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1709, became attorney-general of the State in 1749, and was afterwards justice of the supreme court. Died in 1793.

Trowbridge, (JOHN,) an American physicist, born in Boston in 1843. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and in the scientific department of Harvard University, was assistant professor of physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in Harvard University, in 1879 became professor of experimental physics in Harvard, and in 1888 professor of applied science there. Among his works are "The New Physics," (1885,) etc. Died 1923.

Trowbridge, (JOHN TOWNSEND,) an American novelist, born in Monroe county, New York, in 1827. He contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly." Among his works are "Neighbour Jackwood," (1857,) "The Old Battle-Ground," (1859,) "The Vagabonds," (1863,) "Cudjo's Cave," (1864,) "Lucy Arlyn," (1866,) and "Coupon Bonds," (1866.)

Trōw'bridge or **Troubridge**, (Sir THOMAS,) an English admiral, born in London, served with great distinction under Lord Howe, and, as commander of

the Culloden, was sent to the assistance of Nelson in the Mediterranean in 1798. He served at the battle of the Nile. He was made a baronet in 1799, and an admiral in 1804. As commander of the Blenheim, he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope in 1807, and is supposed to have perished by shipwreck off the coast of Madagascar.

Trowbridge, (Sir THOMAS SAINT VINCENT HOPE COCHRANE,) an English officer, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1817. He served as colonel in the Crimean war, and lost a leg at Inkerman, (1854.) Died in 1867.

Trowbridge, (WILLIAM PETIT,) an American engineer, born in Oakland county, Michigan, May 25, 1828. He graduated at West Point in 1848, and for many years was engaged on the United States coast survey. He held professorships in the University of Michigan, and in Yale and Columbia Colleges. He published many professional treatises, papers, and reports. Died 1892.

Troxler, troks'lẽr, (IGNAZ PAUL VITAL,) a Swiss writer, born in the canton of Lucerne in 1780, became professor of philosophy at Bâle in 1830. He was the author of several philosophical works.

Troy, de, dẽh trwȧ, (FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, born at Toulouse about 1645, became professor in the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris. He painted portraits with success, and some historical pieces. Died in 1730.

Troy, de, (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1676. He was appointed by Louis XIV. director of the French Academy at Rome about 1738. Died in 1752.

Troya, tro'yȧ, (CARLO,) an Italian historian, born at Naples in 1785. He was exiled in 1823 for his liberalism. He published an "Introduction to the History of the Middle Ages," ("Apparato preliminale alla Storia dal medio Evo," 1839 *et seq.*) Died in 1858.

Troyen, van, vȧn troi'en, (ROMBOUT,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp about 1600. He painted ruins and other objects in the vicinity of Rome. Died in 1650.

Troyon, trwȧ'yôN', (CONSTANT,) an eminent French painter of animals and landscapes, was born at Sèvres in 1813. He gained medals of the first class in 1846 and 1848. His works are admired for variety of effects, fidelity to nature, and brilliant colouring. He painted numerous pictures of French scenery. Died in 1865.

Trublet, trü'blȧ', (NICOLAS CHARLES JOSEPH,) ABBÉ, a French essayist, born at Saint-Malo in 1697. He published, besides other works, "Literary and Moral Essays," (2 vols., 1735.) D'Alembert said this might be made an excellent book by erasing some parts of it. Trublet was admitted to the French Academy in 1761. Died in 1770.

See D'ALEMBERT, "Histoire de l'Académie Française."

Truchet, trü'shȧ', (JEAN,) a French Carmelite monk, sometimes called FATHER SEBASTIAN, born at Lyons in 1657, was distinguished for his knowledge of mathematics and mechanics. He invented several useful machines. Died in 1729.

Truchsess, (GEBHARD.) See GEBHARD.

Trudaine de Montigny, trü'dȧn' dẽh môN'tẽn'ye', (JEAN CHARLES PHILIBERT,) a French financier, born at Clermont-Ferrand in 1733; died in 1777.

Trueba y Cosio, de, dȧ troo-ā'bȧ e ko'se-o, (TELESFORO,) a distinguished writer, born at Santander, in Spain, in 1805, was educated in England, where he published a number of romances, dramas, and historical works, in English. Among these may be named "The Castilian," "Salvador the Guerrilla," and a farce entitled "Mr. and Mrs. Pringle." Died in 1835.

Truguet, trü'gȧ', (LAURENT JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French admiral, born at Toulon in 1752. He was minister of marine from November, 1795, to July, 1797. In 1802 he took command of the combined fleets of France and Spain. He was disgraced in 1804, on suspicion of his being averse to Napoleon's elevation to the imperial power. Died in 1839.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tru'man, (Rev. JOSEPH,) an English divine, born in 1631, was the author of several theological works, one of which, entitled "A Discourse of Natural and Moral Impotency," obtained great popularity. He became a nonconformist, and was deprived of his living in 1662 Died in 1671.

Trumball. See TRUMBULL, (Sir WILLIAM.)

Trŭm'bull, (BENJAMIN,) D.D., an American Congregational divine and historical writer, born at Hebron, Connecticut, in 1735. He was the author of a "History of Connecticut," (2 vols., 1797–1818,) "History of the United States," (1810,) and other works. Died in 1820.

Trumbull, (HENRY CLAY,) an American Congregationalist clergyman, a brother of J. Hammond Trumbull, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, June 8, 1830. He was a chaplain in the Federal army, 1862–65, normal secretary of the American Sunday-School Union, Philadelphia, 1872–75, and in 1875 became editor of "The Sunday-School Times." Among his works are several religious and military biographies, and technical Sunday-school works. His "Kadesh-Barnea" (1884) gives the important results of his explorations in Arabia Petræa. "The Blood Covenant," (1885,) a work which throws new light on the terminology of Scripture. Died in 1903.

Trumbull, (JAMES HAMMOND,) LL.D., an eminent American philologist, born at Stonington, Connecticut, December 20, 1821, studied at Yale College, was secretary of state of Connecticut, 1861–65, and in 1863 was appointed librarian of the Watkinson Library of Reference, at Hartford. His numerous writings principally refer to the Indian languages, and especially to those of the Algonkin stock, to which he gave much study. Died August 5, 1897.

Trumbull, (JOHN,) an American satirical poet and lawyer, born at Waterbury, Connecticut, on the 24th of April, 1750. He graduated at Yale College in 1767, after which he was a tutor in that institution for several years. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Dwight. In 1772 he produced "The Progress of Dulness," a poem. Having studied law under John Adams, at Boston, he began to practise at New Haven. He became a distinguished and popular lawyer, and in 1781 settled at Hartford. In 1782 he published "McFingal," a satirical poem, which passed through thirty editions and was serviceable to the cause of liberty. "It is much the best imitation of the great satire of Butler," says R. W. Griswold, "that has been written." He was a judge of the supreme court of errors (or superior court) from 1808 to 1819. Died at Detroit in May, 1831.

See R. W. GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America," p. 41; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.

Trumbull, (JOHN,) an eminent painter, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1756. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he entered the army, and was appointed in 1775 aide-de-camp to Washington. In 1780 he visited London, where he became a pupil of West. Returning to America, he produced, in 1796, his "Battle of Bunker Hill," a master-piece of its kind, which was followed by the "Death of Montgomery," and "Sortie of the Garrison from Gibraltar." His most important works are the pictures in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Among these we may name "The Surrender of Cornwallis," the "Resignation of General Washington at Annapolis," "Declaration of Independence," and the "Surrender of Burgoyne." He presented fifty-five of his works to Yale College. Died in 1843.

See his "Autobiography."

Trumbull, (JONATHAN,) an American statesman, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1710, was the father of the preceding. He was elected Governor of the State in 1769, continuing in that office fourteen years. He was highly esteemed by Washington for his talents and integrity. Died in 1785.

Trumbull, (JONATHAN,) a son of the preceding, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1740. On the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, he was appointed paymaster to the Northern department of the army, and was afterwards secretary and first aide-de-camp to Washington. He was elected to Congress in 1789, was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1791 to 1793, and became a Senator of the United States in 1795. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of General Washington. In 1798 he was chosen Governor of Connecticut. He held the office of Governor eleven years. Died in 1809.

Trumbull, (LYMAN,) an American judge and Senator, born at Colchester, Connecticut, in 1813. He removed to Illinois in his youth, and became a judge of the supreme court of that State in 1848. Having joined the Republican party, he was elected United States Senator by the legislature of Illinois in 1854, 1860, and 1866, serving as chairman of the committee on the judiciary for many years. Died June 15, 1896.

Trŭm'bull or **Trŭm'ball,** (Sir WILLIAM,) an English statesman, born in Berkshire in 1636. He studied at Oxford, and was successively appointed to several important offices under the government. He was envoy-extraordinary to France in 1685, and after the accession of James II. was ambassador to Constantinople. Having returned to England in 1691, he was appointed in 1695 secretary of state. He died in 1716. He was distinguished for his learning and his literary tastes, and was an intimate friend of Pope and Dryden.

Trutzschler, von, fon trōōts'shlęr, (FRIEDRICH KARL ADOLF,) a German jurist and legal writer, born near Weida in 1751; died in 1831.

Trŭx'tŏn or **Trŭx'tŭn,** (THOMAS,) an American naval officer, born on Long Island in 1755. As captain of a privateer, he took several valuable prizes during the Revolution. He obtained the rank of captain in the navy in 1795, with the command of the frigate Constellation, thirty-eight guns, and captured in February, 1799, the French frigate L'Insurgente. He received from Congress a gold medal for his victory over the French frigate La Vengeance, fifty-four guns, February, 1800. Died in 1822.

Truxtun. See TRUXTON.

Try'on, (DWIGHT WILLIAM,) landscape-painter, born at Hartford, Conn., in 1849. He received gold medals and prizes from various exhibitions. Died 1925.

Tryphiodore. See TRYPHIODORUS.

Trÿph-I-o-dō'rus, [Gr. Τρυφιόδωρος; Fr. TRYPHIODORE, trę'fe'o'dor',] a Greek poet and grammarian, born in Egypt in the latter part of the fifth or early part of the sixth century, was the author of an epic poem on the destruction of Troy, several editions of which have been published.

Trÿ'phon, [Gr. Τρύφων,] an eminent engraver of gems, is supposed to have lived about 300 B.C. Among his extant works is a gem representing the reconciliation of Eros and Psyche.

Trÿ'phon, (DIOD'OTUS,) King of Syria, usurped the throne in 142 B.C., after he had murdered Antiochus, the infant son of Alexander Balas. He was defeated and put to death by Antiochus Sidetes in 139 B.C.

Trÿph-o-nī'nus, (CLAUDIUS,) a Roman jurist, who flourished under the reign of Septimius Severus, was the author of a number of legal works, fragments of which are extant.

Tscharner, tshar'nęr, (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a Swiss statesman, born in 1751; died in 1835.

Tscherning, tshĕr'ning, (ANDREAS,) a German lyric poet, born at Bunzlau in 1611, became professor of poetry at Rostock. Died in 1659.

Tschirner, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB.) See TZSCHIRNER.

Tschirnhausen, von, fon tshĕ̄rn'hŏw'zęn, (EHRENFRIED WALTER,) an eminent German mathematician and philosopher, born near Görlitz, in Upper Lusatia, in 1651. He travelled in various countries of Europe, and after his return established in Saxony several manufactories of glass. He made burning lenses and mirrors of enormous size. One of these was three feet in diameter, with a focal distance of twelve feet. About 1867 he published a philosophical work called "Medicine of the Mind," ("Medicina Mentis.") Died in 1708.

Tschudi, tshoo'dee, [Lat. TSCHU'DIUS,] (ÆGIDIUS,) one of the earliest Swiss historians, was born at Glarus in 1505. He filled several important offices under the government, and in 1559 was ambassador at the court of Vienna. His voluminous works are chiefly in manuscript. The most important of those published is his "Chronicle of Switzerland from 1000 A.D. to 1470," (in German,) which is esteemed a standard authority in Swiss history. Died in 1572.

Tschudi, von, fon tshoo'dee, (FRIEDRICH,) a Swiss author, brother of J. J. von Tschudi, was born at Glarus in 1820. He was at first a clergyman, and after 1846 entered upon political life. His chief work is "The Zoology of the Alps," (Das Thierleben der Alpenwelt, 1852; often reprinted.) He also published a work on the relations of birds and insects to agriculture, and a volume of agricultural lectures for young readers. In 1884 he was a member of the Council of the Swiss Polytechnic School. Died January 25, 1886.

Tschudi, von, von tshoo'dee, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss naturalist, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Glarus in 1818. He visited Peru in 1838, and published, after his return, "Sketches of Travel in Peru," "Antiquities of Peru," prepared in conjunction with Don Mariano de Rivera, and other works. Died in 1889.

Tschudius. See TSCHUDI, (ÆGIDIUS.)

Tsong-kha-pa, tsong-kä-pä, (also written **bTsong-kha-pa,** and sometimes called BLO-B SANG-GRAGGS-PA, the "Famous Sage,") a great Thibetan reformer, born at Kooboom (Kunbum, or ssKu'bum) about 1357. He became a monk, and then a hermit, began to preach as a reformer at Lhassa about 1390, and died in 1419. He first organized the Lamaist hierarchy in its present form. He wrote many voluminous works, of which those called "Sumbun" and "Lam Nimch Hen Po" ("The Great Step-Road towards Perfection") are best known. A vast number of absurd legends regarding him are preserved by his followers.

Tsze Hsi An, Dowager Empress of China, born in 1836 of a noble Manchu family, was one of the wives of the Emperor Hein Fung, who ascended the throne in 1850. She became a favourite, was made co-empress, and her son, Tung Chi, succeeded to the throne, she becoming regent. He died in 1875, and she raised her nephew, Kwang Seu, to the throne, ruling as regent until his majority. When he subsequently attempted reform movements, she, with the aid of the conservative party, deprived him of authority and regained control of the government, which, under her influence, encouraged the Boxer outbreak against the foreign ministers in 1900. She subsequently favoured the reforms which she had opposed, and throughout her career may be classed with the great woman monarchs. Died November 15, 1908.

Tu'be-ro, (QUINTUS,) a Roman orator and jurist, and friend of Cicero. He was a partisan of the senate and of Pompey in the civil war.

Tubi, too'bee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) [Fr. TUBY LE ROMAIN, tü'be' lęh ro'mĀN',] a sculptor, born at Rome in 1635. He worked at Versailles and Paris. Died in Paris in 1700.

Tuby. See TUBI.

Tuch, tōōK, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German Orientalist and theologian, born at Quedlinburg in 1806. He studied at Halle, and became professor of theology at Leipsic about 1842. He published a "Commentary on Genesis," (1838.) Died April 12, 1867.

Tuck'ęr, (ABRAHAM,) an English metaphysician, born in London in 1705, was a son of a merchant, who left him a large fortune. He was educated at Oxford, purchased Betchworth Castle, near Dorking, in 1727, and married a Miss Barker in 1736. His principal work is entitled "The Light of Nature Pursued," by Edward Search, (4 vols., 1765.) "He was naturally endowed," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "not, indeed, with more than ordinary acuteness or sensibility, nor with a high degree of reach and range of mind, but with a singular capacity for careful observation and original reflection, and with a fancy perhaps unmatched in producing various and happy illustration. It is in mixed, not in pure, philosophy, that his superiority consists. In the part of his work which relates to the intellect, he has adopted much from Hartley." (See "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.") "I have found in this writer," says Paley, "more original thinking and observation upon the several subjects that he has taken in hand than in any other, not to say than in all others put together." (Preface to "Moral and Political Philosophy.") Died in 1774.

See SIR HENRY MILDMAY, notice prefixed to an edition of the "Light of Nature Pursued," 7 vols., 1852.

Tuck'ęr, (BEVERLY,) son of Saint George Tucker, noticed below, was born at Matoax, Virginia, in 1784.

He became in 1834 professor of law in William and Mary College. He published legal works and several novels, one of which, entitled "The Partisan Leader," dated in 1837, foretold the secession of the Southern States, which took place in 1861. Died in 1851.

Tucker, (GEORGE,) an American jurist, born in Virginia in 1775. He was elected to Congress in 1819, 1821, and 1823, and became professor of law in the University of Virginia in 1825. He published a "Life of Thomas Jefferson" and a "History of the United States," (4 vols., 1856, 1858.) Died in 1861.

Tucker, (HENRY SAINT GEORGE,) an American jurist, born in Virginia in 1779, was professor of law in the University of Virginia. He published "Lectures on Natural Law and Government," and other legal works, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1848.

Tucker, (JOSIAH,) an English political writer and clergyman, born in Carmarthenshire in 1711, was educated at Oxford. He became curate of Saint Stephen's, Bristol, and obtained the friendship and patronage of Bishop Butler, who appointed him rector of Saint Stephen's in 1749. In 1758 he became Dean of Gloucester. He wrote several treatises on commerce, taxes, monopolies, etc., among which we notice "Reflections on the Present Matters in Dispute between Great Britain and Ireland," (1785.) In this work he advocated greater freedom of trade. He also published a "Treatise concerning Civil Government," (1781.) Died in 1799.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for October and November, 1781.

Tucker, (LUTHER,) an American journalist, born at Brandon, Vermont, in 1802. He became a printer, and in 1826 established at Rochester, in New York, "The Rochester Daily Advertiser," the first daily paper west of Albany. In January, 1831, he began to issue, at Rochester, "The Genesee Farmer," which was afterwards consolidated with "The Albany Cultivator." In 1852 he commenced the publication of "The Country Gentleman," an agricultural paper of high character. To Mr. Tucker belongs the credit of the first successful introduction of agricultural periodical literature among the people in the United States. Died January 26, 1873.

Tucker, (SAINT GEORGE,) an American jurist and miscellaneous writer, born on the island of Bermuda in 1752. Having settled in Virginia, he married in 1778 Mrs. Randolph, mother of the celebrated John Randolph. He rose through several offices to be judge of the district court of the United States. He published numerous works, in prose and verse. Died in 1827.

Tucker, (SAMUEL,) an American commodore, born in Massachusetts in 1747. He was appointed captain in the navy by General Washington, and commanded with success in several actions. Died in 1833.

Tuck'er-man, (HENRY THEODORE,) an American critic and miscellaneous writer, born at Boston in 1813. Having visited Italy, he published in 1835 "The Italian Sketch-Book," which was followed by "Sicily, a Pilgrimage," (1839,) "Thoughts on the Poets," (1846, translated into German,) "Artist Life, or Sketches of American Painters," (1847,) "Characteristics of Literature," (1849,) "Memorial of Horatio Greenough," (1853,) "Biographical Essays," (1857,) "Book of the Artists," (1867,) and a number of poems. Mr. Tuckerman occupied a high rank among the art critics of America. Died in 1871.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Tuckerman, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an American Unitarian divine, an uncle of the preceding, was born at Boston in 1778. He was one of the founders of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and other similar institutions. He afterwards assisted in organizing the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, for the support of a city mission called the Ministry at Large, of which he became a minister. Died in 1840

See "Discourse on the Life, etc. of Rev. Joseph Tuckerman," by W. E. CHANNING.

Tuck'ey, (JAMES HINGSTON,) an Irish writer and naval officer, born in the county of Cork in 1778, was employed in the survey of the coast of New South Wales, and published a work entitled "Maritime Geography." Died in 1816.

Tudela. See BENJAMIN OF TUDELA.

Tu-dĭ-tā'nus, (P. SEMPRONIUS,) a Roman general, who served as tribune at Cannæ in 216 B.C., became prætor in 213, and censor in 209. Having been elected consul for the year 204, he obtained Bruttii as his province, with the conduct of the war against Hannibal, whom he defeated.

Tu'dor, (OWEN,) a Welsh gentleman, who married Catherine of France after the death of her first husband, Henry V. of England. He supported the Lancastrian party in the war of the Roses. Died in 1461. He had a son, EDMOND TUDOR, who was created Earl of Richmond about 1452 and died in 1456. Henry, the son of Edmond, became King of England.

Tu'dor, (WILLIAM,) an American *littérateur*, born at Boston in 1779, was one of the founders of the Athenæum in that city. He became in 1815 the first editor of the "North American Review." Besides his numerous contributions to this journal, he published "Letters on the Eastern States," (1819,) a "Life of James Otis," (1823,) and a work entitled "Gebel-Teir." He was appointed in 1823 United States consul at Lima. Died in 1830.

Tudor Family, the name of a royal family of England, which exercised power during a period of one hundred and twenty years, (1485–1605.) Henry VII. was the first and Queen Elizabeth the last monarch of this house. The father of Henry VII. was Edmond Tudor, and his mother was the heiress of the Duke of Lancaster.

Tud'way, (THOMAS,) an English musician and composer, lived about 1670–1700, and was a pupil of Dr. Blow. He was appointed professor of music at Cambridge, and organist to Queen Anne. He was a friend of Lord Oxford, whom he assisted in forming his valuable collection of books.

Tuerlinckx, tü'ĕr-links, (JOSEPH,) a Belgian statuary, born at Malines in 1820.

Tuet, tü'ā', (JEAN CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French *littérateur*, born at Ham in 1742; died in 1797.

Tugrol. See TOGRUL.

Tukaram, too-kär'rạm, an East Indian author, of the early part of the seventeenth century of our era. He lived near Poonah, and was a half-insane devotee. His religious verses (called *Abhangas*, or "Unbroken") are in the Mahratta language, and form the principal literary monument of that tongue. They are of small literary merit, but are exceedingly popular in India.

Tuke, (HENRY SCOTT,) an English painter, born at York in 1858. His "Sailors Playing Cards" received the first gold medal at Munich in 1894, and was bought by the Bavarian government.

Tulasne, tü'lăn', (LOUIS RENÉ,) a French botanist, born at Azay-le-Rideau in 1815. He published, besides other works, "Studies on Vegetable Embryogeny," (1849,) and "Fungi hypogæi," (1851.) He was admitted into the Institute in 1854. Died in 1885.

Tulden. See THULDEN.

Tull, (JETHRO,) an English agriculturist, born in Oxfordshire about 1680, was the originator of what is called the "horse-hoeing system" of husbandry. He published in 1731 a number of essays on this subject, which were subsequently edited by Mr. Cobbett, with an introduction. Died in 1740.

Tul'lĭ-ạ, a daughter of Servius Tullius, and the wife of Tarquin the Proud. She was accessory to the murder of her father.

Tul'lĭ-ạ, [Fr. TULLIE, tü'le',] a Roman lady, the daughter of Cicero the orator, was born in 78 B.C. She was married to Calpurnius Piso Frugi in the year 63, and to Furius Crassipes about 56. Having been divorced from him, she became the wife of Dolabella in 50 B.C. Died in 45 B.C.

See SAGITTARIUS, "Historia Vitæ et Mortis Tulliæ," 1679; MADAME DE LASSAY, "Histoire de Tullie," 1726.

Tullie. See TULLIA.

Tullin, tŏŏl'lin, (CHRISTIAN BRAUNMAN or BRAUMAN,) a Danish poet, born at Christiania, in Norway, in 1728, was also a judge. He wrote, besides other works, a poem on navigation, and another on the creation. He is called the first classic Danish poet. Died in 1765.

Tul'lĭ-us, (ATTIUS,) was King of the Volscians when Coriolanus was banished from Rome. He induced the Volscians to send an army against Rome, and gave the command of it to Coriolanus.

Tullius, (SERVIUS.) See SERVIUS TULLIUS.

Tul'loch, (JOHN,) a Scottish theologian and minister of the Established Church of Scotland, was born in Perthshire in 1823. He became principal of Saint Mary's College, Saint Andrew's, in 1854. Among his works are "The Being and Attributes of God," (1855,) for which he received a prize of £600, "The Leaders of the Reformation," (1859,) and "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in the 17th Century," (1872.) Died in 1886.

Tul'lus Hos-tĭl'ĭ-us, third King of Rome, succeeded Numa Pompilius in 673 B.C. He carried on a war against the Albans, in which occurred the celebrated combat between the Horatii and Curiatii, and which ended in the conquest of Alba. He was a very warlike king. According to tradition, he was killed by lightning about 640 B.C.

See GEBAUER, "Tullus Hostilius," 1720; SCHORMANN, "Dissertatio critica de Tullo Hostilio," 1847.

Tully, (the Roman orator.) See CICERO.

Tul'lў, (GEORGE,) an English divine, was the author of a "Discourse on the Government of the Thoughts," and other religious works. Died in 1697.

Tully, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born at Carlisle in 1620, published several controversial works. Died in 1676.

Tul'lў, (WILLIAM,) M.D., a distinguished American physician, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1785. He graduated at Yale College, and became, in 1830, professor of materia medica in the medical department of that institution. He published, conjointly with Dr. Thomas Miner, essays, entitled "Miner and Tully on Fever." Died in 1859.

Tulp, tŭlp, (NIKOLAAS,) a Dutch physician and magistrate, born at Amsterdam in 1593. He was elected burgomaster of his native city four times, and gave proof of courage and energy when Holland was invaded by the French in 1672. He published a medical treatise, called "Observationes Medicæ," (1641.) Died in 1674.

See WITTWER, "N. Tulp," 1785; VAN BOCHOVE, "Dissertatio de N. Tulpio," 1845.

Tulsi Das, tool'see dâs, a very popular Brahman poet, who lived at Benares, and died in 1624. He wrote in Hindee a great poem called "Ramayan," besides six other poems on Rama and his deeds, based upon, but in no way much resembling, Valmiki's great "Ramayana."

Tunstall, (CUTHBERT.) See TONSTALL.

Tun'stall, (JAMES,) D.D., an English divine and writer, born about 1710. He studied at Cambridge, and rose through several preferments to be vicar of Rochdale, in Lancashire. Among his principal works are "Discourses upon Natural and Revealed Religion," "A Vindication of the Power of the State to Prohibit Clandestine Marriages," and "Observations on the Present Collection of Epistles between Cicero and Brutus" Died in 1772.

Tuomey, two'mę, (MICHAEL,) a distinguished scientist, born at Cork, Ireland, September 29, 1805. He came to America when young, graduated in 1835 at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and became State geologist of South Carolina in 1844, and of Alabama in 1848. After 1847 he was professor of geology in the University of Alabama. Died at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, March 20, 1857. He was author of several volumes of valuable reports on scientific subjects.

Tupac Amaru, too'pâk â-mâ'roo, the name assumed by José GABRIEL CONDORCANQUI, a Spanish-Peruvian adventurer, born in 1740, whose mother was the daughter of Tupac Amaru, the last of the Incas. He headed a revolt of the native Peruvians against their Spanish masters, but was easily defeated, and put to death on September 10, 1780.

Tup'per, (Sir CHARLES,) a Canadian statesman, was born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, in 1821. He became a physician, entered politics in 1855, and was premier of Nova Scotia 1864–67. In 1896 he became premier of the Dominion of Canada. He was made a baronet in 1888. Died 1915.

Tup pęr, (MARTIN FARQUHAR,) a popular English poet and novelist, born in London in 1810. He published in 1839 his "Proverbial Philosophy," which was received with great favour both in England and America and passed rapidly through numerous editions. Among his other works we may name the "Dirge on Wellington," "Ballads for the Times on White Slavery," novels entitled "The Twins" and "The Crock of Gold," and the poems of Alfred the Great, translated from Anglo-Saxon into English verse. Died November 29, 1889.

Tura, too'râ, or **Turra**, toor'râ, (COSIMO,) sometimes called COSIMO DA FERRARA, (dâ fer-râ'râ,) an Italian painter, born at Ferrara in 1406. He painted in the dry, Gothic style. Died in 1469, or after that date.

Turamini, too-râ-mee'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian jurist, born at Sienna about 1558. He lectured at Sienna and Ferrara, and published several legal works.

Tur'bęr-ville, (GEORGE,) an English poet, born about 1530, went to Russia as secretary to Randolph, the ambassador of Queen Elizabeth. He was the author of "Songs and Sonnets," and translated Ovid's "Heroical Epistles." Died after 1594.

Turbido. See TORBIDO.

Turchi, toor'kee, (ALESSANDRO,) surnamed ORBETTO, (or-bet'to,) an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1582. He worked at Verona and Rome, and attempted to combine the Roman style of design with the Venetian colouring. Among his best works is "The Death of Forty Martyrs." Died at Rome in 1648.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario."

Turck, türk, (LOUIS,) a French physician, born at Nancy in 1798. He was a republican member of the National Assembly in 1848.

Turenna. See TURENNE.

Tu-rĕnne', **de**, [Fr. pron. dęh tü'rĕn'; Lat. TU REN'NIUS; It. TURENNA, too-rĕn'nâ,] (HENRI **de la Tour d'Auvergne**—dęh lâ toor dō'vârñ',) VICOMTE, a famous French general, born at Sedan, September 11, 1611, was the second son of Henri, Duc de Bouillon. His mother was Elizabeth, a daughter of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. His father was an able general, and a leader of the French Protestants. Young Turenne was educated in the Protestant religion by Daniel Tilenus, a tolerant Calvinist. He served, in his early youth, under his uncles Maurice of Nassau and Henry Frederick, (1625–30.) During this period of five or six years he fought against the Spaniards, and acquired much practical knowledge of the art of war. In 1630 he returned to France, and received command of a regiment. He obtained the high rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1635, and was sent in the same year, under La Vallette, to defend Mentz against the Imperialists. In 1637 he took Landrecies, and gained some successes in Flanders. As second in command under Harcourt, he had the principal part in the capture of Turin in 1640. His promotion was retarded by the political course of his brother, the Duc de Bouillon. He was raised to the rank of marshal of France in 1643, and ordered to Germany, where he was second in command under the Prince of Condé. The success of the French at Nordlingen in 1645 was attributed to Turenne by Condé himself. In 1646, by judicious plans and skilful manœuvres, he gained important advantages without much loss of life. He effected a junction with the Swedish army, invaded Bavaria, and compelled the Duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. The long war was terminated by the peace of Westphalia, (1648,) and the civil war of the Fronde began in 1649. Turenne, probably, felt little zeal for either party in this contest. He declined to fight for Mazarin, and retired to Holland after he had been superseded in the command of the army. The Prince of Condé having been imprisoned by Mazarin, in January, 1650, Turenne declared himself in favour of the captive prince, and took arms at Stenay against the court. He was defeated near Rethel by the royal army in December, 1650, soon after which Condé was liberated from prison.

In 1651 he went to Paris, and married Charlotte de Caumont, a daughter of Armand, Duc de La Force. He accepted in March, 1652, the chief command of the

royal army, and was opposed to the Prince of Condé, who, in alliance with the Spaniards, had renewed the war. Turenne defeated his adversary at Paris in 1652, and at Arras in 1654, after which the seat of war was transferred to Flanders. He gained a decisive victory over Condé and the Spaniards at the battle of the Dunes, near Dunkirk, in 1658. Peace was concluded in 1659. After the death of Mazarin, Turenne had much influence in the direction of the foreign policy of France. He was persuaded to become a Roman Catholic in 1668. He commanded a large army which invaded Holland in 1672, and conquered several provinces of that country. Unable to resist this army in battle, the Dutch opened the dykes, flooded the country, and thus checked the invaders. In 1674 he defeated the Imperialists in several actions near the Rhine, and ravaged the Palatinate with excessive cruelty,—which is perhaps the only stain on his memory. He was opposed in the next campaign to Montecuculi, an Austrian general of great skill, and was killed at Salzbach in July, 1675. Turenne was distinguished for his modesty, sobriety, sound judgment, and impassible composure in action.

See BOSSUET, "Oraison funèbre du Vicomte de Turenne," 1676; PAULETTI, "Vita di Turenna," 1677; G. DE COURTILZ, "Vie de Turenne," 1685; RAMSAY, "Histoire de Turenne," 2 vols., 1735; RAGUENET, "Histoire de Turenne," 1738; FLÉCHIER, "Oraison funèbre de Turenne," 1675; SISMONDI, "Histoire de France;" MICHELET, "Histoire de France;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" DE RETZ, "Mémoires;" "Leven van den Marschalk van Turenne," Amsterdam, 1676; "Lettres et Mémoires du Maréchal de Turenne," edited by COMTE DE GRIMOARD, 2 vols., 1782.

Turennius. See TURENNE.

Turgenef, Turgenev, or **Turgenew.** See TOORGENEF.

Tur'got, an Anglo-Saxon historian. He became Bishop of Saint Andrew's and Primate of Scotland in 1107, and wrote a "History of the Church of Durham from 635 to 1096." Died in 1115.

Turgot, tür'go', (ANNE ROBERT JACQUES,) Baron de L'Aulne, (deh lōn,) an eminent French economist and financier, born in Paris in May, 1727. He studied law, became a counsellor to the Parliament in 1752, and master of requests in 1753. In 1761 he was appointed intendant of Limoges. Before the last date he had produced treatises on various subjects. He was versed in the ancient languages and many sciences. In the performance of his administrative duties as intendant, he made several reforms and experiments in political economy. He suppressed the *corvées*, opened new roads, introduced the use of potatoes, and distributed the burden of taxation more equitably. Having formed friendly relations with the philosophic party, of which Voltaire and D'Alembert were leaders, he contributed to the "Encyclopédie" articles on "Existence," "Expansibilité," "Fairs and Markets," ("Foires et Marchés,") etc.

He was appointed in August, 1774, to the office of controller-general of finance, then the most important office of the government. Among his first acts was the restoration of free trade in grain between the provinces. He abolished several oppressive laws and feudal privileges, reformed abuses, and began to improve, by economy, the public finances. His policy was expressed by the phrase, "No bankruptcy, no increase of taxes, no loans." The courtiers, nobles, politicians, and privileged classes combined against him. He was removed in May, 1776. His friend Malesherbes said that Turgot had "the heart of L'Hôpital with the head of Bacon." Voltaire was a warm admirer of Turgot, whom he characterized as the best minister that France ever had. Turgot corresponded with Benjamin Franklin, and wrote a Memoir on the American war. Died in March, 1781.

"There are crises," says the "Fortnightly Review" for August, 1870, "when a character tells far more than an idea, and is at once a saving opportunity and a decisive force. Such a character was Turgot. The further we recede from the French Revolution, the more preeminent does this firm and exalted figure shine forth,—the one legislator who might have saved France."

See DUPONT DE NEMOURS, "Mémoires sur la Vie de Turgot," 2 vols., 1782; CONDORCET, "Vie de Turgot," 1786; DROZ, "Histoire du Règne de Louis XVI;" M. J. TISSOT, "Turgot, sa Vie, son Administration," etc., 1862; MARMONTEL, "Mémoires;" DUPUY, "Éloge historique de Turgot," 1781; BLANQUI, "Histoire de l'Économie politique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Turgot, (ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a rural economist, born in Paris in 1721, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1789.

Turgot, de, deh tür'go', (LOUIS FÉLIX ÉTIENNE,) MARQUIS, a French diplomatist and senator, born in 1796. He was minister of foreign affairs from December, 1851, to July, 1852, and was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1853. Died October 1, 1866.

Turk, tōōrk, (DANIEL GOTTLOB,) a German musician, born near Chemnitz in 1751, was organist at Halle. He wrote several treatises on music. Died in 1813.

Turk, von, fon tōōrk, (KARL CHRISTIAN WILHELM,) a German philanthropist, born at Meiningen in 1774, was active in promoting common-school education, and was the first to introduce the silk-manufacture into Germany. Died in 1846.

Türkheim, von, fon türk'hīm', (JOHANNES,) a political and historical writer, born at Strasburg in 1746, died in 1824.

Turlupin. See BELLEVILLE.

Tŭrn'bull, (ROBERT,) D.D., a Baptist divine, born in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in 1809, emigrated to America, and settled in 1845 as pastor of a church at Hartford, Connecticut. He published "Christ in History, or the Central Power," (1856,) and several other works, and translated from the French Vinet's "Vital Christianity." Died November 20, 1877.

Tŭrn'bull, (ROBERT JAMES,) an American politician, born in Florida in 1775. He wrote a number of treatises in defence of the State-Rights party in South Carolina. Died in 1833.

Turnèbe. See TURNEBUS.

Tur'ne-bus, [Fr. TURNÈBE, tür'nȧb',] (ADRIEN,) an eminent French scholar, originally named **Tournebœuf,** born in Normandy in 1512. He studied in Paris, and became professor of Greek in that city in 1547. He acquired a European reputation as a classical scholar, translated into Latin a number of Greek authors, among whom were Plutarch and Theophrastus, and wrote commentaries on Cicero's works. According to a French biographer, he was unrivalled as a professor in clearness, accuracy, and profundity. Among his works is "Adversaria," (3 parts, 1564–73,) in which he corrects and explains many passages in the Greek and Latin authors. Died in Paris in 1565. He was eulogized by L'Hôpital, Scaliger, and Montaigne, the last of whom called him "l'âme la plus polie du monde," ("the most polished (or polite) soul in the world.") He had a son Adrien, who wrote Latin verses. Died in 1594.

See PASSERAT, "In Turnebi Obitum Nænia," 1651; DE THOU et TEISSIER, "Éloges;" NICÉRON "Mémoires."

Tur'ner, (CHARLES **Tennyson,**) an English divine and poet, brother of Alfred Tennyson, was born in 1808, at Somersby, Lincolnshire. With Alfred he put forward in 1827 "Poems by Two Brothers;" later he assumed his grandmother's name of Turner. Died in 1879.

Tur'ner, (DAWSON,) an English botanist and writer, born at Great Yarmouth in 1775. He published, among other works, "Fuci, or Coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants of the Genus Fucus," (3 vols. fol., 1808,) "A Tour in Normandy," (1820,) and "The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales," (2 vols., 1805,) the last-named conjointly with Mr. L. W. Dillwyn. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of other learned institutions. Died in 1858.

Tur'ner, (EDWARD,) a distinguished chemist and physician, born in Jamaica in 1797. He studied at Edinburgh and Göttingen, and in 1828 was appointed professor of chemistry in the London University, where his lectures gained for him a high reputation. His "Elements of Chemistry," (1827,) often reprinted, is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1839.

Turner, (FRANCIS,) Bishop of Ely, was one of the seven English prelates who were prosecuted for resisting the authority of James II. in ecclesiastical affairs. He was the author of a "Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft," etc., and "Animadversions on Naked Truth." Died in 1700.

See MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Seven Bishops," London, 1866.

Turner, (Sir JAMES,) an English officer, who lived in

the reign of Charles II. and was notorious for his cruel treatment of the Scottish Covenanters. He left an autobiography.

Turner, (JOSEPH MALLORD WILLIAM,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born in London in April, 1775, was a son of a hair-dresser. He received only an ordinary education, and passed his boyhood mostly in London. "At last," says Ruskin, "fortune wills that the lad's true life shall begin; and one summer evening he finds himself sitting alone among the Yorkshire hills. For the first time the silence of Nature around him, her freedom sealed to him, her glory opened to him." He was admitted as a student in the Royal Academy in 1789. "So taught and prepared for his life's labour, sat the boy at last alone among his fair English hills, and began to paint, with cautious toil, the rocks and fields, and trickling brooks, and soft white clouds of heaven." ("Modern Painters," vol. v.) For many years he used water-colours almost exclusively. He exhibited a "View of Lambeth Palace" in 1790. His early pictures represented mostly English or Welsh scenery. In 1799 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and exhibited an oil-painting of "The Battle of the Nile." He became a Royal Academician in 1802, after which he travelled in France, Switzerland, and the valley of the Rhine. Among his master-pieces are "The Fall of Schaffhausen," (1805,) "The Sun Rising through Vapour," (1806,) "Narcissus and Echo," (1814,) "Apollo and Python," and "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," (1832.) In 1807 or 1808 he commenced the publication of his famous "Liber Studiorum," a series of prints or drawings. He visited Italy in 1819, 1829, and 1840. According to Ruskin, he surpassed all former artists in "the expression of the infinite redundance of natural landscape. . . . This work, done by Turner among the hills, joining the most intense appreciation of all tenderness with delight in all magnitude and memory for all detail, is never to be rivalled or looked upon in similitude again." ("Modern Painters," vol. iv. chap. xvii.) Turner was never married. His disposition was reserved and unsociable, and he is represented as having been extremely parsimonious. He died in London in December, 1851, having bequeathed to the nation a large number of oil-paintings, which are exhibited in the National Gallery.

See BURNETT, "Turner and his Works," 1852; W. THORNBURY, "Life of W. Turner," 2 vols., 1862; RUSKIN, "Modern Painters," *passim;* "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;"

Turner, (SAMUEL,) an English diplomatist, born in Gloucestershire about 1759, entered the service of the East India Company, and was sent on a mission to Thibet in 1783, and afterwards to the Sultan of Mysore. He published an "Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in Tibet," (1800.) He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1802.

Tur'ner, (SAMUEL HULBEART,) D.D., an American Episcopalian divine, born at Philadelphia in 1790. He became in 1821 professor of biblical learning in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and in 1831 professor of Hebrew in Columbia College. He published "Thoughts on Scriptural Prophecy," and other works. Died in 1861.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Turner, (SHARON,) an English historian, born in London in 1768, followed the profession of attorney. His reputation is founded chiefly on his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," (4 vols., 1799–1805,) which is highly esteemed. He also published a "History of England from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Elizabeth," (5 vols., 1814–29,) a "Sacred History of the World as displayed in the Creation and Subsequent Events to the Deluge," (3 vols., 1832–39,) and several poems. Died in 1847.

See WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Fraser's Magazine" for May, 1835; "Monthly Review" for March, 1803, February, 1807, and November, 1824.

Turner, (Rev. SYDNEY,) a son of the preceding, and chaplain of the Reformatory School at Red Hill, prepared a new edition of his father's "Sacred History of the World," and published a treatise on "Reformatory Schools." Died June 26, 1879.

Turner, (THOMAS HUDSON,) an English antiquary born in London in 1815. He published in 1851 "Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England from the Conquest to the End of the Thirteenth Century," (illustrated,) a work which displays great learning and research. Died in 1852.

Turner, (WILLIAM,) an English divine and physician, born in Northumberland about 1520. He studied at Cambridge, and subsequently became Dean of Wells. He was the author of treatises on medicine, theology, zoology, and botany; among the last-named we may cite his "Herball, or History of Plants," said to have been the first work of the kind published in England. Died in 1568.

Turner, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English anatomist, born at Lancaster in 1832. He became demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Edinburgh in 1854, and was professor of anatomy there after 1867. He published many memoirs on human and comparative anatomy, and was president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1900. Died 1916.

Turner, (WILLIAM WADDEN,) born in London in 1810, emigrated at an early age to America, where he distinguished himself as an Oriental scholar. He became in 1842 professor of the Oriental languages at Union Theological Seminary, New York. Died in 1859.

Tur'nus, [Gr. *Τύρνος,*] King of the Rutulians, was a suitor for the hand of Lavinia, and an adversary of Æneas, against whom he waged war. He was killed by Æneas in single combat.

See VIRGIL, "Æneid," books vii., ix., x., xi., xii.

Tur'nus, a Roman satiric poet, who probably flourished in the second half of the first century. His works, which are praised by Martial, are not extant.

Tur'pin or **Til'pin,** [Lat. TURPI'NUS,] a French Benedictine monk, was made Archbishop of Rheims by Charlemagne. He has been supposed to be the author of a chronicle celebrating the deeds of Charlemagne, but in point of fact its authorship is very doubtful. The chronicle itself is of high value, but on internal evidence it is now generally assigned to the eleventh or twelfth century. Died about 812.

Turpin, tür'păN', (FRANÇOIS HENRI,) a French *littérateur,* born at Caen in 1709, wrote a "History of Mahomet," (2 vols., 1773,) "France Illustrated, or the French Plutarch," (5 vols., 1777–90,) and other historical and biographical works. Died in 1799.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Turpin, (PIERRE JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French botanist and designer, born at Vire in 1775. He visited the West Indies in his youth, returned to France in 1802, and was employed to illustrate with his designs the works of Humboldt. He published, besides other works, "Vegetable Iconography," (1841.) Died in 1840.

See ACHILLE RICHARD, "Notice sur M. Turpin," 1840.

Turpin de Crissé, tür'păN' dĕh krĕ'sā', (LANCELOT,) COUNT, a French officer and military writer, born in La Beauce about 1715, served with distinction in Italy and Germany, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. His principal work, entitled "Essay on the Art of War," (3 vols., 1754,) obtained extensive popularity and was translated into English, German, and Russian. He also published "Commentaries on Cæsar," and other similar treatises. He was created a commander of the order of Saint Louis in 1771, and lieutenant-general in 1780. Died about 1795.

See DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français.

Turpin de Crissé, (LANCELOT THÉODORE,) COUNT, a French artist, born in Paris in 1782. He painted landscapes, published a "Voyage to Naples," and was admitted into the Institute. Died in 1859.

Turquet. See MAYERNE.

Turquety, tür'kĕh-te', (ÉDOUARD,) a French poet, born at Rennes in 1801, wrote "Poetical Sketches," ("Esquisses poétiques," 1829,) "Love and Faith," (1833,) "Primavera," (1840,) etc. Died in 1867.

Türr, tür, (STEPHEN,) a Hungarian patriot and general, born at Baja about 1820. He joined the Italian army in 1849, and fought against Austria. In the Crimean war he served in the allied army against Russia.

He enlisted, with the rank of colonel, in the army of Garibaldi in 1859, and distinguished himself in the liberation of Sicily in 1860. He became a general of division in the Italian service, and married a granddaughter of Lucien Bonaparte. In 1886 he obtained a concession for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, which was completed in 1893.

Turranius. See RUFINUS.

Turreau, tü'rō', (LOUIS,) a French Jacobin, born at Orbec about 1760. He was a violent member of the Convention, 1792–95. Died in 1796.

Turreau de Linières, tü'rō' dẹh le'ne-air', (LOUIS MARIE,) BARON, a French general, born at Évreux in 1756. He commanded an army which defeated the Vendean insurgents in 1793, and was ambassador to the United States from 1804 to 1811. Died in 1816.

Turrecremata, the Latin of TORQUEMADA, which see.

Turrell or **Turrel,** tü'rĕl', [Lat. TUREL'LUS,] (PIERRE,) a French astrologer, and rector of the College of Dijon, wrote "The Period of the World," ("La Période du Monde," 1531.) Died about 1547.

Turretin. See TURRETINI.

Turretini, toor-rà-tee'nee, [Fr. TURRETIN, tü'rẹn-tăN' or tür'tăN,] (BENEDICT,) a Swiss theologian, born at Zurich in 1588, was eminent for his learning and talents. He became professor of theology at Geneva in 1612, and published several works on theology. Died in 1631.

Turretini or **Turretin,** [Lat. TURRETI'NUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) an eminent Swiss theologian, a son of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1623. He studied under Spanheim and Diodati, became an eloquent preacher, and was appointed professor of theology at Geneva in 1653. He had great influence in the Church. His principal work is "Theological and Controversial Institutes," ("Institutiones Theologiæ Elencticæ," 3 vols., 1679–85,) which was highly esteemed. Died at Geneva in 1687.

See PICTET, "Memoria F. Turretini celebrata," 1688.

Turretini or **Turretin,** [Lat. TURRETI'NUS,] (JEAN ALPHONSE,) a son of the preceding, and the most celebrated member of the family, was born at Geneva in 1671. He studied at Leyden and in England, gained distinction as a preacher, and became professor of theology at Geneva in 1705. He was a liberal theologian, who endeavoured to promote union among the different Protestant sects. He opposed with success the regulation that candidates for the ministry should be required to sign the *Consensus.* His chief works are "Cloud of Witnesses in favour of Moderate and Pacific Judgment concerning Theological Affairs," ("Nubes Testium pro moderato et pacifico de Rebus Theologicis Judicio," 1719,) and "Theological Cogitations and Dissertations," ("Cogitationes et Dissertationes theologicæ," 2 vols., 1737.) Died in 1737.

Turrian, toor-re-ân', [Fr. TURRIEN, tü're-âN'; Lat. TURRIA'NUS,] or **Torres,** tor'rẽs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish Jesuit and writer, born at Herrera about 1504. He wrote many works of little merit. In 1562 he was sent by the pope to the Council of Trent. Died in 1584.

Turrianus. See TURRIAN.

Turrien. See TURRIAN.

Tur-sel-li'nus, (HORATIUS,) an Italian Jesuit, originally named **Torsellino,** (tor-sĕl-lee'no,) born at Rome in 1545, became rector of the Jesuits' Seminary in his native city. He was the author of a treatise on the use of the Latin particles, "De Usu Particularum Latini Sermonis," (1598,) which ranks among the most valuable works of the kind; also an "Epitome of Universal History," (in Italian,) and "Life of Saint Francis Xavier," (in Latin, 1594.) Died in 1599.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique."

Tŭr'tọn, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born about 1780. He became Dean of Peterborough in 1830, and Bishop of Ely in 1845. Died in 1864.

Turton, (WILLIAM,) an English physician and naturalist, born before 1800. Among his principal works we may name a conchological dictionary of the British Islands, (1819,) "Conchylia Insularum Britannicarum," or "Shells of the British Islands," systematically arranged, (1822, illustrated,) and "Manual of the Land and Fresh-Water Shells of the British Islands," (1831.)

Tussanus. See TOUSSAIN.

Tus'sẹr, (THOMAS,) an English poet and writer on agriculture, was born in Essex about 1520. Died about 1580.

Tutankhamun, tootangka'men, an Egyptian king of the 18th dynasty, came to the throne about 1358 B.C., and died while a youth. His tomb at Thebes was discovered in 1922.

Tŭtch'in, (JOHN,) an English political writer under the reign of James II., was a partisan of the Duke of Monmouth. Died in 1707.

Tuthill, tŭt'il, (LOUISA CAROLINE HUGGINS,) an American writer, born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1799, was married in 1817. She published "James Somers, the Pilgrim's Son," (1827,) "My Wife," a novel, "The History of Architecture," (1848,) "The Nursery Book," (1849,) and other works, besides a compilation entitled "The Young Ladies' Reader." Died in 1879.

Tutilo, too'te-lo, or **Tuotilo,** too-o'te-lo, a learned Swiss monk, was distinguished for his proficiency in music, eloquence, and the arts of painting and sculpture. Died about 896.

Tut'tle, (DANIEL SYLVESTER,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Windham, New York, January 26, 1837, graduated at Columbia College in 1857. He entered the priesthood of the Episcopal Church, of which in 1867 he was consecrated a missionary bishop, having his episcopal seat at Salt Lake City, Utah. Later he was made bishop of Missouri.

Tuttle, (HERBERT,) an American historian, born at Bennington, Vermont, November 29, 1846. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1869, and in 1881 became professor of history in Cornell University. He published "German Political Leaders," (1876,) and a "History of Prussia," (1884.) Died June 21, 1894.

Tuttle, (HUDSON,) an American author, born at Berlin Heights, Ohio, in 1836. He was long connected with reform and spiritualistic journals, and wrote "Arcana of Nature," etc. Died in 1910.

Twain, (MARK.) See CLEMENS, SAMUEL L.

Tweed'dell, (JOHN,) an English scholar, born in Northumberland in 1769. Having studied at Cambridge, he was chosen a Fellow of Trinity College in 1792, and in 1795 set out on a tour to the continent. While engaged in examining the remains of art at Athens, he died, after a few days' illness, (1799,) leaving a collection of manuscripts and drawings, which were unfortunately lost on the voyage to England. A selection from his letters was published in 1815 by his brother Robert.

Tweed, (WILLIAM MARCY,) an American demagogue, born in New York city, April 3, 1823. Bred a chairmaker, he became an official in the New York city government, was in Congress, 1853–55, was a deputy of the street-commissioner, 1861–70, and was several times sent to the State Senate. In 1870 he was made commissioner of public works in the city government. In 1871 he was arrested for having appropriated great sums of money to his own private use and that of his friends. He was brought to trial in 1873, and was sentenced on no less than twelve charges of fraud, disbarred and heavily fined and sent to a penitentiary. A reversal of his sentences having been obtained, he was again imprisoned for lack of bail on a series of civil suits. He broke jail and escaped to Spain, but was sent back to New York, and there died in prison, April 12, 1878.

Tweed'dale, (GEORGE HAY,) MARQUIS OF, a British general, born in 1787. He served in the Peninsular war, (1808–14,) and was raised to the rank of general in 1854. He was a representative peer of Scotland. Died 1876.

Twells, (LEONARD,) an English clergyman, graduated at Cambridge in 1704. He preached in London, and wrote on theology. Died in 1742.

Twĕs'tẹn, (AUGUST DETLEV CHRISTIAN,) professor of theology at Kiel in 1819, was born at Glückstadt in 1789. He succeeded Schleiermacher in 1835 in the chair of theology at Berlin. He published several philosophical and religious works. Died at Berlin, January 8, 1876.

Twesten, (KARL,) a son of the foregoing, was born at Kiel, April 22, 1820. He studied at Berlin and Heidelberg, entered the Prussian civil service, and became one of the founders and chiefs of the National-Liberal party. His works include "Schiller in his Relations to Science," (1863,) "Macchiavelli," (1868,) and "Religious, Political, and Social Ideas of the Asiatic Civilized Races and the Egyptians," (1873.) Died October 14, 1870.

Twiggs, twigz, (DAVID EMANUEL,) an American general, born in Georgia in 1790. He served in the Mexican war, and obtained the rank of major-general in 1847. He joined the secession party in 1861. He was deprived of his rank in the United States army. Died at Augusta, Georgia, in September, 1862.

Twiggs, (LEVI,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Richmond City, Georgia, in 1793. He served under General Scott in the Mexican war, and was mortally wounded in the assault upon Chapultepec, 1847.

Twinger, (JAMES.) See KÖNIGSHOVEN.

Twi'ning, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in 1734, studied at Cambridge, and became rector of White Notley, in Essex, in 1768. He published an excellent translation of Aristotle's "Poetics," accompanied with notes and with two dissertations on poetical and musical imitation, (1789.) Died in 1804.

Twining, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished physician and surgeon, born in Nova Scotia, studied in London, where he afterwards became a member of the College of Surgeons. He was appointed in 1830 one of the surgeons to the Civil Hospital at Calcutta. He published "Clinical Illustrations of the More Important Diseases of Bengal," etc., (2 vols., 1832.) Died in 1835.

Twiss, (HORACE,) an English politician and writer, born in 1786 or 1787. He became a member of Parliament, and published a "Life of Lord Eldon." Died in 1849.

Twiss, (RICHARD,) an English traveller, born in 1747, published "Travels through Portugal and Spain in 1772 and 1773–4," "A Tour in Ireland in 1775–8," "Miscellanies," and other works. Died in 1821.

Twiss, (Sir TRAVERS,) an English lawyer and writer, born in Westminster about 1810. He became professor of political economy at Oxford about 1842, and obtained a chair of civil law there in 1855. He wrote several works on the law of nations, etc. Died Jan. 14, 1897.

Twiss, (WILLIAM,) a learned English nonconformist minister, born in Berkshire about 1575, was a Calvinist. He was prolocutor to the Westminster Assembly of Divines, in 1643, and wrote several controversial works, among which is "Defence of Grace," ("Vindiciæ Gratiæ," 1632,) against Arminianism. He was curate of Newbury for many years. Died in 1646.

Twyne, (BRIAN,) an English antiquary, born in 1579, became keeper of the archives at Oxford, and wrote on the antiquities of that place. Died in 1644.

Twyne, (JOHN,) an antiquary, born in Hampshire, was a grandfather of the preceding. He wrote on British antiquities. Died in 1581.

Twy's'den, (Sir ROGER,) an English antiquary, born in Kent in 1597, was the author of "The Historical Defence of the Church of England," and other works. Died in 1672.

Ty. See TYR.

Tyard, de, dẹh tē'ȧʀ', (PONTUS,) a French poet, one of the members of the celebrated "Pléiade," was born at Bissy (whence he is called SIEUR DE BISSY) in 1521. He became Bishop of Châlons, and died September 23, 1605. He published "Erreurs amoureuses," (1549–55,) and "Douze Fables de Fleuves et Fontaines," (1586.) He was an excellent sonneteer.

Ty'ch'born, (CHIDIOCK,) an English poet, who shared in Babington's conspiracy and was executed with him in 1586. He was a very young man at the time. His "Lines written by one in the Tower" are the best-known of his extant productions.

Ty'che, [Gr. Τύχη,] in Greek mythology, the personification of chance or luck, corresponded with the Roman Fortuna. She was represented sometimes with a ball, and sometimes with the horn of Amalthea.

Tycho Brahe. See BRAHE.

Tychsen, tĭk'sen or tĭk'sẹn, (OLAUS GERHARD,) an eminent Orientalist, born at Tondern, in Sleswick, in 1734. He studied at Halle, and in 1763 became professor of the Oriental languages at Bützow, where he soon acquired the highest reputation as a teacher. He died in 1815, leaving a very valuable library, which was purchased by the University of Rostock. He was author of treatises on the Phœnician and Arabic languages, and a work entitled "Leisure Hours of Bützow," (1769.)

See HARTMANN, "O. Tychsen," etc., 5 vols., 1818–20; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Tychsen, (THOMAS CHRISTIAN,) a philologist, born in Sleswick in 1758. Having studied at Göttingen, he visited Germany and other parts of Europe, and after his return became professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He published a "History of the Jews," (1789,) an "Arabic Grammar," an edition of Smyrnæus, and other works. Died in 1834.

Tydée. See TYDEUS.

Tydeman, tī'dẹh-măn', (MINARD,) a Dutch scholar and writer, born at Zwolle in 1741. He was professor of law at Utrecht, and removed to Leyden about 1801. Died in 1825.

Ty'deŭs, [Gr. Τυδεύς; Fr. TYDÉE, te'dā',] a mythical hero, was a son of Œneus, King of Calydon, and a brother of Meleager. He married Deïpyle, (sometimes written Deiphyle,) a daughter of Adrastus, and was the father of Diomede. He was one of the seven chiefs that led the famous expedition against Thebes, in order to restore Polynices. In this war he was mortally wounded by Melanippus.

Tydide. See TYDIDES.

Ty-di'dēs, [Gr. Τυδείδης; Fr. TYDIDE, te'dēd',] a patronymic of Diomede, the son of Tydeus.

Tye, tī, (CHRISTOPHER,) an eminent English musician, born in Westminster, was patronized by Henry VIII., who appointed him musical teacher to Prince Edward. He became organist to the chapel royal under the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His compositions are chiefly anthems and church music.

Ty'ẹrs, (THOMAS,) an English miscellaneous writer, born in 1726, was one of the proprietors of Vauxhall, London. Among his works is "Biographical Sketches of Dr. Johnson," (1784.) Died in 1787.

Ty'ler, (BENNET,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Middlebury, Connecticut, in 1783, was elected in 1822 president of Dartmouth College. He wrote a "History of the New Haven Theology," (1837,) and a number of religious and controversial works. Died in 1858.

Tyler, (DANIEL,) an American general, born in Connecticut in 1799, graduated at West Point in 1819. He was a civil engineer before the rebellion. He commanded a division at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Died November 30, 1882.

Tyler, (ERASTUS B.,) an American general, born in Ontario county, New York, about 1822, became a resident of Ohio in his youth. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at the battles of Port Republic (June, 1862) and of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Died January 9, 1891.

Tyler, (JOHN,) the tenth President of the United States, born in Charles-City county, Virginia, in March, 1790, was a son of John Tyler, Governor of Virginia. He studied law, was elected a member of Congress in 1816, and served in that body about five years, during which he opposed a protective tariff and the Bank of the United States. He was originally a republican of the Virginia school, and supported W. H. Crawford for the Presidency in 1824. In 1825 he became Governor of Virginia, and in March, 1827, was elected a Senator of the United States in place of John Randolph of Roanoke. He voted against the tariff bill of 1828, and against all measures of internal improvement, and was a partisan of General Jackson in the election of that year. He sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina in 1832, became an opponent of Jackson's administration, and voted alone in the Senate against the "Force Bill" which was passed against the nullifiers in February, 1833. He was re-elected for a term of six years, commencing December, 1833, soon after which date he opposed the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the

United States, and supported Mr. Clay's resolution which censured the President for the removal of the same. The legislature of Virginia, about February, 1836, instructed the Virginia Senators to vote for expunging the resolution of censure just mentioned, but Mr. Tyler preferred to resign his seat, and refused to obey their instructions. He became identified with the Whig party, and in the National Convention which met in December, 1839, he zealously supported Mr. Clay for the Presidency. He was then nominated for Vice-President, General Harrison being the Presidential candidate, and was elected in November, 1840.

In consequence of the death of President Harrison, (April 4, 1841,) Mr. Tyler became President of the United States. He retained in office the cabinet ministers appointed by General Harrison. He soon after began to quarrel with Mr. Clay and the majority of those who had elected himself to the Vice-Presidency. He vetoed a national bank bill which was passed by Congress about the 6th of August, 1841, although the principal provisions of that bill had been suggested by Mr. Ewing, secretary of the treasury. "Congress having passed another bank bill," says Mr. Greeley, "based entirely on his own suggestions, and conforming in all points to his requirements, he vetoed that also," (about September 10, 1841.) This veto provoked the indignation of the Whigs, who denounced the President for betraying their confidence. It caused the resignation of all the members of the cabinet except Daniel Webster, who was secretary of state, and who remained in office in order to complete important negotiations with the British government. Having concluded a treaty with Lord Ashburton on the subject of the northeastern boundary, Webster resigned in May, 1843. In July, 1843, the President reorganized his cabinet, to which he appointed several Democrats. The department of state was then given to Abel P. Upshur, who was accidentally killed in February, 1844, and was succeeded by John C. Calhoun. He concluded in April, 1844, a treaty of annexation with the republic of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate. Mr. Tyler continued to promote the annexation of Texas, which, by the aid of the Democrats, he effected March 1, 1845. His intrigues to obtain a nomination for the Presidency were not successful, and he retired to private life on the 4th of March, 1845.

He was president of the Peace Conference or Convention which met in Washington in February, 1861. Having joined the disunion movement, he became a member of the Confederate Congress about March, 1861. Died in Richmond in January, 1862.

See GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. i. pp. 154–156; "Democratic Review" for November, 1842, (with a portrait.)

Tyler, (MOSES COIT,) LL.D., L.H.D., an American educator, born in Griswold, Connecticut, August 2, 1835, graduated at Yale College in 1857, studied theology at Andover, was professor of English literature in the University of Michigan, 1867–81, and in the latter year was appointed professor of American history in Cornell University. Among his works are "The Brawnville Papers," (1869,) and "A History of American Literature," (1878.) He was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Died December 28, 1900.

Tyler, (ROYALL,) an American jurist and humorous writer, born at Boston in 1756. His comedy entitled "The Contrast" was performed in New York in 1786 with brilliant success. His other principal works are "The Algerine Captive," a novel, and the comedies of "May-Day, or New York in an Uproar," and "The Georgia Spec, or Land in the Moon." Died in 1826.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature."

Tyler, (SAMUEL,) an American lawyer and philosophical writer, born in Prince George's county, Maryland, in 1809. He published a "Discourse of the Baconian Philosophy," (1844,) "The Progress of Philosophy in the Past and in the Future," (1859,) and a "Life of Chief-Justice Taney," (1872.) He died in 1878.

Tȳ'ler, (WAT,) an English rebel, was a leader of a large number of men who revolted in the southeastern part of England in 1381 in consequence of a capitation tax. They massacred several persons of the higher classes, committed much devastation, and marched towards London. Tyler was killed by the mayor of London in 1381.

Tyler, (WILLIAM SEYMOUR,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine and scholar, born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He became professor of the Latin and Greek languages at Amherst College about 1836. He also published editions of the "Germania" and "Agricola" of Tacitus, the "Histories" of Tacitus, and Plato's "Apology" and "Crito," and a number of theological treatises. Died Nov. 19, 1897.

Ty'lor, (Sir EDWARD BURNETT,) English anthropologist, born at Camberwell Grove, Oct. 2, 1832. He was educated at a Friends' school. His principal works are "Anahuac, or Mexico and the Mexicans," (1861,) "Early History of Mankind," (1865,) "Primitive Culture," (1871,) "Anthropology," (1881,) etc. He was made prof. of anthropology at Oxford in 1895. D. 1917.

Ty'nan, (KATHARINE,) a British novelist and poet, born at Dublin in 1861. She married H. A. Hinkson in 1893. She published several volumes of verse and a number of novels, among her later works being "The Handsome Brandons," (1898,) and "The Wind in the Trees," poems, (1898.)

Tyndale. See TINDALE.

Tȳn'dall, (JOHN,) LL.D., F.R.S., a distinguished physicist, born in Ireland, August 21, 1820, became professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution, London, in 1853. Among his works are "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," (1860,) and a treatise entitled "Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion," (1862,) which enjoys a high reputation. Professor Tyndall has probably done more than any other English writer to make known and popularize the great scientific truth of the mutual convertibility of heat and motion. He contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" several memoirs on radiant heat, and published "Lectures on Sound" in 1867, "Notes on Electricity," "Faraday as a Discoverer," and "Fragments of Science" in 1870, "Notes on Light" and "Hours of Exercise in the Alps" in 1871, "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers" in 1872, "Fragments of Science" in 1876, and "Floating Matter of the Air" in 1881. Died December 4, 1893.

Tyndare or **Tyndarée.** See TYNDARUS.

Tȳn'dą-rus or **Tȳn-dā're-us,** [Gr. *Τυνδάρεος* or *Τυνδάρεως*, rarely, if ever, *Τίνδαρος*;* Fr. TYNDARÉE, tăn'dā'rā', or TYNDARE, tăn'dăr',] a fabulous king of Sparta, married Leda, and had a number of children, among whom were Castor, Pollux, and Helen. The poets relate that he exacted from the numerous suitors of Helen an oath that they would defend her and the husband whom she should choose against all their enemies. (See HELEN.)

Tȳng, (DUDLEY ATKINS,) a gifted Episcopalian clergyman, the son of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., was born in Prince George's county, Maryland, January 12, 1825. He graduated with distinguished honour at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, studied for three years at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, was ordained at Alexandria, Virginia, by Bishop Meade, in 1846, served as rector at Columbus, Ohio, Charlestown, Virginia, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and from 1854 to 1856 was rector of the Church of the Epiphany in Philadelphia. In the latter year considerations growing out of his uncompromising hostility to slavery caused him to resign the rectorship of this church, when with a large number of his parishioners he established in the same city the Church of the Covenant. Two years later, while at his rural residence near Philadelphia, his arm was accidentally caught in the wheels of an agricultural machine and so lacerated as to render amputation necessary. His death speedily followed, April 19, 1858.

Tȳng, (STEPHEN HIGGINSON,) D.D., an American Episcopalian divine, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1800. He graduated at Harvard College, became rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, in 1833, and in 1845 of Saint George's Church, New York. He published "Lectures on the Law and the Gospel," (1848,) "Family Commentary on the Four Gospels,"

* See LIDDELL and SCOTT, "Greek-English Lexicon."

(1849,) "The Child of Prayer," (a memoir of Dudley A. Tyng,) and other religious works. Died Sept. 3, 1885.

Tyng, (Stephen Higginson,) Jr., D.D., an American clergyman, a son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia, June 28, 1839. He graduated in 1858 at Williams College, took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1861, and became a very popular "Low-Church" pulpit orator and editor of New York. In 1882 he retired from active work in his profession and entered upon a business life. Died in 1898.

Typhaon. See Typhon.

Typhée or **Typhoée.** See Typhon.

Tȳ'phon, Tȳ-phā'ǫn, or **Tȳ-pho'ẽus,** [Gr. Τυφάων, Τυφωεύς, Τυφώς; Fr. Typhon, te'fôN', Typhoée, or Typhée, te'fā',] in classic mythology, was a giant and fire-breathing monster, the father of Chimæra, Cerberus, and the Sphinx. According to the fable, he rebelled against the gods, some of whom fled to Egypt and concealed themselves under the forms of different animals. He was finally vanquished by Jupiter and buried under Mount Etna. Typhon came to be identified with Set, (q. v.,) an abhorred and monstrous divinity of Egypt.

Typot, te'po', written also **Typoest,** [Lat. Typo'rius,] (James,) a Flemish jurist and writer, born at Bruges about 1550. At the invitation of King John III. he went to Sweden, where he was imprisoned from 1582 to 1594. Soon after the latter date he went to the court of the emperor Rudolph, who gave him the title of historiographer. He wrote "On Fame," ("De Fama,") "On Fortune," ("De Fortuna,") and a "History of Sweden," (1605.) Died at Prague in 1601 or 1602.

Typotius. See Typot.

Tyr, teer, (or tēēr,) or **Ty,** tee, [supposed to be allied to the Anglo-Saxon *tir*, signifying "glorious," "mighty,"*] the most fearless of all the gods of the Northmen, was a son of Odin, but his mother was of the race of giants, (Jötuns.) He is called "the one-handed," an epithet which is explained by the following legend. The most terrible of all the enemies of the gods was the wolf Fenrir, destined by the appointment of the Nornas to be the destroyer of Odin. When young, he was brought up among the Æsir, but Tyr alone had the courage to give him food. As he increased in strength, the gods, anxiously calling to mind the predictions that he was fated to be their destruction, resolved, if possible, to bind him. After various unsuccessful attempts, they at last caused to be constructed a magic chain, which, though soft and slender as a silken cord, was of inconceivable strength. But the difficulty was to fasten it on him. He had readily allowed the Æsir to bind him with other chains, which he had broken without much difficulty; but now his suspicions were excited by the seeming frailty of the new-made band. The gods assured him that he could easily break it, but even if he did not they promised they would instantly release him after he had once tried his strength upon it. The wolf replied, "If I cannot free myself, I am well convinced I shall wait long to be released by you; but, rather than you shall charge me with a want of courage, let one of you place his hand in my mouth as a pledge of your sincerity, and I will consent to be bound." The gods now looked at one another, but no one had the hardihood to offer his hand. At length Tyr stretched forth his right hand and placed it within the jaws of the wolf. The monster now began to struggle, but the more he strove the more tightly he was bound by the magic chain. Hereupon all the gods began to laugh, except Tyr, who had good reason to be serious, since he had through his rashness lost his right hand. It is a proverbial saying of a man of surpassing courage that he is as brave as Tyr. Being the bravest of the gods, he was the deity especially worshipped by brave men. On account of his courage, Tyr may be styled "the Northern Mars;" Tuesday (that is, "Tyr's-day" or "Ty'sday") is called in modern Latin *dies Martis*, ("Mars-day,") whence the French *Mardi*. At the destruction of the world Tyr will be slain by the dog Garm.

* It would seem to be a probable conjecture that it might be derived directly from *tyr*, a "bull," of which the inconsiderate reckless daring not a little resembles that of the god Tyr, although some of the Norse writers say, strangely enough, that Tyr was remarkable for the union of prudence (or discretion) with courage.

Tȳ-ran'nĭ-o or **Tȳ-ran'nĭ-on,** [Gr. Τυραννίων,] a Greek grammarian, born in Pontus, was made prisoner by the Romans, and taken in 72 B.C. to Rome, where he resided as a teacher. His learning and abilities are highly commended by Cicero, who employed him to arrange his library and to instruct his nephew Quintus, 56 B.C.

Tyrannion. See Tyrannio.

Tyrannius. See Rufinus.

Tyrants, Thirty. See Thirty Tyrants, The.

Tyr-con'nel, (Richard Talbot,) Earl of, an Irish royalist, of Norman descent. "In his youth he had been one of the most noted sharpers and bullies of London. He had been introduced to Charles and James when they were exiles in Flanders, as a man fit and ready for the infamous service of assassinating the Protector." (Macaulay, "History of England.") In 1687 he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, the Protestant population of which he resolved to exterminate. He commanded at the battle of the Boyne against William III., and was defeated, (1690.) In the campaign of 1691 he assumed authority over the army, and interfered with Saint Ruth, who had a commission as commander-in-chief. Died in 1691.

"Under an outward show of levity, profusion, and eccentric impudence," says Macaulay, "he was in truth one of the most mercenary and crafty of mankind." ("History of England.")

Tyrone, Earl of. See O'Neill.

Tȳr'rell, James,) an English political writer, born in London in 1642, was a grandson, on the mother's side, of Archbishop Usher. After the revolution of 1688 he published a collection of political dialogues, entitled "Bibliotheca Politica, or an Enquiry into the Antient Constitution of the English Government," etc., (1718.) His most important work is his "General History of England, both Ecclesiastical and Civil," (3 vols. fol., 1700.) Died in 1718.

Tyrtæus, tĭr-tee'us, [Gr. Τυρταῖος; Fr. Tyrtée, tēr'tā'; Ger. Tyrtäus, tēēr-tā'ŭs,] a celebrated Greek elegiac poet and musician, supposed to have been a native of Miletus, flourished about 685 B.C. According to tradition, the Spartans, instructed by the Delphic oracle, requested the Athenians to send them a leader. The Athenians, in derision, sent Tyrtæus, a lame schoolmaster. He composed martial songs by which the Spartans were animated to victory in their war against the Messenians. His war-songs had a great and lasting influence over the Spartans, who continued to sing them for several centuries. To remove dissensions among the Spartans, he wrote a political elegy, called "Eunomia," some fragments of which are extant.

See A. Matthiæ, "De Tyrtæi Carminibus," 1820.

Tyrtäus. See Tyrtæus.

Tyrtée. See Tyrtæus.

Tyrwhitt, tĕr'it, (Thomas,) an eminent English philologist and antiquary, born in London in 1730. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, and in 1762 was appointed clerk of the House of Commons. He was also curator of the British Museum, and a Fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name his "Dissertation on Babrius," (1776,) "Conjectures upon Strabo," (1783,)—both in Latin,—an excellent edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," "Poems supposed to have been written at Bristol in the Tenth Century by Rowley," etc., in which he exposes the fraud of Chatterton, and an edition of the "Poetics" of Aristotle. He died in 1786. His "Conjectures upon Æschylus, Euripides, and Aristophanes" came out in 1822.

Tȳ'sǫn, (Edward,) an English physician and anatomist, born in Somersetshire in 1649. He took his degree at Cambridge, and subsequently became physician to the Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians. He published several excellent treatises on comparative anatomy, among which we may name "Orang-Outang, sive Homo Sylvestris; or, The Anatomy of a Pygmie, compared with that of a Monkey," etc.; and "Phocœna; or, The Anatomy of a Porpesse," etc., (1680.) He also contributed several valuable essays to the "Philosophical Transactions." Died in 1708.

Ty'son, (JAMES,) physician, born at Philadelphia in 1841. He has been a professor in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania since 1876, and has written "Introduction to Normal Histology," "The Cell Doctrine—Its History and Present Status," etc.

Tyssens, tī'sęns, (AUGUSTIN,) a Flemish painter of landscapes and animals, born about 1662, was a son of Peter, noticed below. He worked at Antwerp. Died about 1722.

Tyssens, (NIKOLAAS,) an able Flemish painter of birds, flowers, etc., born at Antwerp in 1660, was a brother of the preceding. Died in 1719.

Tyssens, (PETER,) a distinguished Flemish painter, was born at Antwerp in 1625. He excelled both in portraits and historical painting. Among his works in the latter department we may name "The Assumption of the Virgin," in the church of Saint James, at Antwerp. Died in 1692. His sons NICHOLAS and AUGUSTINE were also celebrated artists. The former painted chiefly birds and flowers, and the latter landscapes of great merit.

Tȳt'ler, (ALEXANDER FRASER,) Lord Woodhouselee, a distinguished Scottish historian and jurist, son of William, noticed below, was born at Edinburgh in 1747. He studied law in his native city, and was admitted an advocate in 1770. He became professor of universal history and Roman antiquities at Edinburgh in 1786, and in 1802 was made judge of the court of session, with the title of Lord Woodhouselee. He was the author of an "Essay on the Principles of Translation," (1791,) "Elements of General History," (2 vols. 8vo, 1801,) "Treatise upon Martial Law," and "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Henry Home, Lord Kames," (2 vols., 1807–10.) He died in 1813, having been previously appointed a lord of justiciary.

Tytler, (JAMES,) a Scottish writer, born at Brechin in 1747. He was the author of a "Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar," and other works. He was also a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," second edition. He died at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1804.

Tytler, (PATRICK FRASER,) a historian, a son of Alexander F., noticed above, was born at Edinburgh in 1791. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He published a "Life of Admirable Crichton," (1819,) a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," (1833,) a "Life of Henry VIII.," (1837,) and other biographies. His principal work is a "History of Scotland," (9 vols., 1828–43,) which has a high reputation. He was an Episcopalian, and not disposed to estimate the Scottish Reformers so favourably as some other historians. He died at Edinburgh in December, 1849, leaving several children.

See BURGON, "Life of P. F. Tytler;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" "Quarterly Review" for March, 1841, and July, 1859; "North British Review" for August, 1859.

Tytler, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish lawyer and writer, born at Edinburgh in 1711. He published an "Inquiry, Historical and Critical, into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots," (1759,) "The Poetical Remains of James I. of Scotland," (1783,) "A Dissertation on Scottish Music," and other works. Died in 1792.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Tzetzes, tsēt'zēz, (JOANNES,) a Greek poet and grammarian of the latter part of the twelfth century, was a native of Constantinople. He was the author of a work entitled "Iliaca," comprising three poems, "Ante-Homerica," "Homerica," and "Post-Homerica," the greater part of which is extant, and was published in 1793 by F. W. Jacobs. He also wrote commentaries on several Greek classics.

His brother ISAAC was also distinguished for his learning.

See FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca."

Tzschirner, tshēR'nęr, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB,) a German Protestant theologian and pulpit orator, born in Saxony in 1778. He studied at Leipsic, where he became professor of theology in 1809. Among his numerous works we may name "Protestantism and Catholicism regarded from the Stand-Point of Politics" and "The System of Reaction." Died in 1828.

U.

Ubaldi, (GUIDO.) See GUIDO, (UBALDO.)

Ubaldini, oo-bāl-dee'nee, (PETRUCCIO,) an Italian artist and writer, was born at Florence about 1524. He became a resident of London in early life, and an illuminator on vellum. He wrote, besides other works, a "Life of Charlemagne," ("Vita di Carlo Magno," 1581,) "Moral and Political Precepts," (1592,) and "Poems," ("Rime," 1596.) Died about 1600.

Uberti, degli, dàl'yee oo-bĕR'tee, (FARINATA,) a Florentine leader of the Ghibeline faction, was expelled from Florence in 1250. Having defeated his opponents in battle in 1260, he recovered possession of Florence. His magnanimity is praised by Sismondi, who says he saved Florence from being razed to the ground by his own party.

Uberti, degli, (FAZIO or BONIFACIO,) a poet, born at Florence, was a grandson of the preceding. He was driven into exile by the Guelphs. He wrote an unfinished descriptive poem called "The News of the World," ("Il Dittamondo,") which is said to be interesting. Died about 1367.

Ubicini, ü'be'se'ne', (JEAN HENRI ABDOLONYME,) a French writer, born at Issoudun in 1818. He published "Letters on Turkey," (2 vols., 1849–51,) and other works. Died at Paris, October 29, 1884.

Uccello, oot-chel'lo, (PAOLO,) an eminent Florentine painter, born about 1395. His proper name was PAOLO DI DONO. He was noted for his skill in perspective, and for his admirable delineations of birds, from which he received the name of Uccello, ("bird.") Died about 1472.

Uchanski, oo-kăn'skee, (JAMES,) a Polish prelate, born in 1505, became Archbishop of Gnesen and Primate of Poland in 1562. He favoured or tolerated the Protestant doctrines. Died in 1581.

Uchtritz or **Uechtritz, von,** fon ŭK'trĭts, (FRIEDRICH,) a German poet and dramatist, born at Görlitz in 1800, published, among other works, a tragedy, entitled "Alexander and Darius," and "The Babylonians in Jerusalem," a dramatic poem. Died February 15, 1875.

U'dal, (EPHRAIM,) an English Puritan minister, who preached in London, became an Episcopalian, and wrote a "Treatise on Sacrilege." Died in 1647.

Udal, (JOHN,) an English scholar, the father of the preceding, was imprisoned on account of his Puritan principles, and died in 1592. His "Key to the Holy Tongue" is said to have been the first Hebrew grammar published in England.

Udal or **Udall,** (NICHOLAS,) an English scholar and dramatist, born in Hampshire in 1506. Having studied at Oxford, he became master of Eton School, and subsequently of Westminster School. He published a selection from Terence's comedies, with an English translation, entitled "Flovres for Latyne Spekynge," and wrote several original comedies, which have been lost, with the exception of one, called "Ralph Royster Doyster." It is said to have been the first English play of the kind divided into acts and scenes. Died in 1564.

Uden, van, văn ü'dęn, (LUCAS,) a Flemish landscape-painter and engraver, born at Antwerp in 1596. He executed the backgrounds for several of Rubens's pictures, who in return painted the figures in his. Among his master-pieces may be named a "Landscape by Moonlight," in the Lichtenstein gallery at Vienna. His engravings are numerous and highly prized. Died about 1662.

Udine, da, dà oo'de-nà, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter born in 1489, was distinguished for his skill in grotesque subjects. He was a pupil of Raphael, whom he assisted

in painting the Loggie in the Vatican. He excelled as a painter of animals, birds, etc. Died about 1562.

Ueberweg, ü'bĕr-vāg', (FRIEDRICH,) a German philosopher, born near Solingen, January 22, 1826. He studied at Berlin and Göttingen, was an instructor at Bonn, 1852–62, and afterwards a professor of philosophy at Königsberg University. Among his works are a "System of Logic," and "Outline of the History of Philosophy," (1862; 3d vol., 1866; in English, by G. S. Morris, 1872–74.) Died at Königsberg, June 7, 1871.

Uech'britz, von, (KUNO,) a German sculptor, born at Breslau in 1856. He began with portrait studies, afterwards produced monumental works of high merit. The best known are his "Elector George William" at Berlin, "Von Moltke" at Breslau, and "Bismarck" at Grimma. Died in 1908.

Uffenbach, von, fon ŏŏf'fĕn-bāk', (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German poet and musician, born at Frankfort in 1687, was a brother of the following. Died in 1769.

Uffenbach, von, (ZACHARIAS CONRAD,) a distinguished German scholar, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1683. He studied at Halle, and afterwards visited England. He was made a senator of his native city in 1721, and subsequently became chief justice. He collected a very large and valuable library, of which he published a catalogue, entitled "Bibliotheca Uffenbachiana," etc. He was the author of "German Glossary of the Middle Ages," an autobiography, etc. Died in 1734.

Uggione or **Uglone**. See OGGIONE.

Ughelli, oo-gel'lee, (FERDINANDO,) an Italian ecclesiastic, born at Florence about 1595, was the author of a valuable work entitled "Italia Sacra," (9 vols., 1642,) being a history of the Italian sees, etc., also an account of the Colonna family, called "Imagines Columnensis Familiæ Cardinalium," (1650.) Died in 1670.

Ugolino. See GHERARDESCA.

Ugoni, oo-go'nee, (CAMILLO,) an Italian writer, born at Brescia in 1784. He translated some works of Horace, and Cæsar's "Commentaries." His reputation is founded on his "History of Italian Literature in the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century," (3 vols., 1820–22.) He was exiled for liberalism from 1821 to 1838. Died in 1856.

Ugoni, [Lat. UGO'NIUS,] (MATTHIAS,) an Italian prelate and writer on councils, flourished about 1510. He became Bishop of Famagosta, in Cyprus. He asserted the supremacy of councils over the pope.

Uhl, ŏŏl, (FRIEDRICH,) a German novelist, born at Teschen, in Austrian Silesia, May 14, 1825. He was educated at Vienna, where he became a very successful journalist. Among his books are "Aus dem Banat," (1848,) "An der Theiss," (1851,) "Die Theater-Prinzessin," (a novel, 1863,) and several romances of great merit.

Uhland, oo'lănt, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a celebrated German lyric poet, born at Tübingen in 1787. He studied law in his native town, and took the degree of LL.D. in 1810. He was a member for Tübingen in the representative assembly of Würtemberg in 1819, and in 1830 was appointed professor-extraordinary of the German language and literature at Tübingen. Having been chosen a deputy to the Diet in 1833, he was conspicuous as an able and earnest advocate of the constitutional opposition. He had published in 1815 a collection of patriotic songs, which became widely popular. This was followed by an essay "On Walther von der Vogelweide," (1822,) "On the Myth of the Northern Legend of Thor," ("Ueber den Mythus der Nordische Sagenlehre vom Thor," 1836,) and "Ancient High and Low Dutch Popular Songs," ("Alter hoch- und niederdeutscher Volkslieder," 1844–45.) He also composed two tragedies, "Duke Ernest of Suabia," (1817,) and "Louis the Bavarian," (1819.) Died at Tübingen in November, 1862. As a poet, Uhland is characterized by simplicity and tenderness joined with deep religious feeling.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1827; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for July, 1837; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1864; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Uhland, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; F. NOTTER, "Uhland, sein Leben und seine Dichtungen," 1863; PFIZER, "Uhland und Rückert," 1837; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexicon," 1863.

Uhle, ōō'lĕh, (ALBRECHT BERNHARD,) an artist, born at Chemnitz, in Saxony, October 15, 1847. He came in early youth to the United States, studied art in Philadelphia and afterwards in Munich and Paris, and became one of the most successful portrait-painters in the United States.

Uhlefeld or **Ulefeld**, oo'lĕh-fĕld', written also **Ulfeld** or **Ulfeldt**, (CORNIFEX, CORFITO, or CORFITZ,) COUNT, a Danish courtier, became the chief favourite of Christian IV., who appointed him Viceroy of Norway, and sent him as ambassador to France in 1647. After the death of that king he fell into disgrace, and entered the service of Christina of Sweden. He is censured for his hostility to his native country. Having been accused of a conspiracy against the King of Denmark, he was condemned to death in 1663, but he was out of the reach of the law. Died in 1664.

See ROUSSEAU DE LA VALETTE, "Histoire du Comte d'Uhlefeld," 1678; HANS PAUS, "C. Ulfeldt's Levnet," 1747.

Uhlich, oo'lik, (LEBERECHT,) a German theologian of the rationalistic school, was born at Köthen in 1799. He preached at Magdeburg, and published, besides other works, "Ten Years at Magdeburg, 1845–55," (1856.) Died March 23, 1872.

Uhrich, oo'rik or ü'rĕk', (JEAN JACQUES ALEXIS,) a French general, born at Phalsbourg in 1802, became brigadier-general in 1852, and general of division in 1856. He served in the Crimean war, and in the Italian campaign of 1859. In 1862 he received the grand cross of the legion of honour. About 1867 he retired from the service, but on the outbreak of the war with Prussia he asked and obtained command of Strasbourg, which post he held until its surrender, September 28, 1870. Died October 23, 1881.

Ulkens, oil'kĕns, (JACOB ALBERT,) a Dutch naturalist and minister, born near Groningen in 1732. He published, besides other works, a "Manual of Rural Economy," (1819,) and was professor of rural economy at Groningen. Died in 1825.

Uitenbogaard, oi'tĕn-bo'gārt, (JAN,) a Dutch Remonstrant minister, born at Utrecht in 1557, was a chaplain of Maurice the Stadtholder. He became a friend of Arminius, was persecuted by the Calvinistic party, and banished in 1618. Died in 1650.

See his "Autobiography," 1639, and his "Life," by G. BRANDT (in Latin,) 1720.

Ujfalvy, de, dĕh oo'ee-folv', (CHARLES EUGENE,) a Hungarian linguist, born about 1842. In 1871 he became professor of German in the Lycée Henri IV, at Paris. Among his works (in French) are volumes on Hungary, the Magyar language, etc., including a good "Magyar Grammar," (1875,) also a "Finnish Grammar," (1876,) and several volumes descriptive of his explorations in Toorkestan and the adjacent countries.

Ukert, oo'kĕrt, (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German writer, born at Eutin in 1780, published a valuable work on "The Geography of the Greeks and Romans," (1816;) also a "Picture of Greece," and "On the Geography of Homer." He likewise assisted Heeren in his "History of the European States." Died in 1851.

Uladislaus OF POLAND. See VLADISLAUS.

Ulbach, ül'bāk', (LOUIS,) a French poet and political writer, born at Troyes (Aube) in 1822, became editor of the "Revue de Paris" in 1853. He published a volume of poems entitled "Gloriana," several tales, and some remarkable political letters. Died April 16, 1889.

Ulfeld or **Ulfeldt**. See UHLEFELD.

Ulfila. See ULFILAS.

Ul'ff-las, written also **Ulfila**, **Ulphilas**, and **Vulfila** or **Wulfila**, a celebrated Gothic scholar and writer, born about 318 A.D., became bishop of the Arian Goths living between Mount Hæmus and the Danube. He made a Gothic translation of the Scriptures, which, having been lost for a time, was partially discovered in the sixteenth century in a monastery near Cologne. Died about 388 A.D. A fragment of his version was discovered by Angelo Mai at Milan about 1820. The version of Ulfilas is regarded as a great treasure by philologists.

See GEORG WAITS or WAIZ, "Ueber das Leben und die Lehre des Ulfilas," 1840; IHRE et SOTBERG, "Ulphilas illustratus," 1752; BESSEL, "Ueber das Leben des Ulfilas," 1860.

Ulft, van der, vän der ŭlft, (JACOB,) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Gorcum in 1627. He painted views of architecture, ruins, and temples, in which he introduced groups of figures. He was a good colorist. Died after 1688.

Ulisse, the French and Italian of ULYSSES, which see.

Ullmann, ŏŏl'mȧn, (KARL,) a German theologian, born at Epfenbach, in the Palatinate, in 1796. He studied at Heidelberg and Tübingen, and became in 1821 professor-extraordinary of theology in the former university. In 1828 he associated with Umbreit as editor of the journal entitled "Theologischen Studien und Kritiken," and in 1829 was appointed professor at Halle. Having returned to Heidelberg in 1836, he was made a member of the Upper Church Council, and an evangelical prelate in 1853. Among his principal works are "Reformers before the Reformation, particularly in Germany and the Netherlands," (2 vols., 1841,) "On the Future of the Evangelical Church in Germany," (1846,) "On the Value of a Majority in the Church," (1850,) and "On the Nature of Christianity," (1855.) His writings enjoy a very high reputation, and have been translated into several languages. Died Jan. 12, 1865.

Ulloa, ool-lo'ȧ, [Sp. pron. ool-yo'ȧ,] (ALPHONSO,) a Spanish historian and translator, settled at Venice, and wrote, in Italian, a "Life of the Emperor Charles V.," (1560,) and other works. He also translated into elegant Italian several Spanish histories. Died about 1580.

Ulloa, ool-lo'ȧ or ool-yo'ȧ, (Don ANTONIO,) a celebrated mathematician and naval officer, born at Seville, in Spain, in 1716. In 1735 he accompanied La Condamine, Godin, and other French savants to South America, to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator. On his voyage home, in 1744, he was made prisoner by the English, and, after a detention of two years, returned to Spain, where he was created a commander of the order of Santiago. He published in 1748 a "Historical Account of the Voyage to South America," ("Relacion historica del Viage a la America Meridional,") in which he was assisted by his friend and fellow-traveller, Jorge Juan, "American Notes on Southern and Northeastern America," ("Noticias Americanas sobre la America Meridional y la Septentrional-oriental," 1772,) and a treatise "On the Marine or the Naval Forces of Europe and Africa," (1778.) Soon after the cession of Louisiana to Spain, he was made governor of that province; but he was subsequently superseded by O'Reilly, and on his return was appointed minister of the marine. Ulloa was one of the founders of the Observatory at Cadiz, and contributed greatly to the advancement of learning and the arts and the improvement of domestic manufactures in Spain. Died in 1795.

See FRANCISCO HOYOS, "Vida de D. A. de Ulloa," 1847; MADOZ, "Diccionario geografico-historico;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Retrospective Review," vol. ii., second series, 1828.

Ulloa, ool-lo'ȧ, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian general, born at Naples in 1810, distinguished himself in the defence of Venice against the Austrians in 1849. After that year he resided chiefly in Paris. Died in 1891.

Ulloa, de, dȧ ool-yo'ȧ, (MARTIN,) a Spanish critic, born at Seville in 1730, was a nephew of Antonio Ulloa. He published several works. Died in 1800.

Ulloa y Pereira, de, dȧ ool-yo'ȧ e pȧ-rā'e-rȧ, (LUIS,) a Spanish poet, born at Toro about 1590. He wrote elegant lyric poems, sonnets, and a poem entitled "Raquel," ("Rachel.") Died in 1660.

Ullur, ŏŏl'lŭr, (Ullr,) or **Ull,** ŏŏl, [signifying "wool-like" or "white," (Sw. *ull*, "wool,") so called because he is the god of winter or snow,] the god who, according to the Norse mythology, presides over winter and winter-sports, is represented as the son of Sif and step-son of Thor. In running on snow-shoes he has no equal; he is also an excellent archer. His dwelling is Ydalir, (e-dȧ'lir,) *i.e.* the "place (or dale) of dampness and cold."

Ulphilas. See ULFILAS.

Ul'pi-an, [Lat. ULPIA'NUS; Fr. ULPIEN, ül'pe-ȧN',] (DOMITIUS,) an eminent Roman jurist, supposed to have been a native of Tyre, was born about 170 A.D. He was distinguished by the favour of Alexander Severus, who made him his secretary, and prætorian prefect. He was killed in a mutiny of the prætorian soldiers in 228 A.D. He was the author of a work entitled "Ad Edictum," and other legal treatises, which were highly esteemed; but most of them are now lost. Several editions of the fragments have been published.

See A. STEGER, "Dissertatio de D. Ulpiano," 1725; GROTIUS, "Vitæ Jurisconsultorum;" CLODIUS, "Apologia Ulpiani," 1811.

Ulpianus. See ULPIAN.

Ul-pi-ā'nus OF ANTIOCH, a rhetorician in the time of Constantine the Great, is supposed to have been the author of "Commentaries on the Orations of Demosthenes called Symbuleutici," also "Prolegomena," and other works. Ulpian of Emesa was the author of an "Art of Rhetoric."

Ulpien. See ULPIAN.

Ulric or **Ulrick,** ŭl'rik, [Ger. ULRICH, ŏŏl'rik,] (ANTON,) Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, a German poet, born in 1633. He wrote several very successful poems, a number of melodramas, and novels entitled "Aramena, the Illustrious Syrian Lady," (1678,) and "Octavia, a Roman Story," (in German, 6 vols., 1685–1707.) Died in 1714.

Ulrica (ŏŏl-ree'kȧ) **El-e-o-no'ra,** [Fr. ULRIQUE ÉLÉONORE, ül'rèk' ȧ'lȧ'o'noR',] Queen of Sweden, born in 1656, became the wife of Charles XI. and the mother of Charles XII. She was a daughter of Frederick III. of Denmark. Died in 1693.

See BOECLER, "Vita Ulricæ Eleonoræ," 1697.

Ulrica Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, a daughter of the preceding, was born in 1688. She married Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel about 1715. She was a sister of Charles XII. In 1719 she was elected as his successor; but she transferred the royal power to her husband. Died in 1744.

Ulrich, ul'rik, (CHARLES FREDERICK,) an American painter, born in New York city, October 18, 1858. He studied art in New York, and at Munich, under Loeftz, Lindenschmit, and Leibl. He won a bronze medal at Munich in 1876, and the first Clarke Prize at the National Academy, New York, in 1884. Among his pictures are "The Wood-Engraver," (1882,) "The Glass-Blowers," (1883,) "The Glass-Engraver," (1883,) "The Carpenter," (1883,) "A Symphony," (1883,) "The Etcher," (1883,) "The Land of Promise," (1884,) etc.

Ulrich, ŏŏl'rik, (JOHANN KASPAR,) a Swiss theologian and Orientalist, born in 1705; died at Zurich in 1768.

Ulrich, (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss preacher and writer, born at Zurich in 1728. He became first pastor of Zurich in 1769. Died in 1795.

Ulrich, ŏŏl'rik, (PHILIPP ADAM,) a German philanthropist, born in 1692. He was eminent for various forms of practical charity.

See OBERTHÜR, "Life of P. A. Ulrich," (in German,) 1783.

Ulrich, ŏŏl'rik, SAINT, one of the fathers of the German Church, was born at Augsburg about 890 A.D. He came of a very eminent family. He was educated at Saint Gall, became a secular priest, and in 923 was consecrated as Bishop of Augsburg. He was one of the wisest political counsellors of Henry I. and Otho. Died in 973. His anonymous Life ("Vita S. Oudalrici") is of high importance as a source of German history.

Ulrich, (TITUS,) a German poet, born in the county of Glatz, Prussia, in 1813. He produced in 1845 "The Canticle of Canticles," ("Das Hohe Lied,") which is highly praised, and in 1848 a poem called "Victor," which was very popular.

Ulrich von Lichtenstein. See LICHTENSTEIN.

Ulrici, ŏŏl-reet'see, (HERMANN,) a German scholar and critic, born in Lower Lusatia in 1806. He studied law at Halle and Berlin, but subsequently devoted himself to literature, and published in 1833 his "Characteristics of Antique Historiography." This was followed by his "History of the Poetic Art in Greece," (2 vols., 1835,) and a treatise "On Shakspeare's Dramatic Art," (1839,) which was received with great favour. He also wrote several philosophical works, among which are "On the Principle and Method of the Philosophy of Hegel," (1841,) and "Gott und die Natur," (1862.) Died in 1884.

Ulrike. See LOUISE ULRIKE.

Ulugh or **Ulug Beg.** See OLUG BEG.

U-lÿs'sēz, [Gr. *Ὀδυσσεύς, (Odysseus;)* Fr. ULISSE, ü'lèss'; It. ULISSE, oo-lès'sȧ,] called also **Ulyx'es** and

Ith'acus, King of Ithaca, a Grecian chief, renowned for his eloquence, subtlety, sagacity, and wisdom, was the son of Laertes, (or, as some say, of Sisyphus,) and husband of Penelope. He was one of the suitors of Helen. He was the most politic of all the commanders who conducted the siege of Troy, to the capture of which he greatly contributed by his stratagems and exploits. The invention of the wooden horse is ascribed to him by some writers. After the death of Achilles he contended for his armour with success against Ajax. His wanderings, navigations, and adventures after the destruction of Troy form the subject of the "Odyssey" of Homer, who relates that he sailed from Troy with twelve ships, and was driven by the wind to the coast of Africa; that he visited the island of Æolus, who gave him a number of winds confined in a bag; that he passed a year in the island of Circe the magician; that, after many of his companions had been devoured by the Cyclops and Scylla, he was driven to the island of Calypso, who gave him a warm reception, detained him for eight years, and tempted him to marry her, with the promise of immortality, which he declined, "vetulam suam prætulit immortalitati;" that after an absence of twenty years he returned to Ithaca alone and disguised as a beggar, and found his palace occupied by numerous suitors, whom, with the aid of his son Telemachus, he killed. Horace says,

> "Rursus quid Virtus et quid Sapientia possit
> Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixen."*
> *Epistles*, book i., 2.

Umâ, a name of PÂRVATI, or KÂLÎ, (q. v.,) the sakta, or wife, of the Hindoo god Siva.

Umbreit, ŏŏm'brīt, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM KARL,) a German Protestant theologian, born in Saxe-Gotha in 1795. He studied the Oriental languages at Göttingen, and became successively professor of philosophy and of theology at Heidelberg. He published several valuable exegetical works, among which are a "Philological, Critical, and Philosophical Commentary on Solomon's Proverbs," (1826,) "Christian Edification from the Psalter," etc., and "Practical Commentary on the Prophets of the Old Testament," (4 vols., 1841.) He also wrote a "Translation and Interpretation of the Book of Job," and "New Poetry from the Old Testament," (1847.) Died in 1860.

Umeau, ü'mō', (JEAN,) a French jurist, born at Poitiers in 1598; died in 1682.

Umeyade. See OMEYYADE.

Umeyyah. See OMEYYAH.

Uminski, oo-mèn'skee, (JAN NEPOMUK,) a Polish general, born in Posen in 1780, served in the French campaigns in Poland in 1807 and 1809, and in 1831 defeated General Diebitsch in the battle of Grochow. Died in 1851.

Uncas, ŭng'kąss, an Indian chief of the Mohegans in Connecticut, lived in the seventeenth century. In 1637 he joined the English in their war against the Pequots. Died about 1680.

Un'dęr-wood, (FRANCIS HENRY,) an American author, born at Enfield, Massachusetts, January 12, 1825. He was educated at Amherst College, and became a lawyer. He wrote "Hand-Book of English Literature," (1871,) "Hand-Book of American Literature," (1872,) "Cloud-Pictures," (1872,) etc. Died Aug. 7, 1894.

Underwood, (LUCIEN MARCUS,) Ph.D., an American botanist, born at New Woodstock, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1853.

Un'der-wood, (OSCAR WILDER,) American politician, was born in 1862, at Louisville, Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar 1884, and practised in Birmingham, Alabama. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Alabama 1895–1915, and became chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. After the Democratic victory in 1912, he was mainly responsible for the framing of the "Underwood Tariff Bill," which was passed in 1913, and made a drastic cut in tariff rates. He was elected U. S. Senator in 1914 and in 1920, and was Democratic leader in the Senate, 1920, and a U. S. delegate at the Washington Disarmament Conference, 1921–22. He was considered for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1912 and in 1924. Died at Woodlawn, Va., Jan. 25, 1929.

Un'der-wood, (T. R.,) an English artist and writer. Died in 1835.

Undset, oond'sset, (SEGRID,) Scandinavian novelist, was born in 1882 at Kallundborg, Denmark, of Norwegian-Danish parents. She studied at the Christiana Mercantile College, and worked for ten years as a clerk. Her works, noted for their remarkable understanding of feminine psychology, include "Jenny," (1912,) and the trilogy, "Kristin Lavransdatter," (1920–22.) She received the Nobel Prize for literature, 1928.

Unger, oong'er, (FRANZ,) an Austrian geologist and botanist, born in Styria in 1800. Died 1870.

Unger, oong'er, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) an eminent Germain printer and wood-engraver, born at Berlin in 1750, was a son of Johann Georg, noticed below. He died in 1804. His wife, FREDERIKE HELENE, born at Berlin in 1751, was distinguished for her talents and accomplishments, and published several popular novels, one of which, entitled "Julia Grünthal, the History of a Boarding-School Girl," ("Julchen Grünthal, eine Pensionsgeschichte," 1784,) is particularly admired. Her "Confessions of a Beautiful Soul" ("Bekentnisse einer schönen Seele," 1806) also deserves especial mention Died in 1813.

Unger, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German engraver, born near Pirna in 1715, was celebrated for his improvements in wood-cutting and typography. Several of his landscapes engraved on wood are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1788.

Unger, (WILHELM,) a German engraver, born at Göttingen in 1837. He has executed many fine etchings, and has lived chiefly in Vienna, where his fame is very high.

Union, de la, dà lâ oo-ne-ôn', (Don LUIS FIRMIN de Carvajal y Vargas—dà kar-vâ-hâl' e var'gâs,) COUNT, a Spanish general, born at Lima in 1752. He gained the rank of general by his services against the French invaders in 1793, and became commander of an army in Catalonia in 1794. He was defeated and killed near Figueras the same year.

Unterberger, ŏŏn'tęr-bĕr'gęr, (IGNAZ,) a Tyrolese painter, born at Karales in 1744, worked at Vienna. Among his works are pictures of Bacchus, Minerva, and Hebe, which are highly praised. Died in 1797.

Unterholzner, ŏŏn'tęr-holts'nęr, (KARL AUGUST DOMINICUS,) a German jurist, born at Freising in 1787, wrote several treatises on Roman law. Died in 1838.

Unzelmann, ŏŏnt'sęl-mân', (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German wood-engraver, born about 1798, was a pupil of Gubitz, and obtained the title of royal professor at the Academy of Berlin. Among his master-pieces are portraits of Louis XIV. and Napoleon, and a large print of the "Death of Franz von Sickingen." Died in 1854.

Unzelmann, (KARL WILHELM FERDINAND,) a German comic actor, born at Brunswick in 1753; died in 1832. His son KARL was also a popular actor. He was born in 1786; died in 1843.

Unzer, ŏŏnt'sęr, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German physician, born at Halle in 1727, was editor of a medical journal entitled "Der Arzt." He was the author of "First Principles of the Physiology, etc. of Animated Bodies," (1771,) and other similar works. Died in 1799. His wife, JOANNA CHARLOTTE, published a number of popular poems. She was born in 1724; died in 1782.

See "Biographie Médicale;" HIRSCHING, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch."

Upănĭshăd, written also **Upenished**, [modern Hindoo pron. ŏŏ-pŭn'ĭ-shŭd,] a Sanscrit term, denoting what is most essential in the religious writings of the Hindoos, consisting chiefly of the theological and argumentative portions of the VEDAS, (which see.)

See WILSON, "Sanscrit Dictionary;" COLEBROOKE, article in "Asiatic Researches," pp. 472–3.

Up'cott, (WILLIAM,) an English bibliographer and collector of autographs, born in London in 1779; died in 1845.

Up'fold, (GEORGE,) D.D., LL.D., a bishop, born at Shemley Green, Surrey, England, May 7, 1796, was

* "Again to show what courage and what wisdom can accomplish, he [Homer] has set before us Ulysses as a useful example."

brought to the United States in childhood, graduated at Union College in 1814, took the degree of M.D. in New York in 1816, and in 1820 was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. In 1849 he was consecrated Bishop of Indiana, the first of that title. Died at Indianapolis, August 26, 1872.

Upham, ŭp'ăm, (CHARLES WENTWORTH,) a Unitarian divine and writer, born at Saint John, New Brunswick, in 1802, was elected to Congress in 1854. He has published "Lectures on Witchcraft," etc., (1831,) "Life of Sir Henry Vane," in Sparks's "American Biography," and made numerous contributions to the "North American Review," "Christian Examiner," and other periodicals. He began to preach at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1824, and quitted the ministry in 1844. Died at Salem, June 15, 1875.

Upham, (THOMAS COGSWELL,) D.D., an American Congregational divine and able writer, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1799. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and became in 1825 professor of mental and moral philosophy in Bowdoin College. Among his works are a "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on the Will," (1834,) "Life, Religious Opinions, etc. of Madame Guyon," (1847,) "Principles of the Interior or Hidden Life," (1848,) etc. Died in 1872.

Up'hues, (JOSEPH,) a German sculptor, born at Sassenberg in 1850. Many of his groups are at Berlin. A replica of his "Frederick the Great," presented by William II. to the United States, is in the War Grounds at Washington. Died in 1911.

Up'shur, (ABEL PARKER,) an American statesman and jurist, born in Northampton county, Virginia. He was appointed secretary of the navy by President Tyler in September, 1841, and succeeded Webster as secretary of state in May, 1843. He was killed by the explosion of a cannon on board the steamer Princeton, in February, 1844, aged about fifty-three. He belonged to the extreme State-Rights and pro-slavery school of the South.

Up'ton, (JAMES,) an English scholar and divine, born in Cheshire in 1670. He published an edition of Aristotle's "Poetics," and other works. Died in 1749. His son, of the same name, edited Spenser's "Faerie Queene," and was the author of "Observations on Shakspeare." Died in 1760.

Up'ward, (ALLEN,) an English author, born at Worcester in 1863. He joined the army of Greece in the war against Turkey in 1897. He was the author of poems, novels, and dramas, one of the latter being "A Flash in the Pan," played by the Kendals in 1896. Died 1926.

U-rā'nĭ-a, [Gr. Οὐρανία, (from οὐρανός, "heaven;") Fr. URANIE, ü'rā'ne',] one of the nine Muses of the Greek mythology, the Muse of Astronomy, was supposed to be a daughter of Zeus.

U'ra-nus, [Gr. Οὐρανός, *i.e.* the "sky" or "heaven,"] a divinity of classic mythology, identified with the Roman Cœlus, was considered the most ancient of all the gods. He was represented as the husband of Terra, and the father of Oceanus, Cronus, (Saturn,) Themis, Hyperion, and the other Titans, whom he confined in Tartarus. According to the legend, he was dethroned by Cronus.

Ur'ban [Lat. URBA'NUS; Fr. URBAIN, ür'băN'] I. succeeded Calixtus I. as Bishop of Rome in 224 A.D. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom under Alexander Severus, (230 A.D.)

Urban II., born in France, succeeded Victor III. as Pope of Rome in 1088. He excommunicated Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, who supported Clement III. as anti-pope, having previously incited Conrad, son of the emperor, to revolt against him. In a council at Piacenza in 1095 he proclaimed the first crusade. His successor was Paschal II. Died in 1099.

Urban III. succeeded Lucius II. in 1185. He died in 1187.

Urban IV., born at Troyes, in France, succeeded Alexander IV. in 1261. He carried on a war against Manfred, Prince of Sicily, and made an alliance with Charles of Anjou, on whom he bestowed the crown of Sicily and Apulia in fief of the Roman see, (1263.) From this treaty arose the subsequent wars between France and Italy during several centuries. He died in 1264, and was succeeded by Clement IV.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Urban V., originally named GUILLAUME DE **Grimoard**, (gRe'mo-ăR',) was a native of France, and succeeded Innocent VI. as pope in 1362. He was the last of the pontiffs who resided at Avignon, and in 1367 he removed his court to Rome. He died in 1370, and was succeeded by Gregory XI.

Urban [Lat. URBA'NUS; It. URBANO, oor-bä'no] **VI.**, originally named BARTOLOMMEO **Prignano**, (prēn-yä'no,) succeeded Gregory XI. in 1378. He gave great offence by his severity to the cardinals, who elected an anti-pope in opposition to him, under the title of Clement VI. In 1385 he had six cardinals put to death on a charge of conspiring against him. He died in 1389, as some writers assert, by poison, and was succeeded by Boniface IX.

See ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Urban VII., a native of Rome, originally named GIAMBATTISTA **Castagna**, (kăs-tän'yä,) was chosen successor to Sixtus V. in 1590. He survived his election thirteen days, and Gregory XIV. was elected to succeed him.

Urban VIII., originally named MAFFEO **Barberini**, (bar-bä-ree'nee,) born at Florence in 1568, succeeded Gregory XV. in 1623. He was distinguished for his learning and his liberal patronage of science and art. He founded the College de Propaganda Fide, finished the aqueduct of Acqua Felice, increased the Vatican Library, and improved the "Breviarium Romanum." Under his rule Italy was disturbed by contests between the French and Spaniards for supremacy in that country. The duchy of Urbino was made a fief of the Roman see in 1626. Urban died in 1644, and was succeeded by Innocent X.

See SIMONINI, "Sylvæ Urbanianæ, seu Gesta Urbani VIII.," 1657; ARTAUD DE MONTOR, "Histoire des souverains Pontifes."

Urban. See FORTIA D'URBAN.

Urban, de Saint, deh săNt ür'băN', (FERDINAND,) a French architect, born at Nancy in 1654. He was patronized by Pope Innocent XI., who appointed him his first architect and director of medals. Died in 1738.

Urbanus. See URBAN.

Urbino. See TIMOTEO DA URBINO.

Urceo, oor'chä-o, [Lat. UR'CEUS,] (ANTONIO,) surnamed CODRUS, an Italian scholar and writer, born at Rubiera in 1446. He taught Greek and Latin for many years at Bologna, whither he removed in 1482. He wrote orations, letters, and poems. Died in 1500.

See BIANCHINI, "Vita A. Codri Urcei;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Urceus. See URCEO.

Ure, (ANDREW,) an eminent Scottish chemist and physician, born at Glasgow in 1778. He took his medical degree at the University of Glasgow, and became in 1802 professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the Andersonian Institution in that city. Among his principal publications are his "New Experimental Researches on some of the Leading Doctrines of Caloric," etc., "Dictionary of Chemistry," (1821,) "On the Ultimate Analysis of Animal and Vegetable Substances," (1822,) "System of Geology," (1829,) "Philosophy of Manufactures," (1835,) and "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines," (1839,)—one of the most valuable works of the kind. Dr. Ure was a Fellow of the Royal Society and other learned institutions, and was one of the founders of the Observatory at Glasgow. Died in 1857.

Urfé, d', dür'fā', (ANNE,) a French poet, born in Forez in 1555. He became a privy councillor, and afterwards a priest. He married a rich heiress, named Diane de Château-Morand. Died in 1621.

Urfé, d', (HONORÉ,) a French writer of romance, born at Marseilles in 1567 or 1568, was a brother of the preceding. He was a soldier by profession, and fought in the civil war for the League. He wrote, besides other works, a romance called "Astrée," (1610–19,) which was once very celebrated. Died in 1625.

See N. BONAFOUS, "Études sur l'Astrée et sur Honoré d'Urfé," 1847; A. BERNARD, "Les Urfé," 1839; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" DUNLOP, "History of Fiction;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Urkhan. See OORKHÂN.

Urquhart, ûrk'hart, (DAVID,) an able British writer and politician, born at Cromarty in 1805. He went to Greece with Lord Cochrane in 1827, and published, besides other works, "Turkey and its Resources," (1833,) and "Travels in Spain and Morocco," (1849.) He maintained the opinion that the Ottoman empire has elements of vitality and progress. He became an uncompromising adversary of Palmerston's foreign policy, and was elected to Parliament as a Conservative in 1847. Died at Naples, May 16, 1877.

Urquhart, (Sir THOMAS,) a Scottish mathematician under the reign of Charles II. He wrote a work entitled "Logopandecteision, or an Introduction to the Universal Language," and a treatise "On Trigonometry."

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Urquhart, (WILLIAM POLLARD,) a political economist, born in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, in 1814. He published "Essays on Political Economy." D. 1871.

Urquijo, de, dà oor-kee'ho, (MARIANO LUIS,) a Spanish statesman, born at Bilbao in 1768. He was secretary for foreign affairs about two years, (1798–1800,) after which he was imprisoned through the influence of the Inquisition, which he had opposed. He was appointed minister of state by King Joseph about 1809. Died in Paris in 1817.

See A. DE BEKAZA, "Elogio de M. L. de Urquijo," 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Urquiza, de, dà oor-kee'sâ or oor-kee'thâ, (Don JUSTE JOSÉ,) a South American statesman and military commander, born in the province of Entre-Rios in 1800. He fought in his early life for Rosas, but in 1851 he took arms against him and formed an alliance with the governments of Brazil and Uruguay. In February, 1852, he gained at Santos Lugares a decisive victory over Rosas, who then ceased to reign. Urquiza became general-in-chief and foreign secretary of the Argentine Republic. Died in 1870.

Urraca, oor-rä'kä, Queen of Leon and Castile, born about 1080, was the only legitimate child of Alfonso VI. She was married to Alfonso I. of Aragon, with whom she quarrelled, and against whom she waged a long civil war. Died in 1126.

Urrea, de, dà oor-rä'â, (GERONIMO,) a Spanish writer and commander, born in Aragon about 1515. He served with distinction in the army of Charles V. He translated Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" into Spanish, (1556,) and wrote a "Dialogue on True Military Honour," (1566.)

Ursatus. See ORSATO.

Urseolo. See ORSEOLO.

Ursins, des, dà zür'sàn', or **Orsini,** (ANNE MARIE **de la Trémouille**—dẹh là trà'mool' or trà'moo'yẹ,) PRINCESS, a French lady and courtier, famous for her political influence and insinuating qualities, was born about 1642. She was married in 1659 to Adrien de Talleyrand, Prince de Chalais, and in 1675 to Flavio Orsini, Duke of Bracciano. She resided many years at Rome. In 1701 she was selected by the French court for the place of first lady of the bedchamber to the Queen of Spain, of whom she became the chief favourite. "She aspired," says Macaulay, "to play in Spain the part which Madame de Maintenon had played in France. . . . She became so powerful that neither minister of Spain nor ambassador from France could stand against her." (Review of Lord Mahon's "War of the Succession.") Her influence ceased on the death of the queen, in 1714, and the marriage of Philip V. with Elizabeth Farnese, who dismissed the Princess des Ursins from court. She died at Rome in 1722.

See her "Correspondence with Madame de Maintenon," 4 vols., 1826; F. COMBES, "La Princesse des Ursins, Essai," 1858; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Ursins, des, (JEAN, JOUVENEL, (zhoov'nĕl',) or JUVENAL,) a French prelate, born in Paris in 1388. He wrote a "Chronicle of Charles VI.," and became Archbishop of Rheims about 1450. Died in 1473.

Ur-si'nus, [Ger. pron. ŏŏr-see'nŭs,] (BENJAMIN,) a German mathematician, born in Silesia in 1587. His German name was BEHR, (bair.) He taught at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Died in 1633.

Ursinus, (BENJAMIN,) a German Lutheran divine, was a relative of Zacharias, noticed below. He was made a bishop and ennobled by Frederick I. of Prussia. Died about 1717.

Ur-si'nus, [It. ORSINI, or-see'nee,] (FULVIUS,) a celebrated Italian scholar and antiquary, born at Rome in 1529, held the post of librarian to Cardinal Alexander Farnese. He published commentaries on the principal Roman historians, editions of several Greek classics, and a number of original works which display profound learning. Among these may be named "Portraits and Eulogies of Illustrious Men exhibited by Marbles, Medals, and Gems," ("Imagines et Elogia Virorum illustrium e Marmoribus, Nummis et Gemmis expressæ.") Died in 1600.

See CASTIGLIONE, "G. Orsini Vita," 1657; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Life of Ursinus," by CASTALIO.

Ursinus, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German philologist, born at Spire in 1647; died at Ratisbon in 1707.

Ursinus, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German divine, father of the preceding, was born in 1608. He wrote a work entitled "Rise and Progress of the Churches of Germany," (1668,) and other works. Died in 1667.

See "J. H. Ursinus Lebenslauf," 1666.

Ursinus, (ZACHARIAS,) a learned German divine, born at Breslau in 1534, was a friend and disciple of Melanchthon. He studied in Paris, and became professor of theology at Heidelberg. He was engaged in controversies with the Lutheran theologians of the time, and was the author of several theological and polemical works, (1563.) He also prepared the Calvinistic creed, entitled the "Heidelberg Catechism." Died in 1583.

Ur'su-la, [Fr. URSULE, ür'sül',] SAINT, a legendary personage, of whom scarcely anything is positively known. She is said to have been a daughter of a British prince, and to have suffered martyrdom at Cologne in the fourth or fifth century.

See MRS. JAMESON, "History of Sacred and Legendary Art."

Ursule. See URSULA.

Ursus, ŏŏr'sŭs, (NIKOLAUS RAYMARUS,) a Danish mathematician of the sixteenth century; died in 1600.

Uruguay, de, dà oo-roo-gwī', (PAULINO JOSÉ **Soares de Souza,**) VISCOUNT, a Brazilian statesman, born in Paris in 1807. He was educated at Coimbra, and in 1841 became minister of justice. In 1855 he was sent to France as envoy. He published four volumes of legal essays. Died at Rio de Janeiro, July 15, 1866.

Urville. See DUMONT D'URVILLE.

Ushas, ŏŏ'shạs, (allied to the Sanscrit root *ush,* to "burn or shine,") a goddess of the ancient Vedic religion, corresponding to Aurora, or the Dawn. She was the sister of Varuna, and the associate of Indra and Agni. Her name is very prominent in the religious writings of very early times, such as the Rigveda, but in the later centuries her cultus seems to have become obsolete.

Ush'er or **Ussh'er,** (HENRY,) a prelate, born in Dublin, was an uncle of James, noticed below. He became Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland in 1595. Died in 1613.

Usher or **Ussher,** [Lat. USSE'RIUS,] (JAMES,) an eminent prelate and scholar, born in Dublin on the 4th of January, 1580. His mother was a sister of Richard Stanyhurst the poet. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took his degree of M.A. in 1600. He was ordained a priest in 1601, began to preach in Dublin, and became professor of divinity in Trinity College in 1607. In 1613 he married Phebe Challoner. He published in 1614 a Latin work "On the Succession and State of the Christian Churches," in which he opposed the pretensions of the Church of Rome. He made frequent visits to England, where he formed an acquaintance with Selden and other eminent men. In doctrine he was a Calvinist, and a zealous opponent of popery. In 1620 he was appointed Bishop of Meath by James I. He became Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland in 1624. In 1638 he published his "Emanuel, or a Treatise on the Incarnation of the Son of God," which is accounted one of his greatest works. In 1640 he quitted Ireland, to which he never returned, and came to England. The Irish rebels attacked his house at

Armagh in 1641, and seized or destroyed his property. He was a royalist in the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament.

Usher, (ROLAND GREENE,) Professor of History, born at Lynn, Massachusetts, May 3, 1880. Studied at Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge and Paris. Associate professor in charge of department of history since July 12, 1912, at Washington University. "Pan-Germanism," published some months before the war commenced, had great notoriety throughout the country. Other publications: "The Reconstruction of the English Church," 1910, and "The Rise of the American People," 1914.

Usserius. See USHER.

Ussher. See USHER.

Ussieux, d', dü'sē-uh', (LOUIS,) a French romance-writer and rural economist, born at Angoulême in 1747; died in 1805.

Ussing, ŏŏs'sing, (JOHAN LUDWIG,) a Danish philologist, born at Copenhagen in 1820. He became professor of philology in that city in 1849, and published several works.

Ussing, (TAGE ALGREEN,) a Danish statesman and jurist, born in Seeland in 1797. He became procurer-general in 1841, councillor of state in 1846, and a deputy to the Diet in 1848. He opposed the separation of Sleswick and Holstein from the Danish monarchy. He published a "Manual of Danish Penal Law." Died 1872.

Ustariz, oos-tä-rèth', (JEROME,) a Spanish political economist, born in Navarre about 1695. He published in 1724 "The Theory and Practice of Commerce and of the Marine," which was translated into English and French. Died about 1750.

Usteri, ŏŏs'tạ-ree, (JOHANN MARTIN,) a Swiss poet, born at Zurich in 1763; died in 1827.

Usteri, (LEONARD,) a Swiss educational writer, born at Zurich in 1741; died in 1789.

Usteri, (PAULUS,) son of the preceding, was born at Zurich in 1768. He studied medicine at Göttingen, and afterwards filled several important offices under the government. He published a number of medical and political treatises. Died in 1831.

Usuard, ü'zü'ar', or **U-su-ar'dus**, a French monk, who, under the patronage of Charles the Bald, composed a "Martyrology." Died about 877 A.D.

U-tęn-ho'vĭ-us, [Fr. UTENHOVE, ü'tà'nov'] (CHARLES,) a Flemish scholar and Latin poet, born at Ghent about 1536. He lived in Paris, and died at Cologne in 1600. He was a Protestant minister.

Utgard. See JÖTUN.

Utrecht. See VAN UTRECHT.

Uttoxeter, LORD. See GARDINER.

Uvedale, yoov'dāl, (ROBERT,) an English scholar and botanist, born in London in 1642, assisted Dryden in the translation of Plutarch's "Lives."

U'winš, (DAVID,) an English physician, born in London in 1780. He studied at Edinburgh, and in 1815 became physician to the City Dispensary, London. He was subsequently editor of the "Medical Repository," and published, among other works, an "Essay on Insanity and Madhouses." Died in 1837.

Uwins, (THOMAS,) an English painter, a brother of the preceding, was born in London in 1783. Having studied at the Royal Academy, he visited Italy in 1826, and produced a number of pictures illustrating peasant-life. Among these may be named "Neapolitan Peasantry Returning from a Festa," and "Children Asleep in a Vineyard." He became a Royal Academician in 1836, and in 1847 keeper of the National Gallery. Died 1857.

Uxelles, d', dük'sĕl', (NICOLAS de Blé—dę blā,) MARQUIS, a French general, born at Châlons in 1652. He defended Mentz with ability against the Imperialists in 1689, but was forced by want of powder to surrender. He became a marshal of France in 1703, and president of the council of foreign affairs at the death of Louis XIV. Died in 1730.

Uz, ŏŏts, (JOHANN PETER,) a German lyric poet, born at Anspach in 1720. He published in 1729 a collection entitled "Lyrische Gedichte," which was followed by "Theodicea," and "The Art of being always cheerful," ("Die Kunst stets fröhlich zu sein," 1760,) a didactic poem in Alexandrines, which is greatly esteemed. He was made a counsellor of justice in 1796, and died the same year.

Uzanne, u'zan', (OCTAVE,) author, born at Auxerre, France, in 1852. He has founded several mazazines of literature and learning, and written numerous works, including "Caprices d'un Bibliophile," "Son altesse la Femme," "Le Nouveau Monde," "Visions de Notre Heure," etc.

Uzzano, oot-sä'no, (NICCOLÒ,) a Florentine statesman of the Guelph party. He became chief magistrate of the republic in 1417, and waged a war against Visconti, Duke of Milan, from 1423 to 1428. His prudence and moderation are praised by Sismondi. Died in 1432.

Uz-zī'ạh, [Heb. עֻזִּיָּה,] King of Judah, a son of Amaziah, began to reign about 808 B.C. He defeated the Philistines and Arabians. Having usurped the priest's office, he was smitten with leprosy. He reigned fifty-two years, and was succeeded by his son Jotham. (See II. Chronicles xxvi.)

V.

Vaart, van der, vän dęr värt, (JAN,) a Dutch painter of landscapes and still life, was born at Haarlem in 1647. He removed to England in 1674. Died in London in 1721.

Vaca, de, (CABEÇA.) See NUÑEZ, (ALVAREZ.)

Vacaresco, (HELEN,) a Roumanian poetess, whose poems seek to give form to the romantic legends of her native land. Her "Chants d'Aurore" has been crowned by the French Academy, and "L'Ame Sercine" won for her the rare Jules Favre prize.

Va-cā'rĭ-us, a jurist of the twelfth century, born in Lombardy, was teacher of Roman law at Oxford. He compiled an abstract of the Code and Digests, which is still extant in manuscript. He was the first teacher of Roman law in England.

Vacca. See BERLINGHIERI.

Vacca, vä̆k'kä, (FLAMINIO,) an Italian sculptor of the sixteenth century, was patronized by Sixtus V.

Vaccaro, vä̆k'kä-ro, (ANDREA,) an Italian painter, born at Naples in 1598. Among his works is a "Holy Family." Died in 1670.

Vaccaro, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian engraver and painter, born at Bologna about 1636; died about 1687.

Vacher. See LE VACHER.

Vacherot, vä̆sh'ro', (ETIENNE,) a French philosopher, born at Langres in 1809. He was appointed director of studies at the Normal School about 1838, and acted as substitute of M. Cousin in the Sorbonne in 1839. He published, besides other works, a "Critical History of the Alexandrian School," (3 vols., 1846-50,) "The Democracy," (1859,) "La Religion," (1868,) and "Science and Conscience," (1870.) Died in 1897.

Vachot, du, dü vä̆'shạ', (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a French priest and Latin poet, born at Beaune; died about 1655.

Vachet, Le, lęh vä̆'shạ', (JEAN ANTOINE,) a benevolent French priest and writer, born in Dauphiné in 1603; died in 1681.

Vạ-cu'nạ, a goddess worshipped by the Sabines, and afterwards by the Romans, was variously regarded as identical with Victoria, Minerva, Ceres, or Diana.

Vadder, de, dęh vä̆d'dęr, (LOUIS,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Brussels in 1560. His pictures were highly prized. Died in 1623.

Vadé, vä̆'dā', (JEAN JOSEPH,) a French dramatist, born in Picardy in 1719, was the author of comic operas, farces, and songs, which obtained great popularity. Died in 1757.

Vadian, vä̆'de-ân, [Lat. VADIA'NUS,] (JOACHIM,) an

eminent Swiss scholar, born at Saint Gall in 1484. His family name was VON WATT. He became professor of belles-lettres at Vienna. About 1520 he returned to Saint Gall, where he practised medicine and became a disciple of Zwingle. He was ranked by Joseph Scaliger among the most learned men of Germany. He wrote, besides other works, a "Commentary on Pomponius Mela," (1518,) and "Scholia on Pliny's Natural History," (1531.) Died in 1551.

Vadianus. See VADIAN.

Vadier, vȧ'de-ȧ', (MARC GUILLAUME ALEXIS,) a French Jacobin, born in 1736, was a violent member of the Convention, (1792–95.) He joined the enemies of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor, 1794. In 1795 he was denounced as a terrorist, and condemned to deportation, but he avoided that penalty by concealment. Died in 1828.

Vænius. See VAN VEEN.

Vaga. See PERINO DEL VAGA.

Vâhăn,* vȧ'hạn, [from *vȧ̆h,* (written also *vȧ̆h,*) to "carry," cognate with the Latin *vĕh-o,*] a Sanscrit word, signifying almost the same as the German *Wagen,* (*i.e.* "vehicle," "carriage,") with which it nearly corresponds in sound. In the Hindoo mythology it is applied to those fabulous creatures which were supposed to bear the gods in their journeys. Thus, the white bull Nandi is said to be the vâhan of Siva; Garuda, the vâhan of Vishnu; and so on.

Vahl, vȧl, (MARTIN,) a Norwegian naturalist, born at Bergen in 1749, studied at Copenhagen, and subsequently at Upsal under Linnæus. Having visited England and various parts of the continent, where he made valuable collections of plants, he was appointed in 1785 professor of natural history in the University of Copenhagen.

Vail, (HERMAN K.,) author and painter, born at New York in 1856.

Vail, (THEODORE NEWTON,) American capitalist, was born 1845 in Carroll County, Ohio. He was a telegraph operator in 1868, then entered the railway mail service and became General Superintendent, 1875. He was General Manager of the Bell Telephone Company 1878, resigned and became President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. 1885–87, and again in 1907. He was made chairman of the board in 1910. Mr. Vail installed telephone systems in principal South American cities. Died 1920.

Vail, (THOMAS HUBBARD,) bishop, born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1812. He became an Episcopal rector and in 1864 was made bishop of Kansas. Died in 1889.

Vaillant, vȧ'yŏN', (JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIBERT,) a French marshal, born at Dijon in 1790, served in the Russian campaign of 1812, accompanied the expedition to Algiers in 1830, and attained the rank of colonel in 1833. Having become a lieutenant-general in 1845, he directed the operations of the siege of Rome in 1849, and obtained the bâton of marshal in 1851. He was minister of war from March, 1854, to May, 1859. Died June 4, 1872.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaillant, (JEAN FOY,) a French antiquary, celebrated for his knowledge of numismatics, was born at Beauvais in 1632. Having been charged by Colbert to make a collection of ancient medals for the royal cabinet, he visited Italy, Greece, and part of Asia, and returned in 1680 with a great number of rare and beautiful coins. Among his chief works are a treatise on the coins of the Roman emperors, entitled "Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum præstantiora," etc., (1674,) and "Seleucidarum Imperium, seu Historia Regum Syriæ," etc., or "History of the Syrian Kings derived from Coins." Vaillant was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1702. Died in 1706.

See C. DE LAFRUILLE, "D. J. F. Vaillant Doctoris Medici Vita," 1745; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaillant, (JEAN FRANÇOIS FOY,) a son of the preceding, was born at Rome in 1665. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and contributed to the "Memoirs" of that institution several treatises on numismatics. Died in 1708.

Vaillant, [Lat. VAILLAN'TIUS,] (SÉBASTIEN,) an eminent French botanist, born near Pontoise in 1669. He distinguished himself at an early age by his proficiency in music, but subsequently studied medicine, and was appointed surgeon to the royal fusileers. Having visited Paris in 1691, he acquired the friendship of Tournefort, and devoted himself henceforth to botanical studies. In 1708 he succeeded Fagon as professor of botany and sub-demonstrator of plants in the Jardin du Roi, and he became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1716. He was the author of several valuable works, the most important of which is his "Botanicon Parisiense," or history of plants in the vicinity of Paris, (1727.) It was illustrated by Aubriet, and published by Boerhaave after the death of Vaillant, which occurred in 1722. The genus Vaillantia was named by De Candolle in his honour.

See BOERHAAVE, "Vita Vaillantii," prefixed to his "Botanicon Parisiense," 1727; "Biographie Médicale;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaillant, (WALLERANT,) a Flemish portrait-painter, born at Lille in 1623. He was also a mezzotint engraver, and is said to have been the first artist who executed works in that department. His engraved portrait of Prince Rupert is one of his best productions. Died in 1677.

Vaillant de Gueslis, vȧ'yŏN' dẹh gȧ'lès', or **Guelle,** gĕl, (GERMAIN,) a French bishop and poet, born at Orléans. He was patronized by Francis I., and became Bishop of Orléans in 1586. He wrote an able commentary on Virgil, (1575,) and a Latin poem at the age of seventy. Died in 1587.

Vaillant, Le, lẹh vȧ'yŏN', (FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated traveller and naturalist, born at Paramaribo, in Dutch Guiana, in 1753. He was taken to Europe about 1764, and passed many years in France and Germany, where he studied the habits of birds. In 1780 he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, and undertook to explore Southern Africa. He made excursions among the Caffres and other tribes, extended his researches northward beyond the Orange River, and remained in Africa until July, 1784. He returned to France with a large collection of birds, and published an interesting and graphic narrative of his travels, "Journey in the Interior of Africa," ("Voyage dans l'Intérieur de l'Afrique," 2 vols., 1790–96,) which has a high reputation for veracity. He was a diligent observer and an enthusiastic votary of natural history. He was imprisoned in 1793, and only saved from death by the fall of Robespierre. He published a "Natural History of the Birds of Africa," (6 vols., 1796–1812,) and several minor works on birds. Died near Sézanne in November, 1824. "His works on birds," says Eyriès, "are placed in the first rank." ("Biographie Universelle.")

Vair, du. See DU VAIR.

Vaishnăvă, vīsh'nạ-vạ, (English plural, **Vaishnavas,**) the name given by the Hindoos to the worshippers of VISHNU, (which see.)

Vaissette or **Vaissète,** vȧ'sĕt', (Dom JOSEPH,) a French Benedictine and historian, born at Gaillac in 1685. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Languedoc," (5 vols., 1730–45,) which is said to be very exact, judicious, and well written. Died in 1756.

Vȧj'ră, (pronounced by the modern Hindoos **vŭj'rạ** or **bŭj'rạ,**) a Sanscrit word, signifying "adamant," but used in the Hindoo mythology to designate the "adamantine thunderbolt" of Indra. (See INDRA.)

Vakh'tang I., King of Georgia in the fifth century, was descended from the Persian king Sapor (Shapoor) I. He was engaged in numerous wars, and greatly enlarged his dominions.

Vakhtang VI. became ruler over the province of Kartli, in Georgia, in 1703. Having refused to embrace Mohammedanism, he was deposed by the Shah of Persia, but he was afterwards restored to power. While outwardly conforming to the religion of Mohammed, he was active in promoting Christianity, and, having established a printing-press, printed a Georgian version of a portion of the Bible. Being compelled at length to resign in

* The more correct but less common form is Vâhana.

favour of his brother, he took refuge in Russia. He was the author of a history of his country, entitled the "Chronicle of Vakhtang the Sixth," (in manuscript.) He died in 1734. His sons Bakar and Vakhusta completed the Georgian Bible in 1743.

Val, du, dü văl, [Lat. VAL'LA,] (NICOLAS,) a French jurist of the sixteenth century. He became secretary to the king about 1542, and wrote a valuable work "On Doubtful Causes and Questions Disputed in Law," ("De Rebus dubiis et Quæstionibus in Jure controversis," 4th edition, 1583.)

Valadares Gamboa, de, dà vă-lă-dă'rĕs găm-bo'ă, (JOAQUIM FORTUNATO,) a Portuguese poet, born in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Valade, vă'lăd', (LÉON,) a French poet of the *cénacle* known as the "Parnasse." His first volume of verse, "A mi-côte," was crowned by the Academy. His play "Les Papillotes" (1883) was very successful. "Tableaux vénitiens" (poems) was his other principal work. Died June 18, 1884.

Valart, vă'lăr', (JOSEPH,) a French scholar and critic, born near Hesdin, in Artois, in 1698. He became a priest, and was employed as a school-teacher at various places. He wrote several works on grammar, and published editions of Horace, Ovid, and other Latin authors. His character is represented as *bizarre*. Died in 1781.

Valazé, de, dẹh vă'lă'zā', (CHARLES ÉLÉONORE **du Friche**—dü frĕsh,) a French Girondist, born at Alençon in 1751, became an advocate. He published an able work "On Penal Laws," (1784,) and was elected to the Convention in 1792. He voted for the death of the king and the appeal to the people. Having been condemned to death in October, 1793, he killed himself.

See LOUIS DUBOIS, "Notice sur Valazé," 1802; LAMARTINE "History of the Girondists."

Valbonnais. See BOURCHENU, DE.

Valcarcel, văl-kar-thĕl', (JOSÉ ANTONIO,) a Spanish agriculturist, born at Valencia about 1720. He rendered an important service to his countrymen by the publication of his "General Agriculture and Rural Economy," (7 vols. 4to, 1765–86.) Died after 1790.

Valcarcel, (Don PIO ANTONIO,) Count de Lunares, a Spanish antiquary, born in 1740, published several treatises on the inscriptions of Saguntum and other cities of Spain. Died in 1800.

Valckenaer, văl'kẹh-năr, (JAN,) a Dutch diplomatist and lawyer, born at Franeker or Leyden in 1759. He became professor of law at Utrecht in 1787, and joined the party of patriots, *i.e.* those who sympathized with the French republicans. He was Dutch ambassador at Madrid from 1796 till 1801, and was sent by King Louis to Paris in 1810 to prevent the annexation of Holland to France. Died in 1821.

Valckenaer, (LODEWIJCK CASPAR,) an eminent Dutch philologist, born at Leeuwarden in 1715, was the father of the preceding. He became professor of Greek at Franeker in 1741, and was professor of Greek and archæology at Leyden from 1766 until his death. He edited, besides other classic works, the "Phœnissæ" and the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, and the "Idyls" of Theocritus, (1773,) on which he wrote excellent commentaries. Among his works is "Observationes Academicæ," (1790,) which is highly prized. Died in 1785.

Valdegamas. See DONOSO-CORTES.

Valdemar. See WALDEMAR.

Valdés, văl-dĕs', (Don ANTONIO,) a Spanish minister of state, born in the Asturias about 1735. He became minister of the marine in 1781, and greatly increased the naval force of Spain. His ability and success were so conspicuous that the king in 1787 placed him at the head of the departments of finance, commerce, and war. In 1792 he was raised to the rank of chief admiral or captain-general of the navy. By the agency of Godoy, he was removed in 1795. Died about 1811.

Valdés, (ARMANDO PALACIO,) a Spanish novelist, born at Entalge in 1853, author of "The Marquis of Piñalba," "Froth," "The Grandee," etc., which were translated into English after 1889.

Valdés, (CAÏETANO,) a Spanish naval officer, was a nephew of Don Antonio. He commanded a ship at Trafalgar in 1805, after which he became a lieutenant-general. Having revolted against Ferdinand VII., he was imprisoned from 1815 to 1820. Died after 1826.

Valdés, (DIEGO or JAGO,) a Spanish author and professor of law, born in the Asturias in the sixteenth century. He published a work "On the Dignity of Spanish Kings," (in Latin, 1602.)

Valdés, [It. VALDESSO, văl-dĕs'so,] (JUAN,) a Spanish jurist and reformer, born probably in Leon. He became a chamberlain of Pope Adrian VI. in 1522, and returned to Spain soon after the death of that pope. He removed to Naples about 1530, and, it is said, was employed there as secretary to the Spanish viceroy. He wrote several religious works, in some of which he attacked the corruptions of the Roman Church. He died at Naples, about middle age, in 1540. He adopted the chief doctrines of the Protestant creed, but never formally separated from the Church of Rome. Among his works of a religious character is one entitled "One Hundred and Ten Considerations," etc., (1550.)

"Valdés as a reformer," says Wiffen, "entered less than almost any thoughtful man of his time into the battle of hierarchies. He was less a destroyer of error and evil than a builder-up of truth and goodness."

See B. B. WIFFEN, "Life of Juan Valdés," 1865; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature;" N. ANTONIO, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova."

Valdes Leal, de, dà văl-dĕs' là-ăl', (JUAN,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Córdova in 1630. He worked at Seville, and was intimate with Murillo, after whose death he was considered as the head of his profession. Among his works are several pictures of the history of the prophet Elijah. He died in 1691. His son LUCAS, born in 1661, was a painter and engraver Died in 1724.

Valdesso. See VALDÉS, (JUAN.)

Valdez. See MELENDEZ VALDEZ.

Valdivia, de, dà văl-dee've-ă, (Don PEDRO,) a Spanish officer, who distinguished himself by the conquest of Chili, was born about 1510. He accompanied Pizarro in his expedition against Peru in 1532. About 1540, under the orders of Pizarro, he invaded Chili with a small force, founded Santiago, and gained victories over the natives. He returned to Peru in 1547 or 1548, and fought under La Gasca against Gonzalo Pizarro. He was captured by the Araucanians, and put to death, in 1559.

See CLAUDIO GAY, "Historia de Chile;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Văl'do or **Wal'do,** [Fr. pron. văl'do',] (PETER or PIERRE,) a French Reformer of the twelfth century, born at Vaux, in Dauphiné, became a chief of the sect of Waldenses, (or Vaudois.) He maintained the equal right of the laity with the clergy to conduct the offices of religion, and denounced the vices and ignorance of the priests. His doctrine was condemned by the Roman Church in 1179, and his followers cruelly persecuted. He is said to have translated the Scriptures into Vaudois. Many suppose that the name Waldenses was derived from Valdo or Waldo; but it seems more probable that he took his name Valdo as a surname because his views corresponded with those of the Waldenses, who, it appears, were in existence before his time, and among whom he afterwards became a leader.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867 LÉGER, "Histoire générale des Vaudois;" A. MUSTON, "Histoire des Vaudois," 4 vols., 1851.

Valée, vă'lā', (SYLVAIN CHARLES,) COUNT, a French marshal, born at Brienne-le-Château in 1773. He served with distinction in Austria and Spain, and was made general of division in 1811. He was appointed inspector-general of artillery by Louis XVIII., and made improvements in the artillery. He succeeded to the chief command in Algeria on the death of Danrémont, and took Constantina in October, 1837. He became a marshal of France the same year. Died in 1846.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valence, de, dẹh vă'lŏnss', (CYRUS MARIE ALEXANDRE **de Timbrune**—dẹh tăn'brün',) COUNT, a French general, born at Agen in 1757. He was appointed general-in-chief of the army of Ardennes in Oc-

tober, 1792, and gained some advantages over the allies in Flanders. He followed Dumouriez in his defection and flight, (1793.) Having returned to France about 1800, he served as general in Spain, (1808,) and in Russia, (1812.) Died in 1822.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valencia, DUKE OF. See NARVAEZ.

Valenciennes, vȧ'lôn'se-ĕn', (ACHILLE,) a French naturalist, born in Paris in 1794. He became professor of anatomy at the Normal School in 1830, and afterwards professor in the Museum of Natural History. He published, besides other works, a "Natural History of Fishes," (11 vols., 1829–49.) Died April 14, 1865.

Valenciennes, (PIERRE HENRI,) a French landscape-painter, born at Toulouse in 1750. He was the chief of a school to which many eminent painters belonged. According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was the ablest landscape-painter of his time. Died in 1819.

Vā'lens, (ABURNUS,) a Roman jurist of the time of Antoninus Pius. There are only fragments of his writings extant.

Valens, (FABIUS,) a Roman general, notorious for cruelty and other crimes. He revolted against Galba, became a partisan of Vitellius, and defeated Otho at Bedriacum in 69 A.D. Having been captured by the troops of Vespasian, he was put to death the same year.

Valens, (FLAVIUS,) Emperor of the East, born about 328 A.D., was a brother of Valentinian I., to whom he was indebted for the imperial power. He began to reign, in 364, over Thrace, Asia, and Egypt. In 366 he suppressed a rebellion of Procopius. He was an Arian, and persecuted the orthodox. He defeated the Goths in 369, after which he waged war against Sapor, (Shapoor,) King of Persia. His dominions were invaded by the Goths, by whom he was defeated and killed in a great battle near Adrianople in 378 A.D.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valentia, de, dȧ vȧ-lĕn'te-ȧ, (GREGORIO,) a Spanish Jesuit and theologian, born at Medina del Campo about 1550. He was professor of theology at Ingolstadt and at Rome. He wrote several controversial works. Died in 1603.

Valentia, de, (PEDRO,) an eminent Spanish jurist, born in 1554. He had a high reputation for learning. He wrote an excellent commentary on the "Academics" of Cicero, (1596.) Died in 1620.

Valenti-Gonzaga, vȧ-lĕn'tee gon-zȧ'gȧ, (SILVIO,) an Italian cardinal, born at Mantua in 1690, was a patron of learning. He became chief minister of Benedict XIV. soon after his election to the papacy. Died in 1756.

Valentin. See VALENTINE and VALENTINUS.

Valentin, vȧ-lẹn-teen' or fȧ-lẹn-teen', (GABRIEL GUSTAV,) a German physician, of Jewish extraction, born at Breslau in 1810. He became professor of physiology at Berne in 1846. He published a "Manual of the History of Development," (1835,) and other physiological works. Died May 28, 1883.

Valentin or **Valentini**, vȧ-lĕn-tee'nee, (MICHAEL BERNARD,) a German medical writer and naturalist, born at Giessen in 1657. He was professor in the University of Giessen, and wrote numerous works. Died in 1726.

Valentin, vȧ'lôn'tȧn', (MOÏSE,) called also VALENTIN DE BOULONGNE, (vȧ'lôn'tȧn' dẹh boo'lôñ'ñ',) and LE VALENTIN, (lẹh vȧ'lôn'tȧn',) a distinguished French painter, born at Coulommiers in 1600. He studied in Italy, and made Caravaggio his model. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Death of John the Baptist," and "The Denial by Peter." His delineations of common life are also greatly admired. Died in 1632.

Valentin de Boulongne. See VALENTIN, (MOÏSE.)

Valentin-Smith, vȧ'lôn'tȧn' smĕt, (JOANNES ERHARD,) a French lawyer and writer on political economy, born at Trévoux in 1796. Among his works are "Mendicity and Labour," (1848,) and "The Philosophy of Statistics," (1854.) Died at Lyons, May 8, 1891.

Val'ẹn-tīne or **Val-ẹn-tī'nus**, [Fr. VALENTIN, vȧ'lôn'tȧn',] a native of Rome, was elected pope in September, 827. He died in October of the same year.

Valentine, (BASIL.) See BASIL-VALENTINE.

Val'ẹn-tīne, SAINT, an ecclesiastic of the third century, supposed to have suffered martyrdom under the emperor Claudius, (270 A.D.)

Valentine, (EDWARD VIRGINIUS,) sculptor, born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1838. He studied in Paris, Florence and Berlin, and has produced numerous works of statuary, embracing figures of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, John J. Audubon, and many others.

Valentini. vȧ-lĕn-tee'nee, (GEORG WILHELM,) BARON, a German general, born at Berlin in 1775, served against the French in the principal campaigns between 1811 and 1815, and was appointed in 1828 inspector-general of military instruction in the Prussian army. He wrote several military works. Died in 1834.

Val-en-tin'I-ạn [Lat. VALENTINIA'NUS; Fr. VALENTINIEN, vȧ'lôn'te'ne-ĕn'] I., (FLAVIUS,) born in Pannonia in 321 A.D., succeeded Jovian as Emperor of Rome in 364, and, having made his brother Valens his colleague, reserved for himself the western part of the empire. He carried on wars with the Franks, Allemanni, and other German tribes, over whom he gained several important victories. The Picts and Scots were also defeated, and a rebellion in Africa was suppressed by his general Theodosius. While marching against the Quadi and Sarmatæ, who had invaded Pannonia, Valentinian died suddenly, (375 A.D.) He was a Catholic, but tolerated the Arians.

Valentinian (Valentinianus) II., (FLAVIUS,) called THE YOUNGER, was a son of the preceding, and was made by his brother Gratian, who succeeded to the throne in 375 A.D., his colleague, and ruler over the western part of the empire. After the murder of Gratian by Maximus, in 383, he sought the protection of Theodosius, who defeated Maximus and restored the throne to Valentinian. He was assassinated in 392, by order of Arbogastes, one of his generals, who aimed at the supreme power.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Valentinian (Valentinianus) III., (PLACIDIUS,) son of Constantius, born in 419, was made ruler over the Western empire by his uncle, Theodosius II., (425 A.D.,) but the government was conducted by his mother, Placidia. During this period Africa was conquered from the Romans by Genseric, in consequence of the discord between the Roman generals Aetius and Bonifacius. Aetius, having previously defeated the Huns under Attila, was murdered by Valentinian, who was jealous of his superior ability, (454.) The emperor perished himself, in 455, by the hand of Petronius Maximus, whose wife he had dishonoured.

See GIBBON, "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Valentinianus. See VALENTINIAN.

Valentinien. See VALENTINIAN.

Val-en-tī'nus, [Fr. VALENTIN, vȧ'lôn'tȧn',] a celebrated Gnostic, was a native of Egypt, and the founder of a sect called Valentinians. He went to Rome about 140 A.D., and was excommunicated soon after that date. He invented an obscure and fanciful system of theology in which Platonic ideas were mingled with the mystic doctrines of the Gospel of John. Died about 160.

Valentyn, vȧ'lẹn-tīn', (FRANCIS,) a Dutch preacher and traveller, born at Dort about 1660. He preached several years at Amboyna, and published a descriptive work entitled "Ancient and Modern East Indies," (8 vols., 1724–26.) Died about 1725.

Valera, (Don JUAN,) a Spanish statesman and author, born at Cabra, Cordova, in 1824. As a public man he held various ministries and other posts under the government, and diplomatic positions at Washington and several European courts. As an author he wrote essays and poems and several popular romances, including "Pepita Jiménez," (1874,) "Doña Luz," (1878,) "La Buena Fama," etc. Died in 1905.

Valera, de, dȧ vȧ-lā'ra, (DIEGO,) a Spanish historian, born at Cuenca about 1412. He was major-domo to Isabella of Castile, and received the title of historiographer from Ferdinand the Catholic. He wrote an "Abridged History of Spain," ("Cronica de España abreviada," 1482.) Died after 1481.

Va-le'rĭ-a Ga-le'rĭ-a, a Roman lady, was a daughter of Diocletian and Prisca. She was married in 292 A.D. to the emperor Galerius, after whose death she was persecuted by Maximinus because she refused to be his wife. She was put to death by Licinius in 315 A.D.

Valeria Gens, an ancient patrician tribe or family of Rome, supposed to be descended from Volesus, or Volusus, a Sabine. This gens was represented by a succession of eminent men for many centuries, and enjoyed peculiar honours and privileges. Among the names of the families into which it was divided were Flaccus, Maximus, Messala, Publicola, and Volusus.

Va-le'rĭ-an [Lat. VALERIA'NUS, (PUBLIUS LICINIUS;) Fr. VALÉRIEN, vȧ'lȧ're-ȧ̃N'] succeeded Æmilianus as Emperor of Rome in 253 A.D., and appointed his son Gallienus his colleague. The empire was soon after invaded by the Goths and other barbarous tribes, and by Sapor, (Shapoor,) King of Persia, who defeated the Romans near Edessa in 260 and took Valerian prisoner. He was treated in the most insulting manner by his captor, who is said to have placed his foot upon him when he mounted his horse. He died in Persia about 268 A.D., and was succeeded by his son Gallienus.

See AURELIUS VICTOR, "De Cæsaribus;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs."

Valeriani Molinari, vȧ-lȧ-re-ȧ'nee mo-le-nȧ'ree, (LUIGI,) an Italian jurist, born in 1758; died in 1828.

See MONTANARI, "Biografia del Professore L. Valeriani Molinari," 1835.

Valerianos Apostolos. See FUCA, DE, (JUAN.)

Valerianus. See VALERIAN.

Va-le-rĭ-ā'nus, (JOANNES PIERIUS,) or **Valeriano**, vȧ-lȧ-re-ȧ'no, (GIOVANNI PIERIO,) an Italian author, born at Belluno in 1477. His family name was BOLZANI. He became apostolic prothonotary and professor of eloquence at Rome. Among his works are Latin poems, and a "Treatise on Ancient Symbols," ("Hieroglyphica, sive de Sacris Ægyptiorum, aliarumque Gentium Literis," 1556.) Died at Padua in 1558.

See DE THOU and TEISSIER, "Éloges;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Valérien. See VALERIAN.

Valério, vȧ-lā're-o or vȧ'lȧ're'o', (THÉODORE,) a French painter and engraver, born near Longwy (Moselle) in 1819. He accompanied the Turkish army about 1853, and took sketches of various scenes and peoples in Hungary, Bosnia, etc. Died September 14, 1879.

Va-le'rĭ-us, (ANTIAS QUINTUS,) a Roman historian, wrote Annals of the city from its foundation to the time of Sulla.

Valerius, (JULIUS,) a translator, who is supposed to have lived in the fifth century. He produced a Latin version of a "History of Alexander the Great," by Æsopus.

Valerius, [Fr. VALÈRE, vȧ'lair',] (LUCAS,) an Italian mathematician, was professor of geometry in the College of Rome. He published a work "On the Centre of Gravity of Solids." Galileo called him the Archimedes of his time. Died about 1618.

Valerius, (PROBUS MARCUS,) a noted grammarian under the reign of Nero, was a native of Syria.

Valerius, (PUBLIUS,) surnamed ASIAT'ICUS, a Roman, who was consul in 46 A.D. He was very rich. Messalina, who coveted his garden, induced Claudius to put him to death in 47 A.D.

Valerius Corvus, (MARCUS.) See CORVUS.

Valerius Flaccus. See FLACCUS, (CAIUS.)

Va-le'rĭ-us Max'ĭ-mus, [Fr. VALÈRE MAXIME, vȧ'lair' măk'sēm',] a Roman historical writer under the reign of Tiberius. His principal work is entitled "Factorum Dictorumque Memorabilium Libri IX.," consisting chiefly of historical anecdotes. Numerous editions of it have been published, and it has been translated into the principal modern languages. This work is very defective in style and other qualities.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina."

Valerius Publicola. See PUBLICOLA.

Valesio, (FRANCISCO.) See VALLES.

Valesio, vȧ-lā'se-o, (GIOVANNI LUIGI,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Bologna in 1561. He worked in Rome.

Valesius, the Latin of VALOIS and VALLES, which see

Va-le'sĭ-us, (ADRIANUS,) [Fr. ADRIEN DE VALOIS, ȧ'dre-ȧ̃N' dẽh vȧ'lwȧ',] brother of Henri, noticed below, born in Paris in 1607, was the author of a history of France, entitled "Gesta veterum Francorum," etc., (3 vols., 1658,) and "Notitia Galliarum Ordine alphabetico digesta," being an account of ancient Gaul. In 1660 he received a pension from the king, and the title of royal historiographer. He also wrote a "Life of Henry de Valois," (in Latin,) and other works. Died in 1692.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Valesius or **De Valois**, (HENRI,) an eminent French scholar, born in Paris in 1603. He studied in his native city, and subsequently at Bourges. Among his principal works are his editions of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, and other Greek ecclesiastical historians, also an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, and "Excerpta Polybii, Diodori, Nicolai Damasceni," etc. He was appointed royal historiographer in 1660. Died in 1676.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Valette, vȧ'lĕt', (AUGUSTE,) a French jurist, born at Salins (Jura) in 1805. He became professor of civil law in the École de Droit, Paris, in 1837, and occupied that chair more than twenty years. He published several legal works. Died May 10, 1878.

Valette, de la, dẽh lȧ vȧ'lĕt', (JEAN **Parisot**—pȧ're'zo',) sometimes called **Valette-Parisot**, the founder of Valetta, and grand master of Malta, was born of French parents in 1494. He was elected grand master in 1557, having previously acquired a high reputation as a general. In 1565 the Sultan Solyman attacked Malta with a powerful armament, (one hundred and fifty-nine ships of war,) against which La Valette made a successful defence. After a siege of four months, the Turks retired. Died in 1568.

See MERMET, "Éloge de J. de la Valette-Parisot," 1803; PFAFF, "Philippe Villiers de l'Isle-Adam und J. de la Valette," 1851; PRESCOTT, "History of Philip II.," vol. ii.; WATSON, "Life of Philip II.;" DE THOU, "Historia sui Temporis;" VERTOT, "Histoire des Chevaliers de Malte;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valette, de la, (LOUIS **de Nogaret**—dẽh no'gȧ'rȧ',) CARDINAL, a French prelate, born in 1593, was a son of the Duc d'Épernon. He was an adherent of Richelieu, who in 1635 gave him command of an army sent to aid the German Protestants and fight against the Spaniards. Turenne was second in command under him. In 1638 he commanded the army of Italy. Died at Rivoli in 1639.

See J. TALON, "Mémoire de L. de Nogaret, Cardinal de la Valette," etc., 2 vols., 1772.

Valette, de la, (LOUIS DE THOMAS,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Toulon in 1678. He became general of the congregation of the Oratory. Died in 1772.

Valette, La. See LA VALETTE.

Val'ĕ-rĭ-us Ru'fus, a Roman poet and critic of the Augustan age, favourably mentioned by Horace in his Tenth Satire, book i. Little is known respecting him or his works.

Valhalla, (the "hall of the fallen or slain.") See ODIN and VALKYRIA.

Valhubert, vȧ'lü'bair', (JEAN MARIE MELON ROGER,) a French general, born at Avranches in 1764, distinguished himself at Marengo, and was killed at Austerlitz in 1805.

Vali, vȧ'le, [etymology uncertain; possibly related to the Sanscrit *bâlâ*, "strength," (which is cognate with the Latin *vâl-eo*, to "be strong,") or the Sanscrit *bâlâ*, an "infant," because as an infant he performed his greatest achievement,] one of the principal gods in the Norse mythology, was the son of Odin and Rinda. When only one day old, he avenged Balder's death by slaying Höder. He is said to be an excellent archer. He and Vidar are the only ones among the principal gods who will survive the destruction of the world at Ragnarök.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Valieri, vȧ-le-ā'ree, or **Valiero**, vȧ-le-ā'ro, (SILVESTRO,) became Doge of Venice in 1694. He waged war with success against the Turks, and compelled them to cede the Morea to Venice in 1699. Died in 1700.

Valiero, vä-le-ā'ro, or **Valerio**, vä-lā're-o, [Lat. VALE'RIUS,] (AGOSTINO,) a learned Italian writer, born at Venice in 1531. He became Bishop of Verona in 1565, and a cardinal in 1583. He wrote, besides other works, "Ecclesiastical Rhetoric," ("Rhetorica Ecclesiastica," 1574,) and a "Life of Carlo Borromeo," (1586.) Died in 1606.

See UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" G. VENTURA, "Vita Cardinalis A. Valerii," 1741.

Valignani, vä-lēn-yä'nee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian Jesuit and missionary, born at Chieti in 1537. Having been sent to the East Indies in 1573, he preached in Japan and China. Died at Macao in 1606.

Valin, vä'lăn', (RENÉ JOSUÉ,) a French jurist, born at La Rochelle in 1695, acquired a high reputation by his works on law. Died in 1765.

See LEPELLETIER, "Éloge de R. J. Valin," 1844.

Valincourt or **Valincour**, de, deh vä'lăn'koor', (JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI **du Trousset**—dü troo'sä',) SIEUR, a French writer and critic, born in Paris in 1653. He wrote a "Life of François, Duc de Guise," (1681,) and other works. He succeeded his friend Racine as a member of the French Academy, in 1699, and as historiographer to the king. Died in 1730.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloges;" NICÉRON, "Memoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Valkenburgh, väl'kẹn-bŭrg or väl'kẹn-bŭrH, (THEODORE or DIRCK,) a Dutch painter of portraits and still life, born at Amsterdam in 1675. He worked for some time at Vienna, from which he returned to his native city. Died in 1721.

Valkyria, (or **Valkyrja**,) väl-kĭr'e-ä or väl-kĭr'yä; the common English plural is **Valkyries**,* val-kĭr'ĕz, [Norse plural, **Valkyrjur** or **Valkyriur**, väl-kĭr'yur, derived from *valr*, "fallen" or "slain in battle," and *kjora*, cognate with the old German *küren* and Anglo-Saxon *ceosan*, to "choose," signifying the "choosers of the slain,"] the name applied in the Edda to certain mythical beings, attendants of Odin, by whom they are sent to every battle-field to select such as are doomed to fall, and to bring them to Valhalla. They are described as white maidens who ride through the air, from the manes of whose horses dew falls in the valleys and hail on the high mountains. Skuld, the youngest of the Norns, is numbered among the Valkyries. They are sometimes called *Valmeyar*, ("battle-maids,") *Skialdmeyar* or *Skjaldmeyar*, ("shield-maids,") and *Oskmeyar*, ("the maids of Odin,") Oski being one of the names of the war-god. It is the duty of the Valkyries, in addition to their other offices, to wait upon the chosen heroes *(Einheriar)* who are admitted to Valhalla, to fill their cups with mead, and to have charge of everything belonging to the table.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Valkyries. See VALKYRIA.

Valla. See VAL, DU, (NICOLAS.)

Valla, väl'lä, (GIORGIO,) an Italian scholar and physician, born at Piacenza about 1430, was a cousin of Lorenzo, noticed below. He became professor of eloquence at Venice. He wrote several medical treatises, and a work entitled "On Things to be Sought and to be Avoided," ("De Expetendis et Fugiendis Rebus," 2 vols., 1501.) Died at Venice in 1499.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana."

Valla, (LORENZO,) an eminent classical scholar, born at Rome about 1415. He was successively professor of rhetoric at Pavía, Milan, and Naples, where he acquired the friendship and patronage of King Alfonso I. He was, it is said, persecuted by the Archbishop of Naples, but he effected his escape to Rome, where he was kindly received by Pope Nicholas V., who made him his secretary and conferred on him other distinctions. His principal works are entitled "Notes on the New Testament," ("Annotationes in Novum Testamentum," 1505,) "Elegantiæ Sermonis Latini," commentaries on Livy and Sallust, and translations of Herodotus and Thucydides. Valla was one of the first critics and scholars of his time; but his controversial writings are disfigured by bitter invective and personalities. Died about 1460.

See VOSSIUS, "De Historicis Latinis;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" POGGIALI, "Memorie intorno alla Vita di L. Valla;" WILDSCHUT, "Dissertatio de Vita et Scriptis L. Vallæ," 1830; P. GIOVIO, "Elogia;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vallabhâ, val'lạh-b'hä', a Hindoo religionist, born in 1479, in the forest of Champâranya, where his mother, being on a pilgrimage, deserted her infant. After many adventures, he settled at Benares, near which town he died about 1532. He was the father of Vithalnâthji, and founder of the Vishnuvite sect called Mahârâjahs, (from the title assumed by their priests,) notorious as the most debased and immoral sect in all India.

Valladier, vä'lä'de-ā', (ANDRÉ,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, was born about 1565. He became preacher or chaplain to Henry IV. in 1608, and abbé of Saint-Arnoul in 1611. Among his works is "The Royal Labyrinth of the Gallic Hercules," ("Le Labyrinthe royal de l'Hercule Gaulois," 1600.) Died in 1638.

See MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" NICÉRON, "Memoires."

Vallance, vä'lŏNss', or **Vallancy**, vä'lŏN'se', (CHARLES,) an antiquarian writer, born in 1721, published a work entitled "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis," etc., and a "Grammar" and "Dictionary" of the Irish language. Died in 1812.

Vallandigham, va-lan'de-gam, (CLEMENT L.,) an American politician, born at New Lisbon, Ohio, about 1822. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat, in 1856, by the voters of the third district of Ohio, which he continued to represent until 1863. While in Congress he opposed the efforts of the government to suppress the rebellion, and manifested his sympathy with the insurgents in many a virulent harangue. In May, 1863, he was arrested on a charge of having "declared disloyal sentiments and opinions," etc., and was sentenced by a military court to close confinement till the end of the war; but the President modified this sentence and directed that he should be banished or sent southward beyond our military lines. Mr. Vallandigham embarked at a Southern port and afterwards went to Canada. The Democratic Convention which met in Ohio in June, 1863, denounced his banishment as a violation of the Constitution, and nominated him as their candidate for Governor. He was, however, defeated in the ensuing election, (October, 1863,) his opponent, Mr. Brough, having received the unprecedented majority of 101,099 votes. Died in 1871.

Vallarsi, väl-lar'see, (DOMENICO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Verona in 1702, was versed in Hebrew and Greek. He edited the works of Saint Jerome, (12 vols., 1734.) Died in 1771.

Vallart. See VALART.

Vallauri, väl-lŏw'ree, (TOMMASO,) an Italian scholar and literary historian, born at Chiusa di Cuneo in 1805. He became professor of Latin eloquence at Turin in 1843. He published "History of Poetry in Piedmont," (1841,) "History of the Royal House and Monarchy of Savoy," (1845,) "Critical History of Latin Literature," (in Latin, 1849,) a "Latin-Italian Dictionary," (1852,) and editions of several Latin classics. Died in 1897.

Valle, della, del'lä väl'lä, (GUGLIELMO,) an Italian monk and writer, born at Sienna about 1740. He wrote "Letters on the Fine Arts," (3 vols., 1782–86.) Died in 1794.

Valle, della, (PIETRO,) a celebrated Italian traveller, born at Rome in 1586, was surnamed IL PELLEGRINO, ("the Pilgrim.") Having assumed the dress of a pilgrim, he set out in 1614 for Palestine and the adjacent countries. He returned in 1626, having spent six years in Persia. He died in 1652. His Travels in India and Persia were published in 1662, (4 vols.) They have been translated into several languages.

Vallée, vä'lä', (GEOFFROI,) a French Deist, born at Orléans, published "The Beatitude of Christians," ("La Béatitude des Chrétiens,") for which he was executed in 1574.

Vallée, (LOUIS LÉGER,) a French civil engineer, born

* The English singular *Valkyry* or *Valkyrie* is rarely used.

in 1794, was appointed inspector-general in 1848. He published several professional works. Died in 1864.

Vallée, La. See LA VALLÉE.

Valleix, văl'lą', (FRANÇOIS LOUIS,) a French medical writer, born in Paris about 1820. He published a "Treatise on Neuralgia," (1841,) and other works. Died in 1855.

Vallemont, de, dẹh văl'môn', (PIERRE LE LORRAIN —lẹh lo'rân',) ABBÉ, a French priest, naturalist, and writer, born at Pont-Audemer in 1649. He compiled several mediocre works, among which is "The Elements of History," (2 vols., 1696.) Died in 1721.

Valleriole, văl're'ol', (FRANÇOIS,) a French medical writer, born at Montpellier about 1504; died in 1580.

Valles, văl'yĕs, or **Valesio,** vă-lā'ze-o, [Lat. VALLE'SIUS,] (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish medical writer, born in Old Castile, lived in the sixteenth century. He was physician to Philip II., and author of several esteemed works.

Vallet or **Valet,** văl'ą', (GUILLAUME,) a French engraver, born about 1634. He engraved some works of Raphael, Titian, and Poussin. Died about 1704.

Vallet de Viriville, văl'ą' dẹh ve're'vēl', (AUGUSTE,) a French antiquary and writer, born in Paris in 1815. He contributed to periodicals, and published, besides other works, "Historical Iconography of France," (1853,) and "Researches on Jeanne Darc," (1855.) Died in 1868.

Valletta, văl-let'tă, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian jurist, born at Arienza (Campania) in 1738, (or, as some say, 1750.) He became professor of law in the University of Naples, and published numerous legal works. Died November 21, 1814.

See ROSA, "Elogio storico di N. Valletta," 1815.

Valli, văl'lee, (EUSEBIO,) an Italian physician, born at Pistoia in 1762, was the author of treatises on the yellow fever, of which disease he died in 1816.

Văl'lĭ-ą or **Wal'lĭ-ą,** King of the Visigoths, began to reign in 415 A.D., and formed an alliance with Honorius, Emperor of Rome, in 416, after which he gained victories over the Vandals in Spain. Toulouse was his capital. Died about 420 A.D.

Vallière, de, dẹh văl'e-air', (JEAN FLORENT,) a French general of artillery, was born in Paris in 1667. He reorganized the artillery, and rendered important services in several campaigns. Died in 1759.

Vallière, de, (JOSEPH FLORENT,) MARQUIS, an able French general, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1717. He became director-general of the artillery and engineers in 1755, and distinguished himself at Hastenbeck. Died in 1776.

Vallière, de la, dẹh lă văl'e-air', (LOUIS CÉSAR LA BAUME LE BLANC,) DUKE, a French bibliophile, born in Paris in 1708, was a grand-nephew of the following. His library is stated to have been the richest that any private person ever had in France. Died in 1780.

Vallière, de la, (LOUISE FRANÇOISE DE LA BAUME LE BLANC,) a beautiful and fascinating Frenchwoman, born in Touraine in 1644. She became a maid of honour to the Duchess of Orléans, and about 1661 the mistress of Louis XIV., who gave her the title of duchess. She had by him four children, one of whom, the Count of Vermandois, was legitimated. In 1674 she retired to a convent. Her virtues and piety are highly extolled. Died in 1710.

See QUATREMÈRE DE ROISSY, "Histoire de Madame de la Vallière," 1823; W. H. D. ADAMS, "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," vol. ii., 1865.

Vallisneri, văl-lès-nā'ree, or **Vallisnieri,** văl-lès-ne-ā'ree, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian naturalist, born in the duchy of Módena in May, 1661, was a pupil of Malpighi at Bologna. He began to practise medicine at Reggio about 1688, and married in 1692. Having acquired distinction by his researches in entomology and the generation of insects, he became professor of practical medicine at Padua in 1700. He opposed the doctrine of spontaneous generation. About 1710 he obtained the first chair of the theory of medicine at Padua. Among his principal works is a "Treatise on the Generation of Men and Animals," ("Istoria della Generazione dell' Uomo e degli Animali," etc., 1721.) Buffon regarded him as an exact and profound investigator. Died at Padua in 1730.

Vallisneria, a genus of plants, was named in his honour by Micheli.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium," vol. viii., NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vallongue. See PASCAL-VALLONGUE.

Vallot, văl'lo', (ANTOINE,) a French physician, born at Rheims or at Montpellier in 1594. He became first physician to Louis XIV. in 1652, and cured him of a serious illness in 1658. Died in 1671.

Vallotti, văl-lot'tee, (FRANCESCO ANTONIO,) an Italian composer of sacred music, born at Vercelli in 1697; died at Padua in 1780.

Vâlmîkĭ, văl'mī-kĭ, or **Vâlmîkĭ,** văl-mee'kĭ, a Hindoo poet, of unknown date, to whom is ascribed the authorship of the "Râmâyana," one of the two great Hindoo epics. (See RÂMÂYANA.)

See WILSON, "Sanscrit-and-English Dictionary;" "New American Cyclopædia."

Valmont de Bomare, văl'môn' dẹh bo'mār', (J. C.,) a French naturalist, born at Rouen in 1731. He visited various parts of Europe, including Lapland, and returned with a large collection of objects in natural history. He published in 1758 his "Catalogue of a Cabinet of Natural History," which was followed by a "New Exposition of the Mineral Kingdom," (2 vols., 1762,) and "Universal Raisonné Dictionary of Natural History," a work of great merit, which has obtained extensive popularity. Died in 1807.

Valmore, (MARCELINE.) See DESBORDES.

Valmy, DUKE OF. See KELLERMANN.

Valois, văl'wâ', (YVES,) a French Jesuit and writer on religion, born at Bordeaux in 1694; died after 1760.

Valois, de, (ADRIEN.) See VALESIUS.

Valois, de, (CHARLES.) See ANGOULÊME.

Valois, de, dẹh văl'wâ', [Lat. VALE'SIUS,] (CHARLES,) a French antiquary, born in Paris in 1671, was a son of Adrien de Valois or Valesius. He published a curious work, entitled "Valesiana," (1694,) which is composed partly of his father's writings and sayings. Died in 1747.

Valori, vâ-lo'ree, (FRANCESCO,) an eminent Italian statesman, born at Florence in 1439. He filled the highest offices in the Florentine republic, and was a friend of Savonarola and Macchiavelli. He was killed by the populace during the excitement caused by the reforms of Savonarola, in 1498.

Valori, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian writer, who was prior of the republic of Florence. He wrote, in Latin, a "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici," (1492.)

Valperga di Caluso, văl-pĕr'gâ de kâ-loo'so, or simply **Valperga-Caluso,** (TOMMASO,) an Italian *littérateur* and mathematician, born in Turin in 1737, was an intimate friend of Alfieri. He became professor of Oriental literature in Turin, and director of an observatory in that city. He wrote poems, and numerous treatises on mathematics, astronomy, etc. Among his works is a "Gallery of Italian Poets," (1814.) Died in 1815.

See L. DE BRÈME, "Vita di T. Valperga-Caluso," 1815; P. BALBO, "Vita dell'Abate Valperga," 1816; BOUCHERON, "Vita T. Valpergæ-Calusii," 1836; ERSCH und GRUBER, "Allgemeine Encyklopædie," article "Caluso;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Văl'pў, (EDWARD,) an English scholar and divine, brother of Richard, noticed below, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently became vicar of Saint Mary, at Walsham, Norfolk. He was the author of "Elegantiæ Latinæ," (translated,) and other works. Died in 1832.

Valpy, (RICHARD,) D.D., an eminent English scholar and divine, born in the island of Jersey in 1754. Having previously studied at the College of Valognes, in Normandy, he entered the University of Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A., and in 1781 was chosen headmaster of the grammar-school at Reading, Berkshire. He became rector of Stradishall, in Suffolk, in 1787. He published "Elements of the Latin Language," (1784,) and a "Greek Grammar," (1805,) which are highly esteemed. Died in 1836. His son ABRAHAM JOHN, born in 1786, published excellent editions of several of the Latin classics. Died in 1854.

Valsalva, văl-sâl'vâ, (ANTONIO MARIA,) a celebrated Italian physician and anatomist, born at Imola in 1666.

He studied under Malpighi at Bologna, and in 1697 became professor of anatomy in the university of that city. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and of other similar institutions. He made improvements in practical surgery, and acquired a high reputation as an anatomist by his discoveries in the structure of the ear, on which he wrote a work, "De Aure Humana," (1704.) He was a skilful physician, and invented a method of treating aneurisms. Died in 1723.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium;" TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Valsecchi, vål-sek'kee, (VIRGINIO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Brescia in 1681; died in 1739.

Valstain. See WALLENSTEIN.

Valturio, vål-too're-o, (ROBERTO,) an Italian writer on the military art, born at Rimini, was author of a work "De Re militari," (1472.) He lived about 1450–80.

Valvasone, di, de vål-vå-sō'nà, (ERASMO,) an Italian poet, born in Friuli in 1523, was proprietor of an estate and a castle. He wrote the "Angeleida," a poem on the war among the angels, (1590,) and "The Chase," ("Caccia,") an admired didactic poem on hunting, (1591.) Died in 1593.

See TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana.'

Vaman. See VÂMANA.

Vâmănă, vå'ma-nạ, called also **Vâman**, vå'man, [*i.e.* a "dwarf,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the fifth avatar of Vishnu, when this god, to humble the arrogance of Bali, (see BALI,) took the form of a pitiful dwarf, and, when the tyrant promised him as much land or space as he could pass over in three steps, revealed himself in his real character, and with the first step deprived Bali of earth, with the second, of heaven, but (in consideration of Bali's good qualities) he generously forbore to take the third step, (which would have left that ruler no foothold in the universe,) and allowed him the dominion of Pâtâla, or the lower world. From Vishnu's exploit on that occasion he has received one of his proudest titles,—that of TRIVIK'RĂMĂ, or the "Three-Step-Taker." (See VISHNU.)

Vámbéry, våm'bā-rẹ, (ARMINIUS,) a Jewish traveller, born at Duna-Szerdahély, in Hungary, (on an island in the Danube,) in 1832. A soldier in the revolution of 1848, he was seriously wounded at the siege of Comorn, and after the war had to escape to Turkey, whence he travelled over a large part of Central Asia. After his return he became a professor of Oriental languages in the University of Pesth. His principal works are "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia," (1864,) "Wanderings and Adventures in Persia," (1867,) "Sketches of Central Asia," (1868,) "History of Bokhara," (1873,) and other works, including a very readable account of his own "Life and Adventures," (1883.) The accuracy of M. Vámbéry's narratives has been much questioned, but in England especially his writings are highly esteemed. Died September 15, 1913.

Vamuna. See VÂMANA.

Van Achen. See ACHEN.

Văn'ạ-dis, [Norse pron. vå'nå-dèss', *i.e.* the "Vana goddess," so called on account of her descent from the Vanir,] one of the many names of FREYIA, which see.

Van Aelst. See AELST.

Van Amburgh, van am'burg, (ISAAC,) called "the Lion-Tamer," was born at Fishkill, New York, about 1815. He was a partner of a company that exhibited a travelling menagerie, and was very successful in the taming of lions. Died in Philadelphia in 1865.

Van Beek. See TORRENTINUS.

Van Bene'den, (PIERRE JOSEPH,) a Belgian naturalist, born at Mechlin in 1809. He became professor of geology at Ghent in 1835, and at Louvain in 1836, remaining there till his death. He established in 1843 the first laboratory and aquarium for the study of marine life, and gained wide reputation by his study of various parasites. Died in 1894.

Vanbrugh, van-broo', (Sir JOHN,) a celebrated English dramatist and architect, of Flemish extraction, born in 1666, is supposed to have been a native of London. He was educated in France, and, after his return, published, in 1697, his comedy of "The Relapse," which was followed by "The Confederacy" and "The Provoked Wife." These plays were highly popular at the time; but, owing to their profanity and licentiousness, they have been long banished from the stage. Among his principal architectural works we may name Castle Howard, the seat of Charles, Earl of Carlisle, Duncombe Hall, Grimsthorpe, in Yorkshire, and Blenheim, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Marlborough. He was appointed in 1703 Clarencieux king-at-arms. Died in 1726.

See CIBBER, "Lives of the Poets;" BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" "Lives of the British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.

Van Buren, (MARTIN,) an American statesman, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, on the 5th of December, 1782. He was educated at the academy of his native village, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1803. He began at an early age to take an active part in politics, as a member of the Democratic party, and was elected to the Senate of New York in 1812. He advocated the war against England in 1812, became attorney-general of New York in 1815, and was again elected to the Senate in 1816. About this time he became the master-spirit of the Albany Regency, an organization which was formed to oppose De Witt Clinton, and which controlled the politics of New York for many years. He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1821, supported William H. Crawford for the Presidency of the United States in 1824, and was again elected a Senator in 1827. He voted for the protective tariff of 1828. The same year he was chosen Governor of New York for two years, but before the expiration of his term he resigned and entered the cabinet of President Jackson as secretary of state. He resigned that office in April, 1831, probably because General Jackson had expressed his opinion that cabinet ministers should not be aspirants for the Presidency, or should not obtain that office through his influence. He was nominated as minister to England, whither he went about September, 1831, but his nomination was rejected by the Senate, in which the Whigs had then a majority. To compensate him for this repulse, the friends of General Jackson elected Mr. Van Buren Vice-President of the United States in November, 1832. He was General Jackson's favourite candidate for the Presidency, and was nominated as such by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore in May, 1835. His Whig competitor was General W. H. Harrison. Mr. Van Buren was elected President in November, 1836, receiving one hundred and seventy electoral votes out of two hundred and ninety-four, which was the whole number. His election was soon followed by a great financial panic and a general prostration of business. About May, 1837, all the banks suspended specie payments. In his message to Congress he recommended the establishment of an independent treasury, which measure was rejected by the House of Representatives in the session of 1837–38, but afterwards passed both houses of Congress and became a law about June, 1840. In the session of 1838–39 an attempt was made to suppress the agitation against slavery, by a resolution that Congress would not receive or read any petitions for the abolition of slavery. All the political friends of the President voted for this resolution, which was adopted.

He was again nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention in May, 1840, but, after a very exciting canvass, in which the enthusiasm of the Whigs was stimulated by mass-meetings, processions, songs, etc., he was defeated by General Harrison, who received two hundred and thirty-four electoral votes against sixty for Mr. Van Buren. On the 4th of March, 1841, he retired from the public service to his estate called Lindenwald, near Kinderhook, New York. In the Democratic National Convention which met in May, 1844, a majority of the delegates were pledged or instructed to vote for Mr. Van Buren; but the Southern politicians opposed his nomination, because he had written a letter against the annexation of Texas. They therefore insisted that the Convention should adopt a rule under which two-thirds of the votes were necessary to a choice. Mr. Van Buren had only one hundred and forty-six votes

out of two hundred and sixty-two, and therefore failed to obtain the nomination.

According to Mr. Greeley, his renomination was defeated by the "slave-traders, and the closely affiliated class of gamblers and blacklegs." ("American Conflict," vol. i. p. 69.) He afterwards separated himself from the Democratic party because it was committed to the extension of slavery. A convention of the Free-Soil party which met at Buffalo in August, 1848, nominated Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams as candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. They received a popular vote of 291,342, but not any electoral vote. It is stated that he voted for Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential elections of 1852 and 1856. Died at or near Kinderhook in July, 1862.

Vance, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) author, born at Washington, D. C., in 1879. He has written "Bourke, Gentleman Adventurer," "The Brass Bowl," "The Fortune Hunter," "The Bandbox," etc.

Vance, (ZEBULON B.,) an American Senator, was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, May 13, 1830. He was educated at Washington College, (in Tennessee,) and at the University of North Carolina, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. He was in Congress, 1858–61, was Governor of North Carolina, 1862–66 and 1877–79, and was United States senator from 1879 until his death, which occurred April 14, 1894.

Van Ceulen. See KEULEN, VAN.

Van Cléemputte, vän klā'ŏn'püt', (LUCIEN TYRTÉE,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1795. He obtained the grand prize in 1816. Died August 18, 1871.

Van Clève, vän klāv, (CORNEILLE or JOSEPH,) a French sculptor, born in 1644, worked in Paris. Died in 1733.

Văn Clēve, (HORATIO P.,) an American general, born at Princeton, New Jersey, about 1810, graduated at West Point in 1831. He was appointed a brigadier-general about March, 1862, and commanded a division at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. Died at St. Paul, Minnesota, April 24, 1891.

Vancouver, vän-koo'vẹr, (GEORGE,) a English navigator, born about 1755, entered the navy at an early age, and accompanied Captain Cook, as midshipman, on his second and third voyages. In 1791 he sailed as commander of the Discovery to the northwest coast of America, to receive the surrender of Nootka from the Spaniards, who were instructed by their government to give up that island to the British. He was also charged to make a survey of the coast northwards from latitude 30° north. He returned in 1795, and applied himself to the preparation of his narrative, which was not quite completed at his death, in 1798. It was published soon after by his brother, under the title of "Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and round the World," (3 vols. 4to.) Vancouver gave his name to an island off the coast of America between 48° 20′ and 51° north latitude.

Van Dale, vän dā'lẹh, (ANTOON,) a Dutch physician and Mennonite preacher, born in 1638, was the author of several learned works on theology and Greek and Roman antiquities. Among these we may name his treatise "On the Origin and Progress of Idolatry and Superstition," (in Latin,) and "On the Oracles of the Heathen," ("Dissertationes duæ de Oraculis," etc., 1700.) Died in 1708.

Van Dalen. See DALEN, VAN.

Vandamme, vŏn'dăm', (DOMINIQUE RENÉ,) Count d'Unebourg, a French general, born at Cassel in 1770. He became a general of division in 1799, after he had rendered important services in Flanders and Germany. For his conduct at Austerlitz he received from Napoleon a gift of twenty thousand francs. He took part in several actions against the Prussians in 1806, and commanded a corps in the Austrian campaign of 1809. In the spring of 1813 he captured Hamburg. He commanded a separate army which was compelled to surrender to a superior force near Kulm, in August, 1813. Having joined the army of Napoleon in 1815, he had a high command at the battle of Ligny. Died in 1830.

See THIERS, "History of the French Revolution;" JOMINI, "Vie politique et militaire de Napoléon."

Vandelli, vän-del'lee, (DOMENICO,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born in the early part of the eighteenth century, became superintendent of the botanic garden at Lisbon. He published a treatise on marine zoophytes, etc., and several botanical works. He was a correspondent of Linnæus, who named the genus of plants Vandellia in his honour. Died in 1815.

Van Depoele, (CHARLES J.,) electrician, was born in Belgium in 1846. He emigrated to the United States in 1871, and continued the electrical experiments he had long pursued. In 1881 he began lighting the streets of Chicago with a dynamo of his own construction, and in 1885 made the first exhibition of the overhead trolley system of street-car propulsion. During the following years he took out numerous patents for electrical inventions. Died in 1892.

Vanderanus. See AA, VAN DER.

Van'dẹr-bilt, (CORNELIUS,) COMMODORE, an enterprising American navigator, born on Staten Island, New York, in May, 1794. He was originally a poor boy, and commenced business as master of a small sail-boat. He became captain of a steamboat in 1817, after which he made improvements in the construction of steamers. He built many steamboats and steamships, and in 1851 established a line from New York to California by way of Nicaragua. In 1855 he built several steamships to ply between New York and Havre. In 1862 he presented as a gift to the Federal government his new steamer called the Vanderbilt, which cost $800,000, and for which Congress passed a resolution of thanks. In 1857 he became president of the New York Central Railroad, which in 1868 he consolidated with the Hudson River road. He died January 4, 1877, leaving an estate valued at many millions.

See a "Memoir of C. Vanderbilt," in the "Merchants' Magazine" for January, 1865.

Vanderburch, vŏn'dĕr'bürk', (EMILE LOUIS,) a French dramatist, born in Paris in 1794, wrote many successful comedies and vaudevilles. Died in 1862.

Vanderburch, de, dẹh vän'dẹr-bŭrk, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish prelate, born at Ghent in 1567. He became Archbishop of Cambray. Died in 1644.

Van der Cabel. See CABEL, VAN DER.

Van der Does. See DOES, VAN DER.

Van der Goes. See GOES.

Vander Helst, vän'dẹr-hĕlst', (BARTHOLOMEW,) an eminent Dutch portrait-painter, born at Haarlem about 1610. Among his master-pieces is a picture in the town-house of Amsterdam, containing twenty-four full-length portraits. It is esteemed one of the finest productions of the kind, and was highly commended by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Died about 1670.

Van der Heyden, (or **Heyde.**) See HEYDEN, VAN DER.

Van der Linden. See LINDEN, VAN DER.

Van'dẹr-lŷn, (JOHN,) a noted American painter, born at Kingston, Ulster county, New York, in 1776. Having studied law for a time under Gilbert Stuart, he visited Europe, where he spent several years, and produced his "Ariadne" and "Marius sitting among the Ruins of Carthage," which are esteemed his master-pieces. Among his portraits we may name those of Washington, Monroe, and Calhoun. Died in 1852.

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America," vol. iii.; "Recollections of John Vanderlyn," in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, 1867; TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Van der Maelen, vän dẹr mā'lẹn, (PHILIPPE MARIE GUILLAUME,) a Belgian geographer, born in Brussels in 1795. He published a "Universal Atlas," (6 vols., 1825–27,) and other works. Died in 1869.

Vander Meer or **Van der Meer,** vän dẹr mair, (JAN,) THE ELDER, a celebrated Dutch painter of marine views and landscapes, was born at Rotterdam in 1627. He was patronized by the Prince of Orange, who made him a councillor in 1674. Died about 1690.

Vander Meer, (JAN,) THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born in 1656. His landscapes with sheep are greatly admired; he also produced a number of admirable etchings. His works are rare and highly prized. Died in 1706.

Van der Mersch. See MERSCH, VAN DEN.

Van der Monde, vän dĕr mŏnd or vŏn'dĕr'mŏnd', (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a French physician, born at Macao, China, in 1727. He published a "Dictionary of Health," (Paris, 1759.) Died in 1762.

Van der Neer. (ARNOLD.) See NEER, VAN DER.

Van der Palm. See PALM.

Van der Ulft. See ULFT, VAN DER.

Vandervelde, vän'dẹr-vĕl'dẹh, (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch painter of high reputation, born at Amsterdam in 1639, was a pupil of Wynants, and a son of Willem the Elder. His favourite subjects were landscapes with cattle, in which he excelled; he also frequently painted the figures in the pictures of Ruysdael, Van der Heyden, and others. Died in 1672.

Van der Velde, (ISAIAH.) See VELDE, VAN DER.

Van der Velde or **Vandervelde,** (WILLEM,) sometimes written also **Vandevelde,** called THE ELDER, a celebrated marine painter, born at Leyden in 1610. He entered the naval service at an early age, and in 1666 accompanied Admiral De Ruyter for the purpose of making drawings of the engagements between the Dutch and English fleets. Having acquired a very high reputation by his designs, he was invited to England by Charles II., who gave him the title of painter of sea-fights to the king, and bestowed on him a pension. His designs were, for the most part, executed with a pen upon paper or prepared canvas, and some of them were painted in oil by his son. Died in 1693.

See H. WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Van der Velde or **Vandervelde,** (WILLEM,) THE YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam in 1633. He was instructed by his father, whom he excelled in sea-views. Among his master-pieces we may name his "View of the Texel," "A Fresh Breeze," "The Rising of the Gale," and "A Calm." He is regarded by many connoisseurs as superior to any other artist in his department. Died in 1707.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Van der Werf or **Vanderwerff,** vän'dẹr-wĕrf', (ADRIAAN,) a celebrated Dutch painter of portraits and historical works, born near Rotterdam in 1659. He was patronized by the Elector-Palatine John William, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood and purchased his pictures at very high prices. Among his master-pieces are a "Judgment of Paris," a "Magdalene in the Wilderness," and an "Ecce Homo." Died in 1722.

Van der Werf or **Vanderwerff,** (PIETER,) a painter, born near Rotterdam in 1665, was a brother of Adriaan, whom he imitated. Died in 1718.

Van der Weyde, vän'dẹr-wī'dẹh, (ROGER,) a Flemish painter of the fifteenth century, introduced great improvements into the style of the Flemish school, both in respect to design and expression. Among his best works is a "Descent from the Cross." Died in 1529.

Van Devanter, (WILLIS,) justice, born at Marion, Indiana, in 1859. He practised law at Marion 1881–84, at Cheyenne after 1884, was chief justice of Supreme Court of Wyoming 1889–90, assistant attorney-general of U. S. 1897–1903, circuit judge 1903–10, associate justice of U. S. Supreme Court after December, 1910.

Van de Velde, vän'dẹ vĕl'dẹ, (JAMES OLIVER,) D.D., a bishop, born near Termonde, Belgium, April 3, 1795. He came to the United States in 1817, was ordained a priest in 1827, served as college professor, and in 1840 became president of the University of St. Louis. He was made bishop of Chicago in 1849 and of Natchez in 1853. Died in 1855.

Van de Weyer, vän dẹh wī'ẹr, (SYLVANUS or SYLVAIN,) a Belgian diplomatist and lawyer, born at Louvain about 1802. He was a member of the provisional government formed in the revolution of 1830, and represented Belgium at the Conference of London, (1831.) On his return he became minister of foreign affairs. He was prime minister for a short time in 1845–46. Died at London, May 23, 1874.

Van Diemen. See DIEMEN, VAN.

Van Dorn, (EARL,) an American general, born in Mississippi about 1823, graduated at West Point in 1842. He became a captain in 1855, and resigned his commission early in 1861. He commanded the insurgents at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862. He attacked General Rosecrans at Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, and was defeated with great loss. General Rosecrans reported that his army killed and buried 1423, and took 2268 prisoners. General Van Dorn was killed in a private quarrel by Dr. Peters in Maury county, Tennessee, in May, 1863.

Vandyck. See VANDYKE.

Van Dyck, (PHILIPPE.) See DYCK.

Van Dyk, vän dīk, (HARRY STOE,) an English writer of prose and verse, born in London in 1798. He published "The Gondola," and other works. Died in 1828.

Vandyke, Van Dyck, or **Vandyck,** vän-dīk', (SIR ANTHONY,) a celebrated Flemish painter of portraits, born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599, was a son of a rich merchant. He began to study painting under Van Balen in 1610, and afterwards became a pupil of Rubens about 1615. According to a doubtful report, Rubens, incited by jealousy, advised Vandyke to confine himself to portraits. At the age of nineteen he was admitted into the Academy of Antwerp. He visited Italy about 1622, passed several years at Venice, Genoa, Rome, and Florence, and painted a number of portraits in those cities. Having returned to Antwerp about 1627, he painted a picture of "Saint Augustine in Ecstasy," a picture of the "Crucifixion," and other historical works. Commenting on his "Crucifixion," Sir Joshua Reynolds said, "This picture, upon the whole, may be considered as one of the finest (or first) pictures in the world, and gives the highest idea of Vandyke's powers." Having been invited by Charles I., he went to England about 1632, and painted portraits of that king, who gave him an annual pension of two hundred pounds in 1633, and the title of painter to his majesty. Vandyke passed the rest of his life in England, and married Mary, a daughter of Lord Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie. His habits were luxurious, and his style of living was magnificent. He painted with such rapidity and facility that his works are very numerous, although his life was short. He is generally considered the greatest portrait-painter of modern times except Titian; and some critics prefer him even to that artist. Among his master-pieces are "The Erection of the Cross," a portrait of the Earl of Strafford and his secretary, (at Wentworth House,) and a series of portraits of eminent artists of his time, which he painted before he left Antwerp. Engravings of these, about one hundred in number, have been published. He died in London in December, 1641, leaving one child, Justiniana.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting in England:" DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands," etc.; CARPENTER, "Memoir of Sir Anthony Van Dyck;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1847.

Van Dyke, (HENRY,) an American clergyman, born at Germantown, Philadelphia, in 1852. He studied at Princeton and the University of Berlin, became a pastor at Newport in 1878, and minister of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, in 1882. He was preacher to Harvard University 1890–92 and 1898–99, lecturer at Yale 1896 trustee of Princeton University 1898, professor of English literature at Princeton, 1900–23, and Minister to Holland and Luxemburg, 1913–17. He has written many essays, poems, etc.

Vane, (SIR HENRY,) an English statesman, born in Kent in 1589. He was elected a member of Parliament about 1615, and was appointed cofferer to the Prince of Wales by James I. At the accession of Charles I. he became a member of the privy council. In 1631 he was sent as ambassador to Denmark and Sweden. He was appointed principal secretary of state in 1640 or 1639. In consequence of his hostility to the Earl of Strafford, he was removed, and became an adherent of the Parliament. Died in 1654.

See CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion."

Vane, (SIR HENRY,) THE YOUNGER, often called Sir HARRY VANE, a republican statesman, born in 1612, was the eldest son of the preceding. He studied for a short time at Oxford, from which he went to Geneva, and returned home a zealous adversary of the liturgy and government of the Church of England. By the profession of such opinions he incurred the displeasure of his father. For the sake of religious liberty, he

emigrated in 1635 to Massachusetts. He was elected Governor of the colony in 1636, and "manifested," says Forster, "a firmness, energy, and wisdom truly remarkable in one of his early age and previous history." He offended the majority of the colony by his advocacy of universal toleration, and returned to England in 1637, soon after which he married Frances Wray. In November, 1640, he became a member of the Long Parliament, in which he efficiently promoted the condemnation of the Earl of Strafford by evidence which he furnished. He found in his father's cabinet a memorandum of a council at which Strafford had proposed to employ the Irish army to reduce England to obedience.

Vane was a leader of the Independents, and a friend of Milton. On the death of Pym (1643) the chief direction of civil affairs devolved on Vane. He disapproved the policy of the execution of the king, but expressed no opinion of its abstract justice. In February, 1649, he was appointed a member of the council of state, and in the next month was placed at the head of the naval department. The efficiency and victories of the navy are ascribed partly to his administrative talents. He opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, who, as his soldiers were dissolving the Parliament, in April, 1653, exclaimed, "The Lord deliver me from Sir Harry Vane!" Vane afterwards passed several years in retirement, and wrote works entitled "The Retired Man's Meditation," (1655,) and a "Healing Question Propounded and Resolved," (1656.) At the restoration he was excepted from the indemnity or act of amnesty. Having been confined in prison about two years, he was tried for treason in June, 1662, and convicted, after an able speech in his own defence. Charles II. wrote to Clarendon that Vane "was too dangerous a man to let live." He met death with the most intrepid courage and firmness.

See CLARENDON, "History of the Rebellion;" JOHN FORSTER, "Life of Sir Henry Vane the Younger;" WHITELOCKE, "Trial of Sir H. Vane;" HUME, "History of England;" "The Life and Death of Sir H. Vane," 1662.

Van Effen. See EFFEN, VAN.

Van El'ten, (HENDRIK DIRK KRUSEMAN,) a Dutch-American painter, born at Alkmaar, in the Netherlands, November 14, 1829. He studied art in Haarlem under C. Lieste, and in 1865 removed to New York. In 1883 he was made a full member of the National Academy. He has won many American and foreign honours and distinctions for his pictures and etchings.

Van Erpen. See ERPENIUS.

Vanetti. See VANNETTI.

Van Eyck. See EYCK, (HUBERT and JOHN.)

Van Galen. See GALEN, VAN.

Vangerow, von, fon fäng'ĕh-ro', (KARL ADOLF,) a German jurist, born near Marburg in 1808. He succeeded Thibaut as professor of Roman law at Heidelberg in 1840, and in 1849 was made a privy councillor. He published a "Manual of the Pandects," and other legal works. Died in November, 1870.

Van Goyen. See GOYEN, VAN.

Van Helmont. See HELMONT, VAN.

Van Helt-Stoccade. See STOCCADE.

Van Hoek. See HOEK, VAN.

Van Huevel, vän hü'vĕl, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a Belgian physician, born at Brussels in 1802. He invented a pelvimeter and a forceps saw. Died June 20, 1883.

Van Huysum. See HUYSUM, VAN.

Vanière, vä'ne-air', [Lat. VANIE'RUS,] (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born near Béziers, in Languedoc, in 1664. He gained a high reputation by his Latin poems, the most important of which is his "Rural Estate," ("Prædium Rusticum," 1707.) In this poem he imitated Virgil with considerable success. He was professor of humanities in several colleges. Died at Toulouse in 1739.

Van'iman, (MELVIN,) aeronaut, born in Illinois in 1868. He engaged in various enterprises, and finally took part with Walter Wellman in his attempted balloon trips to the pole and across the Atlantic. After the failure of these he built a very large dirigible, called the "Akron," by which he hoped to cross the Atlantic, but it exploded in a trial trip July 2, 1912, and he and his companions lost their lives.

Vanini, vä-nee'nee, [Lat. VANI'NUS,] (LUCILIO,) an Italian philosopher and skeptic, born at Taurisano in 1585. According to some authorities, he was a priest in his youth. He travelled in Germany, France, and England, and taught philosophy for a short time at Genoa. His enemies admit that he was eloquent and learned. In 1616 he published at Paris a pantheistic work, entitled "On the Admirable Secrets of Nature, the Queen and Goddess of Mortals," etc., ("De admirandis Naturæ Reginæ Deæque Mortalium Arcanis,") which the Sorbonne condemned to be burned. He removed to Toulouse in 1617, was accused of atheism, and put to death in 1619.

See J. G. OLEARIUS, "De Vita Vanini," 1708; P. F. ARPE, "Apologia pro Vanino," 1712; DURAND, "La Vie et les Sentiments de Vanini," 1717; "Life of Vanini," London, 1730; FUHRMANN, "Leben des Vanini," 1800; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaninus. See VANINI.

Vanir, vä'nir, the plural of **Van or Vana,** [from *vanr*, "empty," cognate with the Latin *vanus*, the primary meaning of which is the same,] in the Norse mythology, a peculiar class of beings, whose habitation and empire is "the empty, vast, and wandering air." They rule over the atmosphere, the weather, and the sea. Their dwelling-place or kingdom is termed Vanaheim, (*i.e.* the "home of the Vanir.") The principal personage among them is Njörd, the god of the winds, who, though born and bred in Vanaheim, was given by the Vanir as a hostage to the Æsir, among whom he is now numbered. The Vanir are said to have been originally hostile to the gods of Asgard, but were subsequently reconciled to them. This statement may be thus explained. The capricious and uncertain movements of the atmosphere seem naturally hostile to the regularity and order which are the especial attributes of the gods or Æsir. But when, inspired by the gods, men, by superior skill in navigation, were enabled to take advantage of the winds, notwithstanding their irregularity, the Vanir, the types of uncertainty, were said to be reconciled with the Æsir, the representatives of order and skill. (See ÆSIR and JÖTUNS.) That Freyia (the goddess of love) was the daughter of a Vana prince, would seem to allude to the aerial character of those charms which inspire the passion of love, as well as to the well-known caprice and inconstancy of lovers.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KRYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Van Lennep. See LENNEP, VAN.

Vanloo, vän-lō', (ABRAHAM LOUIS,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam about 1641, was the father of Charles and Jean Baptiste, noticed below. Died at Aix in 1713.

Vanloo, vŏn'lō', (CHARLES ANDRÉ, or CARLE,) a French painter, born at Nice in 1705, was a brother of Jean Baptiste, noticed below. He studied at Rome, where he painted his "Apotheosis of Saint Isidore." After his return he became director of the Academy of Fine Arts, (1751,) and first painter to the king, (1762.) Died in 1765.

See DANDRÉ-BARDON, "Vie de Carle Vanloo," 1765; FONTAINE-MALHERBE, "Éloge de C. Vanloo," 1767; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vanloo, (FRANÇOIS,) a French painter, born at Aix in 1711, was a son of Jean Baptiste, noticed below. He was a promising artist, when he was killed by accident near Turin in 1733.

Vanloo, (JACOB,) a Dutch painter, born at Écluse in 1614, was the father of Abraham Louis, noticed above. Died in Paris in 1670.

Vanloo, (JEAN BAPTISTE,) a celebrated French painter, of Flemish extraction, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1684. He resided many years in Paris, where he was patronized by the Duke of Orléans. He acquired the highest reputation by his portraits, and was appointed in 1735 professor in the Academy of Arts. In 1738 he visited London, where, according to Horace Walpole, "he soon bore away the chief business of London from every other painter." He also executed several historical pictures of great merit. Died in 1746.

See CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vanloo, (JULES CÉSAR DENIS,) a landscape-painter,

born in Paris in 1743, was a son of Charles André, noticed above. Died in 1821.

Vanloo, (Louis Michel,) a French portrait-painter, born at Toulon in 1707, was a son of Jean Baptiste, noticed above. Invited by the king, Philip V., he went to Madrid in 1736, and was appointed court painter. He returned to Paris about 1748. Died in 1771.

Van Loon, vän lōn, (Gerard,) a Dutch historian and antiquary, born at Leyden in 1683. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Netherlands from 1555 to 1716," (4 vols., 1723,) which is commended.

Van Loon, (Theodore.) See Loon.

Van Mander. See Mander, van.

Van Mil'dert, (William,) an English prelate, born in London in 1765. He studied at Oxford, where he afterwards became regius professor of theology. He was made Bishop of Llandaff in 1819, and of Durham in 1826. He was the author of a "Life of Waterland," and several other works. Died in 1836.

Van Moer, (Jean Baptiste,) a Belgian painter, born at Brussels about 1815.

Van Mons. See Mons.

Vannetti, vän-net'tee, or **Vanetti,** vä-net'tee, (Clementino,) an Italian author, born at Roveredo in 1754, was a son of a poet named Giuseppe Valeriano Vannetti. He wrote numerous works in prose and verse, among which are poetical epistles and biographies. His poetry was admired by some critics. Died in 1795.

Van Neve, vän nā'veh, (Francis,) a Flemish painter and engraver, born at Antwerp in 1627, studied at Rome. He painted history and landscapes, and produced good etchings of his own designs.

Vanni, vän'nee, (Andrea,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna, flourished about 1370–1410.

Vanni, (Francesco,) an Italian painter and engraver, born at Sienna in 1565. He studied at Rome, and imitated the style of Baroccio so successfully that his works are often mistaken for those of that artist. Among his master-pieces we may name the "Death of Saint Cecilia," "Simon Magus rebuked by Peter," and "Saint Raimond walking on the Sea." Died in 1609.

See Lanzi, "History of Painting in Italy;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vanni, (Giovanni Battista,) an Italian painter, born in 1599, is supposed to have been a native of Florence. He made admirable copies of the works of Titian, Correggio, and others, and was also skilled in engraving. Died in 1660.

Vanni, (Michael Angelo,) an Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1583, was a son of Francesco, noticed above. He was not equal to his father. Died in 1671.

Vanni, (Raphael,) an able Italian painter, born at Sienna in 1596, was a son of Francesco, and a pupil of Annibal Caracci. He worked at Rome and Sienna. Died in 1673.

Vannucci. See Perugino.

Vannucci, vän-noot'chee, (Atto,) an Italian scholar, born December 1, 1808. He was a Latin professor at Florence, and afterwards was a member of the Italian Senate. Besides classical text-books, he published "Studii storici e morali," (1834,) "Early Ages of Florentine Liberty," (1853–61,) "Martyrs of Italian Liberty," "Ancient History of Italy," and a "Life of S. B. Niccolini," (1866.) Died in 1883.

Van Obstal, vän op'stäl, or **Van Opstal,** (Gérard,) a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp in 1597; died in Paris in 1663.

Van Oort. See Noort.

Van Oost, (Jacob.) See Oost, van.

Van Os, (Jan.) See Os, van.

Van Ostade. See Ostade, van.

Van Praet. See Praet, van.

Van Rensselaer, vän rĕn'sĕl-ler, (Cōrt'land,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Albany in 1808, was a son of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, noticed below. He died in 1860, leaving a collection of "Essays and Discourses," etc., (1861.)

Van Rensselaer, (Henry K.,) an American patriot, born probably in New York State about 1744. He served as colonel in the Revolutionary war, and became general of militia. Died at Albany in 1816.

Van Rensselaer, (Philip S.,) an American magistrate, distinguished for his benevolence, was born about 1766. He was mayor of Albany for twenty-three years, and the principal founder of the Academy of Albany. Died in 1824.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans."

Van Rensselaer, (Solomon,) an American officer, son of Henry K., noticed above, was born at Albany in 1764 or 1774. He served in the war of 1812. He was elected to Congress in 1819. Died at Albany in 1852.

Van Rensselaer, (Stephen,) LL.D., called "the Patroon," a distinguished American statesman and soldier, born in New York in 1764. Having for six years filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State, he was appointed to command the New York militia in the war of 1812. He co-operated with De Witt Clinton in the work of the Erie Canal, being president of the board of commissioners for fifteen years. He founded in 1824 the Rensselaer Institute (now the Polytechnic School) at Troy, and was distinguished for his zeal in the cause of science. He was also chancellor of the State University. Died in 1839.

See "Discourse on the Life, etc. of Stephen Van Rensselaer," by D. D. Bernard.

Van Santen. See Santen, van.

Van Sant'voord, (George,) an American lawyer and *littérateur*, born at Belleville, New Jersey, in 1819, has published a "Life of Algernon Sidney," (1851,) "Lives of the Chief Justices of the United States," (1854,) and several legal works. Died March 6, 1863.

Van Schendel, vän skĕn'dĕl, (Petrus,) a distinguished Belgian painter, born at Breda in 1806. His market-scenes, and interiors illuminated with fire, moonlight, or lamps, are master-pieces. Died in 1870.

Van-sit'tart, (Nicholas,) Lord Bexley, an English politician, born in London in 1766, was distinguished as a financier. He was chancellor of the exchequer from 1812 to 1823, and was made a baron in the latter year. Died in 1851.

Vansomer, vän'so'mer, (Paul,) a skilful Flemish portrait-painter, born at Antwerp about 1575, settled in England, where he was liberally patronized by the nobility. Among his principal works are portraits of James I., Lord Bacon, and William, Earl of Pembroke. Died in 1621.

Vanstabel, vŏn'stä'bĕl', (Pierre Jean,) a French admiral, born at Dunkirk in 1746. He rendered important services in 1793 by convoying one hundred and seventy merchant-vessels from the United States to Brest. Died in 1797.

Van Stork. See Stork, van.

Van Swanevelt. See Swanevelt, van.

Van Swieten. See Swieten, van.

Van't Hoff, (Jacobus Hendricus,) an eminent chemist, born at Rotterdam in 1852; became professor at Berlin in 1896. His work has had a profound influence on modern chemical theory. Died in 1911.

Van Thulden. See Thulden, van.

Van Tromp. See Tromp, van.

Van Tyne, (Claud Halstead,) historian, born at Tecumseh, Michigan, in 1869. He has made bicycle and canoe trips of enormous length and has written "Brief History of the United States," "The American Revolution," and other works.

Vanucchi. See Sarto, del.

Vanucci. See Perugino.

Vanuden, vä-nü'dĕn, (Lucas,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1595, was sometimes employed by Rubens to paint the backgrounds to his pictures. He also produced a number of admirable etchings. Died about 1672.

Van Utrecht, vän ü'trĕkt, (Adriaan,) a Flemish painter of still life, was born at Antwerp in 1599. His delineations of flowers, fruit, game, etc. were unsurpassed, and command very high prices. Died in 1651.

Van Veen, (Martin.) See Heemskerk.

Van Veen, vän vān, [Lat. Vae'nius or Ottove'nius,] (Otho,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden about 1550, studied at Rome under Zucchero. He afterwards founded an Academy at Antwerp, and numbered Rubens among his pupils. He painted several historical pieces, and a

full-length portrait of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, esteemed one of his best works. He also wrote a "History of the War of the Batavians," from Tacitus, illustrated with his own designs. Died about 1630.

Vanvitelli, vän-ve-tel'lee, (GASPARO,) the Italianized name of GASPAR VAN WITEL, (wee'tęl,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht about 1650. He went to Italy in early youth, worked many years at Rome and Naples, and gained distinction as a painter of landscapes and architecture. Died in 1736.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Vanvitelli, (LUIGI,) a celebrated architect, born at Naples in 1700, was a son of the preceding, and a pupil of Ivara. He was appointed architect of Saint Peter's, at Rome, in 1725, and encircled the dome of that edifice with iron bands. He designed the large convent of Sant' Agostino at Rome. His capital work is the magnificent royal palace at Caserta, which he built for Charles, King of Naples, and commenced in 1752. It is about seven hundred and thirty feet long. This palace is highly praised by Quatremère de Quincy, who says it exhibits unity in every part, is simple, with variety, and complete in all respects. Died at Caserta in 1773.

Van Vorst, (BESSIE,) author, born at New York in 1873. She has written "The Issues of Life," "The Children Who Toil," "The Cry of the Children," and (with Marie Van Vorst) "Bagsby's Daughter," and "The Woman Who Toils." Marie Van Vorst has also written a number of novels.

Van Wyck, (ROBERT ANDERSON,) an American mayor, born at New York in 1849. He studied law, was judge in the city court of New York 1889–97, and was elected by the Democratic party the first mayor of Greater New York in 1897.

Van Zandt, (MARIE,) a prima donna, born at New York in 1858. She was educated in music in Europe, made her *début* as Zerlina at Turin in 1882, and first appeared in New York in 1891. She married, in 1898, Petrovich Tscherinoff, of Moscow, and retired from the stage.

Vapereau, vȧ'pęh-rō' or vȧp'ro', (LOUIS GUSTAVE,) a French biographer, born at Orléans in 1819. He published in 1844 a work "On the Liberal, Moral, and Religious Character of Modern Philosophy." Having studied law, he was admitted as an advocate in 1854. He was the chief editor of a "General Dictionary of Contemporary Biography," ("Dictionnaire universel des Contemporains," and of a "Universal Dictionary of Literature." Died in 1906.

Vaqueiras, de, dęh vȧ'kȧ'rȧs', (RAMBAUT,) a troubadour, born (probably before 1180) near Orange, in France. He was a favourite of Boniface II., Marquis of Montferrat, whom he accompanied on a crusade. He was probably killed in a war against the Bulgarians, about 1207.

Vărâhă, vą-rā'hą, [*i.e.* in Sanscrit, a "hog" or "boar,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the third avatar of Vishnu. A mighty monster or giant named Hiranyâksha (hĕ-rąn-yȧk'shą*) is said to have seized the earth and carried it into the depths of the ocean. Vishnu, assuming the form of a boar, (the symbol of strength,) dived into the ocean, and, after a terrible contest of one thousand years, slew the monster and restored the earth, bearing it above the waters on the point of his tusks. This fable not improbably has reference to some geological change in the earth's surface.

Va-rā'nēs [Gr. *Οὐαράνης*] or **Bahram I.,** King of Persia, was a son of Hormisdas I. He reigned from 274 to 277 A.D., and waged war against Queen Zenobia.

Varanes II., a son of the preceding, began to reign in 277 A.D. He was involved in war with the Roman emperor Carus, who took Seleucia and Ctesiphon. Died in 294.

His son, **Varanes III.,** reigned only eight months, and died in 294.

Varanes IV., a brother of Sapor III., began to reign in 390 AD. Died about 404 A.D.

* Given in a strangely corrupted form (*Ermaccasen*) in SOUTHEY'S "Curse of Kehama," vol. i., x.

Varanes or Bahram (or Baharam) V. was a son of Yezdegerd I. He became King of Persia in 420 or 421. He persecuted the Christians, and waged war against Theodosius II. Died in 448 A.D.

Varano, di, de vȧ-rȧ'no, (ALFONSO,) an Italian poet, born at Ferrara in 1705. He contributed to the reformation of Italian poetry, to which "he restored," says Ugoni, "that manly accent and elevation which Dante had given it." Among his works are "Sacred and Moral Visions," ("Visioni sacre e morali.") Died in 1788.

See PANNELLI, "Elogio storico di Alfonso Varano," 1826.

Varchi, vaR'kee, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian scholar, poet, and historian, born at Florence in 1502. He was patronized by the grand duke Cosimo I., who made him one of the directors of his New Florentine Academy. His principal work is his "History of Florence from 1527 to 1538," ("Storia Fiorentina," etc., 1721.) He also made translations from Seneca and Boëthius, wrote a dialogue or treatise on the Tuscan language, entitled "L'Ercolano," (1570,) and composed "Sonetti," (2 vols., 1557.) Died in 1565.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" TIRABOSCHI. "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" GINGUENÉ, "Histoire littéraire d'Italie;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vardan. See VARTAN.

Vardes, de, dęh vȧRd, (FRANÇOIS RENÉ **du Bec-Crespin**—dü bĕk'krĕs'pȧN',) MARQUIS, a French courtier, famous for his intrigues, was born about 1620. He gained the favour of Louis XIV., but afterwards offended him, and was exiled from court in 1664. Died in 1688.

Varela y Ulloa, vȧ-rā'lȧ e ool-yo'ȧ, (Don JOSÉ,) a learned Spanish naval officer, born in Galicia in 1748; died in 1794.

Varen, vȧ'ręn, or **Varenius,** vȧ-rā'ne-ŭs, (BERNHARD,) an eminent Dutch geographer and physician, born at Amsterdam about 1610. He is called the founder of scientific geography. In 1642 he produced a thesis entitled "First-Fruits of the Philosophic Muses," ("Musarum Philosophicarum Primitiæ,") and in 1649 a "Description of Japan." His chief work is a systematic treatise on geography, "Geographia generalis," (1650,) which effected a revolution in the science. An improved edition of it was published by Sir Isaac Newton in 1672, and another in 1681. This work of Varen was the first or best that had appeared on physical geography. His death is variously dated from 1660 to 1680.

Varenius. See VAREN.

Varenius, fȧ-rā'ne-ŭs, (AUGUST,) a German Lutheran theologian, born in the duchy of Lüneburg in 1620. He was a good Hebrew scholar, and wrote a commentary on Isaiah, (1708.) Died in 1684.

Varenne de Fenille, vȧ'rĕn' dęh fęh-nēl', (PHILIBERT CHARLES,) a French writer on agriculture, was born at Dijon. He published several useful works. He was executed at Lyons by the terrorists in 1794.

Vargas or Vargas-Mexia, vaR'gȧs mȧ-hee'ȧ, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish jurist and diplomatist of high reputation. He was sent to the Council of Trent by Charles V. in 1550 to congratulate the Council on its return to that place. After his return to Spain he was a councillor of state. Died about 1560.

Vargas, de, dȧ vaR'gȧs, (LUIS,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Seville in 1502. In 1527 he visited Rome, where he studied under Perino del Vaga. His works are principally religious pieces, and are painted both in oil and fresco. He ranks among the best Spanish artists of the time, and was equally admirable in portrait and historical painting. Died in 1568.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" QUILLIET. "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnoles."

Vargas-Macciucca, vaR'gȧs mȧk-chook'kȧ, (FRANCESCO,) Marquis of Vatolla, an Italian linguist and judge, born at Teramo, in Abruzzo, in 1699. He was a patron of literary men, and wrote several essays. Died in 1785.

Vargas y Ponce, vaR'gȧs e pōn'thȧ, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish geographer and naval officer, born at Cadiz about 1755, wrote a "Description of the Balearic Isles," (1787.) Died in 1821.

Varignon, vȧ'rēn'yōN', (PIERRE,) an eminent French mathematician, born at Caen in 1654. He became a resident of Paris in 1686, and published in 1687 an able

work on statics, called "Plan of a New System of Mechanics," ("Projet d'une nouvelle Mécanique,") in which for the first time all the science of statics was deduced from the elementary principle of the composition of forces. He was appointed professor of mathematics in the Collége Mazarin in 1688, and obtained the chair of philosophy in the College of France in 1704. Among his works is "New Mechanics or Statics," ("Nouvelle Mécanique ou Statique," 2 vols., 1725.) Died in 1722.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Varignon;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MONTUCLA, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Varillas, vȧ're'yȧs', (ANTOINE,) a French historian, born at Guéret in 1624, was a prolific writer. He published, besides other works, a "History of France from the Reign of Louis XI. to that of Henry III., inclusive," (14 vols. 4to, 1683–94,) and "History of the Revolutions which have occurred in Europe on Account of Religion," (6 vols., 1686–89.) His reputation for accuracy and veracity is not good. Died in Paris in 1696.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" BOSCHERON, "Varillasiana," 1734; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Varin, vȧ'rȧN', (JACQUES,) a French botanist, born near Rouen in 1740; died in 1808.

Varin, vȧ'rȧN', or **Warin,** (JEAN,) a Flemish engraver and sculptor, born at Liege in 1604. He was a skilful engraver of medals, and worked mostly in Paris. Among his works was the seal of the French Academy, (1635,) and a marble statue of Louis XIV. Died in 1672.

See FÉLIBIEN, "Entretiens sur les Peintres."

Varin, (JOSEPH,) a French engraver, born at Châlons-sur-Marne in 1740, worked in Paris. He had a high reputation as an engraver of topography and architecture. He engraved illustrations for several books. Died in 1800. CHARLES NICOLAS VARIN, born in 1745, was a brother and assistant of Joseph. Died in 1805.

Vā'rĭ-us, (LUCIUS RUFUS,) an eminent Roman epic and dramatic poet of the Augustan age, of whose life little is known. He enjoyed the favour of Mæcenas, and was an intimate friend of Horace and Virgil, the latter of whom appointed him one of his literary executors. He was, consequently, living in 19 B.C., the date of Virgil's death. He wrote an epic poem, "De Morte," (probably on the death of Cæsar,) and a celebrated tragedy of "Thyestes," which, according to Quintilian, would bear a comparison with any Greek tragedy. None of his works are extant.

See WEICHERT, "De Vario Poeta," 1829, and "De L. Varii e Cassii Parmensis Vita et Scriptis," 1836.

Varlet, vȧR'lȧ', (DOMINIQUE MARIE,) a French Jansenist, born in Paris in 1678. He was appointed Bishop of Babylon about 1719, but on his arrival at the Caspian Sea he learned that he was deposed or suspended by the pope for Jansenism. He died in Holland in 1742.

Var'ley, (JOHN,) an English painter in water-colours, born in London about 1777. His works are chiefly landscapes, which are ranked among the finest productions in that department of the art. He was a believer in astrology, to which he devoted a great deal of his time. Died in 1842.

Varnhagen von Ense, fȧRN'hȧ'gĕn fon ĕn'zĕh, (KARL AUGUST LUDWIG PHILIPP,) an eminent German author, born at Dusseldorf in February, 1785. He began to study medicine in Berlin in 1800, but soon renounced that science, and applied himself to philosophy, etc. at Halle, Berlin, and Tübingen. He entered the Austrian army in 1809, was wounded at the battle of Wagram, and became aide-de-camp of Prince Bentheim. In 1813 he enlisted as captain in the Russian army. He passed into the Prussian diplomatic service in 1814, attended the Congress of Vienna with Prince Hardenberg, and married Rahel Levin the same year. He became in 1819 a resident of Berlin, where he passed nearly all of his subsequent life. He acquired a high reputation as a writer of biography and history, and excelled in the art of revivifying the great figures of the past. Among his works are "Biographic Memorials," ("Biographische Denkmale," 5 vols., 1824–30,) "Memoirs and Miscellanies," ("Denkwürdigkeiten und vermischte Schriften," 7 vols., 1837–46,) a "Life of Field-Marshal Keith," (1844,) and a "Life of Karl Müller," (1847.) He was an intimate friend of Alexander von Humboldt. Died in Berlin in October, 1858.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1841.

Varnhagen von Ense, (RAHEL ANTONIE FRIEDERIKE **Levin**—là-veen',) wife of the preceding, was born of Jewish parents, in Berlin, in 1771. She was a woman of superior intellect, and celebrated for her conversational powers. Her *salon* was frequented by the Schlegels, the Humboldts, Tieck, and other eminent authors. She became a professor of Christianity a short time before her marriage, which occurred in 1814. Died in 1833. Her husband published a work called "Rahel, a Book of Remembrance for her Friends," (3 vols., 1834,) which contains some of her writings.

See DE CUSTINE, "Madame Varnhagen d'Ense," 1838; KUNZ, "Rahel: Geistes- und Charakter-Gemälde dieser grossen Frau," 1835; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1841.

Varnier, vȧR'nē-ȧ', a French writer on medicine and chemistry, was born at Vitry-on-the-Marne in 1709. He died at an advanced age.

Var'num, (JAMES MITCHELL,) an American general, born at Dracut, Massachusetts, in 1749. He was twice elected to Congress, and in 1787 was appointed one of the judges of the Northwest territory. Died in 1789.

Varnum, (JOSEPH BRADLEY,) an American Senator, born in Massachusetts about 1755, was a brother of the preceding. He was a member of Congress from 1795 to 1811, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1807 to 1811. He was a political friend of Jefferson, and was a Senator of the United States from 1811 to 1817. Died in 1821.

Varoli, vȧ-ro'lee, [Lat. VARO'LIUS,] (CONSTANT or COSTANZO,) an Italian anatomist and surgeon, born at Bologna in 1542 or 1543. He was distinguished as a lithotomist, and discovered a part of the brain called Pons Varolii. About 1572 he became physician to Pope Gregory XIII. He wrote a work on "The Optic Nerves," etc., ("De Nervis Opticis," 1573.) Died in 1575.

Varolius. See VAROLI.

Varotari, vȧ-ro-tȧ'ree, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian painter, surnamed PADOVANINO, born at Padua in 1590, was a son of Dario, noticed below. He studied at Venice, and adopted the style of Titian. He is regarded as one of the most successful imitators of that master. His "Marriage at Cana" is esteemed one of his masterpieces. He excelled in painting women and children. Died in 1650.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" RIDOLFI, "Pittori Veneti."

Varotari, (CHIARA,) an Italian portrait-painter, born in 1582, was a sister of the preceding. Died in 1639.

Varotari, (DARIO,) surnamed PADOVANINO or PADUANINO, an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1539. He worked at Padua, where he became the chief of a school. Died in 1596.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Var'ro, [Fr. VARRON, vȧ'rôN',] (CAIUS TERENTIUS,) a Roman general, noted for his temerity. He was a leader of the plebeians or popular party, and was elected consul for 216 B.C. Against the advice of the other consul, Æmilius Paulus, Varro offered battle to Hannibal, and was defeated with great loss at Cannæ, (216 B.C.) He was one of the few Romans that escaped from that disastrous battle, and he made such resolute and vigorous efforts for the defence of the capital that he received the thanks of the senate. Died after 200 B.C.

See LIVY, "History of Rome;" MOMMSEN, "History of Rome."

Varro, [Fr. VARRON,] (MARCUS TERENTIUS,) a celebrated Latin author, styled "the most learned of the Romans," was born in 116 B.C., probably in Rome. He was a pupil of L. Ælius Stilo and of Antiochus of Ascalon, an Academic philosopher. He became an intimate friend of Cicero. About the year 67 B.C. he had a high command under Pompey in the war against the pirates. He fought for the senate against Cæsar in the civil war which began in 49 B.C. Soon after the battle of Pharsalia, he retired from public life and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was profoundly versed in nearly

every department of literature, and wrote a great number of works on various subjects. His capital work was "Antiquitatum Libri," consisting of twenty-five books on Human Antiquities and sixteen books on Divine Antiquities, which is not extant. Saint Augustine derived from this book materials for his work "De Civitate Dei." Nearly all of Varro's works are lost, except a part of his treatise on the Latin language, ("De Lingua Latina,") and his excellent work on agriculture, "De Re Rustica Libri tres,") which is preserved entire. In 43 B.C. he was proscribed by Mark Antony; but he escaped death by concealment, and survived till 28 or 27 B.C.

See E. BERWICK, "Life of Pollio, Varro, and C. Gallus," 1815; PAPE, "De Varrone," 1835; G. BOISSIER, "Essai sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Varron," 1861; ORELLI, "Onomasticon Tullianum;" FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Varro, (PUBLIUS TERENTIUS,) a Roman poet, surnamed ATACI'NUS, from Atax, in Gallia Narbonensis, where he was born about 82 B.C. He was the author of elegies, epigrams, and epic poems, which have been lost, with the exception of fragments. Died in 37 B.C.

Varron. See VARRO.

Värst or **Vaerst, von**, fon vĕrst, (FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN EUGEN,) BARON, a German *littérateur*, born at Wesel in 1792, published works entitled "Cavalier Perspective," (1836,) "The Pyrenees," (4 vols., 1847,) and "Gastrosophie," (1852,) which were received with favour. He lived at Breslau. Died in 1855.

Vartan, var'tăn', an Armenian prince, who became a professor of Christianity. He defended the liberty of his country against the King of Persia, who attempted to impose the religion of Zoroaster by force on the Armenians. Vartan was killed in battle by the Persians, in 451 A.D.

Vartan or **Vardan**, a learned Armenian doctor and author, lived in the thirteenth century. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of Armenia to the Year 1267," and numerous Fables.

Var-to-ma'nus, the Latin name of LUIGI BARTHEMA (bar-tā'mā) or VARTHEMA, (var-tā'mā,) an Italian traveller, born at Bologna about 1480. He travelled through Arabia and Persia to the East Indies, where he passed several years. He published in 1508 a Narrative of his travels.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vărunā, [modern Hindoo pron. vŭr'ŏŏ-nạ; from the Sanscrit verb *vṛi*, to "enclose" or "surround," and etymologically related to the Greek *οὐρανός*, "heaven,"] a name in the Hindoo mythology originally applied to the sky or heaven, as enclosing or surrounding the earth, but used by later writers to designate both the ocean (which also encompasses the earth) and the regent of the sea, or the deity who presides over the waters of the ocean.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Vā'rus, a Roman of the Augustan age, o. whom little is known except that he was a friend and patron of Virgil, who, in his sixth eclogue, offers a graceful homage to his merit. He is supposed to be the same as Q. Varus, who fought with the rank of general for Cæsar in the civil war.

Varus, (PUBLIUS ATIUS,) a Roman general and partisan of Pompey in the civil war. He commanded in Africa in 49 B.C., and, aided by King Juba, gained a victory over Curio. He was killed at the battle of Munda.

Varus, (PUBLIUS QUINTILIUS,) a Roman general, who became consul in 13 B.C. and Governor of Germany about 6 A.D. He had not the energy or talents requisite to manage the warlike German tribes, who were provoked to revolt by taxation and innovations which Varus initiated. His army was attacked and defeated in 9 A.D. by a large army of insurgents, led by the famous chief Arminius. Varus, with nearly all his men, perished in this action, which was fought near the Weser.

See TACITUS, "Annales;" SUETONIUS, "Augustus" and "Tiberius;" DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" MERIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" ESSELLEN, "Nachtrag zu der Abhandlung, über den Ort der Niederlage der Romer unter Varus," 1853.

Varus, (QUINTILIUS,) of Cremona, a Roman poet, was a friend of Horace and Virgil. He died in 24 B.C. His death was lamented by Horace in an ode, book i. 24.

Varus Alfenus. See ALFENUS.

Vasa. See GUSTAVUS I.

Vāsăntă, [modern Hindoo pron. vŭs-ŭn'tạ; often called bŭs'ŭnt in the common dialect,] the Sanscrit word for "spring," applied in the Hindoo mythology to a personification of spring, said to be an intimate friend of the god of love. (See KÂMADÊVA.)

Vasari, vä-sä'ree, (GIORGIO,) an Italian painter, architect, and writer upon art, was born at Arezzo in 1512. He was a pupil of Michael Angelo and Andrea del Sarto, and was patronized by Pope Clement VII., the grand duke Cosimo I., and other eminent men. His reputation rests on his "Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," (2 vols. 8vo, 1550,) esteemed one of the most valuable works of the kind that has appeared in any language. It has been translated into English and German. He was a very successful artist, was skilful in design, and painted many frescos at Rome and Florence. As architect, he restored the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, and built other fine edifices for the grand duke Cosimo. Died in 1574.

See LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" BOTTARI, "Giunte al Vasari;" TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" MILIZIA, "Memorie degli Architetti;" NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vasco da Gama, (or **de Gama**.) See GAMA, DA.

Vasconcellos, vȧs-kon-sel'lŏs, (ANTONIO,) a Portuguese Jesuit and writer, born at Lisbon about 1555.

Vasconcellos, (SIMON,) a Portuguese Jesuit, born in 1599, lived many years in Brazil. He wrote a "History of the Jesuit Mission in Brazil, (1663.) Died in 1670.

Vasconcellos, de, dȧ vȧs-kon-sel'lŏs, (AGOSTINHO MANOEL,) a Portuguese historian, born at Evora in 1583. He wrote a "Life of Juan II. of Portugal," in Spanish, (1639,) and other works. Having been implicated in a conspiracy against John IV., he was put to death in 1641.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Vasconcellos, de, (ANTONIO AUGUSTO **Texeira**—tä-shā'e-rȧ,) a Portuguese journalist and *littérateur*, born at Oporto in 1816, published several political and historical works. Died July 29, 1878.

Vasconcellos, de, (MIGUEL,) a Portuguese statesman, was a son of the jurist Pedro Barbosa. He became, about 1635, secretary of state and the most powerful minister in Portugal, which was then subject to the King of Spain. His tyranny and cruelty excited much odium against him. In December, 1640, he was assassinated by the conspirators who raised the Duke of Braganza to the throne.

See BARBOSA MACHADO, "Bibliotheca Lusitana;" LA CLÈDE, "Histoire de Portugal."

Vasconcellos-Coutinho, de, dȧ vas-kon-sel'lŏs kō-teen'yo, (FRANCISCO,) a Portuguese poet, born at Funchal, in Madeira, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Vascosan, de, dęh vȧs'ko'zŏN', (MICHIEL,) an eminent and learned French printer, born at Amiens about 1500, became a citizen of Paris. He was connected by marriage with Robert Estienne. He published correct and elegant editions of ancient Greek and Latin authors. Died in 1576.

Vaseef or **Vasîf**, vȧ-seef', written also **Vassif**,* (**Ahmed**, ȧH'med,) a Turkish diplomatist, born at Bagdâd about 1740. He collected the works of several Turkish historians, and published them under the title of "Annals of the Ottoman Empire," (1804.) He also wrote a History of the Reign of Selim III. Died in 1806.

Va'sęy, (GEORGE,) M.D., a botanist, born in Yorkshire, England, February 23, 1822. He graduated at a medical college in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1847, and in 1848 removed to Illinois. In 1872 he became botanist to the United States department of agriculture. Among his publications are a "Catalogue of the Trees of the United States," (1875,) and two reports on the Grasses of the United States, (1883–84.) Died March 4, 1893.

Vasi, vȧ'see, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian designer and engraver, born in Sicily in 1710, worked in Rome. He published a collection of engravings of the monuments, churches, etc. of that city. Died in 1782.

Vasian, vȧ'se-ȧn', written also **Vassian** and **Was-**

* See Introduction, Section I., 14. (p. 9.)

sian, Archbishop of Rostow, a Russian prelate, noted for his courage and patriotism. Died in 1481.

Vasîf. See VASEEF.

Vasili, vȧ-see'lee, or **Vasilii, vȧ-seel'yee.** written also **Vassili** and **Wasilei,** (or Basil,) I., Grand Prince of Russia, born in 1236, began to reign in 1272. Died in 1276.

Vasili (or **Basil**) **II.,** a son of Dmitri Donskoi, was born in 1372, and became grand prince in 1389. He was a tributary of the grand horde of Tartars. Died in 1425.

Vasili (or **Basil**) **III.,** born in 1415, was a son of the preceding. In his reign Russia was afflicted with civil war and other calamities. Died in 1462.

Vasili (or **Basil**) **IV.,** a son of Ivan III., was born in 1479, and became grand prince in 1505. He obtained Smolensk by conquest from the Lithuanians in 1514, and increased the power of Russia. He died in 1533, leaving the throne to his son, Ivan IV.

See KARAMZIN, "Histoire de Russie."

Vasili (or **Basil**) **V.,** (IVANOVITCH SHOOISKOI or SCHUISKOI,) born in 1553, began to reign in 1606. He was deposed by the boyards, who confined him in a convent in 1610. Died in 1612.

Vasishtha, vȧ-sĭsht'hȧ, a legendary sage and hero of India, the reputed author of many of the Vedic hymns. He was the great rival of Viswamitra, (q. v.,) and had a cow which protected him from all dangers and gave him everything he wished.

Vasoky. See SESHA.

Vasquez, vȧs-kĕth', or **Vasques, vȧs'kĕs,** (ALFONSO,) a painter, born of Spanish parents at Rome about 1575, removed to Seville in his childhood, and worked there with success. Died about 1645.

Vasquez or **Vasques,** (GABRIEL,) a Spanish casuist and Jesuit, born in New Castile in 1551; died in 1604.

Vasquez de Coronado, vȧs-kĕth' dȧ ko-ro-nȧ'do, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish explorer, born at Salamanca about 1510. He emigrated to Mexico, and in 1540 received the command of a party which the viceroy sent to explore the interior, from which expedition he returned insane. Died probably in 1542.

Vassal, de, dẹh vȧ'sȧl', (FORTANIER,) a French cardinal and negotiator, born at Vailhac; died in 1361.

Vassal, de, (JACQUES,) Marquis de Montviel, a French general, born in 1659; died in 1744.

Vassali-Eandi, vȧs-sȧ'lee ȧ-ăn'dee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) an Italian savant, born at Turin in 1761. He published, besides other works, "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Turin from 1792 to 1809." Died in 1825.

Vas'sar, (MATTHEW,) born in the county of Norfolk, England, in 1792, emigrated to America, and settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he amassed a large fortune. In 1861 he gave the sum of $408,000 to found the Vassar Female College, near Poughkeepsie. He died June 23, 1868, while reading an address to the trustees of the college. Besides the gift above mentioned, he left the college a large sum in his will, including the following bequests: $50,000 as a Lecture Fund, $50,000 as a Library, Art, and Cabinet Fund, and $50,000 as an Auxiliary Fund for aiding students unable to pay the full college expenses.

Vasselier, vȧs'le-ȧ', (JOSEPH,) a French poet, born at Rocroy in 1735, was a correspondent of Voltaire. He wrote tales, songs, etc. Died at Lyons in 1798.

Vasselin, vȧs'lăN', (GEORGES VICTOR,) a French publicist and jurist, born in Paris in 1767; died in 1801.

Vasseur, (JACQUES.) See LE VASSEUR.

Vassif. See VASEEF.

Vassor, Le. See LE VASSOR.

Vasto, del. See AVALOS, (ALFONSO II.)

Vāsudēvă, [modern Hindoo pron. vŭs-ōō-dā'vȧ,] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the father of Krishna, and sometimes used as an appellation of that god.

Vâsuki. See SÊSHA.

Vatable, vȧ'tȧbl', originally written **Watebled** or **Gastelbled,** [Lat. VATA'BLUS,] (FRANÇOIS,) a French priest, born in Picardy. He became professor of Hebrew in the Collége Royal at Paris. He translated Aristotle's "Parva Naturalia" into Latin. Died in 1547.

See M. ADAM, "Vitæ Eruditorum;" SAINTE-MARTHE, "Elogia."

Vatablus. See VATABLE.

Vatace. See VATACES.

Vataces, (accentuation doubtful,) [Fr. VATACE, vȧ'tȧss',] (JOHN DUCAS,) Emperor of Nicæa, born in Thrace in 1193, was a son-in-law of Theodore Lascaris, whom he succeeded in 1222. He waged war against the Latin prince Robert de Courtenay, and several other princes Died in 1255.

See LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vater, (ABRAHAM,) a German medical writer, born at Wittenberg in 1684. He was professor of botany and anatomy at Wittenberg. Died in 1751.

Vater, (JOHANN SEVERIN,) a German theologian and philologist, born at Altenburg in 1771. He studied at Jena and Halle, and in 1800 became professor of theology and Oriental literature at the latter university. He was professor of history at Königsberg from 1810 to 1820, and returned to Halle in the latter year. He published (1809–17) two volumes to complete the "Mithridates" of Adelung, who had left his work unfinished. Among his works are a "Commentary on the Pentateuch," (3 vols., 1802,) and a "Universal History of the Christian Church since the Reformation," (3 vols., 1818–23.) Died in 1826.

See NIEMEYER, "Uebersicht des Lebens Vater's," in the fifth edition of VATER'S "Synchronische Tafeln der Kirchengeschichte."

Vathek. See WATHEK.

Vatia, vā'shę-ȧ, (PUBLIUS SERVILIUS,) surnamed ISAURICUS, a Roman commander, whose name first appears in 100 B.C. He became consul in 79, and commanded a fleet and army sent in 78 B.C. against the pirates, whom he defeated, and also the Isauri. Died in 44 B.C.

Vatimesnil, de, dẹh vȧ'te'mȧ'nĕl', (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS HENRI LEFEBVRE,) a French advocate and politician, born at Rouen in 1789, was a moderate royalist. He became advocate-general to the court of cassation at Paris in 1824, and was minister of public instruction from February, 1828, to August, 1829. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1830 to 1834, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1849. Died in 1860.

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vạ-tin'I-us, (PUBLIUS,) a Roman demagogue, notorious for his vices, became tribune of the people in 59 B.C., by the aid of Cæsar, of whom he was a violent partisan. He was denounced by Cicero in a public speech about 56 B.C. In the year 54 or 55 he competed with Cato for the office of prætor, and was elected by bribery. During the civil war he commanded one of Cæsar's armies, and gained a victory in Illyricum in 46 B.C. Died after 43 B.C.

Vatke, fȧt'kẹh, (JOHANN KARL WILHELM,) a German theologian, born near Magdeburg in 1806. He became professor of theology in the University of Berlin in 1837, and published several works. Died in 1882.

Vatout, vȧ'too', (JEAN,) a French *littérateur,* born at Villefranche (Rhône) in 1792. He became first librarian to Louis Philippe in 1832, and was elected to the French Academy in 1848. He published, besides several novels, "Historical Souvenirs of the Royal Residences of France," (7 vols., 1837–46.) Died in England in 1848.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vattel, von, fon **vȧt'tĕl'** or **vȧt'tęl,** (EMRICH,) a celebrated Swiss jurist and writer, born in the principality of Neufchâtel in 1714. He studied at the Universities of Bâle and Geneva, and in 1741 visited Berlin, where he published his "Defence of the System of Leibnitz," (in French, 1742,) dedicated to Frederick the Great. In 1746 he was sent as Polish minister to Berne by Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. He published in 1758 his principal work, entitled "The Right of Nations, or the Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns," which has passed through numerous editions and been translated into the principal European languages. He was the author of other works on various subjects, the most important of which is entitled "Questions of Natural Law, and Observations on Wolff's Treatise on the Law of Nature," (1762.) Died in 1767.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Monthly Review" for August, 1760.

Vatteville, de, dẹh vȧt'vĕl', (JEAN,) a Roman

Catholic priest, notorious for his adventures and criminal intrigues, was born at Besançon about 1613. He entered the Turkish service, after he had committed several homicides, and obtained the command of an army, which he betrayed to the Austrians. For this service he was rewarded with the rich abbey of Baume, in Franche-Comté, in 1659. He was the chief agent in the intrigues by which Franche-Comté was annexed to France about 1666. Died in 1702.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vattier, vă'te-ā', (PIERRE,) a learned French physician, was born near Lisieux, in Normandy, in 1623. He translated several works from the Arabic, including Avicenna's "Treatise on Mental Diseases." Vattier was physician to Gaston, Duke of Orléans. Died in 1667.

Vauban, de, deh vō'bŏn', (ANTOINE **le Prestre**—leh prĕtr,) COUNT, a French general, born in 1659, was a cousin of the famous Vauban. He was an engineer, and distinguished himself at several sieges. Died in 1731.

Vauban, de, (SÉBASTIEN **le Prestre**,) SEIGNEUR, a famous French military engineer, born at Saint-Léger de Fougeret (Nièvre) in May, 1633. Having acquired some skill in mathematics, he entered in 1651 the army of the Prince of Condé, then waging a civil war against the French court. He was taken prisoner by the French in 1653, and persuaded by Cardinal Mazarin to join the royal army. He gained early distinction by his courage and his skill in conducting sieges, and received the brevet of royal engineer in 1655. Under the orders of Turenne, he directed the sieges of Landrecies, Condé, and Saint-Ghislain, (1655,) and rendered important services at Gravelines, Audenarde, and Ypres in 1658. He married Jeanne d'Aulnay in 1660. After several years of peace, the war was renewed in 1667. Under Louis XIV., commanding in person, Vauban took Tournay, Douai, and Lille. He was afterwards employed in constructing fortifications at Lille, Arras, and other places in Flanders, and made important improvements in the art of fortification. He was raised to the rank of maréchal-de-camp in 1676, after which he improved and fortified the ports of Dunkirk, Toulon, etc. Among his greatest achievements was the capture of the strong fortress of Namur, where, says Macaulay, "the two great masters of the art of fortification were opposed to each other. Vauban had, during many years, been regarded as the first of engineers; but a formidable rival had lately arisen, Menno, Baron of Cohorn." ("History of England," vol. iv.) Namur was taken in June, 1692. Vauban became a marshal of France in 1703. He wrote, besides other works, a "Treatise on the Attack of Places," and a "Treatise on the Defence of Places," (1737.) He had the courage to advise the king to re-establish the edict of Nantes in favour of religious liberty. He died in 1707, leaving a fair reputation for probity and other virtues.

See FONTENELLE, "Éloge de Vauban;" CARNOT, "Éloge de Vauban," 1784; AMANTON, "Notice sur Vauban," 1829; DE CHAMBRAY, "Notice historique sur Vauban," 1845; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" NOËL, "Éloge de Vauban," 1790; D'ANTILLY, "Éloge de Vauban," 1788; DE SAUVIAC, "Éloge de Vauban," 1790; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" DE COURCHELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaublanc, de, deh vō'blŏn', (VINCENT MARIE **Viénot**—ve'ā'no',) COUNT, a French politician, born in Saint Domingo in 1756, was a royalist in the Revolution. He was detected in several plots against the republic, was proscribed in 1797, but saved himself by flight, and held several high offices under Napoleon. He was minister of the interior from September, 1815, to May, 1816. He died in 1845, leaving autobiographic "Mémoires et Souvenirs," (2 vols., 1839.)

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaucanson, de, deh vō'kŏn'sŏn', (JACQUES,) a celebrated French mechanician, born at Grenoble in 1709. His inventive genius and his love for mechanical arts were displayed at an early age, and in 1738 he exhibited in Paris his Automaton Flute-Player, which caused a great sensation. Among several works of this kind, the most wonderful and ingenious, perhaps, is his Automaton Duck, which swam, quacked, dressed its feathers with its bill, and swallowed barley. He was appointed inspector of the silk-manufactories, and invented some machines which were very useful in the fabrication of silk stuffs. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died in 1782.

See CONDORCET, "Eloges;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vauchelet, vōsh'lā', (AUGUSTE THÉOPHILE,) a French painter of history and portraits, born at Passy, near Paris, in 1802. Died April 22, 1873.

Vaucher, vō'shair', (JEAN PIERRE,) a French botanist and theologian, born at Geneva about 1763. He was professor of theology or ecclesiastical history at Geneva. In 1803 he published a "History of Fresh-Water Confervæ," which was highly esteemed. Among his principal works is a treatise on the Physiology of European Plants, "Histoire physiologique des Plantes d'Europe," (4 vols., 1841,) on which he expended the labour of many years. A genus of Algæ was named Vaucheria in honour of him by De Candolle. Died in 1841.

Vaudemont, de, deh vōd'mŏn', PRINCE, a Dutch general, who commanded an army in Flanders, and was opposed to Villeroy, in 1695. According to Macaulay, he was "one of the ablest commanders in the Dutch service." ("History of England," vol. iv.)

Vaudemont, de, deh vōd'mŏn', (ANTOINE **de Lorraine**—deh lo'răn',) COUNT, was a nephew of Charles, Duke of Lorraine, who died in 1431. The succession to this duchy was disputed by René of Anjou and the Count de Vaudemont. The latter defeated René in battle, and the contest was settled by a marriage of a son of the Count de Vaudemont with a daughter of René, (1444.) Died in 1447.

See D. CALMET, "Histoire de Lorraine."

Vaudoncourt, de, deh vō'dŏn'koor', (FRÉDÉRIC FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME,) BARON, a French general and writer, born at Vienna, Austria, in 1772. He obtained command of the artillery of the right wing of the army in Italy in 1800, was employed to organize the Italian artillery in 1803, and became a general of brigade in 1809. In 1815 he was condemned to death by the Bourbons, and became an exile. He wrote, besides other military works, a "History of the Campaigns of 1814 and 1815 in France," (5 vols., 1826,) and "Fifteen Years of an Exile," ("Quinze Années d'un Proscrit," 4 vols., 1835.) Died in 1845.

See F. THIERRY, "Le Général Baron F. F. G. de Vaudoncourt," etc., 1846; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaudoyer, vō'dwâ'yā', (LÉON,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1803. He gained the grand prize in 1826. His plan for the new cathedral of Marseilles was adopted in 1854. Died February 9, 1872.

Vaudreuil, de, deh vō'druĭ' or vō'druh'yę, (LOUIS PHILIPPE **de Rigaud**—deh re'gō',) COMTE, a brave French naval officer, born at Quebec in 1691; died in 1763. His son, of the same name, born at Rochefort in 1724, served with distinction in the navy, and became a lieutenant-general. Died in 1802.

Vaudrey, vō'drā', (CLAUDE NICOLAS,) a French general, born at Dijon in 1784. He was a colonel in the army at Strasburg when Louis Napoleon attempted to initiate an insurrection there. He aided and abetted that attempt, and was rewarded with the rank of general of brigade in 1852. Died in 1857.

Vaugelas, de, deh vōzh'lā', (CLAUDE FAVRE,) an eminent French grammarian, born near Trévoux in 1585, was one of the first members of the French Academy. He took a prominent part in the compilation of the Dictionary of that Academy, and published "Remarks on the French Language," (1647.) He was very fastidious in respect to purity of language, and was regarded as an oracle in questions of grammar and style. He spent many years on a translation of Quintus Curtius, (1653.) Died in 1650.

See PELLISSON, "Histoire de l'Académie;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vaughan, vau'ăn, (almost vawn,) (ALFRED,) an English poet and reviewer, born in 1823, was a son of Robert, noticed below. He became a dissenting minister at Birmingham, contributed to the "British Quarterly Review," and published "Hours with the Mystics." Died in 1857.

Vaughan, (CHARLES JOHN,) D.D., an English divine, born in 1816. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1838. He was headmaster of Harrow School from 1847 to 1859. In 1869 he was made Master of the Temple, and in 1879 Dean of Llandaff. He published many volumes of sermons, besides other works, chiefly religious. He was regarded as a "Broad-Church" leader. Died in 1897.

Vaughan, (HENRY,) a British poet and physician, born in Brecknockshire, Wales, in 1621, is called THE SILURIST, because a native of Siluria, or South Wales. He was the author of devotional poems, entitled "Silex Scintillans," (1650,) "Thalia Rediviva, the Pastimes and Diversions of a Country Muse," (1678,) "The Mount of Olives," (in prose,) and other works. Died in 1695. His twin brother THOMAS, a clergyman, wrote treatises on alchemy, under the pseudonym of EUGENIUS PHILALETHES. He was born in 1621, and died at Albury in 1665. Both were Oxford bred, and both were loyalists.

See CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets;" "Retrospective Review," vol. iii., 1821.

Vaughan, (HERBERT,) a Roman Catholic prelate, born at Gloucester, England, in 1832. He was ordained a priest in 1854, and made bishop of Salford in 1872, archbishop of Westminster in 1892, and cardinal and head of the Church in England in 1893. Died June 20, 1903.

Vaughan, (Sir JOHN,) a distinguished jurist, born in Cardiganshire in 1608. He studied at Oxford, and rose to be chief justice of the common pleas in 1668. Died in 1674.

Vaughan, (Sir JOHN,) an English judge, born in 1772. He became a judge of the common pleas in 1834. Died in 1839.

Vaughan, (ROBERT,) D.D., an English Congregational divine, born in 1795, became professor of history in London University, (University College,) and subsequently president of the Independent College at Manchester. In 1844 he began to edit the "British Quarterly Review," of which he was the founder. He published "Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty," and various other works. Died in 1868.

Vaughan, (Sir WILLIAM,) a poet, born in Caermarthenshire, in Wales, in 1577, was the author of "The Golden Fleece," (a very curious book, written at Cambrial Colchos, in Newfoundland,) and other works in prose and verse. Died in 1640.

Vaugiraud, de, dẹh võ'zhe'rō', (PIERRE RENÉ MARIE,) a French vice-admiral, born at Sables d'Olonne in 1741. He emigrated as a royalist about 1790, and became Governor of Martinique in 1814. Died in 1819.

Vaugondy. See ROBERT DE VAUGONDY.

Vauguyon, de la, dẹh lä võ'gē'ôn', (ANTOINE PAUL JACQUES **de Quélen**—dẹh kā'lôn',) DUC, a French general, born at Tonneins in 1706. He contributed to the victory of Fontenoy, (1745.) He was afterwards governor of the sons of the dauphin, who became Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. Died in 1772.

Vaulabelle, de, dẹh võ'lȧ'bĕl', (ACHILLE **Tenaille**—tẹh-nȧl' or tẹh-nȧ'yẹ,) a French journalist and statesman, born in the department of Yonne in 1799. He became in 1838 associate editor of "Le National," a republican or advanced liberal daily paper. He published a "History of the Two Restorations to the Fall of Charles X.," (6 vols., 1844 *et seq.*) He was minister of public instruction from July to October, 1848. Died March 27, 1879.

Vaulabelle, de, (MATHIEU **Tenaille,**) called ELÉONORE, a French dramatist, born in 1801, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote many vaudevilles. Died in 1859.

Vauquelin, võk'lăN', (JEAN,) Sieur de La Fresnaye, a French poet, born near Falaise in 1535. He became president of a court, called présidial, at Caen, in the reign of Henry IV. He wrote agreeable idyls, and other short poems. Died in 1607.

His son NICOLAS was a poet. (See DES YVETEAUX.)

See V. CHOISY, "Jean Vauquelin de La Fresnaye," 1841.

Vauquelin, (LOUIS NICOLAS,) an eminent French chemist, born near Pont-l'Évêque (Calvados) in May, 1763. He was a pupil of Fourcroy, of whom he became an intimate friend and coadjutor. He was appointed assistant professor of chemistry in the Polytechnic School about 1795, and a member of the Institute. In 1801 he succeeded Darcet as professor at the Collége de France, and in 1804 obtained the chair of chemistry applied to the arts, in the Jardin des Plantes. He improved the methods of chemical analysis, and discovered two elementary substances,—chromium and glucina. He wrote many "Mémoires," inserted in the "Annales de Chimie" and other periodicals. Died in 1829.

Vauthier-Galle, võ'te-ȧ' gȧl, (ANDRÉ,) a French sculptor and medal-engraver, was born in Paris in 1818.

Vautier, võ'te-ȧ', (BENJAMIN,) a Swiss genre painter born at Morges, April 24, 1829. He studied chiefly in Dusseldorf. Most of his very numerous works illustrate Swiss and South German peasant-life.

Vauvenargues, de, dẹh võv'nȧrg', (LUC de **Clapiers**—dẹh klȧ'pe-ȧ',) MARQUIS, a French moral philosopher, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1715, was a friend of Voltaire. He entered the army about 1733, and left the service with ruined health at the age of twenty-seven. He published in 1746 an "Introduction to the Knowledge of the Human Mind, followed by Reflections and Maxims," which was praised by Voltaire. Died in Paris in 1747. His reputation increased after his death.

Vauvilliers, võ'vē'ye-ȧ', (JEAN FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar, was born at Noyers in 1737. He became professor of Greek at the College of France in 1766, and published, besides other works, "Essays on Pindar," (1772.) In 1790 he was chosen a member of the municipality of Paris, and lieutenant to the mayor of that city. He entered the Council of Five Hundred in 1797. Having been proscribed in the same year, he took refuge at Saint Petersburg, where he died in 1801. He had published an edition of Sophocles, with notes, (2 vols., 1781.)

Vaux, (CALVERT,) architect and landscape gardener, was born at London, England, in 1824. He went to America in 1850, and for years afterwards was a successful architect. He is best known, however, for his work in planning Central Park, New York, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and for numerous other labours in the same field. The Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, were designed by him. Died in 1895.

Vaux, vawx, (NICHOLAS,) LORD, an English officer, was distinguished by the favour of Henry VIII., whom he accompanied in his French campaign. Died in 1530.

Vaux, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in 1510, was a son of the preceding. He was one of the attendants of Henry VIII. in his expedition to France in 1532. Among his works is "The Assault of Cupid." Died about 1557.

Vaux, (WILLIAM SANDYS WRIGHT,) an English scholar, born at Romsey in 1818. He was educated at Westminster, and at Balliol College, Oxford, graduating in 1840. He was employed in the British Museum, 1841–70. He published "Nineveh and Persepolis," "Hand-Book to the Antiquities in the British Museum," "Ancient History from the Monuments," (1875,) "Persia from the Earliest Period," (1877,) "Greek Cities and Islands of Asia Minor," etc. Died in 1885.

Vaux, de, dẹh võ, (NOËL DE JOURDA, no'ĕl' dẹh zhoor'dȧ',) COUNT, a French general, born near Puy-en-Velay in 1705. He distinguished himself at the battles of Prague (1743) and Fontenoy, obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1759, and displayed much ability by the conquest of Corsica in 1769. He was raised to the rank of marshal of France in 1783. Died in 1788.

Vauzelles, de, dẹh võ'zĕl', (JEAN,) a French priest and writer on religion, was born at Lyons; died in 1557.

Vavasseur, vȧ'vȧ'sur', (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Paray in 1605. He produced, besides several prose works, Latin odes, elegies, etc., which are said to be elegant. Died in Paris in 1681.

Văyu, vī'ŏō, or **Vayus,** vī'ŏōs, [from the Sanscrit *vāy*, to "go," or "move,"] one of the names of the wind, in the Hindoo mythology. (See MARUT and PAVANA.)

Ve, vā or vêh, [*i.e.* "holiness;" allied to the German *weihen*, to "consecrate,"] in the Norse mythology, a god who was associated with his brothers Odin and Vili in

creating the world. (See ODIN.) It appears to have been his office to banish from the new creation whatever was impure or evil. By some he is identified with LODUR, which see.

Vecchi, de, dā vek'kee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Borgo San Sepolcro in 1536; died in 1614.

Vecchia, vek'ke-ä, (PIETRO,) a Venetian painter, originally named MATTONI, born in 1605, was a pupil of Varotari. He imitated with great skill the works of Titian and Giorgione. Died in 1678.

Vecchietta, vĕk-ke-et'tä, (LORENZO DI PIERO,) an Italian sculptor, born at Sienna in 1482. He worked in bronze. Died in 1540.

Vecchio di San Bernardo, Il, ēl vek'ke-o de sän bĕr-nar'do, (FRANCESCO **Menzocchi**—mĕn-zok'kee,) an Italian painter, born at Forlì about 1510; died in 1547.

Vecellio. See TITIAN.

Vecellio, vä-chel'le-o, (CESARE,) an Italian painter, born at Cadore about 1530, was a pupil and cousin of Titian. He published a collection entitled "On Ancient and Modern Costumes," ("Degli Abiti antichi e moderni," 1590.) Died in 1606.

Vecellio, (FRANCESCO,) a brother of Titian, born at Cadore in 1483, was a painter of superior genius, but renounced the profession for that of merchant or soldier. Died in 1590.

Vecellio, (MARCO,) or MARCO **di Tiziano**—de tēt-se-ä'no, an able painter, born in Venice in 1545, was a nephew and pupil of Titian. He accompanied Titian in his journeys, and imitated his style with great success. Among his works are a "Descent of the Holy Spirit" and the "Marriage of the Virgin Mary." Died in 1611.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" RIDOLFI, "Pittori Veneti;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Vecellio, (ORAZIO,) a skilful portrait-painter, born at Venice in 1515, was a son and pupil of Titian. He assisted his father in many of his works. Died in 1576.

Vechte or **Wechte,** vĕkt, (ANTOINE,) a French sculptor and goldsmith, born in the department of Côte-d'Or about 1820. He had a high reputation as a designer of ornamental works in gold and silver. Among his works is an allegorical vase in silver *repoussé.* Died in October, 1868.

Vêdă, vā'dą, (English plural **Vedas,**) *i.e.* "knowledge," [from the Sanscrit *vid,* to "know," cognate with the old English *wit,* having the same signification, and the Latin *vid-eo,* to "see" or "perceive,"] the name of the sacred books or scriptures of the Brahmans, supposed to contain the fountain and sum of all essential knowledge. They consist of four parts, the Rig-Vêda, Sama-Vêda, Yajur-Vêda, and Atharva-Vêda. Of these the Rig-Vêda is the most important. It is composed of religious lyrics or hymns, and is confessedly the oldest extant portion of Sanscrit literature, dating perhaps from 1400 to 1800 years before the Christian era.

See PROFESSOR WILSON's translations of the "Rig-Veda," and the different Introductions to those translations; COLEBROOKE on the "Vedas," in vol. viii. of the "Asiatic Researches;" article "Veda" in the "New American Cyclopædia," (by PROFESSOR W. D. WHITNEY.)

Vêdânta, (Philosophy.) See VYÂSA.

Vêdavyâsa. See VYÂSA.

Ved'dẹr, (DAVID,) a Scottish poet, born in Burness parish, Orkney, in 1790. He was a sailor in early life, and later a revenue-officer. He published a number of volumes of prose and verse. Died in Edinburgh, February 11, 1854.

Vedder, (ELIHU,) an American genre painter, born in New York in February, 1836. For a long time a student in Italy, he finally made it his permanent residence. His best works are highly suggestive, and are full of a mystical and poetic quality. His best pictures are "The Lair of the Sea-Serpent," "A Venetian Dancing-Girl," "The Death of Abel," and "An Arab Listening to the Sphinx." His illustrations to Fitzgerald's translation of the "Rubaiyat" (*i.e.* "quatrains") of Omar Khayyam were published in 1884, and won much praise. Died 1923.

Vedriani, vä-DRE-ä'nee, (LODOVICO,) a mediocre Italian historian, born at Módena in 1601, wrote a "History of Módena," (1664,) and other works. Died in 1670.

Veen. See VAN VEEN and HEEMSKERK.

Veenix. See WEENIX.

Vega. See GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA.

Vega, de. See LOPE DE VEGA.

Vega, von, fon vä'gä, (GEORG,) BARON, a German officer and mathematician, born in Carniola in 1754, was originally named VEHA. He served with distinction in several campaigns against the French and Turks, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was appointed professor of mathematics in the Imperial artillery. He was the author of "Tables of Logarithms," (Logarithmentafeln, 1783,) "Lectures on Mathematics," (4 vols., 1786–90,) "Complete Treasury of Logarithms," (1794,) and other valuable works. Vega was murdered in 1802 by a miller, who despoiled him of his money and watch.

Végèce. See VEGETIUS.

Vegetius, ve-jee'she-us, [Fr. VÉGÈCE, vä'zhąs',] (FLAVIUS RENATUS,) a Roman military writer of the fourth century, is believed to have been a Christian. His principal work is entitled "Epitome Institutionum Rei militaris," (in five books,) and is dedicated to Valentinian II. It treats of the organization of armies, training of soldiers, etc., and is written in a clear and graceful style. Translations of it have been published in English, French, and German.

Vehrli or **Wehrli,** vār'lee, (JAKOB,) a Swiss teacher, born in 1790, was for many years an assistant of Fellenberg at Hofwyl. He became in 1833 superintendent of the Normal School at Kruitzlingen, on Lake Constance. Died in 1855.

Vehse, fā'zẹh, (KARL EDUARD,) a German historian, born at Freiberg in 1802, studied at Leipsic and Göttingen, and afterwards visited the United States, London, and Paris. He published several works, the most important of which is his "History of the German Courts since the Reformation," ("Geschichte der Deutschen Höfe seit der Reformation," 48 vols., 1858.) He also wrote two volumes on Shakspeare. Died in 1870.

Veil, vąl, or **Viel,** (CHARLES MARIE,) a commentator on Scripture, born at Metz, was originally a Jew. He became a Protestant, and preached in England about 1680.

Veil, de, dẹh vąl, (LOUIS **de Compiègne**—dẹh kôN'-pe-ăñ',) a converted Jew, a brother of the preceding, born at Metz, went to England about 1680, and published Latin versions of some works of Maimonides.

Veimars. See LOEVE.

Veit, vīt or fīt, (PHILIPP,) a celebrated German painter, born at Berlin in 1793, was a grandson, on his mother's side, of Moses Mendelssohn. He studied at Rome in company with Cornelius, Overbeck, and other young artists, who aimed at reviving the mystical style of the middle ages. Among his master-pieces we may name his "Triumph of Religion," in the Vatican gallery, "Scenes from Dante's Paradiso," in the Villa Massimi, "Christianity bringing the Fine Arts into Germany," a large fresco in the Städel Art Institute at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the "Seven Years of Plenty,"—one of the frescos of the history of Joseph, at the Villa Bartholdy, Rome. Died December 18, 1877.

Veitch, veetch, (JOHN,) a Scottish professor, born at Peebles about 1830. About 1860 he was appointed professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Saint Andrew's. He wrote a "Life of Sir William Hamilton," (1869,) "The Tweed, and other Poems," (1875,) "Lucretius and the Atomic Theory," (1875,) and "The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border," (1877.) Died 1894.

Veitch, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a Scottish Hellenist, born at Spittal, Roxburghshire, about 1795. He was educated at Edinburgh University. He published "Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective," (1848,) a work of high value, and was one of the revisers of Liddell and Scott's Lexicon. Died July 8, 1885.

Vela, vā'lä, (BLASCO NUÑEZ,) a Spaniard, was sent by Charles V. to Peru in 1543 as viceroy. His authority was resisted by the rebels under Gonzalo Pizarro, by whom Vela was defeated and killed in 1546.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vela, vā'lä, (VINCENT,) an Italian sculptor, of Swiss origin, born in the canton of Tessin (Ticino) in 1822. Among his works is a statue of Spartacus.

Velasco. See PALOMINO Y VELASCO.

Velasco, de, dā vā-lās'ko, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish writer of sacred poems, born in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Velasco, de, (GREGORIO HERNANDEZ,) a Spanish poet, born at Toledo about 1550. He produced a good version of Virgil's "Æneid," and other translations.

Velasquez, vā-lās'kĕth, (ALEXANDRO GONZALEZ,) a Spanish painter and architect, born at Madrid in 1719. He designed the palace of Aranjuez. Died in 1772.

His brother ANTONIO, born in 1729, was an able painter. He became court painter to Charles III. in 1757. He excelled in frescos. Died in 1793.

Velasquez, (DIEGO,) a Spanish commander, born in Old Castile about 1460. He was sent by Diego Columbus to Cuba, which he conquered in 1511. He was afterwards Governor of Cuba, and despatched an exploring party which discovered Mexico. About 1520 he sent a small army to Mexico under Narvaez to operate against Cortez, who defeated Narvaez and took him prisoner. Died in 1523.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Mexico;" ORELLANA, "Varones del nuevo Mundo."

Velasquez (or Velazquez) de Silva, vā-lās'kĕth dā sĕl'vā, (DON DIEGO RODRIGUEZ,) a celebrated Spanish portrait-painter, born at Seville in 1599. He was a pupil of Herrera el Viejo, and afterwards of Francisco Pacheco, whose daughter Juana he married. He did not adopt the style of either of these masters, but formed for himself an original style by the study of nature. Having removed to Madrid in 1622 and painted a portrait of the Duke of Olivares in 1623, he was appointed court painter to Philip IV., and rose rapidly to fame and prosperity. He was a friend of Rubens, whom he met at Madrid in 1628. He visited Italy in 1629, admired the works of Titian at Venice, and passed about a year at Rome, where he painted a picture of "Jacob and the Bloody Garment of Joseph," and "Apollo at the Forge of Vulcan." He returned to Madrid in 1631, after which he produced an admirable equestrian portrait of Philip IV. In 1648 he was sent to Italy by the king to purchase pictures and models of antique statues. He painted at Rome an excellent portrait of Pope Innocent X., and returned home in 1615. In 1656 he obtained the cross of Santiago, which is rarely given to any except men of high rank. He was also appointed to the office of aposentador mayor, whose duty it is to provide lodgings for the king in his journeys. Died in August, 1660. Velasquez is regarded by many critics as the greatest painter that Spain has produced. He is considered to have surpassed other Spanish artists not only in portraits but in history and landscapes. He neglected the ideal and poetical, and seems to have been deficient in invention; but he reproduced the real with marvellous fidelity. His best works are mostly at Madrid. Among his best historical pieces is a "Crucifixion," (1639.) Commenting on his picture of "The Spinners," ("Las Hilanderas,") Mr. Stanley says, "For truth of character, perspective arrangement, and delusion of light and shadow, it is considered marvellous." (Bryan and Stanley's "Dictionary.")

See WILLIAM STIRLING, "Velasquez and his Works," 1855; CEAN-BERMUDEZ, "Diccionario de las bellas Artes;" NAGLER "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon;" FORD, "Hand-book for Travellers in Spain;" "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1855; QUILLIET, or QUILLET, "Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnols;" CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Velasquez de Velasco, vā-lās'kĕth dā vā-lās'ko, (LUIS JOSÉ,) Marquis de Valdeflores, a Spanish antiquary, born at Málaga in 1722. He published several works on Spanish antiquities. Died in 1772.

Velde, van den, vän dĕn vĕl'dĕh, or **Vandervelde,** (ISAIAH,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden about 1595, was also an etcher. He painted landscapes, rustic scenes, and battles. Died about 1650.

Velde, van den, (JAN,) a painter and skilful engraver, born at Leyden about 1598, was a brother of the preceding. He painted landscapes and rustic scenes, and engraved portraits, etc. Died after 1677.

Velde, van der, (ADRIAAN and WILLEM.) See VAN DER VELDE.

Velde, van der, vän dĕr fel'dĕh or vel'dĕh, (FRANZ KARL,) a German writer, born at Breslau in 1779, was the author of a number of novels, tales, and dramatic works, which were very popular at the time. Died in 1824.

Veldeke, von, fon vĕl'dĕh-kĕh, (HEINRICH,) a German minnesinger of the twelfth century, was the author of an epic poem entitled "Eneit."

Vel'ę-dą or **Vel'le-dą,** a German prophetess, who lived near the river Luppia (Lippe) in the reign of Vespasian, and was regarded with great veneration. Having prophesied in favour of Civilis, who revolted against the Romans, she was carried captive to Rome about 85 A.D.

Velez de Guevara. See GUEVARA.

Vella, vel'lä, (GIUSEPPE,) a literary impostor, born at Malta in the latter part of the eighteenth century, pretended to have discovered an Arabic manuscript of several of the lost books of Livy, and other important documents in the Arabic language. His frauds were exposed by Tychsen and Hager.

Velleius Paterculus. See PATERCULUS.

Vellejus, vĕl-lā'yŭs, (ANDREAS SEVERINUS or SOERENSEN,) a learned Danish historian and theologian, born at Veile, in Jutland, in 1542. He became court preacher at Copenhagen about 1568. He published "The Lives of the Popes, in verse," (1571,) a "History of Canute," several biographies, and other works. Died in 1616.

Velleron. See CAMBIS-VELLERON.

Velluti, vĕl-loo'tee, (DONATO,) an Italian chronicler, born at Florence in 1313; died in 1370.

Velly, vą'le', (PAUL FRANÇOIS,) a French historian, born near Rheims in 1709. He published a "History of France," (8 vols., 1759,) which was favourably received at the time. He also translated Swift's "History of John Bull." Died in 1759.

Velpeau, vĕl'pō', (ALFRED ARMAND LOUIS MARIE,) a celebrated French surgeon and anatomist, born near Tours (Indre-et-Loire) in 1795. He graduated in Paris in 1823, became professor of clinical surgery to the Faculté de Médecine in 1834 or 1835, and chief surgeon of the hospital La Charité in 1841. He succeeded Dr. Larrey in the Institute about 1842. As professor of clinic, he acquired a European reputation. Among his numerous works we notice a "Treatise on Surgical Anatomy," (2 vols., 1825–26,) which is said to be very complete, an excellent treatise on Obstetrics, entitled "Traité de l'Art des Accouchements," (1829,) which was translated by Dr. Charles Meigs, of Philadelphia, (1831,) and "Traité des Maladies du Sein," (1838.) An enlarged edition of the latter was issued in 1854. Died in August, 1867.

See SACHAILE, "Les Médecins de Paris;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Velser, fĕl'sęr, or Velserus, fĕl-sā'rŭs, (MARCUS,) a German civilian, born at Augsburg in 1558. He became a senator about 1592. Among his works is "Rerum Boicarum Libri V.," (1602.) Died in 1614.

Veltheim, fĕlt'hīm, (AUGUST FERDINAND,) COUNT, a German antiquary and scientific writer, born near Helmstedt in 1741. He published a treatise "On the Formation of Basalt," (1786,) "On the Statue of Memnon," and other works. Died in 1801.

Veltheim or Velthem, written also **Velten,** a German actor of the seventeenth century, who was the first to introduce the plays of Molière on the German stage.

Velthusius. See VELTHUYSEN.

Velthuysen, vĕlt'hoi'zĕn, [Lat. VELTHU'SIUS,] (LAMBERT,) a Dutch theologian and philosopher, born at Utrecht in 1622. He wrote several works on moral philosophy and religion, which were highly esteemed. He was a strenuous advocate of toleration. Died in 1685.

Ven'ą-ble, (CHARLES S.,) LL.D., an American mathematician, born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, April 19, 1827. He graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1842, and at the University of Virginia in 1848. He was professor of mathematics in Hampden-Sidney College, 1848-56, professor of physics and chemistry in the University of Georgia in 1856, and professor of mathematics and astronomy in the University of South Carolina, 1857-61. He served in the Confederate army as captain of engineers, and afterwards as lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-

camp to General R. E. Lee. In 1865 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia. He published mathematical text-books. Died in 1900.

Venable, (WILLIAM HENRY,) author, born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1836. He has written a "School History of the United States" and other works of historical character, also works on the drama, poems, etc.

Venance. See DOUGADOS.

Venantius. See FORTUNATUS.

Vence, de, deh vŏNss, (HENRI FRANÇOIS,) a French ecclesiastic and Hebrew scholar, born in Barrois about 1675. He wrote dissertations or commentaries on the Bible, which were inserted in the Bible of Calmet, (1748–50.) Died at Nancy in 1749.

Vendôme, de, deh vôN'dōm', (ALEXANDRE,) DUC, a brother of César, noticed below, born in 1598, was legitimated the following year, and created Duke of Vendôme. He was made grand prior of the knights of Malta in France. Suspected of conspiring against Richelieu, he was arrested, (1626,) and died in prison in 1629.

Vendôme, de, (CÉSAR,) DUC, a natural son of Henry IV. of France and Gabrielle d'Estrées, was born in 1594. He was soon after legitimated and made Duke of Vendôme. Having been charged with taking part in the conspiracy against Richelieu in 1626, he was imprisoned four years. He was appointed Governor of Burgundy in 1650. Died in 1665.

Vendôme, de, (LOUIS,) son of the preceding, was born in 1612, served in the campaigns of Louis XIII., and rose to be viceroy and commander of the French troops in Catalonia in 1649. He married in 1651 Laura Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin, and after her death, having been ordained a priest, was made a cardinal in 1669. Died in 1669.

Vendôme, de, (LOUIS JOSEPH,) DUC, an able general, a son of the preceding, was born in Paris in 1654. He served under Turenne, and in the campaign of Flanders under Marshal de Créqui, and was appointed in 1681 Governor of Provence. He was made lieutenant-general in 1688, and took an active part in the siege of Namur and the battles of Steenkerke and Marsaglia. Having succeeded Noailles as commander of the army of Catalonia in 1695, he besieged Barcelona, which he compelled to surrender, (1697.) On the breaking out of the war of the Spanish succession, he became commander of the forces in Italy, and in 1702 fought the battle of Luzzara with the army of Prince Eugene. He was defeated by the Duke of Marlborough and Eugene at Oudenarde in 1708. Being sent in 1710 by Louis XIV. to the assistance of Philip V. in Spain, he restored that sovereign to his capital, and soon after gained a signal victory over the Austrian forces under Starhemberg at Villa Viciosa. Died in 1712.

Vendôme, de, (PHILIPPE,) DUC, brother of the preceding, was born in 1655. He served under his uncle, the Duke of Beaufort, in 1669, and took part in the principal campaigns of his brother. He was grand prior of the knights of the order of Malta. Died in 1727.

Vendramini, vĕn-drȧ-mee'nee, (GIOVANNI,) an able Italian engraver, born near Bassano in 1769, worked in England, and engraved the works of several Italian masters. Died in London in 1839.

Venedey, fā'neh-dī, (JAKOB,) a German jurist and politician, born at Cologne in 1805. He was arrested in 1832 on a charge of being connected with secret societies, but effected his escape to France. Returning in 1848, he was soon after elected to the National Assembly. He subsequently became professor of history at Zurich. He published several works on various subjects, among which is a "History of the German People," (4 vols., 1854–58.) Died February 8, 1871.

Venel, veh-nĕl', (GABRIEL FRANÇOIS,) a French chemist and physician, born at Combes in 1723. He became professor of medicine at Montpellier, where he died in 1775.

Venerio. See VENIERO.

Veneroni, vȧ-nȧ-ro'nee, a French scholar of the eighteenth century, originally named JEAN VIGNERON, (vĕn'yeh-rôN',) published an Italian Grammar and Dictionary.

Venette, veh-nĕt', (NICOLAS,) a French medical writer, born at La Rochelle in 1633; died in 1698.

Venezelos, (ELEUTHERIOS,) a Greek statesman, born in 1864 on the island of Cerigo, and educated in Athens and Switzerland. He settled in Crete, became prominent in politics, and rose to be premier of the island. In 1909 he came to Greece, joined the Military League for army reform, and in November was made premier. As such he developed the powerful army and navy organization employed in the war of 1912. The most popular man in Greece, he had advanced views on the Balkan alliance.

Veneziano. See DOMENICO VENEZIANO.

Veneziano, vȧ-nĕt-se-ȧ'no, (AGOSTINO,) a celebrated Italian engraver, born at Venice, is sometimes called AUGUSTINUS DE MUSIS. He studied under Marcantonio Raimondi, and executed a number of prints after Raphael and Giulio Romano. Among his master-pieces are portraits of the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, and "The Skeletons, or Burying-Place," after Baccio Bandinelli. Veneziano is said to have been the first to practise stipple engraving. He lived about 1510–40.

Veneziano, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Venetian painter, born about 1309, was a pupil of Angelo Gaddi. His frescos in the Campo Santo at Pisa are ranked among his master-pieces. He afterwards studied medicine, and died of the plague at Florence, in 1384, while attending the sick.

Veniero, vȧ-ne-ā'ro, or **Venier,** vȧ-ne-aiR', (ANTONIO,) a Venetian statesman, was elected doge in 1382. He extended the domain of Venice by the acquisition of Corfù, Argos, and Treviso. Died in 1400.

Veniero, (DOMENICO,) a Venetian poet and translator, born in 1517, was one of the founders of the Venetian Academy. He was intimate with Cardinal Bembo and other distinguished men of the time. His brothers, LORENZO and MAFFEO, were also poets. Died in 1582.

Veniero or Venier, (FRANCESCO,) a Venetian philosopher and statesman, a brother of the preceding, was born about 1505; died in 1581.

Veniero, (LORENZO,) a poet, born at Venice about 1510, was a brother of the preceding. He wrote satirical and immoral poems. Died in 1550.

Veniero or Venerio, vȧ-nā're-o, (SEBASTIANO,) a Venetian admiral, commanded the fleet of the republic at the battle of Lepanto, in 1572. He was elected doge in 1576. Died in 1578.

Ve-nil'I-ȧ, [Fr. VÉNILIE, vȧ'ne'le',] a Roman divinity or nymph, was called a sister of Amata, the wife of Faunus, and the mother of Turnus and Juturna.

Vénilie. See VENILIA.

Venino, vȧ-nee'no, (IGNAZIO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Como in 1711, is said to have been the greatest preacher of Italy in the eighteenth century. Died at Milan in 1778.

Venius. See VAN VEEN.

Venizelos, veneze'loss, (ELEUTHERIOS,) a Greek statesman, born in 1864 on the island of Cerigo, and educated in Athens and Switzerland. He settled in Crete, became premier of the island, entered politics in Greece in 1909, and has been premier 1910–15, 1917–20, for a short time in 1924, and since 1928. He was largely responsible for the Balkan Alliance in 1912, and for the expansion of Greece in the Balkan and World Wars. In the latter he sympathized with the Allies, conflicted with King Constantine, and in October, 1916, set up a Provisional Government at Salonika. He was in control of Greece until defeated in the election of 1920.

Ven'ning, (RALPH,) an English nonconformist minister, born about 1620, was noted both for his eloquence and his piety. He became lecturer or preacher at Saint Olave, Southwark, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He wrote, besides other religious works, "Things Worth Thinking on, or Helps to Piety." Died in 1673.

Ventadour. See BERNARD DE VENTADOUR.

Ventenat, vŏN'nȧ', (ETIENNE PIERRE,) a French botanist, born at Limoges in 1757. He published a "Tableau of the Vegetable Kingdom," (4 vols., 1799,) "The Garden of Malmaison," (2 vols., 1803, with plates by Redouté,) and other works. Died in 1808.

See CUVIER, "Éloges historiques."

Ven-tid'ĭ-us Bas'sus, (PUBLIUS,) a Roman general, born in Picenum, was brought to Rome in 89 B.C., being then a child. He became a favourite officer of Cæsar, whom he supported in the civil war which began in 49 B.C., and was chosen consul in 43. As the legate of Mark Antony, he commanded in Syria in the year 39, and defeated Labienus and the Parthian prince Pacorus.

See DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome."

Ventignano, vĕn-tēn-yȧ'no, (CESARE **della Valle**—del'lȧ vȧl'lȧ,) DUKE OF, an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Naples in 1777. Among his principal works are the tragedies of "The Siege of Corinth" and "Medea," an "Essay on the Education of the Aristocracy and the Labouring Classes," (1848,) and "Philosophic View of the History of the Human Race," (1853.) Died in 1860.

Ventimiglia, vĕn-te-mēl'yȧ, (GIUSEPPE,) Prince of Belmont, a liberal Sicilian statesman, born in 1761, was distinguished for munificence and taste. Died in 1814.

Ventura, vĕn-too'rȧ, (GIOACCHINO or JOACHIM,) an eloquent Italian preacher and theologian, born at Palermo in 1792. He gained such distinction as a preacher of funeral orations that he was called "the Italian Bossuet." About 1824 he became a resident of Rome, and acquired much influence with the pope. He published "On the Method of Philosophizing," ("De Methodo Philosophandi," 1828,) and "The Beauties of the Faith," (1839.) He was liberal in politics, and, after the election of Pius IX., (1847,) had great popularity as a leader of the moderate party of reformers at Rome. He advised the pope to give his subjects a constitution. His efforts having been defeated, he quitted Rome in 1849, and settled in Paris in 1851. He preached at the church of the Madeleine and at the Tuileries, (1857,) and published, in French, several works, among which is "The Philosophic Reason and the Catholic Reason," ("La Raison philosophique et la Raison catholique," 1852.) Died at Versailles in August, 1861.

See E. VAVASSEUR, "Ventura," Paris, 1851; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Venturi, vĕn-too'ree, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian natural philosopher, born at Bibiano in 1746. He became professor of physics at Pavia about 1800. He published, besides other works, an "Essay on the Physico-Mathematical Works of Leonardo da Vinci," (1797,) and a "Treatise on Optics," (1814.) Died in 1822.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1805.

Venturi, (POMPEO,) an Italian Jesuit, born at Sienna in 1693. He wrote a commentary on Dante, (3 vols., 1732.) Died in 1752.

Ve'nus, [Gr. Ἀφροδίτη, *(Aphrodīte;)* Fr. VÉNUS, vȧ'nüs'; It. VENERE, vā'nȧ-rȧ,] the goddess of love and beauty, in classic mythology, was said to be a daughter of Jupiter (or Uranus) and Dione, the wife of Vulcan, and the mother of Cupid, Harmonia, Hymen, the Graces, Priapus, and Æneas. None of these, however, were the offspring of Vulcan. The poets feigned that she originated in the foam of the sea, (hence her surname ANADYOMENE,) and landed first on the island of Cythera, from which she passed to Cyprus, where flowers sprang up under her feet; that Love and Desire attended her to the assembly of the celestial gods; that Juno, Minerva, and Venus were competitors for the prize of beauty, (the apple of discord,) and that Paris decided in favour of Venus. She thus became the object of Juno's jealousy and lasting enmity. In the war between the Greeks and the Trojans she was an ardent and active partisan of the latter, and was wounded by Diomede. According to popular legends, she possessed a magical girdle, which had the property to inspire love and desire for the person who wore it. Among her favoured paramours were Mars, Bacchus, Apollo, Adonis, Mercury, and Anchises. The principal places of her worship were Cythera, Cyprus, Paphos, and Idalium. Her favourite plants were the rose and myrtle. The dove, sparrow, and swan were supposed to be sacred to her. She was variously styled Cypria, (from Cyprus,) Cythera and Cytheræa, (from the island of Cythera, where she first appeared, and of which she became the principal deity,) Venus Genetrix, Venus Hortensis, Venus Victrix, Venus Verticordia, Venus Alma, Venus Erycina, (from Eryx, in Sicily, where she had a temple,) Aphrodite Pandemos, and Aphrodite Urania. Venus was regarded by some ancient authors as a personification of the generative power of nature. She does not appear to have been an original deity of Rome, nor to have been worshipped by the Romans while they were ruled by kings. Her worship was probably of Oriental origin.

Venusti, vȧ-noos'tee, (MARCELLO,) an Italian painter, born at Mantua, was a pupil of Perino del Vaga. He was employed by Michael Angelo to copy a number of his works. Among these we may name his "Last Judgment," (painted in oil,) in the Royal Museum at Naples. Died about 1580.

Venuti, vȧ-noo'tee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Cortona in 1709, was a brother of the following. Died at Rome in 1769.

Venuti, (NICCOLÒ MARCELLO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Cortona in 1700. He discovered the temple of Jupiter and the theatre of Herculaneum, and wrote a "Description of the First Discoveries at Herculaneum," (1749.) Died in 1755.

See COLTELLINI, "Elogium N. M. Venuti," 1755.

Venuti, (RIDOLFINO,) an eminent antiquary, born at Cortona in 1705, was a brother of the preceding. He became director of the Museum Albani at Rome. He published a "Topographical Description of the Antiquities of Rome," (2 vols., 1763,) and other works on Roman medals, inscriptions, etc., which are highly commended. Died at Rome in 1763.

Vera, (AUGUSTO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Amelia in 1817. He was educated at Paris, in which, as in other French cities, he held professorships of philosophy. Afterwards he returned to Italy, where he was professor of philosophy in Milan, and later in Naples. He was the leader of the Italian Hegelians, and wrote much on philosophical subjects, chiefly in French and Italian. He also translated several of Hegel's treatises. Died in 1885.

Veranzio, vȧ-rânt'se-o, (ANTON,) a Dalmatian prelate and diplomatist, born at Sebenico in 1504. His name in Dalmatian was WRANCZY, (vrânt'se.) He was employed in missions by Ferdinand I. of Austria. Died in 1573.

Vérard, vȧ'rȧr', (ANTOINE,) one of the earliest French printers, founded in 1480 an establishment in Paris, where he published "The Prophecies of Merlin," "The Chronicles of France," and "The Sea of Histories."

Verbiest, vẽr-beest', (FERDINAND,) a Flemish astronomer and missionary, born at Pitthem in 1623. He went to China about 1658, and was employed as astronomer by the emperor of that country. He wrote several works on astronomy. Died at Peking in 1688.

See CARTON, "Notice sur le Père Verbiest," 1839.

Verboeckhoven, vẽr-book'ho'vĕn, (EUGÈNE JOSEPH,) a Belgian painter of animals, born in West Flanders in 1798. Among his master-pieces may be named his "Horses Fighting with Wolves," and a "View in the Campagna of Rome with a Herd of Cattle." Died January 19, 1881. His brother, CHARLES LOUIS, (1802–1889,) acquired distinction as a marine painter.

Verci, vĕr'chee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian historian, born at Bassano in 1739. He wrote a "History of the March of Treviso," (20 vols., 1786–90,) and other works. Died in 1795.

Ver-cin-get'o-rix, an able Gaulish commander and chief of the Arverni. He was general-in-chief of the tribes of Celtic Gaul which waged war against Julius Cæsar in 52 B.C. He defended Gergovia with success, and compelled Cæsar to raise the siege. The Gauls having been defeated at Alesia, Vercingetorix, to spare the effusion of blood, gave himself up to the victor. He was taken to Rome, and put to death about 45 B.C.

See CÆSAR, "Commentaries," book vii.; DION CASSIUS, "History of Rome;" H. MARTIN, "Vercingetorix," 1864; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verdi, vĕr'dee, (GIUSEPPE,) a celebrated Italian composer, born in the duchy of Parma in 1814. He studied under Lavigna at La Scala, at Milan, and in 1842 brought out his opera of "Nabucodonosor," which was very successful. It was followed by "I Lombardi," "Ernani," "I due Foscari," "Giovanna d'Arco," "Macbeth," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Aïda," "Otello," (1887,) a comic opera, "Falstaff," (1893,) etc. He was made a marquis in 1893. Died January 27, 1901.

Verdi, (TULLIO S.,) M.D., (originally TULLIO **de Suzzara-Verdi,**) a distinguished homœopathist, born at Mantua, Italy, February 10, 1829. He was trained in the Mantua gymnasium, and was an officer of the Austrian army, 1847-48, and of the Sardinian army, 1848-49. Expelled from Italy by the Austrians, he came to the United States, became in 1852 professor of modern languages in Brown University, graduated in 1856 at the Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, and in 1857 removed to Washington, D.C. His principal works are "Maternity" (1870) and "Mothers and Daughters," (1877.) In 1879 he became a member of the National Board of Health.

Verdier, vĕr'de-ā', (AYMAR,) a French architect, born in 1819 at Tours; died February 20, 1880.

Verdier, (CÉSAR,) a French anatomist, born near Avignon in 1685. He lectured in Paris for many years, and wrote on anatomy. Died in 1759.

Verdier, (HENRI,) Count de Lacoste, a French politician, born at Nîmes in 1770, was outlawed as a Girondist in 1793. He held several offices under the Directory and the empire, and wrote a work entitled "Alfred le Grand," (2 vols., 1817.) Died in 1821.

Verdier, (MARCEL,) a French historical painter, born in Paris in 1817; died in 1856.

Verdier, du, (ANTOINE.) See DUVERDIER.

Verdugo, vĕr-doo'go, (FRANCO,) a Spanish general, who served in the Netherlands under Don John of Austria and Alexander Farnese, and became Governor of Friesland and Groningen. Died in 1595.

Vere, veer, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English general, born in 1554. He served with great distinction against the Spaniards in Holland in the principal campaigns from 1585 to 1602, his last achievement being the defence of Ostend against Albert, Archduke of Austria. He died in 1608, leaving, in manuscript, an account of his life, entitled "The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere," etc.

Vere, (HORACE,) brother of the preceding, was born in Essex in 1565. He distinguished himself in the wars of Holland under Prince Maurice, and, after the death of Sir Francis, was appointed general of the English army in the Netherlands. In 1620 he was sent by James I. to assist the Elector-Palatine Frederick V. in securing Bohemia. He was made a peer by Charles I. in 1625, with the title of Baron Vere of Tilbury. Died in 1635.

Vere, de, the name of an ancient and noble family of England, descended from a Norman knight who had a high command at the battle of Hastings. His son became Earl of Oxford, and a minister of King Henry I. The third earl was one of the barons who extorted the Magna Charta from King John. JOHN DE VERE, seventh Earl of Oxford, was a famous commander, and fought at Cressy and Poitiers, (1356.) The thirteenth earl was a leader of the Lancastrian party in the war of the Roses, and commanded the van of the army of Henry VII. at Bosworth, (1485.) EDWARD DE VERE, the seventeenth earl, was an eminent poet. (See separate article.) The twentieth earl was AUBREY DE VERE, whom Macaulay describes as "the noblest subject in England." He fought for Charles I. in the civil war, and after the restoration became lord lieutenant of Essex. In 1687 he was dismissed from office because he refused to aid James II. in packing a Parliament. He was the last earl of that family. (See, also, DE VERE.)

See MACAULAY, "History of England," vol. ii.

Vere, de, (EDWARD,) seventeenth Earl of Oxford, an English poet and courtier, born about 1540, was one of the ornaments of the court of Queen Elizabeth. He was lord high chamberlain in 1588, and had a command in the fleet which opposed the Spanish Armada. Died in 1604.

Ve-re'lĭ-us, [Sw. pron. vā-rā'le-ŭs,] (OLAUS,) an eminent Swedish antiquary, whose original name was OLAF **Werl,** (wĕrl,) was born in the diocese of Linköping in 1618. He studied at Dorpat and Upsal, and became successively professor of Swedish antiquities at Upsal, (1662,) antiquary to King Charles XI., (1666,) and chief librarian in the library of Upsal, (1679.) He published several valuable works on Scandinavian history and antiquities. Died in 1682.

Verelst, vā'rĕlst, (SIMON,) a Flemish flower- and fruit-painter; died in 1710.

Vereshagin, vā-rā-shā-gēen', (VASILI,) a Russian painter, was born in the Novgorod government, October 26, 1842. He was a soldier in Turkestan in 1867, and was wounded in the Russo-Turkish war. He was especially noted for his East Indian and war scenes. He was drowned in the sinking of the Petropavlovsk in the Russo-Japan war, April 13, 1904.

Ver'ga, (GIOVANNI,) novelist, born in Catania, Sicily, in 1840. He wrote many society novels and stories of rustic life, and is widely known for his "Cavalleria Rusticana," the story of which is used in Mascagni's opera of that name. Died 1922.

Vergara, vĕr-gā'rā, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1726; died in 1799.

Vergara, de, dā vĕr-gā'rā, (NICOLAS,) a Spanish painter and sculptor, born at Toledo about 1510; died in 1574.

Vergara, de, (NICOLAS,) a painter and sculptor, born at Toledo about 1540, was a son of the preceding; died in 1606.

Vergelmer or **Vergelmir.** See NIDHÖGG.

Vergennes, de, deh vĕr'zhĕn', (sometimes Anglicized as vẽr-jĕnz',) (CHARLES **Gravier**—grā've-ā',) COUNT, a French statesman and diplomatist, born at Dijon in 1717. He was appointed minister to the electoral court of Treves in 1750, and in 1755 was ambassador to Constantinople. After his return he was sent, in 1771, on a mission to Stockholm, where he assisted Gustavus III. in his revolution against the nobles. He became minister for foreign affairs under Louis XVI. in 1774, and concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the United States, in February, 1778, which involved France in a war against England. This war was ended by the treaty of Paris, which he signed in September, 1783. He remained in office until his death, in 1787.

Vergerio, vĕr-jā're-o, (PIETRO PAOLO,) THE ELDER, an Italian reviver of learning, born at Capo d'Istria about 1349. He was professor of dialectics at Padua from 1393 to 1400. He published a work "On Noble Manners," ("De ingenuis Moribus,") and a Life of Petrarch. Died about 1420.

Vergerio, (PIETRO PAOLO,) THE YOUNGER, a relative of the preceding, was born at Capo d'Istria about 1495. He became papal nuncio to Germany in 1530, Bishop of Capo d'Istria in 1536, and a convert to the Protestant religion about 1544. He took refuge in the Grisons, from which he removed in 1553 to Tübingen, where he was employed as a minister. He wrote several works against popery. Died in 1565.

See CARLI, "Vita di P. P. Vergerio;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vergers, des. See NOËL DES VERGERS.

Vergers, des, dā vĕr'zhā', (MARIN NOËL,) a French judge, born at Ervy in 1759. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831. Died in 1836.

Vergier, vĕr'zhe-ā', (JACQUES,) a French poet, born at Lyons in 1655, wrote tales and songs which were once admired. He was killed by robbers at Paris in 1720.

Vergier de Hauranne. See DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE.

Ver'gĭl Pol'ў-dore, [Lat. VIRGIL'IUS (or VERGIL'IUS) POLYDO'RUS; It. VERGILIO POLIDORO, vĕr-jee'le-o po-le-do'ro,] a celebrated writer and ecclesiastic, born at Urbino, in Italy, about 1470. He was sent about 1502 to England by Pope Alexander VI. to collect the tax called "Peter's pence," and continued to reside in that country for the greater part of his life. He was successively created Archdeacon of Wells, and preb-

endary in the cathedrals of Hereford, Lincoln, and Saint Paul's. His principal works are his "History of Inventions," ("De Rerum Inventoribus,") "Historia Anglica," a history of England brought down to the end of the reign of Henry VII., and a treatise against divination, entitled "De Prodigiis." Died about 1550.

Vergilio Polidoro. See VERGIL POLYDORE.

Vergilius Polydorus. See VERGIL POLYDORE.

Vergne, La. See LA VERGNE and TRESSAN.

Vergniaud, vĕrn'ye-ō', (PIERRE VICTURNIEN,) a celebrated French orator and Girondist, was born at Limoges, May 31, 1759. He was educated at the Collége du Plessis at Paris, studied law under Dupaty, and began to practise as an advocate at Bordeaux in 1781. His habits were rather indolent, meditative, and nonchalant. "His language," says Lamartine, "had the images and harmony of the most beautiful verses." He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in September, 1791. In July, 1792, he declaimed against the conduct of the king, in a speech which made a profound impression, and demanded that the Assembly should declare that the country was in danger. He was a member of the National Convention which met in September, 1792. In the trial of the king he voted for the appeal to the people, but after the defeat of that measure he voted for his death, and, as president of the Convention, pronounced the sentence, January, 1793. He was one of the most moderate of the Girondists. In April, 1793, he defended himself against Robespierre, who had attacked him in a speech. He was one of the twenty-two Girondists who were arrested by the order of the Convention, June 2, 1793. According to Lamartine, he was the most impassible of his companions in prison, because he was the greatest. Arraigned before the tribunal in October, he spoke thus in his defence: "What ought to have been done to assure the triumph of the republic? I have done it. What is now requisite to confirm the republic by the example of its devoted friends? To die? I will do that." He was executed in October, 1793. He was of middle stature, and was physically well developed. In repose, his face was not very expressive, but in the act of speaking it became illumined and transfigured with genius. "Such," says Lamartine, "was the man whom nature had given to the Girondists for their chief. He did not condescend to be that; too indifferent *(insouciant)* for a leader of a party, too great for a secondary position. He was Vergniaud. Rather glorious than useful to his friends, he was not willing to lead them, but he immortalized them."

"In parliamentary eloquence," says Macaulay, "no Frenchman of that time can be considered equal to Vergniaud. In a foreign country, and after the lapse of half a century, some parts of his speeches are still read with mournful admiration. No man, we are inclined to believe, ever rose so rapidly to such a height of oratorical excellence. His whole public life lasted barely two years." (Review of Barère's "Memoirs," 1844.)

See LAMARTINE, "History of the Girondists;" GENTY DE LA BORDERIE, "Éloge de Vergniaud," 1809; THIERS, "History of the Revolution;" TOUCHARD-LAFOSSE, "Histoire parlementaire et Vie intime de Vergniaud," 1848; MADAME ROLAND, "Mémoires;" BUCHEZ et ROUX, "Histoire parlementaire;" MICHELET, "Histoire de la Révolution Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verhaegen, vẹr-hā'gẹn or ver-hā'hẹn, (PIERRE THÉODORE,) a Belgian politician, born in Brussels about 1800. Died 1862.

Verhaeren, verha'rẹn, (Émile,) Belgian poet, was born 1855, at St. Amand, near Termonde. He studied law, but soon took to literature, writing plays in addition to his fine lyric and dithyrambic verse. His works include "Toute la Flandre," (1904–12,) "Les heures du Soir," (1911,) "Hélène de Sparte," (1912,) (a tragedy.) He was killed in a railway accident, 1916.

Verheyden, ver-hi'den, (FRANS PIETER,) a Dutch painter and sculptor, born at the Hague in 1657; died in 1711.

Verheyen, ver-hi'en, (PHILIPPE,) an eminent Flemish anatomist, born in East Flanders in 1648. Died 1710.

See V. J. FRANÇOIS, "Éloge de Verheyen," 1847; V. J. FRANÇOIS, "Notice sur la Vie de P. Verheyen," 1842; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Verhuell, vẹr-hü'ẹl, or **Verhuel,** (CAREL HENDRIK,) Count de Sevenaar, a Dutch admiral, born in Gelderland in 1760, or, as some say, in 1764. As rear-admiral, he fought against the English, near Flushing, in 1804. He received the chief command of the army destined to operate against the coasts of England, (1805,) and was raised to the rank of marshal by King Louis in 1806. He entered the French service in 1810, and was made a peer of France in 1819. Died in 1845.

Verjus, vĕr'zhüs', (LOUIS,) Count de Crécy, a French diplomatist, born in Paris in 1629. He was a member of the French Academy, and was at the diet of Ratisbon in 1679, and at Ryswick in 1697. Died in 1709.

Verkolje, (JAN,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Amsterdam in 1650; died in 1693.

His son, NICHOLAS, born in 1673, was a painter of history and nocturnal scenes. Died in 1746.

Verlaine, (PAUL,) a French poet of the "Decadent" school, born at Metz in 1844. His poems were brilliant in style, but varied from devotion to baseness in character. Depressed by misfortune, he became an absinthe drinker and vagabond. Died in 1896.

Verlat, vĕr'lȧ', (CHARLES,) a distinguished Belgian painter of animals, portraits, etc., born at Antwerp, 1824. He obtained several high class medals. Died in 1890.

Vermandois, de, dẹh vĕr'mŏn'dwȧ', (LOUIS de Bourbon—dẹh boor'bŏn',) COUNT, born in Paris in 1667, was a son of Louis XIV. and Madame de La Vallière. He was legitimated, and appointed admiral of France. Died in 1683.

Verme, del, dĕl vĕr'mȧ, (JACOPO,) an able Italian general or *condottiere*, commanded the armies of Gian Galeazzo Visconti. He passed into the service of Venice in 1404.

Vermeulen, vẹr-muh'lẹn, (CORNELIS,) a Flemish engraver and designer, born at Antwerp in 1644. He engraved portraits with skill. Died in 1702.

Vermeulen, [Lat. MOLA'NUS,] (JAN,) a Flemish writer on theology and antiquities, was born at Lille in 1533. He published, besides other works, one "On Sacred Pictures and Images," (1570,) and "De Canonicis," (1587.) Died at Louvain in 1585.

Vermeyen, vŏn, fon vẹr-mī'ẹn, or **Vermeyn,** vẹr-mīn', (JOHANN,) a Dutch historical painter, surnamed HANS MIT DEM BARTE, ("Hans with the Beard,") was born near Haarlem in 1500. He was a favourite of Charles V., Emperor of Germany, whom he accompanied on his expeditions. Among his master-pieces are ten large cartoons at Vienna, representing the march of the emperor to Tunis. Died in 1559.

Vermigli. See PETER MARTYR.

Vermond, de, dẹh vĕr'mŏn', (MATTHIEU JACQUES,) L'ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, was French teacher of Marie Antoinette at Vienna before her marriage. After she became Queen of France, he remained in her service as reader, enjoyed her confidence, and exercised great influence at court. He is censured for his political intrigues. Died after 1789.

Vermuyden, vẹr-moi'dẹn, (Sir CORNELIUS,) a Dutch engineer, born in Zeeland. He removed to England about 1622, was employed by Charles I., and rendered valuable services by draining part of the Bedford Level. Died about 1665.

Vernage, vĕr'nȧzh', (MICHEL LOUIS,) a French physician, born in Paris in 1697; died in 1773.

Vernazza, vĕr-nȧt'sȧ, (GIUSEPPE,) Baron de Freney, an Italian antiquary and writer, born at Alba, in Piedmont, in 1745. He resided at Turin, and held several high offices. He wrote biographies, treatises on Italian antiquities, etc. Died in 1822.

Verne, vĕrn, (JULES,) a French author, born at Nantes, February 8, 1828. He studied law in Paris, and produced some comedies and comic operas, including "Les Pailles rompues," (1850,) and "Onze Jours de Siège." His mock-scientific romances, however, have given him his principal fame. Most of them have been translated into English, among them "Five Weeks in a Balloon," (1870,) "Journey to the Centre of the Earth," (1872,) "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," (1873,) "Round the World in Eighty Days," (1874,) "The Green Ray," (1882,) etc. Died March 24, 1905.

Vernes, vĕrn, (JACOB,) a Protestant divine, born at Geneva in 1728, wrote "Letters on the Christianity of J. J. Rousseau," and other works. Died in 1791.

Vernet, vĕr'nȧ', (ANTOINE CHARLES HORACE,) sometimes called CARLE VERNET, a son of Claude Joseph, noticed below, was born at Bordeaux in 1758. He was instructed by his father, and afterwards studied at the French Academy of Arts, and in 1782 gained the grand prize offered by that institution. His favourite subjects were battle-scenes and animals, particularly horses. Among his master-pieces are "The Bombardment of Madrid," "The Battle of Wagram," and "The Entrance of Napoleon into Milan." Died in 1836.

See DURANDE, "Joseph, Carle et Horace Vernet," 1865; L. LAGRANGE, "Les Vernet, (Carle et Horace,") 1864; C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vernet, (CLAUDE JOSEPH,) an eminent French painter, born at Avignon in 1714. He studied at Rome, devoting himself principally to marine landscapes, in which department he soon attained rare excellence. He resided nearly twenty years in Italy, during the early part of which time he was so reduced as to be obliged to paint coach-panels, which were afterwards taken out and framed. He was invited to France in 1752 by Louis XV., who commissioned him to paint the principal seaports of France. These views—fifteen in number—are in the Louvre, where many of his best works are to be seen. Among his other master-pieces we may name the pictures in the Borghese and Rondanini palaces at Rome, and a "Seaport at Sunset," in the Louvre. He had been elected in 1753 a member of the Academy of Arts. Died in 1789.

See DURANDE, "Joseph, Carle et Horace Vernet," 1865; L. LAGRANGE, "J. Vernet et la Peinture au dix-huitième Siècle," 1864; C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vernet, (HORACE,) a celebrated French painter of battles, son of Antoine Charles, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1789. He studied under his father, and in 1809 exhibited his "Capture of a Redoubt." This was soon followed by "The Trumpeters," "The Barrière de Clichy," "Battle of Tolosa," "Soldier of Waterloo," and other military pictures, which won for him the highest reputation in that department of the art. He was created a chevalier of the legion of honour by Napoleon in 1814, an officer of the legion of honour by Charles X., (1825,) a member of the Institute, (1826,) and director of the Academy at Rome, (1828.) He was also patronized by Louis Philippe, for whom he painted a series of battles in the Constantine gallery at Versailles. His pictures are of large dimensions. He worked at Rome about eight years,—1828–35,—and painted there a picture of a "Meeting of Raphael with Michael Angelo." Among his chief works are the "Siege of Constantine" and the "Battle of Isly." At the Exposition of 1855 a jury of painters from various nations awarded him the grand medal of honour. Died in 1863.

See A. DURANDE, "Joseph, Carle et Horace Vernet," 1865; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. H. Vernet, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; L. LAGRANGE, "Les Vernet, (Carle et Horace,") 1864; C. BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres;" T. SYLVESTRE, "Histoire des Artistes vivants," 1857; DE MIRECOURT, "H. Vernet," 1855; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexikon," 1863.

Vernet, vĕr'nȧ', (JACOB,) a Swiss theologian, born at Geneva in 1698. He became pastor at Geneva in 1734, rector of the Academy in 1737, and professor of theology there in 1756. He wrote, besides many other works, "Socratic Dialogues on Moral Subjects," (1746,) and "Christian Instruction," (4 vols., 1752.) Died in 1789.

Verneuil, de, deh vĕr'nuĭ' or vĕr'nuh'ye, (PHILIPPE ÉDOUARD POULLETIER,) a French naturalist, distinguished as a geologist and palæontologist, was born in Paris in 1805. He became a member of the Institute in 1854. Among his works is a "Memoir on the Geology of the Crimea," (1837.) Died at Paris, May 29, 1873.

Verney, du, (JOSEPH.) See DUVERNEY.

Vernier, vĕr'ne-ā', (PIERRE,) a French mathematician, born at Ornans, in Franche-Comté, about 1580, invented a graduated scale or quadrant. Died in 1637.

Vernier, (THÉODORE,) a French advocate and moralist, born at Lons-le-Saulnier in 1731. He was a member of the Convention, in which he voted against the death of the king, (1793.) He wrote several works on the passions, etc. Died in 1818.

Verniquet, vĕr'ne'kȧ', (EDME,) a French architect, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine in 1727. He built many châteaus and bridges in the provinces. His chief work was the plan of Paris and its faubourgs, at which he worked twenty-eight years. Died in 1804.

Vẹr'non, (EDWARD,) a celebrated English admiral, born at Westminster in 1684. He served in the early campaigns of the war of the Spanish succession, and in 1727 was elected to Parliament for Penryn, being returned for Portsmouth in 1734. In 1739 he was sent, with the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, to the West Indies, to take Porto Bello from the Spaniards, which exploit he accomplished with only six ships. After his return he was several times re-elected to Parliament. Died in 1757.

See a "Life of Admiral Vernon," London, 1758; CHARNOCK, "Biographia Navalis;" CAMPBELL, "Lives of the British Admirals."

Vernon, (JOHN RICHARD,) an English clergyman, born at Louth (Lincolnshire) in 1833. He graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1859, and in 1861 took priest's orders in the English Church. Among his principal works are "The Church of England the Guide for her Children," "The Harvest of a Quiet Eye," "Poppies in the Corn," etc.

Vernon, (ROBERT,) an English amateur, born in 1774, devoted a large fortune to the purchase of pictures by British artists. In 1847 he presented this collection, containing one hundred and fifty-seven paintings, to the British National Gallery. The Vernon pictures are, with two exceptions, the work of native artists. They have been placed in Marlborough House. Died in 1849.

Vernon, de. See GAY DE VERNON.

Ver'nọn-Har'cŏurt, (Sir WILLIAM GEORGE,) an English lawyer, born in 1827. He graduated at Cambridge in 1851, where he became professor of international law. He was solicitor-general, 1873–74, and was appointed home secretary in 1880. He married, in 1876, a daughter of the historian Motley. Died Oct. 1, 1904.

Vernon-Smith, (ROBERT.) See LYVEDEN.

Vernulz, de, deh vẹr-nŭlz', | (NICOLAS,) a Flemish poet and orator, born at Robelmont in 1583, became professor of eloquence and Latin at Louvain. He published numerous Latin orations and poems. Died in 1649.

Verny, vĕr'ne', (CHARLES,) a French poet, born at Besançon in 1753; died in 1811.

Verocchio, del, del vȧ-rok'ke-o, or **Verrocchio,** (ANDREA,) an eminent Italian statuary and painter, born at Florence in 1432. Among his works are a bronze bust of David the Psalmist, and paintings of "The Holy Family" and "The Incredulity of Saint Thomas." Leonardo da Vinci was his pupil. Died in 1488.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy."

Véron. See FORBONNAIS, DE.

Véron, vȧ'rôn', (EUGÈNE,) a French author, born in Paris, May 29, 1825. He was educated at the École Normale, and became a journalist at Lyons, and afterwards at Paris, where he established "l'Art." He published "Du Progrès intellectuel dans l'Humanité," (1862,) "Histoire de la Prusse," (1867,) "Histoire de l'Allemagne depuis Sadowa," (1874,) "La troisième Invasion," (1876–77,) "L'Esthétique," (1878,) etc. Died in 1889.

Véron, (FRANÇOIS,) a French Jesuit and controversial writer, born in Paris about 1575, had a public dispute with Bochart, at Caen, in 1628. Died in 1649.

Véron, (LOUIS DÉSIRÉ,) a French journalist and physician, born in Paris in 1798. He founded in 1829 the "Revue de Paris," which was very successful, and became director of the Opera in 1831. He resigned this position in 1836, became proprietor of the "Constitutionnel" in 1844, and supported Louis Napoleon as president and as emperor. He published "Memoirs of a Citizen of Paris," ("Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris," (autobiographic,) (6 vols., 1854.) Died in 1867.

Veronese, (PAUL.) See CAGLIARI.

Vẹr-planck', (GULIAN CROMMELIN,) a distinguished American scholar and writer, born in New York in 1786.

He published in 1819, anonymously, a brilliant satirical work, entitled "The State Triumvirate, a Political Tale." He was soon after appointed professor of the evidences of Christianity in the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, New York, and in 1825 was elected to Congress. In 1827 he published conjointly with W. C. Bryant and Robert C. Sands a miscellany entitled "The Talisman," to which he contributed nearly one-half of the articles. Among his other works we may name his address before the New York Historical Society, entitled "The Early European Friends of America," (1818,) "Essays on the Nature and Uses of the Various Evidences of Revealed Religion," (1824,) and "Discourses and Addresses on Subjects of American History, Art, and Literature," (1833.) He brought out in 1846 his superb edition of Shakspeare, with notes, esteemed one of the best that had ever appeared. Died in March, 1870.

Verrazzano, da, dä vĕr-rät-sä'no, or **Verrazani**, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian navigator, born of a Tuscan family about 1486. He served in French vessels, and is believed to have visited the North American seas in 1508 or earlier. He became a privateer or pirate, capturing many Spanish and Portuguese ships, but was himself taken and put to death at Pico, Spain, in November, 1527. A celebrated letter ascribed to Verrazzano, and giving an account of one of his voyages to America, (1524,) has latterly, after much discussion, been generally rejected as unauthentic, and by some his brother, GERONIMO VERRAZZANO, is believed to have forged the narrative of the voyages in question.

Vĕr'rēs, (CAIUS,) a Roman governor, notorious for his rapacity and cruelty, was born about 112 B.C. He was quæstor in 82, and city prætor at Rome in 74 B.C. When his term of office as prætor had ended, in 73, he became governor of the rich and important province of Sicily, which he almost ruined by his extortions, outrages, and vexatious measures. He was accused by the people of Sicily, who engaged Cicero to conduct the prosecution before the senate. Hortensius was the counsel for the defence in this trial, which was one of the most celebrated in the history of Rome, and was one of the great eras in the life of Cicero, who gained his cause; but Verres had absconded before the end of the trial, and retired to Marseilles. He passed twenty-seven years in exile, and died about 42 B.C.

See CICERO's Verrine Orations, including the oration "In Q. Cæcilium;" DRUMANN, "Geschichte Roms."

Verri, vĕr'ree, (ALESSANDRO,) COUNT, an Italian lawyer and eloquent writer, was born at Milan in 1741. He contributed many able essays to a literary journal called "The Coffee-House," ("Il Caffè.") About 1767 he became a resident of Rome. He published a successful novel, "The Adventures of Sappho," (1780,) and a series of dialogues of the dead, entitled "The Roman Nights," ("Le Notti Romane," 1792,) which were much admired. Died at Rome in 1816.

See A. LEVATI, "Elogio storico di A. Verri," 1808; G. MAGGI, "Vita di A. Verri," 1822; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Verri, (CARLO,) an agriculturist, born at Milan in 1743, was a brother of the preceding. He became a member of the council of state in 1805, and a senator at Milan in 1809. He wrote on the cultivation of the vine and other subjects. Died in 1823.

Verri, (GABRIELE,) COUNT, an Italian jurist, born at Milan in 1696, was the father of Alessandro, noticed above. He published several legal works. Died in 1782.

Verri, (PIETRO,) an Italian author and political economist, born at Milan in 1728, was a son of the preceding. He served in the Austrian army in his youth, became a member of the council of economy at Milan in 1765, and president of the chamber of accounts in 1780. He published a work on political economy, ("Meditazioni sull' Economia politica," 1771,) which has a high reputation, a "History of Milan," (2 vols., 1783–98,) and other works. Died at Milan in 1797.

See ISIDORO BIANCHI, "Elogio storico di P. Verri," 1803; A. ROSSI, "Orazio in Lode di P. Verri," 1818; CUSTODI, "Notizie sulla Vita di P. Verri," 1843; NESSI, "Elogio di P. Verri," 1844; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828.

Ver'rill, (ADDISON EMERY,) an American naturalist, born at Greenwood, Maine, February 9, 1839. He was educated in the scientific department of Harvard University, and in 1864 became professor of zoology in Yale College. His publications are mostly in the form of scientific papers. He has given much attention to deep-sea dredging for scientific purposes. Died in 1926.

Verrio, vĕr're-o, (ANTONIO,) an Italian painter, born about 1639, was invited to England by Charles II., who employed him to paint a series of frescos in Windsor Castle. He was also patronized by James II. His works, executed for Lord Exeter at Burleigh House, are esteemed his best performances; he is said by Dr. Waagen to have received more money for these alone than Michael Angelo or Raphael ever obtained for all their paintings. His works are chiefly remarkable for bad taste and absurdity. Died in England in 1707.

See WALPOLE, "Anecdotes of Painting."

Ver'rĭ-us Flac'cus, (MARCUS,) a distinguished Roman grammarian, who was appointed by Augustus instructor to his grandsons Caius and Lucius. He was the author of several valuable works, one of which was a Roman calendar, entitled "Fasti Prænestini," fragments of which were published by Foggini in 1779.

Verrocchio, del, (ANDREA.) See VEROCCHIO, DEL.

Verschaffelt, de, dẹh vẹr-skâf'fẹlt, (PIERRE,) a Flemish sculptor, called by the Italians PIETRO FIAMMINGO, was born at Ghent in 1710. He worked in Rome and Mannheim, where he died in 1793.

Verschuring, vẹr-skü'ring, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter, whose works are principally battle-pieces, was born at Gorcum in 1627; died in 1690.

Vẹr-ste'gan, (RICHARD,) an English antiquary, of Dutch extraction, was born in London. He removed to Antwerp, where he published his principal work, entitled "A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence concerning the Most Noble and Renowned English Nation," (1605.) Died about 1635.

Verstolk van Soelen, vẹr-stolk' vân soo'lẹn, (JAN GIJSBERT-gĭs'bĕrt,) BARON, a Dutch statesman, born at Rotterdam in 1777. He was ambassador to Saint Petersburg in 1815, and in 1825 was appointed minister of foreign affairs. Died in 1845.

Vert, de, dẹh vair, (CLAUDE,) a French Benedictine and liturgist, born in Paris in 1645. He wrote several works on religious ceremonies. Died in 1708.

Verteillac. See LA BROUSSE.

Ver'tin, (JOHN,) D.D., a bishop, born in Carniola, Austria, July 17, 1844, graduated in 1866 at Saint Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, was a Roman Catholic missionary in Northern Michigan, and in 1879 was consecrated Bishop of Marquette.

Vertot, de, dẹh vĕr'to', (RENÉ AUBERT,) an eminent French ecclesiastic and historian, born in Normandy in 1655. He studied in the Jesuits' College at Rouen, and subsequently entered the order of the Premonstrants at Valsery. He was the author of a "History of the Revolutions of Portugal," (1689,) "History of the Revolutions of Sweden," (1696,) "Complete History of the Establishment of the Britons in Gaul," (1710,) "History of the Revolutions of the Roman Republic," (3 vols., 1719,) and "History of the Knights of Malta," (4 vols., 1726.) His works were very popular, owing partly to the style, which is very agreeable. Died in Paris in 1735.

See "Notice sur la Vie de l'Abbé Vertot," 1795; MORÉRI, "Dictionnaire Historique;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vẹr'tue, (GEORGE,) an eminent English engraver, born in London in 1684. He acquired the friendship and patronage of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and, on the establishment of the Academy of Painting in London, in 1711, became one of its members. In 1717 he was appointed engraver to the Society of Antiquaries by the Earl of Winchelsea, president of that body. He engraved the portraits of many eminent men of his own time, and illustrated several works for the booksellers. He collected materials for a history of painting and engraving in England, which he left in manuscript. These were purchased by Horace Walpole, and published in his "Anecdotes of Painting." Died in 1756.

See STRUTT, "Dictionary of Engravers;" "Monthly Review" for February and March, 1781.

Vertumne. See VERTUMNUS.

Vẹr-tum'nus or **Vor-tum'nus**, [Fr. VERTUMNE, vĕr'tomn',] an Etruscan and Roman divinity, supposed to preside over the changes of the seasons and the transformation of plants. He was regarded by some writers as the god of gardens, of orchards, and of autumn. The poets relate that he loved Pomona, who was so coy that he did not succeed until he had metamorphosed himself into many forms.

Verulam, LORD. See BACON, (FRANCIS.)

Ve'rus, (LUCIUS ÆLIUS), son of Ælius Verus, who had been adopted and made Cæsar by the emperor Hadrian. In 161 A.D. he became the colleague of Marcus Aurelius as Emperor of Rome. He was a weak and profligate prince. Died in 169 A.D. His original name was L. COMMODUS.

Verville, de. See BÉROALDE DE VERVILLE.

Vĕr'y, (JONES,) an American poet, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1813. He published "Essays and Poems," (1839,) and wrote some of the best sonnets in the language. He was also an able critic. He was a Unitarian of a devout and mystical turn of mind. Died May 8, 1880.

Vesale. See VESALIUS.

Vesalio. See VESALIUS.

Ve-sa'li-us, [Fr. VESALE, vẹh-zăl'; It. VESALIO, vă-să'le-o,] (ANDREAS,) the most eminent anatomist of the sixteenth century, was born at Brussels in December, 1514. His father, Andrew, was apothecary to the Emperor of Germany. He studied languages at Louvain, and medicine at Montpellier and Paris. About 1535 he served in the Imperial army, probably as surgeon. He became professor of anatomy at Padua or Pavia about 1538, and published a Latin work in 1539 in which he taught that blood should be drawn from the right arm. In 1543 he produced his great work on anatomy, "Seven Books on the Structure of the Human Body," ("De Corporis humani Fabrica Libri septem,") which operated immense improvements in the science. Senac compared it to the discovery of a new world. Having in this work controverted some doctrines of Galen, he was rewarded for his services by violent hostility and reproaches from several eminent anatomists of his time. About 1544 he quitted Italy, and became physician to the emperor Charles V., at whose court he remained until the abdication of the emperor, in 1555. Soon after this event he went to Madrid to attend Philip II. He had a high reputation as a physician. According to a doubtful report, he incurred the censure of the Inquisition. For some reason not well explained, he left Madrid in 1563 or 1564, and performed a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. While he was at Jerusalem, he was invited by the senate of Venice to occupy the chair of anatomy at Padua. He resolved to accept this offer; but, in his voyage to Italy, he was wrecked on the island of Zante, where he died of exposure in October, 1564. His collected works, with his "Life," were published by Boerhaave and Albinus, (2 vols., 1725.)

See BURGGRAEVE, "Études sur Vesale," 1841, and "Éloge de Vesale," 1848; MERSSEMAN, "Éloge de Vesale," 1845; HALLER, "Bibliotheca Anatomica;" L. SCHOONEN, "Hommage à Vesale," (in verse,) 1847; PORTAL, "Histoire de l'Anatomie," tome i.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vesling, fĕs'ling, (JOHANN,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Minden in 1598, became professor of anatomy at Padua. He visited Egypt and Palestine, and published several botanical works. Died in 1649.

Vespasian, vĕs-pā'zhe-ăn, [Lat. VESPASIA'NUS; Fr. VESPASIEN, vĕs'pā'zẹ-ăN'; It. VESPASIANO, vĕs-pā-ze-ă'no,] or, more fully, **Ti'tus Fla'vius Vespasia'nus**, Emperor of Rome, was born near Reate in 9 A.D. He served as military tribune in Thrace, and held the offices of quæstor of Crete and Cyrene, under Caligula. He was afterwards made prætor; and, having distinguished himself by several important victories in Britain, he was appointed proconsul of Africa about 60 A.D. As commander of the forces against the revolted Jews in 66 A.D., he subjected nearly the whole of Judea in less than two years. In 69 A.D. Vespasian was proclaimed emperor by Tiberius Alexander, prefect of Egypt, in opposition to Vitellius, who was soon after put to death by the Roman soldiers. The principal events of the reign of Vespasian were the conquest of Jerusalem by Titus, in 70 A.D., the victories of Agricola in Britain, and of Petilius Cerealis over the Batavi, commanded by Civilis. Under his wise and beneficent rule Rome enjoyed a high degree of prosperity; he patronized learning and the arts, introduced important reforms into the army and courts of justice, and repaired the ravages caused by civil war. He also restored the Capitol, built the magnificent Temple of Peace, and began the erection of the amphitheatre, afterwards called the Colosseum, and also the Flavian Amphitheatre, from his name Flavius. He died in 79 A.D.

See SUETONIUS, "Vespasianus;" A. W. CRAMER, "Flavius Vespasianus," 1785; TACITUS, "History of Rome;" BERNEGGER, "Vita Imperatoris Vespasiani," 1625; HEIMBROD, "Flavii Vespasiani Imperatoris Vita," 1833; TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" MERIVALE, "History of the Romans under the Empire;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vespasiano. See VESPASIAN.

Vespasianus. See VESPASIAN.

Vespasien. See VESPASIAN.

Vespucci, vĕs-poot'chee, (AMERIGO, ä-mà-ree'go,) [Latin, AMER'ICUS (or AMERI'CUS) VESPU'CIUS; Fr. AMÉRIC VESPUCE, ä'mà'rĕk' vĕs'püs',] a famous Italian navigator, who gave his name to the New World, was born at Florence on the 9th of March, 1451. He was educated by his uncle, Giorgio Antonio Vespucci, an eminent scholar, and applied himself especially to astronomy and cosmography. In his early life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. About 1490 he removed to Spain, where, it is said, he became acquainted with Columbus in 1492. In a letter dated February, 1505, Columbus mentions Vespucci as a person whom he knew and esteemed. Vespucci was employed as a merchant at Seville for several years. He accompanied an expedition which Ojeda conducted to America in 1499. It is probable that he served as astronomer in this and several subsequent voyages. According to a letter written by Vespucci, he took part in an expedition which was sent by the King of Spain in 1497, and discovered new islands and lands. Humboldt and others argue that 1499 is the true date of his first voyage. It is admitted that he made four voyages to the New World, but he had not the chief command of any one of the expeditions. The part of the continent discovered by him was near the equator. In his letter dated July 18, 1500, he says, "We discovered a very large country of Asia." Having entered the service of the King of Portugal, he sailed in 1501 on an exploring expedition to Brazil, on his return from which, September, 1502, he was received at Lisbon with great honour and rejoicing. He acquired a high reputation by his astronomical discoveries. About 1505 he returned to Spain. He died poor at Seville in 1512.

See A. M. BANDINI, "Vita e Lettere di Amerigo Vespucci," 1745; CANOVAI, "Elogio di A. Vespucci," 1788; SANTAREM, "Recherches historiques sur Amér. Vespuce," 1842, (translated into English by E. V. CHILDE, 1850;) C. EDWARDS LESTER, "Life of Americus Vespucius," 1846; AD. VARNHAGEN, "Vespuce et son premier Voyage," 1858; A. VARNHAGEN, "A. Vespucci, son Caractère, ses Écrits, sa Vie," etc., 1865; NAPIONE, "Esame critico del primo Viaggio di A. Vespucci," 1811; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North American Review" for April, 1821.

Vespuce and **Vespucius.** See VESPUCCI.

Vĕs'ta, one of the principal Roman divinities, was identical with the Greek Hestia, (Ἑστία,) and was regarded as the goddess of chastity, virginity, fire, the domestic hearth, and domestic happiness. She was, according to Hesiod, a daughter of Saturn (Cronus) and Rhea, and was bound by a vow of perpetual virginity. Her symbol was the eternal fire burning on the hearth or altar, and vigilantly kept alive by her priestesses, the vestal virgins. If this fire ever became extinguished, it was renewed by friction or by the rays of the sun collected by a burning-glass. Every repast in which a family joined was considered as a sacrifice to Vesta and the Penates. Each city had its sacred hearth or sanctuary of Vesta, usually located in a public edifice called the Prytaneum. She was supposed to preside at all sacrifices, and had a share of the sacrifices offered in all the temples. The Romans celebrated in her honour an annual festival, called *Vestalia*, which occurred in the month of June. Vesta appears to have been one of the chief Penates of Troy, and the vestal fire is said to have

been brought to Italy by Æneas. The vestal virgins, whose office is supposed to have been instituted by Numa, were six in number, and were required to devote thirty years to the service of the goddess. If any one of them violated her vow of chastity, she was buried alive.

Vestris, vĕs'trĕss, or **Vestri**, vĕs'tree, (ANGIOLO MARIA GASPARO,) an Italian dancer, born at Florence in 1730, was a brother of Gaetano Apolline, noticed below. Died in 1809.

Vestris or **Vestri**, (GAETANO APOLLINE BALDASSARE,) a famous Italian dancer, born at Florence in 1729. He made his *début* in Paris in 1748, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He was afterwards appointed ballet-master at the Grand Opera. His performances were unrivalled in their kind, and he was popularly styled "the God of Dancing." His vanity was excessive and amusing; and he once observed that Frederick, King of Prussia, M. Voltaire, and himself, were the only great men of the century. Died in 1808.

Vestris or **Vestris-Allard**, vĕs'trĕss' ăl'lăr'. (MARIE AUGUSTE,) a dancer, born in Paris in 1760, was a son of the preceding. Died in 1842.

Vestris, (MARIE ROSE **Gourgaud-Dugason**—goor'-gō' dü'gă'zŏN',) a French actress, especially celebrated for her skill in tragic parts, a sister-in-law of Gaetano Apolline, noticed above, was born in Paris in 1746; died in 1804.

Vestricius Spurinna. See SPURINNA.

Ve-trā'nI-o, a Roman general, who was persuaded by his troops to assume the title of emperor in 350 A.D. About the end of that year he abdicated in favour of Constantius. Died in 356.

Vetromile, vā-tro-mee'lā, (EUGENIO,) an Italian priest and author, born at Gallipoli, February 22, 1819. He became a Jesuit priest at Port Tobacco, Maryland, and was for a time a professor in Washington. In 1858 he went as a missionary to the Indians of Maine, and was for some time parish priest at Machias, Maine. He prepared a prayer-book, a hymnal, and other religious books in the Abnaki language. He wrote "The Abnakis and their History," (1866,) "Travels in the Holy Land," etc. Died at Gallipoli, Italy, August 23, 1880.

Vettori, vĕt-to'ree, or **Vittori**, vĕt-to'ree, (BENEDETTO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Faenza in 1481; died in 1561.

Vettori, [Lat. VICTO'RIUS,] (FRANCESCO,) an Italian antiquary, born at Rome about 1710. He wrote numerous dissertations. Died in 1778.

Vettori, (PIETRO,) an accomplished Italian scholar, born at Florence in 1499, was appointed professor of Latin and Greek literature in that city. He was the author of Latin commentaries on the works of Aristotle, and he published editions of Sallust, Cicero, and other Latin classics; also the "Electra" of Euripides, and various Greek works. He likewise wrote a number of letters, poems, and orations in Italian. Died in 1585.

See A. M. BANDINI, "Vita di P. Vettori," 1756; BENIVIENI, "Vita di P. Vettori," 1585.

Ve-tu'rI-ą, [Fr. VÉTURIE, vā'tü're',] a Roman matron, the mother of CORIOLANUS, (which see.) When Rome was attacked by an army of Volscians commanded by her son, she headed a procession of women who went to his camp and entreated him to spare the city. He finally relented, and exclaimed, "O mother, thou hast saved Rome, but destroyed thy son!"

Véturie. See VETURIA.

Veuillot, vuh'yo', (LOUIS,) a French writer and journalist, born in the department of Loiret in 1813. He became successively editor of the "Charte de 1830," "La Paix," and the "Univers Religieux," in Paris, and distinguished himself by his zealous support of the ultramontane party and violent abuse of his opponents. His "Univers" was suppressed in 1860. He published several novels. Died April 7, 1883.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Veyssière de La Croze. See LA CROZE.

Veytia, dĕ, dlā vā-e-tee'ā, ? (MARIANO,) a Mexican historian, of Spanish extraction, born at Puebla in 1718, wrote an account of the early history of Mexico, entitled "Historia Antigua," (Mexico, 1836.)

Viani, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1636, is said to have been a skilful artist. Died in 1700. His son DOMENICO, born in 1668, was also a painter. Died in 1711.

Viardot, ve'ăr'do', (LÉON,) a French portrait-painter born at Dijon in 1804.

Viardot, (LOUIS,) a French *littérateur*, a brother of the preceding, was born at Dijon in 1800. He wrote, besides other works, "The Museums of Italy," (1842,) and a "History of the Arabs and Moors of Spain," (2 vols., 1851.) He married Pauline Garcia, the vocalist, in 1840. He translated "Don Quixote" and other Spanish works into French. Died May 6, 1883.

Viardot, (PAULINE GARCIA,) a popular French actress and singer, a daughter of Manuel Garcia, was born in Paris in 1821. She made her *début* in London in 1839, and was married to L. Viardot in 1840. She excels in the *rôles* of "Desdemona," "Valentine," (in "The Huguenots,") and "Fides," (in "The Prophet" of Meyerbeer.) Died May 18, 1910.

Vias, de, deh ve'ăs', (BALTHASAR) a Latin poet, born at Marseilles in 1587, was a friend of Peiresc. He was appointed a councillor of state by Louis XIII. He wrote numerous poems. Died in 1667.

Viassolo. See FEDERICI, (CAMILLO.)

Viaud, (LOUIS MARIE JULIAN.) See LOTÍ, (PIERRE.)

Viaud or **Viau**, **de**, dẹh ve'ō', (THÉOPHILE,) a French poet. (See THÉOPHILE.)

Vibert, vē'bàr', (JEHAN GEORGES,) a French portrait and genre painter, born at Paris, September 30, 1840. He was a pupil of Picot and Barrias. In 1870 he became a chevalier of the legion of honour. Among his many noteworthy pieces are "The Christian Martyrs among the Lions," "The Dead Sheep," "Daphnis and Chloe," "The Fairy-Tale," "The Comedy," "Gulliver among the Liliputians," etc. He takes a high rank as an aquarellist. Died July 28, 1902.

Viborg, vee'borg, (ERICH NISSEN,) an eminent Danish naturalist and veterinary surgeon, born in Sleswick in 1759. He wrote numerous works. Died in 1822.

Vibulanus. See FABIUS VIBULANUS.

Vic, **de**, dẹh vĕk, (DOMINIQUE,) a French commander and constant adherent of Henry IV. He rendered important services at the battle of Ivry. In 1602 he became governor of Calais and vice-admiral. Died in 1610.

Vicari, **von**, fon vee'kā-ree, (HERMANN,) a German Catholic prelate, born at Aulendorf, in Upper Suabia, in 1773, became Archbishop of Freiburg in 1842. Died 1868.

Vic'ărs, (HEDLEY SHAFTO JOHNSTONE,) a British soldier, born on the island of Mauritius, December 7, 1826. His father was of a prominent Irish family. Hedley Vicars entered the army in 1844, and rose to be a captain in the Ninety-Seventh Foot. He was distinguished for faithfulness as an officer, and was of a sincerely religious character. He was killed in a sortie before Sebastopol, March 22, 1855. (His "Life," anonymously published, had a great currency both in England and America.)

Vic'ărs, (JOHN,) an English Puritan writer in the time of Cromwell, was born in London in 1582. He published, among other works, "The Burning Bush not Consumed," and "God's Ark Overtopping the World's Waves." Died in 1652.

Vic'ą-rў, (THOMAS,) an English anatomist, born in London, was surgeon to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He published a treatise on anatomy, (about 1548.)

Vicat, ve'kă', (LOUIS JOSEPH,) a French civil engineer, born at Grenoble in 1786. He distinguished himself by the discovery of hydraulic cement, and made an improvement in the foundation of bridges. Died in 1861.

Vicence, DUC DE. See CAULAINCOURT.

Vicente, (GIL.) See GIL VICENTE.

Vicenza, DUKE OF. See CAULAINCOURT.

Vichard. See SAINT-RÉAL.

Vichmann, vik'mân, (BURKHARD,) a Russian historian, of German extraction, born at Riga in 1786. He wrote (in German) several works on Russian history. Died in 1822.

Vichnou. See VISHNU.

Vici, vee'chee, (ANDREA,) an Italian architect, born at Arcevia in 1744, was appointed in 1787 hydraulic architect and engineer for the work of draining the Pontine marshes. Among the principal structures he has built may be named the cathedral of Camarino, and the church of San Francesco at Foligno. Died in 1817.

Vico, vee'ko, (ENEA,) an Italian engraver and numismatist, born at Parma about 1520. He worked at Florence and Ferrara, and engraved some pictures of Michael Angelo and Raphael. He published several works on numismatics, among which is a "Treatise on the Medals of the Ancients," ("Discorsi sopre le Medaglie degli Antichi," 1555.) Died about 1570.

Vico, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an eminent Italian philosopher, called the creator of the philosophy of history, was born at Naples in 1668. He studied languages, philosophy, and law, and, after he left college, passed nine years as preceptor in the family of the Bishop of Ischia. In 1697 he was appointed professor of rhetoric in the University of Naples, with a salary of one hundred scudi (or ducats) per annum. He published in 1720 a work on law, entitled "On the One Principle and End of all Law," ("De universi Juris uno Principio et Fine uno.") His principal work is entitled "Principles of a New Science of the Common Nature of Nations," ("Principj di una Scienza nuova intorno alla commune Natura della Nazione," 1725,) in which he attempts to prove that the events of history are determined by certain and immutable laws. It presents original thoughts, but in some parts is rather obscure. In 1735 he became historiographer to the King of Naples. He was author of other works. Died at Naples in January, 1743 or 1744.

See his Autobiography, prefixed to his "Scienza nuova," 1821; M. PARMA, "Studj IV. sopra Vico," 1838; J. FERRARI, "Vico et l'Italie," 1839; ROCCO, "Elogio storico di Vico," 1844; A. MANAVIT, "Éloge du Père de Vico," 1848; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1845.

Vico, di, de vee'ko, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian Jesuit and astronomer, born at Macerata in 1805, became director of the Observatory at Rome. Died in 1848.

Vicq-d'Azyr or **Vicq-d'Azir**, vĕk'dă'zĕr', (FÉLIX,) a distinguished French anatomist, born at Valogne, in Normandy, in 1748. He studied medicine in Paris, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1774. He became in 1776 one of the founders of the Royal Society of Medicine, of which he was appointed perpetual secretary, and in 1788 succeeded Buffon in the French Academy. He was made first physician to the queen in 1789. His wife was a niece of Daubenton. He died in 1794. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name "Observations on the Means of Preserving Animals from Contagion," (1774,) "Medicine for Horned Cattle," (1781,) "Treatise on Anatomy and Physiology," (with coloured plates, 1786,) and "Eulogies on Members of the Royal Society," (1778–88.)

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Vicq-d'Azyr:" MORBAU DE LA SARTHE, "Éloge de F. Vicq-d'Azir," 1797; P. E. LEMONTEY, "Éloge historique de Vicq-d'Azir," 1825; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vicramâditya. See VIKRAMÂDITYA.

Victoire de France, vĕk'twăr' dĕh frŏnss, (LOUISE MARIE THÉRÈSE,) a daughter of Louis XV., was born at Versailles in 1733. She emigrated in 1791, after which she lived at Rome and Naples. Died in 1799.

Victor, (AURELIUS.) See AURELIUS VICTOR.

Vic'tor I., a native of Africa, became Bishop of Rome about 185 A.D. He died about 198 A.D., and was succeeded by Zephyrinus.

Victor II., originally GEBHARD, Bishop of Eichstadt, succeeded Leo IX. as Pope of Rome in 1055. He died in 1057, and was succeeded by Stephen IX.

Victor III., (DESIDERIUS,) Abbot of Monte Casino, succeeded Gregory VII. in 1086. After a contest with the adherents of the emperor Henry IV., he retired to Beneventum, where he anathematized the anti-pope Guibert. He died in 1087, and was succeeded by Urban II.

Victor IV. was supported as anti-pope by Frederick I. of Germany, in opposition to Alexander III., in 1159. Died in 1164.

Victor, vĕk'tor', (CLAUDE PERRIN,) Duke of Belluno, a celebrated French marshal, born in the department of the Vosges in 1764. He served in Spain in 1794, and in the principal engagements of the Italian campaigns from 1795 to 1799, having been made general of division in 1797. He commanded part of the vanguard at the battle of Marengo, (1800,) and had a prominent share in the victory of that day. He was ambassador to Copenhagen in 1805. He distinguished himself in the Prussian campaign of 1806, and was created marshal of France after the battle of Friedland, (1807.) for his signal services on that occasion. Appointed in 1808 commander of the first corps of the army of Spain, he gained several important victories over the Spaniards, but he was defeated by the Duke of Wellington at Talavera, (1809.) In the Russian campaign of 1812 he was conspicuous for his skill and bravery, as well as for his humanity to the wounded soldiers during the disastrous retreat. He rendered important services at Dresden and Leipsic, (1813.) Having entered the service of Louis XVIII. in 1814, he adhered to him in the Hundred Days, and denounced Napoleon as "the man who has tyrannized and betrayed France." He was minister of war from December, 1821, to October, 1823. Died in 1841.

Victor, (ORVILLE JAMES,) an American historian, born at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1827. He engaged in editorial work on various journals, edited Beadle's "Dime" publications, etc. He wrote "History of the Southern Rebellion, etc. Died in 1910.

Victor, SAINT, of Marseilles, served in the Roman army. During the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian, he suffered martyrdom, in 303 A.D.

Vic'tor Am-ą-de'us [Fr. VICTOR AMÉDÉE, vĕk'tor' ă'mă'dā'; It. VITTORIO AMEDEO, vĕt-to're-o ă-mā-dā'o] I., Duke of Savoy, born at Turin in 1587. In 1635 he was the ally of France in the war with Spain. He married Christine de France, a sister of Louis XIII. Died in 1637, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Emmanuel II.

Victor Amadeus II., first King of Sardinia, born in 1666, succeeded his father, Charles Emmanuel, in 1675, the government being conducted by his mother as regent. Soon after his accession to the sovereignty, he was urged by Louis XIV. to the persecution of the Waldenses; but in 1690, having formed an alliance with Spain and Austria, he restored them to their homes, and declared war against France. He joined the Austrians in the war of the Spanish succession, and in 1706 assisted his relative Prince Eugene in defeating the French, who had besieged Turin. After the peace of Utrecht he obtained Lomellina and other territories, and the island of Sicily, with the title of king. He subsequently gave up Sicily to the Austrian emperor, receiving in exchange the island of Sardinia. He abdicated in 1730, died in 1732, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Emmanuel III.

Victor Amadeus III., son of Charles Emmanuel III., was born in 1726, and ascended the throne in 1773. He was deprived of Savoy and Nice by the French during the Revolution. He died in 1796, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Emmanuel IV.

See J. DE MAISTRE, "Éloge de Victor Amédée III," 1775.

Vic'tor Em-man'u-el [It. VITTORIO EMANUELE, vĕt-to're-o ă-mă-noo-ā'lā] I., King of Sardinia, second son of Victor Amadeus III., was born in 1759, and ascended the throne on the abdication of his brother, Charles Emmanuel IV., in 1802. His subjects having demanded a more liberal constitution, to which he refused to accede, he resigned in 1821 in favour of his brother, Charles Felix. Died in 1824.

Victor Emmanuel II., (of Sardinia,) and the first King of Italy, the eldest son of Charles Albert and Maria Theresa of Austria, was born at Turin in 1820. He married his cousin-german, Maria Adelaide of Austria, in 1842, and succeeded his father, who abdicated, in March, 1849. His kingdom, which then included only Piedmont, Savoy, and Sardinia, was not in a prosperous condition; but he was fortunate in obtaining the services of an able statesman, Count Cavour, who became prime minister in 1852. The wise and liberal policy of Cavour increased the power of the Sardinian states and induced the friends of Italian unity to regard Victor Emmanuel with favour. By joining the French and English in the Crimean war, (1854,) he gained admission into the conventions of

European powers. In April, 1859, his dominions were invaded by the Emperor of Austria, who was offended by the growing spirit of liberty and nationality in the peninsula. By an alliance with France, Cavour was prepared for the contest. The Austrians were defeated at the battles of Magenta and Solferino in June, 1859, soon after which peace was concluded, and Lombardy was added to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. In the mean time the people of Tuscany, Parma, and Módena had deposed their petty sovereigns, and had taken steps to unite themselves with the other Italian states. The people of the Romagna were also nearly unanimous in favour of annexation to the kingdom of Sardinia. The cause was rapidly advanced, in 1860, by the brilliant operations of Garibaldi in Sicily and Naples, the liberation of which was completed by the capture of Gaeta in March, 1861. The result of these transactions was the union of all Italy, except Venetia and a small part of the papal states adjacent to Rome. Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of Italy in March, 1861, and was recognized as such by the French government in June of that year. He compensated Napoleon III. for his aid by the cession of Savoy and Nice. The King of Italy and his subjects ardently desired the possession of Rome, the position of which rendered it the most eligible place for the capital of the kingdom, but it was under the domination of the pope, supported by a French army, which had occupied the city since 1849.

In 1865 the seat of government was transferred from Turin to Florence. Victor Emmanuel was the ally of Prussia in the short but momentous war of 1866. The Italian army, having entered Venetia, was repulsed at Custozza; but the victory of the Prussians at Sadowa, July 3, compelled the Emperor of Austria to sue for peace and to give up Venetia. This province, in accordance with a nearly unanimous vote of its people, was annexed to the kingdom of Italy about the end of 1866,—an event which was a source of great exultation to the Italian patriots. In fulfilment of a treaty negotiated in 1864, Napoleon withdrew his army from Rome in December, 1866, in spite of the efforts of the pope to retain that last bulwark of his temporal power. Italy was then free from the presence of foreign soldiers for the first time probably in a thousand years. The recent changes have been most favourable to religious liberty in Italy, the government of which has adopted the motto of "a free church in a free state."

To secure the neutrality or friendship of Italy, Napoleon III., in August, 1870, withdrew his army from Rome. In September of that year Victor Emmanuel sent an army to occupy Rome, and wrote to the pope that republicanism was so rampant in Italy that if he had not taken that course a republic would have been proclaimed in every Italian city. His army obtained possession of Rome, without serious resistance, September 20, 1870, and the temporal power of the pope then came to an end. On December 31 Victor Emmanuel made a formal entry into the city as the capital of United Italy, where he died January 8, 1878, and was succeeded by his son Humbert.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, was born November 11, 1869; married in 1896 Princess Helena, daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, and succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900, on the death, by assassination, of his father, Humbert I.

Victoria, vĕk-to'rē-ȧ, or **Vitoria**, (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish theologian, born in Navarre. He became a professor in the University of Salamanca, and produced "Theological Relections," ("Relectiones Theologicæ XIII.," 1557.) The most important parts of this scarce work are those which treat of the Indians and of the laws of war, ("De Indis," and "De Jure Belli.") Nicolas Antonio and other Spanish writers bestow the highest eulogy on Victoria. Commenting on his "De Jure Belli," Hallam observes, "The whole relection, as well as that on the Indians, displays an intrepid spirit of justice and humanity." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died about 1550.

Victoria, (Don VINCENTE,) a Spanish painter, born at Valencia in 1658. He worked with success at Rome, where he died in 1712.

Vic-to'rĭ-ȧ Al-ex-an-drī'nȧ, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. She was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, (a son of George III.,) and Maria Louisa Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, who was a sister of Leopold I. of Belgium. Her education was directed by the Duchess of Northumberland. She received instruction in political affairs and principles from Lord Melbourne. On the death of her uncle, William IV., she succeeded to the throne on the 20th of June, 1837, and was crowned June 28, 1838. Lord Melbourne, who was prime minister when she became queen, resigned in May, 1839, and Victoria then requested Sir Robert Peel to form a new ministry. He consented to take office, but insisted that she should dismiss the ladies of her bed-chamber, (who were Whigs,) which she refused to do. The result of this affair was that Lord Melbourne returned to power. In February, 1840, she was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with whom she lived happily and in whom she found a prudent counsellor. (See ALBERT.) The Whig ministry, having been defeated in Parliament, resigned in August, 1841, and Sir Robert Peel became prime minister. Among the events of 1841 was the birth of her son Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Between 1840 and 1843 three several attempts were made to assassinate her, by persons named Oxford, Francis, and Bean. Victoria visited Louis Philippe in France in 1843, and travelled with Prince Albert in Germany in 1845.

The year 1846 was rendered memorable by the repeal of the corn laws after a long and exciting contest. (See COBDEN, RICHARD, and PEEL, SIR ROBERT.) Lord John Russell was prime minister from July, 1846, to February, 1852, and was succeeded by Lord Derby, a conservative. Lord Derby having resigned, a coalition ministry was formed by the Earl of Aberdeen in December, 1852. To maintain the integrity of Turkey against the encroachments of Russia, the British ministry formed an alliance with France, and waged war in the Crimea and Baltic against the Czar in 1854 and 1855. Lord Palmerston became prime minister in February, 1855, the queen visited Napoleon III. at Paris in August, and the allies took Sebastopol in September of that year. The Crimean war was ended by a treaty in the spring of 1856. A great mutiny of the Sepoys broke out in India in 1857. Lord Palmerston resigned office in February, 1858, to the Earl of Derby, who remained in power until June, 1859, and was succeeded by Lord Palmerston. In December, 1861, occurred the death of Prince Albert, by which the queen was deeply affected, and subsequently she lived a life of comparative retirement, although she did not neglect the actual duties of her position. Her character as a daughter, wife, and mother had always been a model to her subjects, and during the life of the prince-consort she co-operated zealously in his endeavours to advance the British people in social, artistic, and intellectual life. Among the more important events of succeeding years of her reign were the passage of Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill of 1867, the Gladstone ministry's great measures, including the disestablishment of the Irish Church, (1868–74,) the passage of the Irish Land Acts, the Ballot Act, the Elementary Education Act, and the abolition of purchase in the army, the ministry of Beaconsfield, (1874–80,) during which the queen was proclaimed Empress of India, (January 1, 1877,) and the Home Rule movement in Ireland, during the premiership of Mr. Gladstone. In the more recent years of her reign occurred several minor foreign wars, as in Ashantee, Afghanistan, Zululand, the Transvaal, and Egypt, and the important war of 1900–01 with the Boer republics of South Africa. The disasters of this war and the considerable loss of life among the British troops affected the queen seriously, and her health began to fail. Her weakness increased rapidly in the early days of 1901, paralysis supervened, and she died on the 22d of January, 1901, after the longest reign ever enjoyed by a British sovereign. She was succeeded by her son, the Prince of Wales, as Edward VII.

Queen Victoria was the mother of nine children,—the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught,

and Albany, the Princess-Royal of Prussia, the late Princess of Hesse, the Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, the Marchioness of Lorne, and the Princess Beatrice.

Victorinus, (CAIUS or FABIUS MARIUS,) an African grammarian and theologian, taught rhetoric at Rome, was converted to Christianity, and wrote several works on grammar and theology. Died about 380 A.D.

Victorinus, [Fr. VICTORIN, vĕk'to'rĂN',] (MARCUS PIAUVONIUS,) a Roman general, called one of the Thirty Tyrants. He assumed the title of emperor in Gaul in 267 A.D., and was assassinated by one of his officers in 268.

Victorius. See VETTORI.

Vida, vee'dȧ, (MARCO GIROLAMO or MARCUS HIERONYMUS,) one of the most eminent Latin poets of modern times, was born at Cremona, in Italy, about 1485. He studied the classics and theology at Mantua, Padua, and Bologna, and afterwards visited Rome, where he was patronized by Leo X., who made him prior of San Silvestro, at Frascati. Under Clement VII. he became apostolic prothonotary and Bishop of Alba, (1532.) He was the author of "Christias," (1535,) a poem on the life of Christ and written in the style of Virgil, "De Arte Poetica," a didactic treatise, (in verse,) and "Game of Chess," ("Scacchiæ Ludus,") which has been translated into English by Goldsmith, and into German by Hoffmann. He also wrote several Latin orations, and the dialogues entitled "De Dignitate Reipublicæ," (1556.) Died in 1566.*

See TADISI, "Vita di Vida," 1788; LANCETTI, "Della Vita e degli Scritti di Vida," 1840; TIRABOSCHI, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" F. MANSUETI, "Orazione in Lode di M. G. Vida," 1846; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" UGHELLI, "Italia Sacra;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1835.

Vidal, ve'dȧl', (FRANÇOIS,) a French writer on socialism and political economy, born in the department of Gironde in 1814, published a treatise "On the Division of Wealth, or Distributive Justice in Social Economy," (1846,) and other works. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly by the voters of Paris in 1850. Died at Bordeaux in 1872.

Vidal, ve-dȧl', (JAGO,) a Spanish painter, born at Valmaseda in 1602, worked at Seville. Died in 1648.

Vidal, (PIERRE,) a French troubadour, born about 1175, accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion in the crusade to the Holy Land, and died about 1215. He had splendid talents, but wasted them in a life of most extravagant and mad excess.

Vidal de Cassis, ve'dȧl' dĕh kȧ'sèss', (AUGUSTE THÉODORE,) a French physician, born at Cassis in 1803. He became surgeon of the hospital du Midi, and acquired a high reputation by his "Treatise on External Pathology and Operative Medicine," ("Traité de Pathologie externe et de Médecine opératoire," 5 vols., 1838–44.) Died in 1856.

Vidar, vee'dar, or **Viðarr,** vee'thar, [etymology extremely doubtful; Keyser supposes it may be changed from *vinnar*, the "conqueror," (from *vinna*, to "overcome,")] in the Norse mythology, the god of silence, the son of Odin and the Jötun woman Grida. Next to Thor he is the strongest of all the Æsir. Among his possessions is an iron shoe of prodigious strength and size, which at Ragnaröck he will place on the nether jaw of Fenrir; then with his hand he will seize the upper jaw and tear him asunder. He, as well as Vali, will survive the destruction of the world. Vidar is supposed to be a type of the imperishability of the powers of nature.

See THORPE, "Northern Mythology," vol. i.; KEYSER, "Religion of the Northmen;" PETERSEN, "Nordisk Mythologi."

Vidaurri, ve-dŏwr'ree, (SANTIAGO,) a Mexican soldier and politician, born about 1810. He aided to drive Santa Anna from power in 1855, and proclaimed himself Governor of Coahuila and New Leon in February, 1856. He was one of the chief ministers of Maximilian during the empire, and was shot as a traitor in 1867.

Vid'I-us, [It. GUIDO, gwee'do,] (GUIDI,) an Italian physician, born at Florence about 1500. He became a professor in the Collége Royal of Paris in 1542, and removed to Pisa about 1547. He wrote several professional works. Died at Pisa in 1569.

Vidocq, ve'dok', (EUGÈNE FRANÇOIS,) a French adventurer and famous chief of the detective police, was born in 1775. He was successively a thief, soldier, deserter, and gambler before he entered the public service, and was often imprisoned for his offences. About 1810 he enlisted in the police at Paris. His success as a detective has scarcely been paralleled in history. Died in 1850.

See his interesting "Autobiographic Memoirs," and the "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1829.

Vieilh de Boisjolin. See BOISJOLIN, DE.

Vieille, ve'ȧl' or ve-ȧ'yę, (JULES,) a French mathematician, entered the Normal School about 1833. He published a "General Theory of Numerical Approximations," (2d edition, 1854,) and other works.

Vieilleville, de, dęh ve'ȧl'vèl' or ve'ȧ'yę-vèl', (FRANÇOIS **de Scépaux**—dęh sȧ'pō',) SIRE, Count de Duretal, a French general, born in 1510. He was employed in foreign missions by Henry II. and Charles IX., and was a moderate opponent of the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1562 he became marshal of France. Died in 1571.

Vieira or **Vieyra,** ve-ā'e-rȧ, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Portuguese missionary and writer, born at Lisbon in 1608. He performed diplomatic missions to Paris, (1646,) to London, and to Rome, (1650.) He afterwards preached to the Indians in Brazil, and advocated the cause of the slaves in that country. He published Sermons, (16 vols., 1683–1754.) "History of the Future," ("Historia do Futuro," 1718,) and "Letters," ("Cartas," 3 vols., 1735–46.) Died at Bahía in 1697.

See F. DE FONSECA, "Vida de Vieira," 1734; A. DE BARROS, "Vida do P. A. Vieira," 1746; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viel. See VEIL.

Viel, ve'ĕl', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1745. He designed several hospitals in Paris, and wrote books on architecture. Died in 1819.

Viel, (JEAN MARIE VICTOR,) a French architect, born in Paris in 1796. He was the architect of the Palais de l'Industrie, built for the Universal Exposition of 1855. Died in Paris, March 6, 1863.

Viel-Castel, de, dęh ve'ĕl' kȧs'tĕl', (CHARLES LOUIS GASPARD GABRIEL **de Salviac,**) BARON, a French historian, brother of Horace, noticed below, was born in Paris, October 14, 1800. His early life was spent in the public service. His principal works are "Histoire de la Restauration," (20 vols., 1860–78,) and "Essai sur les deux Pitt," (1846.) Died in 1887.

Viel-Castel, de, dęh ve'ĕl' kȧs'tĕl', (HORACE,) COMTE, a French *littérateur*, born about 1797. He published several tales and poems. Died October 1, 1864.

Vielé, vee'lȧ, (EGBERT L.,) an American engineer and general, born in Saratoga county, New York, about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1847. He was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Central Park, New York, about 1856. He served as a brigadier-general in 1861 and 1862, and resigned in October, 1863. Died in 1902.

Vien, ve'ĂN', (JOSEPH MARIE,) an eminent French historical painter, born at Montpellier in 1716. He studied under Natoire in Paris, and in 1743 obtained the grand prize of the Academy of Arts by his picture of "The Plague of the Israelites in the Time of David." He afterwards spent several years at Rome, where he executed a number of admirable works. He was elected to the Academy of Arts in 1754, appointed director of

* Vida's fame appears to have been much higher a century or two ago (when the language in which he wrote was far more generally cultivated) than it is at present. Pope speaks of him as the crowning glory of Leo's reign:

> "But see! each muse, in Leo's golden days,
> Starts from her trance, and trims her wither'd bays,
> Rome's ancient genius o'er its ruins spread
> Shakes off the dust, and rears his reverend head.
> Then Sculpture and her sister arts revive;
> Stones leap'd to form and rocks began to live;
> With sweeter notes each rising temple rung;
> A Raphael painted, and a Vida sung.
> Immortal Vida! on whose honoured brow
> The poet's bays and critic's ivy grow:
> Cremona now shall ever boast thy name,
> As next in place to Mantua, next in fame!"

See "Essay on Criticism," Part III

the French Academy at Rome in 1775, and principal painter to Louis XVI. in 1789. Under Napoleon he became successively a senator, count of the empire, and commander of the legion of honour. Among his master-pieces may be named "Saint Denis preaching to the Gauls," "Saint Louis intrusting the Regency to Blanche of Castile," "The Parting of Hector and Andromache," "Julius Cæsar contemplating the Statue of Alexander at Cadiz," and the "Virgin attended by Angels." He excelled as a teacher of art, and was the master of David and other famous painters. Died in 1809.

See J. Lebreton, "Notice historique sur la Vie de J. M. Vien," 1809; Charles Blanc, "Histoire des Peintres;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vien, (Joseph Marie,) the Younger, a portrait-painter, born in Paris in 1761, was a son of the preceding. He died in 1809.

Vien, (Marie Reboul,) a French painter of flowers, birds, and still life, born in Paris in 1728, was the wife of Joseph Marie the Elder, noticed above. Died in 1805.

Vienne, de, deh ve'ĕn', (Jean,) an eminent French warrior, born about 1342. He defended Calais against Edward III. in a long and memorable siege, (1347.) He afterwards became Admiral of France, and displayed courage and skill in war against the English. He was killed at the battle of Nicopolis, where he fought against the Turks, in 1396.

Viennet, ve'ā'nā', (Jean Pons (pôn) Guillaume,) a French *littérateur* and politician, born at Béziers in 1777. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the department of Hérault in 1827, voted with the *gauche* or liberal party, and was active in promoting the revolution of 1830. He was made a peer by Louis Philippe in 1839. He published a number of poems, dramas, fables, and satires, in prose and verse; also an "Epistle to the Muses on the Romanticists," an attack on the romantic school in literature. He had been elected to the French Academy in 1830 or 1831. After 1848 he took no part in politics. Died in July, 1868.

See E. de Mirecourt, "Viennet," 1856; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viera y Clavijo, de, dà ve-ā'rā e klā-vee'ho, (José,) a Spanish historian, born in the Canaries about 1738. He published a "History of the Canary Islands," (4 vols., 1772–83,) and other works. Died in 1799.

Vieta, ve-ā'tā, (Francis,) [in French, François Viète, ve'ât', or Viette, ve'ĕt', or Viet, ve'ā',] a celebrated French mathematician, born at Fontenay, Poitou, in 1540, was educated in the Protestant religion. He obtained the office of master of requests about 1580, and passed the most of his mature life in the public service. He was a friend of De Thou. During the war between Henry IV. and the Spaniards, Vieta rendered an important service to the former by explaining intercepted despatches of the enemy, which were written in a cipher of five hundred characters. He published several works on mathematics, etc., and greatly contributed to the perfection of algebra. He rendered algebra a purely symbolical science; and he is said to have been the first who represented the known quantities by symbols. He also made improvements or discoveries in trigonometry. Died in Paris in 1603. His works were published by F. van Schooten in 1646.

See De Thou, "Historia sui Temporis;" Montucla, "Histoire des Mathématiques;" Haag, "La France protestante;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viète. See Vieta.

Vieussens, de, deh ve-uh'sŏn', (Raimond,) a French anatomist, born in Rouergue in 1641. He practised medicine at Montpellier, and published, besides other works, "Neurologia Universalis," (1685,) a treatise on the nerves and brain. Died in 1715.

Vieusseux, ve-uh'sŭh', (Jean Pierre,) a learned bookseller, of a Genevese family, was born at Oneglia, in Italy, in 1779. He settled at Florence, where he published a celebrated critical journal, entitled "Antologia Italiana," (1821–32,) and other periodicals. Died in 1863.

Vieuville, de la, deh lă ve-uh'vēl', (Charles,) Marquis, a French financier, born in Paris about 1582. He became minister of finance in 1623, and was removed in 1624. Died in 1653.

Vieuxtemps, ve-uh'tŏn', (Henri,) a Belgian musician, born at Verviers about 1820, attained a very high reputation as a violinist. Died June 5, 1881.

Vieweg, fee'wāG, (Hans Friedrich,) a German bookseller and publisher, born at Halle in 1761, founded in 1786 an establishment at Berlin, from which he issued superior editions of the German classics. He numbered among his friends Herder, Goethe, and Wieland. Died in 1835.

Vieyra. See Vieira.

Vigand. See Wigand.

Vigée, ve'zhà', (Louis Jean Baptiste Étienne,) a mediocre French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1758, was a brother of the artiste Madame Le Brun. He wrote numerous poems and dramas. Died in 1820.

Vigée, Madame. See Le Brun.

Viger, ve'zhà', [Lat. Vige'rius,] (François,) a French Jesuit, born at Rouen. He published an able work "On the Principal Idioms of the Greek Language," ("De Idiotismis præcipuis Linguæ Græcæ," 1632.) "It contains many valuable criticisms," says Hallam. ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") Died in 1647.

Viger van Zuichm. See Ayta.

Vigerie, de la. See Allemand-Lavigerie.

Vigerius. See Viger.

Vigfusson, vig'fŭs-sŏn, (Gudbrand,) an Icelandic scholar, born near the Broad Fjord, in the West of Iceland, about 1827. He was educated at Reykiavik and Copenhagen, and published many ancient Icelandic books from the manuscripts. His "Prolegomena to the Sturlunga Saga" (1878) is a work of high value, and his great "Icelandic-English Dictionary" (1869–75) is a monumental work of high rank. Died Jan. 31, 1889.

Vigilance. See Vigilantius.

Vigilantius, vij-e-lan'she-us, [Fr. Vigilance, ve'zhe'lŏnss',] a liberal Christian writer of Spain or Gaul, flourished about 400 A.D. He opposed the worship of relics, the celibacy of priests, and several ascetic practices of the Catholics. Saint Jerome wrote a book against his doctrines.

Vigilantius, vij-e-lan'she-us, [Fr. Vigilance, ve'zhe'lŏnss',] (Publius,) a scholar and poet, was born at Strasburg. He became professor of poetry at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he also taught Greek. He visited Italy and other countries in search of ancient manuscripts, and on his return was murdered in Suabia in 1512.

Vī-ğil'ĭ-us, [Fr. Vigile, ve'zhèl',] an orthodox African bishop of Thapsus, was deprived of his see in 484 A.D. by Huneric, the Vandal king. He afterwards lived in Europe, and wrote several works which he endeavoured to make pass for the productions of Athanasius, Augustine, and other eminent Fathers.

Vigilius, [Fr. Vigile,] a native of Rome, became pope in 537 A.D., in opposition to Sylverius, whom Belisarius had banished. He died in 554 A.D., and was succeeded by Pelagius I.

Vigiu, da. See Lunghi, (Silla.)

Viglius. See Ayta.

Vigne, de, deh vèñ, (Félix,) a Belgian painter, born in Ghent in 1806; died December 7, 1862.

Vigne, de, (Pierre,) a Belgian sculptor, a brother of the preceding, was born at Ghent in 1812. He studied in Rome, (1837–41.)

Vigne, de la, deh lă vèñ, (André,) a French historian and mediocre poet, born about 1450. He wrote an account of the expedition of Charles VIII. to Naples, in a work called "Le Vergier d'Honneur." Died about 1527.

Vigne, delle, (Pietro.) See Vineis.

Vigne, La. See La Vigne.

Vignenère, de, deh vèn'yeh-nair', (Blaise,) a French writer and translator, born in Bourbonnais in 1523, became private secretary to Henry III. His works have fallen into oblivion which is said to be merited. Died in 1596.

Vigneron. See Veneroni.

Vigneul-Marville. See Argonne, d'.

Vignier, vèn'ye-ā', (Jérôme,) a French numismatist and scholar, was born at Blois in 1606; died in 1661.

Vignier, (NICOLAS,) a French historian and physician, born at Bar-sur-Seine in 1530. He published, besides other works, "Historical Library," ("La Bibliothèque historiale," 3 vols., 1588.) Died in 1596.

His son NICOLAS, born about 1575, was a Protestant minister, and wrote against popery. Died at Blois about 1645.

Vignola, da, dä vēn'yo-lä, [Fr. VIGNOLE, vēn'yol',] (GIACOMO **Barozzio**, bä-rot'se-o, or **Baroccio**,) an eminent Italian architect, born at Vignola in 1507. After having studied at Rome, he visited France in company with Primaticcio, and was employed after his return in various public works at Bologna, Piacenza, and other towns. He was subsequently patronized by Pope Julius II., who made him his architect and employed him to construct the Villa Giulia. The palace at Caprarola, near Rome, built for the cardinal Alexander Farnese, is regarded as his master-piece. In 1564 Vignola succeeded Michael Angelo as architect of Saint Peter's. He was the author of a treatise on the five orders of architecture, entitled "Regole delle cinque Ordini d'Architettura," (1563,) which is esteemed a standard work, and "Rules of Practical Perspective," (1583.) Died in 1573.

See VASARI, "Lives of the Painters," etc.; MILIZIA, "Vite degli Architetti;" QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Histoire des plus célèbres Architectes."

Vignole. See VIGNOLA.

Vignoles. See LAHIRE, (ÉTIENNE.)

Vignoles, des, dā vēn'yol', (ALPHONSE,) a French Protestant divine, born in Languedoc in 1649, became minister of the church at Copenick, near Berlin, about 1702. His most important work is a "Chronology of Sacred History, and other Histories, from the Departure out of Egypt to the Captivity of Babylon," (in French, 1738.) He was one of the first members of the Royal Society of Berlin. Died in 1744.

Vignoli, vēn'yo-lee, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian antiquary and numismatist, born in Tuscany about 1680. He became librarian of the Vatican in 1720. Died in 1753.

Vignolle, de, deh vēn'yol', (MARTIN,) a French general, born in Languedoc in 1763. He became a general of division in 1803, and chief of the staff of the army of Italy in 1809. Died in 1824.

Vignon, (CLAUDE.) See ROUVIER.

Vigny, de, deh vēn'ye', (ALFRED VICTOR,) COMTE, a French writer of high reputation, was born at Loches, in the department of Indre-et-Loire, in March, 1799. He published in 1828 his "Ancient and Modern Poems," ("Poëmes antiques et modernes,") a collection of pieces which had previously appeared in Parisian periodicals. His other principal works are a historical romance entitled "Cinq-Mars, or a Conspiracy under Louis XIII.," (1826,) which was received with great favour and has been translated into several languages, "Stella, or the Blue Devils," a prose narrative, and the tragedy of "Chatterton," (1835,) which met with brilliant success. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1845. In early life he married a rich English lady, Lydia Bunbury. Died in 1863.

See G. PLANCHE, "Portraits littéraires;" L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. A. de Vigny, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vigo, di, dee vee'go, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian surgeon, born at Genoa, lived about 1510, practised at Rome, and wrote on surgery.

Vigor, ve'gor', (SIMON,) a French prelate, born at Évreux about 1515. He was court preacher to Charles IX., and Archbishop of Narbonne. Died in 1575.

Vig'ors, (NICHOLAS AYL'WARD,) a naturalist, born in the county of Carlow, Ireland, in 1787, was the first secretary of the Zoological Society, to the "Transactions" of which he contributed a number of treatises. Died in 1840.

Viguier, ve'ge-à', (ADRIEN,) a French novelist and dramatist, born in Paris in 1793.

Viguier, (PIERRE FRANÇOIS,) a French Orientalist, born at Besançon in 1745; died in Paris in 1821.

Viguier, de, deh ve'ge-à', (PAULE,) a French lady, celebrated for her beauty and virtue, was born at Toulouse in 1518. She was married to the Baron de Fontenille. Died in 1610.

Vikrămâditya (vĭk-ra-mä'dĭt-ya) I., a celebrated Hindoo sovereign, who, about the year 56 B.C., as is supposed, defeated the Tartar hordes who had taken possession of Northern Hindostan and drove them beyond the Indus. There is good ground to believe that the reign of this prince was equal in splendour to that of any other monarch that ever lived. His dominion extended over the whole of Northern Hindostan. The capital of his vast empire was Ujjayinī, (now Oojein.) He was a liberal patron of literature and science. Nine illustrious men of genius, called in Oriental phrase the "nine gems," adorned his court and were supported by his bounty. Among these, according to a somewhat doubtful tradition, was the immortal Kâlidâsa, who has been styled "the Shakspeare of India." (See KÂLIDÂSA.) The reign of Vikramâditya is commonly considered to mark an important era in the history of India; but there is much uncertainty as to the actual time in which he lived. It is certain, however, that there were several Hindoo monarchs who bore the name or title of Vikramâditya, which signifies "sun of strength."

Vilain (ve'lăn') XIIII., (CHARLES GHISLAIN GUILLAUME,) VICOMTE, a Belgian politician, born at Brussels in 1803. He was minister of foreign affairs from March, 1855, to 1857, having previously been ambassador to different courts of Italy. Died November 16, 1878.

Vilain XIIII., (JEAN JACQUES PHILIPPE,) VICOMTE, a Belgian financier, born at Alost in 1712. He originated the penitentiary system of Belgium. Died in 1777.

Vi'las, (WILLIAM F.,) an American statesman, born at Chelsea, Vermont, in 1840. He became a colonel in the civil war, and afterwards a lawyer in Wisconsin. He was chairman of the National Democratic Convention of 1884, postmaster-general of the United States 1885–89, secretary of the interior January to March, 1889, and United States Senator 1891-97. Died August 27, 1908.

Vilate, ve'lät', (JOACHIM,) a French Jacobin, born in 1768, was imprisoned in 1794, and executed in 1795.

Vili, vil'e, [*i.e.* "will,"] in the Norse mythology, a brother of Odin, whom he assisted in the creation of the world. By some he is identified with HOENIR, (which see.)

Villalobos, de, dā vēl-yā-lo'bŏs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish physician and poet, born at Toledo about 1480. He wrote a medical treatise in verse, called "Summary of Medicine," ("Sumario de la Medicina," 1498,) and other works. He was employed as physician to Charles V. while that monarch resided in Spain. It is stated that he retired from court a poor man about 1540. Died about 1560.

Villalpandi, vēl-yāl-pän'dee, or **Villalpando**, vēl-yāl-pän'do, or, more fully, **de Torreblanca** (dā tor-rā-blän'kā) **y Villalpandi**, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish jurist, born at Córdova; died about 1645.

Villalpandi, (JUAN BAUTISTA,) a Spanish Jesuit and mathematician, an uncle of the preceding, was born at Córdova in 1552. He wrote a commentary on Ezekiel. Died in 1608.

Villamediana, de, dā vēl-yā-mā-DE-ä'nä, COUNT, a Spanish courtier and poet, distinguished for his accomplishments and wit. He was assassinated in the street of Madrid in 1621 by an unknown hand. His death was ascribed by some to the jealousy of the king. Villamediana had expressed admiration of the queen, Elizabeth of France.

Villamene, vēl-lā-mā'nä, (FRANCESCO,) an Italian engraver, born at Assisi about 1588. He died at Rome at the age of sixty.

Villandon. See L'HÉRITIER.

Villani, vēl-lä'nee, (FILIPPO,) an Italian historian and biographer, son of Matteo, noticed below, was the author of lives of Dante, Petrarch, and other eminent Florentines, (in Latin,) also a work on the origin of the French kings, ("De Origine Regum Francorum.") Died about 1404.

Villani, (GIOVANNI,) an eminent Italian historian, born at Florence about 1280. He was the author of a "History of Florence from its Origin down to his Own

Time," (12 books, 1554, in Italian.) It is highly esteemed for the simplicity and elegance of its style. He was elected to the high office of prior in 1316 and in 1321. Died in 1348.

Villani, (MATTEO,) brother of the preceding, continued the "History of Florence" down to 1363, in which year he died. His work is commended for accuracy and truthfulness.

Villa Nova or **Villanovanus**. See ARNALDUS.

Villanueva, de, dà vèl-yä-nwā'vä, (JOAQUIN LORENZO,) a Spanish statesman and patriot, born in the province of Valencia in 1757. Having been ordained a priest, he was appointed court preacher at Madrid and confessor at the royal chapel. He was elected to the Cortes in 1810, and published, soon after, a defence of constitutionalism from the philosophy of Aquinas, entitled "Angelicas Fuentes, ó el Tomista en las Cortes." After the return of Ferdinand VII., he was confined several years in a monastery. The constitutional government having been overthrown in 1823, he removed to Ireland, where he died in 1837. He was the author of the "Spanish Christian Year," (19 vols.,) being an account of the Spanish church festivals, etc., a treatise in favour of reading the Scriptures in the common languages, entitled "De la Leccion de la sagrada Escritura en Lenguas vulgares," and a Latin dissertation on the Phœnician colonization of Ireland, etc. He also translated Paley's "Natural Theology," and other English works, into Spanish. His brother JAIME, born in 1765, was the author of a "Literary Tour to the Churches of Spain," (unfinished.) Jaime died in London in 1824.

Villar, vèl'yär', (NOËL GABRIEL LUCE,) a French bishop, born at Toulouse in 1748. As a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) he promoted education and literary interests. He was a member of the French Academy. Died in 1826.

Villareal. See FERNANDEZ VILLAREAL.

Villaret, vè'yà'rà', (CLAUDE,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris about 1720, was the author of several dramas and fictitious works, and wrote a continuation of Velly's "History of France." He treated of the period from 1329 to 1469. Died in 1766.

Villaret, de, dęh ve'yà'rà', (FOULQUES,) a French commander, was chosen grand master of the order of Malta in 1307. He captured Rhodes in 1310, and resigned his office in 1319. Died in 1327.

Villaret de Joyeuse, ve'yà'rà' dęh zhwà'yuz', (LOUIS THOMAS,) COUNT, a French vice-admiral, born at Auch in 1750. He entered the navy in 1766, and became rear-admiral in 1793. He gave proof of skill and courage in a battle against the British admiral Howe, which began May 29 and ended June 1, 1794. Villaret, who commanded in this action, lost about seven ships. In June, 1795, he was defeated by Lord Bridport, who had a superior force. He commanded the naval forces sent to conquer Saint Domingo in 1801, and was captain-general of Martinique from 1802 to 1809, when it was taken by the English. Died in 1812.

Villari, (PASQUALE,) an Italian scholar, born at Naples in 1827. Educated in the University of Naples, he became in 1859 a professor of history at Pisa, and in 1866 at Florence. In 1891 he was made minister of public instruction. His works include "Savonarola and his Times," (1859–61,) "Modern Painting in Italy and France," (1869,) "Machiavelli and his Times," (1877,) "The First Two Centuries of Florentine History," (1895,) etc. He married LINDA WHITE, an English writer, born 1836, author of "Camilla's Girlhood," "A Double Bond," "Here and There in Italy," etc. Died 1917.

Villars, ve'yär' or vèl'yär', (DOMINIQUE,) a French botanist, born in Dauphiné in 1745, studied medicine, and took his degree in 1778. He was appointed in 1805 professor of medicine and botany at Strasbourg. He published a "Natural History of the Plants of Dauphiné," (with 65 plates, 4 vols., 1786,) and other botanical works, also "Principles of Medicine and Surgery." The genus Villarsia was named in his honour. Died in 1814.

Villars, de, dęh ve'yär' or vèl'yär', (CLAUDE LOUIS HECTOR,) DUC, a famous French general, born at Moulins in 1653, was a son of General Pierre de Villars, noticed below. He had a handsome form, and personal advantages which, with his courage and high spirit, early attracted the notice of Louis XIV. For his conduct at Senef, in 1674, he obtained the rank of colonel. He served in Flanders and Alsace from that year until the peace of 1678, after which he was employed in diplomatic missions to Vienna and Munich. Having returned to Paris about 1688, he obtained the favour of Madame de Maintenon and Louvois, who appointed him commissary-general of cavalry in 1689. He became a lieutenant-general in 1693, and served several campaigns near the Rhine in the war which was ended by the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. In 1698 he was sent as ambassador to Vienna, where he displayed much *finesse*, and adroitly counteracted the intrigues of the Austrian court in relation to the Spanish succession. The war of the Spanish succession began in 1701, and Villars returned to Paris. He married Mademoiselle de Varangeville in 1702. Having been appointed commander of an army sent to aid the Elector of Bavaria, he gained a victory on the Rhine in October, 1702, and was raised to the rank of marshal of France in the same year. In 1704 he subdued the Camisards, Protestants of Cévennes, who had revolted. For this service he received the title of duke in 1705. He is praised by several English writers for his humanity to the Camisards. He obtained in April, 1705, command of the army of the Moselle, with which he took Lauterburg and Haguenau in 1706, and invaded Würtemberg in 1707. In January, 1709, he took command of the army in Flanders, where he was opposed to the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. He was defeated by them at the great battle of Malplaquet, (1709,) having in the early part of the action received a wound which disabled him for some months. This victory was dearly bought to the allies, who lost about 20,000 men. Villars was compelled, by want of men and money, to remain on the defensive in 1711. He commanded with success against Prince Eugene, who invaded France in 1712. The French gained a victory at Denain, took Douai and Bouchain, and compelled the enemy to retreat to Brussels. After the treaty of Utrecht (1713) ensued a long peace. Villars had great influence at court in the latter part of his life, and was a member of the council of state in the reign of Louis XV. He was one of the most fortunate, as well as most able, French generals of his time. Died at Turin in 1734.

See "Mémoires de Villars," (partly written by himself,) 3 vols., 1734; PEYSSONNEL, "Éloge de Villars," 1734; ANQUETIL, "Vie du Maréchal de Villars," 4 vols., 1784; VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DANGEAU, "Journal;" SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villars, de, (HONORÉ ARMAND,) **Prince de Martigues**, born in 1702, was a son of Marshal Villars. He became governor of Provence, and a member of the French Academy in 1734. His talents were only ordinary. He was a friend of Voltaire. Died in 1770.

Villars, de, (MONTFAUCON, môn'fō'kôn',) ABBÉ, a French ecclesiastic, born near Toulouse in 1635, settled in Paris, where he became celebrated as a pulpit orator. He published in 1670 a satirical work, entitled "Conversations of the Count de Gabalis," ("Entretiens du Comte de Gabalis,") for which he was forbidden the pulpit. He was killed by robbers in 1673.

Villars, de, (PIERRE,) a French general and diplomatist, born in 1623, was the father of Marshal Villars. He served in Italy under the Prince of Conti. On account of the enmity of Louvois, he left the army and became a diplomatist. He was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1672, and to Denmark in 1683. Died in 1698. His wife, MARIE GIGAULT DE BELLEFONDS, (ge'gō' dęh bèl'fôn',) born in 1624, was distinguished for intelligence and wit. She wrote Letters, which were published in 1759. Died in 1706.

Villars-Brancas. See BRANCAS, (ANDRÉ.)

Villaviciosa, de, dà vèl-yä-ve-*the*-o'sä, (JOSÉ,) a Spanish poet and ecclesiastic, born at Siguenza in 1589, was appointed in 1628 Inquisitor of the kingdom of

Murcia. His principal work is the "Battle of the Flies," ("La Mosquea,") a mock-heroic poem. Died in 1658.

Ville, de, deh vêl, (ANTOINE,) a French military engineer and writer on fortification, born at Toulouse in 1596; died in 1656.

Villedieu, de, deh vêl'de-uh', (MARIE CATHERINE HORTENSE **Desjardins**—dà'zhăR'dăN',) MADAME, a French authoress, born near Fougères in 1631. She wrote verses and novels which were once popular. Died in 1683.

Villefore, de, deh vêl'foR', (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS BOURGOIN,) a French biographer, born in Paris in 1652. He wrote a "Life of Saint Bernard," (1704,) and lives of other saints. Died in 1737.

Villefosse. See HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE.

Villefroy, de, deh vêl'frwà', (GUILLAUME,) a French Orientalist, born in Paris in 1690. He founded in 1744 a society of linguists, called *Capucins hébraisants*, who sought to explain the prophecies of Scripture by a double literal sense. He became professor of Hebrew at Paris in 1752. Died in 1777.

Villegagnon, de, deh vêl'gă'n'yôN', (NICOLAS DURAND,) CHEVALIER, a French admiral, born at or near Provins in 1510, was a nephew of Villiers de l'Isle Adam, grand master of the order of Malta. He commanded the vessel which conveyed Mary Queen of Scots to France in 1548. He proposed to found in Brazil a French colony where the Protestants could enjoy religious liberty, and obtained the patronage of Admiral Coligny for that enterprise. In 1555 he conducted a party of emigrants in two vessels to Brazil. He did not succeed in forming a permanent colony, and he returned to France, where he was censured for his mismanagement. Died in 1571.

See "Navigation de Villegagnon en 1555," 1557; NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villegas, de, dà vêl-yā'găs, (ALONSO,) a Spanish writer of romance, born at Toledo, flourished about 1550. He wrote "Selvaggia," which is an imitation of the "Celestina."

Villegas, de, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish poet, lived about 1550. A volume of his poems was published in 1565.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Villegas, de, (ESTEVAN MANUEL,) a celebrated lyric poet of Spain, born in Old Castile in 1596, published a collection of poems entitled "Amatorias," (1620.) He also translated Horace and Anacreon into Spanish verse, and made a prose translation of Boëthius. Died in 1669.

"The graceful luxuriance of the poetry of Villegas," says Bouterwek, "has no parallel in modern literature; and, generally speaking, no modern writer has so well succeeded in blending the spirit of ancient poetry with the modern."

See TICKNOR, "History of Spanish Literature."

Villegas, de (FERNANDO RUIZ,) a Spanish writer of Latin verse, born at Burgos, lived about 1500–1530. He became governor of Burgos, and was a friend of Erasmus. He left many elegant Latin poems, which remained in manuscript until 1743.

See VICENTE DE LOS RIOS, "Memorias de la Vida de F. Ruiz de Villegas," 1774.

Villegas, de, (FRANCISCO.) See QUEVEDO.

Villegas, de, (PERO FERNANDEZ,) a Spanish poet, born in 1453, became Archdeacon of Burgos. He translated Dante's "Inferno" into Spanish verse, (1515.) Died in 1525.

Villehardouin, de, deh vêl'ăR'doo-ăN', (GEOFFROY,) a French diplomatist and historian, born at Arcis-sur-Aube about 1165. He was sent in 1201, by Thibault, Count of Champagne, to solicit aid from the Venetians in fitting out a crusade, in which mission he was successful. In 1204 he assisted in the siege of Constantinople, and afterwards wrote an interesting account of it, entitled "The History of the Capture of Constantinople by the French and Venetians." It is supposed to be the oldest prose history in the French language, and is esteemed one of the most valuable records of the time. Died about 1213.

See MICHAUD, "History of the Crusades."

Villèle, de, deh ve'lăl', (JOSEPH,) COUNT, a French statesman, born at Toulouse in 1773. In 1815 he represented the department of Haute-Garonne in the Chamber of Deputies, where he was a prominent advocate of the ultra-royalist party. After the fall of the Decazes ministry, he became minister of state in 1820, and of finance in 1821. He was appointed president of the council (prime minister) in September, 1822. His talents for administration were respectable, but he was not capable of grand views and genuine statesmanship. He rendered himself unpopular by illiberal and reactionary measures, and was removed from office in January, 1828. Died in 1854.

See DE NEUVILLE, "Notice sur M. de Villèle," 1855; L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. de Villèle, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; LAMARTINE, "History of the Restoration;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villemain, vêl'măN', (ABEL FRANÇOIS,) a celebrated French critic, orator, and minister of state, born in Paris on the 9th of June, 1790. He was educated at the Imperial Lyceum, (Collége Louis-le-Grand,) and was a pupil in rhetoric of Luce de Lancival. About 1810 he was appointed professor of rhetoric in the Lycée Charlemagne by M. de Fontanes. He gained a prize offered by the Institute, in 1812, for his "Éloge de Montaigne," in which he displayed a great power of generalization and an excellent gift of harmonious language. He produced, in 1814, a "Discourse on the Advantages and Inconveniences of Criticism," which was crowned by the French Academy. In 1816 he became professor of French eloquence at the University of Paris, and wrote an "Éloge de Montesquieu." He acquired a high reputation as a professor and critic. Blending in his lectures literary analysis, biography, spicy anecdotes, ingenious judgments in detail, and profound generalities, he gave to them the form of eloquent conversation. As a critic, he was liberal, impartial, and disposed to appreciate merit, in whatever nation or school it appeared. He was appointed master of requests to the council of state in 1818, published a "History of Cromwell," (2 vols., 1819,) and was admitted into the French Academy in 1821. Having avowed liberal political opinions, he was deprived of the office of master of requests in 1827. Under the new régime he became a peer of France in 1832, president of the royal council of public instruction in 1834, and perpetual secretary of the French Academy in the same year. He published his "Lectures on French Literature," ("Cours de Littérature Française," 5 vols., 1828–38,) which is considered his principal work. He was minister of public instruction from May, 1839, to March, 1840, and held the same office in the cabinet of Guizot from October, 1840, to December, 1844. After the revolution of 1848 he took no part in politics. He contributed many admirable articles to the "Biographie Universelle" and the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale." Among his numerous works we notice "Discours et Mélanges littéraires," (1823,) and "Studies of Ancient and Foreign Literature," (1846.) Died in May, 1870.

M. Villemain is generally recognized as one of the most accomplished writers of his time. His style is admirable, and his works present a happy union of moderation with independence, while they preserve a due equilibrium between reason and imagination.

See L. DE LOMÉNIE, "M. Villemain, par un Homme de Rien," 1841; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Portraits contemporains," and "Causeries du Lundi;" F. Z. COLLOMBET, "M. Villemain, de ses Opinions religieuses," etc., 1844; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villemessant, vêl'mà'sôN', (JEAN HIPPOLYTE CARTIER,) a French journalist, born at Rouen in 1812. He supported the Legitimist party, and began to publish the "Figaro" in Paris in 1854. Died April 11, 1879.

Villemot, vêl'mo', (PHILIPPE,) a French astronomer and priest, born at Châlons-sur-Saône in 1651. He published in 1707 a "New System or Explanation of the Movements of the Planets." Died in 1713.

Villena, de, dà vêl-yā'nā, (Don ENRIQUE,) MARQUIS, a celebrated Spanish scholar and writer, born in 1384, was related to the royal families of Castile and Aragon. His extraordinary attainments in science procured for him among his contemporaries the reputation of a necromancer. He translated Virgil's "Æneid" and Dante's poems into Spanish, and wrote several original works, among which is "Gaya Sciencia." Died in 1434.

Villena, de, (JUAN **Pacheco**—pä-chā'ko,) MARQUIS, a Spanish courtier, became the favourite and chief minister of Henry IV. of Castile about 1454. He was a man of great abilities and ambition, and acquired an entire ascendency over the imbecile king. After the malcontent nobles formed a league against Henry IV., (1460,) Villena was supplanted in the royal favour by Bertrand de la Cueva; but he retained his power by joining the nobles who had revolted, and who deposed Henry in 1464. Died in 1474.

Villenave, vēl'năv', (MATHIEU GUILLAUME THÉRÈSE,) a French *littérateur* and journalist, born in Languedoc in 1762. He practised as an advocate during the Revolution, and was imprisoned in 1793–94 on suspicion of *modérantisme*. He edited several journals of Paris under the republic and restoration, wrote many articles for the "Biographie Universelle," and produced a translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," (4 vols., 1807–22,) which was received with favour, and various other works. Died in Paris in 1846.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire."

Villenave, (THÉODORE,) a French *littérateur*, a son of the preceding, was born at Nantes in 1798. He produced, besides other works, a drama, called "Walstein," (1828.) and "Constantine," a poem, (1837.) Died 1866.

Villeneuve, de, (ARNAUD.) See ARNALDUS VILLANOVANUS.

Villeneuve, de, dęh vēl'nuv', (CHRISTOPHE,) a French soldier, born in 1541, served with distinction under Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. Died in 1615.

Villeneuve, de, (GABRIELLE SUSANNE **Barbot**—bär'bo',) a French novelist, born about 1695. She died in 1755.

Villeneuve, de, (GUILLAUME,) a French soldier and writer of the fifteenth century, accompanied Charles VIII. in his Italian campaign, and was the author of "Memoirs of the Conquest of Naples," (1497.)

Villeneuve, de, (HÉLION or ÉLION, ā'le'ôn',) was born in 1270. Having entered the order of Saint John of Jerusalem, he was elected grand master of Rhodes in 1319. Died in 1346.

Villeneuve, de, (HUON, hü'ôn',) a French poet under the reign of Philip Augustus, was the author of "Les quatre Fils d'Aymon," and other works.

Villeneuve, de, (LOUIS,) a French general, born about 1450, was appointed by Charles VIII. commander of the army sent against Naples. He was subsequently employed on important missions to Rome, and in 1505 was created a marquis by Louis XII., being the first who received that title in France. Died in 1516.

Villeneuve, de, (PIERRE CHARLES JEAN BAPTISTE SILVESTRE,) a French admiral, born at Valensoles (Basses-Alpes) in 1763. He served with distinction in the American war, became a rear-admiral in 1796, and commanded the right wing of the fleet which was defeated by Nelson at the battle of the Nile, in 1798. With the rank of vice-admiral, he fought an indecisive battle against Sir Robert Calder, near Cape Finisterre, in July, 1805. He commanded about thirty-three ships of the line at the battle of Trafalgar, where the French were defeated with great loss and Villeneuve was taken prisoner, (October, 1805.) He was blamed by Napoleon for this defeat, and committed suicide at Rennes in April, 1806.

See J. J. MAGENDIE, "Mémoire nécrologique sur le Vice-Amiral de Villeneuve," 1814; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villeneuve, de, (ROMÉE,) an eminent French statesman and general, born about 1170. He was employed in the service of Berenger, Count of Provence, and was regent of Provence after the death of Berenger, in 1245. Died after 1250.

Villeneuve, de, (ROSALINE,) a French nun, noted for her ascetic piety, born about 1263, was canonized. Died in 1329.

Villeneuve-Bargemon, de, dęh vēl'nuv' bärzh'môn', (JEAN PAUL **Alban**—ăl'bôn',) VICOMTE, a French economist, born near Grasse (Provence) in 1784. He received the Montyon prize for his "Christian Political Economy, or Researches into the Causes of Pauperism," etc., (3 vols., 1834.) Died in 1850.

Villeneuve-Trans, de, dęh vēl'nuv' trôn, (LOUIS FRANÇOIS,) MARQUIS, a historical writer, born in 1784, was a twin-brother of the preceding. Among his works is a "History of Saint Louis, King of France," (3 vols., 1836.) Died in 1850.

Villermé, ve'yĕr'mā', (LOUIS,) a son of the following, was born in Paris in 1819. He wrote on agriculture and economy.

Villermé, (LOUIS RENÉ,) a French economist and medical writer, born in Paris in 1782. He advocated reform in the treatment of prisoners, founded the "Annales d'Hygiène," (1829,) and was the first, it is said, to apply statistics to questions of hygiene. His chief work is a "Tableau of the Moral and Physical State of Operatives employed in the Manufacture of Cotton, Wool, and Silk," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1863.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villeroi or **Villeroy, de,** dęh vēl'rwä', (CHARLES **de Neufville**—dęh nuh'vēl',) MARQUIS, a French general, born about 1560, was called Marquis d'Alincourt in his youth. He fought for the League, and was a rival of Sully. Died in 1642.

Villeroi, de, (FRANÇOIS DE NEUFVILLE,) DUC, a marshal of France, born in Paris in 1644, was a son of Nicolas, noticed below. He was better qualified to be a courtier than a general. He became maréchal-de-camp in 1674, lieutenant-general in 1677, and marshal of France in 1693. Through royal favouritism he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Flanders in 1695. He failed to relieve Namur, which was besieged and taken by William III. of England. He commanded at the battle of Ramillies, (1706,) where he was defeated by Marlborough; but he retained the favour of Louis XIV. even after this disaster. He was noted for his presumption and self-esteem. Died in 1730.

See SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" VOLTAIRE, "Siècle de Louis XIV;" DE COURCELLES, "Dictionnaire des Généraux Français;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villeroi, de, (NICOLAS DE NEUFVILLE,) DUC, a courtier and general, born in 1598, was a son of Charles, noticed above. He became a marshal of France, and governor of the young king Louis XIV., about 1646. Died in 1685.

Villeroi or **Villeroy, de,** (NICOLAS DE NEUFVILLE,) SEIGNEUR, a French minister of state, born in 1542, was the father of Charles, noticed above. He was appointed secretary of state in 1567, after which he was a trusted counsellor of Charles IX. and Henry III. He became a partisan of the Catholic League, and was the agent of the negotiations opened in 1589 between the Duke de Mayenne and Henry IV. In 1594 he entered the service of Henry IV. as secretary of state. He was a rival or enemy of Sully. Died in 1617.

See P. MATHIEU, "Remarques sur la Vie de M. de Villeroy," 1618.

Villeroy. See VILLEROI.

Villers, ve'yä', (FRANÇOIS TOUSSAINT,) a French revolutionist, born at Rennes in 1749. He was a member of the Convention of 1792–95, and of the Council of Five Hundred. Died in 1807.

Villers, de, dęh ve'yä', (CHARLES FRANÇOIS DOMINIQUE,) a French philosopher and miscellaneous writer, born in Lorraine in 1764. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution, he published a treatise "On Liberty," by which he exposed himself to the persecution of the Jacobins, and was obliged to take refuge in Germany. He there made the acquaintance of Heeren, Jacobi, and other eminent writers, and became thoroughly versed in German literature, which he greatly contributed to render popular in France. He was appointed in 1811 professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He was the author of an "Essay on the Spirit and Influence of Luther's Reformation," which was crowned by the French Institute and was translated into English, German, Dutch, and Swedish, "Report on the State of Ancient Literature and History in Germany," and "Philosophy of Kant," etc. He also translated a number of standard German works into French. Died in 1815.

See MICHEL BERR, "Notice sur M. C. Villers," 1815; ÉMILE A. BÉGIN, "Villers, Madame de Rodde et Madame de Staël," 1840.

Villeterque, de, dęh vēl'tẹrk', (ALEXANDRE LOUIS,)

a French writer, born at Ligny in 1759. He was an editor of the "Journal de Paris," and published "Dramatic Essays," (1793,) and "Essays on Morals and Physical Science," (2 vols., 1795.) Died in 1811.

Villette, de, dẹh ve'lĕt', (CHARLES,) MARQUIS, a French writer, born in Paris in 1736, was a friend of Voltaire. He wrote verses, éloges, etc. In 1792 he became a member of the Convention. Died in 1793.

Villiaumé, ve'le-ō'mā', (NICOLAS,) a French historian, advocate, and political economist, born at Pont-à-Mousson in 1814. He published, besides other works, a "History of the French Revolution," (1850,) and a "Treatise on Political Economy," (1857.) Died in 1877.

Villiers. See BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.

Villiers. See CLARENDON.

Villiers, vil'yerz, (CHARLES PELHAM,) an English politician, a brother of Lord Clarendon, was born in London in 1802. He became a Liberal member of Parliament in 1835, and made annually a motion to reduce or repeal the duty on grain. He was appointed judge-advocate-general in 1853, and president of the poor-law board in 1859; resigned in 1866.

Villiers, (HENRY MONTAGUE,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1813. He became Bishop of Durham in 1856. Died in 1861.

Villiers, de, dẹh ve'ye-ā', (JEAN,) a French general, born about 1384. He was an enemy of the Armagnac faction, and fought for the English against the King of France. Died in 1437.

Villiers, de, (PIERRE,) a French writer and preacher, born at Cognac in 1648. He published a poem on the Art of Preaching," ("L'Art de prêcher," 1682,) often reprinted, and several religious and moral essays. Died in Paris in 1728.

Villiers de L'Isle Adam, de, dẹh ve'ye-ā' dẹh lēl' à'dôN', (PHILIPPE,) a French commander, born at Beauvais in 1464. He was elected grand master of the order of Saint John at Rhodes in 1521. The Turks having taken Rhodes in 1522, he removed the order to Malta in 1530. Died in 1534.

Villoison, de, dẹh ve'lwà'zôN', (JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD d'ANSSE—dôNss,) an eminent French Hellenist, born at Corbeil-sur-Seine about 1750. He studied at the College of Beauvais, and at the age of fifteen had read the greater part of the Greek classics. He published in 1773 the first edition of Apollonius's "Lexicon of the Iliad and Odyssey," with valuable scholia, from a manuscript at Saint-Germain. He was soon after elected to the Academy of Inscriptions, although by the rules of the society too young to receive that honour. Having been sent by the government in 1778 to examine the Library of Saint Mark, Venice, he discovered numerous fragments of Greek works hitherto unpublished, which appeared in 1781 under the title of "Anecdota Græca," etc. He also brought to light a manuscript "Iliad" of the tenth century, with ancient scholia, (since called "Scholia Veneta,") published, with learned prolegomena, in 1788. This was considered an important discovery. Among his other works we may name his "Epistolæ Vimarienses," (1783,) being the result of his researches in the Library of Weimar, and an edition of the "Pastoralia" of Longus. He travelled in Greece about three years, (1785–88.) He died in April, 1805, just after he was appointed professor of Greek in the Collége de France.

See BON JOSEPH DACIER, "Éloge de J. B. d'Ansse de Villoison," 1806; article "Dansse" in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Villon, ve'yôN', (FRANÇOIS,) an early French poet, whose original name was CORBUEIL, (koR'bŭĭ' or koR'-buh'ye,) born in Paris in 1431. He was author of a humorous poem called "The Great Testament," ("Le grand Testament,") and is reckoned one of the national poets. Died about 1485.

See PROFILET, "De la Vie et des Ouvrages de Villon," 1856; CAMPAUX, "Villon, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 1859.

Villotte, ve'yot', (JACQUES,) a French Jesuit and missionary, born at Bar-le-Duc in 1656. He was employed in Armenia and at Ispahan. He published "Travels in Turkey, Persia, Armenia," etc., (1730.) Died in 1743.

Vilmar, fil'mâR, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN,) a German politician and writer, born at Solz, in Hesse, in 1800. He became intendant-general of the affairs of the Church at Cassel in 1851. He wrote "Lectures on the History of the National Literature of Germany," (1845,) and other works. Died at Marburg, July 30, 1868.

Vimont, ve'môN', (JOSEPH,) a French physician, born at Caen in 1795. He published a "Treatise on Human and Comparative Phrenology," (1833–36.) Died in 1857.

Vinateya, one of the names of GARUDA, (which see.)

Vince, (SAMUEL,) F.R.S., an English mathematician and astronomer, born in Suffolk. He became professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy in the University of Cambridge in 1796, and contributed several treatises to the "Philosophical Transactions." Among his works is a "Complete System of Astronomy," (3 vols., 1797–1808.) He was also Archdeacon of Bedford. Died in 1821.

Vincent, vân'sôN', (ALEXANDRE JOSEPH **Hidulphe**—*he*'dülf',) a French mathematician, born at Hesdin in 1797, published a "Course of Elementary Geometry," "Treatise on the Solving of Numerical Equations," and other works on various subjects. He became in 1831 professor of mathematics in the College of Louis le Grand. Died at Paris, November 26, 1868.

Vincent, (FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ,) an able French historical painter, born in Paris in 1747, was a pupil of Vien. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1768, and became a member of the Royal Academy in 1782. A picture of "President Molé seized by Factious Persons" is called his master-piece. Died in 1816.

Vincent, (FRANK,) an American author, born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1848. He became an indefatigable traveller, and gathered a large collection of Indo-Chinese art objects, which he presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He described his travels in a number of works, also edited "The Plant World," etc. Died 1916.

Vincent, (JOHN H.,) D.D., a Methodist clergyman, especially distinguished from his connection with the Chautauqua educational enterprise, was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in 1832. In 1868 he became editor of the "Sunday-School Journal" of New York, which under his management attained a circulation of more than 100,000. In 1874 he established the "Chautauqua Assembly," and in 1878 the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle." He was made a bishop in 1888. He is the author of numerous works.

Vincent, (THOMAS,) an English nonconformist divine, who was conspicuous for his humanity to the sufferers from the plague in London in 1665. He published, among other works, "God's Terrible Voice in the City by Plague and Fire." Died in 1671.

Vincent, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English scholar and divine, born in London in 1739. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed head-master of Westminster School in 1788, and, after several other preferments in the Church, became Dean of Westminster in 1802. He published "The History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Antients in the Indian Ocean," (2 vols., 1807,) a "Defence of Public Education, in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Meath," "The Origination of the Greek Verb, an Hypothesis," and a number of sermons. The first named is esteemed a standard work. He was also a contributor to the "British Critic" and "The Classical Journal." Died in 1815.

Vincent OF LERINS. See VINCENTIUS LIRINENSIS.

Vincent de Beauvais, vân'sôN' dẹh bō'vā', [Lat. VINCEN'TIUS BELLOVACEN'SIS,] a learned French Dominican monk, was tutor to the sons of Louis IX. He was the author of an encyclopædia, entitled "Speculum Quadruplex" or "Speculum Majus." Died about 1260.

Vincent de Paul, (or **Depaul,**) vĭn'sent (or vân'sôN') dẹh pōl, [Ger. VINCENZ VON PAULA, vin-sênts' fon pŏw'-lâ,] SAINT, a benefactor and reformer, born near Dax, in the southwest of France, in 1576. He was ordained a priest in 1600, and was captured in 1605 by corsairs, who took him to Tunis and sold him as a slave. Having escaped in 1607, he went to Paris, and became curate of Clichy in 1611. About 1613 he was employed as pre-

ceptor of the sons of Philippe Emmanuel de Gondi, Count de Joigny. One of these pupils was the famous Cardinal de Retz. Vincent distinguished himself by his zeal to improve the moral and physical condition of the poor and the sick. About 1617 he founded a charitable institution, called Confrérie de Charité, in which he made a successful innovation by employing the laic element. He afterwards spent some time in reforming and relieving the prisoners in the galleys at Marseilles. In 1624 he began to organize the Congregation of the Missions, designed to train teachers and preachers for the provinces of France. The priests of this society were called Lazaristes. He established a foundling-hospital in Paris about 1638. Among the most useful and widely-extended institutions of Vincent de Paul was the Sisters of Charity, devoted to the service of the sick. During the civil war of the Fronde his inexhaustible charity was employed in relieving the miseries of famine. His services on this occasion procured for him the title of Père de la Patrie, ("Father of the Country.") He died in Paris in 1660. He was canonized by Pope Clement XII. in 1737.

See ABELLY, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1664; P. COLLET, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 2 vols., 1748; GALURA, "Vincenz von Paula," 1807; LEOPOLD DE STOLBERG, "Leben des Vincenz von Paula," 1818; LEMAIRE, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1825; ABBÉ MAURY, "Panégyrique de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1827; CAPEFIGUE, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1827; TH. NISARD, "Vie de Saint Vincent de Paul," 1844; A. CHALLAMEL, "Saint Vincent de Paul," 1841; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vincent Ferrer. See FERRER.

Vin-cen'tI-us (vin-sĕn'shę-ŭs) **Lĭr-I-nen'sis,** [Fr. VINCENT DE LERINS, vȧn'sôN' dęh lęh-rȧN',] a monk and writer, born in Gaul. He wrote a short treatise entitled "Commonitorium" against heretics, which is a work of some merit. Died about 450 A.D.

Vincenz von Paula. See VINCENT DE PAUL.

Vinchon, vȧn'shôN', (AUGUSTE JEAN BAPTISTE,) a French painter, born in Paris in 1789. He obtained the grand prize from the Academy of Arts in 1814, and subsequently studied at Rome. Among his works may be named "Joan of Arc under the Walls of Orleans," and the "Death of Coriolanus." Died in 1855.

Vinci, da, dȧ vèn'chee, (or vĭn'chee,) (LEONARDO,) a celebrated Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Vinci, near Florence, in 1452, was a natural son of Pietro da Vinci, a notary. He became in early youth a pupil of Andrea Verocchio, a painter of Florence, whom he soon surpassed. He was well versed in anatomy, astronomy, botany, mathematics, engineering, and music. In his youth, before he left Florence, he produced a cartoon of Adam and Eve, a Madonna, a picture of the "Adoration of the Magi," and other works. About 1481 he removed to Milan, and entered the service of Ludovico il Moro, Duke of Milan. He was director of an Academy of sciences and arts founded by the duke about 1485. In 1493 he made a model for a bronze equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza. The statue was never cast, because he could not procure a sufficient quantity of bronze. About 1499 he completed at Milan his master-piece,—the picture of the "Last Supper," ("Cenacolo,") which was painted on a wall of the convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie. This celebrated work exists now only in copies made by Marco Oggioni and other painters, and in the engraving of Raphael Morghen. In consequence of the expulsion of Ludovico il Moro from Milan by Louis XII. of France, Leonardo returned to Florence in 1500. He painted at Florence a portrait of Madonna Lisa del Giocondo and "The Virgin on the Knees of Saint Anne." Having been commissioned to paint one end of the council-hall of the Palazzo Vecchio, he commenced there a picture of the battle of Anghiari, which he left unfinished. He worked at Milan in 1507 and 1512. He visited Rome in 1514, but soon came away in disgust, which is ascribed to Pope Leo's want of courtesy, or to the disagreement of Da Vinci with Michael Angelo, who was then at Rome. Da Vinci entered the service of Francis I. of France, whom he met in Italy, and whom he accompanied to France in 1516. He received from Francis an annual salary of seven hundred crowns. His health was so infirm that he executed no great work after he left Italy. He was the author of an excellent treatise on painting, "Trattato della Pittura," which has been translated into English, and various other treatises, which have not been published. The genuine paintings of Da Vinci which are now extant are not very numerous. Among them is a portrait of himself in the Uffizi gallery at Florence. He surpassed all his predecessors in the art of chiaroscuro. He was never married. He died near Amboise, or at Fontainebleau, in May, 1519, leaving his manuscripts, library, and other personal property to his pupil Francesco Melzi. Among his eminent pupils were Bernardino Luini and Marco Oggioni.

"The discoveries," says Hallam, "which made Galileo and Kepler and Maestlin and Maurolicus and Castelli and other names illustrious, the system of Copernicus, the very theories of recent geologers, are anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a few pages,—not perhaps in the most precise language or on the most conclusive reasoning, but so as to strike us with something like the awe of preternatural knowledge. . . . If any doubt could be harboured, not as to the right of Leonardo da Vinci to stand as the first name of the fifteenth century, which is beyond all doubt, but as to his originality in so many discoveries, which probably no one man, especially in such circumstances, has ever made, it must be on an hypothesis, not very untenable, that some parts of physical science had already attained a height which mere books do not record." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See AMORETTI, "Memorie storiche sulla Vita di L. da Vinci," 1784; VASARI, "Lives of the Painters;" GAULT DE SAINT-GERMAIN, "Vie de Léonard de Vinci," 1803; G. BOSSI, "Vita di L. da Vinci," 1814; BRAUN, "L. da Vinci's Leben," 1819; J. W. BROWN, "Life of L. da Vinci," 1828; A. DUMESNIL, "Léonard de Vinci," Paris, 1850; GALLENBERG, "Leon. da Vinci," 1834; CH. CLÉMENT, "Michel Ange, L. de Vinci, Raphael," 1861; MRS. JAMESON, "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters;" J. S. HAWKINS, "Life of L. da Vinci," 1802; E. J. DELÉCLUZE, "Essai sur L. da Vinci," 1844; LANZI, "History of Painting in Italy;" F. RIO, "L. da Vinci et son École," 1855; TICOZZI, "Dizionario;" BALDINUCCI, "Notizie;" "Westminster Review" for July, 1850.

Vinci, da, (LEONARDO,) an Italian musical composer, born at Naples in 1690; died about 1732.

Vinciguerra, vèn-che-gwĕr'râ, (MARCO ANTONIO,) an Italian poet, who flourished about 1470–1490. He was for a long time secretary of the republic of Venice. He is called the creator of satire in Italy. His works are said to be remarkable for energy, originality, and pathos.

Vincke, fĭnk'kę, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG WILHELM PHILIPP,) a Prussian statesman and writer, born at Minden in 1774, filled several important offices under the government, and published a treatise "On the Administration of Great Britain." Died in 1844.

Vincke, von, fon fĭnk'kę, (ERNST FRIEDRICH GEORG,) BARON, a distinguished Prussian orator and statesman, son of Friedrich, noticed above, was born near Hagen, in the county of Mark, in 1811. He was elected to the Diet in 1847, and in 1849 became a member of the second Prussian Chamber, being several times re-elected. He was one of the principal leaders of the constitutional party, and was conspicuous as an able and brilliant debater. Died June 3, 1875.

Vinckelbooms, vĭnk'ęl-bōms', or **Vinkenbooms,** vĭnk'ęn-bōms', (DAVID,) a Dutch painter, born at Mechlin in 1578. His favourite subjects were landscapes, festivals, hunting-scenes, etc., which he delineated with great skill and fidelity. Died in 1629.

Vin'dex, (CAIUS JULIUS,) a Roman general, born in Aquitania. He was governor or pro-prætor of Gallia Celtica in the reign of Nero. In 68 A.D. he revolted against Nero, and proclaimed Galba emperor. He was killed, or killed himself, at Vesontio (Besançon) in the same year.

Vindicianus, vin-dish-e-ā'nus, an eminent physician and Christian, lived about 370 A.D. He was physician to the emperor Valentinian. His skill and wisdom are highly commended by Saint Augustine.

Vinding, vin'ding, (ERASMUS,) a Danish scholar and jurist, born at Vinding, in Zealand, in 1615. He became professor of Greek and assessor of the supreme court of justice. He had the principal part in the reformation or revision of the laws of Denmark. Died in 1684.

Vinding, (PAUL,) a son of the preceding, was born

about 1658. He was professor of Greek, and author of several works on classical subjects. Died in 1712.

Vineis, vin'e-is, (PETRUS,) originally **Pietro delle Vigne**, (del'là vên'yà,) an Italian jurist, rose to be chancellor to Frederick II., Emperor of Germany, whose cause he defended against the popes. Died in 1249.

Vi'ner, (CHARLES,) an English lawyer and compiler, born about 1680, published in 1751 "A General and Complete Abridgment of Law and Equity," (24 vols. fol.,) a work on which he is said to have employed half a century. He died in 1756, bequeathing twelve thousand pounds to establish a professorship of common law at Oxford, which was first filled by Blackstone.

Vines, vînz, (RICHARD,) an English Presbyterian divine, born in Leicestershire. He was a member of the Assembly of Divines in 1644, minister of Saint Clement Dane's, and vicar of Saint Lawrence Jewry, London. Died in 1655.

Vinet, ve'nà', (ALEXANDRE RODOLPHE,) an eminent Swiss author and theologian, born at or near Lausanne in June, 1797. He became professor of the French language and literature at Bâle in 1817, and retained that chair twenty years. He acquired a high reputation as an eloquent preacher, advocated liberty of conscience, and opposed the union of church and state. In 1837 he was appointed professor of practical theology at Lausanne. He published, besides other works, "An Argument for Liberty of Worship," (1826,) "Chrestomathie Française," (3 vols., 1829–30,) "Discours sur quelques Sujets religieux," (1835,) an English version of which was entitled "Vital Christianity," "Studies on French Literature of the Nineteenth Century," (3 vols., 1849,) and "Pastoral Theology," (1850.) His works are highly esteemed, and are remarkable for elegance of style. He seceded from the national Church in 1840. Died in 1847.

Vinet or **Vinette**, ve'nĕt', (ÉLIE,) a French scholar and critic of great learning, was born near Barbezieux (Saintonge) in 1509. He was for some years professor at the College of Guienne, Bordeaux, of which he was rector or president from 1558 till 1583. He published good editions, with notes, of Eutropius, (1553,) Suetonius "De Rhetoribus," (1556,) Florus, (1563,) Ausonius, (1575,) and other classics. He also wrote several original works. Died in 1587.

See JOANNET, "Éloge d'Élie Vinet," 1816; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Vinette. See VINET, (ÉLIE.)

Vingtrinier, vân'tre'ne-à', (ARTUS BARTHÉLEMY,) a French physician and economist, born in 1796. He practised in Rouen, and treated the subject of prison-reform in "Des Prisons et des Prisonniers," (1840.) He wrote other works. Died July 11, 1872.

Vinje, vin'yà, (AASMUND OLAFSEN,) a Norwegian poet of peasant birth, was born in 1818, and was prominent in the movement to create a new national language and literature based on the folk-speech of the country. His lyrics (1864) and "The Big Lad" (a novel in verse, 1866) were in this new language. Died in 1870.

Vinnen. See VINNIUS.

Vin'nĭ-us or **Vin'nęn**, (ARNOLD,) an eminent Dutch jurist, born near the Hague in 1588. He became professor of law at the University of Leyden in 1633. He published "Select Questions of Law," "Commentaries on Four Books of the Imperial Institutes," ("Commentarius in Libros IV. Institutionum Imperialium," 1642,) and other works. Died at Leyden in 1657.

Vintimille, de, dęh vân'te'mêl' or yân'te'me'ye, (JACQUES,) COMTE, a scholar and translator, born about 1512. He lived mostly in France, and became a counsellor to the parliament of Burgundy in 1549. He wrote several Latin poems, and translated into French the "Cyropædia" of Xenophon and the works of Herodian. Died in 1582.

Vintimille du Luc, de, dęh vân'te'mêl' dü lük, (CHARLES GASPARD GUILLAUME,) a French prelate, born near Fréjus in 1655. He became Archbishop of Paris in 1729, and opposed Jansenism. Died in 1746.

Vin'ton, (ALEXANDER HAMILTON,) D.D., an Episcopalian divine, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1807. He became successively rector of Saint Paul's Church in Boston, the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, and Saint Mark's Church in New York. (1861.) Died April 26, 1881.

Vinton, (FRANCIS,) D.D., a brother of the preceding, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1809. He graduated at the Military Academy of West Point, served in the Creek war in 1836, and, having afterwards studied theology, was ordained in 1839. He became rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, in 1847, and assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, in 1855. Died in 1872.

Vinton, (FRANCIS LAURENS,) an American general, a nephew of the Rev. Francis Vinton, was born at Portland, Maine, in 1835. He graduated at West Point in 1856, became a brigadier-general about September, 1862, and resigned May 5, 1863. Died October 6, 1879.

Vinton, (FREDERICK PORTER,) painter, born at Bangor, Maine, in 1846. He painted portraits of many eminent men. Died in 1911.

Vinton, (JUSTUS HATCH,) an American missionary, born at Willington, Connecticut, in 1806, sailed in 1834 for Burmah, where he devoted himself to the instruction of the Karens. Died in 1858.

Vinton, (SAMUEL F.,) an American legislator, born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1792. He removed to Ohio about 1816, practised law with distinction, and as a Whig represented a district of Ohio in Congress about twenty-two years, (1823–37 and 1843–51.) Died in 1862.

Vio, de. See CAJETAN.

Violante do Ceo. See CEO, DO.

Viollet-Leduc, (or **Le Duc**,) ve'o'là' lęh dük, (EUGÈNE EMMANUEL,) an eminent French architect, born in Paris in 1814, was a pupil of A. Leclerc. He devoted himself to Gothic and mediæval architecture, and was employed by the government in the restoration of several ancient churches, among which were that of Notre-Dame, in Paris, and the cathedral of Amiens. Among his works are "Dictionnaire raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XIe au XVIe Siècle," "Mémoires sur la Défense de Paris," (1871,) and "The Habitations of Man in All Ages," (1876.) Died Sept. 17, 1879.

Vioménil, de, dęh ve'o'mà'nêl', (ANTOINE CHARLES **du Houx**—dü hoo,) BARON, a French general, born in Vosges in 1728. He was second in command of the army of Rochambeau in the United States, to which he was sent in 1780. While defending the king against the populace of Paris, in August, 1792, he received a severe wound. Died in November, 1792.

Vioménil, de, (CHARLES JOSEPH HYACINTHE DU HOUX,) MARQUIS, a general, born in 1734, was a brother of the preceding. He served in the United States, (1780–82,) emigrated as a royalist in 1791, and fought against France, under Condé, until 1797. He returned in 1814, and became a marshal of France in 1816. Died in 1827.

Viotti, ve-ot'tee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) a celebrated Italian violinist, born in Piedmont in 1755. He studied under Pugnani, and was appointed, at the age of twenty, first violinist at the court of Turin. On the breaking out of the French Revolution, he repaired to London, where he was for a time leader of the band at the King's Theatre. One of his principal works is entitled "Vingt-neuf Concertos de Violons." Died in 1824.

See BAILLOT, "Notice sur J. B. Viotti," 1825; MIEL, "Notice sur Viotti," 1827.

Viperano, ve-pà-rà'no, (GIOVANNI ANTONIO,) an Italian writer and ecclesiastic, born at Messina in 1535. He was appointed Bishop of Giovenazzo by Pope Sixtus V. He wrote various works, among which are "On Writing History," ("De Scribenda Historia," 1569,) and "On the Chief Good," ("De Summo Bono," 1575.) Died in 1610.

Vipsanius. See AGRIPPA.

Vîrăbhădră, [modern Hindoo pron. vee'ra-b'hŭd'ra,] [from the Sanscrit *vîrâ*, a "strong or valiant person," a "hero," (perhaps cognate with the Latin *vir*, a "man," also a "hero,") and *bhădrâ*, "prosperous," "excellent,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a son, or, according to some, of an avatar, of Siva.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon," p. 317.

Vîrâj, vî-râj', in the Hindoo mythology, the name of a mysterious being, who was said to be the son of

Brahma and the father of the first Manu. By dividing himself into male and female, he became the parent of many creatures. The fable of Vîrâj seems to have suggested the idea of Ardhă-nârî, (ar'dha nâ'ree, from *ârdhă*, "half," and *nârî*, "woman," a being combining the two sexes,) one of the forms of Siva, and perhaps also of the Hermaphrodite of the Greeks.

See Moor, "Hindu Pantheon," pp. 83–85.

Virchow, fĕĕR'KO, (RUDOLF,) a distinguished German pathologist, born at Köslin, in Pomerania, in 1821. He became in 1846 prosector at Berlin, and in 1856 professor of pathological anatomy in that city. Perhaps the most important of his professional works—all of which enjoy a high reputation—is his "Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology," (1858; 2d edition, 1859,) which has been translated into English, and is regarded as the highest authority on the subjects of which it treats. He also gave attention to investigating the diseases caused by trichina. In regard to political and social questions Dr. Virchow held liberal views. Died Sept. 5, 1902.

Viret, ve'rà', [Lat. VIRE'TUS,] (PIERRE,) an eminent Swiss Reformer, born at Orbe in 1511, was a friend of Farel. He began about 1531 to preach the Reformed doctrines at Orbe and Payerne. In 1536 he preached at Lausanne, where he made many converts, and where he was employed as pastor several years. His health is said to have been ruined by poison given to him by some priests at Geneva. For the benefit of his health, he removed about 1561 to the south of France. He afterwards preached at Lyons, from which he was driven by persecution in 1565, and took refuge in Navarre. He wrote many works, among which are an "Exposition of the Doctrines of the Christian Religion," (1543,) and "Papal Physics," ("La Physique papale," 1552.) Died at Orthez in 1571.

See CHENEVIÈRE, "Farel, Froment, Viret, Réformateurs," 1835; JAQUEMOT, "Viret, Réformateur de Lausanne," 1836.

Viretus. See VIRET.

Virey, ve'rà', (JULIEN JOSEPH,) a French physician, born in the department of Haute-Marne in 1775. He was appointed in 1812 chief pharmaceutist at the hospital of Val de Grâce in Paris. He published a "Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Pharmacy," (1811,) 'Ephemerides of Human Life," (1814,) "On Vital Power," (1822,) "Philosophical Hygiene," (2 vols., 1828.) and other valuable works. He was also one of the principal contributors to the "Dictionnaire des Sciences naturelles" and the "Dictionnaire des Sciences médicales." Died in 1846.

Vir'gil, [Ital. VIRGILIO, vĕR-jee'le-o; Fr. VIRGILE, vĕr'zhēl',] or, more fully, **Pub'li-us Vir-gil'i-us** (or **Ver-gil'i-us**) **Mā'ro,** the most illustrious of Latin poets, was born of humble parents at Andes, a small village near Mantua, on the 15th of October, 70 B.C., during the consulship of Pompey and Crassus. His mother's name was Maia. He studied at Cremona, Milan, and Neapolis, (Naples.) It is evident from his writings that he received a liberal education, and was well versed in Greek literature, philosophy, medicine, and mathematics. He inherited from his father, Maro, a small farm near Mantua, which was included in the tract assigned by Octavian (Augustus) to his soldiers as a reward for their services at Philippi in 42 B.C. Virgil was thus deprived of his patrimony; but he recovered it by a personal appeal to Augustus. He expressed his gratitude for this favour in his first eclogue, which is supposed to be one of his earliest productions. He became an intimate friend of Pollio and Horace, and found a liberal patron in Mæcenas, to whom he was introduced about 40 B.C. He displayed a remarkable mastery over the Latin language in his ten eclogues, "Bucolica," or pastoral poems, which are mostly imitations of Theocritus. In these poems, descriptions of nature are admirably blended with human feelings and sympathies.

About the age of thirty-three, Virgil became a resident of Rome, and a recipient of the bounty of Augustus to such an extent that he could devote himself entirely to literary pursuits. He owned a house on the Esquiline Hill. It appears that after he had remained a few years at Rome he removed to Naples, at that time a favourite abode of literary men. He expended seven years in the composition of a didactic poem on rural economy, entitled "Georgica," in four books, which is considered his most original and finished production. It presents a marvellous union of didactic precept with graphic description and ingenious illustration, expressed with great variety and magnificence of diction. "In sustained majesty, in melody that ever satisfies but never cloys the ear, in variety of modulation, in stateliness but freedom of march, it stands unapproached by any other Roman poet." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.")

About 30 B.C. he began to compose a great national epic poem, which he had long meditated, and which was designed to celebrate the origin of the Roman empire. He had written or sketched the last book of this poem, the "Æneid," ("Æneis,") which constitutes a perennial monument of his genius, when he departed on a visit to Athens in 19 B.C. He intended to pass several years in Greece, in polishing and revising the "Æneid," but his health failed. During the homeward voyage he died at Brundusium, in September, 19 B.C. According to his own request, he was buried near Naples. There is a current tradition that shortly before his death he requested his friends to burn the "Æneid," which he regarded as imperfect; but, as they refused to comply, he committed the publication of it to Tucca and Varius.

Virgil is represented as a person of tall stature, swarthy complexion, and delicate constitution. He was generally beloved as well as admired by his contemporaries. Among his virtues modesty was conspicuous. Of his more private life nothing is known. It does not appear that he was ever married. He had two brothers, who died before him, and a half-brother, Valerius Proculus. The "Æneid" has ever been ranked among the poems which are destined to immortality. Nearly nineteen hundred years of uninterrupted popularity attest the broad and elevated and diversified character of his poetical merit. In comparison with Homer, it is usual to represent Virgil as deficient in originality and sublimity. Some critics also depreciate the "Æneid" as an imitation of Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." On this subject we cannot, perhaps, do better than to quote some remarks of Addison. "One great genius often catches the flame from another, and writes in his spirit without copying servilely after him. There are a thousand shining passages in Virgil which have been lighted up by Homer. Virgil falls infinitely short of Homer in the characters of his poem, both as to their variety and novelty. Æneas is indeed a perfect character, . . . and that of Dido cannot be sufficiently admired. . . . Virgil has excelled all others in the propriety of his sentiments. Everything is just and natural. His sentiments show that he had a perfect insight into human nature, and that he knew everything that was most proper to affect it." (Critique on Milton's "Paradise Lost," in the "Spectator.") He is considered by good judges superior to all ancient poets in beauty and harmony of versification. Dante admired Virgil, and adopted him as his model.

Wordsworth pronounced Virgil the greatest master of language that ever existed, and extolled his lofty moral tone and frequent strokes of tenderness and imagination. ("Quarterly Review" for January, 1853.)

Voltaire expressed the opinion that the "Æneid" "is the most beautiful monument which remains to us of all antiquity."

Commenting on J. C. Scaliger's preference of Virgil to Homer, Hallam observes, "It would be a sort of prejudice almost as tasteless as that of Scaliger, to refuse the praise of real superiority to many passages of Virgil, even as compared with the 'Iliad,' and far more with the 'Odyssey.' If the similes of the older poet are more picturesque and animated, those of his imitator are more appropriate and parallel to the subject."

The best or most popular English translation of Virgil is that of Dryden, which has a high reputation. Sotheby's version of the "Georgics" and Pitt's version of the "Æneid" are highly commended. The "Eclogues" and "Georgics" were also translated into verse by Joseph Warton. "We may congratulate ourselves," says

the "Quarterly Review" for July, 1861, "on the possession of a splendid English epic, in which most of the thoughts are Virgil's and most of the language Dryden's. He was constantly adding to the original, and that in the most wilful and reckless manner. There were elements in his nature peculiarly repugnant to the Virgilian ideal. . . . It is idle to discuss who has come nearest to the style and language of Virgil, when no one has come within any appreciable distance." His works became school-books before the end of the Augustan age. Virgil composed, says Donatus, his own epitaph, in these terms:

"Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope. Cecini pascua, rura, duces."*

See DONATUS, "P. Virgilii Maronis Vita;" LAUTER, "De Virgilio Imitatore Homeri," 1796; TISSOT, "Études sur Virgile," 4 vols., 1825–30; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Virgile," 2 vols., 1857; SERVIUS, "Commentarius ad Virgilium;" J. W. BERGER, "De Virgilio Oratore," 1703; O. ARRHENIUS, "Tal om P. Virgilius Maro," 1841; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Latina;" CARL G. FRANCKE, "Dissertatio de P. Virgilio Marone," etc., 1776; BÄHR, "Geschichte der Römischen Literatur;" MICHAEL BARTH, "Vita P. Virgilii Maronis Carmine descripta," 1676.

Virgil, (POLYDORE.) See VERGIL, (POLYDORE.)

Virgile. See VIRGIL.

Virgilio. See VIRGIL.

Virgilius. See VIRGIL.

Virgilius, (POLYDORUS.) See VERGIL, (POLYDORE.)

Vir-gil'I-us, SAINT, a native of Ireland, became Bishop of Saltzburg, (Juvavum,) in Austria. He is said to have converted many Slavonians and Huns to Christianity. Died about 782.

Virgin, vĭr-ğeen', ? (CHRISTIAN ADOLPH,) a Swedish navigator, born at Gothenburg in 1797. He performed a voyage round the globe in 1851–53, after which he obtained the rank of rear-admiral. Died in 1870.

Vir-ğin'I-ą, [Fr. VIRGINIE, vêr'zhe'ne',] a Roman maiden, celebrated for her beauty and tragical fate, was a daughter of Lucius Virginius, an officer of the army. She was betrothed to L. Icilius, a tribune of the people, from whom the decemvir Appius Claudius wished to ravish her. She was seized by M. Claudius, one of his agents, who pretended that she was his slave, and who, in order to prove his claim, took her before the tribunal of Appius Claudius. Virginius arrived at the forum just after the decemvir had decided that she was the slave of Claudius. He immediately killed her, to deliver her from slavery and dishonour, (449 B.C.) The people revolted against the decemvirs, and dragged Appius Claudius to prison, where he killed himself.

See SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.; MACAULAY, "Lays of Ancient Rome."

Virginie. See VIRGINIA.

Virginius, (LUCIUS.) See VIRGINIA.

Vĭr-ğin'I-us Ro-mā'nus, a Latin comic poet of the Augustan age, had a high reputation. He is said to have contributed to improve the public taste, and to have merited a place beside Plautus and Terence. His style was noble and elegant. His works are lost.

Vĭr-ğin'I-us (or **Vergin'ius**) **Ru'fus,** (LUCIUS,) a Roman general, born at Como in 14 A.D., was consul in the year 63. After he had defeated Vindex, his army proclaimed him as emperor, (69 A.D.,) but he refused the crown. He became a third time consul in 97 A.D., as an associate of the emperor Nerva. He was eulogized by Tacitus and Pliny the Younger.

Viriathe or **Viriath.** See VIRIATHUS.

VI-rī'ą-thus, [Gr. Οὐιρίαθος; Fr. VIRIATHE, ve're'ăt'; Ger. VIRIATH, ve-re-ăt',] a brave Lusitanian chief, who carried on for many years a successful war against the Romans; but he was at length betrayed into the hands of the consul, L. Servilius Cæpio, by whom he was put to death, (140 B.C.)

See BECKER, "Viriath und die Lusitanier," 1826.

Virieu, dė, dęh ve're-ụh', (FRANÇOIS HENRI,) COMTE, a French officer, born at Grenoble in 1754. He was elected to the States-General in 1789, and was one of the members of the noblesse that joined the Tiers-État. He was a royalist, and a leader of the insurgents of Lyons who revolted against the Convention in May, 1793. He was killed at the capture of Lyons, in October, 1793.

See "Notice sur le Comte de Virieu," 1863.

Virues, dė, dà ve-roo-ės', ? (CRISTOVAL,) a Spanish poet and dramatist, born at Valencia about 1550, was the author of five tragedies, an epic poem, and a number of lyrics. Died in 1610.

Viscaino, vės-kā-ee'no, (SEBASTIAN,) a Spanish navigator, born in the second half of the sixteenth century. He commanded an expedition sent from Acapulco in 1602, and explored the coast of California, of which he made an accurate chart.

Vis-çel-lī'nus, (SPURIUS CASSIUS,) a Roman general, distinguished as the author of the first agrarian law, was consul in 502 B.C. He defeated the Sabines, was chosen consul again in 493, and formed an important league with the Latins. Having become consul in 486, he proposed an agrarian law. He was charged with aspiring to royal power, and was put to death in 485 B.C.

Visch, dė, dęh visk, (CHARLES,) a Flemish monk and biographer, born near Furnes about 1596; died in 1666.

Vischer, (CORNELIS.) See VISSCHER.

Vischer, fish'ęr, (FRIEDRICH THEODOR,) a German writer, born at Ludwigsburg in 1807, became professor of philosophy at Tübingen in 1844. He published "Æsthetics, or the Science of the Beautiful." Died in 1887.

Vischer, (PETER,) an eminent German sculptor and founder, born at Nuremberg about 1460. Among his best works may be named the monument of the Archbishop Ernst at Magdeburg and the tomb of Saint Sebald at Nuremberg, both in bronze. The latter is of rare excellence. Died in 1530. Vischer had five sons who were sculptors, and HERMANN, the eldest, was esteemed nearly equal to him in genius. Died in 1540.

Vischnou or **Vischnu.** See VISHNU.

Visconti, vės-kon'tee, the name of a celebrated family of Lombardy, which acquired sovereign power at Milan in the thirteenth century. The founder of their grandeur was OTTONE VISCONTI, who became Archbishop of Milan in 1262. He was violently opposed by a party of the Milanese, the Torriani, whom he defeated in battle in 1277. He died in 1295. His nephew, MATTEO VISCONTI THE GREAT, born in 1250, was chosen in 1288 "captain of the people" for five years. He obtained sovereign power, and waged war against the Torriani, who drove him out of Milan in 1302; but he was restored in 1311. He was the leader of the Ghibelines, and was involved in a quarrel with Pope John XXII., who excommunicated him in 1322. He died in the same year. According to Sismondi, "he raised himself above all the princes of his time by his political talents," etc. His son, GALEAZZO I., born in 1277, became in 1322 lord of Milan, which was then under the papal interdict. His capital was attacked in 1323 by an army of crusaders, who were incited by the pope. He was aided by Louis of Bavaria, and defeated the crusaders in 1324. Died in 1328. AZZO VISCONTI, born in 1302, was a son of Galeazzo, and became sovereign of Milan and Lombardy in 1329. He is said to have been an able, liberal, and just prince. He was the first lord of Milan who coined money in his own name. Died in 1339, without issue. LUCCHINO (or LUCHINO) VISCONTI, an uncle of Azzo and son of Matteo, was born in 1287. He became lord of Milan in 1339, and enlarged his dominions by the annexation of Parma, Pavia, and other towns. He died in 1349, and was succeeded by his brother GIOVANNI, who was born in 1290. He had been appointed Archbishop of Milan about 1317. He acquired Bologna by purchase in 1350, and died in 1354. His power was inherited by three nephews, Matteo, Galeazzo, and Barnabò, the first of whom died in 1355. BARNABÒ, born in 1319, became master of Bérgamo, Brescia, Crema, and Cremona. He also ruled Milan jointly with Galeazzo. He was notorious for his cruelty and audacity, and defied the power of the pope, who excommunicated him. Urban V. preached a crusade against him, and united the emperor Charles IV. with other monarchs in a league against him about 1363.

* "Mantua bore me, Calabria [next] received me, Naples now holds me. I have sung of pastures, [or shepherds,] of farms, and of leaders in war."

Barnabò resisted them with success. Died in 1385. GALEAZZO II., born about 1320, became lord of Como, Pavía, Novara, Vercelli, Asti, and Tortona, in 1354. He was cruel and tyrannical. He died in 1378, leaving a son, GIAN GALEAZZO, the first Duke of Milan, who was born in 1347. He was ambitious and perfidious. Having deposed his uncle Barnabò in 1385, he obtained his dominions. By force or fraud he made himself master of Verona, Vicenza, Bologna, and Padua. In 1395 he purchased the title of Duke of Milan from the emperor. He aspired to be King of Italy, when he died in the midst of his victorious career, in 1402. GIOVANNI MARIA, the eldest son of the preceding, born in 1389, became duke in 1402. He was feeble and depraved. During his reign the limits of the duchy were greatly reduced. He was assassinated in 1412. FILIPPO MARIA VISCONTI, born in 1391, was a brother of Giovanni Maria, whom he succeeded. His army, commanded by the famous General Carmagnola, reconquered Lombardy. He was cruel, cowardly, and suspicious. He put to death his own wife. About 1426 Venice, Florence, and Alfonzo of Aragon formed a league against him. He waged war for many years against these powers and the pope Eugene IV. He died in 1447, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Francesco Sforza.

See BOTTA, "Storia d'Italia;" CANTÙ, "Storia universale;" VERRI, "Storia di Milano;" VOLPI, 'Dell'Istoria de' Visconti," 2 vols., 1737–48; SICKEL, "Die Visconti von Milan," 1859.

Visconti, (ENNIO QUIRINO,) an eminent Italian scholar and archæologist, was born at Rome on the 1st of November, 1751. He was instructed by his father, who was prefect of antiquities at Rome. He displayed such precocity of intellect, that he translated the "Hecuba" of Euripides into Italian verse at the age of fourteen. After the death of his father, whom he assisted in editing the first, he edited the six remaining volumes of the "Museo Pio-Clementino," (1807.) He had been appointed in 1787 conservator of the Capitoline Museum. On the occupation of Rome by the French, in 1798, Visconti was chosen a member of the provisional government, and soon after became one of the five consuls of the republic. Having removed to France, he was appointed professor of archæology and overseer of the Museum of the Louvre, and published, at the request of Napoleon, a series of portraits of the eminent men of Greece and Rome, entitled "Iconographie Grecque" (3 vols. 4to, 1808) and "Iconographie Romaine," (3 vols., 1818.) Besides this magnificent work, he wrote a description of the monuments found in the ruins of Gabii, and various other treatises on ancient art. Died in 1818.

See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, "Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Visconti," 1818; GIOVANNI LABUS, "Notizie biografiche intorno la Vita di E. Q. Visconti," 1818; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" DACIER, "Éloge d'E. Q. Visconti;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Visconti, (FILIPPO AURELIO,) a brother of the preceding, became superintendent of the antiquities of Rome after the death of his father. He published several antiquarian treatises, and edited the "Museo Chiaramonti," a sequel to the "Museo Pio-Clementino." Died in 1830.

Visconti, (GASPARO,) an Italian poet, born at Milan in 1461, became a senator. He published "Rhymes," ("Rithmi," 1493,) and a "Poem on the Lovers Paul and Daria," ("Poema di Paolo e Daria Amanti," 1495.) Died in 1499.

Visconti, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA ANTONIO,) an Italian antiquary, the father of Ennio Quirino, noticed above, was born at Vernazza in 1722. He became prefect of antiquities at Rome in 1768, and was employed by Pope Clement XIV. to form a collection of ancient marbles, which is called "Museo Pio-Clementino." Died in 1784.

See "Biografia di G. B. Visconti," Rome.

Visconti, (LOUIS TULLIUS JOACHIM,) an architect, a son of Ennio Quirino, was born at Rome in 1797, and studied architecture in Paris under Percier. He was appointed in 1825 architect of the Bibliothèque Royale. Among his principal works are the tomb of Napoleon I., the monuments of Marshals Soult and Suchet, and the completion of the Louvre and its junction with the Tuileries. The last, which was finished in 1857, is a grand and admirable structure. Died in 1853.

Visconti, (MARCO,) an able Italian commander, was a son of Matteo the Great, (mentioned in the foregoing notice of the Visconti family,) and a leader of the Ghibelines. He commanded the forces of his brother Galeazzo I. when Milan was attacked by an army of crusaders, whom he defeated in 1322. He was assassinated, by order of his nephew Azzo, in 1329.

Visdelou, de, dẹh ve'dẹh-loo' or vèd'loo', (CLAUDE,) a learned French missionary, born in Brittany in 1656. He was one of the Jesuits sent to China by Louis XIV. in 1685. He laboured about twenty years in China, received the title of Bishop of Claudiopolis in 1708, and wrote several works on Chinese history, etc. Died at Pondicherry in 1737.

Visé or **Vizé.** See DONNEAU.

Vishnu, vĭsh'nōō, written in French **Vichnou** or **Vischnou,** and in German **Wischnu** or **Vischnu,** sometimes improperly spelled in English **Veeshnoo,*** *i.e.* the "Pervader," [from the Sanscrit *vish,* to "enter" or "pervade,"] the name of the preserving deity, one of the great gods of the Hindoo Triad.† The Vaishnavas, (pronounced vīsh'nạ-vaz,) or especial worshippers of Vishnu, claim that Brahma (or the Self-Existent) sprung from Vishnu in his character of Nârâyana, (or the primeval spirit which moved upon the waters,—see NÂRÂYANA:) thus they exalt Vishnu above the Creator (Brahma) and the Destroyer, (Siva.) The Saivas, or worshippers of Siva, on the other hand, place their favourite deity far above Vishnu or Brahma, (see SIVA,) calling him Mahâdêva, or the "Great God."

The most striking peculiarity of the preserving deity are his numerous avatars, alluding to which Southey says,—

> "When . . . tyrants in their might
> Usurped dominion o'er the earth,
> [Then] Veeshnoo took a human birth,
> Deliverer of the sons of men."
>
> *Curse of Kehama,* vol. I., x.

On these occasions his parents were usually Kasyapa and Diti.‡

The following are the names of the avatars of Vishnu: 1. Matsya, or the Fish; 2. Kûrma, the Tortoise; 3. Varâha, the Boar; 4. Narasingha, the Man-Lion; 5. Vâmana, the Dwarf; 6. Parasu-Râma; 7. Râma-Chandra; 8. Krishna; 9. Buddha, (Booddha;) 10. Kalki, or the Horse. For an explanation of these, the reader is referred to their respective heads. Vishnu, as his name implies, represents Spirit, while in the same general relation Brahma represents Matter, and Siva, Time. Again, as the Earth is the type or symbol of Brahma, and Fire of Siva, so Water is the symbol of Vishnu. The reason is sufficiently obvious: in a country like India, where everything is exposed for the greater part of the year to a burning sun,—one of the many forms of Siva,—it is the water, coming in the periodical rains, which alone saves the plants and animals (whose life is dependent upon that of plants) from utter destruction. As a personification of water, (or the sea,) Vishnu is in pictures usually represented of a dark-blue colour. The air, as the symbol of spirit, and perhaps, also, as the vehicle of the preserving rains, is considered to belong peculiarly to Vishnu. The sun likewise, though commonly regarded as a type of Siva, is one of the many representations of Vishnu. For if cold is one of the

* Improperly, because the *ee* in the first syllable does not represent correctly the pronunciation. (See Preface, p. vi.)

† It may be proper to observe that the Hindoo Triad (unlike the Trinity of the Western nations) is not considered to constitute the godhead of the infinite eternal Being; for none of the gods of the Triad is supposed to be eternal in the strictest sense. They are, in fact, personifications of the powers of nature. They had a beginning, and they will come to an end. BRAHM, of whom they are but temporary emanations, is the only eternal Being in the Brahmanical system of theology.

‡ In the celebrated drama of "Sakoontalâ" (translated by Professor Williams, of Oxford) the following passage occurs:

> "That immortal pair
> Whom Vishnu, greater than the Self-Existent,
> Chose for his parents, when, to save mankind,
> He took upon himself the shape of mortals."—Act vii.

numerous forms of Siva, (the Destroyer,) the warmth of the sun may very naturally, in a temperate climate, or in winter, be considered as a manifestation of the preserving Power.

Among the possessions peculiar to Vishnu are the Chăkră, (called by the modern Hindoos chŭk'ra or chŭk'ŭr,) a sort of wheel or discus, with a hole in the centre, which the god hurled at his foes, and the Shankh or Chank, (modern pron. shŭnkh,*) a kind of shell, having allusion, doubtless, to the sea as personified in Vishnu.

Vishnu, like Siva, is said to have had a thousand different names, among which we may mention that of Trivikrama, or "three-step-taker," (see VÂMANA,) and Hari, (or Heri,) *i.e.* "Green," in allusion, in all probability, to the colour of the sea, (the type of Vishnu;) so KRISHNA, the name of that one of the avatars which is regarded as Vishnu himself, signifies "dark blue," and it was doubtless applied to him for the same reason, the colour of the sea varying with varying circumstances from green to a deep blue.

The preserving deity is usually represented with four arms. He is pictured in various positions, sometimes as Nârâyana reclining on Sêsha,—a thousand-headed serpent,—meditating on the universe to which he is about to give being; from his navel proceeds a lotus, in the opening flower of which Brahma, known by his four heads, is seen sitting; while Lakshmi (Nârâyani) sits reverently at the feet of her lord. At other times he is represented as standing with the Shankh and Chakra in his hands. Sometimes he is pictured sitting with Lakshmi by his side, and holding a bow and mace, as he rides on his Vâhan GARUDA, (which see.) The Shankh and Chakra are his usual insignia, whether he is represented in his own proper person or in the characters of his various avatars.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" GUIGNIAUT, "Religions de l'Antiquité," vol. i., book i. chap. iii.; "Biographie Universelle," (Partie mythologique;) COLEMAN, "Mythology of the Hindus."

Visin. See VIZIN.

Visinet, ve'ze'nȧ', (AUGUSTE THÉODORE,) a French journalist, born in Paris in 1797. He edited the "Journal de Rouen" from 1828 to 1848. Died in 1857.

Visscher or **Vischer**, vis'kẹr, (ANNE ROEMER—roo'mẹr,) a Dutch poetess and artist, born in 1587, was a daughter of Roemer, noticed below. Died in 1651.

Her sister, MARIA TESSELSCHADE, (tes'sẹl-skȧ'dẹh,) born in 1597, was also a poetess. Her talents and beauty were highly extolled by the historian Hooft. Died in 1649.

See SCHELTEMA, "Anna en Maria Tesselschade Visscher," 1809; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1854.

Visscher or **Vischer**, (CORNELIS,) an eminent Dutch engraver, born at Haarlem in 1610, was a pupil of Soutman. He executed a number of prints after his own designs, as well as from other artists. His works are ranked among the finest specimens of the art, and command enormous prices. He engraved many admirable portraits, among which is that of A. D. Winius. His death is variously dated from 1660 to 1670.

Visscher, (JAN,) a skilful Dutch engraver, born in 1636, was a brother of the preceding. He engraved after Berghem and Ostade. Died after 1692.

Visscher, (ROEMER or ROMERUS,) a poet, styled "the Dutch Martial," born in Amsterdam in 1547, published a book of emblems, entitled "Zinnepoppen," (1614,) and a collection of Epigrams. Died in 1620.

Viswacarma or **Viswacarman.** See VISWAKARMA.

Vĭswăkărmă or **Vĭshwăkărmă**, [modern Hindoo pron. vĭs'wạ-kŭr'mạ; from the Sanscrit *vishwă*, "all," and *kărmă*, "work,"] in the Hindoo mythology, the name of the Artificer of the Universe, corresponding in some respects to the Vulcan of classic mythology. He was married to Prithu, the goddess of the earth, which he is supposed to have moulded into its present shape.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon."

Vĭswâmĭtră, vĭs-wȧ'mĭ-trạ, or **Vĭshwâmĭtră**, [from the Sanscrit *vishwă*, "all," and *mĭtră*, a "friend," called "the friend of all," perhaps on account of his being the counsellor and friend of Râma, who was the general friend of mankind,] a celebrated Hindoo sage, who, though originally a Kshatriya, became, by long and painful austerities, a Brahman, or rather a Brahmarshi, (*i.e.* "*Brahman-rishi*," or "*Brahman saint*,") one of a particular class of rishis, in which character he was the preceptor and counsellor of Râma.

See MOOR, "Hindu Pantheon;" WILSON, "Sanscrit-and-English Dictionary."

Vital, (ORDERIC.) See ORDERICUS VITALIS.

Vital de Blois, ve'tȧl' dẹh blwȧ, [Lat. VITA'LIS BLE'SIUS,] a Latin poet of the twelfth century, composed in 1186 a poem, "De Querulo," which was printed in 1830.

Vi-ta-le-ā'nus, [Fr. VITALIEN, ve'tȧ'le-ȧN',] Pope of Rome, succeeded Eugenius I. in 657 A.D. He died in 672 A.D., and was succeeded by Deodatus II.

Vitalis. See SJÖBERG.

Vitalis Ordericus. See ORDERICUS VITALIS.

Vite, della, del'lȧ vee'tȧ, (TIMOTEO,) an Italian painter, born at Urbino about 1470. He worked with Raphael at Rome. Died about 1524.

Vitelli, ve-tẽl'lee, (CIAPINO, chȧ-pee'no,) an Italian general, born at Città di Castello in the sixteenth century. He entered the service of Philip II. of Spain, and was employed under the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries. Died in 1576.

See MOTLEY, "History of the Dutch Republic," vol. ii.

Vitelli or **Vi-tel'li-us**, (CORNELIO,) an Italian teacher or Greek, came to Oxford about 1488, in order, as Hallam says, "to give that most barbarous university some notion of what was going forward on the other side of the Alps." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.") He returned to Paris in 1489.

Vi-tel'li-us, (AULUS,) Emperor of Rome, born about 15 A.D. He was distinguished by the favour of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, and was appointed by Galba to command the German legions. He was soon after proclaimed emperor by his army, and, Galba having been put to death by the partisans of Otho, the empire was now disputed between the latter and Vitellius. Otho was defeated, and Vitellius recognized as emperor; but, Vespasian having been meanwhile proclaimed at Alexandria, his general Antonius Primus marched against Rome, subdued the adherents of Vitellius, and put him to death, (69 A.D.)

See SUETONIUS, "Vitellius;" TACITUS, "History;" TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" FRANZ HORN, "Historische Gemälde: Galba, Otho, Vitellius," 1812.

Vitellius, (CORNELIO.) See VITELLI.

Vitello, ve-tel'lo, or **Vitellio**, ve-tel'le-o, a Polish mathematician and philosopher of the thirteenth century, was the author of several works, the principal of which is a treatise on optics and geometry, entitled "Vitellionis Perspectivæ Libri decem."

Vitet, ve'tȧ', (LUDOVIC,) a French *littérateur* and statesman, born in Paris in 1802. He was appointed in 1830 inspector-general of French antiquities and in 1834 represented the department of Seine-Inférieure in the Chamber of Deputies. He published historical and dramatical sketches, entitled "Les Barricades," (1826,) "Les États de Blois," (1827,) and "La Mort de Henri III.," (1829,) also an essay on "Eustache Le Sueur, his Life and his Works," (1843.) He was admitted into the French Academy in 1845. Died June 5, 1873.

Vithalnâthji, vee-thạl-nâth'jee, a Hindoo religionist, a son of Vallabhâ, (q. v.,) was born at Parnât in 1516, and died in 1583. He left seven sons, all famous gooroos, or teachers, of the Vishnuvite religion. The members of this family founded the so-called Mahârâjah sect, notorious for the scandalous teachings and conduct of its priests.

Vit'i-gēs became King of the Ostrogoths in 536 A.D. He fought in Italy against Belisarius, who took him prisoner in 539 and carried him to Constantinople. He died about three years later.

Vitikind. See WITIKIND.

Vitiza. See WITIZA.

Vitré, ve'trȧ', (ANTOINE,) a French printer, born in Paris about 1595. He was appointed director of the

*Etymologically related to the Greek κόγχη, (Latin, *concha*,) having the same signification.

royal printing-office by Colbert. Among the works which he printed was the Polyglot Bible of Le Jay, (10 vols., 1628–45,) celebrated for the beauty of the characters. Died in 1674.

See Aug. Bernard, "A. Vitré et les Caractères Orientaux," etc., 1850.

Vitringa, ve-trĭng'gȧ or ve-trĭng'hȧ, (Campegius,) a learned Dutch theologian, born at Leeuwarden in 1659, became successively professor of Oriental literature, theology, and sacred history at Franeker. He was the author of Latin commentaries on various books of the Scriptures, which are highly esteemed. The Commentary on Isaiah ranks among the best works of the kind. Died in 1722.

Vitringa, (Campegius,) a son of the preceding, was born at Franeker in 1693. He became professor of theology at Franeker in 1716, and had a high reputation. He wrote several theological treatises. Died in 1723.

Vitrolles, de, dẽh ve'trol', (Eugène François Auguste d'**Arnaud**—dȧr'nō',) Baron, a French politician, born near Aix in 1774. He was a royalist, and took an active part in the intrigues which preceded the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. He was raised to the peerage in January, 1830. Died in 1854.

Vitruve. See Vitruvius.

Vitruvio. See Vitruvius.

Vĭ-tru'vĭ-us, [Fr. Vitruve, ve'trüv'; It. Vitruvio, ve-troo've-o,] or, more fully, **Mar'cus Vĭ-tru'vĭ-us Pol'lĭ-o**, a celebrated Roman architect and writer, of whom little is known. He served as a military engineer in his youth, and was employed under Julius Cæsar in Africa in 46 B.C. He designed a basilica or temple at Fanum. In the reign of Augustus he was inspector of military engines. He wrote in old age a work on architecture, in ten books, ("De Architectura,") which is highly esteemed as a text-book, and is the only ancient treatise on the subject that has come down to us. His work has been translated into English by R. Castell, (1730,) and by W. Newton, (1771–91.)

See B. Balde, "Vita Vituvii," 1612; Polenι, "Exercitationes Vitruvianæ," 1739–41; Quatremère de Quincy, "Dictionnaire des Architectes;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vitry. See James de Vitry.

Vitry, de, dẽh ve'trē', (Édouard,) a French philologist and numismatist, born about 1670. He wrote a number of dissertations. He visited Rome in 1724.

Vitry, de, (Louis de l'**Hospital**—dẽh lō'pe'tȧl',) Marquis, a French general, was a partisan of the League after the death of Henry III. Died in 1611.

Vitry, de, (Nicolas de l'Hospital,) Marquis, a son of the preceding, was born in 1581. He was one of those who assassinated Concini in 1617, and was rewarded for that act with the rank of marshal of France. Died in 1644.

Vittorelli, vēt-to-rel'lee, or **Vettorelli**, vĕt-to-rel'lee, (Andrea,) an Italian author and priest, born at Bassano in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He had a high reputation as a writer. Died after 1632.

Vittoria Colonna. See Colonna.

Vittorino da Feltre, vēt-to-ree'no dȧ fĕl'trȧ, [Fr. Victorin de Feltre, vĕk'to'răn' dẽh fĕltr,] a celebrated Italian teacher, born at Feltre in 1379, became professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Padua. He afterwards presided over a school at Mantua, where he numbered among his pupils George of Trebizond, Theodore Gaza, and other eminent men. His system of education, which included gymnastics, is highly commended by contemporary writers. Died in 1447.

See Rachelι, "Intorno a Vittorino da Feltre," 1832; Benoît, "Victorin de Feltre," 1853; Carlo de Rosmini, "Idea dell'ottimo Precettore nella Vita di Vittorino da Feltre," 1801.

Vittorio Amedeo. See Victor Amadeus.

Vĭ'tus, [Fr. Gui, gē; Eng. Guy, gī; Lat. Gui'do; Ger. Veit, fīt,] Saint, a Sicilian child-martyr of the early part of the fourth century. His parents were heathens, but he was instructed in Christianity by his nurse Crescentia and her husband Modestus. His father, Hylas, having given him up to the magistrate for punishment as a Christian, he escaped with his nurse and her husband to Lucania, but while there was put to death under Dioletian. He, with Crescentia and Modestus, is honoured on June 15 in the Latin Church. This saint was believed to grant relief to his devotees from the dancing malady, or tarantism, of the middle ages: hence our term "Saint Vitus's dance."

Vivaldi, ve-vȧl'dee, (Antonio,) an Italian composer and eminent violinist, born at Venice in the seventeenth century; died in 1743.

Vivant, ve'vŏn', (François,) a French priest, born in Paris in 1663, became canon of Notre-Dame at Paris, grand vicar, and grand chorister or precentor, in 1730. He wrote several works on theology. Died in 1739.

Vivares, ve'vȧr', (François,) a French engraver, born near Montpellier in 1712. He studied landscape-engraving in England, and executed a number of prints, after Claude Lorrain, which are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1782.

Vivarini, ve-vȧ-ree'nee, (Antonio,) an Italian painter, of Murano, near Venice. He was a brother of Bartolommeo, and worked about 1450. His works are richly coloured.

Vivarini, (Bartolommeo,) a Venetian painter of the fifteenth century, was one of the first artists in Venice who employed oil-colours.

Vivarini, (Luigi,) lived in the fifteenth century, and attained a high reputation as a painter. There are several of his works in the Venetian Academy. He worked as late as 1490.

Vivens, de, dẽh ve'vŏn', (François,) a French savant and writer, born near Clairac in 1697. He wrote on agriculture, physics, etc. Died in 1780.

Vives, vee'vĕs, (John Louis,) [called in Latin Ludovi'cus Vi'vus,] a Spanish scholar, born at Valencia in 1492. He studied at the University of Louvain, where he afterwards became professor of the Latin language. He was subsequently invited to England by Henry VIII., who appointed him tutor to the princess Mary. Having opposed the divorce of Catherine of Aragon, he was imprisoned several months, and on his release settled at Bruges, in the Netherlands. He was an intimate friend of Erasmus and Budæus, and the three have been called a triumvirate in the republic of letters, equally eminent for talents and learning. Among the principal works of Vives are Latin treatises "On the Truth of the Christian Faith," "On the Soul and Life," and "On the Causes of the Arts being Corrupted," ("De Causis Corruptarum Artium.") Died in 1540.

See Bosch-Kemper, "J. L. Vives geschetst als christelijk Philantroop," 1851; Namèche, "Mémoire sur la Vie et les Écrits de J. L. Vives;" N. Antonio, "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova;" Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Dupin, "Auteurs ecclésiastiques;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Viv'ĭ-an, (Richard Hussey **Vivian**,) Lord, an English general, born in 1775. He served under Moore at Corunna in 1808, became a colonel in 1812, and distinguished himself in the Peninsular war in 1813. With the rank of major-general, he commanded a brigade of cavalry at Waterloo. He was raised to the peerage in 1841. Died in 1842.

Viviani, (René,) French statesman, was born in 1862 at Sidi-bel-Abbès, Algeria. He became a lawyer; was elected Socialist deputy for Paris in 1893; and was Minister of Labour 1906–10; Minister of Public Instruction 1913–14; and Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs June, 1914, to Oct., 1915. He then was Minister of Justice until March, 1917. Died 1925.

Viviani, ve-ve-a'nee, (Vincenzo,) a celebrated Italian mathematician and engineer, born at Florence in April, 1622. He was a pupil of Galileo, after whose death (1642) he studied under Torricelli. About 1662 he was appointed chief engineer by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Died 1703.

See Fabroni, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium," vol. i.; Fontenelle, "Éloge de Viviani;" Nicéron, "Mémoires;" Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vivien, ve'vē-ăn', (Alexandre François Auguste,) an able French lawyer and writer, born in Paris in 1799. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1833 to 1848, and was minister of justice from March to October, 1840. In 1845 he published "Administrative Studies," which procured his admission into the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Died in 1854.

Vivien, (JOSEPH,) a French portrait-painter, born at Lyons in 1657. He painted mostly in pastel, (crayon,) and gained a high reputation. He received the title of first painter to the Elector of Bavaria, at whose court he worked many years. Died at Bonn in 1735.

Vivien de Saint-Martin, ve've-ăN' dęh săN măR'-tăN', (LOUIS,) a French geographer and historian, born at Saint-Martin-de-Fontenay, May 17, 1802. He published, besides several works of geography, a "History of the French Revolution," (4 vols., 1841,) a "History of the Geographical Discoveries of European Nations," (2 or 3 vols., 1845–46,) and a "New Dictionary of Geography," (1879 *et seq.*) Died in 1897.

Vivonne, ve'von', (LOUIS VICTOR **de Rochechouart**—dęh rosh'shoo'âr',) Duc de Montemart et de Vivonne, a French general and courtier, born in 1636, was a brother of Madame de Montespan. He was appointed in 1675 Viceroy of Sicily, which was then the seat of war between the French and Spaniards. He gained a decisive naval victory near Palermo in 1676. Died in 1688.

See COMTE DE ROCHECHOUART. "Histoire de la Maison de Rochechouart," 1859; SAINT-SIMON, "Mémoires;" DANGEAU, "Journal."

Viyâsa. See VYÂSA.

Vizin, von, fon or von vee'zin, written also **Visin,** and **Wisin,** (and sometimes **Von-Vezin,**) (DENIS IVANOVITCH,) a celebrated Russian dramatist, born at Moscow in 1745, was the author of comedies entitled "The Brigadier" and "The Spoiled Youth," which obtained great popularity. He also translated Voltaire's "Alzire," and made other versions from the French and German. Died in 1792.

Vizzani, vêt-să'nee, (POMPEO,) an Italian historian, born at Bologna in 1540. He wrote a "History of Bologna," (1596.) Died in 1607.

Vlaccus. See VLACQ.

Vlacq, vlăk, [Lat. VLAC'CUS,] (ADRIAAN,) a Dutch mathematician and printer, flourished about 1620–40. He distinguished himself in the computation of logarithms, and published "Tables of Sines, Tangents, Logarithms," etc.

Vladimir or **Wladimir,** vlăd'e-meer, [Polish and Russian pron. vlă-dee'mir,] surnamed THE GREAT, Grand Duke of Russia, was an illegitimate son of Svatoslaf, who, on dividing his dominions, gave him Novgorod for his share, about 972. He afterwards made war on his brother Yaropolk, whom he defeated and put to death, thus becoming sole monarch of the empire. He was a warlike and powerful prince, and the first Christian sovereign of Russia. In 988 he demanded in marriage the Greek princess Anna, (a sister of the emperors Basil and Constantine,) and sent an army to the Crimea to support his demand. He obtained the princess, and, at the same time, adopted the religion of the Greek Church, which he established in Russia. He zealously opposed idolatry, and built churches and schools. Died in 1015.

See KARAMZIN, "History of Russia."

Vlad'imir or **Wladimir,** (ANDREIOWITCH,) a brave Russian prince, was a nephew of Ivan II. At the death of Ivan, in 1364, he might have succeeded, but he yielded the throne to Dmitri. He gained a great victory over the Tartars at Koolikof (Kulikow) in 1380. Died in 1410.

Vladimir Mo-nom'a-chos, [Fr. VLADIMIR MONOMAQUE, flă'de'mêR' mo'no'măk',] a celebrated monarch of **Russia,** born about 1052, was a great-grandson of Vladimir the Great. He began to reign at Kief about 1112. His wife was a daughter of Harold, King of England. He was renowned for his martial exploits and his wisdom and goodness. His reign was very prosperous. Died in 1126.

See KARAMZIN, "History of Russia."

Vladislas OF HUNGARY. See LADISLAUS.

Vlad'is-laus, written also **Vladislas** and **Ladislas** or **Ladislaus,** [Polish, WLADISLAW, vlă'de-slăf,] I., King of Poland, born about 1044, succeeded his brother Boleslaus in 1082. Died in 1102 or 1103.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus II.** was a son of Boleslaw or Boleslaus III. He began to reign in 1139, and was deposed by the Diet in 1146. Died about 1162.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus III.** or **IV.,** King of Poland, began to reign in 1296, was deposed in 1300, and restored in 1305. He defeated the Teutonic knights. He died in 1333, and was succeeded by his son, Casimir the Great.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus IV.** or **V.,** King of Poland, was Jagellon, Grand Duke of Lithuania. He obtained the crown of Poland in 1386 by marriage with Hedwig, the heiress of the former king. At the same time he renounced paganism and joined the Catholic Church. He waged war against the Teutonic knights. Died in 1434.

Vladislaus or **Ladislaus V.** or **VI.,** a son of the preceding, was born about 1423, or, as some say, 1400. He was a famous warrior, and became King of Hungary. (See LADISLAS IV. or V.)

Vladislav. See VLADISLAUS.

Vlaming, vlă'ming, (PETER,) a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam in 1686. He produced a poetical version of Sannazaro's "Arcadia," and some original poems. Died in 1733.

Vlerick, vlă'rik, (PETER,) a Flemish painter, born at Courtrai in 1539. He studied under Tintoretto in Venice, and worked at Rome. In 1569 he settled at Tournay. Died in 1581.

Vliet, van, văn vleet, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter of history, landscapes, and portraits, lived about 1650–1700.

Vlitius, vlee'se-us, or **Van Vliet,** (JOHN,) a Dutch philologist and poet, lived at the Hague and at Breda. He was appointed recorder or registrar of Breda in 1651. He wrote Latin poems, and other works, among which is "Old and New Hunting of J. Vlitius," ("Jani Vlitii Venatio novantiqua," 1645.) Died in 1666.

Vocht, (KARL.) See VOGT.

Voeroesmarty. See VÖRÖSMARTY.

Voet, voot, (DANIEL,) a son of Gisbert, noticed below, was born at Heusden in 1629. He became professor of philosophy at Utrecht, and wrote "Meletemata Philosophica et Physiologica," (1661.) Died in 1660.

Voet, [Lat. VOE'TIUS,] (GISBERT,) an eminent Dutch scholar and theologian, born at Heusden in 1589 or 1588. Having studied at Leyden, he became professor of theology and Oriental languages at Utrecht in 1634. He was engaged in frequent and violent controversies with the Arminians, the Catholics, and the Cartesian philosophers, and advocated the doctrines set forth by the Synod of Dort. Died in 1676.

See BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Voet, (JOHN,) son of Paul, noticed below, was born at Utrecht in 1647. He became professor of law at Leyden, and was the author of a commentary on the Pandects, and other legal works, in Latin. Died in 1714.

Voet, (JOHN EUSEBIUS,) a Dutch poet and physician, resided at the Hague. Died in 1778.

Voet, (PAUL,) son of Gisbert, noticed above, was born at Heusden in 1619. He became professor of logic, Greek, and civil law at Utrecht. He was the author of several valuable legal works, among which we may name "On Laws and their Harmony," ("De Statutis eorumque Concursu.") Died in 1677.

Voetius. See VOET.

Vogel, vo'zhĕl' or fo'gęl, (ADOLPHE,) a French musical composer, a grandson of Christoph Vogel, was born at Lille in 1806. He produced an opera entitled "The Siege of Leyden," which was performed with applause in 1847. Died September 27, 1892.

Vogel, fo'gęl, (CHRISTIAN LEBERECHT,) a German historical painter, born at Dresden in 1759, became professor in the Academy of his native city. Died in 1816.

Vogel, (CHRISTOPH,) a German composer of operatic music, born at Nuremberg in 1756. Among his works is "Demophon." Died in 1788.

Vogel, (EDUARD,) son of Johann Karl, noticed below, was born at Crefeld in 1829. Being sent in 1853 by the English government to assist Barth, Richardson, and Overweg in their researches in Central Africa, he was put to death, by order of the Sultan of Wadai, in 1856.

Vogel, (JOHANN KARL CHRISTOPH,) a distinguished German teacher and educational writer, born in 1795. He became director of the Bürgerschule at Leipsic in 1832. He published a "School Dictionary of the German Language," a "German Reader for the Higher

Classes," etc. Died in 1862. His daughter **Elise**, born in 1823, published "Musikalischen Mährchen," (1852,) and other popular tales.

Vogel, (**Johann Wilhelm**,) a German mineralogist, born in the duchy of Coburg in 1657. He published "Travels in the East Indies," (1690,) and other works. Died in 1723.

Vogel, (**Theodor**,) a German botanist, who in 1841 accompanied the expedition sent out to Africa by the English government. He died at Fernando Po about six months after.

Vogel von Vogelstein, fo'gĕl fon fo'gĕl-stīn', (**Karl Christian**,) a German painter, son of Christian Leberecht Vogel, noticed above, was born at Wildenfels in 1788. He studied at Dresden, and afterwards visited Rome and Florence. He became professor of painting at the Academy of Dresden in 1820, and in 1824 court painter. Among his principal works are portraits of Thorwaldsen and Pope Pius VII., and illustrations of Goethe's "Faust." Died at Munich, March 4, 1868.

Vögelin, fö'gĕh-leen', (**Ernst**,) a Swiss painter, born at Constance in 1528, was a son-in-law of Valentine Papa, a noted publisher of Leipsic. Among the publications of Vögelin were excellent editions of Isocrates and other classics. Died in 1590.

Voght, von, fon fogt, (**Kaspar**,) **Baron**, a German philanthropist, born at Hamburg in 1752, was the founder of several benevolent and educational institutions for the poor in his native city. He was the author of treatises on agriculture and rural economy. Died in 1839.

Vogl, fōgl, (**Johann Nepomuk**,) an Austrian lyric poet, born at Vienna in 1802, published "Ballads and Romances," "Soldier Songs," "Lyric Poems," and other works. Died November 16, 1866.

Vogler, fōg'lĕr, (**Georg Joseph**,) a German musician and composer, born at Würzburg in 1749. He was appointed chapel-master at Stockholm in 1786. He published several musical treatises, and numbered among his pupils Meyerbeer and Weber. His compositions include masses, symphonies, etc. Died in 1814.

Vogler, (**Valentin Heinrich**,) a German medical writer, born at Helmstedt in 1622; died in 1677.

Vogli, vōl'yee, (**Giovanni Giacinto**,) an Italian physician, born near Bologna in 1697. He published a work "On the Generation of Man," ("De Anthropogonia," 1718.) Died in 1762.

Vogorides. See **Alexander Vogorides**, and **Adossides.**

Vogt, fogt, sometimes written **Vocht**, (**Karl**,) a German naturalist and physiologist, born at Giessen in 1817. He studied anatomy and medicine, and subsequently accompanied Agassiz in his expedition to the glaciers. He was appointed professor of geology at Geneva in 1852. Among his works we may name "Physiological Letters," (1845,) "Pictures from Animal Life," (1852,) "Outlines of Geology," (1860,) and "Lectures on Man, his Position in the Creation and in the History of the Earth," (1863.) He also contributed to Agassiz's "Natural History of Fresh-water Fish." He favoured the Darwinian theory. "All the German writers we have quoted," says the "North American Review" for April, 1870,—"Vogt, Büchner, Haeckel, and others, —dwell with more or less concealed elation on one great service, as they suppose, of the Darwinian theory,—that it has removed the necessity of an intelligent Creator from the theory of the universe." Died May 5, 1895.

Vogüé, vo'gwā', (**Charles Jean Melchior**,) **Marquis**, a French archæologist, born in Paris in 1829. He travelled in the East. In 1871 he was made ambassador to Turkey, and from 1875 to 1879 was ambassador to Austria. Among his works are "Les Églises de la Terre-Sainte," (1859,) "Les Évènements de Syrie," (1860,) "Le Temple de Jérusalem, (1864–65,) "Mélanges d'Archéologie orientale," (1869,) "Inscriptions sémitiques," (1869-77,) etc.

Voïart, vwā'ăr', (**Anne Elisabeth Petitpain**—pĕh-te'păn',) a French authoress, born at Nancy in 1786. She was married to M. Voïart. She wrote novels and educational works, among which is "Woman, or the Six Loves," ("La Femme, ou les Six Amours," 6 vols., 1828.) This gained the Montyon prize. Died in 1866.

Voigt, foikt, (**Gottfried**,) a learned German writer, born in Misnia in 1644. He became rector of an academy at Hamburg about 1680. He published, besides other works, "Physical Curiosities," ("Curiositates Physicæ," 1668,) and a treatise on the altars of the early Christians, called "Thysiasteriologia, sive de Altaribus veterum," etc., (1709.) Died in 1682.

Voigt, (**Johann**,) a German Protestant minister, born in Hanover in 1695. He published a "Critical Catalogue of Rare Books," (1732.) Died in 1765.

Voigt, (**Johannes**,) a German historian, born in Saxe-Meiningen in 1786. He became professor of historical sciences at Königsberg in 1817, and afterwards filled the chair of mediæval and modern history in the same university. He published a "History of the Lombard Confederacy," ("Geschichte des Lombardenbundes," 1818,) a "History of Prussia from the Earliest Times down to the Destruction of the Power of the German Order," (9 vols., 1827–39,) and other works. Died in 1863.

Voigt, von, fon foikt, (**Christian Gottlob**,) a German jurist, born at Allstädt in 1743, rose to be minister of state for Saxe-Weimar. He was an intimate friend of Schiller, Herder, Goethe, and Wieland. Died in 1819.

His son, of the same name, born in 1774, filled several offices under the government, and was sent on a mission to Saint Petersburg in 1801. Died in 1813.

Voisenon, de, dĕh vwâz'nôn', (**Claude Henri Fusée**,) **Abbé**, a French wit and dramatic writer, born near Melun in 1708. Having taken orders, he was appointed grand vicar of Boulogne, and subsequently obtained the abbey of Jard. He was elected to the French Academy in 1762. He wrote a number of popular comedies; also poems, tales, literary anecdotes, and historical sketches. He was an intimate friend of Voltaire. Died in 1775.

See G. Desnoiresterres, "Les Originaux;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Fraser's Magazine" for January, 1851.

Voisin, (**Daniel**.) See **Voysin.**

Voisin, vwâ'zăn', (**Félix**,) born at Mans in 1794, studied medicine in Paris, and was appointed, in 1831, physician to the Bicêtre Asylum. He published a treatise "On the Moral and Physical Causes of Mental Maladies," (1826,) "On Idiocy in Children," (1843,) and other similar works. Died November 23, 1872.

Voisin, de, dĕh vwâ'zăn', (**Joseph**,) a French theologian and Hebrew scholar, born at Bordeaux about 1610. He was chaplain to the Prince of Conti. He published the "Theology of the Jews," ("Theologia Judæorum," 1647,) a "Treatise on the Jubilee," (1655,) and other works. Died in 1685.

Voiture, vwâ'tür', (**Vincent**,) a famous French poet and wit, born at Amiens in 1598, was a son of a rich wine-merchant. He was admitted about 1625 into the Hôtel Rambouillet, where he acquired great favour and admiration by his wit, his talent for raillery, and his agreeable manners. In his early life he was in the service of Gaston, Duke of Orléans, who, having revolted against the king, sent Voiture to Spain about 1632 to solicit the aid of the Count of Olivares. He described his travels in Spain in letters, which are among his best works. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, into which he was admitted in 1634. In 1639 he became *maître-d'hôtel* (steward) to the king. He obtained in 1642 the office of chief clerk to the controller-general of finances, a lucrative sinecure. Died in 1648. He wrote many letters and poems, which the critics of his own time extolled as models of grace, but which are marred by affectation. His style was greatly admired by Boileau. "If the bad taste of others," says Hallam, "had not perverted his own, Voiture would have been a good writer. His letters, especially those written from Spain, are sometimes truly witty, and always vivacious. . . . Pope, in addressing ladies, was nearly the ape of Voiture." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.' Two English translations of Voiture's letters were made one by J. Davies, (1657,) and one by Dryden and others, (3d edition, 1736.)

See Alphen, "Étude sur Voiture," etc., 1853; Tallemant des Réaux, "Historiettes;" A. Dauphin, "Discours sur Voiture," 1847; Pellisson, "Histoire de l'Académie Française;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Volanus, vo-lā´nŭs, (ANDREAS,) a Polish writer and Protestant theologian, born in the province of Posen in 1530, published numerous controversial works against the Jesuits and Socinians; also a Latin treatise "On Political Liberty," (1582.) Died in 1610.

Volger, fol'ger, (WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) a German teacher, born near Lüneburg in 1794, published several geographical and historical works. Died March 6, 1879.

Volk, (DOUGLAS,) artist, born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1856. He has produced notable works and has lectured on art.

Volk, folk, (WILHELM,) a Prussian writer, born at Berlin in 1804. He published "The Ecstatic Virgins of the Tyrol," and other works on mysticism; also a "Manual of Italian Literature," and "Sweden, Ancient and Modern." Died in 1882.

Vol-ke'lī-us, [Ger. pron. fol-kā'le-ŭs,] (JOHANN,) a German Socinian minister, born in Misnia, flourished in the seventeenth century. He wrote a work "On True Religion," ("De vera Religione," 1630.)

Volkhardt, folk'hârt, (WILHELM,) a German historical painter, born at Herdecke, on the Ruhr, in 1815. He worked at Dusseldorf. Died March 14, 1876.

Volkmann, folk'mân, (ALFRED WILHELM) a distinguished German physiologist, born at Leipsic in 1801. He studied medicine and natural history at the university of his native city, and in 1837 became professor of physiology at Dorpat. He was afterwards appointed to the chair of physiology and anatomy at Halle. Among his principal works are the "Anatomy of Animals," ("Anatomia Animalium," 1831–33,) "New Contributions to the Physiology of Vision," (1836,) and "The Doctrine of the Corporeal Life of Man," (1837.) Died in 1877.

Volkmann, (JULIUS,) a jurist, born at Leipsic in 1804, is a brother of the preceding. He practised law at Chemnitz, and published legal works. Died in 1873.

Volkof, **Volkov**, or **Wolkow**, vol-kof', (FEODOR GRIGORIEVITCH,) born at Kostroma, in Russia, in 1729, was the founder of the first theatre in his native country. It was erected at Yaroslaf about 1750. He officiated as architect, scene-painter, manager, actor, and poet, and distinguished himself in various departments. About 1756 he was ordered by the empress to establish a theatre at Moscow. Died in 1763.

Volkonski, vol-kon'ske, (PETER MIKHAILOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian field-marshal general, born in 1776. He was the creator of the general staff (*état-major*) of the Russian service, was distinguished at Austerlitz and Leipsic, and for many years took an influential part in Russian military and political affairs. Died in 1852.

Vollenhove, vol'len-ho'veh, (JAN,) a Dutch poet and Protestant minister of the seventeenth century, preached at the Hague. His chief work is "The Triumph of the Cross."

Volney, vol'ne, **de**, [Fr. pron. deh vol'nā',] (CONSTANTIN FRANÇOIS,) COUNT, a distinguished French philosopher, author, and traveller, was born at Craon (Mayenne) in February, 1757. His family name was CHASSEBŒUF, (shăss'bŭf',) for which his father substituted BOISGIRAIS. The name Volney was adopted by the subject of this article, who inherited an independent fortune. Having travelled in Egypt and Syria (1783–85) and learned the Arabic language, he published in 1787 his "Travels in Egypt and Syria," ("Voyage en Égypte et en Syrie," 2 vols.,) which is a work of high reputation. It was esteemed the best description of those countries that had yet appeared. In 1789 he was elected a deputy to the States-General. He favoured rational liberty and reform, but opposed the excesses of the Revolution, and was identified with the Girondists. The weakness of his voice hindered his success as an orator. In 1791 he produced a popular and eloquent work, entitled "Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires." He was imprisoned by the dominant party in 1793, and saved from death by the fall of Robespierre, (July, 1794.) He crossed the Atlantic in 1795, and passed two years or more in the United States. He complained that he was ill treated by the government or by President Adams. In his absence he was chosen a member of the Institute. He supported Bonaparte on the 18th Brumaire, 1799, but declined the place of minister of the interior, which the First Consul offered him, and soon became alienated from his service. In 1803 he published a "Description of the Climate and Soil of the United States of America," ("Tableau du Climat et du Sol des État-Unis d'Amérique," 2 vols. 8vo,) which was received with favour. He married his cousin, Mademoiselle de Chassebœuf, in 1810. Among his works are "The Natural Law, or Physical Principles of Morality," (1793,) and "Researches on Ancient History," (3 vols., 1814.) Died in April, 1820.

See A. BOSSANGE, "Notice sur la Vie de Volney," 1821; EUGÈNE BERGER, "Études sur Volney," 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," vol. vii.; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vo-log'e-sēs [Fr. VOLOGÈSE, vo'lo'zhăz'] I., King of Parthia, ascended the throne in 50 A.D. He waged war against the Romans, who in the reign of Nero invaded Armenia. Died about 81 A.D.

Vologeses II. was a son of Chosroes, whom he succeeded in 122 A.D. His reign was pacific. He died about 148, and left the throne to his son, Vologeses III. He attempted about 162 to conquer Armenia from the Romans, but was defeated.

Volpato, vol-pā'to, (GIOVANNI,) an Italian engraver, born at Bassano about 1735. He studied at Venice under Bartolozzi, and afterwards executed a number of prints, after the works of Raphael in the Vatican, and other eminent artists. His engravings are numerous, and are ranked among the master-pieces of the time. Raphael Morghen was the pupil and son-in-law of Volpato. Died in 1803.

Volpi, vol'pee, (GIAN ANTONIO,) an Italian printer and classical scholar, born at Padua in 1686. In conjunction with the printer Comino, he established a press, called "Libreria Volpi-Cominiana," from which were issued excellent editions of the classics, including Catullus. Volpi was for many years professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Padua, and was the author of Latin poems and other works. Died in 1766.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium."

Volpi, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian historian, born near Bari in 1680. He wrote a history of the Visconti, (2 vols., 1737–48.) Died in 1756.

Volta, vol'tă, (ALESSANDRO,) a celebrated Italian electrician and natural philosopher, born at Como, February 19, 1745. He wrote a treatise "On the Attractive Force of Electric Fire," ("De Vi attractiva Ignis electrici," 1769,) and invented an electrophorus in 1775. About 1776 he became professor of natural philosophy in the University of Pavía. He travelled in Germany, France, and England in 1782. He invented an electrical condenser and a eudiometer. His celebrity is derived chiefly from the discovery of the Voltaic pile, an apparatus which excites a continuous current of electricity by the contact of different substances. He published this discovery about 1792, and received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London in 1794. He generalized the phenomena which Galvani had observed, and rectified an error in the theory by which that philosopher had explained them. "It was thus," says Sir J. F. W. Herschel, "that he arrived at the knowledge of a general fact, that of the disturbance of electrical equilibrium by the mere contact of different bodies, and the circulation of a current of electricity in one constant direction through a circuit composed of three different conductors. To increase the intensity of the very minute and delicate effect thus observed, became his next aim; nor did his inquiry terminate till it had placed him in possession of that most wonderful of all human inventions, the pile which bears his name, through the medium of a series of well-conducted and logically-combined experiments, which has rarely, if ever, been surpassed in the annals of physical research." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.") Volta married Teresa de' Peregrini in 1794, and had three sons. Invited by Bonaparte, he went to Paris in 1801, and performed experiments with his pile before the Institute, of which he was chosen one of the eight foreign associates in 1802. He retained his professorship at Pavía about thirty years. In 1810 he received the title of count from Napoleon, who also appointed him a senator of the king-

dom of Italy. He wrote a number of treatises on electricity, etc., which were collected and published in 5 vols., (1816,) under the title of "Opere di Volta." He died at Como in April, 1827.

See ARAGO, "Éloge de Volta," 1834; ZUCCALA, "Elogio storico di A. Volta," 1827; MOCCHETTI, "Vita del Conte Volta," 1833; A. SREBECK, "Gedächtnissrede auf A. Volta," 1846; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Voltaire, de, deh vol'târ', (FRANÇOIS MARIE AROUET—â'roo'â',) the most remarkable name in the history of French literature, was born at Châtenay, near Sceaux, the 20th of February, 1694. His father was François Arouet, formerly a notary, then a treasurer in the chamber of accounts; his mother, who belonged to a noble family of Poitou, was Marie Marguerite Daumart. The name Voltaire, according to some authorities, was derived from an estate which belonged to his mother, though others have maintained that it was an anagram of *Arouet l. i., (i.e. Arouet le ieune, (jeune,)* or "Arouet the Younger.") Madame Arouet is said to have been an intelligent, witty, and attractive woman. She died before her distinguished son had reached his twentieth year. The godfather and first teacher of young Arouet was the Abbé de Châteauneuf, whose morals, like his religious principles, were anything but strict: so that it was whispered and believed by many that Voltaire might justly have claimed with him a more direct relationship than that of godson. So much, at least, may be considered certain, that the abbé early indoctrinated his pupil in the skeptical literature which was then becoming all the fashion in France. At the age of eleven years Voltaire wrote a poetical petition for an invalid soldier, which excited the admiration of the celebrated beauty Ninon de Lenclos, then far advanced in years; and, at her request, he was presented to her by the Abbé Châteauneuf, who had the reputation of being her latest lover. Her death occurred shortly after this interview, and by her will she left Voltaire two thousand livres for the purpose of purchasing books. He had been placed when he was ten years old at the Jesuit college Louis-le-Grand, where one of his instructors, Père Le Jay, is said to have predicted that he would some day be the Coryphæus of deism in France. Even at that early age the wit and genius of the young Arouet appear to have excited general admiration. In 1710 the poet Jean Baptiste Rousseau, then in the acme of his fame, assisted in the distribution of the honours at the college. As one prize after another was awarded to Voltaire, the attention of Rousseau was arrested; he desired to have the boy presented to him, and predicted for him, we are told, a brilliant literary destiny.

On leaving the college of the Jesuits, he was sent by his father to a law-school, where he says he was disgusted with the unphilosophical method of pursuing the study of jurisprudence, and he therefore resolved to abandon the law; but it is probable that his taste for light literature contributed quite as much towards leading him to that resolution as the philosophical considerations to which he refers. The Abbé Châteauneuf had already introduced him into a circle at once brilliant and licentious. To withdraw him from this corrupt but fascinating influence, his father sent him as secretary to the Marquis Châteauneuf, who was setting out as ambassador to the United Provinces. While there, he seduced the daughter of Madame du Noyer, an intriguing woman, who passed for being a Protestant. She was even suspected by some of conniving at, if not directly encouraging, the fault of the youthful lovers, in the hope of obtaining money from Voltaire's relations. She complained loudly to the Marquis of Châteauneuf, from whom, soon after, Voltaire received an order to quit the Hague and return to France. Mademoiselle du Noyer's father was in Paris, and Voltaire did not hesitate to advise his inamorata to feign a conversion to the Catholic faith, in which case she might hope to have the powerful assistance of the Church in rescuing her from the tyranny of her mother. But this ingenious plot was not successful, and the correspondence between the lovers soon after ceased, at least for a time.

At the house of M. de Caumartin, (a friend of the family,) with whom Voltaire sought refuge from the frowns and reproaches of his father,* he had an opportunity of hearing the father of that gentleman talk of the glorious days of Henry IV., with some of whose contemporaries the old man had conversed in his youth. Young Arouet's enthusiasm was strongly excited. It was then that he formed the design of his great epic, the "Henriade," and of his history of the age of Louis XIV. About this time Louis XIV. died; a witty and satirical pamphlet, in which the decease of the king was treated as a national deliverance, and in which the new government was not spared, was suspected to have been written, in whole or in part, by Voltaire. He was accordingly arrested, and confined in the Bastille. This, however, proved a blessing to him, rather than a calamity. Freed during his imprisonment from the seductions of pleasure and the dissipations of society, he composed a considerable part of the "Henriade," and completed his tragedy of "Œdipe," which attracted the favourable notice of the regent, and procured his liberation. He was presented soon after by M. Nocé to the regent, who gave him one thousand crowns. Voltaire is reported to have said on that occasion, "I thank your royal highness that you are thus careful for my board; but no more of your lodgings, I beseech you." He was twenty-four years of age when he was released from the Bastille, after an imprisonment of almost a year. It was soon after this event that he changed his name from Arouet to Voltaire. "I have been," he wrote to Mademoiselle du Noyer, "very unfortunate under my first name. I wish to try if this new one will serve me any better." The brilliant success of his "Œdipe" (which was represented with great applause for thirty successive nights) appears, however, to have completely reconciled him to the ways of the blind goddess. Rank and beauty were now eager to pay him homage. He became the favoured guest and companion of the great. The Prince of Conti addressed to him, as a brother poet, some pretty, complimentary verses, and he was very graciously received by the beautiful Maréchale de Villars, with whom, it is said, he fell desperately in love, *(éperdument amoureux;)* but she does not appear to have given him the slightest encouragement. ("Biographie Universelle.")

But the cup of prosperity presented to his lips was not unmixed with bitter ingredients. The Abbé Desfontaines had obtained fraudulently an imperfect copy of the "Henriade," and had it published, under the name of "The League," ("La Ligue," etc.) The poem, even in this imperfect form, was very favourably received. Voltaire hastened to prepare for the public a more perfect edition; but certain passages in the work which gave offence to the priesthood prevented him from obtaining permission to publish it.

His vanity and self-esteem were destined to receive some severe rebuffs from that haughty aristocracy which could never wholly divest itself of the idea that rank was something essentially superior even to genius of the highest order, which it might indeed condescend to patronize and perhaps applaud, but with which it could never associate on equal terms. In December, 1725, Voltaire, while at the table of his friend the Duke of Sully, happened to express himself on some subject with great animation and self-confidence. One of the guests, the Chevalier de Rohan, son of the Duke de Rohan-Chabot, asked, "Who is this young man that speaks so loud?" "He is," replied Voltaire, "one who does not carry a great name, but can do credit to the one he has." A few days after, the chevalier sent word to Voltaire that the Duke of Sully expected him to dinner. He went accordingly. While he was dining, one of the servants announced that some one wished particularly to see him. He descended, and was met by three men, who immediately fell on him and beat him unmercifully with their canes. It was noticed as an act of great generosity on the part of the Chevalier de Rohan that he directed his men not to beat their victim on his head. When Voltaire complained of the outrage to the Duke of Sully, the latter admitted that it was a rude and "un-

* His father appears to have been quite as much displeased with Voltaire's writing poetry as with his more culpable irregularities. He was not less disgusted with the conduct of his eldest son, because he had become a Jansenist. He said, bitterly, "I have for sons two fools,—the one in prose, the other in verse."

civil" act on the part of Rohan, but declined to aid him in any way to obtain satisfaction. Thereupon Voltaire practised fencing diligently for some weeks, and at the end of that time challenged Rohan to a duel. The challenge was accepted, but, before the parties met, Voltaire was arrested and sent to prison. We are not told whether or not the chevalier gave notice to the police; but a chivalrous knight who could employ three men to attack another who was unarmed might reasonably be supposed capable of such an act. This proceeding had, in all probability, an important influence on the destinies of Europe. It seems for a time to have completely disgusted Voltaire with the society and government of France, and it determined him to accept an invitation, received from Lord Bolingbroke, that he should visit England. This visit, which may be regarded as the most important event of his life, dates from August, 1726. While in that country, he was particularly struck with the absolute freedom of thought enjoyed by all the people; his own views, in the society of Bolingbroke and his deistical friends, appear to have been developed and matured. In England, also, he acquired some acquaintance with the Newtonian philosophy, the knowledge of which he was afterwards among the first to introduce among his countrymen in France. After nearly three years' absence, he returned to Paris in 1729. At first he lived retired, and finished his tragedy of "Brutus," which he had begun in England. According to some critics, the influence of Shakspeare is clearly visible in this piece, and perhaps still more in his next tragedy, "Zaïre," (1730,) although Voltaire afterwards affected to despise the great English dramatist, perhaps the better to conceal how much he was indebted to him. About this time, also, he finished his "History of Charles XII.," for which he had procured some very valuable materials during his sojourn in London.

His "Brutus" was by some considered a complete failure, and Fontenelle indeed advised him to abandon tragedy, as unsuited to his genius; but his next drama, "Zaïre," proved a brilliant success. It is regarded by many as the finest of all Voltaire's tragedies, and as fully equal to the best in the language. His "Lettres Philosophiques," otherwise called "Lettres sur les Anglais," ("Letters on the English,") appeared about 1732. The freedom of some of his ideas gave offence to the clergy. The "Lettres" were condemned to be publicly burned, the publisher was imprisoned, and an order was issued to arrest the author, so that to escape the officers of the law he was fain to make a speedy retreat to Cirey, (on the borders of Lorraine,) an estate belonging to the celebrated Madame Châtelet, (or Chastelet,) with whom he formed a *liaison* which continued until the death of that lady. (See CHASTELET, GABRIELLE.) While in this retreat he wrote his "Élémens de la Philosophie de Newton," (published at Amsterdam in 1738,) designed to set forth and elucidate the theories and discoveries of the great English philosopher. He also composed his "Alzire," a tragedy, which was acted at Paris with great applause in 1736. His "Mahomet," which he dedicated to the pope, was first acted in 1741. His holiness accepted the dedication very graciously, unable, or perhaps unwilling, to perceive that the shafts which the author seemed to aim at the false pretences of the prophet were in reality directed against those of the Catholic Church. His "Mérope," brought out in 1743, was received with an enthusiastic and tumultuous applause such as had never before been exhibited in any theatre in Europe.

Several years before the last-named date, Frederick, the Prince-Royal of Prussia, had written to Voltaire and expressed his admiration of the genius which was then dazzling Europe: this led to an intimacy between the prince and the poet, which was kept up by a constant exchange of letters and flattering compliments from both the parties. When, in 1740, Frederick succeeded to the throne, he invited his friend to visit him at Berlin. But Voltaire was unwilling to separate himself from Madame Châtelet. He accepted, however, in 1743, a mission from the government to visit Frederick for the purpose of securing Prussia's alliance with France, in which undertaking he was successful. Through the influence of Madame Pompadour, with whom Voltaire was acquainted, as he tells us, before she became the favourite mistress of Louis XV., he was chosen (May 9, 1746) a member of the French Academy to succeed Bouhier, and appointed historiographer of France. He had declined the flattering offers of Frederick, that he might not be deprived of the society of Madame Châtelet. But the mistress to whom he was so fondly attached no longer felt for him the affection of former years, but had (about 1748) given her heart to another and younger lover, Saint-Lambert.

Madame Châtelet died in childbed, in August, 1749.* After her death, although he knew she had been unfaithful to him, Voltaire said of her, "I have not lost a mistress; I have lost the half of myself. . . . I love to find everywhere something that can recall the thought of her." A short time afterwards, as her husband, M. du Châtelet, was on the point of opening a locket which had been carried by Madame du Châtelet, Voltaire confidently expected to see his own portrait: it proved to be that of Saint-Lambert; he said to M. du Châtelet, "Believe me, monsieur, neither of us has here any cause to boast." On a previous occasion he spoke to Saint-Lambert (with whom, it appears, he had at first been offended) with a kindness and magnanimity which would have been sublime, could they have had existence in a pure and elevated mind. "It is I," said he, "who have been to blame; you are at the age when one loves and inspires love; . . . an old man, infirm as I am, is not made for pleasure."

Having nothing now to detain him in France, he accepted the invitation, recently renewed, of the King of Prussia, and arrived in Berlin in July, 1750. He was received by Frederick with the most flattering demonstrations of regard. No lovers in a romance could have met, after a long absence, with greater transports of joy. Voltaire had at last found an earthly paradise. A thousand louis-d'or had been sent him for the expenses of the journey. In addition to the splendid apartments assigned him under the royal roof, he was to receive a pension of twenty thousand francs. He and Frederick studied together two hours every day, and in the evening he was entertained at the king's own table. But this charming life was destined to be of short duration. "Never," says Macaulay, "had there met two persons so exquisitely fitted to plague each other. Each of them had exactly the fault of which the other was most impatient, and they were, in different ways, the most impatient of mankind." (See Essay on "Frederick the Great," originally published in the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1842.)

The king wrote verses, which Voltaire was to criticise and correct,—a delicate and perilous position for any man, but peculiarly so for one who was so fastidious, so irritable, and so prone to ridicule as Voltaire. It was quite impossible for him to correct his majesty's verses —which might well have provoked the ridicule of a more indulgent critic—without laughing at them. "Behold," said he, "what a quantity of dirty linen the king has sent me to wash!" And, as usual in such cases, there was always some well-intentioned person ready to carry such remarks to the ear of the king. It would be long to tell of the irritation, the increasing disgust, the quarrels, the ingenious schemes devised by each to annoy or torment the other. Suffice it to say that, after a stay of about three years, the poet parted from the king, with a promise to return, but with a firm determination, as he

* "Every one knows," says Carlyle, "the earthly termination of Madame la Marquise, and how, by a strange and almost satirical Nemesis, she was taken in her own nets, and her worst sin became her final punishment." A few days after her death, Voltaire composed the following quatrain:

"L'univers a perdu la sublime Émilie.
Elle aima les plaisirs, les arts, la vérité;
Les dieux, en lui donnant leur âme et leur génte,
N'avaient gardé pour eux que l'immortalité."

("The universe has lost the sublime Emilia.
She loved pleasure, the arts, and truth; [knowledge?]
The gods, in giving her their soul and their genius,
Had reserved for themselves immortality only.")

"After which," says Carlyle, "he, like the bereaved universe consoled himself, and went on his way."

tells us, never to see him again. At Frankfort he was arrested by an order from Berlin, and required to give up some of the king's poetry, copies of which had been printed for private circulation and presented to Voltaire and other of the royal favourites. But Frederick, now fearing that the arch wit and scoffer might perhaps use the poetry to turn its author into ridicule, resolved to get possession of it again. It so happened that he had left the poetry behind at Leipsic, and some days elapsed before he could send for and receive it. Meanwhile he was kept in strict custody; and even after the precious packet had arrived he was still detained. "The Prussian agents," says Macaulay, "had, no doubt, been instructed not to let Voltaire off without some gross indignity. He was confined twelve days in a wretched hovel. Sentinels with fixed bayonets kept guard over him. His niece was dragged through the mire by the soldiers. Sixteen hundred dollars were extorted from him by his insolent jailers. It is absurd to say that this outrage was not to be attributed to the king." (Essay on "Frederick the Great.")

Voltaire returned to France thoroughly divested of all his illusions respecting that great prince whom he had once delighted to call the Solomon and Alexander of the North, the Marcus Aurelius of Potsdam, the Trajan and Pliny combined, etc.

In 1755 he established himself at Ferney, near Geneva, in Switzerland. Here he spent perhaps the most tranquil, as well as the most creditable and useful, portion of his life. He is admitted to have been a benefactor to the inhabitants of Ferney and the vicinity. The village or town was greatly improved and enlarged under his auspices; new houses were built, and a small theatre established. He even erected a church, in which he had the hardihood to preach. To silence the complaints of those who were scandalized at his irregular proceedings, he went through, in due form, the ceremony of taking the communion.

The one aspect of Voltaire's character which can be viewed with unmingled approbation was the deep, heartfelt pity and indignation with which he regarded every flagrant act of cruelty or oppression, whether it was enacted in his own country or in the remotest part of Europe. He signalized his philanthropy in the earnest zeal with which he took up the cause of Jean Calas, who had been condemned at Toulouse and broken on the wheel for a crime of which he was innocent, and his family had been driven from the country. Through Voltaire's generous exertions and untiring zeal, the sentence was annulled and the family partially indemnified. His sympathy in the case of Admiral Byng was no less real or less earnest; but he exerted himself in vain to prevent the consummation of that judicial murder, which has left an indelible stain upon the character of the ministry under whose auspices it was committed.* Another act of his, though of a different kind, reflects no less credit on his character. Having learned that a young girl, a near relative of the great Corneille, (she was then believed to be the grand-daughter of that poet,) was living in extreme poverty, he sent for her and had her brought to Ferney, where he gave her an education, and settled on her, out of his own means, a life-annuity of fourteen hundred francs.

During his residence at Ferney he composed or finished some of his greatest works, among which the most valuable and perhaps the most original of all was his "Essay on the Manners of Nations," etc., ("Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations," 1756,) which might, says Brougham, be justly designated the "Philosophy of History." It has unquestionably exerted throughout Europe a great and beneficent influence upon the mode of writing history. No inconsiderable portion of this work had been composed during his residence at Cirey. His "Candide," the most remarkable of his prose fictions, appeared in 1758. "Dr. Johnson," says Brougham, "never spoke of it without unstinted admiration, professing that had he seen it he should not have written 'Rasselas.'" Among his other romances may be named "Zadig," (about 1758,) and "L'Ingénu," (1767.) Of his tragedies, besides those already named, the most deserving of notice are perhaps the following: "Artémise," (about 1721,) "Mariamne," (1724,) "Eriphile," (1732,) "La Mort de César," (1735,) "Sémiramis," (1748,) "Oreste," (1750,) "Rome Sauvée," otherwise called "Catiline," (1752,) which Voltaire is said to have preferred to all his tragedies, but the critics and the public decided differently, and "Tancrède," (1760,) which had a brilliant success. His powers had confessedly begun to fail when, in 1778, on his visit to Paris, his "Irène," the last of his dramatic productions, was acted with great applause, which, however, was bestowed rather on its illustrious author than upon the piece itself. He also attempted comedy, and composed "L'Indiscret," which had but an indifferent success. The "Enfant Prodigue," another comedy, brought out anonymously, was much more popular, but it was not known to be Voltaire's until he claimed it several years afterwards.

He wrote a satirical poem, "Le Temple du Goût," (1733,) and a mock-heroic poem, entitled "La Pucelle," (1755,) of which the history of Joan of Arc forms the subject. This, according to Brougham, (than whom Voltaire has probably no more indulgent critic,) is "the great master-piece of Voltaire's poetic genius." He adds, however, "The 'Pucelle' is one continued sneer at all that men do hold and all that they ought to hold sacred. . . . Religion, virtue, . . . all are made the constant subjects of sneering contempt and ribald laughter;"† and he might have added that many parts are disfigured by gross obscenities. We must not omit to notice Voltaire's connection with the famous "Encyclopédie" founded by Diderot and Alembert. The success of this publication was due in no small measure to the name and influence of Voltaire, who contributed to it many articles on various subjects, among which will be found some of his most reckless and violent attacks upon Christianity.

Of his histories, "Charles XII" (1731) is admitted to be the best. It is, indeed, a *chef-d'œuvre* of clear, elegant, animated, and rapid narration. His "Siècle de Louis XIV" (1752) holds the second place. The "Histoire de Russie sous Pierre I" (1759) is considered to be the least successful of his productions in this department.

In 1778, being then in his eighty-fifth year, Voltaire visited Paris, where his sojourn was one continued ovation. "The homage of every class," says Brougham, "and of every rank was tendered to him; and it seemed as if one universal feeling prevailed,—the desire of having it hereafter to say, 'I saw Voltaire.' His carriage was drawn by the populace, who were inspired with the wildest enthusiasm. At the theatre his bust was crowned with laurels and garlands of roses, amid the shouts and tears of the audience. He exclaimed, 'You will make me die with pleasure; you will stifle me with roses.'"

The exhaustion produced by this great excitement appears to have been the cause of his death, which took place on the 30th of May, 1778. Some time before his death, while he was supposed to be very near his end, he was induced, from his desire of obtaining a Christian burial, to subscribe to a confession and undergo absolution, which, says Condorcet, gave less edification to the devout than scandal to the free-thinkers.‡

* However deeply his feelings might be touched, he never failed to give free scope to his wit. He remarked, after the execution of Byng, that it was the policy of the English now and then to put to death an admiral, in order to encourage the rest, ("pour encourager les autres.")

† See Brougham's "Lives of Men of Letters and Science," London, 1845.

‡ Very contradictory accounts are given of his last hours. It has been well observed that it is of far more consequence how one spends his life than how he passes the few fleeting moments at its close. Circumstances which have nothing to do with one's faith or one's conscience may sometimes give the appearance of great tranquillity, or the contrary, to the death-bed scene. But, as much has been said about the death of Voltaire, it may not be without interest to cite briefly the testimony of Tronchin, who was his friend, and who was constantly with him (much of the time alone) during his last hours. "If the bond of my principles," says he, "had needed to be strengthened, the man whom I have seen agonize and die under my eyes would have made of them a Gordian knot; and in comparing the death of a good man, which is only the close of a beautiful day, with

Voltaire is confessedly the foremost name, the acknowledged head, of European literature in his time ;* whence he was often styled "King Voltaire," ("le Roi Voltaire.") His writings contributed powerfully to give a fresh impulse to almost every department of human thought. There was, indeed, no branch of literature which he himself did not cultivate with distinguished success. His historical works mark an era in this department of writing. If his histories are inferior to those of some other eminent writers in depth of thought or in a philosophic treatment of the subject, they are remarkable for the clearness, simplicity, animation, and rapidity of the narrative. If they are not calculated in an especial manner to make philosophic historians, they are pre-eminently fitted to interest and instruct the generality of readers ; and they have perhaps done more to make history popular among all classes than the works of any other writer of modern times. Though not the first French author who wrote on the wonderful discoveries of Newton, he may be said to have been the first to make them extensively known on the continent. As a wit, he probably never had an equal either in ancient or modern times.† As a poet, Voltaire is by some critics ranked at the very head of the great masters of the art in France. His "Zaïre" is called the *chef-d'œuvre* of French tragedy, and his "Henriade" may be said to be the only successful epic in the French language.

But several eminent critics, while admitting that Voltaire was a genius of the rarest order, deny that he was a great poet in the truest sense of the word. "It is certain," says Brougham, "that the tragedies of Voltaire are the works of an extraordinary genius, and that only a great poet could have produced them ; but it is equally certain that they are deficient for the most part in that which makes the drama powerful over the feelings,—real pathos, real passion, whether of tenderness, of terror, or of horror. The plots of some are admirably contrived ; the diction of all is pure and animated ; in most cases it is pointed, and in many it is striking, grand, impressive ; the characters are frequently well imagined and portrayed, though without sufficient discrimination, and thus often running one into another from the uniformity of the language, terse, epigrammatic, powerful, which all alike speak. Nor are there wanting situations of great effect and single passages of thrilling force ; but, after all, the heart is not there ; the deep feeling which is the parent of all true eloquence, as well as all true poetry, . . . is rarely perceived." (See "Lives of Men of Letters," etc., where also (pp. 36–42) will be found an elaborate critique on the "Henriade.")

As a critic his claims, though unquestionably of a high order, are open to great exceptions. He appears, indeed, to have been wanting in no natural gift necessary to rank nim with the very greatest critics that ever lived. He possessed, in a degree that has probably never been surpassed, a clear, incisive intellect,‡ a vivid sense of propriety, a quick perception of the true relations of things, combined with an intense susceptibility to all those feelings or sentiments which go to make the orator and the poet. But he was wholly wanting in that earnest love of truth without which no critical verdict can command our respect, much less be accepted as authority. He often pronounced judgment on books that he had not read, or had read so imperfectly that he failed to comprehend their real scope and character. In the desire to display his wit, he constantly lost sight of truth.§ This last fault was most conspicuously exhibited whenever he had occasion to assail Christianity. His ribald jests on all sacred subjects are but too well known ; but it is not so generally known that he was guilty of the most reckless, unblushing falsehoods, which he uttered with a confident assurance that often led inexperienced readers to suppose that from his sentence there could be no appeal.‖

Yet although his talents were confessedly of the most diversified and rarest order, and though, in the words of Macaulay, "of all the intellectual weapons ever used by man, the most terrible was the mockery of Voltaire," we cannot regard him as a very formidable enemy of Christianity. In discussing such questions his statements were so rash, and the spirit with which he was animated so manifest, that he could deceive only the ignorant, or those who were willing or anxious to be deceived. Men much inferior to him in genius (as Hume, Gibbon, and Strauss) have proved themselves far more dangerous adversaries to revealed religion, because their positions have been more cautiously taken, and their attacks, if less violent, have been made with far greater skill, so that the fallacy of their arguments, unlike those of Voltaire, can sometimes be detected by those only who are accustomed to think closely, and who are, at the same time, capable of earnest, impartial, and laborious research.

It is proper to observe that the charge of atheism which has often been brought against Voltaire, is wholly without foundation. On the one point of belief in a God he was consistent and unwavering, though so fickle in almost everything else. In fact, there are to be found in his works some of the most beautiful and admirable arguments in favour of the existence of a God that have ever been written. The young wits of France, whom he had taught to ridicule almost everything sacred, turned against him, in his later years, the same ridicule, because he still adhered to that delusion of his early education.

In inquiring into the causes of Voltaire's extraordinary influence upon the mind of Europe, we ought not to be guilty of the mistake of supposing that his intellectual gifts constituted the whole or even the principal part of his marvellous power. However much we may attribute to his versatile and transcendent intellect, we ought, perhaps, to ascribe still more to the intensity as well as extreme susceptibility of his emotional nature. It has been justly remarked that the same general law holds good in the moral or the social, as in the material, world, —that every body is attracted in the same proportion that it attracts others. If Voltaire exercised a greater attractive influence on the mind of Europe than any other man of his age, it was because he felt more than any other the influence of the age upon himself. This explains why he not merely instructed or dazzled the minds of his contemporaries, but won their sympathy and affection as no literary man or poet had ever done before. The influence of his intellect and heart was all the more powerful, because in his sentiments and ideas he was so little elevated above the mass of his readers, that he could exert to the fullest extent all that attractive power which, as every one knows, is greatest when near-

that of Voltaire, I could see clearly the difference there is between a beautiful day and a tempest. . . . You remember the Furies of Orestes,—*Furiis agitatus obiit.*" (See the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," vol. xlvi. p. 442, where Tronchin's letter is given in full.)

* Goethe goes still further, and calls him "the greatest literary man of all time, the most astonishing creation of the Author of Nature." (See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," vol. xlvi. p. 445.)

† Mackintosh speaks of Voltaire as one who embodied in his own person all the wit and quickness and versatile ingenuity of a people which surpasses other nations in these brilliant qualities. (See "Progress of Ethical Philosophy.") It is related that Voltaire once expressed to an Englishman a very high opinion of Haller. His companion, with more frankness than good breeding, informed him that his high regard for the Swiss philosopher was not reciprocated. "Ah !" said he, after scarcely a moment's pause, "no doubt both of us are very much mistaken in each other."

‡ "He has," says Carlyle, "the eye of a lynx ; sees deeper at the first glance than any other man ; but no second glance is given." ("Essays, vol. ii.")

§ Of this his reckless observations and slurs upon Shakspeare furnish a striking illustration. In one place he says that Shakspeare "was but an ugly ape," ("*n'était qu'un vilain singe.*") On another occasion he calls the English dramatist "the Corneille of London, but a great fool anywhere else," ("*un grand fou d'ailleurs.*") But perhaps the most extraordinary of all his absurdities is his complaint against the indecencies of Shakspeare, (see his letter to La Harpe, August 15, 1776,)—and this, too, from the author of "La Pucelle" !

‖ "Many of his statements," says the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "astonish us for their temerity, whether we attribute them to ignorance or effrontery. Thus, he says, for example, 'It is a decided truth, whatever Abbadie may say to the contrary, that none of the first Fathers of the Church down to Irenæus inclusive have quoted any passage from the four Gospels, with which we are acquainted.' Again he says (in the "Encyclopædia," under the head of "Christianity") that among the early Christians "fifty-four societies had fifty-four different gospels, all secret, like their mysteries." (!) He appears indeed, to have thrown out his falsehoods with utter recklessness whenever he thought they could serve his turn, trusting that his great name in literature, and the confident assurance with which they were uttered, would induce the vast majority of readers to accept them without examination, in which method of proceeding he has been followed by other assailants of Christianity.

est the object to be attracted. That marvellous susceptibility of heart, of which we have spoken, not only prompted him to those generous acts of benevolence which constitute his one claim to true glory, but also caused him to adopt with facility, or rather to embrace with eagerness, the prevailing foibles and vices of his age, which he may be said to have represented in all its strength and in all its weakness. While the influence of his writings doubtless contributed powerfully to accelerate the dénouement of that mighty tragedy in France, the first acts of which may be said to date from the commencement of the century, if not earlier, it did not, we believe, very materially modify the direction or character of the great movement of which he appeared to be the leader, but of which he was in reality scarcely more than its most striking manifestation. He was, it may be said, but the foremost wave in a mighty deluge, urged on by, as well as leading, those behind. Had he been as great morally as he was intellectually, he might probably have impressed a very different character upon the French Revolution. He might have fostered and developed the spirit of liberty, without at the same time letting loose upon society the demons of licentiousness, of *persiflage*, and of blasphemy.* But, with his vain and fickle character,† it would have been as impossible for him to direct such a movement steadily, wisely, and beneficently, as to support the earth upon his shoulders.

See, besides the works already referred to in the foregoing article, FREDERICK THE GREAT, "Éloge de Voltaire," 1778; CONDORCET, "Vie de Voltaire, suivie des Mémoires de Voltaire, écrits par lui-même," 1787; JEAN FRANÇOIS DE LA HARPE, Éloge de Voltaire," 1780; C. PALISSOT, "Éloge de Voltaire," 1778; LOUIS SIMON AUGER, "Notice sur la Vie de Voltaire," 1827; J. F. GILLET, "Voltaire der Reformator," 1772; DURDENT, "Histoire littéraire et philosophique de Voltaire," 1818; STANDISH, "Life of Voltaire," 1819; LA ROCHE DU MAINE DE LUCHET, "Histoire littéraire de Voltaire," etc., 6 vols., 1782; MAZURE, "Vie de Voltaire," 1821; SAINT-ALBIN BERVILLE, "Notice historique sur Voltaire," 1827; PAILLET DE WARCY, "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Voltaire," 2 vols., 1823; BUNGENER, "Voltaire et son Temps," 2 vols., 1850; VON ZABUESSNIG, "Historische und kritische Nachrichten von dem Leben und den Schriften des Herrn Voltaire," etc., 2 vols., 1777; PASTORET, "Éloge de Voltaire," 1779; "Leven van F. M. Arouet van Voltaire," Utrecht, 1779; MARIA JULIA YOUNG, "Voltairiana," 4 vols., 1805; ELLISSEN, "Voltaire als politischer Dichter," etc., 1852; LONGCHAMP et WAGNIÈRE, "Mémoires sur Voltaire," 2 vols., 1825; J. VENEDEY, "Friedrich der Grosse und Voltaire," 1859; A. HOUSSAYE, "Le Roi Voltaire," 1861; P. DUPRAT, "Voltaire et l'Encyclopédie," 1865; F. A. HARRL, "Discours sur Voltaire," 1844; CHARLES NISARD, "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," 1853; GABERL, "Voltaire et les Genevois," 1860; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi," tomes ii. and xiii.; LEPAN, "Vie politique, littéraire et morale de Voltaire," 1827; QUÉRARD, "Bibliographie Voltairienne," 1844; O. HONORÉ, "Voltaire à Lausanne," 1853; VILLEMAIN, "Tableau de la Littérature du dix-huitième Siècle:" COUSIN D'AVALLON, "Voltairiana," 1801; "Biographie Universelle:" and the elaborate article on "Voltaire," in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Volterrano. See MAFFEI, (RAFFAELLO and FRANCESCHINI.)

Voltolina, vol-to-lee'nȧ, (GIUSEPPE MILIO), a writer of Latin poetry, born at Salo, on the Lake of Garda, flourished about 1570. He wrote a fine poem on Horticulture, (1574.)

Vo-lum'nĭ-ą, a Roman matron, was the wife of Coriolanus. She, and her mother-in-law, persuaded that general to desist from his purpose of attacking Rome. (See VETURIA.)

Von Arn'him, COUNTESS, born at Sydney, is author of the popular "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," and other interesting works.

Von Bü'low, (BERNHARD HENRY,) PRINCE, a German statesman, born in Holstein in 1849. He served in the Hussars in the war of 1870, was secretary of various embassies and of the Berlin Congress of 1878, minister at Bukarest, ambassador at Rome, minister of state and foreign secretary 1897–1900, and Imperial Chancellor of Germany 1900–09.

Vonck, vonk, (FRANCIS), a Flemish jurist, born near Brussels in 1735. He was one of the leaders of the party which attempted to throw off the yoke of Austria about 1789. Died in 1792.

Vondel, van den, vȧn den von'dęl, [Lat. VONDE'LIUS,] (JOOST,) an eminent Dutch poet, born at Cologne in 1587, was a son of Protestant parents, who fled from Antwerp to escape persecution. He resided mostly at Amsterdam, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and married about 1610. He produced in 1620 a tragedy of the "Sack of Jerusalem," and in 1625 a more famous drama, called "Palamedes," in which he alluded to the execution of Barneveldt in such indignant terms that he was fined. His drama of "Gisbert van Amstel" (1637) was received with great applause. It is stated that he joined the Catholic Church about 1640. Among his remarkable works is the tragedy of "Lucifer," (1654,) which is said to resemble Milton's "Paradise Lost." He was also a great lyric poet. The choruses of his tragedies are sublime lyrical compositions. He was the author of satires and many other poems, and is regarded as the great national poet of Holland. Died in 1679.

Von Holst, (HERMANN EDWARD,) a distinguished historian, born at Fellin, Livonia, in 1841. He was professor of history at Strassburg and Freiburg 1872–92, and at the University of Chicago after 1892. He was the author of "Constitutional History of the United States," "Constitutional Law of the United States," lives of John C. Calhoun and John Brown, etc. Died January 20, 1904.

Vo-no'nēs, King of Parthia, was a son of Phraates IV. He passed some of his early years at Rome as a hostage, and began to reign in 14 A.D. Having been deposed by his subjects, he was killed in 19 A.D.

Von Tirpitz, born in 1850, of humble parentage. The brilliant German Secretary of State for the Imperial Navy since 1898. He promoted as his Emperor's right-hand man his leader's policy of a dreadnought armada for Germany.

Von-Visin. See VIZIN, VON.

Voorst, van, vȧn vōrst, (ADOLPH,) a Dutch physician and botanist, born at Delft in 1597. He succeeded his father as professor of botany at Leyden. Died in 1663.

Voorst, van, [Lat. VOR'STIUS,] (EVERARD,) a Dutch physician, born at Ruremonde in 1565, was the father of the preceding. He became professor at Leyden in 1598. He wrote several medical works. Died in 1624.

Vopadēva, vo-pą-dā'vą, a celebrated Sanscrit grammarian, who lived perhaps in the twelfth, but probably in the thirteenth, century A.D.

Vo-pis'cus, (FLAVIUS,) a Latin historian, born at Syracuse, in Sicily, lived about 300–320 A.D. He was one of the writers of the "Historia Augusta," to which he contributed the lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, etc. He is regarded by some critics as the ablest of the writers of the "Historia Augusta."

Vör, vör, or **Vō'ra**, written also **Vara**, [probably from *vör* or *för*, (Ger. *vor*,) "before" or "beforehand," so named on account of her prudence and foresight,] a goddess in the Norse mythology, distinguished for her wisdom and sagacity. It is her office to search out and punish broken oaths and promises, particularly those of lovers. Nothing can escape her penetration, and no vows, however secret, can be hidden from her.

Voragine, (GIACOMO.) See JAMES (or GIACOMO) DE VORAGINE.

Vorherr, fōr'hĕr, (JOHANN MICHAEL CHRISTIAN

* Lord Brougham defends Voltaire against the charge of blasphemy, on the ground that one cannot be guilty of blasphemy against any being in whom the offender has no belief. One might utter all horrible slanders against the character of Christ, and yet, according to this view, it would not be blasphemy if the speaker or writer did not believe in the divinity of Christ. In reply to this argument, it may suffice to say that it has no support in the original signification of the verb to "blaspheme," which is simply to "slander" or "vilify;" and it appears to have no sanction in the usage of any European language.

† Byron has most aptly portrayed the character of Voltaire when, contrasting him with Gibbon, he says,—

"The one was fire and fickleness, a child,
Most mutable in wishes, but in mind
A wit as various,—gay, grave, sage, or wild,—
Historian, bard, philosopher combined;
He multiplied himself among mankind,
The Proteus of their talents; but his own
Breathed most in ridicule,—which, as the wind,
Blew where it listed, laying all things prone,—
Now to o'erthrow a fool, and now to shake a throne."

Childe Harold, canto iii. stanza cvi.

For some very curious and interesting notices of the fickleness, as well as intensity, of Voltaire's feelings, the reader is referred to Marmontel's "Mémoires."

GUSTAV,) a German architect, born at Freudenbach in 1778, studied at Berlin and Paris, and was subsequently employed to construct a number of public buildings in the vicinity of Munich. Died in 1847.

Voronikhin or **Woronichin**, vo-ro-ne-kĕn′, (ANDREI NIKIFOROVITCH,) a Russian architect, born in 1760, was the son of a peasant, and was patronized by Count Alexander Stroganof. He studied at Moscow, and subsequently in Paris, and was appointed, after his return, professor in the Academy of Arts. In 1811 he completed the superb cathedral of "Our Lady of Kazan," in the Nevskii Prospect, at Saint Petersburg, which is regarded as one of the finest structures in the city. Died in 1814.

Vorontsof, vôr-ŏnt-sof′, **Vorontzov**, or **Woronzow**, (ALEXANDER,) COUNT, a Russian statesman under the reign of Catherine II., was a brother of the Princess Dashkof, the intimate friend of that empress. He was appointed by the emperor Alexander chancellor of the empire in 1802. Died in 1806.

Vorontsof, **Vorontzov**, or **Woronzow**, (MIKHAIL ILARIONOVITCH,) COUNT, a Russian diplomatist and statesman, born in 1710, was distinguished by the favour of the empress Elizabeth, and rose to be chancellor of the empire. He negotiated the treaty of alliance between Russia and Sweden in 1745. Died in 1767.

Vorontsof, **Vorontzov**, or **Woronzow**, (MIKHAIL SEMENOVITCH,) PRINCE, a Russian general and statesman, born at Moscow in 1782. He was educated in England, where his father, Semen Woronzow, resided as Russian ambassador. Having entered the Russian army, he served against the Turks, and in the principal campaigns against Napoleon from 1812 to 1815. He was afterwards appointed governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, and in 1844 of the Caucasian provinces. Died in 1856.

Vorontzov or **Vorontzoff**. See VORONTSOF.

Vörösmarty or **Voeroesmarty**, vö′rösh-mŏrty, (almost -mŏrtch,) (MIHÁLY,) a celebrated Hungarian writer and patriot, born in the county of Fejervar in 1800. He published, while a student at Pesth, his drama of "King Solomon," (1821,) which was followed by a poem entitled "The Triumph of Fidelity," (1822,) "King Sigismund," (1824,) a drama, "The Flight of Zalan," an epic poem, and the tragedy of "Kont," (1825.) His narrative poems entitled "Cserhalom" and "The Enchanted Valley" ("Tündervölgy," 1827) established his reputation as the first Hungarian poet of his time. He was a contributor to Kisfaludy's "Aurora," and was for several years editor of a journal called "The Repository of Science." In 1830 he published a patriotic lyric entitled "The Appeal," ("Szózat,") which at once became widely popular, and the author received from the Hungarian Academy a ducat for every line. He took part in the revolution of 1848, and was a deputy to the National Assembly for the county of Bacska, and after the defeat of the Hungarians was imprisoned a short time. He died in 1856, while engaged on a translation of Shakspeare.

Vorst, forst, or **Vorstius**, for′ste-ŭs, (JOHANN,) a German philologist, born at Wesselburg in 1623. He settled in Berlin in 1660, and became rector or president of the college of that city. He published, besides other works, "Sacred Philology," etc., ("Philologia Sacra, seu de Hebraismis Novi Testamenti Liber," 1658.) Died in Berlin in 1676.

Vorsterman, vor′ster-măn′, (LUCAS,) a skilful Flemish engraver and painter, born at Antwerp about 1580, was a pupil of Rubens. He engraved some works of Rubens, among which are the "Adoration of the Magi," and the "Descent from the Cross." He worked in London about nine years, (1624–32,) during which he engraved a number of portraits after Van Dyck. Died about 1645. His son LUCAS was an engraver, but not equal to the father.

See NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Vorstius. See VORST and VOORST.

Vorstius, for′ste-ŭs, or **Vorst**, forst, (CONRAD,) a German Protestant divine, born at Cologne in 1569. Having taken the degree of D.D. at Heidelberg, he became professor of theology at Geneva, and afterwards filled the same chair in the school of divinity at Steinfurt. In 1610 he succeeded Arminius in the chair of theology at Leyden. His appointment to this post was strongly opposed by the Calvinists in Holland, on account of the heresies contained in his "Disputations on the Nature and Attributes of God," ("De Deo, seu Disputationes decem de Natura et Attributis Dei," etc. The book was condemned to be publicly burned by James I. of England, who also wrote a tract against the author. In 1619 he was denounced by the Synod of Dort as unworthy of his office, and exiled from the country. He died at Tönningen in 1622. He was the author of several religious and controversial works, and was distinguished for his learning and piety.

Vor′ti-gĕrn, a British chief, who was elected king about 445 A.D. To defend Britain against the Picts and Scots, he invited the aid of the Saxons. Hengist and Horsa led an army of Saxons into Britain, and soon turned their arms against Vortigern, who was defeated and killed in 485 A.D.

Vos, vōs, (JAN,) a Dutch dramatist. His "Aaron and Titus" (1641) was a brilliantly-successful tragedy. The "Oene" (1641) is an obscene farce. Other works of his are poems, (1662,) and "Medea," a good tragedy, (1665.) Died in 1667.

Vos, de, dẹh vos, (CORNELIS,) a Flemish painter, born at Hulst about 1585. He excelled in portraits, and painted several historical pieces. Died at Antwerp in 1651.

Vos, de, (MARTIN.) See DEVOS.

Vos, de, (PAUL,) a painter of animals and hunting-scenes, born at Hulst (or Aelst) about 1590, was a brother of Cornelis, noticed above. Died in 1654.

Vos, de, (SIMON,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1603; died about 1675.

Vos, van, văn vos, (WILLEM,) a Dutch writer on theology and moral philosophy, born about 1740. He was employed as pastor at Amsterdam. Died in 1823.

Voss, (GERARD.) See VOSSIUS.

Voss, fos, (HEINRICH,) a German scholar, was a son of the following. He became a professor in the University of Heidelberg. He translated Æschylus into German, and aided his father in a translation of Shakspeare. Died in 1822.

Voss, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) an eminent German poet and critic, born at Sommersdorf, (Mecklenburg,) February 20, 1751, was the son of poor parents. After he left the public school of New Brandenburg, he became a tutor in a family (1769) near Penzlin. Some verses which he contributed to the "Musenalmanach" of Göttingen attracted the notice of Boie, the editor, who invited him to Göttingen. He went thither in 1772, and devoted himself to the study of philology under Heyne, with whom he soon quarrelled. He became one of the principal members of the literary society called Hainbund, formed an acquaintance with Klopstock, and married about 1777 a sister of Boie, above mentioned. He quitted Göttingen in 1775 with a profound knowledge of classical literature and philology, and was appointed rector of the public school at Ottendorf in 1778. In 1781 he produced an excellent translation of Homer's "Odyssey," in hexameter verse, which was received with great favour by the best judges. In his version the ideas and details of the original are reproduced with great fidelity. He removed in 1782 to Eutin, in the duchy of Oldenburg, where he was employed about twenty years as rector of the gymnasium. In 1789 he published a translation of Virgil's "Georgics," with a commentary. His admirable translation of the "Iliad" appeared in 1793. As a translator of the classics, he is generally considered to be unrivalled. He contributed much to the improvement of the German language and metre. Between 1774 and 1800 he composed eighteen beautiful idyls, which were published collectively in 4 vols., 1802. His pastoral or idyllic poem "Luise" (1795) is considered the most charming poem of that kind in the language.

Voss and Heyne were involved in several literary controversies, and indulged in violent personalities. In 1799 he published a translation of the complete works of Virgil. He removed from Eutin to Jena in 1802, and was called in 1805 to Heidelberg by the Elector of Baden,

who offered him a pension of about one thousand florins. He afterwards published translations of Horace, (1806,) Hesiod, (1808,) Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, (1808,) and Aristophanes, (1821.) Voss manifested his devotion to the Protestant religion and liberal principles in a work entitled "How F. Stolberg became illiberal," ("Wie ward Fritz Stolberg ein Unfreier," 1819,) and published in 1823 his "Antisymbolik," in answer to Creuzer's "Symbolik," in which the opinions of Heyne had been maintained. He had two sons, Henry and Abraham, who were his coadjutors in a translation of Shakspeare, published in 1818–26. He died at Heidelberg in March, 1826.

See PAULUS, "Lebens- und Todeskunden über J. H. Voss," 1826; TH. SCHMID, "Leben des Dichters J. H. Voss," 1835; J. H. Voss, "Abriss meines Lebens," 1818; LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe;" HEINRICH DÖRING, "J. H. Voss nach seinem Leben und Wirken dargestellt," 1834; J. J. GOERRES, "J. H. Voss und seine Todtenfeier in Heidelberg," 1826; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" and the article on "German Poetry" in "Fraser's Magazine" for April, 1832.

Voss, von, fon fos, (JULIUS,) a German *littérateur*, born in Brandenburg in 1768, was the author of a number of dramas and romances. Died in 1832.

Vossius, vosh'e-us, (DIONYSIUS,) a Dutch Orientalist, born at Dort about 1609, was a son of the following. He was well versed in Greek and Hebrew, and learned several modern languages. He translated into Latin Maimonides "On Idolatry," and other works. Died at Amsterdam in 1633.

Vossius, vosh'e-us, or **Voss,** vos, (GERARD,) a German or Flemish theologian and priest, born near Liege, lived at Rome. He edited some works of Chrysostom, Gregory Thaumaturgus, and other Greek Fathers, (1575–1604.) Died at Liege in 1609.

Vossius, (GERARD,) a classical scholar, a son of the following, was born at Leyden in 1620. He edited Velleius Paterculus, (1639.) His death is variously dated from 1640 to 1650.

Vossius, vosh'e-us or fos'se-ûs, or **Voss,** fos, (GERARD JAN,) a celebrated German scholar, born near Heidelberg in 1577. He removed to Dort, in Holland, studied theology, history, and antiquities at Leyden, and became master of the public school at Dort in 1600. He was appointed, in 1614, rector of the theological school at Leyden, in which he soon after filled the chair of eloquence. He visited England in 1629, and was installed as a prebendary of Canterbury, through the influence of Archbishop Laud. About 1632 he became professor of history in a new college at Amsterdam. He died at Amsterdam in 1649. Among his principal works may be named "Aristarchus, or Seven Books on the Dramatic Art," ("Aristarchus, sive de Arte Dramatica Libri VII.,") "Historia Pelagiana," (1618,) "The Rhetorical Art," ("Ars Rhetorica," 1623,) "On the Greek Historians," ("De Historicis Græcis Libri tres," 1624,) "On the Latin Historians," ("De Historicis Latinis Libri tres," 1627,) and "Commentariorum Rhetoricorum (sive Oratoriarum Institutionum) Libri VI."

He was a friend of Grotius, and was a man of commendable piety and modesty. "Gerard Vossius," says Hallam,—"a far greater name in general literature than Scioppius,—contributed more essentially to these grammatical rules; and to him perhaps, rather than to any other one man, we may refer the establishment of as much correctness of writing as is attainable in a dead language." ("Introduction to the Literature of Europe.")

See C. TOLLIUS, "Oratio in Obitum G. J. Vossii," 1649; MEURSIUS, "Athenæ Batavæ;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" VALÈRE ANDRÉ, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vossius, (ISAAC,) a son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1618. He was instructed by his father, and subsequently travelled in France and Italy. In 1648 he was invited by Queen Christina to Sweden, where he resided nearly ten years. He visited England in 1670, and was made a canon of Windsor by Charles II. He published editions of Scylax, Pomponius Mela, and other classics, "Dissertations on the Seventy Interpreters, and their Translation and Chronology," ("De Septuaginta Interpretibus, eorumque Translatione et Chronologia Dissertationes," 1663,) "On the Chanting of Poems and the Power of Rhythm," ("De Poematum Cantu et Viribus Rhythmi," 1673,) and "A Book of Various Observations," ("Variarum Observationum Liber.") He died in 1688, leaving a large and very valuable library, which was purchased by the University of Leyden. His learning was profound, but he was dissolute in character and skeptical in religion, though so credulous in other things that Charles II. said of him "This learned divine will believe anything except the Bible."

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Vossius, (MATTHEUS,) a historical writer, born at Dort, was a brother of Isaac Vossius. He became librarian of the city of Amsterdam, and published, in Latin, "Annals of Holland and Zealand," (1645–46.) Died in 1646.

Vosterman, vos'ter-mân', (JOHN,) a Dutch landscape-painter, born at Bommel in 1643. He worked in England, and was patronized by Charles II. He is said to have excelled in delicacy of finish. Died in 1699.

Vouet, voo'ā', (SIMON,) a celebrated French painter, born in Paris in 1582, (or 1590, according to the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale.") He studied at Venice and Rome, and, after his return, was appointed, in 1627, painter to Louis XIII. He is called the founder of the French school of painting, and numbered among his pupils Mignard, Le Brun, Le Sueur, and other distinguished artists. He adorned many churches of Paris with his works, which are defective in colour and design. Died in 1649, (or, as some say, 1641.)

Voüloun, voo'loon', (ANTOINE,) a French (Provençal) poet, born at Arles, July 24, 1824. He became a railway-station-master at Cannes, and published a number of *brochures* filled with simple rhymes.

Voy'nich, (ETHEL LILIAN,) an English novelist, born in 1864. She has written "Russian Humour," "The Gadfly," "Jack Raymond," "An Interrupted Friendship," etc.

Voyer. See ARGENSON, D'.

Voys, vois, (ARY or ADRIAAN,) a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1641. He painted history and landscapes.

Voy'sey, (CHARLES,) an English preacher, born in London, March 18, 1828. He graduated at Saint Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1851, and took orders in the Established Church, but was deprived for heresy in 1871. He has published various works setting forth rationalistic views of religion.

Voysin or **Voisin,** vwâ'zăN', (DANIEL FRANÇOIS,) a French lawyer and politician, born in Paris about 1654. He was patronized by Madame de Maintenon, through whose influence he became secretary of war in 1709, and chancellor of France in 1714. He wrote the last will of Louis XIV., and a few days after the king's death pronounced it null. Died in 1717.

Vre'tos or **Vre'to,** (ANDREW PAPADOPOULOS,) a modern Greek writer, born at Theaki (Ithaca) in 1800. He published many works, among which is a "Life of President Capo d'Istria," (in French, 2 vols., 1837–38,) and "The Literature of Modern Greece," (2 vols., 1854–57.) Died at Athens in 1876.

Vriemoet, vree'moot, (EMO LUCIUS,) a Dutch philologist and minister, born at Emden in 1699. He became professor of Oriental languages at Franeker in 1730. Died in 1760.

Vriend. See FLORIS, (FRANS.)

Vries, vrees, (MARTIN **Gerritzoon**—ger'rit-zōn,) a Dutch navigator, was sent in 1643, by Van Diemen, governor of the Dutch possessions in India, on a voyage to explore the countries north of Japan. An account of the expedition appeared in 1646.

Vries, de, deh vrees, (HANS **Fredeman**—frā'deh-măn',) an eminent Dutch painter of perspective and architectural pieces, was born at Leeuwarden in 1527. He was the author of a "Treatise on Perspective," and produced a great number of architectural designs. His sons PAUL and SOLOMON distinguished themselves in the same department. Hans Fredeman died after 1604.

Vrihaspati, vree-hăs'pa-tee, or **Brihaspati,** in the Hindoo mythology, the guardian of the hymns and

prayers which are addressed to the gods. He was also the preceptor and priest of the gods, and the regent of the planet Jupiter. He had seven faces, and is sometimes identified with Agni.

Vuez, de. See DEVUEZ.

Vuillefroy, or Vuillefroy-Cassini, de, dẹh vü'yĕf-frwȧ' kȧs'see'nee', (DOMINIQUE FÉLIX,) a distinguished French painter of landscape, genre, and animals, born in Paris, March 2, 1841. Among his best pictures are "Deer in the Snow," "Stags in Springtime," "November in the Forest of Fontainebleau," "A Market in Picardy," "Steers and Cows," "A Herd of Cows in the Bernese Oberland," etc.

Vukassovich, von, fon voo-kȧs'so-vik, (PHILIP,) BARON, a general, born in Slavonia in 1755. He served as a general of the Austrian army in Italy against the French. Died in 1809.

Vulcain. See VULCAN.

Vŭl'can, [Gr. *Ἥφαιστος, (Hephaistos;)* Lat. VULCA'NUS; Fr. VULCAIN, vül'kăN'; It. VOLCANO, vol-kȧ'no,] the Roman god of fire, celebrated as a worker in metals and a fabricator of armour, corresponds to the Hephæstus (or Hephaistos) of the Greek mythology. According to Homer, he was a son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Hera, (Juno,) and was weak and deformed from his birth. Other writers reported that he was a son of Juno, and had no father; that, in a quarrel between Jupiter and Juno, he took the part of his mother, and was hurled down from Olympus by Jupiter; that, after falling a whole day, he lighted on the island of Lemnos; that his fall rendered him lame; that he forged the thunderbolts of Jupiter, and fabricated the shield of Hercules, the armour of Achilles and other heroes, and other famous pieces of exquisite workmanship. The island of Lemnos was his favourite residence on the earth, and he had also a palace in Olympus, to which he returned after his fall. He married Venus, whom he once detected in the embrace of Mars. The story of this affair may be found in the "Odyssey," book viii. According to popular tradition, Mount Etna was a forge of Vulcan, who had also workshops in several volcanic islands, and the Cyclopes worked in his service. (See Virgil's "Æneid," book viii. 370–448.) The ancients ascribed to Minerva and Vulcan jointly the invention or the introduction of the arts which embellish life and distinguish civilized society from the savage state. He was represented with hammer and tongs at the anvil, and with his right arm bare. He was also called MULCIBER, which is perhaps a corruption of *mulcifer*, (from *mulceo*, to "soften" or "render tractable," and *ferrum*, "iron.") The name Vulcanus seems analogous to that of Belkan, the Assyrian fire-god.

Vulcanius, vŭl-kȧ'ne-ŭs, (BONAVENTURA,) a Flemish classical scholar, born at Bruges in 1538. He became secretary to Cardinal Francisco de Mendoza in Spain about 1560, and obtained the chair of Greek at Leyden in 1578. He edited several ancient authors, and translated some Greek works into Latin. Died at Leyden in 1614.

Vulliemin, vü'yĕ'mȧN', (LOUIS,) a Swiss historian, born at Yverdun in 1797. He became a Protestant pastor, and professor of history in the Lausanne Academy. His works include "Chillon, Étude historique," and a "History of the Swiss Confederation," (1876.) Died August 10, 1879.

Vul-Nirari I., a great king and warrior of Assyria. He died about 1300 B.C., and was succeeded by Shalmaneser I. VUL-NIRARI II. was also a great soldier, who reigned about 913–891 B.C. VUL-NIRARI III., son and successor of Samsi-Vul III., King of Assyria, ascended the throne about 812 B.C. He made twenty-five campaigns in Syria, and conquered Damascus and the coast-region of Palestine. He was a builder of great palaces. He reigned twenty-nine years, and died B.C. 783, leaving the throne to his son, Shalmaneser III.

Vul'pĭ-us, [Ger. pron. fōōl'pe-ŭs,] (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) a German writer, born at Weimar in 1762. He studied at Jena and Erlangen, and afterwards became secretary of the court theatre at Weimar, under the direction of Goethe, who was his brother-in-law. He published "Rinaldo Rinaldini," (1799,) a robber romance, which was received with great favour; also "Romantic Histories of Former Times," and a number of dramatic works. He was subsequently appointed first librarian and overseer of the cabinet of coins at Weimar. Died in 1827.

Vulson, de, dẹh vül'sòN', (MARC,) a French writer on heraldry. He fought for Henry IV. in his youth, and became a gentleman of the chamber of the king. He published several works. Died in 1658.

Vyâsă, ve-ȧ'sạ or vyȧ'sạ, [etymology doubtful; supposed by some to signify "compiler" or "arranger,"] called also **Vêdăvyâsă,** vā'dạ-vyȧ'sạ, the name of a celebrated Hindoo sage or saint, who is supposed to have been the original compiler of the Vêdas and Purâ-nas, and the founder of the Vedanta philosophy.* Nothing is known of the events of his life, and by some he is regarded as a myth.

* The Vedanta philosophy, called also simply the Vêdântă, (*i.e.* the "end or scope of [all] knowledge," from *vêdă*, "knowledge," and *ăntă*, "end" or "scope,") is a sort of ideal system, which has been derived or developed from portions of the Vêdas, called the UPANISHADS, (which see.) It teaches, among other things, that Brahm, the infinite eternal Spirit, is the only being really existing in the universe. All creatures are merely emanations (or we might say exhalations) from Him, having an apparent rather than a real existence, and will at last be absorbed or extinguished in his essence

W.

Waagen, vȧ'gẹn, (GUSTAV FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German amateur and art-critic, born at Hamburg in 1794. He studied at Breslau, Dresden, and Munich, and in 1823 was appointed director of the Royal Gallery of Paintings at Berlin. He published "Works of Art and Artists in England and France," ("Kunstwerke und Künstler in England und Frankreich," 3 vols., 1837,) "Works of Art and Artists in Germany," ("Kunstwerke und Künstler in Deutschland," 2 vols., 1843,) "The Treasures of Art in Great Britain," etc., (3 vols., 1854, in English,) a "Life of Rubens," and other works, which enjoy the highest reputation. He was appointed in 1844 professor in the Royal University for the department of art history. Died at Copenhagen in August, 1868.

Waal. See WAEL.

Waast. See WAST.

Wace, (HENRY,) prelate, born at London in 1836. He was professor of Ecclesiastical History at King's College 1875–83, became principal of this college in 1883 and dean of Canterbury in 1903. He edited the "Dictionary of Christian Biography," and wrote theological works. Died 1924.

Wace, vȧs or vȧs, (ROBERT,) an Anglo-Norman poet, a native of the island of Jersey, resided at the court of Henry II. at Caen, to whom he dedicated his "Roman du Rou," (1160.) He was afterwards made a canon in the cathedral of Bayeux. His "Roman du Rou [Rollo] et des Ducs de Normandie" is a history (in verse) of the Dukes of Normandy from the invasion of Rollo to the time of Henry I., and is highly valued as a historical record. He was the author of other poems, the principal of which is entitled "The English Brutus," ("Le Brut d'Angleterre.") Died about 1184.

Wach, vȧK, (WILHELM,) a German painter, born at Berlin in 1787, studied in Paris and Rome, and was elected, after his return, to the Royal Academy of Arts. He was one of the founders of the new school of painting at Berlin. Among his best works is the altar-piece in the church of Peter and Paul at Moscow. Died in 1845.

Wachler, vȧK'lẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a German writer, born at Gotha in 1767. Having studied at Jena, he became professor of philosophy at Marburg in 1801, and of history at Breslau in 1815, and was afterwards appointed chief librarian of the University at

Breslau. He was the author of a "Manual of the Universal History of Literary Culture," (1804,) "Manual of History," ("Lehrbuch der Geschichte,") "Lectures on the History of German National Literature," (1818,) and other works, which have a high reputation. Died in 1838.

Wachsmuth, ŵâks'mōōt, (ERNST WILHELM GOTTLIEB,) a German historical writer, born at Hildesheim in 1784, studied at Halle, and became professor of history at Leipsic in 1825. He published, among other works, a "History of European Manners," *(Sittengeschichte,)* (5 vols., 1831,) and "Universal History of Culture," (1850.) Died at Leipsic, January 23, 1866.

Wachsmuth, vâks'müt', (FERDINAND,) a French painter of history and battles, born at Mulhouse, near the Rhine, in 1802. Among his subjects are several French victories in Algiers. Died November 11, 1869.

Wachsmuth, (KURT,) a German philologist, born at Naumburg, April 27, 1837. He studied at Jena, Bonn, Berlin, and Athens, and held successive professorships in Marburg, 1864–68, Göttingen, 1868–77, and Heidelberg. Besides various editions of Greek texts, he wrote "Das alte Griechenland in neuen," (1864,) "Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum," (vol. i., 1874,) etc.

Wachter, ŵâk'ter, (FERDINAND,) a German writer, born in 1794, published several treatises on Scandinavian legends and antiquities; also a number of dramatic works. Died in 1861.

Wächter or **Waechter**, ŵĕk'ter, (GEORG PHILIPP LUDWIG LEONHARD,) a German *littérateur*, born in 1762, was the author of "Legends of Ancient Times," and other works. Died in 1837.

Wachter, (JOHANN GEORG,) an eminent German linguist and archæologist, born at Memmingen in 1673. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and became first librarian and director of the Museum of Antiquities at Leipsic. He was the author of "Glossarium Germanicum," etc., one of the most valuable works of the kind, "Archæologia Nummaria," (1740,) and other treatises on numismatics and etymology. Died in 1757.

Wächter or **Waechter, von**, fon ŵĕk'ter, (KARL GEORG,) a German jurist, born at Marbach, on the Neckar, in 1797. He studied at Tübingen and Heidelberg, and became in 1822 professor of law in the former university, of which he was made chancellor in 1836. He was appointed professor of civil law at Leipsic in 1852, and published several legal works. Died Jan. 15, 1880.

Wächtler or **Waechtler**, ŵĕkt'ler, (CHRISTFRIED,) a German jurist, born at Grimme in 1652. He published numerous legal works. Died in 1731.

Wächtler or **Waechtler**, (JAKOB,) a German Protestant minister and writer on theology, born at Grimme in 1638; died at Beltzig in 1702.

Wackenroder, ŵâk'ken-ro'der, (WILHELM HEINRICH,) a German writer, born at Berlin in 1772. He was a friend of Ludwig Tieck, in conjunction with whom he published "Herzensergiessungen eines Künstliebenden Klosterbruders." Died in 1798.

See J. G. KLEIN, "Erinnerungen an Wackenroder," 1809.

Wackerbarth, ŵâk'ker-bart', (AUGUST CHRISTOPH,) COUNT, a German military commander, born in the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg in 1662. He served in several campaigns against the French and Turks, and was made a field-marshal in 1712. Died in 1734.

See FRIGANDER, "Leben des A. C. Grafen von Wackerbarth," 2 vols., 1739.

Wackernagel, ŵak'ker-nâ'ğel, (KARL HEINRICH WILHELM,) a German writer, born at Berlin in 1806, became professor of the German language and literature at Bâle in 1835. He published a "German Reader," (1835,) a treatise "On Dramatic Poetry," (1838,) "History of German Literature," (1848,) and other works, of great merit, on similar subjects. Died in 1869.

Wâd-del', (JOHN NEWTON,) D.D., LL.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Willington, South Carolina, April 2, 1812. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1829, was professor of ancient languages in the University of Mississippi, 1848–57, and in La Grange College, 1857–60, was president of La Grange College, 1860–62, chancellor of the University of Mississippi, 1865–74, secretary of education for the Southern Presbyterian Church, 1874–79, and in 1879–88 was chancellor of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee. Died January 9, 1895.

Wâd-dell', (JAMES,) D.D., a Presbyterian divine, celebrated for his eloquence, born in Ireland in 1739, came at an early age to America, and settled as a pastor in Louisa county, Va. He was the original of Wirt's beautiful sketch of the "Blind Preacher." Died in 1805.

Wadding, wŏd'ding, or **Wading**, (LUKE,) an Irish scholar and Catholic priest, born at Waterford in 1588. He studied at the Jesuits' Seminary in Lisbon, and in 1618 accompanied Anthony à Trejo on a mission to Rome, where he continued to reside, and founded in 1625 the College of Saint Isidore. His principal work is entitled "Annales Ordinis Minorum," etc., (8 vols., 1628–54,) being a history of the order of Franciscans. Died in 1657.

Waddington, wŏd'ding-tǫn, (GEORGE,) an English writer, born about 1793. He published a "History of the Church from the Earliest Ages to the Reformation," (3 vols., 1835,) and a "History of the Reformation on the Continent," (3 vols., 1841.) He became Dean of Durham in 1840. Died July 20, 1869.

Waddington, vâ'dăn'tôn', (WILLIAM HENRY,) a French statesman, of English extraction, was born at Saint-Remi-sur-l'Avre, December 11, 1826. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1849. In 1865 his archæological, historical, and numismatic writings procured him an election to the Institute. In 1871 he entered the National Assembly, was minister of public instruction in 1873 and in 1876–77, minister of foreign affairs, 1877–79, and in 1883 was appointed ambassador to England. His principal writings are a "Voyage en Asie mineure," (1852,) "Voyage archéologique en Grèce," (1864,) and "L'Édit de Dioclétien," (1864.) Died Jan. 13, 1894.

Wade, (BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,) an American Senator, distinguished as a zealous opponent of slavery, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, October 27, 1800, was a son of poor parents. He removed to Ohio about 1821, was employed as a school-teacher for several years, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, and subsequently resided in Ashtabula county, Ohio. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Senate of Ohio, and in 1847 he was chosen presiding judge of the third judicial district of that State. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the Whigs of Ohio in 1851. He advocated the Homestead bill, voted for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and opposed the Nebraska Kansas bill of 1854. He was re-elected a Senator for six years in 1857, and was appointed chairman of the committee on territories. In December, 1860, he made a speech in which he opposed any new concessions to the slave-power, and declared to the Southern Senators, "We hold to no doctrine that can possibly work you any inconvenience, any wrong, any disaster." In the session of 1861–62 he was appointed chairman of the joint committee on the conduct of the war. On the question of the reconstruction of the Southern States after the end of the civil war he was a decided radical. He was elected President of the Senate about March, 1867, having been selected for that office on account of his resolute character and inflexible fidelity to the cause of liberty. At the Chicago National Convention, May 21, 1868, he received on the first four ballots more votes than any other candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but failed to obtain the nomination. Died March 2, 1878.

Wade, (JAMES F.,) an American general, born in Ohio in 1843. He entered the Union army in 1861; rose to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers; became brigadier-general of regulars in 1897; took part in the war with Spain; in January, 1899, was appointed military governor of Cuba; later was placed at the head of the department of Dakota. Died 1921.

Wadhams, wŏd'ąmz, (EDGAR P.,) an American bishop, born at Lewis, New York, May 21, 1817, graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1838, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1847, entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, but became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith in 1851, studied four years

in the Sulpitian Seminary, Baltimore, took priest's orders, and in 1872 was consecrated Bishop of Ogdensburg. Died December 5, 1891.

Wading, wôd'ing, ? (PETER,) an Irish Jesuit, born at Waterford, was the author of a number of Latin works in prose and verse, and became chancellor of the University of Grätz, in Styria. Died in 1644.

Wadström or **Wadstroem**, vâd'ström, (CARL BERNS,) a Swedish philanthropist, born at Stockholm in 1746. He visited Africa in 1787, and published, after his return, "Observations on the Slave-Trade, and a Description of Some Part of the Coast of Guinea," etc., (1789, in English.) This work first suggested to the British government the establishment of the colonies of Sierra Leone and Bulema. Died in 1799.

Wadsworth, wôdz'wŏrth, (BENJAMIN,) an American clergyman, born at Milton, Massachusetts, about 1670. He preached in Boston for many years, and became president of Harvard College in 1725. Died in 1737.

Wadsworth, (JAMES,) a wealthy American landholder, born at Durham, Connecticut, in 1768. He removed at an early age to Western New York, where he purchased a large tract near the Genesee River. He was instrumental in founding the State Normal School, and was a generous patron of the cause of education. Died in 1844.

Wadsworth, (JAMES SAMUEL,) an American general, born at Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, in October, 1807, was a son of the preceding. He was educated at Harvard and Yale Colleges, studied law under Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He inherited an immense landed estate situated in Western New York, and, like his father, was a liberal patron of the cause of education. He enlisted as a volunteer early in 1861, was appointed a brigadier-general in August, and became military governor of the District of Columbia in March, 1862. In November, 1862, he was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, but was not elected. He commanded a division at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. He was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

"The country's salvation," says H. Greeley, "claimed no nobler sacrifice than that of James S. Wadsworth, of New York. . . . No one surrendered more for his country's sake, or gave his life more joyfully for her deliverance."

See GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. ii. pp. 568, 569.

Wadsworth, (PELEG,) an American general, born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1748. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, and represented a district of Massachusetts in Congress from 1792 to 1806. Died in Oxford county, Maine, in 1829.

Waechter, (JOHANN GEORG.) See WÄCHTER.

Waechtler. See WÄCHTLER.

Wael or **Waal**, de, dẹh wâl or vâl, (CORNELIUS,) a Flemish battle-painter, born at Antwerp in 1594, was a son of John de Wael, noticed below. He resided many years at Genoa, where he executed a number of excellent pictures, consisting chiefly of sea-fights and other battles. Died in 1662.

Wael, de, (JOHN,) a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp in 1558, attained distinction in the departments of portrait and historical painting. Died in 1633.

Wael, de, (LUCAS,) born at Antwerp in 1591, was a brother of Cornelius, noticed above, whom he accompanied to Genoa. He painted landscapes both in oil-colours and fresco, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1676.

Wā'fẹr, (LIONEL,) an English surgeon, who accompanied Dampier on one of his voyages, and, having quarrelled with him, was left on the Isthmus of Darien. He published after his return an account of his adventures among the Indians, (1690.)

Wafflard, vâ'flăr', (ALEXIS JACQUES MARIE,) a French dramatist, born at Versailles in 1787. Among his works are "A Moment of Imprudence," (1819,) and a "Voyage to Dieppe," (1821.) Died in 1824.

Waga, vâ'gâ, (THEODORE,) a Polish historian, born in Mazovia in 1739. He wrote a "History of Poland," (1770.) Died in 1801.

Wagenaar, wâ'gẹh-năr' or wâ'hẹh-năr', (JAN,) an eminent Dutch historian, born at Amsterdam in 1709. He was the author of a history of the Netherlands, entitled "De Vaderlandsche Historie vervattende de Geschiedenissen der vereenigde Nederlanden," etc., (21 vols., 1749–59,) and other historical works. Died in 1773.

See P. HUISINGA BAKKER, "Het Leven van J. Wagenaar," 1776.

Wagenseil, vâ'gẹn-zīl', [Lat. WAGENSEIL'IUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German scholar, born at Nuremberg in 1633. He became professor of history at Altdorf in 1667, and was afterwards appointed tutor to the counts-palatine. He published a number of critical, antiquarian, and controversial treatises, in Latin, among which we may name his "Tela Ignea Satanæ," in refutation of the Jewish writers against Christianity. Died in 1705.

See F. ROTH-SCHOLTZ, "Vita J. C. Wagenseilii," 1819; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Wagenseilius. See WAGENSEIL.

Wā'ger, (Sir CHARLES,) an English admiral, born in 1666, served in the war of the Spanish succession. In 1708, with four ships, he defeated seventeen Spanish galleons near Carthagena, South America. For this exploit he was made a rear-admiral. He afterwards commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean till the peace of 1713. He was first lord of the admiralty in the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole from 1732 to 1742. About 1731 he was raised to the rank of admiral. Died in 1743.

Wăg'horn, (Lieutenant THOMAS,) R.N., an English naval officer, born in Kent in 1800. He served in India in the Arracan war, and in 1827 applied to the government for assistance in carrying out a project he had conceived of opening communication by steam between Great Britain and the East Indies. He expended much time and energy in this useful enterprise, and was at length successful. The result of his labours is the Overland mail-route through Suez and the Red Sea. Died in 1850.

Wagner, vâg'nẹr, (CHRISTIAN,) a German scholar and preacher, born at Leipsic in 1663. He wrote a "Thesis on the Number of Worlds," ("Thesis de Numero Mundorum.") Died in 1693.

Wagner, (ERNST,) a German novelist and poet, born in 1769, published "Wilibald's Views of Life," (2 vols., 1805,) "The Travelling Painter," (2 vols., 1806,) "Isidora," (3 vols., 1812,) and other works. Died in 1812.

See F. MOSENGEIL, "Briefe über E. Wagner," etc., 2 vols., 1826.

Wagner, (GEORG PHILIPP EBERHARD,) a German philologist, born at Schönbrunn, in Saxony, in 1794, published, among other works, a treatise on "The Greek Tragedy and the Theatre at Athens," (1844.)

Wagner, (GOTTLOB HEINRICH ADOLF,) a German writer and translator, born at Leipsic in 1774. He published "Two Epochs of Modern Poetry," etc., (1806,) and other original works, and translated into German Byron's "Manfred," and Coxe's "History of the House of Austria," the latter in conjunction with Dippold. Died in 1835.

Wagner, (HERMANN,) a German geographer, born at Erlangen, June 23, 1840. He was educated at Göttingen and Erlangen, and became one of the editors of the "Almanach de Gotha." He acquired fame as one of the editors (with Dr. Behm) of the celebrated "Die Bevölkerung der Erde" ("The Population of the Earth") and of a "Geographische Jahrbuch," ("Geographical Year-Book.") In 1876 he became professor of geography in the University of Königsberg.

Wagner, vâg'nẹr, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss naturalist, born near Zurich in 1641. He wrote (in Latin) a "Natural History of Switzerland," (1680.) Died in 1695.

Wagner, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German philosopher, born at Ulm in 1775, became professor of philosophy at Würzburg. He published, besides other works, "On the Nature of Things," (1803,) a "System of Ideal Philosophy," (1804,) "Theodicee," (1809,) and "Organon der menschlichen Erkenntniss," (1830.) Died in 1841.

See P. L. ADAM and A. KOELLE, "J. J. Wagner, Lebensnachrichten und Briefe," 1848.

Wagner, (LUDWIG FRIEDRICH,) a German antiquary and jurist, born at Tübingen in 1700; died in 1789.

Wagner, (MORITZ,) a German traveller, born at Baireuth in 1813, published "Travels in the Kingdom of Algiers," etc., (1841,) "The Caucasus and the Land of the Cossacks," (1848,) "Journey to Persia and Kurdistan," (1852,) and other works. Died in 1887.

Wagner, (RICHARD,) a distinguished German composer born at Leipsic in 1813. He was appointed chapelmaster at Dresden in 1843. Among his principal works are the operas of "Rienzi," (1842,) "Tanhäuser," (1845,) "Lohengrin," (1851,) and "Rheingold," (1869.) In 1876 he brought out at Baireuth his "tetralogy," composed of "Rheingold," "Valkyria," "Siegfried," and "The Twilight of the Gods." In 1882 appeared his opera of "Parseval." Died February 13, 1883.

Wagner, (RUDOLF,) a German physician and anatomist, brother of Moritz, noticed above, was born at Baireuth in 1805. He succeeded Blumenbach as professor of physiology at Göttingen in 1840. He published, among other works, a treatise "On the Comparative Physiology of the Blood," (1833,) a "Manual of Comparative Anatomy," (1834,) and "Icones Physiologicæ," (1839.) Died in 1864.

Wagner, (RUDOLF JOHANNES,) a German chemist and technologist, born at Leipsic, February 13, 1823. He studied chemistry in Leipsic and in Paris, and held professorships in Nuremberg and Würzburg, becoming in 1858 inspector of technical studies for Bavaria. Among his writings are "Lehrbuch der Chemie," (1850,) "Lehrbuch der chemischen Technologie," (1850,) "Geschichte der Chemie," (1854,) "Handbuch der Technologie," (1856; 5th vol., 1863,) and "Die chemische Fabrikindustrie," (1867.) Died in 1880.

Wagner, (TOBIAS,) a German theologian and writer, born in Würtemberg in 1598. He was professor of theology at Tübingen. Died in 1680.

Wagner, (WILHELM,) a German philologist, born at Steinau, May 11, 1843. He studied at Berlin and Bonn, and was a teacher in England and at Hamburg. He published, mainly with English notes, many ancient and mediæval Greek texts, and also issued several books on Shakspeare, including his works, with critical notes. He also published other annotated editions of English authors, partly with German notes. Died at Naples, April 15, 1880. His special field of study was mediæval Greek literature. Plato, Terence, and Plautus were also authors whose writings were in part annotated by him.

Wagner, von, fon vâg'ner, (JOHANN MARTIN,) a German sculptor, born at Würzburg in 1777; died in 1858.

Wagnière, vän'ye-air', (JEAN LOUIS,) a Swiss *littérateur*, born in 1739. He became secretary to Voltaire about 1756, and gained his confidence. In conjunction with Longchamp, he wrote "Memoirs on Voltaire and his Works," (2 vols., 1825.) Died after 1787.

Wagram, PRINCE OF. See BERTHIER.

Wăg'staff, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., an English physician and humorous writer, born in Buckinghamshire in 1685; died in 1725.

Wagstaffe, wâg'stăf, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in Warwickshire in 1645. He published a "Vindication of King Charles I.," etc., and a number of sermons. Died in 1712.

Wahhâb or **Wahâb, (Abdul.)** See ABD-EL-WAHÂB.

Wahl, vâl, (CHRISTIAN ALBRECHT,) a German theologian, born at Dresden in 1773. He published a "Historical and Practical Introduction to the Biblical Writings," (1820,) and other similar works. Died in 1855.

Wahl, von, fon vâl, (JOACHIM CHRISTIAN,) COUNT, a German general, distinguished in the Thirty Years' war, in which he fought for the Catholics or Imperialists. He commanded with success in the Upper Palatinate in 1634, after which he took Baireuth, Augsburg, and other places. Died in 1644.

Wahlberg, vâl'bĕrg, (PETER FREDERIK,) a Swedish naturalist, born at Gothenburg in 1800. He wrote on botany, and succeeded Berzelius as perpetual secretary of the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Died in 1877.

Wahlbom, vâl'bom, (JOHANN WILHELM CARL,) a Swedish painter, born at Calmar in 1810; died in 1858.

Wahlenberg, vâ'lęn-bĕrg', (GEORG,) a Swedish botanist, born in the province of Wermland in 1780. He visited Lapland and other northern regions of Europe, and subsequently became professor of botany and medicine at Upsal. Among his principal works are his "Flora Lapponica," "Flora Carpatorum," and "Flora Suecica." Died in 1851.

Waiblinger, wī'bling-ẹr, (WILHELM FRIEDRICH,) a German *littérateur*, born at Reutlingen in 1804; died in 1830.

Waifer, wī'fẹr, [Fr. pron. vâ'faiR',] Duke of Aquitaine, born about 725 A.D., began to reign in 745. His dominions were invaded in 760 by Pepin le Bref, against whom he fought without success. He was assassinated by order of Pepin le Bref in 768 A.D.

Wailly, de, dẹh vâ'ye', (ARMAND FRANÇOIS LÉON,) a French *littérateur* and critic, born in Paris in 1804, was a grandson of Charles, noticed below. He wrote a novel, entitled "Stella and Vanessa," (1846,) and translated the works of Sir Walter Scott and other English authors. Died in 1863.

Wailly, de, (CHARLES,) a distinguished French architect, born in Paris in 1729. He gained the grand prize of Rome in 1752, was admitted into the Academy of Painting as a designer in 1771, and was the chief founder of the Society of "Amis des Arts." Died in 1798.

Wailly, de, (ÉTIENNE AUGUSTIN,) a French *littérateur*, born in Paris in 1770, was a son of Noël François, noticed below. He became *proviseur* of the Lycée Napoléon. Died in 1821.

His son, ALFRED BARTHÉLEMI, born in Paris in 1800, published a Latin-French Dictionary, (1829,) and a French-Latin Dictionary, (1832.) Died in 1869.

Wailly, de, (JOSEPH NOËL,) a French scholar, a brother of Armand François Léon, was born at Mézières in 1805. He published, besides other works, "Elements of Palæography," (2 vols., 1838.) Died in 1886.

Wailly, de, (NOËL FRANÇOIS,) a French scholar and writer, the father of Étienne Augustin, noticed above, was born at Amiens in 1724. He was the author of a work entitled "General and Particular Principles of the French Language," "Abridgment of the Dictionary of the Academy," "Principles of the Latin Language," "Dictionary of Rhymes," and "Select Histories from the New Testament." Died in 1801.

Wain'wright, (RICHARD,) an American naval officer, born at Washington in 1849, (son of Commander Richard Wainwright, who died on the Mississippi in 1862, while in command of Farragut's flagship, the Hartford.) He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1868, rose to the rank of lieutenant-commander, and was executive officer of the Maine when that ship was blown up in Havana harbour. In the conflict with Cervera's fleet, he, in command of the Gloucester, attacked and sunk the two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers. He died in 1926.

Waite, wāt, (MORRISON REMICH,) LL.D., an American jurist, born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He graduated at Yale College in 1837, and became a prominent lawyer of Ohio. In 1874 he was appointed chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. Died March 23, 1888.

Waitz, wīts, (GEORG,) a German writer, born in 1813, published several historical works, among which is a "History of the German Constitution." Died in 1886.

Wa'jeed' Al'ee, called **Akh'tar,** ("eunuch,") the last king of Oude, succeeded his father, Umjud Alee Shah, in 1842, and in 1856 was deprived of his throne by the East India Company on account of his profligacy and wretched misgovernment. After his dethronement he lived at Calcutta on a large pension. He wrote much verse in the rustic dialect of Oude. Died in 1887.

Wake, (CHARLES STANILAND,) an anthropologist, born in England in 1835. He is connected with the Field Columbian Museum at Chicago. His works include "The Evolution of Morality," "Development of Marriage and Kinship," etc. Died in 1910.

Wake, (WILLIAM,) an English prelate and theologian, born in Dorsetshire in 1657. He was successively

created Dean of Exeter, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1716.) He was the author of an "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church of England," "An English Version of the Genuine Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers," and a number of sermons and controversial works. Died in 1737.

Wâkedî, Al, (Mohammed.) See WAKIDEE.

Wakefield, wāk'fēld, (EDWARD GIBBON,) an English writer on colonization and political economy, published, among other works, "England and America: a Comparison of the Social and Political State of Both Nations," (1833,) and "View of the Art of Colonization." He became in 1837 the founder of the New Zealand Association. Died in 1862.

See "Fraser's Magazine" for March, 1849.

Wakefield, (GILBERT,) an English scholar and theologian, born at Nottingham in 1756. He studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A. in 1776. He became master of the Dissenting Academy at Warrington in 1779, and published soon after "A Plain and Short Account of the Nature of Baptism," anb a "New Translation of the Gospel of Saint Matthew," (1782.) These works were followed by "Remarks on the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion," (1789,) and "Philological Commentary on the Sacred and Profane Authors," ("Silva Critica, sive in Auctores sacros profanosque Commentarius Philologus,") a fifth part of which appeared in 1795. He published in 1791 his "Translation of the New Testament, with Notes," and "An Inquiry into the Expediency and Propriety of Public or Social Worship." The latter caused considerable sensation, and elicited several replies. His "Reply to Some Parts of the Bishop of Llandaff's Address" caused him to be imprisoned two years, during which time he wrote his critical essays entitled "Noctes Carcerariæ," ("Prison Nights.") He died in 1801, leaving among his numerous works an edition of Lucretius, which is still esteemed.

See his "Autobiographic Memoirs of the First Thirty-Six Years of the Life of G. Wakefield," 1792; "Monthly Review" for October, 1805.

Wake'field, (NANCY AMELIA WOODBURY PRIEST,) an American poetess, born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, in 1837. Her maiden name was PRIEST. Her fame rests chiefly on the poem "Over the River," published in 1857. She was married in 1865, and died at Winchendon, Massachusetts, September 20, 1870.

Wakefield, (Mrs. PRISCILLA,) an English educational writer, born in 1750. She was the author of an "Introduction to Botany," (1796,) "Reflections on the Present Condition of the Female Sex, with Hints for its Improvement," (1798,) "Juvenile Traveller," (1801,) "Domestic Recreation," (1805,) "The Traveller in Africa," and various other works. Died in 1832.

Wakefield, (ROBERT,) an English linguist and priest, was professor of Hebrew at Oxford. He wrote a paraphrase of Ecclesiastes, and other works. Died in 1537.

Wâkidee or **Wâkidî,** wâ'kĭ-dee', written also **Wâqidy,** an Arabian writer, born at Medina in 748 A.D.; died at Bagdâd in 823. He made a collection of the traditions concerning Mohammed and those of his followers who fought at Bedr, called "Tabakât-Kebeer," (or "-Kebîr,") the "great series" or "order of events." It consists of biographies arranged in chronological order. His life of the prophet has been pronounced by competent critics to be the best by far that has been written.

Walæus, wâ-lā'ŭs, or **Wale,** wâ'lẹh, (ANTOON,) a Dutch Protestant minister, born at Ghent in 1573. He was a prominent member of the Synod of Dort, and became professor of theology at Leyden. Died in 1639.

Walæus, (JAN,) a physician, a son of the preceding, was born about 1604. He is said to have made some discoveries on the circulation of the blood. Died at Leyden in 1649.

Walafridus, wŏl-a-free'dus or **Wâl'a-free'dŭs,** or **Walafried,** wâ'lā-freet', written also **Walhafredus,** a learned German monk, surnamed STRA'BUS, or "Squint-eyed," was the author of a theological essay, entitled "De Officiis Divinis," etc., "Hortulus," a treatise on botany, (in Latin verse,) and other works. Died in 849.

Walbaum, wâl'bŏwm, (JOHANN JULIUS,) a German physician and writer, born at Wolfenbüttel in 1724; died in 1799.

Walch, wâlk, [Lat. WAL'CHIUS,] (CHRISTIAN WILHELM FRANZ,) second son of Johann Georg, noticed below, was born at Jena in 1726. He was the author of several valuable works on ecclesiastical history, theology, and ancient literature; among the most important of these are his "History of the Jewish Patriarchs mentioned in Books of Roman Law," "Compendium of the most Modern Ecclesiastical History," (both in Latin,) and a "History of Heresies, Schisms, and Religious Controversies down to the Reformation," (in German, 11 vols., 1762.) Died in 1784.

Walch, (JOHANN ERNST IMMANUEL,) son of Johann Georg, noticed below, was born at Jena in 1725. He became professor of theology in his native city, and published a number of critical and theological works, also several valuable treatises on mineralogy. Died in 1778.

See HENNINGS, "Leben des Professors J. E. I. Walch," 1780.

Walch, [Lat. WAL'CHIUS,] (JOHANN GEORG,) a German scholar and theologian, born at Meiningen in 1693, became successively professor of philosophy, eloquence, and theology at Jena. He published a "Philosophical Lexicon," (1726,) "Introduction to the Theological Sciences," (1747,) "Theologia Patristica," (1770,) and other works. Died in 1775.

His son KARL FRIEDRICH became professor of law at Jena, and was the author of several legal treatises. He was born in 1734, and died in 1799.

Walcher, wâlk'ẹr, (JOSEPH,) an Austrian Jesuit, noted for his skill in hydraulics and mechanics, was born at Linz in 1718. He was professor of mechanics in a college of Vienna, and wrote several works. Died in 1803.

Walchius. See WALCH.

Walckenaer, vâl'kẹh-nâr', (CHARLES **Athanase**-ä'tä'nāz',) BARON, an eminent French writer and savant, born in Paris in 1771. He was admitted into the Institute in 1813, and appointed perpetual secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions in 1840. Among his principal works are his "Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de J. de La Fontaine," (1820,) "Histoire générale des Voyages," (21 vols., 1826–31, unfinished,) "Natural History of Insects," (3 vols., 1836–44,) "Ancient Geography, Historical and Comparative, of the Gauls," (3 vols., 1839,) which is highly esteemed, "History of the Life and Poems of Horace," (2 vols., 1840,) and "Mémoires touchant la Vie et les Écrits de Madame de Sévigné," (5 vols., 1842–52.) He contributed many able articles to the "Biographie Universelle." In his youth he had inherited an ample fortune. He was appointed prefect of Nièvre in 1826, and held other high offices. Died in 1852.

See QUÉRARD, "La France Littéraire;" NAUDET, "Notice Historique sur Walckenaer," 1852; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Walckendorf, wâlk'ẹn-dorf', (CHRISTOPH,) a Danish statesman, born at Copenhagen about 1525. He rendered important services as minister of finance in the reign of Frederick II., (1558–88.) Died in 1601.

Wal'cott, (CHARLES DOOLITTLE,) an American geologist, born at New York Mills, New York, in 1850. He studied geology, was assistant on the New York and afterwards on the United States Geological Survey, and became director of the latter in 1894. He is the author of "The Trilobite," "The Cambrian Faunas of North America," etc. Died 1927.

Walcott, wŏl'kọt, (MACKENZIE EDWARD CHARLES,) an English divine and antiquarian, born at Bath in 1822. He was the author of "Memorials of Westminster," "Cathedrals of the United Kingdom," "Sacred Archæology, a Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Art," etc. Died in London, December 22, 1880.

Waldarfer, wâl'dar'fẹr, sometimes written Valdarfer or Baldorfer, (CHRISTOPH,) a German printer, who established a press in Venice about 1470, and at Milan in 1474. His edition of Boccaccio was greatly admired for its correctness and elegance.

Waldau, (MAX.) See HAUENSCHILD, VON.

Waldburg, wâlt'bŏŏrg, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG,) a

Prussian general and diplomatist, born at Tangermünde in 1776; died in 1844.

Waldeck, ŵâl'dĕk, (CHRISTIAN AUGUST,) PRINCE OF, a German general, born in 1744. He entered the service of Austria, and fought against the French in 1792. He distinguished himself by directing the army in its passage of the Rhine, and afterwards had a high command in Flanders. Died in 1798.

Waldeck, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) PRINCE OF, a German general, born in 1620. He entered the Austrian army, and contributed to the victory over the Turks at Vienna in 1683. He was defeated by the French at Fleurus in 1690. Died in 1692.

Waldeck-Rousseau, (PIERRE M.,) a French statesman, was born in 1846. He became a lawyer, and was counsel for De Lesseps in the Panama fraud trial. He entered the French Chamber in 1879, and was minister of the interior in the cabinets of 1881–82 and 1883–85. In 1899 he became prime minister of France. Died August 10, 1904.

Waldegrave, wôl'grāv, (JAMES,) second EARL, an English statesman, born in 1715. He filled several important offices under George II. He was the author of "Memoirs from 1754 to 1758," (published in 1821.) Died in 1763.

Waldemar (wôl'dę-mär) or **Val'de-mar I.**, THE GREAT, King of Denmark, born in 1131, ascended the throne in 1157. He subjugated the southern part of Norway, and the territory of the Wends in Northern Germany. He died in 1181, and was succeeded by his son, Canute VI.

Waldemar (or **Valdemar**) **II.**, second son of Waldemar I., was surnamed SEIER, (the "Victorious.") On the death of his brother, Canute VI., he became king, in 1203. He conquered Livonia, Courland, Esthonia, and other provinces, and was distinguished for his ability as a ruler. He died in 1241, and was succeeded by his son, Eric VI.

Waldemar (or **Valdemar**) **III.** or **IV.**, called ATTERDAG, was the last king of the first Danish dynasty, and ascended the throne in 1340. He sold Livonia, and other conquests of Waldemar II., to the grand master of the Teutonic order in Prussia. He died in 1373 or 1375, and was succeeded by his daughter Margaret as regent during the minority of her son Olaus.

Wâl-den'sis or **Wol-den'sis**, (THOMAS,) an English Carmelite monk, originally named NETTER, was born at Wolden, in Essex, about 1365. He was patronized by Henry V., whom he accompanied to France. Died in 1430.

Waldhauser, ŵâlt'hŏw'zęr, (CONRAD,) a German reformer and Augustinian monk, who began to preach in Vienna about 1345. He exposed the vices and impostures of the monks, and acquired much influence as a preacher. Died about 1368.

See HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867.

Wâl'dęn, (JOHN M.,) D.D., LL.D., an American Methodist bishop, born at Lebanon, Ohio, February 11, 1831. He graduated at Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, in 1852, became a preacher in 1854, in 1868 was chosen one of the Western book-agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1884 was elected a bishop. For many years he has been active in humanitarian and benevolent work. Died January 21, 1914.

Waldersee, von, (ALFRED,) COUNT, a German general, born in 1832. He served through the wars of 1866 and 1870, became quartermaster-general in 1882, and field marshal and chief-of-staff of the German army on the resignation of Count Von Moltke. In 1900 he was nominated by Emperor William and accepted by the Powers as commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China. Died Mar. 5, 1904.

Waldis, (BURCKHARD,) a German fabulist, born at Allendorf about 1500. He was a chaplain of Margaret, wife of the Landgrave of Hesse. He imitated Æsop with success. Died in 1554.

Waldmann, ŵâlt'mân, (JOHANN,) a Swiss magistrate, born in the canton of Zug about 1426. He was one of the chiefs of the Swiss army that fought at Morat, and he gained a victory at Nancy for the Duke of Lorraine. In 1483 he became burgomaster of Zurich, where he made several reforms. The peasants and populace having revolted against him, he was put to death about 1490.

Waldo. See VALDO.

Waldor, vâl'dor', (MÉLANIE VILLENAVE,) MADAME, a French authoress, born at Nantes about 1796, was a sister of Théodore Villenave. She published numerous novels, among which are "The Château de Ramsberg," (1844,) and "Charles Mandel," (1846.) Died in 1871.

Waldschmidt, ŵâlt'shmit, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German medical writer, born in 1644. He died at Marburg in 1689.

Waldseemüller, ŵâlt'zā-mül'lęr, [Lat. HYLACOM'YLUS,] (MARTIN,) a German compiler, born at Friburg about 1470. He published an "Introduction to Cosmography, with the Four Voyages of Americus Vespucius," (1507,) in which he advocated the application of the name America to the New World. Died after 1522.

Wald'stein, walt'stīn, (CHARLES,) archæologist, born at New York in 1856; educated at Columbia College and in Europe. He became a reader in classical archæology at Cambridge University and was Slade Professor of Fine Arts 1895–1901 and after 1904. As director of the American Archæological School at Athens he made important excavations at Platæa, Eretria, and Argos. He has written much on art, archæology, and other subjects.

Waldsteinius or **Waldstein**. See WALLENSTEIN.

Wale. See WALÆUS.

Wāle, (SAMUEL,) an English painter and designer, lived in London, and made designs for the booksellers. Died in 1786.

Waleed or **Walîd**. See AL WALEED.

Waleed or **Walîd II.**, born in 703 A.D., was a son of Yezeed (Yezîd) II., and became caliph in 743. He was very licentious. He was assassinated in 744.

Wales, PRINCE OF. See EDWARD.

Wāleā, (WILLIAM,) an English astronomer and mathematician, born about 1734. He was sent in 1768 to Hudson Bay, to observe the transit of Venus, and subsequently accompanied Captain Cook on his second and third voyages. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1776, and was afterwards made secretary to the Board of Longitude. He published "General Observations made at Hudson's Bay, etc., (1772,) and other works. Died in 1798.

Walewski, wâ-lĕv'skee, [Fr. pron. vâ'lĕv'ske',] (FLORIAN ALEXANDRE JOSEPH COLONNA,) COUNT, an able statesman and writer, a natural son of Napoleon I. and the Countess Walewska, a Polish lady, was born in Walewice in 1810. Under Louis Napoleon he was sent as minister-plenipotentiary to Florence (1849) and Naples, and was ambassador to London about 1852. In 1855 he succeeded Drouyn de Lhuys as minister of foreign affairs. He was removed in January, 1860, became minister of state at that date, and president of the corps législatif in August, 1865. Died in 1868.

Walferdin, vâl'fĕR'dăN', (HENRI,) a French natural philosopher, born at Langres in 1795. He was associated with Arago in some scientific labours. He invented a hydro-barometer and several kinds of thermometers. Died January 25, 1880.

Wâl'ford, (CORNELIUS,) an English lawyer, born in London in 1827. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1860. He published "Decimal Coinage Explained," "History of Famines," (1879,) "History of Guilds," (1880,) "Fairs, Past and Present," (1883,) etc. Died in 1885.

Wal'ford, (LUCY BETHIA,) a British novelist, born near Edinburgh in 1845, daughter of JOHN COLQUHOUN, author of "The Moor and the Loch." She has written "The Baby's Grandmother," (1885,) "A Stiffnecked Generation," (1888,) "The Matchmaker," (1893,) "The Intruders," (1898,) and many other stories.

Walîd. See WALEED and AL WALEED.

Walker, waw'kęr, (ADAM,) an English writer and mechanician, born in Westmoreland in 1731, was the author of a "System of Familiar Philosophy, in Lec-

tures," "Treatise on Geography," and other works. He was also the inventor of several ingenious instruments. Died in 1821.

Walker, waw'kẽr, (AMASA,) an American publicist, born at Woodstock, Connecticut, May 4, 1799, was a merchant of Boston, 1825–40, professor of political economy at Oberlin College, 1842–49, lecturer at Amherst College, 1861–75, and a member of Congress, 1862–63. His principal works were "Nature and Uses of Money," (1857,) and "Science of Wealth," (1866.) Died at North Brookfield, Massachusetts, October 29, 1875.

Walker, (Sir BALDWIN WAKE,) an English naval officer, born in 1803. He was surveyor-general of the navy from 1847 to 1860. Died February 12, 1876.

Walker, (CLEMENT,) an English Presbyterian and political writer, born in Dorsetshire. He represented the city of Wells in Parliament in 1640, and wrote "The History of Independence," (1648,) afterwards enlarged and published under the title of "The High Court of Justice, or Cromwell's New Slaughter-House," (1651.) For this offence he was imprisoned in the Tower, where he died in 1651.

Walker, (Sir EDWARD,) an English writer, and Garter king-at-arms, born in Somersetshire. He was appointed by Charles I. his secretary at war, and clerk-extraordinary of the privy council. He wrote "Historical Discourses," (1705,) "Military Discoveries," and "Iter Carolinum," an account of the marches, etc. of Charles I. from 1641 to the time of his death. Died in 1677.

Walker, (FRANCIS AMASA,) LL.D., an American publicist, a son of Amasa Walker, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 2, 1840. He graduated at Amherst College in 1860, was chief of the United States bureau of statistics, 1869–70, superintendent of the United States census, 1870–72 and 1879–81, commissioner of Indian affairs, 1871–72, professor of political economy at Yale College, 1873–79, and in 1881 became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Among his works are "The Indian Question," (1874,) "Wages and the Wage Class," (1876,) "Money," (1878,) "Money, Trade, and Industry," (1879,) "Political Economy," (1882,) and "Land and its Rent," (1883,) besides great numbers of official reports. Died January 5, 1897.

Walker, (FREDERICK A.,) R.A., an English artist, born in London in 1840. He was engaged in drawing on wood for the "Cornhill" and "Once a Week," but he abandoned this class of work to devote himself to painting in water-colours and oil. In 1871 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Died June 4, 1875.

Walker, (Rev. GEORGE,) a Protestant divine, of English extraction, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. He is celebrated for his brave defence of Londonderry against the forces of James II., (1689.) He was killed at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, having been previously created Bishop of Derry by William III. He published "A True Account of the Siege of Londonderry."

Walker, (GEORGE,) an English mathematician and dissenting minister, born at Newcastle about 1734. He lived at Durham, Nottingham, and Manchester, and wrote several able works on geometry, etc. Died in 1807.

Walker, (JAMES,) an English civil engineer, born about 1780. He obtained a high reputation as an engineer of docks, harbours, etc. He was president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Died about 1862.

Walker, waw'kẽr, (JAMES,) D.D., a distinguished Unitarian divine and scholar, born at Burlington, Massachusetts, in 1794. He became editor of the "Christian Examiner" in 1831, and in 1839 Alford professor of moral and intellectual philosophy at Harvard. He was elected president of Harvard in 1853, a position which he filled with eminent ability for seven years. He resigned in 1860, on account of his feeble health. He delivered a course of "Lowell Lectures on the Philosophy of Religion;" also "Lectures on Natural Religion." Dr. Walker was a clear and profound thinker and a finished writer. Died December 23, 1874.

Walker, (JAMES BARR,) an American Presbyterian divine, born in Philadelphia in 1805. Having previously edited several religious journals in the West, he became pastor of a church at Sandusky, Ohio. He published, besides other religious works, "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," (1855,) which has been translated into several languages. Died March 6, 1887.

Walker, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in Devonshire, became rector of a parish at Exeter. He published in 1714 an "Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy who were Sequestered in the Grand Rebellion." Died about 1730.

Walker, (JOHN,) an English lexicographer and elocutionist, born in Middlesex in 1732. He published "A Rhyming Dictionary," "Elements of Elocution," (1781,) "Rhetorical Grammar," (1785,) and "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language," (1791,) which was received with great favour and has passed through more than thirty editions. Died in 1807.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Monthly Review" for August and September, 1781.

Walker, (JOHN,) an English physician and writer, born in Cumberland in 1759. He was the author of a "Universal Gazetteer," "Elements of Geography," and several medical treatises. Died in 1830.

Walker, (JOSEPH COOPER,) an Irish writer, born in Dublin about 1766. He wrote, besides other works, "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards," (1786.) Died in 1810.

Walker, (LEROY POPE,) of Alabama, was a judge in one of the State courts, 1850–53, was one of the most ardent advocates of the secession movement, and served as Confederate secretary of war, 1861–62, and afterwards as a brigadier-general in the Confederate service. Died at Huntsville, Alabama, August 22, 1884.

Walker, (OBADIAH,) an English writer, born in Yorkshire about 1616. He studied at University College, Oxford, of which he was elected master in 1676. Having openly professed Catholicism, he was deprived of his office, and imprisoned for a time after the revolution of 1688. He wrote "A Brief Account of Ancient Church Government," (1662,) "The Greek and Roman History Illustrated by Coins and Medals," (1692,) and other works. Died in 1692.

Walker, (ROBERT,) an English portrait-painter. Among his principal works are several portraits of Cromwell, one of Admiral Blake, and one of General Monk. Died about 1660.

Walker, (ROBERT J.,) a distinguished American writer on political economy, born at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1801, graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. He studied law, and removed in 1826 to Natchez, Mississippi, where he practised with success. He was elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of Mississippi in 1835 or 1836, and acted with the Democratic party. He was a zealous and efficient supporter of the project for the annexation of Texas to the United States. In March, 1845, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Polk. He produced a report in favour of free trade which attracted much attention. He retired to private life in March, 1849, and was appointed by President Buchanan Governor of Kansas about April, 1857. He resigned that office in February, 1858, on account of dissatisfaction with the course or policy of the national government. Died in November, 1869.

Walker, (SAMUEL,) an English clergyman, born at Exeter in 1714, became curate of Truro, and published several volumes of sermons. Died in 1761.

Walker, (SEARS COOK,) an American astronomer, born at Wilmington, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1805, graduated at Harvard College about 1824. Soon after that date he removed to Philadelphia, where he taught school. He contributed many observations to the "American Journal of Science" and the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society." He was attached to the Washington Observatory in 1845, and discovered in 1847 the identity of the planet Neptune with a star observed by Lalande in 1795. He rendered a service to science by his computations of the orbit of Neptune. Died in Cincinnati in 1853.

Walker, (THOMAS,) an English lawyer and humorous writer, born in 1784. He published a periodical called "The Original." Died in 1836.

Walker, (THOMAS,) an English actor, born in London in 1698; died in 1743.

Walker, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born in Lincolnshire in 1623. He published, among other works, a "Treatise on English Particles," and "Idiomatologia Anglo-Latina." Died in 1684.

Walker, (WILLIAM,) an American filibuster, born at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1824. He emigrated to California about 1850, and became editor of a paper. In 1855 he conducted a party of about sixty adventurers to Nicaragua, which he entered ostensibly as an ally of one of the factions then engaged in civil war. He captured the city of Granada, assumed the title of President of Nicaragua, and re-established slavery, which had been abolished. He was driven from power in May, 1857, and escaped to New Orleans. In June, 1860, he led an expedition against Honduras. He was captured and shot at Truxillo in September, 1860.

Walker, (WILLIAM DAVID,) D.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, June 29, 1839. He graduated at Columbia College in 1859, and at the General Seminary (Episcopalian) in 1862. He took priest's orders in 1863, in 1883 was consecrated Bishop of North Dakota, and in 1896 Bishop of Western New York.

Walker, (WILLIAM H. T.,) of Georgia, an American general, who graduated at West Point in 1837. He commanded a division of the army of General Lee in the early part of 1863, served at Chickamauga in September of that year, and was killed near Atlanta in July, 1864.

Walkyries. See VALKYRIA.

Walker, (WILLIAM SIDNEY,) a British poet, born at Pembroke, December 4, 1795. He published "Gustavus Vasa," a poem, (incomplete,) in 1813, went to Eton, and became a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Died October 15, 1846. His "Poetical Remains," (1852,) with a "Life," by John Moultrie, his excellent "Shakespeare's Versification," (1854,) and "Notes on Shakespeare," (1860,) were posthumous. During his life he published "Poems from the Danish," and other works.

Wall, (JOHN,) M.D., an English physician, born in Worcestershire in 1708, was the first who drew public attention to the virtues of the Malvern waters. Died in 1776.

Wall, (MARTIN,) son of the preceding, born in 1744, acquired a high reputation as a physician, and in 1785 became clinical professor at Oxford. Died in 1824.

Wall, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, born in 1646, published a "History of Infant Baptism," and "Critical Notes on the Old Testament." Died in 1728.

Wallace, wŏl'lis, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., a United Presbyterian divine, born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1818. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Berlin, and Halle, and was ordained in 1846. Among his works are "The Gloaming of Life," (1853,) "Poems and Sketches," (1864,) "Desert and Holy Land," (1866,) "The Model Life," (1878,) etc.

Wallace, wŏl'lis, (ALFRED RUSSEL,) D.C.L., an eminent English naturalist and biologist, born at Usk, in Monmouthshire, January 8, 1822. He was bred an architect and surveyor, was in Brazil with H. W. Bates on an exploring expedition, 1848–52, was in the Malay Islands, 1854–62, and has made other scientific tours. His principal works are "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro," (1853,) "Palm-Trees of the Amazon," (1853,) "The Malay Archipelago," (1869,) "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection," (1870,) "Miracles and Modern Spiritualism," (1875,) "Geographical Distribution of Animals," (1876,) "Tropical Nature," (1878,) "Island Life," (1880,) "Land Nationalization," (1882,) "Bad Times," (1885,) "Darwinism," (1889,) and "The Wonderful Century," 1898. Almost at the same time with the first publication of Darwin's theory of evolution, Mr. Wallace announced a similar theory. He is prominent as a defender of modern spiritualism. Died November 7, 1913.

Wallace, (DONALD MACKENZIE,) a Scottish author, born at Paisley, November 11, 1841. He studied at Glasgow, Edinburgh, (where he passed as M.A. in 1859,) Paris, Berlin, and Heidelberg, where he graduated as doctor of laws. In 1870 he went to Russia, and remained there six years. His principal work, "Russia," (1877,) had a great success. Died 1919.

Wallace, wŏl'lis, (HORACE BINNEY,) an American lawyer and writer of rare talents, a nephew of Horace Binney, was born at Philadelphia, February 26, 1817. He graduated at Princeton College, and subsequently visited Europe. He committed suicide in Paris, (1852,) —as is supposed, in a fit of temporary insanity. He wrote "Literary Criticisms, and other Papers," "Art and Scenery in Europe," (1855,) and edited several legal works conjointly with Judge Hare. While in Paris he became acquainted with Auguste Comte, who said of him, "I do not exaggerate his merits in ranking him as the equal of the greatest American statesmen."

Wallace, (LEW,) an American general, a son of David Wallace, formerly Governor of Indiana, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, about 1828. He was a lawyer before the civil war. He commanded a division at the battle of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, and distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7. He was appointed a major-general in March, 1862. He was Governor of New Mexico 1878–81, and minister to Turkey 1881–85. He was a successful author, the best known among his works being "The Fair God," (1873,) "Ben-Hur," (1880,) and "The Prince of India," (1893.) His wife, SUSAN E. WALLACE, published "The Storied Sea," "Along the Bosphorus," and other works. He died Feb. 15, 1905.

Wallace, wŏl'lis, (Sir WILLIAM,) a celebrated Scottish hero and patriot, supposed to have been born about 1270. He was a son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, in Renfrewshire. While attending school at Dundee, he killed the son of the English governor of Dundee Castle in revenge for an insult received, and was compelled to take refuge among the mountains. Having gathered around him a band of devoted followers, he carried on for several years a successful partisan warfare against the English forces. After the capture of the garrisons of Aberdeen, Forfar, and other towns, he was engaged in the siege of Dundee, when news came of the advance of a large English army towards Stirling. He immediately marched to meet the enemy, gained a signal victory over them at Stirling Bridge, (1297,) and, entering England, ravaged the northern part of the country. He was soon after defeated with great loss near Falkirk by the English, led by Edward I. in person, (1298.) The office of guardian of the kingdom, which he had held for a short time, was now taken from him, and, after several years spent in border warfare, he was betrayed into the hands of the English, condemned as a traitor, and executed, (1305.) His achievements have been a favourite theme with Scottish poets and writers of romance, and have been especially celebrated by Harry the Minstrel, sometimes called Blind Harry.

Wallace, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a Scottish mathematician, born in Fifeshire in 1768. He was appointed in 1803 one of the teachers of mathematics in the Royal Military College, Buckinghamshire, and in 1819 became professor of that science at Edinburgh. Among his principal works we may name his "New Series for the Quadrature of the Conic Sections and the Computation of Logarithms," (1808,) "Account of the Invention of the Pantograph, and Description of the Eidograph," (1831,) and the article on "Porism," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of other learned institutions. Died in 1843.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.'

Wallace, (WILLIAM H. L.,) an American general, born at Urbana, Ohio, in 1821. He practised law in Illinois before the civil war. He commanded a brigade at the capture of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, and a division at the battle of Shiloh, where he was mortally wounded, April 6 of that year. "This day's work," says Horace Greeley, "had won for him the admiration of all beholders." ("American Conflict," vol. ii.)

Wallace, (WILLIAM ROSS,) an American poet, born at Lexington, Kentucky, about 1819. Among his works may be named "Alban the Pirate," (1848,) and "Meditations in America, and other Poems," (1851.) Died 1881.

Wallace, (WILLIAM VINCENT,) a musician and composer, born at Waterford, in Ireland, about 1815. He composed several successful operas, among which are "Maritana" and "Lurline." Died in 1865.

Wallack, wŏl'lăk, (JAMES WILLIAM,) an English actor, born in London in 1795, acquired a high reputation in his art, both in England and America. Having settled in New York City in 1851, he founded the theatre on Broadway called by his name. Died in 1864.

His son, JOHN LESTER, also an actor, published several comedies. Died September 6, 1888.

Wallenbourg. See WALLENBURG.

Wallenburch, van, vän wäl'lẹn-bŭrk', (ADRIAAN and PIETER,) Roman Catholic theologians, born at Rotterdam, were brothers. They lived at Cologne, and wrote several works against the Protestants. Adriaan died in 1669, and Pieter in 1675.

Wallenburg, von, fon ẅäl'lẹn-bo͝orG', written also **Wallenbourg,** (JACOB,) an Austrian Orientalist, born in Vienna in 1763. He passed twenty years in Turkey. He translated the Persian poem "Mesnevi" into French. Died in 1806.

Wallenstein, wŏl'lẹn-stīn', [Ger. pron. ẅäl'lẹn-stīn',] or **Waldstein,** ẅält'stīn, [Lat. WALLENSTEI'NIUS or WALDSTEI'NIUS; It. VALSTAIN, väl'stīn,] (ALBRECHT WENZEL EUSEBIUS,) COUNT OF, and Duke of Mecklenburg, Friedland, and Sagau, a celebrated German general, born at the castle of Hermanic, in Bohemia, in September, 1583, was a son of Wilhelm, Baron von Waldstein. After the death of his parents, who were Protestants, he was sent to the Jesuit College at Olmütz, and was converted into a Roman Catholic. He also studied several sciences and languages at Padua and Bologna. About 1606 he fought against the Turks at the siege of Gran. He married a rich widow in 1610, and at her death, in 1614, inherited a large estate. Having raised a troop of horse in 1617, he fought with distinction for the Austrian archduke Ferdinand against the Venetians. In 1619, at the beginning of the Thirty Years' war, he joined the Imperial or Roman Catholic army, and was appointed quartermaster-general. He defeated Bethlen Gabor, in Hungary, in 1621, and was created Duke of Friedland and a prince of the Holy Empire in 1624. In 1625 he raised, at his own expense, a large army, which he resolved to support by pillage and exactions from the enemy. His high reputation attracted mercenaries from various parts of Europe. He defeated Count Mansfeld in 1626, and invaded Denmark, in which he encountered no effectual resistance. To reward him for his services, the emperor gave Wallenstein the duchy of Mecklenburg in 1628, and added the title of admiral. His pride, rapacity, and cruelty rendered him so odious that Ferdinand dismissed him from command in 1630, at the same time that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany to fight for the Protestant cause. The victories of Gustavus, and the death of General Tilly, reduced Ferdinand to such a critical situation that he implored the aid of Wallenstein as the only man who was able to save the empire. He consented to serve him again, on condition that he should have exclusive control of the army, and should govern or reign over the countries which he might conquer. He displayed great skill in defence of the lines near Nuremberg, which were attacked by the Swedes in September, 1632. In November of that year he was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at the great battle of Lutzen. He afterwards gained victories in Silesia, but refused to march to the relief of Bavaria, which was overrun by the Swedes. According to some authorities, he aspired to be sovereign of Bohemia. The Duke of Bavaria, and other enemies of Wallenstein, persuaded the emperor to distrust his loyalty. In January, 1634, he was deprived of his command, and secret orders were given to Gallas and Piccolomini to arrest or assassinate him. He attempted to secure himself by negotiations with the Swedes, but his overtures were rejected, and he retired to the castle of Eger or Egra, where he was assassinated in February, 1634. The story of Wallenstein forms the subject of Schiller's greatest though not his most popular tragedy.

See SCHILLER, "History of the Thirty Years' War;" MURR, "Die Ermordung Herzogs von Friedland," 1806; HELLER, "Leben des Grafen von Wallenstein," 1814; F. FÖRSTER, "Wallenstein Herzog zu Mecklenburg," etc., 1834; J. MITCHELL, "Life of Wallenstein," 1837; MEBOLD, "Gustav Adolf und Wallenstein," 2 vols., 1835-40; HELBIG, "Wallenstein und Armin," 1850; GUALDO-PRIORATO, "Istoria della Vita d'A. Valstain," 1643; CARL MARIA VON ARETIN, "Wallenstein," 1846; SIR EDWARD CUST, "The Thirty Years' War," 2 vols., 1865; MALMSTROEM, "De Wallensteinio Commentarius," 1815; "Nouvelle Biographie Generale;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for January, 1838.

Wallensteinius. See WALLENSTEIN.

Waller, wŏl'lẹr, (EDMUND,) an eminent English poet, born at Coleshill, in Hertfordshire, in 1605, was a cousin-german of the celebrated John Hampden. He studied at King's College, Cambridge, and represented Amersham in the Long Parliament in 1640, having been previously several times elected for that borough. He was for a time a moderate partisan of the popular cause; but he subsequently went over to the royalists. He was arrested in 1643 on a charge by the Parliament of having formed a "popish plot for the subversion of the Protestant religion," etc. Several of his accomplices were punished with fines and imprisonment, and two were executed, while Waller, the leader of the conspiracy, saved his life by a most abject and pusillanimous speech. He was released, after a year's confinement, on condition of his leaving the country, and, after a residence of about ten years in France, was permitted to return to England in 1653. He died in 1687. Waller was twice married, and had by his second wife five sons and eight daughters. Among his earliest productions are the verses addressed to the Lady Dorothea Sidney, under the name of Saccharissa. His other principal poems are a "Panegyric on Cromwell," "On a War with Spain," "On the Death of the Lord Protector," and an ode to Charles II., entitled "To the King upon his Majesty's Most Happy Return." It is said that when Charles remarked to Waller the greater poetical merit of his panegyric on Cromwell, he replied, "Poets, sire, succeed better in fiction than in truth." After the restoration he was several times returned to Parliament, where, according to Burnet, "he was the delight of the House, and, though old, said the liveliest things of any among them." Johnson observes, "The general character of his poetry is elegance and gaiety. He is never pathetic, and very rarely sublime; but it cannot be denied that he added something to our elegance of diction and something to our propriety of thought."

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets," vol. i.; WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" HALLAM, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Waller, wŏl'lẹr, (JOHN FRANCIS,) an Irish poet and *littérateur,* born at Limerick in 1810. He was for many years editor of the "Dublin University Magazine," to which he contributed papers under the signature of JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY. These papers were collected and published in book-form, under the title of "The Slingsby Papers," in 1852. In 1854 he published a volume of "Poems." Died January 19, 1894.

Waller, wŏl'lẹr, (JOHN LIGHTFOOT,) LL.D., an American Baptist divine and journalist, born in Woodford county, Kentucky, in 1809. He became editor in 1845 of the "Western Baptist Review," and published several controversial works. Died at Louisville in 1854.

Waller, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English statesman and general of the Parliamentary army, born in Kent in 1597, was a distant relative of the poet, Edmund Waller. Having served for a time in the Protestant army in Germany, he was elected to the Long Parliament for Andover in 1640, and was soon after appointed second in command of the forces under the Earl of Essex. He was removed from the service by the self denying ordinance of 1645, and in 1647 he was one of the eleven members of the House of Commons impeached by the army. He afterwards resumed his seat in Parliament, and was appointed one of the council of state in 1660. He died in 1668, leaving a "Vindication of Sir William Waller," etc., and "Divine Meditations upon Several Occasions," (1680.)

See CLARENDON, "History of the Great Rebellion."

Wal-le'rĭ-us, [Swedish pron. väl-lĭī're-ŭs,] (JOHANN GOTTSCHALK,) a Swedish savant, was the author of several valuable works on chemistry and mineralogy Died in 1785.

Wallerius, (NICHOLAS,) a Swedish philosopher, born at Nerika in 1706. He became professor of theology at Upsal, and wrote, besides other works, "Rational Psychology," ("Psychologia Rationalis.") Died in 1764.

Wallia. See VALLIA, King of the Visigoths.

Wallich, wâl'lik, (NATHANIEL,) a Danish botanist, born at Copenhagen in 1787. Having entered the service of the East India Company, he was appointed in 1815 superintendent of the botanic garden at Calcutta. He visited Nepaul and other parts of India, and made a large and valuable collection of plants. He published "A Description of the Tree which produces the Nipal Camphor-Wood," etc., (1823,) "Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis," (1824,) "Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores," (3 vols. fol., 1829, with 300 plates,) and other works. Died in 1854.

Wallin, wâl-leen', (GEORGE,) a Swedish prelate, born in Nordland in 1686. He published several works, and was appointed Bishop of Gothenburg. Died in 1760.

Wallin, (JOHAN OLOF,) an eminent Swedish prelate and pulpit orator, born in Dalecarlia in 1779. He studied at Upsal, and became in 1810 a member of the Swedish Academy. He was afterwards appointed theological tutor to Prince Oscar, and rose through various preferments to be Archbishop of Upsal in 1833. His hymns are ranked among the finest productions of the kind in the language, and have been adopted into the authorized Swedish Hymn-Book. He also published a number of sermons of great excellence. Died in 1839.

See E. G. GEIJER, "Minnes-Tal öfver Dr. J. O. Wallin," 1840; J. H. SCHRÖDER, "J. O. Wallin, Svea Rikes Erkebiskop," 1846; J. E. RYDQUIST, "J. O. Wallin; Minnesteckning," 1839.

Wallingford, wŏl'ling-fŏrd, (RICHARD,) an English mechanic and astronomer of the fourteenth century, made a clock which is supposed to have been the first that was regulated by a fly-wheel.

Wallis, wŏl'lis, (JOHN,) an eminent English mathematician and theologian, born at Ashford, Kent, on the 23d of November, 1616. He entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1632, took the degree of M.A. in 1640, and was ordained a priest the same year. He favoured the party of the Parliament in the civil war, and rendered valuable services by deciphering intercepted despatches written in cipher. In 1644 he was one of the secretaries of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and became Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford in 1649. In 1655 he published an important work, entitled "Arithmetic of Infinites," ("Arithmetica Infinitorum,") preceded by a treatise on conic sections. He treated of the fundamental points of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry in his "Universal Science or Learning," ("Mathesis Universalis," 1657.) He made important discoveries in mathematical theories, and distinguished himself by his sagacity and talent for generalization. Having promoted the restoration of Charles II., he retained his professorship. Besides the abovenamed works, he wrote several books on theology, and a treatise on logic, which had a high reputation. He edited Ptolemy's "Harmonics," (1680,) and Aristarchus of Samos. Died in October, 1703.

See THOMSON, "History of the Royal Society;" NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wallis, (SAMUEL,) an English navigator, who, as commander of the Dolphin, made a voyage in the Pacific and discovered Easter Island in 1767, and Tahiti, to which he gave the name of King George's Island. The latter is supposed to have been previously discovered by Quiros. Died in 1795.

Wallis, von, fon wâl'liss, (GEORG OLIVER,) COUNT, an Austrian general, born in 1671. He obtained the rank of field-marshal and the chief command of an army in Hungary. He was defeated by the Turks in 1739. Died in 1743.

Wallis, von, (JOSEPH,) COUNT, an Austrian financier, born in 1768. He was minister of finance from 1810 to 1816. Died in 1818.

Walliser, wâl'le-zẽr, (CHRISTOPH THOMAS,) a German composer and writer upon music, born at Strasburg in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Died in 1648.

Wallius, wâl'le-ŭs, or **Van de Walle,** văn deh wâl'leh, (JACOB,) a Flemish Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Courtrai in 1599. Died about 1680.

Wallon, vȧ'lôn', (HENRI ALEXANDRE,) a French historian, born at Valenciennes in 1812. He published many historical and critical works, and was chosen a member of the Institute in 1850. After 1870 he became a leading statesman of the republic, belonging to the group of constitutional monarchists.

Wallot, wâl'lot or vȧ'lo', (JEAN GUILLAUME,) a German astronomer, born at Pauers, in the Palatinate, in 1743. He became professor of astronomy at Paris. He was executed by the Jacobins in July, 1794.

Wallraf, wâl'râf, (FERDINAND FRANZ,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Cologne in 1748. He made a large and valuable collection of objects in natural history and art, which he presented to his native city. Died in 1824.

Walmesley, wŏmz'le, (CHARLES,) an English mathematician and Benedictine monk, born in 1721, became apostolical vicar of the western district in England. He was the author of an "Analysis of the Measures of Proportions and of Angles," etc., and other works, in French and Latin. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1797.

Waln, wawl, (NICHOLAS,) an American lawyer, born about 1740, practised with distinction in Philadelphia. He afterwards became a minister of the Society of Friends. He was noted for his wit and humour. Died in 1813.

Waln, (ROBERT,) Jr., an American poet, born in Philadelphia in 1794. He wrote "The Hermit in Philadelphia," a satire, (1819,) "The American Bards," and other poems, also a "Life of La Fayette," (1824.) Died in 1825.

Walpole, wŏl'pōl, (HORACE,) fourth Earl of Orford, a famous literary gossip, amateur, and wit, born in London in October, 1717, was the youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole and Catherine Shorter. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In 1739 he began a tour on the continent, in company with his friend Thomas Gray the poet, from whom, in consequence of a disagreement, he parted in 1741. He returned home, and entered the House of Commons in the same year. In March, 1742, he made a speech in defence of his father, which was commended by William Pitt. He continued to sit in the House of Commons for many years, but seldom spoke there. He called himself a Whig, but cared little for any political principle. He held lucrative sinecure offices.

In 1747 he purchased the villa of Strawberry Hill, at Twickenham, on the improvement and decoration of which he expended much time and money. He collected there many prints, pictures, books, curiosities, and objects of *virtu*. He published in 1758 a "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," and commenced in 1761 his "Anecdotes of Painting in England," the last volume of which appeared in 1771. The materials for this work were furnished by Vertue the engraver. In 1764 he produced a novel entitled "The Castle of Otranto," which was very successful. Among his other works are "The Mysterious Mother," a tragedy, (1768,) "Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III.," (1768,) "Reminiscences of the Courts of George I. and George II.," "Memoirs of the Reign of George III. from 1771 to 1783," and his "Letters," (9 vols., 1857–59,) which are greatly admired. He affected a great dislike to be considered a literary man. Macaulay expresses the opinion that "he was the most eccentric, the most artificial, the most fastidious, the most capricious of men. . . . Serious business was a trifle to him, and trifles were his serious business. . . What, then," asks the same critic, "is the irresistible charm of Walpole's writings? It consists, we think, in the art of amusing without exciting. . . . His style is one of those peculiar styles by which everybody is attracted, and which nobody can safely venture to imitate." (Review of Walpole's "Letters to Sir Horace Mann," in Macaulay's Essay published in the "Edinburgh Review" in 1833.) His Letters are considered his best productions. In 1791 he succeeded his nephew George as Earl of Orford,

but he never took his seat in the House of Lords, and seldom used his title. Died in March, 1797.

See "Walpoliana," by J. PINKERTON, 1792; LORD DOVER, Sketch of the Life of Horace Walpole," prefixed to "Letters to Horace Mann," 1833; ELIOT WARBURTON, "Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries," 2 vols., 1851; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1823; "Monthly Review" for September, October, and November, 1798; "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1843, article "Walpole and his Friends."

Walpole, (HORATIO,) LORD, an English diplomatist and writer, born in 1678, was a brother of Sir Robert, the premier. He was ambassador at Paris from 1723 to 1727, became treasurer of the king's household in 1730, and minister plenipotentiary to Holland about 1733. His talents and character are praised by the historian Coxe. He wrote political treatises. Died in 1757.

Walpole, (H. S.,) English novelist, born 1884. Educated at King's College, Canterbury, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. One of the younger English realists. "Fortitude," 1913; "The Duchess of Wrex," 1914; "The Wooden Horse," 1914.

Walpole, (Sir ROBERT,) Earl of Orford, a celebrated English statesman, born at Houghton on the 26th of August, 1676, was a son of Robert Walpole, Esq., M.P. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In 1700 he married Catherine Shorter, and entered Parliament as member for Castle Rising and a supporter of the Whig party. He became an able debater, a skilful parliamentary tactician, and an excellent man of business. In 1708 he was appointed secretary of war, and the management of the House of Commons was committed to him by his party. He resigned with the other Whig ministers in 1710, and declined the place which Harley offered him in the new cabinet. The Tory majority expelled him from the House in 1712, and imprisoned him in the Tower on a charge of corruption. He was released at the end of the session.

On the accession of George I., (1714,) Walpole acquired great influence at court, and was appointed paymaster-general of the forces. He took a prominent part in the impeachment of the Earl of Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke. In October, 1715, he became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. His brother-in-law, Lord Townshend, was the chief minister of this administration. Townshend having been removed by the intrigues of Lord Sutherland, Sir Robert resigned in April, 1717, although the king urged him to remain in office. He opposed the South Sea act, and was preserved by his good sense from the general infatuation during the inflation of the South Sea Bubble. Supported by a large majority of Parliament, he encountered at first no serious opposition, until he created an opposition by proscribing the eminent men of his own party and indulging his propensity to engross the power. Pulteney, who had strong claims to a place in the cabinet, was neglected and turned into a formidable adversary. The highly-gifted Lord Carteret, who was secretary of state, was removed in 1724, and a few years later a violent quarrel occurred between Walpole and Lord Townshend, who had long been personal friends.

At the death of George I., (1727,) Queen Caroline exerted her influence in favour of Sir Robert, who was reappointed prime minister and gained the confidence of George II. According to Macaulay, Walpole first gave to the English government that character of lenity which it has since generally preserved. The same author remarks, that "though he was at the head of affairs during more than twenty years, not one great measure, not one important change for the better or the worse in any part of our institutions, marks the period of his supremacy. . . . The praise to which he is fairly entitled is this, that he understood the true interest of his country better than any of his contemporaries, and that he pursued that interest whenever it was not incompatible with the interests of his own intense and grasping ambition." (Review of "Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann.")

Among the errors of his administration was the war against Spain, (1739,) into which he was driven by the popular clamour, while his own judgment condemned it as impolitic and unjust. When he heard the bells ringing on account of the declaration of war, he muttered, "Before long they will be wringing their hands." It is admitted that he practised corruption or bribery on a large scale, for which some writers apologize by the plea that it was impossible to govern without corruption. In the latter part of his official career he was attacked by a powerful combination of Tories, disaffected Whigs called patriots, and wits, including Pulteney, Carteret, Chesterfield, Swift, Pope, and Pitt. The Prince of Wales also, having become estranged from the king, put himself at the head of the opposition. After a long and spirited contest, he resigned office, and passed into the House of Lords, with the title of Earl of Orford, in February, 1742. He died in March, 1745, leaving three sons.

"Without being a genius of the first class," says Burke, "he was an intelligent, prudent, and safe minister. . . . The prudence, steadiness, and vigilance of that man, joined to the greatest possible lenity in his character and his politics, preserved the crown to this royal family, and with it their laws and liberties to this country." ("Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.")

See W. MUSGRAVE, "Brief and True History of Sir R. Walpole and his Family," 1738; "Histoire du Ministère du Chevalier Walpole," Amsterdam, 1755; "Walpoliana," London, 1783; COXE, "Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir R. Walpole," 3 vols., 1798; LORD MAHON, (STANHOPE,) "History of England;" MACAULAY, Essay on the "Earl of Chatham," reprinted from the "Edinburgh Review" for 1834; "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April, 1868.

Walpole, (SPENCER HORATIO,) an English conservative statesman, born in 1806. He was elected to Parliament for Midhurst in 1846, and in March, 1852, became secretary of state for the home department. He resigned about December, 1852. In 1856 he represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament. He was secretary for the home department about a year, (1858–59,) and obtained the same office in July, 1866. He resigned in May, 1867. Died in May, 1898.

Walpurga, wȧl-poor'gȧ, **Walburga**, or **Walpurgis**, wȧl-pōōr'gis, SAINT, a princess of Wessex, in England, who, with her brothers, Saints Wunnibald and Wilibald, went to Germany to convert the heathen. She became Abbess of Heidenheim about 763, and died in 778. The most marvellous stories were told regarding the miracles wrought by her relics. Her festival falls on February 25, but popularly the night between April 30 and May 1 was consecrated to her honour, as Walpurgis-night. This saint was specially invoked as a protectress against dogs and wild beasts.

Walsh, wȯlsh, (BENJAMIN D.,) an eminent entomologist, born in Great Britain in 1808, removed to America when very young. He enjoyed a national reputation among scientific men for excellence in his special study. Died at Rock Island, Illinois, in 1869.

Walsh, wȯlsh, (EDWARD,) M.D., an Irish physician born at Waterford, served as army surgeon in Holland and America. He published a "Narrative of the Expedition to Holland." Died in 1832.

Walsh, vȧlsh, (JOSEPH ALEXIS,) VICOMTE, a French *littérateur*, born in Anjou in 1782, was a legitimist in politics. He wrote several novels, a book entitled "Memorable Days of the French Revolution," (5 vols., 1840,) and other works. Died at Paris, Feb. 11, 1860.

Walsh, (PETER,) a Roman Catholic priest, born in the county of Kildare, Ireland, in 1610. He wrote against the temporal power of the pope, (1674.) Died in 1688.

Walsh, wȯlsh, (ROBERT,) an American author, born in Baltimore in 1784, was the son of an Irishman. He studied law, travelled in Europe, returned home about 1808, and became a resident of Philadelphia. He wrote (December, 1809) a "Letter on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government," etc., which was highly commended by the "Edinburgh Review." "Perhaps nothing from the American press," says R. W. Griswold, "had ever produced a greater sensation." In January, 1811, he began to publish "The American Review of History and Politics," which was the first American quarterly, and was discontinued about the end of 1812 for want of patronage. In 1813 he produced an "Essay on the Future State of Europe." He edited the "American Register" for a short time, (1817–18,) and published in 1819 an "Appeal from the Judgments

of Great Britain respecting the United States," etc. He founded, in 1821, the "National Gazette," an able and influential daily paper of Philadelphia, which he edited for fifteen years. He published "Didactics, Social, Literary, and Political," (2 vols., 1836.) In 1845 he was appointed American consul at Paris, where he passed the subsequent part of his life. Died in Paris in 1858.

Walsh, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in Worcestershire in 1663, is chiefly celebrated as the friend of Dryden and the patron of Pope. He was several times elected to Parliament for his native county. His poems are principally amatory. He also published a prose essay entitled "Eugenia, a Defence of Women," for which Dryden wrote a preface. Died in 1709.

Walsh, (WILLIAM J.,) a Roman Catholic primate, born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1841. He was educated at Maynooth College, of which he became president in 1881. In 1885 he was made archbishop of Dublin and primate of Ireland. Died 1921.

Walsingham or **Walsyngham**, wŏl'sing-ăm, (Sir FRANCIS,) an English statesman and diplomatist, born in Kent in 1536. He studied at King's College, Cambridge, and at an early age acquired the favour and patronage of Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him her representative at the French court in 1570. After his return, in 1573, he became a member of the privy council, and one of the secretaries of state. He was afterwards sent on important missions to the Netherlands, France, and Scotland. He had a prominent part in the detection of Babington's conspiracy, and was one of the commissioners in the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. As minister of foreign affairs, he rendered the greatest services to England and the Protestant cause by his vigilance and skilful diplomacy; he is said to have overreached the Jesuits in their own game of equivocation and mental reservation, and to have maintained fifty-three agents and eighteen spies in foreign courts. In private life he was highly esteemed for his integrity. He died in 1590, leaving one daughter, who was successively married to Sir Philip Sidney, the Earl of Essex, and the Earl of Clanricarde. An account of Walsingham's French embassy appeared in Sir Dudley Digges's "Complete Ambassador," (1655.)

Walsingham, [Lat. WALSINGHA'MUS,] (THOMAS,) an English historian and Benedictine monk, a native of Norfolk, lived about 1430. He was the author of a "History of England from the Time of Edward I. to Henry V.," (in Latin.)

Walsyngham. See WALSINGHAM.

Walter, (EUGENE,) playwright, born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874. He engaged in journalism and amusement management, and has written numerous plays, among them "The Real Issue," "The Wolf," "Paid in Full," etc.

Walter, wȧl'tẹr, (FERDINAND,) a German jurist, born at Wetzlar in 1794, published a "Manual of Ecclesiastical Law," (1822,) which has been translated into several languages, also other legal works. Died in 1879.

Walter, (HUBERT,) an English prelate, was a nephew of Ranulph de Glanville. As Bishop of Salisbury, he accompanied the crusaders to the Holy Land. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1193, and afterwards became justiciary of England.

Walter, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a celebrated German physician and anatomist, born at Königsberg about 1735. He finished his studies at Berlin under Meckel, whom in 1774 he succeeded as first professor of anatomy and midwifery. His valuable anatomical museum was purchased by the King of Prussia for 100,000 dollars. Among his works may be named "A Treatise on the Bones of the Human Body" and a "Manual of Myology." Died in 1818.

Wȧl'tẹr, (JOHN,) an English journalist, and founder of the London "Times," was born in 1739. The first number of "The Times" appeared in 1788. He was the inventor of logography, or the art of printing with entire words or syllables. Died in 1812. His son, of the same name, born in London in 1784, became in 1803 exclusive manager of "The Times," which, under his direction, soon became the most able and influential journal of Europe. In 1814 "The Times" was printed for the first time by König's steam-power machines. (See KÖNIG.) Mr. Walter was elected to Parliament for Berkshire in 1832, and in 1841 was returned for the borough of Nottingham. Died in 1847. His son JOHN, born in 1818, succeeded to the proprietorship of "The Times," served in Parliament for many years. Died in 1894. His son JOHN was drowned, and his nephew ARTHUR succeeded to the management.

Wal'tẹr, (THOMAS U.,) LL.D., an eminent American architect, born in Philadelphia, September 4, 1804. He received a good, though not a collegiate, education. He studied architecture under Mr. William Strickland, and afterwards mathematics under David McClure, (then distinguished as a teacher of that science.) He applied himself assiduously to study for many years before he commenced the practice of his profession. He designed in 1831, and superintended the erection of, the Philadelphia County Prison. His designs for the Girard College for Orphans were adopted by the City Councils in 1833, and that magnificent building, perhaps the finest specimen of classic architecture on the American continent, was constructed throughout from his designs and under his immediate supervision. This work occupied him fourteen years. In 1851 his plans for the extension of the Capitol at Washington were adopted, and he was appointed architect of the work by President Fillmore, a position which he held for fourteen years. In addition to the works of the Capitol extension, he planned and executed the new iron dome of the Capitol, the east and west wings of the Patent Office, and the extension of the General Post-Office. He also designed the new Treasury Building, and the Government Hospital for the Insane. In 1853 he received the title of doctor of philosophy from the University of Lewisburg, and in 1857 that of doctor of laws from Harvard University. He held for many years a professorship of architecture in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of many other literary and scientific institutions, and was one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects. Died October 30, 1887.

Walther, wȧl'tẹr, (AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a German anatomist, born at Wittenberg in 1688, was a son of Michael, noticed below, (1638–92.) He became professor of anatomy at Leipsic in 1723, and wrote many treatises on anatomy. Died in 1746.

Walther, [Lat. GUALTE'RUS or WALTHE'RUS,] (BALTHASAR,) a German scholar and Protestant theologian, was born in Thuringia before 1600. He became professor of Greek and Hebrew at Jena. He wrote several learned works in Latin and German. Died in 1640.

Walther, (BERNARD,) a German astronomer, born in 1430, was a pupil of Regiomontanus. He is said to have first discovered the effect of atmospheric refraction. Died in 1504.

Walther, (CHRISTIAN,) a German Protestant divine. He was one of the editors of the Wittenberg edition of Luther's works, and published a number of controversial treatises. Died about 1572.

Walther, (CHRISTIAN,) a German divine, born near Königsberg in 1655. He became professor of theology at that city in 1703, and was afterwards appointed rector of the university. He wrote several theological and antiquarian treatises. Died in 1717.

Walther, (CHRISTOPH THEODOSIUS,) a German divine, born in Brandenburg in 1699. He was one of the missionaries sent by the Danish government in 1705 to the coast of Coromandel and the other Danish possessions in India. He founded the missionary establishment of Majubaram, and published "An Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History," and other works, in the Tamul language. He died at Dresden in 1741.

Walther, (GEORG CHRISTOPH,) a German jurist, born at Rothenburg in 1601, became president of the chancery of justice in his native town. He published several legal works in Latin. Died in 1656.

Walther, (HEINRICH ANDREAS,) a German Protestant divine, born at Königsberg, in Hesse, in 1696,

wrote several religious and theological works, in Latin and German. Died in 1748.

Walther, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German writer, born about 1684, published a "Musical Dictionary, Historical and Biographical." Died in 1748.

Walther, (JOHANN LUDOLPH,) a German, who lived about 1740, and published "Lexicon Diplomaticum," (1745,) in which he explained the modes of writing and the abbreviations used in the middle ages.

Walther, (MICHAEL,) a German divine and theological writer, born at Nuremberg in 1593. He became professor of divinity at Helmstedt in 1622, and in 1642 was appointed general superintendent of the Lutheran Church in the duchy of Brunswick-Lüneberg. He wrote a "Treatise on Manna," ("Tractatus de Manna," 1633,) a learned treatise, entitled "Officina Biblica," (1636,) "Exercitationes Biblicæ," (1638,) and other works, in Latin; also "The Golden Key of the Ancients," etc., in German. Died in 1662.

Walther, (MICHAEL,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1638. He was professor at Wittenberg, and published several valuable works on theology and mathematics. Died in 1692.

Walther, [Lat. GUALTE'RUS,] (RUDOLPH,) a Swiss Protestant divine, born at Zurich in 1519, was a friend of Melanchthon, Zuinglius, and other eminent Reformers of the time. He published an "Apology for Zuinglius," Homilies on the twelve minor prophets and on the New Testament, and other prose works, in Latin; also several Latin poems. Died in 1586.

Walther, von, fon vâl'ter, (PHILIPP FRANZ,) an eminent German surgeon and oculist, born at Buxweiler, in Bavaria, in 1781, became professor of surgery at Bonn in 1819. He published several medical and surgical works, among which are "Human Physiology," ("Physiologie des Menschen," 2 vols., 1807–08,) and a "System of Surgery," (4 vols., 1833–40.) Died in 1849.

See J. N. VON RINGSEIS, "Rede zum Andenken an den Dr. von Walther," 1851.

Walther von der Vogelweide, vâl'ter fon dĕr fōG'el-vī'deh, ("Walter of the Bird-Meadow,") the most celebrated of the German minnesingers, is supposed to have been born in Franconia about 1170. He was of a noble family, and was patronized by the duke Frederick of Vienna and his brother Leopold VII. His works are amatory and patriotic songs, and display genius of a high order. Two editions of them have been published by Lachmann, and an account of Walther's life and poetry, by Uhland, appeared in 1822. Died about 1230.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Wâl'ton, (BRIAN,) a learned English divine, born in Yorkshire in 1600. He studied at Cambridge, and was appointed about 1638 chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Saint Paul's. When the party of the Parliament came into power, he was deprived of his office, and retired to Oxford, where he began to collect the materials for his Polyglot Bible. This great work was completed in 1657 (in 6 vols. fol.) Walton died in 1661, having a short time previously been created Bishop of Chester.

See TODD, "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Rev Brian Walton, D.D.," etc.

Walton, (ELIJAH,) an English landscape-painter, born at Manchester in 1836. He made frequent tours through portions of Europe and the East, making sketches and paintings of the scenery, and for the last twenty years of his life held an annual exhibition of his works, which formed a feature of the London season. Died August 25, 1880.

Wâl'ton, (GEORGE,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Frederick county, Virginia, about 1740. He was elected to Congress from Georgia in 1776, being four times re-elected, and was twice chosen Governor of Georgia. He became chief justice of that State in 1783. Died in 1804.

Walton, (IZAAK,) a celebrated English writer, born at Stafford in 1593. His first publication was an elegy on his friend Dr. Donne, which was followed by a Life of Sir Henry Wotton, prefixed to a collection of his letters, etc., and entitled "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," (1651.) In early life he was a hosier or linen-draper in London. His principal work, "The Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation," came out in 1653. It was received with great favour, and has passed through numerous editions. Among his other productions are good biographies of Richard Hooker, George Herbert, (1670,) and Bishop Sanderson, (1678.) Walton was twice married, his first wife being Rachael Floud, a descendant of Archbishop Cranmer, and the second a half-sister of Bishop Ken. He died in 1683, leaving one son and one daughter. Hazlitt expressed the opinion that his "Complete Angler" is perhaps the best pastoral in the English language.

See SIR J. HAWKINS, "Life of Izaak Walton," 1760; T. ZOUCH, "Life of I. Walton," 1823.

Walworth, (REUBEN HYDE,) an American jurist, born at Bozrah, Connecticut, in 1789. He studied law, became a judge in 1811, served in the war of 1812–15, was elected to Congress in 1821, and in 1828 was made chancellor, being the last to hold that office in the United States. Died in 1867.

Waman or **Wamana**. See VAMANA.

Wamba, King of the Visigoths of Spain, began to reign in 672 A.D. Died in 683.

Wamese or **Wamesius**, (JOHN,) a Flemish jurist, born near Liege in 1524; died in 1590.

Wan'amaker, (JOHN,) an American merchant, born at Philadelphia in 1838. With Nathan Brown he established a clothing house in 1861, and in 1876 opened the first department store in Philadelphia. This became highly successful, and was followed by a similar store in New York. He was also active in religious work, and founded in 1858 the Bethany Sunday-school, said to be the largest in the United States. His reputation as a business man of remarkable ability caused him to be chosen in 1889 as postmaster-general of the United States. Later he became a vigorous opponent of the "machine" in politics, and made an active campaign against the ascendency of Matthew S. Quay. Died Dec. 12, 1922.

Wandelaincourt, vôNd'lăN'koor', (ANTOINE HUBERT,) a French ecclesiastic and writer, born in the diocese of Verdun in 1731. He was a member of the Convention of 1792, and voted against the death of the king. Died in 1819.

Wand'el-bert or **Wand'al-bert**, a learned monk and poet, born about 813 A.D., lived at Prum, in Flanders. He wrote a Martyrology, in verse. Died after 870.

Wandesforde, wŏn'dĕs-fŏrd or wŏnz'fŏrd, (CHRISTOPHER,) Viscount Castlecomer, an English statesman, born in Yorkshire in 1592. He entered Parliament, and was one of the chief managers in the impeachment of Buckingham. He succeeded Strafford as lord deputy of Ireland in 1640. Died in December of that year.

Wangenheim, vâng'en-hīm', (KARL AUGUST,) BARON, a German statesman, born at Gotha in 1773. About 1806 he was called to Stuttgart, where he became president of the department of finance. He was afterwards appointed president of the superior court at Tübingen, and curator of the university. He wrote several works in relation to government. Died in 1850.

Wăng-Măng, a Chinese usurper, who, having put to death the infant heir to the throne, took the title of emperor about 9 A.D. He was assassinated in 23 A.D.

Wan-Koolee, (or **-Kouli**,) (**Mohammed Ibn Mustafa**, mo-hâm'med ĭb'n mŏŏs'tâ-fâ,) a Turkish lexicographer of the sixteenth century. He translated into Turkish the Arabic Dictionary of Jevhery.

Wan-Lee or **Wan-Ly**, wân-lee, called also **Y-Kiun**, an emperor of China, of the Ming dynasty, began to reign in 1572. He waged war against the Mantchoos who invaded China. Died in 1619 or 1620.

Wanley, wŏn'le, (HUMPHREY,) an English antiquary, was born at Coventry in 1672. He employed himself in collecting Anglo-Saxon manuscripts for Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus," and prepared a descriptive catalogue of those contained in the libraries of the kingdom. He afterwards became librarian to the Earl of Oxford. Died in 1726.

Wanley, (Rev. NATHANIEL,) an English writer and divine, the father of the preceding, was born at Leicester

in 1633. He published a treatise entitled "Vox Dei, or the Great Duty of Self-Reflection upon a Man's Own Ways," and a popular compilation called "Wonders of the Little World." Died in 1680.

Wansleben, ŵâns'lâ'bẹn, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German scholar and antiquary, born at Erfurt in 1635. He was sent in 1670 by the French government to Egypt, where he made a collection of manuscripts. He published, in Italian, "An Account of the Present State of Egypt," and several antiquarian works in Latin. Died in 1679.

See VOCKERODT, "Programma de J. M. Wansleben," 1718; NICÉRON, "Mémoires."

Wappäus, ŵâp-pā'ûs, (JOHANN EDUARD,) a German geographer, born in 1812; died in 1879. His writings are very voluminous.

Wappers, wâp'pẹrs, (GUSTAVE,) BARON, a Belgian painter of high reputation, born at Antwerp in 1803. He studied in his native city and in Paris, painted historical and religious pictures, and obtained the title of first painter to the King of Belgium. In 1846 he became director of the Academy of Antwerp. Died in 1874.

Wâr'beck, (PERKIN,) an adventurer, who in the reign of Henry VII. pretended to be the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered by order of his uncle, Richard III. At the head of several thousand insurgents, he besieged Exeter; but he retreated on the approach of the royal army, and, being made prisoner, was executed in 1499.

Wâr'bur-tọn, (ELIOT BARTHOLOMEW GEORGE,) a distinguished writer, born in county Galway, Ireland, in 1810. He took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, and published in 1845 his work entitled "The Crescent and the Cross," which met with great favour and passed through numerous editions. It was succeeded by his history of "Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers," (1849,) and "Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries." He perished in the ship Amazon, lost off Land's End in 1852. His tale entitled "Darien, or the Merchant Prince," came out after his death.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Quarterly Review" for March, 1845.

Wâr'bur-tọn, (JOHN,) an English antiquary, born in 1682, published a work entitled "Vallum Romanum." Died in 1759.

Warburton, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English writer and prelate, born at Newark on the 24th of December, 1698, was a son of George Warburton, an attorney. He was educated for the profession of law, and passed five years in the office of an attorney, (1715–19.) Having resolved to enter the Church, he studied theology privately, was ordained a deacon in 1723, and published "Miscellaneous Translations, in Prose and Verse, from Roman Authors," (1723.) He obtained the vicarage of Greysley in 1726, through the patronage of Sir Robert Sutton, by whom he was presented to the rectory of Brant-Broughton, near Newark, in 1728. He resided at this place about eighteen years. In 1727 he published a "Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles as related by Historians." His reputation was increased by an able work entitled "The Alliance between Church and State, or the Necessity and Equity of an Established Religion and a Test Law," etc., (1736,) which was commended by Bishop Horsley as an excellent "specimen of scientific reasoning applied to a political subject."

His principal work is "The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated, on the Principles of a Religious Deist, from the Omission of the Doctrine of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments in the Jewish Dispensation," (2 vols., 1738–41,) in which he displayed immense erudition in the support of novel and paradoxical opinions. This work excited much controversy. About 1740 he became intimate with Pope, after he had written several letters in defence of that poet's "Essay on Man." When Pope died, (1744,) he left half of his library, and other valuable property, to Warburton, who married, in 1745, Gertrude Tucker, a niece of Mr. Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, near Bath. Warburton resided mostly at Prior Park after his marriage. He was elected preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn in 1746, edited Shakspeare's works in 1747, and published a complete edition of Pope's works, with notes, (9 vols.,) in 1750.

In 1754 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains-in-ordinary, and in 1755 he obtained a prebend of Durham. He became Dean of Bristol in 1757, and Bishop of Gloucester in 1759. Among his other works we notice "A View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy, in Four Letters to a Friend," (1754–55,) and two volumes of Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, (1754.) His disposition was rather haughty. "Warburton," says Dr. Johnson, "was a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited inquiry, with a wonderful extent and variety of knowledge, which yet had not oppressed his imagination or clouded his perspicacity." He died in 1779.

Ward, (ADOLPHUS WILLIAM,) author, born at Hampstead, England, in 1837. He became professor of History and English Literature at Owens College in 1866, its Principal in 1890, and Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1900. He has written a valuable "History of English Dramatic Literature," and other works, translated Curtius's "History of Greece," etc. Died 1924.

Ward, (ARTEMAS,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1727. He served under Abercrombie against the French and Indians, and at the commencement of the war of the Revolution was appointed second in command to Washington. He resigned his commission in April, 1776. He was afterwards elected to Congress, in which he served from 1791 to 1795. Died in 1800.

Ward, (ARTEMUS.) See BROWNE, (CHARLES FARRAR.)

Ward, (EDWARD,) an English humorous writer, born about 1667. He made a version of "Don Quixote" into Hudibrastic rhymes, and was the author of "The London Spy," a poem. Died in 1731.

Ward, (EDWARD MATTHEW,) an English painter, born in London in 1816. He studied at the Royal Academy, and afterwards at Rome and Munich. He was chosen a Royal Academician in 1855. Among his most admired works may be named "The Last Sleep of Argyle," "The South-Sea Bubble, a Scene in Change Alley," "Daniel Defoe and the Manuscript of Robinson Crusoe," and "Izaak Walton Angling." Died in 1879.

Ward, (HENRY AUGUSTUS,) an American palæontologist, born at Rochester, New York, March 9, 1834. He studied at Williams College, (graduating in 1855,) at Cambridge, (under Agassiz,) and at Freiberg and Paris. After travelling extensively in tropical regions, he was professor of natural science in Rochester University from 1861 to 1866. His great collections of objects of natural history are of high interest, and he has won a wide reputation by his artificial reproductions of rare fossil specimens. Died July 4, 1906.

Ward, (Mrs. HERBERT D.) See PHELPS, (ELIZABETH STUART.)

Ward, (Mrs. HUMPHRY,) an English novelist, born at Hobart, Tasmania, June 11, 1851, as Mary Augusta Arnold, granddaughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. She married T. Humphrey Ward, editor of "Men of the Time," "The English Poets," "The Reign of Queen Victoria," etc. Mrs. Ward first gained wide reputation as an author by her radical religious romance of "Robert Elsmere," (1888,) which had a phenomenal success. It was followed by "David Grieve," (1892,) "Marcella," (1894,) "Sir George Tressaday," (1896,) "Helbeck of Bannesdale," (1898,) etc. Died in London, March 24, 1920.

Ward, (JAMES,) an English painter, born in London in 1770, executed a number of admirable works in the style of Morland. Among the best of these may be named his "Horse and Serpent," "Bulls Fighting across a Tree," and a "Landscape with Cattle." He was appointed painter and engraver to the Prince of Wales in 1794, and in 1811 was elected Royal Academician. Died in 1859.

Ward, (Captain JAMES HARMAN,) an American naval officer, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1806. He published several professional works, and "Steam for

the Million," (new edition, 1860.) He was appointed commander of the Potomac flotilla in May, 1861, and was killed in a fight against a battery at Matthias Point, Virginia, in June of that year.

Ward, (JOHN,) LL.D., an English scholar and writer, born in London in 1679. He became professor of rhetoric at Gresham College in 1720. He published an edition of Maximus Tyrius, "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College," (1740,) "Four Essays upon the English Language," (1758,) and other works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. Died in 1758.

See THOMAS BIRCH, "Life of John Ward," 1766.

Ward, (JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,) an eminent American sculptor, born at Urbana, Ohio, June 29, 1830. After studying medicine for a time, he became a pupil of H. K. Browne, the sculptor. His "Shakspeare," in Central Park, New York, the equestrian statue of General Thomas, at Washington, and the statue of General Washington, at Newburyport, are among the finest works of plastic art of American origin. D. May 1, 1910.

Ward, (JOHN WILLIAM.) See DUDLEY, EARL OF.

Ward, (LESTER FRANK,) an American scientist, born at Joliet, Illinois, June 18, 1841. He graduated in 1869 at the Columbian College, Washington, D.C., served as assistant geologist in the United States national survey 1881–88, afterwards paleontologist in the same. Among his works are "The Flora of Washington," (1881,) "Dynamic Sociology," (1883,) "Types of the Laramie Flora," (1887,) "Geographical Distribution of Fossil Plants," (1889,) "The Psychic Factors of Civilization," (1893,) and "Outlines of Sociology," (1898.) Died April 18, 1913.

Ward, (NATHANIEL,) an English Puritan divine, was born at Haverhill about 1570. In 1634 he visited New England, where he assisted in forming a settlement at Haverhill. After his return to England he published a satirical work entitled "Mercurius Antimecharius, or the Simple Cobbler's Boy," etc. Died in 1653.

Ward, (ROBERT PLUMER,) an English statesman and writer, born in 1765. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty in 1807, and was subsequently a member of Parliament. He was the author of a "History of the Law of Nations in Europe from the Time of the Greeks and Romans to the Age of Grotius," (1795,) "An Inquiry into the Conduct of European Wars," (1803,) three novels, entitled "Tremaine," "De Vere," and "De Clifford," and other works on various subjects. Died in 1846.

See "Memoirs of the Political and Literary Life of Robert Plumer Ward," by HON. EDMUND PHIPPS, 2 vols., 1850.

Ward, (SAMUEL,) an English theologian, born in Durham. He became Archdeacon of Taunton in 1615, and afterwards Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford. Died in 1643.

Ward, (SETH,) an English bishop and distinguished astronomer, born in Hertfordshire in 1617. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards became professor of astronomy at Oxford. He was also chosen president of Trinity College; but he was compelled to resign this office at the restoration. Under Charles II. he was created Bishop of Salisbury in 1662. He was one of the founders and first members of the Royal Society. Among his principal works are "An Essay on the Being and Attributes of God," etc., (1652,) a treatise on the nature of comets, entitled "Prælectio de Cometis," etc., (1653,) and "Astronomia Geometria," (1656.) Died in 1689.

See WALTER POPE, "Life of Seth Ward," 1698.

Ward, (THOMAS,) a Roman Catholic controversialist and poet, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1652; died in 1708.

Ward, (WILLIAM,) an English missionary, born at Derby in 1769. He sailed for India in 1799, and, having settled at Serampore, printed the Bengalee New Testament and other translations. He also published "An Account of the Writings, Religion, and Manners of the Hindoos," (1811,) and other works. Died in 1823.

Ward, (WILLIAM GEORGE,) D.D., an English philosopher and controversialist, born in London in 1812. He graduated at Oxford with high honours in 1831, and associated himself with Newman in the Tractarian controversy. He published "The Ideal of a Christian Church" in 1844, a book which was censured by convocation on account of its leaning towards Romanism. Shortly after its condemnation he seceded from the Anglican Church to join the Roman Catholics. He was a professor in a college at Ware. In 1863 he undertook the editorship of the "Dublin Review," a position which he held until 1878. Many of his contributions to this periodical were republished in book-form. Died at Hampstead, July 6, 1882.

Ward, (WILLIAM HAYES,) D.D., an American divine and distinguished Assyriologist, born at Abington, Massachusetts, June 25, 1835. He graduated at Amherst College in 1856, and at Andover Seminary in 1859. He was ordained a Congregationalist pastor in 1860, was Latin professor in Ripon College, 1865–67, and later became editor of "The Independent," a newspaper of New York. He has written much for periodical literature, largely on Assyrian and Babylonian antiquities and kindred topics. Died 1916.

Warde, (FREDERICK,) an English actor, was born at Wardington in 1851. He became the leading man in Booth's Theatre, New York, in 1874, and after 1881 was a starring tragedian.

Ward'en, (FLORENCE.) See JAMES, (FLORENCE.)

Ward'er, (JOHN ASTON,) M.D., an American pomologist, born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1812. He removed to Ohio in 1830, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1836, and settled as a physician in Cincinnati in 1837. He discovered in 1853 the *Catalpa speciosa*, a tree unrecognized up to that time. He was author of a United States "Report on Flax and Hemp," (1865,) "Hedges and Evergreens," (1858,) and "American Pomology: Apples," (1867,) besides many important papers on practical science, especially on forestry and fruit-trees. Died July 14, 1883.

Wardlaw, (RALPH,) D.D., a distinguished Scottish divine and theological writer, born at Dalkeith in 1779. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and in 1803 became pastor of a church of the Scottish Independents in that city. He was chosen professor of systematic theology in the Academy of the Independents at Glasgow in 1811. Among his principal works are an essay "On the Assurance of Faith," (1830,) "Christian Ethics, or Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation," (1833,) "The Divine Dissuasive to the Young against the Enticements of Sinners," and a "Treatise on Miracles," (1852.) Died in 1853.

Ware, (HENRY,) D.D., an American Unitarian divine, born at Sherburne, Massachusetts, in 1764. He graduated at Harvard, where he became in 1805 Hollis professor of divinity. He published "Letters to Trinitarians and Calvinists," and other controversial works. His second wife was a daughter of James Otis. Died in 1845.

Ware, (HENRY,) Jr., D.D., a son of the preceding, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1794. He became minister of the Second Unitarian Church, Boston, in 1817, and was appointed in 1829 professor of pulpit eloquence and the pastoral care in the theological school, Cambridge. He was for a time editor of the "Christian Disciple," since become the "Christian Examiner," and published a number of religious essays and poems, one of which, entitled "To the Ursa Major," has been greatly admired. Died in 1843.

See a "Memoir of Henry Ware, Jr.," by his brother JOHN, 1846.

Ware, (Sir JAMES,) an Irish antiquary, born at Dublin in 1594. He succeeded his father as auditor-general of the kingdom in 1632, and afterwards became a member of the Irish House of Commons and of the privy council. He was the author of a work on the antiquities of Ireland, entitled "De Præsulibus Hiberniæ Commentarius," and of other treatises on history and antiquities. Died in 1666.

Ware, (JAMES,) an English surgeon and oculist, born at Portsmouth about 1756, became demonstrator of anatomy at Cambridge. He wrote "Remarks on Fistula

Lachrymalis," (1798,) and "Chirurgical Observations." Died in 1815.

Ware, (JOHN,) M.D., brother of Henry Ware, (1794–1843,) was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1795. He was appointed in 1832 professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical department of Harvard College. He published treatises "On Croup," "On Hæmoptysis," etc. Died April 29, 1864.

Ware, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished American author, brother of the preceding, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1797. He was successively pastor of a church in New York, at Waltham, Massachusetts, and at West Cambridge. His "Letters from Palmyra," originally published in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," appeared afterwards under the title of "Zenobia," (1836,) and was succeeded in 1838 by "Aurelian," otherwise called "Probus," a continuation of the same subject. These classical romances have won for their author a high reputation both in America and Europe, and have been translated into German. Mr. Ware was for a time editor of the "Christian Examiner." He also published "Lectures on the Works and Genius of Washington Allston," and "Sketches of European Capitals," (1851.) He died at Cambridge in February, 1852.

War'field, (CATHARINE ANN,) an American novelist and poetess, born near Natchez, Mississippi, June 14, 1815. She wrote "The Household of Bouverie" and several other works of fiction. Died May 23, 1878.

Warfield, (DAVID,) actor, born at San Francisco, California, in 1866. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1886, and starred in "The Auctioneer," 1898–1901, "The Music Master," 1901–07, and "A Grand Army Man" after 1907.

Wargentin, vär'gĕn-teen', (PETER WILHELM,) an eminent Swedish astronomer, born at Stockholm in 1717. He was appointed perpetual secretary of the Academy of Stockholm in 1749; and he subsequently became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a chevalier of the Polar Star. Died in 1783.

Wär'ham, (WILLIAM,) an English prelate and statesman, born in Hampshire. He studied at Oxford, and was successively created by Henry VIII. keeper of the great seal, (1502,) lord chancellor, (1503,) Bishop of London the same year, and Archbishop of Canterbury, (1504.) He was obliged to resign the chancellorship in 1516 in favour of Wolsey, who had become the favourite of the king. He died in 1532, and was succeeded by Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury. Warham was a patron of learning, and a warm friend of Erasmus, who mentions him in his letters with high commendation.

Warin. See VARIN, (JEAN.)

Wä'ring, (EDWARD,) an eminent English mathematician, born near Shrewsbury in 1736. He studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he became Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1760. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1763. He published "Analytical Miscellanies on Algebraic Equations," ("Miscellanea analytica de Æquationibus algebraicis," etc., 1762,) "Properties of Algebraic Curves," ("Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum," etc., 1772,) and other valuable works. Died in 1798.

Waring, wā'ring, (GEORGE E.,) JR., an American engineer and author, born in Westchester county, New York, July 4, 1833, was one of the engineers of the Central Park, New York, 1857–61, served in the Federal army, 1861–65, becoming a colonel of cavalry and division commander, and afterwards attained distinction as a sanitary, agricultural, and drainage engineer. In 1880 he executed the new sewerage works of Memphis, Tennessee. In 1895 he was appointed street commissioner of New York, and gave that city, for the first time in many years, honest and efficient service. In 1898 he went to Havana with the purpose of eradicating the causes of yellow fever, but took sick himself with this fever and died the same year. Among his books are "Elements of Agriculture," (1854,) "Sanitary Drainage," (1875,) "Village Improvements and Farm Villages," (1877,) etc.

Warmholtz, wärm'holts, (CARL GUSTAF,) a Swedish bibliographer, born in 1710. He published a "Swedish-Gothic Historical Library," (Bibliotheca historica Sueco-Gothica," 3 vols., 1782.) Died in 1784.

War'ming, (JOHANNES EUGENIUS BÜLOW,) a Danish botanist, born on the island of Manöe, November 3, 1841. In 1876 he became professor of pharmaceutical botany at Copenhagen. His activity and ability as a botanical author are very remarkable, and numerous papers show his fine attainments in science. His principal work is a "Hand-Book of Systematic Botany," 1879.

Warnachaire, vär'nä'shär', [Lat. WARNACHA'RIUS,] became mayor of the palace under Thierry II. of Burgundy about 612 A.D. He aided Clotaire II. to defeat Queen Brunehaut, and acquired great power. Died in 626.

Warneford, wärn'fŏrd, (Rev. SAMUEL WILSON,) an English clergyman and philanthropist, born in Wiltshire in 1758. He studied at University College, Oxford, and in 1810 became rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill, in Gloucestershire. He founded a hospital at Leamington, and a lunatic-asylum near Oxford. Died in 1855.

War'ner, (ANNE,) author, born at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1869. She has written numerous novels, including "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," "An Original Gentleman," "Woman Proposes," etc.

Warner, (CHARLES DUDLEY,) an American author, born in Plainfield, Massachusetts, September 12, 1829, graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1851, studied law, and in 1857 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He was afterwards a journalist of Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1884 became an editor on "Harper's Magazine." He wrote several books in a humorous vein, including "My Summer in a Garden," "Back-Log Studies," etc. With S. L. Clemens he produced "The Gilded Age," a novel and play. Later works are "A Little Journey in the World," (1889,) "The Golden House," (1894,) "The Relation of Literature to Life," (1896,) etc. He edited "Library of the World's Best Literature," (1897.) Died October 20, 1900.

Wär'nẽr, (FERDINANDO,) an English divine and miscellaneous writer, born in 1703, became rector of Barnes, in Surrey. Among his numerous publications we may name "The Ecclesiastical History of the Eighteenth Century," (1756,) a "Life of Sir Thomas More," (1758,) and "History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland," (1767.) Died about 1768.

Warner, (JOHN,) D.D., son of Ferdinando, noticed above, was born in 1736. He became rector of Stourton, in Wiltshire, and wrote a political work, entitled "Metronariston." Died in 1800.

Warner, (JOSEPH,) F.R.S., a distinguished surgeon, born in the island of Antigua in 1717, was a pupil of Samuel Sharpe. He was surgeon to Guy's Hospital, London, about forty-four years, and published several professional works. Died in 1801.

Warner, (OLIN LEVI,) an American sculptor, born at Suffield, Connecticut, in 1844. He studied art under great discouragement, and had difficulty in obtaining recognition, but, alike in portrait and ideal work, proved himself one of the ablest and most original of American sculptors. In his last year of life he was engaged on reliefs for the doors of the new Congressional Library. Died in 1896.

Warner, (RICHARD,) an English botanist, born in 1711, published a work entitled "Plantæ Woodfordienses." The genus Warneria was named in his honour. He died in 1775, leaving his library to Wadham College.

Warner, (SUSAN,) a popular American writer, born in New York in 1818. She published in 1850, under the assumed name of ELIZABETH WETHERELL, her novel of "The Wide, Wide World," which had an extraordinary success. It was followed by "Queechy," (1852,) "The Hills of the Shatemuc," (1856,) "The End of a Coil," (1880,) "Stephen, M.D.," (1883,) etc. Died March 17, 1885.

Her sister, ANNA B., was the author of "Dollars and Cents," "The Blue Flag and Cloth of Gold," etc., and, in conjunction with SUSAN, of "Say and Seal," "Wych Hazel," and "The Gold of Chickaree."

Warner, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born in Oxfordshire about 1558. He was the author of a collection of ballads, entitled "Albion's England," which acquired great popularity; also "Syrinx, a Seavenfold Historie," consisting of prose narratives. Died in 1609.

Warnkönig or **Warnkoenig,** (vȧrn'kö'nig, (LEOPOLD AUGUST,) a German jurist, born at Bruchsal in 1794, became successively professor of law at Louvain, Ghent, Freiburg, and Tübingen. He was the author of a "History of the Jurisprudence and State of Flanders," (1834,) and other similar works. Died August 19, 1866.

War'ren, (Sir CHARLES,) an English general, born at Bangor in 1840. As a member of the Royal Engineers he surveyed and excavated in Palestine 1867–70. He afterwards took part in several wars, and commanded in the Straits Settlements 1889–94. He was engaged in the Boer war of 1899–1900, and led in the assault on Spion Kop, Natal. He wrote "Underground Jerusalem" and other works on his explorations in Palestine. Died 1927.

Warren, (GOUVERNEUR K.,) an American general, born at New York about 1830, graduated at West Point in 1850. He commanded a brigade of the Union army at Gaines's Mills and at Malvern Hill, served at Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and was commander of the Fifth Corps in 1864–65 General Sheridan was displeased with his conduct at the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, and deprived him of his command. Died in 1882.

Warren, (HENRY,) a British painter and author, born in London, September 24, 1798. He did much for water-colour painting. His "Happy Valley," and his numerous Eastern and Scripture scenes, are much praised. Among his writings are "Artistic Anatomy," "Water-Colour Painting," "Notes upon Notes," "Hints upon Hints," and "On the River Ravensbourne."

Warren, (HENRY WHITE,) D.D., an American bishop, born in Massachusetts in 1835. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1853, became a preacher in 1855, and in 1880 was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with his episcopal residence at Atlanta, Georgia. His principal works are "Sights and Insights," (travels, 1869,) "Studies of the Stars," (1876,) and "Recreations in Astronomy," (1879.) He also prepared "The Lesser Hymnal," (1875.) D. July 23, 1912.

Warren, (JAMES,) an American patriot and revolutionist, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1726, was Speaker of the House of Representatives in that State, and a zealous defender of the colonists. Died in 1808.

Warren, (JOHN,) M.D., brother of General Joseph Warren, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1753. He was physician to the military hospitals of Boston in the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards appointed professor of anatomy in the medical department of Harvard College. He published a number of medical works. Died in 1815.

Warren, (Sir JOHN BORLASE,) G.C.B., an English naval commander, born in Nottinghamshire in 1754. He was elected to Parliament for Marlow in 1774, and again in 1780. He distinguished himself in the war with France in 1793, and, as commander of the Canada, in 1798, captured the French squadron, consisting of a ship of the line and three frigates, sent for the invasion of Ireland. Soon after this service he was made a rear-admiral of the blue. He was returned to Parliament for Nottingham in 1793, being re-elected in 1802, and was subsequently ambassador-extraordinary to Saint Petersburg. He is supposed to have been the author of "A View of the Naval Force of Great Britain," (1791.) Died in 1822.

Warren, (JOHN COLLINS,) M.D., a son of John, noticed above, was born at Boston in 1778. He studied medicine in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and, after his return, succeeded his father as professor of anatomy at Harvard, (1815.) He became associate editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and was a frequent contributor to the leading scientific and medical journals. He published "Surgical Operations on Tumours," a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart," (1809,) and other works. Died in 1856.

Warren, (JONATHAN MASON,) M.D., an American surgeon, a son of J. C. Warren, was born at Boston in 1811. He graduated as M.D. at the Massachusetts Medical College in 1832, studied in Europe, and became a practitioner of his native city. He published "Surgical Observations," (1867,) etc. Died in Boston, August 19, 1867.

Warren, (JOSEPH,) a distinguished American general and patriot, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1741, graduated at Harvard College in 1759. He studied medicine, which he began to practise in Boston at the age of twenty-three, and he became in a few years one of the most eminent physicians of that city. He took an active part in political affairs, was a decided asserter of liberal principles, and was eminently qualified by his superior talents and ardent temperament to be a popular leader in critical times. He possessed in high perfection the gift of eloquence. In March, 1772, he delivered an oration on the anniversary of the Boston Massacre. According to Alexander H. Everett, "the commanding genius of Warren carried him at once to the helm, and rendered him, for the brief period of his subsequent life, both in civil and military affairs, the most prominent man in New England."

In 1774 he was elected president of the Provincial Congress, and chairman of the committee of public safety, which exercised the chief executive power in Massachusetts. Having obtained information of the British expedition against Concord, he despatched a messenger on the night of April 18, 1775, to warn his friends, and thus contributed to the success gained at Lexington on the ensuing day. He was elected a major-general by Congress on the 14th of June, 1775. He opposed the plan of fortifying the heights of Charlestown; but the majority of the council of war decided to fortify those heights, and thus brought on the battle of Bunker's Hill before the Americans were fully prepared for it. While both the armies were awaiting the signal for action, on the 17th of June, General Warren joined the ranks as a volunteer, and declined to take the command of the army, which was offered to him by General Putnam. He was about to retire from the redoubt after the ammunition of the Americans had been exhausted, when he was shot in the forehead, and instantly killed. He left two sons, who both died young, and two daughters. His loss was deeply and universally lamented. "The name of Joseph Warren," says A. H. Everett, "is one of the most conspicuous in the annals of the Revolution. His memory is cherished with even warmer regard than that of some others, who, from the greater length of their career, and the wider sphere in which they acted, may be supposed to have rendered more important services to the country. This distinction in his favour is owing, in part, to the chivalrous beauty of his character, which naturally excites a sympathetic glow in every feeling mind, and in part to that untimely but glorious fate which consecrated him as the first distinguished martyr in the cause of independence and liberty."

See "The Life of Joseph Warren," by ALEXANDER H. EVERETT in SPARKS'S "American Biography," vol. x.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.

Warren, (MERCY,) the wife of James Warren, and sister of James Otis, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1728. She was the author of a "History of the American Revolution," (3 vols., 1805,) which was highly esteemed at the time, tragedies entitled "The Sack of Rome" and "The Ladies of Castile," and a number of poems. Died in 1814.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Warren, (Sir PETER,) an Irish admiral, born in 1703. As commander of a squadron, he captured Louisbourg from the French in 1745, and in 1747 assisted Anson in defeating a French squadron. He was subsequently created vice-admiral of the red, and elected to Parliament for Westminster. He died in 1752. A monument to him, by Roubiliac, was placed in Westminster Abbey.

Warren, (SAMUEL,) a popular English novelist and legal writer, born in Denbighshire in 1807. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, but subsequently devoted himself to the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. His "Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician"

(New York, 1831) came out in "Blackwood's Magazine," and obtained an extensive popularity; and his novel of "Ten Thousand a Year" (1841) appeared soon after in the same journal. Both works were afterwards published separately, and the latter has been translated into the principal languages of Europe. Mr. Warren also wrote "A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," etc., (1845,) "Now and Then," a novel, (1847,) "Moral, Social, and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," (1848,) and other works, principally legal treatises. He was chosen to represent Midhurst in Parliament in 1856 and 1857. Died July 29, 1877.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Blackwood's Magazine" for February, 1848; "British Quarterly Review" for May, 1848.

Warren, (WILLIAM,) an American comedian, born in Philadelphia, November 17, 1812. He went upon the stage at the Arch Street Theatre in 1832. In 1847 he became connected with the Boston Museum, where he remained throughout the rest of his professional life. His specialty was legitimate comedy of the old school, in which he was extremely popular. Died in 1888.

Warren, (WILLIAM FAIRFIELD,) D.D., LL.D., an American educator, born at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, March 13, 1833. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1853, became a Methodist preacher in 1855, and studied divinity at Andover and the German universities, becoming in 1861 professor of systematic theology in a Methodist institution at Bremen, in Germany. He was in 1866 called to a similar chair in the theological school afterwards connected with Boston University, and in 1873 became president of that university.

Warrington, wŏr'ring-tŏn, (LEWIS,) an American naval officer, born at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1782. He fought with distinction in the war of 1812, and commanded the Peacock, which captured the British brig Epervier in April, 1814. He was appointed chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography in 1842. He had been raised to the rank of captain in 1814. Died in 1851.

Wartenberg, von, fon vär'tĕn-bĕrG', (FRANZ WILHELM,) COUNT, a German ecclesiastic, born in 1593. He became Bishop of Ratisbon and Osnabrück, and cardinal in 1661. He died the same year.

Wartensleben, vär'tĕns-lā'bĕn, (ALEXANDER HERMANN,) a German general, born in Westphalia in 1650. He served in the armies of Hesse, Austria, and Prussia, with the rank of field-marshal. Died in 1734.

Wartensleben, von, fon vär'tĕns-lā'bĕn, (WILHELM LUDWIG GASTON,) an Austrian general, born in 1728. He obtained command in 1796 of a corps d'armée under the archduke Charles, and was defeated by Jourdan at Friedberg, from which he retreated to Würzburg. Having effected a junction with the archduke, he contributed to the victory over the French near Würzburg, in September, 1796. Died soon after 1797.

Wär'tŏn, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an English critic and scholar, born in Surrey in 1722. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and, having taken his degree of B.A., was ordained curate of Basingstoke. He published in 1746 a collection of poems, entitled "Odes on Various Subjects," and in 1753 an edition of Virgil, with a new poetical version of the "Eclogues" and "Georgics." His "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope" appeared in 1782, and, although not favourably received at the time, is now generally regarded as one of his best works. Warton became head-master of Winchester School in 1766, and he was afterwards successively created prebendary of Saint Paul's and of Winchester Cathedral, and rector of Clapham. In 1797 he published an edition of Pope's works, with notes, (9 vols. 8vo.) Died in 1800.

See "Biographical Memoirs of the Late Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D.," by the REV. JOHN WOOLL; "Lives of the English Poets, from Johnson to Kirke White," by CARY.

Warton, (THOMAS,) an eminent English critic and poet, born at Basingstoke in 1728, was a brother of the preceding. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1751. He was elected professor of poetry in 1757, and subsequently Camden professor of history, at Oxford. His "History of English Poetry," esteemed one of the most valuable works of the kind, came out in 1781, in 3 vols. Among his other productions we may name "The Triumph of Isis," a poem, written in reply to Mason's "Isis," "The Progress of Discontent," and "The Oxford Sausage, or Select Pieces written by the Most Celebrated Wits of the University of Oxford," all of which display great powers of humour and satire. His "Observations on the Faerie Queene of Spenser" (1754) was also received with great favour. Warton made several contributions to Dr. Johnson's "Idler," and published an edition of Milton's minor poems, and an excellent edition of Theocritus, to which was prefixed a Latin dissertation on the bucolic poetry of the Greeks. In 1785 he succeeded Whitehead as poet-laureate. Died in 1790.

Warton, (THOMAS,) REV., an English scholar, born in 1687, was the father of Joseph Warton, noticed above. He was professor of poetry at Oxford. Died in 1745.

Warwick, wŏr'rik, EARLS OF. This title was given to one of the family of Newburgh by William the Conqueror, and was inherited by William de Beauchamp in the second half of the thirteenth century. The earldom remained in the family of Beauchamp until 1449, when Richard Nevil became Earl of Warwick. (See separate article, given below.) The title became extinct about 1500, and was revived in favour of John Dudley in 1547. In 1618 it was obtained by Robert Rich, and was given to Lord Brooke in 1759.

Warwick, EARL OF. See DUDLEY, (JOHN.)

Warwick, (CHARLES FRANKLIN,) author, born at Philadelphia in 1852. Was city solicitor of Philadelphia 1884–95; mayor 1895–99. Wrote "Mirabeau and the French Revolution" and other works on the Revolution leaders. Died April 4, 1913.

Warwick, (EDWARD,) EARL OF. See EDWARD PLANTAGENET.

Warwick, (GUY,) EARL OF, an English hero, whose history is involved in great obscurity. He is supposed to have lived in the tenth century. The "Romance of Sir Guy" was probably written in the early part of the fourteenth century, and was printed by William Copland in the sixteenth century.

Warwick, (HENRY DE BEAUCHAMP,) EARL and DUKE OF, was created by Henry VI. Premier Earl of England, Duke of Warwick, and King of the Islands of Wight, Jersey, and Guernsey. He was the son of Richard de Beauchamp, noticed below. Died in 1445.

Warwick, (Sir PHILIP,) an English writer, born at Westminster in 1608. He was a member of the Long Parliament of 1640, and a partisan of the king in the civil war. He officiated as clerk to the signet or as secretary to Charles I., and wrote "Memoirs of his Own Time," (1701,) a work of some interest. Died in 1683.

Warwick, (RICHARD DE BEAUCHAMP,) EARL OF, an English statesman and military commander, who served in France under the Duke of Bedford, during whose absence he acted as regent of that kingdom. On his return to England he was appointed governor to the young prince, afterwards Henry VI. In 1437 he became again Regent of France, where he died in 1439.

Warwick, (RICHARD NEVIL,) EARL OF, (called "Warwick the King-Maker,") son of the Earl of Salisbury, and son-in-law of Richard, Earl of Warwick, noticed above, was born about 1420. By his marriage with Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, he acquired the immense estates of that family, and assumed the title of Earl of Warwick. He was also nephew of Richard, Duke of York, and was first-cousin to Edward IV., besides being allied to other noble families of the kingdom. Having joined the party of the Duke of York in the civil war of the Roses, in 1455, he was chiefly instrumental in gaining the victory of Saint Alban's, and was soon after made governor of Calais. After the defeat of the Yorkists at Ludiford, Warwick collected a large army, and gained a signal victory over the enemy at Northampton, (1460,) and took King Henry prisoner. He defeated the Lancastrians, in 1461, at the battle of Towton, which secured the throne to Edward IV. He was liberally rewarded for his services, and became the most powerful subject of England. Having quarrelled with the king, Warwick passed over to France, (1470,) formed an alliance with Queen Margaret, and returned with an

army to England, where he proclaimed Henry VI. as king. Edward IV. was driven out of the kingdom, and retired to Holland, but returned in March, 1471, with a body of troops, and defeated the enemy at Barnet in April, 1471. The Earl of Warwick, who commanded the Lancastrians, was killed in this action. He had two daughters,—Isabella, who was married to the Duke of Clarence, and Anne, who was married first to Edward, Prince of Wales, (a son of Henry VI.,) and again to Richard III.

Warwick, (ROBERT RICH,) EARL OF, was a descendant of Lord-Chancellor Rich. He became Earl of Warwick in 1618. In the civil war he adhered to the Parliament, by which he was appointed admiral of the fleet in 1642. He acquired great authority and credit with the popular party, and supported Cromwell after he became Protector. According to Clarendon, "he lived in entire confidence and friendship with Cromwell." ("History of the Rebellion.") Died in 1658.

Waser, wâ'zer, (ANNA,) a Swiss miniature-painter, born at Zurich in 1679; died in 1713.

Waser, (GASPAR,) a Swiss Orientalist, born at Zurich in 1565. He became professor of Hebrew at Zurich in 1596. Died in 1625.

Washburn, wŏsh'burn, (CADWALADER C.,) an American general and lawyer, born at Livermore, Maine, in 1818. He removed to Wisconsin, and represented a district of that State in Congress from 1855 to 1861. He became a brigadier-general about July, 1862. In the spring of 1863 he moved a division from Memphis to reinforce General Grant at Vicksburg. Died May 14, 1882.

Washburn, (ELIHU B.,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Oxford county, Maine, in 1816. He studied law, and settled at Galena, Illinois. He was elected a member of Congress in 1852, and served for many years. He was appointed secretary of state in 1869 by President Grant, and soon after was made minister to Paris. Died in 1887.

Washburn, (GEORGE,) D.D., an American missionary, born at Middleborough, Massachusetts, March 1, 1833. He graduated at Amherst College in 1855, studied theology at Andover, went to Turkey as a missionary in 1863, and became a professor in Robert College, near Constantinople, in 1869, and its president in 1877. He published "Woman, her Work in the Church," "The Deaconesses of Kaiserswerth," etc. Died Feb. 15, 1915.

Washburn, (ISRAEL,) an American Governor, a brother of E. B. Washburn, was born at Livermore, Maine, in 1813. He was a member of Congress from 1851 to 1860, and was chosen Governor of Maine in the latter year. Died May 12, 1883.

Washington, (BOOKER TALIAFERRO,) an American educator, born, of African parentage, at Hale's Ford, Virginia, about 1859. He graduated at Hampton Institute in 1875, and taught there until placed in charge of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama. This, under his care, has had a remarkable progress, and is regarded as having gone far towards solving the race problem by making the negro self-supporting. Died 1915.

Washington, wŏsh'ing-tŏn, (BUSHROD,) a judge, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1759, was a nephew of General George Washington, and a son of John Augustine Washington. He was a member of the Virginia Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States in September, 1798. By the will of his illustrious uncle he became the possessor of the estate of Mount Vernon, (1799.) He died in Philadelphia in November, 1829, leaving a good reputation.

Washington, (GEORGE,) an illustrious American general, statesman, and patriot, the first President of the United States, was born on the Potomac River, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732. He was a son of Augustine Washington, a planter, and his second wife, Mary Ball. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated with his brother Lawrence from England to Virginia about 1657. Augustine dying in 1743 left a large estate in land to his widow and his five surviving children. The subject of this article inherited a large farm on the Rappahannock River, (near Fredericksburg,) on which farm was the house occupied by Augustine Washington at the time of his death. George attended several schools in the vicinity of his home, but was never sent to college, and never studied the ancient languages. His manuscript school-books are still extant, and are models of neatness and accuracy. In his early youth he was distinguished for his probity and veracity. Favoured with superior physical strength, he excelled in athletic exercises and in horsemanship. His moral character was moulded by the influence of his high-spirited and intelligent mother.

After he left school (1747) he passed much time with his elder brother Lawrence, who resided at Mount Vernon, on the Potomac River. He was also a frequent guest at Greenway Court, the seat of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, an eccentric nobleman, who owned an immense tract of land in that part of Virginia. Young Washington gained the favour of Lord Fairfax and of his cousin Sir William Fairfax, who lived at Belvoir. In the spring of 1748 he was employed by Lord Fairfax to survey a portion of his land which was situated beyond the Blue Ridge and had not yet been settled by white people. In the hardships and privations of this enterprise he passed nearly three years, during which he was accustomed to sleep in the open air. He kept a journal of these surveying expeditions, as well as of the subsequent events of his life. At the age of nineteen he was appointed adjutant-general (with the rank of major) of one of the districts into which Virginia was divided when hostilities between the English and French became imminent. In November, 1753, he was sent by Governor Dinwiddie on a mission to the French commander, and performed a perilous journey of five hundred miles or more through the wilderness. The prudence, sagacity, resolution, and fortitude which he manifested in this mission pointed him out as one fitted for more important public services. "It is an expedition," says Irving, "that may be considered the foundation of his fortunes. From that moment he was the rising hope of Virginia."

Hostilities between the Virginians and the French began in the spring of 1754, when, as lieutenant-colonel, Washington led a small force to the frontier. He defeated the enemy in May of that year, at the Great Meadows. In a letter relating to this action, (which was the first of the Seven Years' war,) he wrote, "I heard the bullets whistle; and, believe me, there is something charming in the sound." About this time he was raised to the rank of colonel. He served as aide-de-camp to General Braddock in his disastrous expedition against Fort Duquesne. This imprudent general, despising both the Indians and the Virginia militia, and obstinately adhering to the tactics of regular war, rejected the advice of Washington, and was defeated with great loss, and mortally wounded, by the French and their savage allies, who attacked him in the forest about seven miles from Fort Duquesne, July 9, 1755. In this battle four bullets passed through the coat of Colonel Washington, who distinguished himself by his courage and presence of mind amidst the general panic and total rout of the English army.

In a letter written soon after this battle, Colonel Washington said, "We have been most scandalously beaten by a trifling body of men. . . . The dastardly behaviour of those they called regulars exposed all others to almost certain death, and at last they ran as sheep pursued by dogs." In the summer of 1755 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces (about two thousand men) which the Assembly of Virginia ordered to be raised for the defence of the province. He commanded a part of the army which, under General Forbes, took Fort Duquesne in November, 1758. In January, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha Custis, whose maiden name was Dandridge, and whose first husband was John Parke Custis. He now resigned his commission, retired from the service, and settled at Mount Vernon as a planter. In 1758 he had been elected to the House of Burgesses, the Speaker of which, on the first appearance of Washington in that body, tendered to him a compliment for his military services. "Washington rose to reply,"

says Irving, "blushed, stammered, trembled, and could not utter a word." "Sit down, Mr. Washington," said the Speaker: "your modesty equals your valour, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess."

By his marriage he added about one hundred thousand dollars to his fortune, which was before considerable. He was partial to the pursuits of agriculture, and carried into his rural affairs the same methodical habits and diligent attention which distinguished him in military operations. He kept his own accounts, posted his books and balanced them with mercantile exactness. By the purchase of adjacent plantations he enlarged the Mount Vernon estate until it amounted finally to eight thousand acres. He continued for many years a member of the House of Burgesses, but never took a prominent part in the debates of that or any other public assembly. He was a delegate to the convention which met at Williamsburg on the 1st of August, 1773, and, asserting the right of the colonies to self-government, resolved that taxation and representation were inseparable. This convention chose Washington, Patrick Henry, and five others, to represent Virginia in the General Congress which met at Philadelphia in September, 1774. Patrick Henry being asked, after the end of the first session, whom he considered the greatest man in Congress, replied, "If you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor."

Hitherto, Washington and the other leading patriots had not aimed at independence or separation from the mother-country; but the battle or massacre of Lexington, April 19, 1775, became the signal of a general determination to resist by arms the tyranny of the British government.

On the 15th of June, 1775, he was unanimously elected by the Continental Congress commander-in-chief of all the forces. Before he could take command of the army, occurred the important battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, the result of which was that the British remained masters of the field, but lost about 1050 men, while the Americans lost only 449 killed, wounded, and prisoners. On the 2d of July, General Washington assumed command of the army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, amounting to about 15,000 men, and engaged in the siege of Boston, which was occupied by 11,000 British veterans. General Washington applied himself to the organization of his troops, whom he found undisciplined and nearly destitute of powder and other materials of war. The difficulty of his situation was increased by the fact that the Continental Congress was very deficient in all the attributes of an efficient government, and was almost destitute of money and credit. While the main army was besieging Boston, Generals Montgomery and Arnold, about the end of 1775, invaded Canada, and attacked Quebec, but were not successful. On the 17th or 18th of March, 1776, the British army evacuated Boston, and escaped on their fleet, which sailed thence to Halifax. Congress passed a vote of thanks to the commander-in-chief for his services and success in this siege. General Washington moved his army from Boston to New York, where he arrived in April, and awaited the approach of the enemy, who were moving by the sea towards that objective point. In the mean time the Declaration of Independence was signed by Congress, July 4, 1776.

The opposing forces next met at the battle of Long Island, where the Americans were defeated by General Howe, August 27, and lost nearly 2000 men. In consequence of this victory, the British took the city of New York, and General Washington was compelled to retreat through New Jersey to the west side of the Delaware River. During this retreat his army was reduced to 4000 men or less, and the cause for which he fought seemed almost desperate; but General Howe was too indolent or incapable to follow up his successes with vigour. General Washington, having been reinforced, crossed the Delaware in open boats on the night of December 25, 1776, attacked a British force at Trenton, and captured nearly 1000 prisoners, (Hessian mercenaries.) On the 3d of January, 1777, he gained another victory at Princeton, where he took about 300 prisoners. Soon after these successes, which greatly revived the spirits of the Americans, General Washington was invested with almost dictatorial powers by Congress. In the summer of 1777 a British army, under General Burgoyne, moved from Canada towards Albany, and another army, of about 16,000 men, under General Howe, sailed up the Chesapeake Bay to take Philadelphia. To defend this city, then the seat of government, General Washington interposed his army of about 11,000 men, and encountered the enemy on the Brandywine on the 11th of September. Overpowered by superior numbers, the Americans retreated, having lost about 900 killed and wounded. Among the wounded of this day was the Marquis de La Fayette. A few days after this battle the British army occupied Philadelphia. On the 4th of October the Americans attacked the British army at Germantown, about six miles from Philadelphia; but they were repulsed, with a loss of about 800 killed and wounded. In the mean time General Burgoyne and General Gates had fought an indecisive battle at Stillwater, New York, September 19, and General Stark had gained a victory at Bennington. On the 7th of October, 1777, General Gates, at the second battle of Stillwater, defeated General Burgoyne, who, on the 17th of that month, surrendered his army of about 6000 men, at Saratoga. This victory was one of the important events of the war, as it not only inspired the people with confidence, but induced the French government to become the ally of the United States against Great Britain.

In December, 1777, General Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill River, where his men suffered great hardships and distress for want of clothing, etc. General Henry Clinton, who had been appointed commander-in-chief in the place of General Howe, evacuated Philadelphia in June, and moved his army through New Jersey towards New York. General Washington pursued and attacked him on the 28th of June, 1778, at Monmouth Court-House. After an indecisive battle, in which the Americans lost 69 killed and about 160 wounded, General Clinton continued his march to New York. Congress expressed their satisfaction with General Washington's conduct in this action by a unanimous vote of thanks. Hitherto the operations of the British armies had been directed against the Northern and Middle States; but in 1779 no great battle was fought in this portion of the republic. About the end of 1778, General Sir Henry Clinton sent to Georgia a body of troops, who captured Savannah in December and made themselves masters of the province. The chief command of the Southern American army was given to General Lincoln, who, aided by the French fleet, attacked Savannah in September, 1779, but was repulsed.

The army of General Washington passed the winter of 1779–80 near Morristown, New Jersey. Early in 1780 Sir Henry Clinton transferred his main army, by sea, from New York to South Carolina, and besieged Charleston, which General Lincoln defended for several weeks, but was compelled to surrender in May. Sir Henry Clinton, leaving Lord Cornwallis in command in the Carolinas, returned to New York in June, 1780. In the same month Congress appointed General Gates commander of the Southern department. This general was signally defeated by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, August 16, and was compelled to retreat to North Carolina. During the year 1780 the commander-in-chief was obliged to remain on the defensive, in consequence of the weakness and destitution of his army. The exhaustion of the public treasury, and the depreciation of the currency, were such that he found great difficulty in obtaining food or clothing for his soldiers. In July, 1780, a French fleet arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, with an army of 6000 men, which the French government had sent to aid the Americans. While the people were anticipating great advantages from the combined efforts of the French and American armies, treason was in the camp and plotting the ruin of the cause of freedom. Benedict Arnold, who commanded the important fortress of West Point, made arrangements to betray that place into the power of Sir Henry Clinton. In consequence of the capture of Major André, in September, the plot was detected and frustrated. (See ANDRÉ, JOHN.)

In a letter addressed by General Washington to Congress in August, 1780, he urged the necessity of forming an army by drafting men for three years or during the war, and added, "Had we formed a permanent army in the beginning, which, by the continuance of the same men in service, had been capable of discipline, we never should have had to retreat with a handful of men across the Delaware in 1776, trembling for the fate of America, which nothing but the infatuation of the enemy could have saved; . . . we should not have been under the necessity of fighting at Brandywine with an unequal number of raw troops, and afterwards of seeing Philadelphia fall a prey to a victorious army; we should not have been at Valley Forge with less than half the force of the enemy,—destitute of everything,—in a situation neither to resist nor to retire." In November, 1780, General Gates was removed from the command of the Southern army by Congress, which requested Washington to appoint a general in his place. He selected General Greene, whom he commended to Congress as "an officer in whose abilities, fortitude, and integrity he had the most entire confidence." The army of which Greene took command at Charlotte, North Carolina, did not much exceed 2200 men, more than half of whom were militia. In December, 1780, the army which General Washington commanded in person retired into winter quarters, the Pennsylvania troops being stationed at Morristown, and another part of the army on the Hudson River, near West Point. In January, 1781, a thousand or more of the Pennsylvanians mutinied, and marched towards Philadelphia to demand a redress of their grievances from Congress. This mutiny was suppressed by mild measures, and by satisfying the claims—which were not unreasonable—of the mutineers. The Articles of Confederation between the States were ratified in February, 1781.

The principal military operations of 1781 were confined to the Southern States. On the 17th of January General Morgan gained at Cowpens, South Carolina, a complete victory over Colonel Tarleton, who lost about 900 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The whole loss of the victors was not more than 80. Compelled to retire before superior numbers, General Greene made a rapid retreat from the Catawba to the Dan River, and was closely pursued by Lord Cornwallis. His force having been increased to about 4500 men, General Greene resolved to risk a battle, and met the enemy on the 15th of March at Guilford Court-House, North Carolina. In this battle the British gained some advantage, but their loss was severe, and the retiring Americans were not pursued. In April, 1781, Lord Cornwallis began to march to Virginia, and General Greene moved his force into South Carolina. On the 8th of September General Greene defeated the enemy at Eutaw Springs, and took 500 prisoners. In the spring of 1781 a force of about 3000 men, under General La Fayette, was sent to defend Virginia. He conducted a campaign against Lord Cornwallis, but neither of these commanders gained any decisive advantage. Lord Cornwallis collected his troops at Yorktown, Virginia, where he constructed fortifications. Early in September a French fleet of twenty-eight ships, commanded by Count De Grasse, arrived in Chesapeake Bay, and about the same time General Washington moved the combined American and French armies from New York to Virginia. He began the siege of Yorktown on the 28th of September, with an army estimated at 15,000 men, and Lord Cornwallis, on the 19th of October, surrendered his whole army of 7000 men. This victory was one of the most important events of the war, and was the subject of enthusiastic rejoicing among the Americans.

In consequence of a general persuasion that peace was at hand, there was no vigorous prosecution of the war in 1782. On the 3d of September, 1783, a definitive treaty of peace was signed in Paris, by which the British government recognized the independence of the United States. General Washington resigned his commission to Congress, December 23, 1783, and retired to private life, followed by the enthusiastic love and admiration of his countrymen. He passed the ensuing years at Mount Vernon, and resumed his former pursuits of agriculture, etc. Meanwhile, the form of confederation which had been adopted by the States in 1781 was found to be more and more inefficient and impotent. In a letter to James Warren, of Massachusetts, General Washington wrote, "The Confederation appears to me to be little more than a shadow without the substance, and Congress a nugatory body. . . . From the high ground on which we stood, we are descending into the vale of confusion and darkness." To rescue the nation from this state of anarchy and degradation, a National Convention met at Philadelphia in May, 1787. General Washington was unanimously elected president of this Convention, which, after a session of several months, adopted a new Constitution, that greatly increased the power of the Federal government. He was elected, without opposition, President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1789. Before the election he wrote to Alexander Hamilton, "If I should be prevailed upon to accept it, [the Presidency,] the acceptance would be attended with more diffidence and reluctance than ever I experienced before in my life." He was inaugurated on the 30th of April, in New York, and delivered in the Senate-chamber an inaugural address to both Houses of Congress. In this address he affirmed that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as *deeply*, perhaps as FINALLY, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people." He appointed Thomas Jefferson secretary of state, Alexander Hamilton secretary of the treasury, General Henry Knox secretary of war, and Edmund Randolph attorney-general. Among the difficulties encountered by the President were the deplorable condition of the finances and the opposition of a powerful party which disapproved the Federal Constitution and asserted the sovereignty of the States. In January, 1790, Hamilton presented to Congress an able report on the public credit and a plan for the support of the same. The results of this financial policy were the speedy restoration of the public credit and the revival of trade and other departments of industry. The people became divided into two great parties, called Federalists and Republicans, (or Democrats,) the latter of which insisted on State rights and wished to reduce the power of the Federal government. Although Washington was not formally committed to either party, his principles and measures were such as necessarily connected him with the Federalists. A great excitement was caused by the French Revolution, in relation to which the Federalists and Democrats differed widely. The latter party, of which Jefferson was the leader, desired that the United States should aid the French in the war against Great Britain, while the Federalists advocated the policy of strict neutrality.

In 1792 Washington was again unanimously elected President, and John Adams, a Federalist, was re-elected Vice-President, receiving seventy-seven electoral votes, while his opponent, George Clinton, a Democrat, received fifty votes. During his second term of office the President resided at Philadelphia, which was then the seat of government. In April, 1793, he issued a proclamation of neutrality, (between the British and the French,) which gave great offence to the Republicans. "The proclamation," says Irving, "was stigmatized as a royal edict and a daring assumption of power."

M. Genêt, the ambassador of the French republic, arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, in April, and issued commissions for privateers, which captured several British vessels. The official communications of Genêt became so offensive and insulting to the President that the American minister to France was instructed to desire his recall. Jefferson, having failed in his efforts to eject his rival Hamilton from the cabinet, resigned the office of secretary of state in December, 1793, and was succeeded by Edmund Randolph, the former attorney-general. When the new Congress met, in December, 1793, it was found that the opponents of the administration had a majority in the House of Representatives. The perplexity of the President was increased by the fact that American vessels had been captured by British cruisers, which inflamed the popular

heart and reinforced the party which opposed neutrality. Resolving to prevent a war, if possible, by negotiations, the President sent John Jay as a special envoy to England, (April, 1794.) "Scarcely has any public act of the President," says Marshall, "drawn upon his administration a greater degree of censure than this." In January, 1794, the office of secretary of the treasury was resigned by Mr. Hamilton, "who had wasted in the public service a great part of the property acquired by his previous labours." (Marshall.) General Knox having also resigned his place in the cabinet, Timothy Pickering was appointed secretary of war, and Oliver Wolcott secretary of the treasury. Mr. Jay negotiated a treaty, which was signed November 19, 1794, and presented to the United States Senate for ratification in June, 1795. This treaty was vehemently opposed and denounced by the Democrats and those who were most partial to the French revolutionists; but it was finally approved by the Senate, and signed by the President, August 18, 1795. After the question had been decided, the voice of faction continued to assail the President. "His military and political character," says Marshall, "was attacked with equal violence, and it was averred that he was totally destitute of merit either as a soldier or a statesman."

In 1795, Timothy Pickering was appointed secretary of state, in the place of Edmund Randolph, who had resigned. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives passed a resolution requesting the President to lay before that House a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Jay, together with the documents relative to the treaty with Great Britain. He declined to comply with their request, affirming that it would establish a dangerous precedent to admit the right of the House to demand the papers respecting a foreign negotiation. When La Fayette was confined in the dungeon of Olmütz, General Washington wrote a private letter to the Emperor of Germany, and entreated him to release that captive.

Although the people generally wished to elect General Washington for a third term, he announced his determination to retire from public life at the end of his second term. He also issued a "Farewell Address to the People of the United States," which, having been revised by Alexander Hamilton, appeared in September, 1796, and produced a deep impression. In this address he insisted on the vast importance of union as "a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness." He also advised the people to have as little political connection as possible with foreign nations, and to "steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

On the 7th of December, 1796, the President met for the last time the Houses of Congress, to which he made a dignified address. His official career terminated March 4, 1797, and he then retired to Mount Vernon, leaving the nation in a state of great prosperity. The capture of American vessels by French cruisers led to hostilities between the United States and France, although there was no formal declaration of war. In this emergency, the government of the United States raised an army of about 10,000 men, of which General Washington was appointed commander-in-chief, July, 1798. He accepted this appointment on the condition that Colonel Hamilton should be the second in command. The selection of Hamilton as second in command was also desired by the public, but was not in accordance with the will of President Adams, who, however, finally assented. Before the question of war or peace had been decided, Washington died, without issue, at Mount Vernon, after a short illness, on the 14th of December, 1799. A few hours before his death, he said, "I look to the event with perfect resignation." His disease was acute laryngitis.

On learning the death of Washington, the House of Representatives resolved, "That a committee be appointed to consider the most suitable manner of paying honour to the memory of the MAN first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."*

General Washington had inherited a number of slaves, whom he emancipated by his last will. In a letter to Mr. Morris, in 1786, he said, "There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery."

In stature General Washington was six feet and two inches high, with a frame well proportioned and firmly knit. His hair was brown, his eyes blue and far apart. He was remarkable from boyhood for his great physical strength. It is related that in his youth he threw a stone across the Rappahannock opposite his father's house,—a feat which has never, it is said, been performed by any one since that time. When young, he was ever foremost among his companions in all athletic sports, and was especially distinguished as a skilful and fearless horseman.† He was scrupulously attentive to his dress and personal appearance. His manner, though gentle and gracious, was in public characterized by a certain military dignity and reserve. He was proverbial for punctuality as well as for truthfulness.

In the whole history of mankind, few, if any, great men will be found more worthy of our heartfelt esteem and admiration than Washington. Without any of the dazzling gifts of genius, without perhaps possessing talents of the very highest order, yet his various powers were so admirably proportioned and adjusted to each other, so under the control of lofty moral principle and a high heroic will, which neither the extremity of peril or disaster, the fiercest blasts of obloquy, nor the seductions of ambition had power to shake, that, though he may have been surpassed by many in some single point, if we consider his character as a whole, we shall scarcely find his equal, and shall search in vain for his superior. One result of the admirable equipoise and harmony of his powers was a wisdom of the rarest order. It is well known that wisdom is not the product of one or two faculties, but the combined result of many, including the moral as well as intellectual. Napoleon, with all his transcendent genius, was in wisdom far inferior to Washington. No man of his day more clearly foresaw the future dangers to which our country would be exposed, or showed more distinctly and forcibly how they were to be avoided, than Washington. And of all men that ever lived, he may be said to have most truly and fully merited the glorious title of "Pater Patriæ," the "Father of his Country."

His great rival Jefferson, who differed from him widely on questions of state policy and other points, bears the following testimony to his character: "His integrity was the most pure, his justice the most inflexible, I have ever known,—no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendency over it." (Tucker's "Life of Jefferson.")

"In him," says Marshall, "that innate and unassuming modesty which adulation would have offended, which the voluntary plaudits of millions could not betray into indiscretion, was happily blended with a high and correct sense of personal dignity, and with a just consciousness of that respect which is due to station."

"How grateful," says Lord Brougham, "the relief

* The original form of this celebrated expression was, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens." In the funeral oration pronounced by General Lee, the word "countrymen" was substituted for "fellow-citizens," as being both shorter and more euphonious; and with this change the passage is commonly quoted.

† "His person," says Jefferson, "was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect, and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen, on horseback." (Tucker's "Life of Jefferson.")

which the friend of mankind, the lover of virtue, experiences, when, turning from the contemplation of such a character, [Napoleon I.,] his eye rests upon the greatest man of our own or of any age! . . . It will be the duty of the historian and the sage, in all ages, to omit no occasion of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington." ("Edinburgh Review" for October, 1838.)

See JOHN MARSHALL, "Life of George Washington," 5 vols., 1804–07; WASHINGTON IRVING, "Life of George Washington," 5 vols., 1855–59; JARED SPARKS, "The Life and Writings of George Washington: being his Correspondence, Messages," etc., 12 vols. 8vo, 1833–40; J. K. PAULDING, "Life of G. Washington," 2 vols., 1835; F. GUIZOT, "Essai sur la Vie du Général Washington," 1839; LOUIS DE FONTANES, "Éloge de Washington," 1800; A. BANCROFT, "Essay on the Life of G. Washington," 1807; JAMES MADISON, "Discourse on the Death of General Washington," 1800; FISHER AMES, "Oration on the Sublime Virtues of Washington," 1800; WEEMS, "Life of G. Washington," 1805; D. RAMSAY, "Life of G. Washington," 1807; EDUARD GEHE, "Leben Washington's," 1838; F. GUIZOT, "Washington: Fondation de la République des États-Unis," etc., 2 vols., 1850; J. T. HEADLEY, "Washington and his Generals," 2 vols., 1847; PETER PARLEY, "Life of Washington," 1837; BANCROFT, "History of the United States;" GOSCH, "Washington und die Befreiung der Nordamerikanischen Freistaaten," 3 vols., 1815. See, also, the interesting article on Washington in the "New American Cyclopædia," (by EDWARD EVERETT.)

Washington, wŏsh'ing-tŏn, (Captain JOHN,) R.N., an English officer and hydrographer. He served in the American war of 1812, and rose through several promotions to the rank of commander in 1833. Being appointed in 1841 to continue the survey of the North Sea, he examined that part of it lying between latitude 52° 10′ and the coast of the Netherlands. He was made post-captain in 1842, and hydrographer to the admiralty in 1855. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published a "Geographical Notice of the Empire of Marocco," and other treatises, in the "Journal of the Royal Geographical Society." Died in 1863.

Washington, (JOHN A.,) proprietor of Mount Vernon, Virginia. He was taken prisoner by Captain John Brown near Harper's Ferry, October 16, 1859. He took arms against the Union, became a colonel, and was killed on Cheat Mountain in September, 1861.

Washington, (WILLIAM AUGUSTINE,) an American officer of the Revolution, born in Stafford county, Virginia, in 1752, was a relative of General Washington. He was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, commanded the cavalry at Cowpens, and was made a brigadier-general in 1798. Died in 1810.

Wasmuth, vâs'mōōt, (MATTHIAS,) a German Orientalist, born at Kiel in 1625. He became professor of Oriental languages at Kiel, and published, besides other works, an Arabic Grammar, (1654.) Died in 1688.

Wasse, wŏss, (JOSEPH,) an English scholar, born in Yorkshire in 1672, became rector of Aynhoe. He published an edition of Sallust, (1710,) and wrote several essays on various subjects. Bentley is reported to have said, "When I am dead, Wasse will be the most learned man in England." Died in 1738.

Wassenaer, van, văn wâs'sẹh-nâr', (GERARD,) a Dutch jurist, born at Utrecht in 1585; died in 1664.

Wassenaer, van, (JACOB,) a Dutch admiral, born about 1610. He succeeded Van Tromp as commander of the fleet in 1653, and was killed in a battle against the English in 1665.

Wassenberg or **Wassenbergh, von,** fon vâs'sẹn-bĕrg, (EVERARD,) a German historian, born at Emmerich in 1610. Died after 1672.

See CRANE, "Vita E. van Wassenbergh," 1828.

Wassermann, vas'serman, von, (AUGUST,) German scientist, was born in 1866 at Bamberg, Bavaria. He studied at Vienna, Strasbourg, Munich, and Erlangen; practised medicine in Strasbourg and later directed the Experimental Therapy and Research Department at the Robert Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases, Berlin. He became director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in 1913. Wassermann is noted for his discovery of the "Wassermann Reaction," a sero-diagnosis for syphilis. Died at Berlin, March 15, 1925.

Wassian. See VASIAN.

Wast or **Waast,** wŏst or vâst, [Lat. VEDAS'TUS, SAINT, a French ecclesiastic, who became Bishop of Arras about 500 A.D. Died in 540.

See ALCUIN, "Vita Vedasti;" GAZET, "Vie de Saint-Wast," 1622.

Wastel, wŏs'tẹl, (SIMON,) an English poet and schoolmaster of Northampton, born in Westmoreland about 1566. He is chiefly remembered for his "True Christian's Daily Delight," (1623,) afterwards enlarged and reprinted as "Microbiblion," (1629.)

Wastelain, vâs'tẹh-lăn', ? (CHARLES,) a Belgian historian and Jesuit, born in Hainault in 1695. He published a "Description of Belgian Gaul in Three Ages of History," (1761.) Died in 1782.

Wateau. See WATTEAU.

Watelet, vât'lâ', (CLAUDE HENRI,) a French amateur artist and writer upon art, was born in Paris in 1718. He was the author of a didactic poem, entitled "The Art of Painting," ("L'Art de Peindre," 1760,) "Essay on Gardens," (1774,) and "Dictionary of the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving," (5 vols., 1792.) The last-named work was completed by M. Levesque. Watelet etched a number of portraits and other pieces of great excellence. In 1760 he was admitted into the French Academy. He was identified with the philosophic party, and contributed to the "Encyclopédie" of Diderot. Died in 1786.

Watelet, (LOUIS ÉTIENNE,) a French landscape-painter, born in Paris in 1780. He painted French, Italian, and Belgian scenery. He gained a first medal in 1819. Died June 19, 1866.

Wâ'tẹr-house, (BENJAMIN,) M.D., an American physician, born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1754, studied at London and Edinburgh, and graduated at Leyden. After his return he became professor of the theory and practice of physic in the medical school of Harvard College, continuing to fill this post for thirty years. Died at Cambridge in 1846.

Waterhouse, (JOHN WILLIAM,) an English painter, born about 1847. He became a member of the Royal Academy in 1895. Among his works are "Mariamne," "Ulysses and the Sirens," and "The Lady of Shalott." Died in London, 1917.

Wâ'tẹr-land, (DANIEL,) D.D., an English theologian, born in Lincolnshire in 1683. He studied at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and subsequently became one of the chaplains-in-ordinary to George I. He was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Clarke and other champions of the Arian party, and published "A Vindication of Christ's Divinity," "Critical History of the Athanasian Creed," "Scripture Vindicated," etc., and other works. He became Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1730. Died in 1740.

Waterloo, waw'tẹr-loo', [Dutch pron. wâ'tẹr-lō',] (ANTONI,) an eminent Dutch landscape-painter and engraver, born near Utrecht about 1618. His etchings are numerous, and are ranked among the best works of the kind. Died in 1662.

Wa'terloo, (STANLEY,) an American author, born in St. Clair county, Michigan, in 1846. He became a journalist in St. Louis and later in Chicago, and wrote "A Man and a Woman," "Armageddon," "The Launching of a Man," etc.

Wâ'tẹrs, (CLARA ERSKINE CLEMENT,) an American author, born at Saint Louis, Missouri, August 28, 1834. Her maiden name was CLEMENT. She was brought up, and has for the most part resided, in Boston. Her books are "Legendary and Mythological Art," "Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, and their Works," "Artists of the Nineteenth Century," "History of Egypt," "Life of Charlotte Cushman," "Eleanor Maitland," a novel, "Outline History of Painting," etc.

Wâ'tẹr-tŏn, (CHARLES,) an English naturalist and traveller, born about 1782. He visited South America in the early part of his life, and published in 1825 "Wanderings in South America, the Northwest of the United States, and the Antilles." He also wrote "Essays on Natural History." Died in 1865.

Wâthek-Billah, Al, âl wâ'thek bil'lâh, written also **Vathek** and **Wathik,** (Aboo Jaafar Haroon, (or Harûn,) â'bōō jâ'a-fạr hâ'rōōn',) an Abbasside Caliph

of Bagdâd, was born in 811 A.D. He succeeded his father, Motassem, in 842, and endeavoured to maintaid the literary splendour which had distinguished the reigns of his predecessors; but he is censured for cruelty and intolerance. Died in 847 A.D.

See Weil, "Geschichte der Chalifen."

Wathiez, vȧ'te-ȧ', (François Isidore,) Vicomte, a French general, born at Versailles in 1777. He served as captain at Austerlitz (1805) and Jena, (1806.) and became a general of brigade in 1813. Died in 1855.

Watkins, wŏt'kinz, (Charles Frederick,) an English clergyman, born in Wiltshire about 1795. He published several poems, an "Introduction to Geology," and other works. Died July 15, 1873.

Wats, wŏts, (Gilbert,) an English translator, born in Yorkshire about 1600, became a Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. He translated Davila's "History of the Civil Wars of France" and Lord Bacon's "De Augmentis Scientiarum." Died in 1657.

Watson, wŏt'sŏn, (Alfred Augustin,) D.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, August 21, 1818. He graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1837, and became a lawyer. In 1845 he took priest's orders in the Episcopal Church. After holding various pastorates in North Carolina, he was in 1884 consecrated Bishop of East Carolina, a new diocese, in the eastern part of North Carolina. Died in 1905.

Watson, wŏt'sŏn, (Caroline,) a skilful English engraver, born in London about 1760. She engraved many portraits. Died about 1812.

Watson, (Charles,) an English admiral, born in 1714. He served with distinction against the Spaniards in the campaigns of 1744 and 1747, and was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1748. He accompanied Colonel Clive to India in 1754, and had a prominent part in the capture of Chandernagore, in 1757. Died the same year.

Watson, wŏt'sŏn, (David,) a Scottish classical scholar, born in 1710. He produced a prose translation of Horace. Died in 1756.

Watson, wŏt'sŏn, (Elkanah,) a merchant, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1758. He resided many years at Albany, and distinguished himself by promoting various public works, and by his efforts in the cause of education. He was the founder of the first agricultural society in the State of New York. He wrote memoirs entitled "Men and Times of the Revolution," (1856.) Died in 1842.

Watson, (Henry,) Colonel, a British military engineer and mathematician, born in Lincolnshire in 1737. He accompanied Lord Clive to India, and gained distinction as chief engineer in Bengal and Orissa. He died in England in 1786, or, as some say, in 1780.

Watson, (Hewett C.,) an English botanist, born in Yorkshire about 1804. He gained distinction as a writer on botany, etc. Among his works is an able treatise on the geographical distribution of plants, entitled "Cybele Britannica," (1847–55.) Died in 1881.

Watson, (James,) a Scottish printer, born at Aberdeen about 1675. He published a newspaper in Edinburgh, a "History of the Art of Printing," and a Bible, (1715,) remarkable for the beauty of the typography. Died in 1722.

Watson, (James Craig,) LL.D., an American astronomer, born in Elgin county, in Canada West, January 28, 1838. He graduated at the University of Michigan in 1857, and in 1859 became professor of astronomy in that institution. In 1860 he was chosen to the chair of physics and mathematics, and in 1863 was made director of the observatory. He discovered twenty-two asteroids. He wrote a "Popular Treatise on Comets," (1860,) and "Theoretical Astronomy," besides many papers on scientific subjects. Died at Madison, Wisconsin, November 23, 1880.

Watson, (John,) Rev., an English historian, born in Cheshire in 1724, became rector of Stockport. His chief work is a "History of Halifax," (1775.) Died in 1783.

Watson, (John,) M.D., a distinguished physician, born at Londonderry, Ireland, in 1807. Having emigrated to America, he became in 1833 one of the physicians of the New York Dispensary. He was one of the founders of the American Medical Association.

Watson, (John Broadus,) American psychologist and exponent of behaviorism, was born in 1878 at Greenville, S. C. He studied at Furman University and the University of Chicago, where he became instructor in experimental psychology in 1904. He was professor of experimental and comparative psychology and director of the psychological laboratory at Johns Hopkins University, 1908–20. He wrote "Suggestions of Modern Science Concerning Education," (1917,) "Psychology from the Standpoint of a Behaviorist," (1919,) "Behaviorism," (1925,) etc.

Watson, (John Crittenden,) an American admiral, born at Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1842. He served under Farragut in the civil war on the Mississippi and Mobile Bay; afterwards held various commands, and was made commodore in 1897; commanded the blockading squadron on the North Cuban coast May to June, 1898, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the Eastern Squadron June 27, making the Oregon his flag-ship on July 4. He was subsequently made rear-admiral, and succeeded Admiral Dewey as naval commander at Manila. Died in 1924.

Watson, (John Fanning,) an American antiquary and historical writer, born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1780. He published "Annals of Philadelphia," (1830,) "Historic Tales of the Olden Times in New York," (1832,) and other similar works. He resided for many years in Philadelphia. Died in 1860.

Watson, (Richard,) D.D., an English divine and miscellaneous writer, born in Westmoreland in 1737. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a sizar in 1754, and in 1767 was appointed one of the head tutors. Having taken his degree of M.A., he was chosen in 1764 to succeed Dr. Hadley as professor of chemistry, and in 1771 became regius professor of theology. He rose through various minor preferments to be Bishop of Llandaff in 1782. He had already published several works of a political nature, one of which was entitled "The Principles of the Revolution Vindicated." His "Letter to Archbishop Cornwallis on the Church Revenues" came out in 1783. Among his other writings may be named his "Apology for Christianity, in a Series of Letters addressed to Edward Gibbon, Esq.," (1776,) "An Apology for the Bible," (1796,) in answer to Thomas Paine, "Chemical Essays," and "Miscellaneous Tracts on Religious, Political, and Agricultural Subjects," (1815.) Died in 1816.

Watson, (Robert,) a Scottish historian, born at Saint Andrew's in 1730. He studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and became in 1777 principal of the united colleges of Saint Leonard and Saint Salvador at Saint Andrew's. He published the same year a good "History of Philip II. of Spain," which enjoyed considerable popularity for a time; but it has been eclipsed by the more elaborate works of Motley and Prescott. He died in 1780, leaving an unfinished "History of Philip III."

Watson, (Sereno,) an American botanist, born at East Windsor Hill, Connecticut, December 1, 1826. He graduated at Yale College in 1847. He published a volume of government botanical reports, (1871,) and "Bibliographical Index of North American Botany," (1876,) and was principal author of two volumes (1876, 1880) of the "Botany of California." Died in 1892.

Watson, (Thomas,) an English nonconformist minister, became rector of Saint Stephen's, Walbrook, London, in 1646. He was ejected about 1662, after which he preached occasionally. He wrote, besides other works, a "Body of Divinity," (1692.) Died about 1690.

Watson, (Thomas,) an English bishop and Roman Catholic. He was appointed Bishop of Lincoln in 1557, but on the accession of Elizabeth he was imprisoned. He died in prison in 1582.

Watson, (Thomas,) an English poet, born in London, probably about 1557. He was educated at Oxford, and studied law. He published five small volumes of Latin verse, and three of English. Among his writings are a Latin translation of the "Antigone" of Sophocles, (1581,) "The Hecatompathia, or Passionate Centurie of Love," (1582,) "Melibœus," in Latin, with a translation into English verse, and "The Teares of Fancy, or Love Dis-

dained," in English sonnets. His verse is mostly amatory in character, but pure in tone. Died in 1592. Watson was greatly admired in his own day, but has ever since been singularly neglected. He may be regarded as the best example in English literature of the "amorettist," or writer of love-poetry of which the object is purely imaginary or non-existent.

Watson, (Sir THOMAS,) BART., M.D., F.R.S., an English physician and writer on medical subjects, born at Kentisbeare, Devonshire, in 1792. He graduated with honours at Cambridge, studied medicine, and rose to great distinction as a practitioner. He published "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic," (5th edition, 1871,) "The Abolition of Zymotic Diseases," (1879,) etc. Died December 11, 1882.

Watson, (THOMAS E.,) author and politician, born in Columbia county, Ga., in 1856. Became a lawyer, was in the Georgia legislature 1882–83, and in Congress 1891–93, was nominated for vice-president by the Populist party in 1896 and for president in 1904. Afterwards founded "Tom Watson's Magazine" and other periodicals. Published a brilliant "Story of France" in 1898, following this by a number of biographical and other works.

Watson, (Sir WILLIAM,) F.R.S., English physician and botanist, born in London, 1715. Obtained the Copley medal in 1745 for his discoveries in electricity. Contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions." Died 1787.

Watson, (WILLIAM,) an English poet, born at Wharfdale, Yorkshire, in 1858. His first poem to attract attention was "Wordsworth's Grave," (1890.) Published "Excursions in Criticism" in 1893. He has written many notable poems since that date, issuing collections in 1898, 1906, and 1909.

Watson, (WILLIAM R.,) an American political writer, born in Rhode Island in 1799. Died in 1864.

Watt, wŏt, (GREGORY,) son of the following, born in 1777, was a geologist, and became a member of the firm of Boulton and Watt. Wrote on the development of basalt. Died in 1804.

Watt, (JAMES,) a Scottish engineer, philosopher, and inventor of great merit and celebrity, was born at Greenock, on the Clyde, on the 19th of January, 1736. He was a son of James Watt, merchant, builder, and shipchandler. His mother's name was Agnes Muirhead or Muirheid. Being a child of delicate constitution, he was educated mostly at home. His favourite studies and pursuits were the experimental sciences and practical mechanics. Having adopted the trade of maker of mathematical instruments, he went to London in 1755 and served an apprenticeship of one year with John Morgan. In 1756 he returned to Scotland, with the intention to settle at Glasgow; but, as he was not a burgess, the corporation of arts and trades would not permit him to open a workshop in that city. The professors of the University of Glasgow then offered him a place of business within their precincts, and gave him the title of mathematical instrument maker to the University. He employed his evenings in the profound study of various sciences, learned most of the modern languages of Europe, and formed intimate friendships with Robison, Black, and other professors at Glasgow. In 1764 he married his cousin, Miss Miller, and, as his wife was the daughter of a burgess, he was then permitted to open a shop in Glasgow.

About 1764 he was employed to repair a model of Newcomen's steam-engine which was used in the classroom of the university, and perceived defects in it which induced him to make experiments on the application of steam-power. He discovered that water, when converted into steam, is expanded to eighteen hundred times its bulk. He ascertained that in the "atmospheric" engine of Newcomen there was a great waste of the steam which was condensed by the injection of cold water into the cylinder, and that to prevent this waste the cylinder must be continually kept as hot as the steam which enters it. In 1765 the fortunate idea occurred to him of condensing the steam in a separate vessel, which should be exhausted of air and always kept cool. "This capital improvement," says Dr. Black, "flashed on his mind at once, and filled him with rapture." ("History of Mr. Watt's Improvement of the Steam-Engine.") Another improvement which he invented about this time was the use of the expansive force of steam to depress the piston, instead of the pressure of the atmosphere.

He ceased to make mathematical instruments in 1768, after which he pursued the business of land-surveyor and civil engineer. He obtained a patent for his invention in January, 1769, and was supplied with some capital requisite to reduce his improvements to practice, by Dr. John Roebuck, who had a share in the patent. Before Watt could realize any profit from his new engine, Dr. Roebuck became insolvent, or so embarrassed that he could not advance any more funds. In a letter dated August, 1772, Watt writes, "I pursued my experiments till I found that the expense and loss of time lying wholly upon me, through the distress of Dr. Roebuck's situation, turned out to be a greater burthen than I could support, and I was obliged for a time to abandon my project. Notwithstanding my natural despondence, I am convinced that the machine may be made to answer in a very considerable degree, and in more forms than one, but that I am by no means the proper person to carry it into execution."

Watt was employed as surveyor or engineer in the construction of several canals, bridges, and other works in Scotland during the period from 1769 to 1773. Roebuck, who had advanced £1000 to the inventor, transferred in 1774 his share in the patent (*i.e.* two-thirds) to Matthew Boulton, of Soho, an enterprising man of business, who entered into partnership with Watt for the manufacture of steam-engines at Soho, near Birmingham. Boulton and Watt applied to Parliament for an extension of the term of their patent, and obtained the exclusive right to make and vend the new engine for a term of twenty-five years, (1775–1800.) A great saving of fuel was effected by the improvements of Watt, whose engines were soon extensively used to pump water out of the mines of Cornwall. In 1782 he took out a patent for the invention of the double-acting engine, in which the reciprocating rectilinear motion was converted into rotatory motion.

He afterwards invented several improvements, among which are the governor or "regulator by centrifugal force," the mechanism of parallel motion, the throttle-valve, and the steam barometer or float. The manufactory of engines at Soho was successful, and enriched both of the partners.

In 1783 Watt made an important chemical discovery,—the composition of water; but the honour of this discovery is claimed for Cavendish by some writers. To the substances which unite to form water, Watt applied the terms "phlogiston" and "dephlogisticated air." Dr. Dalton, in his "New System of Chemical Philosophy," (1810,) says, "The composition and decomposition of water were ascertained, the former by Watt and Cavendish, and the latter by Lavoisier and Meusnier." Another eminent chemist, Dr. Henry, wrote to James Watt, Junior, "There is no room for doubt as to your father's priority." The honour of this discovery was also ascribed to Watt by Sir D. Brewster, Lord Jeffrey, and M. Dumas. (See a review of this controversy in an article entitled "Watt or Cavendish," by Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1848.) Watt was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1785. He remained in partnership with Boulton until 1800, and then resigned his business to his two sons. In 1814 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute. Having lost his first wife in 1773, he married a Miss MacGregor a few years later. He died at Heathfield, near Birmingham, in August, 1819. In the same year Lord Jeffrey composed a eulogy on Watt, from which we quote as follows: "By his admirable contrivances, it [the steam-engine] has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and its flexibility, for the prodigious power which it can exert, and the ease and precision and ductility with which it can be varied, distributed, and applied. The trunk of an elephant, that can pick up a pin or rend an oak, is as nothing to it. It can draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a

bauble in the air. . . . He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain rectifying and methodizing power of understanding, which extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it. His stores of miscellaneous knowledge were immense, and yet less astonishing than the command he had at all times over them." "I look upon him," says the poet Wordsworth, "considering both the magnitude and the universality of his genius, as perhaps the most extraordinary man that this country ever produced."*

See J. P. MUIRHEAD, "Life of James Watt," 1858, and "The Origin and Progress of the Mechanical Inventions of J. Watt, illustrated by his Correspondence," 3 vols., 1854; F. ARAGO, "Vie de Watt," 1838; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen;" SAMUEL SMILES, "Brief Biographies;" LORD JEFFREY, article on Watt in the "Edinburgh Review" for 1819; DR. HOEFER, article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" J. FORBES, "Dissertation" in the 8th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" article in the "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" J. FORBES, "Dissertation" in the 8th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Watt, (JAMES,) the eldest son of the preceding, was born in February, 1769. He studied natural philosophy, chemistry, and mineralogy, and learned to speak the French language fluently. About 1790 he went to Paris, became inflamed with enthusiasm for liberty and equality, and took an active part in the Revolution. "He was for some time," says Muirhead, "in company with Thomas Cooper and Wordsworth the poet, in the habit of associating with many of those men who afterwards attained a dreadful celebrity, and, as Southey has mentioned, was at that time the means of preventing a duel between Danton and Robespierre." ("Life of James Watt.") Robespierre having in 1792 insinuated that Watt was an emissary of Pitt, Watt sprang on the tribune of the Jacobin Club and defended himself in a brief and impassioned speech, after which he instantly quitted Paris. In 1800 he became a partner of Boulton the younger in the manufacture of engines at Soho. He rendered some services to the cause of steam-navigation by experiments on marine engines. In 1817 he made a voyage to Holland in the steamboat Caledonia, which he owned, and which was the first that crossed the Channel. He died, unmarried, at Aston Hall, in 1848.

Watt, (JAMES HENRY,) an eminent English engraver, born in London in 1799, was a pupil of Charles Heath. Among his master-pieces we may name "The Highland Drover's Departure" and "Horses at the Fountain," after Landseer, and "Christ Blessing Little Children," after Eastlake. Died in 1867.

Watt, (ROBERT,) a Scottish physician and medical writer, born in Ayrshire in 1774. He was president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, and published, among other works, a "Treatise on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chin-Cough." He also compiled the "Bibliotheca Britannica, or a General Index to British and Foreign Literature," (4 vols., 1820.) Died in 1819.

Watteau or Wateau, vȧ'tō', (ANTOINE,) a French painter, born at Valenciennes in 1684. He studied under Gillot and Audran, and acquired great celebrity in his peculiar department of the art. His favourite subjects were rural festivals, balls, masquerades, and military encampments, and in these he was perhaps unsurpassed. Horace Walpole observes, "Watteau's shepherdesses —nay, his very sheep—are coquet; yet, though he fell short of the dignified grace of the Italians, there is an easy air in his figures, and that more familiar species of the graceful which we call genteel." His works are very numerous. He died in 1721.

Watterson, (HENRY,) journalist, born at Washington, D. C., in 1840. Engaged early in journalism, was a Confederate staff officer in the Civil War, and in 1867 purchased the "Louisville Journal," which later became the "Courier-Journal" and one of the leading Democratic papers in the country. Served one term in Congress, declined a re-election, and has gained distinction as a journalist, orator, and writer. Died Dec. 22, 1921.

Watteville, de, deh vȧt'vèl', (ADOLPHE du Grabe—dü grȧb,) BARON, a French economist, born in Paris in 1801. He wrote several works on charitable institutions, etc. Died November 18, 1866.

Wattier, vȧ'te-ȧ', (CHARLES ÉMILE,) a French painter, was born in Paris in 1800 . died November 22, 1868.

Watts, wŏts, (ALARIC ALEXANDER,) poet and journalist, born at London in 1799. Edited "The Literary Souvenir" and other papers and published "Lyrics of the Heart and Other Poems," (1851.) Died in 1864.

Watts, (GEORGE FREDERICK,) an English painter, born in London in 1820. Among his principal works we may name his "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana," "Alfred inciting the Saxons to Maritime Enterprise," and "The School of Legislation," a fresco, in Lincoln's Inn. Died July 1, 1904.

Watts, (HENRY,) F.R.S., an English chemist, born about 1824. He translated Gmelin's "Hand-Book of Chemistry," (18 vols., 1849–71,) but is best known for his great "Dictionary of Chemistry," (8 vols., 1861–81.) Died June 30, 1884.

Watts, (ISAAC,) an eminent English divine and sacred poet, born at Southampton in 1674. He was educated at an Independent academy in London, where he distinguished himself by his attainments in theology, Hebrew, logic, and Latin poetry. In 1696 he became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp, at Stoke Newington, and in 1702 succeeded Dr. Chauncy as pastor of the Independent Church in Mark Lane, London. Having been attacked with a severe illness in 1712, he was compelled to retire for a time from his office, and, on the invitation of Sir Thomas Abney, went to reside in his family at Theobalds, where he remained till his death, a period of nearly forty years. He died in 1748, and a monument was erected over his grave by his devoted friends Sir John Hartopp and Lady Abney. Among his principal works we may name "Divine Songs attempted in Easy Language for the Use of Children," (1720,) "Logic, or the Right Use of Reason in the Inquiry after Truth," etc.," (1725,) "The Improvement of the Mind," (1741,) "Three Dissertations relating to the Christian Doctrine of the Trinity," "The Art of Reading and Writing English," and "Horæ Lyricæ." His "Psalms and Hymns" give him the first rank among English hymn-writers.

Watts, (THOMAS,) an Englishman, born in London, was employed many years in the British Museum, and caused one hundred thousand volumes of American books to be added to the library. He was appointed keeper of the printed books of that museum in 1866. Died in 1869.

Wat Tyler. See TYLER.

Waugh, waw, (ALEXANDER,) a Scottish minister of the United Secession Church, born in Berwickshire in 1754. He settled in London in 1782, became an eloquent and popular minister, and preached in that city forty-four years. Died in 1827.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Waugh, waw, (BEVERLY,) D.D., an American Methodist bishop, born in Fairfax county, Virginia, October 25, 1789. He became a preacher in 1809, and in 1836 was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died at Baltimore, February 9, 1858.

Waugh, waw, (EDWIN,) an English poet, born at Rochdale, January 29, 1818. He became a printer and bookseller, and was author of "Lancashire Sketches," "Poems and Lancashire Songs," "Tufts of Heather," (tales,) "Rambles in the Lake Country," "Rambles and Reveries," and other volumes. Died April 30, 1890.

Waugh, (FREDERICK JUDD,) artist, born at Bordentown, New Jersey, in 1861. Was educated in art at Philadelphia and Paris, illustrated for London papers, and is represented by pictures at various galleries in England and the United States.—IDA WAUGH, his sister, born at Philadelphia, is also an artist of ability, her principal picture being "Hagar and Ishmael," at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

Wauters, wŏw'ters, ? (CHARLES AUGUSTIN,) a Belgian painter of high reputation, was born at Boom in 1811. Among his works are "The Passage of the Red Sea," and "Peter the Hermit preaching a Crusade." He became a resident of Brussels. Died November 4, 1869

*Quoted in Muirhead's "Life of Watt."

Wauters, (Émile Charles,) a Belgian painter, born in Brussels, November 29, 1846. At an early age he took a prominent place as a painter of historical pictures.

Wawrzecki, vav-zhĕts'kee, (Thomas,) Count, a Polish general, succeeded Kosciusko as commander of the army in 1794. On the capture of Warsaw by Suwarow, November, 1794, he retired to Sandomir, where he was taken prisoner. He was liberated in 1797. Died in 1816.

Wāy, (Albert,) an English archæologist, born at Bath, June 23, 1805. He was the founder of the "Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," and was a frequent contributor to antiquarian and other periodicals. Died at Cannes, March 22, 1874.

Wāy'lạnd, or Wayland the Smith, (Ger. Wieland, wee'lânt; Anglo-Saxon Veland, vä'lânt; Fr. Gallans, gä'lôN'; Norse Völundr, *i.e.*, "skilful," from the root of *wile* and *guile*,) in the Norse, German, and English folk-lore, a celebrated blacksmith and wizard, whose myth assumes many forms. He is even one of the characters of Scott's "Kenilworth." The Norse sagas make him of the race of the sea-jotuns. Wayland, like Vulcan, was lame, and, like Dædalus, he made wings and could fly. The story assumes a thousand forms, and in its varied aspects seems to be the common property of the whole Aryan race.

Wāy'lạnd, (Francis,) D.D., an eminent Baptist divine, born in New York in March, 1796. He graduated at Union College in 1813, and subsequently studied at the Andover Theological Seminary. In 1826 he was chosen president of Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island. Among his principal works are "Elements of Moral Science," (1835,) "Elements of Political Economy," (1837,) "Limitations of Human Responsibility," (1840,) a correspondence with Dr. Fuller on the subject of slavery, entitled "Christianity and Slavery," (1845,) and "Intellectual Philosophy," (1854.) Died in 1865. "I think," says R. W. Griswold, "that his 'Treatise on Human Responsibility' will be looked upon as one of the great guiding monuments of human thought in the department to which it refers."

See Griswold, "Prose Writers of America," p. 364; Allibone, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Memoirs of Francis Wayland," by his sons, 1867.

Wāyne, (Anthony,) an able American general, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1745. He followed the business of a surveyor in his youth, formed a friendship with Dr. Franklin, and married about 1767 a Miss Penrose, of Philadelphia. He afterwards lived on a farm in his native county, was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1774, and was a member of the committee of safety in 1775. In this year he raised and disciplined a regiment, and entered the army as a colonel. He served at the battle of Three Rivers, Canada, in June, 1776, soon after which he took command of Fort Ticonderoga, and was appointed a brigadier-general. About May, 1777, he joined the army of Washington in New Jersey. He commanded a division at the battle of Brandywine, where he distinguished himself, September, 1777, and led the right wing at the battle of Germantown, in October of that year. His conduct at the battle of Monmouth (June, 1778) was commended by General Washington. His most brilliant achievement was the capture of the strong fortification of Stony Point, on the Hudson River, which he surprised and took by assault on the night of July 15, 1779, for which exploit Congress gave him a vote of thanks. He was wounded in the head in this action. He served at the battle of Green Springs, Virginia, in July, 1780, and took part in the capture of the British army at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. After this event he commanded in Georgia, and defeated the Indians. He was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, in December, 1787. He was raised to the rank of major-general, and was appointed in 1792 commander of the army sent against the Indians. In August, 1794, he gained a complete victory over the Miamis in Western Ohio. Although he was sometimes called "Mad Anthony," on account of his daring and impetuous valour, he was not deficient in prudence and judgment. He died at Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, in December, 1796, leaving a son Isaac, who became a colonel and Senator.

See John Armstrong, "Life of General Anthony Wayne," in Sparks's "American Biography," vol. iv.

Wāyn'flete, (William,) was created Bishop of Winchester in 1447, and lord chancellor in 1456. He founded Magdalene College, Oxford. Died in 1486.

Weale, weel, (John,) an English publisher, born about 1792, lived in London. He edited several useful scientific works. Died in December, 1862.

Wēa'vẹr, (George Sumner,) D.D., an American Universalist minister, born at Rockingham, Vermont, December 24, 1818. He became a lawyer, but was ordained about 1848. His principal works are "Mental Science," (1851,) "Hopes and Helps for the Young," (1852,) "Aims and Aids for Girls," (1854,) "Ways of Life," "The Christian Household," (1855,) "The Open Way," (1873,) "Moses and Modern Science," (1874,) "The Heart of the World," (1883,) and "Lives and Graves of our Presidents," (1884.) Several of these works have had very extensive currency.

Wēa'vẹr or Wee'vẹr, (John,) an English antiquary, was born in 1576, probably in Lancashire. He published a work entitled "Ancient Funeral Monuments in Great Britain." Died in 1632.

Weaver, (Thomas,) an English geologist, born in the eighteenth century, studied under the celebrated Werner at Freiberg. He published "Memoirs on the Geology of the East and South of Ireland," and other works of the kind. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the Geological Society. Died in 1855.

Webb, (Alexander S.,) an American general, a son of James Watson Webb, was born about 1834. He graduated at West Point in 1855, was wounded at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, served at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, and was disabled by a wound at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 8–12. In 1871 he became president of the College of the City of New York. He published "The Peninsula," a historical work, etc. Died February 12, 1911.

Webb, (James Watson,) an American journalist, born at Claverack, New York, in 1802. He became in 1829 editor of the "Morning Courier and New York Enquirer," a leading journal of the Whig party. He was appointed in 1861 minister to Brazil by President Lincoln. Died June 7, 1884.

Webb, (Philip Barker,) an English botanist and scholar, was born in Surrey about 1793. He inherited an ample fortune, and travelled extensively in Europe and Asia. With M. Berthelot, he published a "Natural History of the Canaries," with plates, (3 vols.) Among his works is "Iter Hispaniense, or a Synopsis of Spanish Plants." Died in Paris in 1854.

Webb, (Philip Carteret,) an English antiquary and legal writer, born in 1700; died in 1770.

Webb, (Sydney,) an English economist, born at London in 1859. His works include "Socialism in England," (1890,) "The History of Trade Unionism," (in conjunction with his wife, 1894,) "Industrial Democracy," "Problems of Modern Industry," (1898,) etc.

Webbe, wĕb, (George,) a learned English theologian, born in Wiltshire in 1581. He became Bishop of Limerick in 1634. He wrote, besides other works, "The Practice of Quietness." Died in 1641.

Webbe, (Samuel,) an English composer, born in 1740. His works include anthems, masses, songs, and glees. The last-named compositions are esteemed master-pieces of the kind. Died in 1817.

Web'bẹr, (Charles Wilkins,) an American writer, born at Russellville, Kentucky, in 1819. He published "The Hunter Naturalist," (1851,) "Tales of the Southern Border," (1853,) and "Gold-Mines of the Gila." He was also a contributor to the "American Review" and the "Democratic Review." He was killed in Nicaragua in 1856, while serving under the filibuster Walker.

Web'bẹr, (John,) an English artist, born in London in 1751, accompanied Captain Cook's last expedition as draughtsman. Died in 1793.

Webber, (SAMUEL,) an American mathematician, born at Byfield, Massachusetts, in 1759. He became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard College in 1789, and in 1804 succeeded Willard as president of that institution. He published a "System of Mathematics," (1801.) Died July 17, 1810.

Weber, (ALBRECHT FRIEDRICH,) a German Sanscrit scholar, born at Breslau, February 17, 1825. He studied in Breslau, Bonn, and Berlin, and in the last-named university was made extraordinary professor of Sanscrit in 1856, and full professor in 1867. He was author of "Indische Studien," (1849; vol. xv., 1878,) and edited the "White Yajur-Veda," (1849-59,) and many minor treatises on Sanscrit subjects. D. in 1901.

Weber, (BEDA,) a Tyrolese writer, born in 1798, published "Songs from the Tyrol," (1842,) "Andrew Hofer and the Year 1809," etc. Died in 1858.

Weber, (BERNHARD ANSELM,) a German composer, born at Mannheim in 1766, became chapel-master at Berlin. Died in 1821.

Web'er, (C. PHILIPP,) a German-American artist of rare skill, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, June 23, 1849. He was brought to Philadelphia in 1852, and studied art in Munich, Nuremberg, etc., 1867-73. His pictures have won prizes, (Sydney, 1880, Melbourne, 1881,) and a medal in London, 1873.

Weber, (ERNST HEINRICH,) a German anatomist and physiologist, son of Michael Weber, noticed below, was born at Wittenberg in 1795. He became professor of human anatomy and of physiology at Leipsic in 1840. Among his principal works are his "Comparative Anatomy of the Sympathetic Nerve," (1817,) and "Anatomical and Physiological Annotations," (in Latin.) Died January 26, 1878. His brother EDUARD FRIEDRICH (born 1806, died 1871) published several physiological treatises.

Weber, (wā'bẹr or vā'bair', (FRÉDÉRIC,) a Swiss engraver, born at Bâle in 1813. He became a resident of Paris, and engraved many portraits. Died in 1882.

Weber, (GEORG,) a German historian, born at Bergzabern, in Rhenish Bavaria, February 10, 1808. He was educated at Erlangen, and became a professor and director in the Superior Communal School at Heidelberg. He published two well-known works on "Universal History," (the larger in 13 vols.,) also a "History of German Literature," a "History of the Israelites," etc. Died in 1888.

Weber, (GOTTFRIED,) a German composer and writer upon music, born at Freinsheim in 1779; died in 1839.

Weber, (HENRY WILLIAM,) an antiquarian writer, of German extraction, was born at Saint Petersburg in 1783. He settled in Scotland, where he published a poem entitled "The Battle of Flodden Field," and "Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries." Died in 1818.

Weber, (KARL JULIUS,) a German writer, born at Langenburg in 1767. His chief work is entitled "Letters of Germans Travelling in Germany." Died in 1832.

Weber, (MICHAEL,) a German Protestant theologian, born near Weissenfels in 1754, became professor of divinity at Wittenberg. He wrote several exegetical and theological works. Died in 1833.

Web'er, [Ger. pron. wā'bẹr,] (PAUL,) a distinguished landscape-painter, born in Germany about 1820. In early life he came to the United States, and practised his art for many years in Philadelphia. Mr. Weber's landscapes are remarkable for a certain aerial softness which imparts to them an indescribable charm. Several years since he returned to Germany and established himself at Darmstadt.

Weber, (THEODOR,) a German marine painter, born at Leipsic, May 11, 1838. He has painted many shipwrecks, and is distinguished by realism and by smooth and solid technic and correct drawing.

Weber, (VEIT,) a German poet of the latter part of the fifteenth century. He was the author of several battle-songs, one of which is entitled "The Battle of Murten."

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Weber, (WILHELM EDUARD,) a German physiologist and scientific writer, brother of Ernst Heinrich, noticed above, was born at Wittenberg in 1804. He studied at Halle, and was appointed, in 1831, professor of physics at Göttingen. He published, conjointly with his brother Ernst, a treatise entitled "The Wave Theory grounded on Experiments," etc., (1825,) "On the Magnetism of the Earth," (in conjunction with Gauss,) and several other works. Died June 24, 1891.

Weber, (WILHELM ERNST,) a German scholar and teacher, born at Weimar in 1790. He published editions of Herodian and other classics, and several original works. Died in 1850.

Weber, von, fon wā'bẹr, (EMMANUEL,) COUNT, a German jurist, born near Leipsic in 1659. He became professor of history at Giessen in 1698, and published many legal works. Died in 1726.

Weber, von, (KARL MARIA FRIEDRICH ERNST,) BARON, an eminent German composer and musician, born at Eutin, in Holstein, in 1786. He was successively instructed in music by Michael Haydn, Valesi, and Kalcher, and, after the composition of several works of minor importance, he brought out, in 1800, his opera of "The Forest Girl," ("Das Waldmädchen.") He soon after visited Vienna, where he made the acquaintance of Joseph Haydn and the Abbé Vogler. In 1807 he made a professional tour through Germany, taking up his residence for a time with Duke Lewis of Würtemberg, where he remodelled his opera of "Das Waldmädchen," under the title of "Sylvana;" it was performed with brilliant success in 1810. He was appointed, in 1813, director of the Opera at Prague, and in 1817 became chapel-master and manager of the German Opera at Dresden. He married the same year the celebrated actress Lina Brandt. His opera of "Der Freischütz," which is esteemed his master-piece, came out in 1822, and was received with the greatest applause at Berlin and London. His "Euryanthe," performed at Vienna in 1823, was less generally admired. Having been commissioned to compose an opera for the Covent Garden Theatre, London, he brought out, in 1826, his "Oberon," which was eminently successful, being represented twenty-seven times. He died the same year, of pulmonary disease. His remains were removed in 1844 from the Catholic chapel at Moorfields to the family vault at Dresden.

See VICTOR MAGNIEN, "Étude biographique sur C. M. Baron de Weber," 1848; BARBEDETTE, "Weber, Essai de Critique musicale," 1862; FÉTIS, "Biographie Universelle des Musiciens;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for January, 1831.

Weber, von, (PHILIPP KARL MAX MARIA,) BARON, a German engineer and author, a son of the preceding, was born at Dresden in 1822. He published "Roland's Quest for the Graal," a Life of his father, and many other works. His treatises on railway-construction are very important. Died in 1881.

Web'ster, (ALEXANDER,) a popular and eloquent Scottish minister, born in Edinburgh about 1707. He preached at the Tolbooth Church of that city, and became an influential citizen. He founded a useful institution to grant annuities to the widows of the Scottish clergy. Died in 1784.

Web'ster, (AUGUSTA,) an English poet, born at Poole, in Dorset, in 1840. Her maiden name was DAVIES. In 1863 she married Mr. Thomas Webster, law lecturer and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Among her writings are "Prometheus Bound," (1866,) after Æschylus, "Medea," (1868,) after Euripides, "Dramatic Studies," (1866,) "A Woman Sold," etc., (1867,) "Portraits," (1870,) "A Book of Rhymes," (1881,) "In a Day," (1882,) and other volumes of verse, besides "Lesley's Guardians," (a novel, 1864,) and other prose writings. Some of her books are published under the name of CECIL HOME. She was one of the most thoughtful writers of the modern school of poetry. Died in 1894.

Web'ster, (BENJAMIN,) an English comedian, born at Bath in 1800, became manager of the Haymarket Theatre in 1837, and subsequently of the Adelphi. Died July 8, 1882.

Web'ster, (DANIEL,) a celebrated American statesman, jurist, and orator, was born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782. He was a younger son of Ebenezer Webster, a farmer, and Abigail Eastman

both persons of vigorous intellect and high-toned morality. On account of the delicacy of his constitution, he was permitted to pass a large part of his childhood in play, which he dearly loved. He also loved books, among which Addison's "Spectator" was an especial favourite with him. Having learned the rudiments of education at home, and in the common schools of the vicinity, he was sent, in May, 1796, to Phillips Exeter Academy, of which Benjamin Abbot was the principal. Young Webster was at that time so diffident, as he himself tells us, that he could not be induced to declaim before the school. "The kind and excellent Buckminster," says he, in his autobiography, "sought to persuade me to perform the exercise of declamation like other boys, but I could not do it." In February, 1797, he quitted the academy of Exeter, and pursued his studies under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen. His father, although burdened with a large family and hardly able to defray the expense, had resolved to send Daniel to college. Having read six books of Virgil's "Æneid" and some of Cicero's orations, and obtained a little knowledge of Greek grammar, he entered Dartmouth College as a freshman in August, 1797. According to his own statement, he was "miserably prepared both in Latin and Greek," and he had little taste or genius for mathematics. His habits at college were studious and regular. "By the close of his first year," says Edward Everett, "young Webster had shown himself decidedly the foremost man of his class; and that position he held through his whole college course." He was also the best writer and public speaker in the college. By teaching school during vacations he earned money, which he gave to aid his elder brother Ezekiel, whom the family sent to college, not without great sacrifices and privations. This brother, who was called by some the handsomest man in the United States, became a prominent lawyer, and died in 1829. Daniel graduated in August, 1801, and began to study law in the office of Thomas W. Thompson, of Salisbury, who was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1814. In order to earn a supply of money for his brother who was at college, he took charge of an academy at Fryeburg, in Maine, with a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Here he remained about eight months, and returned to Mr. Thompson's office in the autumn of 1802. Upon coming of age he joined the Congregational (Orthodox) Church. In politics he was a zealous Federalist. He was passionately fond of hunting and fishing, both in his youth and his mature life.

To perfect his legal education, he went to Boston in July, 1804, and had the good fortune to be received as a clerk in the office of Christopher Gore, an eminent lawyer and statesman. Here he read Vattel and Puffendorf, but devoted himself chiefly to the study of the common law, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1805. He practised nearly two years at Boscawen, and in 1807 removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Before this date he had delivered several Fourth-of-July orations. In June, 1808, he married Grace Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was soon regarded as a fit antagonist for Jeremiah Mason, who was the greatest lawyer in the State, and was many years older than Webster. In November, 1812, he was elected as a Federalist to the National House of Representatives, in which he took his seat in May, 1813. He opposed the war against Great Britain, took an active part in the debates which that war occasioned, and advocated an increase of the navy. His speeches on these subjects placed him in the first rank as a debater. He was re-elected to the fourteenth Congress, which met in December, 1815, when the violence of party spirit had greatly abated, and the return of peace had directed the attention of the national legislature to new and important questions. Among these was a charter of the Bank of the United States, to which he moved an amendment requiring the bank to pay deposits in specie. He also rendered an important service by a resolution presented April 26, 1816, requiring that all payments to the public treasury must be made in specie or its equivalents,—which resolution was adopted, and greatly improved the currency of the country.

Having resolved to retire from public life and devote himself to his profession, he removed, in 1816, from Portsmouth to Boston. On this wider arena his professional reputation was greatly increased, and he became in a few years the foremost lawyer in New England. His argument before the supreme court of the United States in the Dartmouth College case, in 1818, raised him to the highest rank as a constitutional lawyer. The case was decided in favour of his clients, and by this decision the law of the land in reference to collegiate charters was firmly established. Thenceforth he was retained in nearly all important cases that were argued before the supreme court at Washington. He also exhibited great skill as a criminal lawyer, in cross-examining witnesses, and in baffling the deepest plans of perjury and fraud. The effect of his arguments was enhanced by a deep-toned, musical, and powerful voice, and by the magnetism of his imposing presence and personal qualities. "His influence over juries," says "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1870, "was due chiefly to the combination of a power of lucid statement with his extraordinary oratorical force. . . . His power of setting forth truth was magnificent."

Mr. Webster was a member of the Convention which met in 1820 to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts. Of his services in this Convention, Judge Story expressed a high opinion in a letter to a friend, saying, "The whole force of his great mind was brought out, and in several speeches he commanded universal admiration." In December, 1820, he pronounced at Plymouth a celebrated oration on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. "This," says Everett, "was the first of a series of performances, aside from the efforts of the senate and the bar, by which Mr. Webster placed himself at the head of American orators." In 1822 he was elected by the voters of Boston a member of the Congress which met in December, 1823. On the subject of the Greek Revolution he made (January, 1824) a famous speech, in which he denounced the principles of the Holy Alliance with powerful effect.

As chairman of the judiciary committee, he reported a complete revision of the criminal law of the United States, which was approved by the House. He was re-elected, in the autumn of 1824, by a nearly unanimous vote, and supported John Q. Adams in the ensuing election of President. In June, 1825, he delivered an oration on laying the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. To the same class of orations belongs his admirable eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, pronounced in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in August, 1826. "His consummate skill of composition and delivery," says Mr. G. T. Curtis, "gave to a suppositious speech of John Adams all the effect of a real utterance of that patriot." George Ticknor, who heard this eulogy, says, "His bearing, as he stood before the vast multitude, was that of absolute dignity and power." He continued to serve in the House of Representatives until 1828, when he was transferred to the Senate of the United States. As a Senator he voted for the Tariff bill of 1828. Though not deeply interested in the Presidential election of 1828, he supported John Q. Adams in preference to General Jackson. Having lost his first wife, (who died in January, 1828,) he married Caroline Le Roy, of New York City, in December, 1829.

His most memorable parliamentary effort was his triumphant reply to Hayne, of South Carolina, who had affirmed the right of a State to nullify the acts of Congress, had assailed New England, and had provoked Mr. Webster by caustic personalities. It was on the 26th of January, 1830, that Webster began this great argument in defence of the Union and the Constitution, which was probably the most remarkable speech ever made in the American Congress. His peroration ends with the following magnificent passage: "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonoured fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known

and honoured throughout the earth, still foll high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as *What is all this worth?* nor those other words of delusion and folly, *Liberty first, and Union afterwards*—but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" "Webster had," says Mr. Curtis, "but a single night in which to make preparation to answer the really important parts of the preceding speech of his opponent."

In May, 1832, he made an important speech for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. This bill passed both houses of Congress, but was vetoed by President Jackson. About this date he purchased an estate at Marshfield, on the sea-shore, which was his usual summer residence. He supported Mr. Clay for President in the election of 1832, but in the great crisis of the Nullification question, in 1833, he opposed Clay's Compromise Tariff bill, and voted for the "Force Bill" of the Administration. On these subjects Webster and Calhoun were adversaries in debate. Mr. Webster became one of the most popular leaders of the Whig party, which was organized about 1834, and he was nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs of Massachusetts.

In September, 1837, as a member of the Senate, he opposed the Sub-Treasury bill in an elaborate speech, said to have been the most effective of all his arguments on the subjects of currency and finance. He visited England, Scotland, and France in 1839, attracting the admiration of Carlyle, who met him at table, and thus estimated him: "He is a magnificent specimen. As a logic-fencer, advocate, or parliamentary Hercules, one would incline to back him, at first sight, against all the extant world." He was re-elected to the Senate in January, 1839, and actively promoted the election of General Harrison to the Presidency in 1840, by public speeches at Saratoga, Richmond, Virginia, etc. In March, 1841, he was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison, after whose death he was retained in that office by Tyler. He negotiated with the English ambassador, Lord Ashburton, a treaty which settled the long and serious dispute about the Northeastern boundary of the United States. This important treaty was signed August 9, 1842. In compliance with the general desire of the Whigs, (whose interests President Tyler had betrayed,) he resigned office in May, 1843. He was urged to return to the national Senate; but his private interest and duties dissuaded him. In a letter dated February 5, 1844, he says, "I am now earning and receiving fifteen thousand dollars a year from my profession, which must be almost entirely sacrificed by a return to the Senate."

In the campaign of 1844 he earnestly advocated the election of Mr. Clay, who was his chief rival in the favour and leadership of the Whig party. He opposed the annexation of Texas, for the reason that it would involve the extension of slavery.

He was again elected a Senator of the United States in the winter of 1844–45, as the successor of Mr. Choate. In December, 1845, he made a speech in the Senate against the admission of Texas as a slave State, and in February, 1847, he declared that he opposed the prosecution of the Mexican war for the conquest of territory to form new States of our Union. Although Mr. Webster and his friends were disappointed by the nomination of General Taylor in 1848, he voted for him in preference to General Cass. In consequence of the acquisition of Mexican territory by conquest, the sectional conflict relative to slavery became more and more violent and irrepressible, with an alarming proclivity towards disunion. The houses of Congress became in 1850 the scene of intense excitement about the admission of California and the organization of the new territories. The imminent danger of this crisis was averted or postponed by Mr. Clay's "Compromise Measures," which Mr. Webster supported in an elaborate speech on the 7th of March, 1850. This compromise consisted of a number of resolutions, one of which declared that the new territories should be organized without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery; and another, that more effectual provision ought to be made by law for the restitution of fugitive slaves. On the first of these points he argued that he would not re-enact by human law what was already settled by a law of God; that slavery could not be introduced into those territories, by reason of their natural unfitness for slave labour. His support of these measures gave great offence to many of his admirers, and to the opponents of slavery, who accused him of sacrificing an important principle to a supposed political expediency.*

In July, 1850, before the final vote on the Compromise bill, President Taylor died, and was succeeded by Vice-President Fillmore, who appointed Mr. Webster secretary of state. On the 17th of July he addressed the Senate on the subjects connected with the Compromise bill and Wilmot proviso. This was his last speech in the Senate. He delivered an eloquent address on the 4th of July, 1851, at the laying of the corner-stone of the extension of the Capitol at Washington. His last important forensic argument was on the Indian Rubber Patent cause, at Trenton, in January, 1852. Among his later official acts was a celebrated despatch to Hülsemann, the Austrian chargé-d'affaires, occasioned by the revolt of the Hungarian patriots. This document was dated in December, 1851. In May, 1852, he was thrown from his carriage, and seriously injured, near Plymouth, Massachusetts; but he was afterwards able to revisit Washington. After all his sacrifices and concessions to the pro-slavery party, he received in the National Whig Convention of 1852 only thirty-two votes, and those from Northern men, although it was known that he wished to be nominated for the Presidency. He died at Marshfield, October 24, 1852, leaving one son, Fletcher, noticed below. His other sons and daughters died before their father.

In stature he was tall, his head and brain of great size, his eyes large, black, and lustrous. He was greatly distinguished for his conversational powers and genial temper in society. "To those," says Curtis, "who have known Mr. Webster only in public, it is difficult to give an idea of the genial affections which at every period of his life flowed out from him in the domestic circle, and still more difficult to paint the abounding gayety and humour and fascination of his early days." "He was," says "Fraser's Magazine" for August, 1870, "the greatest orator that has ever lived in the Western hemisphere. Less vehement than Calhoun, less persuasive than Clay, he was yet more grand and powerful than either."

"Mr. Webster," says Hallam, the great historian, "approaches as nearly to the *beau-idéal* of a republican senator as any man that I have ever seen in the course of my life; worthy of Rome or Venice, rather than of our noisy and wrangling generation." (Letter to Mrs. Ticknor, dated January 21, 1840.)

See GEORGE T. CURTIS, "Life of Daniel Webster," 2 vols., 1870; CHARLES LANMAN, "Private Life of Daniel Webster," 1853; S. L. KNAPP, "Life of D. Webster," 1851; MÄRCKER, "D. Webster, der Amerikanische Staatsmann," Berlin, 1853; EDWARD EVERETT, "Memoir of D. Webster," prefixed to an edition of Webster's Collective Works, 6 vols. 8vo, 1851; and his article on Daniel Webster in the "New American Cyclopædia."

Webster, (EBENEZER,) an American patriot of the Revolution, born at Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1739, was the father of Daniel Webster. He served in the war against the French, and in the subsequent campaigns of the Revolutionary war. Died in 1806.

Webster, (EZEKIEL,) a son of the preceding, born in 1780, graduated at Dartmouth College, and acquired a high reputation as a lawyer. Died in 1829.

Webster, (FLETCHER,) an American officer, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1812, was a son of the

* It was not the ultra abolitionists only that condemned his course. Mr. Seward in 1858 spoke of Webster as "a great statesman, who for a large portion of his life led the vanguard of the army of freedom, . . . and who, on the great day when the contest came to a decisive issue, surrendered that great cause then in his place, and derided the proviso of freedom, the principle of the ordinance of 1787."

celebrated Daniel Webster. He served as assistant secretary of state in 1841 and 1842. He enlisted as colonel in the Union army in 1861, and was killed at the battle of Gainesville, or Bull Run, in August, 1862.

Webster, (JOHN,) an able English dramatist of the seventeenth century. His principal works are "The White Devil," "The Duchess of Malfi," (1623,) and "Appius and Virginia," (1624.) He occupies a high rank among the immediate successors of Shakspeare.

See "Retrospective Review," vol. vii., (1823;) CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Webster, (JOSEPH D.,) an American general, born in New Hampshire about 1811, became a civil engineer. He served as colonel at the capture of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, and was chief of staff to General Grant at the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7. He directed the artillery with skill in this action, and was promoted to be a brigadier-general. Died March 12, 1876.

Webster, (NOAH,) a distinguished American philologist and lexicographer, born at West Hartford, Connecticut, in October, 1758. He graduated at Yale College in 1778, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781, soon after which he became a schoolteacher. He published "Sketches of American Policy," (1785,) and "Dissertations on the English Language," (1789.) In 1793 he began to issue, in New York, a daily paper called "The Minerva," the name of which was soon changed to "Commercial Advertiser." In this journal he defended the policy of the Federal administration. About 1798 he removed to New Haven. He expended the labour of many years on a "Dictionary of the English Language," which was published in 1828 and was highly esteemed. An enlarged edition of this dictionary was published in 1840, and a quarto edition, revised by C. A. Goodrich, appeared in 1859. Another and greatly improved edition of Webster's Dictionary, with numerous pictorial illustrations incorporated in the body of the work, appeared in 1864. He died at New Haven in May, 1843.

See the "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. ii.; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "North American Review" for April, 1829.

Webster, (THOMAS,) a British geologist, born in the Orkney Islands about 1773. He wrote a treatise on "Fresh-Water Beds in the Isle of Wight," and became professor of geology in the London University. Died in 1844.

Webster, (THOMAS,) an English painter, born in London in 1800, studied at the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an associate in 1841. His favourite subjects are children, and his best works represent schoolboys and their sports. Among these we may name "The Slide," "A Farm-House Kitchen," "A See-Saw," "A School Play-Ground," "The Internal Economy of Dotheboys Hall," "Peasant Children," "Hide and Seek," "The Wreck Ashore," (1874,) "A Birthday Tea-Party," (1876,) and "The Letter," (1877.) He was chosen a Royal Academician in 1846, and resigned his membership in 1876. Died in 1886.

Webster, (WILLIAM,) an English clergyman and polemical writer, born in 1689. He became curate of Saint Dunstan, in West London, in 1715, and rector of Depden in 1733. Died in 1758.

Wechel, vă'shĕl' or wĕk'ĕl, (ANDREW,) an eminent printer, born in Paris about 1510, was a son of Christian, and was a Protestant. He succeeded his father in 1554, and purchased the stock of Henri Estienne in 1560. He carried on business in Paris until the massacre of 1572, and then removed his presses to Frankfort. Died in 1581.

Wechel, wĕk'ĕl, (CHRISTIAN,) a celebrated German printer, established a printing-office in Paris about 1527, from which he issued many excellent editions of the classics. He afterwards settled at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where his business was carried on with equal reputation and success by his son Andrew. Died in 1554.

Weckerlin, von, fon wĕk'ker-leen', (AUGUST,) a German agriculturist, born at Stuttgart in 1794, published a treatise "On English Agriculture," and other similar works. Died December 21, 1868.

Weckherlin, wĕk'ker-leen', (GEORG RUDOLF,) a German poet, born at Stuttgart in 1584. Having travelled in various parts of Europe, he settled eventually in London, and was employed by James I. and Charles I. in several important missions. He was one of the earliest reformers of German poetry, and he is said to have first introduced into the language the ode, sonnet, and epigram. Among his principal works we may name his heroic poem on the death of Gustavus Adolphus. Died about 1651.

See CARL P. CONZ, "Nachrichten von dem Leben G. R. Weckherlin's," 1803.

Weckherlin, (WILHELM LUDWIG,) a German writer, born near Würtemberg in 1739, was the author of several satirical and political works. Died in 1792.

Wed'der-burn, (ALEXANDER,) Lord Loughborough and Earl of Rosslyn, an eminent British jurist and politician, born in East Lothian in 1733. He was in early life an advocate of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence and the fierceness of his invective. Having quarrelled with the court, he removed to London in 1753, and was called to the bar a few years later. He took great pains to eradicate his Northern accent. He became king's counsel in 1763, was elected a member of Parliament about the same time, and joined the Northern circuit. "He was far from being a profound lawyer," says Lord Brougham. "His strength lay in dealing with facts; and here all his contemporaries represent his powers to have been unrivalled. It was probably this genius for narrative, for arguing upon probabilities, for marshalling and sifting evidence, that shone so brilliantly in his great speech at the bar of the House of Lords upon the celebrated Douglas cause, and which no less a judge than Mr. Fox pronounced to be the very finest he ever heard on any subject." ("Historical Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III.") He was appointed solicitor-general by Lord North in 1771, soon after which he and Thurlow became the two main supporters of the prime minister in the House of Commons. In a famous speech against the Americans before the privy council, he indulged in offensive personalities against Franklin, calling him a man of three letters,—the old Roman joke for a thief, *(fur.)* In 1778 he was appointed attorney-general, and in 1780 obtained the office of chief justice of the court of common pleas, with the title of Lord Loughborough. On the bench he continued to be an unscrupulous partisan, and during the short ministry formed by a coalition of Fox and Lord North (1783) he was chief commissioner of the great seal. In the first years of Pitt's administration Wedderburn was the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords. When the king became deranged, (1789,) he advised the Prince of Wales to proclaim himself regent; but his desperate counsels were not followed. He was one of the members that seceded from the Whig or opposition party on questions connected with the French Revolution, and was appointed lord chancellor in 1793. He retained this office until the formation of a new ministry, April, 1801, and was then created Earl of Rosslyn. He died, without issue, in 1805. According to Lord Brougham, "his prosperous career, supported by no fixed principles, illustrated by no sacrifices to public virtue, . . . at length closed in the disappointment of mean, unworthy desires, and ended amidst universal neglect."

See "Historical Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III.," vol. i.; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wedderburn, (DAVID,) a Scottish scholar and Latin poet, born about 1570. He taught school at Aberdeen, and wrote numerous poems. Died about 1650.

Wedderkopf, von, fon wĕd'der-kopf', (MAGNUS,) a statesman and jurist, born at Husum, in Holstein, in 1638. He became professor of law at Kiel, and prime minister of the Duke of Holstein in 1705. He published several legal works. Died in 1721. His brother GABRIEL, born in 1644, was a writer on theology, pastor at Kiel, and court preacher. Died in 1696.

Wedekind, wā'dĕh-kĭnt', (ANTON CHRISTIAN,) a German historical writer, born in the duchy of Verden in 1763. He published a "Chronological Manual of Modern History," (1816,) and other works. Died in 1845.

Wedekind, (GEORG CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB,) BARON, a German physician, born at Göttingen in 1761, became professor of medicine at Mentz. He published a number of medical and miscellaneous works. Died in 1831.

Wedekind, (GEORG WILHELM,) BARON, a son of the preceding, was born at Strasburg in 1796. He published an "Encyclopædia of Forest Science," (1847,) and other similar works. Died January 22, 1856.

Wedel, ŵā'dĕl, (ERNST HEINRICH,) a German physician, born at Gotha in 1671, was a son of Georg Wolfgang, noticed below. He was the author of a work entitled "On the Diseases of Public Speakers," ("De Morbis Concionatorum.") Died in 1708. His brother JOHANN ADOLF published several medical treatises.

Wedel, (GEORG WOLFGANG,) a learned German physician, born at Golzen, in Lusatia, in 1645. He studied at Jena, where he became professor of medicine in 1673. He was also first physician to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and was created in 1694 a count-palatine and imperial councillor. He was distinguished as a mathematician and Orientalist, as well as for his knowledge of medical science, and was one of the most voluminous writers of his time. Among his principal works we may name "Opiologia," etc., (1674,) "Exercitationes Pathologicæ," (1675,) and "Pharmacy reduced to the Form of an Art," (in Latin.) Died in 1721.

Wedel, (JOHANN ADOLF,) a medical writer, a son of the preceding, born at Jena in 1675, became professor in the University of Jena in 1709. Died after 1746.

Wedel, (JOHANN WOLFGANG,) a German botanist, born in 1708, practised medicine at Jena. He wrote "Botanical Essay," ("Tentamen Botanicum," 1747.) Died in 1757.

Wedel, von, fon ŵā'dĕl, (KARL HEINRICH,) a Prussian general, born in the Uckermark in 1712. He distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war. The victory of the Prussians at Leuthen (1757) was attributed to Wedel by Frederick the Great. Died in 1782.

Wedel-Jarlsberg, ŵā'dĕl yarls'bĕrg, (JOHANN KASPAR HERMANN,) a Danish statesman, was born at Montpellier, in France, in 1779. He studied at Copenhagen, and rose through several offices to be minister of finance in 1822. Died in 1840.

Wĕdg'wood, (JOSIAH,) a celebrated English artisan, born in Burslem, in Staffordshire, in 1730. His opportunities for education were very limited, and in his early youth he worked in the pottery of an elder brother at Burslem. In 1759 he established in that place a manufactory of ornamental pottery, where he soon after produced the beautiful cream-coloured ware since called by his name. A table-service of this kind was ordered by Queen Charlotte, who appointed Wedgwood her potter. He subsequently opened a warehouse in London, where he executed copies of antique vases, cameos, and sculpture, remarkable for their accuracy and exquisite workmanship. Among his works in this department were fifty copies of the celebrated Portland vase, which were sold for fifty guineas each. Some of his compositions were of such hardness and indestructibility as to render them invaluable for chemical vessels. His works were not only of the greatest benefit to the manufactures and commercial prosperity of his country, but exerted a powerful influence in refining the national taste. Wedgwood was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed several treatises to the "Transactions" of that body. Died in 1795.

See ELIZA METEYARD, "Life of J. Wedgwood, from his Private Correspondence," 1864; L. JEWETT, "The Wedgwoods," 1865; J. MARRYATT, "Collection towards a History of Pottery," etc., 1850; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Edinburgh Review" for July and October, 1867.

Wed'more, (FREDERICK,) an English art-critic, born at Clifton, July, 1844. He became a journalist and magazinist, and studied pictorial and dramatic art. He wrote "A Snapt Gold Ring," (a novel, 1871,) "Two Girls," (1874,) "Studies in English Art," (1876,) "Pastorals of France," (1877,) "Masters of Genre Painting," (1880,) "Four Masters of Etching," (1883,) etc. Died 1921.

Weed, (STEPHEN H.,) an American brigadier-general, born in New York, graduated at West Point in 1854. He was a skilful officer of artillery. He was killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, aged about thirty.

Weed, (THURLOW,) an American journalist and politician, born in Greene county, New York, in 1797. He learned the trade of printer, and edited several newspapers. He was an active member of the Anti-Masonic party, and in 1830 became the editor of the "Albany Evening Journal," which opposed the Albany Regency and was an able organ of the Whig party. He acquired distinction and great influence as a party manager for the Whigs and the Republicans. He was an intimate associate and adherent of William H. Seward. In the latter part of the civil war he ceased to be in unity with the Republican party. He favoured the policy of President Johnson in relation to reconstruction in 1866–67, but supported General Grant for the Presidency in 1868. Died November 22, 1882.

Weekes, weeks, (HENRY,) an English sculptor, born at Canterbury in 1807, was a pupil of Chantrey, whom he assisted for several years. Among his works are statues of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Bacon, and a monument to Shelley. Died May 28, 1877.

Weeks, (ROBERT KELLY,) an American poet, born in New York city in 1840, published "Poems," (1866,) and "Episodes and Lyric Pieces," (1870.)

Weemš, (MASON L.,) an American biographical writer, was rector of Mount Vernon parish, Virginia. He was the author of "A History of the Life and Death, Virtues and Exploits, of General George Washington," etc., (1800,) "Life of General Francis Marion," (4th edition, 1816,) and biographies of Franklin (1817) and of William Penn, (1829.) They are written in a lively, entertaining style, but are not to be relied upon as biographies or histories. Died in 1825.

Weeninx, wā'ninks, or **Weenix,** wā'niks, (JAN BAPTIST,) THE OLD, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1621. He studied under Abraham Bloemaert, and afterwards spent several years at Rome, where he was extensively patronized. His works include portraits, historical pictures, animals, and marine views, in all of which he acquired a very high reputation. Died in 1660.

His son JAN, surnamed THE YOUNG, was born at Amsterdam in 1644. He was instructed in painting by his father, whose style and favourite subjects he adopted. As a colorist, he was esteemed superior to his father, and his hunting-scenes and birds are regarded as master-pieces. Died in 1719.

See DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres Flamands, Hollandais," etc.; CHARLES BLANC, "Histoire des Peintres."

Weerdt, de, dĕh wairt, (ADRIAN,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Brussels, lived about 1550.

Weert. See WERTH.

Weever. See WEAVER, (JOHN.)

Wegelin, ŵā'gĕh-leen', (JACQUES,) a Swiss historian, born at Saint Gall in 1721. He became professor of history at Berlin in 1765, and wrote, besides other works, "Memoirs on the Philosophy of History," (4 vols., 1772–79,) and "Universal History," (6 vols., 1776–80.) Died in Berlin in 1791.

Wegener, wā'gĕh-nĕr, (CASPAR FREDERIK,) a Danish historian and publicist, born in Fünen in 1802. He acquired a high reputation by several works on Danish history. He became director of the national archives in 1848.

Wegner, ŵĕg'nĕr, (GOTTFRIED,) a German theologian, born in Silesia in 1644. He became professor of theology at Königsberg, and court preacher. Died in 1709.

Wegscheider, ŵāg'shī'dĕr, (JULIUS AUGUST LUDWIG,) a German theologian of the rationalistic school, was born at Kübbelingen, in Brunswick, in 1771. He became professor of theology at Halle in 1810. His principal work is entitled "Institutes of Dogmatic Christian Theology," (in Latin, 1818.) Died in 1849.

Wehl, (FEODOR,) a German author, born at Breslau in 1821. He was made manager of the Stuttgart court theatre in 1870. His works were numerous, embracing fiction, essays, dramas, etc. He published in 1885 an account of his vexatious experience as a theatrical manager. Died in 1890.

Weichert, ŵī'kĕrt, (JONATHAN AUGUST,) a German scholar, born in Saxony in 1788, published editions of Pomponius Mela and other classics. Died in 1844.

Weiden, von, fon ṽī′dẹn, **Weda,** ṽā′dā, or **Wied,** ṽeet, (HERMANN,) COUNT, a German prelate, born in Nassau in 1472. He was elected Archbishop and Elector of Cologne in 1515, and persecuted the Protestants for a number of years. About 1540 he changed his course, and patronized Bucer and other Reformers. Having been excommunicated by the pope in 1546, he resigned in 1547, and died in 1552.

Weidler, ṽī′dlẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German astronomer and mathematician, born in Thuringia in 1691. He became in 1721 professor of mathematics at Wittenberg. He published a number of valuable works, in Latin, among which we may name his "Mathematical Institutes," "History of Astronomy," "Astronomical Bibliography," and "Treatise on Hydraulic Machines." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died in 1755.

Weigel, ṽīG′ẹl or ṽī′gẹl, (ERHARD,) a German mathematician and astronomer, born at Weida in 1625, became professor of mathematics at Jena. He was the inventor of several astronomical instruments, and published, among other works, one entitled "The Mirror of the Heavens," ("Himmels-spiegel.") Died in 1699.

Weigel, (JOHANN AUGUST GOTTLOB,) a German bookseller, born at Leipsic in 1773; died in 1846.

Weigel, (KARL CHRISTIAN **Leberecht**—lā′bẹhrĕKT,) a German physician and scholar, brother of the preceding, was born at Leipsic in 1769. He published a "Modern Greek-German-Italian Dictionary," and other works. Died in 1845.

Weigel, (VALENTIN,) a German theologian, founder of a sect of mystics called by his name, was born at Grossenhain, in Saxony, in 1533. His leading doctrines are said to resemble those of Tauler; and Jacob Böhme was one of his most noted disciples. His works were published after his death, which occurred in 1588.

See HILLIGER, "Vita V. Weigelii," 1721.

Weigel, von, fon ṽīG′ẹl or ṽī′gẹl, (CHRISTIAN **Ehrenfried**—ā′ren-ṽreet,) a German physician and naturalist, born at Stralsund in 1748, wrote "Observationes Botanicæ," and other works. Died in 1831.

Weigl, ṽīGl, (JOSEPH,) a musical composer, born at Eisenstadt, in Hungary, in 1766, became chapel-master of the Italian Opera at Vienna. His opera of "The Swiss Family" is esteemed one of his best works. Died in 1846.

Weil, ṽīl, (GUSTAV,) a distinguished German Orientalist, of Jewish extraction, was born at Sulzburg in 1808. He studied at Heidelberg, visited Egypt about 1830, and devoted himself to the study of the Arabic, Persic, and Turkish languages. He was appointed, after his return, assistant librarian, and professor of Oriental languages, in the University of Heidelberg, in 1845. Among his principal works are "The Poetical Literature of the Arabs," "Mohammed the Prophet," "History of the Caliphs," and "History of the Mussulman Peoples from Mohammed to Selim." Died August 29, 1889.

Weil, ṽīl, (HENRI,) a Franco-German philologist, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 26, 1818. He studied at Bonn, Berlin, Leipsic, and Paris, and became a French citizen. He held professorships at Strasburg and Besançon, and in 1876 became Greek professor in the École Normale Supérieure and the École des Hautes-Études, in Paris. Most of his publications are on the Greek tragedians and on Demosthenes.

Weilen, ṽīl′ẹn, (JOSEPH,) (originally named JOSEPH **Weil,**) an Austrian poet, born at Tetin, Bohemia, December 28, 1828. He became a soldier, and most of his life was a professor in the imperial military schools. Among his works are "Phantasien und Lieder," (1853.) "Männer vom Schwerte," etc. His tragedies are noteworthy. Among them are "Tristan," "Edda," "Graf Hoorn," and "Dolores." Died in 1889.

Weill, wīl, [Fr. pron. vȧl,] (ALEXANDRE,) a *littérateur* and journalist, of Jewish extraction, was born in Alsace in 1813. He was editor for a time of the "Gazette de France," and published a work entitled "Republic and Monarchy," (1848,) an "Essay on Schiller," and "The French of the Nineteenth Century," (1872.) Died 1899.

Weiller, von, fon ṽīl′lẹr, (KAJETAN,) a German teacher and educational writer, born at Munich in 1762. He became secretary-general of the Academy of Sciences in 1823. Died in 1826.

Weimar, DUCHESS OF. See AMELIA.

Weimar, (BERNARD,) DUKE OF. See BERNHARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

Weinbrenner, ṽīn′brĕn′nẹr, (FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German architect, born at Carlsruhe in 1766. He visited Rome in 1791, and spent several years in studying the remains of ancient art. On his return, in 1798, he was appointed inspector of buildings at Carlsruhe. Among his principal works are the theatre at Leipsic, and the Standeshaus theatre, the Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, and Hochberg palace, at Carlsruhe. He also founded in the latter place an institution for the study of architecture and the kindred arts. He was the author of a "Manual of Architecture," (1810,) a treatise "On Form and Beauty," (1819,) and other similar works. Died in 1826.

See his Autobiography, entitled "Denkwürdigkeiten aus Weinbrenner's Leben," 1829; A. W. SCHREIBER, "F. Weinbrenner, Denkmal," etc., 1826.

Weinlig, ṽīn′liG, (CHRISTIAN THEODOR,) a German musician and composer, born at Dresden in 1780; died in 1842.

His son, CHRISTIAN ALBRECHT, born in 1812, became professor of national economy at Erlangen, and published a "Manual of Theoretical Chemistry," (1840,) and other works. Died at Dresden, January 18, 1873.

Weinreich, ṽīn′rīK, or **Weinrich,** ṽīn′rĭK, (VALENTIN,) a German philologist and poet, born near Hartz in 1553, became rector at Eisenach. Died in 1622.

Weinrich, ṽīn′rĭK, (GEORG,) a learned theologian, born in Silesia in 1554. He preached at Leipsic, and published a number of works on theology. Died in 1617.

Weinrich, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) a German writer and Lutheran minister, born in 1683, lived at Meinungen. Died in 1727.

Weir, weer, (HARRISON WILLIAM,) an English artist, born at Lewes, May 5, 1824. He was apprenticed to a wood-engraver, and afterwards won distinction as a water-colour painter and book-illustrator. His birds and animals are especially noteworthy. Died January 1, 1906.

Weir, weer, (JOHN F.,) an American artist, born at West Point, New York, August 28, 1841. He was chosen to the National Academy in 1866. Among his paintings are "The Gun-Foundry" and "Forging the Shaft," besides many landscapes, portraits, and genre pictures. He also modelled a bronze statue of Benjamin Silliman, and another of T. D. Woolsey. Died 1926.

Weir, (JULIAN ALDEN,) an American painter, a son of R. W. Weir, was born at West Point, New York, August 30, 1852. He studied in the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and afterwards established himself as a painter in New York. In portraiture and figure-painting he is one of the most successful of the younger American artists.

Weir, weer, (ROBERT W.,) an American painter, born at New Rochelle, in New York, in 1803. Among his best works are "The Landing of Henry Hudson," "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims," and "The Antiquary introducing Lovell to his Womankind." Died in 1889.

See DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America;" TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists."

Weir, weer, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish journalist, born in Edinburgh about 1802. He edited successively the Edinburgh "Literary Journal," the Glasgow "Argus," and the "Daily News," a Liberal paper of London. Died in 1858.

Weisbach, ṽīs′bȧK, (JULIUS,) a German savant, born near Annaberg in 1806, published a "Manual for the Engineer and Machinist," and several treatises on hydraulics. Died in 1871.

Weise, ṽī′zẹh, [Lat. WEI'SIUS,] (CHRISTIAN,) a German writer, born at Zittau in 1642, became rector of the gymnasium in his native town. He was the author of a satirical romance, entitled "Die drei Hauptverderber," and a number of dramas, also several educational works. Died in 1708.

See HERMANN PALM, "C. Weise, eine literar-historische Abhandlung," 1854: S. GROSSER, "Vita C. Weisii," 1710.

Weisflog, ŵīs'flŏg, (KARL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Sagan in 1770, published a number of humorous tales. Died in 1828.

Weishaupt, ŵīs'hŏwpt, (ADAM,) a German jurist and philosopher, born at Ingolstadt in 1748, is chiefly celebrated as the founder of the order of the Illuminati. He became professor of canon and natural law in his native city in 1775. He wrote, besides other works, an "Apology for the Illuminati," (1786,) and "Pythagoras; or, The Secret Art of Governing the World," (1790.) Died in 1830.

See GOTTSCHLING, "Weishaupt's Schicksale," 1789; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Weisius. See WEISE.

Weiss. See ALBINUS, (BERNARD,) ALBINUS, (PETRUS,) and ALBINUS, (JOHANN GEORG.)

Weiss, wīs, [Fr. pron. vȧss,] (CHARLES,) a French *littérateur*, born at Besançon in 1779. He contributed a great number of articles to the "Biographie Universelle," of which he was one of the editors. Died Feb. 11, 1866.

Weiss, (CHARLES,) a French historian, born at Strasburg in 1812, became professor of history at the Lycée Bonaparte. He published "Spain from Philip II. to the Accession of the Bourbons," (2 vols., 1844,) and a "History of the French Protestant Refugees since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes," (1853.) Died 1864.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1853.

Weiss, ŵīss, (CHRISTIAN SAMUEL,) a German mineralogist, born at Leipsic in 1780. He studied under Werner at Freiberg, and in 1810 became professor of mineralogy at Berlin. His principal work is a treatise "On the Natural Divisions of the System of Crystallization," (1813.) Died in 1856.

Weiss, wīs, (JOHN,) an American Unitarian minister, born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 28, 1818. He graduated at Harvard College in 1837. He was an extreme rationalist, and was prominent as an anti-slavery writer. He wrote "Æsthetic Prose," "Life of Theodore Parker," "American Religion," "Lectures on Shakspeare," etc. Died at Boston, March 9, 1879.

Weiss, (SIEGFRIED,) a German publicist, born at Dantzic in 1822. He wrote, besides other works, "Code of Maritime International Law," (2 vols., 1858.)

Weisse, ŵī'sĕh, (CHRISTIAN ERNST,) a German jurist, son of Christian Felix, noticed below, was born at Leipsic in 1766. He became in 1813 professor of criminal law in that city, and was the author of a "Manual of Saxon Civil Law," which is esteemed a standard work. Died in 1832.

Weisse, (CHRISTIAN FELIX,) a popular German writer, born at Annaberg in 1726. He studied at Leipsic, where he acquired the friendship of Lessing, and soon after produced several tragedies, which, however, met with little favour. His "Merry Songs," ("Scherzhaften Lieder,") which appeared in 1758, were very successful, and were followed by a number of comedies, which were also well received. In 1775 he became editor of a juvenile periodical called "The Children's Friend," ("Der Kinderfreund,") which obtained almost unprecedented popularity, and was afterwards imitated by Berquin in his "Ami des Enfans." His "Songs for Children," "A B C Book," and "Dramas for Children" were received with equal favour, and they have been translated into the principal European languages. Besides these juvenile productions, on which his reputation mainly rests, Weisse published "Lyric Poems" and "Comic Operas." He was for several years editor of a literary journal of high character, entitled "Bibliothek der Schönen-Wissenschaften und Freien-Künste." He died in 1804.

See C. G. BAUER, "Ueber C. F. Weisse," 1805; WEISSE, "Autobiography," 1806; H. C. IPHOFEN, "Lebensgeschichte C. F. Weisse's," etc., 1806; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung."

Weisse, (CHRISTIAN HERMANN,) a son of Christian Ernst, noticed above, was born at Leipsic in 1801, and became professor of philosophy in his native city. He published a treatise "On the Present Stand-Point of Philosophical Science," (1829,) "System of Æsthetics, or Science of the Idea of Beauty," (1830,) and essays, which have a high reputation. Died Sept. 19, 1866.

Weissenthurn, von, fon wī'sĕn-tōōrn', (JOHANNA FRANUL VERONICA,) a German actress and dramatic writer, originally named GRÜNBERG, was born at Coblentz in 1773. Her works are numerous, and once enjoyed considerable popularity. Died in 1847.

Weiss'mann, (AUGUST,) a German biologist, born at Frankfort in 1834. He attracted wide attention by his "Essays upon Heredity," (translated 1892,) in which he denied the transmission of other than rare characters. This theory was vigorously controverted by scientists, and was sustained by him in several other volumes. Died 1914.

Weitenaver, wī'tĕn-ä'vĕr, (IGNATIUS,) a German linguist and Jesuit, born at Ingolstadt in 1705. He published several works on language. Died in 1783.

Weitling, wīt'ling, (WILHELM,) a German communist, born at Magdeburg in 1808, published "Guarantees of Harmony and Freedom," "Humanity as it is and as it should be," (1845,) etc. Died in New York, Jan. 25, 1871.

Weitzel, wīt'sĕl, (GODFREY,) an American major-general and engineer, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1835, graduated at West Point, second in his class, in 1855. He served on the staff of General Butler in the expedition to New Orleans, April, 1862, commanded a brigade under General Banks in Louisiana in 1863, and a division in the operations against Petersburg, Virginia, in the summer of 1864. His command was foremost in the occupation of Richmond, April 3, 1865. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of engineers in the regular army in 1882. Died March 19, 1884.

Weitzel, wīt'sĕl, (JOHANNES,) a German writer and journalist, born at Johannisberg in 1771. He published a "History of Political Science," "Letters from the Rhine," and other works, on various subjects. Died in 1837.

Wĕl'bȳ, (AMELIA B.,) an American poetess, born at Saint Michael's, Maryland, in 1821. She subsequently removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where she contributed numerous poems to the "Louisville Journal," under the signature of "Amelia." Died in 1852.

See GRISWOLD, "Female Poets of America."

Welch, (JOHN,) a Scottish minister, born about 1570, married a daughter of John Knox. He preached at Ayr, was banished in 1606 or 1616, and went to France. Died about 1622.

Welch'man, (EDWARD,) an English clergyman, born at Banbury about 1665. He became Archdeacon of Cardigan, and published "The Thirty-Nine Articles illustrated with Notes." Died in 1739.

Welcker, wĕl'kĕr, (FRIEDRICH GOTTLIEB,) an eminent philologist and antiquary, born at Grünberg in 1784. Having studied at Giessen, he resided two years at Rome, and, after his return, became successively professor of archæology and Greek literature at Giessen and Göttingen, and professor of philology at Bonn, being also appointed chief librarian in the last-named university. Among his numerous and valuable works we may name "Die Aeschyleische Trilogie Prometheus," etc., "On a Cretan Colony in Thebes, the Goddess Europa and Cadmus," (1824,) "The Epic Cyclus; or, The Homeric Poets," (1835,) and "Short Essays on Grecian Literary History," (1844.) He also wrote "The Life of Zoega, with a Collection of his Letters," etc. Died in 1868.

Welcker, (KARL THEODOR,) a brother of the preceding, was born in Upper Hesse in 1790. He studied at Giessen and Heidelberg, and subsequently became professor of law at Kiel. He was elected to the Upper Chamber of Baden in 1831, and soon after assisted in founding the Liberal journal entitled "Der Freisinnige." For the political opinions expressed in this gazette he was arrested, but released after a short imprisonment. He was a deputy to the German National Assembly in 1848. He wrote several able political treatises, and assisted Rotteck in the "Staatslexikon." Died in 1869.

Weld, (ANGELINA EMILY **Grimké,**) a sister of S. M. Grimké, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, February 20, 1805. In 1828 she joined the Society of Friends, in 1836 emancipated her slaves, and in 1838 married Mr. T. D. Weld. She won distinction as an eloquent anti-

slavery speaker, and published an "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South," (1836.)

Weld, (CHARLES RICHARD,) an English writer, born at Windsor in 1813. He wrote a "History of the Royal Society," (1847,) and other works. Died Jan. 15, 1869.

Weld, (HORATIO HASTINGS,) D.D., an American author, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1811. He was bred a printer, became a journalist, and in 1845 took orders in the Episcopal Church. He published "Corrected Proofs," (1837,) a "Life of Christ," (1851,) and other works, and compiled and edited various books, chiefly religious. Died August 27, 1888.

Weld, (Rev. LEWIS,) an American clergyman, born in Hampton, Connecticut, about 1796. He was principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford. Died in 1853.

Weld, (THEODORE DWIGHT,) an American reformer, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hampton, Connecticut, November 23, 1803. He studied at Hamilton College, and at Lane and Oberlin Theological Seminaries. He was early distinguished as an anti-slavery agitator. He published "The Bible against Slavery," "American Slavery as it is," and other anti-slavery books and pamphlets, etc. Died in 1895.

Weld, (THOMAS,) an English cardinal, born in Dorsetshire in 1773; died in 1837.

Welden, von, fon wĕl'dĕn, (LUDWIG,) BARON, a German officer, born in Würtemberg in 1782. He served against the French in the campaigns of 1813–15, and was made lieutenant-field-marshal in 1836. He died in 1852, having been previously appointed master of the ordnance.

Wel'don, (JOHN,) an eminent English composer of church music, was born at Chichester about 1670. He was a pupil of Henry Purcell, and in 1708 became organist of the chapel royal. His anthems are regarded as master-pieces; he also produced several songs, and other works of great merit. Died in 1736.

Welee-ed-Deen or **Weli-Eddîn,** wĕl'ee ed-deen', **(Ahmed,** ăH'med,) a famous Turkish poet, born about 1438. He obtained the office of vizier under Mahomet II. Died in 1495.

Welhaven, wĕl'hā'ven, (JOHANN SEBASTIAN,) a Norwegian poet, born at Bergen in 1807, has published "Half a Hundred Poems," ("Halvhundret Digte," 1848,) "Pictures of Travel and Poems," ("Reisebilleder og Digte," 1851,) and a criticism on the poet Wergeland, entitled "Henrik Wergeland's Poetry and Polemics." He became professor of philosophy at Christiania in 1846. Died October 24, 1873.

Wellekens, wel'lĕh-kĕns, (JOHN BAPTIST,) a Dutch pastoral poet, born at Alost in 1658, passed eleven years in Italy, whither he went about 1676. His idyls are praised as natural and true. Died at Amsterdam in 1726.

Wellens, wel'lĕns, (JACQUES THOMAS JOSEPH,) a learned and benevolent Flemish ecclesiastic, born at Antwerp in 1726, became bishop of his native city. Died in 1784.

Weller, wĕl'lĕr, [Lat. WELLE'RUS,] (JAKOB,) a German scholar and theologian, born in 1602, became professor of Oriental languages at Wittenberg, and in 1646 first court preacher at Dresden. His "New Greek Grammar" ("Grammatica Græca Nova") was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. Died in 1664.

See REICHMANN, "Memoria J. Welleri," 1664.

Weller, wĕl'lĕr, [Lat. WELLE'RUS,] (JEROME or HIERONYMUS,) a German theologian, born at Freyberg, in Misnia, in 1499. He was in early youth a favourite disciple of Luther, in whose house he lived eight years. He became professor of theology at Freyberg, and propagated the doctrines of Luther by his sermons and writings, which had a high reputation. Died in 1572.

See LEMMEL, "Wellerus redivivus;" HEMPEL, "Life of Weller," in Latin verse.

Wellerus. See WELLER.

Welles, wĕlz, (EDWARD RANDOLPH,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Waterloo, New York, January 10, 1830, graduated in 1850 at Geneva College, New York, and was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church in 1858. In 1874 he was consecrated Bishop of Wisconsin. Died October 20, 1888.

Welles, wĕlz, (GIDEON,) an American politician, born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1802. He studied law, and became about 1826 editor of the "Hartford Times," a Democratic journal. He was elected to the legislature of Connecticut in 1827, and was appointed chief of one of the bureaus of the navy department in 1846. About 1854 he separated from the Democratic party in regard to the extension of slavery, and joined the Republicans. He was appointed secretary of the navy in March, 1861, and, after the death of President Lincoln, was retained in office by Johnson until the close of his administration in March, 1869. Died Feb. 11, 1878.

Wellesley. See WELLINGTON and MORNINGTON.

Wellesley, wĕlz'le, (Lord CHARLES,) the second son of the first Duke of Wellington, was born in Dublin in 1808. He entered the army, and became a colonel about 1851. He was elected in 1842 a Conservative member of the House of Commons. Died in 1858.

Wellesley, (RICHARD COLLEY,) Marquis Wellesley, an able statesman, born in Dublin in 1760, was the eldest son of Garret, first Earl of Mornington, and was a brother of the famous Duke of Wellington. He studied at Eton, and distinguished himself as a classical scholar. At the death of his father, in 1781, he became Earl of Mornington, and entered the Irish House of Lords. He gained the favour of George III. by his course on the subject of the regency in 1789, and at the next general election was returned to the English House of Commons for Windsor. In 1793 he was sworn in a member of the British privy council. He was appointed Governor-General of India in October, 1797, and raised to the British peerage, as Baron Mornington. In 1798 he declared war against Tippoo Sahib, Sultan of Mysore, who had given offence by intrigues or negotiations with the French. The British army gained victories at Mallavelly and Seringapatam, and Tippoo was killed in battle in 1799. Lord Mornington was created Marquis Wellesley in December, 1799. About 1803 he waged war against the Mahrattas, from whom he conquered the region between the Ganges and Jumna. He resigned in 1805, became secretary of state for foreign affairs in December, 1809, and retired from that office in January, 1812. On the death of Mr. Perceval, (1812,) the Marquis Wellesley, at the request of the prince-regent, made an unsuccessful effort to form a coalition ministry. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in December, 1821. Being a zealous friend of Catholic emancipation, he resigned when his brother, the Duke of Wellington, became prime minister, in 1828, because the duke opposed the Catholic claims. He served as lord lieutenant of Ireland for a short time in 1833–34. He died in September, 1842, leaving no children, although he was twice married.

Well'hausen, (JULIUS,) a German theologian, born at Hameln in 1844. After filling several professorships, he became professor of Oriental languages in the University of Göttingen. He wrote largely on Old Testament history, sustaining vigorously the radical views of the "higher criticism." Died 1918.

Wel'ling-ton, (ARTHUR WELLESLEY,) first DUKE OF, a celebrated British general and statesman, born in Dublin or at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, Ireland, on the 1st of May, 1769. He was the third son of Garret Wesley, first Earl of Mornington, and Anne Hill Trevor, a daughter of Viscount Dungannon. The original name of the family was exchanged for Wellesley about 1797 by the subject of this article or by his eldest brother. He was educated at Eton and at a military academy of Angers, in France. He received in March, 1787, a commission as ensign in the seventy-third regiment of foot, became a lieutenant in December of that year, and obtained the rank of captain in June, 1791. Having been raised to the rank of major in April, 1793, he acquired by purchase that of lieutenant-colonel of the thirty-third regiment of foot in September of the same year. In 1794 he served in the Low Countries under the Duke of York, whom the French general Pichegru compelled to retreat to Bremen. During this disastrous retreat Colonel Wesley commanded a brigade, and distinguished himself by his skill and intrepidity.

Having been promoted to the rank of colonel in 1796, he was ordered to India, where he arrived in February, 1797. In 1798 his eldest brother, Lord Mornington, became Governor-General of India, and declared war against Tippoo Sahib. Colonel Wellesley contributed to the victory of Mallavelly and the capture of Seringapatam, of which he was appointed governor in July, 1799. "During several years that he held the command in Mysore," says C. MacFarland, "he was fully occupied in organizing the civil and military administration of the country; and in the execution of this task he improved his natural talents for business, and displayed that quickness of perception and that sagacity and self-command which have characterized him throughout the whole course of his military career."

He obtained the rank of major-general in April, 1802, was appointed to the chief command of all the British and allied troops serving in the territories of the Peishwa and the Nizam in 1803, and gained a decisive victory over the Mahrattas at Assaye in September of that year. In this battle he had two horses killed under him. Having obtained in February, 1805, leave to return to England, he arrived there in the ensuing September. In the next November he was sent to Holland with an army which was commanded by Lord Cathcart, and which returned to England in February, 1806, without having encountered the enemy.

In April, 1806, Sir Arthur Wellesley married Lady Catherine Pakenham, a daughter of the Earl of Longford. He was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Rye in 1806, and was appointed chief secretary for Ireland in April, 1807. In August of that year he commanded a division of the army which invaded Denmark, and defeated the Danes at Kioge. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in April, 1808, and in the ensuing June was appointed commander-in-chief of an army of about 10,000 men which was sent to Spain to fight against the French. He reached Corunna in July; but, as the Spanish Junta declined the assistance of a British auxiliary force, he landed at Mondego Bay, in Portugal, which country was then occupied by a French army under Junot. The British forces, marching towards Lisbon, defeated a division of the French army at Roliça in August, 1808. A few days after this affair his army was largely reinforced, but he was superseded in the command. The ministers appointed Sir Hew Dalrymple commander-in-chief, Sir Harry Burrard second in command, and Sir John Moore third. Sir Arthur was thus reduced from first to fourth in command. He repulsed the French who attacked him at Vimeira, August 21. The French having evacuated Portugal, in accordance with the Convention of Cintra, in September, 1808, Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England, and resumed the place of chief secretary for Ireland. In January, 1809, he received the thanks of Parliament for his services in Portugal.

The victorious march of Napoleon to Madrid and the defeat of Sir John Moore at Corunna induced the British government to increase their forces in the Peninsula and to aid both the Portuguese and Spaniards. General Wellesley, having been appointed commander-in-chief, arrived at Lisbon in April, 1809, and found himself at the head of an army of about 25,000 men. On the 12th of May he defeated Soult at Oporto. The passage of the river Douro at this time, in the presence of 10,000 Frenchmen, is considered one of his most brilliant achievements. About the end of June, 1809, he marched into Spain, which was occupied by several French armies, widely separated, and commanded by Soult, Victor, Suchet, and others. A Spanish army under General Cuesta took the field against the French and joined the army of General Wellesley, who encountered Marshal Victor on the 22d of July at Talavera. In the battle which ensued at this place, the British claimed the victory, but they did not pursue the retiring enemy. Sir Arthur wrote, on the 24th of July, "I am not able to follow the enemy as I could wish, . . . owing to my having found it impossible to procure even one mule or cart in Spain. My troops have been in actual want of provisions for the last two days." Victor, having been reinforced, attacked the British at Talavera on the 27th of July, renewed the fight on the 28th, and was repulsed with heavy loss. The approach of several French armies, superior in number to his own, induced Sir Arthur to retreat by way of Badajoz towards Portugal. He afterwards pursued a cautious Fabian policy. In September, 1809, he was raised to the peerage, with the titles of Baron Douro of Wellesley and Viscount Wellington of Talavera.

The battle of Talavera was the last action of the British army in the campaign of 1809. A large Spanish army was routed, with great loss, at Ocaña in November, and about the same time the French defeated another army of 20,000 Spaniards. On learning these events, Lord Wellington wrote, "I lament that a cause which promised so well a few weeks ago should have been so completely lost by the ignorance, presumption, and mismanagement of those to whose direction it was intrusted." He prepared for the campaign of 1810 by the construction of the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, near Lisbon, and fixed his head-quarters at Viseu in January. His army, including the Portuguese, amounted to about 54,000 men. A large French army, commanded by Massena, approached Portugal from the northeast in the summer of 1810. The French having taken Almeida in August, after a short siege, Lord Wellington fell back to the valley of the Mondego, and took a strong position near Coimbra, along the ridge of Busaco. Here he was attacked on the 27th of September by the French, who were repulsed, with a loss which the English writers estimate at 4000 killed and wounded. A few days after this battle, Lord Wellington was compelled to retreat towards Lisbon. His army entered the strong defences of Torres Vedras about the 8th of October. Massena made several unsuccessful attacks on these lines, lost many men by disease, and retired in November to Santarem, where he passed the winter. Thus ended the campaign of 1810. Lord Wellington complained that he was not efficiently supported by the Portuguese regency, some members of which perversely endeavoured to thwart his plans. In a letter dated October 6, addressed to Mr. Stuart, he says, "As for Principal Souza, I beg you to tell him, from me, that I have had no satisfaction in transacting the business of his country since he has been a member of the government. . . . Either he must quit the country, or I will."

During the months of January and February the hostile armies in Portugal remained stationary. Marshal Soult, who commanded in Andalusia, was ordered to act in concert with Massena by attacking Portugal south of the Tagus. Massena, whose position was rendered untenable by want of provisions, began about the 4th of March to move his army northward, and was followed by the British. On the 11th of March the strong fortress of Badajoz was taken by Marshal Soult. The British army defeated that of Massena on the 3d of April, at the battle of Sabugal, which Lord Wellington described as "one of the most glorious actions that British troops were ever engaged in." On the 6th the French crossed the Agueda into Spain, and thus terminated their invasion of Portugal. They left a garrison in Almeida, which was blockaded by the British. In order to relieve this garrison, Massena marched back from Ciudad Rodrigo and attacked the enemy at Fuentes de Onoro. After a pitched battle, which ended on the 5th of May, the French were repulsed, and abandoned Almeida.

In the mean time an allied army under General Beresford invested Badajoz about the 4th of May, and Marshal Soult moved, with inferior numbers, to relieve that place. The armies met at Albuera on the 16th of May, and a severe battle ensued, in which the allies claimed the victory, but admitted that they lost about 7000 men killed and wounded. Soult retired to Seville and Lord Wellington, who arrived at Albuera about the 20th of May, ordered the siege of Badajoz to be resumed. Having failed in several attempts to take that place by assault in June, he retired towards the north of Portugal, and remained on the defensive, in a position on the Coa, during the autumn of 1811. "Wellington was aware," says Jules Maurel, "that Fortune could not change sides at a leap, and that it was only after repeated

trials that you could win her favours; . . . and that before acquiring the art of gaining great victories it was necessary to begin by learning to avoid defeats, and for a time to decline all engagements." Having gained the confidence of his troops by his extraordinary success while acting on the defensive, he at length assumed the offensive, and showed, when those qualities were demanded, that his enterprise and promptitude were not inferior to his prudence.

In January, 1812, he made a rapid march to Ciudad Rodrigo, which he took by storm on the 19th of that month. He also took Badajoz in April, before the French army could come to relieve that place. In the assault of Badajoz the allies lost 1000 killed and 3786 wounded. On the 22d of July Lord Wellington gained an important victory over Marshal Marmont at Salamanca. He entered Madrid in triumph on the 12th of August, soon after which Soult raised the blockade of Cadiz and concentrated his forces at Granada. Leaving two divisions at Madrid, Wellington moved his army northward, entered Valladolid on the 7th of September, and marched thence to Burgos, the castle of which was defended by a garrison of 2000 Frenchmen. He spent nearly five weeks in the siege of this place, which he could not take, and about the 21st of October he began to retreat towards Portugal through Salamanca, closely pursued by General Souham. The campaign of 1812 closed without any other battles. The British general was rewarded for his victory at Salamanca by the title of Marquis of Wellington. About the end of 1812 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Spanish armies by the regency of Spain.

The campaign of 1813 opened in May, by the march of the allies across the Douro to Valladolid. The French army, abandoning Burgos on the 12th of June, retired across the Ebro, and were overtaken at Vitoria, where Wellington gained a decisive victory over Marshal Jourdan on the 21st of June. The allies took here an immense quantity of booty.

When Napoleon received tidings of the disaster at Vitoria, he sent Soult to Spain as commander-in-chief. Soult attacked the allies near Pampeluna on the 28th and 30th of July, but was repulsed. These actions are sometimes called "The Battles of the Pyrenees." Thus was terminated the French occupation of Spain.

Wellington's success in the wars of the peninsula must be ascribed in no small measure to the character which he established for probity and truthfulness. With true moral heroism, he refused to indulge in the slightest misrepresentation, even to save his own fame. In this respect his character presents a striking contrast to that of his great antagonist, Napoleon. In one of his despatches he says, "I see a disposition exists to blame the government for the failure of the siege of Burgos. The government had nothing to say to the siege; it was entirely my own act." When his allies in Portugal and Spain became at length acquainted with his character, they believed with implicit confidence whatever he told them, and he thus acquired a moral power equal to the force of mighty armies. Afterwards, in carrying out a policy as wise as it was humane, he refused even in an enemy's country (in France) to allow his own troops, or those of his Spanish allies, to support themselves by plunder, for his object was not merely to maintain his army, but to conciliate the people. He had been among the first to perceive how an opposite policy towards the nations he had conquered was gradually, but surely, undermining the colossal power of Napoleon; the plainest dictates of common sense, as well as motives of a higher character, preserved Wellington from the commission of a similar error.

About the 10th of November Lord Wellington marched across the frontier into France. He fought with success several battles near Bayonne between the 9th and 13th of December, 1813. On the 27th of February, 1814, he defeated Soult at Orthez, from which the French retreated to Toulouse. The allies gained another victory at Toulouse on the 10th of April, but they lost in this battle about 4600 men. The report of the abdication of Napoleon arrived at Toulouse on the 12th, and hostilities were suspended on the 18th of April. Wellington was rewarded with the title of duke on the 3d of May, and, after visits to Paris and Madrid, took leave of his army on the 14th of June. Having returned to England, he took his seat in the House of Lords on the 28th of June. The House of Commons voted £400,000 for the support of his dignity. In August, 1814, he was sent as ambassador-extraordinary to the court of France. With several colleagues, he represented England at the Congress of Vienna, which assembled in January, 1815. He was at Vienna when he received intelligence that Napoleon had returned to France.

In April Wellington was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Flanders, consisting of about 76,000 men, mostly British and Dutch. A Prussian army under General Blücher, who had about 80,000 men, was ready to act in concert with Wellington. To oppose these armies Napoleon raised about 115,000 men. On the 11th of June the French emperor quitted Paris to open the campaign, and exclaimed, "I go to measure myself with this Wellington," ("Je vais me mesurer avec ce Villainton.") Wellington attended a ball at Brussels on the evening of the 15th of June, and his army began to march on the morning of the 16th. The Prussians were defeated with severe loss at Ligny on the afternoon of the 16th, and about the same time an indecisive battle was fought between Marshal Ney and the allies at Quatre-Bras. Blücher is said to have lost about 12,000 killed and wounded at Ligny. On the morning of the 17th, Wellington made a retrograde movement on Waterloo, where he was attacked by the French about ten A.M. on the 18th of June. According to J. Maurel, Wellington had then 70,000 men, of whom 37,890 were British; and Napoleon had 75,000, excluding the detachment of Grouchy. It was the object of Napoleon to drive the enemy from his position before the arrival of the Prussian army. He had made several obstinate attacks, without success, when General Bülow reached the field with 16,000 Prussians, at four P.M., and decided the victory. Blücher arrived about seven o'clock, and pursued the retreating French. The loss of the victors on this day was immense. The British and Hanoverians alone lost 2432 killed and 9528 wounded.

Wellington and the allied armies entered Paris without resistance about the 7th of July. He restrained the excesses of Blücher, who was about to blow up the bridge of Jena and to commit other acts of vengeance. His first thought after the victory of June 18 was to favour the restoration of Louis XVIII. and to oppose the dismemberment of France. The allied powers resolved to maintain an army of occupation in France for five years, and gave the command of that army to the Duke of Wellington. By his advice, the period was shortened, and the allied army evacuated France about the end of 1818. He became master-general of the ordnance and a member of the cabinet in January, 1819, represented England at the Congress of Verona in 1822, and was sent on a mission to Russia in 1826. He succeeded the Duke of York as commander-in-chief of the forces in January, 1827.

In politics Wellington was a staunch Tory. It is not improbable that the long contest which he maintained in order to preserve Europe from the revolutionary or innovating spirit of the French may have contributed to strengthen those principles of rigid conservatism by which his political career was distinguished. When Canning became premier, in April, 1827, Wellington resigned his place in the cabinet, and succeeded Lord Goderich as prime minister in January, 1828. The new ministry opposed the motion of Lord John Russell to repeal the test and corporation acts, but were defeated by a majority of forty-four in the House of Commons. Wellington then yielded, and procured its passage in the House of Lords. He was an opponent of free trade and electoral reform, both of which were demanded by an ever-growing majority of the nation. He at first resisted the effort to emancipate the Roman Catholics from civil and political disabilities, but at length deemed it expedient to yield to the popular will. The bill for the relief of Roman Catholics was passed by large majorities in both houses in March and April, 1829.

The strength of the Tory party was impaired by the

death of George IV., June, 1830, and the French revolution of the ensuing month gave an impetus to the cause of reform in England. In the new Parliament, which met in October, 1830, the friends of reform had a majority, but the duke assumed an attitude of obstinate resistance to the movement. He declared that "the country already possessed a legislature which answered all the good purposes of legislation; that the system of representation possessed the full and entire confidence of the country." Having provoked a violent excitement by such language, and rendered himself extremely unpopular, he resigned in November, 1830. He was hooted by the populace of London on the 18th of June, 1832. In December, 1834, Sir Robert Peel became prime minister, and the Duke of Wellington secretary for foreign affairs. They resigned in April, 1835. He had a seat in the cabinet formed by Peel in 1841, but was not charged with official functions. Although he had opposed the repeal of the corn-laws, his influence decided the House of Lords to consent to the repeal after it had passed the House of Commons in May, 1846. He died at Walmer Castle on the 14th of September, 1852, leaving his title to his eldest son, Arthur Richard, who was born February 2, 1809, and died August 13, 1884. The third duke is Henry, a grandson of the first duke, and a nephew of the second of the title. He was born April 5, 1846.

Comparing the Duke of Wellington with Napoleon, General William F. P. Napier says, "Firm, tranquil, and stubborn in resistance, vehement and obstinate in attack; bold, when there was a call for daring; more inclined to operate by a flank than by a front attack—in all these things they resembled and matched each other; but in the art of following up his point and of making the most of victory, the English general was far behind Napoleon. The battle of Wellington was like the heavy blow of the battering-ram, that strikes straight and hard and makes a great hole in the wall. The battle of Napoleon was like the rush and irruption of a gigantic sea, which, descending from a mighty height, bursts through all obstacles and inundates the whole country to a great distance."

See JULES MAUREL, "Wellington: his Character, his Actions, and his Writings," 1853; W. H. MAXWELL, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 3 vols., 1839; CHARLES MACFARLANE, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 1851; SOUTHEY, "Life of Wellington," 1821; SHERER, "Military Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington," 2 vols., 1832; WILSON, "Life of the Duke of Wellington," 2 vols., 1853-55; DE BRIALMONT, "Vie du Duc de Wellington," 3 vols., 1858; GLEIG, "Life of Wellington," 1862; CHARLES D. YONGE, "Life of Wellington," 1860.

Well'man, (WALTER,) an American Arctic explorer, born in Ohio about 1860. Engaged in newspaper work in Chicago and Washington, and in 1894 started north from Norway, hoping to reach the pole over the ice by the aid of aluminum boats. The enterprise failed, as did also a second one in 1898, this time partly through an accident to the explorer. In 1907 and again in 1909 he attempted airship journeys to the pole, but both times failed. In 1910 he left Atlantic City in a large dirigible balloon, with hopes of reaching Europe, but failed after a flight of over 1000 miles.

Wells, (CHARLES WILLIAM,) a distinguished physician, of Scottish extraction, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1757. Having studied at Edinburgh, he settled in London, and was appointed in 1800 physician to Saint Thomas's Hospital. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed to their "Transactions" "Experiments on the Colour of the Blood," and other treatises. His principal work is an "Essay upon Dew," (1814,) which is highly esteemed. Died in 1817.

See his Autobiography, 1821.

Wells, (DAVID AMES,) LL.D., D.C.L. Oxon., an American publicist, born at Springfield, Massachusetts, June 17, 1828, graduated at Williams College in 1847, and at the scientific school of Harvard College in 1851, received the degree of M.D. from the Pittsfield College in 1863, was United States special commissioner of revenue, 1866-70, a commissioner on tax-legislation for New York, 1870-73, and from that time till 1881 was employed on questions of railroad arbitration. He edited fifteen volumes of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," (1850-65,) published "Sketches of College Life," (1847,) "Year-Book of Agriculture," (1856,) "Familiar Science," (1856,) "Science of Common Things," (1857,) elementary works on "Natural Philosophy," (1857,) "Chemistry," (1858,) and "Geology," (1861,) and a vast number of pamphlets and reports on public and economic subjects. Originally a protectionist, Mr. Wells finally became an ardent advocate of free trade. Among his more recent writings are "Our Revenue System," (1873,) "The Creed of Free Trade," (1875,) "The Silver Question," (1877,) "Why we Trade and How we Trade," (1878,) "Our Merchant Marine," (1882,) etc. Died in 1898.

Wells, (HERBERT GEORGE,) novelist, born at Bromley, England, in 1866. His novels, highly imaginative in character, include "The Time Machine," (1895,) "The War of the Worlds," (1898,) "The First Men in the Moon," (1901,) "A Modern Utopia," (1905,) "Outline of History," (1919-20,) etc.

Wells, (HENRY TANWORTH,) an English painter, born at London, 1828. He became a Royal Academician in 1870, and was notable as a portrait-painter.

Wells, (HORACE,) M.D., born at Hartford, Vermont, January 21, 1815, studied and practised dentistry in Boston. He appears to have been the first to employ anæsthetics successfully, by means of inhalation, for the purpose of destroying pain in dental operations. On the 11th of December, 1844, Dr. Wells, then residing at Hartford, Connecticut, was placed, at his own request, under the influence of nitrous oxide gas, and a large molar tooth was extracted by Mr. Riggs, causing scarcely any perceptible pain. After that date, Dr. Wells, and other dentists of Hartford, continued with great success to employ the nitrous oxide gas as an anæsthetic for nearly two years, when, attention having been directed—chiefly through the influence of Dr. William T. G. Morton, of Boston—to the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, this agent, as being more easily procured or applied, was generally substituted for the nitrous oxide gas. He lost his reason in 1848, apparently through the injudicious inhalation of chloroform, and committed suicide.

Wells, (JOHN DOANE,) an American physician, eminent as a lecturer on anatomy, was born in Boston in 1799. He was professor of anatomy in the medical school of Maine. Died in Boston in 1830.

Wells, (Sir THOMAS SPENCER,) BART., M.D., an English surgeon, born at Saint Alban's in 1818. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, at the Leeds School of Medicine, and in the Dublin hospitals. He served in the navy during the Crimean war, and after his return acquired great fame as a surgeon, chiefly as an ovariotomist. Died at Antibes in 1897.

Wellwood, (Sir HENRY MONCRIEFF.) See MONCREIFF, (HENRY.)

Well'wood, (JAMES or THOMAS,) a Scottish physician and writer, born near Edinburgh in 1652, published "Memoirs of English Affairs from 1588 to the Revolution of 1688." Died in 1716.

Welsbach, von, (CARL FREIHERR AUER,) inventor, born at Vienna in 1858. He was educated at Heidelberg under Professor Bunsen, and in 1885 invented the Welsbach gas lamp, also the osmium electric lamp.

Welschow, vĕl'shō, (JOHANN MATTHIAS,) a Danish historian, born in Copenhagen in 1796. Wrote on Danish history. Died July 8, 1862.

Welser, [Lat. VELSE'RUS,] (MARCUS,) a German scholar, born at Augsburg in 1558. He wrote several historical and philological treatises, in Latin, and was an intimate friend of Galileo, who dedicated to him one of his works. Died in 1614.

Welser, (PHILIPPINE,) a niece of Bartholomäus, noticed above, was celebrated for her beauty and talents, and was privately married in 1550 to the archduke Ferdinand, son of the emperor Ferdinand I. After her father-in-law became reconciled to the marriage, he created her Margravine of Burgau. Died in 1580.

Welsh, (ALFRED HIX,) an American educator, born at Fostoria, Ohio, September 7, 1850, graduated at Bald-

win University, Berea, Ohio, in 1872, and held professorships in Buchtel College, 1872–75. His principal works are "The Conflict of Ages," (1877,) "Rhetorical Figures," (1880,) "The Development of English Literature and Language," a work of much merit, (1882,) "The Essentials of Geometry," (1883,) "Essentials of English Idiom," "Essentials of Rhetoric," etc.

Welsh, (DAVID,) D.D., a Scottish divine, born near Moffat, December 11, 1793. He was educated at Edinburgh, and ordained in 1821. In 1831 he became professor of church history in the Edinburgh University. In 1843, as moderator of the General Assembly, he led in the act of disruption and in the formation of the Free Church. His principal work is "Elements of Church History," (1844.) Died April 24, 1845.

Wĕl'sted, (LEONARD,) an English poet, born in Northamptonshire in 1689. His principal poem is entitled "The Triumvirate," (1718,) and is supposed to have been intended for a satire on Pope, who retaliated by his allusions to Welsted in the second and third books of the "Dunciad." Died in 1749.

Welwitsch, wĕl'wĭtch, (FREDERIK,) a Dutch botanist, born in the Netherlands about 1810. He lived for eighteen years in Portuguese West Africa, and published various treatises on the plants and animals of that region. The very singular plant *Welwitschia mirabilis* was discovered by him, and named in his honour. Died in London, October 20, 1872.

Wenceslaus, wĕn'sĕs-laus or ŵĕnt'sĕs-lŏwss', [Fr. WENCESLAS, vôN'sĕs'lâs',] or **Wenzel**, ŵĕnt'sĕl, son of the emperor Charles IV. of Germany, was born in 1361. He was proclaimed King of the Romans in 1376, and succeeded his father in 1378. He displayed the weakness and cruelty of his character by cancelling the debts owed by the nobles to the Jews, and confiscating the property of three thousand of that sect who had been murdered by a mob at Prague. He also caused John Nepomuk to be drowned in the Moldau. Having made many powerful enemies by forsaking the cause of Pope Boniface IX., whom he had formerly supported against the anti-pope Benedict XIII., he was deposed in a Diet at Frankfort, (1400,) and the Elector-Palatine Rupert was chosen in his stead. He died in 1419, having previously abdicated in favour of his brother Sigismund, who had been chosen emperor on the death of Rupert.

See F. M. PELZEL, "Lebensgeschichte des Römischen und Böhmischen Königs Wenceslaus," 1788–90.

Wen'çĕs-laus or **Wen'çĕs-las I.**, King of Bohemia, born in 1205, began to reign in 1230. He was a patron of arts and learning, and exerted much influence in the affairs of Germany. Died in 1253.

Wenceslaus or **Wenceslas II.**, King of Bohemia and Poland, a grandson of the preceding, was born in 1271. He succeeded his father in 1278, and was chosen King of Poland in 1300. Died in 1305.

Wenceslaus or **Wenceslas III.**, a son of the preceding, was born in 1289. He died, without issue, in 1306.

Wenceslaus or **Wenceslas IV.** OF BOHEMIA. See WENCESLAUS, Emperor of Germany.

Wenceslaus, ŵĕnt'sĕs-lŏwss', [Fr. WENCESLAS, vôN'sĕs'lâs',] or **Wenzel**, ŵĕnt'sĕl, SAINT, Duke of Bohemia, born about 908, was converted to Christianity by his paternal grandmother Ludmila. He was distinguished for the sanctity of his life, and refused the crown of Bohemia, which was offered him by the emperor Otho I. He was assassinated in 936, at the instigation of his mother Drahomira and his brother Boleslaw.

See F. X. SCHULDES, "Der heilige Wenzel dargestellt," etc 1848.

Wendelin, wĕn'de-leen', [Fr. VENDELIN, vôN'dĕh-lăN',] (GODEFROI,) a Flemish astronomer and scholar, born at La Lampine in 1580. He became canon of Tournay, and published various works, among which is "Lunar Eclipses observed from 1573 to 1640." It is stated that he determined the parallax of the sun. Died in 1660.

Wendover. See ROGER OF WENDOVER.

Wendt, ŵĕnt, (JOHANN AMADEUS,) a German writer, born at Leipsic in 1783, became professor of philosophy at Göttingen. He published "Rossini's Life and Works," (1824,) and was a contributor to various literary periodicals of the time. Died in 1836.

Wengierski, wĕng-ge-ĕR'skee, (ANDREW,) a Socinian minister, born in Silesia in 1600. He wrote a "History of the Slavonian Churches," (1652.) Died in 1649.

Wĕns'ley-dale, (JAMES PARKE,) BARON, an English jurist, born near Liverpool in 1782. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was appointed a baron of the court of exchequer in 1834. On retiring from the bench, in 1856, he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Wensleydale. Died February 25, 1868.

Went'worth, (BENNING,) son of John Wentworth, was born at Portsmouth in 1696. He was Governor of New Hampshire for more than twenty years. The town of Bennington, in Vermont, was named in his honour. Died in 1770.

Wentworth, (CHARLES W.) See ROCKINGHAM.

Wentworth, (Sir JOHN,) a nephew of Benning Wentworth, noticed above, was born at Portsmouth in 1736. He became Governor of New Hampshire in 1768, and gave its charter to Dartmouth College. Died in 1820.

Wentworth, (Colonel JOHN,) born at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1719, was appointed in 1776 one of the superior judges of New Hampshire. Died in 1781. His son, of the same name, born in 1745, was elected to the Continental Congress in 1778, and twice re-elected. Died in 1787.

Wentworth, (JOHN,) an American journalist, born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, in 1815, removed to Illinois, and became editor of the "Chicago Democrat." He was several times elected to Congress, and in 1857 became mayor of Chicago, and again in 1860. D. 1888.

Wentworth, (THOMAS.) See STRAFFORD, EARL OF.

Wentworth, (WILLIAM,) born in England about 1610, was one of the early settlers of New Hampshire. Died in 1697. His grandson JOHN, born in 1671, became Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire in 1717. Died in 1730.

Wentzel or **Wenzel**, ŵĕnt'sĕl, (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German poet and physician, born in Eisenach in 1659. He became principal of the Academy of Zittau in 1713, and published several poems. Died in 1723.

Wen-Wang, the founder of the Chinese dynasty of Chow or Cheou, was born about 1230 B.C. He gained great distinction as a general and as a writer, and was governor of Chow (Cheou) for many years. He died aged ninety-seven. His son WOO- (or WOU-) WANG became Emperor of China.

Wenzel, (Emperor of Germany.) See WENCESLAUS.

Wenzel, SAINT. See WENCESLAUS.

Wepfer, ŵĕp'fĕr, (JOHN JAMES,) a Swiss physician and anatomist, born at Schaffhausen in 1620, was the author of several medical works. Died in 1695.

Weppen, ŵep'pĕn, (JOHANN AUGUST,) a German poet, born at Nordheim in 1742. He published between 1778 and 1796 a number of poems, which are commended.

Werdenhagen, ŵĕR'dĕn-hâ'gĕn, (JOHANN ANGE,) a learned German jurist and diplomatist, born at Helmstedt in 1581, published several works. Died in 1652.

Werder, ŵĕR'dĕr, (KARL,) a German philosophical writer, of the school of Hegel, was born at Berlin in 1806. He became assistant professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin in 1838. Died April 10, 1893.

Werder, von, fon ŵĕR'dĕr, (DIETRICH,) a German poet, born at Werdershausen, in Hesse, in 1584. He became a privy councillor at the court of Cassel. In 1626 he produced a German version of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." He also translated Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," (1632.) These translations are praised by several writers. Died in 1657.

Werdin or **Weredin**. See PAULINUS, (JOHANN PHILIPP.)

Werdmuller, ŵĕRt'mŏŏl'lĕr, (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss painter, born at Zurich in 1639. He painted mostly landscapes and portraits. Having commenced a journey to Paris, he was drowned in the Silh in 1668.

Werdum, van, vân wĕR'dŭm, (ULRICH,) a Dutch historian, born at Werdum, in Friesland, in 1632. He was privy councillor of East Friesland. He wrote sev-

eral useful works on the history of Friesland. Died in 1681.

Wĕr'em-bert or **Werimbert**, [Lat. WEREMBER'TUS,] a learned German monk, born at Curia, (Coire,) was a brother of Adalbert, a famous general of Charlemagne. He wrote commentaries on the books of Scripture, and other works, and taught at Saint Gall. Died in 884 A.D.

Werenfels, ŵā'rẹn-fĕls', (PETER,) a Swiss Protestant minister, born in 1627, became professor of theology at Bâle about 1675. He wrote several theological works. Died in 1703.

Werenfels, [Lat. WERENFEL'SIUS,] (SAMUEL,) a Swiss scholar and theologian, born at Bâle in 1657, was a son of the preceding. He obtained the chair of eloquence in 1687 at Bâle, where he afterwards became professor of theology. He published, besides other able works, "On the Controversies of Learned Men," ("De Logomachiis Eruditorum," 1692.) Died in 1740.

See P. RYHINER, "Vita S. Werenfelsii," 1741.

Werenfelsius. See WERENFELS.

Werf or **Werff, van der**, văn dẹr wĕrf, (PETER,) a Dutch patriot, born at Leyden in 1529. He was employed by William the Silent in confidential missions. As burgomaster of Leyden, he displayed great firmness and constancy when that city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1573–74.

Werff or **Werf**, (ADRIAAN.) See VAN DER WERF.

Wergeland, wĕR'gẹh-lânt', (HENRIK ARNOLD,) a celebrated Norwegian poet, born at Christiansand in 1808. He studied at the University of Christiania, where he was appointed, in 1836, keeper of the library, and, in 1840, archivist of the kingdom. His first publication was a satirical farce, entitled "Ah!" which appeared under the pseudonym of SIFUL SIFADDA. It was followed by a number of similar works, distinguished by their intensely sectional spirit and political personalities. Among his most admired productions are the opera of "The Campbells," (1838,) tragedies entitled "The Venetians" (1840) and "The Child-Murderess," and poems entitled "Jan van Huysum's Flower-Piece," and "The Spaniards." Died in 1845.

Werkmeister, ŵĕrk'mīs'tẹr, (ANDREAS,) a German composer and writer, born in 1645, was author of "Harmonologia Musica," and other works. Died in 1706.

Werl, (OLAF.) See VERELIUS.

Werlauff, ŵĕr'lŏwf, (ERIK CHRISTIAN,) a Danish antiquary and historian, born at Copenhagen in 1781, was appointed first librarian in the Royal Library of that city about 1828. He made numerous contributions to the "Antiquariske Annaler" and other literary periodicals, assisted Thorlacius in editing the history of the kings of Norway, and published various learned works on Scandinavian antiquities. Died June 5, 1871.

Werlhof, ŵĕRl'hof, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Helmstedt in 1660. He became aulic councillor to the Duke of Brunswick, and wrote several legal works. Died in 1711.

Werlhof, (PAUL GOTTLIEB,) a skilful German physician, born at Helmstedt in 1699. He settled at Hanover in 1725, and became first physician to George II. of England. He wrote a "Treatise on Fevers," (1745,) and other medical works, (3 vols., 1775.) Died in 1767.

Werloschnid, von, fon ŵĕr'lo-shnit', (JOHANN BAPTIST,) a German physician, lived about 1710. He published an "Account of the Plague which prevailed in Austria, Hungary, etc. in 1708–1710."

Werneck, von, fon ŵĕr'nĕk, (FRANZ,) BARON, an eminent Austrian general, born at Ludwigsberg, in Würtemberg, in 1748. He entered the Austrian service about 1765, became general-major in 1789, and commanded a corps d'armée in the campaign of 1793 against the French. He contributed to the victory at Würzburg in September, 1796, and commanded the army of the Lower Rhine in 1797, but was soon removed for his ill success. He was captured, with a division, in 1805. Died in 1806.

Wer'nẹr, [Ger. pron. ŵĕr'nẹr,] (ABRAHAM GOTTLOB,) an eminent German geologist and mineralogist, was born at Wehrau, on the Queiss, in Upper Lusatia, September 25, 1750. He was educated in the school of mines at Freyberg, in Saxony, and studied law for three years at Leipsic. In 1774 he published a short "Treatise on the Characters of Minerals," in which he proposed a methodical and precise language, the varied terms of which suffice to express all the sensible qualities of minerals. "This little essay," says Cuvier, "has made a revolution in mineralogy, to which the author rendered a service analogous to that which Linnæus had rendered to botanical science by the terminology explained in his 'Philosophia Botanica.'" ("Biographie Universelle.") He was appointed in 1775 professor of mineralogy at Freyberg, and inspector of the cabinet of minerals belonging to that school. In 1780 he produced a translation of Cronstedt's "Mineralogy." His doctrines were propagated by several of his pupils, among whom were Karsten, Wiedemann, Jameson, and Napione. He applied the term Geognosy to the science which treats of the respective positions of minerals in the crust of the globe, and of the epochs of their origin. He presented the bases of this science in his "Classification and Description of Mountains," (1787.) "He was the first," says Cuvier, "that raised the theory of the earth to the rank of a positive science by divesting it of the fantastic systems of which it was for a long time composed." He classified rocks, according to their relative antiquity, into four classes or formations: 1, the primitive, which contain no organic remains; 2, the transition; 3, the stratified; and 4, the alluvial beds formed recently. He divined the order of superposition which has been found almost general all over the earth, although his sphere of observation was quite limited. In 1791 he published a "New Theory of the Formation of Veins." Werner was the author of the theory known as the Neptunian or Wernerian, that the primitive and other rocks were formed by precipitation from water or some liquid. This theory was controverted by Hutton and others, who attributed to the primitive rocks an igneous origin, and were called Vulcanians. He passed nearly all of his mature life at Freyberg. In 1802 he visited Paris, and was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences. He was a very accomplished and popular lecturer; but he was not a voluminous writer, having a peculiar aversion to the act of writing. He was never married. Died at Dresden in June, 1817.

See CUVIER, "Éloge de Werner;" FRISCH, "Lebensbeschreibung A. G. Werners," 1825; HASSE, "Denkschrift zur Erinnerung an A. G. Werner," 1848.

Werner, (FRIEDRICH LUDWIG ZACHARIAS,) an eminent German poet and dramatist, born at Königsberg in 1768. He studied law and finance in the university of his native town, where he also attended the lectures of Kant. His first drama, entitled "The Sons of the Valley," came out in 1800, and was succeeded by his "Twenty-fourth of February," ("Der Vierundzwanzigster Februar,") a tragedy of great power, and esteemed one of his best works. His other principal productions are the dramas entitled "The Cross on the Baltic," "Martin Luther, or the Consecration of Strength," "Kunegunde," "The Mother of the Maccabees," and "Attila, King of the Huns." In 1811 Werner became a Catholic, and, having been ordained a priest in 1814, settled as a preacher at Vienna, where he died in January, 1823.

See J. E. HITZIG, "F. L. Z. Werner's Lebensabriss," 1823, SCHÜTZ, "Z. Werner's Biographie und Charakteristik," 2 vols., 1841; MADAME DE STAËL, "Germany," vol. ii.

Werner or **Wer-ne'rus**, (JOANNES,) a German astronomer, born at Nuremberg in 1468. He wrote a treatise on "The Movement of the Eighth Sphere," and "Annotations on the First Book of Ptolemy's Geography," also several mathematical works. Died in 1528.

Werner, ŵĕr'nẹr, (JOSEPH,) a Swiss painter, of great merit, born at Berne in 1637. He studied at Rome, and was subsequently patronized at the court of Louis XIV. He excelled in miniatures and in historical pieces of small size. Among the latter may be named "The Muses on Parnassus" and "The Death of Dido." Died in 1710.

Werner, (KARL,) a German painter, born at Weimar, October 4, 1808. He gave a fresh impulse to aquarelle-painting, in which he acquired great eminence.

Werner, (KARL,) an Austrian theologian, born at Hafnerbach in 1821. He was educated at Saint Pölten and Vienna. Among his works, which are strongly Catholic and philosophical, are a "System of Christian Ethics," (1850-52,) treatises on Saint Thomas Aquinas (1858) and Suarez, (1861,) "History of the Apologetic and Polemic Literature of Christian Theology," 5 vols., (1861-67,) "History of Catholic Theology in Germany," (1866,) "Speculative Anthropology," (1870,) etc. Died in 1888.

Werner, von, fon fĕr'nẹr, (ANTON ANDREAS,) a German painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, May 9, 1843. In 1873 he became a professor, and in 1878 director, of the Fine Arts Academy of Berlin. His pictures are mostly historical.

Werner, von, fon fĕr'nẹr, (PAUL,) a celebrated general, born at Raab, in Hungary, in 1707, served with distinction in Austria, and subsequently in the Prussian army during the principal campaigns of the Seven Years' war. In 1760 he delivered Coburg, which was besieged by the Russians, for which he was made lieutenant-general by Frederick II., who also caused a medal to be struck in his honour. Died in 1785.

Wernher, fĕrn'hẹr, (JOHANN BALTHASAR,) a German publicist and jurist, born at Rothenburg; died at Vienna in 1742.

Wernike, fĕr'ne-kẹh, or **Wernigk,** fĕr'nik, written also **Wernack** or **Warneck,** (CHRISTIAN,) a German epigrammatic poet, born in Prussia about 1670. He was appointed by the King of Denmark his resident minister at the French court, and died in Paris about 1720. His works were highly esteemed in his time, and he is ranked among the reformers of German poetry.

Wernsdorf, fĕrns'dọrf, [Lat. WERNSDOR'FIUS,] (GOTTLIEB,) a German theologian and philologist, born in Saxony in 1668. He became professor of theology at Wittenberg in 1698, and superintendent or Bishop of the Lutheran Church in 1719. Died in 1729.

See COLER, "De Wernsdorfii Vita."

Wernsdorf, (GOTTLIEB,) a philologist, born at Wittenberg in 1710, was a son of the preceding. He was professor of eloquence and history at Dantzic, and published several learned works. Died in 1774.

His brother, ERNST FRIEDRICH, born at Wittenberg in 1718, was a learned writer. He became a preacher and professor of theology at Wittenberg. Among his works is a "History of Queen Zenobia," (1742.) Died in 1782.

Wernsdorf, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1723. He obtained the chair of eloquence at Helmstedt in 1752, and published a good edition of "Poetæ Latini minores," (6 vols., 1780-99.) Died in 1793.

Wernsdorfius. See WERNSDORF.

Werp, fĕrp, (CHARLES,) a benevolent Flemish priest and Latin poet, born near Huy in 1592; died in 1666.

Werth, von, fon fairt, **Wert,** or **Werdt,** (JOHANN,) sometimes called JEAN DE WEERT, a celebrated general, born at Weert, in Brabant, in 1594. He served under Maximilian of Bavaria in the Thirty Years' war, and distinguished himself at the battle of Nordlingen; but he was defeated in 1638 and made prisoner by Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, near Rheinfelden. After his release he entered the Austrian service. Died in 1652.

See BARTHOLD, "Johann von Werth in Zusammenhange mit seiner Zeit;" BAYLE, "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

Wesenbeck, wā'zẹn-bĕk', (MATTHEW,) a Flemish jurist, born at Antwerp in 1531. He became professor of law at Jena, and removed thence to Wittenberg in 1569. He wrote several legal works, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1586.

See A. RAUCHBAR, "Wesenbeck's Leben."

Wesenbeck, (PETER,) a jurist, born at Antwerp in 1546, was a brother of the preceding. He lectured on law at Jena and Wittenberg, and died at Coburg in 1603.

Wĕs'ley, (CHARLES,) an English preacher and writer of hymns, born at Epworth in December, 1708, was a son of Samuel, and a brother of the celebrated John Wesley. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where his strictness in religion procured for him the name of Methodist and other names given in derision. Having taken orders, he sailed for Georgia with his brother John in 1735, and served as secretary to General Oglethorpe. They returned to England about the end of 1736. Charles became an able preacher, and co-operated with John in many of his religious enterprises. He married Sarah Gwynne in 1749, after which he preached in London, Bristol, and other places, and propagated the Methodist doctrines. He also gained great distinction as a writer of hymns, and composed many of those used in the Methodist Church. Died in 1788.

See JACKSON, "Life of the Rev. Charles Wesley;" "Journal of the Rev. Charles Wesley," 2 vols., 1849.

Wesley, (CHARLES,) a distinguished musician, born in 1757, was a son of the preceding. He was a skilful performer on the organ and harpsichord. Died in 1815.

Wesley, (Rev. JOHN,) an English nonconformist minister, born about 1636, was the father of Samuel Wesley, noticed below. He was ejected in 1662, after which he preached at Preston and other places, and was persecuted by imprisonment. Died about 1670.

Wesley, (JOHN,) a distinguished religious reformer, the founder of the Society of Methodists, was born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, England, on the 17th of June, 1703. He was the second son of Samuel Wesley, noticed below, and Susannah Annesley. At an early age he was sent to the Charter-House, from which he passed in 1720 to Christ Church, Oxford. He was distinguished at college for his attainments, and especially for his skill in logic. His mother, who was a very intelligent woman, and understood Greek and Latin, advised him to make religion the business of his life. He applied himself to the study of religion, began to change the form of his conversation, and was deeply impressed by the perusal of Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying." He was ordained a deacon in 1725, graduated as M.A. in 1726, and was elected a Fellow of Lincoln College about that date. He began about 1726 to record his actions, thoughts, and experience in a diary, which he continued to the end of his life. Eight months after his election to a fellowship he was appointed Greek lecturer and moderator of the classes. He was employed as curate of his father at Wroote about two years, at the end of which he was summoned to return to Lincoln College. While he held the curacy at Wroote, he was ordained a priest of the established Church, (1728.) On his return to Oxford he found that his brother Charles and several other students had associated together for religious improvement, and by their strict and methodical habits had obtained the name of Methodists. They were also called, in derision, Bible Moths, the Godly Club, and Bible Bigots. James Hervey, author of the "Meditations," and George Whitefield were members of this society, which recognized John Wesley as its directing head. "The good intentions of Wesley and his associates," says Southey, "could not be questioned; but they were now running fast into fanaticism." By hard study, fasting, and habits of austerity, he had reduced himself to an alarming physical condition; but, having put himself under the direction of medical men, he soon recovered his health.

In October, 1735, John and Charles Wesley accepted an invitation to go to Georgia, to preach to the Indians and the settlers of a colony which General Oglethorpe had planted there. Among their fellow-passengers in the voyage to Georgia were twenty-six Moravians, whose simplicity and piety made a favourable impression on Wesley. They arrived at Savannah in February, 1736. As a preacher, John Wesley was not very popular at Savannah. "He drenched his parishioners," says Southey, "with the physic of an intolerant discipline." He became intimate at Savannah with Sophia Causton, the daughter of a magistrate at that place, and was inclined to marry her, but he was dissuaded by the elders of the Moravian Church, with whom he was on intimate terms. She afterwards married a Mr. Williamson, and Wesley excluded her from the communion. For this act her husband prosecuted him, and numerous persons conspired to drive him from the colony. He departed from Savannah in December, 1737, and arrived in England in February, 1738. About this date he recorded his conviction that "I, who went to America to convert others, was never myself converted to God."

Soon after his return he met with Peter Boehler, a Moravian, who, according to Southey, "became Wesley's teacher." "By him," says Wesley, "in the hands of the great God, I was clearly convinced of unbelief,—of the want of that faith whereby alone we are saved." He dated his conversion on the 24th of May, 1738. In the summer of that year he visited the Moravian brethren at Herrnhut, and became acquainted with Count Zinzendorf. Having returned to England, he followed the example of Whitefield (who was then his fellow-labourer) by preaching in the open air at Bristol, where the foundations of the society of Methodists, as an independent sect, were laid. He continued to profess the doctrines of the Church of England after he ceased to conform to its discipline. A difference between Wesley and the Moravians resulted in a formal separation in 1740. About 1741 he ceased to have fellowship with Whitefield, in consequence of a disagreement on the doctrine of predestination, which Wesley rejected with great earnestness. They exchanged a number of letters on this fertile topic of dispute. The respective followers of Wesley and Whitefield then formed themselves into separate organizations. "No founder of a sect or order, no legislator, ever understood the art of preserving his authority more perfectly than Wesley." (Southey, "Life of Wesley.") "His restless spirit," says Southey, "had now found its proper sphere, where it might move uncontrolled and enjoy a prospect boundless as his desire of doing good, the ambition which possessed him." He became an itinerant preacher, and adopted the system of itinerancy. By this practice, combined with that of field-preaching, he and his fellow-workers obtained free access to the lower classes. Another innovation of Wesley was the employment of laymen as preachers. Applicants for membership were not required to subscribe any creed or formula.

Wesley performed his mission with the greatest zeal, and with entire devotion to the cause which formed the great object of his life. He usually travelled on horseback, and very often preached several sermons in a day. His biographers, Coke and Moore, express the belief that "there could not be an instance found, during the space of fifty years, wherein the severest weather hindered him even for one day." Field-preaching was at that time a dangerous service, and, in certain districts, was frequently interrupted by mobs, which some of the clergy encouraged and the magistrates did not restrain. In a few instances Wesley himself barely escaped being killed. But these persecutions, far from daunting his courage or abating his zeal, seemed only to confirm him in the great work to which he had consecrated his life.

About 1750 he married a widow named Vizelle, who possessed an independent fortune, but he took care that it should be settled on herself. But the marriage was not happy. She annoyed him by her jealousy, opened his letters, revealed his secrets, and ran away from him several times. A final separation between him and his wife took place in 1771.

Wesley published, besides many religious tracts, a work called "Primitive Physic, or an Easy and Natural Method of Curing most Diseases," and a "History of England." His collected works were published, in 32 vols. 8vo, in 1774. He was favoured with a vigorous constitution and a rare activity of spirit, which was not impaired by old age. "Ten thousand cares," he said, "were no more burden to his mind than ten thousand hairs were to his head." He had no children. He died in London in March, 1791.

Since the days of the apostles to the present time, probably few, if any, religious teachers have been instrumental in effecting more good than John Wesley. As no hardships or dangers were too great for him to undertake in the cause of Christ, so no portion of humamty, from the highest to the lowest, was beyond the scope of his all-embracing Christian zeal and sympathy. He not only sought with particular care to gather into the fold of Christ the lowest classes of the poor, but he was among the first to see and feel the iniquity of African slavery and to labour for its overthrow. The society which he founded, and which owes in a great measure its efficiency and its influence to the system which he organized, embraces at present, in Europe and America, nearly three millions of souls.

See Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore, "Life of John Wesley," 1792, J. Hampson, "Memoirs of J. Wesley," 1791; John Whitehead, "Life of John Wesley," 2 vols., 1805; Robert Southey, "Life of Wesley, and the Rise and Progress of Methodism," 1820; Adam Clarke, "Memoirs of the Wesley Family;" Schmidt, "Des J. Wesley Leben," 1849. For an interesting notice of Wesley as a "Reformer," see "Blackwood's Magazine" for October, 1868.

Wesley, (Rev. Samuel,) an English clergyman and poet, born at Preston about 1664, was the father of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and became a curate in London. In 1688 he preached a sermon against King James's Declaration of Indulgence. According to some writers, he wrote a book in defence of the revolution of 1688, and was rewarded with the living of Epworth, in Lincolnshire. He published, besides other poems, "Elegies on Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson," (1695,) and "The History of the Old Testament, in Verse," (1704.) He also wrote a "Commentary on Job," (1735.) Died in 1735.

See Clarke, "Memoirs of the Wesley Family," 1823.

Wesley, (Samuel,) a teacher and poet, born about 1692, was a son of the preceding. He was educated at Oxford, took holy orders, and was usher of Westminster School for many years. His preferment in the Church was probably hindered by his zealous support of the Tory party, or his intimacy with Atterbury and other Jacobites. He became head-master of Tiverton School in 1732. He wrote a number of poems, which have some merit. Died in 1739.

See Clarke, "Memoirs of the Wesley Family," 1823.

Wesley, (Samuel,) a composer of music, born in 1766, was a son of the Rev. Charles Wesley, noticed above. He began to compose when he was about eight years old, and was considered a great prodigy. He acquired celebrity as an extemporaneous performer on the organ, and composed sacred music, oratorios, etc. Died in 1837.

Wessel, ŵĕs'sĕl, or **Wesselus,** ŵĕs-sā'lŭs, (John,) sometimes called Gansefort or Goesevort, a Dutch theologian and Reformer, born at Groningen about 1420. He studied at Louvain, Heidelberg, and Paris, where he acquired a high reputation for his knowledge of philosophy and divinity. He was also surnamed Magister Contradictionum, ("Master of Contradiction,") from his skill in dialectics. He attacked with great boldness the prevailing abuses in the Catholic Church, and was one of the principal Reformers before the time of Luther. He died in 1489, leaving a number of treatises in Latin, some of which were burnt as heretical.

See Carl Ullmann, "Johann Wessel, ein Vorgänger Luthers," 1834; Hodgson, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; Muurling, "Commentatio de J. Wesseli Gansfortii Vita," 1831; B. Bähring, "J. Wessel," 1850.

Wesselényi, wĕsh'shĕ-lān'yee, (Miklos,) a Hungarian patriot and statesman, born about 1795; died in 1850.

Wesseling, ŵĕs'sẹh-ling', (Peter,) a German scholar, born at Steinfurt in 1692. He became professor of eloquence at Franeker, (1723,) and of ancient literature at Utrecht, (1735.) He published several critical treatises on the classics, and valuable editions of Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, and "Vetera Romanorum Itineraria." He was esteemed one of the most learned men of his time. Died in 1764.

See Hirsching, "Historisch-literarisches Handbuch;" Saxe, "Onomasticon."

Wes'sells, (Henry W.,) an American general, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, about 1809, graduated at West Point in 1833. He became a brigadier-general about April, 1862. He commanded at Plymouth, North Carolina, which was taken by the Confederates, after a brave defence, April 20, 1864.

Wesselus. See Wessel.

Wessely, ŵĕs'sẹh-le, (Naphtali Hartwig,) a Jewish writer and Hebrew scholar, born at Copenhagen in 1723. His most important work is a poem, the subject of which is the vocation or mission of Moses. Died in 1805.

See Meisel, "Leben und Wirken N. H. Wessely's," 1841

Wessenberg, ŵĕs'sẹn-bĕRG', (IGNAZ HEINRICH KARL,) BARON, a German Catholic theologian, born at Dresden in 1774. He was appointed in 1802 vicar-general of the diocese of Constance, and was active in promoting the use of the German language at mass, and various other reforms in the Church. Having been nominated in 1814 by Archbishop Dalberg his coadjutor in the see of Constance, he was rejected by the pope, who also wished him to resign his office of vicar-general. This, however, he declined, being supported by his sovereign, the Grand Duke of Baden. He was the author of a treatise "On the Elementary Education of the People," and other prose works; also a number of poems. Died in 1860.

See "I. H. von Wessenburg, sein Leben und Wirken," by DR. J. BECK; "London Quarterly Review" for December, 1848.

Wessenberg-Ampringen, ŵĕs'sẹn-bĕRG'ăm'pRing-ẹn, (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German statesman, brother of the preceding, was born in 1773. He was employed on missions to Munich, Paris, and the Hague. Died in 1858.

Wĕst, (BENJAMIN,) an eminent American painter, born at Springfield, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of October, 1738, was a member of the Society of Friends. His talent and predilection for the art were manifested at an early age, and, when seventeen, he began portrait-painting at Philadelphia. He visited Rome in 1760, where he acquired the friendship of Raphael Mengs. He soon after took up his residence in London, and, some of his works having attracted the notice of George III., he was thenceforth liberally patronized by that monarch. His "Death of Wolfe," in which he had the courage and good taste to depart from the custom of clothing the figures in classical costume, was greatly admired. His next important work was "Christ Healing the Sick," now in the British National Gallery: a copy of it was presented by the artist to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. He succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy in 1792. Among his other pictures may be named the "Departure of Regulus," the "Battle of La Hogue," and "Death on the Pale Horse," now in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. Died in London in 1820.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists;" DUNLAP, "History of the Arts of Design in America;" CUNNINGHAM, "Lives of Painters and Sculptors."

Wĕst, (GILBERT,) an English writer, born about 1705. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and subsequently held several offices under the government. He was the author of "Observations on the Resurrection," which won for him a high reputation, also a poetical version of the Odes of Pindar, and several other translations from the Greek. He was a relative of Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and of Lord George Lyttleton, who dedicated to him his "Dissertation on the Conversion of Saint Paul." Died in 1756.

West, (JAMES,) an English antiquary, born probably in Warwickshire. He took his degree at Oxford in 1726. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1738. He made a rich collection of manuscripts, prints, medals, etc. Died in 1772.

West, (RICHARD,) an English jurist, born in the seventeenth century, became chancellor of Ireland in 1715. He published several legal and miscellaneous works. Died in 1726.

West, (STEPHEN,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Tolland, Connecticut, in 1735, became pastor of a church at Stockbridge in 1759. He was the author of an "Essay on Moral Agency," "An Essay on the Scripture Doctrine of the Atonement," (1785,) "Life of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins," and other theological works. Died at Stockbridge in 1819.

West, (THOMAS,) an English writer, born in Lancashire, published "A Guide to the Lakes," and other topographical works. Died in 1779.

West, (W. E.,) an American painter, distinguished for the excellence of his portraits. He was a friend of Washington Irving, and made illustrations of his "Pride of the Village" and "Annette Delarbre." Died in 1857.

See TUCKERMAN, "Book of the Artists;" DUNLAP, "Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America."

Wĕst'all, (RICHARD,) a celebrated English painter in water-colours, was born at Hertford in 1765. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1794. Among his works, which are esteemed master-pieces of the kind, may be named "The Storm in Harvest," "Sappho in the Lesbian Shades," and "Jubal, the First Voice of the Lyre." He also illustrated Moore's "Loves of the Angels," and furnished designs for Boydell's "Shakspeare Gallery." He was appointed, in the latter part of his life, teacher of drawing and painting to the Princess Victoria. Died in 1836.

Westall, (WILLIAM,) a landscape-painter, a brother of the preceding, was born at Hertford in 1781. He studied at the Royal Academy, and subsequently visited India, China, and Australia. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1812. Among his most admired works are a "View of Seaforth's Isle, in the Gulf of Carpentaria," and a series of engraved designs representing the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Died in 1850.

West'all, (WILLIAM,) an English novelist, born at White Ash, Lancashire, in 1834. He engaged in journalism, travelled as a correspondent, and wrote a large number of novels. Died in 1903.

Westbury, LORD. See BETHELL, (RICHARD.)

West'cott, (BROOKE FOSS,) D.D., an eminent English scholar and Biblical critic, was born near Birmingham in January, 1825. He graduated in 1848 at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1851 took orders in the Established Church. He was made a canon of Peterborough in 1869, regius professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1870, canon of Westminster in 1883, and Bishop of Durham in 1890. He wrote various works on the Bible, and, with Dr. Hort, spent twenty-eight years on "The New Testament in Greek." He helped to revise the New Testament. D. July 28, 1901.

Westcott, (EDWARD NOYES,) an American novelist, born at Syracuse, New York, in 1847. His one work, "David Harum: A Story of American Life," attained a very wide circulation through its humour and skilful characterization. He died March 31, 1898, before its publication.

Westenrieder, von, fon ŵĕs'tẹn-ree'dẹr, (LORENZ,) a German educational writer, born at Munich in 1748, became professor of rhetoric in his native city. He published a "History of Bavaria for Youth and the People," and other historical and geographical works. Died in 1829.

Westergaard, vĕs'tẹr-goRd', (NIELS LUDWIG,) a distinguished Danish Orientalist, born at Copenhagen in 1815. Having studied at Bonn and visited London and Paris, he made a tour to India and Persia. After his return he was appointed, in 1845, professor of Oriental philology at Copenhagen. His principal works are his "Radices Sanscritæ," (1841,) and a critical edition of the "Zendavesta," (1852.) Died Sept. 10, 1878.

Westerhof, ŵĕs'tẹr-hof', (ARNOLD HEINRICH,) a German scholar, who gained distinction by a good edition of Terence, (2 vols., 1729.)

Westermann, wĕs'tẹr-măn', (ANTON,) a German scholar, born at Leipsic in 1806, became professor of antiquities in his native city in 1834. He published a "History of Eloquence in Greece and Rome," (2 vols., 1833–35,) also editions of the Orations of Lysias, the works of Philostratus, and other classics. Died in 1870.

Wes'tẹr-mann, [Fr. pron. vĕs'tĕR'măn',] (FRANÇOIS JOSEPH,) a French Jacobin and general, born in Alsace about 1760. He became a violent revolutionist, and a friend of Danton. He took a prominent part in the riot in Paris of the 10th of August, 1792. In September of that year he was appointed adjutant-general, and sent to the army of Dumouriez. He became a general of brigade in May, 1793, obtained command of the vanguard of the army in Vendée, and defeated the royalists near Châtillon. He attacked and routed the Vendeans at Mans and Savenay in December, 1793. He was executed with Danton in April, 1794.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" THIERS, "History of the French Revolution."

West'field, (THOMAS,) an English theologian, born at Ely. He became Bishop of Bristol in the reign of James I., and was noted as a pathetic preacher. Died in 1644. Two volumes of his sermons were published.

Wĕst'ing-house, (GEORGE,) an American inventor, born at Central Bridge, New York, in 1846. He invented a rotary engine at fifteen. In 1865 he invented a device to replace railroad cars on the track, and in 1868 the well-known Westinghouse air-brake. He has made important inventions for the utilization of electric power. Died March 12, 1914.

Wĕst'ma-cott, (Sir RICHARD,) an eminent English sculptor, born in London in 1775. He studied at Rome under Canova, and was elected a member of the Academy of Florence in 1795. After his return he executed a number of works which established his reputation as one of the first English sculptors of the time. Among his master-pieces we may name his "Euphrosyne," "Psyche," "Nymph Unclasping her Zone," a "Peasant Maiden," and "The Distressed Mother;" statues of Pitt and Addison, monuments of Sir Ralph Abercromby in Saint Paul's Cathedral, and of the Duke of York on the column at Waterloo Place, and the bronze statue of George III. at Windsor. In 1816 he was elected a Royal Academician, and in 1827 succeeded Flaxman as professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy. Died in 1856.

Westmacott, (RICHARD,) son of the preceding, was born in London in 1799. He was instructed by his father, and afterwards spent six years in Italy. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1837, a Royal Academician in 1849, and in 1857 became professor of sculpture in the Royal Academy. His works are principally of a devotional and classical character. He acquired distinction as a writer of works on art, among which is a "Hand-Book on the Schools of Sculpture." Died in 1872.

West'more-land, (JOHN FANE,) eleventh EARL OF, an English general and diplomatist, born in 1784. He was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war, was ambassador to Prussia 1841–51, and envoy to Vienna. He was noted as a musician and composer, and published several military treatises. Died in 1859.

Westmoreland, (MILDMAY FANE,) second EARL OF, an English statesman and poet, born about 1600. He was the author of a collection of poems, entitled "Otia Sacra." Died in 1665.

Wĕs'ton, (EDWARD,) an electrician, born in England in 1850, emigrated to America in 1870. He invented several dynamo-electric machines, and introduced improvements in electric lighting, in nickel-plating, etc.

Weston, (ELIZABETH,) an American actress, was born at New York in 1828. She began acting in 1849, and was long a favourite. She married Adolphus Davenport, and afterwards Charles Mathews, playing with him on the London stage until 1864. Died in 1899.

Weston, (ELIZABETH JANE,) a learned English lady, born about 1586, removed in early life to Prague. She wrote several elegant Latin poems. She was married to John Leon. Died after 1605.

Weston, (WILLIAM,) an English divine, and resident of Gloucestershire, was the author of "Dissertations on some of the Most Remarkable Wonders of Antiquity." Died in 1760.

Westphal, ŵĕst'fȧl, (ERNST CHRISTIAN,) a German jurist, born at Quedlinburg in 1737, became professor of law at Halle. He published several works on Roman law, and a treatise "On the Law of the German Empire," (1784.) Died in 1792.

Westreenen van Tiellandt, wĕs'trā'nĕn vȧn teel'lȧnt, (WILLEM HENDRIK JACOB,) BARON, a Dutch historical and antiquarian writer, born at the Hague in 1783. He published "Researches concerning the Ancient Forum of Hadrian and its Vestiges near the Hague," and other works. Died in 1848.

Wĕst'wood, (JOHN OBADIAH,) an English entomologist, born at Sheffield about 1805. He was appointed professor of zoology at Oxford in 1861. Died in 1893.

Westwood, (THOMAS,) an English poet, born in 1814. He has published "Beads from a Rosary," (1843,) "The Burden of the Bell," (1850,) "Berries and Blossoms," (1855,) and "The Quest of the Sancgreall," (1868.) [Died March 13, 1888.]

Wetherell. See WARNER, (SUSAN.)

Weth'er-ell, (Sir CHARLES,) an English lawyer, born in 1770, was a son of the Dean of Hereford. He was called to the bar in 1794, and acquired extensive practice in the court of chancery. Though he was an ultra Tory and was king's counsel, he defended the Spafield rioters, who were tried for treason in 1817. In 1820 he was returned to Parliament for Oxford. He became solicitor-general in 1824, and attorney-general in 1826. Having resigned in 1827, he was reappointed in 1828, but retired from office in 1829, because he was opposed to the Roman Catholic emancipation. By his hostility to the Reform bill he rendered himself so unpopular that he was attacked by a mob at Bristol in 1831, and narrowly escaped death. Died in 1846.

Wetstein, wĕt'stīn or ŵĕt'stīn, (JOHN HENRY,) a distinguished printer, born at Bâle in 1649, founded at Amsterdam a publishing-house, which became celebrated for the excellent editions of the classics issued from it. Died in 1726.

Wetstein, (JOHN JAMES,) an eminent Swiss scholar and theologian, born at Bâle in 1693, was a son of John Rudolph, (1647–1711,) noticed below. He studied Hebrew and theology in the university of his native town, and, having visited England and various parts of the continent for the purpose of examining manuscripts, he published in 1730 his "Prolegomena ad Novi Testamenti Græci Editionem accuratissimam." His liberal doctrines having excited great opposition among the clergy, he was deposed from his office, and about 1733 removed to Amsterdam, where he was appointed by the Arminians professor of philosophy and ecclesiastical history. He brought out in 1752 his edition of the Greek New Testament, (2 vols. fol.) Died in 1754.

Wetstein or **Wettstein,** ŵĕt'stīn, (JOHN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss diplomatist, born at Bâle in 1594. He rendered important services to his country at the congress which negotiated the peace of Westphalia, (1647,) and received the surname of THE PACIFICATOR. Died in 1666.

Wetstein, (JOHN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss theologian and author, was born at Bâle in 1614. He became professor of theology in his native town, and assisted Suicer in his "Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus." Died in 1683.

Wetstein, (JOHN RUDOLPH,) son of the preceding, was born at Bâle in 1647. He was professor of theology in that town, and edited some of the works of Origen. Died in 1711.

Wetstein, wĕt'stīn, (KAREL ANTON,) a Dutch scholar and Latin poet, born at Amsterdam in 1743, was a lawyer in his early life. He translated Hesiod and Theocritus into Latin verse, and wrote several original Latin poems, which were admired. Died in 1797.

Wette, de, dẹh wet'tẹh or ŵet'tẹh, (WILHELM MARTIN LEBRECHT,) an eminent German scholar, theologian, and biblical critic, born near Weimar in 1780. He became professor of divinity at the University of Berlin in 1810, and acquired a high reputation both as a preacher and writer. Among his most important works are the following: "Contributions to an Introduction to the Old Testament," (2 vols., 1806–7,) "A Commentary on the Psalms," (1811,) "Manual of Jewish Archæology," (1814,) "Christian Dogmatics," (2 vols., 1813–16,) "On Religion and Theology," (1815,) and "Critical and Historical Introduction to the Old and New Testaments," (1817–26.) The Introduction to the Old Testament was translated and enlarged by Theodore Parker, (1843,) and that to the New by Frederick Frothingham, (1858.) He produced, in conjunction with Augusti, a new translation of the Bible. In 1819 he was dismissed from his professorship because he wrote a letter of consolation to the mother of Sand, who killed Kotzebue. He ob-

tained a chair of divinity at Bâle in 1821. Among his works are "Lessons on Morality," (3 vols., 1824.) Died at Bâle in 1849.

See SCHENKEL, "De Wette und die Bedeutung seiner Theologie für unsere Zeit," 1849; LÜCKE, "Dr. W. M. L. de Wette," 1850; HAGENBACH, "W. M. L. de Wette," 1849; "North British Review" for August, 1847.

Wey, vȧ, (FRANÇOIS ALPHONSE,) a French *littérateur*, born at Besançon in 1812. He was appointed inspector-general of the national archives in 1852. He wrote several novels, but his principal works are "Remarks on the French Language of the Nineteenth Century," (1845,) and a "History of the Revolutions of Language in France," (1848.) Died March 12, 1882.

Weyde, van der. See VAN DER WEYDE.

Weyden, van der, vȧn dẹr wī'dẹn, (ROGER,) a celebrated Flemish painter, called ROGER OF BRUGES, was born at Brussels about 1390, and was a pupil of John van Eyck. He went to Italy about 1450, and worked several years at Rome. He painted in oil. Having returned to Brussels, he died there in 1464.

Weyer. See VAN DE WEYER.

Weyerman, wī'ẹr-mȧn', (JACOB KAMPO,) a Dutch painter of fruit- and flower-pieces, was born at Breda in 1679. He was the author of "Lives of the Dutch Painters," a work characterized by Descamps and others as full of calumnies. He was condemned to perpetual imprisonment for a libel on the Dutch East India Company, and died in prison in 1747.

Wey'ler, (VALERIANO Y NICOLAU,) a Spanish general, born at Barcelona in 1840. He was a military attaché of Spain at Washington during the civil war, and served in the army under Sheridan. In 1873 he won great reputation as a soldier in the Carlist war, and in 1879 was made Governor of the Canary Islands. In 1889 he became captain-general of the Philippine Islands, a post which he made financially profitable. He afterwards held high offices in the province of Barcelona, and in 1896 was sent to Cuba to succeed Marshal Campos. His efforts there to suppress the insurrection proved unsuccessful, and were conducted with a ruthless cruelty that called forth indignant protests from the United States, and he was removed in the autumn of 1897.

Wey'man, (STANLEY JOHN,) an English novelist, born at Ludlow in 1855. After writing several novels, he became famous by his very popular "A Gentleman of France," (1893.) This was followed by a number of other romances of history and adventure. D. 1928.

Weyprecht, wī'prĕkt, (KARL,) an Austrian Arctic explorer, born in 1838. He entered the navy, and was one of the commanding officers of the expedition in the steamer Tegethoff, which discovered Franz Josef Land in 1873. Died in 1881.

Weyse, wī'zẹh, (CHRISTIAN ERNST FRIEDRICH,) a Danish musician and composer, born at Altona in 1774; died in 1842.

Wezel. See WETZEL.

Wezel, wĕt'sẹl, (JOHANN KARL,) a German *littérateur*, born at Sondershausen in 1747, wrote a number of romances, comedies, and prose essays. D. 1819.

Wharton, (ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH,) an American author, born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1845. She became a resident of Philadelphia, and published "Through Colonial Doorways," "A Last Century Maid," "Heirlooms in Miniature," and other works. She died July 29, 1928.

Wharton, (EDITH,) American novelist, born at New York in 1862. She was Edith Newbold Jones before marrying Edward Wharton, of Boston, in 1885. Her works include "The Great Inclination," (1899,) "Ethan Frome," (1911,) "The Age of Innocence," (1920,) "The Children," (1928.) She received an honorary degree of Litt.D. from Yale.

Wharton, hwar'ton, (FRANCIS,) D.D., LL.D., an American jurist and divine, born at Philadelphia in 1820. He became in 1856 professor of logic and rhetoric at Kenyon College, Ohio. In 1866 he became a professor in the Episcopal Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass., and in 1885 was appointed Government solicitor for the Department of State. Died February 21, 1889.

Wharton, hwâr'tọn, (Sir GEORGE,) an English astronomer and astrologer, born at Kirby-Kendal in 1617. He fought for the king in the civil war, and afterwards compiled almanacs, in which he inserted predictions against the dominant party. Died in 1681.

Wharton, (HENRY,) an eminent English antiquary and divine, born in Norfolk in 1664. He studied at Caius College, Cambridge, and took his degree of M.A. in 1687, being ordained a priest in 1688. Among his numerous works the most important is his "Anglia Sacra," (2 vols. fol., 1691,) being a collection of biographies of English bishops and archbishops from the introduction of Christianity to 1540. He published several other works and died in 1695.

Wharton, (JOSEPH,) an American manufacturer, born at Philadelphia in 1826. He became a white-lead manufacturer, manager of the Lehigh Zinc Company 1853–63, aided in founding the Bethlehem Iron Company, and established extensive nickel works in Camden, New Jersey. He founded the highly useful Wharton School of Finance and Economics, University of Pennsylvania, and endowed a chair of history and economics at Swarthmore College. D. Jan. 11, 1909.

Wharton, (PHILIP,) LORD, an English peer, who took a prominent part in the civil war which began in 1642, and commanded a regiment for Parliament at the battle of Edgehill. He was a zealous Presbyterian. He died in 1696. He was the father of Thomas, Marquis of Wharton.

Wharton, (PHILIP,) Duke of Wharton, an eloquent and profligate English peer, born in 1698, was the son of Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, noticed below. About the age of sixteen he married privately a daughter of General Holmes. On the death of his father, in 1715, he became heir to an estate of £16,000 a year, and entered upon a course of reckless dissipation and vice. In 1716 he began a tour on the continent. Having arrived at Lyons, he wrote a letter to the Pretender, who then resided at Avignon, and who received Wharton in a flattering manner when he came to that city. He took his seat in the Irish House of Lords about 1717, supported the ministry with zeal, and was raised to the English peerage, as Duke of Wharton, in 1718. He entered the English House of Peers in 1719 or 1720, and denounced the South Sea bill in a speech remarkable for bitter invective. On other questions also he opposed the ministers with great eloquence.

He involved himself in debt by his boundless prodigality, retired to the continent in 1724, avowed himself an adherent of the Pretender, and joined the Roman Catholic Church. In 1726 he married a Miss O'Byrne, a daughter of an Irish colonel. He served as a volunteer in the Spanish army at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1727. For this offence he was indicted for treason, and convicted. He lost his peerage and his estate, and was reduced to poverty. He died at Tarragona, Spain, in 1731. His character is portrayed by Pope in his "Moral Essays."

See "The Life and Writings of Philip, Duke of Wharton," 2 vols., 1732; "Biographia Britannica."

Wharton, (THOMAS,) MARQUIS OF, an English Whig politician, born about 1645, was the eldest son of Philip, Lord Wharton. He entered Parliament in the reign of Charles II., constantly opposed the court, and distinguished himself by his dexterity and turbulence as a politician. In November, 1688, he joined William, Prince of Orange, who appointed him comptroller of the household in 1689. He received the title of Earl of Wharton in 1706, and was lord lieutenant of Ireland from 1708 to 1710. He was the author of "Lillibullero," a famous satirical ballad. In September, 1714, he was appointed lord privy seal by George I., and in 1715 he was created Marquis of Wharton. He died in 1715. Swift and Macaulay speak of him as an unmatched liar and villain, yet with a courage, judgment, and skill as a duellist which won the admiration of his most bitter enemies.

Wharton, (THOMAS,) an eminent English physician and anatomist, born at Winston, in Durham, about 1610. He took his degree as M.D. at Oxford in 1647, after which he removed to London, and became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1650. He published a valuable work on glands, entitled "Adenography, or Description of the Glands," ("Adenographia, sive Glandularum Descriptio," 1656.) He first discovered the excretory duct in the submaxillary gland, which bears his name. Died in 1673.

What'coat, (RICHARD,) a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Quinton, England, February 23, 1736. In 1763 he became a Wesleyan preacher, in 1784 he was ordained by John Wesley, and in the same year came to the United States and became an itinerant minister In 1800 he was chosen a bishop. Died at Dover, Delaware, July 5, 1806.

Whately, hwāt'le, (RICHARD,) Archbishop of Dublin, an eminent English thinker and writer, born in London in 1787, was a son of Dr. Whately, prebendary of Bristol. As a child, he was nervous and shy, and, like De Quincey, appears to have preferred the society of his sisters to that of his brothers. He delighted in arithmetical calculations, which he carried on in his mind. In childhood, as well as in after-life, whatever occupied his thoughts appears to have completely absorbed him for the time. The passion for arithmetic soon left him; he then devoted himself to "castle-building," which, however, took a philosophical or metaphysical, rather than a romantic, direction. In 1805 he entered Oriel College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1811, and in which he took the degree of M.A. in 1812. While at Oxford, he formed an intimate friendship with Dr Arnold, which continued unchanged till the death of the latter. In 1810 he gained the prize for the English Essay, the subject being "The Comparative Excellence of the Ancients and Moderns." In 1819 he published "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte," an ingenious attempt to show the absurdity of skeptical criticism. He married a lady named Pope in 1821. He was appointed Bampton lecturer at Oxford in 1822, and the same year obtained the rectory of Halesworth, in Suffolk. His Bampton lectures "On the Use and Abuse of Party Feeling in Religion" were published in 1822. In 1825 he was chosen principal of Saint Alban's Hall, Oxford. He extended his reputation by his "Essays on some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion," (1825,) his "Elements of Logic," (1826,) often reprinted, and highly esteemed, his "Essays on some of the Difficulties in the Writings of the Apostle Paul," and his "Errors of Romanism traced to their Origin in Human Nature," (1830.) He was elected professor of political economy at Oxford in 1830, and was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in 1831. He took a prominent part in organizing the national system of education in Ireland. Among his numerous works are "Elements of Rhetoric," (1828,) "Introduction to Political Economy," (1831,) "Sermons on Various Subjects," (1835,) "Essays on some of the Dangers to Christian Faith which may arise from the Teaching or the Conduct of its Professors," (1839,) and "The Kingdom of Christ Delineated, in Two Essays on our Lord's Own Account of His Person," etc., (1841.) He also wrote several valuable articles for the leading reviews. His style is luminous and aphoristic. As a theologian, he was characterized by the liberality of his views and by the freedom and independence of his thoughts. He is justly considered to have been one of the most profound and original thinkers of his time. As a man, he was distinguished for moral courage, and was singularly sincere, generous, and disinterested. Died in October, 1863.

See "Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D.D., Late Archbishop of Dublin," by his daughter, E. JANE WHATELY, 2 vols., London, 1866; "Quarterly Review" for October, 1822; "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1864; "British Quarterly Review" for January, 1867. For some strictures on Whately's "Logic," see SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S "Logic."

Whately, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan divine, born at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in 1583. He became vicar of Banbury about 1610, and published, besides other works, "Prototypes, or the Primary Precedent out of the Book of Genesis." Died in 1639.

Wheare, hwair, ? (DEGORY,) an English historian, born in Cornwall in 1573. He was the first reader of the lecture which Camden founded at Oxford, and wrote several works. Died in 1647.

Wheat'leigh, (CHARLES,) an English actor, born at London about 1823. After 1849 he lived mainly in the United States, playing leading parts with Booth, Laura Keene, Jefferson, McCullough, and others. He was the original Danny Man in "The Colleen Bawn." Died in 1895.

Wheatley, (FRANCIS,) an English landscape-painter in oil- and water-colours, born in London in 1747 He became a Royal Academician in 1791. Died in 1801.

Whēat'ley, (PHILLIS,) a negro poetess, born in Africa about 1753, was brought to America in 1761. She was instructed by her mistress, Mrs. Wheatley, a resident of Boston, and published, at an early age, "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral." She was afterwards married to a man named Peters, and died in Boston in 1794.

See DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Whēat'on, (HENRY,) an American jurist, civilian, and diplomatist, born in Providence, Rhode Island, in November, 1785. He graduated at Brown University in 1802, after which he pursued the study of law at Poitiers, France, and in London. On his return he became a resident of the city of New York, and in 1812 began to edit the "National Advocate," a daily journal. He published in 1815 a "Digest of the Law of Maritime Captures and Prizes," which was received with favour. In 1816 he became a reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States. He contributed many articles to the "North American Review." He was appointed chargé-d'affaires to the court of Denmark in 1826 or 1827, and minister resident at Berlin in 1835. He published in 1836 his most important work, "Elements of International Law," which is highly esteemed as a standard authority. In 1837 he was promoted to the rank of minister-plenipotentiary at Berlin, where he remained until 1846. He wrote an able work entitled a "History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America, from the Earliest Times to the Treaty of Washington," which originally appeared in French at Leipsic in 1841. It was enlarged and published in English in 1845. "Of its great merit," says R. W Griswold, "all competent critics have given the same testimony." Among his other works is a "History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans," (1831.) He published "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States," (12 vols., 1827.) He was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute about 1843. Died near Boston, Massachusetts, in March, 1848.

Wheaton, (ROBERT,) a son of the preceding, was born in New York in 1826. He wrote historical and literary articles for several reviews, and acquired distinction as a writer. Died in October, 1851.

Whēat'stone, (CHARLES,) F.R.S., professor of experimental philosophy in King's College, London, was born at Gloucester in 1802. In early life he was a manufacturer of musical instruments, and made researches on the science of acoustics. He displayed much mechanical ingenuity in the construction of instruments and apparatus. He published in 1834 an "Account of Experiments to Measure the Velocity of Electricity and the Duration of Electric Light." In the same year he became professor of philosophy in King's College, London. He invented the stereoscope, which he described in his "Contributions to the Physiology of Vision," (1838.) He was one of several persons who, in 1837, claimed the honour of the invention of the electric telegraph. Wheatstone and his partner Cooke obtained in 1837 a patent for apparatus which they invented for conveying signals by means of electric currents. They were successful in the practical application of their invention, which soon came into extensive use. Wheatstone afterwards invented several improvements, among which is the magneto-alphabetical telegraph. Died Oct. 20, 1875.

Whe'don, (DANIEL DENISON,) D.D., an American

Methodist divine, born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1808. He became in 1856 editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review. He published a "Commentary on the Gospels," and other works. Died June 8, 1885.

Wheel'er, (BENJAMIN IDE,) educator, born at Randolph, Massachusetts, in 1854. He was a university instructor and professor 1879–99, and became president of the University of California 1899. He has published works on philology and other subjects. Died 1927.

Whee'ler, (DANIEL,) prominent in the Society of Friends, was born at London in 1771. He served in the army in Holland, but repented of his depraved life in 1796 and joined the Friends, becoming in time one of their ablest speakers. He was employed by the Russian government to superintend agricultural improvements near Saint Petersburg, for many years, (1817–32.) About the end of 1833 he sailed on a religious mission to the islands of the Pacific Ocean, in which he spent nearly four years. Died in New York city in 1840.

Whee'ler, (JOSEPH,) an American general and congressman, born at Augusta, Georgia, in 1836. He graduated at West Point in 1859, joined the Confederate cause in the civil war, after 1862 commanded the cavalry corps of the Western army, and at the close of the war was senior cavalry general in the Confederate service. After the war he became a lawyer and planter, was elected to Congress in 1881, and in May, 1898, was made major-general of volunteers, commanded the troops at La Guasimas, and was the senior officer on the field at the battle of San Juan. After the war he was re-elected to Congress, but subsequently served in the Philippines, and in 1900 was promoted brigadier-general. Died Jan. 25, 1906.

Whee'ler, (WILLIAM ALMON,) Vice-President of the United States, was born at Malone, New York, in 1819. He occupied several official positions in his native town, was for a time State senator, and was a member of Congress 1861–63 and 1869–77. He opposed the increase of salary, and returned his extra pay, and was the author of the "Wheeler Compromise" of the Louisiana difficulties of 1875. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republican party for Vice-President, was declared elected by the Electoral Commission, and served in that high office during the Hayes administration. Died in 1887.

Whee'ler, (WILLIAM A.,) an American editor and author, born at Leicester, Massachusetts, November 14, 1833, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1853. He assisted Dr. Worcester in the preparation of his quarto dictionary, and subsequently worked on the quarto edition of Webster's dictionary. He also prepared a "Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction," (1865.) In 1867 he was appointed assistant superintendent in the Boston Public Library. Died October 28, 1875.

Whee'lock, (ELEAZAR,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Windham, Connecticut, in 1711. He was the founder and first president of Dartmouth College, which grew originally out of an Indian missionary school. Died in 1779.

Wheelock, (JOHN,) LL.D., son of the preceding, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1754. He served for a time in the Continental army, and was made a lieutenant-colonel. On the death of his father he became president of Dartmouth College. Died in 1817

Wheth'am-stede, (JOHN,) an English monk and chronicler, was Abbot of Saint Alban's, and was ordained a priest in 1382. He wrote a chronicle of the period from 1441 to 1461. Died in 1464.

Whet'stone, (GEORGE,) an English miscellaneous writer, who lived about 1575. His principal work is a comedy, entitled "Promos and Cassandra," (1578.)

Whewell, hū'el, (WILLIAM,) F.R.S., a distinguished English philosopher and scholar, born at Lancaster in 1795. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1816, was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, and became an eminent tutor in the same. He was appointed professor of mineralogy in 1828, obtained the chair of moral philosophy or moral theology in 1838, and became master of Trinity College in 1841. Before the last date he had gained distinction as a writer by the production of his "Astronomy and Physics considered with Reference to Natural Theology," (1833,) which is one of the Bridgewater Treatises, "The History of the Inductive Sciences," (3 vols., 1837,) and "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences founded upon their History," (2 vols., 1840.) Referring to these two works, Professor James D. Forbes says, "One attempt—a bold and successful one—has been made, in our own day, to unite two of the three departments: I mean the History and Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences. An English philosopher, of wonderful versatility, industry, and power, has erected a permanent monument to his reputation, in a voluminous work bearing the preceding title." ("Preliminary Dissertation" in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica.") An anonymous work called "The Plurality of Worlds" (1853) is generally understood to be the production of Dr. Whewell. The author of this work doubts or denies the existence of a plurality of worlds. He became vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1855. Died in 1866.

Which'cote, (BENJAMIN,) an English divine, born in Shropshire in 1610, studied at Emanuel College, Cambridge, was appointed one of the university preachers about 1636, took the degree of D.D. in 1649, and afterwards became rector of Milton, in Cambridgeshire. After the restoration he was appointed vicar of Saint Lawrence, Jewry. He was the author of "Observations and Apophthegms," "Moral and Religious Aphorisms," and numerous sermons. He has been called one of the principal founders of the latitudinarian school of divines in England. Died in 1683.

Whip'ple, (hwĭp'p'l,) (ABRAHAM,) an American commodore of the Revolution, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1733. He captured many rich prizes and performed several daring exploits between 1775 and 1781. Died at Marietta, Ohio, in 1819.

See HILDRETH, "Life of A. Whipple."

Whipple, (AMIEL W.,) an American general, born in Massachusetts, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain of topographical engineers in 1855, and chief engineer on the staff of General McDowell in the spring of 1861. He was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863, aged about forty-six.

Whipple, (EDWIN PERCY,) a distinguished American critic and essayist, born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1819. He published in 1843 in the "Boston Miscellany" an "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Macaulay," which attracted much attention. He became a contributor to the "American Review," "Christian Examiner," "Methodist Quarterly Review," "North American Review," and the "Atlantic Monthly." A collection of his writings, entitled "Essays and Reviews," was published in 2 vols. in 1849. He is also the author of "Lectures on Subjects connected with Literature and Life," (1849,) and "Character and Characteristic Men," (1867.) Mr. Whipple acquired a high reputation as a lecturer, and in 1859 he delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, a course of lectures on the "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth:" these were published in a small volume in 1869. Died June 16, 1886.

Whipple, (HENRY BENJAMIN,) D.D., an eminent American bishop, born in Adams, New York, February 15, 1822, engaged successfully in business and in politics, in 1850 was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church, and in 1859 was consecrated Bishop of Minnesota, the first of that title. Died Sept. 16, 1901.

Whipple, (WILLIAM,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Kittery, Maine, in 1730, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was elected to Congress in 1776, was appointed brigadier-general in 1777, and took part in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga and in the siege of Newport. Died in 1785.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Whist'ler, (hwiss'lẹr,) (GEORGE WASHINGTON,) an American engineer, born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1800, graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1819. Having been previously employed in the construction of several railroads in the United States, he was invited to Russia in 1842 by the emperor Nicholas to superintend the internal improvements in that country. Died in 1849.

Whistler, (JAMES ABBOTT MACNEILL,) an American etcher and painter, born at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1834. He was a son of George Washington Whistler, and was educated at West Point. He studied art in Paris, and in 1855 went to England and settled there permanently. His paintings attracted great attention and found eager admirers and severe critics, but his etchings are universally praised. He was specially noted as a colourist. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1891. He was the author of "Ten O'Clock" and "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," (1890.) Died July 17, 1903.

Whis'ton, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English philosopher and theologian, born at Norton, in Leicestershire, on the 9th of December, 1667. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he gave special attention to mathematics and the Cartesian philosophy, and took his degree in 1690. He was elected a Fellow of his college in the same year, and was ordained a priest in 1693. About this time he became acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton. In 1696 he published a "New Theory of the Earth, from its Original to the Consummation of all Things," in which he attributed the great Deluge to the collision of a comet with the earth. This work ran through six editions. He obtained the living of Lowestoft, in Suffolk, in 1698, soon after which he married a Miss Antrobus. In 1701 Newton nominated him as his deputy in the Lucasian professorship at Cambridge. Through the influence of Newton, Whiston obtained the chair of mathematics, which the former resigned in 1703. He then gave up his living at Lowestoft, and removed to Cambridge, where he also officiated as a clergyman, having been appointed lecturer of Saint Clement's. In 1707 he was appointed preacher of the Boyle lecture, and published "Prælectiones Astronomicæ." He was gradually converted to Arian doctrines, which he advocated in a volume of sermons and essays published in 1709, and in other writings. In 1710 he was deprived of his professorship and expelled from the university. He then settled in London, and published a "Historical Preface to Primitive Christianity," (1710,) which was followed by "Primitive Christianity Revived," (4 vols., 1711.) The clergy prosecuted him for heresy in the spiritual courts; but, after many evasive delays, the prosecution was ended in 1715, by an act of grace by which all heretics were pardoned. Whiston was an unflinching and courageous asserter of religious liberty, and was distinguished for his shrewd and pithy retorts in conversation. He was once in company with Addison, Pope, Walpole, and Secretary Craggs, who raised the question whether a secretary of state could be an honest man. Whiston having expressed his opinion in the affirmative, Craggs said, "It might answer for a fortnight, but no longer." Whiston then asked, "Mr. Secretary, did you ever try it for a fortnight?" to which Craggs made no answer. He published in 1737 a translation of Josephus, often reprinted, and in 1749–50 his entertaining "Memoirs of his own Life," (3 vols.) Died in 1752.

See "Biographia Britannica;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Whitaker, (JOHN,) an English divine, born at Manchester about 1735. He studied at Oxford, and became rector of Ruan-Langhorne, in Cornwall, in 1778. He published, among other works, a "History of Manchester," (1771–75,) "Genuine History of the Britons Asserted," "Mary Queen of Scots Vindicated," (1788,) "The Origin of Arianism Disclosed," and "Sermons upon Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell." Died in 1808.

Whitaker, (OZI WILLIAM,) D.D., an American bishop, born at New Salem, Massachusetts, May 10, 1830, graduated at Middlebury College in 1856, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1863, in which year he was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church. In 1869 he was consecrated missionary Bishop of Nevada, was assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania 1886–87, and became bishop in 1887, on the death of Bishop Stevens. Died February 9, 1911.

Whitaker, (WILLIAM,) a learned English theologian, born at Holme, in Lancashire, in 1547. He became professor of divinity at Cambridge in 1579, and master of Saint John's College, Cambridge. He translated the Liturgy of the Church and Nowell's Catechisms into Greek, and wrote numerous controversial works against popery. Died in 1595.

Whit'brĕad, (SAMUEL,) an English statesman, born in London in 1758, was the son of an opulent brewer of that city. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, was elected to Parliament for the borough of Steyning in 1790, and was afterwards returned for the town of Bedford. He was a zealous supporter of the Whig party, and a warm personal friend of Mr. Fox. He conducted the impeachment of Lord Melville, and was one of the most influential members of the opposition after the death of Fox. His wife was a daughter of the first Earl Grey. He committed suicide in 1815, during an attack of temporary insanity.

Whit'bў, (DANIEL,) an English theologian, born in Northamptonshire in 1638. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and rose through several preferments to be rector of Saint Edmund's, Salisbury, having been previously created D.D. His controversial works are numerous, and enjoyed a high reputation in his time; among the most important of these may be named "A Discourse concerning the Idolatry of the Church of Rome," (1674,) "The Absurdity and Idolatry of Host-Worship Proven," (1679,) and "The Fallibility of the Roman Church Demonstrated," (1687.) In 1683 he published a plea for the toleration of dissenters, entitled "The Protestant Reconciler," etc., which encountered violent opposition and was condemned to be burned. His "Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament," (1703,) a defence of Arminianism, is regarded as his best production, and was followed by several other works of a similar nature. Dr. Whitby subsequently professed Arianism, in defence of which he wrote a number of tracts, and also defended Bishop Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy. Died in 1726.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

White, (ANDREW DICKSON,) LL.D., an American educator, born in Homer, New York, November 7, 1832. He studied in Geneva (New York) College, and graduated at Yale College in 1853. He was professor of history in the University of Michigan, 1857–63, and in 1867 became president of Cornell University. In 1872 he was sent as United States commissioner to Santo Domingo, was United States minister to Germany, 1879–81, and was appointed ambassador there in 1897. Among his works are "Outline of Lectures on History," (1860; 5th edition, 1883,) "Paper-Money Inflation in France," (1876,) "The New Germany," (1882,) and "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom," (1897.) Died Nov. 4, 1918.

White, (CHARLES,) an English officer and writer, born in Shropshire in 1793, served under Wellington in the Peninsular war, and afterwards in Hanover as adjutant of the Duke of Cambridge. He published "Almacks Revisited," "The King's Page," "Arthur Beverly," and other popular romances; also, "The Belgic Revolution in 1830," (1835,) and "Three Years in Constantinople," (1846.) Died in 1861.

White, (DANIEL APPLETON,) a distinguished jurist and scholar, was born in Massachusetts, in what is now the city of Lawrence, June 7, 1776. He graduated at Harvard in 1797, sharing the highest honours of the class with Horace Binney, of Philadelphia. In 1799 he accepted the position of Latin tutor at Harvard, where he remained nearly four years. He began the study of law at Cambridge, and was there admitted to the bar in 1804. His success in his profession was remarkable. From 1810 to 1815 he was a member of the State Senate. In November, 1814, he was elected to Congress from the Essex district by an almost unanimous vote; but before taking his seat in the national legislature he resigned

his position as representative and accepted that of judge of probate for the county of Essex, which in the mean time had been tendered to him. He filled this office, with the highest credit to himself and advantage to the Commonwealth, for thirty-eight years. Was active in the cause of education and other public interests and contributed to the Essex Institute more than 8000 volumes. He died March 30, 1861.

White, (EDWARD DOUGLASS,) jurist, born in Louisiana, November 3, 1845. Served in the Confederate army, afterwards studied law, and in 1878 became a justice in the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Was U. S. senator 1891–94, associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court 1894–1910, and was appointed chief justice December 12, 1910. Died May 19, 1921.

White, (Sir GEORGE STUART,) a British general, was born in 1835 and entered the army in 1853. Served in the Indian mutiny, the Afghan campaign, the Nile expedition of 1885, and commanded the Burmese expedition of 1885–87. In 1893 he succeeded Lord Roberts as commander-in-chief in India, and in 1899 took command of the British forces in Natal. His brilliant defence of Ladysmith was one of the leading events of the war. Died in 1912.

White, (GILBERT,) an eminent English naturalist and divine, born at Selborne, in Hampshire, in 1720. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and took the degree of M.A. in 1746. His principal work, entitled "Natural History of Selborne," appeared in 1789. Its graceful and attractive style, as well as its other merits, have given it a high rank among English classics. After his death, which occurred in 1793, a selection from his journal was published by Dr. Aikin, under the title of "A Naturalist's Calendar," etc. His "Antiquities of Selborne" was published in 1813, in the same volume with the two above-named works.

White, (HENRY,) an English clergyman, of considerable literary attainments, was a resident of Lichfield, and a friend of Dr. Johnson and other celebrated writers of the time. Died in 1836.

White, (HENRY **Kirke**,) often called KIRKE WHITE, an English poet, born at Nottingham in 1785. As a child, he was remarkable for precocity of intellect, and distinguished himself by his attainments in the ancient and modern languages, music, and natural science. Having previously made several contributions to the "Monthly Mirror" and other literary journals, he published about 1803 a collection of poems, which were severely criticised by the reviewers. The volume, however, attracted the notice of Southey, who subsequently became his warm friend and generous patron. Having about this time experienced deep religious impressions, it became his earnest desire to educate himself for the ministry. Through the assistance of several friends, he was enabled to enter Saint John's College, Cambridge, in 1804. His severe application to study and the excitement of preparing for examination were too much for his originally frail constitution, and he fell into a rapid decline, dying in October, 1806. His works, in prose and verse, were published in 1807 by Southey, with a very interesting biography.

White, (HUGH LAWSON,) an American statesman, born in Iredell county, North Carolina, in October, 1773. He removed to Knox county, Tennessee, in 1786, and was appointed a judge of the supreme court of that State in 1801. In 1825 he was elected a Senator of the United States for Tennessee. He received twenty-six electoral votes as a candidate for the Presidency in 1836, and was re-elected a Senator in the same year, but he resigned his seat in 1839. Died at Knoxville in 1840.

White, (JAMES,) an Irish novelist and poet, wrote romances entitled "Adventures of John of Gaunt," "Richard Cœur de Lion," and "Conway Castle, and other Poems." Died in 1799.

White, (Rev. JAMES,) an English dramatist and historian, born in 1785. He published, besides other works, "The Eighteen Christian Centuries," (1858,) "Landmarks of the History of Greece," and a "History of England," (1861.) Died in 1862.

White, (JAMES WILLIAM,) Professor of Surgery at Pennsylvania University, born at Philadelphia in 1850. Was on the staff of Prof. Agassiz in his expedition to South America, and wrote largely on surgical subjects. Died in 1916.

White, (JEREMY,) an English nonconformist divine, wrote a work entitled "Restoration of All Things," in support of the doctrine of universal salvation. Died in 1707.

White or **Whyte,** (JOHN,) an English ecclesiastic, born in Surrey in 1511, was made Bishop of Winchester under the reign of Queen Mary. Died in 1560.

White, (JOHN,) an English divine and popular preacher, sometimes called "the Patriarch of Dorchester," was born in 1574; died in 1648.

White, (JOHN,) called CENTURY WHITE, an English lawyer and nonconformist, born in Pembrokeshire in 1590. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1640, and sat as a lay assessor in the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. He published "The First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests made and admitted into Benefices by the Prelates," etc. Died in 1645.

White, (JOHN,) an American lawyer, born in 1805. He represented a district of Kentucky in Congress from 1835 to 1845, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives from December, 1841, to March, 1843. Died in 1845.

White, (JOSEPH,) D.D., an English divine and Orientalist, born in Gloucestershire about 1746. He studied at Wadham College, Oxford, and in 1775 became Laudian professor of Arabic in the university. In 1783 he delivered the Bampton lectures, which were afterwards published under the title of "A View of Christianity and Mahometanism, in their History, their Evidence, and their Effects." They won for him a high reputation and the office of prebendary in the cathedral of Gloucester. It was soon after discovered, however, that they were in great part the composition of the Rev. Samuel Badcock and Dr. Samuel Parr, who had been employed by Dr. White to assist him. He published, in 1800, his "Diatessaron," which was followed by his "Ægyptiaca, or Observations on Certain Antiquities of Egypt," and a critical edition of the Greek New Testament. Died in 1814.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

White, (JOSEPH BLANCO,) often called BLANCO WHITE, a distinguished writer, born at Seville, in Spain, in 1775, was descended from an Irish Catholic family settled in that country. In Spain he was called BLANCO, which he afterwards exchanged for its English equivalent. He was educated for the Church, but he soon abandoned that profession, and, having settled in England, devoted himself to literature. He had been for several years editor of a Spanish journal, entitled "El Español," and, in 1822, edited "Las Variedades," another Spanish periodical. He was also a contributor to the "Quarterly" and "Westminster" Reviews, the "Dublin University Review," and other literary journals. Among his principal works may be named "The Poor Man's Preservative against Popery," (1825,) "Second Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion," (1833,) and a sonnet entitled "Night," which is highly commended by Coleridge. Died in 1841.

See "The Life of the Rev. Joseph Blanco White, written by Himself," London, 1845; J. H. THOM, "Life of J. B. White," 3 vols., 1845; "Blackwood's Magazine" for July, 1825; "Quarterly Review" for June, 1845; "Westminster Review" for December, 1845; "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1846.

White, (JULIUS,) an American general, born in Madison county, New York, about 1816. He served at the battle of Pea Ridge, March, 1862, and was second in command at Harper's Ferry when Stonewall Jackson captured that place, September 15 of the same year.

White or **Vi'tus,** (RICHARD,) an English historian and Roman Catholic priest, born in Hampshire, became a Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1557. He taught law at Douai. Died in 1612.

White, (RICHARD GRANT,) an American *littérateur*, born in New York in 1822, was for a time associate editor of the "Courier and Enquirer." He was a frequent contributor to the leading literary periodicals, and

published a volume of critical essays, entitled "Shakespeare's Scholar," (1854,) an "Essay on the Authorship of Henry VI.," and a "Life of William Shakespeare," prefixed to his edition of Shakespeare's collected works in 12 vols., (1857–64,) a political satire entitled "The New Gospel of Peace," (1863,) "Words and their Uses," (1870,) and "Every Day English," (1880.) A new edition of his Shakspeare, in 3 vols., was published in 1883. Died in New York, April 8, 1885.

White, (STEWART EDWARD,) author, born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1873. His works include "The Westerner," "The Blazed Trail," "Arizona Nights," "The Rules of the Game," etc.

White, (Sir THOMAS,) a wealthy citizen of London, born in 1492, became lord mayor of that city in 1553. He was the founder of Saint John's College, Oxford. Died in 1566.

White, (THOMAS,) an English clergyman, born at Bristol. He became vicar of Saint Dunstan's, Fleet Street, London, in 1575. He founded Sion College, in London, and a hospital. Died in 1623.

White, (THOMAS,) an English philosopher, was a friend and correspondent of Descartes. Died in 1696.

White, (THOMAS,) an English divine, born in Kent in 1630, was made Bishop of Peterborough in 1685. He was one of the seven bishops imprisoned in the Tower in 1688. Died in 1698.

White, (WALTER,) an English author, born about 1811. He was for many years a secretary to the Royal Society. He wrote many pleasant books, including "Mont Blanc and Back," (1854,) "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," (1855,) "On Foot through the Tyrol," (1856,) "A Holiday in Saxony," etc. Died in 1893.

White, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a distinguished American bishop, born at Philadelphia in 1748. He was ordained priest in 1772, and subsequently became rector of Christ Church and Saint Peter's Church, Philadelphia. He was elected Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1786. He published "Comparative Views of the Controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians," and other theological works. Died in 1836.

White, (WILLIAM HALE,) an English author, writing under the *nom-de-plume* of Mark Rutherford. He has written "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford," "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane," (1887,) "Spinoza's Ethic," "Clara Hapgood," (1896,) and other works. Died in 1913.

Whīte'field, (hwīt'fēld,) (GEORGE,) an eminent and eloquent English preacher, and the founder of the sect of Calvinistic Methodists, was born at Gloucester in December, 1714. He was a son of an inn-keeper, from whom he inherited little or nothing. His mother, who became a widow about 1716, sent him to a grammar-school. In 1733 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, as a servitor. He had received from nature a good voice and remarkable rhetorical talents. At college he became an intimate friend of John and Charles Wesley, with whom he entered into religious fellowship. He was ordained a deacon in 1736, and began soon after to preach with great eloquence and power. In 1737 he preached in London, and other places, to crowded congregations, who listened to him with enthusiastic admiration. He performed a voyage to Georgia in the early part of 1738, instituted an orphan-house at Savannah, and returned to England in September of that year. In 1739 he was ordained a priest by Bishop Benson. Having been excluded from the churches of Bristol, he adopted the practice of preaching in the open air, for which his powerful voice was well adapted. He propagated the Methodist religion at various places with great success. In the autumn of 1739 he again crossed the Atlantic to America, where he spent more than a year in zealous ministerial labours. Having traversed the provinces from New York to Georgia, he returned to England in 1741. Soon after this date Whitefield and Wesley ceased to co-operate, in consequence of their disagreement in doctrines. They differed especially in the doctrine of predestination, which Whitefield accepted, as a disciple of Calvin. (See WESLEY, JOHN.) About 1742 he married a Welsh widow named Mrs. James. They had one child, who died in infancy. He revisited the American colonies in 1744, and laboured among them several years. In 1748 he became acquainted with Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, who appointed him her chaplain. Among the persons who are said to have heard and admired his sermons were Hume, Lord Chesterfield, and Benjamin Franklin. He published a journal of his life, (2d edition, 1756.) He sailed from England in 1769 on his seventh visit to America, and died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in September, 1770. A collection of his letters, sermons, etc. was published in six volumes, (1771.)

"Hume pronounced him," says Robert Southey, "the most ingenious preacher he had ever heard, and said it was worth while to go twenty miles to hear him. But perhaps the greatest proof of his persuasive powers was when he drew from Benjamin Franklin's pocket the money which that clear, cool reasoner had determined not to give."* ("Life of John Wesley.")

See J. GILLIES, "Life of George Whitefield," 1772; "Genuine and Secret Memoirs relating to that Arch-Methodist, G. Whitefield," Oxford, 1742; SCHAFFSHAUSEN, "Historia Methodistarum et Vita Whitefield," 1743; ROBERT PHILIP, "The Life and Times of the Rev. George Whitefield," 1838; R. SOUTHEY, "Life of John Wesley;" "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1838.

White'hĕad, (CORTLANDT,) D.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, October 30, 1842, graduated at Yale College in 1863, and at the Philadelphia Divinity School (Episcopalian) in 1867, was ordained a deacon in 1867 and a priest in 1868, was a missionary in Colorado, 1867–70, and rector at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1870–82, and in 1882 was consecrated Bishop of Pittsburgh.

White'hĕad, (DAVID,) an English clergyman, born in Hampshire, became chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn. He was appointed Archbishop of Armagh in 1552, went into exile on the accession of Queen Mary, and preached at Frankfort. In 1558 he returned to England. Died in 1571.

Whitehead, (GEORGE,) an English Quaker preacher, born in Westmoreland in 1636, procured for the society of which he was a member the allowance of an affirmation in the courts of law, instead of the customary oath. He was a personal friend of George Fox. Died in 1725.

Whitehead, (JOHN,) a Methodist divine and physician, who preached John Wesley's funeral sermon, and afterwards published Memoirs of his life. Died in 1804.

Whitehead, (PAUL,) an English satiric poet, born in London in 1710. His political satire entitled "The State Dunces" was dedicated to Pope, and was followed by "Manners," (1739,) "The Gymnasiad," (1744,) and "Honour," all of which were conspicuous for their virulence and daring personalities. He was an associate of Wilkes, Sir Francis Dashwood, and other profligate wits of the time. Died in 1774.

Whitehead, (WILLIAM,) an English poet and dramatist, born at Cambridge in 1715. He studied at Cambridge, and in 1757 succeeded Colley Cibber as poet-laureate. He published tragedies entitled "The Roman Father" and "Creusa, Queen of Athens," "The School for Lovers," a comedy, and numerous odes, epistles, etc. Died in 1788.

White'house, (HENRY JOHN,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in New York city, August 19, 1803, graduated at Columbia College in 1821, and at the General Theological Seminary in 1824. In 1827 he entered the priesthood of the Episcopal Church. He was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Illinois in 1851, and in 1852 succeeded Bishop Chase as diocesan. Died August 10, 1874. He was the author of several religious works.

White'hurst, (JOHN,) an English mechanician of distinguished talents, born in Cheshire in 1713; died in 1788.

White'locke, (hwīt'lŏk,) (BULSTRODE,) an eminent English statesman and lawyer, born in London in 1605, was a son of Sir James, noticed below. His mother was Elizabeth Bulstrode. About 1620 he entered Saint John's College, Oxford, which he quitted, without a

* See Franklin's own account of this, in his "Autobiography."

degree, to study law in the Middle Temple. He was elected a member of the Long Parliament for Great Marlow in November, 1640, and opposed the arbitrary measures of Charles I. He was chairman of the committee which managed the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford, but was more moderate and conservative than most of the leaders of the popular party. During the civil war he preferred the part of mediator to that of a zealous partisan. He was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the king at Oxford in January, 1642-43. About 1648 he was nominated one of the commissioners of the great seal. He declined to take any part in the trial of Charles I., which he characterized as a "bad business;" but he accepted office under Cromwell, who had much confidence in his integrity and judgment. In 1653 he was sent as ambassador to Sweden, negotiated a treaty with that power, and returned in 1654. He was a member of Cromwell's second Parliament, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1656, soon after which he urged Cromwell to assume the title of king, and obtained a seat in the new House of Peers created by the Protector. He was created a viscount in August, 1658, but he would not accept the title. After the death of Oliver he became president of the council of state, in 1659, and keeper of the great seal, which he resigned about December, 1659. At the restoration of 1660 his name was included in the Act of Oblivion. He died in 1676, leaving a valuable contribution to history, entitled "Memorials of English Affairs from the Beginning of the Reign of Charles I. to the Restoration of Charles II.," (1682,) also "Memorials of English Affairs from the Supposed Expedition of Brute to this Island to the End of the Reign of James I.," which was published in 1709 by William Penn, who prefixed a notice of the author's life. An Account of his Swedish Embassy was published in 1772.

White'side, (JAMES,) LL.D., an Irish jurist and conservative statesman, born in the county of Wicklow about 1806. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently obtained a high reputation as a lawyer and orator. He was one of the leading counsel in the defence of O'Connell in 1843, and also defended Meagher and Smith O'Brien in the trials of 1848. He was elected to Parliament for Enniskillen in 1851, and in 1859 was returned for the University of Dublin. He became about 1866 lord chief justice of the court of queen's bench in Ireland. He published a work entitled "Italy in the Nineteenth Century." (1849.) Died Nov. 25, 1876.

Whit'field, (JAMES,) D.D., an Anglo-American archbishop, born in Liverpool, England, November 3, 1770, studied divinity at Lyons, and in 1809 became a Roman Catholic priest. In 1817 he came to the United States, and in 1828 he was consecrated Archbishop of Baltimore. Died October 19, 1834.

Whit'gift, (JOHN,) an Archbishop of Canterbury, and learned Protestant theologian, born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, in 1530. He entered Queen's College, Cambridge, about 1548, and afterwards removed to Pembroke Hall. In 1554 he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He adopted the Protestant doctrines at an early age, and, after the accession of Queen Mary, he was protected from persecution by his friend Andrew Perne. Having entered into holy orders in 1560, he gained distinction as a preacher at Cambridge, where he resided many years after the date just named. He became Lady Margaret professor of divinity in 1563, master of Pembroke Hall in 1567, and chaplain of Queen Elizabeth in the same year. About 1568 he was appointed master of Trinity College and regius professor of divinity. He appeared as a champion of the Established Church and its liturgy in a controversy against Cartwright, who was a Puritan. In 1571 he was appointed Dean of Lincoln. The constitution and liturgy of the Church of England having been attacked in a Puritan work called "An Admonition to Parliament," Whitgift defended the Church with much ability in his "Answer to the Admonition to Parliament." (1572.) He was appointed Bishop of Worcester in 1576, and gained the favour of the queen by his zeal and severity against the Roman Catholics and Puritans. He succeeded Grindal as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1583, and initiated vigorous measures to enforce conformity to all the doctrines, forms, and discipline of the Church. He required all clergymen to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles, and to recognize the queen as the supreme head of the Church. His intolerance and persecuting spirit are said to have driven many persons into dissent. "Honest and well-intentioned," says Gardiner, "but narrow-minded to an almost incredible degree, the one thought which filled his mind was the hope of bringing the ministers of the Church of England at least to an outward conformity." Lord Burghley remonstrated against his intolerant conduct, without effect. Whitgift declined the office of lord chancellor in 1587. He founded a hospital at Croydon. On the death of Elizabeth (1602) he sent Dr. Nevil to Scotland to court the favour of James I. He took part in the conference at Hampton Court in 1604. Died 1604.

Whi'ting, (HENRY,) an American general of the United States army, was born at Lancaster, in Massachusetts. He wrote various articles for the "North American Review." Died at an advanced age in Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1851.

Whiting, (LILIAN,) author, born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1859.

Whiting, (WILLIAM,) an American lawyer, born at Concord, Massachusetts, March 3, 1813. Died 1873.

Whitlock, (BRAND,) author and official, born at Urbana, Ohio, in 1869. Studied law, practised at Toledo 1897–1905, and was elected independent mayor of Toledo in 1905, 1907, 1909, and 1911. He was appointed U. S. Minister to Belgium, Dec. 2, 1913; stuck to his post when the Germans invaded the country; headed for a time the Commission for Relief in Belgium; and assisted country in many other ways. His honors included the thanks of Belgian Parliament in special session. He was appointed Ambassador to Belgium 1919–22. His works include "Abraham Lincoln," (1908,) "Belgium Under the German Occupation," (1918,) the novels, "Uprooted," (1926,) "Big Watt," (1928.)

Whit'lock, (ELIZABETH,) an English actress, born in 1761, was a sister of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons. She was married in 1785 to Mr. Whitlock, manager of the Newcastle Theatre. Died in 1836.

Whit'man, (SARAH HELEN POWER,) an American poetess, born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1813, published "Hours of Life, and other Poems," (1853,) and a work entitled "Edgar Poe and his Critics," (1860.) With her sister, Anna M. Power, she wrote "Fairy Ballads." She died June 27, 1878.

Whitman, (WALT,) an American poet, born at West Hills, Long Island, May 31, 1819. Educated in public schools, he learned first the printer's and then the carpenter's trade, and for some time was a journalist of New York. He published "Leaves of Grass," (1855; much enlarged, 1881,) "Drum-Taps," (1865,) "Two Rivulets," (1873,) and "Specimen Days and Collect," (1883.) His poetry pays no regard to rhyme or regular meter, and was given to the task of bringing life in all its details within the poetic sphere, nothing being concealed. The result was fatal to his success financially, and he was supported in his last days by some of his admirers. Died March 26, 1892.

Whit'more, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an American antiquary, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, September 6, 1836. Among his works are "Hand-Book of American Genealogy," (1862,) "The Cavalier Dismounted," (1865,) "Elements of Heraldry," (1866,) "The American Genealogist," (1866,) and many genealogical lists, etc.

Whit'ney, (ADELINE D. Train,) a popular American writer, born in Boston in 1824. Among her works are "Mother Goose for Grown Folks," (1860,) "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," (1863,) "The Gayworthys," (1865,) "Patience Strong's Outings," (1868,) "Hitherto: a Story of Yesterday," (1869,) "Daffodils" and "Bird-Talk," poems, (1887,) "Ascutney Street," (1890,) and "A Golden Gossip," (1891.) Died March 21, 1906.

Whitney, (ELI,) the inventor of the cotton-gin, was

born at Westborough, Worcester county, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. He displayed great mechanical ingenuity in his early youth, graduated at Yale College in 1792, and went to Georgia to teach school. He became an inmate in the household of General Greene's widow, near Savannah, where, about the end of 1792, he invented the cotton-gin for separating the cotton from the seed. In May, 1793, he formed with Phineas Miller a partnership for the manufacture of the gins. Before he had obtained a patent for his invention, some persons broke open his premises by night and carried off his model machine. He was thus defrauded of his just reward, and was involved in much trouble by the infringements of his patent. "The South," says Horace Greeley, "fairly swarmed with pirates on the invention, of all kinds and degrees." When he prosecuted those who infringed his patent, the juries of Georgia decided for the defendants. The legislature of South Carolina paid him fifty thousand dollars for his patent-right about 1804. Despairing of gaining a competence by this invention, he engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms near New Haven in 1798. He made great improvements in the construction of fire-arms, and acquired an independent fortune in that business. He married in 1817 a daughter of Judge Pierpont Edwards. "We cannot express," says Judge Johnson, (in 1807,) "the weight of the obligation which the country owes to this invention," (the cotton-gin.) Robert Fulton expressed the opinion that "Arkwright, Watt, and Whitney were the three men that did most for mankind of any of their contemporaries." He died at New Haven in January, 1825.

See a "Memoir of Eli Whitney," in "Silliman's Journal," January, 1832, by PROFESSOR OLMSTED; HENRY HOWE, "Lives of Eminent American Mechanics," 1847; GREELEY, "American Conflict," vol. ii. pp. 58–66.

Whitney, (JOSIAH DWIGHT,) an American scientist, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, November 23, 1819. He graduated at Yale College in 1839. In 1842–3, and 1846, he studied in Europe under Élie de Beaumont, Rammelsberg, Heinrich Rose, Liebig, and others. He was employed, as assistant, on the geological survey of New Hampshire in 1840; in 1847–50, on that of the Lake Superior region, as assistant and principal; in 1855–60, partly on that of Iowa and Wisconsin; and in 1860 he was appointed State geologist of California, being at the same time professor of practical geology in Harvard College and head of its mining school. Apart from the reports of the surveys in which he was engaged, he published a translation of "Berzelius on the Blowpipe," (Boston, 1845,) a work "On the Metallic Wealth of the United States, described and compared with that of other Countries," (Philadelphia, 1854,) and many scientific papers in "Silliman's Journal," the "North American Review," etc. He was one of the original members of the National Academy of Sciences, established by Congress in 1863. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1870. Died August 19, 1896.

Whitney, (WILLIAM DWIGHT,) a distinguished philologist and Oriental scholar, brother of the preceding, was born February 9, 1827. He graduated at Williams College in 1845. He studied at Berlin and Tübingen in 1850–53, and published, (Berlin, 1856,) in conjunction with Professor R. Roth, the Sanscrit text of the Atharva-Veda, from a collation of all the known manuscripts in Europe. In 1854 he was appointed professor of Sanscrit and comparative philology at Yale College, and subsequently was corresponding secretary of the American Oriental Society, and a principal editor of its Journal, his most important contributions to the latter having been a translation, with notes, of the "Sûrya-Siddhânta," fully illustrated editions of two of the "Prâtiçâkhyas," criticisms on the Standard Alphabet of Lepsius, and on the views of Biot, Weber, and Müller on the Hindoo and Chinese Asterisms, etc. He also furnished many articles to other periodicals, as the "North American Review," "New Englander," and "Nation," and to the "New American Cyclopædia." He contributed valuable material to the great Sanscrit Dictionary of Böhtlingk and Roth. His other published works are a volume of "Lectures on Language and the Study of Language," (1867,) a "Compendious German Grammar," (1869,) a "German Reader," (1870,) and a "Compendious German and English Dictionary," (1877.) He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Breslau in 1861, and that of LL.D. from Williams College in 1868, and from William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1869. In 1870 his "Tâittirîya-Prâtiçâkhya" received the Bopp prize from the Berlin Academy. As a critic and philologist he was distinguished alike for clear insight and sound judgment and for profound and varied learning. He was editor-in-chief of the "Century Dictionary" 1889–91. Died in 1894.

Whī'tŏn, (JAMES MORRIS,) Ph.D., an American clergyman, born in Boston, April 11, 1833, graduated at Yale College in 1853, entered the Congregational ministry, was at the head of important schools in New Haven, (1854–64,) and in Easthampton, Massachusetts, (1876–78,) and held pastorates in Lynn, Massachusetts, (1865–75,) and in Newark, New Jersey. He published "The Gospel of the Resurrection," "Is Eternal Punishment Endless?" "From Seers to Prophets," etc., and prepared several Greek and Latin text-books, and an edition of the Orations of Lysias. Died in 1920.

Whit'ta-ker, (FREDERICK,) a writer, born in London, England, December 12, 1838. He came to the United States in 1850, and served as a soldier and cavalry officer in the war of 1861–65. He has published a "Life of General Custer," (1876,) "Cadet Button," (1878,) and many popular tales.

Whittemore, hwĭt'mōr, (AMOS,) a mechanician, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1759, was the inventor of a machine for sticking cards. Died in 1828.

Whittemore, (THOMAS,) D.D., an American Universalist divine, born at Boston in 1800, was for many years editor of "The Trumpet," a religious journal. He published a "History of Universalism," "Songs of Zion," and a "Life of Hosea Ballou," (3 vols., 1854–55.) Died in 1861.

Whittier, hwit'te-er, (JOHN GREENLEAF,) a distinguished American poet, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 17, 1807. He was educated by his parents in the principles of the Friends or Quakers, with which denomination he always remained in connection. He did not have the advantage of a classical education. In 1830 he became editor of the "New England Weekly Review," and in 1831 published his "Legends of New England," a collection of Indian traditions. Having early identified himself with the anti-slavery party, he assumed about 1838 the editorship of the "Pennsylvania Freeman," one of the organs of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and in which many of his finest lyrics first appeared. He was for a time corresponding editor of the "National Era," published at Washington. In addition to the above-named works, he published "Songs of Labour, and other Poems," (1851,) "The Chapel of the Hermits," etc., (1853,) "Home Ballads and Poems," (1859,) "In War-Time, and other Poems," (1863,) "National Lyrics," (1865,) "Snow-Bound; a Winter Idyl," (1866,) "The Tent on the Beach," (1867,) "Among the Hills, and other Poems," (1868,) "Ballads of New England," (1869,) "Miriam, and other Poems," (1870,) "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim, and other Poems," (1872,) "Hazel Blossoms," (1874,) "Mabel Martin," (1875,) "The Vision of Echard, and other Poems," (1878,) "The King's Missive, and other Poems," (1881,) and "The Bay of Seven Islands," (1883.) "At Sundown" was published after his death. Nearly all the productions of Whittier in his happier hours are characterized by intense feeling and by all the spirit of the true lyric poet. His nature-poetry is faithful and beautiful, and his "Barclay of Ury" and "Barbara Frietchie" rank high among ballads of moral heroism; but it is when he enters the realm of the mystic and spiritual, as in "My Psalm," that his notes come clearest and truest. Died September 7, 1892. (For some excellent remarks on the characteristics of Whittier, see the "Fable for Critics," by Lowell.)

Whittingham, hwit'ing-ăm, (Sir SAMUEL FORD,) a British general, who served in the Peninsular war,

(1809–13.) He became in 1839 commander-in-chief at Madras, where he died in 1840 or 1841.

Whittingham, (WILLIAM,) an English Puritan minister, born at Chester in 1524. He visited France in 1550, married a sister of Calvin at Orléans, and returned home in the reign of Edward VI. After the accession of Mary he went into exile, and succeeded John Knox as pastor at Geneva, where he assisted in an English translation of the Bible. He became Dean of Durham in 1563. Dr. Sandys, Archbishop of York, in 1577 brought against him a charge of thirty-five articles, one of which was that he was ordained at Geneva only. Whittingham appealed to the queen, who appointed a commission to try the case. Before the case was decided, he died, in 1589.

Whittingham, hwit'ing-ăm, (WILLIAM ROLLINSON,) D.D., an American divine, born in New York in 1805, was elected in 1840 Bishop of Maryland. He published a number of sermons, etc. Died October 16, 1879.

Whit'ting-tŏn, (Sir RICHARD,) a famous citizen of London, was thrice elected lord mayor of the city. He was distinguished as a benefactor to the public. Died in 1423.

See "Life of Sir R. Whittington," London, 1811.

Whittington, (ROBERT,) an English grammarian and Latin poet, born at Lichfield about 1480. He was the author of "Epigrammata," and other Latin verses of great elegance, and of several grammatical works.

Whittle, hwĭt't'l, (FRANCIS MCNEECE,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, July 7, 1823, graduated in 1847 at the Theological School near Alexandria, and in 1848 was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. In 1868 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Virginia, becoming diocesan bishop in 1876. Died June 18, 1902.

Whit'tle-sey, (FREDERICK,) an American jurist, born in Washington, Connecticut, in 1799. He settled at Rochester, New York, in 1822, was elected a member of Congress in 1831, and became a judge of the supreme court of New York. Died at Rochester in 1851.

Whit'trĕdge, (WORTHINGTON,) an American landscape-painter, born at Springfield, Ohio, May 22, 1820. He began to study art in Cincinnati, went to Paris in 1849, and remained in Europe from 1849 to 1859, working in Paris, Dusseldorf, the Low Countries, and Rome. He first exhibited in New York in 1845, and in 1859 was chosen to the National Academy. Among his best-known works are "The Old Hunting-Grounds," "Lake Shawangunk,—Twilight," "The Pilgrimage to Saint-Roche," "The Rocky Mountains, from the Platte River," and "The Old House by the Sea."

Whit'tў, (EDWARD MICHAEL,) an English journalist, born at Liverpool in 1827, has been associate editor of "The Times," the "Daily News," and other prominent journals.

Whit'worth, (CHARLES,) an English diplomatist, born in Staffordshire in 1670. He was ambassador to Russia in 1710, and was afterwards employed in important missions to Prussia and the Hague. He was minister-plenipotentiary to the Congress of Cambray in 1722. He died in 1725, having been created Baron Whitworth of Galway in 1721. His "Account of Russia as it was in the Year 1710" was published after his death, by Horace Walpole.

Whitworth, (CHARLES,) a relative of the preceding, was born in Kent in 1754. He was sent in 1788 as envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to Russia, remaining in that country until 1800, when he was sent on a mission to Copenhagen. He was ambassador-extraordinary to the French court in 1802, appointed Viceroy of Ireland in 1813, and in 1815 created Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth. Died in 1825.

Whitworth, (JOSEPH,) an English engineer and mechanician, born at Manchester about 1805, invented the rifle called by his name. He also made great improvements in cannon and other ordnance. D. 1887.

Whўm'pĕr, (EDWARD,) an English traveller and artist, born in London, April 27, 1840. His father was an able engraver and painter. Edward Whymper won early distinction as a mountain-climber. He was the first to ascend the Matterhorn (1865) and Chimborazo, (1879.) He travelled in Greenland and in South America, and made valuable collections of zoological and geological material. He published "Scrambles amongst the "Alps," (1871,) "Travels among the Great Andes of the Equator," (1892,) etc. Died Sept., 1911.

Whymper, (FREDERICK,) an English traveller, author of "Travel and Adventure in Alaska," (1868,) "Heroes of the Arctic," (1875,) and "The Fisheries of the World," (1884.)

Whyte-Melville, (GEORGE.) See MELVILLE, (GEORGE WHYTE-.)

Whytt, (ROBERT,) an eminent Scottish physician, born in Edinburgh in 1714. He became professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh in 1746, first physician to the king in Scotland in 1761, and president of the Royal College of Physicians in 1764. He published several medical works and Physiological Essays. Died in 1766.

Wiarda, we-ar'dȧ, (TILEMANN DOTHIAS,) a Dutch historical writer, born at Emden in 1746, was the author of a "History of East Friesland," and other similar works. Died in 1826.

Wibald, ŵee'bȧlt, or **Wibold,** ŵee'bolt, written also **Guibald,** [in Latin, WIBOL'DUS, WIBAL'DUS, or GUIBAL'DUS,] a celebrated monk, born at or near Liege about 1097. He was employed in important affairs by the emperor Lothaire and his successor Conrad. He was elected Abbot of Corvey or Corbie, in Westphalia, in 1147. Died in 1158.

Wiberg, vee'bĕrg, (ANDREAS,) D.D., a Swedish divine, born in Helsingland in 1816, was originally a Lutheran, but joined the Baptists in 1852. Having resided three years in the United States of America, he became, after his return, pastor of the Baptist church in Stockholm, and editor of "The Evangelist."

Wicar, ve'kȧr', (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH,) a French historical painter, born at Lille in 1762, was a pupil of David. He passed the greater part of his mature life in Italy, and made a valuable collection of the designs of Italian masters. These are now in the Museum of Lille. He died at Rome in 1834.

Wichern, ŵĭk'ĕrn, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) D.D., an eminent German philanthropist and divine, born at Hamburg in 1808. He founded near that city, in 1833, a Rauhes-Haus, or reformatory school for destitute and vagrant children, and soon after established the Institute of Brothers, for the gratuitous training of teachers for such schools. He was also chiefly instrumental in organizing the association known as the Inner Mission of the German Evangelical Church, of which he published an account in 1849. Died April 7, 1881.

Wichmann, ŵĭk'mȧn, (JOHANN ERNST,) a German physician, born at Hanover in 1740. He studied at Göttingen, and, after having visited London and Paris, was appointed court physician at Hanover. He wrote a valuable work, entitled "Ideas on Diagnosis," and other medical treatises. Died in 1804.

Wichmann, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German sculptor, born at Potsdam in 1775, was a pupil of Schadow, and afterwards studied in Italy. He executed a number of portrait-busts and statues; among the latter, that of the Russian empress Alexandra is much admired. D. 1836.

Wichmann, (LUDWIG WILHELM,) a brother of the preceding, was born about 1785. He acquired a high reputation in the same department of sculpture. Among his master-pieces are busts of Körner, Schleiermacher, Hegel, and Henrietta Sontag. Wichmann became professor in the Academy of Arts at Berlin. Died in 1859.

Wick'ẹr-sham, (GEORGE WOODWARD,) lawyer, born at Pittsburgh in 1858. Practised law in Philadelphia 1880-82, and afterwards in New York, and was attorney general of the United States during President Taft's term.

Wickersham, (JAMES PYLE,) LL.D., an American educator, born in Newlin, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1825, was superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania 1866–81, and in 1882 was appointed United States minister to Denmark. He wrote on educational subjects, and died in 1891.

Wickham. See WYKEHAM.

Wickliff or **Wickliffe.** See WYCLIFFE.

Wiclef. See WYCLIFFE.

Wicquefort, de, dẹh wik'fort, (or vèk'for',) (ABRAHAM,) a Dutch diplomatist, born at Amsterdam in 1598. He was appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg his resident at the French court, which post he occupied for upwards of thirty years. He was arrested in 1658 by order of Cardinal Mazarin, and imprisoned in the Bastille on a charge of conveying secret intelligence to the States-General. Being released after a year's confinement, he was obliged to leave the country, and on his return to Holland was made historiographer to the States, and appointed minister to the Hague by the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. In 1676 he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment on a charge of unlawful correspondence with the enemies of his country. He effected his escape in 1679, and died about 1682. He wrote a work entitled "The Ambassador and his Functions," (1681,) and a "History of the United Provinces," etc., (both in French.)

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" PAQUOT, "Mémoires."

Wicquefort, de, (JOACHIM,) a Dutch diplomatist, born at Amsterdam, was a brother of the preceding. He was employed in divers negotiations during the Thirty Years' war by Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Died in 1670.

Wida. See WEIDEN.

Widmanstadt, ŵit'mân-stât', (JOHANN ALBRECHT,) a German Orientalist, born at Nellingen, near Ulm, in the fifteenth century. He studied languages in Italy and Spain, and returned to Germany in 1541. He was appointed a member of the council of the Emperor of Germany in 1552. He produced a New Testament in Syriac, (1555.) Died before 1559.

See WALDAU, "J. A. Widmanstadt," 1796.

Widmer, ŵit'mẹr, (SAMUEL,) a Swiss inventor and manufacturer, born in the canton of Aargau in 1767, was a nephew of Oberkampf. He had a manufactory of calico or painted muslins at Jouy, and invented the art of printing muslins with engraved cylinders of copper. He also invented a machine to engrave the cylinders. Died in 1821.

Widnmann, ŵidn'mân, (MAX,) a Bavarian sculptor, born at Eichstadt in 1812, studied at Munich under Schwanthaler. He afterwards visited Rome, where he executed his "Shield of Hercules," which is ranked among his master-pieces. Among his other works may be named statues of Rauch and of Orlando di Lasso, and the group of "A Hunter Defending his Family from a Panther." In 1848 he became professor of sculpture in the Academy of Art at Munich. Died in 1895.

Widukind. See WITTEKIND.

Wiebeking, ŵee'bẹh-king', (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a celebrated German engineer and scientific writer, born at Wollin, in Pomerania, in 1762. He rose through several offices to be general inspector of roads and canals in Bavaria in 1805. He published several works of great merit, among which we may name his "Theoretical and Practical Naval Architecture," *(Wasserbaukunst,)* (5 vols., 1805,) "Theoretical and Practical Civil Architecture," (4 vols., 1821, with 109 plates,) and "Historical Analysis of the Monuments of Antiquity," etc., (1840,) the last-named in French. Died in 1842.

Wied, PRINCE OF. See MAXIMILIAN.

Wiedemann, ŵee'dẹh-mân', (LUDWIG,) a German statuary and founder, born at Nordlingen in 1690; died in 1754.

Wieden or **Wida.** See WEIDEN.

Wiegleb, ŵeeg'lêp, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German chemist, born at Langensalza in 1732. He wrote, besides other works, a "History of the Progress and Discoveries in Chemistry among the Ancients," (1791.) Died in 1800.

Wiegmann, ŵeeg'mân, (AREND FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a German naturalist, born at Brunswick in 1802, published, conjointly with Ruthe, a "Manual of Zoology," (1832,) and founded in 1835 a journal entitled "Archives for Natural History." Died in 1841.

Wieland, wee'lạnd, [Ger. pron. ŵee'lânt; Lat. WIELAN'DIUS,] (CHRISTOPH MARTIN,) a celebrated German poet, born at Oberholzheim, near Biberach, in Würtemberg, September 5, 1733, was a son of a Protestant clergyman. About the age of twelve he began to write verses in German and in Latin. He was sent to the Academy of Klosterbergen, near Magdeburg, in his fourteenth year, and became a good classical scholar. Having returned to his father's house at Biberach in 1750, he fell in love with his cousin, Sophia von Gutermann, who was afterwards known as an authoress under the name of Madame de Laroche. Inspired by this passion, he wrote a didactic poem "On the Nature of Things, or the Most Perfect World," (1751.) He entered the University of Tübingen as a student of law about the end of 1750; but he gave his attention more to classical literature and philosophy. He produced in 1752 "Ten Moral Epistles" in verse, which present the first indication of that Socratic and Horatian irony in which he afterwards excelled. His poem "Arminius" or "Hermann" (1752) procured for him the friendship of Bodmer, who invited him to Zurich. He accepted the invitation, and passed several years in the house of Bodmer, who exercised a temporary influence over his literary character. Under this influence Wieland wrote "The Trial of Abraham," ("Der geprüfte Abraham," 1753,) and "Letters from the Dead to their Living Friends," (1753.)

The religious enthusiasm of his youth was followed by a reaction, and his imagination became more sober as his reason was more developed. In 1754 he ceased to reside in the house of Bodmer; but he remained at Zurich about four years longer, as tutor in private families. In 1757 he produced five cantos of "Cyrus," an epic poem, which he never finished. He afterwards wrote a beautiful poem entitled "Araspes and Panthea," (1758.) He resided a short time at Berne, from which he removed in 1760 to Biberach, where he became intimate with Count Stadion, and renewed his intimacy with his cousin Sophie, who had been married to M. de Laroche. Wieland was appointed a member of the council of Biberach, or director of the chancery. He produced a translation of Shakspeare's dramas, (8 vols., 1762–66.) This was the first version of Shakspeare that had appeared in the German language. Wieland was not specially qualified for this task, his genius being by no means Shakspearian.

In 1765 he married a lady of Augsburg, with whom he lived happily for many years. His works written after 1760 are, unhappily, tainted with sensuality and epicureanism. He published in 1766 his best novel, "Agathon," which, said Lessing, "is one of the most remarkable books of our age." His poem entitled "Musarion" (1768) was admired for its graceful style and ingenious irony. In 1769 he became professor of philosophy at Erfurt. He produced numerous works in rapid succession, and was much censured by the critics because the tone of his later works was not so religious as that of his first. He defended himself with the weapons of satire and humorous invective, in "Love Accused," ("Der verklagte Amor,") and "The Manuscript of Diogenes of Sinope," (1770.) On account of his wit, combined with a certain levity, Wieland has often been called "the German Voltaire."

Having been invited by the Duchess Amelia of Saxe-Weimar to direct the education of her sons, he removed to Weimar in 1772. He produced, in 1773, "Alceste," an opera, which had great success. About the same date he founded the "Deutscher Mercur," a monthly literary periodical, of which he was the chief or sole editor until 1790, after which it was edited by Wieland and Böttiger about fifteen years. He formed a friendship with Goethe about 1775. In 1773 he published a humorous work called "The People of Abdera," ("Die Abderiten,") and in 1780 the romantic poem of "Oberon," which is his most celebrated poetical production, and which was praised by Goethe as a master-piece. It combines a variety of merits,—originality of personages, purity of language, refinement of irony, and profoundness of sentiment.

He afterwards produced a free translation of the Epistles and Satires of Horace, (1782–86,) to which he added valuable commentaries. He also translated Lucian, (1788–91.) Among his later works is "Peregrinus Proteus," (1791.) He published an edition of his com-

picte works, (36 vols. 4to, 1794–1802.) Wieland was the father of fourteen children. In 1798 he purchased a farm or country-seat at Osmanstädt, near Weimar. He enjoyed in his later years a competent fortune, and the society of Goethe, Schiller, and Herder. Died near Weimar in January, 1813.

See GRUBER, "C. M. Wieland," 4 vols., 1818; H. DÖRING, "C. M. Wieland; biographisches Denkmal," 1840; CANTÙ, "Wieland ed i suoi Contemporanei," 1844; H. DÖRING, "C. M. Wieland's Biographie," 1853; CARL P. CONZ, "Laudatio Wielandii," 1820; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung;" LADOUCETTE, Notice sur la Vie de Wieland," 1820; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for June, 1828.

Wieling, wē'ling, (ABRAHAM,) a German jurist, born in Westphalia in 1693. He became professor of law at Utrecht in 1739. Died in 1746.

Wienbarg, wēen'bârg, (LUDOLF,) a German *littérateur* and journalist, born in 1803, was successively associate editor of the "Deutschen Revue," at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the "Hamburger Neue Zeitung," and other periodicals. He also published "Holland in the Year 1831 and 1832," and other works, on various subjects. Died January 2, 1872.

Wieniawski, wē-ne-âv'skę, (HENRI,) a Polish violinist, born at Lublin, June 10, 1835, was educated in the Paris Conservatory. He early won eminence as a concert-player and composer. He came to the United States in 1872, and was afterwards a professor in the Brussels Conservatory. Died at Moscow, March 31, 1880

Wier, van, vân weer, written also **Weier**, (JOHN,) a distinguished physician, born in North Brabant in 1515, is said to have been the first to oppose the belief in witchcraft, in condemnation of which he published a work entitled "De Præstigiis Dæmonum et Incantationibus ac Veneficiis," (1563.) Died in 1558.

See FOPPENS, "Bibliotheca Belgica."

Wiertz, weerts or veerts, (ANTOINE,) an eminent Belgian painter, born at Dinant in 1806, was a pupil of Van Brée. He painted large historical and religious pictures, among which are "The Revolt of the Angels" and "The Triumph of Christ." The government built for him a large *atelier*, always open to the public. He invented a new and secret method of painting, which, it is said, unites the advantages of fresco- and oil-painting. Died in 1865.

Wieselgren, vee'sęl-grĕn', (PETER,) a distinguished Swedish writer and philanthropist, born near Wexiö in 1800. He studied at the University of Lund, and in 1834 settled as pastor at Westerstad, in Scania. He became a zealous advocate of the temperance reform and of the Inner Mission, and published, besides several religious works, a history of Swedish literature, entitled "Sveriges Sköna Litteratur," (3 vols., 1833.) He was a principal contributor to Palmblad's "Biographical Lexicon of Celebrated Swedes." Died October 11, 1877.

Wietersheim, von, fon wē'tęrs-hīm', (EDUARD,) a German statesman, born in 1789, filled several offices under the Saxon government, and was appointed in 1840 minister of public instruction. Died April 16, 1865.

Wif'fęn, (BENJAMIN BARRON,) an English Quaker poet, a brother of J. H. Wiffen, was born near Woburn in 1794. He was a good Spanish scholar, and was one of the editors of the "Reformistas antiguas españoles." His published works include a posthumous volume of "Poems," also a "Life of Juan Valdéz," etc. Died March 3, 1867.

Wiffen, (JEREMIAH HOLMES,) an English writer and translator, born at Woburn in 1792. Among his original works are poems entitled "Aonian Hours," "The Luck of Eden Hall," a ballad, "Julia Alpinula, the Captive of Stamboul," and other poems, and "Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell," etc. His translation in the Spenserian stanza of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" came out in 1830. He also translated the poems of Garcilasso de la Vega from the Spanish. He held for many years the office of private secretary and librarian to the Duke of Bedford. Died in 1836.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Westminster Review" for 1827; "Monthly Review" for June, 1821.

Wig'an, (ALFRED,) a popular English actor, born in Kent in 1818. Died November 29, 1878.

Wigand, wē'gânt, written also **Vigand**, (JOHANN,) a German Lutheran minister, born at Mansfeld in 1523. He wrote several religious works. Died in 1587.

Wigand, (JUSTUS HEINRICH,) a German physician, but more particularly distinguished as an accoucheur and writer on obstetrics, was born in 1769; died at Mannheim in 1817.

Wigand, (PAUL,) a German jurist and historian, born at Cassel in 1786. He published a treatise "On the Secret Tribunal of Westphalia," and various other works on German history, law, and antiquities. Died in 1866.

Wigard, wē'gârt, (FRANZ,) born at Mannheim, in Germany, in 1807, studied law and forest-science, and various other branches, at Munich, and afterwards became principal of the Stenographic Institute at Dresden. In 1848 he was a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort, where he sat on the left. He published a "Manual of Stenography," (1852,) and other works. Died September 25, 1885.

Wigbode, wĭg'bo-dę, a German poet of the eighth century, enjoyed great consideration at the court of Charlemagne.

Wig'gin, (KATE DOUGLAS,) an American author, born at Philadelphia in 1857. She was the daughter of R. N. Smith, and married Mr. Wiggin in 1880, and, after his death, C. N. Riggs in 1895. She engaged in kindergarten work on the Pacific coast, and wrote a series of highly popular juvenile tales, including "Timothy's Quest," "The Story of Patsy," "The Birds' Christmas Carol," etc. Died in London, 1923.

Wight, wīt, (ORLANDO WILLIAMS,) an American *littérateur*, born in Alleghany county, New York, in 1824. He translated from the French Cousin's "History of Modern Philosophy," (2 vols., 1852,) and Pascal's "Thoughts," (1859,) and wrote several original works, among which is a "Life of Abelard and Héloïse," (1853.) Died October 19, 1888.

Wight, wīt, (ROBERT,) M.D., a Scottish botanist, born about 1796. He went to India about 1820 as a surgeon in the service of the East India Company. He published "Illustrations of Indian Botany," (2 vols., 1838-50,) and "Figures of East Indian Plants," ("Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis," 6 vols., 1838–56.)

Wightman, wīt'man, (Sir WILLIAM,) a British judge, born in Scotland about 1784. He practised law with some distinction, and was appointed a judge of the court of queen's bench in 1841. Died in 1863.

Wightman, (WILLIAM MAY,) an American preacher, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1808. He became president of Wofford College in 1854, and a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1866. Died in 1882.

Vignerod or **Vignerod, de**, dę vēn'yęh-rod' (FRANÇOIS,) a French general, a nephew of Cardinal Richelieu, defeated a Spanish fleet near Genoa in 1638 He died in 1646, aged thirty-seven. He was grandfather of Marshal Richelieu.

Wikström or **Wikstroem**, vik'ström, (JOHAN EMANUEL,) a Swedish botanist, born at Wenersborg in 1789. He became professor of botany at Stockholm in 1822, and wrote several botanical works. Died in 1856.

Wil'bęr-fōrce, (EDWARD,) a writer, was born in England about 1836. He published "Brazil viewed through a Naval Telescope," "Social Life in Munich," a "Life of Schubert," various novels, etc.

Wilberforce, (ERNEST ROLAND,) D.D., a son of Samuel Wilberforce, was born at Brixton, Isle of Wight, January 22, 1840, graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1864, became in 1878 a canon of Winchester, and in 1882 was consecrated as bishop of the new diocese of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Died September 9, 1907.

Wilberforce, (ROBERT ISAAC,) an English divine and writer, son of the celebrated William Wilberforce, was born at Clapham Common in 1802. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and was made Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire in 1840. Among his principal works are a historical compendium, entitled "The Five Empires," (1840,) "Doctrine of the Incarnation," (1848,) and a "History of Erastianism," (1851.) In 1854 he

resigned his office, and became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Died in Italy in 1857.

Wilberforce, (SAMUEL,) a brother of the preceding, was born in 1805, studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and subsequently rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Oxford, (1845,) lord high almoner of the queen, (1847,) and Bishop of Winchester, (1869.) He published "Sermons at Oxford," (1839,) "Eucharistica," (1839,) "Rocky Island, and other Parables," (1840,) "History of the Episcopal Church in America," (1844,) and, in conjunction with his brother, the "Life and Correspondence of William Wilberforce," (1838.) Died July 19, 1873.

Wilberforce, (WILLIAM,) an illustrious English philanthropist and statesman, born at Hull on the 24th of August, 1759, was a son of Robert Wilberforce, a merchant, who died in 1768. When he was about twelve years old, he felt deep religious impressions, which, according to his own account, his friends spared no pains to stifle. He entered Saint John's College, Cambridge, in October, 1776, and became a general favourite among the students. "There was no one," says T. Gisborne, "at all like him for powers of entertainment." Wilberforce informs us that he was a good classic, but he neglected mathematics almost entirely. Before he was twenty years old he inherited an ample fortune. He formed at Cambridge a slight acquaintance with William Pitt, of whom he became an intimate friend soon after he left college. Having resolved to enter public life, he offered himself as a candidate and was elected a member of Parliament for Hull in 1780. This election cost him over £8000. He entered Parliament as an opponent of the American war and of Lord North's administration; but he was rather an independent member than a partisan. After Pitt became a cabinet minister, in 1782, he often lodged in Wilberforce's villa at Wimbledon. "With talents of the highest order, and eloquence surpassed by few, he entered upon public life possessed of the best personal connections in his intimate friendship with Mr. Pitt." ("Life of Wilberforce," by his sons.) In 1783 he visited France, in company with Mr. Pitt. He made a famous speech against the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox, at York, in March, 1784, and, as a supporter of Pitt, was elected a member for Yorkshire. He passed part of the years 1784 and 1785 in a continental tour with Isaac Milner, during which he became deeply interested in vital religion. On his return he commenced, in November, 1785, a private journal, in which he kept a record of his spiritual conflicts and devotional exercises. "He now began," say his sons, "to open to his friends the change which had passed upon him." In a letter to Mr. Pitt, he wrote, "I can no more be so much of a party man as I have been before." "Pitt's answer was full of kindness," but "he tried to reason me out of my convictions."

Among the results of his conversion was the devotion of his life to the arduous enterprise of the abolition of the slave-trade. In 1787 Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp, and ten others formed a committee to promote the suppression of the trade, in co-operation with Wilberforce, who also received from Mr. Pitt a promise of assistance. In May, 1788, Pitt moved a resolution binding the House to consider the subject of the slave-trade early in the ensuing session. Wilberforce made a long and able speech on the subject in May, 1789. "He was supported in the noblest manner by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Fox." The movement, however, encountered long and bitter opposition. He opened the campaign in 1790 by a motion, which was carried on the 27th of January, for referring to a special committee the examination of witnesses. After the end of the session he made himself master of the vast mass of evidence which had been collected on the subject. In April, 1791, the motion for the abolition of the slave-trade was rejected, eighty-eight members voting for it, and one hundred and sixty-three against it.

The war against France, which he opposed, in 1792, caused the first decided political separation between him and Pitt. He had the courage to withstand the popular current, and offended many of his friends by moving an amendment to the address on the war about the end of 1794. In February, 1796, he again brought in an abolition bill, which was defeated by a small majority, seventy-four to seventy.

He was re-elected a member for the county of York in 1796. In 1797 he married Barbara Ann Spooner, and published a work entitled a "Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians contrasted with Real Christianity," which was received with great favour. It ran through five editions before the end of the year. In 1826 fifteen editions had been issued in England, besides twenty-five editions in the United States. In April, 1798, he renewed his motion for the abolition of the slave-trade, and was defeated by a majority of four votes. In March, 1799, he made a speech in favour of immediate abolition, which was rejected by a vote of eighty-four against fifty-four. He was a liberal contributor to various charitable institutions, and gave privately much money to the poor. He took a prominent part in the foundation of the Bible Society in 1803. In 1804 he procured the assent of the House of Commons to the first reading of his abolition bill. Pitt pressed earnestly for a postponement of the abolition question, but Wilberforce said he would never "make that holy cause subservient to the interests of party." On the second reading he was defeated by seventy-seven to seventy. The royal family opposed abolition, but the ministers Fox and Grenville, who came into power in 1806, cordially supported the measure, which triumphed at last in February, 1807. On the final passage of the bill in the House of Commons, two hundred and eighty-three voted for it, and sixteen against it. "The whole House, surprised into a forgetfulness of its ordinary habits, burst forth into acclamations of applause."

He continued to represent Yorkshire until 1812, having been elected five times without a contest, and he was chosen a member for Bramber in that year. He supported the motion for the emancipation of Roman Catholics in 1813, though "all the religious people were on the other side." In 1814 he dined in London with Madame de Staël, who afterwards said, "Mr. Wilberforce is the best converser I have met with in this country. I have always heard that he was the most religious, but I now find that he is the wittiest, man in England." About 1818 he began to agitate the emancipation of the West Indian slaves, on which he wrote an Appeal to the Nation in 1823. On account of his declining health, he intrusted the management of the cause in the House of Commons to T. Fowell Buxton. He retired from Parliament in 1825, and survived until the bill for the abolition of slavery was read a second time. Three days after this event, he died, in London, in July, 1833.

Wilberforce was, according to Sir James Mackintosh, "the very model of a reformer. Ardent without turbulence, mild without timidity or coldness; neither yielding to difficulties, nor disturbed or exasperated by them; . . . just and charitable even to his most malignant enemies, unwearied in every experiment to disarm the prejudices of his more rational and disinterested opponents, and supporting the zeal without dangerously exciting the passions of his adherents." Again he says, alluding to Wilberforce's universal sympathies, "I never saw one who touched life at so many points." "The basis of Mr. Wilberforce's natural character," says Sir James Stephen, "was an intense fellow-feeling with other men. No one more readily adopted the interests, sympathized with the affections, or caught even the transient emotions of those with whom he associated. . . . The most somnolent company was aroused and gladdened by his presence." "Contemporary with Lord Grenville and Mr. Pitt," says Lord Brougham, "appeared a man in some respects more illustrious than either,—one who, among the greatest benefactors of the human race, holds an exalted station,—one whose genius was elevated by his virtues and exalted by his piety. . . . His eloquence was of a very high order. It was persuasive and pathetic in an eminent degree; but it was occasionally bold and impassioned, animated with the inspiration which deep feeling alone can breathe into spoken thought." ("Statesmen of the Time of George III.")

See "The Life of William Wilberforce," by his sons, ROBERT I. and SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, 1838; "Correspondence of William Wilberforce," 2 vols., 1840; J. COLQUHOUN, "W. Wilberforce," 1866; BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," vol. ii.; J. S. HARFORD, "Recollections of William Wilberforce," 1865; "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1807, and April, 1838; "Fraser's Magazine" for September, 1838; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wilbrandt, wĭl'brănt, (ADOLF,) a German novelist and dramatist, born at Rostock, August 24, 1837. He was educated at Rostock, Berlin, and Munich. Died at Rostock, 1911.

Wilbur, (CURTIS DWIGHT,) ex-Secretary of the Navy, was born 1867 at Boonesboro, Iowa. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1888, resigned from the Navy, and began the practise of law in Los Angeles in 1890. He was Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County 1903–18, and rose to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California 1922. He was Secretary of the Navy in President Coolidge's Cabinet 1924–29.

Wilbur, (RAY LYMAN,) Secretary of the Interior and brother of the above, was born in 1875 at Boonesboro, Iowa. He graduated from Stanford University and the Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; taught physiology at both of these institutions; became dean of the Medical School at Stanford 1911–16; and President of Stanford from 1916 until his appointment as Secretary of the Interior in President Hoover's Cabinet, March, 1929. Wilbur was Chief of the Conservation Division of the U. S. Food Administration in 1917, and a delegate to the 6th Pan-American Conference at Havana in 1928.

Wilbye, wil'be, ? (JOHN,) an eminent English composer, lived about 1570.

Wil'cocks, (JOSEPH,) an English writer, born in 1723, was a son of the Bishop of Rochester. He was the author of a work entitled "Roman Conversations."

Wil'cox, (CARLOS,) an American poet, born at Newport, New Hampshire, in Oct., 1794. Became a minister at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1824, and published "The Age of Benevolence" and "The Religion of Taste." (poems.) Died in 1827.

Wilcox, (ELLA WHEELER,) an American poet, born at Johnstown Centre, Wisconsin, in 1855. She was the author of "Poems of Passion," "Poems of Pleasure," and other volumes of verse, and of a number of novels. Died 1919.

Wilcox, (MARRION,) an American author, born at Augusta, Georgia, in 1858. He wrote "A Short History of the War with Spain," and several novels and volumes of poetry.

Wild, (HENRY,) sometimes called "the Learned Tailor," was born in Norwich, England, about 1684. He studied Latin and Greek at the grammar-school of his native town, and afterwards, while working at his trade, mastered the Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and other Oriental tongues. He subsequently obtained an office in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Died about 1730.

Wilda, wĭl'dä, (WILHELM EDUARD,) a distinguished German jurist, born at Altona in 1800, became in 1854 professor of German law at Kiel. He published several legal works. Died in 1856.

Wild'bore, (CHARLES,) an ingenious English mathematician, born in Nottinghamshire, became curate of Sulney. He died at an advanced age in 1802 or 1803.

Wilde, (HENRY,) an English electrician, born at Manchester in 1833. He devoted his attention to electricity and magnetism, making important discoveries and producing various useful inventions. His electric search-light was adopted for the Royal Navy in 1875. He also made valuable improvements in electro-plating.

Wilde, vil'dĕh, (JAKOB,) a Swedish historian, born in Courland in 1679. He published, besides other useful works, "Pragmatic History of Sweden," ("Sueciæ Historia pragmatica," 1731.) Died in 1755.

Wilde, wīld, (OSCAR O'FLAHERTIE FINGAL WILLS,) an Irish poet, a son of Sir William Wilde, noticed below, was born in Dublin, October 16, 1856. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1878. He was a pupil of Ruskin, and the friend and travelling companion of Professor Mahaffy, with whom he visited Greece. After his college days he became noted as an apostle of æstheticism in dress, manners, and literature. He published "Poems," (1881,) "The House of Pomegranates," (1891,) "Lady Windermere's Fan," a play, (1893,) "Dorian Gray," a novel, (1895,) etc. In 1896 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for vicious practices. Died November 30, 1900.

Wilde, (RICHARD HENRY,) an author, born at Dublin in 1789, and taken as a child to the United States. He became a lawyer in Georgia, was elected to Congress in 1815, and again from 1828 to 1835, and became a professor in the University of Louisiana in 1844. Died in 1847.

Wilde, (THOMAS.) See TRURO, LORD.

Wilde, (Sir WILLIAM ROBERT WILLS,) an eminent Irish surgeon, born at Castlerea about 1810. He was the father of Oscar Wilde. Died in 1876.

Wilder, (THORNTON NIVEN,) American novelist, was born in 1897 at Madison, Wisconsin. He attended school in China and at Berkeley, Calif., and went to college at Oberlin and Yale. He then studied at the American Academy in Rome; taught French at the Laurenceville School, New Jersey; studied at the Princeton Graduate College, and in 1926 wrote his first novel, "The Cabala." He gained fame by the publication in 1927 of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," a novel which received the Pulitzer Prize awarded 1928.

Wildenow. See WILLDENOW.

Wildens, wĭl'dens, (JAN,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp. He was employed by Rubens to paint backgrounds for his pictures. Died in 1644.

Wilder, wild'ẽr, (BURT GREEN,) M.D., an American naturalist, born in Boston, August 11, 1841. He graduated at the Scientific School of Harvard University in 1862, and at its Medical School in 1866, having served (1862–65) in the medical department of the army. In 1868 he was appointed professor of comparative anatomy, physiology, and zoology in Cornell University. Among his works are "What Young People should Know," (1875,) "Emergencies," (1879,) "Anatomical Technology as applied to the Domestic Cat," (1883; prepared in part by S. H. Gage,) "Health Notes for Students," (1883,) "Methods of Studying the Brain," (1884,) etc.

Wild'ẽr, (MARSHALL PINCKNEY,) an American merchant and eminent horticulturist, born at Rindge, New Hampshire, in 1798, became in 1825 a resident of Boston. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which he was for many years president. He was the first president of the United States Agricultural Society, and also for many years president of the American Pomological Society. Died December 16, 1886.

Wi'ley, (CALVIN HENDERSON,) an American clergyman, born in Guilford county, North Carolina, February 3, 1819. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1840, became a lawyer, was State superintendent of schools for many years, and in 1866 was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. Among his works are the novels "Alamance" (1847) and "Roanoke," (1850,) "Life in the South," (1852,) various school-books, and some pamphlets. Died January 11, 1887.

Wiley, (HARVEY WASHINGTON,) chemist, born at Kent, Indiana, in 1844. Became a teacher of language and science, was state chemist of Indiana 1874–83, and chief chemist of the U. S. Agricultural Department 1883–1912, also professor of agricultural chemistry in George Washington University after 1899. Is connected with numerous scientific bodies, and has written "Principles and Practice of Agricultural Chemistry," "Foods and their Adulterations," etc.

Wiley, (ISAAC WILLIAM,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1825. He graduated as M.D. from the University of New York in 1846, and studied in the arts department of the same institution. He was a medical missionary in China, 1850–54, and was chosen a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1872. He published "The Fallen

Missionaries of Foo-Chow," (1858,) "The Religion of the Family," etc. Died in 1884.

Wil'ford, (FRANCIS,) a distinguished officer and Oriental scholar, born in Hanover, was sent in 1781 as lieutenant of reinforcements to the British troops in India, where he acquired the language of the country, and became one of the first members of the Asiatic Society. He was the author of numerous contributions to the "Asiatic Researches." Died in 1822.

Wil'fred, [Lat. WILFRE'DUS,] SAINT, a celebrated Saxon prelate, of noble birth, was born in Bernicia in 634 A.D. He visited Rome at an early age for the purpose of obtaining information on disputed theological points, and, after his return, received from the King of Northumbria a grant of land and a monastery at Ripon. Having been ordained a priest in 664, he attended the conference at Whitby the same year, when the controversy between the Scottish clergy and the rest of Christendom on the observance of Easter was decided against the former. He was soon after appointed Bishop of York by Alchfred, King of Northumbria, whose successor, Egfred, fearing the ambition of Wilfred, divided the bishopric into three. He was involved in a protracted contest for the see of York, but eventually retired to a monastery, where he died in 709 A.D.

Wilfredus. See WILFRED.

Wilfrid. See WILFRED.

Wilhelm, the German of WILLIAM, (which see.)

Wilhelm, ŵĭl'hĕlm, (JANUS,) a German philologist, born at Lubeck in 1554. He published a work "On the Magistrates of the Roman Republic," (1577,) "Verisimilium Libri tres," (1582,) and other works, which evince much critical sagacity. Died at Bourges in 1584.

Wilhelmina I., Queen of the Netherlands, was born at La Haye in 1880, and succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, William III., in 1890. Her mother, Queen Emma, acted as regent till she came of age, August 31, 1898, when she was installed as sovereign.

Wil'helmj, (AUGUST,) a German violinist, born at Usingen, September 21, 1845. He became widely distinguished as a performer, and was a successful composer of violin music.

Wilhem, vĕ'lem', (GUILLAUME LOUIS **Bocquillon** —bo'ke'yôN',) a French composer, born in Paris in 1781. He became professor of harmony at the Lycée Napoléon in 1810, and applied Lancaster's method of mutual instruction to teach singing in schools. He composed music for some songs of Béranger. Died in 1842.

Wilken, ŵĭl'kĕn, (FRIEDRICH,) a German historian and Oriental scholar, born at Natzeburg in 1777. He studied at Göttingen, became professor of history at Heidelberg in 1805, and was appointed chief librarian and professor in the University of Berlin in 1817. He published a "History of the Crusades according to Oriental and Western Accounts," (7 vols., 1807–32,) and several other works. Died in 1840.

Wilkes, wĭlks, (CHARLES,) an American naval officer, born in the city of New York in 1801, entered the navy in 1816, and became a lieutenant in 1826. He commanded an exploring expedition which was sent out by the United States government to the Antarctic regions in 1838. He discovered the Antarctic Continent, explored many islands and coasts, completed a voyage round the world, and returned in June, 1842. He published a narrative of this expedition, in 5 vols., (1845.) He obtained the rank of captain in 1855. In November, 1861, he captured J. M. Mason and J. Slidell from the British steam-packet Trent. For this act he received the thanks of Congress; but his conduct was not approved by the President. He was promoted to be a commodore in 1862, after which he commanded a squadron in the West Indies. In July, 1866, he was made a rear-admiral. Died February 8, 1877.

Wilkes, wĭlks, (JOHN,) a celebrated English politician, born in London in 1727, was educated at Leyden, and became a good classical scholar. His manners were fascinating, and his habits dissolute. In 1749 he married a Miss Mead, a rich heiress, ten years older than himself. He was elected a member of Parliament for Aylesbury in 1757, and re-elected in 1761. In 1762 he founded the "North Briton," a journal which assailed Lord Bute's administration with great animosity and rendered Bute so unpopular that he resigned office. "Wilkes had," says Macaulay, "the requisites for the character of demagogue. He was clever, courageous, unscrupulous. He was a good scholar, expert in resource, humorous, witty, and a ready master of the arts of conversation. He could 'abate and dissolve a pompous gentleman' with singular felicity." (Review of the "Works of Charles Churchill," 1845.) In No. xlv. of the "North Briton," published in April, 1763, he accused the king of an "infamous fallacy" which appeared in the speech from the throne. For this offence he was committed to the Tower on a general warrant issued by Lord Halifax, secretary of state. Having been brought into the court of common pleas by the writ of habeas corpus, he was discharged in May, 1763. He was convicted of libel by the House of Commons, expelled in January, 1764, and, having absented himself from the island, was outlawed. He returned in 1768, and was elected member for Middlesex, but was arrested, and punished by fines and imprisonment. This persecution rendered him a great favourite with the people. He was re-elected by the voters of Middlesex in February, 1769; but the House of Commons declared that he was incapable of sitting in that Parliament. In 1769 he obtained a verdict of four thousand pounds against Lord Halifax for false imprisonment. Great excitement was produced by the repeated expulsion or exclusion of the popular champion from the House of Commons. He was chosen lord mayor of London in 1774, and a member for Middlesex in the same year. The ministry then ceased to defy the people, and permitted him to take his seat. He was afterwards a member of Parliament for many years, and was a strenuous opponent of the American war. Died in 1797.

"His name," says Dr. Johnson, "has been sounded from pole to pole as the phœnix of convivial felicity." Among the anecdotes related of him is the following: George III. once inquired of him, "How is your friend Serjeant Glynn?" and received this answer: "He is not my friend; he is a Wilkesite, which I never was."

See CRADOCK, "Life of John Wilkes," 1773; J. ALMON, "Life of John Wilkes," 1805; "Wilkes's Correspondence with his Friends," 2 vols., 1805; "Monthly Review" for November, 1777; "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1805.

Wilkie, wĭl'ke, (Sir DAVID,) a celebrated Scottish painter, born in Fifeshire in 1785. He studied for a time in the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, and in 1805 entered the Royal Academy, London, having previously executed several works of great merit. His "Village Politicians," exhibited in 1806, met with enthusiastic admiration, and at once established the reputation of the artist. This picture, which was sold to the Earl of Mansfield, was succeeded by "The Blind Fiddler," "The Rent-Day," "The Card-Player," "The Cut Finger," "The Jews-Harp," "The Village Festival," (which brought eight hundred guineas, and is now in the National Gallery,) "The Wardrobe Ransacked," and other works of a similar character. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1811, and in 1813 exhibited his "Blindman's Buff," painted for the prince-regent. In 1814 he visited Paris, and after his return produced his "Distraining for Rent," "The Sheep-Washing," "The Penny Wedding," "The Reading of the Will," (for the King of Bavaria,) "Sir Walter Scott and his Family," and "Chelsea Pensioners listening to the News of Waterloo," which ranks among his master-pieces. In 1825 he visited the continent, and spent three years in studying the works of the Italian, Spanish, and German artists. He succeeded Sir Thomas Lawrence as painter-in-ordinary to the king, in 1830, and in 1832 produced his "John Knox preaching the Reformation in Saint Andrew's," "Benvenuto Cellini presenting a Silver Vase of his Own Workmanship to Pope Paul III.," and various other pictures, showing the results of his foreign studies, but which are esteemed much inferior to his earlier works. In 1840 he set out on a tour to Egypt and Palestine; but his health, which had been long declining, grew worse, and he died on the voyage home, off Gibraltar, in June, 1841.

See ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "Life of Sir David Wilkie," 3 vols., 1843; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) WILLIAM JERDAN, "Men I have known," London, 1866; "Quarterly Review" for September, 1843; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1841, and September, 1842.

Wilkie, (WILLIAM,) D.D., a Scottish poet and divine, born in Linlithgowshire in 1721, became professor of natural philosophy at Saint Andrew's. He was the author of a poem entitled "The Epigoniad," (on the sacking of Thebes by the Epigoni,) which enjoyed for a time great popularity among some of the Scottish literati, who, somewhat absurdly, styled Wilkie "the Scottish Homer." It has since fallen into utter neglect. Died in 1772.

Wil'kins, (Sir CHARLES,) a distinguished English Orientalist, born at Frome, in Somersetshire, in 1749.

Wilkins, (DAVID,) an English divine, born in 1685, became Archdeacon of Suffolk. Died in 1745.

Wilkins, (GEORGE HUBERT,) British explorer, was born in 1888 at Mt. Bryan East, South Australia. He graduated as an electrical engineer from the Adelaide School of Mines and then became a motion picture news cameraman. He joined a Stefansson Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913–17, as a photographer; headed the Australian photographic section on the Western Front in the World War. He was second in command of the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition, 1920–21, and joined the last Shackleton Antarctic Expedition 1921–22. After repeated failures Wilkins flew across the Arctic in a small monoplane with Lieutenant Carl B. Eielson. They left Point Barrow, Alaska, April 15, 1928, and landed at Doedmansoeira Island, near Spitzbergen, flying a distance of 2200 miles in 20½ hours.

Wilkins, (JOHN,) a learned English bishop, born in Northamptonshire in 1614. He studied at Magdalene Hall, Oxford, and, having taken orders, was chosen in 1648 warden of Wadham College. He married about 1656 Robina, a sister of Oliver Cromwell, and was appointed in 1659 master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He lost this office at the restoration, but he was made rector of Saint Lawrence, Jewry, by Charles II. in 1662. He became Bishop of Chester in 1668. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society and the author of several works. Died in 1672.

Wilkins, (MARY ELEANOR,) an American author, born at Randolph, Massachusetts, in 1862. Her stories of New England life have attracted much attention. They include "A Humble Romance," (1887,) "Pembroke," (1894,) "Jerome," (1897,) and other works.

Wilkins, (WILLIAM,) a distinguished English architect, born at Norwich in 1778. He visited Italy and Greece in 1801, and published, after his return, his "Antiquities of Magna Græcia." Among his best works are the façade of London University, now called University College, Saint George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, and the alterations of Corpus Christi, Trinity, and King's Colleges, Cambridge. He also published "Atheniensia, or Remarks on the Buildings and Antiquities of Athens." Died in 1839.

Wil'kinş, (WILLIAM,) an American Senator, born in Pennsylvania in 1779. He was elected a Senator of the United States in 1831, was sent as minister to Russia in 1834, and was secretary of war from February, 1844, to March, 1845. He resided in or near Pittsburg, where he died, June, 1865.

Wil'kinson, (HENRY SPENCER,) an English author, born at Manchester in 1853. He became a journalist, and was made dramatic critic of the "Morning Post" in 1895. He wrote "The Brain of an Army," (1890,) "The Command of the Sea," (1894,) "The Nation's Awakening," (1896,) etc.

Wil'kin-şon, (JAMES,) an American general of the Revolution, was born in Maryland in 1757. He enlisted in the army as captain in 1775, and served under Gates in 1777. In 1792 he obtained the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1796 he became general-in-chief. He afterwards commanded at New Orleans, and opposed the designs of Aaron Burr. In the summer of 1813 he commanded on the Northern frontier with ill success. He was removed from the command about February, 1814. Died in Mexico in 1825. He published "Memoirs of My Own Time," (3 vols., 1816.)

Wil'kin-şon, (JAMES JOHN GARTH,) an English writer on law, medicine, etc., was born in London about 1812. He edited several works of Swedenborg, and wrote, besides treatises on law, "Emanuel Swedenborg: a Biography," (1849,) which was long regarded as the best memoir of Swedenborg that had appeared, "The Ministry of Health," (1856,) "Improvisations from the Spirit," (1857,) "Human Science," (1876,) "The African," (1891,) "Epidemic Man and his Visitations," (1892,) etc.

Wilkinson, (JEMIMA,) an American fanatic and religious impostor, born at Cumberland, Rhode Island, in 1753, removed to Western New York early in the present century. She professed to be endowed with the power of Christ, and attempted to work miracles. She died in 1819, and her sect was soon dispersed.

Wilkinson, (Sir JOHN GARDNER,) a learned English archæologist, born in 1798. He studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and subsequently spent twelve years in Egypt in acquiring a knowledge of the language, customs, and antiquities of that country. He published, besides other works, "Materia Hieroglyphica," (1828,) the "Topography of Thebes," etc., (1835,) "The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, including their Private Life, Government, Laws," etc., (5 vols. 8vo, 1840,) which is esteemed a standard work, "Modern Egypt and Thebes," (1843,) intended as a hand-book for travellers, "The Architecture of Ancient Egypt," etc., (1850,) and "The Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs," (1857,) which rank among the most valuable and interesting compositions of the kind. He was made a knight in 1840, and soon after elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and member of other learned institutions. Died October 29, 1875.

Wilkinson, (THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS,) D.D., a Roman Catholic bishop, was born at Harperley, April 5, 1825, and received his education at Harrow and at the University of Durham. He at first intended to take orders in the Church of England, but becoming unsettled in his religious belief, he was received into the Roman Catholic communion in 1846, and after a course of theological studies at Oscott, was ordained priest at Ushaw College in 1848. In 1865 he was elected Canon of the Chapter of Hexham, and in 1888 Vicar-General and Provost of the Chapter. In 1890 he succeeded Dr. O'Callaghan as Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle.

Wilkinson, (WILLIAM CLEAVER,) D.D., an American clergyman, born at Westford, Vermont, October 19, 1833, graduated in 1857 at the University of Rochester, and in 1859 at the Rochester Theological School. In 1859 he was ordained a Baptist minister, and in 1872 was appointed professor of homiletics in the theological department of Rochester University. Among his books are "The Dance of Modern Society," (1869,) "A Free Lance in the Field of Life and Letters," (1874,) "Webster: an Ode," (1882,) and text-books in Greek and Latin for schools.

Willamov, *vil'lä-mof'*, (JOHANN GOTTLIEB,) a Prussian poet, born at Morungen in 1736, was the author of a collection of poems entitled "Dithyrambics," and "Fables in Dialogues." Died in 1777.

Wil'lan, (ROBERT,) a distinguished English physician, born in Yorkshire in 1757. He studied at Edinburgh, where he took his medical degree in 1780, and in 1783 became physician to the Public Dispensary in Carey Street, London. He published in 1801 his "Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases," (unfinished,) esteemed the most valuable work that had appeared on the subject at that time. Dr. Willan was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Died in 1812.

See "Memoir of Dr. Willan," by DR. BATEMAN, in the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal," No. xxxii.

Wil'lard, (EMMA HART,) an American teacher and educational writer, born at Berlin, Connecticut, in 1787, became in 1821 principal of a female seminary at Troy, New York. She published a "History of the United

States," (1828,) "Universal History in Perspective," (1837,) "Chronographer of English History," (1845,) "Astronography, or Astronomical Geography," and other works. Died in 1870.

Willard, (FRANCES ELIZABETH,) an American reformer, was born at Churchville, New York, in 1839. After some years spent in teaching, she became secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1874, and its president in 1879, and was made the first president of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1891. She originated a petition against the importation and manufacture of alcohol and opium, which was signed by seven million persons. She was an editor of the Chicago "Post" and the "Union Signal," and wrote "Glimpses of Fifty Years," etc. Died in 1898.

Willard, (JOSEPH,) D.D., LL.D., an American divine, born at Biddeford, Maine, in 1738, was chosen president of Harvard College in 1781. Died in 1804. His son SIDNEY, born in 1780, was for more than twenty years professor of Oriental languages at Harvard. Died in 1856.

Willaumez, ve'yo'mȧ', (JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIBERT,) COUNT, a French naval officer, born at Belle-Ile-en-Mer in 1763. He served with distinction against the English, became rear-admiral in 1804, and vice-admiral in 1819. He published a "Dictionary of the Marine," (1820.) Died in 1845.

Will'de-nōw, [Ger. pron. ŵil'dĕh-no',] (KARL LUDWIG,) a celebrated German naturalist, born at Berlin in 1765. He studied medicine at Halle, and settled as a physician in his native city, where he became in 1798 professor of natural history and superintendent of the Botanic Garden. His most important publication is his new edition of the "Species Plantarum" of Linnæus, with descriptions of all the species discovered since the original work appeared, and arranged according to the Linnæan system. This work, owing to his failing health, he left unfinished; but it was completed by Link and Schwagricher after his death, which occurred in 1812. He also published "Elements of Botany," ("Grundriss der Kräuter-Kunde," 1792,) "Prodromus Flora Berolinensis," "Catalogue of Butterflies in the Mark of Brandenburg," and other treatises.

See SCHLECHTENDAHL, "Leben Willdenow's;" "Edinburgh Review" for October and July, 1807.

Wille, ŵil'lĕh, (JOHANN GEORG,) a distinguished German engraver, born near Giessen in 1715. He studied in Paris, where he acquired the highest reputation for his prints after the Dutch and Flemish painters. He was made a chevalier of the legion of honour by Napoleon, and was elected to the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, where he died in August, 1806. Among his master-pieces may be named Schalken's "Family Concert," "The Satin Gown," after Terburg, and portraits of the Marquis de Marigny and Marshal Saxe. He numbered among his pupils Bervic and J. G. von Müller. His son PETER ALEXANDER rose to be a general in the Parisian national guard.

See "Mémoires et Journal de J. G. Wille," Paris, 2 vols., 1857.

Wil'le-brod or **Wil'le-brord**, sometimes written **Willibrod** and **Wilbrord**, [Lat. WILLEBROR'DUS,] SAINT, the apostle of the Frisians, was born in the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria about 657. Having spent many years in Ireland in preaching the gospel, he visited Friesland, where he was successful in making many converts to Christianity. He was made a bishop by Pope Sergius I., under the name of Clemens, and founded a number of churches in that country, and a monastery at Echternach, near Treves, where he was buried, having died in 738 A.D.

Willebrord. See BOSSCHAERT.

Wil'le-had, an Anglo-Saxon missionary, who converted many Frieslanders and Saxons, was appointed Bishop of Bremen in 787 A.D. Died in 789.

Willemet, vĕl'mȧ', (PIERRE RÉMI,) a French naturalist, born at Norroy-sur-Moselle in 1735. He resided at Nancy, and published, besides other works, a "Flora of Lorraine," (3 vols., 1805.) Died in 1807.

Willemin, vĕl'măN', (NICOLAS XAVIER,) a French antiquary and engraver, born at Nancy in 1763. He rendered a useful service to the arts by a large illustrated work called "Unpublished French Monuments illustrating the History of Arts, Costumes," etc., ("Monuments Français inédits pour servir à l'Histoire des Arts, des Costumes," etc., 1806–39.) Died in Paris in 1833.

Willems, wil'lĕms or ve'lĕms', (FLORENT,) a Belgian painter, born at Liege about 1812. He settled in Paris about 1839, and gained a medal of the first class in 1855. He excels as a painter of costume, especially of silk gowns. Among his works are a "Musical Party," and "The Coquette."

Willems, (JAN FRANS,) a distinguished Belgian writer and philologist, born near Antwerp in 1793. In 1811 he won the prize offered for the best poem on the battle of Friedland and the peace of Tilsit, and in 1818 published a poetic address to the Belgians, entitled "Aen de Belgen," calling on his countrymen to maintain the Flemish language and nationality. Among his other works we may name a "Dissertation on the Dutch Language and Literature in Connection with the Southern Provinces of the Netherlands," (2 vols., 1819–24,) and a Flemish version of the poem entitled "Reynard the Fox." He was also editor of the "Belgisch Museum," the organ of the Society for the Promotion of Flemish Literature. Died in 1846.

See P. DE DECKER, "Notice sur J. F. Willems," 1847; SNELLAERT, "Korte Levensschets van J. F. Willems," 1847.

Willeram, ŵil'lĕh-rȧm, or **Walram**, wȧl'rȧm, a German monk, born in Franconia, became Abbot of Ebersberg. He wrote a paraphrase of Solomon's Song, in Latin verse. Died in 1085.

Wil'let, (ANDREW,) a learned English divine, born at Ely in 1562. He obtained a prebend at Ely about 1598. He wrote, besides other works, "Synopsis of Popery," ("Synopsis Papismi,") which was reputed the most able refutation of popery which had then appeared. Died in 1621.

Wil'ley, (HENRY,) an American botanist, born at Geneseo, New York, July 19, 1824. He was educated at Geneseo Academy, and at the Normal School in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and in 1856 became editor of a daily newspaper in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He has published a "List of North American Lichens," (1872,) and a large number of papers on lichenography.

William (wĭl'yam) **I.**, surnamed THE CONQUEROR, [Lat. GULIEL'MUS CONQUES'TOR; Fr. GUILLAUME LE CONQUÉRANT, gĕ'yōm' lĕh kôN'kā'rôN',] King of England, born at Falaise in 1025, was an illegitimate son of Robert, Duke of Normandy. He succeeded his father in 1035, as William II. of Normandy, and during his minority gave proof of his energy and courage by reducing to submission the rebellious Norman barons. He gained the favour of his kinsman Edward the Confessor, King of England, who, having no issue, formed a secret intention to adopt William as his heir. His chief competitor was Harold, a Saxon prince, whom a majority of the people of England preferred to the Duke of Normandy. On the death of Edward (January, 1066) Harold ascended the throne, without opposition. (See HAROLD.)

"William," says Hume, "by his power, his courage, and his abilities, had long maintained a pre-eminence among the haughty chieftains" of Western Europe. Having resolved to invade England, he soon assembled a fleet of 3000 vessels and an army of 60,000 men. Several powerful barons of adjoining countries, with their retainers, were attracted to his standard by the grandeur and audacity of the enterprise. The Norman army landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, about the 28th of September, and defeated the English, commanded by Harold, at Senlac, near Hastings, on the 14th of October, 1066. Harold was killed in this battle, which was one of the most decisive and important that occurred in the Middle Ages. According to Hume, William lost nearly 15,000 men. He followed up his victory with celerity and vigour, encountered little opposition in his march to London, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey on the 25th of December. Edgar Atheling, who had been

proclaimed king at the death of Harold, renounced his claim and submitted to William.

The Conqueror appeared at first willing to conciliate his new subjects by mildness; but he confiscated the estates of those partisans of Harold who had been killed at Hastings, and took care to place all real power in the hands of the Normans. While he was absent on a visit to Normandy, in 1067, conspiracies were formed against him, and hostilities began in many places. Hume expresses a suspicion that he left England in order that the revolts provoked by his licentious soldiery might furnish him with a pretext for severe and tyrannical measures. According to the same writer, "this measure was the immediate cause of all the calamities which England endured during this and the subsequent reigns." William returned about the end of 1067, and maintained his power by acts of excessive cruelty. He ordered his army to lay waste by fire the extensive tract between the Humber and the Tees. The majority of the proprietors of land were deprived of their estates by confiscation, and all the natives were reduced to a state not much better than slavery. During a visit of William to the continent, in 1074, several Norman barons revolted against him, and were defeated.

He had become the most powerful sovereign of Europe, when Pope Gregory VII. wrote him a letter, requiring him to do homage for the kingdom of England to the see of Rome, and to send the tribute which his predecessors had been accustomed to pay to the pope. By the tribute he meant Peter's pence. William replied that the money should be remitted as usual, but he refused to pay homage. About 1078 his son Robert levied war against William in Normandy. During this war Robert happened to encounter the king, whom he wounded and unhorsed. Struck with remorse on discovering that he had wounded his father, Robert asked his pardon, and made peace with him. In the latter part of his reign he ordered a general survey of all the lands in the kingdom, their extent in each district, their proprietors, tenure, and value. "This monument, called 'Domesday Book,'" says Hume, "is the most valuable piece of antiquity possessed by any nation." He had married Matilda, a daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. On the approach of death, he discovered the vanity of all human grandeur, and was filled with remorse for his cruelties. He died at Rouen in 1087, leaving three sons, Robert, William, and Henry.

See HUME, "History of England," vol. i. chaps. iii. and iv.; AUG. THIERRY, "Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre;" JOHN HAYWARD, "Lives of the Three Norman Kings of England, William I.," etc., 1613; FREEMAN, "History of the Norman Conquest," vol. iii. chaps. xii.-xvi.; SAMUEL CLARKE, "Life and Death of William the Conqueror," 1660; THOMAS ROSCOE, "Life of William the Conqueror," 1848; ANDREW HENDERSON, "Life of William the Conqueror," 1764; P. M. SAUNIER, "Vie de Guillaume, Duc de Normandie," 1804.

William II., King of England, surnamed RU'FUS, [Fr. GUILLAUME LE ROUX, ġē'yōm' lẹh roo,] from the colour of his hair, was born in Normandy in 1056. He was the second of the surviving sons of William the Conqueror. His education was directed by the famous Lanfranc. According to some historians, William I., just before his death, wrote a letter to Lanfranc, desiring him to crown his son William as King of England, and at the same time he left Normandy and Maine to Robert. William was crowned in September, 1087. The Anglo-Norman barons, who owned estates both in England and Normandy and would be required to pay allegiance to two masters, favoured the claim of Robert to both thrones. They took arms against William, but were soon reduced to submission. In 1091 he invaded Normandy with an army to wage war against Robert, who prevented hostilities by a treaty, according to which William obtained the towns of Aumale, Fescamp, etc. He afterwards instigated the Norman barons to rebel against Robert, and passed over to Normandy in 1094 to support his partisans. He was prevented from pushing his advantages by an incursion of the Welsh, which obliged him to return to England. Robert, having enlisted in the first crusade, sold or mortgaged his dominions to William for the small sum of 10,000 marks, (1096.) William did not partake of the general enthusiasm for the crusade. "It is likely," says Hume, "that he made the romantic chivalry of the crusaders the object of his perpetual raillery." He was found dead in the New Forest in August, 1100. Hume adopts the popular account that Walter Tyrrel, while hunting with the king, discharged an arrow which glanced from a tree and killed William. He had never married, and was succeeded by his brother Henry. "He seems," says Hume, "to have been a violent and tyrannical prince; a perfidious, encroaching, and dangerous neighbor; an unkind and ungenerous relation."

See HUME, "History of England," vol. i. chap. v.; MISS STRICKLAND, "Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England," 1861; JOHN HAYWARD, "Life of William II.," 1613.

William III., or William Henry, King of England and Stadtholder of Holland, was born at the Hague on the 14th of November, 1650. He was the eldest or only son of William II., Prince of Orange, and Mary Stuart, a daughter of Charles I. of England, and was styled Prince of Orange before his accession to the throne of Great Britain. At the death of his father (1650) the party opposed to the house of Orange determined that there should never be another Stadtholder. On the death of De Witt, in 1672, the young prince became the chief of the government, and took strenuous measures to defend the state against the French armies which had invaded it. He opened the dikes and inundated the seat of war, exclaiming that he would die in the last ditch rather than witness the ruin of the republic. The invaders were forced to save themselves by a hasty retreat. In 1674 he was defeated at Senef by the Prince of Condé. The war was ended by the peace of Nymwegen, in 1678. He married in 1677 Mary, a daughter of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England. Besides his native Dutch, he spoke and wrote the French, English, and German languages fluently, though not elegantly nor exactly. "The tenet of predestination," says Macaulay, "was the keystone of his religion." From a child he had been weak and sickly, and in manhood he was subject to painful and depressing maladies.

Before he had reached the age of twenty-five, he was renowned throughout Europe as a soldier and diplomatist, and was the master-spirit of a powerful coalition against Louis XIV. of France. He became about 1686 the head of the English opposition which the perverse and infatuated course of James II. had provoked. In the summer of 1688 he was invited by Russell, Sidney, and other conspirators to come with an army for the defence of liberty and the Protestant religion in England. William issued a declaration, in which he abjured all thought of conquest, and pledged himself to leave all questions to the decision of a free Parliament. In November, 1688, he landed at Torbay with an army of about 14,000 men. He was joined by numerous peers, and was favoured by a general defection in the army of King James, who threw the great seal into the Thames and absconded on the 11th of December, 1688. The revolution was thus accomplished without much bloodshed. He called a convention, composed of peers and the surviving members of the former House of Commons, which in February, 1689, voted that James had abdicated, and that William and Mary should be declared King and Queen of England. Amidst the general joy, the ill humour of the clergy and the army was very conspicuous. The position of William was beset with great difficulties. The deposed king had many adherents in Ireland and Scotland, who supported his cause by arms, and he was assisted by Louis XIV. William selected for his ministers members of both the great parties, the Whigs and Tories, and reserved to himself the direction of foreign affairs. He was not popular with his new subjects. His cold manners, which presented a great contrast to the strength of his emotions, gave almost universal offence.

In May, 1689, he declared war against the King of France, by whose aid James II. was enabled to take the field in Ireland with a considerable army. William passed over to Ireland in June, 1690, and took command of his land-forces. About this time his fleet was defeated by the French near Beachy Head. On the 1st of July, 1690, he gained a decisive victory over the French and Irish at the famous battle of the Boyne, after which James gave up the contest and fled to France. The

allied English and Dutch fleets defeated the French at La Hogue in May, 1692. The war between the allies and the French continued in Flanders, where William commanded in person. He was defeated at Steenkerke, by Marshal Luxemburg, in August, 1692. Hostilities were suspended by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697.

The reign of William III. was much disturbed by factious intrigues and Jacobite conspiracies. He removed from command the Duke of Marlborough, who was suspected of being in a plot to restore one of the Stuarts to the throne, in 1692. Soon after the peace of Ryswick, William III. and Louis XIV. became parties to a treaty to partition the Spanish dominions, and stipulated that the Elector of Bavaria should succeed to Spain and the Indies, while the French dauphin should reign over the two Sicilies. In November, 1700, Charles II. of Spain died, and bequeathed the throne to Philip of Anjou. Regardless of the obligations of the partition treaty, Louis XIV. accepted for his grandson the splendid legacy. William then formed with the Emperor of Germany and other powers a coalition against the Bourbons, and took the first steps towards the great war of the Spanish succession. Before hostilities commenced, he died, without issue, in London, in March, 1702, in consequence of a fall from his horse. He was succeeded by Queen Anne.

"His name," says Macaulay, "at once calls up before us a slender and feeble frame, a lofty and ample forehead, a nose curved like the beak of an eagle, an eye rivalling that of an eagle in brightness and keenness. . . . Nature had largely endowed William with the qualities of a great ruler, and education had developed those qualities in no common degree. . . . If his battles were not those of a great tactician, they entitled him to be called a great man. . . . His defeats were repaired with such marvellous celerity that before his enemies had sung the 'Te Deum' he was again ready for conflict. . . . He was born with violent passions and quick sensibilities, but the strength of his emotions was not suspected by the world. From the multitude his joy and his grief, his affection and his resentment, were hidden by a phlegmatic serenity which made him pass for the most cold-blooded of mankind."

See Macaulay, "History of England;" Burnet, "History of his Own Times;" A. Montanus, "Leven van Willem III.," 1703; W. Harris, "History of the Life and Reign of William Henry," etc., 1749; Trevor, "Life and Times of William III.," 1839; Abel Boyer, "Histoire de Guillaume III," 3 vols., 1702; Sir James Mackintosh, "History of the Revolution in England in 1688;" F. de Bruine, "Leven en Dood van Willem III.," 1702; James Vernon, "Court and Times of William III.," 3 vols., 1841; Voltaire, "Siècle de Louis XIV."

William IV., King of England, the third son of George III., was born in London on the 21st of August, 1765. He entered the royal navy as midshipman in 1779, and obtained the rank of captain in 1786. Having in several cases disobeyed the orders of his superiors or violated the rules of discipline, he was not permitted to command in active service; but he was promoted by successive steps until he received the title of admiral of the fleet, in 1801. He had been created Duke of Clarence and Saint Andrew's and Earl of Munster in 1789. In the House of Lords he generally acted with the Whig party; but he supported Pitt after 1793. He married in July, 1818, Adelaide, a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. They had two children, who died in infancy. On the death of his brother, the Duke of York, in 1827, William became heir-presumptive to the throne. He succeeded George IV. on the 26th of June, 1830, which was a critical time in the politics of Europe. The French revolution of July, 1830, had great influence in England. The friends of electoral reform had a majority in the new Parliament which met in October, but the Duke of Wellington, who was prime minister, opposed reform, in terms which produced a violent excitement. The ministry, having been outvoted in the House of Commons, resigned in November, 1830, and were succeeded by a Liberal ministry, of which Earl Grey and Lord John Russell were the chiefs. The Reform bill passed the House of Commons by a large majority in September, but was rejected by the Lords on the 3d of October, 1831. A long and violent crisis followed. In May, 1832, Earl Grey and his colleagues resigned, and the king requested Wellington and Lyndhurst to form a ministry; but they failed, or quailed before the storm, for the people were determined to have reform, if they had to fight for it. Earl Grey resumed the office of premier about the 18th of May, and, the king having induced many of the Tory peers to absent themselves and refrain from voting, the Reform bill finally became a law in June, 1832. The king himself was no friend to reform, and was partial to the Conservatives, or Tories. After Earl Grey and several other ministers had resigned, William IV., in November, 1834, sent for the Duke of Wellington, who constructed a new ministry, in which Sir Robert Peel was premier. Peel and Wellington, however, could not command a majority in the new Parliament which met in February, 1835. They resigned in April, and gave place to the Whig ministry of Lord Melbourne. William died on the 20th of June, 1837, leaving no lawful issue, and was succeeded by his niece, Victoria.

Wil'liam, [Dutch, Willem, wil'lem; Ger. Wilhelm, ṽil'hĕlm,] (Frederick,) I., King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Prince of Orange Nassau, was born at the Hague in August, 1772. He was a son of William V., Prince of Orange Nassau and hereditary Stadtholder. He married, in 1791, Frederica Louisa, a daughter of Frederick William, King of Prussia. He commanded the Dutch army which resisted the French invaders in 1793 and 1794. Holland was conquered in 1795, and William Frederick retired to Germany. He served with the rank of general in the Prussian and Austrian armies between 1806 and 1813. A revolution restored him to royal power in Holland about the end of 1813, after which the Congress of Vienna decided that Belgium should be annexed to the United Provinces, and that he should reign over the whole. He was proclaimed King of the Netherlands in March, 1815. The Belgians, who regarded the Dutch with invincible antipathy, revolted in September, 1830, and, after several battles, by the aid of France and England, became a separate nation. In October, 1840, he abdicated in favour of his son William, and died in Berlin in 1843.

William (or **Willem**) **II.**, King of the Netherlands, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, a son of the preceding, was born in December, 1792. As aide-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington, he served with distinction in the Peninsula. He commanded the Dutch troops at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded. About 1816 he married Anna Paulowna, a sister of Alexander, Czar of Russia. He gained some victories over the Belgian insurgents in 1831; but the intervention of a French army compelled him to retire from that contest. He began to reign in October, 1840. He died in March, 1849, leaving two sons, William and Henry.

William (or **Willem**) **III.**, King of Holland, a son of the preceding, was born in February, 1817. He married Sophia, a daughter of the King of Würtemberg, in 1839, and succeeded his father in March, 1849. Queen Sophia died in 1877. His second wife was a daughter of the Prince of Waldeck. Died November 23, 1890.

William (or **Wilhelm**) **I.**, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was born March 22, 1797, a son of Frederick William III. He married, in 1829, Maria Louisa Augusta, a daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. During the violent commotions of 1848 he retired for safety to England, from which he soon returned. He commanded the army which suppressed the insurrection in Baden in 1849. He ascended the throne on the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., January, 1861, and, soon after his accession, appointed Count von Bismarck minister of foreign affairs. To the superior statesmanship of this minister is chiefly attributed the great and sudden increase of Prussia in extent and power. (See Bismarck-Schönhausen.) In 1864 King William united with the Emperor of Austria in an aggressive war against Denmark, which was compelled to cede to the victors Sleswick and Holstein.

The fundamental idea of William's policy was to effect

the union of all the German peoples into one nation or federation, and the exclusion of the empire of Austria from the same. Invoking the potent and invincible spirit of nationality and devotion to the Fatherland, he declared war against Austria about the 18th of June, 1866, having previously formed an alliance with the King of Italy. The reigning princes of Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Hesse, (Electoral,) and some other states, took side with Austria, which had controlled a majority of votes in the Diet. The Prussian armies, whose movements were planned by General von Moltke, advanced rapidly into Bohemia, and, after several minor victories, defeated the Austrians at the great and decisive battle of Sadowa, near Königgrätz, on the 3d of July, 1866. The victors are said to have taken at Sadowa 21,471 prisoners, (including about 7400 wounded.) This campaign is called the Seven Weeks' war. Peace was restored by a treaty signed at Prague in August, 1866, in accordance with which the Emperor of Austria renounced his claim to be the head, or even a member, of the new German Bund, called the North German Confederation, which was composed of all the states situated north of the river Main. The area and population of Prussia were considerably increased by the annexation of several conquered states, among which were Hanover, Holstein, and Electoral Hesse. By the terms of the Bund the King of Prussia was to direct the foreign policy and control the military power of the states which composed it. A secret treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was negotiated by Prussia with Bavaria and Baden in August, 1866, and made public in April, 1867.

On a frivolous pretext, the emperor Napoleon III. declared war against Prussia, July 16, 1870. The German armies, commanded by King William in person, and by his son, Frederick William, having crossed the frontier early in August, defeated Marshal McMahon at Wörth (August 6) and Marshal Bazaine in a great battle near Metz, (August 14–18.) Bazaine, having shut himself up in Metz, was besieged by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, while the king and his son, the crown-prince, pursued Marshal McMahon, who had retreated to Châlons, and, after he had collected there a large army, moved northward to the valley of the Meuse. The German army, amounting to about 240,000 men, attacked Marshal McMahon near Sedan, and a great battle ensued, which lasted several days, and resulted in one of the most decisive and momentous victories in universal history. On the 2d of September the emperor Napoleon, and his army of 100,000 men, or more, surrendered at Sedan as prisoners of war. A few days later, King William and the crown-prince marched against Paris, which by strenuous exertions had been prepared for a siege and was now controlled by the republicans under a new régime. The siege or investment of Paris began about September 15. Marshal Bazaine surrendered Metz and his army, the number of which was stated at 150,000 men, or more, to Prince Frederick Charles, on the 27th of October, 1870. In the great battles of this war the French were outnumbered, as well as outgeneralled, by the Germans, whose movements were directed by General von Moltke. The French showed unexpected vigour and obstinacy in the defence of Paris, continuing to fight though threatened with the extremities of famine. In the end, however, they were obliged to surrender their capital city. The alliance of the German States in this war led to an end which Bismarck had long worked for,—a permanent union of these States as the Empire of Germany, with William as the first emperor. He was proclaimed Emperor from the palace of the French kings at Versailles, January 18, 1871. The remainder of his reign was peaceful, the reins of power resting in Count Bismarck's hands. He died March 9, 1888.

William II., former third Emperor of Germany and ninth King of Prussia, was born at Berlin, Jan. 27, 1859, son of the Crown Prince Frederick and the Princess Victoria of England. He succeeded his father, Frederick III., in 1888. As a monarch he showed great egotism and unusual energy, obliged Bismarck to resign by his autocratic attitude, showed intense interest in the increase and improvement of the army and navy, and claimed to rule by divine right. He took an active part in the politics of Europe, and did much to advance the interests and trade of Germany. When Germany was defeated in the World War he abdicated upon the advice of his councillors, Nov. 10, 1918, going first to Amerongen, and then to Doorn, Holland. His second marriage was to Princess Hermine of Reuss in 1922.

William (Willem or Wilhelm) OF HOLLAND, son of Count Florent of Holland, was made Emperor of Germany in 1247, through the influence of Pope Innocent IV., in opposition to Frederick II. He was unable, however, to assert his authority until after the death of Conrad IV., the son of Frederick, in 1254. He was killed in a war against the West Frisians in 1256.

William the Lion, King of Scotland, was a brother of Malcolm IV., whom he succeeded in 1165. He invaded England in 1174, was taken prisoner, and could not obtain his liberty until he promised to be the vassal or liegeman of Henry II. About 1190, Richard I., for a pecuniary consideration, released Scotland from allegiance to himself and his successors. William died in 1214, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. ii. chap. xiii.

William (or Wilhelm) I., King of Würtemberg, born in 1781, was a son of Frederick I., whom he succeeded in October, 1816. He granted a new constitution in 1819. In 1848 he made further concessions to the growing desire of reform. He opposed the attempts of the King of Prussia to acquire supremacy in Germany in 1850. Died in 1864.

William II., (Stadtholder.) See ORANGE, (WILLIAM, PRINCE OF.)

William III., (Stadtholder.) See WILLIAM III., (King of England.)

William I., Duke of Brunswick, a son of Duke Frederick William, was born April 25, 1806. After the expulsion of his brother Charles, in 1830, William succeeded as reigning duke. He never married, and on his death (October 18, 1884) the ancient and once illustrious ducal line of Brunswick became extinct. The royal family of Great Britain is, however, descended from the house of Brunswick. The late duke was possessed of enormous wealth. The question of the inheritance of the honours and estates of the Brunswick dukes is still unsettled, (1885.)

William, an Anglo-Norman prince, born in 1102, was the only legitimate son of Henry I. of England. He was drowned, with his sister Adèle, in the passage from Normandy to England, in 1120.

William of Champeaux. See CHAMPEAUX, DE.

William of Hesse-Cassel. See HESSE, LANDGRAVE OF.

William of Malmesbury. See MALMESBURY.

William de Nangis. See NANGIS, DE.

William of Nassau. See ORANGE, (WILLIAM, PRINCE OF.)

William of Newburg or **Newbury.** See NEWBOROUGH.

William the Silent. See ORANGE, (WILLIAM OF.)

William of Tyre, a prelate and historian, born about 1130. He became Archbishop of Tyre in 1174. He wrote, in Latin, a "History of Palestine or the Crusaders from 1095 to 1184." Died before 1193.

William of Wykeham. See WYKEHAM.

Wil'liams, (wĭl'yamz,) (ALPHEUS S.,) an American general, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1810, was a lawyer before the civil war. He commanded a division at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and at Gettysburg, July 1–3 of that year. He served under General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, 1864, and commanded a corps of the army. He was in Congress from Missouri in 1875–78. Died December 21, 1878.

Wil'liams, (ANNA,) an English writer, who, having become blind, was taken by Dr. Johnson into his house and supported for the remainder of her life. She died in 1783.

See BOSWELL, "Life of Johnson."

Williams, (Sir CHARLES HANBURY,) a distinguished English writer and diplomatist, born in 1709, was the son of John Hanbury, Esq., and assumed the name of Williams in compliance with the wishes of his godfather, Charles Williams. Having travelled on the continent, he was elected, after his return, member of Parliament for the county of Monmouth, (1733,) and in 1749 was minister-plenipotentiary to Berlin, having been previously made a knight of the Bath. He was afterwards employed on an important embassy to Russia. He was the author of a collection of odes, also political ballads and satires in verse, which enjoyed great popularity. He was an intimate friend of Horace Walpole, and a supporter of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, to whom he rendered effective service by his satirical verses. Died in 1759.

See "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," by J. H. JESSE.

Williams, (CHANNING MOORE,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Richmond, Virginia, July 18, 1829, graduated at William and Mary College in 1853, went as an Episcopalian missionary to China, was consecrated a bishop in 1866, and in 1874 was transferred to Japan as Bishop of Yeddo. Died December 2, 1910.

Williams, (DANIEL,) D.D., an English Presbyterian divine, born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in 1644. He wrote "Gospel Truth Stated and Vindicated," and a number of religious and controversial treatises. He died in 1716, leaving numerous bequests for charitable and educational purposes. Among the most important of these was one for the establishment of a public library in Red-Cross Street, London, opened in 1729.

Williams, (DAVID,) a British writer, born in Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1738, was the founder of the Literary Fund Society. He published "Lectures on Political Principles," (1789,) a "History of Monmouthshire," (1796,) and other works. Died in 1816.

Williams, (EDWARD,) a Welsh poet, also called IOLO MORGANWG, (mor-gā'noog,) born in Glamorganshire about 1747, was a stone-mason by trade. He published a collection of hymns in Welsh, and two volumes of lyric and pastoral poems in English, (1794.) He was one of the editors of the "Myvyrian Archaiology." Died in 1826.

Williams, (ELEAZAR,) born at Caughnawaga, New York, about 1787, resided as a missionary among the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin. He pretended to be the dauphin, son of Louis XVI., and his claims were supported by J. H. Hanson, of New York, in a work entitled "The Lost Prince." A series of articles also appeared in "Putnam's Magazine" for February, April, and July, 1853, and February, 1854, maintaining with much ability and zeal his title to be regarded as the heir of the Bourbons. Died in 1858.

Williams, (EPHRAIM,) an American officer, born at Newton, Massachusetts, in 1715, was mortally wounded in an engagement near Lake George with the French and Indians in 1755. He had bequeathed the principal part of his property towards founding a free school in Massachusetts, which afterwards became Williams College.

Williams, (FRANCIS HOWARD,) author, born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, in 1844. Was educated in Philadelphia, and has written plays, poems, and stories, including "The Flute Player and other Poems," "At the Rise of the Curtain," etc. — His son, FRANCIS CHURCHILL WILLIAMS, born in 1869, has been an editor on the "Saturday Evening Post" since 1907, and has written "Stories of the College," "The Captain," etc.

Williams, (FREDERICK SIMS,) an English barrister, born in 1812. Published several legal works, and "The Wonders of the Heavens," (1861.) Died in 1863

Williams, (GEORGE HUNTINGDON,) an American geologist, born at Utica, New York, in 1856. He became professor of inorganic geology at Johns Hopkins University in 1892. He wrote much on the geology of Maryland, also "Elements of Crystallography," etc. Died in 1894.

Williams, (HELEN MARIA,) a writer and translator, born in London in 1762. While residing in Paris, in 1790, she published her "Letters from France," favouring the doctrines of the Girondists, in consequence of which she was imprisoned for a time. Among her other works are two poems, entitled "Peru" (1784) and "The Slave-Trade," (1788,) "Julia, a Romance," (1790,) "Narrative of Events in France," (1815,) and a translation of the "Personal Narrative" of Humboldt and Bonpland. Died in 1827.

Williams, (JOHN,) a distinguished prelate and statesman, born in Carnarvonshire, Wales, in 1582. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, and, having taken orders, became in 1611 chaplain to the lord chancellor Egerton. He soon after acquired the favour of King James I., who made him successively one of his chaplains-in-ordinary, Dean of Salisbury, Bishop of Lincoln, and lord keeper of the great seal, (1621.) He was deprived of the last-named office on the accession of Charles, and, having been charged by his enemy Laud with betraying the king's secrets, was condemned to several years' imprisonment and a fine of £10,000. He was released in 1640, and soon after created Archbishop of York. Died in 1650.

See PHILLIPS, "Life of John Williams," and "Memorial offered to the Great Deservings of John Williams," by JOHN HACKET.

Williams, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born in 1634, became successively chaplain to William and Mary, prebendary of Canterbury, and Bishop of Chichester, (1696.) Died in 1709.

Williams, (JOHN,) an American divine, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1644, was made prisoner, together with his wife and six children, by a party of French and Indians in 1704. He was afterwards redeemed, and published an account of his adventures, entitled "The Redeemed Captive." Died in 1729.

Williams, (Rev. JOHN,) a Welsh dissenter, born at Lampeter about 1726. He published, besides other works, a "Concordance to the Greek Testament." Died in 1798.

Williams, (Rev. JOHN,) a Welsh scholar and archæologist, born in Denbighshire in 1811. He wrote on Welsh antiquities, etc. Died in 1862.

Williams, (Rev. JOHN,) a celebrated English missionary and dissenter, sometimes called "the Apostle of Polynesia," was born at Tottenham in 1796. Being sent in 1816 by the London Missionary Society to the Society Islands, he devoted himself to the acquisition of the Tahitian language, and to the instruction of the natives in the arts of civilized life, as well as in the duties of religion. In 1823 he visited the Hervey Islands, and discovered Rarotonga, an island of that group, in which he established a mission. To convey himself from Rarotonga to Raiatea and Tahiti, he built a vessel about 1828, although he was destitute of proper tools. He returned to England in 1834, and published a "Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands," (1837.) In 1838 he sailed on another voyage to the South Sea, with many other missionaries. He was killed by the natives of Erromanga, one of the New Hebrides in November, 1839.

Williams, (JOHN,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, August 30, 1817, graduated in 1835 at Trinity College, Hartford, where he became a professor, and of which he was president, 1848–53. He was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church in 1841, and in 1851 was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, becoming diocesan bishop in 1865. Among his works is "The World's Testimony to Jesus Christ," (vol. i. of the Bedell Lectures.) Died February 7, 1899.

Williams, (JOHN SHARP,) congressman, born at Memphis, Tenn., in 1856. Became a lawyer and a cotton planter, and was a member of Congress 1893–1909, being the leader of the Democratic section of the House 1903–09. Was elected to the Senate for the term 1911–17

Williams, (MONIER,) an Oriental scholar, born at Bombay, of English parentage, in 1819. He studied in England, and, having taken his degree at University College, Oxford, became in 1844 professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury College, and in 1860 Boden Sanscrit pro-

fessor at Oxford, as successor to H. H. Wilson. He published Sanscrit grammars, (1846 and 1860,) English-Sanscrit dictionaries, (1854 and 1872,) "Indian Wisdom," (1875,) "Modern India," (1878,) "The Holy Bible and the Sacred Books of the East," (1887,) "Buddhism," (1890,) etc. He was knighted in 1886. Died in 1899.

Williams, (OTHO HOLLAND,) an American general, born in Prince George's county, Maryland, in 1748, was adjutant-general to General Gates in 1780, and distinguished himself at the battle of Camden. Died in 1794.

Williams, (ROGER,) an English officer and writer, born in Monmouthshire. He served with distinction in Flanders, and wrote works entitled "Actions of the Low Countries," and "Advice from France." Died in 1595.

See MOTLEY, "United Netherlands," vol. i.

Williams, (ROGER,) the founder of Rhode Island, was born probably in London about 1599. He was educated at Cambridge, became master of several ancient languages, and was ordained a minister of the Church of England. In 1631 he emigrated to Massachusetts in search of religious liberty, and preached for a short time at Salem; but he was banished from the colony in 1635 on account of his doctrines. He was censured by the court because he taught that magistrates should not punish the breach of the Sabbath or dictate on the subject of worship. He founded the city of Providence, (1636,) and there opened an asylum in which men of all creeds might enjoy full religious liberty. It is stated that he became a Baptist in 1639, but that he soon began to doubt the validity of baptism, and that he continued to "neglect the ordinances of the gospel." He made a voyage to England in 1643, obtained a charter for the new colony, and returned in 1644. After a second voyage to England, he was elected President of Rhode Island in 1654. He lived in peace and amity with the Indians, over whom he acquired much influence. In 1657 he ceased to be president of the colony. He published, besides other works, a treatise against persecution, (1644,) "The Hireling Ministry none of Christ's," and "Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health and their Preservatives," (1652.) Died at Providence in 1683.

See JAMES D. KNOWLES, "Life of Roger Williams," 1833; WILLIAM GAMMELL, "Life of Roger Williams," 1846; ROMEO ELTON, "Life of Roger Williams," London, 1852.

Williams, (ROWLAND,) a Welsh clergyman, born in Flintshire about 1817. He published, besides other works, "Christianity and Hinduism," and a "Review of Bunsen." Died in 1870.

Williams, (SAMUEL,) LL.D., a New England divine, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1743, was professor of mathematics at Harvard College, and the author of a "Natural and Civil History of Vermont," (1794.) Died in 1817.

Williams, (SAMUEL,) an English designer and wood-engraver, born at Colchester in 1788. Among his best works are his illustrations of Thomson's "Seasons" and of Scrope's "Days of Salmon-Fishing." Died in 1853.

Williams, (SAMUEL WELLS,) LL.D., an American philologist, born at Utica, New York, in 1812. He visited China in 1833, and in 1841 published "Easy Lessons in Chinese," followed by an "English-and-Chinese Vocabulary," (1843.) He also published, besides other works, a "Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese," (1856,) a "Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese," (1874,) and "The Middle Kingdom," (1848; new edition, 1883.) He was lecturer on Chinese at Yale College, 1876–84. Died February 16, 1884.

Williams, (SETH,) an American general, born at Augusta, Maine, about 1822. He graduated at West Point in 1842. He served as adjutant-general of the army of the Potomac in 1862, and as acting inspector-general of the same in 1864 and 1865. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, and in many actions in Virginia. Died in March, 1866.

Williams, (THOMAS,) an American lawyer, born at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1806. He settled in Pittsburg, and was elected a member of Congress in 1862. He also represented the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania in Congress for two subsequent terms, and was one of the managers to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson, March, 1868. Died in 1872.

Williams, (THOMAS,) an able American general, born in the State of New York in 1818, graduated at West Point in 1837. He attacked Vicksburg in June, 1862, and commanded a small force which was attacked by General Breckinridge at Baton Rouge, August 5 of that year. He was killed in this action, but his army gained the victory.

See TENNEY, "Military History of the Rebellion," p. 732.

Williams, (THOMAS SCOTT,) an American jurist, born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1777, was noted for his beneficence. He was a member of Congress from 1817 to 1819, and was chief justice of Connecticut from 1834 to 1847. He resided at Hartford, where he died in December, 1861.

Williams, (WILLIAM,) an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Windham county, Connecticut, in 1731. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775. Died in 1811.

Williams of Kars, (Sir WILLIAM FENWICK,) K.C.B., a distinguished general, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1800. He was educated at the Woolwich Military Academy, in England, and afterwards served in Ceylon and Turkey, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1847. He was appointed in 1854 British commissioner with the Turkish army in the East, and soon after was created a brigadier-general, having his head-quarters at Kars. In September, 1855, he severely repulsed the Russian general Mooravief, (Mouravieff,) who had besieged that city, but, owing to the suffering of his troops by famine, was obliged to capitulate in November of that year. After his return to England he was elected to Parliament for Calne, was made a baronet, and obtained other distinctions. In 1860 he became commander-in-chief of the forces in British America. Died July 26, 1883.

Wil'liam-son, (ALEXANDER WILLIAM,) an English chemist, born at Wandsworth, May 1, 1824. Studied at Dijon, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Giessen, and Paris, and in 1849 was appointed professor of practical chemistry in University College, London, and in 1855 full professor of chemistry. He made important discoveries in chemistry. Died 1904.

Williamson, (CHARLES NORRIS,) author, born at Exeter, England, became an editor on the London "Graphic." He died in 1920. In concert with his wife, ALICE MURIEL, born near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he wrote "The Lightning Conductor," "Lady Betty Across the Water," "Lord Loveland Discovers America," and other novels.

Wil'liam-son, (HUGH,) M.D., LL.D., an American physician, born at West Nottingham, Pennsylvania, in 1735, studied at Edinburgh and in Holland, and was appointed after his return a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. He was several times elected to Congress from Edenton, North Carolina. He published "Observations on the Climate of America," (1811,) and other works. Died in 1819.

Wil'liam-son, (Sir JOSEPH,) an English statesman, who in 1674 became secretary of state. He died in 1701, leaving £6000 and many manuscripts to Queen's College, Oxford, also a bequest for founding a mathematical school at Rochester.

Wil'liam-son, (WILLIAM CRAWFORD,) F.R.S., an English naturalist, born at Scarborough in November, 1816. In youth he attained a reputation as a zoologist and geologist. He studied at University College, London, and became a medical practitioner at Manchester. From 1851 to 1892 he was professor in Owens College, fossil botany being his specialty. He published "On Recent Foraminifera," (1858,) and many scientific memoirs. Died June 23, 1895.

Willibrod. See WILLEBROD.

Willis, (FRANCIS,) an eminent English physician, born in Lincolnshire about 1720. He studied at Brazennose College, Oxford, and in 1740 entered holy orders;

but he subsequently devoted himself to the study of medicine,—particularly mental diseases. He attended King George III. during his attack of insanity, and his successful treatment of his case procured for him a high reputation. He founded an establishment for the insane at Greatford, in Lincolnshire, where his labours were attended with extraordinary success. His personal influence over his patients is said to have been wonderful. Died in 1807.

Wil'lis, (NATHANIEL PARKER,) a distinguished American poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Portland, Maine, in 1807. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, and was soon after employed by S. C. Goodrich, since widely known as Peter Parley, to edit "The Legendary" and "The Token." He founded in 1828 the "American Monthly Magazine," subsequently merged in the "New York Mirror." About 1831 he visited various parts of Europe, as one of the attachés of Mr. Rives, American minister at Paris. He published in England "Pencillings by the Way," (1835,) and "Inklings of Adventure," (1836,) both republished in America. These works were followed by "Loiterings of Travel," (1839,) "Letters from under a Bridge," (1840,) "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil," (1845,) "People I have met," (1850,) "A Health Trip to the Tropics," (1853,) "Famous Persons and Places," (1854,) and "Out-Doors at Idlewild," (1854.) Mr. Willis became in 1846 associated with G. P. Morris as editor of the "Home Journal," a literary periodical, published in New York. Died in January, 1867.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. ii.; GRISWOLD, "Poets and Poetry of America;" "Edinburgh Review" for January, 1836; "Fraser's Magazine" for February, 1836; "North American Review" for October, 1836, and July, 1840, (by C. C. FELTON.)

Willis, (ROBERT,) F.R.S., an English experimental philosopher and mechanician, born in London in 1800, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1826. He became Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy at Cambridge in 1837, and lectured on dynamics, statics, applied mechanics, etc. He applied himself to acoustics, the philosophy of mechanism, the history and philosophy of architecture, etc. Among his numerous works are "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy," (1835,) and "The Principles of Mechanism," (1841.) Died February 28, 1875.

Willis, (THOMAS,) F.R.S., an eminent English anatomist and physician, born at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, in 1621, was educated at Oxford. He began to practise medicine at Oxford about 1646, and was appointed professor of natural philosophy there in 1660. He published in 1664 an able work on the "Anatomy of the Brain," ("Cerebri Anatome,") in which he suggested or affirmed that the several portions of the brain are organs of different faculties. In 1666 he removed to London, and became physician to the king. Died in 1675.

See WOOD, "Athenæ Oxonienses;" "Biographie Médicale."

Willisen, von, fon wĭl'le-zẹn, (WILHELM,) a Prussian general and military writer, born near Magdeburg in 1790, served against the French in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815. He became a general in 1835, and commanded the army of Sleswick-Holstein against Denmark in 1849. Died February 25, 1879.

Wil'lis-ton, (SAMUEL,) a wealthy American manufacturer, born at Easthampton, Massachusetts, in 1793. He founded in his native town the Williston Seminary, endowed two professorships at Amherst College, and gave large sums for other educational and charitable purposes. Died July 18, 1874.

Willmar, wil'mär or vĕl'mär', (JEAN PIERRE CHRISTINE,) BARON, a Belgian general, born at Luxemburg in 1790, was minister of war from 1836 to 1840, and was sent as ambassador to the Hague in 1845. Died in 1858.

Will'more, (JAMES TIBBITS,) an English engraver, born in London in 1800. He acquired a high reputation for his admirable landscapes, particularly his prints, after Turner. Among these we may name "The Golden Bough," "Ancient Italy," and "Bellini's Picture conveyed to the Church of the Redentore." His "Harvest in the Highlands," after Landseer, and "Wind against Tide," after Stanfield, are also esteemed master-pieces. He became, in 1843, associate engraver in the Royal Academy. Died in 1863.

Will'mott, (Rev. ROBERT ARIS,) of Bearwood, an English writer and man of science, published, besides other works, a "Life of Jeremy Taylor." Died in 1863.

Wil'lock, Wil'lox, or **Wil'locks**, (JOHN,) a Scottish Protestant reformer, was a native of Ayrshire. He was in England in 1541. Died after 1568.

Willot, ve'yo', (AMÉDÉE,) a French general, born at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in 1757. He became a general of brigade in 1793, and gained some successes in the north of Spain in 1795. Having joined the royalist party, he was transported to Guiana in September, 1797, as an accomplice of Pichegru in the Clichian conspiracy He returned to France about 1814. Died in 1823.

Willoughby, wil'lọ-be, (FRANCIS,) an English naturalist, born in 1635. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he acquired the friendship of John Ray, in company with whom he afterwards made a scientific tour on the continent. He died in 1672, leaving his valuable works, entitled "Ornithologiæ Libri tres" and "Historiæ Piscium Libri quatuor," to be published by Ray, who also translated the former into English. His merits as a naturalist are highly commended by Cuvier.

See J. F. DENHAM, "Memoir of F. Willoughby," 1846.

Willoughby, (Sir HUGH,) an English navigator, was commander of an expedition fitted out by the merchants of London in 1553 for the purpose of making discoveries in the Arctic seas. He is supposed to have perished, with nearly all his company, in 1554.

Wills, (CHARLES JAMES,) an English author, born at Chichester in 1842. He wrote novels, works of travel in Persia and France, etc.

Wills, (WILLIAM HENRY,) an English *littérateur*, born at Plymouth in 1810, became successively associate editor of "Chambers's Journal," "Punch," the "Daily News," "Household Words," and "All the Year Round." Died September 1, 1880.

Will'son, (BYRON FORCEYTHE,) an American poet, born at Little Genesee, New York, April 10, 1837. He studied at Antioch College and Harvard University, and became a resident of Indiana. His poem of "The Old Sergeant," written in 1863, has attained deserved popularity. In 1866 a collection of his poems was published in Boston. Died at Alfred, New York, February 2, 1867.

See "Atlantic Monthly" for March, 1875.

Willson, (ELIZABETH CONWELL, *née* **Smith**,) the wife of the preceding, was born at Laurel, Indiana, June 26, 1842. She was married in 1863, and died October 13, 1864. A volume of her verses has been printed. She possessed pure and genuine, though undeveloped, poetic gifts.

Wil'marth, (LEMUEL EVERETT,) an American painter, born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, November 11, 1835. He studied art in the National Academy, New York, in the Munich Academy, under Kaulbach, and in the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, under Gérôme. In 1870 he was chosen professor of drawing in the National Academy, in 1871 he became an associate, and in 1873 a full Academician. Most of his pictures are scenes of domestic life, of which "Jack's Return" and "The Pick of the Orchard" are the most popular.

Wil'mer, (JOSEPH PERE BELL,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Swedesborough, New Jersey, February 11, 1812. In 1838 he was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church. He held rectorships in Virginia and in Philadelphia, and in 1866 was consecrated Bishop of Louisiana. Died December 2, 1878.

Wilmer, (RICHARD HOOKER,) D.D., an American bishop, brother of Bishop J. P. B. Wilmer, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, March 15, 1816, graduated at Yale College in 1836, and in 1840 was ordained a presbyter of the Episcopal Church. He held various pastorates in Virginia, and in 1862 was consecrated Bishop of Alabama. Died June 14, 1900.

Wil'mot, (DAVID,) an American legislator, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, was born at Bethany Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1814. He

was admitted to the bar in 1834, and practised law at Towanda. He began his political life as a Democrat, and was elected a member of Congress in 1844. While a bill was pending to appropriate $2,000,000 for the purchase of a part of Mexico, in August, 1846, he moved to add an amendment, "That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the republic of Mexico by the United States, . . . neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory." This amendment, known as the "Wilmot Proviso," produced a great excitement, both in Congress and in the country at large. It was adopted by the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate. Mr. Wilmot was re-elected in 1846 and 1848, and in the latter year supported Martin Van Buren for the Presidency. In 1851 he was elected president judge of the thirteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania. Having joined the Republican party, he advocated the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency, in 1856. He was temporary chairman of the National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and was elected to the Senate of the United States in March, 1861, to fill a vacancy for two years. Died at Towanda in March, 1868.

Wilmot, (JOHN.) See ROCHESTER, EARL OF.

Wil'mot, (JOHN EARDLEY,) an English jurist, born at Derby in 1709, rose to be chief justice of the common pleas in 1776, and published a work entitled "Notes of Opinions." Died in 1792.

Wilmot, (JOHN EARDLEY,) a lawyer, born at Derby in 1748, was a son of the preceding. He wrote a "Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England," and "Memoirs of his Father." Died in 1815.

Wilmsen, *vĭl'm'zĕn,* (FRIEDRICH PHILIPP,) a German writer, born at Magdeburg in 1770. He published the "Deutscher Kinderfreund," "Manual of Natural History," and other educational works. Died in 1831.

Wil'son, (ALEXANDER,) a distinguished ornithologist, born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1766. He emigrated in 1794 to America, where he employed himself for a time at his trade of weaving, and subsequently taught a school at Kingsessing, Pennsylvania. Having acquired some knowledge of birds from William Bartram the naturalist, he resolved to make a collection of American birds, and in 1804 set out on a pedestrian tour through Western New York, then a wilderness. He gave a lively and graphic account of this excursion, in a poem entitled "The Foresters." He brought out in 1808 the first volume of his "Ornithology," and in 1813 had completed seven volumes. For this admirable work he had himself drawn with great care and exactness the pictures of the birds from original specimens; and his publication may be said to mark an era in ornithological science. It was, in fact, the pioneer of the magnificent works of Charles Bonaparte and Audubon, which have left nothing to be desired in this department of ornithology. Wilson died in 1813, worn out with his excessive labour in preparing his work for publication. Two more volumes were edited after his death, and a continuation by C. L. Bonaparte came out in 1833, (4 vols. 4to.)

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for June and August, 1826; "North American Review" for January, 1827; DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wil'son, (ALPHEUS WATERS,) D.D., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1834, was educated at Columbian College, Washington, D.C., became a preacher in 1853, and in 1882 was made a bishop. Died 1916.

Wil'son, (ANDREW,) an English traveller and author, eldest son of Dr. John Wilson, noticed below, was born in 1831. His best-known book is "The Abode of Snow," the record of a journey through the upper valleys of the Himâlayas. Died June 8, 1881.

Wilson, (ANDREW,) a writer on zoology, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1842. His works include "Leaves from a Naturalist's Note-Book," "Chapters on Evolution," "Wild Animals," "Elements of Zoology," etc.

Wilson, (ARTHUR,) an English writer, was secretary to Robert, Earl of Essex. He was the author of the "Life and Reign of James I." Died in 1642.

Wilson, (AUGUSTA JONES EVANS.) See EVANS, (AUGUSTA JONES.)

Wilson, (BIRD,) D.D., an American clergyman, a son of James Wilson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1777. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1792, became a lawyer in 1797, and a judge of a common pleas court. In 1819 he took orders in the Episcopal Church. He was a professor of divinity in the General Seminary, New York, 1821–50. Besides legal works, he published a "Life of Bishop White," (1839.) Died in New York, April 14, 1859. (See his "Life," by W. W. Bronson.)

Wilson, (DANIEL,) an English theologian, born in London in 1778. He studied at Saint Edmund's Hall, Oxford, and rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Calcutta and metropolitan of India in 1832. He published "Sermons on Christian Doctrine," (1818,) "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," (2 vols., 1828–30,) "The Christian's Struggle against Sin and Death," and other works. Died in Calcutta in 1858.

Wilson, (Sir DANIEL,) a Scottish writer, born at Edinburgh in 1816. He published, besides other works, "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," (1851,) "Prehistoric Man," (1863,) "Caliban: the Missing Link," (1873,) "Anthropology," (1885,) "Left-Handedness," (1891,) and "The Lost Atlantis," (1892.) He became professor of history at Toronto, Canada, about 1853, and president of the University of Toronto in 1881. He was knighted in 1888. Died in 1892.

Wilson, (Sir ERASMUS,) an English surgeon, born in 1809. He practised in London, and published a "System of Human Anatomy," (1842,) which has passed through many editions, and other professional works, largely upon skin-diseases. Died August 9, 1884.

Wilson, (FLORENCE,) [Lat. FLOREN'TIUS VOLUSE'NUS,] a Scottish philosopher and scholar, born in the county of Moray, studied in Paris, and afterwards became teacher of a grammar-school at Carpentras. His principal work is entitled "Dialogue on Tranquillity of Mind," ("De Animi Tranquillitate Dialogus.") Died in 1547.

Wilson, (FRANCIS,) an American actor, born at Philadelphia in 1854. He first appeared in comedy in 1878, and in comic opera as Sir Joseph Porter in "Pinafore" about 1884. He has since been a favourite in many comedy *rôles.*

Wilson, (GEORGE,) a Scottish chemist and physician, a brother of Sir Daniel, noticed above, born at Edinburgh in 1818. He was successively appointed chemical lecturer in the School of Arts, director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland, and regius professor of technology in the university of his native city, (1855.) He published, among other works, an "Elementary Treatise on Chemistry," (1850,) "Researches on Colour-Blindness," (1855,) and "The Five Gateways of Knowledge," (1856.) Died in 1859.

Wilson, (HENRY,) an English mariner, was captain of a vessel which was wrecked on one of the Pelew Islands in 1783. He was kindly treated by the chief of the island, Abba Thulle, whose son Le Boo went to England with Wilson. Died in 1810.

Wilson, (HENRY,) a distinguished American Senator born at Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16 1812, was a son of poor parents. His education was very defective. After he had worked on a farm many years, he removed to Natick, Massachusetts, about 1832, and learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1840 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts by the Whigs. He afterwards served four years in the Massachusetts Senate, of which he was twice elected president, and distinguished himself as a zealous and resolute opponent of slavery. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Free-Soil party in 1848, and in that year began to edit the "Boston Republican." He was president of the Free-Soil National Convention at Pittsburg in 1852, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and was the unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1853 and 1854. In

1855 he was elected a Senator of the United States to succeed Edward Everett. He advocated the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and became in 1855 one of the leaders of the Republican party, then just organized. In May, 1856, he was challenged by Preston S. Brooks because he denounced his assault on Mr. Sumner as "murderous, brutal, and cowardly." He declined to accept the challenge, on the ground that duelling was forbidden by the laws of his country; at the same time he notified his challenger that, if attacked, his conscientious scruples would not prevent him from defending himself. He was re-elected to the Senate of the United States about January, 1859, and in March of that year made a speech in defence of free labour, which attracted much attention. He rendered great service to the country during the civil war, as chairman of the committee on military affairs. General Scott declared that he performed in one session more work than all the chairmen of the military committees had done in twenty years. In 1861 he raised a regiment, and received a commission as colonel; but his duties in the Senate prevented him from remaining long in the field. He was the author of the bill by which slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, April, 1862. During the civil war he introduced many important measures to organize and develop the military resources of the nation, and delivered about one hundred speeches at various places in support of the cause of liberty and union. "No public man," says Headley, "ever brought to the high duties of a great occasion more sympathy for the toiling and the oppressed, or more faith in the people and the democratic institutions of his country." In 1865 he was again elected to the Senate for six years, and in 1872 was chosen Vice-President of the United States, in which office he died, November 22, 1875.

Wilson, (Sir HENRY HUGHES,) British soldier, was born in 1864 at Edgeworthstown, County Longford, Ireland. He served in Burma and in the Boer War, and in 1910 became Director of Military Operations. In the World War he was successively Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Commander of the 4th Army Corps, member of a mission to Russia, representative of Great Britain on the Supreme War Council and Chief of the Imperial General Staff in London. He was made Field-Marshal in 1919; entered Parliament; became involved in the Irish Question, and was shot by conspirators, June 22, 1922.

Wilson, (HORACE HAYMAN,) an eminent English Orientalist, born in London in 1786. Died 1860.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1845.

Wilson, (JAMES,) one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born near Saint Andrew's, Scotland, in 1742. He emigrated to the United States, and was elected in 1775 to the Continental Congress. He was afterwards appointed by Washington one of the first judges of the United States supreme court. Died in 1798.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," 1848.

Wilson, (JAMES,) a Scottish naturalist and scientific writer of great merit, born at Paisley in 1795, was a brother of Professor John Wilson, noticed below. He was the author of "A Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland and the Isles," and contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" articles on natural history. Died in 1856.

See "Memoirs of James Wilson," by JAMES HAMILTON, 1859; "Blackwood's Magazine" for June, 1828.

Wilson, (JAMES,) a journalist and statesman, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, in 1805. He became in 1843 editor of "The Economist," an organ of free trade, was chosen to represent Westbury in Parliament in 1847, was re-elected in 1852, and was soon after appointed financial secretary to the treasury. He wrote a treatise "On the Influences of the Corn-Laws as affecting all Classes of the Community," etc., (1839,) and "Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures, referable to the Corn-Laws," (1840.) Died in 1860.

Wilson, (JAMES F.,) an American lawyer, born at Newark, Ohio, in 1828, removed to Iowa about 1853. He was elected to the Senate of Iowa in 1859, and was chosen a member of Congress in 1861. He represented the first district of Iowa in three subsequent terms, (1863–69,) and served as chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was one of the managers to conduct the trial of President Johnson, in 1868. In 1882 he was chosen United States Senator. Died in 1895.

Wilson, (General JAMES GRANT,) an American author, born at Poughkeepsie, New York, April 28, 1835. He was of Scottish parentage. His father, William Wilson, was known as a poet. J. G. Wilson served in the war of 1861–65 with distinction as colonel of cavalry, and attained the rank of brigadier-general. Among his works are "Memoirs of Illustrious Soldiers," biographies of Halleck and Bryant, "Memorial History of the City of New York," (4 vols.,) "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," (6 vols.,) and the "Great Commander" series, (14 vols.) Died Feb. 1, 1914.

Wilson, (JAMES,) government official, born at Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835. He came to the United States in 1851, engaged in farming in Iowa, became a member of the Iowa Assembly and of the 43d, 44th and 48th Congresses, was professor of agriculture in Iowa Agricultural College 1890–97 and secretary of agriculture 1897–1913, under McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, the longest term of any cabinet official. Died 1920.

Wilson, (JAMES H.,) born at Shawneetown, Illinois, in 1837; graduated at West Point in 1860. He commanded a corps of cavalry at the great battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, before which event he had served under General Grant in Mississippi, and under Sheridan in Virginia. In March, 1865, he led an army of about 15,000 men, mostly cavalry, on an expedition against Alabama, which he entered from the north. He defeated General Forrest, and captured Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, and Macon, in April, 1865. Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner by a detachment of his men. He was made major-general of volunteers in 1898, and took part in the invasion of Puerto Rico. Died 1925.

Wilson, (JOHN,) an English clergyman, born at Windsor in 1588. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1629, and was the first minister of Boston. Died in 1667.

Wilson, (JOHN,) an English musician and composer, born in Kent in 1594, was celebrated for his performance on the lute, and was a great favourite of Charles I. He became professor of music at Oxford in 1656, and after the restoration was patronized by Charles II. Died in 1673.

Wilson, (JOHN,) otherwise known as CHRISTOPHER NORTH, a celebrated Scottish writer, critic, and poet, was born at Paisley on the 19th of May, 1785. His father was a manufacturer. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, which he entered about the age of thirteen, and at Magdalene College, Oxford, where he gained distinction as a scholar and as an athlete. He won the Newdigate prize for English poetry, and excelled in the knowledge of Greek. He was remarkable for physical strength, beauty, and agility. He graduated as B.A. in 1807. Having inherited an easy fortune, (about £30,000,) he purchased a beautiful place, called Elleray, which is situated on Lake Windermere. Here he enjoyed the society of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey. In 1810 or 1811 he married an English lady named Jane Penny. He published in 1812 a poem entitled "The Isle of Palms." About 1815 he lost part of his fortune, which had been unsafely invested, and, having adopted the profession of law, he removed to Edinburgh. He produced in 1816 "The City of the Plague," a poem. He was one of the first contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine," which was founded in 1817, and derived its popularity chiefly from the brilliant articles which he continued to furnish for many years under the name of "Christopher North."

In 1820, Wilson and Sir William Hamilton were competitors for the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, which the former obtained. His success is attributed partly to his political principles,

which were Tory. His lectures are said to have been attractive as well as suggestive. He published a series of tales in prose, entitled "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," (1822,) and "The Foresters," which were highly popular. Among his most celebrated productions are the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" between 1822 and 1835, and consisting of familiar dialogues on men, books, and the principal topics of the day. "They contain," says R. Caruthers, "passages of 'admirable fooling,' shrewd observation, description, and criticism. . . . There was originality with fervour and boldness in all he wrote. It was mixed with baser matter, in the shape of invitations to coarse jollity, and fierce political and personal satire; but the frank, genial, literary spirit predominated." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.") In 1842 he published a selection of his contributions to "Blackwood's Magazine," under the title of "Recreations of Christopher North." He continued to occupy the chair of moral philosophy for thirty years or more. He died in Edinburgh in April, 1854.

See a "Life of John Wilson," by MRS. GORDON, his daughter, 1862; LORD JEFFREY, critique in the "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1812, vol. xix.; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1843, vol. lxxvii.; CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement;) "Quarterly Review" for January, 1863; "Blackwood's Magazine" for May, 1854, and December, 1862; "Fraser's Magazine" for October, 1855; "British Quarterly Review" for April, 1863; "North British Review" for February, 1863.

Wilson, (JOHN,) D.D., F.R.S., a Scottish missionary and Orientalist, born in Berwickshire in 1804. Having been ordained a missionary in 1828, he was sent to Bombay. Here he devoted himself to the study of the language and the religion of the Parsees. In 1843 he published "The Parsee Religion as contained in the Zend Avesta, and propounded and defended by the Zoroastrians of India and Persia, unfolded, refuted, and contrasted with Christianity." In the same year Dr. Wilson paid a visit to Scotland, and joined the ranks of the Free Church. He then travelled through the Holy Land, and in 1847 produced "The Lands of the Bible." Died at Bombay, December 1, 1875.

Wilson, (JOHN ALLSTON,) an American civil engineer, born at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1837. He graduated in 1856 at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, and served on a railway in Honduras, 1857–58. From 1858 to 1876 he was one of the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, holding from 1870 to 1876 the position of chief engineer. After that date he conducted the business of engineering and building, in company with his brother, J. M. Wilson.

Wilson, (JOSEPH MILLER,) an American engineer and architect, a brother of J. A. Wilson, was born at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1838. He graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1858, became assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1860, principal assistant in 1865, and afterwards full engineer of bridges and buildings to that corporation and its allied lines. He, with Mr. J. MacArthur, designed the Philadelphia Centennial buildings of 1876. Mr. Wilson is author of many professional papers and reports. He was president of Franklin Institute 1887–97, and a member of various learned societies.

Wilson, (RICHARD,) an eminent English landscape-painter, born in Montgomeryshire in 1713. He devoted himself at first to portrait-painting; but, having visited Rome, where he made the acquaintance of Joseph Vernet and other celebrated artists, he was induced to relinquish that branch of the art for landscape-painting. Having spent six years in Italy, where he executed several admirable works, he returned in 1755 to London. He exhibited in 1760 a celebrated picture of the "Destruction of Niobe's Children." He was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. Among his works are "The Villa of Mæcenas at Tivoli," a "View of Baiæ," "The Temple of Bacchus near Rome," "Carnarvon Castle," and "Pembroke Castle." Died in 1782.

Wilson, (Sir ROBERT THOMAS,) an English general and military writer, born in 1777. He served in Flanders and Holland, and subsequently under Sir Arthur Wellesley in Spain. In 1816 he aided Lavallette to escape from Paris. He was elected to Parliament for Southwark in 1818. In 1841 he was made a general, and in 1842 governor and commander-in-chief of Gibraltar. He published an "Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt," (1802,) a "Narrative of Events which occurred in 1812 during the Invasion of Russia," (1860,) and other works. Died in 1849.

Wilson, (Sir THOMAS,) an English statesman and writer, left his country on the accession of Queen Mary, was arrested at Rome, and imprisoned for a time in the Inquisition. After his return to England he became private secretary to Queen Elizabeth, and was sent on a mission to the Netherlands in 1576. He was appointed in 1577 one of the secretaries of state. He wrote two critical works of great merit, entitled "The Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic," (1551,) and "The Art of Rhetoric," (1553.) Died in 1581.

Wilson, (THOMAS,) an English Puritan minister, born in Kent. He preached at Canterbury, and wrote, besides other works, a "Complete Christian Dictionary." Died in 1621.

Wilson, (THOMAS WOODROW,) 28th President of the United States, was born at Staunton, Virginia, Dec. 28, 1856. He graduated at Princeton College 1879, practised law at Atlanta, 1882–83, taught history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College, 1885–88, and was professor of same at Wesleyan University, 1888–90. He was professor of jurisprudence and politics, 1890–1902, and president 1902–10 at Princeton University, and was elected Governor of New Jersey, 1910. In 1912 he was elected 28th President of the United States on the Democratic ticket. After the Mexican raid into Texas, March, 1916, he pursued a policy of "watchful waiting," and towards the World War advocated strict neutrality. He was re-elected President in 1916. On account of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, in which American lives were lost, he asked Congress, April 2d, for a Declaration of War. In a speech Jan. 8, 1918, he set forth 14 points on which peace should be based, which the Central Powers accepted as the basis for their condition of surrender in Nov., 1918, and which became the basis of the Versailles Treaty. He strongly supported the League of Nations, made two trips to the Peace Conference at Paris, and succeeded in having the League approved by the Conference. He was less successful, however, in his aim to limit territorial acquisition by certain of the victorious European nations. At home his power was weakened. The Nov., 1918, election had given Congress a Republican majority, and sentiment was against the Treaty and the League. Wilson started a national speaking tour in favor of the Treaty but was stricken with a nervous breakdown in Sept., 1919. The Treaty was defeated by the Senate, and the League of Nations, an issue in the 1920 presidential election, was defeated in the Republican landslide. Woodrow Wilson received the Nobel Prize in 1920. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1924. His works include "George Washington," (1897,) "A History of the American People," (1902,) "International Ideals," (1919.)

See R. S. BAKER, "Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement," 1923; "Life and Letters of Woodrow Wilson," 1927; C. SEYMOUR, "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House," 1926.

Wilson, (WILLIAM DEXTER,) D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., an American philosopher, born at Stoddard, New Hampshire, February 28, 1816, graduated in 1838 at the Cambridge Divinity School.

Wilson, (WILLIAM LYNE,) LL.D., an American educator, was born in Jefferson County, West Virginia, (then in Virginia,) May 3, 1843. Died 1900.

Wilson, (WILLIAM POWELL,) an American botanist, became director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum 1893.

Wilton, (RICHARD,) an English clergyman, born at Doncaster, December 25, 1827. He graduated at Saint Catherine's College, Cambridge, in 1851, and took priest's orders in the English Church in 1852. His principal works are "Wood-Notes and Church-Bells," (1873,) and "Lyrics, Sylvan and Sacred," (1878.)

Wilts, (WILLIAM GORMAN,) an Irish dramatist and

novelist, born in the county of Kilkenny in 1828. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was a successful portrait-painter. Among his many dramas are "Charles the First," (1872,) "Mary Queen of Scots," (1874,) "Jane Shore," (1876,) etc. He also published several novels. Died in 1891.

Wimpfeling, ŵĭmp'fẹh-ling', or **Wimpheling,** [Lat. WIMPHELIN'GIUS,] (JAKOB,) an eminent German scholar and writer, born in Alsace in 1450. He became a priest, preached for some time at Spire, and afterwards lived at Strasburg, Bâle, and other towns. It appears that he never remained long at one place. He wrote many and various works, among which are "Youth," ("Adolescentia," 1492,) and one "On Integrity," ("De Integritate," 1505.) Died in 1528.

See NICÉRON, "Mémoires;" SCHWALB, "Notice sur Wimpheling," 1851.

Wimpffen, de, dẹh ŵĭmp'fẹn, (EMMANUEL FÉLIX,) a French general, born at Laon, of a family of German descent, September 13, 1811. He served with distinction in Algeria and in the Crimea, and became a general of division in 1855. In 1870 he suppressed the troubles on the Morocco frontier with singular skill and celerity. He was a corps-commander in the early part of the German war of 1870–71. He commanded at Sedan after the wounding of MacMahon, and by command of Napoleon III. capitulated to the Germans. For the misfortunes of that day some French authorities hold Wimpffen largely responsible. He published "Sedan," (1871,) "Réponse au Général Ducrot," (1871,) "La Situation de la France," (1873,) and "La Nation armée," (1876.) Died in 1884.

Wimpffen, von, fon ŵĭmp'fẹn, (FRANZ EMIL LORENZ HERMANN,) a German military commander, born at Prague in 1797, served against the French in the campaigns of 1813–14, and in the revolution of 1848. He was made master of ordnance in 1849, and was appointed governor of Trieste. Died November 26, 1870.

Wimpffen-Berneburg, ŵĭmp'fẹn bĕR'nẹh-bo͝oRG', (FELIX,) BARON, a distinguished general, born at Zweibrücken, (Deux-Ponts,) in Germany, in 1745. Having entered the French service, he fought in 1769 against Paoli in Corsica, and in 1789 was a deputy from Normandy to the States-General. He defended Thionville against the Prussians in 1792; but he was afterwards defeated by the royalists near Vernon, and was forced to take refuge in England. He was made a general of division by Napoleon in 1799. Died in 1814.

Wimpffen-Berneburg, (FRANZ LUDWIG,) BARON, born at Zweibrücken (Deux-Ponts) in 1732, served with distinction in the French army during the Seven Years' war, and rose to be a general of division. He published "Memoirs of his Life," (1788.) Died in 1800.

Wimpina, ŵĭm'pe-nȧ, (CONRAD,) was born in Franconia, in Germany, in 1460. He became professor of theology at Frankfort-on-the-Oder about 1506. In 1530 he was one of three Catholic theologians appointed to dispute with the Lutherans at Augsburg. Died in 1531.

Winch'ell, (ALEXANDER,) LL.D., a geologist, was born at North East, New York, December 31, 1824, graduated in 1847 at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, was professor of physics and civil engineering in the University of Michigan, 1853–55, and professor of geology and natural sciences, 1855–72, holding also (1866–69) a similar chair in the Kentucky University. He was chancellor of Syracuse University, (New York,) 1872–74, and became professor of geology and zoology there in 1877. In 1879 he was called to the chair of geology and palæontology in the University of Michigan. He also served as State geologist of Michigan, 1859–62 and 1869–71. Among his works are volumes of official reports, "Sketches of Creation," (1870,) "Geology of the Stars," (1872,) "Doctrine of Evolution," (1874,) "Lay Theology," (1876,) "Reconciliation of Science and Religion," (1877,) "Preadamites," (1880,) "Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer," (1881,) "World-Life," (1883,) "Geological Excursions," (1884,) etc. Died in 1891.

Winch'ell, (JAMES MANNING,) an American Baptist divine, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1791, became in 1814 pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston. He published a compilation of psalms and hymns, and several original works. Died in 1820.

Win'chel-sea, (ANNE,) COUNTESS, an English poetess, born about 1660. She was the daughter of Sir Richard Kingsmill, and wife of Heneage, Earl of Winchelsea. Her poems (published in 1713) have been highly praised by Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, and Pope. Died in 1720.

Win'chẹs-tẹr, (ELHANAN,) an American divine, born at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1751, was originally a Baptist, but was afterwards converted to the doctrines of the Restorationists. He published "Four Dialogues on Universal Restoration," and numerous other theological works. Died in 1797.

See VIDLER, "Life of E. Winchester;" E. M. STONE, "Life of E. Winchester," 1836.

Winchester, MARQUIS OF. See PAULET.

Win'ches-tẹr, (THOMAS,) an English writer on theology, born in Berkshire. He became rector of Appleton in 1761. Died in 1780.

Winckell, ŵĭnk'kẹl, (GEORG FRANZ DIETRICH,) a German writer, born in 1762, published a "Manual for Sportsmen and Amateurs," (1820.) Died in 1839.

Winckelmann, wink'ẹl-mȧn, [Ger. pron. ŵĭnk'kẹl-mȧn',] (JOHANN JOACHIM,) an eminent German critic and writer on art, was born at Stendal, in Prussia, in 1717. His father was a poor mechanic, unable to afford him any opportunities of instruction; but his eager desire for knowledge procured for him the friendship and patronage of several gentlemen of rank and fortune, and in 1738 he entered the University of Halle. He became in 1748 private librarian to Count Bünau, near Dresden. Here he made the acquaintance of Archinto, the pope's nuncio, who offered him a situation at Rome on condition of his becoming a Catholic. He accepted this offer, after some hesitation, and in 1755 set out for Rome, having previously published his "Reflections upon the Imitation of the Antique." He soon acquired the friendship of the principal artists and literati of Rome, particularly of Raphael Mengs, whose counsels exercised great influence over him. He was appointed in 1759, by Cardinal Albani, librarian and keeper of his gallery of antiquities, and became in 1763 antiquary of the apostolic chamber. His great work entitled "History of Ancient Art" ("Geschichte der Kunst des Alterthums") came out in 1764, and was soon followed by his "Account of the Latest Discoveries at Herculaneum." In June, 1768, while returning from a visit to Vienna, —where he had been received with great distinction,— he was assassinated at Trieste by Arcangeli, an Italian, who had gained his confidence, and whose cupidity was excited by some gold coins which Winckelmann had shown him.

See C. G. HEYNE, "Lobschrift auf Winckelmann," 1778; GOETHE, "Winckelmann und sein Jahrhundert," 1805; MORGENSTERN, "J. Winckelmann; Rede," 1805; D. DE ROSSETTI, "J. J. Winckelmann's letzte Lebensepoche," 1813; OTTO JAHN, "J. J. Winckelmann; eine Rede," 1844; C. PETERSEN, "Erinnerung an J. J. Winckelmann's Einfluss," etc., 1842; MADAME DE STAËL, "Germany;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Winckelmann, (JOHANN JUSTUS,) a German historian, born at Giessen in 1620. He published several works in Latin. Died in 1697.

Winckler, ŵĭnk'ler, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German philosopher, born in Upper Lusatia in 1703, became professor of physics at Leipsic. He published "Thoughts on the Properties and Effects of Electricity," and other similar works. Franklin is supposed to have been benefited by his suggestions. Died in 1770.

Win'dẹr, (WILLIAM H.,) an American lawyer and officer, born in Somerset county, Maryland, in 1775, served in the war of 1812, and was appointed inspector-general in 1814. Died in 1824.

Windham, wĭnd'ȧm, (CHARLES ASH,) an English general, born in the county of Norfolk in 1810, served with distinction in the Crimean war, and in 1855 succeeded General Barnard as chief of the staff of the Eastern army. He was made commander of the Bath the same year. In 1857 he fought against the mutineers in India. He is said to have been a nephew of the celebrated William Windham. Died in 1870.

Windham, (JOSEPH,) an English antiquary, born at Twickenham in 1739. He was the author of "Observations on a Passage in Pliny's Natural History relative

to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus," and wrote the principal part of the "Ionian Antiquities." Died in 1810.

Windham, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English orator and statesman, born in London in May, 1750, was the only son of Colonel William Windham, of Norfolk. He was educated at Eton, Glasgow, and University College, Oxford, which he quitted in 1771. In 1778 he censured the policy of the government on the subject of the American war, in a public speech. He was elected a member of Parliament for Norwich in 1783, and was appointed one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He began public life as a Whig and political friend and follower of Burke, to whom he adhered after the Whig party had been divided by the issues of the French Revolution. In 1790 he was again elected a member for Norwich. He was secretary at war in the cabinet of Pitt from 1794 until 1801, and he then resigned with his colleagues. About 1798 he married a daughter of Admiral Forrest. He made a celebrated speech against the treaty of Amiens in 1802, and moved an address to the king, which was rejected. He opposed the administration of Addington and that of Pitt, (1804–06.) On the death of Pitt, in 1806, Lord Grenville and Fox came into power at the head of the "ministry of all the talents," in which Mr. Windham was secretary at war and for the colonies. He procured the passage of acts to increase the pay and pensions of soldiers and to limit their term of service. He and his colleagues ceased to hold office in March, 1807. He was regarded as the model of an English gentleman. Died in June, 1810. Respecting his style of speaking, Lord Brougham says, "It was in the easy tone of familiar conversation; but it was full of nice observation and profound remark; it was instinct with classical allusion; it was even over-informed with philosophic and with learned reflection; it sparkled with the finest wit."

See BROUGHAM, "Statesmen of the Time of George III.," vol. ii.; THOMAS AMYOT, "Life of Windham;" "Diary of William Windham," 1866; E. MALONE, "Biographical Memoir of William Windham," 1810; "Edinburgh Review" for February, 1811.

Windheim, *vĭnt'hīm*, (CHRISTIAN ERNST,) a German philosopher and writer, born at Wernigerode in 1722. He was professor of Oriental languages at Erlangen. Died in 1766.

Windthorst, *vĭnt'horst*, (LUDWIG,) a German statesman, born January 17, 1812. He studied at Göttingen and Heidelberg, and was minister of justice for the kingdom of Hanover, 1863–65. After the union with Prussia he became a member of the Reichstag and of the Prussian House of Deputies, in which he was the principal leader of the Catholic party. Died March 14, 1891.

Windisch, *vĭn'dish*, (KARL GOTTLIEB,) a Hungarian historian, born at Presburg in 1725. He wrote on the history and geography of Hungary. Died in 1793.

Windischgratz, *vĭn'dish-grätz'*, (ALFRED ZU,) PRINCE, a distinguished field-marshal, born at Brussels in 1787. Having entered the Austrian army, he served in the campaign of 1814, and was made general of division in 1833. In the revolution of 1848 he defeated the Hungarian insurgents, and took Vienna by storm, (October 31.) He afterwards led a large army into Hungary, where he remained inactive, and was censured for hesitation or dilatory conduct. He was removed in April, 1849. Died in 1862.

Windischmann, *vĭn'dish-män'*, (KARL JOSEPH HIERONYMUS,) a German physician and philosopher, born at Mentz in 1775. He became Catholic professor of philosophy at Bonn in 1818, and published a number of treatises on medicine and animal magnetism, also "Philosophy in the Progress of the History of the World," (1827–34,) and other similar works. Died in 1839. His son FRIEDRICH (1811–1861) published several works on theology and Oriental literature.

Win'dom, (WILLIAM,) an American statesman, born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10, 1827, of Quaker parents. He studied law, and in 1855 removed to Minnesota. He was in Congress from 1858 to 1868, was a United States Senator, 1870–81, was secretary of the treasury in 1881, under Garfield, was again Senator 1881–83, and in 1889 was appointed secretary of the treasury by Mr. Harrison. Died Jan. 29, 1891.

Wine'brĕn-nẹr, (JOHN,) a preacher, born in Frederick county, Maryland, March 25, 1797, became in 1821 pastor of a German Reformed church at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He founded a sect in 1830, to which he gave the name of the "Church of God." Died at Harrisburg, September 12, 1860.

Winer, *wee'nẹr*, (GEORG BENEDICT,) a German Protestant theologian and Orientalist, born at Leipsic in 1789. He studied at the university of his native city, and in 1823 became professor of theology at Erlangen. In 1832 he filled the same chair at Leipsic. He published a "Biblical Dictionary," ("Biblische Realwörterbuch," 1820,) "Greek Testament Grammar," ("Grammatik des Neutestamentlichen Sprachidioms," 1822,) which is regarded as a standard work, and "Chaldean Reader," (1825,) also a "Manual of Theological Literature, principally that of Protestant Germany," (1825,) and other critical and theological essays of great merit. Died in 1858.

See the "Westminster Review" for December, 1845, article "German Theology;" "London Quarterly Review" for April, 1870.

Wineš, (ENOCH COBB,) D.D., an American divine and educational writer, born at Hanover, New Jersey, in 1806, became professor of languages in the Central High School of Philadelphia in 1838. He published "Hints on a System of Popular Education," (1837,) "Commentaries on the Laws of the Ancient Hebrews," (1852,) and other works. Died December 10, 1879.

Wing, (VINCENT,) an English astronomer, was the author of "Harmonicon Celeste, or the Harmony of the Visible World," (1651,) "Astronomia Britannica," and other works. Died in 1668.

Win'gate, (EDMUND,) an English mathematician and statesman, born in Yorkshire in 1593. He studied law, and subsequently resided for a time in France, where he instructed the Princess Henrietta Maria in English. After his return he was elected to Parliament for the county of Bedford. He was the author of "Natural and Artificial Arithmetic," "Ludus Mathematicus," and other works. Died in 1656.

Wing'field, (JOHN HENRY DUCACHET,) D.D., LL.D., an American bishop, born at Portsmouth, Virginia, September 24, 1833, graduated at Saint Timothy's College, Maryland, in 1850, and at William and Mary College in 1853. In 1859 he was ordained a priest of the Episcopal Church. In 1874 he was consecrated Bishop of Northern California, and became president of Saint Augustine College, Benicia, California. Died July 28, 1898.

Winghen, van, *vän wing'gẹn* or *wing'hẹn*, (JOSEPH,) a Flemish historical painter, born at Brussels in 1544; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1603.

Win'i-frĕd, SAINT, a saint and virgin of the old British race. She was, according to the old story, beheaded by Caradoc, a man whose love she had persistently refused. From the spot on which her head was placed there began at once to flow the great spring from which the town of Holywell, in Wales, takes its name. She was a baker by occupation, and in former days was regarded as the patroness of bakers.

Winkelried, von. See ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED.

Winkler, *vĭnk'lẹr*, (KARL GOTTFRIED THEODOR,) a German *littérateur*, known under the pseudonym of THEODOR HELL, born in 1775. He was the author of a number of poems and dramatic works, and made translations from the French, English, and Portuguese. Died in 1856.

Wink'worth, (CATHERINE,) an English translator and poetess, born in London, September 13, 1829. Her publications include "Lyra Germanica," (1855; 2d vol., 1868,) containing hymns from the German, "The Chorale-Book for England," (1862,) "Life of A. W. Sieveking," (1863,) "Christian Singers of Germany," (1869,) and "Palm-Leaves," translated from Paul Gerok. Died in 1878.

Win'lock, (JOSEPH,) an American astronomer, born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, February 6, 1826, graduated at Shelby College in 1825, was professor of mathematics and astronomy in that school, 1845–52, professor in the United States navy, 1857–65, professor of astronomy in Harvard College, 1865–75, and at the same time director of the observatory. He made important improvements

in astronomical appliances. Died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 11, 1875.

Winmarleigh, win'mär-le, (JOHN **Wilson-Patten**,) LORD, an English statesman, born in 1802. He was educated at Eton, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1830 entered Parliament as a Tory, and held government positions. In 1874 he was made a peer. Died 1892.

Win'ram, (JOHN,) a Scottish ecclesiastic, was subprior of the monastery of Saint Andrew's. He afterwards professed the Reformed religion. Died in 1582.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Winsem, win'sem, or **Winsemius**, win-sā'me-ŭs, (MENELAUS,) a Dutch physician, born at Leeuwarden about 1590. He was professor of medicine and botany at Franeker. Died in 1639.

Winsem or **Winsemius**, (PIETER,) a historian and poet, born at Leeuwarden about 1586, was a brother of the preceding. He published, in Latin, a "History of the Netherlands in the Reign of Philip II.," (2 vols., 1629–33,) which was esteemed by the Protestants; also other works. Died in 1644.

Winsemius. See WINSEM.

Winslow, (EDWARD,) born in Worcestershire, England, in 1595, came in the Mayflower to New England in 1620. He was elected Governor of Plymouth colony in 1633, 1636, and 1644. He was the author of "A Brief Narrative of the True Grounds or Cause of the First Planting of New England," "Hypocrisie Unmasked," and other works. Died at sea in 1655.

Winslow, (FORBES,) an English physician, born in London in 1810. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1835, and president of the London Medical Society in 1853. In 1848 he became editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology." He published, besides other works, a "Manual of Osteology," "Anatomy of Suicide," (1840,) and "On Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind," (1860.) Died March 3, 1874.

WĬNS'LŌW, (HUBBARD,) D.D., an American Congregational divine, born at Williston, Vermont, in 1800. He published "Christianity applied to our Civil and Social Relations," (1835,) and other religious works. Died in 1864.

Winslow, vĭns'lo, (JAKOB BENIG'NUS,) an eminent anatomist and physician, born at Odense, in the island of Fünen, in 1669. He studied in Holland, and subsequently in Paris under Duverney. He soon after entered the Catholic Church, having been converted by the eloquence and the arguments of Bossuet. In 1743 he succeeded Hunault as professor of anatomy and physiology in the Jardin du Roi, in Paris. His "Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body" (in French, 1732) is esteemed a standard work, and has been translated into several languages. Died in 1760.

Winslow, (JOHN A.,) an American naval officer, descended from a brother of Governor Edward Winslow, of Massachusetts, was born at Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1811. He entered the navy about 1827, became a lieutenant in 1839, and commander in 1855. In 1862 he served under Captain Foote on the Mississippi River. He obtained command of the steamer Kearsarge, of seven guns, and was ordered to the coast of Europe, to watch rebel cruisers, in the early part of 1863. On the 19th of June, 1864, he met the Alabama, Captain Semmes, near Cherbourg. When the vessels were about one mile apart, the Alabama began to fire rapidly and wildly, but the guns of the Kearsarge were directed with precision. After they had described seven circles and had diminished their distance to about a quarter of a mile, the Alabama began to sink, and raised a white flag. Captain Winslow lost only three killed and wounded out of one hundred and sixty-three officers and men. He took sixty-five prisoners. He was promoted to the rank of commodore in 1866, and to that of rear-admiral in 1870. Died September 29, 1873.

Winslow, (JOSIAH,) a son of Governor Winslow, noticed above, was born in 1629. He was Governor of Plymouth colony from 1673 until 1680. Died in 1680.

Winslow, (MIRON,) D.D., a brother of the Rev Hubbard Winslow, noticed above, was born at Williston, Vermont, in 1789. He sailed in 1819 as a missionary to India, became president of the college connected with the mission at Madras, and published in 1862 a "Comprehensive Tamil-and-English Dictionary," which enjoys a high reputation. He died at the Cape of Good Hope in October, 1864.

Win'ŏor, (FREDERICK ALBERT,) an English projector, who first introduced gas-light into London. He began his experiments on gas-light in 1803. Died in 1830.

Win'ŏor, (JUSTIN,) an American author, born in Boston, January 2, 1831. He studied in Harvard College, and at Paris and Heidelberg, was superintendent of Boston Public Library, 1868–77, and after that was librarian of Harvard University. He published many noteworthy historical works, prominent among which were "Memorial History of Boston," (4 vols., 1880–81,) and "Narrative and Critical History of America," (8 vols., 1883–89.) Died in 1897.

Win'stan-ley, (WILLIAM,) an English biographical writer, published "Lives of the Poets," "Historical Rarities," and other works. Died about 1690.

Win'stŏn, (CHARLES,) an English barrister, born in 1814, noted also as an antiquary and artist. He published several treatises on glass-painting. Died in London, October 3, 1864.

Winston, (JOHN CLARK,) book and Bible publisher, of Philadelphia, born in Indiana, in 1856; graduated at Haverford College, in 1881. A leader in municipal reform, and chairman of the non-partisan Committee of Seventy, of Philadelphia, 1907. Died 1920.

Win'stŏn, (THOMAS,) an English physician, born in 1575. He studied medicine in Switzerland, and at Padua, where he took his degree. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1613, and in 1615 professor of anatomy at Gresham College. His "Lectures on Anatomy" were highly esteemed in his time. Died in 1655.

Wint, de, (PETER,) an English painter in water-colours, was born in Staffordshire in 1784. His works are chiefly English landscapes, views in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Wales, etc. Died in 1849.

Winter, (JOHN STRANGE.) See STANNARD, (MRS. ARTHUR.)

Win'tẹr, (WILLIAM,) an American poet and critic, born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, July 15, 1836. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1857, removed to New York in 1859, and became a dramatic critic for various journals. His works include "Poems," (1854; enlarged edition, 1881,) "The Queen's Domain," (1858,) "My Witness," (1871,) "Life of E. Booth," (1872,) "Thistledown," (1878,) "Memoirs of the Jeffersons," (1881,) and "English Rambles," (1883–84.) He edited the works of several of the minor poets. Died 1917.

Winter, van, văn win'tẹr, (JAN WILLEM,) a Dutch naval commander and diplomatist, born in Kampen in 1761. He served for a time in France under Dumouriez and Pichegru, and rose to be general of brigade. He was created vice-admiral after his return, with the command of the Texel fleet, and in 1797 was defeated by the English fleet under Admiral Duncan. He was sent as minister-plenipotentiary to France in 1798, and was afterwards made a marshal of the kingdom of Holland by Louis Bonaparte. After the union of Holland with France, he was created by Napoleon grand officer of the legion of honour. Died in 1812.

Winter, von, fon vĭn'tẹr, (PETER,) a German musician and composer, born at Mannheim in 1754. He studied at Vienna under Salieri, and in 1782 brought out at Munich his opera of "Helena and Paris." His compositions are very numerous, including masses, symphonies, cantatas, and operas. Among the most admired of the last-named are his "Calypso," "Zaira," "Tamerlane," "The Interrupted Sacrifice," and "The Rape of Proserpine." Died in 1825.

Winterburger, vĭn'tẹr-bo͝or'gẹr or vĭn'tẹr-boorg'ẹr, (JOHANN,) a German printer, born in the Palatinate about 1450, settled at Vienna about 1492. Died in 1519.

Winterfeld, vĭn'tẹr-fĕlt', (KARL GEORG AUGUST

VIRIGENS,) a German writer on music, born at Berlin in 1794; died in 1852.

Winterfeld, von, fon ŵin'ter-fĕlt', (HANS KARL,) a celebrated Prussian general and favourite of Frederick the Great, was born at Vanselow in 1709. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and was mortally wounded in an engagement in Silesia in 1757. A monument was erected to his memory in Berlin by Frederick.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Winterfeld," 1836; M. A. DE WINTERFELD, "Leben des Generals von Winterfeld," 1809.

Winterhalter, ŵin'ter-hâl'ter, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German painter, born in Baden in 1803. He was patronized by the royal families of England and France, and executed numerous portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, also of the Duke of Wellington and other English noblemen. Among his best works we may name "The Empress Eugenie and the Ladies of her Court," and "Il Decamerone." Died July 8, 1873.

Win'ter-ton, (RALPH,) an English philologist, born in Leicestershire, was noted as a Hellenist. He published "Minor Greek Poets," ("Poetæ Græci minores," 1635.) Died in 1636.

Winther, vin'ter, (RASMUS VILLADS CHRISTIAN FERDINAND,) a celebrated Danish poet, born in the island of Seeland in 1796. He visited Italy in 1830, and published, after his return, several volumes of poems, which established his reputation as one of the first lyric poets of his country. He also wrote a number of popular novels, and "Five-and-Twenty Fables," ("Fem og tyve Fabler," 1845.) etc. Died at Paris, Dec. 30, 1876.

Win'throp, (JOHN,) born in Suffolk, England, in 1588, was elected in 1629 Governor of the colony of Massachusetts, and set sail in 1630 for New England. He was re-elected nine or ten times. His journal, giving an account of the transactions in the colony, was published in 1825. He is said to have been eminent for wisdom, magnanimity, and other virtues. Died in 1649.

See "Life of John Winthrop," by ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Winthrop, (JOHN,) son of the preceding, was born in England in 1606, and sailed for America in 1631. He was twice elected Governor of Connecticut, and was sent to England in 1661 to procure a charter for that colony. He was the author of several scientific treatises, and was one of the founders of the Royal Society of London. Died in Boston in 1676.

Win'throp, (JOHN,) LL.D., was born in Massachusetts in 1715. He was appointed in 1738 Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard College. He published several astronomical works. Died in 1779.

Winthrop, (ROBERT C.,) an American statesman and orator, a descendant of Governor Winthrop, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 12, 1809. He graduated at Harvard College in 1828, studied law in the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He served in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts from 1835 to 1840, and in the latter year was elected a member of Congress, in which he acted with the Whig party. Having been re-elected, he continued in Congress for ten years, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives in December, 1847. He was the Whig candidate for Speaker in 1849; but his opponent, Mr. Cobb, was elected by a plurality of two or three votes, after a contest which lasted three weeks. In 1850 he was appointed a Senator of the United States for a part of the unexpired term of Mr. Webster, who resigned his seat. He was the Whig candidate for Senator in 1851, but was defeated by Charles Sumner. A volume of his "Addresses and Speeches" was published in 1852. Died Nov. 16, 1894.

Winthrop, (THEODORE,) an American writer and soldier, born at New Haven in 1828. He graduated at Yale College in 1848, and subsequently visited Europe. Soon after the commencement of the war in 1861, he joined the volunteers of the New York Seventh Regiment, gained the rank of major, and, having accompanied General Butler's expedition to Great Bethel, was killed in that engagement, (June, 1861.) He was the author of novels entitled "Cecil Dreeme," (1861,) "John Brent," (1861,) and "Edwin Brothertoft," (1862.)

Wintoun or **Wyntoun,** wĭn'tọn, (ANDREW,) a Scottish chronicler, who lived about 1410–20, was prior of the monastery of Saint Serf's Island, on Loch Lomond. He was the author of "The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland," in verse, containing valuable historical information of those times.

Wintoun, (GEORGE SETON,) EARL OF, a Scottish Jacobite, born in 1690. He fought for the Pretender in 1715. Died in 1749.

Win'tring-ham, (CLIFTON,) THE ELDER, an English surgeon and physiologist, born before 1695, wrote a "Treatise on Endemic Diseases," (1718,) and other medical works, in Latin and English, which have a high reputation. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1748.

Wintringham, (CLIFTON,) THE YOUNGER, born at York in 1710, was a son of the preceding. He became physician to George III. in 1762, and subsequently physician-general to the army. He published several medical treatises. Died in 1794.

Wintzingerode, von, fon ŵĭnt'sing-ẹh-ro'dẹh, (FERDINAND,) BARON, a German officer, born at Bodenstein in 1770. He entered the Russian army, served in the campaigns of 1809 and 1812, and greatly distinguished himself in the battles of Lutzen, Leipsic, and Saint-Dizier. He was made general of cavalry by the emperor Alexander in 1812. Died in 1818.

Wintzingerode, von, (GEORG ERNST LEVIN,) COUNT, a German statesman, born in 1752. He was appointed in 1801 minister of foreign affairs in the kingdom of Würtemberg. Died in 1834.

Wintzingerode, von, (HEINRICH KARL FRIEDRICH LEVIN,) COUNT, son of the preceding, was born in 1778. He was ambassador from Würtemberg to Paris, Saint Petersburg, and Vienna. Died in 1856.

Win'wood, (Sir RALPH,) an English diplomatist and statesman, born in Northamptonshire about 1564. He was employed on several important missions to Holland, and became secretary of state in 1614. He died in 1617, leaving a valuable work, published in 1725 under the title of "Memorials of Affairs of State in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.," (3 vols.)

Win'zet or **Winget,** (NINIAN,) a Scottish ecclesiastic, born in Renfrewshire in 1518. He was the author of several controversial works in opposition to the Protestant reformers. Died in 1592.

Wion, ve'ŏN', (ARNOULD,) a learned French monk, born at Douai in 1554; died about 1610.

Wirsén, af, âf ŵēĕr-sīn', (KARL DAVID,) a Swedish poet, born at Bellsta, December 9, 1842. He studied at Upsala, and later in France and Italy. Besides works of criticism, biography, and literary history, he published "Dikter," ("Poems," 1876,) which gave him a prominent place among Swedish authors. They are characterized by earnestness, a genuine religious quality, deep patriotism, careful finish, and complete knowledge of the resources of the Swedish language.

Wirsung, ŵēĕr'sōong, (CHRISTOPH,) a German physician, born at Augsburg in 1500. He wrote a "New Book of Medicine," (1568.) Died in 1571.

Wirsung or **Wirsungus,** ŵēĕr-sōong'ŭs, (JOHANN GEORG,) a German anatomist, born at Augsburg, was the discoverer of the pancreatic duct. Died in 1643.

Wirt, (WILLIAM,) an eloquent American lawyer and author, born at Bladensburg, Maryland, in November, 1772, was of Swiss extraction. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1792, and married a Miss Gilmer, of Virginia, about 1795. He practised law at Richmond and Norfolk, and published in 1803 "Letters of a British Spy," which obtained a great popularity. About 1806 he settled at Richmond, Virginia. He distinguished himself at the trial of Aaron Burr as one of the counsel for the prosecution, (1807.) In 1817 he published a "Life of Patrick Henry," which was highly esteemed. He was attorney-general of the United States from 1817 to March, 1829, having been appointed first by President Monroe and retained by President Adams. He removed to Baltimore in 1829 or 1830, and was nominated for the Presidency in 1832 by the Anti-Masonic party. He died in Washington in February, 1834.

"He was master," says Griswold, "of all the arts by which attention is secured and retained. . . . It is agreed on all hands that he was a very ready, pleasing, and effective speaker, inferior perhaps to no one among his contemporaries at the bar in this country."

See J. P. KENNEDY, "Life of William Wirt," 1849; R. W. GRISWOLD, "Prose Writers of America;" DUYCKINCK, "Cyclopædia of American Literature," vol. i.; "National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans," vol. i.

Wirth, n. (JOHANN GEORG AUGUST,) a German journalist and political writer, born in Bavaria in 1799; died in 1848.

Wirth, (JOHANN ULRICH,) a German divine and philosophical writer, born in Würtemberg in 1810. He became in 1852 associate editor of the "Journal of Philosophy and Philosophic Criticism," ("Zeitschrift für Philosophie und philosophische Kritik.") He published a "Theory of Somnambulism," (1836,) "System of Speculative Ethics," (1841,) etc. Died in 1878.

Wirtz or **Wirz**, n. (JOHANN,) a Swiss painter and engraver, born at Zurich in 1640; died in 1709.

Wischnu. See VISHNU.

Wise, (DANIEL,) D.D., a Methodist divine, born at Portsmouth, England, in 1813, emigrated to America, where he edited successively several religious journals. He published "The Young Man's Counsellor," "Life of Ulric Zwingli," and other works. Died in 1898.

Wise, (FRANCIS,) an English antiquary, born at Oxford in 1695. He wrote several works on English antiquities. Died in 1762.

Wise, (HENRY A.,) a distinguished American politician, born in Accomac county, Virginia, in December, 1806. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He represented a district of Virginia in Congress from 1833 to 1843, having been elected as an adherent of General Jackson, but he soon joined the opposition. He became a partisan of President Tyler, who appointed him minister to Brazil in 1844. In 1855 he was elected by the Democrats Governor of Virginia for three years. A convention of Southern Governors was held at Raleigh, North Carolina, in October, 1856, at the invitation of Governor Wise, who afterwards declared that if Fremont had been elected President he would have marched with 20,000 men and taken Washington. In 1861 he joined the insurgent army as brigadier-general, and commanded a force in the Kanawha Valley with ill success. Died September 12, 1876.

Wise, (HENRY AUGUSTUS,) an American naval officer, a relative of the preceding, was born at Brooklyn, New York, in 1819. He married a daughter of Edward Everett, of Boston. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed assistant chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography. He published "Los Gringos," (1849,) a series of sketches of Mexico, California, Peru, etc., "Tales for the Marines," (1855,) and other works. Died in 1869.

Wise, wīz, or *Wee'zeh*, (ISAAC MAYER,) a Jewish divine, born at Steingrub, Bohemia, April 3, 1819. He graduated at the University of Vienna in 1843. In 1846 he came to the United States, and went to Cincinnati in 1854, where he became president of the Hebrew Union College. He published "History of the Israelitish Nation," (1854,) "The Cosmic God," "History of the Hebrews' Second Commonwealth," etc.

Wise, (MICHAEL,) an eminent English composer of church music, was born in Wiltshire. He was patronized by Charles II., and became in 1686 almoner of Saint Paul's Cathedral and master of the choristers. He was killed in a quarrel with a watchman, in 1687.

Wiselius, we-sā'le-ŭs, (SAMUEL IPERUSZOON,) a Dutch poet, born in Amsterdam in 1769, studied in his native city and in Germany, and subsequently filled several high offices in Holland. He published tragedies entitled "Polydorus" and "Ion," also a collection of odes and other poems. Died in 1845.

Wiseman, wīz'man, (NICHOLAS,) a distinguished scholar, of English extraction, was born at Seville, in Spain, in 1802. He finished his studies at the English College in Rome, where he subsequently became professor of the Oriental languages, and in 1829 was appointed rector. After his return to England he rose through various promotions in the Catholic Church to be Archbishop of Westminster, (1850,) and cardinal. The assumption of the title of archbishop met with great opposition from the Protestants in England, and an act was passed making such titles penal. It appears, however, that his learning, talents, and general popularity did much to allay the hostility of his opponents. Cardinal Wiseman was the author of "Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion," (2 vols., 1836,) a "Treatise on the Holy Eucharist," (1836,) "Letters on Catholic Unity," (1842,) and other works. He was for many years associate editor of the "Dublin (Catholic) Review." Died in February, 1865.

See "Nouvelle Biographie Générale:" BROCKHAUS, "Conversations-Lexikon;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Quarterly Review" for October, 1858.

Wiseman, (RICHARD,) an English surgeon of the seventeenth century, was patronized by King Charles II. His treatises on surgery were highly esteemed in his time.

Wish'art, written also **Wysshart**, **Wischart**, and in other modes, (GEORGE,) THE MARTYR, a Scottish Protestant reformer of the first half of the sixteenth century. After preaching the Reformed doctrines in several Scottish towns, he was arrested and tried before Cardinal Beatoun, who condemned him to the stake in 1546.

See BURTON, "History of Scotland," vol. iii. chap. xxxvi.; FROUDE, "History of England," vol. iv. chap. xxii.; CUNNINGHAM, "Church History of Scotland," vol. i.; "Biographie Universelle;" CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wishart, written also **Wiseheart**, (GEORGE,) a Scottish divine and historical writer, born in Haddingtonshire in 1609. He was chaplain to the Marquis of Montrose, and subsequently to Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He was made Bishop of Edinburgh in 1662. He wrote a history of the wars of Montrose, in Latin. It is highly esteemed for its elegance. Died in 1671.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Wishart or **Wischart**, (WILLIAM,) a Scottish divine, born at Dalkeith about 1657, preached in Edinburgh, and wrote a Calvinistic work entitled "Theology," ("Theologia.") Died in 1727.

Wislicenus, wis-lit-sā'nŭs, (GUSTAV ADOLF,) a German rationalistic theologian, was born near Eilenburg, in Prussia, in 1803. He became minister at Halle in 1841, but was soon after deposed on account of his opinions. Died October 14, 1875.

Wislicenus, (JOHANNES,) an eminent German chemist, a son of G. A. Wislicenus, was born at Klein-Eichstädt, June 24, 1838. He studied at Halle, and in 1873 was for a time an assistant in chemistry in Harvard University, and later taught chemistry in New York. He afterwards studied in Zurich and Halle, held professorships at Zurich and Wurzburg, and won distinction in theoretical and in organic chemistry. Died in 1902.

Wissenbach, wis'sen-bāk', (JOHANN JAKOB,) an eminent German jurist, born in Nassau in 1607. He became professor of law at Franeker, and published several legal works. Died in 1665.

Wissing, wis'sing, (WILLIAM,) a Dutch portrait painter, born at Amsterdam in 1656. He worked in England, and painted Charles II. and James II. Died in 1687.

Wissowatzi, wis-so-wät'see, [Lat. WISSOWA'TIUS,] (ANDREW,) a Socinian writer, born in Lithuania in 1608, was a grandson of Faustus Socinus. He was persecuted, and, after several removals, found refuge in Holland, where he died in 1678.

Wis'tar, (CASPAR,) a distinguished American physician, born at Philadelphia in 1761. He graduated at Edinburgh, and, after his return, was appointed professor of chemistry and physiology in the College of Philadelphia, and subsequently succeeded Dr. Shippen in the chair of anatomy and surgery. He was the author of a "System of Anatomy," (1812.) Died in 1818.

Wis'ter, (Mrs. ANNIS LEE,) a well-known writer, the daughter of the Rev. W. H. Furness, D.D., was born in Philadelphia, October 9, 1830. She was educated principally at home, and became the wife of Dr. Casper Wister, of Philadelphia. She is especially noted for her

translations into English of numerous novels from the German of E. Marlitt and others, which have attained a wide popularity. Died November 15, 1908.

Wister, (OWEN,) an American author, born at Philadelphia in 1860. Since 1891 he has been engaged in literary work, his best-known books being two novels, "The Virginian" and "Lady Baltimore."

Wister, (SARAH BUTLER,) an American author, a daughter of Fanny Kemble, was born at Branchtown, in Philadelphia, May 28, 1835, and became the wife of Dr. Owen Wister. She published translations from Alfred de Musset. Her best-known original work is "A Boat of Glass," a poem.

Wiszniewski, vish-ne-ĕv'skee, (MICHAEL,) a Polish writer, born in Galicia in 1794. He became in 1830 professor of history at Cracow. He published several critical and philosophical works. Died in 1866.

Wit, ŵit, (FERDINAND JOHANNES,) a German politician, born at Altona in 1800. Having joined a secret society, he was banished in 1819. He afterwards joined the ultramontane party, and published "Fragments of my Life and my Epoch," (4 vols., 1827–30.) Died in 1863.

Witch'ell, (GEORGE,) an English astronomer and mathematician, born in 1728; died in 1785.

With'ęr-ing, (WILLIAM,) an English physician and botanist, born in Shropshire in 1741. He published "A Systematic Arrangement of British Plants," (1776;) also a number of treatises on chemistry, mineralogy, and medicine. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1799.

With'ęr-ing-tǫn, (WILLIAM FREDERICK,) an English painter, born in London in 1786. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1840. Among his works, which are principally landscapes, we may name "The Hop Garland," "The Stepping-Stones," "Making Hay," and "Returning from the Village." Died in 1865.

Withers, with'ęrz, written also **Wither** and **Wyther,** (GEORGE,) an English poet, satirist, and political writer, born in Hampshire in 1588. He published in 1613 a collection of satires in verse, entitled "Abuses Stript and Whipt," for which he was sentenced to several months' imprisonment. On the breaking out of the civil war, he served in the royalist army, in 1639; but he afterwards went over to the party of the Parliament, and attained the rank of major-general. Soon after the restoration he was imprisoned several years in the Tower for having published a seditious libel, entitled "Vox Vulgi." He died in 1667. His works are very numerous, and consist chiefly of lyrics and devotional pieces. His poems were little esteemed by his contemporaries, and he is mentioned with contempt by Pope and Swift; but eminent critics of later times have assigned him a high rank among English poets.

With'ęr-spoon, (JOHN,) D.D., LL.D., a distinguished divine, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in 1722. In 1766 he was offered the presidency of Princeton College, New Jersey, which in 1768 he accepted, and also filled the chair of divinity in that institution. He was elected in 1776 to the Continental Congress, and was active in promoting the cause of independence. He was the author of "Ecclesiastical Characteristics, or the Arcana of Church Policy," (1753,) a "Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage," (1757,) and other works. Died in 1794.

See CLEVELAND, "Compendium of American Literature."

Withof, ŵit'hōf, (JOHANN PHILIPP LORENZ,) a German physician and writer, born at Duisburg in 1725. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, and in 1770 became professor of eloquence and Greek literature at Duisburg. He published in 1782 a collection of didactic poems, entitled "Academische Gedichte," which have a high reputation. Died in 1789.

Witikind. See WITTEKIND.

Wit'ĭ-kĭnd or **Wit'e-kĭnd,** a Saxon historian and monk, lived at the abbey of Corvey, (Corbeia nova.) He wrote "Annales de Gestis Othonum." Died after 973.

Witiza, we-tee'zȧ, [Sp. pron. ve-tee'thȧ,] King of the Visigoths in Spain, began to reign about 701 A.D. He was deposed in 708, and was succeeded by Roderick, who had revolted against him. Died about 709.

Wit'old or **Wit'wald,** (ALEXANDER,) Grand Duke of Lithuania, was a warlike and powerful prince. He waged war against the Tartars. Died at an advanced age in 1430.

Wits, wits, **Witsen,** wit'sęn, or **Witsius,** wit'se-ŭs, (HERMAN,) a learned Dutch theologian, born in North Holland in 1636. He was professor of theology at Utrecht from 1680 to 1698, and succeeded F. Spanheim at Leyden in the latter year. He published several works on theology. Died in 1708.

Witsen, (NICHOLAS,) a patriotic Dutch magistrate, born at Amsterdam in 1640, was noted for his liberal public spirit. He wrote a work "On the Construction of Ships," (1671.) He was employed to negotiate a treaty with England in 1689.

See BODEL, "Notice of N. Witsen," 1855.

Witt, de. See DE WITT.

Witte, ŵit'tęh, or **Witten,** ŵit'tęn, (HENNING,) a German divine and biographer, born at Riga in 1634. He wrote, in Latin, biographies of eminent men of the seventeenth century, in 5 vols. Died in 1696.

Witte, (COUNT SERGIUS,) a Russian statesman, born at Tiflis in 1849. Entered the railway service, advanced to its complete control, and was successively minister of finance, secretary of state, and privy councillor. He headed the Russian delegation at the Portsmouth peace treaty of 1905, was first Russian premier, and became a member of the Council of Empire. Died 1915.

Witte, de, (EMANUEL.) See DE WITT.

Witte, de, dęh wit'tęh, (GASPARD,) a Flemish landscape-painter, born at Antwerp in 1621. He worked in Italy and France.

Witte, de, (GILES,) an eminent Jansenist theologian, born at Ghent in 1648. He preached at Mechlin (Malines) from 1684 to 1691, wrote several controversial works in defence of Jansenism, and produced a Flemish version of the Bible. Died in 1721.

Witte, de, (LIEVIN,) a Flemish painter and architect, born at Ghent about 1510. He excelled in painting perspective and architecture. Died at Munich.

Witte, de, (PIETER.) See CANDIDO, (PIETRO.)

Wit'te-kĭnd or **Wit'ĭ-kĭnd,** written also **Wittichind,** [Lat. WITTEKIN'DUS,] surnamed THE GREAT, a celebrated warrior, was the principal commander of the Saxons against Charlemagne. The latter having invaded the Saxon territory, Wittekind sought the alliance of the King of Denmark, whose sister he had married After several battles, fought with varying success, the Saxons were defeated near the Hase in 783, and the leaders, Wittekind and Alboin, were reinstated in their possessions, on condition of their embracing Christianity and submitting to the authority of Charlemagne. Wittekind died in 807.

Wittekind, ŵit'tęh-kĭnt, or **Widukind,** ŵid'ōō-kĭnt, a German chronicler and monk of the tenth century, was a native of Saxony. He wrote a work entitled "Res gestæ Saxonicæ," being a history of King Henry I. and of the emperor Otho I.

Wittekindus. See WITTEKIND.

Wittgenstein, von, fon ŵit'gęn-stīn, (LUDWIG ADOLF,) COUNT, a German military commander, sometimes called SAYN-WITTGENSTEIN, was born in 1769. Having entered the Russian army, he served in the campaigns of 1807 and 1812, and was appointed in 1813 to the chief command of the Russian and Prussian forces, which, however, he retained but a short time. He was defeated by Napoleon near Paris in 1814. Having been created a field-marshal in 1826, he fought against the Turks in 1828. Died in 1843.

Wittichius, ŵit-tiK'e-ŭs, (CHRISTOPH,) a German Protestant theologian, born in Silesia in 1625. He was professor of theology at Nymwegen for sixteen years, and removed to Leyden in 1671. He wrote several works. Died at Leyden in 1687.

Wittmack, ŵit'mȧk, (MARX KARL LUDWIG,) a German botanist, born at Hamburg, September 26, 1839. He was educated at Jena, Berlin, Göttingen, and Paris,

and in 1880 was called to a professorship in the Berlin University. He was prominent in connection with various industrial exhibitions, and made several official reports, having long been custos for the government collections at Berlin.

Witzleben, von, fon ŵits'lȧ'bẹn, (JOB WILHELM KARL ERNST,) a Prussian general and statesman, born at Halberstadt in 1783. He served in the principal campaigns against the French from 1806 to 1813, and was made lieutenant-general in 1831, and minister of war in 1833. Died in 1837.

Witzleben, von, (KARL AUGUST FRIEDRICH,) a popular German novelist, known under the pseudonym of VON TROMLITZ, was born near Weimar in 1773. He served against the French in the Prussian and subsequently in the Russian army, where he attained the rank of colonel. He produced historical romances, entitled "Franz von Sickingen," "Die Pappenheimer," and other similar works. Died in 1839.

Wi'vell, (ABRAHAM,) an English portrait-painter, born in 1786. He invented the fire-escape. Died in 1849.

Wladimir. See VLADIMIR.

Wladislas. See VLADISLAUS and LADISLAUS.

Wodehouse. See KIMBERLEY.

Woden. See ODIN.

Wod'rŏw, (ROBERT,) a Scottish Presbyterian divine and historical writer, born at Glasgow in 1679, became minister of Eastwood, in Renfrewshire. His principal work is a "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution," (2 vols., 1722.) He also wrote a diary and collection of anecdotes, entitled "Wodrow's Analecta." Died in 1734.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen."

Woehler. See WÖHLER.

Woehner. See WÖHNER.

Woelffl. See WÖLFFL.

Woellner. See WÖLLNER.

Woepcke. See WÖPCKE.

Woeriot, vo'ȧ're-o', or **Woeiriot,** (PIERRE,) an able engraver, born in Lorraine about 1532. He settled at Lyons about 1555. Died after 1576.

Wof'fing-tọn, (MARGARET,) a celebrated Irish actress, born at Dublin about 1718; died in 1760.

Wöhler or **Woehler,** ŵö'lẹr, (FRIEDRICH,) a German chemist of high reputation, was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1800. He studied medicine and chemistry at Marburg and Heidelberg, and subsequently became professor of technology and chemistry in the Polytechnic School at Cassel. He also assisted in founding a nickel-manufactory in that town. In 1836 he became professor of medicine and director of the Chemical Institute at Göttingen. He was associated in 1838 with his friend Liebig as editor of the "Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie." Among his most important works are his "Principles of Chemistry," (1840,) and "Practical Exercises of Chemical Analysis," (1854.) He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and of other similar institutions. Died in 1882.

Wohlgemuth, ŵōl'gẹh-mo͝ot', (MICHAEL,) an eminent German painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg in 1434. Among his master-pieces are a "Last Judgment," in the Town-House of Nuremberg, and a "Votive Offering with Saint Jerome," in the Belvedere gallery at Vienna. His engravings on copper and wood are very rare, and are highly esteemed. He numbered among his pupils Albert Dürer, who painted his portrait. Died in 1519.

See MAGGRAFF, "Erinnerungen an Albrecht Dürer und seinen Lehrer M. Wohlgemuth," 1840; NAGLER, "Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon."

Wöhner or **Woehner,** ŵö'nẹr, (ANDREAS GEORG,) a German Orientalist, born in Hoya (Hanover) in 1693. He became professor of Oriental languages at Göttingen in 1739. He published a Hebrew grammar, and other works. Died in 1762.

Woide, woid, ? (CHARLES GODFREY,) an eminent Orientalist and divine, born in 1725, is supposed to have been a native of Poland. Having been invited to England in 1770, he became preacher of the German Royal Chapel, and assistant librarian in the British Museum. He published La Croze's "Dictionary of the Coptic Language," with additions and an index, and other learned works. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1790.

Woirol, vwȧ'rol', (THĖOPHILE,) a Swiss officer, born at Tavanne, in the canton of Berne, in 1781. He served in the French army, and especially distinguished himself during the Hundred Days. In 1819 he was made maréchal-de-camp, and in 1836 became a peer of France. Died in 1853.

Wolcott, wo͝ol'kọt, (ERASTUS,) a son of Roger Wolcott, noticed below, was born about 1723. He joined the army in 1776, became a brigadier-general in 1777, and afterwards a member of Congress and a judge of the superior court of Connecticut. Died in 1793.

Wolcott, wo͝ol'kọt, (JOHN,) an English physician and satiric poet, known under the pseudonym of PETER PINDAR, was born in Devonshire in 1738. Having taken his medical degree at Aberdeen, he accompanied Sir William Trelawney, Governor of Jamaica, to that island in 1767, but, failing to obtain extensive practice, returned to England, where he published in 1782 his "Lyric Odes to the Royal Academicians for 1782, by Peter Pindar, Esq.," etc. This satire was very successful, and was soon followed by similar attacks on the king, ministers, and prominent writers of the time. Wolcott's satires are remarkable for coarseness and vulgarity, as well as for wit; and his character as a man appears not to have been a whit more elevated than his writings. Died in 1819.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Autobiography of William Jerdan," vol. ii. ch. xix.

Wolcott, (OLIVER,) an American patriot and statesman, son of Roger Wolcott, noticed below, was born in Connecticut in 1726. He was elected to Congress in 1776, signed the Declaration of Independence, and became Governor of Connecticut in 1796. Died in 1797.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Wolcott, (OLIVER,) a statesman, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1760, was a son of the preceding. He was secretary of the treasury in the cabinets of Washington and Adams, from February, 1795, to December, 1800. After 1800 he was engaged for about fourteen years in trade in the city of New York. He was Governor of Connecticut from 1817 to 1827. Died in New York in 1833.

Wolcott, (ROGER,) an American statesman and soldier, born at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1679, served against the French in Canada, and attained the rank of major-general. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1751. He wrote an account of the Pequot war, in verse. Died in 1767.

Wolcott, (ROGER,) an American statesman, born at Boston in 1847. He was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1882, was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts 1893–96, and Governor 1896–99. He was appointed ambassador to Italy in 1900.

Wolf, ŵolf, (ERNST WILHELM,) a German musician and composer, born at Gross Behringen in 1735. He lived many years at Weimar. Died in 1792.

Wolf, (FERDINAND,) a German writer, born at Vienna in 1796. He was appointed librarian of the Imperial Library, and secretary of the Academy of Sciences in his native city. He published "Contributions to the History of the National Literature of Castile," (1832,) a work "On the Romantic Poetry of the Spaniards," (1847,) and other similar works. Died Feb. 18, 1866.

Wolf, wo͝olf, [Ger. pron. ŵolf; Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (FRIEDRICH AUGUST,) a celebrated German scholar and critic, was born at Hainrode, near Nordhausen, in Prussia, on the 15th of February, 1759. He studied at Nordhausen, and had become a good classical scholar when he entered the University of Göttingen, in 1777. He acquired in early life a habit of independent judgment, and devoted himself at Göttingen to the study of philology. He incurred the ill will of Heyne, who refused to admit him to one of his lectures. In 1779 he was employed as teacher at Ilfeld. He published an edition of Plato's "Symposium" in 1782, enriched with notes and an introduction, in which he gave proof of critical sagacity. Having married about 1782, he was

appointed professor of philosophy at Halle in 1783, and director of the Pedagogic Institute, which he transformed into a philological seminary or normal school. He had formed an exalted idea of the vocation of teacher, which he pursued with much zeal and success. During the twenty-three years in which he occupied the chair at Halle, he gave more than fifty courses of lectures on different authors and subjects, besides his labours in the philological seminary. He published an edition of Homer's poems in 1784 and 1785, and an edition of Demosthenes' oration against Leptines, about 1790. The latter opened a new era in the study of the Greek orators. His celebrity was increased by his "Prolegomena ad Homerum," (1795,) in which he supported with much ingenuity the novel and paradoxical theory that the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were not written by Homer or any single poet, but that they were formed by the junction of several poems, composed by different rhapsodists. This work produced a great sensation among the learned throughout Europe; but his theory was accepted in full by a very few only. Wolf's claim to priority in this discovery was disputed by Heyne, and was defended by the former in "Letters to Heyne," (1797,) which are regarded as models of controversy and refined irony. He published an edition of Suetonius, (1802,) and an edition of Homer, ("Homeri et Homeridarum Opera," 4 vols., 1804–07.)

In consequence of the war, the University of Halle was closed in 1806, soon after which Wolf removed to Berlin, and took a prominent part in organizing the university of that city. He received the title of privy councillor at Berlin. Wolf and Buttmann published the "Museum der Alterthumswissenschaft," (1807–10.) In a remarkable treatise, entitled "Exhibition of Archæology," ("Darstellung der Alterthumswissenschaft,") he gave a programme of the studies of antiquity and philology which he wished to be pursued. He published an excellent philological journal, called "Literarische Analekten," (1817–20.) To improve his health, he visited the south of France in the spring of 1824. He died at Marseilles in August of that year.

See HANHART, "Erinnerungen an F. A. Wolf," 1825: W. KOERTE, "Leben und Studien Wolf's," 2 vols., 1833; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "North British Review" for June, 1865.

Wolf, [Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (HIERONYMUS,) a German scholar, born at Dettingen in 1516. He studied at Wittenberg, and became in 1557 professor of Greek, and rector of the gymnasium at Augsburg. He was one of the best Greek scholars of his time, and published editions of the works of Isocrates, of Nicephorus Gregoras, of Æschines and Demosthenes, and other classics. Died in 1580.

See GERLACH, "Dissertatio de Vita H. Wolfii," 1743; M. ADAM, "Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum."

Wolf, (JOHANN,) a German medical writer, born in Zweibrücken (Deux-Ponts) in 1537, was professor at Marburg. Died in 1616.

Wolf, (JOHANN,) a German jurist, said to have been a twin brother of the preceding. He published "A Key to History," ("Clavis Historiarum,") and other works. Died in 1606.

Wolf, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a German philologist, born at Wernigerode in 1689. He became professor of physics and poetry at Hamburg in 1725, and edited the extant fragments of Sappho and other Greek poetesses. Died in 1770.

Wolf, [Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTOPH,) a German divine and scholar, a brother of the preceding, was born at Wernigerode in 1683. He became professor of Oriental languages and rector at the gymnasium in Hamburg. He published a "History of the Hebrew Lexicons," (in Latin,) "Bibliotheca Hebraica," and other learned works, also editions of the Letters of Libanius, and other classics. Died in 1739.

See J. H. VON SERLEN, "Commentatio de Vita J. C. Wolfii," 1717; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wolf, (KASPAR,) a German medical writer, born at Zurich about 1525, was a friend of C. Gesner. He was professor of physics and Greek at Zurich. Died in 1601.

Wolf, (KASPAR FRIEDRICH,) a German anatomist, born in Berlin in 1735; died in 1794.

Wolf or Wolff, von, fon ẃolf, [Lat. WOL'FIUS,] (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) FREIHERR, a celebrated German philosopher and mathematician, born at Breslau, January 24, 1679, (or, according to some authorities, 1674.) After he had studied for some years in the College of Breslau, he entered the University of Jena in 1699. He devoted himself to the exact sciences, and began at an early age to meditate the reform of practical philosophy by the application of mathematical methods. About 1701 he passed from Jena to Leipsic, where he took his degree in philosophy, and delivered lectures. He became acquainted with Leibnitz, who exercised considerable influence over him. In 1707 he was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Halle. He published "Thoughts on the Powers of the Human Mind," (1712,) and "Elements of Universal Science," ("Elementa Matheseos universæ," 1713–15.)

His peace was disturbed by the intrigues of the professors of theology, who censured his doctrines as dangerous to religion and morality. Instigated by these adversaries, among whom Joachim Lange was especially violent, the King of Prussia removed Wolf from his chair in 1723, and banished him from the kingdom. Before that year he had published "Rational Thoughts on God, the World, and the Human Soul," (1720,) "Thoughts on the Search after Happiness," (1720,) and other works He was professor of mathematics and philosophy at Marburg for eighteen years, (1723–41.) During this period he published a number of works, among which are a celebrated "Treatise on Logic," ("Philosophia Rationalis, sive Logica methodo Scientifica pertractata," 1728,) "Primitive Philosophy, or Ontology," ("Philosophia prima, sive Ontologia," 1730,) "Moral Philosophy, or Ethics," ("Philosophia moralis, sive Ethica," 1732,) "Rational Psychology," ("Psychologia rationalis," 1734,) and "Universal Practical Philosophy," ("Philosophia practica universalis," 2 vols., 1738–39.) About 1733 he was invited by the king to return to Halle. He declined to change his position until the accession of Frederick the Great, (1740,) when he resumed his professorship at Halle. He was appointed privy councillor and professor of international law. Among his later works were "The Law of Nature," ("Jus Naturæ," 8 vols., 1740–49,) and "The Law of Nations," ("Jus Gentium," 1749.) He had married Catherine Marie Brandisin in 1716, and had several children. As a philosopher, he developed and popularized the doctrines of Leibnitz, his mind being methodizing rather than creative. Died in April, 1754.

See STIEBRITZ, "Nachricht von Wolf's Leben und Ende," 1754. GOTTSCHED, "Historische Lobschrift auf C. Wolf," 1755; WUTTKE, "C. Wolf's eigene Lebensbeschreibung," 1841; C. F. BAUMEISTER, "Vita, Fata et Scripta C. Wolfii," 1739; FONTENELLE, "Éloges."

Wolfart, ẃol'fȧrt, (PETER,) a German medical writer, born at Hanau in 1675; died in 1726.

Wolfe, wo͝olf, (CHARLES,) an Irish clergyman and poet, born at Dublin in 1791. He studied in the university of his native city, took the degree of B.A. in 1814, and in 1817 was ordained. He died in 1823, of consumption, at the early age of thirty-one. His works were published in 1825, under the title of "Remains of the Late Rev. Charles Wolfe," etc.: they consist of sermons, prose sketches, and lyric poems of great beauty. Among the last-named is his "Burial of Sir John Moore," which is esteemed one of the finest productions of the kind in the language.

Wolfe, (JAMES,) a celebrated English officer, born in Kent in 1726. He served with great distinction in Germany in the early campaigns of the Seven Years' war, and had a prominent part in the capture of Louisburg from the French in 1758. He was appointed in 1759 to command the land-forces in the expedition against the French in Canada, having been previously made major-general. After several ineffectual attempts to drive the French army from their position near Quebec, he at length succeeded in ascending the Heights of Abraham, commanding that city, and, in the battle which ensued, gained a decisive victory over the enemy. He was, however, mortally wounded in the action, dying on the field of battle immediately after he was informed of the result. His opponent, General Montcalm, also fell in this engagement, and the French lost their possessions in Canada.

Wolff. See WOLF.

Wolff, ŵolf, (ALBERT,) a German sculptor, born at Neu-Strelitz, November 14, 1814. He was a pupil of Rauch, and in 1856 was made a professor in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin. His best works are regarded as model examples of the classic style. Died in 1892.

Wolff, ŵolf, (EMIL,) a German sculptor of high reputation, born in Berlin in 1802, resided many years in Rome. He executed a number of portrait-busts and mythological subjects. Among the former are those of Niebuhr and Prince Albert. Died September 29, 1879.

Wolff, wo͝olf, (JOSEPH,) a converted Jew and traveller, born about 1795. He was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church about 1838. He performed a journey to Bokhara, of which he published a narrative. He wrote other works. Died in 1862.

See "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1861.

Wolff, (OSKAR LUDWIG BERNHARD,) a popular German writer, born at Altona in 1799, was the author of numerous tales, romances, and satirical sketches. Among these we may name "The Natural History of German Students," and "Poetical Home Treasure of the German People." Died in 1851.

Wolff, (PIUS ALEXANDER,) a celebrated German actor and dramatic writer, born at Augsburg in 1782. He excelled particularly as a tragedian, and his representations of Hamlet, Orestes, Max Piccolomini, and Tasso were unsurpassed. He was the author of "Caesareo," and other comedies, and a drama entitled "Preciosa," which forms the text of one of Von Weber's operas. Died in 1828.

Wolff, (WILHELM,) a German sculptor, known also as THIERWOLFF, (tēr'ŵolf,) was born at Fehrbellin, in Brandenburg, April 6, 1816. He is noted for his animal-sculptures.

Wolffhart. See LYCOSTHENES.

Wölffl or **Woelffl,** ŵölf'l, (JOSEPH,) an eminent German composer and pianist, born at Salzburg in 1772, was a pupil of Michael Haydn and Leopold Mozart. In 1795 he visited Vienna, where he was received with enthusiasm, and subsequently resided for a time in Paris as music-teacher to the empress Josephine. He died in London about 1812. His compositions are chiefly operas, and pieces for the piano. As a pianist, he was regarded as scarcely inferior to Beethoven.

Wolfgang, wo͝olf'gang, [Ger. pron. ŵolf'gȧng,] Prince of Anhalt, a German Reformer and adherent of Luther, was born in 1492. Having taken up arms against the Imperialists, he was outlawed by the emperor Charles V. in 1547. Died in 1566.

Wolfius. See WOLF.

Wolfram von Eschenbach. See ESCHENBACH, VON.

Wolfter, ŵolf'tẹr, (PETER,) a German historian, born at Mannheim in 1758. He wrote on the history of the German empire. Died in 1805.

Wolgemuth. See WOHLGEMUTH.

Wolke, ŵol'kẹh, (CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,) a German teacher and educational writer, born at Jever in 1741; died in 1825.

Wollaston, wo͝ol'ȧs-tọn, (WILLIAM,) an English writer on ethics and theology, was born in Staffordshire in 1659. He studied at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A.M. in 1681. His principal work, entitled "The Religion of Nature Delineated," (1724.) obtained extensive popularity, and was translated into French. He also wrote a number of critical, philosophical, and theological treatises. Died in 1724.

See "Biographia Britannica;" CLARKE, "Life of Wollaston," prefixed to his edition of "The Religion of Nature."

Wollaston, (WILLIAM HYDE,) an eminent English chemist and natural philosopher, born in London in 1766. He was a son of Francis Wollaston, an astronomer, who was a grandson of William, noticed above. Having been educated at Cambridge, he studied medicine, and took the degree of M.D. in 1793; but he soon renounced the practice of medicine, and devoted himself to scientific researches. He was chosen secretary of the Royal Society in 1806, and president of the same in 1820. He invented the reflecting goniometer, by which the angles of crystals are measured, and the camera lucida, (1812.) About 1802 he verified the laws of double refraction in Iceland spar, announced by Huyghens, and wrote a treatise "On the Oblique Refraction of Iceland Crystal." He acquired wealth by the manufacture of platinum by an improved method, having been the first who reduced that metal into ingots in a state of purity. About 1805 he discovered the metals palladium and rhodium. He contributed thirty-eight memoirs to the "Philosophical Transactions." The identity of galvanism with common electricity was first demonstrated by Dr. Wollaston. He was a very skilful experimenter and accurate observer. Among his valuable inventions is a chemical sliding-rule, by which the equivalents of substances are readily ascertained, and an ingenious method of rendering platinum malleable. The latter was published just before his death. Died in December, 1828.

See G. MOLL, "De Dood van Dr. W. H. Wollaston;" THOMSON, "History of Chemistry;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale;" "British Quarterly Review" for August, 1846.

Wolle, ŵol'lẹh, (CHRISTOPH,) a German writer on theology, born at Leipsic in 1700, was well versed in the Oriental languages. Died in 1761.

Wolle, (PETER,) a bishop, born in Saint John, Danish West Indies, January 5, 1792. He was educated in Pennsylvania, and about 1830 became a bishop of the Moravian Church. Died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1871.

Wolleb, ŵol'lẹp, [Lat. WOLLE'BIUS,] (JOHANN,) a Swiss divine, born at Bâle in 1536. He was professor in the University of Bâle, and wrote a work entitled "Summary of Theology," ("Compendium Theologiæ,") which is highly commended. Died in 1626.

Wollebius. See WOLLEB.

Wöllner or **Woellner, von,** fon ŵöl'nẹr, (JOHANN CHRISTIAN,) a Prussian statesman, born at Dövritz about 1730. He was ennobled by Frederick William II. in 1786, and was appointed minister of state and justice, and director of ecclesiastic affairs, in 1788. He insisted on rigid orthodoxy in the clergy. Died in 1800.

Wollstonecraft, wo͝ol'stọn-krȧft, (MARY,) afterwards MRS. GODWIN, a celebrated English authoress, born in 1759. There is some doubt as to the place of her birth; but her parents removed to the vicinity of London when she was about sixteen years old. Owing to the poverty of her family, and the violent temper of her father, her early training, both moral and intellectual, was very defective. Having by her own exertions fitted herself to be a teacher, she opened a school at Islington in 1783, in which she was assisted by two sisters and an intimate friend. In 1786 she published her first work, entitled "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters." She next translated into English Salzmann's "Elements of Morality," and Lavater's "Physiognomy." In 1791 she wrote an answer to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution," which was soon followed by her "Vindication of the Rights of Woman." In 1792 she visited Paris, where she wrote "A Moral and Historical View of the French Revolution." About this time she formed an unfortunate attachment to an American named Imlay, and, in consequence of his desertion, twice attempted to destroy herself. In 1795, having business in Norway, she travelled in that country and in Sweden, and, on her return, published "Letters from Norway." This work shows great shrewdness and powers of observation, and contains many fine descriptive passages. Mary Wollstonecraft was married to Godwin, the celebrated novelist, in 1796, and died in 1797, after giving birth to a daughter, who became the wife of the poet Shelley.

See WILLIAM GODWIN, "Life of Mary Godwin;" MRS. ELWOOD, "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century," vol. ii., (1843;) "Monthly Review" for June, 1792, April, 1795, and July, 1796.

Wolmar, ŵol'mȧr, or **Volkmar,** volk'mȧr, (MELCHIOR,) a Swiss jurist and Hellenist, born at Rothweil about 1497. He was professor of law at Tübingen, and taught Greek to Calvin. Died in 1561.

Wolowski, vo-lov'skee, (LEWIS FRANCIS MICHAEL RAYMOND,) a political economist, born at Warsaw in 1810; died at Gisors, August 14, 1876.

Wolseley, wo͝olz'le, (Sir GARNET JOSEPH,) LORD, a British general, was born at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin, Ireland, June 4, 1833. He entered the army as an ensign in 1852, and served with great distinction in Burmah, the Crimea, at Lucknow, in China, and in the Manitoba rebellion of 1867, which last he suppressed. He was knighted in 1870, and subsequently commanded in the Ashantee war, in Cape Colony and Cyprus, was governor of Natal and the Transvaal, and in 1882 won the victory of Tell-el-Kebir in Egypt. For this he was gazetted full general and made a baron. After the Soudan campaign of 1884–85 he was created viscount, was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland in 1890, made field-marshal in 1894, and succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief of the army in 1895. Lord Roberts succeeded him in this office in 1900. He was the author of several works of literature. Died March 25, 1913.

Wolsey, wo͝ol'ze, (THOMAS,) a celebrated English courtier and cardinal, born at Ipswich in 1471. His origin was rather obscure. According to a doubtful tradition, he was the son of a butcher. He was educated at Magdalene College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of B.A. at the early age of fifteen. He was elected a Fellow of his college, was ordained a priest, and was presented to the living of Lymington in 1500. Soon after that date he became chaplain to Henry VII., and was sent on a delicate mission to the emperor Maximilian, which he performed with great celerity and success. He obtained in 1508 the lucrative place of Dean of Lincoln. Soon after the accession of Henry VIII., Wolsey's patron Bishop Fox procured his appointment as royal almoner. Having excellent qualifications for a courtier, he gained the special favour of the young king, and was rapidly promoted. He became Canon of Windsor in 1511, Dean of York and Bishop of Tournay in 1513, Bishop of Lincoln in March, 1514, Archbishop of York in September, 1514, and cardinal in 1515. About the end of the last-named year he was appointed chancellor. He was now the prime favourite and chief minister of Henry VIII. In his style of living he displayed a princely magnificence. He had superior talents for business, and understood the public interests, which he seems to have promoted except when they interfered with his ambition. His favour and influence were courted by Charles V. and Francis I. when they became (1519) competitors for the imperial crown. Wolsey aspired to the papacy, and was a candidate for it at the death of Leo X., in 1522. When he was defeated, he showed his resentment against Charles V. because that monarch failed to support his pretensions. He built a grand palace at Hampton Court, which he presented to Henry VIII.

"The numerous enemies," says Hume, "whom Wolsey's sudden elevation, his aspiring character, and his haughty deportment had raised him, served only to rivet him faster in Henry's confidence. . . . That artful prelate likewise, well acquainted with the king's imperious temper, concealed from him the absolute ascendant which he had acquired, and, while he secretly directed all public councils, he ever pretended a blind submission to the will and authority of his master." ("History of England," vol. iii.) In 1523 he was appointed legate of the pope for life. Wolsey fortified the king's scruples in relation to his marriage with Queen Catherine, partly with a view of promoting a breach with Charles V.; but he lost the favour of Henry, probably because he failed to gain the pope's consent to the divorce of Catherine. The enmity of Anne Boleyn also contributed to his fall. In October, 1529, the great seal was taken from him. An indictment was laid against him that he had procured bulls from Rome, contrary to a statute of Richard II. The court pronounced against him a sentence by which his lands and goods were forfeited; but Henry granted him a pardon for all offences. He was soon after again arrested on a charge of treason; but before his trial began he died, at Leicester Abbey, in November, 1530.

See T. STOREE, "Life of Thomas Wolsey," 1599; G. CAVENDISH, "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," 1641; FIDDES, "Life of Cardinal Wolsey," 1724; J. GROVE, "History of Cardinal Wolsey," 4 vols., 1742–44; J. GALT, "Life and Administration of Wolsey," 1812.

Woltmann, von, fon ẘolt'mân, (KARL LUDWIG,) a German historian, born at Oldenburg in 1770. He published a "History of Great Britain," (1799,) a "History of the Peace of Westphalia," (1809,) a continuation of Schiller's "Thirty Years' War," and other works. Died in 1817.

His wife, CAROLINE VON WOLTMANN, originally named STOSCH, (stosh,) was the author of several historical and fictitious compositions. Died in 1847.

Wolzogen, ẘolt-so'ge̱n, (JOHANN LUDWIG,) a German Socinian writer, born in Austria in 1596; died near Breslau in 1658.

Wolzogen, van, vân wol-zo'ge̱n or wol-zo'he̱n, (LOUIS,) a Dutch theologian, born at Amersfort in 1632. He preached at Amsterdam in the Walloon church, and wrote several theological works. Died in 1690.

Wolzogen, von, fon ẘolt-so'ge̱n, (JUSTUS LUDWIG,) BARON, a Prussian general, born at Meiningen in 1773, was a step-son of Karoline von Wolzogen, noticed below. He served against the French in the principal campaigns from 1807 to 1815, and obtained the rank of general of infantry. Died in 1845.

Wolzogen, von, (KAROLINE,) a German writer, born at Rudolstadt in 1763. Her original name was LENGSFELD, and she was a sister-in-law of the celebrated Schiller. She published in 1798 a romance entitled "Agnes von Lilien," which was received with great favour. Her "Life of Schiller, drawn from the Recollections of his Family," etc., came out in 1830, in 2 vols. It gives a highly interesting and truthful delineation of the life and character of that great poet. Died in 1847.

Womock, woo'mọk, or **Wo'mack,** (LAWRENCE,) an English theologian, born in Norfolk in 1612. He took an active part in the controversies of the time, and wrote against the Puritans and the nonconformists. He became Bishop of Saint David's in 1683. Died in 1685.

Wood, (ALPHONSO,) an American botanist, born at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, September 17, 1810. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1834, was president of the Ohio Female College, 1851–57, and held professorships in Terre Haute, Indiana, and elsewhere. He published several works on botany, of which the principal was a very popular "Class-Book of Botany," (1845.) Died January 4, 1881.

Wood, (Sir ANDREW,) an able Scottish admiral, born about 1455. He fought against the English. Died about 1540.

See CHAMBERS, "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," (Supplement.)

Wood, (ANTHONY À,) an English antiquarian writer, born at Oxford in 1632. He studied at Merton College, and attained great proficiency in music and the science of heraldry. He was the author of the "History and Antiquities of Oxford," translated into Latin by Dr. Fell, (1674,) and "Athenæ Oxonienses, an Exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the University of Oxford from 1500 to 1695," etc. Died in 1695.

See R. RAWLINSON, "Life of Anthony à Wood," 1711.

Wood, (Sir CHARLES,) G.C.B., an English statesman, born at Pontefract in 1800. He studied at Orie. College, Oxford, was elected to Parliament for Great Grimsby in 1826, and returned for Wareham in 1831. He was afterwards successively secretary to the treasury and to the admiralty, and in 1846 became chancellor of the exchequer. He resigned in 1852. He was appointed secretary of state for India in 1859, and in 1866 was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax. Died in 1885.

Wood, (DE VOLSON,) an American engineer and physicist, born at Smyrna, New York, June 1, 1832, was educated at the Albany Normal School and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, graduating in 1857. He was professor of engineering at the University of Michigan, 1857–72, and later until his death professor at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. Among his works are "Resistance of Materials," (1871,) "On Bridges and Roofs," (1873,) "Analytical Mechanics," (1876,) "Elementary Mechanics," (1878,) "Co-ordinate Geometry," (1879,) etc. Died June 27, 1897.

Wood, (Ellen,) (known as Mrs. Henry Wood,) an English novelist, born near Worcester about 1820. Her maiden name was Price. Among her works are "Danebury House," (1860,) "East Lynne," (1861,) "A Life's Secret," (1867,) "Johnny Ludlow," (1880,) "About Ourselves," (1883,) etc. She also edited "The Argosy," a monthly magazine. Some of her books appeared under the pseudonym of Johnny Ludlow. Died in 1887.

Wood, (Fernando,) an American politician, born in Philadelphia about 1812. He became a merchant of New York City, was elected to Congress by the Democrats in 1841, and was chosen mayor of New York in 1854. He was re-elected mayor, and in January, 1861, recommended that New York should secede and become a free city. He was re-elected to Congress in 1868, and was continued a member until his death, Feb. 13, 1881.

Wood, (George B.,) M.D., LL.D., an eminent American physician and medical writer, was born in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1797. His parents were Friends; his great-grandfather, Richard Wood, was a county judge in 1748. The education of Dr. Wood was begun in the city of New York. In 1815 he graduated with the first honours in the academical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph Parrish, and took the degree of M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. He delivered in 1820 a course of lectures on chemistry, and was appointed in 1822 to the chair of chemistry, and in 1831 to that of materia medica, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1835 he was elected professor of materia medica and pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania, a position which he filled with great distinction for fifteen years. In 1850 he was transferred to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in the same institution. He resigned this position in 1860. As a lecturer, Dr. Wood was eminently successful. While filling the chair of materia medica at the university, he procured and exhibited to the students, at great expense, many living specimens of rare tropical and other exotic plants which he had occasion to treat of in his lectures; and he doubtless did more than any other individual of his time to advance the interests and reputation of the institution with which he was connected. In 1865 he endowed an auxiliary faculty of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, composed of five chairs: namely,—1. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; 2. Botany; 3. Mineralogy and Geology; 4. Hygiene; 5. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology; the incumbent of each chair being required to deliver, during the months of April, May, and June, not less than thirty-four lectures every year.

Among Dr. Wood's various publications we may name a "History of the University of Pennsylvania," (1827,) a "Treatise on the Practice of Medicine," (2 vols., 1847,) which has passed through numerous editions, and has been adopted as a text-book in the medical department of the University of Edinburgh, and a "Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology," etc., (2 vols., 1856.) In addition to the above, he prepared, conjointly with Dr. Franklin Bache, in 1830, a "Pharmacopœia," which was adopted, with slight alterations made under the superintendence of its authors, by the national convention of physicians assembled for that purpose, and which became the basis of the present "United States Pharmacopœia;" and the "United States Dispensatory," (first published in 1833.) Of the latter admirable work the first idea was suggested by Dr. Wood, who also wrote about two-thirds of the original edition, and he had the entire superintendence of an edition published subsequent to the death of Dr. Bache. Nearly 150,000 copies of this book were sold during the lifetime of Dr. Wood. In 1859 Dr. Wood was elected president of the American Philosophical Society. Died March 30, 1879.

Wood, (Sir Henry Evelyn,) a British soldier, born at Cressing, in Essex, in 1838. He entered the navy in 1852, and was badly wounded in the Crimean war, during which he joined the army. He afterwards served with great distinction in India, in Ashantee, and in Zululand, and in 1879 was made a brigadier. In 1882 he became commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. He was made adjutant-general of the army 1897. Died 1919.

Wood, (Horatio C.,) an American physician, born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1841. He graduated as M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and was appointed to professorships of medical botany and of nervous diseases in that institution. His writings include an "Essay on Thermic Fever, or Sunstroke," (1872,) "The Fresh-Water Algæ of North America," (1873,) "A Study of Fever," (1875,) and "A Treatise on Therapeutics, comprising Materia Medica and Toxicology," (1875; 11th ed., 1900,) besides many papers on physiology, therapeutics, pathology, botany, and other branches of science.

Wood, (James,) an American soldier and statesman, born in Virginia in 1740. He was a delegate to the Virginia Convention of 1776, and the same year was appointed a colonel in the Virginia militia. He was governor of the State from 1796 to 1799. Died in 1813.

Wood, (James Frederic,) D.D., an American archbishop, born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1813, of English Quaker parents. He was educated in England, but returned to America, entered a business life, and became a bank-cashier in Cincinnati. In 1836 he was converted to the Roman Catholic faith. He studied seven years at Rome, and became a priest. In 1857 he was raised to the episcopate, as coadjutor to Bishop Neumann of Philadelphia, becoming the diocesan in 1860. In 1875 his see was made archiepiscopal. Died June 20, 1883.

Wood, (Jethro,) distinguished as the inventor of a greatly-improved form of the cast-iron plough, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1774. He is said to have commenced forming models of ploughs when he was a boy. In 1819 he completed his great invention, which, by its simple construction, its cheapness, and its efficiency, soon superseded the old style of ploughs throughout the United States. Mr. Wood resided in Cayuga county, New York, where he died in 1834.

Wood, (Rev. John George,) an English naturalist, born in London in 1827. He published, besides other works, "Common Objects of the Sea-Shore," (1857,) "The Illustrated Natural History," (1859–63,) "Popular Natural History," "Man and Beast Here and Hereafter," and "Insects Abroad." Died March 3, 1889.

Wood, (John Turtle,) an English explorer, born at Hackney, February 13, 1821. He was bred an architect, and for a time was employed in building railways in Asia Minor. He laboured from 1863 to 1874 in exploring the ruins of Ephesus. His principal published work is "Ephesus," (1875.) Died March 25, 1890.

Wood, (Leonard,) an American soldier, born at Winchester, New Hampshire, in 1860. He studied medicine at Harvard, became an army surgeon, and in 1898 recruited a cavalry regiment of "Rough Riders," which he led with much credit at the battles of Los Guasimas and San Juan, and in which Theodore Roosevelt succeeded him as colonel. He was appointed military governor of Cuba 1899–1902, was made major-general in the regular army in 1903, served in the Philippines 1903–08, became chief of staff 1910–14, and commanded the Department of the East 1914–17. He was largely responsible for establishment, before the United States entered the World War, of the Plattsburg Citizen Training Camps, as a measure of preparedness. He commanded the Southeastern Department 1918–19, was a prominent candidate for the Republican presidential nomination 1920, and was Governor of the Philippines from 1921 until his death, Aug. 7, 1927.

Wood, (Robert,) an eminent archæologist, known also as Palmyra Wood, was born in the County of Meath, Ireland, in 1716. Died 1771.

Wood, (Thomas Jefferson,) an American general, born in Kentucky about 1825, graduated at West Point in 1845. He was appointed a brigadier-general of Union volunteers about October, 1861. He commanded a division at the battle of Stone River, which ended January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20 of the same year. He served under General Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, May–August, and commanded a corps at the great battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Retired, as major-general, in 1868. D. 1906.

Wood, (THOMAS WATERMAN,) an American genre painter, born in Montpelier, Vermont, November 12, 1823. He studied his profession in Boston, New York, and various European art centres. He attained success in water-colours as well as in oil-painting, and was for several years president of the American Water-Colour Society. In 1891 he was elected president of the National Academy of Design. Among his more noted works are "Contraband Recruit and Veteran," (1865,) "The Village Post-Office," (1874,) "The Quack Doctor," (1879,) and "Uncle Ned and I," (1882.) D. 1903.

Wood, (WILLIAM MAXWELL,) M.D., an American author, born in Baltimore, May 27, 1809. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Maryland in 1829, and became a navy-surgeon, rising to be surgeon-general, 1871–72, after which he was retired. He published "Wanderings and Sketches," (1849,) "A Shoulder to the Wheel of Progress," and "Fankwei," (1859.) Died March 1, 1880.

Wood, (Sir WILLIAM PAGE,) Lord Hatherley, an English lawyer, born probably in London in 1801. He graduated with honour at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1827. About 1847 he was returned to Parliament for the city of Oxford as a Liberal. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1851, and a vice-chancellor in December, 1852. He had been for some time lord justice of appeal when he was appointed lord chancellor by Mr. Gladstone, in December, 1868. Died July 10, 1881.

Wood'all, (wŏŏd'ăl,) (JOHN,) an English surgeon, born about 1556, wrote a treatise "On the Plague," "The Surgeon's Mate," a description of the diseases of sailors, and other works. He became surgeon to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital.

Wood'ber-ry, (GEORGE EDWARD,) an American author, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, May 12, 1855. He graduated at Harvard College in 1877, and was professor of English in the State University of Nebraska, 1877–78 and 1880–82, and of Comparative Literature at Columbia 1891–1904. Published a "History of Wood-Engraving," (1883,) "The North Shore Watch, a Threnody," (1883,) a "Life of E. A. Poe," (1884,) etc.

Wood'bridge, (BENJAMIN,) an English theologian, born in 1622, graduated at Harvard College in 1642. Preached at Newbury, (England,) from which he was ejected in 1662. Wrote several works. Died in 1684.

Wood'bridge, (TIMOTHY,) a blind American preacher, born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1784, was a grandson of Jonathan Edwards. Was minister of the Presbyterian church of Spencertown, Columbia county, New York, from 1818 to 1851. Died in 1862.

Woodbridge, (WILLIAM CHANNING,) an American educational writer, born at Medford, Massachusetts, in 1794. He published, conjointly with Mrs. Willard, a "Universal Geography," "Letters from Hofwyl," describing Pestalozzi's system of school instruction, and other works. Died in 1845.

Woodbury, wŏŏd'bẹr-e, (DANIEL P.,) an American general and engineer, born in New Hampshire, graduated at West Point in 1836. He became a captain of engineers in 1853, and commanded the engineer brigade of the army of the Potomac in 1862. He died of fever, at Key West, in August, 1864, aged fifty-one. His "Theory of Arches" is a standard treatise of high value.

Woodbury, (LEVI,) an American jurist and statesman, born at Francestown, New Hampshire, in December, 1789. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was appointed a judge of the superior court in 1817, settled at Portsmouth in 1819, and was elected Governor of New Hampshire in 1823. He was a Senator of the United States from 1825 to 1831, and was appointed secretary of the navy about April of that year. In June or July, 1834, he became secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Jackson. He continued to fill that office under Mr. Van Buren until March, 1841; he was elected a Senator of the United States for New Hampshire in that year. He voted against the repeal of the Sub-Treasury act, and for the annexation of Texas to the Union, (1844.) About the end of 1845 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the United States, in place of Joseph Story. He died at Portsmouth in September, 1851. A collection of his "Political, Judicial, and Literary Writings" was published in 3 vols., (1852.)

Woodd, wŏŏd, (BASIL,) an English clergyman, born in Surrey in 1760, was rector of Saint Peter's, Cornhill. He published "Advice to Youth," and other works. Died in 1831.

Wood'de-son, (RICHARD,) an eminent English jurist and legal writer, born in Surrey in 1745. He studied at Oxford, where he succeeded Sir Robert Chambers as Vinerian professor of law. He published "Elements of Jurisprudence," etc., (1783,) "A Systematical View of the Laws of England," etc., (1792,) and a "Brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature," (1799,) which are esteemed standard works. Died in 1822.

Wood'fall, (HENRY SAMPSON,) an English journalist, was editor of the "Public Advertiser" at the time the "Letters of Junius" appeared in its columns. He was distinguished for his retentive memory and his extraordinary talents as a reporter, and he is said to have written "sixteen columns after having sat in a crowded gallery for as many hours without an interval of rest." Died in 1803. His brother WILLIAM was editor successively of "The London Packet," "The Morning Chronicle," and "The Diary."

Wood'house, (ROBERT,) an English astronomer and mathematician, born at Norwich in 1773. He became Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge in 1820, and Plumian professor of astronomy in 1822. He wrote, besides other works, "The Principles of Analytical Calculation," (1803,) a "Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems," (1810,) and a "Treatise on Physical Astronomy," (2 vols., 1812–18,) which is highly esteemed. He was appointed superintendent of the Observatory in 1824. Died in 1827.

Woods, (KATHARINE PEARSON,) an American author, born at Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1853. She attracted wide attention by her Socialist novel "Metzerott, Shoemaker," which was followed by several others. She died in 1923.

Woods, (LEONARD,) D.D., an American divine, born at Princeton, Massachusetts, in 1774. He graduated at Harvard College, and was appointed in 1808 professor of theology in Andover Theological Seminary, which post he occupied for nearly forty years. He was an active member of the American Tract Society, the Temperance Society, and other similar institutions. Died in 1854. His son, of the same name, (born 1807, died 1878,) became in 1839 president of Bowdoin College, and translated from the German Knapp's "Lectures on Christian Theology."

Woods, (MARGARET LOUISA,) an English novelist, born at Rugby in 1856, daughter of the Dean of Westminster. She wrote "A Village Tragedy" and other novels, also "Lyrics and Ballads."

Woods, (WILLIAM B.,) LL.D., an American jurist, born at Newark, Ohio, August 25, 1824. He graduated at Yale College in 1845, was Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, 1858–59, entered the United States volunteer service in 1861, and attained the rank of major-general. He was chancellor of the University of Alabama, 1868–69, a United States circuit-court judge in Alabama, 1869–80, and in 1880 was made a justice of the United States Supreme Court. He is the author of "Woods' Reports," (4 vols.) Died May 14, 1887.

Woodville, (ANTHONY.) See RIVERS, EARL OF.

Woodville or Wydeville, (ELIZABETH.) See ELIZABETH WOODVILLE.

Woodville, wŏŏd'vil, (WILLIAM,) an English physician, born at Cockermouth in 1752. He took his degree at Edinburgh, and afterwards settled in London, where he was appointed physician to the Smallpox Hospital. He published a valuable work entitled "Medical Botany," (4 vols. 4to, 1790.) He also wrote a "History of the Smallpox in Great Britain," (unfinished.) Died in 1805.

Wood'ward, (AUBERTINE,) an American translator and authoress, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania September 27, 1841. She translated novels from Cher-

buliez, Robert Bayer, Kristoffer Jansen, etc., and published "Echoes from Mistland," (1877,) from the Nibelungen Lied. Her pseudonym is AUBER FORESTIER.

Wood'ward, (BERNARD BOLINGBROKE,) an English historian, born at Norwich in 1816. He wrote a "History of Wales," (1851,) a "History of America," and other works. Died October 12, 1869.

Woodward, (HENRY,) an English comedian, born at London in 1717. He published several dramatic pieces. Died in 1777.

Woodward, (HENRY,) an English geologist, born at Norwich in 1832. He entered the British Museum in 1858, became keeper of its geological department in 1880, was founder of the Malacological Society, and its president 1893–95, president of the Geological Society 1894–96, president of the Palæontological Society after 1896, editor of the "Geological Magazine" 1864–98.

Woodward, (JOHN,) an English geologist, physician, and antiquary, born in Derbyshire in 1665. He published in 1695 "A Natural History of the Earth," containing the results of his observations during a scientific tour in England. This work, which presented new and important truths in relation to geology, was received with great favour, though the errors it contains excited considerable opposition. Dr. Woodward became professor of medicine at Gresham College. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. His other principal works are "An Account of Roman Urns and other Antiquities lately dug up near Bishopsgate," (1707,) and an "Attempt towards a Natural History of the Fossils of England." The latter came out after his death, which occurred in 1728.

Wood'ward, (JOSEPH JANVIER,) M.D., an American scientist, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He graduated at the Philadelphia High School in 1850, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1853. He entered the United States army as assistant surgeon in 1861, and rose to be surgeon and brevet lieutenant-colonel. He became distinguished as a microscopist and histologist, prepared the "Medical History of the Rebellion," and had charge of the records and pension division of the surgeon-general's office, and of the microscopical and comparative anatomy sections in the Army Medical Museum. Died near Philadelphia, August 18, 1884.

Woodward, (SAMUEL P.,) an English geologist, a brother of Bernard B. Woodward, noticed above, born at Norwich in 1821, was a son of Samuel Woodward, author. He was appointed professor of botany and geology in the Royal Agricultural College in 1845. He contributed to several scientific periodicals, and published a "Manual of Recent and Fossil Shells," (1851–56.) Died in 1865.

Wood'worth, (SAMUEL,) an American journalist and poet, born at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1785. In 1823 he founded, conjointly with George P. Morris, the "New York Mirror." He was the author of a number of lyrics, one of which, entitled "The Old Oaken Bucket," has been very popular. Died in 1842.

Wool, (JOHN E.,) an American general, born at Newburg, New York, in 1789. He entered the army in April, 1812, and served as captain at Queenstown in October of that year. He became inspector-general of the army in 1821, and obtained the rank of brigadier-general in 1841. He served with distinction at the battle of Buena Vista, February, 1847. In 1854 he was appointed commander of the department of the Pacific. He took command of Fortress Monroe and the department of Virginia, August 16, 1861, and occupied Norfolk, May 10, 1862. He was promoted to be a major-general of the regular army, May 16, 1862. Died in 1869.

Wool'lett, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English engraver, born in Kent in 1735. His landscapes, both etched and engraved, are ranked among the most exquisite works of the kind; his engravings of the "Death of General Wolfe" and the "Battle of the Hogue," after West, are also esteemed master-pieces. Among his best landscapes we may name "Jacob and Laban" and "Roman Ruins," after Claude Lorrain, and "Cicero at his Villa," "Apollo and the Seasons," and "Phaeton," after Wilson. He died in 1785, and a monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

Wool'man, (JOHN,) an American Quaker preacher and eminent philanthropist, born in Northampton, near Burlington, New Jersey, in 1720. The cruelties inseparable from negro slavery early made a deep impression on his mind, and he laboured long and zealously to convince the people of the colonies, and especially those of his own religious persuasion, of the iniquity of holding their fellow-beings in bondage; and his influence doubtless contributed far more than that of any other individual towards inducing the Society of Friends to pass regulations forbidding their members either to hold slaves themselves or in any way to encourage that iniquitous practice in others. Woolman worked at the trade of a tailor, and was a rare example of conscientiousness, self-denial, humility, and benevolence. Among his principal works are "Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes," (1754,) "Considerations on the True Harmony of Mankind," (1770,) "The Journal of the Life and Travels of John Woolman in the Service of the Gospel," (1774–75,) and "A Word of Remembrance and Caution to the Rich," (Dublin, 1793.) Died at York, in England, in 1772. The sensibility, the loving spirit, and the beautiful simplicity of character evinced in the writings of Woolman have often attracted the admiration of those who were far from endorsing the peculiar views of the Society of Friends. Charles Lamb says, "Get the writings of John Woolman by heart, and love the early Quakers." ("Essays of Elia.")

Wool'ner, (THOMAS,) an eminent English sculptor, born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, December 17, 1825. He began to work at sculpture when a boy. He executed a large number of fine classical and other groups and figures; but his greatest fame was won by his admirable and very numerous portrait-busts. His collection of poems, called "My Beautiful Lady," (1863,) has been several times reprinted. Died October 7, 1892.

Woolsey, wo͝ol'se, (MELANCTHON TAYLOR,) a naval officer, born in the State of New York in 1782, became commander of the Constellation in 1825. Died 1838.

Woolsey, (SARAH CHAUNCEY.) See COOLIDGE, (SUSAN.)

Woolsey, (THEODORE DWIGHT,) D.D., LL.D., an eminent American scholar, a nephew of President Dwight, was born in the city of New York the 31st of October, 1801. He graduated at Yale College in 1820. He afterwards studied theology at Princeton, and the Greek language in Germany. He was appointed in 1831 professor of Greek in Yale College, of which he was elected president in 1846, as successor to Dr. Day, and filled this high position with distinguished ability until his resignation in 1871. He prepared as text-books the following Greek classics, to which he added valuable notes: "The Alcestis of Euripides," (first published in 1833,) "The Antigone of Sophocles," (1835,) "The Electra of Sophocles," (1837,) "The Prometheus of Æschylus," (1837,) and "The Gorgias of Plato," (1842.) He also published an excellent "Introduction to the Study of International Law," a volume entitled "Essays on Divorce," etc., "The Religion of the Past and the Future," and many sermons, discourses, and occasional papers. In 1874 he re-edited a part of the writings of Dr. Francis Lieber. Died July 1, 1889.

Wool'son, (ABBA GOOLD,) an American poetess and miscellaneous writer, born at Windham, Maine, in 1838. She published "Woman in American Society," "Dress Reform," and "Browsings Among Books," and contributed articles in prose and verse to the leading periodicals. Died 1921.

Woolson, (CONSTANCE FENIMORE,) an American novelist, born at Claremont, N.H., about 1848. She removed in childhood to Cleveland, Ohio, lived in the Southern States, (1873–79,) and in 1879 removed to England. Her principal books are "Castle Nowhere," (1875,) "Rodman the Keeper," (1880,) "Anne," (1882,) "For the Major," (1883,) "East Angels," (1886,) and "Horace Chase," (1894.) Died in Venice, Jan. 24, 1894.

Wool'ston, (THOMAS,) an English theological writer, was born at Northampton in 1669. He published in

1705 "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion against the Jews and Gentiles Revived," which was followed by several other works in favour of an allegorical interpretation of the Scriptures. For his "Six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ," he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Died in 1733.

Woos'ter, (wŏŏs'ter,) (DAVID,) an American general of the Revolution, born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1710. He served against the French, and subsequently rose to be major-general in the Continental army. He was mortally wounded in battle near Ridgefield in 1777.

Woo-Wang or **Wou-Wang**, woo'wăng', the founder of the Chinese dynasty of Chow, (or Tcheou,) was born about 1169 B.C. He obtained the throne about 1122 by a victory over the army of the reigning emperor. He is represented as a great reformer and lawgiver. Died in 1116 B.C.

Wöpcke or **Woepcke**, wöp'kĕh, (FRANZ,) a German mathematician and Orientalist, born at Dessau in 1826. He devoted much attention to the subject of mathematics among the Orientals, and wrote several treatises on the same. He died in Paris in 1864.

Worboise, (EMMA JANE,) an English novelist, born in 1825. She wrote many works of fiction, including "Helen Bury," (1850,) "Kingsdown Lodge," (1858,) "Labour and Wait," (1864,) and "The House of Bondage," (1873.) Died in 1887.

Worcester, (DEAN CONANT,) an American zoologist, born at Thetford, Vermont, in 1866. He became instructor in zoology at the University of Michigan in 1893, and assistant professor in 1895. He spent 1887–88 in zoological work in the Philippine Islands, describing his experiences in "The Philippine Islands and their People." In 1899 he was appointed a member of the Philippine Commission, and has been secretary of the interior in the Philippine insular government since September 1, 1901.

Worcester, EARL OF. See TIPTOFT.

Worcester, wŏŏs'ter, (EDWARD SOMERSET,) MARQUIS OF, an English peer, distinguished as one of the inventors of the steam-engine, was born in 1601. He was styled LORD HERBERT during the life of his father. He was an active partisan of Charles I. in the civil war, raised troops at his own expense, and spent in the cause a great sum of money, which was never repaid. He had an inventive genius and superior mechanical talents. He resided at Raglan Castle, in Monmouthshire. After the restoration of 1660 he impoverished himself by the expenditure of large sums in scientific experiments. In 1663 Parliament passed an act to enable the marquis to receive the benefit and profit of "a water-commanding engine" invented by him. Soon after this event he published a curious work, entitled a "Century of the Names and Scantlings of Inventions," and constructed at Vauxhall a machine which he called a water-engine. This appears to have been the first steam-engine ever made. He was regarded as a visionary projector by his contemporaries. Died in 1667.

See HENRY DIRCKS, "Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the Marquis of Worcester," 1865.

Worcester, wŏŏs'ter, (JOSEPH EMERSON,) a distinguished American lexicographer, born at Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1784. He graduated at Yale College in 1811. He published a "Universal Gazetteer," (2 vols., 1817,) a "Gazetteer of the United States," (1818,) "Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern," (1819,) and other works on geography. He removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1820. In 1830 he produced a "Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary," and in 1846 a "Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language," (1 vol. 4to,) which ranks with the very best works of the kind in our language. Died in 1865.

See ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North American Review" for January, 1847.

Worcester, (NOAH,) D.D., a learned American Congregational divine, and one of the most prominent of the early advocates of Unitarianism in New England, was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, in 1758. One of his first publications, entitled "Bible News of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," was strongly condemned by the orthodox clergy. Among his other works we may name "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War," which had a great popularity and was translated into several languages, "The Causes and Evils of Contention among Christians," (1831,) and "Last Thoughts on Important Subjects," (1833.) He was for many years editor of the "Friend of Peace." Died in 1837.

Worde, de, dĕh waurd,? (WYNKIN,) an eminent printer, who assisted Caxton in London, printed many works after the death of Caxton. Died about 1534.

Wor'den, (JOHN LORIMER,) an American naval officer, was born in Westchester county, New York, March 12, 1818. He entered the navy in 1834, and became a lieutenant in 1840. In April, 1861, he was sent as a bearer of despatches to Fort Pickens or Pensacola. He was arrested as he was returning by land, and kept in prison seven months. He commanded the floating battery Monitor, which was armed with two 11-inch smooth-bore Dahlgren guns, carrying a shot of one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, and which left New York March 6, 1862. He arrived at Hampton Roads on the evening of the 8th, after the iron-clad Merrimac had destroyed the wooden frigates Cumberland and Congress. On the morning of the 9th a memorable and indecisive battle was fought by the Merrimac and Monitor, the former of which was partly disabled and abandoned the fight, after several violent collisions with the Monitor. He was raised to the rank of commander in the summer of 1862, became a captain in February, 1863, and commanded the iron-clad Montauk in the operations against Fort Sumter in April of that year. He was made commodore in 1868, rear-admiral in 1872; retired in 1886. Died in 1897.

Wordsworth, wŭrdz'worth, (CHARLES,) an English bishop, a nephew of the poet William Wordsworth, was born in 1806. He published a "Greek Grammar," (1839), "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," etc. He was appointed Bishop of Saint Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, in 1852. Died December 6, 1892.

Wordsworth, (CHRISTOPHER,) D.D., born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, in 1774, was father of the preceding, and a brother of the celebrated poet, noticed below. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1799. He was successively appointed chaplain to the House of Commons, master of Trinity College, and rector of Buxted and Uckfield. He was the author of "Ecclesiastical Biography, or the Lives of Eminent Men connected with the History of Religion in England," (6 vols. 8vo, 1809,) "Christian Institutes," (4 vols. 8vo, 1837,) a collection of sermons, and two works on the authorship of "Icon Basilike." Died in 1846.

Wordsworth, (CHRISTOPHER,) D.D., youngest son of the preceding, was born about 1808. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., and soon after entered into holy orders. He became head-master of Harrow School in 1835, and in 1850 vicar of Stanford-in-the-Vale, and Bishop of Lincoln in 1869. Among his principal works are "Athens and Attica: Journal of a Residence there," (1836,) "Theophilus Anglicanus, or Instruction for the Young Student concerning the Church," etc., (1843,) "On the Canon of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and on the Apocrypha," (1848,) and "Memoirs of William Wordsworth, Poet-Laureate," (2 vols., 1851.) Died in 1885.

Wordsworth, (WILLIAM,) an illustrious English poet, born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, on the 7th of April, 1770, was a son of John Wordsworth, attorney-at-law, and Anne Cookson. About 1778 he was sent with his elder brother to the school of Hawkshead, Lancashire, where he remained until his eighteenth year. Here, about the age of fifteen, he wrote, as a task or school-exercise, "The Summer Vacation," in verse. In October, 1787, he entered Saint John's College, Cambridge. He was impatient of control, and, like Milton, was averse to the studies and discipline of his college. According to his own account, he "got into rather an idle way, reading nothing but classic authors according to my fancy, and Italian poetry." "He did not tread in the beaten path prescribed by academic authority

and leading to academic distinctions." ("Memoirs of Wordsworth," by his nephew.) In the summer and autumn of 1790 he spent his vacation in a pedestrian tour through France and among the Alps. "At the Lake of Como," he writes, "my mind ran through a thousand dreams of happiness which might be enjoyed upon its banks, if heightened by conversation and the exercise of the social affections." He took his degree of B.A. in January, 1791.

Wordsworth hailed the French Revolution, at first, with enthusiasm, and felt a strong impulse to take an active part in it. He went to Paris in the autumn of 1791, and afterwards passed several months at Orléans, where he learned to speak French. In October, 1792, he was again in Paris, and was intimately connected with the Girondists. "He longed to remain at Paris," says his nephew, "but, happily for him, circumstances obliged him to return to England," where he arrived about the end of 1792. Although he was disappointed by the course of events in France, he still clung with tenacity to his republican principles, which he avowed in letters written after his return from France. Some of his friends advised him to take holy orders; but he had insuperable objections to the clerical profession. "As for the law," said he, "I have neither strength of mind, purse, nor constitution to engage in that pursuit."

He opened his literary career by the publication of two poems, "The Evening Walk, addressed to a Young Lady," (1793,) and "Descriptive Sketches taken during a Pedestrian Tour among the Alps," (1793.) His pecuniary circumstances at this period were distressing. In November, 1794, he requested a friend to procure him employment as a contributor to a London paper, and insisted that it must be an organ of the opposition. He was relieved from the pressure of poverty, in 1795, by a legacy of £900 from his friend R. Calvert. In 1795 or 1796 he settled at Racedown, Dorsetshire, with his sister Dorothy, who exercised a great and salutary influence over him. She cheered his spirits, and counteracted his morbid tendencies. He tells us in his "Prelude" that she "maintained for me a saving intercourse with my true self." His next production was "Salisbury Plain; or, Guilt and Sorrow," (1796.) In June, 1797, S. T. Coleridge visited Wordsworth at Racedown. To enjoy the society of Coleridge, Wordsworth and his sister removed to Alfoxden in August, 1797. He wrote there a number of short poems, which were published under the title of "Lyrical Ballads," (1798,) and were but coldly received. He passed the winter of 1798–99 in Germany, whither he went in company with Coleridge. On his return he settled at Grasmere, where he resided until 1808. He married Mary Hutchinson in 1802, and about the same time inherited nearly £1800 of his father's estate.

In 1805 he finished a long autobiographical poem, called "The Prelude," containing an account of the cultivation and development of his own mind, in fourteen books, which remained in manuscript until his death. "I began this work," says the author, "because I was unprepared to treat any more arduous subjects." Henceforth he resolved to devote his energies to a philosophical poem, entitled "The Recluse."

He published in 1807 two volumes of poetry, containing numerous odes, sonnets, etc. His poetical reputation was not of rapid growth. He had some ardent admirers, but he was severely criticised by Lord Jeffrey and other critics, who designated Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey as the Lake School of poets, because they lived in the lake district of Cumberland and Westmoreland and described the scenery of that beautiful region. Wordsworth resided several years at Allan Bank, near Grasmere. He wrote the letter-press of an illustrated work, entitled "Select Views in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire," published in 1810 by J. Wilkinson.

In 1813 he removed, with his wife, sister, and three surviving children, to Rydal Mount, on Lake Windermere, and about two miles distant from Grasmere. Here he continued to reside until his death. He published in 1814 a didactic poem entitled "The Excursion," which is a portion of "The Recluse," and contains episodes of great beauty, pathos, and grandeur. It was condemned by the reviewers, and not appreciated by the public, who purchased only five hundred copies in six years. His literary efforts brought him no remuneration; but his appointment to the office of distributor of stamps, in 1813, raised his income to an easy competence. It was worth about five hundred pounds a year. In 1815 he produced "The White Doe of Rylstone." Among his other works are "Peter Bell," (1819,) "Ecclesiastical Sonnets," and "Yarrow Revisited, and other Poems," (1835.)

His poetry is remarkable as evincing an exquisite sensibility to the beauties of nature under every form; and one result of this mental peculiarity was that nearly all his poems were, as he tells us, composed in the open air.

He received a pension of £300 per annum in 1842, and was recognized as the greatest living poet of England when he succeeded Southey as poet-laureate, in 1843. In his mature age he was conservative in politics, and a devout member of the Anglican Church. He died at Rydal Mount on the 23d of April, 1850.

"Wordsworth," says Robert Caruthers, "was more original and philosophical than any of his great contemporaries, and he has sent forth strains that recall the divine genius of Milton. . . . His taste was not equal to his genius; the power or will to discriminate, reject, and condense was wanting. . . . Some of his odes and minor poems have never been excelled." (See "Encyclopædia Britannica," article "Wordsworth.") Robert Southey, who was his intimate friend, wrote in a letter to B. Barton, December 19, 1814, "His life does not belie his writings; for in every relation of life and every point of view he is a truly exemplary and admirable man. In conversation he is powerful beyond any of his contemporaries, and as a poet . . . I declare my full conviction that posterity will rank him with Milton."

"The fame of Wordsworth," says Ralph W. Emerson, "is a leading fact in modern literature, when it is considered how hostile his genius at first seemed to the reigning taste, and with what feeble talent his great and growing dominion has been established. . . . 'The Excursion' awakened in every lover of Nature the right feeling." (See "Fraser's Magazine" for July, 1868.)

"Whatever influence," says the "Quarterly Review," "Wordsworth may have exercised on poetic style, be it great or small, was by deviating in practice from the principles of composition for which he contended. . . . In spite of the cloudy and unsubstantial philosophy, and its unsuitability to the condition of the principal speaker, in spite, too, of long and frequent paragraphs of dreary prosing, 'The Excursion' was yet a noble addition to the English library. It owes its now universal recognition, as such, to the beauty of the pictures of rustic life and rural scenes, with their exquisite accompaniment of natural feeling. . . . He has some of the most magical lines and stanzas which are to be met with in the whole body of literature; and ideas which seemed almost to defy expression are not unfrequently conveyed in the simplest, clearest, and happiest phrases."

See "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," by his nephew, CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, 2 vols., 1851; article in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1853, entitled "Memoirs of William Wordsworth;" JANUARY SEARLE, "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," 1852, DE QUINCEY, "Literary Reminiscences," vols. i. and ii. LORD JEFFREY, "Miscellanies;" "Quarterly Review" for October 1814, and October, 1815; "British Quarterly Review" for January 1860; "North British Review" for August, 1864.

Work, (HUBERT,) American politician, was born in 1860 at Marion Center, Pa. He studied at the Univ. of Michigan and the Univ. of Pennsylvania, practised law at Greeley, Colorado, and was chairman of the Colorado Republican State Central Committee in 1912. He was Postmaster-General of the United States 1922–23, Secretary of the Interior 1923–28, and became chairman of the Republican Nat. Committee, 1928.

Worlidge, wurl'ij, (THOMAS,) an English painter and engraver, born in Northamptonshire in 1700.

Worm, vorm, [Lat. WOR'MIUS,] (OLAUS,) a Danish physician, antiquary, and historian, born in Jutland in 1588. He was likewise physician to Christian IV. and his successor Frederick III. Among his principal works are his "Fasti Danici," (1626,) "Runic Lexicon and

Appendix to the Danish Monuments," ("Lexicon Runicum et Appendix ad Monumenta Danica," 1650,) and a "History of Norway," (in Latin.) He also wrote valuable treatises on medicine and natural history. He was the first to describe minutely the bones of the skull called Ossa Wormiana. Died in 1654.

Worm or **Wormius**, (WILHELM,) a Danish physician, a son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1633. He described the specimens of his father's cabinet in a work called "Musæum Wormianum," (1655.) Died in 1704.

Wormeley, (MARY ELIZABETH.) See LATIMER, (ELIZABETH W.)

Wormius. See WORM.

Worms, de, deh ẅorms, (HENRY,) known by his Austrian title of BARON DE WORMS, was born in London, England, of Jewish parents, in 1840. He was educated at King's College, London, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1863, and afterwards entered Parliament as a Conservative. He published "The Earth and its Mechanism," "The Austro-Hungarian Empire," (1877,) etc. Died January 9, 1903.

Wor'num, (RALPH NICHOLSON,) an English painter and art-critic, born in North Durham in 1812. Among his numerous and valuable works may be named his "History of Painting, Ancient and Modern," a "Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the National Pictures of the British School," (1857,) and a "Life of Holbein," (1866.) He also contributed the article on "Painting" to Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." He was appointed keeper and secretary to the National Gallery, London, in 1857. Died in 1877.

Woronichin. See VORONIKHIN.

Woronicz, vo-ro'nitch, (JOHN PAUL,) an eminent Polish writer and pulpit orator, born in Volhynia in 1757. He studied in the Jesuits' Seminary at Ostrog, and was created Bishop of Cracow by the emperor Alexander in 1815. He subsequently became Archbishop of Warsaw and Primate of Poland. He was the author of a historical poem entitled "Sibylla," esteemed the finest production of the kind in the language. His sermons are also greatly admired: the one on the death of the emperor Alexander is regarded as a master-piece of pulpit eloquence. Died in 1829.

Worring, ẅor'ring, (ANDREAS,) a German mechanician, born at Vienna about 1806, became manager of the imperial printing-office in that city. He was the first to apply the lately discovered art of nature-printing to botanical uses, by the transfer of leaves and flowers.

Worsaae, vor'saw'ẹh, (JENS JACOB ASMUSSEN,) a Danish antiquary of great merit, born in Jutland in 1821. He visited England, Sweden, and various parts of the continent, and was appointed in 1847 inspector of antiquarian monuments in the Danish States. Among his principal works may be named his "Denmark's Old Time illustrated by Old Things," ("Danmark's Oldtid," etc., 1843,) "Blekingske Mindesmarker fra Hedenold," and "An Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland," ("Minder om de Danske og Nordmände i England, Skotland og Irland," 1852.) Died August 15, 1885.

Wors'dale, (JAMES,) an English painter and dramatist, was a pupil of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and married his niece. Died in 1767.

Wors'ley, (PHILIP STANHOPE,) an English poet, born in Kent about 1830. He graduated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and became a clergyman. He published a translation in verse of Homer's "Iliad" (1865) and "Odyssey," (1861–62,) besides a volume of "Poems and Translations," (1863.) Died in the Isle of Wight, May 8, 1866.

Wors'ley, (Sir RICHARD,) an English statesman and antiquary, born in the Isle of Wight in 1751. He was for many years a member of Parliament for the borough of Newport, and was appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight. He published "Musæum Worsleianum; or, A Collection of Antique Basso-Relievos," etc., (2 vols. fol., 1794,) also a "History of the Isle of Wight." Died in 1805.

Worth, (WILLIAM JENKINS,) an American general, born in Columbia county, New York, in 1794. He served in the war of 1812, and subsequently in the Florida campaigns of 1841 and 1842, and was made a brigadier-general. For his services in the Mexican war (1846–47) he obtained the rank or brevet of major-general. Died in Texas in 1849. A monument was erected to his memory in New York.

Wor'thing-ton, (JOHN,) an English theologian, born at Manchester in 1618, preached in London and at Hackney, and wrote several religious works. Died in 1671.

Wor'thing-ton, (THOMAS,) born in Jefferson county Virginia, in 1773. He was elected to the United States Senate from Ohio in 1803 and 1810, and became Governor of that State in 1815. Died in 1827.

Worthington, (WILLIAM,) a British divine, born in Merionethshire in 1703, wrote an "Essay on the Scheme of Redemption," and other works. Died in 1778.

Wot'ton, (EDWARD,) an English physician and naturalist, born at Oxford in 1492. He studied at Oxford, where he took his medical degree in 1525. He wrote a work entitled "On the Differences among Animals," ("De Differentiis Animalium,") which was highly esteemed at the time. He became physician to Henry VIII., and a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Died in 1555.

Wotton, [Lat. WOTTO'NUS,] (Sir HENRY,) an English diplomatist and writer, born in Kent in 1568. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself by his proficiency in law, mathematics, languages, and the natural sciences. He subsequently travelled in France, Germany, and Italy, residing abroad nearly nine years, during which time he made the acquaintance of Isaac Casaubon and other learned men of the time. After his return to England he became secretary to the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied on his expeditions to Spain and Ireland. When Essex was arrested, in 1601, Wotton fled to the continent. Having learned at Florence that some persons had conspired to assassinate James VI. of Scotland, he carried information of the plot to that king, and thus gained his favour. In 1604 Sir Henry was sent as English ambassador to Venice, where he remained several years. He performed missions to other foreign courts, and became provost of Eton about 1625. He wrote several short and beautiful poems, and prose works, among which are "The State of Christendom," "The Elements of Architecture," and "Characters of some of the English Kings." Died in 1639.

See IZAAK WALTON, "Life of Sir Henry Wotton," prefixed to "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ," 1651.

Wotton, (NICHOLAS,) an English statesman, born in Kent about 1497, was an uncle of the preceding. He was employed in several embassies, and was secretary of state in the reign of Edward VI. Died in 1566.

Wotton, (WILLIAM,) D.D., an English divine and scholar, born in Suffolk in 1666. He possessed extraordinary powers of memory, and, having entered Catherine Hall, Cambridge, before the age of ten, distinguished himself by his attainments in the Latin, Greek, and Oriental languages. He took the degree of M.A. in 1683, and subsequently became rector of Middleton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire. His principal works are entitled "Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning. in reply to Sir William Temple's essay in defence of modern literature, and "View of Hickes's Archæological Treasure of the Ancient Northern Languages," (1708.) The former treatise gave rise to the famous controversy between Bentley and Sir William Temple concerning the "Epistles of Phalaris." Died in 1726.

See "Biographia Britannica."

Wottonus. See WOTTON.

Woulfe, wo͝olf, (PETER,) an English chemist, was a resident of London and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He contributed to the "Transactions" of that body "Experiments on the Distillation of Acids," etc., and other chemical treatises. Died in 1806.

Wouters, wŏw'tẹrs, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish painter of history and landscapes, was born at Lierre in 1614, and was a pupil of Rubens. He went to England in 1637, and afterwards worked at Antwerp. He was killed by an unknown hand in 1659.

Wouverman, wŏw'vẹr-măn', or **Wouvermans**,

wŏw'vẹr-mâns', (PETER,) a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1625, was a pupil of his brother Philip, whose style he imitated. He painted horses, hunting-scenes, etc. Died in 1683.

His younger brother JOHN was a skilful landscape-painter. Died in 1666.

Wouverman, Wouvermans, or **Wowerman,** (PHILIP,) an eminent Dutch painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1620, and was a pupil of Wynants. His works are chiefly landscapes, battle-pieces, hunting-scenes, and horse-markets, all of which he represented with admirable skill and fidelity,—his horses, particularly, being unsurpassed. The galleries of Dresden and Paris possess numerous master-pieces by this artist. He is said to have lived in poverty, though his pictures were sold for high prices by his patrons. His designs and etchings are also highly esteemed and very rare. Died in 1668.

See KÄMMERER's treatise "Ueber die Composition in Philipp Wowerman's Gemälden," etc.; DESCAMPS, "Vies des Peintres."

Wou-Wang. See WOO-WANG.

Woveren. See WOWER.

Wower, ŵo'ẉẹr, sometimes called **De Woweren,** dẹh ŵo'ẉẹh-ren, (JOHN,) a learned German writer, born at Hamburg in 1574. He wrote, besides other works, "De Polymathia Tractatio integri Operis de Studiis veterum," (1603,) and other works. Died in 1612.

Wower, wŏw'ẹr, or **Wo'ver-ẹn,** (JOHN,) a Flemish jurist, born at Antwerp in 1576, was a friend of Justus Lipsius. He edited Tacitus and Seneca, and wrote several works. Died in 1635.

Wrangel, vrâng'gẹl, (HERMANN,) a Swedish general, born in 1587, was the father of Karl Gustaf, noticed below. He obtained from Gustavus Adolphus the rank of field-marshal in 1621, and commanded against the Poles. In 1636 he took several places in Pomerania. Died in 1644.

Wrangel, von, fon vrâng'gẹl, (KARL GUSTAF,) COUNT, an eminent Swedish admiral and general, born at Skokloster in 1613. He served under Gustavus Adolphus in Germany, and had a prominent part in the victory of Lutzen, after the death of that illustrious commander. Appointed subsequently to the command of the Swedish forces in Germany, he carried on the war with energy and success, until it was concluded by the peace of Westphalia. He afterwards gained several decisive victories over the Danes and their Dutch allies, and in 1660 was made grand marshal of Sweden. Died in 1675.

See GEIJER, "Histoire de Suède."

Wrangel, von, fon ŵrâng'gẹl, (FRIEDRICH HEINRICH ERNST,) BARON, a Prussian general, born at Stettin in 1784. He served against the French in the campaigns from 1811 to 1815.

Wrangel, (PETER NICHOLAIEVICH,) BARON, Russian soldier, was born 1878 at St. Petersburg, (Leningrad.) He served in the horse guards, and Cossacks, a division of which he commanded in the World War. He fought the Bolsheviks, first with Kaledin and then with Alexeyev and Denikin, and finally carried on himself as commander-in-chief of the volunteer army. He was defeated the latter part of Nov., and forced to flee. Died April 25, 1928.

Wrangell or Wrangel, von, fon vrang'gel, (FERDINAND PETROVITCH,) BARON, a Russian admiral and celebrated navigator, of Swedish extraction, was born in Esthonia in 1795. Appointed in 1820 commander of an exploring expedition to the Arctic Sea, he travelled on the ice in sledges as far north as 72° 2'. After his return he became in 1829 governor of the Russian possessions in the northwestern part of America. In 1847 he was created vice-admiral.

Wranitzki, ŵrâ-nĭts'kee, (PAUL,) a German opera-composer, born in 1756, became director of the orchestra at the Imperial Theatre at Vienna. Died in 1808.

Wratislaus, vrâ'tis-lŏwss', or **Wratislaw,** vrâ'tis-lâf, the first King of Bohemia, inherited the title of duke in 1061. He afterwards assumed the title of king, and was an ally of the emperor Henry IV. Died in 1092.

Wrat'is-law, (ALBERT HENRY,) an English clergyman, of Bohemian descent, born in 1821. He was educated at Rugby, and at Christ College, Cambridge, graduating in 1844. His works include "Lyra Czecho-Slavonska," (1849,") "Adventures of Baron Wratislaw," (a translation,) a "Life of Saint John Nepomucene," (1873,) a "Life of Huss," (1882,) etc. Died in 1892.

Wraxall, râk'sal, (FREDERICK CHARLES LASCELLES,) an English writer, born at Boulogne in 1828. He published, besides other works, "Wild Oats," (1857,) and "Armies of the Great Powers," (1859.) Died in London in 1865.

Wraxall, (Sir NATHANIEL WILLIAM,) an English statesman and historical writer, born at Bristol in 1751. He travelled over the greater part of Europe, and published in 1775 "Cursory Remarks made in a Tour through some of the Northern Parts of Europe," etc., which was very well received. He was elected to Parliament in 1780. Among his other works may be named "The History of France from the Accession of Henry III. to the Death of Louis XIV.," etc., (3 vols., 1795,) and "Historical Memoirs of My Own Time," (1815.) The latter publication contained a libel on the Russian ambassador, Count Woronzow, for which Wraxall was fined and imprisoned for a short time. Died in 1831.

See the "Edinburgh Review" for October, 1815; "Quarterly Review" for April, 1815, and December, 1836; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wray, rā, (DANIEL,) an English antiquary, born in London in 1701, was one of the authors of the "Athenian Letters." (See YORKE, CHARLES.) Died in 1783.

Wray, (JOHN.) See RAY.

Wray, (ROBERT BATEMAN,) an eminent English gem-engraver, born in Wiltshire in 1715. Among his best works are heads of Milton, Shakspeare, Pope, Cicero, a Madonna, Dying Cleopatra, and Antinous. Died in 1770.

Wrbna und Freudenthal, urb'nâ ōōnt froi'dẹn-tâl', (RUDOLF,) COUNT, an Austrian statesman, born at Vienna in 1761; died in 1823.

Wrede, vrā'dẹh, (FABIAN JAKOB FABIANSON,) BARON, a Swedish general and writer on physical science, was born in 1802.

Wrede, ŵrā'dẹh, (KARL PHILIPP,) PRINCE, a celebrated German field-marshal, born at Heidelberg in 1767. He served in the Austrian army in the campaigns of 1799 and 1800, was made lieutenant-general in 1804, and in 1805 succeeded General Deroy as commander-in-chief of the Bavarian forces, then forming a part of Napoleon's "grand army." He soon after obtained a series of brilliant successes over the Austrians, including the capture of Innspruck, and in 1809 was created a field-marshal and count of the French empire for his distinguished bravery at the battle of Wagram. As commander of the Bavarian cavalry in the Russian campaign of 1812, he was defeated by Wittgenstein at Polotsk; but he skilfully covered the retreat of the scattered army on that disastrous day. By the treaty of Reid, in 1813, Bavaria joined the allies, and Wrede was appointed to the chief command of the united forces of Austria and Bavaria. On the 30th of October, 1813, he endeavoured to intercept the army of Napoleon, then retreating after the defeat of Leipsic; but, after a fiercely-contested battle at Hainau, the French troops forced a passage, and the allies withdrew, Marshal Wrede having been severely wounded. Died in December, 1838.

See W. RIEDEL, "C. P. von Wrede nach seinem Leben und Wirken," 1839; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Wree, de, dẹh vrā, (OLIVIER,) a Belgian historian, born at Bruges in 1596. He wrote "History of the Counts of Flanders," ("Historia Comitum Flandriæ," 1650,) and other works. Died in 1652.

Wren, rẽn, (Sir CHRISTOPHER,) a celebrated English architect, born at East Knoyle, in Wiltshire, on the 20th of October, 1632, was a nephew of Bishop Matthew Wren. His father was Dean of Windsor and chaplain to Charles I. He invented several ingenious instruments about the age of fourteen. In 1646 he entered Wadham College, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner. He was early distinguished for his proficiency in mathematics and anatomy, and was regarded as a prodigy at college. In 1653 he was elected Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. He became professor of

astronomy at Gresham College, London, in 1657, and was one of the first members of the Royal Society. In 1661 he was appointed assistant to Sir John Denham, surveyor-general, and began to turn his attention to architecture. To extend his knowledge of that art, he visited Paris in 1665. The great fire in London in 1666 afforded him a favourable opportunity and ample space for the exercise of his talents. He proposed to rebuild the city on a more regular and commodious plan, which, however, was not adopted. About 1667 he succeeded Denham as surveyor-general and chief architect. He erected in London a number of churches, the Royal Exchange, the Monument, Temple Bar, the Observatory at Greenwich, and other fine public edifices. His masterpiece is Saint Paul's Cathedral, which was commenced in 1675 and finished in 1710. It is about four hundred and seventy-five feet long, and is surmounted by a noble cupola, which is greatly admired. Saint Paul's is probably the most beautiful cathedral ever built in England for Protestant worship. The original and favourite plan which Wren formed for this work, and which was rejected by the authorities, differed greatly from the plan that was adopted.

He married a daughter of Sir John Coghill in 1674. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1680. About 1690 he built an addition to Hampton Court for William III. Among his other works were additions to Windsor Castle, and two towers added to the west end of Westminster Abbey. He is generally regarded as the greatest of English architects. He contributed several treatises on astronomy and other sciences to the "Philosophical Transactions." He died in London in February, 1723, aged about ninety-one, and was buried in Saint Paul's Cathedral.

"The austere beauty of the Athenian portico, the gloomy sublimity of the Gothic arcade, he was, like almost all his contemporaries, incapable of emulating; . . . but no man born on our side of the Alps has imitated with so much success the magnificence of the palace-like churches of Italy." (Macaulay, "History of England," vol. i.)

Wren, (MATTHEW,) an English prelate, born in London in 1585. He became chaplain to the prince, afterwards Charles I., whom he accompanied to Spain in 1623, and was successively created Bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely. He was one of the judges of the Star Chamber, and assisted in drawing up the Scottish Liturgy, which gave rise to the riots in Edinburgh in 1637. He was impeached by the Commons in 1640, and imprisoned in the Tower nearly twenty years. Sir Christopher Wren was his nephew. Died in 1667.

Wren, (MATTHEW,) a son of the preceding, was born at Cambridge in 1629. He was a member of Parliament, and became successively secretary to the Earl of Clarendon and the Duke of York. He published a treatise "On the Origin and Progress of the Revolutions in England," and other works. Died in 1672.

Wright, rīt, (ABRAHAM,) an English clergyman, born in London in 1611. He became vicar of Okeham, in Rutlandshire. He published, besides other works, "Parnassus with Two Tops," ("Parnassus biceps," 1656.) Died in 1690.

Wright, rīt, (ARTHUR WILLIAMS,) Ph.D., an American scientist, born at Lebanon, Connecticut, September 8, 1836, graduated at Yale College in 1859, was a tutor there, 1863–68, was professor of physics and chemistry in Williams College, 1868–72, and was appointed professor of molecular physics and chemistry in Yale College in 1872, and of experimental physics in 1887. He published numerous papers on physics, astronomy, etc.

Wright, (CARROLL DAVIDSON,) an American economist, born at Dunbarton, New Hampshire, in 1840. He served in the civil war, from private to colonel, was chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics 1873–88, and United States Commissioner of Labour after 1885. He published a number of works on the labour subject, the cost of production of iron and steel, "Industrial Evolution of the United States," "Outline of Practical Sociology," etc.

Wright, (EDWARD,) an English mathematician, born at Garveston, in Norfolk. He became a Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. He constructed for Prince Henry a large sphere which represented the motions of the planets, moon, etc., and predicted the eclipses for 17,100 years. About 1590 he accompanied the Earl of Cumberland in a sea-voyage. He published in 1599 a valuable "Treatise on Navigation." He is said to have discovered the mode of constructing the chart which is known by the name of Mercator's Projection. Died in 1615, or, as some say, 1618.

Wright, rīt, (ELIZUR,) an American journalist and philanthropist, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1804. He graduated at Yale College, and in 1829 became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Western Reserve College, Ohio. He was successively editor of the "Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine," the "Massachusetts Abolitionist," and the "Chronotype." He also translated La Fontaine's "Fables" into verse. Died November 22, 1885.

Wright, rīt, afterwards **Darusmont,** dă'rŭ'mŏn', (FANNY,) a social reformer or innovator, born at Dundee, Scotland, about 1796. She visited the United States about 1818, and wrote "Views on Society and Manners in America." Her opinions were similar to those of the atheistical French philosophers. She lectured in the Northern United States, and attacked slavery and other social institutions. About 1838 she was married to M. Darusmont, a Frenchman. Died in Cincinnati in 1853.

Wright, (GEORGE FREDERICK,) an American clergyman and geologist, born at Whitehall, New York, January 22, 1838. He graduated in arts at Oberlin College in 1859, and in theology in 1862, held Congregational pastorates in New England, 1862–81, and in 1882 became professor of New Testament literature in the Oberlin Theological Seminary. His principal works are "Logic of Christian Evidences," (1880,) "Studies in Science and Religion," (1882,) "The Relation of Death to Probation," (1882,) "The Glacial Boundary in Indiana and Ohio," (1884.) In 1884 he became editor of the "Bibliotheca Sacra." Died 1921.

Wright, (GEORGE NEWNHAM,) an English clergyman, born about 1812. He graduated in 1835 at Brasenose College, Oxford. Among his numerous works are a "Life of William III.," (1837,) "Life of the Duke of Wellington," (1839–41,) "Life of Louis Philippe," etc.

Wright, (HORATIO GOUVERNEUR,) a general, born at Clinton, Connecticut, in 1820, graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a brigadier-general of volunteers about September, 1861, and took command of the department of Ohio in August, 1862. He commanded a division at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864, and a corps at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 9–12, and Cold Harbour, June 3. He served as major-general at the battle of Opequan Creek, September 19, 1864, and contributed to the decisive victory at Cedar Creek, October 19 of that year. He received the brevet of major-general in the U. S. army, April, 1865. Died in 1899.

Wright, (ICHABOD CHARLES,) an English author and banker, born in Nottinghamshire in 1795. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. His best-known works are translations into English verse of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante and of Homer's "Iliad." Died at Nottingham, October 14, 1871.

Wright, rīt, (JOHN WESLEY,) an Irish naval officer, born at Cork in 1769. He became a captain in the navy, was taken prisoner on the French coast in 1804, and was confined in the Temple at Paris. In 1805 he was found dead in prison, and it was suspected that he had been murdered.

Wright, (JOSEPH,) a celebrated English painter, commonly known as WRIGHT OF DERBY, was born in that town in 1734. He studied portrait-painting in London, under Hudson, and subsequently visited Rome. His works are chiefly landscapes and historical pictures; among the most admired we may name "The Lady in Comus," "Belshazzar's Feast," "View of Ullswater, in Westmoreland," "Eruption of Mount Vesuvius," and "Cicero's Villa." Died in 1797.

Wright, (Sir NATHAN,) an English judge, born in 1653, was lord keeper of the great seal from 1700 to 1705. In politics he was a Tory. "To his obscurity," says Lord Campbell, "he owed his promotion." Died in 1721.

Wright, (Sir ROBERT,) an English judge, was chief justice of the king's bench in 1687. "He was ignorant to a proverb," says Macaulay: "yet ignorance was not his worst fault. His vices had ruined him." ("History of England.") He and two others were appointed to exercise visitorial jurisdiction over Magdalen College Oxford, from which they removed President Hough. Died in 1689.

Wright, (SAMUEL,) an English dissenting minister, born at Retford in 1683. He preached in London, and published a "Treatise on the New Birth." Died in 1746.

Wright, (SILAS,) an American statesman, born at Amherst, Massachusetts, May 24, 1795. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1815, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and settled at Canton, Saint Lawrence county, New York. He was elected to the Senate of New York in 1823, became a political opponent of De Witt Clinton, and served in the Senate until 1827. In 1826 he was elected a member of Congress, in which he acted with the Democrats. He was comptroller of New York for about four years, (1829–32,) and was elected to the Senate of the United States in January, 1833. He opposed the United States Bank, and supported Mr. Clay's Compromise bill of 1833. In 1837 he was re-elected a Senator for six years. He voted for the tariff of 1842, and opposed the annexation of Texas to the Union, (1844.) He was nominated as candidate for the Vice-Presidency by the National Democratic Convention in May, 1844; but he declined the honour. He had been again elected a Senator of the United States in February, 1843, and was chosen Governor of New York in November, 1844. He declined to serve under President Polk as secretary of the treasury in 1845, and is said to have refused the offer of a foreign mission. In 1846 he was a candidate for Governor, but was not elected. He died at Canton in August, 1847.

Wright, (THOMAS,) an eminent English antiquary, born in 1810, took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge. He published numerous works on early English history and literature, among which we may name his "Biographia Britannica Literaria," (1846,) "Essays on the Literature, Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages," (2 vols., 1846,) "Narratives of Sorcery and Magic," (1851,) "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," (1852,) "Wanderings of an Antiquary," etc., (1854,) and "History of Ireland," (3 vols., 1857.) He also edited Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," (1855,) "Political Songs of England from the Reign of John to that of Edward II.," "The Chester Miracle Plays," and other productions of the middle ages. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, etc. Died 1877.

Wright, (THOMAS,) "the Prison Philanthropist," an English reformer, born in 1788, devoted himself to visiting prisons. Died April 14, 1875.

Wright, (THOMAS,) a British naturalist, born at Paisley, in Scotland, Nov. 9, 1809.

Wright, (WILBUR,) born near Millville, Indiana, in 1867, and ORVILLE WRIGHT, born at Dayton, Ohio, in 1871, joint inventors of the aeroplane flying-machine and of the system of control used in all flying machines of the present day. They ran a bicycle shop at Dayton, experimented with gliders at Kittyhawk, N. C., in 1900, and made the first successful motored aeroplane flight at Kittyhawk, Dec. 17, 1903. Other epoch-making flights were made in the United States and France, and in 1909 the Wright Brothers were awarded a special medal by Congress. Wilbur died at Dayton, May 30, 1912. After his brother's death, Orville became director of the Wright Aeronautical Laboratory at Dayton, and in 1919 chief engineer of the Wright Aeroplane Co.

Wright, (WILLIAM,) LL.D., a British scholar, born in Bengal, January 17, 1830. He was educated at Saint Andrew's and at Halle, and was made professor of Arabic in University College, London, in 1855, in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856, and in the University of Cambridge in 1870. Besides preparing an Arabic Grammar, he edited many Arabic, Syriac, and other Semitic texts. Died May 22, 1889.

Wriothesley, (HENRY.) See SOUTHAMPTON.

Wriothesley, rots'le or rot'ęs-le, (THOMAS,) fourth Earl of Southampton, an English statesman, became a member of the privy council under Charles II., and subsequently lord high treasurer. He had superior abilities, and was conspicuous for his integrity and virtue in a time of general corruption. Died in 1667.

Wrisberg, ṽris'bĕRG, (HEINRICH AUGUST,) a German anatomist, born in the Harz in 1739. He became professor of anatomy at Göttingen, and wrote numerous professional works. Died in 1808.

Wroniecki, VRO-ne-êts'kee, (ANTONY,) a Polish officer and military writer, born at Posen in 1790. He served against the Russians in 1830, and rose to be general of brigade. Died in 1838.

Wrottesley, rots'le, (JOHN,) LORD, an English astronomer, born in 1798. He received in 1839 a gold medal from the Astronomical Society for his catalogue of stars. He entered the House of Lords at the death of his father, in 1841, and was elected president of the Royal Society in 1855. About 1842 he erected an observatory near his residence, Wrottesley Hall. Died in 1867.

Wuk. See KARAJITCH.

Wulfen, ṽvōōl'fęn, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German naturalist and mathematician, born at Belgrade in 1728. He wrote on botany, zoology, etc. Died at Klagenfurth in 1805.

Wulffer, ṽvōōlf'fęr, (JOHANN,) a German Orientalist, born at Nuremberg in 1651. He was employed as minister of the gospel in his native city. Died in 1724.

Wulfhelm, ṽvōōlf'hĕlm, an Anglo-Saxon prelate, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 923 A.D. Died in 942.

Wulfstan. See WULSTAN.

Wullenweber, ṽvōōl'lęn-ṽvā'bęr, written also **Wullenwever,** (GEORG or JÜRGEN,) a German statesman of the sixteenth century, was a native of Lubeck, where he was elected burgomaster about 1534. He was condemned to death on a charge of Anabaptism and political offences, and executed in 1537.

Wüllerstorf or **Wuellerstorf, von,** fon ṽvÜl'lęrstorf', (BERNHARD,) BARON, an Austrian admiral and minister of state, born at Trieste in 1816. He conducted an exploring expedition sent out by the Austrian government in 1857, and returned in 1859. An account of this expedition appeared in 3 vols., in 1861. About 1865 he became minister of commerce. He published several scientific works. Died August 17, 1883.

Wulstan, an English monk, born about 1008, became in 1062 Bishop of Worcester. He was patronized by William the Conqueror and his successor William Rufus. Died in 1095.

See the "Life of Wulstan," in WHARTON'S "Anglia Sacra."

Wulstan, written also **Wolstan** and **Wulfstan,** an English monk of the tenth century, was the author of a Latin poem on the miracles of Saint Swithin, and a "Life of Bishop Ethelwold," (in Latin.)

Wunder, ṽvōōn'dęr, (EDUARD,) a German critic and scholar, born at Wittenberg in 1800. He became director of the College of Grimma in 1842. His chief publication is an edition of Sophocles, (1831.) Died 1869.

Wunderlich, ṽvōōn'dęr-liK', (JOHANN,) a German jurist, born at Hamburg in 1708. He became professor of philosophy in that city in 1761, and published several legal works. Died in 1778.

Wunderlich, (KARL AUGUST,) a German physician, born at Sulz, on the Neckar, in 1815, became professor of clinics at Leipsic in 1850. He published a "Manual of Pathology and Therapeutics," (1846,) etc. Died 1877.

Wundt, ṽvōōnt, (DANIEL LUDWIG,) a German historian, born at Kreutznach in 1741, became professor of theology at Heidelberg. He wrote on the history of the Palatinate. Died in 1805.

His brother, FRIEDRICH PETER, born in 1748, published several works on the history and topography of the Palatinate. Died in 1808.

Wundt, (WILHELM MAXIMILIAN,) a German physiologist, born at Neckarau, in Baden, August 16, 1832. He was educated at Tübingen, Heidelberg, and Berlin,

and held professorships of physiology at Heidelberg, Zurich, and Leipsic. Among his numerous works are "A Theory of Sense-Perception," "Human Physiology," "Spiritism," ("Der Spiritismus,") etc. Died 1920.

Wunsch, (CHRISTIAN ERNST,) a German scientific writer, born at Hohenstein about 1730. He died after 1800.

Wunsch, von, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Prussian general, born in 1717. He served with distinction in the Seven Years' war, and gained a victory over General Brentano in October, 1759. Died in 1788.

Wuotan. See ODIN.

Würdtwein or **Wuerdtwein,** (STEPHAN ALEXANDER,) a German ecclesiastic, born at Amerbach in 1719, became Bishop of Worms. He was the author of several treatises on diplomacy and ecclesiastical law, (in Latin.) Died in 1796.

Wurm, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German divine and astronomer, born at Nürtingen in 1760, published a "History of the New Planet Uranus," and other works. Died in 1833.

His son JULIUS FRIEDRICH wrote several treatises on theology, mathematics, and philology. Died in 1839.

Another son, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, born in 1803, published a number of commercial and political works. He became professor in a college at Hamburg in 1833. Died in 1859.

Wurm'ser, von, [Ger. pron. fon vŏŏrm'zẹr,] (DAGOBERT SIGISMOND,) COUNT, an eminent Austrian general, born in Alsace in 1724. He entered the Austrian service in 1750, and fought against the Prussians in the Seven Years' war, (1755–62.) Having obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1778, he defeated the Prussians at Kubelschwerd in 1779. In 1793 he commanded an army which operated against the French, and drove them across the frontier into Alsace; but he was defeated in December, at Frischweiler. He gained a victory on the banks of the Neckar in October, 1794, and occupied Mannheim. In the summer of 1796 he was sent as commander-in-chief to Italy, where the Austrian general Beaulieu had been defeated by Bonaparte. Advancing towards Mantua, Wurmser was attacked and defeated by Bonaparte, at Lonato, on the 3d of August. The Corsican general also gained victories over Wurmser at Castiglione on the 5th of August, and at Roveredo. Wurmser retreated to Mantua, which he defended with vigour, but he was forced to surrender in February, 1797. He died at Vienna in June the same year.

See SCHILLER, "Gallerie interessanter Personen."

Wursteisen, (vŏŏr'stī'zẹn, [Lat. WURSTIC'IUS or URSTIC'IUS,] a mathematician, born at Bâle in 1544, was also a historian. He became professor of mathematics at Bâle, and wrote, besides other works, a history called "Chronicon Majus," (1580.) Died in 1588.

Wursticius. See WURSTEISEN.

Würtemberg, (wür'tẹm-bẹrg', [Ger. pron. vür'tẹm-bĕrg',] (EBERHARD,) DUKE OF, a son of Louis II., was born in 1445, and began to reign in 1459. He was a just and beneficent ruler, patronized learning, and founded the University of Tübingen. Died in 1496.

Würtemberg, von, (wür'tẹm-bẹrg, (or vür'tẹm-bĕrg',) (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER,) COUNT, son of Duke William of Würtemberg, was born at Copenhagen in 1801. He published a collection of lyric poems, (1837,) and was a contributor to the "Musenalmanach" of Chamisso and Schwab. Died in 1844.

Würtemberg, von, (ULRIC,) an able commander, born in 1617, was a younger son of Frederick I. of Würtemberg. He commanded the Imperial army which opposed Turenne in Hesse in 1648. Died in 1671.

Wurtz, (vürts, (CHARLES ADOLPHE,) a French chemist, born at Strasburg, November 26, 1817. He graduated in 1843 at the university of his native town. He went to Paris, and in 1851 became a professor in the Agronomic Institute of Versailles. In 1875 he was appointed professor in the faculty of sciences at Paris. He made many important discoveries in chemistry, and contributed much to theoretic chemistry. Among his works are "Leçons de Philosophie chimique," (1864,) "Traité élémentaire de Chimie médicale," (1864–65, 3 vols.,) "Leçons élémentaires de Chimie moderne," (1866,) "Dictionnaire de Chimie," (1868–78, 3 vols.,) "Histoire des Doctrines chimiques," (1868,) "La Théorie atomique," (1878,) "Traité de Chimie biologique," (1880,) etc. Died May 11, 1884.

Wurtz, (vŏŏrts, (FELIX,) a skilful Swiss surgeon, born at Zurich, lived in the sixteenth century.

Wurtz, (HENRY,) an American chemist, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1828. He graduated at Princeton College in 1848, and held professorships of chemistry in colleges at Kingston, Canada, and at Washington, D.C. He published a large number of papers, chiefly upon theoretical chemistry. Died Nov. 10, 1910.

Wurtz, von, (fon vŏŏrts or vŏŏrts, (PAUL,) BARON, a Danish or German general, born in Husum. He served under Gustavus Adolphus until his death, (1632,) and afterwards had a high command in the army of the United Provinces. Died in 1676.

Wurtzburg or **Wurzburg.** See CONRAD OF WURTZBURG.

Wurzbach, (wŏŏrts'bȧk, (CONSTANT,) a German poet and savant, born at Laybach in 1818. Among his writings is a humorous work entitled "Parallels," ("Parallelen," 1849.) Among his many other works is a "Biographical Dictionary of Austrians," (1879.)

Wurzelbau, von, (fon vŏŏrt'sẹl-bŏw', (JOHANN PHILIPP,) a German astronomer, born at Nuremberg in 1651. He invented or improved several astronomical instruments, and made a series of observations in his observatory at Spitzenberg. He corresponded with Leibnitz and other astronomers. Died in 1725.

Wutgenau, von, (fon voot'geh-nŏw', (GOTTFRIED ERNST,) BARON, an Austrian general, born in Silesia in 1673; died in 1736.

Wuttke, (vŏŏt'kẹh, (HEINRICH,) a German historian, born at Brieg, in Silesia, February 12, 1818, was educated at Breslau. In 1848 he was appointed professor of history at Leipsic, and was afterwards a leading politician. He wrote "Polen und Deutsche," (1847,) "Ueber die Gewissheit der Geschichte," (1865,) "Geschichte der Schrift," (1872 *et seq.*,) etc. Died June 14, 1876.

Wȳ'ȧtt, (JAMES,) an English architect, of high reputation, was born in Staffordshire about 1745. He studied several years at Rome and Venice, and after his return built the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, London, (1772.) He was appointed surveyor-general to the board of works in 1796. Among his other structures we may name Fonthill Abbey, the Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Library at Oriel College, Oxford. Died in 1813.

Wyatt, (MATTHEW COTES,) an English sculptor, born in 1778. He was patronized by George III., and adorned Windsor Castle with his works, among which was an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. Died in London in January, 1862.

Wyatt, (Sir MATTHEW DIGBY,) an English architect and author, born at Bowle, Wilts, in 1820. His public life was one of great activity and many honours. He was knighted in 1869, and was professor of fine arts at Cambridge, 1869–72. He published "Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle Ages," (1848,) "Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century," (1851,) "Art-Treasures in the United Kingdom," (1857,) "Architect's Note-Book in Spain" and many other works. Died May 22, 1877.

Wyatt, (RICHARD J.,) an English sculptor, born in London in 1795. He studied in Paris, and subsequently under Canova at Rome, where he resided till his death, in 1850. His works are principally classical subjects, and are remarkable for their elegance and exquisite finish. Among his master-pieces are his "Penelope," "Nymph entering the Bath," "Shepherd Boy," "Nymph Eucharis and Cupid," and "Bacchus."

Wyatt, (Sir THOMAS,) THE ELDER, an eminent English statesman and poet, born in Kent in 1503. He studied at Saint John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1520. He was a favourite at the court of Henry VIII., who made him a gentleman of the bed-chamber and conferred on him the honour of knighthood, (1536.) He was afterwards employed on important missions to Spain and the Netherlands. He died in 1542, with the reputation of an able diplomatist and one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time.

His poems are chiefly amatory and satirical; he also published letters and other prose works of superior merit.

See JOHNSON, "Lives of the English Poets;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the British Poets."

Wyatt, (Sir THOMAS,) THE YOUNGER, a son of the preceding, was born in 1520 or 1521. He inherited his father's estate in 1542, and served with distinction in the war against the French between 1544 and 1550. Wyatt and the Duke of Suffolk became in 1554 the leaders of an insurrection, the design of which was to dethrone Queen Mary or to prevent her marriage with Philip II. Wyatt gained some successes over the royalist forces, and entered Southwark. He was captured in London and executed in April, 1554.

See HUME, "History of England;" J. PROCTOR, "History of Wyatt's Rebellion," 1555.

Wy'at-ville, (Sir JEFFRY,) an English architect, originally named WYATT, was a nephew of James Wyatt, noticed above. He was born in Staffordshire in 1766, and was instructed by his uncle in architecture. In 1824 he was employed by George IV. to remodel Windsor Castle, in which work he was occupied for the greater part of his life. He died in 1840. His designs for Windsor Castle were published in 1841, in 2 folio vols.

Wybicki, vĭ-bĕts'kee or ve-bit'skee, (JOSEPH,) a Polish patriot and political writer, born in 1747; died in 1822.

Wych'er-ly or **Wych'er-ley**, (WILLIAM,) a popular English dramatist, was born in Shropshire about 1640. He was sent at an early age to France, where he spent considerable time at the court of the Duke of Montausier, Governor of Angoulême. After his return he studied for a time at Oxford, and again made profession of the Protestant faith, which he had abjured in France. He subsequently acquired great favour with Charles II., and lived on intimate terms with the Duke of Buckingham and other profligate wits of the time. He produced in 1669 his comedy entitled "Love in a Wood, or Saint James's Park," which was followed by "The Gentleman Dancing-Master," (1671,) "The Plain Dealer," (1674,) and "The Country Wife," (1675.) He married the Countess of Drogheda about 1680. Died in 1715.

See MAJOR PACK, "Memoirs of William Wycherly;" MACAULAY, Essay on the "Comic Dramatists of the Restoration;" LEIGH HUNT, "The Dramatic Works of Wycherley, Congreve, etc., with Biographical Notices," 1810; BAKER, "Biographia Dramatica;" "Lives of British Dramatists," by CAMPBELL, LEIGH HUNT, etc.; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wyck, wĭk, (JOHN,) a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht about 1645, worked in London. He painted hunting-scenes, landscapes, and horses. Died in London in 1702.

Wyck, (THOMAS,) a skilful Dutch painter and engraver, the father of the preceding, was born at Haarlem in 1616. He painted sea-ports, public places, interiors, etc. His etchings were highly prized. Died in 1686.

Wyc'lif, **Wic'lif**, or **Wick'liff**, written also **Wiclef**, **de**, (JOHN,) an eminent English Reformer, born in Yorkshire, near Richmond, about 1324. He was educated at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his proficiency in divinity and scholastic philosophy. According to several biographers, he began to write against the mendicant monks in 1360. He became master or warden of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1361, and rector of Fylingham, in Lincolnshire, in the same year. In 1365 he (or, according to some writers, another of the same name) was appointed master of Canterbury Hall, from which he was ejected in 1366. He exchanged the rectory of Fylingham for that of Ludgershall in 1368. It is commonly stated that he took his degree of D.D. in 1372, and then began to read lectures on divinity at Oxford with great applause. This date is questioned by some writers. About this time he began to censure openly the doctrines and corruptions of the Romish Church and to advocate religious liberty.

Wycliffe was a member of a legation sent by Edward III. to Pope Gregory XI. in 1374, to treat with him about the practice of papal provision or reservation of benefices, and other abuses. Soon after his return to England he denounced the pope as "Antichrist, the proud worldly priest of Rome." In 1375 the king gave him the prebend of Aust in the church of Westbury He was prosecuted for heresy before the Bishop of London in 1377, but was protected by his friend, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose favour he had gained, probably by defending the royal authority against papal encroachments. In May, 1377, Pope Gregory addressed a bull to the Archbishop of Canterbury, directing him to summon Wycliffe before him. The Reformer appeared before a synod assembled at Lambeth in 1378, but, before the case was decided, the Londoners, who sympathized with him, broke into the court and frightened the bishops, who were also checked by a message from the queen, or the mother of Richard II. The schism caused by the election of two popes in 1378 tended to weaken the papal domination, and promoted the safety of Wycliffe, who wrote a tract "On the Pope of Rome, or the Papal Schism," ("De Papa Romano," or "Schisma Papæ.")

He attacked the doctrine of transubstantiation in a series of lectures read at Oxford in 1381. The Archbishop of Canterbury summoned a council or synod, which met in 1382, declared his opinions to be heretical, and ordered vigorous measures to be employed for their suppression. Before this period the principles of Wycliffe had been adopted by numerous disciples, some of whom propagated them by preaching. His disciples were called Lollards. He was summoned to appear at a convocation of clergy at Oxford, and, according to some authorities, made a confession or concession to his adversaries, and admitted the doctrine of the real presence. It appears that the only penalty inflicted on him was expulsion from the University of Oxford. In the latter part of his life he produced an English version of the Bible from the Latin Vulgate. This is supposed to have been the first complete English translation that was ever made. It became an engine of wonderful power against Romanism. To translate the Bible was regarded as an act of heresy; and his version continued to be a proscribed book until the Reformation of the sixteenth century. Wycliffe, who may be considered the father of English prose, wrote a number of religious works, some of which remain in manuscript.

"He clearly anticipated," says David Irving, "the most distinguishing doctrines of the Protestants, and his opinions on certain points present an obvious coincidence with those of Calvin. Of the simplicity of primitive times he was too devoted an admirer to secure the approbation of modern churchmen." ("Encyclopædia Britannica.") He opposed episcopacy, or at least did not consider the episcopal order essential to the legitimate constitution of the Church. He died at Lutterworth in December, 1384.

See REV. JOHN LEWIS, "Life of John Wycliffe," 1719; DR ROBERT VAUGHAN, "Life of John Wycliffe," 1828, (revised edition, 1853;) WEBB LE BAS, "Life of John Wycliffe," 1832; HODGSON, "Reformers and Martyrs," Philadelphia, 1867; WILLIAM GILPIN, "Lives of J. Wiclef and of the Most Eminent of his Disciples," etc., 1763; TISCHER, "J. Wiclef's Leben," 1800; F. VINCENS, "Wiclef: Thèse historique," 1848; MAIMBOURG, "Histoire du Wiclefianisme," 1683; WORDSWORTH, "Biographia Ecclesiastica;" "Four Ecclesiastical Biographies," by J. H. GURNEY; "Quarterly Review" for July, 1858; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Wydeville, (ANTHONY.) See RIVERS, EARL OF.

Wyerman. See WEYERMAN.

Wykeham, **de**, de wik'ăm, (WILLIAM,) an eminent English ecclesiastic and statesman, born in Hampshire in 1324. His talents early gained for him the notice and patronage of Edward III., who appointed him in 1356 surveyor of the works at Windsor. He afterwards became successively keeper of the privy seal, secretary to the king, Bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, (1367.) Among his numerous and munificent works were the erection of the New College, Oxford, finished in 1386, and the college at Winchester. He also rebuilt a great part of the cathedral of Winchester. Died in 1404.

See BISHOP LOWTH, "Life of William de Wykeham," 1758; LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors."

Wy'lie, (ANDREW,) D.D., an American divine of the Episcopal Church, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1789. He became president of the University of Indiana in 1829. He published an English Grammar, and other works. Died in 1851.

Wȳ'man, (JEFFRIES,) an American anatomist, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1814. He was appointed in 1847 Hersey professor of anatomy at Harvard, and professor of comparative anatomy in the Lawrence Scientific School. He published "Twelve Lectures on Comparative Physiology," and was a contributor to the "American Journal of Science" and other periodicals. Died September 4, 1874.

Wȳ'nants or **Wȳ'nantz**, (JAN,) a celebrated Dutch landscape-painter, born at Haarlem in 1600. His pictures are generally of small size and great excellence. He numbered among his pupils Wouwerman and Adriaan van der Velde, who frequently painted, it is said, the figures in his landscapes. Died about 1678.

Wyndham, wĭnd'ăm, (Sir CHARLES,) Earl of Egremont, an English politician, was the eldest son of Sir William Wyndham. His mother was a daughter of the Duke of Somerset. He died in 1763, and left his title to his son George. (See EGREMONT.)

Wyndham, (CHARLES,) a British actor, born in 1841. He took part in the American civil war, and made his first appearance in America as an actor with John Wilkes Booth (the assassin of President Lincoln.) He has played widely in leading parts in America and Europe, and in German as well as English plays. He became manager of the Criterion Theatre, London, in 1876. Died in London, 1919.

Wyndham, (GEORGE O'BRIEN.) See EGREMONT, EARL OF.

Wyndham, (Sir WILLIAM,) an able English statesman, born in 1687, belonged to an ancient family of Somersetshire. He married a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, joined the Tory party, and became a powerful debater in Parliament. He was appointed secretary at war in 1710 or 1711, and chancellor of the exchequer in 1713. He was an intimate friend of Lord Bolingbroke, to whose interest he adhered after the quarrel between that leader and the Earl of Oxford. On the death of Queen Anne he was removed from office, (1714.) He was committed to the Tower in 1715, on suspicion of complicity in a Jacobite conspiracy; but he was soon liberated, without a trial. He was one of the leaders of the opposition to the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, and had great influence in the House of Commons. In 1734 he made a celebrated speech for the repeal of the Septennial act. "His eloquence," says Speaker Onslow, "improved by use, was strong, full, and without affectation, arising chiefly from his clearness, propriety, and argumentation; in the method of which last, by a sort of induction almost peculiar to himself, he had a force beyond any man I ever heard in public debates." Died in 1740.

Wynne, (JOHN HUDDLESTONE,) a British writer, born in Wales in 1743, published "Fables for the Female Sex," "A General History of Ireland," and other works. Died in 1788.

Wȳ'on, (WILLIAM,) an English engraver of coins and medals, born at Birmingham in 1795. He became second engraver at the Mint in London, and in 1838 a Royal Academician, being the first artist in his department who had won that distinction. His works comprise a great variety of subjects, scientific, artistic, and war medals, and are ranked among the most admirable productions of the kind. Died in 1851.

Wyrsch, v̂ĕĕrsh, (JOHANN MELCHIOR,) a Swiss painter of history and portraits, born in Unterwalden in 1732. He worked for many years at Besançon. Died in 1798.

Wyse, veez, or wīz, (LUCIEN NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE,) a French engineer, a son of Sir Thomas Wyse, and a grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, was born in Paris in 1844. He studied in the École Navale, entered the navy, made extensive hydrographical and other scientific explorations, and in 1875 undertook the survey of the Panama isthmus, his report being followed by the operations of M. de Lesseps on the Panama Ship-Canal. His works embrace "From Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres," (1869,) "From Montevideo to Valparaiso," (1877,) and Reports on the Panama Canal, (1879, 1885, and 1890–91.) Died in Paris August 12, 1895.

Wȳse, (Sir THOMAS,) an English writer and diplomatist, born about 1800. In 1821 he married Letitia Bonaparte, a niece of Napoleon I. He was minister at Athens from 1849 to 1862. He wrote, besides other works, "Walks in Rome," and an "Excursion in the Peloponnesus in 1858," (2 vols., 1865,) which is praised by the "Edinburgh Review" in an article entitled "Sir Thomas Wyse's Peloponnesus," (October, 1865.) Died in 1862.

Wyshart. See WISHART.

Wysocki, vĭ-sots'kee, (JOSEPH,) a Polish patriot and soldier, born in Podolia in 1809. He fought in the revolution of 1830, and in 1848 entered the Hungarian service. After the defeat at Temesvár he took refuge in France. He was the author of a treatise on "The Art of War." Died at Paris, December 31, 1874.

Wysocki, (PETER,) a Polish patriot, and prominent leader in the revolution of 1830, was born at Warsaw in 1799. He was taken prisoner by the Russians in 1831, and exiled to Siberia, where he died in 1837.

Wyss, v̂ĭss, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a Swiss writer, born at Berne in 1781, became professor of philosophy in his native town. He published, among other works, "Idyls, Traditions, Legends, and Tales of Switzerland," (1815.) Died in 1830.

Wysshart. See WISHART.

Wythe, w*ĭth*, (GEORGE,) an American jurist and patriot, was born in Elizabeth City county, Virginia, in 1726. He was an ardent promoter of the independence of the colonies, was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775, and signed the Declaration of Independence in July, 1776. In this year Wythe, Jefferson, and Pendleton were appointed a committee to revise the laws of Virginia. He became in 1777 a judge of the high court of chancery, and served as chancellor of Virginia for twenty years. He emancipated his slaves. Died at Richmond in 1806.

See SANDERSON, "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."

Wyther. See WITHERS.

Wyttenbach, v̂ĭt'tẹn-bȧk', [Lat. WYTTENBA'CHIUS,] (DANIEL,) an eminent Swiss critic and scholar, born at Berne in 1746. He studied at Göttingen, and subsequently at Leyden under Professor Ruhnken, and became in 1771 professor of Greek and philosophy in the Athenæum at Amsterdam. He was appointed in 1779 professor of eloquence at Leyden. He was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and his compositions, which are all written in Latin, are esteemed standard works. Among these his "Life of Ruhnken" (1799) is particularly admired for the elegance of its style. He was editor for a time of the "Bibliotheca Critica," and published editions of the "Opera Moralia" of Plutarch, the "Phædon" of Plato, (1810,) and other classics. Died in 1820. His wife, JOHANNA GALLIEN, was distinguished for her learning, and was made doctor of philosophy by the University of Marburg. She died in 1830.

See W. L. MAHNE, "Vita D. Wyttenbachii," 1823.

Wyttenbachius. See WYTTENBACH.

X.

Xaintrailles, de. See SAINTRAILLES, DE.

Xanthippe. See XANTIPPE and XANTHIPPUS.

Xanthippus, zan-thip'pus, [Gr. *Ξάνθιππος;* Fr. XANTHIPPE, gzôN'tèp',] an Athenian general, was the father of Pericles. He succeeded Themistocles as commander of the fleet in 479 B.C., and acted a prominent part in the naval victory over the Persians at Mycale, (479.) He captured Sestos in 478.

Xanthippus, a Spartan general, an ally of the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, defeated the Romans under Regulus, whom he took prisoner, (B.C. 255.)

Xanthus, zan'thus, [*Ξάνθος,*] a Greek lyric poet, who flourished probably about 650 B.C. No fragments of his poetry are extant.

Xanthus, a Greek historian and native of Lydia, is supposed to have been contemporary with Herodotus. He was the author of a description of Lydia, entitled "Lydiaca," which is highly commended by Dionysius of Halicarnassus. There are only fragments of it extant.

Xantippe, zan-tip'pe, or, more correctly, **Xanthip'pe,** [Gr. *Ξανθίππη;* Fr. XANTIPPE or XANTHIPPE, gzôN'tèp',] the wife of Socrates, was notorious for her ill temper. Being asked by Alcibiades how he could live with such a woman, he is said to have replied, "She exercises my patience, and enables me to bear with all the injustice I experience from others." It is, however, probable that Xantippe's faults have been much exaggerated. Socrates evidently entertained a sincere regard for her, and gave her credit for many domestic virtues. (See SOCRATES.)

Xaupi, gzô'pe', (JOSEPH,) a French antiquary and priest, born at Perpignan in 1688; died in 1778.

Xaverius. See XAVIER.

Xav'I-ęr, [Ger. XAVER, ksâ-vair',] (FRANCIS,) second son of the Elector of Saxony, (who was afterwards Augustus III., King of Poland,) was born in 1730. He was appointed in 1763 administrator of Saxony during the minority of his nephew. Died in 1806.

Xavier, zav'e-ęr, [Sp. pron. HÂ-ve-air'; Fr. pron. gzâ've-â'; Lat. XAVE'RIUS; Ger. XAVER, ksâ-vair'; It. SAVERIO, sâ-vā're-o,] (FRANCIS,) SAINT, a celebrated Jesuit missionary, called "the Apostle of the Indies," was born in the kingdom of Navarre, near the foot of the Pyrenees, in April, 1506. He was educated in Paris, and there formed a friendship with his fellow-student Ignatius Loyola. He was one of those who associated themselves with Loyola in the formation of the order of Jesuits, about 1534. In 1538 he went to Rome, and began to preach in the church of San Lorenzo in Damaso. Under the auspices of John, King of Portugal, Xavier visited the East Indies as a missionary in 1541, arriving at Goa in May, 1542. Ringing a bell through the streets of Goa, he summoned parents to send their children and slaves to him in order to be instructed in the catechism. He endeavoured to reform the vicious professors of religion as well as to convert the heathen, whose temples he caused to be destroyed and replaced by churches. Having laboured among the ignorant population employed in the pearl-fishery on the coast, he afterwards passed to Travancore, where, it is said, he baptized ten thousand idolaters in nine months. In 1545 he visited Malacca and converted numerous idolaters, Jews, and Mohammedans. With several other missionaries, whom Loyola sent to aid him, he pursued his course to the Banda Isles in 1546. He baptized many in Amboyna, founded a mission at Ternate, and returned to Malacca in 1547. Having converted a Japanese exile, named Auger, he resolved to extend his labours to Japan. He took Auger with him, and in 1549 reached Canguxima, where he studied the Japanese language, and was kindly received by the King of Saxuma. He went thence to Firanda, in which he was permitted to preach, and made many converts. Encouraged by this success, he proceeded to Meaco, the capital of the empire, where he arrived in 1551. He obtained from the king permission to preach, and converted about three thousand there. His success was hindered by his imperfect knowledge of the language. He ardently desired to carry the gospel to China, and was not deterred by the severe penalty under which foreigners were forbidden to enter that country. Before he could reach this new scene of labour, he died, on the isle of Sancian, near the Chinese coast, in December, 1552. He was canonized in 1622.

See TURSELLINUS, "Vita F. Xaverii," 1594; BARTOLI, "Vita F. Xaverii," 1666; SANDOVAL, "Vida de S. Francisco Xavier," 1619; I. TOSCANO, "Vita di F. Saverio," 1658; H. VENN, "Missionary Life of Francis Xavier;" BOUHOURS, "Vie de S. François Xavier," 1682, (DRYDEN'S English translation of the same, 1688;) RAYBOIS, "Vie de S. F. Xavier," 1838; REITHMEIER, "Leben des heiligen Franz Xaver," 1846.

Xavier, (JEROME, or GERONIMO,) a Jesuit missionary, born in Navarre, was a relative of the preceding. He went to Goa in 1571, after which he preached at the court of the Mogul emperor, where he is said to have made many converts. He wrote several religious treatises, in Latin and in Persian. Died at Goa in 1617.

Xenarchus, ze-nar'kus, [*Ξέναρχος,*] an Athenian comic poet of the middle comedy, flourished about 350–330 B.C. Fragments of his works are extant.

Xenocles, zĕn'o-klèz, [*Ξενοκλῆς,*] an Athenian tragic poet, was a son of Carcinus the Elder, and flourished about 420 B.C. He gained a victory over Euripides in 415 B.C. He had a son CARCINUS, and a grandson XENOCLES, who were likewise tragic poets.

Xenocles, an Athenian architect, lived in the age of Pericles.

Xénocrate. See XENOCRATES.

Xenocrates, ze-nok'rą-tèz, [Gr. *Ξενοκράτης;* Fr. XÉNOCRATE, gzâ'no'krât',] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Chalcedon in 396 B.C. He was a pupil of Plato and a fellow-student of Aristotle. He accompanied Plato to Syracuse, and after the death of his master was sent on embassies to Philip of Macedon. About 339 B.C. he became the head of the Platonic Academy at Athens, over which he presided twenty-five years. He had a high reputation for probity, modesty, and moral purity. He wrote numerous works on philosophy, which are not extant, taught that the soul is a self-moving number, and regarded unity and duality as two deities, the former of which rules in heaven and the latter in the mutable world. In his philosophy the doctrines of Plato are modified by the Pythagorean doctrines of number. His eloquence converted the dissolute Polemon into a temperate man and an eminent philosopher. Died in 314 B.C.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS; VAN DE WIJNPERSSE, "Diatribe de Xenocrate Chalcedonio," 1822.

Xenocrates, a Greek statuary of the school of Lysippus, flourished about 260 B.C.

Xenocrates, a Greek physician, who resided at Aphrodisias, is supposed to have lived about 37 A.D. He was the author of a work "On the Nutriment derived from Animals," part of which is extant.

Xenomedes, zĕn-o-mee'dèz, [*Ξενομήδης,*] OF CHIOS, a Greek historian, lived before the Peloponnesian war, (which began 431 B.C.)

Xenon, zee'non, or **Xe'no,** [*Ξένων,*] a Greek painter of Sicyon, was a pupil of Neocles.

Xénophane. See XENOPHANES.

Xenophanes, ze-nof'ą-nèz, [Gr. *Ξενοφάνης;* Fr. XÉNOPHANE, gzâ'no'fân',] a celebrated Greek philosopher and poet, born at Colophon, in Ionia, about 600 B.C. Diogenes states that he flourished in the 60th Olympiad, (about 538 B.C.) He was the founder of the Eleatic school, and probably lived for some time at Elea, in Italy. He wrote a poem on the foundation of Elea, and a number of elegiac poems of much merit. "The work which contained his philosophic system," says Victor Cousin, "and which has immortalized his name, was a

poem on Nature, in hexameter verse." Several fragments of this poem have been preserved. He was considered by the ancients as the originator of the doctrine of the oneness of the universe. He censured Hesiod and Homer because they attributed to the gods human vices and defects, and is said to have maintained the doctrine of the unity of the Deity. According to Aristotle, Xenophanes, directing his view over the universe, declared, "God is the One." Saint Clement also affirms that he taught pure monotheism. Victor Cousin defends him from the charge of pantheism which some writers had brought against him. ("Biographie Universelle.") Xenophanes also insisted on the antagonism between sensuous appearances and the pure truth or reality. He was about one hundred years old when he died.

See RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" ARISTOTLE, "De Xenophane, Georgia et Melisso;" SIMON KARSTEN, "Xenophanis Carminum Reliquiæ: de Vita ejus," etc., 1830; DIOGENES LAERTIUS, "Xenophanes;" FÜLLEBORN, "Beiträge zur Geschichte der Philosophie."

Xénophile See XENOPHILUS.

Xenophilus, ze-nof'e-lus, [Gr. Ξενοφίλος; Fr. XÉNOPHILE, gzâ'no'fêl',] a Greek sculptor, who, aided by Straton, made a statue of Æsculapius at Argos.

Xenophon, zĕn'o-fon, [Gr. Ξενοφῶν; Fr. XÉNOPHON, gzâ'no'fôN'; It. ZENOFONTE, dzâ-no-fon'tâ,] a celebrated Athenian historian and general, was a son of Gryllus, and a native of the demus Ercheia. He is supposed to have been born about 445 B.C. According to Diogenes Laertius, from whose writings we derive nearly all that is known of his life, Xenophon fell from his horse at the battle of Delium, in 424 B.C., and would probably have been killed, if he had not been rescued by Socrates. He became a pupil of Socrates at an early age, and, according to Photius, was also a pupil of Isocrates. Little is known of the events of his life which occurred between the battle of Delium and the year 401 B.C. Diogenes Laertius states that "Xenophon edited or made known the History of Thucydides, although it was in his power to pass it off as his own work;" but the truth of this statement is doubted by some critics. In 401 B.C. he went to Sardis, and entered the service of the Persian prince Cyrus the Younger, whom he accompanied in an expedition against Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Persia. Xenophon and the other Greeks who engaged in this expedition were deceived as to its real object. Cyrus was defeated and killed at Cunaxa, near Babylon, and the Greek general Clearchus was treacherously slain. Xenophon was one of the generals who conducted the Greek army of 10,000 in its memorable retreat from the Tigris to the Black Sea. He displayed great firmness, courage, and military skill in this operation. This expedition and retreat form the subject of his most celebrated work, the "Anabasis, or History of the Expedition of Cyrus the Younger," which is a very interesting narrative and is written in a natural, agreeable style.

According to some authorities, he was banished from Athens about 399 B.C., perhaps because he was a friend of Socrates. Diogenes Laertius says he was banished for Laconism. He took part in an expedition which the Spartan king Agesilaus conducted against the Persians in 396, and he fought in the Spartan army against the Athenians at the battle of Coroneia, (394 B.C.) Soon after this date he settled, with his wife Philesia and his children, at Scillus, near Olympia, where he resided many years and employed his time in hunting and writing. During his residence at Scillus he wrote a "Treatise on Hunting," his "Anabasis," and perhaps other works. The decree by which he was banished from Athens was repealed a few years before his death, which occurred about 355 B.C. He had two sons, named Gryllus and Diodorus. It is supposed that all of his writings have come down to us. Under the title of "Hellenica," he wrote a history of Greece from 411 to 362 B.C. His "Cyropædia" (*Κυροπαιδεία*) is commonly regarded as a political romance founded on the exploits of Cyrus the Great, and has no authority as a history. Among his other works are a "Life of Agesilaus," "The Symposium, or Banquet," in which he explains the ideas of Socrates in relation to love and friendship, and delineates the character of Socrates, a Dialogue between Socrates and Critobulus, entitled Οἰκονομικός, which treats of domestic and moral economy, and is highly esteemed, and a philosophic work called "The Memorabilia of Socrates," (*Ἀπομνημονεύματα Σοκράτους,*) which purports to be an exposition of the doctrines and character of his illustrious master. It is highly prized as a memorial of the practical part of the Socratic philosophy. "Xenophon," says Macaulay, "is commonly placed, but, we think, without much reason, in the same rank with Herodotus and Thucydides. He resembles them, indeed, in the purity and sweetness of his style; but in spirit he rather resembles that later school of historians, whose works seem to be fables composed for a moral, and who in their eagerness to give us warnings and example forget to give us men and women." (Essay on "History," 1828.) Xenophon's "Memorabilia" has been translated into English by Sarah Fielding, his "Symposium" by J. Wellwood, his "Cyropædia" by M. A. Cowper, and his "Œconomicus" by Robert Bradley.

See FORTIA D'URBAN, "Vie de Xénophon," 1795; CREUZER, "De Xenophonte historico," 1799; HACKEN, "Xenophon," 1805; KRÜGER, "De Xenophontis Vita," 1823; NOBBE, "Vita Xenophontis," 1825; FABRICIUS, "Bibliotheca Græca;" HOFFMANN, "Lexicon Bibliographicum;" GROTE, "History of Greece;" THIRLWALL, "History of Greece;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Xenophon, an Athenian sculptor, who lived about 300 B.C. In conjunction with Cephisodotus, he made a statue of Jupiter.

Xenophon, a Greek physician, a native of Cos, lived at Rome, and gained the favour of the emperor Claudius. At the instigation of Agrippina, he poisoned Claudius, by introducing a poisoned feather into his mouth under pretence of making him vomit.

Xenophon OF EPHESUS, a Greek writer of unknown period, was the author of a romance called "Ephesiaca, or the Loves of Anthia and Abrocomas," the style of which is simple and elegant. He probably lived in the second or third century after Christ. His romance has been translated into German by Bürger, and into English by Rooke.

Xercès. See XERXES.

Xeres, de, dâ hā'rĕs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish historian, was secretary to Pizarro, whom he accompanied to Peru about 1530. He published in 1547 a history of the expedition, entitled "A True Account of the Conquest of Peru," etc.

Xerxes, zẽrk'sèz, [Gr. Ξέρξης; Fr. XERCÈS, gzĕR'sĕs',] I, sometimes called XERXES THE GREAT, a famous king of Persia, and the most powerful monarch of his time, was a son of Darius Hystaspis. His mother was Atossa, a daughter of Cyrus the Great. He succeeded Darius in 485 B.C., and began to raise an immense army for the invasion of Greece. Several years were expended in cutting a canal through the isthmus of Mount Athos, and in building a bridge of boats or ships across the Hellespont, over which Xerxes and his army passed in the spring of 480 B.C. His army was composed of many nations tributary to the Persian empire, and, according to Herodotus, amounted to 2,317,610 men, besides slaves and non-combatants. Niebuhr and Grote consider this number incredible and impossible. The number of slaves and other camp-followers was equal to that of the soldiers. He is said to have shed tears when he reflected that in a century, or less, none of these myriads of men would survive. Having reviewed his army at Doriscus, he marched through Thrace and Thessaly. The Greeks attempted to defend the pass of Thermopylæ, but the Persians turned that position (see LEONIDAS,) and captured Athens, from which the whole population had been removed. The Athenians, who were directed by Themistocles, relied chiefly on their naval power for defence against the invaders. An indecisive naval action was fought by the two fleets at Artemisium, where the Persian fleet was much damaged by a storm. Xerxes was still able after this loss to muster a fleet of twelve hundred vessels, which in the autumn of 480 B.C. was defeated at the decisive battle of Salamis. (See THEMISTOCLES.) Xerxes, placed on a lofty position on the adjacent shore, witnessed this disastrous defeat of his vainglorious project. He retreated

hastily by land to the Hellespont, and crossed over to Asia, leaving an army under Mardonius, who was defeated at Platæa in 479 B.C. Xerxes was murdered in 465 by Artabanus, an officer of his court. He appears to have been by nature not without amiable and noble qualities; but his heart was corrupted by the possession of unlimited power, and by the abject adulation commonly bestowed on Eastern sovereigns. He was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes Longimanus.

See HERODOTUS, "History of Greece;" GROTE, "History o Greece;" ROLLIN, "Ancient History;" ROSENBERG, "De Cambyse, Dario Hystaspe et Xerxe," 1690; HUSSEL, "Xerxes des Grossen Leben, Thaten und Ende," 1816.

Xerxes II., King of Persia, was a son of Artaxerxes I., (Longimanus,) whom he succeeded in 425 B.C. After a reign of a few months, he was assassinated by Sogdianus, his half-brother.

Ximenes or **Jimenes**, he-mā'nēs, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish friar, who was employed as a missionary in Mexico. He translated into Spanish a Latin work on the plants of Mexico, by Hernandez. Died about 1620.

Ximenes or **Jimenes**, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish painter, born at Saragossa in 1598. He studied in Rome, adopted an Italian style, and returned to Saragossa. His works are highly praised. Died in 1666.

Ximenes, he-mā'nēs, (LEONARDO,) a Sicilian astronomer and geometer, born at Trapani in 1716, became a Jesuit. He was appointed professor of geography at Florence, and by his skill in hydraulics rendered important services in averting the damages caused by overflowing rivers. He wrote a number of able works on astronomy and hydraulics, among which is "Collection of Hydraulic Pamphlets," etc., ("Raccolta di Perizie ed Opuscoli idraulici," 2 vols., 1781–86.) He founded an observatory at Florence, where he died in 1786.

Ximenes, she-mā'nēs, (PETER,) a theologian, born of Portuguese parents at Middelburg, in Holland, in 1514. He wrote, in Latin, a work called "Demonstration of the Catholic Truth." Died in 1595.

Ximenes, (RODRIGO,) a Spanish prelate and historian, became Archbishop of Toledo, and cardinal. He rendered important military services in the war against the Moors, and wrote a "History of Spain." Died in 1247.

Ximenes, de, dęh ze'mā'nēs', (AUGUSTIN LOUIS,) MARQUIS, a French poet, of Spanish extraction, born in Paris in 1726, was an intimate friend of Voltaire. He was the author of "Don Carlos," and other tragedies, a poem entitled "Cæsar in the Senate," and several critical essays, which were highly esteemed. Died in 1815.

Ximenes (or **Jimenes**) **de Carmona**, he-mā'nēs dà kär-mo'nȧ, (FRANCISCO,) a Spanish medical writer, born at Córdova near the end of the sixteenth century.

Ximenes, [English pron. ze-mee'nēz,] or, more fully, **Jimenes** (or **Ximenes**) **de Cisneros**, he-mā'nēs dà *thē*s-nā'rōs, (FRANCISCO,) called CARDINAL XIMENES, a celebrated Spanish statesman and patron of literature, was born at Torrelaguna, in New Castile, in 1436. He was educated at Salamanca and at Rome, where he studied theology, philosophy, and Oriental languages. He became grand vicar of Cardinal Mendoza at Siguenza. About 1482 he entered the Franciscan order at Toledo, where he acquired distinction as a preacher. He was appointed confessor to Queen Isabella in 1492, and Archbishop of Toledo in 1495. His modesty prompted him to decline this honour; but he submitted to the positive command of the pope. He was distinguished by his simplicity of life, his charity to the poor, and his aversion to luxury and pomp. About 1498 he founded the University of Alcalá de Henares. He exerted his influence to reform the Franciscan order of monks. Under his auspices a number of eminent scholars began in 1502 to prepare a Polyglot Bible, called the Complutensian, which became the model of all the subsequent versions of the Bible in divers languages, and was the greatest literary enterprise of that age. On the death of Queen Isabella (1504) he acted as mediator between Ferdinand the Catholic and the archduke Philip, each of whom claimed the regency of Castile. After the death of Philip (1506) Ximenes was appointed regent or guardian of Queen Joanna, who was disqualified by mental imbecility. He authorized the citizens of the towns to form themselves into a militia, and by this bold and politic measure promoted the power of the crown, while he reduced the importance of the unruly nobles.

In 1507 he received the title of cardinal. He fitted out at his own expense a fleet and an army, which he conducted in person to Africa in 1509, and captured the city of Oran by storm. "His talents, energy, and reputed sanctity of character," says Prescott, "combined with the authority of his station, gave him unbounded influence with all classes of the Castilians." During his expedition against Oran, King Ferdinand wrote a letter to Count Navarro and requested him to find some pretence for detaining Ximenes in Africa. The cardinal was acquainted with the contents of this letter, and naturally put the worst construction on the same. On one occasion the king, who wished the archbishopric of Toledo for his natural son Alfonso, importuned Ximenes to resign his see and take another in exchange; but he replied, with indignation, "that he would never consent to barter away the dignities of the Church." In 1517 his "Polyglot Bible" was completed. According to Prescott, this was "a noble monument of piety, learning, and munificence, which entitles its author to the gratitude of the whole Christian world." ("History of Ferdinand and Isabella.")

By the testament of Ferdinand, who died in January, 1516, Cardinal Ximenes was appointed sole regent of Castile during the absence of the young king Charles. His right to this office was disputed by Adrian, Dean of Louvain, who produced powers of similar purport from Charles. Ximenes and Adrian administered the government jointly for some time, but the former soon assumed sole power. In September, 1517, Charles V. arrived in Spain, and wrote a letter to Ximenes, which "is unmatched, even in court annals, for cool and base ingratitude." (Prescott.) It announced his dismissal from office. He died on the 8th of November, 1517.

"Such," says Prescott, "was the end of this remarkable man,—the most remarkable, in many respects, of his time. His character was of that stern and lofty cast which seems to rise above the ordinary wants and weaknesses of humanity. His genius, of the severest order, like Dante's or Michael Angelo's in the regions of fancy, impresses us with ideas of power that excite admiration akin to terror. . . . His regency was conducted on the principles of a military despotism. His whole policy, indeed, was to exalt the royal prerogative at the expense of the inferior orders of the state. . . . He had a full measure of the religious bigotry which belonged to the age." ("History of Ferdinand and Isabella," vol. iii.)

See ROBLES, "Vida del Cardinal Ximenes," 1604; FLÉCHIER, "Histoire du Cardinal Ximenes," 1693; CASTRO, "De Vita F. Ximenii," 1581; MENDOZA, "Vida de Ximenes," 1653; MARSOLLIER, "Histoire du Ministère de Ximenès," 1694; "Don F. Ximenes," Leipsic, 1796; BARRET, "Life of Cardinal Ximenes," 1813; HEFELE, "Der Cardinal Ximenes," 1844; HAVEMANN, "F. Ximenes," 1848; ROBERTSON, "History of Charles V."

Ximenes de Quesada, (dà kā-sā'dȧ,) (GONZALO,) a Spanish explorer and captain, born at Granada about 1495. He commanded a party which about 1532 began to explore the region since called New Granada, and founded in 1538 Santa Fé de Bogotá. Died in 1546.

Ximeno or **Jimeno**, he-mā'no, (VINCENTE,) a Spanish biographer, born at Valencia about 1700. He published a literary history of the kingdom of Valencia, "Escritores del Regno de Valencia," (2 vols., 1747–49.)

Xiphilin. See XIPHILINUS.

Xiphilinus, zif-e-lī'nus, [Gr. *Ξιφιλῖνος*; Fr. XIPHILIN, gze'fe'lăN',] (JOANNES,) became Patriarch of Constantinople in 1066. He was the author of several religious and ecclesiastical works. Died in 1075.

Xiphilinus, (JOANNES,) nephew of the preceding, wrote an epitome of the "History" of Dion Cassius, which was first published in 1551.

Xuares or **Juares**, hoo-ā'rēs, (GASPAR,) a Jesuit and botanist, born in Paraguay in 1731; died at Rome in 1804.

Xuares or **Juares**, hoo-ā'rēs, written also **Suares** (RODERICK,) a Spanish jurist, borr at Salamanca, lived in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Xysuthrus, or **Xysythrus**, a king of Babylon, who

at the time of the great deluge is said to have saved himself and some of his people in a ship.

Xuthus, zu'thus, [Gr. Ξοῦθος,] a mythical king of Peloponnesus, was called a son of Helen, a brother of Dorus and Æolus, and the father of Achæus and Ion.

Xylander, kse-lăn'dẹr, (GULIELMUS, or WILLIAM,) a German scholar, originally named HOLZMANN, (*i.e.* "wood-man," of which Xylander is the Greek equivalent,) was born at Augsburg in 1532. He studied in his native town and at Tübingen, and in 1558 became professor of Greek at Heidelberg. He made numerous translations from the Greek and Latin, among which we may name the works of Strabo and Plutarch, the "History" of Dion Cassius, and the mathematical works of Diophantus. He also edited some of the works of Marcus Antoninus, Phlegon Trallianus, and Antigonus Carystius. His learning was profound, and his translations are highly esteemed. Died in 1576.

Xylander, von, fon kse-lăn'dẹr, (JOSEPH KARL AUGUST,) a German officer and military writer, born at Munich in 1794, was the author of a treatise entitled "Strategy and its Application," (1818,) a "Manual of Tactics," and numerous other works, on various subjects. Died in 1854.

Y.

Yahya,* (or **Yahia**,) yä'he-ä, a Moorish captain, called by the Spaniards BEN-GAMA or BEN-GAMIA. He was commander of the armies of the Almoravides in Spain, whose power was opposed by the Almohades. He was killed in 1148.

Yahya- (or **Yahia-**) **al-Barmekee**, (or **-Barmakî**,) yä'he-ä ăl bar'ma-kee', (**Aboo-Alee** or **Abû-Alî**, ä'bōō ä'lee,) a Persian minister of state, belonged to the family of Barmecides, (or Barmekides.) He became vizier of Haroun-al-Raschid in 786 A.D. He was a man of superior talents, and had great influence for many years. He was disgraced about 803, and died in 807 A.D.

Yakoobî-al-Mansoor-Billah, **Yakoub-al-Mansour-Billah**, or **Yakûb-** (or **Jakub-**) **al-Mansûr-Billah**, yä'kōōb' ăl măn'sōōr' bil'lah, a king of Morocco, born about 1210, was an able and powerful monarch. He began to reign in 1258. In 1275 he invaded Spain, and waged war against the Christians with some success. Died in 1286.

Yakoob Bey, or **Yakoob Ooshbegee**, oosh-bā'gee, a Toorkoman or Uzbeck soldier, surnamed ATALIK GHAZEE, was born at Tashkent in 1820. He fought the Russians with considerable distinction. In 1865 he was sent against Cashgar, in Chinese Toorkistan, in aid of the Mohammedan insurgents. Yakoob fought with great ability and perseverance, and made himself master of the whole country. He ruled Cashgar with remarkable success, built a handsome college, mosque, monastery, and palace, and kept two hundred ladies in his harem. He was assassinated by his household officers, May 31, 1877. The Chinese then reconquered the country, and soon after murdered in cold blood many thousands of Yakoob's former subjects.

Yakoob- (**Yakoub-** or **Yakûb-**) **Ibn-Lais** or **-Laith**,† yä'kōōb' ĭb'n lĭs, surnamed AL-SOFFAR or AL-SUFFAR, was the founder of the dynasty of Soffarides in Persia. By conquest he made himself master of Seïstan about 862 A.D., and of Farsistan a few years later. Died about 878 A.D.

Yaksha, [perhaps from the Sanscrit *jaksh*, to "eat,"] a name of certain spirits in the Hindoo and Booddhist mythology, described in the Vishnu-Purâna as hideous beings, always hungry and emaciated, but gentle and inoffensive in character. Other books describe them as most cruel and repulsive demons, still others as happy spirits. Some Booddhists believe that they may enter Nirvana, like human beings. They resemble the *jinn*, or genii, of Arabian stories. They have wives, called Yakshî, (Yakshee.)

Yâl'dẹn, (THOMAS,) an English poet and divine, born at Exeter in 1671. He studied at Magdalene College, Oxford, where he acquired the friendship of Addison and Sacheverell. He succeeded Atterbury as lecturer at Bridewell Hospital in 1698, and became professor or reader of moral philosophy at Oxford about 1702. He wrote "The Temple of Fame" and other poems. Died in 1736.

Yâle, (ELIHU,) born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1648, was the principal patron of the college called by his name. He became in 1687 governor of Fort Saint George at Madras. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Died in 1721.

Yăm'ă or **Yăm'ă-nă**, [modern Hindoo pron. yŭm'ạ or yŭm'ạ-nạ,] called also **Yam'an** or **Yam'en**, in the Hindoo mythology, the god of Pâtâlă, (or Nărăkă,§) or the lower world, and the god of death and the judge of departed spirits. His residence or capital is called Yamapura, or "city of Yama." After having inquired into and pronounced upon the merits of those who are brought before his judgment-seat, he sends the good to Swarga, (Indra's paradise,) and the wicked to appropriate places of punishment, corresponding to the Tartarus of classic mythology. Yama is known by a great multitude of names, as Dharma-Râja, ("King of Justice,") Mrityu, (*i.e.* "Death,") etc. He is said to have a servant, named Karmala, (or Carmala,) who brings before him the righteous on celestial self-moving cars. He has two faces,—the one full of mildness and benevolence, seen only by the virtuous; the other is hideous, exhibiting great and terrible teeth: this only is visible to the wicked. Yama is supposed by some to be the same as Bali, (or Baly,) to whom, as we are informed in the legend of VÂMANA, (which see,) Vishnu conceded the kingdom of Pâtâla; but Southey makes them two distinct personages,‖ Yamen being the king, and "Baly" (Bali) the judge, of "Padălon," (a corruption of Pâtâla.)

Yamagata, (Count TRIMOTO,) a Japanese general and statesman, born in 1840. He was of noble birth, his father being distinguished as a poet and philologist. He fought for the Mikado in the 1867 revolution, was made under-secretary of war in 1868, and began the work of reorganizing the army on the European system. He was sent to Europe in 1869, witnessed the Franco-German war, was made war minister in 1871, president of the council in 1874, and was commander-in-chief of the army during the Corean war. He was prime minister from 1898 to 1900.

Yamana. See YAMA.

Yamato-Dake', a Japanese conqueror, born 71 A.D., son of Keiko, the twelfth of the mikados. His story is chiefly or wholly legendary and he must be regarded as the leading Japanese hero of romance.

Yamen. See YAMA.

Yanaka. See NANEK.

Yan'cey, (WILLIAM L.,) an American politician, born at Columbia, South Carolina, about 1815. He studied law, and settled in Alabama about 1837. He represented a district of that State in Congress from 1844 to 1847 inclusive. He became a leader of the most extreme partisans of State sovereignty and disunion, (called fire-eaters,) and was the reputed author of the

* It may be remarked that *Yahya* is the Arabic form of JOHN. There have been many princes, leaders, and writers of this name, both in Asia and Africa, but none of any great note.

† *Yakoob* (in German, *Jakub*) is the Arabic of JACOB and JAMES.

‡ See "Introduction," p. viii. section i., 4.

§ The words Naraka and Pâtâla appear to be sometimes used as nearly synonymous; but Pâtâla is more correctly applied to the whole extent of the lower world, while Naraka properly denotes a place of torment.

‖ "He [Yamen] sat upon a marble sepulchre,
Massive and huge, where at the monarch's feet
The righteous Baly had his judgment-seat."
Curse of Kehama, vol. ii., xi.

phrase "fire the Southern heart." In the Convention of Alabama he reported the ordinance of secession, which was passed in January, 1861. He was sent early in 1861 to Europe as a commissioner to obtain the recognition of the new confederacy. Having returned in February, 1862, he entered the Congress at Richmond as Senator for Alabama. Died in August, 1863.

Yang-Tee or **Yang-Ti**, yâng'tee', Emperor of China, began to reign in 605 A.D. He caused several great canals to be made for navigation. Died in 617.

Yao, yā'o, or **Yaou**, yā'oo, almost yŏw, an ancient Chinese sage and ruler, is supposed to have lived about two thousand years before the Christian era. According to Pauthier, he ascended the imperial throne 2357 B.C., and reigned seventy-two years, after which Shun was associated with him in the government. His reign is considered by some to mark the commencement of authentic history among the Chinese. The most ancient historical books of China, if we may trust the statements of the Chinese critics, date from the time of Yao; in other words, the events of his reign were chronicled by contemporary historians, and not written afterwards from tradition, as is the case with the early history of nearly all other nations. Be this as it may, there is reason to believe the early history of China to be more trustworthy than that of most other countries. Yao is represented as having been one of the most enlightened, virtuous, and prosperous of rulers. He introduced into the state many important regulations. He gave especial encouragement to the study of astronomy and to works of public improvement. "Great indeed," says Confucius, "was Yaou as a sovereign. How majestic was he! It is only Heaven that is grand, and only Yaou corresponded to it. How vast was his virtue! The people could find no name for it. How majestic was he in the works which he accomplished! how glorious in the admirable regulations which he instituted!" (See the "Confucian Analects," book viii. chap. xix.) Yao was succeeded by Shun, who was scarcely, if at all, inferior to him in wisdom and virtue.

Yaroslaf or **Yaroslav**, **Jaroslaw** or **Jaroslav**, yâ'ro-slâf', Grand Duke of Russia, a son of Vladimir I., was born towards the close of the tenth century. In 1016 he gained a decisive victory over his brother, Sviatopok, and was crowned sovereign of all the Russias. His reign is distinguished by the wise laws which he enacted for the benefit of his subjects, the liberal encouragement which he gave to learning, and the introduction of painting from Greece. His sister Mary was married to Casimir, King of Poland, and one of his daughters became the queen of Henry I. of France. Died in 1054.

Yaroslaf (or **Jaroslaw**) **II.** became Grand Duke of Russia in 1238. During his reign the Mongol Tartars overran his dominions and reduced him to vassalage. Died in 1246.

Yăr'ran-ton, (Andrew,) an English soldier and mechanician, born in Worcestershire in 1616, served for a time in the Parliamentary army. He devoted himself to the improvement of inland navigation and agriculture, and wrote a valuable work, entitled "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," (1677.)

See Samuel Smiles, "Industrial Biography."

Yărrell, (William,) an eminent English naturalist, born at Westminster in 1784. He was a Fellow of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies, and contributed a number of valuable treatises to the Journal and Transactions of those institutions. He published in 1836 his "History of British Fishes," (2 vols. 8vo,) which was followed in 1843 by his "History of British Birds," (2 vols.) They are beautifully illustrated with wood-cuts, and are ranked among the most admirable works of their kind. Yarrell was the first to prove that the white bait is a distinct species of fish, and not the young of other species, as was previously supposed. Died in 1856.

See the "Quarterly Review" for March, 1837.

Yart, yâr or **e-ȝr**, (Antoine,) a French *littérateur*, born at Rouen in 1710, became a priest and curate of Saussay, in Vexin. He published, under the title of 'Idée de la Poésie Anglaise," (8 vols., 1749–56,) prose translations of several English poems. Died in 1791.

Yates, (Anna Maria,) a celebrated English actress excelled particularly in tragic parts. She was the wife of Richard Yates. Died in 1787.

Yates, (Edmund Hodgson,) an English novelist, a son of the following, was born in 1831. He was editor of the "Temple Bar Magazine" for some years. He wrote "Broken to Harness," (1864,) "The Business of Pleasure," (1865,) "Land at Last: a Novel," (1866,) "Black Sheep," (1867,) "The Rock Ahead," (1868,) "Wrecked in Port," (1869,) "Dr. Wainwright's Patient" and "Nobody's Fortune," (1871.) "The Yellow Flag," (1873.) "The Impending Sword," (1874.) "Personal Reminiscences," (1884.) etc. Died May 20, 1894.

Yates, (James,) an English antiquary and economist, born at Highgate, near London, in 1789, became a dissenting minister. He published, besides other works, "Textrinum Opus, or an Inquiry into the Art of Weaving among the Ancients," (1845.) Died May 7, 1871.

Yates, (Robert,) an American jurist and statesman, born at Schenectady, New York, in 1738, became chief justice of the State of New York in 1790. Died in 1801.

Yates, (William,) an English Baptist divine and Orientalist, born in 1792. In 1815 he went as a missionary to Calcutta, where he translated the Bible into Bengalee, and the New Testament, Pentateuch, Psalms, Proverbs, Isaiah, and Daniel into Sanscrit. He also published a Sanscrit grammar, and a Sanscrit-and-English dictionary. He died on the voyage to England, in 1845.

Yazikof or **Jasikow**, yâ'ze-kof', a Russian lyric poet, distinguished for the exquisite sweetness and melody of his verse, was born at Simbirsk in 1805. From the character of his early songs, he was called "the Russian Anacreon," but his later productions were of a more serious character. Died in 1846.

Yeames, yeemz, (William Frederick,) an English painter, born at Taganrog, in Russia, in 1835. Among his works is "Sir Thomas More taken to the Tower," (1863.) He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy of London in 1866, and Academician in 1878.

Yearsley, yeerz'le, (Mrs. Anne,) an English writer, born at Bristol about 1756, was originally a milkwoman. She was patronized by Hannah More, under whose auspices she published "The Royal Captives," a romance, and a collection of poems.

Yeats, (S. Levett,) an English novelist, author of several exciting romances, including "The Honor of Savelli," (1895,) "The Chevalier d'Auriac," (1897,) etc.

Yeats, (William Butler,) an Irish author, born at Dublin in 1865. He wrote "The Wanderings of Oison," a poem, (1889,) "Fairy- and Folk-Tales," (1889,) and other stories, poems, essays, etc.

Yefremof or **Jefremow**, yĕh-frā'mof, a Russian traveller, born about 1744, published "Travels in Persia and India," (1786.) Died after 1809.

Yelin, von, fon yeh-leen', (Julius Conrad,) a German mathematician, born in Bavaria in 1771, wrote several scientific works. Died in 1826.

Yeliu-Thsoo-Thsai, yĕl'le-oo' tsoo tsī, a celebrated Chinese or Tartar minister, born in 1190. He was a councillor of Jengis Khan and of his son Ogodaï. He was noted for his wisdom and virtue. Died in 1244. According to Abel Rémusat, "Millions of men owed their lives and liberty to this great minister, who spent his life in pleading the cause of law, order, and humanity."

Yĕl'vẹr-tọn, (Sir Henry,) an English statesman and jurist, born in 1566, was the author of "Reports of Special Cases." Died in 1630.

Yendis or **Yendys**. See Dobell.

Yen-Hoei, yĕn-ho-ā' or -ho-ī', or **Yen-Hwuy**, called also **Yen-Yuen**, (yoo'en',) the favourite and most gifted disciple of Confucius, was born towards the latter part of the sixth century B.C. Not only his master but his fellow-pupils admitted his decided superiority over all the rest. Confucius asked one of them, (Tsze-Kung,) "Which do you consider superior, yourself or Hwuy?" He replied, "How dare I compare myself with Hwuy? Hwuy *hears one point and knows all about a subject*, I hear one point and know a second [only]." (See "Ana-

lects of Confucius," book v.) Confucius said of him, "There was Yen-Hwuy; HE loved to learn; . . . he did not repeat a fault. Unfortunately, his appointed time was short: he died, and now there is not such another." ("Analects," book vi.) Even Mencius was considered to be inferior to Yen-Hwuy, who was "all round and complete." (See Legge's "Chinese Classics," vol. ii. p. 43.) When Yen-Hwuy died, Confucius was inconsolable, both for his own loss and the loss of mankind. (See CONFUCIUS.) His disciples said to the sage, "Your grief is excessive!" "Is it excessive?" said he. "If I am not to mourn bitterly for this man, for whom should I mourn?" ("Analects," book xi.) On another occasion he said, "Admirable indeed is the virtue of Hwuy." And again, "He has nearly attained to perfect virtue."

Yen-Yuen. See YEN-HOEI.

Yepez, de, dā yā-pĕth′, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish Benedictine monk, born in the sixteenth century, lived at Valladolid. He wrote "Chronicles of the Benedictine Order," (7 vols., 1609–15.) Died in 1621.

Yepez, de, (DIEGO,) a Spanish monk and historical writer, born near Toledo in 1559. He became prior of the monastery of the Escurial. Philip II. is said to have intrusted to him the direction of his conscience. Yepez wrote a "History of the Persecution in England since 1570." Died in 1613.

Yerkes, (CHARLES TYSON,) an American capitalist, born at Philadelphia in 1837. He became a banker and broker; failed in 1871 and was imprisoned for misappropriation of public funds; was pardoned, and recovered his fortune during the panic of 1873–74. He was prominent in street railway operations in Philadelphia, and entered the same field in Chicago in 1886. He became widely known as the donor to the University of Chicago of the great 40-inch "Yerkes telescope," now in the observatory at Geneva, Illinois. In 1900 he contracted to build an underground electric railway in London. Died in 1905.

Yermak or **Iermak,** yĕr′māk, a Cossack chief, who conquered Siberia, was born near the banks of the Don. He invaded Siberia with 5000 men, and, after several victories over the native tribes, took Siber, the capital, in 1580, and laid the foundation of the Russian dominion in that region. Died in 1583.

See MILLER, "Opisanie Sibirskago tzarstra," 1750.

Yewell, (GEORGE HENRY,) an American artist, born at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, January 20, 1830. He studied in New York under Thomas Hicks, and at the National Academy, 1851–53, also under Couture in Paris, 1856 *et seq.*, returning in 1861 to New York. From 1867 to 1878 he lived in Italy, and chiefly in Rome, visiting Cairo and the Levant, 1875–76. His earlier paintings (before 1867) include portraits and genre subjects; later he worked on street-scenes with figures, as well as on interiors, portraits, etc. In 1862 he was made an associate, and in 1880 he became a full Academician. Among his pictures are "Senate-Chamber in the Doge's Palace," "Interiors of Saint Mark's, Venice," "Mosque of Kait-Bey," "Entrance to the Old Slave-Market, Cairo," "A Street-Scene in Cairo," etc. Died 1923.

Yezdejerd or **Iezdedjerd** (yez′de-jĕrd′) **I.,** King of Persia, of the dynasty of Sassanidæ, succeeded his brother Varanes (Bahram) IV. in 399 A.D. He maintained peace and friendship with the Roman empire, and gave toleration to the Christians, who became numerous in Persia. In the latter part of his reign, however, a persecution was provoked by the rash zeal of Abdas, Bishop of Susa, who destroyed a temple of the fire-worshippers. Died in 419.

Yezdejerd or **Iezdedjerd II.,** surnamed THE GENTLE, was the son of Varanes (Bahram) V., whom he succeeded on the throne of Persia in 439 A.D. He was attached to the doctrine of Zoroaster, and wished his subjects to conform. His chief minister urged him to use severe measures against the Christians, who were numerous, especially in Armenia, and in 442 an army was sent to enforce the worship of fire in that province. An Armenian prince named Vartan raised a large army and defeated that of Persia; but finally, through the treachery of several Armenian leaders, Vartan was defeated and killed, and the province was subdued in 451. He died in 457, and was succeeded by his son Hormisdas.

Yezdejerd or **Iezdedjerd III.,** King of Persia, was the son of Sheheriar, and the last of the race of Sassanidæ. He began to reign on the death of his uncle Ferrookh-zâd, in 632 A.D., and found the empire weakened by intestine dissensions and verging to dissolution. He reformed the calendar, changed the old names of months and days for others representing physical objects or properties, and ordained that time should be computed from a new era, (June 16, 632,) which is still observed by the followers of Zoroaster. In 634 Irak was invaded by a Moslem army, against which he sent a general named Rōōstam, who addressed the invaders in terms like these: "Retire from the Persian soil, if you would avoid the wrath of the king of kings. Who is your sovereign? what are his antecedents, his titles, and his dominions? Why do you quit your deserts, and what do you seek in Persia?" To this the unterrified zealots replied, "We covet nothing that Persia contains. The vicegerent of God has charged us to announce his law to the nations of the earth. If the Persians and their king will receive these sublime truths, they shall be our brothers; if not, our swords shall subvert the throne of Yezdejerd." In the battle that ensued, the Arabs fought with all the courage of fanaticism, and appeared invincible until they were broken and routed by the charge of the Persian elephants. The caliph Omăr raised another army, and in 636 gained a decisive victory over Roostam, who was killed in the retreat. This was the first of a series of victories which about 645 had effected the conquest of all Persia, except a part of Khorassân, in which the Persian king took refuge. He was killed in 652 A.D.

Yezeed, Yezîd, or **Jesîd I,** written also **Yazîd** and **Yazeed,** the second of the Omeyyade caliphs, was a son of Moâweeyah, (whence his Arab surname, IBN-MOÂWEEYAH,) and began to reign at Damascus in 680 A.D. He was recognized in Persia, Syria, and Egypt. Mecca and Medina, having revolted against him, were pillaged and almost destroyed by his armies. Died in 683 A.D., aged thirty-nine.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. vi.

Yezeed, Yezîd, or **Jesîd II.,** a grandson of the preceding, and a son of Abd-el-Malek, became caliph in 720 A.D. He persecuted the Christians. Died in 724.

See WEIL, "Geschichte der Chalifen," vol. i. chap. xiii.

Yezeed or **Yazîd, (Ibn-Mahleb,** ĭb'n măh'leb,) an able Persian warrior, who gained several victories for the caliph Solimân. Having revolted against Yezeed II., he was killed in battle about 720 A.D.

Yggdrasil. See ODIN.

Y Kiun. See WAN-LEE.

Ymir, ee'mir, or **Ymer,** [supposed to be derived from the Norse *ymia*, to "rush," to "roar," expressive of confusion,] in the Norse mythology, the first of the giants produced from Ginnunga-gap (the "abyss of abysses") by the union of heat and frost, and the progenitor of the Frost-Giants. He was also called Aurgelmir, (the "primeval mass," or chaos.) He was slain by Odin and his brothers, who made the earth of his flesh and bones, the sea of his blood, and the heavens of his skull. He was a personification of Chaos.

Yolland, (WILLIAM,) an English engineer-officer, born in 1810. He entered the royal engineers in 1828, and was long employed on the ordnance survey of the United Kingdom. He published "Astronomical Observations" and a "Treatise on Geodesy." Died in 1885.

Yonge, yŭng, (CHARLES DUKE,) an English author, born in 1812. He was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he graduated in 1835. He published an "English and Greek Lexicon," (1849; abridged, 1864,) a "Latin Dictionary," (1855–56,) "History of England," (1857,) "Life of Wellington," (1860,) "History of France," (1866,) etc. Died November 28, 1891.

Yonge, (CHARLOTTE MARY,) an English novelist, born in Hampshire in 1823, published a number of tales, among the most popular of which are "The Heir of Redclyffe," (1853,) "Heartsease," (1854,) "The Daisy

Chain," (1856,) "The Clever Woman of the Family," (1865,) "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest," (1866,) and "The Chaplet of Pearls," (1868.) She also wrote "Landmarks of History," (1852–57,) and other educational works, a "History of Christian Names," (1863,) numerous volumes of history for young people, (1874–83,) "John Keble's Parishes," (1898,) "The Patriots of Palestine," (1898,) etc. Died March 24, 1901.

Yōnī, yo'nĭ, in the Hindoo mythology, the symbol of Pârvatī and of femineity in general, and, as such, associated with the worship of Siva. (See SIVA, and also JUNO.)

Yoosuf, Yousouf, Yusuf, or **Jusuf** (yoo'sōōf) **I.,** a Moorish king of Granada, began to reign in 1333; died in 1354.

Yoosuf- (or **Yusuf-**) **Aboo-Amroo-Ibn-Abdi-l Barr,** (ä'bōō ăm'rōō ĭb'n ăbd-il bär,) written also **Yousouf-Amrou-Ben-Abd-Albert,** a learned Moorish writer, born at Córdova, Spain, in 979; died in 1070. Among his works may be mentioned a treatise on Mohammedan history and traditions, and a "History of the Opinions of the Mussulman Doctors," etc. A history entitled the "Pearls of Sacred Wars" is also attributed to him.

Yoosuf- (or **Yusuf-**) **Ibn-Abdi-r-Rahman-al-Fehree,** (or **-Fehrī,**) (ĭb'n ăbd-ĭr răH'man al fĕh'r'ee,) a Saracen or Moor, who was chosen Emir or Governor of Spain in 746 A.D. He was defeated by Abd-er-Rahman, near Córdova, in 756, and was killed in 759 A.D.

Yoosuf-Ibn-Tâshefeen, (or **-Tashefīn,**) (ĭb'n tä'shĕh-feen',) written also **Ben-Taschefyn,** an Almoravide prince of Northern Africa, distinguished for his bravery and skill in war. He made extensive conquests, and in 1072 founded the city of Morocco as the capital of his dominions. Invited in 1086 by the Moslem princes of Spain to assist them against the Christians, he equipped a powerful armament, landed in Spain, and gained a decisive victory, near Badajoz, over Alfonso, King of Castile. He afterwards reduced nearly all of the Moorish princes of that country to vassalage. Died in 1106.

Yorck (or **York**) **von Wartenburg,** yorK fon vär'tĕn-bōōRG', (HANS DAVID LUDWIG,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born at Königsberg in 1759. Having served for a time against the French, under the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, he entered Napoleon's army, and commanded the Prussian corps in the campaign of 1812. After the reorganization of the Prussian army, and their withdrawal from the French cause, he successively defeated Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, at Dannekow, Sebastiani at Weissig, and General Bertrand at Wartenburg, (1813.) He gained a victory over Marmont, at Möckern, in October the same year, and in 1814 was made general of infantry. After the surrender of Paris, he was created a count, commander of the forces in Silesia and Posen, and in 1821 a field-marshal. He died in 1830.

York, CARDINAL. See STUART, (HENRY BENEDICT.)

York, DUKE OF. This title is appropriated exclusively to members of the royal family of England, and has often been given to a younger son of the king. The first Duke of York was EDMUND OF LANGLEY, the fifth son of Edward III. He was born in 1341, and obtained the title about 1385. He had superior abilities, and took a prominent part in the reign of Richard II. Died in 1402. His son EDWARD, second Duke of York, was distinguished as a warrior. He was killed at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, and left no issue. The dukedom then passed to his nephew, RICHARD PLANTAGENET, a son of Richard, Earl of Cambridge, who was a younger son of the first Duke of York. Richard, the third duke, became a claimant of the throne, the right to which descended through his mother, Anne Mortimer, who was a great-granddaughter of Lionel, the third son of Edward III. He was appointed Regent of France in 1435, and recalled in 1447. In 1454 he received the title of Protector of the Kingdom during the illness of Henry VI. In 1455 he took arms to enforce his claim to the throne. This was the beginning of the long civil war of the Roses. His party gained a victory at Saint Alban's in 1455, and another at Northampton in 1459 or 1460. The Duke of York was defeated and killed at Wakefield in December, 1460. His son became King Edward IV. RICHARD, the second son of Edward IV., became Duke of York in 1474. He was murdered in the Tower by Richard III. in 1483. HENRY TUDOR, the second son of Henry VII., was created Duke of York in 1491. He ascended the throne, as Henry VIII., in 1509. The title was also borne by Charles I. and James II. before their accession to the throne. ERNEST AUGUSTUS, a brother of George I., was created Duke of York and Albany in 1716. He died, without issue, in 1728. EDWARD AUGUSTUS, a brother of George III., was created Duke of York and Albany in 1760, and died, without issue, in 1767.

York, (ALVIN C.,) American World War hero, was born Dec. 13, 1887, in Fentress County, Tennessee, and raised on a farm. On Oct. 8, 1918, as a corporal in the 82d Division, he killed 25 or more of the enemy, captured 132, and forced the surrender of a hill and 35 machine guns. He was armed with a rifle and automatic pistol. Marshal Foch called this feat "The greatest thing accomplished by any private soldier of all the armies of Europe." York has established the "York Foundation," for educating mountain children.

York, (FREDERICK,) DUKE OF, born in 1763, was the second son of George III. Died 1827.

Yorke, (CHARLES,) Lord Morden, an English jurist and statesman, born in London, 1722. He and his brother Philip were, while at college, the principal authors of the "Athenian Letters; or, The Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia residing at Athens," (1741,) a work of considerable merit. He published an ingenious "Treatise on Forfeiture for Treason," (1744.) In 1747 he was returned to Parliament for Ryegate. He became solicitor-general in 1756, and attorney general in 1762. He was attached to the Whig party. Having resigned in December, 1763, he was reappointed in August, 1765, on the formation of the ministry of Rockingham. He refused the offer of the great seal several times, but, at the earnest request of the king, he accepted the same in January, 1770, and succeeded Lord Camden. By this act he deserted his Whig friends and destroyed his own peace. He died a few days after he became chancellor, probably by suicide. He left several children, one of whom was Sir Joseph Yorke, a naval officer. Charles Yorke was a friend and correspondent of Montesquieu.

See LORD CAMPBELL, "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. v.

Yorke, (CHARLES PHILIP.) See HARDWICKE.

Yorke, (Sir JOSEPH SIDNEY,) K.C.B., an English admiral, entered the navy in 1780. He served under Lord Rodney in 1782, and rose through various promotions to be admiral of the blue in 1830. He perished by shipwreck in Stokes Bay in 1831.

Yorke, (PHILIP.) See HARDWICKE, EARL OF.

Yorito'mo, a famous shogun of Japan, who narrowly escaped death from the agents of Kiyomori (*q. v.*), but rose to power after the death of his enemy. Became supreme, built a splendid capital city, and died in 1199. Yoshitsuné, his brother, won a famous naval victory and became a hero of romance. The shogun, envious of his fame, sought his life, and his final fate is unknown. The youth of Japan regard him as the ideal hero of their race.

Yoshihito, 122d emperor of Japan, succeeded on the death of his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912. His son, Hirohito, became prince regent, Nov. 25, 1921, on account of the emperor's poor health. Yoshihito died in 1926.

Youatt, yoo'at, (WILLIAM,) an English veterinary surgeon, born in 1777, was the author of a "Treatise on Cattle," a "Treatise on the Horse." Died 1847.

Youmans, yoo'mănz, (EDWARD LIVINGSTON,) an American chemist and scientific writer, born in Albany county, New York, in 1821. He published, besides other works, a "Class-Book of Chemistry," (1852,) and "Hand-Book of Household Science," (1857.) In 1864 he edited "The Correlation and Conservation of Forces," and founded, and edited until his death, "The Popular Science Monthly." Died January 18, 1887.

Young, yŭng, (ALEXANDER,) D.D., an American

Congregational divine, born at Boston in 1800, was the author of "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth," (1841,) "Library of Old English Prose Writers," and other works. Died in 1854.

Young, yŭng, (Sir ARETAS WILLIAM,) an English officer, served successively against the French in Egypt, Sicily, and Spain, and was made lieutenant-colonel in 1813. He became lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island in 1831, and was knighted in 1834. Died in 1835.

Young, (ARTHUR,) an eminent English agriculturist and writer on economy, was born in Suffolk in 1741. He was a merchant's clerk in his youth at Lynn. Having an aversion to mercantile business, he began to make experiments in agriculture, which at first were not successful. He leased a farm of three hundred acres at Samford Hall, Essex, about 1765, and cultivated it for five years. He published a "Tour through the Southern Counties of England and Wales," (1768,) which was successful, and a "Course of Experimental Agriculture," (1770.) He performed several exploring tours in different parts of England, and published the results of his investigations in works which contributed much to improve the methods of cultivation. His "Farmer's Calendar" (1771) was a very popular work. In 1774 he published his "Political Arithmetic." He acquired a European reputation by his writings on agriculture. In 1784 he began to publish the "Annals of Agriculture," (45 vols.,) which was highly esteemed. He travelled in France in 1787 and 1789, to explore the agricultural resources of that country, on which subject he published, about 1791, an interesting work. In 1793 he was appointed secretary to the board of agriculture, with a salary of four hundred pounds or more. He had married in early life, and had several children. Died in 1820. By his experiments and writings he rendered an important service to British agriculture; and even the French acknowledge that France rests under obligations to him. His works on agriculture were translated into French by order of the Directory, and published under the title of "Cultivateur Anglais" (18 vols., 1801.)

See the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1820; "Monthly Review" for July, August, and September, 1780, *et seq.*; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Young, (AUGUSTUS,) an American naturalist and geologist, born at Arlington, Vermont, in 1785. He studied law, was elected a member of Congress in 1841, and after the end of his term (1843) devoted himself to scientific pursuits. He wrote several scientific treatises, and was appointed State naturalist (for Vermont) in 1856. Died in 1857.

Young, (BRIGHAM,) high-priest of the Mormons, was born at Whitingham, Vermont, in June, 1801. He joined the Mormons in 1832 at Kirtland, Ohio, and soon acquired much influence by his shrewdness and energy. He was one of the twelve apostles sent out in 1835 to make proselytes. On the death of Joseph Smith, June, 1844, he was chosen president and prophet. As the people of Illinois seemed determined to expel the Mormons from the State, Young resolved to remove to some region in the far West, and, accompanied by a large majority of the Mormons, abandoned Nauvoo early in 1846. He persuaded his followers that the valley of Great Salt Lake was the Promised Land, and, having arrived at that lake about July, 1847, he founded Salt Lake City. The Mormons increased rapidly by emigration. In the spring of 1849 they held a convention at Salt Lake City, and organized a State, which they called Deseret; but Congress refused to admit it into the Union, and organized the Territory of Utah, of which Brigham Young was appointed Governor, (1850.) The Mormons afterwards defied the laws and officers of the federal government, and Brigham Young ruled over Utah with absolute authority. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed Alfred Cumming Governor of Utah, and sent an army of about 2500 men to enforce his authority. Governor Cumming proclaimed, about November, 1857, that the Mormons were in a state of rebellion; but in 1858 hostilities were suspended by a compromise. Brigham Young was married, according to the rites of the Mormon faith, to about twelve actual wives, besides having many women "sealed to him" as his spiritual wives. By the energy and prudence of his character, he maintained until his death an almost unlimited authority over a body of nearly 100,000 souls. He died of cholera morbus, August 29, 1877.

See "Mormonism," in the "New American Cyclopædia;" "New America," by HEPWORTH DIXON, 1867; "Mormonism: its Leaders and Designs," by JOHN HYDE, JR., 1857; "The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints," by LIEUTENANT J. W. GUNNISON, 1852; B. G. FERRIS, "Utah and the Mormons," 1856.

Young, (CHARLES AUGUSTUS,) Ph.D., LL.D., an American astronomer, born at Hanover, New Hampshire, December 15, 1834, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1853, was professor of mathematics in Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, 1857–66, professor of natural philosophy and astronomy in Dartmouth College, 1866–77, and in 1877 was chosen professor of astronomy in Princeton College. Prof. Young made very important spectroscopic studies and discoveries in solar physics and chemistry. His principal work was "The Sun," (1882.) He died January 4, 1908.

Young, (EDWARD,) an eminent English poet, born at Upham, in Hampshire, in 1684, was a son of Edward Young, rector of that parish, and subsequently Dean of Salisbury. He studied at Winchester, entered New College, Oxford, in 1703, and a few months later removed to Corpus Christi College. In 1708 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College. He published in 1713 poems entitled "The Last Day," and "The Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love." In 1719 he took the degree of D.C.L., and produced the same year the tragedy of "Busiris." He was patronized by the Duke of Wharton, who granted him an annuity. His next work was "The Revenge," a tragedy, (1721,) which, like most of his writings, is marred by false taste and bombastic style. About 1725 he began to publish, under the title of "The Love of Fame, the Universal Passion," a collection of satires, which was very successful. It is stated that he received £3000 for this work. His several works were dedicated to various patrons, in terms of fulsome adulation. Having taken holy orders in 1727, he was appointed one of the royal chaplains, and obtained in 1730 the rectory of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire where he resided many years. In 1731 he married Lady Elizabeth Lee, widow of Colonel Lee, and a daughter of the Earl of Lichfield. They had a son Frederick. Colonel Lee and Lady Lee had a daughter, who was married to a Mr. Temple, and who died at Lyons in 1736. This Mr. Temple and his wife are the "Philander" and "Narcissa" of the "Night Thoughts," (1742–46,) the poem on which the reputation of Young is chiefly founded. It enjoyed great popularity, and found admirers and imitators in Germany and France The form and conception of this poem are somewhat original and bold; it is profusely adorned with brilliant imagery, pompous hyperbole, and striking antithesis; but he seldom attains the true sublimity. "In his 'Night Thoughts,'" says Dr. Johnson, "he has exhibited a very wide display of original poetry, variegated with deep reflections and striking allusions,—a wilderness of thought, in which the fertility of fancy scatters flowers of every hue and every odour." ("Lives of the English Poets.") "Young," says Villemain, "is not a good model; he has too much artifice. . . . He fatigues the imagination more than he touches the heart; he fills the reader with a sort of satiety of sympathy for his sorrow." ("Biographie Universelle.") Among his later works is "Resignation," a poem, (1762.) In 1761 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the Princess-Dowager of Wales. After he was seventy years old he continued to solicit preferment, but without success. He died at Welwyn in April, 1765.

See H. CROFT, "Life of Edward Young," in JOHNSON'S "Lives of the English Poets;" "Biographica Britannica;" J. MITFORD, "Life of Young;" CAMPBELL, "Specimens of the English Poets;" DRAKE, "Essays;" "Westminster Review" for January, 1857; ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors."

Young, (Sir JOHN,) an English civil officer, born in 1807. He was secretary of the treasury from 1844 to 1846, chief secretary for Ireland from 1852 to 1855, Governor of New South Wales from 1860 to 1868, Governor of Canada from 1868 to 1872. In 1870 he received the title of Lord Lisgar. Died October 6, 1876.

Young, (JOHN CLARK,) D.D., an American Presbyterian divine, born at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, in 1803, became president of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1830. Died in 1857.

Young, (JOHN FREEMAN,) D.D., an American bishop, born at Pittston, Maine, October 30, 1820, was a student of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, graduated at the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia, in 1845, and in 1846 became a priest of the Episcopal Church. In 1867 he was consecrated Bishop of Florida. Died November 15, 1885.

Young, (JOHN RADFORD,) an English mathematician, born in London about 1800. Among his works are "The General Theory and Solution of Algebraic Equations," (1842.)

Young, (JOSUE MARIA,) D.D., an American bishop, originally named JOSHUA MOODY YOUNG. He was born in what is now Acton, Maine, 1808. Died 1866.

Young, (MATTHEW,) an eminent Irish mathematician and writer, born in the County of Roscommon in 1750. He was one of the founders and first members of the Royal Irish Academy. He died in 1800, having been previously created bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduach.

Young, (OWEN D.,) American lawyer and business man, was born Oct. 27, 1874, at Van Hornesville, N. Y., and educated at St. Lawrence University, New York, and Boston University. He practised law in Boston, became counsel for the General Electric Co. in 1913, was made Vice-President, and in 1922 Chairman of the Board. He formed and became chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, a member of President Wilson's 2d Industrial Conference, and chairman of the American group of the International Court of Arbitration of Trade Disputes of the International Chamber of Commerce. In 1924 he was a member of the 1st committee of experts appointed by the Reparations Commission to work on Germany's finances, and was appointed agent general for reparations payments, ad interim, in 1924. On Feb. 11, 1929, he was elected chairman of the new commission of reparations to plan for Germany's final reparations payments.

Young, (PATRICK,) [Lat. PATRIC'IUS JU'NIUS,] a distinguished classical scholar, born in East Lothian, Scotland, in 1584. Died 1652.

Young, (Sir PETER,) [Lat. PE'TRUS JU'NIUS,] a Scottish diplomatist, born in 1544. He was associated with Buchanan as tutor of the young prince, afterwards James I. of England, and subsequently became a member of the privy council, and was employed in various missions. He was the author of a vindication of Mary Queen of Scots. Died in 1628.

Young, (SAMUEL BALDWIN MARKS,) an American general, born at Pittsburg, Pa., January 9, 1840. He enlisted in the volunteer service as a private in 1861, and served through the war with such distinction that he was brevetted brigadier-general in 1865. After the war he entered the regular army as second lieutenant, and was successively promoted till he became colonel in 1897. He took part in the Cuban war as brigadier-general of volunteers, and served in the Philippines from 1899 to 1901, being promoted brigadier-general in the regular army in 1900. He was promoted major-general February 2, 1901, and put in charge of the department of California. In February, 1902, he was elected president of the new Army War College at Washington. On August 8, 1903, he succeeded General Miles as lieutenant-general, and was made the first chief of staff under the Act of Congress creating that office. He retired in 1904. Died 1924.

Young, (THOMAS,) an English philosopher and scholar of great eminence, was born at Milverton, in Somersetshire, on the 13th of June, 1773. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He studied for several years at Compton School, Dorsetshire, and afterwards at home. He was well versed in the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages, and in mathematics. He also studied Hebrew, Arabic, etc. From 1787 to 1792 he was employed as tutor to Hudson Gurney, in the family of David Barclay of Youngsbury, in Hertfordshire. During this period he studied natural philosophy and the "Principia" of Newton. He became a student of medicine in London in 1792, attended the lectures of John Hunter, and continued his studies in Edinburgh, whither he went in 1794. About this date he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In the autumn of 1795 he went to Göttingen, where he studied several months and took the degree of M.D. He visited various cities of Germany in 1796, and entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1797. His uncle, Dr. Brocklesby, who died in 1797, left him a legacy of about £10,000.

He began to practise medicine in London in 1800, and was professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution from 1801 to 1804. Between 1800 and 1804 he contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions" several memoirs "On the Theory of Light and Colours," in which he advocated the undulatory theory of light. He married Miss Eliza Maxwell in 1804. In 1807 he published an excellent work entitled a "Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Arts," (2 vols. 4to,) which presents a complete system of elementary physics and mechanical philosophy. Among his chief discoveries was the interference of the rays of light, on which subject we quote the comments of Sir John F. W. Herschel: "The first year of the present century, our illustrious countryman, the late Dr. Thomas Young, had established a principle in optics which, regarded as a physical law, has hardly its equal, for beauty, simplicity, and extent of application, in the whole circle of science . . . Nothing was now wanting to a rational theory of double refraction, but to frame an hypothesis of some mode in which light might be conceived to be propagated, through the elastic medium supposed to convey it, in such a way as not to be contradictory to any of the facts nor to the general laws of dynamics. This essential idea, without which everything that had been done before would have been incomplete, was also furnished by Dr. Young, who, with a sagacity which would have done honour to Newton himself, had declared that to accommodate the doctrine of Huygens to the phenomena of polarized light it is necessary to conceive the mode of propagation of a luminous impulse through the ether, differently from that of a sonorous one through the air In the latter, the particles of the air *advance* and *recede*; in the former, those of the ether must be supposed to *tremble laterally*." ("Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy.")

In 1811 he was appointed one of the physicians of Saint George's Hospital. He contributed to the "Quarterly Review" numerous articles, mostly scientific. He published in 1813 "An Introduction to Medical Literature, including a System of Practical Nosology." In 1818 he became secretary to the board of longitude. He was afterwards the editor or conductor of the "Nautical Almanac." He devoted much attention to the subject of Egyptian hieroglyphics, in which he made some discoveries, that he published in 1819. He was more successful in explaining the symbols of ancient Egypt than any person except Champollion. He wrote about sixty articles for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," including the article "Egypt" and more than forty biographical notices. In 1827 he was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute. He died, without issue, in London, in May, 1829.

See GEORGE PEACOCK, D.D., "Life of Dr. Thomas Young, 1855; GURNEY, "Memoir of Thomas Young," 1831; ARAGO. "Éloge de Thomas Young;" ALLIBONE, "Dictionary of Authors;" "North British Review" for August, 1855.

Young, (THOMAS JOHN,) an American Episcopalian divine, born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1803, graduated at Yale College, and in 1847 became assistant rector of Saint Michael's Church, Charleston. Died in 1852.

Young, (Sir WILLIAM,) an English writer, born near Canterbury in 1750. He was elected to Parliament for Saint Mawes in 1783, and was afterwards Governor of Tobago. He published "The West India Commonplace Book," "The History of Athens," and other works. Died in 1815.

Yousouf-Ben-Taschefin. See YOOSUF-IBN-TÂSHEFEEN.

Ypey, ĭ'pī, ? (ANNÆUS,) a Dutch theologian, born in Friesland in 1760, became professor of ecclesiastical

history at Groningen in 1813. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Christian Church in the Eighteenth Century," and a "Compendious History of the Reformation," ("Beknopte Geschiedenis de Hervorming," 1817.) Died about 1834.

Ypres, d', dēpr, (CHARLES,) a Flemish painter and designer, born at Ypres about 1510, studied in Italy. Among his works is "The Last Judgment."

Ypres, 1ST EARL OF. See French, J. D. P.

Ypsilanti, ip-se-lăn'tee, or **Ypsilan'tis**, (ALEXANDER,) a Greek statesman and soldier, was appointed Hospodar of Wallachia in 1774. He was condemned to death by the Turks on a charge of treason, and executed in 1792. His son CONSTANTINE became interpreter to the Porte, and was afterwards successively Hospodar of Moldavia and Wallachia. He died in 1816, having made several ineffectual attempts to achieve the independence of his country.

Ypsilanti, (ALEXANDER,) a celebrated Greek patriot, a son of Constantine, and grandson of Alexander, noticed above, was born at Constantinople in 1792. He entered the Russian service at an early age, fought with distinction in the campaigns of 1812–13, and was made a major-general in 1817. He became leader in 1820 of the Hetæria, (Hetairia,) an association for the promotion of Grecian independence; but after the defeat of the Greeks at Dragashan, in 1821, he gave himself up to the Austrians, by whom he was imprisoned six years. He was released in 1827, on the intercession of the Czar Nicholas, but he died the following year.

Ypsilanti, (DIMITRIUS,) a brother of the preceding, was born at Constantinople in 1793. Soon after the breaking out of the insurrection in 1821, he took Tripolitza by storm, and subsequently distinguished himself by his bold defence of the citadel of Argos, in consequence of which the Turkish army was destroyed in its passage between Argos and Corinth. He was made commander of the forces in Eastern Greece by the president, Capodistria, in 1828, and after the assassination of that magistrate, in 1832, became one of the members of the executive commission. He died the same year.

Ypsilanti, (GREGORIOS,) PRINCE, a Greek diplomatist, born September 17, 1835. In 1867 he became Greek minister at the Austro-Hungarian court. He is the head of a family having great estates in Greece, Roumania, and Russia.

Ypsilantis. See YPSILANTI.

Yrala or **Irala, de**, dā e-rā'lā, (DOMINGO **Martinez**—mar-tee'nĕth,) a Spanish captain and explorer, born at Vergara about 1486. He explored the region near the Paraguay River, and was chosen governor of the colony at Assumption about 1538. Died in 1557.

Yriarte. See IRIARTE.

Ysabeau, e'zā'bō', (CLÉMENT ALEXANDRE,) a French Jacobin, born at Gien in 1754. He was a member of the Convention, (1792–95,) voted for the death of the king, and acted with the enemies of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor. He was elected to the Council of Elders in 1795. Died in 1823, (or, according to some authorities, in 1831.)

Ysabeau, (VICTOR FRÉDÉRIC ALEXANDRE,) a French writer on rural economy, born at Rouen in 1793, was a son of the preceding. He published a number of works. Died in 1873.

Yu, yoo, the last of the three ancient Chinese emperors* who stand pre-eminent for their wisdom and virtue among all the rulers of the Celestial empire, began to reign, according to Pauthier, in 2205 B.C. He constructed extensive dikes along the banks of such of the great rivers as were subject to inundations, and executed other important public works. He is said to have introduced great improvements in agriculture. Some writers date the commencement of authentic history in China (see YAO) from the reign of Yu, who was the founder of the first dynasty—commonly called the Hia (hee'ă) dynasty—of Chinese emperors.

Yuan Shi-kai, a president of China, began his official career as resident commissioner in Korea. After the Japan-Chinese War he modernized the army, was made viceroy of Chili and became a power at court. During the revolution of 1911 he was made premier of the empire, with dictatorial power, but found it impossible to save the old government, an edict of abdication being issued Feb. 12, 1912. Sun Yat Sen, provisional president of the new republic, subsequently resigned, and Yuan was chosen in his place. Died 1916.

Yule, (HENRY,) a British geographer, born in 1820. He entered the Bengal army, and attained the local rank of major-general, but was finally retired as a colonel. For some time he was minister of Indian public works. Among his works are "A Narrative of the Mission to the Court of Ava," (1858,) "Cathay and the Way Thither," (1866,) a new translation of "The Book of Marco Polo," (1875,) and a very great number of learned papers, chiefly on Asiatic geography. Died December 30, 1889.

Yusuf. See YOOSUF.

Yver, ē'vaiR', (JACQUES,) a French author, born at Niort in 1520, wrote "Le Printemps d'Yver." Died in 1572

Yvernois. See IVERNOIS.

Yves, SAINT. See IVES.

Yves, SAINT. See SAINT-IVES.

Yves, SAINT, or **Yves de Ker-Martin**, ēv dęh kĕR'-măR'tăN', a learned French monk and jurist, born in Bretagne in 1253, was sometimes called YVES-HÉLORI. (ēv ā'lo're'.) Died in 1303.

Yves de Ker-Martin. See YVES, SAINT.

Yveteaux, Des. See DES YVETEAUX.

Yvon, e'vŏN', ABBÉ, a mediocre French writer, born in Normandy about 1720. He aided Diderot in the redaction of the "Encyclopédie," and published other works. Died about 1790.

Yvon, (ADOLPHE,) a French historical painter, born in the department of Moselle in 1817, was a pupil of Paul Delaroche. Among his principal works may be named "Marshal Ney supporting the Rear-Guard in Russia," "The Seven Deadly Sins," and "The Capture of the Malakoff." Died September 11, 1893.

* Yao, Shun, Yu.

Z.

Zabaglia, dzā-bāl'yā, (NICCOLÒ,) an Italian architect and mechanician, born at Rome in 1674, was the inventor of several ingenious machines, among which was one for transferring frescos from the plaster. He was appointed architect of the basilicon of Saint Peter's. Died in 1750.

Zabarella, dzā-bā-rel'lā, (FRANCESCO,) a celebrated Italian ecclesiastic, sometimes called THE CARDINAL OF FLORENCE, was born at Padua in 1339. He was profoundly versed in canon law, and rose through several preferments to be Archbishop of Florence in 1410, and a cardinal in 1411. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Council of Trent, and was the author of numerous treatises relating to theology and ecclesiastical matters. Died in 1417.

Zabarella, (GIACOMO,) an Italian philosopher, born at Padua in 1533, published "Commentaries on the Physics of Aristotle," and several treatises on logic and philosophy. Died in 1589.

Zaborowa, zā-bā-ro'vā, (JAMES,) a Polish publicist, flourished about 1500. He published a collection of the laws and constitutions of Poland, (1506.)

Zaborowski, zā-bā-rov'skee, (STANISLAS,) a Polish jurist, became secretary of the treasury in 1506. He wrote on law and grammar. Died in 1549.

Zabulon, the French for ZEBULUN, which see.

Zacagni, dzā-kăn'yee, or **Zaccagni**, (LORENZO ALESSANDRO,) an Italian scholar and antiquary, became keeper of the library of the Vatican. He published an important work entitled "A Collection of Ancient Memorials

of the Church," ("Collectanea Monumentorum veterum Ecclesiæ," etc., 1698.) Died at Rome in 1712.

Zaccaria, dzä-kä-ree'ä, (FRANCESCO ANTONIO,) an Italian Jesuit and scholar, born at Venice in 1714, became professor of ecclesiastical history at the College of Wisdom, Rome. Among his principal works are "Literary History of Italy," (14 vols. 8vo, 1751,) "Literary Annals of Italy," (3 vols., 1762,) and "Numismatic Institutes." Died in 1795; was sainted in 1897.

Zac'che-us, [Fr. ZACHÉE, zä'shā',] a rich publican of Jericho, who became a disciple of Christ.

Zacchias, dzäk-kee'äs, (PAOLO,) an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Rome in 1584, became physician to Pope Innocent X. He published a number of works on medical jurisprudence, which were highly esteemed at the time. Died in 1659.

Zaccone, zä'kon', (PIERRE,) a popular French novelist, born at Douai, April 2, 1817. Among his tales are "Le dernier Rendezvous," (1852,) "Le Roi de la Bazoche," (1853,) "Le nouveau Paris," (1856,) "Le Condamné à Mort," (1866,) "Les Nuits de Boulevard," (a drama, 1876,) "Le Fer rouge," etc. He also published a "History of Secret Societies," (1847,) "Epoques historiques de la Bretagne," (1845,) etc. Died in 1895.

Zach, von, fon zak, [Ger. pron. tsäK,] (ANTON,) BARON, an Austrian general, born at Pesth in 1747. He became a colonel in 1795, and distinguished himself at Marengo, where he was made prisoner, (1800.) He obtained the rank of field-marshal-lieutenant. He wrote several works on the military art and on mathematics Died in 1826.

Zach, von, fon zak or tsäK, (FRANZ XAVER,) BARON, an eminent astronomer, born at Presburg in June, 1754, was a brother of the preceding. He passed several of his early years in England after he had left college. About 1786 he entered the service of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and was appointed director of an observatory which that prince had erected at Seeberg. He gained a high reputation as an observer and a writer on astronomy. He published a valuable periodical, entitled "Monatliche Correspondenz," (28 vols., 1800–13,) a "Catalogue of Fixed Stars," (1804,) "Tables of Aberration and Nutation for 1404 Stars," (1812,) and a work called "The Attraction of Mountains and its Effects on a Plumb-Line," (2 vols., 1814.) He passed several of his latter years in Italy, whither he went as an attendant or grand marshal of the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha. He died of cholera in Paris in 1832.

Zachariä, (JUST FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German poet and satirist, born at Frankenhausen in 1726. He studied at Leipsic, and became in 1761 professor of belles-lettres in the Carolinum at Brunswick. His burlesque heroic poem entitled "The Brawler" ("Der Renommist," 1744) was the first work of the kind that had appeared in German, and was received with great favour. It was followed by other similar poems, entitled "Phaeton," "The Handkerchief," ("Das Schnupftuch,") and "Murner in Hell," ("Murner in der Hölle,") which were also very successful. He likewise published "Fables and Tales," which are highly esteemed, and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into German hexameter verse. Died in 1777.

See ESCHENBURG, "Leben F. W. Zachariae's," 1781; GERVINUS, "Geschichte der Deutschen Dichtung."

Zachariä von Lingenthal, tsäK-ä-ree'ä fon ling'en-thäl, (KARL SALOMO,) an eminent German jurist and writer, born at Meissen in 1769. Having studied at Leipsic, he became in 1802 professor of law at Wittenberg, and in 1807 filled the same chair at Heidelberg. He was ennobled in 1842, with the title of Baron von Lingenthal. He published a number of valuable legal and philosophical works, among which may be named a "Manual of French Civil Law," and "The Unity of State and Church." Died in 1843.

Zach-a-rī'ah, [Fr. ZACHARIE, zä'kä'ree'; Heb. זְכַרְיָה] King of Israel, was the son of Jeroboam II., whom he succeeded in 793 B.C. Died about 770 B.C.

Zach-a-rī'as, [Fr. ZACHARIE, zä'kä'ree',] a Jewish priest, who was the father of John the Baptist, and to whom the angel Gabriel predicted the birth of that son.

Zacharias, [Gr. Ζαχαρίας; Fr. ZACHARIE,] surnamed SCHOLAS'TICUS, a Christian writer, who was Bishop of Mitylene and lived about 530 A.D. He wrote, in Greek, a work entitled "Ammonius," designed to refute the doctrine of the eternity of the universe.

Zacharias, [Fr. ZACHARIE,] a Greek ecclesiastic, succeeded Gregory III. as Pope of Rome in 741 A.D. He compelled Luitprand, King of the Longobards, to restore the territories which he had taken from the exarchate of Ravenna, and supported Pepin in his claim to the throne of France in opposition to Childeric, (750.) He wrote a "Life of Saint Benedict," and other works, and founded numerous churches. Died in 752.

Zachariasiewicz, tsä'kä-re-äs'yä-vitch, (JOHAN,) an Austrian author, born at Radymno, East Galicia, in 1825. He became a journalist, and published many political novels, which have helped to revolutionize the public spirit of the Slavic parts of Austria-Hungary. He advocated harmony between the Poles and the Ruthenians, and opposed espionage and police despotism with much spirit and efficiency.

Zacharie. See ZACHARIAH and ZACHARIAS.

Zacharie de Lisieux, zä'kä'ree' deh le'ze-uh', a French monk, born at Lisieux in 1582. He produced, besides other books, a fanciful work called "Gyges the Gaul," ("Gyges Gallus," 1659.) He wrote under the assumed name of PETRUS FIRMIANUS, or FIRMIAN. Died in 1660.

Zachau, tsäK'ŏw, written also **Zachaw**, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a German musician and composer, born at Leipsic in 1663. He was a skilful performer on the organ, lived at Halle, and was one of the masters of Handel. Died in 1721.

Zachée. See ZACCHEUS.

Zacher, tsä'ker, (ERNST JULIUS AUGUST,) a German scholar, born at Obernigk, in Silesia, February 15, 1816. He studied at Breslau and Berlin, and held a professorship at Halle and afterwards at Königsberg, whence he was recalled to Halle in 1863 as professor of German philology. He published "The Gothic and Runic Alphabets," (1855,) "History of Genovefa, Countess Palatine," (1860,) and various minor treatises. Died in 1887.

Zachtleven or **Zachtleevin.** See SACHTLEVEN.

Zacuth, (ABRAHAM.) See ABRAHAM ZACUTH.

Zacuto Lusitano, zä-koo'to loo-se-tä'no, [Lat. ZACU'TUS LUSITA'NUS,] a Portuguese physician and philosopher, of Jewish extraction, born at Lisbon in 1575. He spent the latter part of his life in Amsterdam, where he published several medical works. Died in 1642.

Zagoskin, tsä'gos-kin, (MIKHAIL,) a prolific Russian novelist, essayist, and dramatist, born in 1789. His best-known work is the novel "Yoori Miloslavsky," (1829.)

Zaharoff, za'harof, (Sir BASIL,) Greek financier, was born in 1850 in Asia Minor, and educated in London and Paris. He dominated the great British munition firm of Vickers, and became known as one of the richest men in Europe. After the World War he purchased the Casino at Monte Carlo and brought it back to financial prosperity.

See Lewinsohn, "The Mystery Man of Europe."

Zahn, (JOHANN KARL WILHELM,) a German artist, born at Rodenberg in 1800, spent many years in Italy, and published in 1828 a work entitled "The Finest Ornaments and Most Remarkable Pictures from Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiæ." He became professor in the Academy of Arts at Berlin in 1829. Died in 1871.

Zahn, (THEODOR,) a German theologian, born at Mörs, Rhenish Prussia, in 1838. He was successively professor at Göttingen, Kiel, Erlangen, Leipzig, and again at Erlangen in 1891. His works are numerous, the most striking being those on the New Testament Canon, (1881–93.)

Zahrtmann, tsärt'män, (CHRISTIAN CHRISTOPHER,) a Danish officer and hydrographer, born before 1800. He served with distinction in the campaign of 1815, and subsequently examined the coasts of Denmark, of which he published valuable charts. One of these, entitled "The Danish Pilot," has been translated into

English and French. He was appointed hydrographer to the Danish admiralty, created knight grand cross of the order of Dannebrog, and obtained various other distinctions. Died in 1853.

Zaidoon, Zaidoun, or **Zaidûn, Ibn,** ib'n zī'dōōn', (**Abool-Waleed-** (or **Walîd-**) **Ahmed,** â'bōōl wâ-leed ăH'med,) an Arabian poet, born at Córdova in 1003. He lived at Seville, and was vizier to King Motadhed. Died in 1070.

Zainer or **Zeiner,** tsī'nẹr, written also **Tzainer,** (GUNTHER,) a celebrated German printer, born at Reutlingen about 1430, was the first to establish a press at Augsburg. He also introduced the Roman type into Germany. Died in 1478. His brother JOHANN founded a printing-establishment at Ulm.

Zajonczek, zâ-yon'chĕk, (JOSEPH,) a Polish general, born at Kamieniec in 1752. He served under Kosciusko against the Russians, and afterwards entered the French army, fought in Italy and Egypt, and became a general of division in 1802. He lost a leg in the Russian campaign of 1812, and was soon after made prisoner. In 1815 he was appointed Viceroy of Poland by the emperor Alexander, who made him a prince in 1818. He published, in French, a "History of the Polish Revolution in 1794," (1797.) Died in 1826.

Zakrzewska, zăkr-zhĕv'skâ, (MARIA ELIZABETH,) M.D., a distinguished physician, born in Berlin, Prussia, September 6, 1829. She was of Polish descent, the daughter of a midwife. She studied medicine in Germany, but had to come to the United States to receive her degree, which she took at the Cleveland Medical College. In 1863 she founded the Woman's Hospital at Boston.

Zakrzewski, zăkr-zhĕv'skee, a Polish patriot, born about 1744, became president of the National Council at Warsaw in 1794. After the capture of that city by Suwarow, he was arrested, by order of the Russian government, with Potocki and others, and imprisoned at Saint Petersburg till the accession of the emperor Paul. Died in 1802.

Zâl, zăl, or **Zalzer,** zăl'zẹr, [*i.e.* "golden-haired,"] the name of an ancient Persian warrior, who was distinguished for his heroic achievements, and still more as the father of the famous ROOSTAM, (which see.) He is said to have greatly aided Kai-Kobâd (the first of the Kaianian kings) in repelling the invasion of the Tartars and in establishing that king securely on the throne of Persia.

See "A Short History of Persia," in vol. v. of SIR WILLIAM JONES'S Works; ATKINSON'S "Abridgment of the Shâh Nâmeh of Firdausi."

Zaleski, zâ-lĕs'skee, (BOHDAN,) a Polish poet, born in the Ukraine in 1802. His chief works are "The Spirit of the Steppes," and "The Holy Family." D. in 1886.

Za-leu'cus, [*Ζάλευκος,*] an eminent Greek legislator, supposed to have been born about 700 B.C. According to tradition, he was the first of the Greeks who prepared a code of written laws. This code—which, he declared, was revealed to him by Minerva—was made for the Epizephyrian Locrians, in Southern Italy. He is said by some writers to have been killed in battle; while others assert that he committed suicide for having thoughtlessly violated one of his own laws.

See RITTERSHUSIUS, "Oratio de Zaleuco et Charonda," etc., 1591; B. PORTOGHESE, "Frammenti della Legislazione de Zaleuco," etc., 1842.

Zallinger, tsăl'ling-ẹr, (FRANZ SERAPHIN,) a Tyrolese natural philosopher, born at Botzen in 1743, published several works. Died after 1800.

Zallinger, (JAKOB ANTON,) a learned Jesuit, born at Botzen, in the Tyrol, in 1735. He published, besides other works, in Latin, "The Interpretation of Nature, or the Newtonian Philosophy Expounded," (3 vols., 1773–75.) Died about 1802.

Zallwein, tsăl'wīn, (GEORG,) a German canonist, born in the Upper Palatinate in 1712. He was professor of canon law at Salzburg, and wrote on that subject. Died in 1766.

Zalmoxis. See ZAMOLXIS.

Zaluski, zâ-loos'skee, (ANDREW CHRYSOSTOM,) a Polish statesman and pulpit orator, born about 1650, rose to be Bishop of Ermeland and grand chancellor of Poland under Augustus II. He was the author of a valuable and interesting work entitled "Historical Epistles," ("Epistolæ historico-familiares.") Died in 1711.

Zaluski, (ANDREW STANISLAS,) nephew of the preceding, was created Bishop of Plock by Augustus II., and appointed grand chancellor of the kingdom, (1735.) He became Bishop of Cracow in 1746. He was distinguished for his learning and his patronage of literature. Died in 1758.

Zaluski, (JOSEPH ANDREW,) a bibliophile, a brother of the preceding, was born in 1701. Having visited France, Italy, and Germany, he became after his return Bishop of Kief. In conjunction with his brother the Bishop of Cracow, he devoted himself to the task of forming a library, which in 1748 amounted to 230,000 volumes and was opened to the public at Warsaw the same year. In 1766 he was imprisoned, by order of the Russian government, for having denounced the Dissidents protected by that country, and was not released till 1773. While in prison he wrote an account, in verse, of the Polish histories contained in his library. He died in 1774, and his magnificent collection was, on the partition of Poland, in 1795, seized by the Russian government and carried to Saint Petersburg, where it formed the nucleus of the Imperial Library. Many books were lost on the way, but the number which arrived safely amounted to 262,640 volumes, of which the greater part were French, German, and English. It also contained about 25,000 engravings.

Zamacois, thâ'mâ-ko'ees, (EDUARDO,) a Spanish painter, born at Bilbao in 1837. He was a pupil of Meissonier, and attained a marvellous popularity as a genre painter. Died at Madrid in 1871.

Zamagna, dzâ-mân'yâ, (BERNARDO,) an Italian Jesuit and Latin poet, born at Ragusa in 1735. He translated the poems of Hesiod and Theocritus, and the "Odyssey" of Homer, into Latin verse. Died in 1820.

Zambeccari, dzâm-bĕk-kâ'ree, (FRANCESCO,) COUNT, a distinguished Italian aeronaut, born at Bologna in 1756. He maintained the theory that a balloon could be managed by the use of oars and by increasing or diminishing the gas, and, while making the experiment, perished by his balloon being caught in a tree and taking fire, (1812.)

Zambeccari, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian physician and medical writer of the seventeenth century, was a native of Florence, and became professor of anatomy at Pisa.

Zam-be'li-os, (JOHN,) a Greek poet, born in one of the Ionian Isles in 1787. He wrote lyric poems, and several tragedies, which were successful. Died in 1856.

Zambelli, dzâm-bel'lee, (ANDREA,) an Italian historian, born at Lonato in 1794. He became professor of history at Pavía in 1825, and president of the Institute of Milan in 1845. Among his works is a "Treatise on War." Died September 30, 1862.

Zamboni, dzâm-bo'nee, (BALDASSARE,) an Italian writer, born at Brescia about 1730; died in 1797.

Zamet, zâ'mȧ', (JEAN,) a distinguished military officer, born in France, was a son of the following. He fought for the King of France against the Huguenots, and obtained the rank of maréchal-de-camp. He is said to have been a model Christian soldier. He was killed at the siege of Montpellier, about 1621.

Zamet, dzâ-mĕt' or zâ'mȧ', (SEBASTIAN,) an Italian financier and courtier, born at Lucca about 1549, came to Paris in his youth. He became a confidential agent of Henry IV., who borrowed money of him and employed him in negotiations and intrigues. Died in 1614.

Zamet, (SÉBASTIEN,) a French ecclesiastic, was a son of the preceding. He became Bishop of Langres in 1615. About 1630 he founded an order of nuns for the adoration of the Holy Sacrament, which was governed by Angélique Arnauld. Died in 1655.

Za-mol'xis [Gr. *Ζάμολξις*] or **Zal-mox'is** [Gr. *Ζάλμοξις*] was regarded as a deity by the ancient Getæ or Thracians. According to a Greek tradition, he was a slave and pupil of Pythagoras, and he taught the doctrine of the immortality of the soul to the Getæ.

Zamora, thâ-mo'râ, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish physician, born at Salamanca about 1570; died about 1640.

Zamora, (LORENZO,) a Spanish theologian and poet, born at Ocaña about 1550. He wrote a poem ("La Saguntina") on the siege of Saguntum. Died in 1614.

Zamora, de, dā thā-mo'rā, (ANTONIO,) a Spanish dramatist, who lived about 1710–50, was patronized by Philip V. His tragedy entitled "Mazariegos y Monsalvez" is esteemed one of his best works.

Zamora, de, (BERNARDO,) a learned Spanish monk, born in Leon about 1720. He was professor of Greek at Salamanca, and wrote several works. Died in 1785.

Zamori, dzā-mo'ree, or **Zamoreo,** dzā-mo'rā-o, (GABRIO,) an Italian jurist and Latin poet, born at Parma about 1320. He was highly praised by Petrarch, who was his friend. Died about 1400.

Zamosc. See ZAMOYSKI.

Zamoscius. See ZAMOYSKI.

Zamoyski, zā-moi'skee, written also **Zamojski** and **Zamosc,** (ANDREW,) a Polish statesman and philanthropist, born in 1716. He served with distinction in the Saxon army, attained the rank of major-general, and in 1764 became grand chancellor under Stanislas Augustus. He published in 1778 a code of laws, prepared at the request of the Diet, which, on account of its provision for the emancipation of the serfs, encountered general opposition, and was not even permitted to be read. It was, however, adopted by the Diet of 1791. He died in 1792. His wife, originally a princess Czartoryska, was also distinguished for the benevolence of her character and her numerous charities.

Zamoyski, (JOHN,) grandson of the following, was born in 1626. He fought against the Cossacks in 1651, and was afterwards appointed Palatine of Sandomir by John Casimir. He also distinguished himself in the subsequent wars with Sweden and Russia. Died in 1665. His widow was afterwards married to the celebrated Sobieski.

Zamoyski or **Zamosc,** [Lat. ZAMOS'CIUS,] (JOHN SARIUS,) an eminent Polish statesman, general, and scholar, born in 1541. He was educated at Paris and at Padua, where he studied law. In 1563 he published at Padua or Venice an able treatise "On the Roman Senate," ("De Senatu Romano,") which Grævius praised and inserted in his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum." He returned to Poland about 1565, and found a bountiful patron in King Sigismund Augustus, who died in 1572. In the election of a new king, Zamoyski, who was recognized as chief of the equestrian order, supported Henry of Anjou, who was elected, and appointed Zamoyski grand chamberlain. After the flight or abdication of Henry, (1574,) Zamoyski favoured the election of Stephen Bathori, and was rewarded with the office of grand chancellor. He was the most influential Polish statesman in the reign of Bathori. During the war against the Muscovites he was appointed commander-in-chief in 1580, and he negotiated a treaty of peace in 1582, by which Livonia and Novogorod were ceded to Poland. He married a niece of the king about 1582. The Swedish prince Sigismund, who succeeded Bathori in 1586, owed his election to Zamoyski. Maximilian of Austria, who was a candidate for the Polish throne, having invaded Poland with an army, Zamoyski defeated him and took him prisoner about the end of 1586. He commanded the army in a successful campaign against the Turks in 1595, and gained some victories over Charles, Duke of Sudermania, in Courland, about 1597. Among his works is "Logica Stoica, seu Dialectica Chrysippea." Died in 1605.

See BURSIUS, "Vita J. Zamoscii," 1619; T. MOSTOWSKI, "Life of J. Zamoyski," (in Polish, 1805;) BENTKOWSKI, "Défense de J. Zamoyski," 1811.

Zamoyski, (STANISLAS KOSTKA FRANCIS REINHOLD,) a Polish politician, born at Warsaw in 1775, was a son of Andrew, noticed above. He became a privy councillor at Vienna in 1795, a senator-palatine about 1809, and president of the senate of Poland in 1822. Died in 1856.

Zamoyski, (THOMAS,) a son of John Sarius Zamoyski, was born in 1595. He inherited in some degree the qualities of his father, and was appointed grand chancellor in 1635. Died in 1638.

Zampi, dzām'pee, (FELICE MARIA,) a famous Italian preacher and poet, born at Ascoli about 1700. His sermons were sometimes rather facetious, or deficient in gravity. Died in 1774.

Zampieri. See DOMENICHINO.

Zampieri, dzām-pe-ā'ree, (CAMILLO,) an Italian poet, born at Imola in 1701, was a good classical scholar. He became a senator at Bologna, where he lived many years. He produced several Latin and Italian poems, which are commended. Died in 1784.

Zanardelli, dzā-nār-del'lee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian statesman, born at Brescia in 1826. He was educated in his native city, graduating as Doctor of Laws in 1848, in which year he was banished as a revolutionist. He was minister of public works for Italy in 1876–77, and became home-secretary in 1878.

Zanchi, dzān'kee, [Lat. ZAN'CHIUS,] (BASILIO,) an Italian scholar and ecclesiastic, born at Bergamo about 1501, was the author of a number of elegant Latin poems, one of which was entitled "On the Garden of Wisdom," ("De Horto Sophiæ.") He was imprisoned in 1558 for some act of disobedience to the pope, and died the same year.

Zanchi, (GIAN CRISOSTOMO,) brother of Basilio, noticed above, published a historical work, entitled "On the Origin of the Orobii or Cenomani,"? ("De Orobiorum, sive Cenomanorum Origine.") Died in 1566.

Zanchi, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian theologian, was born in 1516. He studied divinity, and at an early age became one of the canons of the Lateran. While at Rome, he acquired the friendship of the Protestant reformer Peter Martyr, and, having been converted to his doctrines, repaired to Heidelberg, in Germany, where he was appointed professor of theology. He was the author of a number of controversial and theological works. Died in 1590.

Zane, dzā'nā, (GIACOMO,) an Italian lyric poet of high reputation, born at Venice in 1529; died in 1560.

Zanetti, dzā-net'tee, (ANTONIO MARIA,) COUNT, a Venetian engraver and amateur, born about 1680, made a choice collection of antique gems and other works of art. He also published several treatises on art and antiquities. Died in 1766.

Zanetti, (ANTONIO MARIA,) a relative of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1716. He became librarian of Saint Mark, and was the author of a valuable work on Venetian painting, ("Della Pittura Veneziana.") Died in 1778.

Zanetti, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian historian, born near Treviso in 1690. He published a "History of the Lombards," ("Del Regno de' Longobardi in Italia," 2 vols., 1753.) Died in 1762.

Zanetti, (GIROLAMO FRANCESCO,) brother of Antonio Maria, (the second of the name,) was born at Venice in 1713. He became professor of law at Padua, and wrote several antiquarian works. Died in 1782.

Zanetti, (GUIDO,) an eminent Italian numismatist, born in the province of Bologna in 1741. He published a work on Italian coins, entitled "Nuova Raccolta delle Monete e Zecche d'Italia," (5 vols., 1775–89.) Died in 1791.

Zang'will, (ISRAEL,) an English novelist and lecturer, born, of Jewish parents, at London in 1864. His best-known writings are those on Jewish life and customs, including "The Children of the Ghetto," (1892,) "The Dreamers of the Ghetto," (1898,) etc. He has lectured before large audiences in Europe and the United States. Died Aug. 1, 1926.

Zang'will, (LOUIS,) an English author, brother of the preceding, born at Bristol in 1869. He has written "A Drama in Dutch," (1894,) "The World and a Man," (1896,) "A Nineteenth Century Miracle," (1897,) etc.

Zanichelli, dzā-ne-kel'lee, or **Zannichelli,** (GIAN GIROLAMO,) an Italian physician and naturalist, born at Módena in 1662, was the author of several scientific treatises. A genus of plants has been named *Zannichellia* in his honour. Died in 1729.

Zannichelli. See ZANICHELLI.

Zannoni, dzā-no'nee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an

Italian antiquary, born at Florence in 1774, was a pupil of Lanzi, and became in 1817 secretary of the Academy della Crusca. He published a history of that academy, and several treatises on numismatics and ancient art. Died in 1832.

See C. CAVEDONI, "Biografia del Cavaliere G. B. Zannoni," 1835; F. BECCHI, "Elogio del Cavaliere G. B. Zannoni," 1838.

Zanobi da Strata, dzâ-no'bee dâ strâ'tâ, an Italian poet, born at Strata, near Florence, in 1312. He was crowned with laurel by the emperor Charles IV. in 1355. Died in 1361.

Zanolini, dzâ-no-lee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an eminent Italian Orientalist, born at Padua in 1693. He became professor of Hebrew and Syriac at Padua, and published lexicons and grammars of the Hebrew and Syriac languages. Died in 1762.

Zanoni, dzâ-no'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian agriculturist, born at Udine in 1696. He made experiments in rural economy, and published several works on that subject. Died in 1770.

Zanoni, (GIACOMO,) an Italian botanist, born in Lombardy in 1615. He was keeper of the botanic garden of Bologna, and published a botanical work entitled "Botanical History of Rare Plants," etc., ("Storia botanica delle Piante più rare," etc., 1675.) Died in 1682.

Zanotti, dzâ-not'tee, (EUSTACHIO,) an Italian mathematician and astronomer, son of Giampietro, noticed below, was born at Bologna in 1709. He became professor of astronomy in his native city, and published several scientific works in Latin and Italian. Died in 1782.

See VANNETTI, "Commentarius de Vita E. Zanotti," 1786.

Zanotti, (FRANCESCO MARIA,) an Italian scholar and philosopher, born at Bologna in 1692. He became successively professor of philosophy, librarian, and president of the university in his native city. He was the author of poems in Latin and Italian, and several treatises on physics, mathematics, and art. Died in 1777.

Zanotti, (GIAMPIETRO CAVAZZONI,) an Italian painter and art-critic, born in 1674, was a pupil of Lorenzo Pasinelli at Bologna. He published "Hints to a Young Painter," a "Life of Pasinelli," "History of the Clementine Academy of Bologna," and other works. Died in 1765.

Zanten, van, vân zân'tẹn, (JACOB,) a Dutch physician and translator, born about 1650. He became minister of the Mennonite church at Haarlem in 1707. He translated into Dutch Milton's "Paradise Lost." Died after 1729.

Zanzalus. See BARADÆUS.

Zan Zile, (EDWARD SIMS,) an American novelist, born at Troy, New York, in 1863. He wrote "With Sword and Crucifix," (1899,) and other stories.

Zapata, (ANTONIO or LUPIAN,) a Spanish historian, born at Segorbe in the seventeenth century.

Zapata, dzâ-pâ'tâ, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian physician, born probably at Rome about 1520. He published a work called "Wonderful Secrets of Medicine," ("Maravigliosi Secreti di Medicina," 2d edition, 1586.) Died after 1586.

Zapf, tsâpf, (GEORG WILHELM,) a learned German antiquary, born at Nordlingen in 1747. He published numerous works, among which are a "Bibliography of Ancient and Modern History," (1781,) "History of Printing at Augsburg," (2 vols., 1788–91,) and "Lives of Celebrated Savants and Artists of All Time," (1806.) Died in 1810.

Zapf, (NIKOLAUS,) a German Lutheran writer on theology, born at Milwitz in 1600, became professor of theology at Erfurt in 1633, and court preacher to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1642. He was eminent for learning and other merits. Died in 1672.

Zapolya, zâ-pol'yâ, or **Zapoly**, zâ'pol, (JOHN,) son of Stephen, noticed below, was born in 1487, and was proclaimed King of Hungary in 1526, in opposition to Ferdinand of Austria. After a protracted contest, Zapolya was forced to give up his claim to all except Transylvania and a few other territories. Died in 1540.

Zapolya or Zapoly, (JOHN II.,) a son of the preceding, was born in 1540. He inherited the principality of Transylvania. Died in 1570 or 1571.

Zapolya, (STEPHEN,) a distinguished military commander under Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, was appointed by that sovereign Governor of Austria. His daughter Barbara was married to Sigismund I., King of Poland. Died in 1499.

Zappi, dzâp'pee, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA,) an Italian moralist, born at Imola about 1540. He published a work entitled "The Field of Spiritual Philosophy," ("Prato della Filosofia spirituale," 1577.) Died after 1585.

Zappi, (GIOVANNI BATTISTA FELICE,) an Italian poet and jurist, born at Imola in 1667. He was the author of sonnets, eclogues, and other poems, which are greatly admired for the grace and purity of their style. Died in 1719. His wife FAUSTINA, daughter of Carlo Maratta, was also distinguished for her accomplishments and poetic talents.

Zara, dzâ'râ, (ANTONIO,) Bishop of Pedena, was born at Aquileia in 1574. He wrote a work entitled "Anatomy of Inventions and Sciences," ("Anatomia Ingeniorum et Scientiarum," 1615.)

Zarate, (ANTONIO.) See GIL Y ZARATE.

Zarate or Çarate, de, dâ thâ-râ'tâ, (AUGUSTIN,) a Spanish historian, who in 1543 accompanied Blasco Nuñez de Vela, Viceroy of Peru, to South America. He held the office of master-general of accounts in Peru and Terra Firma, and, after the deposition of Vela, was sent on an important embassy to Gonzalo Pizarro. He published in 1555 his "History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru," which has been translated into French and Italian. It is esteemed a judicious and reliable work. Died about 1560.

See PRESCOTT, "History of the Conquest of Peru," vol. ii. book v.

Zarate, de, (FERNANDO,) a Spanish dramatist of the seventeenth century, was the author of "El Maestro de Alejandro," and several other comedies, also a collection of poems.

Zarate, de, (FRANCISCO LOPEZ,) a Spanish poet, born at Logroño about 1580. He was the author of lyric poems entitled "Silvas" and "Eclogues," which have a high reputation. Died in 1658.

Zarathustra. See ZOROASTER.

Zar'co, (JOÃO GONZALEZ,) a Portuguese navigator, discovered in 1417 the island of Porto Santo, near the coast of Africa, and in 1419 the island of Madeira, to which he gave this name on account of the dense forests with which it was covered. Zarco founded the town of Funchal, and was made governor of the island conjointly with his companion, Tristão Vaz.

Zaremba, tsâ-rĕm'bâ, (MICHAEL CONSTANTINE,) a Prussian general, born in Lithuania in 1711; died in 1786.

Zarlino, dzâr-lee'no, (GIUSEPPE,) an eminent Italian musician and composer, born at Chioggia about 1520, was chapel-master at Saint Mark's, Venice. He composed music for churches, and published "Instituzione armoniche," (1558.) Died in 1590.

See RAVAGNAN, "Elogio di G. Zarlino," 1819; F. CAFFI, "Narrazione della Vita di G. Zarlino," 1836.

Za'sĭ-us, [Ger. pron. tsâ'ze-ûs,] written also **Zazius**, [Fr. ZASE, zâz,] (ULRIC,) an eminent Swiss or German jurist, born at Constance in 1461, was a friend of Erasmus. He became professor of law at Friburg, and was regarded as an oracle in that science. He published a number of legal works, among which is "Method of Law," ("Methodus Juris.") Died in 1535.

See RIEGGER, "Life of Zasius," Ulm, 1774.

Zauner, tsŏw'nẹr, (FRANZ,) a German sculptor, born in 1746, was patronized by the empress Maria Theresa. Among his best works may be named the monument of Leopold II., and the bronze equestrian statue of Joseph II. He was director of the Academy of Arts at Vienna. Died in 1822.

Zavarroni, dzâ-var-ro'nee, (ANGELO,) an Italian antiquary and biographer, born at Montalto in 1710. He wrote, besides other works, "Calabrian Library," ("Bibliotheca Calabra," 1753,) which consists of the lives of Calabrian authors. Died in 1767.

Zawadowski, zâ-vâ-dov'skee, (PETER,) COUNT, a Russian minister of state, born in 1738. He rendered

important so vices by promoting order and education in Russia, and became minister of public instruction in 1802. Died in 1812.

Zawisza, zä-vee'shä, surnamed THE BLACK, a Polish soldier, served under the emperor Sigismund, and was killed in the Turkish campaign of 1420.

Zayas y Sotomayor, de, dä thä'yäs e so-to-mä-yôr', (Doña MARIA,) a Spanish poetess, born of a noble family at Madrid. She published "Moral and Amorous Tales," ("Novelas exemplares y amorosas," 1634,) which are commended.

Zbarawski. See ZBOROWSKI.

Zborowski, zbo-rov'skee, written also **Zbarawski**, (JOHN,) PRINCE OF, a Polish general, who distinguished himself in war against the Muscovites and Tartars in the reigns of Stephen Bathori and Sigismund III. Died in 1608.

Zea, sä'ä or thä'ä, (Don FRANCISCO ANTONIO,) a distinguished South American statesman and naturalist, born at Medellin, in New Granada, in 1770. Having incurred the displeasure of the Spanish government by his liberal sentiments, he was imprisoned two years in Spain. He was appointed in 1805 professor of natural sciences and director of the Royal Botanical Garden at Madrid. Under Joseph Bonaparte he became minister of the interior and Governor of Malaga. He sailed in 1814 for South America, where he joined Bolivar against the Spaniards, was made intendant-general of the armies of the republic of Colombia, and elected Vice-President in 1819. He was sent as minister to England in 1820, and died at Bath in 1822.

See "Biographie Universelle," (new edition.)

Zea-Bermudez, thä'ä bĕr-moo'dĕth, (Don FRANCISCO,) a Spanish diplomatist, born at Málaga in 1772, was employed on embassies to Saint Petersburg, Constantinople, and London, and in 1824 succeeded Count de Ofalia as minister of foreign affairs. Died in Paris in 1850.

Zeb'u-lun, [Heb. זְבוּלֻן or זְבוּלוֹן; Fr. ZABULON, zä'bü'lôn',] a son of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob, was the head of one of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Zecchi, dzĕk'kee, [Lat. ZEC'CHIUS,] (GIOVANNI,) an Italian physician, born at Bologna in 1533. He practised in Rome, and was employed by several popes. He published a number of professional works. Died in 1601.

Zecchini, dzĕk-kee'nee, (PETRONIO,) an Italian medical writer, born at Bologna in 1739; died in 1793.

Zecchius. See ZECCHI.

Zech, tsĕk, (FRANZ XAVER,) a German Jesuit, distinguished as a canonist, was born in Franconia in 1692. He published four works which form a complete course of canon law. Died at Munich in 1772.

Zech-a-rī'ah, [Heb. זְכַרְיָה; Fr. ZACHARIE, zä'kä're',] one of the twelve minor Hebrew prophets, was the son of Berechiah, and began to prophesy about 520 B.C.

Zed-e-kī'ah, [Heb. צִדְקִיָּה or צִדְקִיָּהוּ,] son of Josiah, King of Judah, began to reign about 600 B.C. Having joined Pharaoh-Hophra, King of Egypt, in a rebellion against Nebuchadnezzar, the latter laid siege to Jerusalem, which he took after nineteen months, (586 B.C.) Zedekiah's sons were slain before his eyes, by order of the king, and he himself imprisoned for life at Babylon, having previously been made blind.

See II. Chronicles xxxvi. 10; Jeremiah xxxii.

Zedler, tsĕd'lẹr, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German bookseller, born at Breslau in 1706, was the publisher of the "Universal Lexicon of Science and Arts," (64 vols., 1731–50.) Died in 1760.

Zedlitz, tsĕd'lĭts, (JOSEPH CHRISTIAN,) BARON, a German poet, born at Johannesberg in 1790, published a number of lyrics and tragedies, and translated Byron's "Childe Harold" into German. Died in 1862.

See LONGFELLOW, "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

Zedlitz, von, fon tsĕd'lĭts, (KARL ABRAHAM,) BARON, a Prussian statesman, born near Landshut, in Silesia, in 1731. He was appointed minister of justice in 1770, and the next year the king confided to him the department of ecclesiastic affairs and public instruction. He promoted the liberty of the press, and reform in the prisons. He resigned office in 1789. Died in 1793.

Zeeman, zā'mȧn, (REMIGIUS,) a Dutch marine painter, whose original name was NOOMS, born at Amsterdam in 1612.

Zégabène. See ZEGABENUS.

Zeg-a-be'nus, [Fr. ZÉGABÈNE, zà'gà'bàn',] (GEORGIUS,) a Byzantine writer of unknown period. He wrote, in verse, a work on the letters of the alphabet.

Zeg'e'din', (STEPHEN OF,) a Hungarian Protestant theologian, born at Zegedin in 1505, was a pupil of Luther at Wittenberg. He was often persecuted and driven from place to place. Died in 1572.

Zegers or **Segers**, zā'gẹrs or zā'hẹrs, (HERCULES,) a Dutch landscape-painter and engraver of great merit, was born about 1625. Notwithstanding the excellence of his works, he was very unsuccessful in disposing of them, and, discouraged by his bad fortune, gave himself up to intemperance. He died in consequence of a fall when intoxicated. His prints, after his death, were sold for very high prices.

Zegers, zā'gẹrs or zà'zhair', (TACITE NICOLAS,) a Flemish theologian, born at Brussels in the fifteenth century. He published, besides other works, an edition of the New Testament in Latin, (1559.) According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was one of the best critics of his time. Died in 1559.

Zeiad. See ZEYÂD.

Zeibich, tsī'bik, (KARL HEINRICH,) a German writer on theology, born at Edemburg in 1717, was professor at Wittenberg. Died in 1763.

Zeid. See ZEYD.

Zeidoun or **Zeidûn**. See ZAIDOON.

Zeiler, tsī'lẹr, or **Zeiller**, (MARTIN,) a German geographer and writer on various subjects, was born in Styria in 1589. He published some useful works on the geography and topography of Germany. Died in 1661.

Zeisberger, tsīs'bĕRG-ẹr, (DAVID,) a German missionary among the American Indians, was born in Moravia in 1721. Having been educated by the Society of Moravians, he emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he assisted in founding the town of Bethlehem. He afterwards established missions in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Canada. He published several religious and educational works in the Delaware language. Died in 1808.

See EDMUND DE SCHWEINITZ, "The Life and Times of David Zeisberger;" 'Weekly New York Tribune" for November 23, 1870.

Zelada, dzà-lä'dä, (FRANCESCO SAVERIO,) an Italian cardinal, and liberal patron of learning, was born about 1717. He became keeper of the library of the Vatican. Died in 1801.

Zelich, zä'lik or dzä'lik, (G.,) a Dalmatian scholar and ecclesiastic, born in 1752, visited Germany and Russia, and wrote an account of his travels, entitled "Life, Adventures, etc. of G. Zelich," (Buda, 1823,) said to have been the first prose work in the Servian language. Died about 1822.

Zell, tsĕl, (KARL,) a German scholar and critic, born at Mannheim in 1793, studied at Heidelberg under Creuzer. He published, besides other works, an edition of Aristotle's "Ethica Nicomachea," "Ferienschriften," (3 vols., 1826–33,) a series of treatises, and a "Manual of Roman Epigraphy," (1850.) He became professor at Heidelberg in 1847. Died January 24, 1873.

Zell, tsĕl or zĕl, (ULRICH,) the first printer of Cologne, established a press in that city about 1462, and published, among other works, "Augustinus de Vita Christiana," and "Biblia Latina."

Zeller, zĕl'lair', (BERTHOLD,) a French historian, a son of J. S. Zeller, was born September 23, 1848, studied (1869–72) at the École Normale Supérieure, and held professorships of history successively at Bourges, Amiens, and several of the Parisian colleges. Besides "Richelieu et les Ministres de Louis XIII.," he published an excellent work entitled "Henri IV. et Marie de Médicis," (1876.)

Zeller, tsĕl'ler, (EDUARD,) a German theologian, born in Würtemberg in 1814, published, besides other works, a notable "Philosophy of the Greeks in its Historical Development." Died in 1908.

Zeller, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a learned German physician, born in Würtemberg in 1656. He was professor of medicine at Tübingen, where he died in 1734.

Zeller, (JULES SYLVAIN,) an able French historian, born in Paris, April 23, 1820. After a brilliant course of study at the Collége Charlemagne and in Germany, he held professorships successively at Bordeaux, Rennes, Strasburg, Aix, the Sorbonne, and the École Polytechnique. He was afterwards rector of the academy at Strasburg, and in 1876 was made inspector-general of superior instruction. In 1874 he was elected to the Academy of Moral Sciences. Among his works are "Ulrich de Hutten," (1849,) "Histoire de l'Italie," (1852,) "Les Empereurs romains," (1863,) "Entretiens sur l'Histoire," (1865,) "Italie et Renaissance," (1869,) "Les Tribunes et les Révolutions en Italie," (1874,) "Histoire d'Allemagne," etc.

Zelotti, dzà-lot'tee, (BATTISTA,) an Italian painter, born at Verona in 1532, was contemporary with Paul Veronese, to whom in some respects he is esteemed superior. Among his master-pieces are a series of frescos at Cataio, representing the achievements of the Obizzi family. Died in 1592.

Zelter, tsĕl'ter, (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a distinguished German composer, born at Berlin in 1758. He was instructed in music by Fasch, whom he succeeded in 1800 as teacher of the Academy of Singing, called by his name. In 1809 he was appointed, by the King of Prussia, professor of music in the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Berlin. He numbered among his pupils the celebrated Mendelssohn, and was an intimate friend of Goethe. He died in 1832, leaving his "Correspondence with Goethe," which appeared in 1833.

Zeltner, tsĕlt'ner, (GUSTAV GEORG,) a learned German philologist and writer, born near Nuremberg in 1672. He was professor of theology and Oriental languages at Altdorf for twenty-four years. Died in 1738.

Zenale, dzà-nà'là, (BERNARDINO,) an Italian painter and architect, born about 1450. He worked at Milan, where he was often consulted by Leonardo da Vinci.

Zend Avesta. See ZOROASTER.

Zendrini, dzĕn-dree'nee, (BERNARDO,) an Italian natural philosopher, born in 1679, resided at Venice, where he was appointed chief engineer to the republic. He was also employed in various important works by the Austrian government, and published several valuable treatises on hydraulics, astronomy, etc. Died in 1747.

Zenner, tsĕn'ner, (GOTTFRIED,) a German philologist and jurist, born at Altenburg. He was for twenty years secretary to the Prince of Anhalt. According to the "Biographie Universelle," he was born in 1596 and died in 1721.

Ze'no or **Ze'non,** [Gr. *Ζήνων*; Fr. ZÉNON, zà'nôn'; It. ZENONE, dzà-no'nà,] a celebrated Greek philosopher, the founder of the school of Stoics, was born at Citium, in the island of Cyprus, about 355 B.C. He was a pupil of Crates the Cynic, and afterwards received instruction from Stilpo and Polemon at Athens. He settled at Athens at an early age, and, having formed a new system by selections from different philosophers, he opened a school in the Athenian porch, called *στοὰ ποικίλη, (Stoa Poicile,)* "painted Porch, (or Portico.") His disciples were at first called Zenonians, but afterwards they were styled the philosophers of the Porch, (or Portico,) or, more briefly, "those of the Porch," *οἱ ἐκ τῆς στοᾶς*, or *οἱ στωϊκοί*, (in Latin, *Stoici*, English "Stoics.") He is said to have taught philosophy at Athens for fifty-eight years. His discipline was severe. He was distinguished by his gravity, modesty, austere morality, and firmness of character. In the use of words he aimed at sententious brevity. He wrote a number of works, which are not extant. Our information about the principles of his system is very scanty. He is said to have taught, among other things, that virtue is the summum bonum, and that the accordance of individual reason with the universal Reason (*i.e.* the Divine Law) is virtue; and to have originated the fourfold division of the affections, desire and fear, pleasure and pain. The doctrine of the Stoics that pain is not an evil has excited much wonder and some ridicule, both in ancient and modern times; but essentially the same doctrine has been held by great and heroic men in all ages. Zeno meant nothing more than that pain, (including sickness, toil, grief for the loss of one's property, etc.,) causing a mere temporary inconvenience to the body,* was not to be classed in the same category with such evils as crime, cowardice, or dishonour,—evils which stamp themselves indelibly upon the soul. In comparing the doctrines of the Stoics with those of Epicurus, it is a triumphant recommendation of the former that, after the introduction of Grecian letters and philosophy among the Romans, those who were the most eminent of all for public and private virtue—such as Cato the Younger, Marcus Aurelius, and many others—were among the disciples of the Porch, while scarcely one man of distinguished virtue can be pointed to in the ranks of the Epicureans.† It was a glorious testimony to the character of Zeno both as a man and as a teacher of virtue that, though a stranger, the Athenians reposed in him the most unbounded confidence while he was alive, and after his death they decreed him a golden crown and a public burial, because, during his long residence at Athens, he had, both by precept and by a consistent example, led the young men who attended his school to the practice of wisdom and virtue. Zeno died about the age of ninety-eight, and was succeeded by Cleanthes as the head of the school. The Stoic philosophy appears to have been somewhat modified by several of the disciples and successors of Zeno. Some of the Stoics maintained that the wise man is perfect; that he only is rich, free, noble, and beautiful: "Solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos; si mendicissimi, divites; si servitutem serviant, reges." (Cicero, "Pro Murena.") According to Cicero, they taught that all sins were equal, that a wise man is never mistaken, never changes his mind, and is never moved by compassion.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS, "Life of Zeno;" RITTER, "History of Philosophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" CICERO, "De Finibus" and "Academica;" FORELIUS, "Zeno Philosophus," 1700; JENICHEN, "De Zenone Cittico," 1724; TIEDEMANN, "System der Stoischen Philosophie," 3 vols., 1776; SMITH, "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography," etc.

Ze'no or **Ze'non** [Gr. *Ζήνων*] **OF ELEA,** [Lat. **ZE'NO ELEA'TES**; Fr. **ZÉNON D'ÉLÉE,** zà'nôn' dà'là',] an eminent Greek philosopher, born at Elea, in Southern Italy, about 495 B.C. He was the favourite disciple of Parmenides, in company with whom he visited Athens when Socrates was very young. Plato, in his dialogue entitled "Parmenides," states that Zeno was about forty years old when he came to Athens. According to Plutarch, Zeno was one of the masters of Pericles. It is probable that he remained at Athens for several years; but the events of his life are mostly involved in obscurity. According to a tradition current among the ancients, Zeno took an active part in the public affairs of Elea, and lost his life in an attempt to liberate that city from a tyrant. His doctrines were the same as those of Parmenides. Their doctrine of absolute unity produced a great effect at Athens. Zeno was distinguished by his subtle and bold dialectic. "What is," says Victor Cousin, "the most original and prominent trait of Zeno as a philosopher? It is evidently the invention of dialectic, considered as a system and an art." Diogenes Laertius reports, on the authority of Aristotle, "that Zeno was the inventor of dialectic." He was the first Eleatic philosopher that wrote in prose. His works, which were mostly polemical and refutations of attacks on the system of Parmenides, have not come down to us. He attempted to disprove the possibility or reality of absolute motion by several arguments founded on the infinite divisibility of space and time. He also showed the absurd consequences which result from the hypothesis of those who deny the principle of absolute unity and maintain the plurality of the existent.

See DIOGENES LAERTIUS, "Life of Zeno of Elea;" LUNDBLAD, "Dissertatio de Zenone Eleate," 1803; RITTER, "History of Phi-

* The same general idea was carried still farther by the early Christians. Thus, Saint Paul says, "We GLORY in tribulations," (Romans v. 3,) and James, "My brethren, count it ALL JOY when ye fall into various trials," (*πειρασμοῖς ποικίλοις.*) (Epistle of James, i. 2.) Nor is this view limited to the early Christians. "I am fully convinced," says Zschokke, "that THERE IS NO EVIL IN THE WORLD BUT SIN." In another place he says, "Though some may shake their heads incredulously, it is a fact that worldly suffering HAS OFTEN NOT BEEN DISAGREEABLE TO ME." (See Zschokke's "Autobiography.")

† The only exception that we can call to mind is Pomponius Atticus, an amiable and most estimable man in private life, but without any just claims to public virtue.

losophy;" G. H. LEWES, "Biographical History of Philosophy;" TIEDEMANN, "Geist der speculative Philosophie;" VICTOR COUSIN, article "Zénon" in the "Biographie Universelle;" CRELL, "De Zenone," 1724; V. COUSIN, "Nouveaux Fragmens philosophiques."

Zeno OF SIDON, a Greek philosopher, mentioned by Suidas as a disciple of Diodorus Cronus and a teacher of Zeno the celebrated Stoic. He wrote a defence of Socrates.

Zeno OF TARSUS, a Stoic philosopher, was a son of Dioscorides, and a pupil of Chrysippus, whom he succeeded as the head of the school of the Portico.

Zeno, a Greek physician, mentioned by Galen, was an eminent disciple of Herophilus. He lived probably about 200 B.C.

Zeno, a Greek historian, born at Rhodes, was a contemporary of Polybius. He wrote on the history of Rhodes.

Zeno, an eminent Greek Epicurean philosopher, born at Sidon, flourished about 60 B.C. Cicero, who heard him at Athens, speaks favourably of his abilities.

Zeno, a Greek sculptor, born at Aphrodisias, in Caria, is supposed to have flourished in some part of the period between 50 and 150 A.D. Several of his works are extant.

Zeno, [Fr. ZÉNON, zȧ'nôN',] Emperor of the East, was a native of Isauria, and a son-in-law of Leo I., upon whose death, in 474 A.D., he usurped the throne. Leo I. had appointed as his successor his infant grandson Leo, who was a son of Zeno, and who died a few months after the death of Leo I. Zeno is represented as depraved, cruel, and incapable. His reign was disturbed by revolts and foreign wars. He was driven out of his capital by Basiliscus in 475, but was restored in 477 A.D. Theodoric the Great invaded the dominions of Zeno, and was about to take his capital, when Zeno persuaded him to conquer Italy, and thus saved himself. Died, without issue, in 491 A.D.

See TILLEMONT, "Histoire des Empereurs;" LE BEAU, "Histoire du Bas-Empire."

Zeno, dzā'no, (ANTONIO,) a Venetian navigator, born between 1330 and 1340, belonged to the noble family of Zeni or Zena, and was a brother of Niccolò, noticed below. About 1391 he performed a voyage to Frisland, and joined Niccolò. (See ZENO, NICCOLÒ.) Died about 1405.

Zeno, (ANTONIO,) a Venetian scholar, a relative of the preceding, lived about 1570–90.

Zeno, (APOSTOLO,) an Italian *littérateur* and dramatist, born at Venice in December, 1668. He became editor in 1710 of the "Giornale de' Letterati d'Italia," a literary periodical of a high character, and about 1717 repaired to Vienna on the invitation of the emperor Charles VI., by whom he was appointed court poet and historiographer. He published numerous operas or melodramas of superior merit, and contributed greatly to the improvement of that species of composition. Among his other principal works are his "Historical, Critical, and Literary Dissertations on the Italian Historians," biographies of Davila and Guarini, and a collection of Letters. In 1729 he quitted Vienna, and returned to Venice, where he passed the rest of his life. He published twenty volumes of the "Giornale de' Letterati," (1710–18.) He was eminent as a critic, and was well versed in antiquities. "Zeno was regarded," says the "Biographie Universelle," "as the greatest lyric poet that Italy had produced when Metastasio appeared on the scene. . . . He delights us by his invention, by his fecundity, by the truth of his pictures, and by his knowledge of the dramatic art." His treatises on antiquities, entitled "Dissertazioni Vossiani," (2 vols., 1752,) are highly esteemed. Died in November, 1750.

See FABRONI, "Vitæ Italorum doctrina excellentium," vol. IX.; FRANCESCO NEGRI, "Vita di Apostolo Zeno," 1816; TIPALDO, "Biografia degli Italiani illustri."

Zeno, (CARLO,) an able Venetian admiral, born about 1334, was a brother of Niccolò, noticed below. He conducted at Constantinople the negotiations by which Venice acquired Tenedos in 1376. About that date the Venetians were involved in the war of Chiozza against the Genoese and their allies. Zeno served on land until 1379, when he obtained command of a fleet, captured several vessels, and sailed to Beyroot to convoy some rich cargoes from the Levant to Venice. When he returned, in January, 1380, he found the republic in a critical position, the Genoese having taken Chiozza and entered the lagoons. He was received as the liberator of his country, was appointed commander of the land-army, and retook Chiozza. On the death of Pisani, August, 1380, he became grand admiral. Several years later he was procurator of Saint Mark. In 1403 he defeated the Genoese admiral Boucicaut near Modon. He is represented by Sismondi as "the most virtuous citizen and greatest man of Venice" of that age. ("Biographie Universelle.") Died in 1418.

See "Life of Carlo Zeno," (in Latin,) by his grandson, JACOPO ZENO, 1544; DIVIACO, "Compendio della Vita di C. Zeno," 1591; DARU, "Histoire de Venise;" SISMONDI, "Histoire des Républiques Italiennes."

Zeno, (CATERINO,) grandson of Antonio, (the first of the name,) was Venetian ambassador to the Persian court in 1472. He published after his return an account of his travels, which is no longer extant.

Zeno, (JACOPO,) grandson of Carlo, noticed above, was born in 1417. He rose through various preferments to be Bishop of Padua in 1459. He wrote a life of his grandfather, Carlo Zeno, in Latin, and "Lives of the Pontiffs," ("Vitæ Summorum Pontificum.") He enjoyed a high reputation as a pulpit orator. Died in 1481.

Zeno, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian navigator, born about 1330, was a brother of the great admiral Carlo Zeno. He commanded a galley in the war against the Genoese in 1379, and was reputed to be one of the richest patricians of Venice in 1381. About 1388 he fitted out a ship at his own expense and sailed towards England on a voyage of exploration. Before he had reached England he was driven by a storm and wrecked on an island which he calls Frisland. He then entered the service of a prince named Zichmini, who employed him in maritime and warlike enterprises, in the course of which he discovered the islands of Estland, Grisland, and Engroneland. After he had lived four years in Frisland, he invited his brother Antonio to join him. Antonio went there and passed many years in the service of Zichmini. Niccolò died about 1396. Geographers disagree about the position or identity of the islands which he discovered. Walckenaer thinks that one of them was Iceland. The narrative of the voyages of the Zeni (the plural of Zeno) was printed at Venice in 1558.

Zeno, (NICCOLÒ,) a Venetian writer, born in 1515. He published in 1558 an account of the travels of Caterino Zeno in Persia and the East, compiled from his letters to his friends. Died in 1565.

Zeno, (PIETRO CATERINO,) a brother of Apostolo, noticed above, was born at Venice in 1666. He became professor of philosophy in his native city, and was associated with his brother as editor of the "Giornale de' Letterati," which he continued to edit alone from 1718 to 1728. Died in 1732.

Ze'no, [Fr. ZÉNON, zȧ'nôN',] SAINT, a native of Africa, became Bishop of Verona about 362 A.D. He is commended for his charity to the poor. He died in 380, leaving many sermons, which were printed in 1508.

Ze-no'bĭ-ą, [Gr. *Ζενοβία* or *Ζηνοβία*; Fr. ZÉNOBIE, zȧ'no'be',] (SEPTIMIA,) a famous and ambitious queen of Palmyra, was a daughter of Amroo, an Arab chief. She was renowned for her beauty, learning, and martial and political abilities. She was mistress of the Greek, Latin, Syriac, and Egyptian languages. Her husband, Odenathus, King of Palmyra, died about 266 A.D., leaving two minor sons, Herennius and Timolaus. She assumed the royal diadem, with the title of Queen of the East, performed the active duties of sovereign, and continued the conquests which Odenathus had begun. Palmyra was then a magnificent city, adorned with Grecian porticos of marble and porphyry and enriched by an extensive commerce. Her dominion extended from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, and over a large part of Asia Minor, and was acknowledged by subjects of various races. The eminent Greek critic and writer Longinus served her as secretary and counsellor. She is said to have been a prudent and liberal ruler. She sometimes marched on foot at the head of her army, the toils of which she shared. Soon after the accession of the emperor Aurelian, in 270 A.D., she

wrote a letter to him, asserting her independence and refusing allegiance to the Roman empire.

Aurelian conducted in person an army against the Queen of Palmyra, and defeated her forces in two battles, near Antioch and near Emesa. He then besieged Palmyra, which she defended for a long time with heroic courage, but it was taken in 272 or 273, and she was carried to Rome fettered with golden chains. She was paraded as a captive before the imperial chariot in the triumphal procession of Aurelian, who in other respects treated her with clemency, and gave her a villa at Tibur, where she passed the rest of her life with her children.

Zenobia, the wife of Rhadamistus, King of Armenia, lived about 50 A.D. Her husband, pursued by his victorious enemies, threw her into a river, intending to save her from capture by death, but she was found by some shepherds, and restored to life.

Zénobie. See ZENOBIA.

Ze-no'bĭ-us, [*Ζηνόβιος,*] a Greek writer, who lived at Rome about 100–130 A.D. He compiled a collection of proverbs, which was printed at Florence in 1487 or 1497.

Ze-no'bĭ-us, [Fr. ZÉNOBE, zà'nob',] SAINT, an Italian prelate, born at Florence about 334 A.D., was a zealous opponent of Arianism. He became Bishop of Florence. Died about 405.

Zénodore. See ZENODORUS.

Zen-o-do'rus, [Gr. *Ζηνόδωρος*; Fr. ZÉNODORE, zà'no'dor',] an eminent Greek statuary, flourished about 50 A.D. After he had worked ten years in Gaul on a statue of Mercury, he went to Rome, whither he was invited by the emperor Nero. He made a colossal bronze statue of Nero, one hundred and ten feet in height. He was also a skilful silver-chaser.

Zenodorus, a tyrant, who reigned over Trachonitis and some adjoining territory. He annoyed neighbouring people by predatory practices, or connivance at robbery. For this reason Augustus deprived him of nearly all his possessions, in 24 B.C. Died in 20 B.C.

Zénodote. See ZENODOTUS.

Ze-nod'o-tus OF ALEXANDRIA, a grammarian, lived after the time of Aristarchus, whom he criticised for his recension of the Homeric poems.

Zenodotus [*Ζηνόδοτος*] OF EPHESUS, [Fr. ZÉNODOTE D'ÉPHÈSE, zà'no'dot' dà'fĕz',] a celebrated Greek grammarian, flourished about 280 B.C. He was a disciple of Philetas, and was the first librarian of the great library of Alexandria. He and two other critics were employed by Ptolemy Philadelphus to revise or edit all the Greek poets. Zenodotus devoted his attention chiefly to the works of Homer, in which he made considerable changes and inserted various readings. His edition or recension of Homer was highly esteemed by ancient critics. He was the author of a Glossary, and a "Dictionary of Foreign Phrases."

Zenofonte. See XENOPHON.

Zénon. See ZENO.

Zenone. See ZENO.

Zentner, tsĕnt'nẽr, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German statesman and jurist, born at Strassenheim in 1752, became professor of civil law at Heidelberg in 1779, and in 1823 minister of justice in Bavaria. Died in 1835.

Zepernic. See COPERNICUS.

Zepernick, tsā'pẽr-nik', (KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German jurist, born at Halle in 1751, published several legal works. Died in 1801.

Zeph-a-nī'ah [Heb. צְפַנְיָה; Fr. SOPHONIE, so'fo'ne', called SOPHONI'AS in the Septuagint] was one of the twelve minor prophets, and flourished under the reign of Josiah, King of Judah. He foretold the fall of Nineveh, the destruction of Jerusalem, and the subsequent captivity of the Jews.

Zéphirin. See ZEPHYRINUS.

Zeph'yr, [Gr. *Ζέφυρος*; Lat. ZEPH'YRUS; Fr. ZÉPHYRE, zà'fĕr'; Sp. ZEFIRO or CEFIRO. thā'fe-ro or thĕf'e-ro; It. ZEFFIRO, dzĕf'fe-ro,] in classic mythology, was a personification of the west wind, and was called a son of Astræus and Aurora. The poets feigned that he married Chloris or Flora, and had a son named Carpus, (fruit.)

Zéphyre and **Zephyrus.** See ZEPHYR.

Zeph-ŷ-rī'nus, [Fr. ZÉPHIRIN, zà'fe'rĂN',] SAINT, a native of Rome, was elected pope about 202 A.D. During his pontificate the fifth persecution of the Christians took place, under Septimius Severus. He died about 217 A.D., and was succeeded by Calixtus I.

Zeplichal, tsĕp'lik-ăl, (ANTON MICHAEL,) a German Jesuit and writer, born in Moravia in 1737.

Zep'pelin, tsepeleen', (FERDINAND,) COUNT, German dirigible inventor, was born at Constance, Baden, in 1838. Served in the American Civil War with the Union Forces, in the Austrian War, and the Franco-German War, was made Lieutenant-General and engaged in airship construction, completing his first rigid dirigible balloon in 1900. Despite the destruction of several airships, he continued their construction and established an air line for passengers. Died 1917.

Ze'rah, called in Egyptian annals **Azech Amen**, a king of Ethiopia, whose capital was Napata, in Southern Egypt. He conquered Egypt, and invaded Palestine, where Asa, King of Judah, completely defeated him at Zephath. In consequence of this defeat, Zerah abandoned not only Palestine but Egypt also.

Zerbi, dzĕr'bee, [Lat. DE ZER'BIS,] (GABRIEL,) an eminent Italian anatomist, born at Verona. He had lectured several years at Rome, when he became professor of medicine at Padua about 1495. His chief work is "Anatomy of the Human Body," ("Liber Anatomiæ Corporis humani," about 1490,) which contains the germ of several discoveries in anatomy. Died in 1505.

Zerbis, de. See ZERBI.

Zerboni di Sposetti, tsĕr-bo'nee de spo-zet'tee, (JOSEPH,) a German, of Italian extraction, born at Breslau in 1766. Having written, in 1796, a letter to the Governor of Silesia, showing the unreasonableness of attaching an unlimited importance to the right of birth in the nobility, he was, on a charge of high treason, imprisoned three years by order of Frederick William III. His case having at last been brought to trial, he was liberated, and subsequently employed in several public offices. Died in 1831.

See PIERER, "Universal-Lexikon."

Zerdusht. See ZOROASTER.

Zernitz, tsĕr'nits, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German didactic poet, born at Tangermünde in 1717. His "Didactic Essays" are highly commended. All of his works are posthumous. Died in 1744.

Zerola, dzà-ro'lä, (TOMMASO,) an Italian canonist, born at Benevento in 1548, became Bishop of Minori in 1597. He published "Episcopal Duties or Business," ("Praxis Episcopalis," 1597.) Died in 1603.

Zerrenner, tsĕr-ren'nẽr, (HEINRICH GOTTLIEB,) a German educational writer, born at Wernigerode in 1750, published, among other works, the "Deutscher Schulfreund," (46 vols., 1791,) and "Manual of the Christian Religion," (1799.) Died in 1811.

His son, KARL CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB, was the author of several works for the use of children and of schools.

Ze-rub'ba-bĕl or **Zo-rob'a-bĕl**, [Heb. זְרֻבָּבֶל,] a Jewish chief or prince, was a son of Salathiel. He conducted from Babylon to Judea the Jewish captives who were liberated by Cyrus, King of Persia, about 536 B.C. To him, also, was confided the mission to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem.

See Ezra ii. 2, iv. 2, and v. 2; Zechariah iv. 6; Matthew i. 12.

Zeschau, von, fon tsĕsh'ŏw, (HEINRICH ANTON,) a Saxon statesman, born in 1789, rose through various offices to be minister of foreign affairs in 1835. He was removed in 1848. Died at Dresden in 1868.

Zeschau, von, (HEINRICH WILHELM,) a Saxon officer, born in 1760, served against the French in the principal campaigns from 1793 to 1813, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general. He was appointed governor of Dresden in 1823. Died in 1832.

Zesé. See ZESEN, VON.

Zesen, von, fon tsā'zẽn, or **Zese**, tsā'zẽh, [Lat. CÆ'SIUS,] (PHILIPP,) a German writer, was born near Dessau in 1619. He was the author of a number of poems and prose works having for their object the improvement of the German language. Died in 1689.

Ze'tēs or **Ze'thēs**, [Gr. *Ζήτης*; Fr. ZÉTHÈS, zà'tĕs',] in the Greek mythology, a son of Boreas, King of Thrace

and a twin brother of Calais. He is mentioned among the Argonauts. The poets feigned that Zetes and Calais had wings, and that they delivered Phineus from the Harpies that plagued him.

Ze'thus [Gr. Ζῆθος] was a reputed son of Jupiter and Antiope, and a twin brother of Amphion, King of Thebes. These brothers, sometimes called DIOSCURI, ("sons of Jove,") were exposed together in infancy, and eventually reigned together at Thebes.

Zetterstedt, zĕt'ter-stĕt', (JOHAN WILHELM,) a Swedish naturalist, born in the province of East Gothland in 1785. He studied at Lund, and subsequently made a scientific tour in Sweden, Norway, and Southern Lapland. He became in 1839 professor of botany and agriculture at Lund, and in 1846 rector of that university. Among his principal works may be named his "Orthoptera Suecicæ," (1821,) "Fauna Insectorum Lapponica," (1828,) and "Diptera Scandinaviæ," (40 vols., 1842–52.) The last work obtained the great Linnæan medal from the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. Died in 1874.

Zeune, tsoi'neh, (AUGUST,) a German teacher and writer, born at Wittenberg in 1778, published several geographical works and treatises on the education of the blind. Died in 1853.

Zeune, [Lat. ZEU'NIUS,] (JOHANN KARL,) a German philologist, born in Saxony in 1736. He edited several works of Xenophon, and was professor at Wittenberg. Died in 1788.

Zeŭs, [Gr. Ζεύς, genitive Ζηνός, and Διός,] the chief divinity of the Greek mythology, corresponding to the Jupiter of the Romans. He was represented as the son of Cronos and Rhea, and the father of Mars, Minerva, Mercury, Venus, Apollo, and other gods. According to Homer, he held his court on Mount Olympus, was styled the father of gods and men, and was the most powerful among the immortals, so that even Fate was subordinate to his will. He married his sister Hera, (Juno.) His attributes and symbols were the sceptre, the eagle, and the thunderbolt. (See JUPITER.) The poets feigned that he and the other gods occupied a palace or city built by Vulcan on the summit of Mount Olympus, (in Thessaly,) which rises above the clouds. The actual height of Olympus is about six thousand feet. The Greeks erected to Zeus a magnificent temple at Olympia, near Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated. This place was profusely adorned with the most splendid monuments of architecture and sculpture, among which was a colossal statue of Zeus, executed by Phidias, and generally regarded as the most admirable as well as greatest of all his works.

Zeuss, tsoiss, (JOHANN KASPAR,) a German philologist and historical writer, born in Upper Franconia in 1806, became professor of history at Bamberg in 1847. He wrote "Grammatica Celtica," (1853,) etc. Died in 1856.

Zeŭx-ĭ'a-dēs, [Ζευξιάδης,] a Greek statuary of the school of Lysippus, flourished about 350 B.C.

Zeŭx'is, [Ζεῦξις,] a Greek painter of great celebrity and almost unrivalled skill, was born at Heraclea about 450 B.C. It is not known which of the cities named Heraclea was his birthplace. According to several ancient authorities, he lived about 425–400 B.C. Plutarch states that he flourished when Pericles erected the great monuments of Athens, and Pliny tells us that "the doors of the art, which were opened by Apollodorus, were entered by Zeuxis in the 95th Olympiad," (about 400 B.C.) The name of his master is not certainly known. According to Pliny, he was a pupil of Demophilus of Himera or of Neseas of Thasos. He belonged to the Asiatic or Ionian school of art, which excelled in the reproduction of sensual charms. He appears to have studied or worked at Athens during the life of Apollodorus, who was older than Zeuxis, and who complained that Zeuxis had robbed him of his art. This is understood to signify that Zeuxis surpassed him in light and shade or in colouring, the parts of the art in which Apollodorus especially excelled. Zeuxis was renowned for his accurate imitation of the human form, and for the noble style of his design, in which he combined energy with grandeur. He succeeded better in the imitation of form than in the expression of character. He executed an extensive work in the palace of Archelaus, King of Macedonia, who reigned from 413 to 399 B.C. He also worked in Southern Italy, and probably at Ephesus. After he had amassed a fortune by his art, he often gave his pictures as presents. Pliny relates a story of a trial of skill between Zeuxis and Parrhasius, the former of whom painted a bunch of grapes so naturally that a bird flew at the picture to eat the fruit. (See PARRHASIUS.) Among his master-pieces were a "Female Centaur," "The Infant Hercules strangling the Serpent," "Penelope lamenting the Absence of Ulysses," and "Jupiter in the Assembly of Gods." His most celebrated work was a picture of Helen, which he painted for the city of Croton, on which he inscribed several lines of Homer's "Iliad," (iii. 156:)

> "No wonder such celestial charme
> For nine long years have set the world in arms."—POPE.

Cicero informs us that Zeuxis selected five of the most beautiful virgins of Croton as models for this picture. "He deserves," says Émeric-David, "by the choice of his models and the grandeur of his style, to be compared to the prince of sculptors, (Phidias;) and if he was defective in some quality, Greece pardoned him for the sake of the merit which constitutes the basis of the art,—that is, precision of design and nobleness of form." ("Biographie Universelle.")

See PLINY, "Natural History," XXXV.; CICERO, "De Inventis;" LUCIAN, "Zeuxis;" CARLO DATI, "Vite de' Pittori antichi," 1667; QUINTILIAN, xii. 10.

Zeuxis, a Greek physician, often quoted by Galen, lived probably about 250 B.C. He belonged to the school of Empirici, and wrote commentaries on Hippocrates.

Zevallos or **Cevallos**, thà-vâl'yòs, (PEDRO ORDONES,) a Spanish voyager, born in Andalusia between 1550 and 1590. He wrote an "Account of his Travels in America, East India," etc., (1614.)

Zevecot, zā'vẹh-kot', (JAMES,) a Latin poet, born at Ghent in 1604. He became professor of history at Harderwyck. He wrote elegies, epigrams, tragedies, etc., which were admired. Died in 1646.

Zeyâd or **Zeiâd**, zà'yȧd', a famous Arabian warrior, born about 625 A.D., was a brother of the caliph Moâweeyah I. He was highly distinguished by his eloquence. He became governor of Bassorah and of the eastern provinces of the empire. Died in 673 A.D.

Zeyd or **Zeid**, zād or zīd, a servant of Mohammed, distinguished for his fidelity and devotion to the prophet. (See MOHAMMED.)

Zhookofsky, Zhukofsky, or **Joukovski**, zhookof'skee or zhoo-kov'skee, written also **Shukowski**, (VASILII ANDREEVITCH,) a celebrated Russian poet, born near Bielev, in the government of Penza, in 1783, began his literary career at an early age by several contributions of great merit to a journal of Moscow. In 1802 he published a translation of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-Yard," which established his reputation and ranks among the best of the numerous versions of that popular poem. He succeeded Karamzin in 1808 as editor of the literary periodical entitled "Viestnik Evropui." In the campaign of 1812 he joined the Moscow volunteers, and rendered most effective service to his country's cause by his spirited ballads entitled "The Minstrel in the Russian Camp." These songs, which obtained the greatest popularity with all classes and won for him the especial favour of the emperor and empress, were followed by his "Ziudmilla," an imitation of Bürger's "Lenore," and "Svietlana," a poem, which is esteemed his finest production. On the marriage of the grand duke Nicholas, Zhookofsky was appointed teacher of the Russian language to his wife, and afterwards became preceptor of the young prince, since Alexander II. Besides the above-named works, he published a number of prose essays and tales, one of which, entitled "Mary's Grove," is especially admired. He also made numerous excellent translations from the English, German, and other languages. He died in 1852, and a monument was erected to his memory by the emperor Nicholas.

Ziani, dze-â'nee, (SEBASTIANO,) was elected Doge of Venice in 1172. He instituted the annual ceremony of the marriage of Venice with the sea. In his reign the church of Saint Mark was built. Died in 1179.

His son PIETRO succeeded the famous Dandolo as doge

in 1205. During his reign the Venetians completed the conquest of the Greek empire. Died in 1229.

Ziebland, tseep'lânt, (GEORG FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German architect, born at Ratisbon in 1800, was a pupil of Quaglio. He was patronized by King Louis of Bavaria, at whose expense he visited Italy. He designed several public edifices of Munich. His capital work is the large and splendid basilica or church of Saint Boniface, at Munich. Died July 24, 1873.

Ziegelbauer, tsee'gęl-bŏw'ęr, (M.,) a learned German Benedictine monk, born at Elwangen, in Suabia, in 1696. He wrote a "Literary History of the Benedictine Order," (4 vols., 1754,) and other works. Died in 1750.

Ziegenbalg, tsee'gęn-bâlg', (BARTHOLOMEW,) a German theologian and missionary, born in Lusatia in 1683, was sent out by the King of Denmark to India in 1706, remaining in that country till 1714. He sailed a second time in 1716, and died at Tranquebar in 1719. He published a "Tamul Grammar," ("Grammatica Damulica,") a translation of the Bible into the Tamul language, ("Biblia Damulica,") and other works.

Ziegler, tseeg'lęr, (BERNARD,) a German Protestant theologian, born in Misnia in 1496. He became professor of Hebrew at Leipsic, and published several sermons. He was acquainted with Luther, who highly esteemed him. Died in 1566.

Ziegler, [Lat. ZIEGLE'RUS,] (CASPAR,) an able German jurist and Protestant canonist, born at Leipsic in 1621. He became professor of law at Wittenberg in 1654. Besides several treatises on civil law, he published a work "On Bishops and their Laws or Rights," ("De Episcopis eorumque Juribus," 1685.) Died in 1690.

Ziegler, ze'â'glair', (CLAUDE LOUIS,) a skilful French painter of history and portraits, was born at Langres in 1804, and was a pupil of Ingres. He was employed by Louis Philippe to decorate the cupola of the church of Madeleine, in which he painted religious allegorical scenes. Among his works are "The Death of Foscari," "Jacob's Dream," and "Daniel in the Den of Lions." Died in December, 1856.

Ziegler, (FRIEDRICH WILHELM,) a celebrated German actor and dramatist, born at Brunswick in 1760. He was patronized by the emperor Joseph II., and performed at the court theatre for nearly forty years with great reputation and success. His tragedies and comedies were also highly popular: one of the latter, entitled "The Four Temperaments," ("Die vier Temperamente,") still keeps its place on the stage. He likewise wrote several critical treatises on the drama. Died in 1827.

Ziegler, (HIERONYMUS,) a German poet and biographer, born at Rotenburg about 1520. Among his works is "Cyrus Major," ("Cyrus the Great,") a drama, (1547.) Died after 1562.

Ziegler, [Lat. ZIEGLE'RUS,] (JAKOB,) an eminent German theologian and mathematician, born in Bavaria about 1480. In pursuit of knowledge he visited Italy, became secretary of General George Frondsberg, and witnessed the sack of Rome in 1526. He afterwards passed many years at Passau, the bishop of which furnished him with means to pursue literature. He published, besides other books, a work (in Latin) on the geography of Palestine, Arabia, etc., (1532.) Died in 1549.

Ziegler, (WERNER KARL LUDWIG,) a German writer on theology, etc., was born near Lüneburg in 1763. He was professor of theology at Rostock. Died in 1809.

Ziegler, von, fon tseeg'lęr, (FRANZ,) a Swiss medical writer, born at Schaffhausen before 1700. He was professor of medicine at Rinteln, and published several treatises. Died in 1761.

Ziegler und Klipphausen, von, fon tseeg'lęr ŏnt klip'hŏw'zęn, (HEINRICH ANSELM,) a German writer, born in Upper Lusatia in 1653, produced, conjointly with J. G. Hamann, a romance entitled "The Asiatic Banise," (1688,) which enjoyed great popularity. Died in 1697.

Zieglerus. See ZIEGLER.

Ziem, ze'ĕm', (FÉLIX,) an eminent French landscape-painter, born at Beaune about 1822. He visited Italy and the East in 1845–48, and obtained a medal of the first class in 1852. Among his works are "The Grand Canal of Venice," a "View of Antwerp," "Constantinople," and "Evening at Venice." Died 1911.

Zier, zeer, (VICTOR CASIMIR,) a French painter, born in Warsaw, September 26, 1822. Among his pictures are "Saint Magdalene in the Wilderness," "Daniel in the Lions' Den," "The Blessed Virgin and Saint Mary Magdalene with the Crown of Thorns," "Saint Peter healing a Lame Man," "The Transfiguration of Saint Leonhard," and "The Flight into Egypt."

Ziethen, von, fon tsee'tęn, (HANS ERNST KARL,) COUNT, a Prussian general, born in 1770, served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815, and had a prominent part in the victory of Waterloo. He was afterwards appointed commander of the army of occupation in France, and in 1835 was made a field-marshal. Died in 1848.

Ziethen, von, (HANS JOACHIM,) a Prussian general and distinguished favourite of Frederick the Great, was born in 1699. He served in the Silesian campaigns of 1742 and 1745, and subsequently in the Seven Years' war, being conspicuous for his skill and bravery at Reichenberg, Prague, Kolin, and Torgau. He was soon after made a general of cavalry by the king, who also loaded him with other distinctions. He died in 1786, and a statue, by Schadow, was erected to his memory, by order of Frederick William II., in the Wilhelmsplatz, Berlin, (1794.)

See LUISE J. L. VON BLUMENTHAL, "Leben des Generals von Ziethen," 1797, (and English translation of the same, London, 1802;) WERNER HAHN, "H. J. von Ziethen, Preussischer General," etc., 1850.

Zigliara, tseel-yâ'râ, (TOMMASO,) a Corsican cardinal, born at Bonifacio, October 29, 1833, was made in 1879 a cardinal-deacon. His edition of the "Complete Works of Saint Thomas Aquinas" is one of the best ever published. Died May 10, 1893.

Zilioli, dze-le-o'lee, (ALESSANDRO,) an Italian historian and lawyer, born at Venice before 1600. He published in 1642 a history of the period from 1600 to 1640, entitled "Storie memorabili de' nostri Tempi." Died in 1650.

Zille, tsil'lęh, (MORITZ ALEXANDER,) a German theologian, born near Zittau in 1814. He wrote, besides other works, "The Kingdom of God," ("Das Reich Gottes," 1850.)

Zimara, dze-mâ'râ, (MARCANTONIO,) an Italian physician, born at Galatina about 1460; died at Padua in 1532.

Zimisces. See JOHN I., EMPEROR OF THE EAST.

Zimmerl, von, fon tsim'mĕrl, (JOHANN MICHAEL,) an Austrian, born at Ernstbrunn in 1757, became a member of the imperial commission for commerce, and published several works relating to the laws of trade and exchange.

Zimmermann, tsim'męr-mân', (ALBERT,) a German painter, born at Zittau in 1809. He is noted for his mountain-, forest-, and lake-pictures. Died in 1888.

Zimmermann, tsim'męr-mân', (ERNST,) a German theologian and pulpit orator, born at Darmstadt in 1786. He studied at Giessen, and was appointed in 1816 court preacher in his native city. He was the founder of the "Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung," and other religious and literary journals, and published, among other works, a "Homiletic Hand-Book for Thinking Preachers," (1812.) Died in 1832.

Zimmermann, (FRANZ JOSEPH,) a German writer on logic and philosophy, born near Freiburg in 1795; died in 1833.

Zimmermann, (HEINRICH,) a German voyager, born in the Palatinate. He served as a sailor in the third voyage of Captain Cook, (1776,) and published "A Voyage around the World with Captain Cook," (1782.)

Zimmermann, (JOHANN JAKOB,) a German enthusiast, called by some a fanatic, was born in Würtemberg in 1644. He is said to have been a man of superior talents, and to have adopted the opinions of Jacob Böhme. He preached at various places in Germany. Died in 1693.

Zimmermann, tsim'męr-mân', (JOHANN JAKOB,) a Swiss writer, born at Zurich in 1685. He became professor of natural law at Zurich in 1731, and professor of

theology in 1737. He wrote a "Life of J. B. Cramer," and several works on theology. Died in 1756.

Zimmermann, (JOHANN KARL,) distinguished as a writer on surgery, was born in Silesia in 1803. He practised surgery in Leipsic.

Zimmermann, (KARL,) a German divine and pulpit orator, brother of Ernst, noticed above, was born in 1803. He became court preacher at Darmstadt, and published a number of sermons and religious works, and a life of his brother Ernst. Died June 12, 1887.

Zimmermann, (KARL FERDINAND,) a German painter of history, portraits, and genre, was born in Berlin in 1796.

Zimmermann, (MATTHIAS,) a Protestant theologian, born at Eperies, in Hungary, in 1625. He preached at Eperies from 1652 to 1660, after which he became minister and superintendent at Meissen. He was skilful in the exposition of Scripture, and was author of several works. Died in 1689.

Zimmermann, von, fon tsim'mẹr-mȧn', (CLEMENS,) a German painter, born at Dusseldorf in 1789. He studied at Munich, and, having visited Italy, was appointed, after his return, professor of painting in the Academy of that city, (1825.) Among his best works may be named a series of illustrations of Anacreon in the dining-hall of the royal palace at Munich, and a colossal "Ascension of the Virgin," in a church in Australia. Died in 1869.

Zimmermann, von, (EBERHARD AUGUST WILHELM,) a German writer, born at Uelzen, in Hanover, in 1743, became professor of physics in the Caroline College at Brunswick in 1766. He published a number of geographical, political, and scientific works, among which we may name a treatise "On the Compressibility and Elasticity of Water," (1779,) "France and the Republics of North America," (1795,) and "The Geographical Pocket-Book." An abridgment of the last work, entitled "The Earth and its Inhabitants," came out in 1810, in 5 vols. Died in 1815.

Zim'mẹr-mann, von, [Ger. pron. fon tsim'mẹr-mȧn',] (JOHANN GEORG,) an eminent Swiss philosopher and physician, born at Brugg, near Berne, December 8, 1728. He was liberally educated, and studied medicine under Haller at Göttingen, where he graduated as M.D. in 1751. On this occasion he wrote an able thesis on Irritability. He began to practise medicine at Berne about 1752, and married a relative of the celebrated Haller, who was his friend. About 1754 he became public physician *(Stadt-physicus)* at Brugg, where he acquired a wide reputation as a practitioner and as a writer, but he suffered from ill health, hypochondria, and the want of congenial society. He published a "Life of Haller," (1755,) and a work "On National Pride," ("Vom Nationalstolze," 1758,) which had great popularity and was translated into various languages. His next important work was "On Experience in Medicine," ("Von der Erfahrung in der Arzneikunst," 2 vols., 1763,) which was highly esteemed, and, in the opinion of some critics, is his chief title to celebrity.

In 1768 he obtained the place of physician to his Britannic majesty at Hanover, with the title of aulic councillor. He had a very extensive practice at Hanover, but he continued to be a victim of melancholy, and regretted his separation from the Swiss mountains. He also lost his wife in 1770, and his son became insane. His spirits were somewhat revived by a second marriage in 1782. He published in 1784 and 1785 his celebrated work "On Solitude," ("Von der Einsamkeit," 4 vols.,) which was translated into all the languages of Europe. Catherine II. of Russia expressed her approbation of this work by the present of a diamond ring, and an invitation to come to Saint Petersburg and serve her as physician, but he declined that honour. He went to Potsdam to attend Frederick the Great in his last illness in 1786, and published a book entitled "Fragments on Frederick the Great," (3 vols., 1790,) which, by intemperate attacks on several eminent German savants, gave much offence and impaired the author's popularity. He was a zealous adversary of the French Revolution, and became involved in political controversy to an extent that was fatal to his peace of mind. A victim to painful hallucinations, he imagined that the French army was marching to Hanover on purpose to kill or persecute him. He died at Hanover in October, 1795.

"His conversation," says Goethe, "was varied and highly instructive, and, for one who could pardon his active sense of his own personality and merits, no more desirable companion could be found. . . . Every one who reads his writings, especially his excellent work on Experience, will perceive more definitely what was discussed between him and me. His influence was the more powerful over me from the twenty years that he was my senior. . . . His severity towards his children was a hypochondria, a partial insanity, a continuous moral homicide, which, after having sacrificed his children, he at last directed against himself." ("Truth and Poetry from my Own Life," book xv.)

See TISSOT, "Vie de Zimmermann," 1797; WICHMANN, "Zimmermann," (in German,) 1796; MARCARD, "Biographie des J. G. von Zimmermann," 1796; "Zimmermanns eigene Lebensbeschreibung," (autobiographic,) 1791; SAINTE-BEUVE, "Causeries du Lundi;" "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Zimmern, tsim'mẹrn, (HELEN,) a German-English author, born at Hamburg, March 25, 1846. In 1850 she was taken to England, and has resided in Nottingham and in London. Her principal works are "Stories in Precious Stones," (1873,) "Told by the Waves," (1874,) "Schopenhauer, his Life and Writings," (1876,) "G. E. Lessing, his Life and his Works," (1878,) "Half-Hours with Foreign Novelists," (1880,) "Tales from the Edda," (1882,) "The Epic of Kings," (1882, paraphrased from the Persian of Firdousee,) etc. She has published translations from the German, and is a large contributor to German and English periodical literature.

Zim'rī, [Heb. זִמְרִי,] King of Israel, assassinated King Elah, and usurped the throne, in 929 B.C. He was attacked by Omri, and, unable to resist him, committed suicide in the same year.

Zincgreff. See ZINKGREF.

Zincke, tsĭnk'kẹh, (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH,) a German painter in enamel, born at Dresden about 1684. He resided many years in England, where he obtained the patronage of the royal family. Died in 1767.

Zingarelli, dzẽn-gȧ-rel'lee, (NICCOLÒ,) an eminent Italian composer, born at Naples in 1752. He studied at the Conservatory of Loretto, and in 1806 succeeded Guglielmi as chapel-master of the Vatican at Rome. He was successively appointed by Napoleon director of the Conservatory at Rome, chapel-master of Saint Peter's, and director of the new Conservatory at Naples. He produced a number of operas, which enjoyed a temporary popularity; but his reputation rests principally on his sacred music, including the grand oratorios of "La Gerusalemme liberata" and "Il Trionfo di Davide." Died in 1837.

See R. GUARINI, "Cenni storici di N. Zingarelli," 1837; MARCHESE DI VILLAROSA, "Elogio storico di N. Zingarelli," 1837.

Zingaro, Il. See SOLARIO, DA.

Zingg, tsĭng or tsĭnk, (ADRIAN,) a Swiss engraver and designer, born at Saint Gall in 1734, studied under Aberli and Wille. He was appointed in 1766 professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts, Dresden. Among his master-pieces are prints after Ruysdael, Dietrich, and Van der Neer. Died in 1816.

Zingis. See JENGIS KHAN.

Zini, dzee'nee, (PIETRO FRANCESCO,) an Italian Hellenist, born at Verona about 1520, translated into Latin the works of several Greek Fathers. Died after 1575.

Zink, von, fon tsĭnk, (FRIEDRICH,) BARON, a German poet, born in Thuringia in 1753. He wrote a number of short poems, which are highly commended. He lived at Emmendingen. Died in 1802.

Zinkeisen, tsĭnk'ī'zẹn, (JOHANN WILHELM,) a German historian, born at Altenburg in 1803. He edited at Berlin the "Official Gazette" ("Staats-Zeitung") from 1840 to 1851. He published, besides other works, a "History of the Ottoman Empire in Europe," (7 vols., 1840–62,) and a "History of the Greek Revolution," (2 vols., 1840.) Died in 1863.

Zinken, tsĭnk'ẹn, (GEORG HEINRICH,) a German financier and writer, born near Naumburg in 1692. He published, besides other works on political economy and finance, "Cameralistenbibliothek," (1751.) Died in 1769.

Zinkgref or **Zinckgreff**, tsĭnk'grĕf, (JULIUS WILHELM,) a German lyric poet, born at Heidelberg in 1591. His principal work is "Deutschen Apophthegmata," (2 vols., 1626–31,) a collection of epigrams, anecdotes, etc. Died in 1635.

Zinn, tsĭn, (JOHANN GOTTFRIED,) a German physician and anatomist, born near Anspach in 1727. He became professor of medicine at Göttingen in 1753, and wrote several able treatises on anatomy. Died in 1759.

Zin'zĕn-dorf, von, [Ger. pron. fon tsĭnt'sĕn-dorf,] (NICOLAUS LUDWIG,) COUNT, a German theologian, distinguished as the founder or restorer of the sect of Moravians or Herrnhuters, was born at Dresden on the 26th of May, 1700. He was a son of Georg Ludwig, chamberlain and minister of Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who died while this son was an infant. He was educated under the care of his grandmother, the Baroness von Gersdorf, a friend of Jakob Spener. In 1710 he was sent to the Seminary of Halle, where he became a pupil of Francke and a convert to pietism. He devoted himself to religious studies and duties, and formed at Halle a mystical society called the "Order of the Grain of Mustard." About 1716 he removed from Halle to the University of Wittenberg, where he studied law and remained three years. He had received from nature a lively imagination, the faculty of eloquence, and great personal beauty and dignity. His religious tenets were similar to those of the Lutherans.

In 1719 he travelled in Holland and France, to obtain information about the state of the churches, and perhaps to exchange ideas with persons eminent for piety. During this tour he preached at various places, and was in the habit of advocating the truths of the gospel in private houses and in worldly society. He would have entered into holy orders if his relatives had not interposed. In 1722 he married the countess Erdmuth Dorothea Reuss, and went to reside at Bertholdsdorf, in Lusatia. A few members of the Moravian Church, driven by persecution from their native country, sought refuge with him in 1722, and were permitted to form a settlement on his estate. This settlement received the name of Herrnhut, the "Lord's guard," or the "Watch of the Lord," and was joined by many other emigrants. Zinzendorf entered into fellowship with them, became their patron, and acquired great influence over them. They professed a conformity to the doctrines of the Lutheran Church. To propagate his principles, he published a religious periodical, called the "German Socrates," and numerous other works. Missionaries were sent out from Herrnhut to America in 1732, and colonies were planted in various parts of Europe.

"Although his own conduct," says Southey, "was more uniformly discreet than that of any other founder of a Christian community, (it would be wronging the Moravian Brethren to designate them as a sect,) he was involved in difficulties by the indiscretion of others and the jealousy of the government under which he lived. He was therefore ordered to sell his estates, and afterwards banished." ("Life of John Wesley," vol. i.) About 1734 he became a tutor in a family at Stralsund, that he might pass through the regular examination as a candidate in divinity, and was ordained at Tübingen as a minister of the Lutheran Church. He was banished from Saxony in 1736, after which he travelled extensively. He gained the favour of Frederick William I. of Prussia, who caused him to be ordained a bishop in 1737 by his own chaplain. In 1738 he met John Wesley in Germany. "They parted," says Southey, "with a less favourable opinion of each other than each had entertained before the meeting."

Zinzendorf visited Pennsylvania in 1742, preached for some time at Germantown, and established congregations of his disciples at Bethlehem and Nazareth. He returned to Europe in 1743, and was permitted in 1747 to become a resident of Herrnhut. In 1749 he visited England, and obtained an act of Parliament authorizing the establishment of Moravian missions in North America. He wrote numerous hymns, which are used in the Moravian churches. In his early writings he gave offence by expressions which seemed to border on indecency, and which he afterwards condemned. On this subject Southey remarks, "Seeing the offensiveness, if not the danger, of the loathsome and impious extravagances into which they had been betrayed, they corrected their books and their language; and from that time they have continued to live without reproach."

"The Moravian doctrine," says Goethe, "had something magical, in that it appeared to continue, or rather to perpetuate, the condition of those first times, [*i.e.* the apostolic times.] It connected its origin with them, and had never perished, but had only wound its way through the world by unnoticed shoots and tendrils, until a single germ took root under the protection of a pious and eminent man, once more to expand wide over the world." ("Autobiography," book xv.) Zinzendorf died at Herrnhut in May, 1760. Among his works is an account of his early travels, entitled "The Journey of Atticus through the World." He had several children.

See VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, "Leben des Grafen von Zinzendorf," in his "Denkmale," vol. v.; SPANGENBERG, "Leben des Grafen von Zinzendorf," 1775; (S. JACKSON's English version of the same," 1838;) J. G. MÜLLER, "Leben des N. von Zinzendorf;" VERBECK, "Leben des Grafen von Zinzendorf," 1845; F. BOVET, "Le Comte de Zinzendorf," 1865.

Zinzendorf, von, (PHILIPP LUDWIG,) COUNT, an Austrian diplomatist and minister of state, born in 1671. He obtained the title of first chancellor of the court in 1705, and represented Austria at the conference of Utrecht, (1712.) A few years later he succeeded Prince Eugene as chief minister. He is said to have been responsible for the war against France and the quadruple alliance. He resigned in 1740, and died in 1742.

His son, of the same name, born in Paris in 1699, became a cardinal in 1727, and Bishop of Breslau in 1732. Died in 1747.

Zinzerling, tsĭnt'sẹr-ling', (JOHANN,) [called in Latin JODO'CUS SINCE'RUS,] a German philologist, born in Thuringia about 1590. He settled at Lyons, and published, besides other works, "A Guide to Travellers in France," ("Itinerarium Galliæ," 1612.) Died about 1618.

Zirardini, dze-rar-dee'nee, (ANTONIO,) an Italian jurist, born at Ravenna in 1725; died in 1784.

Ziska, zĭs'kă, or **Zizka** OF TROCZNOW, (trotch'nov,) (JOHN,) a famous Bohemian general and leader of the Hussites, was born near Trocznow about 1360, (or, as some say, about 1380.) He fought in the Polish army against the Teutonic knights, and against the Turks in Hungary. Having entered the English service, he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. Soon after this event he was appointed chamberlain to Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia. Ziska was a disciple of John Huss, who was burned at the stake at Constance in 1415. He urged the king to revenge "the bloody affront that the Bohemians had suffered at Constance," and is said to have received permission from Wenceslaus to vindicate the rights of the Hussites by arms. Ziska raised an army in 1419, and took the chief command. Just after the war began, Wenceslaus died, and the throne was claimed by Sigismund, Emperor of Germany; but the Hussites refused to recognize him. In August, 1420, Ziska defeated the Imperial army near Prague. In 1421 he lost his only remaining eye at a siege; but he continued to command the army in person. Sigismund raised a new army, and invaded Bohemia, but was routed by the Hussites in January, 1422. Ziska also defeated in the same year an army of Saxons, who were allies of Sigismund. He is said to have been victorious in thirteen pitched battles. The Hussites having been divided into two parties, Ziska became the leader of that party which was called Taborites. Sigismund at last made overtures for peace, but, before the treaty was concluded, Ziska died, in October, 1424, after which the war was continued for many years. He left a high reputation as a patriot and champion of liberty and equality.

See G. GILPIN, "Life of J. Ziska," in "The Lives of John Wickliffe and the Most Eminent of his Disciples," etc., 1764; LENFANT, "Histoire de la Guerre des Hussites;" PALACKY, "History of Bohemia;" ARNOLD, "History of the Hussites," (in Bohemian,) 1848; MAJOR-GENERAL J. MITCHELL, "Biographies of Eminent Soldiers of the Last Four Centuries," 1865.

Zizim. See JEM.

Zizka. See ZISKA.

Zobaidah or **Zobaydah.** See ZOBEIDAH.

Zobeidah, zo-bā'dȧh or zo-bī'dȧh, written also **Zobeydah, Zobaidah,** and **Zobaydah,** [Fr. ZOBÉIDE, zo'bȧ'ēd',] a celebrated Persian princess, distinguished by her wisdom, virtue, and beneficence, born about 765 A.D., was the cousin-german and wife of Haroun-al-Raschid. She had a son Ameen, (Amîn,) who became caliph. After the death of Haroun-al-Raschid she resided at Bagdâd. Died in 831 A.D.

Zobéide. See ZOBEIDAH.

Zobel, tso'bȩl, (BENJAMIN,) a German artist, born at Memmingen, in Bavaria, in 1762, resided many years in England, where he was patronized by George III. He was distinguished for his skill in painting on gold and silver grounds, and was the inventor of a method of painting called *marmotinto.* Died in 1831.

Zobeydah. See ZOBEIDAH.

Zoboli, dzo'bo-lee, (ALFONSO,) an Italian astronomer, born at Reggio in the sixteenth century; died about 1640.

Zoccoli, dzok'ko-lee, (CARLO,) an Italian architect, born at Naples in 1718; died in 1771.

Zo'e [Gr. Ζωή] I., called CARBONOPSINA, Empress of the East, was the wife of Leo VI., whom she survived. She had a son, Constantine VII., (Porphyrogenitus.) She died about 919 A.D.

Zoe II., Empress of the East, a daughter of Constantine IX., was married to Romanus Argyrus, who became emperor in 1028. She caused him to be murdered in 1034, and took in his place Michael IV. After his death, in 1041, she was married twice,—to Michael V. and Constantine X. Died in 1050.

Zoëga, tso-ā'gȧ, (GEORG,) an eminent Danish archæologist, of Italian extraction, was born in the county of Schackenburg, Jutland, in 1755. He studied at Göttingen, and in 1776 made the tour of Switzerland and Italy. In 1782 he made his third visit to Rome, where he continued to reside for the greater part of his life. He was patronized by Pope Pius VI. and Cardinal Borgia, and was appointed, through the influence of the latter, interpreter of modern languages to the Propaganda College. He published in 1787 his "Numi Ægyptii Imperatorii prostantes in Museo Borgiano Velitris," etc., being a catalogue of the Egyptian coins struck by the Roman emperors, contained in the Borgian Museum. This work was received with great favour, and was followed by his treatise on obelisks, entitled "De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum," (1797,) which is esteemed one of the most valuable productions of the kind. Besides the above works, he published a catalogue of the Coptic manuscripts in the library of Cardinal Borgia, ("Catalogus Codicum Copticorum," etc.,) and an account of the antique bas-reliefs at Rome, entitled "Bassi-Rilievi antichi di Roma," (2 vols., 1808.) The latter, written conjointly with Piranesi, was left unfinished. Zoëga was appointed in 1802 professor in the University of Kiel; but he was exempted from the duties of the office, and permitted to remain at Rome, where he died in 1809.

See WELCKER, "Zoëga's Leben, Sammlung seiner Briefe," etc., 2 vols., 1819; "Nouvelle Biographie Générale."

Zoellner. See ZÖLLNER.

Zoes, zoos, [Lat. ZOE'SIUS,] (HENRY,) a Flemish jurist, born at Amersfort in 1571. He became professor of law at Louvain about 1607, and wrote several works on law. Died in 1627.

Zoest. See SÖST.

Zoffani or **Zoffany,** zof'fȧ-ne or tsof'fȧ-nee, (JOHANN,) a German painter, born in 1735, settled in England, where he acquired the friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds and was patronized by the royal family. He became one of the first members of the Royal Academy in 1768. Among his principal works are an "Indian Tiger-Hunt" and "The Embassy of Hyder Alee to Calcutta." Died in 1810.

See PILKINGTON, "Dictionary of Painters."

Zogoskin or **Zagoskin,** zȧ-gos'kȅn or zo-gos'kin, (MIKHAIL NIKOLAIVITCH,) written also **Zogoskine,** Russian novelist and dramatic writer, of Tartar extraction, was born in the government of Penza in 1789. Having published several popular comedies, he brought out in 1829 his romance entitled "George Miloslavsky, or the Russians in 1612," which met with enthusiastic favour from all classes in Russia, as a faithful picture of the national character and manners. Besides the above, he wrote several other novels, and a number of prose essays. Died in 1852.

Zoheir, zo'hȧr', an Arabian poet, contemporary with Mohammed. He was the author of one of the seven poems of the "Moallakat," which Sir W. Jones published, with an English version, in 1782. He was the father of the poet Kaab.

Zoïle. See ZOILUS.

Zo'ĭ-lus, [Gr. Ζωΐλος; Fr. ZOÏLE, zo'ēl',] a Greek critic and grammarian of uncertain period. According to Vitruvius, he was a contemporary of Ptolemy Philadelphus, (285–247 B.C.;) others think that he flourished about 360–330 B.C. He was notorious for the malignity of his criticism of Homer, whom he censured for introducing fabulous and incredible stories into his poems.

Zola, zo'lȧ', (It. pron. dzo'lȧ), (ÉMILE,) a French author, the son of a noted Italian engineer, was born in Paris, April 2, 1840. He was educated at the Lycée Saint-Louis, and for some years was employed in a publishing house. His works of fiction, marked by a coarse and unattractive naturalism, are very numerous. Among them are "Contes à Ninon," (1863,) "La Confession de Claude," (1865,) "L'Assommoir," (1877, which had an immense currency,) "Une Page d'Amour," (1878,) "Nana," (1880,) "Pot bouille," (1882,) etc. Among his later works are "Lourdes," (1894,) "Rome," (1896,) and "Paris," (1898.) He attained reputation in another field by his earnest defence in 1897 of Captain Dreyfus, in which he boldly arraigned the army magnates. He was tried for libel during an absence from France, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, but escaped it by absence until after the revision of the Dreyfus trial. Died Sept. 29, 1902.

Zola, dzo'lȧ, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian theologian, born near Brescia in 1739. He was professor of history at Pavia, and favoured the reforms of the emperor Joseph II. Died in 1806.

Zolkiewski, zol-ke-ev'skee, (STANISLAS,) a Polish general, born in 1547. He became general-in-chief of the army of Sigismund III. about 1609. He invaded Russia and captured Moscow in 1610. In 1620 he conducted an army against the Turks. Having been deserted by some mutinous officers and men, he was overpowered by the Turks and killed the same year.

Zoll, tsol, (HERMANN,) a German jurist, born in 1643. He became professor of law at Marburg in 1674, and published a number of able legal works. Died in 1725.

Zol'lĭ-cof'fẹr or **Zollikoffer,** (FELIX,) an American general, born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1812. He became editor of the "Nashville Banner," a Whig paper and was elected to Congress in 1852. Having taken arms against the Union, he commanded the force which was defeated at Mill Spring, where he was killed on the 19th of January, 1862.

Zollikofer, tsol'le-ko'fẹr, (GEORG JOACHIM,) an eminent Swiss theologian and pulpit orator, born at Saint Gall in 1730. He finished his studies at Utrecht, and in 1758 became pastor of the Calvinistic congregation at Leipsic, where he exercised a most beneficial influence by his eloquence and the excellence of his character. He was the author of several religious treatises and hymns of great merit, and numerous sermons, a complete collection of which appeared, in 15 vols., in 1789. Died in 1788.

Zolling, tsol'ling, (THEOPHIL,) a German poet and author, born at Scafati, near Naples, December 30, 1849. He was brought up in Switzerland, and studied at Vienna, Heidelberg, and Bonn. He lived for some time in Paris, and then in Berlin. He is one of the best of the German feuilletonists, having a style at once elegant, spirited, piquant, and richly varied.

Zöllner or **Zoellner,** tsöl'nẹr, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German writer, born at Neudamm in 1753. He was minister of the church of Saint Nicholas, in Berlin. Died in 1804.

Zöllner. (JOHANN KARL FRIEDRICH,) a German

physicist and astronomer, born in Berlin, November 8, 1834. He studied in the Universities of Berlin and Bâle. In 1872 he became full professor of astronomical physics at Leipsic. He wrote much on photometry, comets, the electro-dynamic theory of matter, etc., and made improvements in the spectroscope. Died in 1882.

Zollogoob or **Zollogub**, zol'lo-goob, written also **Sollogub** and **Zollohub**, (VLADIMIR ALEXANDROVITCH,) a popular Russian writer, born at Saint Petersburg about 1815, published a novel entitled "Tarantas," which has been translated into English and German, also poems, essays, and dramas. Died June 16, 1882.

Zon'a-ras, [Gr. *Ζωναρᾶς*,] (JOANNES,) a Byzantine theologian and historian of the twelfth century, lived under the reign of Alexius Comnenus, by whom he was appointed to several high offices. He was the author of a "Chronicon," or annals from the creation down to 1118, which was continued by Nicetas Acominatus, also "Commentaries on the Sacred Canons," etc.

Zonca, dzon'kȧ, (VICTOR,) an Italian mathematician of the seventeenth century, was the author of a work entitled "New Theatre of Machines," giving an account of various mechanical inventions.

Zoobof or **Zoubof**, zoo'bof, written also **Zoubov** and **Subow**, (PLATON,) a Russian courtier, born in 1767. He became in 1791 the favourite of the empress Catherine II., who appointed him grand master of the artillery. He was the most powerful Russian subject until the death of Catherine, (1796,) after which he was disgraced. He was one of the conspirators that killed Paul I., in 1801. Died in 1822.

Zooiski, **Zuiski**, or **Zouiski**, (pronounced almost zwis'kee,) (VASILII,) a Russian prince and general, was a descendant of Vladimir the Great. He was the head of the government during the minority of Ivan IV., by whose order he was executed in 1544.

Zooiski, **Zuiski**, or **Zouiski**, (VASILII,) a son of the preceding, distinguished himself by his successful defence of Pleskow against the Polish general Zamoyski in 1582. He was murdered by Boris Godoonof in 1587.

Zopelli, dzo-pel'lee, (GIACOMO,) a mediocre Italian poet, born at Venice in 1639; died in 1718.

Zopf, tsopf, (JOHANN HEINRICH,) a German historian, born at Gera in 1691. He published in 1729 a "Universal History." Died in 1774.

Zöpfl, tsöpf'l, (HEINRICH MATTHÄUS,) a German jurist, and professor of civil law at Heidelberg, was born at Bamberg in 1807. He published a number of legal and political works. Died July 4, 1877.

Zoppio, dzop'pe-o, (GIROLAMO,) an Italian writer, born at Bologna in the sixteenth century. He translated the first four books of Virgil's "Æneid" into verse, and wrote original poems, "Rime," (1567.) Died in 1591.

His son MELCHIOR, born at Bologna about 1544, was professor of philosophy at that city about fifty years. He wrote four tragedies and two comedies. Died in 1634.

Zoppo, dzop'po, (MARCO,) an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1451, was a pupil of Andrea Mantegna. Died in 1517.

Zoppo, (PAOLO,) an Italian painter, noted for the fineness of his touch, was born at Brescia; died in 1515.

Zoppo di Lugano. See DISCEPOLI.

Zopyre. See ZOPYRUS.

Zop'y-rus, [Gr. *Ζώπυρος*; Fr. ZOPYRE, zo'pèr',] a Persian officer of Darius Hystaspis. When that king was besieging the revolted city of Babylon, Zopyrus gained admission into the city by the following stratagem. He cut off his nose and ears, and presented himself to the enemy as a deserter who wished to revenge the cruel treatment he had received from Darius. His story was credited, and he was appointed commander of the troops in Babylon, which he delivered to Darius.

Zopyrus, a Greek physician or surgeon of Alexandria, flourished about 100 B.C. or 80 B.C. He invented an antidote for Ptolemy Auletes, and also one for Mithridates. Galen mentions a letter from Zopyrus to Mithridates on the subject of his antidote.

Zorgh, ZORG, written also **Sorgh**, (HENDRIK,) a Dutch painter of fairs, markets, etc., born at Rotterdam in 1621, was a pupil of Teniers. Died in 1684.

Zorilla, tho-rèl'yȧ, (MANUEL RUIZ,) a Spanish politician, born at Burgo-de-Osma, in Castile, in 1834. He became a lawyer and liberal statesman, and took part in certain insurrectionary movements. In 1868 he was appointed minister of public works. He was minister of justice, 1869–70, and was afterwards president of the Cortes. After the accession of King Alphonso to the throne, Zorilla was compelled to leave the country.

Zorn, tsorn, (PETER,) a learned German theologian and philologist, born at Hamburg in 1682. He was well versed in the Greek language and antiquities, on which he wrote several treatises. He often changed his place of residence. From 1715 to 1720 he was rector at Plön. He became professor of history and eloquence at Stettin in 1725. Died at Thorn in 1746.

Zor-o-as'ter, [Gr. *Ζωροάστρης*; Lat. ZOROAS'TRES; Persian, ZERDOOSHT or ZERDUSHT, zĕr'dōōsht; Fr. ZOROASTRE, zo'ro'ȧstr',] a Bactrian or Persian philosopher, celebrated as the founder or reformer of the Magian religion. The time in which he lived is not ascertained. According to the "Zendavesta," (in which his name is written ZARATHUSTRA,) he lived in the reign of Vitaçpa, whom the Persians call Gushtâsp, and whom some writers identify with Hystaspes, the father of Darius I. Firdousee, (Firdausî,) in his great poem the "Shâh Nâmah," likewise makes him contemporary with Gushtâsp. Some authors conjecture that he lived more than 1500 years before the Christian era. The first Greek writer that mentions him is Plato. According to Aristotle, Eudoxus, Hermippus, and other ancients, Zoroaster lived 5000 years or more before the time of Plato. Niebuhr regards him as a mythical personage. Tradition presents him in the characters of legislator, prophet, pontiff, and philosopher. The doctrines usually ascribed to him are contained in the "Zend Avesta," which may be termed the Zoroastrian Scriptures. These are written in the language of ancient Persia, and profess to give the revelations made by Ormuzd to his servant and prophet Zarathustra, (Zoroaster.)

The Zoroastrian system of religion teaches that the world or universe is the scene of a conflict between two principles,—the good, called Ormuzd, and the evil, called Ahriman; that each of these possesses creative power, but that the good principle is eternal, and will finally prevail over Ahriman, who will sink with his followers into darkness, which is their native element. According to some authorities, he also believed in an infinite Deity or Being, called "Time without bounds." His religion gradually degenerated into an idolatrous worship of fire and the sun. (See ORMUZD.)

See ANQUETIL-DUPERRON, "Zendavesta," 3 vols., 1771; HYDE, "Veterum Persarum et Magorum Religionis Historia," 1760; RHODE, "Der heilige Sage der alten Baktren, Meden und Persen:" DE PASTORET, "Zoroastre, Confucius et Mahomet," 1787; H. G SCHNEIDER, "De Nomine et Vita Zoroastris," 1708; DE BOCK, "Mémoires sur Zoroastre et Confucius," 1787; HÖLTY, "Zoroaster und sein Zeitalter," 1836; MÉNANT, "Zoroastre, Essai sur la Philosophie religieuse de la Perse," 1848; MILMAN, "History of Christianity;" REV. J. WILSON, "Religion of the Parsees." See, also, the article on "Zend Avesta," in the "New American Cyclopædia" by PROFESSOR WHITNEY.

Zoroastre or **Zoroastres.** See ZOROASTER.

Zorobabel. See ZERUBBABEL.

Zorrilla y Moral, thor-rèl'yȧ e mo-rȧl', (Don JOSÉ,) an eminent Spanish poet and dramatist, born at Valladolid in 1817. Being destined by his father for the legal profession, he was sent to the Seminario de los Nobles at Madrid in 1827, but, instead of the study of law, he devoted himself to poetry and literary pursuits, and became a contributor to the journal "El Artista." His elegy on the death of the poet Larra (1837) was received with enthusiastic admiration, and raised the highest hopes of his future excellence. In 1841 he published his "Songs of the Troubadour," ("Cantos del Trovador,") which were equally successful. His other principal works are the comedies of "The Shoemaker and the King" ("El Zapatero y el Rey," 1840) and "Don Juan Tenario," a "Collection of Historical Legends and Traditions," (1840,) and "Granada, an Oriental Poem, with the Legend of Al-Hamar," (1853.) Died in 1893

Zor'tan, (PETRATSCH,) a Hungarian peasant, born near Temesvar in 1537; died in 1724, at the age of one hundred and eighty-five years.

Zorzi, dzor't'see, [Lat. **Geor'gius**,] (**Alessandro**,) an Italian Jesuit and metaphysician, born at Venice in 1747. He published a "Prospectus of a New Italian Encyclopædia," (1775,) but only lived long enough to give a small specimen of it. Died in 1779.

Zosime. See Zosimus.

Zos'i-mus, [Gr. *Ζώσιμος*; Fr. **Zosime**, zo'zèm',] a Greek historian of the fifth century, lived under Theodosius II. He was the author of a "History of the Roman Empire down to 410 A.D.," in six books, all of which is extant. He was a pagan, and is accused of partiality by some orthodox writers. His style is neat and pure.

Zosimus, a Greek ecclesiastic, succeeded Innocent I. as Bishop of Rome in 417 A.D. He confirmed the sentence of heresy pronounced against the Pelagians, and was the author of letters and controversial treatises. Died in December, 418.

Zoubof or **Zoobov.** See Zoobof.

Zouch, zootch, (**Richard**,) an English jurist, born in Wiltshire about 1590, became regius professor of law at Oxford in 1620. He afterwards rose through several offices to be judge of the high court of admiralty. He was the author of a number of legal works, in Latin. Died about 1660.

Zouch, (**Thomas**,) an English divine and writer, born in Yorkshire in 1737, became rector of Scravingham in 1793, and subsequently a prebendary of Durham. He published "An Attempt to illustrate some of the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament," (1800,) "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney," (1808,) and other works. Died in 1815.

Zouiski. See Zooiski.

Zoust. See Söst.

Zrinyi, zrĕn'yee, written also **Zrîny**, (**Nicholas**,) a celebrated Hungarian general, born in 1518, was Ban of Croatia, which he defended twelve years against the Turks. In 1566 he was besieged in the town of Szigeth by Solyman the Magnificent, at the head of 65,000 men, while his own forces were but 3000. After a resistance of a month, the city was taken, and Zrinyi, with his few remaining followers, defended themselves for a time in the citadel, and, in the final assault, rushed forth and fell fighting. His heroic achievements have been immortalized in one of Körner's dramas.

Zrinyi, (**Nicholas**,) a Hungarian warrior and poet, a great-grandson of the preceding, born in 1616, became Ban of Croatia, and greatly distinguished himself in war against the Turks. Died in 1664.

Zschackwitz, tshăk'vĭts, (**Johann**,) a German jurist, born near Naumburg in 1669, lectured on law at Halle, and wrote on history and public law. Died in 1744.

Zschokke, tshok'kĕh, (**Johann Heinrich Daniel**,) a popular German writer, born at Magdeburg on the 22d of March, 1771. He was educated at the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He produced in 1793 a drama called "Abällino the Bandit," which was successful. His next work was "Julius von Sassen," a drama, (1796.) About 1796 he left Frankfort, and travelled through Germany and France. He settled in Switzerland, and took an active part in the political affairs of that country (between 1798 and 1803) as a civil officer of the republic. He wrote several works on Swiss history, among which is a "History of the Combats and Fall of the Swiss Mountain and Forest-Cantons," (1801.) In 1803 or 1804 he was appointed a member of the council of mines and forests. He resided many years at Aarau, whither he removed about 1808. From 1807 to 1813 he edited a popular periodical called "Miscellany of the Most Recent Events," ("Miscellen für die neueste Weltkunde.") He was a prolific writer of novels, tales, poems, and histories. His novels are commended for their good moral tone, and are remarkable for humour. He wrote a "History of Bavaria," (4 vols., 1813–18,) and a "History of Switzerland for the Swiss People," (1822,) which is highly esteemed. Among his most popular works are "Hours of Devotion," ("Stunden der Andacht,") an eloquent exposition of modern rationalism, and "The Goldmaker's Village," a tale. He died in January, 1848.

See his autobiography, entitled "Selbstschau," 1841; E. Frensdorf, "Notice sur la Vie de Zschokke," 1844: Baer, "Zschokke, sein Leben und sein Werken," 1849; Muench, "Zschokke geschildert nach seinen vorzüglichsten Lebensmomenten," 1830; "Foreign Quarterly Review" for April, 1844.

Zuallart, zü'ăl'lăr', (**Jean**,) a Belgian traveller, visited the Holy Land in 1586, and published a "Journey to Jerusalem," (1587.) Died after 1632.

Zuazo, *thoo-ä'tho*, almost *thwä'tho*, (**Alfonso**,) a Spanish jurist, born at Olmedo about 1466. He was sent by Cardinal Ximenes to America in 1516 to protect the natives from the cruelty of the Spaniards. He received from Ximenes full power to govern the colonies, and he used his power in favour of justice and humanity. In 1522 he became Governor of Cuba, where he reformed the courts of justice. Died in Saint Domingo in 1527.

Zuber, tsoo'bẹr, (**Matthäus**,) a German writer of Latin poetry, born at Neuburg, on the Danube, in 1570. He published "Various Poems," ("Poemata varia," 1598,) and "Epigrammata," (1605.) Died in 1623.

Zuccardi, dzook-kar'dee, (**Ubertino**,) an Italian jurist, born at Correggio about 1480; died in 1541.

Zuccarelli, dzook-kä-rel'lee, or **Zuccherelli**, dzook-kä-rel'lee, (**Francesco**,) an Italian landscape-painter, born near Florence in 1702. He visited England in 1752, and became one of the first members of the Royal Academy. After a residence of more than twenty years in England, where he was extensively patronized, he returned to Florence, and died in 1788.

Zuccarini, tsŏŏk-kä-ree'nee, (**Joseph Gerard**,) an eminent German botanist, born at Munich in 1798. He was professor of botany at that city, and described the plants collected by Siebold, in the "Flora Japonica," (1835.) Among his works is "Instruction in Botany," (1834.) Died in 1848.

Zuccaro, dzook'kä-ro, or **Zucchero**, dzook'kä-ro, (**Federigo**,) an Italian painter, born at Sant' Angelo, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1543. He was instructed by his elder brother Taddeo, several of whose unfinished pictures he completed. Having executed some important works at Florence and Rome, he visited the Netherlands and England, where he painted portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Francis Walsingham, and other eminent persons. After his return to Rome he completed the frescos of the Pauline Chapel, in the Vatican, which he had previously begun at the request of Gregory XIII. On the invitation of Philip II., he repaired to Spain about 1585, and was employed to paint the Escurial. In 1595 he became the founder and the first president of the Academy of Saint Luke, at Rome. He was also skilled in sculpture and architecture, and published a work entitled "L'Idea de' Pittori, Scultori ed Architetti." Zuccaro was one of the most admired artists of his time; but later critics have not assigned him so high a rank. Died in 1609.

See Walfole, "Anecdotes of Painting;" Vasari, "Lives of the Painters."

Zuccaro, (**Mario**,) an Italian medical writer, born in the sixteenth century at Naples, where he became professor of medicine. Died in 1634.

Zuccaro, (**Taddeo**,) a brother of Federigo, noticed above, was born in 1529. At an early age he visited Rome, where he lived for a time in great destitution and was employed as a colour-grinder. He was afterwards patronized by the popes Julius III. and Paul IV., and Cardinal Alexander Farnese, for whom he painted a series of frescos in the palace at Caprarola, illustrating the glories of the Farnese family, since engraved by Prenner. Died in 1566.

See Vasari, "Lives of the Painters."

Zucchelli, dzook-kel'lee, (**Antonio**,) of Gradisca, a Capuchin monk, who went as a missionary to Congo in 1697. In 1712 he published an interesting "Account of his Travels, with a Description of Angola and Congo."

Zuccherelli. See Zuccarelli.

Zucchero. See Zuccaro, (Federigo.)

Zucchi, dzook'kee, (**Antonio**,) a Venetian painter, born in 1726, resided several years in England, where he executed a number of frescos, and became an associate of the Royal Academy. Died at Rome in 1795.

Zucchi, (**Bartolommeo**,) an Italian writer, born at Monza about 1560, became a priest. He wrote several biographies and historical works. Died in 1631.

Zucchi, (GIACOMO,) an Italian painter, born at Florence, was a pupil of Vasari. He went to Rome about 1572, and worked there with success. Died about 1590.

Zucchi, (MARCO ANTONIO,) a famous Italian improvisatore, born at Verona. He composed verses extempore in public. Died in 1764.

Zuccolo, dzook'ko-lo, (LUIGI,) an Italian writer, born at Faenza about 1570. He published several works on moral philosophy and other subjects.

Zuccolo, (LUIGI,) an Italian jurist, born in 1599. He wrote "De Ratione Statûs," (1663.) Died in 1668.

Zucconi, dzook-ko'nee, (GIUSEPPE,) an Italian poet and bibliographer, born at Venice in 1721, was appointed censor of books. He died prematurely in 1754.

Zuckert, tsŏŏk'kĕrt, (JOHANN FRIEDRICH,) a German medical writer, born at Berlin in 1737. Died 1778.

Zuichem or Zuichemus, (VIGLIUS.) See AYTA.

Zuingli. See ZWINGLE.

Zuinglius. See ZWINGLE.

Zukertort, tsook'er-tort', (J. H.,) a noted chess-player, born at Riga, Russia, of a German family, 1842.

Zuloaga, thooloa'ga, (IGNACIO,) Spanish painter, was born in 1870, at Eibar in the Basque Country. He studied at Rome and Paris, and has become noted as a renewer of the national tradition in Spanish painting. His pictures include, "The Duke of Alba," "The Witches of San Millan," "Toreadors," etc.

Zumala-Carreguy, thoo-mä'lä kär-rä'gee, (Don TOMAS,) a celebrated Spanish commander in the service of Don Carlos, was born near Villareal in 1788. He served under General Mina in 1813, and attained the rank of colonel in 1825, being appointed at the same time governor of Ferrol. After the death of Ferdinand VII. he became leader of a band of insurgents in the Basque provinces, with whom he defeated General Rodil in the valley of Amescoas in 1834, which was followed by several other signal victories over the forces of Queen Christina. He was mortally wounded while preparing to besiege Bilbao, in 1835.

See HENNINGSEN, "Twelve Months of Campaign with Zumala-Carreguy," 2 vols., 1836; MADRAZO, "Historia militar y politica de Zumalacarreguy," 1844.

Zumbo, dzoom'bo, or **Zummo**, dzoom'mo, (GAETANO GIULIO,) a Sicilian artist, born at Syracuse in 1656, was celebrated as a modeller of figures in coloured wax. He was a skilful anatomist, and his anatomical preparations in wax were greatly admired. Died in 1701.

Zumbusch, tsŏŏm'bŏŏsh, (KASPAR CLEMENT,) a German sculptor, born at Herzebrock, Westphalia, November 23, 1830. In 1873 he was called to Vienna as professor of sculpture. His medallions, portrait-busts, and statues are numerous.

Zumpt, tsŏŏmpt, (AUGUST WILHELM,) nephew of Karl Gottlob, noticed below, was born at Königsberg in 1815. He published, among other works, "Commentationes epigraphicæ ad Antiquitates Romanas pertinentes," (2 vols., 1850–54.) Died at Berlin, April 23, 1877.

Zumpt, (KARL GOTTLOB,) a German scholar, born at Berlin in 1792. He studied at Heidelberg under Creuzer, and in 1828 became professor of Roman literature in the University of Berlin. His "Latin Grammar," published in 1818, enjoys a very high reputation, and has been translated into English. He was also the author of several valuable essays on Roman customs and antiquities, among which we may name "On the Architecture of the Roman Dwelling-House," (1844,) and "On the Religion of the Romans," (1845.) He likewise prepared editions of Quintilian's "Institutiones Oratoriæ," and other Latin classics. Died in 1849.

Zumsteeg, tsŏŏm'stäg, (JOHANN RUDOLF,) a German composer, born in 1760. His songs and ballads are particularly admired. He was an intimate friend of Schiller, several of whose lyrics he set to music. Died in 1802.

Zuñiga, de, dà thoon-ye'gä, (Don DIEGO ORTIZ,) a Spanish historian, born at Seville. He wrote a "History of Seville," (1677.) Died in 1680.

Zunz, tsŏŏnts, (LEOPOLD,) a learned German Jew, born at Detmold in 1794, became principal of the Jewish Seminary at Berlin. He published "The Synagogal Poetry of the Middle Ages," etc. Died in 1886.

Zurbano, thoor-bä'no, (MARTIN,) a Spanish general, born about 1780, served in the army of Queen Christina, and, when she was compelled to leave Spain, attached himself to Espartero. He was betrayed into the hands of the enemy in 1845, and shot.

Zurbaran, thoor-bä-rän', (FRANCISCO,) an eminent Spanish painter, born in Estremadura in 1598. He studied under Juan de Roelas at Seville, where he produced a great number of his best works. Among these may be named his "Saint Thomas Aquinas," an altar-piece in the church of the College of Saint Thomas Aquinas, esteemed one of the most admirable pictures ever executed in Spain, and the altar-pieces in the churches of San Lorenzo and Sant' Antonio Abad. A few of his works are to be seen in the galleries of Paris, Berlin, and Dresden; and at Munich, a "Virgin and Saint John returning from the Sepulchre of Christ." Zurbaran received the title of painter to King Philip III., and was patronized by his successor, Philip IV. He is sometimes called "the Spanish Caravaggio," from the resemblance of his style to that of the Italian masters, but he is thought in some respects to have surpassed him. He was remarkable for his fidelity to nature, richness of colouring, chiaroscuro, and exquisite representation of velvets, brocades, and white draperies. The Spanish friar was a favourite subject, in the treatment of which he was eminently successful. Died in 1662.

Zurita, thoo-ree'tä, (GERONIMO,) a Spanish historian, born at Saragossa in 1512. He studied at Alcalá, and rose through several important offices to be a member of the supreme council of Castile, in 1543. He was afterwards sent on an embassy to Germany, and in 1549 appointed historiographer of the kingdom. His principal work, entitled "Annals of the Crown of Aragon," ("Anales de la Corona de Aragon," 4 vols., 1580,) enjoys a high reputation. His candour and impartiality are praised by Prescott in his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," (vol. ii. part ii.) Died in 1581.

Zurla, dzoor'lä, (PLACIDO,) a learned Italian cardinal, born in the Venetian States in 1769, became vicar-general to Pope Leo XII. He published a treatise "On Marco Polo and other Venetian Travellers," and "On the Voyages and Discoveries of Cadamosto." Died in 1834.

Zurlauben, zür'lō'bŏn' or tsŏŏr'lŏw'bẹn, (BÉAT JACQUES,) a Swiss general in the service of France, commanded a brigade at Steenkerke, (1692,) and at Neerwinden. He died of wounds received at Blenheim, in 1704.

Zurlauben, de, dẹh zür'lō'bŏn', (BÉAT FIDÈLE ANTOINE JEAN DOMINIQUE,) Baron de la Tour-Châtillon, a Swiss general and writer, born at Zug in 1720, served in the French army many years. He wrote, besides many historical and antiquarian treatises, "A Military History of the Swiss in the French Service," (8 vols., 1751–53,) and a "Description of Switzerland," ("Tableaux topographiques, pittoresques, physiques," etc., 4 vols., 1780–86.) Died in 1795.

Zurlo, dzoor'lo, (GIUSEPPE,) COUNT, an able Italian minister of state, born at Naples in 1759. He became minister of finance in 1798. He followed the court to Palermo in 1806, when the French régime was established at Naples; but he returned in 1809, and was appointed minister of justice and of the interior by Murat. He reformed the administration, and protected learning, commerce, and agriculture. In 1815 he retired from office. Died in 1828.

Zurner, tsŏŏr'nẹr, (ADAM FRIEDRICH,) a German geographer, born near Oelsnitz about 1680, produced several maps of Saxony and other parts of Germany. Died in 1742.

Zuylichem. See HUYGENS.

Zuzzeri, dzoot-sä'ree, (GIOVANNI LUCA,) an Italian antiquary and numismatist, born at Ragusa in 1716; died at Rome in 1746.

Zwanziger, tsŵän'sig-ẹr, (JOSEPH CHRISTIAN,) a German writer, born in Hungary in 1732. He was professor of philosophy at Leipsic, and wrote against the philosophy of Kant. Died in 1808.

Zweers, zwairs, (PHILIP,) a Dutch poet, lived at Amsterdam. He wrote "Semiramis," a tragedy, and other poems, which were admired. Died in 1774.

Zwelfer, tsŵĕl'fẹr, (JOHANN,) a German chemist and

physician, born in the Palatinate in 1618. He practised in Vienna, and wrote several works. Died in 1668.

Zwicker, tsv̂ĭk'ẽr, (DANIEL,) a German religionist, born at Dantzic in 1612. He was once a Socinian, and afterwards an Arminian. He wrote, besides other works, "Irenicon Irenicorum," (1658,) the aim of which was to promote union among Christian sects. Died in 1678.

Zwinger, tsv̂ĭng'ẽr, (JAKOB,) a Swiss physician and philologist, born at Bâle in 1569, was a son of Theodore. He became professor of Greek at Bâle, and wrote a "Life of Lucian," (1602,) and "Examination of Chemical Principles," ("Principiorum Chymicorum Examen," 1606.) Died in 1610.

Zwinger, [Lat. ZWINGE'RUS,] (JOHANN RUDOLPH,) a Swiss physician, born at Bâle in 1692, was a son of Theodore the Younger. He was professor of medicine at Bâle for fifty-two years. Among his pupils was the famous Haller. Died in 1777.

See BUXTORF, "Vita J. R. Zwingeri," 1778.

Zwinger, [Lat. ZWINGE'RUS,] (THEODORE,) THE ELDER, an eminent Swiss physician and scholar, born at Bâle in 1533, was the father of Jakob. He studied at Paris and Padua. In 1565 he obtained the chair of Greek at Bâle. He published, besides other works, a collection of anecdotes, etc., entitled "Theatre of Human Life," ("Theatrum Vitæ humanæ," 1565,) and "On the Rural or Agricultural Method of Cato and Varro," ("Methodus Rustica Catonis et Varronis," 1576.) Died at Bâle in 1588.

See a "Life of Zwinger" in "Athenæ Rauricæ."

Zwinger, (THEODORE,) a grandson of the preceding, born at Bâle in 1597, was a son of Jakob. He became first pastor and superintendent of the churches of Bâle in 1630. He was also professor of divinity in that city for twenty-four years. Died in 1654.

Zwinger, (THEODORE,) a Swiss physician and botanist, born at Bâle in 1658, was a grandson of the preceding. He was a son of Johann Zwinger, (1634–96,) professor of Greek and theology at Bâle. He became in 1687 professor of physics in his native city, where he also gained a high reputation as a practitioner of medicine. In 1703 he exchanged the chair of physics for that of anatomy. He wrote several works on medicine and botany. Died in 1724.

See "Athenæ Rauricæ."

Zwingerus. See ZWINGER.

Zwingle, zwĭng'g'l, **Zwingli,** or **Zuingli,** zwĭng'glee, [Lat. ZWIN'GLIUS or ZUIN'GLIUS; Fr. ZWINGLE, zvăNg"l]; Ger. ULRICH or HULDREICH ZWINGLI, hōōlt'rĭk tsv̂ĭng'lee,] a Swiss Reformer of great eminence, was born at Wildhaus, in the canton or valley of Toggenburg, on the 1st of January, 1484. He was liberally educated at Bâle and Vienna, at the former of which places he studied theology under Thomas Wyttenbach. He was a diligent reader of Plato, Aristotle, Horace, and Seneca. In 1506 he took the degree of M.A. at Bâle, and was appointed priest of Glarus. About this time he acquired a profound knowledge of the original text of the New Testament, and began to test the soundness of the doctrines of the Roman Church by the standard of the gospel. "The Holy Scriptures," says Hottinger, "had been his daily and nightly study, and he knew the greater part of them literally by heart." He performed a journey to Bâle to become personally acquainted with Erasmus, whose writings he admired. He served as chaplain to a body of Swiss troops employed in Lombardy in 1515, and witnessed the great battle of Marignano. He afterwards raised his voice to dissuade the Swiss from the practice of enlisting as mercenaries in foreign armies.

In 1516 he removed from Glarus to Einsiedeln, the monastery of which was in high repute as a sanctuary and was visited by numerous pilgrims and devotees, who came to buy indulgences for their sins. Zwingle was employed there as preacher to the monastery. He had previously been convinced that several doctrines and practices of the Roman Church were not consistent with the pure religion of the gospel; but he had hitherto refrained from the public avowal of his convictions. Zwingle and Luther began about the same time to condemn the sale of indulgences, and other corruptions of the Church of Rome. He was supported by Theobald of Geroldseck, administrator of the abbey, and found at Einsiedeln another coadjutor, Leo Juda. In his sermons he insisted on the necessity of practical virtue and newness of life, instead of exterior observances, ceremonies, and superstitious practices. He also urged the bishops and other high functionaries to undertake the reformation of the Church by removing the impostures and ignorance and depravity of the priests. He corresponded with Erasmus, Capito, and Beatus Rhenanus. In December, 1518, he was appointed preacher to the collegiate church or great Münster of Zurich, where he found the priests and the people in a benighted spiritual condition. He insisted that the people should read and understand the Holy Scriptures. His bold and novel mode of preaching produced, of course, much agitation.

In 1523 the Great Council of Zurich, at the request of Zwingle, summoned the clergy of that diocese to attend a conference for the discussion of the new doctrines, and proposed that the Holy Scripture should be recognized as the standard by which doctrines must be judged. To this conference the Bishop of Constance sent John Faber, his vicar-general. Zwingle defended his course, having previously published a list of articles to be discussed, among which were the following: the power arrogated to themselves by the pope and bishops is not sanctioned by Scripture; the marriage of priests ought not to be forbidden; and no one ought to be molested for his opinions. The result of the conference was a decision of the council that Zwingle should continue to preach the gospel as he had done heretofore. "His simplicity, firmness, and gentleness," says Hess, "inspired his audience with great veneration; his eloquence and knowledge carried away those who were hesitating between the two parties." ("Life of Zwingle.") In 1524 he married Anna Reinhart. He published in 1525 a work entitled "A Discourse on True and False Religion." The mass was abolished at Zurich in 1525. About the same time the monasteries were suppressed, and their property was appropriated to the purposes of education and charity.

Zwingle took part in a conference (between the Reformers and the Roman Catholics) which met at Berne in 1528, soon after which the Reformed religion was established in the canton of Berne. In 1529 he met Luther and Melanchthon in conference at Marburg. He agreed with them in relation to fourteen articles of faith, to which they all subscribed, but he differed from them on the subject of the Eucharist, and rejected the doctrine of the real presence. For this reason Luther refused to give him the right hand of fellowship. The Swiss Reformer was the less dogmatical of the two, and was disposed to tolerate a difference of opinion on that point. The Roman Catholic party continued to predominate in most of the Swiss cantons, except Zurich, Glarus, and Berne, and they persecuted those Protestants who lived in Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, etc. Zwingle had acquired a high reputation for wisdom, and was often consulted by the council of Zurich in relation to public affairs. His adversaries having accused him of being the chief cause of the dissensions which destroyed the peace of the country, he offered to resign; but the senate refused to accept his resignation. In 1531 the five cantons of Lucerne, Zug, Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden declared war against Berne and Zurich, which were not well prepared for the conflict. Zwingle was one of a small band that marched out to meet the enemy, and was killed at the battle of Cappel, in October, 1531. He left, besides other works, an "Exposition of the Christian Faith," in Latin, (1536.) His followers were called "Evangelicals."

See MYCONIUS, "De Vita et Obitu Zwinglii," 1536; ZIEGLER, "Zwingli's Leben," 1719; TISCHER, "Zwingli's Leben," 1800; J. G. HESS, "Vie de Zwingle," 1810, which was translated into English by LUCY AIKIN, 1812; PESTALOZZI, "Bilder aus dem Leben Zwingli's," 1819; M. RICHARD, "Zwingli biographisch geschildert," 1819; ROTERMUNDT, "Leben des Reformator U. Zwingli," 1819; MÜLLER, "Ulrich Zwingli," 1819; ROEDER, "Erzählungen aus Zwingli's Leben," 1834; J. J. HOTTINGER, "Zwingli und seine Zeit," 1842; an English version of Hottinger's work, by PROFESSOR T. C. PORTER, 1856; N. CHRISTOFFEL, "Zwingli's Leben," 1847; "Blackwood's Magazine" for August, 1828.

Zwingli or **Zwinglius.** See ZWINGLE.

Zwirner, tsv̂ĕĕr′nẹr, (ERNST FRIEDRICH,) an eminent German architect, born at Jacobswald, in Silesia, in February, 1802. He completed his studies at the Royal Academy of Architecture and the University of Berlin. In 1833 he was appointed architect of the ancient Cologne Cathedral, and undertook the completion and restoration of that grand Gothic or mediæval edifice, which had never been finished. He expended many years on this work, which is considered one of the most successful and admirable specimens of restoration which have ever appeared. Zwirner designed the castle of Count von Furstenberg at Herdringen, and several castles on the Rhine. Died in 1861.

Zylius. See ZYLL.

Zyll, van, vȧn zĭl, [Lat. ZY′LIUS,] (OTHO,) a Dutch Jesuit, born at Utrecht in 1588. He gained some distinction as a Latin poet. Died in 1656.

Zypæus, zĭ-pē′ŭs, or **Van den Zype**, vȧn den zī′pẹh, (FRANCIS,) a Flemish jurist and canonist, born at Malines in 1578. He published several legal works. Died in 1650.

His brother HENRY, born in 1577, was abbot of Saint-André, and wrote several works. Died in 1659.

See HENDRIK FEYE, "Discours sur la Vie de F. Zypæus," 1853; P. VAN DEN BROECK, "De F. Zypæi Vita," etc., 1852.

Zype, van den. See ZYPÆUS.

VOCABULARY OF CHRISTIAN NAMES.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to say that the following Vocabulary of Christian (or first) Names is not intended to be exhaustive, having been prepared simply to meet the most obvious demands of a work like the present, in the body of which the pronunciation of names of the class referred to has rarely been given. In numerous instances names which are properly surnames (such, for example, as Fisher Ames, Washington Irving, etc.) are used as Christian names. These are not included in the present Vocabulary, as they can readily be found in their alphabetical place in the body of the work.

☞ The order of arrangement in the Vocabulary is as follows: first the English, then the other names according to the alphabetical order of the languages to which they belong, as, Arabic, Danish, Dutch, French, etc. To avoid multiplying the references, (which must in any case be pretty numerous,) we have generally given them only when the name would be separated by some other name or names from the alphabetical place of the English name under which it is noticed. The only exception to this rule occurs when the name referred from is so different from the one referred to, that ordinary readers would not be likely to suspect the identity, as in the case of Alonzo and Alphonso, etc.

Aaron, ā′rŭn; Arabic, Haroon or Harûn, hā-rōōn′; Fr. Aaron, à′rôn′; Ger. Aaron or Aron, ā′ron; Heb. אהרון; It. Aronne, à-ron′nà; Lat. Aa′ron, (genitive, Aaro′nis;) Port. Aarão, à-rŏwn′; Sp. Aron, à-rôn′.

Abel, ā′bęl; Arabic, Hâbeel or Hâbîl, hā′beel′; Fr. Abel, à′bêl′; Heb. הבל; Lat. A′bel, (genitive, Abe′lis.)

Abraham, ā′brą-ham; Arabic, Ibrâheem or Ibrâhîm, ib-rā-heem′; Danish, Abraham, âb′rā-hăm; Dutch, Abraham, à′brâ-hām; Fr. Abraham, à′brà′-hăm′; Ger. Abraham, à′brā-hām; Heb. אברהם; It. Abramo, à-brà′mo; Lat. Abraha′mus, (genitive in -ı;*) Russ. Avraam, à-vrà-âm′, or Abramii, à-vrà′mee; Sp. Abrahan, à-brā-ân′; Sw. Abraham, à′brà-hâm.

Absalom, ab′są-lom; Fr. Absalon, âb′sà′lôn′; Heb. אבשלום.

Achilles, ą-kil′lêz; Fr. Achille, à′shêl′; Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς, *(Achilleus;)* It. Achille, à-kèl′là; Lat. Achil′les, (genitive, Achil′lis;) Sp. Aquiles, à-kee′lês.

Adalbert. See Ethelbert.

Adam, ad′ąm; Arabic, Adam, âd′âm; Danish, Adam, à′dăm; Dutch, Adam, à′dām; Fr. Adam, à′dôn′; Ger. Adam, à′dām; Heb. אדם; It. Adamo, à-dà′mo; Lat. Ada′mus, (genitive in -ı;*) Port. Adão, à-dŏwn′; Sp. Adan, à-dân′.

Adeline, ad′ę-līne; Danish, Adeline, à-dęh-lee′nęh; Dutch, Adelina, à-dęh-lee′nà; Fr. Adeline, âd′lèn′; Ger. Adeline, à-dęh-lee′nęh; It. Adelina, à-dà-lee′nà; Lat. Adeli′na, (genitive in -æ.*)

A-dol′phus, ("noble wolf:" see *note* under Ralph;) Danish, Adolf, à′dolf; Dutch, Adolf, à′dolf; Fr. Adolphe, à′dolf′; Ger. Adolf or Adolph, à′dolf; It. Adolfo, à-dol′fo; Lat. Adol′phus; Sp. Adolfo, à-dol′fo; Sw. Adolf, à′dolf.

Adrian, ā′dre-ąn, or Hadrian, hā′dre-ąn; Danish, Adrian, à′dre-ân; Dutch, Adriaan, à′dre-ân; Fr. Adrien, à′dre-ăn′; It. Adriano, à-dre-à′no; Lat. Adria′nus or Hadria′nus; Port. Adriano, à-dre-à′no, or Adrião, à-dre-ŏwn′; Sp. Adrian, à-dre-ân′.

Ægidius. See Giles.

Ælian, ee′le-ąn; Fr. Élien, à′le′ăn′; Lat. Ælia′nus, (genitive in -ı.)

Affonso. See Alphonso.

Agatha, ag′ą-thą, ("good;") Danish, Agathe, à-gā′-tęh; Dutch, Agatha, à-gà′tà; Fr. Agathe, à′gât′; Ger. Agathe, à-gà′tęh; Gr. Ἀγαθή, *(Agathē;)* It. Agata, à′gà-tà; Lat. Ag′atha; Sp. Agata, à′gà-tà; Sw. Agata, à-gà′tà.

Agnes, ag′nęz, ("chaste;") Danish, Agnes, ăg′nęs, or Agnete, ăg-nā′tęh; Dutch, Agnes, ăg′nęs; Fr. Agnès, ăn′yęs′; Ger. Agnes, ăg′nęs; It. Agnese, ân-yā′sà; Lat. Ag′nes, (genitive, Agne′tis.)

Agostinho. See Augustine.

Aimée. See Amy.

Alaric, al′ą-rik, ("noble ruler;") Danish, Alarick, à′là-rik; Fr. Alaric, à′là′rèk′; Ger. Alarich, à′là-rik; It. Alarico, à-là-ree′ko; Lat. Alari′cus; Sp. Alarico, à-là-ree′ko.

Alban, awl′bąn, ("white;") Danish, Albanus, âl-bā′-nûs; Dutch, Albanus, âl-bà′nŭs; It. Albano, âl-bà′no; Lat. Alba′nus.

Alberic, al′bęr-ic, ("elf-king"?) Danish, Alberik, âl′bęh-rik; Fr. Albéric, âl′bà′rèk′; Ger. Alberich, âl′-bęh-rik′; It. Alberico, âl-bà-ree′ko; Lat. Alberi′cus.

Al′bert, ("all bright;") Danish, Albrecht, âl′brękt; Dutch, Albertus, âl-bęr′tŭs, or Albert, âl′bęrt; Fr. Albert, âl′bair′; Ger. Albrecht, âl′brękt; It. Alberto, âl-bęr′to; Lat. Alber′tus; Sp. Alberto, âl-bęr′to; Sw. Albert, âl′bęrt.

Alcibiades, âl-se-bī′ą-dęz, ("strong compeller;") Fr. Alcibiades, âl′se′be′âd′; Gr. Ἀλκιβιάδης, *(Alkibiadēs.)*

* Latin names ending in *us* usually have the genitive in *ī;* those ending in *a* or *as* take the genitive in *æ:* of those names in this table not included under the foregoing rules, the genitive will always be added.

ALEXANDER, al-ex-an'dẹr, (a "helper of men;") Dutch, ALEXANDER, å-lêk-sân'dẹr; Fr. ALEXANDRE, å'lêk'sôndr'; Ger. ALEXANDER, å-lêk'sân'dẹr; Gr. 'Αλέξανδρος, *(Alexandros;)* It. ALESSANDRO, å-lês-sân'dro; Lat. ALEXAN'DER, (gen. ALEXAN'DRI;) Sp. ALEJANDRO or ALEXANDRO, å-là-hân'dro.

ALEWIJN. See ALVIN.

A-LEX'IS, ("help," "defence;") Fr. ALEXIS, å'lêk'se'; Gr. 'Αλεξις, *(Alexis;)* Russian, ALEXEI, å-lêk-sā'e.

ALFONSO. See ALPHONSO.

AL'FRED, ("all peace;") Danish, ALFRED, âl'frêd; Dutch, ALFRED, âl'frêt; Fr. ALFRED, âl'frêd'; Ger. ALFRED, âl'frêt; It. ALFREDO, âl-frā'do; Lat. ALFRE'DUS; Sp. ALFREDO, âl-frā'do.

ALICE, âl'iss, ("noble;") Danish, ELSE, êl'sẹh; Dutch, ELSJE, êls'yẹh; Fr. ALICE, å'lèss'; Lat. ALIÇ'IA, (ạ-lish'-e-ạ;) Sw. ELSA, êl'sâ.

ALONZO or ALONSO. See ALPHONSO.

AL-PHON'SO or A-LON'ZO; Danish, ALFONS, âl'fons; Fr. ALPHONSE, âl'fôns'; It. ALFONSO, âl-fon'so; Lat. ALPHON'SUS; Port. AFFONSO, âf-fon'so; Sp. ALFONSO, âl-fon'so, or ALONSO, å-lon'so.

ALVIN, âl'vin, or AL'WIN, ("winning all;") Dutch, ALEWIJN, å'lẹh-win'; Fr. ALUIN, å'lü-ân'; Ger. ALWIN, âl'wîn; It. ALVINO, âl-vee'no; Lat. ALWI'NUS; Sp. ALUINO, å-loo-ee'no.

AMADEUS, am-ạ-de'us, (a "lover of God;") Fr. AMÉDÉE, å'mà'dà'; Ger. AMADEUS, å-mâ-dā'ûs; It. AMEDEO, å-mà-dā'o, or AMADEO, å-mâ-dā'o; Lat. AMADE'US; Sp. AMADEO, å-mâ-dā'o.

AMALIE. See AMELIA.

AMATA. See AMY.

AM'BROSE, ("immortal;") Danish, AMBROSIUS, âm-bro'se-ûs; Dutch, AMBROSIUS, âm-bro'se-ŭs; Fr. AMBROISE, ôn'brwâz'; Ger. AMBROSIUS, âm-bro'ze-ûs, or AMBROS, âm'brōs; It. AMBROGIO, âm-bro'jo; Lat. AMBRO'SIUS; Sp. AMBROSIO, âm-bro'se-o.

AMÉDÉE or AMEDEO. See AMADEUS.

AMELIA, ạ-mee'le-ạ; Danish, AMALIE, å-mâ'le-ẹh; Fr. AMÉLIE, å'mà'le'; Ger. AMALIE, å-mâ'le-ẹh; Sp. AMELIA, å-mā'le-å.

AMOS, ā'mọs, (a "burden;") Fr. AMOS, å'mōs'; Heb. עָמוֹס.

AMY, ā'me, (a "beloved;") Danish, AMALIE, å-mâ'-le-ẹh; Fr. AIMÉE, ẹ̀'mà'; It. AMATA, å-mâ'tâ.

ANASTASIUS, an-ạ-stā'she-us, ("rising up;") Fr. ANASTASE, å'nâ'stâz'; Gr. 'Αναστάσιος, *(Anastasios;)* It. ANASTASIO, å-nâ-stâ'se-o; Lat. ANASTA'SIUS.

AN'DREW, ("manly," "courageous;") Danish, ANDREAS, ån-drās'; Dutch, ANDRIES, ån-drees'; Fr. ANDRÉ, ôn'drà'; Ger. ANDREAS, ân-drā'âs; Gr. 'Ανδρέας, *(Andreas;)* It. ANDREA, ân-drā'â; Lat. AN'DREAS; Port. ANDRÉ, ân-drā'; Sp. ANDRES, ân-drês'.

ANDRONICUS, an-dro-nī'kus,* (a "conqueror of men;") Fr. ANDRONIC or ANDRONIQUE, ôn'dro'nèk'; Gr. 'Ανδρόνικος, *(Andronikos;)* It. ANDRONICO, ân-dro-nee'ko; Lat. ANDRONI'CUS.

ANGELICA, an-jẹl'e-kạ, ("angelic;") Fr. ANGÉLIQUE, ôn'zhà'lèk'; Ger. ANGELICA, ân-gā'le-kâ; It. ANGELICA, ân-jā'le-kâ.

ANGELUCCIO, (It.) ân-jà-loot'cho, (a derivative from ANGELO.)

ANNA, ån'nạ, or ANNE, ån, ("grace" or "gracious," the same as the Hebrew HANNAH, which see;) Danish, ANNA, ån'nâ; Dutch, ANNA, ån'nâ; Fr. ANNE, ân; Ger. ANNE, ån'nẹh; It. ANNA, ån'nâ; Lat. AN'NA.

ANNIBALE. See HANNIBAL.

ANSELM, ån'sêlm, (a "defender;") Dutch, ANSELMUS, ån-sêl'mŭs; Fr. ANSELME, ôn'sêlm'; Ger. ANSELM, ån'sêlm; It. ANSELMO, ån-sêl'mo; Lat. ANSEL'MUS; Sp. ANSELMO, ån-sêl'mo.

ANTONY or ANTHONY, pronounced alike ån'to-ne; Danish, ANTON, ån'ton; Dutch, ANTON, ån'ton, or ANTOON, ån'tōn, or ANTONIUS, ån-to'ne-ŭs; Fr. ANTOINE, ôn'twân'; Ger. ANTON, ån'ton; It. ANTONIO, ån-to'ne-o; Lat. ANTO'NIUS; Port. ANTONIO, ån-to'ne-ō; Sp. ANTONIO, ån-to'ne-o; Sw. ANTON, ån'ton.

AQUILES. See ACHILLES.

ARABEL'LA, (a "fair altar"?) Dutch, ARABELLA, å-rå-bel'lâ; Fr. ARABELLE, å'rà'bêl'; Ger. ARABELLE, å-rå-bel'lẹh; It. ARABELLA, å-rā-bel'lâ; Lat. ARABEL'LA.

ARCHIBALD, ar'che-bauld; Fr. ARCHAMBAUD, år'-shôn'bō'; Lat. ARCHIBAL'DUS.

ARISTARCHUS, år-is-tar'kus, ("best prince;") Fr. ARISTARQUE, å'rès'tårk'; Ger. ARISTARCHUS, å-ris-tar'-kus; Gr. 'Αρίσταρχος, *(Aristarchos;)* Lat. ARISTAR'CHUS.

A-RIS-TO-BU'LUS, ("excellent counsellor;") Fr. ARISTOBULE, å'rès'to'bül'; Gr. 'Αριστόβουλος, *(Aristoboulos;)* It. ARISTOBULO, å-rès-to-boo'lo; Lat. ARISTOBU'LUS.

ARMAND or ARMANT. See HERMANN.

ARNOLD, ar'nọld; Fr. ARNAUD, år'nō'; Ger. ARNOLD, ar'nolt; It. ARNALDO, ar-nâl'do; Lat. ARNOL'DUS or ARNAL'DUS.

AR'THUR; Fr. ARTHUR, år'tür', or ARTUS, år'tüs'; It. ARTURO, ar-too'ro; Lat. ARTHU'RUS.

ATHANASIUS, åth-ạ-nā'she-us, ("immortal;") Fr. ATHANASE, å'tâ'nâz'; Gr. 'Αθανάσιος, *(Athanasios;)* It. ATANASIO, å-tâ-nâ'se-o; Lat. ATHANA'SIUS.

AU-GUS'TA, ("venerable;") Danish, AUGUSTE, ŏw-gŏŏs'tẹh; Dutch, AUGUSTE, ŏw-gŭs'tẹh; Fr. AUGUSTE, ō'güst'; Ger. AUGUSTE, ŏw-gŏŏs'tẹh, or AUGUSTA, ŏw-gŏŏs'tâ; It. AUGUSTA, ŏw-goos'tâ; Lat. AUGUS'TA.

AUGUSTINE, aw'gus-tīn, or aw-gus'tin,† ("venerable;") Dutch, AUGUSTINUS, ŏw-gŭs-tee'nŭs, or AUGUSTIJN, ŏw'gŭs-tīn'; Fr. AUGUSTIN, ō'güs'tân'; It. AUGUSTINO, ŏw-goos-tee'no; Lat. AUGUSTI'NUS; Port. AGOSTINHO, å-gos-tèn'yo; Sp. AUGUSTIN, ŏw-goos-tèn'.

AU-GUS'TUS; Danish, AUGUST, ŏw'gûst; Dutch, AUGUSTUS, ŏw-gŭs'tŭs; Fr. AUGUSTE, ō'güst'; Ger. AUGUST, ŏw'gûst; It. AUGUSTO, ŏw-goos'to; Lat. AUGUS'TUS; Sw. AUGUST, ŏw'gûst.

AURELIUS, aw-ree'le-us; Fr. AURÈLE, ō'rạl'; Ger. AURELIUS, ŏw-rā'le-ûs; It. AURELIO, ŏw-rā'le-o.

AVRAAM. See ABRAHAM.

BALDASSARE. See BALTHASAR.

BALDWIN, (a "bold winner;") Danish, BALDUIN, bâld'-ŏŏ-een' or bâld'ween; Dutch, BOUDEWIJN, bŏw'dẹh-wīn'; Fr. BAUDOUIN, bō'doo-ân'; Ger. BALDUIN, bâl'dŏŏ-een'; It. BALDOVINO, bâl-do-vee'no; Lat. BALDUI'NUS.

* Pronounced *Andron'icus* in Shakspeare.

† See Disputed or Doubtful Pronunciations, p. 2344.

BALTHASAR, bâl'tâz-ạr, ("without treasure"?) Dutch, BALTHASAR, bâl'tâ'sar; Fr. BALTHAZAR or BALTHASAR, bâl'tâ'zâR'; It. BALDASSARE, bâl-dâs-sâ'rà; Lat. BALTHA'SAR, (genitive, BALTHAS'ARIS;) Sp. BALTASAR, bâl-tâ-saR'.

BAP'TIST, (a "baptizer;") Fr. BAPTISTE, bâp'tèst'; Ger. BAPTIST, bâp'tîst; It. BATTISTA, bât-tès'tâ; Lat. BAPTIS'TA; Port. BAPTISTA, bâp-tès'tâ; Sp. BAUTISTA, bŏw-tès'tâ.

BARBARA, bar'bạ-rạ, ("foreign," "stranger,") Dutch, BARBARA, bar'bâ-râ; Fr. BARBE, bârb; Ger. BARBARA, bar'bâ-râ; It. BARBARA, bar'bâ-râ; Lat. BAR'BARA.

BAR'DULPH, (a "famous helper"?) Fr. BARDOLPHE, bâR'dolf'; It. BARDOLFO, bar-dol'fo; Lat. BARDUL'PHUS.

BAREND. See BERNARD.

BARNABAS, bar'nạ-bas, or BARNABY, bar'nạ-be, (a "son of consolation;") Danish, BARNABAS, bar'nâ-bâs; Dutch, BARNABAS, bar'nâ-bâs; Fr. BARNABÉ, bâR'nâ'bà'; Ger. BARNABAS, bar'nâ-bâs; It. BARNABA, baR'nâ-bâ; Lat. BAR'NABAS, (genitive, BAR'NABÆ;) Sp. BERNABÉ, bêr-nâ-bā'.

BAR-THOL'O-MEW, ("warlike son"?) Danish, BARTHOLOMÆUS, bar-to-lo-mā'ûs; Dutch, BARTHOLOMEUS, bar-tol-o-mā'ŭs; Fr. BARTHÉLEMI, bâR'tàl'me'; Ger. BARTHOLOMÄUS, bar-to-lo-mā'ûs; It. BARTOLOMMEO, bar-to-lom-mā'o; Lat. BARTHOLOMÆ'US; Port. BARTHOLOMEU, bar-to-lo-mê'oo; Russ. VARFOLOMEI, var-fol-o-mā'e; Sp. BARTOLOMÉ, bar-to-lo-mā'; Sw. BARTHOLOMÄUS, bar-to-lo-mā'ûs.

BASIL, bā'zil, ("kingly;") Danish, BASILIUS, bâ-śee'le-ûs; Dutch, BASILIUS, bâ-śee'le-ŭs; Fr. BASILE, bâ'zèl'; Ger. BASILIUS, bâ-zee'le-ûs; Gr. Βασίλειος, (*Basileios,*) or Βασίλιος, (*Basilios;*) It. BASILIO, bâ-śee'le-o; Lat. BASIL'IUS; Russ. VASILII, vâ-see'lee or vâ-sêl'ye; Sw. BASILIUS, bâ-sîl'le-ûs.

BAUDOUIN. See BALDWIN.

BEATRICE, bee'ạ-triss, ("making happy;") Danish, BEATRIX, bâ-â'triks; Dutch, BEATRIX, bâ-â'triks; Fr. BÉATRICE, bâ'â'trèss'; Ger. BEATRIX, bâ-â'triks, or BEATRICE, bâ-â-treet'seh; It. BEATRICE, bâ-â-tree'chà; Lat. BEA'TRIX, (genitive, BEATRI'CIS;) Sp. BEATRIZ, bâ-â-trèth'; Sw. BEATRIX, bâ-â'triks.

BENEDETTA. See BENEDICTA.

BEN'E-DICT or BEN'NET, ("blessed;") Danish, BENEDICT, bā'neh-dikt'; Dutch, BENEDICTUS, bâ-neh-dik'tŭs; Fr. BENOÎT, beh-nwâ'; Ger. BENEDICT, bā'neh-dikt'; It. BENEDETTO, bâ-nâ-det'to; Lat. BENEDIC'TUS; Sp. BENITO, bâ-nee'to, or BENEDICTO, bâ-nâ-dèk'to; Sw. BENGT, bêngt.

BENEDICTA, ben-e-dik'tạ, ("blessed," feminine;) Fr. BENOÎTE, beh-nwât'; It. BENEDETTA, bâ-nâ-det'tâ; Lat. BENEDIC'TA; Sp. BENITA, bâ-nee'tâ.

BENGT. See BENEDICT.

BENJAMIN, (the "son of a right hand;") Danish, BENJAMIN, bĕn'yạ-meen'; Fr. BENJAMIN, bŏN'zhâ'mâN'; Ger. BENJAMIN, bĕn'yâ-meen'; It. BENIAMINO, bĕn-yâ-mee'no; Lat. BENJAMI'NUS.

BENNET. See BENEDICT.

BENOÎT. See BENEDICT.

BENOÎTE. See BENEDICTA.

BERENICE, bĕr-ẹ-nī'se, or BERNICE, bẹr'nîss, ("bringing victory;") Fr. BÉRÉNICE, bà'rà'nèss'; Gr. Βερενίκη, (*Berenikē;*) It. BERENICE, bà-rà-nee'chà; Lat. BERENI'CE, (genitive, BERENI'CES.)

BERNABÉ. See BARNABAS.

BERNARD, bẹr'nạrd, ("strong or hardy bear;"*) Danish, BERNHARD, bĕrn'hârd; Dutch, BERN-HAR'DUS or BAREND, bâ'rĕnt; Fr. BERNARD, bĕR'nâR'; Ger. BERNHARD, bĕrn'hârt; It. BERNARDO, bĕr-naR'do; Lat. BERNAR'DUS; Sw. BERNHARD, bĕrn'hârd.

BERNICE. See BERENICE.

BERTHA, bẹr'thạ, ("bright" or "famous;") Dutch, BERTHA, bĕR'tâ; Fr. BERTHE, bĕrt; Ger. BERTHA, bĕR'tâ; It. BERTA, bĕr'tâ; Lat. BER'THA; Sw. BERTHA, bĕr'tâ.

BERTRAM, bẹr'trạm, ("fair," "illustrious;") Fr. BERTRAND, bĕR'trôN'; Ger. BERTRAM, bĕr'trâm.

BIAGIO. See BLASE.

BIANCA. See BLANCH.

BIRGITTE. See BRIDGET.

BLANCH, blântch, ("white;") Danish, BLANCA, blâng'kâ; Dutch, BLANCA, blâng'kâ; Fr. BLANCHE, blôNsh; Ger. BLANCA or BLANKA, blâng'kâ; It. BIANCA, be-ân'kâ; Lat. BLAN'CHA; Sp. BLANCA, blâng'kâ; Sw. BLANKA, blâng'kâ.

BLASE, blāz, ("sprouting forth;") Danish, BLASIUS, blâ'śe-ûs; Dutch, BLASIUS, blâ'śe-ŭs; Fr. BLAISE, blâz; Ger. BLASIUS, blâ'ze-ûs; It. BIAGIO, be-â'jo; Lat. BLA'SIUS, (blā'she-us;) Sp. BLAS, blâs; Sw. BLASIUS, blâ'se-ûs.

BONA, bo'nạ, ("good;") Fr. BONNE, bon; Lat. BO'NA.

BONAVENTURE, bon'ạ-ven'tūr, ("good fortune;") Fr. BONAVENTURE, bo'nâ'vôN'tūR'; It. BONAVENTURA, bo-nâ-vĕn-too'râ; Lat. BONAVENTU'RA.

BONIFACE, bon'e-fâss, (a "well-doer;") Danish, BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fâ'se-ûs; Dutch, BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fâ'se-ŭs; Fr. BONIFACE, bo'ne'fâss'; Ger. BONIFAZ, bo-ne-fâts', or BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fât'se-ûs; It. BONIFACIO, bo-ne-fâ'cho; Lat. BONIFA'CIUS, (bon-e-fā'she-us;) Sw. BONIFACIUS, bo-ne-fâ'se-ûs.

BONNE. See BONA.

BOUDEWIJN. See BALDWIN.

BRIDGET or BRIGIT, brĭj'it, ("shining bright;") Danish, BIRGITTE, bēĕR-git'tẹh; Dutch, BRIGITTA, bre-hĭt'tâ; Fr. BRIGITTE, bre'zhèt'; Ger. BRIGITTE, bre-gît'tẹh; It. BRIGIDA, bree'je-dâ, or BRIGITA, bree'je-tâ; Lat. BRIG'IDA; Sp. BRIGIDA, bree'he-dâ.

CÆCILIA. See CECILIA.

CÆCILIUS. See CECIL.

CÆSAR, see'zạr, ("adorned with hair;") Danish, CÆSAR, sā'sar; Fr. CÉSAR, sà'zâR'; Ger. CÄSAR or CAESAR, tsā'zâR; It. CESARE, chā'sâ-rà; Lat. CÆ'SAR, (genitive, CÆS'ARIS;) Sp. CESAR, thā'sar.

CAMILLA, kạ-mil'lạ; Fr. CAMILLE, kâ'mêl' or kâ'me'ye; It. CAMILLA, kâ-mèl'lâ; Lat. CAMIL'LA.

* A name naturally applied, in rude times, to a hero in a country where the bear was the most remarkable type of strength, courage, and endurance. In the case of Alp-Arslân (*i.e.* "strong lion") we have a similar epithet appropriate to an Oriental country where lions abound, but applied to a single individual, and not, like Bernard, employed as a common name. Some writers give "bear's heart" as the true signification of Bernard, (Bernhart,) an expression similar to the surname (Cœur de Lion) by which Richard I. of England was so widely known.

CA-MIL'LUS; Fr. CAMILLE, kȧ'mēl' or kȧ'me'yę.

CARL. See CHARLES.

CARLO. See CHARLES.

CARLOTTA or CARLOTA. See CHARLOTTE.

CAROLINE, kȧr'o-līn; Danish, CAROLINE, kȧ-ro-lee'nęh; Dutch, CAROLINA, kȧ-ro-lee'nȧ; Fr. CAROLINE, kȧ'ro'lèn'; Ger. CAROLINE or KAROLINE, kȧ-ro-lee'nęh; It. CAROLINA, kȧ-ro-lee'nȧ; Lat. CAROLI'NA; Sw. KAROLINA, kȧ-ro-lee'nȧ.

CASPAR. See JASPER.

CASSANDRA, kas-san'drą; Fr. CASSANDRE, kȧ'sȯNdR'; It. CASSANDRA, kȧs-sȧn'drȧ; Lat. CASSAN'DRA.

CATALINA. See CATHERINE.

CATHERINE or CATHARINE, kȧth'ą-rin, ("pure;") Danish, CATHARINE, kȧ-tȧ-ree'nęh; Dutch, CATHARINA, kȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ; Fr. CATHERINE, kȧt'rèn'; Ger. KATHARINE, kȧ-tȧ-ree'nęh; Gr. Καθαρίνη, (*Katharinē*;) It. CATERINA, kȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ; Lat. CATHARI'NA; Russ. EKATERINA, ȧ-kȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ, or YEKATERINA, yȧ-kȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ; Sp. CATALINA, kȧ-tȧ-lee'nȧ; Sw. KATARINA, kȧ-tȧ-ree'nȧ.

CEÇ'IL, ("dim-sighted;") Dutch, CECILIUS, sȧ-see'le-ŭs; Fr. CÉCILE, sȧ'sèl'; (rare;) Lat. CÆCIL'IUS.

CECILIA, se-sil'e-ą; Dutch, CECILIA, sȧ-see'le-ȧ; Fr. CÉCILE, sȧ'sèl'; It. CECILIA, chȧ-chee'le-ȧ; Lat. CÆCIL'IA.

CÉSAR. See CÆSAR.

CESARE. See CÆSAR.

CHARLES, charlz, ("manly" or "noble-spirited;") Danish, CARL, karl; Dutch, KAREL, kȧ'rę̣l; Fr. CHARLES, shȧRl; Ger. KARL, karl; It. CARLO, kaR'lo; Lat. CAR'OLUS; Sp. CARLOS, kaR'lȯs; Sw. KARL, karl.

CHARLOTTE, shar'lọt, ("noble-spirited;") Danish, CHARLOTTE, shar-lot'tęh; Dutch, CHARLOTTA, shaR-lot'tȧ; Fr. CHARLOTTE, shȧR'lot'; Ger. CHARLOTTE, shar-lot'tęh; It. CARLOTTA, kar-lot'tȧ; Lat. CAROLET'TA; Sp. CARLOTA, kaR-lo'tȧ; Sw. CHARLOTTA, shaR-lot'tȧ.

CHLOE, klō'e, (a "young shoot," a "green herb;") Fr. CHLOÉ, klo'ȧ'; Gr. Χλοή, (*Chloē*;) Lat. CHLO'E, (genitive, CHLO'ES.)

CHRISTINA, krĭs-tī'nȧ or kris-tee'nȧ; Dutch, CHRISTINA, krĭs-tee'nȧ; Fr. CHRISTINE, krès'tèn'; Ger. CHRISTIANA, krĭs-te-ȧ'nȧ; It. CRISTINA, krès-tee'nȧ.

CHRISTOPHER, krĭs'to-fęr, ("bearing Christ;"*) Danish, CHRISTOFFER, krĭs'tof-fęr; Dutch, CHRISTOPHORUS, krĭs-to'fo-rŭs; Fr. CHRISTOPHE, krès'tof'; Ger. CHRISTOPH, krĭs'tof; Gr. Χριστοφόρος, (*Christophoros*;*) It. CRISTOFORO, krès-tof'o-ro; Lat. CHRISTOPH'ORUS; Port. CHRISTOVÃO, krès-to-vȯ̃wN'; Sp. CRISTOVAL, krès-to'vȧl; Sw. KRISTOFER, krĭs'to-fęr.

CHRYSOSTOM, krĭs'ọs-tom, ("golden-mouthed;") Dutch, CHRYSOSTOMUS, kre-sos'to-mŭs; Fr. CHRYSOSTOME, kre'zo'stōm'; Gr. Χρυσόστομος, (*Chrysostomos*;) It. CRISOSTOMO, kre-sos'to-mo; Lat. CHRYSOS'TOMUS.

CIPRIANO. See CYPRIAN.

CIRILLO. See CYRIL.

CIRO. See CYRUS.

CLARA, klar'ą, or CLAIRE, klâr, ("clear," "bright," "illustrious;") Danish, CLARA, klȧ'rȧ; Dutch, CLARA, klȧ'rȧ; Fr. CLARA, klȧ'rȧ'; Ger. KLARA, klȧ'rȧ; It. CLARA, klȧ'rȧ; Lat. CLA'RA; Sw. KLARA, klȧ'rȧ.

CLAUDIA, klaw'de-ą; Dutch, CLAUDIA, klȯ̆w'de-ȧ; Fr. CLAUDIE, klō'de'; It. CLAUDIA, klȯ̆w'de-ȧ; Lat. CLAU'DIA; Sw. KLAUDIA, klȯ̆w'de-ȧ.

CLAUDIUS, klaw'de-us; Danish, CLAUDIUS, klȯ̆w'de-ŭs; Dutch, CLAUDIUS, klȯ̆w'de-ŭs; Fr. CLAUDE, klōd; It. CLAUDIO, klȯ̆w'de-o; Lat. CLAU'DIUS; Sw. KLAUDIUS, klȯ̆w'de-ŭs.

CLEM'ENT, ("mild-tempered;") Danish, CLEMENS, klā'mĕns; Fr. CLÉMENT, klȧ'mȯN'; Ger. CLEMENS, klēm'ens; It. CLEMENTE, klȧ-mĕn'tȧ; Lat. CLE'MENS, (genitive, CLEMEN'TIS;) Sp. CLEMENTE, klȧ-mĕn'tȧ.

CON'RAD, ("able counsel;") Danish, CONRAD, kon'rȧd; Dutch, KOENRAAD, koon'rȧt; Fr. CONRAD, kȯN'rȧd'; Ger. CONRAD, kon'rȧt; It. CORRADO, kor-rȧ'do, or CURADO, koo-rȧ'do; Lat. CONRA'DUS; Sw. KONRAD, kon'rȧd.

CONSTANCE, kon'stąnss, ("constant;") Dutch, CONSTANTIA, kon-stȧn'se-ȧ, (almost kon-stȧn'she-ȧ;) Fr. CONSTANCE, kȯN'stȯNss'; It. COSTANZA, ko-stȧn'zȧ; Lat. CONSTAN'TIA, (kon-stan'she-ą;) Sp. CONSTANCIA, kon-stȧn'*the*-ȧ.

CONSTANTINE, kon'stąn-tīn, ("resolute;") Danish, CONSTANTIN, kon'stȧn-teen'; Dutch, KONSTANTIJN, kon'stȧn-tīn'; Fr. CONSTANTIN, kȯN'stȯN'tȧN'; Gr. Κωνστάντινος, (*Kōnstantinos*;) It. CONSTANTINO, kon-stȧn-tee'no; Lat. CONSTANTI'NUS.

CORDELIA, kor-dee'le-ą; Fr. CORDÉLIE, koR'dȧ'le'.

CORNELIUS, kor-nee'le-us; Danish, CORNELIUS, kor-nā'le-ŭs; Dutch, KORNELIS or CORNELIS, koR-nā'lis; Fr. CORNEILLE, koR'nȧ'l' or koR'nȧ'yę; It. CORNELIO, koR-nā'le-o; Lat. CORNE'LIUS; Sp. CORNELIO, koR-nā'le-o.

CORRADO. See CONRAD.

COSTANZA. See CONSTANCE.

CRISOSTOMO. See CHRYSOSTOM.

CRIS'PIN; Dutch, KRISPIJN, krĭs'pīn; Fr. CREPIN, krȧ'pȧN'; It. CRISPINO, krès-pee'no; Sw. KRISPIN, kris-peen'.

CRISTINA. See CHRISTINA.

CRISTOFORO. See CHRISTOPHER.

CRISTOVAL. See CHRISTOPHER.

CURADO. See CONRAD.

CYPRIAN, sip're-ąn; Dutch, CYPRIAAN, see'pre-ȧn; Fr. CYPRIEN, se'pre'ȧN'; Ger. CYPRIAN, tsee'pre-ȧn; It. CIPRIANO, che-pre-ȧ'no; Lat. CYPRIA'NUS; Port. CYPRIANO, se-pre-ȧ'no; Sp. CIPRIANO, *the*-pre-ȧ'no.

CYRIL, sīr'il, ("little Cyrus;") Danish, CYRILLUS, se-ril'lŭs; Dutch, CYRILLUS, se-ril'lŭs; Fr. CYRILLE, se'rèl'; It. CIRILLO, che-rèl'lo; Lat. CYRIL'LUS.

CYRUS, sī'rus; Fr. CYRUS, se'rüs'; Ger. CYRUS, tsee'rŭs; Gr. Κῦρος, (*Kuros*;) It. CIRO, chee'ro; Lat. CY'RUS; Sp. CIRO, *the*e'ro.

DANIEL, dȧn'yęl, ("God is judge;") Danish, DANIEL, dȧ'ne-ĕl; Dutch, DANIEL, dȧ'ne-ĕl; Fr. DANIEL, dȧ'-

* According to an old legend, he was called Christophoros (from Χριστός, "Christ," and φέρω, to "bear") because he bore the infant Saviour across a raging stream. (See Mrs. JAMESON'S "Sacred and Legendary Art.")

ne'ĕl'; Ger. DANIEL, dā'ne-ĕl; Heb. דניאל; It. DANIELE, dā-ne-ā'lā; Lat. DAN'IEL, (genitive, DANIE'LIS;) Sp. DANIEL, dā-ne-ĕl'.

DAVID, dā'vid, ("beloved;") Danish, DAVID, dā'vi*d;* Dutch, DAVID, dā'vit; Fr. DAVID, dā'vĕd'; Ger. DAVID, dā'vit; Heb. דוד or דויד; It. DAVIDE, dā've-dà, or DAVIDDE, dā-vĕd'dà: Lat. DA'VID, (genitive, DAV'IDIS.)

DEBORAH, dĕb'o-rą, (a "bee;") Dutch, DEBORA, dà-bo'rā; Fr. DÉBORA, dà'bo'rā'; Heb. דבורה; It. DEBORA, dā'bo-rā; Lat. DEB'ORA.

DEMETRIUS, de-mee'tre-us, ("sprung from the earth" or "from Ceres;") Fr. DÉMÉTRIUS, dà'mà'tʀe'üs'; Gr. Δημήτριος, *(Dēmētrios;)* It. DEMETRIO, dà-mā'tʀe-o; Lat. DEME'TRIUS; Russ. DMITRI, dmee'tree.

DEN'IS or DIONYSIUS, dī-o-nish'e-us; Danish, DIONYSIUS, de-o-nee'se-ûs; Dutch, DIONYSIUS, de-o-nee'se-ŭs; Fr. DENIS or DENYS, dęh-ne'; Ger. DIONYS, de-o-nees'; Gr. Διονύσιος, *(Dionusios;)* It. DIONIGIO, de-o-nee'jo; Lat. DIONYS'IUS, (dī-o-nish'e-us;) Sp. DIONISIO, de-o-nee'se-o.

DE'O-DATE, ("given by God;") Fr. DIEUDONNÉ, de-uh'do'nà'; It. DEODATO, dà-o-dā'to; Lat. DEOD'ATUS.

DERRIK or DIEDERIK. See THEODERICK.

DIANA, dī-an'ą, or DIAN, dī'ąn; Danish, DIANA, de-ā'nā; Fr. DIANE, de'ăn'; Ger. DIANA, de-ā'nā; Gr. Ἄρτεμις, *(Artemis;)* It. DIANA, de-ā'nā; Lat. DIA'NA.

DIDO, dī'do; Fr. DIDON, de'dôn'; It. DIDONE, de-do'nà; Lat. DI'DO, (genitive, DIDO'NIS.)

DIDYMUS, did'e-mus, (a "twin;") Fr. DIDYME, de'dĕm'; Gr. Δίδυμος, *(Didumos;)* Lat. DID'YMUS.

DIEGO. See JAMES.

DIETRICH. See THEODERICK.

DIEUDONNÉ. See DEODATE.

DIOGO. See JAMES.

DIONIGIO or DIONISIO. See DENIS.

DIRK or DIRCK, (the same as DIEDERICK.) See THEODERICK.

DMITRI. See DEMETRIUS.

DOMINIC, dom'e-nik; Danish, DOMINICUS, do-mee'ne-kûs; Dutch, DOMINICUS, do-mee'ne-kŭs; Fr. DOMINIQUE, do'me'nĕk'; It. DOMENICO, do-mà'ne-ko; Lat. DOMIN'ICUS; Port. DOMINGOS, do-mĕng'gòs; Sp. DOMINGO, do-mĕng'go; Sw. DOMINICUS, do-mee'ne-kûs.

DOROTHY, dor'o-*th*e, (the "gift of God;") Danish, DOROTHEA, do-ro-tā'ā; Dutch, DOROTHEA, do-ro-tā'ā; Fr. DOROTHÉE, do'ro'tà'; Ger. DOROTHEA, do-ro-tā'ā; Gr. Δωροθέε, *(Dorothea;)* It. DOROTEA, do-ro-tā'ā; Lat. DOROTHE'A; Sp. DOROTEA, do-ro-tā'ā; Sw. DOROTHEA, do-ro-tīī'ā.

DRUSILLA, dru-sil'lą, ("dewy eyes;") Fr. DRUSILLE, drü'zĕl'; Ger. DRUSILLE, droo-zil'lęh; Gr. Δρουσίλλη, *(Drousille;)* It. DRUSILLA, droo-śĕl'lâ; Lat. DRUSIL'LA.

DUARTE. See EDWARD.

EBERHARD. See EVERARD.

ED'GAR, ("happy honour"?) Lat. EDGA'RUS.

ED'MUND, ("happy protection" or "happy peace;") Danish, EDMUND, ĕd'mōōn*d;* Fr. EDMOND, ĕd'mòn'; Ger. EDMUND, ĕt'mōōnt; It. EDMONDO, ĕd-mon'do; Lat. EDMUN'DUS; Sp. EDMONDO, ĕd-mon'do, or EDMUNDO, ed-moon'do.

EDWARD, ĕd'wąrd, ("happy keeper;") Danish, EDUARD, ā'doo-ar*d;* Dutch, EDUARD, ā'doo-art; Fr. ÉDOUARD, à'doo'ăr'; Ger. EDUARD, ā'doo-ârt; It. EDUARDO, à-doo-ar'do, or EDOARDO, à-do-ar'do; Lat. EDVAR'DUS or EDOAR'DUS; Port. DUARTE, doo-ar'tà; Sp. EDUARDO, à-doo-ar'do; Sw. EDUARD, ā'doo-ard.

ED'WIN, (a "happy conqueror;") Danish, EDWIN, ĕd'vin; Lat. EDWI'NUS.

EG'BERT, ("ever bright"?) Lat. EGBER'TUS.

EHRENFRIED, (Ger.) ā'rẹn-freet'.

EIRENE. See IRENE.

EKATERINA. See CATHERINE.

ELEANOR, el'e-nọr; Danish, ELEONORE, à-là-o-no'rẹh; Dutch, LEONORA, là-o-no'rā; Fr. ELÉONORE, à'là'o'nor'; Ger. ELEONORE, à-là-o-no'rẹh; It. ELEONORA, à-là-o-no'rā; Lat. ELEANO'RA; Sp. LEANOR, là-ā-nor'.

EL'DRED, (*i.e.* "all dread," hence "terrible;") Lat. ELDRE'DUS.

EL-E-A'ZAR, (the "help of God;") Lat. ELEA'ZAR, (genitive, ELEAZ'ARIS.)

ELENA. See HELEN.

ELIAS, e-lī'ąs, or ELIJAH, e-lī'ją, ("God the Lord;") Danish, ELIAS, à-lee'âs; Fr. ÉLIE, à'le'; Ger. ELIAS, à-lee'âs; Heb. אליהו or אליה; It. ELIA, à-lee'à; Lat. ELI'AS.

ELIJAH. See ELIAS.

ELISA or ÉLISE. See ELIZA.

ELISABETH. See ELIZABETH.

ELISABETTA. See ELIZABETH.

ELISHA, e-lī'shą, (the "salvation of God;") Fr. ÉLISÉE, à'le'zà'; Heb. אלישע; It. ELISEO, à-le-sā'o; Lat. ELISÆ'US; Port. ELISEU, à-le-sā'oo? Sp. ELISEO, à-le-sā'o.

ELIZA, e-lī'zą; Danish, ELISA, à-lee'sâ; Dutch, ELISA, à-lee'sâ; Fr. ÉLISE, à'lèz'; Ger. ELISA, à-lee'zā; Lat. ELI'ZA or ELI'SA.

ELIZABETH, e-liz'ą-beth, (the "oath of God;") Danish, ELISABETH, à-lee'sâ-bet; Dutch, ELIZABETH, à-lee'zā-bĕt; Fr. ÉLISABETH, à'le'zā'bĕt'; Ger. ELISABETH, à-lee'zā-bĕt'; It. ELISABETTA, à-le-sâ-bet'tâ; Lat. ELIZABE'THA; Sp. ISABEL, e-sā-bĕl'.

ELLEN. See HELEN.

ELSE or ELSA. See ALICE.

ELSJE. See ALICE.

EMANUEL. See EMMANUEL.

EM'ER-IC or EMERY, em'ẹr-e, ("always rich;") Danish, ALMERIK, âl'męh-rĭk'; Dutch, ALMERIK, âl'męh-rĭk; Fr. ÉMERIC, àm'rĕk', or ÉMERI, àm're'; Lat. ALMERI'CUS; Sw. EM'MER-IK.

EMILIA, e-mil'e-ą, or EMILY, em'e-le; Fr. EMILIE à'me'le'; Ger. EMILIE, ā-mee'le-ęh, or EMILIA, à-mee'le-â; It. EMILIA, à-mee'le-â.

EM'MA, (a "nurse;") Fr. EMMA, à'mâ'; It. EMMA, ĕm'mā; Lat. EM'MA.

EM-MAN'U-EL or E-MAN'U-EL, ("God with us;") Fr EMMANUEL, à'mà'nü'ĕl'; Ger. EMANUEL, à-mā'noo-ĕl

or IMMANUEL, im-mă'noo-ĕl; It. EMANUELE, à-mà-noo-ā'lā; Lat. EMMAN'UEL; Port. MANOEL, mă-no-ĕl'; Sp. MANUEL, mà-noo-ĕl'.

EMMERIK. See EMERIC.

ENOCH, ee'nǫk, ("instructed;") Fr. ÉNOCH or HÉNOCH, à'nok'; Heb. חנוך; Lat. ENO'CHUS or HENO'CHUS.

ENRICHETTA or ENRIQUETA. See HARRIET.

ENRICO. See HENRY.

E'PHRA-IM, ("fruitful;") Fr. ÉPHRAÏM, à'frà'ĕm'; Heb. אפרים; Lat. EPHRAI'MUS.

E-RAS'MUS, ("lovely;") Danish, ERASMUS, à-rȧs'mûs; Fr. ÉRASME, à'rȧsm'; Ger. ERASMUS, à-rȧs'mûs; Gr. Ἐρασμός, (*Erasmos;*) It. ERASMO, à-rȧs'mo; Lat. ERAS'MUS; Sp. ERASMO, à-rȧs'mo.

E-RAS'TUS, ("beloved;") Fr. ÉRASTE, à'rȧst'; Gr. Ἔραστος, (*Erastos;*) Lat. ERAS'TUS.

ERCOLE. See HERCULES.

ER'NEST, ("earnest;") Danish, ERNST, ĕrnst; Dutch, ERNESTUS, ĕr-nĕs'tŭs; Fr. ERNEST, ĕr'nĕst'; Ger. ERNST, ĕrnst; It. ERNESTO, ĕr-nĕs'to; Lat. ERNES'TUS; Sw. ERNST, ĕrnst.

ERRICO. See HENRY.

ESAIAS. See ISAIAH.

E'SAU, ("completed;") Fr. ÉSAU, à'zȧ'ü'; Heb. עשו; Lat. ESA'VUS.

ESDRAS. See EZRA.

ESTHER, ĕs'tęr, ("secret;") Dutch, HESTER, hĕs'tęr; Fr. ESTHER, ĕs'tair'; Ger. ESTHER, ĕs'tęr; Heb. אסתר; It. ESTER, ĕs-tair'; Lat. ESTHE'RA; Sp. ESTER, ĕs-tair'.

ESTÉBAN. See STEPHEN.

ESTEVÃO. See STEPHEN.

ESTIENNE. See STEPHEN.

ETH'EL-BÂLD, ("nobly bold;") Lat. ETHELBAL'DUS.

ETHELBERT, eth'ęl-bęrt, ("nobly bright;") Danish, ADELBERT, ă'dęl-bĕrt'; Dutch, ADELBERT, ă'dęl-bĕrt'; Fr. ADALBERT, ă'dăl'bair', or ADELBERT, ă'dĕl'bair'; Ger. ADELBERT, ă'dĕl-bĕrt'; Lat. ETHELBER'TUS or ADALBER'TUS.

ÉTIENNE. See STEPHEN.

ETTORE. See HECTOR.

EUGENE, ū-jeen', ("nobly descended;") Dutch, EUGENIUS, uh-hā'ne-ŭs; Fr. EUGÈNE, uh'zhȧn'; Ger. EUGEN, oi-gān'; Gr. Εὐγένιος, (*Eugenios;*) It. EUGENIO, ĕ-oo-jā'ne-o Lat. EUGE'NIUS; Sp. EUGENIO, ĕ-oo-hā'ne-o; Sw. EUGENIUS, ĕ-oo-gĕĭ'ne-ûs.

EUGINIA, ū-jee'ne-ą; Fr. EUGÉNIE, uh'zhȧ'ne'; Gr. Εὐγένια, (*Eugenia.*)

EUGENIO or EUGENIUS. See EUGENE.

EUNICE, ū'niss, ("fair victory;") Gr. Εὐνίκη, (*Eunike;*) Lat. EUNI'CE.

EUSEBIUS, ū-see'be-us, ("religious;") Fr. EUSÈBE, uh'zȧb'; Gr. Εὐσέβιος, (*Eusebios;*) It. EUSEBIO, ĕ-oo-sā'be-o; Lat. EUSE'BIUS; Sp. EUSEBIO, ĕ-oo-sā'be-o.

EUSTACE, ū'stąss, ("standing firm;") Dutch, EUSTATIUS, uh-stā'se-ŭs, (almost uh-stā'she-ŭs;) Fr. EUSTACHE, uh'stȧsh'; It. EUSTACHIO, ĕ-oo-stā'ke-o; Lat. EUSTA'CHIUS; Sp. EUSTAQUIO, ĕ-oo-stā'ke-o.

EVE, eev, ("life" or "causing life;") Arabic, HAWA, hā'wā or hā'vā, or HEVA, hĕv'ā; Danish, EVA, ā'vā; Dutch, EVA, ā'vā; Fr. ÈVE, ȧv; Ger. EVA, ā'vā; Gr. Εὔα, (*Eua* or *Eva;*) Heb. חוה; It. EVA, ā'vā; Lat. E'VA; Sp. EVA, ā'vā; Sw. EVA, ĕ'vā.

EVERARD, ev'ęr-ard; Danish, EBERHARD, ā'bęr-hard, Dutch, EVERARD, ā'vęh-rart'; Ger. EBERHARD, ā'bęr-hart'.

EZECHIAS or EZÉCHIAS. See HEZEKIAH.

EZEKIEL, e-zee'ke-el, (the "strength of God;") Dutch, EZECHIEL, à-zā'ke-ĕl'; Fr. EZÉCHIEL, à'zà'she-ĕl'.

EZRA, ĕz'rą, or ESDRAS, ez'drąs, (a "helper;") Fr. ESDRAS, ĕs'drȧs'; Lat. EZ'RA or ES'DRAS.

FABIAN, fā'be-ąn; Danish, FABIAN, fā'be-ȧn; Dutch, FABIAAN, fā'be-ȧn'; Fr. FABIEN, fā'be'ȧN'; It. FABIANO, fā-be-ā'no; Lat. FABIA'NUS.

FEBE. See PHŒBE.

FEDERIGO. See FREDERICK.

FELICE. See FELIX.

FELIPE. See PHILIP.

FE'LIX, ("happy;") Danish, FELIX, fā'liks; Dutch, FELIX, fā'liks; Fr. FÉLIX, fà'lĕks'; Ger. FELIX, fā'liks; It. FELICE, fà-lee'chà; Lat. FE'LIX, (genitive, FELI'CIS;) Sp. FELIX, fà-lĕks'.

FEODOR. See THEODORE.

FERDINAND, fęr'de-nand, ("pure peace;") Dutch, FERDINAND, fĕr'de-nânt'; Fr. FERDINAND, fĕr'de'nȮN'; Ger. FERDINAND, fĕr'de-nânt'; It. FERDINANDO, fĕr-de-nān'do; Lat. FERDINAN'DUS; Port. FERNANDO, fĕr-nân'do, or FERNÃO, fĕr-nówn'; Sp. FERNANDO, fĕr-nân'do.

FILIBERTO. See PHILIBERT.

FILIDE. See PHYLLIS.

FILIPPA or FILIPPINA. See PHILIPPA.

FILIPPO. See PHILIP.

FINEO. See PHINEAS.

FIORENZA. See FLORENCE.

FLORA, flo'rą, (the "goddess of flowers;") Dutch, FLORA, flo'rā; Fr. FLORE, flor; It. FLORA, flo'rā; Lat. FLO'RA.

FLOR'ENCE, ("flourishing;") Danish, FLORENZ, flo-rĕnts'; Dutch, FLORENTIA, flo-rĕn'se-ā; Fr. FLORENCE, flo'rȮNss'; Ger. FLORENZ, flo-rĕnts'; It. FIORENZA, fe-o-rĕn'zā; Lat. FLOREN'TIA, (flo-rĕn'she-ą;) Sp. FLORENCIA, flo-rĕn'*the*-ā; Sw. FLORENZ, flo-rĕns'.

FOR-TU-NĀ'TUS, ("happy," "fortunate;") Fr. FORTUNÉ, for'tü'nā'; Ger. FORTUNATUS, for-too-nā'tûs; It. FORTUNATO, for-too-nā'to; Lat. FORTUNA'TUS.

FRANCES, fran'sĕs, (the feminine of FRANCIS;) Danish, FRANCISCA, frȧn-sis'kā; Dutch, FRANCISCA, frȧn-sis'kā; Fr. FRANÇOISE, frȮN'swȧz'; Ger. FRANCISCA, frȧnt-sis'kā; It. FRANCESCA, frȧn-chĕs'kā; Lat. FRANCES'CA or FRANCIS'CA; Sw. FRANCISKA, frȧn-sis'kā.

FRAN'CIS, ("free;") Danish, FRANTS, frȧnts, or FRANCISCUS, frȧn-sis'kŭs; Dutch, FRANCISCUS, frȧn-sis'kŭs; Fr. FRANÇOIS, frȮN'swȧ'; Ger. FRANZ, frȧnts; It. FRANCESCO, frȧn-chĕs'ko; Lat. FRANCIS'CUS; Port FRANCISCO, frȧn-sĕs'ko; Sp. FRANCISCO, frȧn-*thĕs*'ko; Sw. FRANS, frȧnss.

FRED'ER-ICK, ("rich in peace;") Danish, FREDERIK, frā'dęr-ik; Dutch, FREDERIK, frā'dęh-rik; Fr. FRÉDÉRIC, frà'dà'rėk'; Ger. FRIEDRICH, freed'rik; It. FREDERICO, or FEDERIGO, fà-dà-ree'go; Lat. FREDERI'CUS; Port. FREDERICO, frà-dà-ree'ko; Sp. FREDERICO, frà-dà-ree'ko; Sw. FREDRICK, frēd'rik.

GABRIEL, gā'bre-el, (the "strength of God," or, according to some, the "hero of God;") Arabic, JABREEL or JABRĪL, jà-breel';* Fr. GABRIEL, gà'bre'ėl'; Ger. GABRIEL, gā'bre-ēl; It. GABRIELE, gà-bre-ā'là; Lat. GA'BRIEL, (genitive, GABRIE'LIS;) Sw. GABRIEL, gā'bre-ēl

GALFRED and GALFRIDUS. See GEOFFREY.

GASPARD or GASPAR. See JASPER.

GAUTIER. See WALTER.

GÉDÉON. See GIDEON.

GEOFFREY, jĕf'fre, or GEF'FREY, ("joyful peace"†) Danish, GALFRED, gāl'frĕd; Dutch, GODFRIED, got'freet or HOT'freet; Fr. GEOFFROY, zho'frwà'; It. GIOFFREDDO, jof-frĕd'do; Lat. GALFRI'DUS.

GEORGE, jorj, (a "farmer;") Danish, GEORG, gā'org; Dutch, GEORG, gā'orh, (sometimes pronounced nearly like the French *zhorzh* or *shorsh*;) Fr. GEORGE or GEORGES, zhorzh; Ger. GEORG, gā'org; Gr. Γεώργιος, (*Georgios*;) It. GIORGIO, jor'jo; Lat. GEOR'GIUS; Port. JORGE, zhor'zhà; Sp. JORGE, hor'hà; Sw. GEORG, gā'org.

GERARD, je-rard', sometimes corrupted to GAR'RET and GER'RIT, (*i.e.* "firm spear;"‡) Danish, GERHARD, gĕr'hard; Dutch, GERARD, hā'rārt; Fr. GÉRARD, zhà'rār'; Ger. GERHARD, gĕr'hārt; It. GERARDO, jà-rar'do; Lat. GERAR'DUS; Sw. GERHARD, gĕr'hârd.

GEREMIA. See JEREMIAH.

GERONIMO. See JEROME.

GERTRUDE, gęr'trūd or jęr'trūd, (perhaps "true spear;"§) Dutch, GEERTRUIDA, hār-troi'dā; Fr. GERTRUDE, zhĕr'trüd'; Ger. GERTRAUD, gĕr'trŏwt, or GERTRUD, gĕr'troot'; It. GERTRUDA, jĕr-troo'dà; Lat. GERTRU'DA; Sw. GERTRUD, gĕr'trood.

GERVASE, jęr'vąs, or JER'VIS; Dutch, GERVAAS, hĕr'vâs; Fr. GERVAIS, zhĕr'vą'; Lat. GERVA'SIUS.

GIACOMINA or GIACOBBA. See JACQUELINE.

GIACOMO. See JAMES.

GIDEON, gĭd'e-ọn, (a "breaker;") Fr. GÉDÉON, zhà'dà'ôn'; It. GEDEONE, jà-dà-o'nà; Lat. GID'EON.

GIL. See GILES.

GILBERT, gĭl'bęrt, ("bright as gold"?) Danish, GILBERT, gĭl'bĕrt; Dutch, GILBERT, hil'bĕrt; Fr. GILBERT zhėl'bair'; Ger. GILBERT, gĭl'bĕrt; Lat. GILBER'TUS, Sw. GILBERTUS, gĭl-bĕr'tŭs.

GILES, jīlz, (a "little goat"?) Fr. GILLES, zhėl; Ger. AEGIDIUS, à-gee'de-ŭs; It. EGIDIO, à-jee'de-o; Lat. ÆGID'IUS; Sp. GIL, hėl.

GIOBBE. See JOB.

GIORGIO. See GEORGE.

GIOSIADE. See JOSIAH.

GIOSUÈ. See JOSHUA.

GIOVANNA. See JANE.

GIOVANNI. See JOHN.

GIROLAMO. See JEROME.

GIUDA. See JUDAH.

GIUDITTA. See JUDITH.

GIULIA. See JULIA.

GIULIANA. See JULIANA.

GIULIANO. See JULIAN.

GIUSEPPA or GIUSEPPINA. See JOSEPHINE.

GIUSEPPE. See JOSEPH.

GODARD, god'ard, ("firm or true to God;") Ger. GOTTHARD, got'hârt; Lat. GODAR'DUS.

GODEFROI. See GODFREY.

GODEWIJN. See GODWIN.

GOD'FREY, ("God's peace;") Danish, GOTTFRIED, got'freed; Dutch, GODFRIED, HOT'freet; Fr. GODEFROI, go'dęh-frwà' or god'frwà'; Ger. GOTTFRIED, got'freet; It. GOFFREDO, gof-frā'do; Lat. GODFRI'DUS.

GOD'WIN, ("victorious in God;") Dutch, GODEWIJN, HO'deh-wīn'; Lat. GODWI'NUS.

GOFFREDO. See GODFREY.

GOTTFRIED. See GODFREY.

GOTTHARD. See GODARD.

GOTTLIEB. See THEOPHILUS.

GRĀCE, ("favour;") Dutch, GRATIA, grā'se-â; Fr. GRACE, grâss; It. GRAZIA, grât'se-â; Lat. GRA'TIA.

GREGORY, grĕg'o-re, ("watchful;") Danish, GREGOR, grà-gōr'; Dutch, GREGORIUS, grà-go're-ŭs; Fr. GRÉGOIRE, grà'gwâr'; Ger. GREGOR, grà-gōr'; Gr. Γρηγόριος, (*Grēgorios*;) It. GREGORIO, grà-go're-o; Lat. GREGO'RIUS; Sp. GREGORIO, grà-go're-o; Sw. GREGORIUS, grà-go're-ûs.

GRIF'FITH; Danish, GRIFFITH, grif'fit; Dutch, RUFINUS, rü-fee'nŭs; Lat. GRIFFITH'IUS; Sw. RUFIN, roo-feen'.

GUALTERUS. See WALTER.

GUGLIELMO. See WILLIAM.

GUIDO. See GUY.

GUILLAUME. See WILLIAM.

GULIELMUS. See WILLIAM.

GUS-TA'VUS; Dutch, GUSTAVUS, hŭs-tâ'vŭs; Fr. GUSTAVE, güs'tâv'; Ger. GUSTAV, gōōs'tâf; Lat. GUSTA'VUS; Sw. GUSTAF, gōōs'tâf.

GUY, gī, ("wit," "sense"?) Danish, GUIDO, gwee'do; Dutch, GUIDO, gwee'do or HWee'do; Fr. GUY, ge; Ger. VEIT, fīt; It. GUIDO, gwee'do; Lat. GUI'DO; Sw. GUIDO, gwee'do.

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* Pronounced in some Arabic dialects gā-breel'.

† Some suppose that GEOFFREY has the same origin as GODFREY, signifying "God's peace;" but, if this be so, it seems strange that in the English, French, Italian, and Danish there should be two forms so entirely different. In the Danish, Geoffrey is *Galfred*, which can scarcely by any possibility come from "God's peace," (*Gudsfred*.) It would rather seem to be "joyful peace," from a root cognate with the Anglo-Saxon *gal*, "wanton," "merry," and allied to the Danish *gale* and Swedish *gala*, to "crow" or "sing for joy," and also to the prefix *gala* in our "gala-day."

‡ From a root cognate with the Anglo-Saxon *gar*, a "dart" or "javelin," and *hard*, "firm."

§ And hence "true," "faithful," because one who was true in war was true in the most important sense. Miss C. M. YONGE, in her "History of Christian Names," gives "spear-maid" as the etymological signification of Gertrude.

HADRIAN. See ADRIAN.

HAGAR, hā'gạr, (a "stranger;") Arabic, HÂJAR, hă'jạr, or HÂGAR; Fr. AGAR, ă'găr'; Heb. הָגָר; Lat. HA'GAR, (genitive, HA'GARIS.)

HANNAH, ("gracious;") Danish, HANNE, hăn'nẹh, or HANNA, hăn'na; Dutch, HANNA, hăn'nā; Fr. ANNA, ă'nā'; Heb. חַנָּה; Lat. HAN'NA; Sw. HANNA, hăn'nā.

HANNIBAL, han'ne-bạl, (a "gracious lord;") Fr. HANNIBAL, ă'ne'băl'; It. ANNIBALE, ân-ne-bâ'là; Lat. HAN'NIPAL, (genitive, HAN'NIBALIS.)

HANS. See JOHN.

HARMAN. See HERMAN.

HAROLD, hâr'ọld, (a "champion;") Danish, HARALD, hâ'răld; Dutch, HEROLD, hā'rolt; Fr. HAROLD, hā'rold'; It. ARALDO, ā-răl'do; Lat. HAROL'DUS.

HARRIET, hâr're-et; Danish, HENRIETTE, hĕn-re-et'tẹh; Dutch, HENRIETTA, hĕn-re-et'tā; Fr. HENRIETTE, *h*ôN're-ĕt'; Ger. HENRIETTE, hĕn-re-et'tẹh; It. ENRICHETTA, ĕn-re-ket'tā; Sp. ENRIQUETA, ĕn-re-kā'tā; Sw. HENRIETTA, hĕn-re-et'tā.

HECTOR, (a "defender;") Fr. HECTOR, ĕk'tor'; Gr. Ἕκτωρ, *(Hektōr;)* It. ETTORE, ĕt-to'rà; Lat. HEC'TOR, (genitive, HEC'TORIS.)

HEINRICH. See HENRY.

HEL'EN or HELENA, hĕl'e-nạ, ("brightness;") Danish, HELENA, hẹh-lā'nā; Dutch, HELENA, hẹh-lā'nā; Fr. HÉLÈNE, ā'lạn'; Ger. HELENE, hẹh-lā'nẹh; Gr. Ἑλένη, *(Helenē;)* It. ELENA, ā-lā'nâ; Lat. HEL'ENA; Sp. ELENA, ā-lā'nā.

HENDRIK. See HENRY.

HENRI. See HENRY.

HENRICUS. See HENRY.

HENRIETTA. See HARRIET.

HEN'RY, ("rich lord;") Danish, HENDRIK, hĕn'drĭk; Dutch, HENDRIK, hĕn'drik; Fr. HENRI, *h*ôN're'; Ger. HEINRICH, hĪn'rĭk; It. ENRICO, ĕn-ree'ko, or ERRICO, ĕr-ree'ko; Lat. HENRI'CUS; Port. HENRIQUE, ĕn-ree'kà; Sp. ENRIQUE, ĕn-ree'kà; Sw. HEN'RIK.

HERBERT, hẹr'bẹrt, ("bright lord;") Lat. HERBER'TUS; Sw. HERBERT, hĕr'bĕrt.

HERCULES, hẹr'ku-lēz, (the "glory of Hera;") Fr. HERCULE, ĕr'kül'; Ger. HERCULES, hĕr'koo-lēs; Gr. Ἡρακλῆς, *(Hēraklēs;)* It. ERCOLE, ĕr'ko-là; Lat. HER'CULES, (genitive, HER'CULIS.)

HERMAN, hẹr'mạn, (the "leader of an army;") Danish, HERMANN, hĕr'măn; Dutch, HERMAN, hĕr'măn; Fr. ARMAND or ARMANT, ăr'môN'; Ger. HERMANN, hĕr'măn; Lat. HERMAN'NUS or HARMAN'NUS; Sw. HERMAN, hĕr'măn.

HERMOGENES, hẹr-moj'e-nēz, ("descended from Hermes;") Fr. HERMOGÈNE, ĕr'mo'zhạn'; Gr. Ἑρμογένης, *(Hermogenēs;)* Lat. HERMOG'ENES, (genitive, HERMOG'ENIS.)

HEROLD. See HAROLD.

HESTER. See ESTHER.

HEZEKIAH, hez-e-kī'ạ, ("cleaving to the Lord;") Dutch, HISKIA, his-kee'â; Fr. ÉZÉCHIAS, à'zà'she'ăs'; Heb. חִזְקִיָּהוּ or חִזְקִיָּה; Lat. HEZEKI'AS.

HIEROM. See JEROME.

HIERONYMUS. See JEROME.

HILARY, hil'ạ-re, ("merry," "cheerful;") Danish, HILARIUS, he-lā're-ûs; Dutch, HILARIUS, he-lā're-ŭs; Fr. HILAIRE, e'lâr'; It. ILARIO, e-lā're-o; Lat. HILA'RIUS; Sw. HILARIUS, he-lā're-ûs.

HIOB. See JOB.

HISKIA. See HEZEKIAH.

HOMFROI. See HUMPHREY.

HOR'ACE or HORATIO, ho-rā'she-o, ("worthy to be beheld"?) Danish, HORATS, ho-răts'; Dutch, HORATIUS, ho-rā'se-ŭs; Fr. HORACE, o'răss'; Ger. HORAZ, ho-răts', It. ORAZIO, o-rât'se-o; Lat. HORA'TIUS; Port. HORACIO, o-rā'se-o; Sp. HORACIO, o-rā'*the*-o.

HORATIO. See HORACE.

HORATIUS. See HORACE.

HORATS or HORAZ. See HORACE.

HU'BERT, ("bright in mind"?) Danish, HUBERTUS, hoo-bĕr'tûs; Dutch, HUBERTUS, hü-bĕr'tŭs; Fr. HUBERT, *h*ü'bair'; Lat. HUBER'TUS; Sw. HUBERTUS, hoo-bĕr'tûs.

HUGH; Danish, HUGO, hoo'go; Dutch, HUGO, hü'go; Fr. HUGUES, hüg; It. UGO, oo'go; Lat. HU'GO, (genitive, HUGO'NIS;) Sw. HUGO, hoo'go.

HUM'PHREY, ("support of peace"?) Dutch, HUMFRIED, hŭm'frēet; Fr. HOMFROI, *h*ôN'frwà'; It OMFREDO, om-frā'do; Lat. HUMPHRE'DUS or ONU'PHRIUS; Sw. HUMFRID, hŏŏm'frĭd.

IBRÂHEEM. See ABRAHAM.

IGNA'TIUS, (ig-nā'she-ụs;) Dutch, IGNATIUS, ig-nā'se-ŭs; Fr. IGNACE, ẽn'yăss'; Ger. IGNAZ, ig-năts', or IGNATIUS, ig-nât'se-ûs; Gr. Ἰγνάτιος, *(Ignatios;)* It. IGNACIO, ẽn-yā'cho; Lat. IGNA'TIUS; Sp. IGNACIO, ẽg-nā'*the*-o, or IÑIGO, ẽn-yee'go.

ILARIO. See HILARY.

IÑIGO. See IGNATIUS.

IN'NO-CENT; Dutch, INNOCENTIUS, in-no-sĕn'se-ŭs; Fr. INNOCENT, e'no'sôN'; Ger. INNOCENZ, in-not-sĕnts', or INNOCENTIUS, in-not-sĕnt'se-ûs; It. INNOCENTE, ẽn-no-chĕn'tà; Lat. INNOCEN'TIUS, (in-no-sen'she-ụs;) Sp. INOCENCIO, e-no-*th*ĕn'*the*-o.

I-RE'NE, ("peace;") Fr. IRÈNE, e'rạn'; Ger. IRENE, e-rā'nẹh; Gr. Εἰρήνη, *(Eirēnē;)* It. IRENEA, e-rà-nā'â.

ISAAC, ī'zạk, ("laughter;") Arabic, ISHÂK, is-hăk'; Danish, ISAK, ee'sāk; Dutch, IZAAK, ee'zāk; Fr. ISAAC, e'zā'āk'; Ger. ISAAK, ee'zāk; Heb. יִצְחָק or יִשְׂחָק; Hungarian, IZSÁK, ee'sāk; It. ISACCO, e-sāk'ko; Lat. ISA'ACUS; Polish, IZAAK, ee'zāk; Sw. ISAK, ee'sāk.

ISABEL, iz'ạ-bel, or ISABELLA, iz-ạ-bel'lạ, (originally the same as ELIZABETH, which see;) Dutch, ISABELLE, e-sā-bel'lẹh; Fr. ISABELLE, e'zā'bĕl'; Ger. ISABELLE, e-zā-bel'lẹh; It. ISABELLA, e-sâ-bel'lâ; Lat. ISABEL'LA; Sp. ISABEL, e-sā-bĕl'; Sw. ISABELLA, e-sā-bel'lâ.

ISACCO. See ISAAC.

ISAIAH, ī-zā'yạ or ī-zā'e-yạ; Danish, ESAIAS, ā-sī'ăs; Dutch, JEZAJAS, yà-zā'yăs; Fr. ISAÏE, e'zā'e'; Ger. ESAIAS, ā-zā'e-ăs, or ā-zī'ăs; Heb. יְשַׁעְיָהוּ; It. ISAIA, e-sī'ā; Lat. ESAI'AS; Port. ISAIAS e-sā-ee'ăs; Sp. ISAIAS, e-sā-ee'ăs.

ISAK. See ISAAC.

ISHÂK. See ISAAC.

ISH'MA-EL, ("God hath heard;") Arabic, ISMAEEL

or ISMAÎL, is'mā-eel'; Fr. ISMAËL, ès'mā'ĕl'; Heb. ישמעאל; It. ISMAELE, ès-mā-ā'lā; Lat. ISH'MAEL.

ISIDORE, iz'e-dōr; Dutch, ISIDORUS, e-se-do'rŭs; Fr. ISIDORE, e'ze'dor'; Gr. Ἰσίδωρος, *(Isodōras;)* It. ISIDORO, e-se-do'ro; Lat. ISIDO'RUS.

ISMAËL, ISMAELE, or ISMAÎL. See ISHMAEL.

ISRAEL, iz'rā-el, ("prevailing with God;") Fr. ISRAËL, ès'rā-ĕl'; Ger. ISRAEL, is'rā-āl'; Heb. ישראל; Lat. IS'RAEL, (genitive, ISRAE'LIS.)

ISTVÁN. See STEPHEN.

IVAN. See JOHN.

IZAAK, IZAK, or IZSÁK. See ISAAC.

JABREEL. See GABRIEL.

JACOB, jā'kŏb, (a "supplanter;") Arabic, YAKOOB or YAKÛB, yā'kōōb'; Danish, JAKOB, yā'kob; Dutch, JACOB or JAKOB, yā'kob; Fr. JACOB, zhā'kob'; Ger. JAKOB, yā'kop; Heb. יעלב; Hungarian, JÁKÓB, yā'kōb; It. JACOB, yā'kob, or JACOPO, yā'ko-po; Lat. JACO'BUS or JA'COB; Polish, JAKOB, yā'kob; Sw. JAKOB, yā'kob.

JACQUELINE, jak'kẹh-leen', (the feminine of JAMES;) Fr. JACQUELINE, zhăk'kẹh-lĕn'; Ger. JAKOBINE, yā-ko-bee'nẹh; It. GIACOMINA, jā-ko-mee'nā, or GIACOBBA, jā-kob'bā.

JAMES, jāmz, (in its origin the same as JACOB;) Danish, JAKOB, yā'kob; Dutch, JACOBUS, yā-ko'bŭs; Fr. JACQUES, zhăk; Ger. JAKOB, yā'kop; Hungarian, JAKAB, yŏk'ŏb; It. GIACOMO, jā'ko-mo; Lat. JACO'BUS; Polish, JAKUB, yā'koob; Port. DIOGO, de-o'go, or JACOBO, zhā-ko'bo; Russ. YAKOF, yā'kof; Sp. JAIME, hī'mā, (Saint James is called Santiago, sân-te-ā'go;) Sw. JAKOB, yā'kob.

JAN. See JOHN.

JANE and JOAN, or JOANNA, jo-an'nạ, (the feminine of JOHN;) Danish, JOHANNE, yo-hăn'nẹh; Dutch, HANNA, hăn'nā; Fr. JEANNE, zhăn; Ger. JOHANNA, yo-hăn'nā; It. GIOVANNA, jo-vän'nā; Lat. JA'NA or JO-HAN'NA; Sp. JUAÑA, hoo-ăn'yā; Sw. JOHANNA, yo-hăn'nā.

JÁNOS. See JOHN.

JAS'PER, ("treasure-master"?) Danish, JESPER, yĕs'pẹr; Dutch, JASPER, yās'pẹr, or KASPER, kās'pẹr; Fr. GASPARD, gās'păr'; Ger. CASPAR or KASPAR, kās'pār; It. GASPARO, gās'pā-ro; Lat. GAS'PAR, (genitive, GAS'PARIS;) Port. GASPAR, gās-păr'; Sp. GASPAR, gās-pār'; Sw. KASPER, kās'pẹr.

JEAN. See JOHN.

JEANNE. See JANE.

JEANNETTE. See JENET.

JEFFREY or JEFFERY. See GEOFFREY.

JEN'ET, (the diminutive of JANE;) Fr. JEANNETTE, zhă'nĕt'; It. GIOVANNETTA, jo-vän-net'tā; Lat. JOANET'TA.

JEPH'THAH, (a "discoverer;") Fr. JEPHTÉ, zhĕf'tā'; Heb. יפתח; Lat. JEPH'THA.

JEREMIAH, jĕr-e-mī'ạ, or JEREMY, jĕr'e-me; Danish, JEREMIAS, yā-rẹh-mee'ăs; Dutch, JEREMIAS, yā-rẹh-mee'ās; Fr. JÉRÉMIE, zhā'rā'me'; Ger. JEREMIAS, yā-rẹh-mee'ās; Heb. ירמיה; It. GEREMIA, jā-rā-mee'ā; Lat. JEREMI'AS; Sw. JEREMIAS, yā-rẹh-mee'ās.

JEROME, jĕr'ọm or je-rōm', or HIEROM, hee'er-om, ("sacred name;") Danish, JERONYMUS, yā-ro'ne-mŭs; Dutch, HIERONYMUS, he-ẹh-ro'ne-mŭs; Fr. JÉRÔME, zhā'rōm'; Ger. HIERONYMUS, he-ẹh-ro'ne-mus; It. GERONIMO, jā-ron'e-mo, or GIROLAMO, je-rol'ā-mo; Lat. HIERON'YMUS; Port. HIERONIMO, e-ā-ro'ne-mo; Sp. GERONIMO, hā-ro'ne-mo; Sw. HIERONYMUS, he-ẹh-ro'ne-mŭs.

JESPER. See JASPER.

JEZAJAS. See ISAIAH.

JOAN, (the same in its origin as JANE, which see.)

JOANETTA. See JENET.

JOANNA. See JANE.

JOANNES. See JOHN.

JOÃO. See JOHN.

JOB, jōb, ("sorrowing;") Arabic, AIYOOB or AYYÛB, ī'yōōb'; Fr. JOB, zhob; Ger. HIOB, hee'op; Gr. Ἰώβ, *(Iōb;)* Heb. איוב; It. GIOBBE, job'bā or jòb'bā; Lat. JOB (genitive, JO'BIS) or JO'BUS; Sw. JOB, yob.

JO'EL, ("acquiescing;") Fr. JOËL, zho'ĕl'; Heb. יואל; Lat. JO'EL, (genitive, JOE'LIS.)

JOHANNA. See JANE.

JOHN, (the "grace of the Lord;") Danish, JOHANN, yo'hăn, or HANS, hăns; Dutch, JAN, yān; Fr. JEAN, zhŏn; Ger. JOHANN, yo'hăn, (familiarly HANS, hănss, a contraction of JOHANNES;) Gr. Ἰωάννης, *(Iōannēs;)* Heb. יוחנה; Hungarian, JÁNOS, yā'nosh; It. GIOVANNI, jo-vän'nee; Lat. JOAN'NES or JOHAN'NES; Polish, JAN, yān; Port. JOÃO, zho-ŏwn'; Russ. IVAN, ė-vän'; Sp. JUAN, hoo-ăn'; Sw. JOHAN, yo'hăn, or HANS, hăns.

JO'NAH or JO'NAS, (a "dove;") Fr. JONAS, zho'nâs'; Ger. JONAS, yo'nās; Heb. יונה; Lat. JO'NAS.

JONATHAN, jon'ạ-thạn, (the "gift of the Lord;") Fr. JONATHAN, zho'nā'tŏn'; Heb. יהונתן; Lat. JON'ATHAN, (genitive in -IS.)

JOOST. See JOSCELIN.

JORGE. See GEORGE.

JOS'CE-LIN or JOC'E-LIN, ("just;") Dutch, JOOST yōst; Lat. JOSCELI'NUS.

JOSEPH, jo'zef, ("addition;") Fr. JOSEPH, zho'zĕf'; Ger. JOSEPH, yo'zĕf; Heb. יוסף; Hungarian, JOZSEF, yo'sĕf; It. GIUSEPPE, joo-sep'pā; Lat. JOSE'PHUS or JO'SEPH; Polish, JOZEF, yo'zĕf; Port. JOZÉ, zho-zā'; Sp. JOSÉ, ho-sā'.

JOSEPHINE,* jo'zeh-feen', (the feminine of JOSEPH;) Fr. JOSÈPHE, zho'zĕf', or JOSÉPHINE, zho'zā'fēn'; Ger. JOSEPHE, yo'zĕf-ẹh, or JOSEPHINE, yo-zẹh-fee'nẹh; It. GIUSEPPA, joo-sep'pā, or GIUSEPPINA, joo-sĕp-pee'nā; Lat. JOSE'PHA.

JOSHUA, josh'u-ạ, (a "saviour;") Dutch, JOSUA, yo'sü-ā; Fr. JOSUÉ, zho'zü'ā'; Ger. JOSUA, yo'zoo-ā; Heb. יהושע; It. GIOSUÈ, jo-šoo-ā'; Lat. JOS'UA; Sw. JOSUA yo'soo-ā.

JO-SI'AH (jo-sī'ạ) or JO-SI'AS; Danish, JOSIAS, yo-šee'ăs; Dutch, JOZIAS, yo-zee'ās; Fr. JOSIAS, zho'ze'ās'; Heb. אשיהו; It. GIOSIADE, jo-šee'ā-dā; Lat. JOSI'AS.

JOSUÀ. See JOSHUA.

JOZÉ. See JOSEPH.

JOZSEF. See JOSEPH.

* JOSEPHINE (or JOSÉPHINE) and GIUSEPPINA are, strictly speaking, diminutives from JOSÈPHE (or JOSEPHA) and GIUSEPPA.

JUAN. See JOHN.

JUAÑA. See JANE.

JU'DAH, JU'DAS, JUDE, jūd, ("confession;") Fr. JUDA, zhü'dȧ' or JUDE, zhüd; Ger. JUDAS, yoo'dȧs; Heb. יְהוּדָה; Hungarian, JUDA, yoo'dȧ; It. GIUDA, joo'dȧ; Lat. JU'DAS; Polish, JUDAS, yoo'dȧs; Sw. JUDAS, yoo'dȧs.

JU'DITH, ("praising;") Heb. יְהוּדִית; It. GIUDITTA, joo-dĕt'tȧ; Lat. JUDI'THA.

JULIA, ju'le-ạ, (the feminine of JULIUS;) Dutch, JULIA, yü'le-ȧ; Fr. JULIE, zhü'le'; Ger. JULIE, yoo'le-ęh; It. GIULIA, joo'le-ȧ; Lat. JU'LIA; Sp. JULIA, hoo'le-ȧ; Sw. JULIA, yoo'le-ȧ.

JULIAN, ju'le-ạn, ("related to Julius;") Dutch, JULIANUS, yü-le-ȧ'nŭs; Fr. JULIEN, zhü'le-ĕn'; Ger. JULIAN, yoo'le-ȧn; It. GIULIANO, joo-le-ȧ'no; Lat. JULIA'NUS; Port. JULIÃO, zhoo-le-ŏwn'; Sp. JULIAN, hoo-le-ȧn', or JULIANO, hoo-le-ȧ'no; Sw. JULIAN, yoo'le-ȧn.

JULIANA, ju-le-ȧn'ạ, (the feminine of JULIAN;) Dutch, JULIANA, yü-le-ȧ'nȧ; Fr. JULIENNE, zhü'le-ĕn'; Ger. JULIANE, yoo-le-ȧ'nęh; It. GIULIANA, joo-le-ȧ'nȧ; Lat. JULIA'NA; Port. JULIANA, zhoo-le-ȧ'nȧ; Sp. JULIANA, hoo-le-ȧ'nȧ; Sw. JULIANA, yoo-le-ȧ'nȧ.

JULIANO. See JULIAN.

JULIE. See JULIA.

JULIEN. See JULIAN.

JULIENNE. See JULIA.

JULIUS, ju'le-us, ("sprung from Iulus;") Dutch, JULIUS, yü'le-ŭs; Fr. JULES, zhül; Ger. JULIUS, yoo'le-ŭs; It. GIULIO, joo'le-o; Lat. JU'LIUS; Port. JULIO, zhoo'le-o; Sp. JULIO, hoo'le-o.

KARL or KARÉL. See CHARLES.

KASPAR. See JASPER.

KATHARINE or KATARINA. See CATHERINE.

KLAAS. See NICHOLAS.

KLARA. See CLARA.

KLAUDIA. See CLAUDIA.

KLAUDIUS. See CLAUDIUS.

KOENRAAD. See CONRAD.

KONRAD. See CONRAD.

KONSTANTIJN. See CONSTANTINE.

KORNELIS. See CORNELIUS.

KRISPIN or KRISPIJN. See CRISPIN.

KRISTOFER. See CHRISTOPHER.

LÆTITIA. See LETTICE.

LAM'BERT, ("brightness or glory of the country"?) Dutch, LAMBERT, lȧm'bĕrt, or LAMBERTUS, lȧm-bĕr'tŭs; Fr. LAMBERT, lŏN'bair'; Ger. LAMBERT, lȧm'bĕrt; Lat. LAMBER'TUS.

LAN'CE-LOT, (a "little lance;") Fr. LANCELOT, lŏNss'lo'; Lat. LANCELOT'TUS.

LAURA, law'rạ, ("laurel;") Fr. LAURE, lōR; Ger. LAURA, lŏw'rȧ; It. LAURA, lŏw'rȧ.

LAU'RENCE, ("crowned with laurel;") Danish, LORENZ, lo'rĕnts; Dutch, LAURENS, lŏw'rĕns; Fr. LAURENT, lō'rŏN'; Ger. LAURENZ, lŏw'rĕnts, LORENZ, lo'rĕnts, and LAURENTIUS, lŏw-rĕnt'se-ŭs; It. LORENZO, lo-rĕn'zo; Lat. LAUREN'TIUS; Sp. LORENZO, lo-rĕn'*tho*; Sw. LARS, lars.

LAZARUS, laz'ạ-rus, ("destitute of help;") Fr. LAZARE, lȧ'zȧr'; Gr. Λάζαρος, *(Lazaros;)* It. LAZZARO, lȧt'sȧ-ro; Lat. LAZ'ARUS.

LE'O or LE'ON, (a "lion;") Fr. LÉON, lȧ'ŏN'; It. LEONE, lȧ-o'nȧ; Lat. LE'O, (genitive, LEO'NIS.)

LEOLINUS. See LEWELLIN.

LEONARD, lĕn'ạrd, ("strong as a lion;") Dutch, LEONARD, lā'o-nart'; Fr. LÉONARD, lȧ'o'nȧR'; Ger. LEONHARD, lā'on-hart'; It. LEONARDO, lȧ-o-nar'do, or LIONARDO, le-o-nar'do; Lat. LEONAR'DUS.

LEONELLUS. See LIONEL.

LEONORA. See ELEANOR.

LE'O-POLD, ("bold for the people," and, hence, "defending the people;") Fr. LÉOPOLD, lȧ'o'pold'; Ger. LEOPOLD, lā'o-polt'; It. LEOPOLDO, lȧ-o-pol'do; Lat. LEOPOL'DUS.

LETTICE, let'tiss, or LETITIA, le-tish'e-ạ, ("joy;") Danish, LÆTITIA, lȧ-tee'te-ȧ; Dutch, LAETITIA, lȧ-tee'se-ȧ, (almost lȧ-tee'she-ȧ;) Old Fr. LÉTICE, lȧ'tèss'; Lat. LÆTIT'IA, (le-tish'e-ạ.)

LE-WEL'LIN, ("like a lion;") Lat. LEOLI'NUS.

LEWIS, lu'iss, or LOUIS, loo'is, (the "fortress or defence of the people;") Dutch, LODEWIJK, lo'dęh-wīk'; Fr. LOUIS, loo'e'; Ger. LUDWIG, lood'wig; It. LUIGI, loo-ee'jee, or LODOVICO, lo-do-vee'ko, or LUDOVICO, loo-do-vee'ko; Lat. LUDOVI'CUS; Sp. LUIS, loo-ès'; Sw. LUDWIG, lood'vig.

LIDIA. See LYDIA.

LIONARDO. See LEONARD.

LIONEL, (a "little lion;") Lat. LEONEL'LUS.

LIVIA, liv'e-ạ; Fr. LIVIE, le've'; It. LIVIA, lee've-ȧ; Lat. LIV'IA.

LODEWIJK. See LEWIS.

LODOVICO or LODOVIC. See LEWIS.

LORENZ or LORENZO. See LAURENCE.

LOUIS. See LEWIS.

LOUISA, loo-ee'zạ, (the feminine of LEWIS or LOUIS;) Fr. LOUISE, loo'ez'; Ger. LUISE, loo-ee'zęh; It. LUIGIA, loo-ee'jȧ; Lat. LUI'SA; Sp. LUISA, loo-ee'sȧ; Sw. LUDOVIKA, loo-do-vee'kȧ.

LUC or LUCA. See LUKE.

LU'CAN; Fr. LUCAIN, lü'kȧN'; Lat. LUCA'NUS.

LUCAS. See LUKE.

LUCE. See LUCIUS.

LUCIAN, lu'she-ạn; Fr. LUCIEN, lü'se-ȧN'; It. LUCIANO, loo-chȧ'no; Lat. LUCIA'NUS.

LUCIE. See LUCY.

LUCIUS, lu'she-us, ("shining;") Fr. LUCE, luss, or LUCIUS, lü'se-üs'; Ger. LUCIUS, loot'se-ŭs; It. LUCIO, loo'cho; Lat. LU'CIUS.

LUCRETIA, lu-kree'she-ạ, or LU'CRECE; Fr. LUCRÈCE, lü'krȧs'; Ger. LUCRETIA, loo-krāt'se-ȧ; It. LUCREZIA, loo-krĕt'se-ȧ; Lat. LUCRE'TIA; Sp. LUCRECIA, loo-krā'*the*-ȧ.

LUCY or LUCIE, lu'se, (the feminine of LUCIUS;) Dutch, LUCIE, lü'se-ęh; Fr. LUCIE, lü'se'; Ger. LUCIE, loot'se-ęh; It. LUCIA, loo-chee'ȧ; Lat. LU'CIA; Sp. LUCIA, loo-*thee*'ȧ.

LUDOVIKA. See LUCIA.

LUDOVICO or LUDOVICUS. See LEWIS.

LUDWIG. See LEWIS.

LUIGI. See LEWIS.

LUIGIA. See LOUISA.

LUISA. See LOUISA.

LUISE. See LOUISA.

LUKE, (a "light"?) Danish, LUCAS, loo'kăs; Dutch, LUCAS, lü'kâs; Fr. LUC, lük; Ger. LUCAS, loo'kâs; Hungarian, LUCÁTS, loo'kătch; It. LUCA, loo'kă; Lat. LU'CAS; Sw. LU'CAS.

LYDIA, lid'e-ạ; Danish, LYDIA, lee'de-ă; Dutch, LYDIA, lee'de-â; Fr. LYDIE, le'de'; Gr. Λυδία, *(Ludia;)* It. LIDIA, lee'de-â; Lat. LYD'IA.

MĀ'BEL, (a corruption of the French *aimable*, (originally *amabel*,) "lovely;") Lat. MABIL'IA or AMAB'ILIS.

MAGDALEN, mag'dạ-len, or MAGDALENE, ("of Magdala," a place in Palestine;) Dutch, MAGDALENA, mâg-dâ-lā'nâ; Fr. MADELEINE or MADELÈNE, mâd'lạn'; Ger. MAGDALENA, mâg-dâ-lā'nâ; It. MADDALENA, mâd-dâ-lā'nâ, or MADALENA, mâ-dâ-lā'nâ; Lat. MAGDALE'NA; Sp. MAGDALENA, mâg-dâ-lī'nâ.

MARC. See MARK.

MAR-CEL'LUS; Fr. MARCELLUS, mar'sẹ'lüs'; It. MARCELLO, mar-chel'lo; Lat. MARCEL'LUS.

MARCUS. See MARK.

MARGARET, mar'gạ-ret, (a "pearl;") Dutch, MARGARETHA, mar-gâ-rā'tâ, or mar-hâ-rā'tâ; Fr. MARGUERITE, măr'grĕt'; Ger. MARGARETHE, mar-gâ-rā'tẹh; Gr. Μαργαρίτης, *(Margarităs;)* It. MARGARITA, mar-gâ-ree'ta; Lat. MARGARI'TA or MARGARE'TA.

MARIA. See MARY.

MARIE. See MARY.

MARK, (a "hammer"?) Danish, MARCUS, mar'kûs; Dutch, MARCUS, mar'kŭs; Fr. MARC, mărk; Ger. MARCUS, mar'kûs; Gr. Μάρκος, *(Markos;)* Hungarian, MÁRK, mark; It. MARCO, mar'ko; Lat. MAR'CUS; Sp. MARCOS, mar'kos; Sw. MARKUS, mar'kûs.

MARTHA, mar'thạ, ("bitterness"?) Dutch, MARTHA, mar'tâ; Fr. MARTHE, mărt; Ger. MARTHA, mar'tâ; Gr. Μάρθα, *(Martha;)* It. MARTA, mar'tâ; Lat. MAR'THA; Sp. MARTA, mar'tâ; Sw. MARTHA, mar'tâ.

MAR'TIN, ("martial;") Dutch, MARTINUS, mar-tee'nŭs; Fr. MARTIN, măr'tăn'; Ger. MARTIN, mar'tin; It. MARTINO, mar-tee'no; Lat. MARTI'NUS; Sp. MARTIN, mar-tēn'; Sw. MARTIN, mar-teen'.

MARTINEZ, (Sp.,) mar-tee'nĕth, (the "son of Martin.")

MARY, mā're, ("bitter;") Danish, MARIE, mā-ree'ẹh; Dutch, MARIA, mâ-ree'a; Fr. MARIE, mā're'; Ger. MARIA, mâ-ree'â, or MARIE, mā-ree'ẹh; Gr. Μαρία, *(Maria;)* Hungarian, MÁRIA, mâ're-â; It. MARIA, mâ-ree'â; Lat. MARI'A; Polish, MARYA, mār'yă; Port. MARIA, mâ-ree'ă; Sp. MARIA, mâ-ree'â; Sw. MARIA, mâ-ree'â.

MASSIMILIANO. See MAXIMILIAN.

MASSIMINO. See MAXIMIN.

MASSIMO. See MAXIMUS.

MATEO. See MATTHEW.

MATHIEU. See MATTHEW.

MATHUSALEM. See METHUSELAH.

MATIAS. See MATHIAS.

MATILDA, mạ-til'dạ, or MAUD; Danish, MATHILDE, mâ-til'dẹh; Dutch, MATHILDA, mâ-til'dâ; Fr. MATHILDE, mā'tèld'; It. MATILDA, mâ-tèl'dâ; Lat. MATHIL'DA; Sp. MATILDE, mâ-tèl'dà; Sw. MATILDA, mâ-til'dâ.

MATTHEW, *math'*ū, (a "gift" or "present"?) Danish, MATTHÆUS, mât-tā'ûs; Dutch, MATTHEUS, mât-tā'ŭs; Fr. MATHIEU, mā'te-uh'; Gr. Ματθαῖος, *(Matthaios;)* Hungarian, MÁTÉ, mā'tà; It. MATTEO, mât-tā'o; Lat. MATTHÆ'US; Polish, MATEUSZ, mā'te-oosh; Sp. MATEO, mâ-tā'o; Sw. MATTHÄUS, mât-tā'ûs.

MATTHIAS, mạ-thī'ạs, (originally the same as MATTHEW;) Dutch, MATTHIJS, mât-tīs'; Fr. MATTHIAS, mā'te'âs'; Ger. MATHIAS, mâ-tee'âs; It. MATTIA, mât-tee'â; Lat. MATTHI'AS; Sp. MATIAS, mâ-tee'âs.

MAUD. See MATILDA.

MAURICE, maw'riss; Danish, MORITZ, mo'rits; Dutch, MAURITS, mŏw'rits, or MAURITIUS, mŏw-ree'se-ŭs, (almost mŏw-ree'she-ŭs;) Fr. MAURICE, mō'rèss'; Ger. MORITZ, mo'rits; It. MAURIZIO, mŏw-rēt'se-o, or MAURISIO, mŏw-ree'se-o; Lat. MAURIT'IUS or MAURIC'IUS, (maw-rish'e-us;) Sp. MAURICIO, mŏw-ree'*thе*-o; Sw. MORITZ, mo'rits.

MAXIMILIAN, mâk-se-mĭl'e-ạn; Dutch, MAXIMILIANUS, mâk-se-me-le-â'nŭs; Fr. MAXIMILIEN, mâk'se-me'le'ăn'; Ger. MAXIMILIAN, mâk-se-mee'le-ân;* It. MASSIMILIANO, mâs-se-me-le-â'no; Lat. MAXIMILIA'NUS; Sp. MAXIMILIANO, mâk-se-me-le-â'no; Sw. MAXIMILIAN, mâk-se-mĭl'e-ân.

MAXIMIN, mâk'se-min; Fr. MAXIMIN, mâk'se'măn'; It. MASSIMINO, mâs-se-mee'no; Lat. MAXIMI'NUS.

MAXIMUS, mak'se-mus, ("greatest;") Fr. MAXIME, mâk'sèm'; It. MASSIMO, mâs'se-mo; Lat. MAX'IMUS; Sp. MAXIMO, mâk'se-mo.

ME-THU'SE-LAH, ("driving away death"?) Fr. MATHUSALEM, mā-tü'zā'lĕm'; Lat. METHU'SELA; Heb. מתושלח.

MICHAEL, mī'kâ-ĕl, ("who is like God;") Fr. MICHEL, me'shĕl'; Ger. MICHAEL, mĭk'â-ĕl, (almost mĭh'â-ĕl;) Heb. מיכאל; Hungarian, MIHÁLY, mee'hăĭ; It. MICHELE, me-kā'là; Lat. MI'CHAEL, (genitive, MICHAE'LIS;) Polish, MICHAL, mee'kăl; Port. MIGUEL, me-ğĕl'; Russ. MIKHAIL, me-kâ-ĕl', (almost me-hâ-ĕl',) or me-kâ'ĕl; Sp. MIGUEL, me-ğĕl'.

MIKLOS. See NICHOLAS.

MIL'DRED, ("speaking mildly;") Lat. MILDRE'DA.

MOÏSE. See MOSES.

MOOSA. See MOSES.

MORITZ. See MAURICE.

MOSES, mo'zĕz or mo'zĭz, ("drawn out;") Arabic, MOOSA or MÛSA, moo'sâ; Dutch, MOZES, mo'zĕs; Fr. MOÏSE, mo'èz'; Heb. משה; Gr. Μωσῆς, *(Mōsēs;)* Hungarian, MÓZES, mo'zesh; It. MOISÈ, mo-e-sa'; Lat. MO'SES, (genitive, MO'SIS;) Polish, MOYŹESZ, moi'zhĕsh; Sp. MOYSES, mo-e-sĕs'; Sw. MOSES, mo'sĕs.

NAR-ÇIS'SUS, (a "daffodil;") Fr. NARCISSE, năr'sèss' It. NARCISSO, năr-chès'so; Lat. NARCIS'SUS.

* Generally abbreviated, except in formal discourse, as MAX, (măks.)

NATALIS. See NOEL.

NATANAEL. See NATHANAEL.

NATHAN, nā′thạn, (a "gift;") Fr. NATHAN, nȧ′tôN′; Ger. NATHAN, nȧ′tȧn; Heb. נָתָן; Lat. NA′THAN; Sp. NATAN, nā-tän′.

NATHANAEL or NATHANIEL, nạ-thān′yęl, (the "gift of God;") Dutch, NATHANIEL, nā-tā′ne-ĕl; Fr. NATHANIEL, nȧ′tȧ′ne-ĕl′; Ger. NATHANIEL, nā-tā′ne-ĕl; Lat. NATHAN′AEL, (genitive, NATHANAE′LIS;) Sp. NATANAEL, nā-tā-nā-ĕl′.

NEHEMIAH, ne-he-mī′ạ, (the "rest of the Lord;") Danish, NEHEMIAS, nā-hęh-mee′ȧs; Dutch, NEHEMIA, nā-hęh-mee′ȧ; Fr. NÉHÉMIE, nā′ā′me′; Ger. NEHEMIAS, nā-hęh-mee′ȧs; Heb. נְחֶמְיָה; It. NEEMIA, nā-ā-mee′ȧ; Lat. NEHEMI′AS; Sp. NEHEMIAS, nā-ā-mee′ȧs.

NICHOLAS, nĭk′o-las, (the "people's victory;") Dutch, NICOLAAS, nee′ko-lȧs′, (more frequently KLAAS, klȧs;) Fr. NICOLAS, ne′ko′lȧ′; Ger. NICOLAUS, nee′ko-lŏwss′; Gr. *Νικόλαος, (Nikolaos;)* Hungarian, MIKLOS, mee′klosh; It. NICCOLÒ or NICOLÒ, nēk-ko-lo′; Lat. NICOLA′US; Port. NICOLAO, ne-ko-lȧ′o; Russ. NIKOLAI, ne-ko-lȧ′e, or NIKOLAS, ne-ko-lȧs′; Sp. NICOLAS, ne-ko-lȧs′; Sw. NILS, nĭls.

NIC-O-DE′MUS, ("victory of the people" or the "conqueror of the people;") Fr. NICODÈME, ne′ko′dȧm′; Gr. *Νικόδημος, (Nikodēmos;)* Lat. NICODE′MUS.

NICOLAS. See NICHOLAS.

NILS. See NICHOLAS.

NO′AH, (no′ạ;) Arabic, NOOH or NÛH, nōōH; Dutch, NOACH, no′ȧH or no′ȧK; Fr. NOÉ, no′ȧ′; Ger. NOAH, no′ȧ; Gr. *Νῶε, (Nōe;)* Heb. נֹחַ; Sw. NOA, no′ȧ.

NO′EL, ("Christmas;"*) Fr. NOËL, no′ĕl′; Lat. NATA′LIS or NOË′LIUS.

NOOH. See NOAH.

NORMAN, nor′mạn, ("born in Normandy" or "of Norman extraction;") Lat. NORMAN′NUS.

NOUH or NÛH. See NOAH.

OBADIAH, ob-ạ-dī′ạ, (the "servant of the Lord;") Heb. עֹבַדְיָה; Lat. OBADI′AS.

OCTAVE. See OCTAVIUS.

OCTAVIA, ok-tā′ve-ạ; Fr. OCTAVIE, ok′tȧ′ve′; It. OTTAVIA, ot-tȧ′ve-ȧ; Lat. OCTA′VIA.

OCTAVIUS, ok-tā′ve-us; Fr. OCTAVE, ok′tȧv′; It. OTTAVIO, ot-tȧ′ve-o; Lat. OCTA′VIUS; Sp. OCTAVIO, ok-tȧ′ve-o.

ODUSSEUS or ODYSSEUS. See ULYSSES.

OLIVER, ol′e-vęr, ("an olive," or "bearing the olive;") Dutch, OLIVIER, o-le-veer′;† Fr. OLIVIER, o′le′ve-ȧ′; It. OLIVIERE, o-le-ve-ȧ′rȧ, or ULIVIERE, oo-le-ve-ȧ′rȧ; Lat. OLIVA′RUS or OLIVA′RIUS; Sp. OLIVERIO, o-le-vȧ′re-o; Sw. OLIVIER, o-le-veer′.

OLIVIA, o-lĭv′e-ạ, (the feminine of OLIVER;) Danish, OLIVIA, o-lee′ve-ȧ; Dutch, OLIVIA, o-lee′ve-ȧ; Fr. OLIVIE, o′le′ve′; Ger. OLIVIA, o-lee′ve-ȧ; Sw. OLIVIA, o-lĭv′e-ȧ.

OLIVIER. See OLIVER.

OLYMPIA, o-lĭm′pe-ạ, or OLYMPIAS, o-lĭm′pe-ȧs, ("belonging to Olympus," "divine;") Fr. OLYMPE, o′lȧmp′; Gr. *Ὀλυμπιάς, (Olumpias;)* Lat. OLYM′PIAS or OLYM′PIA.

OMFREDO. See HUMPHREY.

ONESIMUS, o-nĕs′e-mus, ("profitable;") Fr. ONÉSIME, o′nȧ′zĕm′; Gr. *Ὀνήσιμος, (Onēsimos;)* It. ONESIMO, o-nā′se-mo; Lat. ONES′IMOS.

ONUPHRIUS. See HUMPHREY.

OPHELIA, o-fee′le-ạ, ("help," "usefulness;") Fr. OPHÉLIE, o′fȧ′le′; Gr. *Ὠφελία, (Ophelia;)* Lat. OPHE′LIA.

ORAZIO. See HORACE.

ORIGEN, or′e-jen, ("descended from Horus," an Egyptian deity;‡) Fr. ORIGÈNE, o′re′zhȧn′; Gr. *Ὠριγένης, (Origenēs;)* Lat. ORIG′ENES, (genitive, ORIG′ENIS.)

ORLANDO, (a form of ROLAND, which see;) It. ORLANDO, or-lȧn′do; Lat. ORLAN′DUS.

O′THO, ("spirited"?§) Dutch, OT′TO; Fr. OTHON, o′tôN′; Ger. OT′TO; It. OTTONE, ot-to′nȧ; Lat. O′THO; Sp. OTONIO, o-to′ne-o; Sw. OT′TO.

OTTAVIA. See OCTAVIA.

OTTAVIO. See OCTAVIUS.

OTTO. See OTHO.

OTTONE. See OTHO.

OV′ID; Dutch, OVIDIUS, o-vee′de-ŭs; Fr. OVIDE, o′vĕd′; Ger. OVIDIUS, o-vee′de-ûs; It. OVIDIO, o-vee′de-o; Lat. OVID′IUS.

PABLO. See PAUL.

PÁL. See PAUL.

PAOLINA. See PAULINA.

PAOLO. See PAUL.

PASCHAL, pȧs′kạl, ("belonging to Easter," or "born at Easter;"‖) Fr. PASCAL, pȧs′kȧl′; It. PASQUALE, pȧs-kwȧ′lȧ; Lat. PASCHA′LIS; Sp. PASCUAL, pȧs-kwȧl′.

PAT′RICK, ("patrician," "noble;") Dutch, PATRICIUS, pȧ-tree′se-ŭs; Fr. PATRICE, pȧ′trĕss′; It. PATRIZIO, pȧ-trĕt′se-o; Lat. PATRIC′IUS; Sp. PATRICIO, pȧ-tree′*the*-o.

PAUL, ("little;") Danish, PAUL, pŏwl, or PAULUS, pŏw′lŭs; Dutch, PAULUS, pŏw′lŭs; Fr. PAUL, pōl; Ger. PAUL, pŏwl; Gr. *Παῦλος, (Paulos;)* Hungarian, PÁL, pȧl; It. PAOLO, pȧ′o-lo or pŏw′lo; Lat. PAU′LUS; Polish, PAWEL, pȧ′vĕl; Port. PAULO, pŏw′lo; Russ. PAVEI, pȧ′vĕl; Sp. PABLO, pȧ′blo; Sw. PAUL, pŏwl.

PAULINA, paw-lī′nȧ, (the feminine of PAUL;) Fr. PAULINE, pō′lĕn′; Ger. PAULINE, pŏw-lee′nęh; It. PAOLINA, pȧ-o-lee′nȧ or pŏw-lee′nȧ; Lat. PAULI′NA.

PAVEL. See PAUL.

PAWEL. See PAUL.

PEDER. See PETER.

PEDRO. See PETER.

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* Given as a name to children born on Christmas-day.

† OLIVIER (pronounced ol-e-veer′) appears also to have been an old English form. Scott says,

> "When Roland brave, and Olivier,
> And every paladin and peer,
> On Roncesvalles died."—
> *Marmion*, canto vi. stanza 33.

‡ Called *Orus* (Ὧρος) by the Greeks.

§ See ODIN in the body of this work.

‖ From *Pascha*, the "passover," or "Easter."

PE-NEL'O-PE, (a "weaver"?) Fr. PÉNÉLOPE, pā'nā'-ŏp'; Gr. Πηνελόπη, *(Pēnelopē;)* Lat. PENEL'OPE, (genitive, PENEL'OPES.)

PEREGRINE, pĕr'e-grĭn, ("foreign," "pilgrim;") Danish, PEREGRINUS, pā-rẹh-gree'nûs; Dutch, PEREGRINUS, pā-rẹh-gree'nŭs; It. PEREGRINO, pā-rā-gree'no; Lat. PEREGRI'NUS; Sw. PEREGRINUS, pĕr-ẹh-gree'nûs.

PE'TER, (a "rock" or "stone;") Danish, PEDER, pā'-dẹr; Dutch, PIETER, pee'tẹr; Fr. PIERRE, pe-ăir'; Ger. PETER, pā'tẹr; Gr. Πέτρος, *(Petros;)* Hungarian, PÉTER, pā'tĕr; It. PIETRO, pe-ā'tro; Lat. PE'TRUS; Polish, PIOTR, pyot'r; Port. PEDRO, pā'dro; Russ. PIOTR, pyot'r or pe-ot'r'; Sp. PEDRO, pā'dro; Sw. PETER, pīī'tẹr.

PHEBE. See PHŒBE.

PHILEMON, phĭ-le'mon, ("saluting;") Fr. PHILÉMON, fe'là'mòn'; Gr. Φιλήμων, *(Philēmōn;)* It. FILEMONE, fe-là-mo'nà; Lat. PHILE'MON, (genitive, PHILEMO'NIS.)

PHĬ-LE'TUS, ("beloved;") Gr. Φιλητός, *(Philētos;)* It. FILETO, fe-lā'to; Lat. PHILE'TUS.

PHILIBERT, fĭl'e-bẹrt, or PHILEBERT, ("famously bright"?) Danish, PHILIBERT, fil'e-bĕrt'; Fr. PHILIBERT, fe'le'bair'; It. FILIBERTO, fe-le-bĕr'to; Lat. PHILEBER'TUS.

PHIL'IP, ("loving horses;") Dutch, PHILIPPUS, fe-lip'pŭs; Fr. PHILIPPE, fe'lèp'; Ger. PHILIPP, fĭl'ip; Gr. Φίλιππος, *(Philippos;)* Hungarian, FILEP, fee'lĕp; It. FILIPPO, fe-lèp'ẹo; Lat. PHILIP'PUS; Polish, FILIP, fee'lip; Port. FELIPPE, fâ-lèp'pà; Russ. PHILIPP or FILIP, fe-lèp'; Sp. FELIPE, fâ-lee'pà; Sw. FILIP, fĭl'ip.

PHILIPPA, fe-lip'pạ, (the feminine of PHILIP;) Dutch, PHILIPPA, fe-lip'pà; Ger. PHILIPPINE, fe-lĭp-pee'nẹh; Gr. Φίλιππα, *(Philippa;)* It. FILIPPA, fe-lèp'pà; Lat. PHILIP'PA; Sp. FELIPA, fâ-lee'pà; Sw. FILIPPINA, fil-ip-pee'nâ.

PHIN'E-AS; Fr. PHINÉAS, fe'nà'ăs'; It. FINEO, fe-nā'o; Lat. PHIN'EAS; Sp. PHINEES, fe-nà-ĕs'.

PHŒBE, fee'be, ("bright," "shining;") Fr. PHÉBÉ, fā'bà'; Gr. Φοίβη, *(Phoibē;)* It. FEBE, fā'bà; Lat. PHŒ'BE, (genitive, PHŒ'BES.)

PHYL'LIS or PHIL'LIS, (a "green bough;") Gr. Φύλλος, *(Phullos;)* It. FILIDE, fee'le-dà; Lat. PHYL'LIS, (genitive, PHYL'LIDIS.)

PIE. See PIUS.

PIERRE. See PETER.

PIETER. See PETER.

PIETRO. See PETER.

PIO. See PIUS.

PIOTR. See PETER.

PI'US, ("pious;") Fr. PIE, pee; Ger. PIUS, pee'ûs; It. PIO, pee'o; Lat. PI'US.

PLINY, plĭn'e; Fr. PLINE, plĕn; Ger. PLINIUS, plee'-ne-ûs; It. PLINIO, plee'ne-o; Lat. PLIN'IUS.

POLYCARP, pol'e-kărp, ("abounding in fruit;") Fr. POLYCARPE, po'le'kărp'; Gr. Πολύκαρπος, *(Polukarpos;)* It. POLICARPO, po-le-kar'po; Lat. POLYCAR'PUS.

POM'PEY; Danish, POMPEJUS, pom-pā'yûs; Dutch, POMPEJUS, pom-pā'yŭs; Fr. POMPÉE, pòn'pà'; It. POMPEO, pom-pā'o; Lat. POMPE'IUS.

PRISCILLA, pris-sil'lạ, ("ancient;") Dutch, PRISCILLA, pris-sil'là; Fr. PRISCILLE, pre'sèl'; It. PRISCILLA, pres-shèl'là; Lat. PRISCIL'LA.

PTOLEMY, tol'ẹ-me, ("warlike" or "mighty in war;" Dutch, PTOLEMEUS, pto-lẹh-mā'ŭs; Fr. PTOLÉMÉE, pto'là'mà'; Ger. PTOLEMÄUS, pto-lẹh-mā'ûs; Gr. Πτολεμαῖος, *(Ptolemaios;)* It. TOLOMEO, to-lo-mā'o; Lat. PTOLEMÆ'US.

RA'CHEL, (a "sheep" or "lamb;") Fr. RACHEL, rā'-shĕl'; Ger. RAHEL, rā'hĕl, or RACHEL, răk'ĕl; Heb. רחל; It. RACHELE, rà-kā'là; Lat. RA'CHEL, (genitive, RACHE'LIS;) Sp. RAQUEL, rà-kĕl'; Sw. RACHEL, rā'kĕl.

RADULPHUS. See RALPH.

RAFAEL. See RAPHAEL.

RAFAELE or RAFFAELLE. See RAPHAEL.

RAHEL. See RACHEL.

RAIMOND. See RAYMOND.

RAIMUNDO. See RAYMUND.

RALPH, rălf, ("warrior-wolf"?*) Dutch, RUDOLF, rŭ'-dolf; Fr. RAOUL, rā'ool'; It. RAOLFO, rā-ol'fo; Lat. RADUL'PHUS; Sp. RODOLFO, ro-dol'fo; Sw. RUDOLF roo'dolf.

RAMON. See RAYMOND.

RANDAL, răn'dạl, or RAN'ULPH, (perhaps the same as RALPH;) Fr. RANDOLPHE, rôn'dolf'; Lat. RANUL'-PHUS; Sp. RANDOLFO, rân-dol'fo.

RAOLFO. See RALPH.

RAOUL. See RALPH.

RAPHAEL, rā'fā-el or rā'fā-el, (the "healing or medicine of God;") Fr. RAPHAËL, rā'fā'ĕl'; Ger. RAPHAEL, rā'fā-ĕl; It. RAFAELE, rà-fā-ā'là, or RAFFAELLE, rāf-fā-el'là; Lat. RA'PHAEL, (genitive, RAPHAE'LIS;) Sp. RAFAEL, rà-fā-ĕl'.

RAQUEL. See RACHEL.

RAY'MOND, ("wise protection"?) Fr. RAYMOND, rā'-mòn'; It. RAIMONDO, rī-mon'do; Lat. RAYMUN'DUS; Sp. RAYMUNDO, rī-moon'do, or RAMON, rā-mòn'.

REBECCA or REBEKAH, re-bek'kạ; Fr. REBECCA, rẹh'-bà'kà'; It. REBECCA, rà-bek'kà; Lat. REBEC'CA; Sp. REBECA, rà-bā'kà.

REGINALDUS. See REYNOLD.

REICHARD. See RICHARD.

REINHOLD. See REYNOLD.

REINOLD. See REYNOLD.

RENAUD. See REYNOLD.

RENÉ, (not used in English,) ("born again," "regenerate;") Fr. RENÉ, rẹh-nà'; It. RENATO, rà-nā'to; Lat. RENA'TUS.

* If, as seems to be generally assumed, Ralph in its origin is the same as Rudolph or Rodolf, it probably signifies "red wolf," (compare the Saxon *rud* and our *ruddy* with the Danish and Swedish *röd*, Dutch *rood*, and the German *roth*, all signifying "red,") having been applied in the first place, perhaps, to some red-haired warrior, for it is common among all rude nations to compare a warrior to some animal distinguished for strength, courage, or fierceness. But Ralph may not improbably—as its English spelling and still more that of its Latin equivalent (Radulphus) might seem to indicate—be derived from Radulf or Radulph, meaning "warrior-wolf:" the prefix *ra* (cognate with the English *ride* or *rode*) being applied to the better class of warriors, who were usually on horseback: thus, *rad-cniht*, in Anglo-Saxon,—literally, a "riding youth,"—signifies a "soldier" or "warrior-knight."

RENÉE, sometimes Anglicized in pronunciation as rēn'ne, (the feminine of RENÉ;) Fr. RENÉE, rẹh-nā'; It. RENATA, rā-nā'tā; Lat. RENA'TA.

REUBEN, rū'ben, ("behold a son;") Fr. RUBEN, rü'băn'; Heb. רְאוּבֵן; Lat. REUBE'NUS.

REYNOLD, rĕn'ọld; Danish, REINHOLD, rīn'hol*d*'; Dutch, REINOLD, rī'nolt; Fr. RENAUD, rẹh-nō'; Ger. REINHOLD, rīn'holt; Lat. REYNAL'DUS or REGINAL'DUS; Sp. REYNALDO, rā-năl'do; Sw. REINHOLD, rīn'hold.

RHODA, ro'dạ, or RHO'DE, (a "rose;") Gr. Ῥόδη, *(Rhode;)* Lat. RHO'DA.

RICH'ARD, ("firm or strong king;") Dutch, RICHARD, ree'shȧrt; Fr. RICHARD, re'shȧr'; Ger. RICHARD, rĭk'-ȧrt, or REICHARD, rī'kȧrt; It. RICARDO, re-kar'do; Lat. RICHAR'DUS; Port. RICARDO, re-kar'do; Sp. RICARDO, re-kar'do.

RIDOLFO. See RUDOLPH.

ROB'ERT, ("bright fame"?) Danish, ROBERT, ro'bĕrt; Dutch, ROBERT, rŏb'ĕrt; Fr. ROBERT, ro'bair'; Ger. ROBERT, ro'bĕrt; It. ROBERTO, ro-bĕr'to; Lat. ROBER'TUS; Sp. ROBERTO, ro-bĕr'to; Sw. ROBERT, rob'-ĕrt.

ROD'ER-ICK, ("rich in fame"?) Fr. RODRIGUE, ro'-drèg'; Ger. RODERICH, ro'dẹh-rik'; It. RODRIGO, ro-dree'go; Lat. RODERI'CUS; Russ. RU'RIK; Sp. RODRIGO, ro-dree'go, RODERIGO, ro-dȧ-ree'go, or RUY, roo-ee' or rwee.

RODOLFO. See RUDOLPH.

RODOLPHE. See RUDOLPH.

RODRIGO. See RODERICK.

RODRIGUE. See RODERICK.

RODRIGUEZ, (Sp.,) ro-dree'gĕth, (the "son of Roderick.")

ROELAND. See ROLAND.

ROGER, roj'ẹr, ("famous spear"?) Dutch, RUTGER, rŭt'gẹr or rŭt'hẹr; Fr. ROGER, ro'zhȧ'; It. RUGIERO, roo-jā'ro; Lat. ROGE'RUS; Sp. ROGERIO, ro-hā're-o.

ROLAND or ROWLAND, ro'land, (the "fame or glory of the land"?) Danish, ROLAND, ro'lăn*d*'; Dutch, ROELAND, roo'lânt; Fr. ROLAND, ro'lôn'; Ger. ROLAND, ro'lânt; It. ORLAN'DO, or-lân'do, or ROLANDO, ro-lân'-do; Lat. ROLAN'DUS; Port. ROLANDO, ro-lân'do; Sp. ROLANDO, ro-lân'do.

ROSA. See ROSE.

ROSAMOND, roz'ạ-mọnd, ("rose of peace;") Dutch, ROZAMOND, ro'zā-mŏnt'; Fr. ROSEMONDE, ro'zeh-mŏnd' or roz'mŏnd'; It. ROSMONDA, ros-mon'dā; Lat. ROSAMUN'DA.

ROSE, rōz; Danish, ROSA, ro'zā; Dutch, ROSA, ro'-sȧ; Fr. ROSE, roz; Ger. ROSE, ro'zẹh; It. ROSA, ro'sā; Lat. RO'SA; Sp. ROSA, ro'sā; Sw. ROSA, roo'sā, or ROSINA, roo-see'nā.

ROWLAND. See ROLAND.

ROZAMOND. See ROSAMOND.

RUBEN. See REUBEN.

RU'DOLPH, (see *note* under RALPH;) Dutch, RUDOLF, rü'dolf; Fr. RODOLPHE, ro'dolf'; Ger. RUDOLF, roo'-dolf; It. RO-DOL'FO or RIDOLFO, re-doi'fo; Lat. RUDOL'PHUS.

RUFIN or RUFINUS. See GRIFFITH.

RU'FUS, ("reddish," "having red hair;") Lat. RU'FUS.

RUGIERO. See ROGER.

RU'PERT, ("bright fame"?) Ger. RUPRECHT. ROO'-prĕkt; Lat. RUPER'TUS.

RURIK. See RODERICK.

RUTGER. See ROGER.

RUTH, rōōth; Fr. RUTH, rüt; Lat. RUTH.

RUY. See RODERICK.

SABINA, sạ-bī'nạ; Dutch, SABINE, sȧ-bee'nẹh; Fr. SABINE, sȧ'bèn'; It. SABINA, sā-bee'nā; Lat. SABI'NA; Sp. SABINA, sā-bee'nā; Sw. SABINA, sā-bee'nā.

SALAMON. See SOLOMON.

SALOMÃO. See SOLOMON.

SALOMON. See SOLOMON.

SAMSON, sȧm'sọn; Danish, SAMSON, sȧm'son; Dutch, SAMSON, sȧm'son; Fr. SAMSON, sôn'sôn'; Heb. שִׁמְשׁוֹן; Lat. SAM'SON, (genitive, SAMSO'NIS;) Port. SANSÃO, sân-sŏwn'; Sp. SANSON, sân-sôn'; Sw. SIM'SON.

SAM'U-EL, ("heard by God;") Danish, SAMUEL, sā'-moo-ĕl; Dutch, SAMUEL, sā'mü-ĕl, (almost sā'moo-ĕl;) Fr. SAMUEL, sȧ'mü'ĕl'; Heb. שְׁמוּאֵל; Hungarian, SÁMUEL, shā'moo-ĕl; It. SAMUELE, sā-moo-à'lā; Lat. SAM'-UEL, (genitive, SAMUE'LIS;) Sp. SAMUEL, sā-moo-ĕl'.

SANSON or SANSÃO. See SAMSON.

SARAH or SARA, sā'rạ, (a "princess;") Dutch, SARA, sā'rā; Fr. SARA, sȧ'rā'; Ger. SARA, sā'rā; Heb. שָׂרָה; It. SARA, sā'rā; Lat. SA'RA; Port. SARA, sā'rā; Sp. SARA, sā'rā; Sw. SARAH, sā'rā.

SAUL, ("desired;") Fr. SAÜL, sȧ'ül'; Heb. שָׁאוּל; Lat. SAU'LUS.

SCZEPAN. See STEPHEN.

SEBASTIAN, se-bȧst'yạn, (perhaps "inclined to reverence;") Dutch, SEBASTIAAN, sā-bȧs'te-ăn; Fr. SÉBASTIEN, sā'bȧs'te-ȧ̂n'; It. SEBASTIANO, sā-bȧs-te-ȧ'no; Lat. SEBASTIA'NUS; Port. SEBASTIÃO, sā-bȧs-te-ŏwn'; Russ. SEVASTIAN, sā-vȧs-te-ăn'; Sp. SEBASTIAN, sā-bȧs-te-ăn'; Sw. SEBASTIAN, sā-bȧs'te-ăn.

SIBYL, sĭb'il; Dutch, SIBYLLA, se-bil'lā; Fr. SIBYLLE, se'bĕl'; Gr. Σίβυλλα, *(Sibulla;)* Lat. SIBYL'LA.

SIGISMUND, sij'is-mund, ("victorious protection," or "he who affords protection by victory;") Dutch, SIGISMUNDUS, se-gis-mŭn'dŭs or se-his-mŭn'dŭs; Fr. SIGISMOND, se'zhèss'môn'; Ger. SIGISMUND, see'gis-mōōnt' or SIGMUND, seeg'mōōnt; Lat. SIGISMUN'DUS; Sp. SIGISMUNDO, se-hès-moon'do; Sw. SIGISMUND, sig'is-mōōnd.

SIL-VA'NUS, ("belonging to the woods," or "inhabiting the woods;") Dutch, SILVANUS, sil-vā'nŭs; Fr. SYLVAIN or SILVAIN, sèl'vȧn'; It. SILVANO, sèl-vā'no; Lat. SILVA'NUS; Sp. SILVANO, sèl-vā'no.

SILVESTER or SYLVESTER, sil-vĕs'tẹr, ("belonging to the woods;") Fr. SILVESTRE, sèl'vĕstr'; It. SILVESTRO, sèl-vĕs'tro; Lat. SILVES'TER, (genitive, SILVES'TRIS;) Sp. SILVESTRE, sèl-vĕs'trā.

SILVIA. See SYLVIA.

SIM'E-ON, ("hearing with acceptance;") Fr. SIMÉON, se'mā'ôn'; Ger. SIMEON, see'mā-on; Heb. שִׁמְעוֹן; It. SIMEONE, se-mā-o'nā; Lat. SIM'EON, (genitive, SIMEO'NIS;) Port. SIMEÃO, se-mā-ŏwn'; Sp. SIMEON, se-mā-ôn'.

SIMON, sī'mọn, (originally the same as SIMEON;) Dutch, SIMON, see'mon; Fr. SIMON, se'môn'; Ger. SIMON, see'mon; Hungarian, SIMON, shee'mon; It. SIMONE, se-mo'nȧ; Lat. SĪ'MON, (genitive, SIMO'NIS;) Sp. SIMON, se-môn'; Sw. SIMON, see'mon.

SIMSON. See SAMSON.

SOFIA. See SOPHIA.

SOL'O-MON, ("peaceable;") Arabic, SOLIMÂN, so-le-mȧn', or SULEYMÂN, sōō'lā-mȧn'; Dutch, SALOMO, sȧ'lo-mo; Fr. SALOMON, sȧ'lo'môn'; Ger. SALOMON, sȧ'lo-mon; Gr. Σολομών, *(Solomōn;)* Heb. שלמה; Hungarian, SALAMON, shŏl'ŏ-mon; It. SALOMONE, sȧ-lo-mo'nȧ; Lat. SAL'OMON, (genitive, SALOMO'NIS;) Polish, SALOMON, sȧ-lo'mon; Port. SALOMÃO, sȧ-lo-mŏwn'; Sp. SALOMON, sȧ-lo-môn'.

SOPHIA, so-fī'ȧ, ("wisdom;") Danish, SOPHIE, so-fee'ẹh; Dutch, SOPHIE, so-fee'ẹh; Fr. SOPHIE, so'fe'; Ger. SOPHIE, so-fee'ẹh; Gr. Σοφία, *(Sophia;)* It. SOFIA, so-fee'ȧ; Lat. SO'PHIA; Russ. SOFIA, so-fee'ȧ or so'fe-ȧ; Sp. SOFIA, so-fee'ȧ; Sw. SOFIA, so-fee'ȧ.

SOPHRONIA, so-fro'ne-ȧ, ("of a sound mind;") Fr. SOPHRONIE, so'fro'ne'; Lat. SOPHRO'NIA.

SOSTHENES, sos'*the*-nēz, ("of sound strength;") Fr. SOSTHÈNE, sos'tȧn'; Gr. Σωσθένης, *(Sōsthenēs;)* Lat. SOS'THENES.

STEPHEN, stee'vẹn, (a "crown" or "garland;") Danish, STEPHAN, stĕf'ȧn; Dutch, STEVEN, stā'vẹn, or STEPHANUS, stā'fā-nŭs; Fr. ÉTIENNE, ȧ'te'ĕn'; Ger. STEPHAN, stĕf'ȧn; Gr. Στέφανος, *(Stephanos;)* Hungarian, ISTVÁN, ẻsht'vân; Lat. STEPH'ANUS; Polish, SCZEPAN, s'chā'pȧn; Port. ESTEVÃO, ẻs-tȧ-vŏwn'; Russ. STEPAN, stȧ-pȧn', or STEFAN, stȧ-fȧn'; Sp. ESTÉBAN, ẻs-tā'bȧn, (almost ẻs-tā'vân;) Sw. STEFAN, stĕf'ȧn.

SULEYMÂN. See SOLOMON.

SUSAN, soo'zọn, or SUSANNA, soo-zan'nọ, (a "lily;") Danish, SUSANNA, soo-sȧn'nȧ; Dutch, SUSANNA, sü-sȧn'nȧ; Fr. SUSANNE, sü'zȧn'; Ger. SUSANNE, soo-zȧn'-nẹh; It. SUSANNA, soo-sȧn'nȧ; Lat. SUSAN'NA; Sp. SUSANA, soo-sā'nȧ; Sw. SUSANNA, soo-sȧn'nȧ.

SYLVAIN. See SILVANUS.

SYLVANUS. See SILVANUS.

SYLVESTER. See SILVESTER.

SYLVIA or SILVIA, sil've-ȧ," ("of the woods," or "delighting in the woods;") Fr. SILVIE, sĕl've'; It. SILVIA, sĕl've-ȧ; Sp. SILVIA, sĕl've-ȧ.

TABITHA, tab'e-thọ, (often incorrectly pronounced tọ-bī'thọ,) (a "roe;") Lat. TAB'ITHA.

TADDEO or TADEO. See THADDEUS.

TAMÁS. See THOMAS.

TEOBALDO. See THEOBALD.

TEODORICO. See THEODORIC.

TEODORO. See THEODORE.

TEODOSIO. See THEODOSIUS.

TEOFILO. See THEOPHILUS.

TERESA. See THERESA.

THADDEUS, thad'de-us or thad-dee'us, ("praise"?) It. TADDEO, tȧd-dā'o; Lat. THADDE'US; Sp. TADEO, tȧ-dā'o.

THE'O-BȦLD, ("bold for the people"?) Danish, THEOBALD, tā'o-bȧl*d'*; Dutch, TIEBOUT, tee'bŏwt; Fr. THIBAUT, te'bo'; Ger. THEOBALD, tā'o-bȧlt'; It. TEOBALDO, tȧ-o-bȧl'do; Lat. THEOBAL'DUS; Sp. TEOBALDO, tȧ-o-bȧl'do; Sw. THEOBALD, tīī'o-bȧld'.

THE-OD'ER-ICK or THE-OD'O-RIC; Dutch, DIEDERICK, dee'dẹr-ik, commonly contracted to DIRK or DIRCK, dĕrk; Fr. THÉODORIC, tȧ'o'do'rèk'; Ger. THEODORICH, tā-od'o-rik', or DIETRICH, dee'trik; It. TEODORICO, tȧ-o-do-ree'ko; Lat. THEODORI'CUS; Sp. TEODORICO, tȧ-o-Do're-ko.

THEODORE, *the*e'o-dōr, (the "gift of God;") Danish, THEODOR, tā'o-dor; Dutch, THEODORUS, tȧ-o-do'rŭs; Fr. THÉODORE, tȧ'o'dor'. Gr. Θεόδωρος, *(Theodōros;)* It. TEODORO, tȧ-o-do'ro, Lat. THEODO'RUS; Port. THEODORO, tȧ-o-do're; Russ. FEODOR, fȧ-o-dor'; Sp. TEODORIO, tȧ-o-Do're-o; Sw. THEODOR, tīī'o-dor.

THEODOSIA, *the*-o-do'she-ȧ, (the feminine of THEODOSIUS;) Fr. THÉODOSIE, tȧ'o'do'ze'; It. TEODOSIA, tȧ-o-do'se-ȧ; Lat. THEODO'SIA.

THEODOSIUS, *the*-o-do'she-us, ("given by God;") Fr. THÉODOSE, tȧ'o'doz'; It. TEODOSIO, tȧ-o-do'se-o; Lat. THEODO'SIUS; Sp. TEODOSIO, tȧ-o-Do'se-o.

THEOPHILUS, *the*-of'e-lus, (a "lover of God;") Danish, GOTTLIEB, got'leep; Dutch, THEOPHILUS, tȧ-o'-fe-lŭs; Fr. THÉOPHILE, tȧ'o'fèl'; Ger. GOTTLIEB, got'-leep; Gr. Θεόφιλος, *(Theophilos;)* It. TEOFILO, tȧ-of'e-lo; Lat. THEOPH'ILUS; Port. THEOPHILO, tȧ-o'fe-lo; Sp. TEOFILO, tȧ-o'fe-lo.

THERESA, tẹ-ree'sọ; Dutch, THERESIA, tȧ-rā'se-ȧ; Fr. THÉRÈSE, tȧ'rȧz'; Ger. THERESE, tȧ-rā'zẹh; It. TERESA, tȧ-rā'sȧ; Lat. THERE'SA; Sp. TERESA, tȧ-rā'sȧ; Sw. THERESA, tȧ-rīī'sȧ.

THIBAUT. See THEOBALD.

THOMAS, tom'ȧss or tom'us, (a "twin;") Danish, THOMAS, tom'ȧs; Dutch, THOMAS, to'mȧs; Fr. THOMAS, to'mȧ'; Ger. THOMAS, to'mȧs; Gr. Θωμᾶς, *(Thōmas;)* Hungarian, TAMÁS, tŏm'ȧsh; It. TOMMASO, tom-mȧ'so; Lat. THO'MAS; Polish, TOMASZ, to'mȧsh; Port. THOMAS, to-mȧs', or THOMAR, to-mȧR'; Sp TOMAS, to-mȧs'; Sw. THOMAS, tom'ȧs.

TIBERIUS, tī-bee're-us; Fr. TIBÈRE, te'bair'; It. TIBERIO, te-bā're-o; Lat. TIBE'RIUS.

TIEBOUT. See THEOBALD.

TIMOTHY, tim'o-*the*, ("fearing God;") Danish, TIMOTHEUS, te-mo'tȧ-ûs; Dutch, TIMOTHEUS, te-mo'tȧ-ûs; Fr. TIMOTHÉE, te'mo'tȧ'; Ger. TIMOTHEUS, te-mo'tȧ-ûs; Gr. Τιμόθεος, *(Timotheos;)* It. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tā'o; Lat. TIMO'THEUS; Port. TIMOTHEO, te-mo-tā'o; Sp. TIMOTEO, te-mo-tā'o; Sw. TIMOTHEUS, te-mo'te-ûs.

TITUS, tī'tus; Fr. TITE, tèt; Ger. TITUS, tee'tûs; It. TITO, tee'to; Lat. TI'TUS; Sp. TITO, tee'to.

TOBIAS, to-bī'ȧss, or TOBY, to'be, (the "goodness of the Lord;") Danish, TOBIAS, to-bee'ȧs; Dutch, TOBIAS, to-bee'ȧs; Fr. TOBIE, to'be'; Ger. TOBIAS, to-bee'ȧs; It. TOBIA, to-bee'ȧ; Lat. TOBI'AS; Sp. TOBIAS, to-bee'ȧs.

TOLOMEO. See PTOLEMY.

TOMAS. See THOMAS.

TOMASZ. See THOMAS.

TOMMASO. See THOMAS.

TRISTRAM, tris'trąm, ("sorrowful;") Lat. TRISTRA'MUS; Port. TRISTÃO, trĕs-tŏwn'.

UGO. See HUGH.

ULIVIERE. See OLIVER.

ULYSSES, yoo-lis'sēz; Fr. ULYSSE, ü'lĕss'; Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς, *(Odusseus;)* It. ULISSE, oo-lēs'sā; Lat. ULYS'SES or ULYX'ES, (genitive, ULYS'SIS.)

URBAN, ur'bąn, ("courteous;") Danish, URBAN, oor'-ŏân; Dutch, URBANUS, ŭr-bā'nŭs, or URBAAN, ŭr'bân; Fr. URBAIN, ür'bân'; Ger. URBAN, ŏŏr'bân; It. URBANO, oor-bā'no; Lat. URBA'NUS; Sp. URBANO, oor-bā'no; Sw. URBAN, oor'bân.

URIAH, yoo-rī'ą, (the "fire of the Lord;") Fr. URIE, ü're'; Ger. URIAS, oo-ree'ās; It. URIA, oo-ree'ā; Lat. URI'AS.

URSULA, ur'sü-lą, (a "female bear;") Dutch, URSULA, ŭr'sü-lā; Fr. URSULE, ür'sül'; Ger. URSULA, ŏŏr'soo-lā; It. URSULA, oor'soo-lā; Lat. UR'SULA; Sp. URSULA, oor'soo-lā; Sw. URSULA, oor'soo-lā.

UZZIAH, uz-zī'ą, (the "strength of the Lord;") Heb. עֻזִּיָּה; Lat. UZZI'AS.

VALENTINE, val'ęn-tīn, ("strong" or "healthy;") Danish, VALENTIN, fā'lęn-teen'; Dutch, VALENTIJN, vā'lęn-tīn'; Fr. VALENTIN, vā'lŏN'tân'; Ger. VALENTIN, fā'lęn-teen' or vā'lęn-teen'; It. VALENTINO, vā-lĕn-tee'-no; Lat. VALENTI'NUS; Port. VALENTIM, vā-lĕn-tēn'; Sp. VALENTIN, vā-lĕn-tēn'; Sw. VALENTIN, vā'lęn-teen'.

VALÈRE. See VALERIUS.

VALERIA, vą-lee're-ą, (the feminine of VALERIUS;) Fr. VALÉRIE, vā'lā're'; It. VALERIA, vā-lā're-ā; Lat. VALE'RIA.

VALERIAN, vą-lee're-ąn; Dutch, VALERIANUS, vā-lā-re-ā'nŭs; Fr. VALÉRIEN, vā'lā're-a͡n'; It. VALERIANO, vā-lā-re-ā'no; Lat. VALERIA'NUS.

VALÉRIE. See VALERIA.

VALERIUS, vą-lee're-us; Fr. VALÈRE, vā'lair'; It. VALERIO, vā-lā're-o; Lat. VALE'RIUS.

VARFOLOMEI. See BARTHOLOMEW.

VASILI or VASILII. See BASIL.

VEIT. See GUY.

VERONICA, ver-o-nī'ką; Fr. VÉRONIQUE, vā're-o-nēk'; It. VERONICA, vā-ro-nee'kā.

VICENTE. See VINCENT.

VICTORIA, vik-to're-ą, ("victory;") Fr. VICTOIRE, vēk'twâr'; It. VITTORIA, vēt-to're-ā; Lat. VICTO'RIA; Sp. VITORIA, ve-to're-ā.

VIN'CENT, (an "overcomer;") Dutch, VINCENTIUS, vĭn-sĕn'se-ŭs; Fr. VINCENT, vân'sŏn'; It. VINCENTE, vĕn-chĕn'tā; Lat. VINCEN'TIUS; Port. VICENTE, ve-sĕn'tā; Sp. VICENTE, ve-*th*en'tā, or VINCENTE, vĕn-*th*ĕn'tā.

VIRGINIA, vĭr-jin'e-ą; Dutch, VIRGINIË, vĭr-hee'-ne-ęh; Fr. VIRGINIE, vêr'zhē'ne'; Ger. VIRGINIA, fēr-gee'ne-ā; It. VIRGINIA, vēr-jee'ne-ā; Lat. VIRGIN'IA.

VITTORIA or VITORIA. See VICTORIA.

VIVIAN, viv'e-ąn, ("living;") Fr. VIVIEN, ve've-a͡n'; Lat. VIVIA'NUS.

WALTER, waul'tęr, (a "wood-master;") Dutch, WOUTER, wŏw'tęr; Fr. GAUTIER, gō'te-a͡'; Ger. WALTER, ŵâl'tęr; It. GUALTERIO, gwâl-tā're-o; Lat. GUALTE'RUS; Port. GUALTER, gwâl-tair'; Sp. GUALTERIO, gwâl-tā're-o; Sw. WALTER, vâl'tęr.

WILHELM. See WILLIAM.

WILHELMINE, wĭl'hĕl-meen', (the feminine of WILLIAM;) Ger. WILHELMINE, ŵĭl-hĕl-mee'nęh; It. GUGLIELMA, gool-yĕl'mā.

WILLIAM, wil'yąm; Danish, WILHELM, vĭl'hĕlm; Dutch, WILLEM, wĭl'lem; Fr. GUILLAUME, ge'yōm'; Ger. WILHELM, ŵĭl'hĕlm; It. GUGLIELMO, gool-yĕl'mo; Lat. GULIEL'MUS, WILHEL'MUS, or WILLIEL'MUS; Sp. GUILLERMO, ge-yĕr'mo; Sw. WILHELM, vĭl'hĕlm.

WINIFRED, win'e-fred, or WIN'IFRID, ("winning peace;") Dutch, WINFRIED, wĭn'freet; Fr. WINIFRED, ve'ne'frĕd'; Lat. WINFRE'DA; Sw. WINFRID, vĭn'frid.

WOUTER. See WALTER.

YAKOF. See JAMES.

YEKATERINA. See CATHERINE.

ZABULON. See ZEBULON.

ZACARIAS. See ZACHARIAH.

ZACCARIA. See ZACHARIAH.

ZACCHEUS, zak-kee'us, ("pure," "just;") Fr. ZACHÉE, zā'shā'; It. ZACHEO, dzā-kā'o; Lat. ZACCHE'US.

ZACHARIAH, zak-ą-rī'ą, ("remembering the Lord;") Danish, ZACHARIAS, zā-kā-ree'ās; Dutch, ZACHARIAS, zā-kā-ree'ās; Fr. ZACHARIE, zā'kā're'; Ger. ZACHARIAS, tsāk-ā-ree'ās; Heb. זְכַרְיָה; It. ZACCARIA, dzāk-kā-ree'ā; Lat. ZACHARI'AS; Sp. ZACARIAS, *th*ā-kā-ree'ās; Sw. ZACHARIAS, zā-kā-ree'ās.

ZADOK, zā'dǫk, ("righteous;") Fr. ZADOC, zā'dok', Heb. צָדִיק; Lat. ZADO'CUS.

ZEB'U-LON or ZEB'U-LUN; Fr. ZABULON, zā'bü'lŏn' Heb. זְבוּלֻן or זְבוּלוּן; Lat. ZAB'ULON, (genitive, ZABULO'NIS.)

ZEDEKIAH, zed-e-kī'ą, (the "justice of the Lord;") Heb. צִדְקִיָּה or צִדְקִיָּהוּ.

ZE'NO; Fr. ZÉNON, zā'nôn'; Gr. Ζήνων, *(Zēnōn;)* It. ZENONE, dzā-no'nā.

ZENOBIA, ze-no'be-ā; Fr. ZÉNOBIE, zā'no'be'; Gr. Ζηνοβία, *(Zēnobia;)* It. ZENOBIA, dzā-no'be-ā; Lat. ZENO'BIA.

DISPUTED OR DOUBTFUL PRONUNCIATIONS.

Preliminary Remarks.

Language may be said to be a mixed product of certain accidental elements and the generalizing faculty of the human mind. Each nation, from some peculiarity, as it would seem, in its original or acquired character, tends to develop its language in a particular manner, and while this tendency operates without the interference of foreign influence, a language will generally be found to grow more and more regular so long as the nation speaking it exists. But if foreign words, or new habits of thought, be introduced by the prevalence of some new philosophical or religious system, irregularity in language, to a greater or less extent, is the inevitable result. Accordingly, we occasionally see even among the Germans (who, of all the nations of Europe, appear to have been most successful in preserving their language pure from the admixture of foreign elements) such irregularities as the following, "*Das Leiden Christi,*" ("the suffering of Christ,") *with a Latin genitive*, instead of the more regular form, "*Das Leiden des Christus.*"

But the most common, as well as most powerful, cause of irregularity in language, is military conquest and occupation, as in this case the conquerors invariably introduce new words and phrases, which often form a most incongruous mixture with the native dialects. If the conquest be religious as well as military, the effect is still more striking. This was remarkably exemplified in the conquest of Persia* and Hindostan by the followers of Mohammed. The all-but unparalleled irregularity of the English language is to be attributed to the successive conquests of Britain (originally inhabited by Celts†) by the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, the conquest in each instance being not a mere overrunning of the country, but followed by a permanent military occupation.

To the same cause, though operating in a less degree, must likewise be ascribed the irregularity of the French tongue; though other influences have also contributed to the same result. The central situation of France, and the various attractions which the country and people present to strangers, have induced multitudes of almost every nation to make it their residence; so that probably no European country in recent times has had so mixed and multifarious a population. To this cause, more than to any other, must be attributed the exceeding irregularity which prevails in the pronunciation of French proper names.

The comparative regularity of the Italian language is to be accounted for by the fact that though Italy has often been overrun by foreign armies it has seldom been subjected to permanent military occupation.‡ And in the comparatively few instances in which this has occurred, the great and acknowledged superiority of the Italians in literature and the arts has led the conquerors rather to adopt the customs and language of the conquered than attempt to introduce their own. In the sound of the Italian letters, whether simple or in combination, there is scarcely any difficulty, when the rules of pronunciation are once known. The only irregularities that occur in the language may be said to be limited to diversity of spelling and variation of accent; so that, if the orthography of the word or name and the proper accentuation are ascertained, one cannot easily err in the pronunciation.

In Spain we find a language of the most heterogeneous elements, because in early times it was often overrun and some portions permanently occupied by nations of the most diverse and even opposite characters,—Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Arabs, etc.; but, having been for nearly six hundred years unsubjected, except for a short time only, to any foreign power, it has so assimilated its originally heterogeneous and incongruous elements, and been so successful (if we may use the expression) in bringing light and order out of the chaos of its rude and multifarious dialects, that it may now justly boast of being, on the whole, one of the most regular as well as one of the finest among all the languages of Europe. As regards pronunciation, the most striking irregularities in the Spanish tongue will be found in words or names of Moorish origin, such as Alcácer, (Arabic, *al-Kasr*, "the castle" or "palace,") Alcalá, (*al-qilâ*, "the fort,) Almodóvar, (*al-Modhafer*, "the victorious,") and so on.

Below will be given some of the most remarkable discrepancies in the pronunciation and spelling of the principal European languages.

I.

English.

Notwithstanding the extreme irregularity of our language, we find comparatively few instances of discrepancy in the pronunciation of celebrated names, whether these be of English origin or the Anglicized forms of foreign names.

* See, in connection with this subject, our remarks on the Persian language, with accompanying *note*, in the Introduction, p. 19.

† At least, the Celts were the first inhabitants of the island known to history.

‡ It should be borne distinctly in mind that when this phrase is used it always has reference to military occupation by the troops of a nation essentially differing in language from the conquered people.

The following are among the most important:

Augustine, aw′gus-tĭn or aw-gus′tin.*
Bellarmin, bel′lar-min or bel-lar′min.†
Cowper, kŏw′per or koo′per.‡
Derby, dęr′be or dar′be.§
Gifford, ǧif′fęrd or jif′fęrd.‖
Raphael, rā′fā-ĕl or rā′fā-ĕl.

Variations in spelling are still more rare.

II.

Noted French Names of Doubtful Spelling.¶

Angeli,	Angéli.
Cecille,	Cécille.
Chateaubriand,	Châteaubriand.
Fénelon,	Fénélon.
Niceron,	Nicéron.
Petion,	Pétion.
Remusat,	Rémusat.

It might be supposed that diversities in spelling like the above would necessarily be followed by diversity of pronunciation. But this is not always the case. For example, Vice-Admiral Cecille informs us that although he never writes the first syllable of his name with an accent, it is always pronounced as if it had an accent. Petion, the famous mayor of Paris in the early part of the French Revolution, always omitted the accent on the *é* in his name, which was nevertheless always pronounced Pétion. But though the unaccented letter may in many cases still be pronounced as if it had the accent, the omission can scarcely fail, sooner or later, to produce a permanent change in the pronunciation itself.

Noted French Names of Doubtful or Disputed Pronunciation.

Barras, bā′rās′ or bā′rā′.
Biot, be′o′ or be′ot′.**
Châteaubriand or Chateaubriand, shā′to′bʀe′ŏN′ or sha′to′bʀe′ŏN′.
Dumas, dü′mā′ or dü′mas′.
Genlis, zhŏN′lèss′ or zhŏN′le′.
Guise, gwèz (gü-èz′) or ǧèz.
Guizot,†† gwe′zo′ (gü-e′zo′) or ǧe zo′.
Laennec, lā′nĕk′‡‡ or lą′nĕk′.
Sieyès, se′ą′yĕss′ or se′ĕss′.

This list might be much extended, including a multitude of names in which the pronunciation of the final consonant is undetermined, as Audoul, ō′dool′ or ō′dco, Bastoul, bās′tool′ or bās′too′, Destutt, variously pronounced dą′tüt′, dą′tü′, and dĕs′tüt′, etc. etc., and many others, such as Remilly, Silly, Villers, Villette, Wailly, Willot, etc., in which it is somewhat uncertain whether the *ll* should or should not be made liquid. To which may be added almost every name of recent introduction from foreign countries, as Bianchi, Brown-Séquard, Weiss, Wilhem, Zurlauben, etc. In regard to such names many French speakers will seek to approximate the foreign pronunciation, while others will try to make them conform as nearly as possible to the orthoepical principles of their own language. The best usage appears to make a marked difference in the pronunciation of names of foreign and those of French origin. (See Section V., 30, Obs. 2, in the Introduction.)

III.

German.

There are among the educated classes of Germany no diversities in German pronunciation of any great importance. It may, however, be observed that the names of families of French extraction are usually pronounced according to the principles of the French language.

IV.

Italian Names of Doubtful or Disputed Pronunciation.

In the pronunciation of Italian names, almost the only discrepancy of any importance, as already intimated, relates to the accentuation. But doubtful names of the last-named class are pretty numerous.

Alcamo, ăl′kā-mo or ăl-kā′mo.
Argoli, aʀ-go′lee or aʀ′go-lee.
Bagnolo, bān′yo-lo or bān-yo′lo.
Baila, bī′lā or bā-ee′lā.
Benoli, bā-no′lee or bā′no-lee.
Bertola, bĕʀ′to-lā or bĕʀ-to′lā.
Caffaro, kăf′fā-ro or kăf-fā′ro.
Calici, kā′le-chee or kā-lee′chee.
Campolo, kām′po-lo or kām-po′lo.
Caracciolo, kā-rāt-cho′lo or kā-rāt′cho-lo.
Cerasola, chà-rā-šo′lā or chà-rā′šo-lā.
Clarici, klā-ree′chee or klā′re-chee.
Guiccioli, gwĕt-cho′lee or gwĕt′cho-lee.§§

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* In favour of the first we have not only the analogy of other languages, cognate with ours, *e.g.* the German Augustin′ or Au′gustin, and the Dutch Au′gustijn, but also the authority of some of our best poets, including Scott and Longfellow. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the best modern usage, at least in this country, is in favour of Augus′tine.

† The first pronunciation of this name appears to have been formerly very general among the best speakers; but modern usage seems to have decided for the second.

‡ The first pronunciation is pure Saxon; the other (a more aristocratic pronunciation) is intended to give the Norman sound of *ou*, (or *ow*,) *u* and *w* being formerly often interchanged. (See note to Gifford.)

§ The chief reason for adopting the second pronunciation of this name, so contrary to the general usage of our language, would seem to be the consideration that an antiquated pronunciation is appropriate to the name of a very ancient family.

‖ Properly speaking, these may be regarded as two different names: the one aristocratic, taking the soft sound of *g* from the Norman French; the other plebeian, adopting the common Saxon pronunciation of that letter.

¶ The French language at the present time would appear to be in a transition state in regard to placing the accent, which is now omitted from many names on which it was formerly invariably placed. The omission was probably due in the first place to haste or carelessness; but what was originally an error resulting from sheer negligence, if committed by some eminent author in regard to his own name, gradually came to be regarded as the preferable mode of writing such name.

** We have been assured, on respectable authority, that in the name of the celebrated Bossuet the final *t* was pronounced in the early part of the last century.

†† See the pronunciation of this name in the body of the work.

‡‡ This pronunciation, which has been given in the body of the work, has the sanction of M. Bescherelle himself, than whom there is no higher authority.

§§ We gave in the first edition of this work, on what we considered good authority, the antepenultimate accentuation of this name under the article Guiccioli; but we have since met with an educated and highly intelligent Italian gentleman, Signor Ponti, who assures us that he was personally acquainted with several Italians named Guiccioli, and that the name was invariably accentuated on the penultima. We have now no doubt that this is the correct pronunciation.

Maroli, mȧ′ro-lee or mȧ-ro′lee.
Ongaro, on-gȧ′ro or on′gȧ-ro.
Vaccaro, vȧk′kȧ-ro or vȧk-kȧ′ro.

It may be proper to state that in the attempt to ascertain the correct pronunciation of the foregoing names we have had the assistance of several of the most distinguished professors of the Italian language in Italy. No doubt the same name is often pronounced differently in different sections: we have therefore generally preferred to adopt the opinion of that professor who lived nearest to the birthplace of the person whose name was the subject of dispute.

The diversity in the spelling of Italian names appears to be for the most part limited to such comparatively unimportant variations as the doubling of a consonant, or the interchange of the vowels *a* and *e* in an unaccented syllable. The following are among the most important exceptions to the foregoing remark:

Caliari or Cagliari, (pronounced alike kȧl′yā-ree.)
Leonardo (or Lionardo) da Vinci.
Michelangelo, (Michael Angelo,) me-kēl-ȧn′jȧ-lo, or Michelagnolo,* me-kēl-ȧn′yo-lo.

V.

Spanish.

The rules for writing and printing Spanish are so admirable† that among the educated classes there is scarcely any considerable diversity either in spelling or pronunciation. The chief exceptions to this remark occur in proper names, some writers adopting the modern spelling of *j* for *x*, (in Ximenes, for example,) while others prefer the old form.

* This spelling seems like a strange anomaly when we consider that the name is derived from the Latin Michael Angelus; but the name of the great artist is so spelled on the base of his statue at the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, and the name of the street in which he lived is spelled in the same manner: so, likewise, Roscoe always gives the name in his "Pontificate of Leo X."

† See Section XIX., 20, Obs. 1, in the Introduction.

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